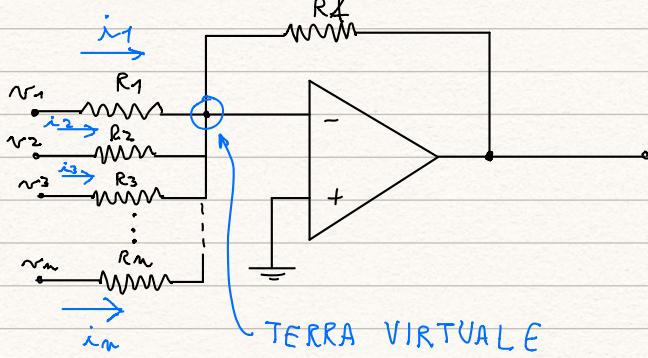


AMPLIFICATORE SOMMATORE, AMPLIFICATORE DELLE DIFFERENZE,

L'AMPLIFICATORE OPERAZIONALE REALE: TENSIONE DI OFFSET,
CURRENTI DI BIAS

AMPLIFICATORE SOMMATORE (VOLTAGE ADDER, SUMMER AMPLIFIER, INVERTING ADDER)



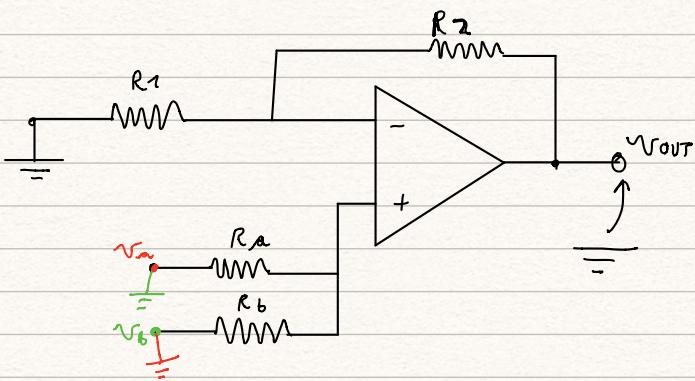
$$i_1 = \frac{v_1}{R_1} \quad i_2 = \frac{v_2}{R_2} \quad i_3 = \frac{v_3}{R_3}$$

bilancio di corrente di ingresso \Rightarrow
 $i_f = i_1 + i_2 + i_3 + \dots$

$$V_{\text{out}} = -V_f = -i_f R_f = - \left[\frac{v_1}{R_1} + \frac{v_2}{R_2} + \frac{v_3}{R_3} + \dots \right] \cdot R_f$$

legge di ohm config. invertente
 somma parata delle tensioni di ingresso

AMPLIFICATORE SOMMATORE IN CONFIG. NON INVERTENTE:



princ. sovrapposizione degli effetti

$$\underline{V_{\text{in}}} \quad V^+|_{V_{\text{in}}} = \frac{R_b}{R_b + R_a} V_{\text{in}}$$

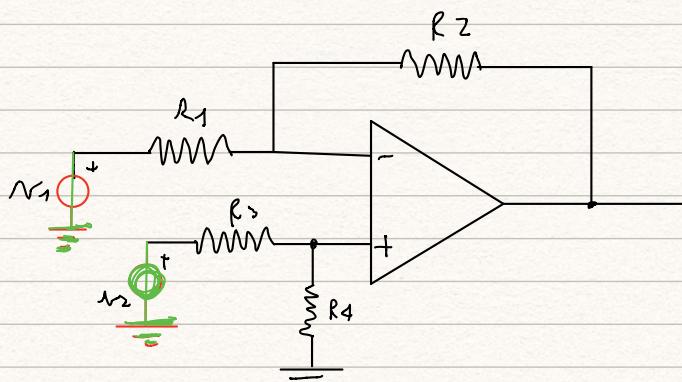
$$\underline{V_{\text{out}}|_{V_{\text{in}}}} = \frac{R_b}{R_b + R_a} V_{\text{in}} \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1} \right)$$

$$\underline{V_{\text{in}}} \quad V^+|_{R_b} = \frac{R_a}{R_a + R_b} V_b \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1} \right)$$

$$V_+ / V_b$$

$$V_{out} = \frac{R_{all}/R_b}{R_c + R_{all}/R_b} \cdot V_C$$

AMPLIFICATORE DELLE DIFFERENZE:



Princ. sorrapporto effettivo

V1 config. invertente

$$V_{out}|_{V_1} = -\frac{R_2}{R_1} V_1$$

$$\underline{V_2} \quad V^+|_{V_2} = \frac{R_4}{R_3 + R_4} V_2$$

config. non invertente per V+

$$V_{out} = \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}\right) V^+|_{V_2} = \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}\right) \frac{R_4}{R_3 + R_4} V_2$$

$$V_{out} = V_{out}|_{V_1} + V_{out}|_{V_2} = \frac{R_2}{R_1} V_1 + \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}\right) \frac{R_4}{R_3 + R_4} \cdot V_2$$

per amplificare la sola differenza tra le tensioni d'ingresso

$$\frac{R_2}{R_1} = \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}\right) \frac{R_4}{R_3 + R_4}$$

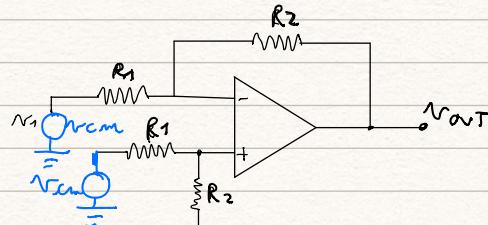
$$\frac{R_2}{R_1} = \frac{(R_1 + R_2)}{R_1} \cdot \frac{R_4}{R_3 + R_4}$$

$$R_3 R_3 + R_2 R_4 = R_1 R_4 + R_2 R_4$$

$$R_2 R_3 = R_1 R_4$$

$$\frac{R_1}{R_2} = \frac{R_3}{R_4} \rightarrow V_{out} = \frac{R_2}{R_1} (V_2 - V_1) \rightarrow G_{diff} = \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

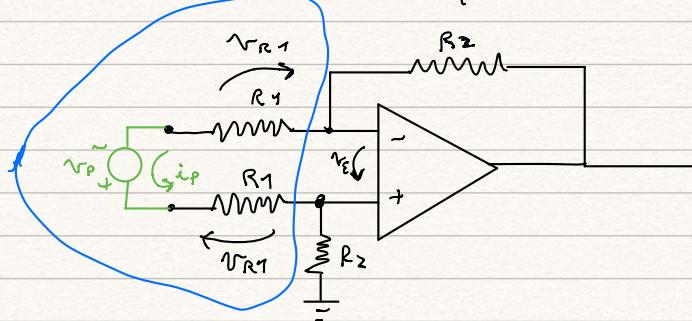
$$x \quad R_1 = R_3 \\ R_2 = R_4$$



Un segnale di modo comune (v_{cm}) $v_{avr} = 0$!!

$$G_{cm} \stackrel{\Delta}{=} \frac{V_{avr}}{V_{cm}} = 0 \rightarrow CMRR = \left| \frac{G_{diff}}{G_{cm}} \right| = \infty$$

resistenza di ingresso differenziale dell'amplificatore delle differenze:

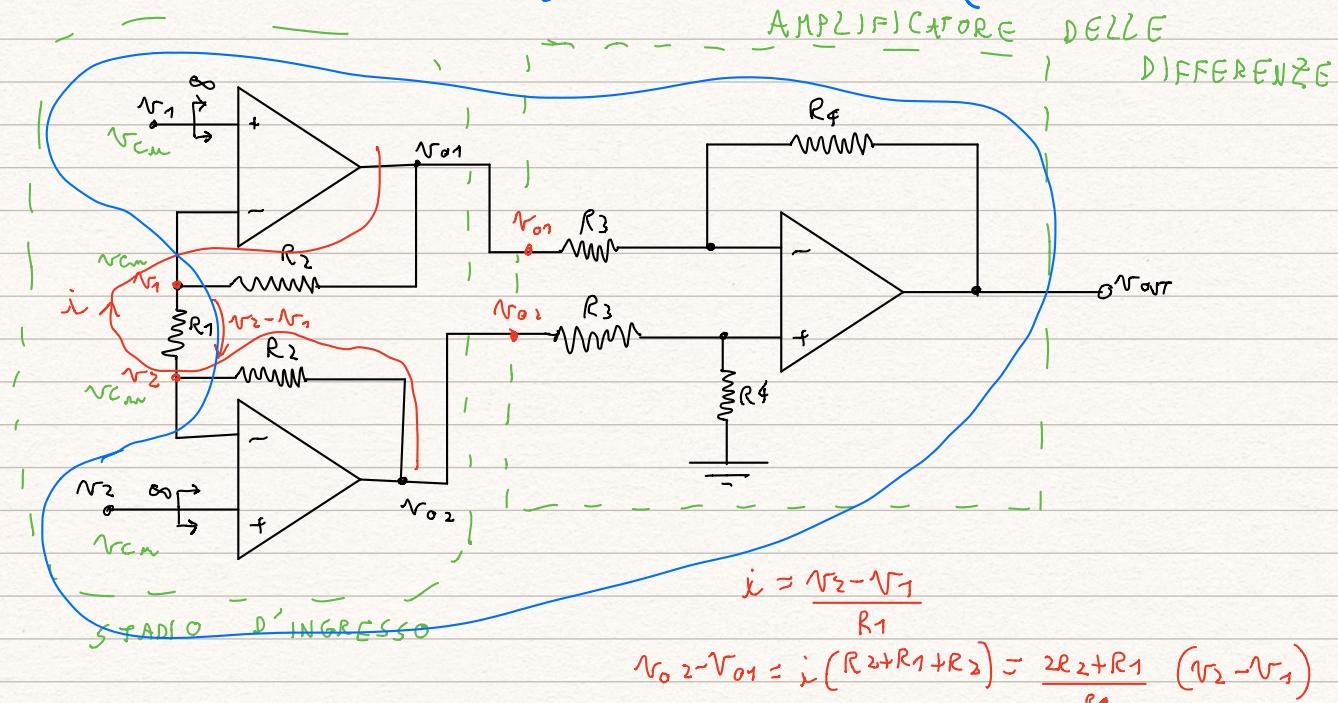


$$R_{in\ diff} \stackrel{\Delta}{=} \frac{v_p}{i_p}$$

$$v_p = v_{R1} + v_{R2} + v_{R1} = i_p R_1 + 0 + i_p R_1 = 2 R_1 i_p$$

$$R_{in\ diff} = 2 R_1$$

AMPLIFICATORE PER STRUMENTAZIONE (INSTRUMENTATION AMPLIFIER, "INA")



$$v_{avr} = \frac{R_4}{R_3} (v_{o2} - v_{o1}) = \frac{R_4}{R_3} \left(1 + \frac{2R_2}{R_1} \right) (v_2 - v_1)$$

$$G_{diff} = \frac{R_4}{R_3} \left(1 + \frac{2R_2}{R_1} \right)$$

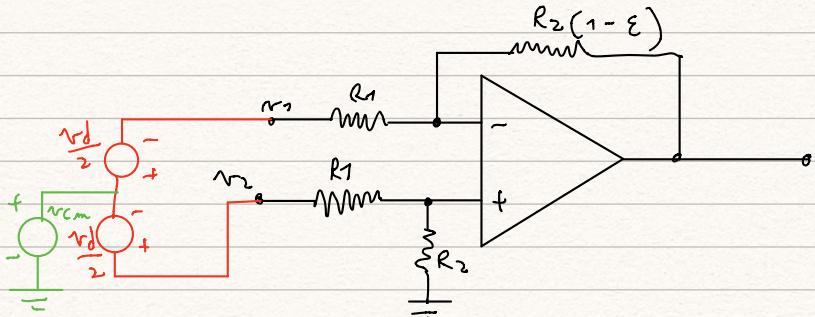
in un INA commerciale R_1 aggiunta dall'utilizzatore del valore appropriato

- Regole di modo comune V_{cm} :
- differenza di potenziale ai capi di R_1 è zero
 - $i = 0$
 - $V_{o2} = V_{o1} = V_{cm}$, cioè lo stadio d'ingresso è un buffer

$$V_{out}|_{V_{cm}} = 0 \rightarrow G_{cm} = 0$$

EFFECTO DI UN MISMATCH DELLE RESISTENZE IN UN AMPLIFICATORE

DELLE DIFFERENZE



$$V_1 = V_{cm} - V_d/2$$

$$V_2 = V_{cm} + V_d/2$$

$$\begin{cases} V_2 - V_1 = V_d \\ \frac{V_2 + V_1}{2} = V_{cm} \end{cases}$$

PRINCIPIO DI SOVRAPPOSIZIONE DEGLI EFFETTI

$$V_{out} = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \cdot \left[1 + \frac{R_2(1-\varepsilon)}{R_1} \right] \left(V_{cm} + \frac{V_d}{2} \right) - \frac{R_2(1-\varepsilon)}{R_1} \left[V_{cm} - \frac{V_d}{2} \right] =$$

$$= \left\{ \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \left[1 + \frac{R_2(1-\varepsilon)}{R_1} \right] - \frac{R_2(1-\varepsilon)}{R_1} \right\} V_{cm} + \left\{ \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \left[1 + \frac{R_2(1-\varepsilon)}{R_1} \right] + \right.$$

$$+ \left. \frac{R_2(1-\varepsilon)}{R_1} \right\} \frac{V_d}{2} = G_{cm} V_{cm} + G_{diff} V_d$$

$$G_{cm} = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} + \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \frac{R_2}{R_1} (1-\varepsilon) - \frac{R_2}{R_1} (1-\varepsilon) =$$

$$= \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} + \frac{R_2}{R_1} (1-\varepsilon) \left[\frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} - 1 \right] = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} + \frac{R_2}{R_1} (1-\varepsilon) \frac{\cancel{R_2} - \cancel{R_1} - \cancel{R_2}}{R_1 + R_2} =$$

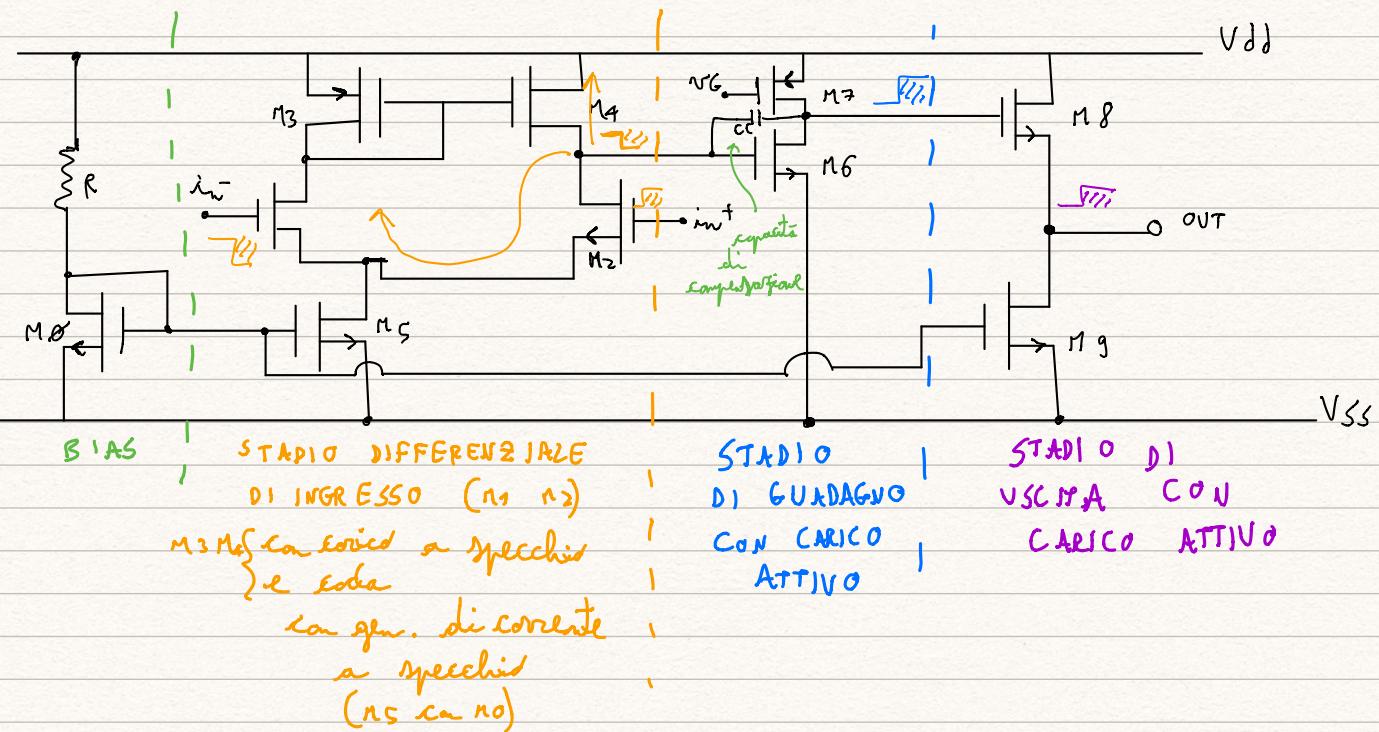
$$= \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} - \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} (1-\varepsilon) = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \varepsilon \xrightarrow[\varepsilon \rightarrow 0]{\text{perfetto matching}} 0$$

$$G_{diff} = \left\{ \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \left[1 + \frac{R_2(1-\varepsilon)}{R_1} \right] + \frac{R_2(1-\varepsilon)}{R_1} \right\} \frac{1}{2} = \frac{R_2}{R_1} \left[1 - \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \frac{R_1 + 2R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \right] \approx \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

$$CMRR = \left| \frac{G_{diff}}{G_{cm}} \right| = \frac{R_2/R_1}{\frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \varepsilon} \approx \frac{1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}}{\varepsilon} \xrightarrow[\varepsilon \rightarrow 0]{CMRR \rightarrow \infty}$$

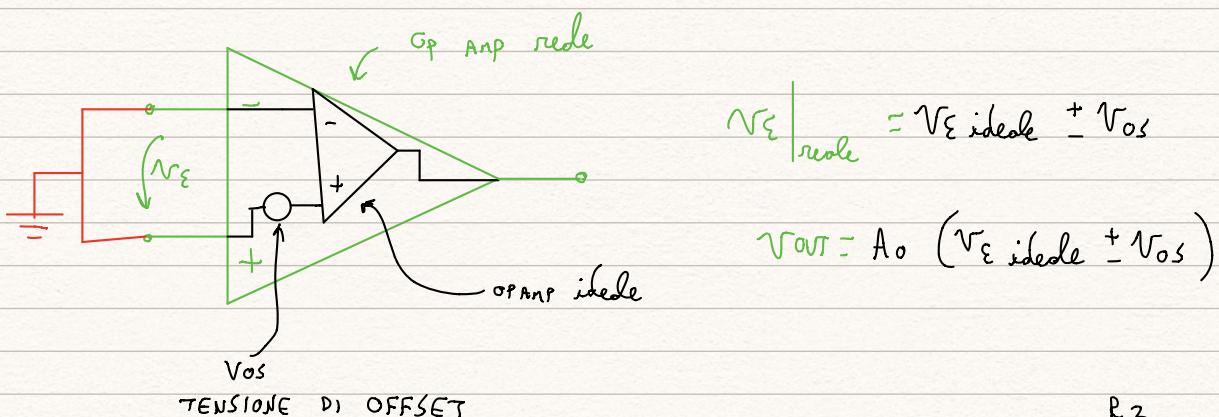
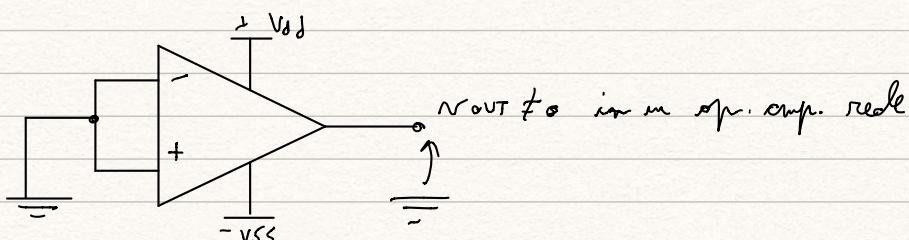
STRUTTURA INTERNA SEMPLIFICATA DI UN AMPLIFICATORE

OPERAZIONE:



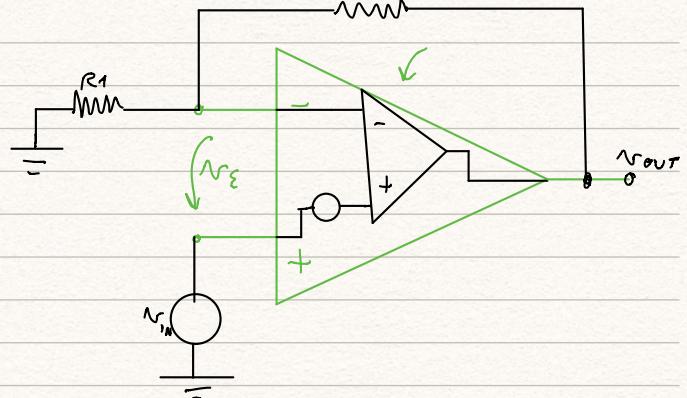
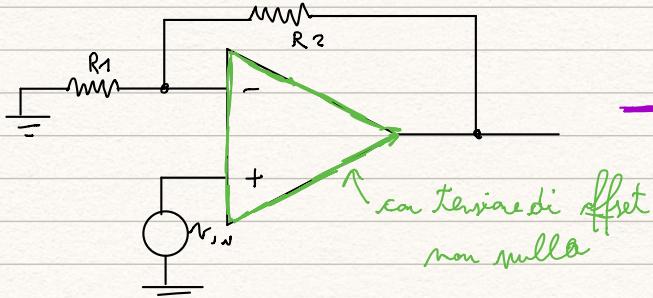
L'AMPLIFICATORE OPERAZIONALE REALE

*TENSIONE DI OFFSET



$$V_{OS} = \frac{t_{CP}}{100\mu V} \div 5mV$$

V_{OS} è una grandezza DC

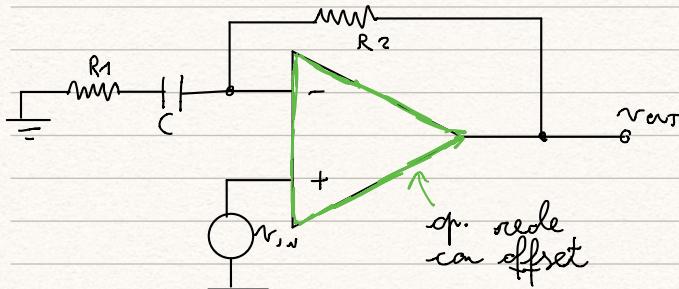


$$V^+ = V_{IN} + V_{GS}$$

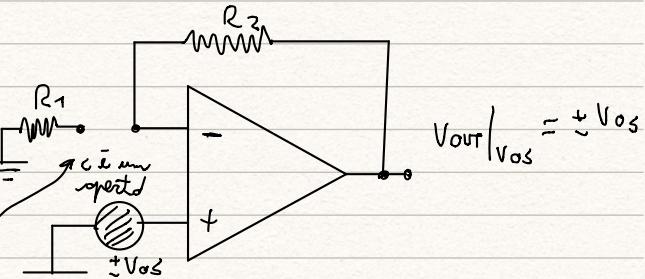
$$V_{OUT} = \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}\right) (V_{IN} + V_{OS})$$

effetto della tensione di offset

$$\Delta V_{OUT} = \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}\right) V_{OS}$$

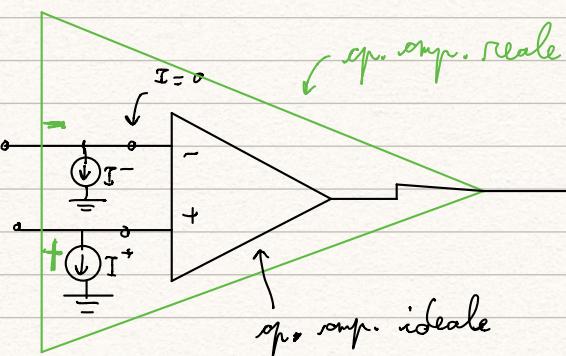
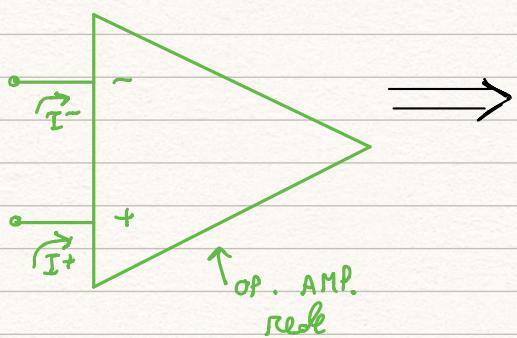


risultato effetto offset



OFFSET È IN DC

LE CORRENTI DI BIAS



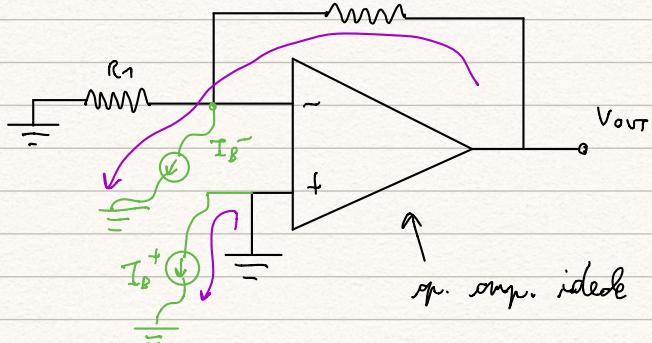
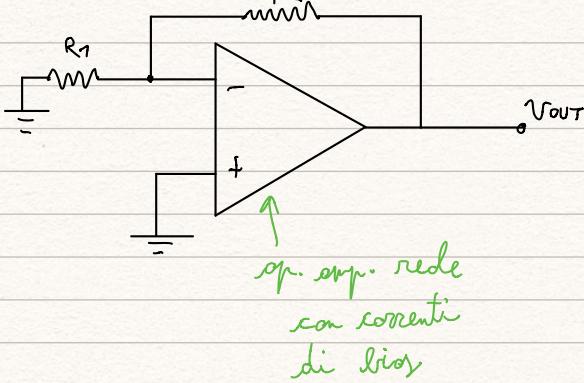
CORRENTI DI BIAS

$$I_B = \frac{I^+ + I^-}{2} \leftarrow \text{Typ } 1mA \div 10\mu A$$

OFFSET DELLA CORRENTE DI BIAS

$$I_{OS} = |I^+ - I^-| \leftarrow 2 \text{ ordini di grandezza più piccola di } I_B$$

R₂

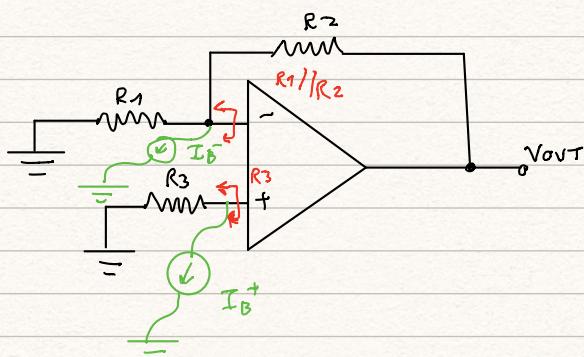


I_B^+ non fa contributo

$$I_B^- \rightarrow V_{out} = I_B^- R_2 \approx I_B R_2$$

tralasciando
offset corrente
di bias

COMPENSAZIONE DELLE CORRENTI DI BIAS



$$I_B^+ \quad V^+ = -I_B^+ R_3$$

$$V_{out} \Big|_{I_B^+} = \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1} \right) V^+ = \\ = \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1} \right) (-I_B^+ R_3)$$

$$I_B^- \quad V^+ = 0 \rightarrow V^- \text{ terra virtuale}$$

$$V_{out} \Big|_{I_B^-} = R_2 I_B^-$$

effetto correnti di bias:

$$V_{out} = V_{out} \Big|_{I_B^+} - V_{out} \Big|_{I_B^-} = - \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1} \right) I_B^+ R_3 + R_2 I_B^-$$

considero solo le correnti di bias e non il loro offset:

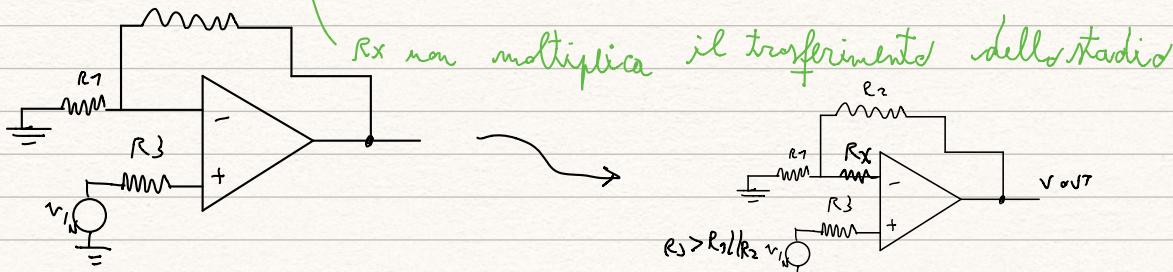
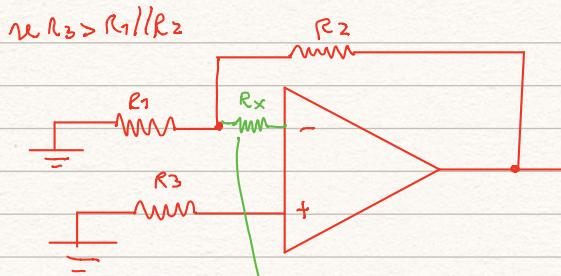
$$V_{out} = - \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1} \right) I_B R_3 + R_2 I_B \approx I_B \left[R_2 - R_3 \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1} \right) \right]$$

$$R_2 - R_3 \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1} \right) = 0$$

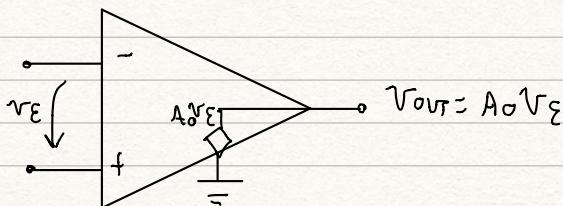
$$R_3 \left(\frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_1} \right) = R_2 \longrightarrow R_3 = R_1 // R_2$$

$$V_{out} \Big|_{I_B = 0}$$

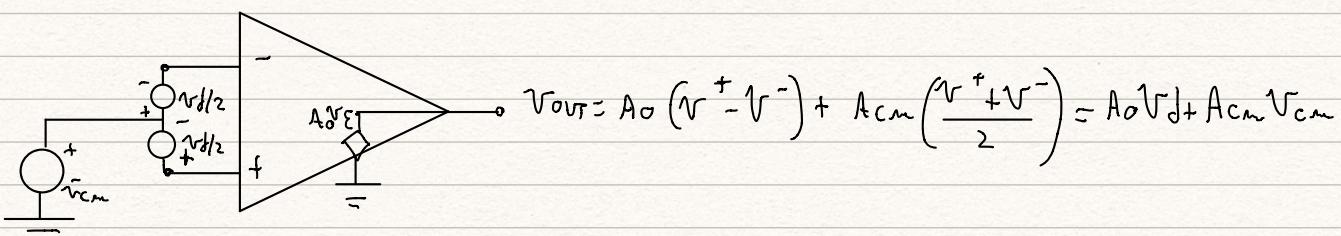
ha compensato l'effetto delle correnti di bias non il loro offset



RAPPORTO DI REIEZIONE DEL MODO COMUNE FINITO



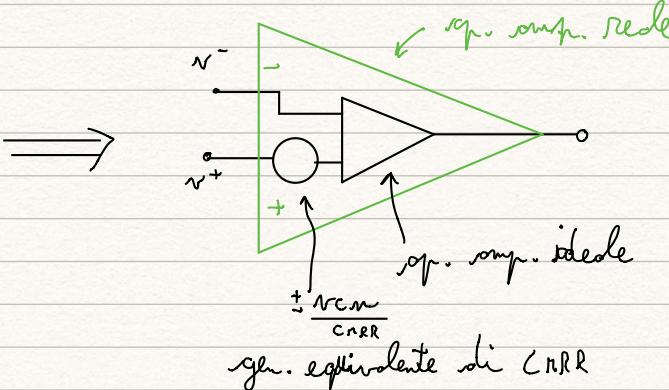
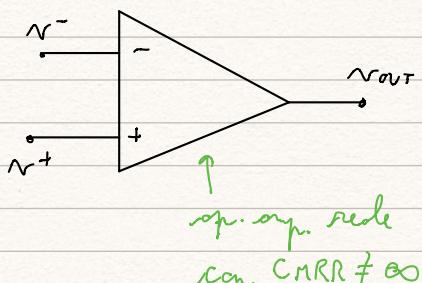
CASO REALE:



$$V_{out} = A_o \left[V_d + \frac{A_{cm}}{A_o} V_{cm} \right] = A_o \left[V_d + \frac{V_{cm}}{\text{CMRR typ}} \right]$$

$$\text{CMRR} = \left| \frac{A_o}{A_{cm}} \right| \neq \infty$$

$60 \text{ dB} \leq \text{CMRR} \leq 120 \text{ dB}$



1. nu ne conociem la polaritate
 2. depinde de regle
- $$v_{cm} = \frac{V^+ + V^-}{2}$$

C NR R finito

- config. invertate
- non invertente
- comp. diferenziile