

Ime i Prezime: **Tunjić, Dražen**

JMBAG: **0036424639**

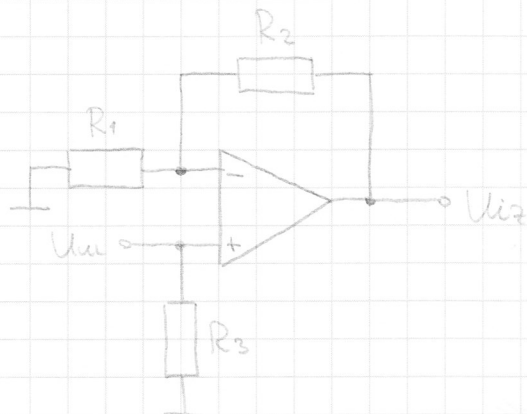
1. Nacrtajte shemu i izračunajte elemente **neinvertirajućeg** pojačala pojačanja  $A = 20$  i ulaznog otpora  $R_{ul} = 20 \text{ k}\Omega$ . Vrijednosti elemenata odredite tako da pogreška uslijed ulazne struje ( $I_b$ ) bude minimalna.
2. Odredite izlazni napon uslijed ulaznih struja i napona pomaka ako je  $U_{of} = 5 \text{ mV}$ ,  $I_b = 0,2 \text{ }\mu\text{A}$ ,  $I_{of} = 50 \text{ nA}$ , a na ulaz je priključen izvor unutrašnjeg otpora  $R_g = 5 \text{ k}\Omega$ .
3. Odredite maksimalnu frekvenciju sinusoidalnog napona kod koje ne dolazi do izobličenja izlaznog napona amplitude  $U_{izl} = 10 \text{ V}$  uslijed maksimalne brzine porasta izlaznog napona (*slew rate*) pojačala iznosa  $dU/dt = 1 \text{ V}/\mu\text{s}$ .
4. Odredite odstupanje pojačanja od zadane vrijednosti na frekvenciji signala  $f_s = 15 \text{ kHz}$  do koga dolazi zbog konačnog pojačanja pojačala u otvorenoj petlji  $A_0 = 80 \text{ dB}$  i ulaznog otpora pojačala  $R_{ul} = 600 \text{ k}\Omega$ . Upotreblijeno pojačalo ima izvedenu kompenzaciju dominantnim polom na frekvenciji  $f_0 = 10 \text{ Hz}$ .
5. Na konstruiranom pojačalu provedite kompenzaciju napona koji nastaje uslijed struje i napona pomaka.
6. Kompenzirano pojačalo treba raditi u opsegu temperatura od  $T_{min} = 0 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  do  $T_{max} = 35 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ . Kompenzacija je provedena kod temperature  $T_0 = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ . Kolika je promjena izlaznog napona, ako je zadano:  $dU/dT = 10 \text{ }\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $dI/dT = 50 \text{ pA}/^\circ\text{C}$ . Temperaturnu ovisnost otpornika smatrajte zanemarivom.
7. Modificirajte osnovnu shemu pojačala iz točke 1. tako da je moguća regulacija pojačanja od  $A_{min} = 20$  do  $A_{max} = 30$ .



1.

$$A = 20$$

$$R_{ul} = 20k\Omega$$



$$A = 1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1} = 20 \Rightarrow \frac{R_2}{R_1} = 19 \Rightarrow R_2 = 19R_1$$

$$R_3 = 20k\Omega \quad R_3 = R_{ul} = R_1 \parallel R_2$$

$$20 \cdot 10^3 = \frac{R_1 \cdot R_2}{R_1 + R_2} = \frac{19R_1^2}{20R_1} \Rightarrow R_1 = \frac{20}{19} \cdot 20 \cdot 10^3$$

$$R_1 = 21.05k\Omega \quad R_2 = 19R_1$$

$$R_2 = 399.95k\Omega$$

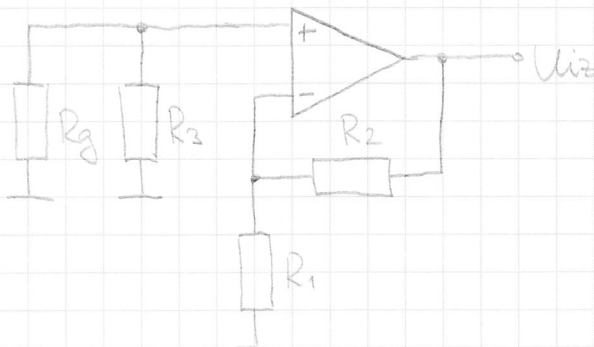
2.

$$U_{of} = 5mV$$

$$I_b = 0.2\mu A$$

$$I_{of} = 50nA$$

$$R_g = 5k\Omega$$



$$U_{iz\text{pom}} = \left[ U_{0f} + I_{0f} \frac{R_3 \parallel R_g + R_1 \parallel R_2}{2} + I_b (R_1 \parallel R_2 - R_3 \parallel R_g) \right] \cdot \left( 1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1} \right)$$

$$R_3 \parallel R_g = 4 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_1 \parallel R_2 = 20 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$\underline{U_{iz\text{pom}} = 0.176 \text{ V}}$$

3.  $U_{izl} = 10 \text{ V}$

$$\underline{dU/dt = 1 \text{ V}/\mu\text{s} \rightarrow SR}$$

$$f_{\text{max}} = ?$$

$$f_{\text{max}} = \frac{SR}{2\pi U_{izl}} = \underline{15.915 \text{ kHz}}$$

4.  $f_s = 15 \text{ kHz}$

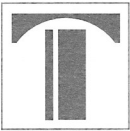
$$A_0 = 80 \text{ dB}$$

$$R_{ul} = 600 \text{ k}\Omega$$

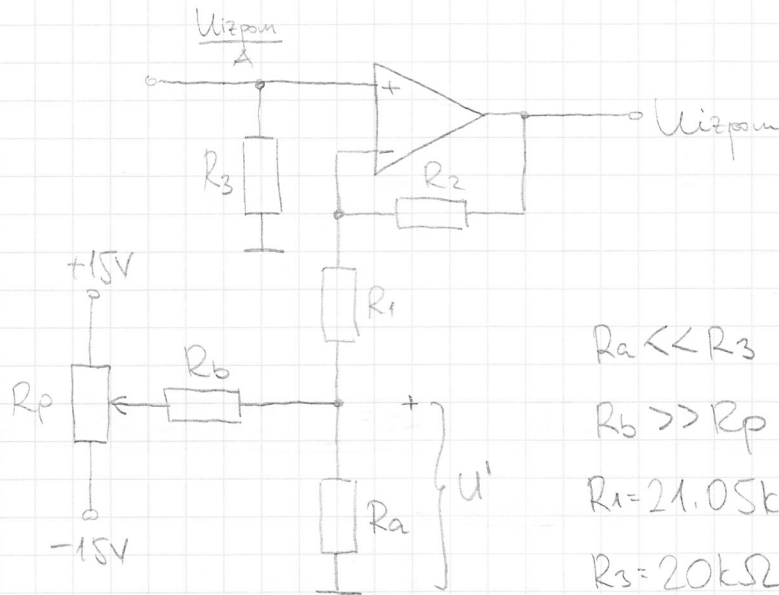
$$f_0 = 10 \text{ Hz}$$

$$a = \frac{A_0}{1 + j \frac{f_s}{f_0}}$$

$$a[\text{dB}] = A_0[\text{dB}] - 20 \log \left( \frac{f_s}{f_0} \right) = \underline{16.48 \text{ dB}}$$



5.



$$R_a \ll R_3$$

$$R_b \gg R_p$$

$$R_1 = 21.05 k\Omega \quad R_2 = 399.95 k\Omega \quad U_{cc} = 15V$$

$$R_3 = 20 k\Omega \quad I_{pzm} = 50 \mu A \quad U_{pzm} = 5 mV$$

$$U_{pzm} = \frac{U_{izpm}}{A} = 8.8 mV$$

$$-15 mV \leq U_x \leq 15 mV$$

$$\frac{U_{cc}}{R_a + R_b} = \frac{U_x}{R_a}$$

$$R_a = 100 \Omega$$

$$R_b = 170.355 k\Omega$$

$$\Rightarrow R_b = \frac{R_a \cdot U_{cc}}{U_x} - R_a$$

$$R_p = 2 k\Omega$$

6.

$$T_{min} = 0^\circ C \quad T_{max} = 35^\circ C$$

$$T_0 = 25^\circ C$$

$$dU/dT = 10 \mu V/^\circ C \quad dI/dT = 50 pA/^\circ C$$

$$\frac{\Delta U_{izpm}}{\Delta T} = \left[ \frac{dU}{dT} + \frac{dI}{dT} \cdot \frac{R_3 + R_1 \parallel R_2}{2} \right] \cdot \left( 1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1} \right)$$

$$\Delta U_{izpm} = \Delta T \cdot 0.22 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

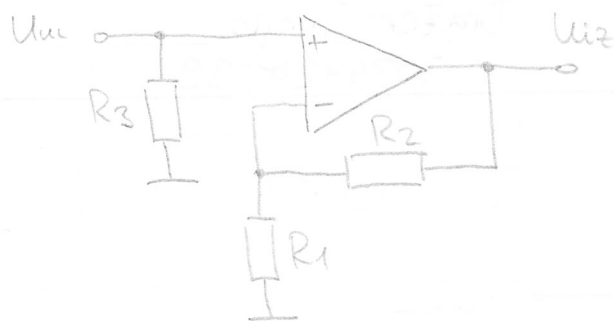
$$\Delta U_{izpm, min} = 0.22 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot (T_{max} - T_0) = 2.2 mV$$

$$\Delta U_{izpm, max} = 0.22 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot (T_{min} - T_0) = -5.5 mV$$

$$\Delta U_{izpm} = [-5.5, 2.2] mV$$

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7.



$$A_{min} = 20$$

$$A_{max} = 30$$

$$A = 1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

$$R_1 = 21.05 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_2 = [399.95, 610.45] \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$A - 1 = \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

$$R_2 = R_1 \cdot (A - 1) \begin{cases} R_{2min} = R_1 \cdot (A_{min} - 1) = 399.95 \text{ k}\Omega \\ R_{2max} = R_1 \cdot (A_{max} - 1) = 610.45 \text{ k}\Omega \end{cases}$$