

$$\frac{\partial V(x,t)}{\partial x} = -RI(x,t) - L \frac{\partial I(x,t)}{\partial t}$$

$$\frac{\partial I(x,t)}{\partial x} = -GV(x,t) - C \frac{\partial V(x,t)}{\partial t}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V(x,t) &= V(x) e^{i\omega t + \theta} \rightarrow V(x) e^{i\theta} \rightarrow \bar{V}(x) \\ I(x,t) &= I(x) e^{i\omega t + \theta} \rightarrow I(x) e^{i\theta} \rightarrow \bar{I}(x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{d^2 V(x)}{dx^2} - \gamma^2 V(x) = 0$$

$$\frac{d^2 I(x)}{dx^2} - \gamma^2 I(x) = 0$$

$$\gamma = \alpha + \beta i$$

$$\gamma = \sqrt{(R + i\omega L)(G + i\omega C)}$$

SOLUÇÃO: $V(x) = V_0^+ e^{-\gamma x} + V_0^- e^{\gamma x}$
 $I(x) = I_0^+ e^{-\gamma x} + I_0^- e^{\gamma x}$

SEM PERDAS
 $R = G = 0$

$$\gamma = i\omega \sqrt{LC} = i\beta$$

$$V(x) = V_0^+ e^{-i\beta x} + V_0^- e^{+i\beta x}$$

$$I(x) = \frac{V_0^+}{Z_0} e^{-i\beta x} - \frac{V_0^-}{Z_0} e^{+i\beta x}$$

$$\Rightarrow Z_0 = \sqrt{\frac{R + i\omega L}{G + i\omega C}} \stackrel{R=G=0}{=} \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$$

$$V(x) = V_0^+ e^{-i\beta x} + V_0^- e^{+i\beta x}$$
$$I(x) = \frac{V_0^+}{Z_0} e^{-i\beta x} - \frac{V_0^-}{Z_0} e^{+i\beta x}$$

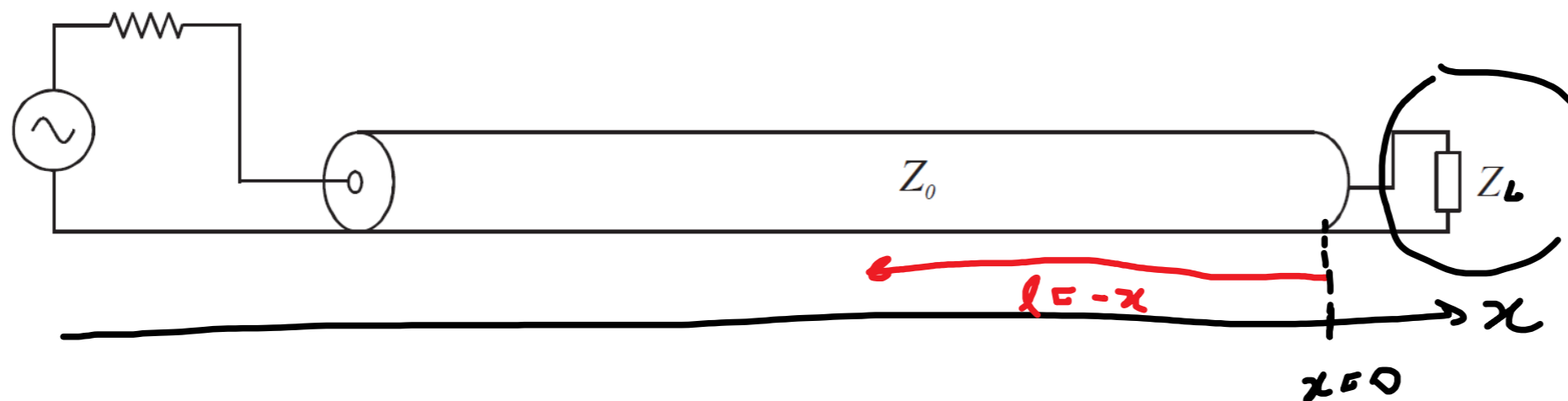
$$V_0^+ = |V_0^+| e^{i\omega t + \phi^+}, \quad V_0^- = |V_0^-| e^{i\omega t + \phi^-}$$

$$V(x,t) = |V_0^+| \cos(\omega t - \beta x + \phi^+) + |V_0^-| \cos(\omega t + \beta x + \phi^-)$$

$$v_p = \frac{\omega}{\beta} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$

$$\beta = \omega \sqrt{LC}$$

$$\beta = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{2\pi}{\omega \sqrt{LC}}$$



$$V(x) = V_0^+ e^{-i\beta x} + V_0^- e^{+i\beta x}$$

$$I(x) = \frac{V_0^+}{Z_0} e^{-i\beta x} - \frac{V_0^-}{Z_0} e^{+i\beta x}$$

$$\frac{V(x=0)}{I(x=0)} = Z_L = \frac{V_0^+ + V_0^-}{V_0^+ - V_0^-} Z_0$$

$$\frac{V_0^-}{V_0^+} = \Gamma = \frac{Z_L - Z_0}{Z_L + Z_0}$$

$$V(x) = V_0^+ (e^{-i\beta x} + \Gamma e^{+i\beta x})$$

$$I(x) = \frac{V_0^+}{Z_0} (e^{-i\beta x} - \Gamma e^{+i\beta x})$$

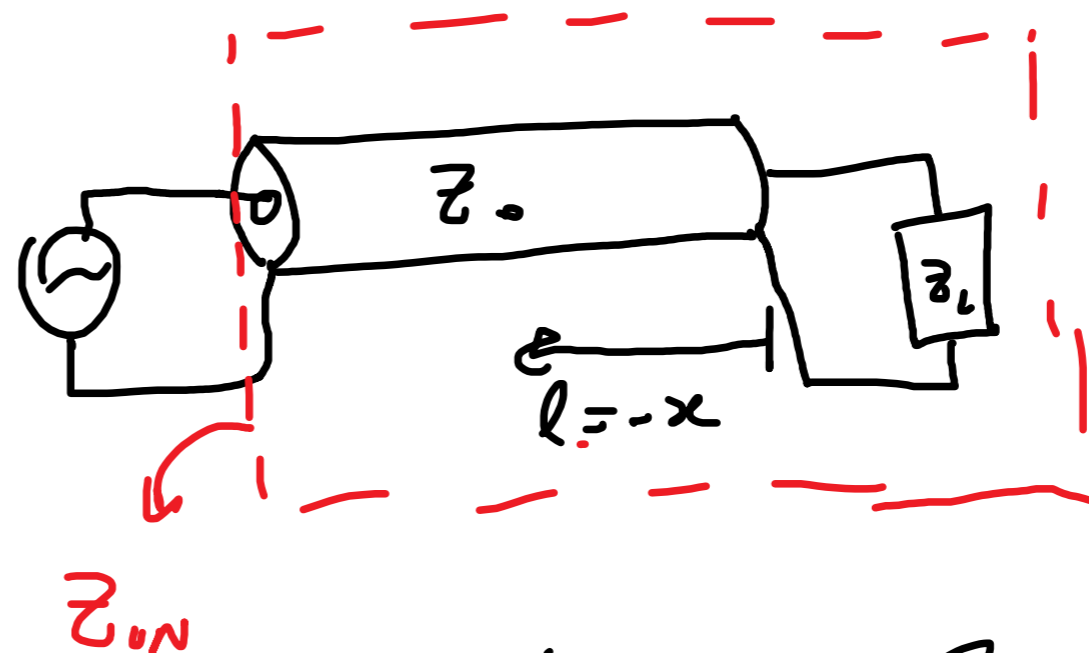
$$\bar{P} = \frac{1}{2} \text{Re}\{V I^*\}$$

$$\bar{P} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{|V_0^+|^2}{Z_0} (1 - |\Gamma|^2)$$

Impedância de entrada

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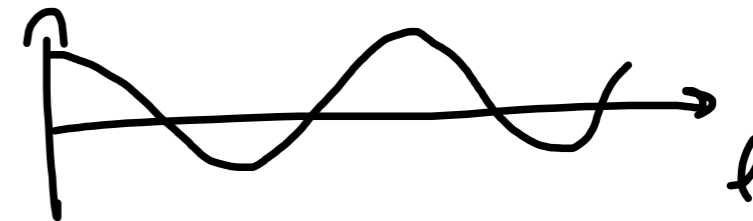
$$\Gamma = \frac{Z_L - Z_0}{Z_L + Z_0}$$



$$V(x) = V_0^+ (e^{-i\beta x} + \Gamma e^{i\beta x}) = V_0^+ e^{-i\beta x} (1 + \Gamma e^{2i\beta x})$$

$$|V(x)| = |V_0^+| |1 + |\Gamma| e^{i\beta x}| \rightarrow \Gamma = |\Gamma| e^{i\theta}$$

$$|V(x)| = |V_0^+| |1 + |\Gamma| e^{i(\theta - 2\beta l)}|$$

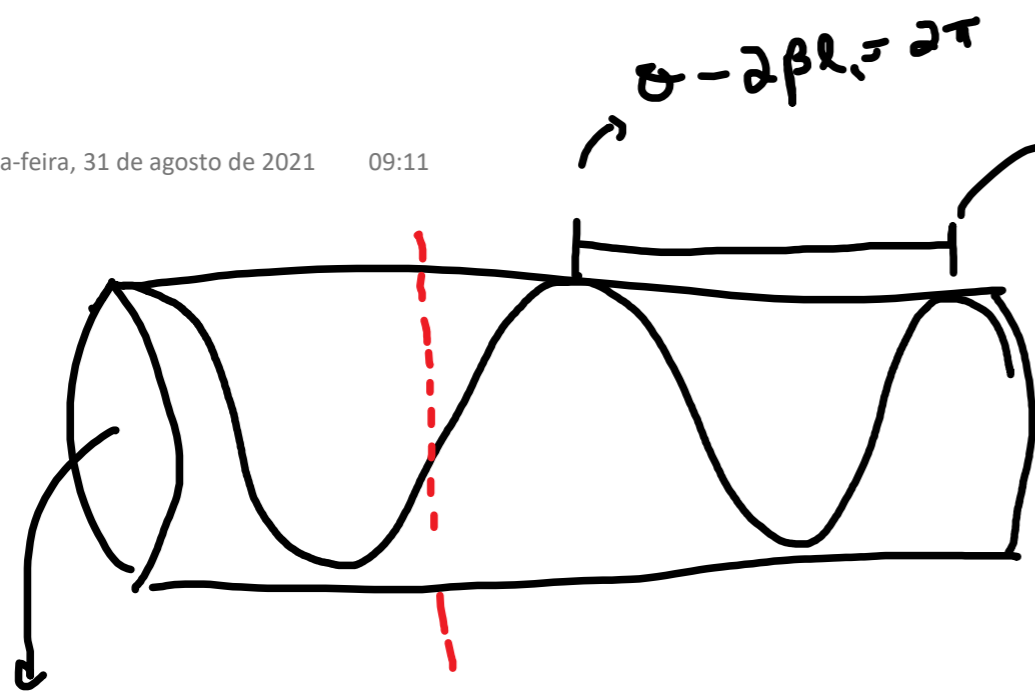


$$\theta - 2\beta l = 2n\pi \Rightarrow V_{max} = |V_0^+| (1 + |\Gamma|)$$

$$\theta - 2\beta l = (2n+1)\pi \Rightarrow V_{min} = |V_0^+| (1 - |\Gamma|)$$

$$S = \frac{V_{max}}{V_{min}} = \frac{1 + |\Gamma|}{1 - |\Gamma|}$$

Taxa de onda estacionária



$$2\beta \Delta l = 2\pi$$

$$\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} = \frac{2\pi}{\Delta l}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta l = \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

$$Z_{in} = \frac{V(-l)}{I(-l)} = \frac{V_0^+ (e^{i\beta l} + \Gamma e^{-i\beta l})}{V_0^+ (e^{i\beta l} - \Gamma e^{-i\beta l})} Z_0 = \frac{1 + \Gamma e^{-2i\beta l}}{1 - \Gamma e^{-2i\beta l}} Z_0$$

$$\Gamma = \frac{Z_L - Z_0}{Z_L + Z_0}$$

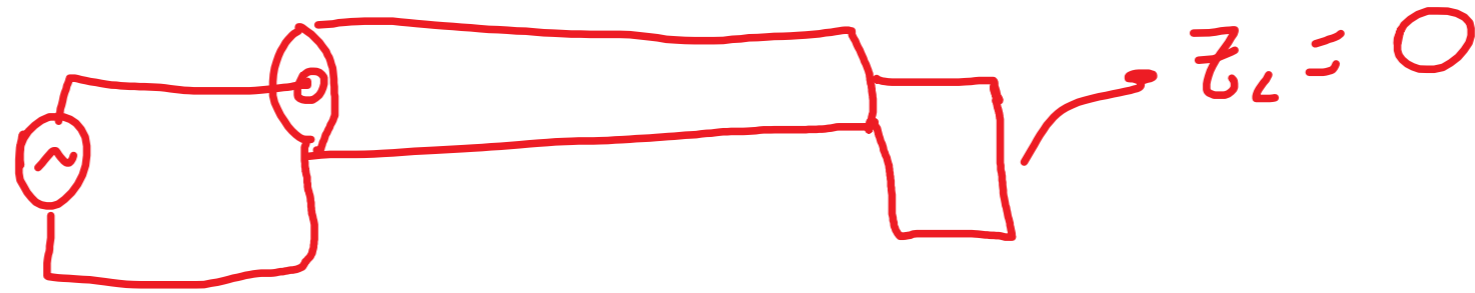
$$Z_{in} = Z_0 \frac{(Z_L + Z_0)e^{i\beta l} + (Z_L - Z_0)e^{-i\beta l}}{(Z_L + Z_0)e^{i\beta l} - (Z_L - Z_0)e^{-i\beta l}} \Rightarrow Z_{in} = Z_0 \frac{Z_L \cos \beta l + i Z_0 \sin \beta l}{Z_0 \cos \beta l + i Z_L \sin \beta l}$$

$$Z_{in} = Z_0 \frac{Z_L + j Z_0 \tan \beta l}{Z_0 + j Z_L \tan \beta l}$$

Casos especiais ($Z_L = 0$)

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$$Z_L = 0$$



$$Z_{in} = Z_0 \frac{Z_L + jZ_0 \tan \beta l}{Z_0 + jZ_L \tan \beta l}$$

$$Z_{in} = Z_0 \tan \beta l$$

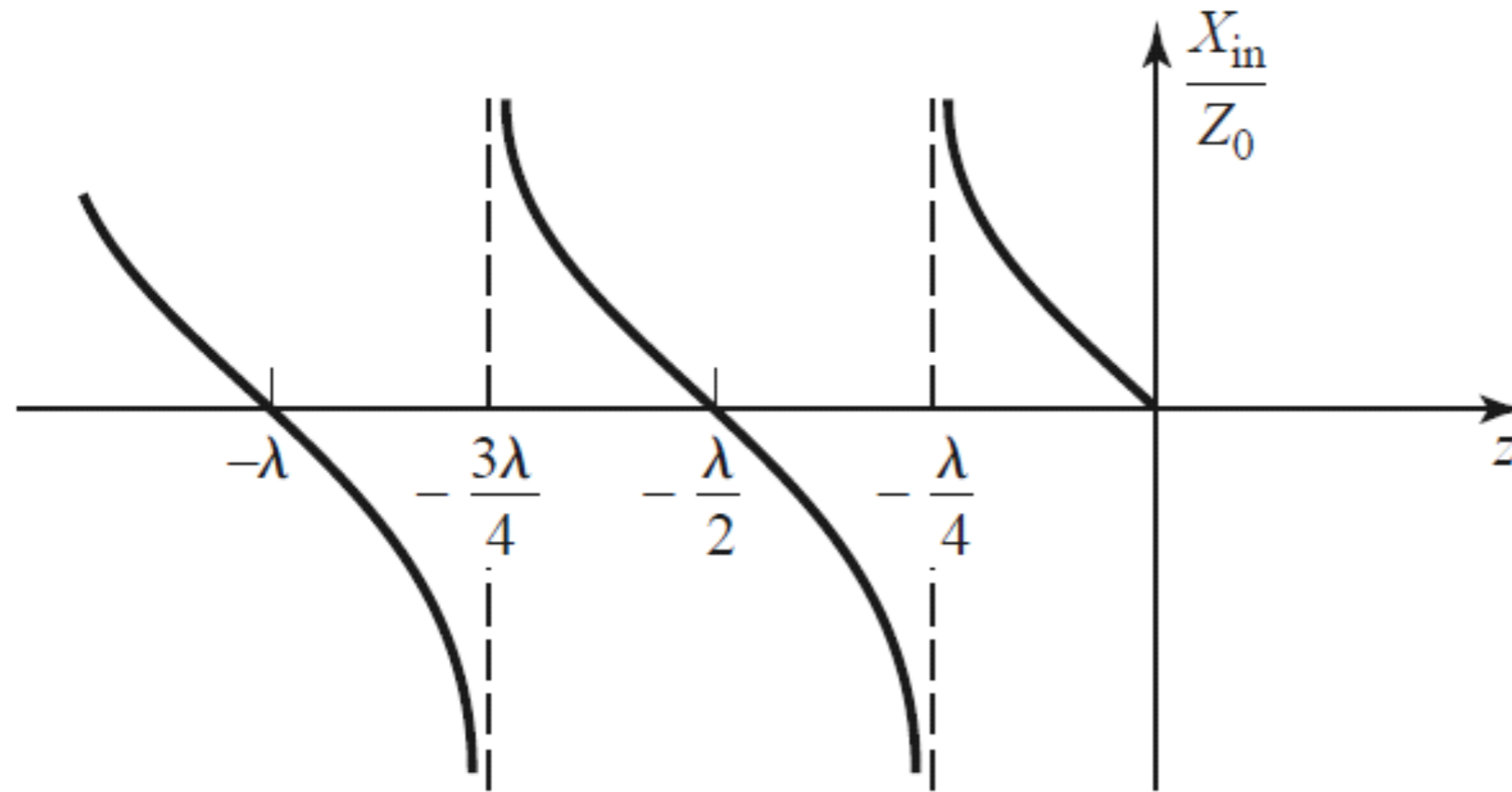
$$\beta = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \Rightarrow \text{SE } l = \frac{\lambda}{4} \Rightarrow \beta l = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow Z_{in} = \infty$$

$$\text{SE } l = \frac{\lambda}{2} \Rightarrow \beta l = \pi \Rightarrow Z_{in} = 0$$

Impedância em função da posição

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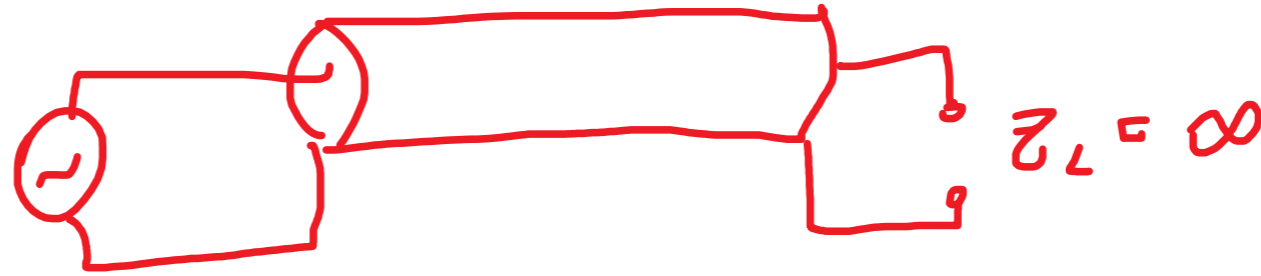
(c)



Casos especiais ($Z_L = \infty$)

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$$Z_L = \infty$$



$$Z_{in} = Z_0 \frac{Z_L + jZ_0 \tan \beta l}{Z_0 + jZ_L \tan \beta l}$$

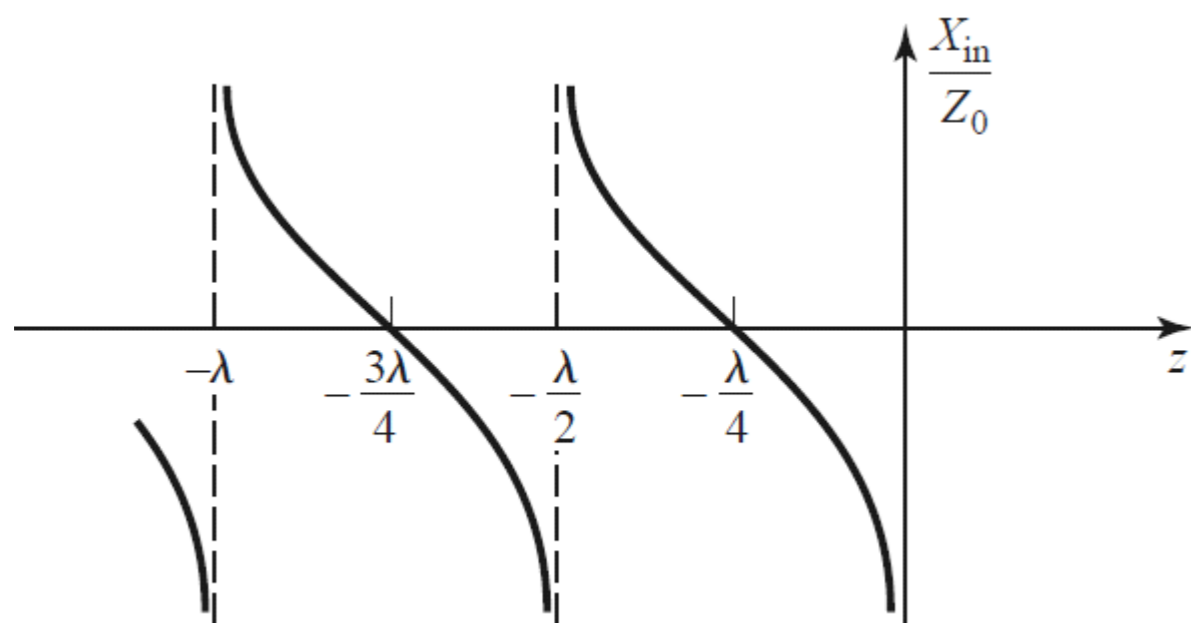
$$Z_{in} = Z_0 \frac{1}{j \tan \beta l} = Z_0 (-j \cot \beta l)$$

$$\text{SE } l = \lambda/2 \Rightarrow Z_{in} = \infty$$

$$l = \lambda/4 \Rightarrow Z_{in} = 0$$

Impedância em função da posição

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Casos especiais, Z_L qualquer e $l = \frac{\lambda}{2}$ ou $\frac{\lambda}{4}$

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$$Z_{in} = Z_0 \frac{Z_L + jZ_0 \tan \beta l}{Z_0 + jZ_L \tan \beta l}$$

$$\text{SE } l = \lambda/2 \Rightarrow$$

$$Z_{in} = Z_L \quad \text{ou } n\lambda/2$$

$$\text{SE } l = \lambda/4 \Rightarrow$$

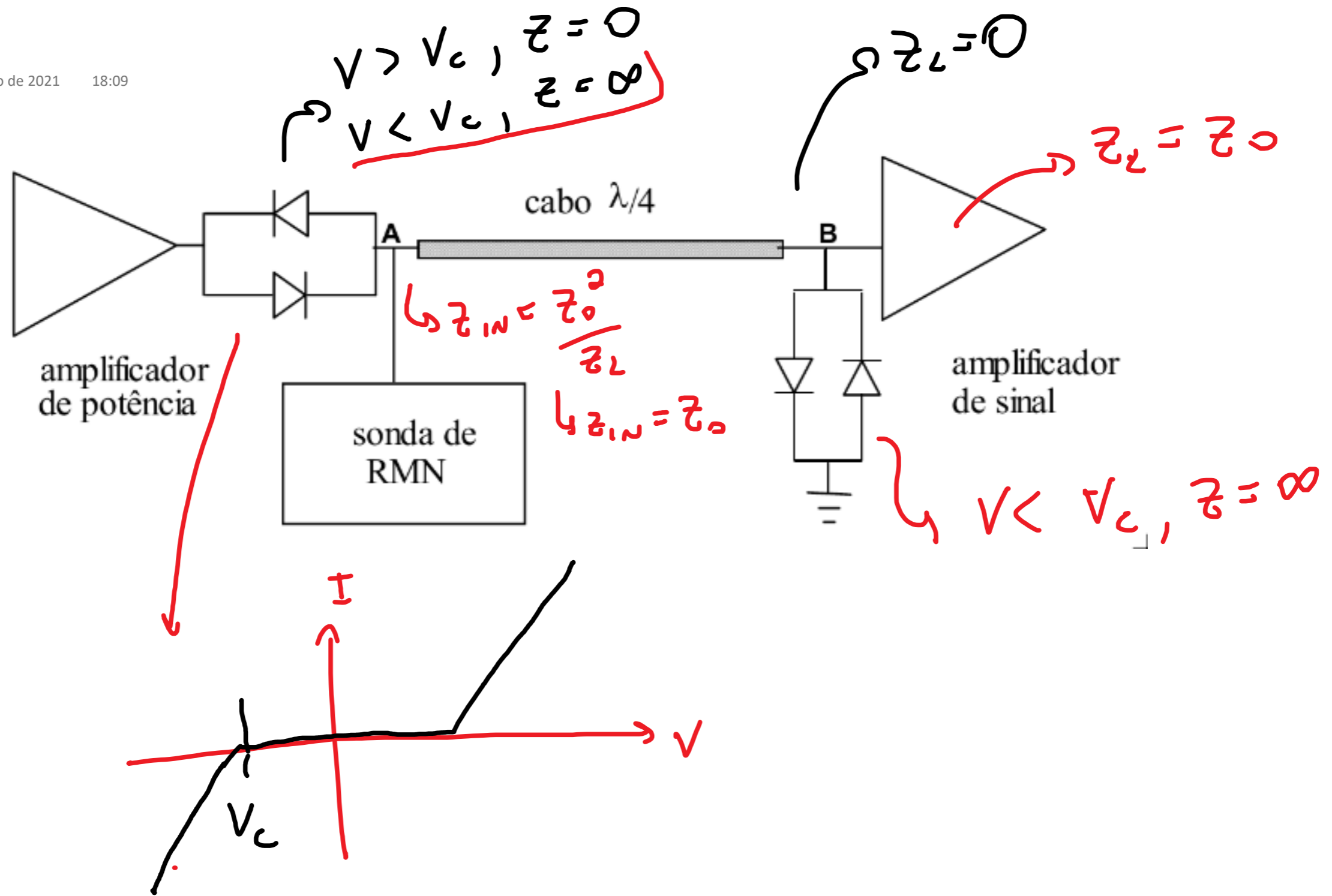
$$Z_{in} = \frac{Z_0^2}{Z_L} \quad \text{ou } \lambda/4 + n\lambda/2$$

$\lambda/4$

$$Z_{in} = \frac{Z_0^2}{Z_{out}}$$

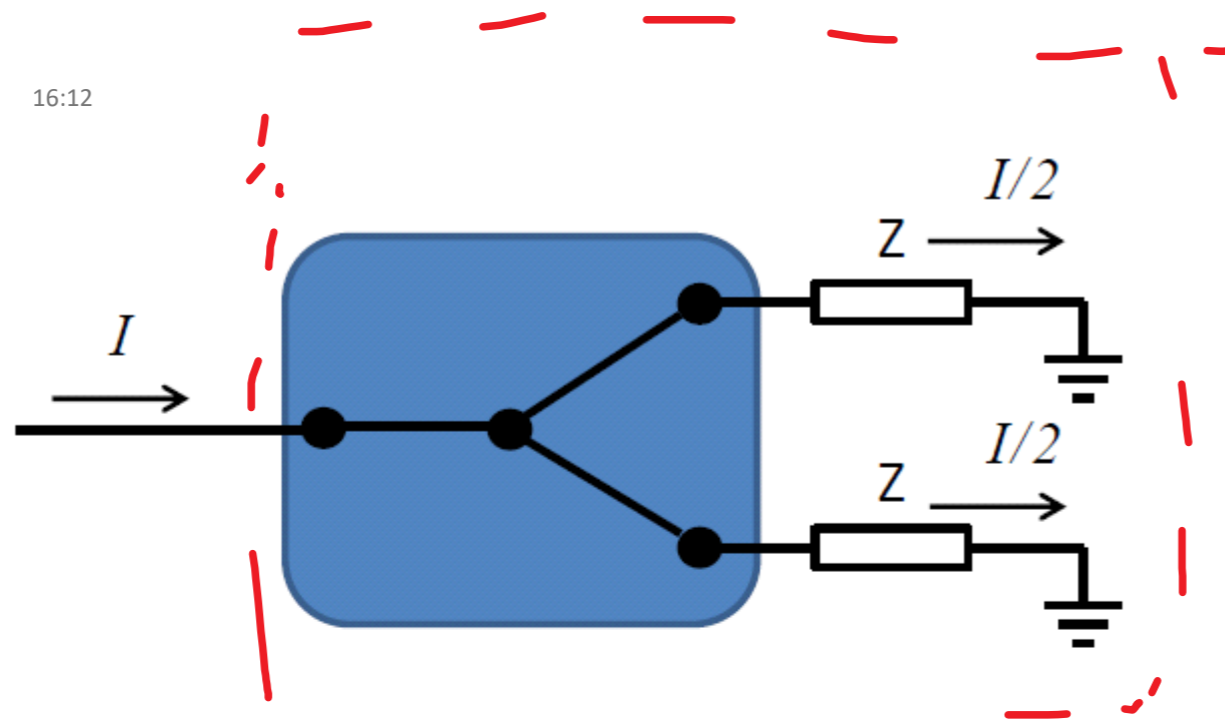
O duplexador

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Divisor de sinais

segunda-feira, 30 de agosto de 2021 16:12



Conexão simples com fios

$$P_{in} = \frac{Z}{2} \cdot I^2 = \frac{Z \cdot I^2}{2}$$

$$P_{out} = Z \cdot \left(\frac{I}{2}\right)^2 = Z \cdot \frac{I^2}{4}$$

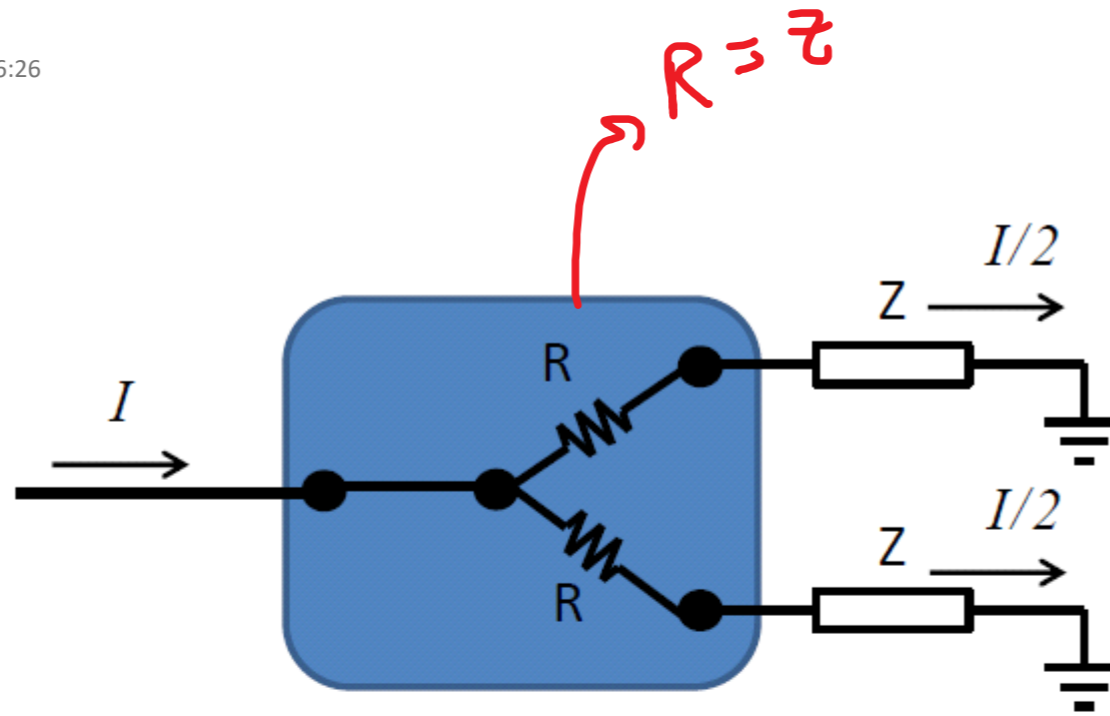
Teoricamente funciona em qualquer frequência

Perdas praticamente inexistentes

Muito simples de construir

Desvantagem – a impedância na entrada é diferente da impedância da carga

Usado em distribuição de potência em 60Hz e áudio em pequenos ambientes



Conexão com divisor resistivo

$$P_{out} = Z \cdot \left(\frac{I}{2}\right)^2 = Z \cdot \frac{I^2}{4} \quad P_{in} = Z \cdot I^2$$

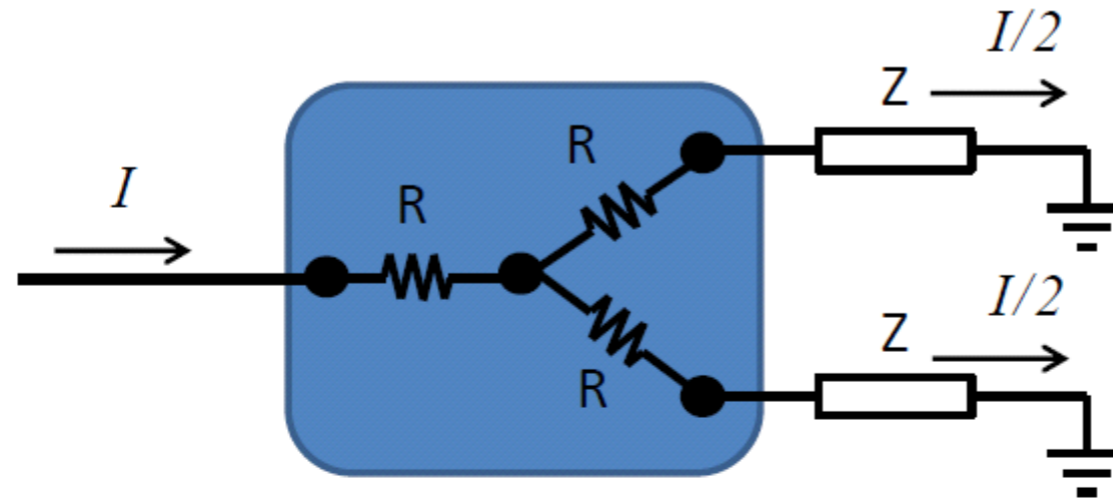
para $Z_{in} = Z \Rightarrow R = Z$

$$P_d = 2 \cdot R \cdot \left(\frac{I}{2}\right)^2 = Z \cdot \frac{I^2}{2} \quad P_{out} = \frac{P_{in}}{4} \text{ e } P_d = \frac{P_{in}}{2}$$

Teoricamente funciona em qualquer frequência

Dissipa metade da potência de entrada para manter a impedância constante

As saídas e a entrada não são intercambiáveis



Conexão com divisor resistivo simétrico

$$P_{out} = Z \cdot \left(\frac{I}{2}\right)^2 = Z \cdot \frac{I^2}{4} \quad P_{in} = Z \cdot I^2$$

para $Z_{in} = Z \Rightarrow R = \frac{Z}{3}$ $P_d = R \cdot I^2 + 2 \cdot R \cdot \left(\frac{I}{2}\right)^2$ $P_d = \frac{Z \cdot I^2}{2}$ $P_{out} = \frac{P_{in}}{4}$ e $P_d = \frac{P_{in}}{2}$

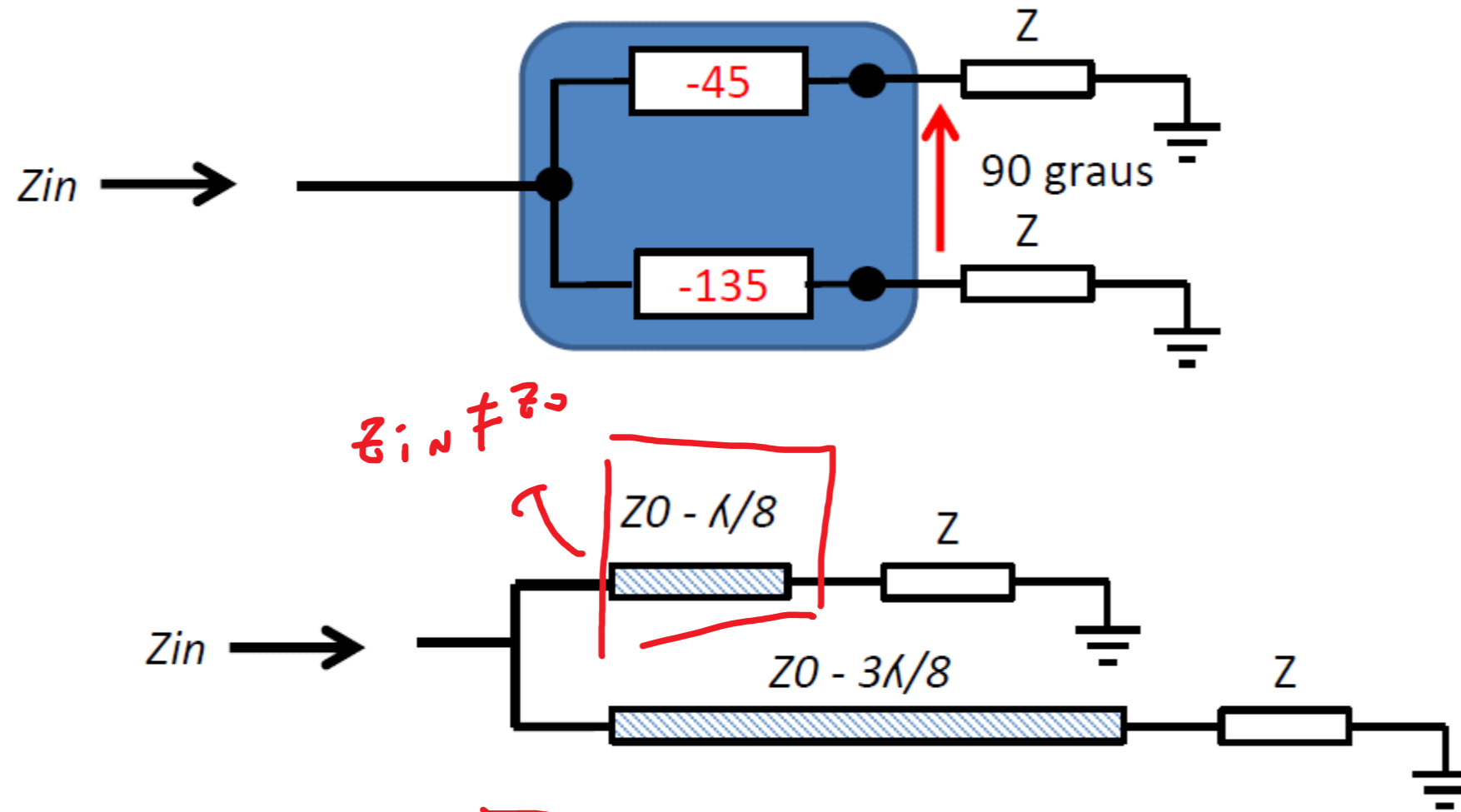
Teoricamente funciona em qualquer frequência

Dissipa metade da potência de entrada para manter a impedância constante e a simetria

As saídas e a entrada são intercambiáveis

Divisor em quadratura (0 - 90°)

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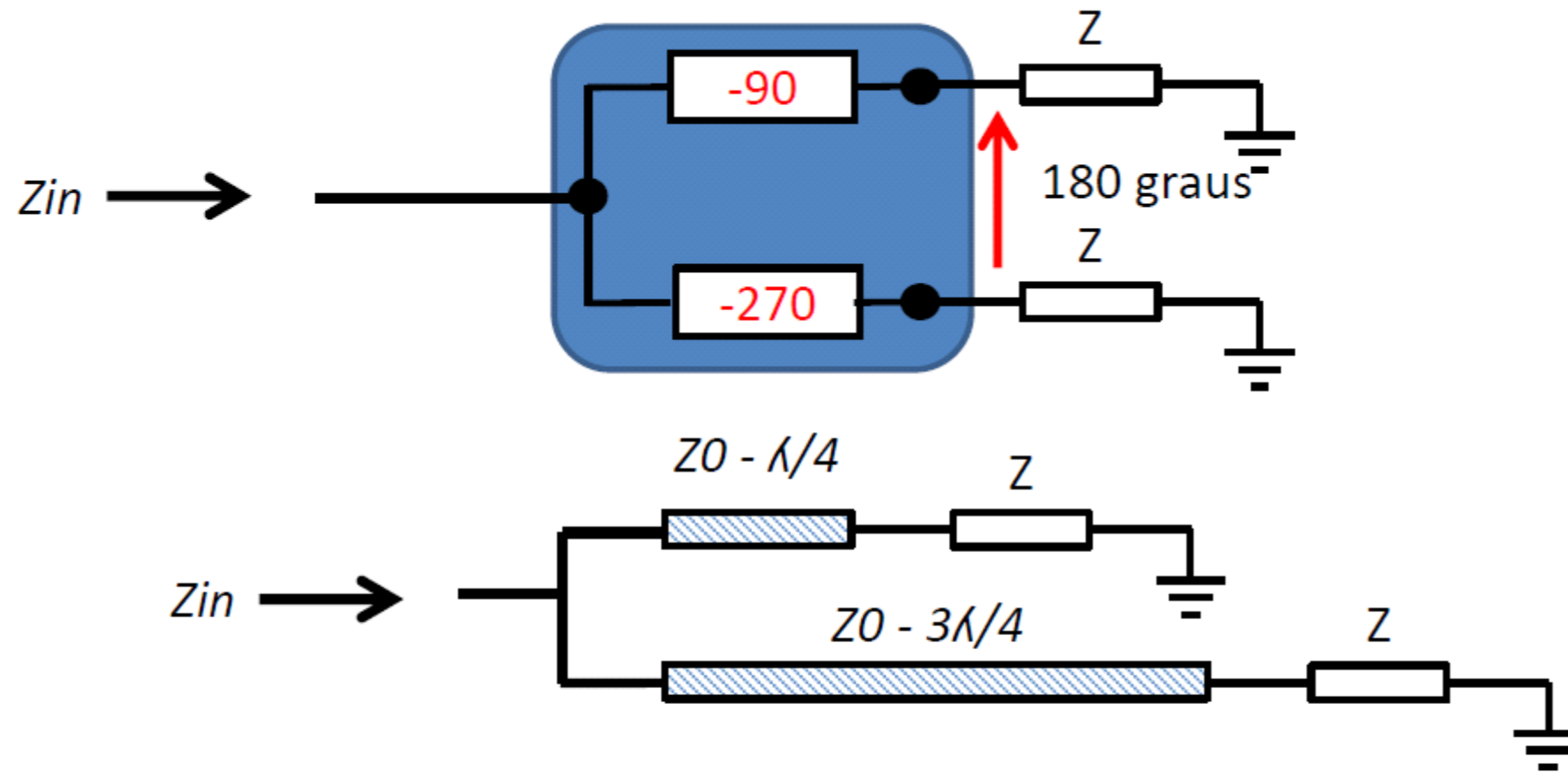


Para linhas com $Z_0 = Z$ a associação em paralelo na entrada resulta em uma impedância que é $Z/2$.

Para garantir na entrada (Z_{in}) uma impedância igual a da carga (Z) a impedância da linha Z_0 deve ser de $\sqrt{3 \times Z}$. Se $Z = 50 \Omega \rightarrow Z_0 = 86.6 \Omega$

Divisor Inversor (0-180°)

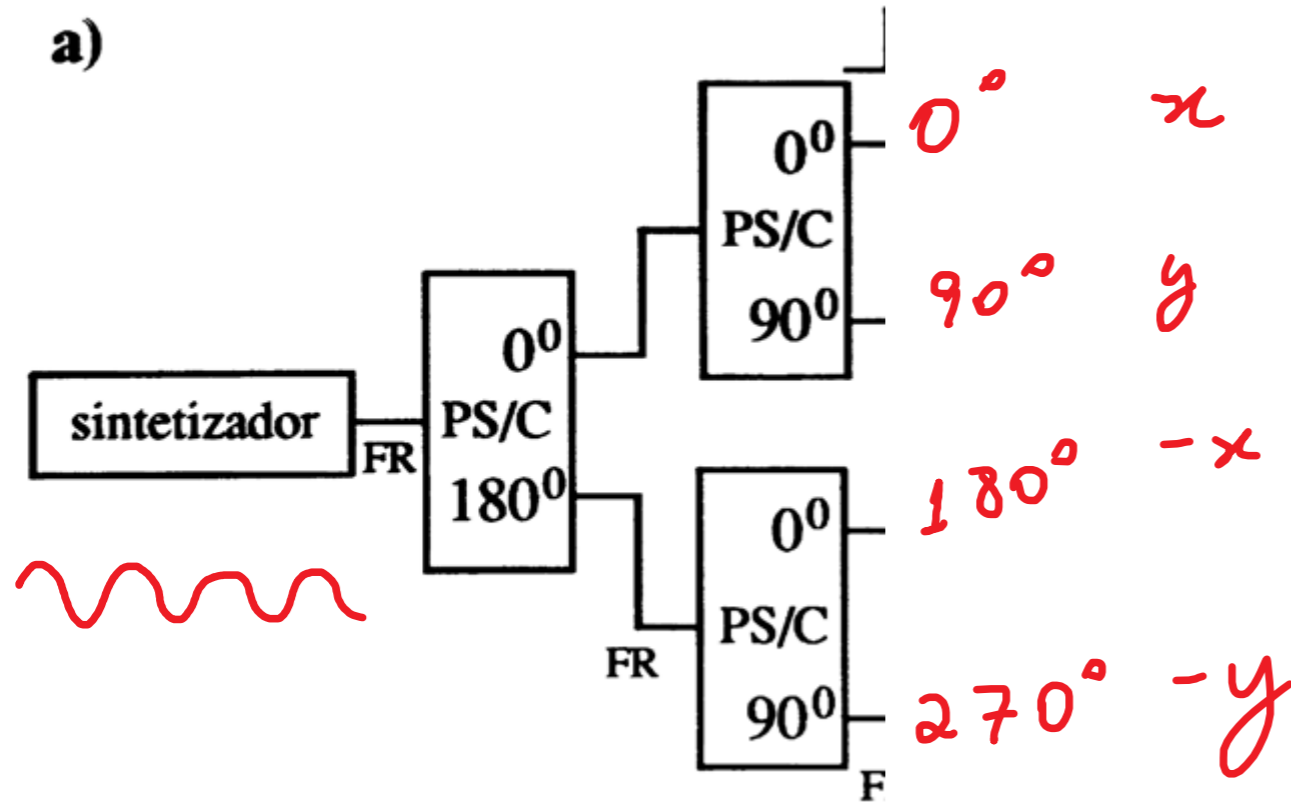
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Para linhas com $Z_0 = Z$ a associação em paralelo na entrada resulta em uma impedância que é $Z/2$.

Para garantir na entrada (Z_{in}) uma impedância igual a da carga (Z) a impedância da linha Z_0 deve ser de $\sqrt{2} \times Z$. Se $Z=50 \Omega \rightarrow Z_0=70.7 \Omega$

a)



Mixers

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