

# Impedancia 2011

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## Impedancia mecánica

$$Z_m = \frac{F(t)}{v(t)} \quad \Rightarrow \quad F(t) = Z_m v(t)$$

Analogía eléctrica:

$$Z_e = \frac{V(t)}{i(t)} \quad \text{o en el caso particular de la ley de Ohm} \quad R_e = \frac{V(t)}{i(t)}$$

ecuación de movimiento:

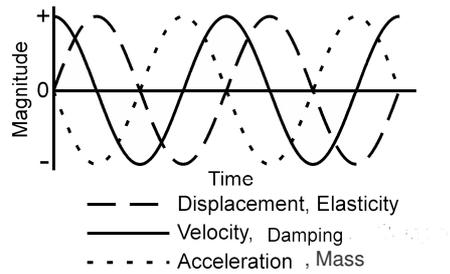
$$F(t) = ma(t) + Rv(t) + Kx(t)$$

expresando en función de  $v(t)$ :

$$a(t) = \frac{dv(t)}{dt}$$

$$x(t) = \int v(t) dt$$

$$F(t) = m \frac{dv(t)}{dt} + Rv(t) + K \int v(t) dt$$



Si la velocidad es una función senoidal, la fuerza también será una función de tipo senoidal, de la misma frecuencia, relacionada con la velocidad por la impedancia:

$$v(t) = v_o \text{sen}(\omega t)$$

$$F(t) = F_o \text{sen}(\omega t + \varphi)$$

$$F_o = Z_m V_o$$

$$v_o = \frac{F_o}{Z_m}$$

$$F_o = (R + j(\omega m - \frac{K}{\omega})) v_o$$

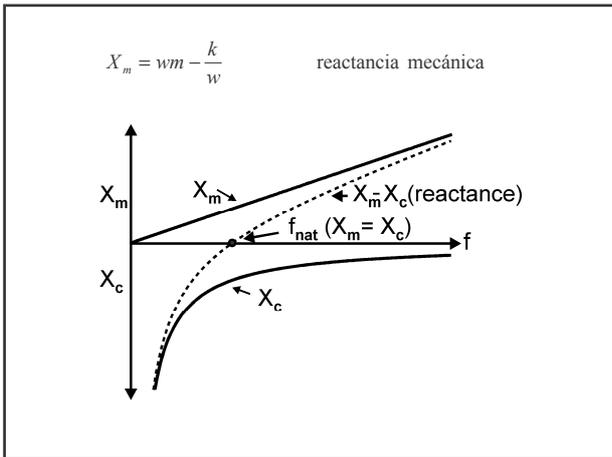
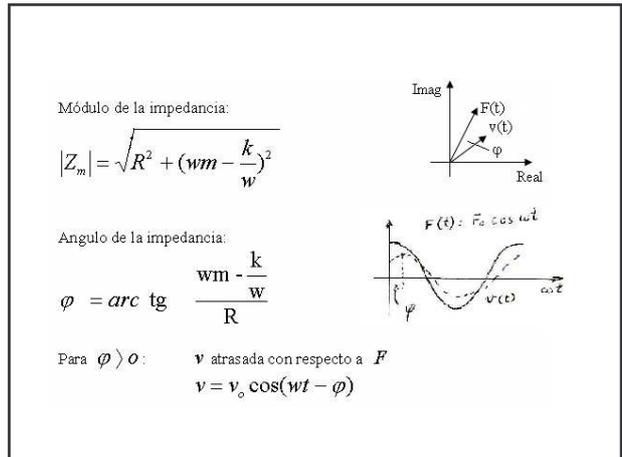
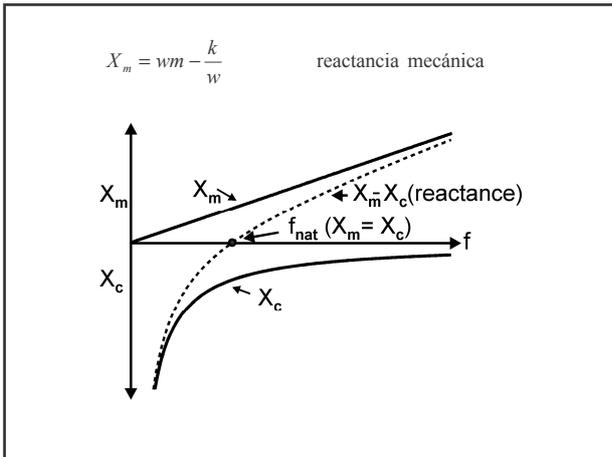
$$Z_m = R + j(\omega m - \frac{k}{\omega}) \quad \text{impedancia mecánica}$$

$$Z_m = R_m + jX_m$$

$$R_m = \quad \text{resistencia mecánica}$$

$$X_m = \omega m - \frac{k}{\omega} \quad \text{reactancia mecánica}$$

$$Y_m = \frac{1}{Z_m} \quad \text{admitancia mecánica}$$

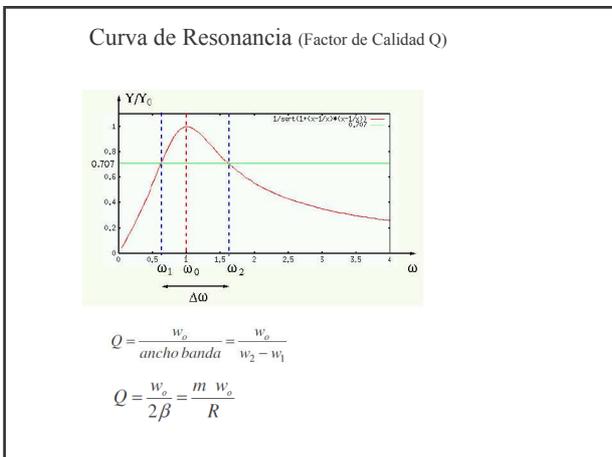


Resonancia mecánica

$\omega = \omega_o \quad \omega_o m - \frac{k}{\omega_o} = 0$   
 $\omega = \omega_o = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$

$Z_m = R$

Impedancia mínima  
 Potencia máxima  
 Velocidad máxima



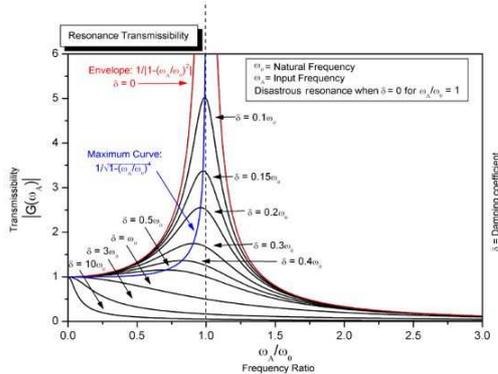
Factor de calidad Q  $W_o = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$

$Q = \frac{\omega_o}{2\beta} = \frac{m \omega_o}{R}$   $\beta = \frac{R}{2m}$  = Constante de decaimiento

$Q = \frac{\omega_o}{\text{ancho banda}} = \frac{\omega_o}{\omega_2 - \omega_1}$   $\omega_2, \omega_1$  veloc. angular a mitad de potencia

$Q = \frac{\text{Energía almacenada por ciclo}}{\text{Energía perdida por radian}}$

### Agudeza de resonancia



Para  $\omega \ll \omega_0$   $\omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$   $Z_m = R + j(\omega m - \frac{k}{\omega})$   
 $= R + j \frac{m}{\omega} (\omega^2 - \omega_0^2)$   
 $\approx R - j \frac{m}{\omega} \frac{k}{m}$

$Z_m = R - j \frac{k}{\omega} \approx -j \frac{k}{\omega}$

$v_o = \frac{F_o}{k} = \frac{\omega F_o}{k}$

$\varphi = \text{arc tg} \frac{-k}{\omega R}$

$= \text{arc tg} -\infty \Rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{2}$

*v adelanta 90° a F*

Para  $\omega \ll \omega_0$   $\omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$

$Z_m = R - j \frac{k}{\omega} \approx -j \frac{k}{\omega}$

*v adelanta en 90° a F*

Para  $\omega \gg \omega_0$   $Z_m = R + j(\omega m - \frac{k}{\omega})$

$Z_m = R + j\omega m \approx j\omega m$

$v_o \approx \frac{F}{\omega m}$

$\varphi = \text{arc tg} \frac{\omega m}{R}$

$= \text{arctg} + \infty \Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$

*v atrasa 90° a F*

Para  $\omega \gg \omega_0$

$Z_m = R + j\omega m \approx j\omega m$

*v atrasa en 90° a F*

### Relación entre impedancia mecánica y acústica

#### Impedancia mecánica

$Z_m = [R_m + j(\omega m - \frac{k}{\omega})]$

#### Impedancia acústica

$P_o = z_a u_o \text{ sen} \omega t$

en que: presión

$P(t) = P_o \text{ sen} \omega t \quad [\frac{N}{m^2}]$

$P(t) = \frac{f(t)}{s} = \frac{F_o}{s} \text{ sen} \omega t$

$s = \text{área} [m^2]$

Velocidad de volumen

$u(t) = u_o \text{ sen} \omega t \quad [\frac{m}{s}]$

$u(t) = v(t) \cdot s$   
 $= v_o \cdot s \text{ sen} \omega t$

$$P_o = \frac{F_o}{s} \quad u_o = v_o \cdot s$$

$$F_o = z_m v_o \text{ sen } \omega t$$

$$\frac{F_o}{s} = \frac{z_m}{s} \cdot \frac{v_o \cdot s}{s} \text{ sen } \omega t$$

$$P_o = \frac{z_m}{s^2} u_o \text{ sen } \omega t$$

$$P_o = z_a u_o \text{ sen } \omega t$$

$$z_a = \frac{z_m}{s^2} = \frac{R_m + j(\omega \cdot m - \frac{k}{\omega})}{s^2} \quad \left[ \frac{N \cdot s}{m^5} \right] = \Omega = \left[ \frac{kg}{m^4 \cdot s} \right]$$

Masa acústica =  $\frac{m_m}{s^2} = m_a \quad [kg/m^4]$

Resistencia acústica =  $\frac{R_m}{s^2} = R_a \quad [N \text{ seg}/m^5]$

Rigidez acústica =  $k_a = \frac{k_m}{s^2}$

$$C_a = \text{compliance acústica} = \frac{1}{k_a} = C_m \cdot s^2 \left[ m^4 \cdot \frac{\text{seg}^2}{kg} \right]$$

$$z_a = R_a + j \left( \omega m_a - \frac{k_a}{\omega} \right) = R_a + j \left( \omega m_a - \frac{1}{C_a \cdot \omega} \right)$$

$$z_a = R_a + j x_a \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} Z_a = \text{impedancia acústica} \\ R_a = \text{resistencia} \\ X_a = \text{reactancia} \end{array} \right.$$

$$y_a = \frac{1}{z_a} = G_a + j B_a \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} Y_a = \text{admitancia} \\ G_a = \text{conductancia} \\ B_a = \text{susceptancia} \end{array} \right.$$

**Relación compliancia – volumen**

$$\text{Reactancia} = -j \frac{1}{\omega C_a}$$

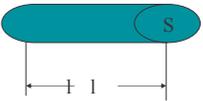
$$C_a = \frac{V}{\rho_o c^2} = \frac{V}{\gamma P_o}$$

$C_a = \text{compliance}$   
 $\rho_o = 1,18 \text{ kg}/m^3$   
 $P_o = 1,013 \cdot 10^5 \text{ N}/m^2$   
 $c = 331 \text{ m}/s$   
 $\gamma = \text{relación calores específicos} = 1,4$

**Masa acústica**

$$M_a = M / S^2$$

$$M_a = \rho * l * S / S^2$$

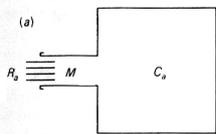
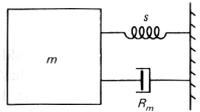
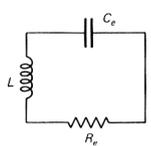
$$M_a = \rho * l / S \quad [Kg/m^4]$$


**Resistencia acústica**

$$R_a = R_m / S^2$$

$$R_a [N \text{ s}/m^5] = [\Omega_a]$$


**Resonador de Helmholtz**

**Figure 14.4** (a) A narrow-necked flask has inertia and acoustic resistance concentrated in the neck and compliance associated with the enclosed volume. (b, c) The analogous mechanical and electrical systems.

Resonancia acústica

$$z_a = R_a + j \left( \omega m_a - \frac{1}{C_a \cdot \omega} \right)$$

$$\omega = \omega_o \quad \omega_o m_a - \frac{1}{\omega_o C_a} = 0$$

$$\omega = \omega_o = \sqrt{\frac{1}{m_a C_a}}$$

$$Z_a = R_a$$

Impedancia mínima  
Potencia máxima  
Velocidad máxima