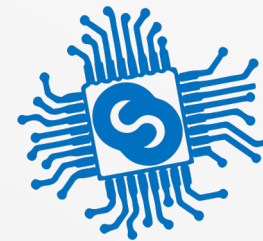
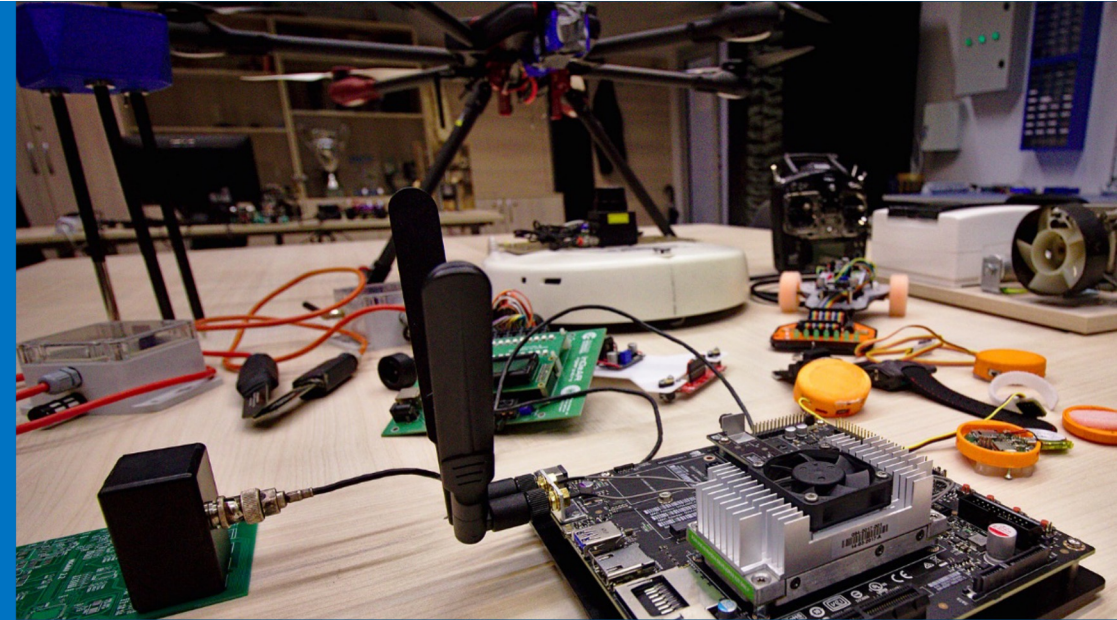


Cursul 8

Power Management

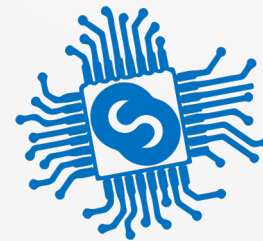
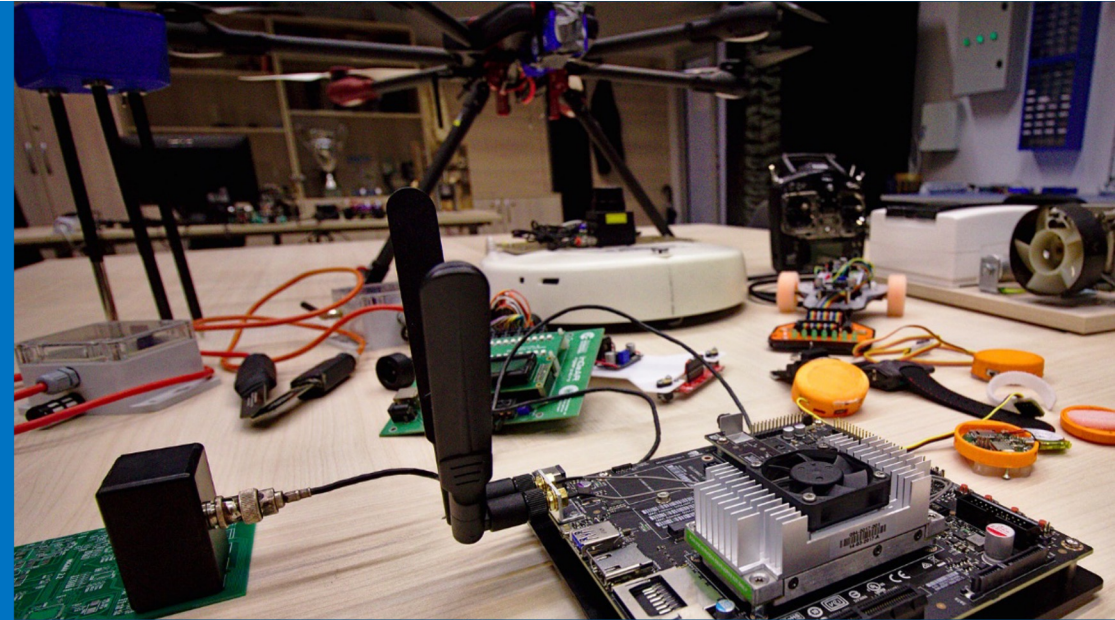


PM

Cuprins

- Stabilizatoare de tensiune
- LDO – Low Dropout
- Surse în comutație
- Alimentare AC
- Consum de energie
- Setări de lucru
- Mod idle / power save
- Optimizări
- Exemple implementări punte H
- Discuții despre proiect

Stabilizatoare de tensiune



PM

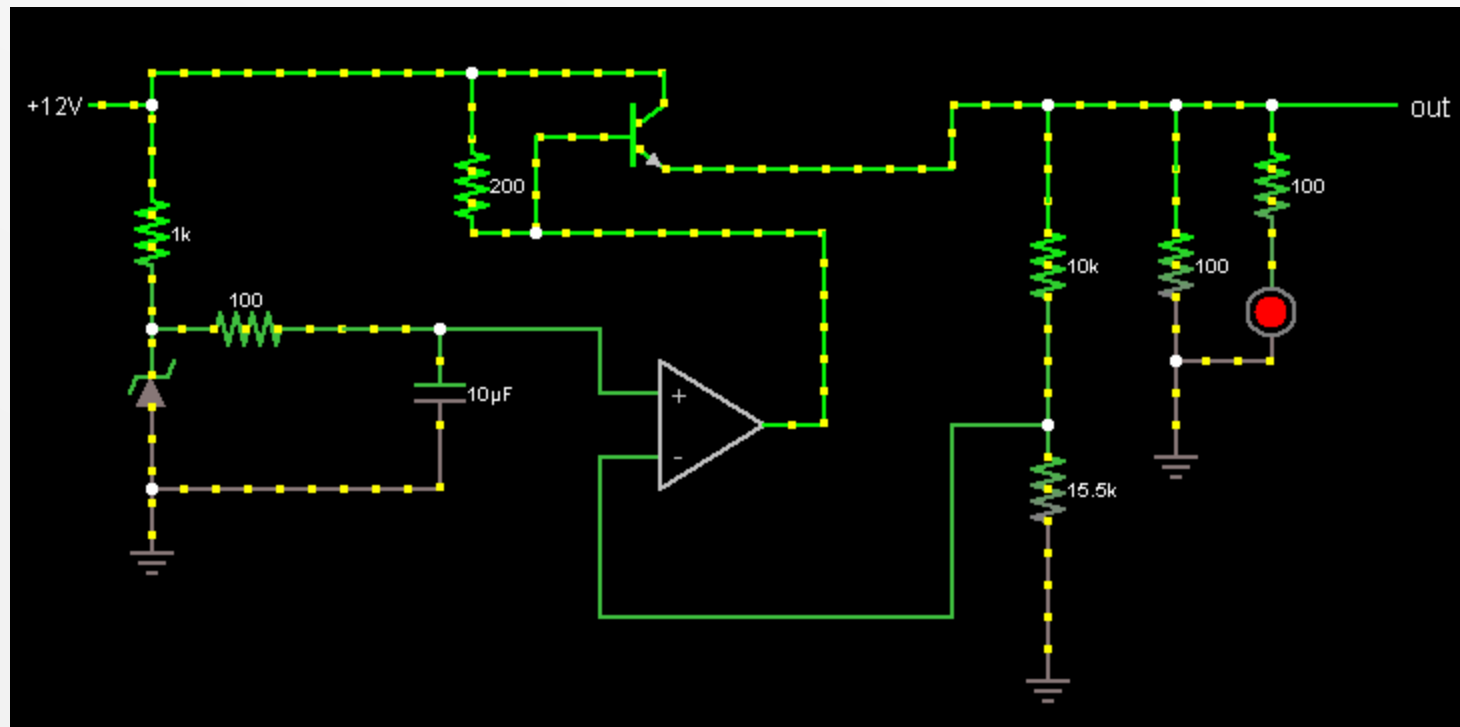
Scenariu de utilizare



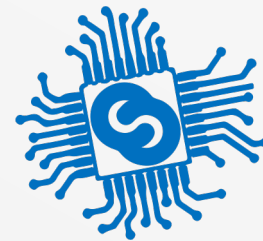
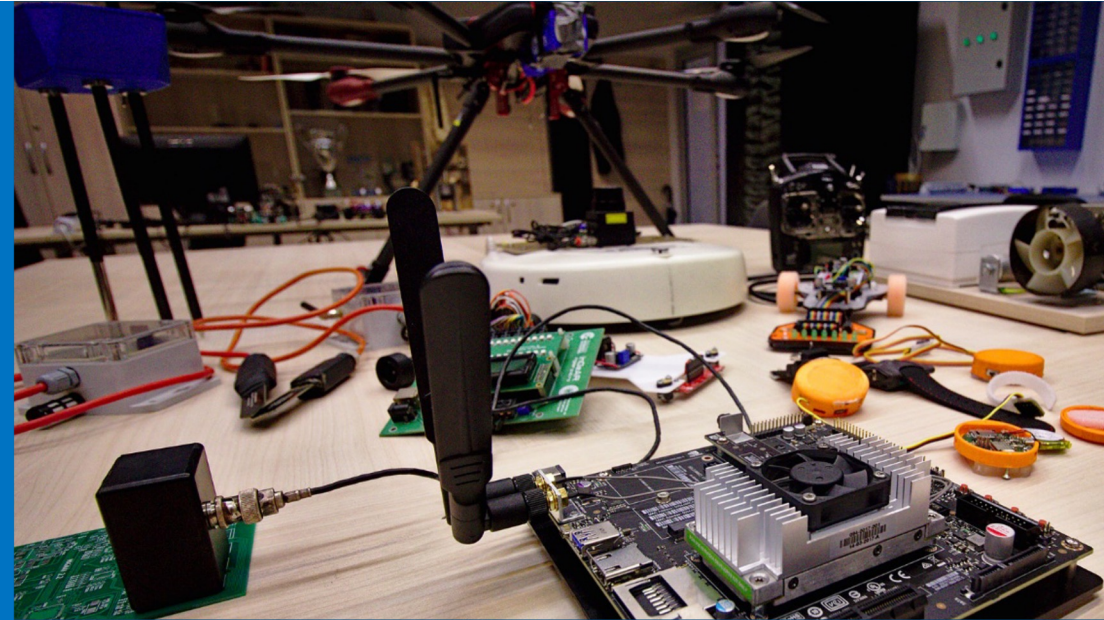
- Protejează împotriva fluctuațiilor de tensiune
- Sunt folosite oriunde avem circuite digitale
 - Centrale termice
 - Aer condiționat
 - Televizoare
 - Calculatoare
 - Etc.
- Sau in cadrul proiectelor de la PM (DC-to-DC)
- Previn defecțiuni nedorite sau funcționări defectoase

Stabilizator de tensiune liniar

- Schemă internă simplificată
- Utilizează o diodă (Zener) sau tranzistor ca element activ
- Funcție de rezistor variabil ce permite reglarea tensiunii de ieșire
- Excesul de energie e disipat prin căldură

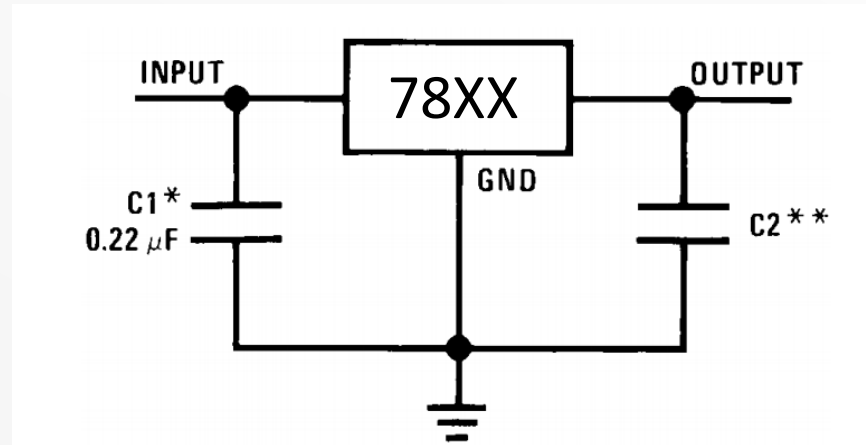


Stabilizatoare de tensiune – liniare integrate



PM

Descriere familia 78/79



- Stabilizator cu tensiune de ieșire fixă
- Ultimele două cifre indică tensiunea de ieșire
- Cel mai comun este 7805 (5V)
- Disponibil și pe Arduino Uno

Familia 78/79

Tensiuni pozitive:

- LM78xx - <http://www.fairchildsemi.com/ds/LM/LM7805.pdf>
- uA78xx - <http://www.ti.com/lit/ds/symlink/ua7805.pdf>
- uA78lxx - http://www.datasheetcatalog.org/datasheets/208/402911_DS.pdf

Tensiuni negative:

- LM79xx - <http://www.fairchildsemi.com/ds/LM/LM7905.pdf>

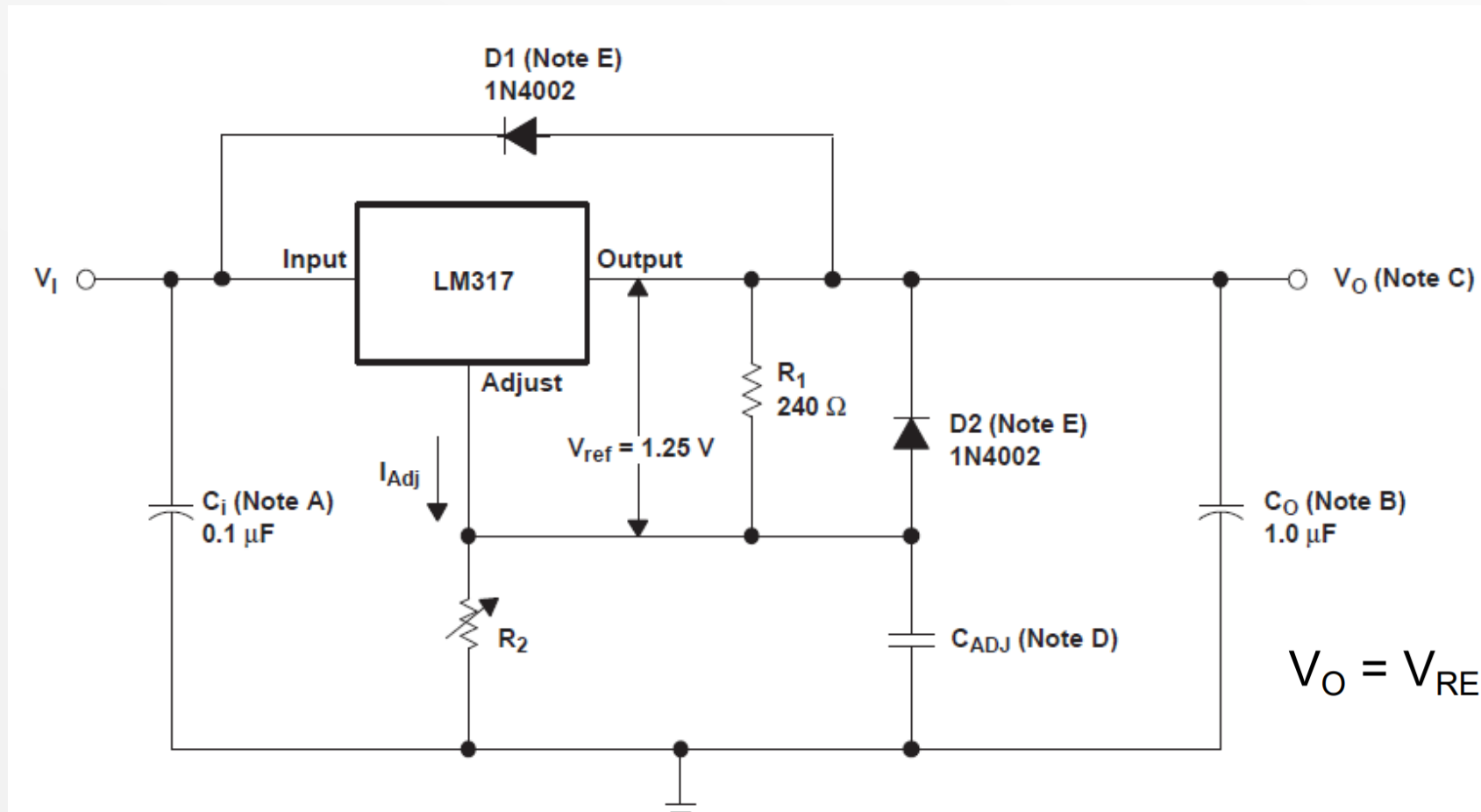
Parametri relevanți

- Voltage dropout
- Quiescent current
- Current limit
- PSSR (Power-supply rejection ratio)
- Output noise

$$\text{PSRR(dB)} = 20 \log \frac{V_{\text{ripple(in)}}}{V_{\text{ripple(out)}}$$

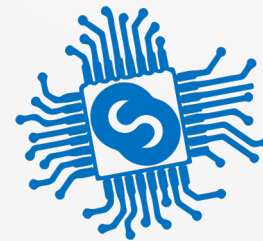
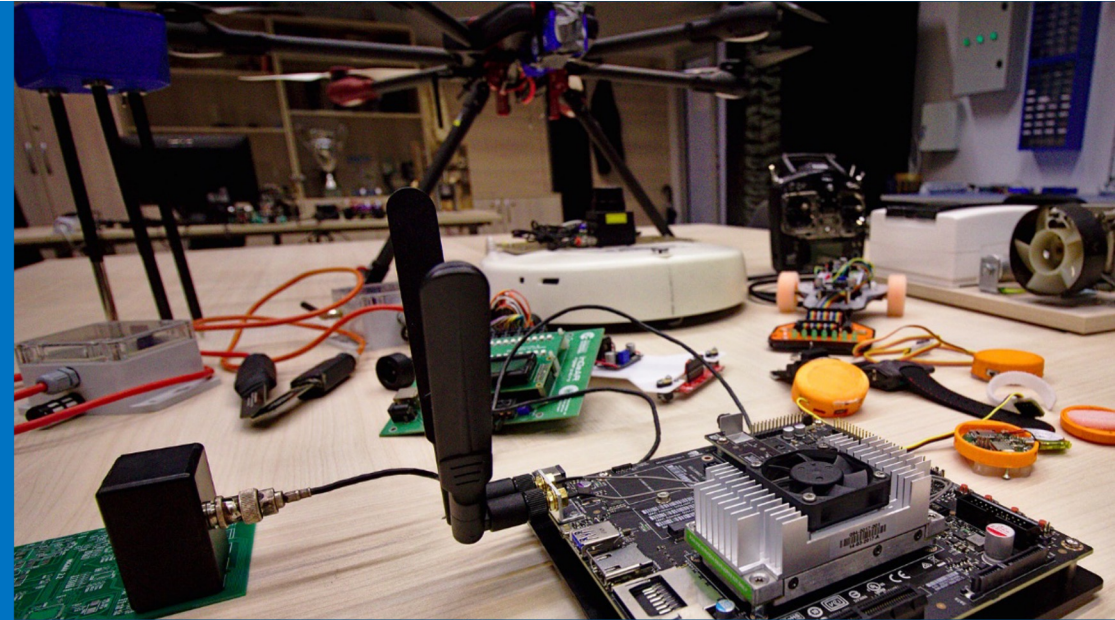
Stabilizator reglabil: LM317

- <http://www.ti.com/lit/ds/symlink/lm317.pdf> (pag7)



$$V_O = V_{REF} (1 + R_2 / R_1) + (I_{ADJ} \times R_2)$$

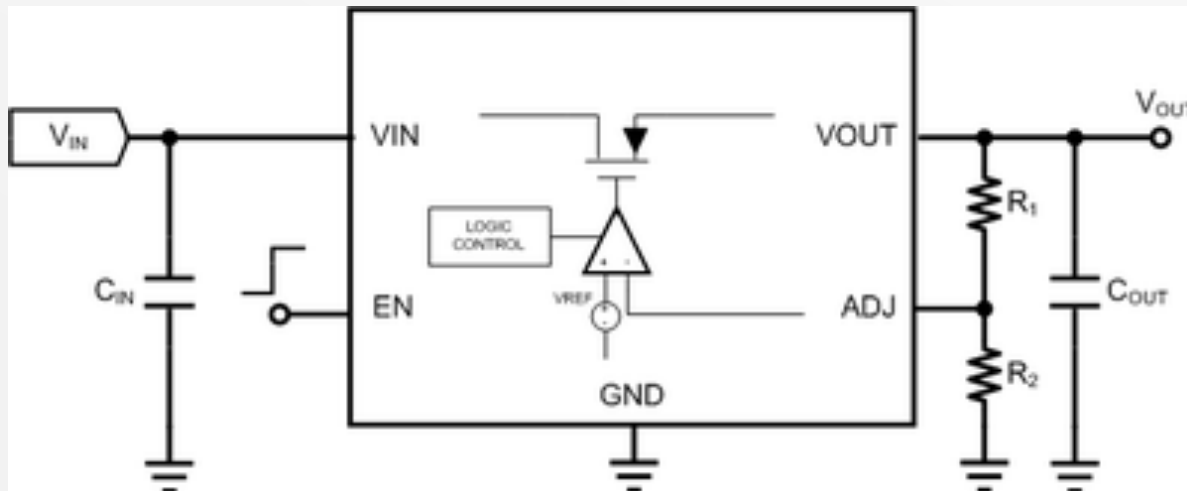
LDO - Low Dropout



PM

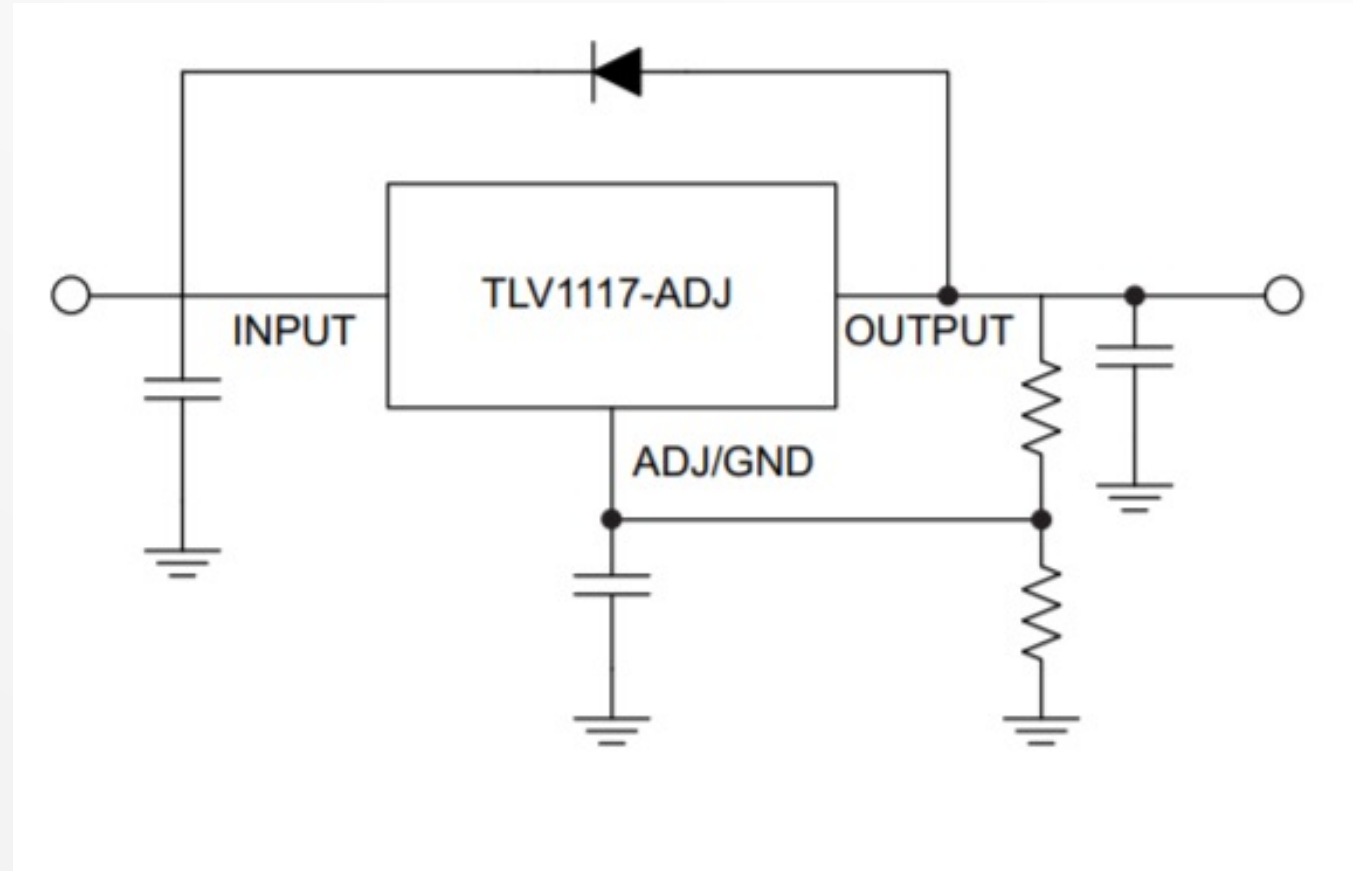
Motivație

- Poate regla tensiunea de ieșire chiar și atunci când tensiunea de alimentare e apropiată de cea de ieșire
- Zgomotul de comutare lipsește în cazul lor
- De asemenea disipă căldură în procesul de stabilizare a tensiunii de ieșire – este tot un stabilizator liniar



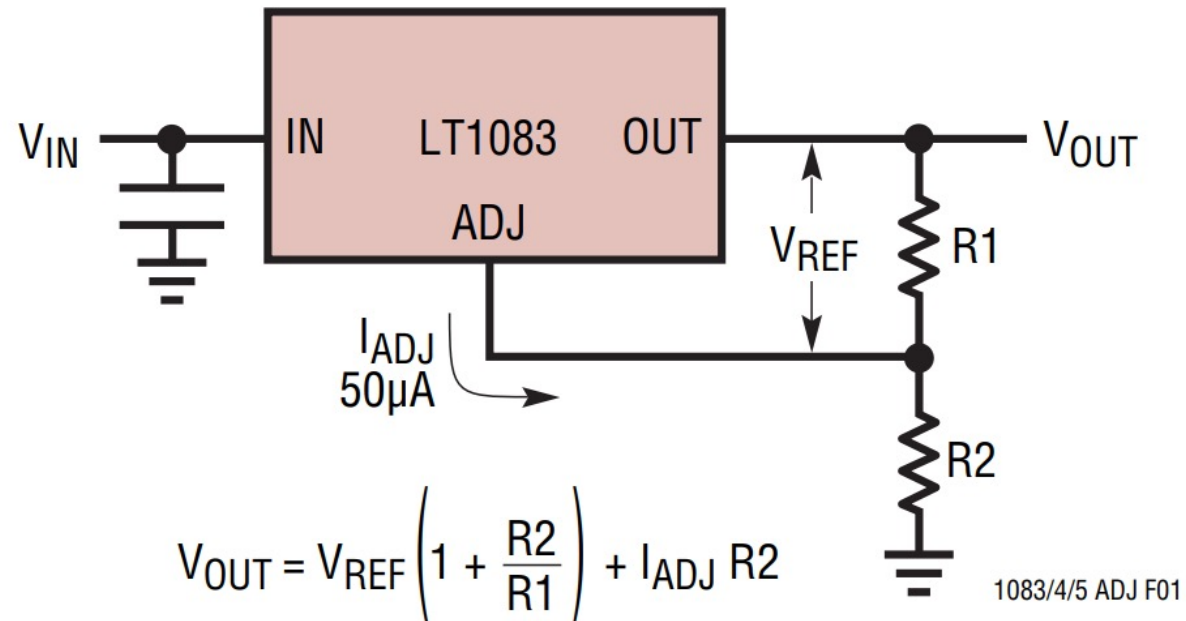
$$V_{OUT} = \left(1 + \frac{R_1}{R_2}\right) V_{REF}$$

TLV1117



<https://www.ti.com/lit/ds/symlink/tlv1117.pdf>

Discutie ADJ

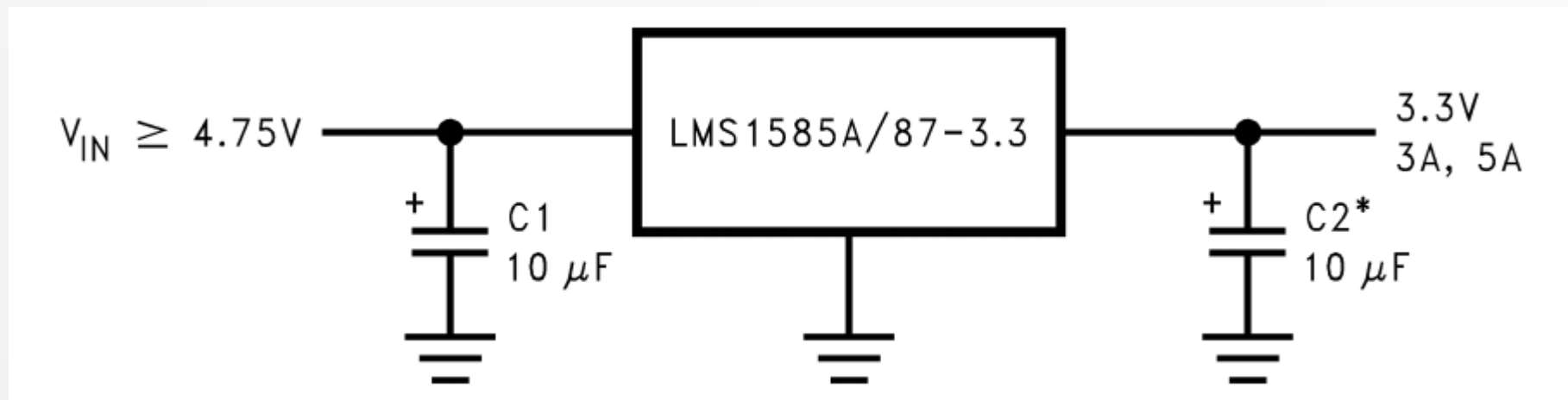


<https://www.analog.com/media/en/technical-documentation/data-sheets/108345fh.pdf>

Variante pentru curenți mari

- Tensiuni mici (<3.3V) & curenți mari (5A)

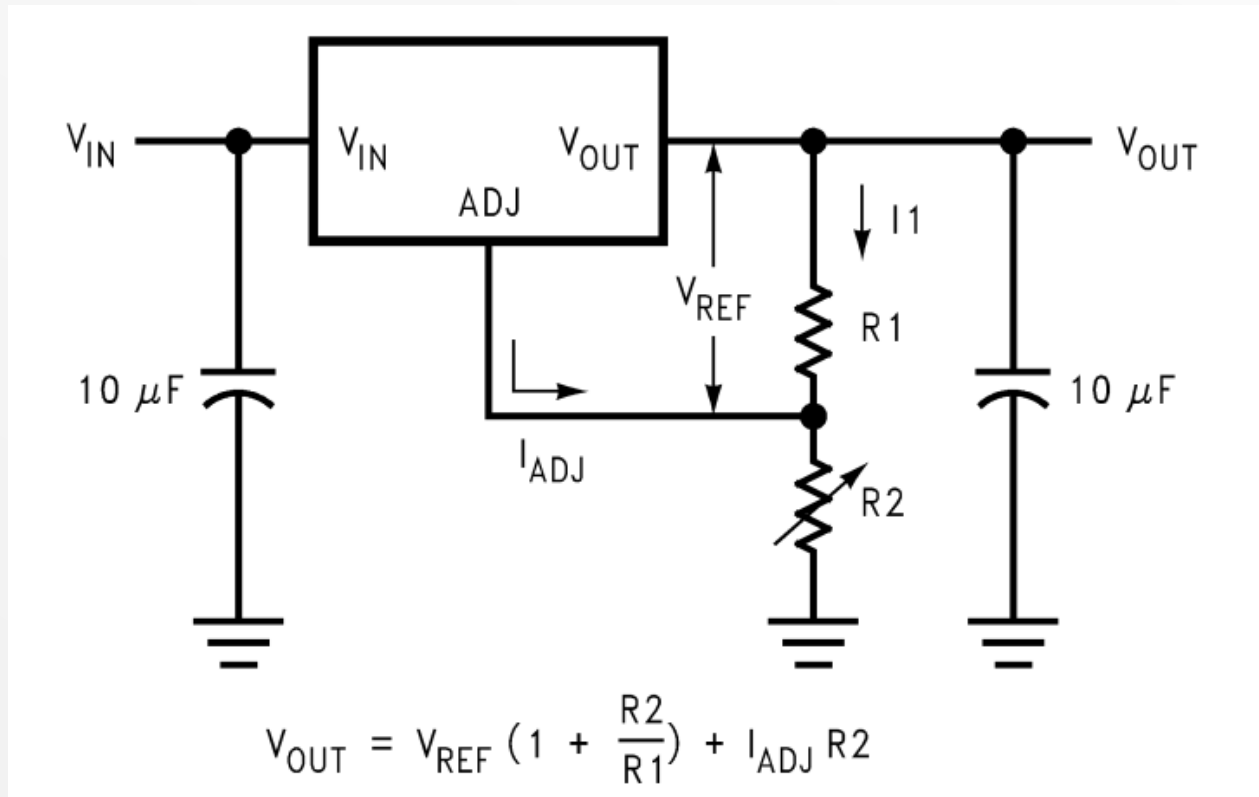
<https://www.ti.com/lit/ds/symlink/lms1585a.pdf>



Variante pentru curenți mari

- Tensiuni mici (<3.3V) & curenți mari (5A)

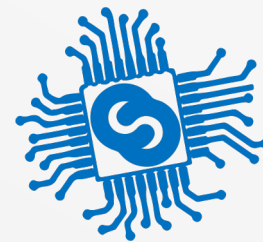
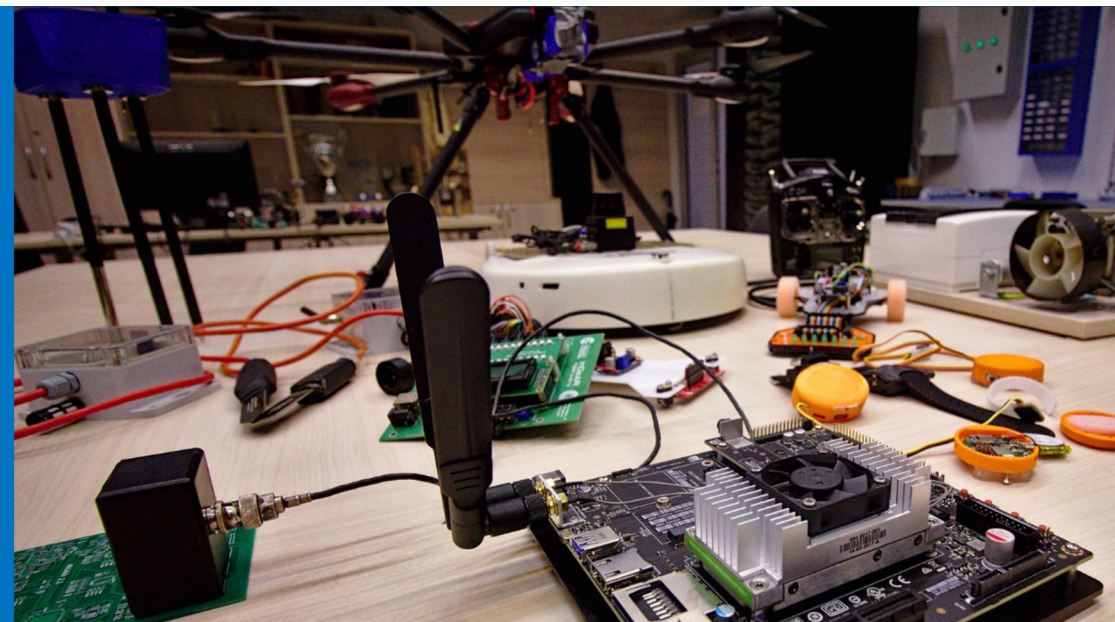
<https://www.ti.com/lit/ds/symlink/lms1585a.pdf>



Variante pentru curenți mici

- <http://www.ti.com/lit/ds/symlink/lp3964.pdf>
 - **dropout – 340mV la 800mA**

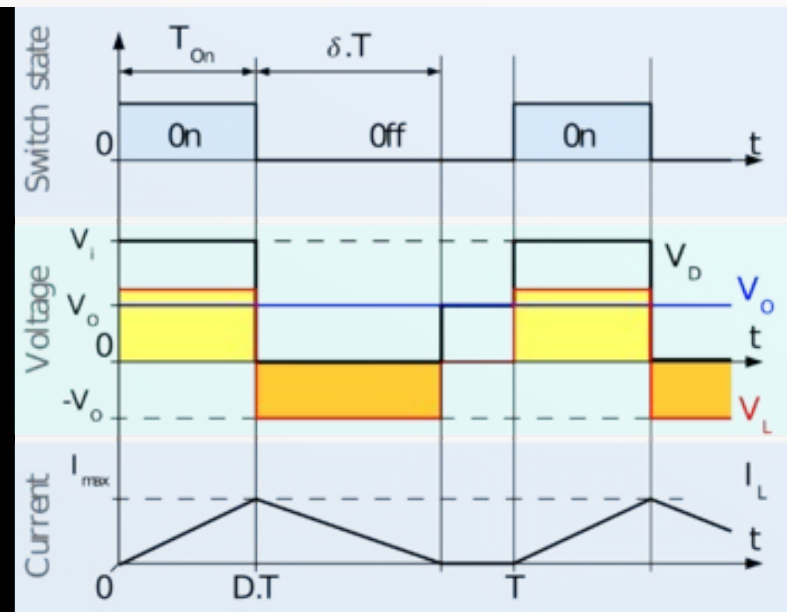
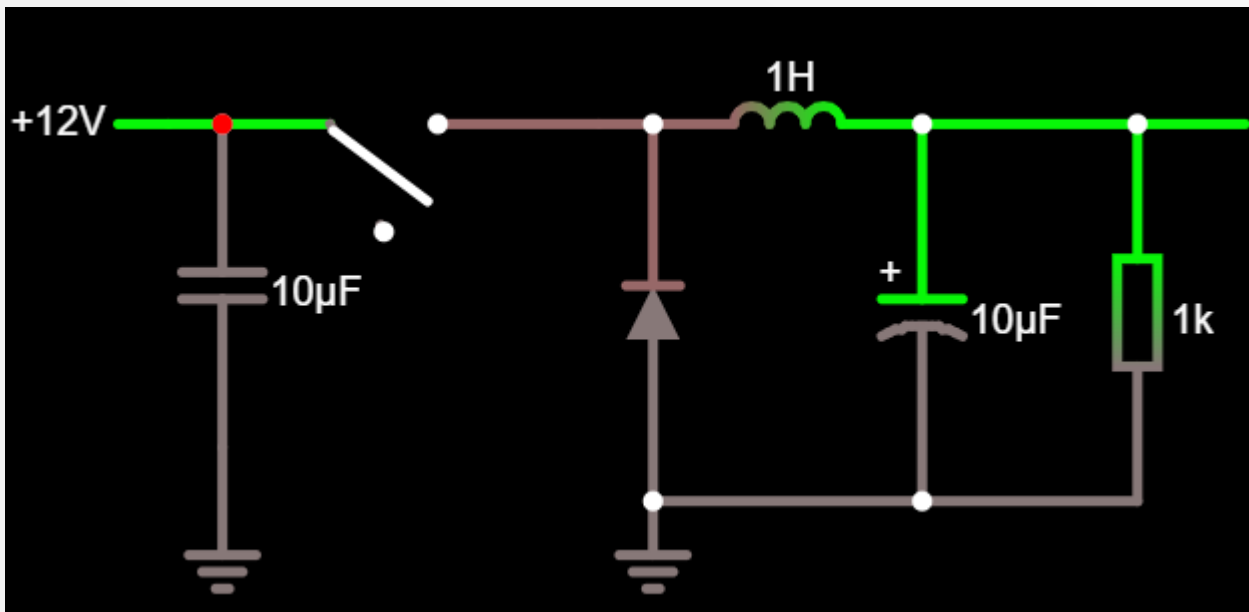
Surse în comutație



PM

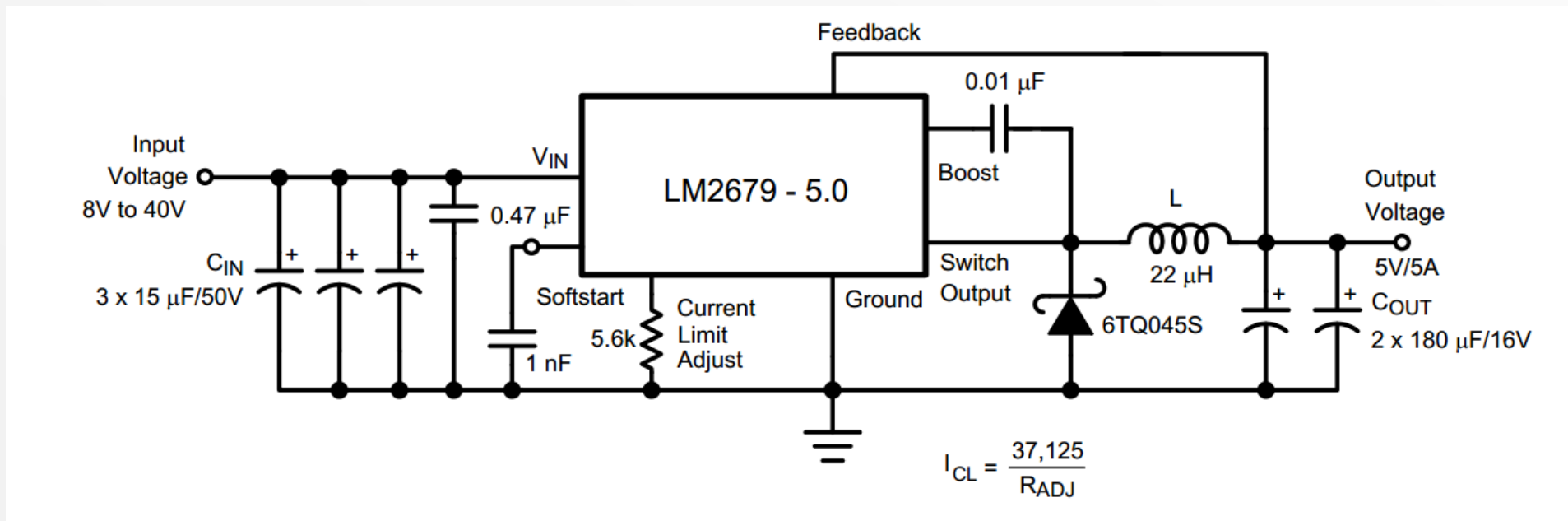
Caracteristici

- Transfer de putere de la o sursă DC sau AC la una DC
- Reglarea tensiunii prin raportul dintre timpul de pornire și oprire (duty cycle)
- Eficiență mai ridicată decât reglatoarele de tensiune liniare
- Mai complexe și mai scumpe

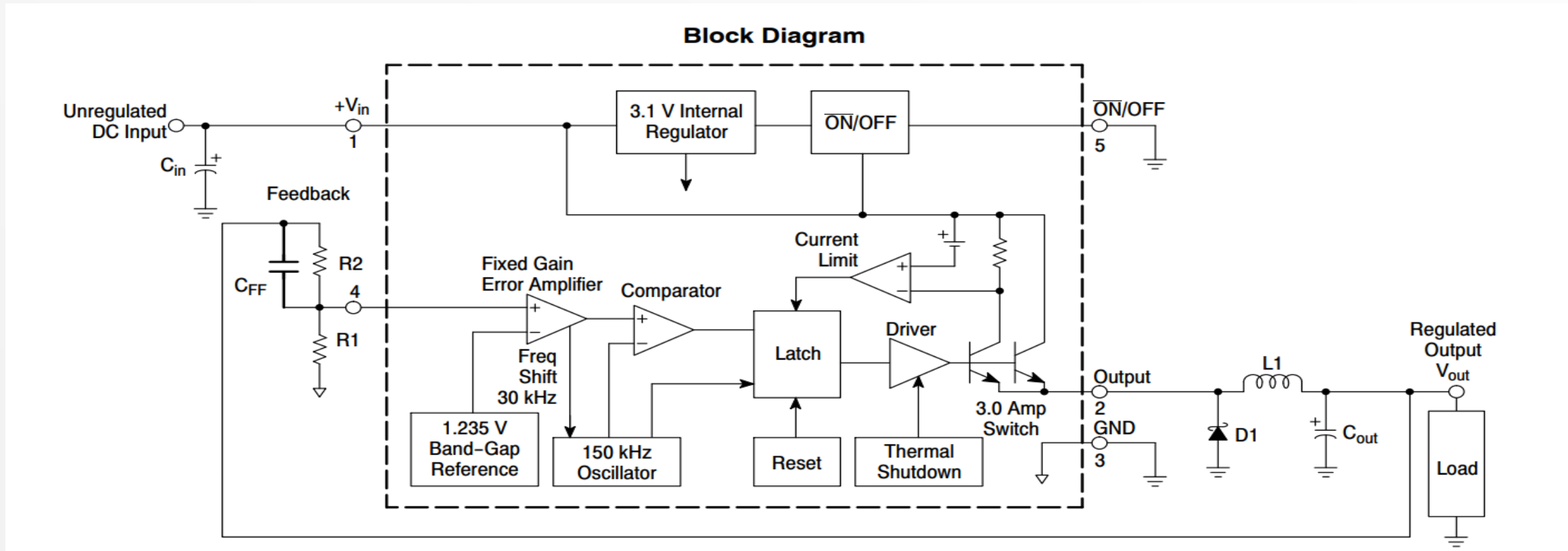


LM2679

- <http://www.ti.com/product/lm2679>

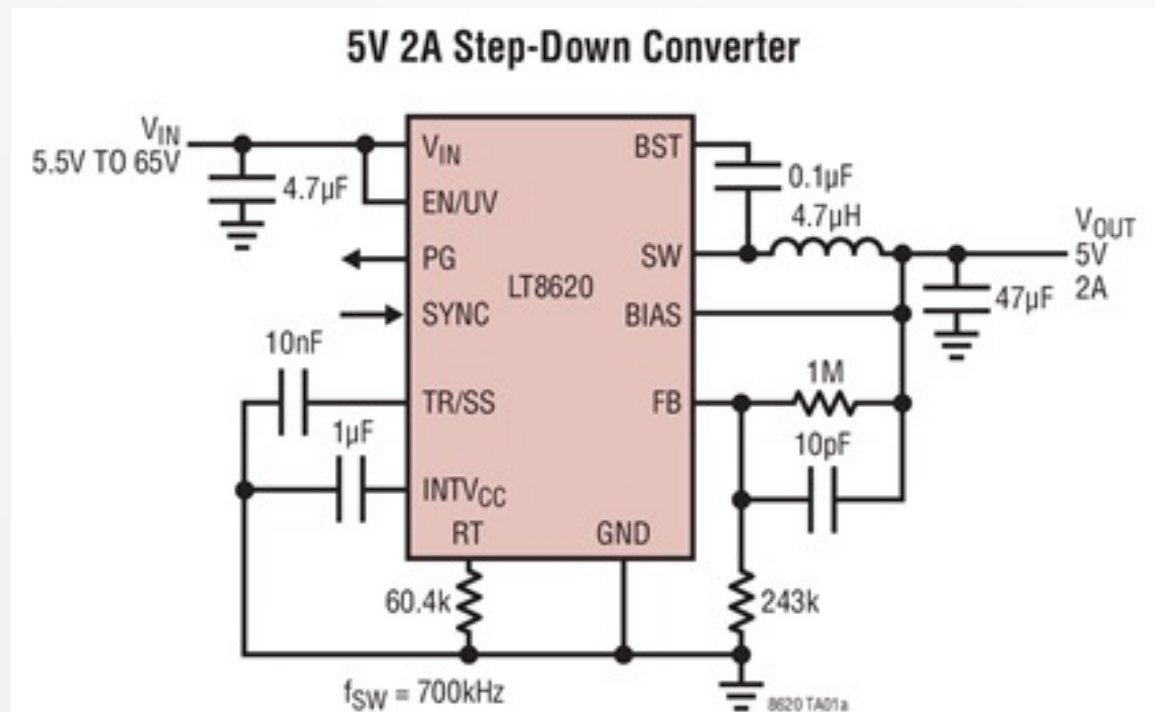


Schema bloc LM2679



Variante

- <http://www.ti.com/product/lm2679>
- <http://www.linear.com/product/LT8620>



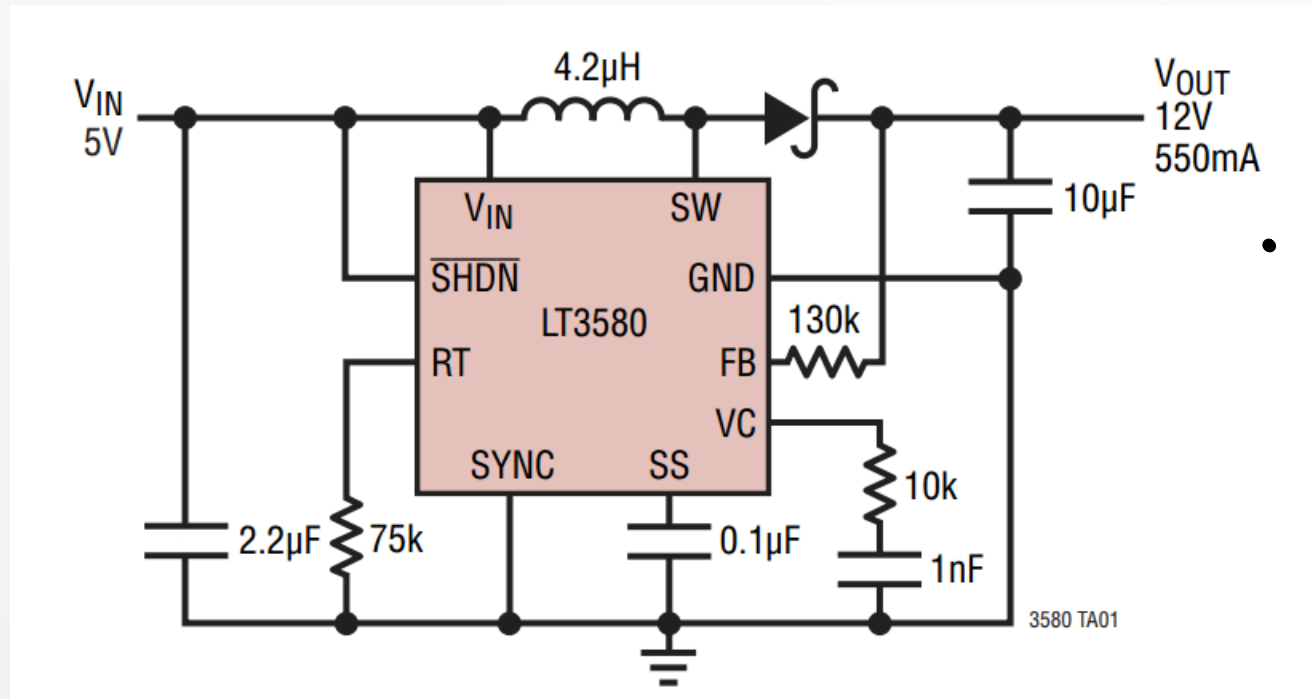
Exemple module “ready to buy”

- <https://www.optimusdigital.ro/ro/surse-coboratoare-reglabile/12258-modul-dc-dc-step-down-lm2596-albastru-intrare-3-35-v-smd.html>
- <https://www.optimusdigital.ro/ro/surse-coboratoare-reglabile/150-modul-dc-dc-step-down-lm296.html>
- <https://ro.farnell.com/texas-instruments/pth08t241wad/dc-dc-converter-1-o-p-0-69-5-5v/dp/3009735?st=dc-dc>
- <https://ro.farnell.com/cui/vxo7803-500-m-tr/dc-dc-converter-fixed-3-3v/dp/3595427?st=dc-dc>
- <https://ro.farnell.com/tracopower/tsr-1-2433/converter-dc-to-dc-3-3v-1a-sip/dp/1696319>



Boost – LT3580

- <http://cds.linear.com/docs/en/datasheet/3580fg.pdf>

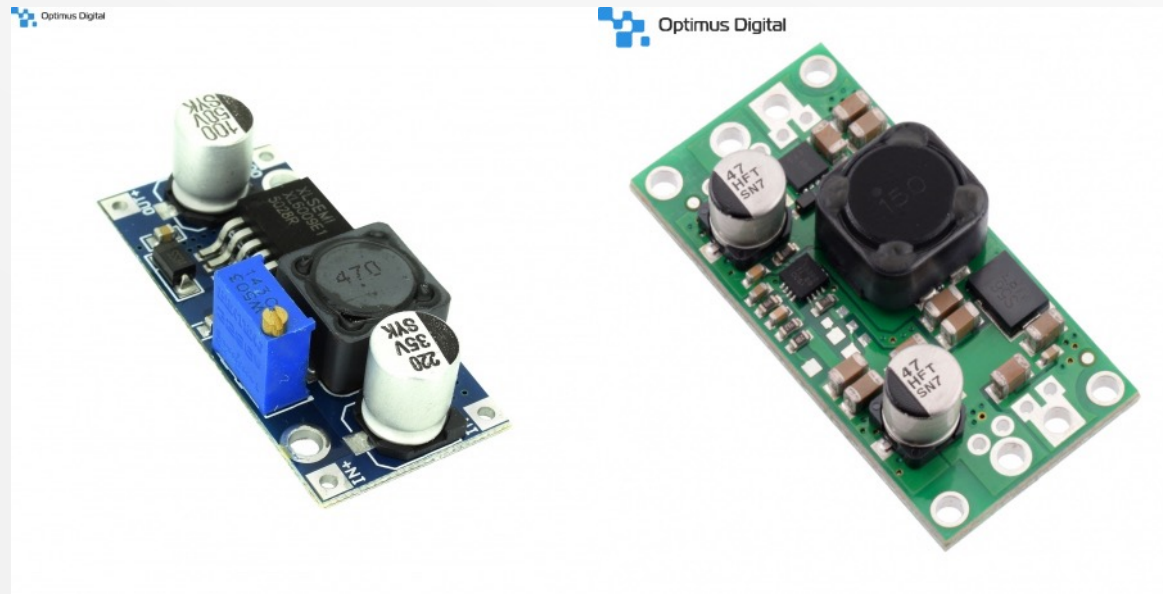


Exemple module “ready to buy”

- <https://www.optimusdigital.ro/ro/surse-ridicatoare-reglabile/160-modul-dc-dc-boost-xl6009.html>

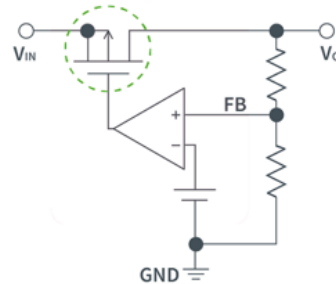
Buck-boost:

- <https://www.optimusdigital.ro/ro/surse-ridicatoare-coboratoare/8275-sursa-coboratoareridicatoare-de-tensiune-de-24v-cu-regulator-s18v20f24.html>



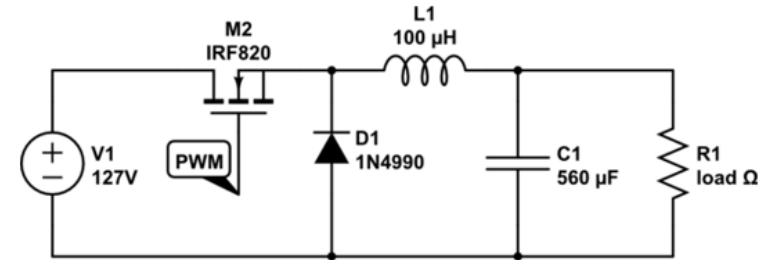
Comparație

Linear Regulators



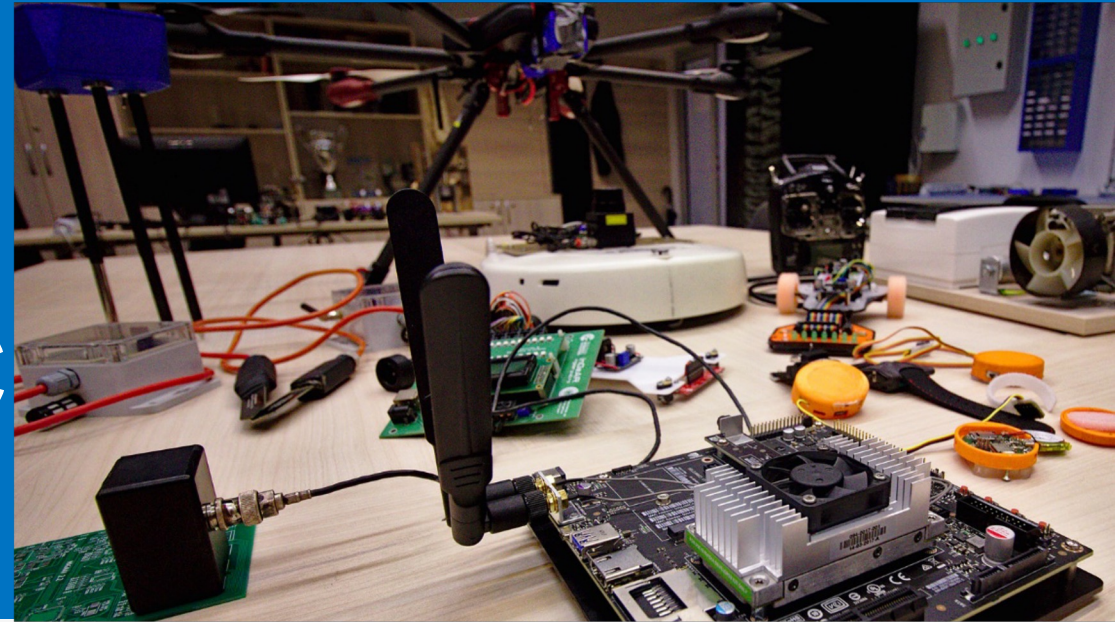
- Low Cost (low power DC applications)
- Simple to design
- High PSRR (low noise)
- Low efficiency if $V_O \ll V_I$
- Bigger heat losses than SMPS

Switch Mode Power Supplies



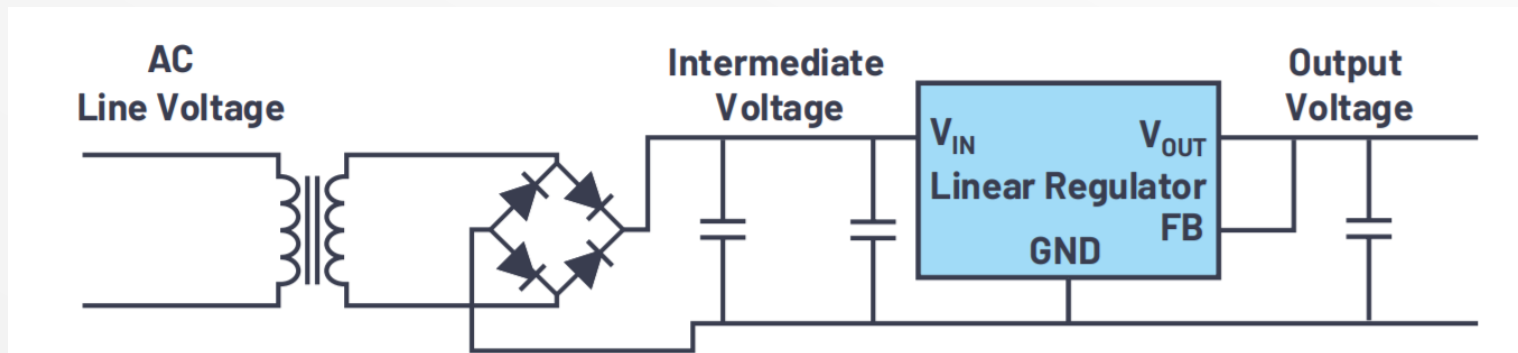
- Higher efficiency
- More W/cm³
- Lower cost than linear supplies when used in AC-DC conversion (especially for high power)
- Source of EMI and can cause EMC problems
- Complex design (requires skilled engineer)
- Slower transient response

AC mains -> low DC



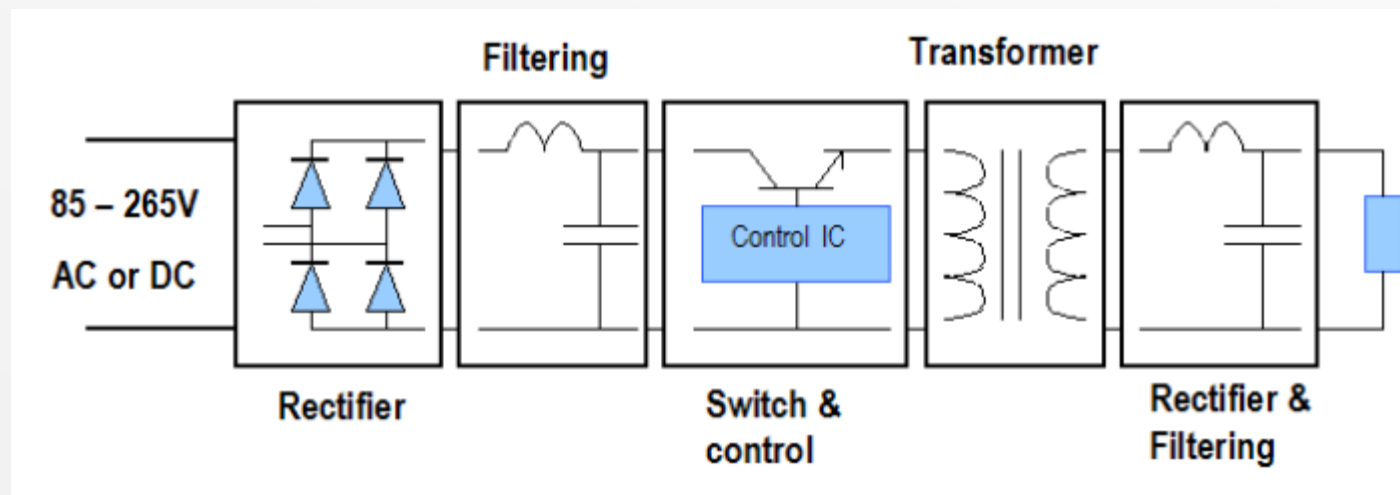
PM

Surse AC – DC liniare



Surse AC – DC în comutație

- <http://ro.farnell.com/myrra/47152/power-supply-4-5w-5vdc-reg/dp/1825779>

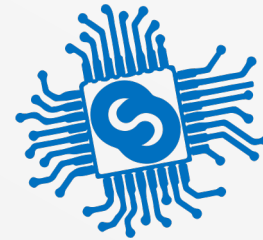
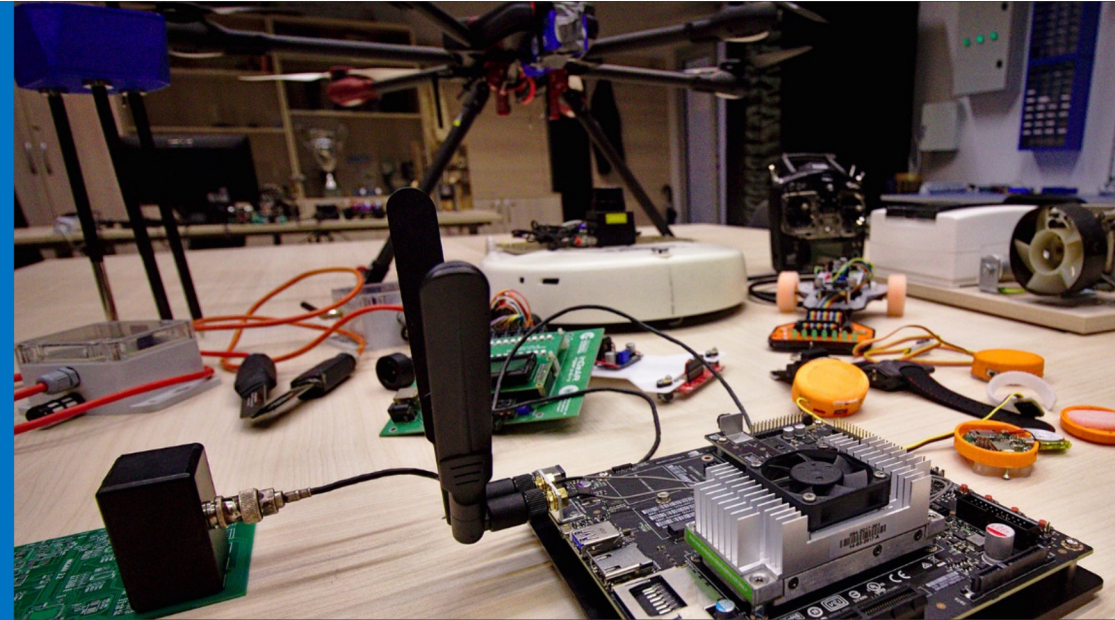


Example surse AC-DC

- <https://ro.farnell.com/tdk-lambda/cus100me12-a/power-supply-medical-ac-dc-12v/dp/2913441>
- <https://ro.farnell.com/stontronics/pd-100-12/power-supply-enclosed-12v-100w/dp/3375267>
- <https://ro.farnell.com/multicomp-pro/mp003282/power-supply-ac-dc-24v-3a/dp/3408561>



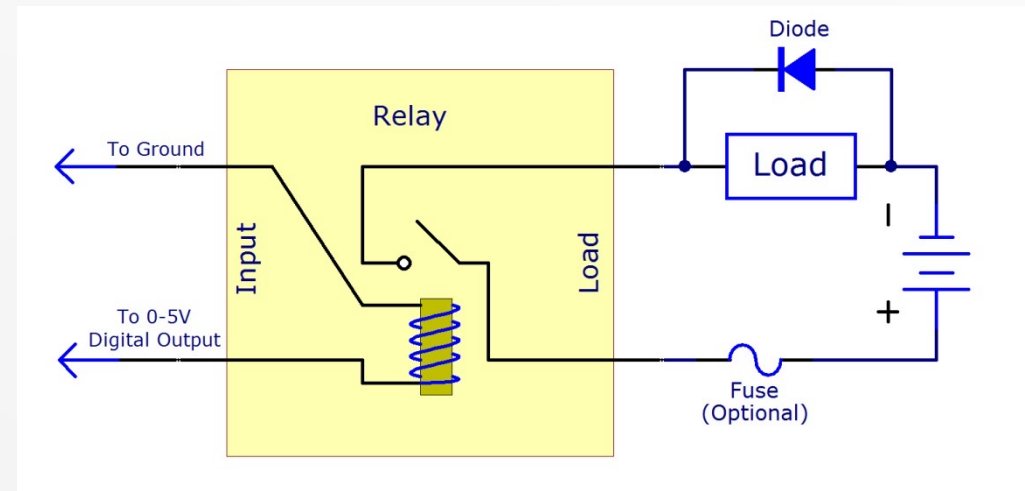
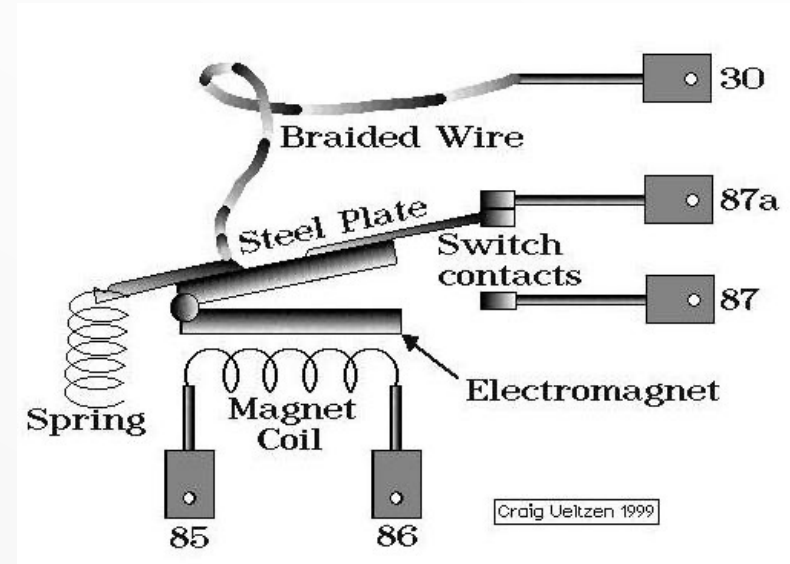
Diverse



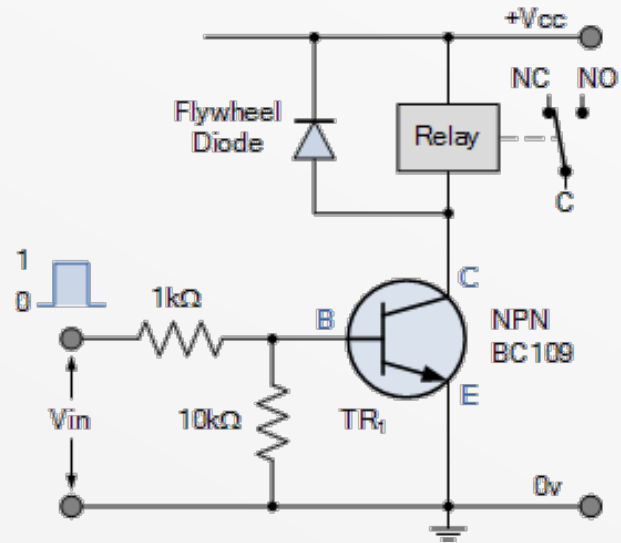
PM

Releul

- Element electromecanic
- Când un curent electric străbate bobina, aceasta atrage o lamelă metalică, care realizează un contact electric
- Când curentul ce străbate bobina dispăre, lamela metalică este readusă de către un arc în poziția inițială

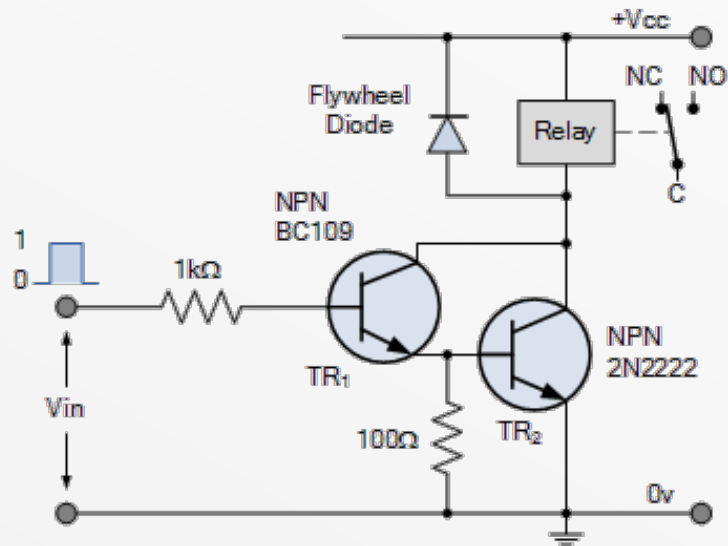


NPN



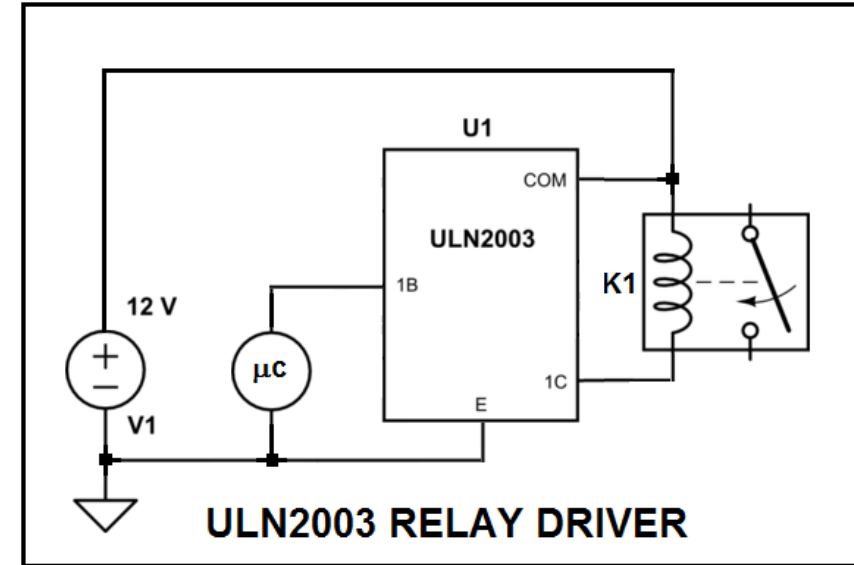
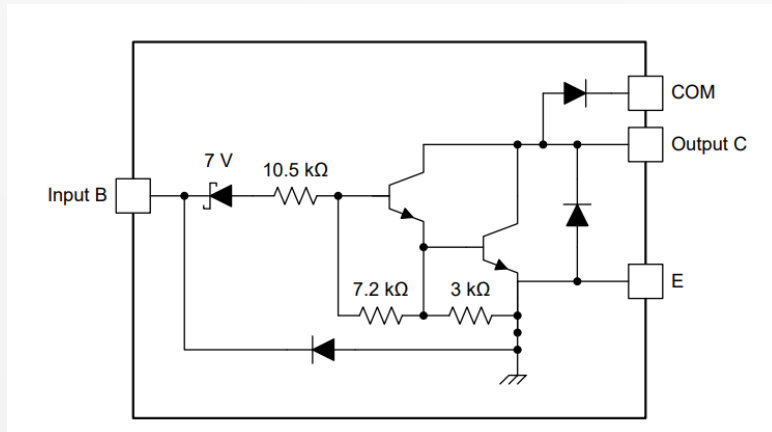
© <http://www.electronicstutorials.ws/blog/relay-switch-circuit.html>

Darlington NPN



© <http://www.electronicstutorials.ws/blog/relay-switch-circuit.html>

ULN 2003

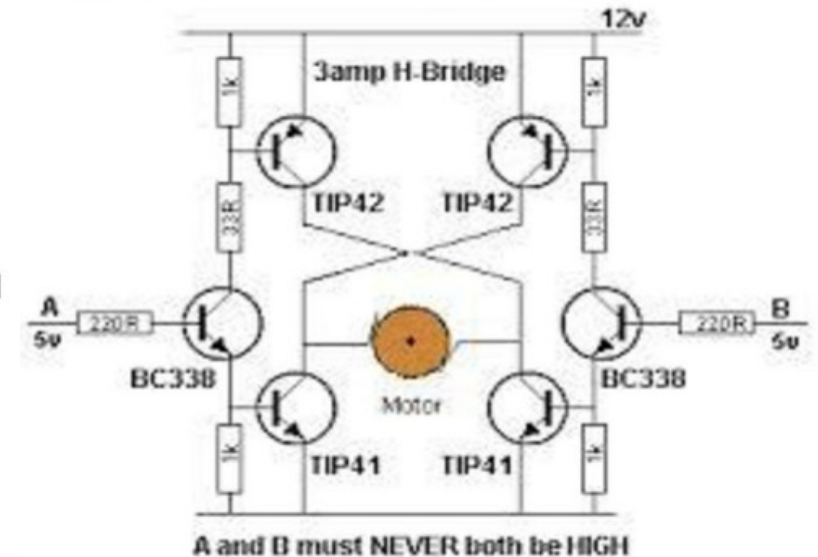
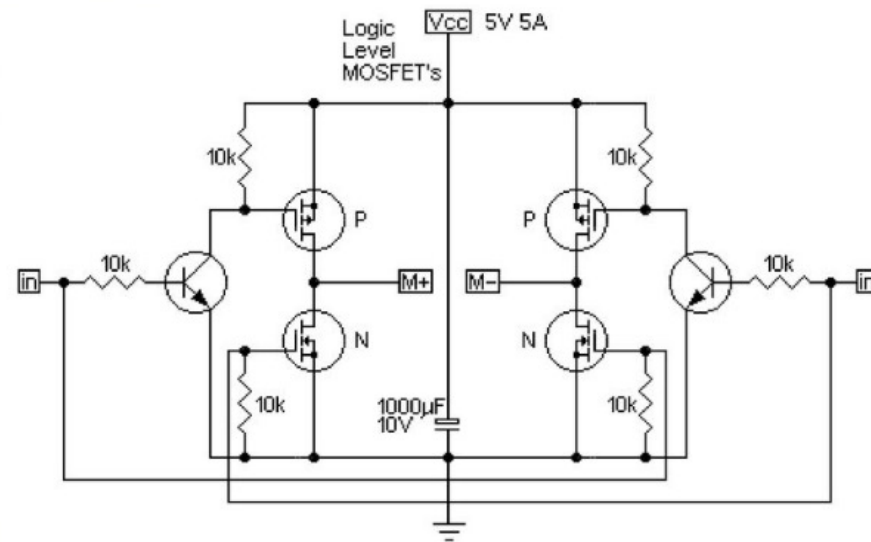
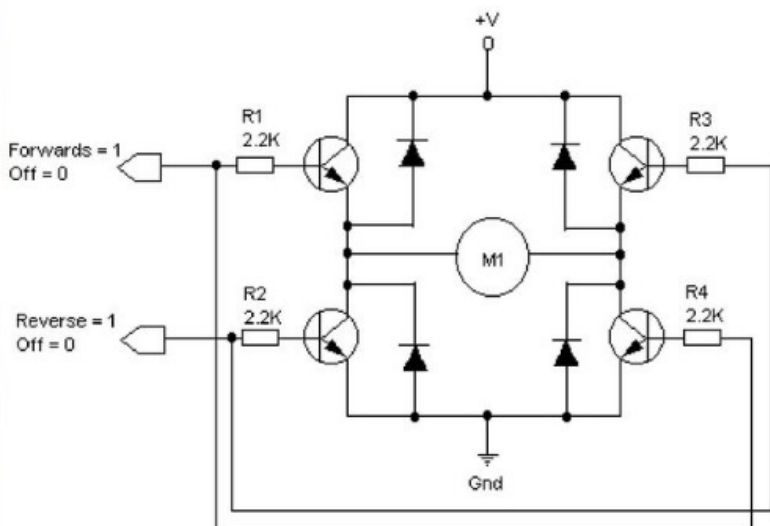
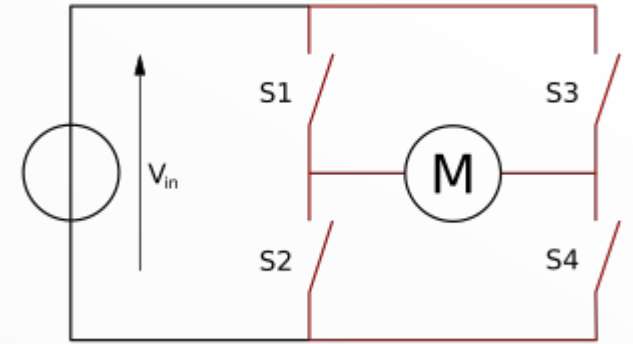


© [Texas Instruments ULN2003 DS](#)

© <https://electronics.stackexchange.com/>

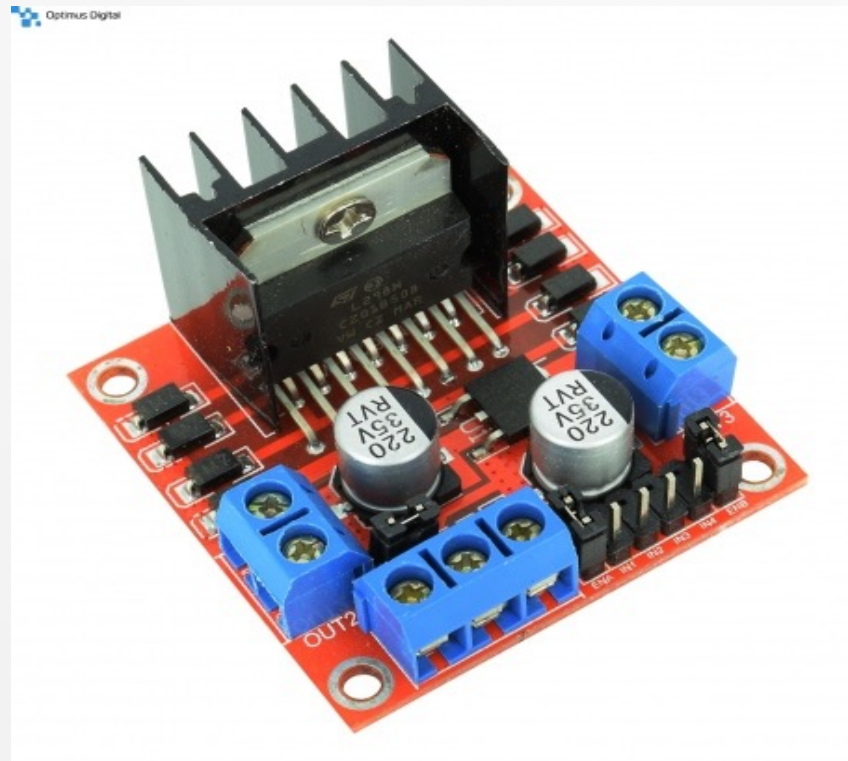
“Drivere motoare”

- Puntea H
- Comută polaritatea unei tensiuni aplicată sarcinii
- Funcționare înainte și înapoi
- Exemple de implementare



Brushed Motor Drivers

- https://www.optimusdigital.ro/ro/driver-de-motoare-cu-perii/145-driver-de-motoare-dual-l298n.html?search_query=l298&results=5



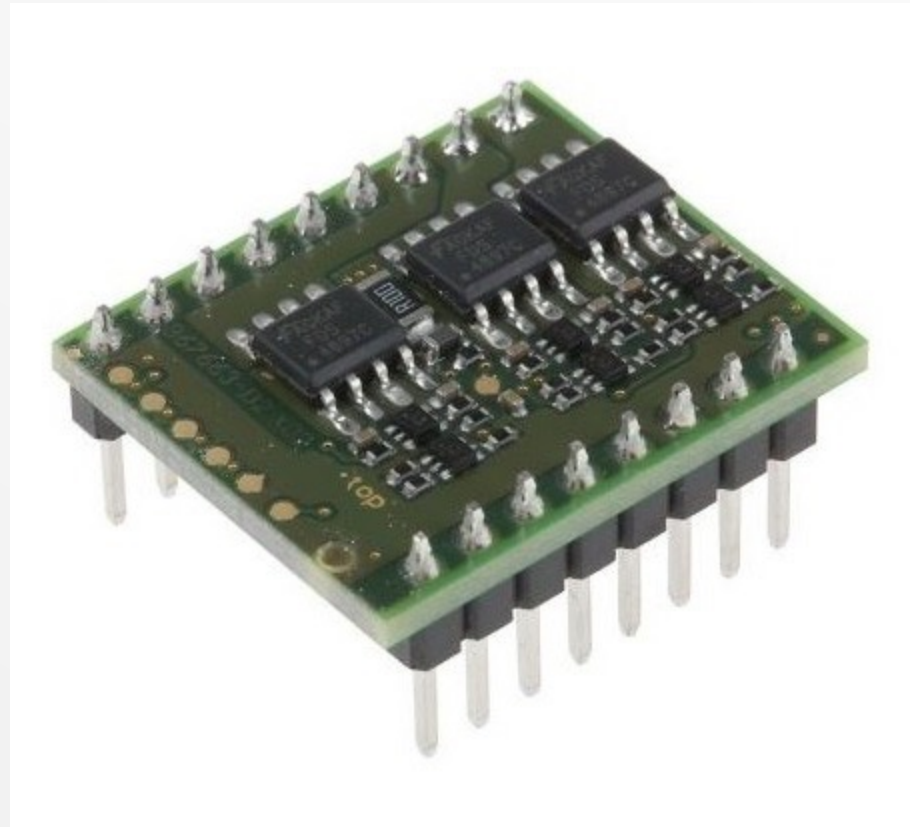
Stepper Motor Drivers

- <https://www.sigmanortec.ro/Driver-motor-pas-cu-pas-ULN2003-p126284051>

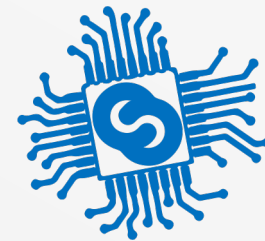
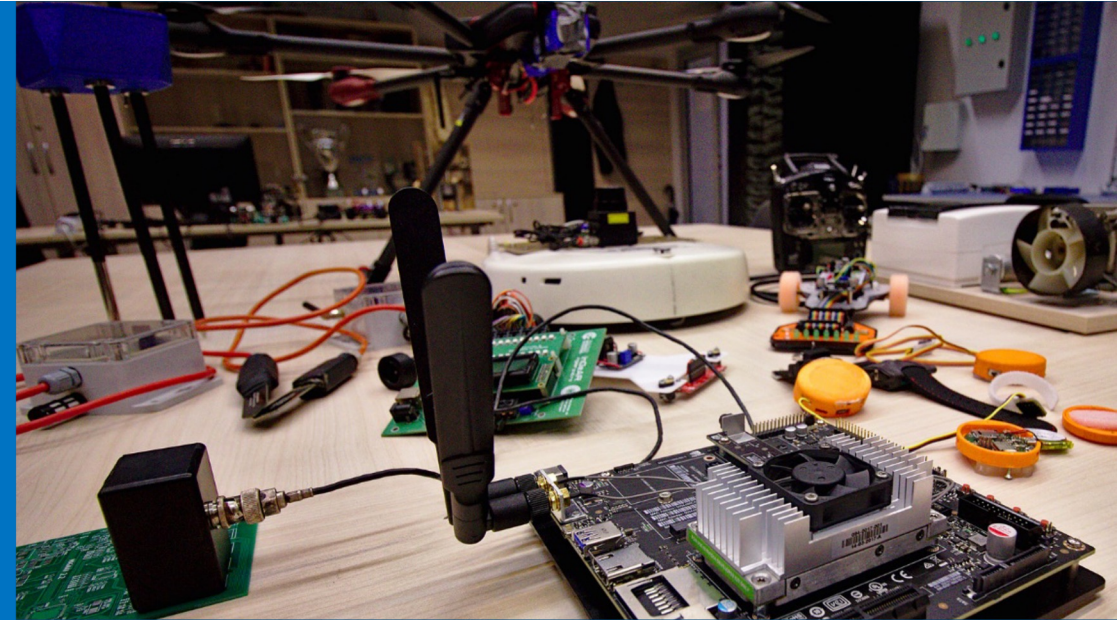


Brushless Motor Drivers

- https://cleste.ro/driver-motor-dc-brushless-maxon-motor.html?utm_medium=GoogleAds&utm_campaign=&utm_source=



Consum de energie



PM

Consumul de energie

- În tehnologia CMOS: $P \sim V_{DD}^2 \cdot f$
 - Tranzițiile costă
- Ce tranziții avem când în cod avem while(1); ?
 - Încă se execută instrucțiuni, PC se modifică etc.
 - Toate timerele active numără
 - ADC-ul poate să fie activ
 - Seriala poate transmite/recepționa
 - Circuitele de input GPIO sunt active
- Power management - procedeul prin care restricționăm ce poate face procesorul

ATMega328P Power Management

- Mai multe stări de power management
 - Mai puține periferice
 - Mai puține ceasuri active
 - Mai puține metode de revenire
- Periferice dezactivabile manual
 - PRR - Power Reduction Register
 - Un bit pt fiecare periferic: ADC, USART0, SPI, Timer/Counter1, Timer/Counter0, Timer/Counter2, TWI(I^2C)
 - One reserved bit (bit 4)

Stări de lucru

Table 9-1. Active Clock Domains and Wake-up Sources in the Different Sleep Modes.

Sleep Mode	Active Clock Domains					Oscillators		Wake-up Sources							Software BOD Disable
	clk _{CPU}	clk _{FLASH}	clk _{IO}	clk _{ADC}	clk _{ASY}	Main Clock Source Enabled	Timer Oscillator Enabled	INT1, INT0 and Pin Change	TWI Address Match	Timer2	SPM/EEPROM Ready	ADC	WDT	Other/O	
Idle			X	X	X	X	X ⁽²⁾	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
ADC noise Reduction				X	X	X	X ⁽²⁾	X ⁽³⁾	X	X ⁽²⁾	X	X	X		
Power-down								X ⁽³⁾	X				X		X
Power-save					X		X ⁽²⁾	X ⁽³⁾	X	X			X		X
Standby ⁽¹⁾						X		X ⁽³⁾	X				X		X
Extended Standby					X ⁽²⁾	X	X ⁽²⁾	X ⁽³⁾	X	X			X		X

- Notes:
1. Only recommended with external crystal or resonator selected as clock source.
 2. If Timer/Counter2 is running in asynchronous mode.
 3. For INT1 and INT0, only level interrupt.

Stări de lucru - consum

28.3 DC Characteristics

$T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+125^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{CC} = 2.7\text{V}$ to 5.5V (unless otherwise noted)

Parameter	Condition	Symbol	Min.	Typ. ⁽²⁾	Max.	Units
Power supply current ⁽¹⁾	Active 4MHz, $V_{CC} = 3\text{V}$	I_{CC}		1.5	2.4	mA
	Active 8MHz, $V_{CC} = 5\text{V}$			5.2	10	mA
	Active 16MHz, $V_{CC} = 5\text{V}$			9.2	14	mA
	Idle 4MHz, $V_{CC} = 3\text{V}$			0.25	0.6	mA
	Idle 8MHz, $V_{CC} = 5\text{V}$			1.0	1.6	mA
	Idle 16MHz, $V_{CC} = 5\text{V}$			1.9	2.8	mA
Power-down mode ⁽³⁾	WDT enabled, $V_{CC} = 3\text{V}$				44	μA
	WDT enabled, $V_{CC} = 5\text{V}$				66	μA
	WDT disabled, $V_{CC} = 3\text{V}$				40	μA
	WDT disabled, $V_{CC} = 5\text{V}$				60	μA

- Notes:
1. Values with [Section 9.10 “Minimizing Power Consumption”](#) on page 36 enabled (0xFF).
 2. Typical values at 25°C .
 3. The current consumption values include input leakage current.

Registre

- SMCR - registru control sleep
 - biți SM - modul în care să intre
 - SE - sleep enable (se poate intra in sleep)
- *sleep* – instrucțiunea care intră în sleep efectiv
- Cu ajutor / Fără ajutor

```
void main ()
{
    while(1)
    {
        do_stuff();
        // ...

        set_sleep_mode(SLEEP_MODE_IDLE);
        sleep_mode();
    }
}

void main ()
{
    while(1)
    {
        do_stuff();
        // ...

        SMCR = (1 << SE); // pentru bitii SM2..0 — 0 este IDLE
        __asm__ __volatile__ ( "sleep" "\n\t" ::: );
        SMCR = 0;
    }
}
```

Exemplu aplicații

- Un termometru cu afișaj digital
- O dată la 1s măsoară și schimbă afișajul
- Afișaj conectat prin SPI foarte eficient
- Cum minimizăm consumul microcontroller-ului?

Datele problemei

- Presupunem un consum mediu de $100\mu\text{A}$ pentru senzor și display
- Avem la dispoziție o baterie de ceas CR2032 de 200mAh și 3.3V
- Presupunem că putem folosi toată capacitatea
- Avem un cristal de cuarț, de 8MHz
- ADC configurat inițial cu prescaler maxim 128

$$t_{\text{conversie}} = 13 \text{ cicliADC} \cdot 128 \cdot t_{\text{cicluCPU}}$$

$$t_{\text{conversie}} = 208\mu\text{s} \approx 200\mu\text{s}$$

- Consumul pe SPI presupune schimbul a 100 bytes la 4MHz .

$$t_{\text{comunicare}} = \frac{100 * 8}{4000000} \text{S}$$

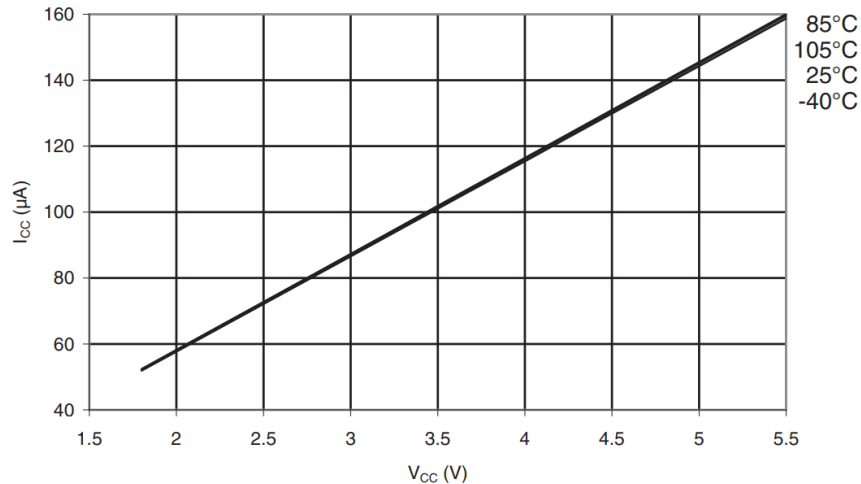
$$t_{\text{comunicare}} = 200\mu\text{s}$$

- Neglijăm restul operațiilor

Calcul consum activ

- $I_{CC_{total}} = I_{CC_{Activ,8MHz,3.3V}} (1 + I_{ADC} + I_{SPI} + I_{TIM1})$
- $I_{CC_{total}} = 3mA \cdot (1 + 0.042 + 0.027 + 0.016)$
- $I_{CC_{total}} = 3mA \cdot (1 + 0.042 + 0.027 + 0.016) = 3.255mA$

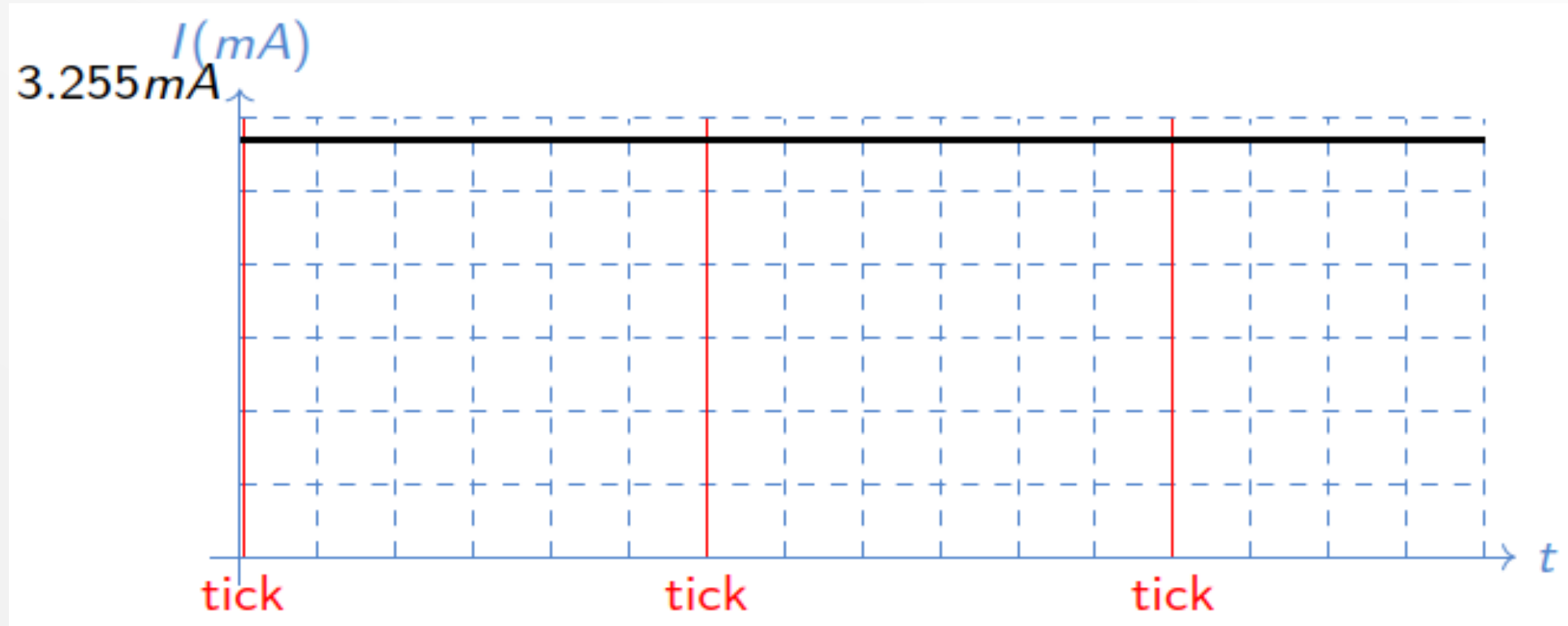
Figure 35-40. ATmega328P: ADC Current vs. V_{CC} (AREF = AV_{CC})



PRR bit	Additional Current consumption compared to Active with external clock (See Figure 30-1 and Figure 30-2)
PRTIM2	3.8%
PRTIM1	2.6%
PRTIM0	1.6%
PRADC	4.8%
PRSPI	2.8%

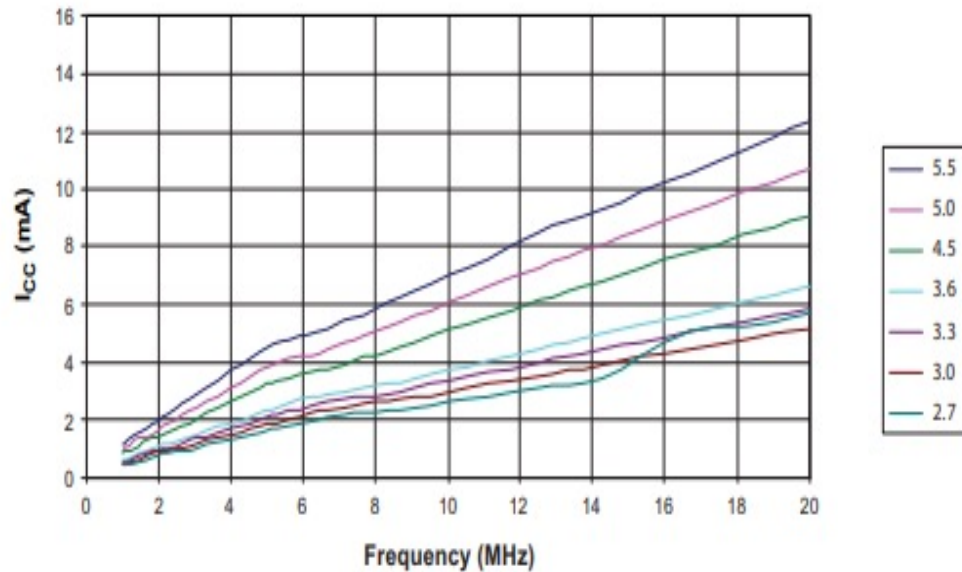
Grafic de consum

- $t_{\text{baterie}} = \frac{\text{Capacitate}}{\text{Consum}} = \frac{200}{3.26 + 0.01} = 61.1\text{h}$



Calcul consum activ optimizat

- *Dacă folosim PRR să închidem ADC și SPI când nu avem nevoie?*
- $I_{CC_{adc}} = I_{CC_{Activ,8MHz,3.3V}} (1 + I_{ADC} + I_{TIM1}) = 3.174mA$
- $I_{CC_{comunicatie}} = I_{CC_{Activ,8MHz,3.3V}} (1 + I_{SPI} + I_{TIM1}) = 3.129mA$
- $I_{CC_{rest}} = I_{CC_{Activ,8MHz,3.3V}} (1 + I_{TIM1}) = 3.048mA$



PRR bit	Additional Current consumption compared to Active with external clock (See Figure 30-1 and Figure 30-2)
PRTIM2	3.8%
PRTIM1	2.6%
PRTIM0	1.6%
PRADC	4.8%
PRSPI	2.8%

Curent mediu

- Curentul mediu este media ponderată pe timpi

- $$I_{CC_{\text{mediu}}} = \frac{\sum I_{CC_x} * t_x}{\sum t_x}$$

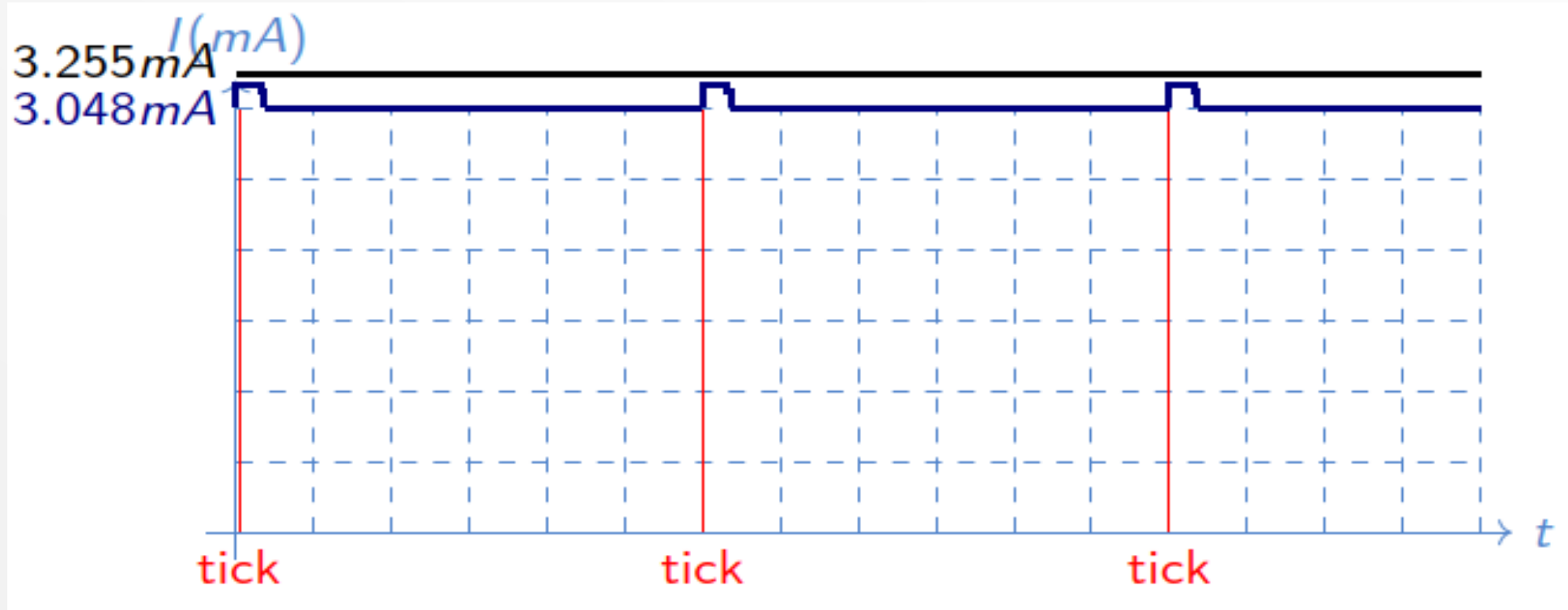
- $$I_{CC_{\text{mediu}}} = \frac{I_{CC_{\text{conversie}}} * t_{\text{conversie}} + I_{CC_{\text{comunicatie}}} * t_{\text{comunicatie}} + I_{CC_{\text{rest}}} * t_{\text{rest}}}{t_{\text{total}}}$$

- $$I_{CC_{\text{mediu}}} = \frac{3.174 * 200 + 3.129 * 200 + 3.048 * 999600}{1000000}$$

- $$I_{CC_{\text{mediu}}} = 3.048 \text{ mA}$$

Grafic de consum optimizat

- $t_{\text{baterie}} = \frac{\text{Capacitate}}{\text{Consum}} = \frac{200\text{mAh}}{3.05\text{mA} + 0.01\text{mA}} = 65.3\text{h}$



Idle Mode

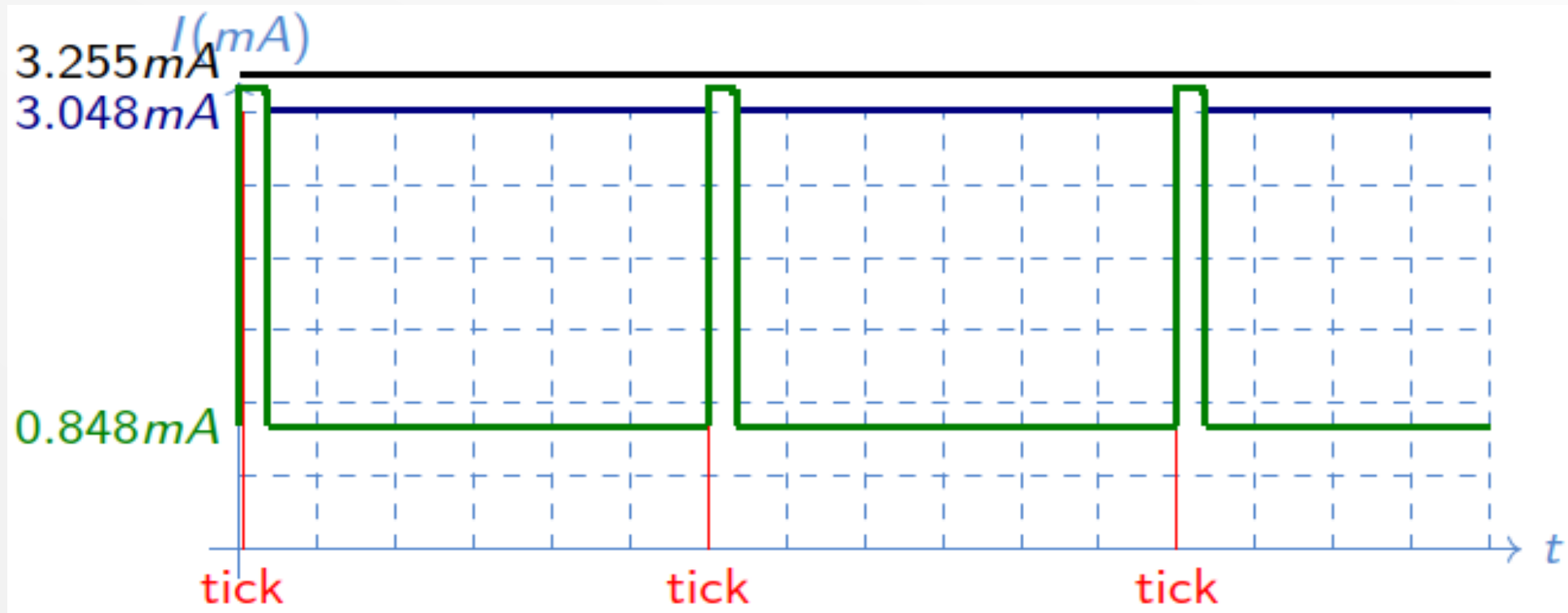
- Putem folosi Idle Mode, cu wake-up pe întreruperea de Timer1
- Putem număra maxim 4s
- Alegem întrerupere de Timer1 la 1s
- Neglijăm timpii de intrare/ieșire din Idle
- $I_{CC_{Idle}} = I_{CC_{Idle,8MHz,3.3V}}(1 + I_{TIM1,Idle}) = 0.8 \cdot 1.06 = 0.848\text{mA}$

Curent mediu Idle Mode

- $I_{CC_{mediu}} = \frac{\sum I_{CC_x} * t_x}{\sum t_x}$
- $I_{CC_{mediu}} = \frac{I_{CC_{conversie}} * t_{conversie} + I_{CC_{comunicatie}} * t_{comunicatie} + I_{CC_{Idle}} * t_{rest}}{t_{total}}$
- $I_{CC_{mediu}} = \frac{3.174 * 200 + 3.129 * 200 + 0.848 * 999600}{1000000}$
- $I_{CC_{mediu}} = 0.848 \text{ mA}$

Grafic de consum Idle Mode

- $t_{\text{baterie}} = \frac{\text{Capacitate}}{\text{Consum}} = \frac{200\text{mAh}}{0.85\text{mA} + 0.01\text{mA}} = 232.56\text{h}$



Alte stări de power saving

- Power-down - cel mai eficient mod de (ne)lucru
 - Poate fi trezit cu: întrerupere externă, I^2C , watchdog
 - Consum la 25°C de 0.2 μ A fără watchdog
 - Noi am avea nevoie de watchdog să-l trezim \rightarrow 4 μ A
- Power-save - Adaugă timer-ul 2 dacă funcționează cu cristal propriu
 - Consum la 25°C, 3.3V de 0.75 μ A fără watchdog

Curent mediu Power-save Mode

- Curentul mediu este media ponderată pe timpi

- $$I_{CC_{\text{mediu}}} = \frac{\sum I_{CC_x} * t_x}{\sum t_x}$$

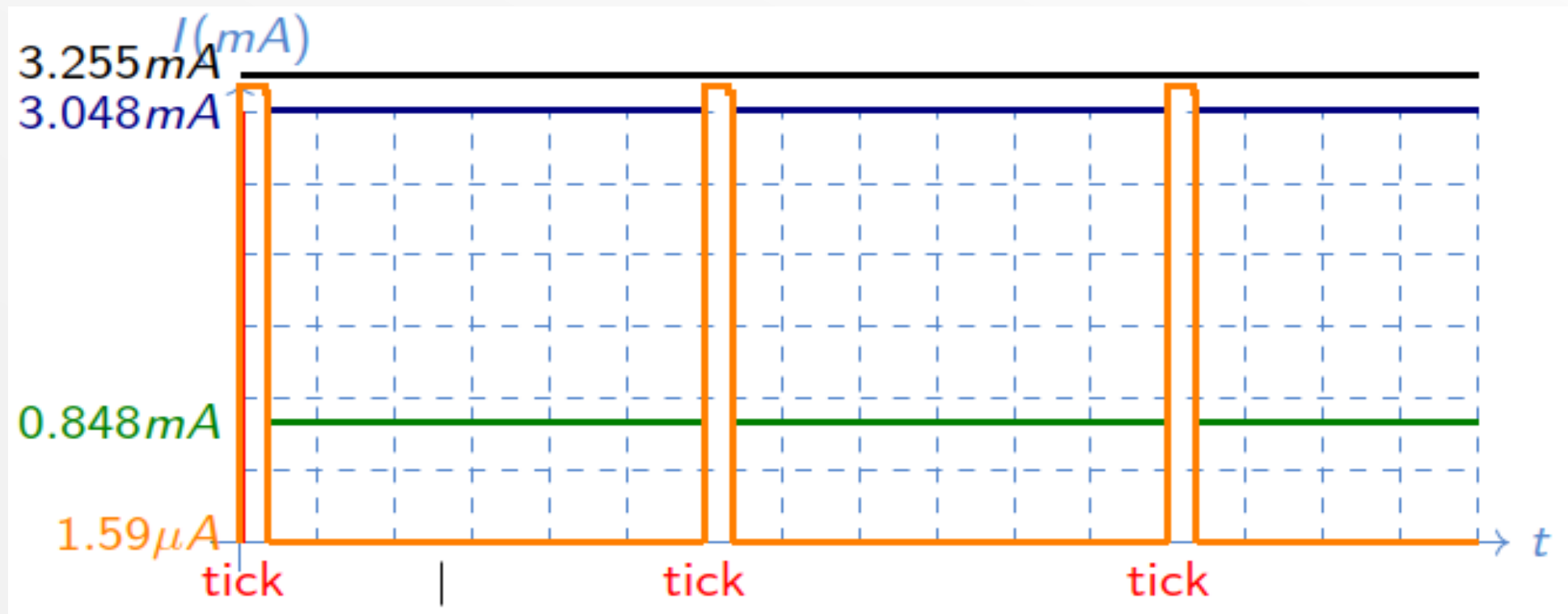
- $$I_{CC_{\text{mediu}}} = \frac{I_{CC_{\text{conversie}}} * t_{\text{conversie}} + I_{CC_{\text{comunicatie}}} * t_{\text{comunicatie}} + I_{CC_{\text{Power-save}}} * t_{\text{rest}}}{t_{\text{total}}}$$

- $$I_{CC_{\text{mediu}}} = \frac{3.174 * 200 + 3.129 * 200 + 0.00075 * 999600}{1000000}$$

- $$I_{CC_{\text{mediu}}} = 1.59 \mu\text{A}$$

Grafic de consum Power-save Mode

- $t_{\text{baterie}} = \frac{\text{Capacitate}}{\text{Consum}} = \frac{200\text{mAh}}{0.00159\text{mA} + 0.01\text{mA}} = 17256\text{h} \approx 719\text{zile}$
- Consumul MCU-ului este de 2047 ori mai mic



Optimizări ADC

- Senzorul oferă o scară de $10\text{mV}/1^\circ\text{C}$, cu o precizie de 0.5°C
- Rezoluția ADC-ului este de 10 biți, la $3.3\text{V} \rightarrow 3.22\text{mV}$
 - Nu putem reduce rezoluția ADC-ului
 - Frecvența ADC-ului trebuie să fie între 50 și 200kHz
 - Cu PS 128 la 8Mhz este la $62.5\text{kHz} \rightarrow$ putem reduce prescaler-ul de 2 ori
 - Pentru rezoluție mai mică, puteam reduce la PS 16 sau 32

Curent mediu cu ADC rapid

- Am redus prescalar – ul de la 128 la 64

$$t_{conversie} = 13 \text{ cicliADC} \cdot 64 \cdot t_{cicluCPU}$$

$$t_{conversie} = 104\mu\text{s} \simeq 100\mu\text{s}$$

- Curentul mediu este media ponderată pe timpi

$$I_{CC_{\text{mediu}}} = \frac{\sum I_{CC_x} \cdot t_x}{\sum t_x}$$

$$I_{CC_{\text{mediu}}} = \frac{I_{CC_{conversie}} \cdot t_{conversie} + I_{CC_{comunicatie}} \cdot t_{comunicatie} + I_{CC_{\text{Power-save}}} \cdot t_{rest}}{t_{total}}$$

$$I_{CC_{\text{mediu}}} = \frac{3.174 \cdot 100 + 3.129 \cdot 200 + 0.00075 \cdot 999700}{1000000}$$

$$I_{CC_{\text{mediu}}} = 1.27\mu\text{A}$$

Optimizări frecvență

- Dar dacă am face totul mai încet?
- 1MHz MCU, SPI 500kHz (minim /2 prescaler)
- ADC prescaler 8 → 125000

$$t_{conversie} = 13 \text{ cicliADC} \cdot 8 \cdot t_{cicluCPU}$$

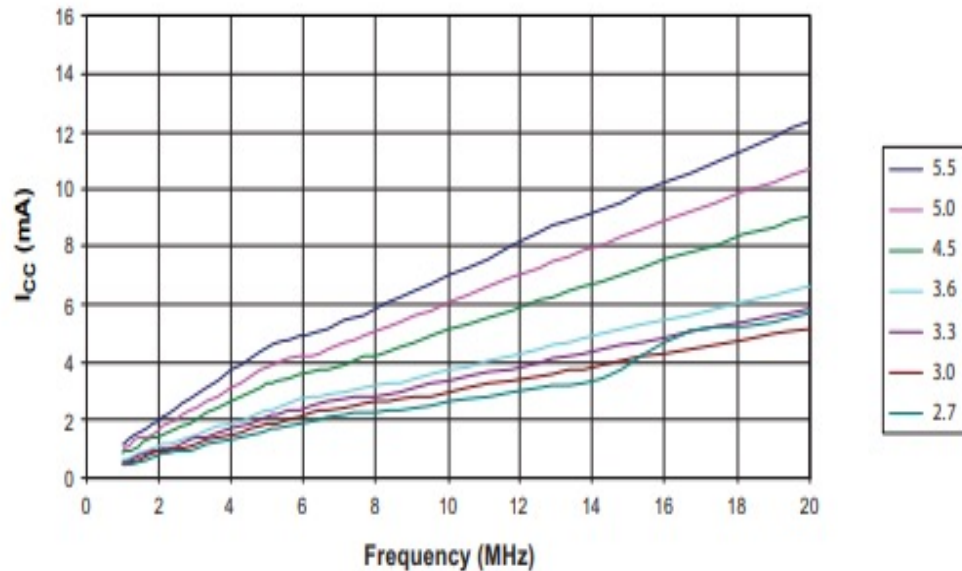
$$t_{conversie} = 104\mu\text{s} \simeq 100\mu\text{s}$$

- SPI durează mai mult

$$t_{comunicare} = \frac{100 * 8}{500000} \text{s} = 1.6\text{ms}$$

Calcol consum attiv 1MHz

- $I_{CC_{total}} = I_{CC_{Activ,1MHz,3.3V}} (1 + I_{ADC} + I_{SPI} + I_{TIM1})$
- $I_{CC_{total}} = 0.55mA \cdot (1 + 0.042 + 0.027 + 0.016) = 0.597mA$
- $I_{CC_{conversie}} = I_{CC_{Activ,1MHz,3.3V}} (1 + I_{ADC} + I_{TIM1}) = 0.588mA$
- $I_{CC_{comunicare}} = I_{CC_{Activ,1MHz,3.3V}} (1 + I_{SPI} + I_{TIM1}) = 0.573mA$



PRR bit	Additional Current consumption compared to Active with external clock (See Figure 30-1 and Figure 30-2)
PRTIM2	2.5%
PRTIM1	1.6%
PRTIM0	0.7%
PRADC	4.2%
PRSPI	2.7%

Curent mediu cu 1MHz

- Curentul mediu este media ponderată pe timpi

- $$I_{CC_{\text{mediu}}} = \frac{\sum I_{CC_x} * t_x}{\sum t_x}$$

- $$I_{CC_{\text{mediu}}} = \frac{I_{CC_{\text{conversie}}} * t_{\text{conversie}} + I_{CC_{\text{comunicatie}}} * t_{\text{comunicatie}} + I_{CC_{\text{rest}}} * t_{\text{rest}}}{t_{\text{total}}}$$

- $$I_{CC_{\text{mediu}}} = \frac{0.588 * 100 + 0.573 * 1600 + 0.00075 * 998300}{1000000}$$

- $$I_{CC_{\text{mediu}}} = 0.98 \mu\text{A}$$

- Consumul mediu al MCU-ului este de 3300 ori mai mic
- *Q: cat consuma celelalte componente?*

Alte optimizări

- Estimarea întregului cod (am ignorat mult)
- Scăderea tensiunii de alimentare (altă baterie?)
- Modelarea consumului pentru nivele de baterie diferite
- Schimbarea cerințelor pentru optimizări în plus
 - Trebuie neapărat la 1s pentru temperatură?
 - Trebuie neapărat făcut update la ecran dacă nu s-a schimbat nimic?
- Optimizări pe părțile ignorate (senzor, LCD)

Concluzii

- Cele mai mari economii - Idle sau Power-save
- Premisa - avem deja închise toate perifericele nefolosite
- Premisa2 - Avem un timp de repaus mare între procesări
- ATmega328P în general e mai eficient per MIPS la frecvențe mai mari pentru aceeași tensiune
 - Depinde și de ce alte operații mai facem
 - Degeaba reducem frecvența dacă nu reducem și tensiunea

OBS – limitari practice!