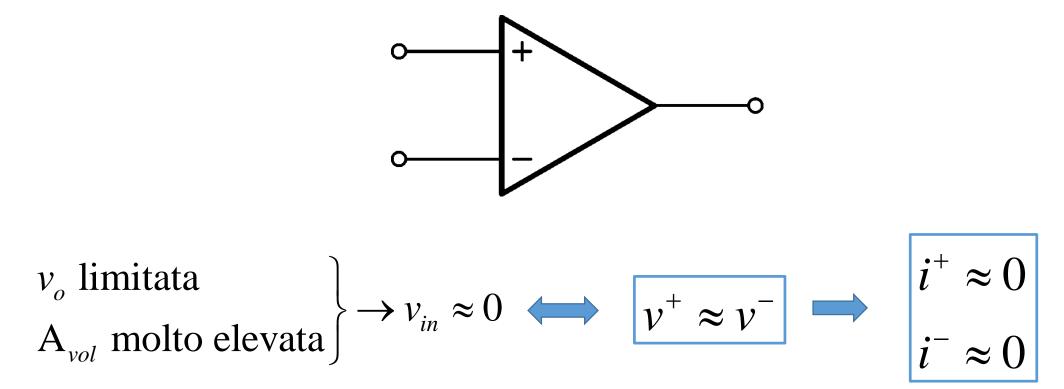
Elettronica Digitale A.A. 2020-2021

Lezione 21/04/2021

Amplificatori operazionali – Metodo del corto circuito virtuale



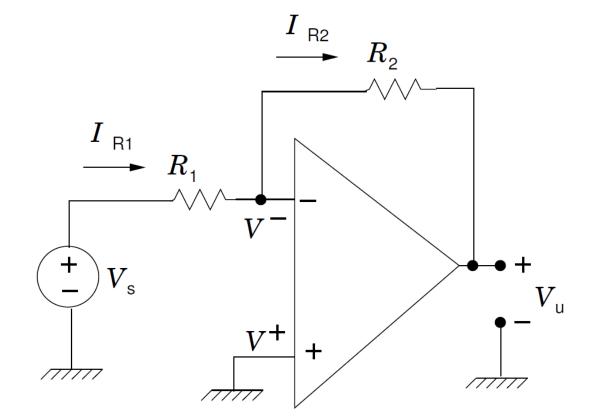
Applicabile se sono soddisfatte le seguenti condizioni:

- 1. L'amplificatore operazionale non è saturo, ovvero funziona in zona lineare
- 2. Il modulo del guadagno di anello ($|\beta A|$) della rete in reazione nella quale l'operazionale è inserito è molto maggiore dell'unità

Amplificatori invertente

$$v^+ \approx v^- \qquad \longrightarrow V^- = V^+ = 0$$

$$i^+ \approx 0$$
 $i^- \approx 0$
 $I_{R1} = I_{R2}$



$$A = \frac{V_u}{V_s} = -\frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

$$R_{of} \approx 0$$

$$\left(I_{R1} = \frac{V_s}{R_1}\right) \longrightarrow R_{if} = R_1$$

Reazione di tensione

Amplificatori non invertente

$$v^{+} \approx v^{-} \longrightarrow V^{-} = V^{+} = V_{s}$$

$$i^{+} \approx 0$$

$$I_{R1} = I_{R2}$$

$$v^{+} \approx v^{-}$$
 \longrightarrow $V^{-} = V^{+} = V_{s}$

$$\downarrow^{i^{+}} \approx 0$$

$$\downarrow^{i^{-}} \approx 0$$

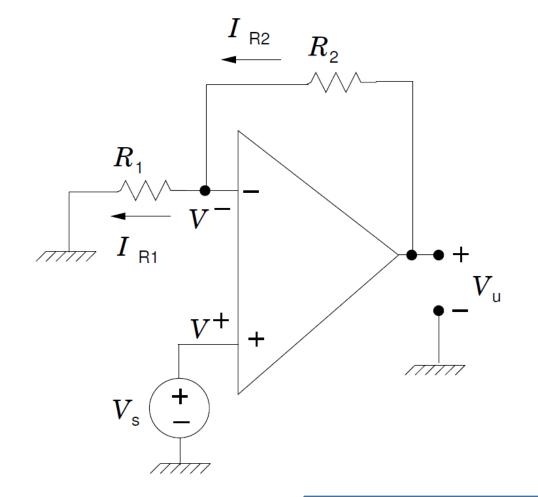
$$\downarrow^{i^{-}} \approx 0$$

$$\downarrow^{i^{-}} = V_{s}$$

$$\downarrow^{i^{-}} = V_{s}$$

$$I_{R1} = \frac{V}{R_1} = \frac{V_s}{R_1}$$

$$V_u = (R_2 + R_1)I_{R1}$$



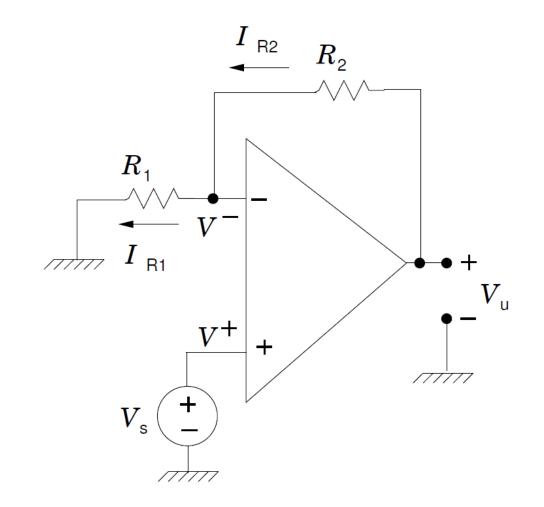
$$I_u = (R_1 + R_2) \frac{V_s}{R}$$

$$-V_{u} = (R_{1} + R_{2}) \frac{V_{s}}{R_{1}} \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad A = \frac{V_{u}}{V_{s}} = 1 + \frac{R_{2}}{R_{1}}$$

Amplificatori non invertente

$$v^+ \approx v^- \longrightarrow V^- = V^+ = V_s$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} i^+ \approx 0 \\ i^- \approx 0 \end{vmatrix} \longrightarrow I_{R1} = I_{R2}$$



$$A = \frac{V_u}{V_s} = 1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

$$R_{of} \approx 0$$

$$R_{if} \rightarrow \infty$$

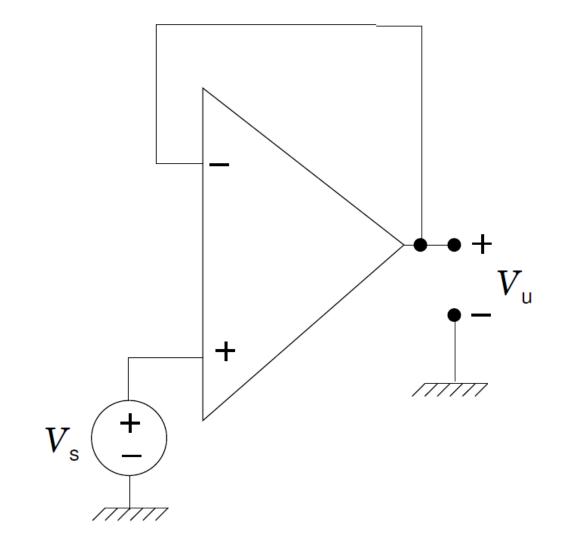
Reazione di tensione

Amplificatore non invertente - Buffer

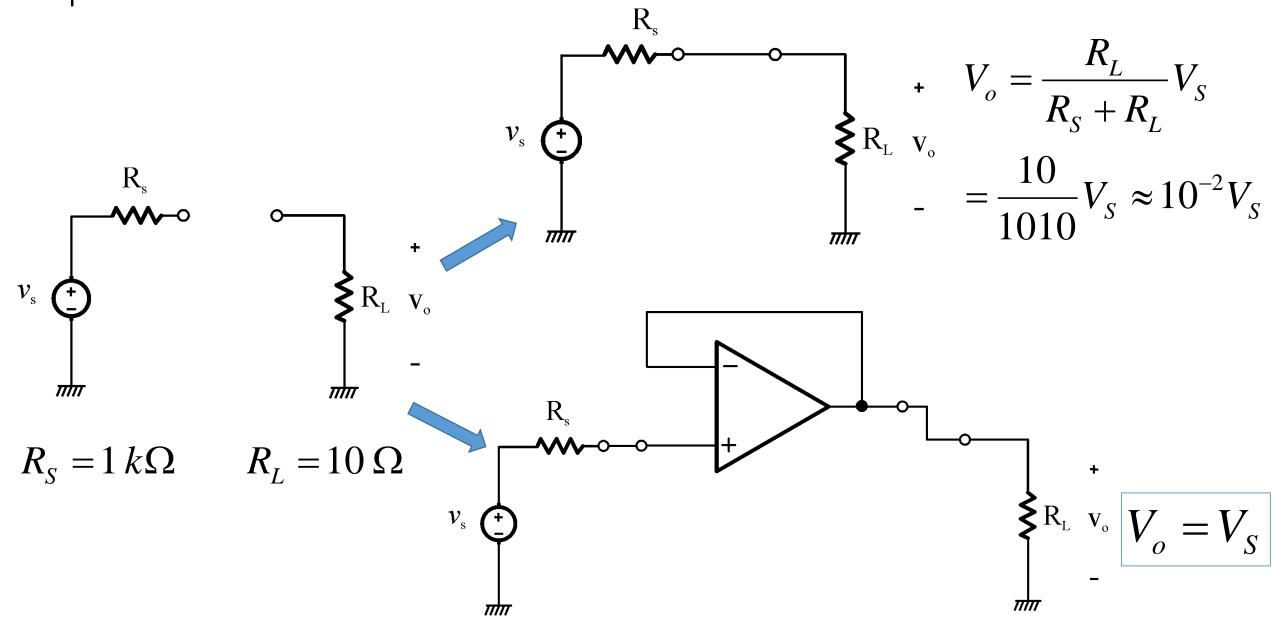
$$A = \frac{V_u}{V_s} = 1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

$$R_2 = 0 \longrightarrow A = 1$$

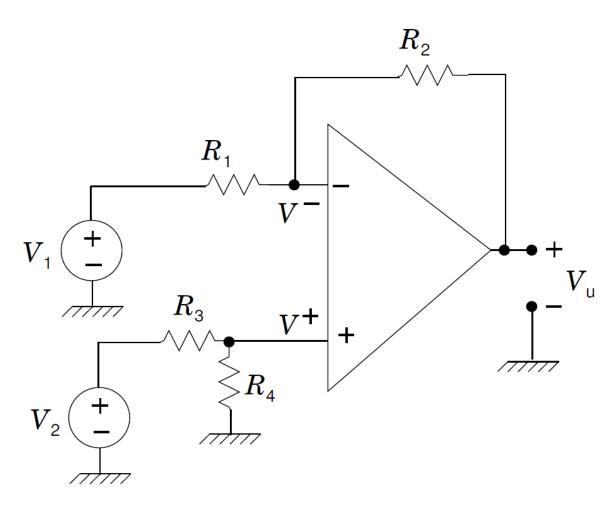
$$R_{of} \approx 0$$
 $R_{if} \rightarrow \infty$

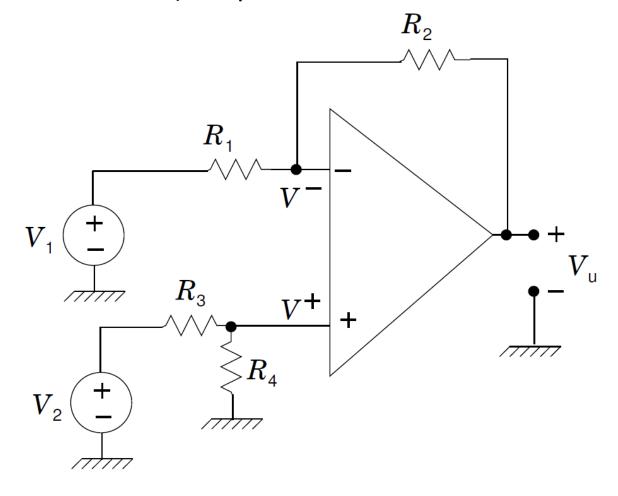


Amplificatore non invertente - Buffer



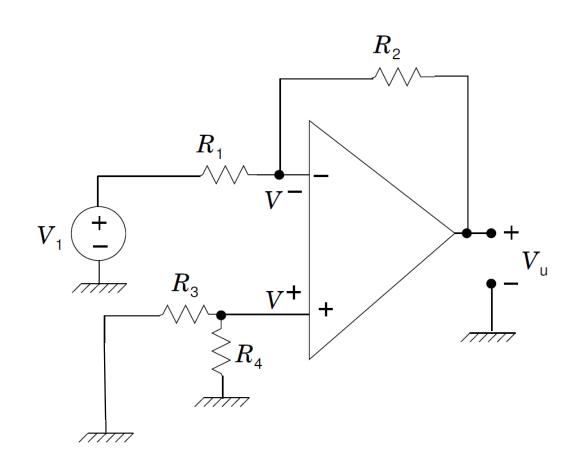
Necessità di disporre di un amplificatore differenziale il cui guadagno sia finito, predicibile e stabile



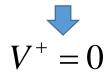


L'analisi del circuito impiega:

- 1. Metodo del corto circuito virtuale (c.c.v.)
- 2. Principio di sovrapposizione degli effetti



$$V_2 = 0$$

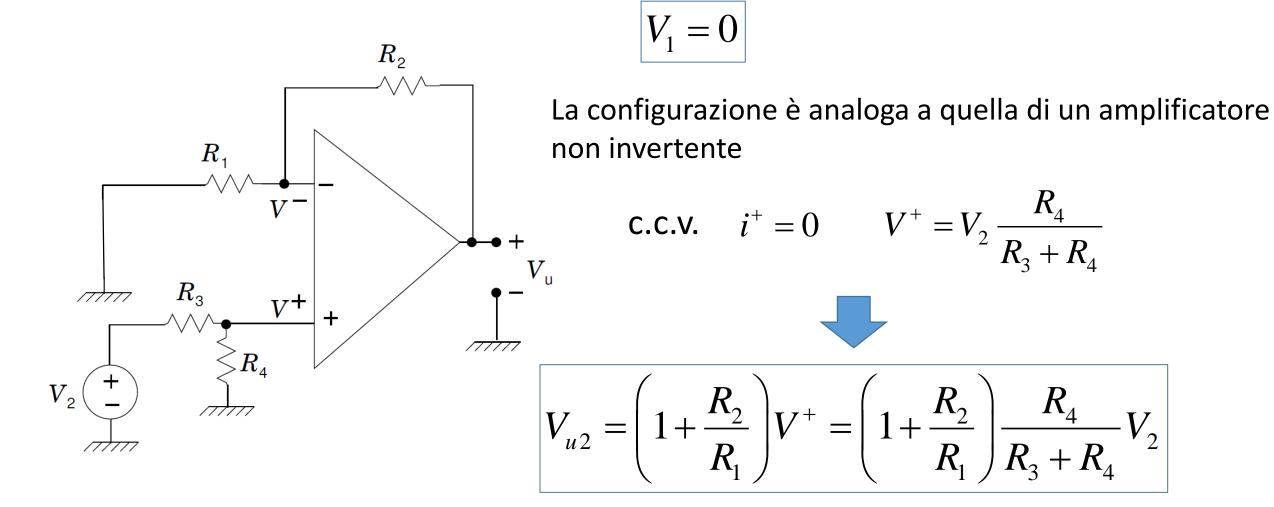


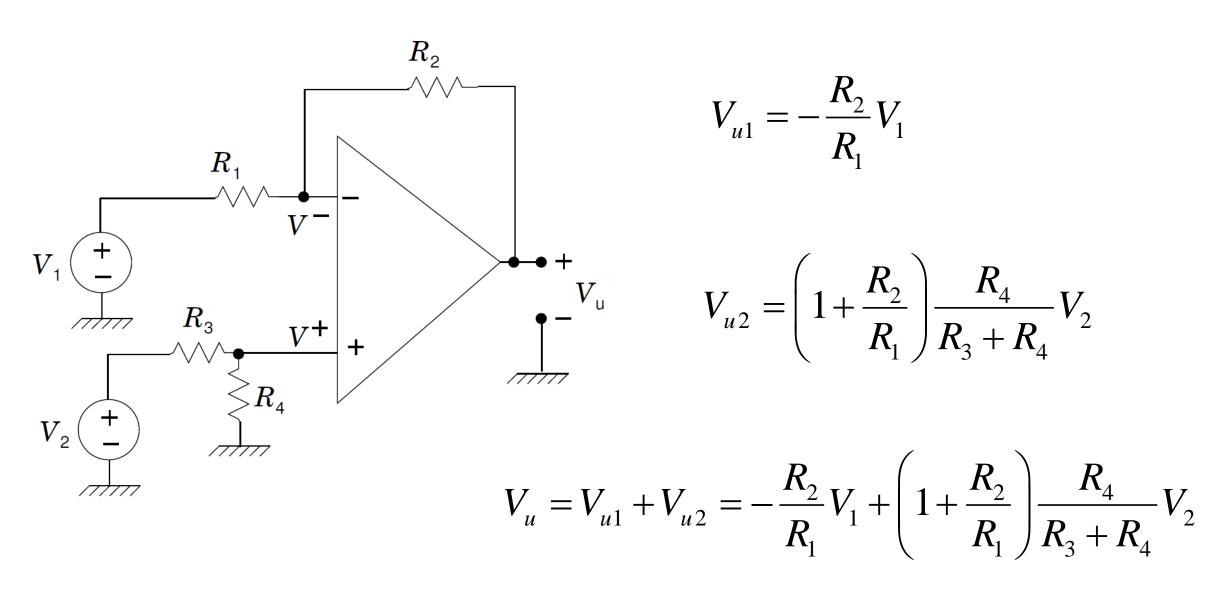


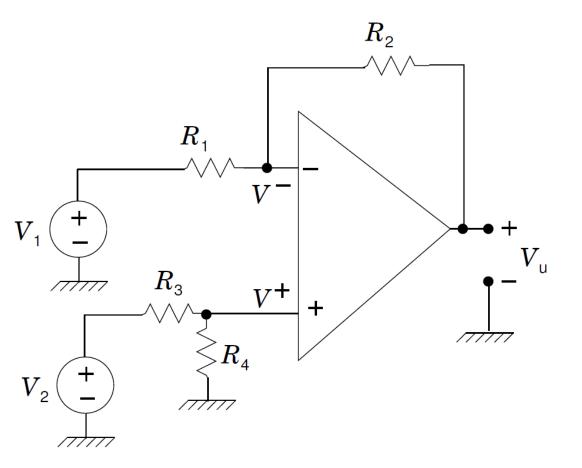
La configurazione è analoga a quella di un amplificatore invertente



$$V_{u1} = -\frac{R_2}{R_1} V_1$$







$$V_{u} = -\frac{R_{2}}{R_{1}}V_{1} + \left(1 + \frac{R_{2}}{R_{1}}\right)\frac{R_{4}}{R_{3} + R_{4}}V_{2}$$

Imponiamo che la tensione di uscita sia nulla nel caso in cui le due tensioni di ingresso siano uguali

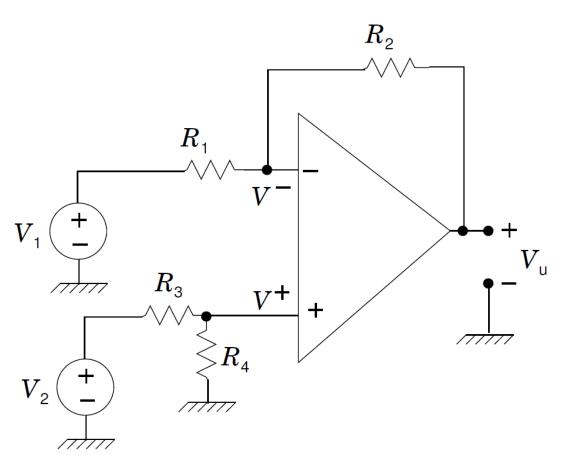
$$V_1 = V_2 \longrightarrow V_u = 0$$

$$\frac{R_2}{R_1} = \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}\right) \frac{R_4}{R_3 + R_4}$$

$$\frac{R_3 + R_4}{R_4} = \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_1} \frac{R_1}{R_2}$$

$$1 + \frac{R_3}{R_4} = 1 + \frac{R_1}{R_2}$$

$$\frac{R_3}{R_4} = \frac{R_1}{R_2}$$

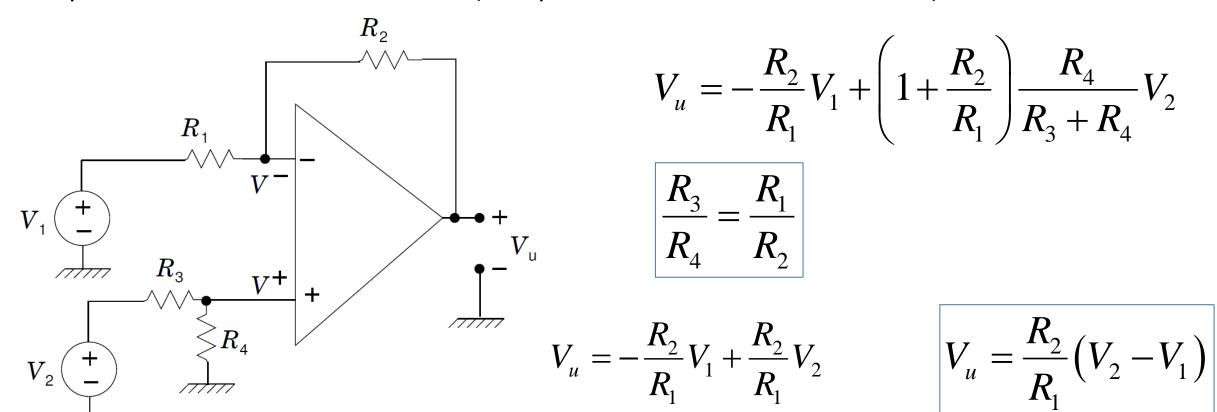


$$V_{u} = -\frac{R_{2}}{R_{1}}V_{1} + \left(1 + \frac{R_{2}}{R_{1}}\right)\frac{R_{4}}{R_{3} + R_{4}}V_{2}$$

$$\frac{R_3}{R_4} = \frac{R_1}{R_2}$$

$$V_{u} = -\frac{R_{2}}{R_{1}}V_{1} + \left(1 + \frac{R_{2}}{R_{1}}\right) \frac{1}{\frac{R_{3}}{R_{4}} + 1}V_{2}$$

$$V_{u} = -\frac{R_{2}}{R_{1}}V_{1} + \left(1 + \frac{R_{2}}{R_{1}}\right) \frac{1}{\frac{R_{1}}{R_{2}} + 1}V_{2} = -\frac{R_{2}}{R_{1}}V_{1} + \frac{R_{1} + R_{2}}{R_{1}} \frac{R_{2}}{R_{1} + R_{2}}V_{2} = -\frac{R_{2}}{R_{1}}V_{1} + \frac{R_{2}}{R_{1}}V_{2}$$



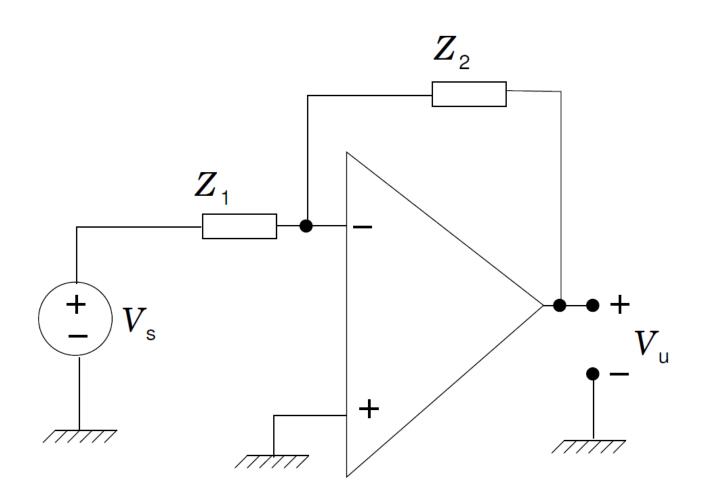
$$\begin{cases} A_d = \frac{R_2}{R_1} \Rightarrow CMRR \to \infty \\ A_c = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$R_{i1}|_{V_2=0}=R_1$$

$$R_{i1}|_{V_2=0} = R_1$$
 $R_{i2}|_{V_1=0} = R_3 + R_4$

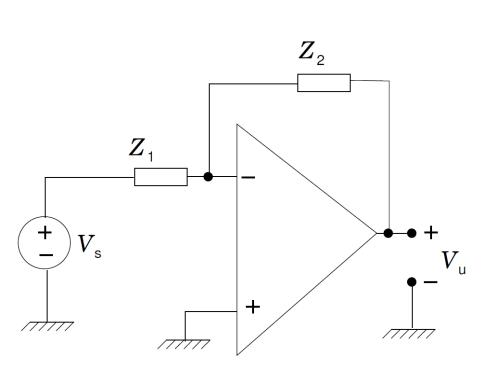
$$R_{out} \approx 0$$

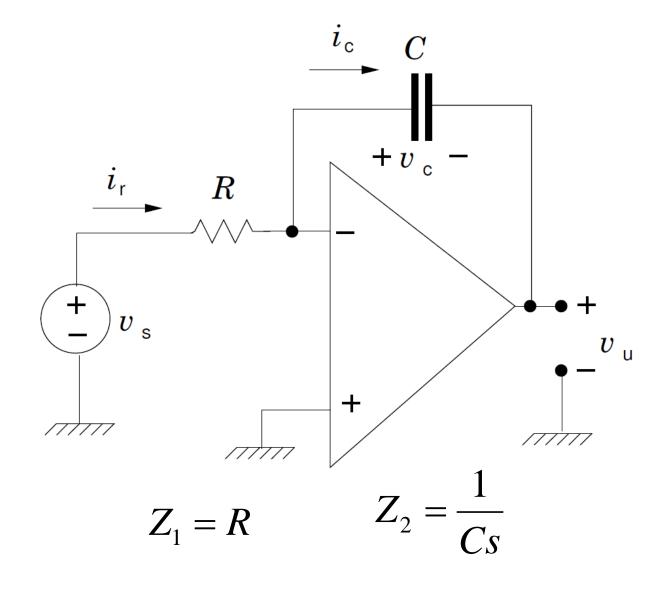
Integratore di Miller



$$\frac{V_u(s)}{V_S(s)} = -\frac{Z_2}{Z_1}$$

Integratore di Miller



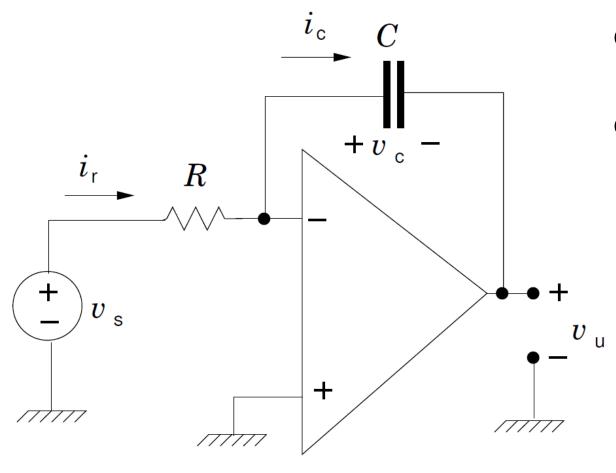


$$\frac{V_u(s)}{V_S(s)} = -\frac{Z_2}{Z_1}$$

$$\frac{V_u(s)}{V_u(s)} = -\frac{1}{PCs}$$

$$v_{u}(t) = -\frac{1}{RC} \int_{0}^{t} v_{s}(\tau) d\tau + v_{u}(0)$$

Integratore di Miller



c.c.v.
$$V^- = V^+ = 0$$
 $i_r = \frac{v_s}{R}$

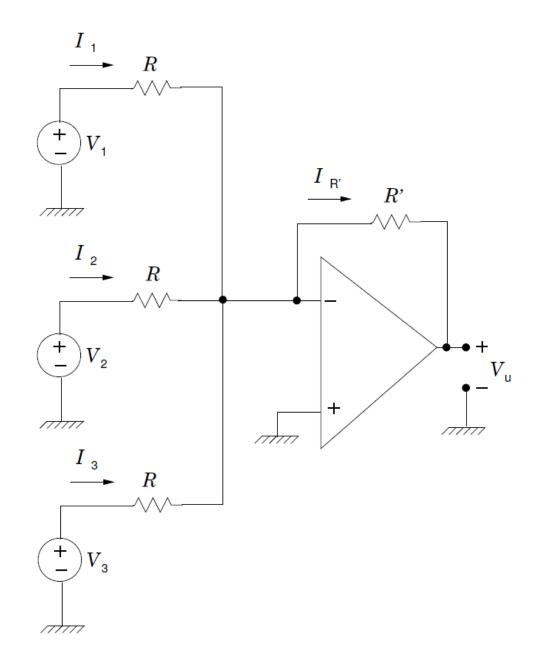
$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\bullet + & \begin{cases}
i_c = C \frac{dv_c}{dt} \Rightarrow \frac{dv_u}{dt} = -\frac{i_c}{C} \\
v_u = -v_c
\end{array}$$

$$\frac{dv_u}{dt} = -\frac{v_s}{RC}$$

Il circuito non è stabile sulla base del criterio BIBO (Bounded Input – Bounded Output)

$$v_{u}(t) = -\frac{1}{RC} \int_{0}^{t} v_{s}(\tau) d\tau + v_{u}(0)$$

Sommatore



c.c.v.
$$V^- = V^+ = 0$$



$$I_1 = \frac{V_1}{R}$$
 $I_2 = \frac{V_2}{R}$ $I_3 = \frac{V_3}{R}$

c.c.v.
$$i^- = 0$$
 \longrightarrow $I_{R'} = I_1 + I_2 + I_3$

$$V_u = -R'I_{R'} = -R'(I_1 + I_2 + I_3)$$

$$V_u = -\frac{R'}{R}(V_1 + V_2 + V_3)$$