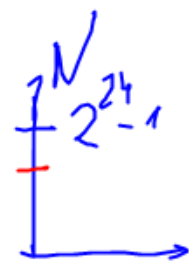


ex: CAN 24 bits avec $U_{\text{pleine échelle}}$ de 3,3 V

Je reçois un $N = 3\,200\,000$

Calculer $U_{\text{en entrée du CAN}} (= U_{\text{mesurée}})$



1/6

$$q = \frac{3,3}{2^{24} - 1} \approx 1,97 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ V/bit} \approx 197 \text{ mV/bit}$$

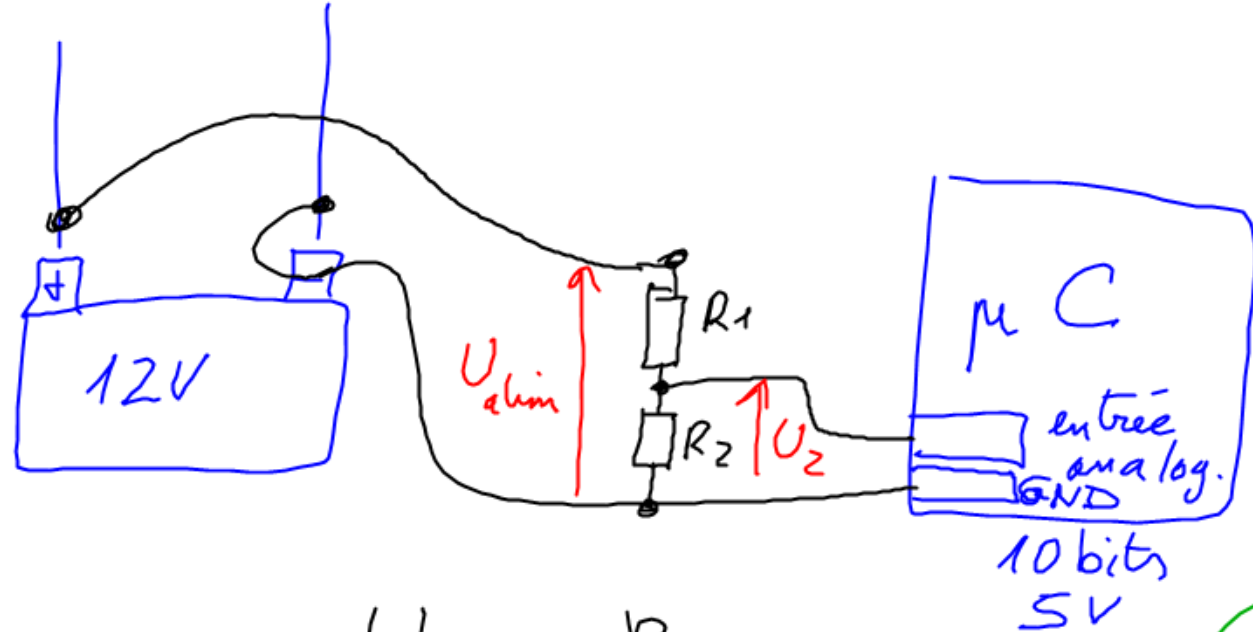
$$U_{\text{entrée CAN}} = 1,97 \cdot 10^{-7} \cdot 3\,200\,000 \approx 0,63 \text{ V}$$

$\sim 2 \cdot 10^{-7} \quad 3,2 \cdot 10^6$

$6,4 \cdot 10^{-1} \approx 0,64$

$$10^m \cdot 10^m = 10^{m+m}$$

si $U_{\text{CAN}} = 2\text{V}$: $N = \frac{U_{\text{CAN}}}{q}$ $N = \frac{2}{1,97 \cdot 10^{-7}} \approx 10\,200\,000_{(10)} \text{ bit}$



pour avoir le pont de l'ordre d'une dizaine de mA

$$U_2 = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \cdot U_{alim}$$

$$R_1 + R_2 \approx 10 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$U_{2_{max}} = \frac{4700}{4700 + \cancel{5600}^{6800}} \cdot 12 \approx 5,5 \text{ V}$$

$4,9 \text{ V}$

$$R_2 = \frac{U_2 (R_1 + R_2)}{U_{alim}} \quad \parallel \quad R_2 = \frac{5 (10000)}{12}$$

$$R_2 \approx 4170 \Omega$$

choix : 4700 Ω

$$R_1 \approx 5300 \Omega$$

choix $\cancel{5600}^{6800} \Omega$

prog_CAN\$

```
float Umesure = 0;
```

```
float Ubatt = 0;
```

```
float R1 = 6.8;
```

```
float R2 = 4.7;
```

```
void setup() {
```

```
  Serial.begin(9600);
```

```
}
```

```
void loop() {
```

```
  NCAN = analogRead(pinPot);
```

```
  Umesure = 5.0 / 1023.0 * NCAN;
```

```
  Ubatt = Umesure * (R1 + R2) / R2 ;
```

```
  Serial.print(NCAN);
```

```
  Serial.print(" ; ");
```

```
Le croquis utilise 3528 octets (10%) d
```

```
Les variables globales utilisent 214 o
```

$$U_{2 \text{ mesure}} = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \cdot U_{\text{alim batt}}$$

$$U_{\text{batt}} = \frac{U_2 \cdot (R_1 + R_2)}{R_2}$$

COM19

```
1000 ; 4.89 V ; 11.96 V
```

```
1000 ; 4.89 V ; 11.96 V
```

```
1000 ; 4.89 V ; 11.96 V
```

```
1000 ; 4.89 V ; 11.96 V
```

```
999 ; 4.88 V ; 11.95 V
```

```
1001 ; 4.89 V ; 11.97 V
```

```
1001 ; 4.89 V ; 11.97 V
```

```
1000 ; 4.89 V ; 11.96 V
```

```
1000 ; 4.89 V ; 11.96 V
```

```
1001 ; 4.89 V ; 11.97 V
```

```
1001 ; 4.89 V ; 11.97 V
```

```
1001 ; 4.89 V ; 11.97 V
```

2.1 CNA

2.1 Quantum V/bil

$$q = \frac{U_{\text{plaine échelle}}}{2^n - 1}$$

$$q_{8\text{bit ordinar}} = \frac{5}{2^8 - 1} \approx 1,96 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ V/bil} \\ \approx 19,6 \text{ mV/bil}$$

2.2

$$U_{moy} = q \cdot N$$

$$\text{Si } N = 200 \text{ alors } U_{moy} = 1,96 \cdot 10^{-2} \cdot 200 \\ = 3,92 \text{ V}$$

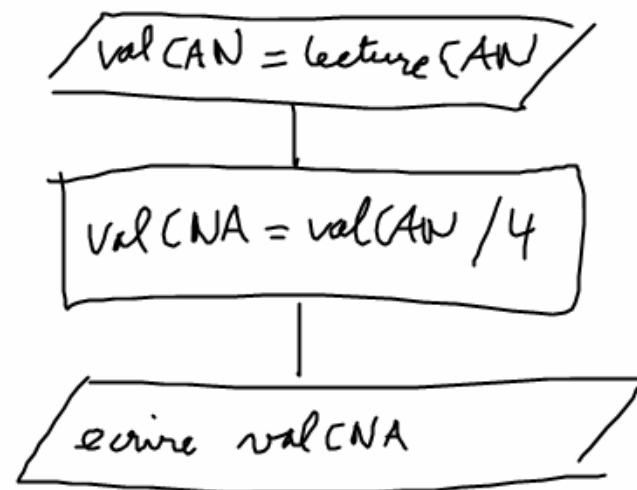


sketch_mar14a \$

```
int pinCNA = 3; // 0 à 255
int pinCAN = A0; // 0 à 1023
int valCAN = 0;
int valCNA = 0;
```

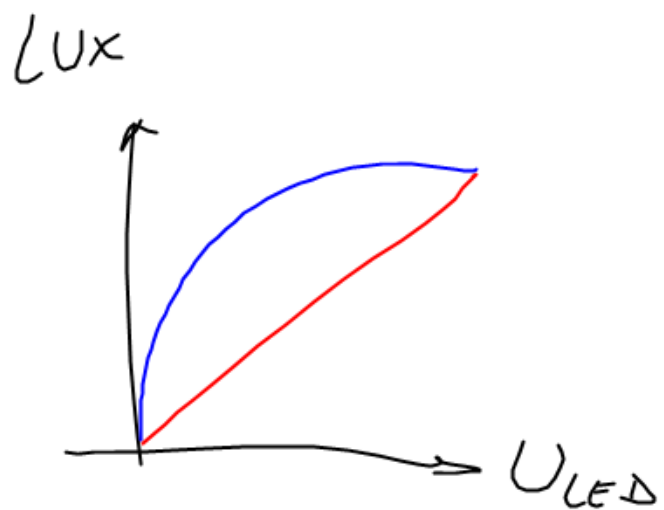
```
void setup() {
  pinMode(pinCNA, OUTPUT);
}
```

```
void loop() {
  valCAN = analogRead(pinCAN);
  valCNA = valCAN / 4;
  analogWrite(pinCNA, valCNA);
}
```



Téléversement terminé

Le croquis utilise 962 octets (2%) de l'espace de stockage de programmes. Le maximum est de
Les variables globales utilisent 9 octets (0%) de mémoire dynamique, ce qui laisse 2039 oct



val CAN

$$val_{CAN_L} = \frac{val_{CAN}^2}{255}$$