

# Experiência 5:

## - Sinais Senoidais e Fasores

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# Multímetro Digital

- mede:
  - tensão **AC e DC (V)**
  - corrente **AC e DC (A)**
  - resistência elétrica ( $\Omega$ )
  - *temperatura ( °C )*
  - *capacitância ( pF )*
  - *tempo (s)*

Observação:

DC – direct current      CC – corrente contínua  
AC – alternating current    CA – corrente alternada

- Medida de Tensão:
- DC (valor médio)

$$V_m = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T v(t) dt$$

- AC (valor eficaz)

$$V_{rms} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T v^2(t) dt}$$

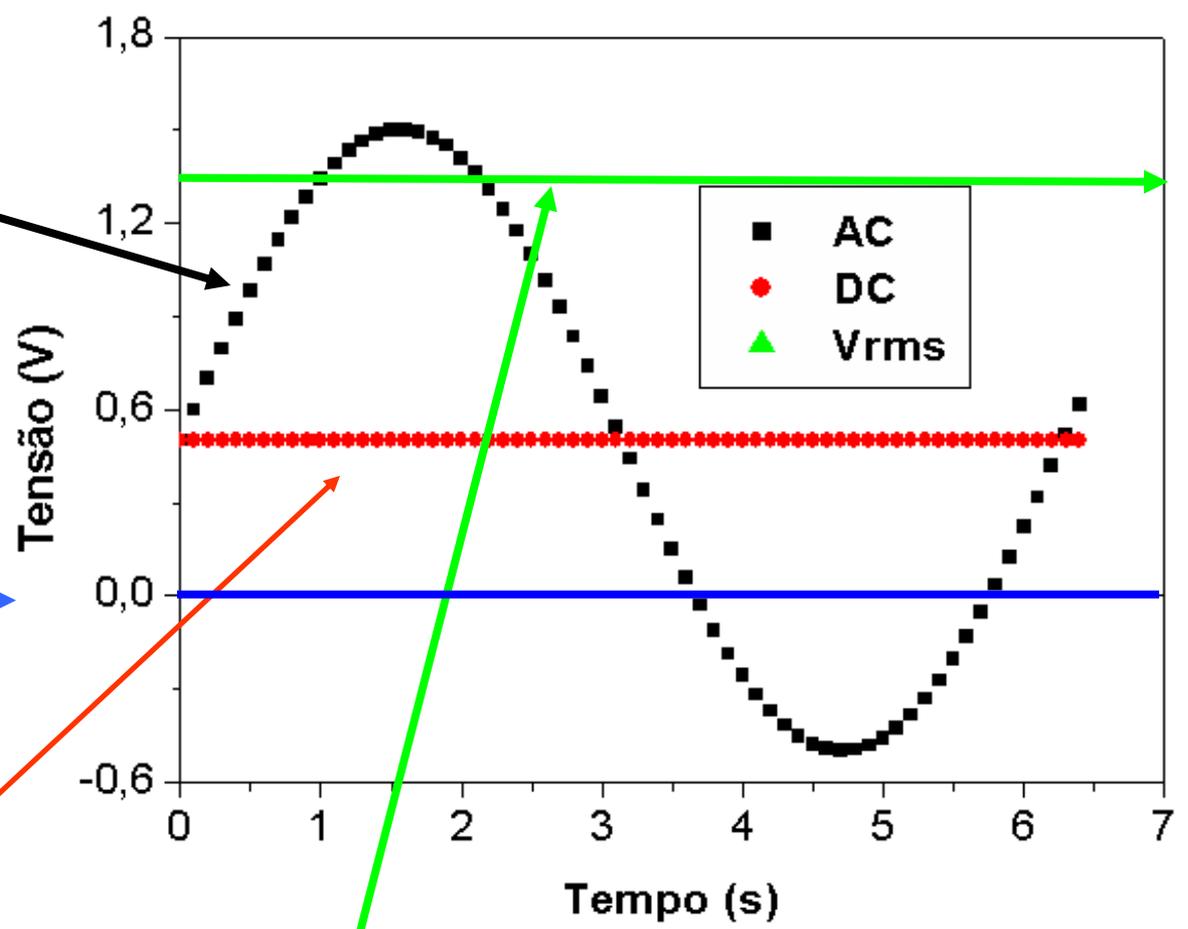
valor eficaz = valor *rms*

# Sinal composto

AC + DC

Referência  
0V

nível DC



$$V_{rms} = \sqrt{V_{AC}^2 + V_{DC}^2}$$



# Leis de Kirchhoff na forma fasorial

As leis de Kirchhoff dizem:

- a soma das correntes em um nó é igual a zero e
- a soma das tensões em um laço é nula.

Elas valem para:

- sinais DC (constantes) e
- sinais variantes no tempo
  - valor no tempo  $t$  soma algébrica
  - valor eficaz soma vetorial

# Representação em função do fasor

Tensão

$$V(t) = V_m \cos(\omega t + \theta)$$

Fasor

$$\hat{V}_m = V_m e^{j\theta}$$

# Relação constitutiva do resistor

A corrente através do resistor é dada por:

$$i(t) = \frac{v(t)}{R} = \frac{V_m \cdot \cos(\omega t + \theta)}{R}$$

À qual corresponde o fasor

$$\hat{I}_m = \frac{\hat{V}_m}{R}$$

$$R\hat{I}_m = \hat{V}_m$$

# Relação constitutiva do capacitor

A corrente através do capacitor é dada por:

$$i(t) = C \frac{dv(t)}{dt} = -\omega C V_m \text{sen}(\omega t + \theta)$$

Como  $-\text{sen } x = \cos(x + \pi/2)$   $i(t) = \omega C V_m \cos(\omega t + \theta + \pi/2)$

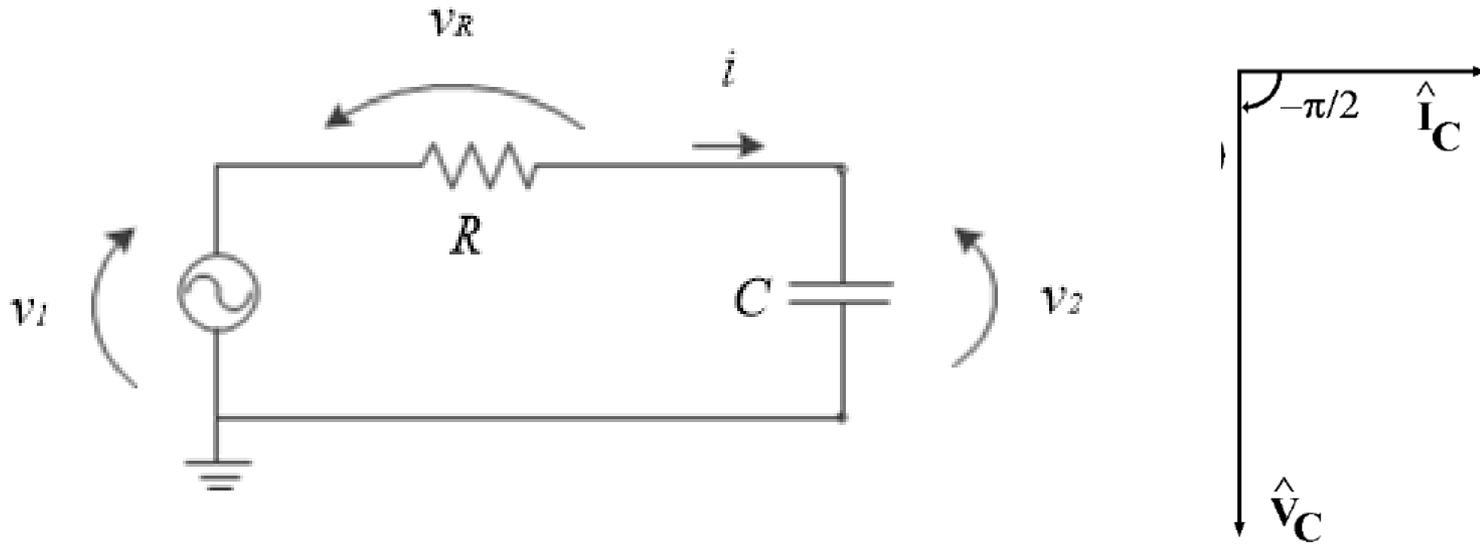
À qual corresponde o fasor

$$\hat{I}_m = \omega C V_m e^{j(\theta + \pi/2)} = e^{j\pi/2} \omega C V_m e^{j\theta}$$

Donde a relação entre fasores:

$$\hat{I}_m = j\omega C \hat{V}_m \quad \longrightarrow \quad \hat{V}_m = -j \frac{1}{\omega C} \hat{I}_m$$

# Impedância do Capacitor



$$i_c(t) = I_C \cos(\omega t + \theta)$$

$$v_c(t) = I_C \frac{1}{\omega C} \text{sen}(\omega t + \theta)$$

$$v_c(t) = \frac{1}{C} \int i_c(t) dt$$

$$\hat{V}_C = -j \frac{1}{\omega C} \hat{I}_C = e^{-j\pi/2} \frac{1}{\omega C} \hat{I}_C$$

# Relação constitutiva do indutor

A corrente através do indutor é dada por:

$$i(t) = \frac{1}{L} \int v(t) dt = \frac{V_m}{\omega L} \text{sen}(\omega t + \theta)$$

$$i(t) = -\frac{1}{\omega L} V_m \cos(\omega t + \theta + \pi / 2)$$

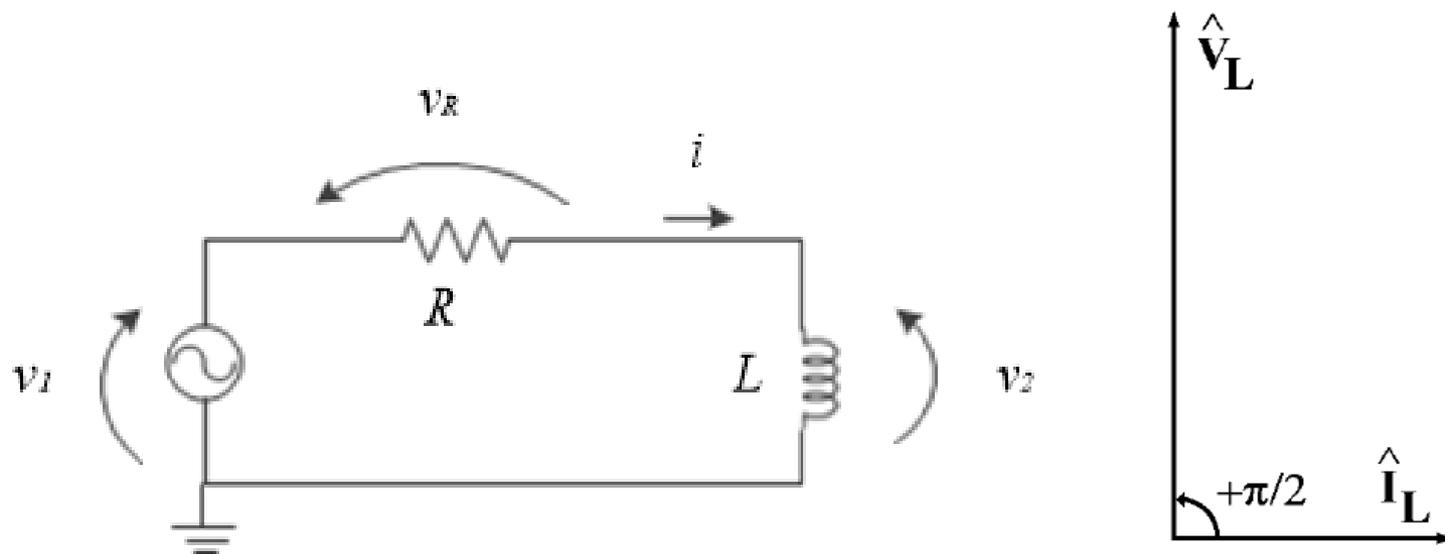
À qual corresponde o fasor

$$\hat{I}_m = e^{j\pi} \frac{1}{\omega L} V_m e^{j(\theta + \pi / 2)}$$

Donde a relação entre fasores:

$$\hat{I}_m = -j \frac{1}{\omega L} \hat{V}_m = \frac{1}{j\omega L} \hat{V}_m \longrightarrow \hat{V}_m = j\omega L \hat{I}_m$$

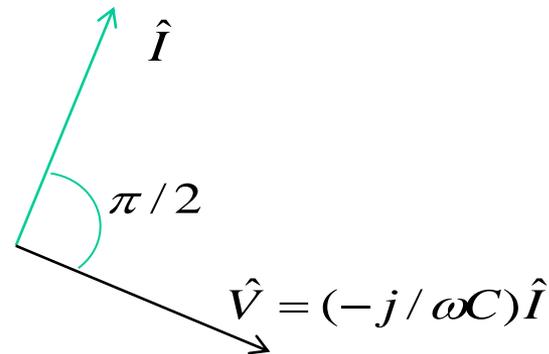
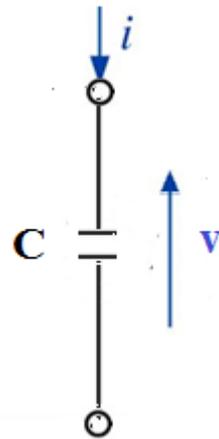
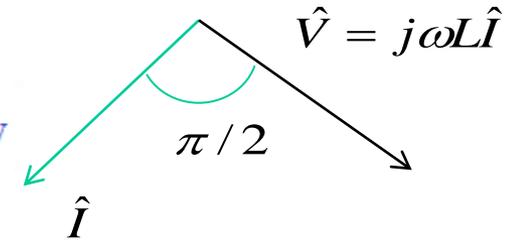
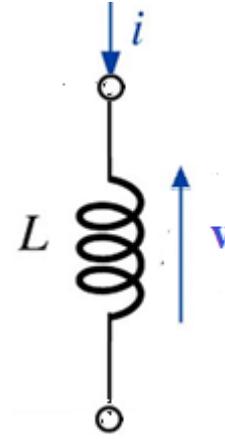
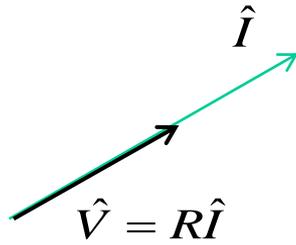
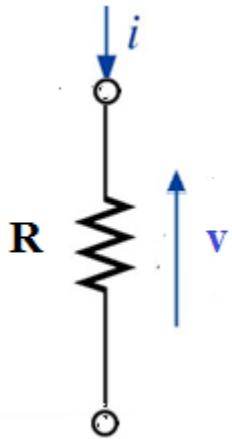
# Impedância do Indutor



$$i_L(t) = I_L \cos(\omega t + \theta) \quad v_L(t) = -I_L \omega L \text{sen}(\omega t + \theta)$$

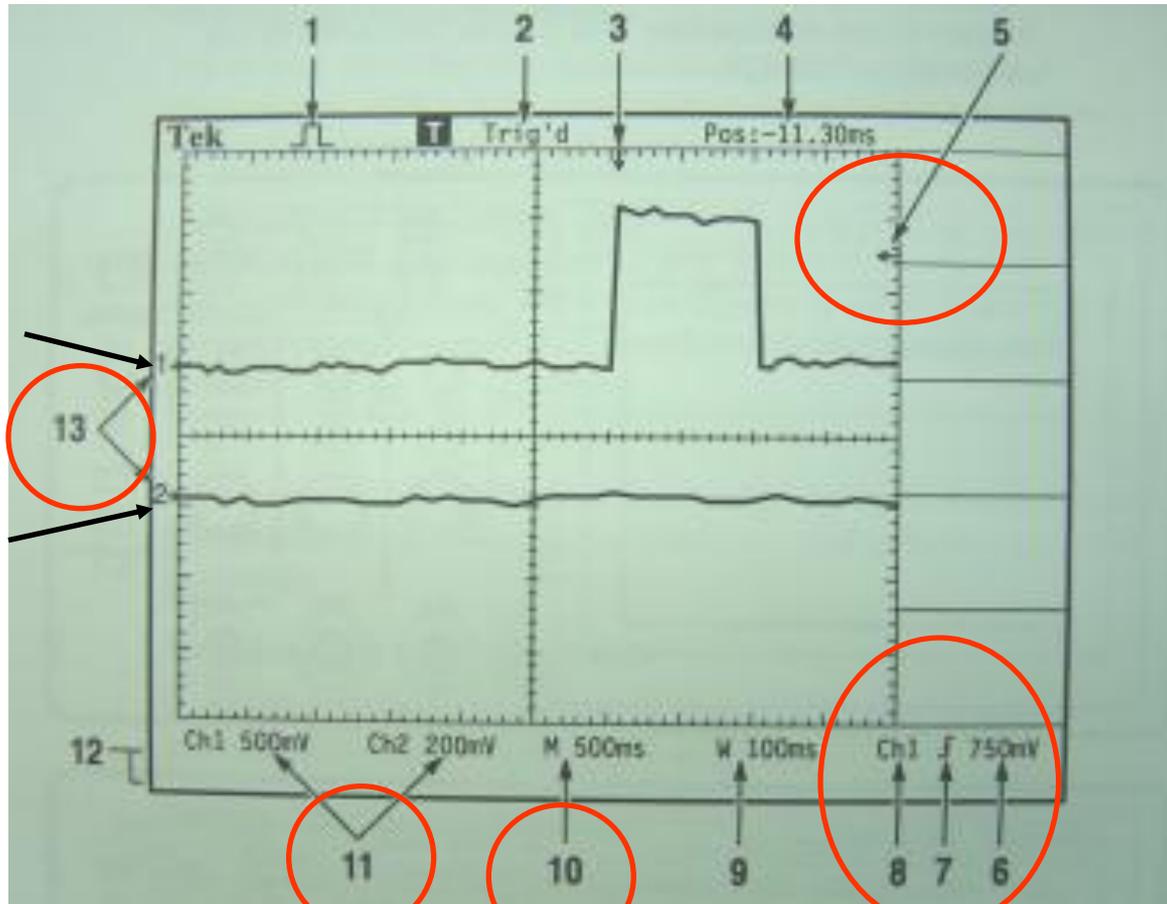
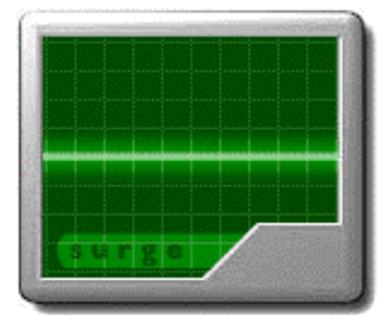
$$v_L(t) = L \frac{di_L(t)}{dt} \quad \hat{V}_L = 0 + j\omega L \hat{I}_L = e^{+j\pi/2} \omega L \hat{I}_L$$

# Diagrama de fasores



# Osciloscópio

- Objetivo: visualização do sinal amostrado



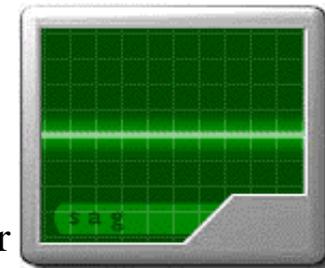
canal 1 CH1  
ref zero

canal 2 CH2  
ref zero

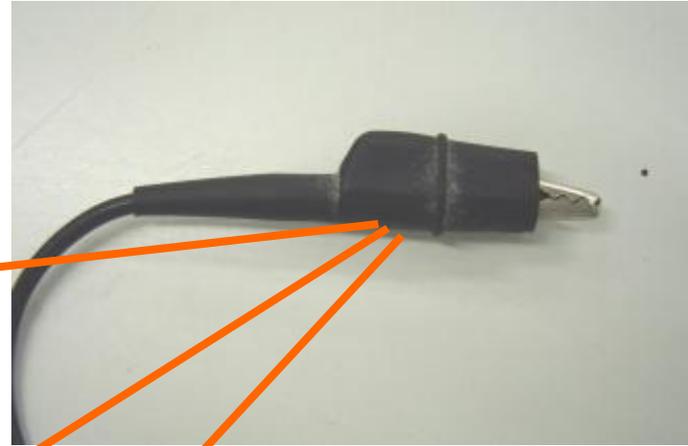
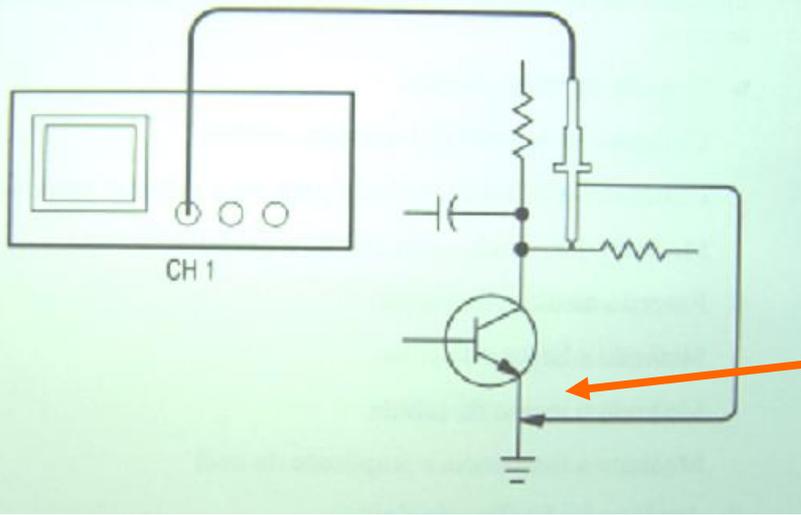
deflexão vertical volts/div

taxa de varredura tempo/div

nível trigger

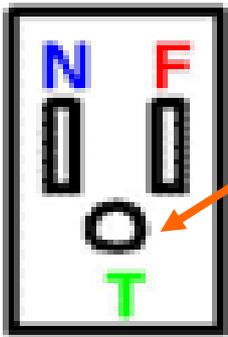


# Ponta de Prova (x10)

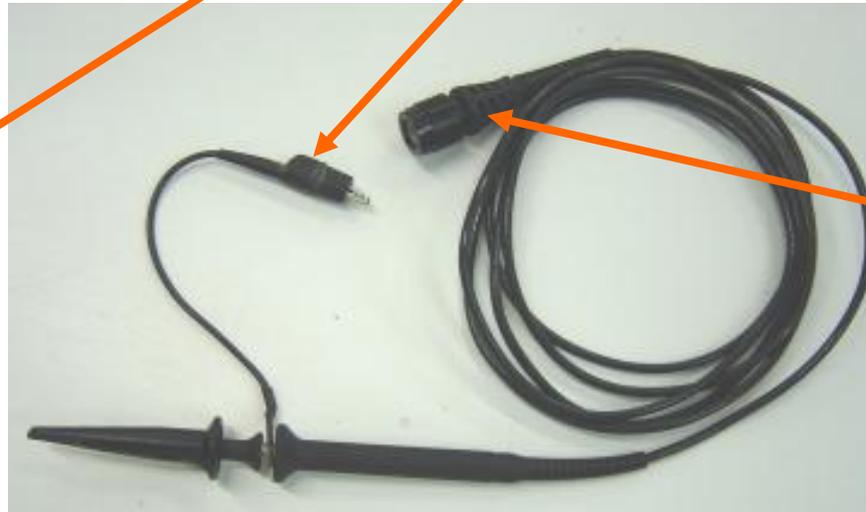


Exclusiva  
do  
Osciloscópio!!

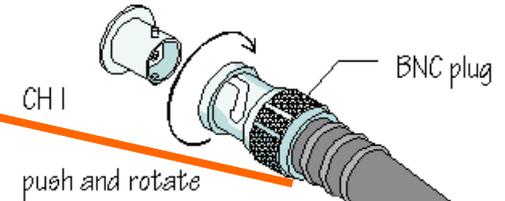
## Esquema de medida com ponta de prova



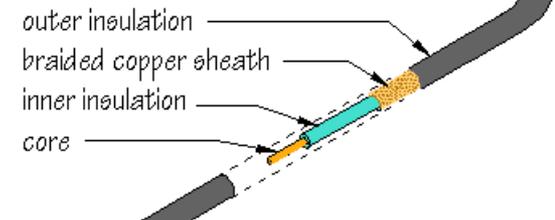
Tomada elétrica  
de três pinos



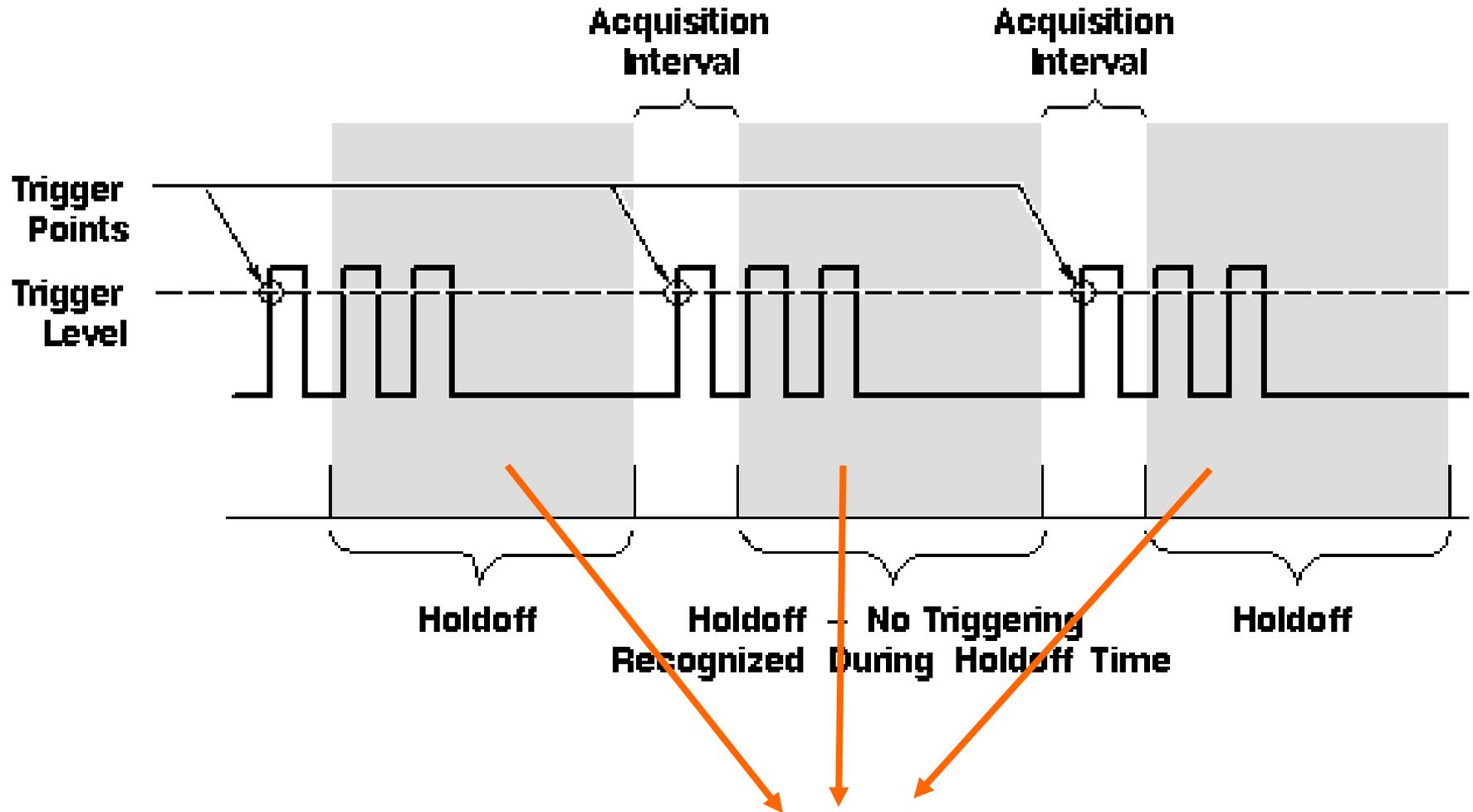
OSCILLOSCOPE INPUT  
BNC socket



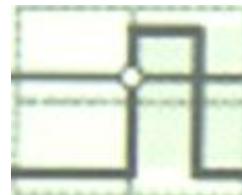
COAXIAL CABLE

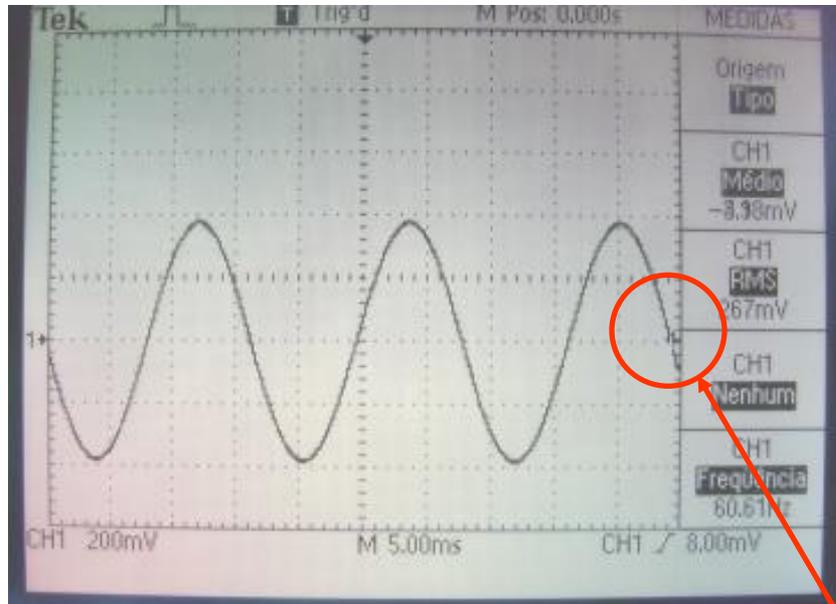


# Nível de Disparo “Trigger”

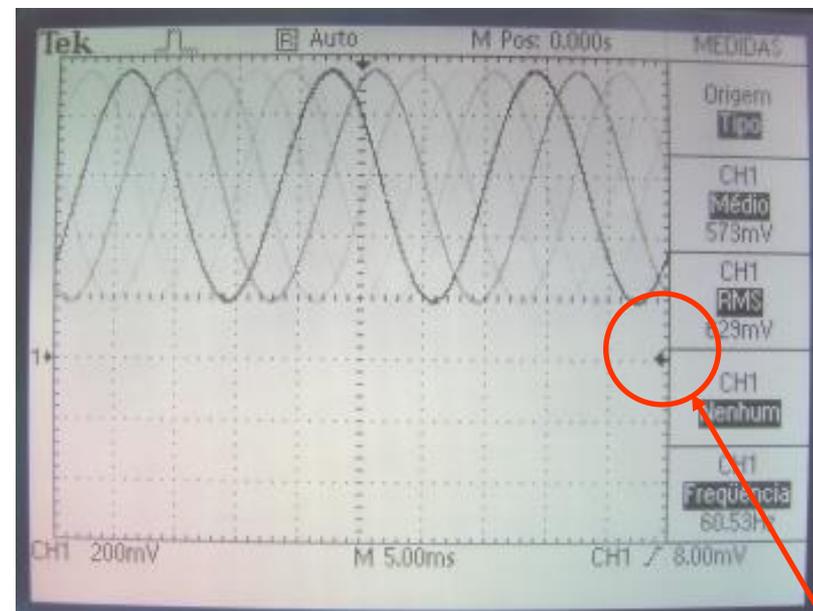


Na tela do osciloscópio observo:

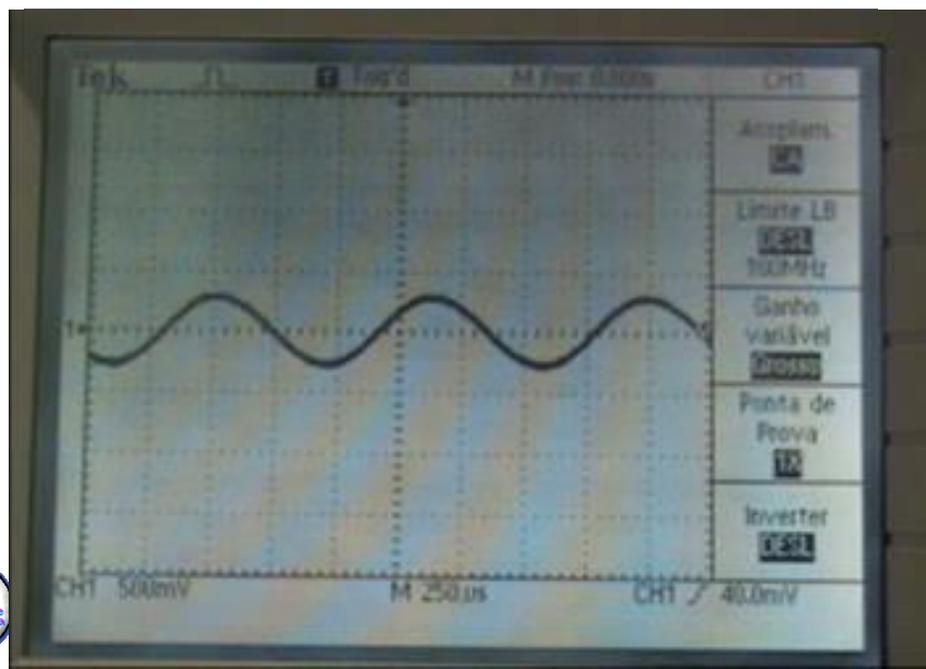




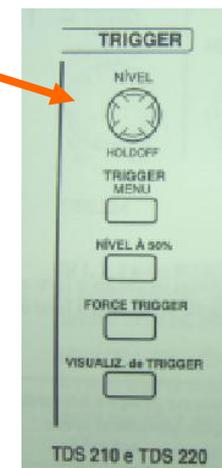
Modo AC  
Somente ondas alternadas



Modo DC (sem ajuste de trigger)  
Ondas alternadas e Ondas contínuas



Modo DC  
(com ajuste de trigger)  
Ondas alternadas e  
Ondas contínuas



Ao terminar a experiência deixar a bancada em ordem!!!

Boa experiência !!!!

