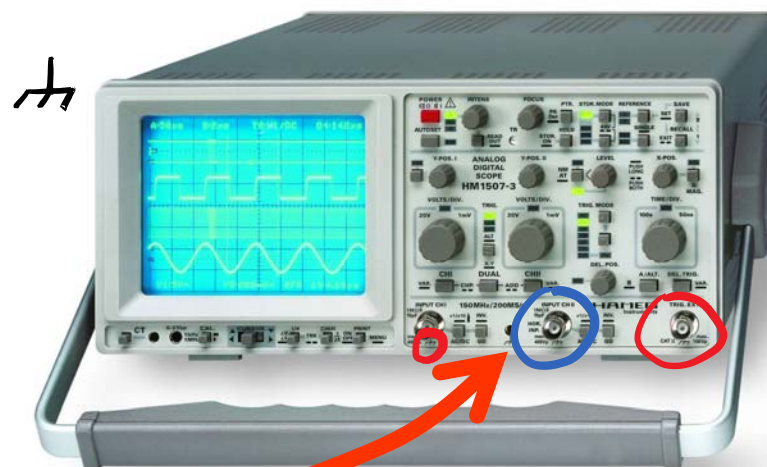


Modalità di collegamento dei segnali in misura all'ingresso dell'oscilloscopio

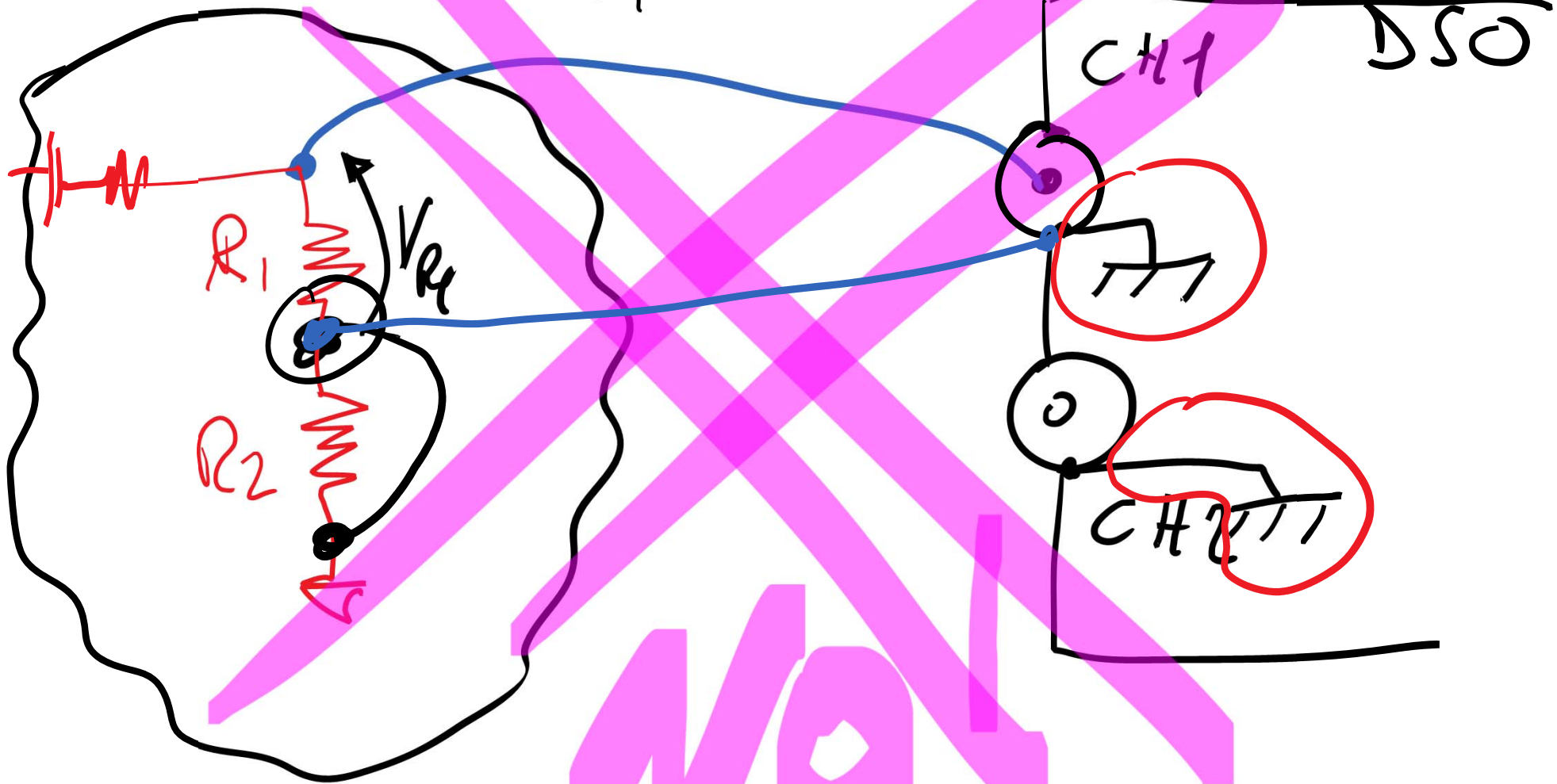


Oscilloscopio

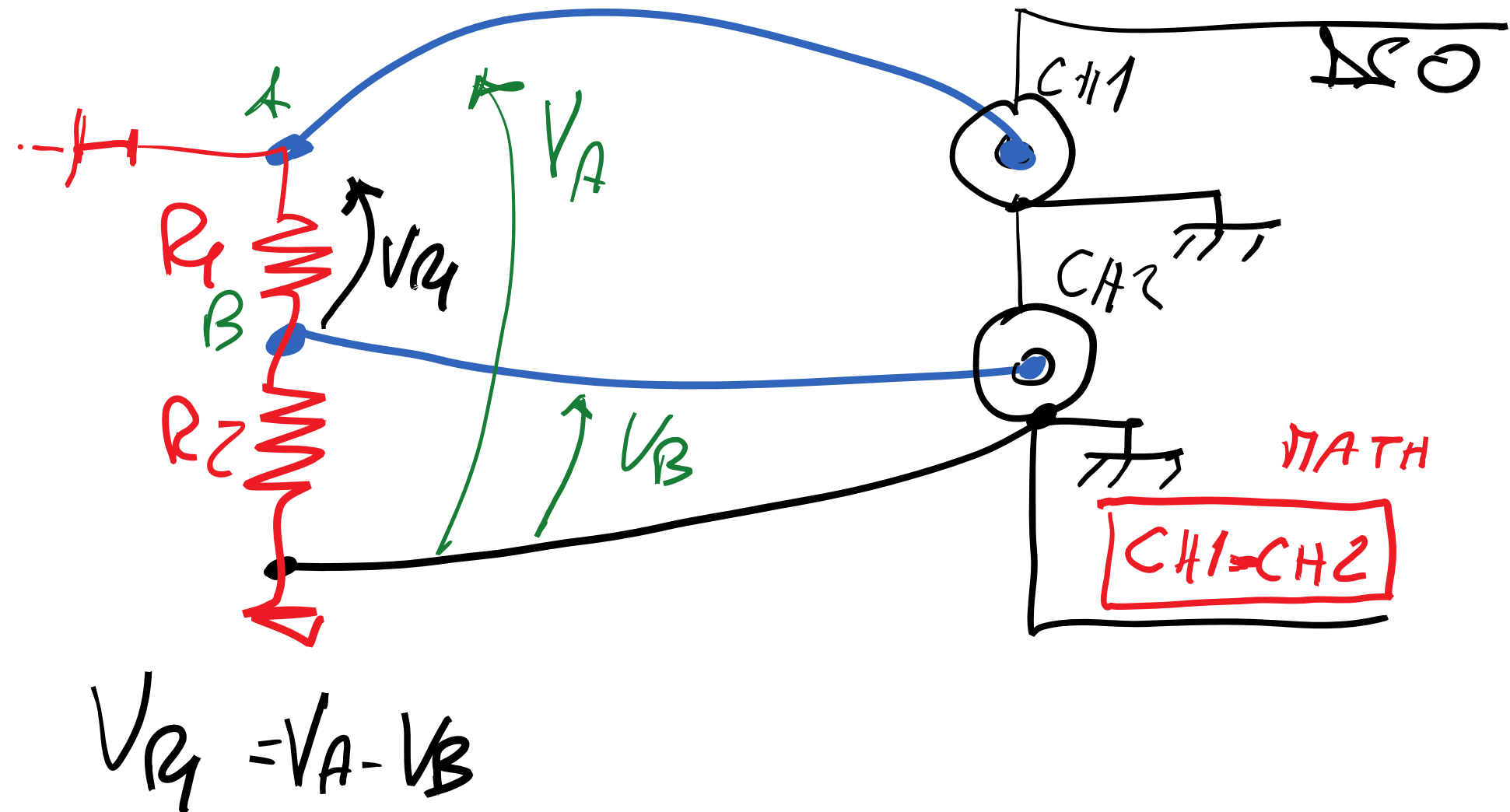
**Circuito in
misura**



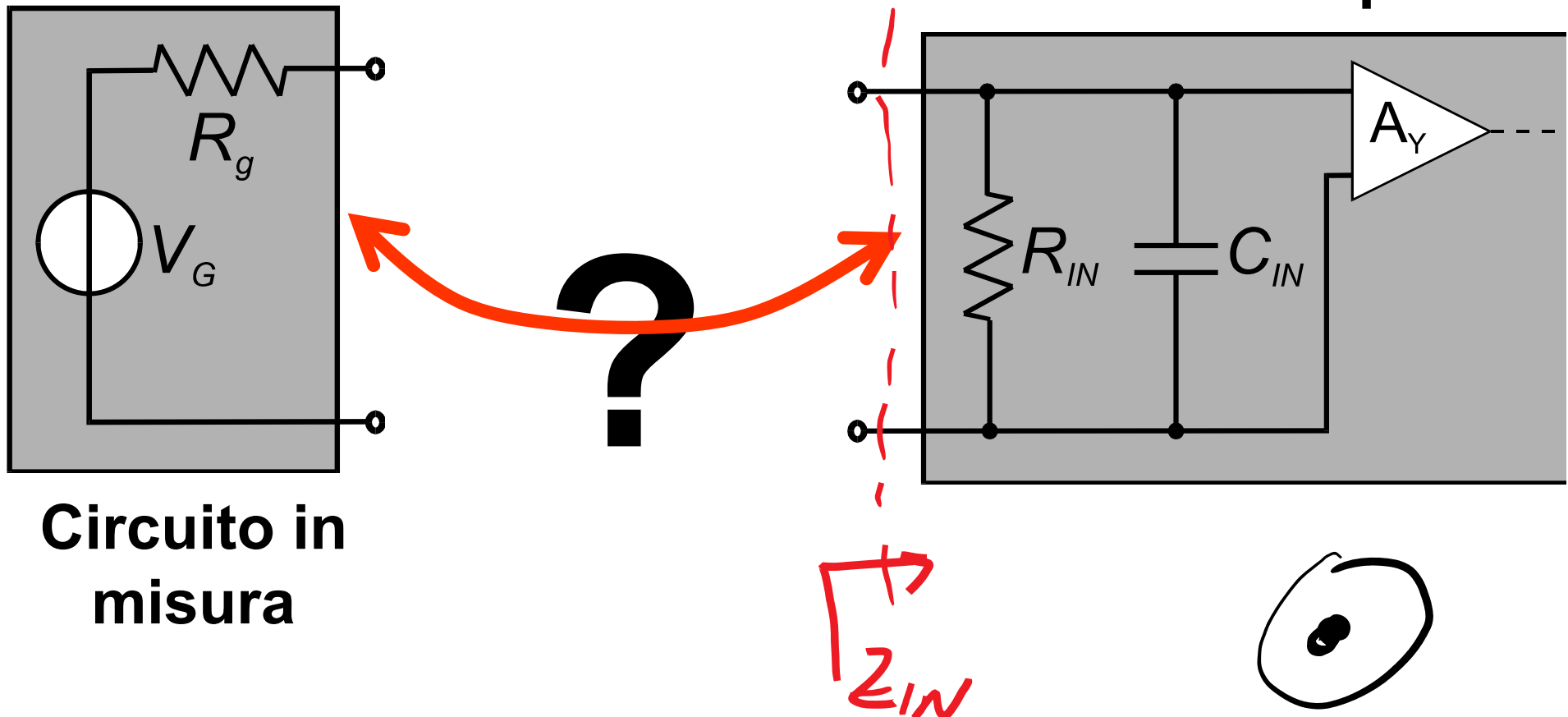
$$V_{R_1} = ?$$



NO!

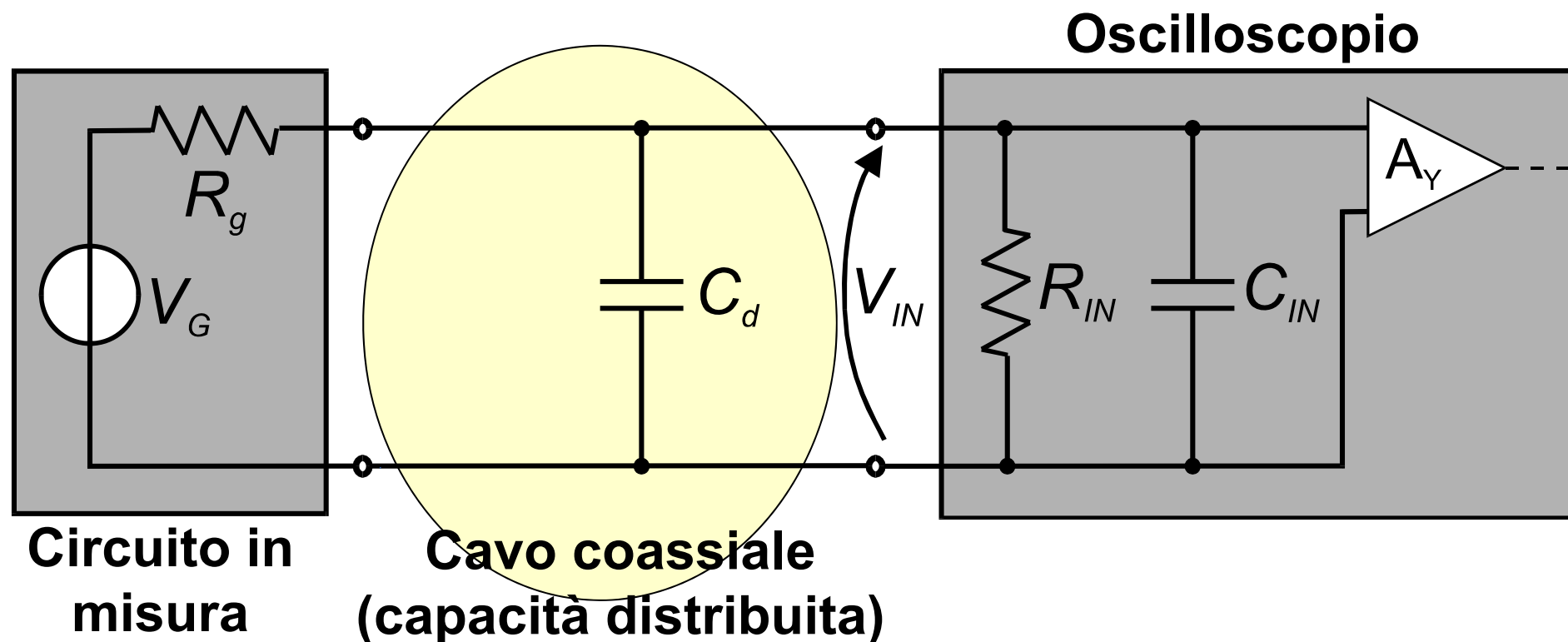


Modalità di collegamento dei segnali in misura all'ingresso dell'oscilloscopio



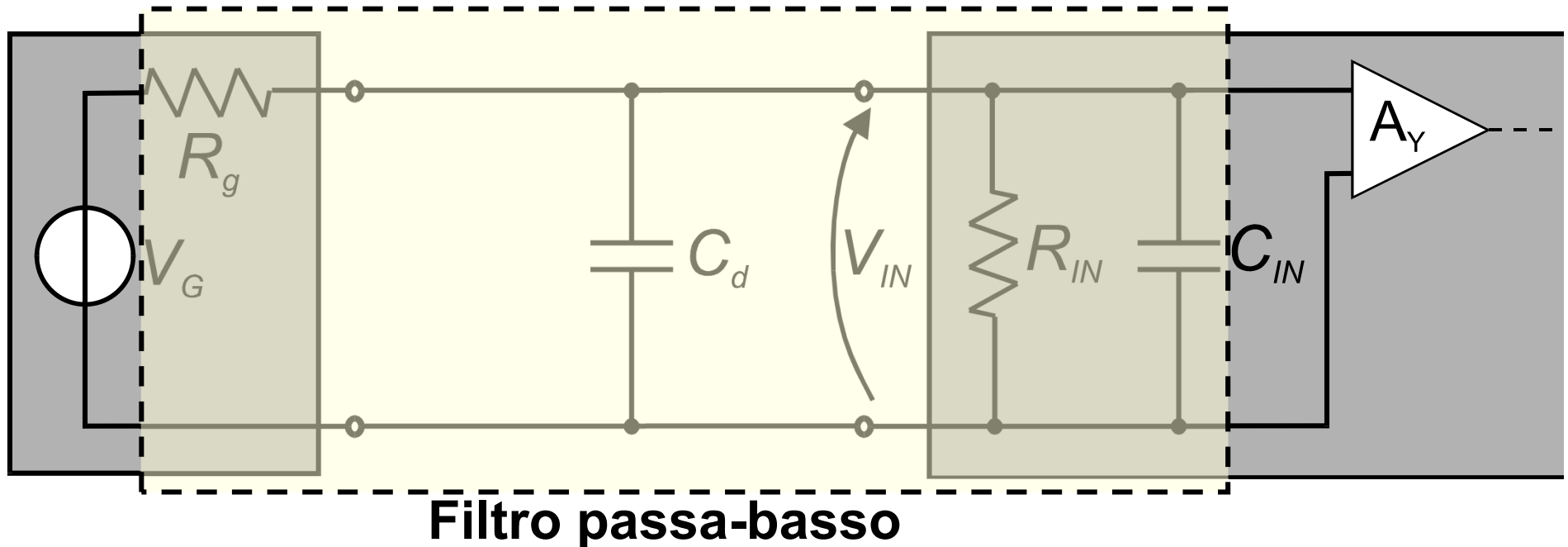
Modalità di collegamento dei segnali in misura all'ingresso dell'oscilloscopio

Collegamento con cavo coassiale



Modalità di collegamento dei segnali in misura all'ingresso dell'oscilloscopio

Collegamento con cavo coassiale



$$f_t = \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot (R_g // R_{IN}) \cdot (C_d + C_{IN})} \approx \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot R_g \cdot (C_d + C_{IN})}$$



$$f_t = \frac{1}{2\pi R_g (C_d + C_{in})}$$

$$R_g = 50 \Omega$$
$$C_{in} = 13 \text{ pF}$$

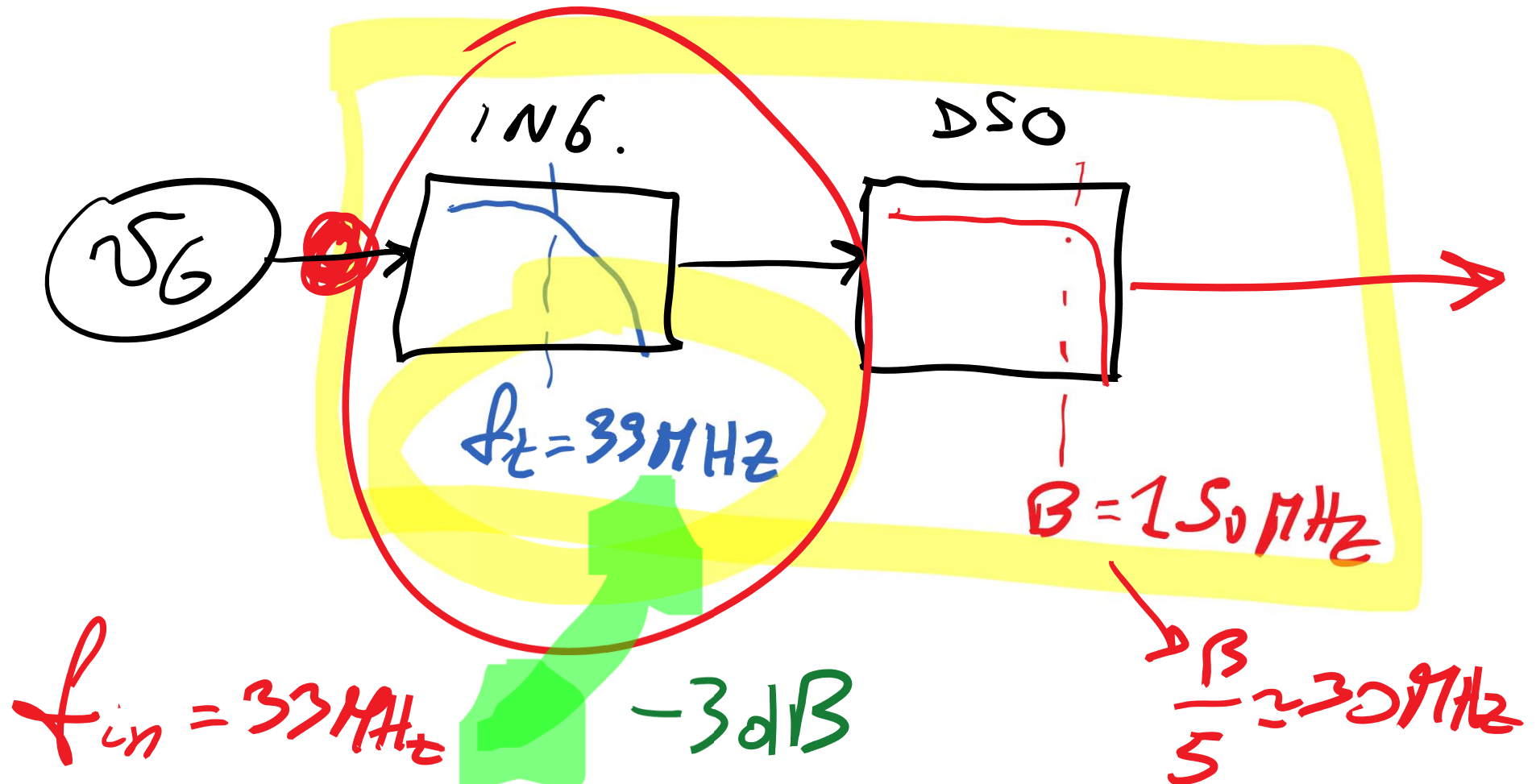
$$C_d = ?$$

RG-58 $\rightarrow R_{\infty} = 50 \Omega$
 $\rightarrow 100 \text{ pF/m}$

$$C_d = 100 \text{ pF} \cdot m \cdot l_c ; l_c = 85 \text{ cm} \Rightarrow C_d = 85 \text{ pF}$$

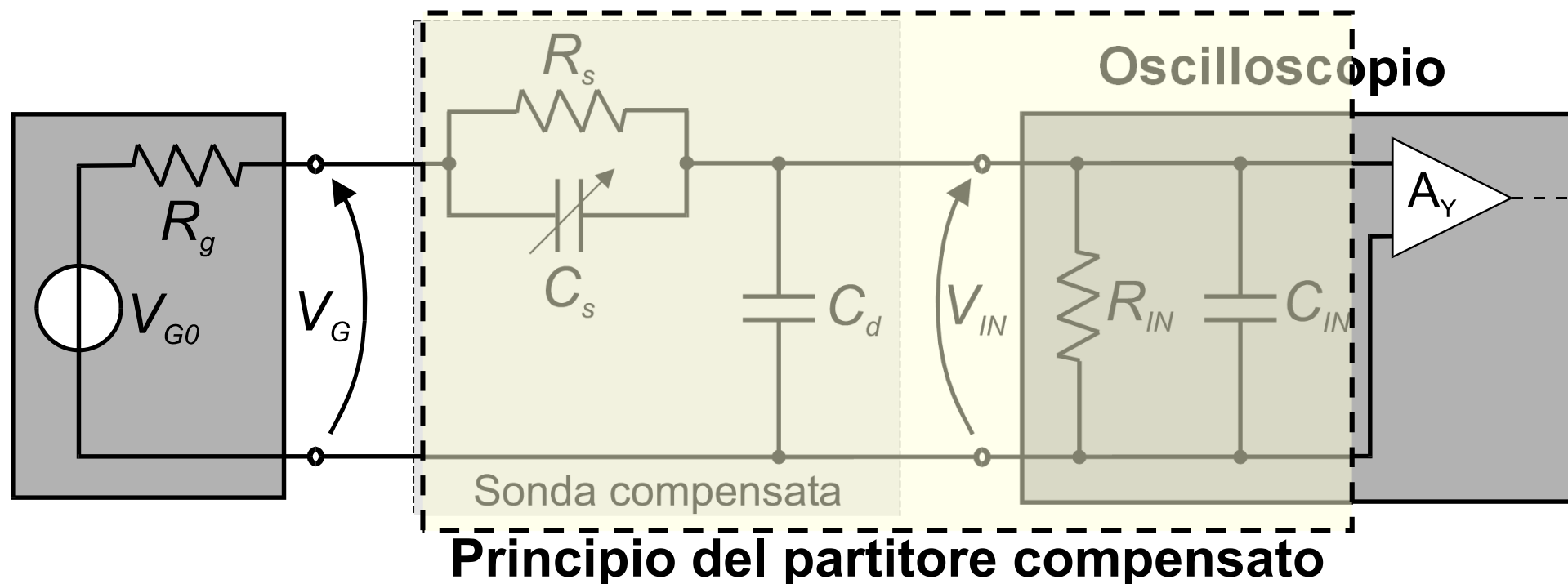
$$(C_d + C_{in}) = 100 \text{ pF}$$

$$f_t = \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot 50 \cdot 10^{-10}} = \frac{1}{10\pi \cdot 10^{-9}} = \frac{10^9}{10 \cdot \pi} \approx \frac{10^9}{30} \approx \underline{\underline{33 \text{ MHz}}}$$

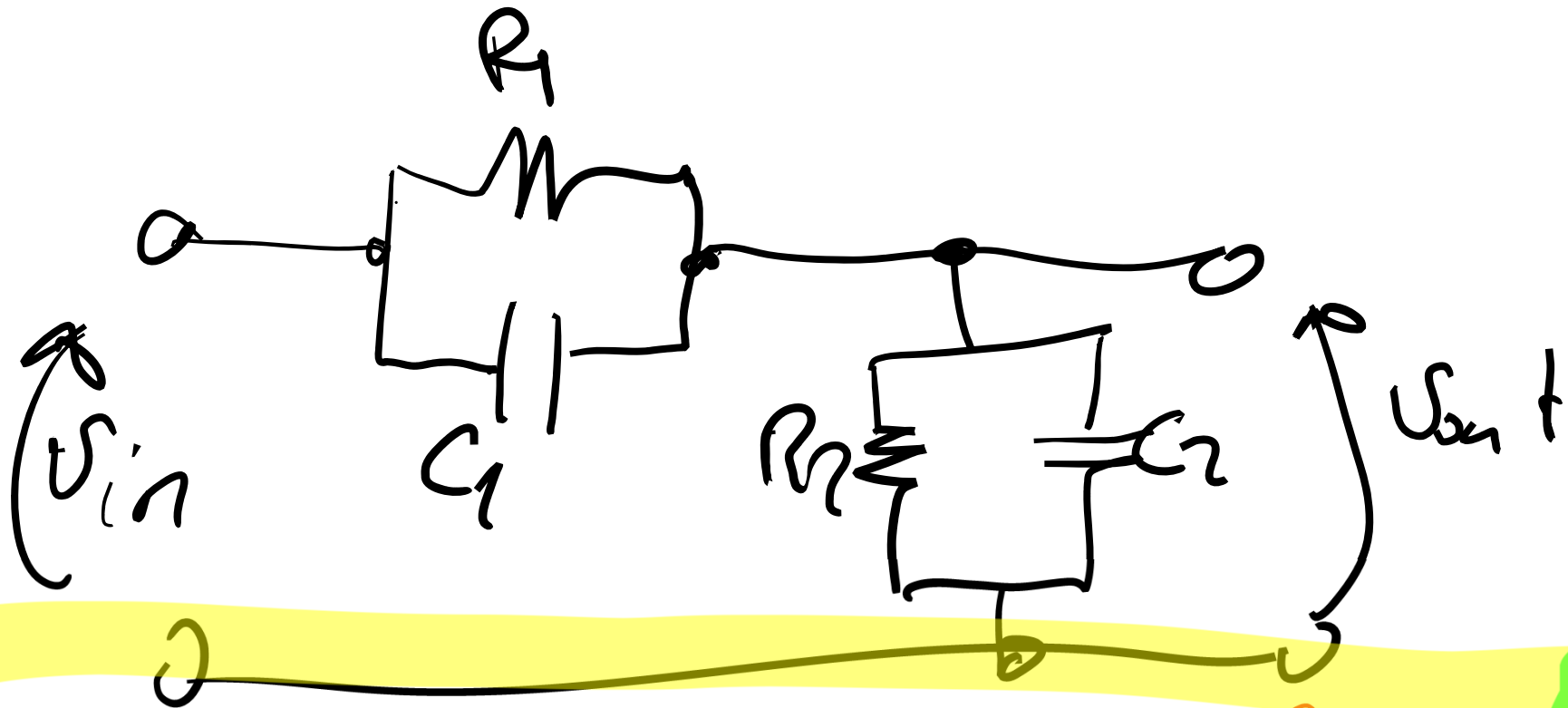


Modalità di collegamento dei segnali in misura all'ingresso dell'oscilloscopio

Collegamento con sonda compensata



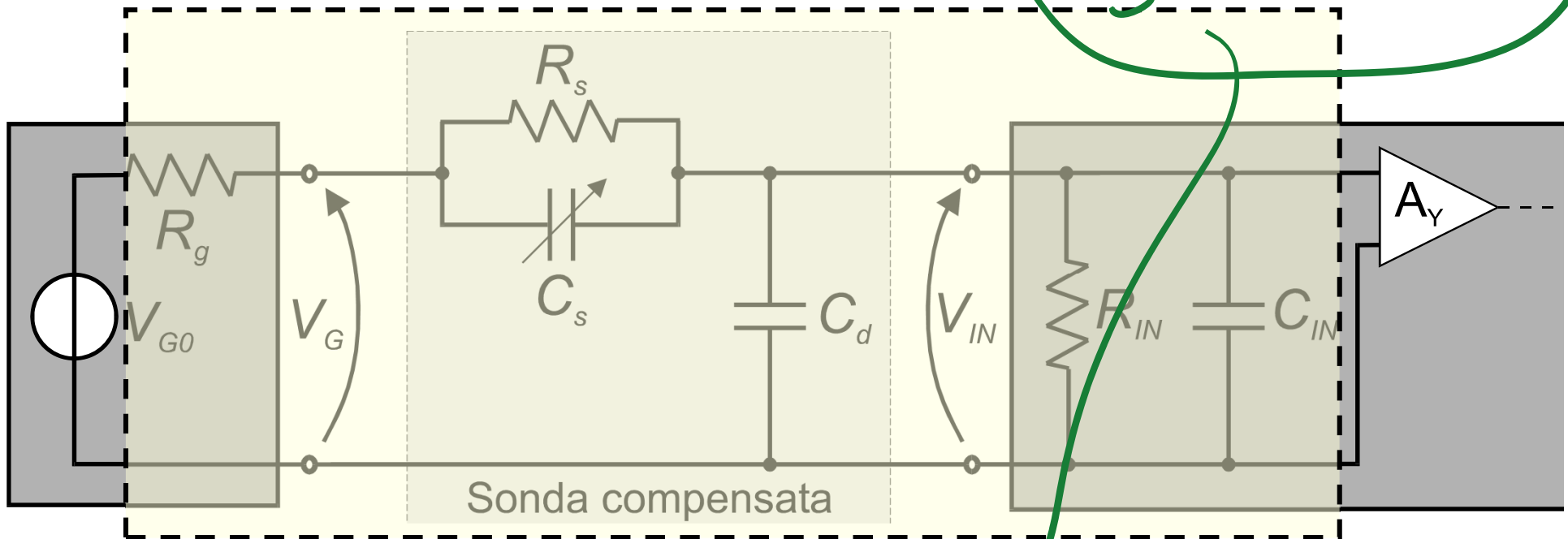
$$\text{SE } R_S \cdot C_S = R_{IN} \cdot (C_d + C_{IN}) \Rightarrow \frac{V_{IN}}{V_G} = \frac{R_{IN}}{R_{IN} + R_S}, \quad \forall f$$



Se $R_1 C_1 = R_2 C_2 \Rightarrow \frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + j\omega R_2 C_2}$

Modalità di collegamento dei segnali in misura all'ingresso dell'oscilloscopio

Collegamento con sonda compensata



Filtro passa-basso

$$f_t^s = \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot [R_g \parallel (R_s + R_{IN})] \cdot C_{eq}} \approx \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot R_g \cdot C_{eq}}$$

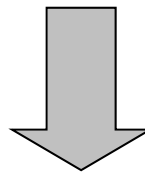
$$R_g \ll R_s + R_{IN}$$

Modalità di collegamento dei segnali in misura all'ingresso dell'oscilloscopio

Collegamento con sonda compensata

$$f_t^s = \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot [R_g \parallel (R_S + R_{IN})] \cdot C_{eq}} \approx \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot R_g \cdot C_{eq}}$$

$$C_{eq} = \frac{C_S \cdot (C_d + C_{IN})}{C_S + C_d + C_{IN}} < (C_d + C_{IN})$$



$$f_t = \frac{1}{2\pi R_g (C_d + C_{IN})}$$

$$f_t^s > f_t$$



Modalità di collegamento dei segnali in misura all'ingresso dell'oscilloscopio

Collegamento con sonda compensata

Esempio: Sonda con fattore di attenuazione 10:1 (x10)

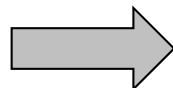
$$\frac{V_{IN}}{V_G} = \frac{R_{IN}}{R_{IN} + R_S} = \frac{1}{10} \Rightarrow R_S = 9 \cdot R_{IN} \approx 9 \text{ M}\Omega$$

Handwritten notes: 400V → 1/10

Condizione di compensazione:

$$R_S \cdot C_S = R_{IN} \cdot (C_d + C_{IN}) \Rightarrow 9 \cdot R_{IN} \cdot C_S = R_{IN} \cdot (C_d + C_{IN}) \Rightarrow C_S = \frac{(C_d + C_{IN})}{9}$$

$$C_{eq} = \frac{C_S \cdot (C_d + C_{IN})}{C_S + C_d + C_{IN}} = \frac{(C_d + C_{IN})}{10}$$



$$f_t^s = \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot R_g \cdot C_{eq}} = 10 \cdot f_t$$

Handwritten notes:
DSO
 $K_V = 5 \text{ V/div}$
campo di misura:
40 Vpp

$$R_S \cdot C_S = R_{in} \cdot (C_d + C_{in})$$

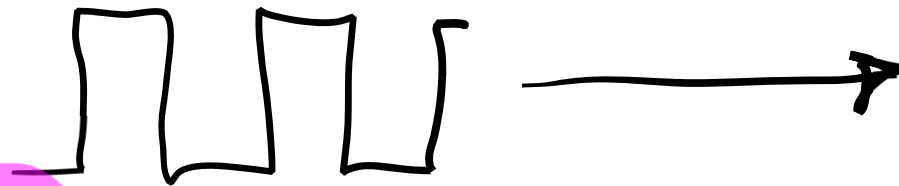
Source DSO

?

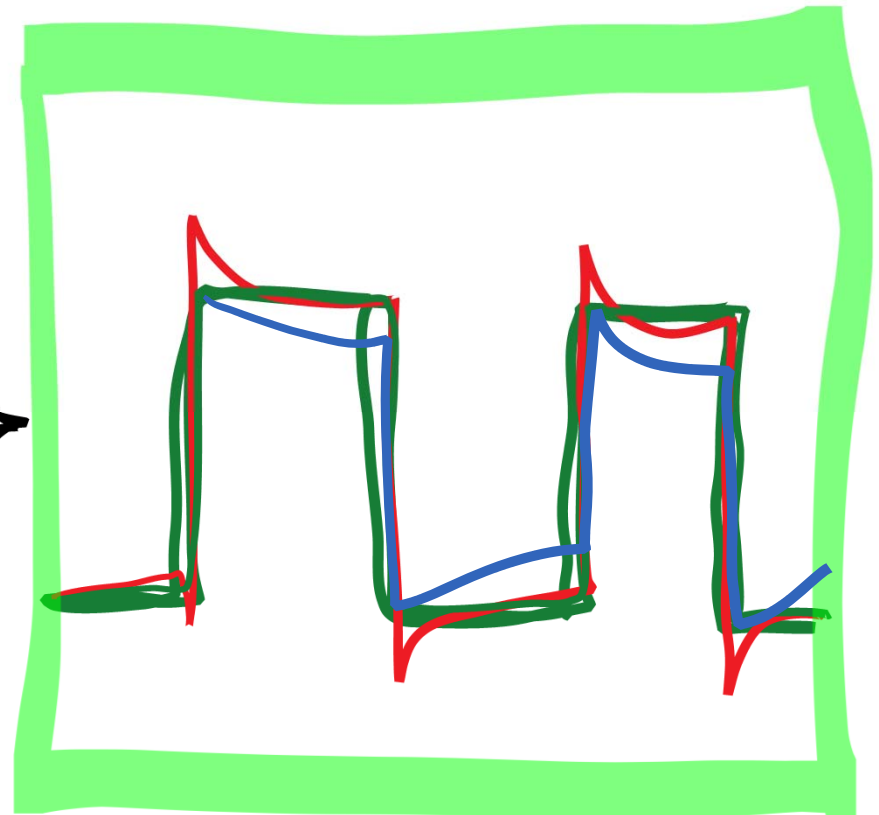
$$R_{in} = 1M\Omega, \pm 10\%$$

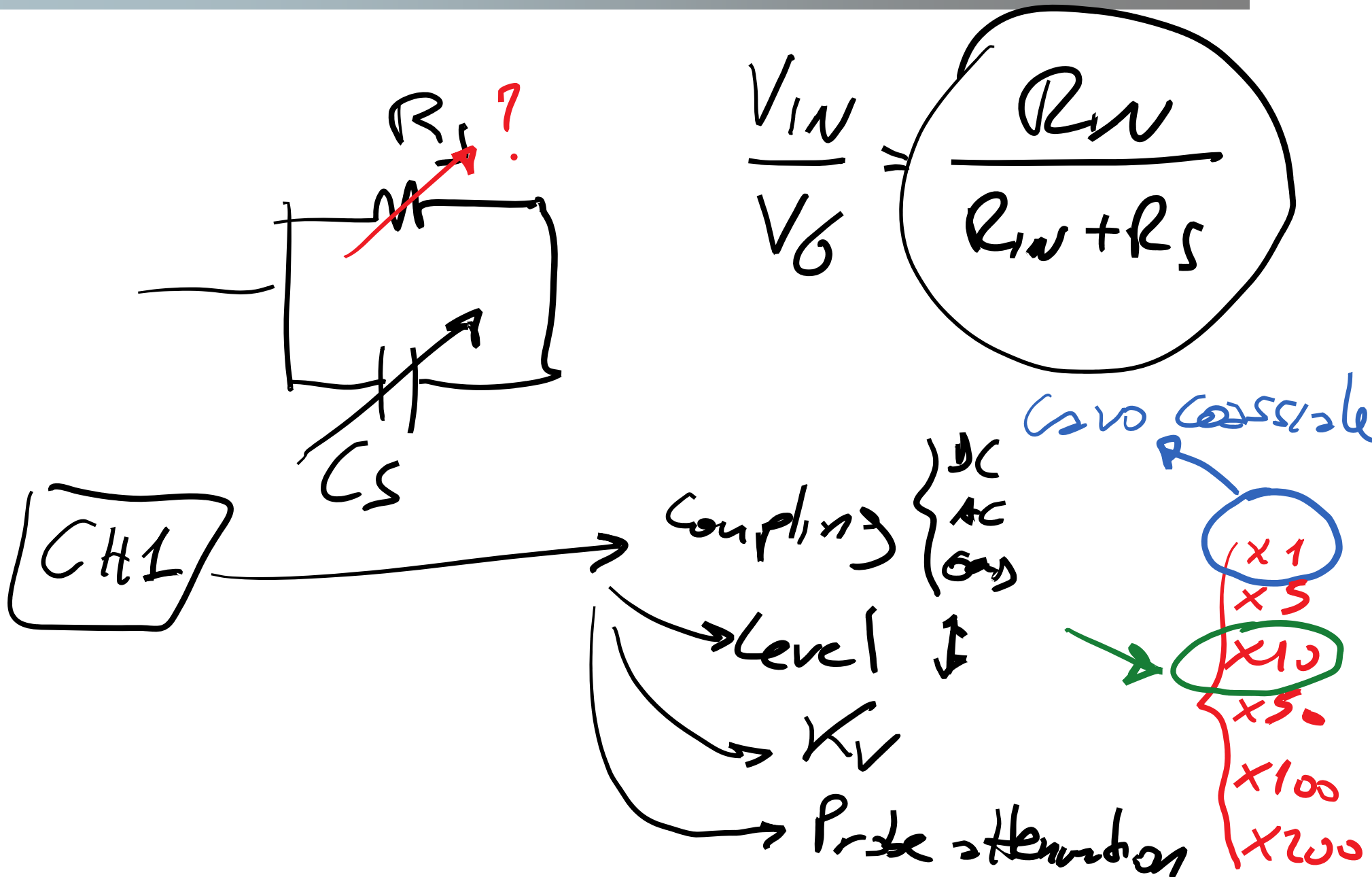
$$C_{in} = 15pF, \pm 20\%$$

$$\frac{V_{in}}{V_o} = \frac{R_{in}}{R_S + R_{in}}; \quad \forall f$$

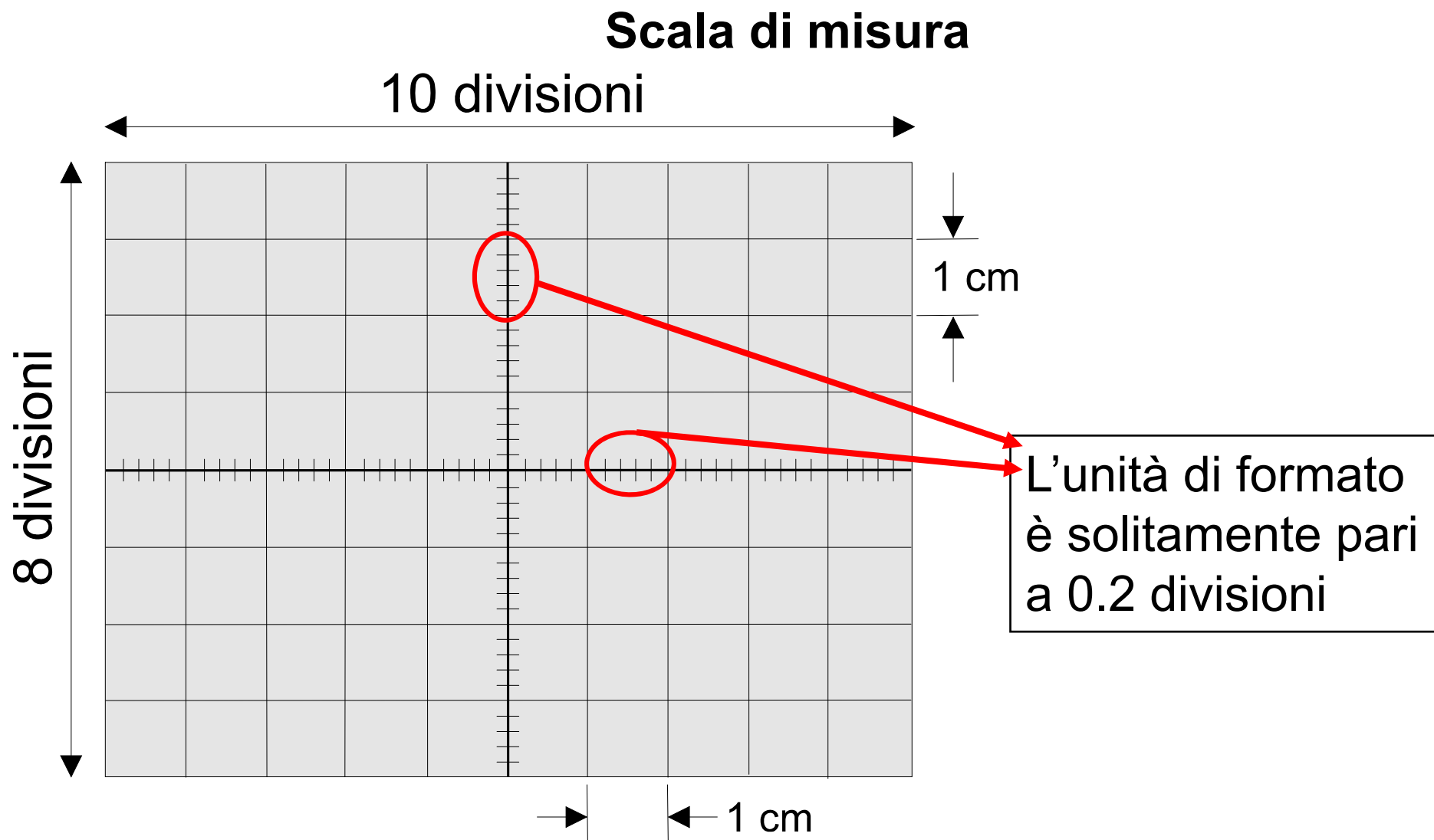


$$R_S C_S \neq R_{in} \cdot (C_d + C_{in})$$



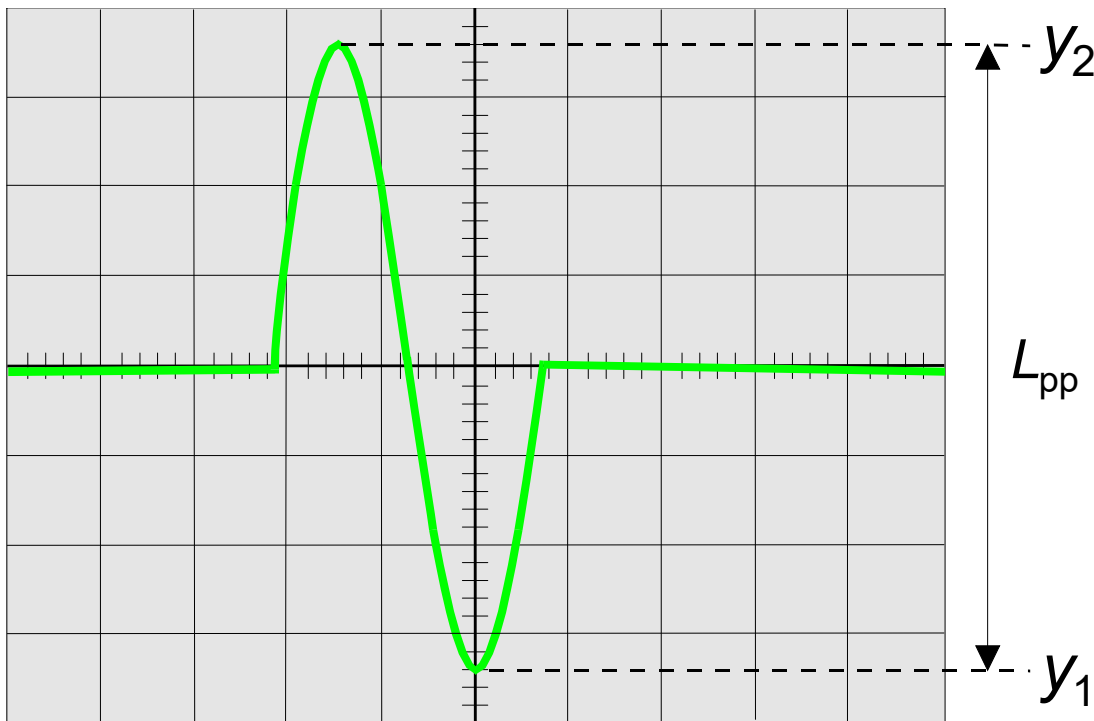


Misurazioni con oscilloscopio analogico



Misurazioni con oscilloscopio analogico – Mod. base tempi

Misurazione di tensione



$$V_{pp} = K_V \cdot L_{pp} = K_V \cdot (y_2 - y_1)$$

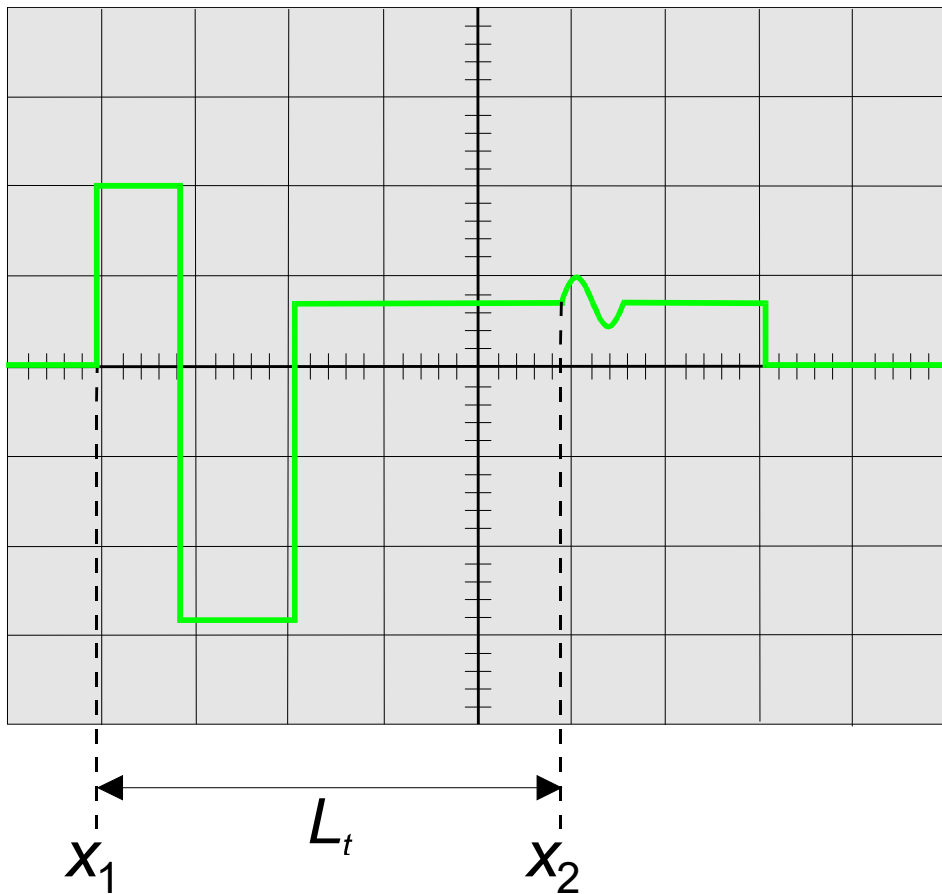
K_V è il coefficiente di deflessione verticale

$$\delta L_{pp} = \delta y_1 + \delta y_2$$

$$\varepsilon_{V_{pp}} = \varepsilon_{K_V} + \varepsilon_{L_{pp}} = \varepsilon_{K_V} + \frac{\delta y_1 + \delta y_2}{y_2 - y_1}$$

Misurazioni con oscilloscopio analogico – Mod. base tempi

Misurazione di intervalli di tempo



$$t = K_o \cdot L_t = K_o \cdot (x_2 - x_1)$$

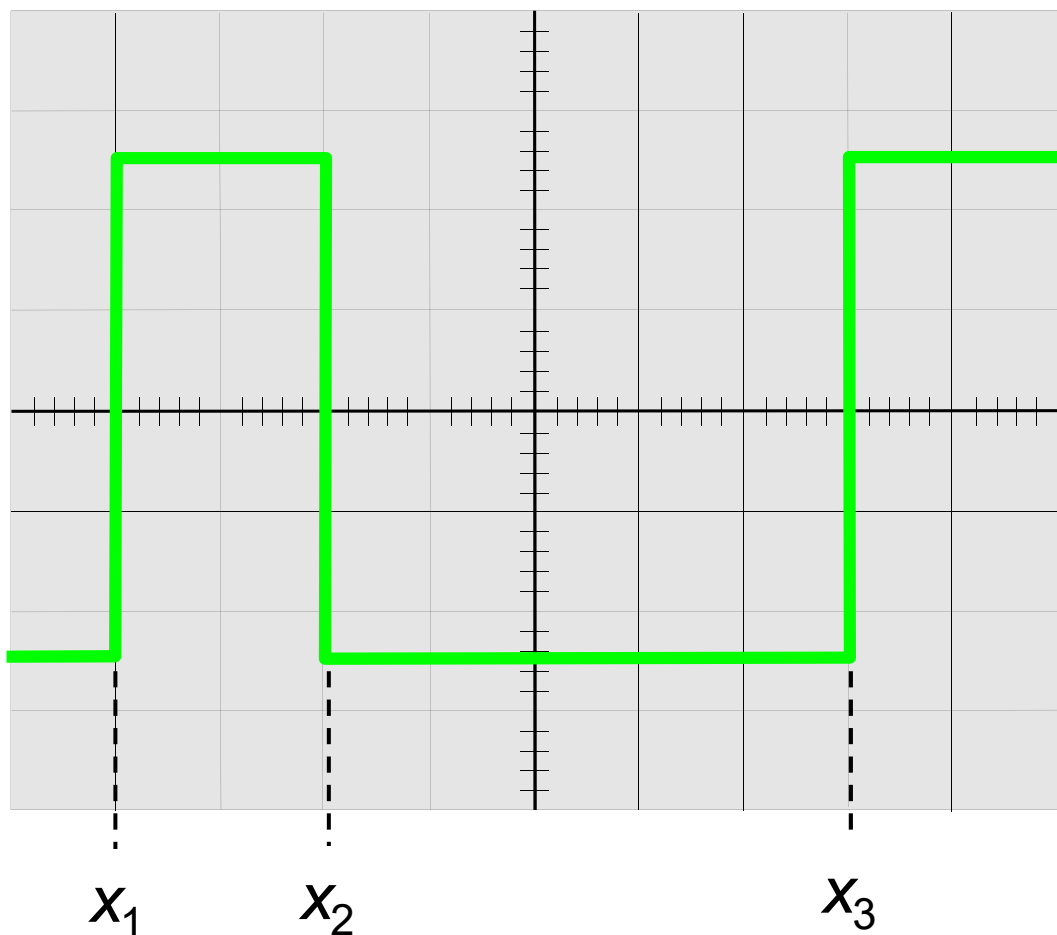
K_o è la velocità di scansione orizzontale

$$\delta L_t = \delta x_1 + \delta x_2$$

$$\varepsilon_t = \varepsilon_{K_o} + \varepsilon_{L_t} = \varepsilon_{K_o} + \frac{\delta x_1 + \delta x_2}{x_2 - x_1}$$

Misurazioni con oscilloscopio analogico – Mod. base tempi

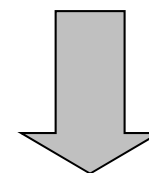
Misurazione di rapporti di tensione o di intervalli di tempo



ESEMPIO

Duty cycle di un'onda quadra

$$DC = \frac{K_o \cdot L_t}{K_o \cdot L_T} = \frac{x_2 - x_1}{x_3 - x_1}$$



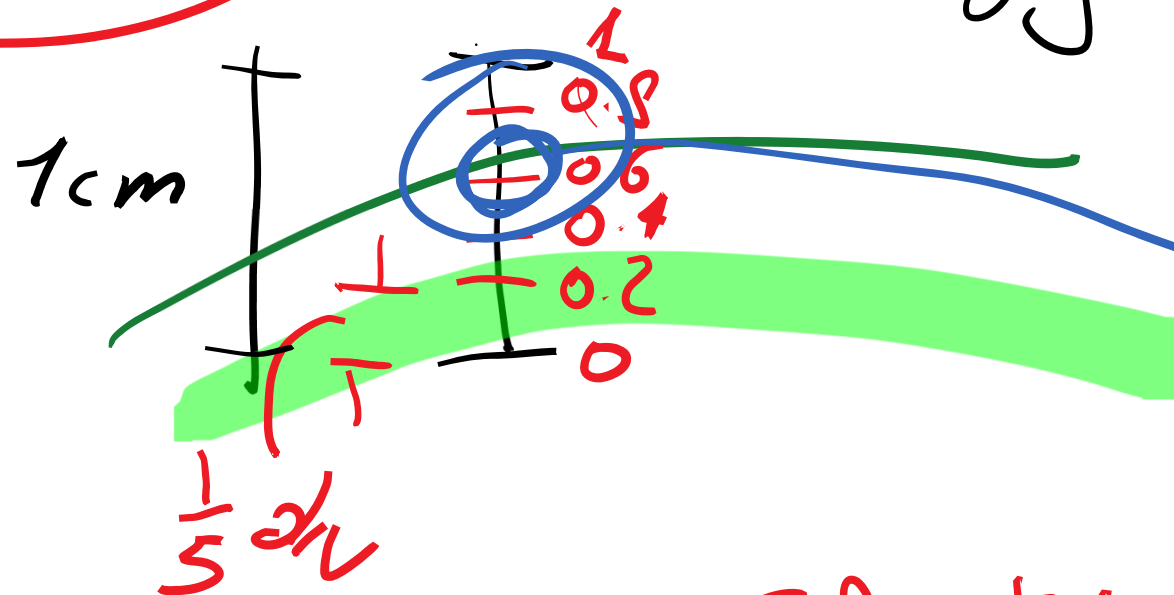
L'unico contributo di incertezza significativo è quello di lettura



$$\Delta C = \frac{x_2 - x_1}{x_3 - x_1}$$

$$\delta x = ?$$

$$\delta y = ?$$



$$4 \text{ div} = 0.2 \text{ div}$$

$$\text{Visualizzazione} = 0.1 \text{ div}$$

$$\delta l = \frac{0.1}{2}$$

$$\delta l = \frac{1}{20} \text{ div} = 0.05 \text{ div}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &0.6 \text{ div} \\ &0.7 \text{ div} \\ &0.8 \text{ div} \\ &\uparrow \end{aligned}$$



$$DC = \frac{L_c}{L_T} \Rightarrow \cancel{E_{DC} = E_{L_c} + E_{L_T}}$$

$$DC = \frac{x_2 - x_1}{x_3 - x_1}$$

$$\delta DC = \left| \frac{\partial DC}{\partial x_1} \right| \cdot \delta x_1 + \left| \frac{\partial DC}{\partial x_2} \right| \cdot \delta x_2 + \left| \frac{\partial DC}{\partial x_3} \right| \cdot \delta x_3$$

