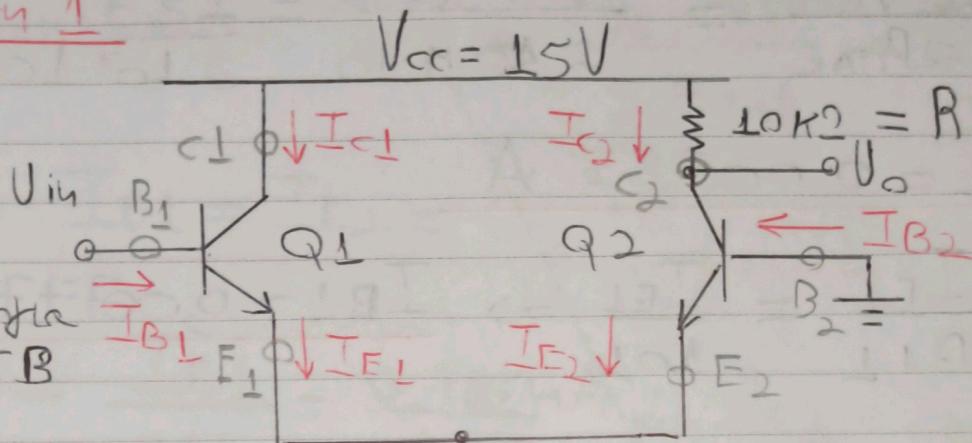


Κωνσταντίνος Ιωάννου
ΑΜ 03119840 (6^ο εζήμιω)

3^η Σειρά Ασκήσεων (2021-2022)

Ασκήση 1



Z1 Rin, Rout
Κέρδος τάσης

$$R_{TAIL} = 10k\Omega$$

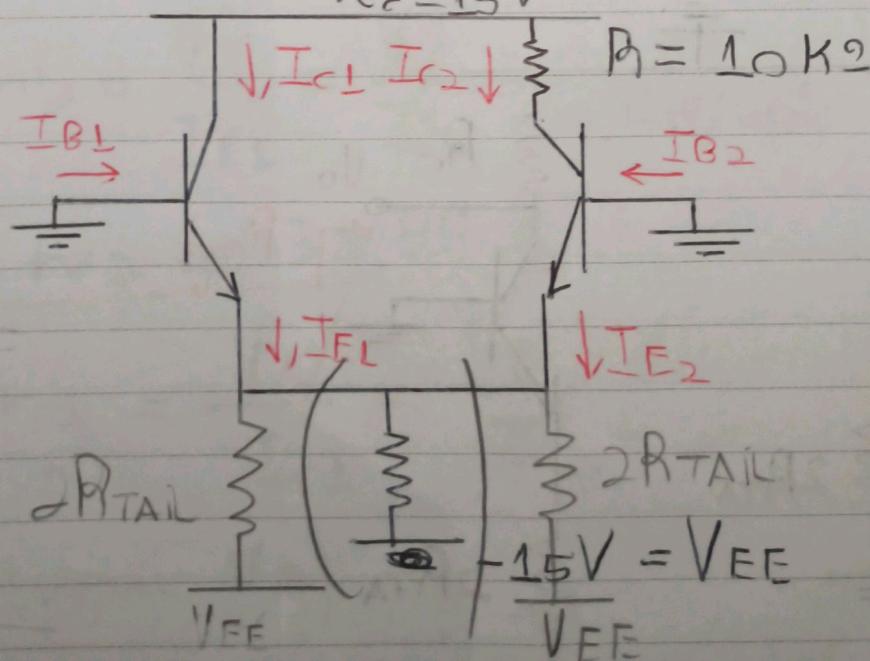
$$E_1 = E_2, B_2 = \Gamma_y, V_{EE} = -15V$$

$$B_1 = IN, B_2 = OUT$$

$$V_{C1} = 15V, V_{BE1} = V_{BE2} = 0.7V$$

DC Ανάλυση: Βραχυκύκλιων AC πυξής τάσης

$$V_{cc} = 15V$$



(2)

$$V_{BE1} = V_{BE2} = 0,7V \xrightarrow[V_{B1}=0]{V_{B2}=0} \underline{V_{E1} = V_{E2} = 0,7V}$$

Δπο Νέου ολη στο δροστερό μέρος

$$\text{του κυκλώματος } I_{E1} = \frac{V_{E1} - V_{EE}}{2R_{TAL}} = \frac{0,7 + 15}{2 \cdot 10 \cdot 10^3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{I_{E1} = I_{E2} = 0,785mA}$$

$$I_{B1} = \frac{I_{E1}}{B+1} = \frac{0,785mA}{101} \Rightarrow \underline{I_{B1} = I_{B2} = 0,0077mA}$$

$$I_{C1} = \frac{B}{B+1} I_{E1} \Rightarrow \underline{I_{C1} = I_{C2} = 0,777mA}$$

Προφανώς I_{E2}, I_{C2}, I_{B2} , λδία με του Q1 Αίσια συμμετρίας.

- Χαρακτηριστικά T-Ac ποντέλων

$$r_{e1} = r_{e2} = \frac{V_T}{I_{E1}} = \frac{V_T}{I_{E2}} = \frac{25mV}{0,785mA} (=)$$

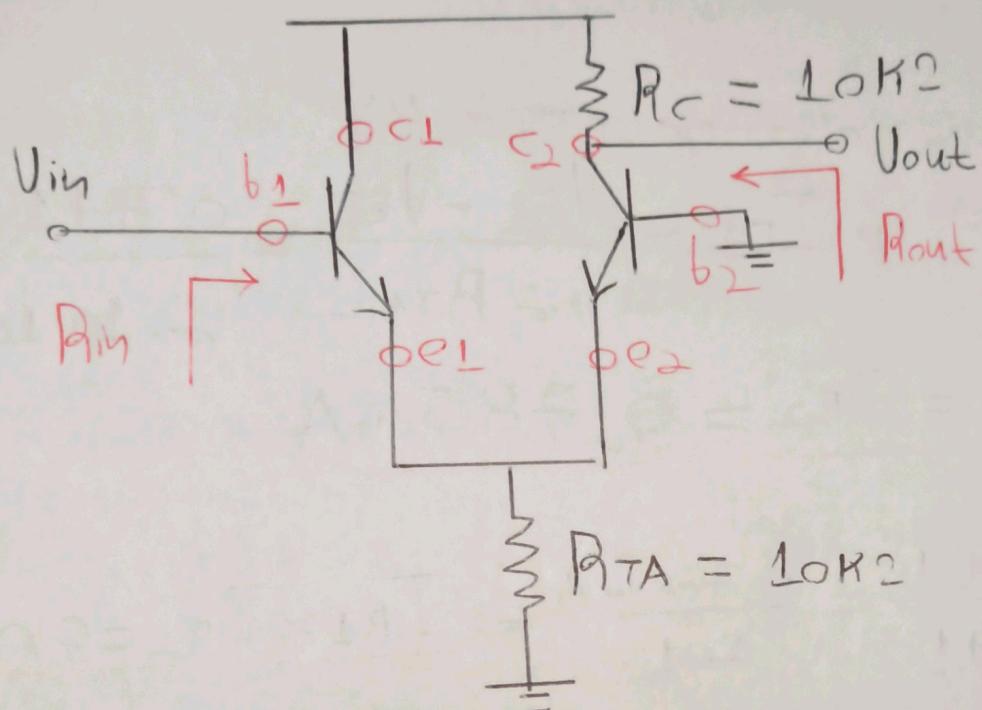
$$\underline{r_{e1} = r_{e2} = 31,85 \Omega}$$

$$r_{o1} = r_{o2} = \frac{V_A}{I_{C1}} = \frac{V_A}{I_{C2}}$$

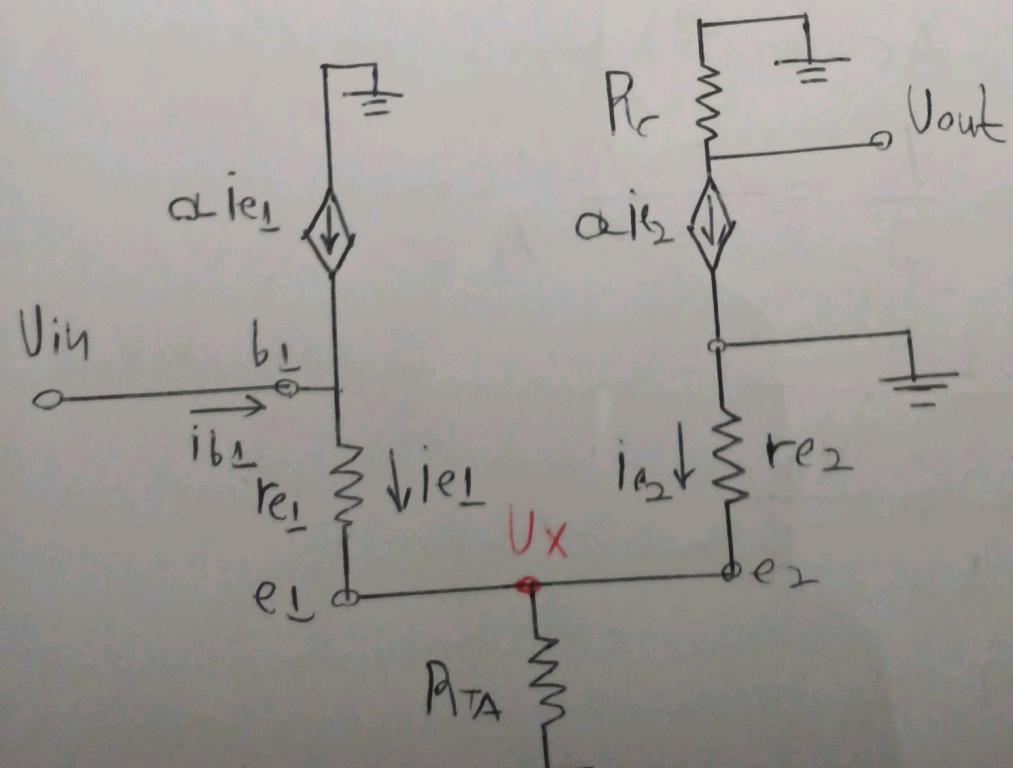
(Δεν σχετίζεται V_A)

③

AC Analysis: μΣενίω DC Τύπος

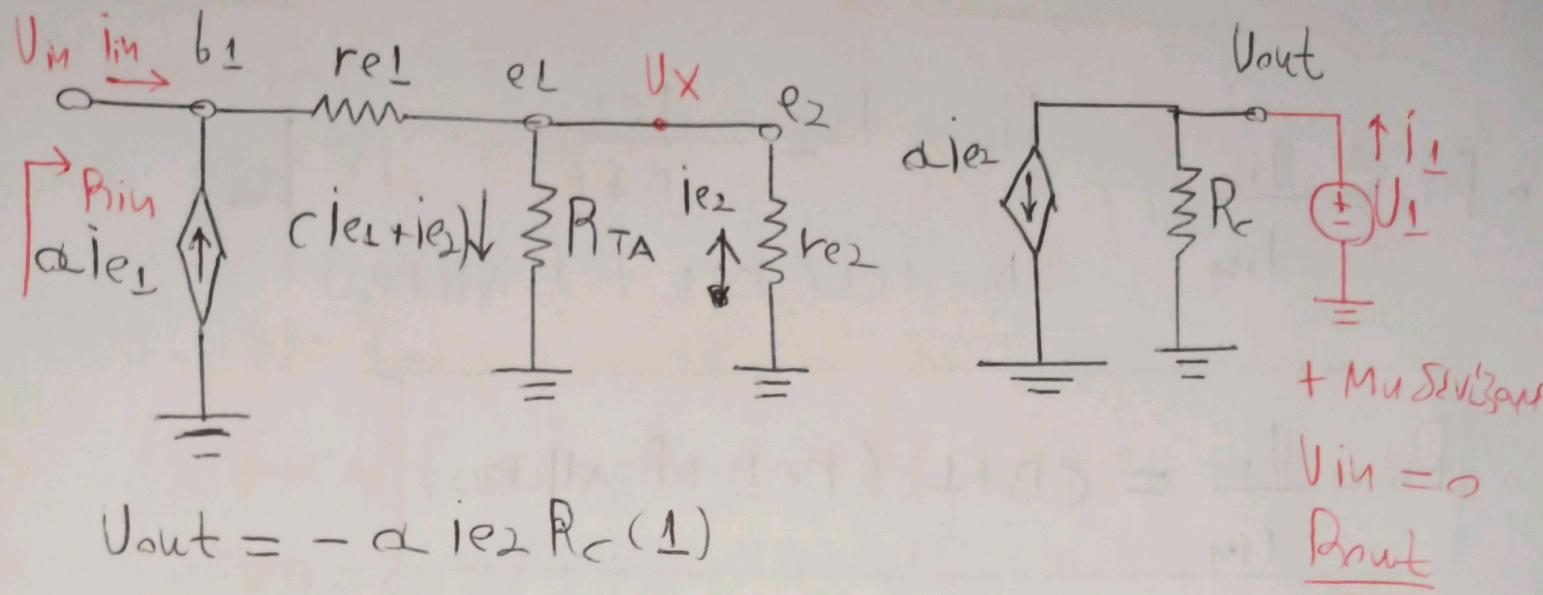


- Αρχική ανάλυση για το φ. Early ($r_o \rightarrow +\infty$)
AC Analysis - T Loop Analysis Model



④

→ απλοποίησην κυκλώματος



$$U_{out} = -\alpha i_{e2} R_C \quad (1)$$

$$\underline{V_{in}} = \underline{P_{out}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_{in} &= \alpha i_{e1} (r_{e1} + R_{TA} \parallel r_{e2}) \\ U_X &= R_{TA} \parallel r_{e2} \alpha i_{e1} \end{aligned} \quad | \rightarrow$$

$$\frac{U_X}{V_{in}} = \frac{R_{TA} \parallel r_{e2}}{R_{TA} \parallel r_{e2} + r_{e1}} \quad (2) \quad \text{Διάρεση Τάσης}$$

$$i_{e2} = -\frac{U_X}{r_{e2}} \quad (3)$$

$$A \pi \rightarrow (1), (3) \Rightarrow U_{out} = \alpha R_C \frac{U_X}{r_{e2}} \quad | \stackrel{=} {V_{in}} \rightarrow$$

$$\frac{U_{out}}{V_{in}} = \frac{\alpha R_C}{r_{e2}} \frac{U_X}{V_{in}} \Rightarrow (2)$$

$$\boxed{\frac{U_{out}}{V_{in}} = \frac{\alpha R_C}{r_{e2}} \frac{R_{TA} \parallel r_{e2}}{R_{TA} \parallel r_{e2} + r_{e1}}} = \frac{0,99 \cdot 10k}{31,85} \cdot \frac{10k \parallel 31,85}{10k \parallel 31,85} + 31,85$$

$$\frac{U_{out}}{U_{in}} = 155,146 \frac{V}{V}$$

(5)

$$\bullet R_{in} \triangleq \frac{U_{in}}{I_{in}} \quad I_{in} = I_{B1} = \frac{i_{eL}}{B+1} \quad | \rightarrow \\ U_{in} = i_{eL}(r_{eL} + R_{TAII} || r_{e2})$$

$$R_{in} = \frac{U_{in}}{I_{in}} = (B+1)(r_{eL} + R_{TAII} || r_{e2})$$

$$R_{in} = 101 \cdot \left(31,85 + \frac{10K \cdot 31,85}{10K + 31,85} \right) \\ \simeq 31,74$$

$$R_{out} = 6,423 K\Omega$$

• R_{out} μεταβούμε U_{in} και απορρίζουμε τόση U_1 στην είζοδο

$$R_{out} = \frac{U_1}{I_1} = R_C = 10K\Omega \Rightarrow R_{out} = 10K\Omega$$

(όπως φαίνεται ευκόλα από το απλό πινακίδα σχήμα)

⑥

Aokhond

$$V_{out} = 2V \text{ (DC)}$$

$$\geq V_{b1}, V_{b2}, \frac{U_o}{U_{in}}$$

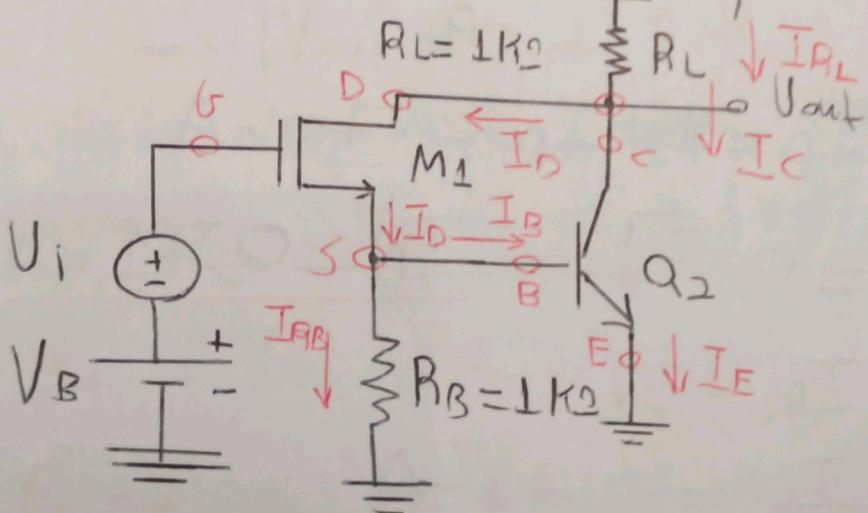
Mos: $W=100\mu m$, $L=1\mu m$

$$\mu C_{ox} = 200 \mu A/V^2, V_{T_0} = 0.6V$$

$$\varphi_B = 0.3V, \beta = 0.25\sqrt{2}$$

$r_o \rightarrow +\infty$ (Xwpus φ. Early)

BJT: $I_S = 10^{-6} A$, $B = 100$, $r_o \rightarrow +\infty$
 $V_{CC} = 3V$ (Xwpus φ. Early)



DC - Analysis
 $U_i \rightarrow \mu \delta e V_B \beta u$

$$V_o = 2V \rightarrow V_c = V_D = 2V$$

$$I_{RL} = \frac{-V_o + V_{CC}}{R_L} = \frac{3-2}{1k\Omega} \Rightarrow I_{RL} = 1mA$$

At NPK

$$I_{RL} = I_c + I_D (1)$$

$$V_{BE} = 0,7V \Rightarrow V_B - V_E^{\oplus} = 0,7V \Rightarrow \underline{V_B = 0,7V}$$

όμως $V_B = 0,7V$ $S \equiv B$

$$I_{RB} = \frac{V_S - 0}{R_B} = \frac{0,7V}{1k\Omega} \Rightarrow \underline{I_{RB} = 0,7mA}$$

(νόμος Ohm)

$$A_{T0} NPK στον καθοριστή$$

$$I_{RB} + I_B = I_D \Rightarrow I_B = I_D - 0,7mA(2)$$

$$A_{T0}(1), (2) \text{ και } \sigma \pi \text{ } I_B = \frac{I}{B} \text{ εξογκες}$$

$$\frac{I_C}{B} = I_D - 0,7mA \xrightarrow{(1)} \frac{I_{AL} - I_D}{B} = I_D - 0,7mA$$

$$\frac{B=100}{\longrightarrow} 1mA - I_D = 100I_D - 70mA$$

$$I_{AL} = 1mA$$

$$I_D = 0,71 \Rightarrow \underline{I_D \approx 0,71mA}$$

$$A_{T0}(1) \rightarrow I_C = I_{AL} - I_D$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{I_C = 0,29mA}$$

$$I_B = \frac{I_C}{B} \Rightarrow \underline{I_B = 0,029mA}$$

$$I_E = \frac{1+B}{B} I_C \Rightarrow \underline{I_E = 0,293mA}$$

(8)

Βρούκμε όλα τα ρεύματα πόλωσης, τώρα
Θα βρούμε τις τάσεις πόλωσης των transistors.

• Mos από τον τετραγωνικό νόμο

$$I_D = \frac{1}{2} K'_D \left(\frac{W}{L} \right) \cdot V_{DS}^2 \quad (\text{έστω περιοχή κρεσμού})$$

$$|V_{DS}| = \sqrt{\frac{2 I_D}{K'_D \frac{W}{L}}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot 0,71 \cdot 10^{-3}}{200 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot 100}}$$

$$K'_D = \mu C_{ox}' = 200 \mu \frac{A}{V^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow |V_{DS}| = 0,264 \text{ V}$$

η τάση υπεροδήμου είναι θετική και

$$n-Mos \quad \underline{V_{DS} = 0,264 \text{ V}}$$

$$\bullet V_{GS} \triangleq V_{GS} - V_T$$

$$\text{από σχέση (5.30)} \quad V_T = V_{TO} + \frac{1}{2} [\sqrt{2\Phi_F + V_{SB}} - \sqrt{2\Phi_F}]$$

$$\bullet V_T = 0,6 + 0,25 [\sqrt{0,6 + 0} - \sqrt{0,6}]$$

$$V_T = V_{TO} = 0,6 \quad \text{αφού } V_{SB} = 0 \quad \Phi_F = 0,6 \text{ mV}$$

$$\text{άρα } V_{GS} = V_{DS} + V_T = 0,864 \text{ V}$$

$$V_G - V_S = 0,864 \text{ V (3)}$$

⑨

$$V_S = R_B \cdot I_{RB} = 1\text{k}\Omega \cdot 0,7\text{mA} = 0,7\text{V}$$

από (3) $V_S = 1,564\text{V}$

$\Rightarrow V_B = V_S = 1,564\text{V}$

Τάση πόλων Mos

Τρανζιστόρ

~~$V_D = V_C = -I_{AL} \cdot R_L = -1\text{mA} \cdot 1\text{k}\Omega = -1\text{V}$~~

~~$V_{DS} = V_D - V_S =$~~

~~$V_D = V_o = 2\text{V}$~~

~~$V_{DS} = 2\text{V} - 0\text{V}$~~

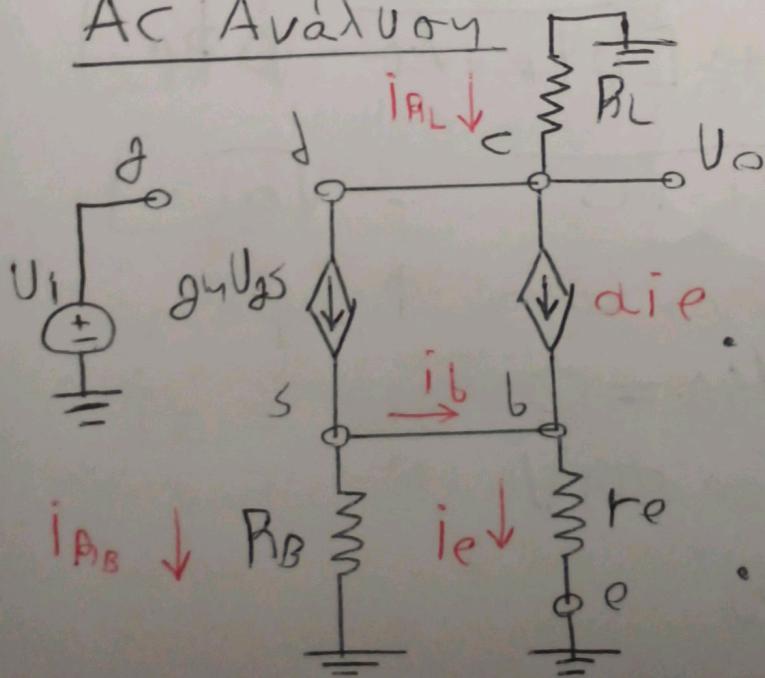
Τάση πόλων BJT
Τρανζιστόρ

• $V_D = V_o = 2\text{V}$, $V_S = 0,7\text{V}$

$$V_{DS} = 1,3\text{V} \geq V_{ov} = 0,264\text{V}$$

άρα είναι σε αποκόπη το Mos
όπως λογικού θα ήταν.

AC Analysis



αντοίχωση φ. Early

Mos: ΠΙ-ΜΟΥΤΣΔΟ

BJT: T-ΜΟΥΤΣΔΟ

$$\cdot g_m \triangleq \frac{2 I_D}{V_{ov}} = \frac{2 \cdot 0,71 \cdot 10^3}{0,264}$$

$$\rightarrow g_m = 5,38 \cdot 10^3 \frac{A}{V}$$

$$\cdot r_e = \frac{V_T}{I_E} = \frac{25\text{mV}}{0,273\text{mA}} \Rightarrow r_e = 85,322$$

$$\textcircled{10} \quad i_e = (B+1) i_b$$

- $U_{be} = r_e i_e \Rightarrow U_b = r_e i_e \Rightarrow U_b = (B+1) i_b \cdot r_e \quad (4)$

- NPK σ_{Tov} s: $\text{gm } U_{gs} = i_b + i_{AB} \xrightarrow{\text{ohm}} \text{gm } U_g = U_{in}$

$$\text{gm}(U_g - U_s) = \frac{U_b}{(B+1)r_e} + \frac{U_s}{R_B} \iff U_g = U_{in} \\ U_s = U_b$$

$$\text{gm } U_{in} - \text{gm } U_s = \frac{U_s}{(B+1)r_e} + \frac{U_s}{R_B} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\text{gm } U_{in} = U_s \left(\text{gm} + \frac{1}{R_B} + \frac{1}{(B+1)r_e} \right)$$

$$\boxed{\frac{U_s}{U_{in}} = \frac{\text{gm}}{\text{gm} + \frac{1}{(B+1)r_e} + \frac{1}{R_B}}}$$

$$U_o = - i_{RL} R_L \alpha$$

$$i_{RL} = \text{gm } U_{gs} + \alpha i_e (B) \quad \rightarrow$$

$$i_e = (B+1) i_b \xrightarrow{(4)} \frac{U_s}{r_e} \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{U_o}{-R_L} = \text{gm}(U_{in} - U_s) + \frac{B}{B+1} \frac{U_s}{r_e} \quad (=)$$

$$\frac{U_o}{-R_L} = g_m U_M + U_S \left(\frac{B}{(B+1)re} - g_m \right) \quad \text{⑪}$$

$$\frac{U_o}{U_S} = -R_L \left[g_m \frac{U_{in}}{U_S} + \frac{B}{(B+1)re} - g_m \right]$$

$$\frac{U_o}{U_S} = -R_L \left[g_m + \frac{1}{(B+1)re} + \frac{1}{R_B} + \frac{B}{(B+1)re} - g_m \right]$$

$$\boxed{\frac{U_o}{U_S} = -R_L \left[\frac{1}{re} + \frac{1}{R_B} \right]}$$

$$\frac{U_o}{U_{in}} = \frac{U_o}{U_S} \frac{U_S}{U_M} = - \frac{g_m R_L \left[\frac{1}{re} + \frac{1}{R_B} \right]}{g_m + \frac{1}{(B+1)re} + \frac{1}{R_B}}$$

Koeffiz.)
Tafeln)

$$= -5,38 \cdot 10^{-3} \frac{1}{10^3} \frac{\left[\frac{1}{85,32} + \frac{1}{10^3} \right]}{5,38 \cdot 10^{-3} + \frac{1}{10 \cdot 85,32} + \frac{1}{10^3}}$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{\frac{U_o}{U_{in}} = -10,53 \frac{V}{V}}$$