

# MICROPROCESSADORES E MICROCONTROLADORES



# SAÍDAS DIGITAIS

**Preste atenção à corrente  
fornecida os circuitos conectados  
ao MSP430.**



# SAÍDAS DIGITAIS

O datasheet do MSP430G2553 recomenda uma corrente máxima de +/- 6mA por pino digital, e +/-48mA total. Assim, evita-se quedas consideráveis na tensão digital de saída.

## Outputs, Ports Px

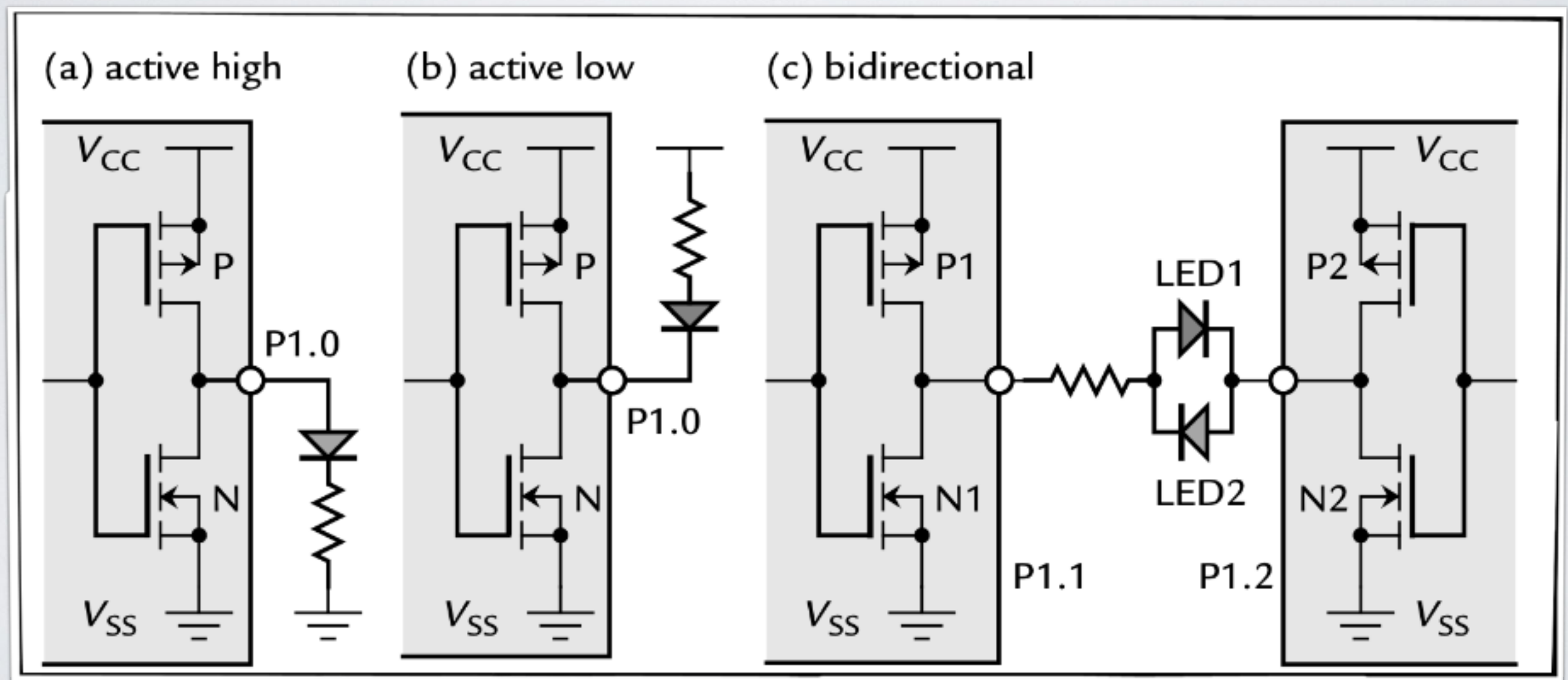
over recommended ranges of supply voltage and operating free-air temperature (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	V <sub>CC</sub>	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
V <sub>OH</sub>	High-level output voltage	I <sub>(OHmax)</sub> = -6 mA <sup>(1)</sup>	3 V	V <sub>CC</sub> - 0.3			V
V <sub>OL</sub>	Low-level output voltage	I <sub>(OLmax)</sub> = 6 mA <sup>(1)</sup>	3 V	V <sub>SS</sub> + 0.3			V

(1) The maximum total current, I<sub>(OHmax)</sub> and I<sub>(OLmax)</sub>, for all outputs combined should not exceed ±48 mA to hold the maximum voltage drop specified.

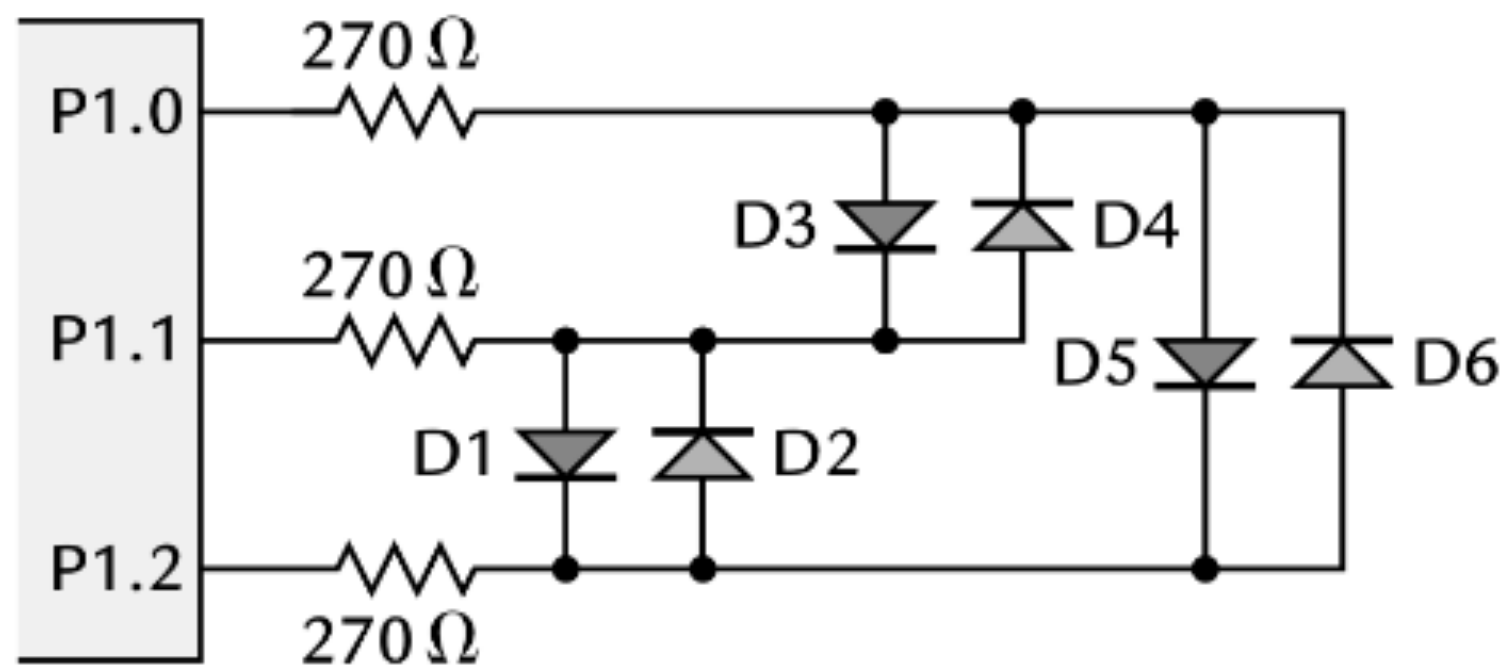
# SAÍDAS DIGITAIS

Algumas conexões possíveis para LEDs



# SAÍDAS MULTIPLEXADAS

Charlieplexing

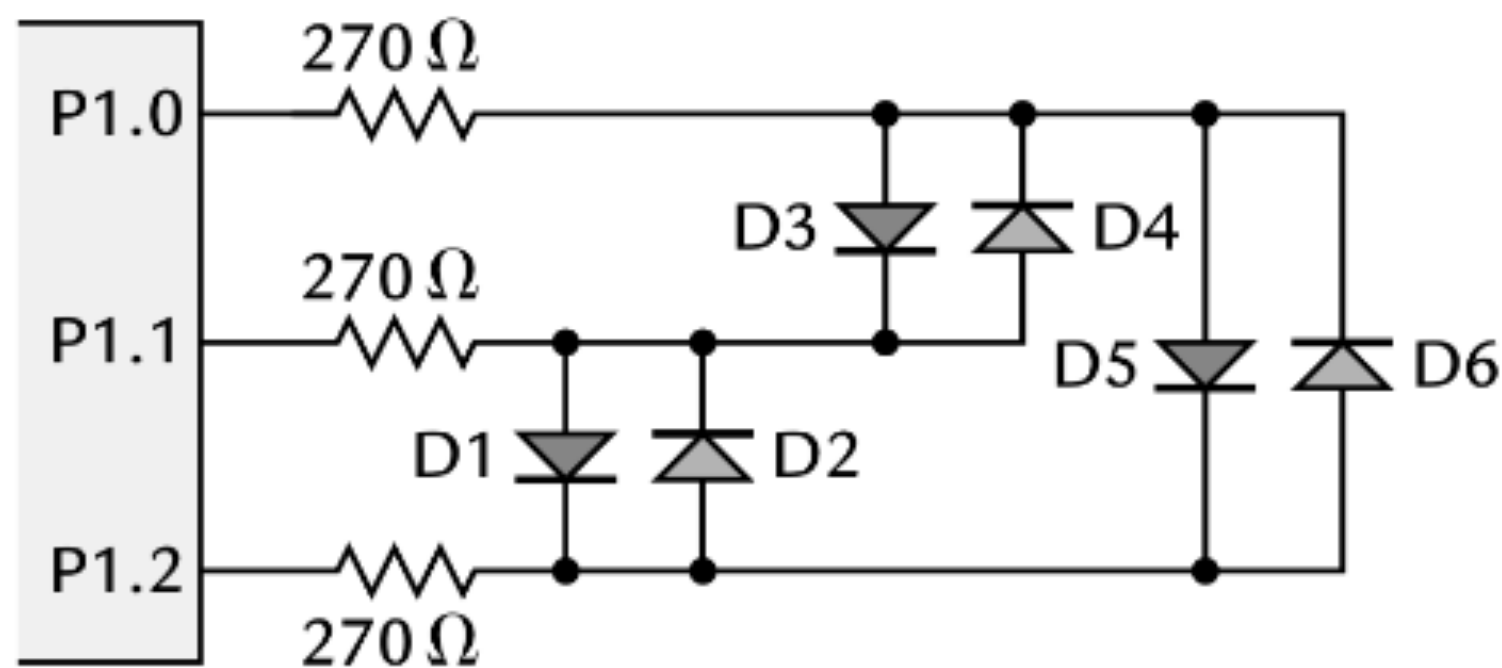




# SAÍDAS MULTIPLEXADAS

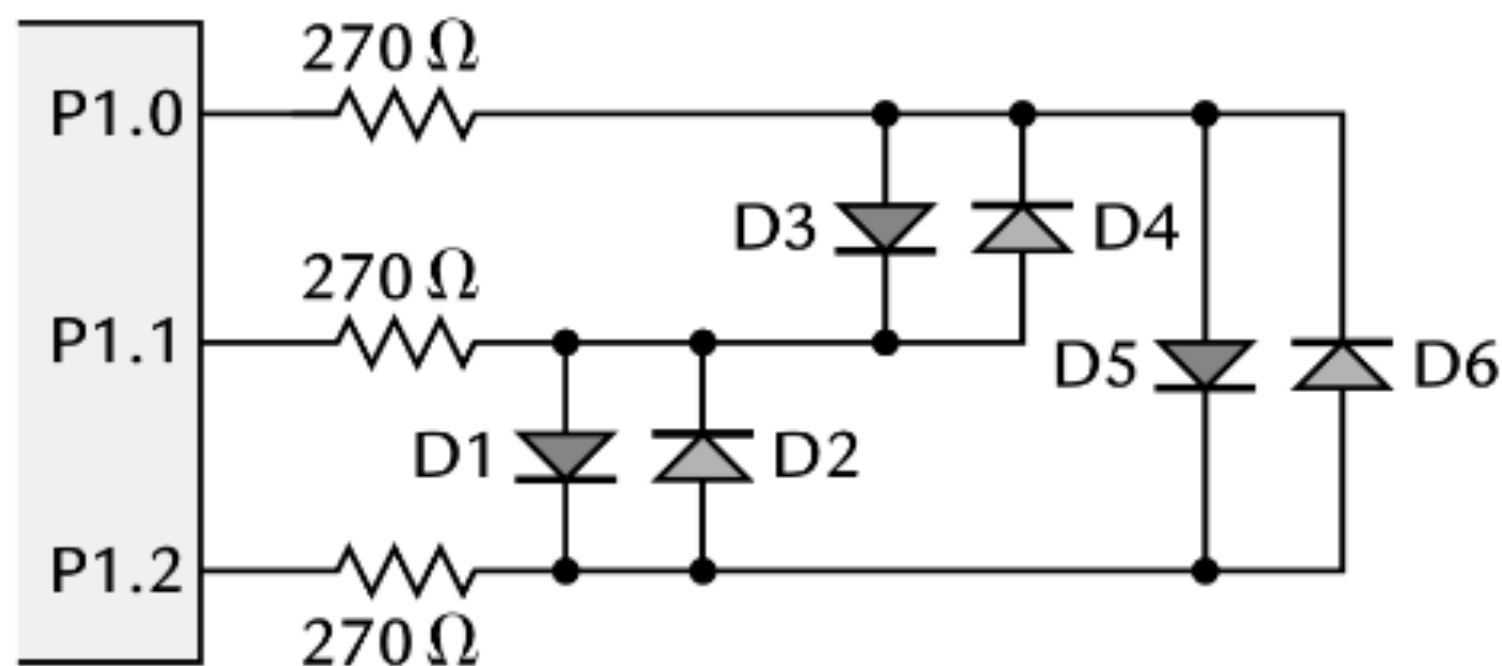
## Charlieplexing

Com  $N$  pinos, controla-se  $N(N-1)$  LEDs.



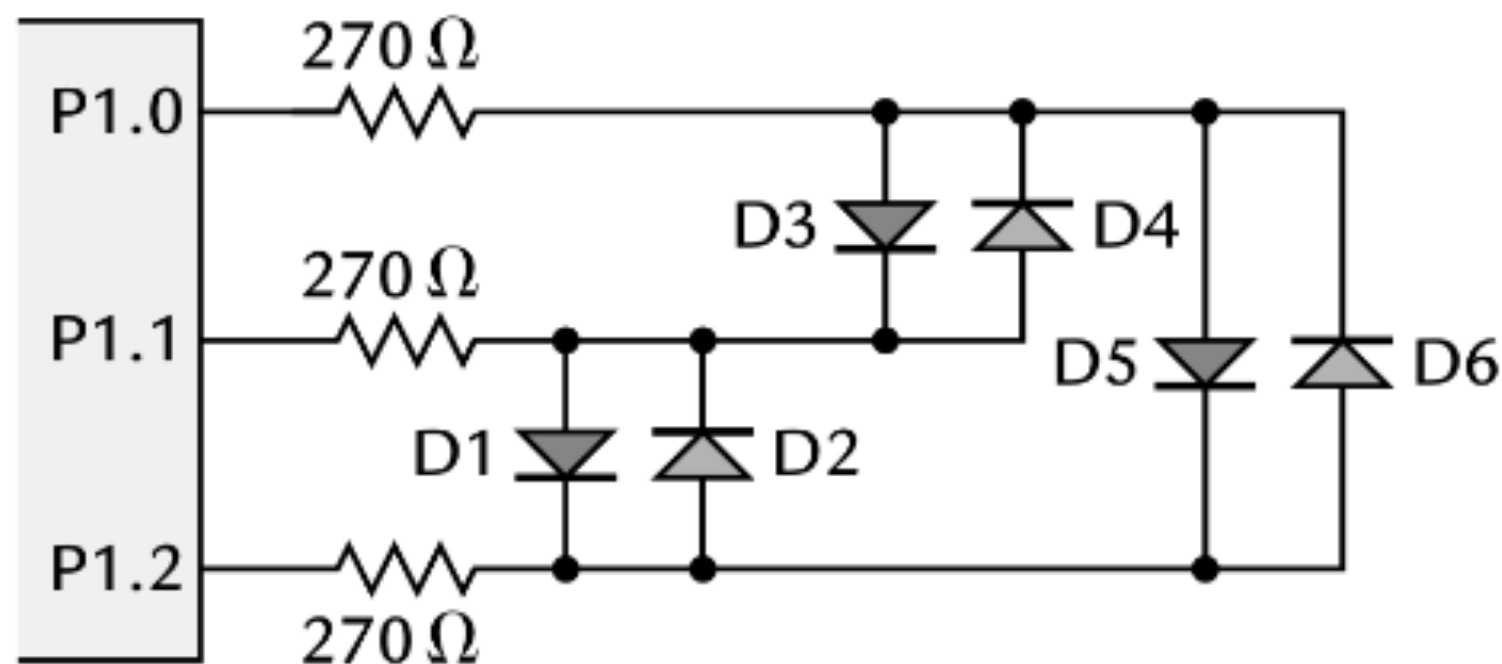
# SAÍDAS MULTIPLEXADAS

Para acender D1, faça  $P1.1=1$ ,  $P1.2=0$  e  $P1.0$  como entrada digital.



# SAÍDAS MULTIPLEXADAS

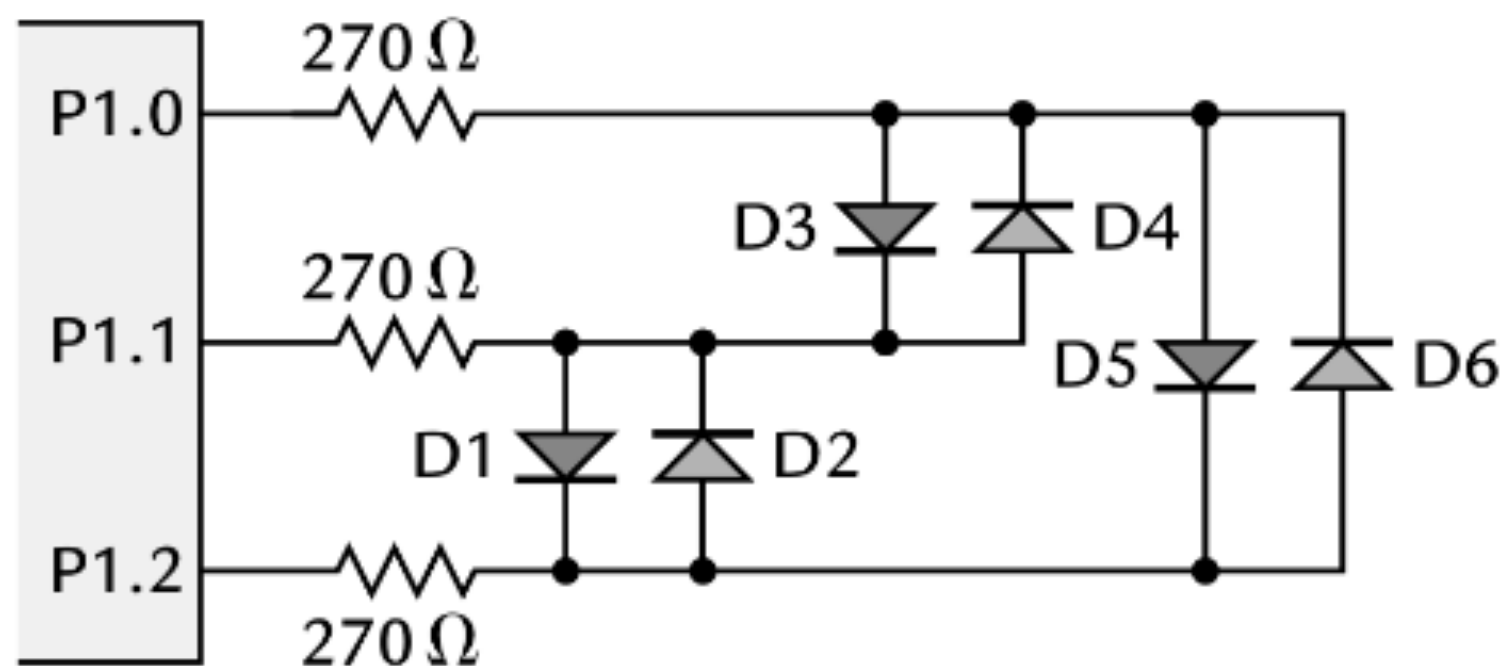
Para acender D2, faça  $P1.1=0$ ,  $P1.2=1$  e  $P1.0$  como entrada digital.





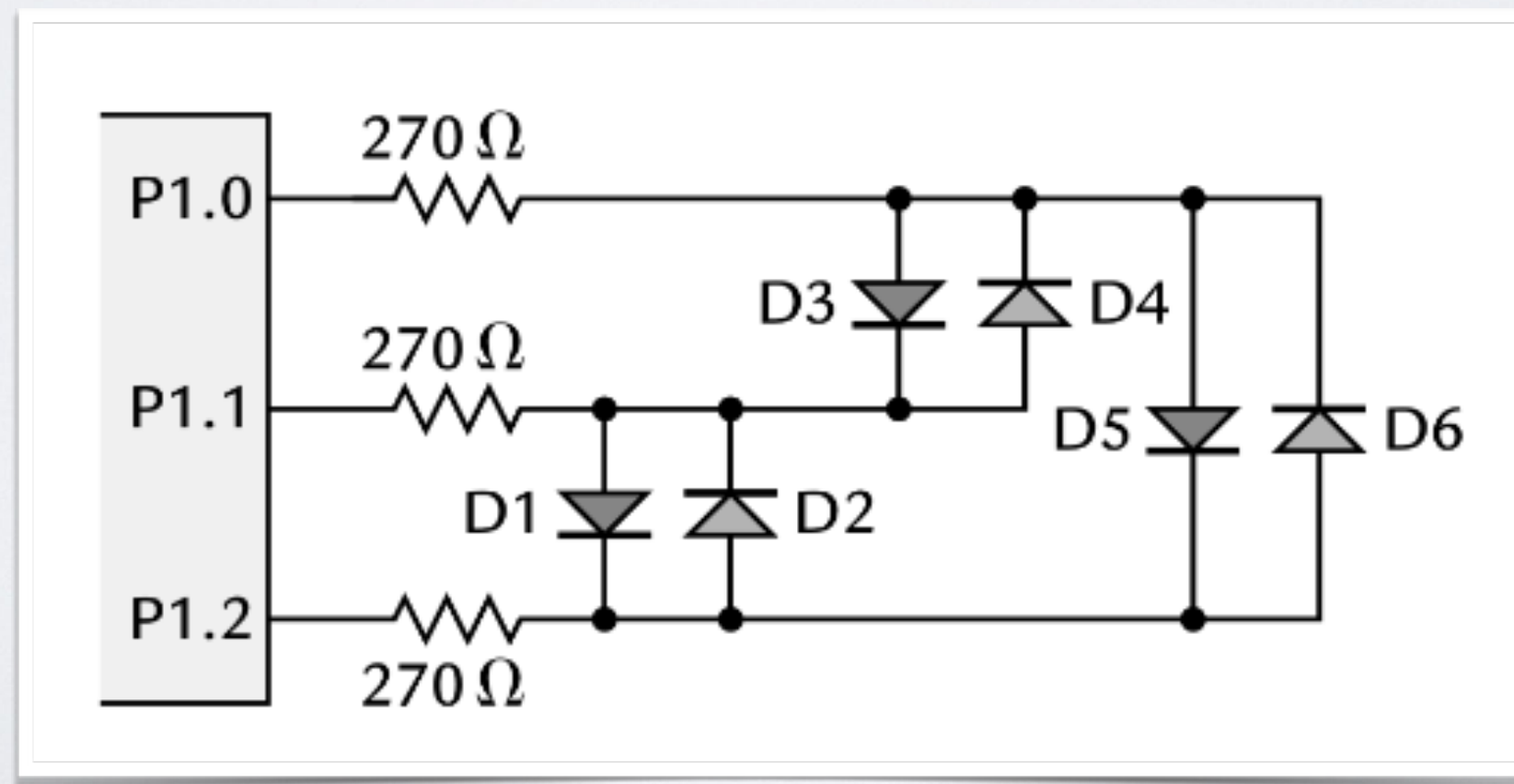
# SAÍDAS MULTIPLEXADAS

Para acender D6, faça  $P1.0=0$ ,  $P1.2=1$  e  $P1.1$  como entrada digital.



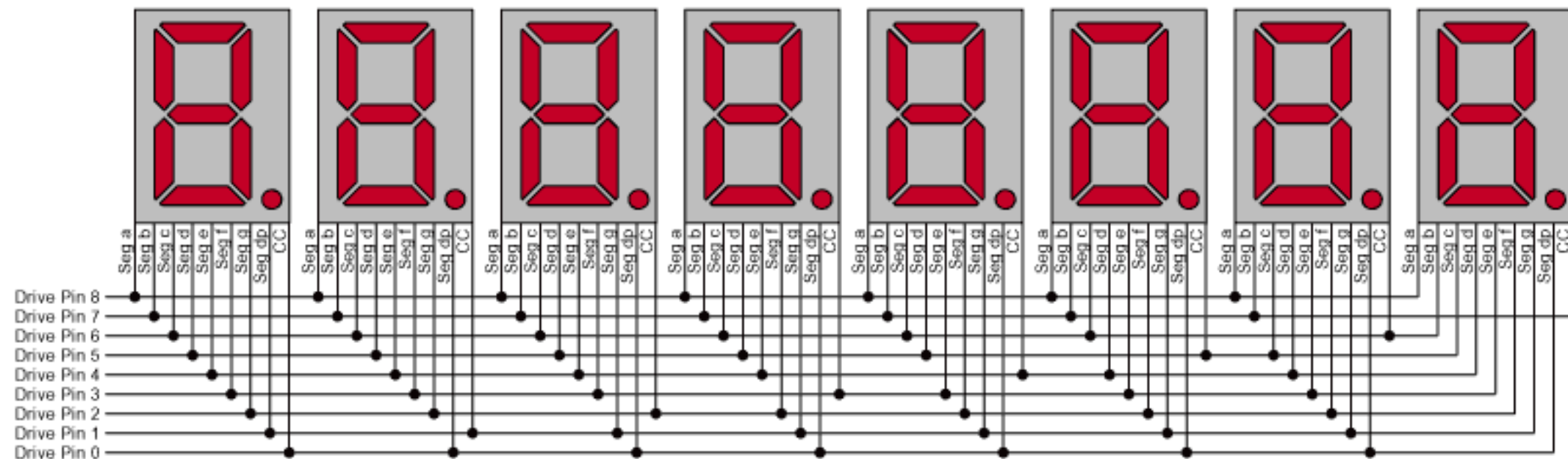
# SAÍDAS MULTIPLEXADAS

Somente 1 LED é aceso por vez. Se o sistema for suficientemente rápido, o usuário não verá os LEDs piscando.



# SAÍDAS MULTIPLEXADAS

Charlieplexing de 8 displays de 7 segmentos

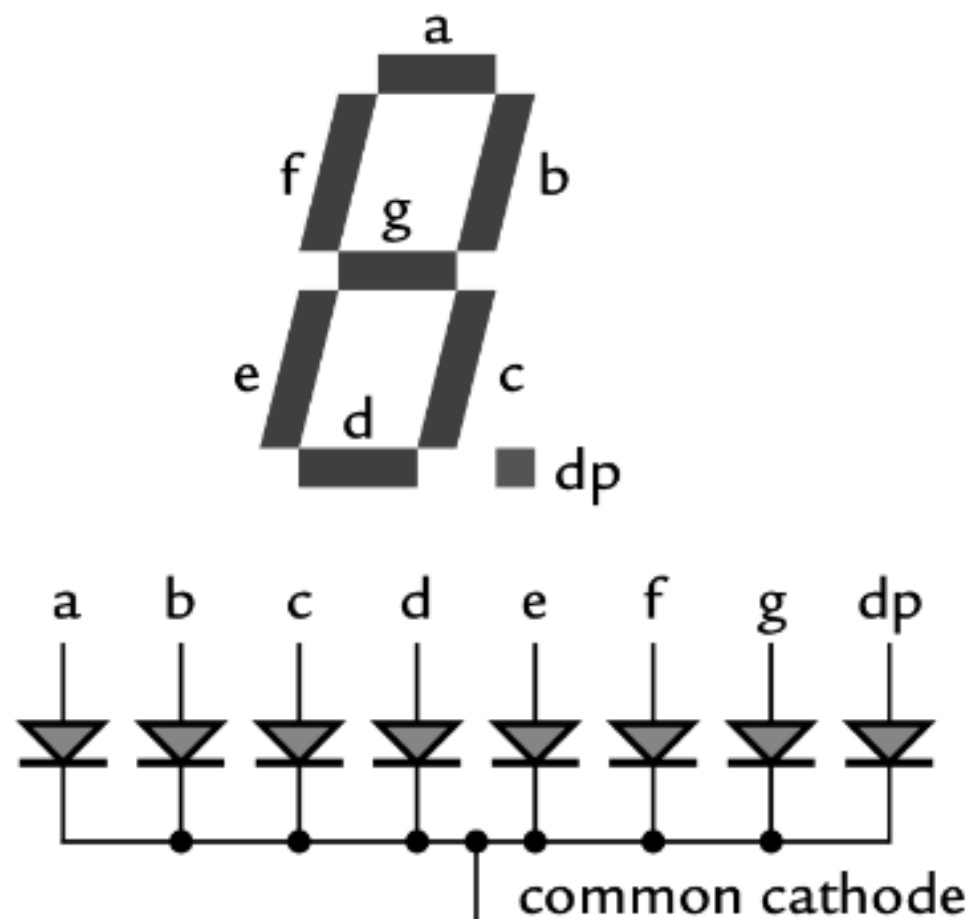




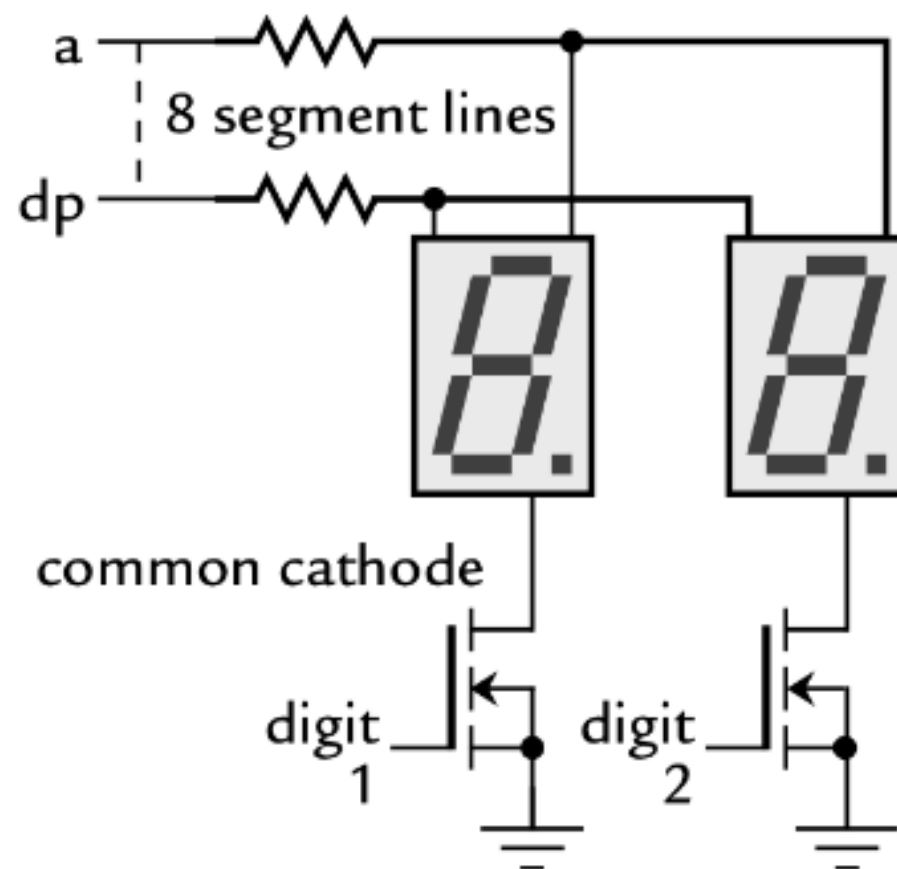
# SAÍDAS MULTIPLEXADAS

Displays de 7 segmentos multiplexados

(a) individual seven-segment LED display



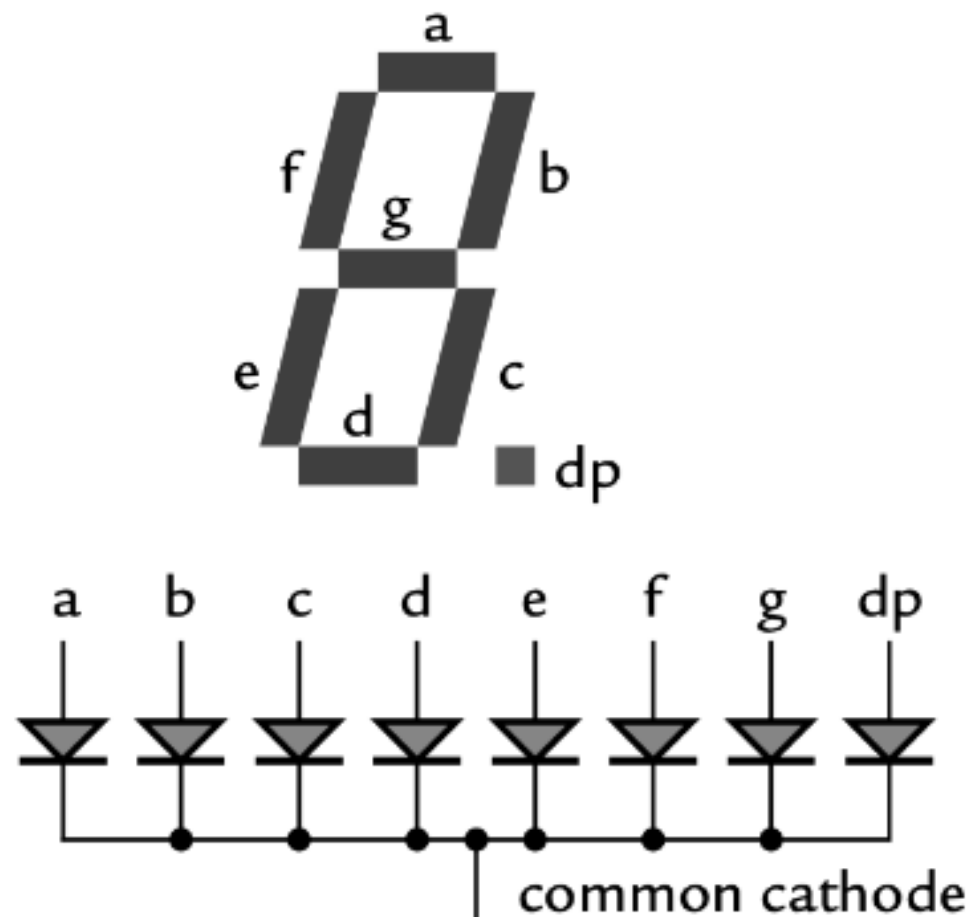
(b) multiplexed pair of displays



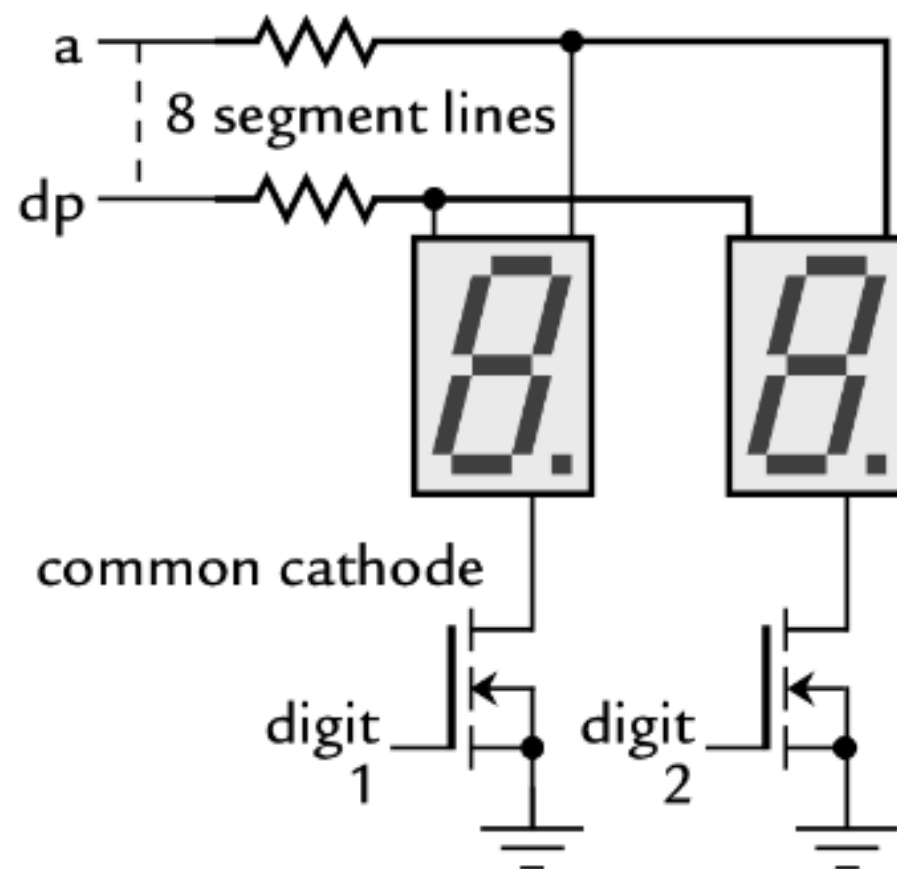
# SAÍDAS MULTIPLEXADAS

As conexões aos anodos a, b, ..., g, dp vão para todos os displays.

(a) individual seven-segment LED display



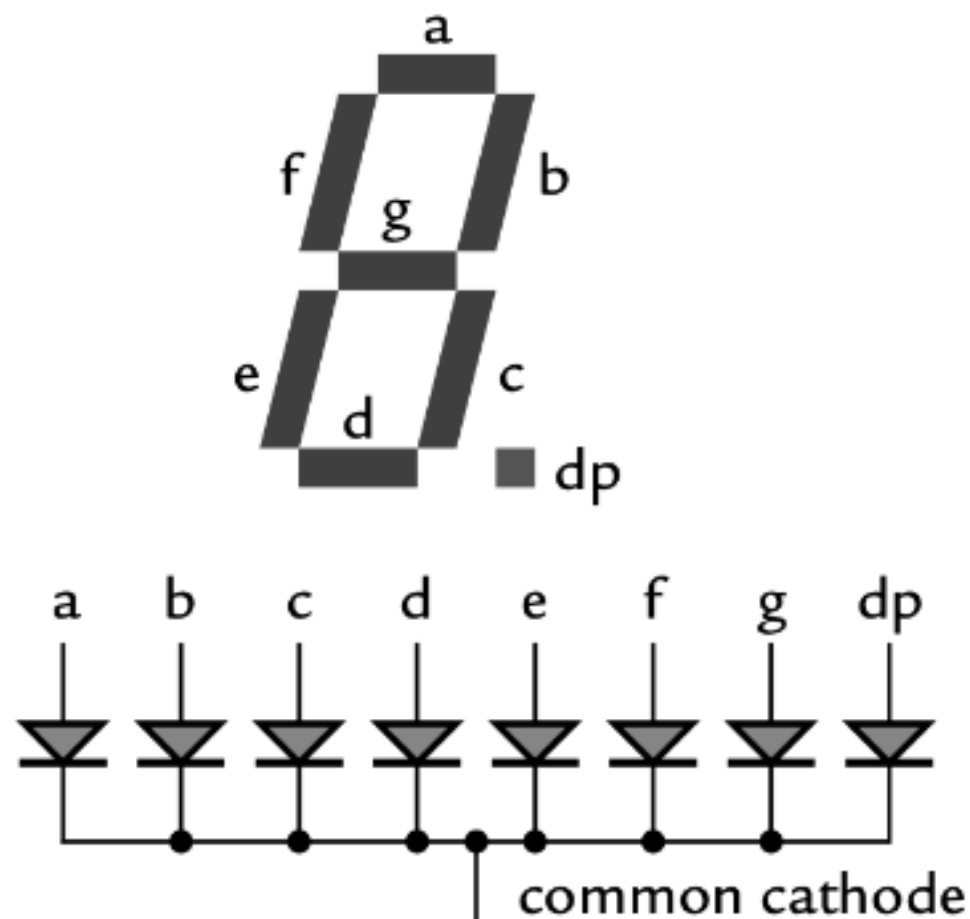
(b) multiplexed pair of displays



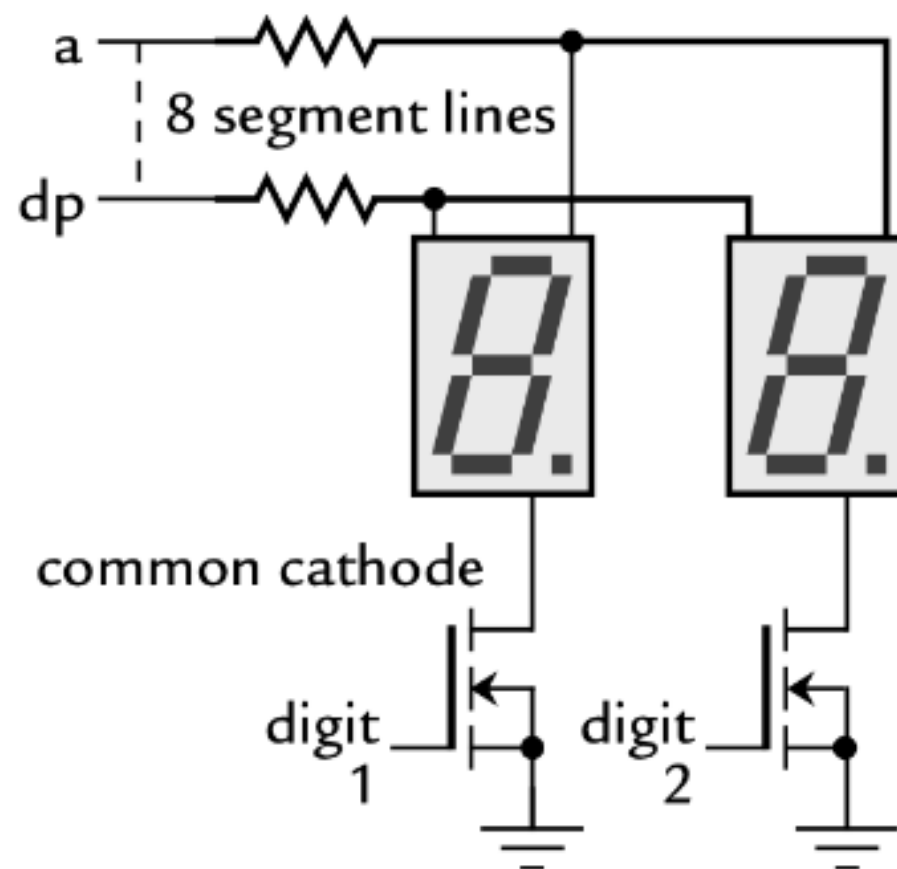
# SAÍDAS MULTIPLEXADAS

Conexões individuais aos catodos de cada display controlam qual dos displays é aceso.

(a) individual seven-segment LED display



(b) multiplexed pair of displays

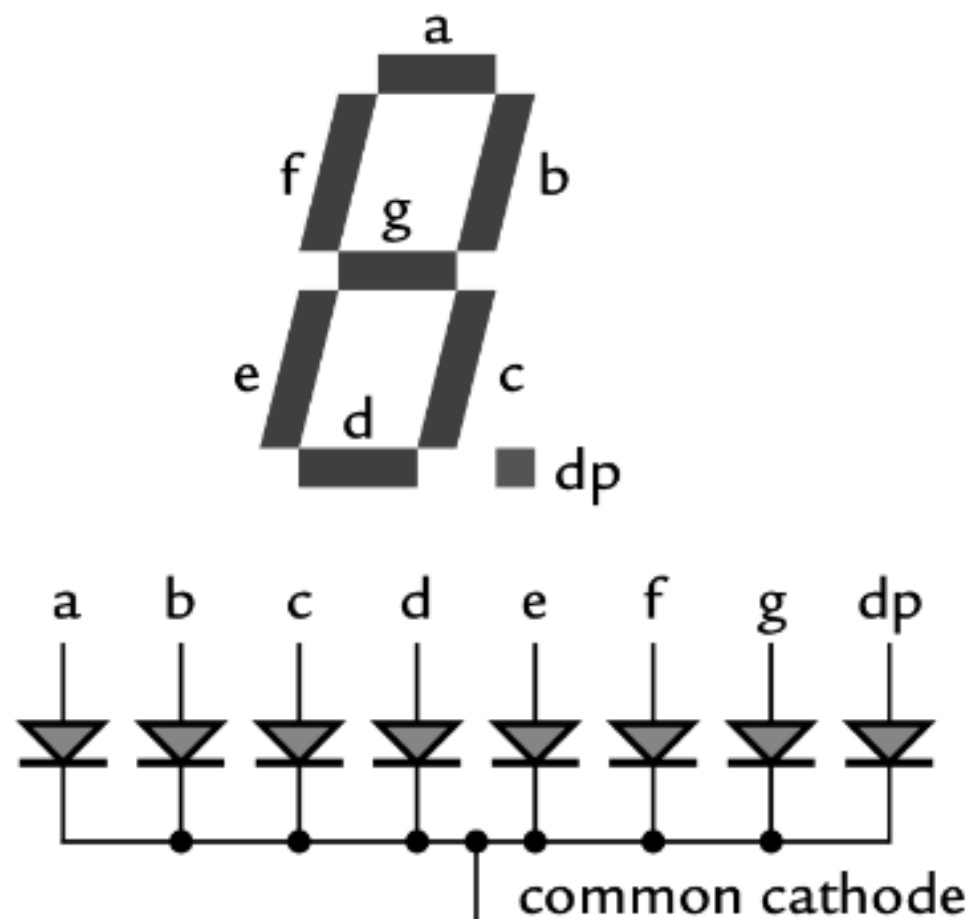




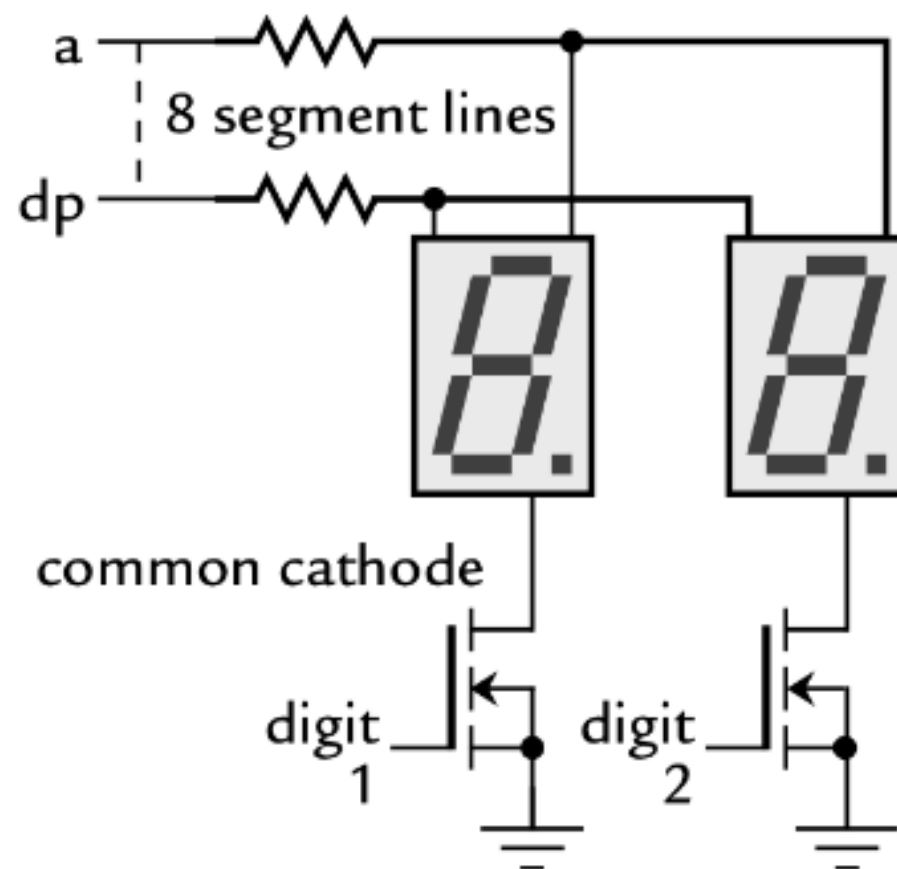
# SAÍDAS MULTIPLEXADAS

Um display é aceso por vez.

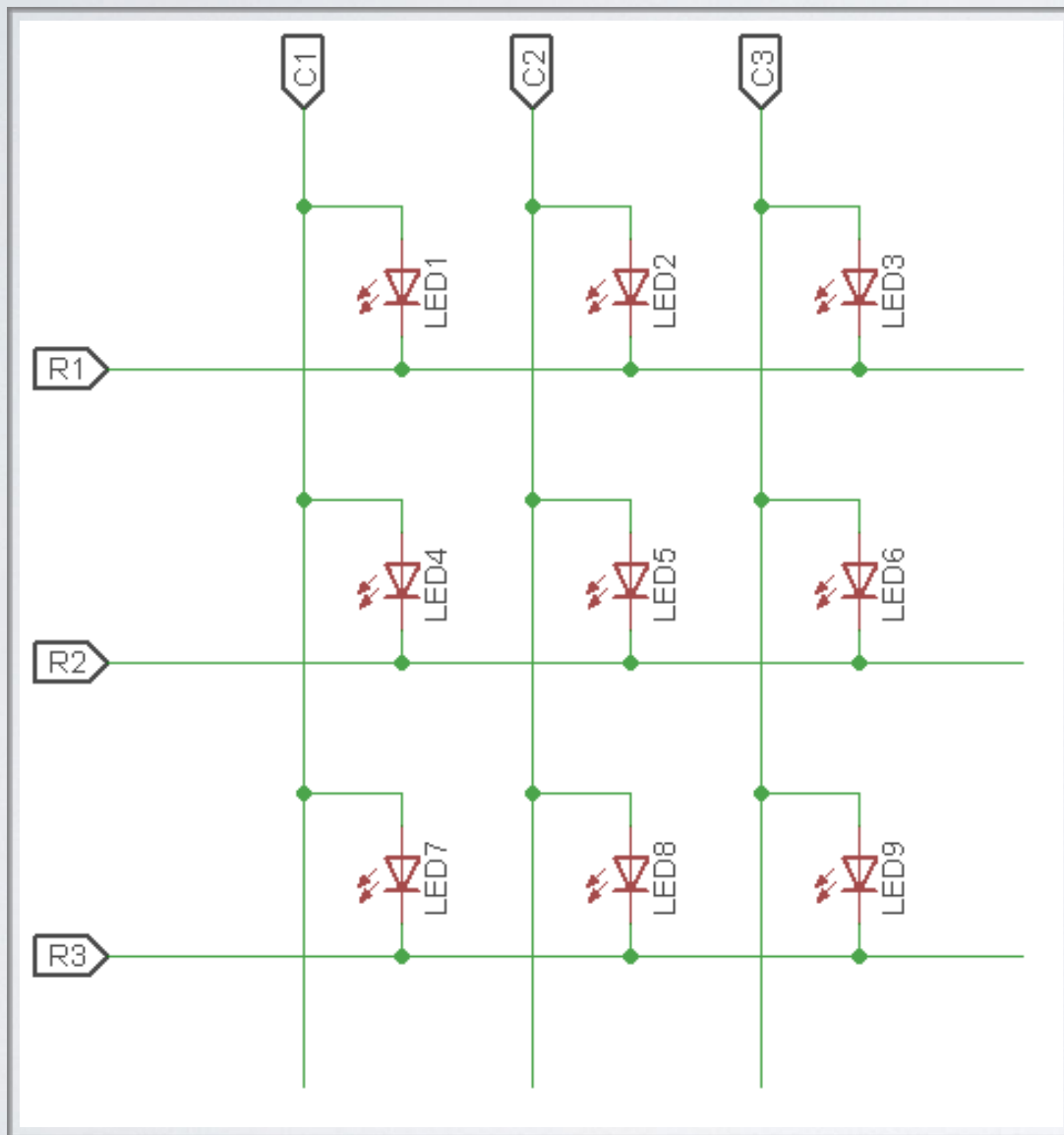
(a) individual seven-segment LED display



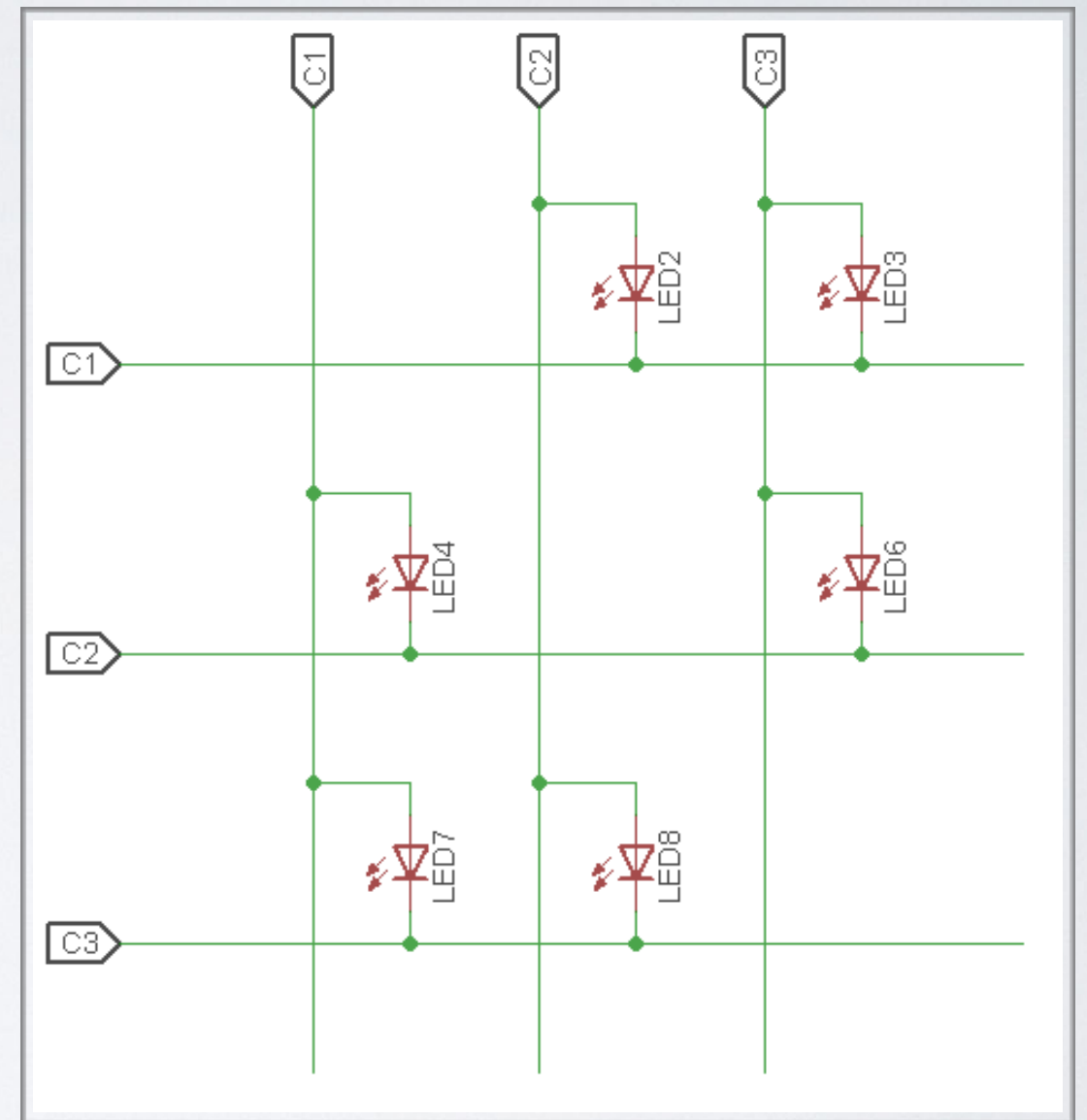
(b) multiplexed pair of displays



# SAÍDAS MULTIPLEXADAS

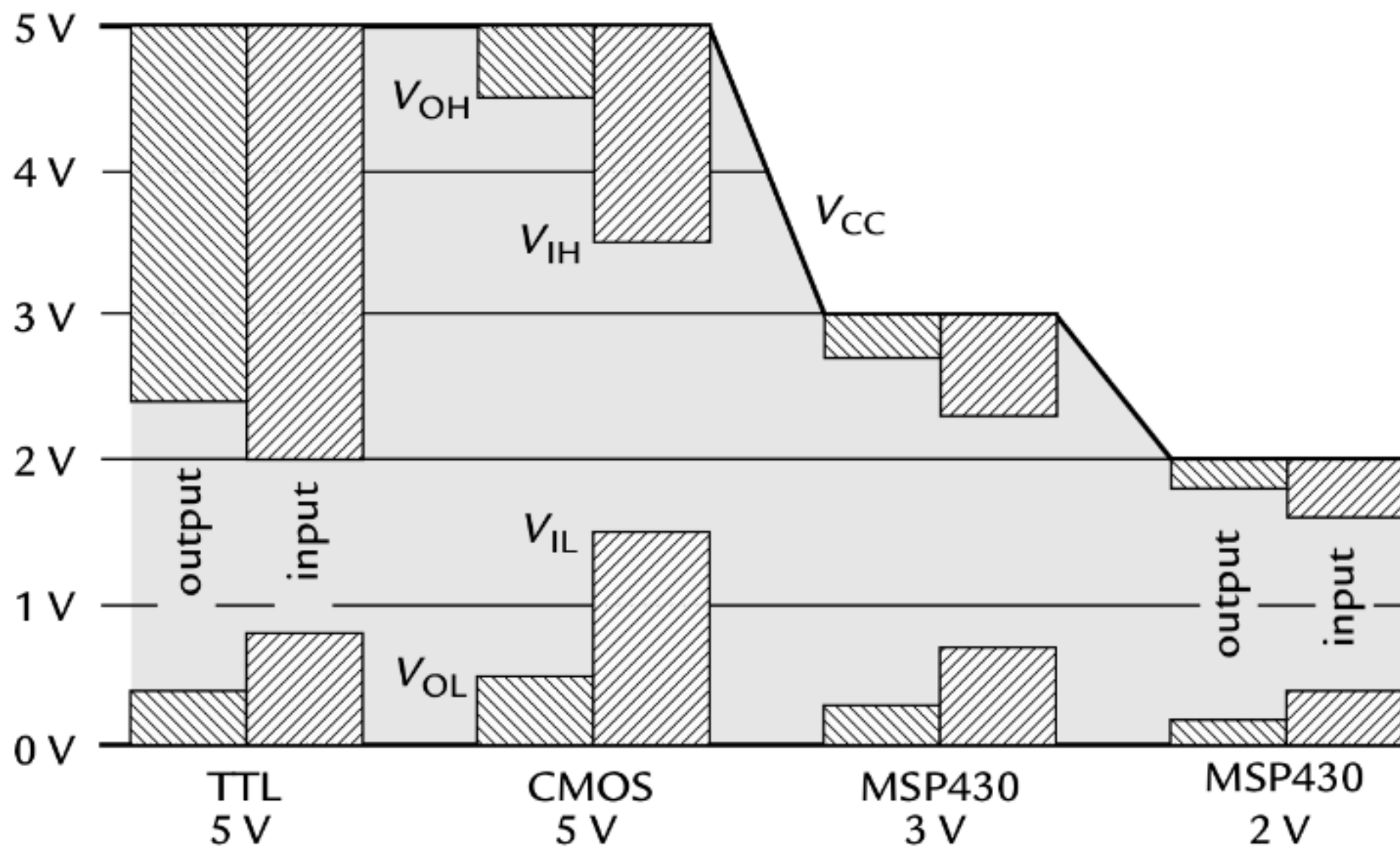


LEDs multiplexados



LEDs com charlieplexing

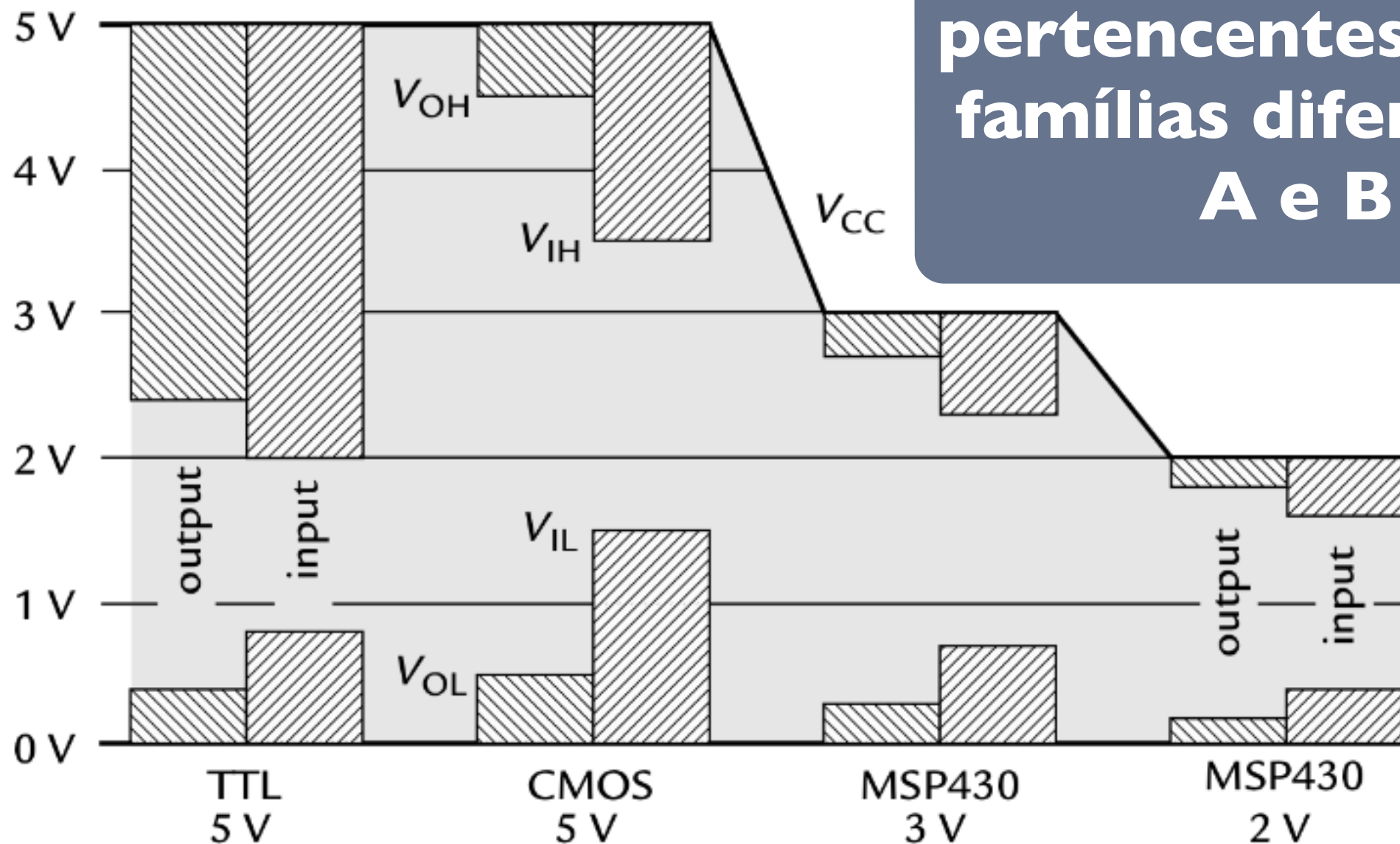
# INTERFACE 3V/5V



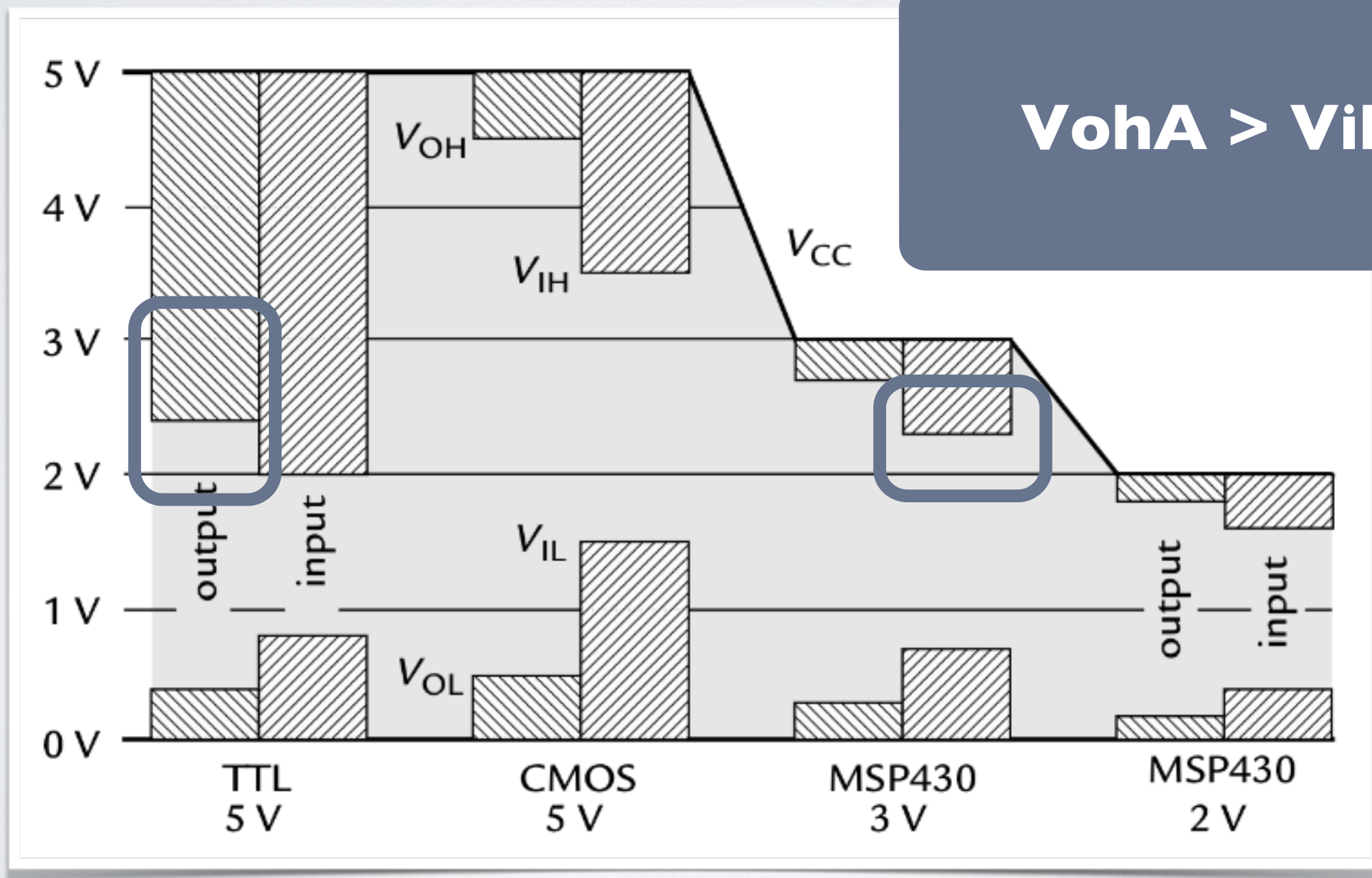


# INTERFACE 3V/5V

**Cr terios para a  
conex o de circuitos  
pertencentes a duas  
fam lias diferentes,  
A e B**



# INTERFACE 3V/5V

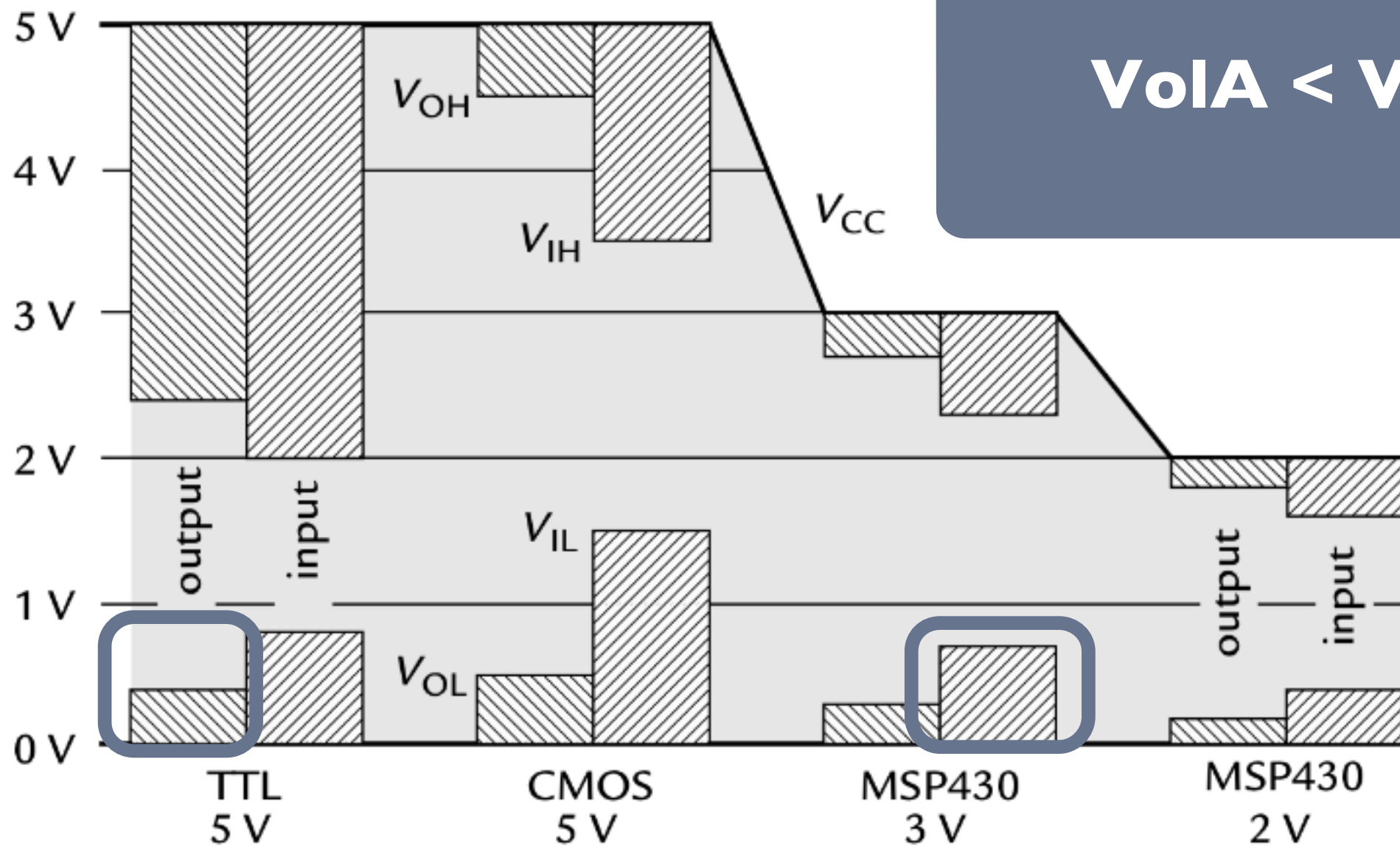


$$V_{OH}A > V_{IH}B$$



# INTERFACE 3V/5V

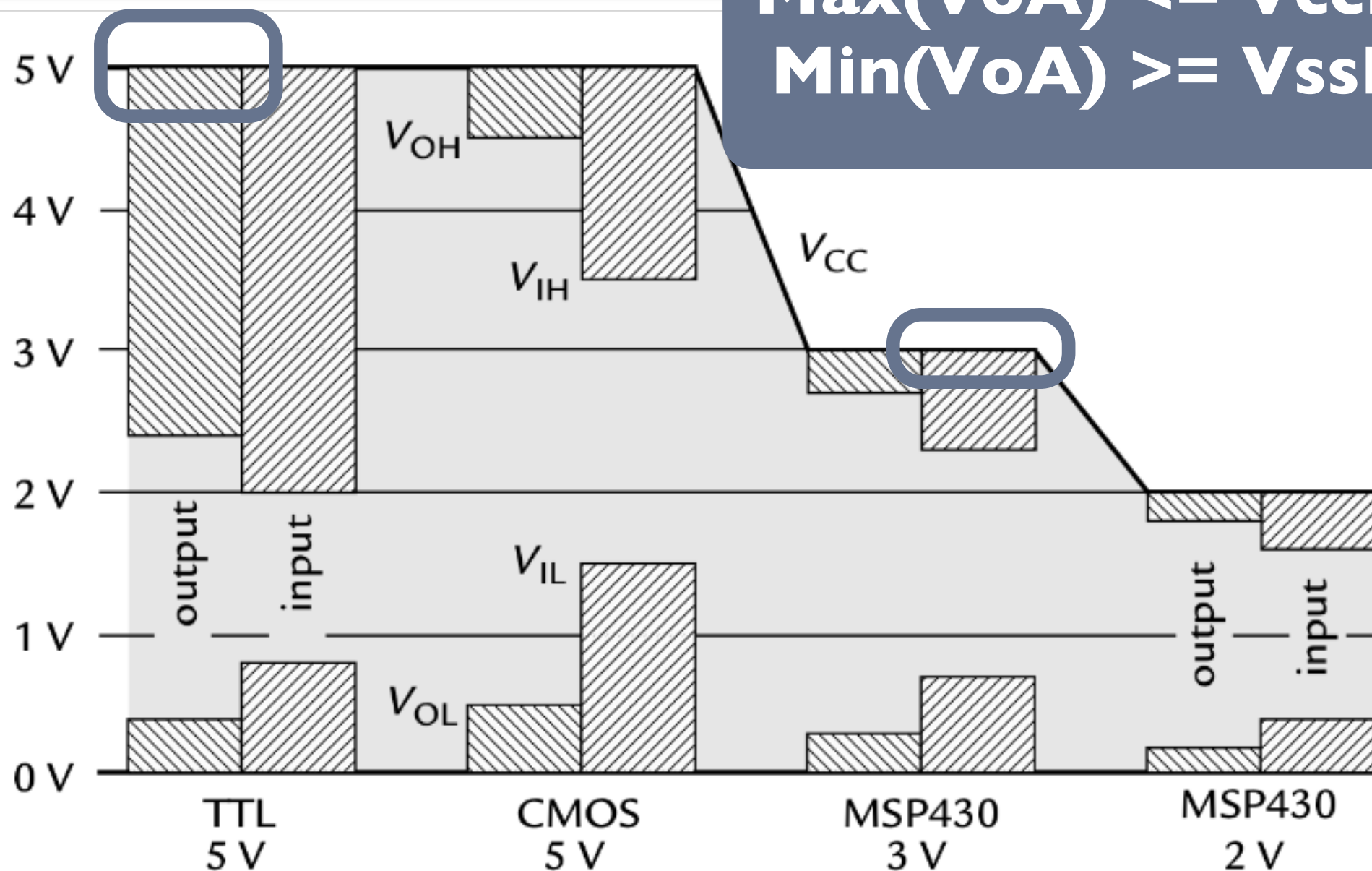
$$V_{OL_A} < V_{IL_B}$$





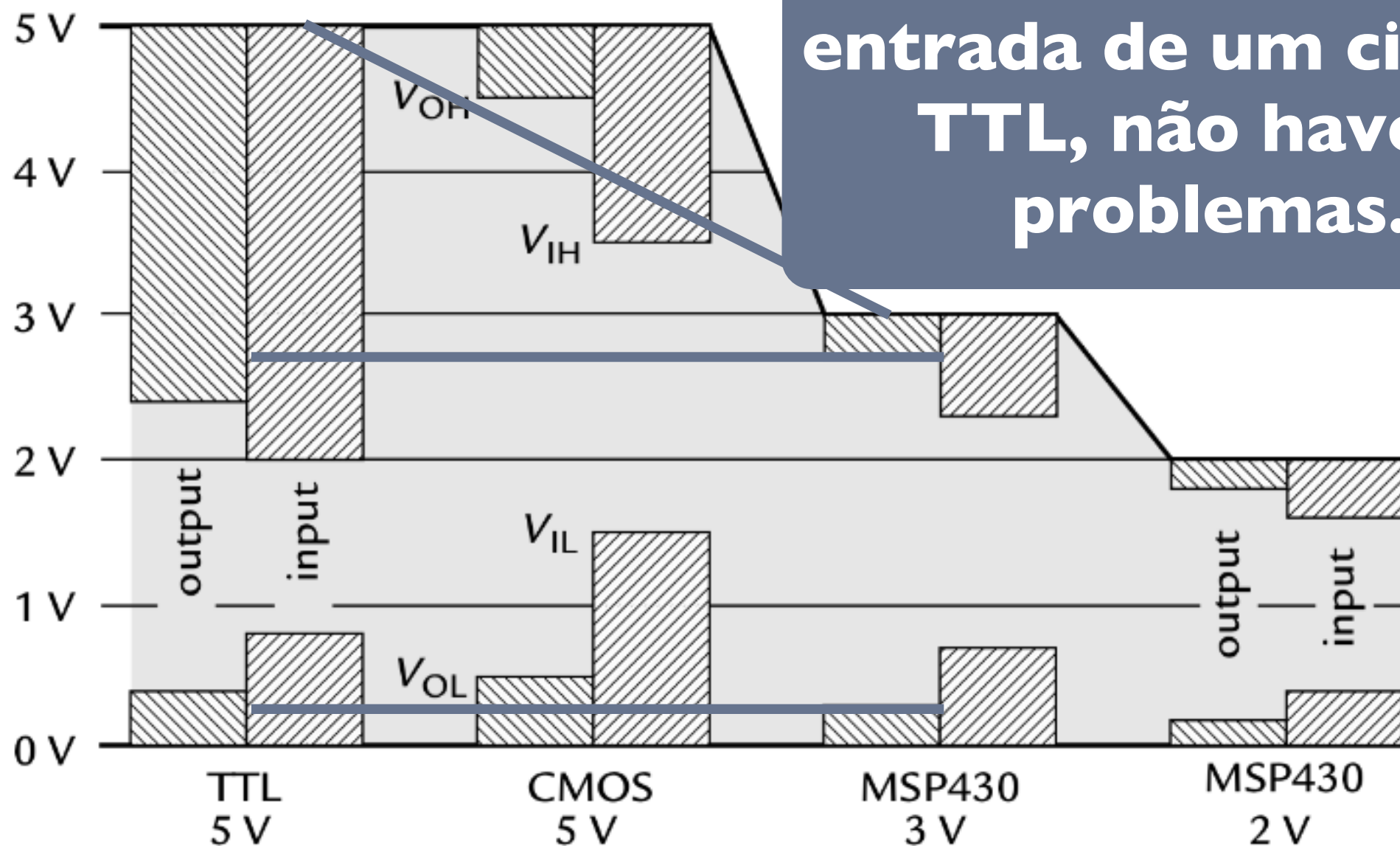
# INTERFACE 3V/5V

**$\text{Max}(V_{oA}) \leq V_{ccB} + 0,3V$**   
 **$\text{Min}(V_{oA}) \geq V_{ssB} - 0,3V$**



# INTERFACE 3V/5V

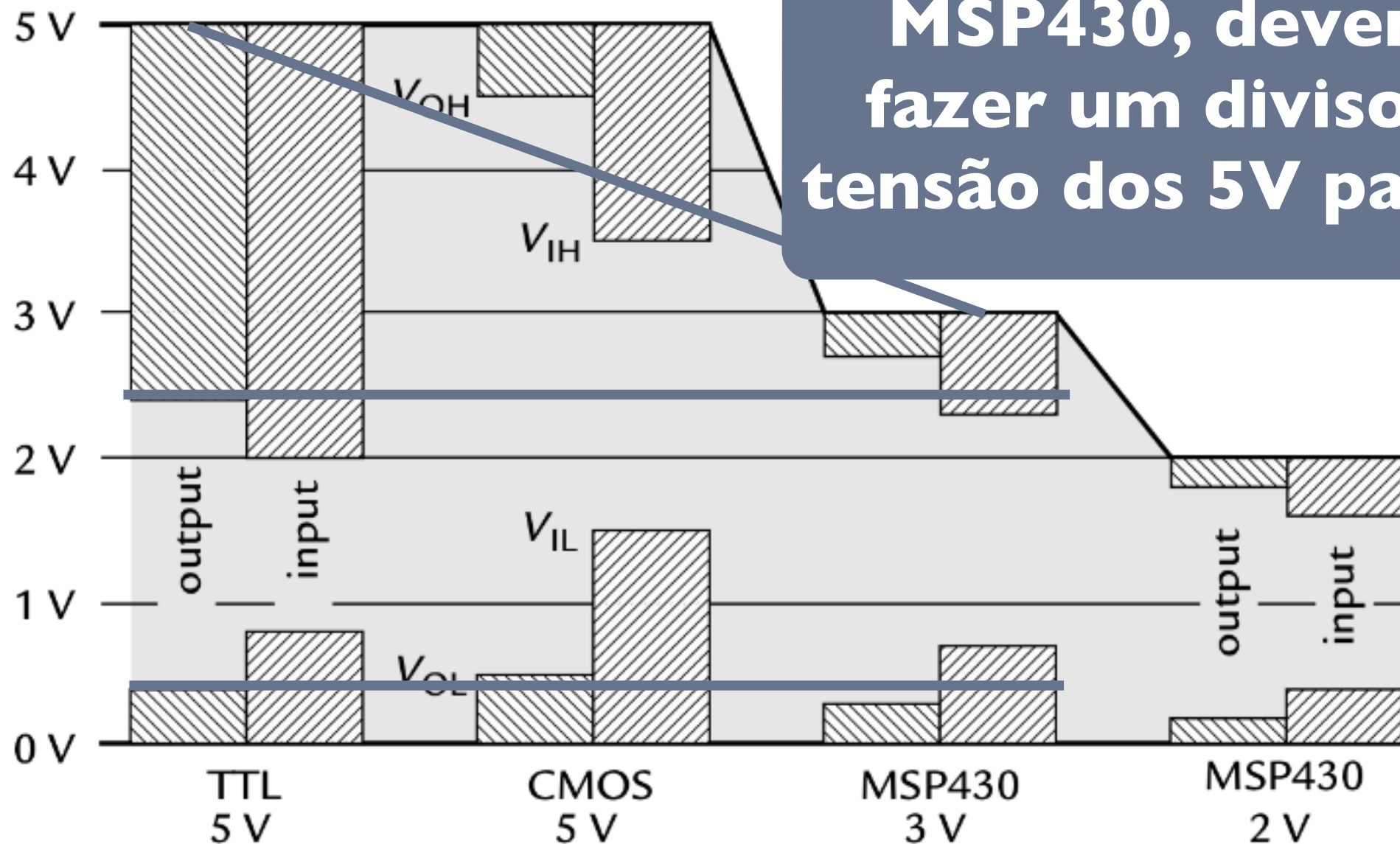
**Se conectarmos uma saída do MSP430 a uma entrada de um circuito TTL, não haverá problemas.**





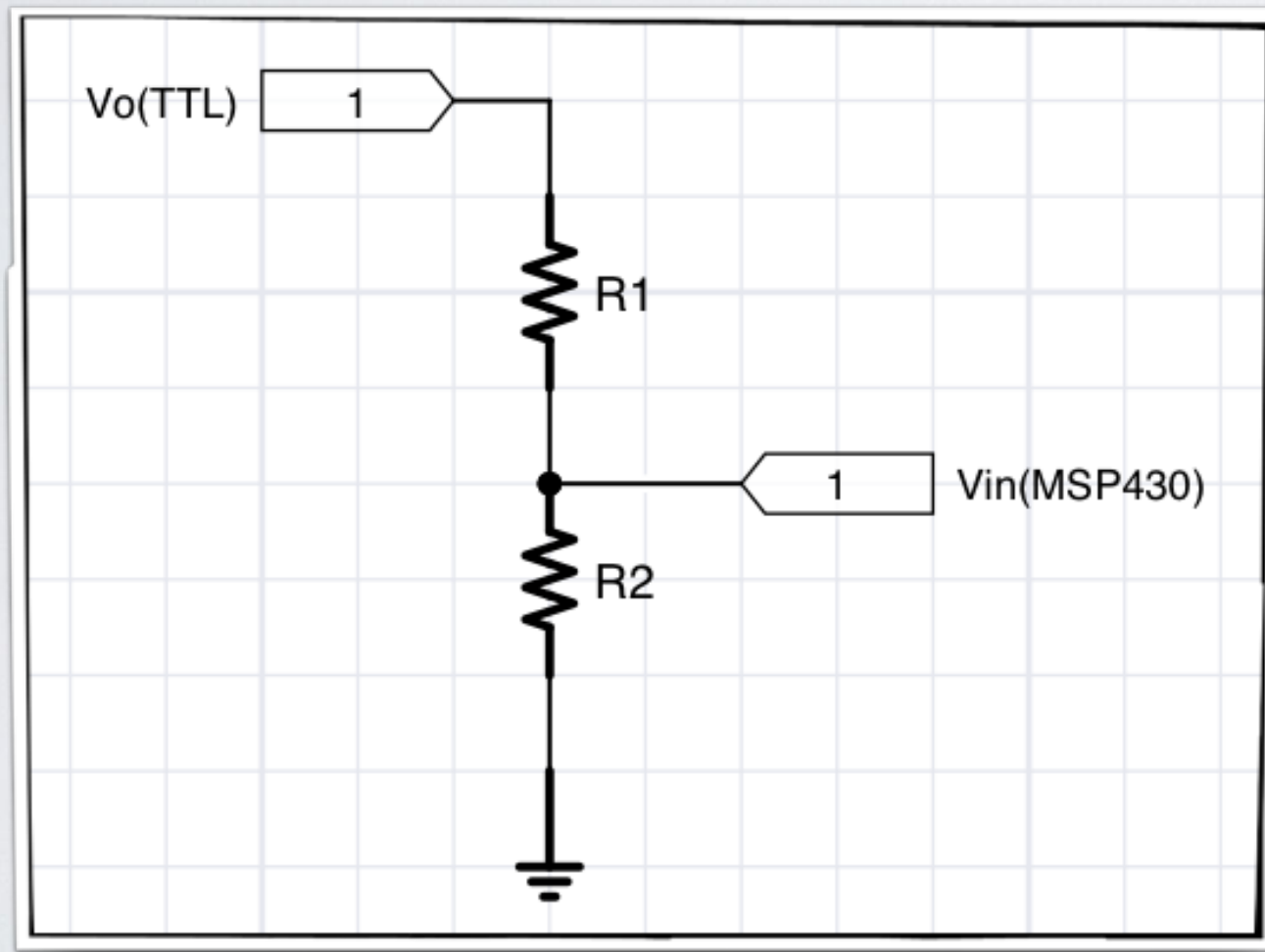
# INTERFACE 2V/5V

**Se conectarmos uma saída de um circuito TTL a uma entrada do MSP430, devemos fazer um divisor de tensão dos 5V para 3V.**





# INTERFACE 3V/5V



$$V_{in}/V_o = 3,0/5,0 = R_2/(R_1 + R_2)$$

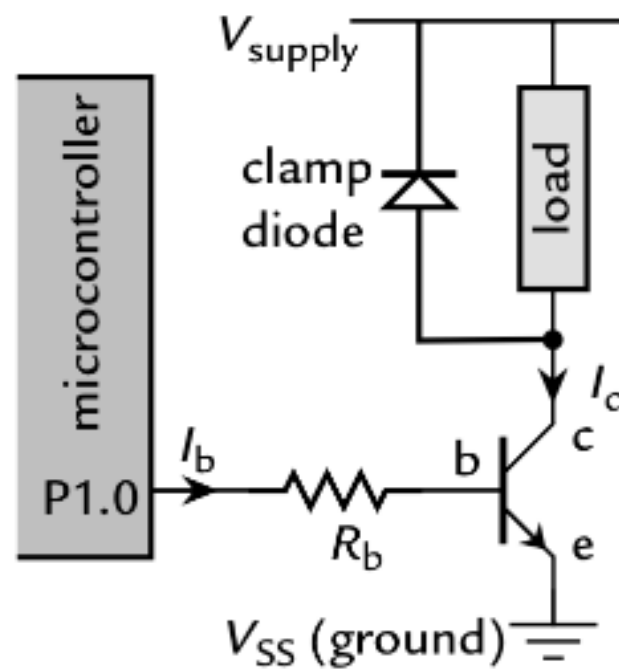
$$R_2 = 1,5 R_1$$

$$R_1 = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$$

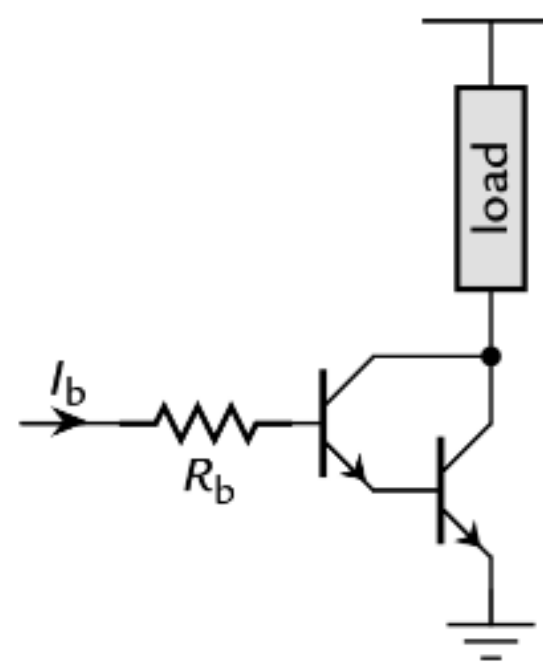
$$R_2 = 15 \text{ k}\Omega$$

# CARGAS MAIS PESADAS

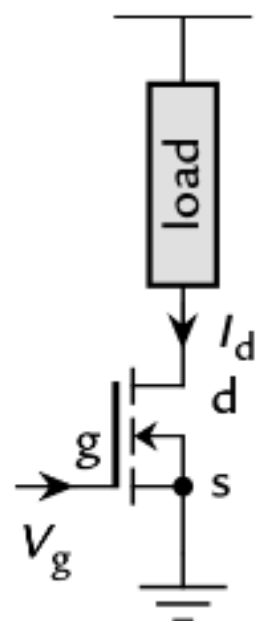
(a) Bipolar transistor



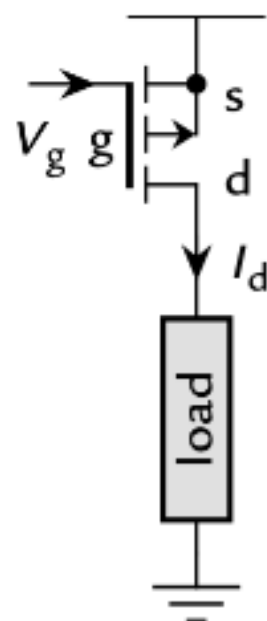
(b) Darlington pair



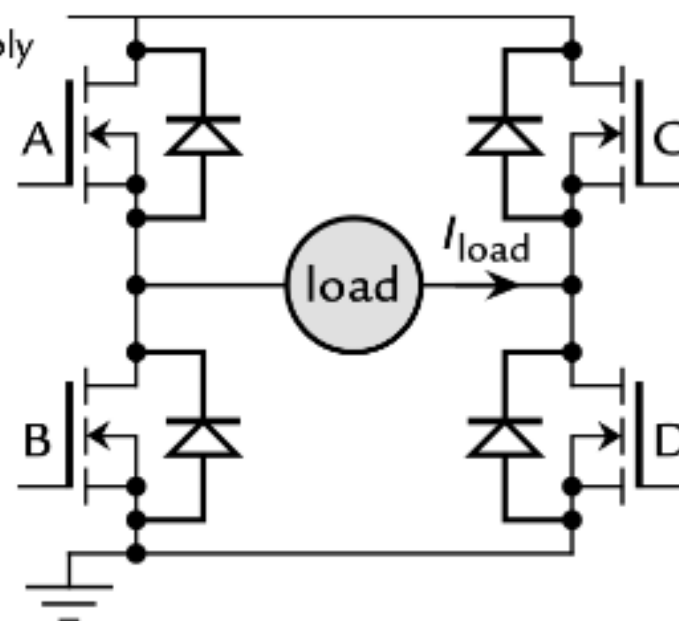
(c) n-MOSFET



(d) p-MOSFET



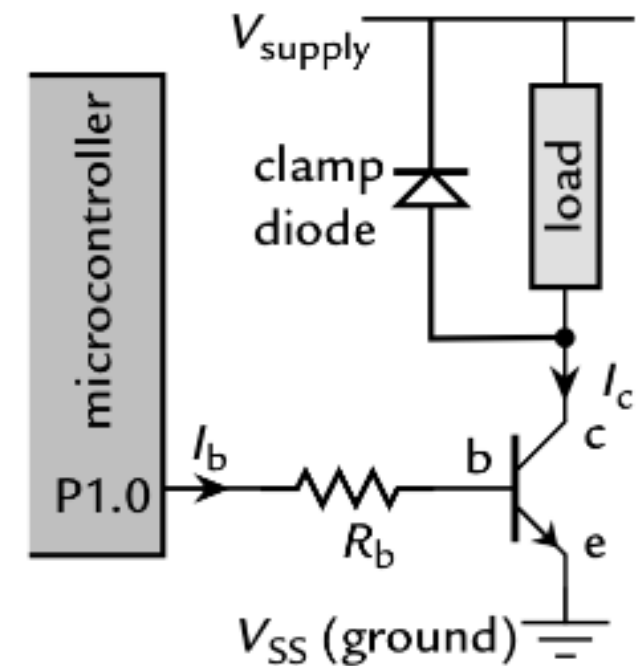
(e) H-bridge



# CARGAS MAIS PESADAS

Descubra a corrente que a carga (*load*) necessita.  
Por exemplo, 500mA  
( $I_c = 500\text{mA}$ ).

(a) Bipolar transistor

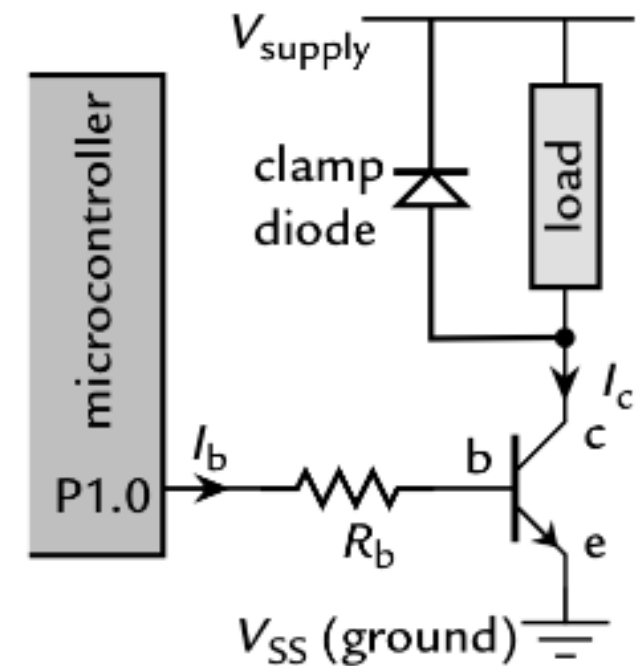




# CARGAS MAIS PESADAS

Obtenha um transistor que aguente esta corrente de coletor,  $I_c$ .

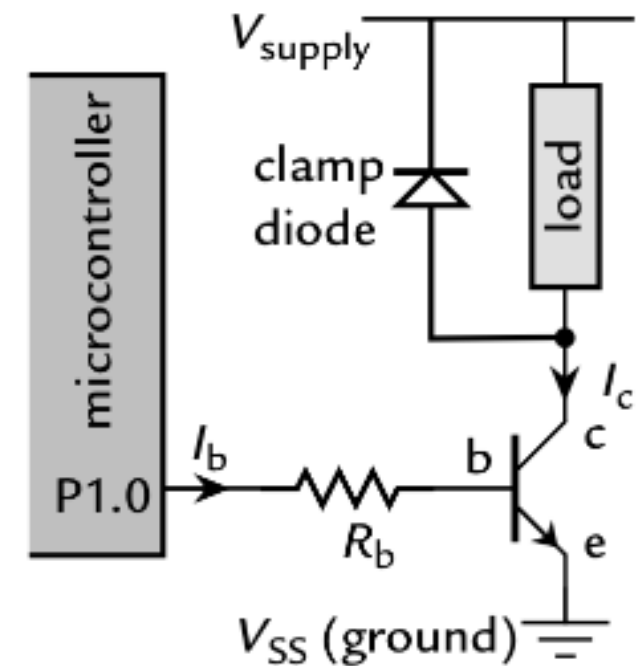
(a) Bipolar transistor



# CARGAS MAIS PESADAS

Descubra o beta típico do transistor (também conhecido como  $h_{fe}$ ), onde  $I_c = \text{beta } I_b$ .

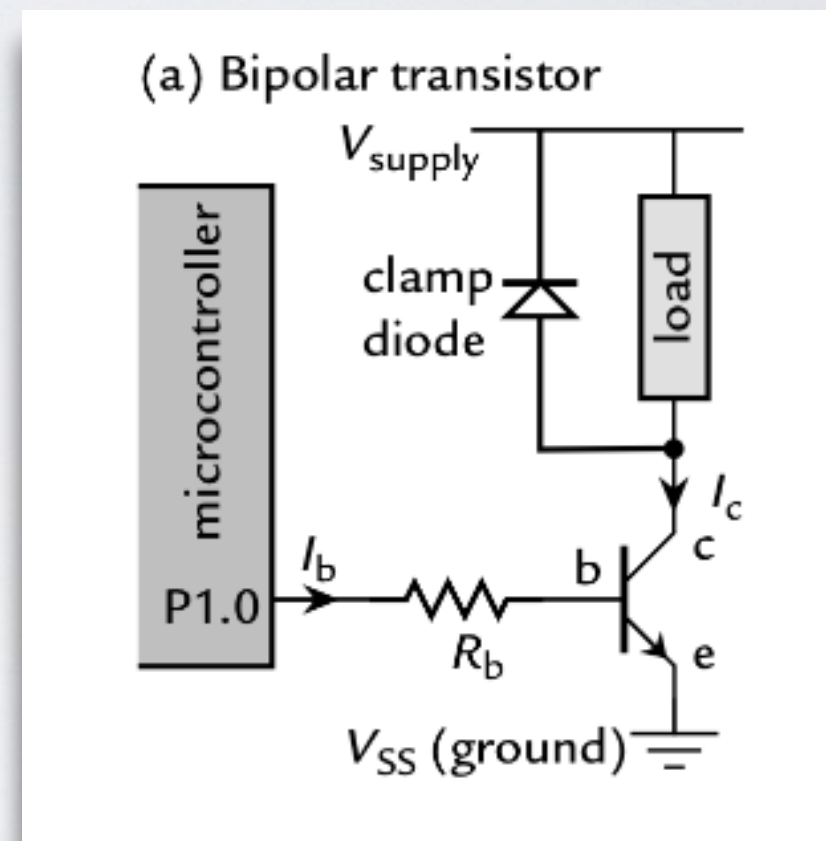
(a) Bipolar transistor



# CARGAS MAIS PESADAS

Sabendo que  $V_{be} = 0,7V$ ,  
calcule o valor de  $R_b$ :

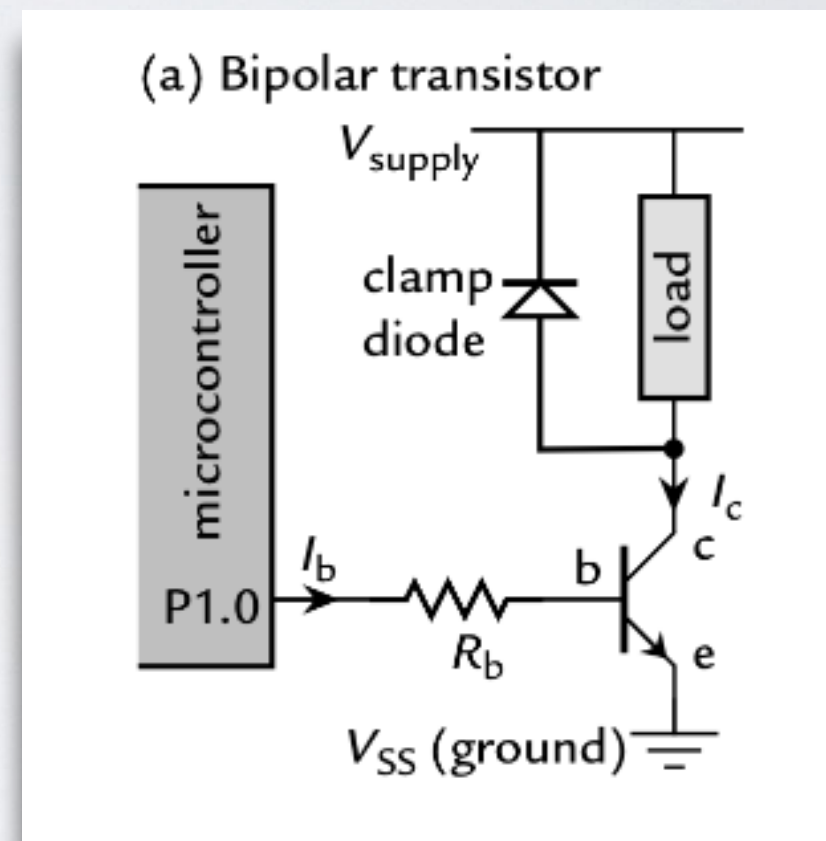
$$R_b = (V_{cc} - V_{be}) / I_b$$
$$= (V_{cc} - V_{be}) * \beta / I_c$$





# CARGAS MAIS PESADAS

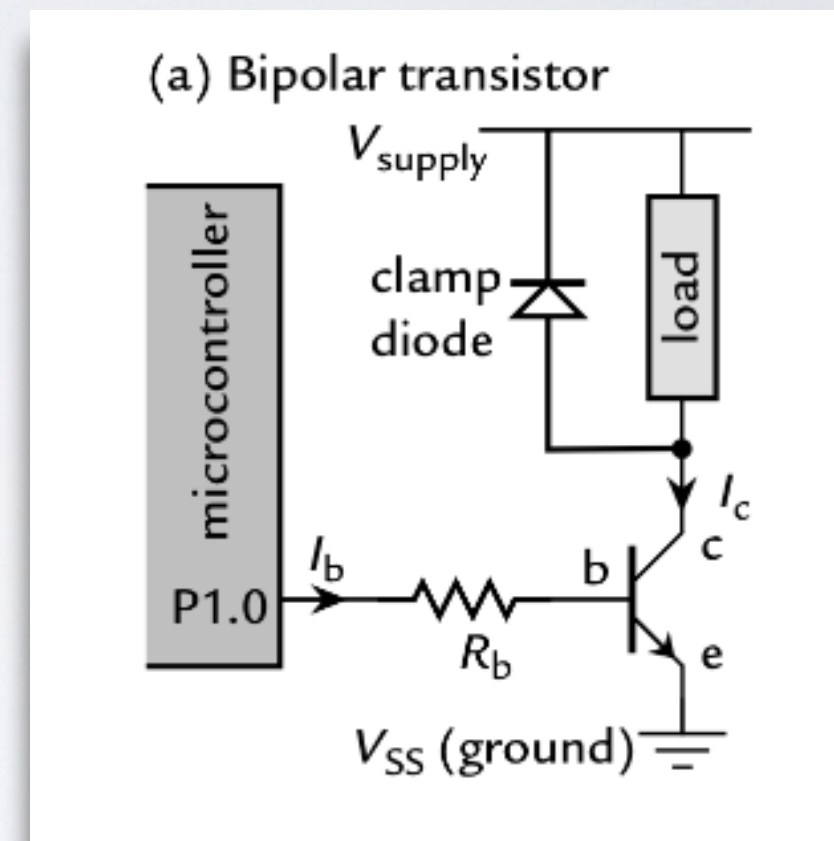
Por exemplo, para fornecer uma corrente de 50 mA a uma carga utilizando um transistor com  $\beta = 50$ , temos:



# CARGAS MAIS PESADAS

$$R_b = (3 - 0,7) * 50 / 0,050$$
$$= 2300 \text{ Ohms.}$$

Repare que o MSP430 não pode fornecer 50mA, mas com este circuito, ele fornece  $I_b = I_c / \text{beta} = 1\text{mA}$ .

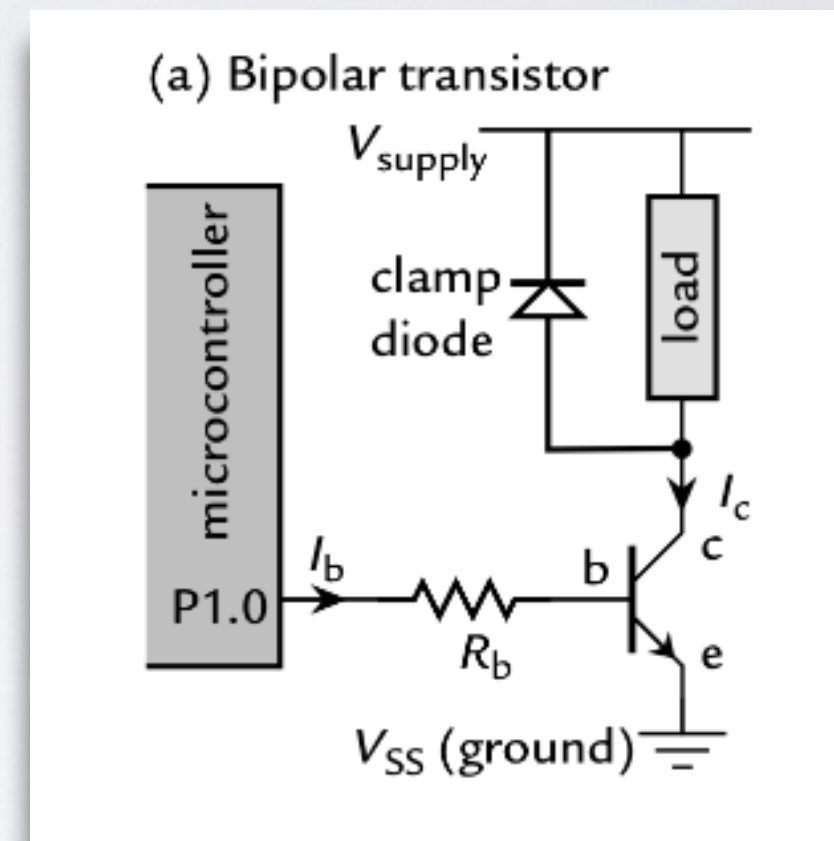


# CARGAS MAIS PESADAS

E se a carga necessitar de  
500mA?

$$I_b = 0,5/50 = 10\text{mA}$$

$I_b$  é maior do que o  
recomendado para portas  
digitais do MSP430.





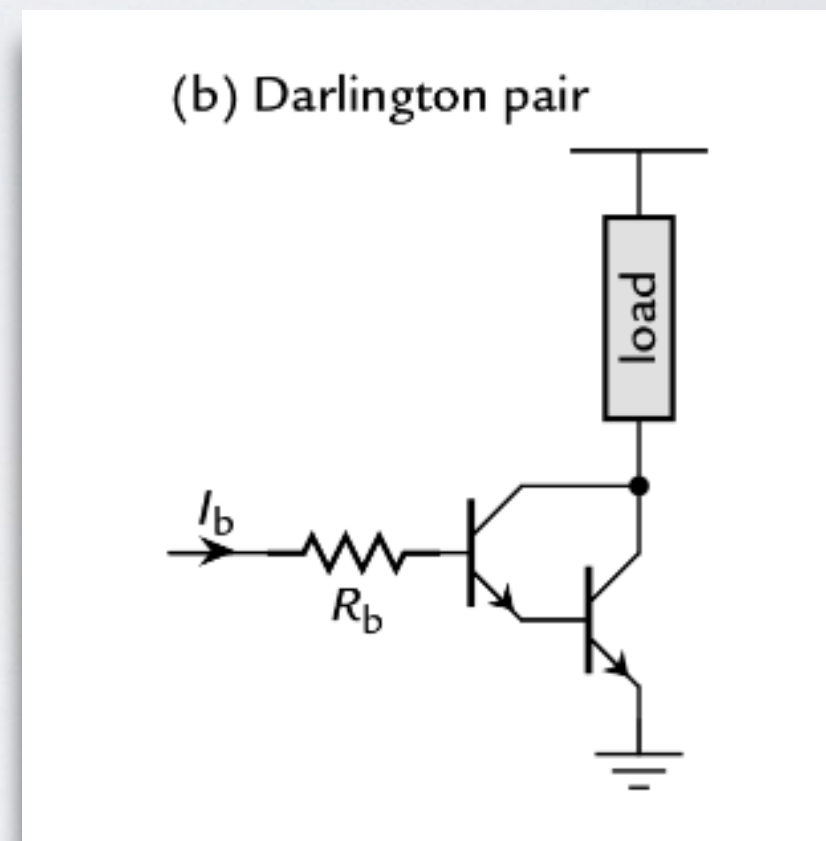
# CARGAS MAIS PESADAS

Solução: par Darlington

$$I_c = I_b * \beta^2$$

$$R_b = (V_{cc} - 2 * V_{be}) / I_b$$

$$= (V_{cc} - 2 * V_{be}) / I_b * \beta^2$$



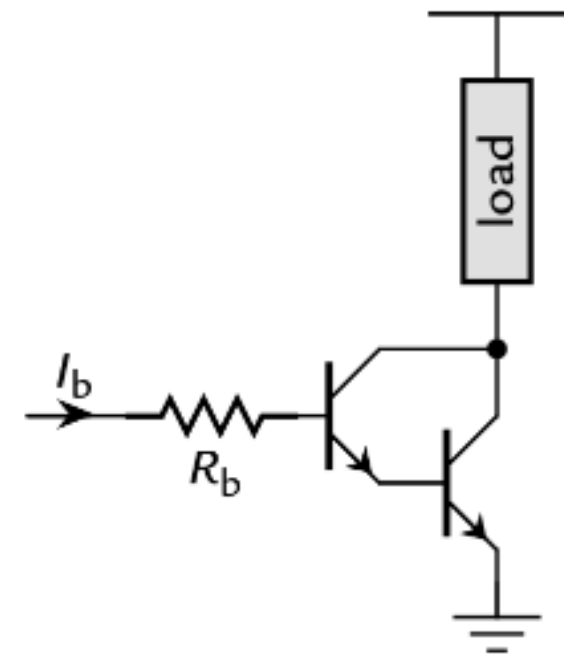
# CARGAS MAIS PESADAS

Se  $I_c = 500\text{mA}$ ,

$$I_b = 0,5/50/50 = 200\mu\text{A}$$

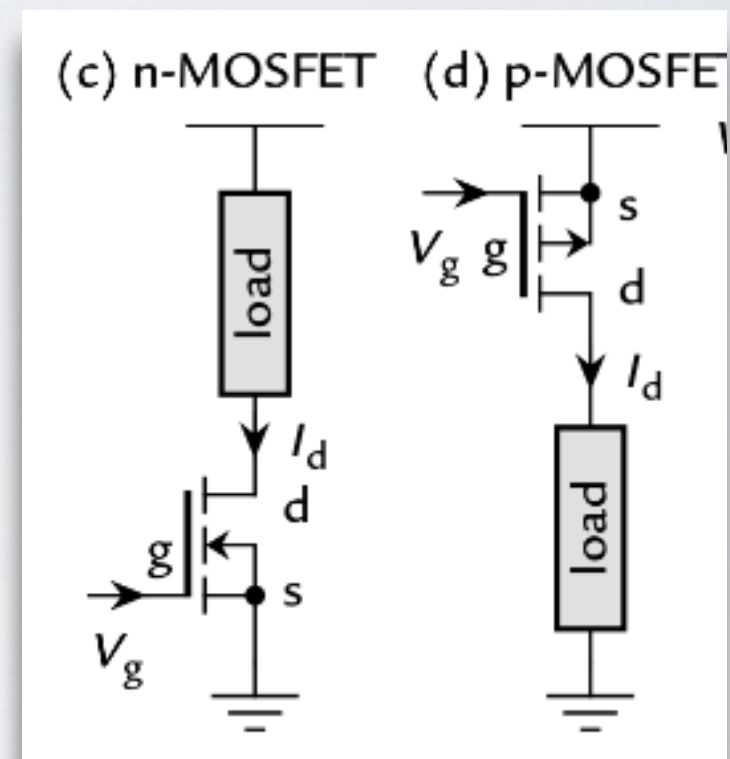
$$R_b = (3 - 2 * 0,7) / 0,0002 \\ = 8 \text{ k}\Omega$$

(b) Darlington pair



# CARGAS MAIS PESADAS

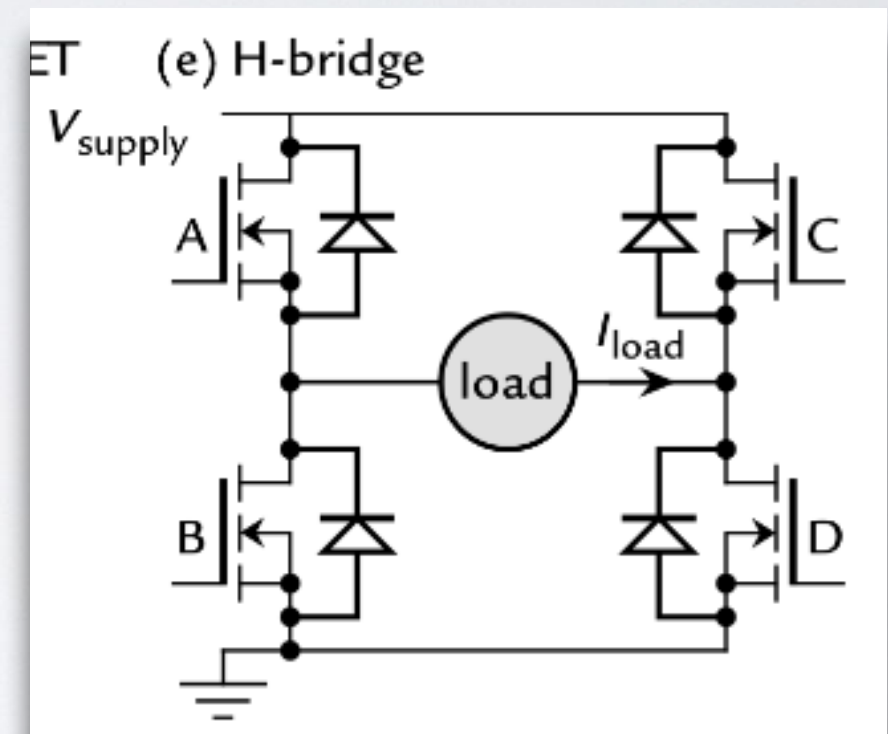
Com MOSFETs de potência, não é necessário utilizar resistores.





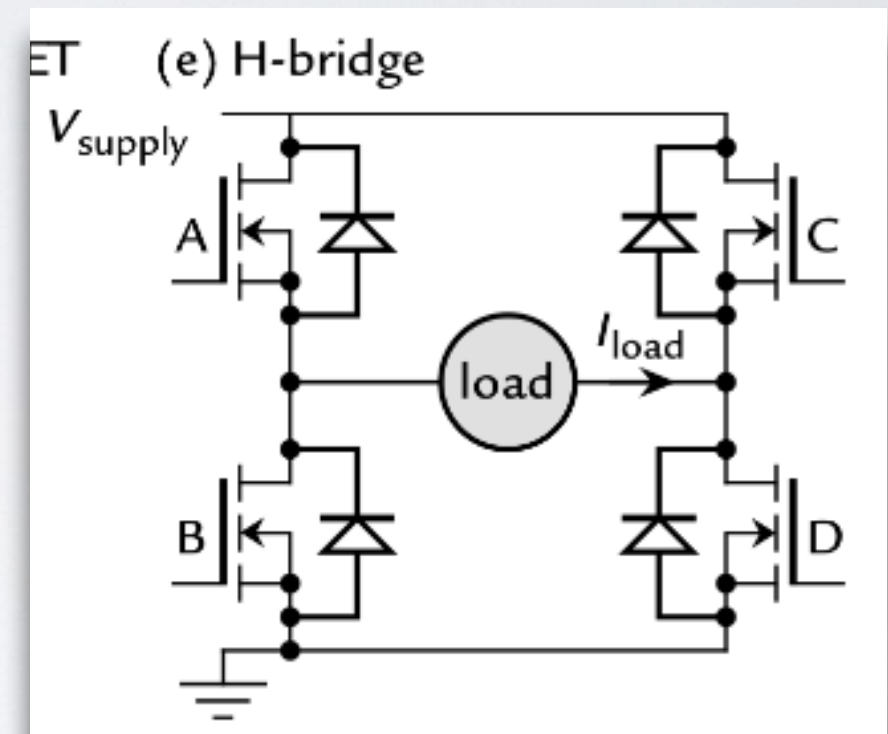
# CARGAS MAIS PESADAS

A ponte H utiliza 4 pinos digitais, permitindo controlar a direção em que um motor gira.



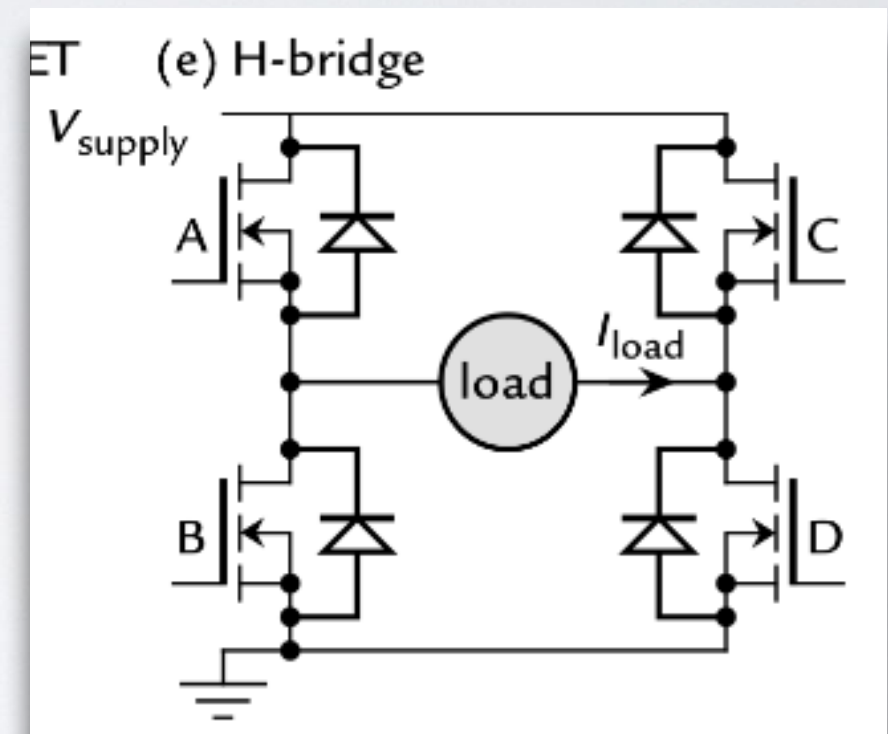
# CARGAS MAIS PESADAS

Se os transistores A e D conduzirem, e os transistores B e C não conduzirem, o motor gira em um sentido.



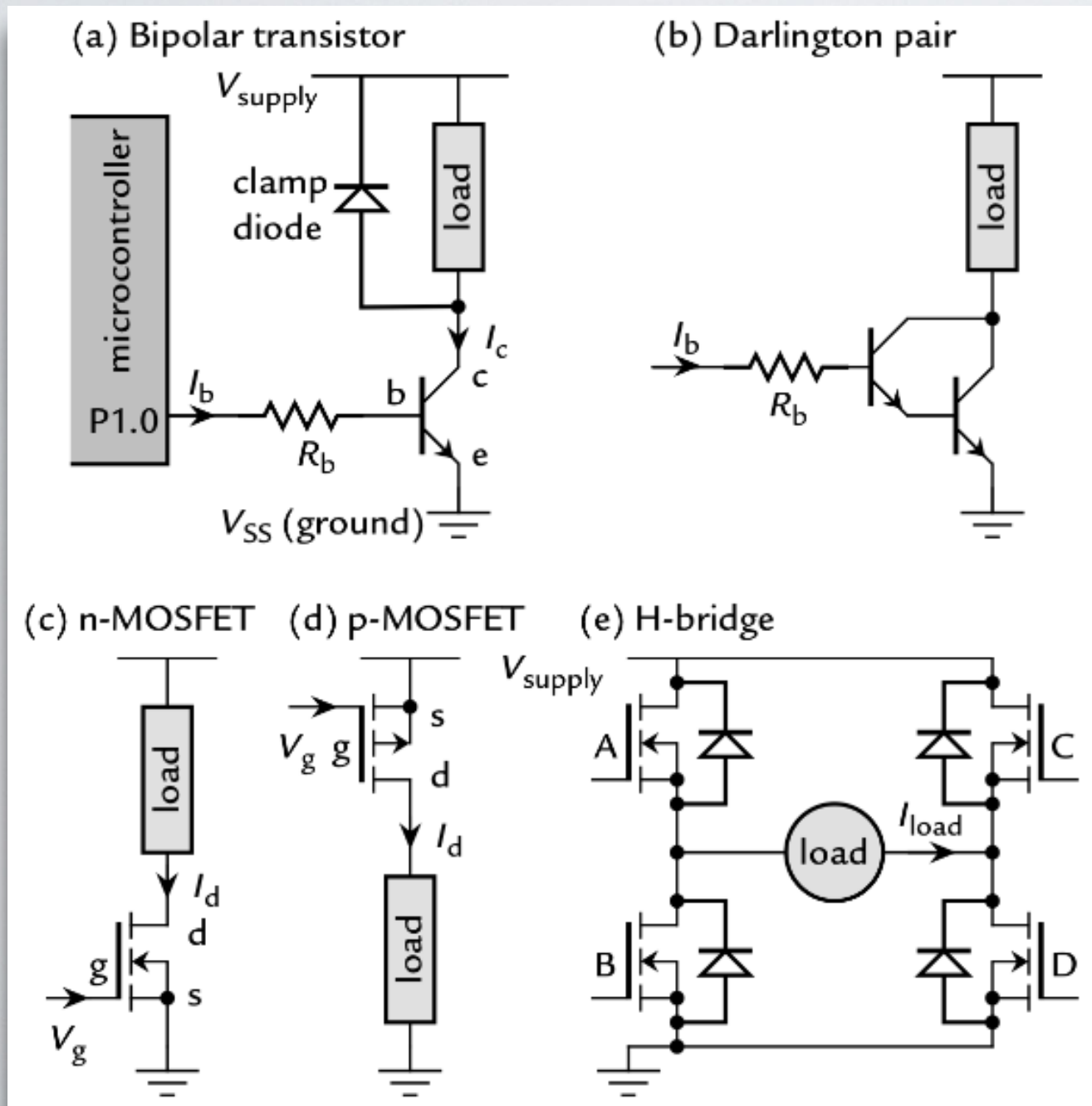
# CARGAS MAIS PESADAS

Se os transistores B e C conduzirem, e os transistores A e D não conduzirem, o motor gira no outro sentido.





# CARGAS MAIS PESADAS



Os diodos são incluídos quando a carga é indutiva, protegendo os componentes eletrônicos dos circuitos quando estas cargas são desligadas.

# CARGAS MAIS PESADAS

O acionamento de circuitos em corrente alternada com o MSP430 pode ser feito com outros componentes, tais como relés, TRIACs, SCRs, transformadores, entre outros.