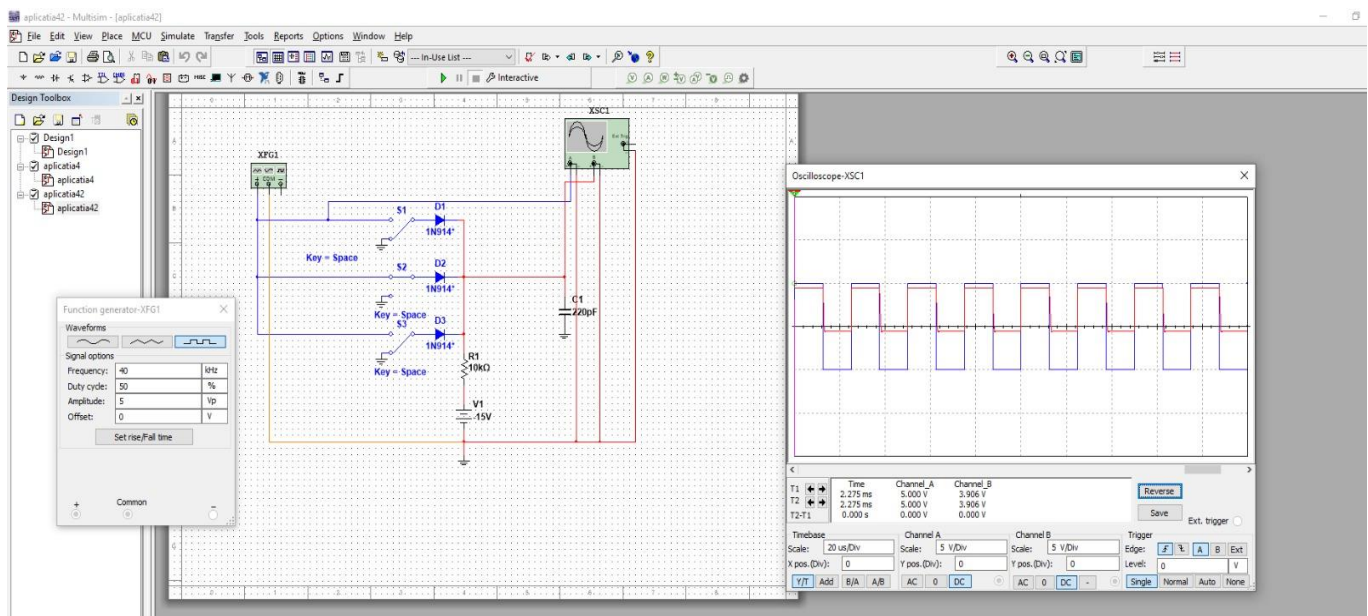


Aplicatia 4 – Berejnec Adrian-Daniel

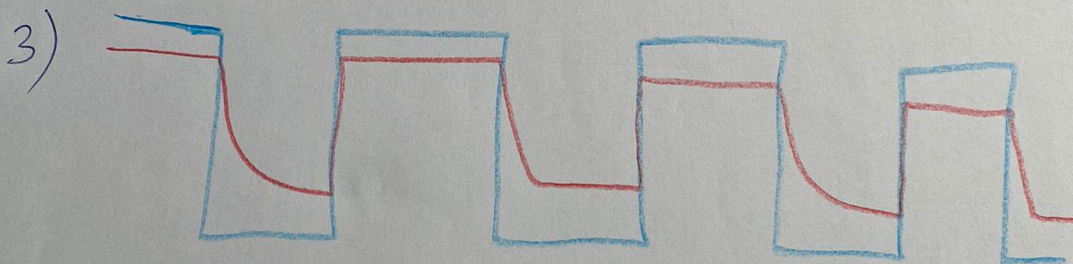
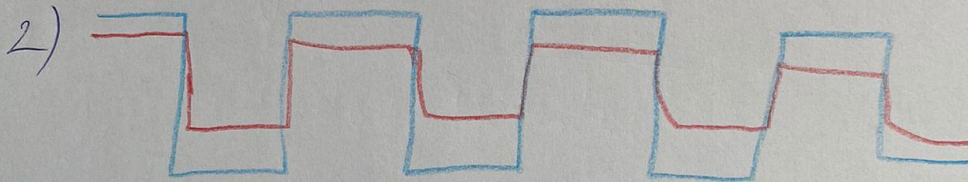
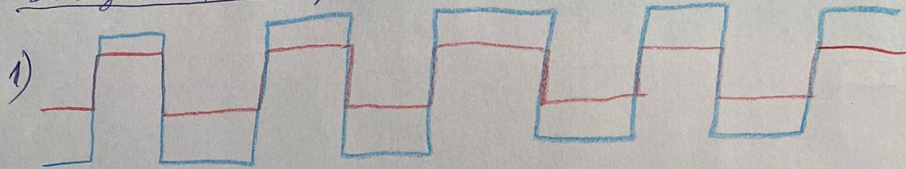
Montaj Figura 5 :



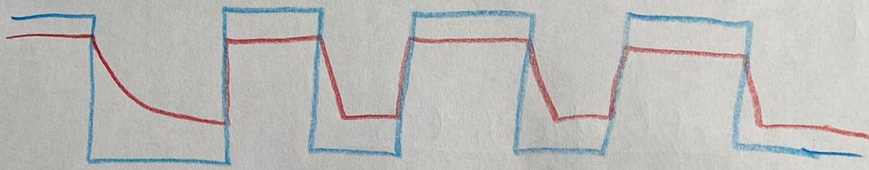
Belejinec Adrian-Daniel
1.1

aplicatia 4 CD

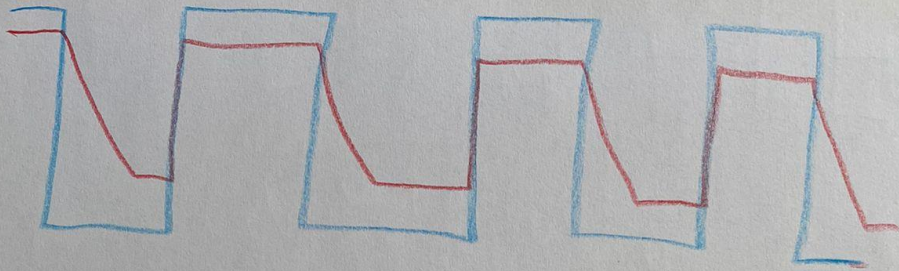
Diagrame de timp:



4)



5)



(2)

Calculule teoretice pentru timpul de coborâre:

$$\tau_c = R_0 \cdot C \cdot \ln \left(\frac{-V_{\infty} - 0,9 \cdot U}{-V_{\infty} - 0,1 \cdot U} \right)$$

$$V_{\infty} = -15V$$

$$R_0 = 10k\Omega$$

$$V_i = 0V; V_s = 5V$$

$$1) C_p = 100\mu F$$

$$\begin{aligned}\tau_c &= 10^4 \cdot 100 \cdot 10^{-12} \cdot \ln \left(\frac{+15 - 0,9 \cdot 5}{15 - 0,1 \cdot 5} \right) = \\ &= 10^{-6} \cdot \ln \frac{10,5}{14,5} = 10^{-6} \cdot \ln(0,72) \\ &= -0,33 \cdot 10^{-6} = -0,33\mu s\end{aligned}$$

$$2) C_p = 220\mu F$$

$$\tau_c = 10^4 \cdot 220 \cdot 10^{-12} \cdot (-0,33) = -72,6 \cdot 10^{-8} s = -0,73\mu s$$

$$3) C_p = 470\mu F$$

$$\begin{aligned}\tau_c &= 10^4 \cdot 470 \cdot 10^{-12} \cdot (-0,33) = -155,1 \cdot 10^{-7} s \\ &= -1,55\mu s\end{aligned}$$

$$4) C_p = 1mF$$

$$\tau_c = 10^4 \cdot 1 \cdot 10^{-9} \cdot (-0,33) = -0,33 \cdot 10^{-5} = -3,3\mu s$$

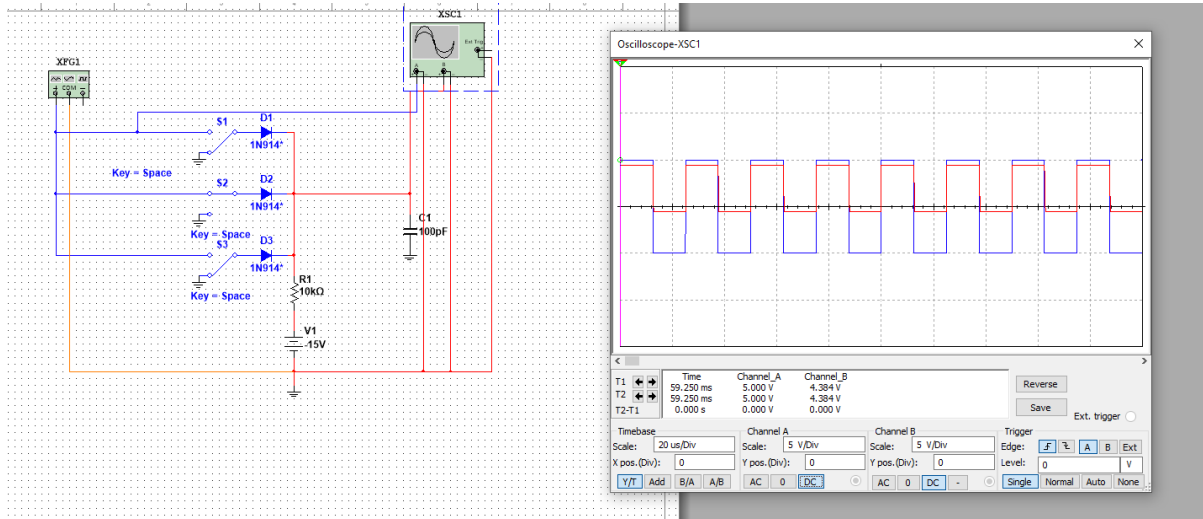
$$5) C_p = 1,5mF$$

$$\tau_c = 10^4 \cdot 1,5 \cdot 10^{-9} \cdot (-0,33) = -0,49 \cdot 10^{-5} = -4,9\mu s$$

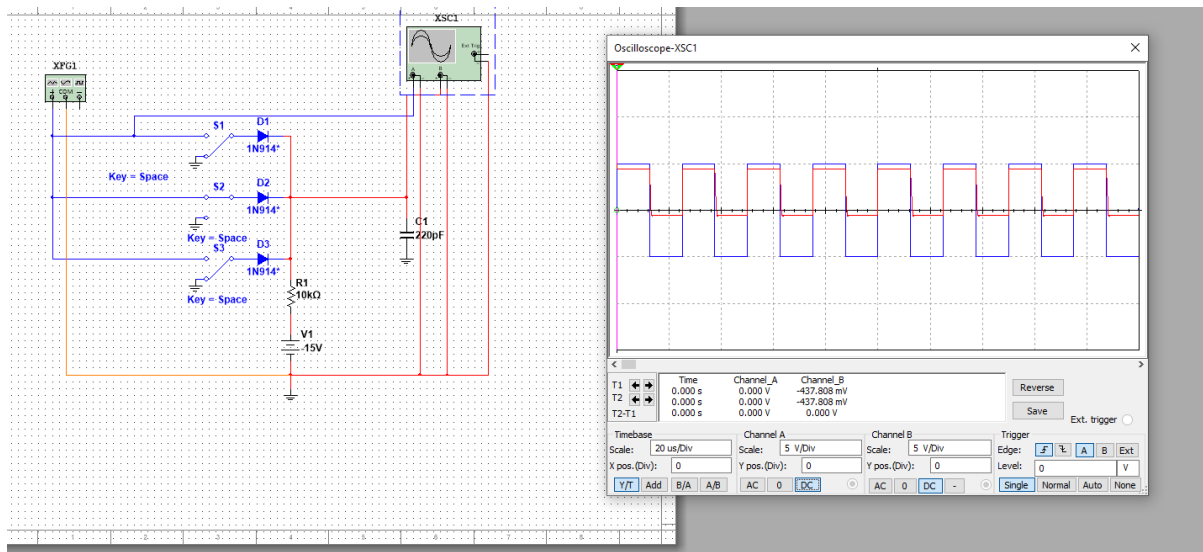
(3)

Masuratori simulare :

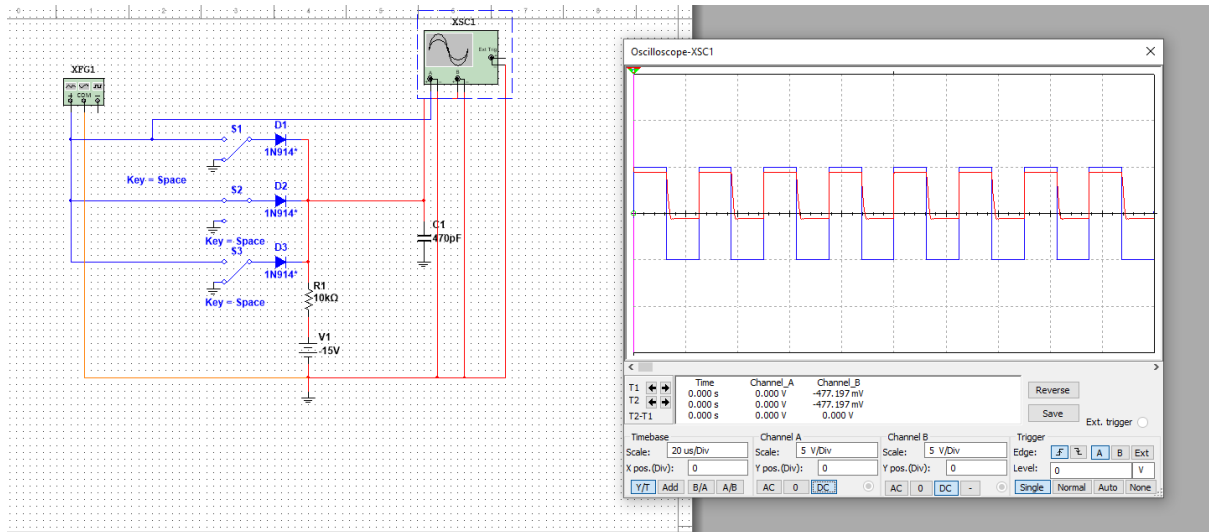
C = 100 pF



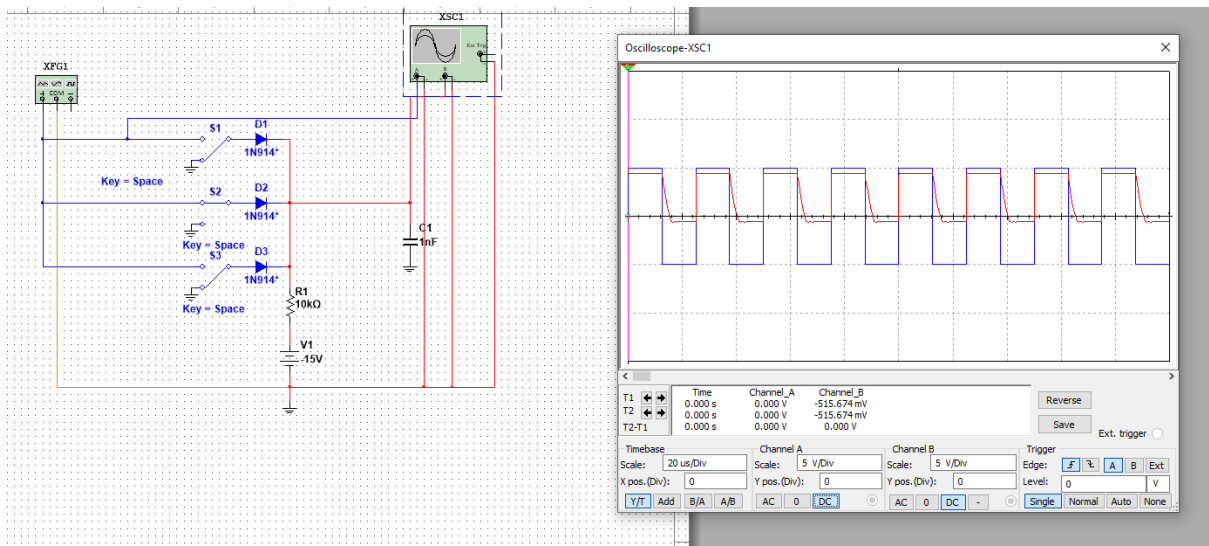
C = 220 pF



C = 470 pF



C = 1 nF



C = 1,5 nF

