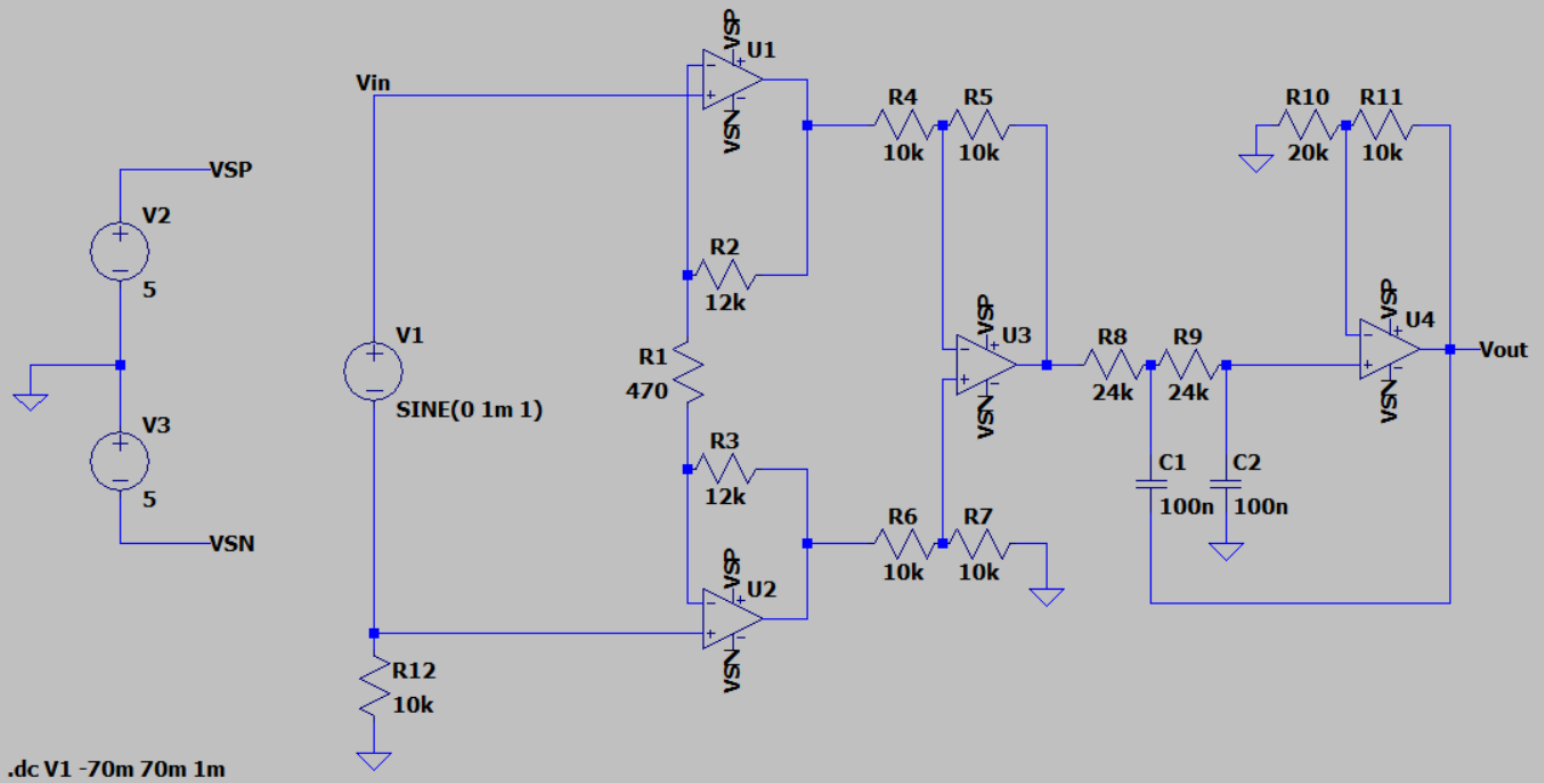
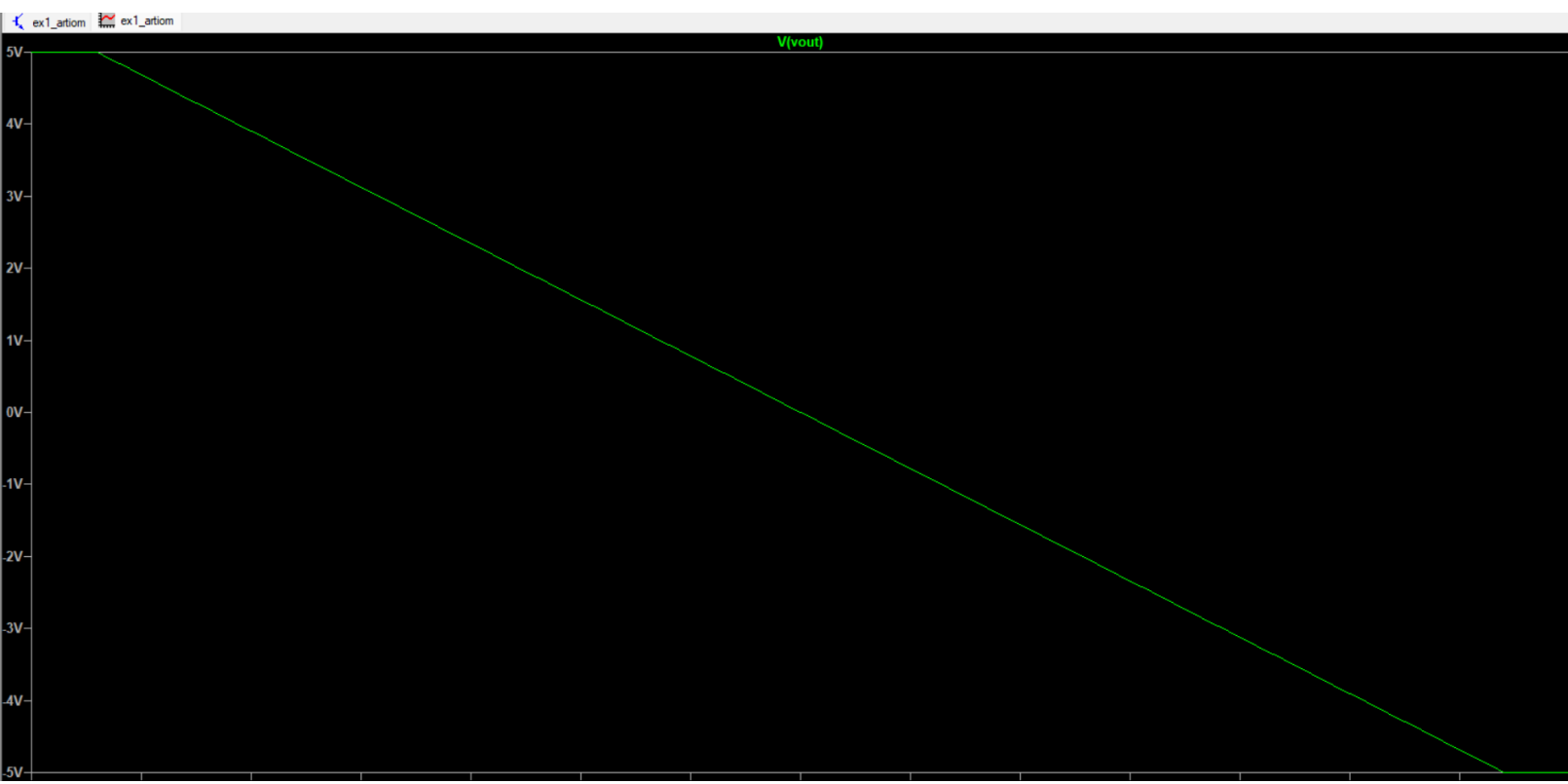
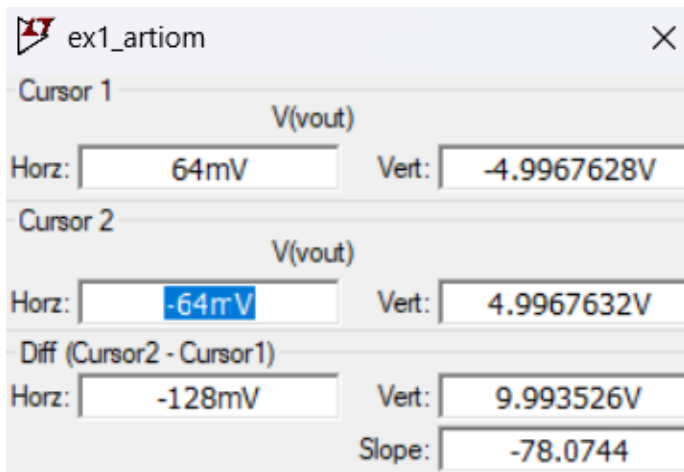


Proiect DEEA 2023



2.1





Domeniul de intrare (-64 mV, 64 mV)
 Domeniul de iesire (-4.99 V, 4.99 V)
 Amplificarea de tensiune : -78.07

2.2. Domeniul tensiunii de intrare in care schema functioneaza linear (V_{i-} , V_{i+}) = (-64mV, 64mV)

$$A = \frac{\Delta V_o}{\Delta V_i} = \left(1 + \frac{R_2 + R_3}{R_1} \right) \left(-\frac{R_5}{R_4} \right) \cdot \left(1 + \frac{R_{21}}{R_{10}} \right) =$$

$$= \left(1 + \frac{12k + 12k}{170} \right) \left(-\frac{10k}{10k} \right) \left(1 + \frac{20k}{20k} \right) =$$

$$= 52.06 \cdot (-1) \cdot \frac{3}{2} = -78.09$$

$$V_{o+} = \frac{V_{SN}}{A} = \frac{-5}{-78.09} = 0.06402$$

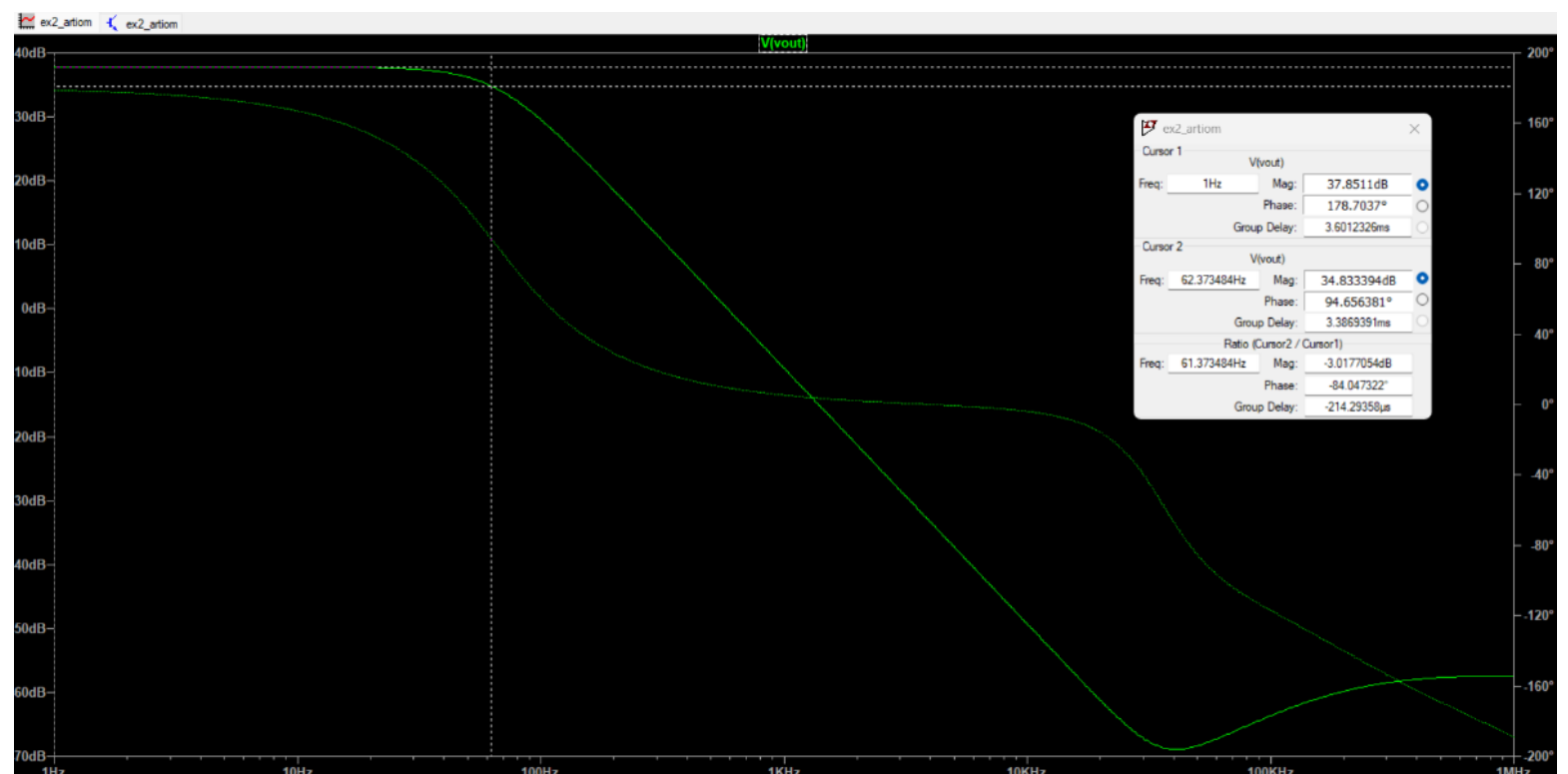
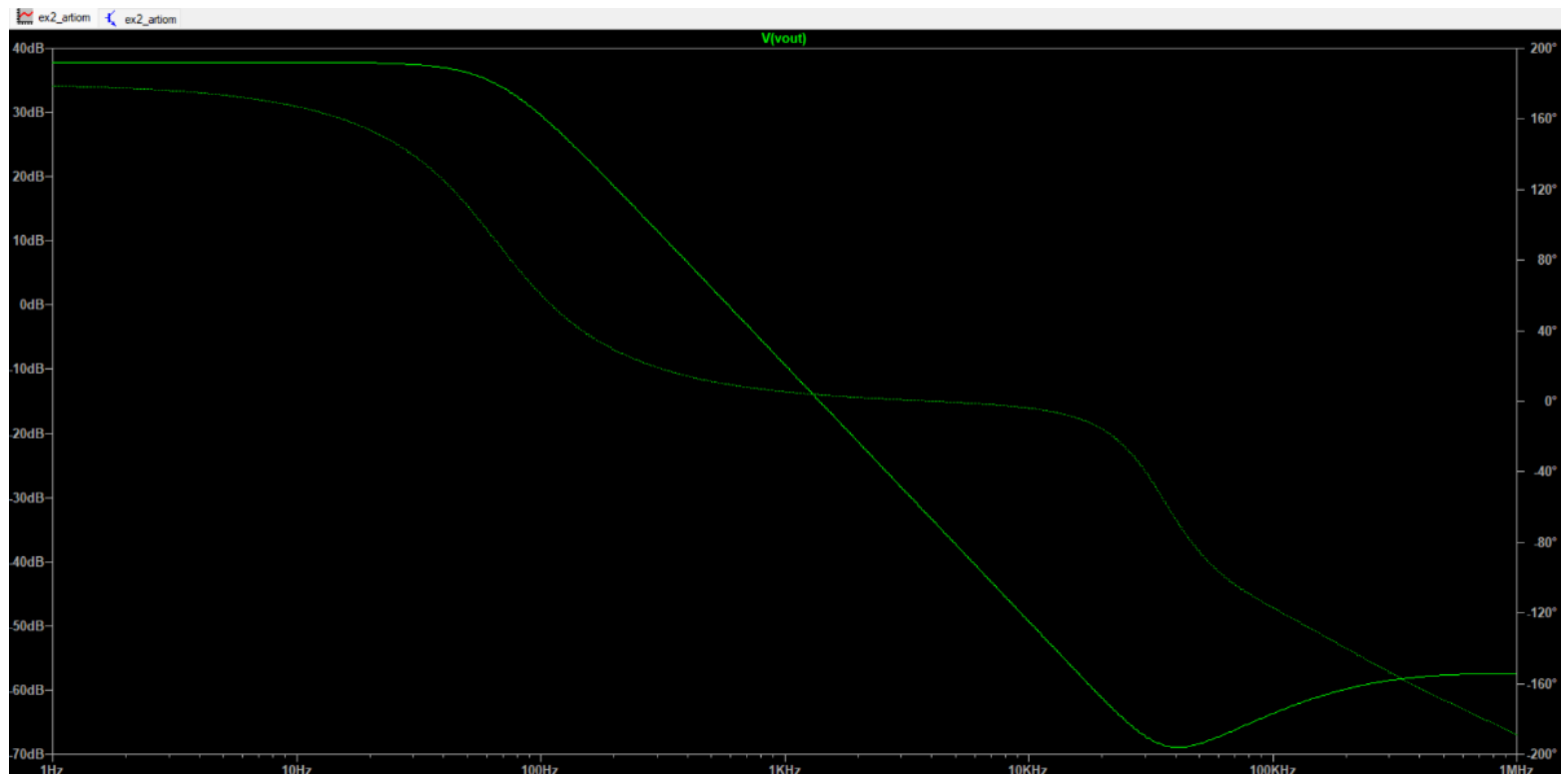
$$V_{o-} = \frac{V_{SN}}{-78.09} = -0.06402$$

2.3. Amplificarea tensiunii schemei (semnale foarte lent variabile)

Amplificare = -78.07

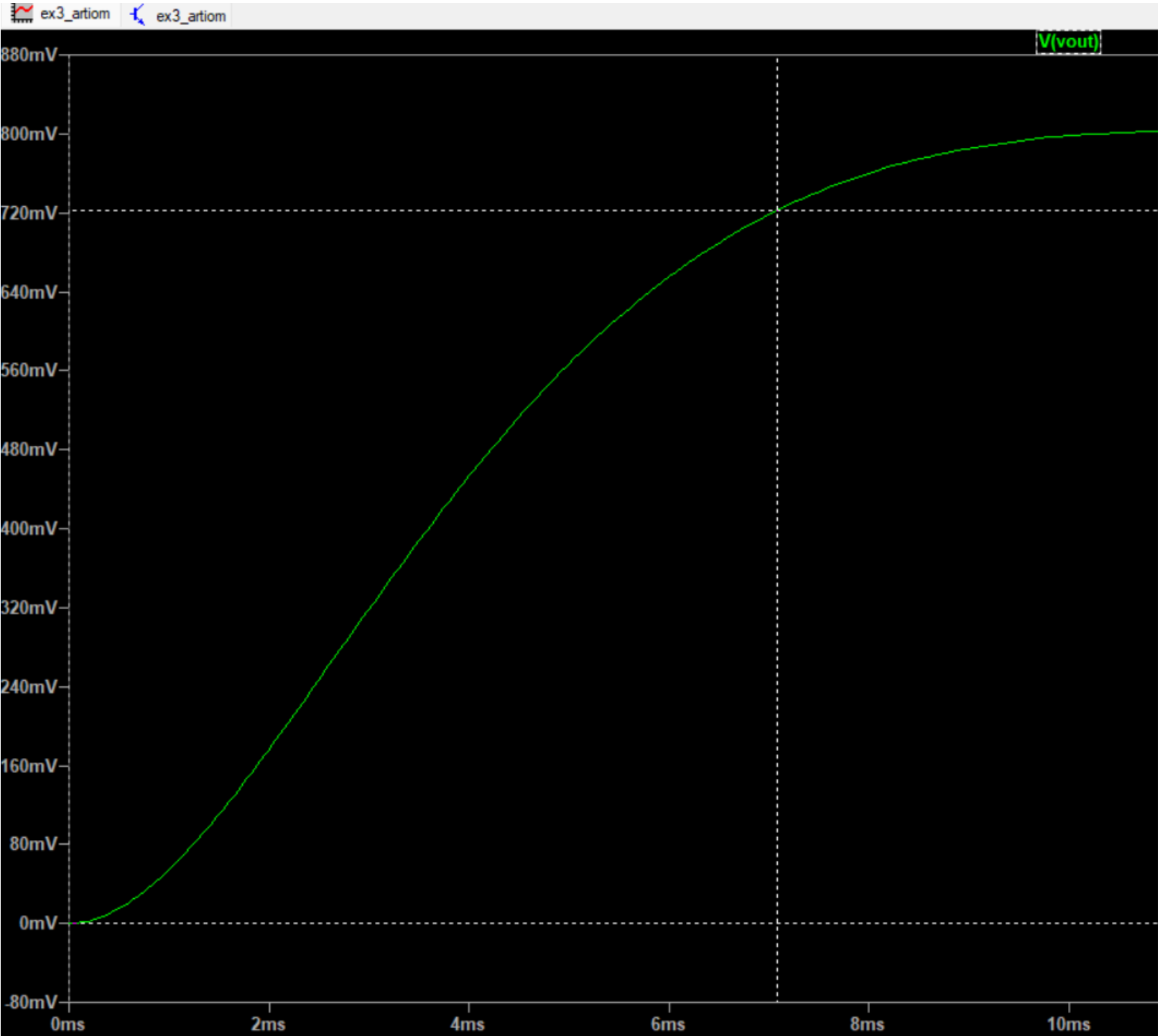
Diferenta intre valoarea simulare si cea ideala obtinuta prin calcul este din cauza amplificarii finite a amplificatoarelor operationale

3.1. Caracteristica de frecventa a schemei (sufficient modulul amplificarii) la scara logaritmica

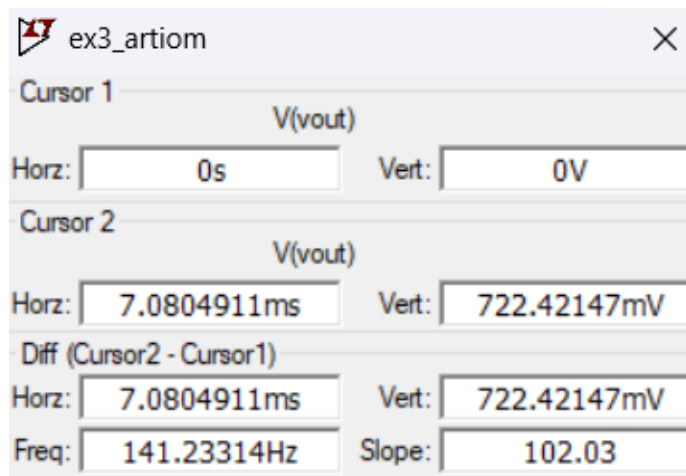


Banda filtrului trece jos incepe de la 0 la -3db.Primul cursor se afla la cea mai din stanga valoare 1Hz , iar cel de al doilea unde amplificarea de putere scade la jumatate.

4.1



4.2 Timpul de crestere (intervalul dintre inceputul fenomenului tranzitoriu pana la parcurgerea 90% din amplitudinea varf la varf a iesirii



Graficul indica o valoare de stabilizare. Primul cursor este la momentul de inceput al fenomenului si al doilea la 90% din valoarea indicate . Timpul de crestere este de 7.0804911ms

5.1. Schema trebuie sa transfere domeniul specificat (-100mV, 100mV) in domeniul de iesire (-3.5 , 3.5)

$$(-100, 100) \quad (-3.5, 3.5) \quad 150$$

$$\Delta V_o = 3.5 - (-3.5) = 7V$$

$$\Delta V_i = 100 - (-100) = 200mV$$

$$A = \frac{\Delta V_o}{\Delta V_i} = \frac{7}{0.2} = 35$$

$$35 = \left(1 + \frac{R_2 + R_3}{R_1} \right) \cdot (-1) \cdot \frac{3}{2}$$

$$35 + \frac{2}{3} = 1 + \frac{R_2 + R_3}{R_1} \Rightarrow \frac{R_2 + R_3}{R_1} = 34 \frac{1}{3} \approx 34.33 \text{ k}\Omega$$

Find the best combination of resistors to satisfy the given ratio, using values from the series selected **above**.

Select which type of ratio to solve for:

- ☒ Resistor ratio
- ☐ Voltage divider V_H :
- ☐ Inverse
- 24.33

R1/R2

3.3

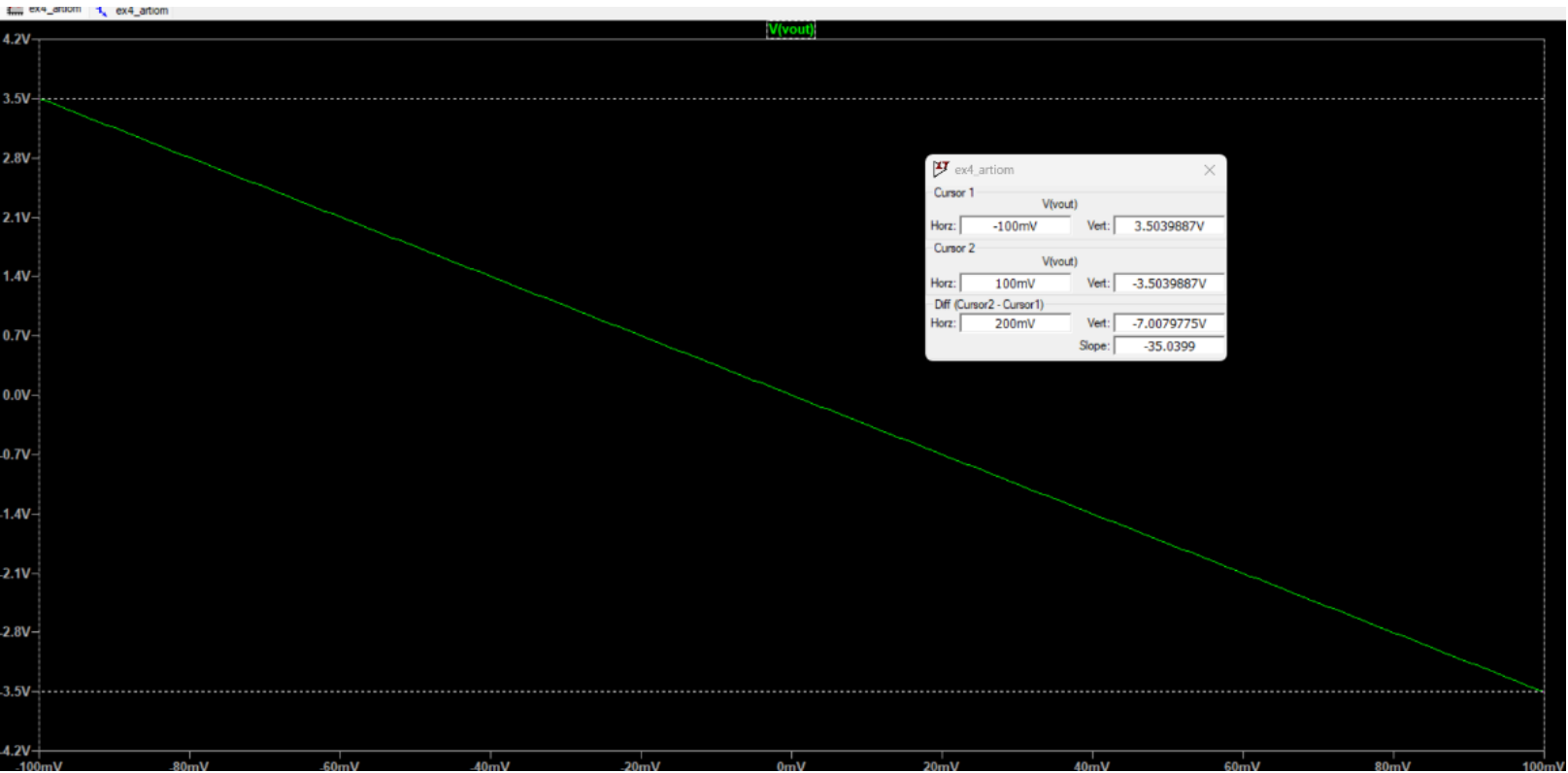
V_L : 0.8

$V_H > V_L$

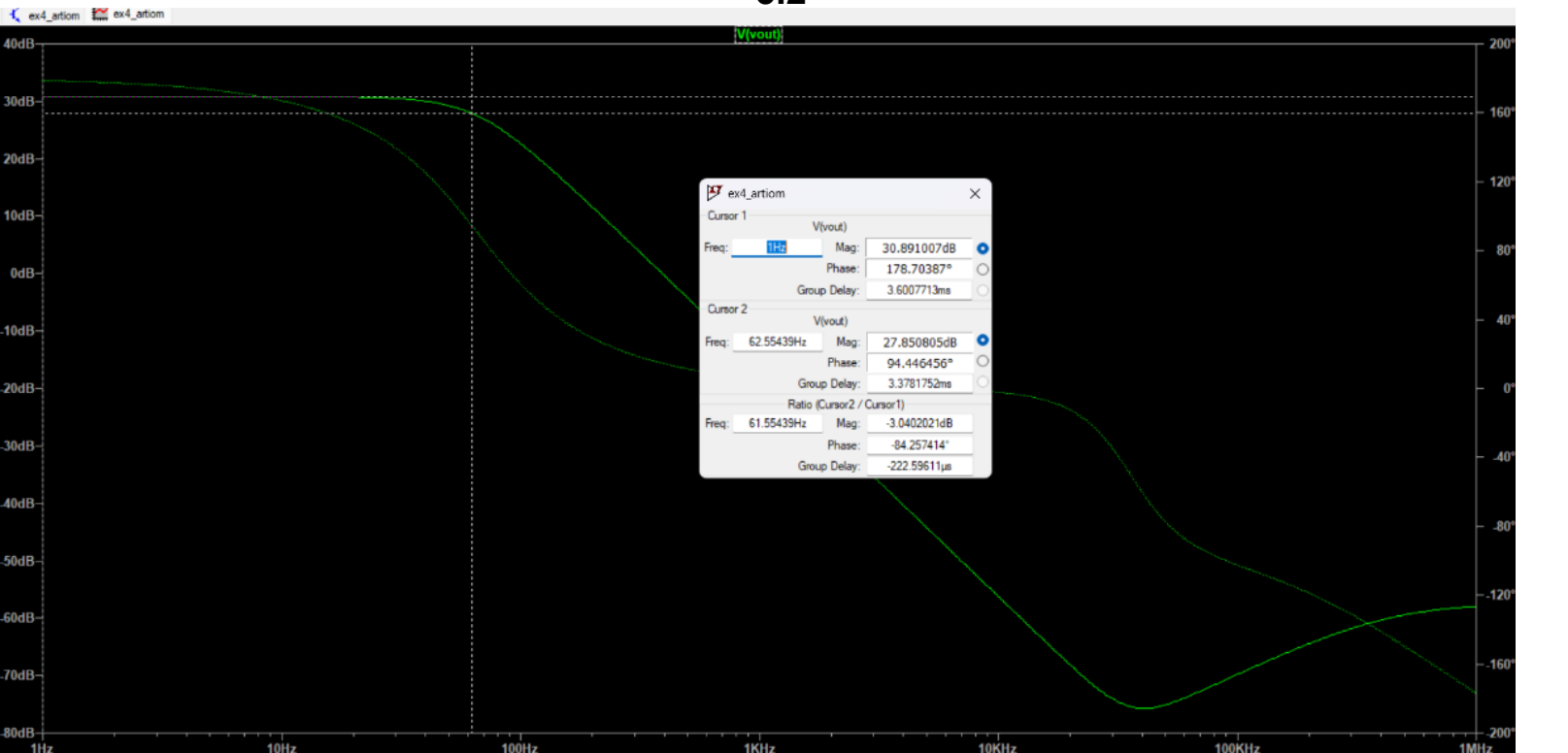
Optional: [What is this?](#)

Calculate...

Single: 284 K Ω \div 12.7 K Ω = 24.330708661 0.00 %



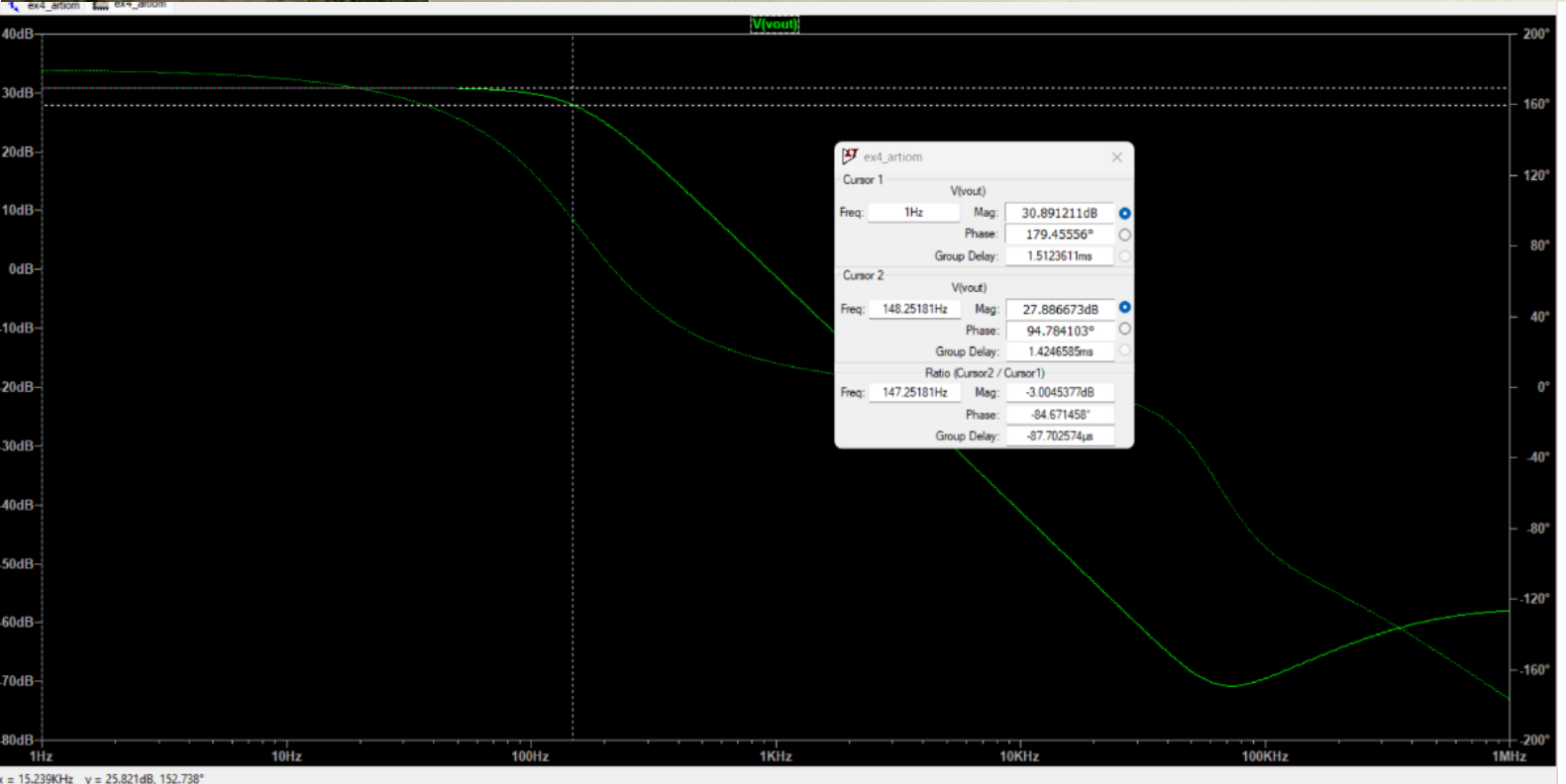
5.2



$$0,00000027 \text{ m}$$

$$f_0 = 63 \text{ Hz} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} f_1 = 150 \text{ Hz} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \frac{150}{63} = \frac{2,38}{1,58}$$

$$C1 = \frac{100}{1,58} = 63,29 \text{ nF}$$



Simularea arata valoarea lui f in punctul de -3db avand o mica eroare datorata LTSpice-ului