

Design your own bioimpedance meter

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<https://clabio.tec.br/>

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APOIO

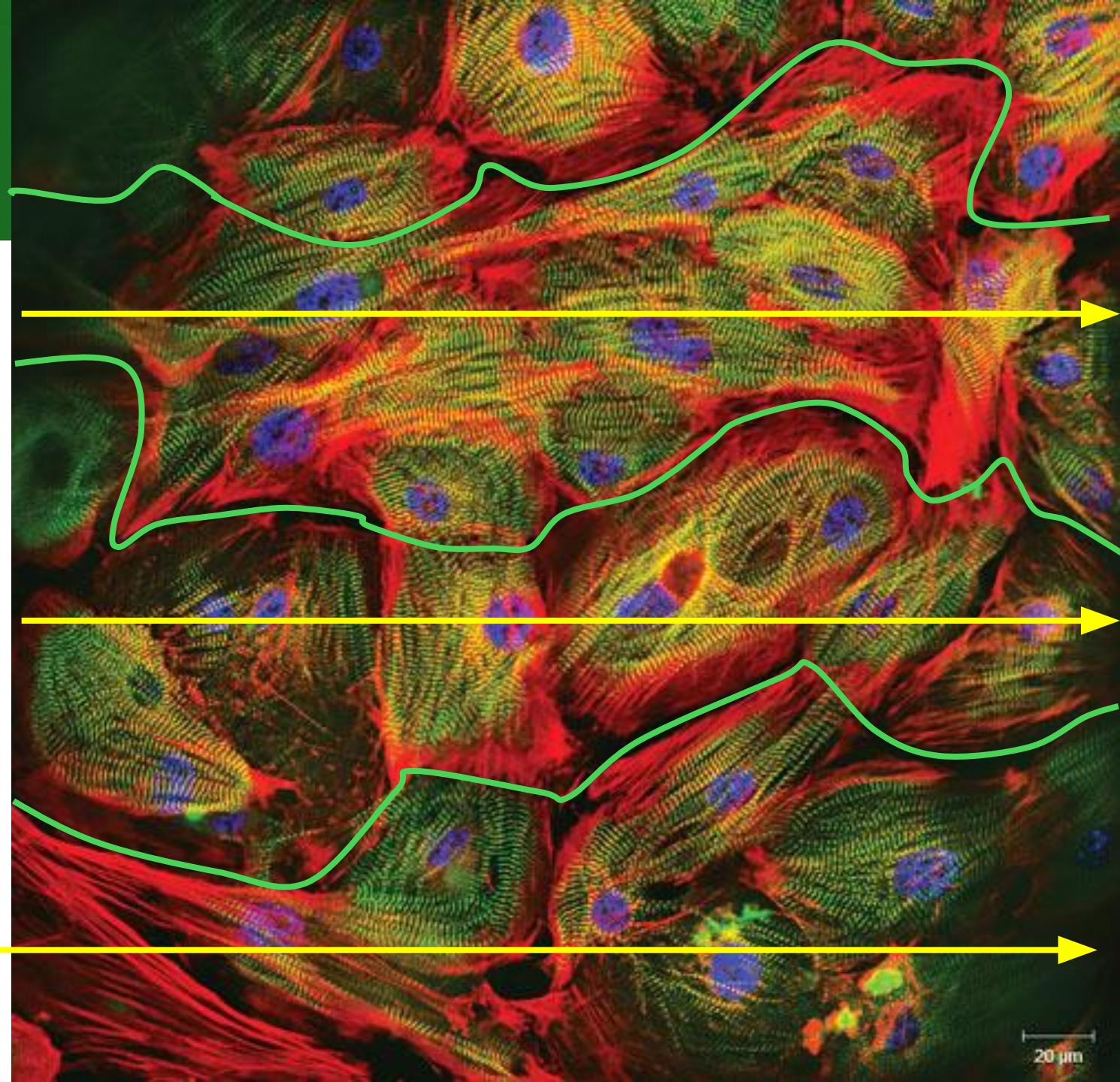


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SIMULATIONS in LTSpice

Bioimpedance meter



LTSpice

- ✓ <https://www.analog.com/en/resources/design-tools-and-calculators/ltpice-simulator.htm>
- ✓ Draw the **circuit 1** according to this guide

Current source effects

- ✓ Output current bandwidth
- ✓ Output impedance range
- ✓ Load range;

Measuring Front-End

- ✓ Gain bandwidth
- ✓ Input impedance of the instrumentation amplifier

Current source

Bioimpedance meter

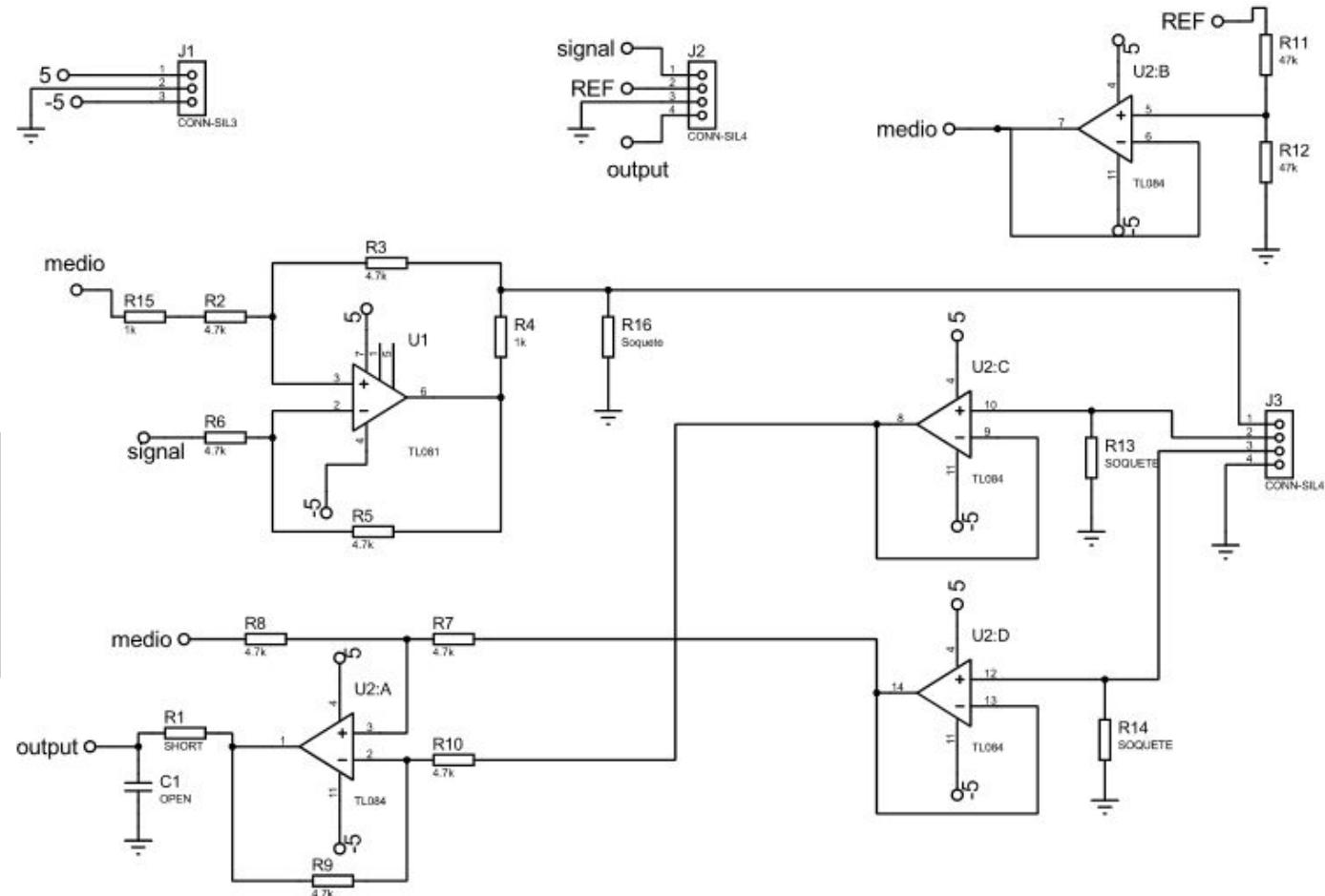
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METHODS:

- i) Connect the REF to ground;
- ii) Set the function generator (FG) to have a sinewave of 1 Vpp;
- iii) Connect the FG to the input signal of the circuit board;
- iv) Connect the 1 kΩ resistor (load) at R16 in the circuit board;
- v) Measure the voltage across the load by using the oscilloscope and fill out the Table;
- vi) Repeat the previous item by connecting the 1 nF capacitor in parallel to the load at R16 and fill out the Table;
- vii) Calculate the load for both cases and then the errors in percentage.

Frequency [kHz]	Vout [Vpp] @ 1 kΩ	Vout [Vpp] @ 1 kΩ // 1 nF	Calculated load [kΩ]	Error [%]
0.1				
1				
10				
100				
1000				



What does happen with the output impedance of the current source?

Current Source

Bioimpedance meter

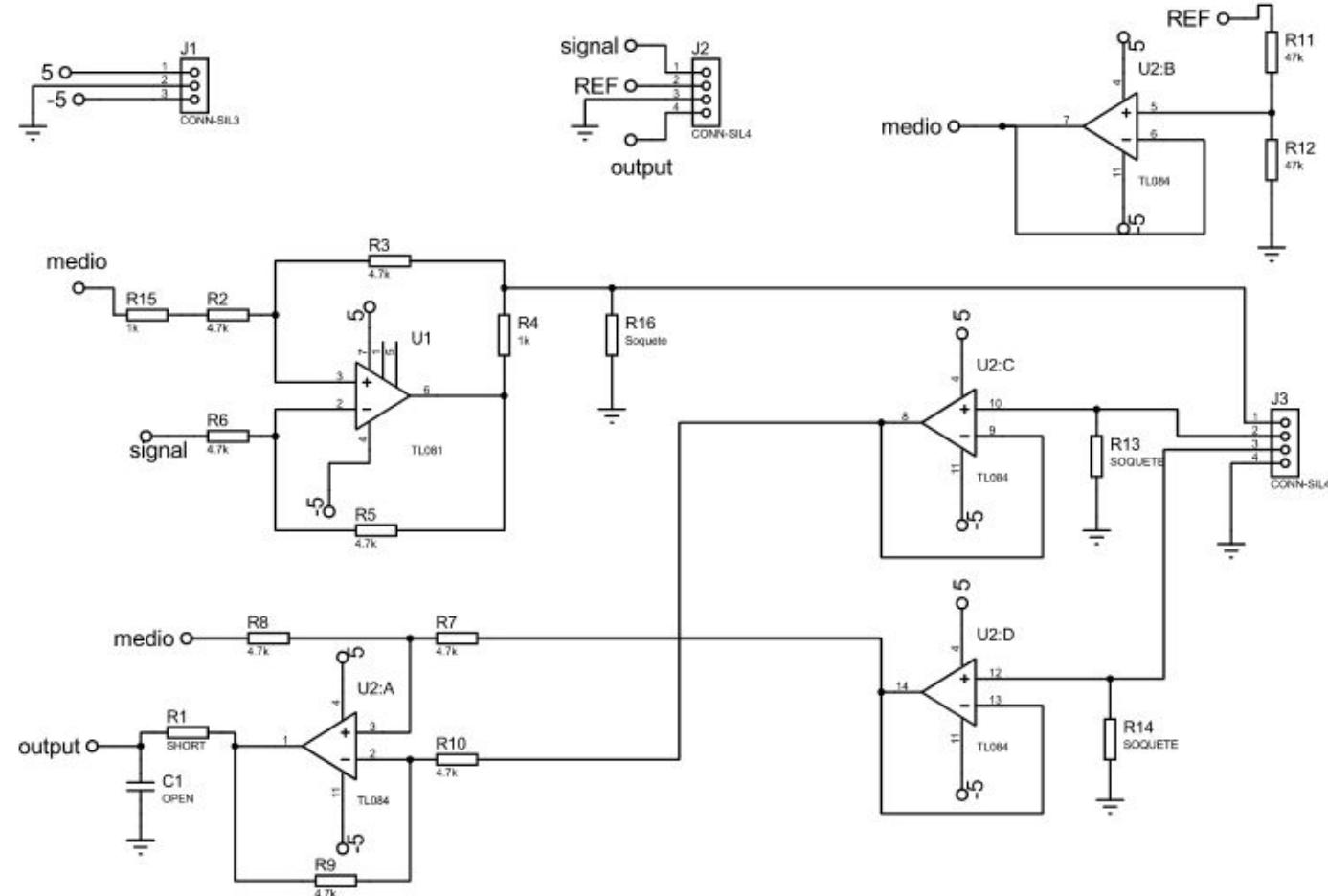
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METHODS:

- Connect the REF to ground;
- Set the function generator (FG) to have a sinewave of 1 Vpp at 100 kHz;
- Connect the FG to the input signal of the circuit board;
- Measure the voltage across the loads at R16 by using the oscilloscope and fill out the Table;
- Calculate the output current and then the errors in percentage;

Frequency [kHz]	Vout [Vpp]				Calculated Iout [mA _{pp}]	Error [%]
	100 Ω	1kΩ	4.7 kΩ	10 kΩ		
0.1						
1						
10						
100						
1000						

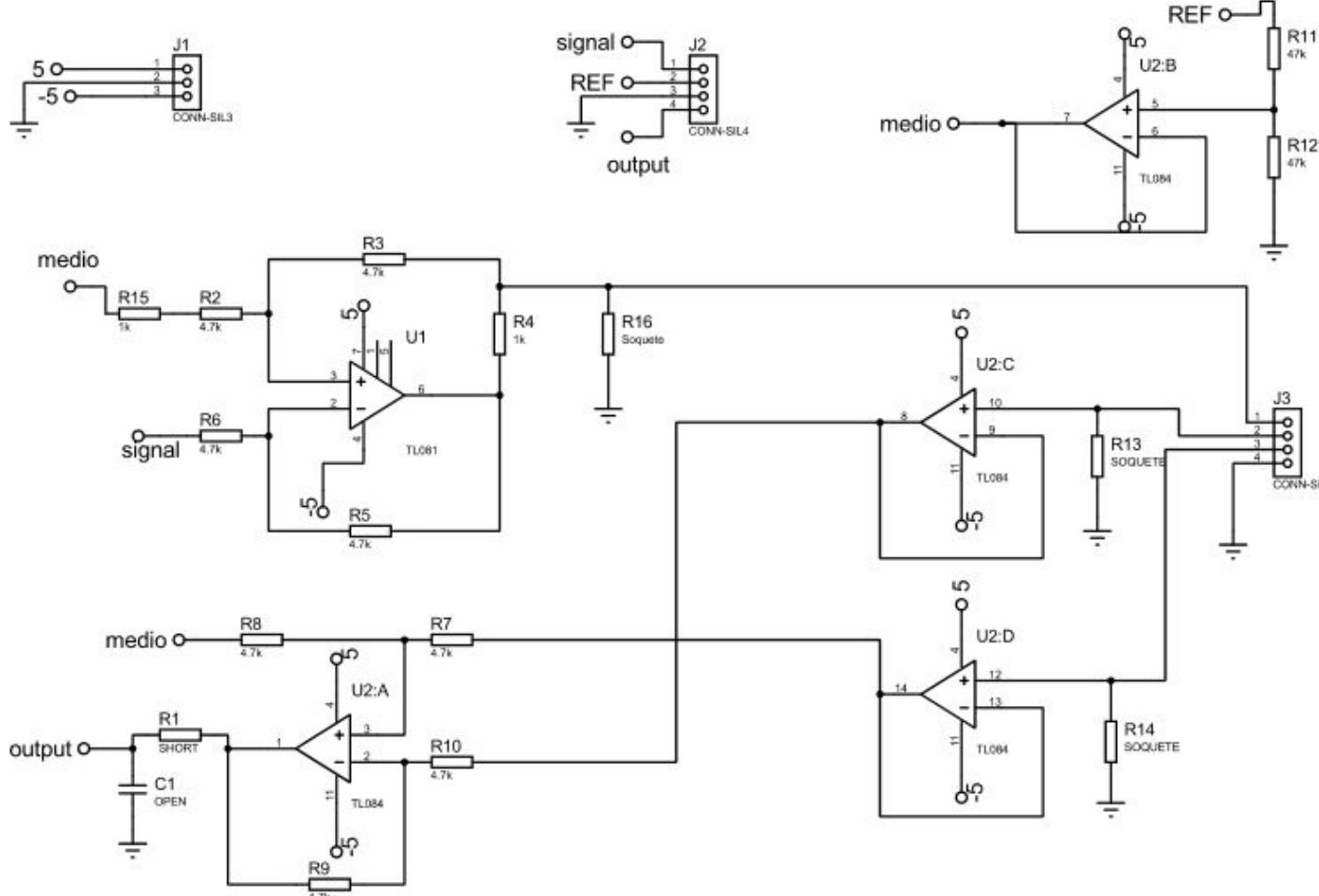


What does happen with the output impedance of the current source?

Instrumentation amplifier

Bioimpedance meter

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METHODS:

- i) Connect the REF to ground;
- ii) Set the function generator (FG) to have a sinewave of 1 V_{pp} at 100 kHz;
- iii) Connect the FG to the input signal of the circuit board;
- iv) Connect the 1 kΩ resistor (load) at R16 in the circuit board;
- v) Connect the 10 MΩ resistors (Rin) at R13 and R14 in the circuit board;
- vi) Measure the output voltages by using the oscilloscope and fill out the Table;
- vii) Calculate the load and then the errors in percentage;

Frequency [kHz]	V _{out} [V _{pp}] Rin = 0 Ω	V _{out} [V _{pp}] Rin = 10 MΩ	Calculated load [kΩ]	Error [%]
0.1				
1				
10				
100				
1000				

What does what happen with the input impedance of the instrumentation amplifier?

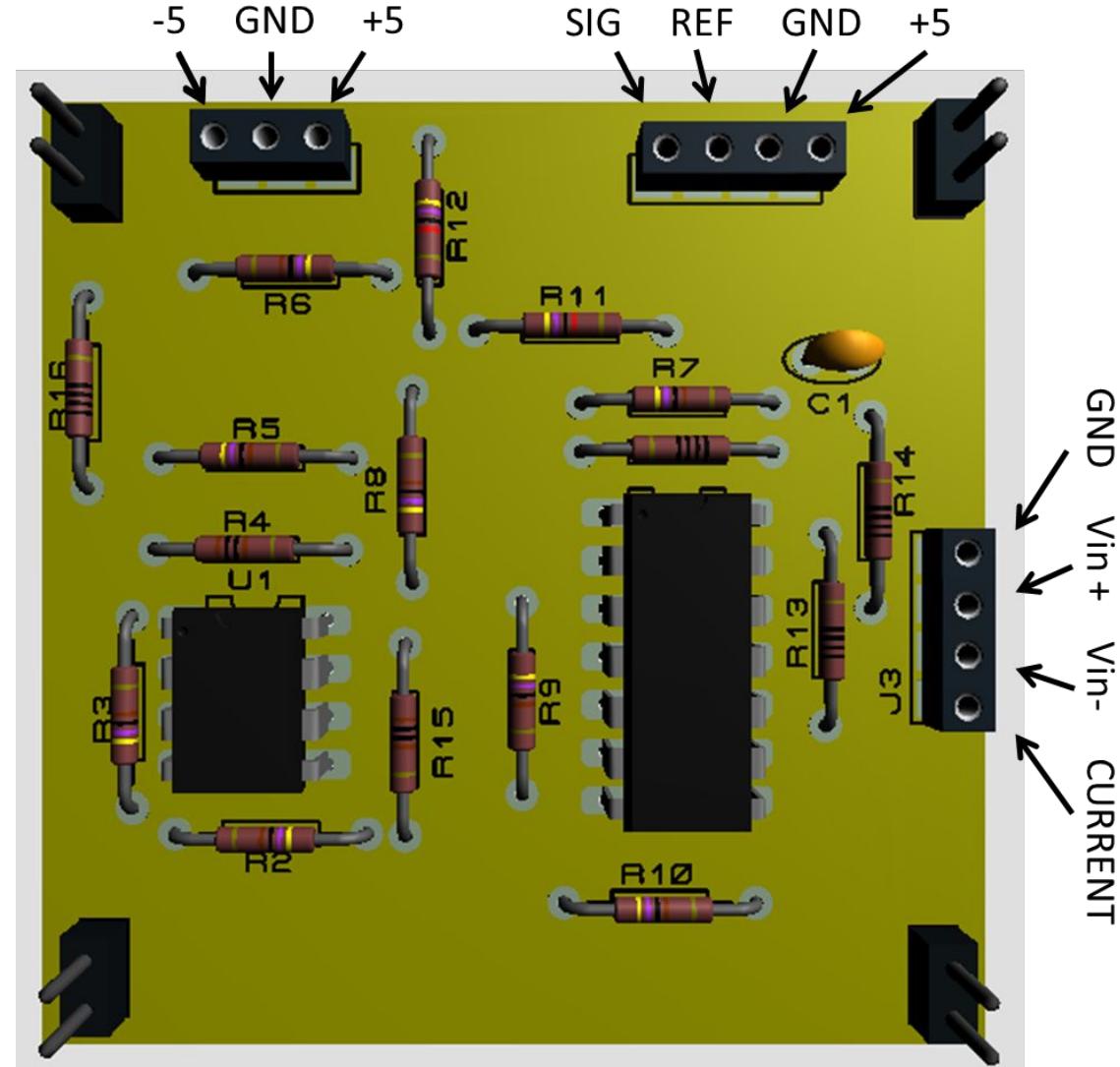
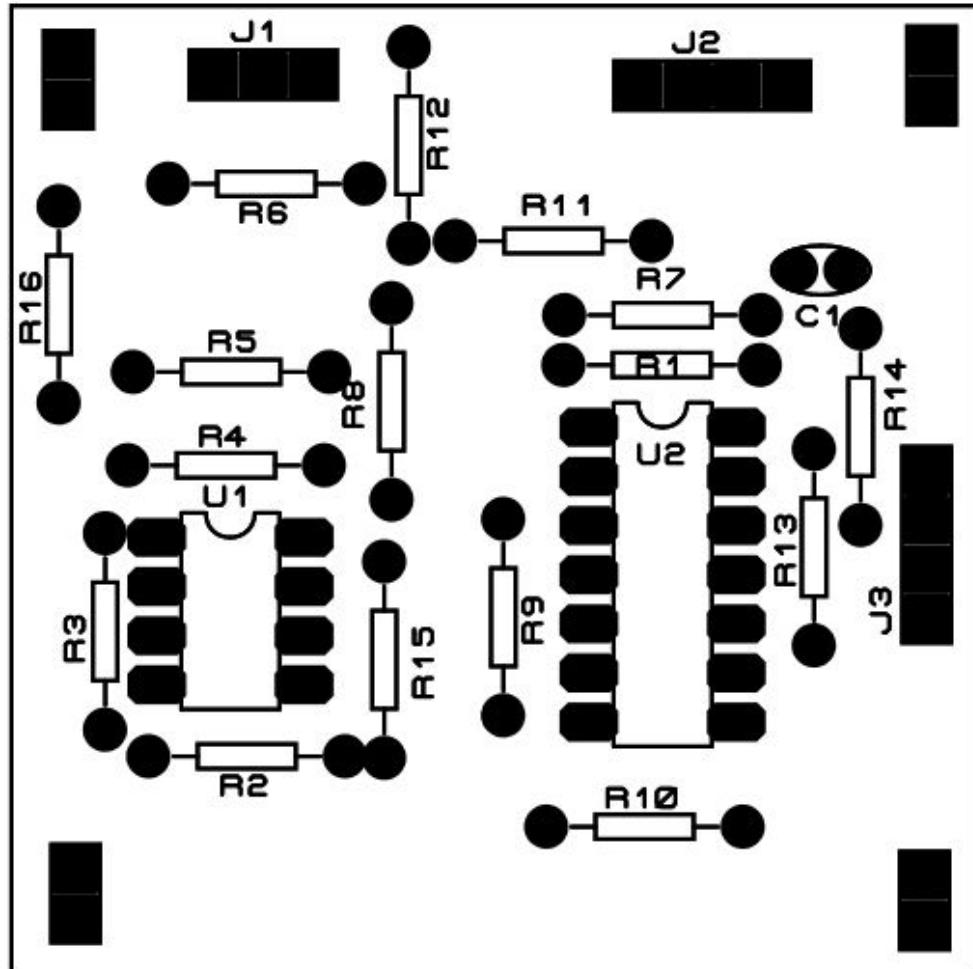
Circuit Design

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End of
part 02

Bioimpedance Meter



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