

# OPAMP

características e aplicações lineares.

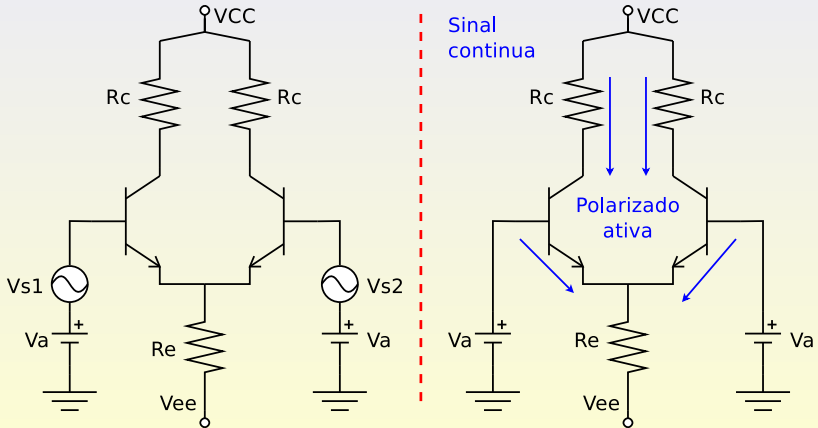
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Aula-1 2016

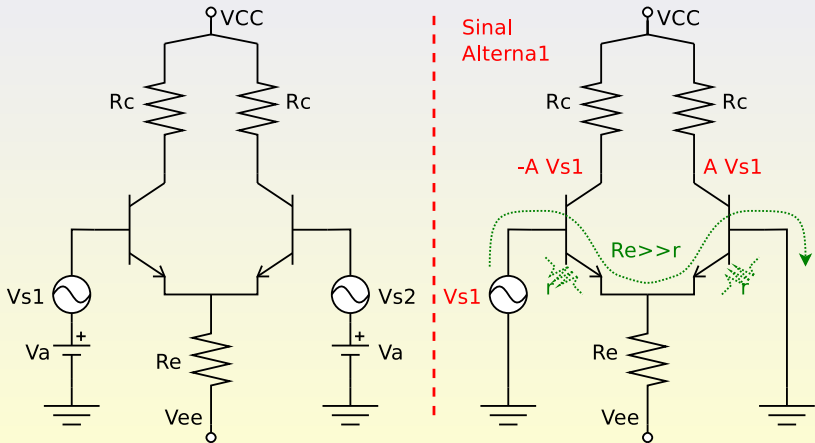
# Amplificador Diferencial

## Amplificador Diferencial transistorizado



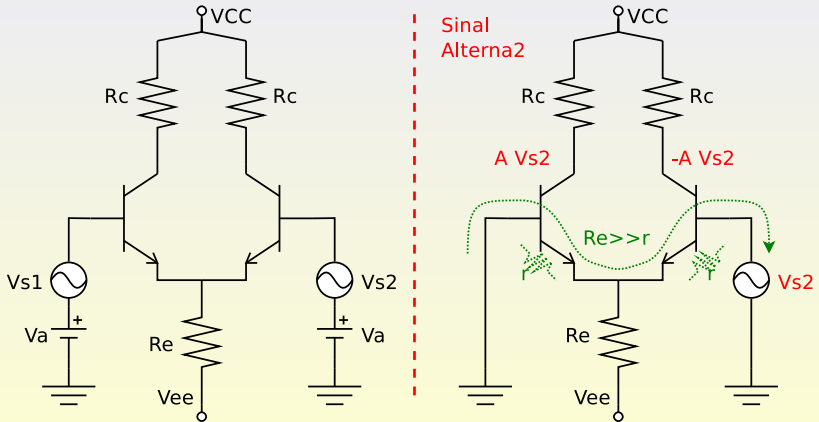
# Amplificador Diferencial

## Amplificador Diferencial transistorizado

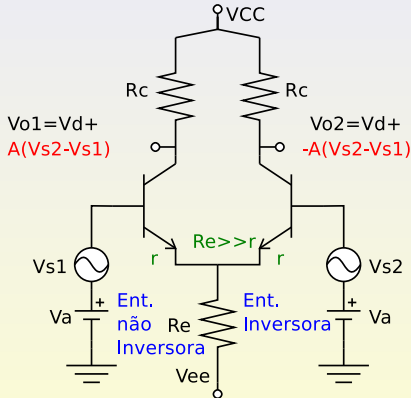


# Amplificador Diferencial

## Amplificador Diferencial transistorizado



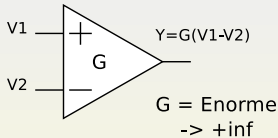
# Amplificador Diferencial



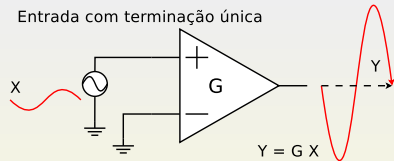
$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{out} &= V_{o2} - V_{o1} \\
 &= 2A(V_{s1} - V_{s2})
 \end{aligned}$$

# Opamp Ideal

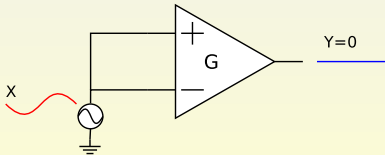
Amplificador Operacional = OpAmp



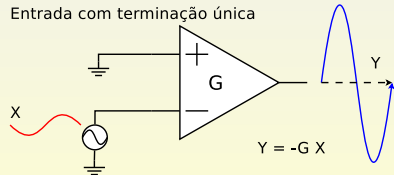
Entrada com terminação única



Entrada em modo comum



Entrada com terminação única



# Opamp Ideal considerando CMRR

$$CMRR = \frac{G}{H}$$

$$CMRR \sim 56234$$

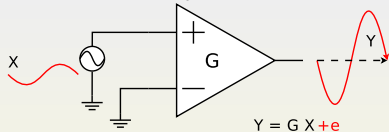
$$20 \log_{10}(CMRR) \sim 95 \text{ dB}$$

$$Y = G(V1 - V2) + H \frac{(V1 + V2)}{2}$$

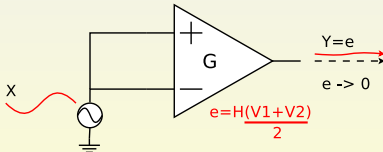
$G = \text{Grande}$

$H = \text{muito pequeno}$

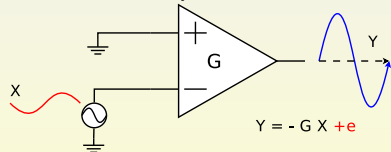
Entrada com terminação única



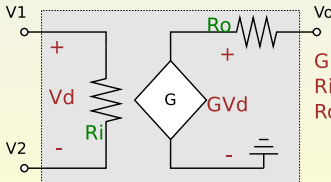
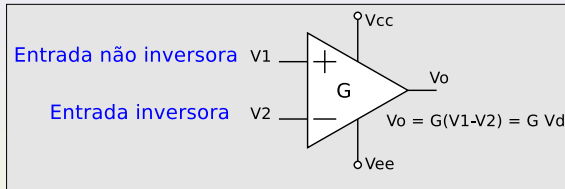
Entrada em modo comum



Entrada com terminação única

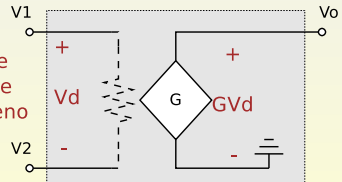


# Opamp prático



Prático

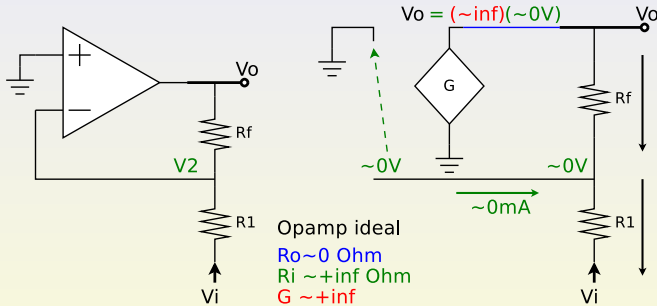
$G$  : Muito grande  
 $R_i$  : Muito grande  
 $R_o$  : Muito pequeno



Ideal

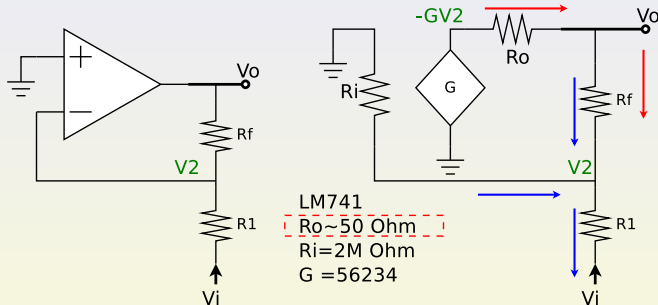


# Opamp ideal



$$\frac{V_o}{R_f} = \frac{-V_i}{R_1} \rightarrow V_o = -V_i \frac{R_f}{R_1}$$

## Opamp prático



$$-\frac{V_2}{R_i} + \frac{V_o - V_2}{R_f} = \frac{V_2 - V_i}{R_1}$$

$$\frac{-GV_2 - V_o}{R_o} = \frac{V_o - V_2}{R_f}$$

$$V_o \left( 1 + R_f \frac{\left( \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_f} + \frac{1}{R_i} \right) \left( \frac{1}{R_f} + \frac{1}{R_o} \right)}{\left( \frac{G}{R_o} - \frac{1}{R_f} \right)} \right) = -\frac{R_f}{R_1} V_i$$

# Opamp prático

Quando este fator tende a zero?: 
$$R_f \frac{\left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_f} + \frac{1}{R_i}\right) \left(\frac{1}{R_f} + \frac{1}{R_o}\right)}{\left(\frac{G}{R_o} - \frac{1}{R_f}\right)}$$

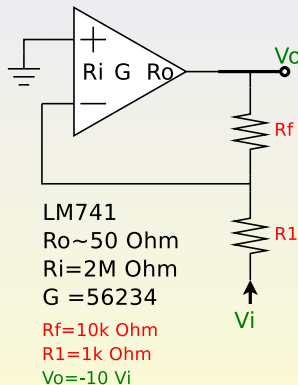
Simplificando assumindo  $R_f \gg R_o$  : 
$$R_f \frac{\left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_f} + \frac{1}{R_i}\right) \left(\frac{1}{R_o}\right)}{\left(\frac{G}{R_o}\right)}$$

Consequência : 
$$\frac{R_f}{G} \left( \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_f} + \frac{1}{R_i} \right)$$

Simplificando assumindo  $R_i \gg R_f$  e  $R_i \gg R_1$  : 
$$\frac{\left(\frac{R_f}{R_1} + 1\right)}{G}$$

Simplificando assumindo  $G \gg \frac{R_f}{R_1}$  : **0**

# Quando o Opamp prático tende a Opamp ideal

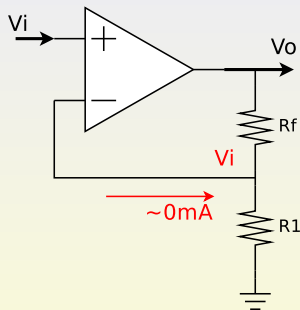


$R_o \ll R_f$  A resistência de saída do Opamp é muito menor à resistência ligada a ela.

$R_i \gg R_f, R_1$  A resistência de entrada do Opamp é muito maior as resistências envolvidas.

$G \gg \frac{R_f}{R_1}$  O ganho do Opamp deve ser maior ao valor absoluto do ganho do sistema.

# Amplificador não inversor



$$\frac{V_i}{R_1} = \frac{V_o}{R_1 + R_f}$$
$$V_i \left( 1 + \frac{R_f}{R_1} \right) = V_o$$

# References I