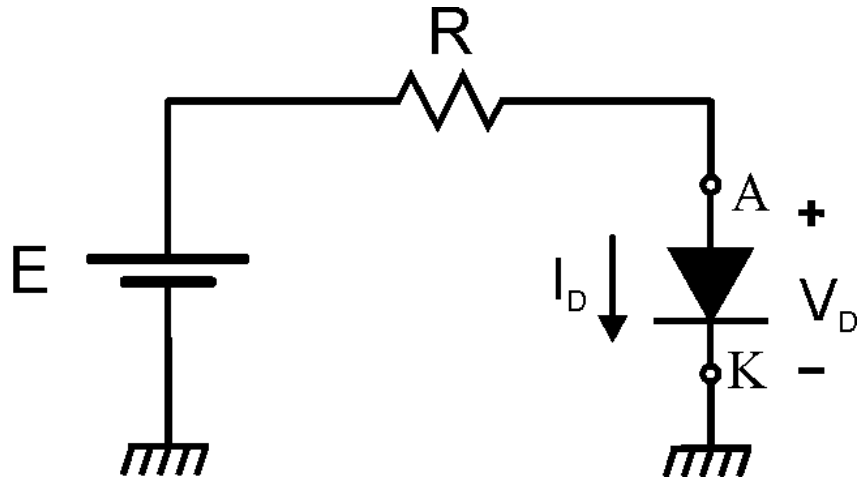


Elettronica Digitale

A.A. 2020-2021

Lezione 11/03/2021

Analisi dei circuiti – Esempio

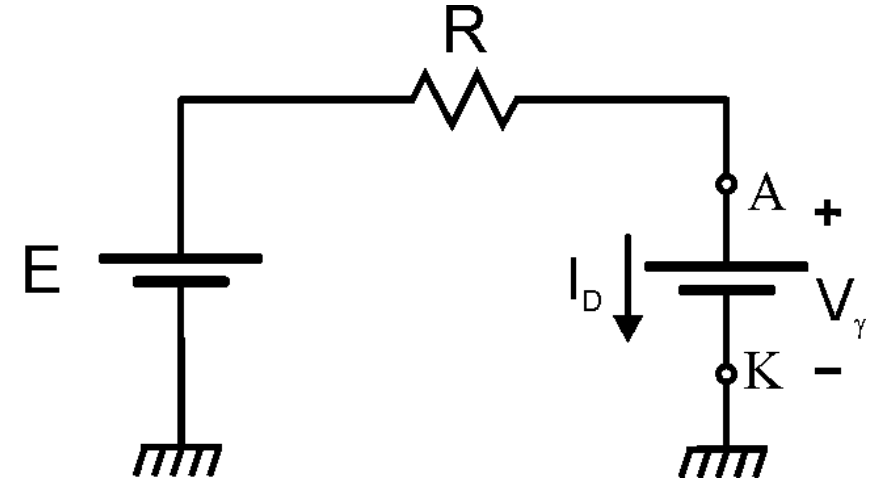
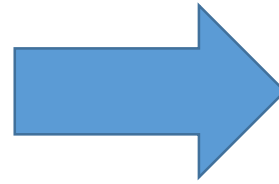


$$E = 5\text{ V}$$

$$R = 1\text{ k}\Omega$$

Ipotesi:
Diodo in conduzione

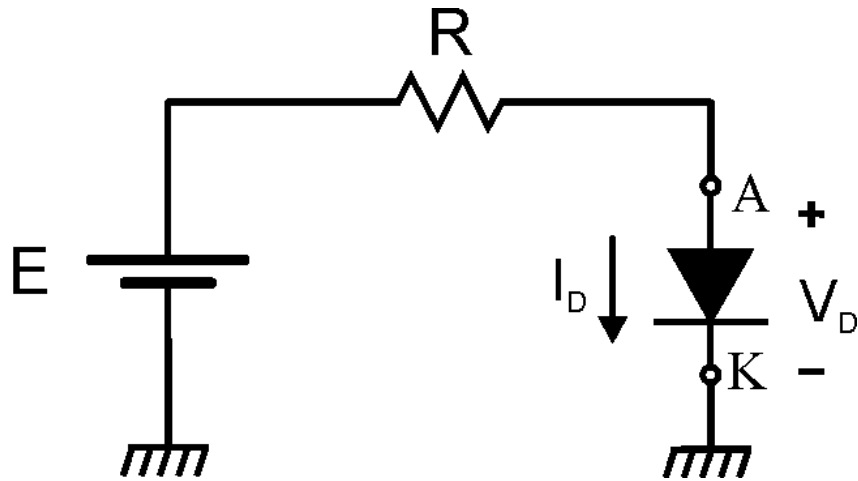
Modello a caduta
di tensione costante



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} V_D = V_\gamma = 0.7\text{ V} \\ E = RI_D + V_\gamma \end{array} \right.$$

$$I_D = \frac{E - V_\gamma}{R} = \frac{5 - 0.7}{1000} = 4.3\text{ mA}$$

Analisi dei circuiti – Esempio



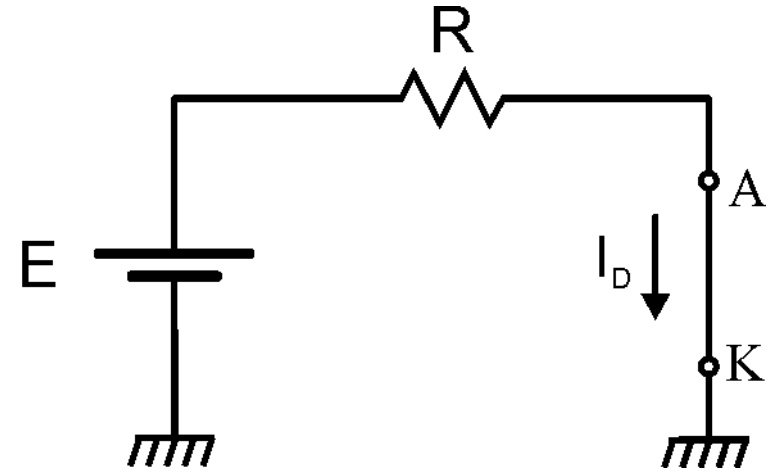
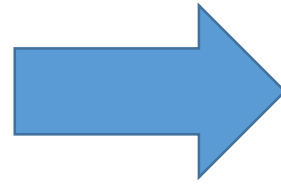
$$E = 5\text{ V}$$

$$R = 1\text{ k}\Omega$$

Ipotesi:

Diodo in conduzione

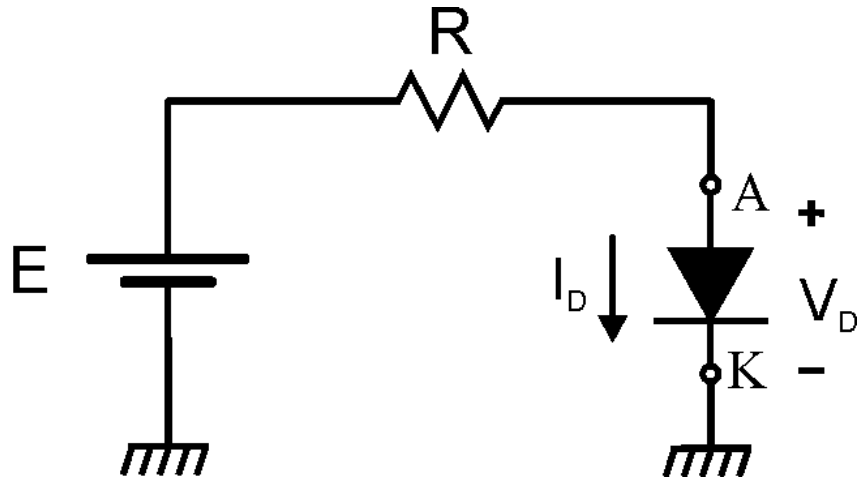
Modello ideale
del diodo



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} V_D = 0\text{ V} \\ E = RI_D \end{array} \right.$$

$$I_D = \frac{E}{R} = \frac{5}{1000} = 5\text{ mA}$$

Analisi dei circuiti – Esempio



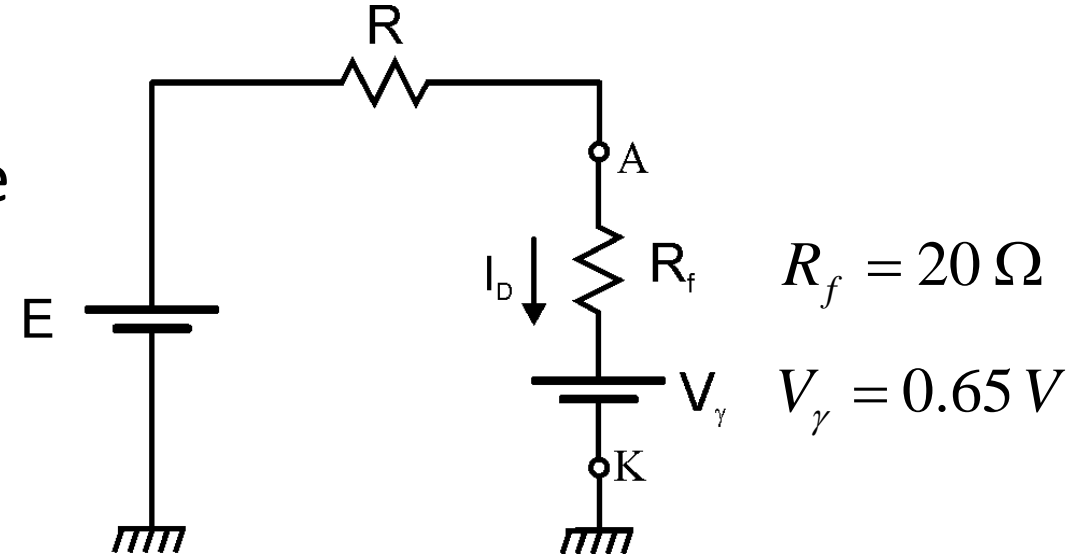
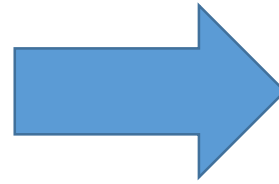
$$E = 5\text{ V}$$

$$R = 1\text{ k}\Omega$$

Ipotesi:

Diodo in conduzione

Modello lineare
a tratti



$$R_f = 20\ \Omega$$

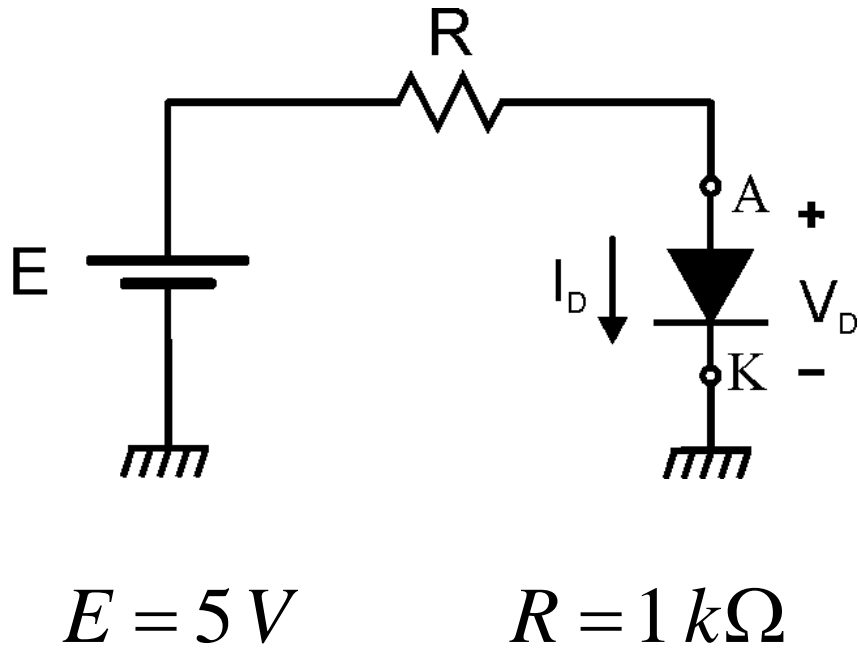
$$V_\gamma = 0.65\text{ V}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} E = (R + R_f) I_D + V_\gamma \\ V_D = V_{AK} = V_\gamma + R_f I_D \end{array} \right.$$

$$I_D = \frac{E - V_\gamma}{R + R_f} = \frac{5 - 0.65}{1020} = 4.265\text{ mA}$$

$$V_D = V_{AK} = 0.65 + 20 \times 4.265 \times 10^{-3} = 0.7353\text{ V}$$

Analisi dei circuiti – Esempio



MODELLO	I_D (mA)	V_D (V)
Esponenziale	4.237	0.762
Grafico	4.2	0.7
Caduta costante	4.3	0.7
Diodo ideale	5	0
Lineare a tratti	4.265	0.7353

Il modello del diodo a caduta di tensione costante è il miglior compromesso tra semplicità del modello e accuratezza della soluzione ottenuta.

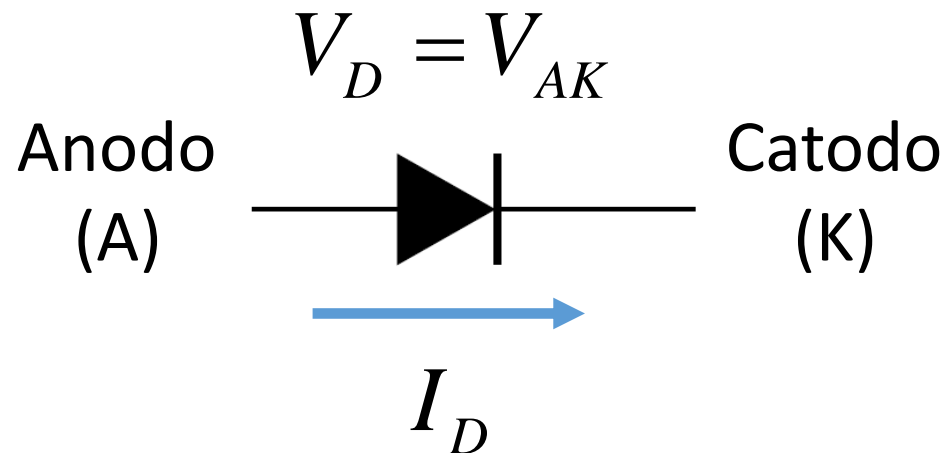
Nei circuiti in cui la caduta di tensione sul diodo può essere considerata trascurabile, si può utilizzare il modello ideale del diodo.

Analisi dei circuiti contenenti diodi - Procedura

- Ipotesizzare lo stato di ciascun diodo (Conduzione o Interdizione)
- Sostituire ciascun diodo con il corrispondente modello:
 -) se in conduzione con un generatore di tensione costante di valore V_γ (modello a caduta costante), un cortocircuito (diodo ideale), un generatore con una resistenza in serie (modello lineare a tratti)
 -) se interdetto con un circuito aperto
- Risolvere il circuito
- Verificare la correttezza delle ipotesi iniziali sullo stato di ciascun diodo:
 - se sono tutte verificate, la soluzione ottenuta è quella corretta
 - se almeno una delle ipotesi non è verificata, bisogna cambiare tale ipotesi, risolvere di nuovo il circuito e fare una nuova verifica delle ipotesi. Il processo continua fino a quando non si trova la soluzione che soddisfa le ipotesi sullo stato di tutti i diodi.

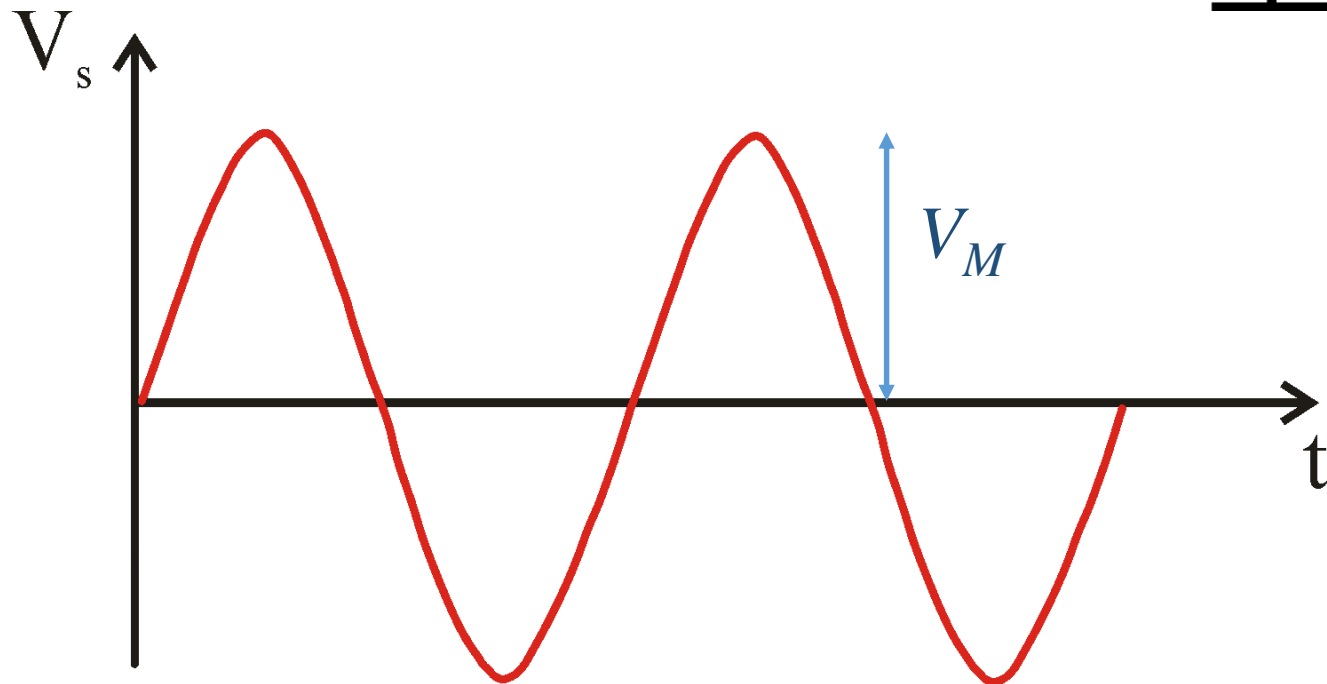
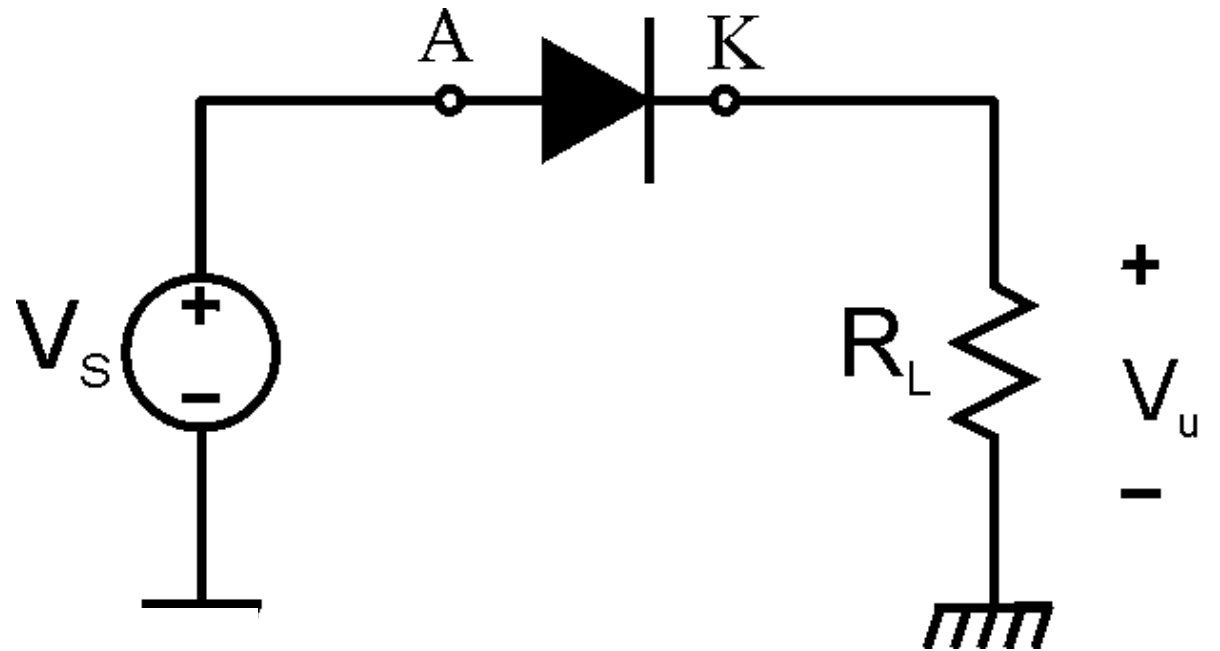
Analisi dei circuiti contenenti diodi - Procedura

STATO DEL DIODO	PARAMETRO FISSATO	VERIFICA
CONDUZIONE	$V_D = V_\gamma$	$I_D > 0$
INTERDIZIONE	$I_D = 0$	$V_D < V_\gamma$

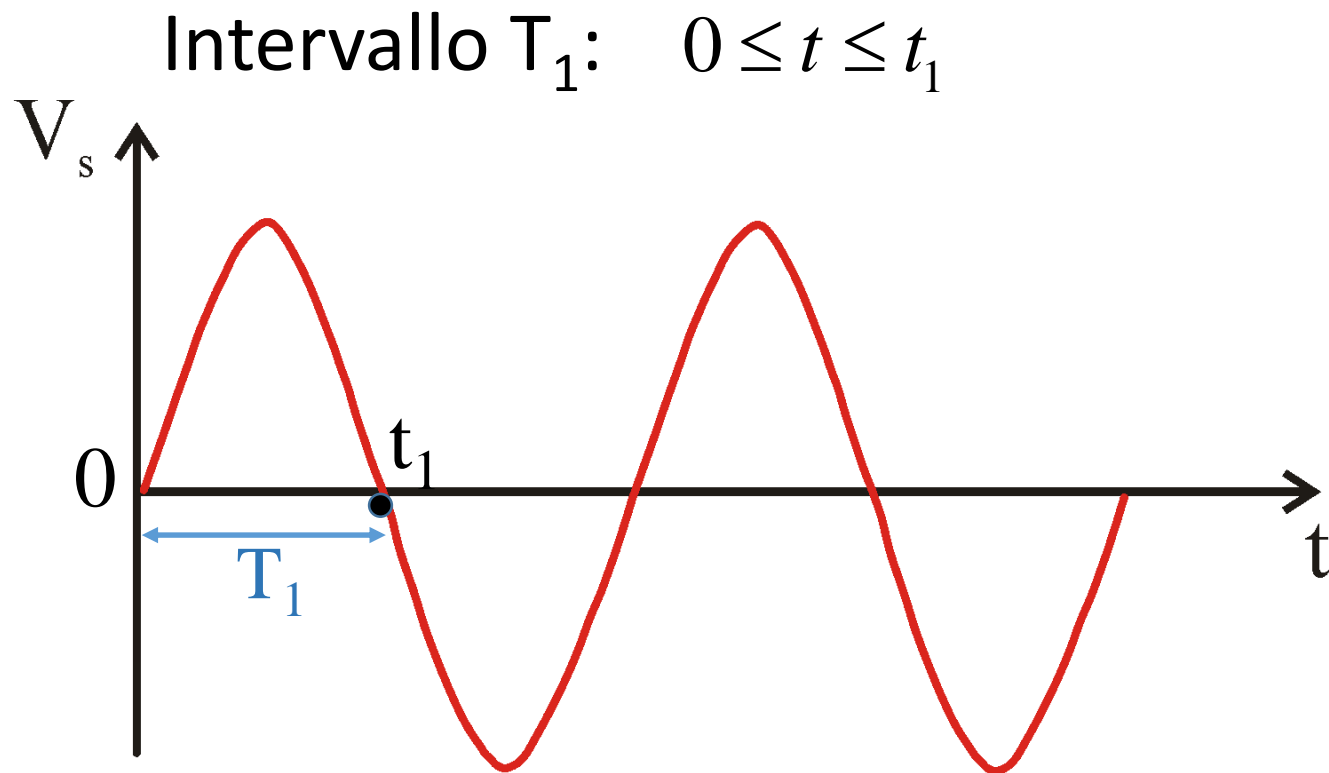


Circuito rettificatore

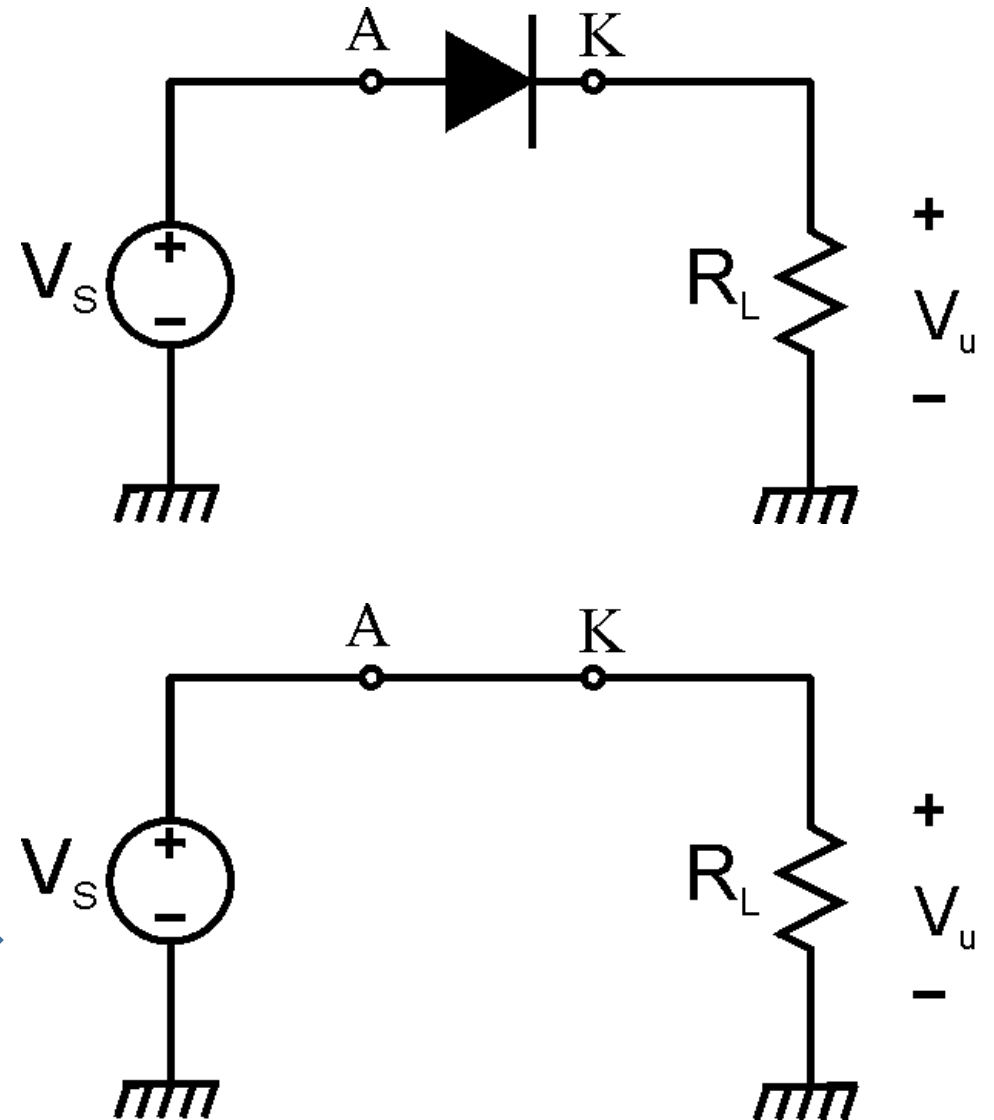
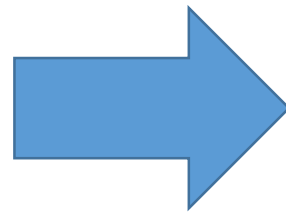
$$V_s = V_M \sin(\omega t)$$



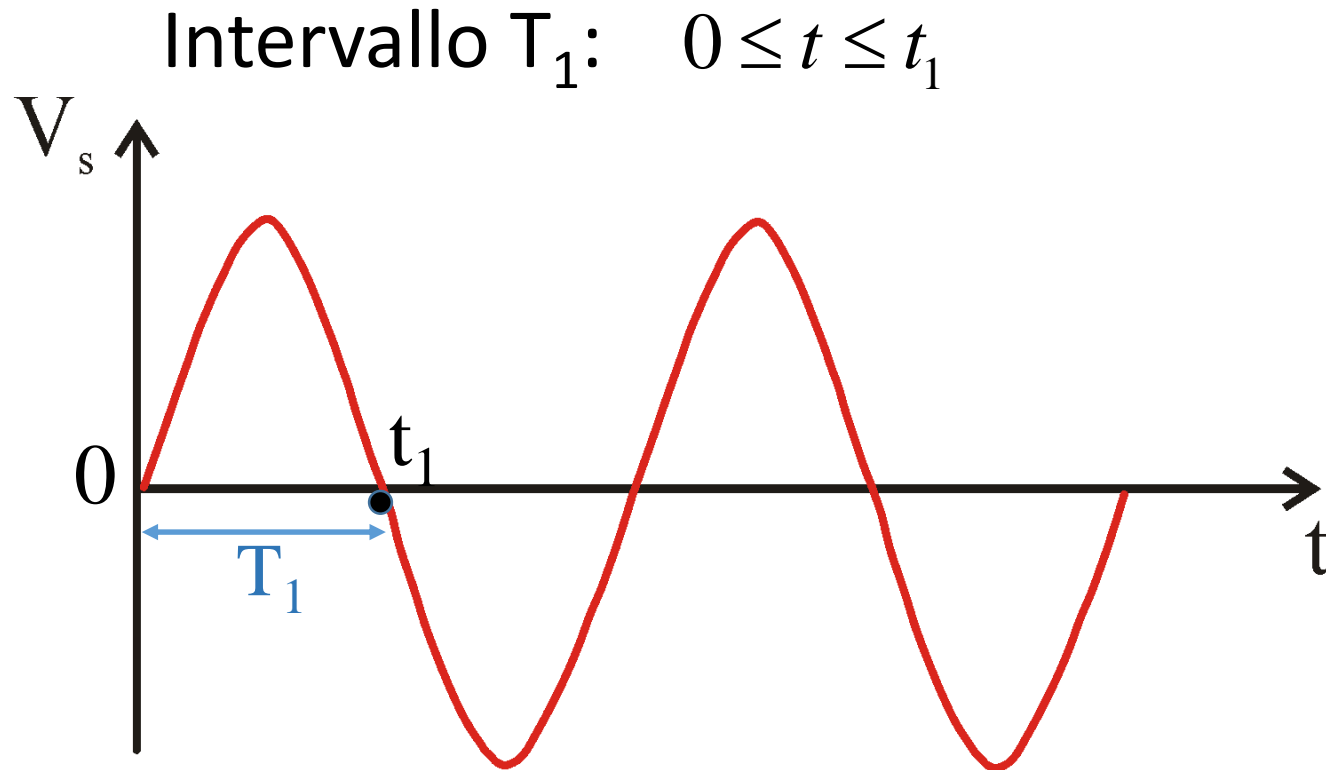
Circuito rettificatore – Modello del diodo ideale



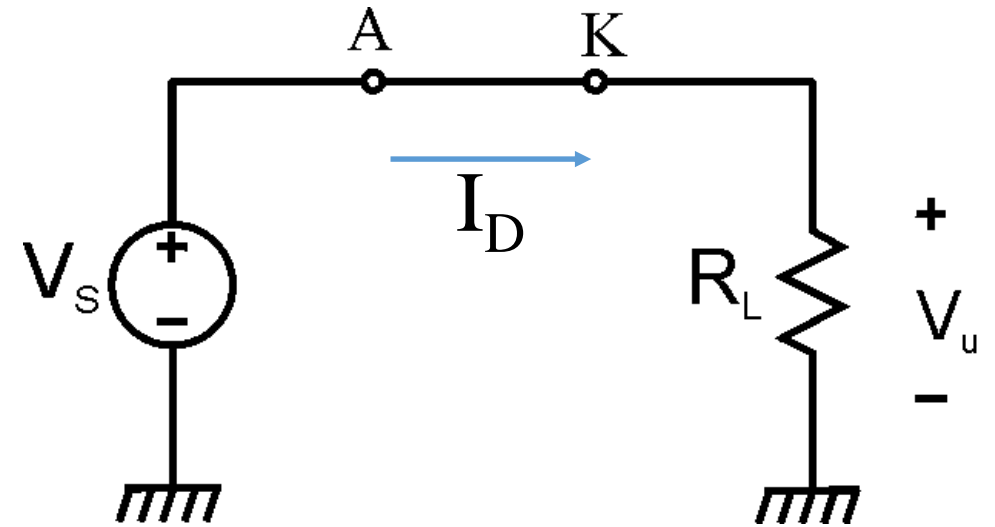
$V_s \geq 0$ Ipotesi:
Diodo in conduzione (ON)



Circuito rettificatore – Modello del diodo ideale



$V_s \geq 0$ Ipotesi:
Diodo in conduzione (ON)

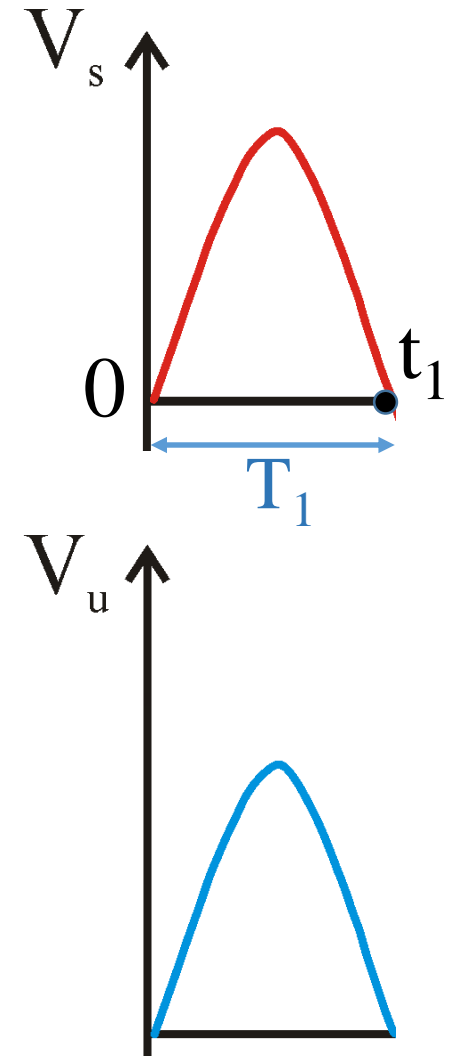
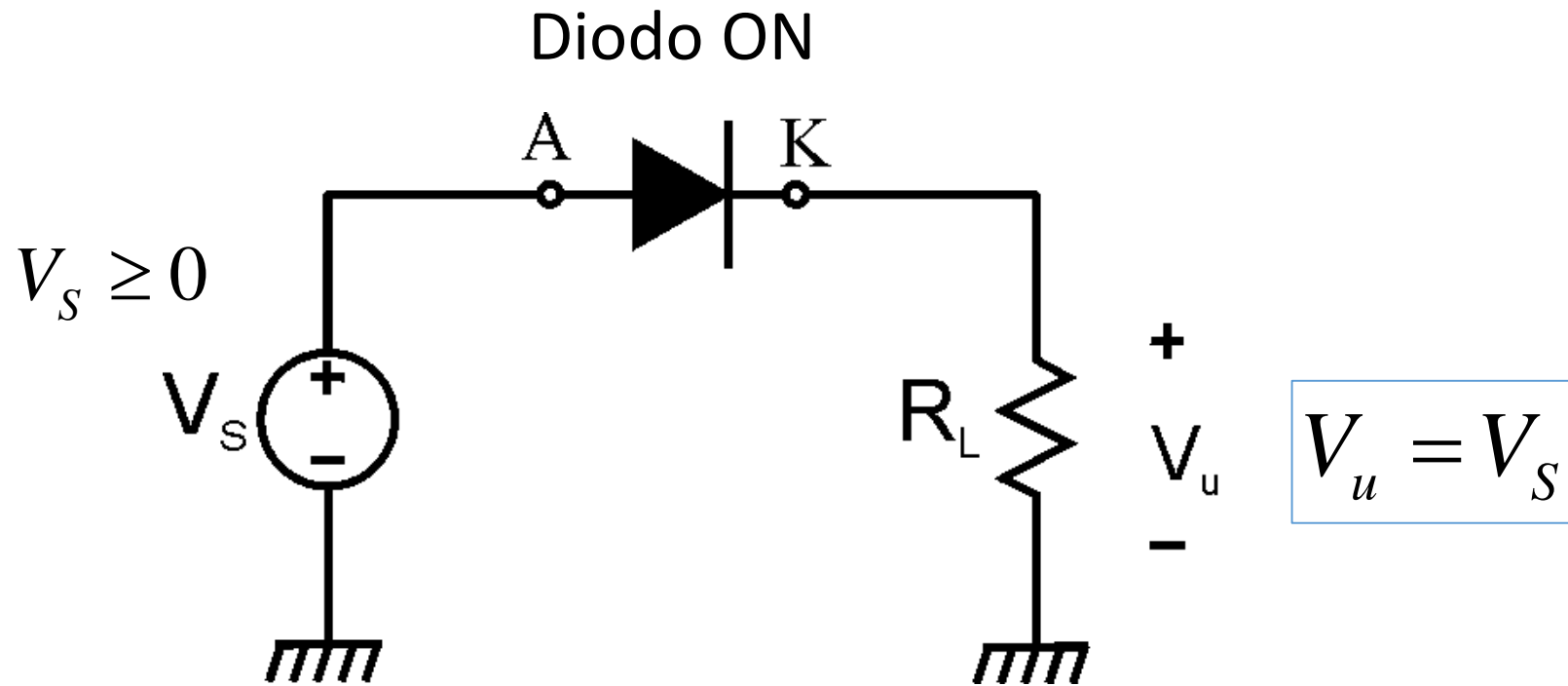


$$V_u = V_s$$

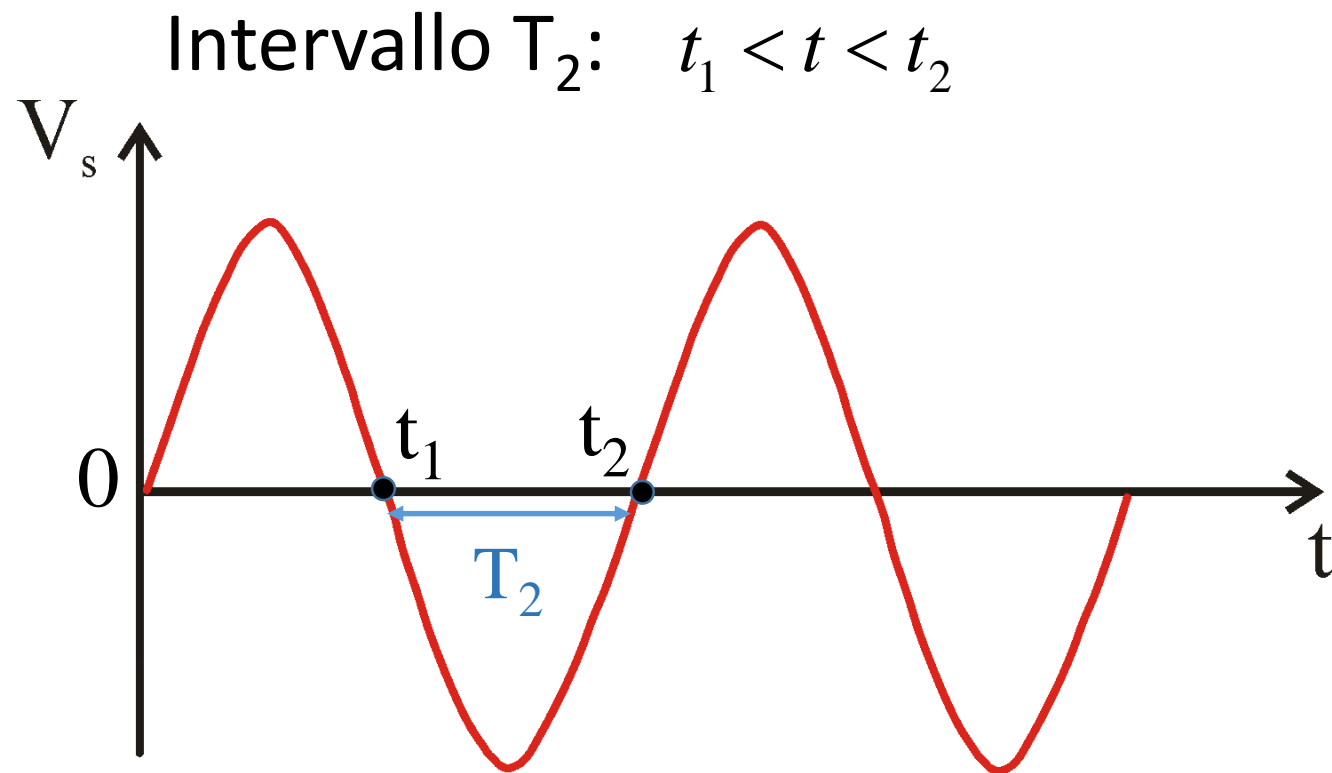
$$I_D = \frac{V_s}{R_L} \geq 0 \quad \text{Ipotesi verificata}$$

Circuito rettificatore – Modello del diodo ideale

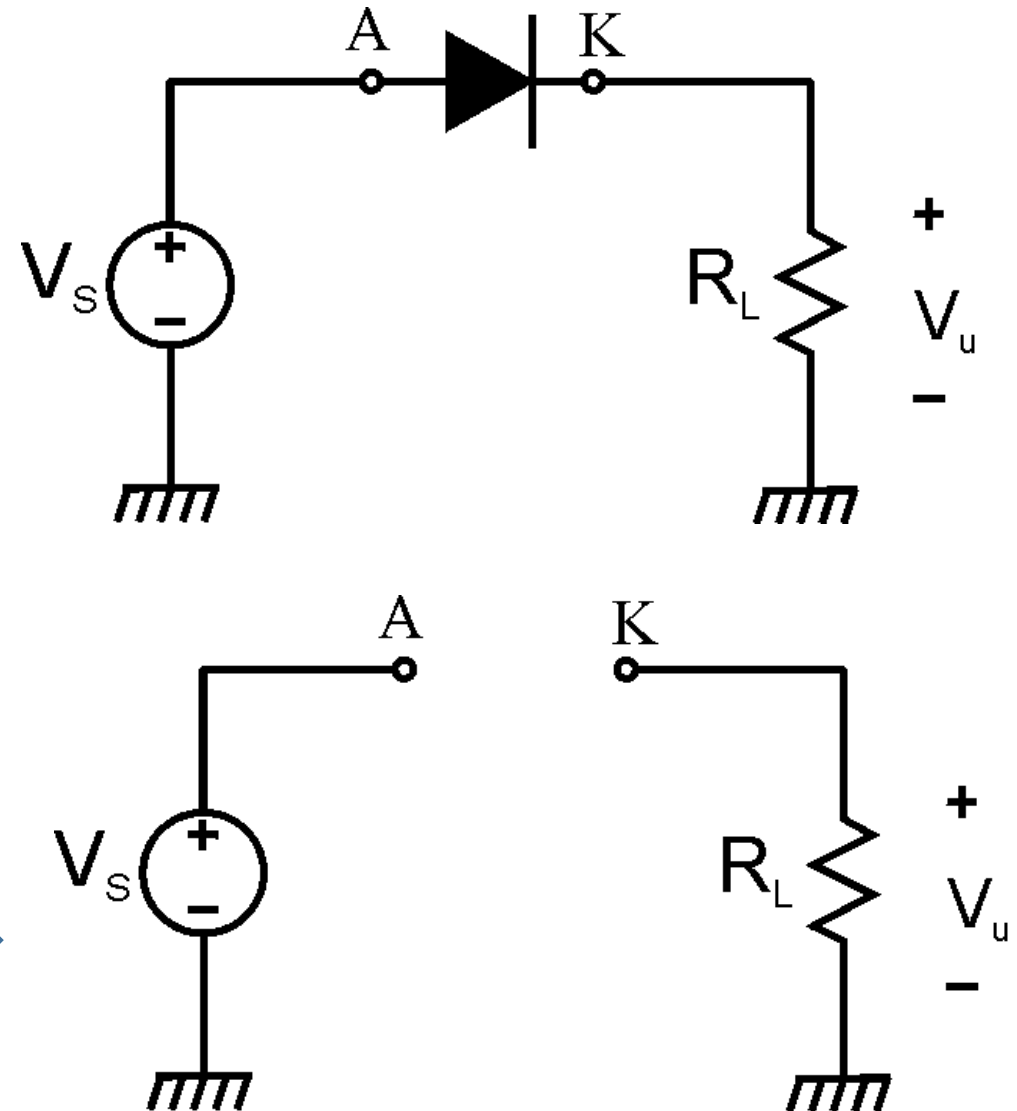
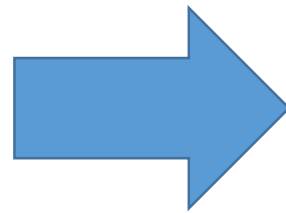
Intervallo T_1



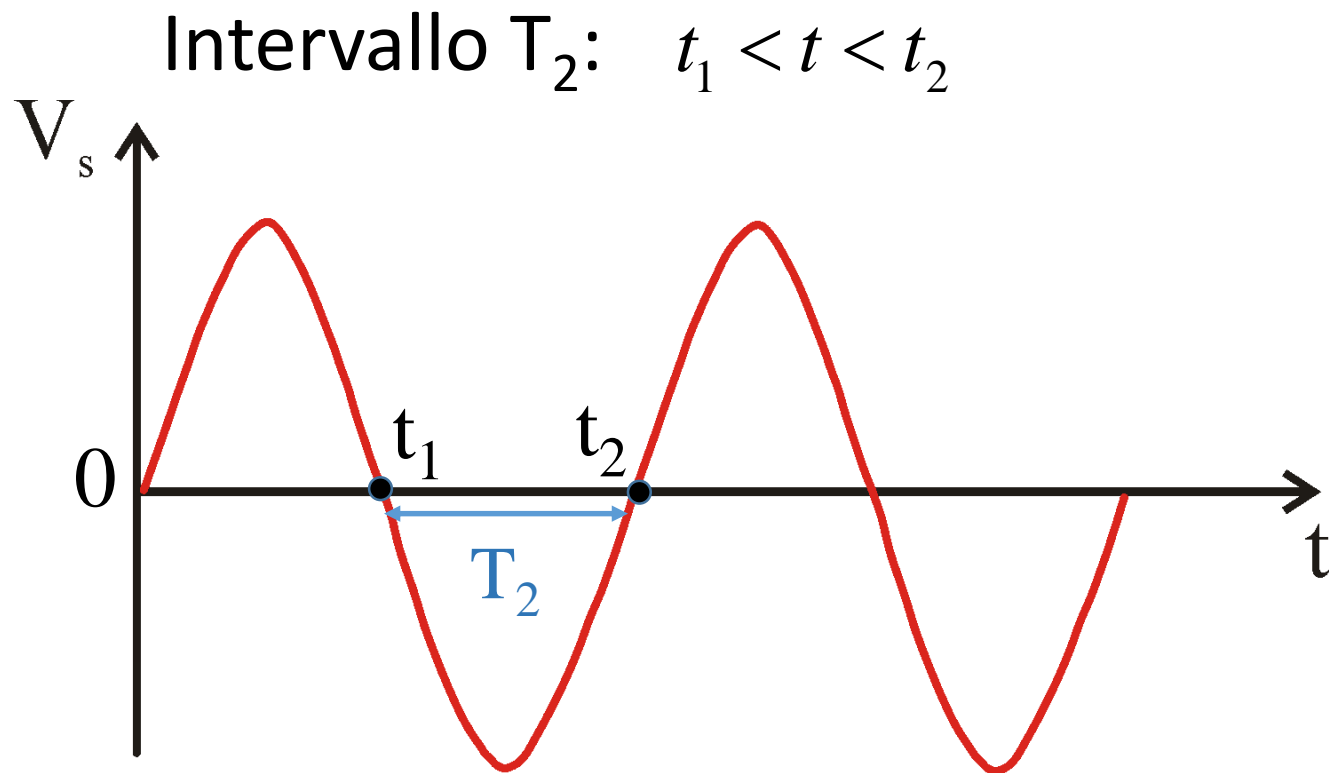
Circuito rettificatore – Modello del diodo ideale



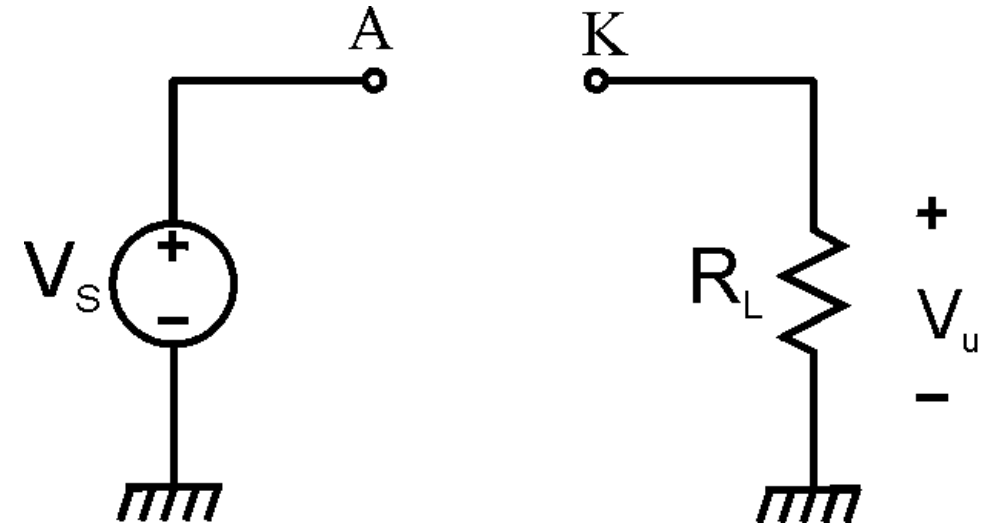
$V_s < 0$ Ipotesi:
Diodo in interdizione (OFF)



Circuito rettificatore – Modello del diodo ideale



$V_s < 0$ Ipotesi:
Diodo in interdizione(OFF)



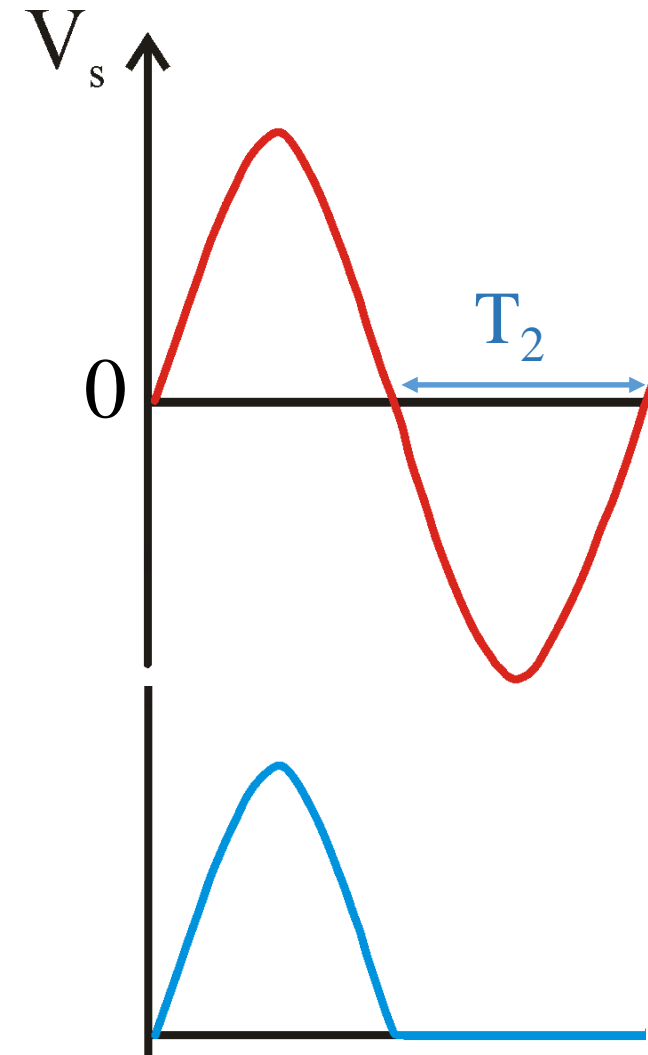
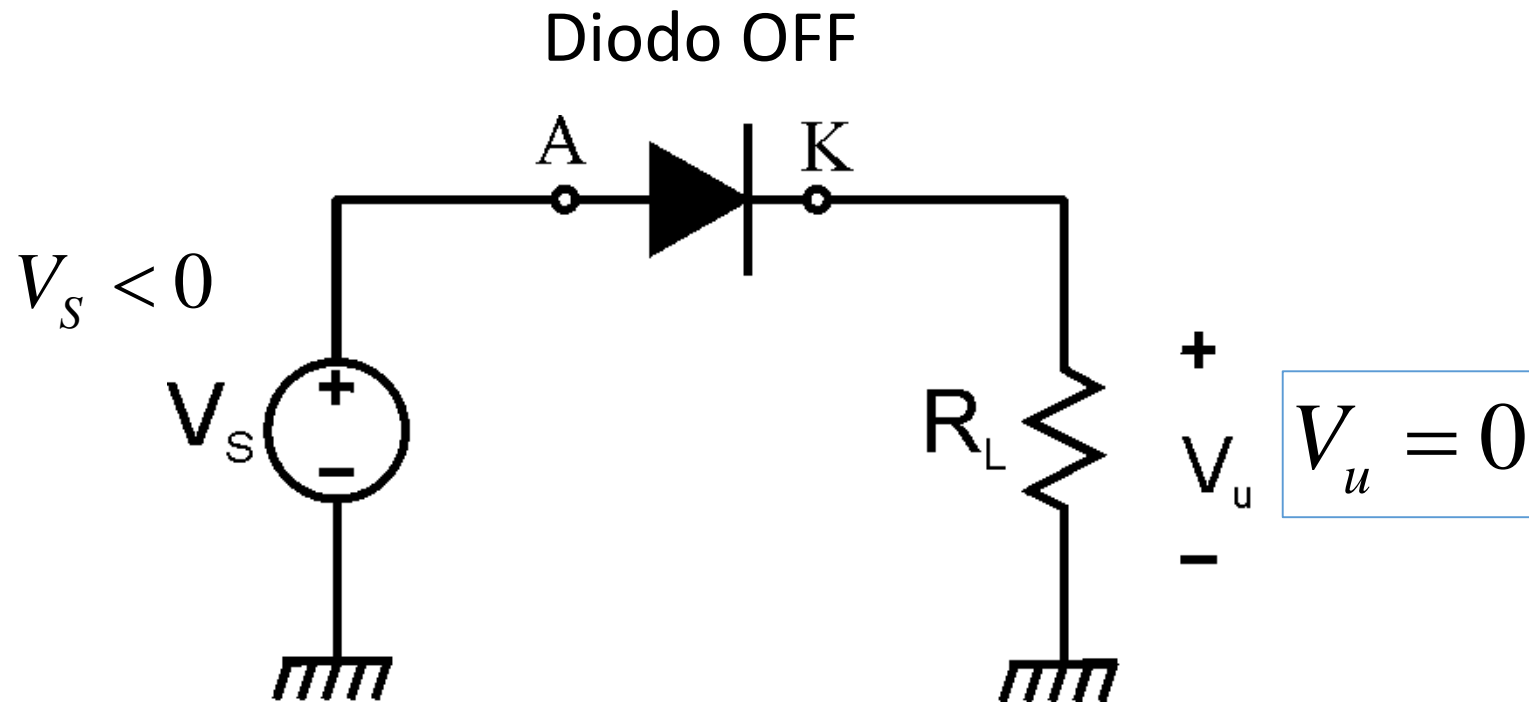
$$V_u = 0$$

$$V_{AK} = V_s < 0 \quad \text{Ipotesi verificata}$$

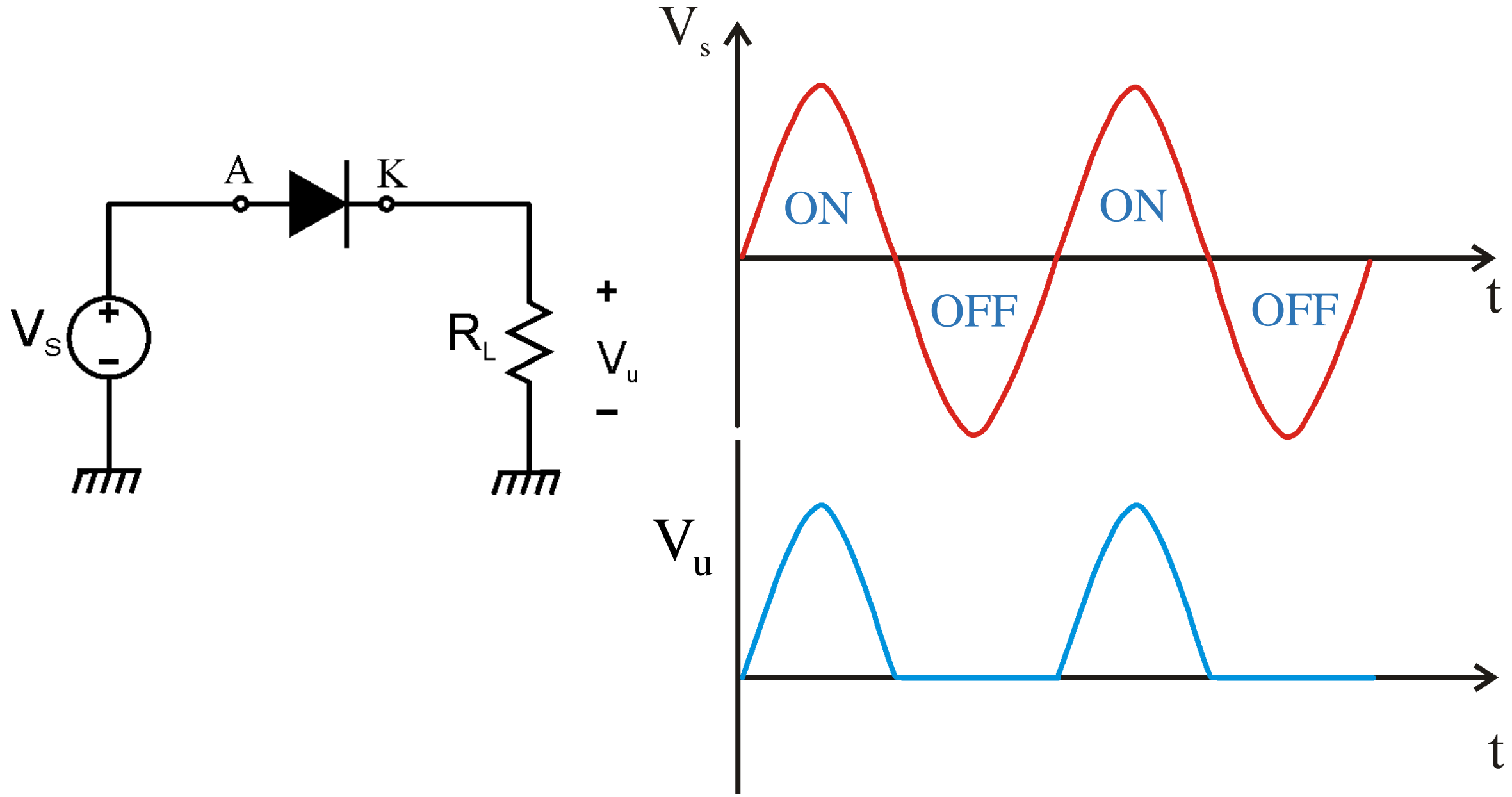
$$\text{Peak-Inverse-Voltage (PIV)} = V_M$$

Circuito rettificatore – Modello del diodo ideale

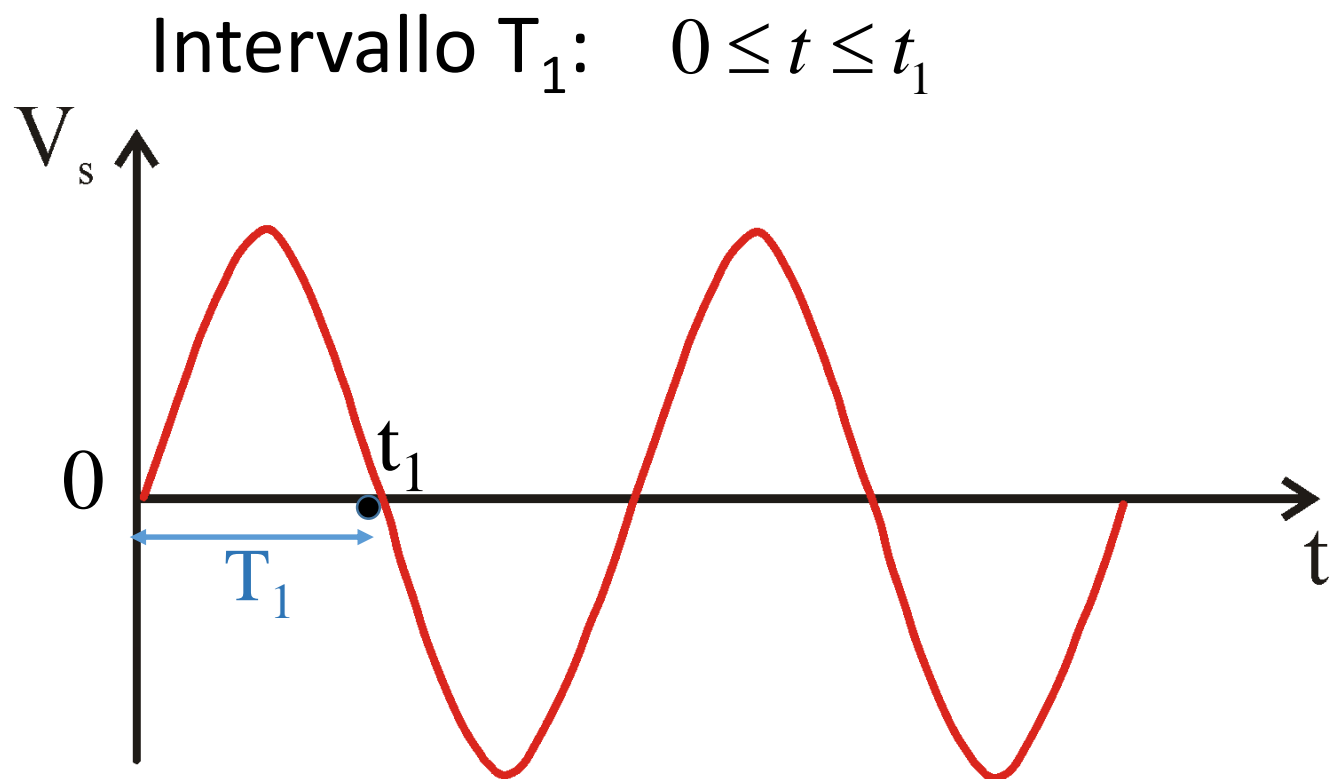
Intervallo T_2



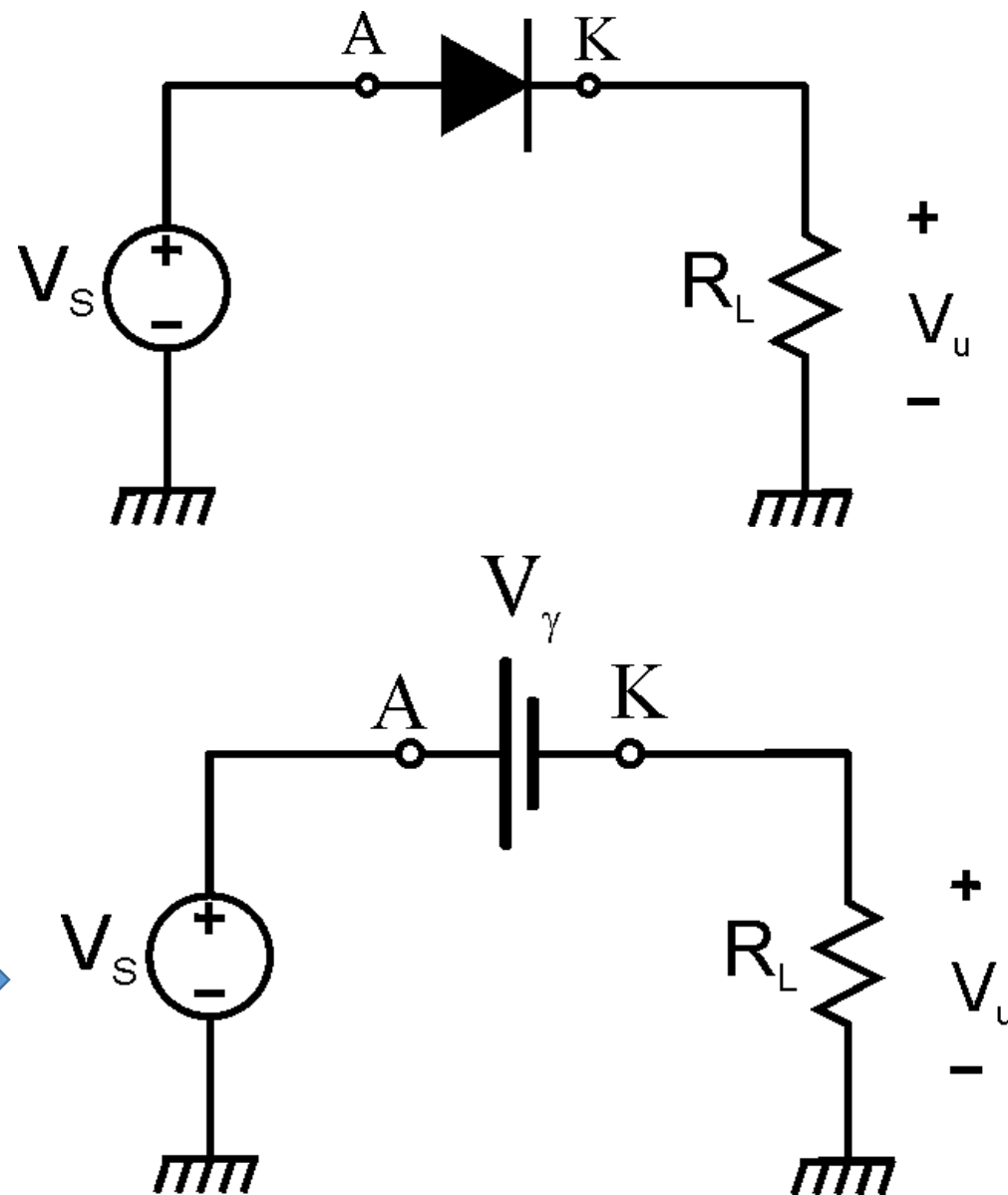
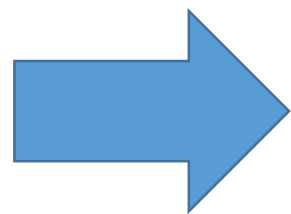
Circuito rettificatore – Modello del diodo ideale



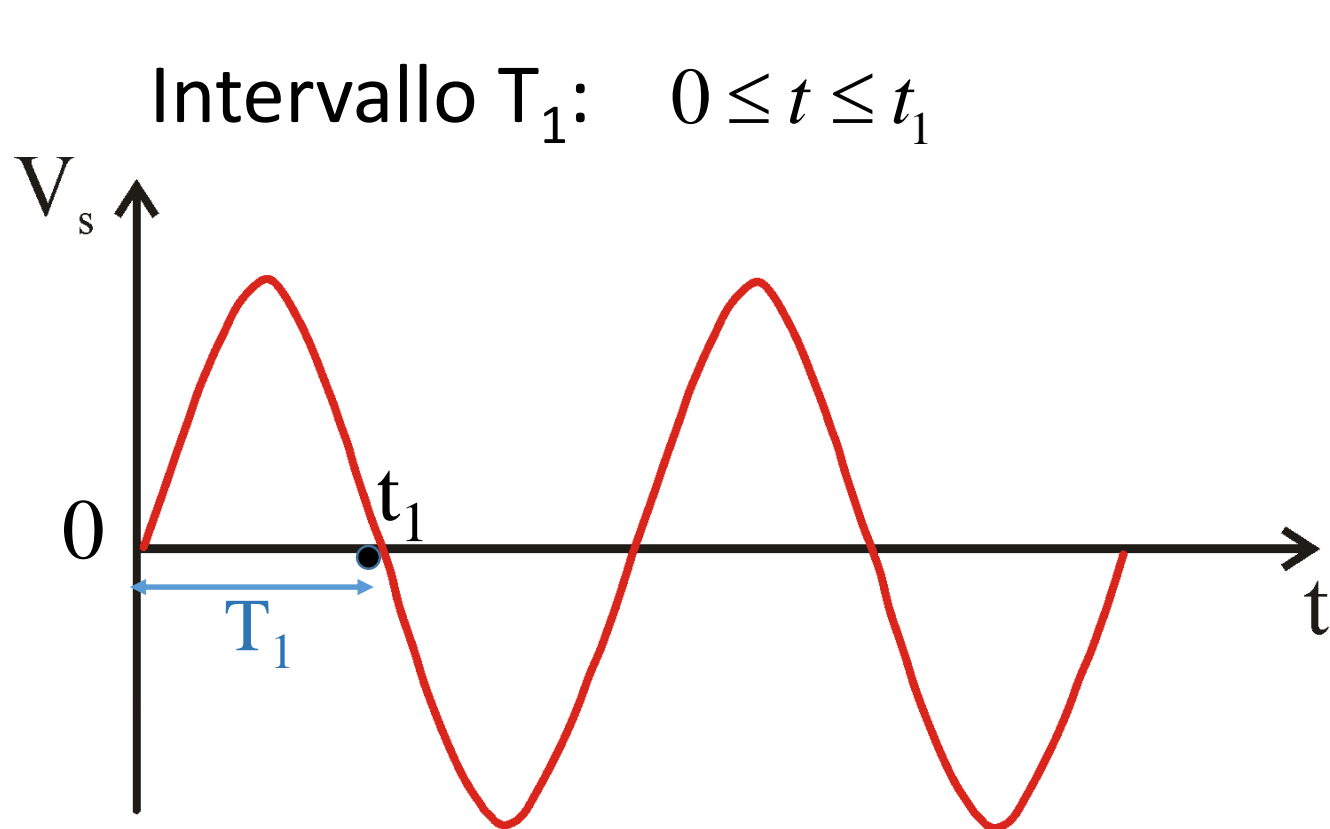
Circuito rettificatore – Modello a caduta di tensione costante



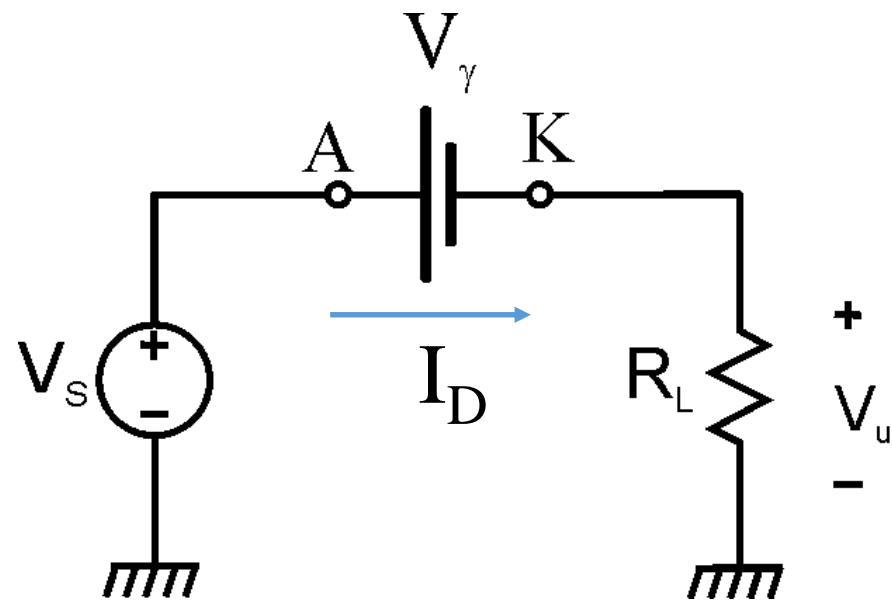
$V_s \geq 0$ Ipotesi:
Diodo in conduzione (ON)



Circuito rettificatore – Modello a caduta di tensione costante



$V_s \geq 0$ Ipotesi:
Diodo in conduzione (ON)



$$V_S = V_\gamma + V_u$$



$$V_u = V_S - V_\gamma$$

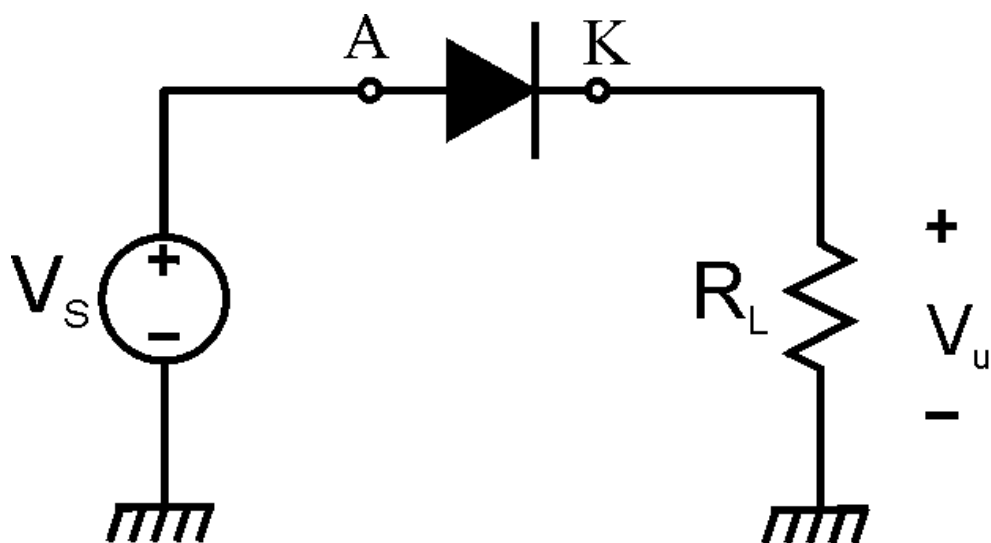
$$V_S = V_\gamma + R_L I_D$$



$$I_D = \frac{V_S - V_\gamma}{R_L}$$

$$I_D \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow V_S \geq V_\gamma$$

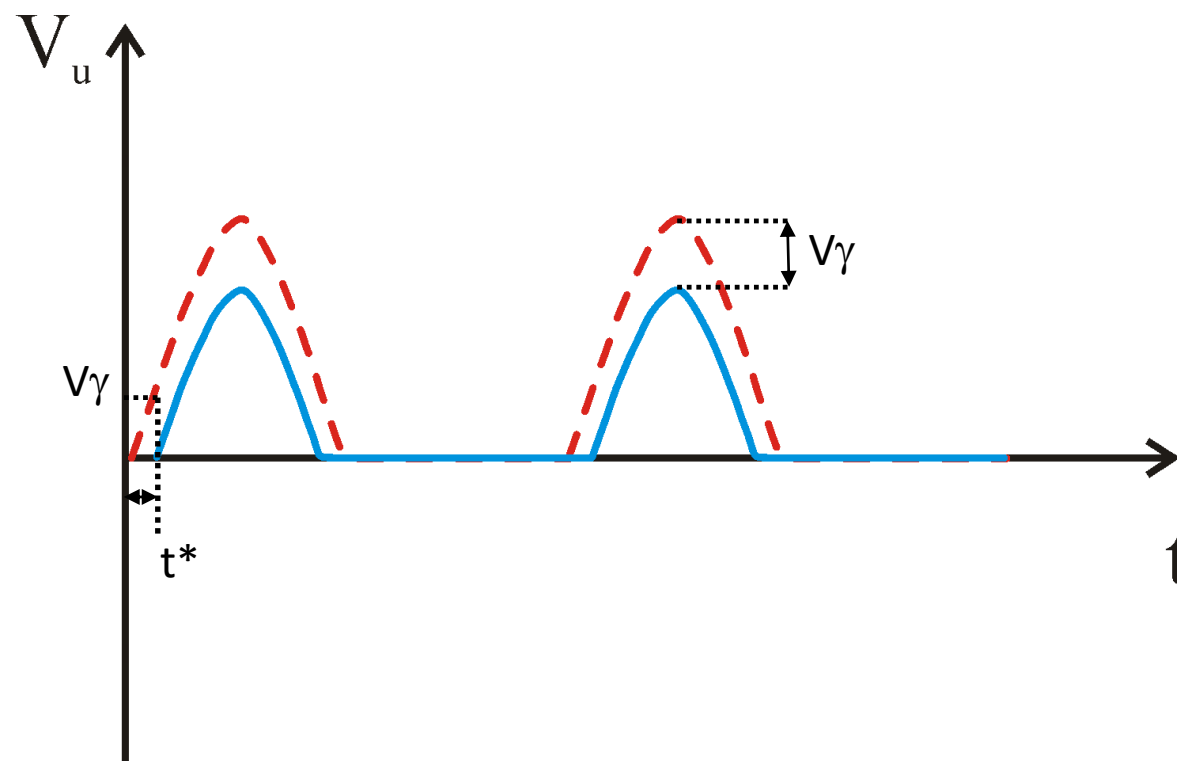
Circuito rettificatore – Modello a caduta di tensione costante



$$V_u = V_S - V_\gamma$$

$$I_D \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow V_S \geq V_\gamma$$

$$V_M \sin(\omega t) \geq V_\gamma$$

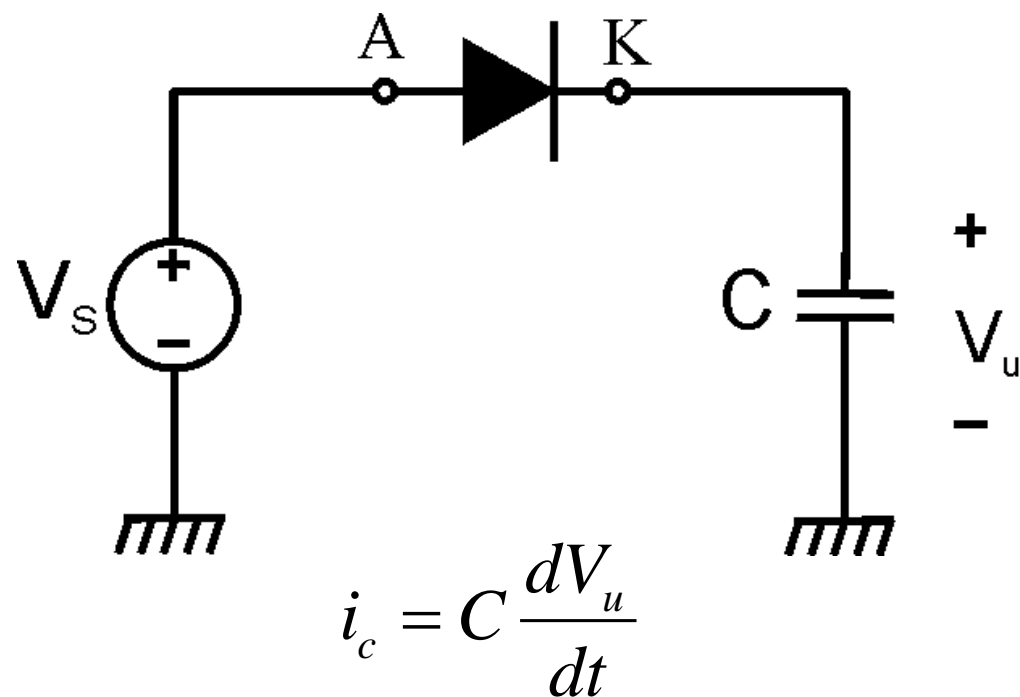


$$\sin(\omega t^*) = \frac{V_\gamma}{V_M}$$

$$t^* = \frac{1}{\omega} \arcsin\left(\frac{V_\gamma}{V_M}\right)$$

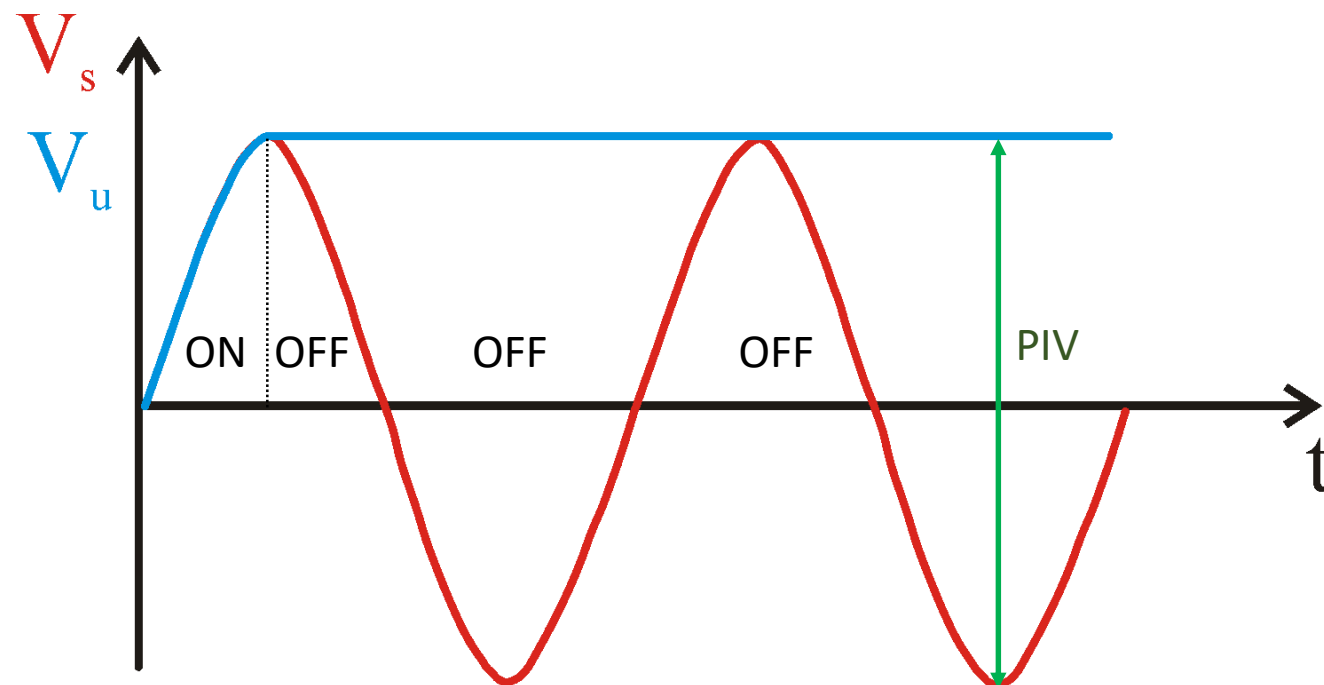
Circuito rettificatore con filtro RC

Rivelatore di picco



Diodo ideale in conduzione

$$\frac{dV_u}{dt} = \frac{dV_s}{dt} \geq 0$$

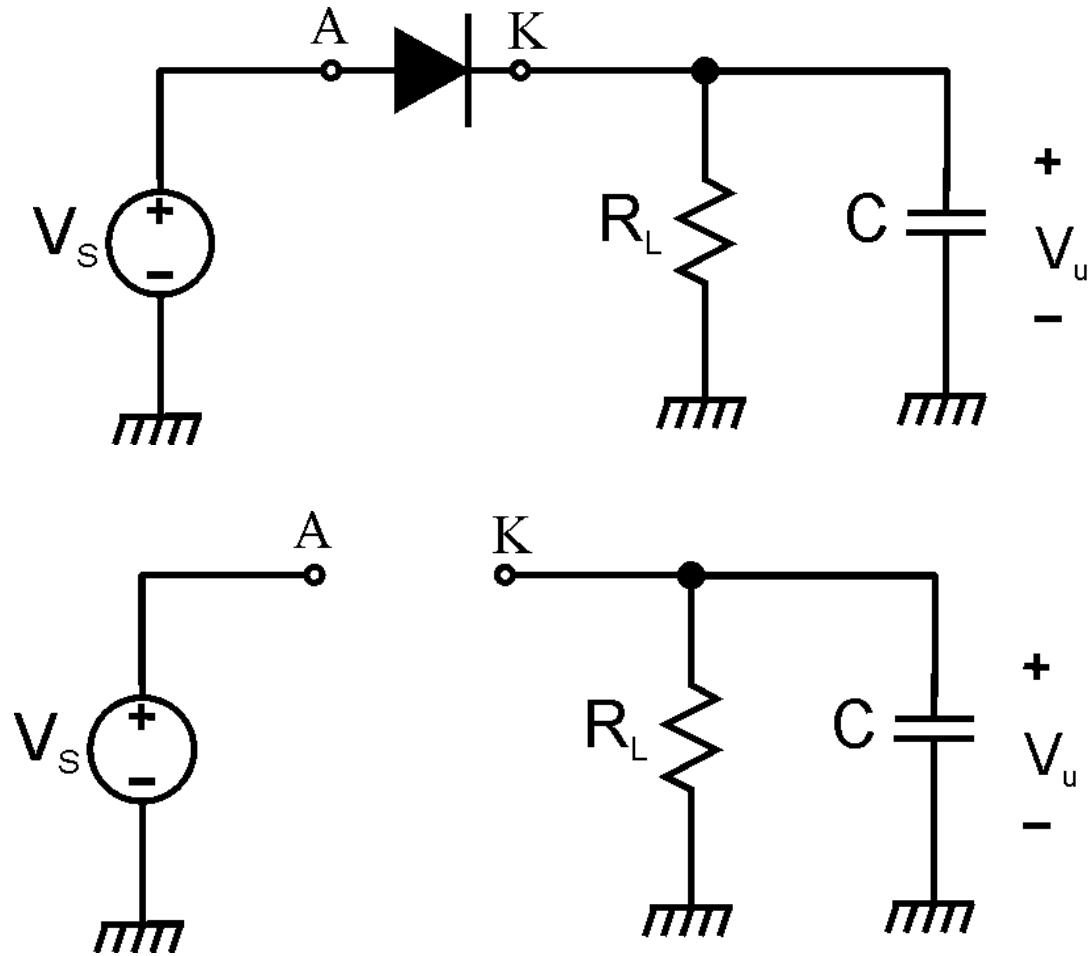


Diodo ideale interdetto

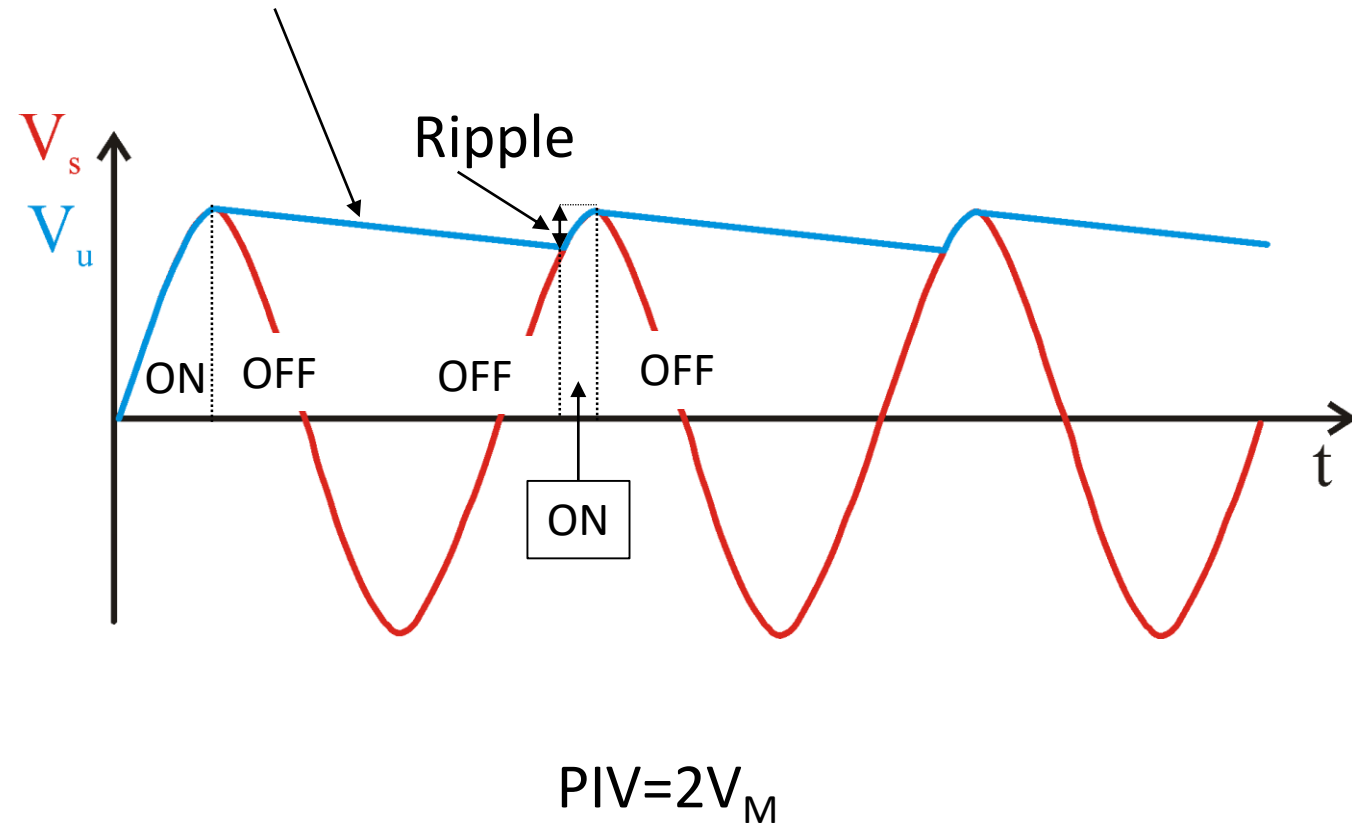
$$V_{AK} = V_s - V_u$$

$$PIV = 2V_M$$

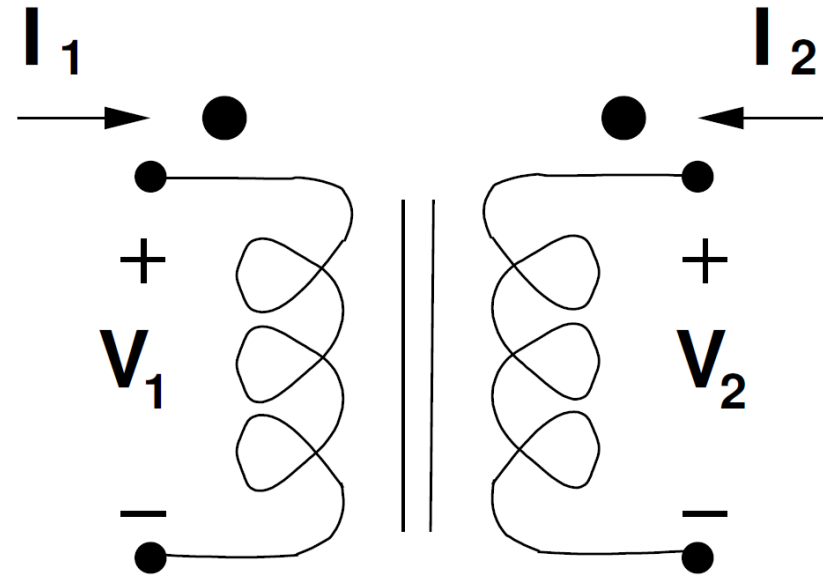
Circuito rettificatore con filtro RC



Scarica del condensatore con
costante di tempo RC



Trasformatori

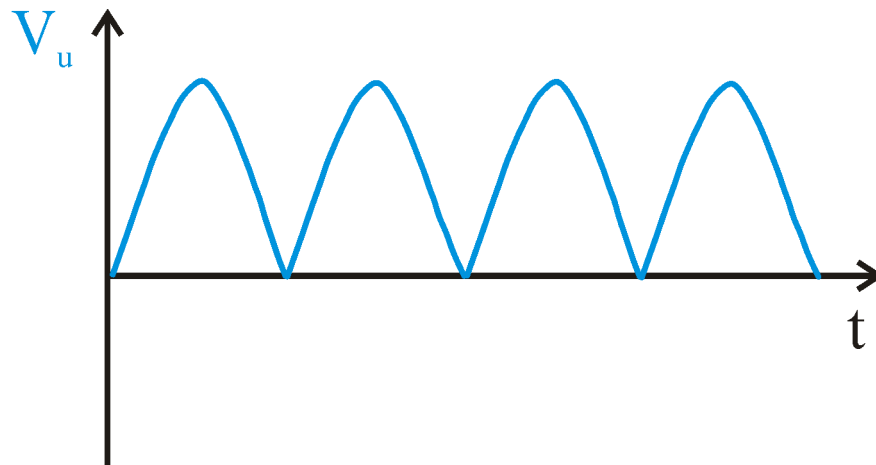
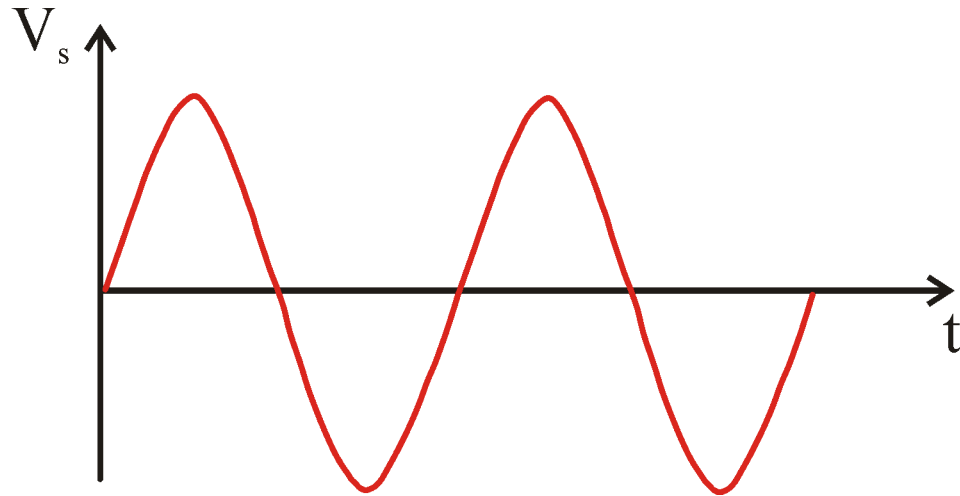


Prenderemo in considerazione soltanto i trasformatori ideali, per i quali il flusso magnetico totale può essere considerato trascurabile, per cui:

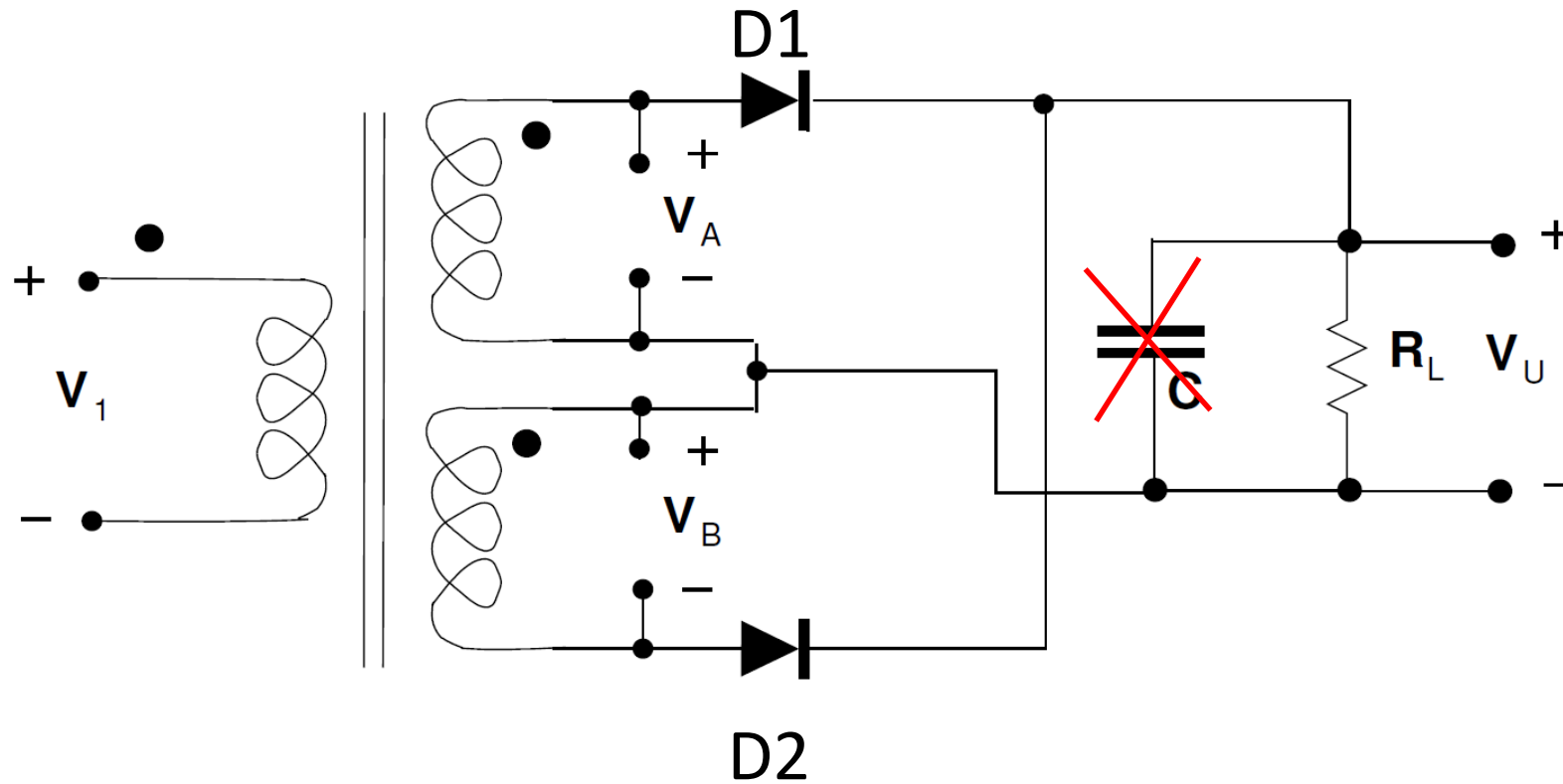
$$N_1 I_1 + N_2 I_2 = 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad \frac{I_2}{I_1} = -\frac{N_1}{N_2}$$

$$\frac{V_2}{V_1} = \frac{N_2}{N_1}$$

Raddrizzatori a doppia semionda



Raddrizzatori a doppia semionda senza C

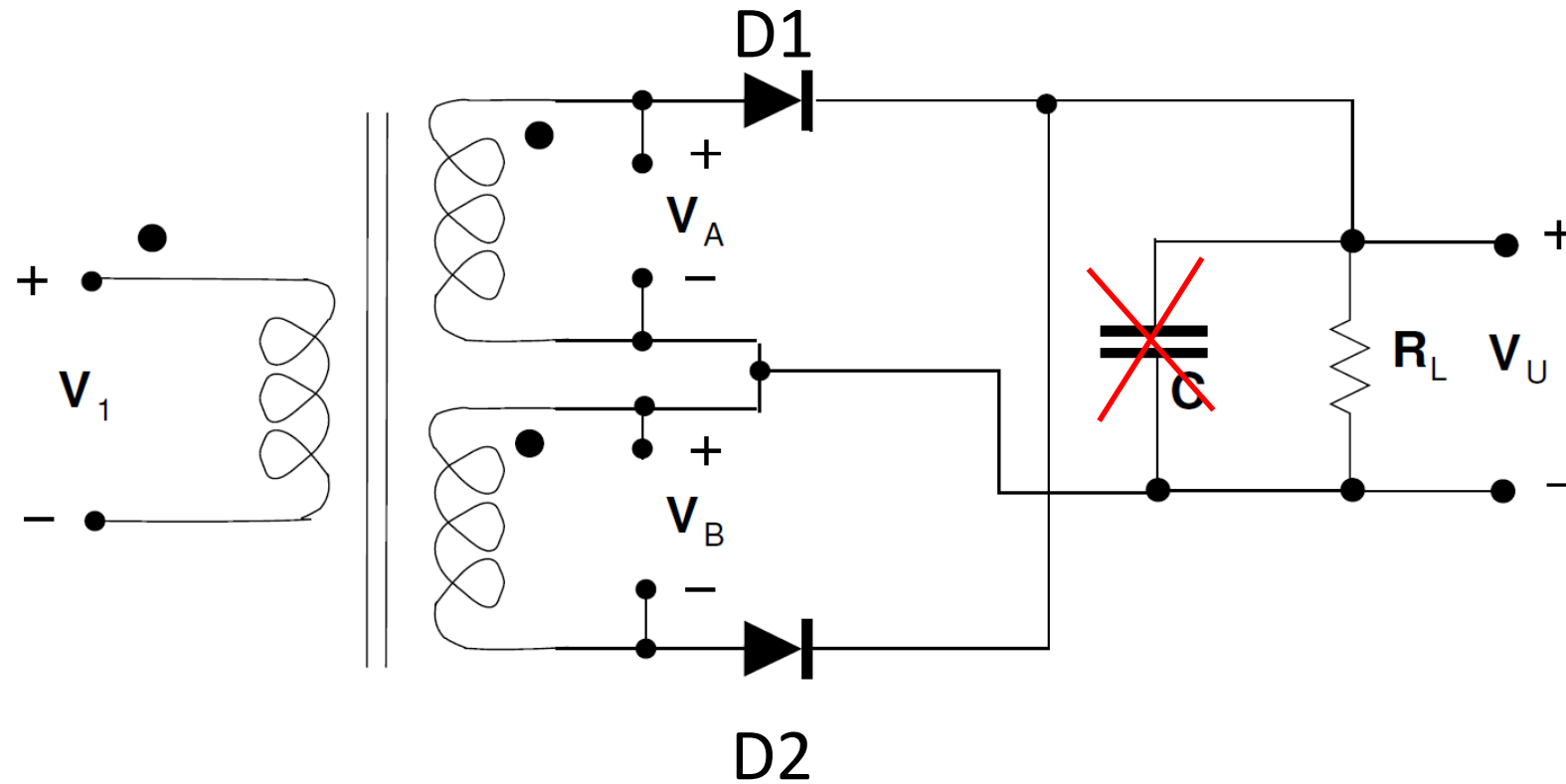


$$V_1 > 0 \rightarrow V_A > 0, \quad V_B > 0 \quad \text{Ipotesi: D1 ON e D2 OFF} \quad \Rightarrow V_u = V_A > 0$$

$$I_{D1} = \frac{V_A}{R_L} > 0 \Rightarrow \text{D1 ON} \quad V_{AK2} = V_{A2} - V_{K2} = -V_B - (V_A) = -V_B - V_A < 0 \Rightarrow \text{D2 OFF}$$

PIV = $2V_M$

Raddrizzatori a doppia semionda senza C



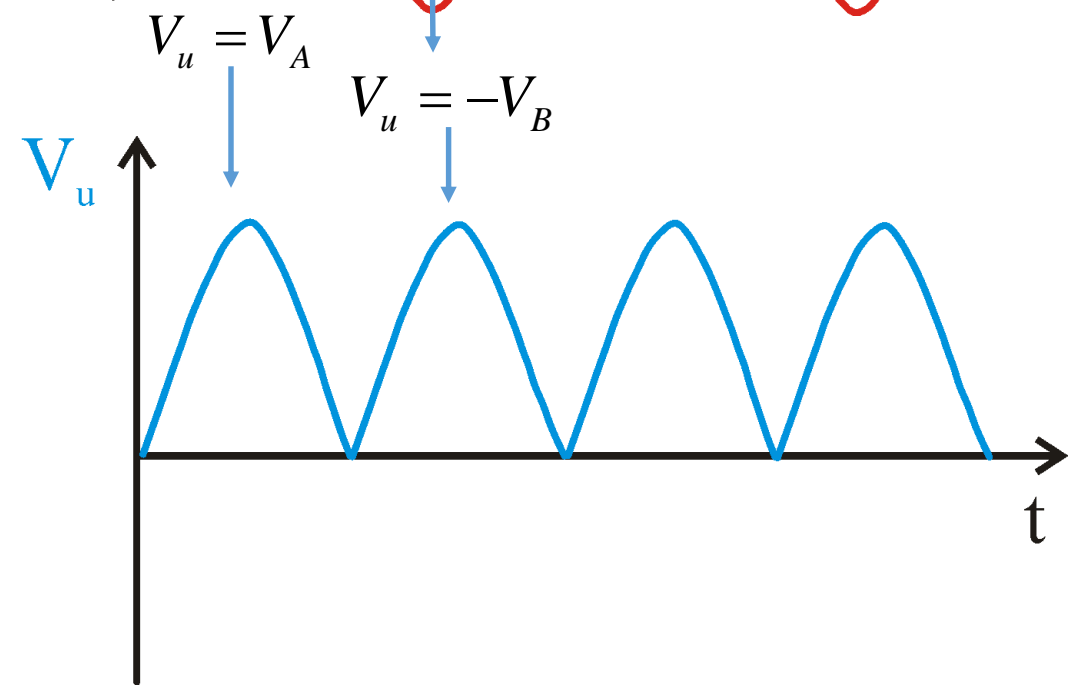
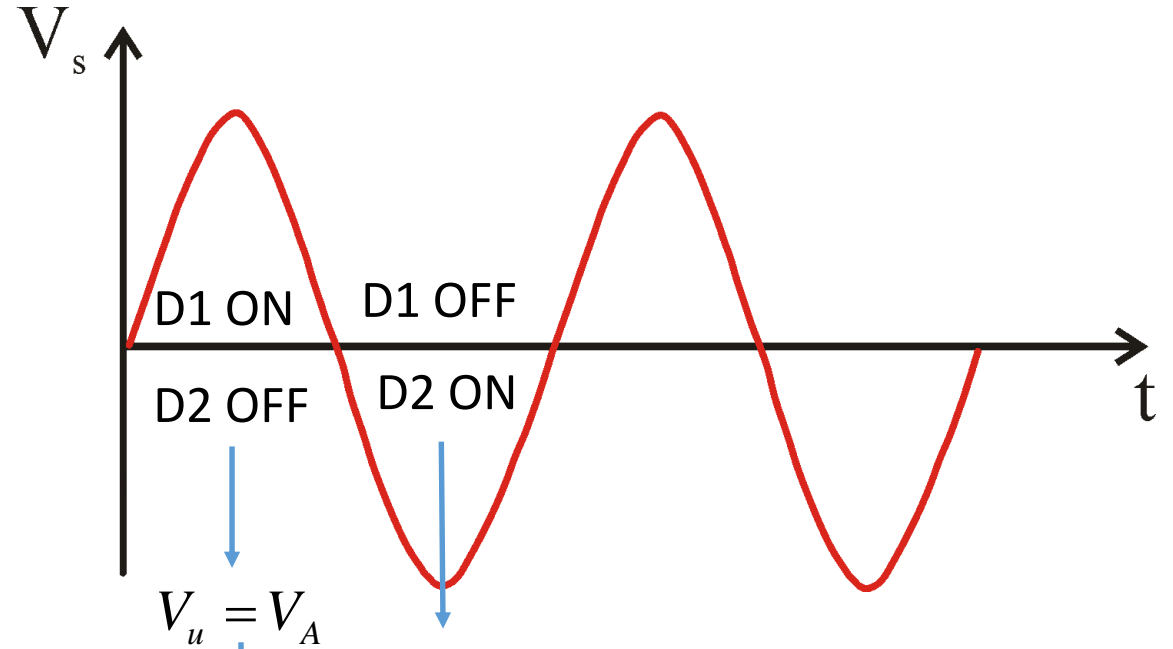
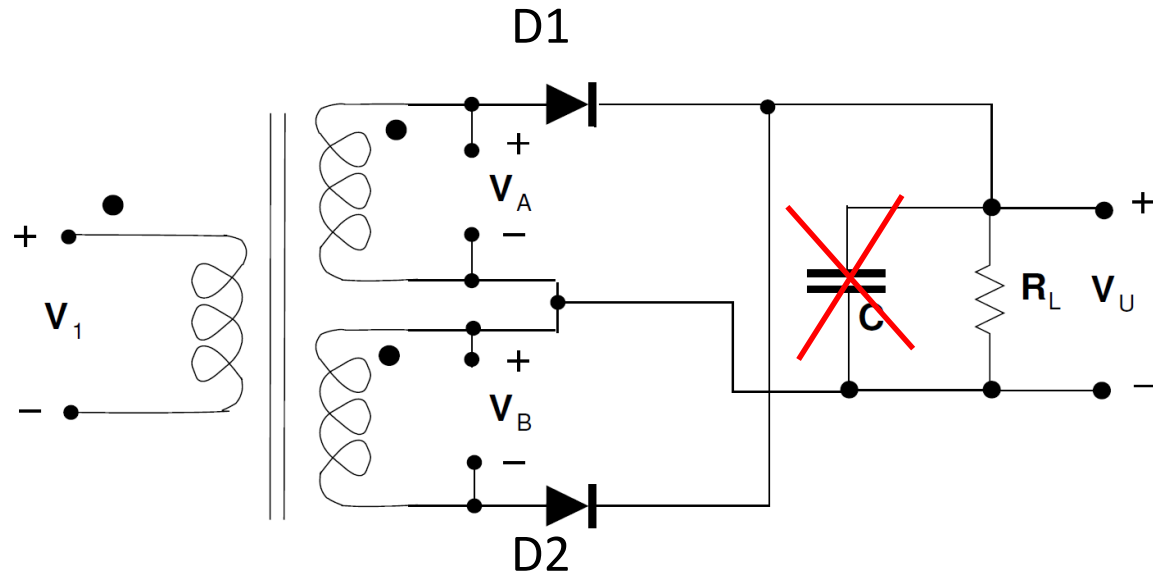
$$V_1 < 0 \rightarrow V_A < 0, \quad V_B < 0 \quad \text{Ipotesi: D1 OFF e D2 ON} \quad \Rightarrow \quad V_u = -V_B > 0$$

$$I_{D2} = \frac{-V_B}{R_L} > 0 \Rightarrow \text{D2 ON}$$

$$V_{AK1} = V_{A1} - V_{K1} = V_A - (-V_B) = V_A + V_B < 0 \Rightarrow \text{D1 OFF}$$

$$\text{PIV} = 2V_M$$

Raddrizzatori a doppia semionda senza C



Raddrizzatori a doppia semionda con C

