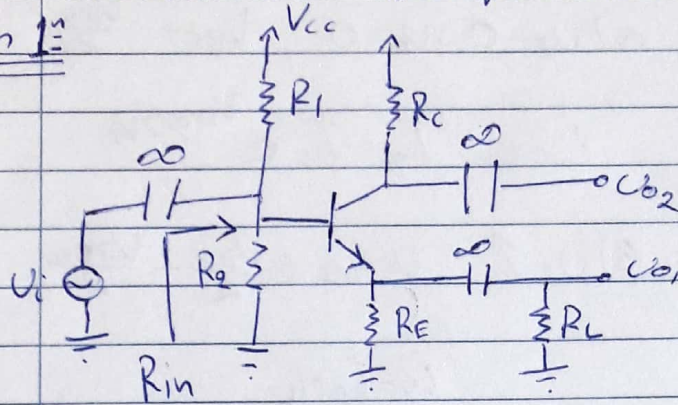


HI - 11/05/2018

Наблюдая Анализу

Анализ 1

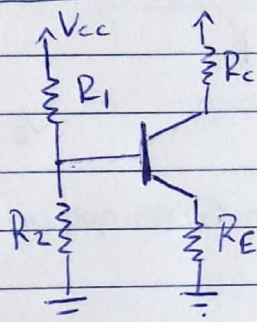


a)  $\frac{V_{o1}}{V_i} = ?$

b)  $\frac{V_{o2}}{V_i} = ?$

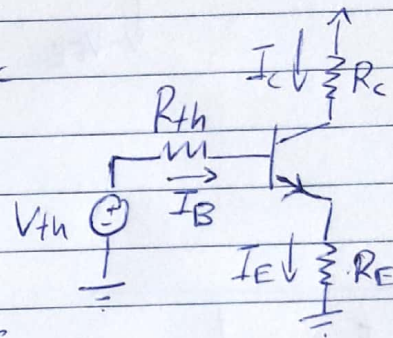
c)  $R_{in}$

DC-Analysis



$$V_{th} = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} V_{cc}$$

$$R_{th} = R_1 // R_2$$



N.T.K.  $V_{th} - I_B R_{th} - V_{BE} - (1 + \beta) I_B R_E = 0 \Rightarrow$

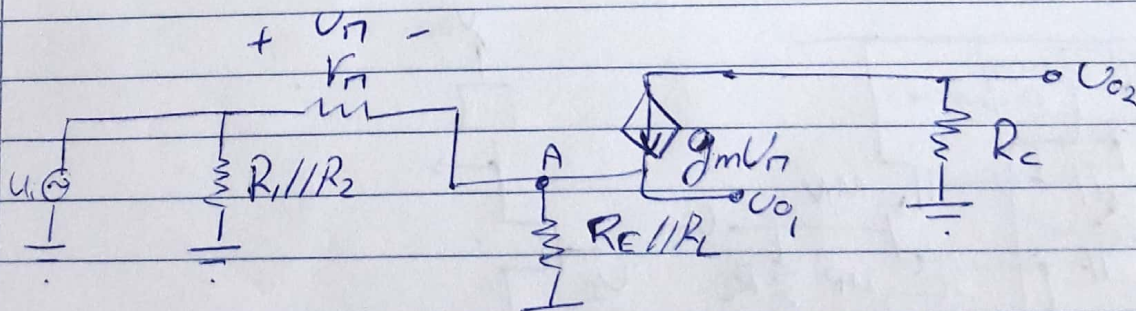
$$\Rightarrow I_B = \frac{V_{th} - V_{BE}}{R_{th} + (1 + \beta) R_E}$$

$$I_C = \beta I_B$$

$$g_m = \frac{I_C}{V_T}$$

$$r_n = \frac{\beta}{g_m}$$

AC-Analysis (DC analysis is a prerequisite for AC analysis)



N.P.K.  $\frac{V_i - V_{o1}}{r_n} + g_m V_n = \frac{V_{o1}}{R_E // R_L}$   $\xrightarrow{V_n = V_i - V_{o1}}$

$$\Rightarrow V_i \left( \frac{1}{r_n} + g_m \right) = V_{o1} \left( \frac{1}{R_E // R_L} + g_m + \frac{1}{r_n} \right) \Rightarrow$$

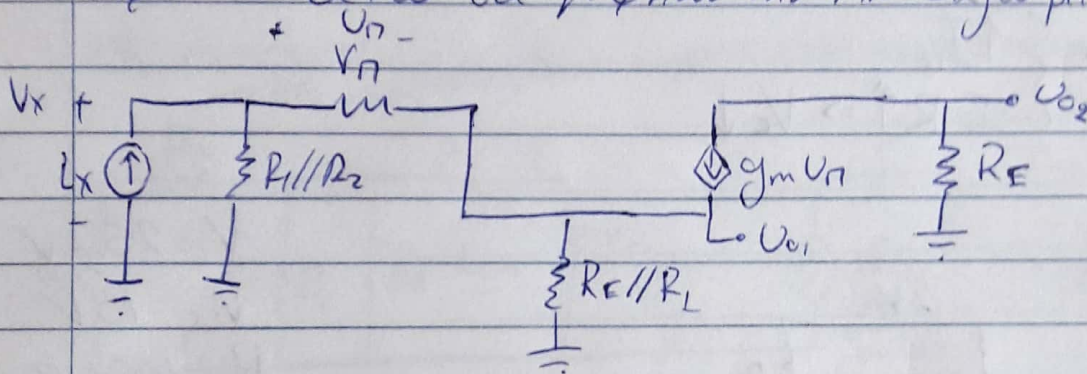


$$\Rightarrow A_1 = \frac{U_{o1}}{U_i} = \frac{\frac{1}{r_n} + g_m}{\frac{1}{R_E // R_L} + g_m + \frac{1}{r_n}}$$

$$U_{o2} = -g_m U_n R_E = -g_m (U_i - U_{o1}) R_E = -g_m (U_i - A_1 U_i) R_E \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \dots \Rightarrow A_2 = \frac{U_{o2}}{U_i} = \dots$$

Για να βρω  $R_{in}$ : ηρεση να βραχυκυκλώσω ατελειότητες όπως  
 τα αμπερια να ατελειοποιώ ατελειότητες όπως ενα αμπερια και να  
 αμπερια να βρω να βρω την  $R_{in}$  βρω για την  $V_x$  ή  $i_x$  η  $x$ .



$$V_x - U_n - i_R (R_E // R_L) = 0 \quad (3)$$

$$(1) \quad i_x = \frac{V_x}{R_1 // R_2} + \frac{U_n}{r_n}$$

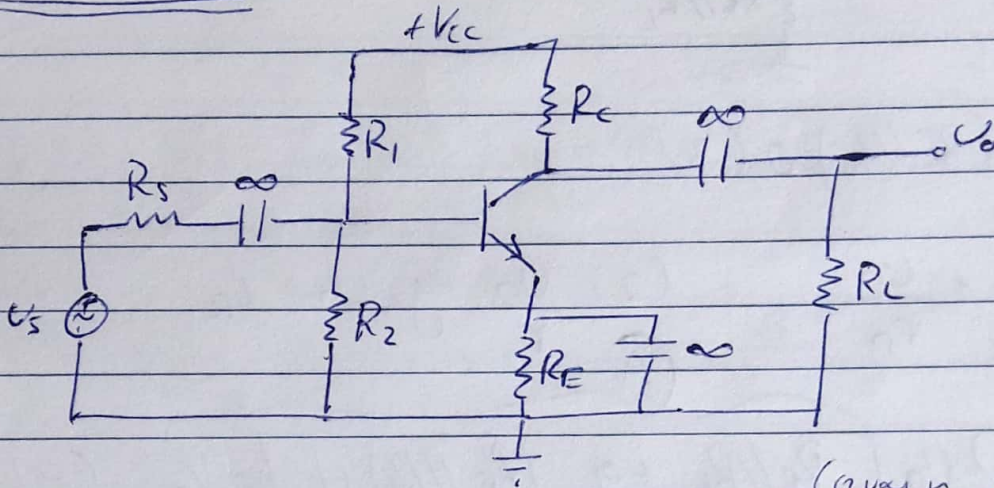
$$(2) \quad \frac{U_n}{r_n} + g_m U_n = i_R$$

(A)

$$(2) \rightarrow (3) \Rightarrow U_n \left[ \frac{R_E // R_L}{r_n} + g_m (R_E // R_L) + 1 \right] = V_x \quad (4)$$

$$\text{από (1)} \Rightarrow i_x = \frac{V_x}{R_1 // R_2} + \frac{V_x}{A}$$

## Aufgaben 2



$$V_T = 25 \text{ mV}$$

$$V_{CC} = 15 \text{ V}$$

$$R_1 = 100 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_2 = 4 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_E = 39 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_C = 6,8 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$V_{BE} = 0,7 \text{ V}$$

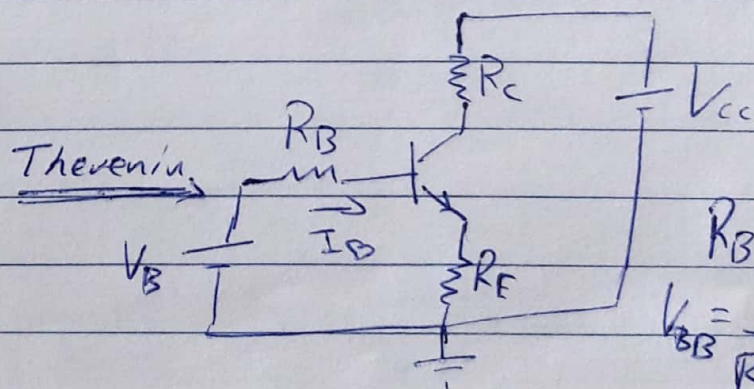
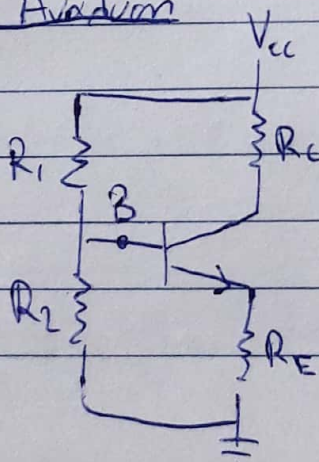
$$\beta = 100$$

(given  $\rightarrow V_o$  on  
analog Early)

$$A_v = \frac{V_o}{V_s} ? \quad R_{in} ? \quad (\text{analog circuit analysis})$$

$$Z_c = \begin{cases} \infty & \text{DC } f=0 \\ 0 & \text{AC } f \gg \end{cases}$$

## DC Analysis



$$= 32 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_B = R_1 \parallel R_2 =$$

$$V_{BB} = \frac{R_2 V_{CC}}{R_1 + R_2} = 4,8 \text{ V}$$



N.T.K.  $V_{BB} - V_{BE} = I_B R_B + I_E R_E$

$I_B = \frac{I_E}{\beta + 1}$ ,  $I_C = 1 \text{ mA}$ .

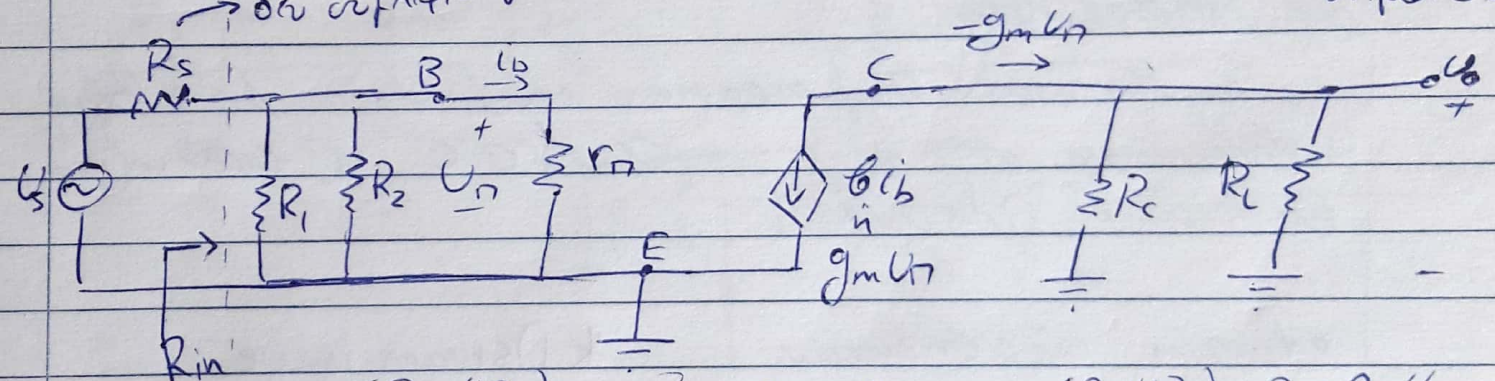
$V_C = V_{CC} - I_C R_C = 8,2 \text{ V}$ .

$\boxed{g_m = \frac{I_C}{V_T} \quad r_n = \frac{\beta}{g_m}} \rightarrow \alpha n' e g_m$

$g_m = 40 \frac{\text{mA}}{\text{V}} \quad r_n = 2,5 \text{ k}\Omega$

AC equivalent

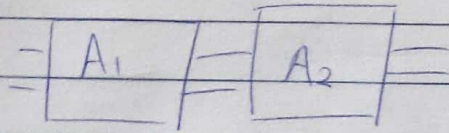
→ AC equivalent circuit of the common emitter amplifier



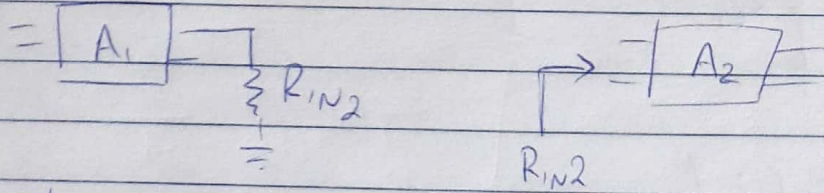
$U_o = -g_m U_n (R_C // R_L) \Rightarrow A_v = \frac{U_o}{U_s} = -g_m (R_C // R_L) \frac{R_1 // R_2 // r_n}{R_1 // R_2 // r_n + R_s}$

$U_n = \frac{R_1 // R_2 // r_n}{R_1 // R_2 // r_n + R_s} U_s$

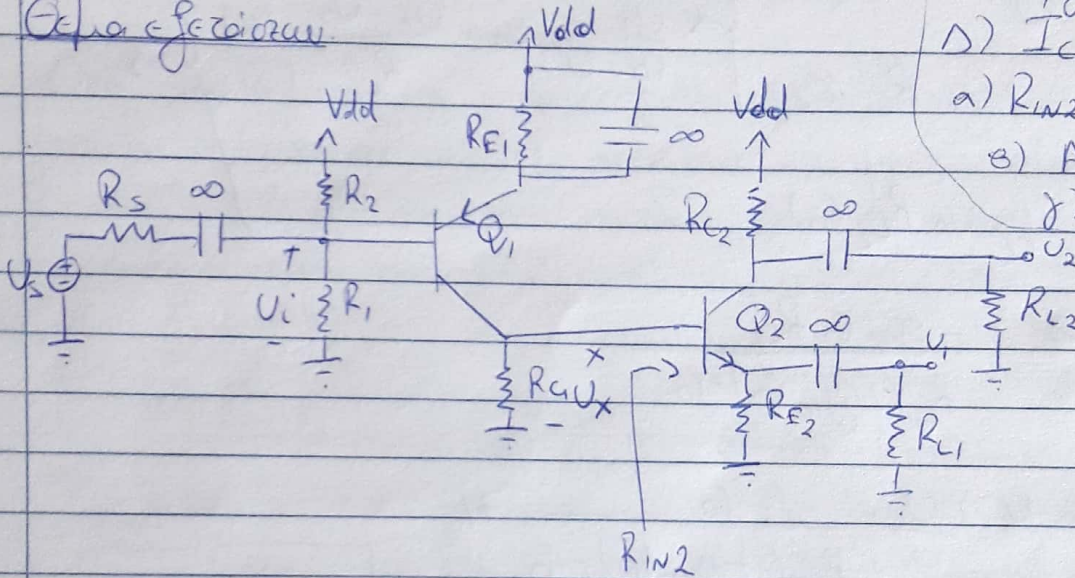




$A_{od} = A_1 \cdot A_2$  αποκρίσεις  
 $A_{1,2}$ : κέρδος τάσης εισόδου/εξόδου



Ολοκλήρωση



→ για την τιμή της  $r_m$ ,  $g_m$  γνωρίζουμε  $I_{C1} = I_{C2}$

Δ)  $I_{C1} = I_{C2}$

α)  $R_{in2} = ?$

β)  $A_1 = U_2 / U_x = ?$

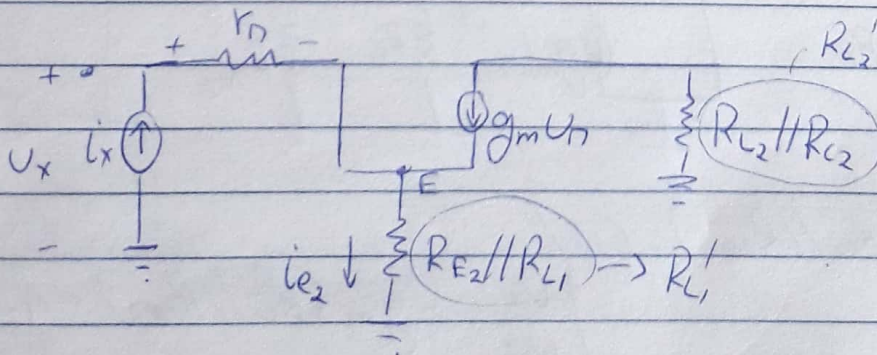
γ)  $A_2 = \frac{U_{out}}{U_x} = ?$

δ)  $\frac{U_x}{U_s} = ?$

ε)  $\frac{U_i}{U_s} = ?$

στ)  $\frac{U_1}{U_s}, \frac{U_2}{U_s} = ?$

α) (AC μελέτη για το 2<sup>ο</sup> στάδιο)



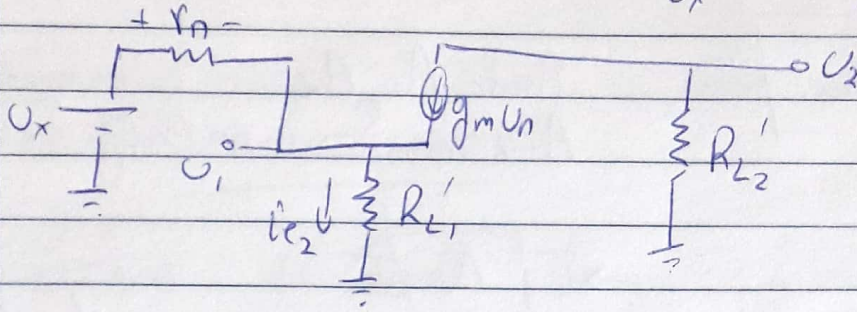
N.P.K.F:  $i_x + g_m U_n = i_{e2}$  (1),  $U_n = i_x r_n$  (2)

U.T.K.  $U_x = i_x r_n + i_{e2} R_L' \Rightarrow i_{e2} = \frac{U_x - i_x r_n}{R_L'}$  (3)



H (1) degree (2) node (3)  $\Rightarrow R_{in2} = \frac{U_x}{i_x} = R_{L1}' (g_m r_n + 1) + r_n$

b)  $\frac{U_2}{U_x}$



$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{U_n}{r_n} + g_m U_n &= i_{e2} \quad (1) \\ U_x &= U_n + i_{e2} \cdot R_{L1}' \quad (2) \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \frac{U_n}{r_n} + g_m U_n = \frac{U_x - U_n}{R_{L1}'} \quad (4)$$

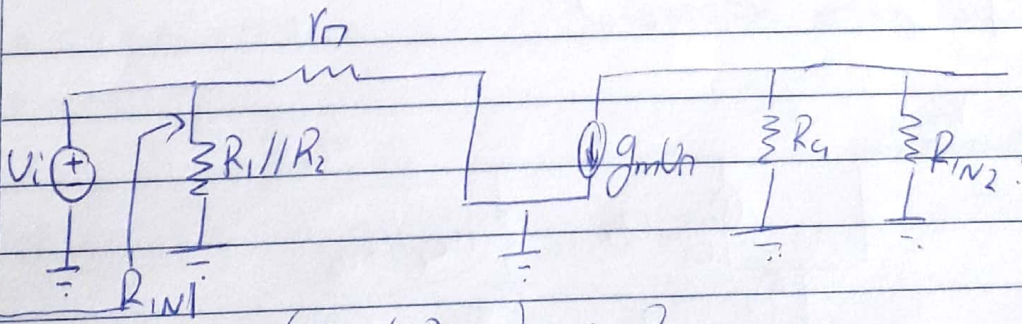
$U_2 = -g_m U_n R_{L2}' \quad (3)$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{U_2}{U_x} = \frac{-g_m r_n R_{L2}'}{R_{L1}' (1 + g_m r_n) + r_n}$$

d)  $\frac{U_1}{U_x}$

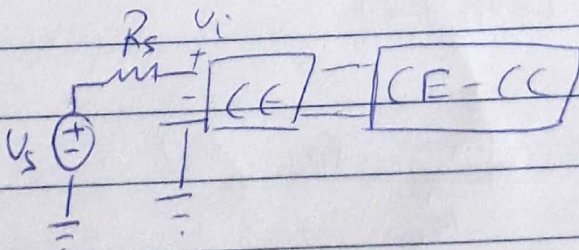
$$U_n = U_x - U_1 \Rightarrow \frac{U_1}{U_x} = \frac{-r_n}{R_{L1}' (1 + g_m r_n) + r_n} + 1$$

spokretno korigirano  
stavba 2 uvozných  
odvetzov



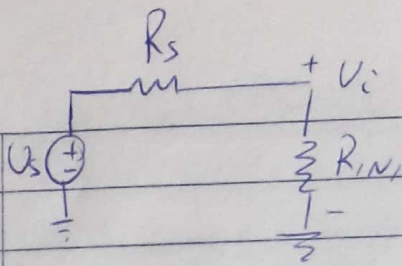
$$\left. \begin{aligned} U_x &= -g_m U_n (R_{L1} // R_{L2}) \quad (1) \\ U_n &= U_i \quad (2) \end{aligned} \right\} \frac{U_x}{U_i} = -g_m (R_{L1} // R_{L2}) = A_3$$

e)  $\frac{U_i}{U_s}$  ?



Ono je zobrazeno uvozní  
množství R\_in1.





$$\text{ο.α. } R_{IN1} = R_1 // R_2$$

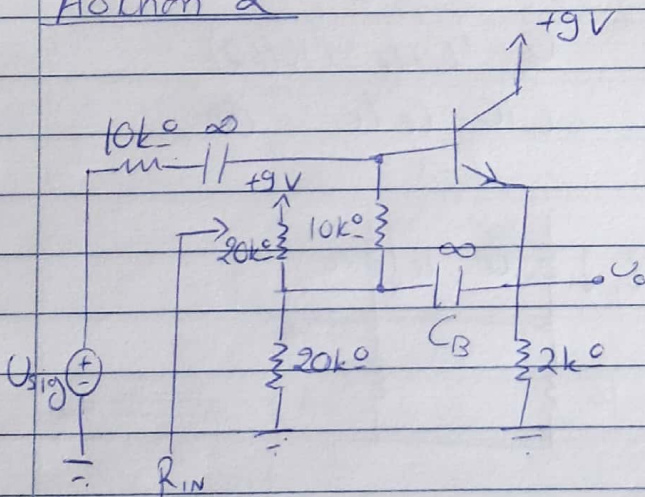
$$V_i = U_s \frac{R_{IN1}}{R_{IN1} + R_s}$$

$$\text{α)} \frac{U_1}{U_s} = \frac{U_1}{U_x} \cdot \frac{U_x}{U_i} \cdot \frac{U_i}{U_s} = \dots \quad (\text{αντὰ ποσ.επιμφορὰ})$$

αποκλ. γὰ  $U_2/U_s$

\*Όταν έχουμε αντιστάσεις ενσωματωμένες, αναλογιστείμεν πόσες εντάσεις και το κέρμα ως φορτίο της προ-εξέλιξης, τότε αναλογιστείμεν πόσες εντάσεις και το κέρμα ως φορτίο της συνεξέλιξης και απαντήσω

## Άσκηση 2



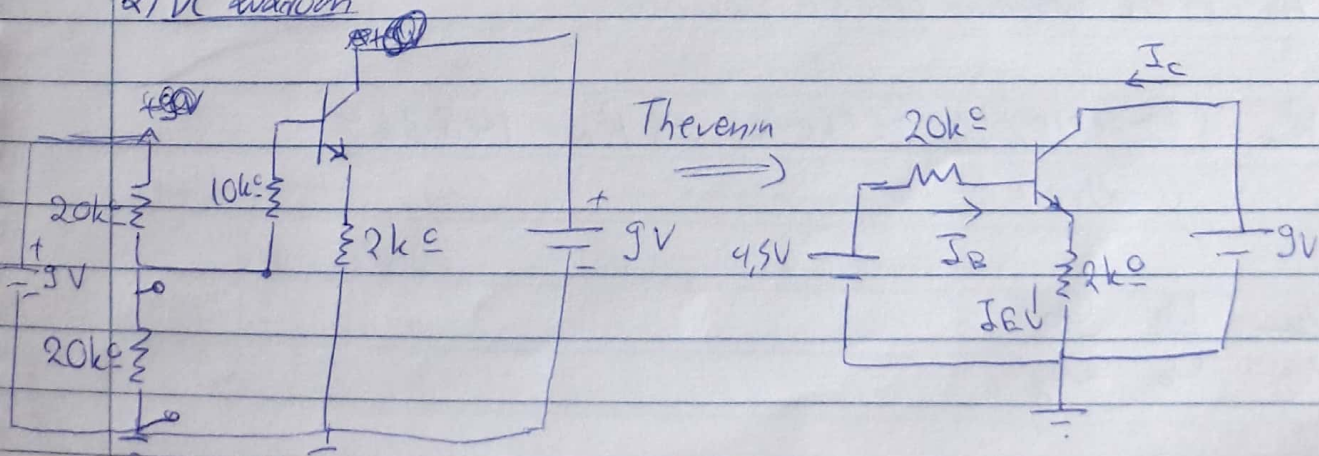
$$\beta = 100, V_T = 25 \text{ mV}, V_{BE} = 0.7 \text{ V}$$

α)  $I_E, g_m, r_o, r_e$

β) BJT  $\rightarrow$  T-model γινός  $r_o$

$$R_{in}?, \frac{V_o}{V_{sig}} = ?$$

α) DC analysis





N.T.K. ne l'epoca misoSw. 4,5-0,7 =  $20I_B + (B+1)I_B \Rightarrow I_B =$

da  $I_C = \beta I_B = 1,71 \text{ mA}$ ,  $I_E = 1,73 \text{ mA}$ .

Na għw:  $g_m = \frac{I_C}{V_T}$        $r_e = \frac{V_T}{I_E}$        $r_n = \frac{V_T}{I_B} = \frac{\beta}{g_m}$

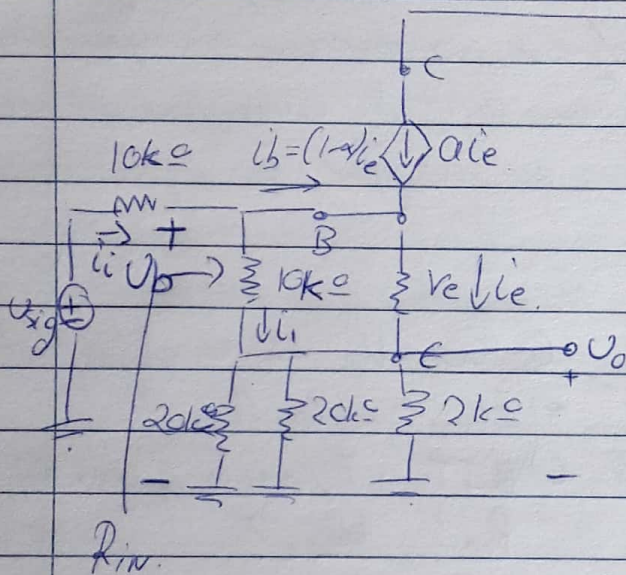
$r_n = (\beta + 1)r_e$

Sw:  $g_m = 68,4 \text{ mA/V}$

$r_e = 14,5 \Omega$

$r_n = 1,4645 \text{ k}\Omega$

### 3) AC Analysis

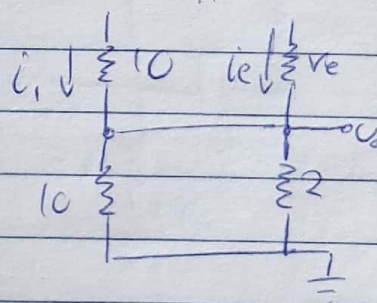


$R_{in} = \frac{U_b}{i_i}$

$U_b = U_o + i_e r_e$

$U_o = (i_i + i_e) (10/12)$

$i_i \cdot 10 = i_e \cdot r_e$  (\*)



$i_i = i_b + i_e = (1 - \alpha) i_e + \frac{r_e}{10} i_e$  (\*)

An'aktas nappaxxw għalhekk poxxenz:

$R_{in} = \left( \frac{r_e}{10} i_e + i_e \right) (10/12) + i_e r_e \Rightarrow R_{in} = 148,3 \text{ k}\Omega$

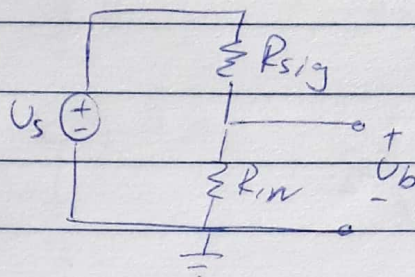
$\frac{U_o}{U_{sig}} = \frac{U_o}{U_b} \cdot \frac{U_b}{U_{sig}}$



$$\frac{V_o - (i_i + i_e)(10/12)}{V_b - (i_i + i_e)(10/12) + i_e r_e} \left\{ \frac{V_o}{V_b} = \frac{\left(\frac{r_e}{10} + 1\right)(10/12) \cdot i_e}{\left[\left(\frac{r_e}{10} + 1\right)(10/12) + r_e\right] i_e} \approx 9991\%$$

$$i_i 10 = i_e r_e \Rightarrow i_i = \frac{r_e}{10} i_e$$

$$V_b = \frac{R_{in}}{U_{sig} R_{in} + R_s} = 9937\%$$



$$T_{clm} = \frac{V_o}{U_{sig}} = 993\%$$

