

Industriell elektroteknikk, Øving 1

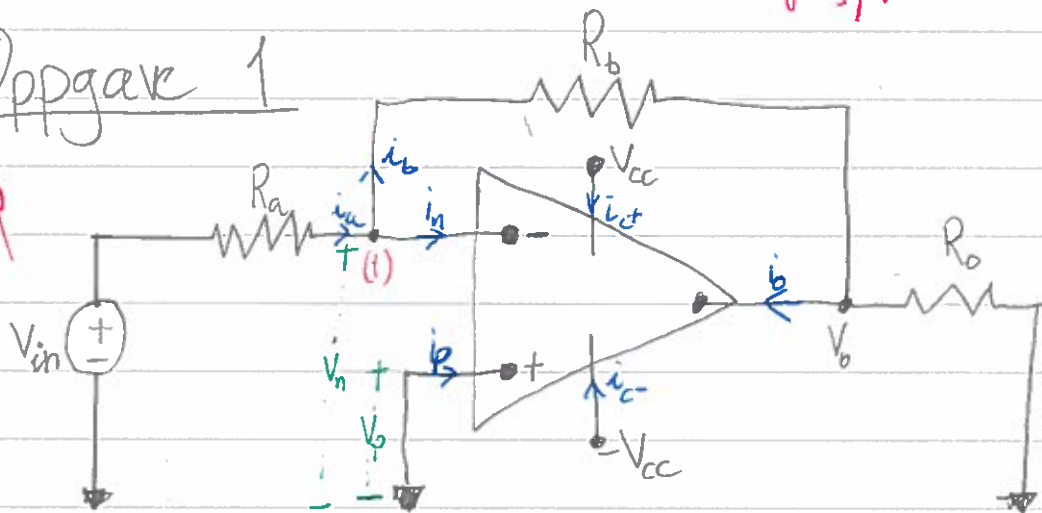
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ønsker tilbakemeldigg :)

~~R~~ Ahm

Oppgave 1

a) ~~R~~



Ideal op-amp:

$$V_n = V_p$$
$$i_n = i_p = 0$$

~~R~~ b) Siden $V_p = 0$ må $V_n = 0$.

Kirchoffs strømlaw ved (1) gir

$$i_a = i_b + i_n$$

$$\Rightarrow i_a = i_b \quad \text{siden } i_n = 0$$

Siden $i_a = \frac{V_{in} - V_n}{R_a}$, $i_b = \frac{V_n - V_o}{R_b}$

og $V_n = 0$ får vi

$$\frac{V_{in}}{R_a} = - \frac{V_o}{R_b}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow V_o = - \frac{R_b}{R_a} V_{in}$$

c) $-\frac{R_b}{R_a}$ er en negativ konstant så uttrykket

sier at V_o er en negativ (altså invertert) og skalert versjon av V_{in} . R

d) $R_a = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$, $V_{in} = 10 \text{ V}$, $V_{cc} = 15 \text{ V}$

Op-ampen går i metning hvis $|V_o| \gg V_{cc}$
Så vi løser

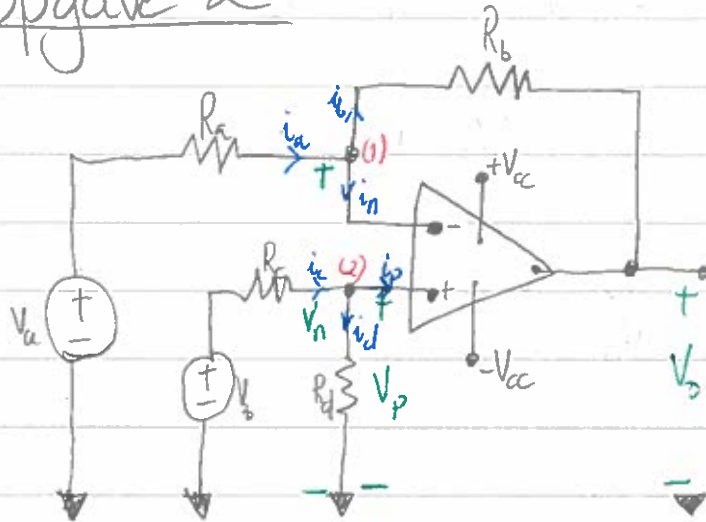
$$|V_o| = V_{cc}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{R_b}{R_a} V_{in} = V_{cc}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow R_b = \frac{V_{cc}}{V_{in}} R_a = \frac{15}{10} \cdot 1 \text{ k}\Omega = 1,5 \text{ k}\Omega$$

For $R_b \leq 1,5 \text{ k}\Omega$ er op-ampen i det lineære området. R

Oppgave 2



Kirchoffs strømlov i (1) og (2):

$$i_a = i_b + i_n$$

$$i_c = i_d + i_p$$

Antar ideel op-amp slikat

$$i_n = i_p = 0 \quad \text{og} \quad V_p = V_n$$

Det gir

$$i_a = i_b \quad \text{og} \quad i_c = i_d$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{V_a - V_n}{R_a} = \frac{V_n - V_o}{R_b} \quad (*)$$

$$\frac{V_b - V_p}{R_c} = \frac{V_p}{R_d} \quad (**)$$

$$(**) \Rightarrow V_p \left(\frac{1}{R_c} + \frac{1}{R_d} \right) = \frac{V_b}{R_c}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow V_p = \frac{R_c R_d}{R_c + R_d} \cdot \frac{V_b}{R_c}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow V_p = \frac{R_d}{R_c + R_d} V_b$$

$$V_n = V_p \Rightarrow V_n = \frac{R_d}{R_c + R_d} V_b$$

$$(*) \Rightarrow -\frac{V_o}{R_b} = \frac{V_a}{R_a} - \frac{V_n}{R_a} - \frac{V_n}{R_b}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{V_o}{R_b} = V_n \left(\frac{1}{R_a} + \frac{1}{R_b} \right) - \frac{V_a}{R_a}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow V_o = \left(V_n \frac{R_a + R_b}{R_a R_b} - \frac{V_a}{R_a} \right) R_b$$

$$\Leftrightarrow V_o = V_n \frac{R_a + R_b}{R_a} - \frac{R_b}{R_a} V_a$$

$$(**) \Rightarrow V_o = \frac{R_d}{R_a} \cdot \frac{R_a + R_b}{R_c + R_d} \cdot V_b - \frac{R_b}{R_a} V_a$$

R

b) Vi trenger $\frac{R_b}{R_a} = \frac{R_d}{R_c} \cdot \frac{R_a + R_b}{R_c + R_d} = 1$

Siden $R_a = 2\text{ k}\Omega$ må $R_b = 2\text{ k}\Omega$

Siden $R_c = 3\text{ k}\Omega$ må R_d oppfylle

$$\frac{R_d}{2000} \cdot \frac{2000 + 2000}{3000 + R_d} = 1$$

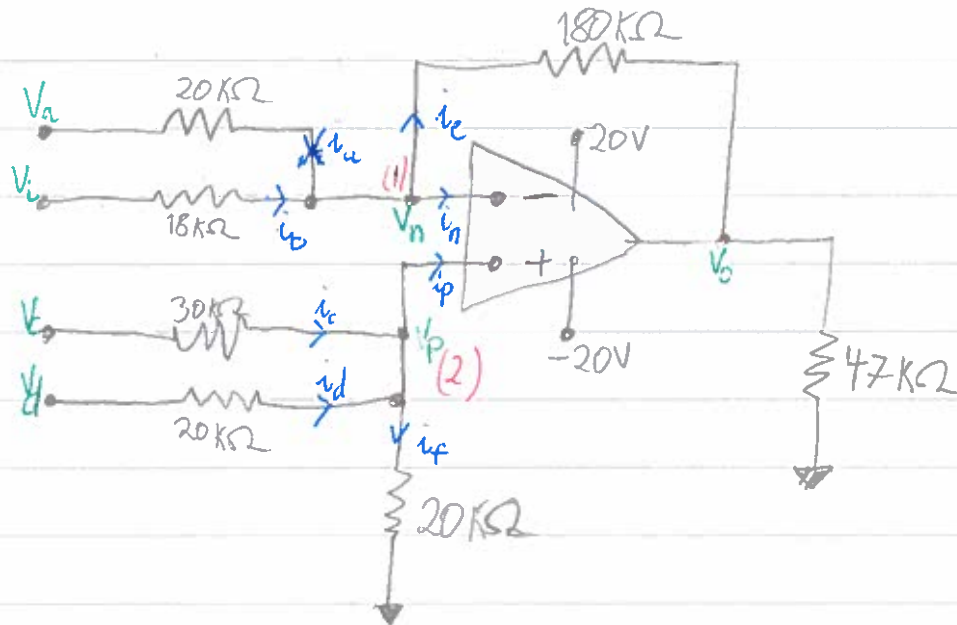
$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{R_d}{3000 + R_d} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow R_d = 1500 + \frac{1}{2} R_d$$

$$\Leftrightarrow R_d = 3000$$

$R_b = 2\text{ k}\Omega$ og $R_d = 3\text{ k}\Omega$ \mathbb{R}

Oppgave 3



KCL:

$$(1) \quad \frac{V_a - V_n}{20 \cdot 10^3} + \frac{V_b - V_n}{18 \cdot 10^3} = \frac{V_n - V_o}{180 \cdot 10^3}$$

$$(2) \quad \frac{V_c - V_p}{30 \cdot 10^3} + \frac{V_d - V_p}{20 \cdot 10^3} = \frac{V_p}{20 \cdot 10^3}$$

Har her brukt $i_p = i_n = 0$.

$$(2) \Leftrightarrow V_p \left(\frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{30} \right) = \frac{V_c}{30} + \frac{V_d}{20}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow V_p = \frac{1}{4} V_c + \frac{3}{8} V_d$$

$$\Rightarrow V_n = \frac{1}{4} V_c + \frac{3}{8} V_d \quad \text{fordi } V_n = V_p$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \text{ gir } \frac{V_o}{180} &= \frac{V_n}{180} - \frac{V_a}{20} + \frac{V_n}{20} - \frac{V_b}{18} + \frac{V_n}{18} \\
 &= V_n \left(\frac{1}{180} + \frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{18} \right) - \left(\frac{V_a}{20} + \frac{V_b}{18} \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{9} \left(\frac{1}{4} V_c + \frac{3}{8} V_d \right) - \left(\frac{1}{20} V_a + \frac{1}{18} V_b \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow V_o = 5V_c + \frac{15}{2}V_d - (9V_a + 10V_b)$$

Altså $k_a = 9$

$k_b = 9$

$k_c = 5$

$k_d = 7,5$

$k_b = 10$ som du selv har skrevet tidligere
ellers alt Rigtig!

b) Må kræve $|V_o| \leq V_{cc} = 20V$

$$V_a = V_b = V_c = 1V \text{ gir } V_o = 5 + \frac{15}{2}V_d - (9 + 10) = \frac{15}{2}V_d - 14$$

$$\left| \frac{15}{2}V_d - 14 \right| \leq 20$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left| V_d - \frac{28}{15} \right| \leq \frac{8}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{4}{5} \leq V_d \leq \frac{68}{15}$$

$$\Rightarrow -0,8 \leq V_d \leq 4,53$$

V_d må ligge mellem $-0,8V$ og $4,53V$.

Oppgave 4

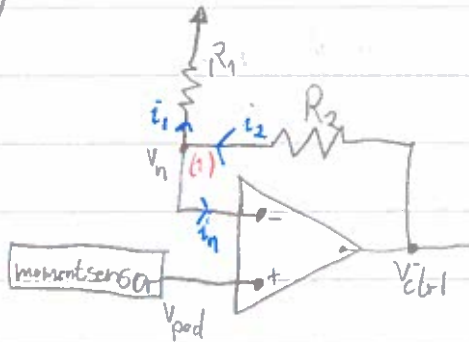
a) Vi har $V_{\text{mot}} = V_{\text{bat}} \cdot \frac{V_{\text{ctrl}}}{15}$

V_{ctrl} er utgangen av en op-amp med $V_{\text{cc}} = 15 \text{ V}$.
Den vil altså mettes (og ikke overgå) 15 V .

Så $V_{\text{ctrl}} \leq 15 \text{ V} \Rightarrow V_{\text{mot}} \leq V_{\text{bat}} \cdot \frac{15}{15}$

$\Leftrightarrow V_{\text{mot}} \leq V_{\text{bat}} = 50 \text{ V}$

b)



$V_{\text{cc}} = 15 \text{ V}$

Antar ideell op-amp: $i_n = i_p = 0$
 $V_p = V_n$

Det gir $V_n = V_{\text{ped}}$

KCL i (1) gir $i_1 = i_2$
$$\frac{V_{\text{ped}}}{R_1} = \frac{V_{\text{ctrl}} - V_{\text{ped}}}{R_2}$$

$\Leftrightarrow V_{\text{ctrl}} = \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_1} V_{\text{ped}}$

Siden $V_{\text{mot}} = V_{\text{bat}} \cdot \frac{V_{\text{drl}}}{15}$ har vi

$$V_{\text{mot}} = \underbrace{\frac{V_{\text{bat}}}{15} \cdot \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_1}}_{\text{Konstant}} \cdot V_{\text{ped}} \quad (*)$$

V_{mot} kan skrives på formen $a \cdot V_{\text{ped}}$, a konstant.
Det betyr at V_{mot} er en øker proporsjonalt med V_{ped} . Derfor kan vi kalle dette en P-regulator. \uparrow

c) Nå $V_{\text{ped}} = 10 \text{ V}$, ønsker vi at $V_{\text{mot}} = 50 \text{ V}$.
Har at $V_{\text{bat}} = 50 \text{ V}$ og $R_1 = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$.
Setter dette inn i (*):

$$50 = \frac{50}{15} \cdot \frac{1000 + R_2}{1000} \cdot 10$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1500 = 1000 + R_2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow R_2 = 500$$

$R_2 = 500 \Omega = 0,5 \text{ k}\Omega$ gir det vi ønsker \uparrow

d) $V_{\text{ped}} = 0 \Rightarrow V_{\text{mot}} = 0$ så motoren gir ikke fremdrift. \uparrow

