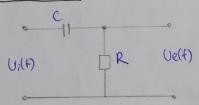
Lucraria 2 - Circuite limiare RCTrece-Sus

bom studia trecerea semnalelar de diferite forme prim circuitele RC Trece-Sus, observand fenomenal de distorsium sujerit de semmalul a se transmite prim aceste tip de circuit

Circuite RC Trece-Sus



Acesta repuzionta um circuit Retruce-sus si datorità popului ca reactanta capacitiva scach cu orestorea frecventei > circuital se comporta ca un divizor de tensime a carui raport de divizor depinde de freventa.

Dim acest motiv, el este folosit pentru separarea unor circuite im curent continue.

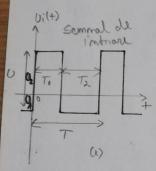
Semmalul de intrare sinusoidal de freventa fEste atenuat ou raportul dat de relațiile: $A(w) = \frac{1}{1+(w)^2}$ $A = \frac{Ve}{Vi}$

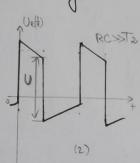
Este déparat ou un ungli dat de relatible:

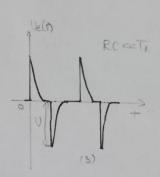
$$f(w) = and g(\frac{1}{wRc})$$
 $f = \frac{+.360^{\circ}}{T}$

UTICA MILANA- HICOLETA GR.7.2 · Semmatel de intrare imputs 10:(4) U (2) (N) laca alegem o constanta de timp Rl >+; raspunsal cincuitateir va avea forma din figura (1). Daca aligem o constanté de timp Receti, raspunsul va avea forma din figura (2). In figura (3) este representat un semnal treapta megativ (-V) aplicat la momentul teti. la diverse rapoarte dintre constanta de timp si durata impulsation la intrare. Observata: indiferent de valoarea constantei de timp RC a circuitulai, aria de diasupra abscisei (A) esti îmbotdeauna egală ou aria de didesubt sub abscisa (Az). componenta Continua a raspunsului este mula, datorità prizentei condusatoruttui C! Nelt) Receti Nett) RC >>+; 0

· Semmatel de intrare reatangular

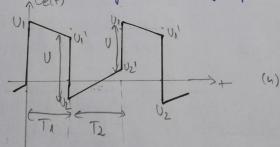






Daca constanta de timp RC este mai more decit TI,TZ atunci raspunsul acesteira este putin distorsional in comparatie cu semnalul de la intrave (fig.2).

Da ca constanta de timo Rc este mai mica dicat minim (T.,Tz) atunci raspunsul va fi putornic distorsionat (fig.3). (Le(t)



îm fig.4 este presentat reispunsul aceluigi semmal reatangular din fig.1 puntru situația în care TI=T2.

$$T_{\Lambda}=T_{2}=\frac{T}{2}$$
 \Longrightarrow $U_{1}=\frac{U}{1-e^{-x}}$ $U_{2}=-U_{1}$ $x=\frac{T}{2Rc}$ $U_{1}'=\frac{U}{1+e^{-x}}$ $U_{2}'=-U_{1}'$

In condutie pertem constata ca circuitele ReTrece-sus
pot fi folosite ca filtre de sem nal, unde sommable de
frecventa invalta sul sunt putim distorsionate, ion sele de
frecventa joasa sunt puternic distorsionate la trecerea
prin astfel de circuite.

De asemena, pot fi foloste pentru separarea unos circuite in aurent combinuir (En situation in care frecventa este foorte joasa, cotte), dor 3i pentru generarea unos trasco de interconectare a cercuitelor integrate numerice cu efecte cat mai putim negative.

Mesfazurana lucranii Mapun prin etadierea circultului Re Trece-Sus

· Semmalul de intrare sinusoidal

a)
$$f_1 = h \times 105 \text{ Hz}$$

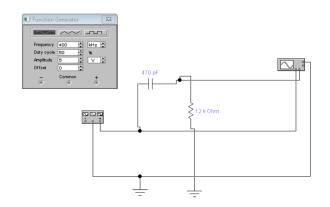
 $f_1 = 5 \cdot 0.5 \mu \text{s} = 2.5 \mu \text{s}$
 $U_1 = h \cdot 5 = 20 \text{V}$
 $U_2 = h \cdot 5 = 20 \text{V}$
 $A = \frac{Ue}{U_1} = \frac{20 \text{V}}{20 \text{V}} = 1$
 $A = \frac{1}{20 \text{V}} = \frac{20 \text{V}}{20 \text{V}} = 1$
 $A = \frac{1}{20 \text{V}} = \frac{20 \text{V}}{20 \text{V}} = 1$

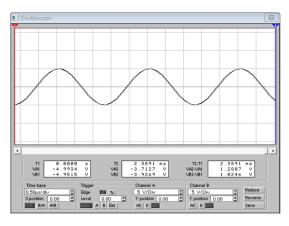
$$R = 12 - 10^{3} IZ \quad C = 470 \cdot 10^{-12} = 10^{3} \text{ rad/s}$$

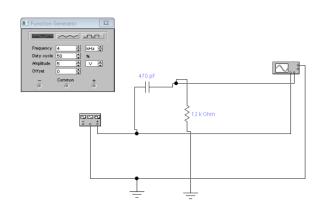
$$W = 2 \pi f = 8 \cdot 10^{5} \cdot \pi = 2512 \cdot 10^{3} \text{ rad/s}$$

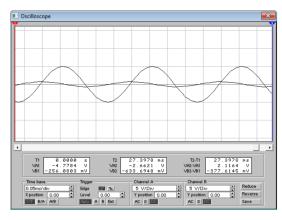
$$A(w) = \frac{1}{11 + (\frac{1}{w}Re)^{2}} = \frac{1}{11 + (\frac{1}{11116})^{2}} = \frac{1}{11 + (0,07)^{2}}$$

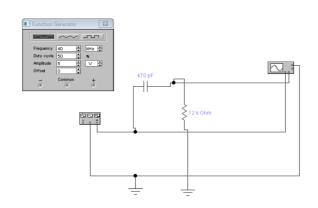
$$= \frac{1}{11,004} = \frac{1}{11,004} = \frac{1}{11,004} = \frac{1}{11116} = \frac{1}{11116}$$

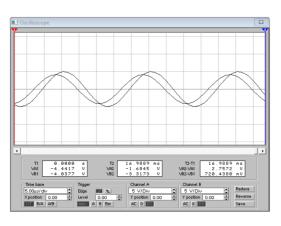












b)
$$f_2 = 4 + 64$$

 $f = 5.5 \mu s = 25 \mu s$
 $0.1 = 4.5 = 20V$
 $0e = 3.5 = 15V$
 $A = \frac{0e}{0.1} = \frac{15}{20} = \frac{3}{4} = 0.75$

+= 2,5 ps

P° = 2,5.360° -36

c) f8 = 4:103 Hz T= 5:0,05ms=0,25ms

Ui= 4.5=20V Ue= 1,5.2=3V

A-Ve-3 = 0,15

t = 0.06 ms $p0 = \frac{0.06.360}{0.25} 2890$

R= 12.10352 C=470.10-12 F W-Zn. f= 8.104 n = 2512.102 Trad/s

= 1 ~0,81 f(w) = anoty (wre) = anoty (0,7)=350

 $R = 12.10^{3} \text{ SZ} \quad C = 470.10^{12} \text{ F}$ $W = 2\pi f = 9.10^{3} \text{ N} = 25120 \text{ rod/s}$ $A(w) = \frac{1}{11 + (\frac{1}{wRe})^{2}} = \frac{1}{11 + (\frac{1}{v_{1} \ln v})^{2}} = \frac{1}{11 + (\frac{1}{v_{1} \ln v})^{2}}$

 $= \frac{1}{\sqrt{52}} = \frac{1}{72} = \frac{1}{42} = 0,13/8) \approx 0,14$ $\text{P(w)} = \text{anctg}(\frac{1}{wRe}) = \text{arctg}(7/9) = 82^{\circ}$

· Semmabul de imbrare rectangular

a) Timpul all coborane pentru
$$f = f_1 = 11 + 10^{-7} + 12$$

$$T = 5 \cdot 1 \mu s = 5 \mu s$$

$$T_1 = 2, 5 \cdot \mu s = 2, 5 \mu s$$

$$T_2 = 2, 5 \cdot \mu s = 2, 5 \mu s$$

$$T_3 = 2, 5 \cdot \mu s = 2, 5 \mu s$$

$$T_4 = 2, 5 \cdot \mu s = 2, 5 \mu s$$

b)
$$f = f = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{1 + e^{x}} = \frac{25 \cdot 10^{-6}}{1 + 0^{-2}} = \frac{25 \cdot 10^{-6}}{1 \cdot 12 \cdot 10^{2} \cdot 140 \cdot 10^{-12}} = \frac{2}{2} = \frac{2}{1 \cdot 12 \cdot 10^{2} \cdot 140 \cdot 10^{-12}} = \frac{2}{1 \cdot 12 \cdot 10^{2} \cdot 140 \cdot 10^{-12}} = \frac{2}{1 \cdot 12 \cdot 10^{2}} = \frac{2}{1$$

e)
$$f = f3 = 4 \cdot 10^3 \text{ Hz} \left(U_{11} U_{1}^{1}, U_{2}, U_{2}^{1} \right)$$

$$X = \frac{1}{2RC} = \frac{25 \cdot 10^{-5}}{2 \cdot 12 \cdot 10^{3} \cdot 49010^{-12}} = 22$$

$$U_{1} = \frac{U}{1 - e^{-X}} = \frac{20}{1 - e^{-22}} = -11$$

$$U_{1}^{1} = \frac{U}{1 + e^{X}} = \frac{20}{1 + e^{22}} = 5,5 \cdot 10^{-9}$$

$$U_{2}^{1} = -5,5 \cdot 10^{-9}$$

$$U_{2}^{1} = -5,5 \cdot 10^{-9}$$

