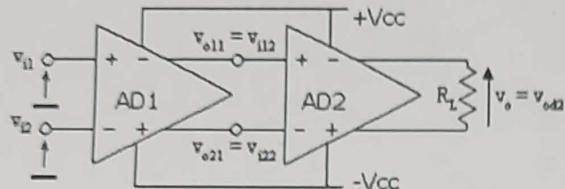


APELLIDO	NOMBRE	PADRON	TURNO	Nº de hojas	Corrección
			T N		

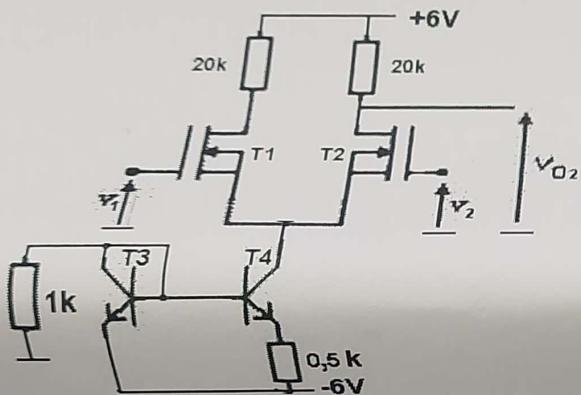
1.- Se utilizan dos amplificadores diferenciales, conectados como se indica en la figura. Se admite que $R_{id2} \rightarrow \infty$ y que $Av_{dd1} = 200$ y $Av_{dd2} = 50$.

a) Definir y hallar la V_{offset} total del circuito completo si se conocen las V_{offset} de cada AD en forma independiente, siendo: $V_{off}(AD1) = 2\text{mV}$; $V_{off}(AD2) = 1\text{mV}$



b) Si AD1 tiene una $RRMC_1 = 70 \text{ dB}$ y AD2, una $RRMC_2 = 100 \text{ dB}$, justificar cuál será la RRMC del circuito completo. (se conocen AV_{dc} , AV_{cd} y AV_{cd} de c/u)

2.- $V_T = 1\text{V}$; $k = 1\text{mA/V}^2$; $\lambda \rightarrow 0$; $\beta = 200$; $V_A = 80\text{V}$
 $C_{gs} = 6\text{pF}$; $C_{gd} = 2\text{pF}$; $C_\mu = 2\text{pF}$; $f_T = 150\text{MHz}$



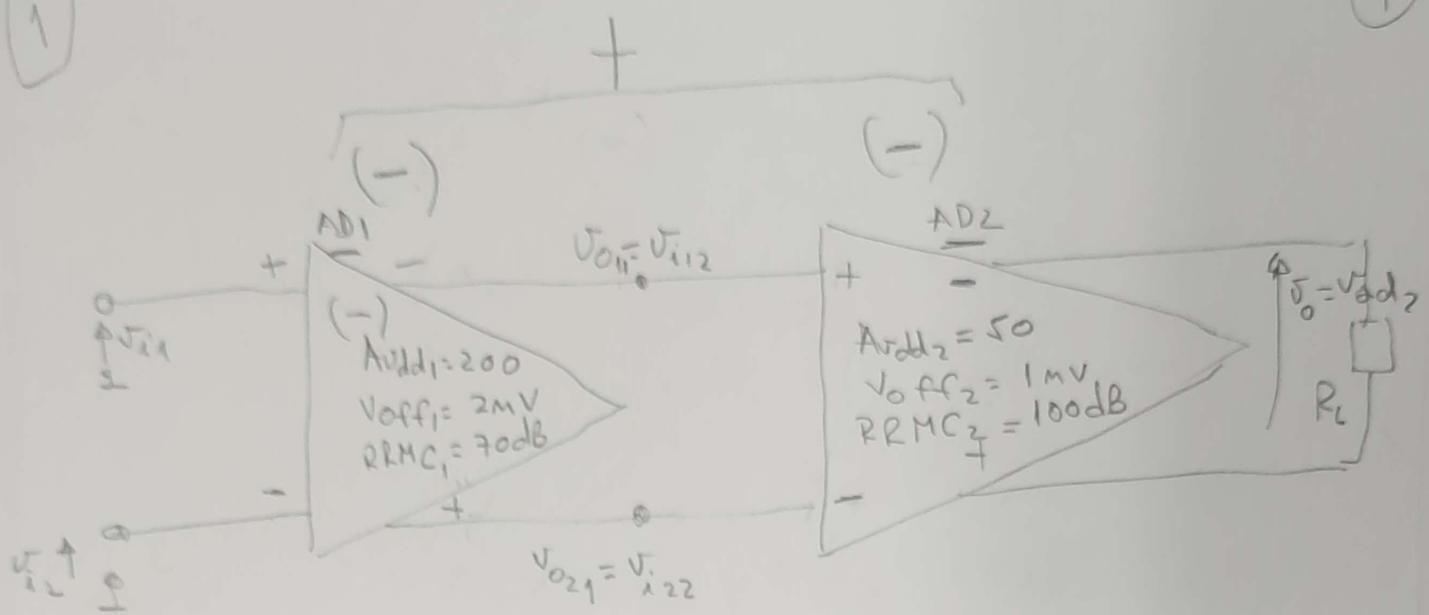
a) Definir y obtener el Rango de modo común.

b) Definir y obtener el valor de la f_h aproximada para $AV_{2ds} = v_{o2}/v_{ids}$ (v_1 y v_2 provienen de señales v_{s1} y v_{s2} con un equivalente Thévenin $R_{s1} = R_{s2} = 1\text{K}\Omega$).

c) Se reemplazan los resistores de carga de 20k por una fuente espejo con TBJ (T5-T6), de modo de tal de obtener la mayor $AV_{2d} = v_{o2}/v_{id}$ posible. Dibujar el circuito resultante y analizar cualitativamente cómo se modifican los valores de reposo, el Rango de modo común y la f_h , respecto del circuito original.

①

①



(2)

$$\begin{aligned} V_{OFF,TOT} &= V_{OFF,1} + \frac{V_{OFF,2}}{Av_{dd,1}} = \\ &= 2 \text{ mV} + \frac{1 \text{ mV}}{200} = 2 \text{ mV} + 5 \mu\text{V} \\ &\approx \underline{\underline{2,005 \text{ mV}}} \end{aligned}$$

RRMC $A_{VCC}, A_{Vdc} \text{ y } A_{Vcd}$ $\frac{A_{Vdd}}{A_{Vdd}}$

$$V_{O1} = A_{Vdd} V_{vd} + A_{Vdc} \cdot V_{ic}$$

$$V_{OC} = A_{VCC} V_{ic} + A_{Vcd} V_{ic}$$

$$(RMC) \quad \frac{A_{Vdd}}{A_{Vdc}} = \frac{10000}{A_{Vdc_1} A_{Vdd_2}} = \frac{A_{Vdd_1} \cdot A_{Vdd_2}}{A_{Vdc_1} \cdot A_{Vdd_2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_{Vdc} &= \cancel{A_{VCC_1} * A_{Vdc_2}} + A_{Vdc_1} * A_{Vdd_2} = \\ &= \cancel{A_{Vdc_1} * A_{Vdd_2}} \end{aligned}$$

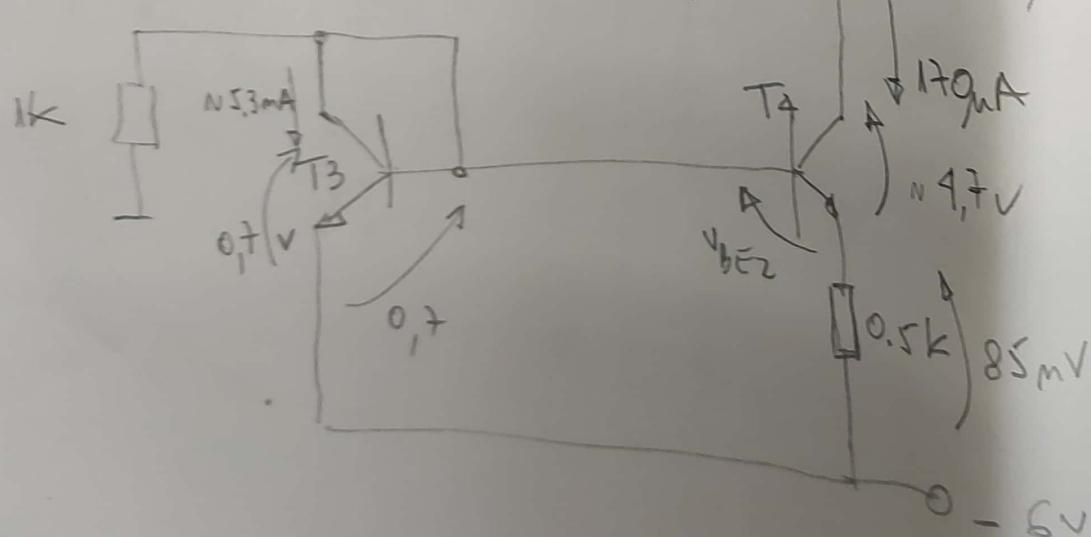
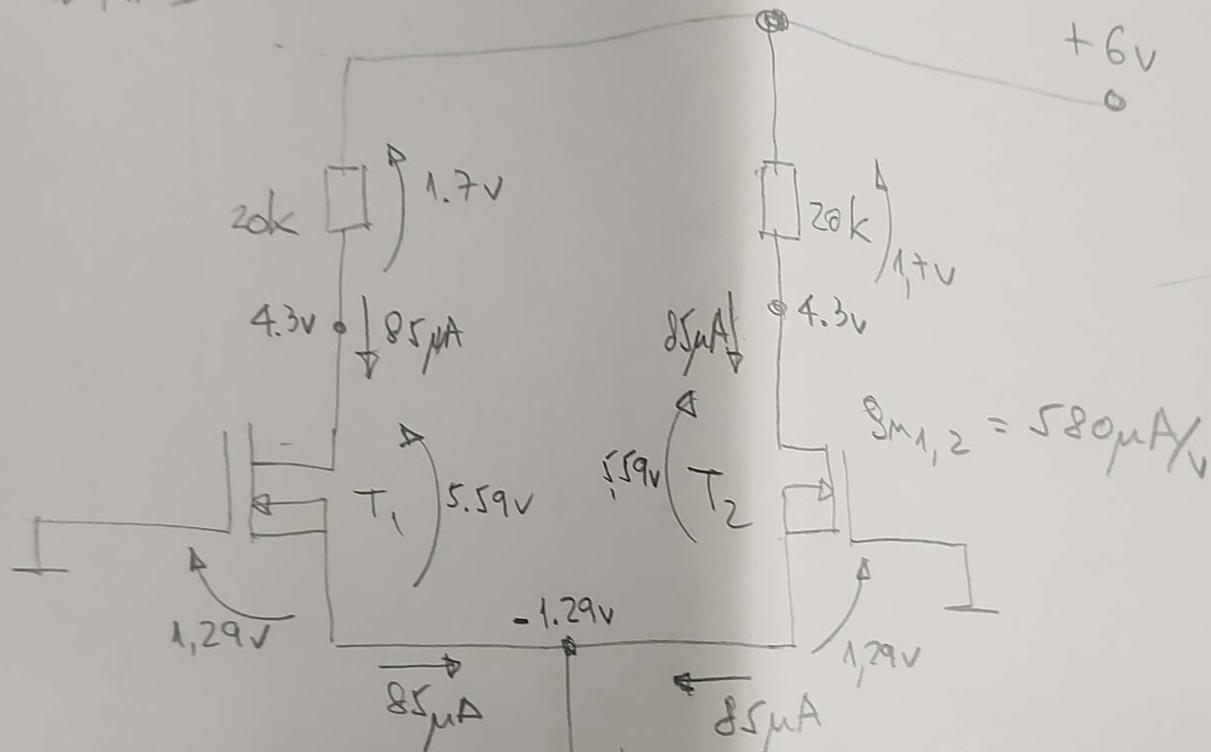
$$RRMC_1 = 20 \log \frac{|A_{Vdd_1}|}{|A_{Vdc_1}|} = 7 \text{ dB}$$

$$2) \text{ CC} \quad V_T = 1V \quad k = 11 \text{ mV} \quad \beta = 200 \quad V_A = 80V \quad (1)$$

superior
• Zona extrayectora
• MAD

verificado $V_{DS} > V_{DSE}$

$V_{CE} > V_{CESI}$
0,7V

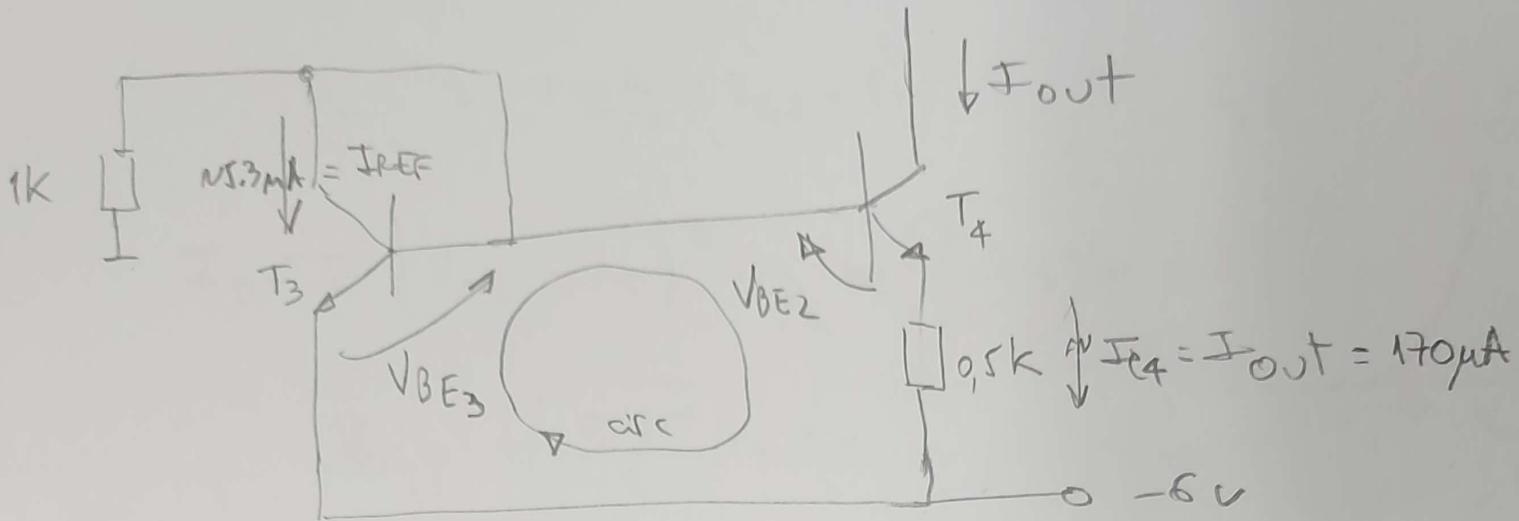


$$r_{o4} = \frac{V_A}{I_{C4}} = \frac{80V}{0.17mA} = 470k$$

$$\begin{aligned} R_{o4} &= r_{o4} \left(1 + g_m R_E \right) = \\ &= 470k \left(1 + 6.8 \times \frac{1}{2} \right) = \\ &= 470k (1 + 3.4) = \\ &= 470k (4.4) = 2068k \\ &\approx 2M\Omega \end{aligned}$$

Suprafo MAD

②



$$V_{BE3} - V_{BE4} - I_{C4} \cdot 0.5k = 0$$

$$V_T \cdot \ln \frac{I_{REF}}{I_S} - V_T \cdot \ln \frac{I_{C4}}{I_S} = I_{C4} \cdot 0.5k$$

$$V_T \cdot \ln \frac{I_{REF}}{I_{OUT}} = I_{OUT} \cdot 0.5k$$

$$25mV \cdot \ln \frac{5.3mA}{0.17mA} = 0.17mA \cdot 0.5k$$

$0.1mA$	$100mV$
$0.15mA$	$88mV$
$0.2mA$	$82mV$

$0.17mA$	$86mV$
	$85mV$

$$I_{OUT} = 170\mu A$$

$$25mV \cdot \ln \frac{5.3mA}{0.17mA} = 0.17mA \times \frac{1}{2}k$$

$$25mV \cdot \ln 31.17 = 85mV$$

$$25mV(3.44) = 85mV$$

$$86mV \approx 85mV$$

$$S_M = S_{M1} = S_{M2} = 2 \cdot k (V_{GS} - V_T)$$

(3)

$$S_{M1,2} = 2 \cdot 1 \frac{mA}{V^2} (V_{GS} - 1V)$$

$$I_D = k (V_{GS} - V_T)^2 \Rightarrow V_{GS} = \sqrt{\frac{I_D}{k}} + V_T$$

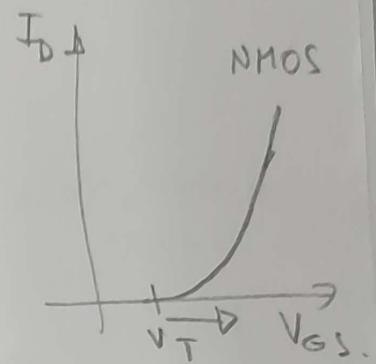
$$\begin{aligned} V_{GS1,2} &= +\left(\sqrt{\frac{0,085}{1}}\right)V + 1V = \\ &= 0,29V + 1V = 1,29V \end{aligned}$$

$$\underbrace{V_{GS1,2} = 1,29V}_1$$

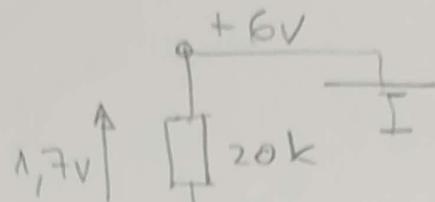
$$\begin{aligned} S_{M1,2} &= 2 \cdot 1 \cdot (0,29) \frac{mA}{V} = 2 \cdot 0,085 \frac{mA}{V} \\ &= 0,580 \frac{mA}{V} = 580 \frac{\mu A}{V} \end{aligned}$$

$$\underbrace{S_{M_{NOS}} = S_{M1,2} = 580 \frac{\mu A}{V}}_1$$

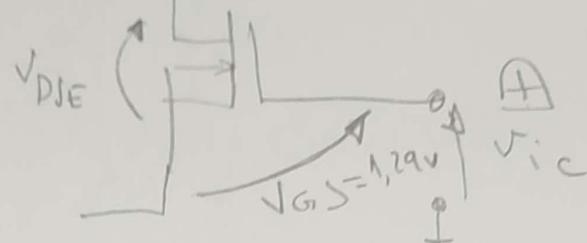
$$\underbrace{S_{M_{rip}} = S_{M4} = 40 \times 0,170 \frac{mA}{V} = 6,8 \frac{mA}{V}}_1$$



a) Rango de tensión en los terminales de entrada que permiten mantener la etapa en zona estrangulada y MAD ④



$$85\mu A \times 20k = 1700mV \\ = 1,7V.$$

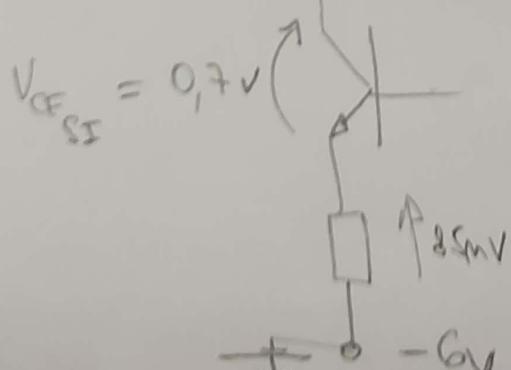
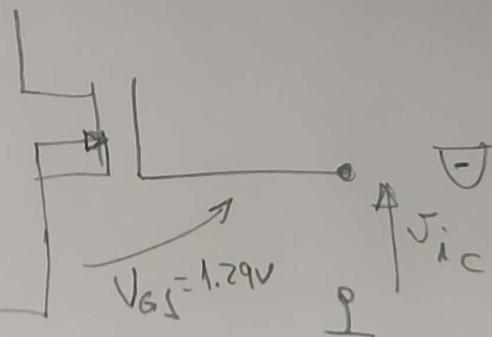


$$\frac{V_{DS}}{= 0,29V} = V_{GS} - V_T =$$

$$V_{DS} = V_{GS} + V_{DS} + 1,7V - 6V = 0$$

$$V_{DS} = 6V + 1,29V - 0,29V - 1,7V = \\ = 6V + 1 - 1,7V = 5,3V$$

$$V_{DS} = 5,3V$$



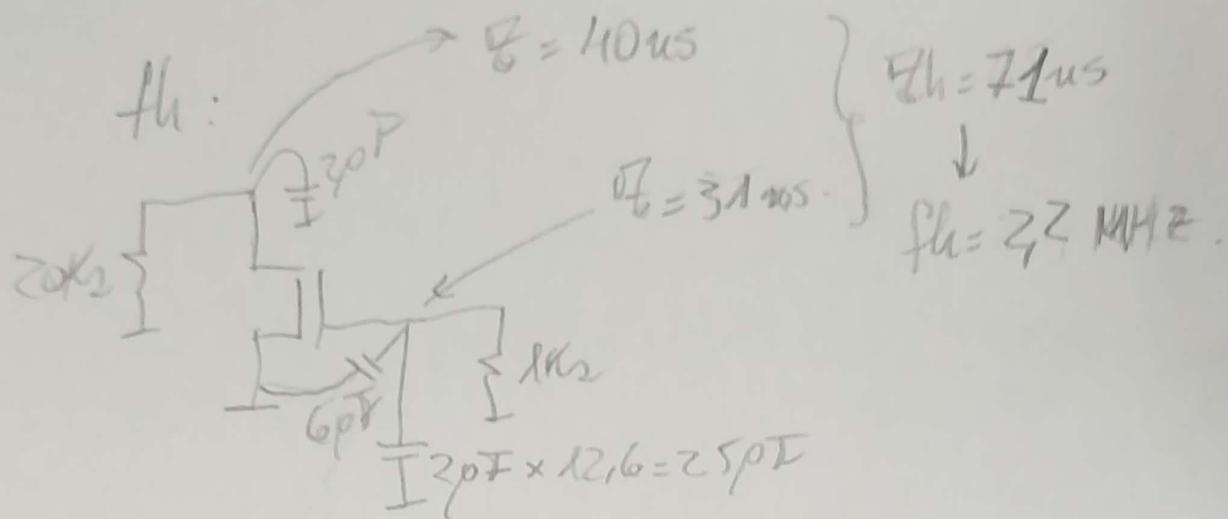
$$V_{DS} - V_{GS} - 0,7V - 0,085V + 6V = 0$$

$$V_{DS} = 1,29V + 0,7V + 0,085V - 6V$$

$$V_{DS} = 1,99V + 0,085V - 6V \\ = 2,075V - 6V = -3,925V \\ \approx -3,9V$$

(5)

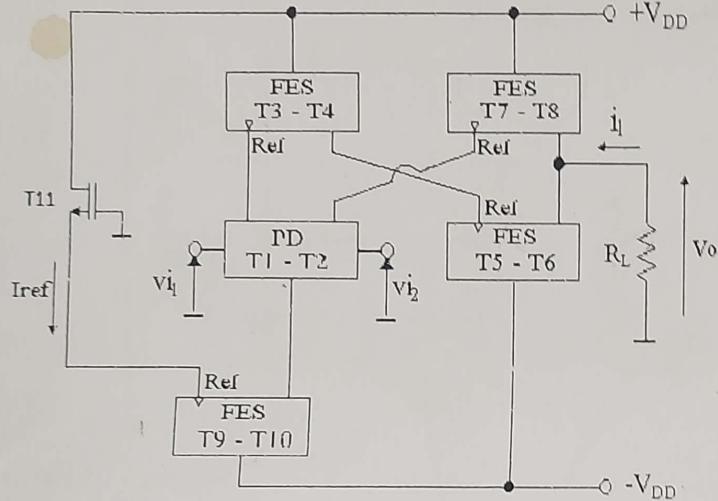
$$-5,9V \leq V_{ic} \leq 5,3V$$



APELLIDO	NOMBRE	PADRON	TURNO	Nro. de HOJAS	Corrección
Ferro	Oscar		T N	5	B B

1. a) Para $v_{i1} = v_{i2} = 0$, hallar todas las tensiones y corrientes de reposo, incluyendo I_{LQ} .

FES: Fuente Espejo Simple – PD: Par Diferencial.



$$V_{DD} = 5 \text{ V}; V_{id} = v_{i1} - v_{i2}$$

Todos MOSFETs de canal inducido: $\lambda = 0,01 \text{ V}^{-1}$; $|V_T| = 1 \text{ V}$; $|k'| = 0,1 \text{ mA/V}^2$

$$(W/L) = 1; \text{ salvo } (W/L)_{T6} = 10 \text{ y } (W/L)_{T8} = 10$$

b) Hallar las expresión y valor de,

$$A_{vd} = V_o / V_{id} \mid_{v_{id}=0} \text{ para los siguientes casos:}$$

$$\mathbf{b}_1) R_L = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$\mathbf{b}_2) R_L = 5 \text{ k}\Omega$$

c) Graficar en forma aproximada y en un mismo diagrama, las características de gran señal,

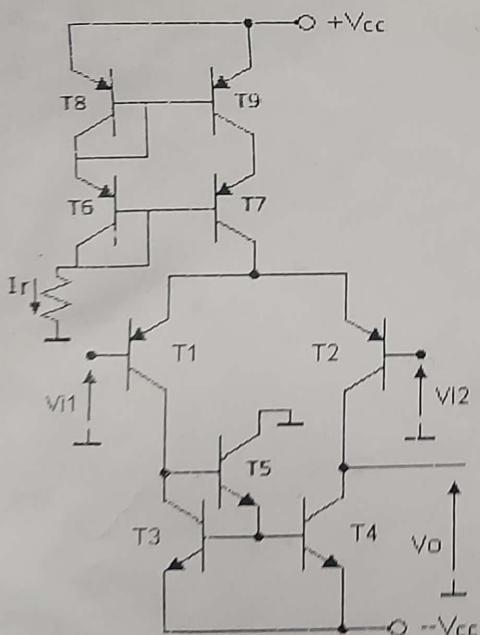
$$V_o = f(V_{id}) \mid_{v_{id}=0} \text{ para los siguientes casos:}$$

$$\mathbf{c}_1) R_L = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$\mathbf{c}_2) R_L = 5 \text{ k}\Omega$$

Indicar la pendiente en el origen y valores extremos de las curvas trazadas.

2.- Los transistores se encuentran apareados y se conocen todos sus parámetros y valores del circuito.

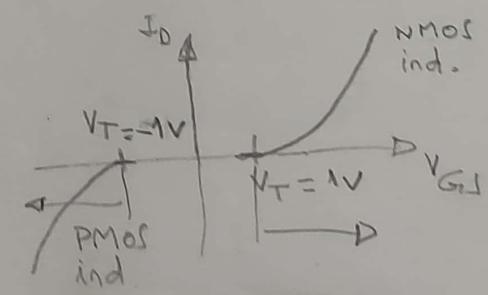
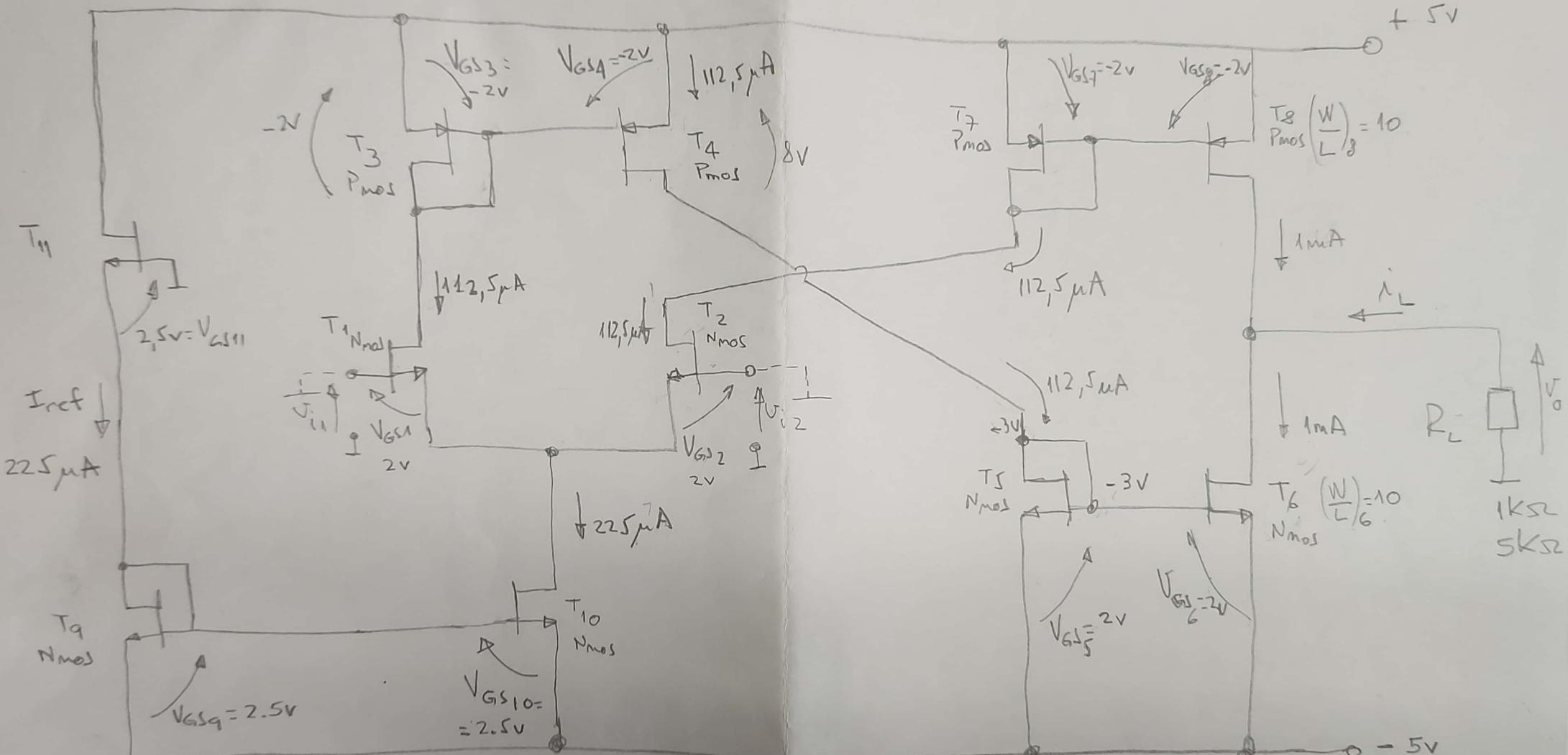


a) Justificar cualitativamente:

- La expresión de la tensión de salida simple V_{oq} del amplificador, en función de V_{cc} .
- Cómo influye en el valor de la RRMC el polarizar mediante una fuente cascode, en lugar de una espejo simple.

b) Obtener la corriente de offset I_{offset} si existe un despareamiento $\delta < 5\%$ entre β_1 e β_2 . Expressarlo en función de δ y la corriente I_r .

c) Obtener la expresión de la constante de tiempo asociada al nodo de salida. Estimar su valor considerando valores típicos de los parámetros de los TBJ e I_r , para este tipo de etapas. Justificar cualitativamente si puede considerarse dominante para la respuesta en alta frecuencia de A_{vd} .



→

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_{DQ9} &= K(V_{GQ9} - V_T)^2 = 0,1 \frac{\text{mA}}{\text{V}^2} (2,5\text{V} - 1\text{V})^2 = \\
 &= 0,1 \frac{\text{mA}}{\text{V}^2} (1,5\text{V})^2 = 2,25 \text{V} \cdot 0,1 \frac{\text{mA}}{\text{V}^2} = \\
 &= 0,225 \text{mA} = \underline{225 \mu\text{A}}
 \end{aligned}
 \quad \textcircled{2} \quad \begin{matrix} 1,5 \\ 1,5 \\ 3,5 \\ 1,5 \\ 2,25 \end{matrix}$$

$$I_{DQ1} = I_{DQ2} = K \cdot (V_{GQ1} - V_T)^2 \Rightarrow V_{GS1} = \sqrt{\frac{I_{DQ1}}{K}} + V_T$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{GS1} &= \left[+ \sqrt{\frac{0,1125}{0,1}} + 1 \right] \text{V} = + \sqrt{1,125} + 1 = 1,06 + 1 = \\
 &\approx \underline{2 \text{V}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_{DG} &= K \cdot (V_{GS} - V_T)^2 = 0,1 \frac{\text{mA}}{\text{V}^2} (2 - 1)^2 \left(\frac{W}{L} \right) = 1 \frac{\text{mA}}{\text{V}^2} \cdot 1 \text{V}^2 = \underline{1 \mu\text{A}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 S_{M1} &= S_{M2} = S_{M3} = S_{M4} = 2 \frac{K}{(2 - 1)} (V_{GS} - V_T) = 2 \cdot 0,1 \frac{\text{mA}}{\text{V}^2} \cdot 1\text{V} = 0,2 \frac{\text{mA}}{\text{V}} \\
 &= \underline{200 \mu\text{A}}
 \end{aligned}$$

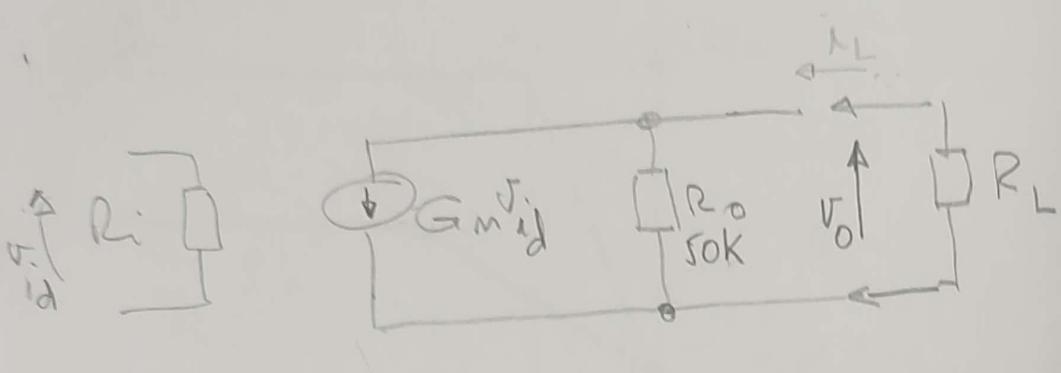
$$\begin{aligned}
 r_{O10} &= \frac{1}{\lambda I_{DQ}} = \frac{100}{0,225} \text{k}\Omega = \underline{445 \text{k}\Omega} \\
 (\text{Frente a la polarización P.D})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 S_{M8} &= S_{M6} = 2 \cdot 0,1 \frac{\text{mA}}{\text{V}^2} \cdot 10 \cdot (1)\text{V} = 2 \frac{\text{mA}}{\text{V}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 r_{O8} &= r_{O6} = \frac{100}{1} \text{k}\Omega = \underline{100 \text{k}\Omega}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 r_{O8} \parallel r_{O6} &= 50 \text{k}\Omega
 \end{aligned}$$

$$A_{vd} = \frac{V_o}{V_{id}} \Big|_{V_{ic}=0}$$



$$R_i = 2 \cdot r_{\text{in}} \rightarrow \infty$$

$$G_m = \frac{\Delta i}{\Delta V_{id}} =$$

$$10 \left[g_m \cdot \frac{V_{id}}{2} - g_m \left(-\frac{V_{id}}{2} \right) \right] = i_L$$

$$10 (g_{m1} + g_{m2}) = \frac{i_L}{\frac{V_{id}}{2}}$$

$$\frac{i_L}{V_{id}} \cdot G_m = \frac{10(g_{m1} + g_{m2})}{2} \approx 10 g_{m1}$$

$$= 2 \frac{mA}{V}$$

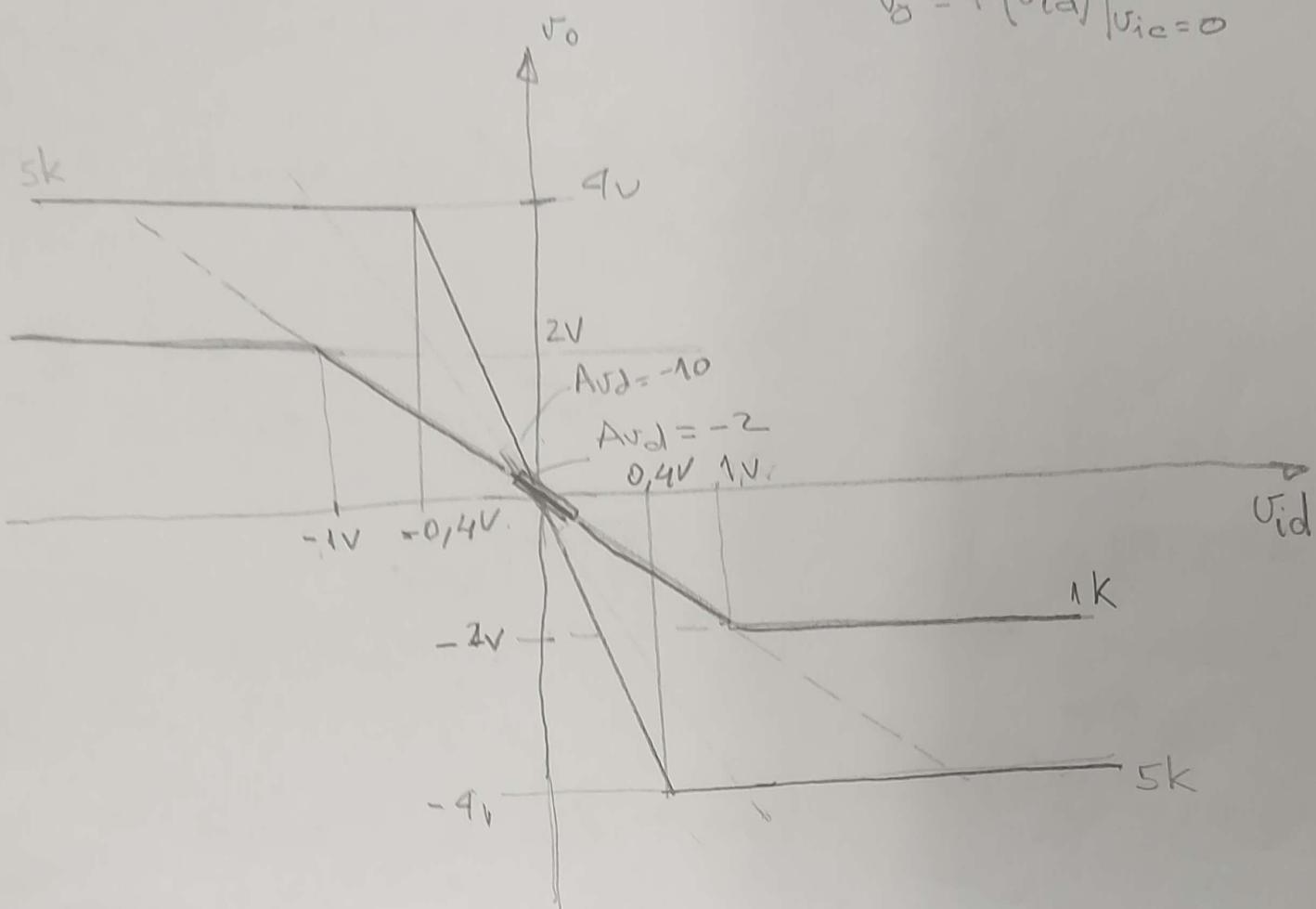
$$\frac{V_o}{V_{id}} \Big|_{V_{ic}=0} = -2 \frac{mA}{V} (50k \parallel R_L)$$

$$\frac{V_o}{V_{id}} \Big|_{1k} = -2 = A_{vd} \Big|_{5k\Omega}$$

$$\frac{V_o}{V_{id}} \Big|_{5k\Omega} \stackrel{N}{=} -10 = A_{vd} \Big|_{5k\Omega}$$

$$V_O = f(V_{id}) \Big|_{V_{ic}=0}$$

(4)



(5)

~~$V_{OA} = -V_{CE} + 1.4V =$~~

Fuente cascode $R_o \uparrow$ $A_{OC} \downarrow$ $PRMC \uparrow$
 A_{UD} sin cambio.

b) $I_{offset} = I_{b1} - I_{b2}$

$$= \frac{I_{C1}}{\beta_{11}} - \frac{I_{C2}}{\beta_{12}}$$

$$\delta = \frac{\beta_1 - \beta_2}{\beta_1} = 0,05$$
 $\delta \% = 5\%$

$I_{C1} = I_{C2} = \frac{I_r}{2}$

$$I_{offset} = \frac{I_r}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\beta_1} - \frac{1}{\beta_2} \right) = \frac{I_r}{2} \left(\frac{\beta_2 - \beta_1}{\beta_1 \beta_2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{I_r}{2} \frac{0,05}{\beta_2}$$

c) $C_{out}^n = 2C_m \cdot \left(r_{o2} \parallel r_{o4} \right) = 2C_m \frac{r_{o2}}{2} \Rightarrow$ estimación $V_A = 100V$, $I = 0,1mA = 100\mu A$

 $r_{o2} = 1M\Omega$
 $C_m = 0,2pf$

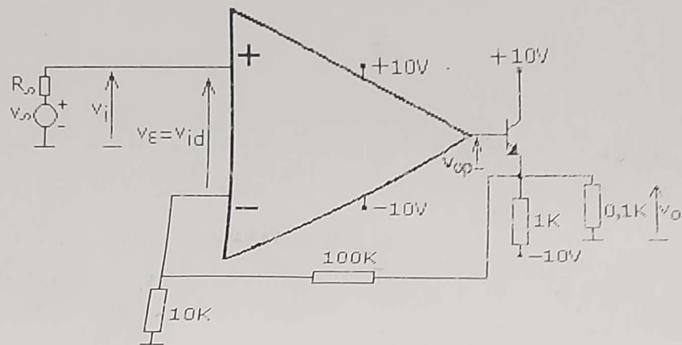
$$= 0,2 \times 10^{-12} F \cdot 1 \times 10^6 \Omega =$$
 $= 0,2 \cdot 10^{-6} s =$
 $= 0,2 \mu s.$

$$\text{Dok. } \frac{\ln(1,95 - 1)}{2} = \frac{\ln(1,95 - 2)}{2} = \\ = \frac{\ln}{2} \frac{0,05}{}$$

$$\frac{\ln}{2} \times \frac{0,05}{2}.$$

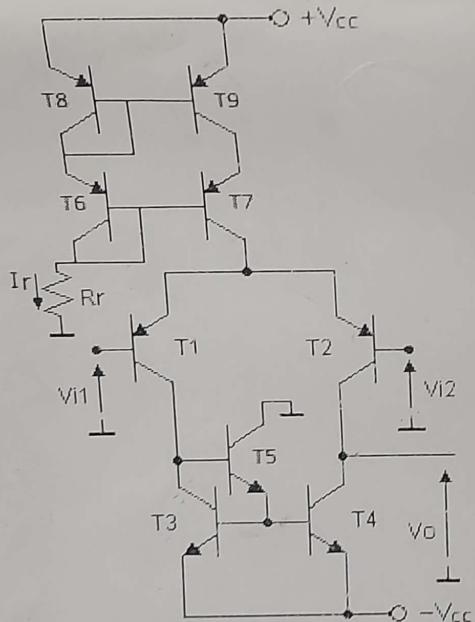
APELLIDO	NOMBRE	PADRON	TURNO	Nro. de HOJAS	Corrección
			T N		

1. El OPAMP tiene entrada diferencial MOSFET, con $Av_d = v_{op}/v_{id} = 10^4$. $\beta = 100$



- a) Obtener el valor de V_{oq} . ¿Qué función cumple el TBJ en este circuito?
- b) Analizar el lazo de realimentación entre la carga y la entrada del OPAMP. ¿Es positiva o negativa?. Justificar. ¿Qué muestrea y qué suma?. Identificar los distintos bloques que conforman el sistema realimentado (A_o , k_f , generador y carga)
- c) ¿Cuál es el valor de la ganancia de lazo $A_o k_f = T$ para este circuito?
De acuerdo con esto, ¿cuál es el valor aproximado de $Av = v_o/v_i$?

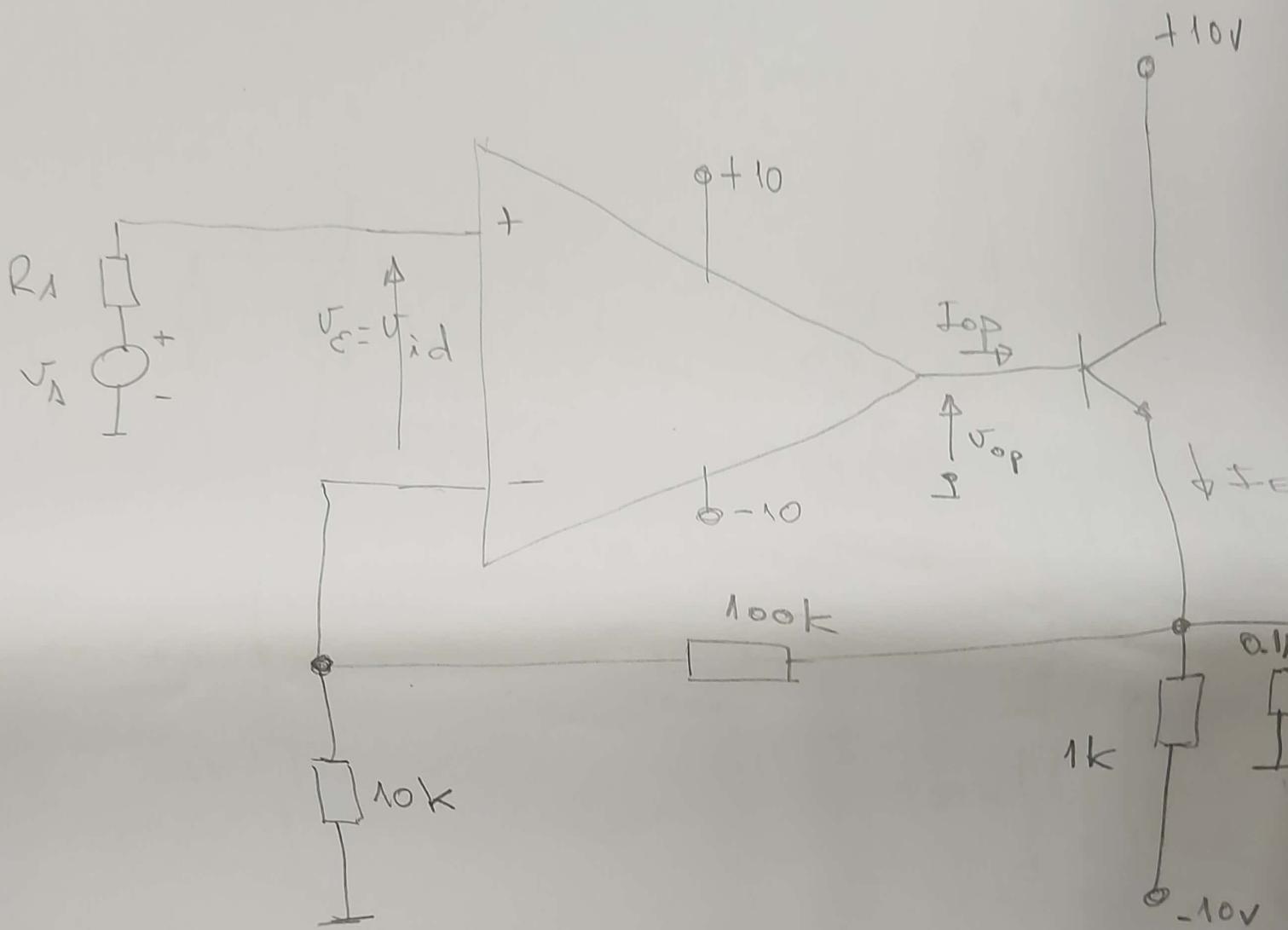
2.- Los transistores se encuentran apareados ($\beta = 100$; $V_A = 100$ V ; $f_T = 200$ MHz ; $C_{pi} = 1$ pF ; $r_x \equiv 0$; $|V_{ce}| = 10$ V ; $R_r = 10$ KΩ).



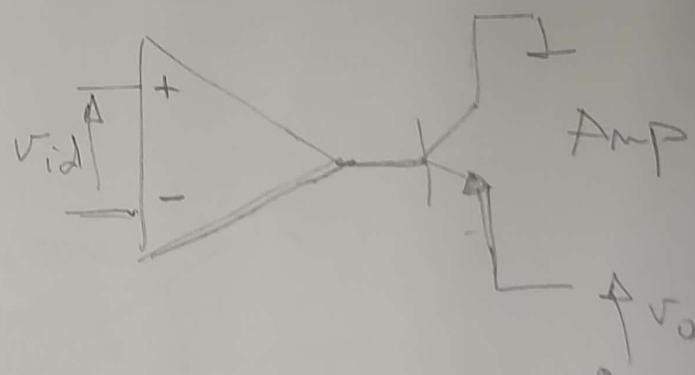
- a) Justificar cualitativamente:
- El valor de la tensión de salida V_o del amplificador en reposo (V_{oq}).
- ¿Cómo influye en el valor de la RRMC el polarizar con una fuente cascode en lugar de una espejo simple?.
- ¿Cómo influye en el balance de corrientes la carga T3-T4-T5, en lugar de una espejo simple?
- b) Obtener el valor de la corriente de offset I_{off} si existe un desapareamiento $\delta < 5\%$ entre β_1 y β_2 .
- c) Calcular el rango de tensión de modo común.
- d) Obtener el valor de la constante de tiempo asociada al terminal de salida. Justificar cualitativamente si puede considerarse dominante para la respuesta en alta frecuencia de Av_d o debe analizarse otra constante de tiempo potencialmente importante.

$$A_{vd} = \frac{V_{op}}{V_{id}} = 10^4. \quad \beta = 100$$

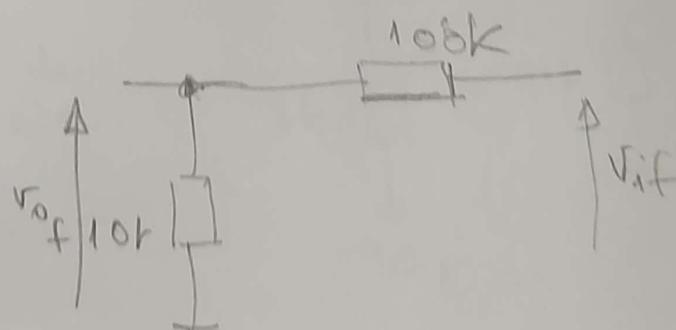
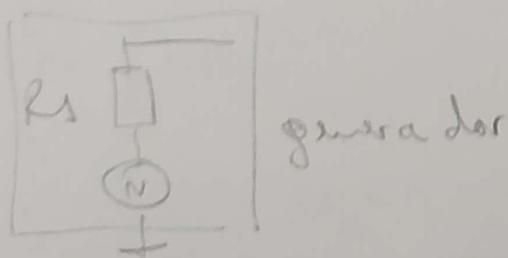
①



R_N MN | $\approx v$



$$R_L = 1k \parallel 0,1k \rightarrow \text{carga}$$

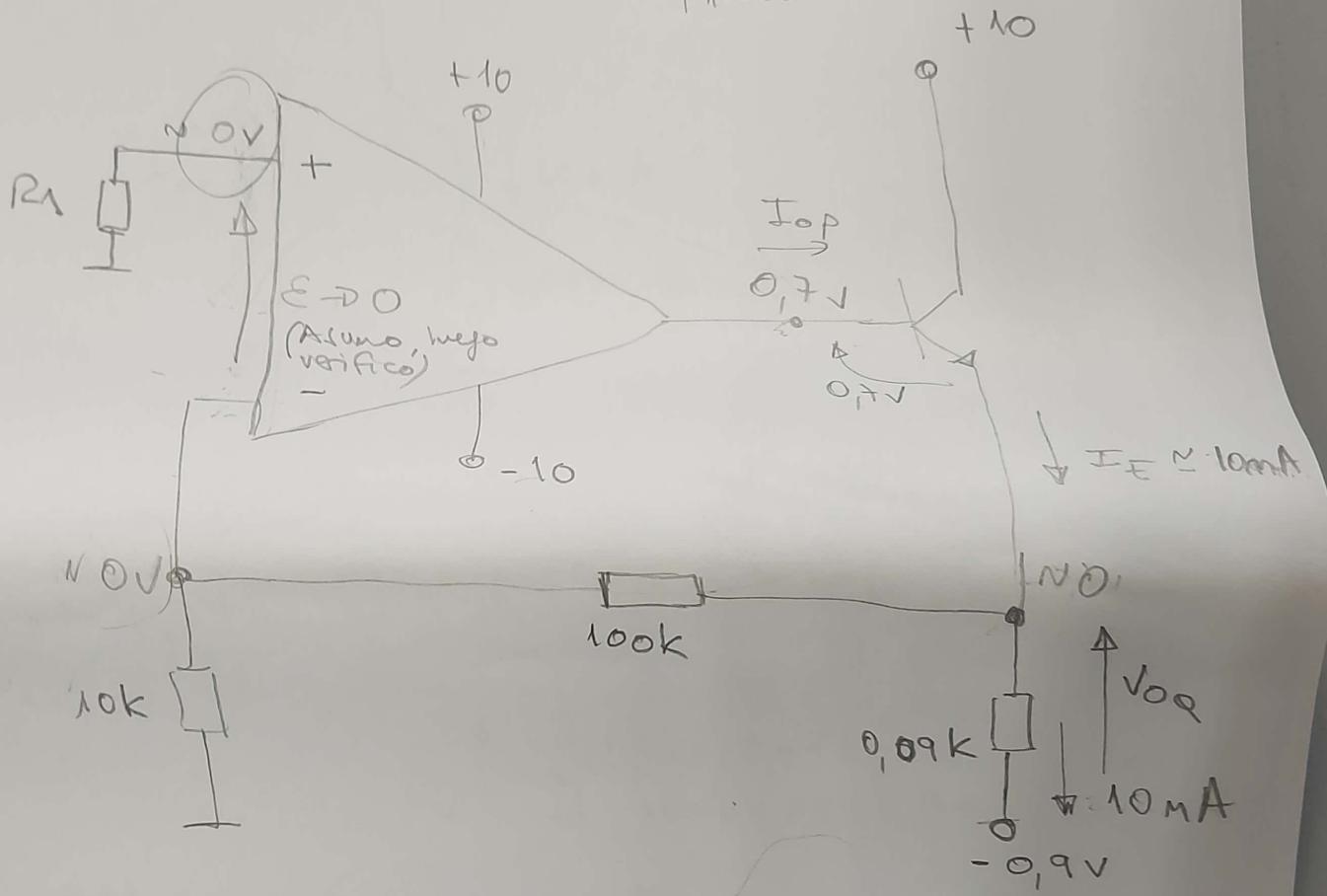


TBJ Amplifica corriente ($I_f > I_{op}$)

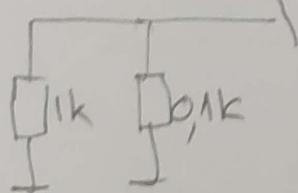
V_{OQ} ?

Verificar $\frac{0,7V}{A_{vd}} \Rightarrow NO$

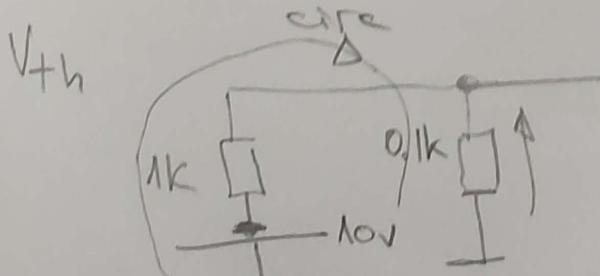
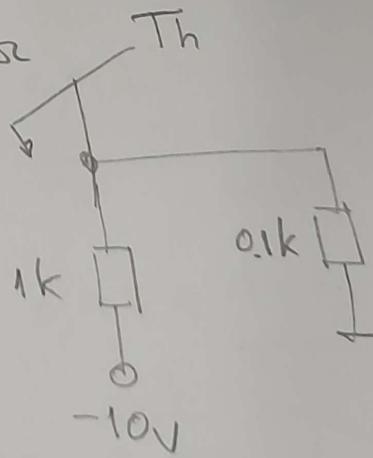
(2)



$$R_{Th} = 1k \parallel 0,1k = \frac{0,1}{1,1} k = \frac{1}{11} k = 0,09k = 90\Omega$$

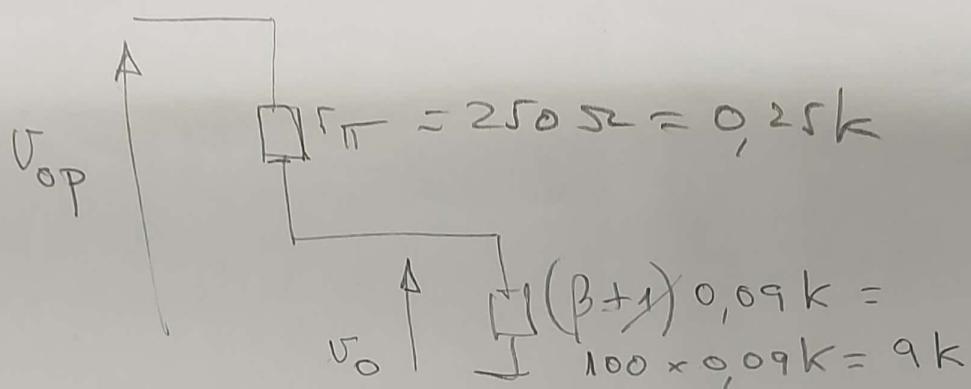
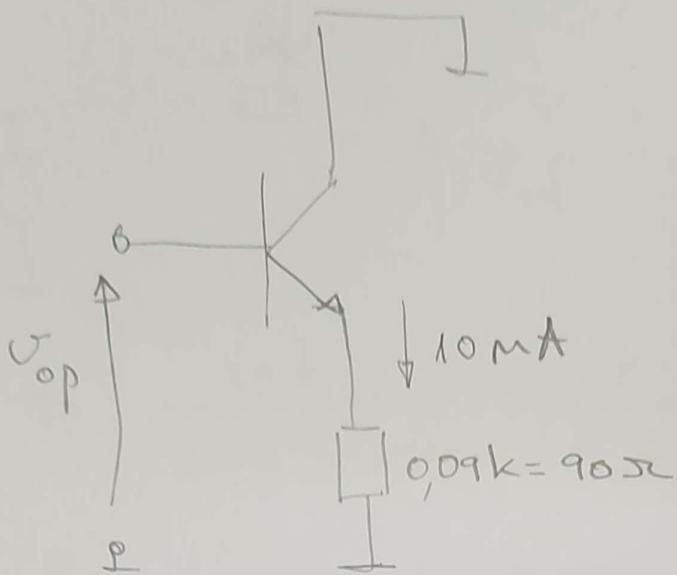


Figuras de análisis



$$V_{Th} = \frac{(-10V) \cdot 0,1k}{1,1k} = -\frac{10}{11} = -0,9V$$

(3)



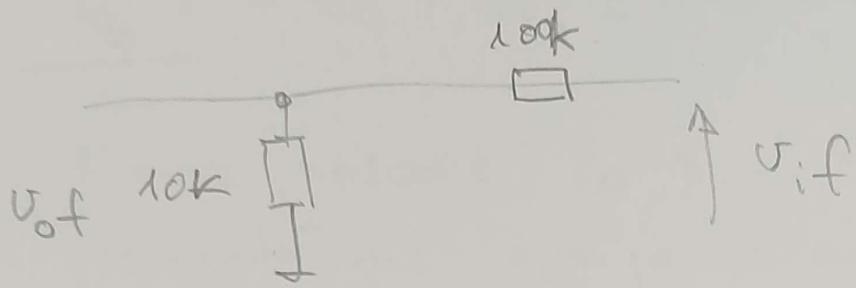
$$I_m = \frac{40}{V} \times 10 \text{ mA} = \frac{400}{V} \text{ mA}$$

$$r_\pi = \frac{\beta_0}{I_m} = \frac{100}{400} = 0,25 \text{ k} = 250 \Omega$$

$$A_{V_{TBJ}} = \frac{9 \text{ k}}{9 \text{ k} + 0,25 \text{ k}} = \frac{9}{9,25} = 0,97$$

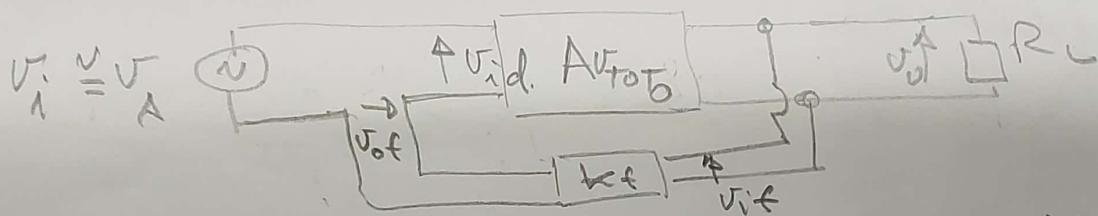
$$\underline{A_{V_{T0}}} = A_{rd} \cdot A_{V_{TBJ}} = 10000 \times 0,97 = 9700$$

$$A_{oKf} = T = 9700 \cdot 0,09 = \underline{873}$$



$$\frac{v_{of}}{v_{if}} = k_f = \frac{10k}{10k + 100k} = \frac{10}{110} = 0,09$$

$$T = A_o \cdot k_f = 873$$



$$\frac{v_o}{v_i} = A_v = \frac{A_{v_o}}{1 + A_{v_o} k_f} = \frac{1}{k_f} = \frac{1}{0,09} = \frac{100}{9} = 11,1$$

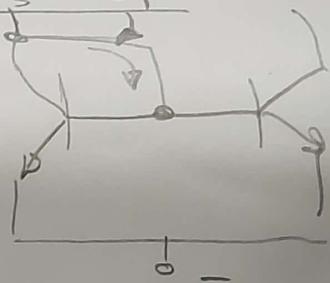
$$② \text{a) } V_{CE4} = V_{CE3} = V_{BE_3} + V_{BE_5} = 1,4 \text{ V} \quad (\beta_1 = \beta_2)$$

$$\circ \underline{V_{OQ}} = -V_{CC} + V_{CE4} = -10 + 1,4 \text{ V} = \underline{-8,6 \text{ V}} \quad ①$$

• FUENTE cascode $R_o \uparrow$ RRMIC \uparrow
respecto del espejo simple

$T_3 - T_4 - T_5$ Fuente con beta helper (T_5)
Mayor balance de corriente ya que

$$\frac{I_{B3} + I_{B4}}{\beta} = I_{B5} \Rightarrow I_{B5} \ll \frac{I_{B3} + I_{B4}}{\beta}$$



b)

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_{OFF} &= I_{B1} - I_{B2} & \beta_2 = 1,05 \beta_1 \\
 &= \frac{I_{C1}}{\beta_1} - \frac{I_{C2}}{\beta_2} & I_{C1} = I_{C2} = I_C \\
 &= \frac{I_{C1}}{\beta_1} - \frac{I_{C2}}{1,05 \beta_1} = I_C \left(\frac{1}{\beta_1} - \frac{1}{1,05 \beta_1} \right) \\
 &= I_C \frac{\frac{1,05 \beta_1 - \beta_1}{\beta_1 \cdot 1,05 \beta_1} - \frac{0,05}{1,05 \beta_1}}{= I_C \frac{0,047}{\beta_1}} = I_C \frac{0,047}{\beta_1} \\
 &= \frac{430 \mu\text{A}}{100} \cdot 0,047 = 4,3 \mu\text{A} \cdot 0,047 = \underline{0,2 \mu\text{A}} \\
 &\quad = 200 \text{nA}
 \end{aligned}$$

2)

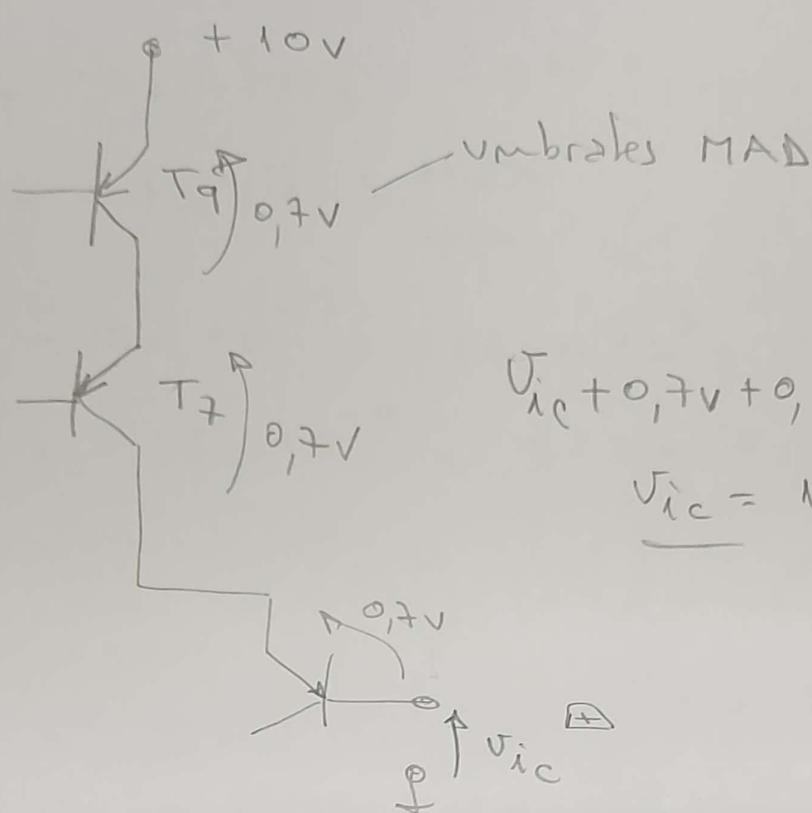
2

$$I_r = \frac{10V - 1.4V}{10k} = \frac{8.6V}{10k} = 0.86mA = 860\mu A$$

$$I_{c1} = I_{c2} = \frac{I_r}{2} = 430\mu A$$

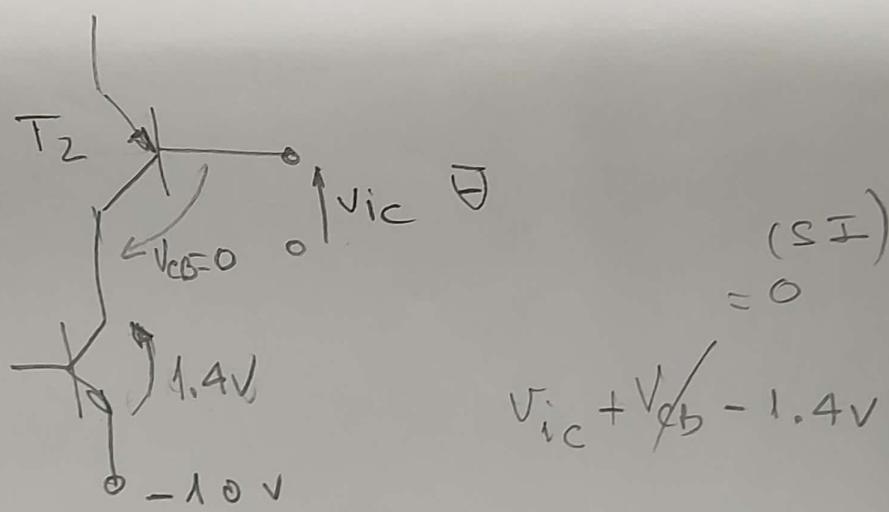
Rango modo
común

(3)



$$V_{ic} + 0,7V + 0,7V + 0,7 - 10V = 0$$

$$\underline{V_{ic} = 10 - 2,1V = 7,9V}$$



$$V_{ic} + V_{cb} - 1.4V + 10V = 0$$

$$V_{ic} = -10V + 1.4V = -8,6$$

$$-8,6 \leq V_{ic} \leq 7,9V$$

4

$$d) C_{\text{out}} = G_{v1} + G_{v2} = 2 \text{ pF}$$

$$R_{\text{out}} = \Gamma_{v4} \parallel \Gamma_{v2} = \underline{116 \text{ k}}$$

$$\Gamma_0 = \frac{100 \text{ V}}{0,43 \text{ mA}} = 232 \text{ k}$$

$$\underline{\underline{T_{\text{out}}} = 2 \times 10^{-12} \times 116 \times 10^3 = 232 \times 10^{-9} = 232 \text{ ns}}$$

$$W = \frac{1}{T_{\text{out}}} = \frac{10^9}{232} \frac{1}{\text{ns}} = 4,31 \times 10^6$$

$$f = \underline{686 \text{ kHz}}$$

6608 - 8606

Evaluación Integradora - 1/23 - fecha 17/7/23

APELLIDO	NOMBRE	PADRON	TURNO	Nº de HOJAS	Corrección
			T N		

1.- $V_{cc} = 6V$; $R_{c1} = R_{c2} = 30 \text{ k}\Omega$; $R_{s1} = R_{s2} = 500 \Omega$; $R_L = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$

TBJs:

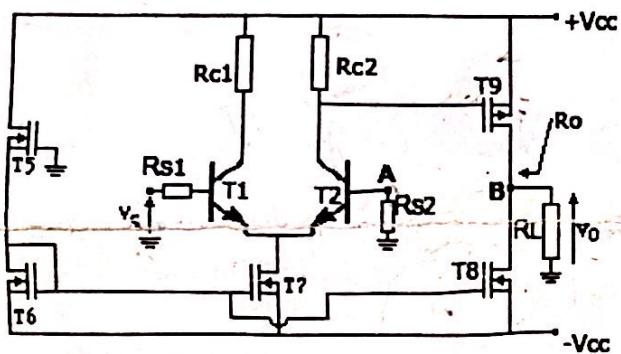
$$\beta = 400; r_x \approx 0; V_A = 100V; f_T = 300 \text{ MHz}; C_{\mu} = 2 \text{ pF}$$

MOSFETs de canal inducido:

$$V_T = \pm 2V; k' = 1 \text{ mA/V}^2; \lambda = 0,01 \text{ V}^{-1}; (W/L)_{5,6,8} = 1; (W/L)_7 = 0,2; C_{gs} = 5 \text{ pF}; C_{gd} = 2 \text{ pF}$$

a) Hallar el valor de $(W/L)_9$ para $V_{oQ} = 0V$.

b) Obtener v_{ids} y v_{ics} en función de v_s . Dibujar el circuito de señal en bajas frecuencias. ¿Por qué es lo mismo en este caso bajas frecuencias que frecuencias medias? Definir y calcular Av_{ds} , Av_{cs} y R_o del circuito y la RRMC en dB. Justificar que $Av_s = v_o/v_s \approx Av_{ds}$.

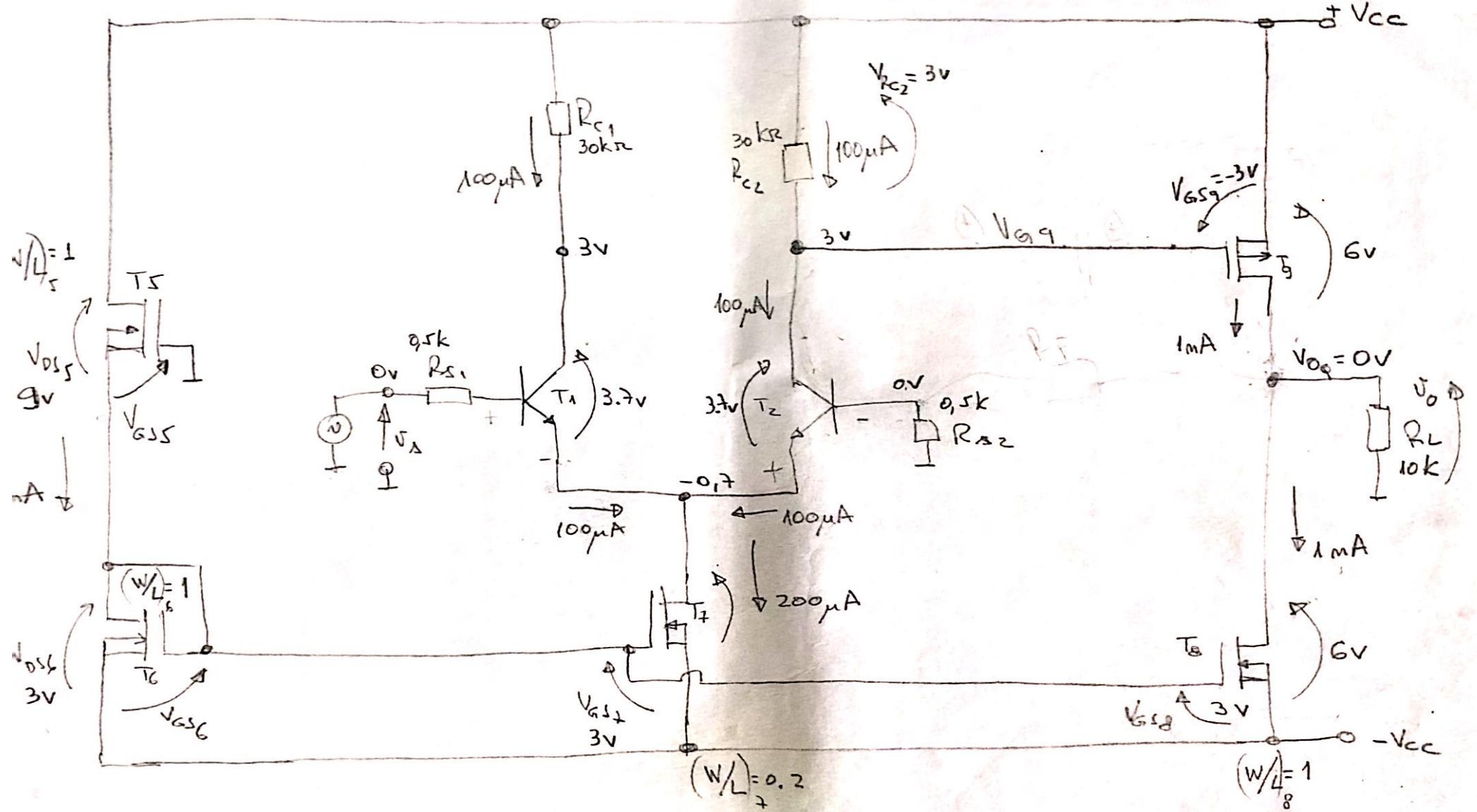


c) Calcular el valor de la frecuencia de corte superior aproximada, f_h , para Av_{ds} . Trazar el respectivo diagrama de Bode de módulo y argumento.

d) Se conecta entre A y B una $R_f = 1M\Omega$. Justificar si dicha realimentación estabiliza o no el punto de reposo ante la dispersión de algún parámetro de T_1 ó T_2 .

e) Obtener el valor de la tensión de offset para un desapareamiento entre R_{s1} y R_{s2} del 5%.

f) Analizar cualitativamente cómo se modifican los valores de reposo calculados en a), si se reemplazan los resistores R_{c1} y R_{c2} por un espejo de corriente $T3-T4$ con TBJs PNP (datos de los PNP: $\beta = 100$; $V_A = 50V$).



$$\beta = 400 \quad r_o \approx 0 \quad V_A = 100V \quad f_T = 300 \text{ MHz} \quad C_{\mu} = 2 \text{ pF}$$

$$C_{ox} = 5 \text{ pF} \quad C_{gd} = 2 \text{ pF} \quad N \parallel \tau$$

$$V_{CC} = 6V$$

MOSFET INDUCIDO

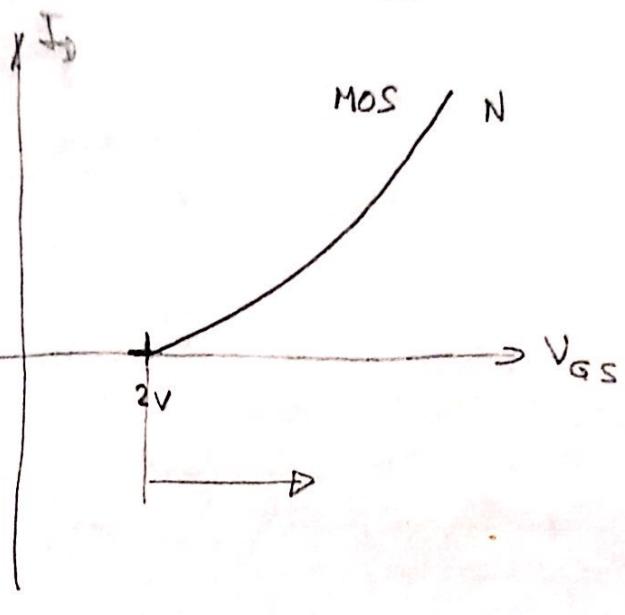
$$V_T = \pm 2V$$

$$k' = 1 \text{ mA/V}^2$$

$$\lambda = 0,01 \frac{A}{V}$$

$$\frac{1}{\lambda} = 100 \text{ V}$$

MOS P



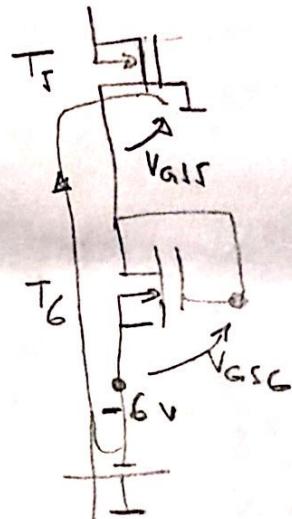
$$a) \left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_q ? \text{ para } V_{DQ} = 0V$$

$$V_{GSI_5} = V_{GSC_6} = 3V$$

$$I_{D_{6,7}} = k' \cdot \frac{W}{L} (V_{GSI} - V_T)^2$$

$$I_{D_{6,7}} = \frac{1 \text{ mA}}{\text{V}^2} \cdot 1 \cdot \underbrace{(3V - 2V)}_1^2 \\ = \frac{1 \text{ mA}}{\text{V}^2} \cdot 1 \cdot 1V^2 = 1 \text{ mA.}$$

$$V_{GSI_5} = V_{GSC_6} = V_{GCI_7} = V_{GSI_8}$$



$$I_{DS} = I_{DG} \\ k_s = k_g \\ V_{TS} = V_{TC} \\ V_{GIS} = V_{GSC} = 3V$$

$$\left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_g = 1 \Rightarrow I_{Dg} = I_{G,7} = 1 \text{ mA.}$$

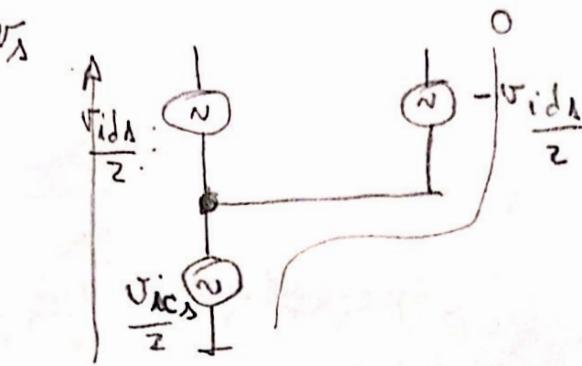
$$I_{Dg} = 1 \text{ mA} = k' \cdot \left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_g (V_{GSI} - V_T)^2 \Rightarrow \frac{1 \text{ mA}}{k' (V_{GSI} - V_T)^2} = \left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_g$$

$$I_{Dg} = k' \cdot \left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_g (V_{GSI} - V_T)^2 = \frac{1 \text{ mA}}{\text{V}^2} \cdot 0,2 \cdot (1V)^2 = 0,2 \text{ mA} = 200 \mu\text{A}$$

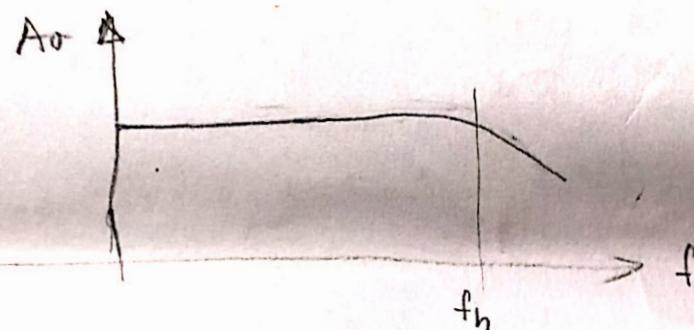
$$\left| \begin{array}{l} I_{Dg} = 1 \text{ mA} \\ V_{GSI} = -3V \end{array} \right| \Rightarrow \text{De (1)} \quad \frac{1 \text{ mA}}{1 \text{ mA} (-1V)^2} = \left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_g = 1 \quad \text{PARA} \\ V_{DQ} = 0V$$

$$V_{ida} = V_d$$

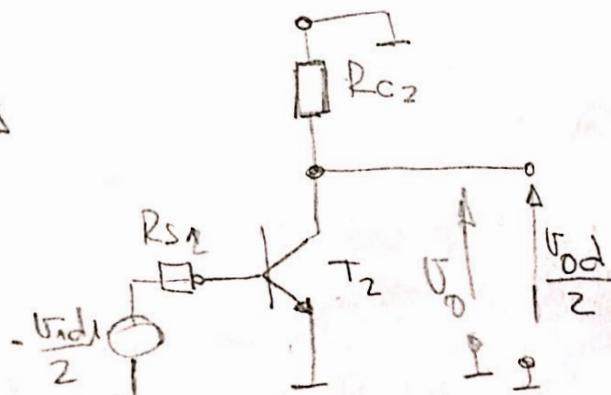
$$V_{icd} = \frac{V_d}{2}$$



Amplificador desalde C.C. No existen elementos reactivos externos a los transistores que actúen en bajas frecuencias, solo hay f_h



A_{vd1}



En nuestro caso es single ended.

$$A_{vd1} = \frac{V_o}{V_{id}} = \frac{120}{2} = 60$$

$$R_{ib2} \gg R_{S1}$$

$$g_{m2} = \frac{I_{CQ2}}{V_T} = 0,1 \text{ mA} \cdot 40 \frac{1}{V} = 4 \frac{\text{mA}}{V}$$

$$R_{iq} \rightarrow \infty$$

$$R_{C2} = \frac{V_A}{I_{CQ2}} \gg 30k$$

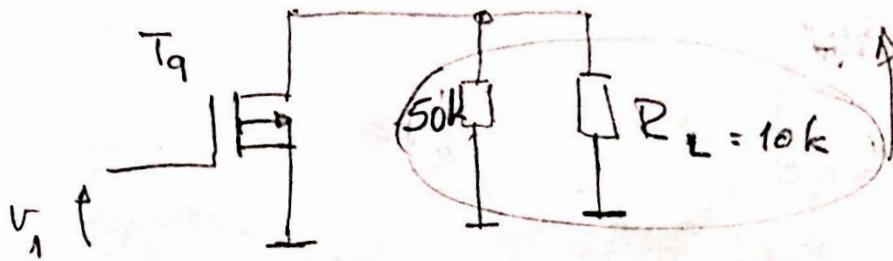
$$\frac{V_{od}}{\frac{V_d}{2}} = A_{vdd} = - g_m R_{C2} = - 4 \frac{\text{mA}}{V} \cdot 30k = - 120$$

$$A_{vd2} = \frac{V_{od}}{V_{id}} = +120$$

$$A_{vd} = \frac{V_o}{V_{id}} = 60$$

T₉ SC (-)

(4)



$$R_{d_{ds}} = \frac{1}{\lambda I_{DQ}} = r_{d_{ds}} = \frac{100V}{1mA} = 100k \text{.} = R_{d_{ds}} \quad R_{d_{ds}} \parallel R_{d_{ds}} = \\ = 50k = R_{d_{ds}}$$

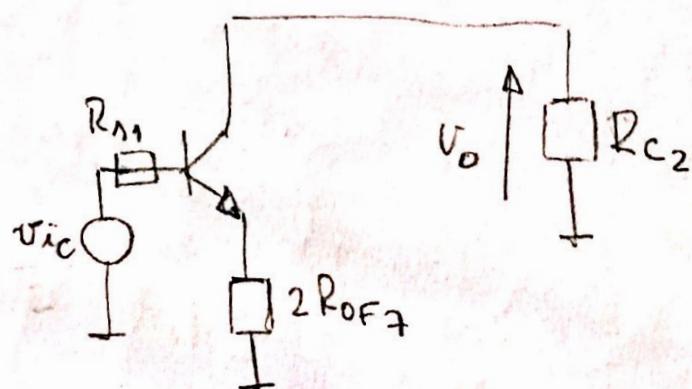
$$R_{d_{ds},q} \parallel R_L = 50k \parallel 10k = \frac{50k}{6} k = 8,33k$$

$$S_{mg} = 2k(V_{GS} - V_T) = 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = 2 \frac{mA}{V}$$

$$A_{Vg} = -2 \frac{mA}{V} \cdot 8,33k = -16,7$$

$$A_{vd_{TOT}} = T_i A_{vd} \quad A_{vd} = 60 \cdot (-16,7) = -1000. \\ \sim 1 \quad R_i \gg 9,5k.$$

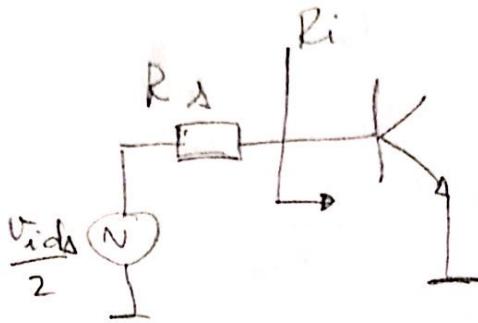
A_{VCS}



R_i >> R_{A1}

$$\frac{V_o}{V_{ic}} = -\frac{R_{C2}}{2R_{OF7}} = -\frac{30k}{2R_{OF7}} = -\frac{30k}{2 \cdot 50k} = -\frac{3}{100} = -0,03$$

$$R_{OF7} = \frac{1}{\lambda T_m} = \frac{100V}{200\mu A} = 0,5M = 500k$$

R_{id}  $R_i \gg R_A$

$$R_i = \frac{V_{id}}{\frac{i_p}{2}} = r_\pi \Rightarrow \frac{400}{\frac{4mA}{V}} = 100k$$

$$R_{id} = 2 \cdot 100k = 200k$$

N 1

$$\underline{A_{v_{c,TOT}}} = \underline{(T_i) \cdot A_{v_c} \cdot A_{v_g}} = -0,03 \cdot (-167) \stackrel{!}{=} +0,5$$

 $\underline{R_o}$

$$R_o = r_{dA_9} \parallel r_{dA_8} = 100k \parallel 100k = \underline{50k}$$

RRMC

$$RRMC = 20 \log \frac{|A_{vd1}|}{|A_{vc1}|} = 20 \log 2000 =$$

$$= 66 \text{ dB}$$

$$\underline{A_{v_A} = \frac{V_o}{V_A} \stackrel{!}{=} A_{vdA}}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\quad} \quad V_{idA} = V_A$$

$$V_{icA} = \frac{V_A}{2}$$

$$V_o = A_{vdA} \cdot V_{idA} + A_{vCA} \cdot V_{icA}$$

$$V_o = A_{vdA} \cdot V_A + A_{vCA} \frac{V_A}{2}$$

$$A_{vCA} \cdot \frac{V_A}{2} \ll A_{vdA} \cdot V_A$$

$$w_T = \frac{S_m}{C_T + C_\mu}$$

$$C_T + C_\mu = \frac{S_m}{w_T}$$

$$C_T = \frac{S_m}{w_T} - C_\mu.$$

$$C_T = \frac{0,004 \frac{A}{\sqrt{V}}}{2\pi 300Mht} - 2 \text{ pf.}$$

$$= \frac{0,004}{6,28 \cdot 300 \times 10^6} - 2 \text{ pf}$$

$$= \frac{0,004}{1884 \cdot 10^6} - 2 \text{ pf}$$

$$= (2,12 \cdot 10^{-6}, 10^{-6}) - 2 \text{ pf}$$

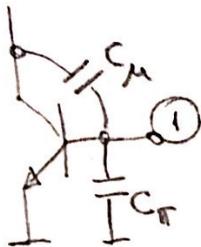
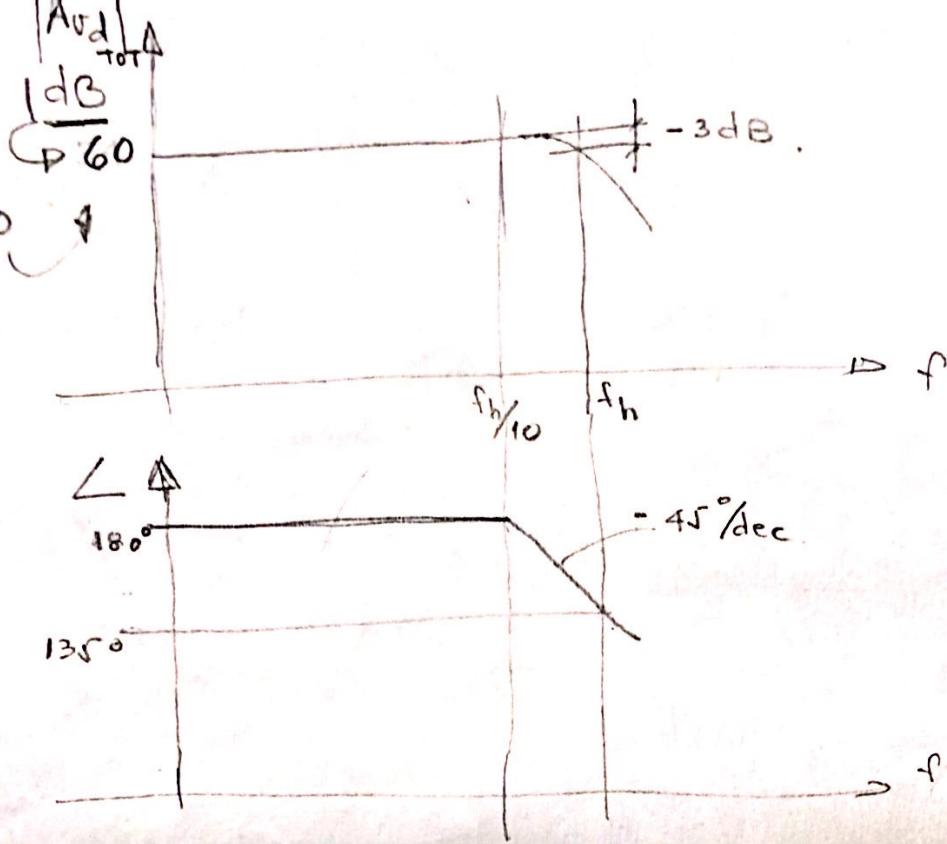
2,12 pf - 2 pf = 0,12 pf

$$v_o = A_{vd_A} \cdot v_{id_A} + A_{vg_A} \cdot v_{ic_A},$$

$$v_o = A_{vd_A} \cdot v_A + A_{vg_A} \frac{i_A}{2}$$

$A_{vg_A} \frac{v_A}{2} \ll A_{vd} v_A$

$$A_{vd_A} = \frac{v_o}{v_A} \stackrel{N}{=} A_{vd_A}.$$



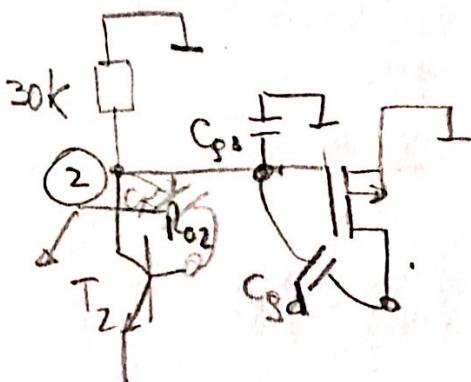
$$\bar{Z}_1 = C_1 \cdot R_1$$

$$C_T = 0,12 \text{ pF}$$

$$C_{pd}^* = C_M (1 - A_{v0}) = 2 \text{ pF} / (1 + 120) \\ = 240 \text{ pF}$$

$$C_1 \approx 240 \text{ pF}$$

$$\bar{Z}_1 = 240 \text{ pF} \cdot 0,5 \text{ k} = 240 \cdot \frac{5}{10} \cdot 10^{12} \cdot 10^3 = \\ = 120 \cdot 10^{-9} = 120 \text{ nS}$$

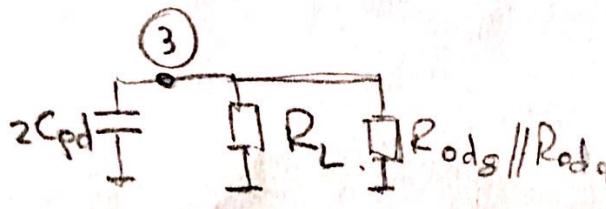


$$\underbrace{2pF + 5pF + 35pF}_{\bar{Z}_2} \\ \bar{Z}_2 = C_2 \cdot R_2 = 42pF \cdot 30k = \\ = 1260 \text{ nS}$$

$$C_2 = C_{pd} + C_{pd}^* \approx 20 \text{ pF} + C_{pd}$$

$$C_{pd}^* \approx 2 \text{ pF} (\text{ext}) \approx 35 \text{ pF}$$

Nodo R_L



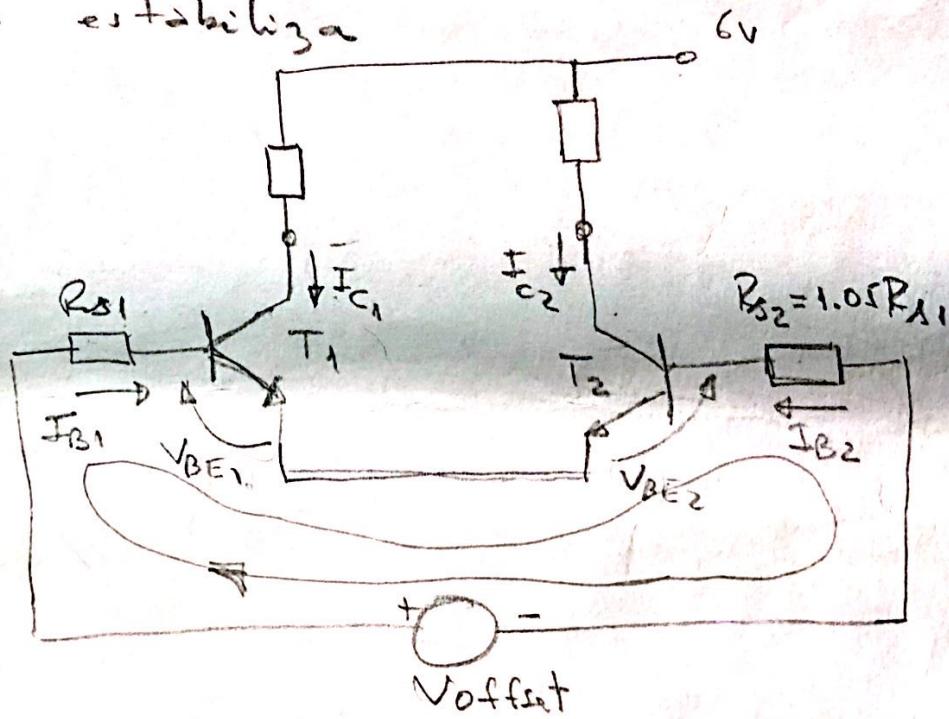
$$\bar{Z}_3 \approx \bar{Z}_1 \\ \bar{Z}_3 \approx \bar{Z}_2$$

$$\tau_1 + \tau_2 = 1380 \mu\text{s}$$

$$\omega_b = 753 \text{ rad/s} \quad \text{given } \omega_b = 1,3 \cdot 10^3 \frac{1}{\text{s}}$$

$$f_b = 120 \text{ kHz} \quad 1,3 \cdot 10^3 \text{ Hz} = 120 \text{ kHz}$$

d) $\frac{R_P}{(T)}$ no estabiliza



$$I_{C1} = I_S e^{V_{BE1}/kT}$$

$$V_{BE1} = V_T \cdot \ln \frac{I_{C1}}{I_S}$$

$$V_{BE2} = V_T \cdot \ln \frac{I_{C2}}{I_A}$$

$$V_{offset} - I_{B1} R_{A1} - V_{BE1} + V_{BE2} + I_{B2} \cdot 1.05 R_{A1} = 0$$

$$V_{offset} - \frac{I_{C1}}{\beta} R_{A1} - V_{BE1} + V_{BE2} + \frac{I_{C2}}{\beta} \cdot 1.05 R_{A1} = 0$$

$$V_{offset} = \frac{I_C}{\beta} (R_{A1} - 1.05 R_{S1}) = -0.05 R_{S1} \frac{I_C}{\beta} =$$

$$= -0.05 \cdot 0.5k \frac{0.1 \text{ mA}}{400} = -\frac{25}{1000} \cdot \frac{0.1 \text{ mA}}{400} = 6.25 \mu\text{V}$$