

Arduino & multiplexage partie 1

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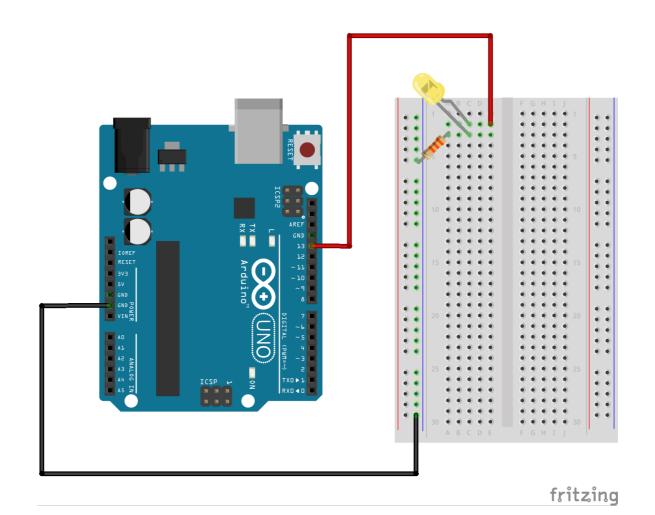
Multiplexage: pourquoi?

• Afficheur LED en matrice : beaucoup de LEDs



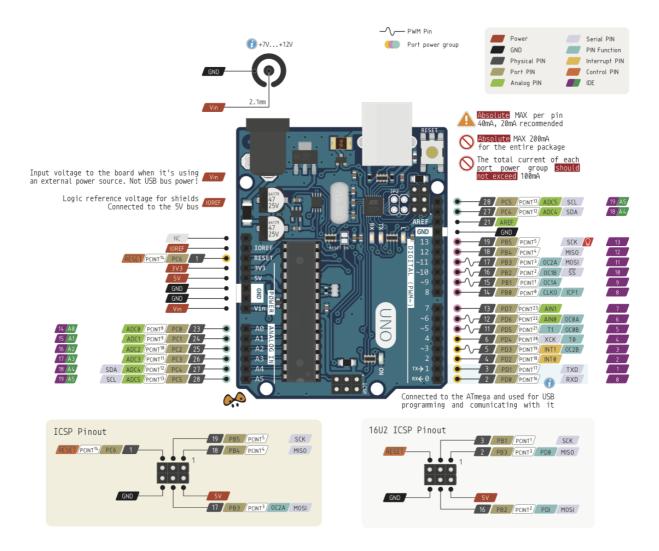
Rappel: une LED

• Circuit de base : 1 LED = 1 sortie

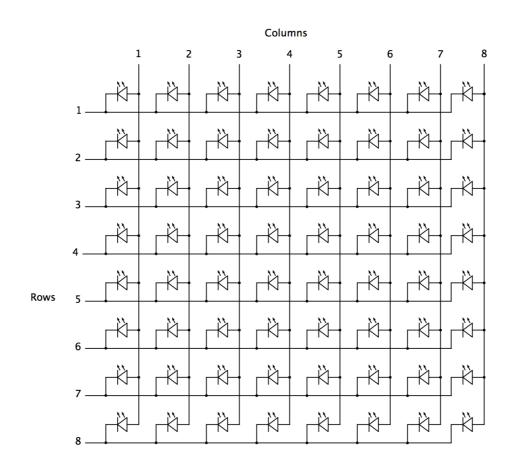


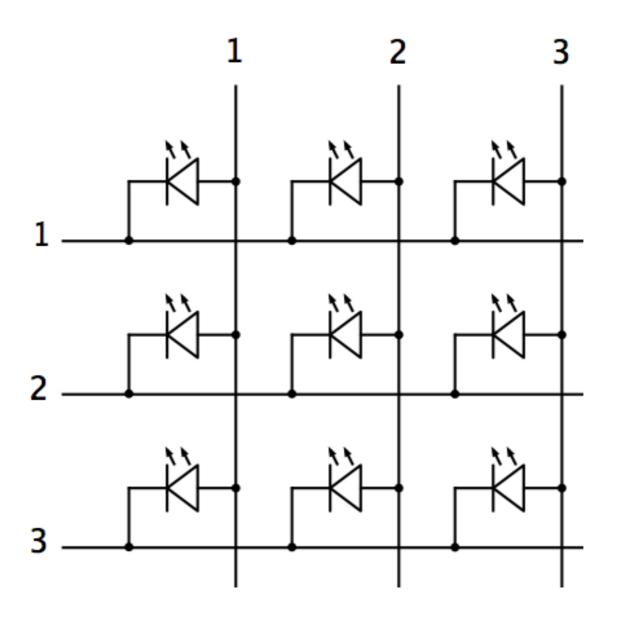
Trop de LEDs...

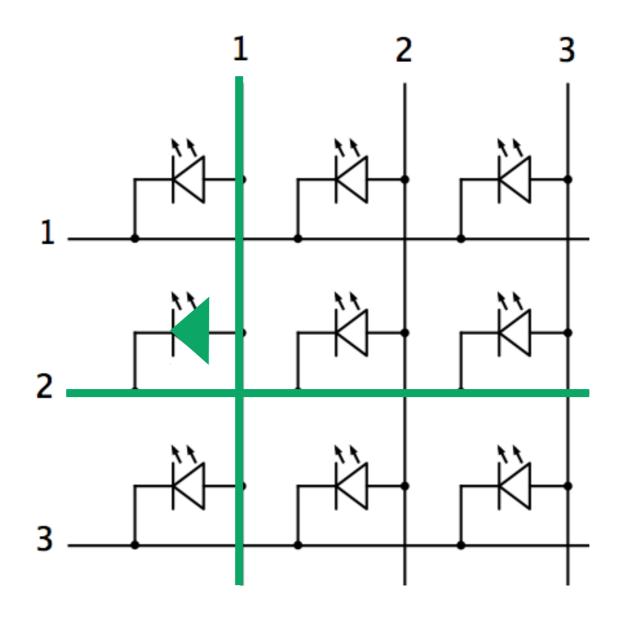
• Seulement 14 sorties numériques sur l'Arduino

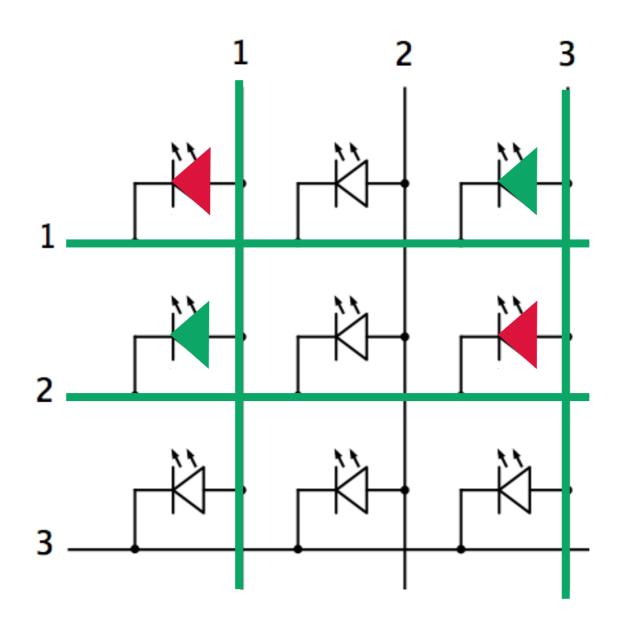


- Les LEDs sont organisées en grille
- Une combinaison grille-colonne allume une LED

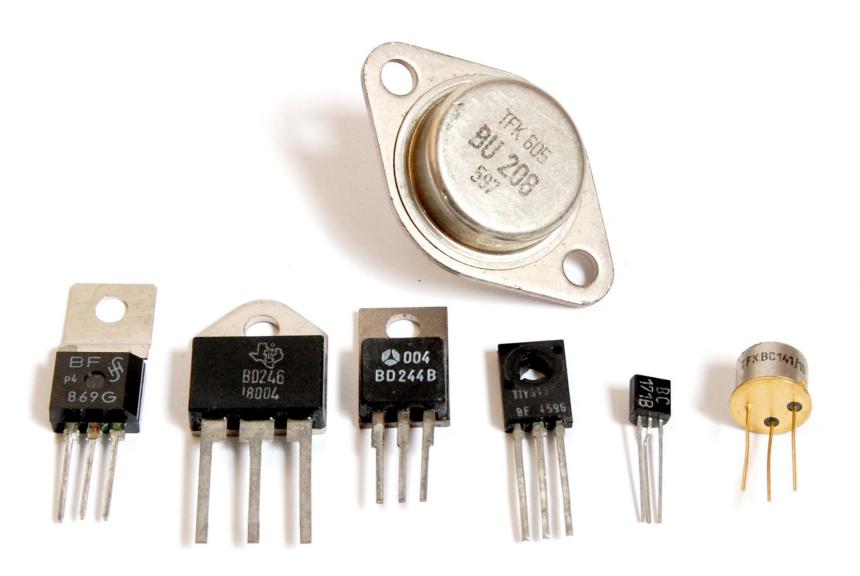


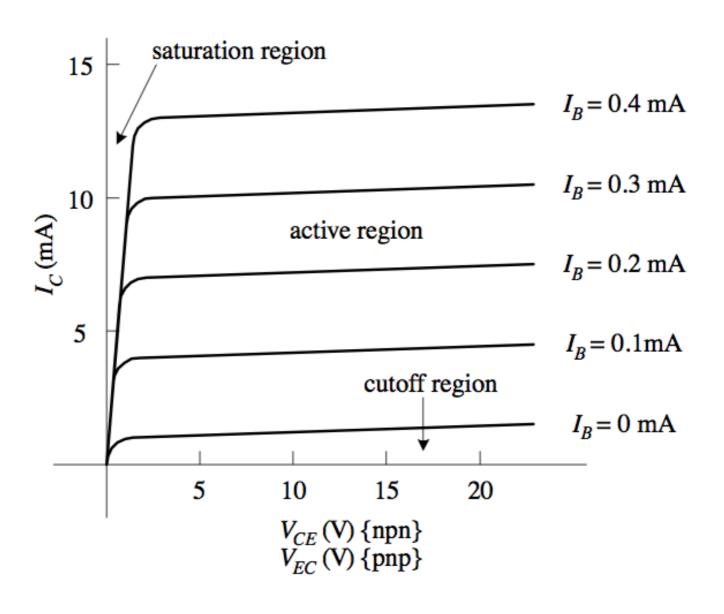


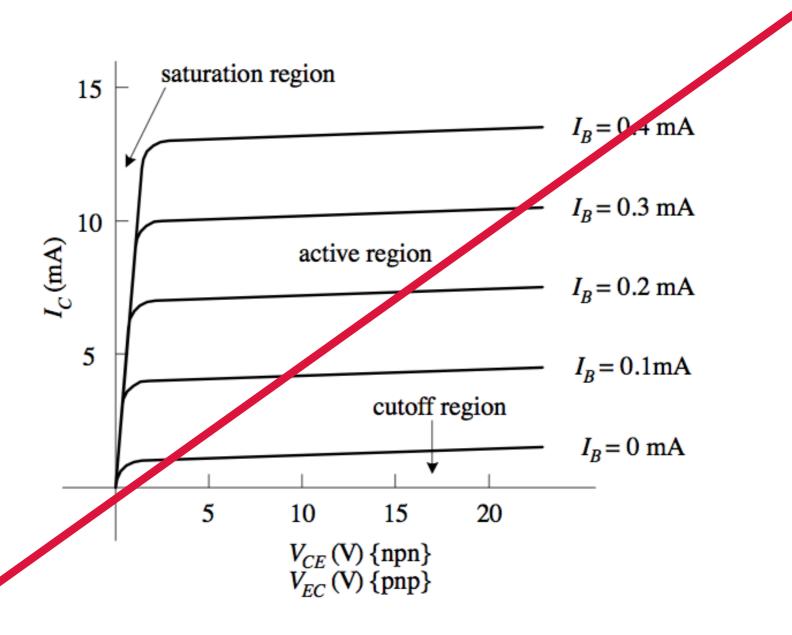




Transistors

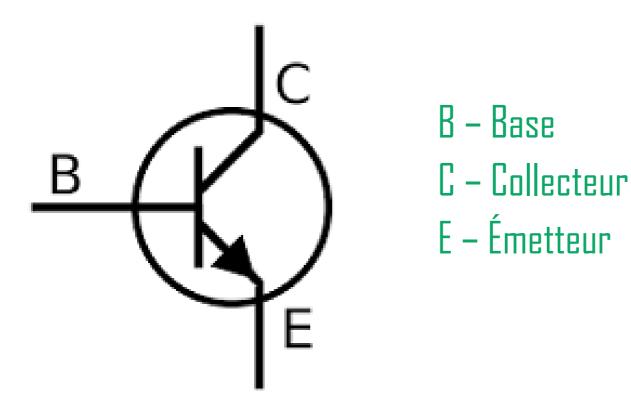




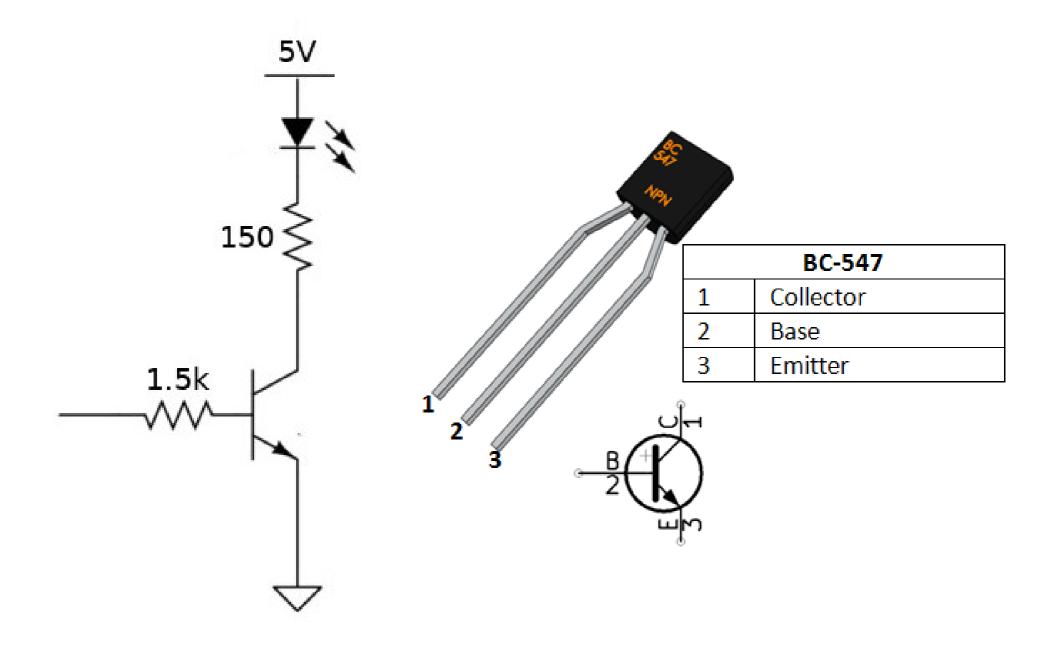


- Utilisation en "tout ou rien" \rightarrow comme un interrupteur
- Caractéristique simplifiée
- Applications :
 - Multiplexage
 - Logique
 - Adaptation de puissance
 - **–** ...

- Le courant BE contrôle le courant CE
- Le courant passe dans le sens des flèches

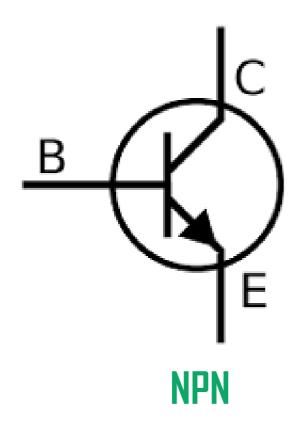


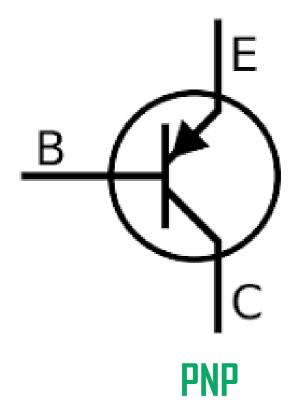
Première application



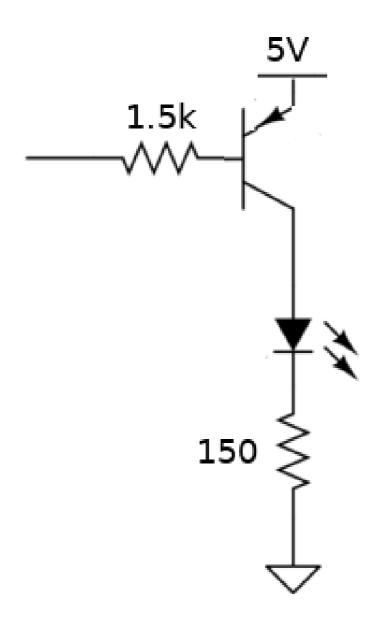
NPN/PNP

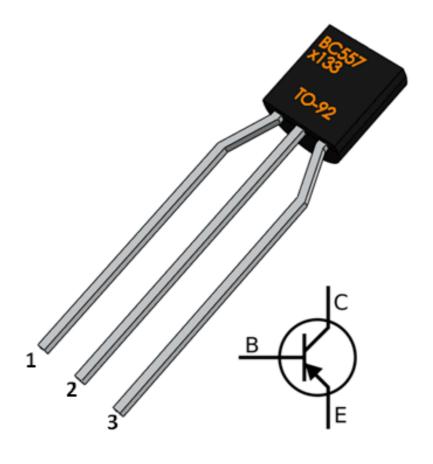
- 2 types de transistors bipolaires
- Logique inverse et sens du courant opposé





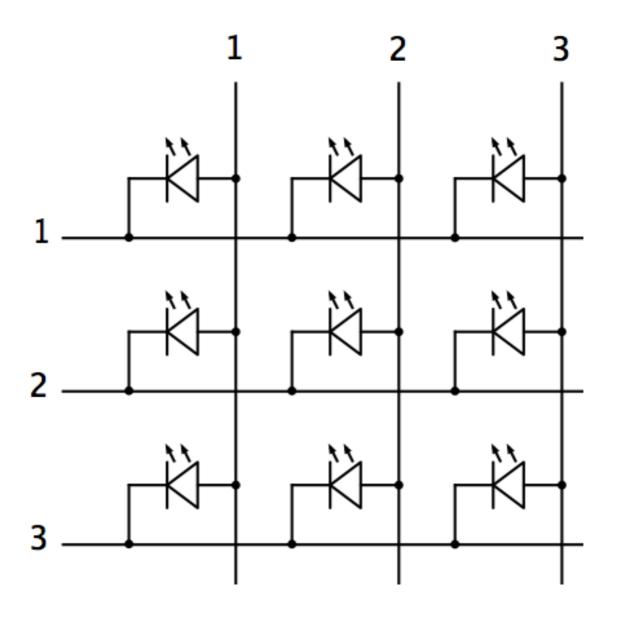
Deuxième application



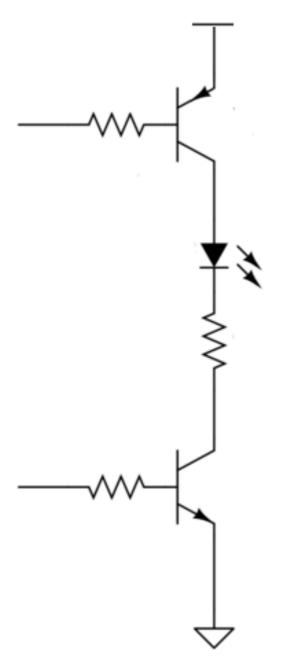


BC-557	
1	Collector
2	Base
3	Emitter

Retour à notre grille



Circuit pour une LED



 Combinaison du NPN et du PNP pour avoir les deux interrupteurs

- PNP potentiel <u>Positif</u>
- NPN potentiel <u>Négatif</u>