

## Amplificatoare de semnal mic - 3

Pentru amplificatorul  
dus fig. se cunoaste:

$$Q_{1,2} \begin{cases} K_n = 25 \mu A / V^2 \\ V_T = 2V \end{cases}$$

$$Q_3 \begin{cases} I_{DSS} = 2mA \\ V_T = -1V \end{cases}$$

$$Q_{4,5} \begin{cases} V_{BE} = 0,6V \\ \beta_F = \beta_0 = 250 \end{cases}$$

$$D_2 \begin{cases} V_Z = 8V \\ I_{Z,min} = 1mA \\ R_Z = 0\Omega \end{cases}$$

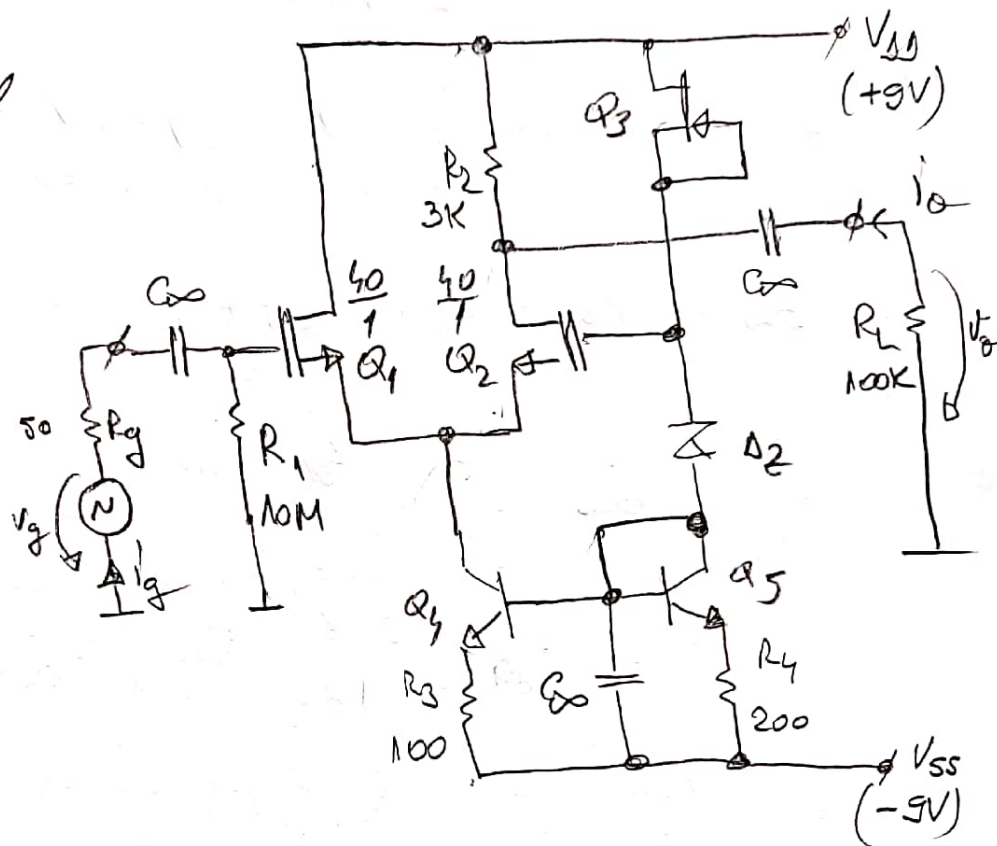


Fig. 1

Se va calcula:

- 1) PSF. ;
- 2)  $A_v = ?$  ;
- 3)  $R_i, R_o = ?$  ;
- 4)  $A_{v_g} = ?$  ;
- 5)  $A_i, A_{i_g} = ?$  ;
- 6)  $A_z, A_{z_g}, A_y, A_{y_g} = ?$ . Calculul de c.a. va realiza pentru semnal mic si joasa frecventa.

- 1) PSF. pp.  $Q_{1,2,3}$  n' noturotie,  $Q_{4,5}$  n' RAN si' Q n' stob.

$$V_{GS3} = 0V \Rightarrow I_{D3} = I_{DSS} = 2mA$$

$$I_{D3} = 2mA$$

for  $Q_3, D_2, Q_5$  n'  $R_4$  sunt n' n'noti. Rezultato:

$$I_{D3} = I_{D2} = I_{D5} = I_{R4} = 2mA$$

Transistorul  $Q_3$  și  $Q_5$  sunt în oglindă de curent cu degajare pe emitor. Având  $V_{BE5} = V_{BE3}$ , rezultă:

$$R_4 \cdot I_{C5} = R_3 \cdot I_{C4}$$

$$I_{C4} = \frac{R_4}{R_3} \cdot I_{C5} = 4 \mu A$$

$$I_{C4} = 2 I_{C5} = 4 \mu A$$

În circuit continuu,  $V_{G1} = 0V$  (curentul care curge prin rezistorul  $R_1$  este  $I_{G1} = 0 \Rightarrow R_1 \cdot I_{G1} = 0$ ) - zero voltage

$$V_{G2} = V_{SS} + V_2 + V_{BE5} + R_4 \cdot I_{C5} = 0V$$

$$Q_1 \equiv Q_2 \quad \parallel \Rightarrow I_{D1} = I_{D2} = \frac{I_{C4}}{2} = 2 \mu A$$

$$V_{GS1} = V_{GS2}$$

$$V_{GS1} = V_{GS2} = V_T \pm \sqrt{\frac{2I_{D1}}{K_n' \frac{W}{L}}} = \left( 2 \pm \sqrt{\frac{4}{9025 \cdot 49}} \right) V = 2V \pm 2V \begin{cases} V_{GS1} = 4V \\ V_{GS1}^2 = 0V \end{cases}$$

Cum transistorul  $T_0$  nu fie în conducție  $\Rightarrow V_{GS1} = V_{GS2} = 4V$

$$V_{DS1} = V_{DG1} + V_{GS1} = V_{DD} + V_{GS1} = 13V$$

$$V_{DS2} = V_{DD} - R_2 \cdot I_{D2} + V_{GS2} = 7V$$

$$g_{m1} = g_{m2} = K_n' \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS} - V_T)$$

$$V_{DS3} = V_{DD} - V_{G2} = 9V$$

$$g_{m1} = g_{m2} = g_{m3} = 2K_n'^{-1}$$

$$V_{CE4} = V_{G1} - V_{SS} - V_{GS1} - R_3 \cdot I_{C4} = 4.6V$$

$$V_{CE5} = V_{BE5} = 0.6V$$

$$Q_1 \begin{cases} I_{D1} = 2 \mu A \\ V_{GS1} = 4V > V_T = 2V \\ V_{DS1} = 13V > V_{GS1} - V_T = 2V \end{cases} \parallel \Rightarrow \text{net}$$

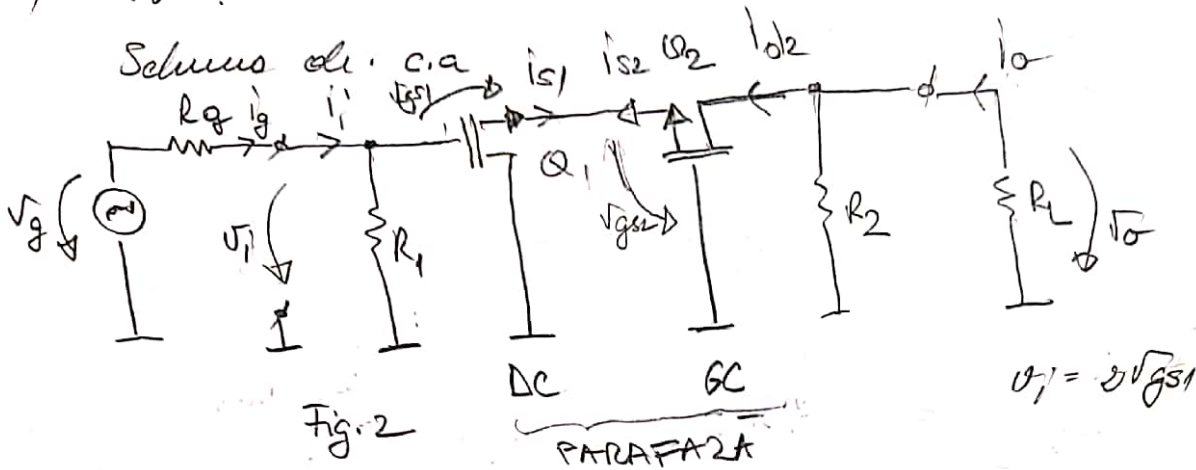
$$Q_3 \begin{cases} I_{D3} = 2 \mu A \\ V_{GS3} = 0V > V_T = 2V \\ V_{DS3} = 9V > V_{GS3} - V_T = 2V \end{cases} \parallel \Rightarrow \text{net}; \quad Q_2 \begin{cases} V_2 = 8V \\ I_2 = 2 \mu A > I_{2,min} \end{cases} \parallel \Rightarrow \text{STAB.}$$

$$Q_2 \begin{cases} I_{D2} = 2 \mu A \\ V_{GS2} = 4V > V_T = 2V \\ V_{DS2} = 7V > V_{GS2} - V_T = 2V \end{cases} \parallel \Rightarrow \text{net}$$

$$Q_4 \begin{cases} I_{C4} = 4 \mu A \\ V_{BE4} = 0.6V \\ V_{CE4} = 4.6V > V_{BE} \end{cases} \parallel \Rightarrow \text{RAM};$$

$$Q_5 \begin{cases} I_{C5} = 2 \mu A \\ V_{BE} = 0.6V \\ V_{CE5} = 0.6V = V_{BE} \end{cases} \parallel \Rightarrow \text{RAM};$$

2)  $A_v = ?$



$$A_v = \frac{v_o}{v_i} = \frac{v_o}{i_{d2}} \cdot \frac{i_{d2}}{i_{s2}} \cdot \frac{i_{s2}}{i_{s1}} \cdot \frac{i_{s1}}{v_{gs1}} \cdot \frac{v_{gs1}}{v_i} =$$

$$= -(R_2 \parallel R_L) \cdot 1 \cdot (-1) \cdot g_{m1} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} g_{m1} (R_2 \parallel R_L) \approx \frac{1}{2} g_{m1} R_2$$

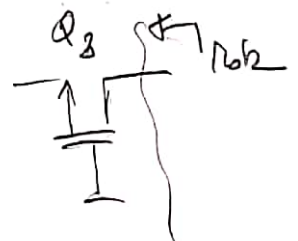
$$A_v = \frac{1}{2} g_{m1} R_2$$

$$A_v = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \text{ K}\Omega \cdot 3 \text{ mA/V} = 3$$

$$A_v = 3$$

3)  $R_i = \frac{v_i}{i_i} = R_1 = 10 \text{ K}\Omega$

$$R_o = \frac{v_o}{i_o} \bigg|_{v_i=0, R_L=\infty} = R_2 = 3 \text{ K}\Omega$$



So  $v_i = 0 \Rightarrow v_{gs1} = 0 \Rightarrow v_{gs2} = 0 \Rightarrow i_{d2} = 0 \Rightarrow R_o2 = \infty$

4)  $A_{vg} = \frac{v_o}{v_g} = \frac{v_o}{v_i} \cdot \frac{v_i}{v_g} = A_v \cdot \frac{v_i}{v_g} = A_v$

$$v_i = \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_g} v_g \Rightarrow \frac{v_i}{v_g} = \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_g} \approx 1$$

5)  $A_v = \frac{i_o}{i_i} = \frac{i_o}{v_o} \cdot \frac{v_o}{v_i} \cdot \frac{v_i}{i_i} = -\frac{R_1}{R_L} A_v = -300$

$$A_{ig} = \frac{I_o}{I_g} = \frac{I_o}{I_i} \cdot \frac{I_i}{I_g} = A_i \cdot \underbrace{\frac{I_i}{I_g}}_1 = A_i = 300.$$

$$6) A_x = \frac{V_o}{V_i} = \frac{V_o}{V_i} \cdot \frac{V_i}{V_i} = |A_v| R_i = 30 M\Omega$$

$$A_{vg} = \left. \frac{V_o}{I_g} \right|_{V_i=0} = A_z$$

$$A_y = \frac{I_o}{V_i} = \frac{I_o}{V_o} \cdot \frac{V_o}{V_i} = \left| \frac{1}{R_L} A_v \right| = \frac{3}{100} \Omega^{-1} = 0,03 \Omega^{-1}$$

$$A_{yg} = \frac{I_o}{V_g} = \frac{I_o}{V_i} \cdot \frac{V_i}{V_g} = A_y \cdot \underbrace{\frac{V_i}{V_g}}_1 = A_y$$