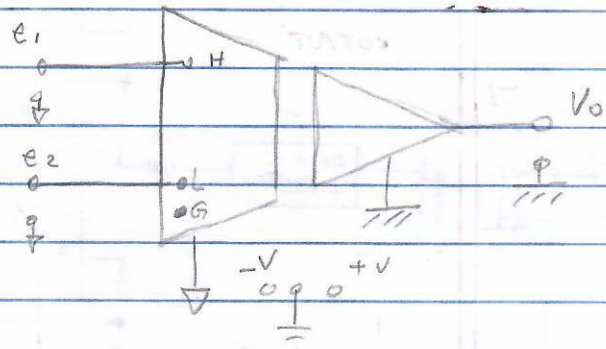


AMPLIFICADORES DE ISOLAÇÃO.

Um amplificador de isolação opera de modo similar a um AI, mas possui o estágio de entrada isolado galvanicamente do resto do circuito através do uso de acoplamentos: magnéticos, ópticos ou capacitivos.



Uma aplicação importante do AI Isol é em eletrônica médica, quando eletrodos aplicados ao corpo humano devem ser isolados de qualquer instrumento ou circuitos alimentados diretamente da rede C.A.

(i) Amplificadores de isolação acoplados por transformadores:

Uma fonte de tensão alimenta um gerador de pulsos de alta frequência.

A saída do gerador é convertida em tensão C.C para o estágio de entrada e tensão C.C para o estágio de saída, cada uma com sua própria referência.

O gerador também fornece um sinal C.A. que será modulado com a tensão de entrada.

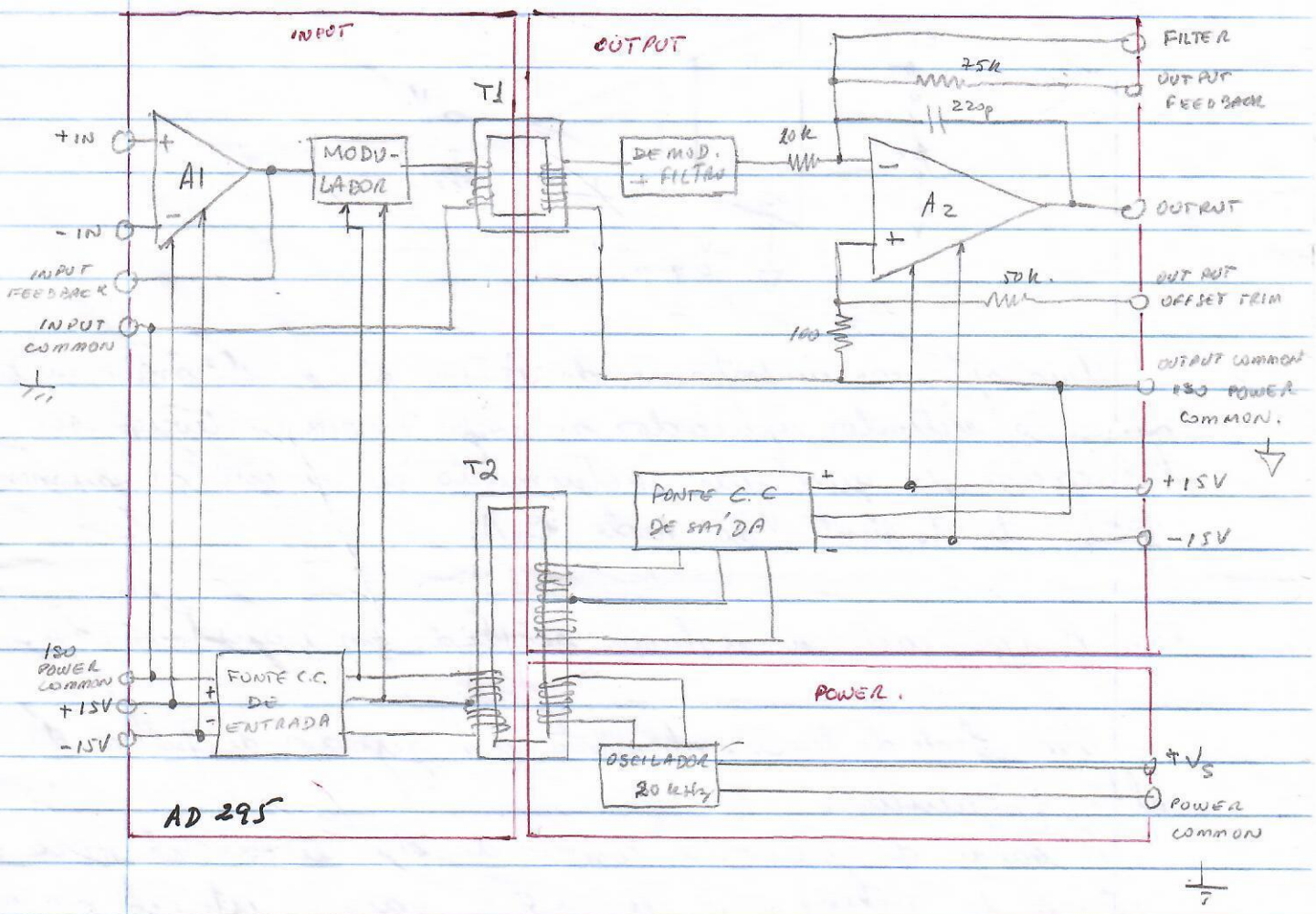
O sinal modulado é então acoplado a um diodo modulador para reproduzir o sinal de entrada.

→ (*) ⇒ V_{CM} torna-se desprezível e $E_{CM} \approx E_{ISO}$.

IMRR: taxa de rejeição de modo de isolação (habilidade de rejeitar os sinais de modo comum de entrada enquanto transmitindo os sinais através da barreira de isolação. (**)) →

Um AIs necessita de apenas uma fonte isoladamente - cas C.C. e produz boa isolamento. Mas e' mais caro e e' produzido em tecnologia de CI hibrido, alem de trabalhar, internamente com frequencias de dezenas de kHz. Alta exatidao. Alta linearidade.

Exemplos: AD 295 (Analog Devices).



Outros exemplos: AD 293/294; AD 210; ISO 100 BB.

** →

$$V_o = G \left[(e_1 - e_2) + \frac{V_{CM}}{CMRR} \right] + \frac{E_{ISO}}{IMRR}$$



Precision, Wide Bandwidth 3-Port Isolation Amplifier

AD210*

FEATURES

High CMV Isolation: 2500 V rms Continuous
 ± 3500 V Peak Continuous
Small Size: 1.00" \times 2.10" \times 0.350"
Three-Port Isolation: Input, Output, and Power
Low Nonlinearity: $\pm 0.012\%$ max
Wide Bandwidth: 20 kHz Full-Power (-3 dB)
Low Gain Drift: ± 25 ppm/ $^{\circ}$ C max
High CMR: 120 dB ($G = 100$ V/V)
Isolated Power: ± 15 V @ ± 5 mA
Uncommitted Input Amplifier

APPLICATIONS

Multichannel Data Acquisition
High Voltage Instrumentation Amplifier
Current Shunt Measurements
Process Signal Isolation

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The AD210 is the latest member of a new generation of low cost, high performance isolation amplifiers. This three-port, wide bandwidth isolation amplifier is manufactured with surface-mounted components in an automated assembly process. The AD210 combines design expertise with state-of-the-art manufacturing technology to produce an extremely compact and economical isolator whose performance and abundant user features far exceed those offered in more expensive devices.

The AD210 provides a complete isolation function with both signal and power isolation supplied via transformer coupling internal to the module. The AD210's functionally complete design, powered by a single $+15$ V supply, eliminates the need for an external DC/DC converter, unlike optically coupled isolation devices. The true three-port design structure permits the AD210 to be applied as an input or output isolator, in single or multichannel applications. The AD210 will maintain its high performance under sustained common-mode stress.

Providing high accuracy and complete galvanic isolation, the AD210 interrupts ground loops and leakage paths, and rejects common-mode voltage and noise that may otherwise degrade measurement accuracy. In addition, the AD210 provides protection from fault conditions that may cause damage to other sections of a measurement system.

PRODUCT HIGHLIGHTS

The AD210 is a full-featured isolator providing numerous user benefits including:

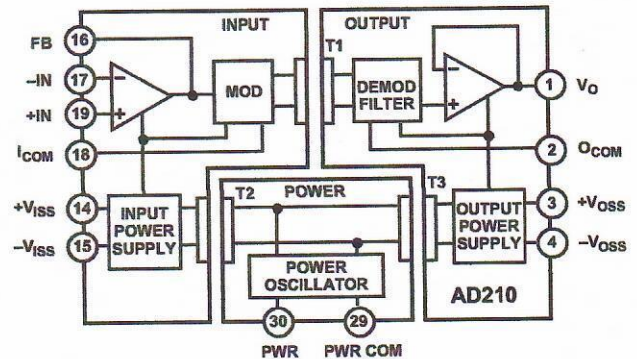
High Common-Mode Performance: The AD210 provides 2500 V rms (Continuous) and ± 3500 V peak (Continuous) common-

*Covered by U.S. Patent No. 4,703,283.

REV. A

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FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM



mode voltage isolation between any two ports. Low input capacitance of 5 pF results in a 120 dB CMR at a gain of 100, and a low leakage current (2 μ A rms max @ 240 V rms, 60 Hz).

High Accuracy: With maximum nonlinearity of $\pm 0.012\%$ (B Grade), gain drift of ± 25 ppm/ $^{\circ}$ C max and input offset drift of ($\pm 10 \pm 30/G$) μ V/ $^{\circ}$ C, the AD210 assures signal integrity while providing high level isolation.

Wide Bandwidth: The AD210's full-power bandwidth of 20 kHz makes it useful for wideband signals. It is also effective in applications like control loops, where limited bandwidth could result in instability.

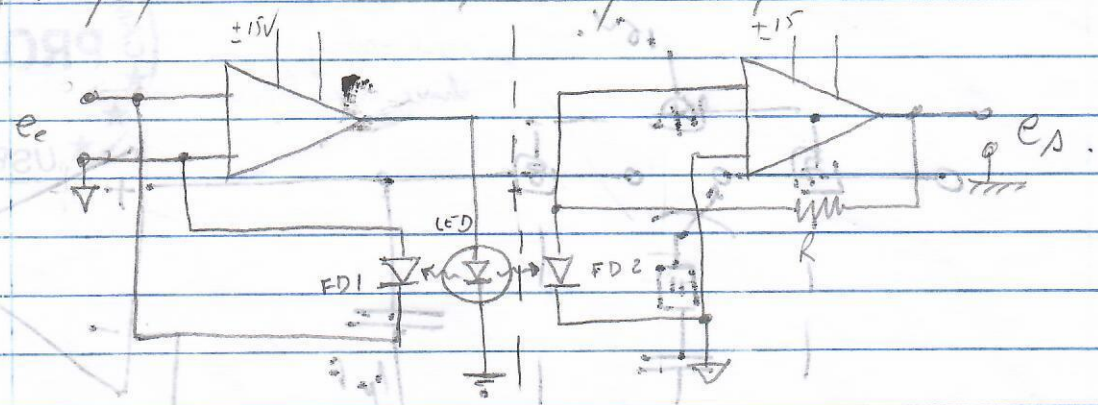
Small Size: The AD210 provides a complete isolation function in a small DIP package just 1.00" \times 2.10" \times 0.350". The low profile DIP package allows application in 0.5" card racks and assemblies. The pinout is optimized to facilitate board layout while maintaining isolation spacing between ports.

Three-Port Design: The AD210's three-port design structure allows each port (Input, Output, and Power) to remain independent. This three-port design permits the AD210 to be used as an input or output isolator. It also provides additional system protection should a fault occur in the power source.

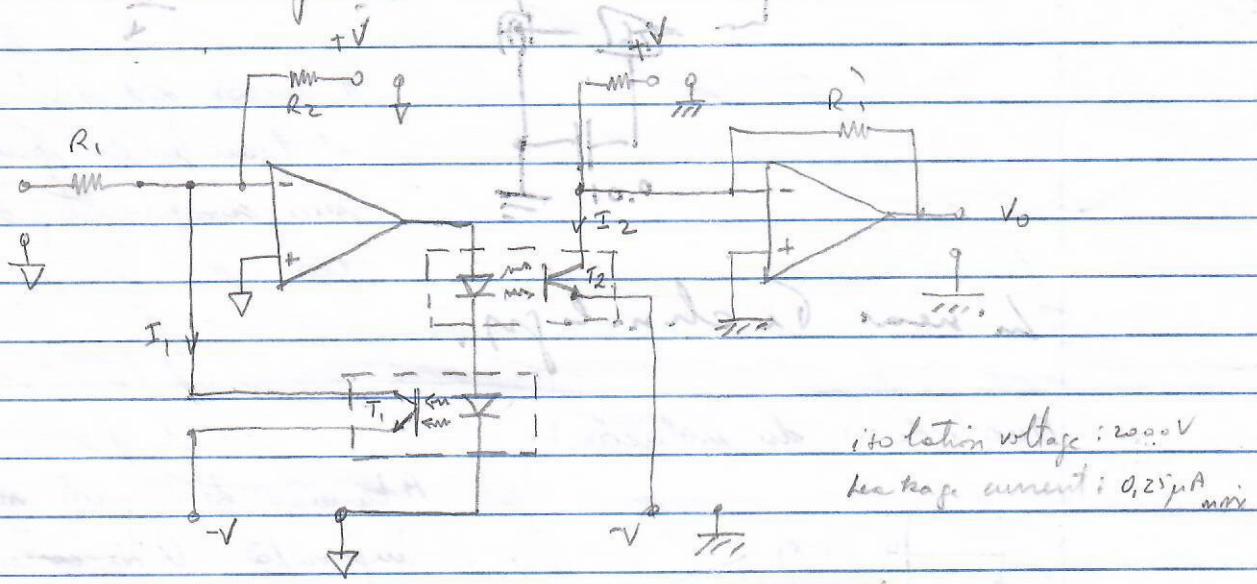
Isolated Power: ± 15 V @ 5 mA is available at the input and output sections of the isolator. This feature permits the AD210 to excite floating signal conditioners, front-end amplifiers and remote transducers at the input as well as other circuitry at the output.

Flexible Input: An uncommitted operational amplifier is provided at the input. This amplifier provides buffering and gain as required and facilitates many alternative input functions as required by the user.

(ii) Amplificador de isolamento acoplado opticamente:



FDT e FD2: foto diodo casado
 FDI é usado para reduzir as não linearidades do LED e dos foto diodos.

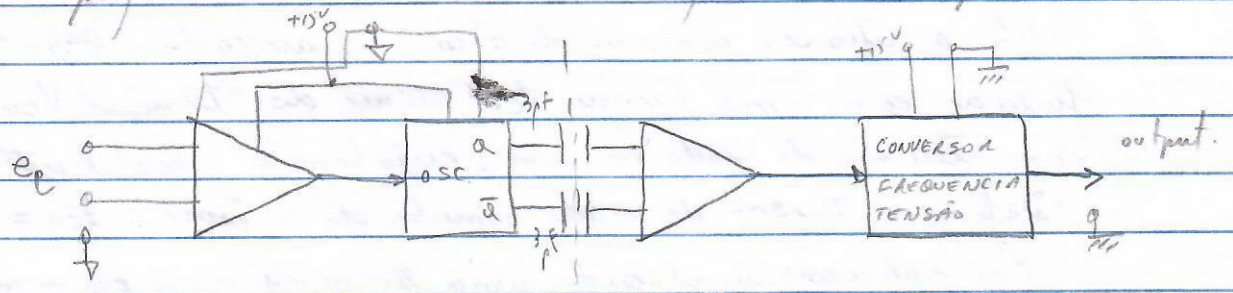


isolation voltage: 2000V
 leakage current: 0,25 μ A max

Amplificador de isolamento com acoplamento usando dois pares casados emissor/detector.

iii Baixo custo. Mas necessita de 2 fontes de alimentação e possui baixa linearidade.

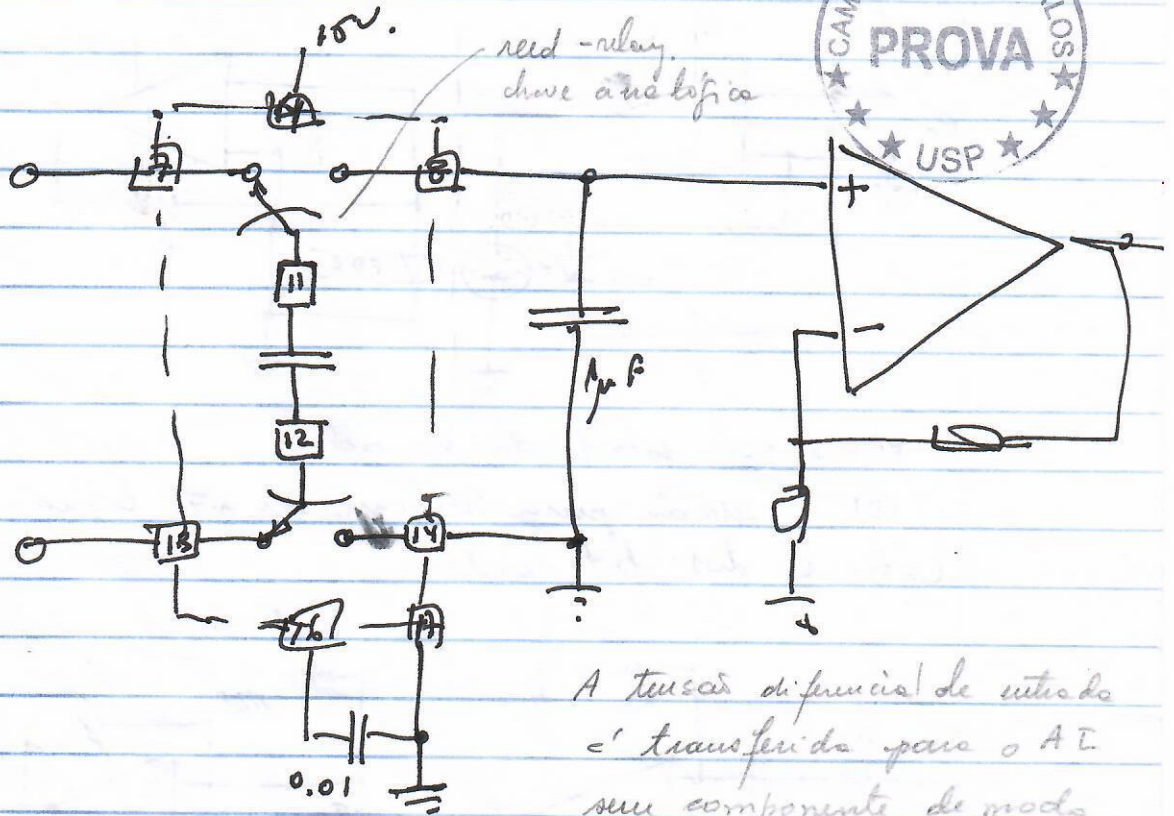
(iii) Amplificador de isolamento com acoplamento capacitivo:



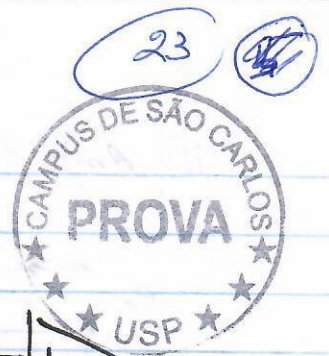
Ex.: IS 50 102/106/122 BB,

(iv)

LTC 1043.



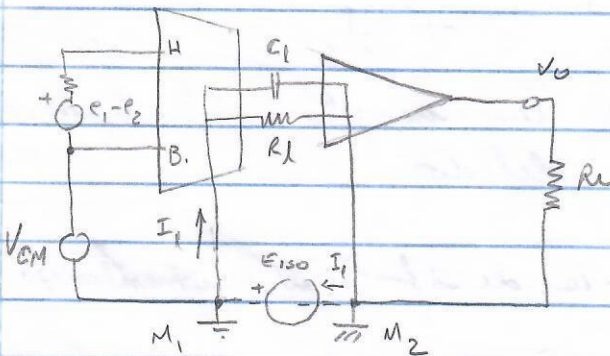
reed-relay,
chave analógica



A tensão diferencial de entrada é transferida para o A.E. seu componente de modo comum.

Linear Technology.

Qualidade da isolação:



A barreira de isolação não é infinita. Uma corrente de fuga flui através de uma impedância equivalente representada por $R_i // C_i$.

as massas de entrada e de saída.

Quando a entrada comum do A.E. é "aterrada", $(e_2 - e_1)$ não flutua com uma tensão V_{cm} acima do "terro". V_{cm} é definida como tensão de modo comum, cujo limite é estabelecido pelo fabricante.

Define-se tensão de modo comum do sistema: $E_{CM} = V_{cm} + E_{iso}$

Em aplicações envolvendo uma tensão de modo comum muito alta, o terminal comum de entrada não deve ser conectado a nenhuma massa, embora o de saída deva ser conectado à massa do sistema (M2) (X) →