

Berejniec Adrian - Daniel

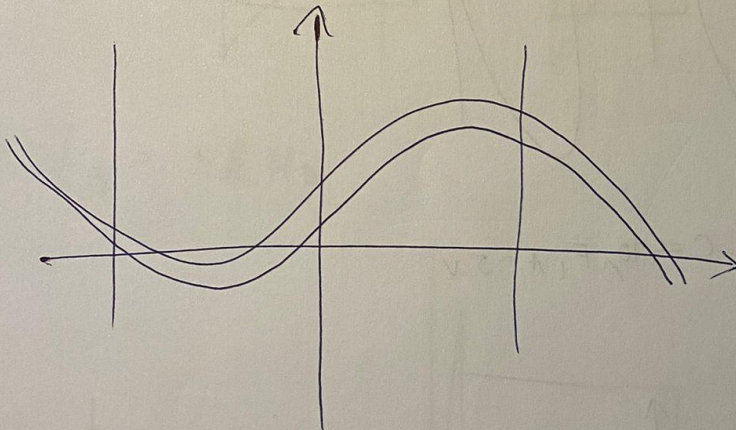
1.1

Aplicatia 2 CD

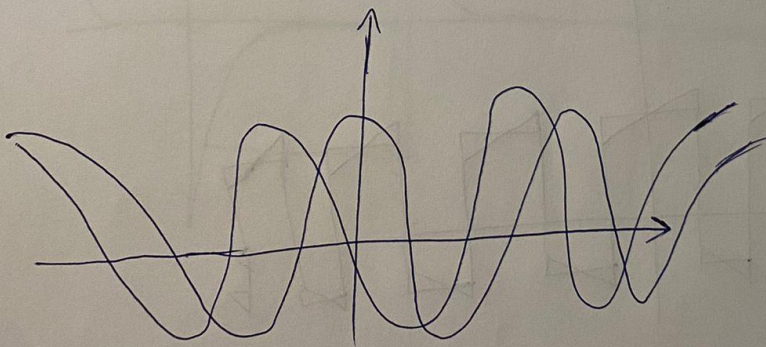
• Diagrame de timp:

3.1.1. a) $R = 12\text{ k}\Omega$, $C = 470\text{ nF}$, $A = 5\text{ V}$

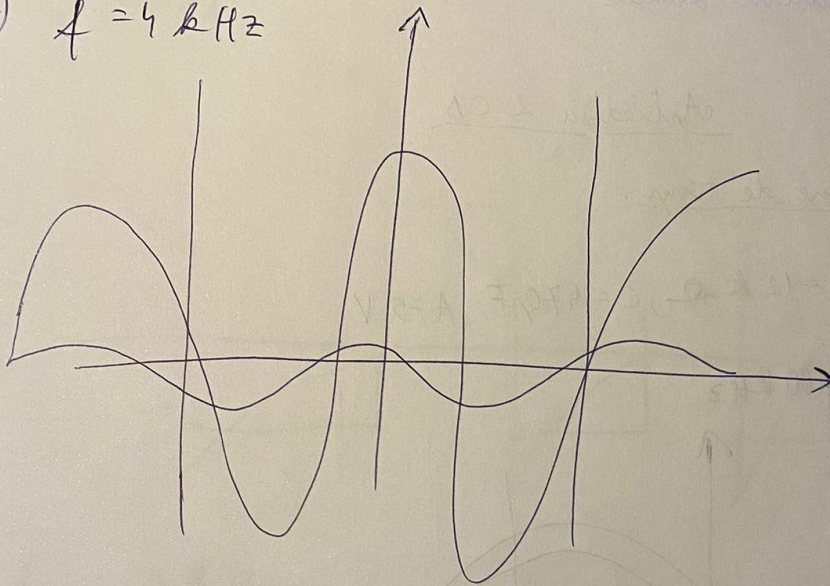
a) $f_1 = 400\text{ kHz}$



b) $f_2 = 40\text{ kHz}$

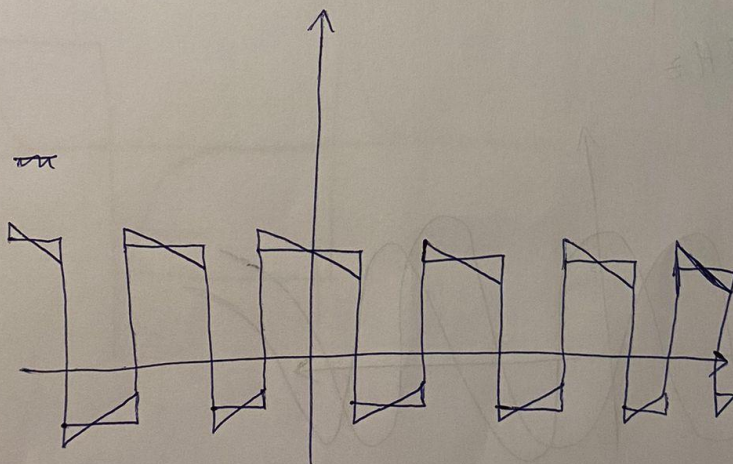


c) $f = 4 \text{ kHz}$

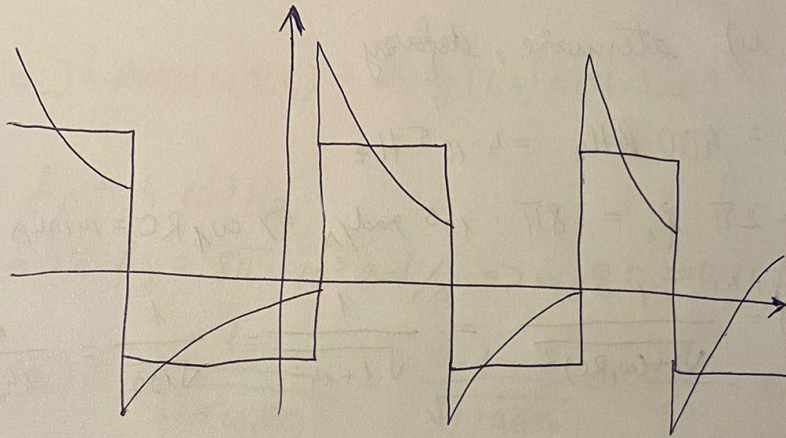


3.1.2) $R = 12 \text{ k}\Omega$, $C = 470 \text{ nF}$, $A = 5 \text{ V}$

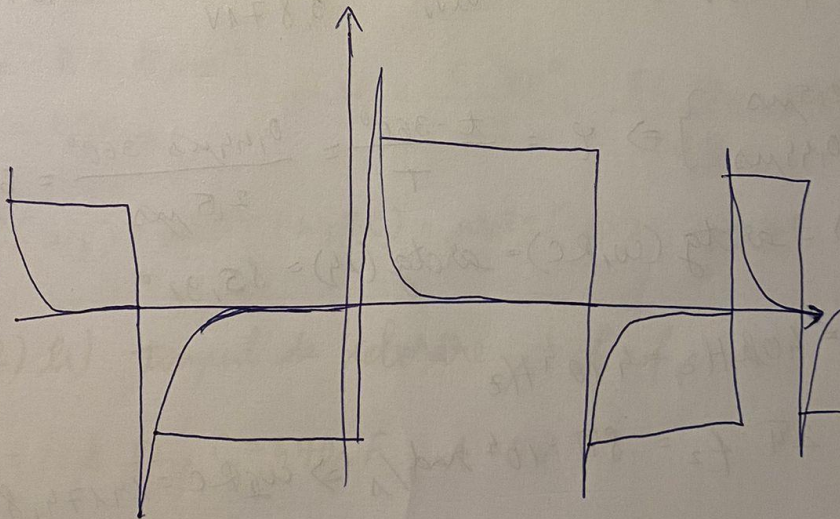
a) $f_1 = 400 \text{ kHz}$



b) $f_2 = 40 \text{ kHz}$



c) $f_3 = 4 \text{ kHz}$



• Calcule teoretice

3.1.1) a) atenuare, defazaj

$$\text{pt } f_1 = 400 \text{ kHz} = 4 \cdot 10^5 \text{ Hz}$$

$$\omega_1 = 2\pi \cdot f_1 = 8\pi \cdot 10^5 \text{ rad/s} \Rightarrow \omega_1 RC = 14174,9 \cdot 10^{-3} \approx 14$$

$$A(\omega_1) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+(\omega_1 RC)^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+14^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{197}} = \frac{1}{14,036} = 0,071$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} U_{iw} = 9,871 \text{ V} \\ U_{ew} = 4,9023 \text{ V} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow A = \frac{U_{ew}}{U_{iw}} = \frac{4,9023 \text{ V}}{9,871 \text{ V}} = 0,497$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} T = 215 \mu\text{s} \\ \tau = 0,44 \mu\text{s} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \varphi = \frac{\tau \cdot 360^\circ}{T} = \frac{0,44 \mu\text{s} \cdot 360^\circ}{215 \mu\text{s}} = 63,36^\circ$$

$$\varphi(\omega_1) = \arctg(\omega_1 RC) = \arctg(14) = 85,91^\circ$$

$$\text{pt } f_2 = 40 \text{ kHz} = 4 \cdot 10^4 \text{ Hz}$$

$$\omega_2 = 2\pi \cdot f_2 = 8\pi \cdot 10^4 \text{ rad/s} \Rightarrow \omega_2 RC = 14174,9 \cdot 10^{-4} \approx 1,4$$

$$A(\omega_2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+(\omega_2 RC)^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+(1,4)^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2,96}} = \frac{1}{1,72} = 0,581$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} U_{iw} = 9,9698 \text{ V} \\ U_{ew} = 4,059 \text{ V} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow A = \frac{U_{ew}}{U_{iw}} = \frac{4,059 \text{ V}}{9,9698 \text{ V}} = 0,407$$

(4)

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} T = 25 \mu s \\ t = 2,418 \mu s \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \varphi = \frac{t \cdot 360^\circ}{T} = \frac{2,418 \mu s \cdot 360^\circ}{25 \mu s} = 34,82^\circ$$

$$\varphi(\omega_2) = \arctg(\omega_2 RC) = \arctg(1,4) = 54,462^\circ$$

$$\text{pt } f_3 = 4 \cdot 10^3 \text{ Hz}$$

$$\omega_3 = 2\pi f_3 = 8\pi \cdot 10^3 \text{ rad/s} \Rightarrow \omega_3 RC = 0,14$$

$$A(\omega_3) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (\omega_3 RC)^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + 0,096}} = \frac{1}{1,01} = 0,99$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} U_{i\omega} = 9,969 \text{ V} \\ U_{e\omega} = 0,71 \text{ V} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow A = \frac{U_{e\omega}}{U_{i\omega}} = \frac{0,71 \text{ V}}{9,969 \text{ V}} = 0,071$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} t = 62,5 \mu s \\ T = 250 \mu s \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \varphi = \frac{t \cdot 360^\circ}{T} = \frac{62,5 \mu s \cdot 360^\circ}{250 \mu s} = 90^\circ$$

$$\varphi(\omega_3) = \arctg(\omega_3 RC) = \arctg(0,14) = 7,97^\circ$$

3.1.2) b) timpul de colorare pt $f = f_1$

$$R = 12 \text{ k}\Omega, C = 470 \mu\text{F}, A = 5 \text{ V}$$

$$f_1 = 4 \cdot 10^5 \text{ Hz}$$

$$t_{c\text{măsurat}} = 1,146 \mu s$$

$$t_{c\text{teoretic}} = \cancel{RC} \cdot R \cdot C \cdot \ln \frac{0-0,9 \mu}{0-0,1 \mu} = RC \cdot 2,2$$

(5)

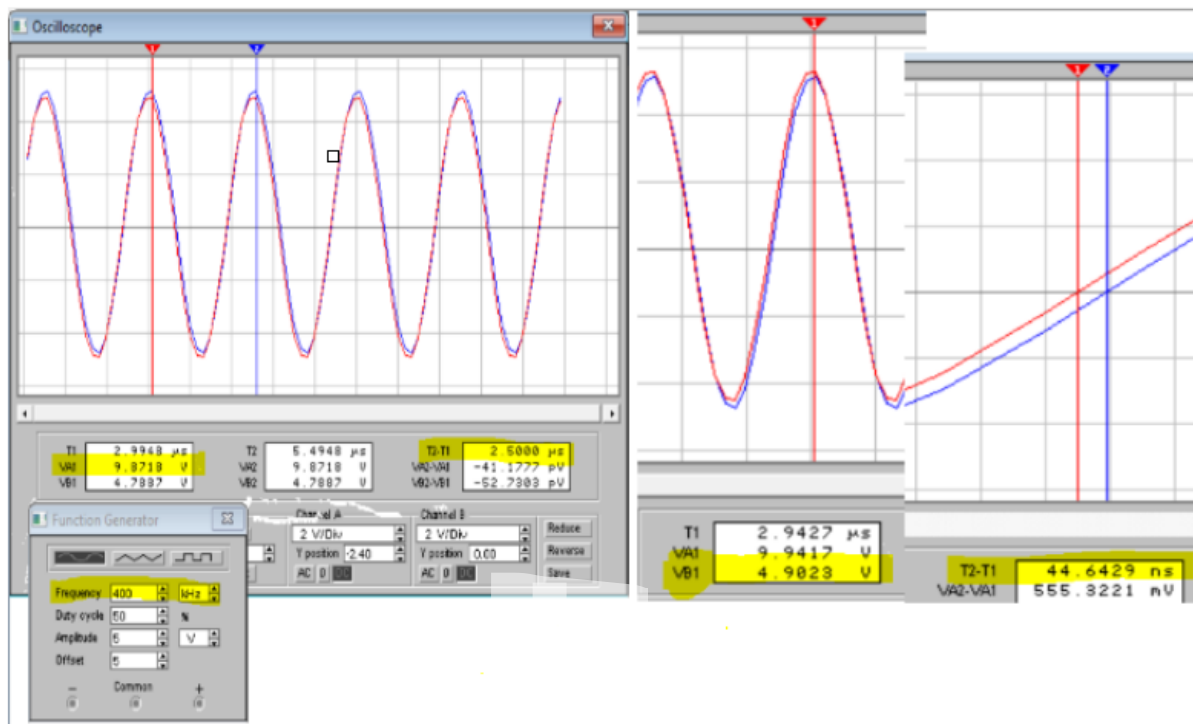
$$\tau_{c \text{ theoretic}} = 2,2 \cdot 12 \cdot 10^3 \cdot \cancel{A} \cdot 47 \cdot 10^{-11} = 1240,8 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ s}$$

$$= 12,408 \mu\text{s}$$

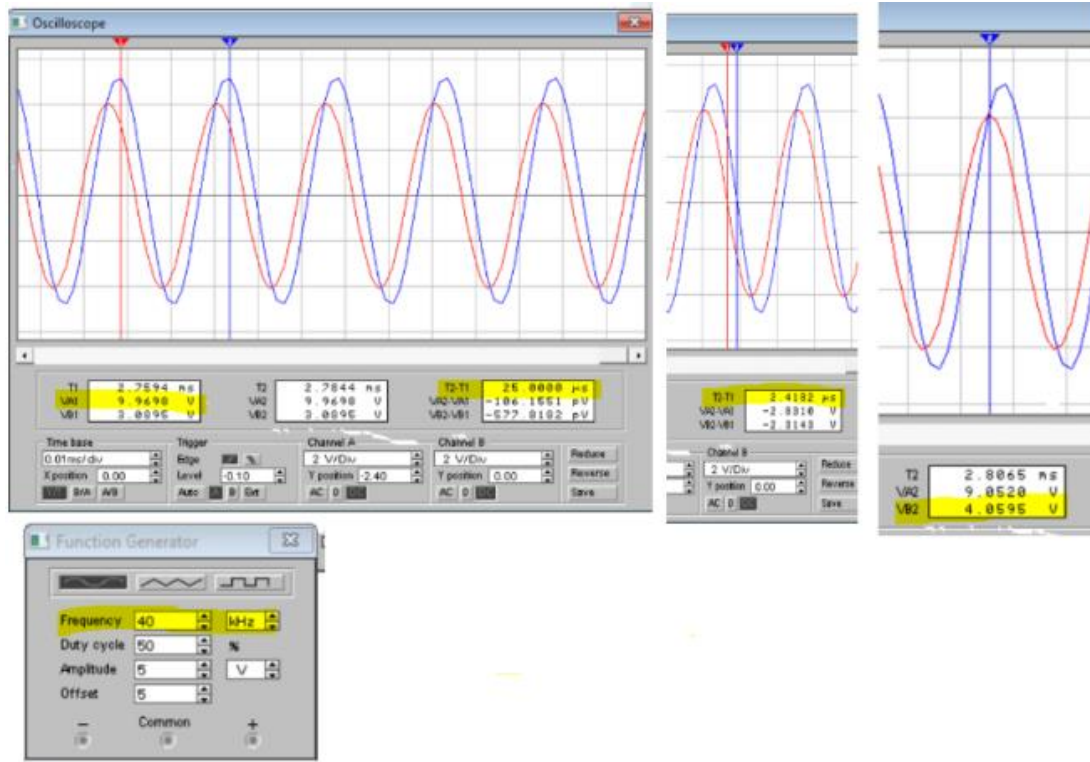
Masuratori obtinute prin simulare si diagrame :

3.1.1)

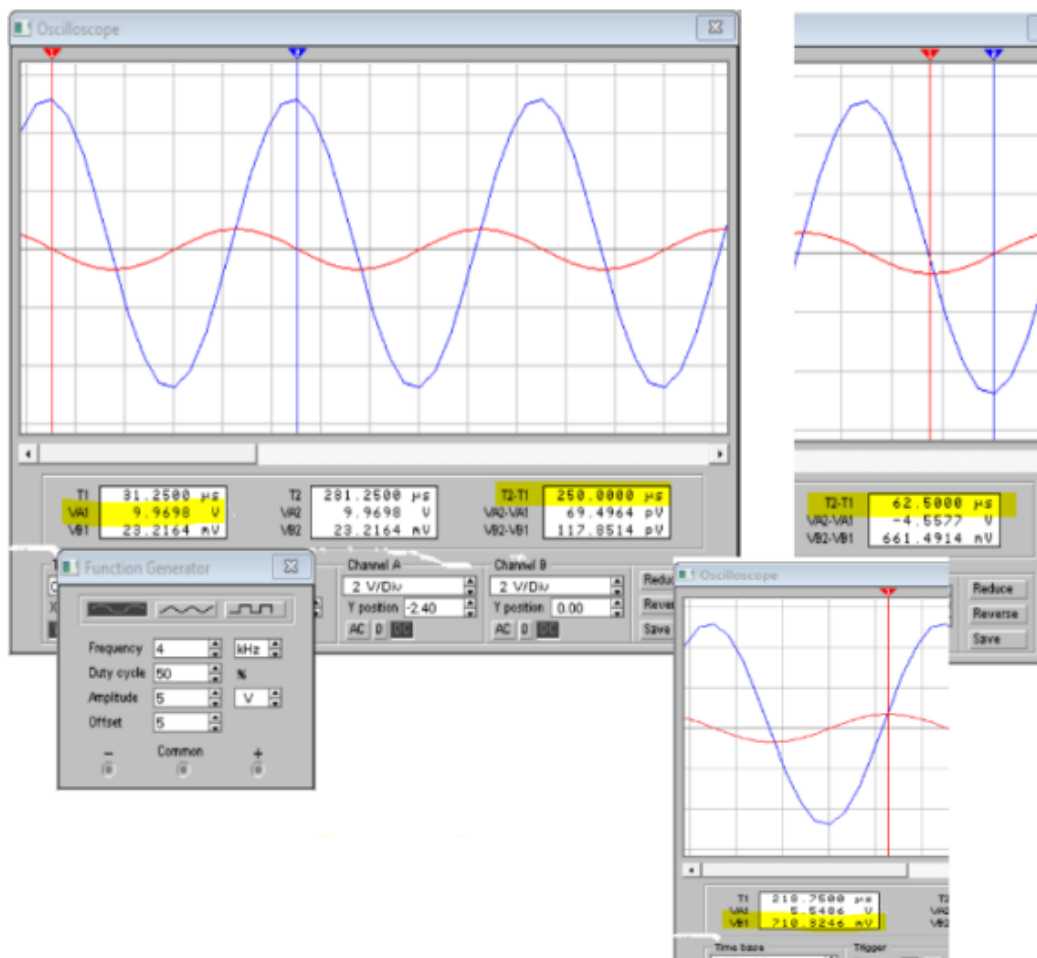
$f_1 = 400\text{kHz}$



$f_2 = 40\text{kHz}$

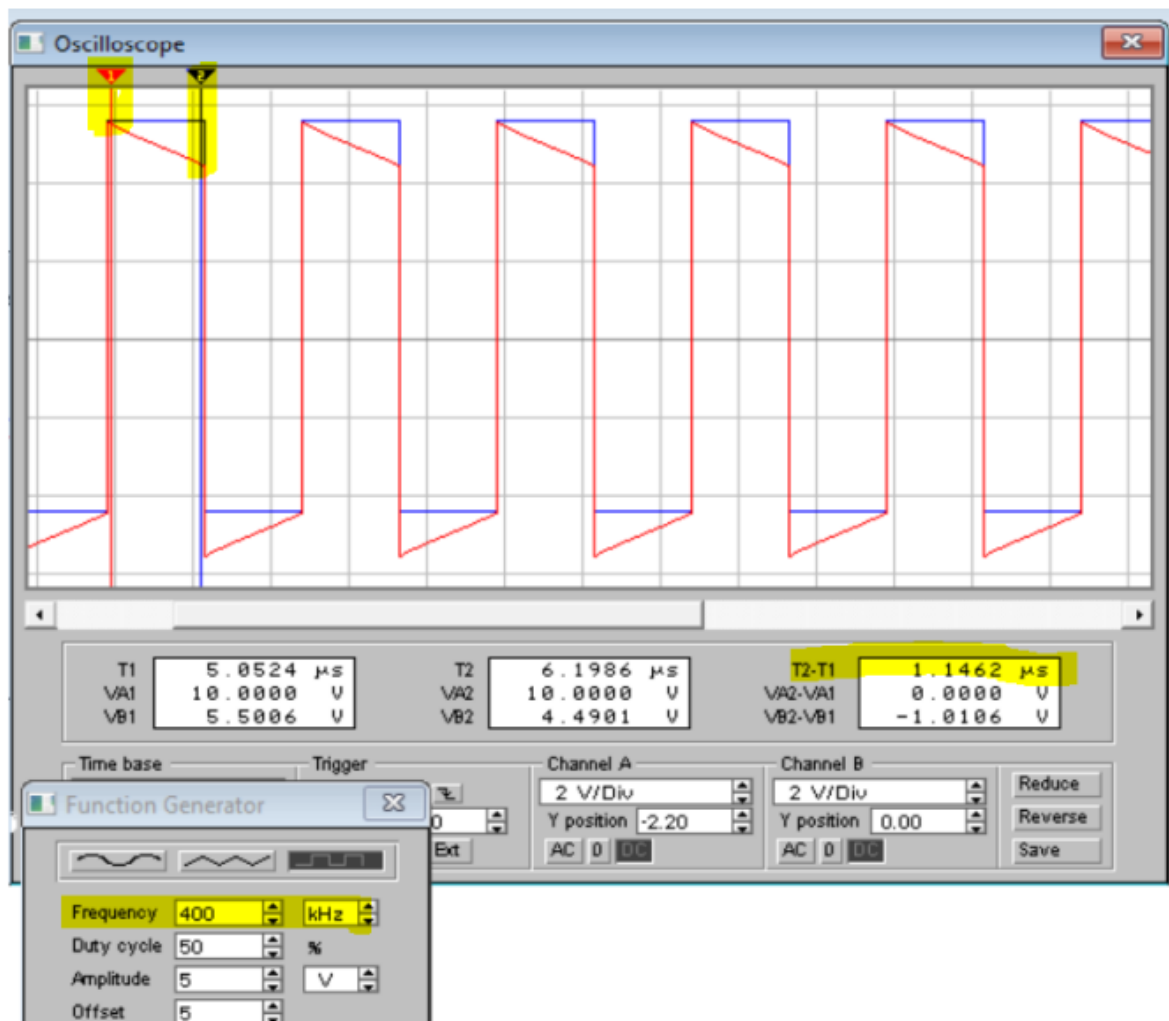


$f_3 = 4 \text{ kHz}$

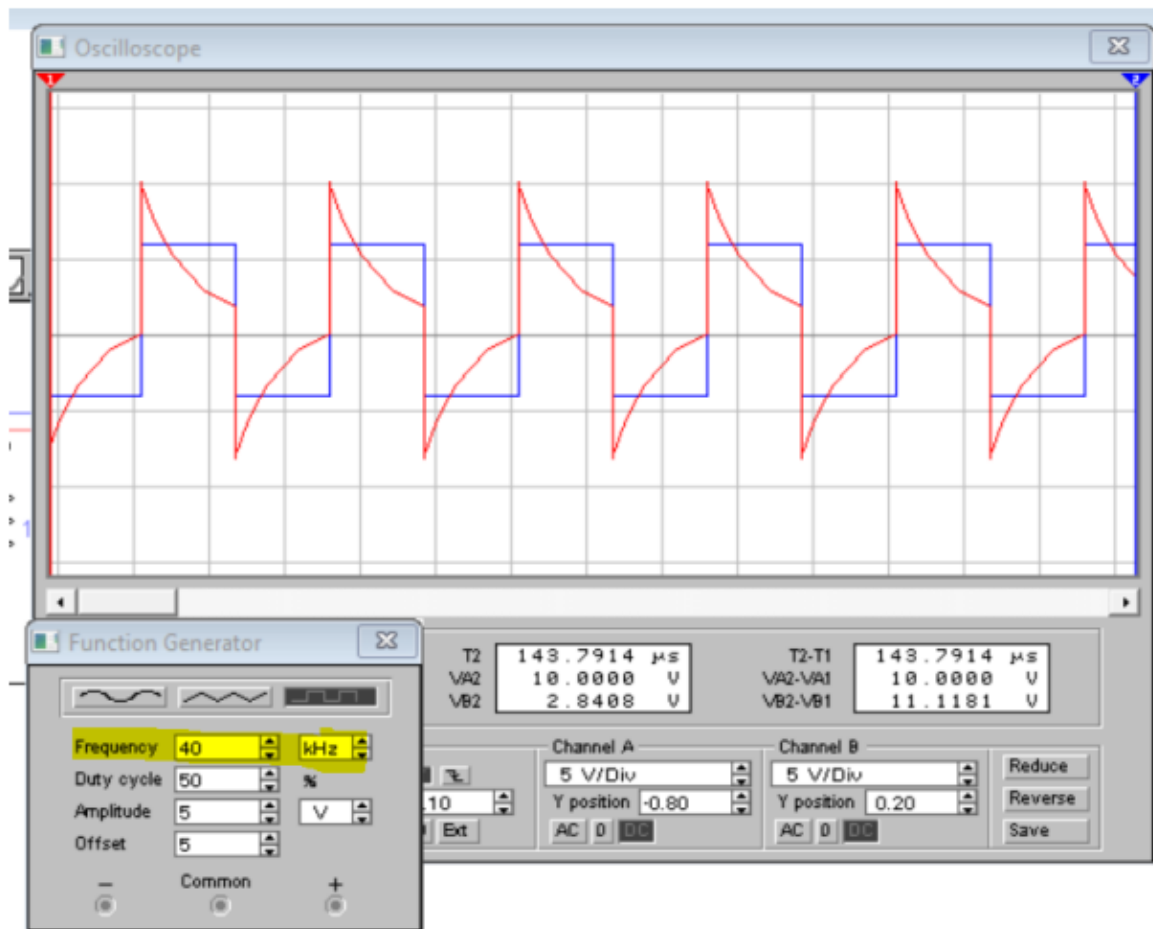


3.1.2)

$f_1 = 400\text{kHz}$



$f_2 = 40 \text{ kHz}$



$f_3 = 4 \text{ kHz}$

