

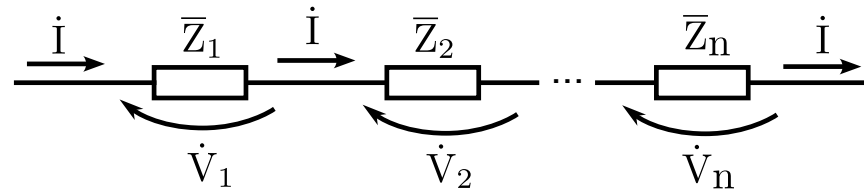
# **Aula-pea3392-210823**

Milana Lima dos Santos, PEA/EPUSP

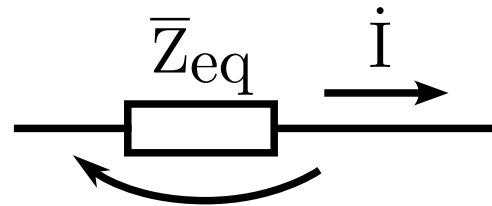
2023-08-20

# Associação série e paralelo de impedâncias

## Série



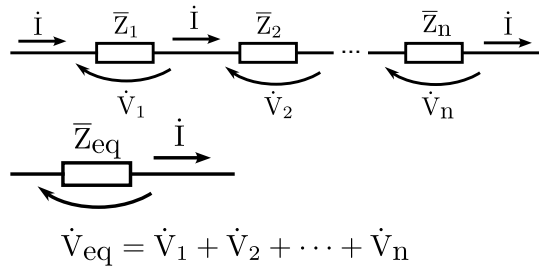
Associação série de impedâncias



$$\dot{V}_{eq} = \dot{V}_1 + \dot{V}_2 + \cdots + \dot{V}_n$$

Impedância equivalente

## Série, cont.

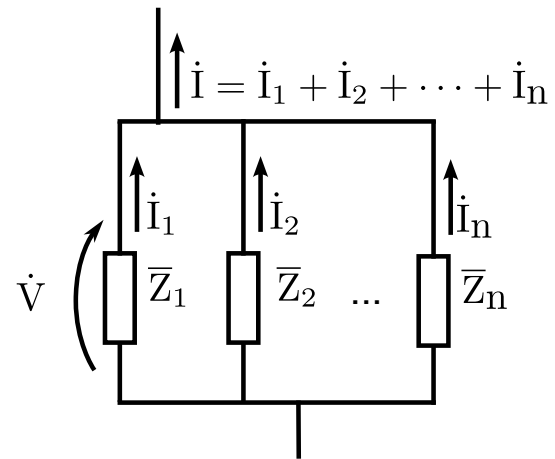


$$\bar{Z}_{eq} = \frac{\dot{V}_{eq}}{\dot{I}} = \frac{\dot{V}_1 + \dot{V}_2 + \dots + \dot{V}_n}{\dot{I}}$$

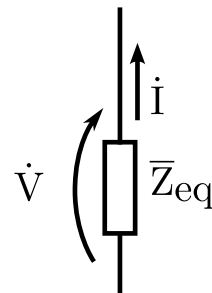
$$= \frac{\dot{V}_1}{\dot{I}} + \frac{\dot{V}_2}{\dot{I}} + \dots + \frac{\dot{V}_n}{\dot{I}}$$

$$\boxed{\bar{Z}_{eq} = \bar{Z}_1 + \bar{Z}_2 + \dots + \bar{Z}_n}$$

# Paralelo

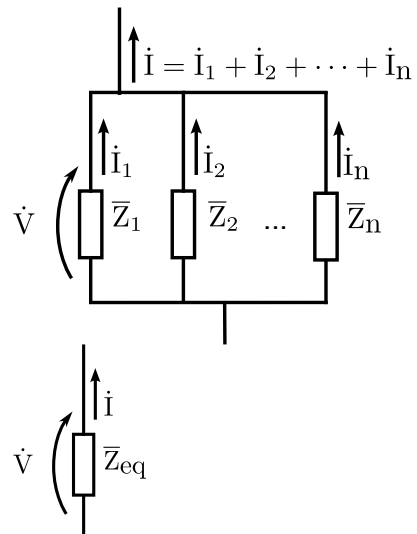


Associação em paralelo de impedâncias



Impedância equivalente

# Paralelo, cont.



$$\bar{Z}_{eq} = \frac{\dot{V}}{\dot{I}} = \frac{\dot{V}}{\frac{\dot{V}}{\bar{Z}_1} + \frac{\dot{V}}{\bar{Z}_2} + \dots + \frac{\dot{V}}{\bar{Z}_n}}$$

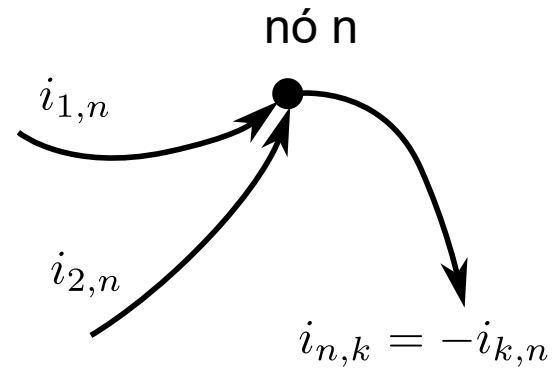
$$\bar{Z}_{eq} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\bar{Z}_1} + \frac{1}{\bar{Z}_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{\bar{Z}_n}}$$

Para duas impedâncias,

$$\bar{Z}_{eq} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\bar{Z}_1} + \frac{1}{\bar{Z}_2}} = \frac{\bar{Z}_1 \cdot \bar{Z}_2}{\bar{Z}_1 + \bar{Z}_2}$$

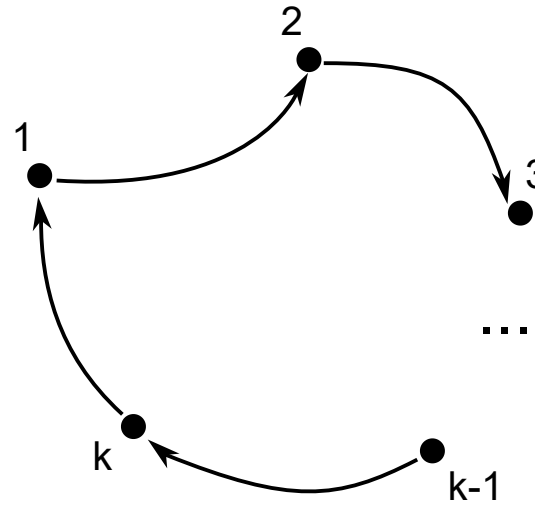
# Leis de Kirchoff

## Primeira lei, lei dos nós



- $$\sum_{j=1}^k i_{j,n} = 0$$
- $$\sum_{j=1}^k \dot{I}_{j,n} = 0$$
- Somatório algébrico das correntes que entram e saem (sinal oposto) é zero

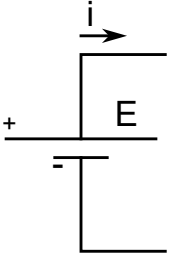
# Leis de Kirchoff, cont.

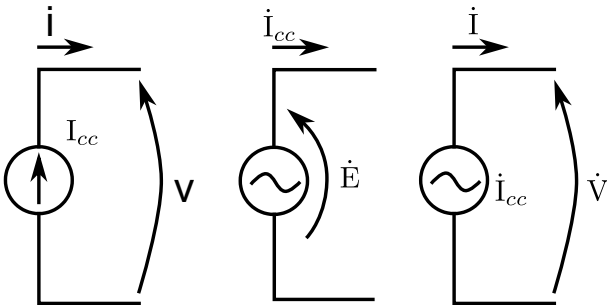


- $$\sum_{j=1}^k v_j = 0$$
- $$\sum_{j=1}^k \dot{V}_j = 0$$
- Somatório das quedas de tensão ao longo de um caminho fechado é zero

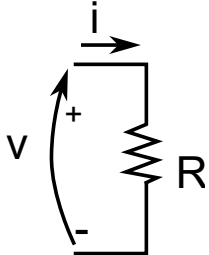
# Convenções de sentido das tensões e correntes

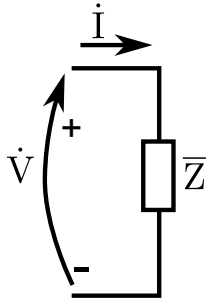
## Fonte, gerador, bipolo ativo

- 
- A corrente sai pelo terminal positivo da tensão.

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## Carga, receptor, bipolo passivo

- 
- A corrente entra pelo terminal positivo da tensão.

- 



# Fontes reais x fontes ideais

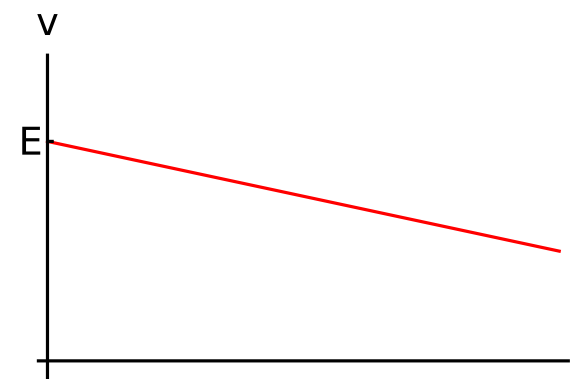
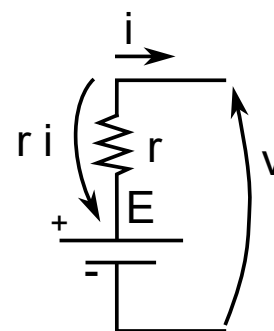
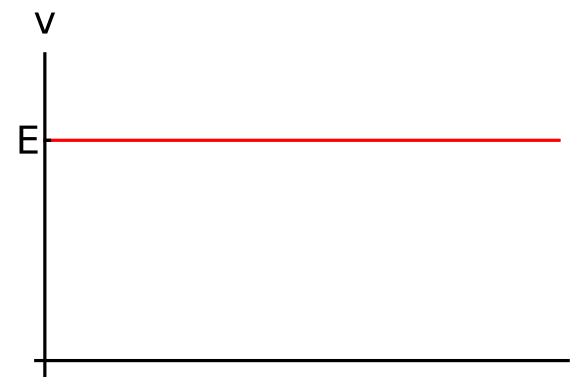
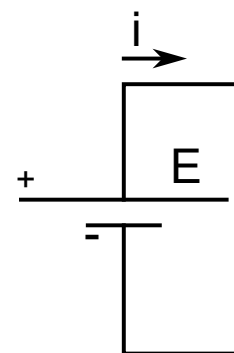
## Tensão

- Na fonte ideal de tensão, a tensão é  $E$  [ou  $\dot{E}$ ], independentemente do valor da corrente.
- Na fonte real de tensão, a tensão nos terminais é alterada em relação ao elemento ideal, em função da corrente.

$$v = E - r \cdot i$$

$$\dot{V} = \dot{E} - \bar{z} \cdot \dot{I}$$

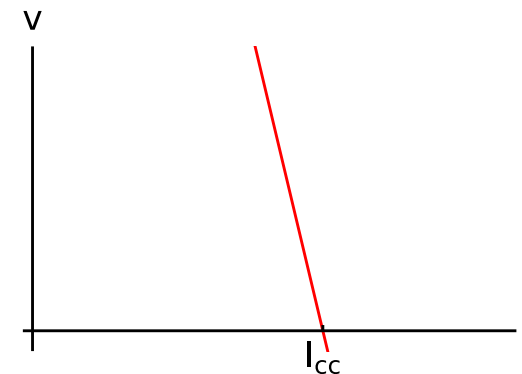
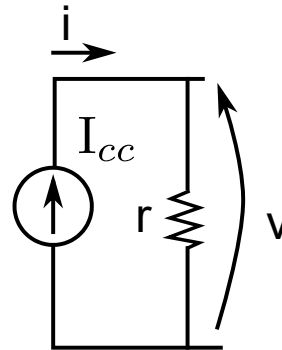
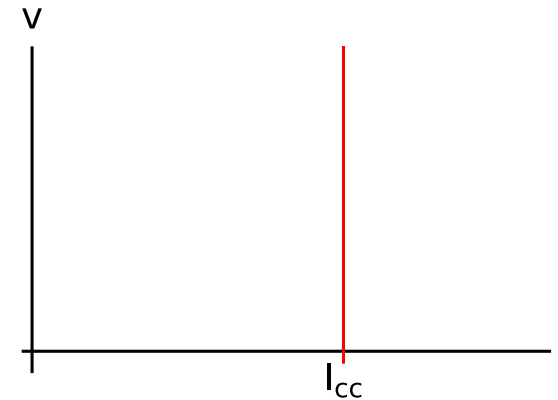
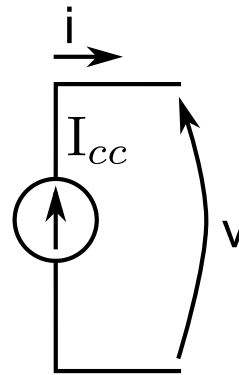
- $E$  e  $\dot{E}$  são chamadas de “tensão de circuito aberto”



# Fontes reais x fontes ideais, cont.

## Corrente

- Na fonte ideal de corrente, a corrente é  $I_{cc}$  [ou  $\dot{I}_{cc}$ ], independentemente do valor da tensão.
- Na fonte real de corrente, a corrente fornecida externamente é alterada em relação ao elemento ideal, em função da tensão.

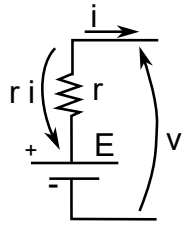


- $$i = I_{cc} - \frac{v}{r}$$

$$\dot{I} = \dot{I}_{cc} - \frac{\dot{V}}{Z}$$
- $I_{cc}$  e  $\dot{I}_{cc}$  são chamadas de “correntes de curto-circuito” (ocorrem para  $v = 0, \dot{V} = 0$ ).

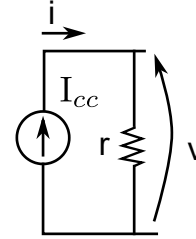
# Conversão entre fontes reais

## Fonte real de tensão



- $v = E - r \cdot i$

## Fonte real de corrente



- $i = I_{cc} - \frac{v}{r}$
- $\frac{v}{r} = I_{cc} - i$
- $v = r \cdot I_{cc} - r \cdot i$

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- As duas expressões são equivalentes se

- $E - r \cdot I_{cc}$  ou  $I_{cc} = \frac{E}{r}$

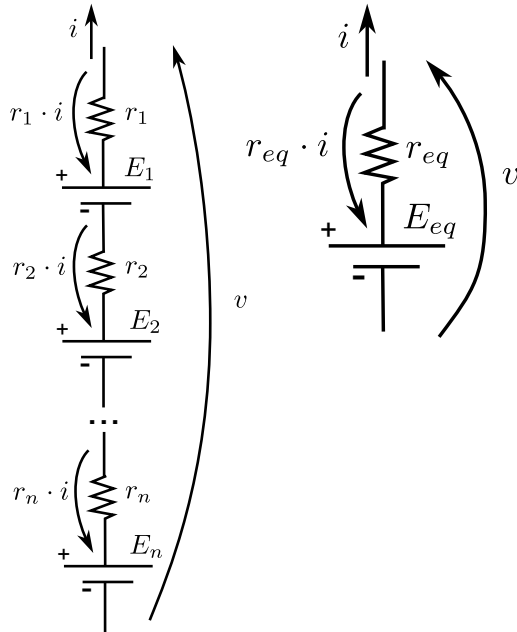
- Similarmente, fontes reais CA são equivalentes se

- $\dot{E} - \bar{z} \cdot \dot{I}_{cc}$  ou  $\dot{I}_{cc} = \frac{\dot{E}}{\bar{z}}$

- Essa é uma aplicação dos equivalentes de Thevenin e Norton.

# Associações série de fontes reais

## Fontes de tensão



$$\blacksquare v = (E_1 - r_1 \cdot i) + (E_2 - r_2 \cdot i) + \dots + (E_n - r_n \cdot i)$$

$$\blacksquare v = (E_1 + E_2 + \dots + E_n) - (r_1 + r_2 + \dots + r_n)i$$

$$\blacksquare v = E_{eq} - r_{eq}i$$

$$\blacksquare E_{eq} = E_1 + E_2 + \dots + E_n$$

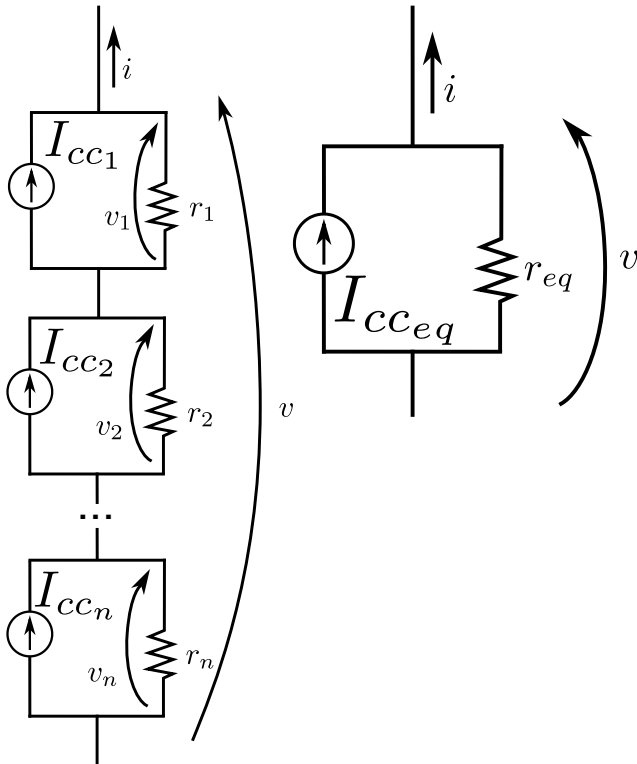
$$\blacksquare \dot{E}_{eq} = \dot{E}_1 + \dot{E}_2 + \dots + \dot{E}_n$$

$$\blacksquare r_{eq} = r_1 + r_2 + \dots + r_n$$

$$\blacksquare \bar{z}_{eq} = \bar{z}_1 + \bar{z}_2 + \dots + \bar{z}_n$$

# Associações série de fontes reais, cont.

## Fontes de corrente



- $\frac{v_n}{r_n} = I_{cc_n} - i$   
 $\Rightarrow \boxed{v_n = r_n I_{cc_n} - r_n i}$
- $v = v_1 + v_2 + \dots + v_n$

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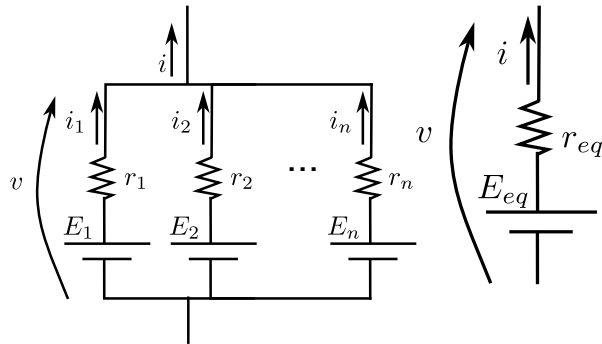
- $v = (r_1 I_{cc_1} - r_1 i) + (r_2 I_{cc_2} - r_2 i) + \dots + (r_n I_{cc_n} - r_n i)$
- $v = r_{eq} I_{cc_{eq}} - r_{eq} i$

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- $r_{eq} = r_1 + r_2 + \dots + r_n$
- $r_{eq} I_{cc_{eq}} = r_1 I_{cc_1} + r_2 I_{cc_2} + \dots + r_n I_{cc_n}$
- Esta expressão reflete a associação série de fontes de tensão equivalentes.
- $\bar{z}_{eq} = \bar{z}_1 + \bar{z}_2 + \dots + \bar{z}_n$
- $\bar{z}_{eq} \dot{I}_{cc_{eq}} = \bar{z}_1 \dot{I}_{cc_1} + \bar{z}_2 \dot{I}_{cc_2} + \dots + \bar{z}_n \dot{I}_{cc_n}$

# Associação paralelo de fontes reais

## Fontes de tensão



$$\blacksquare v = E_{eq} - r_{eq}i$$

$$\blacksquare r_{eq}i = E_{eq} - v$$

$$\blacksquare i = \frac{E_{eq}}{r_{eq}} - \frac{v}{r_{eq}}$$

$$\blacksquare i = i_1 + i_2 + \dots + i_n$$

$$\blacksquare i = \frac{E_1 - v}{r_1} + \frac{E_2 - v}{r_2} + \dots + \frac{E_n - v}{r_n}$$

$$\blacksquare i = \left( \frac{E_1}{r_1} + \frac{E_2}{r_2} + \dots + \frac{E_n}{r_n} \right) - v \left( \frac{1}{r_1} + \frac{1}{r_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{r_n} \right)$$

$$\blacksquare \frac{1}{r_{eq}} = \frac{1}{r_1} + \frac{1}{r_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{r_n}$$

$$\blacksquare \frac{E_{eq}}{r_{eq}} = \frac{E_1}{r_1} + \frac{E_2}{r_2} + \dots + \frac{E_n}{r_n}$$

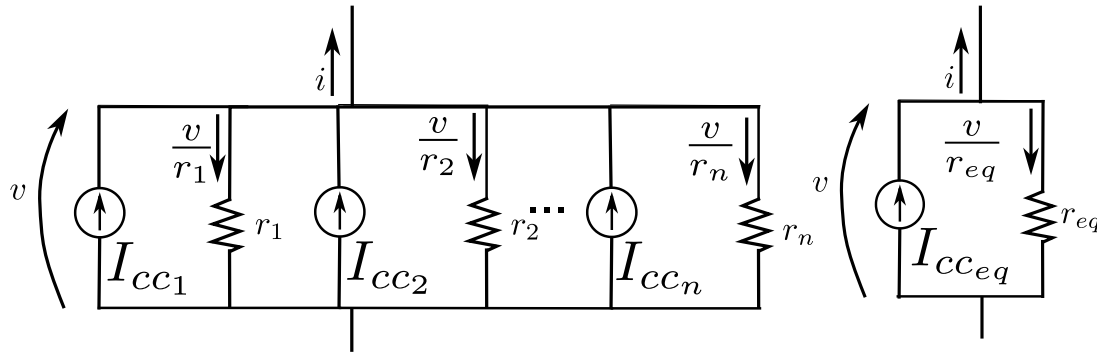
■ Esta expressão reflete a associação paralela de fontes de corrente equivalentes, a ver...

$$\blacksquare \frac{1}{\bar{z}_{eq}} = \frac{1}{\bar{z}_1} + \frac{1}{\bar{z}_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{\bar{z}_n}$$

$$\blacksquare \frac{\dot{E}_{eq}}{\bar{z}_{eq}} = \frac{\dot{E}_1}{\bar{z}_1} + \frac{\dot{E}_2}{\bar{z}_2} + \dots + \frac{\dot{E}_n}{\bar{z}_n}$$

# Associação paralelo de fontes reais, cont.

## Fontes de corrente



- $i = I_{CC_{eq}} - \frac{v}{r_{eq}}$
- $i = \left(I_{CC_1} - \frac{v}{r_1}\right) + \left(I_{CC_2} - \frac{v}{r_2}\right) + \dots + \left(I_{CC_n} - \frac{v}{r_n}\right)$

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- $\Rightarrow I_{CC_{eq}} = I_{CC_1} + I_{CC_2} + \dots + I_{CC_n}$

- $\frac{1}{r_{eq}} = \frac{1}{r_1} + \frac{1}{r_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{r_n}$

- $\Rightarrow r_{eq} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{r_1} + \frac{1}{r_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{r_n}}$

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- $\dot{I}_{CC_{eq}} = \dot{I}_{CC_1} + \dot{I}_{CC_2} + \dots + \dot{I}_{CC_n}$

- $\frac{1}{\bar{z}_{eq}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\bar{z}_1} + \frac{1}{\bar{z}_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{\bar{z}_n}}$