

Chap 1: Aspect elec et traitem^t du signal

I - Electronique analogique.

courant elec : $i = \frac{dq}{dt}$ C

A

tens^o : en volt

lois de Kirchhoff : noeuds / maille || Thevenin / Norton
↳ autre analyse.



les composants classiq.

* Resistance :

$$U = R \cdot I \quad \Rightarrow \text{pond div tens}^o$$

$\frac{V}{\Omega} \quad A$

$$P = R \cdot I^2 \text{ (effet Joule)}$$

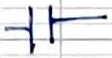
↳ Potentiometre 
(resistances variables) 

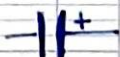
app courante : courant inconnu.

* Condensateurs

$$I = C \cdot \frac{dV}{dt}$$

$$V_c = V_{in} \cdot (1 - e^{-t/\tau}) \quad a / \tau = R \cdot C$$

2 types : non polarisé  (smanties)

polarisé  (cylindres)

$$W = \frac{1}{2} C \cdot U_c^2$$

3

Σ stocare pe condensator S

* la self (= bobine)

$$U = L \cdot \frac{dI}{dt} (+ R \cdot I) \text{ can nest. fil pas l'ins megl bl.}$$

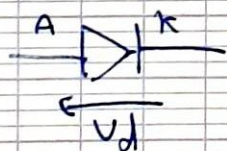
$$I_L = \frac{V_{in}}{R} (1 - e^{-t/\tau}) \quad \tau = \frac{L}{R}$$

→ stock Σ magm

$$W = \frac{1}{2} L \cdot I^2$$

$$L = \frac{\mu_0 \cdot \mu_r \cdot N^2 \cdot S}{l}$$

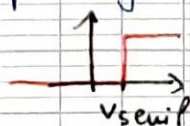
* Diode



si tensi < sevil: diode blocată
n n ≥ n : n pasante

asimilate la interruptor ≡ conduct. ideale.

asim. la serie (interrupt + generator V_{sevil}) ≡ conduct. semi-ideale.
la + utilizare



asim. la ↑ + resistif diode ≡ conduct. quasi- R

asim. grazie la eq de Choklet ≡ R
Δ tens = claquage.

app diode : redness ^{de bank} simple (double) alternance
de courant
expom
log
supn. pic courant (diode nove p-bne)

diodes importantes :

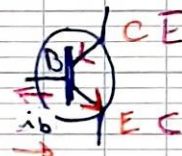
- skotchi
- Zener
- LED

cf cours 2A. → 53.

* Le transistor

↳ composant à 3 branches

→ trans bipolaire :



NPN
PNP

↳ ampli ou interrupteur
si faible courant

trois poss : zone blocage $I_b = 0$ inter open
zone saturat $I_b \gg 0$ inter close
zone lineaire (entre les 2)

montage important :

→ Darlington : (montage double)

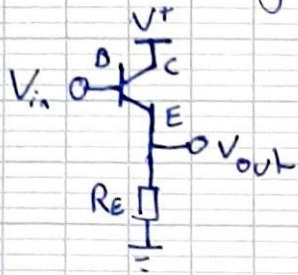
$$\beta = \beta_1 + \beta_2 + \beta_1 \beta_2$$

$$V_{BE} = V_{BE1} + V_{BE2}$$

→ Sziklay

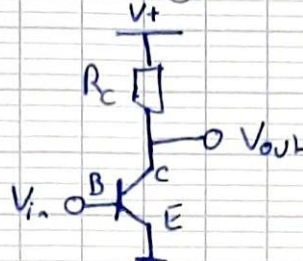
$$\beta = \beta_1 (\beta_2 + 1) \quad V_{BE} = V_{BE1}$$

• montages pour amplificateurs :



$$I_E = \frac{V_{in} - V_{BE}}{R_E}$$

ampli courant

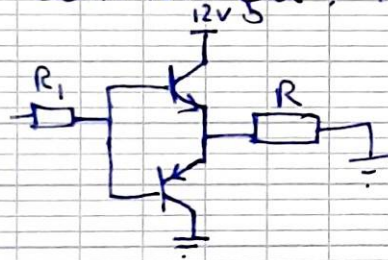


$$I_C = \frac{V^+ - V_{CE}}{R_C}$$

$$I_C = \frac{\beta}{\beta + 1} \cdot \frac{V_2 - V_{BE}}{R_E}$$

↳ montages unidirectionnels !!! ⚠

pour contraindre : montage Push-Pull



→ Trans. à effet de champs (FET)



N-JFET
P-JFET

cf
cours
2A-553

$$I_{DS} = I_{DSS} \left(1 - \frac{V_{GS}}{V_P}\right)^2$$

$$g_m = \frac{dI_{DS}}{dV_{GS}}$$

↳ le plus utilisé ajd.