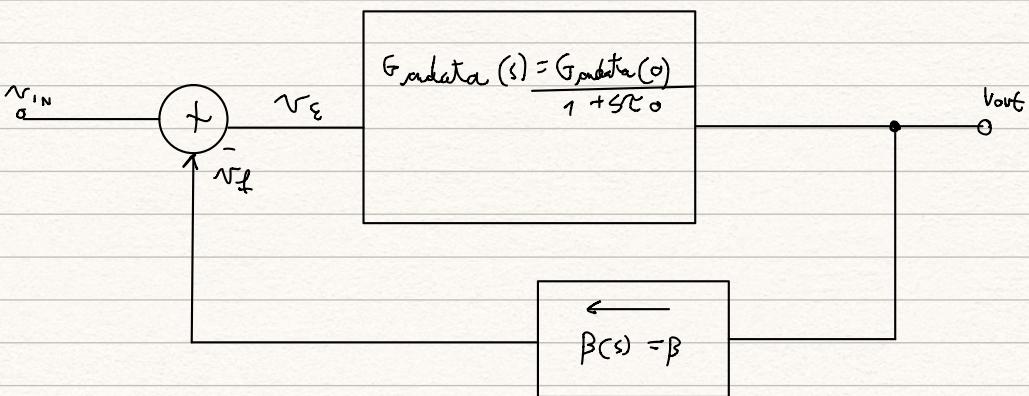


EFFETTO RETROAZIONE SULLA BANDA. CALCOLO DELLA FUNZIONE DI TRASFERIMENTO REALE PER VIA GRAFICA.



$$G_{\text{reale}}(s) \underset{\text{reale}}{=} \frac{v_{\text{out}}(s)}{V_{\text{in}}(s)} = \frac{G_{\text{onda}}(s)}{1 + G_{\text{onda}}(s)\beta(s)}$$

GUADAGNO D'ANELLO : $G_{\text{loop}}(s) = -G_{\text{onda}}(s)\beta(s) = \frac{G_{\text{onda}}(s)}{1 - G_{\text{loop}}(s)} = \frac{G_{\text{onda}}(0)}{1 + sT_0} = \frac{G_{\text{onda}}(0)}{1 + \frac{G_{\text{onda}}(0)\beta}{1 + sT_0}} = \frac{G_{\text{onda}}(0)}{1 + sT_0}$

$$\approx \frac{\cancel{G_{\text{onda}}(0)}}{\cancel{1 + sT_0}} = \frac{G_{\text{onda}}(0)}{1 + G_{\text{onda}}(\beta) + sT_0} = \frac{G_{\text{onda}}(0)}{1 + G_{\text{onda}}(0)\beta} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + s \frac{T_0}{1 + G_{\text{onda}}(0)\beta}}$$

$$G_{\text{reale}}(s) = \frac{G_{\text{onda}}(0)}{1 - G_{\text{loop}}(s)} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + s \frac{T_0}{1 - G_{\text{loop}}(s)}}$$

NON RETROAZIONATO

- Guadagno in continua $G_{\text{onda}}(0)$

$$\text{polo} f_p = \frac{1}{2\pi T_0}$$

↓
prodotto guadagno-larghezza di banda

$$\frac{G_{\text{onda}}(0)}{2\pi T_0}$$

RETROAZIONATO

- Guadagno in continua

- polo sul cerchio chiuso

$$f_p = \frac{1 - G_{\text{loop}}(0)}{2\pi T_0}$$

↓
prodotto guadagno banda

$$\frac{G_{\text{onda}}(0)}{1 - G_{\text{loop}}(0)} \cdot \frac{1 - G_{\text{loop}}(0)}{2\pi T_0}$$

guadagno
polar

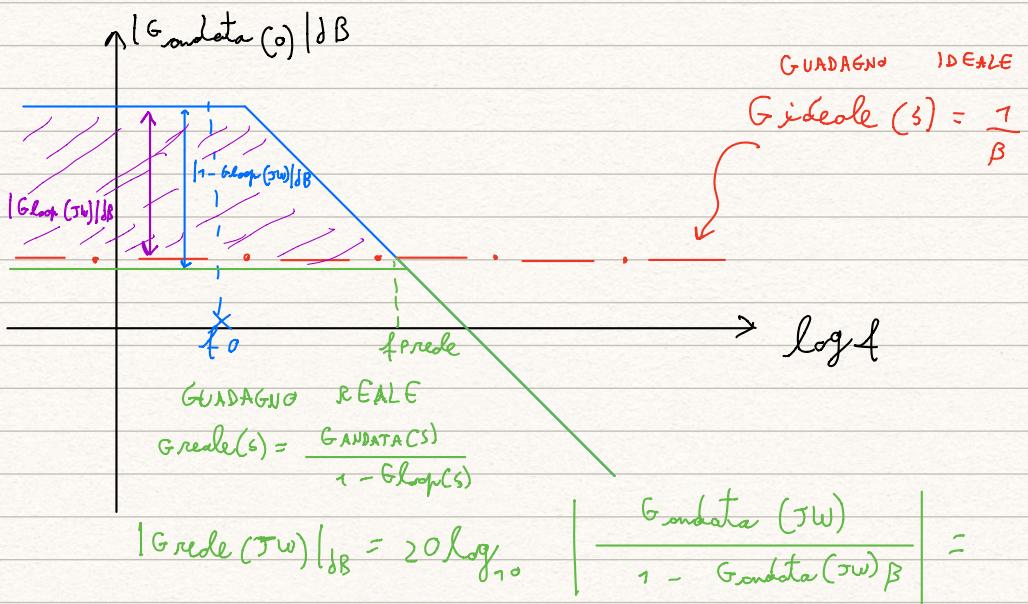
→ EFFETTO DELLA RESTRIZIONE SULLA BANDA

* riduce il guadagno in continua di un fattore $1 - G_{loop}(0)$

* aumenta la banda del circuito di un fattore $1 - G_{loop}(0)$

→ conserva il prodotto GUADAGNO - LARGHEZZA DI BANDA

$$f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi\tau_0}$$



$$= 20 \log_{10} |G_{onda}(jw)| - 20 \log_{10} |1 - G_{onda}(jw)\beta|$$

$$G_{loop}(s) = -G_{onda}(s)\beta(s)$$

$$|G_{loop}(jw)|_{dB} = |G_{onda}(jw)\beta(jw)|_{dB} = 20 \log_{10} |G_{onda}(jw)| + 20 \log_{10} |\beta(jw)| =$$

$$= |G_{onda}(jw)|_{dB} + |\beta(jw)|_{dB} = |G_{onda}(jw)|_{dB} - |1/\beta(jw)|_{dB}$$

$$|G_{loop}(jw)|_{dB} = |G_{onda}(jw)| - |G_{ideale}(jw)|_{dB}$$

$$G_{onda}(s) = -G_{loop}(s) \frac{1}{\beta(s)} = -G_{loop}(s) G_{ideale}(s)$$

METODO DI CALCOLO DELLA FUNZIONE DI TRASFERIMENTO

DI UN CIRCUITO RETROAZIONATO AD ANELLO CHIUSO PER

VIA GRAFICA

1. Calcolo $G_{ideale}(s)$ [suppongo la retroazione ideale, cioè $G_{loop}(s) \rightarrow \infty$] dall'analisi del circuito

2. Calcolo $G_{loop}(s)$ [è il calcolo di un guadagno di un circuito non retroazionato dall'analisi del circuito]

3. Calcolo matematico $G_{andata}(s)$

$$G_{andata}(s) = -G_{ideale}(s) G_{loop}(s)$$

4. Traccia sul medesimo diagramma di base del modello

$$\begin{aligned} * |G_{andata}(\omega)|_{dB} \\ * |G_{ideale}(\omega)|_{dB} \end{aligned}$$

5. Quindi $|G_{andata}(\omega)|_{dB} = |G_{ideale}(\omega)|_{dB}$

$$\hookrightarrow |G_{loop}(\omega)| = 1$$

↓
poli ad un solo chiede!!!

$$G_{real}(s) = \frac{G_{andata}(s)}{1 - G_{loop}(s)}$$

poli di G_{real} si ha quando $1 - G_{loop}(s) = 0$

Esempio:

$$A(s) = \frac{A_0}{(1+s\tau_1)(1+s\tau_2)}$$

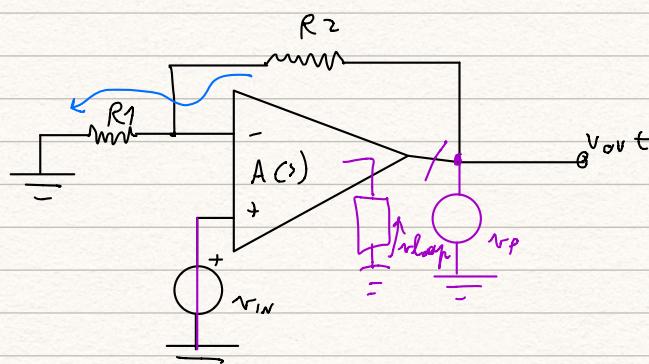
$$A_0 = 80^6 B$$

$$f_{p1} = \frac{1}{2\pi\tau_1} = 500 \text{ kHz}$$

$$f_{p2} = \frac{1}{2\pi\tau_2} = 20 \text{ MHz}$$

$$R_2 = 100 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_1 = 100 \text{ }\Omega$$



① Calcula $G_{idelle}(s)$

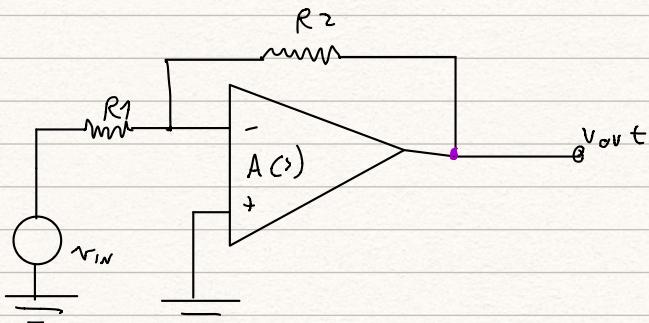
$$G_{idelle}(s) = 1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1} = 1 + \frac{100\text{ k}\Omega}{1\text{ M}\Omega} = 1001 \approx 50 \text{ dB}$$

② Calcula $G_{loop}(s)$

$$G_{loop}(s) = -\frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} A(s) = -\frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} \frac{A_0}{(1+s\zeta_1)(1+s\zeta_2)}$$

③ Calcula $G_{andata}(s)$

$$G_{andata}(s) = -G_{idelle}(s) G_{loop}(s) = +\left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}\right) \cdot \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} A(s) = A(s)$$

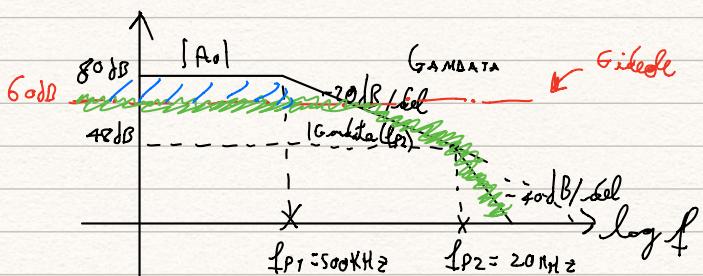


CONFIG. INVERSIONE

$$1 \cdot G_{idelle} = -R_2/R_1$$

$$2 \cdot G_{loop} = -\frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} A(s)$$

$$3 \cdot G_{andata}(s) = -G_{idelle} \times G_{loop}$$



$$|G_{andata}(j\omega)| = \frac{A_0}{\sqrt{1 + \omega^2 \zeta_1^2} \sqrt{1 + \omega^2 \zeta_2^2}}$$

$$|G_{\text{onda}}(f_{P_2})| \cdot f_{P_2} = |G_{\text{onda}}(f_{P_1})| \cdot f_{P_1} = |G_{\text{onda}}(f_{P_2})| = |G_{\text{onda}}(f_{P_1})| \frac{f_{P_1}}{f_{P_2}} =$$

$$= 10^4 \frac{500 \text{ kHz}}{20 \text{ MHz}} \approx 250 \approx 48 \text{ dB}$$

$$|G_{\text{onda}}(f_{P_2})| f_{P_2}^2 = f^*^2 \cdot 1$$

$$f^* =$$

Cerca per f_{odB} (frequenza a cui $|G_{\text{loop}}(\omega)| = 1$)

Sono posizioni dei poli ad un solo punto

$$|G_{\text{onda}}(0)| f_{P_1} = |G_{\text{onda}}(0)| f_{odB}$$

$$f_{odB} = \frac{|G_{\text{onda}}(0)| f_{P_1}}{|G_{\text{onda}}(0)|} = \frac{10^4 \cdot 500 \text{ kHz}}{10^3} = 5 \text{ MHz}$$

STABILITÀ DI UN CIRCUITO RETROAZIONATO

