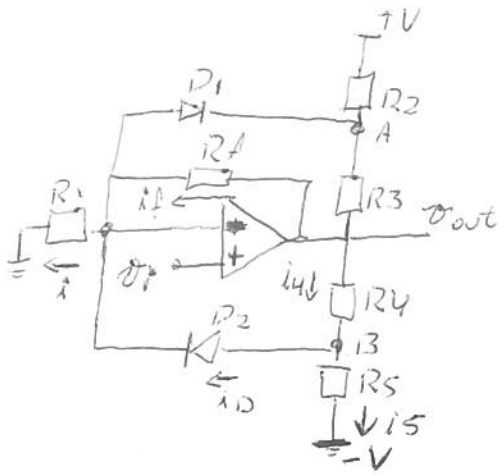


* Circuito Limitador de Amplitude \rightarrow 2ª Parte



• $v_{out} \approx 0$ e D_1 e D_2 abertos

$$v_{out} = \underbrace{\left(1 + \frac{R_f}{R_i}\right)}_{A_v} v_i$$

• $v_o \neq 0$ e D_1 e D_2 abertos

$$v_A = v \frac{R_3}{R_2 + R_3} + v_o \frac{R_2}{R_2 + R_3} \quad (\text{superposição})$$

$$v_B = -v \frac{R_4}{R_4 + R_5} + v_o \frac{R_5}{R_4 + R_5}$$

• $v_i < 0 \Rightarrow v_o < 0 \Rightarrow v_B < 0 \Rightarrow D_2$ aberto

$\rightarrow D_1$ começa a conduzir quando

$$v_i - v_A = v_{D1ON}$$

$$\frac{v_{oL-}}{A_v} - v_A = v_{D1ON} \Rightarrow \frac{v_{oL-}}{A_v} = (v_{D1ON} + v_A) A_v \Rightarrow \frac{v_{oL-}}{A_v} = A_v v_{D1ON} + A_v \left[\frac{v R_3}{R_2 + R_3} + \frac{v_o R_2}{R_2 + R_3} \right]$$

$$\frac{v_{oL-}}{A_v} \left(1 - \frac{R_2 A_v}{R_2 + R_3}\right) = A_v v_{D1ON} + A_v \frac{v R_3}{R_2 + R_3} \Rightarrow \frac{v_{oL-}}{A_v} = \frac{A_v \left(v_{D1ON} + \frac{R_3 v}{R_2 + R_3} \right)}{\left(1 - \frac{R_2 A_v}{R_2 + R_3}\right)}$$

• $v_i > 0 \Rightarrow v_o > 0 \Rightarrow v_A > 0 \Rightarrow D_1$ aberto

$\rightarrow D_2$ começa a conduzir quando

$$v_B - v_i = v_{D2ON} \Rightarrow v_B - \frac{v_{oL+}}{A_v} = v_{D2ON} \Rightarrow \frac{v_{oL+}}{A_v} = -A_v (v_{D2ON} - v_B)$$

$$\frac{v_{oL+}}{A_v} = -A_v \left(v_{D2ON} + \frac{v R_4}{R_4 + R_5} - \frac{v_o R_5}{R_4 + R_5} \right) \Rightarrow \frac{v_{oL+}}{A_v} \left(1 - \frac{A_v R_5}{R_4 + R_5}\right) = -A_v \left(v_{D2ON} + \frac{v R_4}{R_4 + R_5} \right)$$

$$\frac{v_{oL+}}{A_v} = \frac{-A_v \left(v_{D2ON} + \frac{v R_4}{R_4 + R_5} \right)}{\left(1 - \frac{A_v R_5}{R_4 + R_5}\right)}$$