

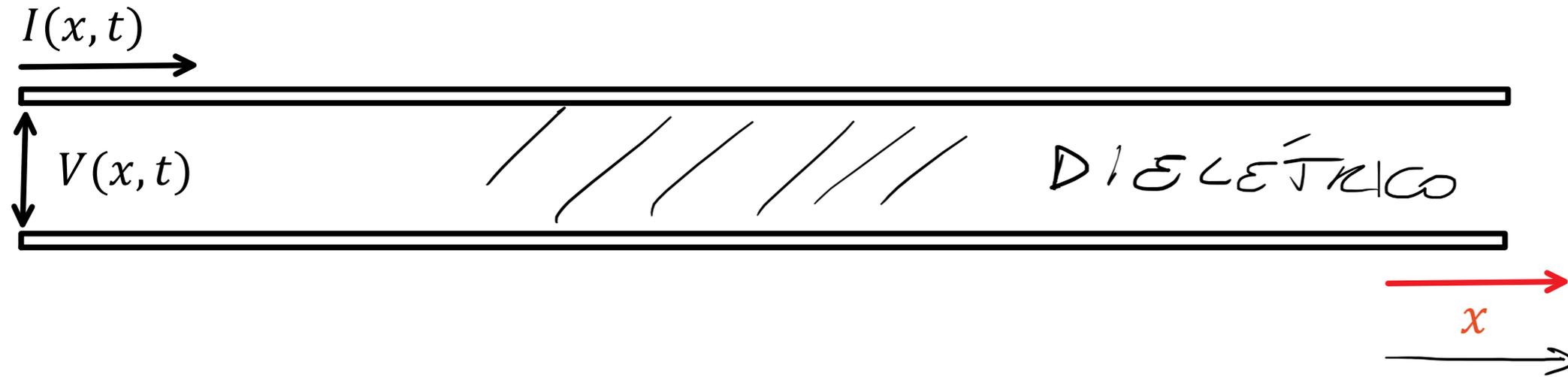
# Linhas de Transmissão



Prof. Dr. Marcos de Oliveira Junior



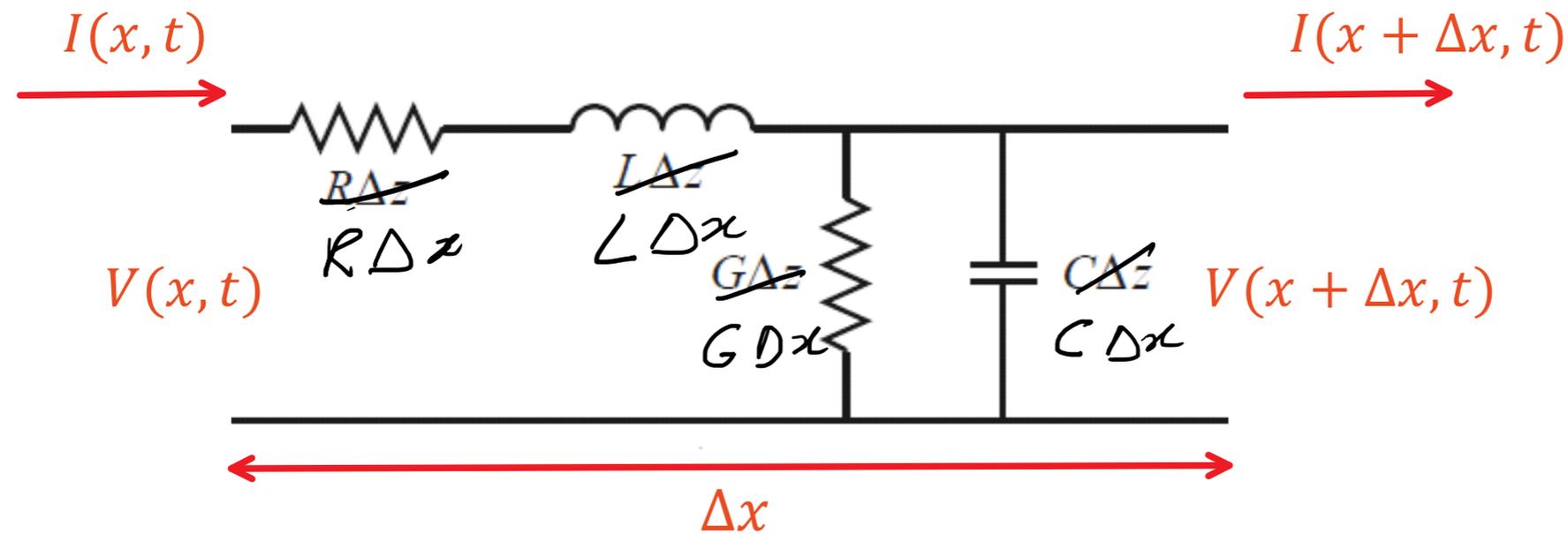
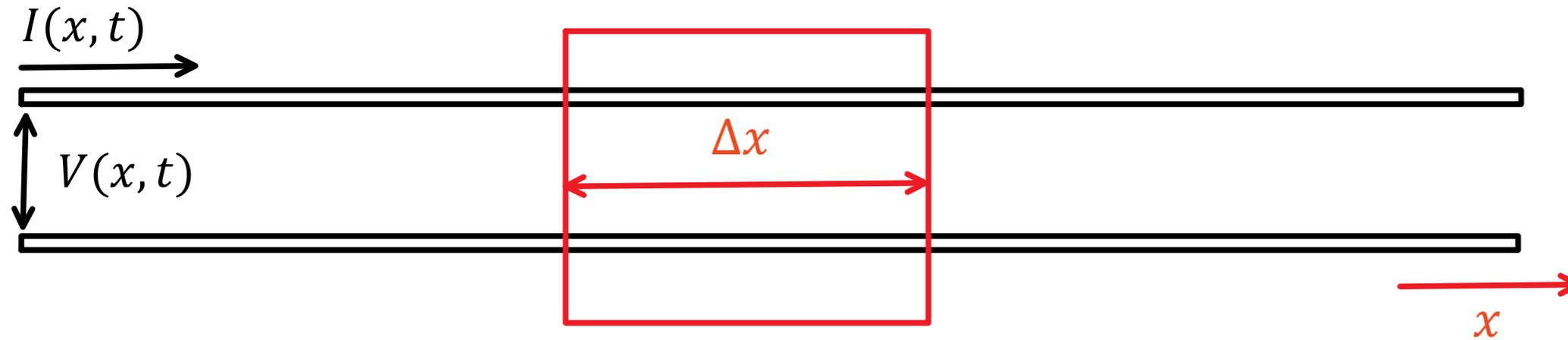
São considerados linhas de transmissão quaisquer condutores destinados a transmitir potência AC entre dois pontos separados por distâncias comparáveis (ou maiores) ao comprimento de onda do sinal AC.

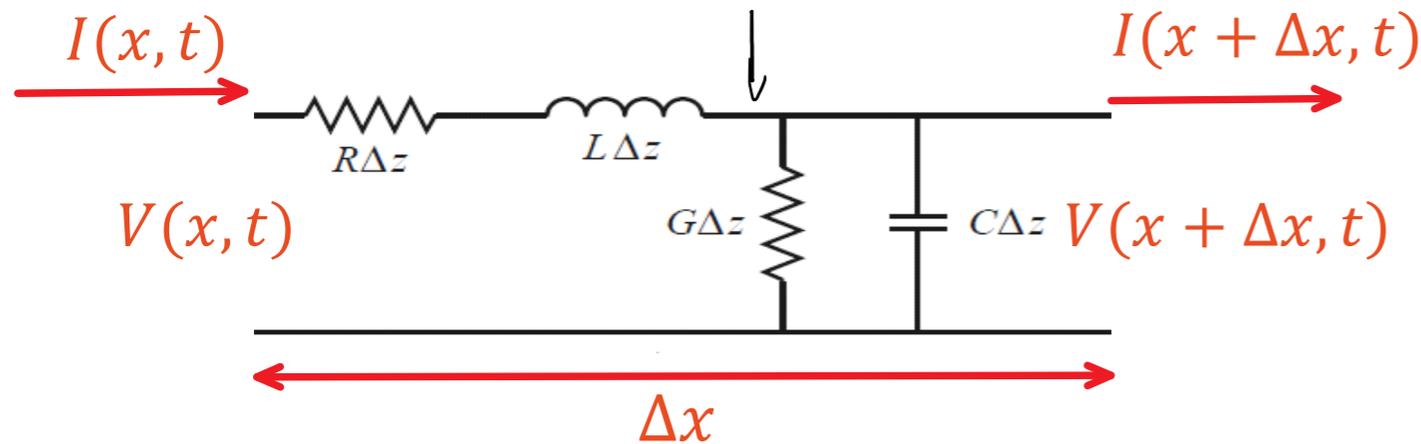


# Linhas de transmissão

segunda-feira, 23 de agosto de 2021 17:29

São considerados linhas de transmissão quaisquer condutores destinados a transmitir potência AC entre dois pontos separados por distâncias comparáveis (ou maiores) ao comprimento de onda do sinal AC.





$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{V(x, t) - V(x + \Delta x, t)}{\Delta x} = \frac{R \Delta x I(x, t) + L \frac{\Delta x \partial I(x, t)}{\Delta x \partial t}}{\Delta x}$$

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{I(x, t) - I(x + \Delta x, t)}{\Delta x} = \frac{G \Delta x V(x + \Delta x, t) + C \frac{\Delta x \partial V(x + \Delta x, t)}{\Delta x \partial t}}{\Delta x}$$

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

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

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

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

Eq do

TELEGRAFO

$$V = Z I$$

$$\frac{dV(x)}{dx} = -(R + i\omega L) I(x)$$

$$\frac{dI(x)}{dx} = -(G + i\omega C) V(x)$$

=&gt;

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

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

$$\gamma^2 = (R + i\omega L)(G + i\omega C) \Rightarrow \gamma = \alpha + i\beta \begin{matrix} \rightarrow \text{FASE} \\ \rightarrow \text{ATENUAÇÃO} \end{matrix}$$

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

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

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

$$I(x) = I_0^+ e^{-\gamma x} + I_0^- e^{\gamma x}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{dV}{dx} = - (R + i\omega L) I(x)$$

$$I(x) = \frac{\gamma}{R + i\omega L} (V_0^+ e^{-\gamma x} - V_0^- e^{\gamma x})$$

$$Z_0 = \frac{R + i\omega L}{\gamma} = \sqrt{\frac{R + i\omega L}{G + i\omega C}}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{V_0^+}{I_0^+} = Z_0 = - \frac{V_0^-}{I_0^-}$$

# Impedância característica da linha

segunda-feira, 23 de agosto de 2021 18:00

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

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

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

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

$$\beta = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$$

$$v_p = \frac{\omega}{\beta} = \lambda f$$

SEM PERDAS E IDEAL,  $R=0$  e  $G=0$

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

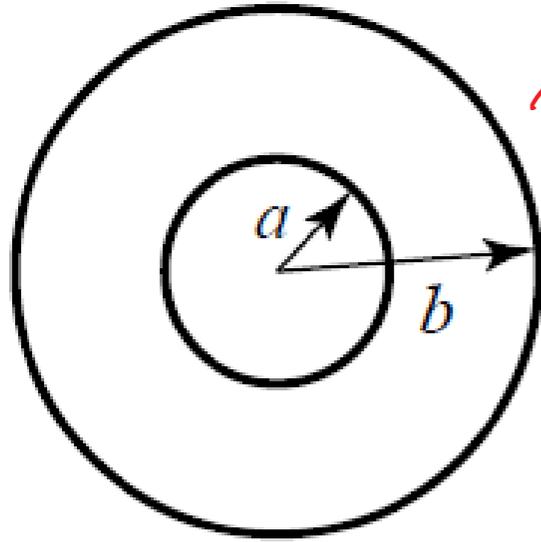
$$Z_0 = \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$$

$$\gamma = \alpha + i\beta = \sqrt{(R + i\omega L)(G + i\omega C)} = \sqrt{-\omega^2 LC} = i\omega \underbrace{\sqrt{LC}}_{\beta}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{2\pi}{\beta} = \frac{2\pi}{\omega \sqrt{LC}} \quad , \quad v_p = \frac{\omega}{\beta} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$

# Cabo coaxial

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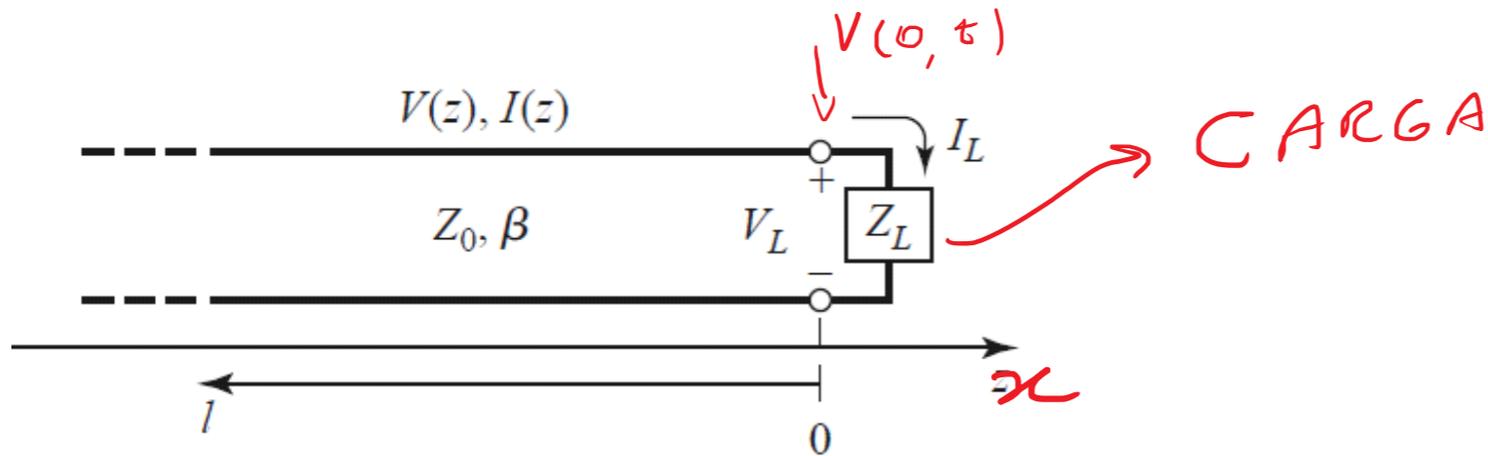
$$C = \frac{2\pi \epsilon_0}{\ln(b/a)}$$

$$L = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} \ln(b/a)$$

$$v = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_0 \epsilon_0}} = c$$

$$Z_0 = \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} = 60 \ln(b/a) \Omega$$

$$G=0, R=0 \Rightarrow \alpha=0$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 V(x) &= V_0^+ e^{-i\beta x} + V_0^- e^{i\beta x} \\
 I(x) &= \frac{V_0^+}{Z_0} e^{-i\beta x} - \frac{V_0^-}{Z_0} e^{i\beta x}
 \end{aligned}
 \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} V(x) \\ I(x) \end{aligned}} \right\} \begin{aligned} V_L &= V(0) \\ Z_L &= \frac{V(0)}{I(0)} = \frac{V_0^+ + V_0^-}{V_0^+ - V_0^-} Z_0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_0^- &= \frac{Z_L - Z_0}{Z_L + Z_0} V_0^+ \Rightarrow \Gamma = \frac{V_0^-}{V_0^+} = \frac{Z_L - Z_0}{Z_L + Z_0} \\
 \text{REFLETIDA} & \quad \text{INCIDENTE}
 \end{aligned}$$

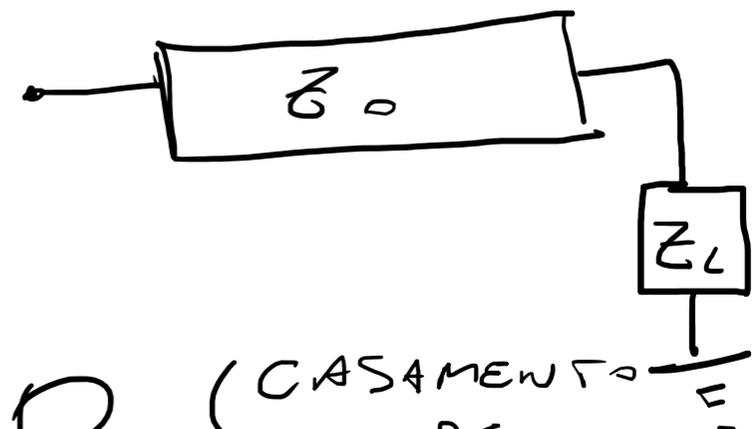
$$\begin{aligned}
 * V(x) &= V_0^+ (e^{-i\beta x} + \Gamma e^{i\beta x}) \\
 I(x) &= \frac{V_0^+}{Z_0} (e^{-i\beta x} - \Gamma e^{i\beta x})
 \end{aligned}$$

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

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

$$\bar{P} = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \{ V(x) I^*(x) \} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{|V_0^+|^2}{Z_0} \operatorname{Re} \left\{ 1 - \Gamma e^{-2i\beta x} + \Gamma e^{2i\beta x} - \Gamma^2 \right\}$$

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



$$\Gamma = \frac{V^-}{V_0^+} = \frac{Z_L - Z_0}{Z_L + Z_0} \begin{cases} Z_L = Z_0 \Rightarrow \Gamma = 0 \\ Z_L = 0 \Rightarrow \Gamma = 1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{(CASAMENTO} \\ \text{DE} \\ \text{IMPEDÂNCIA)} \end{array}$$

