

# Eletrônica Digital II

Aula – Conversor D/A com rede R-2R

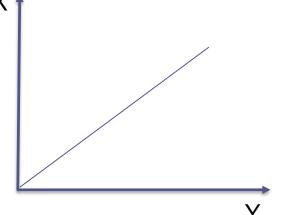


Prof. MSc. Bruno de Oliveira Monteiro

Entende-se por analógica toda variação contínua de uma variável. Grandezas físicas como (velocidade, pressão, temperatura, etc) variam de forma analógica, ou seja para se atingir um valor desejado de uma grandeza qualquer, é necessário que passe por todos os valores intermediários de forma contínua.



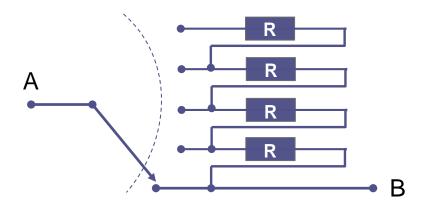
Potenciômetro

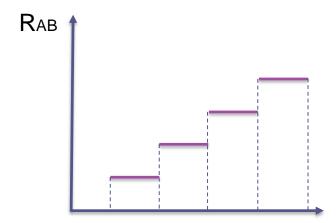


Variação contínua, ou analógica

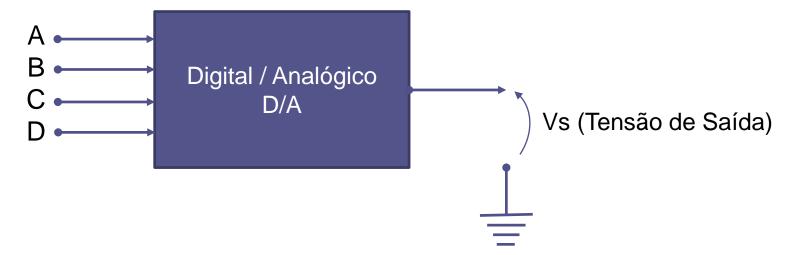
Entende-se por digital, toda variação discreta.

Exemplo: <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=53tdYmJuUmM">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=53tdYmJuUmM</a>



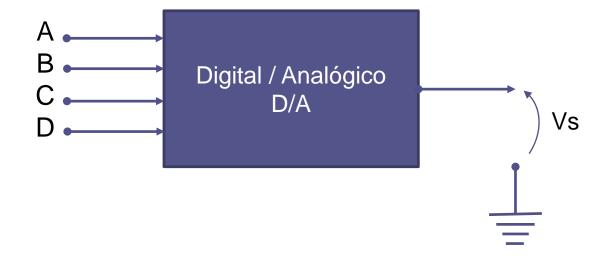


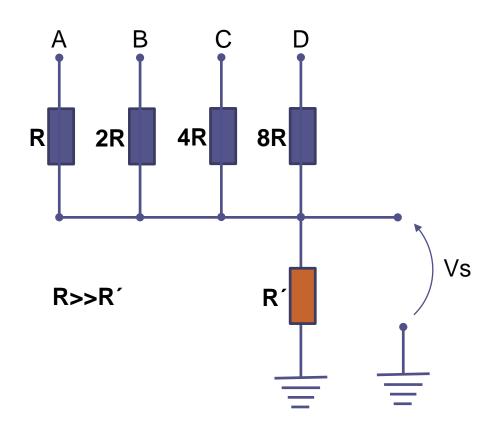
#### Entrada Digital



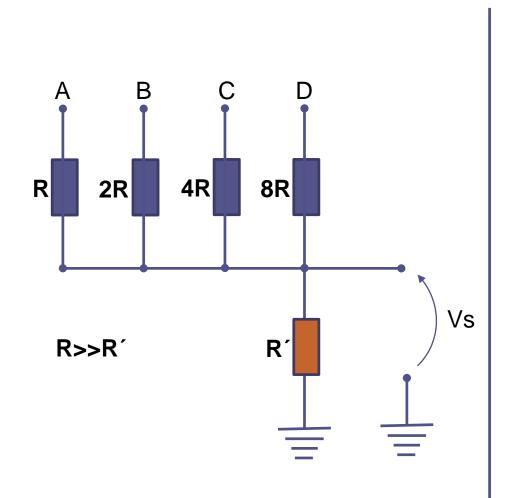
#### Conversor básico D/A

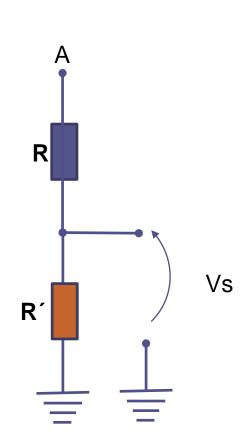
#### Entrada Digital





#### Conversor básico D/A





V=R.I

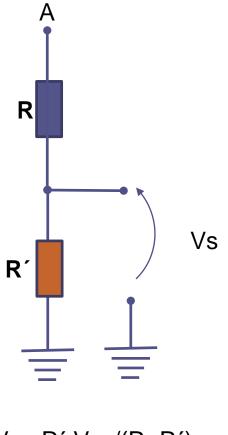
Vcc=(R+R').I

I=Vcc/(R+R')

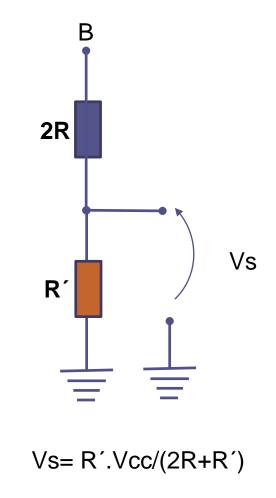
Vs=R'.I

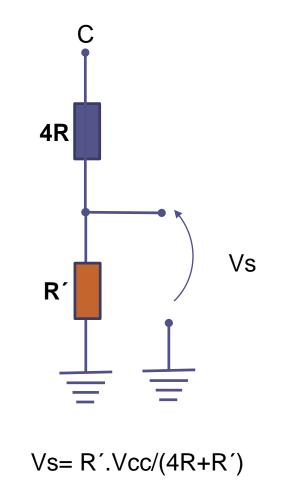
Vs=R'.Vcc/(R+R')

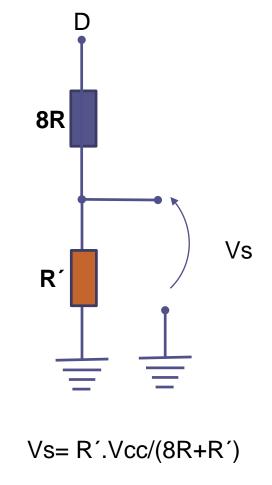
#### Conversor básico D/A











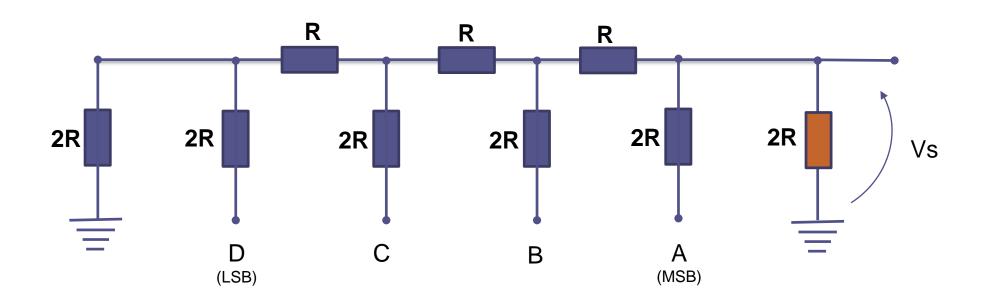
#### Conversor básico D/A

A	В	C	D	Vs
O	0	0	0	0
O	0	0	1	Vs = R'.Vcc/(8R+R') = X
O	O	1	0	Vs = R'.Vcc/(4R+R') = Y
O	0	1	1	X+Y
0	1	O	0	Vs = R'.Vcc/(2R+R') = Z
O	1	O	1	X+Z
0	1	1	0	Z+Y
O	1	1	1	X+Y+Z

A	В	C	D	$\mathbf{V}\mathbf{s}$
1	0	0	0	Vs = R'.Vcc/(R+R') = W
1	0	0	1	W+X
1	0	1	0	W+Y
1	0	1	1	W+Y+X
1	1	0	0	W+Z
1	1	0	1	W+Z+X
1	1	1	0	W+Z+Y
1	1	1	1	W+Z+Y+X

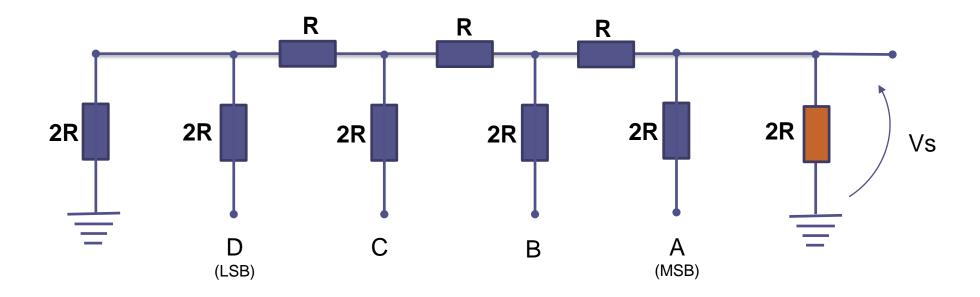
**Teorema da Superposição**, diz que se um circuito possui várias fontes de alimentação, o valor da tensão em determinado ponto do circuito é igual a soma dos efeitos de cada uma das fontes de alimentação consideradas <u>isoladamente</u>.

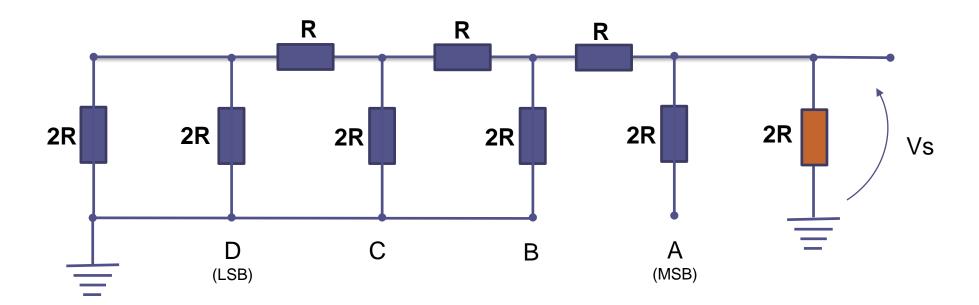
O circuito de conversão Digital / Analógico usando Rede R-2R tem a vantagem de utilizar somente 2 resistores distintos.

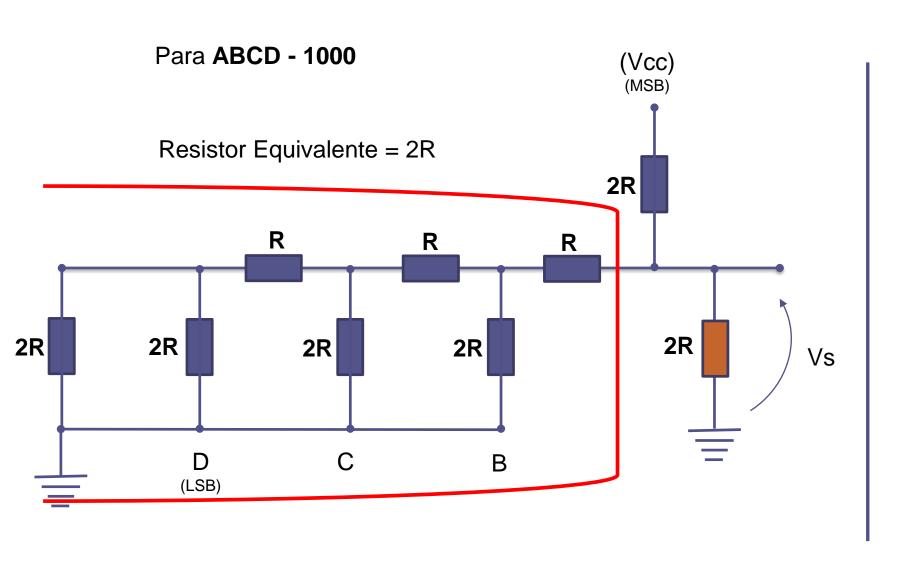


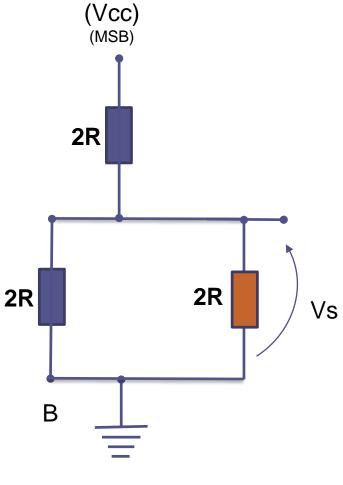
Para montagem da tabela da verdade, utilizaremos o mesmo processo da elaboração da tabela anterior. Calculando para ABCD, os estados 0000, 0001, 0010, 0100, 1000. Os demais utilizaremos o princípio do **Teorema da Superposição**.

Para **ABCD – 0000** teremos a tensão Vs sobre o resistor 2R, Vs=0v;

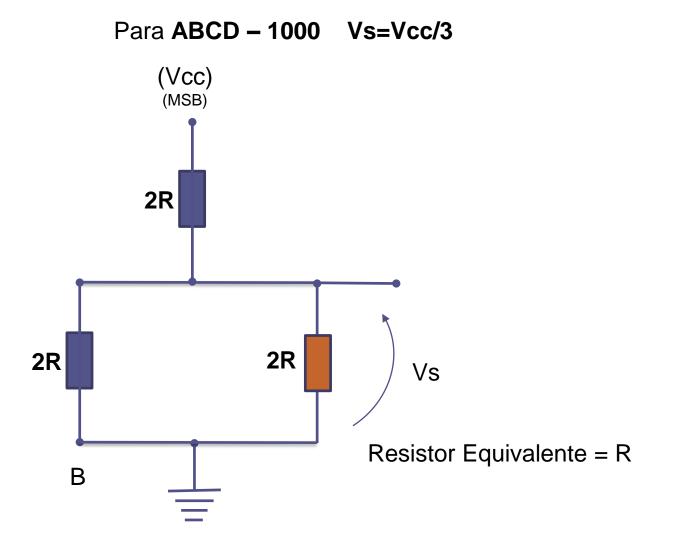








Resistor Equivalente = R

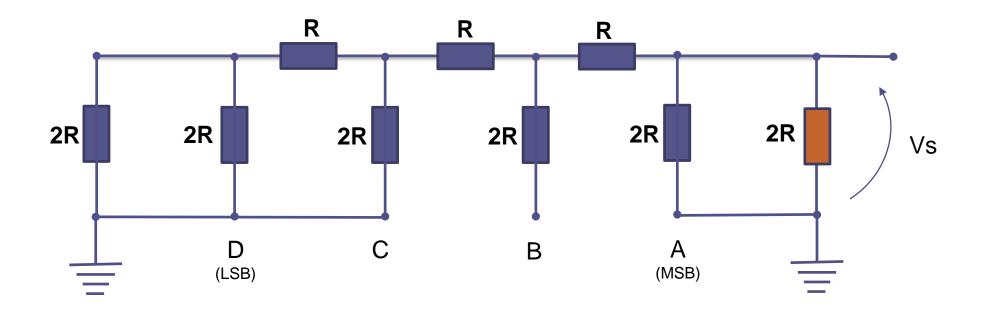


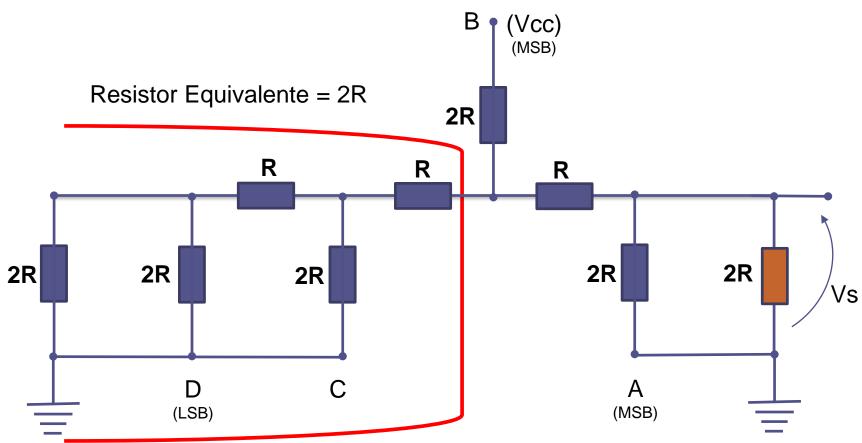
V=R.I

Vcc= 3R.I

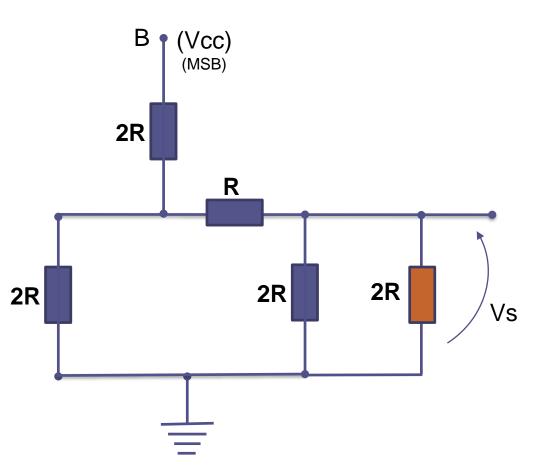
I=Vcc/3R

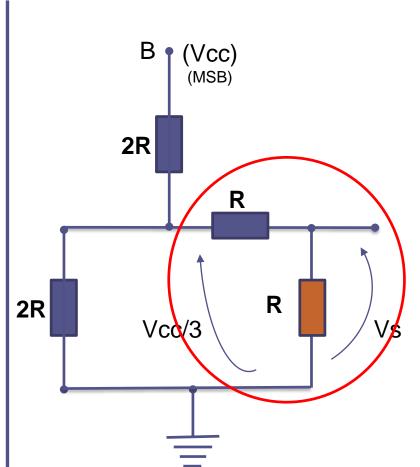
Vs=R. (Vcc/3R) = Vcc/3

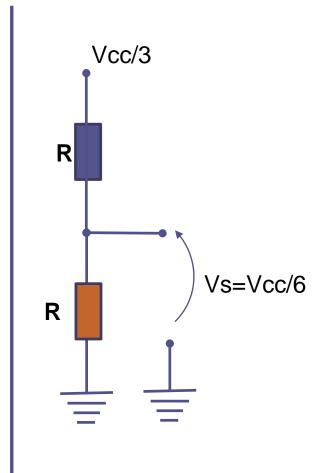


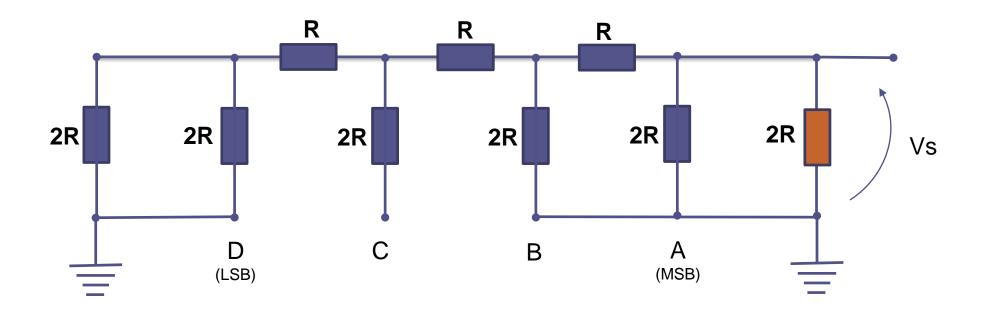


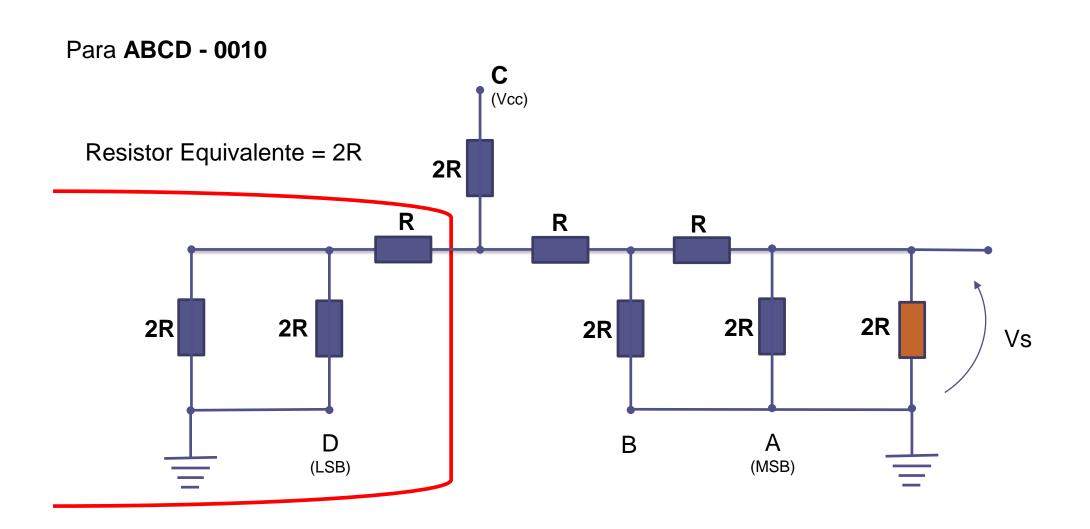
Para **ABCD – 0100 Vs=Vcc/6** 

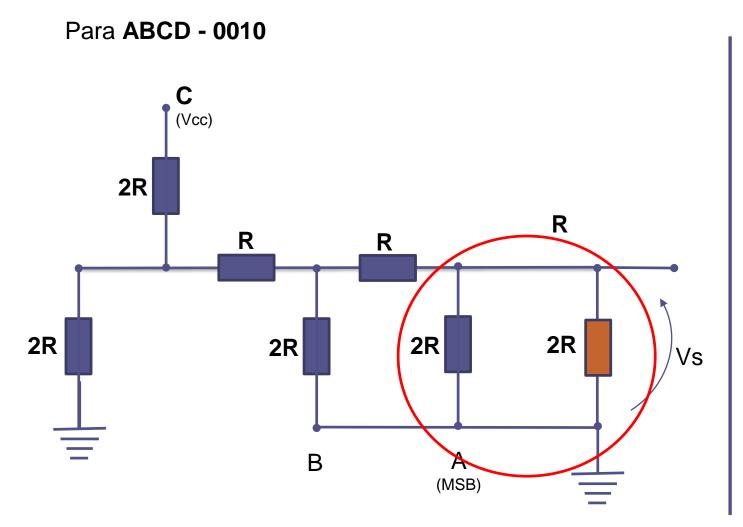


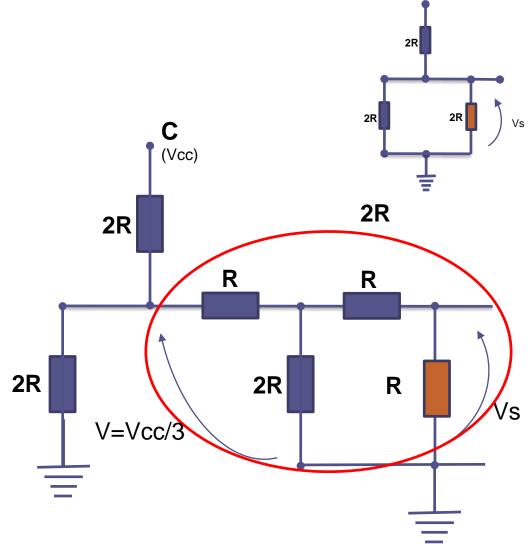




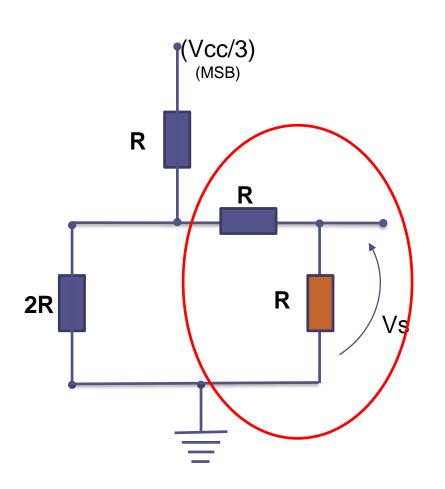


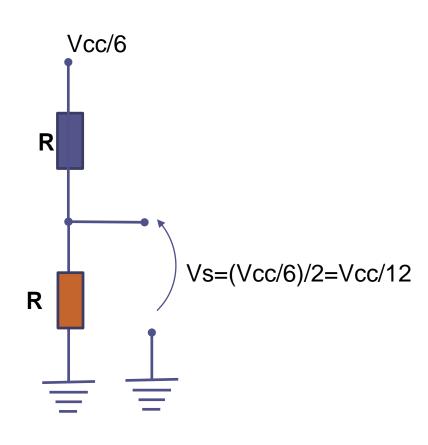






(Vcc) (MSB)

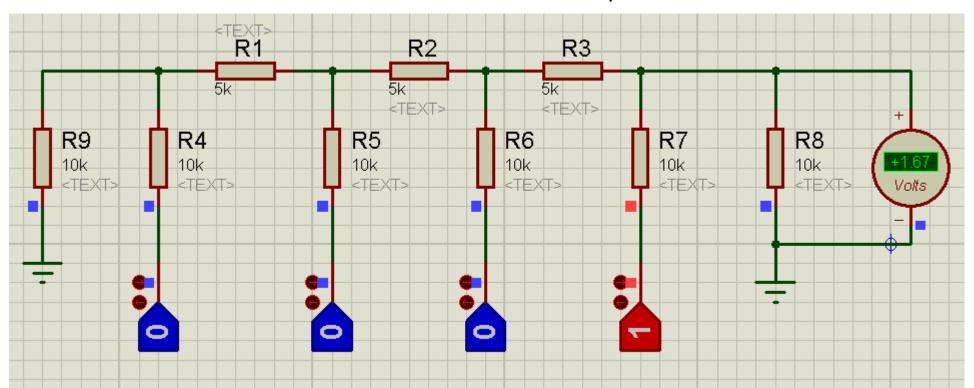




Continue a tabela realizando o exercício para:

- ABCD - 0001 = Vcc/24

Exercício elaborado no Proteus. Monte o circuito e complete a tabela com os valores de tensão.





# **Bons Estudos**

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