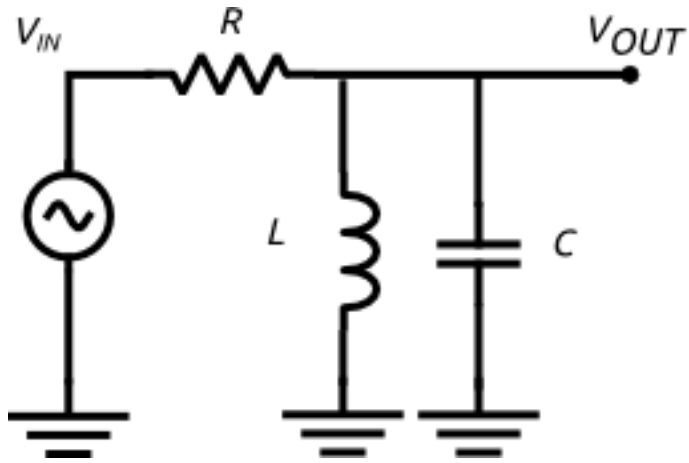


# **Laboratorio II**

## **Appunti circuiti RLC**

**16 novembre 2018**

# Filtro RLC passa banda (ideale)



$$H(\omega) = \frac{j\omega \frac{L}{R}}{1 - \omega^2 LC + j\omega \frac{L}{R}} = \frac{j \frac{\omega}{Q\omega_0}}{\left[1 - \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0}\right)^2\right] + j \frac{\omega}{Q\omega_0}}$$

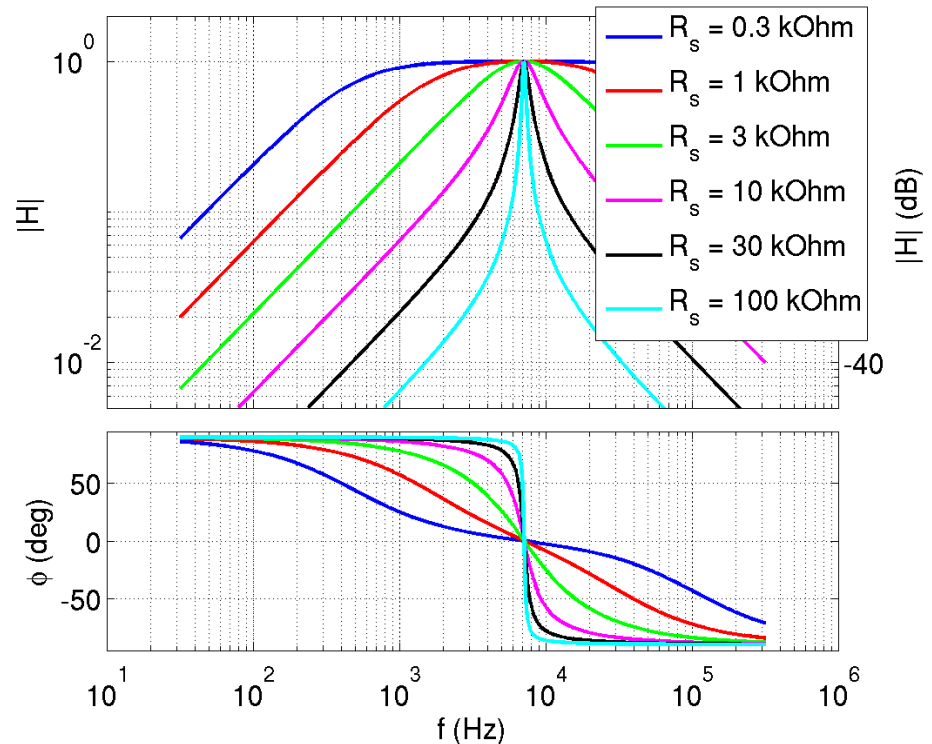
$$\omega_0 \equiv \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} \quad Q \equiv \omega_0 \tau_{RC} = R \sqrt{\frac{C}{L}}$$

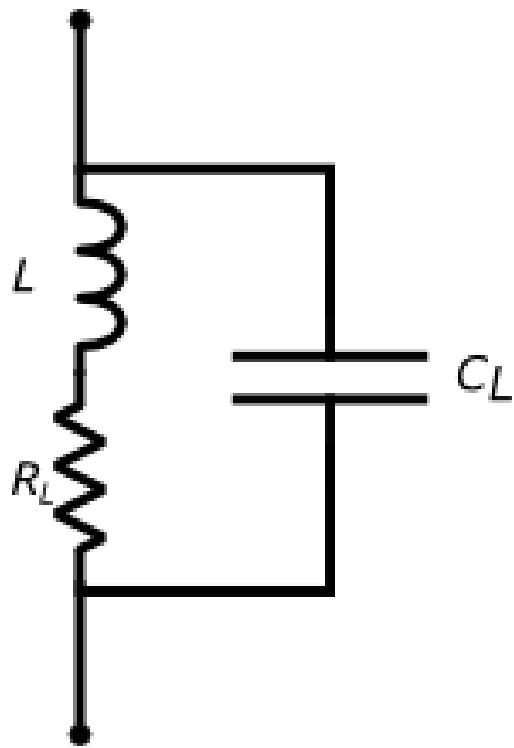
A risonanza corrente in L e C sono uguali e opposte, sommano a zero (impedenza diventa infinita, circuito aperto)

Esempio

L = 100 mH

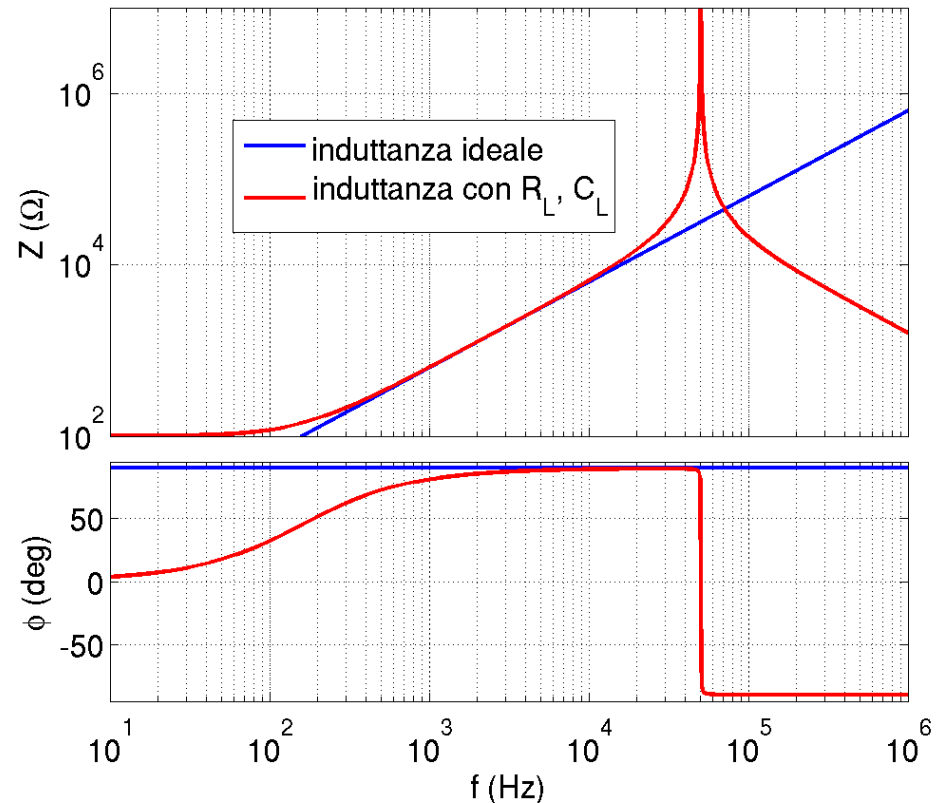
C = 5 nF



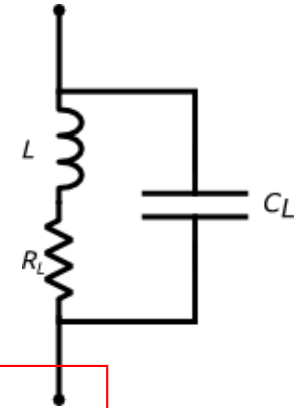


## Modello semi-realistico dell'induttanza

- Piccola resistenza in serie  $RL$  (comportamento ohmico del filo, ad esempio 100 Ohm per 100 mH in quest'esempio)
- Piccola capacità parasita fra avvolgimenti (ad esempio 100 pF per 100 mH in quest'esempio)

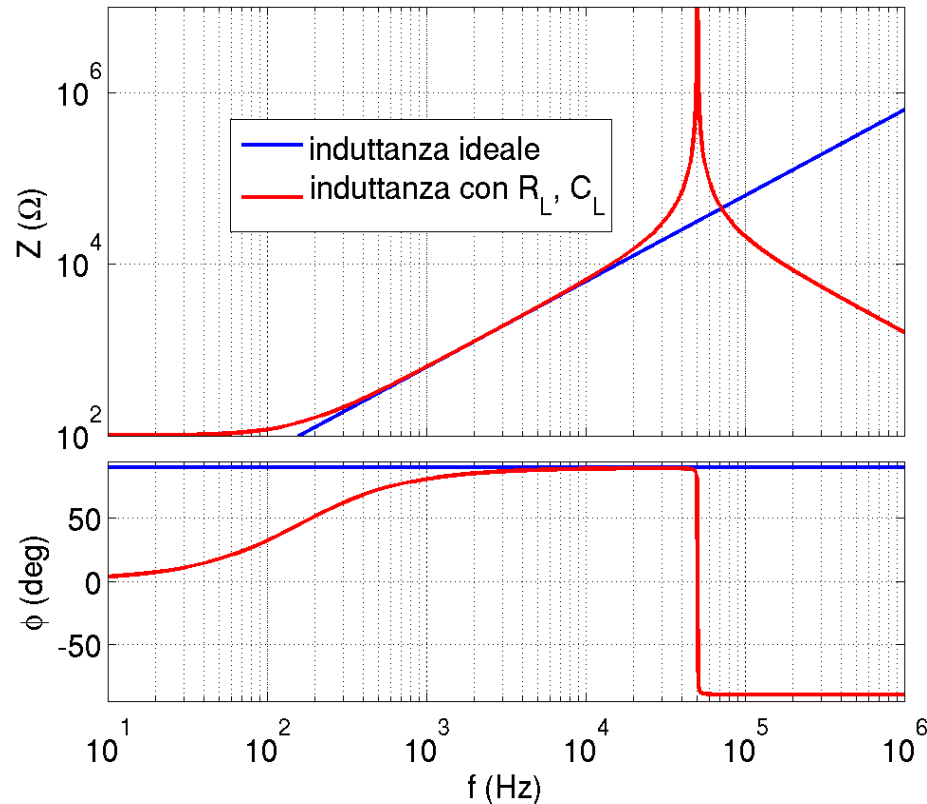


$$Z_L = \frac{j\omega L + R_L}{1 - \omega^2 LC_L + j\omega R_L C_L} = j\omega L \frac{1 + \frac{\omega_{auto}}{j\omega Q_L}}{1 - \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_{auto}}\right)^2 + j\frac{\omega}{\omega_{auto} Q_L}}$$



$$\omega_{auto} \equiv \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC_L}}$$

$$Q_L \equiv \frac{1}{R_L} \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} = \tau_{RL} \omega_0$$

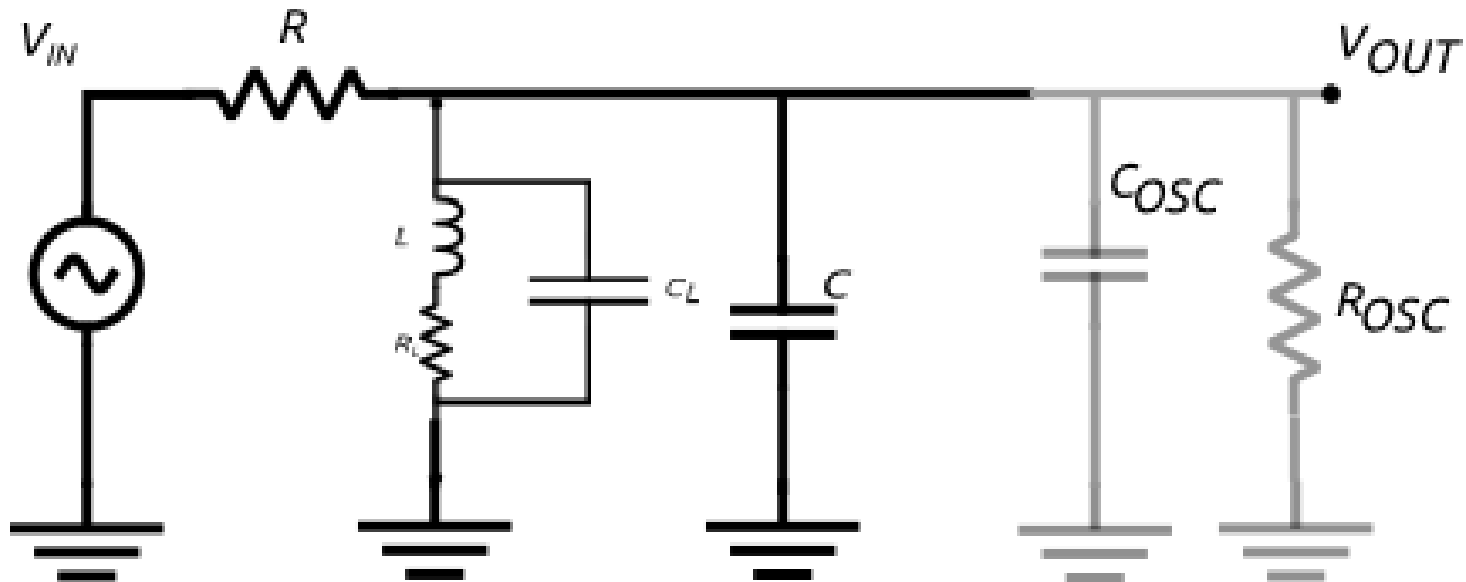


### Si comporta:

- come un'induttanza a bassa frequenza
- come un condensatore ad alta frequenza
- Auto-risonante quando conduzione in L e C uguale e opposta

# Filtro RLC passa banda

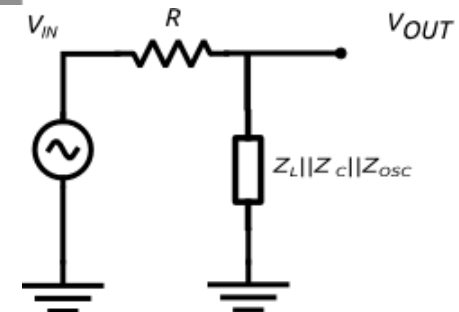
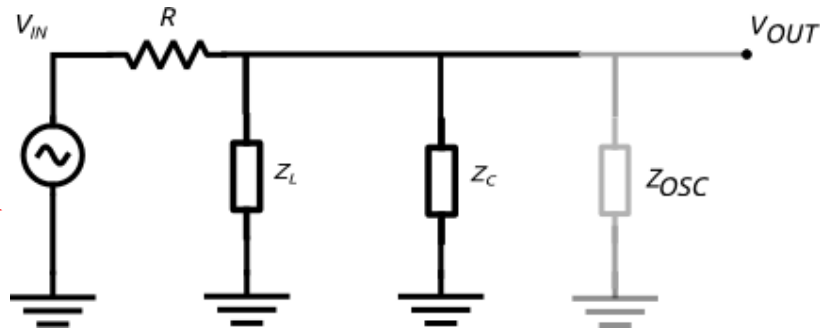
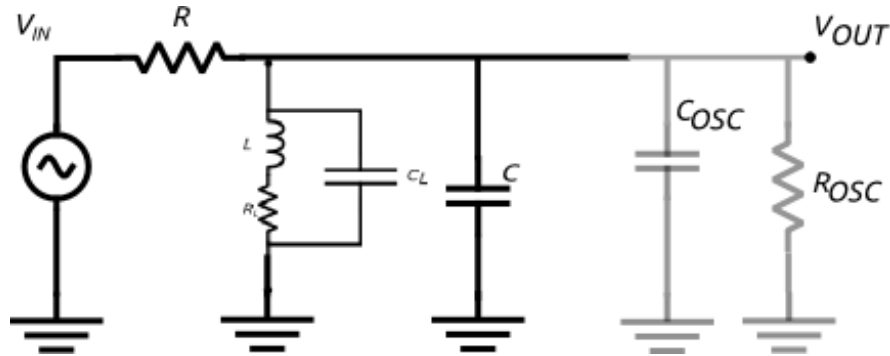
- Con modello più realistico dell'induttanza
- Misurato con oscilloscopio

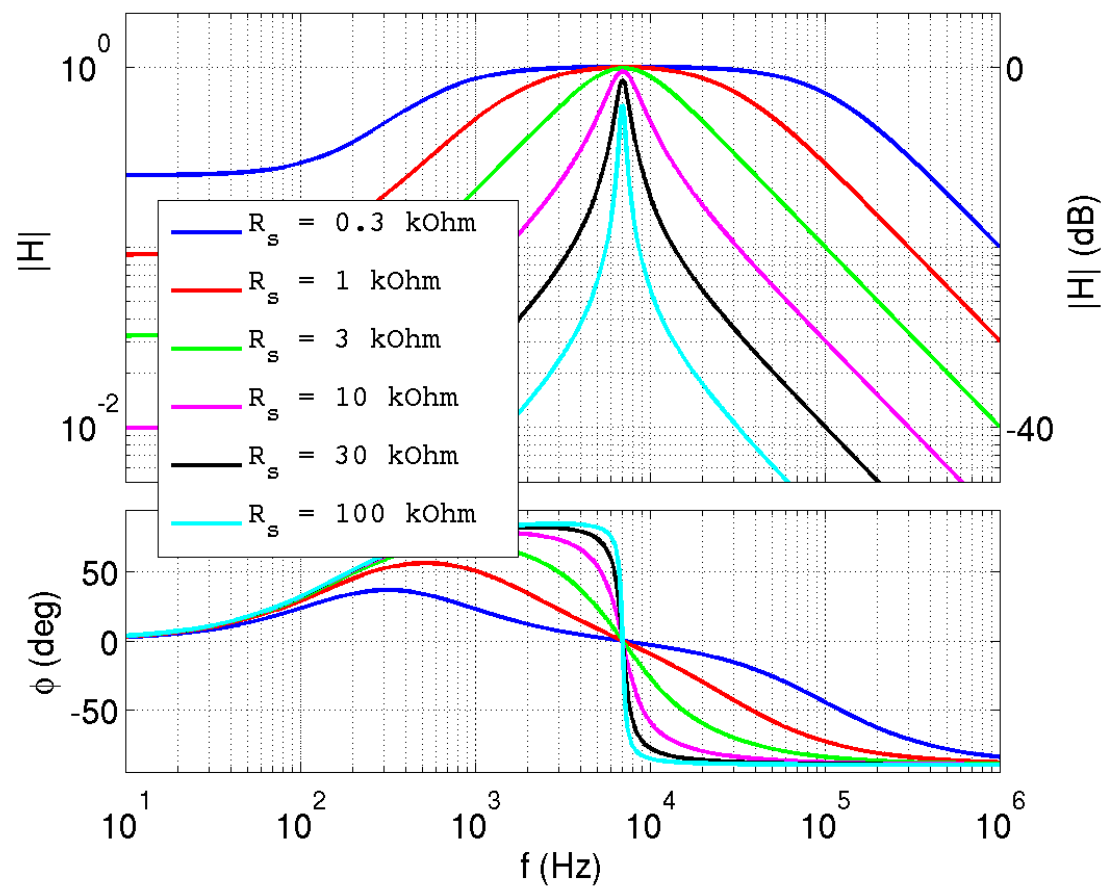
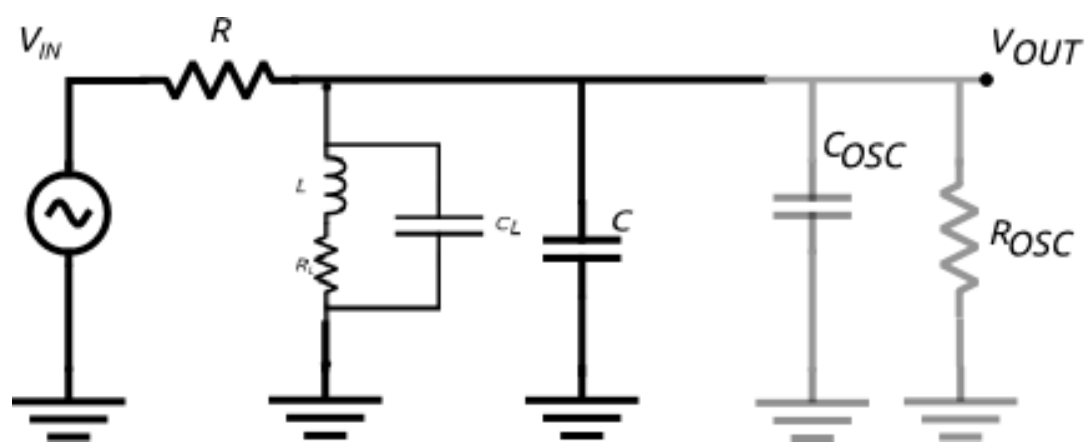


Analisi «semplice» ma lunga e poco trasparente ...  
[ma capiamo una formula con 7 parametri?]

# Filtro RLC passa banda: approccio

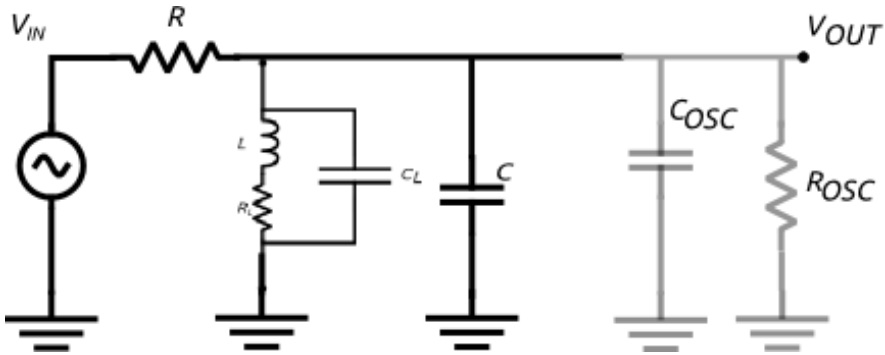
- Ridurre in un partitore in impedenza
- Calcolare numericamente le impedenze e la funzione di trasferimento
- Ragionare sui comportamenti nei limiti «intuitivi»
- **NB: espressione analitica non banale ... ma valutazione numerica con matlab (o altro) facile e aiuta a capire**



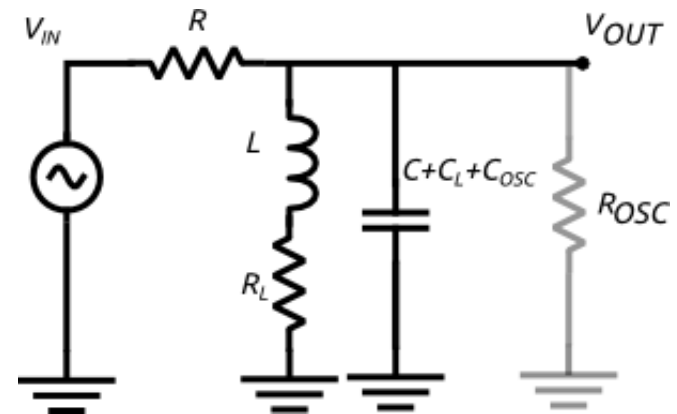


# Filtro RLC passa banda (risonanza)

- L in parallelo con C, ma anche  $C_L$  e  $C_{OSC}$



$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L(C + C_L + C_{OSC})}}$$



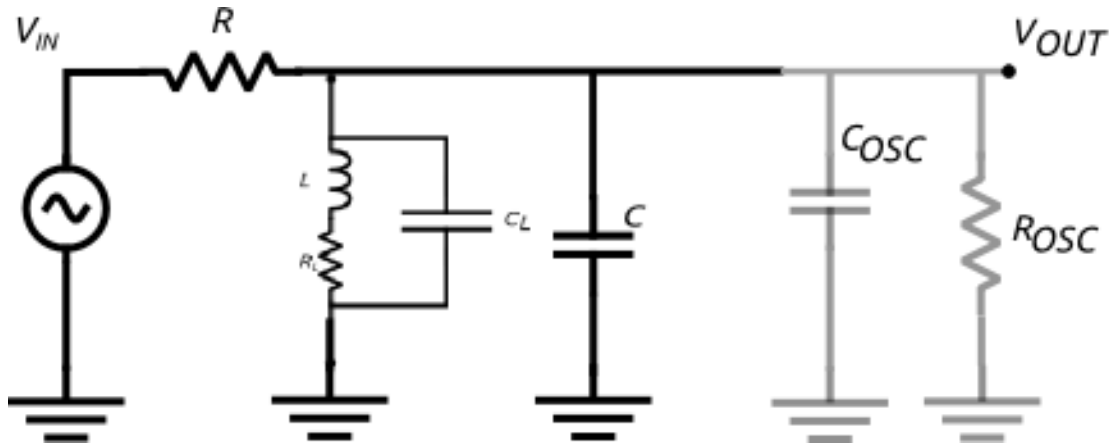
Tipicamente un piccolo abbassamento della frequenza di disegno  
( $\Delta f = -60$  Hz, o 1% nel nostro esempio)  
Si risolve con R grande



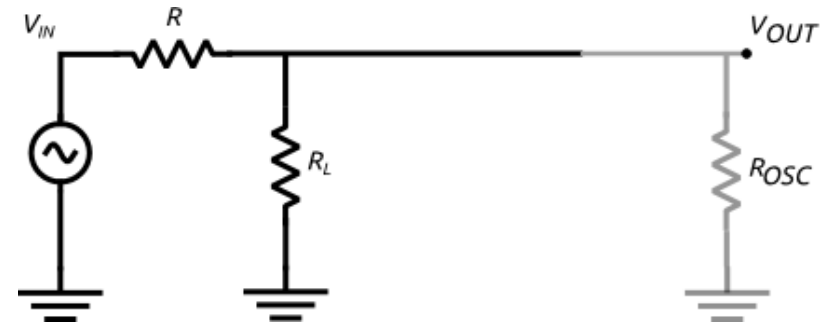
# Filtro RLC passa banda (limite DC)

C → circuito aperto

L → corto



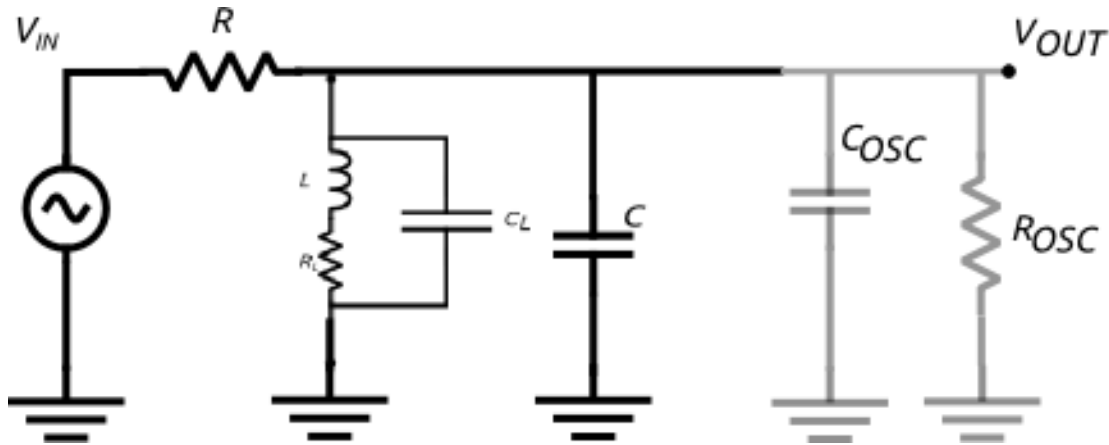
$$H(\omega) = \frac{\frac{R_L R_{OSC}}{R_L + R_{OSC}}}{R + \frac{R_L R_{OSC}}{R_L + R_{OSC}}} \approx \frac{R_L}{R + R_L}$$



# Filtro RLC passa banda (limite $f \gg f_0$ )

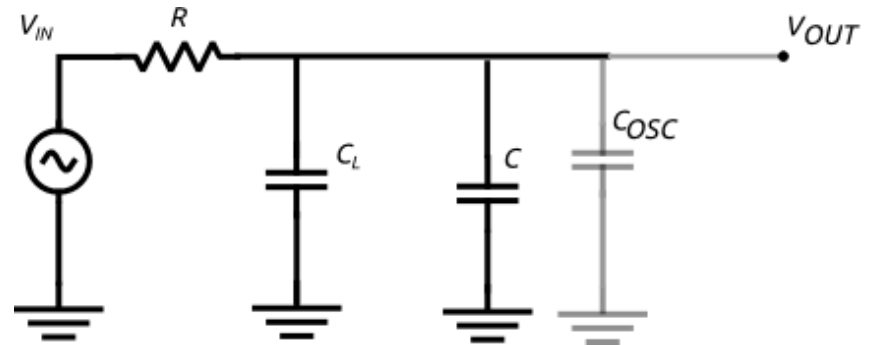
C  $\rightarrow$  corto circuito (conduce!)

L  $\rightarrow$  aperto



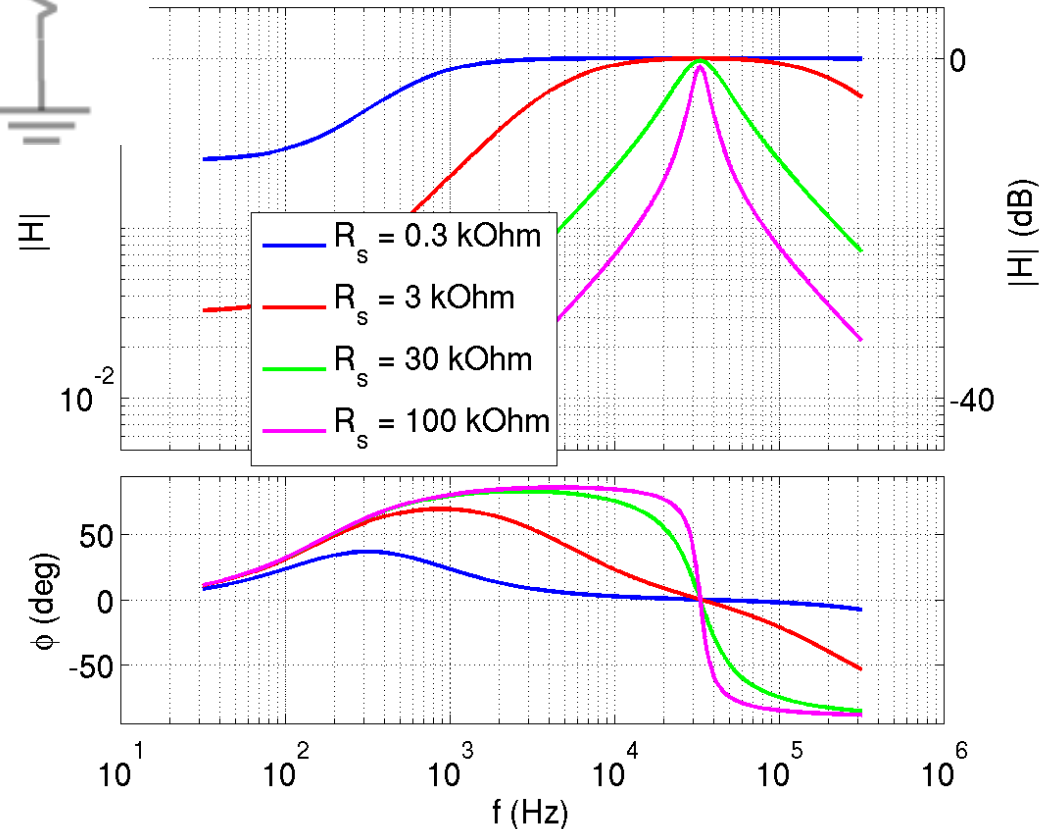
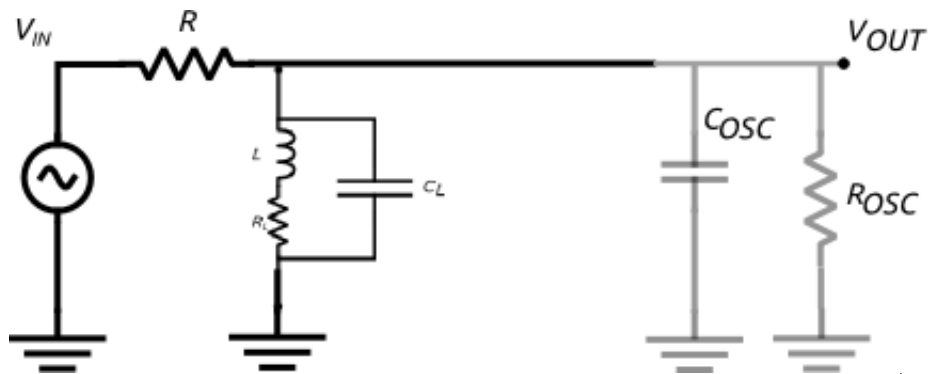
RC passa basso

$$H(\omega) \approx \frac{1}{j\omega R(C + C_L + C_{osc})}$$

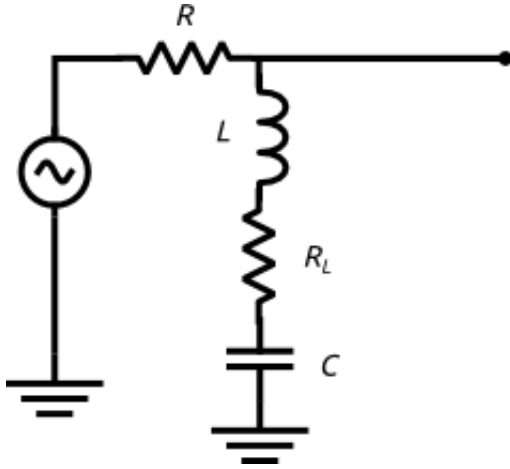


# Filtro RL passa alto

- Modello identico a RLC passa banda
- (manca la terza – e dominante – condensatore in parallelo (C))
- Risonanza spostata ad alta frequenza



# Filtro RLC reiezione di banda (notch filter ideale)

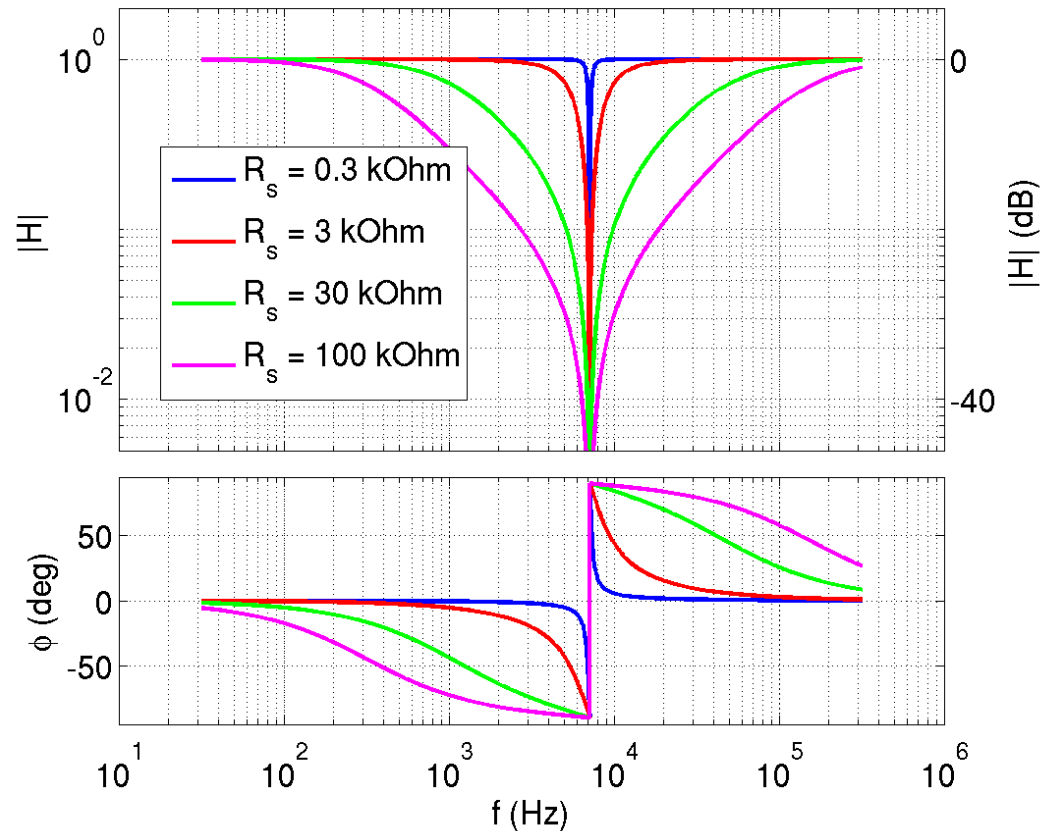


$$H(\omega) = \frac{1 - \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0}\right)^2 + j\omega R_L C}{\left[1 - \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0}\right)^2\right] + j\omega(R + R_L)C}$$

A risonanza, L + C in serie hanno impedenza nulla

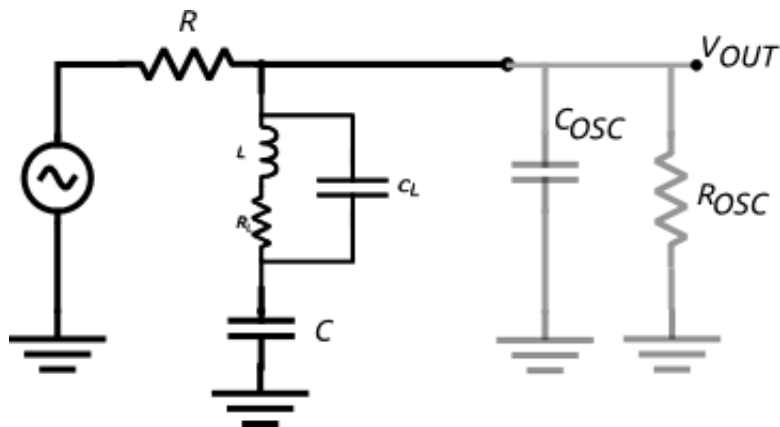
Diventa partitore semplice:

$$H(\omega_0) = \frac{R_L}{R_L + R}$$



# Filtro RLC reiezione di banda (notch filter)

Modello più realistico con oscilloscopio



Aggiunge seconda  
risonanza (parallelo), oltre  
alla risonanza seriale

