

**Worksheet M6 rev 1**

**1. The analysis of the voltage-to-frequency converter**

- a)  $U_{oH-1} = \dots\dots\dots$        $U_{oL-1} = \dots\dots\dots$
- b)  $R_{SS1} = \dots\dots\dots$        $P_2 = \dots\dots\dots$        $R_{S1} = \dots\dots\dots$   
 $R_{L1} = \dots\dots\dots$        $R_{t1} = \dots\dots\dots$        $C_{t1} = \dots\dots\dots$
- c)  $K_1 = \frac{1}{2,09} \cdot \frac{R_{S1}}{R_{L1}} \cdot \frac{1}{R_{t1} C_{t1}} = \dots\dots\dots$

Table 1

$V_{in-1}$ (V)	0,10	0,50	1,0	1,50	2,0	2,50	3,0
$f_{measured}$ (kHz)							
$f_{calc}$ (kHz)							
$\varepsilon_{U-f}$							

**2. The analysis of the voltage-to-frequency converter**

- a)  $R_{SS3} = \dots\dots\dots$        $P_3 = \dots\dots\dots$        $R_{S3} = \dots\dots\dots$   
 $R_{L3} = \dots\dots\dots$        $R_{t3} = \dots\dots\dots$        $C_{t3} = \dots\dots\dots$
- b)  $P_3 = \dots\dots\dots$        $R_{S3} = \dots\dots\dots$       c)  $K_3 = 2,09 \cdot \frac{R_{L3}}{R_{S3}} \cdot R_{t3} C_{t3} = \dots\dots\dots$

Table 2

$f_{in-3}$ (kHz)	0,10	0,50	1,0	1,50	2,0	2,50	3,0
$V_{measured}$ (V)							
$V_{calc}$ (V)							
$\varepsilon_{f-U}$							

**3. Analysis of the U-F and the f-U conversion**

Table 3

$V_{in-1}$ (V)	0,10	0,50	1,0	1,50	2,0	2,50	3,0
$V_{out-3}$ (V)							
$\varepsilon_1$ (%)							

**Explanations:**

**4. The comparator with hysteresis**

a)  $R_2 = \dots\dots\dots$        $R_3 = \dots\dots\dots$

$R_4 = \dots\dots\dots$        $R_5 = \dots\dots\dots$

b)  
measured values:

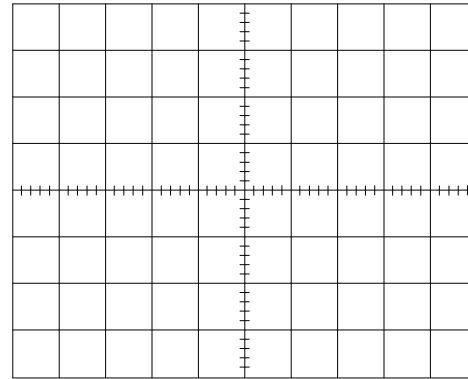
$V_{out-2 H} = \dots\dots\dots$        $V_{out-2 L} = \dots\dots\dots$

$V_{in-2 p1} = \dots\dots\dots$        $V_{in-2 p2} = \dots\dots\dots$

Calculated values:

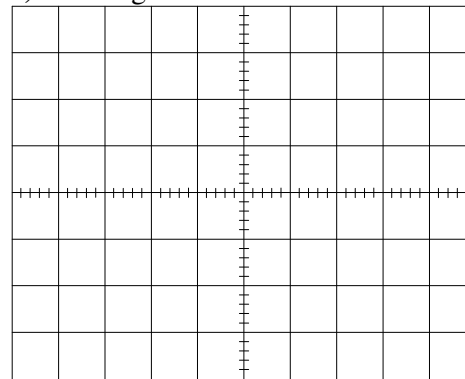
$U_{p1} = \dots\dots\dots$        $U_{p2} = \dots\dots\dots$

Explanations:



waveforms  $V_{in-2}$  and  $V_{out-2}$

c) the image in XY mode



d)  $\Delta t_1 = \dots\dots\dots$        $\Delta t_2 = \dots\dots\dots$        $SR_+ = \dots\dots\dots$        $SR_- = \dots\dots\dots$   
 $t_{rise\_measured} = \dots\dots\dots$        $t_{rise\_calculated} = \dots\dots\dots$        $t_{fall\_measured} = \dots\dots\dots$        $t_{fall\_calculated} = \dots\dots\dots$

Explanations:

e)  $U_{p10} = \dots\dots\dots$        $U_{p20} = \dots\dots\dots$

**5. Simulation of transmitting the value of a voltage on long distances**

**a) Table 4**

$V_{in-1}$ (V)	0,10	0,50	1,0	1,50	2,0	2,50	3,0
$V_{out-3}$ (V)							
$\varepsilon_2$ (%)							
$\varepsilon_3$ (%)							

**b) Explanations:**

**c)**

**Table 5**

$V_{in-1}$ (V)	0,10	0,50	1,0	1,50	2,0	2,50	3,0
$V_{R7}$ (V)							

**Explanations:**