

**10) C-42.** a) Determinar el punto Q que permite máxima excusión simétrica. Obtener  $\hat{V}_{cM}$ .

b) Hallar por inspección, el valor de  $A_v = v_c / v_b$ ,  $R_i$  y  $A_{vs} = v_c / v_s$ .

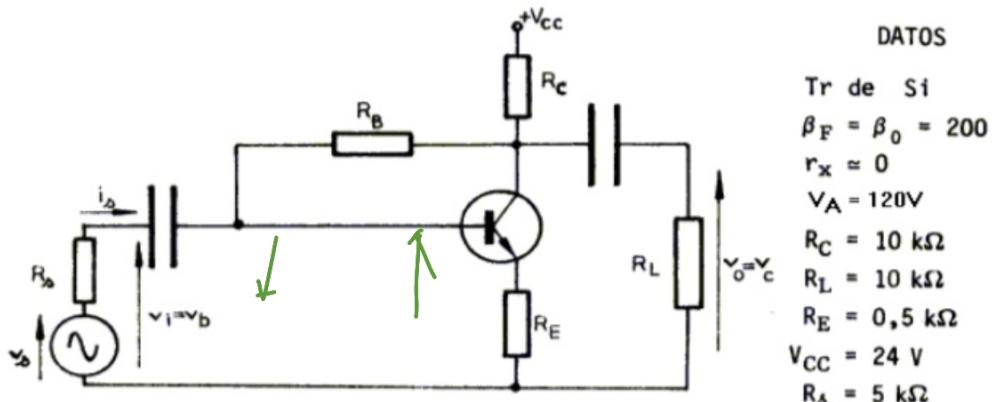
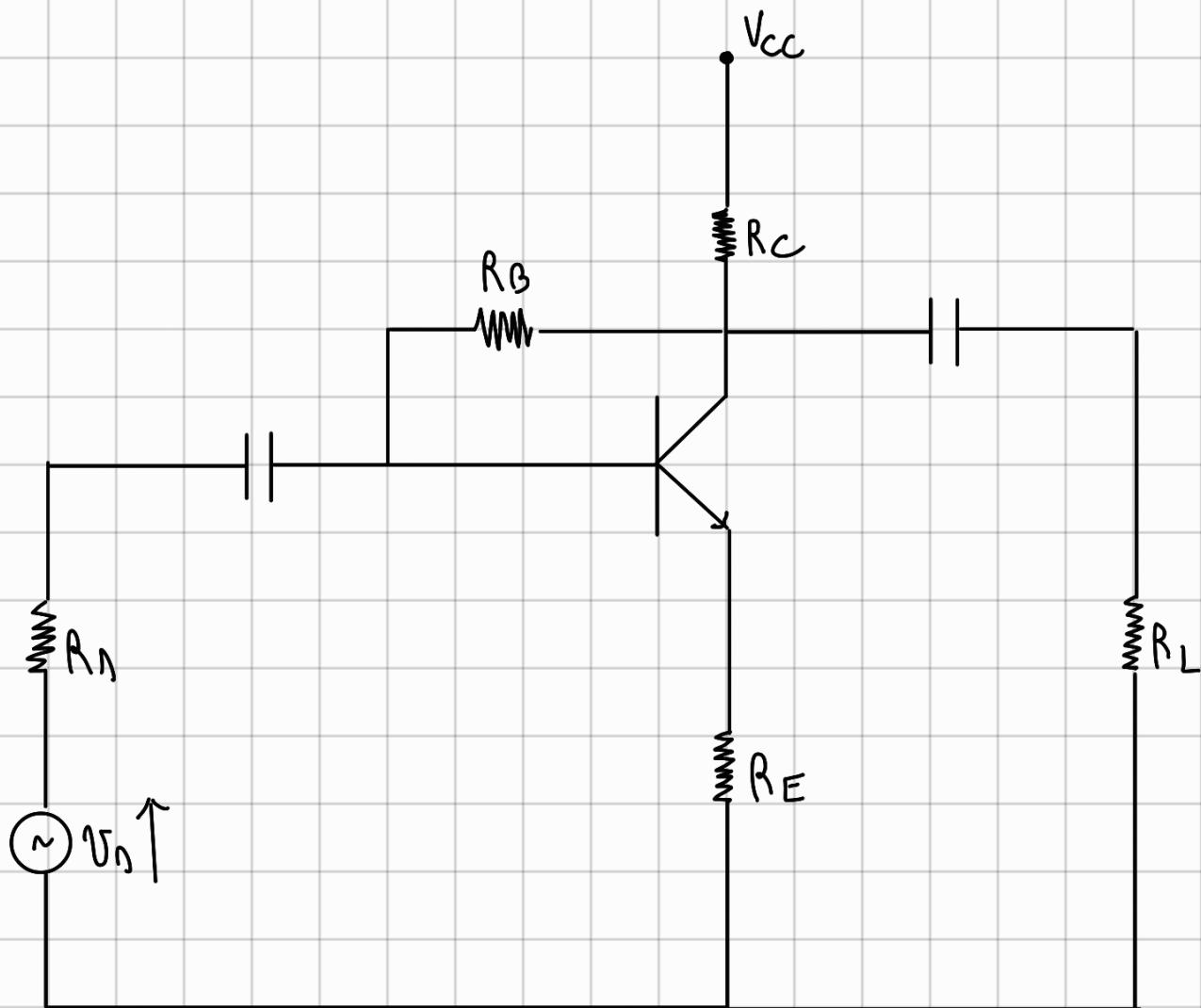
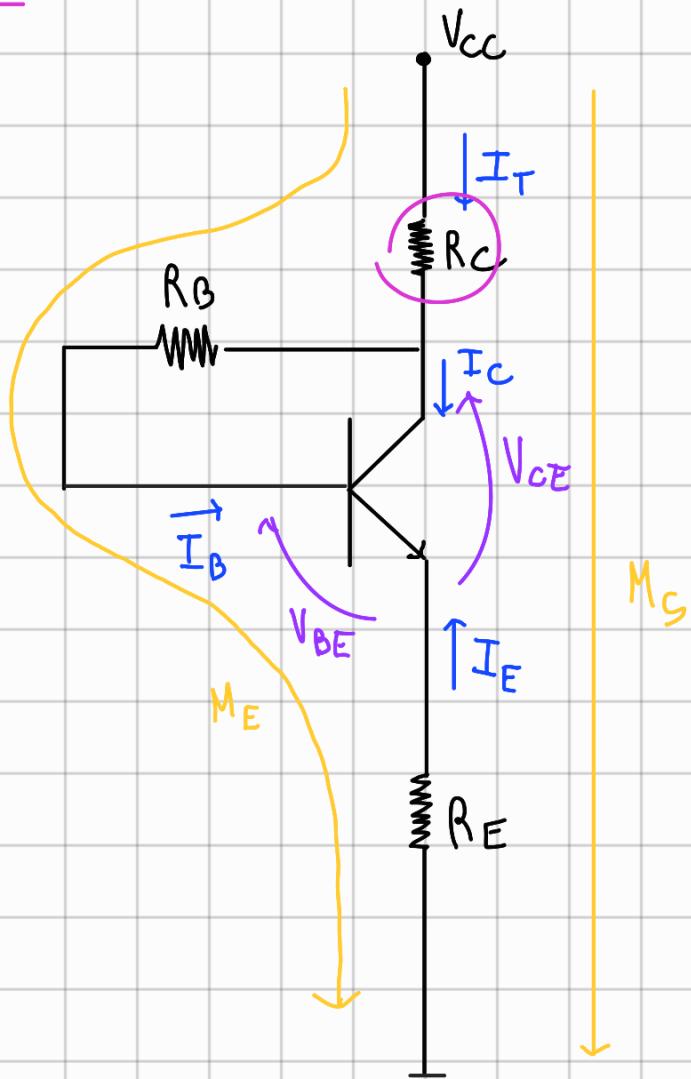


Fig.C-27



## Polarización



$$M_E \quad V_{CC} - I_T \cdot R_C - I_B \cdot R_B - V_{BE} + I_E \cdot R_E = 0$$

$$M_S \quad V_{CC} - I_T \cdot R_C - V_{CE} + I_E \cdot R_E = 0$$

$$I_T = I_B + I_C$$

$$\text{MAD} \rightarrow I_C = \beta I_B ; V_{BE} = 0.7V, \text{diseño efecto enz}$$

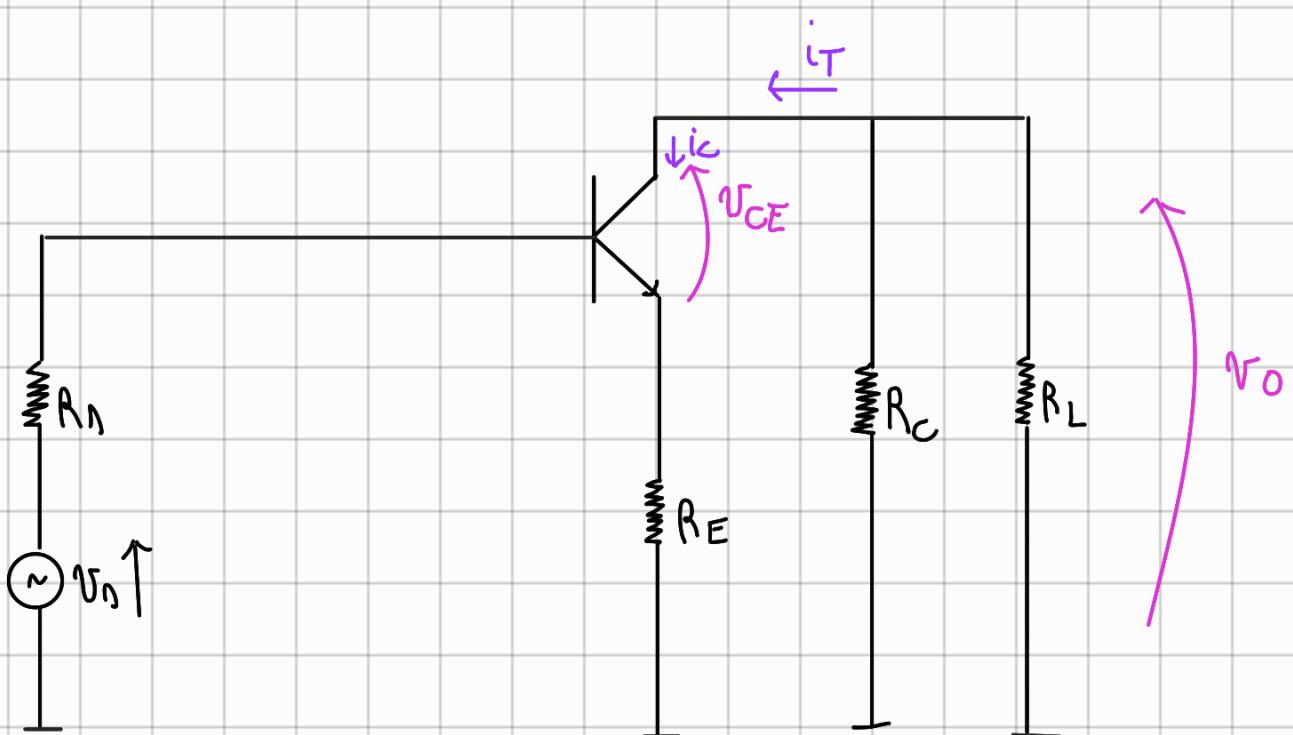
Comme sur MAD  $\gamma \beta = 200 \rightarrow I_E \sim -I_C$

$$I_T \sim I_C$$

$$V_{CC} - I_C \cdot R_C - \frac{I_C}{\beta} R_B - V_{BE} - I_C \cdot R_E = 0$$

$$I_C = \frac{V_{CC} - V_{BE}}{\left( \frac{R_B}{\beta} + R_C + R_E \right)} = \frac{24V - 0,7V}{\frac{R_B}{200} + 11,5k\Omega} = \frac{23,3V}{\frac{R_B}{200} + 11,5k\Omega}$$

Déroulé



Avg im Feedback

$$r_o = \frac{V_t}{I_{CQ}} \quad \xleftarrow{\text{Lösungsmethode}} \quad r_o \gg R_C, R_L \quad \rightarrow R_{CA} \parallel r_o = R_{CA}$$

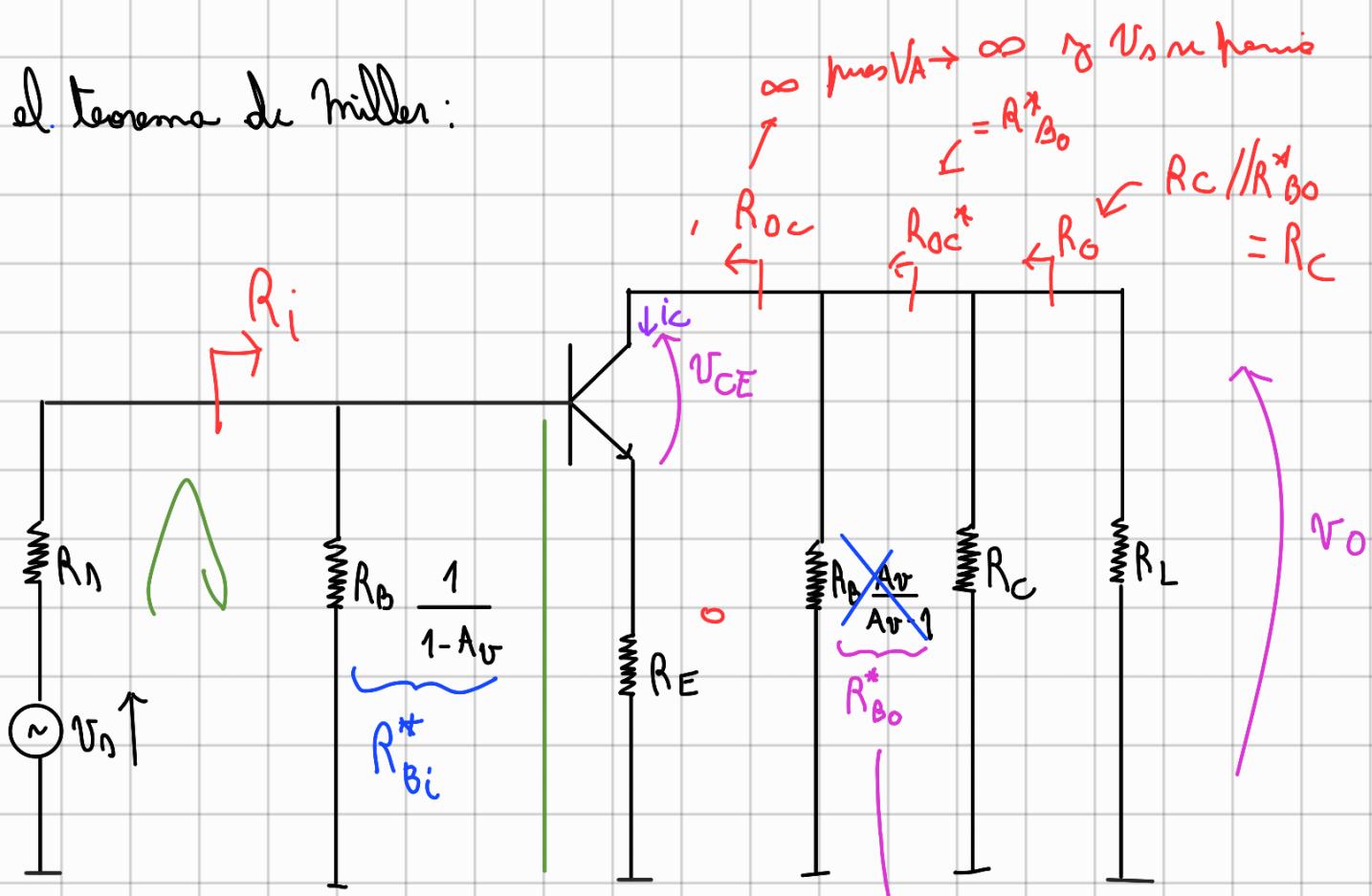
$$A_{Vf} = \frac{V_O}{V_i} = \frac{-i_C R_{CA}}{V_{BE} + i_C R_E} = \frac{-g_m V_{BE} R_{CA}}{V_{BE} + g_m V_{BE} R_E} = -\frac{g_m R_{CA}}{1 + g_m R_E}$$

$$g_m = \frac{I_{CQ}}{V_T} = 0,06 \text{ Si/m}$$

25V

$$A_{Vf} = -9,67$$

Uso el teorema de Miller:



Emisor común  $A_V \sim 10, 11, 15$   
redimensionado

$$R_{ca} = S K \Omega$$

$$R_E = 0,5 K \Omega$$

$$\frac{R^*_{B_0}}{R_{ca}} \parallel \left( R_C \parallel R_L \right) = R_{ca}$$

$R_B$  grande  $\approx R_B$

$R_B$  mediana  $\approx 1$

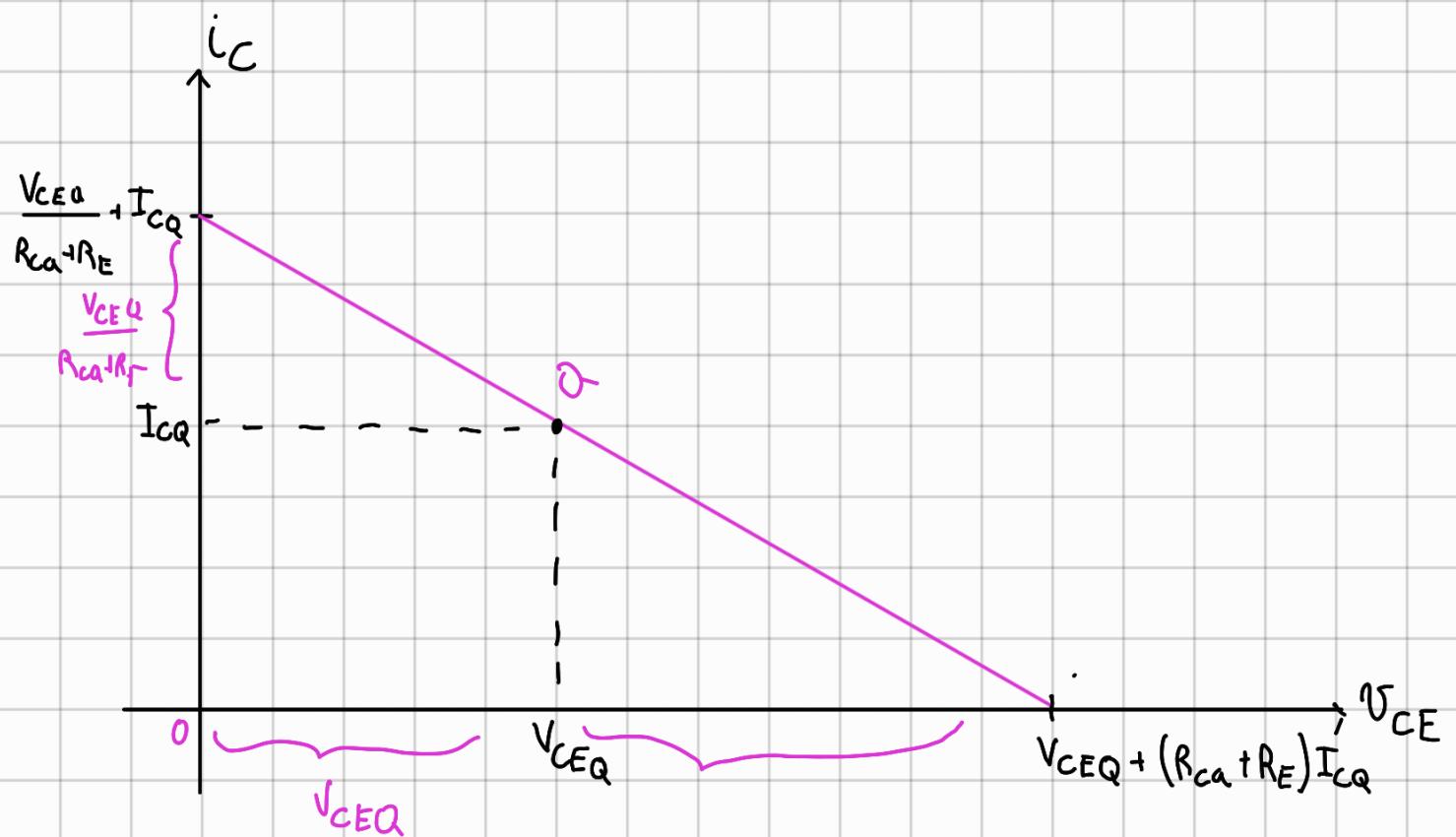
$$RCD: V_O - V_{CE} - I_C R_E = 0$$

$$-I_C R_{ca} - V_{CE} - I_C R_E = 0$$

$$-V_{CE} = I_C (R_{ca} + R_E)$$

$$-(V_{CE} - V_{CE}) = (I_C - I_C) (R_{ca} + R_E)$$

$$I_C = -\frac{V_{CE}}{R_{ca} + R_E} + \frac{V_{CEQ}}{R_{ca} + R_E} + I_{CQ}$$



$$\text{Límite de corte : } \hat{V}_{ce_{\text{cort}}} = (R_{ca} + R_E) I_{CQ}$$

$$\text{Límite de saturación } \hat{V}_{ce_{\text{satur}}} = (R_{ca} + R_E) \left[ \frac{V_{CEQ}}{R_{ca} + R_E} + I_{CQ} - I_{CQ} \right] = V_{CEQ}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Máxima excitación simétrica : } \hat{V}_{ce_{\text{max}}} = \hat{V}_{ce_{\text{satur}}} \\ & \quad \downarrow \text{se deduce entonces} \\ & \quad V_{CEQ} = (R_{ca} + R_E) I_{CQ} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} V_{CEQ} = 5,5K\Omega \cdot I_{CQ} \\ V_{cc} - (R_{ca} + R_E) I_{CQ} - V_{CEQ} = 0 \\ I_{CQ} = \frac{23,3V}{\frac{R_E}{200} + 10,5K\Omega} \end{cases}$$

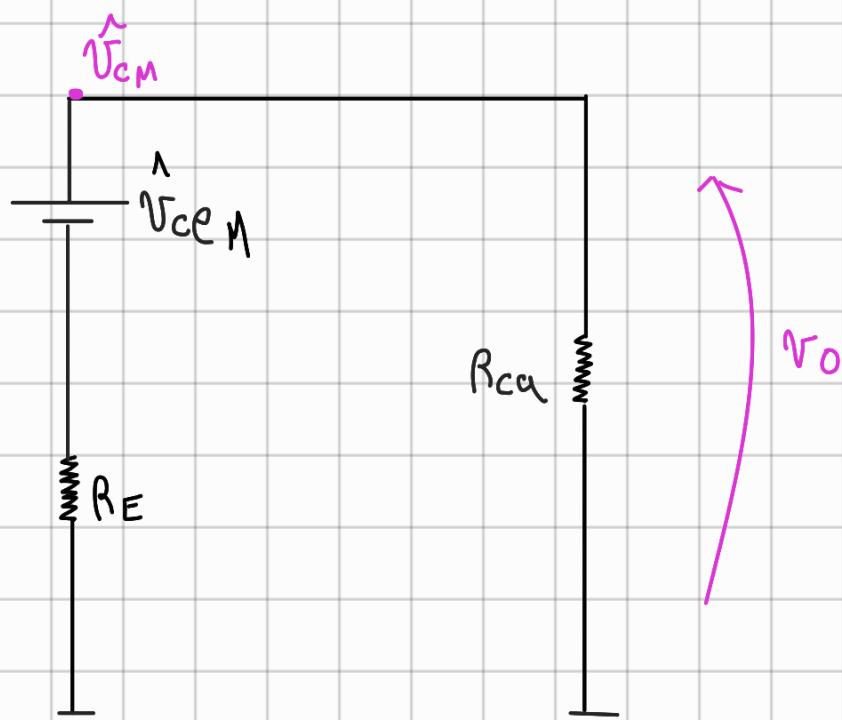
*mollo reale*

$$\rightarrow 24V - 10,5k\Omega \cdot I_{CQ} - 5,5k\Omega \cdot I_{CQ} = 0 \rightarrow I_{CQ} = 1,5mA$$

$$R_B = \left( \frac{23,3V}{I_{CQ}} - 10,5k\Omega \right) \cdot 200 \approx 1M\Omega$$

$$V_{CEQ} = 8,25V$$

$$\Rightarrow R_B = 1M\Omega \quad \Rightarrow (I_{CQ}, V_{CEQ}) = (1,5mA, 8,25V)$$



$$\hat{V}_{CM} = \hat{V}_{OM} = \hat{V}_e + \hat{V}_{ce_{max}}$$

$$\hat{V}_{OM} = \frac{\hat{V}_{ce_{max}} R_{CA}}{R_{CA} + R_E} = I_{CQ} R_{CA}$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{V}_{CM} = 7,5V$$

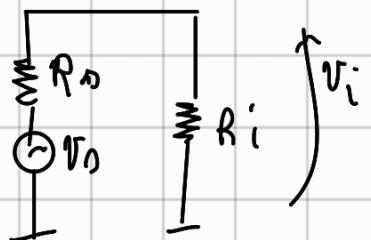
$$I_{CQ} (R_{CA} + R_E)$$



$$R_{i_b} = r_\pi + (\underbrace{\beta + 1}_{\sim \beta}) R_E = \frac{\beta}{g_m} + \beta R_E = 200 \left( \frac{1}{0,06} + 500 \right) \sim 100K$$

$$R_i = R_{i_b} \parallel R_{B_i}^* = \underbrace{100K}_{\frac{R_B}{1-Av}} \parallel \underbrace{\frac{1M}{1+9,7}}_{93457\Omega} = 48,3\text{ k}\Omega$$

$$A_{V_D} = \frac{V_O}{V_D} = A_v \cdot \underbrace{T_i}_{\frac{V_i}{V_D}} = A_v \frac{R_i}{R_i + R_D} = -8,79$$



$$V_i = V_D \frac{R_i}{R_i + R_D}$$

$A_v$  es el mismo de antes ya que  $R_{B_0}^* \parallel R_{ca} = R_{ca}$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{A_{V_D} = -8,79 \quad A_v = -9,67}$$

Pase R<sub>E</sub>:

here maintained  
terminal  
mode

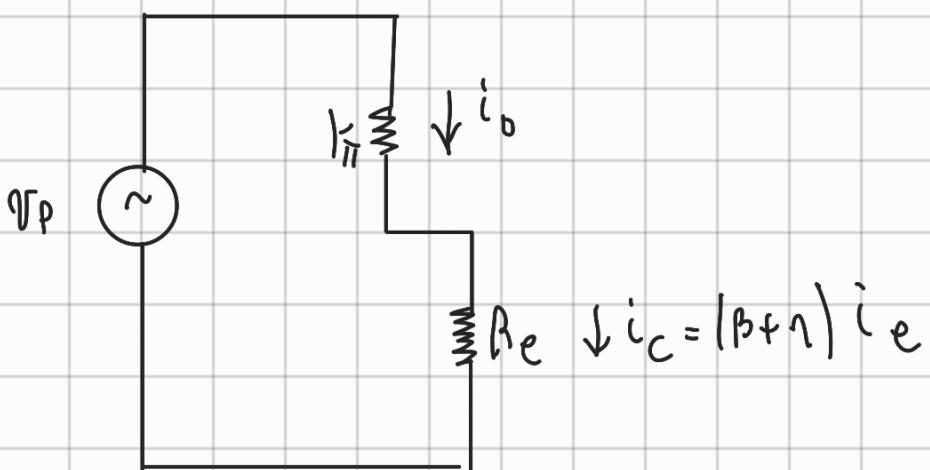
R<sub>E</sub> time goes  
in  $\beta+1$  weeks  
major

Conv i<sub>b</sub> is  $\beta+1$   
minor

drogo que crece la misma  
concentración por

R<sub>E</sub>\*

$$R_E^* = (\beta+1) R_E$$



$$R_E \downarrow i_c = (\beta+1) i_o$$