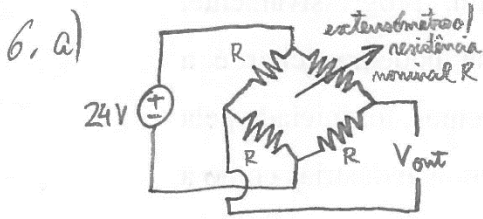


5 a) É linear.

5 b) $10 / (s+10)$

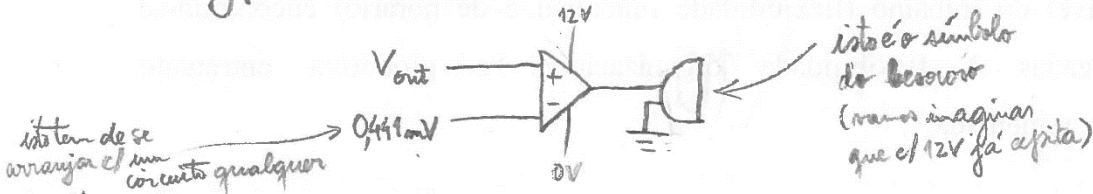


b)
$$V_{out} = \frac{24V}{4} \frac{\delta R}{R} = 6V \times 2 \times \frac{F}{SE} =$$

$$= \frac{12}{4 \times 10^{-7}} F = 3 \times 10^{-7} F \quad [N]$$

sensibilidade

c) $150 \text{ kgf} = 1470 \text{ N} \Rightarrow V_{out} = 1470 \times 3 \times 10^{-7} = 4,41 \times 10^{-4} = 0,441 \text{ mV}$



7. a)

556	{	$-18^\circ\text{C} \text{ — } 0\text{V}$	$e = \frac{T+18}{556} \times 5 \quad [^\circ\text{C}, \text{V}]$
		$538^\circ\text{C} \text{ — } 5\text{V}$	

b) sensibilidade: $\frac{5}{556} = 9 \times 10^{-3} \text{ V/K}$

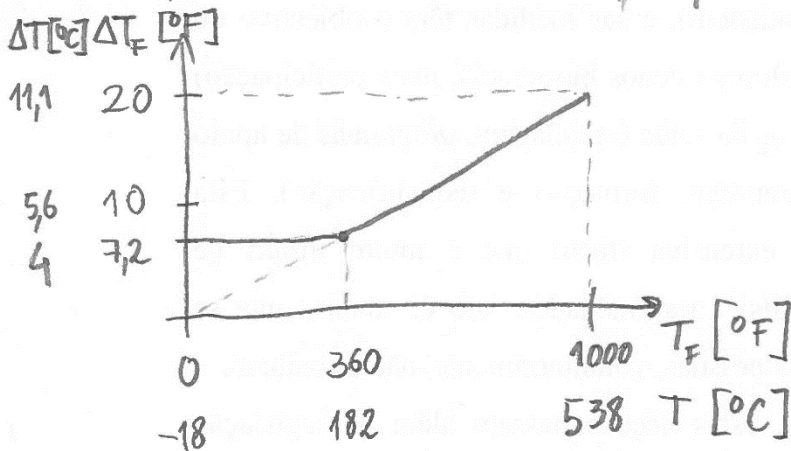
c) $e_{min} = \frac{10+18}{556} \times 5 = 251,8 \times 10^{-3} \text{ V}$

$e_{max} = \frac{180+18}{556} \times 5 = 1,781 \text{ V}$

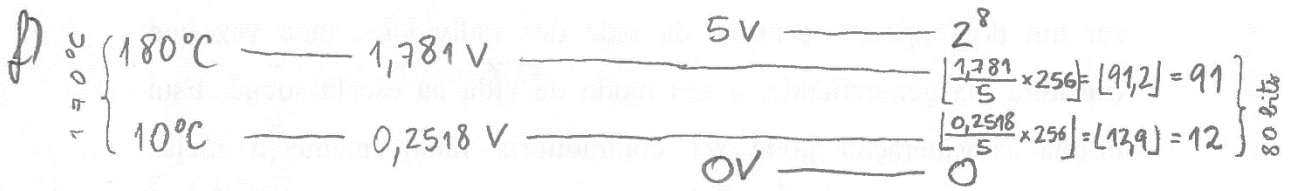
d) $-18^\circ\text{C} = 0^\circ\text{F}$
 $538^\circ\text{C} = 1000^\circ\text{F}$ pois $T_F = \frac{9}{5} T + 32$

(B)

precisão de 4°C é o mesmo que precisão de $7,2^\circ\text{F}$ (aqui não há +32)



e) Como $T < 180^\circ\text{C} < 182^\circ\text{C} = 360^\circ\text{F}$, a precisão será sempre 4°C .



$$AD = \frac{e}{5} \times 256 = \frac{T+18}{556} \times 5 \times \frac{1}{5} \times 256 = 0,4604(T+18)$$

g) $\frac{170}{80} = 2,1^\circ\text{C}$

h) $3 \times \text{LSB} = 6,4^\circ\text{C}$ precisão = 4 + 6,4 = 10,4°C (não é lá grande coisa)

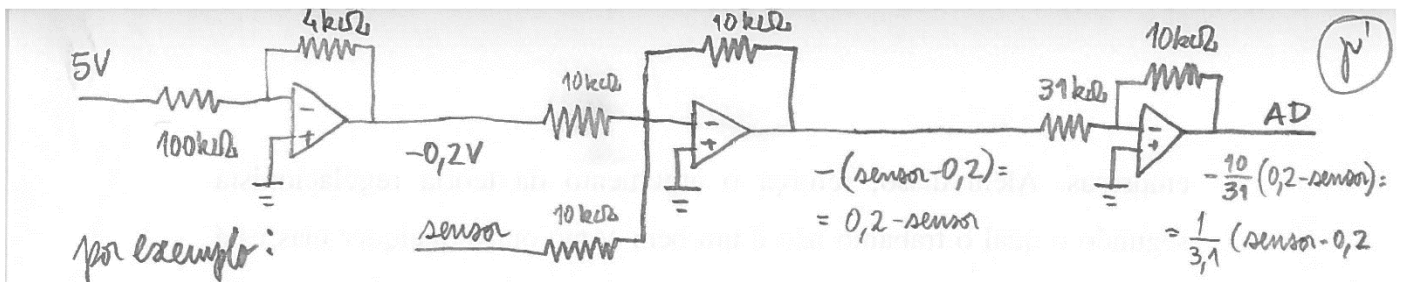
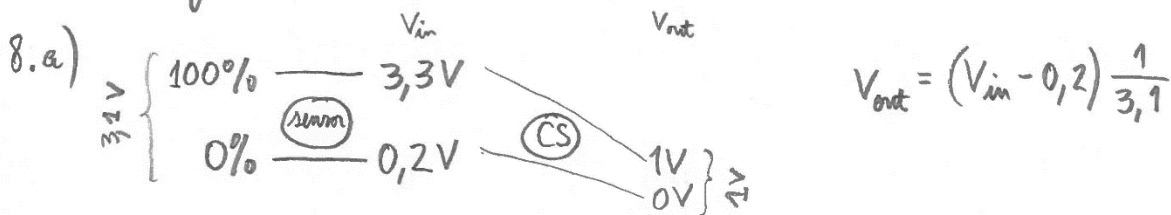
precisão do sensor ruído do AD

i) Tem-se $m = \sigma T^4 = \sigma' T'^4$

energia radiada emissividade verdadeira T verdadeira em °C emissividade real estimada temperatura real medida

isto é $T'^4 = \frac{\sigma}{\sigma'} T^4 \Rightarrow T' = T \sqrt[4]{\frac{\sigma}{\sigma'}} = T \sqrt[4]{\frac{0,6}{0,5}} = 1,2^{0,25} T = 1,05 T$

Logo a temperatura é sobre-estimada em 5%.



b) $S_{\eta} = \frac{100\%}{2^{10}} = \frac{100\%}{1024} = 0,098\% \approx 0,1\%$

c) $\Delta\eta = 1\% + 0,1\% = 1,1\%$

d) $G_p(s) = 1$ logo $\frac{H(s)}{H_{ref}(s)} = \frac{G_c(s)G_p(s)}{1 + G_c(s)G_p(s)} = \frac{\frac{10}{s+10} \times \frac{100}{s+100}}{1 + \frac{1000}{s^2 + 110s + 1000}} = \frac{1000}{s^2 + 110s + 2000}$

$$s = \frac{-110 \pm \sqrt{110^2 - 8000}}{2} = -55 \pm \sqrt{\frac{12100 - 8000}{4}} = -55 \pm \sqrt{1025} \begin{cases} -23 \\ -87 \end{cases}$$

A baixas freqs. o ganho é $20 \log_{10} \frac{1000}{2000} \approx -6 \text{ dB}$.

