

**A.A. 2021-2022**

# **Elementi di Elettronica (INF)**

**Prof. Paolo Crippa**

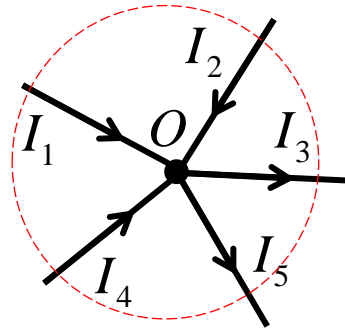
## **Richiami di Circuiti Lineari**

# Leggi di Kirchhoff: KVL & KCL

- Legge di Kirchhoff delle correnti (LKC o KCL)**

Definita una superficie chiusa che contenga un circuito elettrico in regime stazionario, la somma algebrica delle correnti che attraversano una superficie chiusa (con segno diverso se entranti o uscenti) è nulla.

$$\sum_i I_i = 0$$

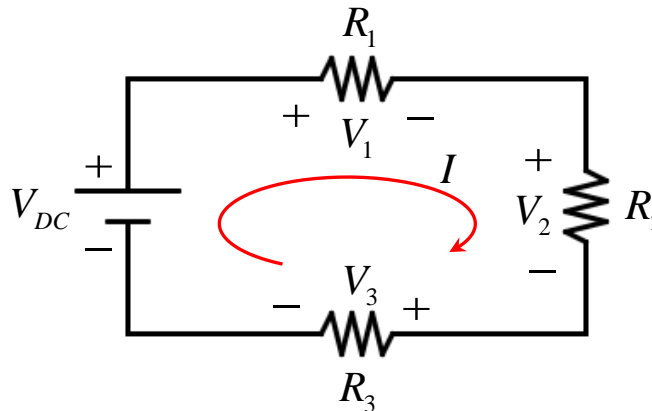


$$I_1 + I_2 - I_3 + I_4 - I_5 = 0$$

- Legge di Kirchhoff delle tensioni (LKT o KVL)**

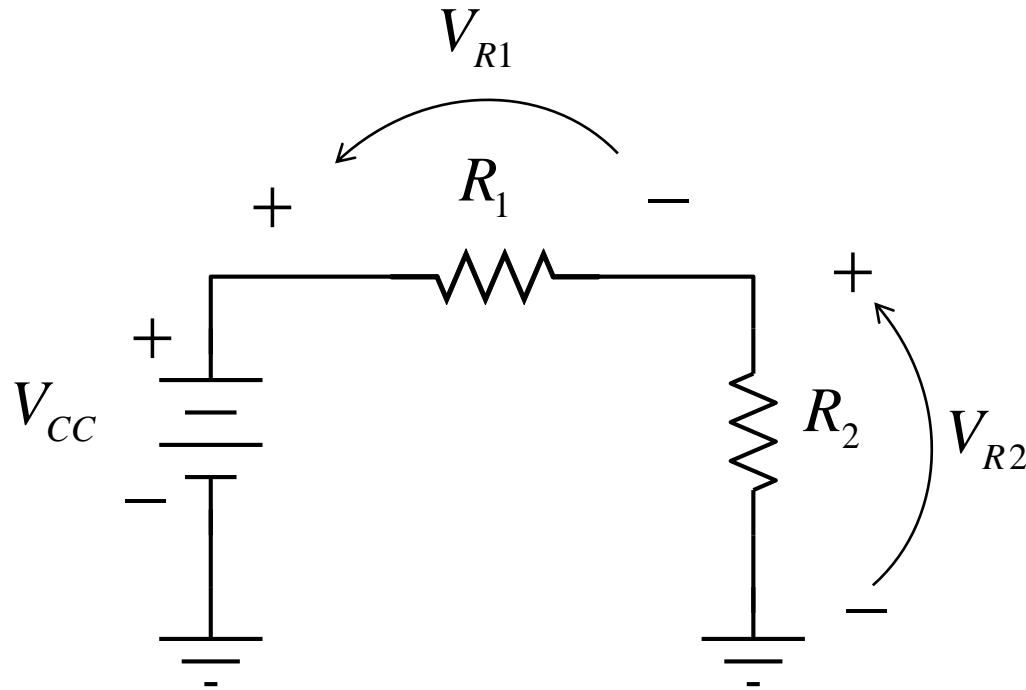
La somma algebrica delle tensioni lungo una linea chiusa o maglia (con il segno assegnato in funzione del verso di percorrenza) è pari a zero.

$$\sum_i V_i = 0$$



$$V_{DC} - V_1 - V_2 - V_3 = 0$$

# Partitore di Tensione

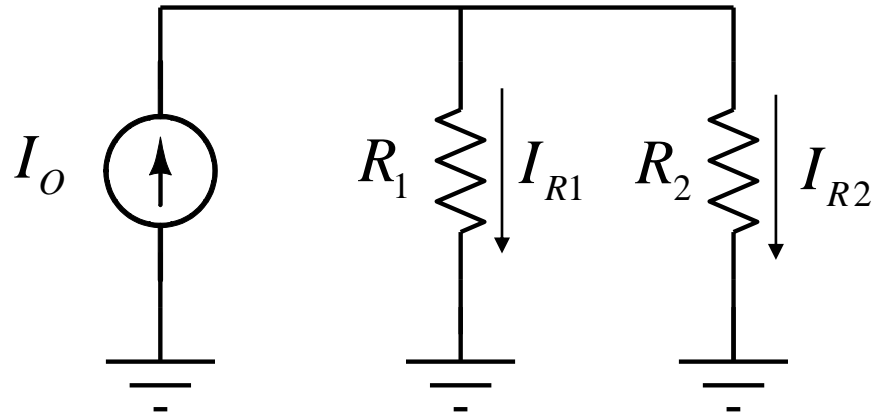


$$V_{CC} = V_{R1} + V_{R2}$$

$$V_{R1} = V_{CC} \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2}$$

$$V_{R2} = V_{CC} \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$$

# Partitore di Corrente

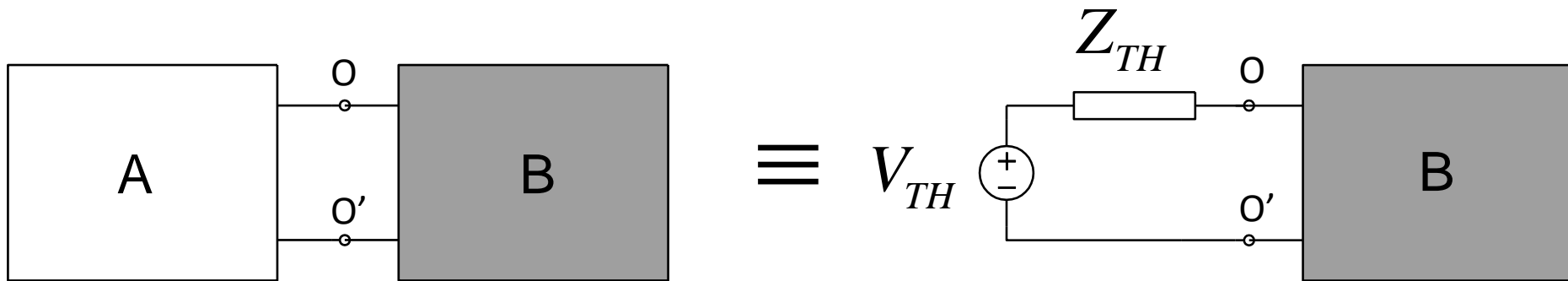


$$I_O = I_{R1} + I_{R2}$$

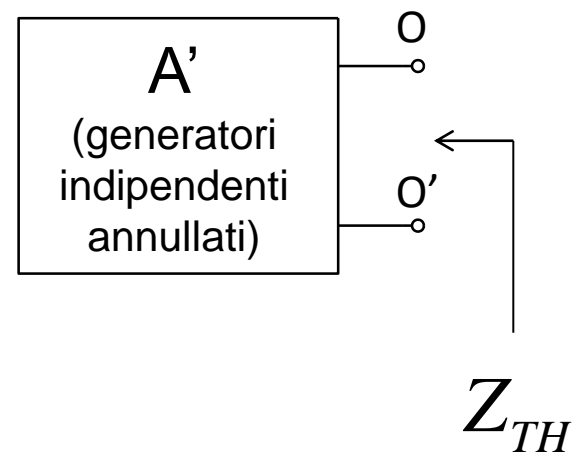
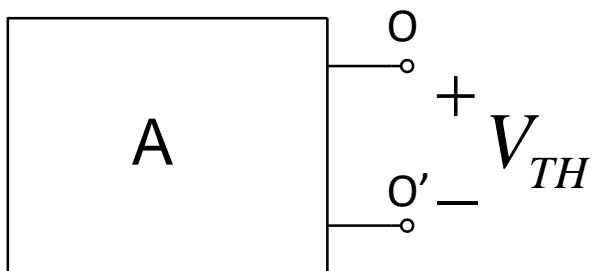
$$I_{R1} = I_O \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$$

$$I_{R2} = I_O \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2}$$

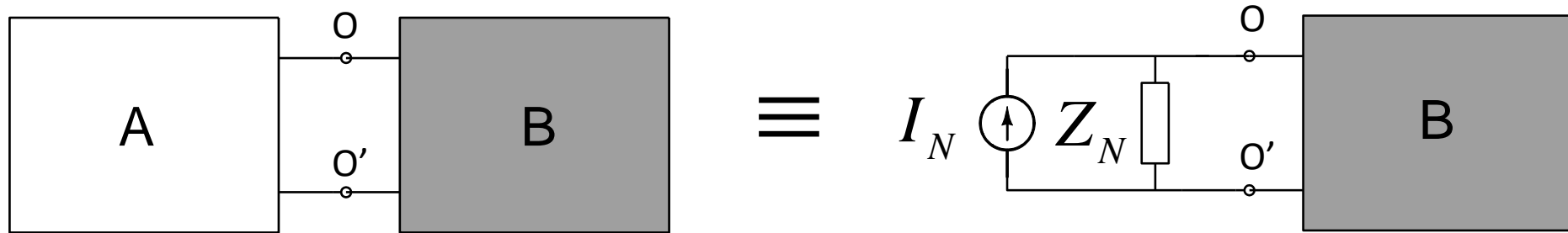
# Teorema di Thevenin



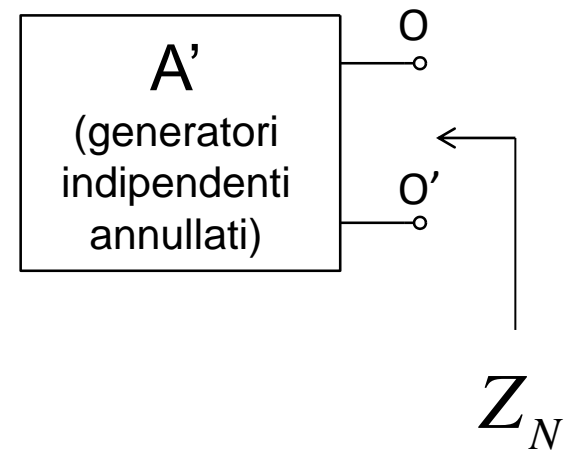
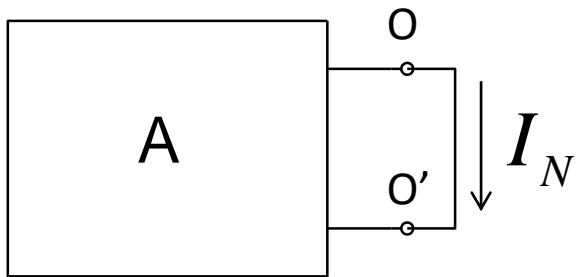
dove:



# Teorema di Norton



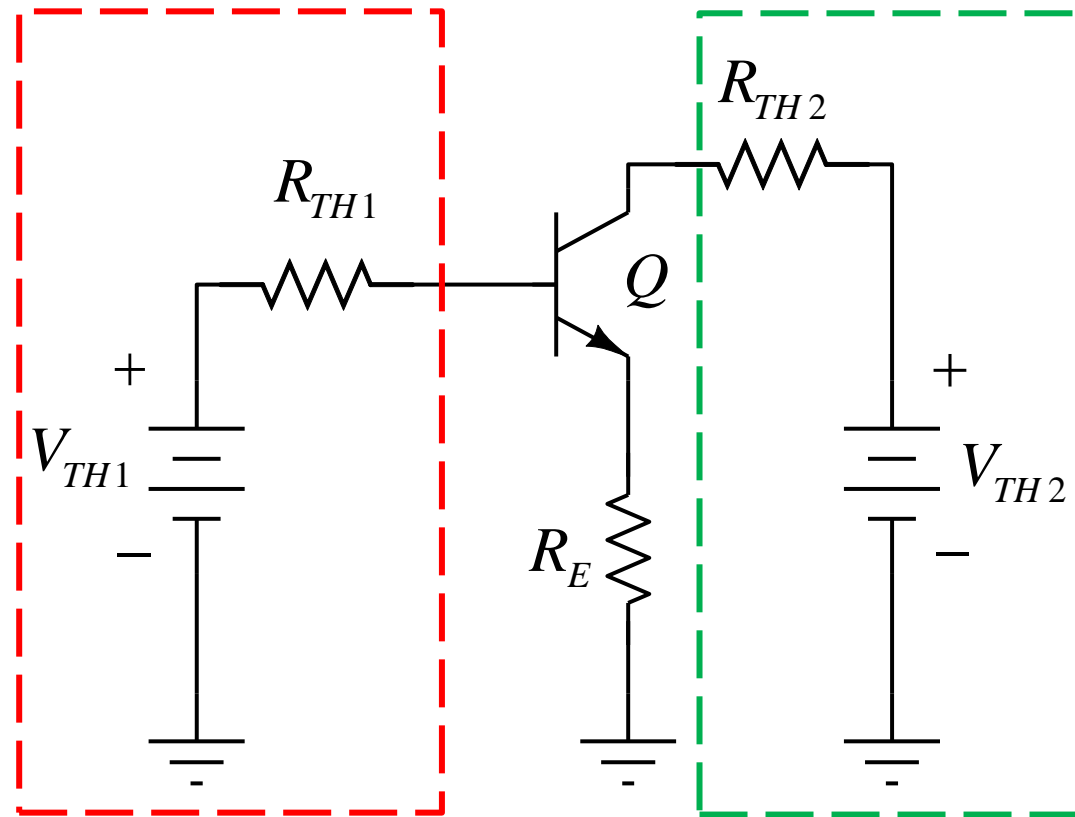
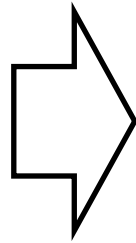
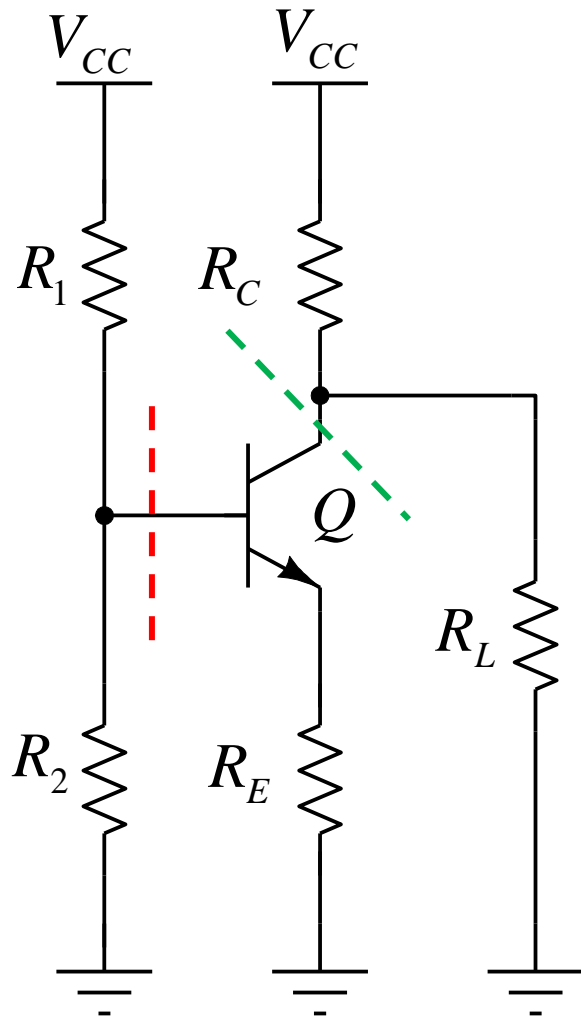
dove:



$$I_N = V_{TH} / Z$$

$$Z = Z_N = Z_{TH}$$

# Teorema di Thevenin: Esempio Applicativo



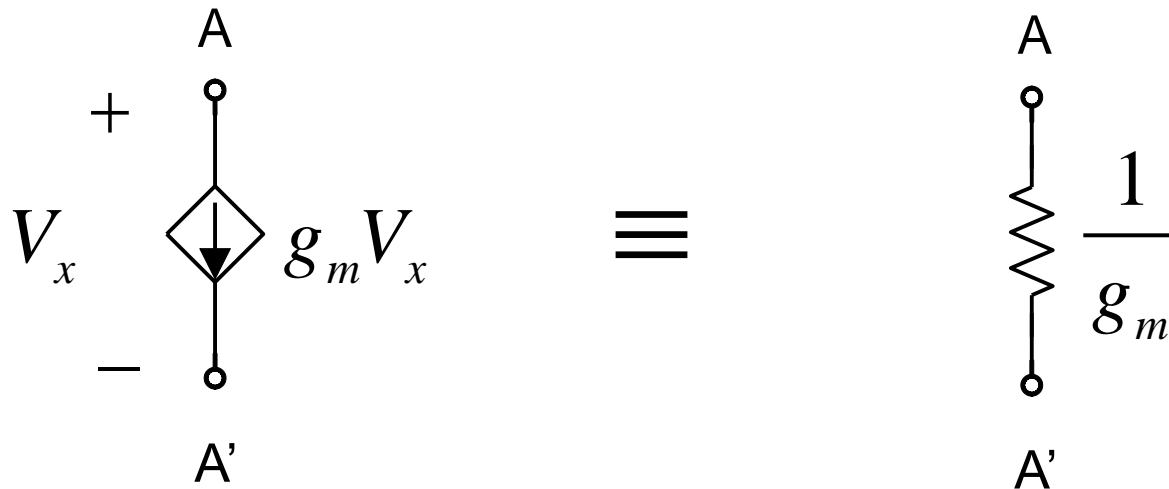
$$V_{TH1} = V_{CC} \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$$

$$R_{TH1} = R_1 \parallel R_2$$

$$V_{TH2} = V_{CC} \frac{R_L}{R_C + R_L}$$

$$R_{TH2} = R_C \parallel R_L$$

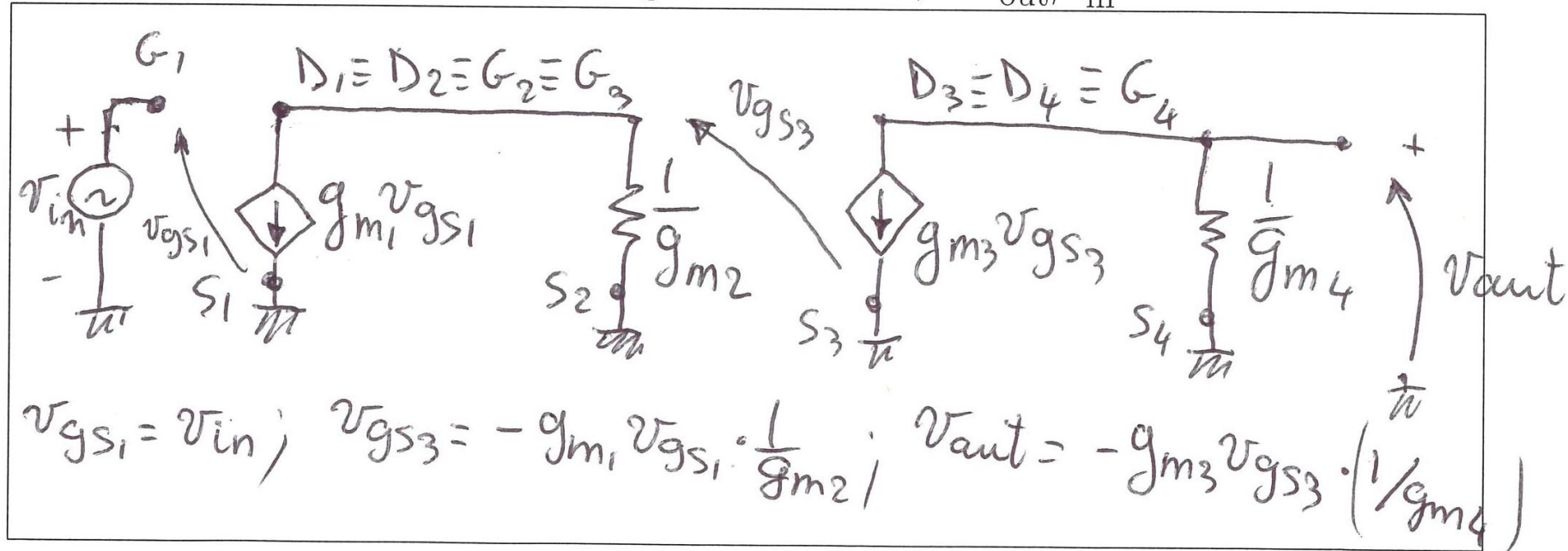
# Teorema dell'Assorbimento del Generatore





# Risoluzione di Semplici Circuiti Lineari

6. Relativamente all'esercizio precedente, disegnare il circuito equivalente alle variazioni e calcolare sia in forma simbolica che numerica il guadagno di tensione  $A_V = v_{out}/v_{in}$



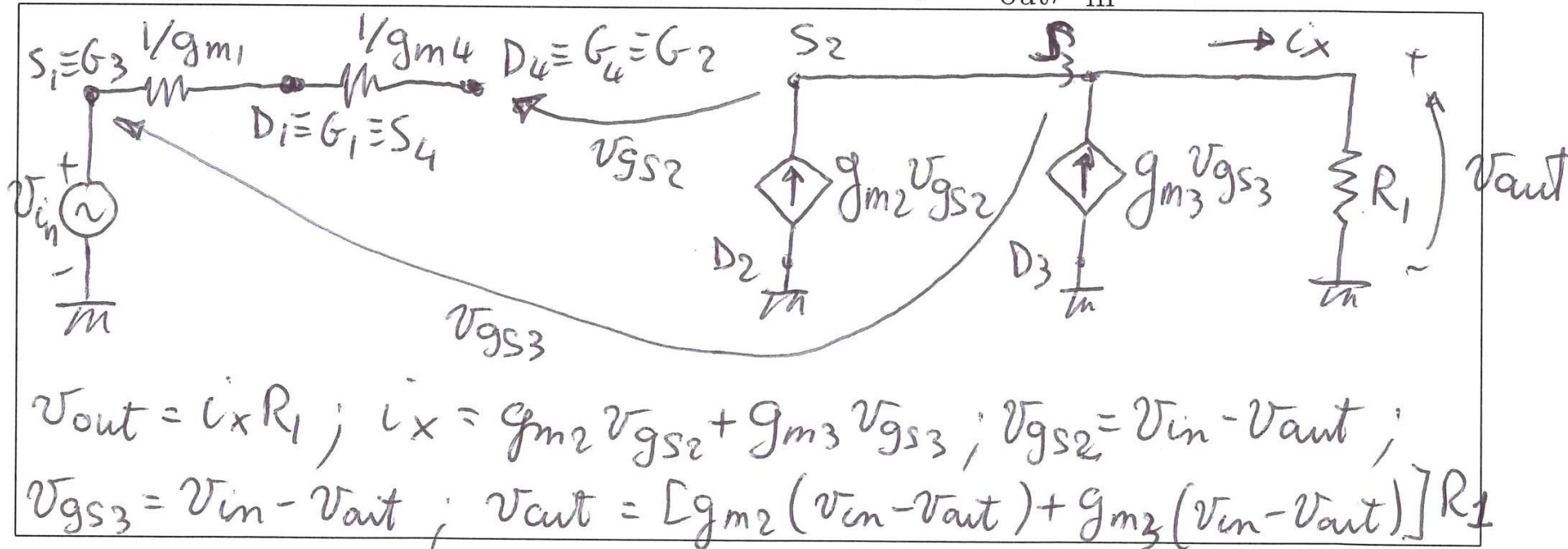
$$v_{out}/v_{in} = \frac{g_{m3} \cdot g_{m1}}{g_{m4} \cdot g_{m2}}$$

$$v_{out}/v_{in} = + \boxed{\phantom{0}} \boxed{\phantom{0}} \boxed{1} \boxed{.} \boxed{000} \text{ V/V}$$

**Dal compito del 18/09/2018**

# Risoluzione di Semplici Circuiti Lineari

6. Relativamente all'esercizio precedente, disegnare il circuito equivalente alle variazioni e calcolare sia in forma simbolica che numerica il guadagno di tensione  $A_V = v_{out}/v_{in}$



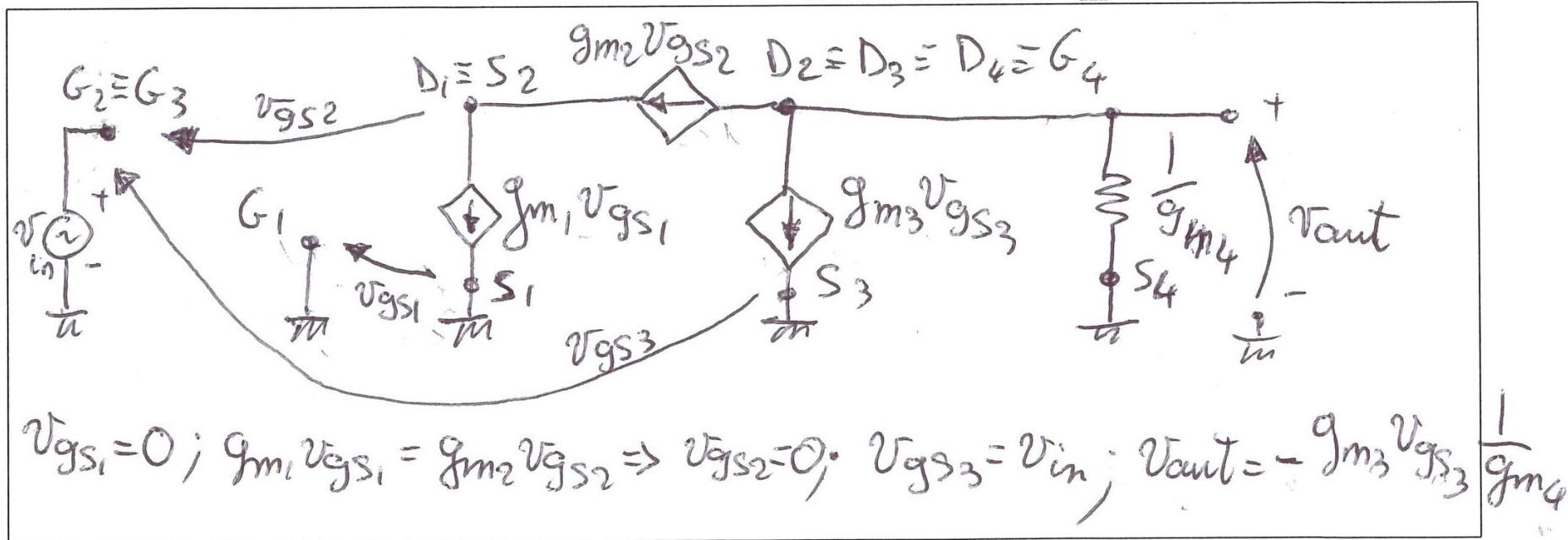
$$v_{out}/v_{in} = \frac{g_{m2} + g_{m3}}{1/R_1 + g_{m2} + g_{m3}}$$

$$v_{out}/v_{in} = + \boxed{\phantom{0}} \boxed{\phantom{0}} \boxed{0} . \boxed{800} \text{ V/V}$$

**Dal compito del 10/07/2018**

# Risoluzione di Semplici Circuiti Lineari

6. Relativamente all'esercizio precedente, disegnare il circuito equivalente alle variazioni e calcolare sia in forma simbolica che numerica il guadagno di tensione  $A_V = v_{out}/v_{in}$



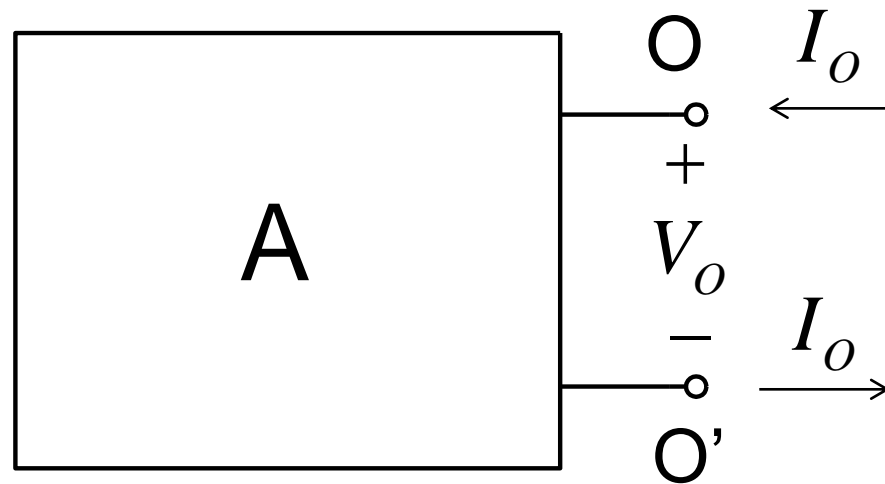
$$v_{out}/v_{in} = -g_{m3}/g_{m4}$$

$$v_{out}/v_{in} = -\boxed{\phantom{0}}\boxed{\phantom{0}}\boxed{\phantom{0}}\boxed{0}.\boxed{6}\boxed{3}\boxed{2} \text{ V/V}$$

**Dal compito del 12/06/2018**

- ☐ Definizione
- ☐ Parametri di ammettenza
- ☐ Parametri di impedenza
- ☐ Parametri ibridi
- ☐ Parametri ibridi inversi
- ☐ Circuiti Equivalenti
- ☐ Parametri di trasmissione
- ☐ Parametri di trasmissione inversa
- ☐ Interconnessione di quadripoli: in serie, in parallelo, in cascata

Rete monoporta o bipolo:



Una porta è costituita da una coppia di terminali dai quali entra ed esce la stessa corrente

- Una rete due porte può essere trattata come una scatola nera, purché si conoscano le relazioni fra le grandezze (tensioni e correnti) ai suoi terminali.
- In altre parole, non è necessario conoscere la struttura interna del circuito che costituisce la rete, purché siano noti i legami fra le varie grandezze accessibili alle due porte.

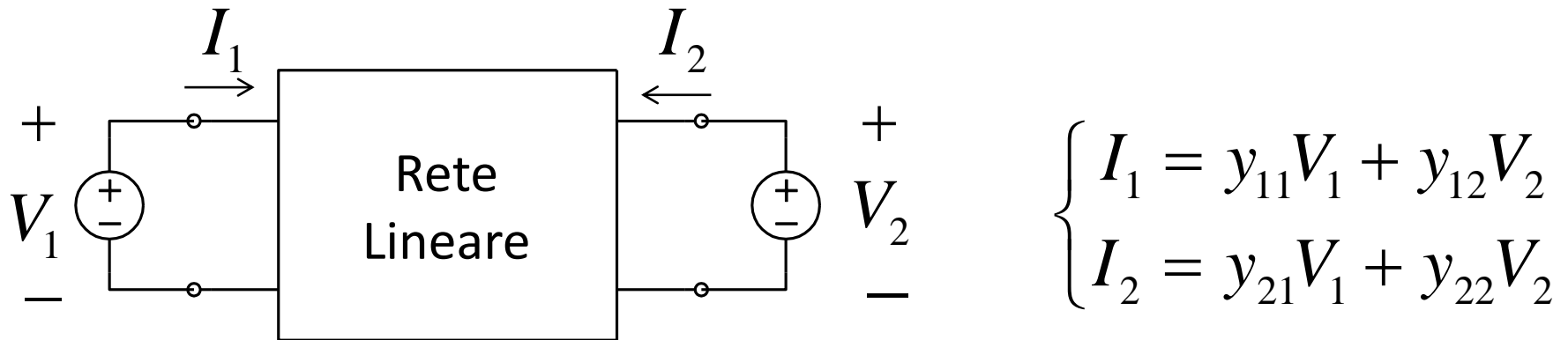
- Il legame fra tensioni e correnti viene solitamente rappresentato attraverso matrici che coinvolgono diversi tipi di parametri:
- parametri di ammettenza
- parametri di impedenza
- parametri ibridi
- parametri ibridi inversi
- parametri di trasmissione

Consideriamo una rete a 2 porte, detta anche doppio bipolo o quadripolo:





# Parametri di Ammettenza

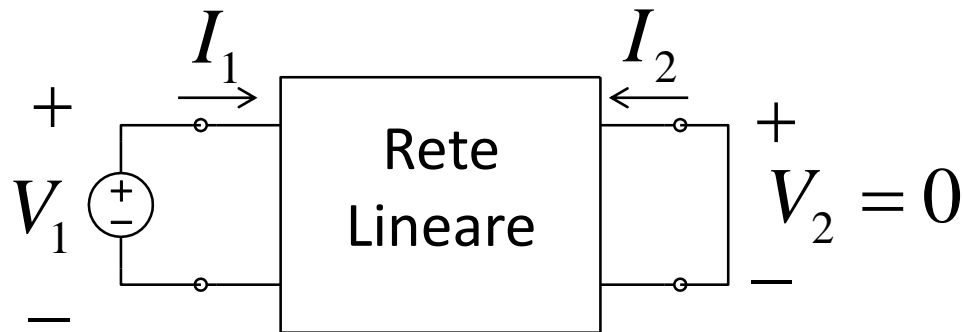


$$\begin{bmatrix} I_1 \\ I_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y_{11} & y_{12} \\ y_{21} & y_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ V_2 \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{Y} \begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ V_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

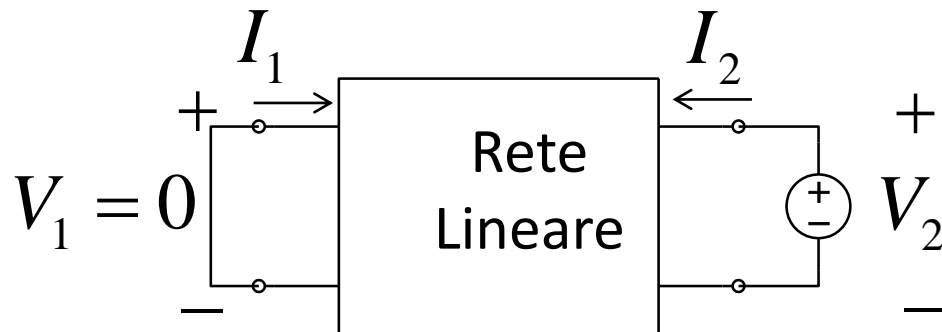
I coefficienti della matrice  $\mathbf{Y}$  sono detti parametri di ammettenza o parametri  $y$  e sono espressi in Siemens.

# Parametri di Ammettenza

I valori dei parametri di ammettenza si ricavano considerando  $V_1=0$  oppure  $V_2=0$ .

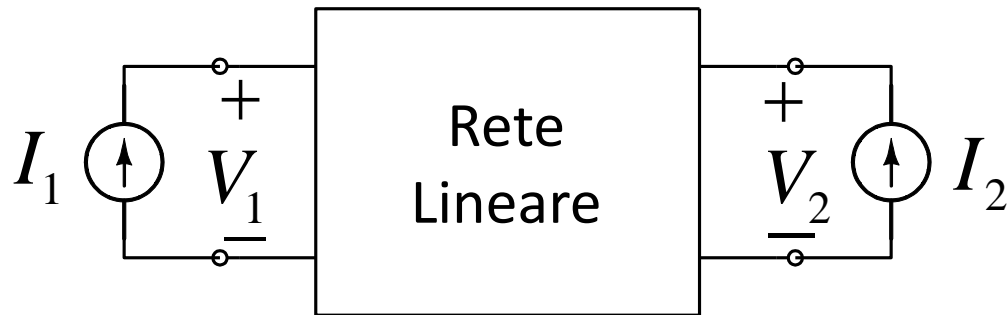


$$y_{11} = \left. \frac{I_1}{V_1} \right|_{V_2=0} \quad y_{21} = \left. \frac{I_2}{V_1} \right|_{V_2=0}$$



$$y_{12} = \left. \frac{I_1}{V_2} \right|_{V_1=0} \quad y_{22} = \left. \frac{I_2}{V_2} \right|_{V_1=0}$$

# Parametri di Impedenza



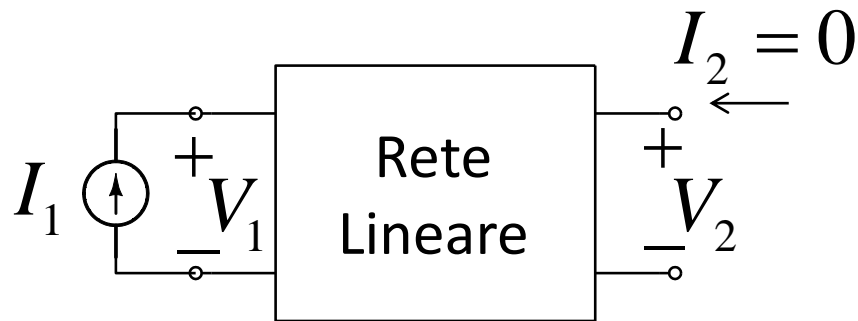
$$\begin{cases} V_1 = z_{11}I_1 + z_{12}I_2 \\ V_2 = z_{21}I_1 + z_{22}I_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ V_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} z_{11} & z_{12} \\ z_{21} & z_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I_1 \\ I_2 \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{Z} \begin{bmatrix} I_1 \\ I_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

I coefficienti della matrice  $\mathbf{Z}$  sono detti parametri d'impedenza o parametri  $z$  e sono espressi in Ohm.

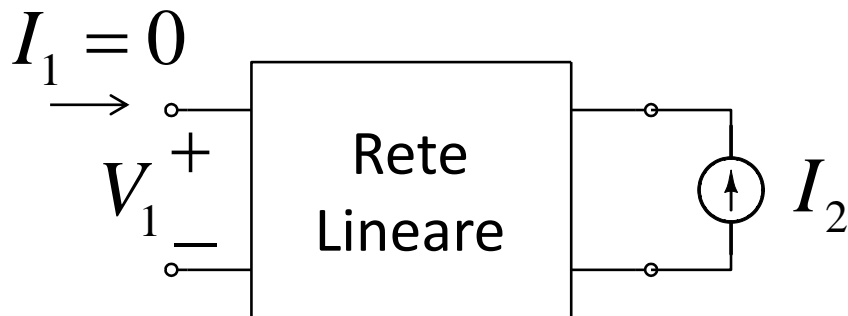
# Parametri di Impedenza

I valori dei parametri d'impedenza si ricavano considerando  $I_1=0$  oppure  $I_2=0$ .



$$z_{11} = \left. \frac{V_1}{I_1} \right|_{I_2=0}$$

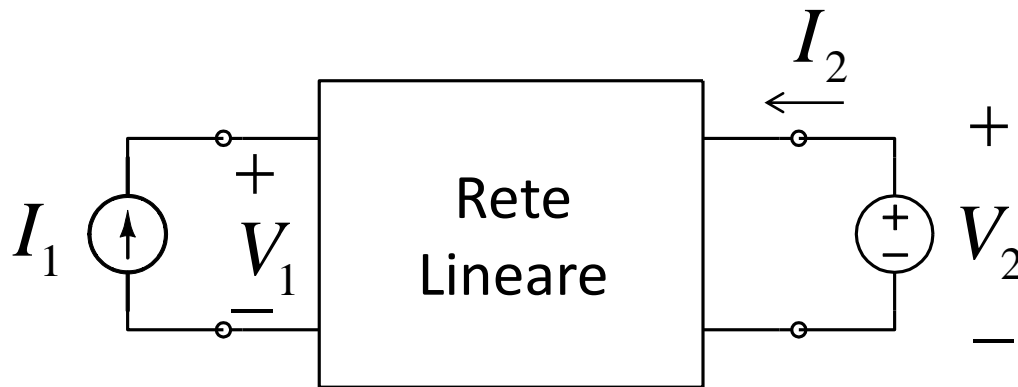
$$z_{21} = \left. \frac{V_2}{I_1} \right|_{I_2=0}$$



$$z_{12} = \left. \frac{V_1}{I_2} \right|_{I_1=0}$$

$$z_{22} = \left. \frac{V_2}{I_2} \right|_{I_1=0}$$

# Parametri Ibridi



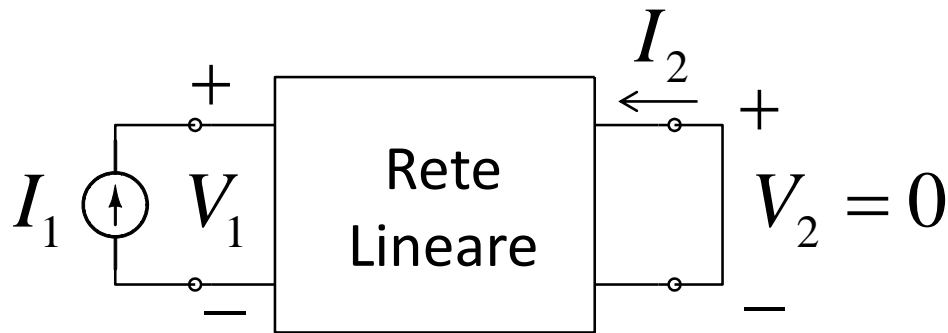
$$\begin{cases} V_1 = h_{11}I_1 + h_{12}V_2 \\ I_2 = h_{21}I_1 + h_{22}V_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ I_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} h_{11} & h_{12} \\ h_{21} & h_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I_1 \\ V_2 \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{H} \begin{bmatrix} I_1 \\ V_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

I coefficienti della matrice  $\mathbf{H}$  sono detti parametri ibridi o parametri  $h$ .

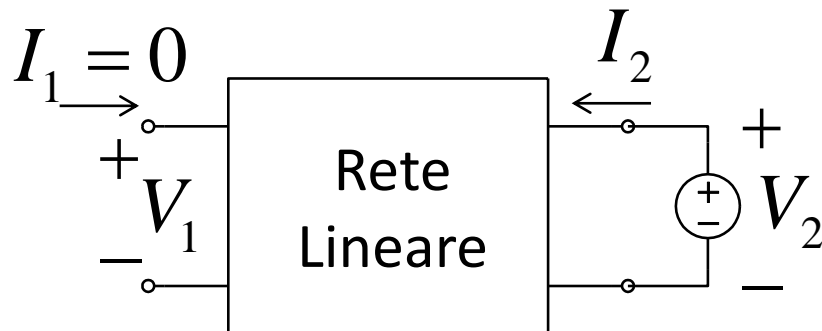
# Parametri Ibridi

I valori dei parametri ibridi si ricavano considerando  $I_1=0$  oppure  $V_2=0$ .



$$h_{11} = \left. \frac{V_1}{I_1} \right|_{V_2=0}$$

$$h_{21} = \left. \frac{I_2}{I_1} \right|_{V_2=0}$$



$$h_{12} = \left. \frac{V_1}{V_2} \right|_{I_1=0}$$

$$h_{22} = \left. \frac{I_2}{V_2} \right|_{I_1=0}$$

# Parametri Ibridi Inversi



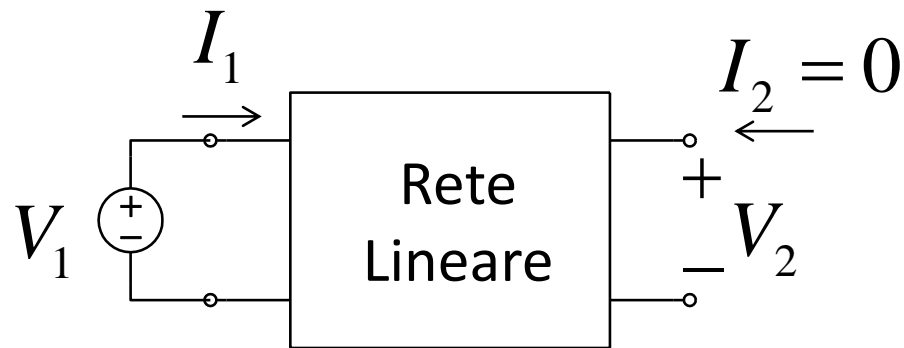
$$\begin{cases} I_1 = g_{11}V_1 + g_{12}I_2 \\ V_2 = g_{21}V_1 + g_{22}I_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} I_1 \\ V_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} g_{11} & g_{12} \\ g_{21} & g_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ I_2 \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{G} \begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ I_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

I coefficienti della matrice  $\mathbf{G}$  sono detti parametri ibridi inversi o parametri  $g$ .

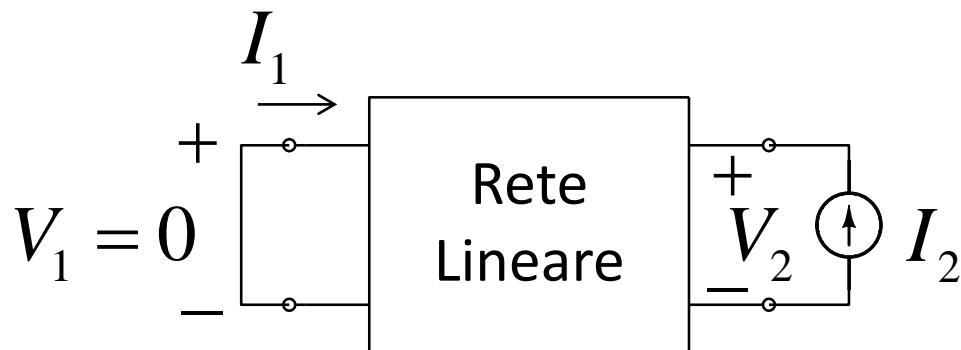
# Parametri Ibridi Inversi

I valori dei parametri ibridi inversi si ricavano considerando  $V_1=0$  oppure  $I_2=0$ .



$$g_{11} = \left. \frac{I_1}{V_1} \right|_{I_2=0}$$

$$g_{21} = \left. \frac{V_2}{V_1} \right|_{I_2=0}$$

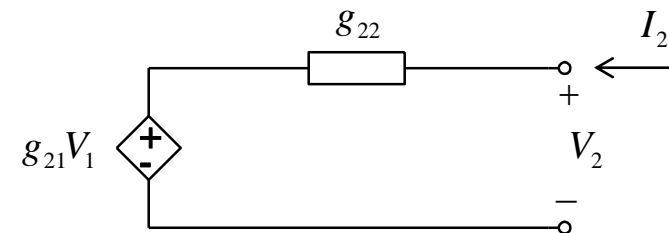
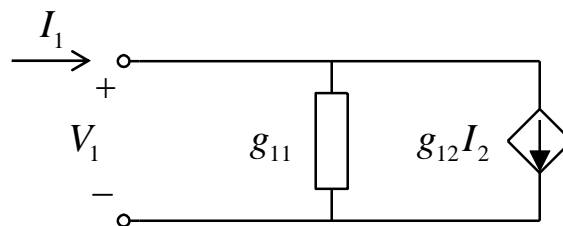
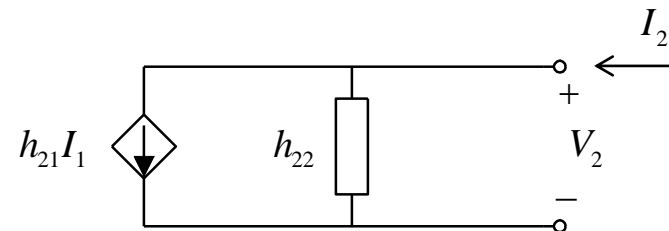
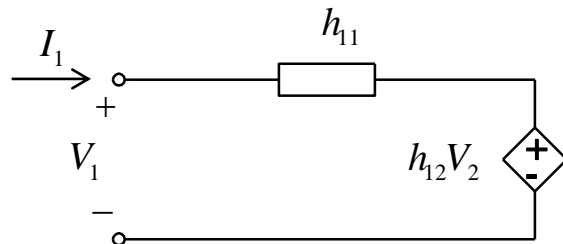
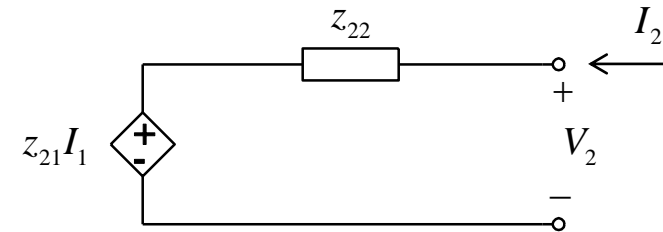
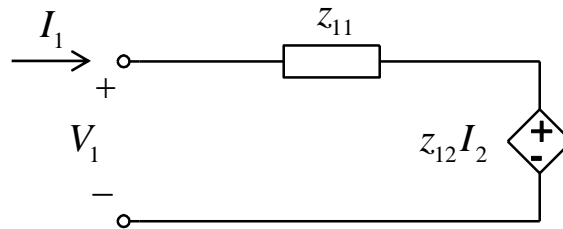
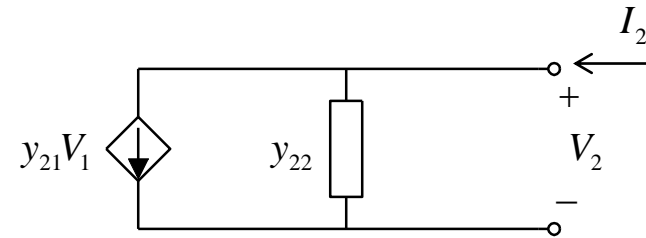
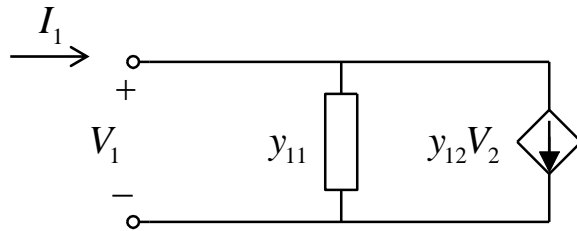


$$g_{12} = \left. \frac{I_1}{I_2} \right|_{V_1=0}$$

$$g_{22} = \left. \frac{V_2}{I_2} \right|_{V_1=0}$$



# Reti 2 Porte: Circuiti Equivalenti



# Parametri di Trasmissione



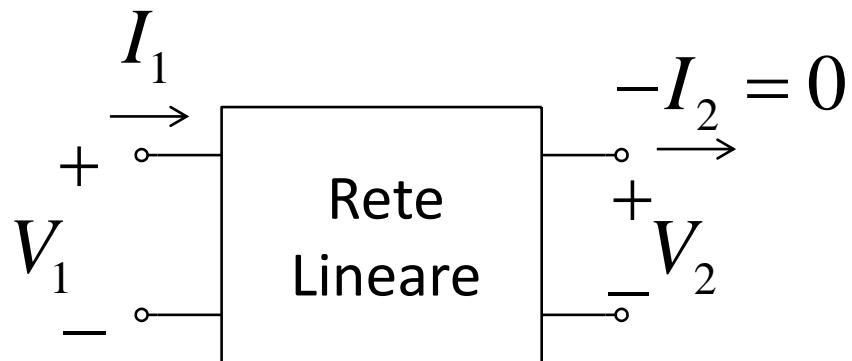
$$\begin{cases} V_1 = t_{11}V_2 - t_{12}I_2 \\ I_1 = t_{21}V_2 - t_{22}I_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ I_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} t_{11} & t_{12} \\ t_{21} & t_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_2 \\ -I_2 \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{T} \begin{bmatrix} V_2 \\ -I_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

I coefficienti della matrice  $\mathbf{T}$  sono detti parametri di trasmissione o parametri  $ABCD$ .

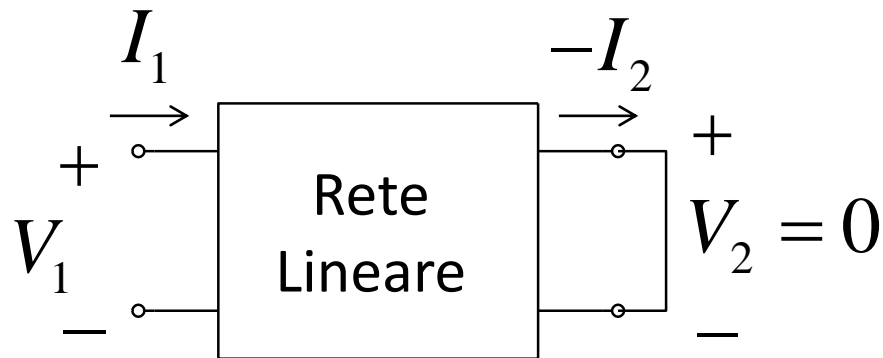
# Parametri di Trasmissione

I valori dei parametri di trasmissione si ricavano considerando  $V_2=0$  oppure  $-I_2=0$ .



$$t_{11} = \left. \frac{V_1}{V_2} \right|_{-I_2=0}$$

$$t_{21} = \left. \frac{I_1}{V_2} \right|_{-I_2=0}$$



$$t_{12} = \left. \frac{V_1}{-I_2} \right|_{V_2=0}$$

$$t_{22} = \left. \frac{I_1}{-I_2} \right|_{V_2=0}$$

# Parametri di Trasmissione Inversi



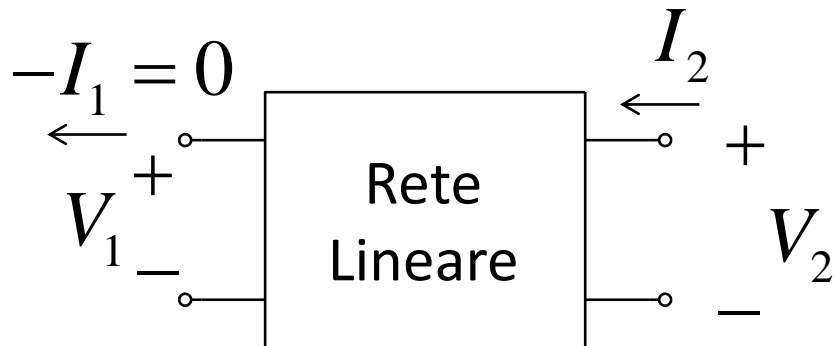
$$\begin{cases} V_2 = t'_{11}V_1 - t'_{12}I_1 \\ I_2 = t'_{21}V_1 - t'_{22}I_1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} V_2 \\ I_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} t'_{11} & t'_{12} \\ t'_{21} & t'_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ -I_1 \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{T}' \begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ -I_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

I coefficienti della matrice  $\mathbf{T}'$  sono detti parametri di trasmissione inversi.

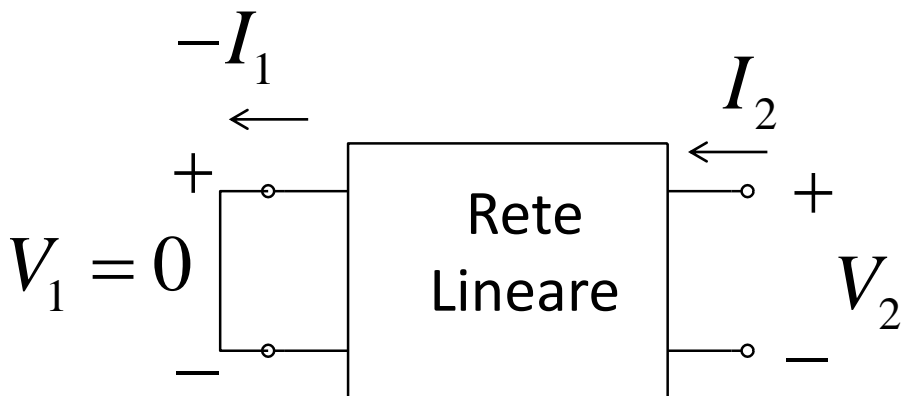
# Parametri di Trasmissione Inversi

I valori dei parametri di trasmissione inversa si ricavano considerando  $V_1=0$  oppure  $-I_1=0$ .



$$t'_{11} = \left. \frac{V_2}{V_1} \right|_{-I_1=0}$$

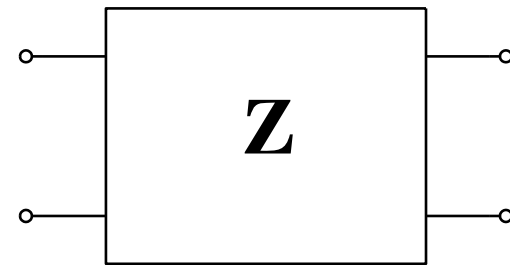
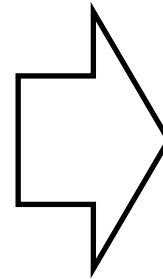
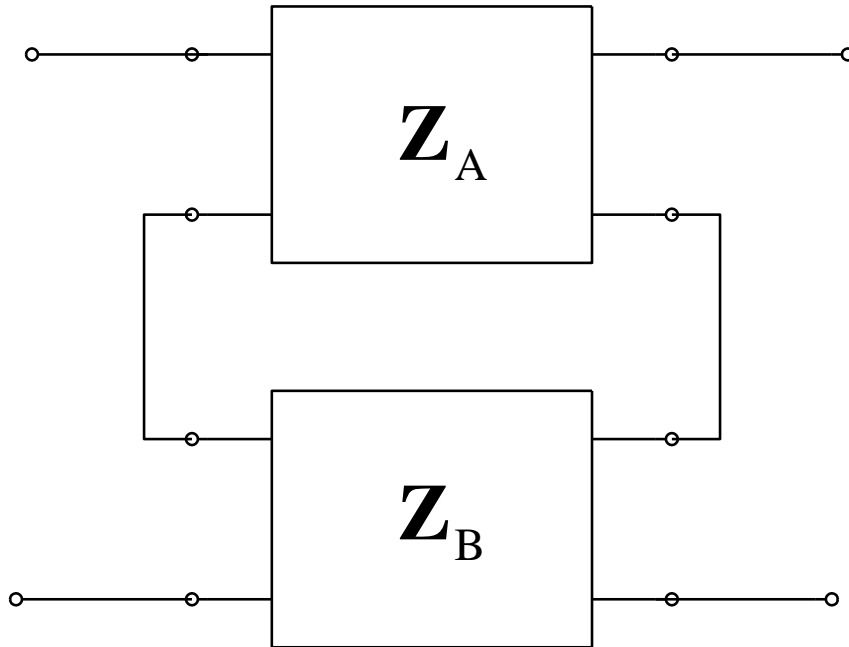
$$t'_{21} = \left. \frac{I_2}{V_1} \right|_{-I_1=0}$$



$$t'_{12} = \left. \frac{V_2}{-I_1} \right|_{V_1=0}$$

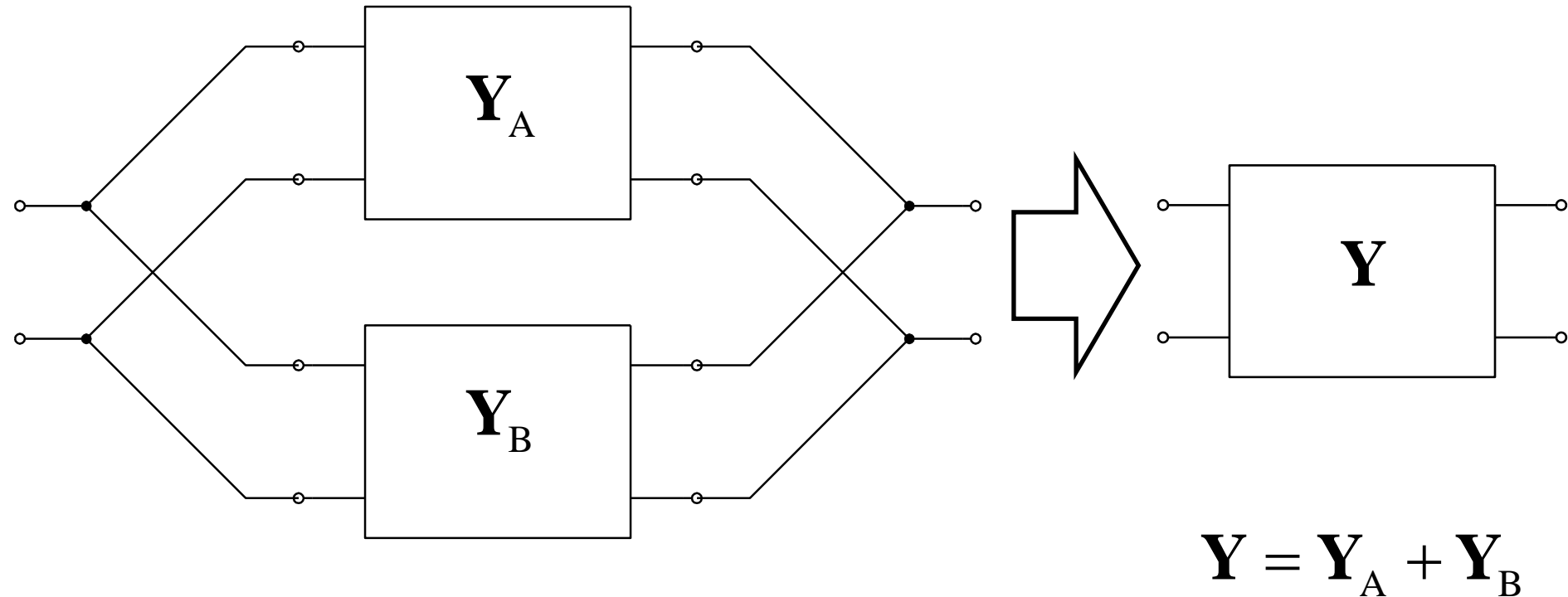
$$t'_{22} = \left. \frac{I_2}{-I_1} \right|_{V_1=0}$$

# Interconnessione di Quadropoli: Serie - Serie

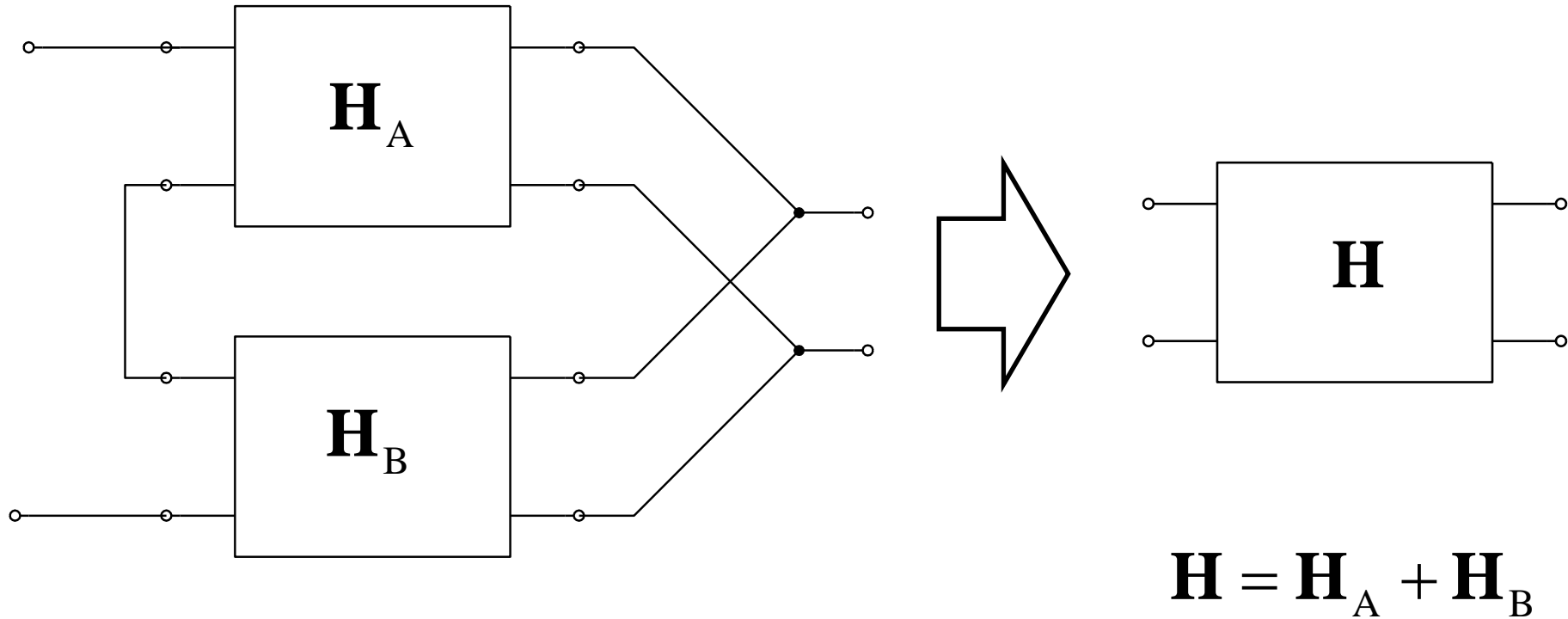


$$\mathbf{Z} = \mathbf{Z}_A + \mathbf{Z}_B$$

# Interconnessione di Quadrupoli: Parallelo - Parallelo

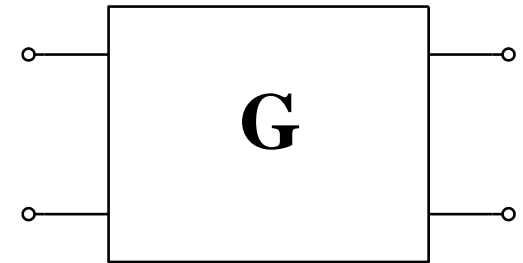
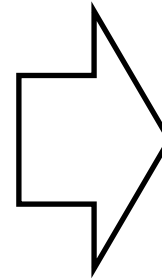
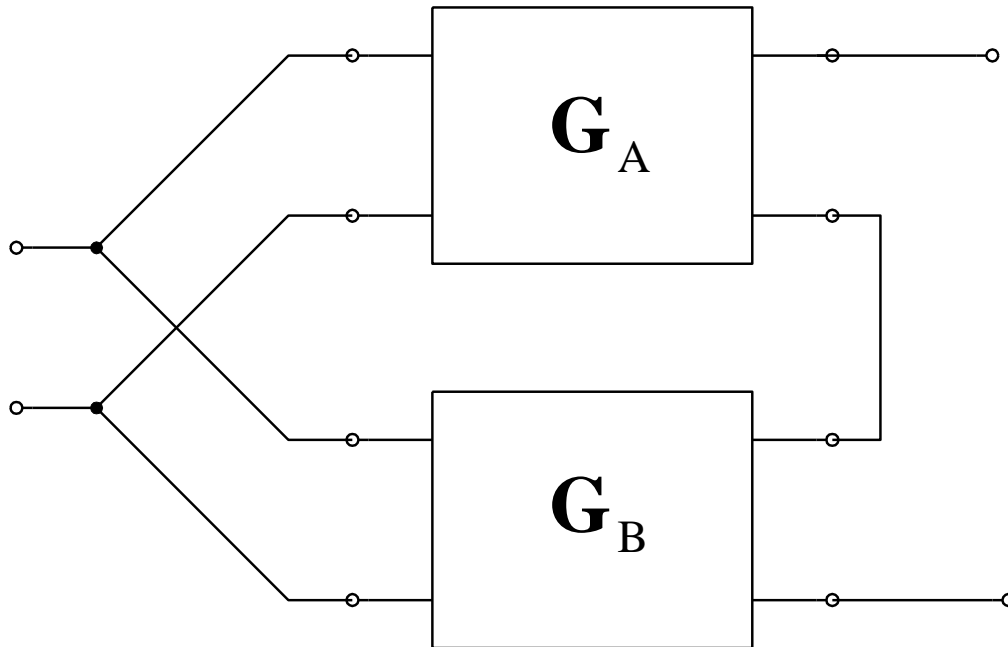


# Interconnessione di Quadrupoli: Serie - Parallelo



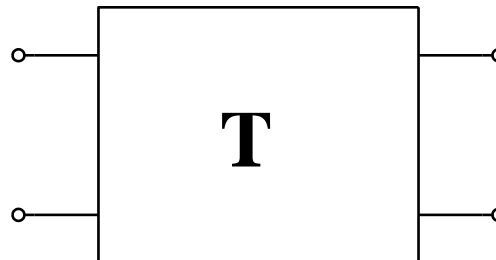
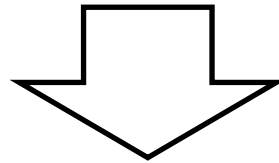
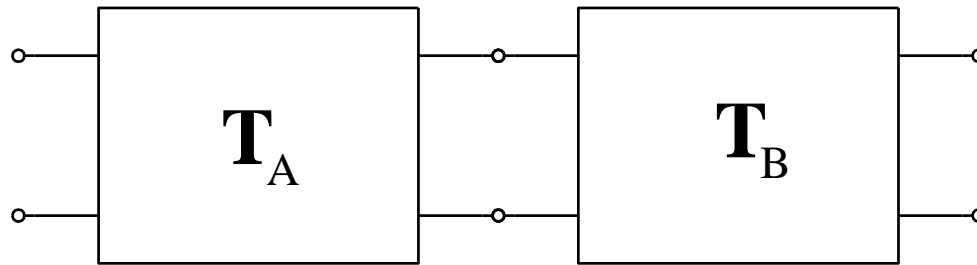


# Interconnessione di Quadrupoli: Parallelo - Serie



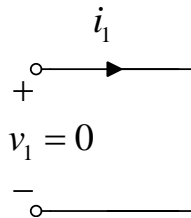
$$\mathbf{G} = \mathbf{G}_A + \mathbf{G}_B$$

# Interconnessione di Quadrupoli: in Cascata

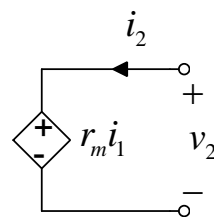


$$\mathbf{T} = \mathbf{T}_A \cdot \mathbf{T}_B$$

# Gli Amplificatori



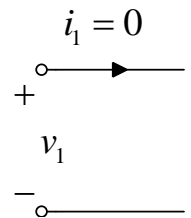
CCVS



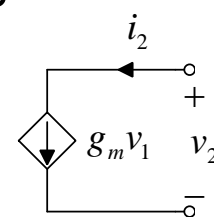
$$\begin{cases} v_1 = 0 \\ v_2 = r_m i_1 \end{cases}$$

Current-Controlled Voltage Source

Generatore di Tensione Controllato in Corrente



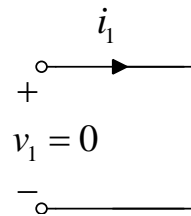
VCCS



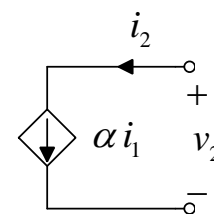
$$\begin{cases} i_1 = 0 \\ i_2 = g_m v_1 \end{cases}$$

Voltage-Controlled Current Source

Generatore di Corrente Controllato in Tensione



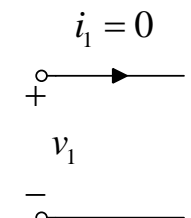
CCCS



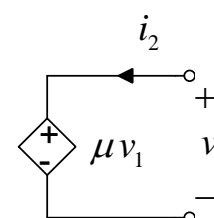
$$\begin{cases} v_1 = 0 \\ i_2 = \alpha i_1 \end{cases}$$

Current-Controlled Current Source

Generatore di Corrente Controllato in Corrente



VCVS



$$\begin{cases} i_1 = 0 \\ v_2 = \mu v_1 \end{cases}$$

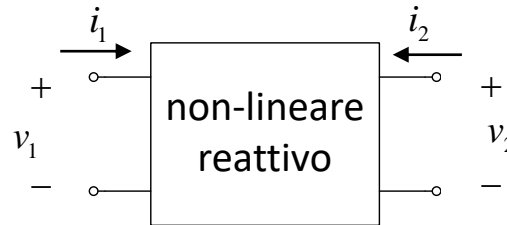
Voltage -Controlled Voltage Source

Generatore di Tensione Controllato in Tensione

**Un circuito amplificatore approssima il comportamento di uno dei 4 elementi ideali 2-porte**

# Gli Amplificatori

In generale:



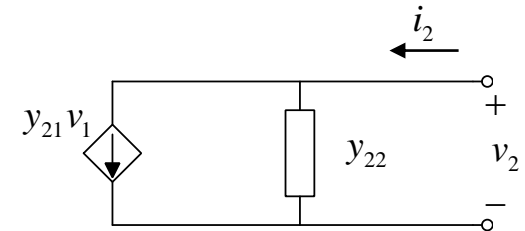
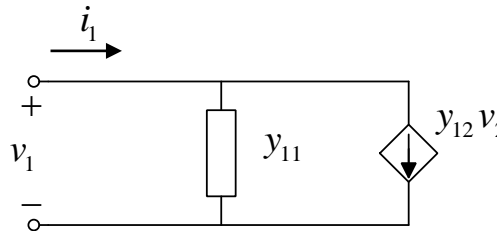
## ***Ipotesi semplificative***

1) Effetti reattivi trascurabili (comportamento in DC)

$$\begin{cases} i_1 = f_1(v_1, v_2) \\ i_2 = f_2(v_1, v_2) \end{cases} \quad \text{2-porte non-lineare}$$

2) Linearità (comportamento in AC)

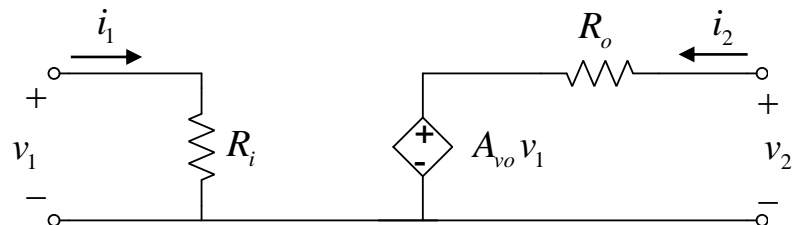
$$\begin{cases} i_1 = y_{11}v_1 + y_{12}v_2 \\ i_2 = y_{12}v_1 + y_{22}v_2 \end{cases}$$



3) Unidirezionalità

$$y_{12} \simeq 0$$

4) Linearità, effetti reattivi trascurabili, unidirezionalità (comportamento alle medie frequenze)



$$\begin{cases} i_1 \approx g_{11} v_1 \\ i_2 \approx g_{21} v_1 + g_{22} v_2 \end{cases}$$

$$R_i = 1/g_{11}$$

Resistenza di ingresso

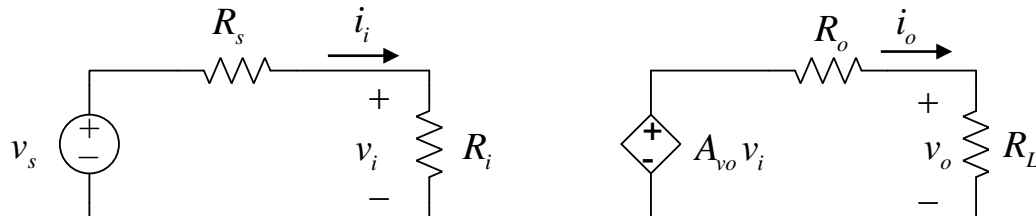
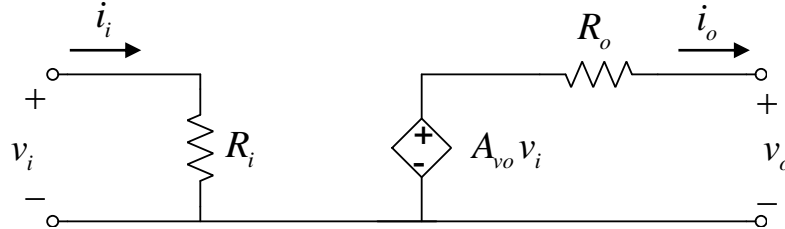
$$i_2 = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad A_{vo} = \frac{v_2}{v_1} = -\frac{g_{21}}{g_{22}}$$

Guadagno di tensione a vuoto

$$v_1 = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad R_o = \frac{v_2}{i_2} = \frac{1}{g_{22}}$$

Resistenza di uscita

## 1 - Amplificatore di Tensione



$$v_o = A_{vo} v_i \frac{R_L}{R_o + R_L}$$

$$A'_v = \frac{v_o}{v_i} = A_{vo} \frac{R_L}{R_o + R_L}$$

$A_{vo}$  Guadagno di tensione a circuito aperto

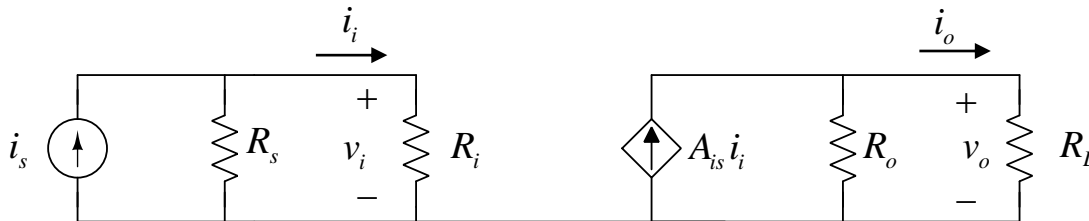
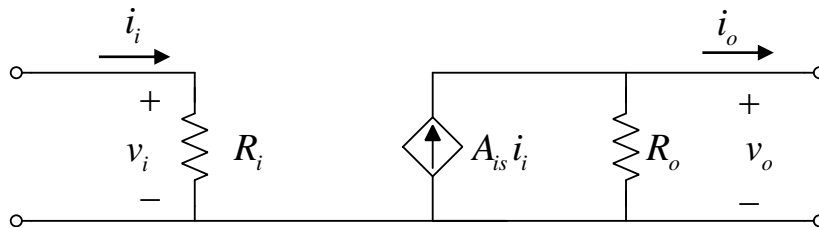
$$v_i = v_s \frac{R_i}{R_i + R_s}$$

$$A_v = \frac{v_o}{v_s} = \frac{v_o}{v_i} \frac{v_i}{v_s} = \frac{R_i}{R_i + R_s} A_{vo} \frac{R_L}{R_o + R_L}$$

Amplificatore ideale di tensione  $\begin{cases} R_i \rightarrow \infty \\ R_o \rightarrow 0 \end{cases} \quad A_v \rightarrow A_{vo}$

Consente di mantenere pressoché invariato il guadagno  $A_v \simeq A_{vo}$  al variare di  $R_s$  e  $R_L$ .

## 2 - Amplificatore di Corrente



$$i_o = A_{is} i_i \frac{R_o}{R_o + R_L}$$

$$A'_i = \frac{i_o}{i_i} = A_{is} \frac{R_o}{R_o + R_L}$$

$A_{is}$  Guadagno di corrente in corto circuito

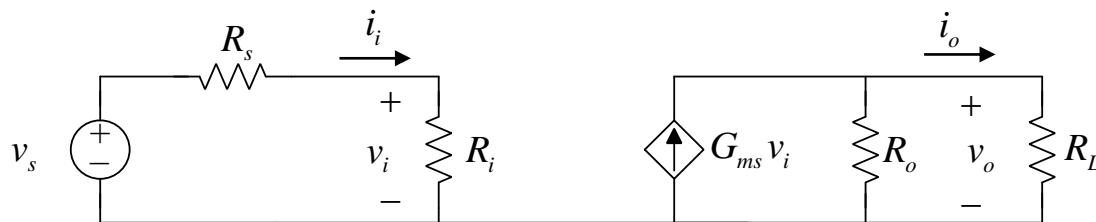
$$i_i = i_s \frac{R_s}{R_i + R_s}$$

$$A_i = \frac{i_o}{i_s} = \frac{i_o}{i_i} \frac{i_i}{i_s} = \frac{R_s}{R_i + R_s} A_{is} \frac{R_o}{R_o + R_L}$$

Amplificatore ideale di corrente  $\begin{cases} R_i \rightarrow 0 \\ R_o \rightarrow \infty \end{cases} \quad A_i \rightarrow A_{is}$

Consente di mantenere pressoché invariato il guadagno  $A_i \simeq A_{is}$  al variare di  $R_s$  e  $R_L$ .

## 3 - Amplificatore di Transconduttanza



$G_{ms}$  Guadagno di transconduttanza in corto circuito

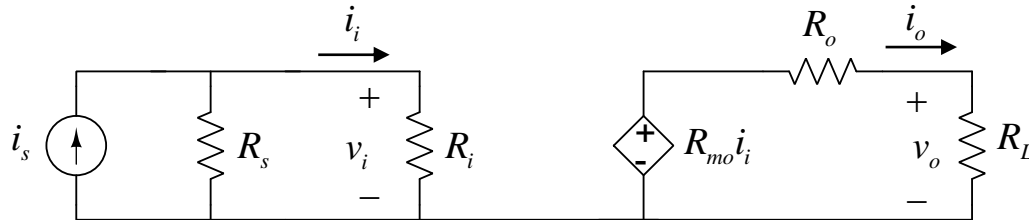
$$A_G = \frac{i_o}{v_s} = \frac{i_o}{v_i} \frac{v_i}{v_s} = \frac{R_i}{R_i + R_s} G_{ms} \frac{R_o}{R_o + R_L}$$

Amplificatore ideale di transconduttanza  $\begin{cases} R_i \rightarrow \infty \\ R_o \rightarrow \infty \end{cases} \quad A_G \rightarrow G_{ms}$

Consente di mantenere pressoché invariato il guadagno  $A_G \simeq G_{ms}$  al variare di  $R_s$  e  $R_L$ .

# Gli Amplificatori

## 4 - Amplificatore di Transresistenza



$R_{mo}$  Guadagno di transresistenza a circuito aperto

$$A_R = \frac{v_o}{i_s} = \frac{v_o}{i_i} \frac{i_i}{i_s} = \frac{R_s}{R_i + R_s} R_{mo} \frac{R_L}{R_o + R_L}$$

Amplificatore ideale di transresistenza  $\begin{cases} R_i \rightarrow 0 \\ R_o \rightarrow 0 \end{cases} \quad A_R \rightarrow R_{mo}$

Consente di mantenere pressoché invariato il guadagno  $A_R \approx R_{mo}$  al variare di  $R_s$  e  $R_L$ .

	Tensione		Corrente		Transammettenza		Transimpedenza	
	Ideale	Reale	Ideale	Reale	Ideale	Reale	Ideale	Reale
$Z_i$	$\infty$	$ Z_i  \gg R_s$	0	$ Z_i  \ll R_s$	$\infty$	$ Z_i  \gg R_s$	0	$ Z_i  \ll R_s$
$Z_o$	0	$ Z_o  \ll R_L$	$\infty$	$ Z_o  \gg R_L$	$\infty$	$ Z_o  \gg R_L$	0	$ Z_o  \ll R_L$
Guadagno	$v_o \approx A_v v_s$		$i_o \approx A_i i_s$		$i_o \approx G_m v_s$		$v_o \approx Z_m i_s$	