

Clase de hoy: Circuito RC

Capacitores

Proceso de Carga

Proceso de descarga

Experimento propuesto: análisis transitorio circuito RC

Capacitores

Almacenan energía en forma de campo eléctrico.

$$E_C = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{C} Q^2$$



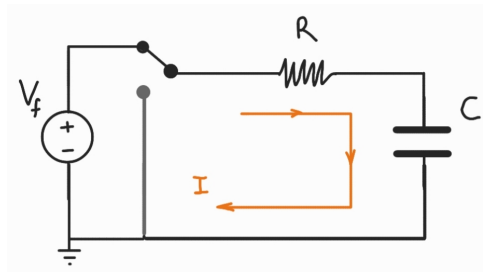
Tipos de capacitores comerciales:

- ▶ Electrolíticos. Capacidad alta
 $C \sim 1\mu F - 1000\mu F$. Polarizados.
- ▶ Cerámicos. Baja capacidad,
 $C \sim 10nF - 100nF$.



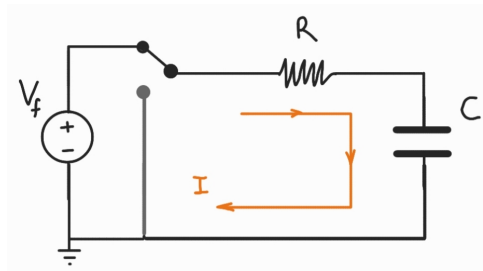
Proceso de Carga

$$P_f = P_{dis} + \frac{dE_c}{dt}$$



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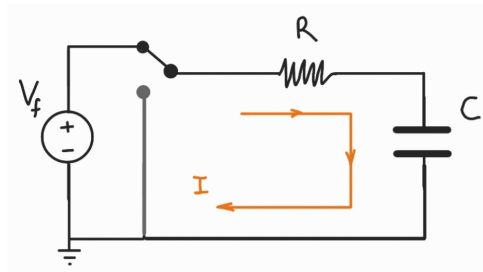
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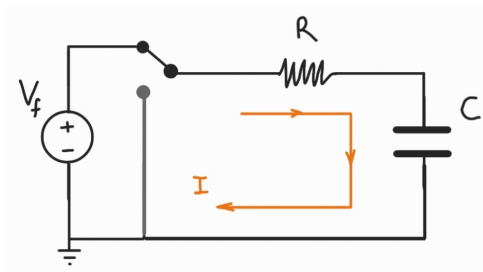


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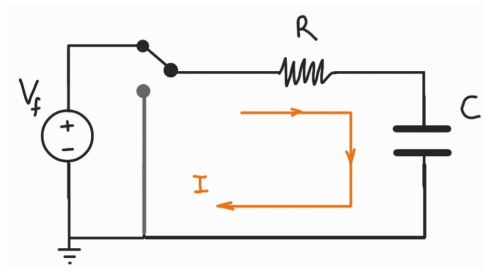
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Derivo,

$$0 = \dot{I}R + \frac{I}{C}$$

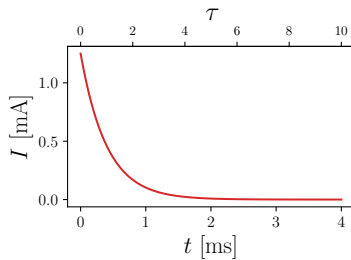


Ec diferencial para la corriente

$$\begin{cases} \dot{I} + \frac{1}{\tau}I = 0, & \tau = RC \\ I(t=0) = \frac{V_f}{R} \end{cases}$$

Solución p/ la corriente,

$$I(t) = \frac{V_f}{R} e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$



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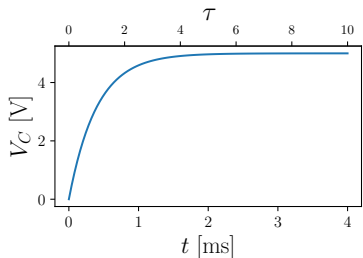
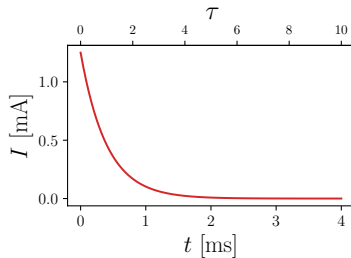
Solución p/ la corriente,

$$I(t) = \frac{V_f}{R} e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

Solución p/ la tensión en C,

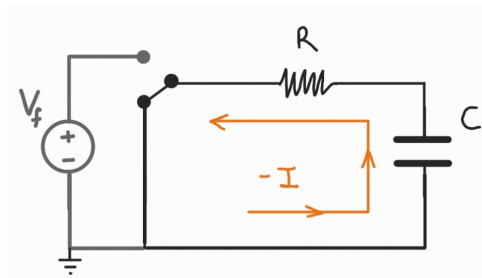
$$V_C(t) = \frac{1}{C}Q = \frac{1}{C} \int_0^t I(t') dt'$$

$$V_C(t) = V_f(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}})$$



Proceso de descarga

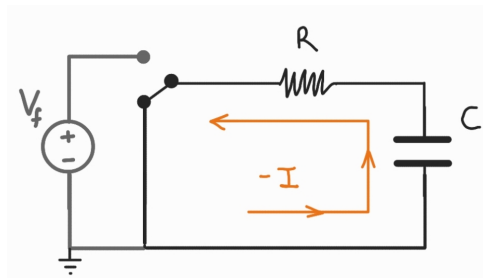
$$0 = P_{dis} + \frac{dE_c}{dt}$$



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$$I^2 R = -\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{Q^2}{2C} \right)$$

$$\dot{I} = -\frac{1}{RC} I$$

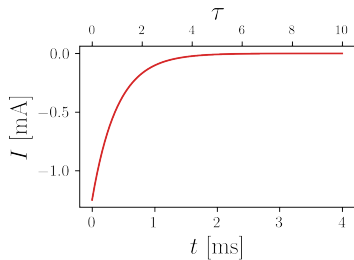


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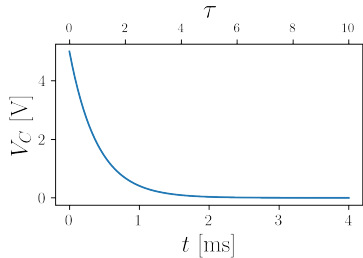
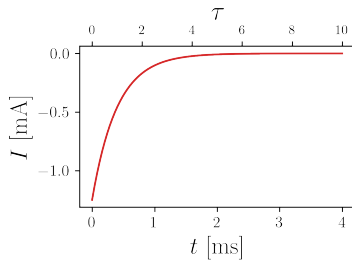
Solución p/ la corriente,

$$I(t) = -\frac{V_f}{R}e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

Solución p/ la tensión en C ,

$$V_C(t) = \frac{Q(t=0)}{C} + \frac{1}{C} \int_0^t I(t')dt'$$

$$V_C(t) = V_f e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

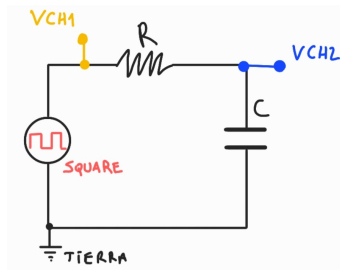


Experimento propuesto: análisis transitorio circuito RC

Queremos medir $I(t)$ y $V_C(t)$ en los procesos de carga/descarga de C.

Elementos:

- ▶ Resistencias, Capacitores.
- ▶ Generador de funciones (Fuente).
- ▶ Osciloscopio (adquisición curvas)



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Procedimiento: Excitamos el circuito con una onda cuadrada (Square).

- ▶ Pulso Alto $\rightarrow$ Carga.
- ▶ Pulso Bajo $\rightarrow$ Descarga.
- ▶ $\frac{T}{2} > 5\tau$.

