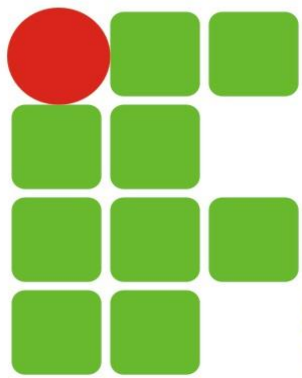


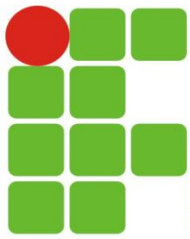
**INSTITUTO FEDERAL DE
EDUCAÇÃO, CIÊNCIA E TECNOLOGIA**
RIO GRANDE DO NORTE
Campus Santa Cruz

Eletrônica *2012.2*

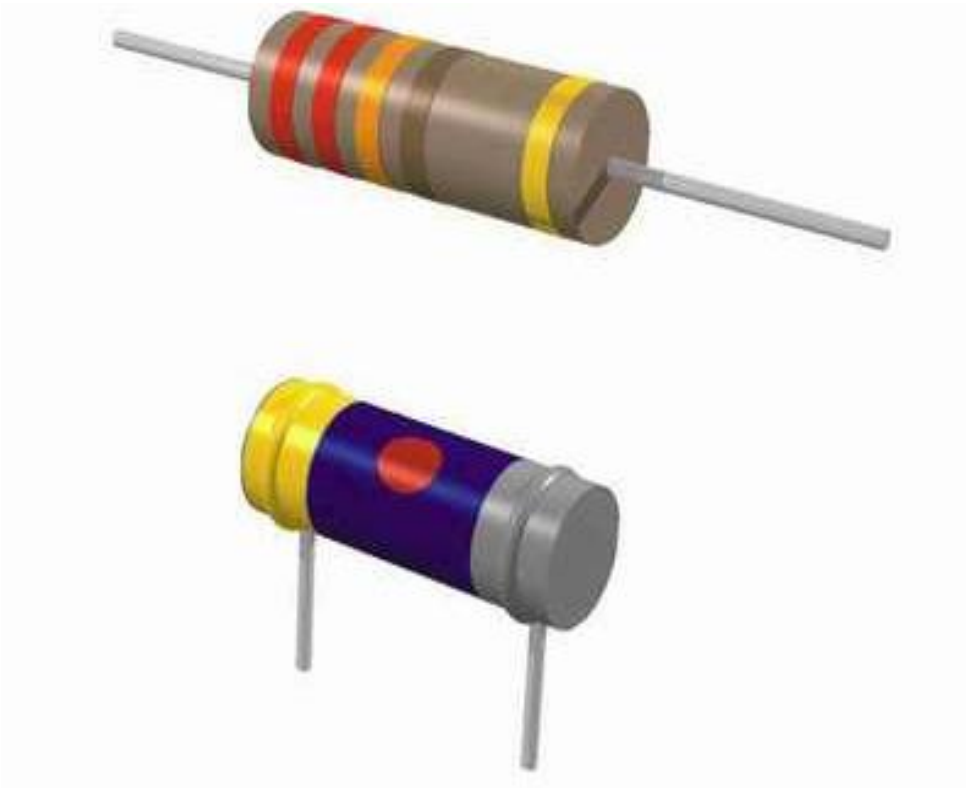


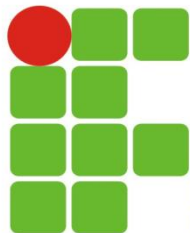
INSTITUTO FEDERAL DE
EDUCAÇÃO, CIÊNCIA E TECNOLOGIA
RIO GRANDE DO NORTE
Campus Santa Cruz

Eletrônica
2012.2
Aula 01
Revisão de Eletricidade



RESISTORES - São componentes utilizados com a finalidade de limitar a corrente elétrica ou provocar quedas de tensões.





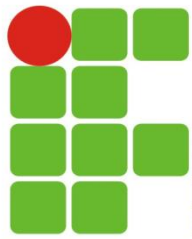
CARACTERÍSTICAS TÉCNICAS

- a) Resistência Ôhmica
- b) Percentual de Tolerância
- c) Potência elétrica dissipada

Exemplo:



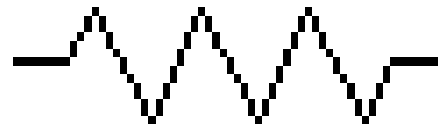
Resistor de **1000** Ω (1K) **+/- 5%** **1/4 W**

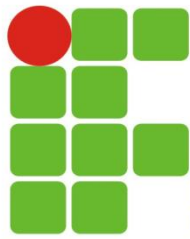


RESISTOR FIXO

UNIDADE: Ohm (Ω)

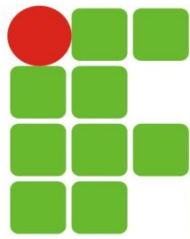
SIMBOLOGIA:





TIPOS DE RESISTORES:

- a) **FIXOS** - são aqueles cujo valor da resistência não pode ser alterada
- b) **VARIÁVEIS** - têm a sua resistência modificada, dentro de uma faixa de valores através de um cursor móvel



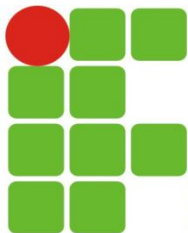
RESISTOR FIXO

TIPOS DE RESISTORES FIXOS:

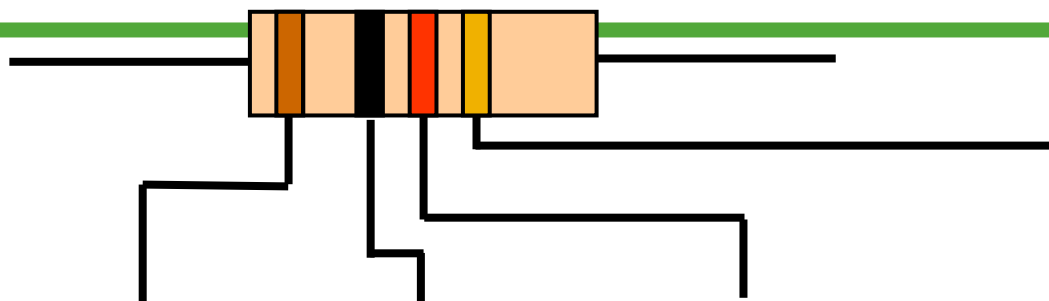


a) Resistores de Filme de Carbono

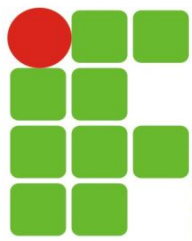




CÓDIGO DE CORES PARA RESISTORES



COR	1° ALGARIS	2° ALGARIS	MULTIPLICAD	TOLER.
PRETO	0	0	1	-
MARROM	1	1	10	-
VERMELHO	2	2	100	-
LARANJA	3	3	1000	-
AMARELO	4	4	10000	-
VERDE	5	5	100000	-
AZUL	6	6	1000000	-
VIOLETA	7	7	-	-
CINZA	8	8	-	-
BRANCO	9	9	-	-
OURO	-	-	0.1	±5 %
PRATA	-	-	0.01	±10 %
SEM COR	-	-	-	±20%

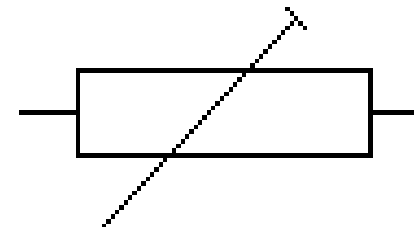
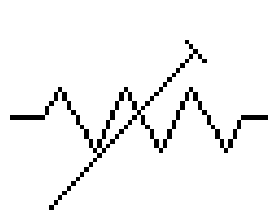


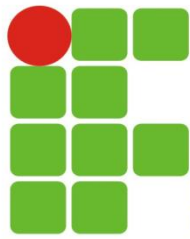
RESISTORES VARIÁVEIS

Trimpot: É um tipo de resistor utilizado em pontos de ajuste onde as correntes são pequenas (mA ou menos).



SIMBOLOGIA:

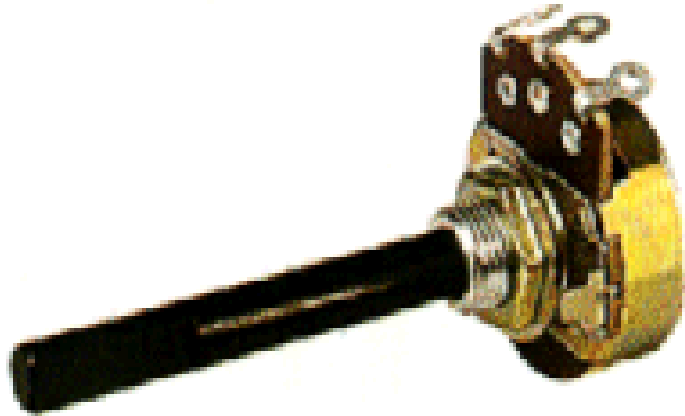


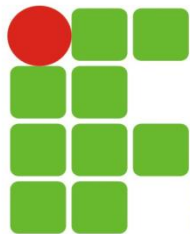


POTENCIÔMETROS

POTENCIÔMETRO:

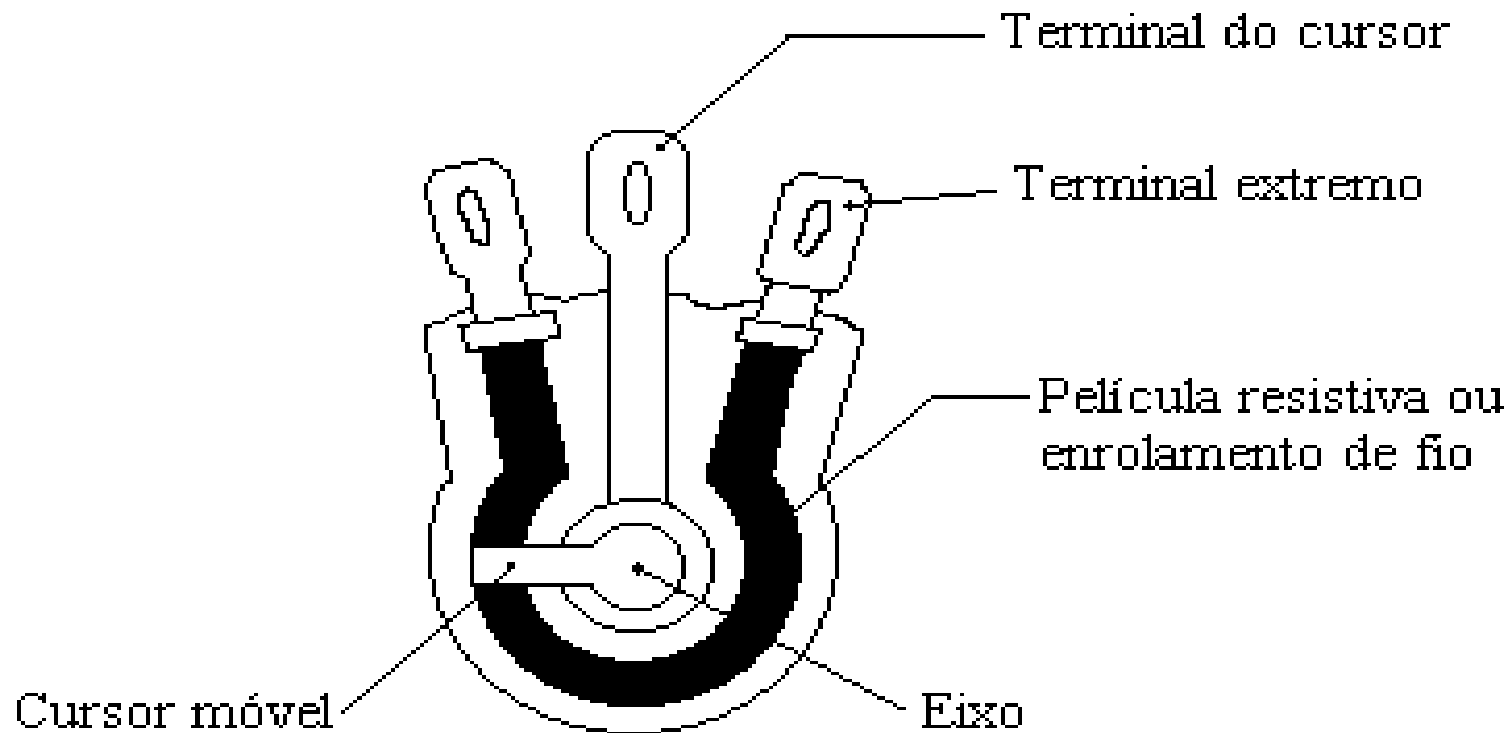
São resistores com derivação que permitem a variação do valor resistivo pelo movimento de um eixo.

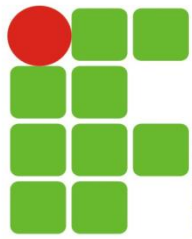




POTENCIÔMETROS

Constituição de um Potenciômetro

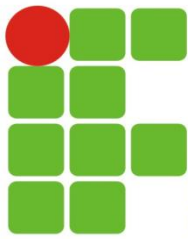




POTENCIÔMETROS

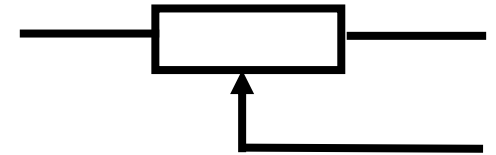
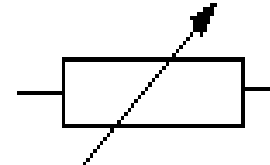
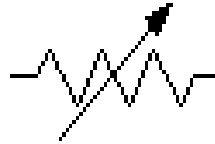
Estrutura Interna de um Potenciômetro





POTENCIÔMETROS

SIMBOLOGIA:



TIPOS DE POTENCIÔMETRO:

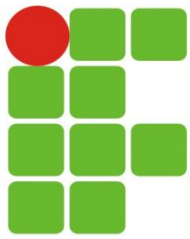
-De Fio

- De Carbono



- Linear

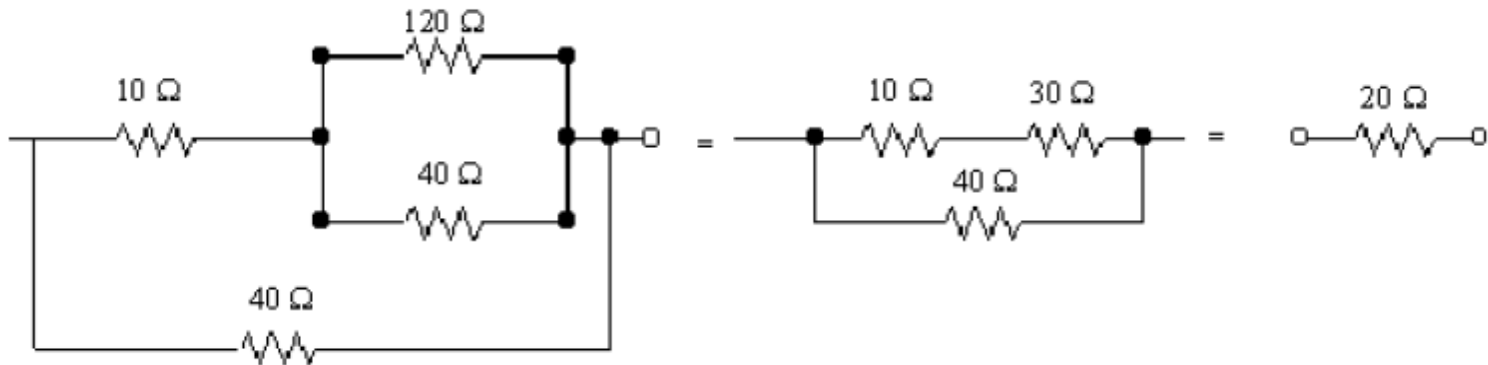
- Logarítmico

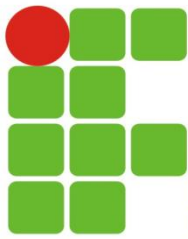


Revisão Geral

Elementos de Circuitos

Resistência - calcular a resistência equivalente:

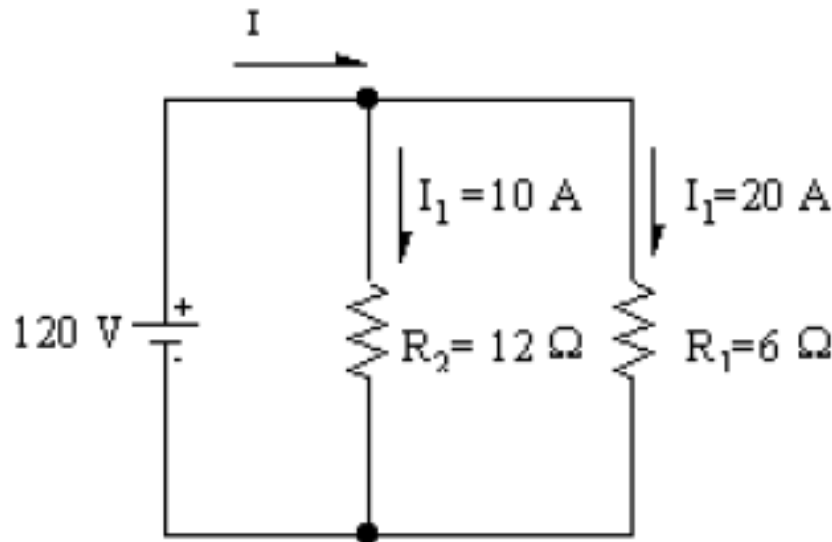




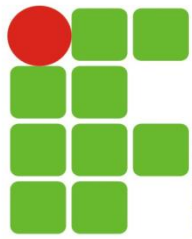
Revisão Geral

Elementos de Circuitos

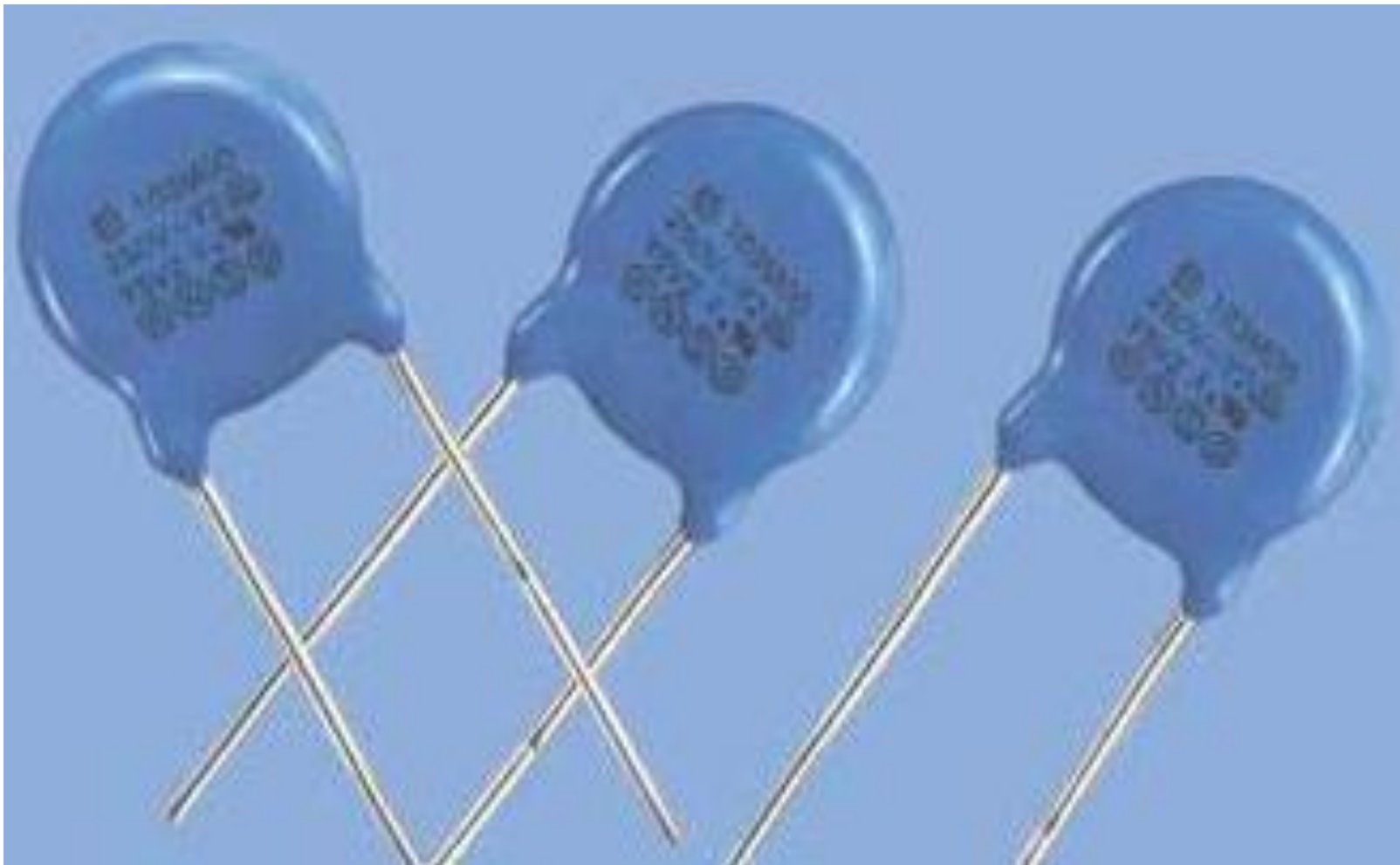
Resistência - calcular as correntes consumidas no circuito e o valor dos resistores:

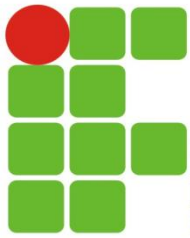


$$I = \frac{120}{12} + \frac{120}{6} = 30 \text{ A}$$



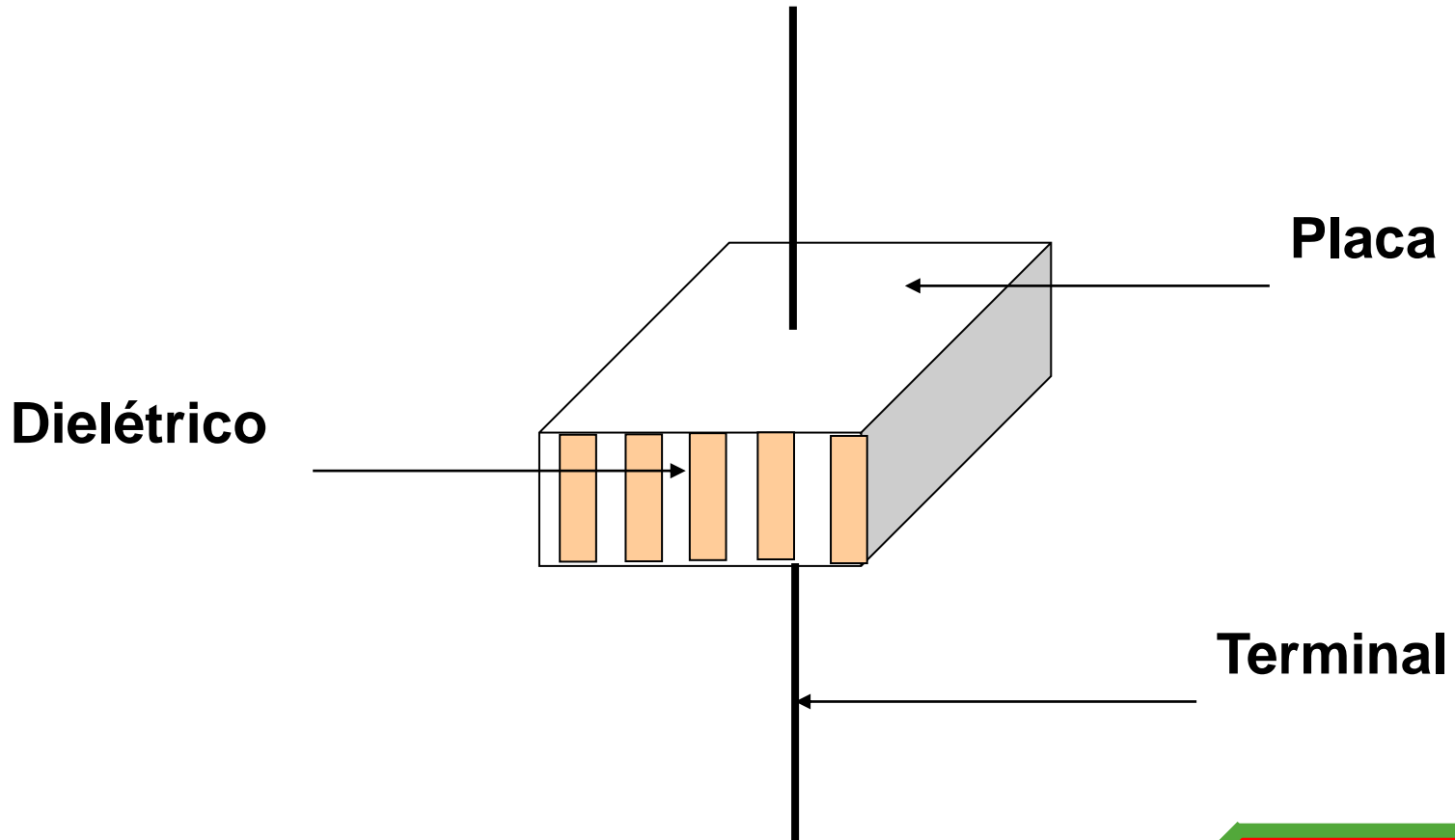
CAPACITOR é um componente capaz de armazenar cargas elétricas.

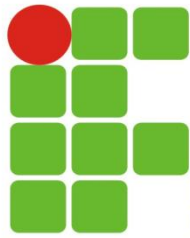




CAPACITORES

COMPOSIÇÃO:

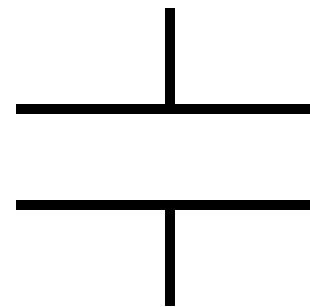


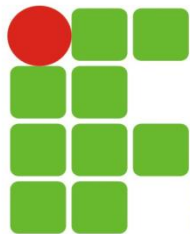


CAPACITÂNCIA é a capacidade do capacitor de armazenar cargas elétricas.

Unidade: F (Farad)

SÍMBOLO:



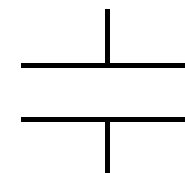
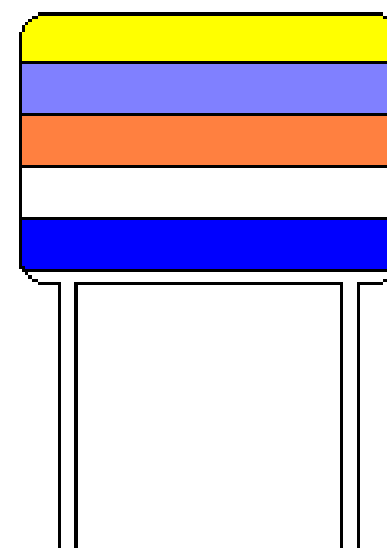
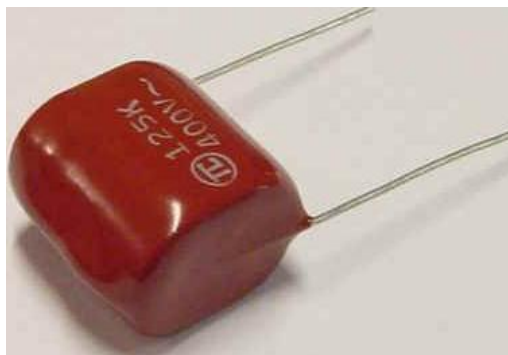
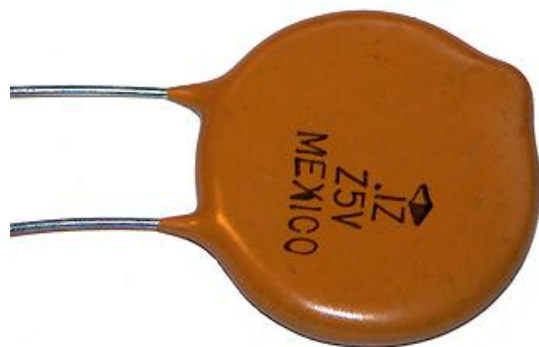


TIPOS DE CAPACITORES

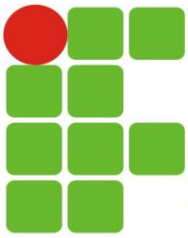
FIXOS DESPOLARIZADOS:

EXEMPLOS:

- Capacitor de Cerâmica

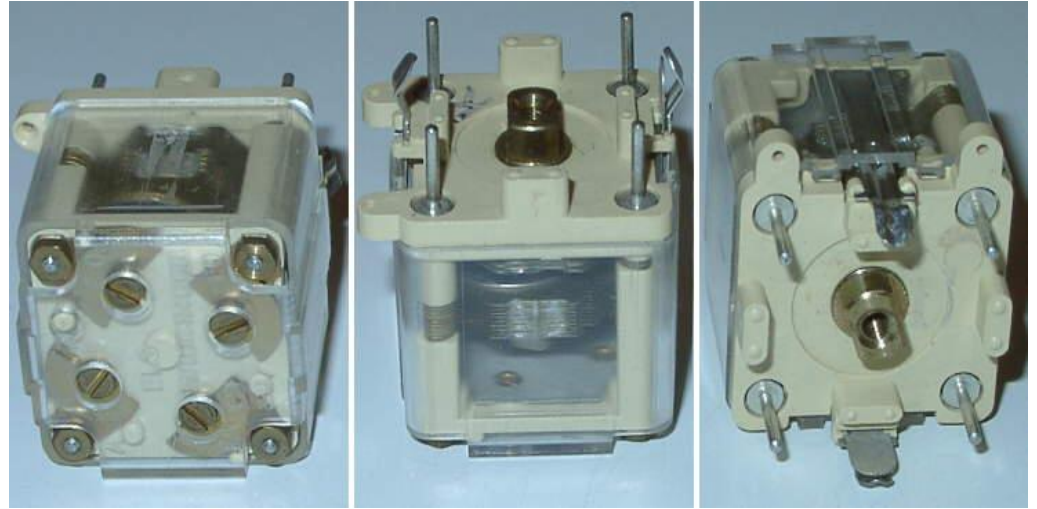


- Capacitor de Poliéster

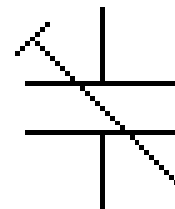


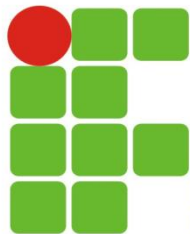
CAPACITORES

- CAPACITORES AJUSTÁVEIS TRIMMERS:**

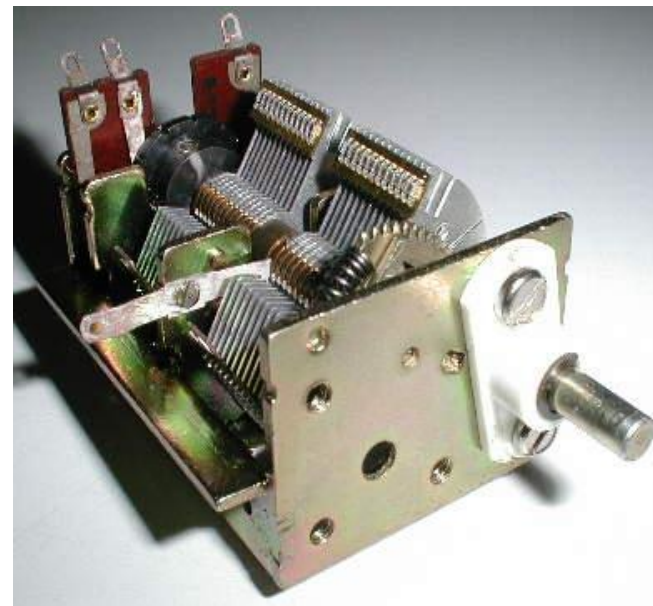
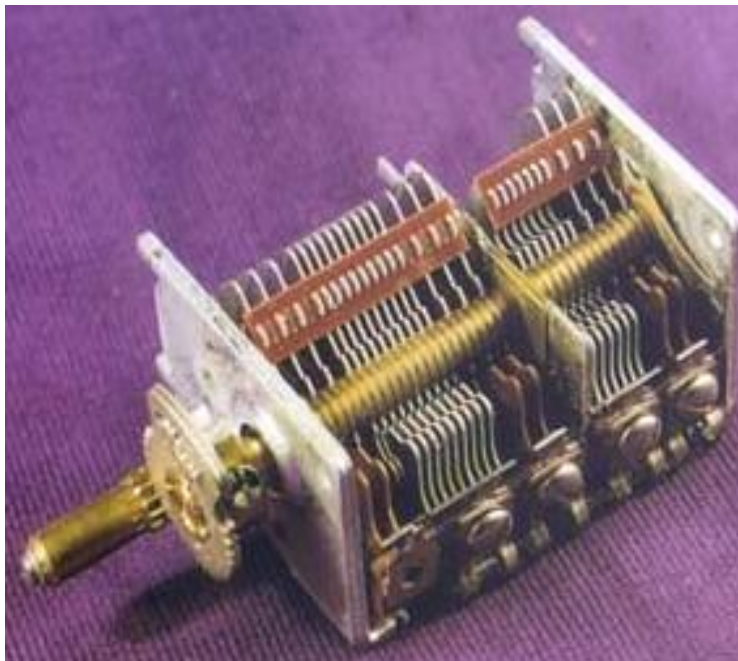


SÍMBOLO:

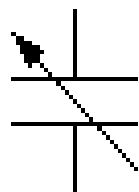


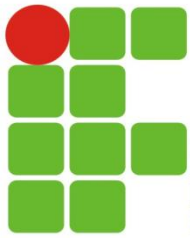


• CAPACITORES VARIÁVEIS:



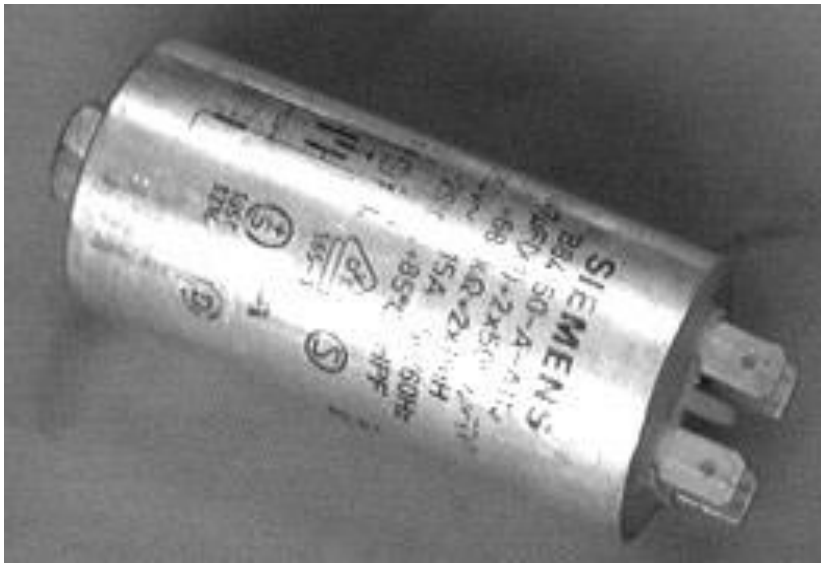
SÍMBOLO:



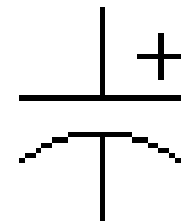


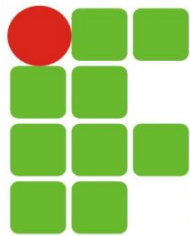
CAPACITORES

- CAPACITORES ELETROLÍTICOS:

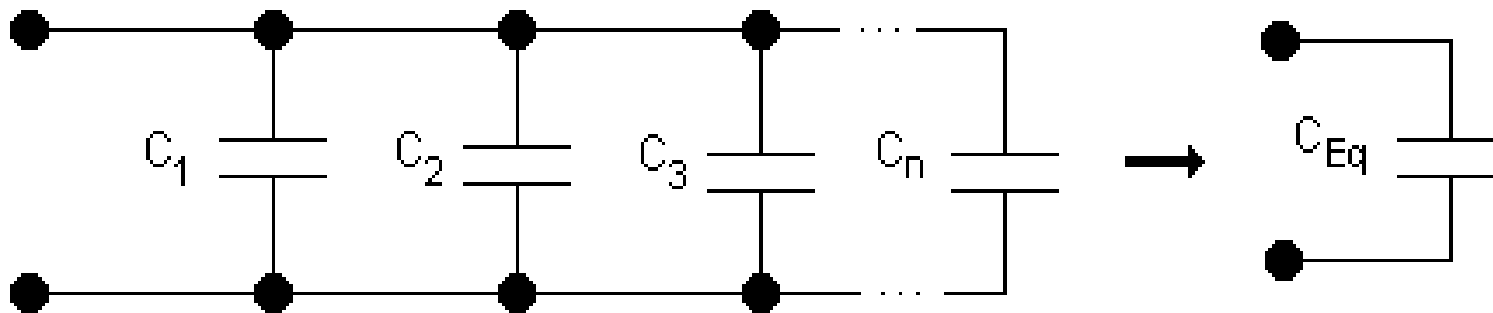


SÍMBOLO:

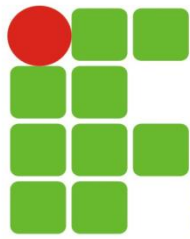




CAPACITORES EM PARALELO:

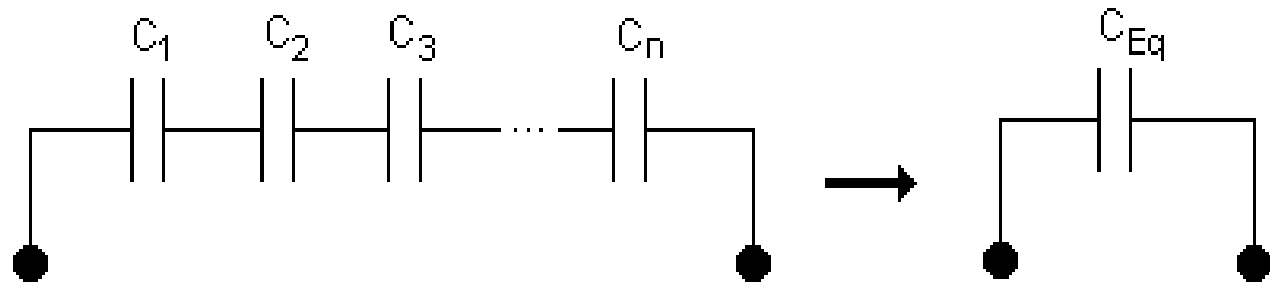


$$C_{Eq} = C_1 + C_2 + C_3 + \dots + C_n$$

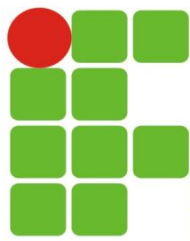


CAPACITORES

CAPACITORES EM SÉRIE:

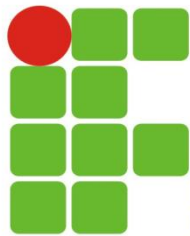


$$\frac{1}{C_{Eq}} = \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2} + \frac{1}{C_3} + \dots + \frac{1}{C_n}$$



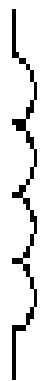
Todo o condutor sujeito a um campo magnético variável dá origem a uma tensão denominada de tensão induzida.

Este é o princípio básico de funcionamento dos geradores de energia elétrica.

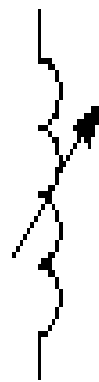


A capacidade de uma bobina em se opor as variações da corrente alternada é denominada de **INDUTÂNCIA (L)**

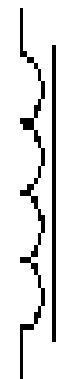
A indutância é medida em **Henrys (H)**



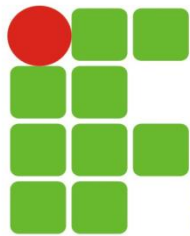
Núcleo de Ar



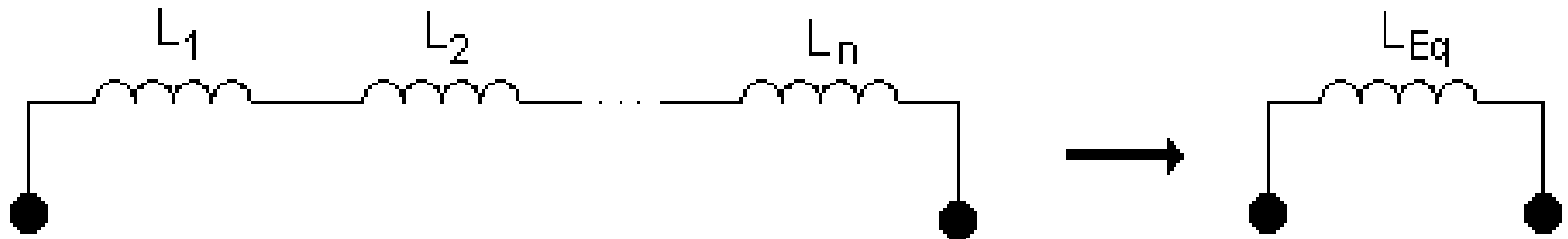
Variável



Núcleo de Ferro

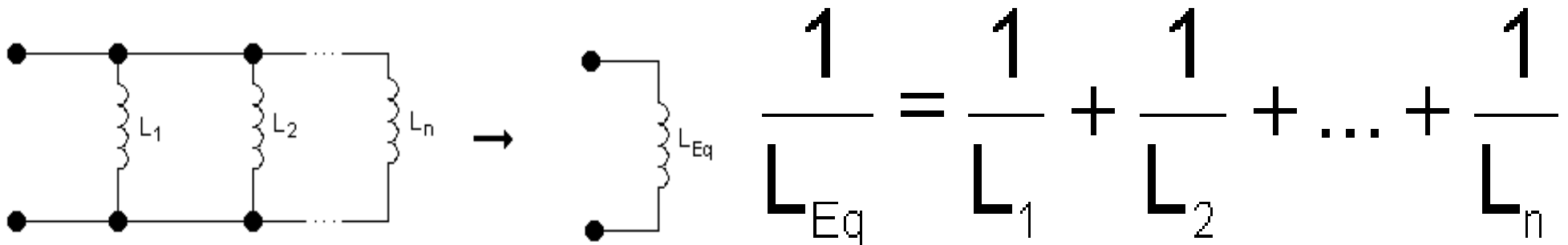


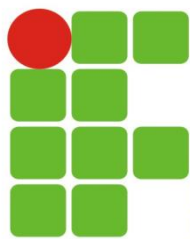
INDUTÂNCIAS EM SÉRIE



$$L_{Eq} = L_1 + L_2 + \dots + L_n$$

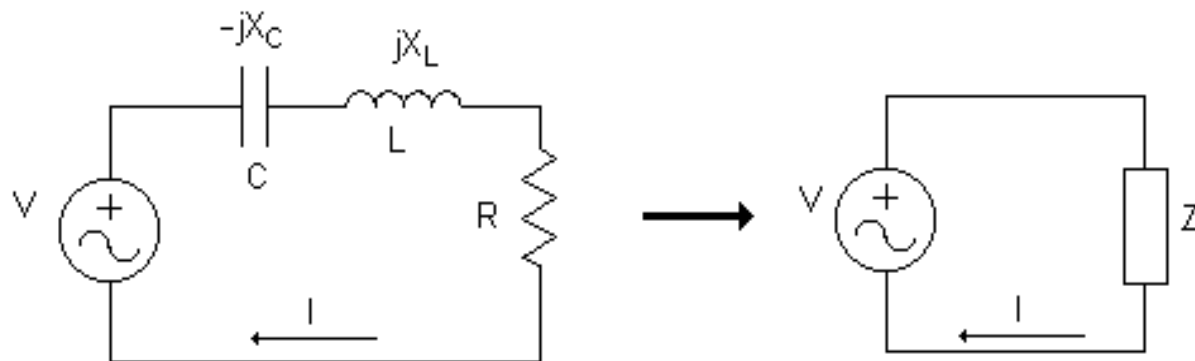
INDUTÂNCIAS EM PARALELO





LEI DE OHM PARA CIRCUITOS RLC:

Quando o circuito de oposição à passagem de corrente é uma combinação de resistências (R), indutâncias (L) e capacitâncias (C), chamamos o efeito resultante desses elementos de impedância do circuito.



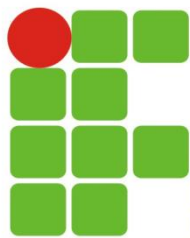
$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{V}{Z}$$

$$\Rightarrow V = Z \cdot I$$

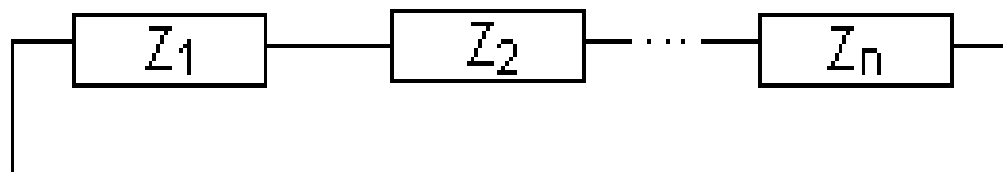
Onde Z é medido em Ohms (Ω)

$$\Rightarrow Z = \frac{V}{I}$$

Admitância:
$$Y = \frac{1}{Z}$$

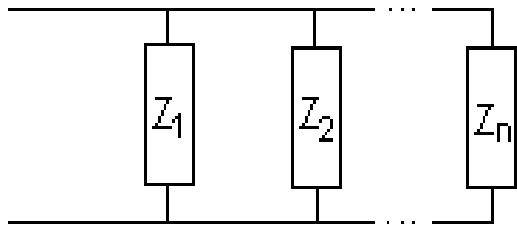


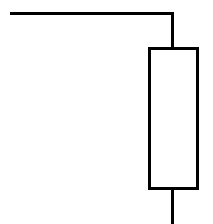
IMPEDÂNCIA EM SÉRIE



$$Z_{Eq} = Z_1 + Z_2 + \dots + Z_n$$

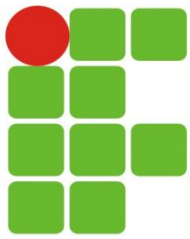
IMPEDÂNCIA EM PARALELO




$$\frac{1}{Z_{Eq}} = \frac{1}{Z_1} + \frac{1}{Z_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{Z_n}$$

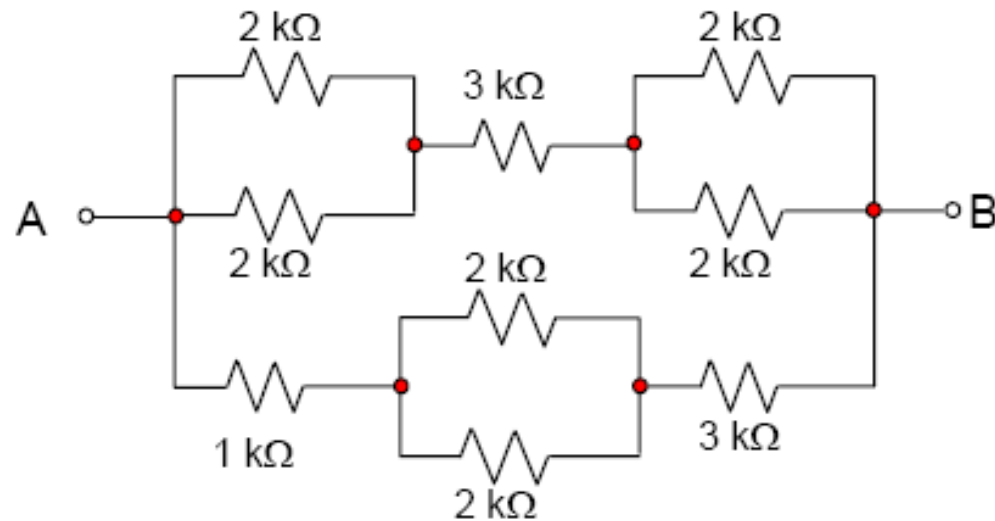
Para 2 Impedâncias:

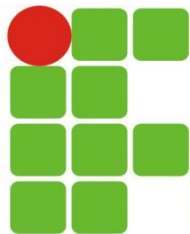
$$Z_{Eq} = \frac{Z_1 \cdot Z_2}{Z_1 + Z_2}$$



EXERCÍCIOS

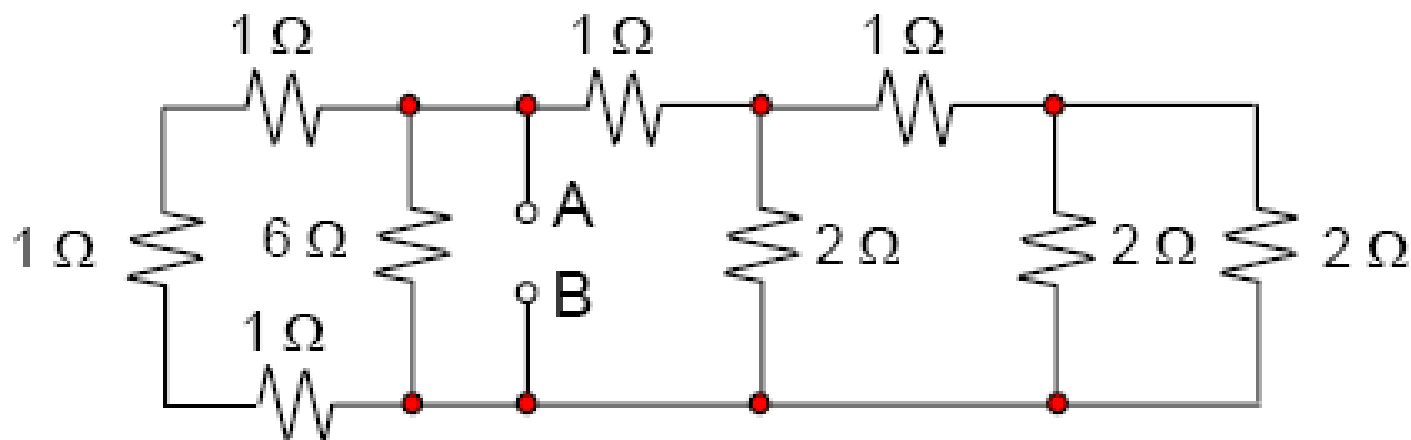
Calcular a resistência equivalente entre os pontos A e B da figura abaixo:

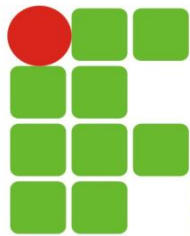




EXERCÍCIOS

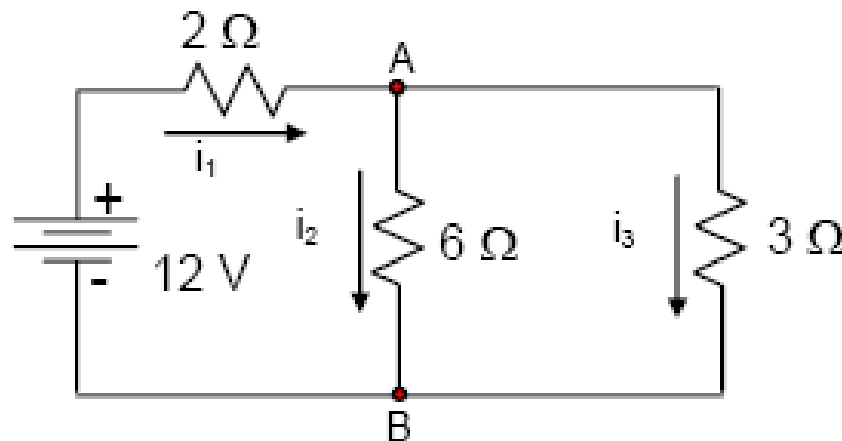
Calcular a resistência equivalente entre os pontos A e B da figura abaixo:

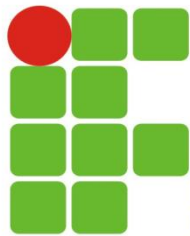




EXERCÍCIOS

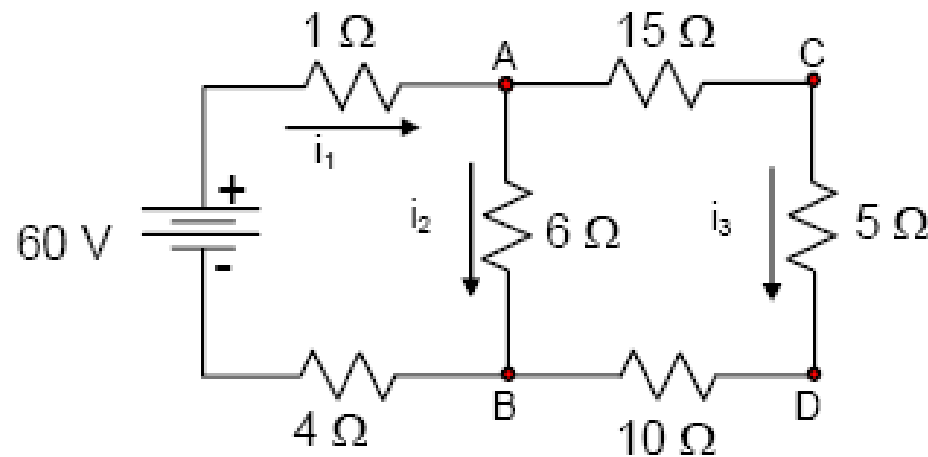
No circuito abaixo, determine as correntes i_1 , i_2 , e i_3 e a tensão v_{AB} .

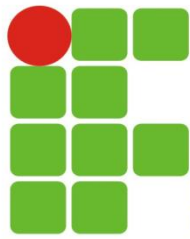




EXERCÍCIOS

No circuito abaixo, determine as correntes i_1 , i_2 , e i_3 e a tensão v_{AB} e v_{CD} .





EXERCÍCIOS

Qual é a finalidade dos resistores nos circuitos eletrônicos?

Quais são os tipos de resistores mais utilizados nos circuitos eletrônicos?

O que determina o valor ôhmico de um resistor de filme de carbono?

EXERCÍCIOS

Determine a seqüência de cores para os resistores abaixo:

a) $10 \text{ K}\Omega - \pm 5\%$

b) $390 \text{ K}\Omega - \pm 10\%$

c) $5,6 \Omega - \pm 2\%$

d) $715 \Omega - \pm 1\%$

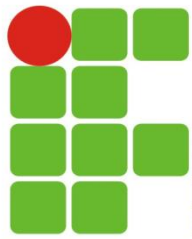
e) $0,82 \Omega - \pm 2\%$

EXERCÍCIOS

O que é capacitância?

O que é indutância?

A indutância de um indutor depende de quais fatores?



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