

$$1) \text{ a) } R_1 = \frac{V_{CC} + V_{EE} - V_{BE3}}{I_{E1}}$$

$$I_{C1} = I_{R1} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \frac{2}{\beta_F}} = 2 I_{E2}$$

$$I_{C5} = \frac{V_{CC}}{R_4} = \frac{10}{10k} = 1mA$$

$$R_3 (I_{C2} - I_{B5}) = V_{BE3} + (R_5 + R_6) I_{E5}$$

$$47 \cdot 10^3 (I_{C2} - \frac{I_{C5}}{300}) = 0,7 + 4 \cdot 10^3 \cdot I_{C5} \cdot \frac{301}{300}$$

$$I_{C2} = 103,6 \mu A \quad I_{C4} = 2 I_{E2} = 2 \cdot 103,6 \cdot \frac{301}{300} = 207,9 \mu A$$

$$I_{R1} = I_{C4} \left( 1 + \frac{2}{\beta_F} \right) = 209,3 \mu A$$

$$R_1 = \frac{10 + 10 - 0,7}{209,3 \mu A} = 92212 \Omega$$

$$b) \frac{V_o}{V_i} = \frac{V_{e2}}{V_i} \cdot \frac{V_o}{V_{e2}} = \left( \frac{R_3 \parallel r_{o2} \parallel R_1}{2r_{e2}} \right) \left( \frac{R_4 \parallel r_{o5}}{r_{e5} + R_5} \right)$$

$$r_{e2} = \frac{V_T}{I_{E2}} = \frac{26}{0,1039} = 250,2 \Omega$$

$$r_{e5} = \frac{26}{1} = 26 \Omega$$

$$r_{o2} = \frac{V_A}{I_{C2}} = \frac{50}{103,6 \times 10^{-6}} = 482,6 k\Omega$$

$$r_{o5} = \frac{V_A}{I_{C5}} = \frac{50}{103} = 50 k\Omega$$

$$R_{i5} = \beta_5 (r_{e5} + R_5) = 300 (26 + 100) = 37800 \Omega$$

(2)

$$\frac{V_o}{V_i} = \frac{V_{e2}}{V_i} \cdot \frac{V_o}{V_{e2}} = \left( \frac{47k \parallel 482,6k \parallel 37,8k}{2 \times 250,2} \right) \left( - \frac{10k \parallel 50k}{26 + 100} \right)$$

$$= 40,13 \times (-66,14) = -2654,2$$

$$R_i = 2\beta_F r_{e2} = 2 \times 300 \times 250,2 = 150,12 k\Omega$$

$$R_{os} = r_{os} \frac{\beta_F (R_5 + r_{e5}) + R_3}{\beta_F r_{e5} + R_5 + R_3} = 50k \frac{300(100 + 26) + 47k}{300 \times 26 + 100 + 47k}$$

$$= 50k \frac{84800}{54900} = 77,23 k\Omega$$

$$R_o = R_{os} \parallel R_4 = 77,23k \parallel 110k = 8854 \Omega$$

d)  $V_n = V_{CEQ} - V_{CEsat}$

$$V_{CC} + V_{EE} = V_{CEs} + R_h I_{Cs} + (R_5 + R_o) I_{Cs} \quad \sim \sim I_{Cs}$$

$$20 = V_{CEs} + (10 + 11) \cdot 1 \Rightarrow V_{CEs} = 6 V$$

$$V_n = 6 - 0,3 = 5,7 V$$

$$V_p = R_{AC} \cdot I_{Cs} = (R_h + R_5) I_{Cs} = 10,1k \cdot 1mA = 10,1 V$$

$$V_{omax} = \min(V_n, V_p) = 5,7 V$$

$$V_{imax} = \frac{5,7}{2654,2} \approx 2,03 mV$$

(2)

$$a) A_d = \frac{V_{o1} - V_{o2}}{V_{i1} - V_{i2}} = ? \text{ CMRR?}$$

$$I_{D1} = I_{D3} = \frac{I_{SS}}{2} = 9 \mu A$$

$$A_d = \frac{V_{o1} - V_{o2}}{V_{i1} - V_{i2}} = -\frac{g_{m1}}{g_{m3}} = -\frac{\sqrt{2\mu_n \text{ Cox} \left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_1 I_{D1}}}{\sqrt{2\mu_p \text{ Cox} \left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_3 I_{D3}}} = \sqrt{\frac{\mu_n \left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_1}{\mu_p \left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_3}}$$

For a balanced circuit,

$$A_d = -\sqrt{30 \cdot \frac{30}{10}} = -3$$

$$A_c = -\frac{1/g_{m3}}{2R_{SS} + 1/g_{m1}} = -\frac{g_{m1}}{g_{m3}} \frac{1}{2R_{SS}g_{m1} + 1} \approx A_d \frac{1}{2R_{SS}g_{m1} + 1}$$

orthogonalized  
balance

$$g_{m1} = \sqrt{2\mu_n \text{ Cox} \left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_1 I_{D1}} = \sqrt{2 \times 135 \times 10^{-6} \times 30 \times 100 \times 10^{-6}} = 0,9 \text{ mS}$$

$$\text{CMRR} = 20 \log \left| \frac{A_d}{A_c} \right| = 20 \log (2R_{SS}g_{m1} + 1) \Rightarrow$$

$$= 20 \log (2 \times 100 \times 10^3 \times 0,9 \times 10^{-3} + 1) = 20 \log 181 = 45,15 \text{ dB}$$

$$b) I_{D1} = I_{D3} + I_{D5} \quad I_{D3} = I_{D1} - I_{D5} = \frac{5I_{SS}}{10} - 4 \frac{I_{SS}}{10}$$

$$= \frac{I_{SS}}{10} = \frac{0,2 \text{ mA}}{10} = 20 \mu A$$

$$A_d = \frac{V_{o1} - V_{o2}}{V_{i1} - V_{i2}} = -\frac{g_{m1}}{g_{m3}} = -\frac{\sqrt{2\mu_n \text{ Cox} \left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_1 I_{D1}}}{\sqrt{2\mu_p \text{ Cox} \left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_3 I_{D3}}} \Rightarrow$$

$$= -\sqrt{\frac{\mu_n \left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_1 \frac{I_{SS}}{2}}{\mu_p \left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_3 \frac{I_{SS}}{10}}} = -\sqrt{3 \cdot \frac{30}{10} \cdot 5} = -3\sqrt{5} \quad (4)$$

$$= -6,71$$

$$CMRR = 20 \log \left| \frac{A_d}{A_c} \right| = \underline{20 \log (2R_{SS} g_{m1} + 1)}$$

gm, aynı olduğundan CMRR'de aynıdır.

c)  $g_{m3}$  azaltılırsa,  $A_d$  artar

(3) a)  $T_1$  ve  $T_2$  transistörleri eş transistör olduğunda simetrik halinde baz ve kolektör akımları birbirine eşit olacaktır. Transistörlerin baz gerimleri de simetrikler. O halde:

$$I_{c1} = I_{c2} = \beta_F \cdot \frac{V_{EE} - V_{BE1}}{R_1 + 2(\beta_F + 1)R_3} = 200 \cdot \frac{12 - 0,6V}{100k + (2 \cdot 201 \cdot 100k)}$$

$$\approx 5,65 \cdot 10^{-5} A \approx 56,5 \mu A$$

$$r_{e1} = r_{e2} = \frac{25mV}{56,5 \mu A} \approx 442 \Omega$$

$T_3$ 'ün baz geriminden hareketle:

$$V_{CC} = R_4 \cdot (I_{B3} + I_{C2}) + V_{BE3} + R_6 I_{E3} - V_{EE} \quad (5)$$

$$V_{CC} + V_{EE} = R_4 (I_{C2} + I_{B3}) + V_{BE3} + R_6 (1 + \beta) I_{B3}$$

$$I_{C3} = h_{FE} \frac{V_{CC} + V_{EE} - R_4 I_{C2} - V_{BE3}}{R_4 + R_6 (1 + \beta)}$$

$$= 200 \cdot \frac{24 - 100k \cdot 56,5 \mu A - 0,7}{100k + 10k \cdot 201}$$

$$\approx 1,67 \text{ mA}$$

$$r_{e3} = \frac{V_T}{I_{C3}} = 14,9 \Omega$$

b) Kaskat kuvvetlendiricinin gerilim kazancı katlarının kazançlarının çarpımına eşittir.  $T_3$ 'den oluşan devre emetör girişli bir kuvvetlendiricidir. Bu devrenin gerilim kazancı

$$K_{V3} = \frac{R_6}{r_{e3} + R_6} = \frac{10^4}{14,9 + 10^4} = 0,998$$

Uzun kuyruklu devrenin gerilim kazancı,  $T_3$ 'ün bazından görülen dirençle de belirlenir. Bu direnç;

$$r_{i3} = \beta (r_{e3} + R_6) = 200 (14,9 + 10k) \approx 2002 \Omega$$

Bulunan  $r_{i3}$  uzun kuyruklu devrenin yitkiler. Bununla beraber devrenin genlik kazancı

$$K_{v2} = \frac{R_{u1} // r_{i3}}{2r_{e2} + \frac{R_5}{\beta}} = \frac{(100k // 2002\Omega)}{2 \times 442\Omega + \frac{100k}{200}} \approx 68,8$$

$$K_v = K_{v2} \cdot K_{v3} = 68,8 \times 0,998 \approx 68,67$$

c)  $r_i = R_1 // r_{i2}'$   $r_{i2}' = 2h_{fe} r_{e1} + R_5 = 2 \times 200 \cdot 442\Omega + 100k$   
 $= 276,8k\Omega$

$$r_i = 100k // 276,8k$$

$$\approx 73,46k\Omega$$


---

Kuvvetlendiricinin çıkış direnci, emetör çıkışlı bir devre olan  $T_3$ 'ün emetöründen görülen dirençtir... Bu direnç

$$r_o = R_6 // r_{o3}' \quad r_{o3}' = r_{e3} + \frac{R_4}{\beta} = 14,9\Omega + \frac{100k}{200}$$

$$r_{o3}' = 514,9$$


---

$$r_o = 10 \cdot 10^3 // 514,9 \approx 489,6\Omega$$


---