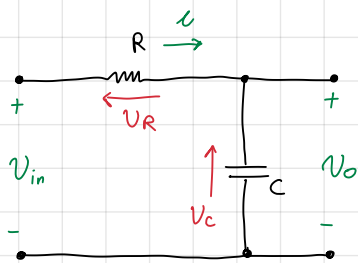




CIRCUITO RC



$$\{ V_R + V_C = V_{in}$$

$$\begin{cases} V_R = R \cdot i \\ i_C = C \dot{V}_C \rightarrow \dot{V}_C = \frac{1}{C} i_C \rightarrow V_C = \frac{1}{C} \int i_C dt \end{cases}$$

FUNZIONE DI TRASF.

$$\rightarrow V_R + V_C = V_{in} \rightarrow R I(s) + \frac{1}{C} \cdot S I(s) - \underbrace{i(0^+)}_{\text{c.i. nulle}} = V_{in}(s) \rightarrow V_{in}(s) = R I(s) + \frac{1}{CS} I(s) \\ = I(s) \left(R + \frac{1}{CS} \right)$$

$$\text{Siccome } V_o(s) = \frac{1}{CS} I(s) \Rightarrow G(s) = \frac{V_o(s)}{V_{in}(s)} = \frac{\cancel{\frac{1}{CS}} \cancel{I(s)}}{\cancel{I(s)} \left(\frac{RCS + 1}{\cancel{CS}} \right)} = \frac{1}{RCS + 1} \\ \text{G(s)}$$

SPAZIO DI STATO

(1) Stabiliamo

$$in = u = V_{in}$$

$$out = y = V_o$$

$$\text{variabile di stato} = x = V_C = V_o$$

$$(2) \text{ Scrivo nella forma } \begin{cases} \dot{x} = A x + B \\ y = C x + D y \end{cases}$$

Dalle R.C.

$$\dot{x} \begin{cases} C \frac{d}{dt} V_o = i \rightarrow \dot{V}_o = \frac{1}{C} i \Rightarrow \dot{V}_o = \frac{1}{RC} (V_{in} - V_o) \rightarrow \dot{\overset{x}{V_o}} = -\frac{1}{RC} \overset{x}{V_o} + \frac{1}{RC} \overset{u}{V_{in}} \\ V_R = R \cdot i \rightarrow i = \frac{V_R}{R} \text{ ma } V_R = V_{in} - V_o \Rightarrow i = \frac{V_{in} - V_o}{R} \end{cases}$$

$$y \begin{cases} \text{Siccome } V_o = x, y = V_o \Rightarrow y = x \end{cases}$$

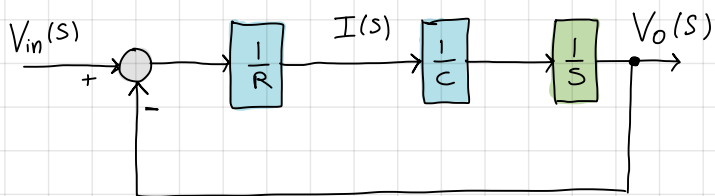
$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{x} = -\frac{1}{RC} x + \frac{1}{RC} u \\ y = x \end{cases} \rightsquigarrow \text{FAI MATRICI}$$

SCHEMA A BLOCCHI

dalle eq $C \frac{dV_C}{dt} = i \equiv C \frac{dV_O}{dt} = i \Rightarrow C S V_O(s) = I(s)$

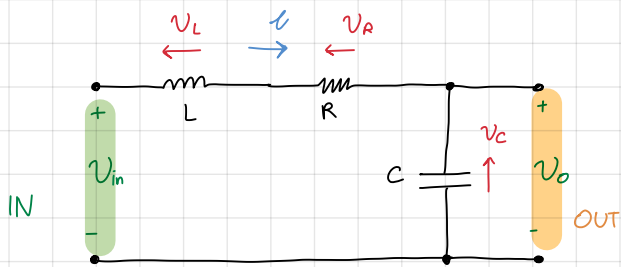
$$V_R = R \cdot i \Rightarrow i = \frac{V_R}{R} \quad \text{ma } V_R = V_{in} - V_O \Rightarrow i = \frac{V_{in} - V_O}{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow I(s) = \frac{V_{in}(s) - V_O(s)}{R}$$



CIRCUITO RLC

SERIE



L. K.
 $V_L + V_R + V_C = V_{in}$

L. T.
 $V_L + V_R + V_C = V_{in}$

$$\begin{cases} V_L = L \dot{i} \\ i = C \dot{V}_C \Rightarrow \dot{V}_C = \frac{1}{C} i \Rightarrow V_C = \frac{1}{C} \int i dt \\ V_R = R i \end{cases}$$

\Downarrow

$$L \dot{i} + R i + \frac{1}{C} \int i dt = V_{in} \Leftrightarrow L S I(s) - \frac{0}{s} + R I(s) + \frac{1}{C} \frac{I(s)}{S} + \frac{\cancel{i(0^+)}}{S} = V_{in}(s)$$

C.I. NULLE

$$\hookrightarrow L S I(s) + R I(s) + \frac{1}{C S} I(s) = V_{in}(s)$$

$V_C \equiv V_0$

Supponiamo di volere $G(s) = \frac{V_0(s)}{V_{in}(s)} \leadsto I(s) \left[L S + R + \frac{1}{C S} \right] = V_{in}(s)$

Siccome $V_0 = V_C = \frac{1}{C} \int i dt \Rightarrow V_0 = \frac{1}{C S} I(s)$

$$\Rightarrow G(s) = \frac{\frac{1}{C S} I(s)}{I(s) \left[L S + R + \frac{1}{C S} \right]} = \frac{\frac{1}{C S}}{\frac{L C S^2 + R C S + 1}{C S}} = \frac{1}{L C S^2 + R C S + 1} = G(s)$$

SPAZIO DI STATO

(1)

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = i \\ x_2 = V_0 \end{cases}$$

$$u = V_{in}$$

$$y = V_0 = x_2$$

Scrivo le eq: $\begin{cases} C V_C = i \\ L i = V_L \end{cases} = \begin{cases} C V_0 = i & (1) \\ L i = V_L & (2) \end{cases}$

ma $V_0 = V_{in} - V_L - V_R \Rightarrow V_L = \underbrace{V_{in}}_u - \underbrace{V_0}_{x_2} - \underbrace{V_R}_{R i} \quad R i \quad x_1$

$\leadsto L i = V_L \leadsto \begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = \frac{1}{L} (u - x_2 - R x_1) & \text{dalla (2)} \\ \dot{x}_2 = \frac{1}{C} x_1 & \text{dalla (1)} \end{cases}$

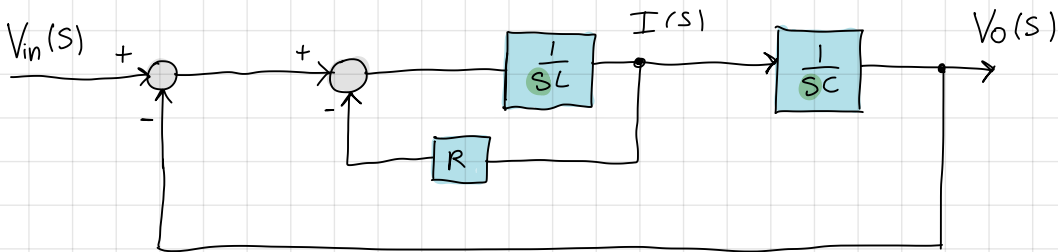
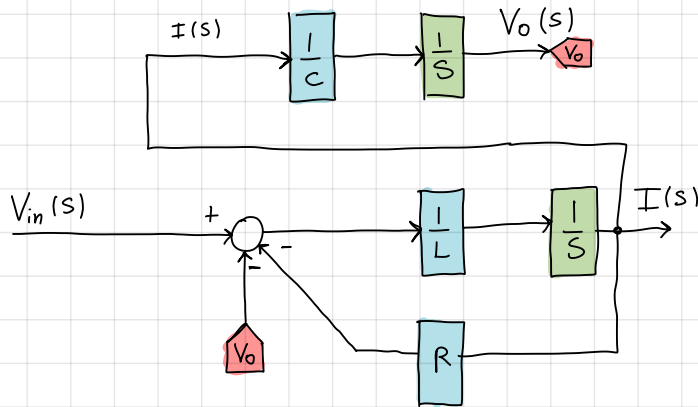
$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = -\frac{R}{L} x_1 - \frac{1}{L} x_2 + \frac{1}{L} u \\ \dot{x}_2 = \frac{1}{C} x_1 \\ y = x_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{R}{L} & \frac{1}{C} \\ -\frac{1}{L} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

SCHEMA A BLOCCHI

Dalle eq:

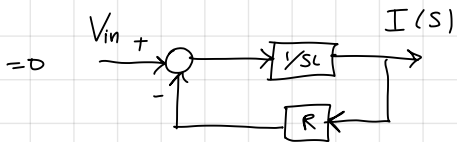
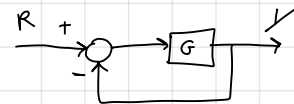
$$\begin{cases} L \dot{i} = V_L \\ C \dot{V}_o = i \\ V_R = R \cdot i \end{cases}$$

$$V_L = V_{in} - V_o - V_R \quad \leftarrow V_R = R \cdot i$$



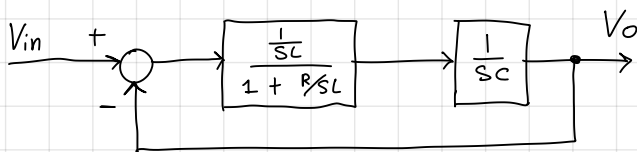
Ricordiamo il sys in feedback:

$$Y = \frac{G}{1+G} \cdot R(s)$$



$$\leadsto \frac{I(s)}{V_{in}(s)} = \frac{\frac{1}{sL}}{1 + \frac{R}{sL}}$$

=> Posso scrivere lo schema anche così:



SPAZIO DI STATO (2)

(1) Equazione diff dalla funzione di Trasferimento:

$$\frac{V_o(s)}{V_{in}(s)} = \frac{1}{LCs^2 + RCs + 1} \Rightarrow V_{in}(s) = LCs^2 V_o(s) + RCs V_o(s) + V_o(s)$$

$$\Rightarrow s^2 V_o(s) + \frac{R}{L} V_o(s) + \frac{1}{LC} V_o(s) = \frac{1}{LC} V_{in}(s)$$

Siccome $\mathcal{L}\left[\frac{d^2 f(t)}{dt^2}\right] = \frac{1}{s^2} F(s)$ con $f(0) = 0$

$$\ddot{v}_o(t) + \frac{R}{L} \dot{v}_o(t) + \frac{1}{LC} v_o(t) = \frac{1}{LC} v_i(t)$$

(2) Scelgo le entrate ed uscite e le Variabili di stato

Scelgo

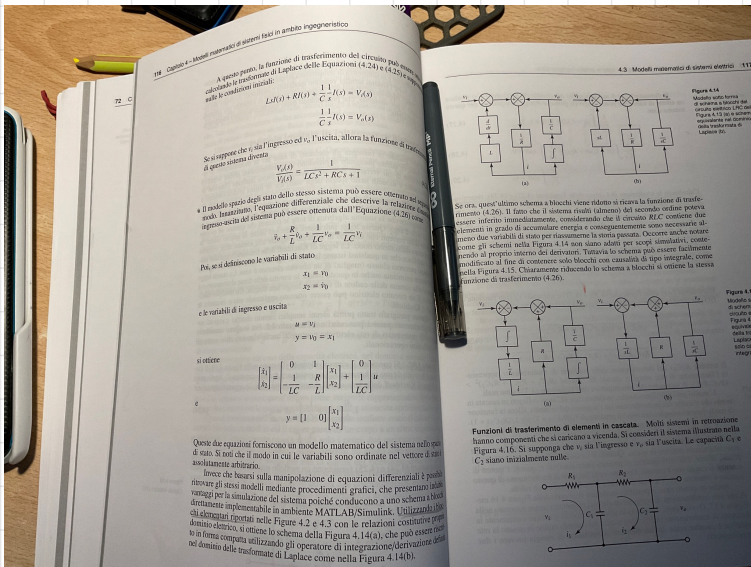
$$\begin{cases} x_1 = v_o \\ x_2 = \dot{v}_o \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} u = v_{in} \\ y = v_o = x_1 \end{cases}$$

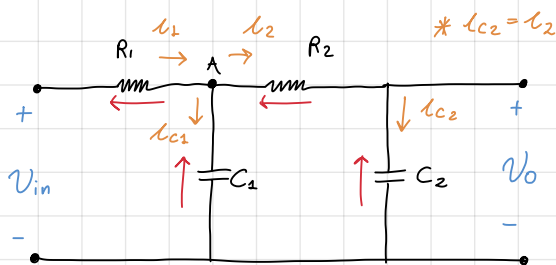
$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_n = A x + B \cdot u \\ y = C x + D u \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{LC} & \frac{R}{L} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{LC} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{LC} \end{pmatrix} v_o$$

BOTH



Elementi in Cascata



$$\begin{cases} i_{C1} = C_1 \dot{V}_{C1} \\ i_{C2} = C_2 \dot{V}_{C2} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sim \circ \quad V_{C1} &= \frac{1}{C_1} \int i_{C1} dt \\ \sim \circ \quad V_{C2} &= \frac{1}{C_2} \int i_{C2} dt \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} V_1 = R_1 i_1 \\ V_2 = R_2 i_2 \end{cases}$$

SPAZIO DI STATO

Poniamo $V_{C1} = x_1$ $V_{C2} = x_2$
 $U = V_{in}$ $y = V_0$

$$C \dot{V}_{C1} = i_{C1} \quad \text{ma} \quad \text{LKC}_A \quad i_{C1} = i_1 - i_{C2}$$

$$\hookrightarrow C \dot{V}_{C1} = i_1 - i_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ma} \cdot i_1 &= \frac{V_1}{R_1}, \quad V_1 = V_{in} - V_{C1} \\ &= \frac{V_{in} - V_{C1}}{R_1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cdot i_2 &= \frac{V_2}{R_2}, \quad V_2 = V_{C1} - V_{C2} \\ &= \frac{V_{C1} - V_{C2}}{R_2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow C \dot{V}_{C1} &= \left(\frac{V_{in} - V_{C1}}{R_1} \right) - \left(\frac{V_{C1} - V_{C2}}{R_2} \right) \\ \dot{V}_{C2} &= \frac{V_{C1} - V_{C2}}{C_2 R_2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow C \dot{x}_1 = \frac{U - x_1}{R_1} - \frac{x_1 - x_2}{R_2} = x_1 \left(\frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2} \right) + x_2 \left(\frac{1}{R_2} \right) + \frac{1}{R_1} U$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = \left[\frac{1}{C_1} \left(\frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2} \right) \right] x_1 + \frac{1}{R_2} x_2 + \frac{1}{R_1} U \\ \dot{x}_2 = \frac{1}{C_2 R_2} x_1 - \frac{1}{C_2 R_2} x_2 \\ y = x_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{C_1} \left(\frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2} \right) & \frac{1}{R_2} \\ \frac{1}{C_2 R_2} & -\frac{1}{C_2 R_2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{R_1} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} U$$

FUNZ. DI TRASFERIMENTO

Tra out: $V_o(s)$ e In: $V_i(s)$

$$V_{in} = V_1 + V_{C1} = R_1 i_1 + \frac{1}{C} (i_1 - i_2) \Rightarrow V_{in} = R_1 i_1 + \frac{1}{C} \int (i_1 - i_2) dt$$

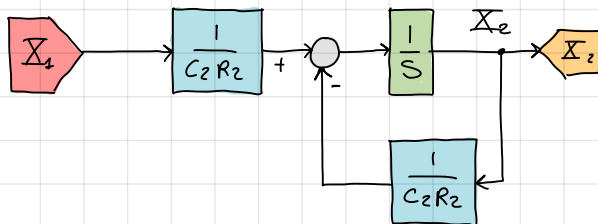
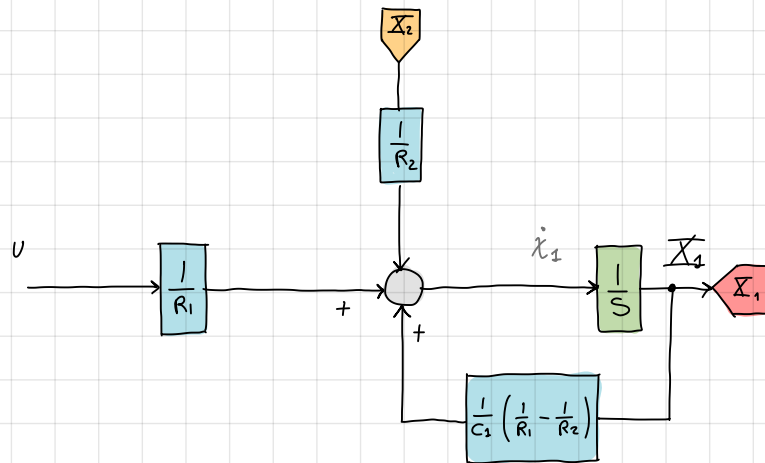
$$\text{LKT: } V_{C2} - V_{C1} + V_2 = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{C_1} \int$$

\uparrow
 v_o

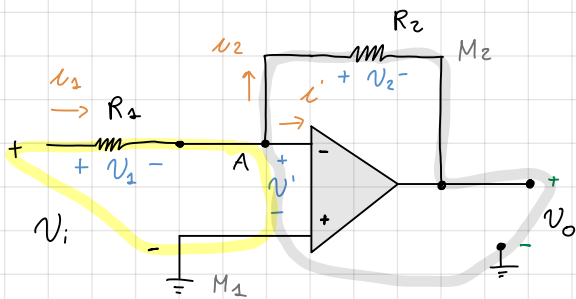
SCHEMA A BLOCCHI

(dallo spazio di stato)

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = \left[\frac{1}{C_1} \left(\frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2} \right) \right] x_1 + \frac{1}{R_2} x_2 + \frac{1}{R_1} v \\ \dot{x}_2 = \frac{1}{C_2 R_2} x_1 - \frac{1}{C_2 R_2} x_2 \end{cases}$$



Amplificatore invertente



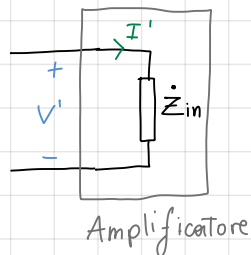
Scopo del gioco: Trovare V_o in relazione a R_1, R_2

$$I_2 = \frac{V_2}{R_2} = \frac{V' - V_o}{R_2}$$

$$I_1 = \frac{V_{R_1}}{R_1} = \frac{V_i - V'}{R_1}$$

ma LKC_A: $-I_1 + I_2 + I' = 0 \Rightarrow I_1 = I_2 + I'$

\Rightarrow Proprietà degli A.Op. $Z_{\text{interna}} \gg$



Troviamo I'

$$V' = Z \cdot I' \Rightarrow I' = \frac{V'}{Z}$$

ma se $Z \gg V \Rightarrow \frac{V'}{Z} \approx 0$

$\Rightarrow I' \approx 0$ QED

$\Rightarrow I_1 = I_2 + \cancel{I'} = I_2$

$\Rightarrow I_1 \approx I_2$ ovvero $\frac{V_i - V'}{R_1} = \frac{V' - V_o}{R_2}$ (1)

Inoltre gli op-amp sono fatti per avere un guadagno molto elevato in modo da amplificare anche il minimo segnale:

$V_o = K (V_+ - V_-)$ con $K \gg (V_+ - V_-)$ ma (vedi figura) V_+ è messo a Terra!

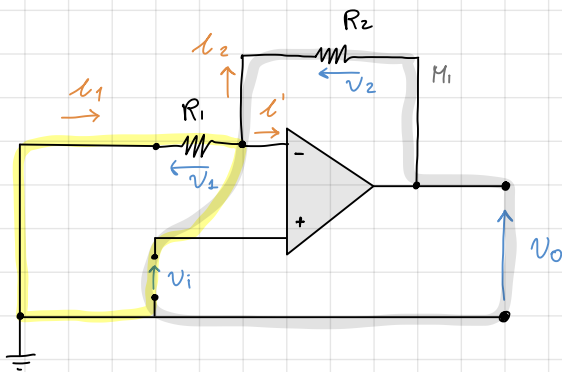
$\Rightarrow V_o = K (0 - V')$ con $K \gg 1 \Rightarrow V' \approx 0$

(1) $\frac{V_i - V'}{R_1} = \frac{V' - V_o}{R_2} \Rightarrow \frac{V_i}{R_1} = - \frac{V_o}{R_2} \Rightarrow V_o = - \left(\frac{R_2}{R_1} \right) V_i$
 ↑ guadagno
 INVERTENTE

Attenzione !

Il circuito visto è di tipo PID *proporzionale* ma invertente; per avere un controllore proporzionale (non invertente) basta usare $R_2 = R_1$ e mettere due controllori (invertenti) in serie. Vedi nella cartella approfondimenti.

Amplificatore non invertente



Trovare la relazione $v_o = k v_i$

$$\begin{cases} i_2 = \frac{v_2}{R_2} = \frac{v_i - v_o}{R_2} \\ i_1 = \frac{v_1}{R_1} = -\frac{v_i}{R_1} \end{cases}$$

\Rightarrow siccome $i' \approx 0 \Rightarrow i_1 \approx i_2$

$$-\frac{v_i}{R_1} = \frac{v_i - v_o}{R_2} \Rightarrow \frac{v_o}{R_2} = \frac{v_i}{R_1} + \frac{v_i}{R_2} \Rightarrow v_o = R_2 \left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} \right) v_i$$

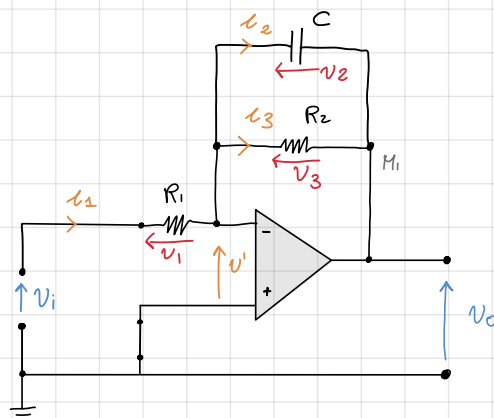
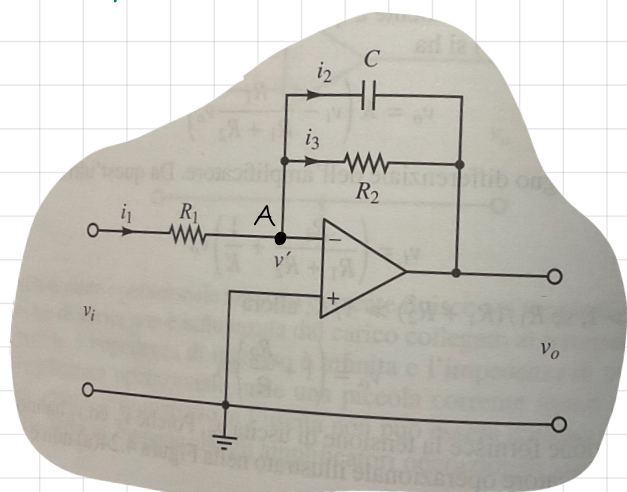
GUADAGNO

IN CONF NON INVERTENTE

ES: $k=1 \Rightarrow R_2 \left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} \right) = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{2} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{R_1} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow R_1 = 2$
 $R_2 = 2\Omega$

ES 4.2 CIRCUITO RITARDATORE

Q: Determinare v_o



$$i_1 = \frac{v_1}{R_1} = \frac{v_i - v'}{R_1}$$

$$i_2 = C \dot{v}_2 \quad \text{ma} \quad v_2 = v_3 = v' - v_o \Rightarrow i_2 = C \frac{d(v' - v_o)}{dt}$$

$$i_3 = \frac{v' - v_o}{R_2}$$

Siccome $i' \approx 0 \Rightarrow \text{LKC}_A: -i_1 + i_3 + i_2 = 0 \Rightarrow i_1 = i_2 + i_3$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{v_i - v'}{R_1} = C \frac{d(v' - v_o)}{dt} + \frac{v' - v_o}{R_2}$$

INVERTENTE $\Leftrightarrow v' \approx 0$ uguale approx $\approx \equiv$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{V_i}{R_1} &= -C \dot{V}_0 - \frac{1}{R_2} V_0 \quad \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} \quad \frac{1}{R_1} V_i(s) = -CS V_0(s) - \frac{1}{R_2} V_0(s) = -\frac{SCR_2 V_0(s) + V_0(s)}{R_2} \\ \frac{V_i(s)}{R_1} &= \frac{R_2 C s + 1}{R_2} V_0(s) \end{aligned}$$

da T.F. e $G(s) = \frac{V_o(s)}{V_i(s)} = -\frac{R_2}{R_1(R_2Cs+1)} = -\frac{R_2}{R_1} \cdot \frac{1}{R_2Cs+1}$ T.F.