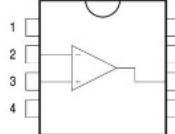


## IV. Amplification et filtrage

### Exercice 1 :

Voici la datasheet d'un amplificateur opérationnel :

TL081		Absolute maximum ratings																																																																							
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General purpose JFET single operational amplifiers																																																																									
<b>Features</b>																																																																									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Wide common-mode (up to <math>V_{CC}^+</math>) and differential voltage range</li> <li>■ Low input bias and offset current</li> <li>■ Output short-circuit protection</li> <li>■ High input impedance JFET input stage</li> <li>■ Internal frequency compensation</li> <li>■ Latch-up free operation</li> <li>■ High slew rate: 16 V/<math>\mu</math>s (typ)</li> </ul>																																																																									
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The TL081, TL081A and TL081B are high-speed JFET input single operational amplifiers incorporating well matched, high-voltage JFET and bipolar transistors in a monolithic integrated circuit.																																																																									
The devices feature high slew rates, low input bias and offset currents, and low offset voltage temperature coefficient.																																																																									
	 <b>N</b> DIP8 (Plastic package)																																																																								
	 <b>D</b> SO-8 (Plastic micropackage)																																																																								
	<b>Pin connections (top view)</b> 																																																																								
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	1. All voltage values, except differential voltage, are with respect to the zero reference level (ground) of the supply voltages where the zero reference level is the midpoint between $V_{CC}^-$ and $V_{CC}^+$ . 2. The magnitude of the input voltage must never exceed the magnitude of the supply voltage or 15 volts, whichever is less. 3. Differential voltages are the non-inverting input terminal with respect to the inverting input terminal. 4. The output may be shorted to ground or to either supply. Temperature and/or supply voltages must be limited to ensure that the dissipation rating is not exceeded. 5. Short-circuits can cause excessive heating and destructive dissipation. 6. $R_{th}$ are typical values. 7. Human body model: 100 pF discharged through a 1.5 kΩ resistor between two pins of the device, done for all couples of pin combinations with other pins floating. 8. Machine model: a 200 pF cap is charged to the specified voltage, then discharged directly between two pins of the device with no external series resistor (internal resistor < 5 Ω), done for all couples of pin combinations with other pins floating. 9. Charged device model: all pins plus package are charged together to the specified voltage and then discharged directly to the ground.																																																																								
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1. Donnez la tension d'alimentation maximale ?
2. Donnez la tension d'entrée maximale ?
3. Donnez les noms et leur rôle des pattes 2,6 ?

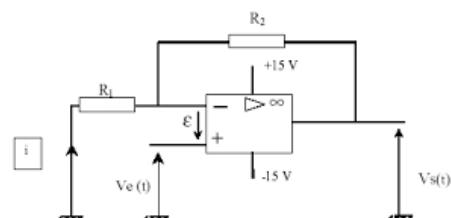
### Exercice 2 :

Voici un montage amplificateur non-inverseur.

On considère que  $\epsilon = 0$ ,  $V^+ = V_e$ ,  $V^- = \frac{V_s R_1}{R_1 + R_2}$  et  $A = \frac{V_s}{V_e}$

$V_s/V_e$

Déduire la valeur de  $V_s$  en fonction de  $V_e$ ? Calculer l'amplification pour  $R_1 = 1\text{ k}\Omega$  et  $R_2 = 10\text{ k}\Omega$



### **Exercice 3 :**

Dans un système, on mesure la température entre  $-10^{\circ}\text{C}$  et  $80^{\circ}\text{C}$ , avec des tensions de sortie du capteur correspondant à 0.2 volts et 1.6volts.

#### 1ère proposition :

On veut amplifier le signal avec un montage non-inverseur avec  $R_1 = 10\text{k}\Omega$  et  $R_2 = 35\text{k}\Omega$

- Calculer la valeur de l'amplification
- Calculer la valeur max et min de  $V_s$
- Tracer la fonction de transfert  $V_s$  en fonction de  $V_e$  et déterminer graphiquement la valeur limite de  $V_e$  à la saturation de l'ampli-opérationnel.

#### 2ème Proposition :

On veut amplifier le signal avec un montage non-inverseur avec  $R_1=1.5\text{K}\Omega$  et  $R_2= 18\text{k}\Omega$

- Calculer la valeur de l'amplification
- Calculer la valeur max et min de  $V_s$
- Tracer la fonction de transfert  $V_s$  en fonction de  $V_e$  et déterminé graphiquement la valeur limite de  $V_e$  à la saturation de l'ampli-opérationnel.

Pour une bonne amplification en pleine échelle, quelle proposition est la plus judicieuse ?  
Pourquoi ?

### **Exercice 4 :**

Dans un EEG (électroencéphalogramme), on mesure les signaux cérébraux compris entre 5 et 100  $\mu\text{volts}$  et à des fréquences entre 8 et 100Hz.

- Afin de limiter les perturbations extérieures, pouvez-vous dire quel type de filtre devons-nous utiliser ? Pourquoi ?
- Quel serait la fréquence de coupure ?

Dans la salle où se trouve l'EEG, une source de tension émet un signal de fréquence 50Hz qui perturbe la mesure.

- Quel filtre faut-il ajouter pour éliminer cette fréquence sans perdre les autres signaux ?