

Diapositivos das aulas de Circuitos e Sistemas Electrónicos para TIC

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ISCTE-IUL, Abril 2012

CSETIC >

Circuitos e Sistemas
Electrónicos para TIC

➤ Programa

1. Circuitos analógicos básicos
2. Circuitos osciladores e malhas de captura de fase
3. Circuitos de conversão A/D e D/A
4. Filtros analógicos
5. Circuitos digitais

➤ Circuitos analógicos básicos

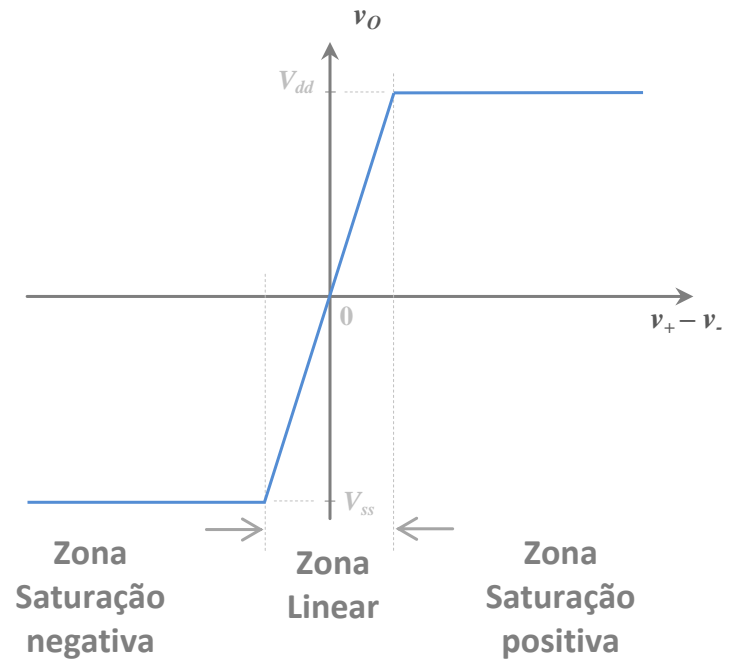
- Amplificador operacional (AMPOP) e circuitos básicos
 - Modelo ideal do AMPOP: definições e características
 - Montagens: inversor, não inversor, seguidor, diferenciador, integrador
 - Circuito somador, subtrator, e amplificador de instrumentação
 - Comparador de *Schmitt-trigger*
 - Limitações dos AMPOPs reais
- Implementação de AMPOPs
 - Estudo do par diferencial: tecnologias bipolar e MOS
 - AMPOPs de um andar: cargas passivas e activas
 - AMPOPs de dois ou mais andares
 - Estabilidade de um amplificador operacional
- Multiplicador de *Gilbert*

Equações do AMPOP ideal

$i_+ \approx i_- \approx 0$ \leftarrow zona linear ou saturação

$v_O = A \cdot (v_+ - v_-)$ \leftarrow zona linear

$v_O \approx V_{dd} \quad \leftarrow v_+ > v_-$
 $v_O \approx V_{ss} \quad \leftarrow v_+ < v_-$ \leftarrow saturação

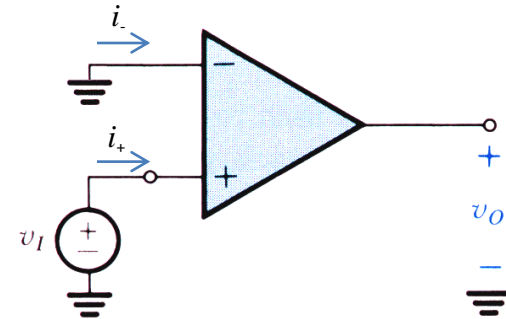


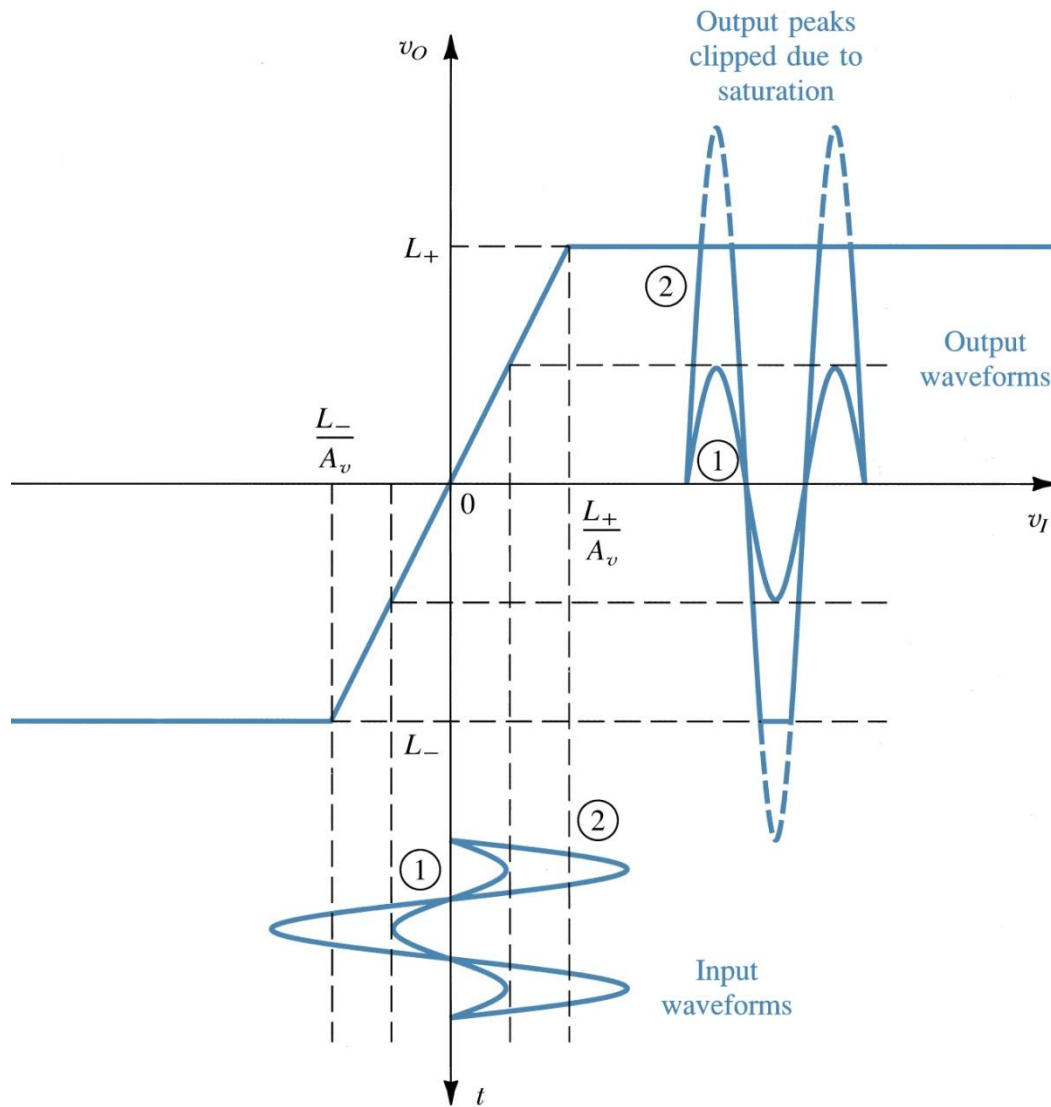
Aproximações

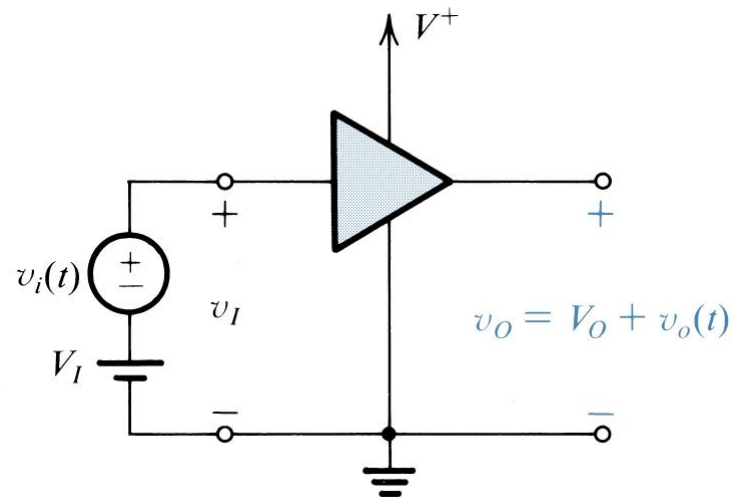
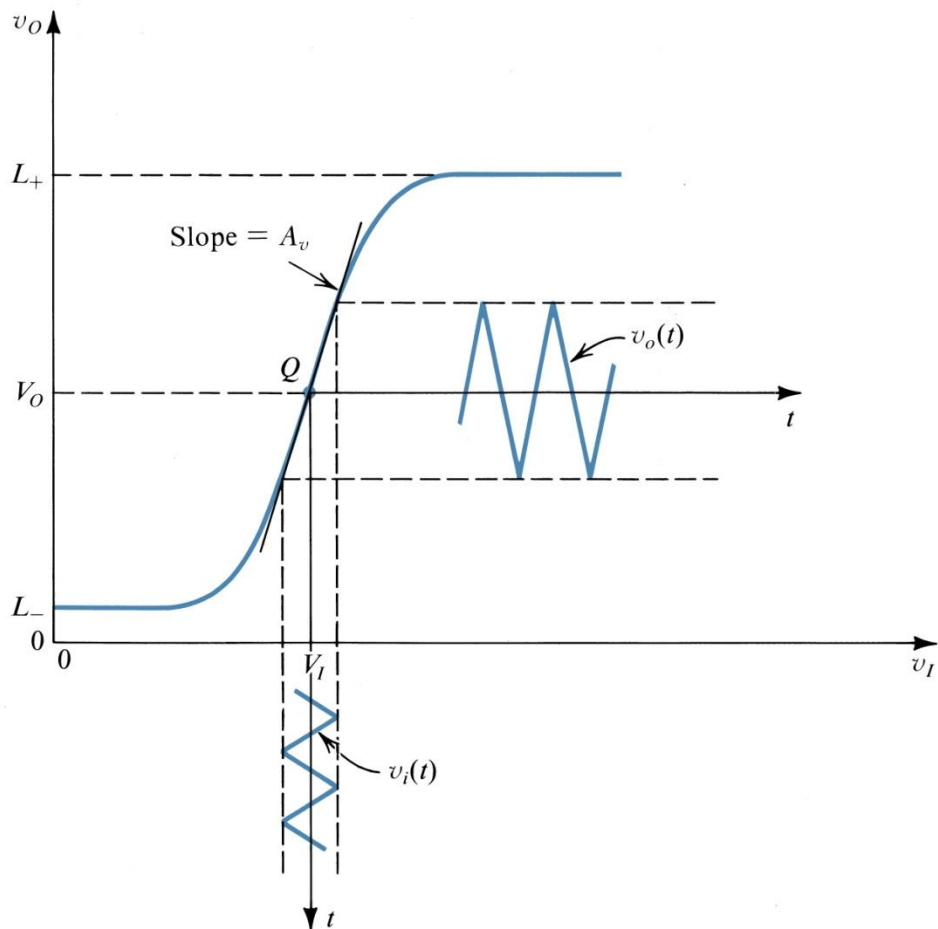
$v_+ \approx v_-$ (válida na zona linear)

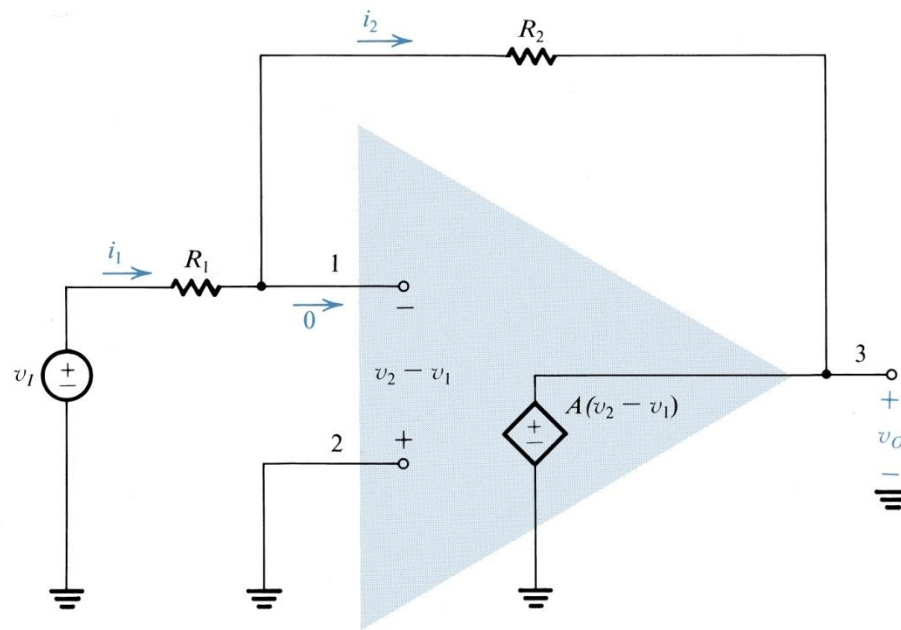
Definições

- A \therefore Ganho estático do AMPOP
- V_{dd} \therefore Alimentação positiva do AMPOP
- V_{ss} \therefore Alimentação negativa do AMPOP

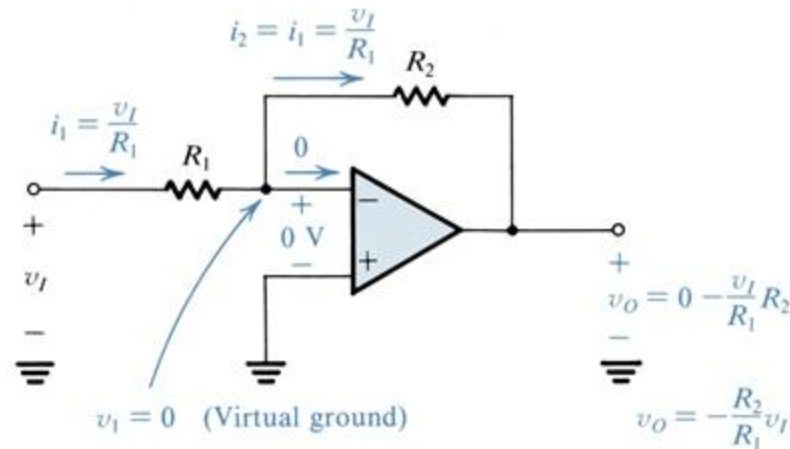






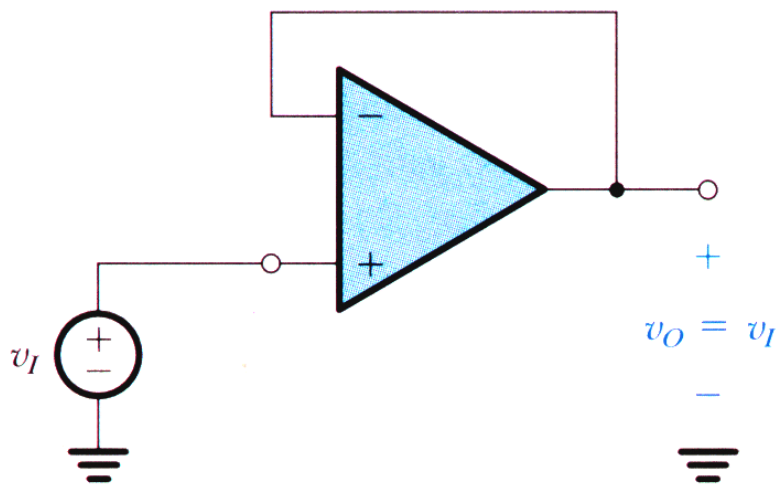


(a)

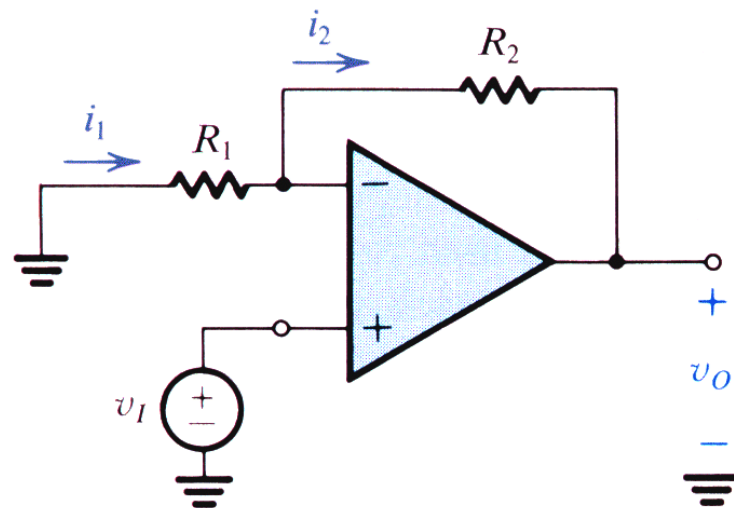


(b)

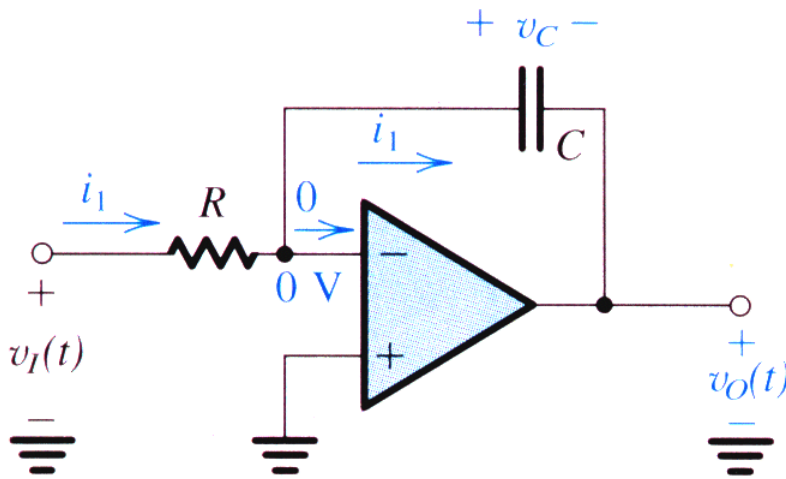
$$v_O = -\frac{R_2}{R_1} \cdot v_i$$



$$v_O = v_i$$

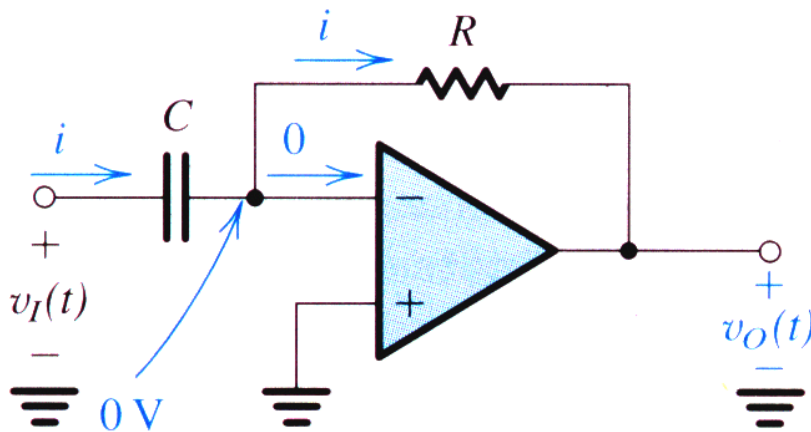


$$v_O = \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}\right) \cdot v_i$$



$$v_O(t) = -\frac{1}{CR} \int_0^t v_I(t) dt$$

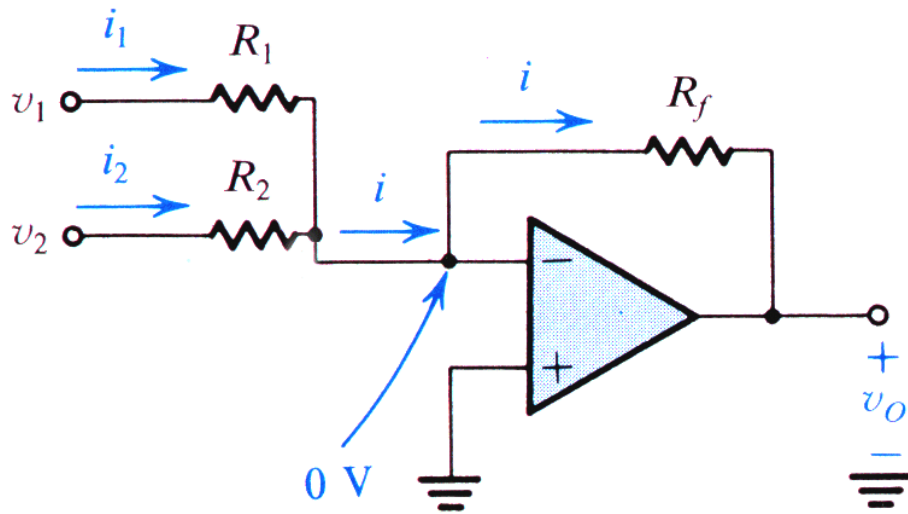
$$\frac{V_o}{V_i} = -\frac{1}{sCR}$$



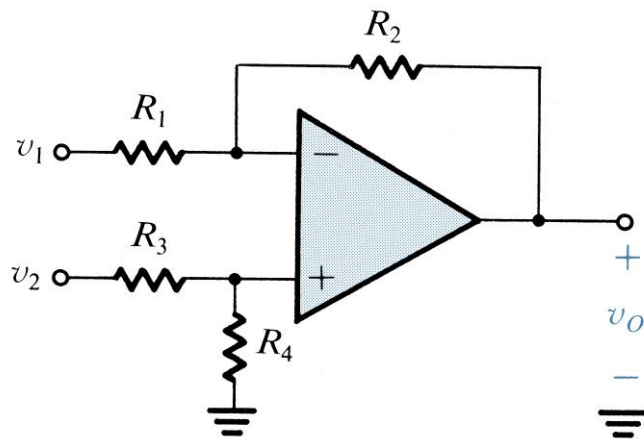
$$i(t) = C \frac{dv_I(t)}{dt}$$

$$v_O(t) = -CR \frac{dv_I(t)}{dt}$$

$$\frac{V_o}{V_i} = -sCR$$



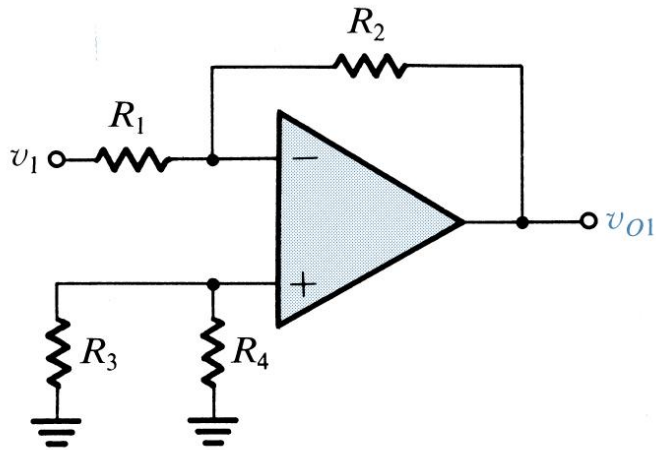
$$v_O = -\left(\frac{v_1}{R_1} + \frac{v_2}{R_2}\right) \cdot R_f$$



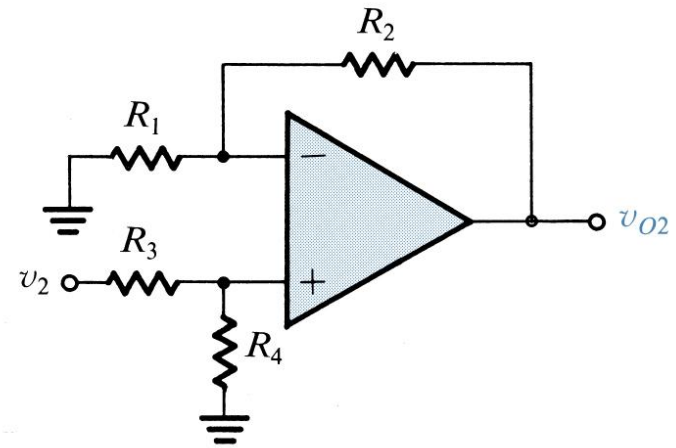
$$v_O = -\frac{R_2}{R_1} \cdot v_1 + \frac{R_4}{R_3 + R_4} \cdot \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_1} \cdot v_2$$

$$v_{O1} = -\frac{R_2}{R_1} \cdot v_1$$

$$v_{O2} = \frac{R_4}{R_3 + R_4} \cdot v_2 \cdot \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}\right)$$

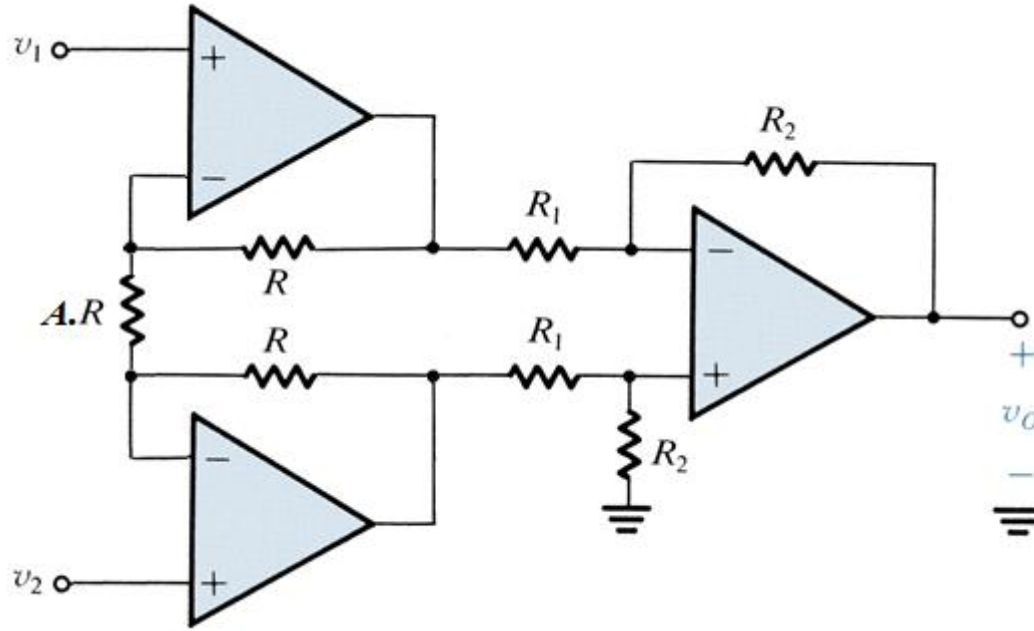


(a)



(b)

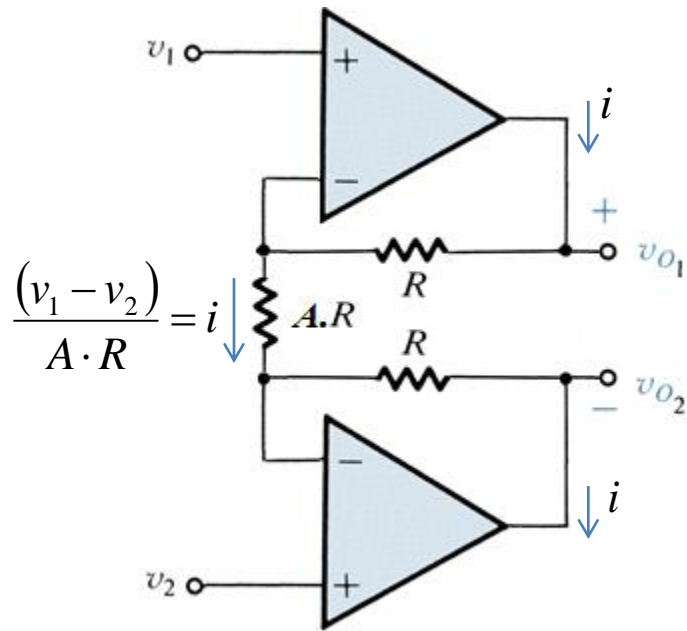
$$v_O = -\frac{R_2}{R_1} \cdot v_1 + \frac{R_4}{R_3 + R_4} \cdot \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_1} \cdot v_2$$



$$v_O = \frac{R_2}{R_1} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{2}{A}\right) \cdot (v_2 - v_1)$$

$$v_{O1} - v_{O2} = \frac{(2R + AR)}{AR} \cdot (v_1 - v_2)$$

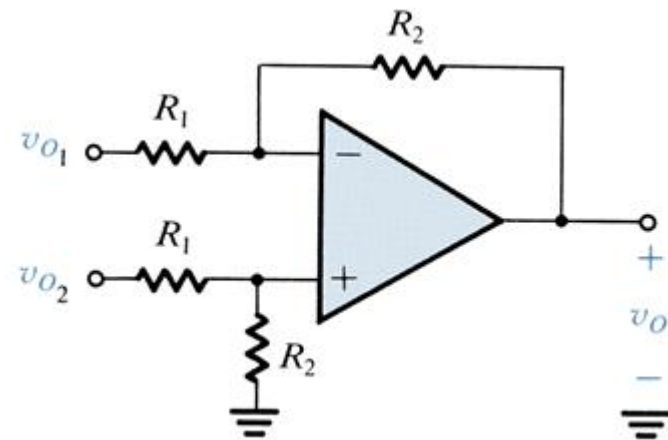
$$v_{O2} - v_{O1} = \left(1 + \frac{2}{A}\right) \cdot (v_2 - v_1)$$



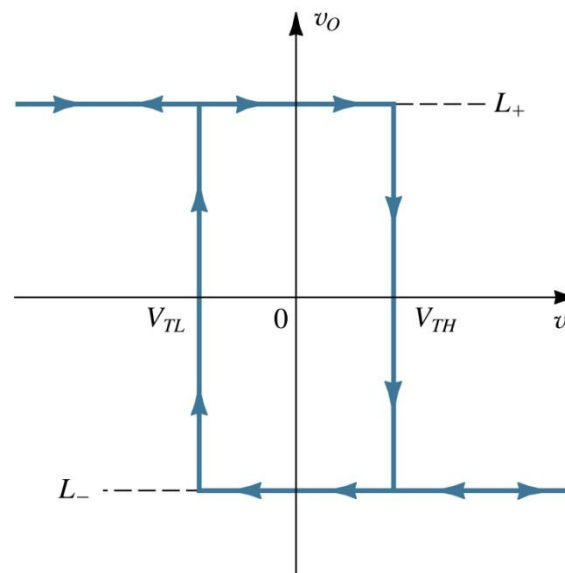
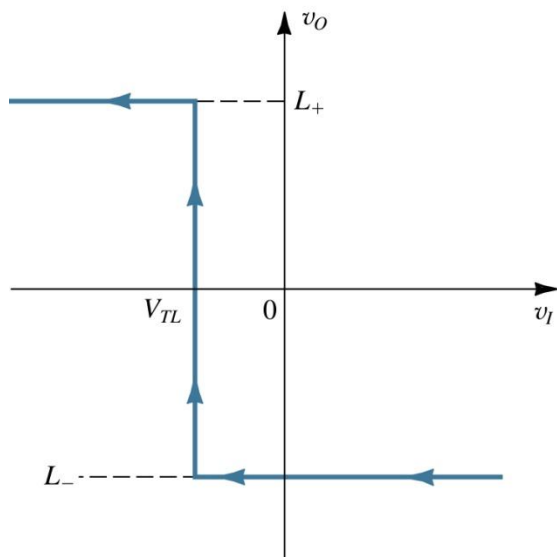
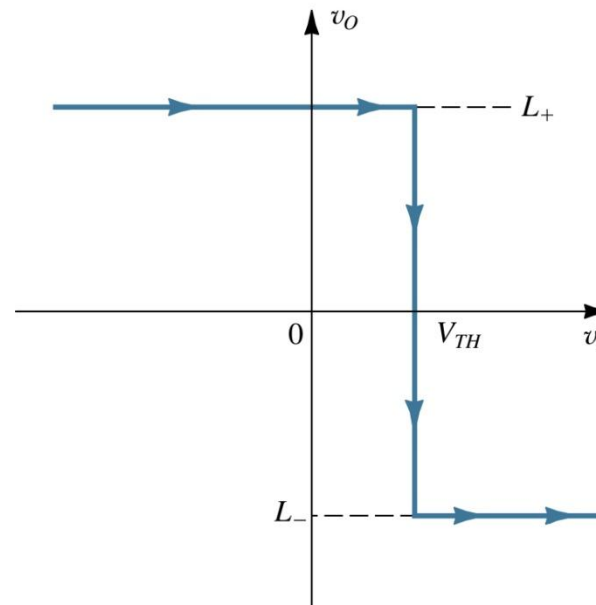
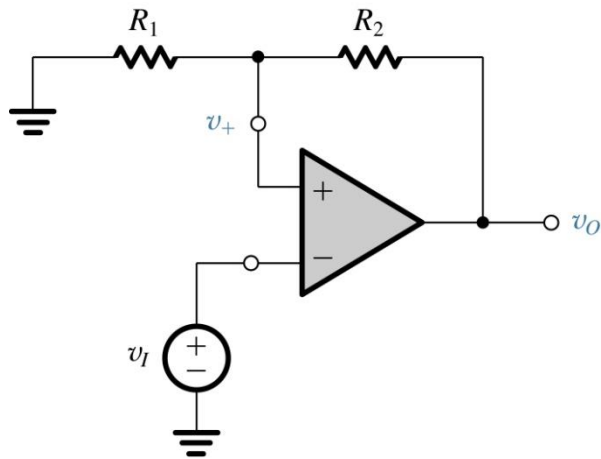
$$\frac{(v_1 - v_2)}{A \cdot R} = i \downarrow$$

$$v_O = -\frac{R_2}{R_1} \cdot v_{O1} + \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \cdot \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_1} \cdot v_{O2}$$

$$v_O = \frac{R_2}{R_1} (v_{O2} - v_{O1})$$

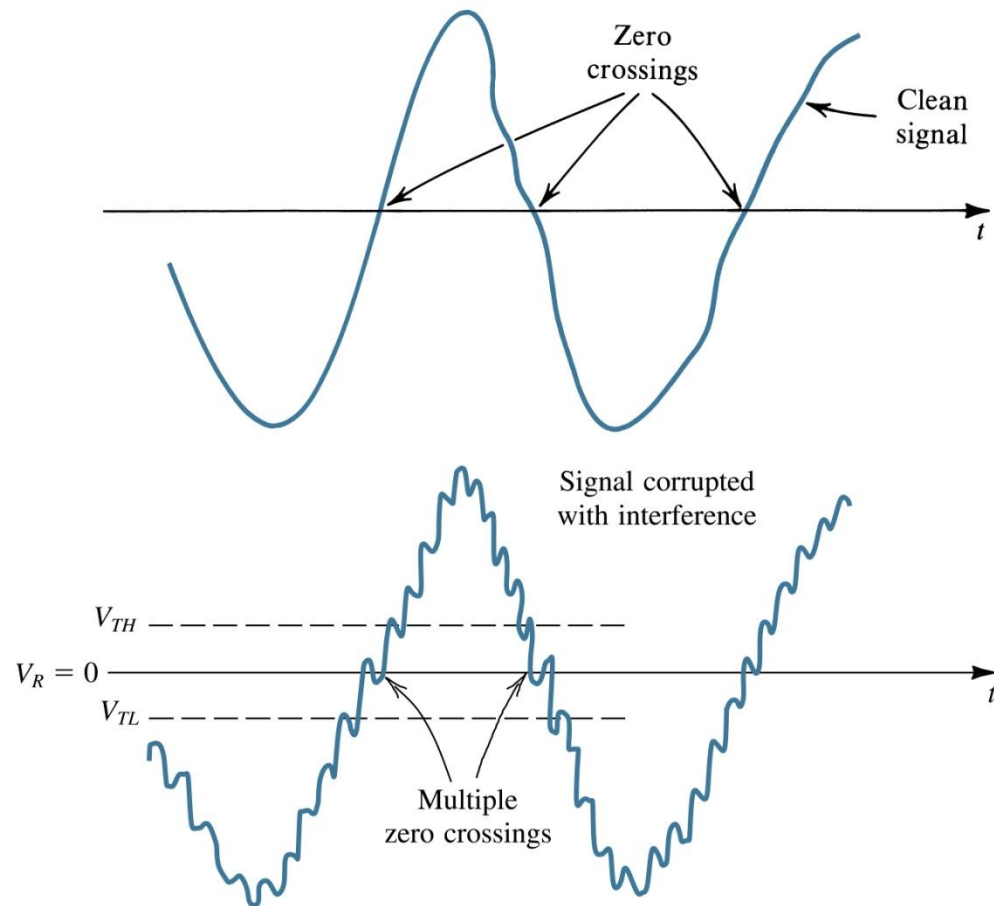


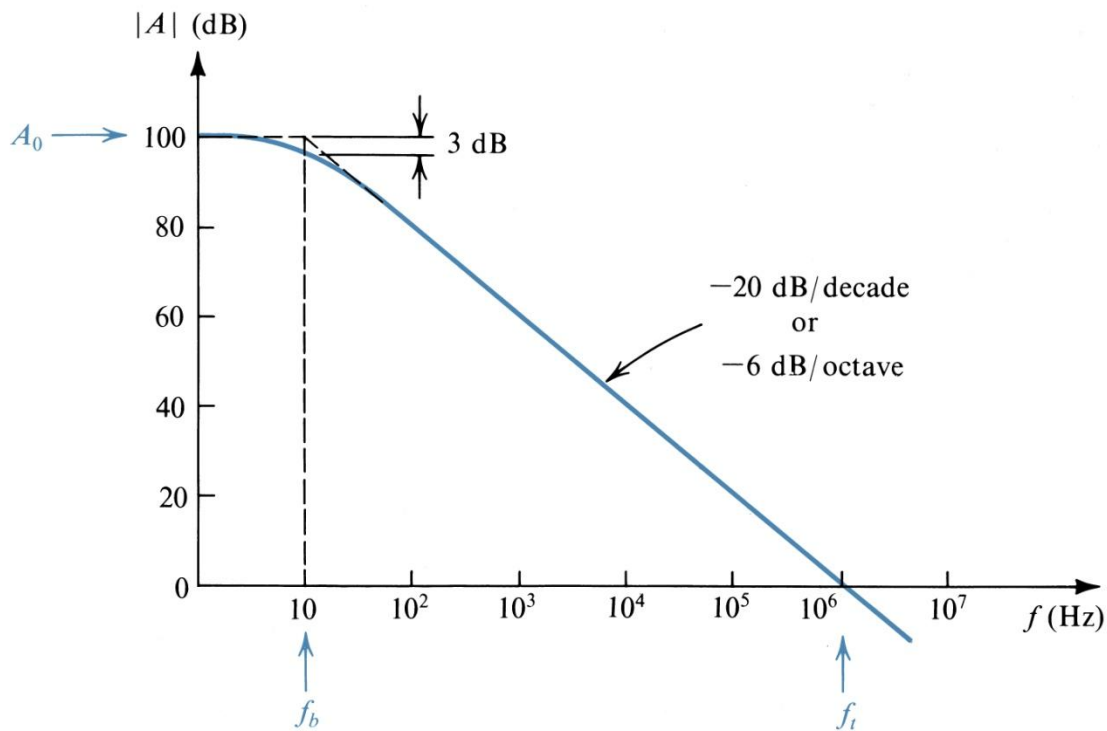
$$v_O = \frac{R_2}{R_1} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{2}{A}\right) \cdot (v_2 - v_1)$$

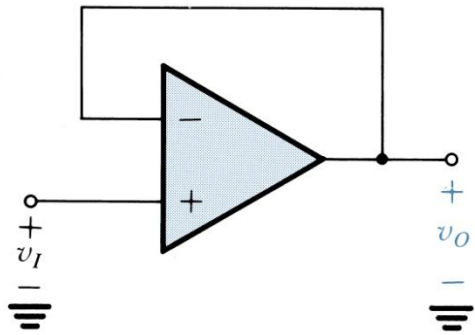


$$V_{TH} = L_+ \cdot \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2}$$

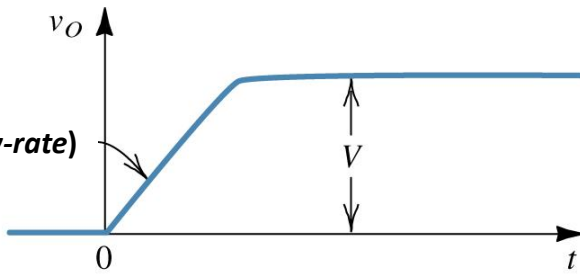
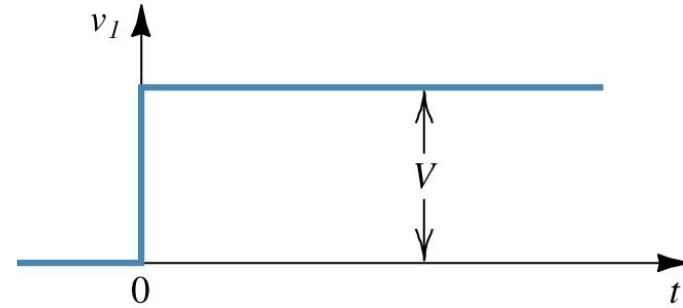
$$V_{TL} = L_- \cdot \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2}$$



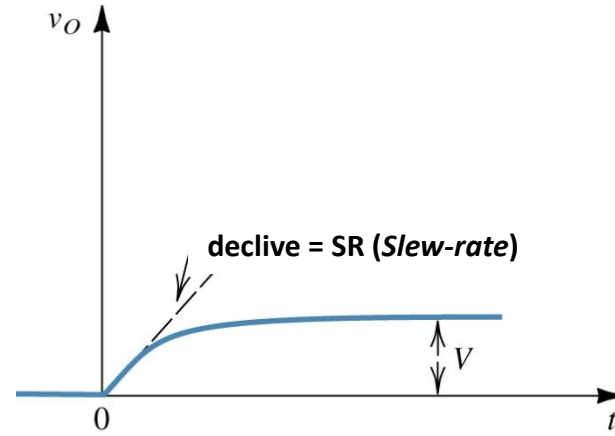




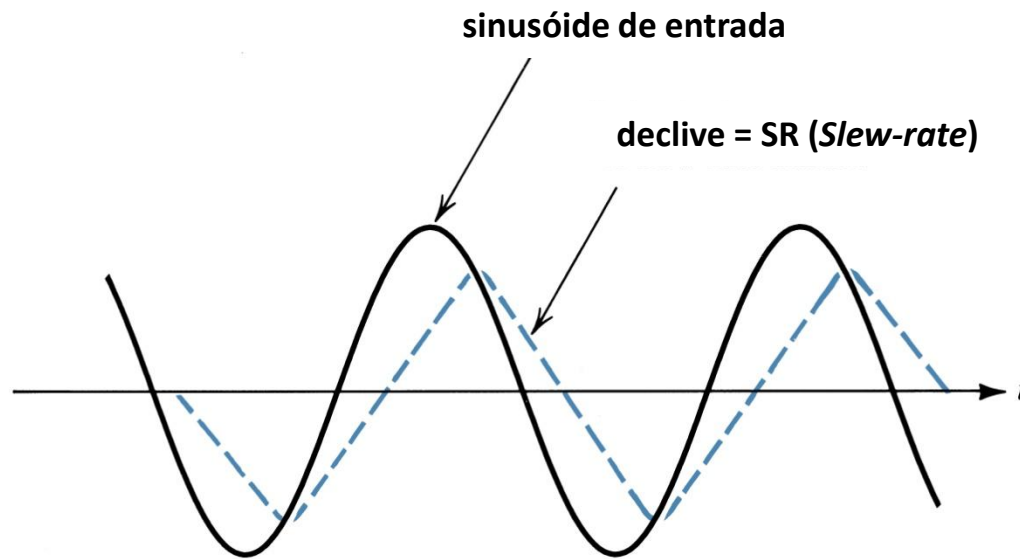
(a)



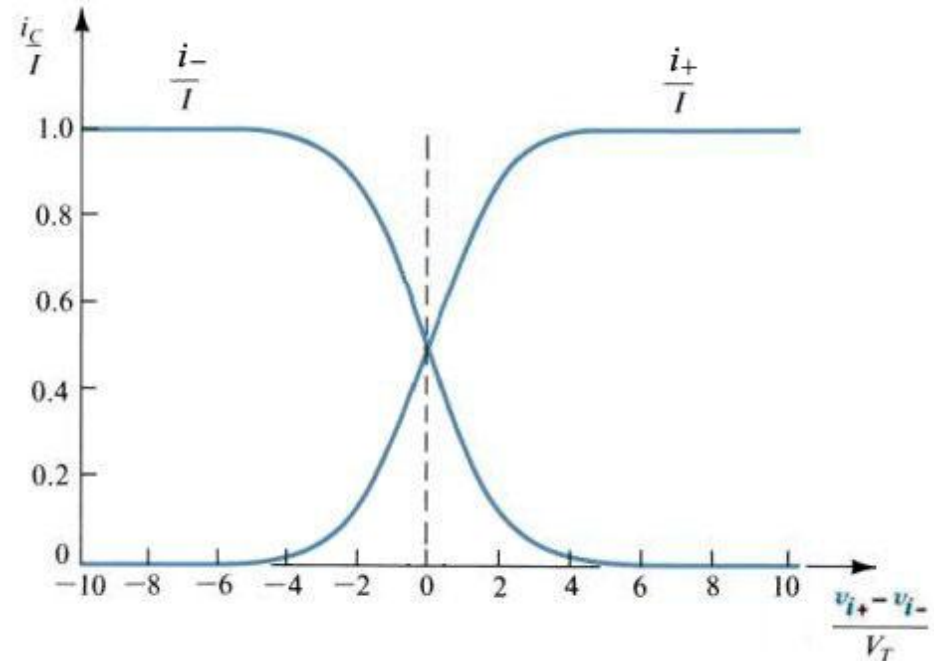
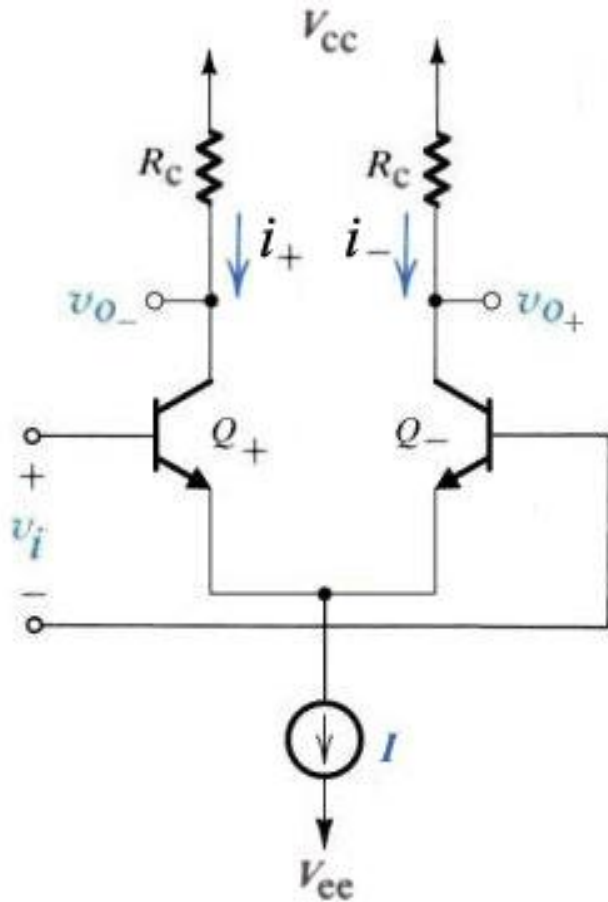
(c)



(d)



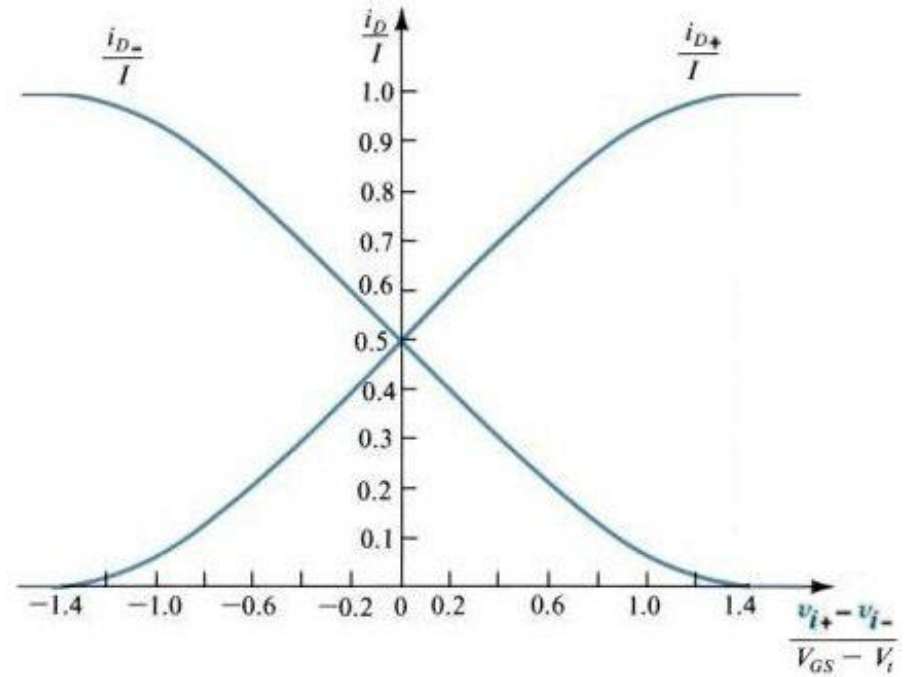
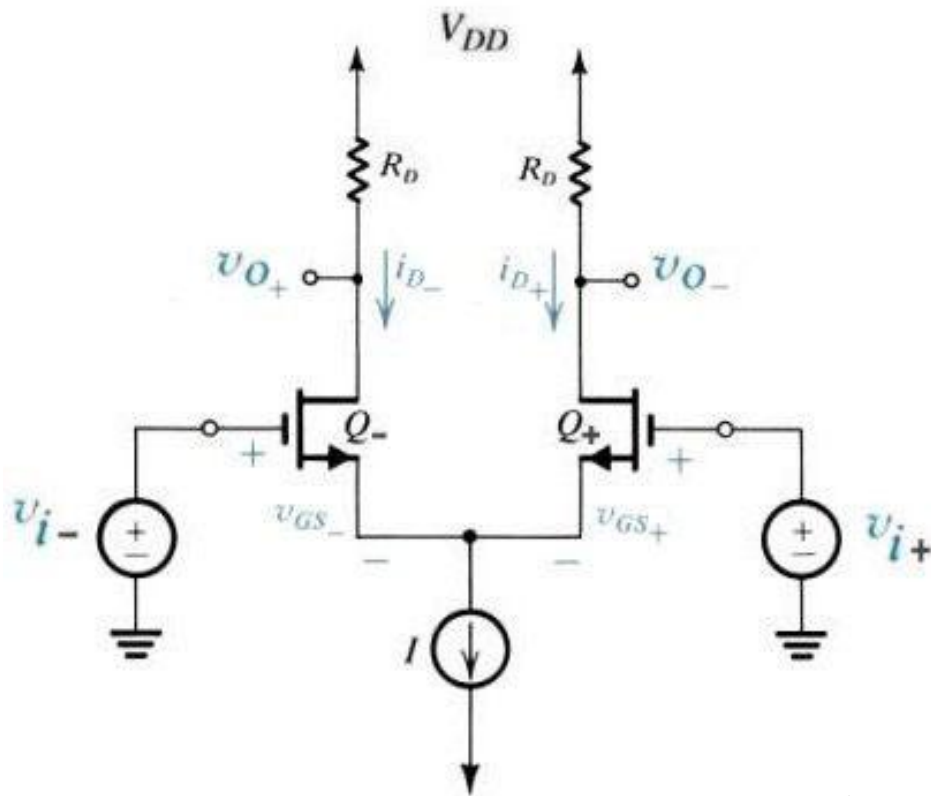
$$v_O = \alpha_F \cdot R_C \cdot I \cdot \tanh\left(\frac{v_i}{2v_T}\right)$$



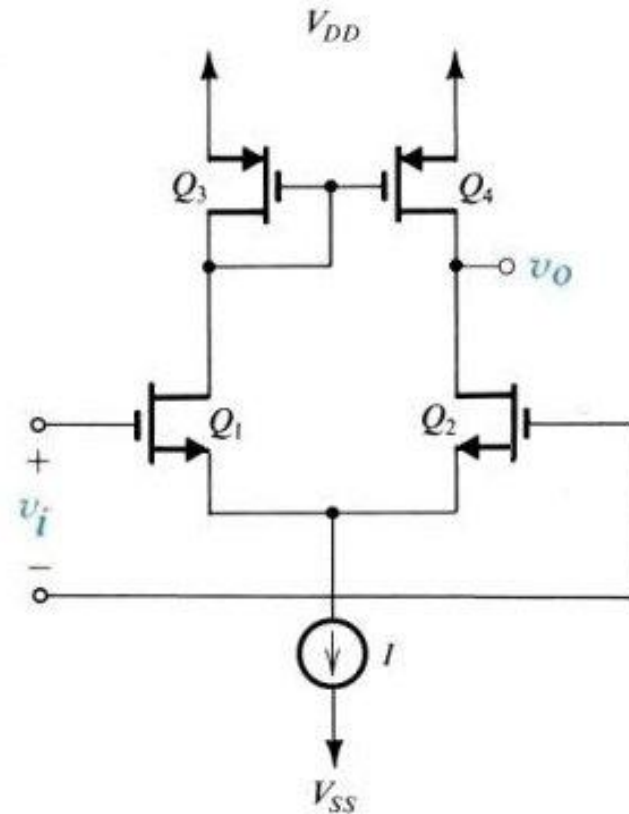
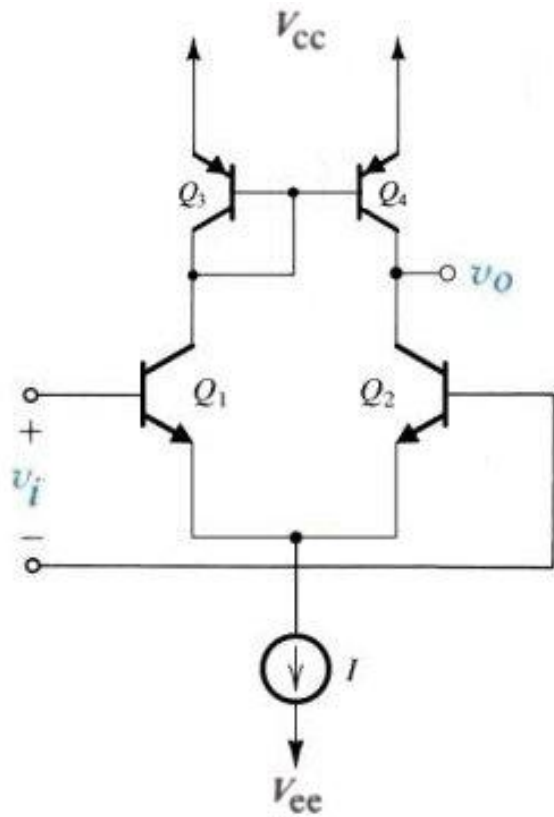
$$i_- = \frac{I \cdot \alpha_F}{\left(1 + \ell \frac{v_i}{v_T}\right)}$$

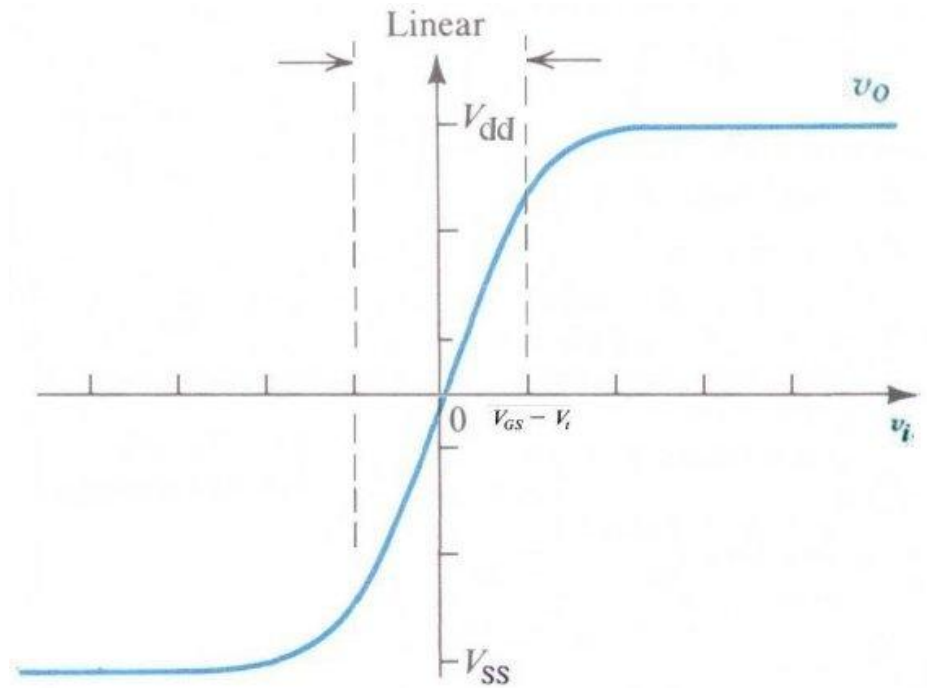
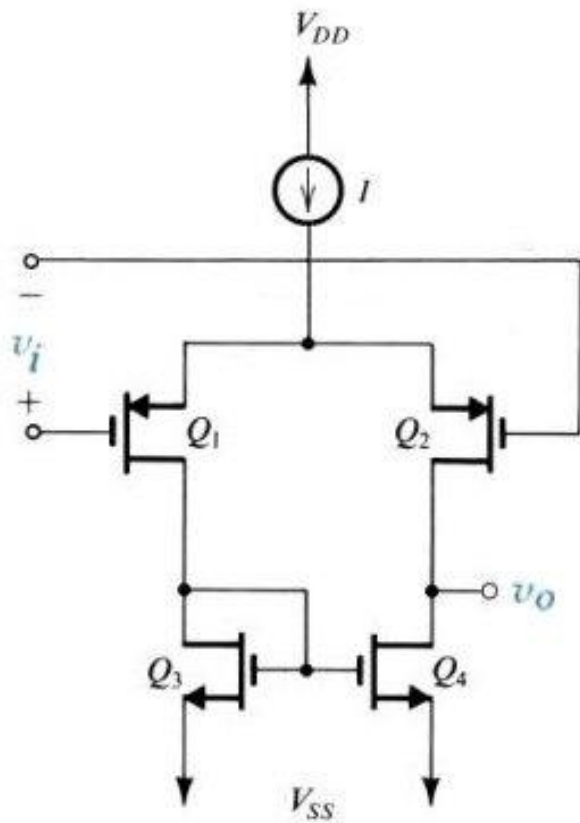
$$i_+ = \frac{I \cdot \alpha_F}{\left(1 + \ell \frac{-v_i}{v_T}\right)}$$

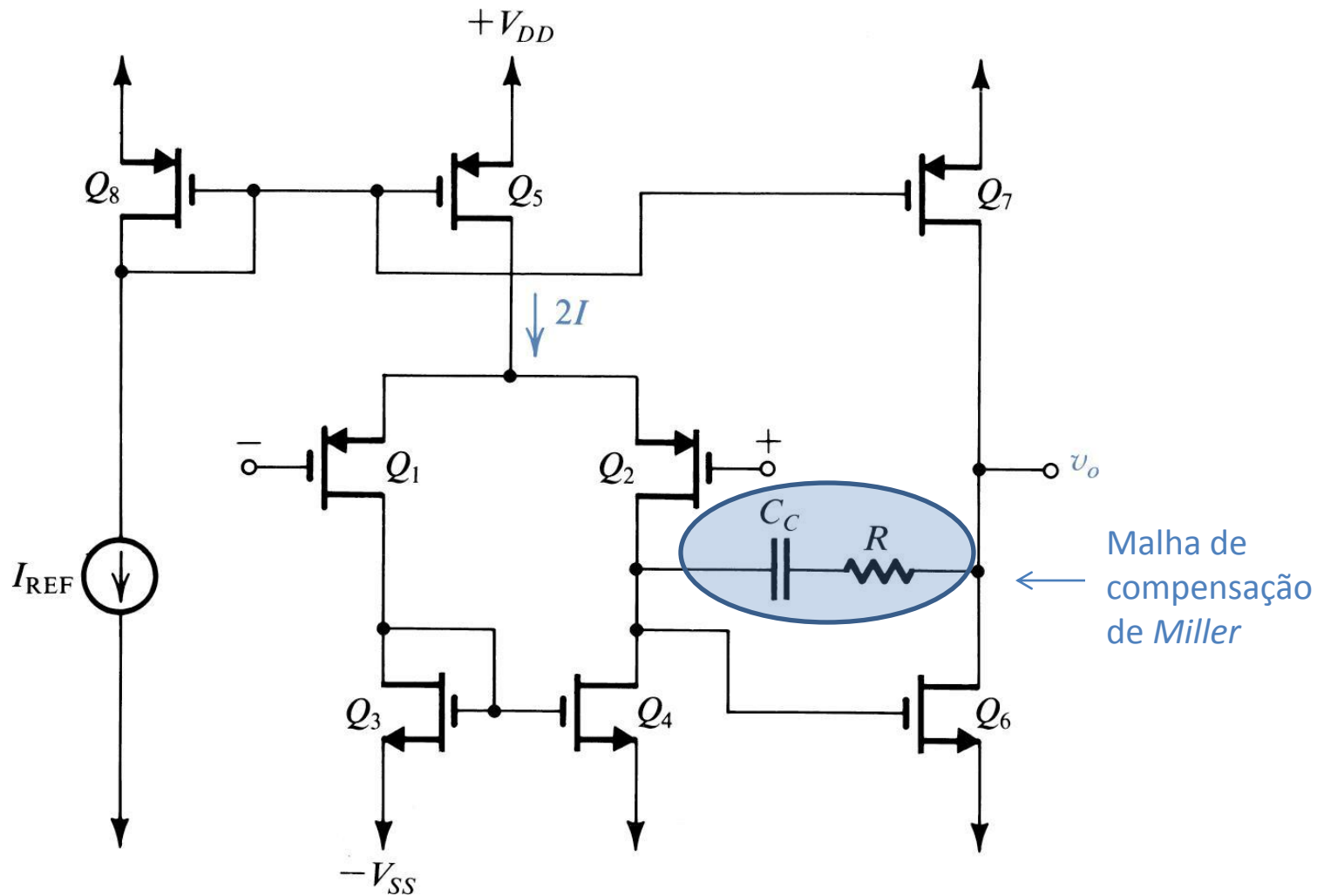
$$v_O = v_i \cdot R_D \cdot \sqrt{2k \cdot I - k^2 \cdot v_i^2}$$

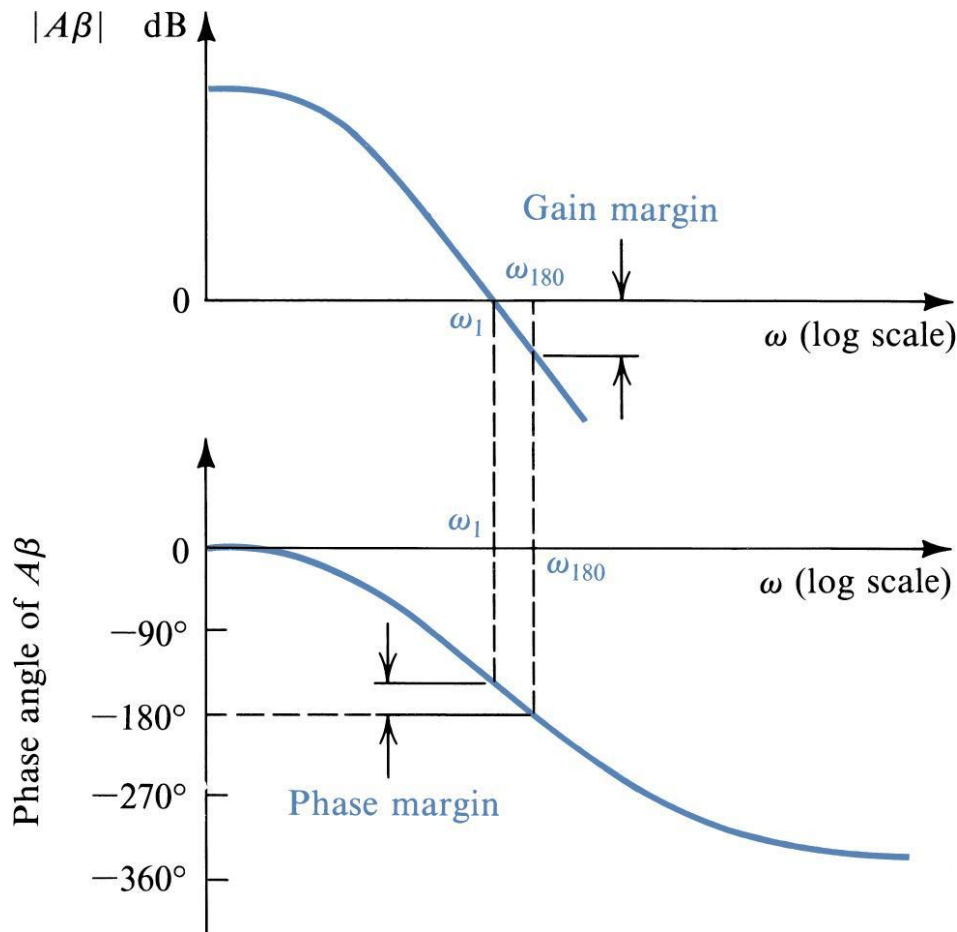


$$i_{D-} = \frac{I}{2} - v_i \cdot \sqrt{k} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{I}{2} - \frac{k \cdot v_i^2}{4}} \quad i_{D+} = \frac{I}{2} + v_i \cdot \sqrt{k} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{I}{2} - \frac{k \cdot v_i^2}{4}}$$



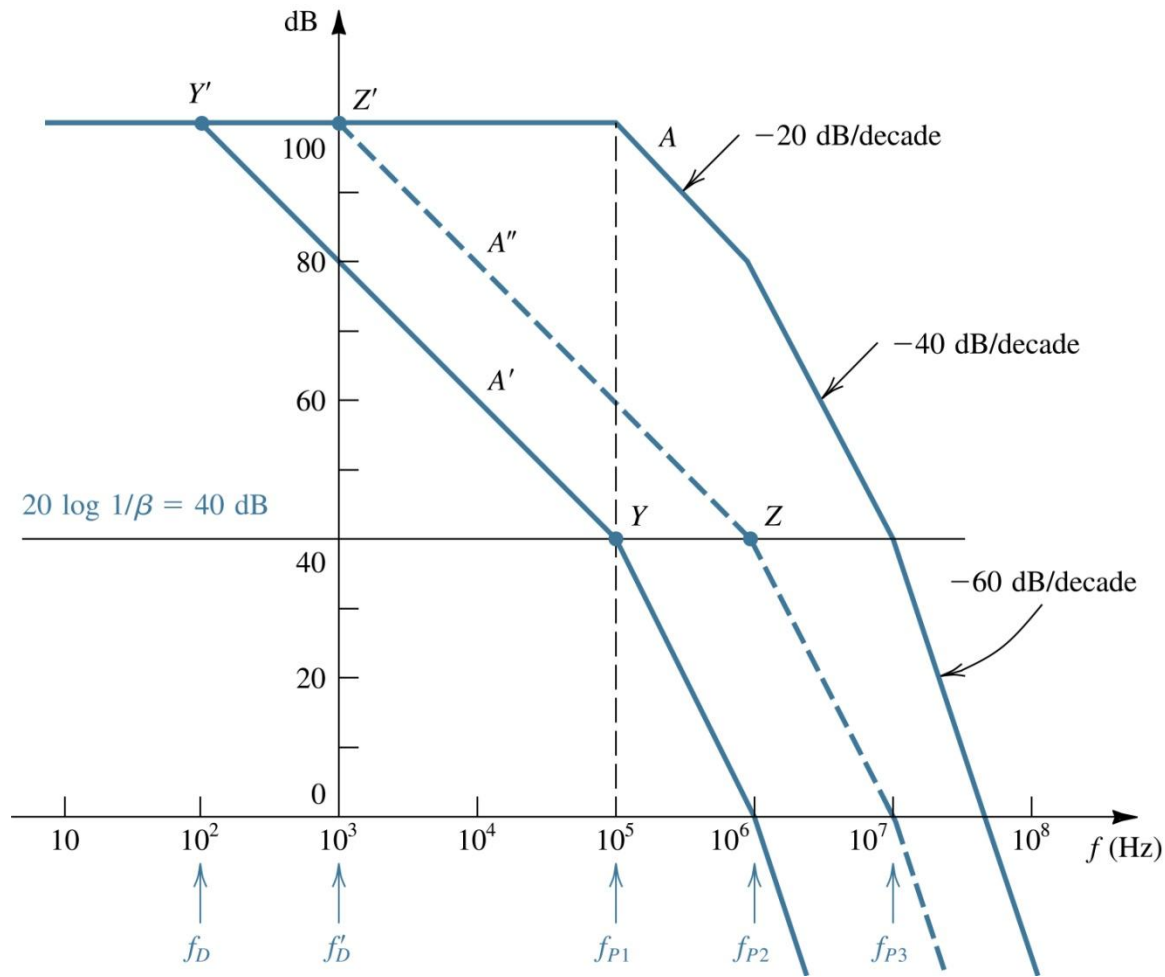


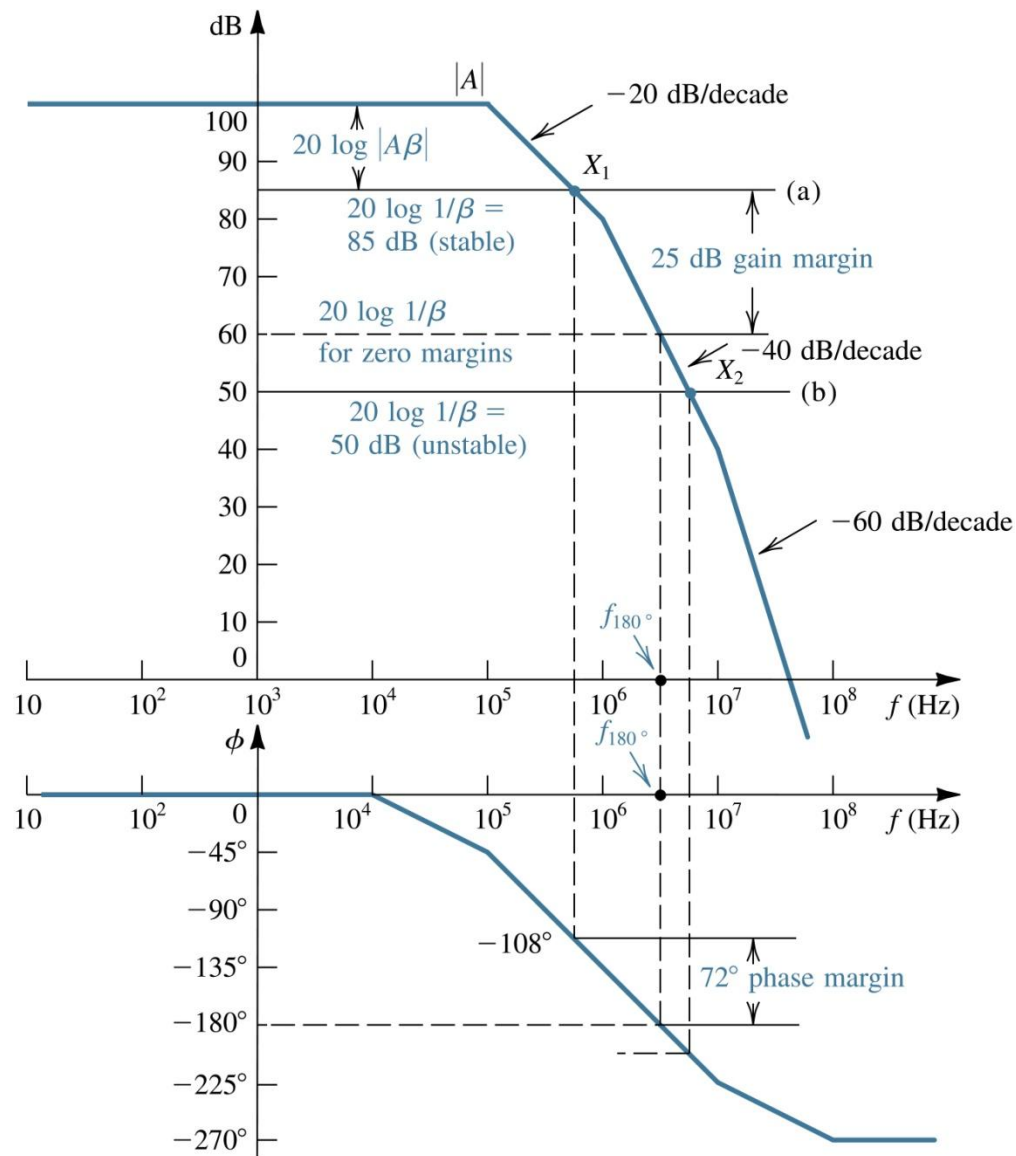


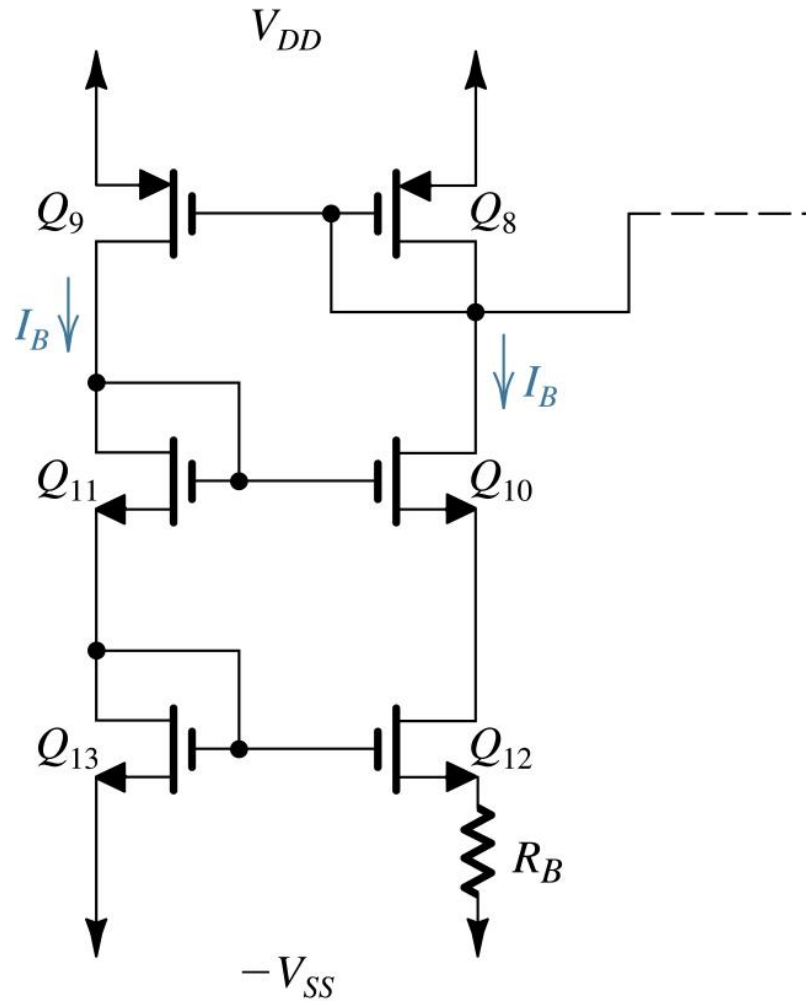


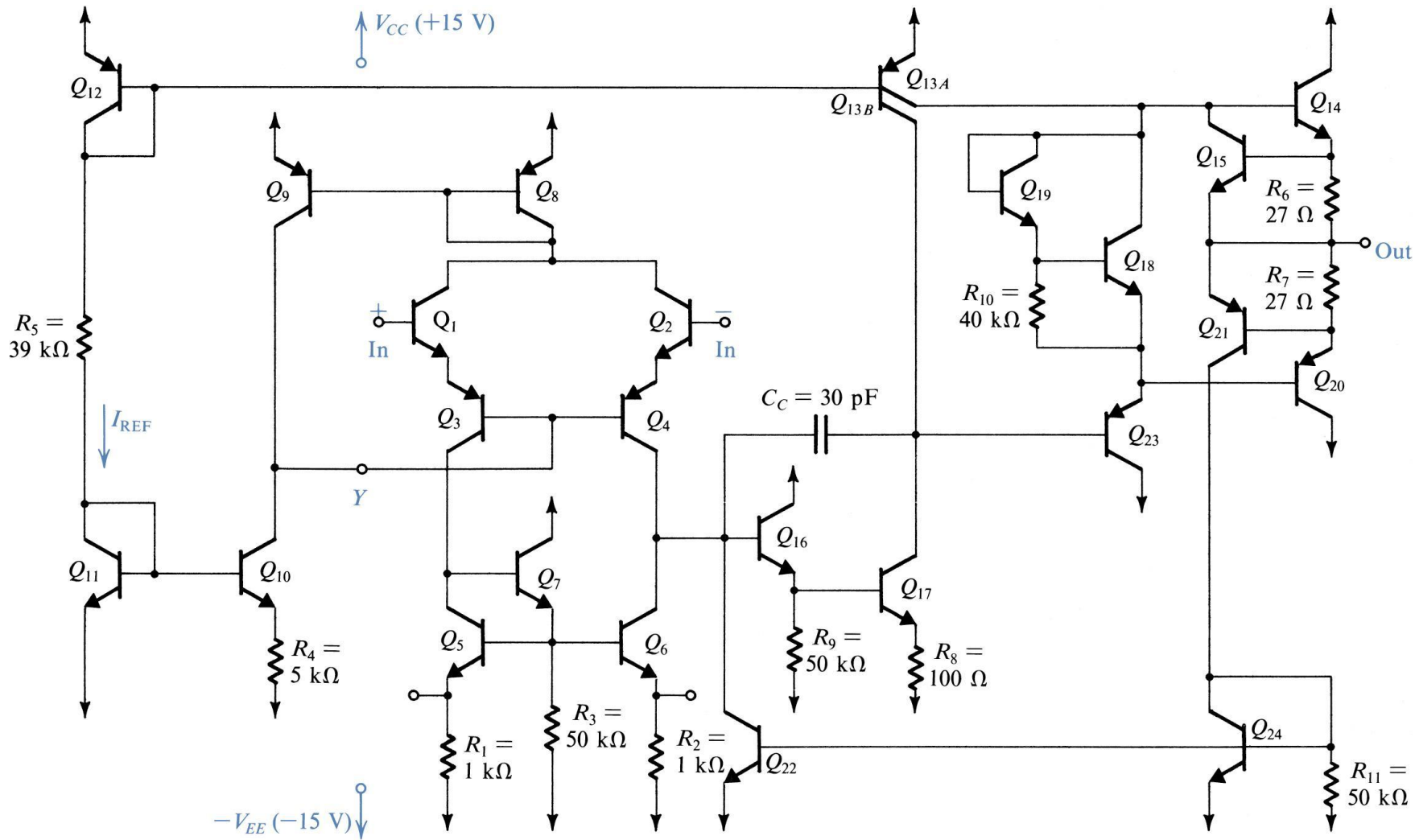
$$\text{Margem de ganho [dB]} = 0 - A(f_{\phi=-180^\circ})$$

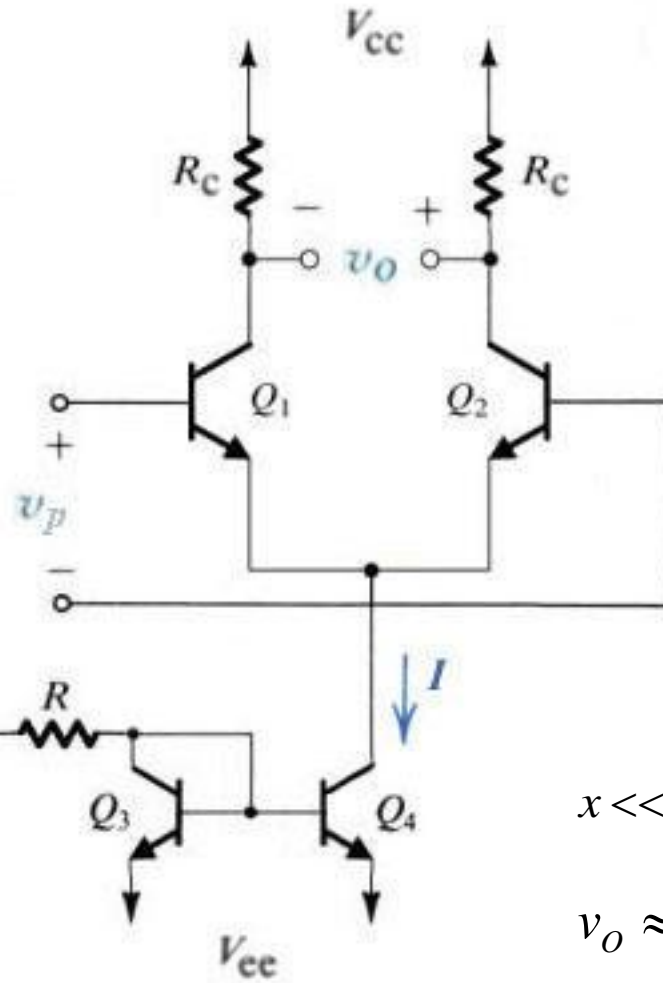
$$\text{Margem de fase [}^\circ \text{]} = \phi(f_{A=0dB}) + 180^\circ$$









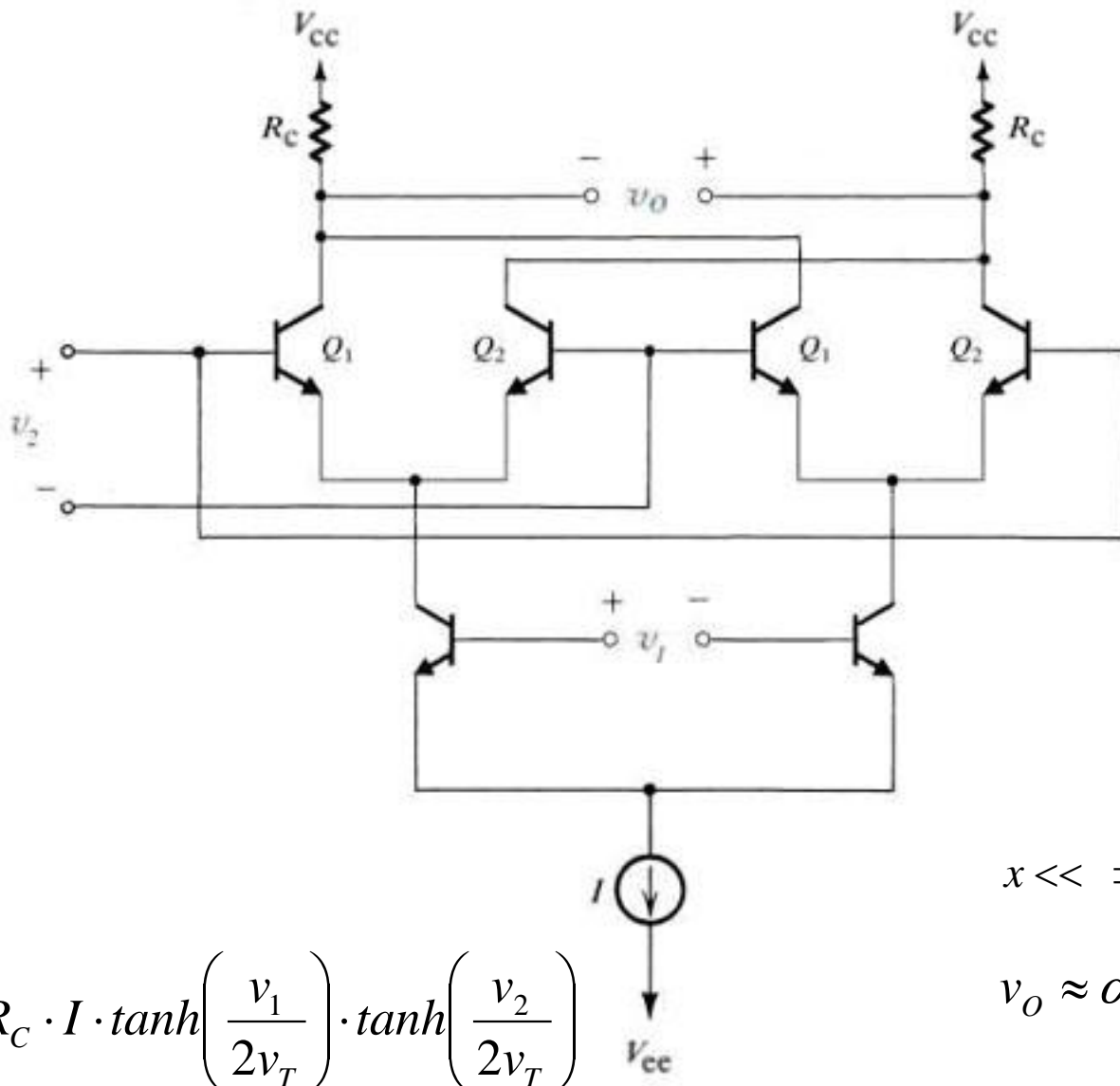


$$v_O \propto v_i \cdot v_p$$

$$v_O = \alpha_F \cdot R_C \cdot I \cdot \tanh\left(\frac{v_p}{2v_T}\right)$$

$$x \ll 1 \Rightarrow \tanh(x) \approx x$$

$$v_O \approx \alpha_F \cdot \frac{R_C}{R} \cdot \frac{v_i}{2v_T} \cdot v_p$$



$$v_O \propto v_1 \cdot v_2$$

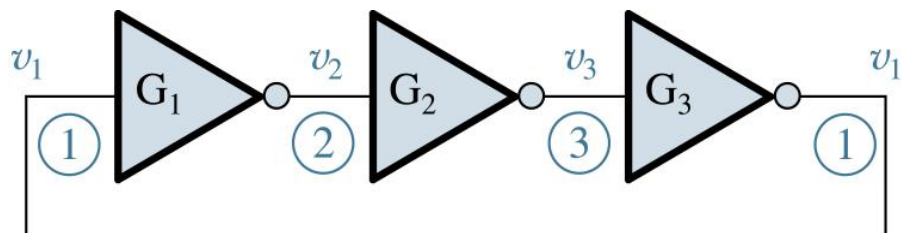
$$x \ll 1 \Rightarrow \tanh(x) \approx x$$

$$v_O = \alpha_F^2 \cdot R_C \cdot I \cdot \tanh\left(\frac{v_1}{2v_T}\right) \cdot \tanh\left(\frac{v_2}{2v_T}\right)$$

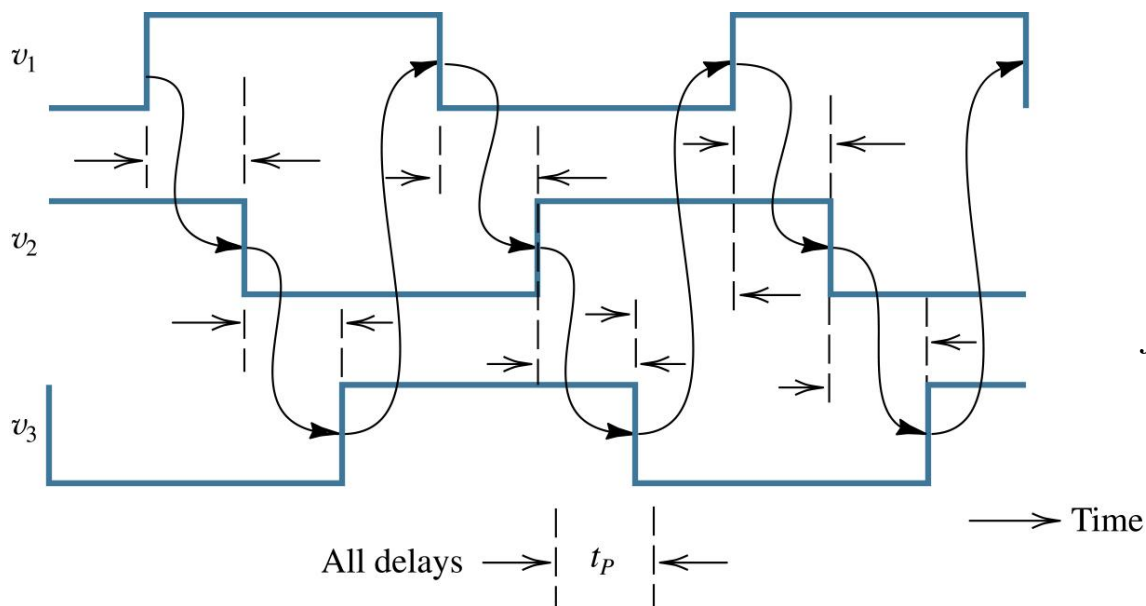
$$v_O \approx \alpha_F^2 \cdot R_C \cdot I \cdot \frac{v_1}{2v_T} \cdot \frac{v_2}{2v_T}$$

➤ Osciladores e malhas de captura de fase

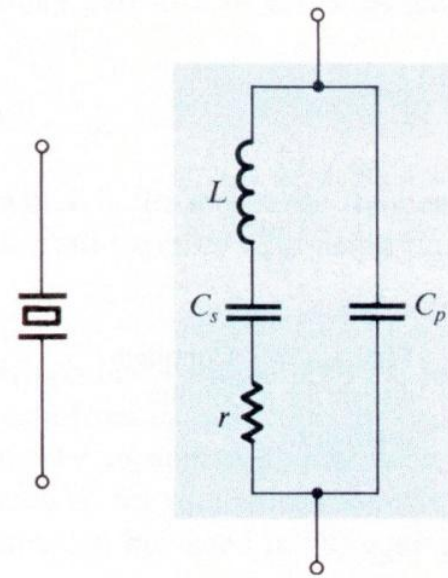
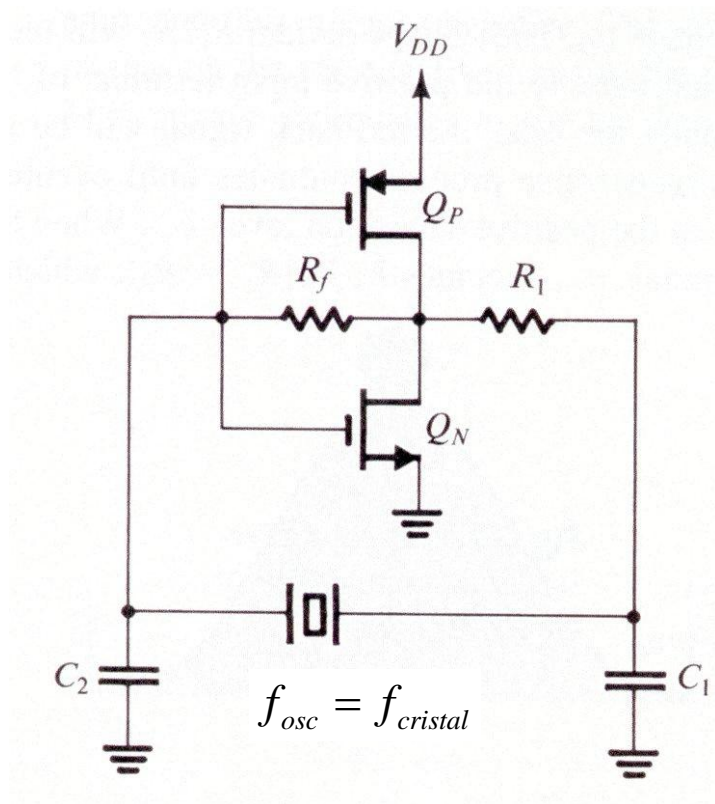
- Osciladores
 - Oscilador em anel
 - Oscilador de *Pierce* (cristal)
 - Oscilador de onda triangular
 - Oscilador de relaxação (aestável)
 - Oscilador aestável digital
- Malhas de captura de fase (PLLs)
 - Definições e funcionamento
 - Multiplicador e sintetizador de frequência



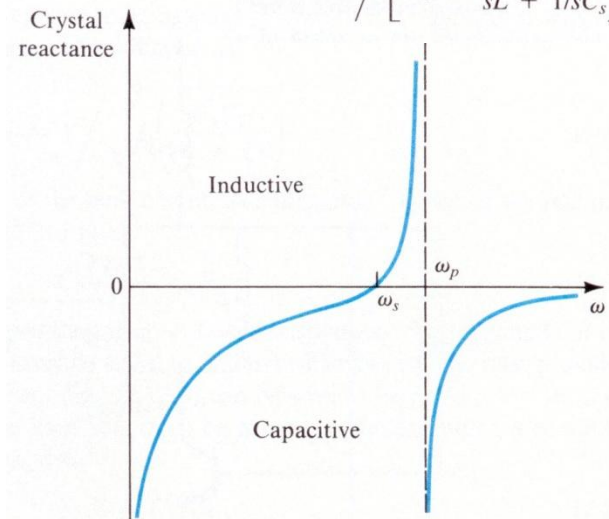
$$f_{osc} \propto \frac{1}{t_p}$$



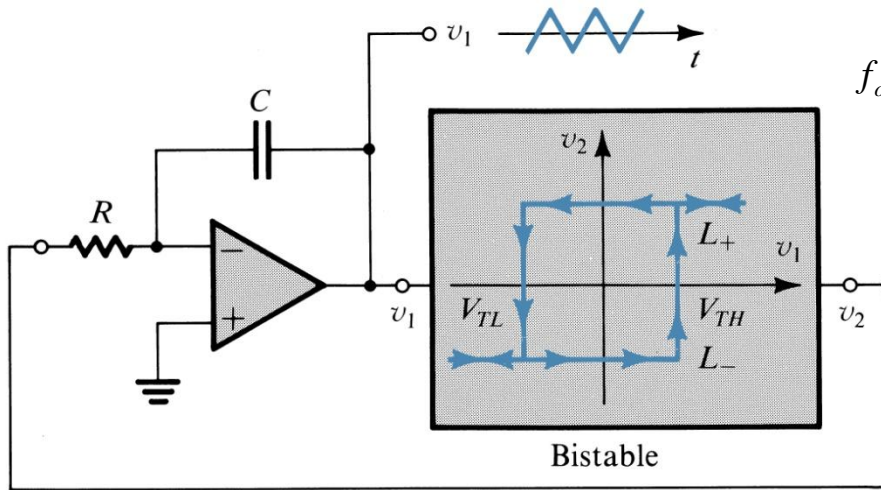
$$f_{osc} = \frac{1}{2 \cdot N \cdot t_p}$$



$$Z(s) = 1 / \left[sC_p + \frac{1}{sL + 1/sC_s} \right]$$

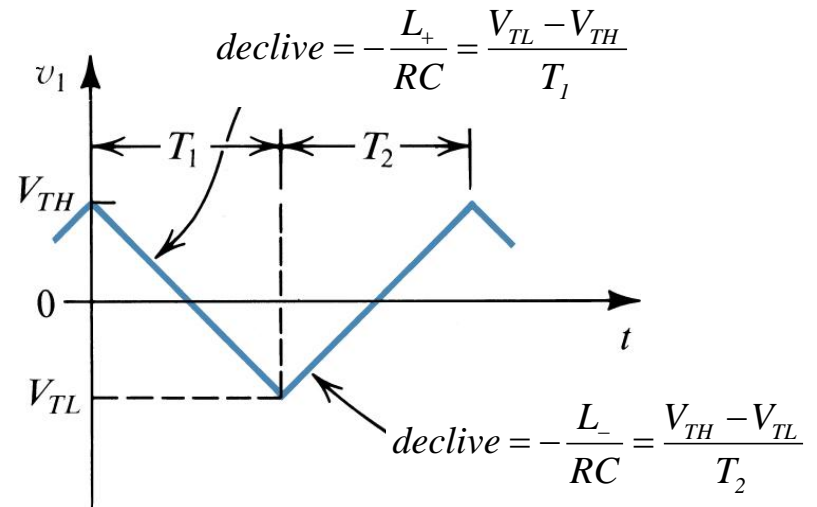
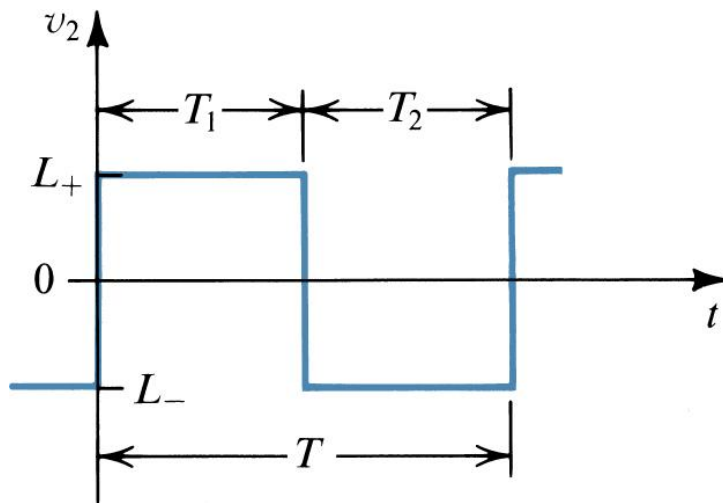


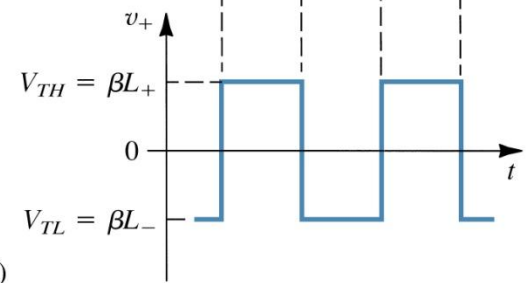
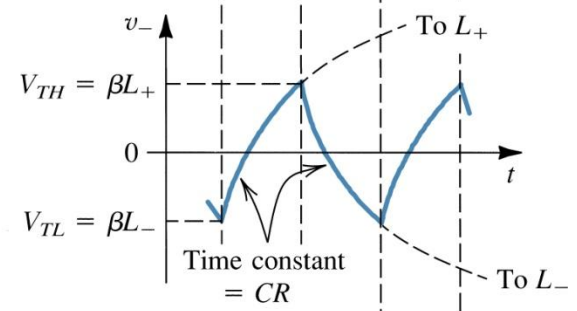
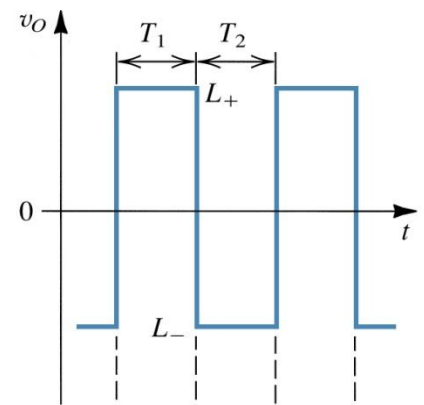
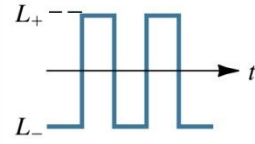
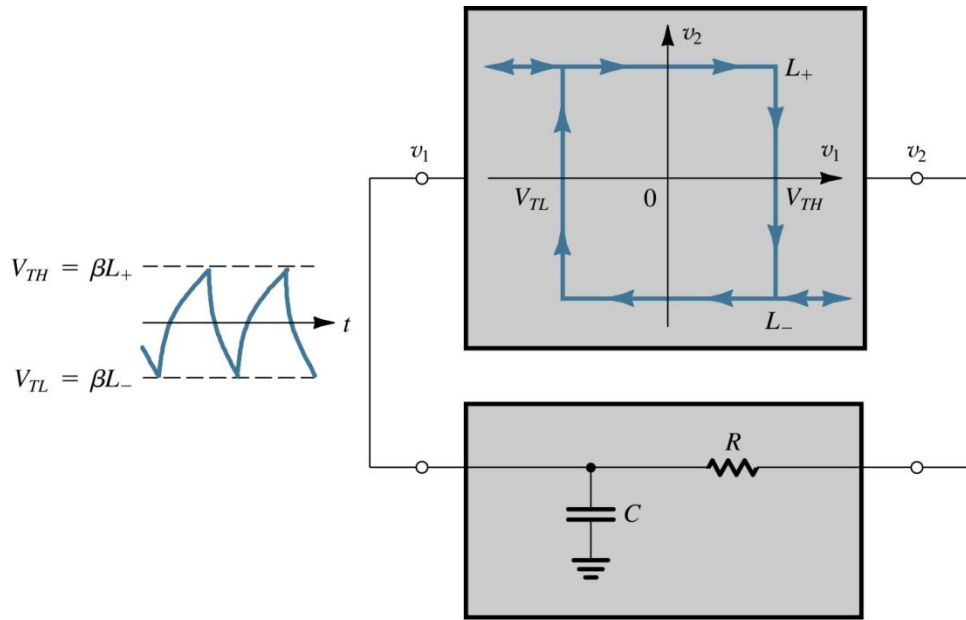
Oscilador de Pierce
Modelo equivalente da
impedância do cristal



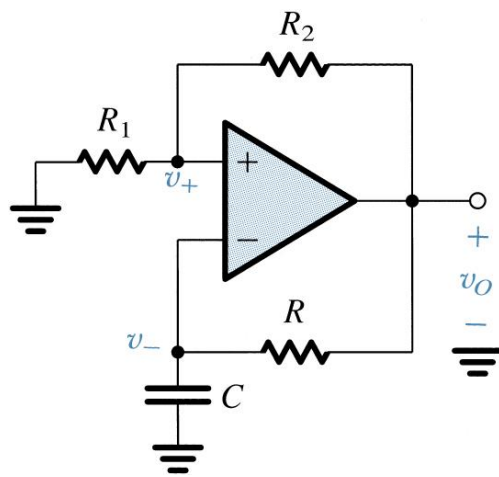
$$f_{osc} = \frac{1}{T_1 + T_2} = \frac{L_+ \cdot L_-}{(L_+ - L_-) \cdot (V_{TH} - V_{TL})} \cdot \frac{1}{RC}$$

$$f_{osc} \propto \frac{1}{RC}$$



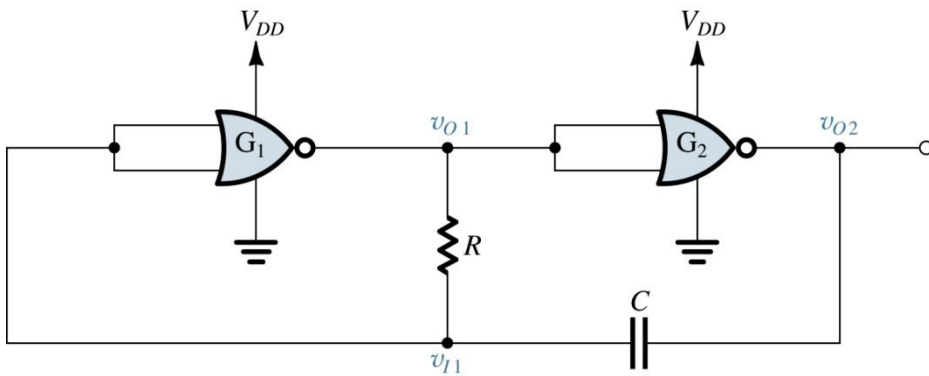


$$f_{osc} \propto \frac{1}{RC}$$

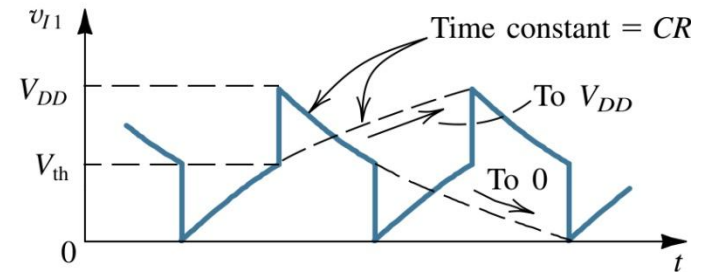
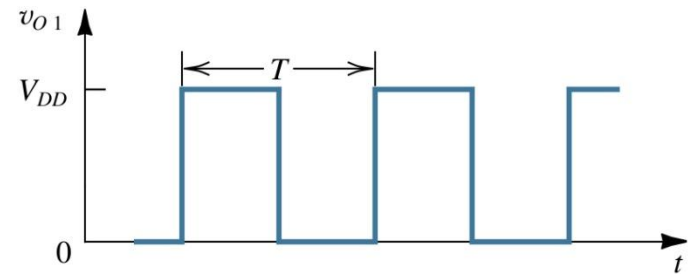
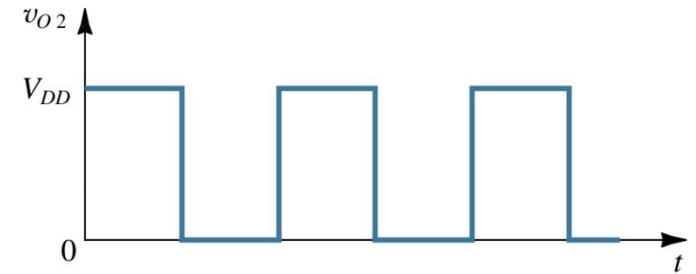


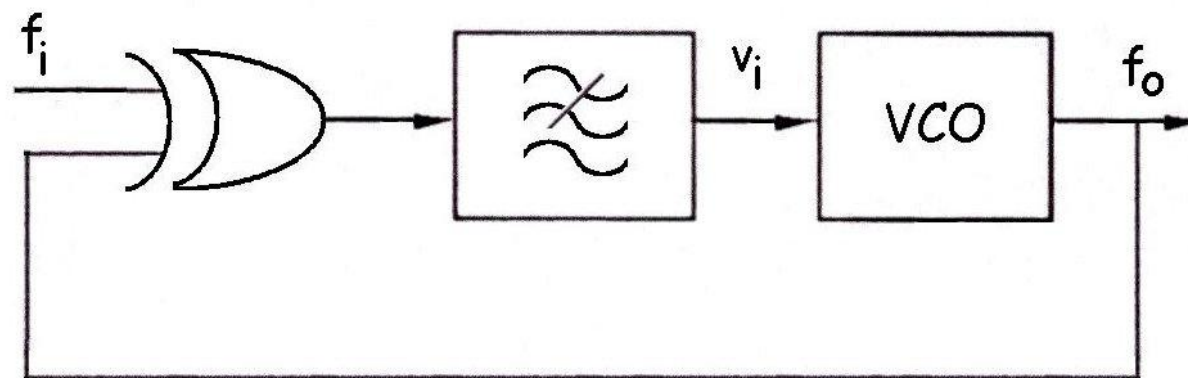
(c)

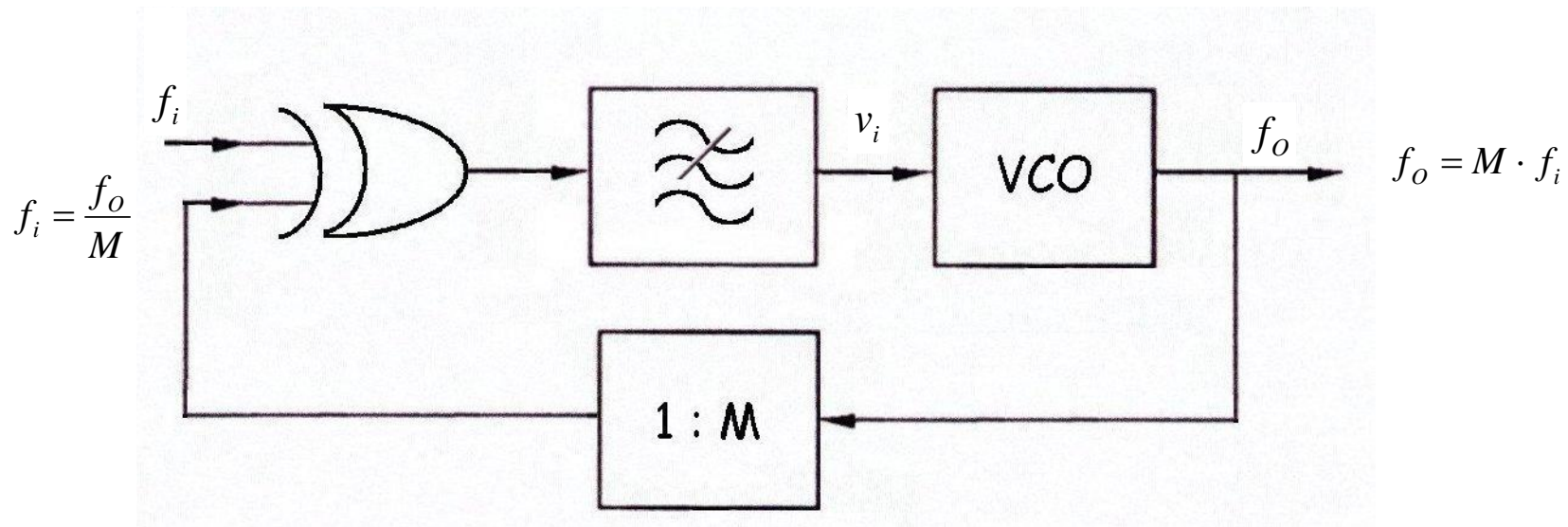
Oscilador de relaxação (aestável)
 Comparador *Schmitt-trigger*
 e filtro passa-baixo de 1ª ordem

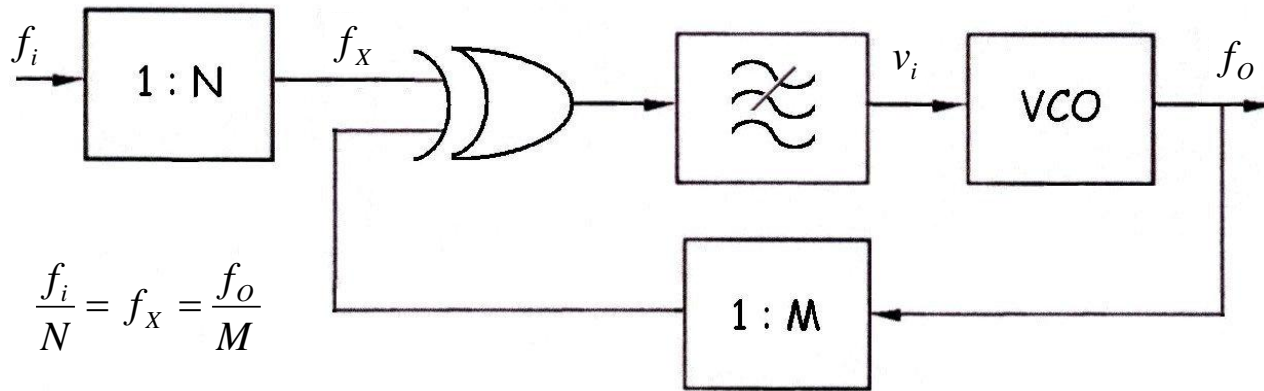


$$f_{osc} \propto \frac{1}{RC}$$



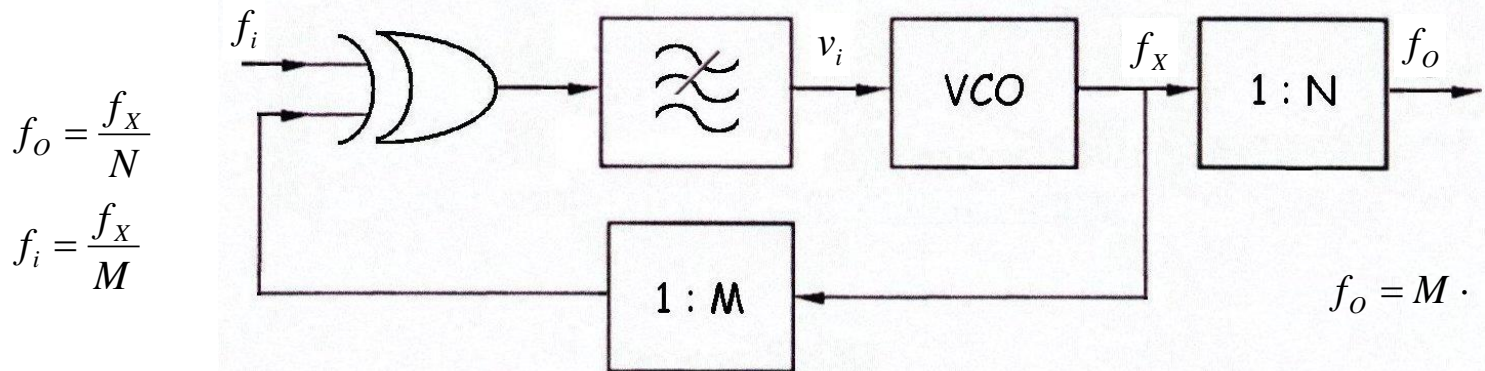






$$f_o = M \cdot \frac{f_i}{N}$$

$$\frac{f_i}{N} = f_x = \frac{f_o}{M}$$



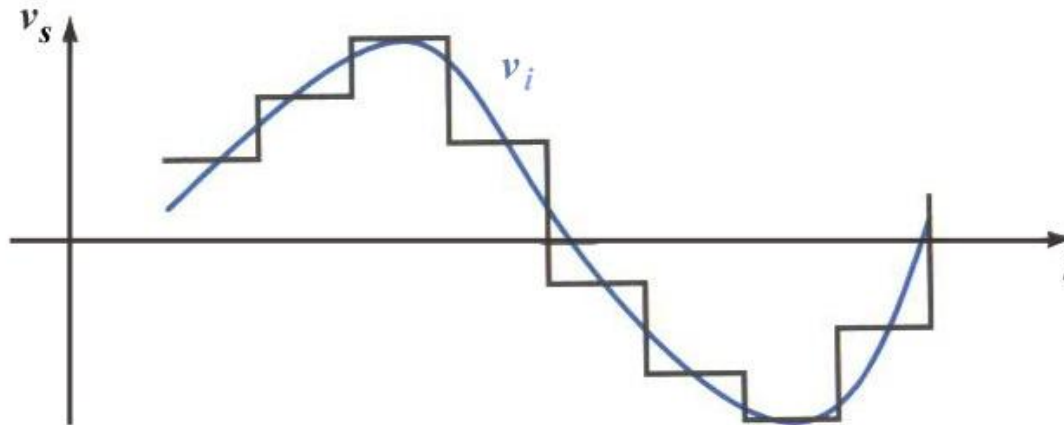
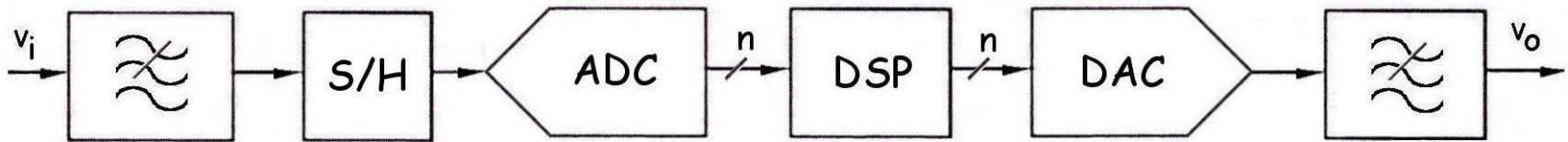
$$f_o = M \cdot \frac{f_i}{N}$$

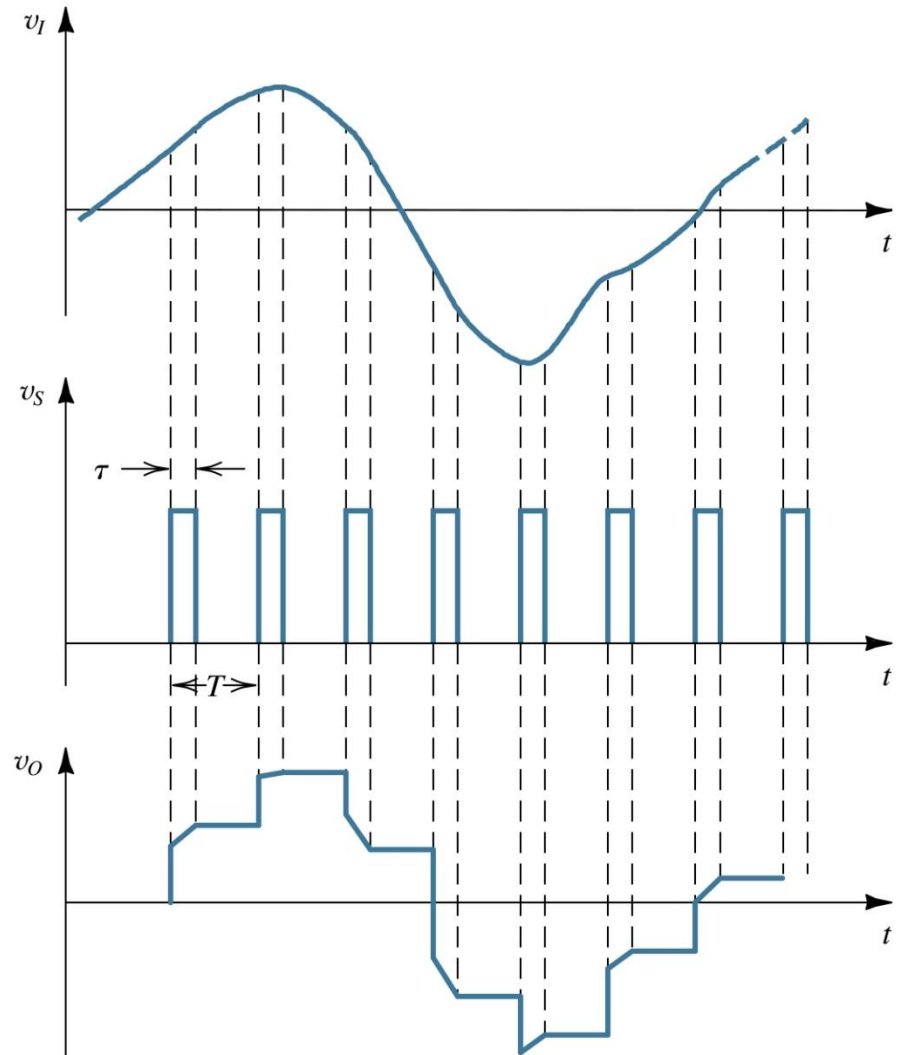
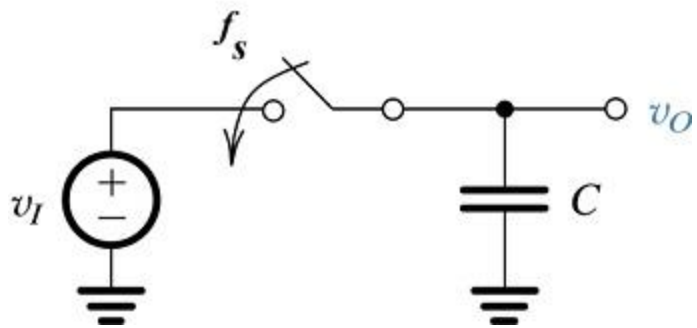
$$f_o = \frac{f_x}{N}$$

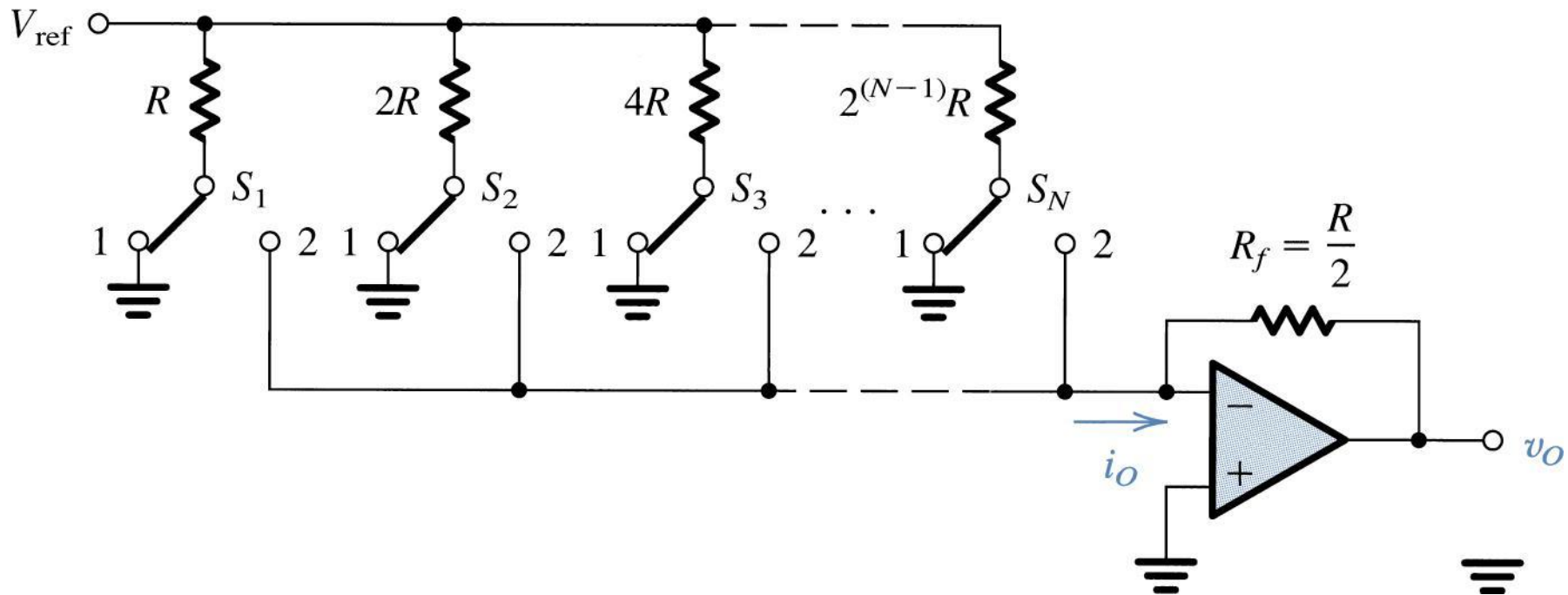
$$f_i = \frac{f_x}{M}$$

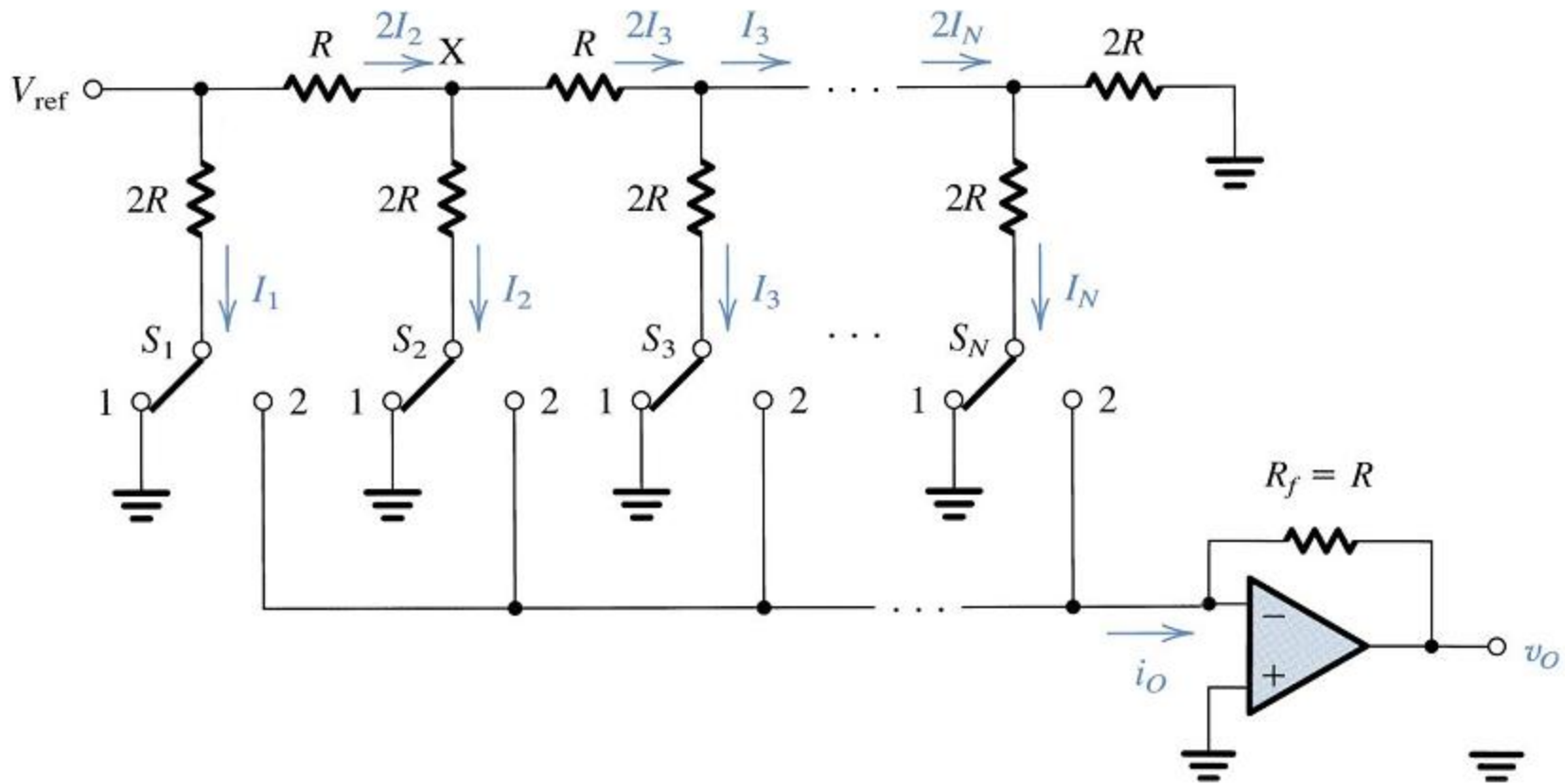
➤ Conversores A/D e D/A

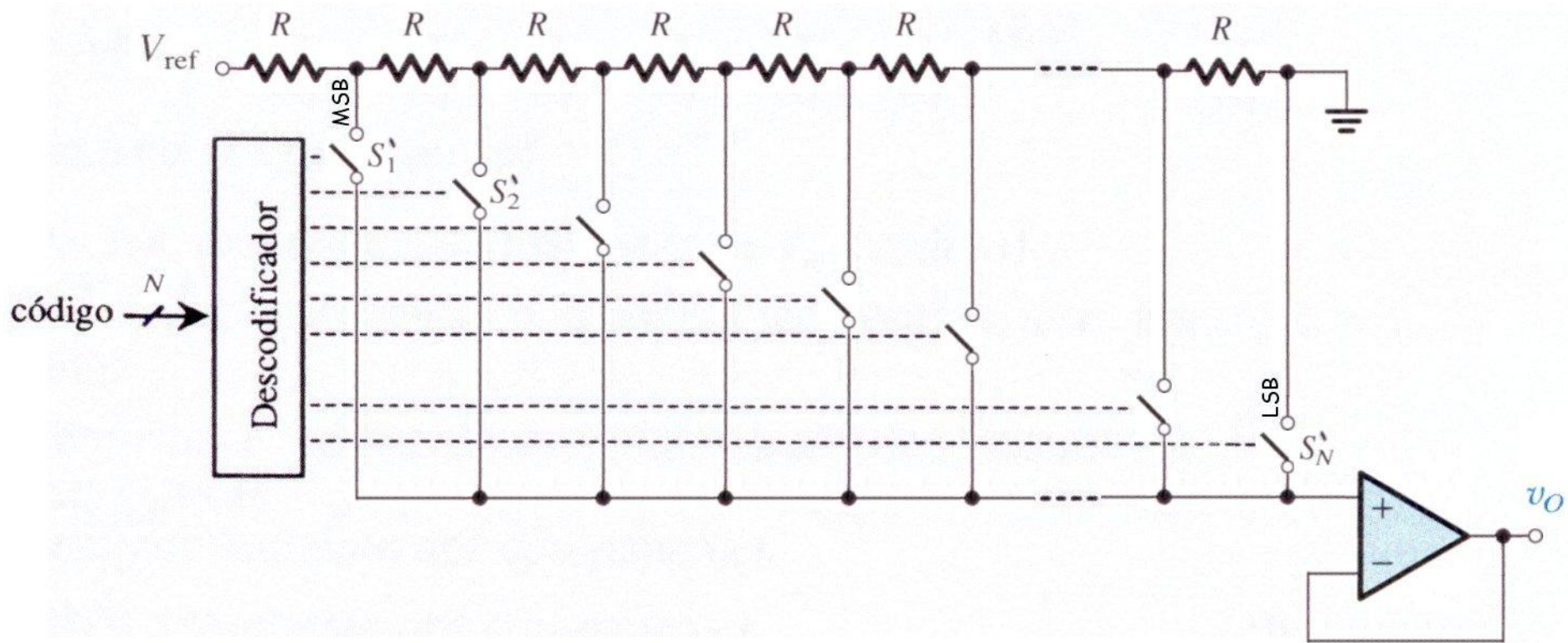
- Sistema de processamento de sinal
 - Amostragem: circuito de *sample&hold*
- Conversores D/A
 - Conversor D/A com base num agregado binário de resistências
 - Conversor D/A com base numa malha R-2R
 - Conversor D/A paralelo (*flash*)
- Conversores A/D
 - Conversor A/D paralelo (*flash*)
 - Conversor A/D por aproximações sucessivas
 - Conversor A/D de dupla-rampa
 - Conversor multi-passo (*pipeline*)

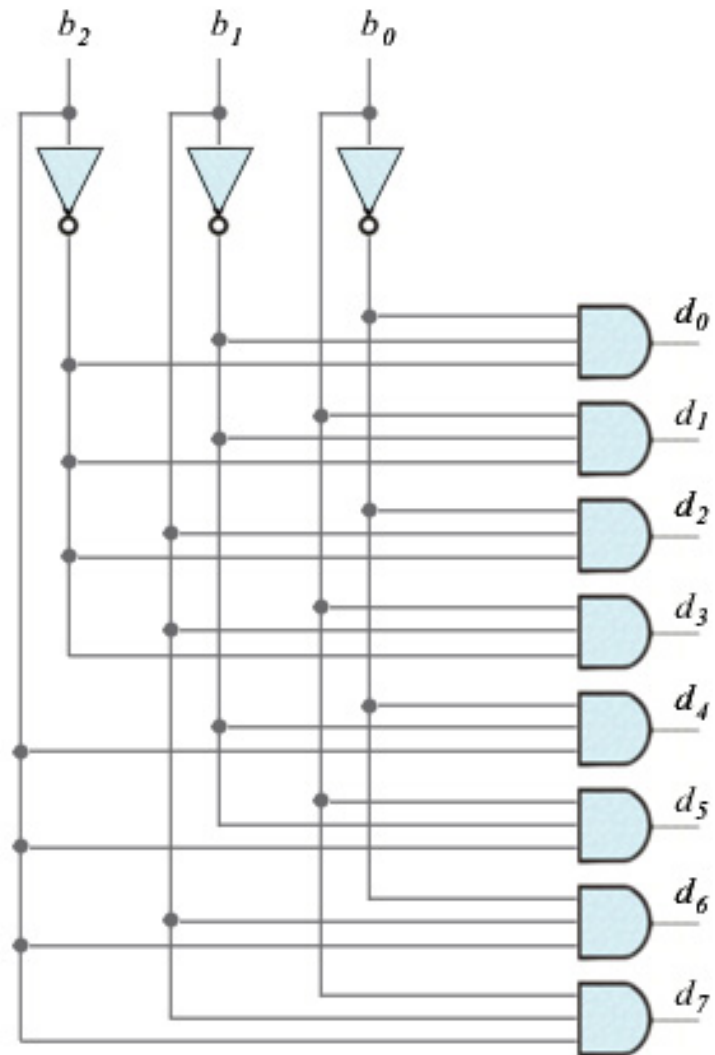


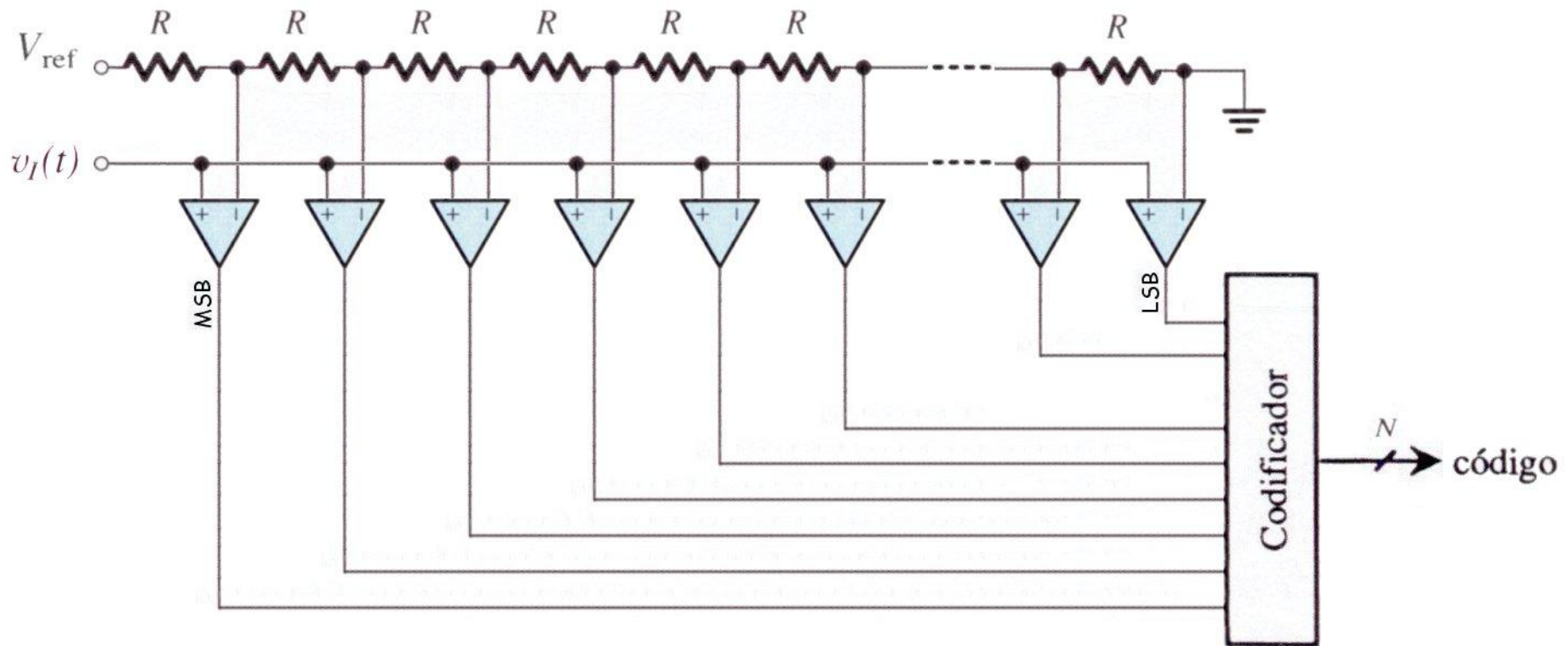


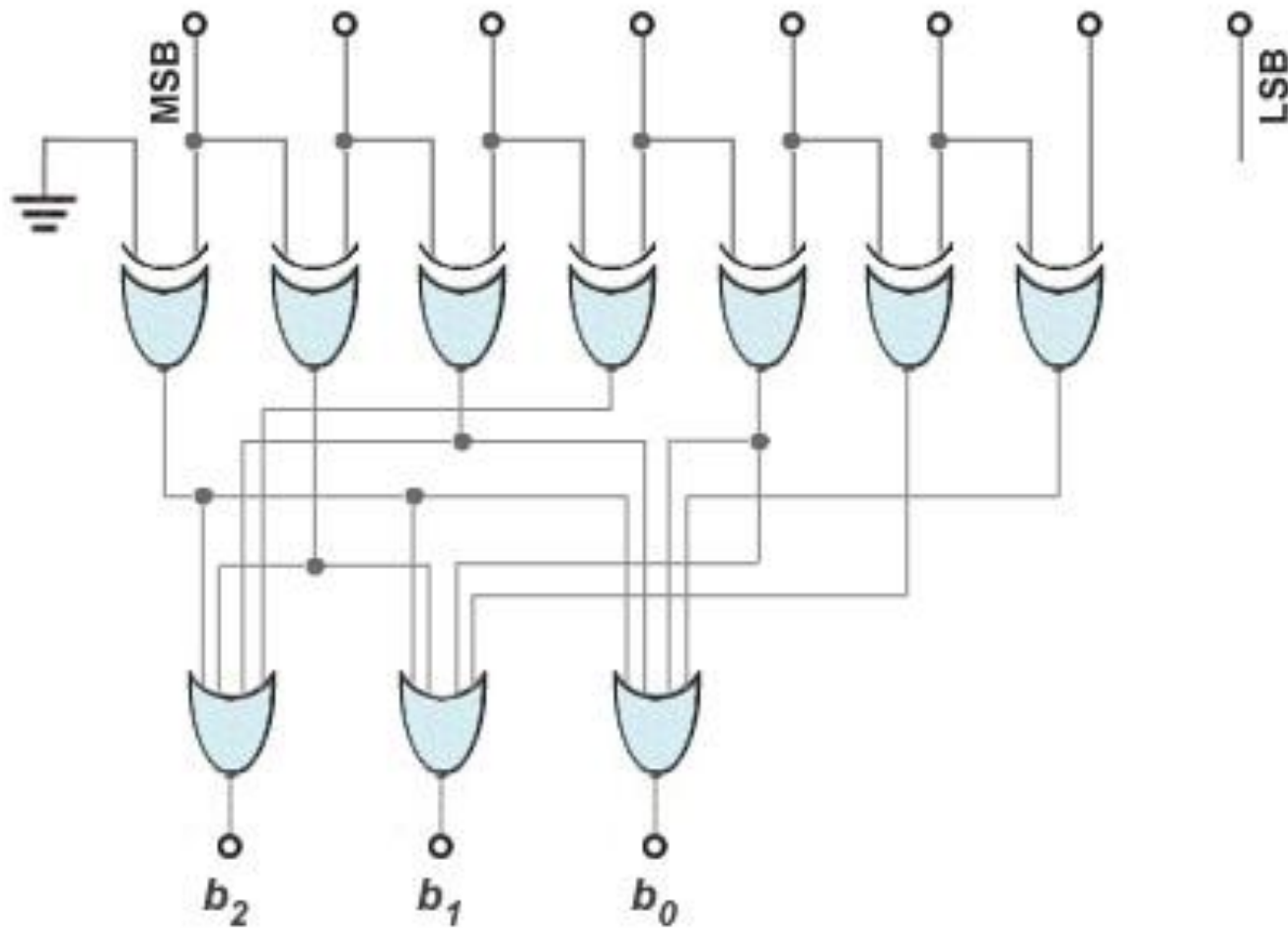


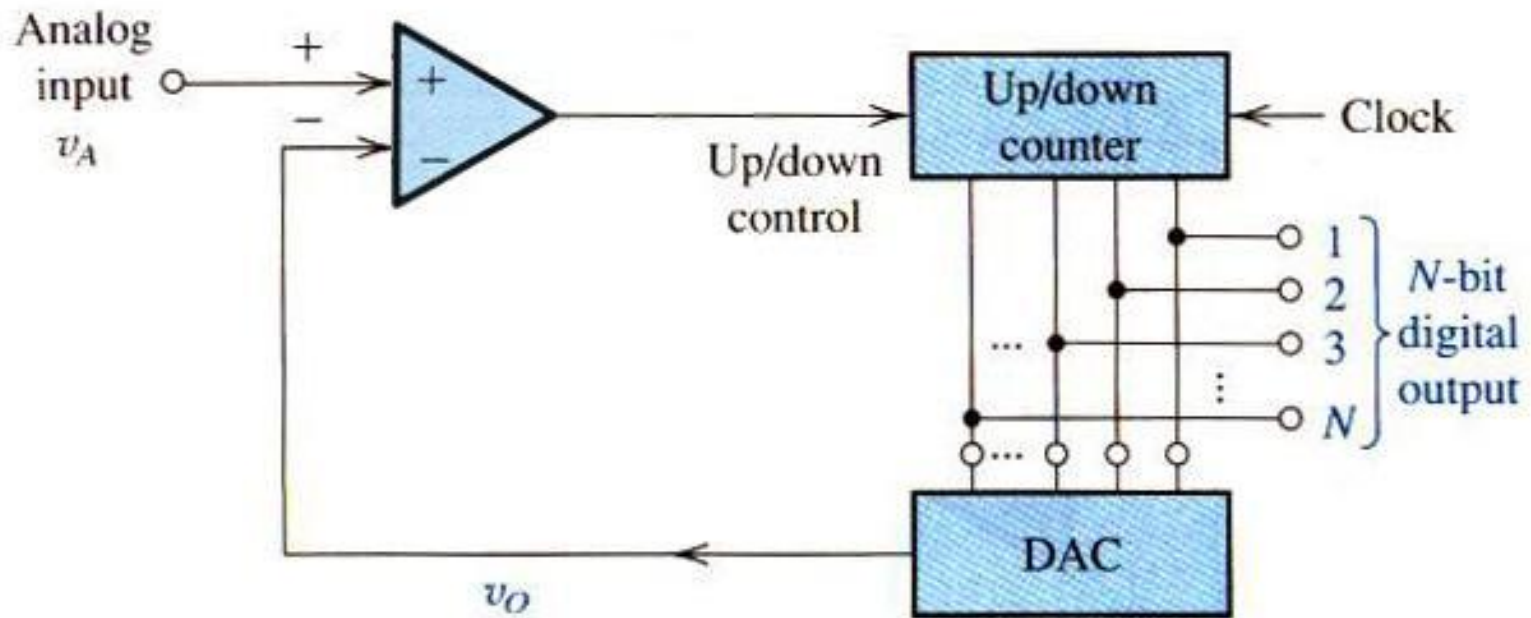


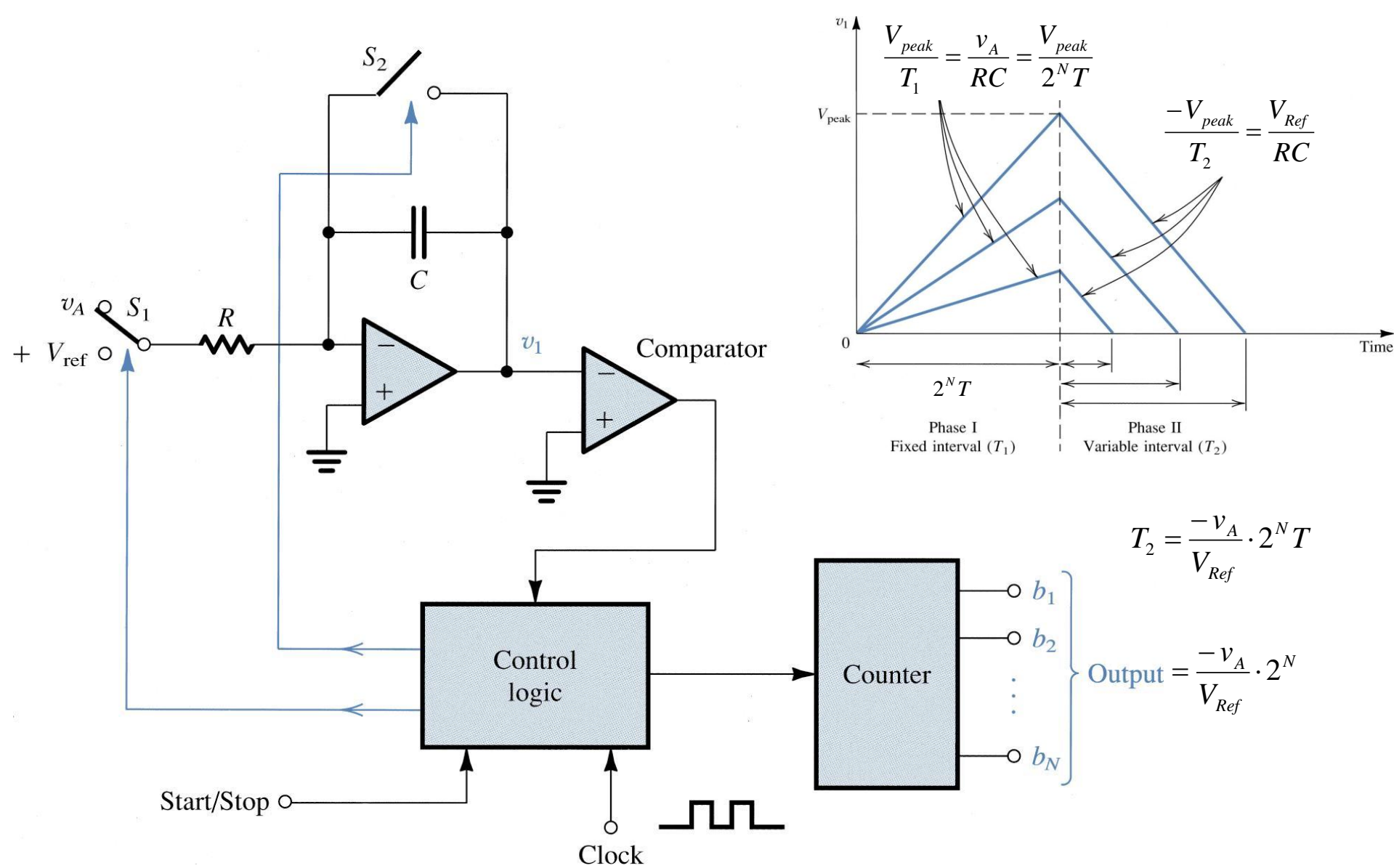


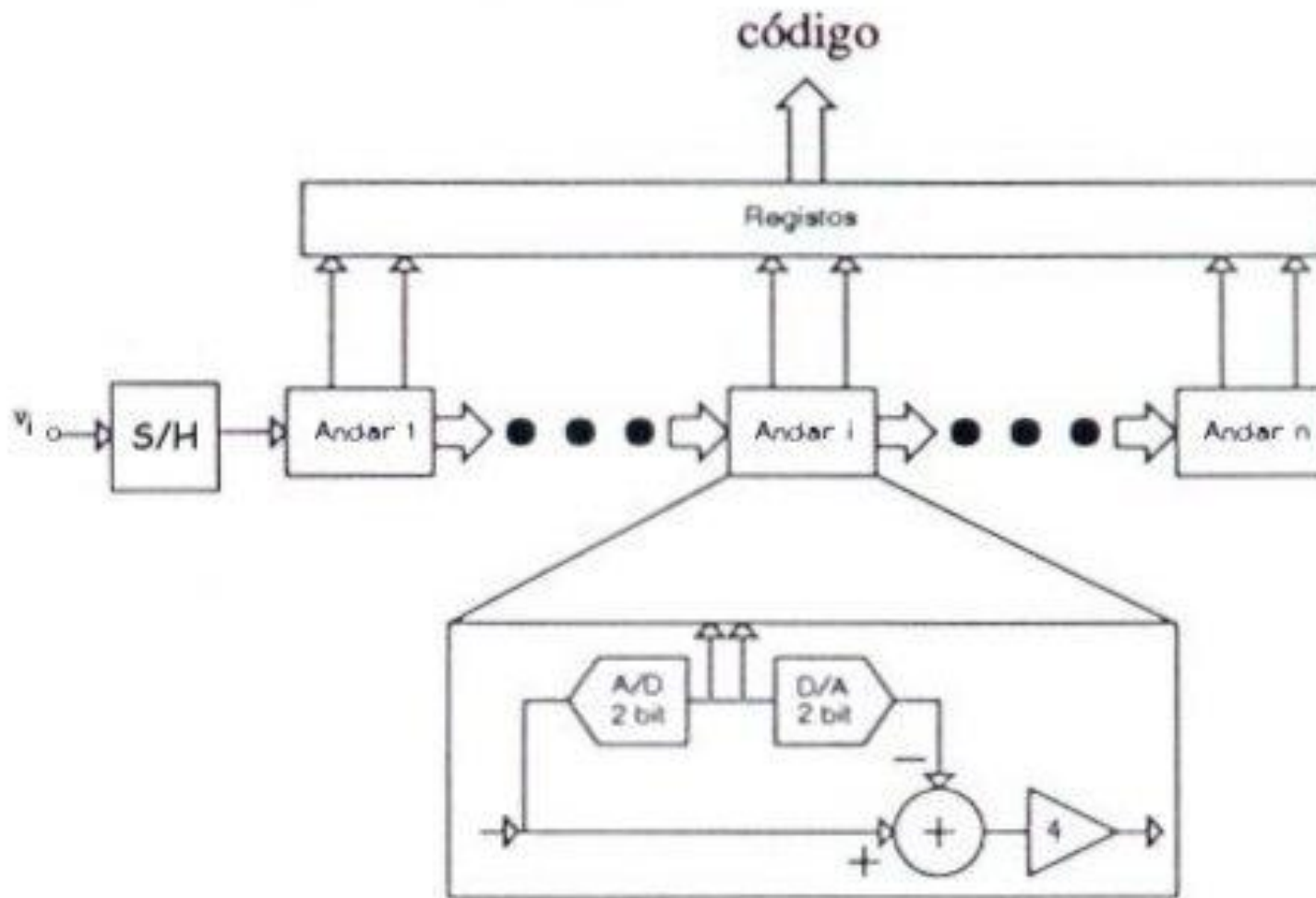




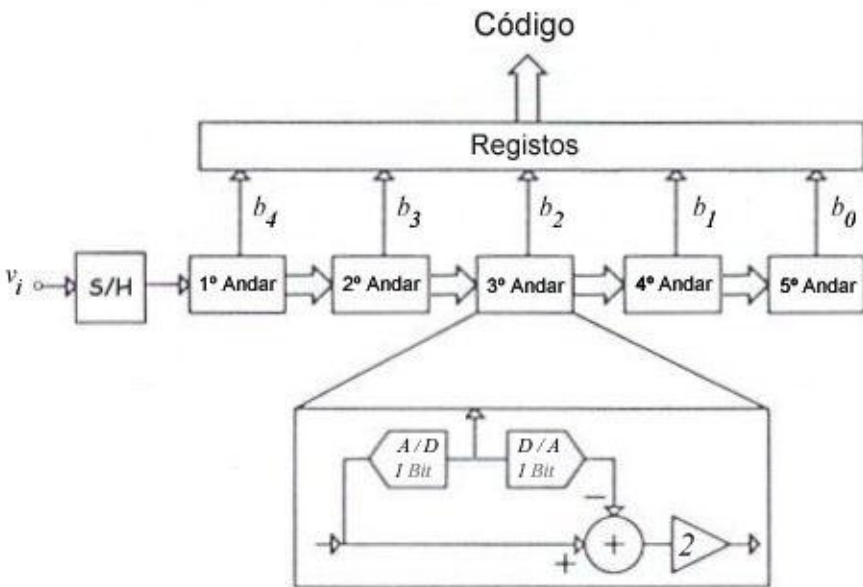




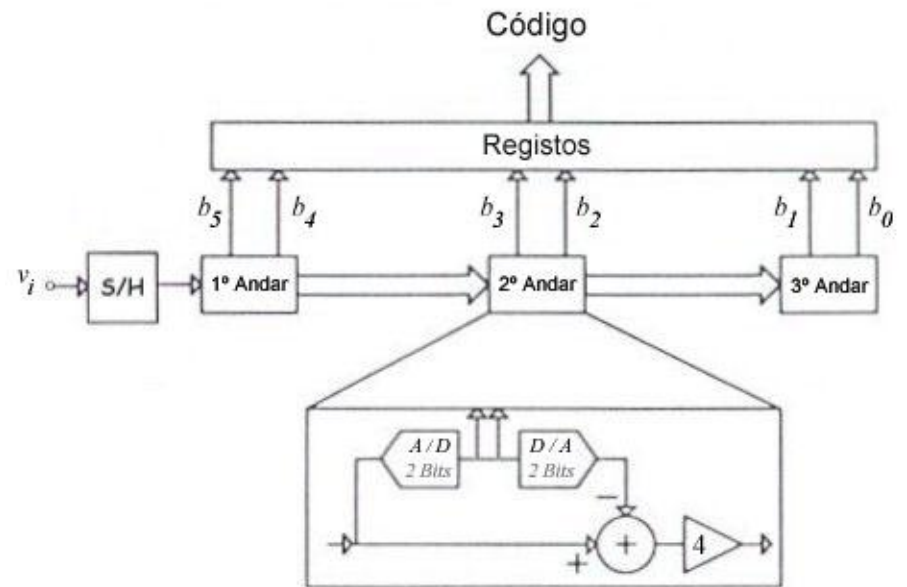




Conversor A/D de 5 bits (1 bit/andar)

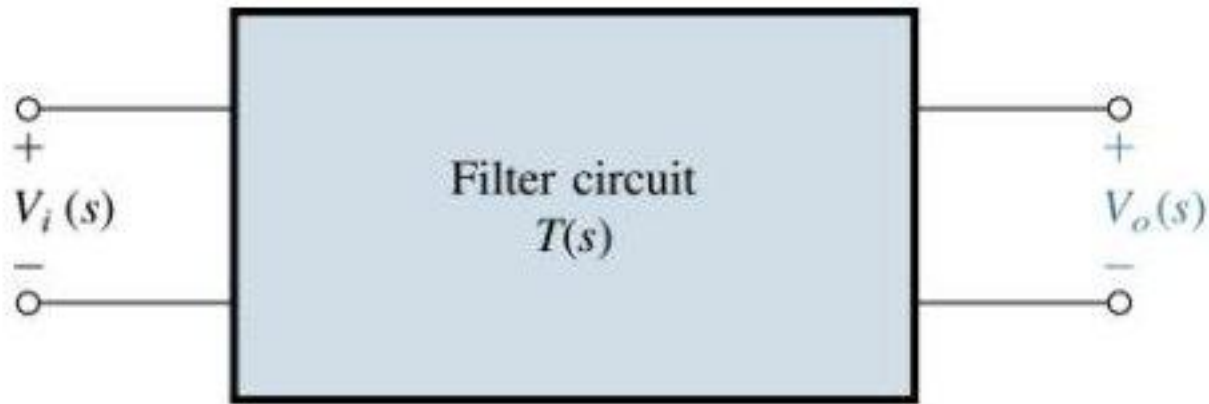


Conversor A/D de 6 bits (2 bit/andar)

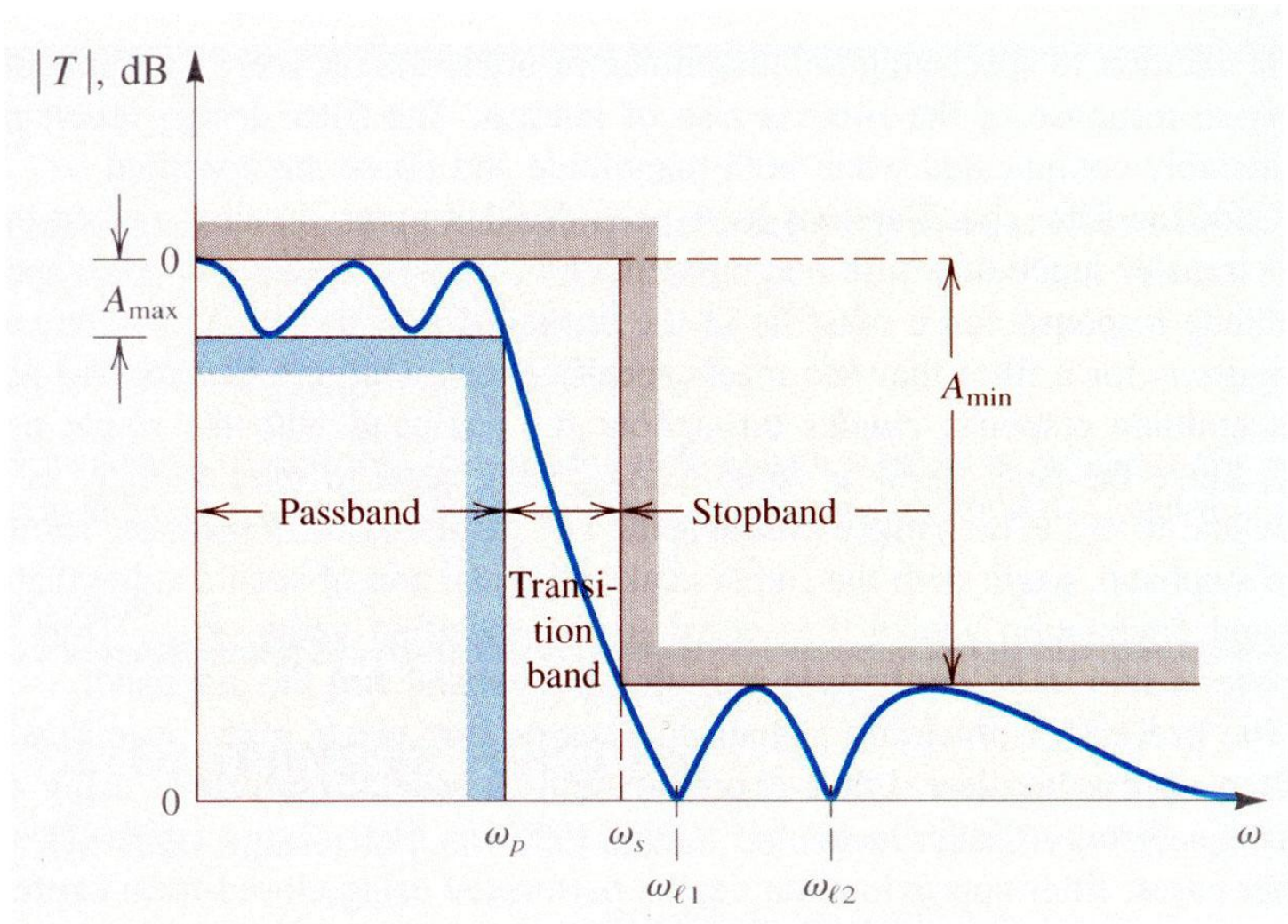


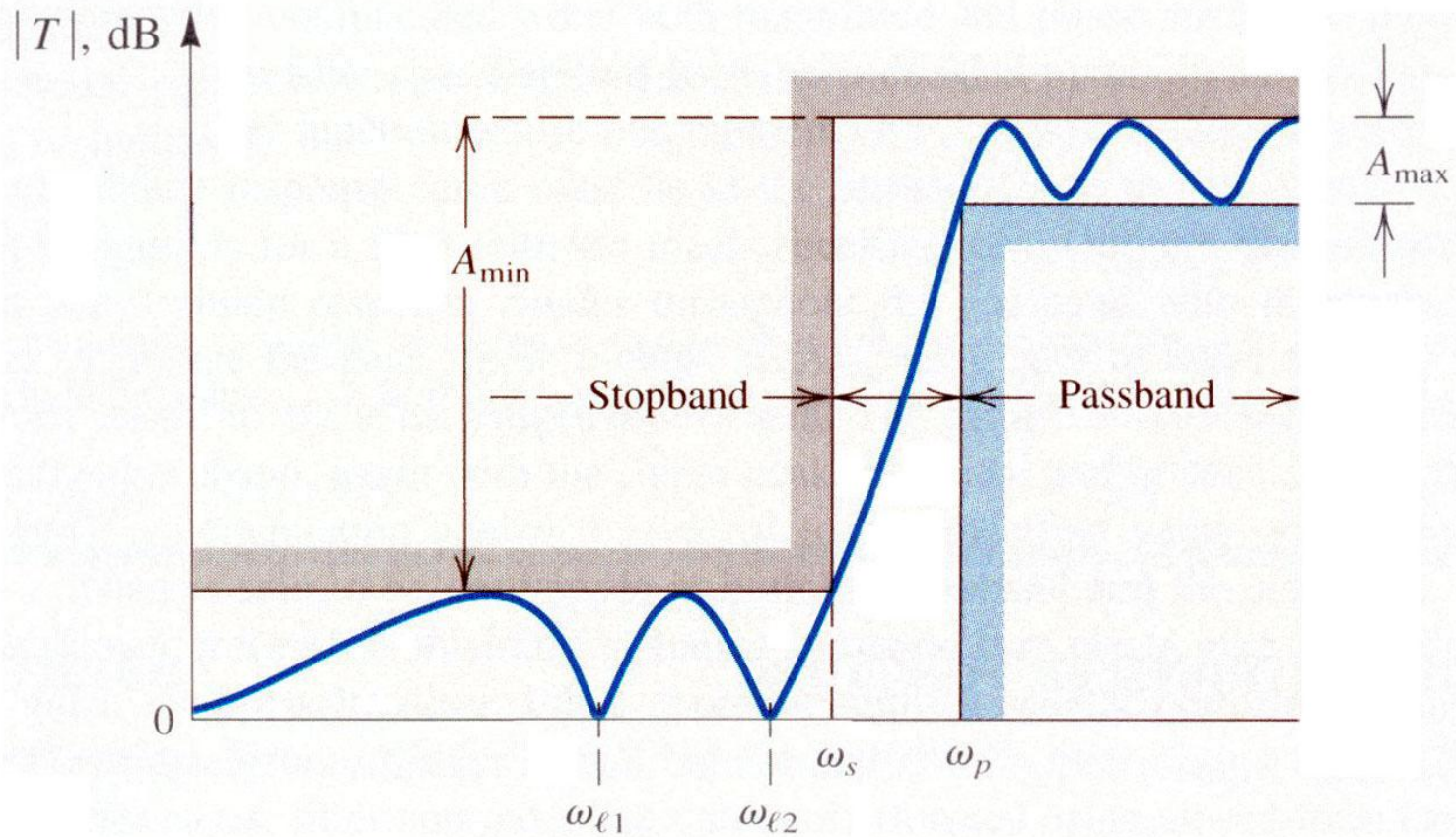
➤ Filtros

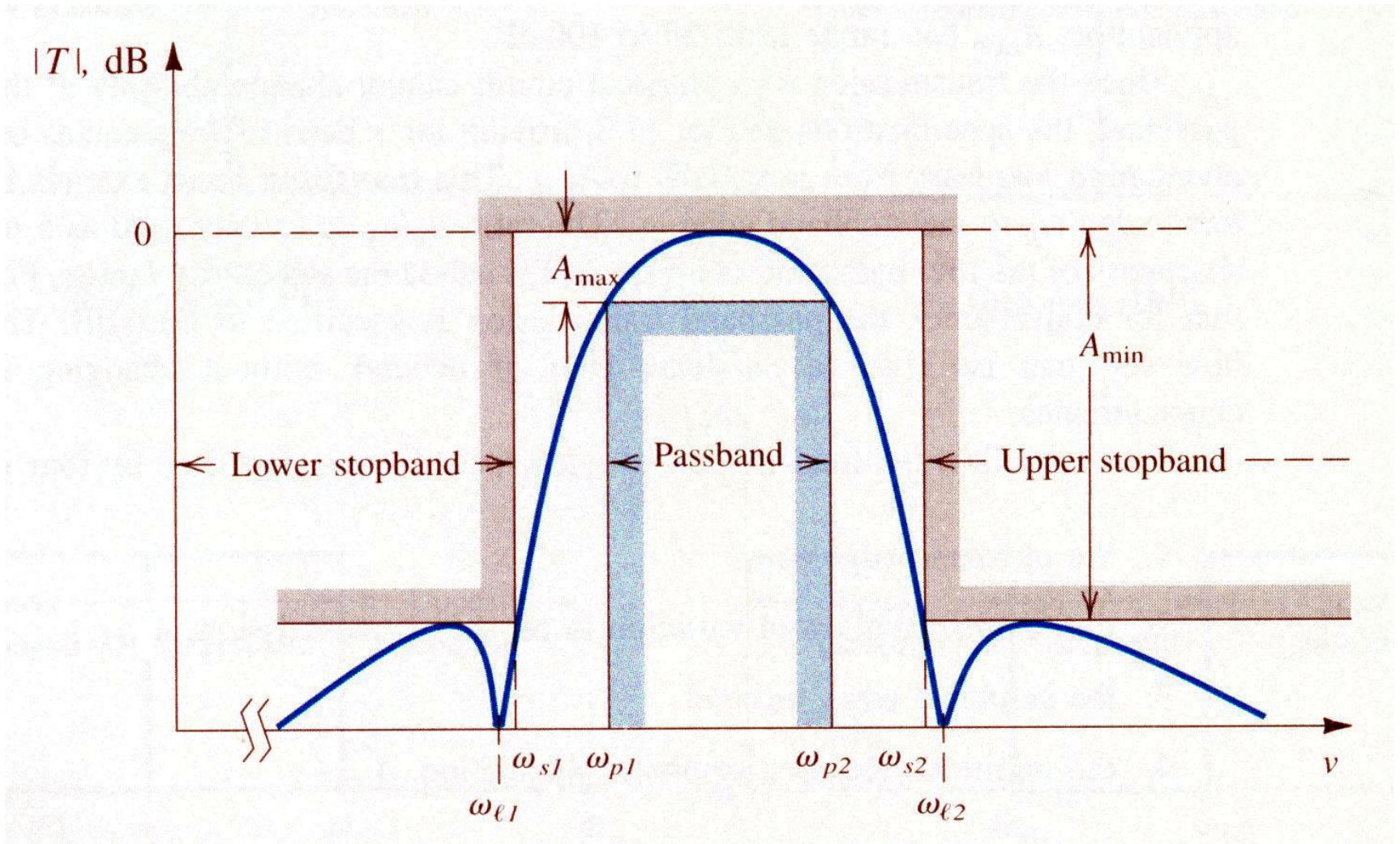
- Classificação de filtros
 - Passa-baixo; passa-alto; passa-banda; rejeita-banda
- Estudo e dimensionamento de filtros
 - Análise no domínio da frequência
 - Diagrama de *Argand*
 - Diagrama de *Bode*
 - Análise no domínio do tempo
- Filtros de 1ª e 2ª ordem
 - Filtros passivos
 - Filtros Activos (AMPOP-RC)
- Filtros de *Butterworth*

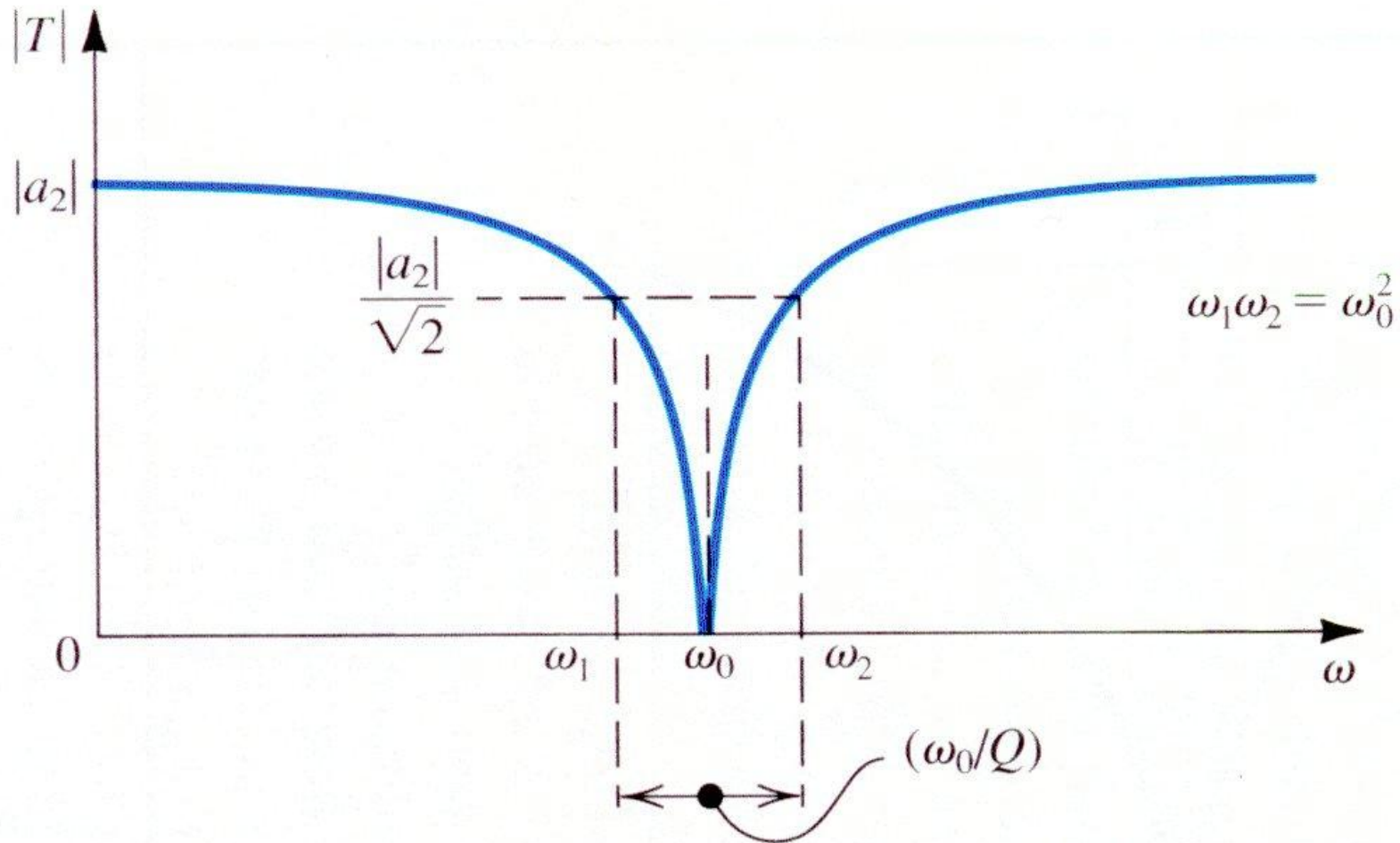


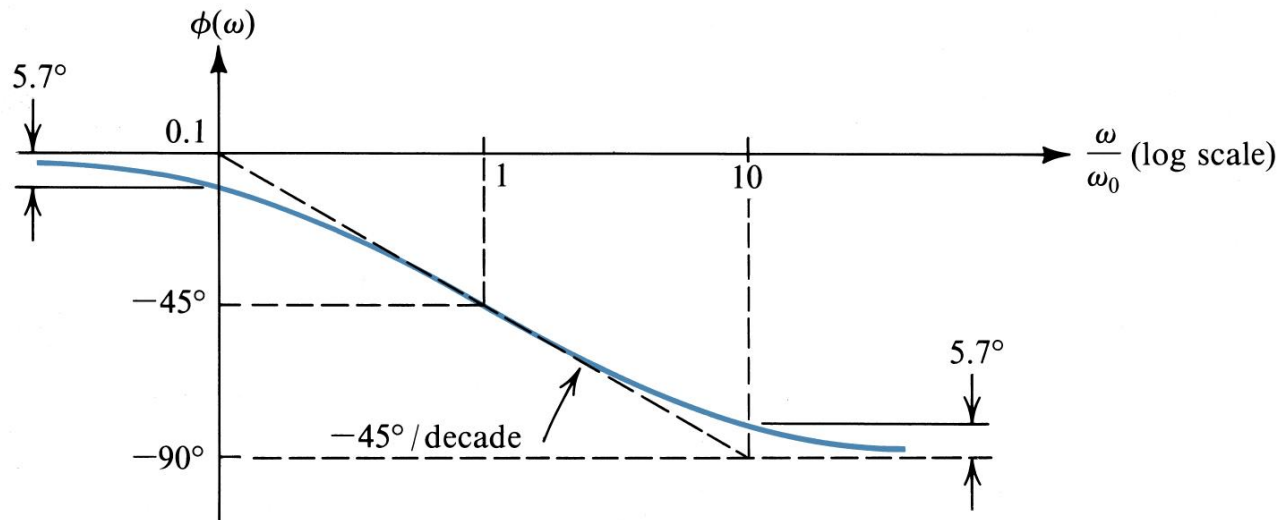
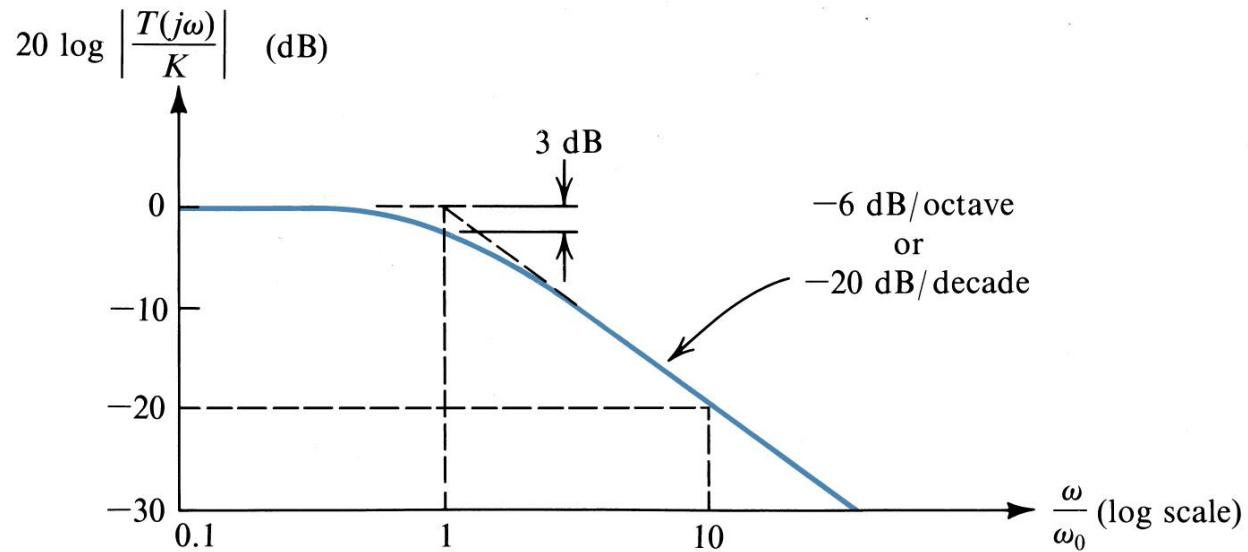
$$T(s) = \frac{a_M (s - z_1)(s - z_2) \cdots (s - z_M)}{(s - p_1)(s - p_2) \cdots (s - p_N)}$$

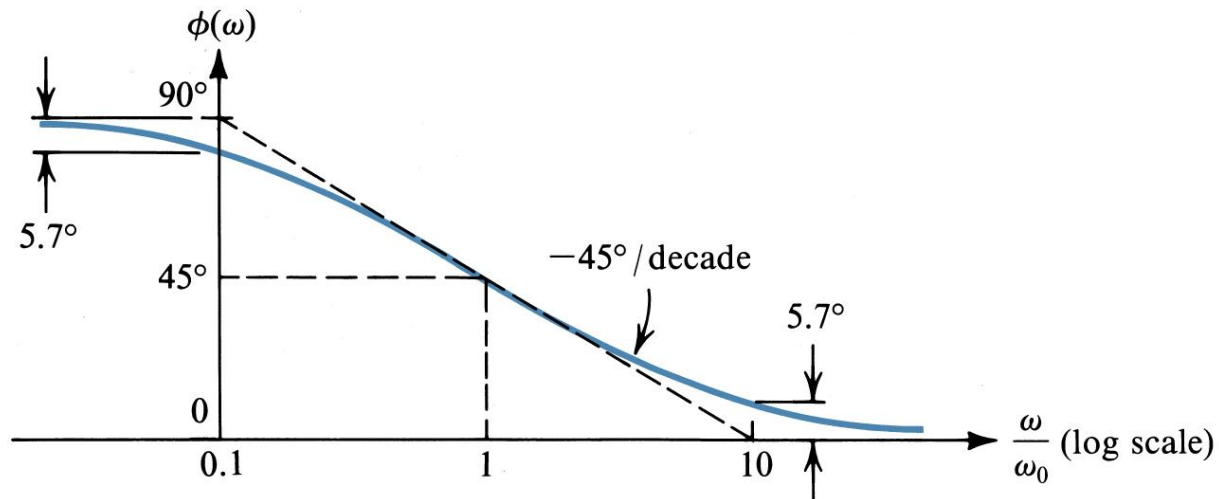
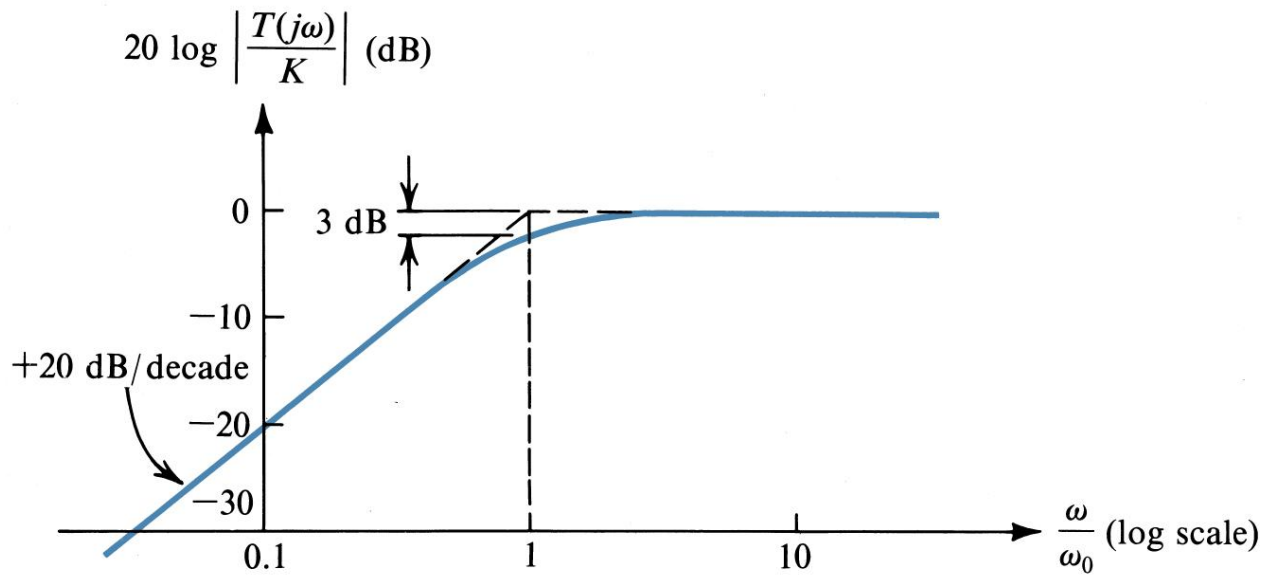


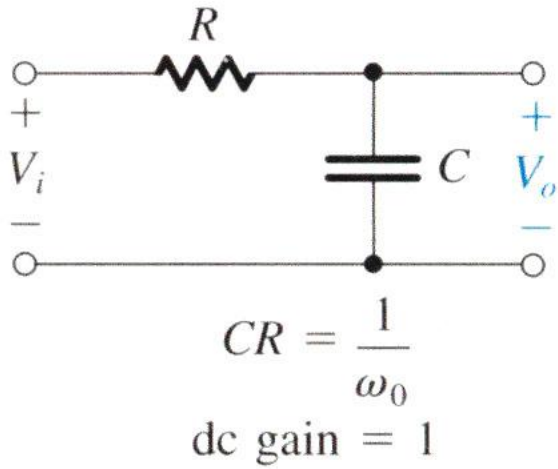




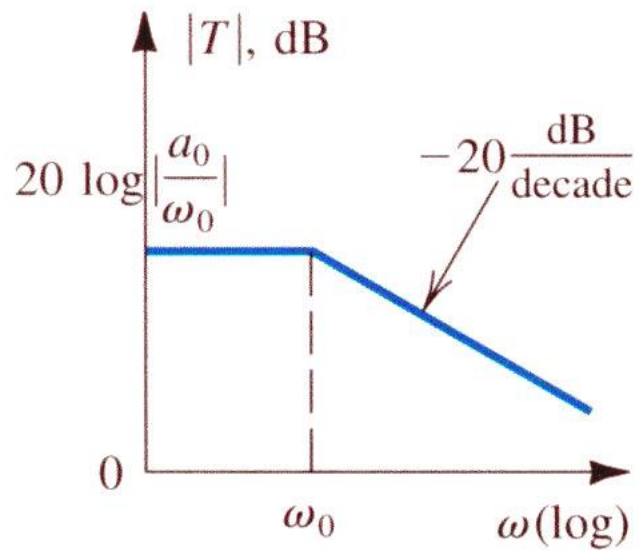
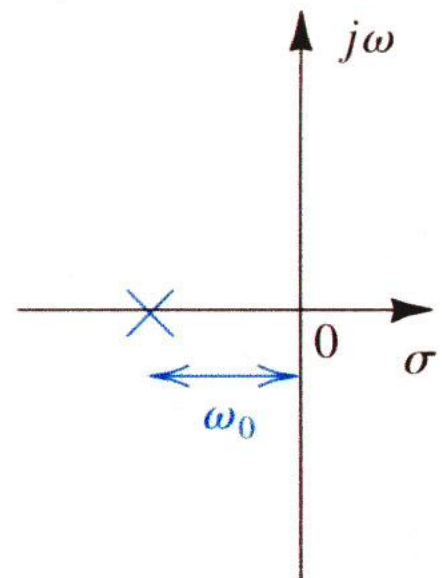


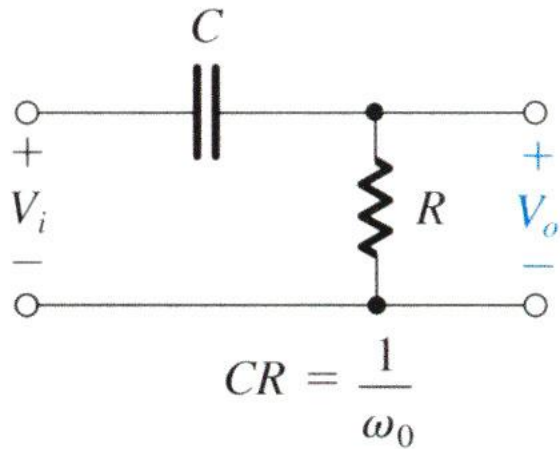






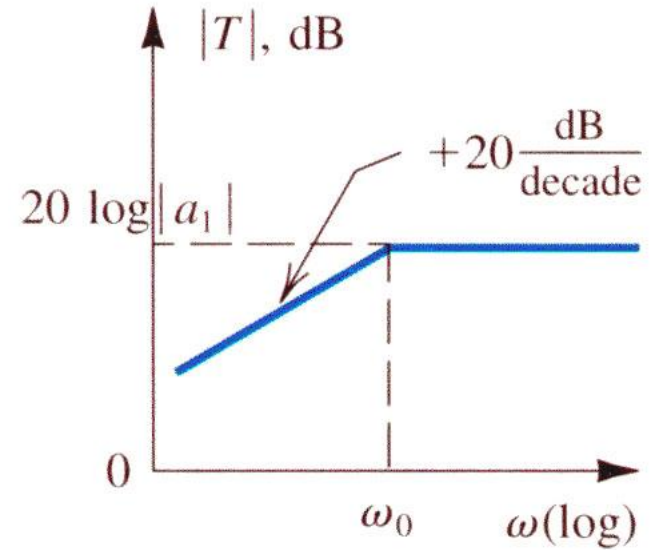
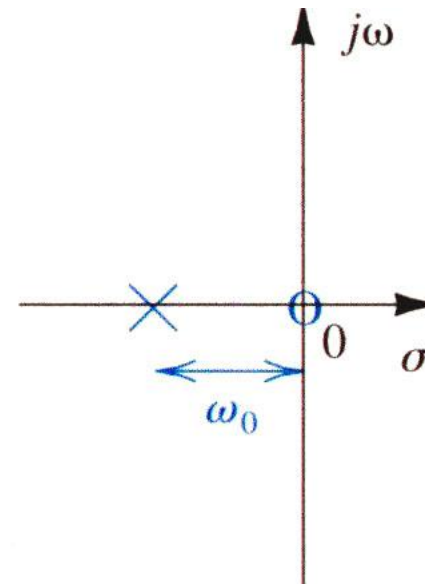
$$T(s) = \frac{a_0}{s + \omega_0}$$

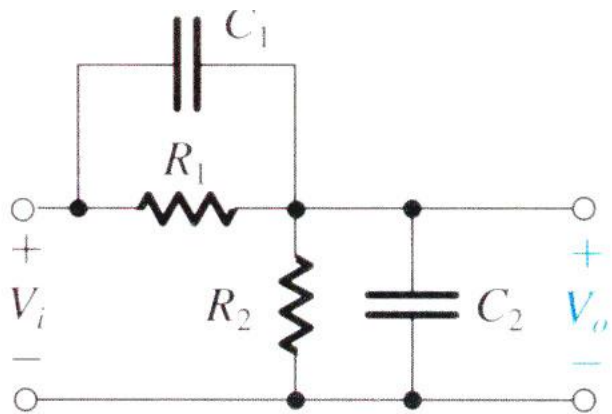




High-frequency gain = 1

$$T(s) = \frac{a_1 s}{s + \omega_0}$$





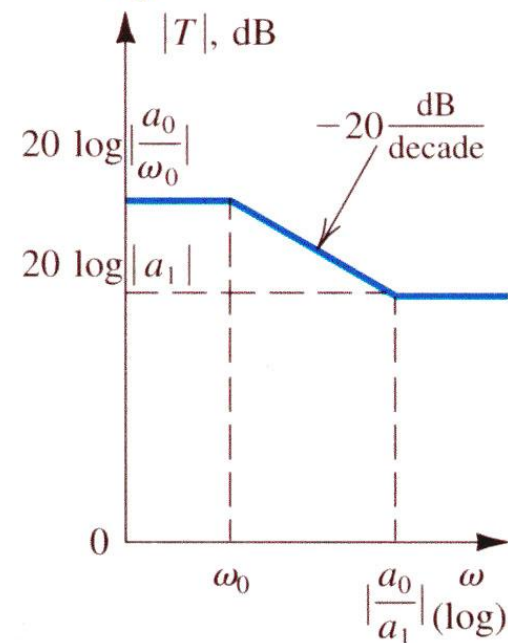
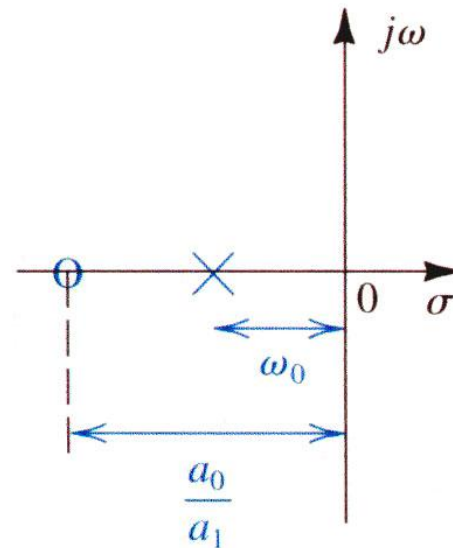
$$(C_1 + C_2) (R_1 // R_2) = \frac{1}{\omega_0}$$

$$C_1 R_1 = \frac{a_0}{a_1}$$

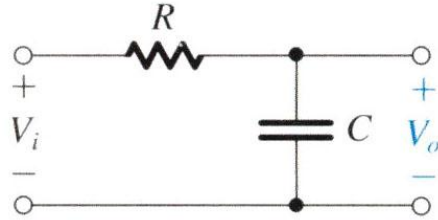
$$\text{dc gain} = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$$

$$\text{HF gain} = \frac{C_1}{C_1 + C_2}$$

$$T(s) = \frac{a_1 s + a_0}{s + \omega_0}$$

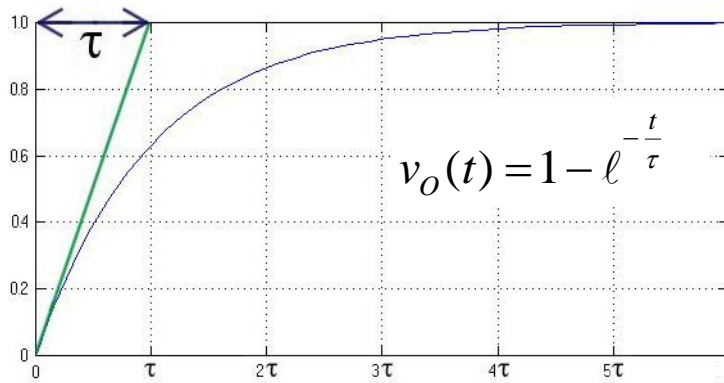


$$H(S) = \frac{v_o(S)}{v_i(S)} = \frac{1/SC}{1/SC + R} = \frac{1}{SCR + 1}$$

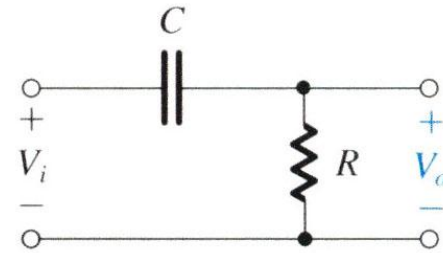


$$v_o(t) + RC \frac{\partial v_o(t)}{\partial t} = v_i(t)$$

$$v_o(t) = v_c(t)$$

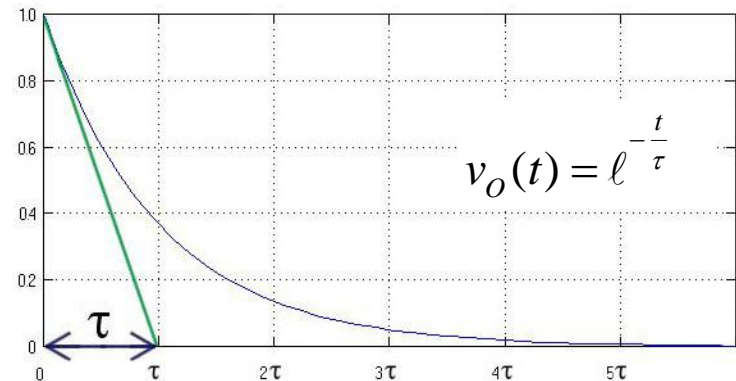


$$H(S) = \frac{v_o(S)}{v_i(S)} = \frac{R}{1/SC + R} = \frac{SCR}{SCR + 1}$$

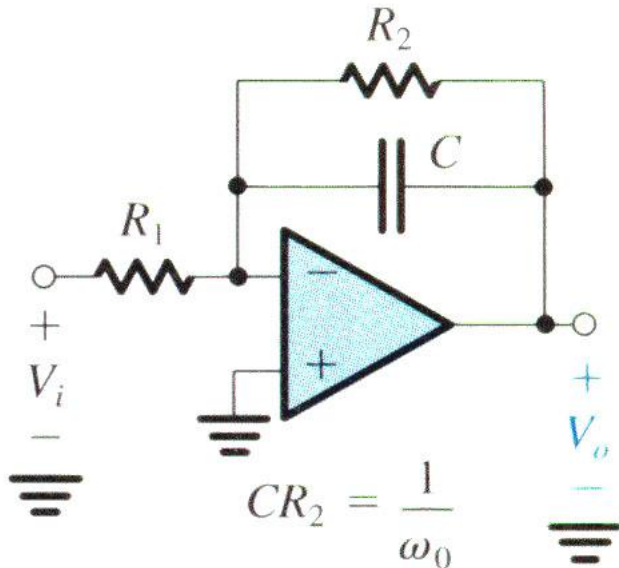


$$v_c(t) + RC \frac{\partial v_c(t)}{\partial t} = v_i(t)$$

$$v_o(t) = v_i(t) - v_c(t)$$



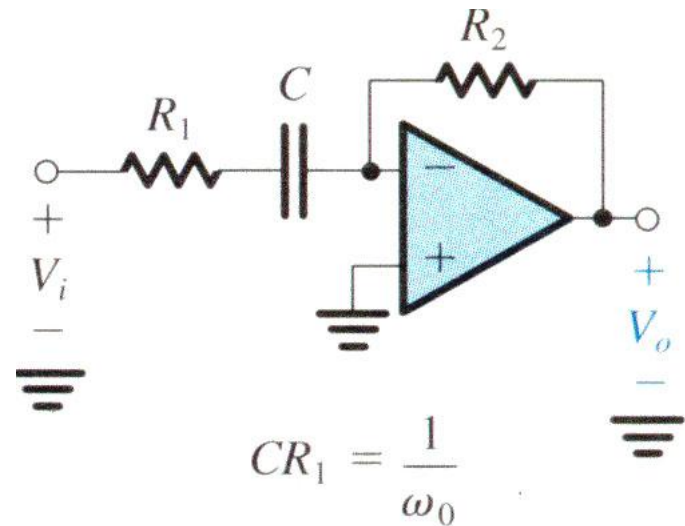
$$T(s) = \frac{a_0}{s + \omega_0}$$



$$CR_2 = \frac{1}{\omega_0}$$

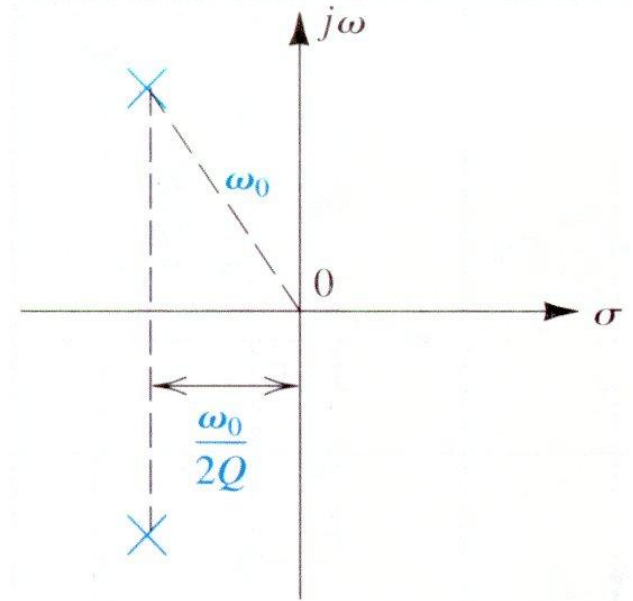
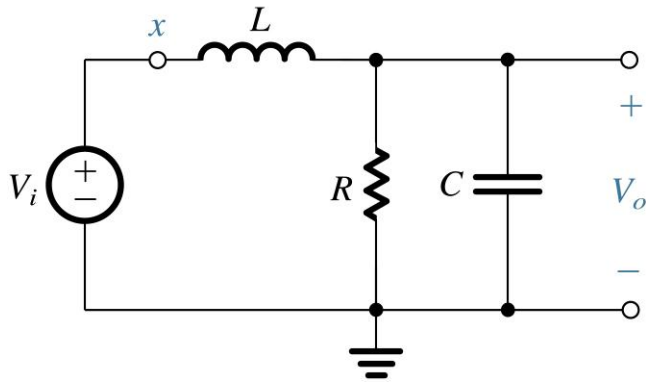
$$\text{dc gain} = -\frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

$$T(s) = \frac{a_1 s}{s + \omega_0}$$



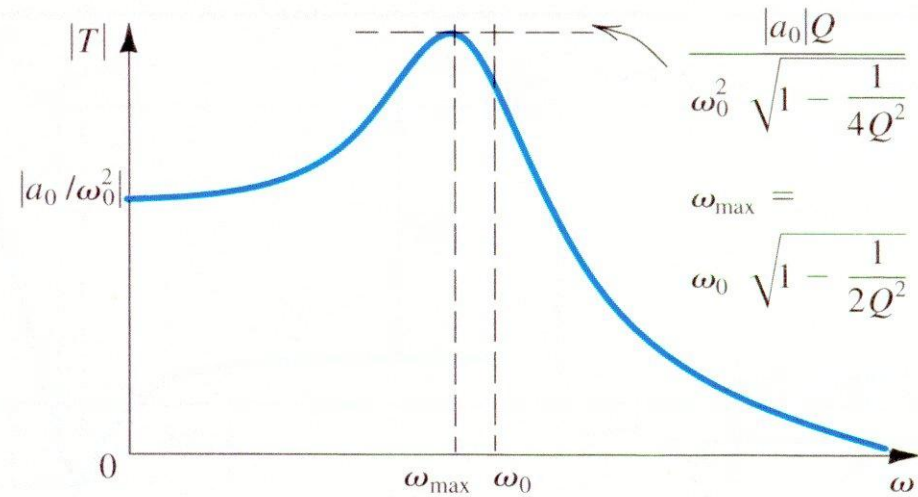
$$CR_1 = \frac{1}{\omega_0}$$

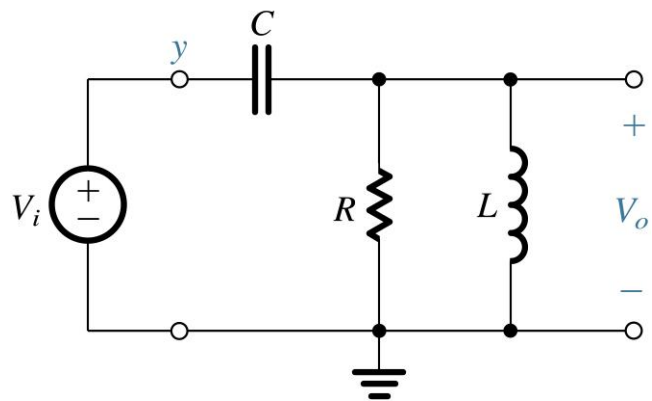
$$\text{High-frequency gain} = -\frac{R_2}{R_1}$$



$$T(s) = \frac{a_0}{s^2 + s \frac{\omega_0}{Q} + \omega_0^2}$$

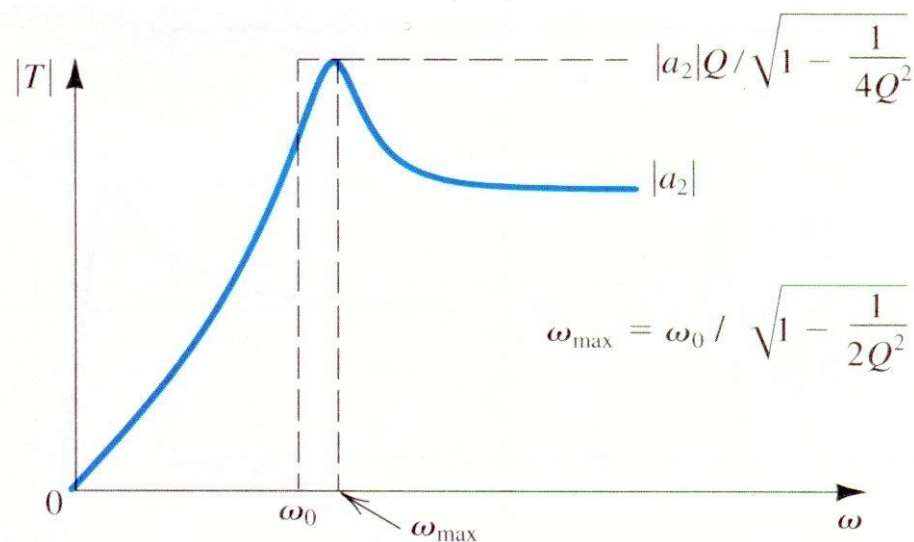
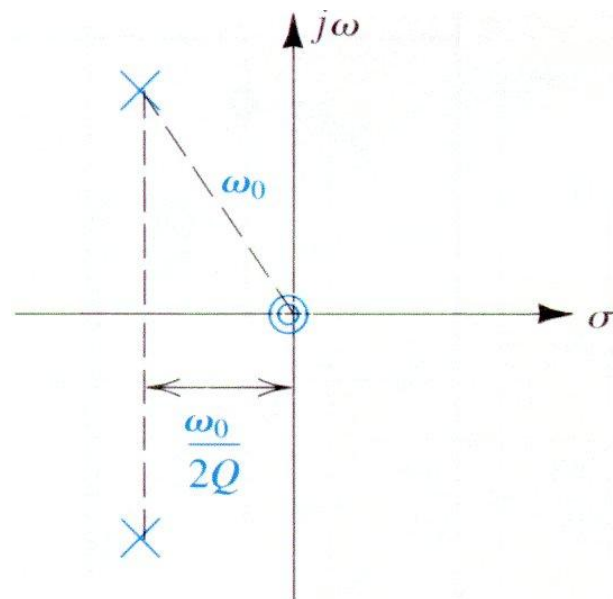
$$\text{dc gain} = \frac{a_0}{\omega_0^2}$$

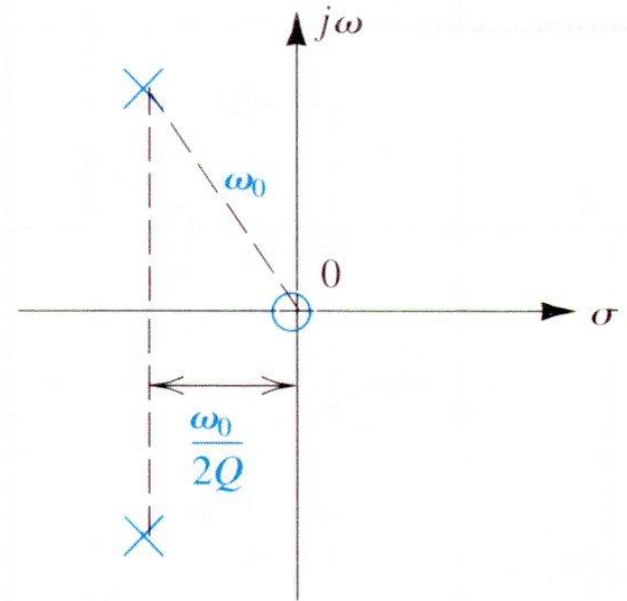
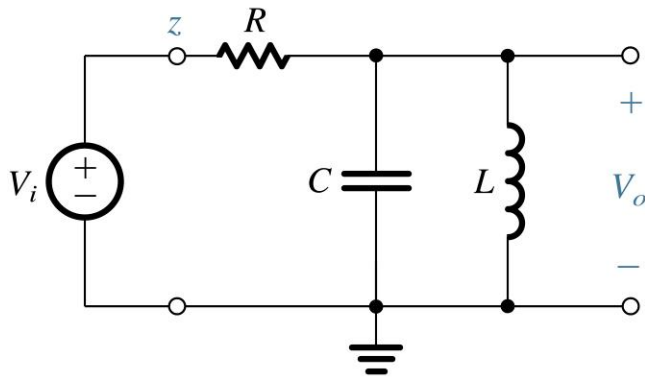




$$T(s) = \frac{a_2 s^2}{s^2 + s \frac{\omega_0}{Q} + \omega_0^2}$$

High-frequency gain
= a_2

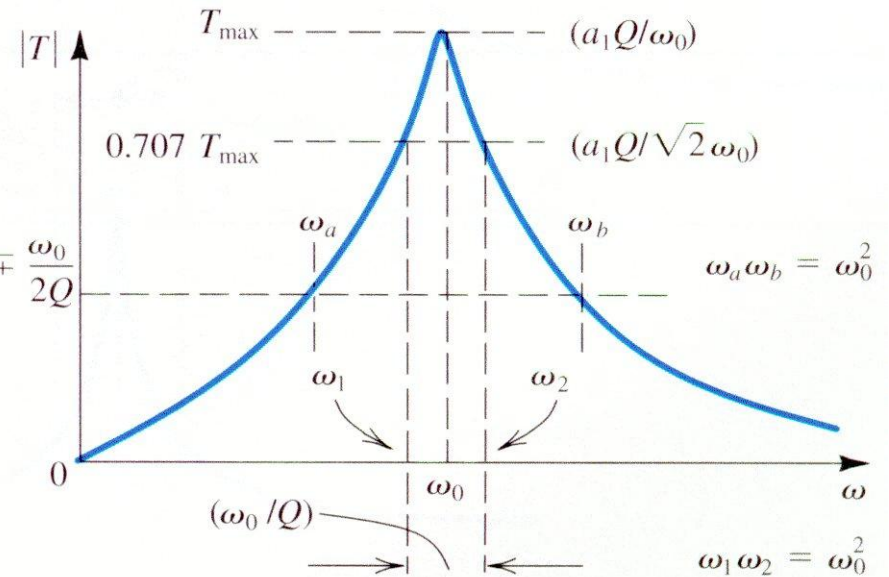


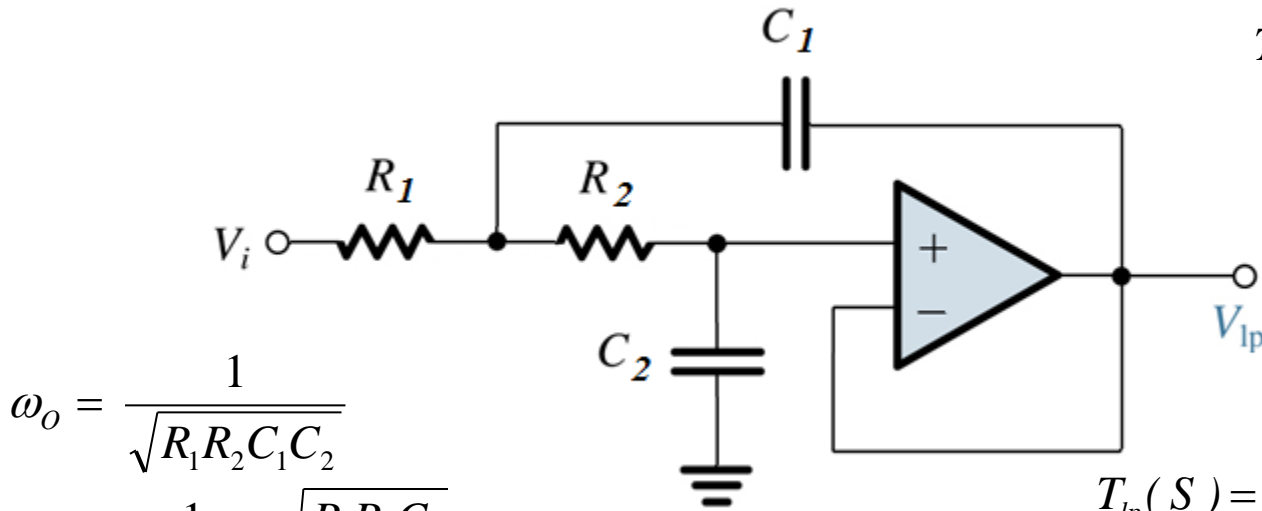


$$T(s) = \frac{a_1 s}{s^2 + s \frac{\omega_0}{Q} + \omega_0^2}$$

Center-frequency gain
 $= \frac{a_1 Q}{\omega_0}$

$$\omega_1, \omega_2 = \omega_0 \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{4Q^2}} \mp \frac{\omega_0}{2Q}$$





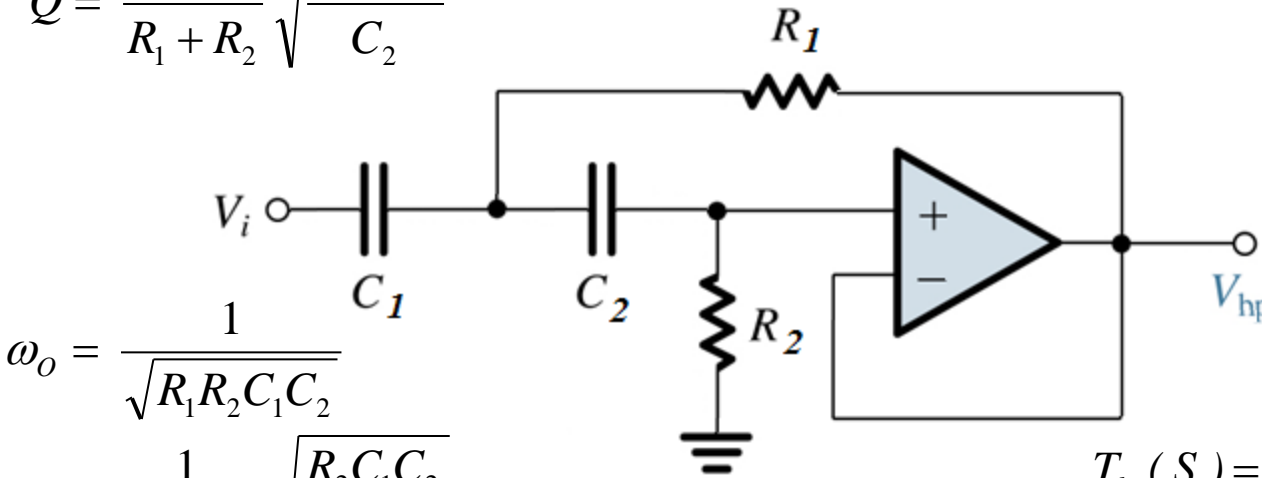
$$\omega_o = \frac{1}{\sqrt{R_1 R_2 C_1 C_2}}$$

$$Q = \frac{1}{R_1 + R_2} \sqrt{\frac{R_1 R_2 C_1}{C_2}}$$

$$T_{lp}(S) = \frac{\omega_o^2}{S^2 + \frac{\omega_o S}{Q} + \omega_o^2}$$

V_{lp} – saída passa-baixo

$$T_{lp}(S) = \frac{1}{S^2 + \frac{(R_1 + R_2)S}{R_1 R_2 C_1} + \frac{1}{R_1 R_2 C_1 C_2}}$$



$$\omega_o = \frac{1}{\sqrt{R_1 R_2 C_1 C_2}}$$

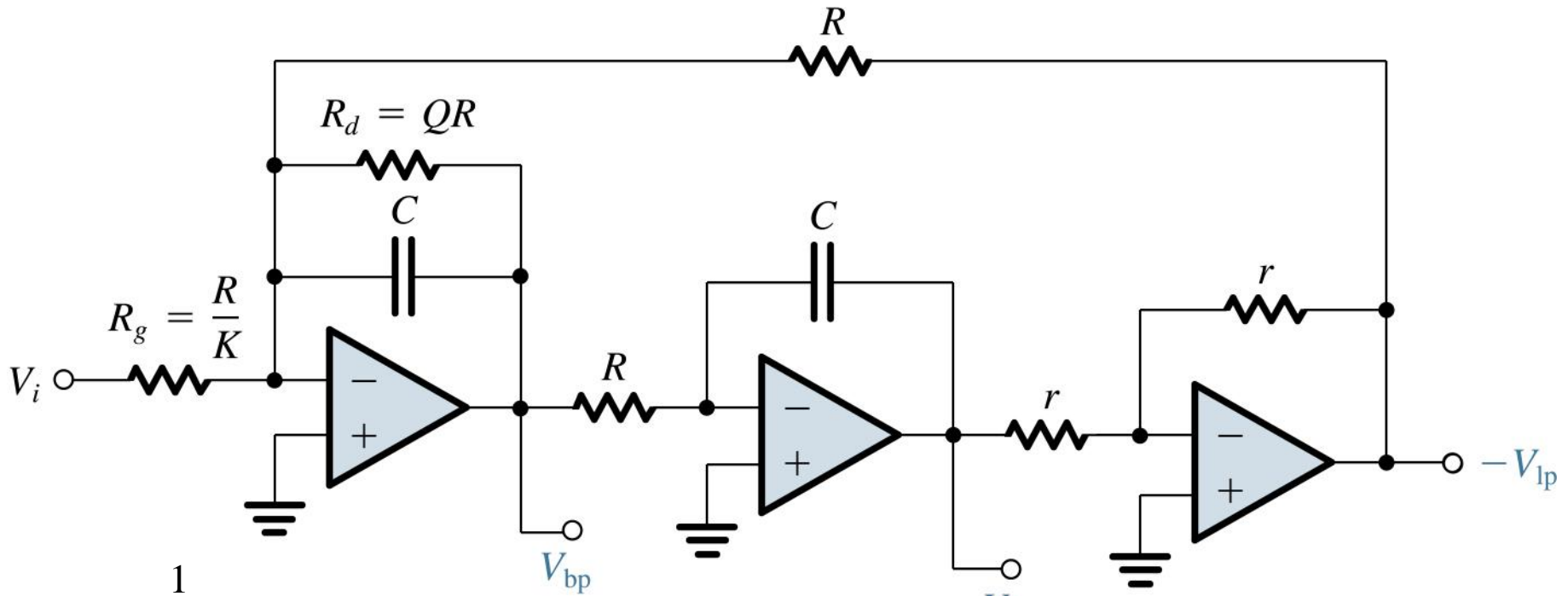
$$Q = \frac{1}{C_1 + C_2} \sqrt{\frac{R_2 C_1 C_2}{R_1}}$$

V_{hp} – saída passa-alto

$$T_{hp}(S) = \frac{S^2}{S^2 + \frac{(C_1 + C_2)S}{R_2 C_1 C_2} + \frac{1}{R_1 R_2 C_1 C_2}}$$

$$T_{lp}(S) = K \cdot \frac{1}{S^2 + \frac{S}{Q \cdot RC} + \frac{1}{R^2 C^2}}$$

$$T_{lp}(S) = K \cdot \frac{\omega_o^2}{S^2 + \frac{\omega_o S}{Q} + \omega_o^2}$$



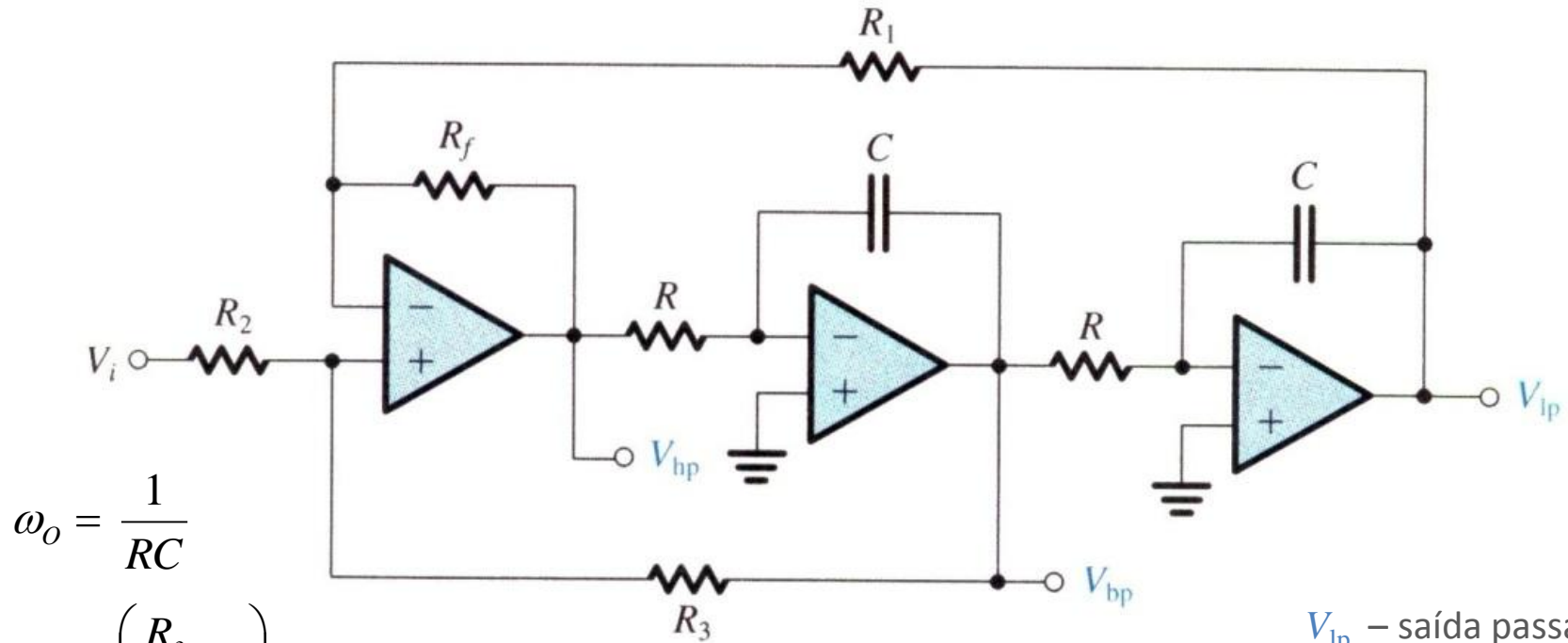
$$\omega_o = \frac{1}{RC}$$

$$Q = Q$$

V_{lp} – saída passa-baixo
 V_{bp} – saída passa-banda

$$T_{lp}(S) = K \cdot \frac{1}{S^2 + \frac{S}{Q \cdot RC} + \frac{1}{R^2 C^2}}$$

$$T_{lp}(S) = K \cdot \frac{\omega_o^2}{S^2 + \frac{\omega_o S}{Q} + \omega_o^2}$$



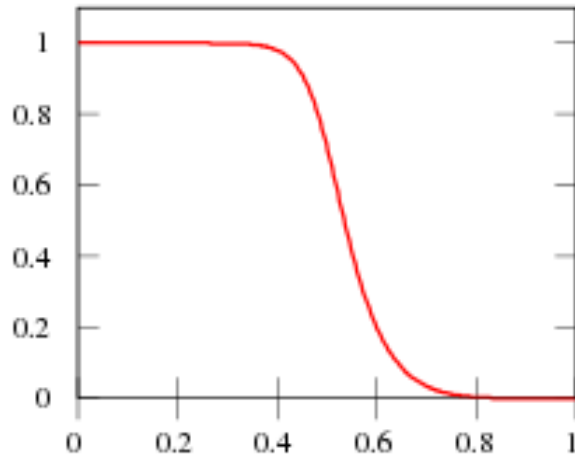
$$\omega_o = \frac{1}{RC}$$

$$Q = \frac{\left(\frac{R_3}{R_2} + 1\right)}{2}$$

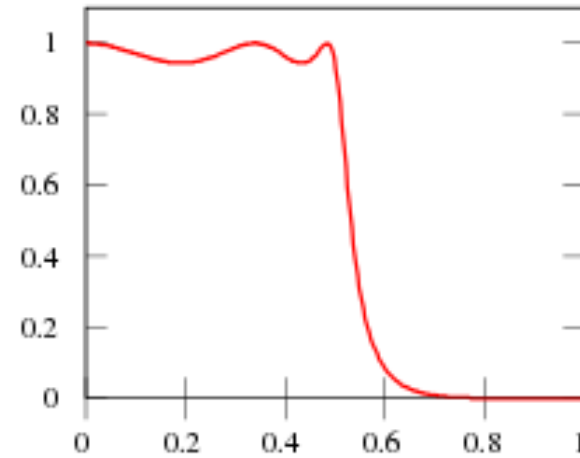
$$K = 2 - \frac{1}{Q} \quad \Leftarrow \quad R_f = R_1$$

V_{lp} – saída passa-baixo
 V_{bp} – saída passa-banda
 V_{hp} – saída passa-alto

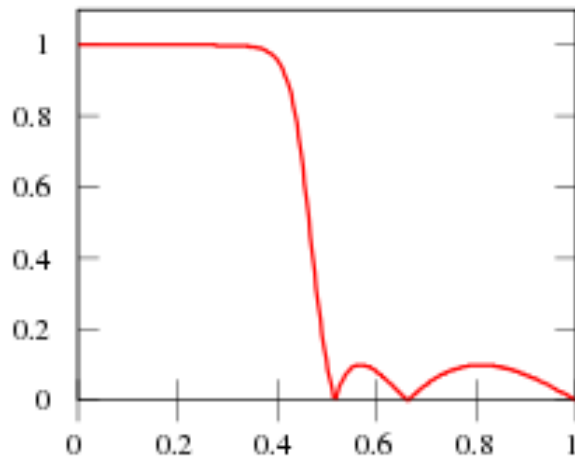
Butterworth



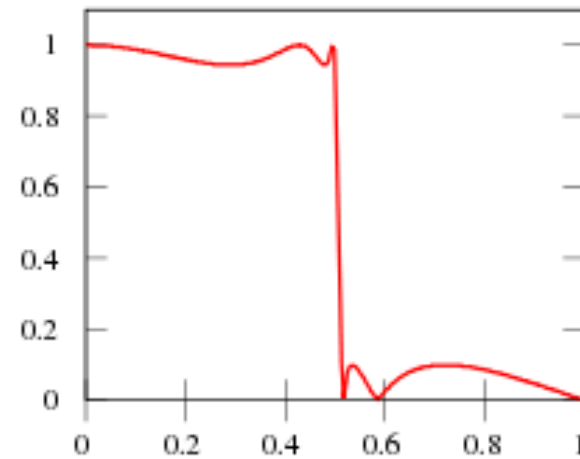
Chebyshev type 1



Chebyshev type 2



Elliptic

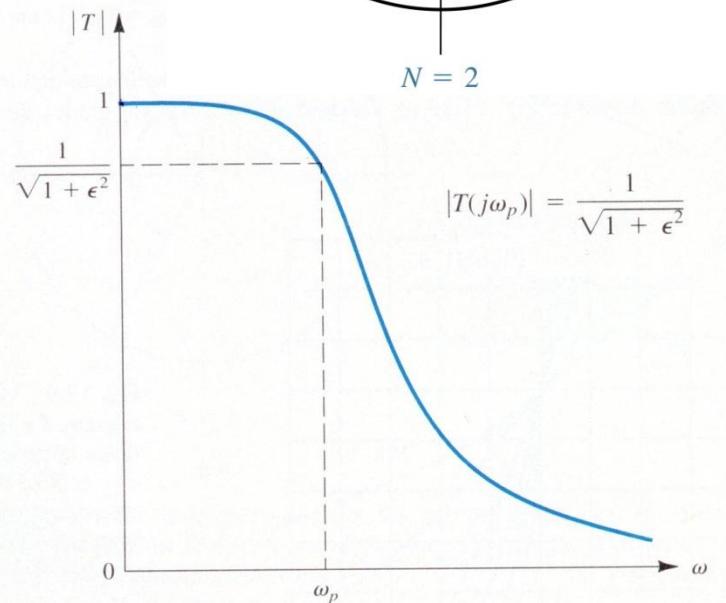
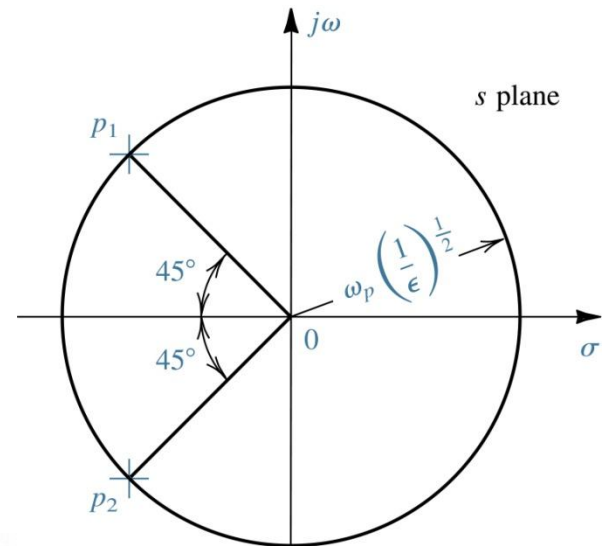


$$T(S) = \frac{\omega_o^2}{S^2 + \frac{\omega_o S}{Q} + \omega_o^2}$$

$$Q = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \approx 0.707$$

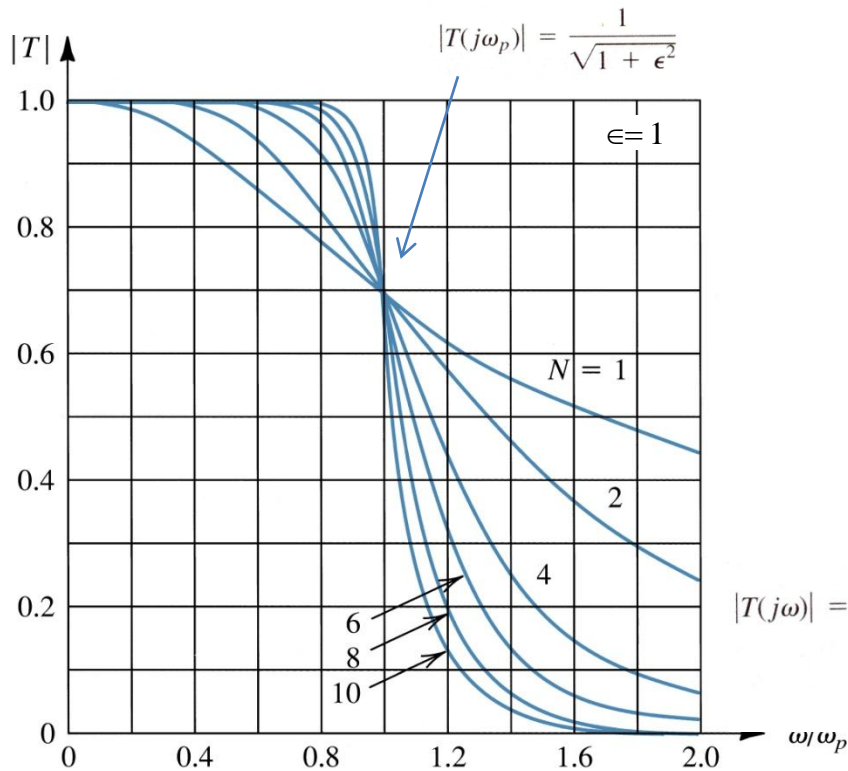
$$|T(S = j\omega_o)| = \left| \frac{\omega_o^2}{-\omega_o^2 + j\frac{\omega_o\omega_o}{Q} + \omega_o^2} \right| = Q$$

$$20\log|T(j\omega_o)| = -3\text{dB}$$

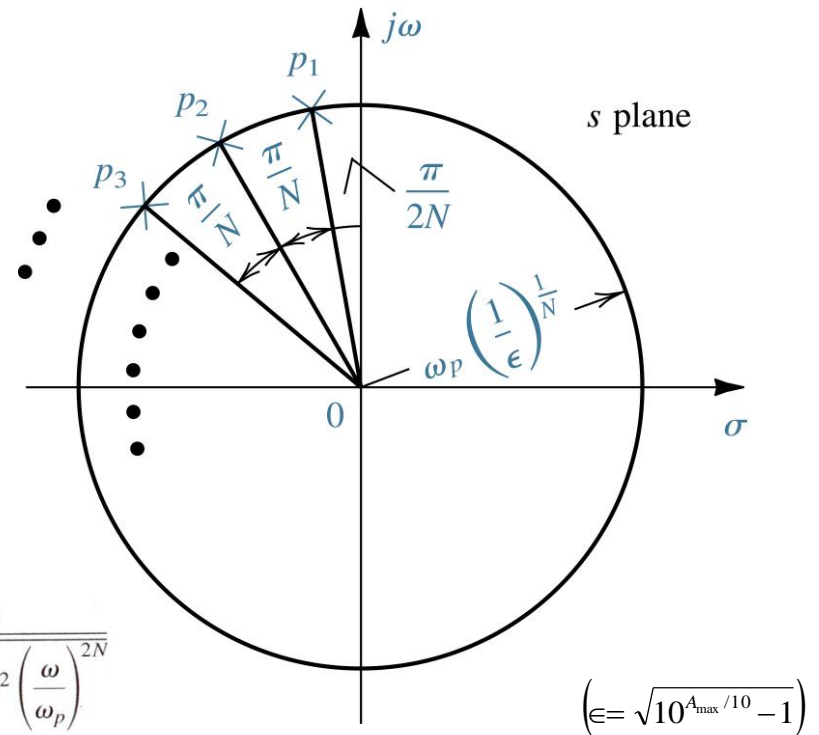


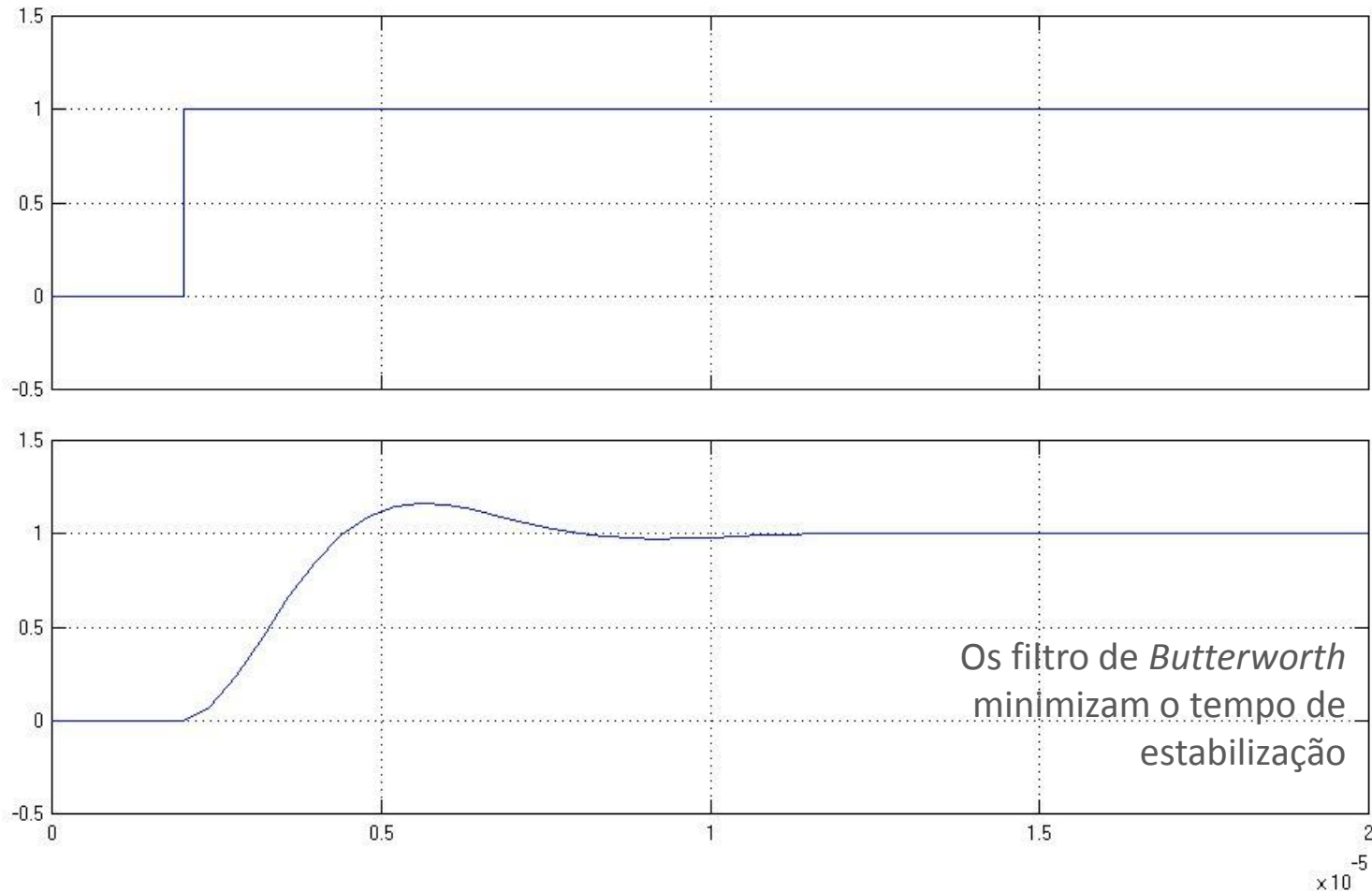
Filtros passivos ou activos
 Filtro de *Butterworth* de 2ª ordem
 Análise do domínio da frequência

$$T(s) = \frac{K \omega_0^N}{(s - p_1)(s - p_2) \cdots (s - p_N)}$$



$$|T(j\omega)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \epsilon^2 \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_p}\right)^{2N}}}$$

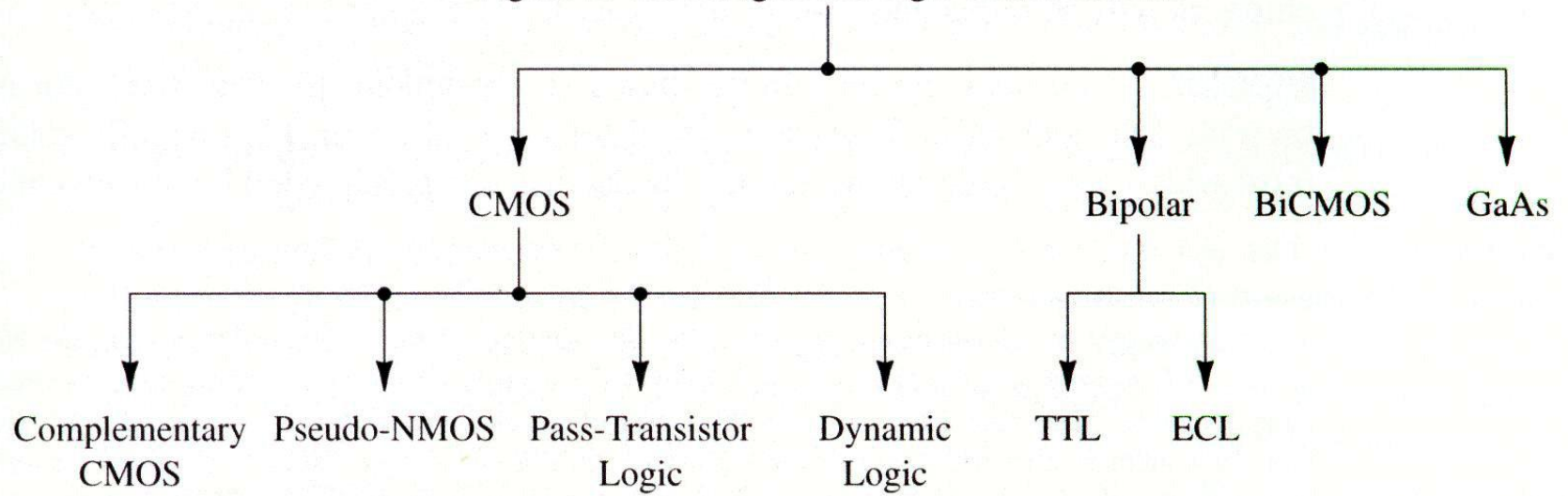


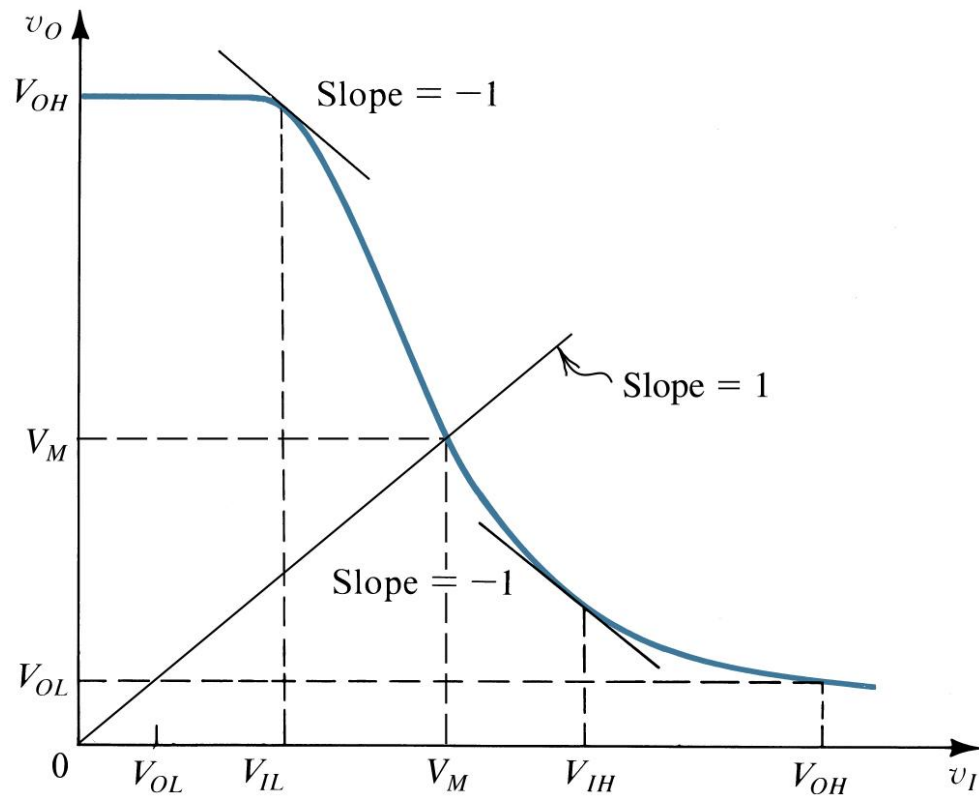


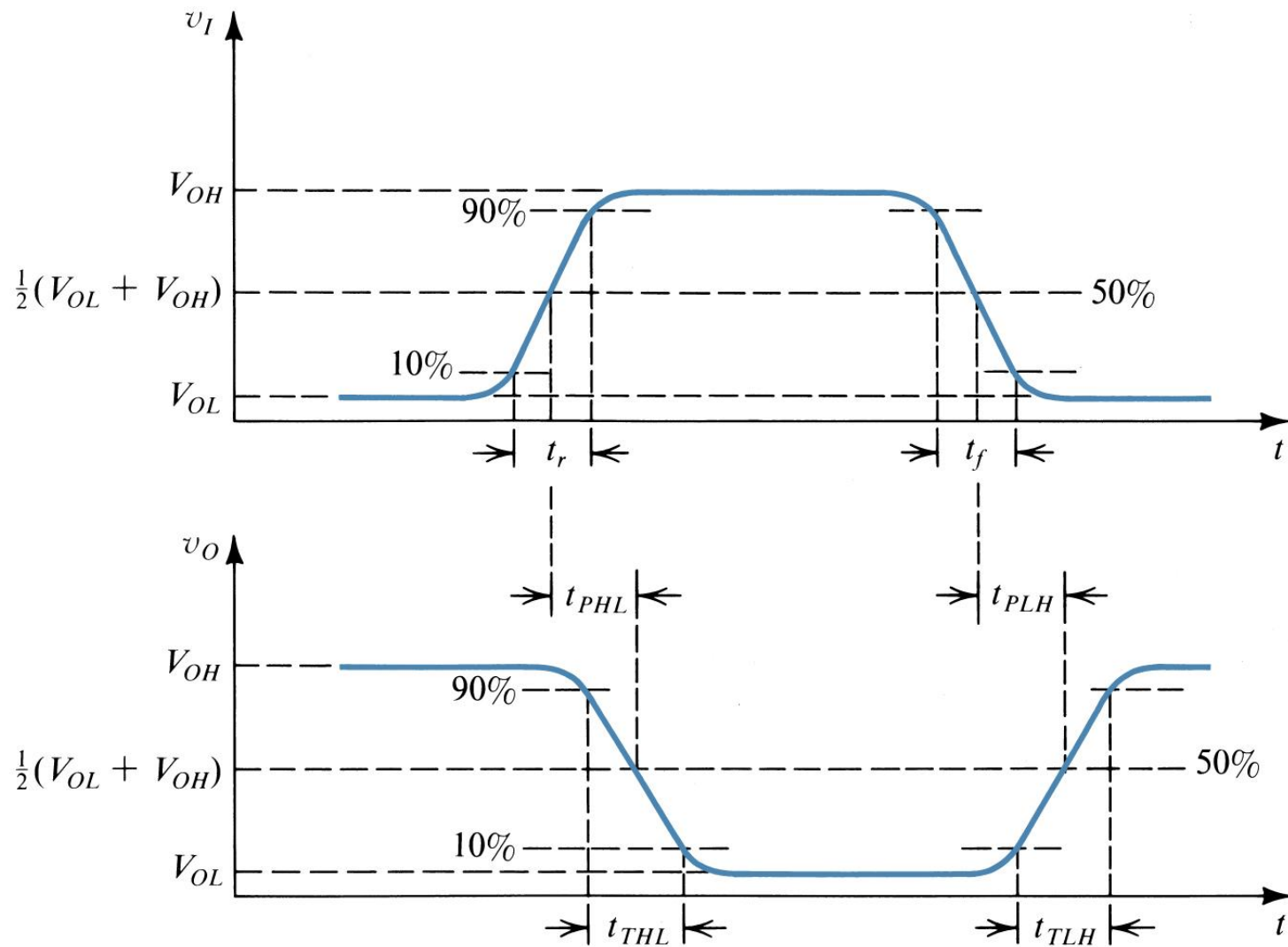
➤ Circuito digitais

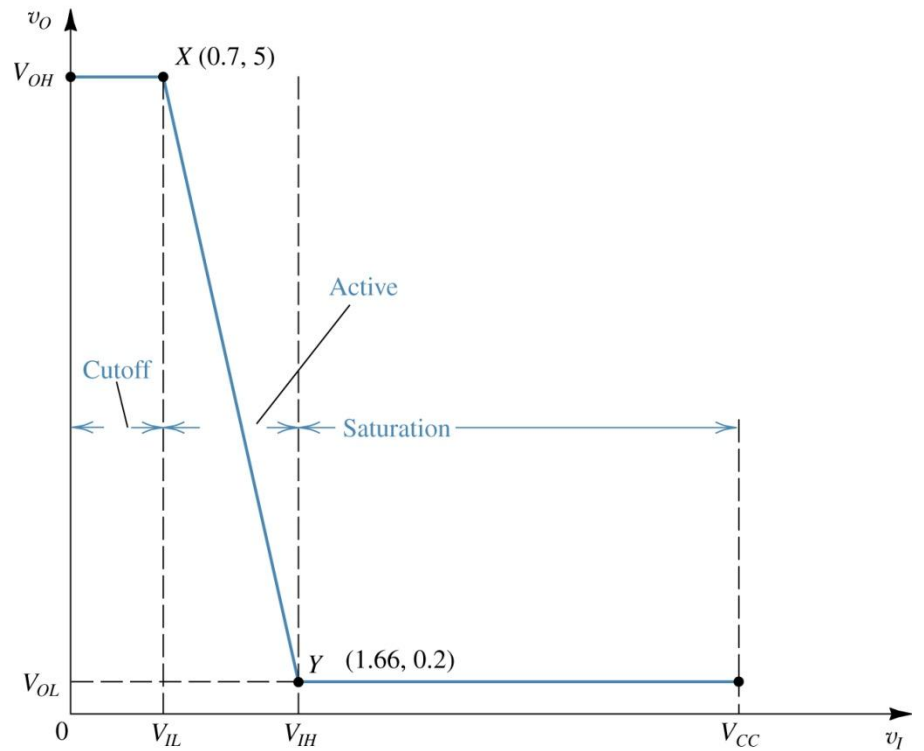
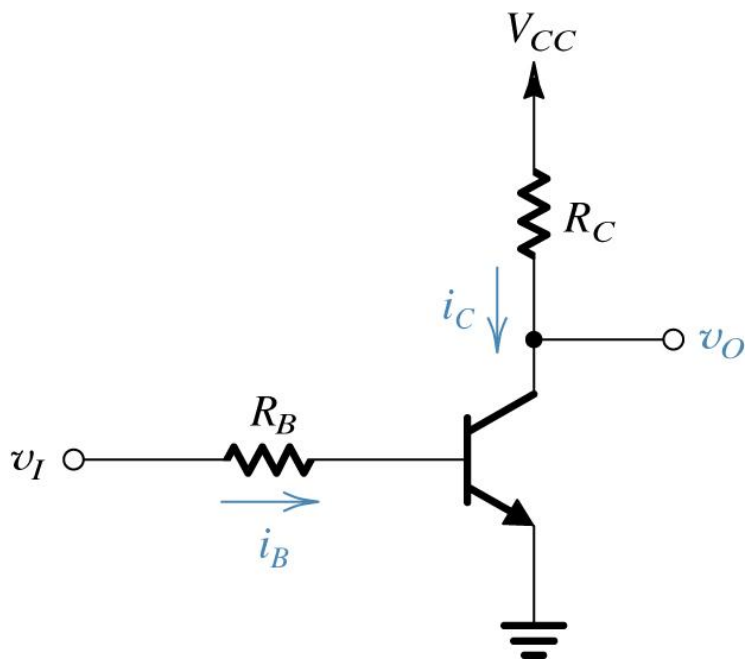
- Tecnologias de fabrico de circuitos digitais
- Características eléctricas
 - Definição dos níveis lógicos
 - Tempos de comutação e de propagação
- Implementação e análise de circuitos lógicos
 - Portas lógicas RTL
 - Portas lógicas DTL
 - Portas lógicas TTL e STTL
 - Portas lógicas NMOS e CMOS
 - Latches e Flip-flops
 - Memórias estáticas e dinâmicas (RAM e ROM)

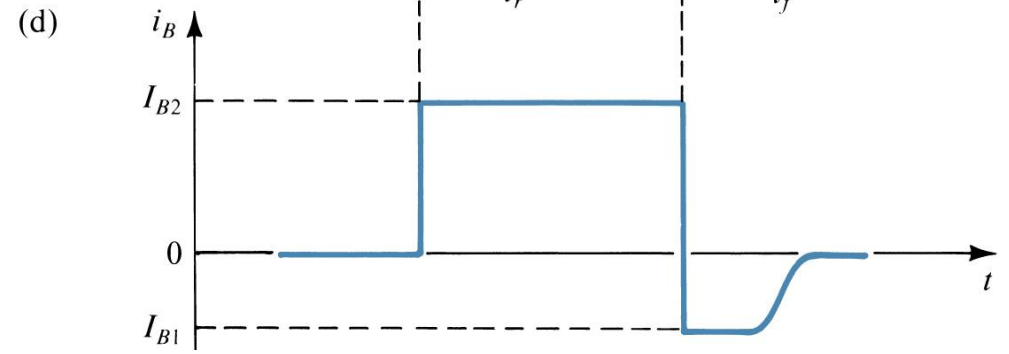
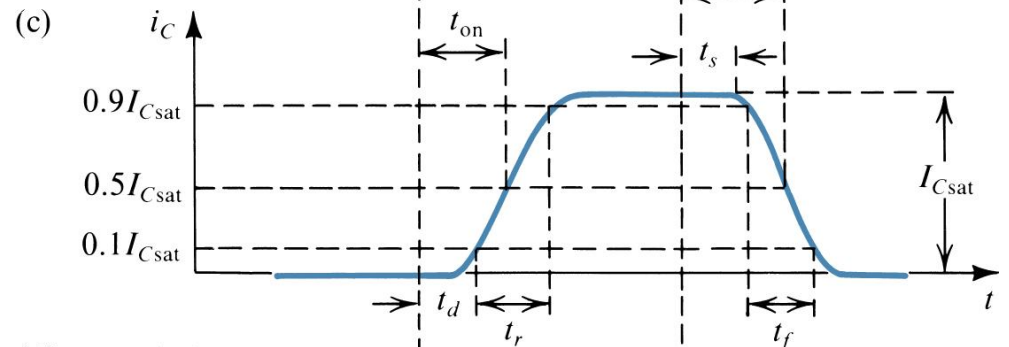
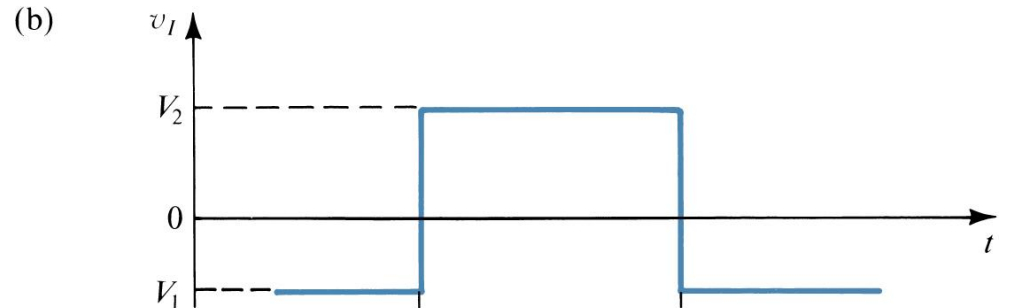
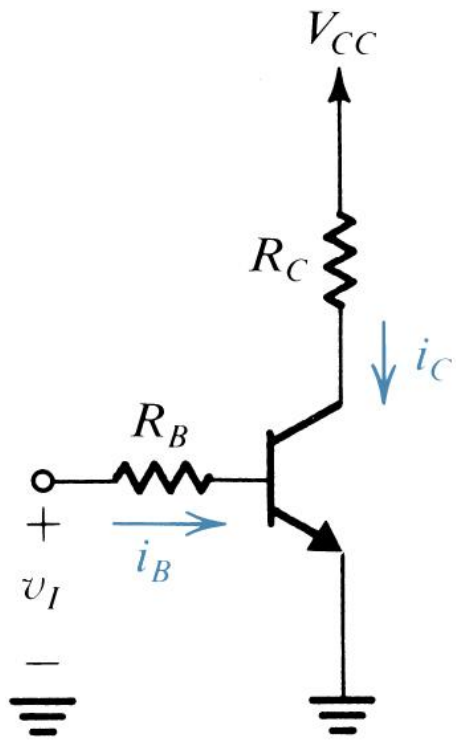
Digital IC technologies and logic-circuit families

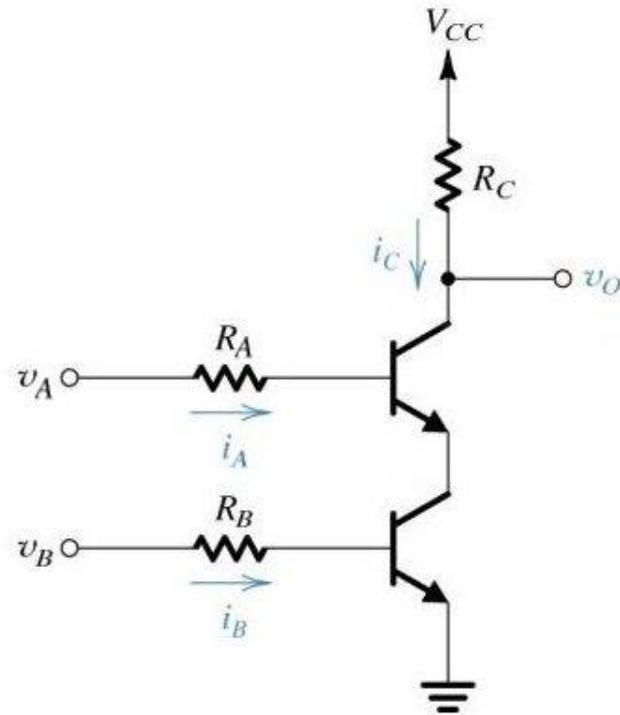
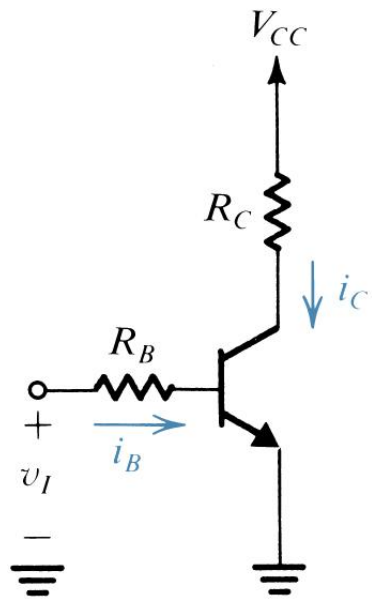


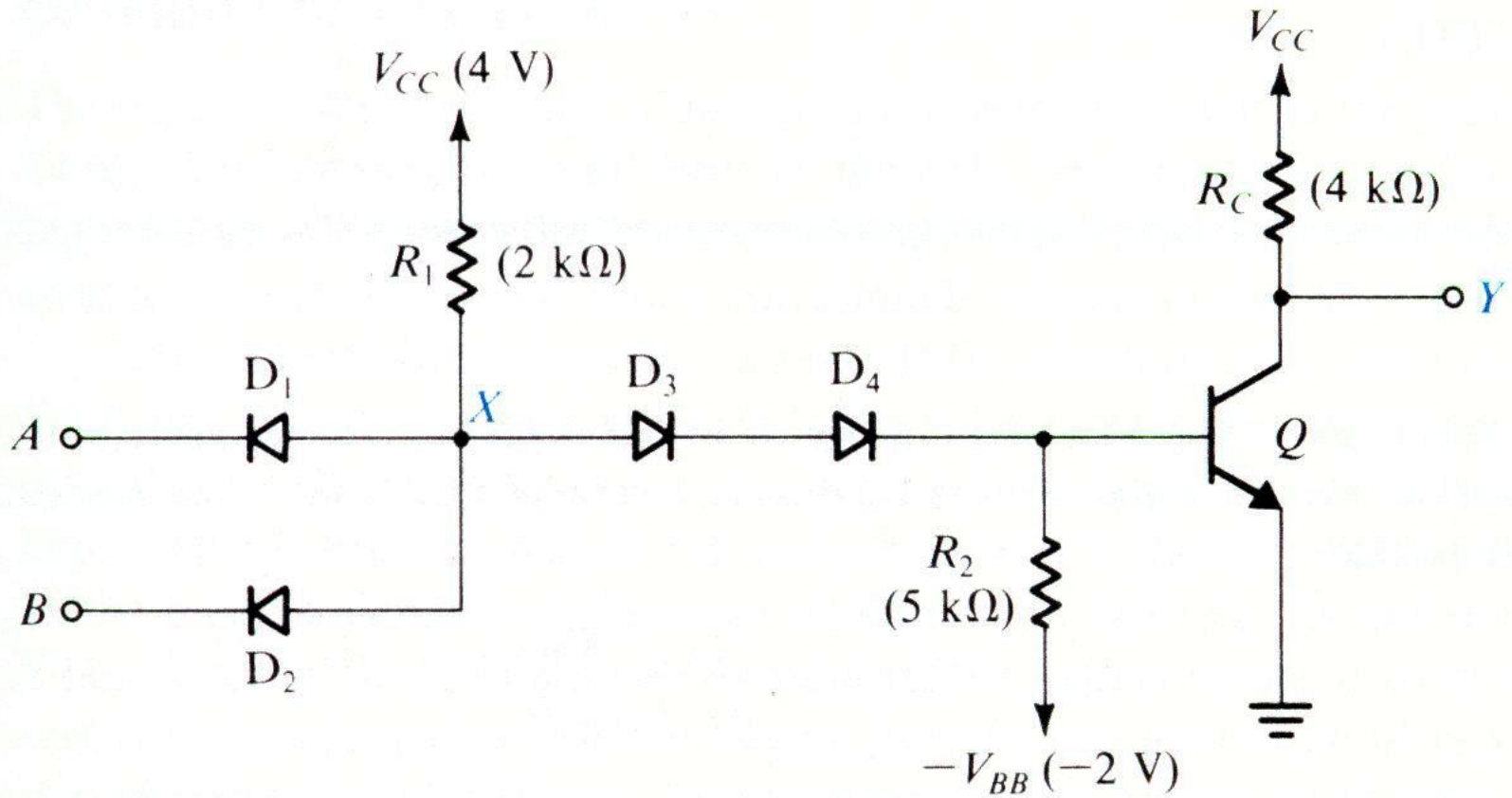


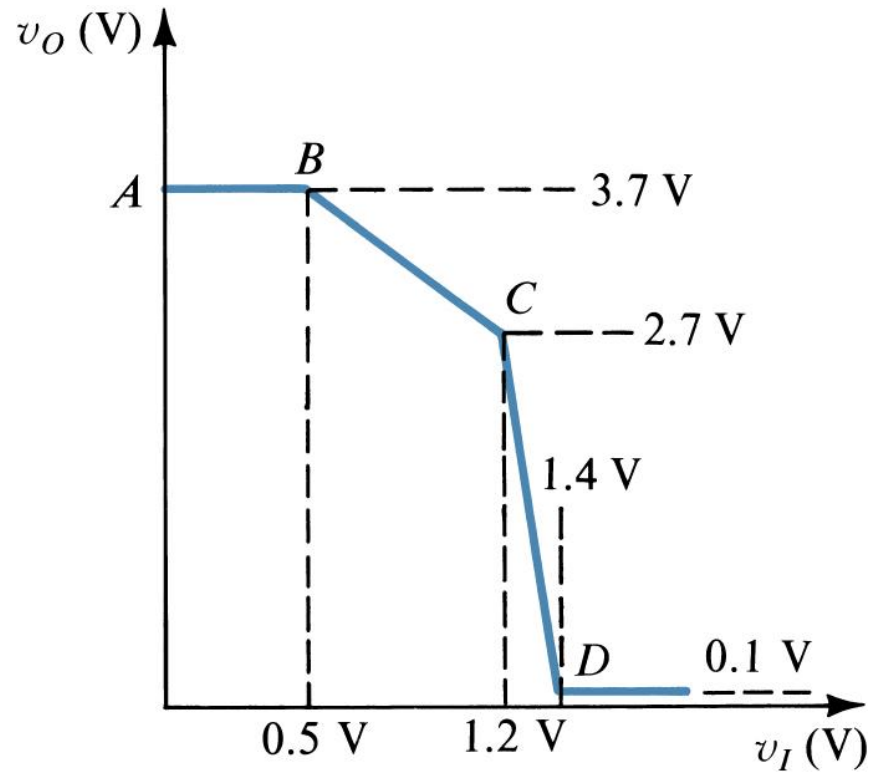
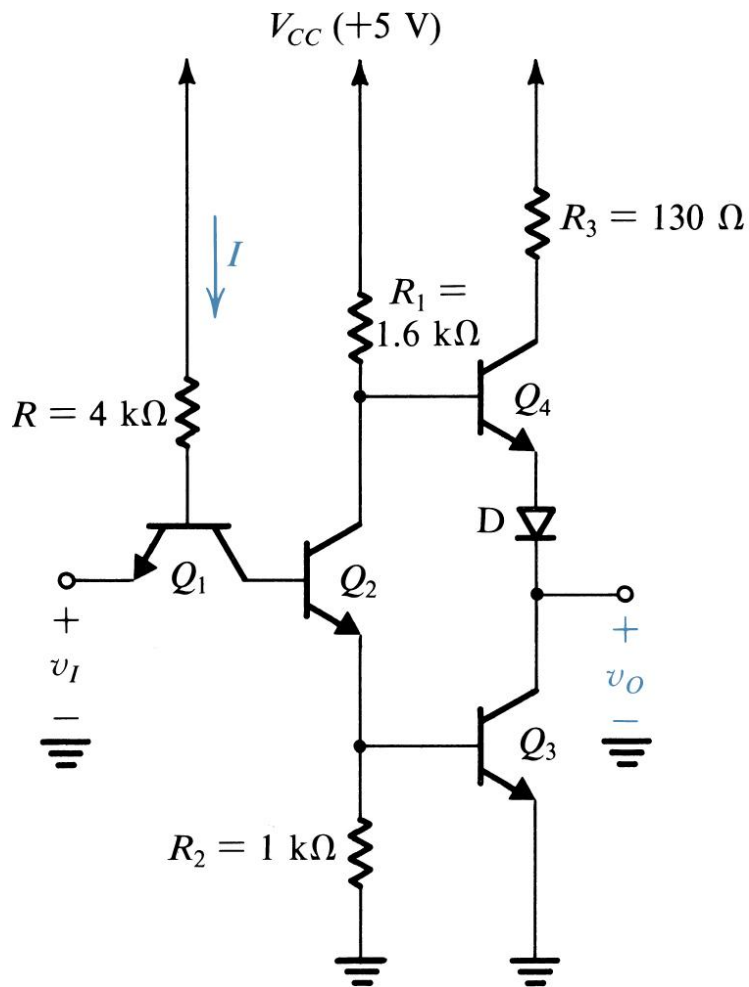


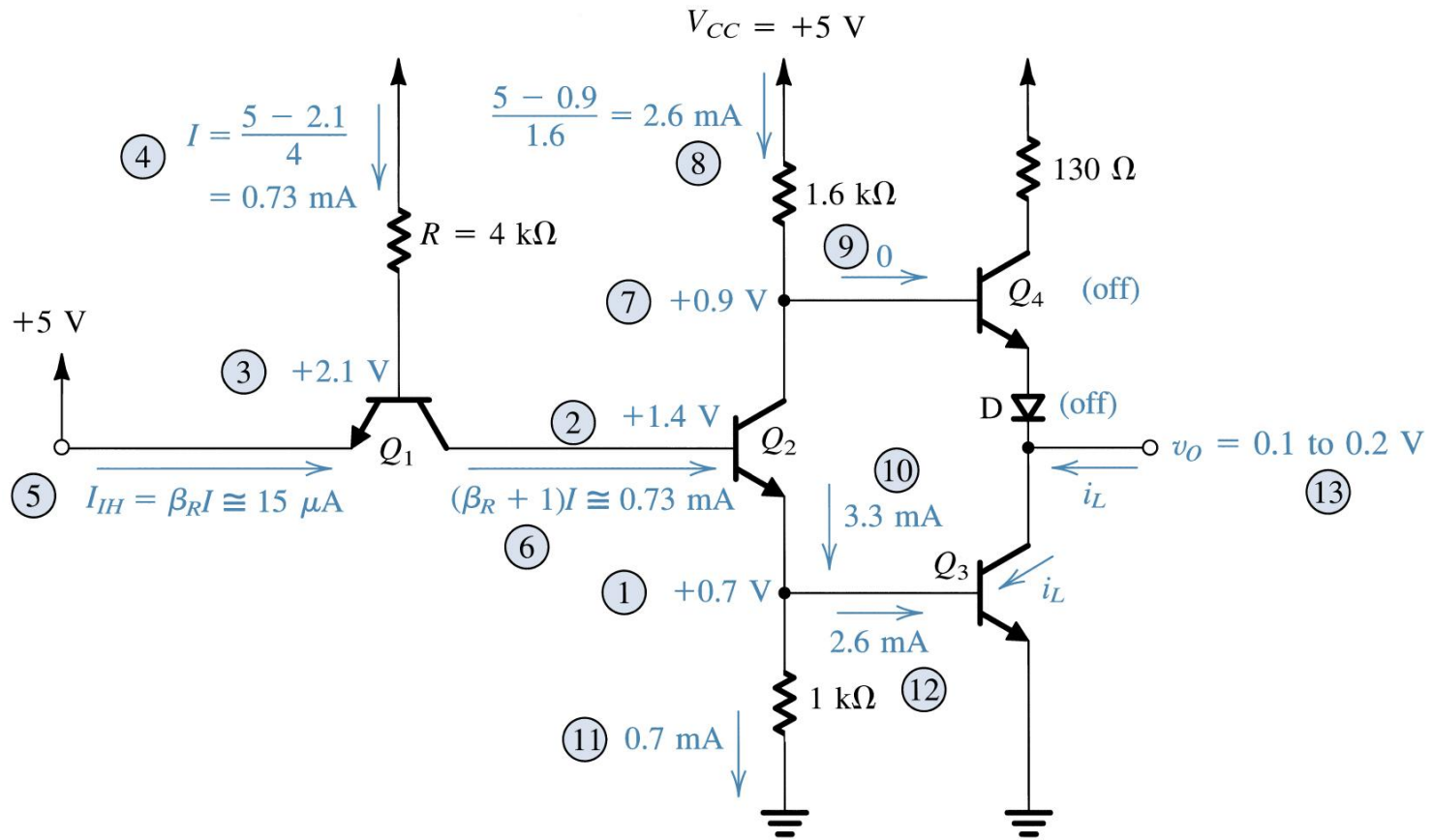


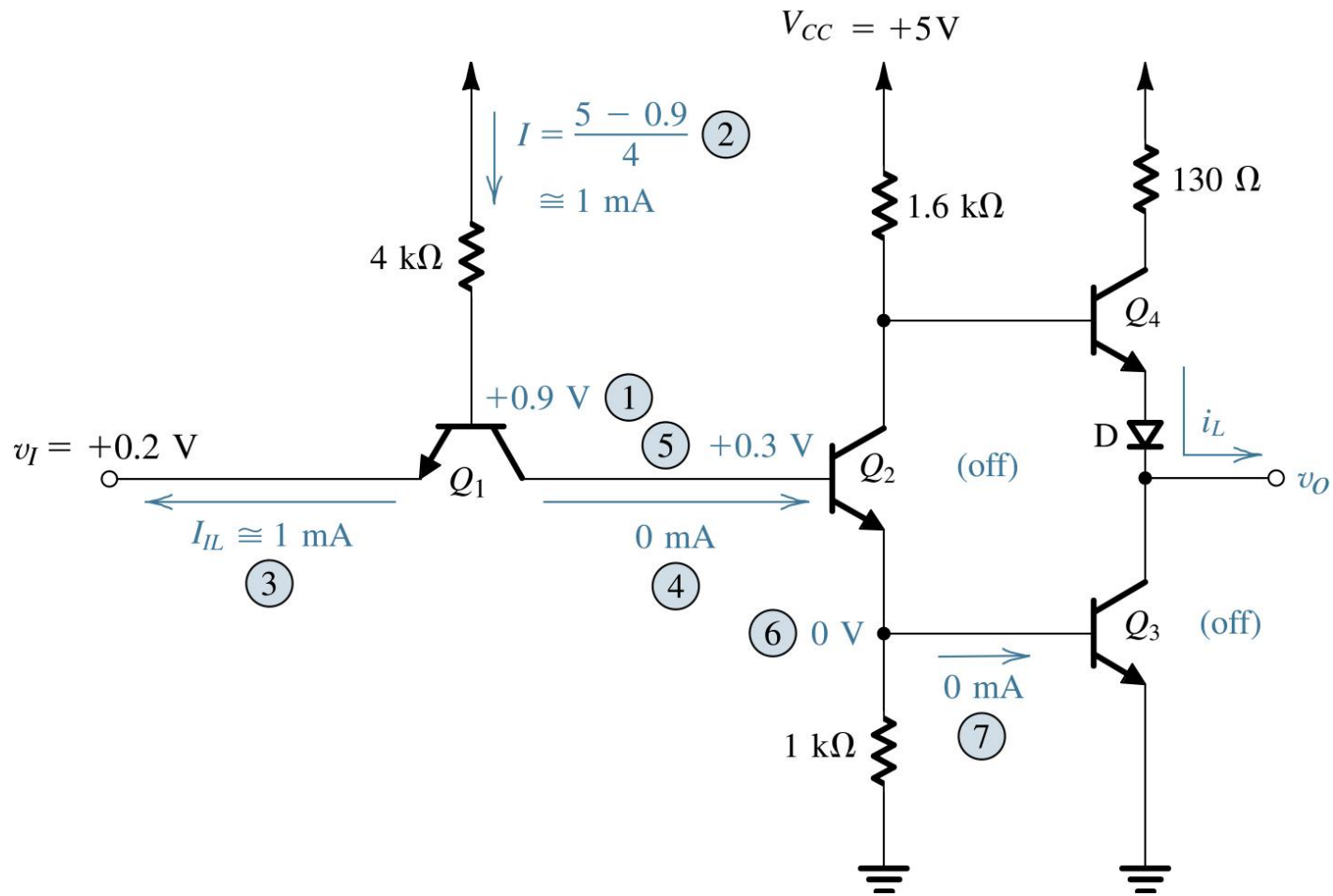


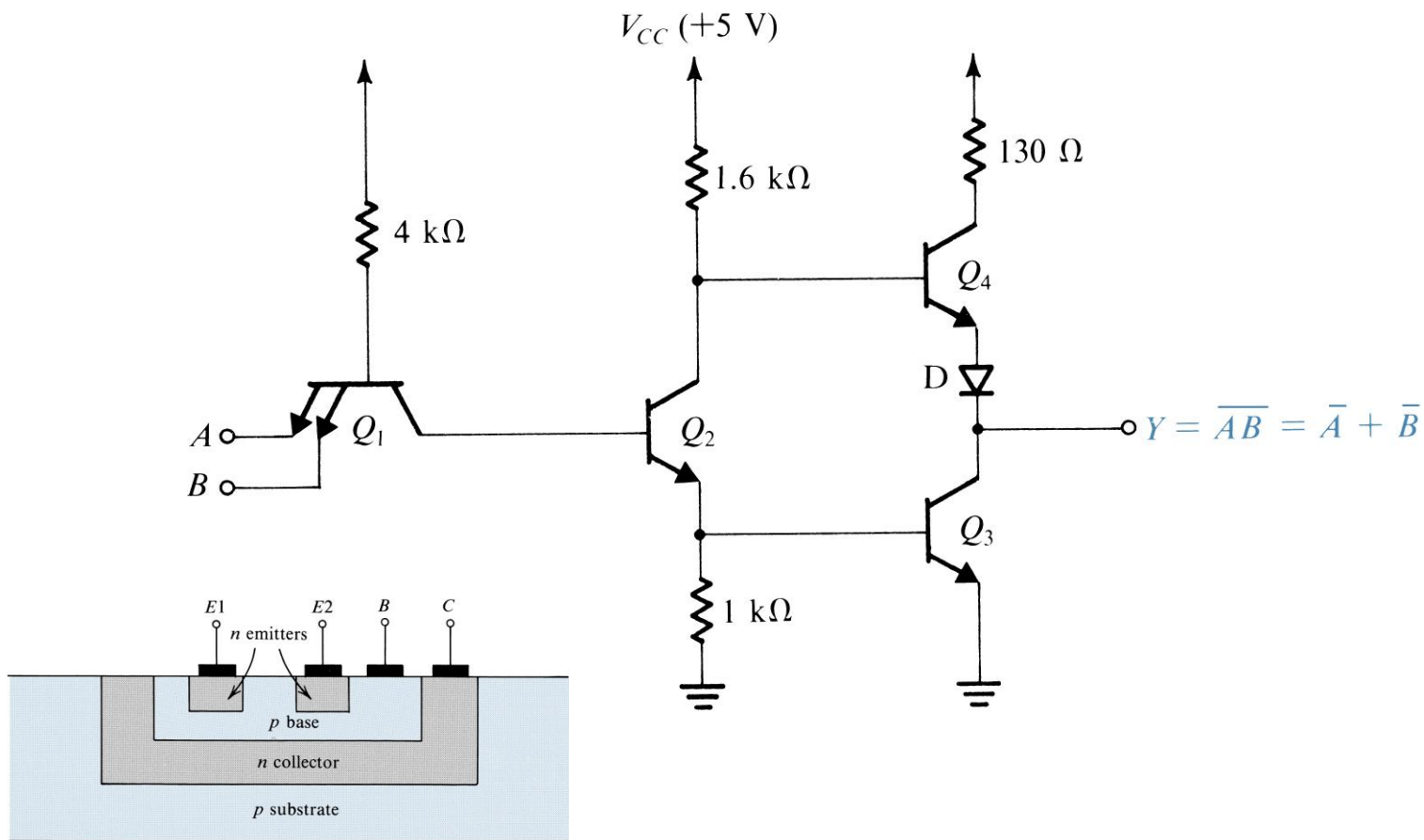


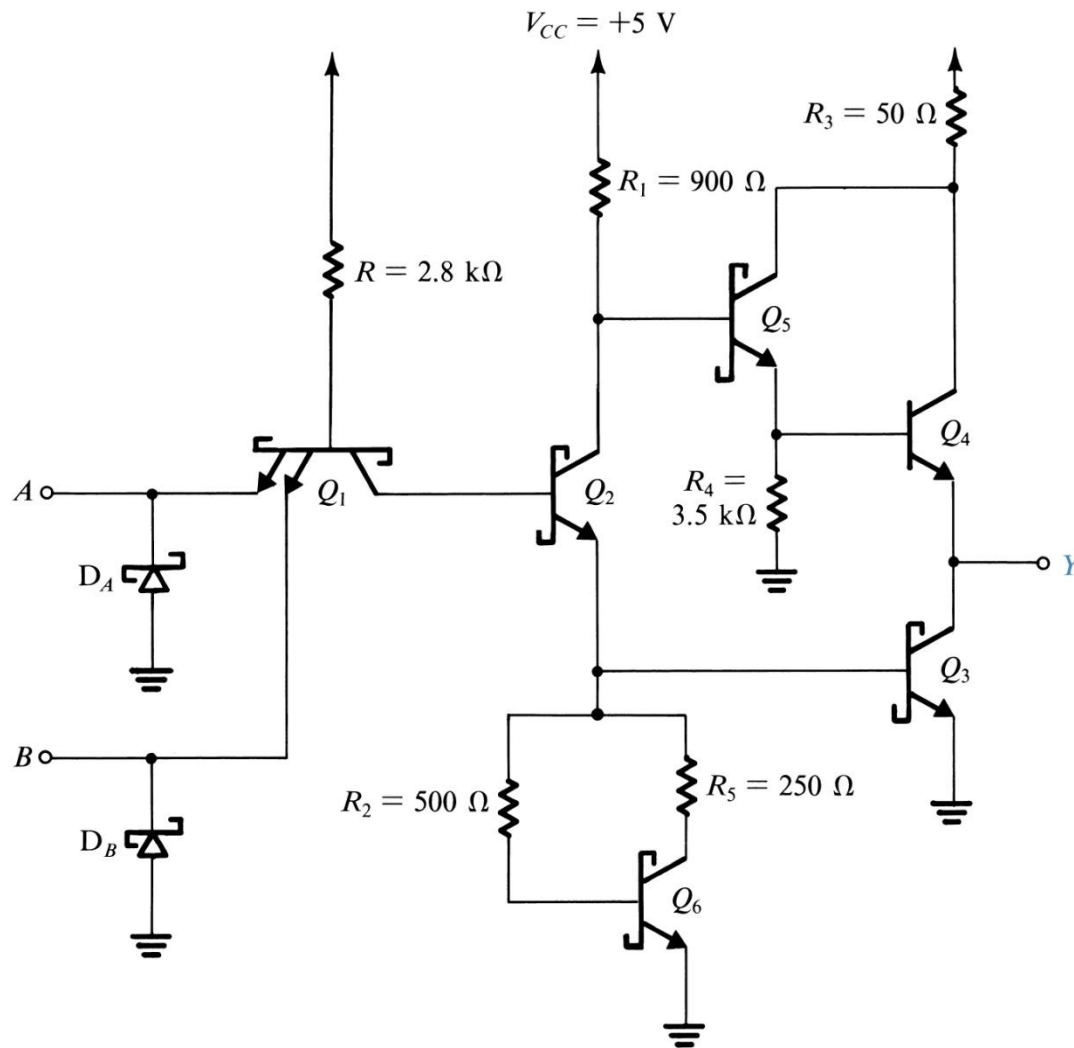


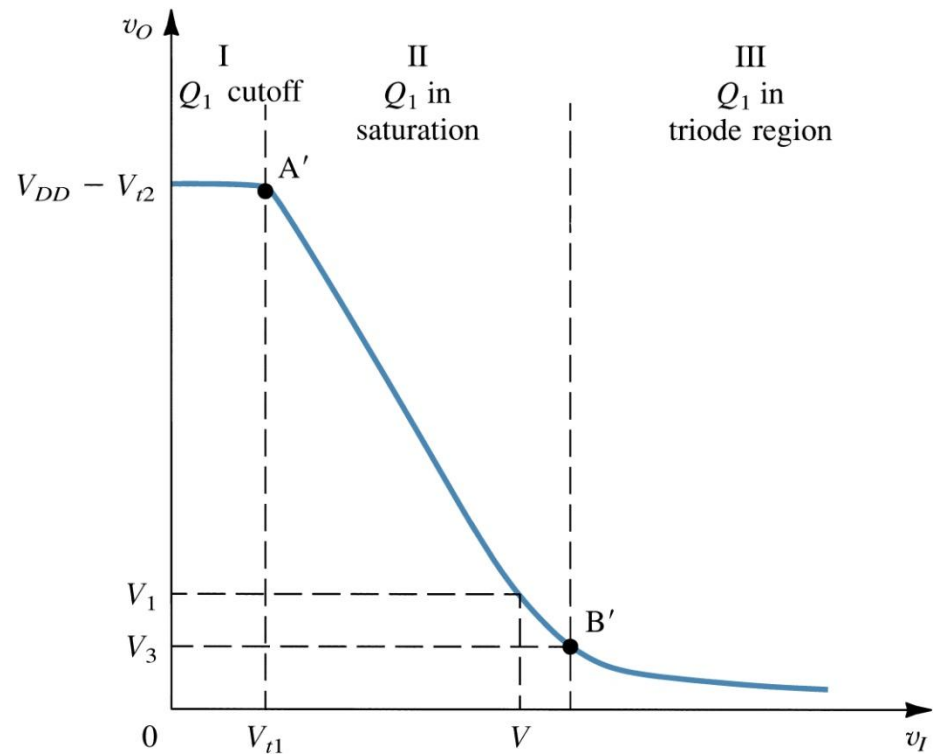
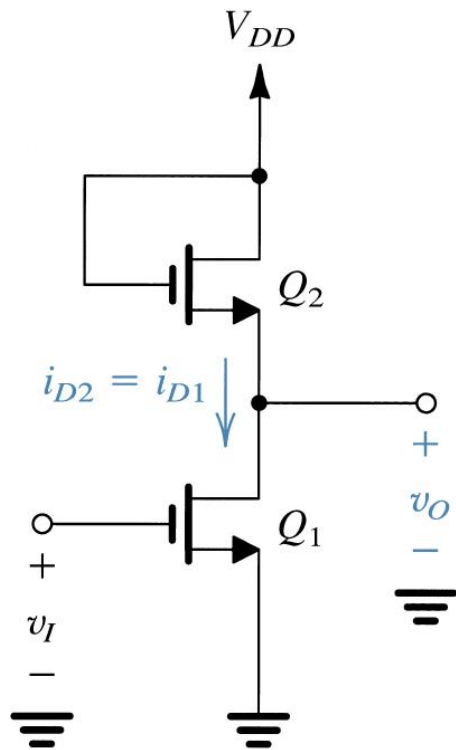


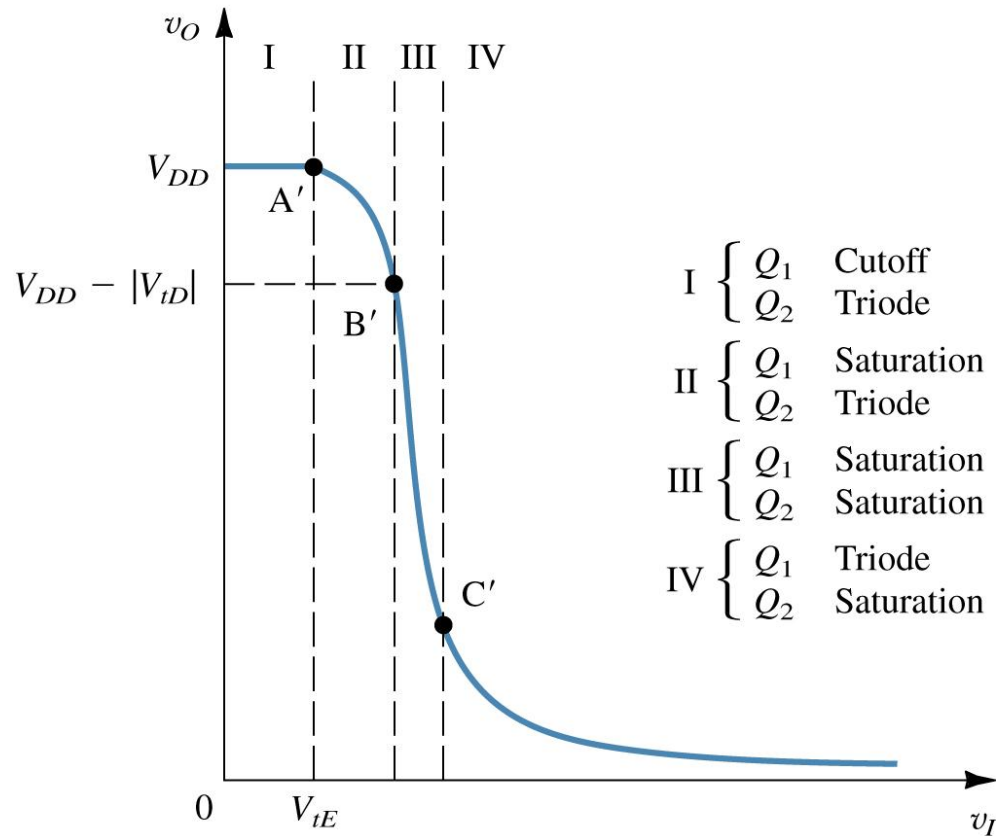
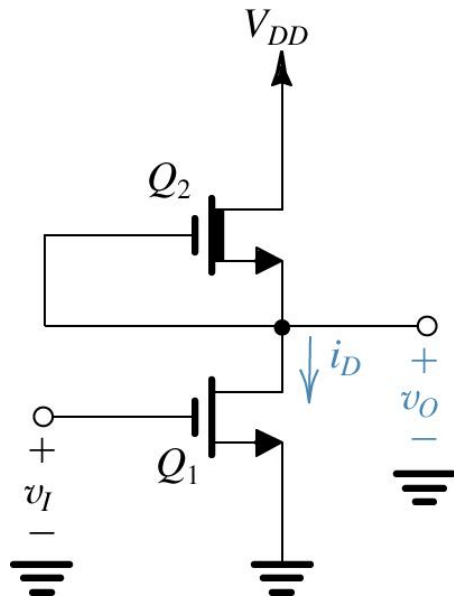


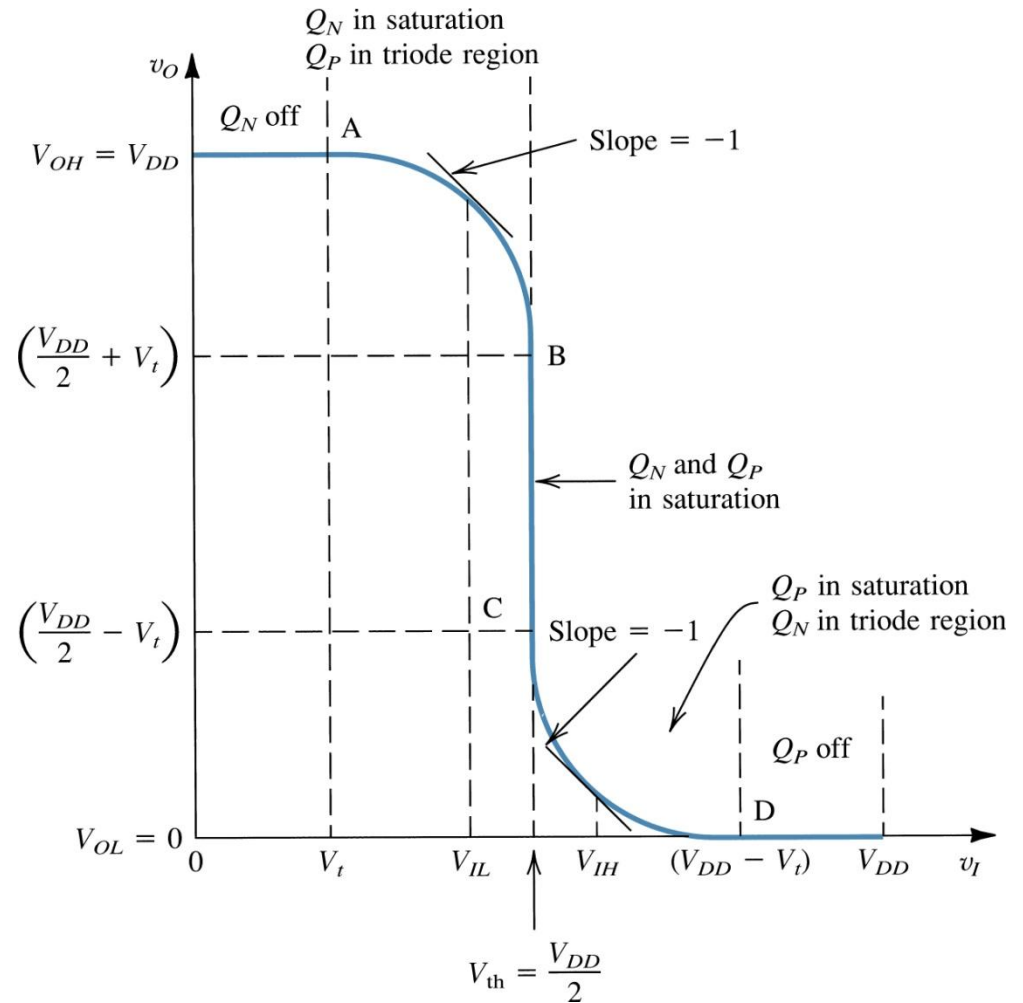
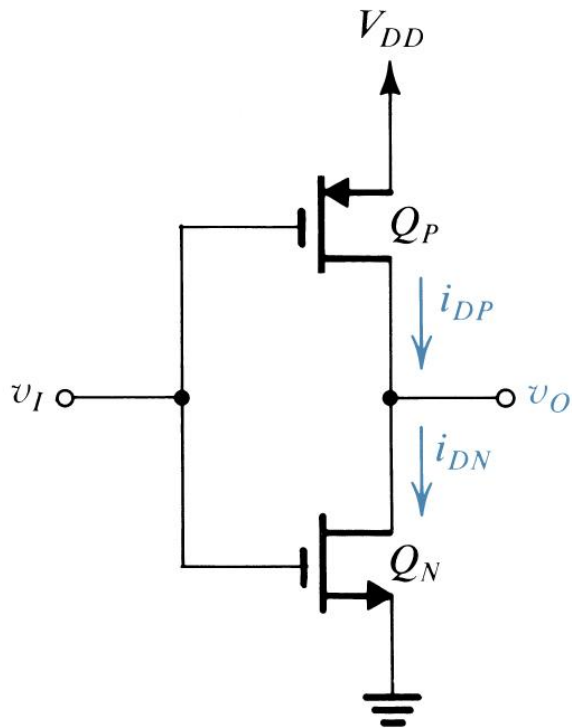


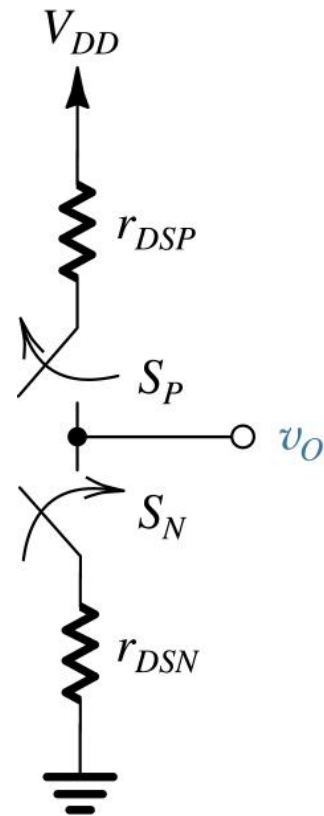
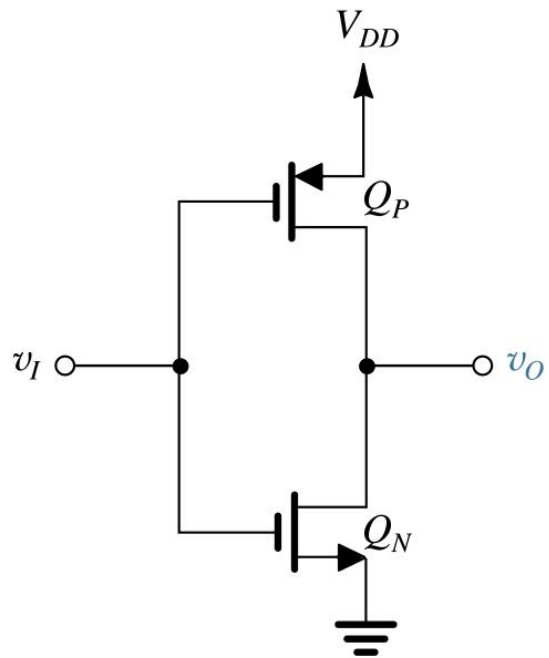


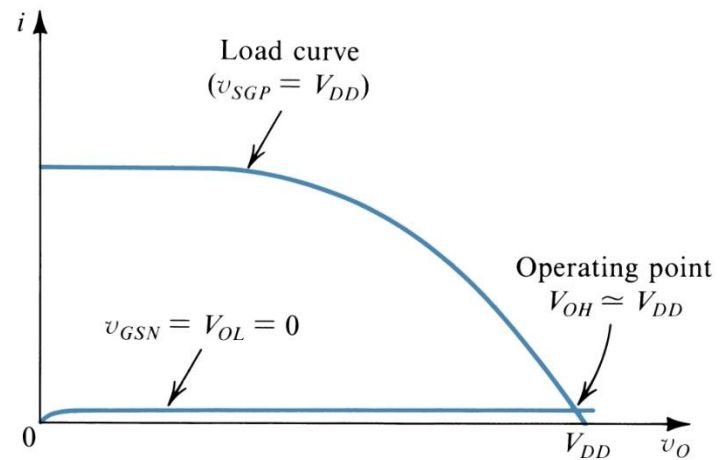
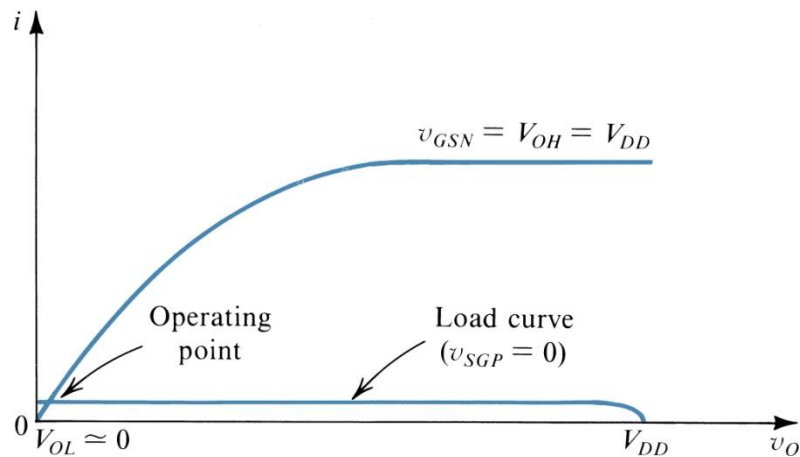
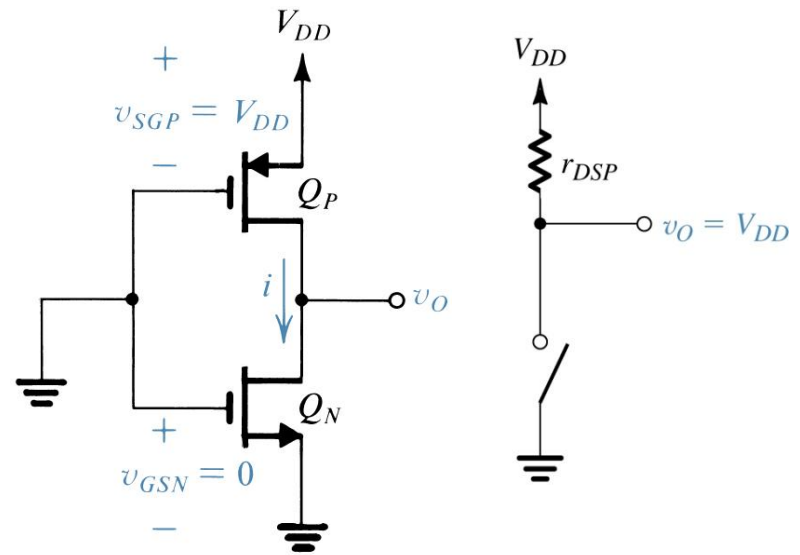
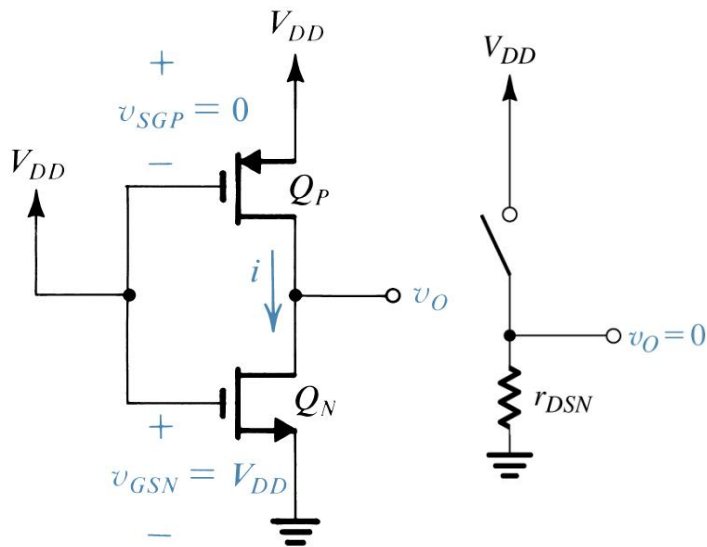


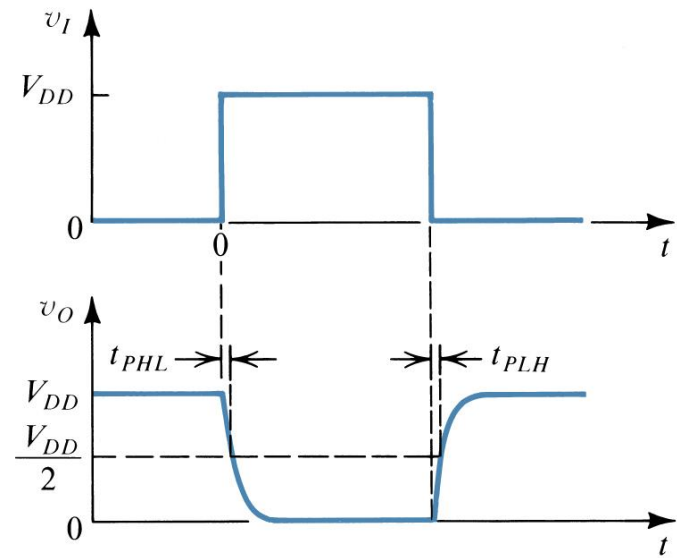
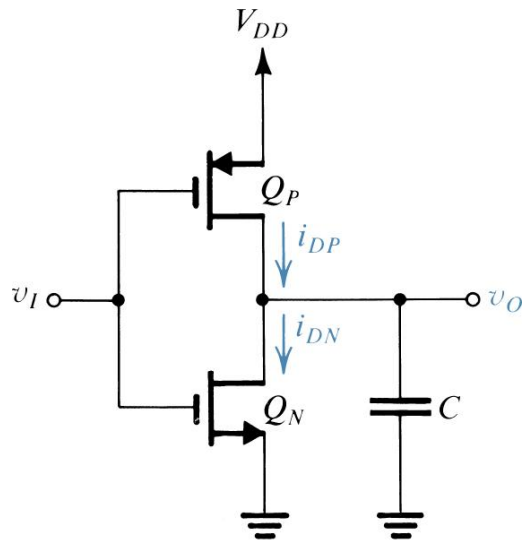




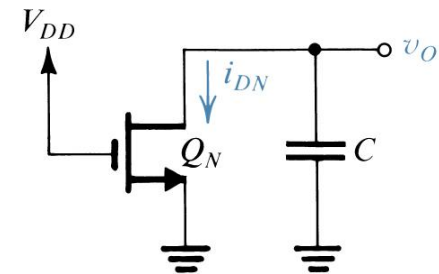
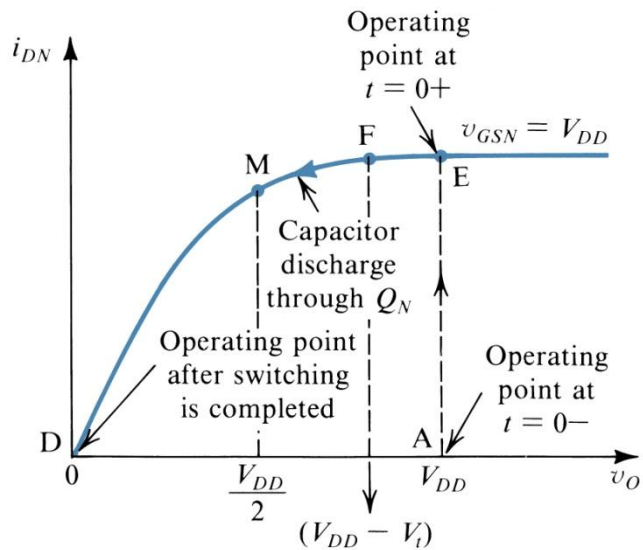




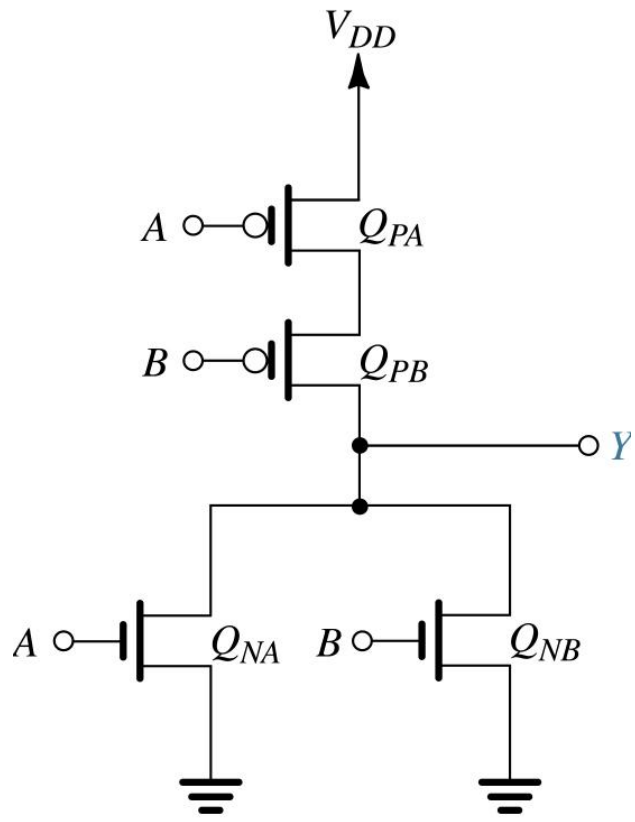




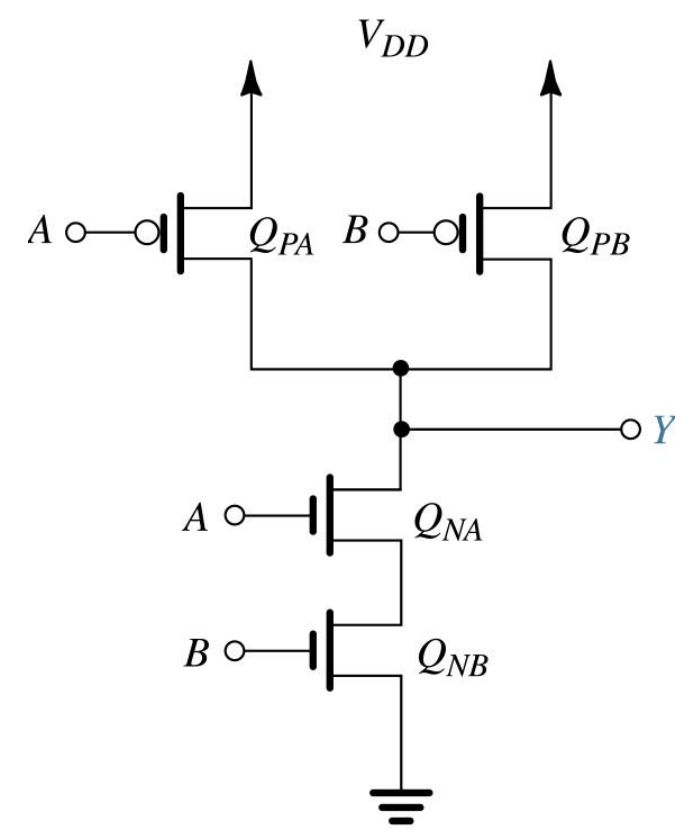
(b)



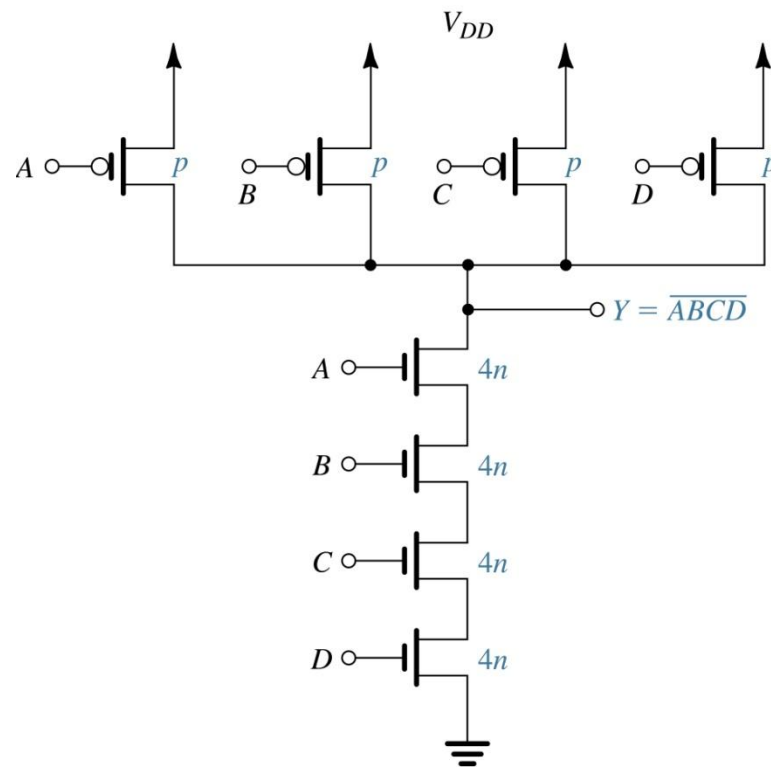
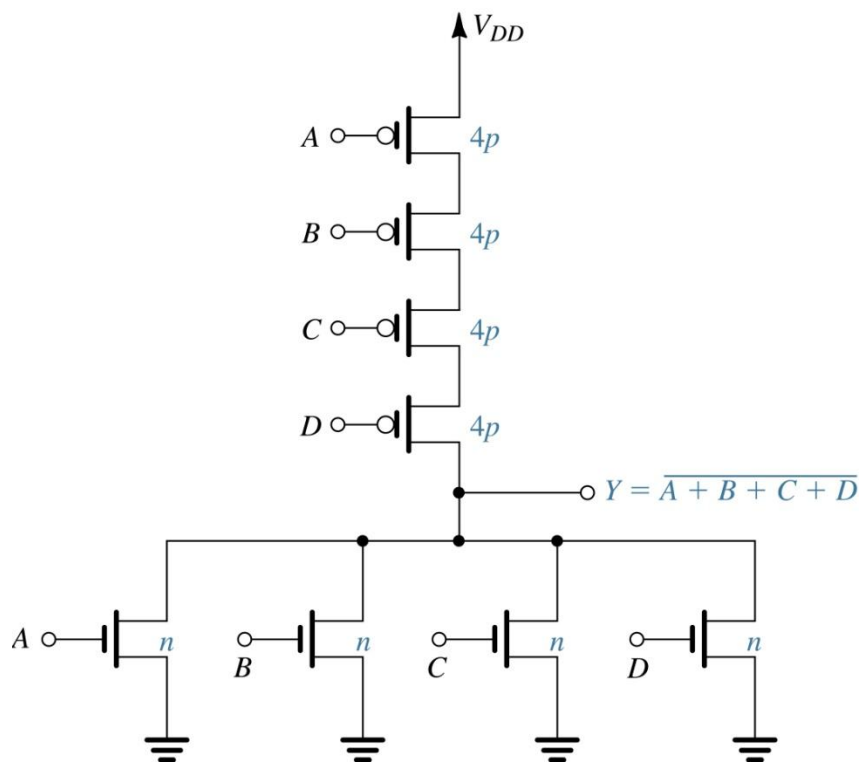
(d)

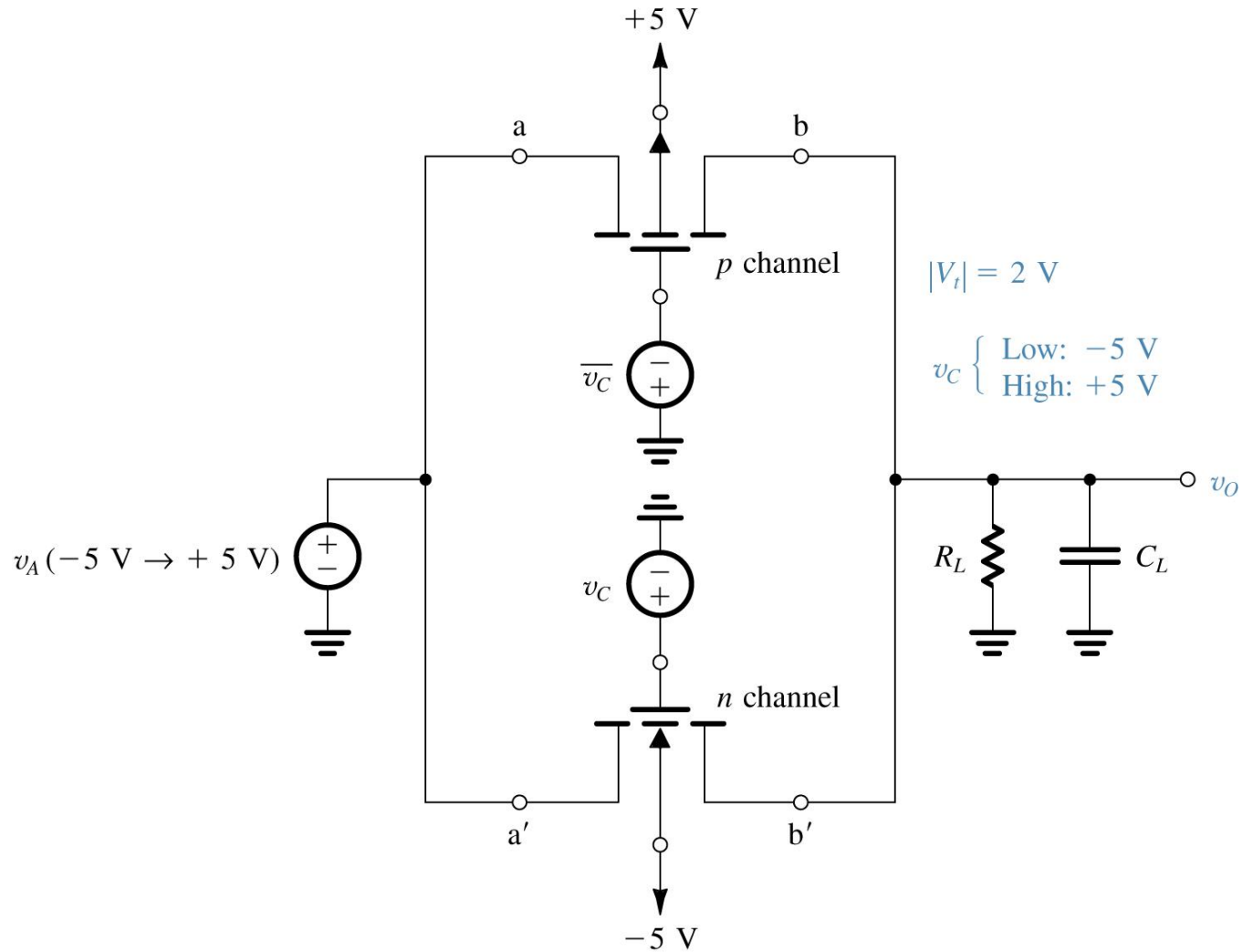


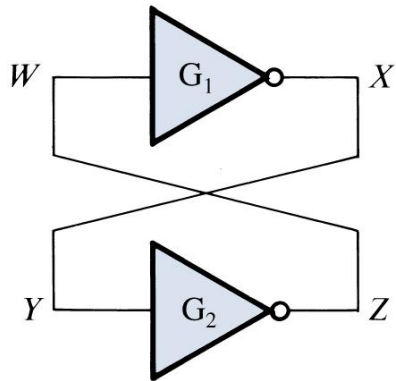
$$Y = \overline{A + B}$$



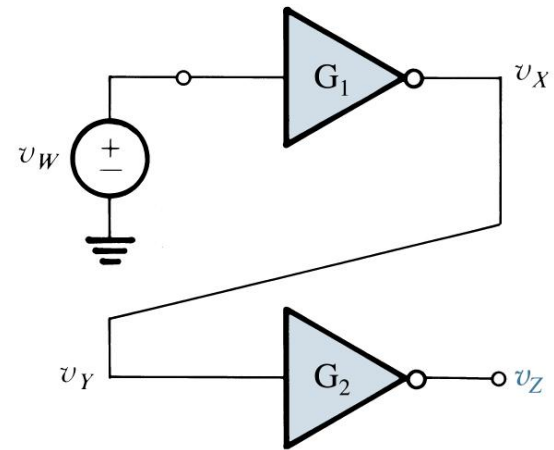
$$Y = \overline{AB}$$







(a)



(b)

