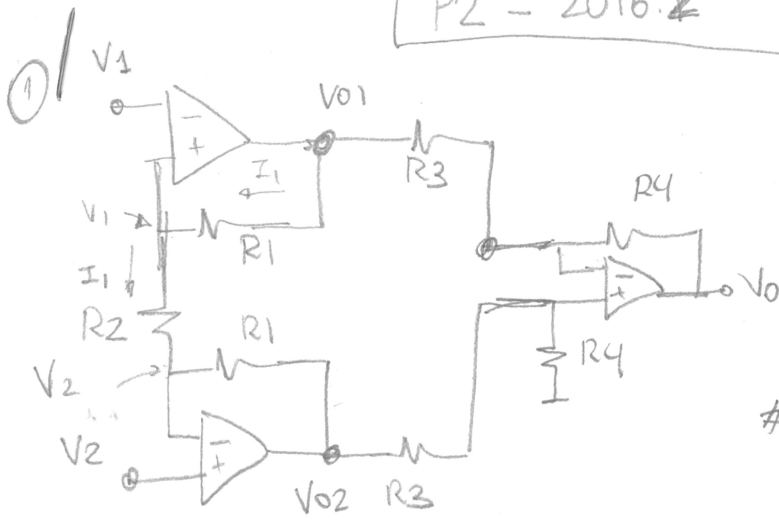


P2 - 2016.2 APLICADA



(a) (b) (c)

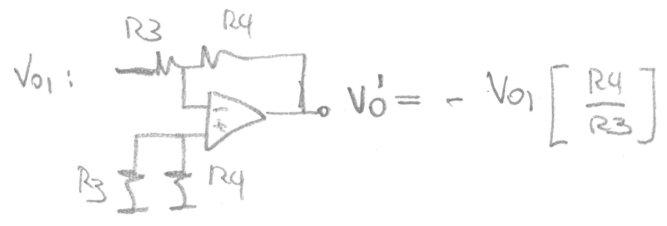
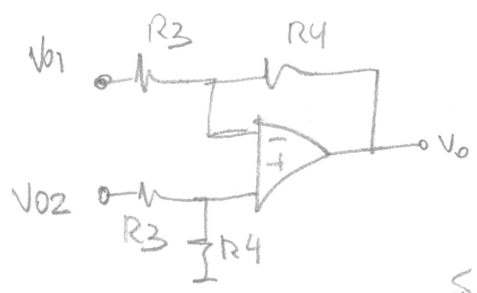
$$I_1 = \frac{V_1 - V_2}{R_2} = \frac{V_{01} - V_1}{R_1} = \frac{V_2 - V_{02}}{R_1}$$

≠ (a) = (b)

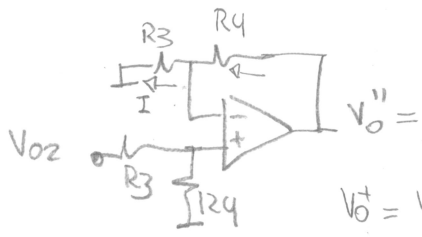
$$\frac{V_1 - V_2}{R_1} - \frac{V_2}{R_2} + \frac{V_1}{R_1} = \frac{V_{01}}{R_1} \rightarrow V_{01} = (V_1 - V_2) \frac{R_1}{R_2} + V_1$$

≠ (a) = (c)

$$\frac{V_1}{R_2} - \frac{V_2}{R_2} = \frac{V_2}{R_1} - \frac{V_{02}}{R_1} \rightarrow V_{02} = (V_2 - V_1) \frac{R_1}{R_2} + V_2$$



Superposiçãõ:



$$V_0' = -V_{01} \left[\frac{R_4}{R_3} \right]$$

$$V_0^+ = V_{02} \frac{R_4}{R_3 + R_4} \Rightarrow V^+ = \frac{R_3}{R_3 + R_4} V_0''$$

$$V_0'' = V^+ \frac{R_3 + R_4}{R_3}$$

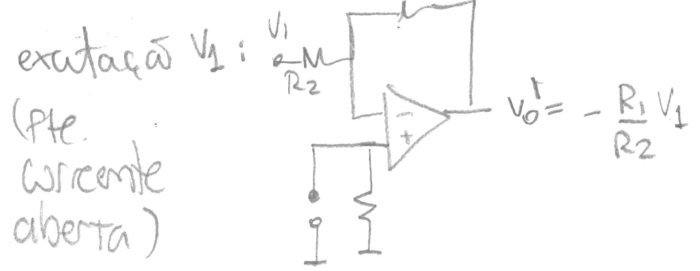
$$V_0'' = V_{02} \frac{R_4}{R_3 + R_4} \cdot \frac{R_3 + R_4}{R_3}$$

Logo

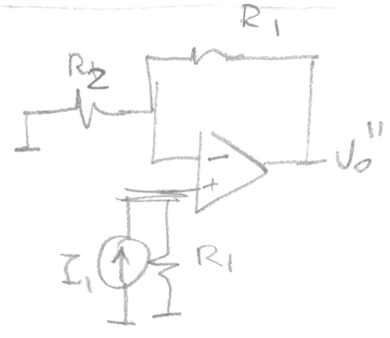
$$V_0 = V_0' + V_0'' = \frac{R_4}{R_3} (V_{02} - V_{01})$$

$$V_0 = \frac{R_4}{R_3} \left[(V_2 - V_1) \frac{R_1}{R_2} + V_2 - (V_1 - V_2) \frac{R_1}{R_2} - V_1 \right] = \frac{R_4}{R_3} (V_2 - V_1) \left[\frac{2R_1}{R_2} + 1 \right]$$

2) Resolva por Superposiçãõ:



excitaçãõ fonte corrente



$$V^+ = I_1 R_1 = V^- \quad (R.N)$$

$$V^- = I_1 R_1 = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} V_0'' \Rightarrow V_0'' = I_1 R_1 \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_2}$$

$$V_0 = V_0' + V_0'' = I_1 \frac{R_1}{R_2} (R_1 + R_2) - (R_1 R_2) \frac{1}{R_2}$$

③ (a) $I_1 = I_2 = I_E / 2 = 5 \text{ mA}$

$$\begin{cases} V_d = V_1 - V_2 \\ V_c = \frac{V_1 + V_2}{2} \end{cases}$$

(b) V_{out} pl modo comum

$\rightarrow V_{out} = A_c \cdot V_c = 1V \cdot 1E-2 = 10 \text{ mV}$

$CMRR = 100 = 20 \log A_d/A_c \rightarrow A_c = A_d \cdot E^{-5} = 1000 E^{-5} = 1E-2$

(c) $V_d = 3 \text{ mV} \quad V_c = \frac{5+2}{2} = 3.5 \text{ mV}$

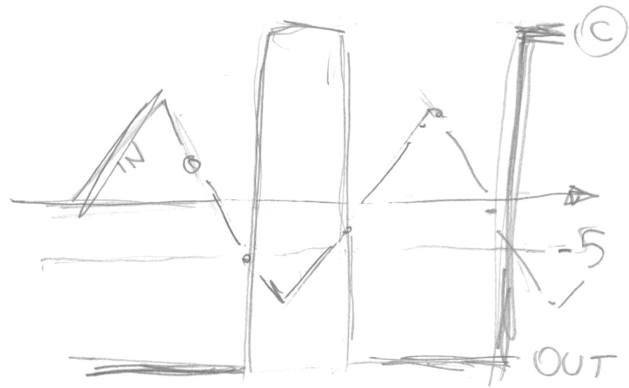
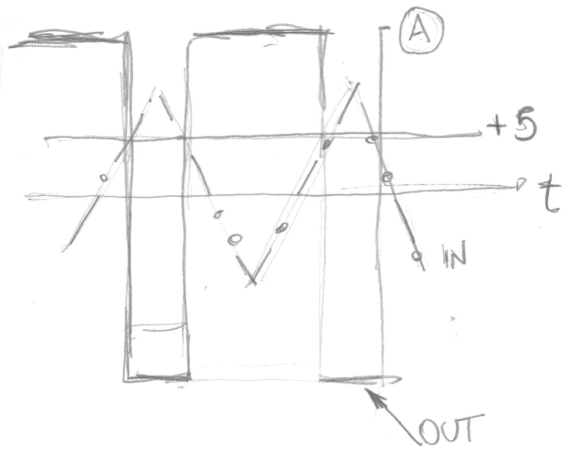
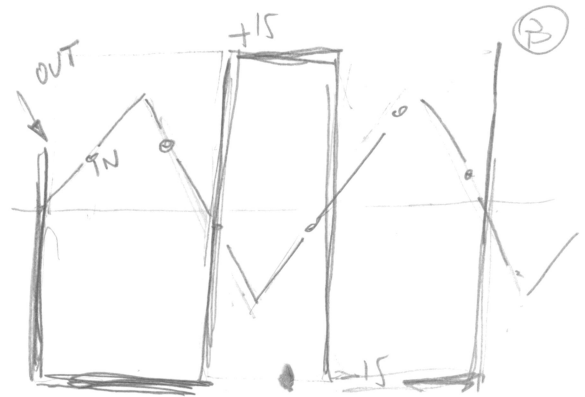
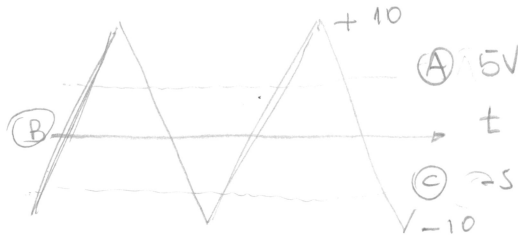
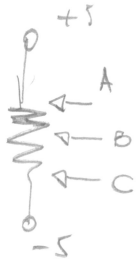
$V_{outd} = 1000 \times 3 \text{ mV} = 3 \text{ V} \quad V_{outc} = 3.5 \cdot 1E-2 = 35 \text{ mV}$

(d) I_1 SATURA = I_E & $I_2 = 0$ (CORTE)

(e) CMRR e o A_c que ficaria maior

④

(a)

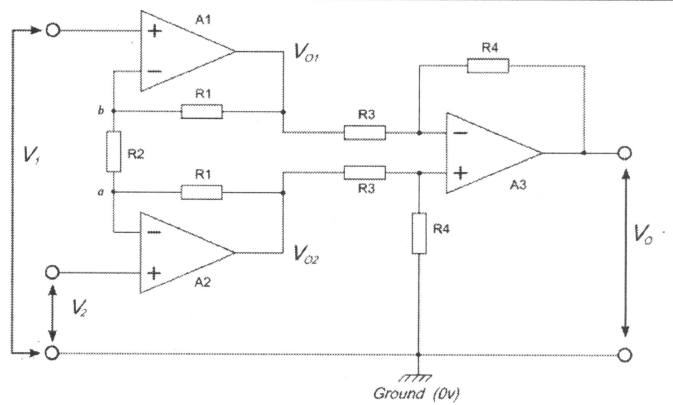


(b) gerador PWM, potenciômetro controla o duty cycle

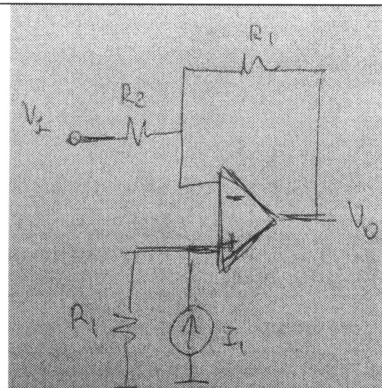
P2 Eletrônica Analógica Aplicada - 2016.2
Prof. Marcelo Perotoni

1.(3p) Calcule a função de transferência do amplificador de instrumentação ao lado (em função de V_1 e V_2).

Dica: compute as correntes nos opamps A1 e A2, na entrada, e ache V_{O1} e V_{O2} . Depois com essas tensões ache a resposta do opamp A3.



2. (2p) Calcule a saída V_o do circuito para duas excitações V_1 e I_1 .



3. (3p) Para o amplificador ao lado, suponha $I_E=10\text{mA}$, $A_d=1000$, $\text{CMRR}=100\text{ dB}$.

$$\text{CMRR} = 20 \log(A_d/A_c)$$

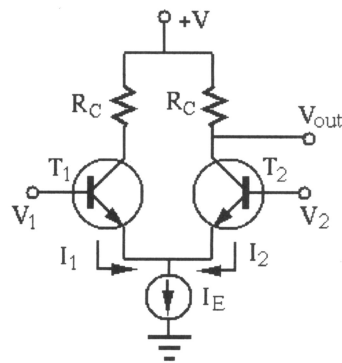
(a) Em caso de $V_1=V_2$, quanto seria a corrente I_1 e I_2 ?

(b) Em caso de $V_1=V_2=1\text{V}$ quanto seria V_{out} ?

(c) Se $V_1=2\text{mV}$ e $V_2=5\text{mV}$ calcule V_{out} para o a saída diferencial e comum.

(d) No limite que mantemos V_2 em zero e subimos V_1 , o que irá acontecer com as correntes I_1 e I_2 ? Por que?

(e) Qual parâmetro do amplificador seria degradado ao substituir a fonte de corrente por um resistor?



$$\text{Definição } V_d = (V_1 - V_2) \quad V_c = (V_1 + V_2)/2$$

4. (2p) (a) Para o circuito ao lado temos uma onda triangular oscilando entre -10 e $+10$ V, entrando no comparador (pino positivo). Mostre as 3 ondas DE MANEIRA CLARA para o potenciômetro nos pontos A, B e C (ponto superior, médio e inferior). Para cada uma das 3 ondas desenhe o sinal de entrada e saída no mesmo gráfico, mostrando a temporização do chaveamento. (b) Qual aplicação teria circuito semelhante a esse?

