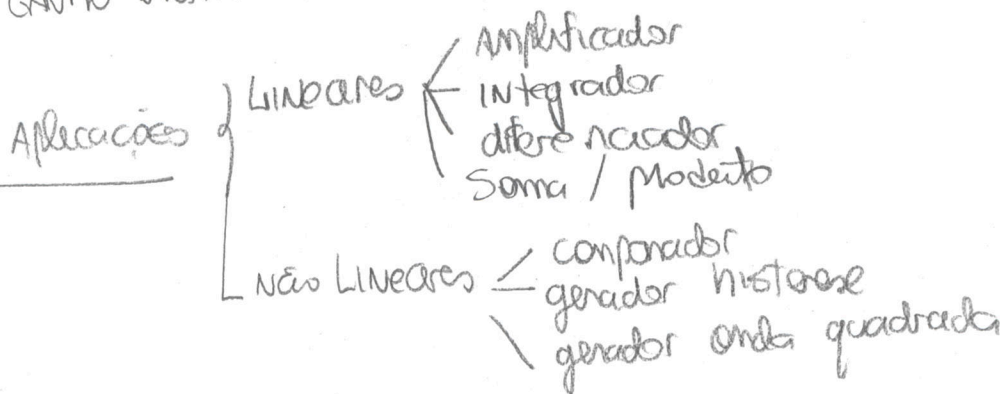


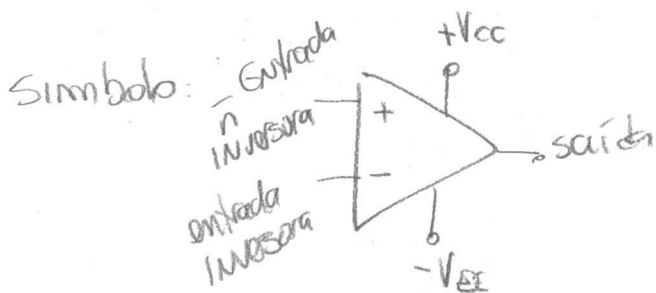
# AMPLIFICADOR OPERACIONAL

- chip  
 Coja: → entrada é um amplificador diferencial  
 → segundo e estágios de ganho posterior  
 → estágio saída tipo coletor comum (baixo  $Z_o$ )

- [  $Z_{in}$  ENORME (não consome / começa ckt. entrada)  
 $Z_{out}$  BAIXO (consegue ter capacidade fornecer corrente, p/ cargas)  
 Ganho enorme



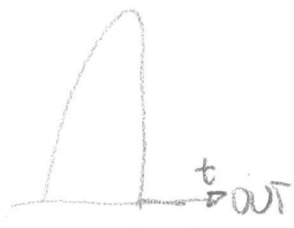
Ver página  
 Curso Nacional  
 sobre arquitetura  
 interna do  
 opamp.



obs  
 Alimentação  
 SIMÉTRICA



correr semi-ciclo negativo!



Característica opamp → alto CMRR

elimina ruído modo comum nas entradas. valor absurdo de alto (ex: 120 dB)

NOTA: opamp + comum (velho) LM 741 90-95 dB

$$CMRR = 20 \log \frac{A_d}{A_c}$$

$$ex: \frac{100}{20} = \log \frac{A_d}{A_c} \Rightarrow \frac{A_d}{A_c} = 10^5$$

DEMB PARÂMETROS → ①  $A_v$  ganho tensão diferencial

$$A_{vOL} \approx 106 \text{ dB}$$

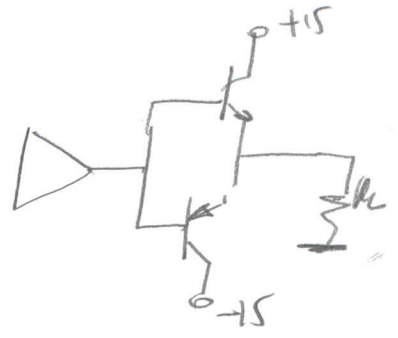
↳ em open loop, ninguém vai usar isso em laço aberto, explica que vira um ckt. comparador

- ② RESISTENCIA INPUT
- ~ 1M $\Omega$  BIPOLAR
  - ~ 10<sup>15</sup>  $\Omega$  BIMOS
  - ~ 10<sup>12</sup>  $\Omega$  BITEC

OPAMP-1

③ RESISTENCIA SAÍDA  
 $R_o \approx 100 \Omega$

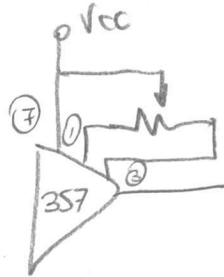
PI aumenta (boost)  
 output current



④ TENSÃO OFFSET  $\rightarrow V_d$  que faz  $V_o = 0$

Como ganho é ENORME se  $V_d$  for  $\mu V$  terás uma saída gigante. Se juntas os dois inputs ( $V_d = 0$ ) não terás obrigatoriamente  $V_o = 0$  devido a arquitetura interna do IOJ.

há ajuste externo p/ offset



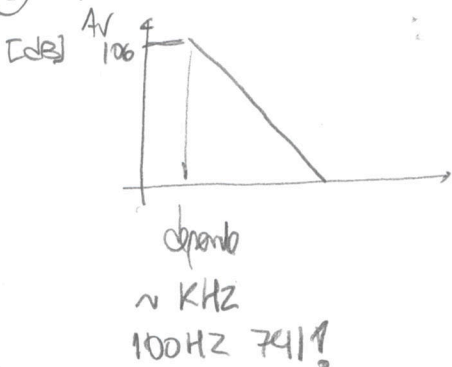
⑤ INPUT BIAS CURRENT BIT  $\rightarrow \mu A$  . FET  $\rightarrow pA$

80 nA  $\rightarrow$  741

terminais entrada  
 ã podem ter capacitor,  
 DC deve passar e é  
 pequeno mas é necessário



⑥ BANDA PASSANTE



**AMPLIFICA DC!**

GBW 741 = 1 MHz  
 i.e. em 1 MHz  $A_v = 1$

**LEMBRAR  
 GBW = CTE**

Por isso  
 Não uso jamais  
 opamp em open  
 loop p/

amplificador, sempre  
 em realimentação  
 (closed loop)

$$A_f = \frac{10^4}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{f}{100}\right)^2}}$$



⑦ SLEW-RATE

$$SR = \frac{\Delta V_o}{\Delta t}$$

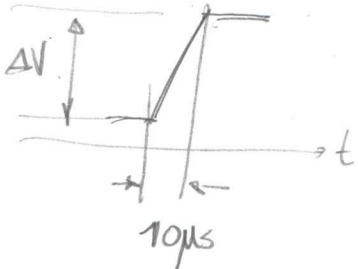
$$[V/\mu s]$$

quão rápida a saída varia com a entrada. Lembre-se há capacitores no circuito!

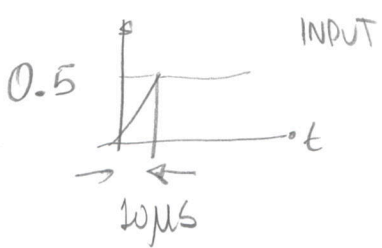
se ganho alto  $\rightarrow$  banda cai (GBW=cte)

$\rightarrow$  se  $f_H \downarrow$

transições não são reproduzidas fielmente  $\rightarrow$  why transitions are high frequency are!



Exemplo:  $SR = 2V/\mu s$  do chip. Qual o máximo ganho tensão em closed loop que pode ser usado se o sinal entrada varia 0.5V em 10μs?

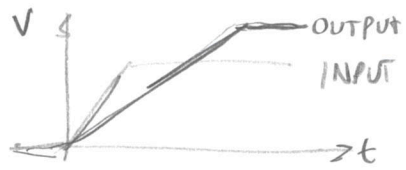


$$V_o = A_{CL} \cdot V_i$$

$$\frac{\Delta V_o}{\Delta t} = A_{CL} \cdot \frac{\Delta V_i}{\Delta t}$$

$$\rightarrow A_{CL} = \frac{\Delta V_o / \Delta t}{\Delta V_i / \Delta t} = \frac{SR}{0.5V / 10\mu s} = \frac{2V/\mu s}{0.5V / 10\mu s}$$

$A_{CL} = 40$  se for maior que isso a banda ( $f_H$ ) cai



DISTORCE O INPUT PULSO

MAXIMA frequência do sinal

$\rightarrow$  relação direta evidente entre SR - Banda (Dt) (Df)

se  $V_o = K \cdot \sin(2\pi ft)$

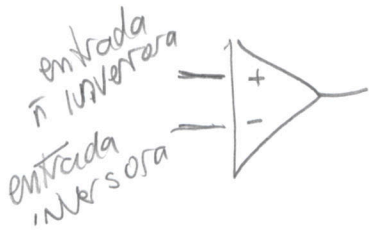
MAXIMA variação temporal  $\text{MAX} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial t} K \sin(2\pi ft) \right] = 2\pi f K$

PI não haver distorção  $2\pi f K \leq SR \therefore f \leq \frac{SR}{2\pi K}$

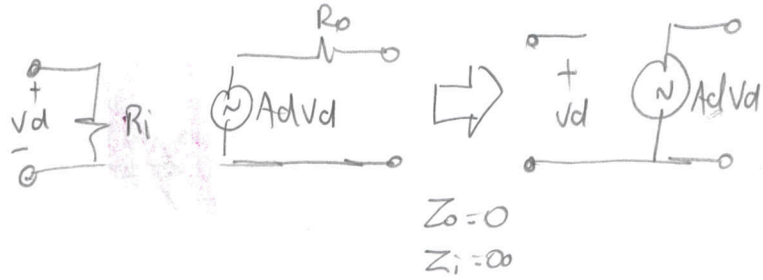
K: GAIN (Vo Haje)

# OPAMP - ANÁLISE EM CIRCUITOS

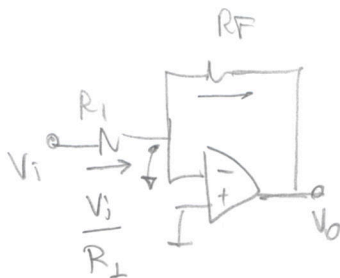
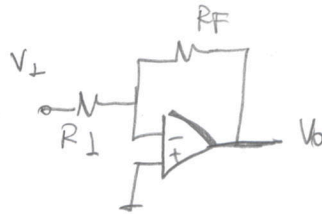
ALTO GANHO -  $Z_i$  ALTO -  $Z_o$  BAIXO



Modelo AC



## AMPLIFICADOR BÁSICO INVERSOR



$$\frac{V_i}{R_1} = -\frac{V_o}{R_F}$$

$$\frac{V_o}{V_i} = A_V = -\frac{R_F}{R_1}$$

PREMISSAS [RN ONLY]

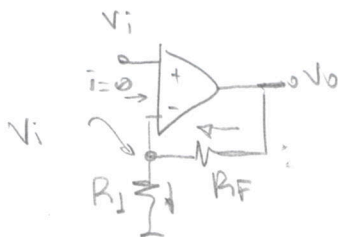
①  $Z_i = \infty$  não entra corrente p/ dentro do IC

②  $(V+) = (V-) \Rightarrow$  TERÇA VIRTUAL

ex:  $R_F = 220K$   $R_1 = 1K \Rightarrow A_V = -220$

Naturalmente ALIMENTAÇÃO restringe output amplitude

## AMPLIFICADOR NÃO INVERSOR



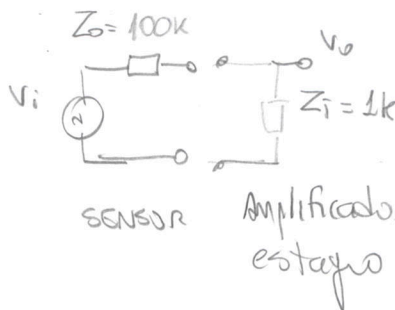
$$\frac{V_o - V_i}{R_F} = \frac{V_i}{R_1} \rightarrow \frac{V_o}{R_F} = V_i \left[ \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_F} \right] = V_i \left[ \frac{R_1 + R_F}{R_1 R_F} \right]$$

$$\frac{V_o}{V_i} = A_V = 1 + \frac{R_F}{R_1}$$

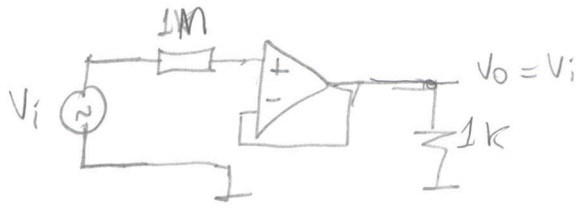
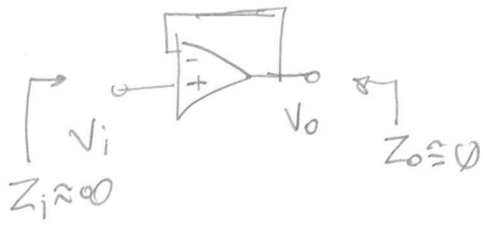
qual é melhor? INVERSOR ou não INVERSOR? MESMA COISA, MAS INVERSOR PODE TER  $A_V < 1$

## BUFFER / UNITY GAIN

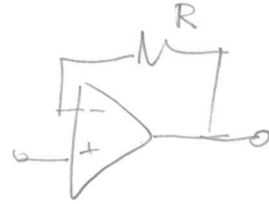
$A_V = 1 \rightarrow$  Isola estágio de baixo  $Z_i$  de outro com ALTO  $Z_o$



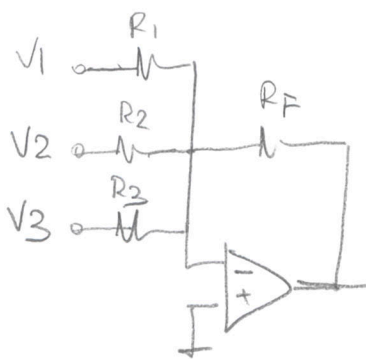
$$V_o = \frac{1}{101} V_i \approx \frac{V_i}{100} \quad !$$



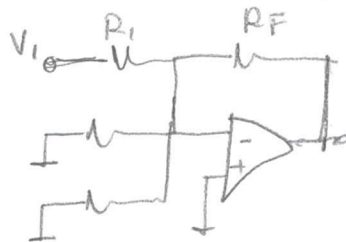
eventual problema  
instabilidade →



AMPLIFICADOR SOMADOR



Como resolve? Superposições.



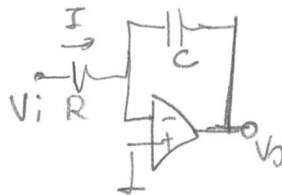
$$V_{o1} = -\frac{R_F}{R_1} V_1$$

$$V_o = -\frac{R_F}{R_1} V_1 - \frac{R_F}{R_2} V_2 - \frac{R_F}{R_3} V_3$$

$$V_o = -\left[ \frac{R_F}{R_1} V_1 + \frac{R_F}{R_2} V_2 + \frac{R_F}{R_3} V_3 \right]$$

CIRCUITO INTEGRADOR

Integrador com RC  
(parte baixa)



$$X_c = \frac{1}{j\omega C} = \frac{1}{sC}$$

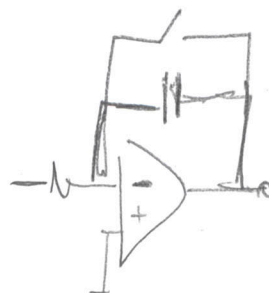
$$I = \frac{V_i}{R} = -\frac{V_o}{X_c}$$

$$A_v = \frac{V_o}{V_i} = -\frac{X_c}{R} = \frac{-1}{RCs}$$

MFB:  $\frac{1}{s} \xrightarrow{\int} \int$   
Laplace Dt  
Dt

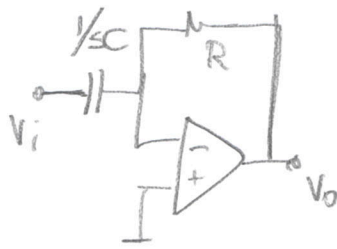
$$V_o(t) = -\frac{1}{RC} \int V_i(t) dt$$

mas no Dt o capacitor  
acaba carregado no valor  
maximo... até que periodicamente  
descarregá-lo



USO INTEGRADORES  
→ INSTRUMENTAÇÃO  
PI TOMAR N AMOSTRAS  
E  $\int$  → RUÍDO É  
ELIMINADO EM CERTO  
GRAU

DIFERENCIADOR  
(PASSA ALTA)



$$\frac{V_o}{R} = - V_i sC$$

$$\frac{V_o}{V_i} = - R s C$$

$$s \rightarrow \frac{d}{dt}$$

$$V_o(t) = - RC \frac{dV_i}{dt}$$

Diferenciador não tão comum quanto integrador. Ruídos rápidos no tempo ("spikes") fazem saída saturar.

CONTROLADOR ANALÓGICO PID

Ação proporcional:

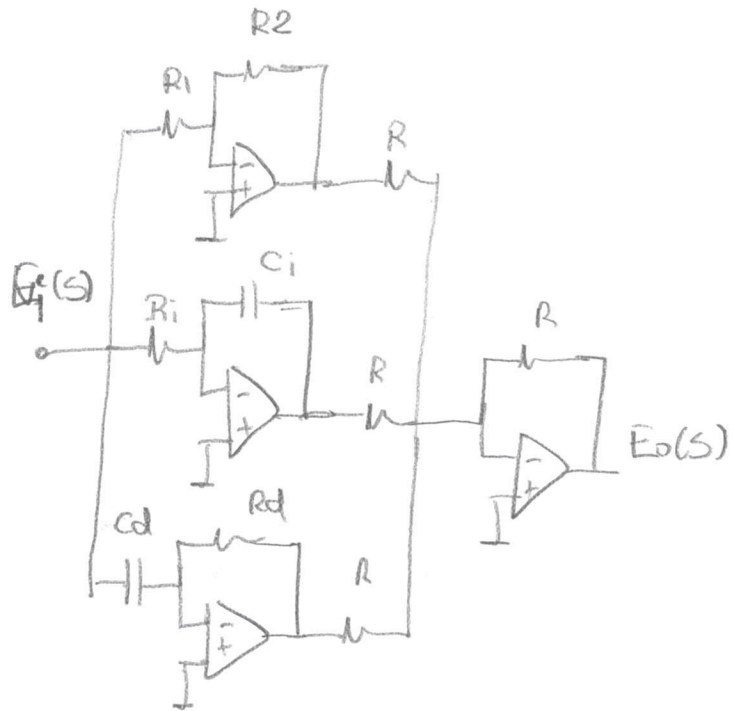
$$-\frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

Ação derivativa

$$-R_d / C_d s$$

Ação integradora

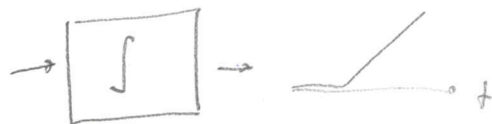
$$-\frac{1}{R_i C_i s}$$



Lembra resposta tempo/freqüência



HPF SINAL no tempo "NERVOSO"



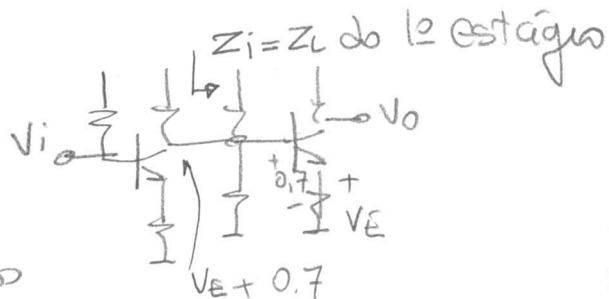
LPF SINAL no tempo "SUAVE"

MÚLTIPLOS ESTÁGIOS

problema transistor

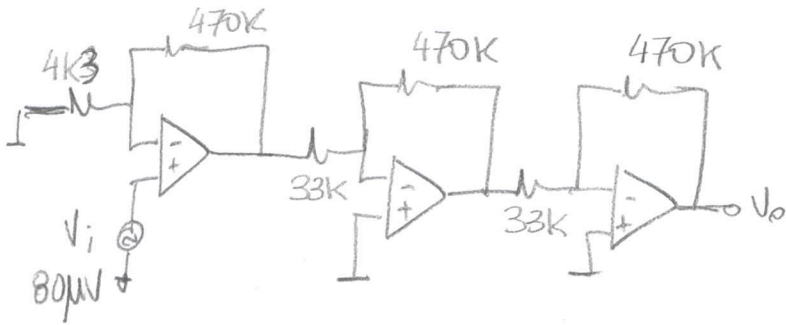
# BIAS

# Loading entre estágios



OPAMP-6

Exemplo Com o opamp basta empilhá-los, já que  $Z_i = \infty$  e  $Z_o \approx 0$ !  
 Mas não me preocupo



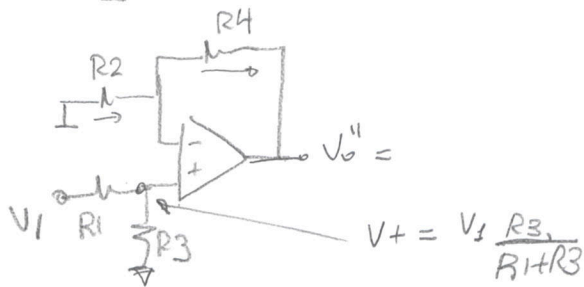
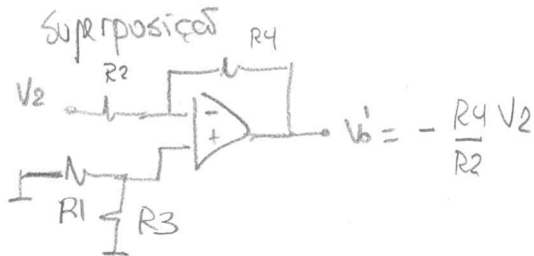
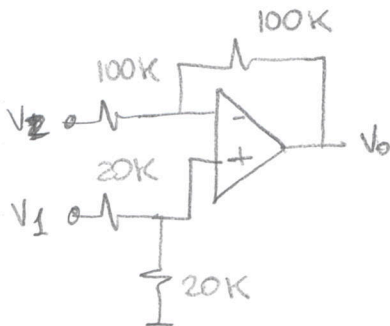
$$A_1 = 1 + \frac{R_F}{R_1} = 1 + \frac{470}{4.3} = 110.3 \quad A_2 = -\frac{470}{33} = -14.2 = A_3$$

$$A_T = A_1 \cdot A_2 \cdot A_3 = (110.3)(-14.2)^2 = 22.2E3$$

$$V_o = A_T \cdot V_i = 80\mu V \cdot (22.2E3) = \underline{1.78V}$$

Obs: Cuidado demais  
 com o risco  
 de oscilação!  
 (microfonia)  
 &  
 distorção

Exemplo Ache a saída  $V_o$  do CRT



÷ tensão

R.N.  $\rightarrow (V+) = (V-) \rightarrow$

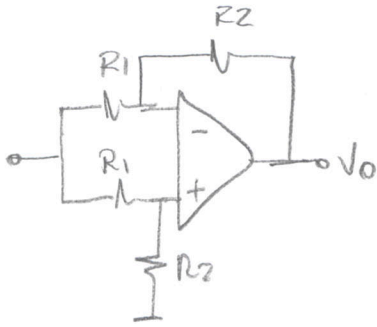
$$\frac{V_o'' - V_-}{R_4} = \frac{V_-}{R_2} \rightarrow V_o'' = V_- \left[ 1 + \frac{R_4}{R_2} \right]$$

$$V_o'' = V_1 \frac{R_3}{R_1 + R_3} \cdot \left[ 1 + \frac{R_4}{R_2} \right]$$

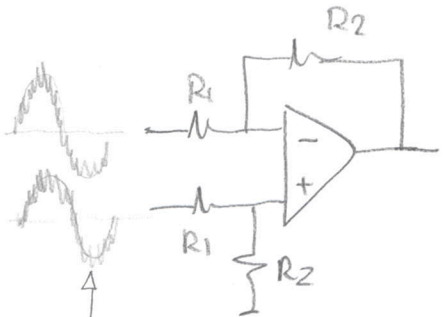
Logo  $V_o = V_o' + V_o'' = V_1 \left[ 1 + \frac{R_4}{R_2} \right] \left[ \frac{R_3}{R_1 + R_3} \right] - V_2 \left( \frac{R_4}{R_2} \right)$

$$V_o = \left[ \frac{20}{20+20} \right] \left[ \frac{100+100}{100} \right] V_1 - \frac{100}{100} V_2 = V_1 - V_2$$

# CMRR - taxa rejeiçao modo Comum



$V_o = A_c \cdot V_c \rightarrow A_c$ : ganho modo comum  
 $\rightarrow V_c$ : tensão modo Comum (mesmo sinal nos dois terminais)



deixa apenas sinal 1kHz amplificado

Exemplo ckt anterior

$$V_o = \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_1} \cdot \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} V_2 - \frac{R_2}{R_1} V_1$$

$$= \frac{R_2}{R_1} (V_2 - V_1)$$

60Hz ruido acoplado no fio + sobre ele sinal diferencial 1kHz bem pequeno

Logo  $V_o = \frac{R_2}{R_1} (V_2 - V_1)$

se  $V_2 = V_1$  (COMMON MODE)  
 se  $V_2 = -V_1$  (DIFF. MODE)

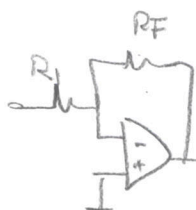
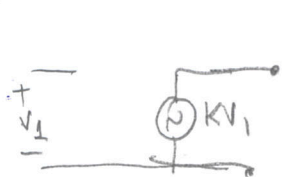
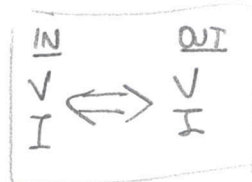
$V_o = 0$  NATA!  
 $V_o = \frac{R_2}{R_1} V_o$  AMPLIF!

Dentro do chip há um certo ganho  $A_c$  (modo comum); ckt não é perfeito. Ex 741 CMRR = 90 dB

$90 = 20 \log \frac{A_d}{A_c} \rightarrow \frac{A_d}{A_c} = 10^{4.5}$  obs: vale só até 200 kHz.

Principal modo comum noise: 60 Hz

## FONTES CONTROLADAS TRANSFORMAM

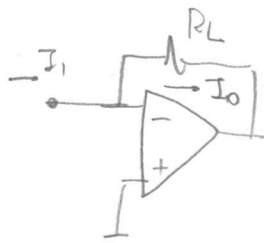
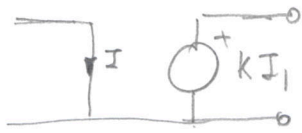


$$V_o = -\left(\frac{R_F}{R_1}\right) V_1 = K V_1$$

Resposta típica do amplificador



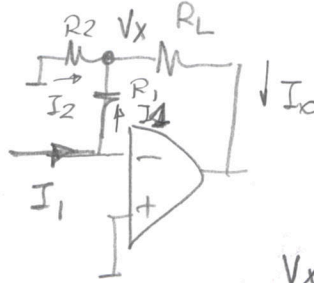
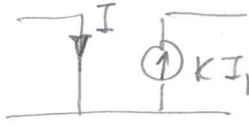
$I \rightarrow V$



$$V_o = -I_1 R_L = K I_1$$

CONVERTOR I/V

$I \rightarrow I$



$$V_x = -I_1 R_1 = -I_2 R_2$$

$$I_2 = \frac{R_1}{R_2} I_1$$

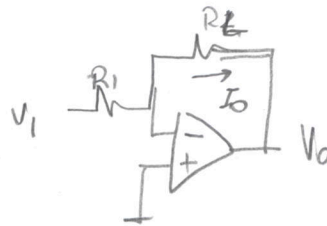
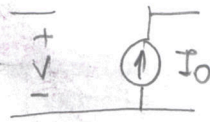
$$I_o = I_1 + I_2 = I_1 + I_1 \left[ \frac{R_1}{R_2} \right] = \left[ 1 + \frac{R_1}{R_2} \right] I_1$$

K

N D  
 E E  
 N E  
 H E  
 U N  
 M D  
 E  
 D E  
 R<sub>L</sub> !

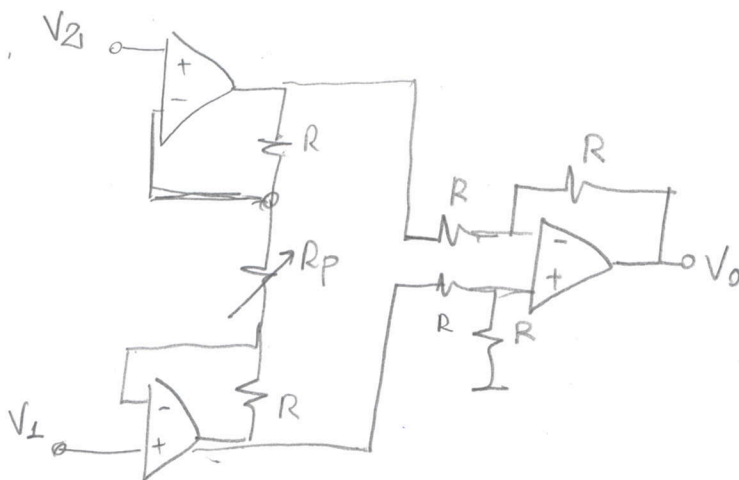
$V \rightarrow I$

CONVERTOR V/I



$$I_o = \frac{V_1}{R_1} = K V_1$$

AMPLIFICADOR INSTRUMENTAÇÃO



$$V_o = [V_1 - V_2] \left[ 1 + \frac{2R}{R_p} \right]$$

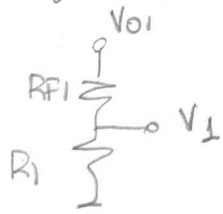
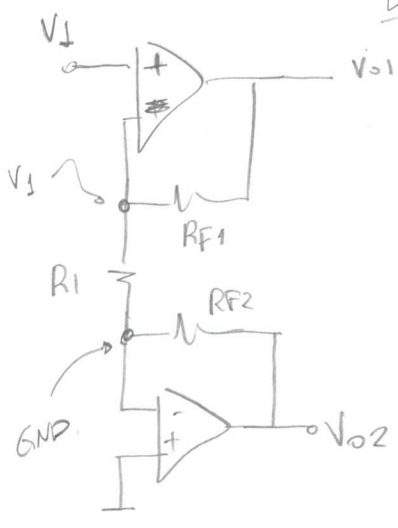
$V_d$

NOTA: opamp em ckt. aberto NÃO

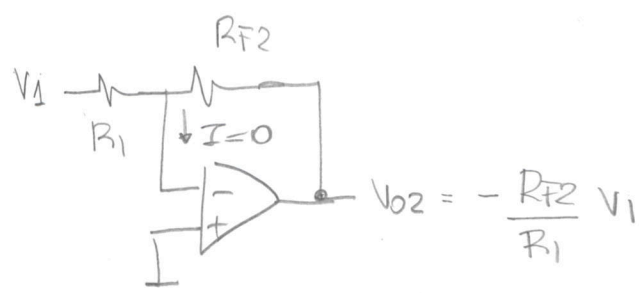
pode ser usado como amplificador! Ad  $\rightarrow \infty$  ele age como comparador!

nota: posso montar esse ckt mas difíel todos R's serem matched. Compr chip comercial (ex: AD620) mas caro! ~BRL 40 ~ USD 10,00

# DIFFERENTIAL OUTPUT AMPLIFIER



$$V_1 = V_{01} \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_{F1}} \rightarrow V_{01} = \left( 1 + \frac{R_{F1}}{R_1} \right) V_1$$

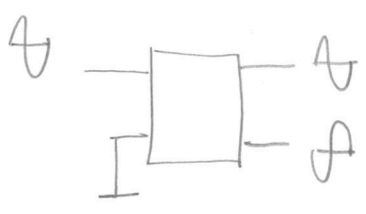


$$V_{02} = - \frac{R_{F2}}{R_1} V_1$$

Desejo  $V_{02} = -V_{01}$  [180° defasado]

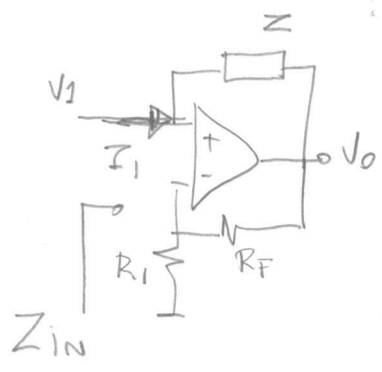
$$\left[ 1 + \frac{R_{F1}}{R_1} \right] = \frac{R_{F2}}{R_1} \rightarrow \frac{R_1 + R_{F1}}{R_1} = \frac{R_{F2}}{R_1} \rightarrow \boxed{R_{F2} = R_{F1} + R_1}$$

Nessa condição  $\rightarrow V_{01} = -V_{02} = \frac{R_{F2}}{R_1} V_1 \Rightarrow V_{01} - V_{02} = 2 \frac{R_{F2}}{R_1} V_1$



SOMA COMPONENTE DIFF.  $\checkmark$

## NEGATIVE IMPEDANCE CONVERTER



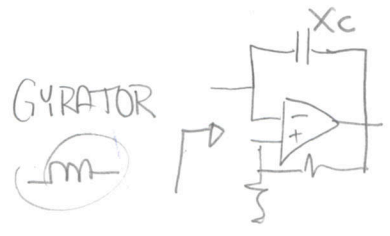
R.N. Amplificador não inversor  $V_0 = \left[ 1 + \frac{R_F}{R_1} \right] V_1$

em Z  $\rightarrow I_1 = \frac{V_1 - V_0}{Z}$   $I_1 Z = V_1 - \left[ 1 + \frac{R_F}{R_1} \right] V_1$

$$I_1 Z = - \frac{R_F}{R_1} V_1$$

MAS  $\frac{V_1}{I_1} = Z_{IN} = - \frac{R_1}{R_F} Z$

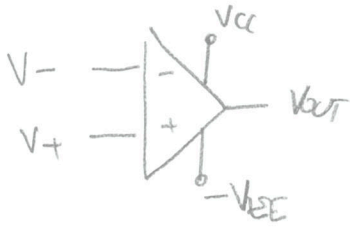
se  $Z = -R$   $Z_{IN} = -R$   
se  $Z = -j\omega L$   $Z_{IN} = -j\omega L$



$$- \frac{R_1}{R_F} X_C$$

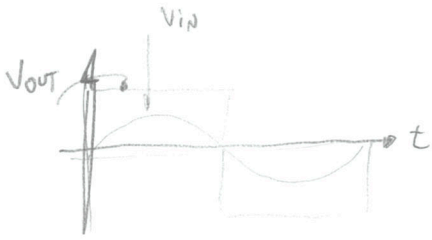
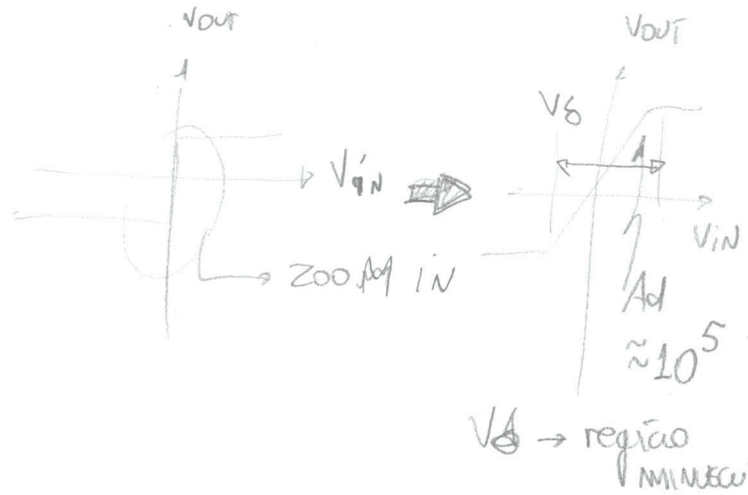
OPAMP-10

# COMPARADOR

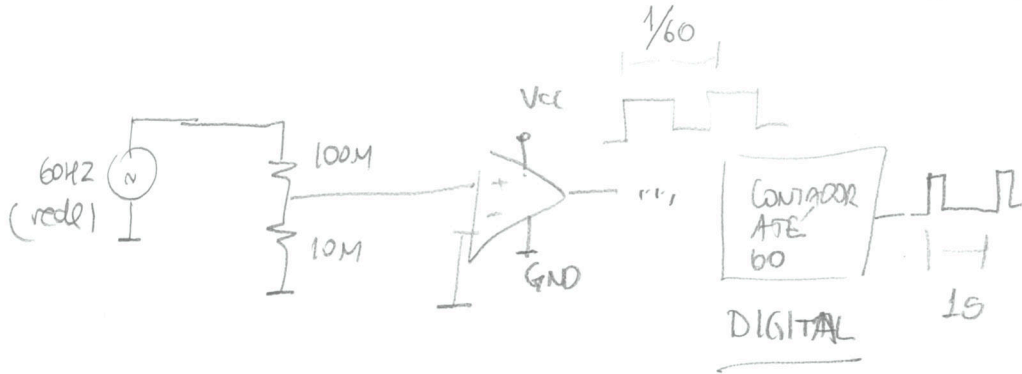


Se  $(V_-) > (V_+) \rightarrow V_{out} = V_{ee}$   
 $(V_+) > (V_-) \rightarrow V_{out} = V_{cc}$

Comparador é um opamp com laço aberto (SI feedback)

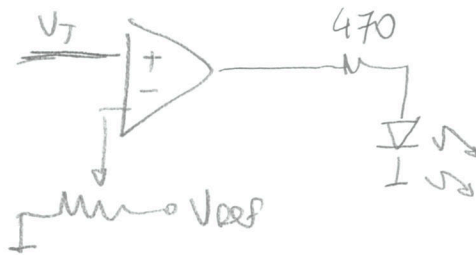


BASE TEMPO 1 segundo  
 Rede 60 HZ  
 $T = 1/60$   
 contador 60 dá 15!  
 (relógio digital ou temporizador)



## ALARME EM SENSOR

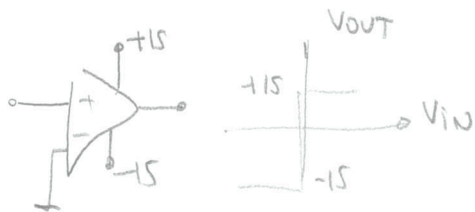
SENSOR TEMPERATURA (PTC, termopar)

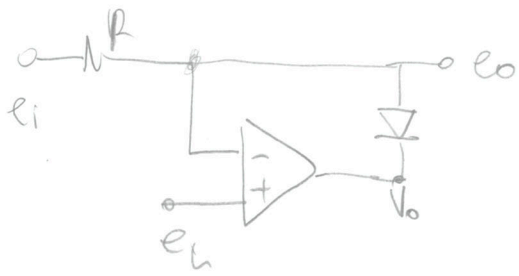


Se  $V_t > V_{ref}$  Led acende (muito quente)

Chip pode ser qualquer opamp (em open loop) mas há chips específicos para Comparador (ex. LM311)

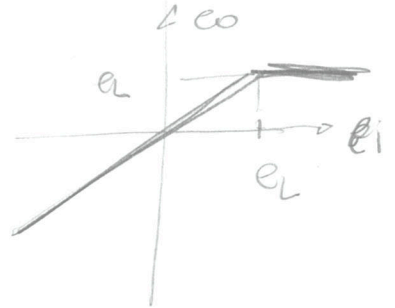
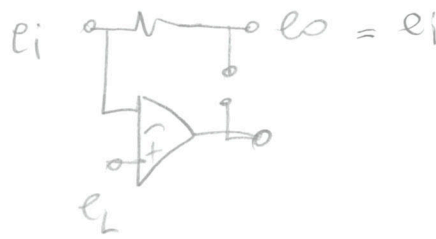
UTIL detetor cruzamento por zero (ex: PLC X10 explicita)



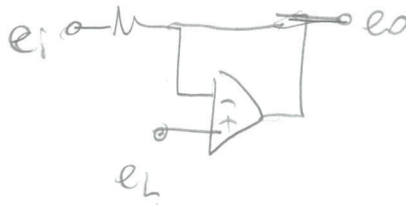


tem feedback (RN) se duod este' on este' on se  $V_o = -V_{cc}$

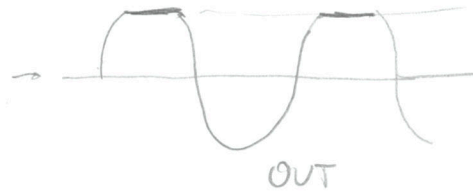
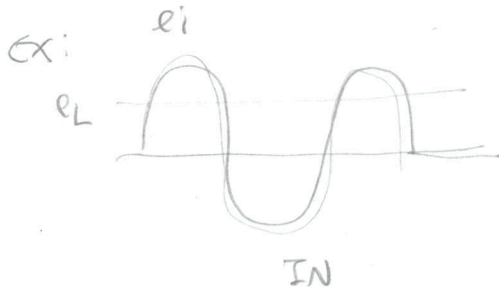
se  $e_L > e_i \rightarrow V_o = +V_{cc}$  1000 OFF



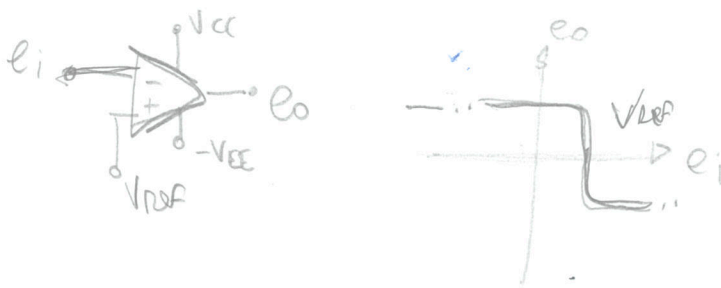
se  $e_i > e_L$  duod on



VOLTAGE CONTROLLED CLAMPING



### Detector nível



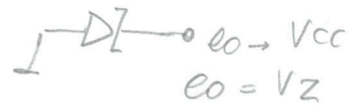
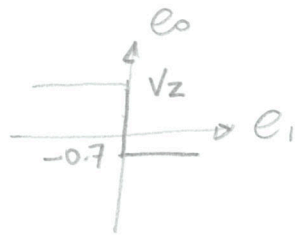
### Com ZENER no laço realimentação



$\rightarrow (V+) = 0$

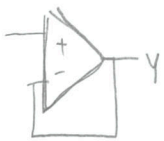
Se  $e_i > 0 \rightarrow e_o = -V_{EE}$   
 MAS ZENER COM 0.7  
 $e_o = -0.7V$

Se  $e_i < 0 \rightarrow e_o = V_{CC}$   
 MAS ZENER COM  $V_Z$



### REALIMENTAÇÃO POSITIVA

R.N.

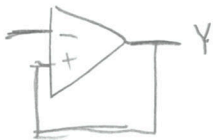


R.N.  $\rightarrow Y \downarrow \rightarrow (V-) \downarrow$  (estão em curto)

$[(V+) - (V-)] = V_d \uparrow$

$Y = A[(V+) - (V-)]$ .  $\uparrow$  para contrabalançar o efeito  $\rightarrow$  NEGATIVE FEEDBACK

R.P.

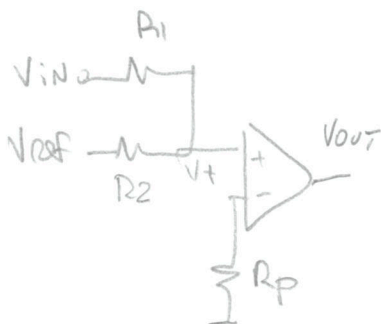


R.P.  $\rightarrow Y \uparrow \rightarrow (V+) \uparrow$

$[(V+) - (V-)] = V_d \uparrow$

$Y = A[(V+) - (V-)] \uparrow$  saída vai aumentar ainda MAIS!  
 POSITIVE FEEDBACK

### Compartidor



$V_+ = V_{in} \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} + V_{REF} \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} \Rightarrow$  by superposição

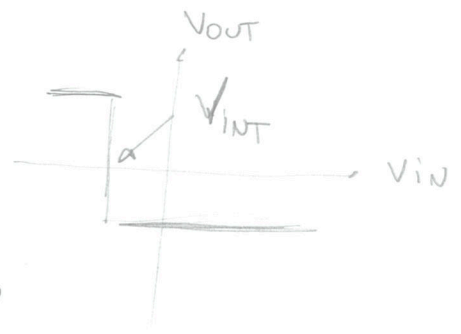
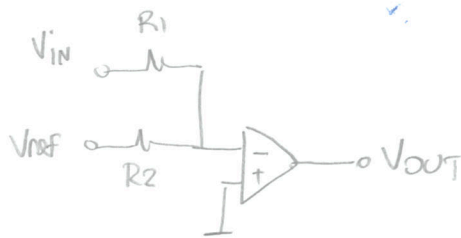
transição ocorre quando  $V_+ = V_- = \text{ZERO}$

$V_{in} \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} = -V_{REF} \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2}$

$V_{in_t} = - (R_1/R_2) V_{REF}$

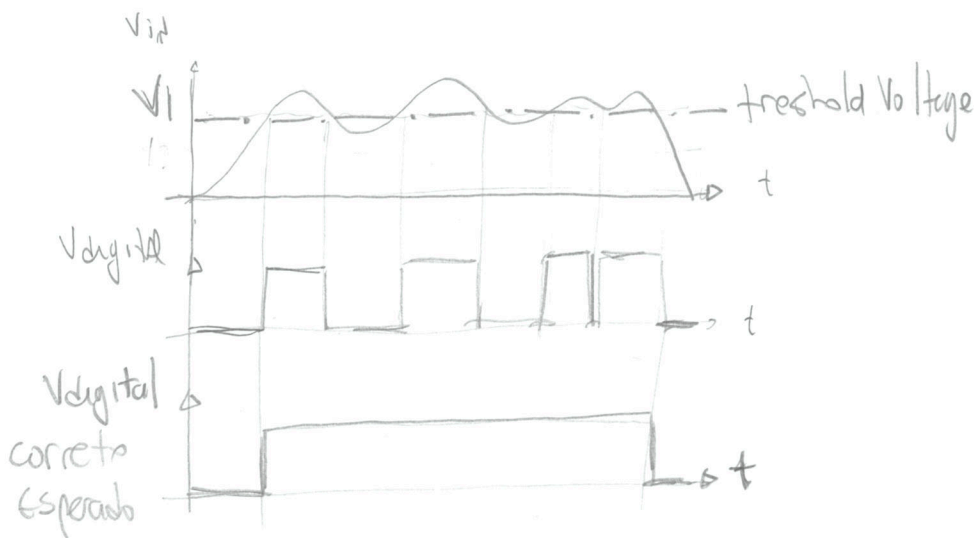
SUPOR  $V_{in} = -\infty \rightarrow V_{out} = -V_{CC}$

FAZET INPUT  
no outro terminal:



Imagina  $V_{in} = -\infty$  logo  
 $(V+) > (V-) \rightarrow V_{out} = V_{cc}$

problema comum electrónica digital, acionamento & sensores = flutuações  
ruído

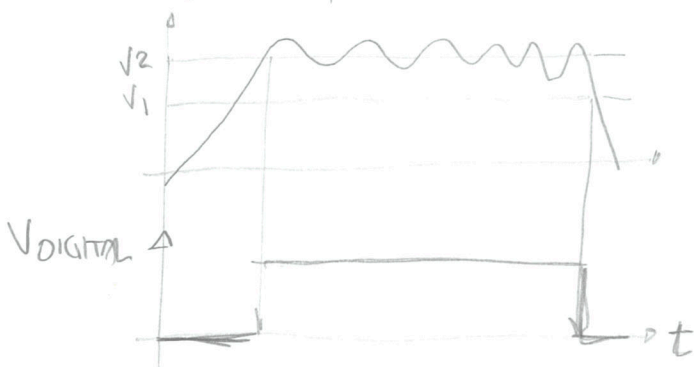


V1 transiçoes TTL 74XX  
V2 "LOW"  $\rightarrow (0 \rightarrow 0.8)V$   
"HIGH"  $\rightarrow (2 \rightarrow 5)V$   
(0.8  $\rightarrow$  2) ? GRAY ZONE

INDETERMINADO

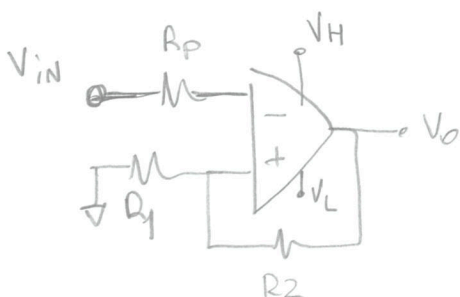
CMOS:  $0 \rightarrow 1.5$  "0"  
40XX  $3.5 \rightarrow 5$  "1"

Correção: Impor uma banda de imunidade

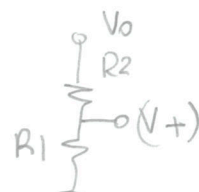


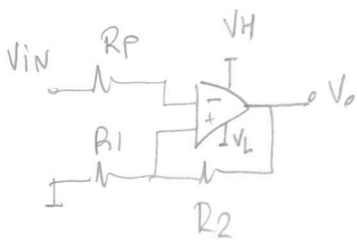
SINAL só muda de estado após  
cruzan 2x os limites.  
Porque que o circ. possui  
um efeito de MEMÓRIA: de  
"lembra" que cruzou 1x e  
troca estado

CIRCUITO QUE FAZ ESSA FUNÇÃO  $\Rightarrow$  SCHMITT-TRIGGER (R.P.)

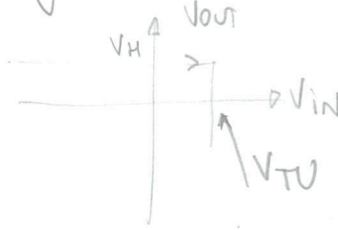


$$V_+ = V_0 \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2}$$





Imagina  $V_{IN} = -\infty \rightarrow (V+) > (V-)$  FAZ  $V_o = V_H$

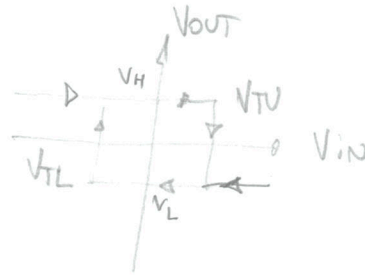


quando muda? quando  $V_{IN}$  chegar em:  
 $(V+) = V_H \cdot \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} = (V-)$

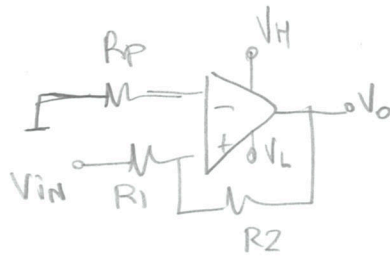
Depois muda para  $V_o = -V_L$ . Começo a diminuir de novo a tensão  $V_{IN}$ . Quando chovera?

$$(V-) = (V+) = V_L \cdot \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2}$$

chamado  $V_{TL}$



Schmitt Trigger nas INVERSOR



Imagina  $V_{IN} = -\infty \rightarrow (V+) < (V-)$  logo  
 $V_{OUT} = V_L$

$$V^+ = V_{IN} \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} + V_o \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} \quad \text{Suprp.}$$

assumo  $V_{IN} = -\infty$  logo  $V_{OUT} = V_L$

transição ocorre quando  $(V+) = (V-) = 0$

$$0 = V_{TU} \cdot \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} + V_L \cdot \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2}$$

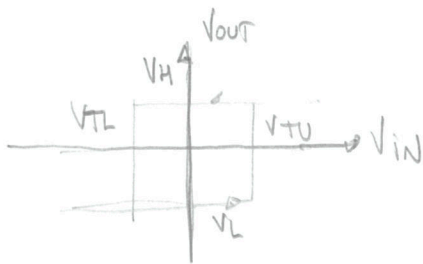
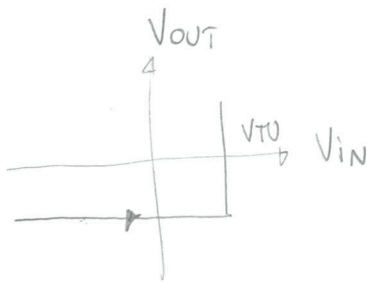
$$\rightarrow V_{TU} = -\frac{R_1}{R_2} V_L$$

assumo  $V_{IN} = +\infty$  logo  $V_{OUT} = V_H$

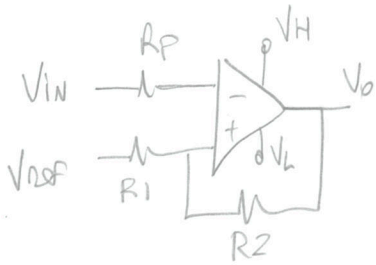
transição ocorre quando  $(V+) = (V-) = 0$

$$0 = V_{TL} \cdot \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} + V_H \cdot \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2}$$

$$\rightarrow V_{TL} = -\frac{R_1}{R_2} V_H$$



# USANDO VOLTAGEM REFERÊNCIA



$$(V+) = V_o \frac{R1}{R1+R2} + V_{ref} \frac{R2}{R1+R2}$$

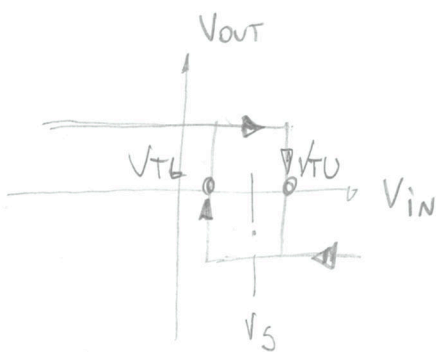
transição muda PI  $V_s = V_{ref} \cdot \frac{R2}{R1+R2}$  **NAO!**

imagina  $V_{in} = -\infty \rightarrow V_{out} = V_H$  muda quando

$$V_{in} = V_{TU} \Rightarrow V_{in} = V_H \frac{R1}{R1+R2} + V_{ref} \frac{R2}{R1+R2}$$

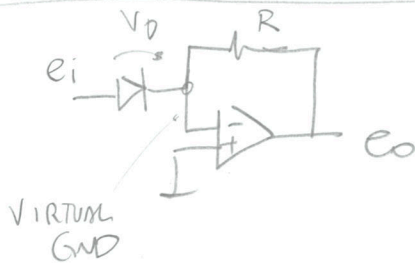
imagina  $V_{in} = +\infty \rightarrow V_{out} = V_L$  muda quando:

$$V_{in} = V_{TL} \Rightarrow V_{in} = V_L \frac{R1}{R1+R2} + V_{ref} \frac{R2}{R1+R2}$$



## SAIDA EXPONENCIAL

obs eq. diodo  
 $V_T = \frac{KT}{q} = 26mV$



diodo eq.

$$I_D = I_s [ e^{V_D/V_T} - 1 ]$$

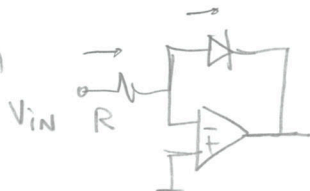
$$e_o = -R I_D \quad V_D/V_T$$

$$= -R I_s [ e^{-1} - 1 ]$$

$$V_D = e_i$$

Saída exponencial da tensão da entrada

## SAIDA LOGARITMICA



$$\frac{V_{in}}{R} = I \Rightarrow I_D = I_s [ e^{V_D/V_T} - 1 ]$$

$$\sim I_s e^{V_D/V_T}$$

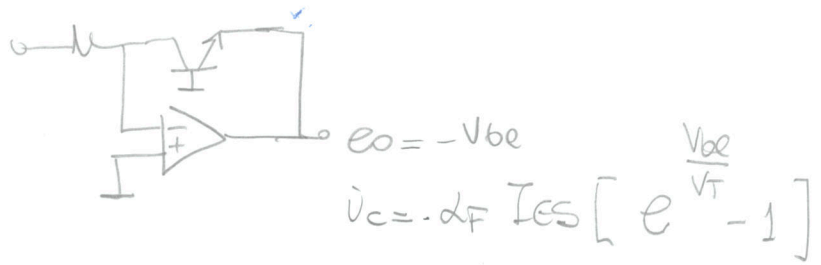
logo

$$\frac{V_{in}}{R} = I_s e^{V_D/V_T} \quad e \quad V_D = -V_o$$

$$\ln \left[ \frac{V_{in}}{R I_s} \right] = \frac{V_o}{V_T} \rightarrow V_o = -V_T \ln \left[ \frac{V_{in}}{R I_s} \right]$$



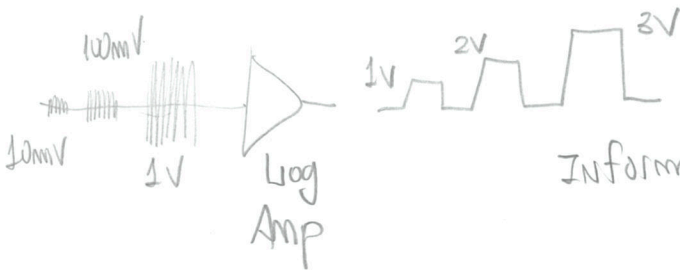
Possso usar BJT



$\alpha_F \approx 1$   
 duado tem variaçã com temperatura, BJT  
 e mais estável

### APLICAÇÃO AMPLIFICADOR LOGARÍTMICO

detecção RF (saída em dB), Radar, ótica  
 demodulação ASK (Amplitude shift keying)



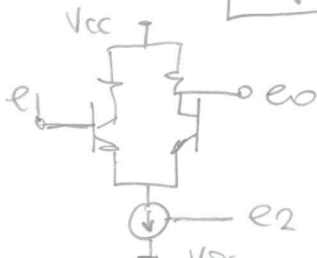
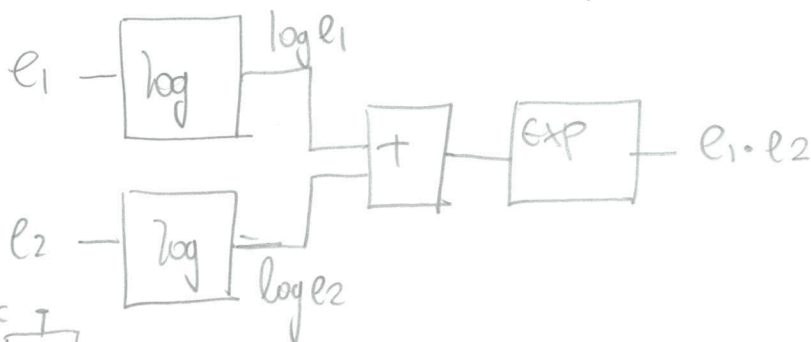
Informação está codificada em  $\emptyset \rightarrow \neq RF$   
 $1 \rightarrow \neq RF$   
 amplitude n̄ importa (depende da distância)

Como fazer dinâmica muito grande  
 o log comprime a faixa



Como faz produto?

$$\log(AB) = \log A + \log B$$



$$e_o = e_1 \cdot e_2 \text{ (Gilbert Cell)}$$