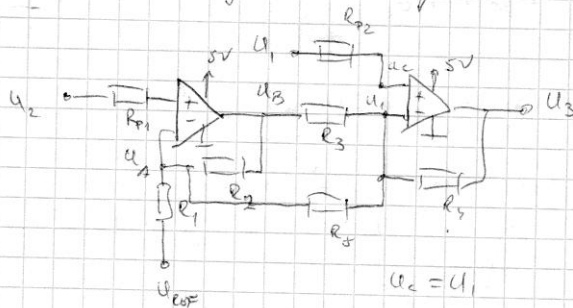


1. Diferencijalnim pojačalom sa **simetričnim izlazom** i diferencijalnog pojačanja  $A_D = 1000$ , faktora **potiskivanja** (drugi naziv faktor rejekcije, oznake: **CMRR**,  $H$  ili  $F$ )  $H = 80$  dB i faktora **diskriminacije**  $F_D = 80$  dB mjeri se diferencijalni napon amplitude **1 mV** uz prisutnost zajedničkog napona smetnje amplitude **2 V**. Izračunajte izlazni napon.
2. Diferencijalnim pojačalom s asimetričnim izlazom i pojačanjem  $A_D = 1000$  mjeri se napon dijagonale tenzometarskog mosta izvedenog istim otpornicima. Uslijed djelovanje sile napon na dijagonali mosta je **1 mV**. Napajanje mosta je **10 V**. Ako je faktor potiskivanja pojačala **80 dB**, izračunajte napona na izlazu pojačala.

1. Zasto raditi unipolarno instrumentacijsko pojačalo?

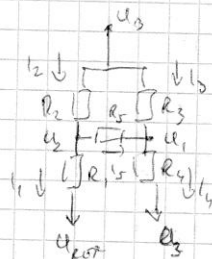
→ zbog manje potrošnje (ima 2 OP-a, ima manje napona napajanja)

→ manji hod signala (ozjetfiraju se sum, smetaju)



$$U_c = U_1$$

$$U_A = U_2$$



$$1) I_2 = I_1 + I_5 \Rightarrow \frac{U_3 - U_2}{R_2} = \frac{U_2 - U_{ref}}{R_1} + \frac{U_2 - U_3}{R_5}$$

$$2) I_4 = I_3 + I_5 = \frac{U_3 - U_1}{R_3} + \frac{U_2 - U_3}{R_5} = \frac{U_1 - U_3}{R_4}$$

pretpostavke

$$R_1 = R_4$$

$$R_2 = R_3$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} U_3 = \left[ \left( 1 + \frac{R_1}{R_2} + \frac{2R_1}{R_5} \right) (U_1 - U_2) + U_{ref} \right] \end{array} \right.$$

→ izraz koji više dif. napon  $U_1 - U_2$  sa izlazi naponom

$$A_D = 10 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} R_5 = \infty \\ R_1 = 50k\Omega, R_2 = 5.5k\Omega \end{array} \right.$$

$$U_3 = -\frac{R_2}{R_5} (U_1 - U_2) + \left( 1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1} \right) U_2 - \frac{R_2}{R_1} U_{ref}$$

$$U_{OL} < U_3 < U_{OH}$$

$$U_{OL} < U_3 < U_{OH}$$

$$U_3 = \left( 1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1} \right) U_2 - \frac{R_2}{R_1} U_{ref}$$

$$\frac{U_{OL} + \frac{R_2}{R_1} U_{ref}}{1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}} < U_2 < \frac{U_{OH} + \frac{R_2}{R_1} U_{ref}}{1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}}$$

$$U_{REF} = 2.5V$$

$$\Rightarrow 0.32V < U_2 < 4.64V$$

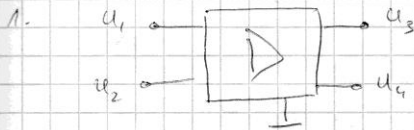
$$U_3 = \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}\right)(U_1 - U_2) + U_{REF}$$

$$U_{OL} < U_3 < U_{OH}$$

$$\frac{U_{OL} - U_{REF}}{1 + \frac{R_1}{R_2}} < (U_1 - U_2) < \frac{U_{OH} - U_{REF}}{1 + \frac{R_1}{R_2}}$$

$$-0.31V < (U_1 - U_2) < 0.306V$$

## AUDITORNE VŮBĚH 2.



$$\begin{bmatrix} U_3 \\ U_4 \end{bmatrix} = B \begin{bmatrix} U_1 \\ U_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} U_{D,ze} \\ U_{Z,ze} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A_D & A_Z \\ 0 & a_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} U_{D,ue} \\ U_{Z,ue} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$CMRR = H = F = \frac{U_{D,ze}}{U_{D,ue} \big|_{U_{Z,ze}=0}} \bigg/ \frac{U_{Z,ze}}{U_{Z,ue} \big|_{U_{D,ue}=0}} = \frac{A_D}{A_Z}$$

→ faktor diskriminace

$$F_D = \frac{A_D}{\frac{U_{D,ze}}{U_{Z,ze} \big|_{U_{D,ue}=0}}} = \frac{A_D}{a_{22}}$$

ASIMETRIČNĚ:  $U_2 = 0$

$$\Rightarrow U_{D,ze} = U_3 = \begin{bmatrix} A_D & A_Z \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} U_{D,ue} \\ U_{Z,ue} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$CMRR = H = F = \frac{A_D}{A_Z}$$

→ u nás je definován faktor diskriminace

$$U_{0,ue} = 1 \text{ mV} \quad U_{2,ue} = 2 \text{ V} \quad A_0 = 1000 \quad F = 80 \text{ dB} \quad F_0 = 80 \text{ dB}$$

$$A_2 = \frac{A_0}{F} = \frac{10^3}{10^4} = 0.1$$

$$U_{0,re} = A_0 \cdot U_{0,ue} \pm A_2 \cdot U_{2,ue} = 1 \text{ V} \pm 0.2 \text{ V}$$

$$U_{2,re} = a_{22} \cdot U_{2,ue} = \frac{A_0}{F_0} \cdot U_{2,ue} = \frac{10^3}{10^4} \cdot 2 \text{ V} = 0.2 \text{ V}$$