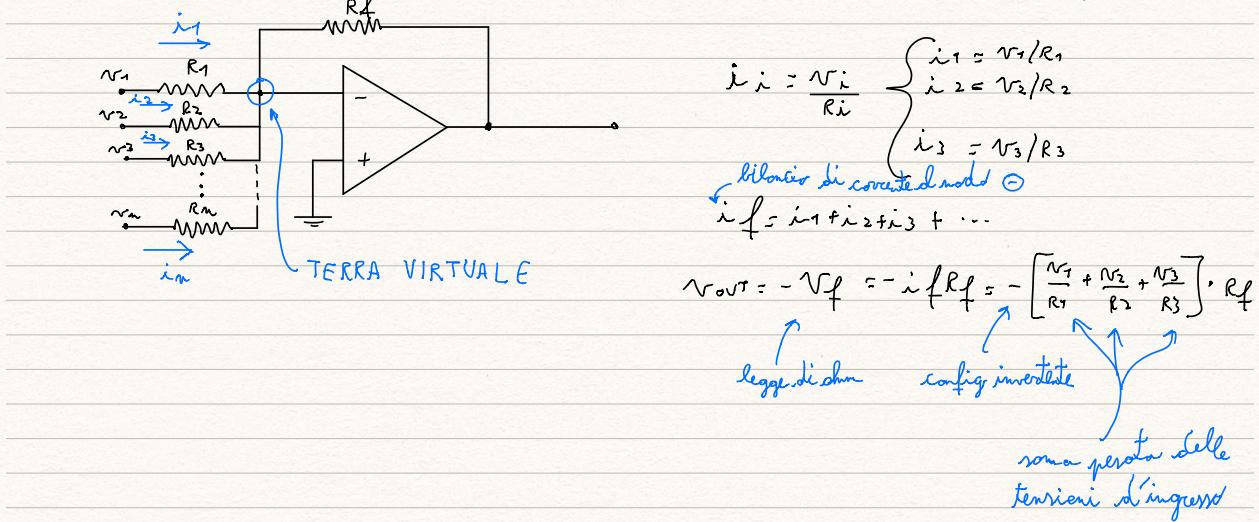
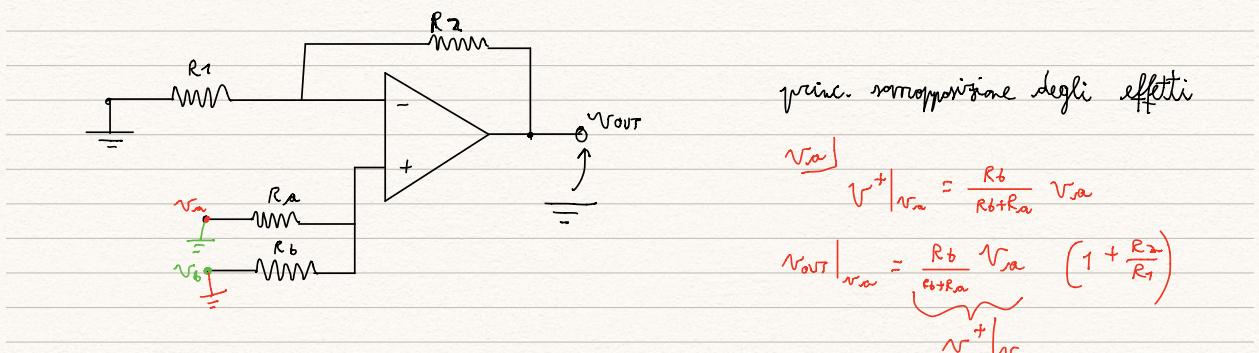


AMPLIFICATORE SOMMATORE, AMPLIFICATORE DELLE DIFFERENZE,
 L'AMPLIFICATORE OPERAZIONALE REALE: TENSIONE DI OFFSET,
 CORRENTI DI BIAS

AMPLIFICATORE SOMMATORE (VOLTAGE ADDER, SUMMER AMPLIFIER, INVERTING ADDER)



AMPLIFICATORE SOMMATORE IN CONFIG. NON INVERTENTE:



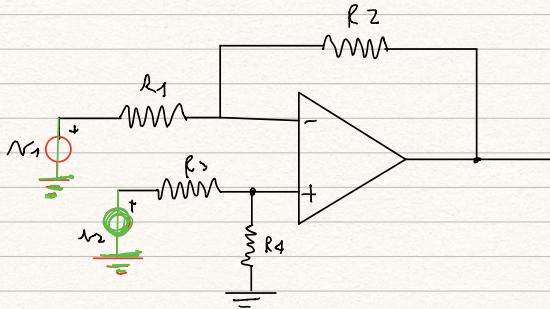
$$v_{out} |_{v_b} = \frac{R_a}{R_a + R_b} v_b \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}\right)$$

$$\underline{v_b} \quad v^+ |_{v_b} = \frac{R_a}{R_a + R_b} v_b \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}\right)$$

$$V_+ | V_b$$

$$V_{out} = \frac{R_a || R_b}{R_c + R_a || R_b} \cdot V_C$$

AMPLIFICATORE DELLE DIFFERENZE:



Princ. sorapposizione effetti

V1 config. invertente

$$V_{out|V_1} = -\frac{R_2}{R_1} V_1$$

$$\underline{V_2} \quad V^+|_{V_2} = \frac{R_4}{R_3 + R_4} V_2$$

config non invertente per V2

$$V_{out} = \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}\right) V^+|_{V_2} = \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}\right) \frac{R_4}{R_3 + R_4} V_2$$

$$V_{out} = V_{out|V_1} + V_{out|V_2} \approx \frac{R_2}{R_1} V_1 + \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}\right) \frac{R_4}{R_3 + R_4} \cdot V_2$$

per amplificare la sola differenza tra le tensioni d'ingresso

$$\frac{R_2}{R_1} = \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}\right) \frac{R_4}{R_3 + R_4}$$

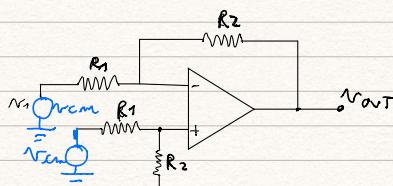
$$\frac{R_2}{R_1} = \frac{(R_1 + R_2)}{R_1} \cdot \frac{R_4}{R_3 + R_4}$$

$$R_3 R_3 + R_2 R_4 = R_1 R_4 + R_2 R_4$$

$$R_2 R_3 = R_1 R_4$$

$$\boxed{\frac{R_1}{R_2} = \frac{R_3}{R_4}} \rightarrow V_{out} = \frac{R_2}{R_1} (V_2 - V_1) \rightarrow G_{diff} = \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

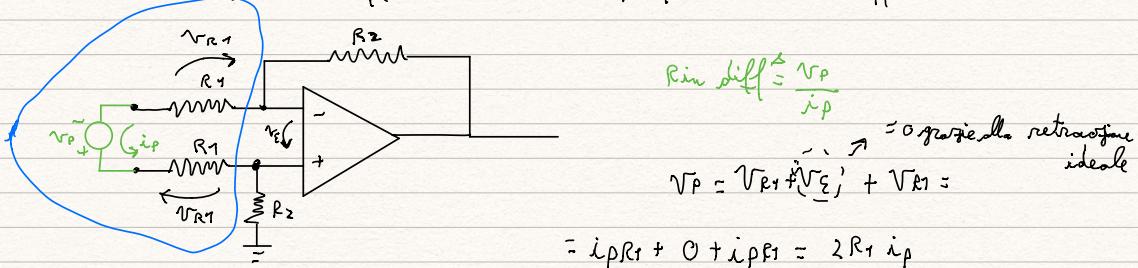
$$\text{se } R_1 = R_3 \\ R_2 = R_4$$



Un segnale di modo comune (V_{CM}) $V_{OUT} = 0$!!

$$G_{CM} \stackrel{\Delta}{=} \frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{CM}} = 0 \rightarrow CMRR = \left| \frac{G_{diff}}{G_{CM}} \right| = \infty$$

resistenza di ingresso differenziale dell'amplificatore delle differenze:



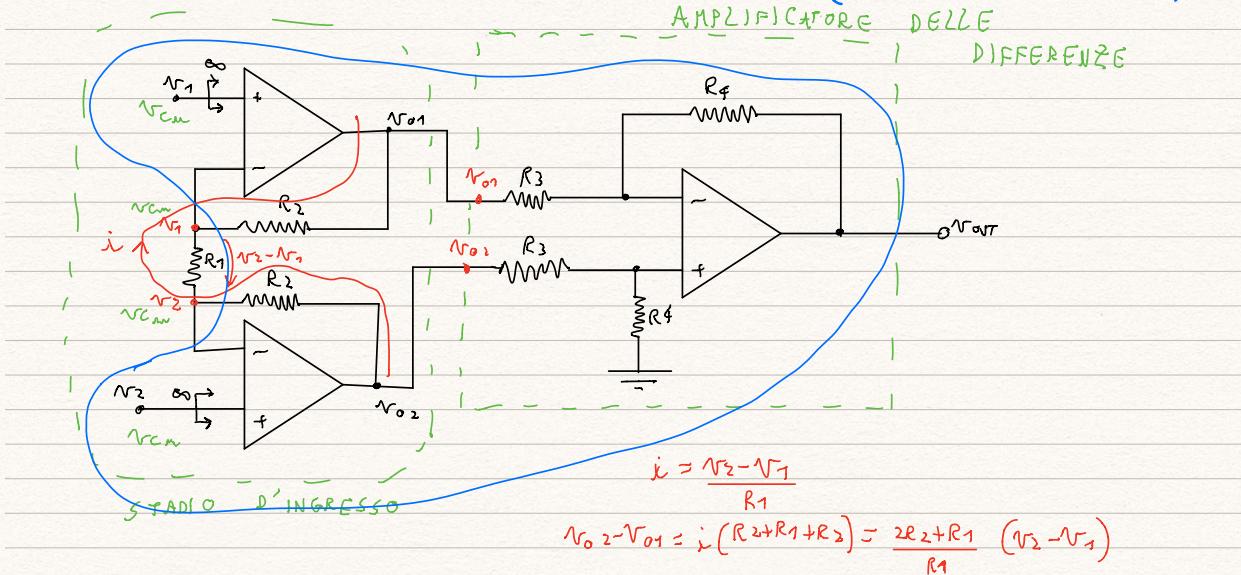
$$R_{in\ diff} \stackrel{\Delta}{=} \frac{V_p}{i_p}$$

$$V_p = V_{R1} + (V_{\Sigma}) + V_{R2} =$$

$$= i_p R_1 + 0 + i_p R_2 = 2 R_1 i_p$$

$$R_{in\ diff} = 2 R_1$$

AMPLIFICATORE PER STRUMENTAZIONE (INSTRUMENTATION AMPLIFIER, "INA")



$$j = \frac{V_2 - V_1}{R_1}$$

$$V_{o2} - V_{o1} = j(R_2 + R_1 + R_2) = \frac{2R_2 + R_1}{R_1} (V_2 - V_1)$$

$$V_{OUT} = \frac{R_4}{R_3} (V_{o2} - V_{o1}) = \frac{R_4}{R_3} \left(1 + \frac{2R_2}{R_1} \right) (V_2 - V_1)$$

$$G_{diff} = \frac{R_4}{R_3} \left(1 + \frac{2R_2}{R_1} \right)$$

in un INA commerciale R_1 aggiunta dall'utilizzatore del valore appropriato

Regole di modo comune V_{CM} :

- differenza di potenziale tra le uscite di R_1 e R_2

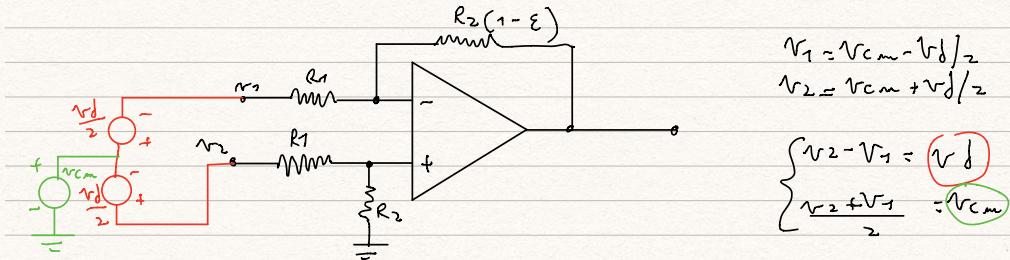
$$i = 0$$

$V_{O2} = V_{O1} = V_{CM}$, cioè lo stato d'ingresso è un buffer

$$V_{OUT}|_{V_{CM}} = 0 \rightarrow G_{CM} = 0$$

EFFETTO DI UN MISMATCH DELLE RESISTENZE IN UN AMPLIFICATORE

DELLE DIFFERENZE



$$\begin{aligned} V_1 &\approx V_{CM} - \frac{V_d}{2} \\ V_2 &\approx V_{CM} + \frac{V_d}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} V_2 - V_1 = V_d \\ \frac{V_2 + V_1}{2} = V_{CM} \end{cases}$$

PRINCIPIO DI SOVRAPPOSIZIONE DEGLI EFFETTI

$$V_{OUT} = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \cdot \left[1 + \frac{R_2(1-\varepsilon)}{R_1} \right] \left(V_{CM} + \frac{V_d}{2} \right) - \frac{R_2(1-\varepsilon)}{R_1} \left[V_{CM} - \frac{V_d}{2} \right] =$$

$$= \left\{ \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \left[1 + \frac{R_2(1-\varepsilon)}{R_1} \right] - \frac{R_2(1-\varepsilon)}{R_1} \right\} V_{CM} + \left\{ \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \left[1 + \frac{R_2(1-\varepsilon)}{R_1} \right] + \right.$$

$$\left. + \frac{R_2(1-\varepsilon)}{R_1} \right\} \frac{V_d}{2} = G_{CM} V_{CM} + G_{diff} V_d$$

$$G_{CM} = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} + \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \frac{R_2}{R_1} (1-\varepsilon) - \frac{R_2}{R_1} (1-\varepsilon) =$$

$$= \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} + \frac{R_2}{R_1} (1-\varepsilon) \left[\frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} - 1 \right] = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} + \frac{R_2}{R_1} (1-\varepsilon) \frac{\cancel{R_2} - \cancel{R_1} - \cancel{R_2}}{\cancel{R_1} + \cancel{R_2}} =$$

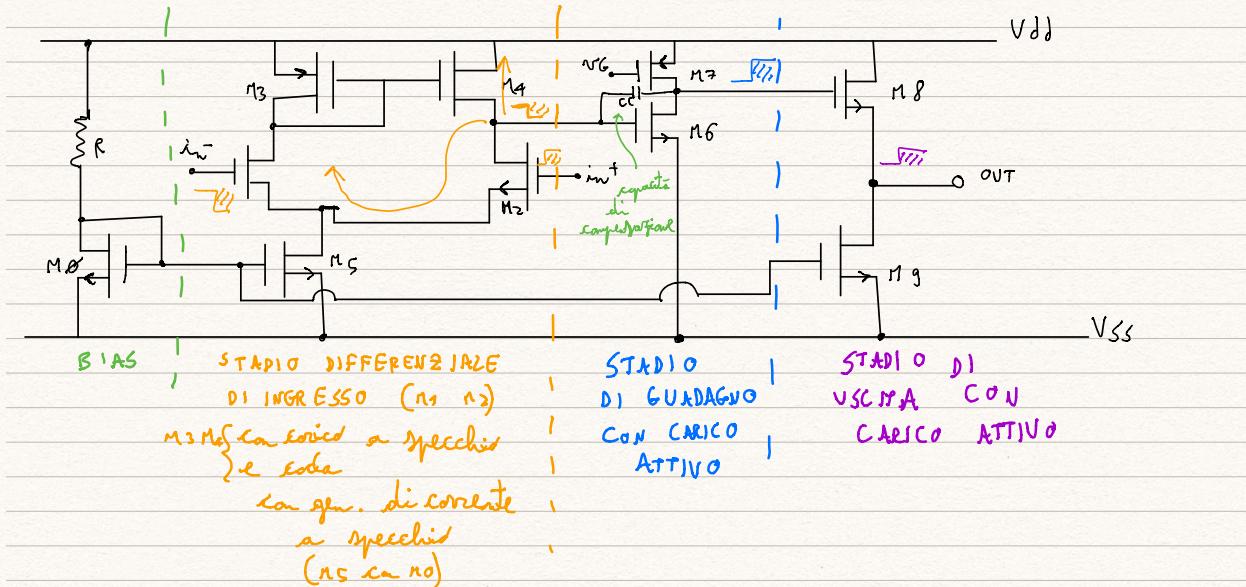
$$= \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} - \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} (1-\varepsilon) = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \varepsilon \xrightarrow[\varepsilon \rightarrow 0]{\text{perfetto matching}} 0$$

$$G_{diff} = \left\{ \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \left[1 + \frac{R_2(1-\varepsilon)}{R_1} \right] + \frac{R_2(1-\varepsilon)}{R_1} \right\} \frac{1}{2} = \frac{R_2}{R_1} \left[1 - \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \frac{R_1 + 2R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \right] \approx \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

$$CMRR = \left| \frac{G_{diff}}{G_{CM}} \right| = \frac{R_2/R_1 \left[1 - \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \frac{R_1 + 2R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \right]}{\frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \varepsilon} \approx \frac{1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}}{\varepsilon} \xrightarrow[\varepsilon \rightarrow 0]{\text{CMRR} \rightarrow \infty}$$

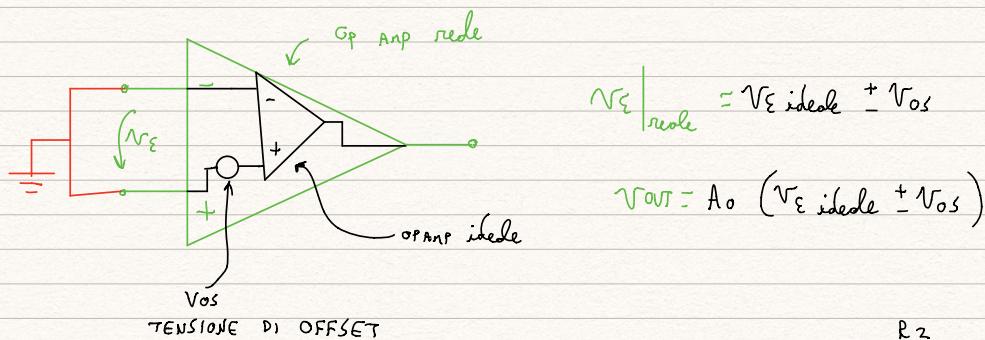
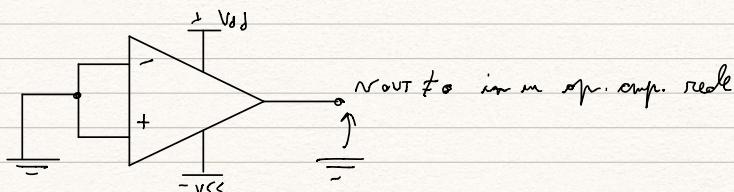
STRUTTURA INTERNA SEMPLIFICATA DI UN AMPLIFICATORE

OPERAZIONE:



L'AMPLIFICATORE OPERAZIONALE REALE

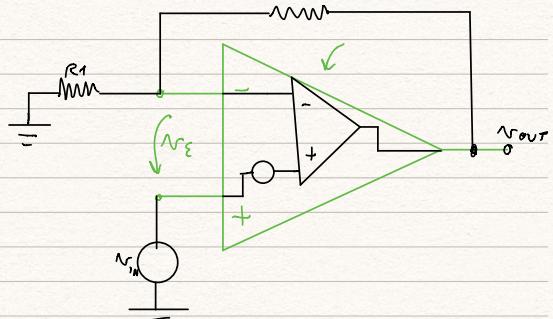
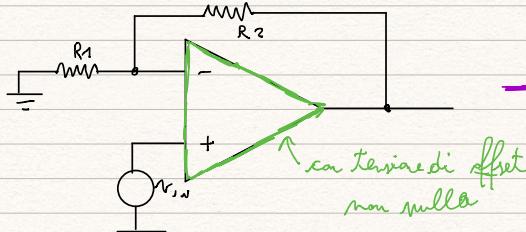
*TENSIONE DI OFFSET



R2

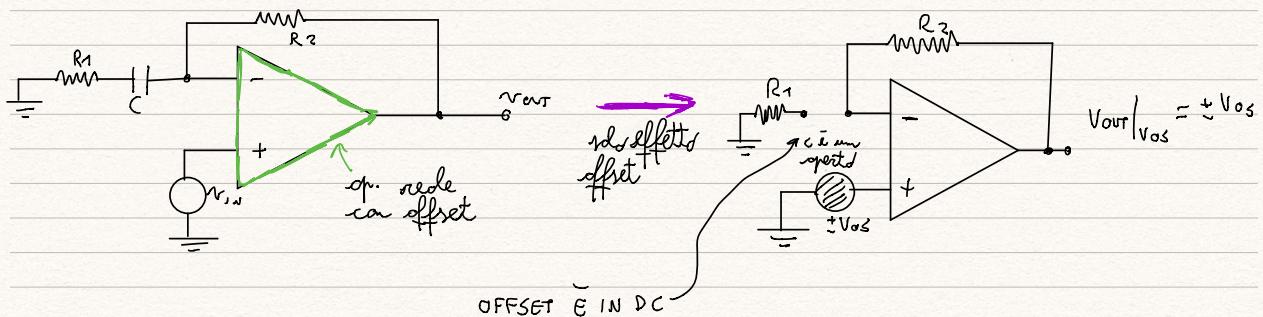
$$V_{OS} \stackrel{t_{CP}}{\approx} 100\mu V \div 5mV$$

V_{OS} è una grandezza DC

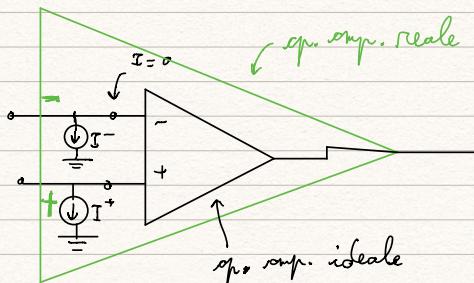
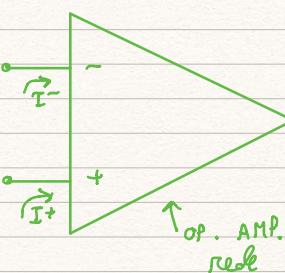


$$\begin{aligned} V^+ &= V_{IN} + V_{OS} \\ V_{OUT} &= \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}\right) (V_{IN} + V_{OS}) \\ \Delta V_{OUT} &= \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}\right) V_{OS} \end{aligned}$$

effetto della tensione di offset



LE CORRENTI DI BIAS



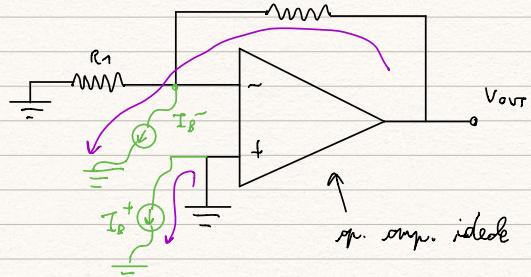
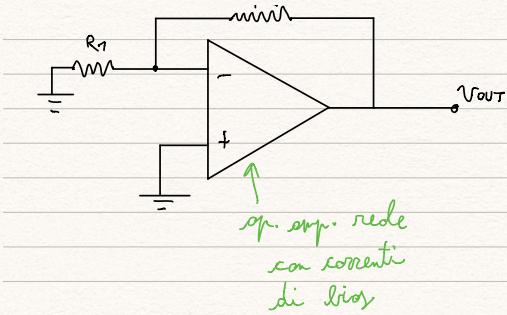
CORRENTI DI BIAS

$$I_B = \frac{I^+ + I^-}{2} \leftarrow \text{TYP } 1mA \div 10\mu A$$

OFFSET DELLA CORRENTE DI BIAS

$$I_{OS} = |I^+ - I^-| \leftarrow 2 \text{ ordini di grandezza più piccola di } I_B$$

R₂

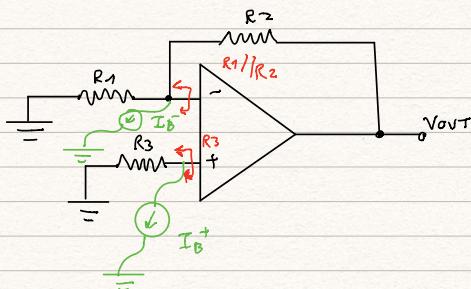


I_B^+ ne dà contributo

$$I_B^- \rightarrow V_{out} = I_B^- R_2 \approx I_B R_2$$

tralasciando
effetto corrente
di bias

COMPENSAZIONE DELLE CORRENTI DI BIAS



$$I_B^+ \quad V^+ = -I_B^+ R_3$$

$$V_{out} \Big|_{I_B^+} = \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}\right) V^+ = \\ = \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}\right) (-I_B^+ R_3)$$

$$I_B^- \quad V^+ = 0 \rightarrow V^- \text{ terra virtuale}$$

$$V_{out} \Big|_{I_B^-} = R_2 I_B^-$$

effetto corrente di bias:

$$V_{out} = V_{out} \Big|_{I_B^+} - V_{out} \Big|_{I_B^-} = -\left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}\right) I_B^+ R_3 + R_2 I_B^-$$

considero solo le correnti di bias e non il loro offset:

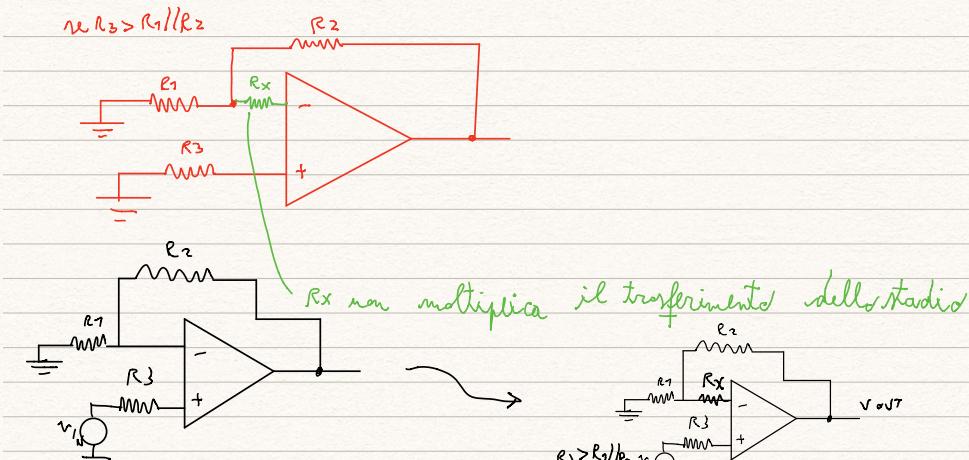
$$V_{out} = -\left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}\right) I_B R_3 + R_2 I_B \left[R_2 - R_3 \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}\right) \right]$$

$$R_2 - R_3 \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}\right) = 0$$

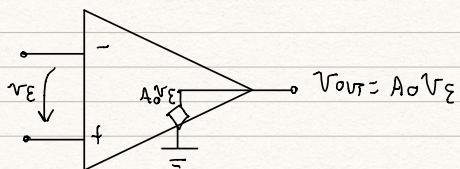
$$R_3 \left(\frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_1}\right) = R_2 \longrightarrow R_3 = R_1 // R_2$$

$$V_{out} \Big|_{I_B = 0}$$

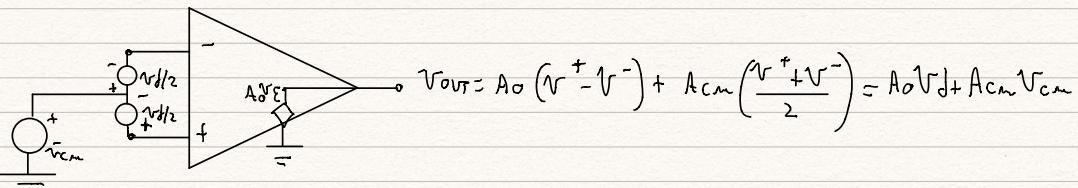
ha compensato l'effetto delle correnti di bias non il loro offset



RAPPORTO DI REIEZIONE DEL MODO COMUNE FINITO



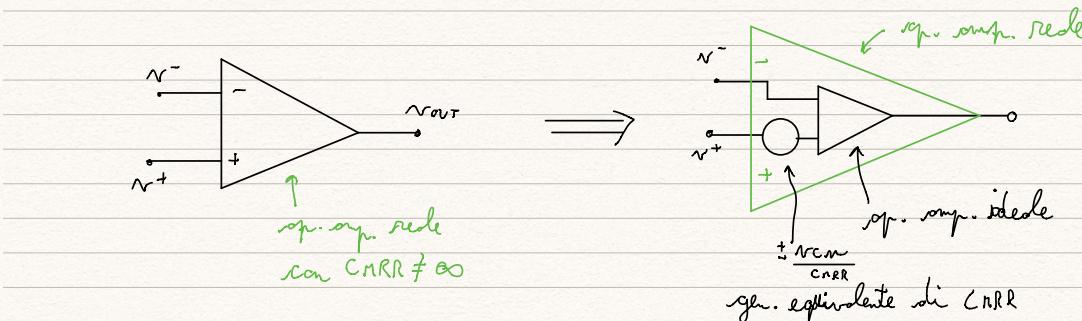
CASO REALE:



$$V_{\text{out}} = A_o \left[V_d + \frac{A_{\text{cm}}}{A_o} V_{\text{cm}} \right] = A_o \left[V_d + \frac{V_{\text{cm}}}{CMRR} \right] \text{ typ}$$

$$CMRR = \left| \frac{A_o}{A_{\text{cm}}} \right| \neq \infty$$

$60 \text{ dB} \leq CMRR \leq 120 \text{ dB}$



1. non ne conserva la polarità
2. dipende dal segnale
 $v_{cm} = \frac{v^+ + v^-}{2}$

CNR B finito

- config. invertate
- non invertente
- amp. differenziale