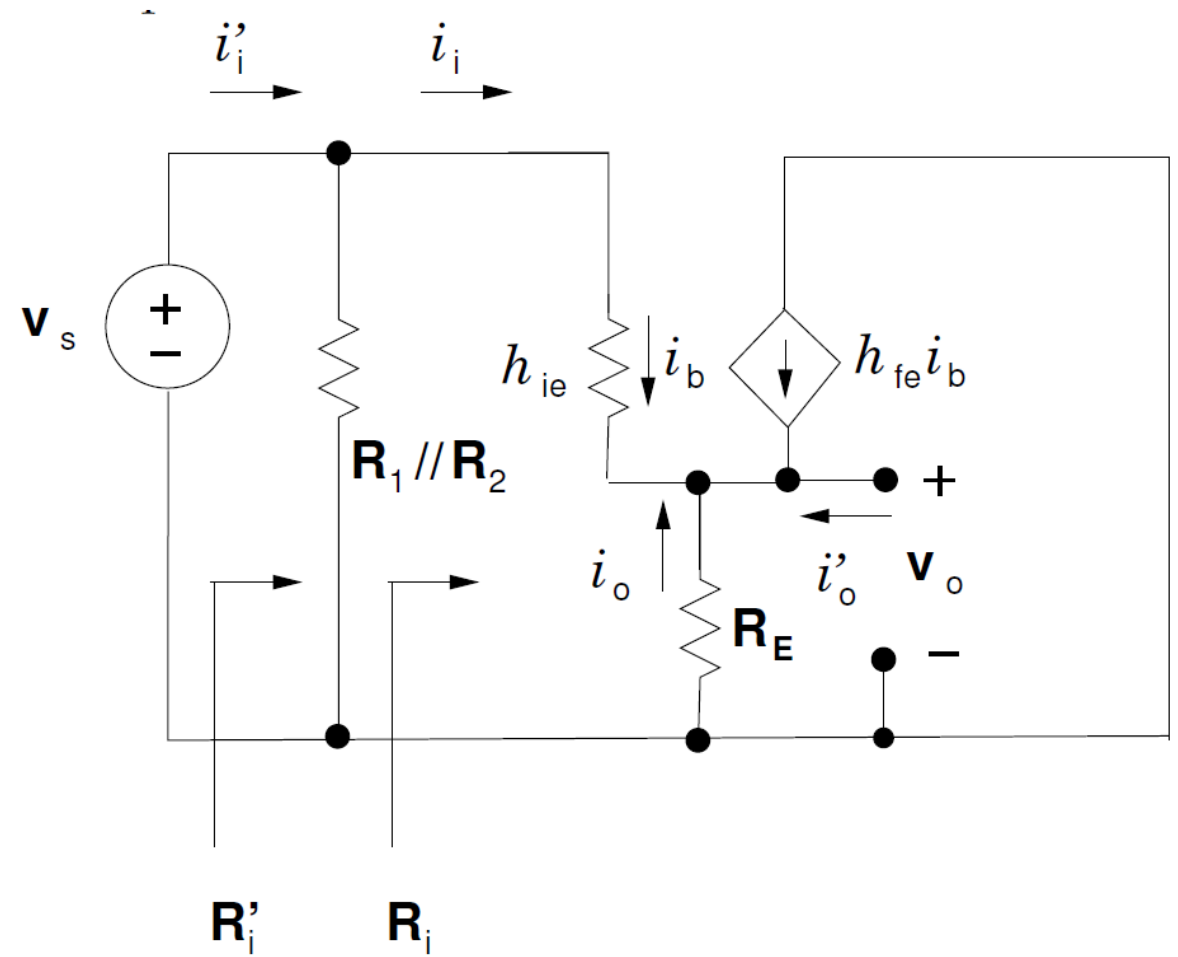
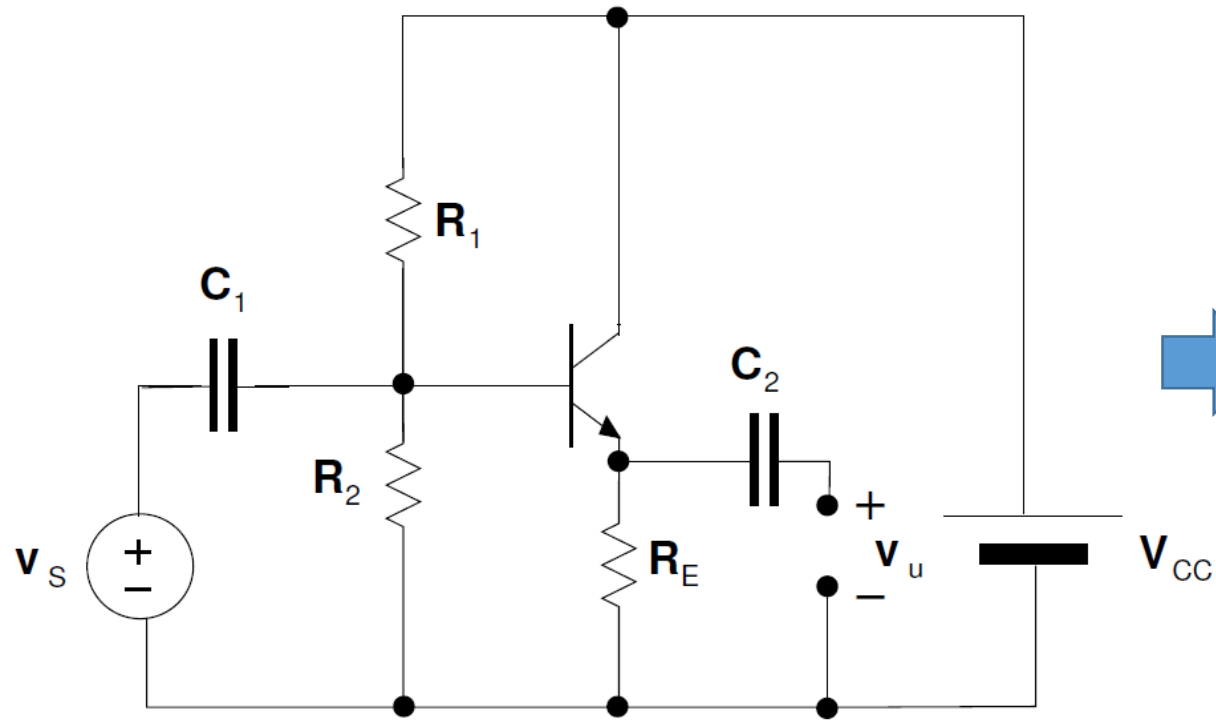


Elettronica Digitale

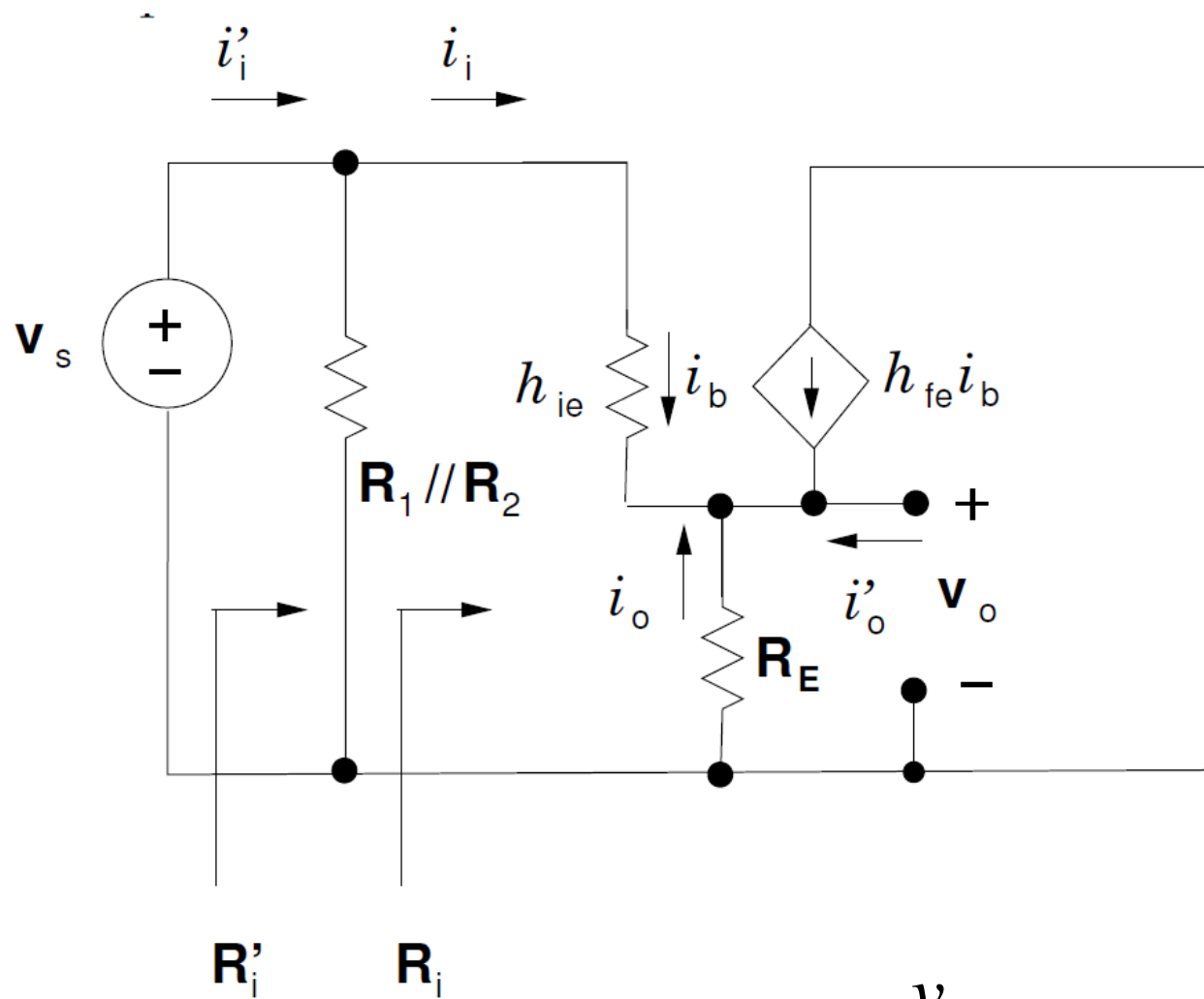
A.A. 2020-2021

Lezione 14/04/2021

Stadio amplificatore a collettore comune



Stadio amplificatore a collettore comune



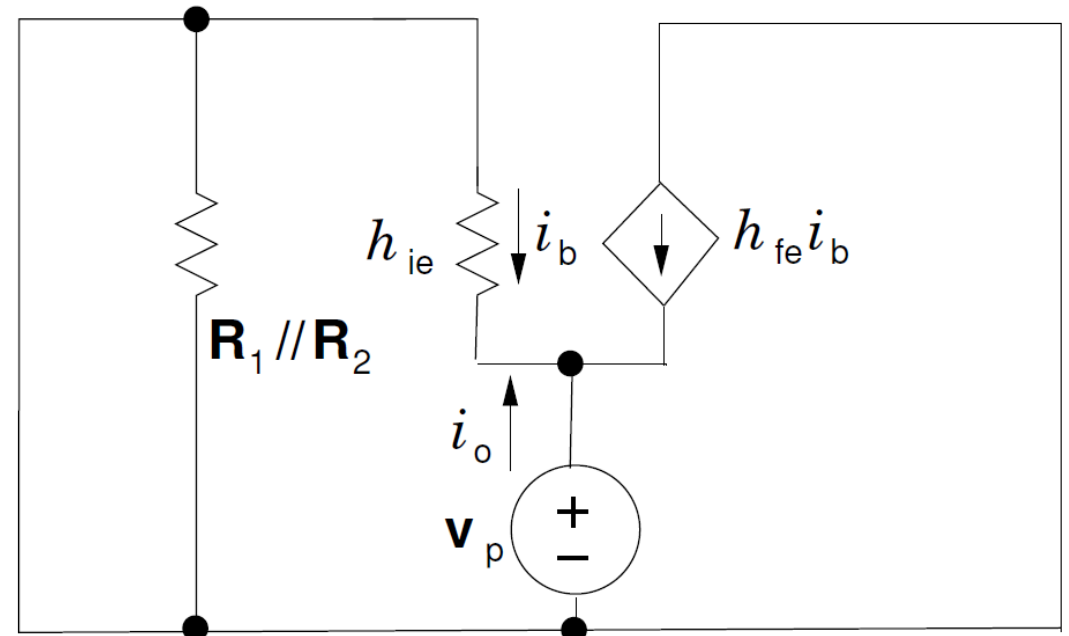
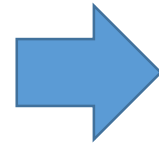
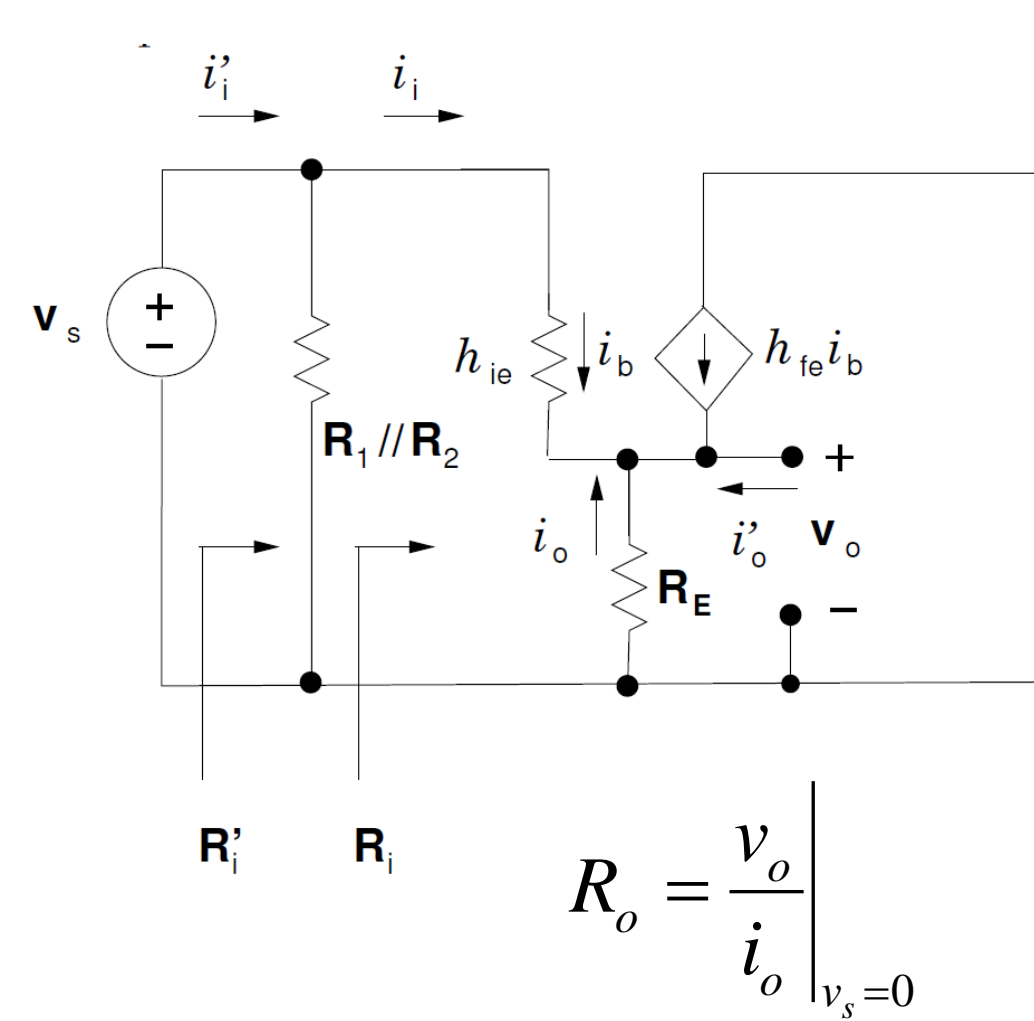
$$R_i = \frac{v_i}{i_i}$$

$$\begin{cases} v_i = h_{ie}i_b + R_E(h_{fe} + 1)i_b \\ i_i = i_b \end{cases}$$

$$R_i = h_{ie} + R_E(h_{fe} + 1)$$

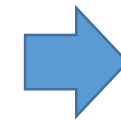
$$R_i' = \frac{v_i}{i_i'} = R_1 \parallel R_2 \parallel R_i = R_1 \parallel R_2 \parallel \left[h_{ie} + R_E(h_{fe} + 1) \right]$$

Stadio amplificatore a collettore comune



$$v_p = -h_{ie} i_b$$

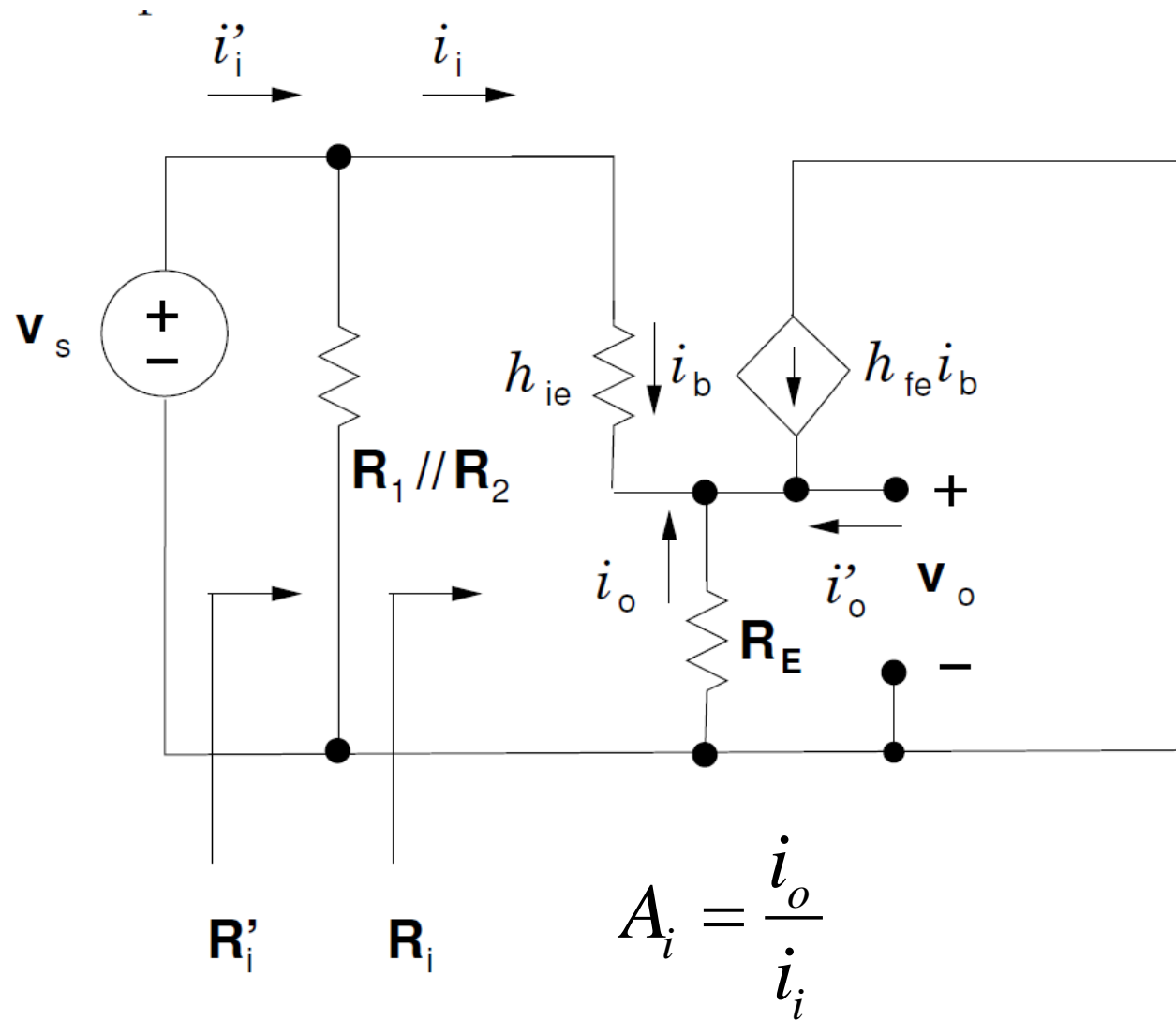
$$i_p = -(h_{fe} + 1) i_b$$



$$R_o = \frac{v_p}{i_p} = \frac{h_{ie}}{h_{fe} + 1}$$

$$R_o' = R_E \parallel R_o = R_E \parallel \left(\frac{h_{ie}}{h_{fe} + 1} \right)$$

Stadio amplificatore a collettore comune



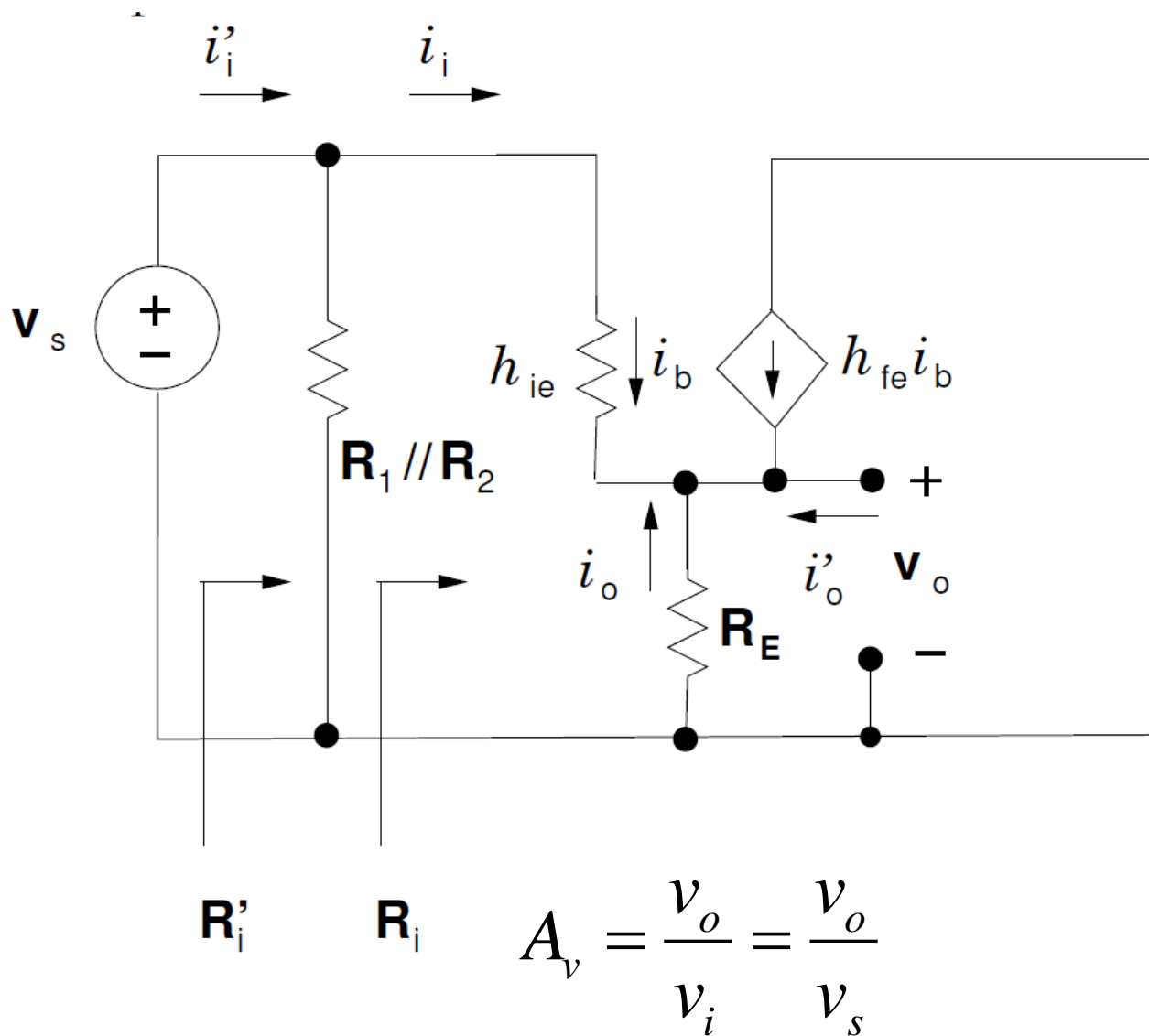
$$i_o = -(h_{fe} + 1)i_b$$

$$\dot{l}_i = \dot{l}_b$$



$$A_i = -(h_{fe} + 1)$$

Stadio amplificatore a collettore comune

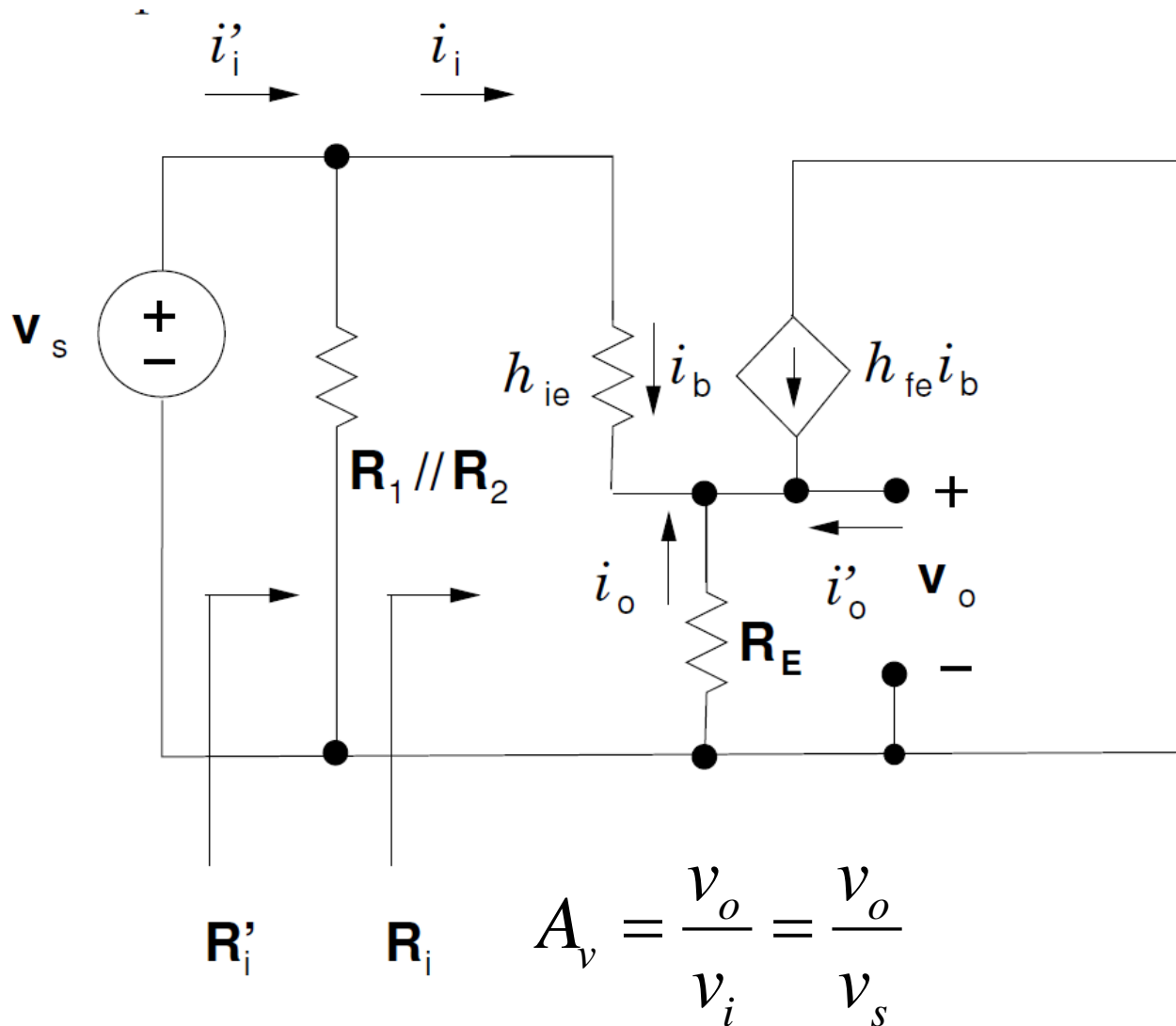


$$\begin{cases} v_o = R_E (h_{fe} + 1) i_b \\ v_i = h_{ie} i_b + R_E (h_{fe} + 1) i_b \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{aligned} A_v &= \frac{R_E (h_{fe} + 1) i_b}{h_{ie} i_b + R_E (h_{fe} + 1) i_b} \\ &= \frac{R_E (h_{fe} + 1)}{h_{ie} + R_E (h_{fe} + 1)} \end{aligned}$$

Stadio amplificatore a collettore comune



$$A_v = \frac{R_E (h_{fe} + 1)}{h_{ie} + R_E (h_{fe} + 1)}$$

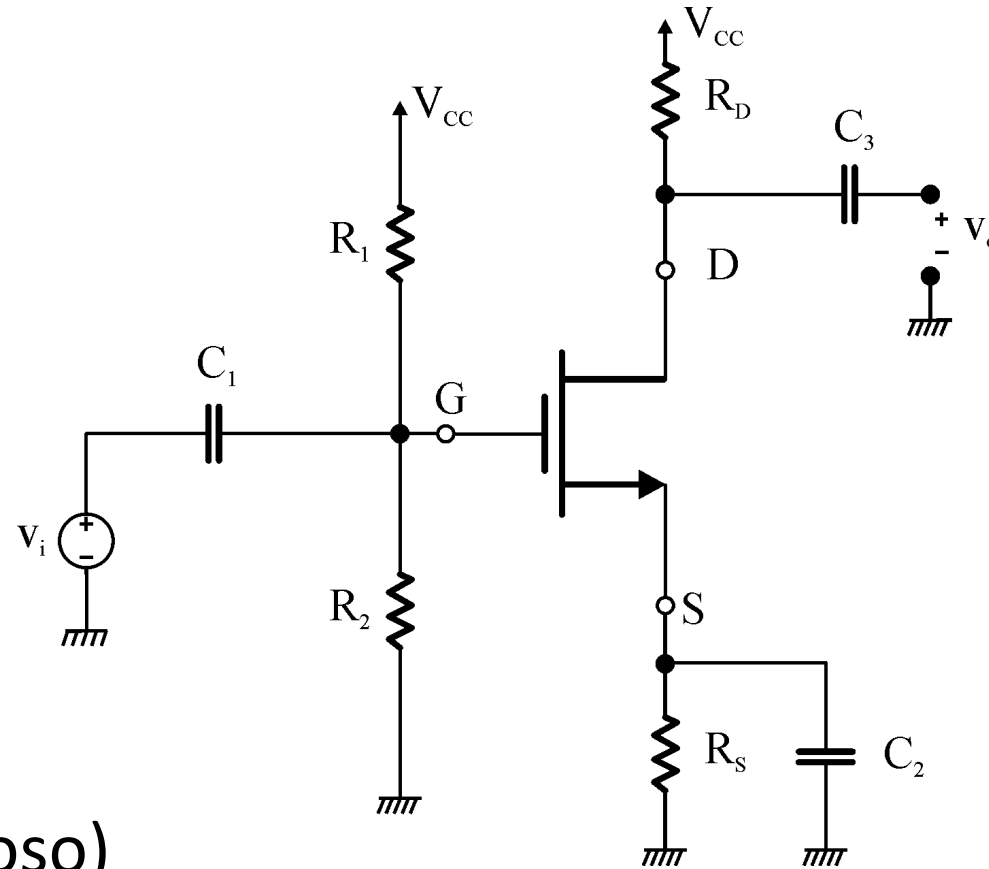
$$h_{ie} \ll R_E (h_{fe} + 1)$$



$$A_v \approx 1$$

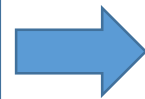
Inseguitore di emettitore
(Emitter follower)

Stadio amplificatore a source comune senza resistenza di source

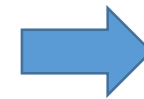


ANALISI DC (Punto di riposo)

- $v_i=0$
- C_1 , C_2 e C_3 sono un circuito aperto
- Sostituisco il MOS con modello
ampi segnali



Determino il
punto di riposo
del circuito (I_{DQ} ,
 V_{DSQ} , V_{GSQ})

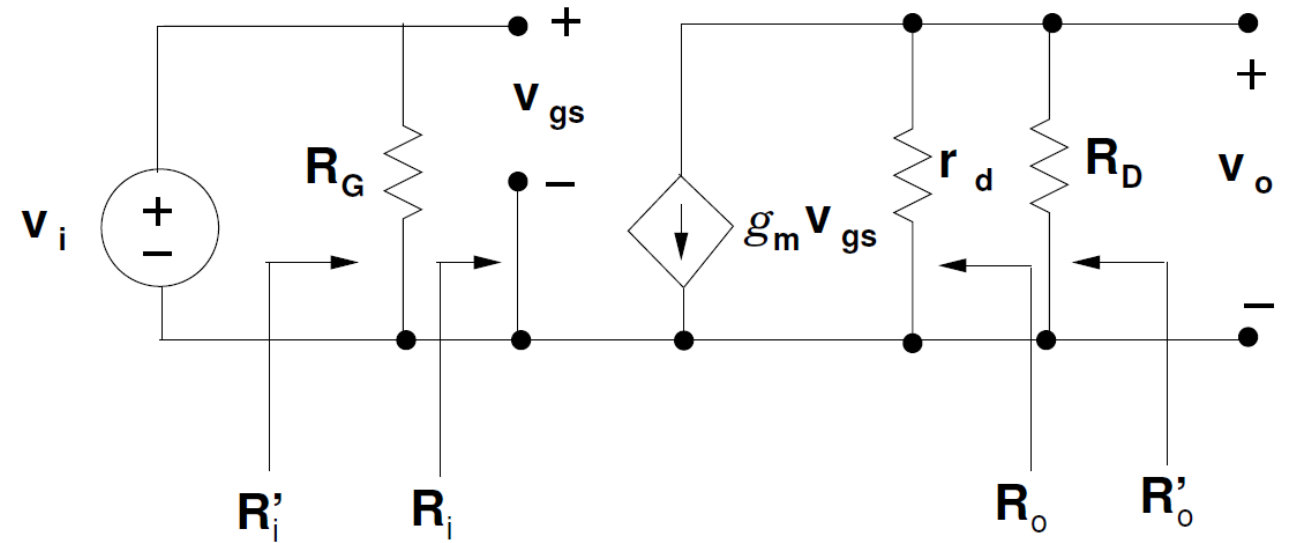
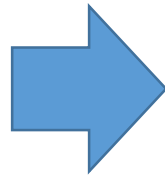
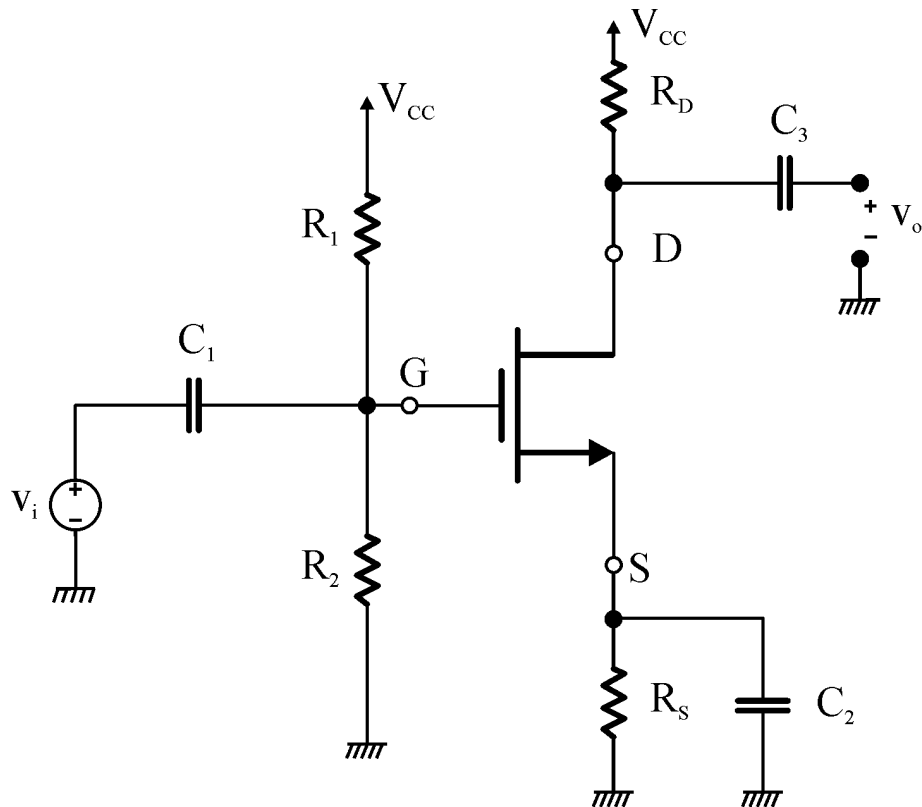


Determino i valori di
 g_m e r_d

Stadio amplificatore a source comune senza resistenza di source

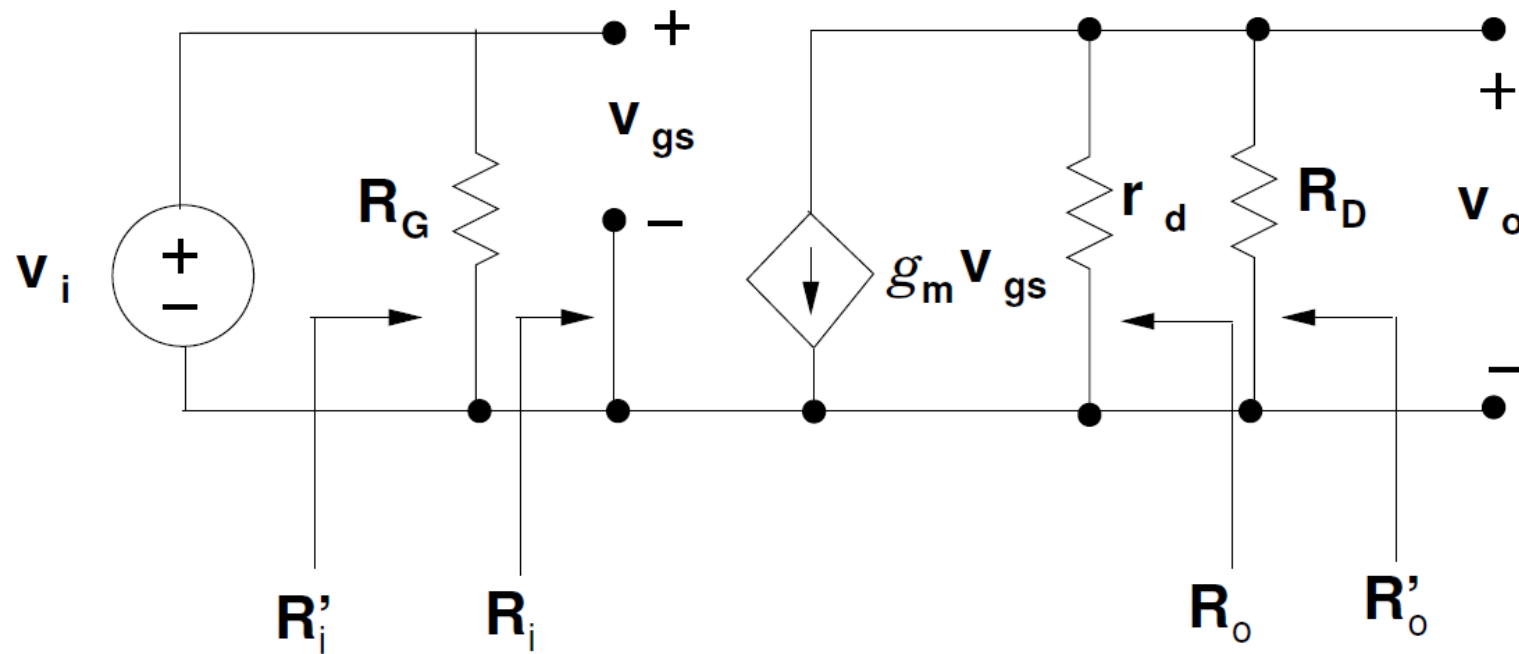
ANALISI AC – Media frequenza

- $V_{CC}=0$
- C_1 , C_2 e C_3 sono un corto circuito
- Sostituisco il MOS con modello per piccoli segnali



$$R_G = R_1 \parallel R_2$$

Stadio amplificatore a source comune senza resistenza di source

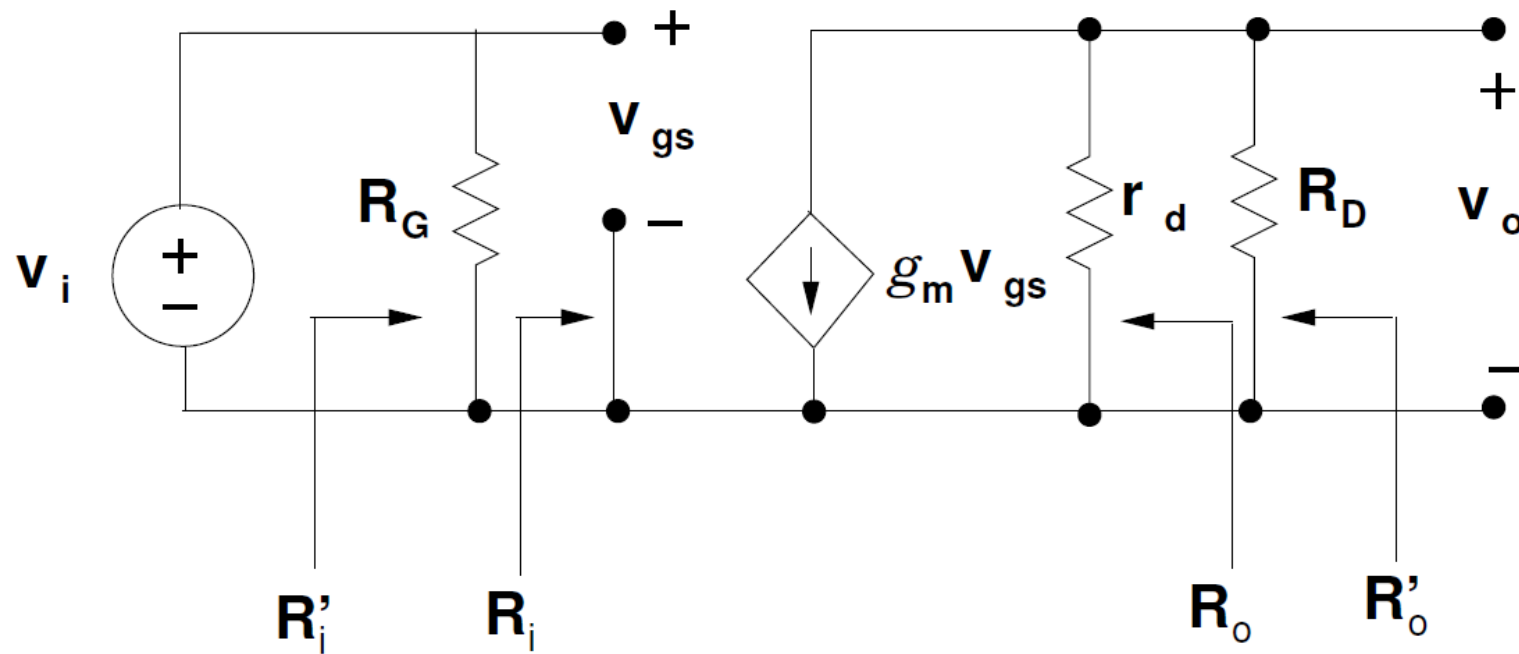


$$A_i = \frac{\dot{i}_o}{\dot{i}_i} = \infty$$

$$R_i = \frac{v_i}{\dot{i}_i} = \infty$$

$$R'_i = \frac{v_i}{\dot{i}'_i} = R_G \parallel R_i = R_G$$

Stadio amplificatore a source comune senza resistenza di source

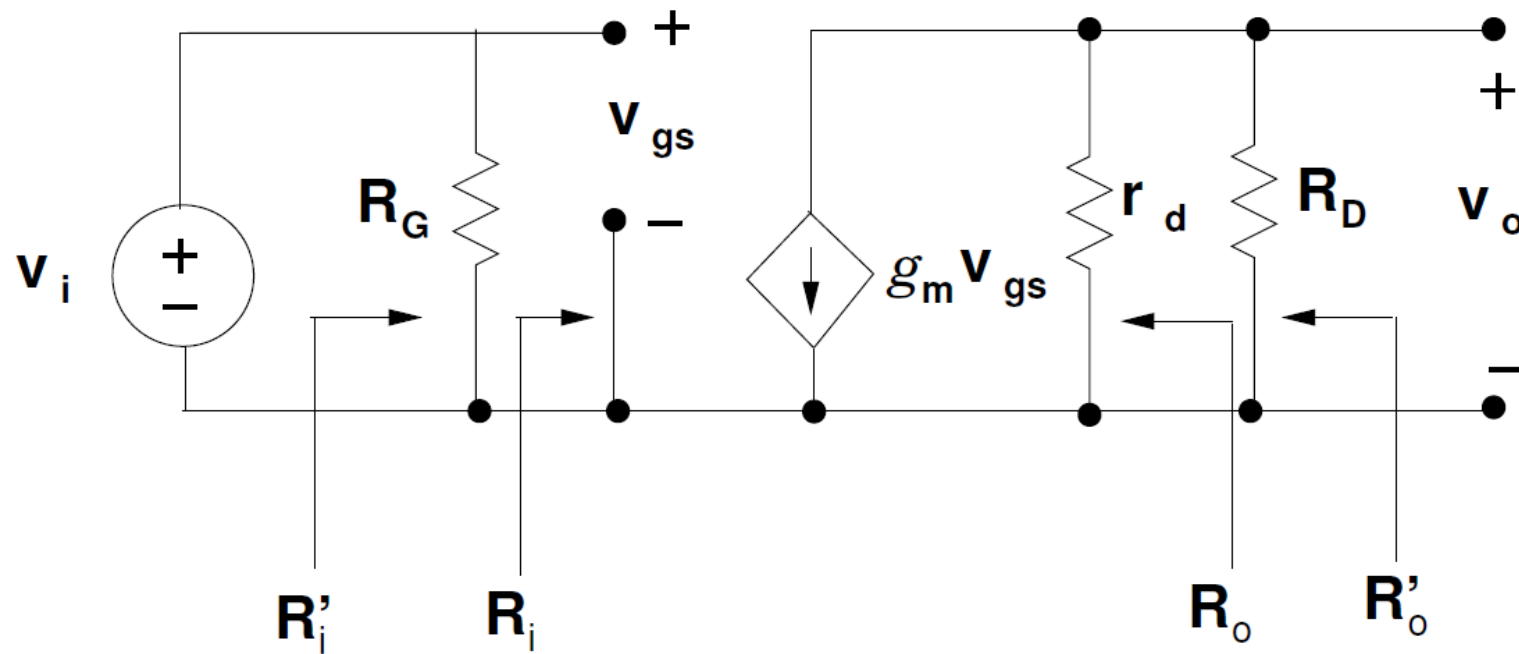


$$R_o = \left. \frac{v_o}{i_o} \right|_{v_i=0} = r_d$$

$v_i = 0 \rightarrow v_{gs} = 0$

$$R_o' = \left. \frac{v_o}{i_o'} \right|_{v_s=0} = r_d \parallel R_D$$

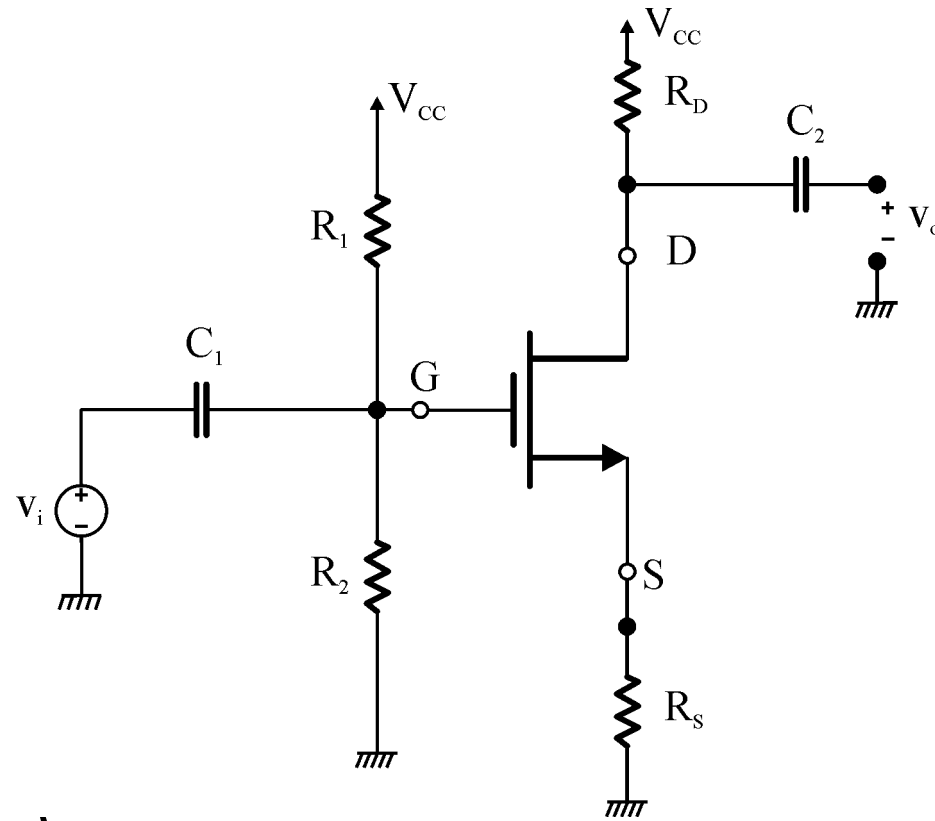
Stadio amplificatore a source comune senza resistenza di source



$$A_v = \frac{v_o}{v_i}$$

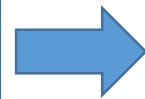
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} v_o = -g_m v_{gs} (r_d \parallel R_D) \\ v_i = v_{gs} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow A_v = -\frac{g_m v_{gs} (r_d \parallel R_D)}{v_{gs}} = -g_m (r_d \parallel R_D)$$

Stadio amplificatore a source comune con resistenza di source

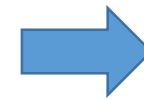


ANALISI DC (Punto di riposo)

- $v_s=0$
- C_1 e C_2 sono un circuito aperto
- Sostituisco il MOS con modello
ampi segnali



Determino il
punto di riposo
del circuito (I_{DQ} ,
 V_{DSQ} , V_{GSQ})

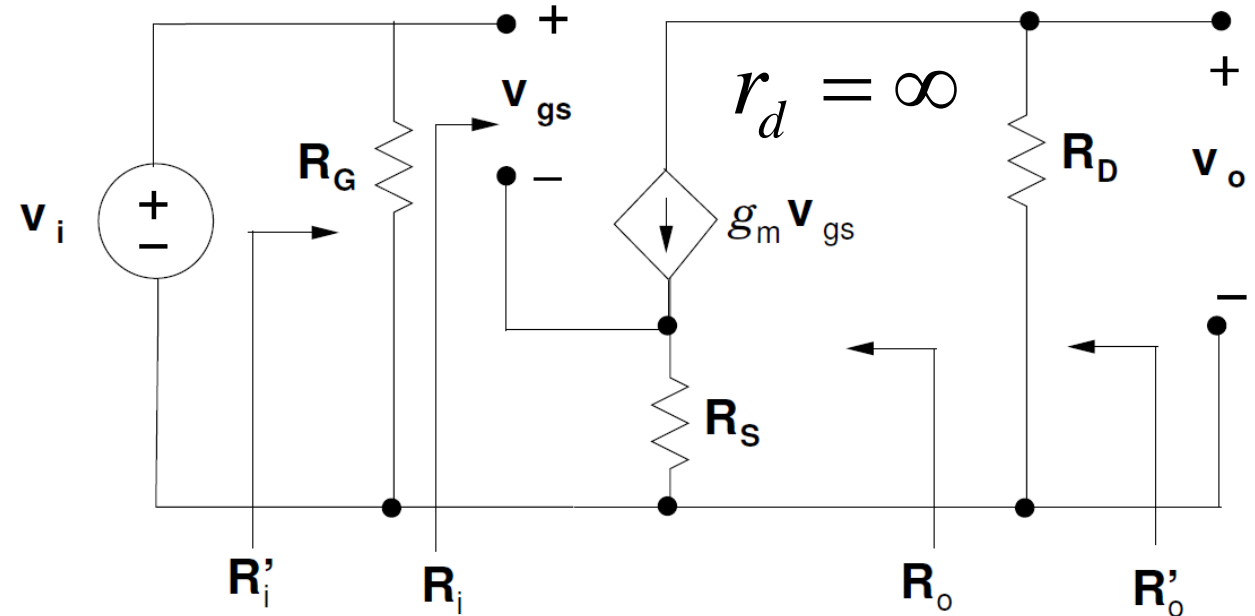
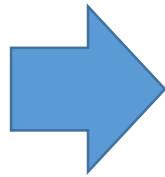
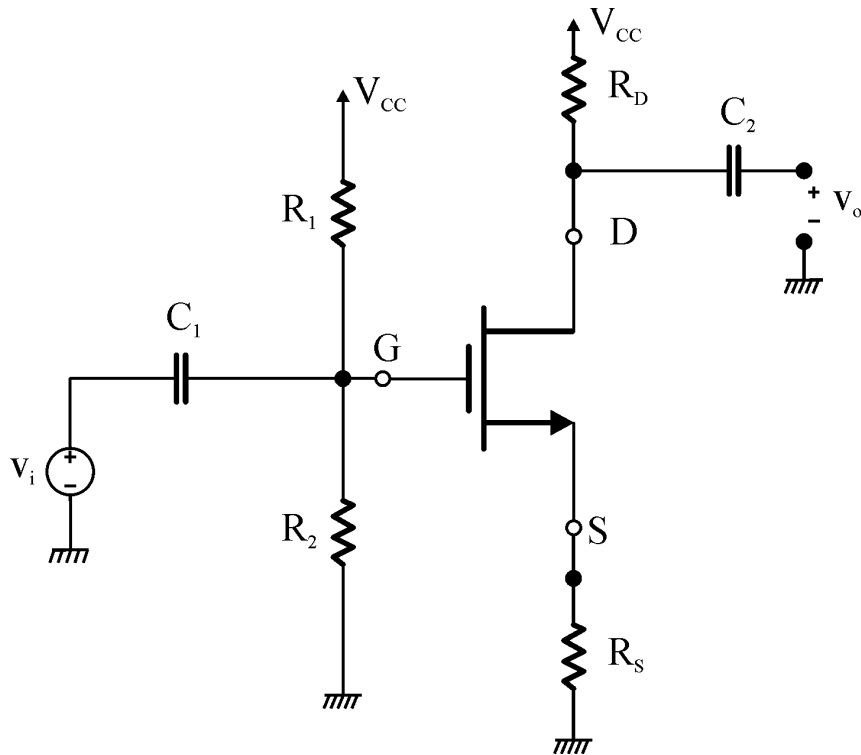


Determino i valori di
 g_m e r_d

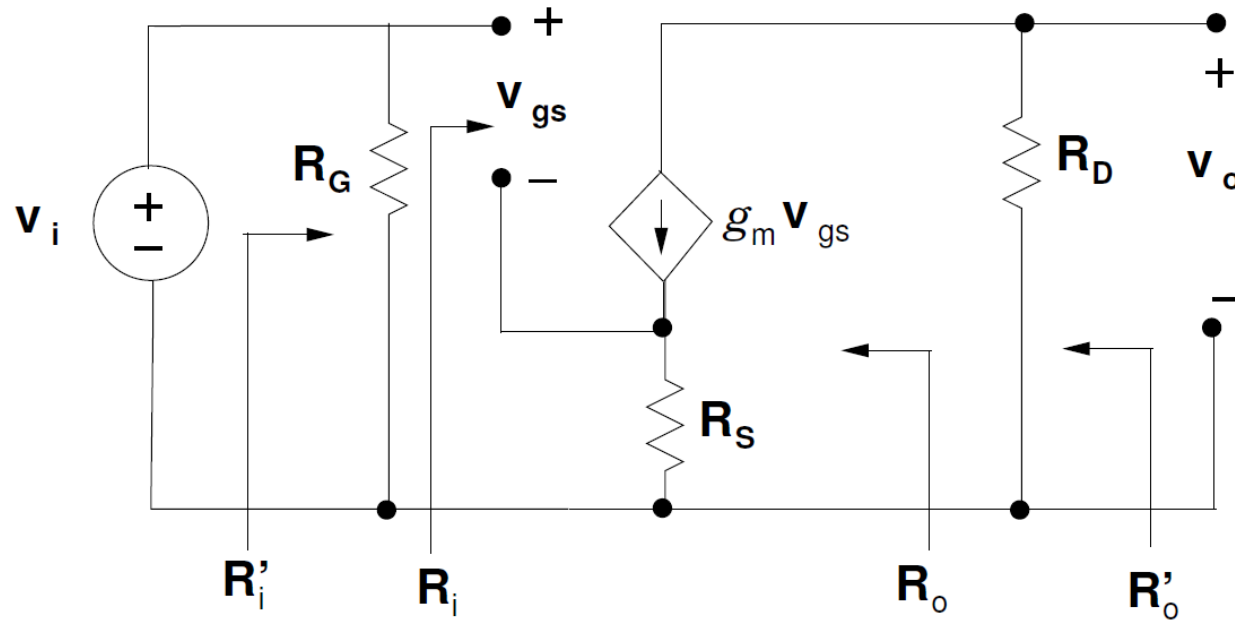
Stadio amplificatore a source comune con resistenza di source

ANALISI AC – Media frequenza

- $V_{CC}=0$
- C_1 e C_2 sono un corto circuito
- Sostituisco il MOS con modello per piccoli segnali



Stadio amplificatore a source comune con resistenza di source

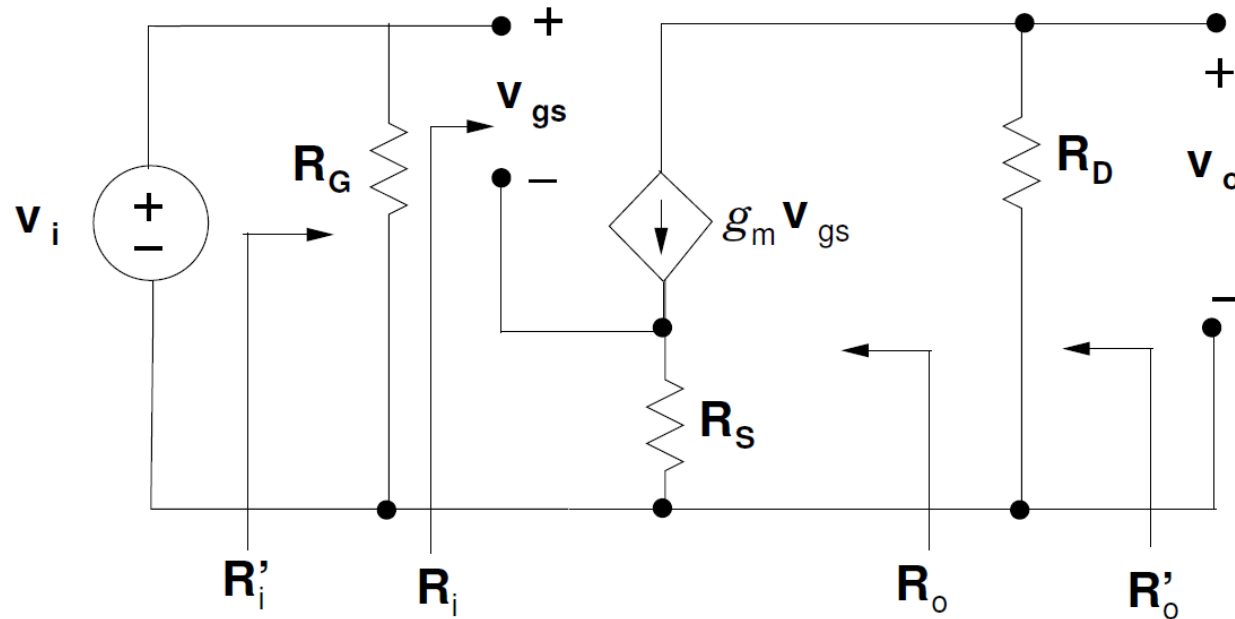


$$A_i = \frac{\dot{i}_o}{\dot{i}_i} = \infty$$

$$R_i = \frac{v_i}{\dot{i}_i} = \infty$$

$$R'_i = \frac{v_i}{\dot{i}'_i} = R_G \parallel R_i = R_G$$

Stadio amplificatore a source comune con resistenza di source

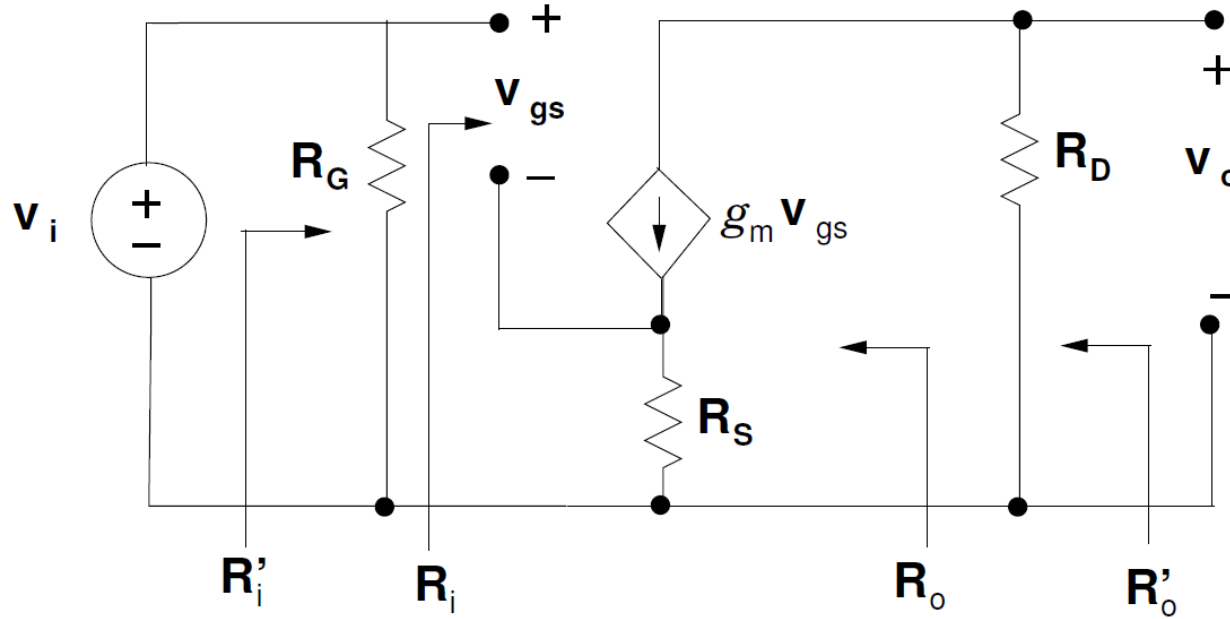


$$R_o = \left. \frac{v_o}{i_o} \right|_{v_i=0} = \infty$$

$v_i = 0 \rightarrow v_{gs} = 0$

$$R'_o = \left. \frac{v_o}{i'_o} \right|_{v_s=0} = R_o \parallel R_D = R_D$$

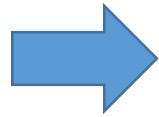
Stadio amplificatore a source comune con resistenza di source



$$A_v = \frac{v_o}{v_i}$$

$$v_i = v_g$$

$$v_s = g_m v_{gs} R_S$$



$$v_{gs} = v_g - v_s = v_i - g_m v_{gs} R_S$$

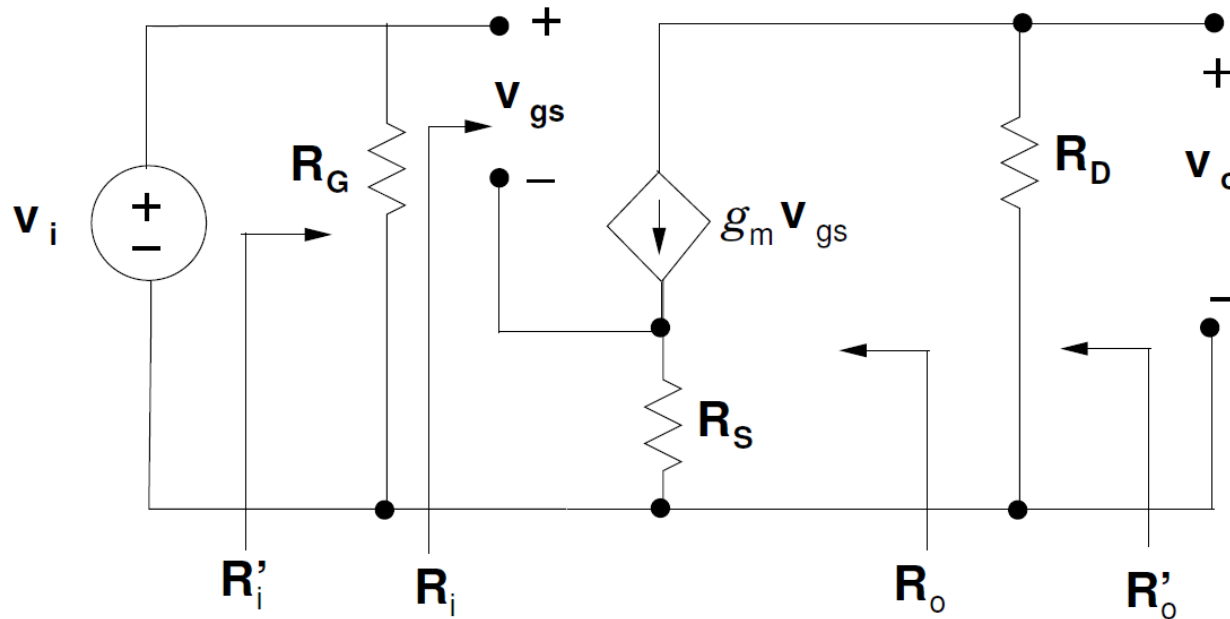


$$v_{gs} (1 + g_m R_S) = v_i$$



$$v_{gs} = \frac{v_i}{(1 + g_m R_S)}$$

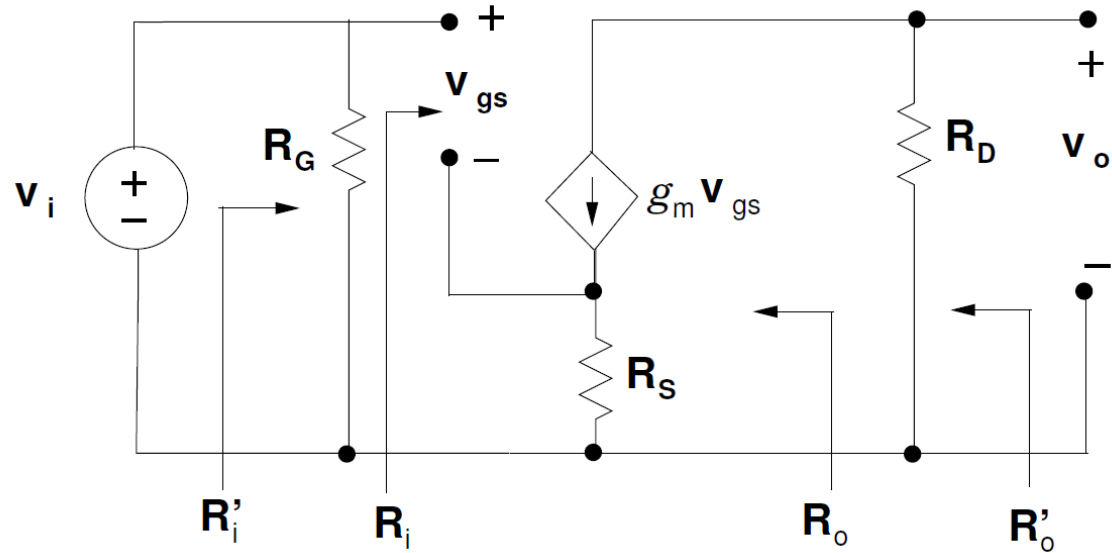
Stadio amplificatore a source comune con resistenza di source



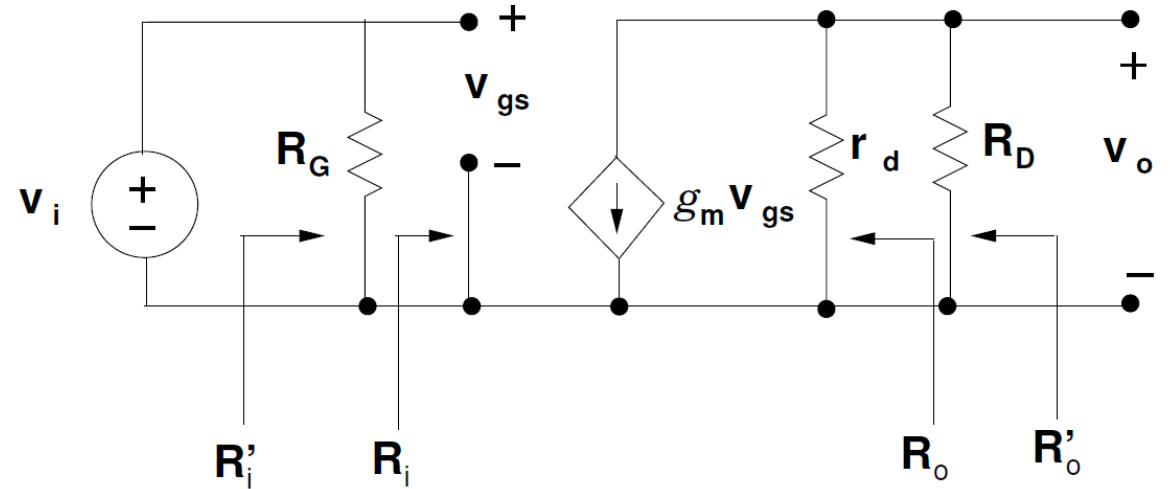
$$A_v = \frac{v_o}{v_i}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} v_o &= -g_m v_{gs} R_D \\ v_{gs} &= \frac{v_i}{(1 + g_m R_S)} \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow A_v = - \frac{g_m R_D \frac{v_i}{(1 + g_m R_S)}}{v_i} = - \frac{g_m R_D}{(1 + g_m R_S)}$$

Stadio amplificatore a source comune



$$A_v = -\frac{g_m R_D}{(1 + g_m R_S)}$$



$$A_v = -g_m (r_d \parallel R_D)$$