## Električni krugovi - Lab

## Lab 5. Priprema Električni krugovi s operacijskim pojačalom – moj najdraži programski jezik je lemljenje – Todd K. Whitehurst

Ime i Prezime: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
Asistent: \_\_\_\_\_\_
Grupa:

Napomena: Ukoliko nema dovoljno prostora neka student doda list papira na kojemu će postupak koji je doveo do rješenja. Lab Pripremu treba odštampati dvostrano i popuniti je te pričvrstiti dodatnu stranicu papira pomoću spajalice. Popunjena Lab Priprema se predaje asistentu na početku laboratorijskih vježbi.

1. Za električne krugove sa operacijskim pojačalom prikazane slikom 1 izračunati naponske

prijenosne funkcije 
$$T(s)=U_2(s)/U_1(s)$$
.

$$U_- = U_+ = 0$$

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$$U_2(t)$$

$$U_1(t)$$

$$|_{UL} = |_{PV}$$
 Slika 1 (a) Invertirajuće pojačalo. (b) Neinvertirajuće pojačalo.  $|_{A} = |_{2}$ 

$$\frac{U_n(s)}{Z_n} = -\frac{U_n(s)}{Z_2}$$

$$T(s) = \frac{U_2(s)}{U_1(s)} = -\frac{Z_2}{Z_1}$$

$$\frac{U_{-}(s)}{Z_{1}} = \frac{U_{2}}{Z_{1} + Z_{2}}$$

$$\frac{U_{1}(s)}{Z_{1}} = \frac{U_{2}}{Z_{1} + Z_{2}} \left[ T(s) = \frac{U_{1}(s)}{U_{1}(s)} = 1 + \frac{Z_{2}}{Z_{1}} \right]$$

2. Za električni krug prikazan slikom 1(a) izračunati naponske prijenosne funkcije  $T(s)=U_2(s)/U_1(s)$ , ako su uvrštene impedancije  $Z_1(s)$  i  $Z_2(s)$ :

a) 
$$Z_1(s) = R_1 i Z_2(s) = R_2$$

$$T(a) = -\frac{Z_2}{Z_A} = -\frac{R_2}{R_A}$$
c)  $Z_1(s) = R_1 i Z_2(s) = R_2 || C_2 = \frac{R_2 \cdot \frac{1}{aC_2}}{R_2 + \frac{1}{aC_2}}$ 

$$T(a) = -\frac{Z_2}{Z_A} = -\frac{R_2}{R_A} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \alpha R_2 C_2} Z_2 = \frac{R_2}{1 + \alpha R_2 C_2}$$
e)  $Z_1(s) = C_1 + R_1 i Z_2(s) = R_2$ 

$$Z_1 = R_1 + \frac{1}{\alpha C_1} = \frac{\alpha R_1 C_1 + 1}{\alpha C_1}$$

$$T(s) = -\frac{Z_2}{Z_1} = -\frac{R_2}{\frac{\Delta R_1 C_1 + 1}{\Delta C_1}} = \frac{-R_2 C_1 \cdot \delta}{1 + \delta R_1 C_1}$$

$$T(s) = -\frac{R_2}{R_1} \cdot \frac{\Delta}{\frac{\Delta R_2 C_1 + 1}{\Delta C_1}} = \frac{1}{1 + \delta R_1 C_1}$$

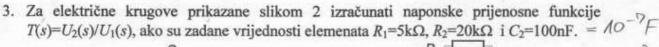
b) 
$$Z_1(s) = R_1 i Z_2(s) = C_2 \implies Z_2 = \frac{1}{AC_2}$$

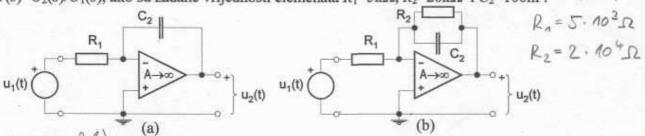
$$T(a) = -\frac{Z_2}{Z_A} = -\frac{1}{AR_AC_2}$$

$$d) Z_1(s) = C_1 i Z_2(s) = R_2 \qquad Z_A = \frac{1}{AC_A}$$

$$T(a) = -\frac{Z_2}{Z_1} = -AR_2C_1$$

$$f) Z_2 krug 1(b) Z_1(s) = R_1 i Z_2(s) = R_2$$





$$T(s) = \frac{1}{\Lambda C_2 R_1} = \frac{1}{\Lambda \cdot 10^{-7} \cdot 5 \cdot 10^3}$$
Slika 2 Električni krugovi u zadatku 3.  $T(s) = \frac{R_2}{R_1} \cdot \frac{1}{\Lambda + sR_2 C_2}$ 

$$T(s) = \frac{2000}{\Lambda C_2 R_1} = \frac{1}{\Lambda \cdot 10^{-7} \cdot 5 \cdot 10^3}$$

$$T(s) = \frac{R_2}{R_1} \cdot \frac{1}{\Lambda + sR_2 C_2}$$

$$T(s) = -\frac{R_2}{R_1} \cdot \frac{1}{R_2 \cdot C_2} \left( \frac{1}{R_2 \cdot C_2} + s \right)$$

$$T(s) = -\frac{2000}{500 + 0}$$

trenutku 
$$t_0=10$$
 mili sekundi? Skicirati valne oblike  $u_1(t)$  i  $u_2(t)$ .

$$T = R_1 C_2 = 5 \cdot 10^{-4} [o] = 0.5 [mo]$$

$$U_1 = \frac{0.25}{\Delta}$$

$$U_2 = T(o) \cdot U_1(o) = -\frac{2000}{\Delta} \cdot \frac{0.25}{\Delta} = -500 \cdot \frac{1}{\Delta^2}$$

$$SKICA VALVIH OBLIKA  $u_1(t)$  i  $u_2(t)$ 

$$U_2 = T(o) \cdot U_1(o) = -\frac{2000}{\Delta} \cdot \frac{0.25}{\Delta} = -500 \cdot \frac{1}{\Delta^2}$$

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Za krug na slici 2(b): Koliko iznosi vremenska konstanta kruga ? Ako je zadana naponska pobuda  $u_1(t)=0.25 S(t)$  [V], kako glasi izraz za napon  $u_2(t)$ ? Koliko iznosi napon  $u_2(t_0)$  u trenutku  $t_0$ =10 mili sekundi ? Skicirati valne oblike  $u_1(t)$  i  $u_2(t)$ .

$$T = R_2C_2 = 2 \cdot 10^4 \cdot 100 \cdot 10^{-3} = 0.002 [s] = 2 [ms] \qquad KAKO JE T = 2ms, PRIJECAZNA VA(s) = \frac{0.25}{5}$$

$$V_A(s) = \frac{0.25}{5}$$

$$V_2(s) = T(s) \cdot U_A(s) = -\frac{2000}{500+5} \cdot \frac{0.25}{5}$$

$$V_2(s) = -\frac{500}{(500+3) \cdot 5} = 0 \quad M_2(t)$$

$$M_2(t) = -500 \cdot \frac{1}{500} (1 - e^{-500t})$$

$$M_2(t) = -1 + e^{-500t}$$

$$M_2(t) = -1 + e^{-500t}$$

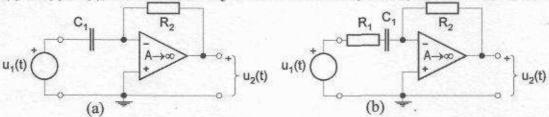
$$KAKO JE T = 2ms, PRIJECAZNA PRIJ$$

POJAVA ZAVRŠI VEC NAKON ST TJ. NAKON 10M.

KRUG NA SLICI 2(6) PONASA SE KAO INTEGRATOR SAMO ZA VRIJEME DOK JE NAPON NA KONDENZATORU MALI TJ. ZA VENEME t < T = 2ms, A TO SE VIDI NA SEIC!

SKICA VALMIH OBLIKA MA(t) I M2(t) JE NA DODATNOJ STRANICI.

 Za električne krugove prikazane slikom 3 izračunati naponske prijenosne funkcije  $T(s)=U_2(s)/U_1(s)$ , ako su zadane vrijednosti elemenata  $R_1=20k\Omega$ ,  $R_2=5k\Omega$  i  $C_1=100$ nF.



Slika 3 Električni krugovi u zadatku 4. T(1) 12 ZADATKA 2e)

$$T(\Delta) = -\Delta R_2 C_2 = -\Delta \cdot J \cdot 10^3 \cdot 100 \cdot 10^{-9}$$
  
 $T(\Delta) = -5 \cdot 10^{-4} \Omega$ 

$$T(\Delta) = -\frac{R_2}{R_A} \cdot \frac{\Delta}{\frac{1}{R_A C_A} + \Delta} = -\frac{5}{20} \cdot \frac{\Delta}{\frac{1}{20.40^3 \cdot 10^9} + \Delta}$$

$$T(\Delta) = -\frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{\Delta}{\frac{500 + \Delta}{100}}$$

4. A Kako se zove električni krug na slici 3(a), a kako na slici 3(b)?

NA SLICI 3(a) JE: IDEALNI DERIVATOR

NA SUCI 3(6) JE: REALNI DERIVATOR

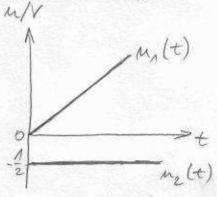
4.2. Za krug na slici 3(a): Koliko iznosi vremenska konstanta kruga ? Ako je zadana naponska pobuda  $u_1(t)=10^{+3} t S(t)$  [V], kako glasi izraz za napon  $u_2(t)$ ? Skicirati valne oblike  $u_1(t)$  i

$$T-R_{2}C_{n} = 0.0005 [a] = 0.5 [ms]$$

$$U_{n}(t) = 10^{3}t \quad 0 - 0 \quad U_{n}(s) = 10^{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3^{2}}$$

$$U_{2}(s) = T(s) \cdot U_{n}(s) = -5 \cdot 10^{-4} s \cdot 10^{3} \frac{1}{3^{2}} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3}$$

$$M_{2}(t) = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot 5(t)$$



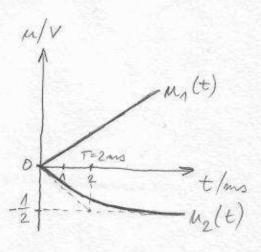
4. 3. Za krug na slici 3(b): Koliko iznosi vremenska konstanta kruga ? Ako je zadana naponska pobuda  $u_1(t)=10^{43} t S(t)$  [V], kako glasi izraz za napon  $u_2(t)$ ? Skicirati valne oblike  $u_1(t)$  i  $u_2(t)$ 

? 
$$T = R_{0}C_{0} = 20 \cdot 10^{3}.100 \cdot 10^{-3} = 0.002 = 2 [ms]$$
 $M_{0}(t) = 10^{3}t$ 
 $O = U_{1}(a) = 10^{3}\frac{1}{3^{2}}$ 
 $U_{2}(0) = T(a) \cdot U_{1}(0) = -\frac{1}{4} \frac{8}{500+3} \cdot 10^{2} \frac{1}{3^{2}}$ 
 $U_{2}(a) = -250 \cdot \frac{1}{(500+3) \cdot 3}$ 
 $M_{2}(t) = -250 \cdot \frac{1}{500} (1 - e^{-500t})$ 

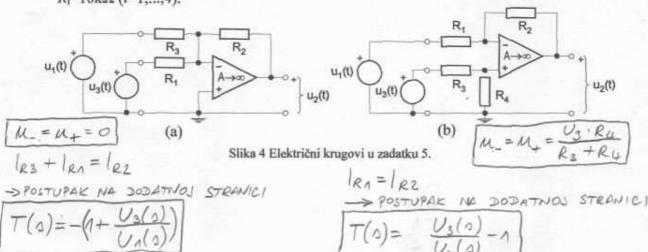
$$M_2(t) = -\frac{1}{2} (1 - e^{-500t})$$

$$u_2(t \rightarrow \infty) = -\frac{1}{2}[V]$$





5. Za električne krugove prikazane slikom 4 izračunati naponske prijenosne funkcije  $T(s)=U_2(s)/U_1(s)$ , kao funkcije otpora  $R_1$  do  $R_4$ . Zatim uvrstiti vrijednosti svih otpora:  $R_1=10$ k $\Omega$  (i=1,...,4).



√. ∧ Kako se zove električni krug na slici 4(a), a kako na slici 4(b)?

 $\int 2 \, \text{Za krug na slici 4(a): Ako je zadana naponska pobuda } u_1(t) = \sin 100\pi \, t \, [V], \, u_3(t) = 5 \, [V] \, \text{kako glasi izraz za napon } u_2(t) \, ? \, \text{Skicirati valne oblike } u_1(t), \, u_2(t) \, \text{i } u_3(t).$ 

$$\begin{aligned} & U_2(s) = T(s) \cdot U_1(s) = -\left(1 + \frac{U_3(s)}{U_A(s)}\right) U_1(s) = -U_1(s) - U_3(s) \\ & M_2(t) = \left[-M_1(t) - M_3(t)\right] \cdot o(t) = -5 - \min 100 \pi t = -\left(5 + \min 100 \pi t\right) \\ & SKICA VALNIH OBLIKA M_1(t), M_2(t) I M_3(t) JE NA \\ & DODATNOJ STRANICI$$

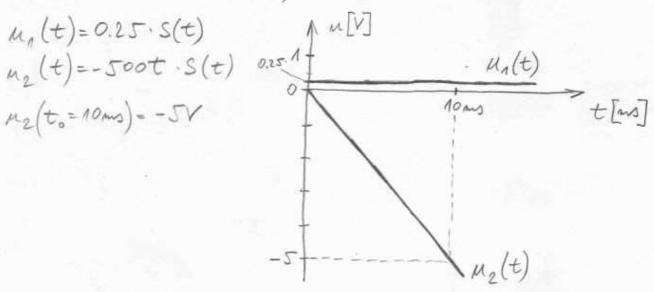
5.3. Za krug na slici 4(b): Ako je zadana naponska pobuda  $u_1(t)$ =sin  $100\pi t$  [V],  $u_3(t)$ =5 [V] kako glasi izraz za napon  $u_2(t)$ ? Skicirati valne oblike  $u_1(t)$ ,  $u_2(t)$  i  $u_3(t)$ .

$$U_{2}(s) = T(s) \cdot U_{1}(s) = \left[ \frac{U_{3}(s)}{V_{1}(s)} - 1 \right] \cdot U_{1}(s) = U_{3}(s) - U_{1}(s)$$

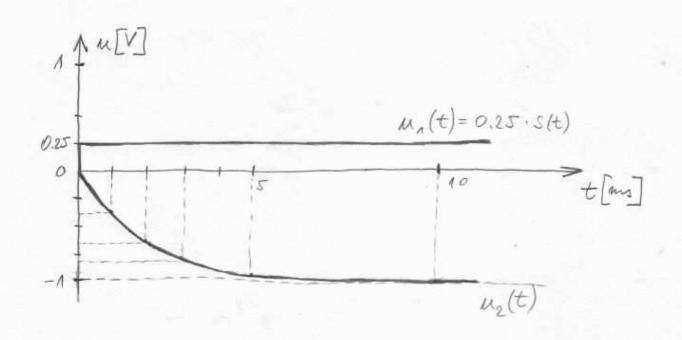
$$u_{2}(t) = \left[ u_{3}(t) - u_{1}(t) \right] \cdot s(t) = 5 - \sin 100\pi t$$



SKICA VALNIH OBLIKA MA(t) I M2(t) UZ SLIKU 2(a)



SKICA VALNIH OBLIKA 
$$m_1(t)$$
 I  $m_2(t)$  UZ SLIKU  $2(b)$   $m_1(t) = 0.25$ .  $S(t)$ ,  $m_2(t) = (-1 + e^{-500t})$ ,  $T = 2ms$   $t(ms)$  0 1 2 3 5 10  $\Rightarrow \infty$   $m_2(t)$  0  $-0.39$   $-0.63$   $-0.78$   $-0.91$   $-0.95$   $-1$ 



DODATAK UZ ZADATAK S.

NAPONSKE PRIJENOSNE FUNKCIJE UZ SLIKU 4(a)

M\_= M+ = 0 (POSIJEDICA PRIVIDNOG KRATEOG SPOJA)

$$-\frac{U_2}{R_2} = \frac{U_A}{R_2} + \frac{U_3}{R_A} \cdot \left(-\frac{R_2}{U_A}\right)$$

$$T(s) = \frac{U_2(s)}{U_1(s)} = -\left(\frac{R_2}{R_3} + \frac{R_2}{R_1} \cdot \frac{U_3(s)}{U_1(s)}\right)$$

UVRSTIMO OTPORE R1=R2=R3=10RIL

$$T(s) = -\left(1 + \frac{U_3(s)}{U_A(s)}\right)$$

UZ SLIKU 4(b)

$$U_{-} = U_{+} = \frac{U_{3} R_{4}}{R_{3} + R_{4}}$$

$$\frac{V_{-}(s) - V_{2}(s)}{R_{2}} = \frac{U_{n}(s) - U_{-}(s)}{R_{1}}$$

$$\frac{U_3(0) \cdot R_4}{R_2(R_3 + R_4)} - \frac{U_2(0)}{R_2} = \frac{U_n(0)}{R_n} - \frac{U_3 R_4}{R_n(R_3 + R_4)}$$

$$T(s) = \frac{U_2(s)}{U_n(s)} = -\frac{R_2}{R_1} + \frac{U_3(s)}{U_n(s)} \cdot \frac{R_4}{R_3 + R_4} \cdot \left(\frac{R_2}{R_1} + 1\right)$$

$$T(s) = \frac{U_3(s)}{U_1(s)} - 1$$