

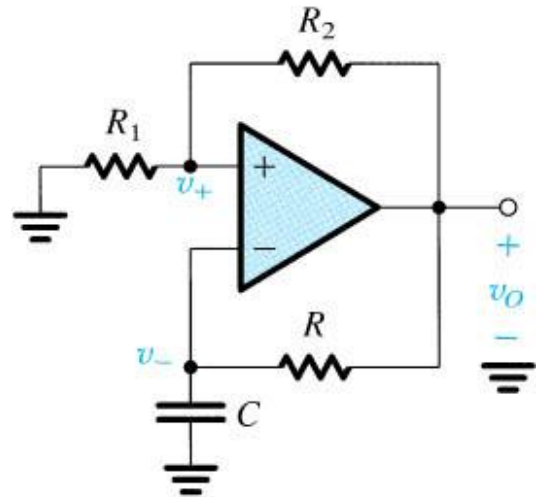
**Problema**

Osciladores 2 – Multivibrador astável

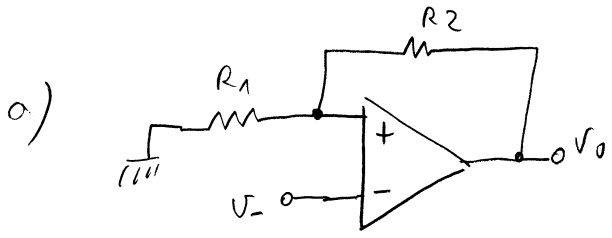
Considere o circuito da figura, onde:

$$L_+ = 10V, L_- = -10V, R_1 = 100k\Omega, R_2 = 1M\Omega, R = 1M\Omega \text{ e } C = 1nF.$$

- Estude a resposta do circuito biestável e represente graficamente  $v_o(v_-)$ .
- Represente, graficamente, os sinais:  $v_o(t)$ ,  $v_-(t)$  e  $v_+(t)$ .
- Calcule o valor da frequência de oscilação do circuito,  $f_0$ .



osciladores 2



O circuito tem a mesma topologia de amplificador não inversor mas com as terminais  $\oplus$  e  $\ominus$  do amplificador operacional trocadas. Logo é um circuito instável onde a saída só pode valer  $L^+$  ou  $L^-$ .

Quando  $v_0 = L^+$

$$v^+ = \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} v_0 = \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} L^+$$

$$\Rightarrow v_D = v^+ - v^- > 0 \quad \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} L^+ > v^- \quad v^- < V_{TH}$$

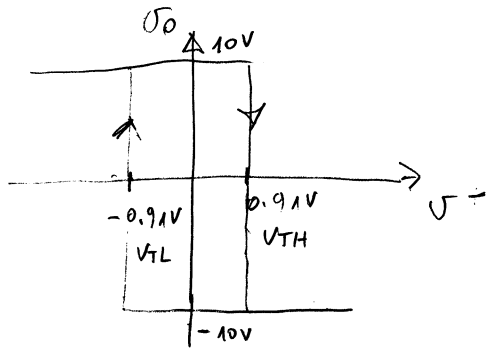
$$V_{TH} = \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} L^+ = 0.91V$$

Quando  $v_0 = L^-$

$$v^+ = \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} v_0 = \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} L^-$$

$$\Rightarrow v_D = v^+ - v^- < 0 \quad \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} L^- < v^- \quad v^- > V_{TL}$$

$$V_{TL} = \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} L^- = -0.91V$$



b) Considerando que inicialmente o condensador está descarregado e que  $v_0 = v^+$

$v_0 = L^-$

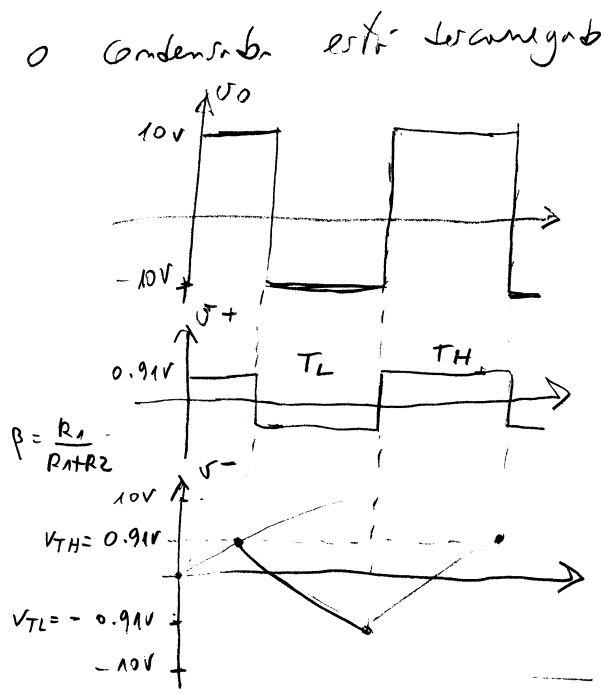
$$v^-(t) = v(\infty) + (v^-(0) - v^-(\infty)) e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$$

$\downarrow$                        $\downarrow$                        $\downarrow$   
 $L^-$                        $V_{TH}$                        $L^-$

$$v^-(T_L) = V_{TL} = L^- + (V_{TH} - L^-) e^{-\frac{T_L}{RC}}$$

$$T_L = RC \ln\left(\frac{V_{TH} - L^-}{V_{TL} - L^-}\right) = RC \ln\left(\frac{1+\beta}{1-\beta}\right)$$

$$T_L = RC \ln(1.2) = 0.1825 RC = 182.5 \mu s$$



$$\boxed{V_0 = L^+} \quad V^-(t) = V^-(\infty) + \left( V^-(0) - V^-(\infty) \right) e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ L^+ & V_{TL} & L^+ \end{array}$$

$$V^-(T_H) = V_{TH} = L^+ + (V_{TL} - L^+) e^{-\frac{T_H}{RC}}$$

$$T_H = RC \ln \left( \frac{V_{TL} - L^+}{V_{TH} - L^+} \right) = RC \ln \left( \frac{1+\beta}{1-\beta} \right)$$

$$T_H = RC \ln(1.2) = 0.1825 RC = 182.5 \mu s$$

c)  $T = T_L + T_H = 365 \mu s$

$$\boxed{f_0 = \frac{1}{T} = 2740 \text{ Hz}}$$