

2010

UTN  
FRC

Electrónica Aplicada 2

PRACTICO

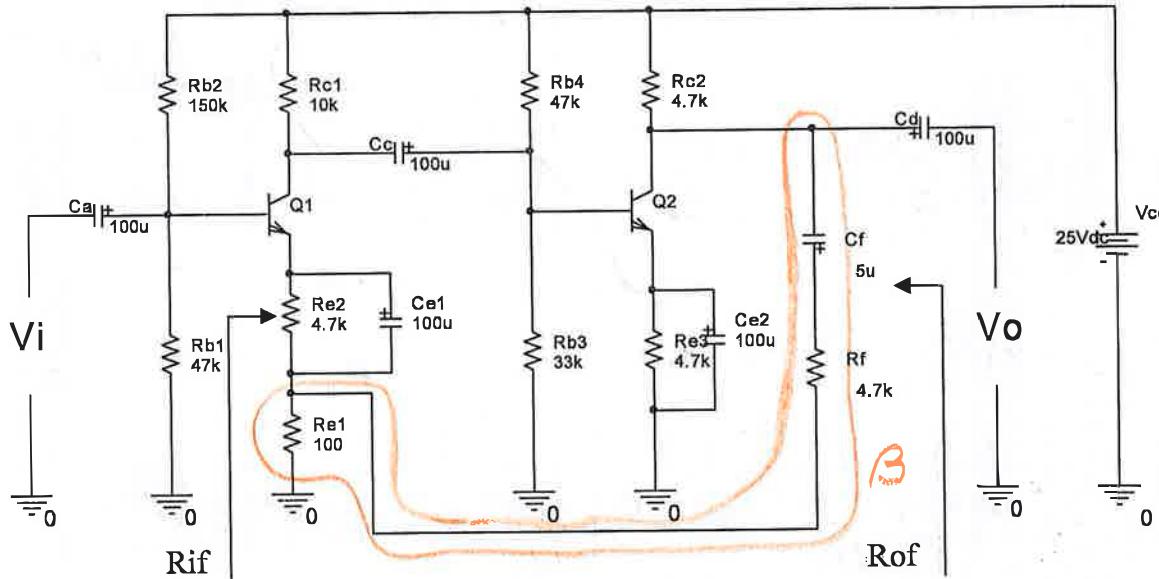
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## Ejercitación Práctica

### Realimentación:

1) De la guía de T.P. del Ing. C. Olmos (Nº1) Revisado ✓



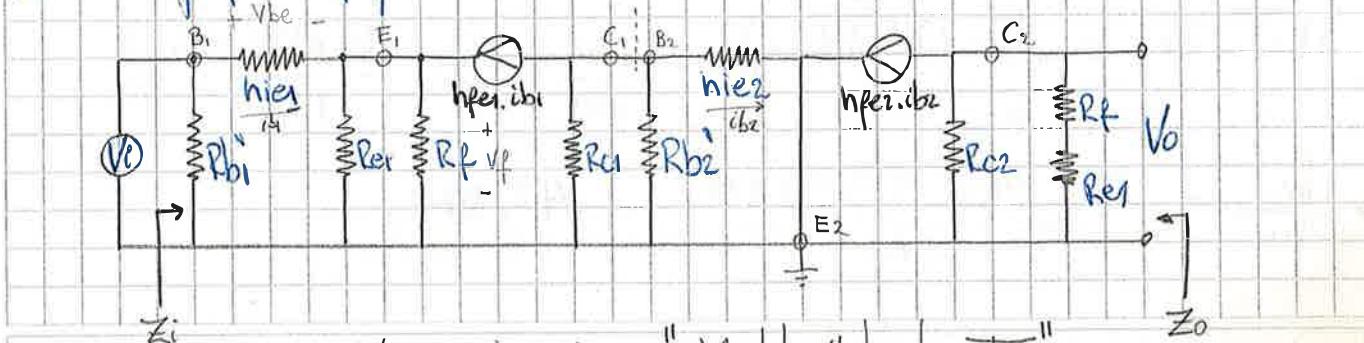
• Calcular:  $\Delta V_f$ ;  $R_{of}$ ;  $R_{if}$        $Q_1 = Q_2$

• Datos:  $R_s = \infty$ ;  $h_{fe} = 50$ ;  $h_{ie} = 1,1 K^{-2}$ ;  $h_{re} = h_{oe} = 0$ ;

### Desarrollos

1) Topología: { Muestra en el nudo de salida  $\rightarrow$  Tensión.  $V_o = \Delta v$   
Mezcla en serie con la señal  $\rightarrow$  Tensión.  $V_i$

2) Circ. eq. para pequeño señal: P' circ. entrada  $V_o = 0$ ; P' circ. salida  $I_c = 0$ ;



NOTA

$$(V_i - V_f) = V_{be} \quad \text{"Modelo Híbrido T"}$$

$$\bullet R_{b1}' = R_{b1} \parallel R_{b2} = \frac{R_{b1} \cdot R_{b2}}{R_{b1} + R_{b2}} \Rightarrow \frac{47K \cdot 150K}{47K + 150K} \Rightarrow 35,786 K\Omega /$$

$$\bullet R_{b2}' = R_{b3} \parallel R_{b4} = \frac{33K \cdot 47K}{33K + 47K} \Rightarrow 19,387 K\Omega /$$

3) Red  $\beta$ :



$$\beta = \frac{V_f}{V_o} = \left( \frac{V_o}{R_{e1} + R_f} \times R_{e1} \right) \times \left( \frac{1}{-V_o} \right) = \frac{R_{e1}}{R_{e1} + R_f} \Rightarrow \frac{100}{100 + 4,7K}$$

$$\bullet \beta \Rightarrow 0,0208 = 1/48 /$$

4) Cálculo de  $A_v$ ,  $Z_i$ ,  $Z_o$ :

$$A_v = \frac{X_o}{X_i}$$

$$A_v = \frac{V_o}{V_i} \Rightarrow \frac{V_o}{V_i} \times \frac{c_{b2}}{c_{b1}} \times \frac{i_{b1}}{V_i}$$

$$V_o = -h_{fe1} \cdot i_{b2} \times \left( R_{C2} \parallel (R_f + R_e) \right)$$

$$\frac{V_o}{i_{b2}} = -h_{fe1} \times \left( R_{C2} \parallel (R_f + R_e) \right)$$

$$\frac{V_o}{i_{b2}} = -50 \times (4,7K \parallel (4,7K + 100))$$

$$\frac{V_o}{i_{b2}} = -118,736 \times 10^3 [S_2] /$$

$$i_{b2} = h_{ce1} \cdot i_{b1} \times \left( R_{C1} \parallel R_{b2} \parallel h_{ie2} \right) \quad \therefore \frac{i_{b2}}{i_{b1}} = -h_{ce} \left( R_{C1} \parallel R_{b2} \parallel h_{ie2} \right)$$

$$\frac{i_{b2}}{i_{b1}} = -50 \left( 10K \parallel 19,3K \parallel 1,1K \right) = -42,84 /$$

$$i_{b1} = V_i / h_{ie1} + (R_{e1} \parallel R_f) \times (h_{fe1} + 1)$$

$$\frac{i_{b1}}{V_i} = \frac{1}{h_{ie1} + (R_{e1} \parallel R_f) \times (h_{fe1} + 1)}$$

$$\frac{i_{b1}}{V_i} = \frac{1}{1,1K + (100 \parallel 4,7K) \cdot (50+1)}$$

$$\frac{i_{b1}}{V_i} = 164,1 \times 10^{-6} [A] /$$

$$\therefore \frac{i_{b2}}{i_{b1}} = -h_{ce} \left( R_{C1} \parallel R_{b2} \parallel h_{ie2} \right)$$

$$\Delta v = \frac{V_o}{V_i} = \frac{V_o}{i b_2} \cdot \frac{i b_2}{i b_1} \times \frac{i b_1}{V_i} \Rightarrow -118,736 \times -42,84 \times 164,1 \times 10^{-6}$$

- $\Delta v = 834,84$

$$Z_i = R_{b1} // (h_{ie1} + (R_{e1} // R_f) \times (h_{fe1} + 1))$$

$$Z_i = 35,78 \text{ k}\Omega // [11 \text{ k}\Omega + (100 \Omega // 9,7 \text{ k}\Omega) \times (50 + 1)]$$

- $Z_i = 5,2 \text{ k}\Omega$

$$Z_o = \frac{V_o}{i_{fe1} i_{b2}} = [R_{c2} // (R_f + R_{e1})] = 41,7 \text{ k}\Omega // (100 + 4,7 \text{ k}\Omega)$$

$$\Delta v_f \approx 146$$

$$\Delta v_f = f(\Delta v)$$

- $Z_o = 2,37 \text{ k}\Omega$

5) cálculo de D;  $\Delta v_f$ ;  $Z_{if}$ ;  $Z_{of}$ .



$$D = 1 + \beta \Delta v \rightarrow D = 1 + \frac{1}{48} \times 834,84$$

- $D = 18,392$

- $\Delta v_f = \Delta v / D \Rightarrow 834,84 / 18,392 \Rightarrow 45,39$

- $Z_{if} = Z_i \times D \Rightarrow 5,2 \text{ k}\Omega \times 18,392 \Rightarrow 95,64 \text{ k}\Omega$

- $Z_{of} = Z_o / D \Rightarrow 2,37 \text{ k}\Omega / 18,392 \Rightarrow 128,85 \text{ }\mu\Omega$

Conclusiones:

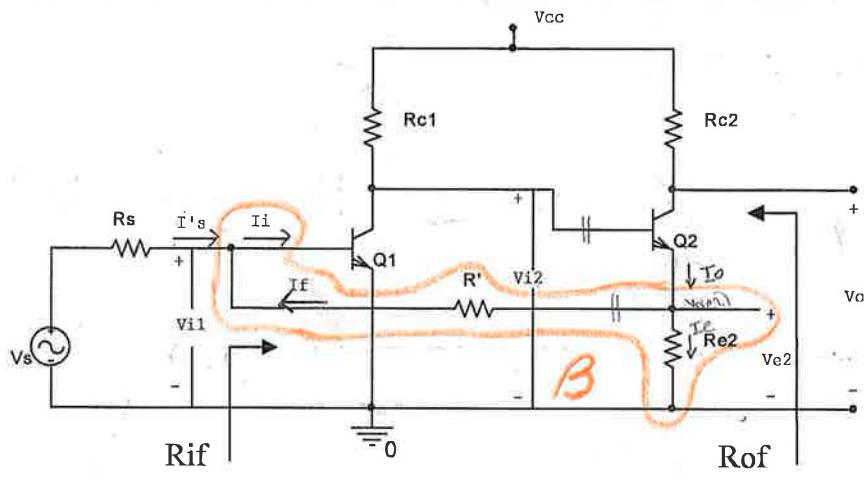
El ampl. de Tensión mejoró sus cualidades de imp. de entrada y salida; estabilizándose su func de transf.

$$S = \frac{1}{D} = 0,0543$$

2) De la guía de T.P. del Ing. Olmos (Nº2)

Revisado ✓  
06/11/2009

Millman  
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sistema de  
I<sub>O</sub>, I<sub>C</sub>, I<sub>E</sub>  
con V<sub>ce(s)</sub> > V<sub>i</sub>

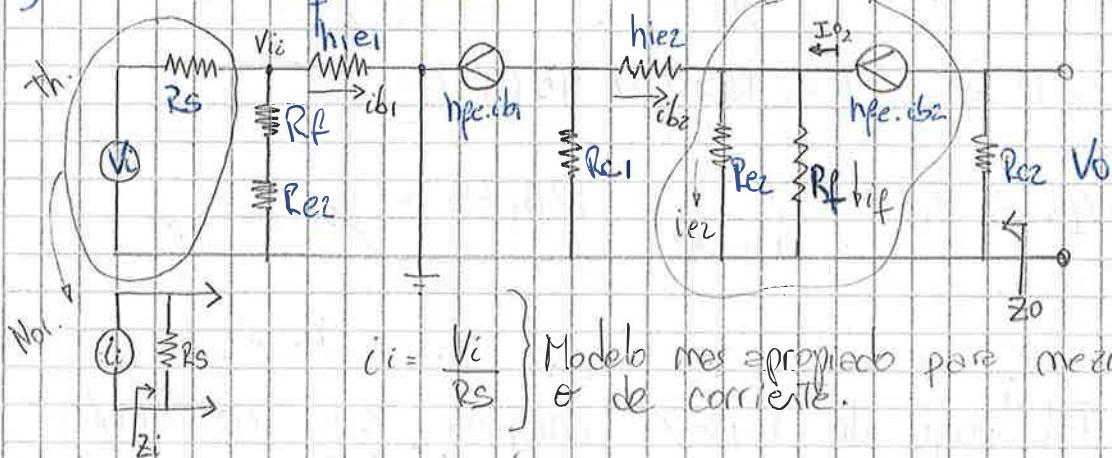
$$Q_1 = Q_2$$

- Datos:  $R_s = 1,2 \text{ k}\Omega$ ;  $R_{c1} = 3 \text{ k}\Omega$ ;  $R_f = 1,2 \text{ k}\Omega$ ;  $R_{c2} = 500 \Omega$   
 $R_{e2} = 50 \Omega$ ;  $h_{fe} = 50$ ;  $h_{ie} = 1,1 \text{ k}\Omega$
- Calcular:  $\Delta f$ ;  $Z_{if}$ ;  $Z_{of}$

### Desarrollo:

1) Topología:   
 Muestreo de corriente  $\rightarrow \Delta i = \frac{I_o}{I_i}$   
 Mezcla en paralelo / corriente

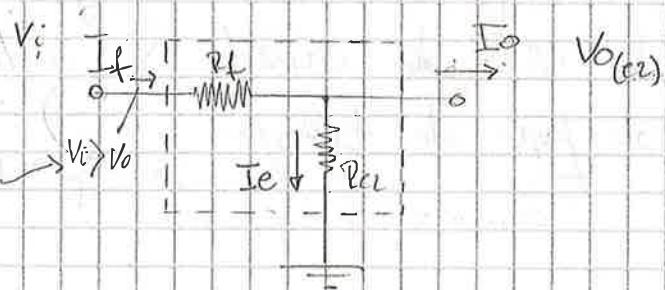
2) Circuito equivalente:



$i_i = \frac{V_i}{R_s}$  } Modelo más apropiado para mezcla en paralelo  
e de corriente.

3) Red  $\beta$ :

idealmente si  $\rightarrow V_i > V_o$



$$\beta = \frac{X_f}{X_0} \rightarrow \beta = \frac{i_f}{i_0}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} I_f = \frac{V_i - V_{o(e)}}{R_f} \quad \wedge \quad I_e = I_f - I_o \quad P' \quad V_i > V_{o(e)} \\ I_f = \frac{V_{o(e)} - V_i}{R_R} \quad \wedge \quad I_e = I_o - I_f \quad P' \quad V_i < V_{o(e)} \end{array} \right\} \quad \textcircled{1} \quad \textcircled{2}$$

Teniendo en cuenta la condición  $V_i = 0$  para armar el circ. eq., la red  $\beta$  se calculará:

→ ② Con  $V_i = 0$ ; del circ. eq. de sólido:  $i_f = \frac{V_{o(e)}}{R_f}$  (de  $i_f = V_{o(e)}, V_i = 0 \quad \text{y} \quad R_f$ )

$$\beta = \frac{i_f}{i_0}$$

$$\wedge \quad V_{o(e)} = I_o \times (R_f // R_{e2})$$

$$\therefore I_f = \frac{I_o \times (R_f // R_{e2})}{R_f} \rightarrow \frac{I_f}{I_o} = \frac{R_{e2} // R_{e2}}{R_f}$$

$$\bullet \quad \beta = \frac{I_f}{I_o} = \frac{R_{e2} \times P_A}{R_{e2} + R_f} \times \frac{1}{P_A} \Rightarrow \frac{R_{e2}}{R_{e2} + R_f} \Rightarrow 0,04$$

Otro camino para encontrar  $\beta$ : (el que normalmente se usa!)

→ ①  $i_f = \frac{V_i - V_{o(e)}}{R_f} \quad \wedge \quad i_e = i_f - I_o ; \quad \text{con } V_i = 0 \rightarrow \text{condición!}$

$$\beta = \frac{i_f}{i_0} \quad i_f = \frac{-V_{o(e)}}{R_f} \quad \wedge \quad V_{o(e)} = R_{e2} \cdot i_e = R_{e2} (i_f - I_o)$$

$$i_f = \frac{-R_{e2} (i_f - I_o)}{R_f} = \frac{I_o \cdot R_{e2} - i_f \cdot R_{e2}}{R_f}$$

$$i_f (R_f + R_{e2}) = I_o \cdot R_{e2} \quad \therefore$$

$$\frac{i_f}{I_o} = \frac{R_{e2}}{(R_{e2} + R_f)} \Rightarrow \beta$$

ii) Cálculo de  $A$ ;  $Z_0$  y  $Z_{0t}$ :

$$\Delta = \frac{X_o}{X_i} = \frac{i_o}{i_i} = \frac{i_o}{i_{b2}} \times \frac{i_{b2}}{i_{b1}} \times \frac{i_{b1}}{i_i}$$

$$\frac{A \parallel B}{B} = \frac{A}{A+B}$$

$$\rightarrow i_o \Rightarrow -h_{FE} i_{b2} \therefore \frac{i_o}{i_{b2}} = -h_{FE} = -50 \checkmark$$

$$i_{b2} \Rightarrow -h_{FE} \cdot i_{b1} \cdot \left\{ R_C \parallel \left[ h_{IE2} + (R_E2 \parallel R_F) \times (h_{FE} + 1) \right] \right\}$$
$$h_{IE2} + (R_E2 \parallel R_F) \times (h_{FE} + 1)$$

$$\frac{i_{b2}}{i_{b1}} \Rightarrow \frac{-50 \times (3K-2)}{3K + [1,1K + (50 \parallel 1,2K) \cdot (50+1)]}$$

$$\frac{i_{b2}}{i_{b1}} \Rightarrow -22,90 \checkmark$$

$$i_{b1} \Rightarrow \frac{V_{ci}}{h_{IE1}} \Rightarrow i_i \times \left\{ R_S \parallel \left[ (R_F + R_E2) \parallel h_{IE1} \right] \right\} / h_{IE1} \checkmark$$
$$\frac{i_{b1}}{i_i} = \frac{R_S \parallel \left\{ (R_F + R_E2) \parallel h_{IE1} \right\}}{h_{IE1}} = \frac{1,2K \parallel \left\{ (1,2K + 50) \parallel 1K \right\}}{1K} \checkmark$$

$$\frac{i_{b1}}{i_i} = 0,357 \checkmark$$

$$\Delta i = 0,357 \times (-22,90) \times (-50)$$

$$\Delta i \Rightarrow 408,76 \checkmark$$

$$Z_i = \left\{ R_S \parallel \left[ (R_F + R_E2) \parallel h_{IE1} \right] \right\} \Rightarrow 393,32 \Omega \checkmark$$

$$Z_0 = R_E2 = 500 \Omega \checkmark$$

Para calcular  $Z_i$ ;  $Z_0$ ; se abren las fuentes de corriente y se cortocircuitan las fuentes de tensión.

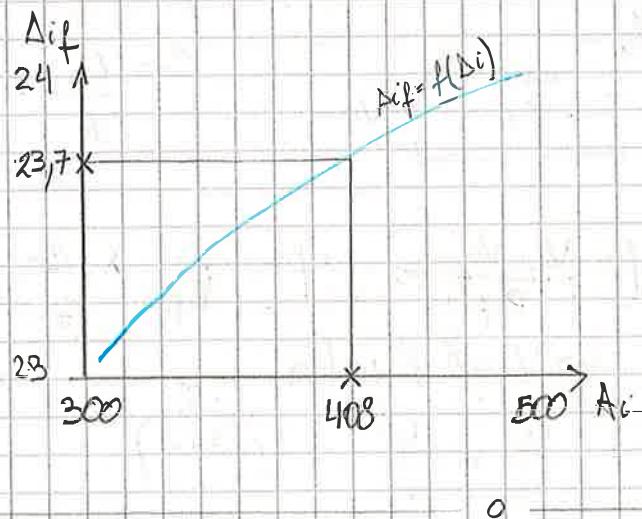
5) Cálculo de  $D$ ;  $Z_{if}$ ;  $Z_{of}$  y  $\Delta_{if}$ :

$$\Delta_{if} = \frac{\Delta_i}{D} \rightarrow D = 1 + \beta \cdot \Delta_i = 1 + 0,04 \cdot 408,76$$

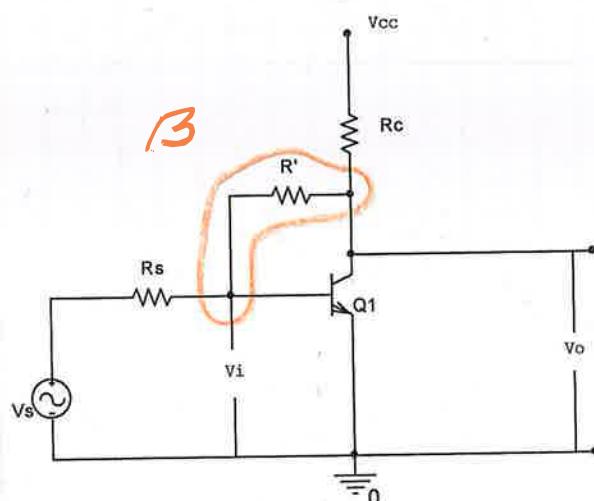
$$\bullet \Delta_{if} = \frac{408,76}{17,35} \Rightarrow 23,56 \quad \bullet D = 17,35$$

$$\bullet Z_{if} = Z_0 / D = 383,32 \Omega / 17,35 \Rightarrow 22,167 \Omega \quad \checkmark$$

$$\bullet Z_{of} = Z_0 \times D = 500 \Omega \times 17,35 \Rightarrow 8,67 K\Omega \quad \checkmark$$



3) De la guía de T.P. del Ing. Olmos (Nº3) Revisado ✓



Datos:

$$R_s = 10 K\Omega$$

$$R_f = 40 K\Omega$$

$$R_C = 4 K\Omega$$

$$h_{fe} = 50$$

$$h_{ie} = 1,1 K\Omega$$

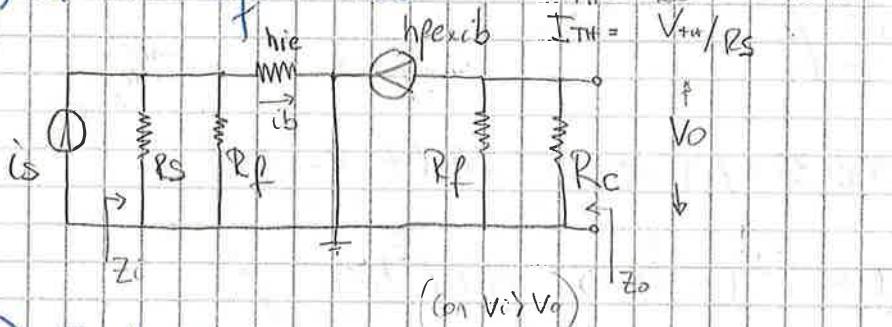
• Calcular:  $R_{mf}$ ;  $\Delta_{if}$ ;  $Z_{if}$ ;  $Z_{of}$

## Desarrollo 8

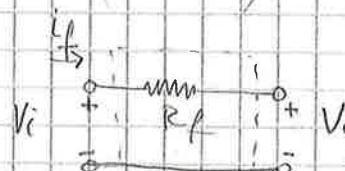
### I) Topología:

Muestra de Tensión  
Mezcla en paralelo  $\rightarrow \frac{V_o}{I_i} = R_m [F_n]$

### II) Circuito equivalente:



### III) Red $\beta$ :



$$\beta = \frac{i_f}{V_o} = \frac{i_f}{V_o - i_b R_f} = -\frac{1}{R_f}$$

Haciendo  $V_i = 0$

$$i_f = \frac{V_i - V_o}{R_f} \rightarrow i_f = -\frac{V_o}{R_f} \wedge \beta = \frac{i_f}{V_o} \therefore \beta = -\frac{V_o}{R_f} = -\frac{1}{R_f}$$

Cálculo de  $\Delta$ ,  $Z_i$  y  $Z_o$ :

$$\rightarrow V_i = 0 \text{ pl realm.}$$

$$\bullet \beta = -25 \mu\text{A/V}$$

$$\text{IV) } \Delta \Rightarrow R_m = \frac{V_o}{I_i} = \frac{V_o}{i_b} \times \frac{1}{h_{ie}} \quad (i_s \approx i_c)$$

$$\rightarrow V_o = -h_{fe} \cdot i_b \cdot (R_f \parallel R_c)$$

$$\circ \frac{V_o}{i_b} = -h_{fe} \times \frac{R_f \times R_c}{R_f + R_c} \Rightarrow -50 \times \frac{40\text{K} \times 4\text{K}}{40\text{K} + 4\text{K}} \Rightarrow -181,81\text{K}$$

$$\rightarrow i_b = i_s \times (R_s \parallel R_f) \parallel h_{ie}$$

$$\circ \frac{i_b}{i_s} = \frac{(R_s \times R_f)}{R_s + R_f} \parallel h_{ie} \Rightarrow \left[ \left( \frac{10\text{K} \times 40\text{K}}{10\text{K} + 40\text{K}} \right) \parallel 1,1 \right] \parallel \frac{1}{1,1\text{K}} \Rightarrow 0,879$$

$$\circ R_m = -181,81 \times 0,879 = -159,84\text{K} \left( \frac{\text{V}}{\text{A}} \right)$$

$$\circ Z_i = \left( \frac{R_s \parallel R_f \parallel h_{ie}}{1\text{K}\Omega} \right) \Rightarrow 967,03 \Omega$$

$$\bullet Z_0 = R_C / R_F = \frac{40K \times 4K}{40K + 4K} \rightarrow 3,636 K\Omega \quad \checkmark$$

II) Cálculo de  $D$ ;  $A_f$ ;  $Z_{if}$ ;  $Z_{of}$

$$\rightarrow D = 1 + R_m \times \beta = 1 + (-159,84 K \frac{A}{V}) \times (-25 \mu \frac{A}{V})$$

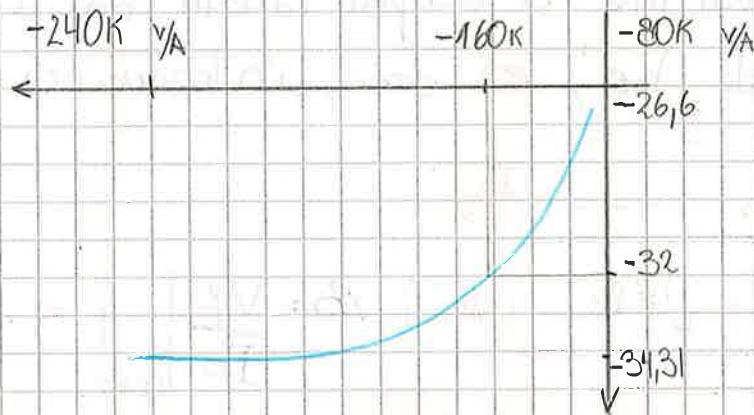
$$\bullet D = 5 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\rightarrow A_f = R_m f = \frac{R_m}{D} = -159,84 V/A / 5 = -32$$

$$\bullet R_m f = -32 \quad \checkmark$$

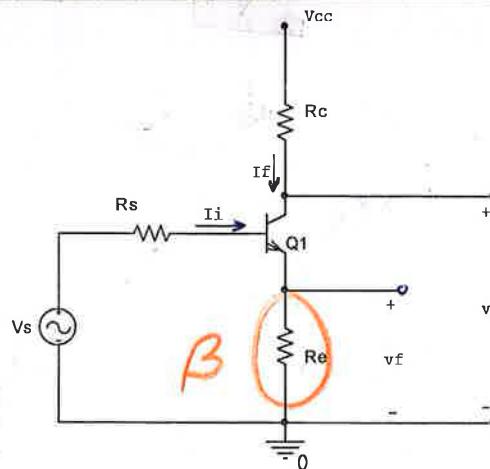
$$\bullet Z_{if} = \frac{Z_0}{D} = \frac{967,03 \Omega}{5} = 193,4 \Omega \quad \checkmark$$

$$\bullet Z_{of} = Z_0 / D \Rightarrow 3,636 K\Omega / 5 = 727,3 \Omega \quad \checkmark$$



4) De la guía de T.P. del Ing. Olmos (Nº4) Revisar ✓

Similar ej. pag. 26



Datos:

$$R_S: 1K\Omega$$

$$h_{fe}: 150$$

$$D: 50$$

$$\Delta V_P = -4$$

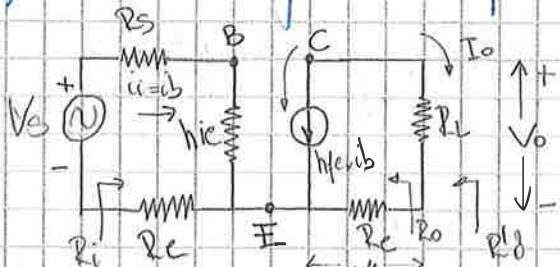
$$G_m f = -1mA/V$$

Calcular: ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓  
 $R_L$ ;  $R_E$ ;  $Z_{if}$ ;  $i_{ca}$

## Desarrollo:

I) Topología:  $\begin{cases} \text{Muestreo de corriente} \\ \text{Mezcla en serie (tensión)} \end{cases} \rightarrow \frac{I_o}{V_i} = 6m$

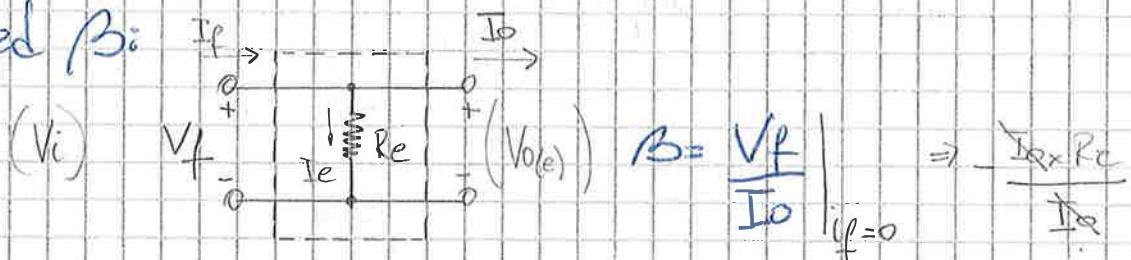
II) Circuito equivalente para CA:  $I_o=0; I_i=0$



\* Este circuito aparece en Millman y Holkris, pag. 433

" $R_e$  aparece tanto en el circuito de entrada como de salida haciendo ' $I_o=0$  y  $I_i=0$ '... No se puede indicar toma de tierra en este circuito, porque esto equivaldría a acoplar la entrada a la salida a través de  $R_e$ ; es decir, introduciría realimentación."

III) Red  $\beta$ :



$$I_f = I_o + I_e \therefore I_e = I_f - I_o$$

$$V_f = I_e \times R_e = (I_f - I_o) \times R_e$$

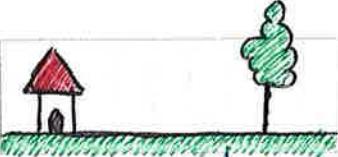
$$\therefore \beta = -\frac{R_e}{R_c}$$

$$\bullet \beta = \frac{V_f}{I_o} \mid_{I_f=0} \therefore \beta = -\frac{V_o R_e}{I_o} = -R_c$$

IV) Cálculo de  $\Delta$ ;  $Z_i$ ;  $Z_o$

$$\Delta = 6m = \frac{I_o}{V_i} = \frac{-h_{FE} \times i_b}{V_s} = \frac{-h_{FE}}{V_s / i_b} \quad \begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ \frac{V_s}{i_b} = R_{shunt} + R_e \end{matrix}$$

$(V_i = V_s)$



$$\bullet G_m = \frac{-h_{fe}}{R_s + h_{ie} + R_e}$$

$$\bullet Z_i = R_s + h_{ie} + R_e$$

$\bullet Z_o = \infty$  |  $\rightarrow$  La imp. de salida es  $\infty$  debido a la fuente de corriente en serie con la malla de salida.

$$\bullet Z'_o = Z_o \parallel R_L = R_L$$

IV) Cálculo de  $A_{fi}$ ;  $Z_{if}$ ;  $Z_{of}$ ;  $D$

$$D = 1 + \beta \cdot G_m = 1 + (-R_e) \times \frac{(-h_{fe})}{R_s + h_{ie} + R_e}$$

$$\bullet D = \frac{R_s + h_{ie} + R_e + h_{fe} \cdot R_e}{R_s + h_{ie} + R_e} = \frac{R_s + h_{ie} + (h_{fe} + 1) \cdot R_e}{R_s + h_{ie} + R_e}$$

$$G_{mf} = G_m / D = \frac{-h_{fe}}{R_s + h_{ie} + R_e} \times \frac{R_s + h_{ie} + R_e}{R_s + h_{ie} + (h_{fe} + 1) \cdot R_e}$$

$$\bullet G_{mp} = \frac{-h_{fe}}{R_s + h_{ie} + (h_{fe} + 1) \cdot R_e}$$

$$Z_{if} = \frac{Z_i}{D^{-1}} = \frac{R_s + h_{ie} + R_e}{[R_s + h_{ie} + R_e (h_{fe} + 1)]^{-1}} \times (R_s + h_{ie} + R_e)^{-1}$$

$$\bullet Z_{if} = R_s + h_{ie} + (h_{fe} + 1) \cdot R_e$$

$$Z_{op} = Z_0 \times D = 00$$

$$\bullet Z_{of} = Z_0 // R_L = R_L$$

$$\Delta V_f = 6m_f \times R_L \rightarrow \text{Slope de gte } 6m = \frac{I_o}{V_i}$$

$$\wedge \frac{V_o}{V_i} = \Delta V \rightarrow V_o = \Delta V \times R_L$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{\Delta V = \frac{I_o \times R_L}{V_i} = 6m \times R_L}$$

Calculo numérico.  $R_C = R_L ?$ ;  $R_e ?$ ;  $Z_{op} ?$ ;  $I_Q ?$

$$\rightarrow \Delta V_f = 6m_f \times R_L \quad (R_L = R_C)$$

$$\therefore \bullet R_L = \frac{\Delta V_f}{6m_f} \Rightarrow \frac{-4}{-1mA/V} = 4K\Omega$$

$$\rightarrow 6m_f = \frac{6m}{D}$$

$$\therefore 6m = 6m_f \times D = -1mA/V \times 50 = -50mA/V$$

$$\rightarrow D = 1 + \beta \times 6m$$

$$\therefore \beta = \frac{D-1}{6m} = \frac{50-1}{-50mA/V} = -980 \left[ \frac{V}{A} \right]$$

$$\rightarrow \beta = -R_e$$

$$\therefore R_e = 980 \Omega$$

$$\rightarrow 6m = \frac{I_o}{V_i} = \frac{-h_{fe} \times 1}{V_i} \quad \wedge \quad \frac{V_o}{ib} = R_S + h_{ie} + R_e$$

$$6m = -\frac{h_{fe}}{R_S + h_{ie} + R_e} \quad \therefore 6m \cdot R_S + 6m \cdot h_{ie} + 6m \cdot R_e = -h_{fe}$$

$$h_{ie} = \frac{-6m R_e - 6m R_S - h_{fe}}{6m}$$

$$h_{ie} = \left( -(-50 \text{ mA/V}) (980 \text{ mV} + 1 \text{ K}\Omega) - 150 \right) / -50 \text{ mA/V}$$

•  $h_{ie} = 1,02 \times 10^3 \Omega \quad \checkmark$

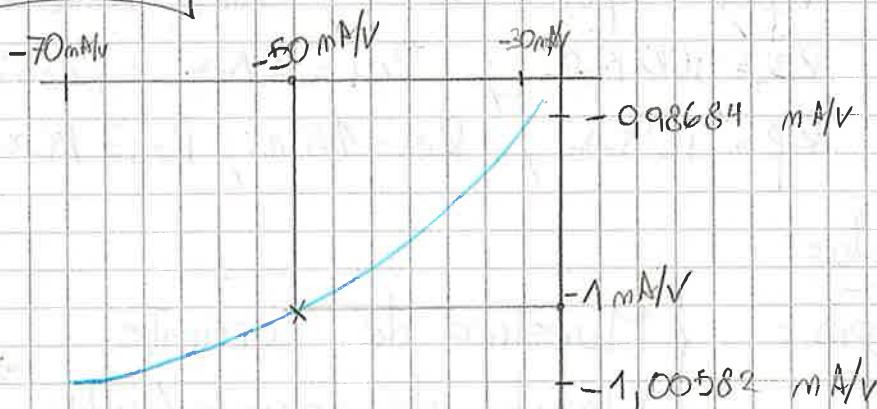
$$\rightarrow Z_{if} = R_s + h_{ie} + (h_{fe} + 1) \cdot R_e = 1K + 1,02K + (150+1) \cdot 980$$

•  $Z_{if} = 150 \text{ K}\Omega \quad \checkmark$

$$\rightarrow h_{ie} = h_{fe} \times V_T / I_{Co} \quad \wedge \quad V_T = 25,8 \text{ mV}$$

$$\therefore I_{Co} = h_{fe} \times V_T / h_{ie} \Rightarrow 150 \times 25,8 \text{ mV} / 1,02K$$

•  $I_{Co} \Rightarrow 3,794 \text{ mA} \quad \checkmark$



### Conclusiones:

Cuando se realiza el circ. eq. para CA <sup>modo II</sup>  
 y pequeña señal de este circ; desde la óptica convencional,  
 "R<sub>e</sub>" aparece en el circuito de entrada reflejada por  
 (h<sub>fe</sub>+1) y no aparece en el circ. de salida.

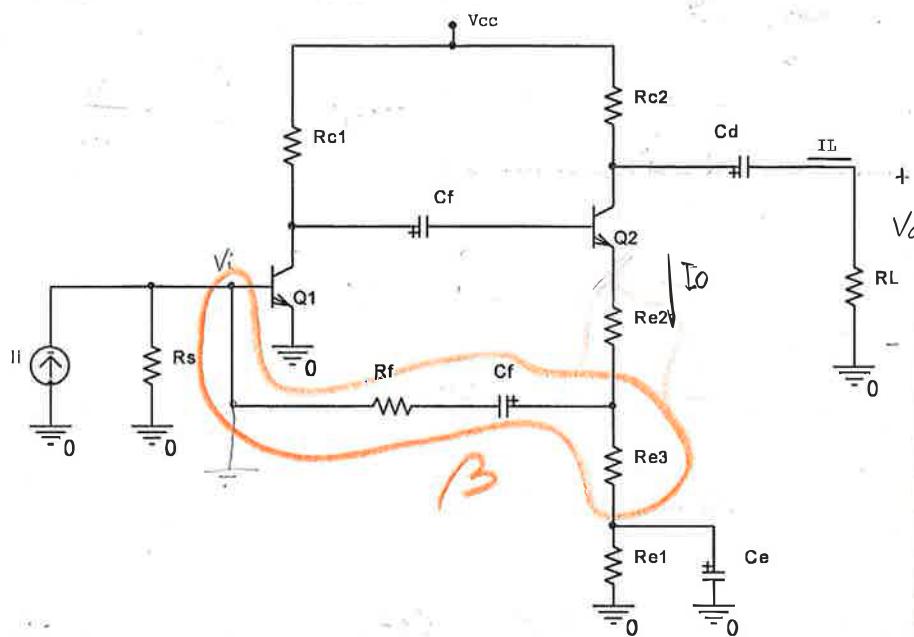
Analizado desde realimentación; "R<sub>e</sub>" aparece tanto  
 en el circ. de entrada como de salida; sin reflejar.

\* En ambos casos Z<sub>i(f)</sub> es equivalente; así  
 como Z<sub>o(f)</sub> y Z<sub>b(f)</sub>

Revisado ✓

14/11/2009

## 5) De la guía de T.P. del Ing. Olmos (Nº5a)



Calcular

$A_{if}$

$Z_{if}$

$Z_{of}$

Datos:  $h_{fe1} = h_{fc2} = 50$ ;  $h_{ie1} = h_{ir2} = 1K\Omega$

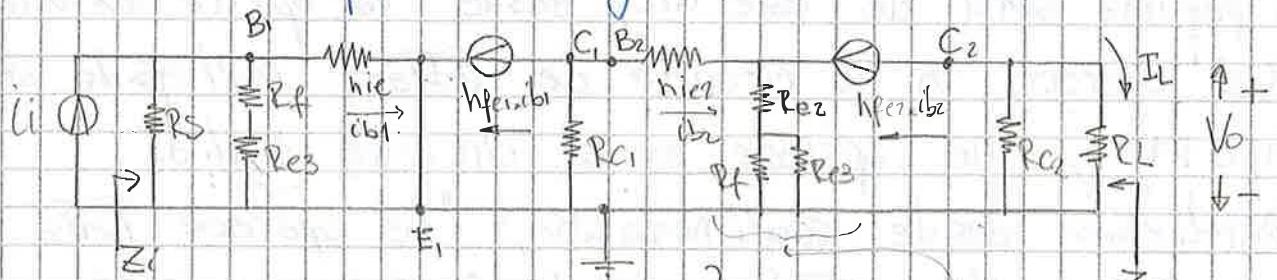
$R_s = 100K\Omega$ ;  $R_{c1} = 2K\Omega$ ;  $R_{c2} = 2K\Omega$ ;  $R_L = 10\Omega$

$R_f = 10K\Omega$ ;  $R_{e2} = 1K\Omega$ ;  $R_{e3} = 1K\Omega$ ;  $R_{e1} = 100\Omega$

Desarrollo:

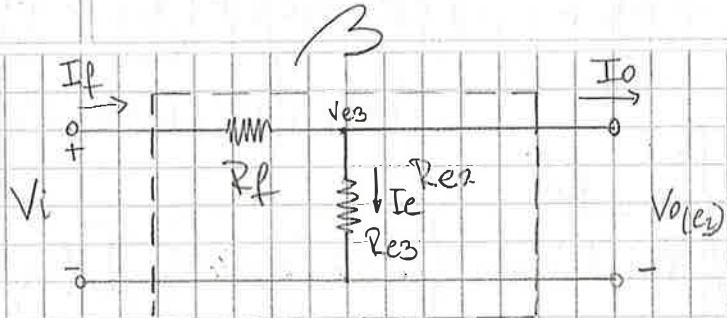
I) Topología: { Muestreo de corriente  $\rightarrow \beta = \frac{I_t}{I_o}$   
Mezcla de corriente/pasando }

II) Circuito eq. en CA p' pequeña señal; sin realimentación pero con carga.



III) Red  $\beta$ :

{ Cuando se desdobló la fuente de corr. ( $h_{ie1}$ ,  $n_{fe1}$ ); se multiplicó por  $(h_{fe1})^2$  }  
{  $(R_{e1}; R_f; R_{e2})$  }



$$\beta = \frac{I_f}{I_o}$$

Suponiendo  $\beta$  como un cuadripolo y  $V_i > V_{o(e3)}$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} I_f = I_o + I_e \\ i_f = \frac{V_i - V_{o(e3)}}{R_f} \end{array} \right\} \therefore I_e = I_f - I_o \quad \text{con } V_i = 0$$

$$i_f = -\frac{V_{o(e3)}}{R_f} = -\frac{R_{e3} \times I_e}{R_f} = -\frac{R_{e3}(i_f - i_o)}{R_f} = \frac{i_o R_{e3} - i_f R_{e3}}{R_f}$$

$$(i_f \times R_f + R_{e3}) = I_o \times R_{e3}$$

$$\therefore \frac{i_f}{i_o} = \frac{R_{e3}}{R_f + R_{e3}} \rightarrow \beta = 90,9 \text{ m}$$

Nota: Haciendo la suposición de que  $V_{o(e3)} > V_i$ , y tomando consecuentemente el sentido de las corrientes en el cuadripolo  $\beta$  se obtiene el mismo resultado ;  $\beta = R_{e3}/(R_f + R_{e3})$

IV) Calcular  $\Delta$ ;  $z_i$ ;  $z_0$

$$\Delta_i = \frac{I_o}{I_i} \quad \text{al sacar los términos: } \Delta_i = \frac{i_o}{i_{b2}} \times \frac{i_{b2}}{i_{b1}} \times \frac{i_{b1}}{i_i}$$

$$\rightarrow i_o = -h_{fe2} \times i_{b2} \quad \therefore \quad \frac{i_o}{i_{b2}} = -h_{fe2}$$

Suponiendo  $R_{e2} \gg R_L$

NOTA  $\rightarrow$  Si no se cumple ;  $\frac{i_o}{i_{b2}} = -h_{fe2} \times \frac{R_L}{R_{e2} + R_L}$

$$\rightarrow i_{b2} = -h_{fe1} \times i_{b1} \times \left[ R_{C1} // \left\{ h_{ie2} + \left( R_{C2} + \left( R_f // R_{C3} \right) \right) \times (h_{pe1}) \right\} \right]$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{I_{B1}}{I_C} = \frac{\beta_0 \times \left\{ R_S \parallel \left[ (R_f + R_{E3}) \parallel h_{ie1} \right] \right\}}{N_{ie1}}$$

$$0 \frac{10}{1b_2} = -hfc_2 = -50$$

$$\frac{ib_2}{ib_1} = 50 \times \frac{2k}{2k+1k + (1k + (10k/1k)) \times (50+1)} \Rightarrow 1$$

$$0 \quad \frac{C_{in}}{C} = \frac{100k \parallel (10k + 1k) \parallel 1k}{1k} = +0.9$$

$$\rightarrow \Delta i = \frac{i_0}{i_{02}} \times \frac{i_{02}}{i_{01}} \times \frac{i_{01}}{i^e} = -50 \times -1 \times 0,9 \Rightarrow 45,25$$

$$\rightarrow Z_i = R_s \parallel (R_f + R_{e3}) \parallel h/e$$

$$Z_1 = 908,34 \Omega$$

$$\rightarrow Z_0 = R_L \parallel R_{C2} = 10\Omega \parallel 2k\Omega$$

$$Z_0 = 9,95 \Omega$$

IV) Cálculo de  $\Delta p$ ;  $Z_p$ ;  $Z_{\text{ef}}$  y D.

$$D = 1 + \beta_x \Delta i = 1 + 90.9 \times 10^{-3} \times 45.25$$

$$D = 5,136$$

NOTA

$$\bullet \Delta i_f = \Delta i/D = 45,25 / 5,1136 \Rightarrow 8,84 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\bullet Z_{if} = Z_i/D \Rightarrow 908,34 / 5,1136 \Rightarrow 117,63 \Omega \quad \checkmark$$

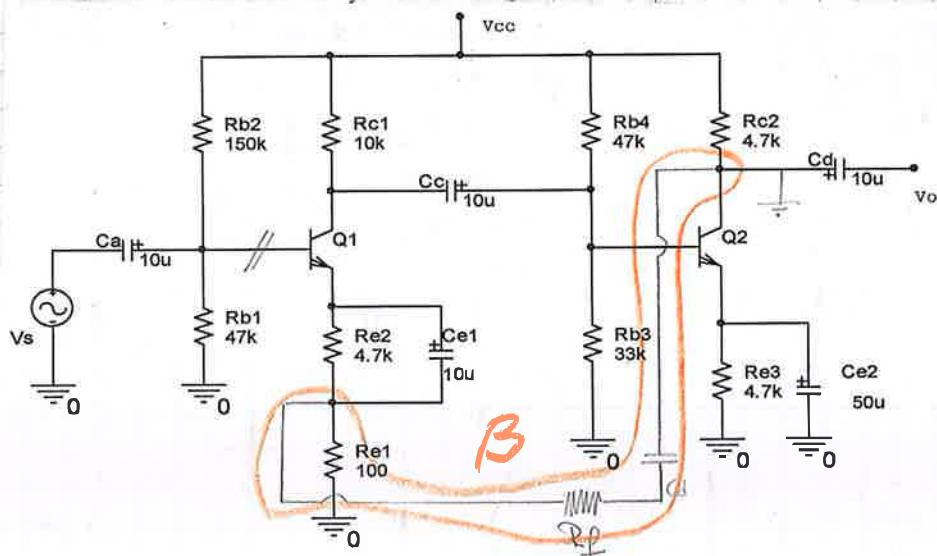
$$\bullet Z_{of} = Z_o \cdot D \Rightarrow 9,95 \cdot 5,1136 \Rightarrow 50,88 \Omega \quad \checkmark$$

0

⑥ De la guía de T.P. del Ing. Omos (Nº 5b) Revisado  $\checkmark$

Aplicar al circuito realimentación negativa de manera que cumpla con los siguientes requerimientos

$$\left\{ \Delta V_f = 45,4 \quad \text{donde} \quad \Delta A_{vf} = 0,271\% \text{ para } \Delta A_v = 5\% \right\}$$



### Desarrollo 3

Ganancia de tensión,  $\rightarrow$  amplif de tensión.  $\Delta V \Rightarrow \frac{V_o}{V_s} \wedge \beta = \frac{V_f}{V_s}$

$$S = \frac{\Delta A_{vf} \%}{\Delta A_v \%} = \frac{1}{D} = \frac{1}{1 + (\beta \times \Delta V)} \wedge \Delta V_f = \frac{\Delta V}{D}$$

Mezcla en serie

Muestreo de Tensión

la página de los 3 números blancos...

$$\bullet S = 0,27 \% \quad \Rightarrow \quad 54,2 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

$$\bullet D = \frac{1}{S} = 18,45$$

$$\bullet A_V = A_V f \times D = 45,1 \times 18,45 \Rightarrow 837,638$$

$$\rightarrow D = 1 + (\beta) A_V$$

$$\therefore \bullet \beta = \frac{D-1}{A_V} = \frac{18,45-1}{837,638} \Rightarrow 20,83 \times 10^{-3}$$

¶) Red B: Suponiendo  $V_o > V_f$   $\wedge$   $i_f = i_o$ :



$$\left. \begin{array}{l} V_f = (i_e \times R_e) \\ V_o = i_o \times (R_L + R_e) \end{array} \right\} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} V_f = \frac{i_e \times R_e}{i_o \times (R_L + R_e)} \\ V_o = \frac{i_o \times (R_L + R_e)}{i_o} \end{array} \right\} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} (i_e = i_o) \\ (i_f = i_o) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\beta = \frac{R_e}{R_L + R_e} \quad V_o = V_i \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} (i_e = i_o) \\ (i_f = i_o) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\therefore R_p \beta + R_o \beta^2 = R_e$$

$$R_f = \frac{R_e - \beta R_e}{\beta} = \frac{R_e(1-\beta)}{\beta} \Rightarrow \frac{100 \cdot 10^{-3} (1 - 20,83 \cdot 10^{-3})}{20,83 \cdot 10^{-3}}$$

$$\bullet R_f = 4,7 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$\rightarrow$  Con los signos de los corrientes correctos.

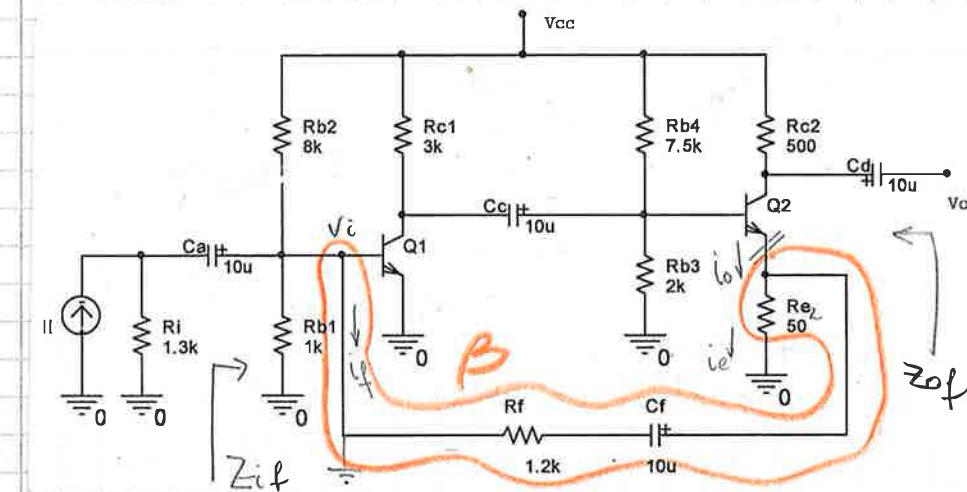
! Otra camino: Suponiendo  $V_i = V_f > V_o$  y luego aplicando  $i_e = i_f = 0$ :

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} V_f = (i_e \times R_e) \\ V_f = (i_o - i_e) R_f \quad | \quad i_f = 0 \\ V_f = -i_o \times R_e \end{array} \right\} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} i_o = -\frac{V_o}{R_L + R_e} \\ i_e = (i_f - i_o) \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\therefore V_f = V_o \frac{R_e}{R_e + R_f}$$

$$\rightarrow \beta = \frac{V_f - R_e}{V_o - R_f} = \frac{R_e}{R_e + R_f}$$

7) De la guía del Ing. Olmos (Nº 5c)



Datos:

$$h_{fe1} = h_{fe2} = 50$$

$$h_{ie1} = h_{ie2} = 1,1 \text{ k}\Omega$$

Calcular:

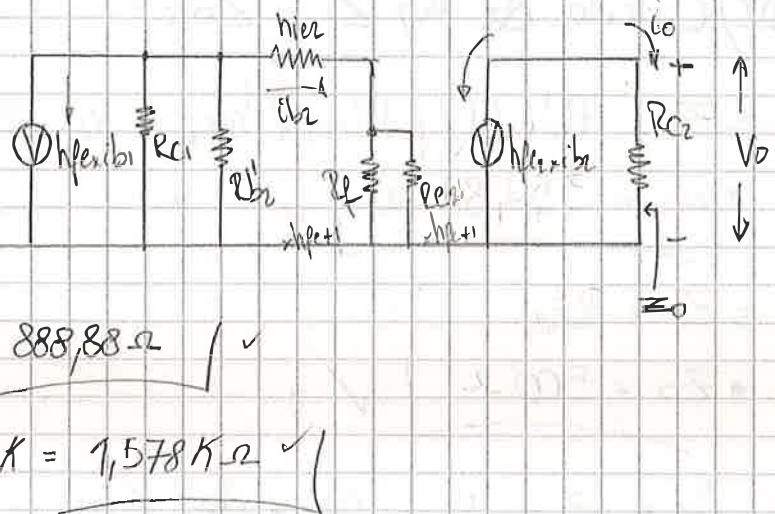
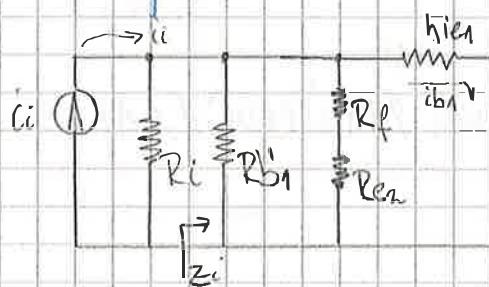
$$A_f; Z_{if}; Z_{of}$$

### Desarrollo:

#### I) Topología:

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Muestreo de corriente} \\ \text{Mezcla en paralelo (corriente)} \end{array} \right. \rightarrow \beta = \frac{i_f}{i_o} ; \Delta_i = \frac{i_o}{i_i}$

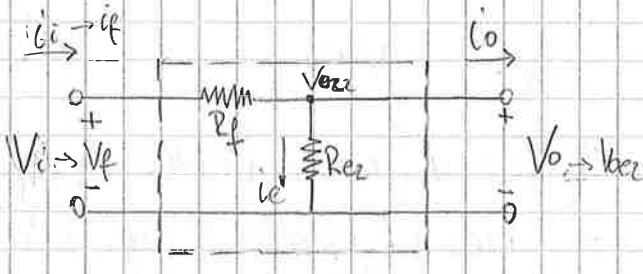
#### II) Circ. ep. CA:



$$\bullet R_{b1}' = R_{b1} // R_{b2} = 8k // 1k = 888,88\Omega \quad \checkmark$$

$$\bullet R_{b2}' = R_{b3} // R_{b4} = 2k // 7,5k = 1,578k\Omega \quad \checkmark$$

#### III) Red $\beta$



$$\beta = \frac{i_f}{i_o} \quad | V_i = V_f = 0$$

$$i_f = \frac{V_p - V_{o2}}{R_f} \quad | \quad V_p = 0 \quad \frac{V_{o2}}{R_f}$$

$$\wedge i_o = i_f + i_e; \quad i_e = i_f - i_o$$

$$\wedge V_{o2} = R_{e2} \cdot i_e$$

$$\Rightarrow V_{oer} = (i_f - i_o) \times R_{oer}$$

$$i_f = -\frac{V_{oer}}{R_f} = -\frac{(i_f - i_o) \cdot R_{oer}}{R_f} = \frac{i_o \cdot R_{oer} - i_f \cdot R_{oer}}{R_f}$$

$$i_f \times R_f + i_o \cdot R_{oer} = i_o \cdot R_{oer}$$

$$i_f = \frac{i_o \cdot R_{oer}}{(R_f + R_{oer})} \rightarrow i_f = \frac{R_{oer}}{R_{oer} + R_f}$$

$$\bullet \beta = \frac{50\Omega}{1K + 50\Omega} \Rightarrow 0,04 \quad \checkmark$$

Otro método:

$$i_f = \frac{i_o \times (R_f / R_{oer})}{R_f} = \frac{i_o \cdot R_{oer}}{R_f + R_{oer}}$$

$$\beta = \frac{i_f}{i_o} = \frac{R_{oer}}{R_f + R_{oer}}$$

#### IV) Cálculo de $A_i$ , $Z_i$ y $Z_0$ :

334,81

48,3

$$\rightarrow Z_i = R_{o1} \parallel (R_f + R_{oer}) \parallel h_{ie1} \Rightarrow 888,88 \parallel (1K + 50\Omega) \parallel 1,1K\Omega$$

$$\bullet Z_i = 352,84 \Omega \quad \checkmark$$

$$\rightarrow Z_0 = R_{o2}$$

$$\bullet Z_0 = 500 \Omega \quad \checkmark$$

$$\rightarrow \Delta i = \frac{i_o}{i_i} = \frac{i_o}{i_{b1}} \times \frac{i_{b2}}{i_b} \times \frac{i_b}{i_i} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\rightarrow i_o = -h_{fe2} \cdot i_{b2} \quad ; \quad \frac{i_o}{i_{b2}} = -h_{fe2}$$

$$\rightarrow i_{b2} = -h_{fe2} \cdot i_{b1} \times \left\{ R_{o1} \parallel R_{b2} \parallel [h_{ie2} + (R_f \parallel R_{o2}) (h_{fe} + 1)] \right\} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\checkmark \frac{i_{b2}}{i_{b1}} = -h_{fe} \times h_{ie2} + (R_f \parallel R_{o2}) \times (h_{fe} + 1)$$

$$\rightarrow i_{b1} = i_0 \times \left( R_o \parallel R_{b1} \parallel (R_f + R_{e2}) \parallel h_{ie1} \right) / h_{ie1}$$

$\frac{i_{b1}}{i_i} =$

Cálculos

- $\frac{i_0}{i_{b2}} = -50$

- $\frac{i_{b2}}{i_{b1}} = \frac{(3K \parallel 1,157K \parallel [1,1K + (1,2K \parallel 50)(50+1)])}{\{1,1K + (1,2K \parallel 50)(50+1)\}} \times (-50)$

$\frac{i_{b2}}{i_{b1}} = -11,30$

- $\frac{i_{b1}}{i_i} = (R_i \parallel Z_i) / h_{ie1} = (1,3K \parallel 3,52,8) / 1,1K$

$\frac{i_{b1}}{i_i} = 252,78 \times 10^{-3}$

$$A_i = 252,78 \times 10^{-3} \times -11,30 \times -50$$

- $A_i = 142,56$

## IV) Cálculo de $A_f$ ; $D$ ; $Z_{if}$ ; $Z_{of}$ :

$$\rightarrow D = 1 + \beta \cdot A_i = 1 + 0,04 \times 142,56$$

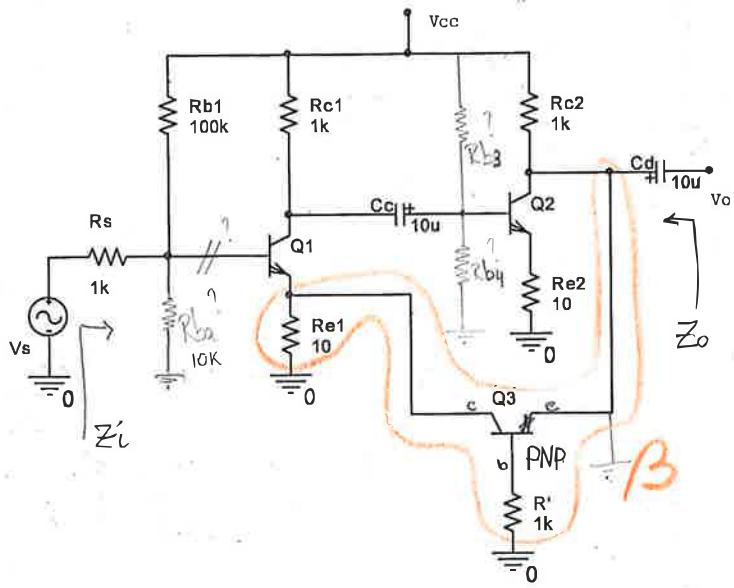
- $\underline{D = 6,7}$

- $A_{if} = A_i / D = 142,56 / 6,7 = 21,7$

- $Z_{of} = Z_o \times D = 500 \Omega \times 6,7 = 3,35 K\Omega$

- $Z_{if} = Z_i / D = 3,52,84 \Omega / 6,7 = 52,166 \Omega$

### 8) De la fórmula de T.P. del Ing. Olmos (NP 5d)



Datos:

$$h_{FE} = 40$$

$$h_{IB} = 10 \text{ n}$$

$h_{ie}$

Calcular:

$$AV; AV_f$$

$$Z_{in}; Z_{in,f}$$

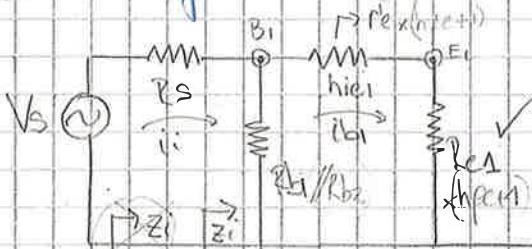
$$Z_o; Z_{out,f}$$

### Desarrollo:

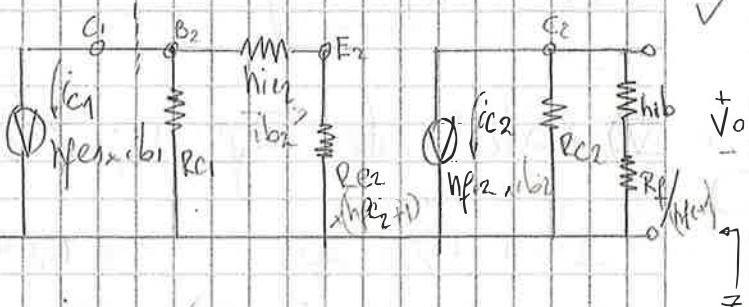
I) Topología:   
 Muestreo de Tensión  
 Mezcla en serie (tensión)

$$\rightarrow \beta = \frac{V_f}{V_o} \wedge \Delta V = \frac{V_o}{V_i}$$

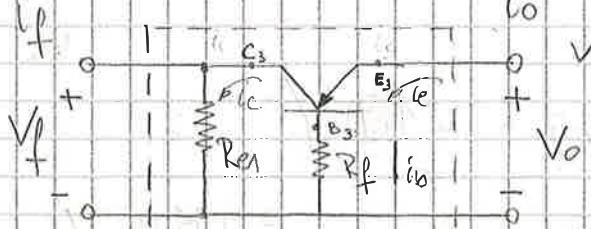
II) Circ. eq. CA: ( $i_o = 0; i_i = 0$ )



$i_e = h_{ib}?$



III) Red B:



$$\beta = \frac{V_f}{V_o}$$

Con ( $i_p = 0$ )  $V_f = + (i_c \times R_{f1})$  (Suponiendo  $V_o > V_f$ )

$$V_o = i_e \times (h_{ib} + R_f / (h_{fe} + 1)) \quad \Delta \times (h_{fe} + 1) = h_{pe}$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta = \frac{V_f}{V_o} = \frac{i_c \times R_{f1}}{i_e \times (h_{ib} + R_f / (h_{fe} + 1))} \wedge i_c = h_{pe} \times i_e$$

NOTA

$R_S$ : puede o no incluirse en el cálculo.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} R_{b1} \parallel R_{b2} \gg h_{ie1} \\ R_{b3} \parallel R_{b4} \gg h_{ie2} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$T_1 = T_2 = T_3$$

HOJA N°

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FECHA

18/11/2009

$$\beta = \frac{h_{fb} \times i_e \times R_{e1}}{i_e \times (R_f / (h_{fe} + 1) + h_{ib})} =$$

$$\frac{h_{fb} \times R_{e1}}{R_f / (h_{fe} + 1) + h_{ib}}$$

$$\beta = \frac{0,9756 \times 10^{-2}}{1k/41 + 10^{-2}}$$

$$\beta = 0,2836 \quad \checkmark$$

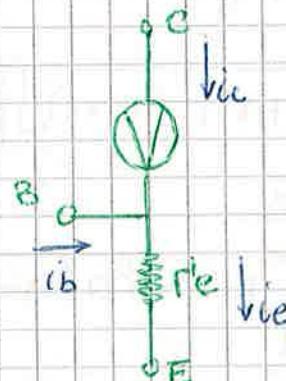
$$h_{pb} = -\alpha = \frac{h_{fe}}{h_{fe} + 1}$$

$$h_{fb} = 0,9756 \quad \checkmark$$

"Modelo T" del Tr. en BC:

NPN

En el PNP Todas las corrientes están al revés.



$$V_{BE} = 0,7v + I_E \times r_e + I_B \times (r_e / (h_{fe} + 1))$$

• Si este término es muy pequeño,  $V_{BE}$  se aplica directamente sobre el diodo Emisor.

#### IV) Cálculo de $\Delta$ ; $Z_i$ ; $Z_o$ :

$$\rightarrow Z_i = \left[ R_S + \left[ R_{b1} \parallel \left( h_{ie1} + R_{e1} \cdot (h_{fe1} + 1) \right) \right] \right]$$

$$Z_i = \left[ 1k + \left[ 100k \parallel \left( 410^{-2} + 10^{-2} \cdot (40+1) \right) \right] \right]$$

$$\bullet Z_i = 813,33 \Omega \quad \checkmark$$

$$h_{ie} = h_{ib} \cdot (h_{fe} + 1)$$

$$h_{ie} = 10^{-2} \cdot (40+1)$$

$$\bullet h_{ie} = 410^{-2} \quad \checkmark$$

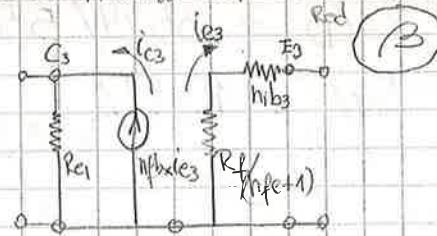
$$\rightarrow Z_o = [h_{ib} + R_f / (h_{fe} + 1)] \parallel R_{c2}$$

$$Z_o = \left[ 10 \Omega + 1k / (40+1) \right] \parallel 1k \Omega$$

$$\bullet Z_o = 33,24 \Omega \quad \checkmark$$

$$\rightarrow \Delta v = \frac{V_o}{V_S} = \left( \frac{V_o}{V_S} \right) \times \left( \frac{i_{b2}}{i_{b1}} \right) \times \left( \frac{i_{b1}}{V_S} \right)$$

Otro modelo del Tr. en base-Común:



PNP  
C/polariz.  
y carga.

$$\beta = \frac{V_f}{V_o} \Rightarrow \frac{(I_{C3} \times R_{e1})}{I_{E3} (h_{ib3} + R_f / (h_{fe} + 1))} = \frac{h_{fb} i_{e3} \times R_{e1}}{i_{e3} (h_{ib3} + R_f / (h_{fe} + 1))}$$

$$\beta = \frac{h_{fe}}{(h_{fe} + 1)} \times \frac{R_{e1}}{(h_{ib} + R_f / (h_{fe} + 1))} = \frac{40}{41} \times \frac{10}{34} \Rightarrow 0,2836 \quad \checkmark$$

$\checkmark h_{fb}$

NOTA

$$\rightarrow V_o = -h_{fe} \times i_{b2} \times \left[ R_{c2} \parallel \left( h_{ie2} + R_f / (h_{fe2} + 1) \right) \right]$$

$$\frac{V_o}{i_{b2}} = -h_{fe} \times \left[ R_{c2} \parallel \left( h_{ie2} + R_f / (h_{fe2} + 1) \right) \right]$$

$$\circ \frac{V_o}{i_{b2}} = -40 \times 33,24 \Omega \Rightarrow -1,329 K \quad ($$

$$\rightarrow i_{b2} = -h_{fe} \times i_{b1} \times \left\{ R_{c1} \parallel \left[ h_{ie2} + R_{e2} \times (h_{fe2} + 1) \right] \right\} / \left[ h_{ie1} + R_{e1} \times (h_{fe1} + 1) \right]$$

$$\frac{i_{b2}}{i_{b1}} \Rightarrow -h_{fe} \times \frac{R_{c1}}{R_{c1} + [h_{ie2} + R_{e2} \times (h_{fe2} + 1)]}$$

$$\circ \frac{i_{b2}}{i_{b1}} = -40 \times 1K / \frac{1K + [410 \Omega + 10 \times (4041)]}{= -21,97 \quad (}$$

$$\rightarrow i_{b1} = \frac{V_s}{\left\{ R_s + R_{b1} \parallel (h_{ie1} + R_{e1} \times (h_{fe1} + 1)) \right\}} \times Z_L \times \frac{1}{h_{ie1} + R_{e1} \times (h_{fe1} + 1)}$$

$$\frac{i_{b1}}{V_s} = \frac{Z_0}{R_s + Z_0} \times \frac{1}{h_{ie1} + R_{e1} \times (h_{fe1} + 1)} = \frac{813,33}{813,33 + 1K} \times \frac{1}{410 + 10 \times (4041)}$$

$$\circ \frac{i_{b1}}{V_s} = 546,986 \mu$$

$$* \Delta v = -1,329 K \times -21,97 \times 546,986 \mu = 15,98 \quad ($$

Cálculo de  $\Delta f$ ;  $Z_{if}$ ;  $Z_{of}$ ;  $D$ :

$$\rightarrow D = 1 + \beta \cdot \Delta v = 1 + 0,2836 \times 15,98 = 5,532$$

$$\rightarrow Z_{if} = Z_0 \times D = 813,33 \times 5,532 \Rightarrow 4,5 K\Omega \quad ($$

$$\rightarrow Z_{of} = Z_0 / D = 33,24 / 5,532 \Rightarrow 6,0 \Omega \quad ($$

$$\rightarrow \Delta v_f = \Delta v / D = 15,98 / 5,532 \Rightarrow 2,88 \quad ($$

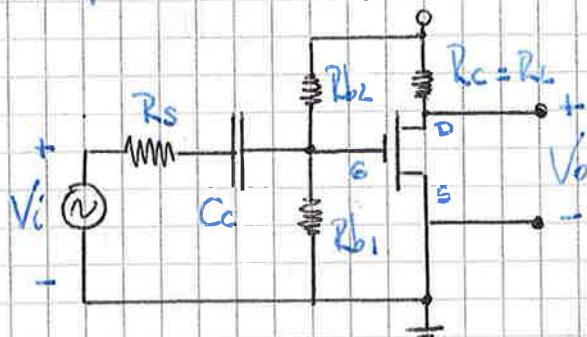
Nota: No confundir los parámetros y ecuaciones para señal con las ecuaciones y parámetros para polarización (ce).

Respuesta en frecuencia de amp. no realimentados

9) Del libro Gray-Searle; "Resp. freq." (14.1.4 ; pag. 534)

Problema de análisis.

Amplificador con fuente común:



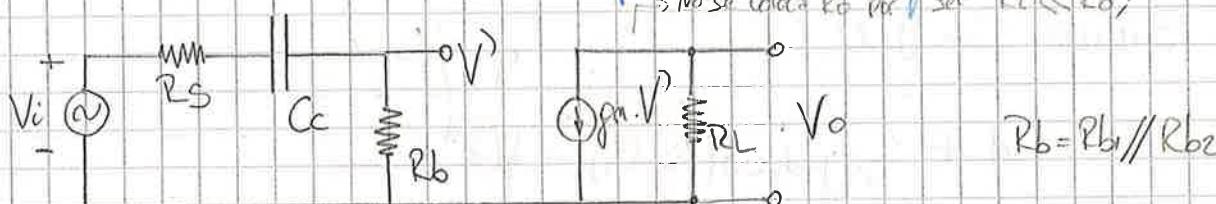
Encontrar:  $C_c$ ;  $A_v$ ;  $Z_o$

Datos:

- Tr. MOS canal n
- $R_s = 50K\Omega$
- $R_b = 500K\Omega$
- $g_m = 1 \text{ m mho}$
- $R_L = 100K\Omega$
- $f_L = 50 \text{ Hz}$

Desarrollo:

Modelo lineal incremental para bajas frecuencias:



↑ No se coloca  $R_o$  por ser  $R_L \ll R_o$ ;

$$R_o = R_b \parallel R_{b2}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} V' &= \frac{V_i}{(R_s + R_b) + Z_c} \times R_b \\ V_o &= -(g_m \times V') \times R_L \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$V_i = \frac{V'}{R_b} \times [(R_s + R_b) + Z_c]$$

$$A_v = \frac{V_o}{V_i} = -g_m \times R_L \times \frac{R_b}{V'[(R_s + R_b) + Z_c]}$$

$$\Delta V = \frac{R_b}{(R_s + R_b)} \times -g_m \times R_L \times \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{Z_c}{R_s + R_b}\right)}$$

$$\therefore \Delta V = \frac{R_b}{(R_s + R_b)} \times -g_m \times R_L \times \left[ \frac{s}{s + \left\{ \frac{1}{(R_s + R_b)C_c} \right\}} \right]$$

Término dependiente de la frecuencia.

• Av:  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Tiene un polo en } s = -\frac{1}{(R_s + R_b) \cdot C_c} \\ \text{y un cero situado en } s = 0; \end{array} \right.$

$C_c :$

Demonstración:

$$\left| \frac{s}{s + \frac{1}{(R_s + R_b)C_c}} \right| = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \rightarrow (-3 \text{ dB})$$

$$\left| 1 + \frac{1}{sC_c(R_s + R_b)} \right| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\left| 1 + \frac{1}{sC_c(R_s + R_b)} \right| = \sqrt{2}$$

Siendo  $s = j\omega$

$$\left| 1 + \frac{1}{j\omega C_c(R_s + R_b)} \right| = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\left| 1 - j \times \frac{1}{\omega \cdot C_c \cdot (R_s + R_b)} \right| = \sqrt{2}$$

Así, para que la igualdad se cumpla

$$\frac{1}{\omega \cdot C_c \cdot (R_s + R_b)} = 1$$

•  $\omega_L \Rightarrow \frac{1}{C_c \cdot (R_s + R_b)}$

•  $f_L = \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot C_c \cdot (R_s + R_b)}$

$$C_C \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2\pi f_L \cdot (R_S + R_b)} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot 50 \text{ Hz} \cdot (50 \text{ k}\Omega + 500 \text{ k}\Omega)}$$

•  $C_C \Rightarrow 5,787 \text{ nF}$  /  $\sigma = 0,0058 \mu\text{F}$ .

A<sub>v</sub>:

A<sub>v</sub> para freq. centrales:  $A_v = \frac{R_b}{R_b + R_s} \times g_m \times R_L$

$$A_v = \frac{500 \text{ k}\Omega}{500 \text{ k}\Omega + 50 \text{ k}\Omega} \times 1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ S} \times 100 \text{ k}\Omega$$

•  $A_v \Rightarrow -90,9$  /

$$\underline{Z} = \frac{1}{|S_21|}$$

$$Z = R \times C$$

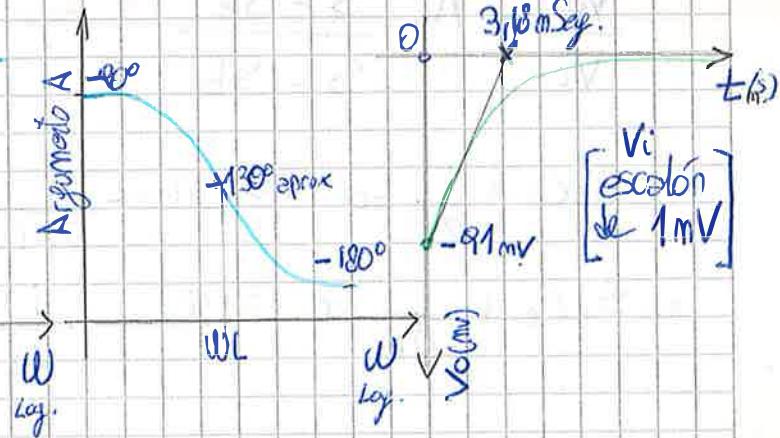
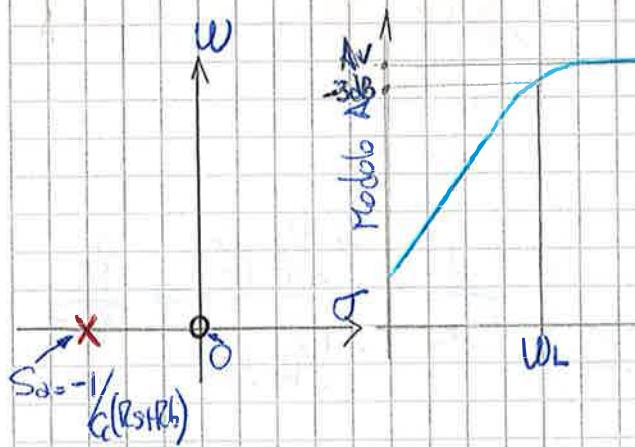
$$\underline{Z} = \frac{1}{\omega L} = \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot 50 \text{ Hz}}$$

•  $Z = 3,18 \text{ [mSeg]} / \sigma$

$$Z = (C \cdot (R_S + R_b)) = 5,787 \text{ nF} \cdot (50 \text{ k}\Omega)$$

$$\sigma = 3,18 \text{ mSeg} !$$

### Gráficas 8

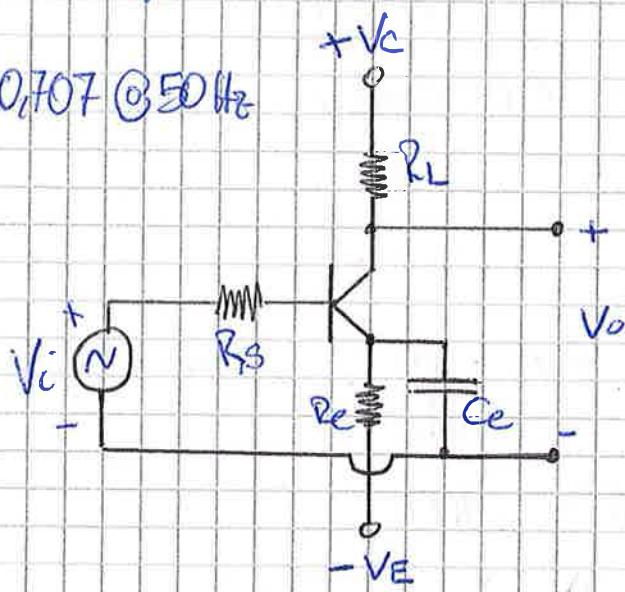


10) Del libro de Grey-Searle, Resp. Frec.; (14.2.2 pag. 542)

Problema de análisis.

Amplificador con emisor común:

$K_A = 0,707 @ 50\text{Hz}$



Datos:

- $R_L = 910\Omega$
- $R_S = 1\text{ k}\Omega$
- $R_b = 10\text{ k}\Omega$
- $r_x = 100\Omega$
- $r_{it} = 400\Omega$
- $g_m = 0,1 \text{ A/V}$
- $R_e = 0,3 \text{ k}\Omega$
- $\beta = 40$
- $f_L \Rightarrow 50\text{Hz}$

Encontrar:  $R_T$ ;  $S_d/S_e$ ;  $C_e$ ;  $S_c$   
 $A_o$ ;  $A_{odc}$ ;  $\zeta$ ;

Desarrollo:

"Pulsación Propia" es aquella pulsación compleja que de origen a un cero de admittance medida entre los terminales de cualquier parte conectada a la red."

$$Y_T = Y_1 + Y_2 + \dots + Y_n$$

$Y'$  elementos conectados en paralelo.

$$Y_T|_{w_i} = \emptyset$$

$$\frac{V_o}{V_i} = A_o \cdot \frac{S - S_e}{S - S_b} \Rightarrow A_o \propto S - \frac{1}{R_e C_e}$$

$$S - \frac{1}{R_T C_e}$$

$$S \cdot C_e + \frac{1}{R_T} = 0 \rightarrow S_b = -\frac{1}{R_T \cdot C_e}$$

$$S \cdot C_e + \frac{1}{R_e} = 0 \rightarrow S_e = -\frac{1}{R_e \cdot C_e}$$

$$\frac{S_b}{S_e} = \frac{-1/R_T \cdot C_e}{-1/R_e \cdot C_e} \Rightarrow \frac{R_e}{R_T}$$

$$\rightarrow R_T = R_e / (R_S + (r_x + r_{\pi}) / (\beta + 1))$$

$$R_T \Rightarrow 0,3K / [(1K + 0,1K + 0,4K) / (40 + 1)]$$

$$\bullet R_T \Rightarrow 32,6 \Omega$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{S_d}{S_c} = \frac{R_e}{R_T} = \frac{300 \Omega}{32,6 \Omega} = 9,2$$

El polo se ve poco afectado por el cero así.

$$\rightarrow |Sb| = W_b = \frac{1}{R_T \times C_e} \quad \therefore C_e = \frac{1}{W_b \times R_T}$$

$$\bullet C_e = \frac{1}{2\pi \times 50Hz \times 32,6 \Omega} = 97,64 \mu F$$

$$\rightarrow \bullet |S_{el}| = \frac{1}{R_e \times C_e} = \frac{1}{300 \Omega \times 97,64 \mu F} = 34,13 \text{ rad/sec}$$

$$\rightarrow A_o \Rightarrow \frac{V_o}{V_i} \quad (\text{prec. medias})$$

$$V' = \frac{V_i}{R_S + r_x + r_{\pi}} \times r_{\pi} \quad \therefore \textcircled{I} V_i = V' \times (R_S + r_x + r_{\pi}) / r_{\pi}$$

$$\textcircled{II} V_o = -g.m. V' \cdot R_L$$

$$A_o = -g.m. V' R_L \times \frac{r_{\pi}}{V' (R_S + r_x + r_{\pi})}$$

$$A_o = - \left( \frac{r_{\pi}}{R_S + r_x + r_{\pi}} \right) \times g.m. R_L$$

$$A_o = - \left( \frac{400}{1K + 100 + 400} \right) \times 91 \times 810 \Omega$$

$$\bullet A_o = -24,26$$

$$\rightarrow A_{de} \Rightarrow \frac{V_o}{V_i} |_{dc}$$

$$V_{o,dc} = -g_m \times V' \times R_L$$

$$(V_i,dc \Rightarrow) V' = \frac{V_i}{R_S + r_x + r_{it} + R_e(\beta+1)} \times r_{it}$$

$$\therefore V_i = V' \times (R_S + r_x + r_{it} + R_e(\beta+1))$$

$$\rightarrow A_{de} = -g_m \times \frac{V' \times R_L}{R_S + r_x + r_{it} + R_e(\beta+1)} |_{dc}$$

$$A_{de} = -\left( \frac{r_{it}}{R_S + r_x + r_{it} + R_e(\beta+1)} \right) \times g_m R_L \Rightarrow A_{de} \times \frac{R_L}{R_e}$$

$$A_{de} \Rightarrow -\left( \frac{400}{1k + 100 + 400 + 300(10^{14})} \right) \times 0.1 \times 910$$

Sale de valor

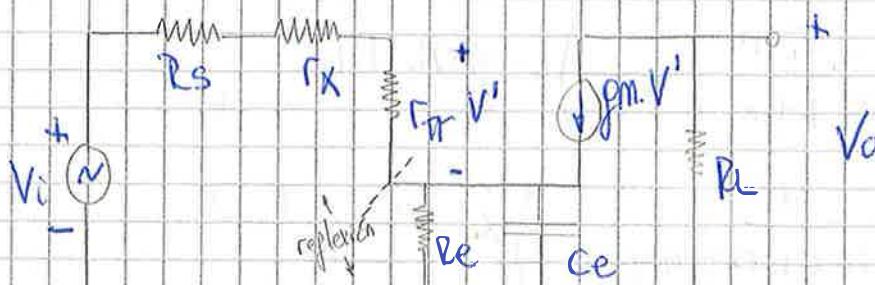
$$Av = A_{de} \times \frac{S - S_d}{S - S_a} \Big|_{S \rightarrow 0}$$

$$\bullet A_{de} \Rightarrow -2,637 \quad | \quad \checkmark$$

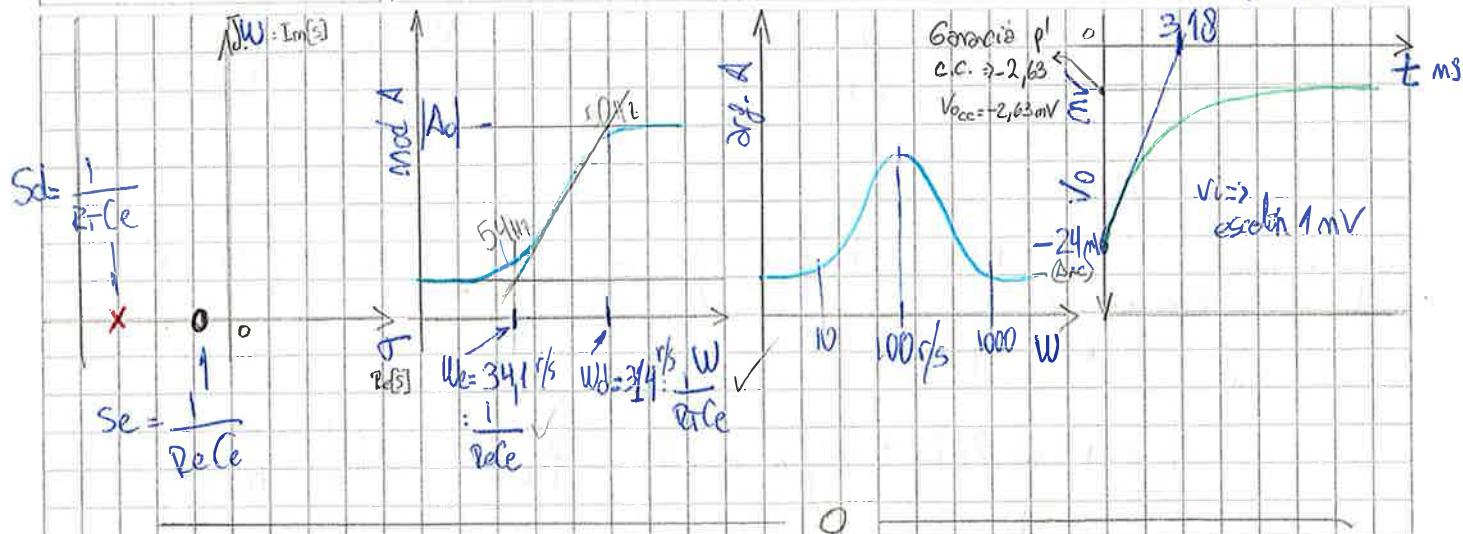
$$\rightarrow \text{Alcando } A_{de} = A_{de} \times \frac{R_L}{V_o} \Rightarrow -2,637 \times \frac{32,6}{300} \Rightarrow -7,636$$

$$\rightarrow Z = \frac{1}{|S_d|} \Rightarrow R_L \times C_d \Rightarrow 32,6 \times 97,69 \mu F$$

$$\bullet Z = 318 \text{ mSag} \quad | \quad \checkmark$$



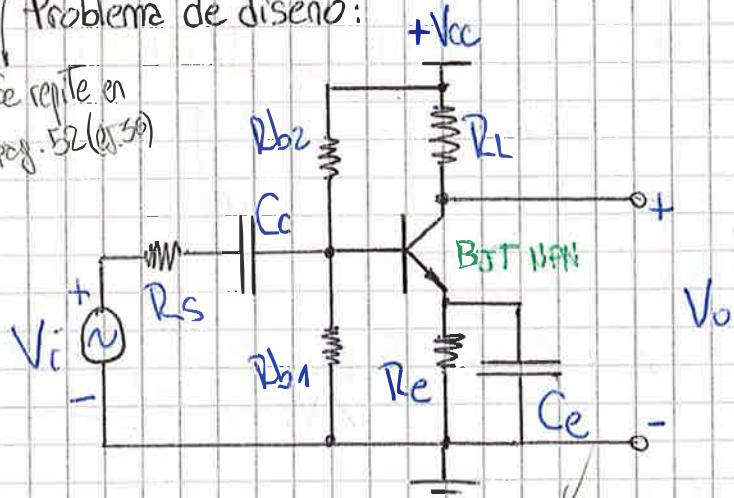
Modelo incremental del BJT (con polariz.) para baja freq.



11) Del libro Gray - Searee; Resp. Frec.; (14.3.3; pag. 550)

Problema de diseño:

Se repite en  
pag. 52 (ex. 5.9)



Diseñar para:

$$V_O/V_i = A_v \times 0,707 \text{ @ } 50 \text{ Hz}$$

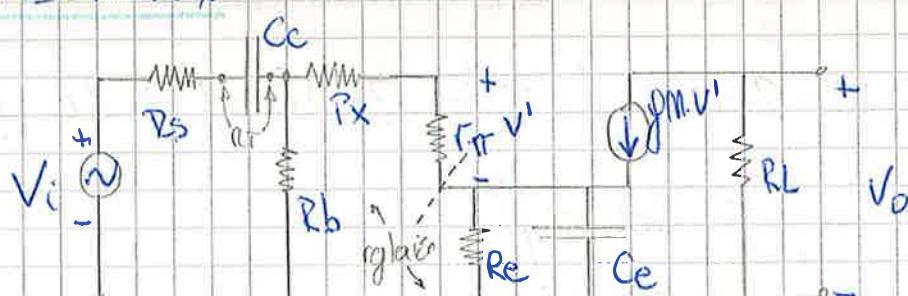
Datos:

- $R_S = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$
- $R_E = 0,3 \text{ k}\Omega$
- $R_B = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$
- Vcc para  $I_C = 2,5 \text{ mA}$

$$\begin{cases} V_E = 5 \text{ V} \\ \beta = 40 \\ r_x = 100 \text{ }\Omega \end{cases}$$

Calcular:  
 $C_C$ ;  $C_E$ ;  $V_{ac}$ ;  $g_m$ ;  $r_T$ ;  $S_c$   
^ Modelo Incremental

Desarrollo:



"Se diseña para que  $C_E$  sea 10 veces mayor que  $C_C$ "  
 $\Rightarrow$  Así se simplifican los cálculos.  $\Rightarrow C_C$  polo dominante.

$\Rightarrow C_E$ : cortocirc.

$$\rightarrow C_C; S \cdot C_C + \frac{1}{R_T} = 0$$

$$S = S_C = -\frac{1}{R_T \cdot C_C} \quad \wedge \quad R_T = \left( (R_x + r_{in}) // R_b \right) + R_S$$

$$S_C = -\frac{1}{R_T \cdot C_C}$$

Luego se toma módulo en ambos términos:

$$\left\{ \left[ \left( (R_x + r_{in}) // R_b \right) + R_S \right] \times C_C \right\} \Rightarrow R_T = 147.6 \text{ K}$$

$$\therefore C_C = \left\{ \left[ \left( (R_x + r_{in}) // R_b \right) + R_S \right] \times 2 \times \pi \times f_L \right\} \quad (f_L = f_L)$$

Solución: •  $C_C = \left\{ \left[ \left( (100 + 400) // 10K \right) + 1K \right] \times 2 \times \pi \times 50 \text{ Hz} \right\} \Rightarrow 2,156 \mu F$

$$\rightarrow r_{in} = \frac{V_T \times (\beta + 1)}{I_C} \Rightarrow \frac{25,8 \text{ mV} \times (100 + 1)}{25 \text{ mA}} \Rightarrow 123,12 \Omega$$

Consideramos  $r_{in} \approx 400 \Omega$  (mejor resultado)

$$\rightarrow \text{También } r_{in} = \frac{\beta_0}{g_m} \quad \wedge \quad g_m = \frac{I_{CQ}}{V_T} = \frac{2,5 \text{ mA}}{25 \text{ mV}} = 91 \text{ V}^{-1}$$

~~$$\therefore r_{in} = \frac{40}{0,1} = 400 \Omega$$~~

$$\rightarrow C_E; C_E \text{ suponiendo } C_C \text{ muy grande } \Rightarrow 96 \mu F \text{ (ej. 10)}$$

Así; se agranda 10 veces la  $C'$  más chica

$$\bullet C_C = C_C \times 10 = 2,156 \mu F \times 10 = 21,56 \mu F \approx 22 \mu F$$

$$\bullet C_E = 96 \mu F \approx 100 \mu F$$

$$\rightarrow V_{CC}; V_{CC} = I_C \times R_L + V_{CE} + I_E \times R_E$$

$$V_{CC} = I_C \times R_L + V_{CE} + (I_C + I_B) \cdot R_E$$

$$V_{CC} = I_C \cdot R_L + V_{CE} + (I_C + I_C/\beta) \cdot R_E$$

$$S_{\text{eff}} \cdot fL = 910 \Omega$$

$$V_{ce} = I_{ce} \times \left( R_L + R_C \times \left( 1 + \frac{1}{B} \right) \right) + V_{ce}$$

$$V_{OC} = 2,5 \text{ mA} \times (910 + 300) \left( \frac{1}{1000} \right) + 5V \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{8V}}$$

$$\rightarrow S_C = -\frac{1}{2^7 C_7} = -\frac{1}{1476 \times 215614} \Rightarrow -314,24 \text{ rad/lsg. } V$$

$$\hookrightarrow S_C = W_L = 2\pi f_L \quad : \quad f_C = \frac{W_L}{2\pi} = \frac{3,14, \text{cy}}{2\pi} = 50 \text{Hz}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Se con nuevo } C_c; \text{ Se} = \frac{1}{1476,22 \text{ m}} \Rightarrow 30,79 \text{ r/s}$$

$$\rightarrow S_C = \frac{1}{R_T C_C} \quad \wedge \quad R_T = R_C // \left[ \left( r_x + r_n + (R_b // R_C) \right) / (\beta + 1) \right]$$

$$T = \frac{300}{(100+400+(100/144))} = 140$$

$$\bullet P_{\text{f}} = 30,83 \text{ (}}$$

$$Se = \frac{1}{30,83,961} = 337,81 \text{ r/s}$$

$$|Se| = W_L = 2\pi f_L = 337,81$$

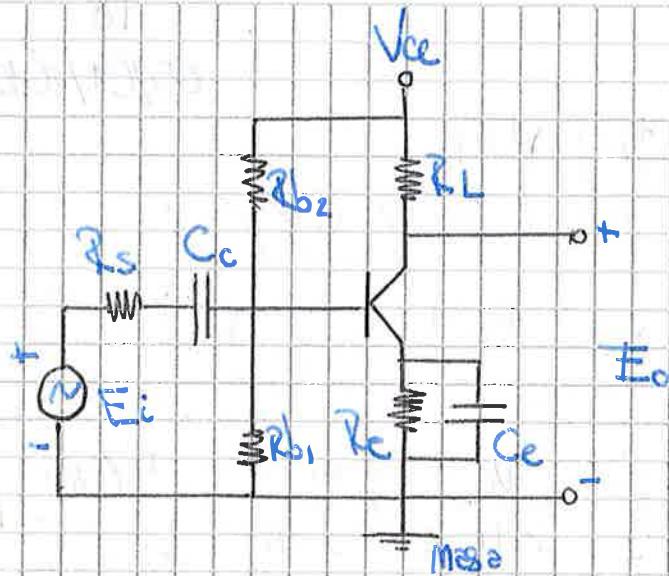
$$\therefore f_1 = \frac{337,1\text{ Hz}}{\pi} \Rightarrow 53,7\text{ Hz} / \cong 50\text{ Hz}$$

12) Del libro grey-earle; Rep. Free.; ( 14.5.3 ; pag. 560 )

Responda en alta frecuencia de un amplif. con BJT  
en conf. de emisor común con desacoplado de R<sub>e</sub>:

Problema de análisis. (El mismo problema se dio en el desarrollo p<sup>1</sup> para B.F. RL = 100 y 200 m)

08/01/2010



### Datos:

$$V_{CE} = +15 \text{ V}$$

$$R_L = 100 \Omega$$

$$R_E = 200 \Omega$$

$$R_{B2} = 7.5 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_{B1} = 27 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_S = 500 \Omega$$

$$V_D = 9.6 \text{ V}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} C_C \\ C_E \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{No reb.} \\ \text{Verifica en AF.} \end{array}$$

$$V_{CE} = 10 \text{ V}; I_C = 15 \text{ mA}$$

$$C_{ul} = 2.5 \text{ pF}$$

$$\beta_O = 80$$

$$f_T = 750 \text{ MHz}$$

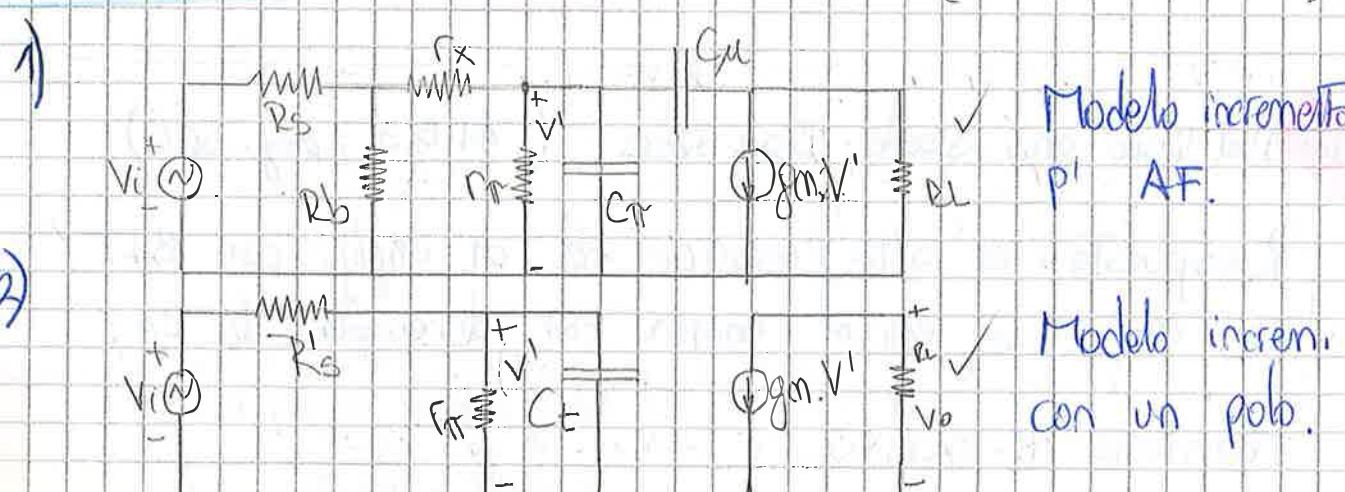
$$r_x = 30 \Omega$$

### Encontrar:

1. Modelos incrementales en AF
2. Circ. equivalente con un polo. (demostac.)
3. Corroborar  $I_C$  y  $V_{CE}$ . ( $E_o; R_b$ )
4.  $\delta m$ ;  $\delta_{ir}$ ;  $r_{ir}$
5.  $C_{ir}$
6.  $C_t$
7.  $E_o/E_i$  | Frec. centrales
8.  $S_1$  (circ. con 1 polo) ;  $W_h$ ;  $f_h$
9.  $S_{cen}$ ;  $S_1$  y  $S_2$
10. Diagrama de Bode.

### Desarrollo:

$$\left\{ C_{ce} y C_C \Rightarrow \text{Cortocircuito P AF.} \right.$$



Como  $R_b = R_{b1} \parallel R_{b2} \Rightarrow (r_x + (r_m \parallel X_c)) = r'$

Se desprecia  $R_b$ ; ya que  $R_b \parallel r' \approx r'$

↑

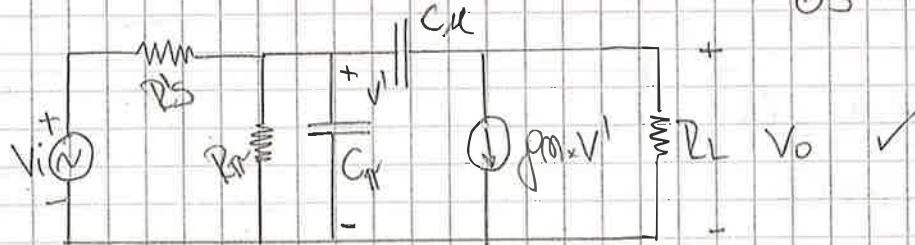
$$C_t = [C_{TR} + C_M (g_m + G_s) \times R_L]$$

### Demonstración:

\* en primera instancia se desprecia  $R_b$  y se agrupa

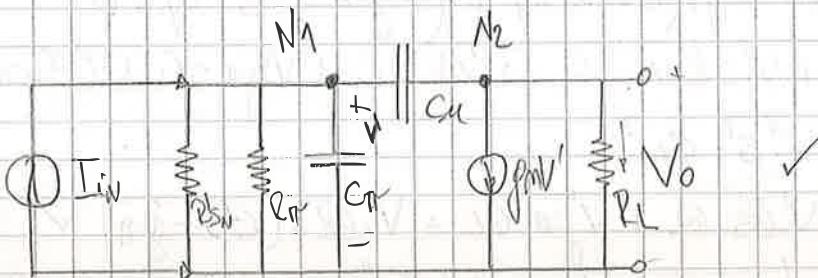
$$R_S + r_x = R'S; \text{ así:}$$

$$\wedge R_b = \frac{1}{G_s}$$



\* llevando el circ. al op. de Norton:

$$I_{in} = \frac{V_i}{R'S} \quad \wedge \quad R'_{Norton} = R'S$$



Punto 1º

$$V' \times (G_s + g_m + S C_m) + (V' - V_o) \times S C_m = I_i$$

$$[I_1, I_2, I_3 = I_i] \quad V' \times (G_s + g_m + S C_m) + V' \cdot S C_m - V_o \cdot S C_m = I_i$$

$$V' \times (G_s + g_m + S(C_m + C_u)) - V_o \cdot S C_m = I_i \quad \checkmark$$

Punto 2º

$$V_o \cdot G_L + g_m \cdot V' + (V_o - V') \cdot S C_m = 0$$

$$V_o \cdot G_L + g_m \cdot V' + V_o \cdot S C_m - V' \cdot S C_m = 0$$

$$V_o \cdot (6L + sC_u) + V'_o (g_m - sC_u) = 0$$

$$\frac{E_o}{E_i} \Rightarrow \text{de N2; } V_o = - \frac{V'_o (g_m - sC_u)}{(6L + sC_u)}$$

reempl.  $V_o$  en NM,

$$I_i = \frac{V_o}{R_s} = V'_o (6s + g_m + s(C_m + C_u)) + V'_o (g_m - sC_u) \times \frac{sC_u}{(6L + sC_u)}$$

$$V_i = \left[ V'_o (6s + g_m + s(C_m + C_u)) * (6L + sC_u) + V'_o (g_m - sC_u) * sC_u \right] \times R_s$$

$$V_o = - \left[ \frac{V'_o (g_m - sC_u)}{(6L + sC_u)} \right]$$

$$\frac{V_o}{V_i} = - \frac{V'_o (g_m - sC_u)}{V'_o (6s + g_m + s(C_m + C_u)) (6L + sC_u) + V'_o (g_m - sC_u) * sC_u} \cdot R_s$$

\* llevando el denominador de  $V_o/V_i$  a  $[a \cdot s^3 + b \cdot s + c]$

$$(\text{den}) : (V'_o G_s' + V'_o g_m + V'_o s(C_m + C_u)) \cdot (6L + sC_u) + (V'_o g_m - V'_o sC_u) \cdot sC_u$$

$$: V'_o G_s' \cdot 6L + V'_o g_m \cdot 6L + V'_o s(C_m + C_u) \cdot 6L + V'_o G_s' \cdot sC_u + V'_o g_m \cdot sC_u + V'_o s^2(C_m + C_u) \cdot sC_u \\ + V'_o g_m \cdot sC_u = V'_o s^2 C_u$$

$$\text{Término en } S^0 \Rightarrow V'_o G_s' \cdot 6L + V'_o g_m \cdot 6L = V'_o 6L \cdot (G_s' + g_m)$$

$$\text{Término en } S^1 \Rightarrow V'_o s(C_m + C_u) \cdot 6L + V'_o G_s' \cdot sC_u + V'_o g_m \cdot sC_u \\ \Rightarrow S \cdot (V'_o (C_m + C_u) \cdot 6L + V'_o G_s' \cdot sC_u + V'_o g_m \cdot sC_u + V'_o g_m \cdot sC_u)$$

$$\Rightarrow S \cdot [V'_o \{ C_m \cdot 6L + C_u \cdot 6L + G_s' \cdot sC_u + g_m \cdot sC_u + g_m \cdot sC_u \}]$$

$$\Rightarrow S \cdot [V'_o \{ C_m (6L) + C_u (6L + G_s' + g_m + g_m) \}]$$

$$\Rightarrow S \cdot [V'_o \{ C_m \cdot 6L + C_u \cdot 6L + C_u (6s + g_m + g_m) \}]$$

$$\text{Término en } S^2 \Rightarrow V'_o s^2 (C_m + C_u) \cdot C_u - V'_o s^2 \cdot C_u^2$$

$$\Rightarrow S^2 \cdot [V'_o \{ C_u (C_m + C_u - C_u) \}] \Rightarrow S^2 \cdot V'_o \cdot C_u \cdot C_m$$

$$\frac{R_L}{R_L} \frac{V_o}{V_i} = - \frac{G_s' (g_m - sC_v) \times G_s'}{V_L \{ G_L (G_s' + g_m) + S [C_{tr} G_L + C_u G_L + C_u (G_s' + g_m + g_m)] + S^2 C_u C_{tr} \}}$$

\* multiplicando y div. por  $R_L$ ;

$$\frac{V_o}{V_i} = - \frac{G_s' (g_m - sC_v) \cdot R_L}{(G_s' + g_m) + S [C_{tr} + C_u + C_u (G_s' + g_m + g_m) \cdot R_L] + S^2 [C_u C_{tr}]}$$

→ Presente un cero en el semiplano de la derecha a  $s = g_m/C_v$

↳ Todo la corriente  $g_m \cdot V$  circula por  $C_u$ !

→ Tiene dos polos! → en el semiplano (izq): ya que todos los coeficientes del den  $[V_o/V_i]$  son de igual signo.

El modelo híbrido es válido para  $\omega \ll \frac{2D_b}{W^2} = \frac{g_m}{C_n}$   
y comparando con  $\omega_T \Rightarrow \frac{g_m}{C_u + C_{tr}}$ , entonces el modelo vale para  $\omega \ll \omega_T$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} |S \cdot C_{tr}| \ll g_m \\ |S \cdot C_u| \ll g_m \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow |S^2 C_u C_{tr} R_L| \ll |S C_u g_m R_L|$$

Para despreciar el término  $|S \cdot C_u|$

Bajo estas condiciones se puede despreciar el término  $|S^2 C_u C_{tr} R_L|$

$$\frac{V_o}{V_i} = - \frac{G_s' \cdot g_m \cdot R_L}{(G_s' + g_m) + S [C_{tr} + C_u (1 + (G_s' + g_m + g_m) R_L)]}$$

así:  $C_t = C_{tr} + C_u (1 + (G_s' + g_m + g_m) \times R_L)$

$$3) E_B = I_B \cdot R_{B1} + V_D + R_E \cdot I_E$$

•  $R_{B1} = R_{B1} // R_{B2} \Rightarrow 2,7 // 75 = 1,985 \text{ k}\Omega$

•  $E_B = \frac{V_{cc}}{R_{B1} + R_{B2}} \times R_{B1} = \frac{15\text{V}}{2,7 + 75\text{k}} \times 2,7\text{k} \Rightarrow 3,97\text{V}$

$\rightarrow E_B = I_B \cdot R_B + V_D + (\beta + 1) \cdot I_B \cdot R_E$

$$I_B = \frac{E_B - V_D}{R_B + (\beta + 1)R_E} \Rightarrow \frac{3,97\text{V} - 96\text{V}}{1,985 + (80+1) \cdot 200\text{n}}$$

•  $I_B = 185,34 \mu\text{A}$

•  $I_C = \beta \cdot I_B = 80 \cdot 185,34 \mu\text{A} \Rightarrow 14,827 \text{ mA}$

$$V_{cc} = I_C \cdot R_C + V_{CE} + I_E \cdot R_E$$

$$V_{ce} = \beta I_C \cdot R_C + V_{CE} + (\beta + 1) I_B R_E \quad \text{---}$$

$$V_{CE} = V_{cc} - I_B (\beta R_C + (\beta + 1) R_E)$$

$$V_{CE} = 15\text{V} - 185,34 \mu\text{A} (80 \cdot 100\text{n} + (80+1) \cdot 200)$$

•  $V_{CE} = 10,51 \text{V}$

$$R_C = R_L$$

→ Queda corroborado el fun. en zona activa lineal!

4)  $g_m = \frac{|I_{Cq}|}{(K \cdot I_q)}$

$$g_T = \frac{g_m}{\beta_0} \rightarrow r_{TT} = \frac{1}{g_T} = \frac{\beta_0 \cdot V_T}{|I_{Cq}|} = \beta_0 \cdot r_e = h_{ie}$$

$$C_T = \frac{g_m}{w_T} - C_M$$

$$\rightarrow C_T + C_M = \frac{g_m}{w_T} \rightarrow w_T = \frac{g_m}{(C_T + C_M)}$$

$$\bullet g_m = \frac{I_{CQ}}{\sqrt{f_T}} = \frac{14,827 \text{ mA}}{25,8 \text{ mV}} = 0,574 [\text{mV}] \quad \checkmark$$

$$\bullet g_{mr} = \frac{g_m}{\beta} = \frac{0,574}{80} = 7,183 [\text{mV}] \quad \checkmark$$

$$\bullet r_{mr} = \frac{1}{g_{mr}} = \frac{1}{7,183 \text{ mV}} = 139,2 [\Omega] \quad \checkmark$$

5)  $C_T = \frac{g_m}{W_T} - C_0$

$$W_T = 2\pi f_T = 2 \times 3,14 \times 750 \text{ Hz}$$

$$W_T = 4,712 \times 10^3 [\text{rad/seg}]$$

$$C_T = \frac{0,574}{4,712 \times 10^3} - 25 \text{ pf}$$

$$\bullet C_T = 119,3 [\text{pf}] \quad \checkmark$$

6)  $C_t = C_T + C_m (1 + (G_S + g_{mr} + g_m) \times R_L)$

$$C_t = 119,3 \text{ pf} + 25 \text{ pf} (1 + (1,88 \text{ mV} + 7,183 \text{ mV} + 0,574) \times 100)$$

$$\bullet G_S = \frac{1}{R_S + r_x} = \frac{1}{500 + 30} = 1,88 [\text{mV}] \quad \checkmark$$

$$\bullet C_t = 267,57 [\text{pf}] \quad \checkmark$$

7) Del modelo de 1 polo a freq. controlada

$$\frac{V_o}{V_i} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} V_o = -g_m \cdot V^l \times R_L \\ V_i \Rightarrow V^l = \frac{V_i}{R_S + r_x} \times r_{mr} \therefore V_i = \frac{V^l}{r_{mr}} \times (R_S + r_{mr}) \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{V_o}{V_i} = - \frac{g_m \sqrt{R_L}}{\sqrt{(R_S + r_{mr})}} \times r_{mr} = \frac{-g_m R_L r_{mr}}{(R_S + r_{mr})}$$

$$\frac{V_o}{V_i} \text{ Tr. Cct} = \frac{139,2}{500+20+139,2} \times (-0,574 \times 100)$$

$$\frac{V_o}{V_i} \text{ Tr. Cct} \Rightarrow -11,93 \approx -12$$

8) En el polo de la F.T.  $\frac{V_o}{V_i} = \frac{1}{A_0}$ , pase el corr. equivalente con un polo, la F.T. =  $A_0 \approx 0,707$ . Demost. en pag. 141

$$S_1 = -\frac{(g_n + g's)}{Ct} = -\frac{(7,183 \text{ nF} + 1/530)}{26707 \text{ pF}}$$

$$\frac{V_o}{V_i} = \frac{-g's \cdot R_L \cdot (g_m - sC_V)}{Ct} \cdot \frac{(g_n + g's)}{Ct} + S$$

$$S_1 = -33,896 \times 10^6 \text{ rad/seg} \Rightarrow W_h = |S_1| = 33,896 \text{ rad/sec}$$

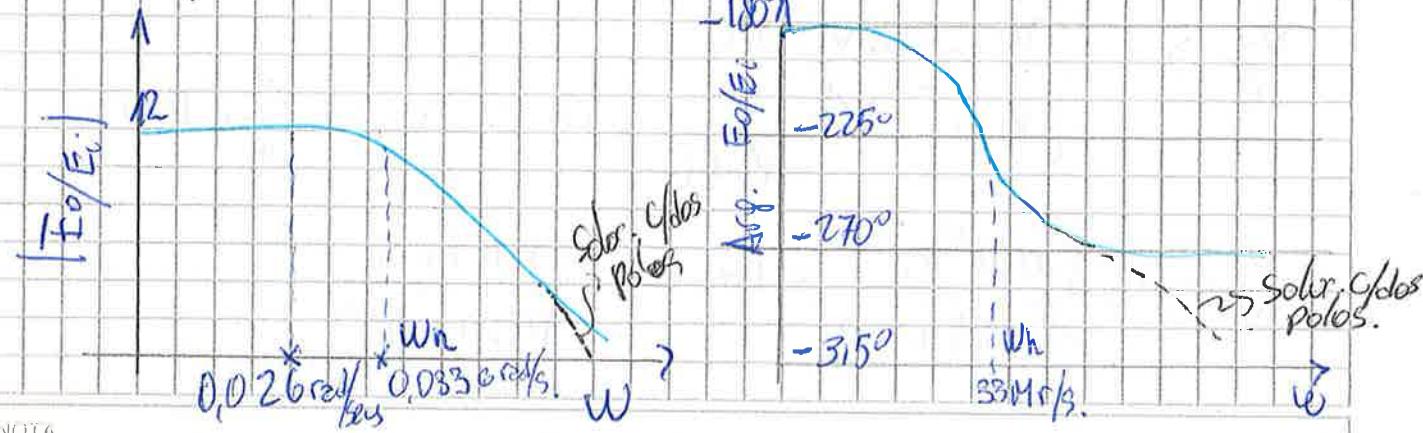
$$f_h = \frac{W_h}{2\pi} = 5,384 \text{ MHz}$$

9) Polos y ceros ; FT completa.

$$\text{Corr. } S_C = g_m / C_V = 0,574 / 2,5 \text{ pF} \approx 240 \text{ ns}^{-1}$$

$$\begin{cases} S_1 = -0,0335 \text{ ns}^{-1} \\ S_2 = -8,95 \text{ ns}^{-1} \end{cases}$$

$|S_2| \gg W_h$ ; Justificación  
en polo



13) Del libro Gray-Searle; Resp. Frec.; (14.54, pag. 563)

Problema de diseño.

Amp. en emisor común :  
(del problema anterior)

- AB : 10 MHz
- P. Trabajo en CC igual q' en 12
- $R_S \text{ min} = 50 \Omega$

Encontrar: 1.  $\check{W_h}$

2.  $C_T$

3.  $R_L$

Desarrollo:

1) A) Límite de ancho de banda:  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} - \text{cuando } R_L \rightarrow 0; \\ A_o \rightarrow 0, AB \rightarrow \frac{G_s + g_{tr}}{C_{tr} + C_{ac}} \end{array} \right\}$

$$|S_p|_{u \rightarrow \phi} = W_h = \lim_{R_L \rightarrow 0} \frac{G_s + g_{tr}}{C_{tr} + C_{ac}(1 + (G_s + g_{tr})f_m) \cdot R_L}$$

$$\therefore W_h = \frac{G_s + g_{tr}}{C_{tr} + C_{ac}}$$

$$\bullet W_h = \frac{1,88 \text{ mV} + 7,183 \text{ mV}}{119,3 \text{ pf} + 2,5 \text{ pf}} \Rightarrow 74,4 \times 10^6 \text{ rad/seg}$$

$$\bullet f_h = \frac{W_h}{2\pi} = 11,84 \text{ MHz}$$

B) Haciendo  $R_S \rightarrow 0$ ; se encuentra la máx frec. del transistor: Pulsación de corte transversal de base.

$$|S_p|_{R_L \rightarrow 0, R_S \rightarrow 0} = W_b = \lim_{R_L \rightarrow 0, R_S \rightarrow 0} \frac{G_s + g_{tr}}{C_{tr} + C_{ac}(1 + (G_s + g_{tr})f_c)}$$

$$\therefore W_b = \frac{g_{tr} + g_{tr}}{C_{tr} + C_{ac}}$$

$$\bullet W_b = \frac{130 + 7,183 \text{ mV}}{119,3 \text{ pf} + 2,5 \text{ pf}} \Rightarrow 332,6 \times 10^6 \text{ rad/seg}$$

$$\bullet f_b = \frac{W_b}{2\pi} \Rightarrow 52,9 \text{ MHz}$$

La demostración para encontrar  $W_h$ ; b surge de buscar  $S_p$  por teoría de circuitos o aplicando "Pulsación propia"

$$2) W_h = \frac{G's + g_m}{C_t}$$

$$\therefore C_t = \frac{G's + g_m}{W_h} \Rightarrow \left( \frac{1}{50^2 \cdot 130} + 7,183 \text{ mV} \right) \cdot 10 \times 10^6 \text{ Hz}$$

$$\bullet C_t = 313,26 \text{ [pf]}$$

$$G's_{\text{máx}} = \frac{1}{R_{S_h} + r_x}$$

$$3) C_t = C_m + C_u \left( 1 + (G's + g_m + g_m) R_L \right)$$

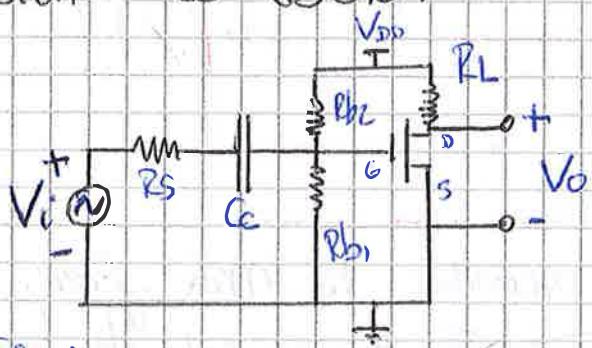
$$\therefore \left( \frac{C_t - C_m}{C_u} - 1 \right) \cdot \frac{1}{G's + g_m + g_m} \Rightarrow R_L$$

$$R_L = \left( 1,88 \text{ mV} + 7,183 \text{ mV} + 0,574 \text{ V} \right)^{-1} \times \left( \frac{313,26 \text{ pf} - 119,3 \text{ pf}}{2,5 \text{ pf}} - 1 \right)$$

$$\bullet R_L = 131,3 \text{ } \Omega$$

14) Del libro Gray-Searle; Resp. Free.; (14.6.2, pag. 567)

Problema de diseño:



Diseñar para:

$$\Delta f = 5,4 \text{ MHz.}$$

Datos:

$$R_S = 500 \Omega$$

$$Y_{fs} = 5 \text{ [mV]}$$

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

$$C_{iss} = 11 \text{ pf}$$

$$V_{GS} = 14 \text{ V}$$

$$C_{rss} = 2 \text{ pf}$$

Encontrar

$$1^{\circ} g_m; G_{fs}; C_{gd}$$

$$2^{\circ} R_L$$

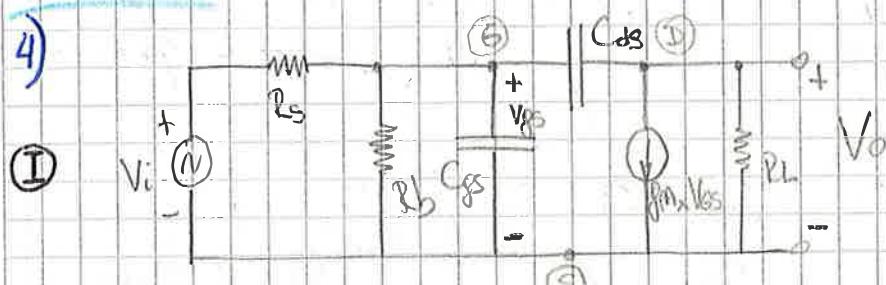
$$3^{\circ} \text{ Gan. freq. centr.}$$

$$4^{\circ} \text{ Corr. esp. 2 y 1 polo.}$$

Performance spec  
Serial Job

Desarrollo:

4)



①

Circ. eg. c/ dos polos  
y un cero.

②

Circ. eg. c/ 1 polo.

Aplicando LKI a ① se llega a la fom. transf.  $V_o/V_i$  con dos polos y un cero; luego despreciando términos pequeños se obtiene ②.

$$\boxed{\textcircled{I} \quad \frac{V_o}{V_i} = - \frac{6s \cdot R_L \cdot (g_m - sC_{gd})}{6s + s[C_{gs} + C_{gd} + C_{gd} \cdot R_L(g_m + 6s)] + s^2 \cdot C_{gs} \cdot C_{gd} \cdot R_L}}$$

como  $|s \cdot C_{gs}| \ll g_m$  y  $|s \cdot C_{gd}| \ll g_m$  y  $|s^2 C_{gs} \cdot C_{gd} \cdot R_L| \ll |s(C_{gd}(g_m + 6s))R_L|$

②

$$\boxed{\frac{V_o}{V_i} = - \frac{6s \cdot g_m \cdot R_L}{6s + s[C_{gs} + C_{gd} + C_{gd} \cdot R_L(g_m + 6s)]}}$$

✓ Válida para  
 $s < \frac{g_m}{C_{gs}}$

1)

$$g_m = Y_{fs}$$

$$g_m = 5 \text{ [mV]}$$

✓

$$C_{gs} = C_{iss} - C_{rss}$$

$$C_{gs} = 11 \text{ pF} - 2 \text{ pF} = 9 \text{ pF}$$

✓

$$C_{gd} = C_{rss}$$

$$C_{gd} = 2 \text{ pF}$$

$$2) C_t = C_{gs} + C_{gd} + C_{gd}(g_m + g_s) \cdot R_L$$

$$\therefore R_L = \frac{C_t - C_{gs} - C_{gd}}{C_{gd}(g_m + g_s)} \Rightarrow \frac{58,84 \text{ pF} - 2 \text{ pF} - 9 \text{ pF}}{2 \text{ pF} (5 \text{ mV} + 1/500)}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} C_t \rightarrow S_p \rightarrow S \cdot C_t + g_s = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$S_p = -\frac{g_s}{C_t} \quad | \quad \wedge f_h = 5,4 \text{ MHz}$$

$$\therefore C_t = \frac{G_s}{2\pi f_h} = \frac{(1/500)}{2 \cdot \pi \cdot 5,4 \text{ MHz}} \Rightarrow 58,84 \text{ pF}$$

$$\rightarrow R_L \Rightarrow 3,42 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$3). \frac{V_o}{V_i} \underset{\text{f. const}}{\Rightarrow} -g_m \cdot \frac{V_{ds}}{V_{ds}} \cdot R_L \Rightarrow -g_m \cdot R_L$$

$$\text{Numéricamente: } \frac{V_o}{V_i} = -5 \text{ mV} \cdot 3,42 \text{ k}\Omega = -17,12$$

Ej. N° 15: Del libro Gray-Seaborg; Resp. Free; (14.7.2; pag. 568)

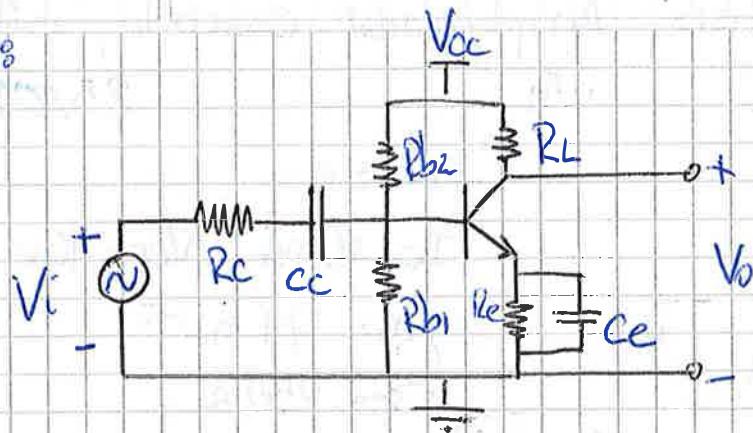
Problema de diseño: Completar el diseño del ampl. del ej. 11 (14.3.3) calculando  $R_L$  max tal que  $V_o/V_i @ 0,707$  sea válida entre  $f_L = 50 \text{ Hz}$  y  $f_h = 1 \text{ MHz}$ .

Datos:  $I_C = 2,5 \text{ mA}$   $f_T = 200 \text{ MHz}$ .

$V_{CE} = 5 \text{ V}$   $r_x = 0,1 \text{ k}\Omega$

"Incluir  $R_b$ "  $C_{ob} = 5 \text{ pF}$

Circuito:



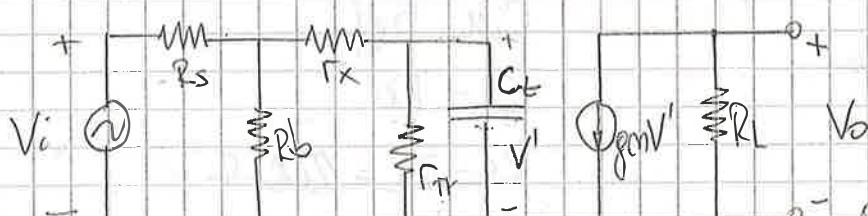
$$R_b = 10\text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_s = 1\text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_e = 300\text{ }\Omega$$

$$\beta_0 = 40$$

Circ. eq. c/un polo:  $C_a$  y  $C_e$  son cortocircuitos; aparecen  $C_{in}$  y  $C_{out}$



6's y  $g_m$  son muy chicos

$$C_t = C_{in} + C_{in} \left( 1 + (6's + g_m + g_m) R_L \right)$$

$$R_L = \frac{C_t - C_{in} - C_{in}}{C_{in} (6's + g_m + g_m)} \frac{543,27 - 72,1 \mu F}{5 \mu F (990,0 \mu V + 2,42 \mu V + 6 \mu V)}$$

$$\rightarrow R_L \Rightarrow 930\text{ }\Omega$$

$$Y = S \cdot C_t + g_m + \frac{1}{R_x + (R_s / R_b)} = 0$$

$$C_{in} = C_{ob} = 5\text{ pF}$$

$$C_{in} = g_m - C_{in}$$

$$C_{in} = 86,9 \mu F - 5\text{ pF}$$

$$C_{in} = 72,1 \text{ pF}$$

calculo de  $W_h$  por la polarización propia

$$S_p = - \left[ g_m + \frac{1}{R_x + (R_s / R_b)} \right] / C_t$$

$$W_h = |S_p| = 2 \cdot \pi \cdot 1 \text{ MHz} = \frac{g_m + \frac{1}{R_x + (R_s / R_b)}}{C_t}$$

$$g_m + \frac{1}{R_x + (R_s / R_b)} \Rightarrow 2,42 \text{ mV} + \frac{C_t}{1/(0,1 \text{ k}\Omega + (1 \text{ k}/10))}$$

$$h_{ie} = \frac{V_T}{I_{CQ}} \cdot \beta \Rightarrow \frac{25,8 \text{ mV} \times 40}{2,5 \text{ mA}} \Rightarrow 412 \text{ }\Omega \quad ; \quad g_m = \frac{1}{r_{ie}} = \frac{I_{CQ}}{V_T} = 96,9 \text{ mV}$$

NOTA

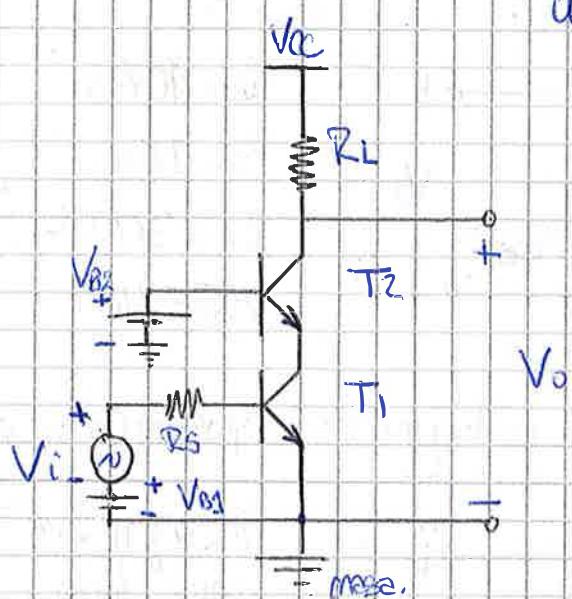
$$\rightarrow C_t = 543,27 \text{ pF}$$

$$g_m = \frac{1}{r_{ie}} = \frac{I_{CQ}}{V_T} = 96,9 \text{ mV}$$

Ej. N° 16 : Del libro Gray-Searle, Resp. Free; (15.2.4; pag. 588)

Problema de análisis: Amplificador cascode; cálculo de  $W_h$ .

25/01/2010



Datos:

$$I_C = 10 \text{ mA} ; V_{CE} = 10 \text{ V}$$

$$g_m = 94 \text{ mV}$$

$$r_{in} = 250 \Omega$$

$$r_x = 20 \Omega$$

$$C_{in} = 100 \text{ pF}$$

$$C_{ul} = 5 \text{ pF}$$

$$\beta_0 = 100$$

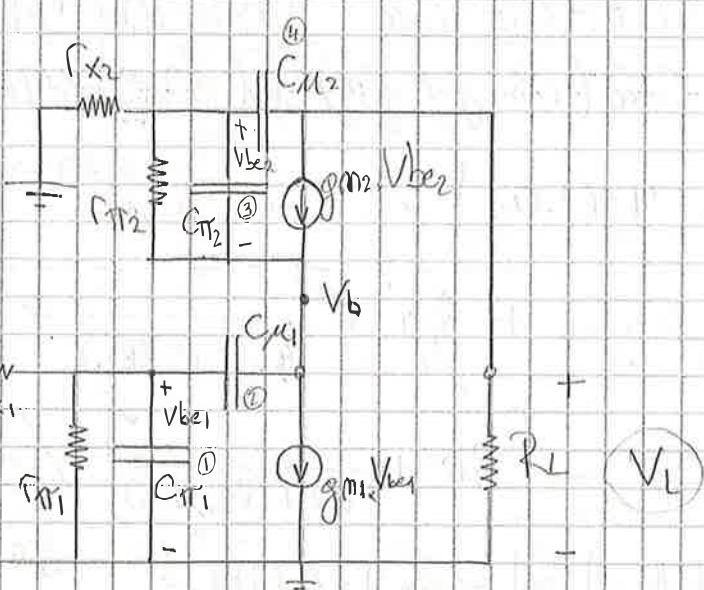
$$R_S = R_L = 200 \Omega$$

Encontrar:

- Modelo incremental
- $R_{10}, Z_{10}, R_{20}, Z_{20}, R_{30}, Z_{30}, R_{40}, Z_{40}$
- $\sum Z_{j0}$
- $W_h$

Desarrollo:

M.Inc)



$$\rightarrow R_{10}, Z_{10}) \quad R_{10} = R_{in} \parallel (R_S + r_{xi1}) \Rightarrow 250 \Omega \parallel (200 \Omega + 10) \Rightarrow 117 \Omega$$

$$\bullet Z_{10} = C_{pi1} \times R_{10} = 100 \text{ pF} \times 117 \Omega = 11,7 \text{ nS}$$

$\rightarrow R_{20}, Z_{20})$  Como no se puede determinar por simple inspección; ya que se encuentra una fuente de corriente en

paralelo con " $R_{L1}$ ", se reemplaza " $C_{M1}$ " por la fórmula de corr. cte. " $I_t$ " y luego se calcula  $R_{10} \Rightarrow \frac{V_t}{I_t}$

$$\bullet R_{10} = 117 \Omega$$

$$\bullet R_{L1} = \frac{(r_{m2} + r_{n2})}{B_{20} + 1} = \frac{(20 \Omega + 250 \Omega)}{100 + 1} = 2,67 \Omega$$

$$\text{como } I_t \cdot (R_{L1}) \Rightarrow g_m \cdot V^l + I_t$$

$$V_t = I_t \cdot R_{10} + (g_m \cdot V^l + I_t) \cdot R_{L1}$$

$$V_t = I_t \cdot R_{10} + g_m \cdot V^l \cdot R_{L1} + I_t \cdot R_{L1} \quad \wedge \quad V^l = R_{10} \cdot I_t$$

$$V_t = I_t \cdot R_{10} + g_m \cdot I_t \cdot R_{10} \cdot R_{L1} + I_t \cdot R_{L1}$$

$$\frac{V_t}{I_t} \Rightarrow R_{20} \Rightarrow R_{10} + g_m \cdot R_{10} \cdot R_{L1} + R_{L1}$$

$$R_{20} = 117 \Omega + 94 \sqrt{\text{A}} \cdot 2,67 \Omega \times 117 \Omega + 2,67 \Omega$$

$$\bullet R_{20} = 245 \Omega$$

$$\bullet Z_{20} = R_{20} \cdot C_{M1} = 245 \Omega \times 5 \text{ pF} \Rightarrow 1,224 [\text{nSeg}]$$

→  $R_{30}, Z_{30}$ ) Se opera de forma similar a  $R_{20}$ , se reemplaza  $C_{M2}$  por un parámetro de tensión de  $V_t$  y se calcula la corriente por el, luego  $R_{30} = \frac{V_t}{I_t}$

$$I_t = \frac{V_t}{r_{m2}} + g_m \cdot V_t \Rightarrow V_t \left( \frac{1}{r_{m2}} + g_m \right)$$

$$\bullet \frac{V_t}{I_t} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{r_{m2}} + g_m} = R_{30} \Rightarrow 2,47 \Omega$$

$$\bullet Z_{30} = R_{30} \cdot C_{M2} = 2,47 \Omega \times 100 \text{ pF} \Rightarrow 247,5 [\text{pSeg}]$$

→  $R_{40}, Z_{40}$ ) Como  $V_{m2} = -g_m \cdot V_{m2} \cdot r_{m2}$  tiene como

Única solución  $V_{m2} = \phi$ ; se ve que  $R_{40} = R_{x2} + R_L$

•  $R_{40} = 20 + 200 = 220 \Omega$

•  $Z_{40} = R_{40} \times C_{M2} = 220 \Omega \cdot 50f = 1,1 \text{ nSag}$

→ d)  $G = \sum G_{Sd} = Z_{10} + Z_{20} + Z_{30} + Z_{40}$   
 $\Rightarrow 11,7 \text{ nSag} + 1,224 \text{ nSag} + 247,5 \text{ pSag} + 1,1 \text{ nSag}$   
 $\hookrightarrow Z \approx C_M: \text{más importante}$

•  $Z = 4,27 \text{ nSag}$

(wh) •  $W_h = \frac{1}{Z} = \frac{1}{4,27 \text{ nSag}} = 70,07 \times 10^6 \text{ rad/Sag}$

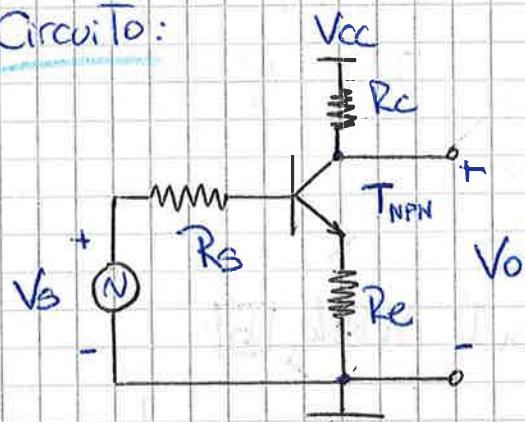
•  $f_h = \frac{W_h}{2\pi} = 11,15 \text{ MHz}$

Un cálculo más exacto de  $f_h$  da 12,9 MHz.

EJ. N° 17 : Realimentación. De la carpeta de T.P.

↳ Similar en pg. 5 de EA 2. Problema de análisis.

Circuito:



Datos:

- $h_{ie} = 1\text{ K}\Omega$
- $R_c = 4\text{ K}\Omega$
- $R_e = 380\Omega$
- $R_s = 1\text{ K}\Omega$
- $h_{fe} = 150$
- $D = 50$
- $G_m = 1\text{ mA/V}$

Determinar:

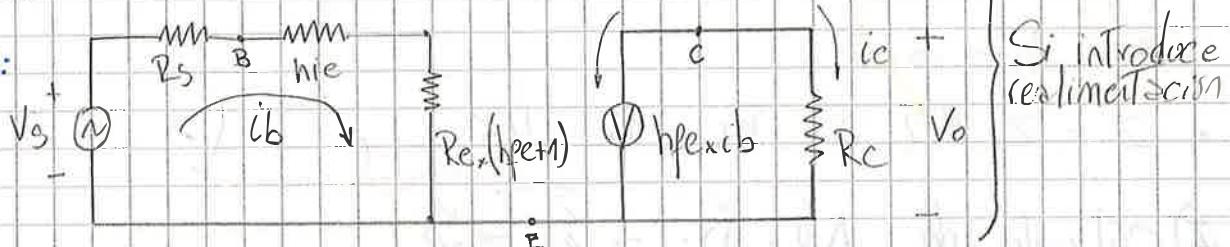
Modelo híbrido;  $A_f$ ;  $Z_{if}$ ;  $Z_{of}$ ;  $(A_{if})(\Delta v_f)$

(usando el modelo II) (los cálculos de  $A_v$ ;  $Z_{Tresor}$  realim.)

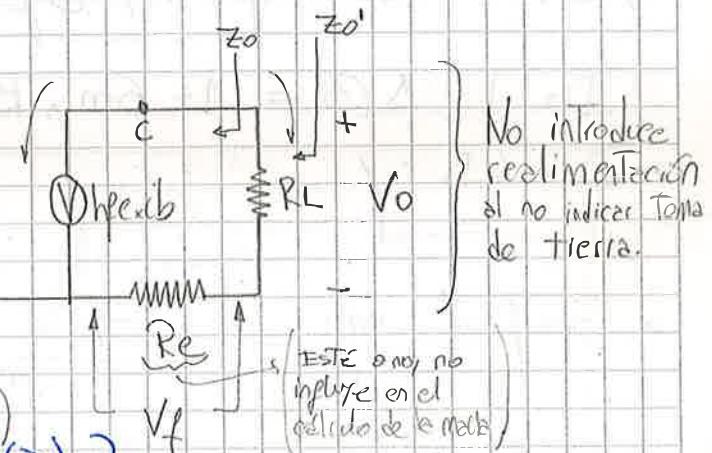
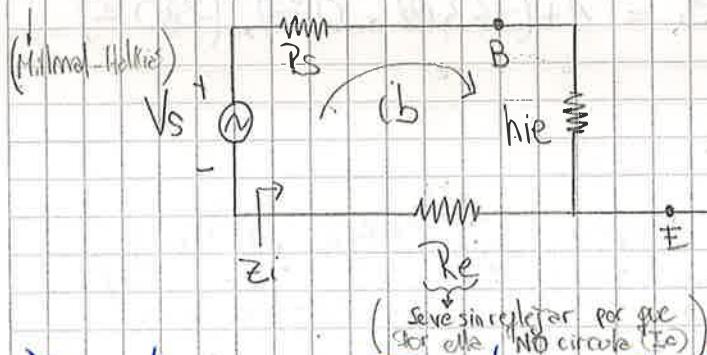
Desarrollo:

a) Modelo híbrido  $\pi$ : clásico.

II) Modelos:



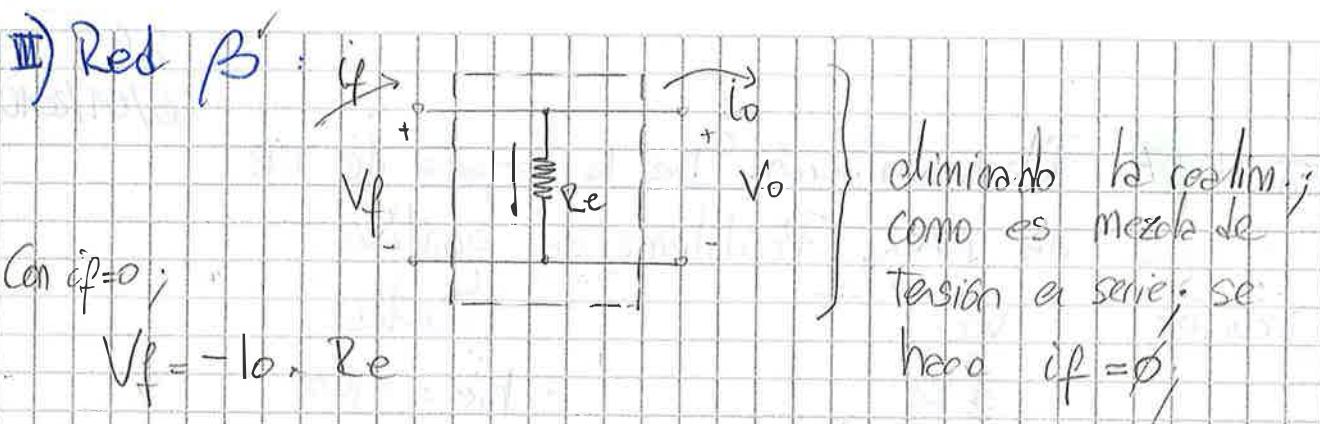
b) Modelo híbrido  $\pi$ : realimentación



I) Topología: Muestreo de corriente ( $I_o$ )  
Mezcla de Tensión, en serie

$$\frac{I_o}{V_i} = 6 \text{ m} \quad [\text{Transconductancia}]$$

$$Z_i \uparrow \quad Z_o \uparrow$$



IV) Cálculo de  $A_i$ ,  $Z_i$ ,  $Z_o$ . Utilizando modelo **b**

$$A = G_m = \frac{I_o}{V_i} \Big|_{V_i=V_s} = \frac{-h_{fe} \times b}{V_s} \Rightarrow -\frac{h_{fe}}{V_s/b} = -\frac{h_{fe}}{Z_o}$$

$$\wedge Z_i = R_s + h_{ie} + R_c \Rightarrow 2380 \Omega$$

$$\bullet G_m = -\frac{h_{fe}}{R_s + h_{ie} + R_c} \Rightarrow -\frac{150}{1K + 1K + 380} \Rightarrow -63,02 [m^-v]$$

$$Z_o = h_{oe} \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\bullet Z_o' = Z_o \parallel R_L \cong R_L = R_c = 4K\Omega$$

V) Cálculo de  $A_f$ ;  $D$ ;  $Z_{if}$ ;  $Z_{of}$ .

$$D = 1 + \Delta \beta = 1 + G_m \times \beta = 1 + (-63,02 \times 10^{-3}) \times (-380 \Omega)$$

$$\bullet D = 25$$

$$\bullet G_m f = \frac{G_m}{D} = \frac{-63,02 \text{ m}^-v}{25} \Rightarrow -2,52 \times 10^3 [\text{o}]$$

$$\bullet Z_{if} = Z_i \times D = 2380 \times 25 = 59,5 K\Omega$$

$$\bullet Z_{of} = Z_o' \times D = \infty \quad \wedge \quad \bullet Z_{of}' = Z_o' \parallel R_c \cong R_c = 4K\Omega$$

•  $A_{Vf} = Gm_f \times R_C = +2,52 \times 10^3 \times 4K\Omega \Rightarrow -10$

$\Delta A_{if} \Rightarrow ?$        $\Delta i_f \Rightarrow i_o$        $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} i_o = -h_{fe} \times i_b \text{ o } -g_m \cdot V_{be} \\ i_i = \frac{V_s}{Z_{if}} \end{array} \right.$

$$\Delta i_f = \frac{-h_{fe} \times i_b}{\frac{V_s}{Z_{if}}} = -\frac{h_{fe}}{\frac{1}{C_B} \times \frac{1}{Z_{if}}} = -h_{fe}$$

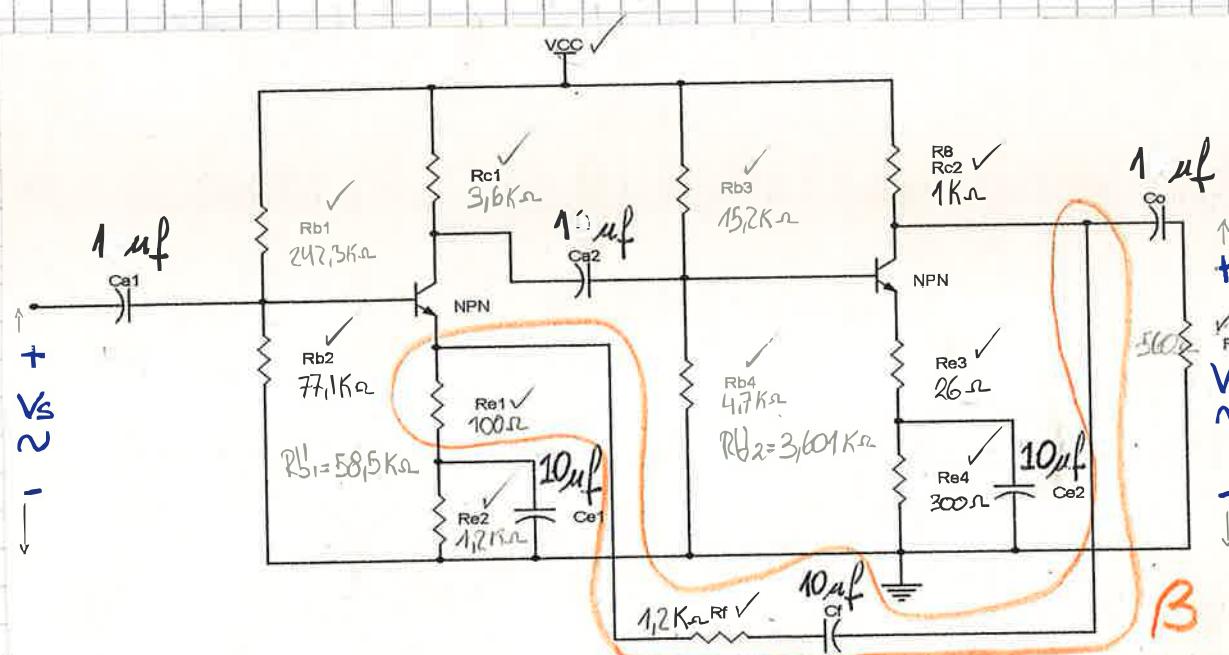
•  $\Delta i_f = -150$        $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} i_o = g_m \cdot V_{be} \\ V_{be} = (i_b) \cdot (h_{ie} + R_e(h_{oe}+1)) \end{array} \right.$

Otro camino  $A_{if} \Rightarrow -g_{mf} \times Z_{if} = +(-2,52 \times 10^3) \times (59,5K\Omega)$

•  $\Delta i_f = -150$

A lazo cerrado la ganancia de corriente es  $-h_{fe}$ !

EJ. N° 18 : Realimentación. T.P. de Lab. N°1; EAZ. 27/01/2010  
Problema de diseño.



\* Ejercicio similar (p. de análisis) en página #1.

NOTA [Marco Alvarez Reyna UTN-FRC marcoalrey@gmail.com]

## Consigna:

- ✓ Diseñar un amplificador realimentado según la topología del circuito de la figura.
- Incluir el desarrollo analítico de  $A_v$ ;  $Z_o$ ;  $Z_i$ ;  $Z_{of}$ ;  $Z_{if}$ ;  $A_{rf}$ .
- Para el diseño considerar los siguientes requerimientos:
  - ✓ Ganancia de lazo cerrado = 12 ( $A_{rf}$ )
  - ✓ Excursión sobre  $R_L$  = 3 Vpp. ?
  - (Fm) - Frec. de trabajo del circ. = 15 KHz ?
  - ✓ Variación máxima de  $V_L$  a lazo cerrado del 3% para una variación de la gen. a lazo abierto de 45%
  - ✓ Impedancia de carga  $R_L > 500\Omega$
  - Vcc máximo 25 vdc.

## Además se pide:

- ✓ Diseñar ambas etapas para máx. exc. sim.
- ✓ Especificar la Topolog. de realim. utilizada.
- ✓ Enum. ventajas de la top. con resp. a  $Z_i$  y  $Z_o$ .
- ✗ Corroborar los valores obtenidos práctico-analítico.
- ✗ Obtener y graficar la curva de resp. Frec. circ.

## Desarrollos:

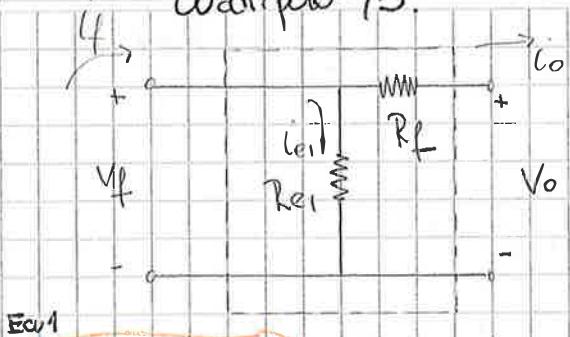
I) Topología: Muestra de Tensión (en paralelo) }  
 Mezcla en Serie (de Tensión) }

$$\Delta V = \frac{V_o}{V_s}$$

II) Red  $\beta$ :  $\beta = \frac{V_f}{V_o}$

Ampl de Tensión !

cuadripolo B.



Ecu1

$$(i_0 + i_{e1}) = i_f \rightarrow i_{e1} = i_f - i_0$$

Como la mezcla es de

tensión; para calcular  $\beta$ ;

se hace  $i_f = 0$ ; que

equivale a abrir el CTC.

$$\frac{(V_f - V_o)}{R_f} = i_0 \quad \text{o} \quad V_f - i_0 R_f = V_o$$

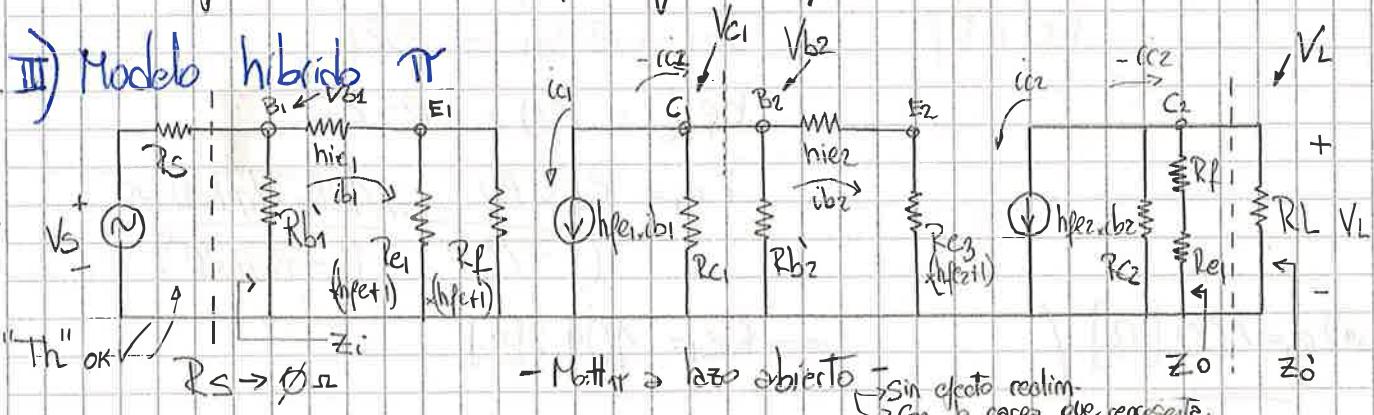
Ecu3

$$V_f = (i_{e1} \times R_{e1}) = ((i_f - i_0) \times R_{e1})$$

$$\beta = \frac{V_f}{V_o} \Big|_{i_f=0} = \frac{(i_f \times R_{e1} - i_0 \times R_{e1})}{(i_f \times R_{e1} - i_0 \times R_{e1}) - i_0 \times R_f} \Big|_{i_f=0} = \frac{R_{e1}}{R_{e1} + R_f}$$

Se fusionan Ecu1, 2 y 3 y luego se aplica la condición  $i_f = 0$ !

### III) Modelo híbrido TR



Fijamos:  $V_{cc} = 25V$  y  $R_L = 560\Omega$

$$\Delta V_f = \frac{\Delta V}{1 + \Delta V \cdot \beta} \Rightarrow 12$$

{ suponiendo  $\Delta V / \beta \gg 1$  ya que  $\Delta V$  es el producto de  $\Delta V_1 \times \Delta V_2$ . Mult. et. }

$$\Delta V_f = \frac{1}{\beta} = 12$$

$$\frac{R_{e1}}{R_{e1} + R_f} = (12)^{-1}$$

$$\rightarrow \beta \approx \frac{1}{12} = 83,33 \times 10^3$$

Aproximación!

$$\rightarrow S \Rightarrow \frac{\Delta A_V \%}{\Delta V \%} \Rightarrow \frac{3\%}{45\%} = 66,66 \times 10^{-3} \quad | = \frac{1}{D}$$

$$\text{Como } S = \frac{1}{D} \quad \wedge \quad \Delta v_f = \frac{A}{D} \quad \therefore \Delta v_f = A \times S \quad \downarrow$$

$$A = \frac{\Delta v_f}{S}$$

$$\rightarrow \Delta v = \frac{12}{66,66 \times 10^{-3}} \Rightarrow 180 \quad | \quad \checkmark$$

Ahora un cálculo más exacto de  $\beta$  serie:

$$D = \frac{1}{S} = 1 + \beta \cdot \Delta v \quad \therefore \left( \frac{1}{S} - 1 \right) \cdot \frac{1}{\Delta v} = \beta$$

$$\rightarrow \beta = \left( \frac{1}{66,66 \times 10^{-3}} - 1 \right) \cdot \frac{1}{180} \Rightarrow 77,77 \times 10^{-3} \quad | \quad \downarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \text{Fijamos } R_f \Rightarrow 1,2 \text{ [K}\Omega\text{]} \quad |$$

Así:

$$\beta = \frac{R_{e1}}{R_{e1} + R_f}$$

$$\beta R_{e1} + \beta R_f = R_{e1}$$

$$R_{e1} - \beta R_{e1} = \beta R_f$$

$$R_{e1}(1 - \beta) = \beta R_f$$

$$R_{e1} = \frac{R_f \times \beta}{(1 - \beta)} \Rightarrow \frac{12 \times 77,77 \times 10^{-3}}{(1 - 77,77 \times 10^{-3})}$$

$$\rightarrow R_{e1} = 100 \text{ [\Omega]} \quad |$$

$$\leftarrow R_{e1} = 101,2 \text{ [\Omega]}$$

Δ Por adaptación de impedancias:

$$Z_0 = \frac{(R_{e1} + R_f) // R_{C2}}{R_{e1} + R_f + R_{C2}} = \frac{(R_{e1} + R_f) \cdot R_{C2}}{R_{e1} + R_f + R_{C2}}$$

$Z_0$   
 $R_{e1}$   
 $R_f$

Son conocidas!  $R_{C2}$ ?

$$Z_0(R_{e1} + R_f + R_{C2}) = (R_{e1} + R_f) \cdot R_{C2}$$

$$Z_0 R_{e1} + Z_0 R_f + Z_0 R_{C2} = (R_{e1} + R_f) R_{C2}$$

$$Z_0 (R_{e1} + R_f) = (R_{e1} + R_f - Z_0) R_{C2}$$

$$\therefore R_{C2} = \frac{Z_0 (R_{E1} + R_f)}{(R_{E1} + R_f) - Z_0} \Rightarrow \frac{560\Omega (100\Omega + 1,2k\Omega)}{(100\Omega + 1,2k\Omega) - 560\Omega}$$

$$R_{C2} = 983,78 \Omega$$

∴ se adopta:

$$\rightarrow R_{C2} = 1k\Omega$$

$$I_{CQ2}(\text{MES}) = \frac{V_{CC}}{R_{CC} + R_{CA}} \Rightarrow$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} R_{CC} = R_{C2} + R_{E3} + R_{E4} \\ R_{CA} = (R_L \parallel (R_f + R_{E1})) \parallel R_{C2} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} R_{E3} \text{ y } R_{E4} \text{ no se conocen.} \\ \downarrow \end{array}$$

$$R_{E3} + R_{E4} = \frac{(V_{CC}/5)}{\frac{V_{E2}}{I_{CQ2}}} \quad \leftarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{Se aplica el criterio de que en el} \\ \text{emisor de T}_2 \text{ caiga } 1/5 \text{ parte de} \\ \text{l a tensión de alimentación.} \end{array}$$

$$R_{CC} = R_{C2} + \frac{(V/5)}{I_{CQ2}}$$

$$I_{CQ2} = \frac{V_{CC}}{\left( R_{C2} + \frac{V_{CC}}{5 I_{CQ2}} \right) + R_L \parallel (R_f + R_{E1}) \parallel R_{C2}}$$

$$V_{CC} = \frac{R_{CC}}{I_{CQ2} \times R_{C2}} + \frac{V_{CC}}{5} + I_{CQ2} \left( R_L \parallel (R_f + R_{E1}) \parallel R_{C2} \right)$$

$$V_{CC} - \frac{V_{CC}}{5} = I_{CQ2} \left( R_{C2} + \left[ R_L \parallel (R_f + R_{E1}) \parallel R_{C2} \right] \right)$$

$$\therefore I_{CQ2} = \frac{V_{CC} (1 - 1/5)}{R_{C2} + \left[ R_L \parallel (R_f + R_{E1}) \parallel R_{C2} \right]} = \frac{25V (1 - 1/5)}{1k + [560 \parallel (1,2k + 100\Omega) \parallel 1k]}$$

$$\rightarrow I_{CQ2} = \frac{20V}{1281\Omega} = 15,6 [\text{mA}]$$

$$\text{Como } V_{E2} = \frac{V_{CC}}{5} = I_{CQ} \cdot (R_{E3} + R_{E4})$$

$$\frac{V_{CC}}{5 I_{CQ}} = R_{E3} + R_{E4}$$

o

$$\rightarrow R_{E3} + R_{E4} = \frac{25V}{5 \times 15,6mA} = 320,32 \Omega$$

\* Por tratarse de un Amp. Multicapa, la ganancia alazo abierto es  $\Delta v = \Delta v_1 \times \Delta v_2 \Rightarrow 180$ ; fijemos  $\Delta v_1 = 18$  y  $\Delta v_2 = 10$ !  $\rightarrow$  Mejor bajar el valor de corriente.

$$\Delta v_2 = \frac{V_L}{V_{B2}} = \left( \frac{V_L}{I_{B2}} \right) \cdot \left( \frac{I_{B2}}{V_{B2}} \right)$$

$$\square V_L = -h_{FE2} \times I_{B2} \times \left\{ R_{C2} \parallel (R_{f2} + R_{E1}) \parallel R_L \right\}$$

$$\therefore \frac{V_L}{I_{B2}} = -h_{FE} \times Z_0 \quad \cdot Z_0 = 281 \Omega$$

$$\square I_{B2} = \frac{V_{B2}}{h_{FE2} + R_{E3} \times (h_{FC2} + 1)}$$

$$\therefore \frac{I_{B2}}{V_{B2}} = \frac{1}{h_{FE2} + R_{E3} (h_{FC2} + 1)}$$

$$\Delta v_2 = -h_{FC2} \times Z_0 \times \frac{1}{h_{FE2} + R_{E3} (h_{FC2} + 1)}$$

$$\frac{\Delta v_2}{h_{FE} \times Z_0} = \frac{1}{h_{FE2} + R_{E3} (h_{FE2} + 1)} \rightarrow h_{FE2} + R_{E3} (h_{FE2} + 1) = -\frac{h_{FE} \cdot Z_0}{\Delta v_2}$$

$$R_{E3} = \left( -\frac{h_{FE} \cdot Z_0}{\Delta v_2} - h_{FE2} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{h_{FE2} + 1} = \left( -\frac{h_{FE}}{(h_{FE2} + 1)} \times \frac{Z_0}{\Delta v_2} - \frac{h_{FE2}}{(h_{FE2} + 1)} \right)$$

$$\text{h}_{FE2} = \frac{25mV \cdot h_{FE}}{I_{CQ}} \quad \therefore R_{E3} = -\frac{h_{FE}}{h_{FE2} + 1} \times \frac{Z_0}{\Delta v_2} - \frac{25mV \cdot h_{FE}}{I_{CQ} \times (h_{FE2} + 1)}$$

$$R_{e3} = -\frac{Z_0}{AV_2} - \frac{25mV}{I_{CQ2}} \Rightarrow \left( \frac{281}{-10} + \frac{25mV}{15,6mA} \right) = -\left( 26,49 \right) = 26,5 \Omega$$

→  $\bullet R_{e3} = 26 \Omega$

Como  $R_{e3} + R_{e4} = 320,32 \Omega$   $\wedge$   $R_{e3} = 26 \Omega$

$$R_{e4} = 320,32 - 26 = 294 \Omega$$

→  $\bullet R_{e4} \approx 300 \Omega$

\* Recálculo (debido a las aproximaciones de  $R_{e3}$  y  $R_{e4}$ )

$$I_{CQ2} = \frac{Vcc}{R_{CC2} + R_{CA2}}$$

$$R_{CC} = R_{C1} + R_{e3} + R_{e4} = 1K + 26 \Omega + 300 \Omega$$

•  $R_{CC} = 1326 \Omega$

→  $\bullet I_{CQ2} = \frac{25V}{1326 + 281} \Rightarrow 15,55 mA$

•  $R_{CA} = Z_0 = 281 \Omega$

Δ Normamente, por adaptación de impedancias  $R_{C1} = Z_{load:2}$

$$\therefore R_{C1} = \left\{ R_{b2}' \parallel \left( h_{ie2} + R_{e3}(h_{fe2}+1) \right) \right\} \Rightarrow Z_{in2} \wedge h_{ie2} = \frac{25mV \times h_{fe2} \cdot 2}{I_{CQ2}}$$

$$I_{CQ1} = \frac{Vcc}{R_{CC1} + R_{CA1}}$$

•  $R_{CC1} = R_{C1} + R_{e1} + R_{e2}$

•  $R_{CA1} = \left[ R_{C1} \parallel \left( R_{b2}' \parallel \left( h_{ie2} + R_{e3}(h_{fe2}+1) \right) \right) \right]$

•  $R_{e1} + R_{e2} = \frac{Vcc/5}{I_{CQ1}}$

así  $R_{CC1} = R_{C1} + \frac{Vcc}{5 I_{CQ1}}$

$$I_{CQ1} = \frac{Vcc}{R_{C1} + \frac{Vcc}{5 I_{CQ1}} + \left[ R_{C1} \parallel \left( R_{b2}' \parallel \left( h_{ie2} + R_{e3}(h_{fe2}+1) \right) \right) \right]}$$

$$I_{CQ1} = \frac{V_{CC}}{R_{C1} + \frac{V_{CC}}{I_{CQ1}} + \frac{R_{C1}}{2}}$$

$$\Delta V_A = \frac{V_{C1}}{V_{B1}} = \frac{V_{C1}}{(I_{b1})} \times \frac{1}{V_{B1}} \Rightarrow 18 \quad | \quad z_{i2}$$

$$\Delta V_{C1} = -h_{FE1} \times (I_{b1}) \times \left\{ R_{C1} // [R_{b2} // (h_{ie2} + R_{C3}(h_{FE2}+1))] \right\}$$

$$\therefore \frac{V_{C1}}{(I_{b1})} = -h_{FE1} \times \left\{ R_{C1} // [R_{b2} // (h_{ie2} + R_{C3}(h_{FE2}+1))] \right\}$$

$$\Delta I_{b1} = \frac{V_{B1}}{(h_{ie1} + (R_{e1} // R_f)(h_{FE1}+1))}$$

$$\therefore \frac{I_{b1}}{V_B} = \frac{1}{h_{ie1} + (R_{e1} // R_f)(h_{FE1}+1)} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \times R_{C1}$$

$$\Delta V_i \Rightarrow \Delta V_i = -h_{FE1} \times \left\{ R_{C1} // [R_{b2} // (h_{ie2} + R_{C3}(h_{FE2}+1))] \right\}$$

$$h_{ie1} + (R_{e1} // R_f)(h_{FE1}+1)$$

$$\Delta V = -h_{FE1} \times \frac{1}{2} \times R_{C1} \times \frac{1}{h_{ie1} + (R_{e1} // R_f)(h_{FE1}+1)}$$

$$\Delta V = -h_{FE1} \times R_{C1}$$

$$\frac{25mV \cdot h_{FE1}}{I_{CQ1}} + (R_{e1} // R_f)(h_{FE1}+1)$$

Como  $h_{FE1} \gg 1$ ;  $h_{FE1}+1 \approx h_{FE1}$

$$\Delta V = -h_{FE1} \cdot R_{C1}$$

$$\frac{2 h_{FE1} \left( \frac{25mV}{I_{CQ1}} + (R_{e1} + R_f) \right)}{2 h_{FE1} (R_{e1} // R_f) + \frac{25mV}{I_{CQ1}}} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{R_C}{(R_{e1} // R_f) + \frac{25mV}{I_{CQ1}}}$$

\* Despejamos  $R_C$  para luego introducirlo en  $I_{CQ1}$

$$\Delta V \times 2 \times \left[ \left( R_E // R_F \right) + \frac{25mV}{I_{CQ1}} \right] = R_C$$

$$R_C: \left( 1 + \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{2}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{2}$$

$$I_{CQ1} \Rightarrow \frac{V_{CC}}{\Delta V \times 2 \times \left[ \left( R_E // R_F \right) + \frac{25mV}{I_{CQ1}} \right] \times \frac{3}{2} + \frac{V_{CC}}{5 I_{CQ1}}}$$

$$I_{CQ1} \left( \Delta V \times 2 \times \left( R_E // R_F \right) \times \frac{3}{2} + \Delta V \times 25mV \times \frac{3}{2} + \frac{V_{CC}}{5 I_{CQ1}} \right) = V_{CC}$$

$$I_{CQ1} \times \left( \Delta V \times \left( R_E // R_F \right) \times 3 \right) + \Delta V \times 25mV \times 3 + \frac{V_{CC}}{5} = V_{CC}$$

$$I_{CQ1} = \frac{\left( V_{CC} - \frac{V_{CC}}{5} - \Delta V \times 25mV \times 3 \right)}{\left( \Delta V \times \left( R_E // R_F \right) \times 3 \right)}$$

$$I_{CQ1} \Rightarrow \frac{25 \left( 1 - \frac{1}{5} \right) - 18 \times 25mV \times 3}{18 \times \left( 100\Omega // 1,2k\Omega \right) \times 3} \Rightarrow \frac{20V - 1,35V}{4,198k\Omega}$$

$\rightarrow I_{CQ1} = 3,7415 \text{ mA}$

(Si la ganancia de tensión de estos etapas hubiese sido  $A_v=10$ ,  $k_{p1}=6,9 \text{ mA}$ )

\* Con  $I_{CQ1}$  podemos calcular ahora  $R_C$

$$R_C = \Delta V \times 2 \times \left[ \left( R_E // R_F \right) + \frac{25mV}{I_{CQ1}} \right]$$

$$R_C = 18 \times 2 \times \left[ \left( 100\Omega // 1,2k\Omega \right) + \frac{25mV}{3,7415 \text{ mA}} \right]$$

$$R_C = 3,563 \text{ k}\Omega \quad \text{se adopta } R_C \text{ normalizada}$$

$\rightarrow R_C = 3,6 \text{ k}\Omega$

$$\text{Como } R_{C1} + R_{E2} = \frac{V_{cc}}{5 I_{Cg1}}$$

$$R_{E2} = \frac{V_{cc}}{5 I_{Cg1}} - R_{C1}$$

$$R_{E2} = \frac{25V}{5 \times 3,741 \text{ mA}} - 100\Omega$$

$$R_{E2} = 1,236 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$\rightarrow R_{E2} = 1,2 \text{ k}\Omega$$

\* Con los nuevos valores de  $R_{E2}$  y  $R_{C1}$  recalculamos el  $I_{Cg1}$

$$I_{Cg1} = \frac{V_{cc}}{R_{C1} + R_{E2}} \Rightarrow \frac{V_{cc}}{(R_{C1} + R_{E2} + R_{E1}) + (R_{C1}/2)}$$

$$\rightarrow I_{Cg1(\text{MPS})} = \frac{25V}{(3,6K + 100 + 1,2K) + \frac{3,6K}{2}} \Rightarrow 3,731 \text{ mA}$$

\* Calculo de  $R_{bb1}$  y  $R_{bb2}$

$$\text{A)} \quad R_{C1} = [R_{bb2} \parallel (\beta_{ie2} + R_{E3}(\beta_{fe2}+1))]$$

Utilizamos un Tr. Bip. BC548 con  $h_{FE} = 450$ .

$$\beta = \beta_{ie2} + R_{E3}(\beta_{fe2}+1) = \frac{25,2V \times 450}{15,55 \text{ mA}} + 26,2(450+1) \Rightarrow 12,45 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_{C1} = \frac{R_{bb2} \times \beta}{R_{bb2} + \beta} \quad : \quad R_{C1} \times R_{bb2} + R_{C1} \cdot \beta = R_{bb2} \cdot \beta \\ R_{bb2} (\beta - R_{C1}) = R_{C1} \times \beta$$

$$\rightarrow R_{bb2} = \frac{R_{C1} \times \beta}{\beta - R_{C1}} = \frac{3,6K \times 12,45K}{12,45K - 3,6K} \Rightarrow 3,601 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_3 \parallel R_4 = R_{b2} \quad \wedge \quad V_{bb2} = \frac{I_{CQ2} \times R_{b2}}{r_{fe2}} + V_{BE2} + (R_{e2} + R_{ce}) I_{CQ2} \times (2-\alpha)$$

$$V_{bb2} = 15,55 \text{ mA} \times 3,601 \text{ k}\Omega + 0,7 \text{ V} + (26 + 300 \text{ }\alpha) 15,55 \text{ mA}$$

$$\rightarrow V_{bb2} = 5,80 \text{ V} /$$

$$\rightarrow \bullet R_{b3} \Rightarrow \frac{R_{b2}^2}{(V_{bb2}/V_{cc})} = \frac{25 \text{ V} \times 3,601 \text{ k}\Omega}{5,80 \text{ V}} \Rightarrow 15,274 \text{ k}\Omega /$$

$$\rightarrow \bullet R_{b4} \Rightarrow \frac{R_{b2}^2}{\left(1 - \frac{R_{b2}}{R_{b3}}\right)} = \frac{3,601 \text{ k}\Omega}{1 - \frac{3,601 \text{ k}\Omega}{15,274 \text{ k}\Omega}} = 4,714 \text{ k}\Omega /$$

$$\text{B) } R_{b1}' = \frac{\beta_1 \cdot R_e}{10} \Rightarrow \frac{\beta_1 \times (R_{e1} + R_{c2})}{10} = \frac{450 \times (100 + 1,12 \text{ k})}{10}$$

$$\rightarrow R_{b1}' = 58,5 \text{ k}\Omega /$$

$$V_{bb1} = R_{b1}' I_{CQ1} / \beta_1 + V_{BE1} + (R_{e1} + R_{c2}) \times I_{CQ1} (2-\alpha)$$

$$V_{bb1} = 3,731 \text{ mA} / 450 \times 58,5 \text{ k}\Omega / 0,7 + (100 + 1,12 \text{ k}) \times 3,731 \text{ mA}$$

$$\rightarrow V_{bb1} = 6,03 \text{ V} /$$

$$\rightarrow R_{b1} = \frac{R_{b1}'}{(V_{bb1}/V_{cc})} = \frac{58,5 \text{ k}\Omega}{(6,03 \text{ V})/25 \text{ V}} \Rightarrow 242,32 \text{ k}\Omega /$$

$$\rightarrow R_{b2} = \frac{R_{b1}}{\left(1 - \frac{R_{b1}}{R_{e1}}\right)} = \frac{58,5 \text{ k}\Omega}{\left(1 - \frac{58,5 \text{ k}\Omega}{242,32 \text{ k}\Omega}\right)} \Rightarrow 77,11 \text{ k}\Omega /$$

#### IV) $\Delta v$ ; $Z_i$ ; $Z_o$

$$Z_i = R_{b1} \parallel \left( h_{ie1} + (R_{f1} + R_f) \times (h_{fe1} + 1) \right)$$

$$Z_i = 58,5 \text{ K} \parallel \left( 3,01 \text{ K} + (100 + 1,2 \text{ K}) \times (450 + 1) \right)$$

$$\rightarrow Z_i = 53,2 \text{ K} \quad \checkmark$$

$$h_{ie1} = \frac{25 \text{ mV}}{I_{Cf1}} \cdot h_{c1} \Rightarrow 3,01 \text{ K}$$

$$Z_o = R_{o2} \parallel (R_f + h_{re2}) \parallel R_L$$

$$\rightarrow Z_o = 281 \Omega \quad \checkmark$$

$$h_{re2} = \frac{25 \text{ mV}}{I_{Cf2}} \cdot h_{f2} \Rightarrow 723,9 \Omega$$

$$\rightarrow \Delta v = 180 \quad \text{(pág. 28')}$$

#### V) $D$ ; $\Delta v_f$ ; $Z_{if}$ ; $Z_{of}$

$$\rightarrow D = \frac{1}{S} = \frac{1}{66,66 \times 10^{-3}} = 15 \quad \text{(página 28)}$$

$$\rightarrow \Delta v_f = 12 \quad \text{(regulamiento de disco)}$$

$$Z_{if} = Z_i \times D \quad (\text{al ser muestra en serie})$$

$$\rightarrow Z_{if} = 53,2 \text{ K} \times 15 \Rightarrow 788,15 \text{ K} \cdot \Omega \quad \checkmark$$

$$Z_{of} = \frac{Z_o}{D} \quad (\text{por ser muestra en paralelo})$$

$$\rightarrow Z_{of} = \frac{281 \Omega}{15} = 18,73 \Omega \quad \checkmark$$

La realimentación negativa favorece las características como ampl. de Tensión del ampl. multietapa; aumentando la imped. de entrada y disminuyendo la de salida.

\* Para que la excusión sobre  $V_L$  sea 3vpp; con  $\Delta v_f = 12$ ;

$$V_S = \frac{V_L \text{ PAP}}{12} = \frac{3 \text{ VPP}}{12} = 0,25 \text{ VPP}$$

VII) Cálculo de los capacitores de acoplado y desacoplado ( $C_c, C_e$ )  $\left\{ f_L \text{ y } f_H \text{ una década por arriba}\right.$   
 $\left. \text{y por abajo de } f_m \right\}$

• Notas Como  $C_e$  se encuentra en el circuito de salida ve a su  $R_E$  sin reflejar, pero el resto de los resistores del circuito de entrada los ve reflejados.

$$\rightarrow C_c = \frac{1}{R_{be}^1 \times \frac{W_m}{10}}$$

$$C_c = \frac{1}{25,32 \text{ k}\Omega \times 942 \text{ c/s}}$$

$$\bullet C_c = 42,05 \text{ nF}$$

$$R_{be_{E1}} = R_{b1}^1 \parallel (h_{ie1} + (R_E \parallel R_f)(h_{fe1} + 1)) \quad \checkmark$$

(con  $R_S = \phi_{ce}$ )

$$R_{b1}^1 \Rightarrow 58,5 \text{ k}\Omega \parallel [301 \text{ k}\Omega + (100 \parallel 1,2 \text{ k}\Omega) \times (h_{fe1} + 1)]$$

$$\bullet R_{be} \Rightarrow 25,32 \text{ k}\Omega \quad \checkmark$$

$$f_L = \frac{f_m}{10} = \frac{15 \text{ kHz}}{10} = 150 \text{ Hz}$$

$$\bullet W_L = 2\pi f_L \quad f_L = 942,47 \text{ c/s}$$

\* Si queremos que  $C_e$  sea el polo dominante, se debe agrandar  $C_c$  10 veces:

$$* C_c' = C_c \times 10 = 0,42 \mu\text{F} \quad | \quad \approx 1 \mu\text{F}$$

• Notas Como "Ce" es el polo dominante; cuando crece la frer. desde Corr. Cont. hacia  $W_m/10$ ;  $X_{ce} \rightarrow 0 \Omega$  quedando en cortocircuito para cuando  $X_{ce} \neq 0 \Omega$ .

Así es que  $R_E$  aparece en el cálculo de  $R_{be_{(ce)}}$ .

$$\rightarrow C_e = \frac{1}{R_{be_{E1}}^1 \times \frac{W_m}{10}}$$

$$C_e = \frac{1}{97,93 \text{ k}\Omega \times 942,47 \text{ c/s}}$$

$$\bullet C_e = 10,83 \mu\text{F}$$

$$R_{be_{E1}}^1 = \left\{ R_{e2} \parallel R_{e1} + \left( R_f \parallel \left\{ \frac{h_{ie1}}{h_{fe1} + 1} \right\} \right) \right\}$$

$$R_{be_{E1}}^1 = 1,2 \text{ k}\Omega \parallel [100 + (1,2 \text{ k}\Omega \parallel 3,01 \text{ k}\Omega / 451)] \quad 6,6 \Omega$$

$$R_{be}^1 = 97,93 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$\approx 10 \mu\text{F}$$

Aproximación para  $C_C$  de salida:

\* Por el método de la pulsación propia.

$$Y_T = S \cdot C_{CO} + \left\{ \frac{1}{RL + (R_{CO} // (R_f + R_{CE}))} \right\} = \phi$$

$$S = - \frac{1}{C_{CO} \times \left\{ RL + \left[ R_{CO} // (R_f + R_{CE}) \right] \right\}}$$

$$|S| = W_L = \frac{1}{C_{CO} \times R_{TO}}$$

$$C_{CO} = \frac{1}{2\pi f_L \times R_{TO}}$$

$$C_{CO} = \frac{1}{0,42147 \text{ rad/s} \times 1125 \Omega} \Rightarrow 0,112196 [\mu F]$$

$$\bullet C_{CO} \approx 1 [\mu F]$$

$$R_{TO} = 560 \Omega // [1K // (112K + 100)]$$

$$\bullet R_{TO} = 1125 \Omega$$

Nota: La polarización de  $T_1$  podría mejorarse; la corriente por el divisor es muy chica y poca comparable a la corr. de base.

Este situación no es deseada.

Corrección:

$$I_{DIV} = 10 \times I_{BQ1}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} I_{CO1} = 3,731 \text{ mA} \\ \therefore I_{OQ1} = I_{CO1} / \beta = 3,371 \text{ mA} / 450 \end{array} \right.$$

$$I_{DIV} = \frac{V_{cc}}{R_{B1} + R_{BE}} = \frac{25V}{242,38K + 77,11K}$$

$$I_{BQ1} = 8,29 [\mu A]$$

$$I_{DIV} = 78,26 [\mu A]$$

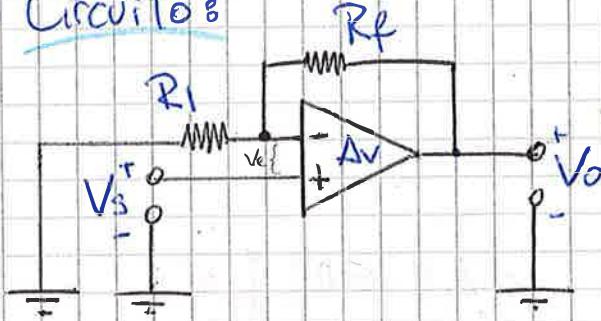
$$\frac{I_{DIV}}{I_{CO1}} = \frac{78,26}{8,29} = 9,44$$

EJ. N° 19 : Amp. Operacionales. De la carpeta Teó. EA II.

No inversor

Problema de análisis.

Circuitos:



Datos:

$$R_f = 220 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_1 = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} Z_e = 2 \text{ M}\Omega \\ Z_s = 75 \Omega \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\text{Amp Op} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} Z_s = 75 \Omega \\ \Delta V = 200.000 \end{array} \right\}$$

Encontrar:

- Tipo de amplificador.
- $\beta$ ;  $Z_{\text{en}}$ ;  $Z_{\text{sal}}$ ;  $\Delta V_f$ : Realim. ( $\Delta V_f = \frac{\Delta V}{1 + \beta}$ )
- $\Delta V_f$  generalizada: Amp. op. ( $G = \left(1 + \frac{R_f}{R_1}\right)$ )

Desarrollo:

30/01/2010

I) Muestra de Tensión (en paralelo)  
Mezcla en serie (de Tensión)

$$\Delta V = \frac{V_o}{V_s} ; \quad \beta = \frac{V_f}{V_o}$$

II) Red  $\beta$ :



$$\text{Sup: } V_f > V_o$$

seguidor de Tensión no inversor.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} i_f = i_{R_1} + i_o \\ i_{R_1} = i_f - i_o \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\beta \quad i_o = \frac{V_f - V_o}{R_f}$$

$$V_f = i_{R_1} \times R_1$$

$$V_f = (i_f - i_o) R_1$$

$$V_f = i_f R_1 - V_o \times R_1 / R_f$$

$$V_f \Big|_{i_f=0} = -(V_f - V_o) \frac{R_1}{R_f} = V_o \frac{R_1}{R_f} - V_o \frac{R_1}{R_f}$$

$$V_f \left(1 + \frac{R_1}{R_f}\right) = V_o \cdot \frac{R_1}{R_f}$$

$$\frac{V_f}{V_o} = \beta = \frac{R_1}{R_f} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \frac{R_1}{R_f}}$$

$$\beta = \frac{V_f}{V_0} = \frac{R_i}{R_f + R_i}$$

$$\beta = \frac{10k}{10k + 220k} = \frac{43,47 \times 10^3}{10k + 220k} \quad \checkmark$$

$$II) D = 1 + A_v \cdot \beta = 1 + 200.000 \cdot 43,47 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

$$D = 8,696 \times 10^3 \quad |$$

$$\Delta V_f = \frac{\Delta V}{D} = \frac{200k}{8,69k} = 23 \quad |$$

$$Z_{ef} = Z_e \cdot D = 2M\omega \cdot 8,69 \cdot 10^3 = 17,4 [m\Omega] \quad | \checkmark$$

$$Z_{sf} = Z_s \cdot \frac{1}{D} = 75\Omega \cdot \frac{1}{8,69 \cdot 10^3} = 8,62 [m\Omega] \quad | \checkmark$$

Demonstración analítica:

$$V_o = V_e \cdot \Delta V \quad \wedge \quad V_e = V_s - V_f \quad \wedge \quad V_f = \beta \cdot V_o$$

$$V_o = (V_s - V_f) \cdot \Delta V$$

$$V_o = (V_s - \beta V_o) \cdot \Delta V = V_s \cdot \Delta V - \beta \cdot \Delta V \cdot V_o$$

$$V_o(1 + \beta \Delta V) = V_s \cdot \Delta V$$

$$V_o = \frac{\Delta V}{1 + \beta \Delta V} \times V_s$$

$$- D = 1 + \beta \Delta V -$$

$$V_o = \frac{\Delta V}{D} \times V_s = (\Delta V \cdot S) \cdot V_s$$

$\Delta V$ : gan. a lazo abierto

$\Delta V_f$ : gan. a lazo cerrado

$D$ : desusibilidad

$S$ : sensibilidad.

$\beta$ : Realimentación Red

$A\beta$ : Factor de realiment.

Si el fact. de realim.  $|A\beta| \gg 1$ ;  $1 + A\beta \approx A\beta$

$$V_o = \frac{\Delta V}{\beta A} \times V_s \Rightarrow \frac{V_o}{\beta} \Rightarrow V_s \times \left( \frac{R_f + R_i}{R_i} \right) = V_s \times \left( 1 + \frac{R_f}{R_i} \right)$$

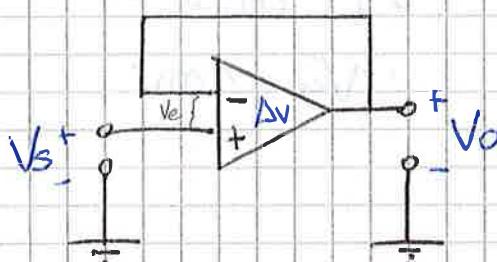
$$V_o = \left( 1 + \frac{R_f}{R_i} \right) \times V_s \quad \left( \frac{1 + R_f}{R_i} = G \text{: ganancia del seguidor de tensión no inversor.} \right)$$

NOTA

Ej. N° 20 : Amp. Operacionales. De la carpeta Teo. EAII

Buffer Problema de análisis.

### Circuitos



### Datos:

$$Z_i = 2 M\Omega \text{ (ing)}$$

$$Z_o = 75 \Omega$$

$$\Delta V = 200.000$$

Calcular: ✓ ✓ ✓  
 $Z_{if}$ ;  $Z_{of}$ ;  $\Delta V_f$

### Desarrollo:

Seguidor de tensión no inversor : Buffer! (o separador)

$$\beta \Rightarrow \left(1 + \frac{R_f}{R_1}\right)^{-1} \text{ como } \begin{cases} R_f \rightarrow 0 \Omega \\ R_1 \rightarrow \infty \end{cases} \wedge D = 1 + \beta \Delta V \approx \Delta V$$

$$\bullet \beta \rightarrow 1$$

$$\bullet \Delta V_f = \frac{\Delta V}{1 + \beta \Delta V} \mid \beta = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{\Delta V}{1 + \Delta V} \approx 1$$

$$V_o = \Delta V_f \times V_s = 1 \times V_s$$

$$\bullet V_o = V_s \quad ($$

$$\bullet Z_{if} = Z_i \times D = Z_i \times \Delta V = 200.000 \times 2 M\Omega = 400 [G\Omega] \quad (\checkmark)$$

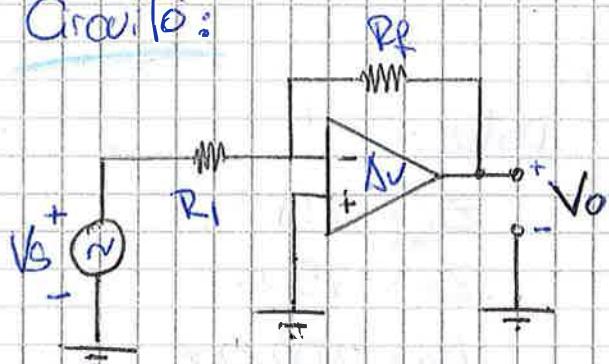
$$\bullet Z_{of} = Z_o \times \frac{1}{D} = Z_o \times \frac{1}{\Delta V} = \frac{75 \Omega}{200.000} = 375 [\mu\Omega] \quad (\checkmark)$$

El seguidor de tensión no inversor, o buffer, se utiliza como etapa preparadora entre una fuente de alta impedancia y una carga de baja impedancia.

# EJ-Nº 21 : Amp. Operacionales. De la corp. Téc. EATI

$V_{IO}$  (vío) Problema de análisis.

Circuito:



Datos:

- $R_f = 1K\Omega$
- $R_1 = 10\Omega$
- $V_{IO} = 1mV$

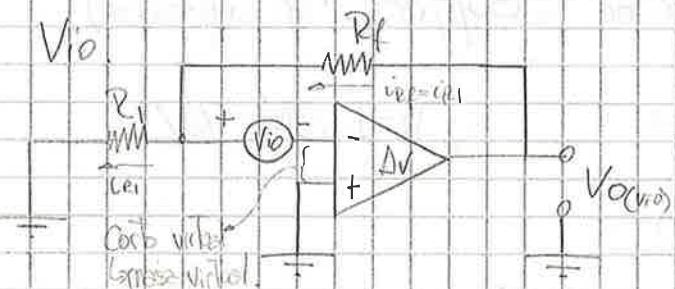
Calcular:

A)  $V_{O(VIO)}$ ; Propuesta de corrección.

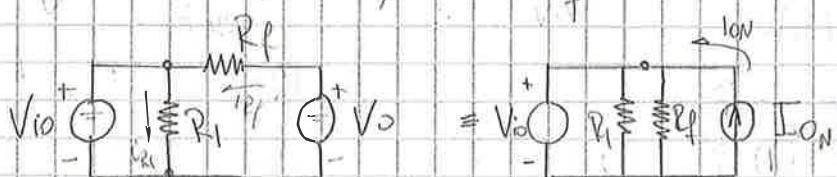
Desarrollo:

31/01/2010

Pasivamos  $V_s$  y obtenemos una fuente de Tensión equivalente  $V_{IO}$



A) Por LKI : Nodos ; circ. eq. Norton:



Corrientes  $\rightarrow$  vars. independientes

Tensiones  $\rightarrow$  vars. dependientes

$$V_{IO} \times Y_T = I_{ON} \quad n \quad K = \frac{1}{R_1 + R_f}$$

$$V_{IO} \left( \frac{R_1 + R_f}{R_1} \right) = V_o$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{V_{IO}(R_1 + R_f)}{(R_1 \times R_f)} = \frac{V_o}{R_f} \quad Y_T = \frac{R_1 + R_f}{R_1 \times R_f}$$

$$\bullet V_o = V_{IO} \cdot \left( 1 + \frac{R_f}{R_1} \right) \quad \Rightarrow 1mV \cdot \left( 1 + \frac{1K}{10} \right) = 101[mV]$$

$$I_{ON} = \frac{V_o}{R_f}$$

B) Como las corrientes son iguales ( $I_{R_1} = I_{R_f}$ )

$$\frac{V_{io} - V_{ov}}{R_1} = \frac{V_o - V_{io}}{R_f}$$

$\rightarrow$  ya que no hay corriente entrante o saliente de las entradas del Amp. Op.

$$V_{io}, R_f = V_o \cdot R_1 - V_{io} \cdot R_1$$

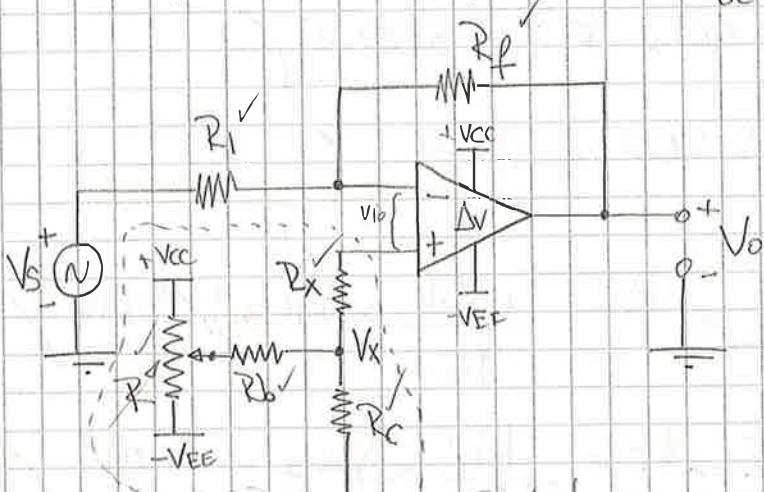
$$V_{io}(R_f + R_1) = V_o \cdot R_1$$

$$\therefore V_o = V_{io} \left( \frac{R_f + R_1}{R_1} \right)$$

$$V_o = V_{io} \left( 1 + \frac{R_f}{R_1} \right)$$

Fuentes u Electr. Rashid  
Pag. 347/8.

c) Propuesta de compensación: Potencímetro de cancelación de  $V_{offset}$ .  $10K\Omega$ ;  $\pm 15mV$



$$V_o = -\frac{R_f}{R_1} \times V_s$$

$$V_x = \frac{V_{int}}{R_{nt} + R_{fb} \parallel R_c} \times R_c = V_{io} / R_b$$

$$\begin{cases} V_{cc} = 15V \\ V_{ee} = -15V \end{cases}$$

eq. teórica de  $R_f (V_{int})$   
y red de compensación de tensión de offset; con comp. de corriente de polarización ( $I_B$ )

$$\begin{aligned} R_b &> R_{nt} > R_c \\ (R_b) &> 10 \cdot R_{nt} \gg 1000 \cdot R_c \end{aligned}$$

$$R_{nt} = \frac{R}{2}$$

$$R_{nt} \gg 100 R_c$$

Bajo estas condiciones:

$$* R_x \approx (R_f \parallel R_1)$$

$$* V_x = V_{io} = \frac{V_{int} (= V_{cc} - V_{ee})}{R_b} \times R_c$$

Como el valor del potenciómetro de compensación depende indirectamente de  $(R_1 \parallel R_f)$ , hay que buscar que esta relación sea lo suficientemente grande.

Modificamos  $R_f$ ,  $R_1$  manteniendo la ganancia!

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} R_f = 1K \rightarrow 10K\Omega \\ R_1 = 10\Omega \rightarrow 100\Omega \end{array} \right\} G = -\frac{R_f}{R_1} = \frac{10K\Omega}{100\Omega} = 100$$

$$R_x' = R_f \parallel R_1 = 10K \parallel 100\Omega = 9\Omega \quad \checkmark$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} R_x = 90\Omega \\ R_C = 9\Omega \end{array} \right\} R_x' = R_x + R_C$$

$$100 \times R_{nt} \geq 1000 \times R_C$$

$$\bullet R_{nt} = 100 \times R_C = 100 \times 9\Omega = 900\Omega \quad \checkmark$$

$$\bullet R_b = 10 \times R_{nt} = 10 \times 900 = 9K\Omega \quad \checkmark$$

$$\text{Así: } \left. \begin{array}{l} \bullet V_{xmáx} = (V_{in} = V_{cc}) \times R_C = \frac{+15V}{9K\Omega} \times 9\Omega = +15mV \\ \bullet V_{xmín} = \frac{V_{int} = -V_{ee}}{R_b} \times R_C = \frac{-15V}{9K\Omega} \times 9\Omega = -15mV \end{array} \right\} \checkmark$$

Como  $V_{io} = 1mV$ , con el rango de regulación  $\approx \pm 1mV$   
podemos compensar el operacional ( $V_{in} \neq 0$ )

$$\rightarrow R_{ote} = 2K\Omega$$

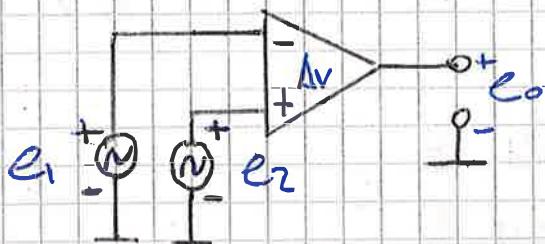
$$\rightarrow R_b = 10K\Omega$$

$$\begin{aligned} * & \text{ Puede darse: } R_b = f(V_{io}) \quad \checkmark \\ & R_C = f(\beta/V_A) \end{aligned}$$

EJ. N° 22 : Amp. Operacionales. De la carp. Téo. EA II.

Diferencial Problema de análisis.

Circuito :



Datos:

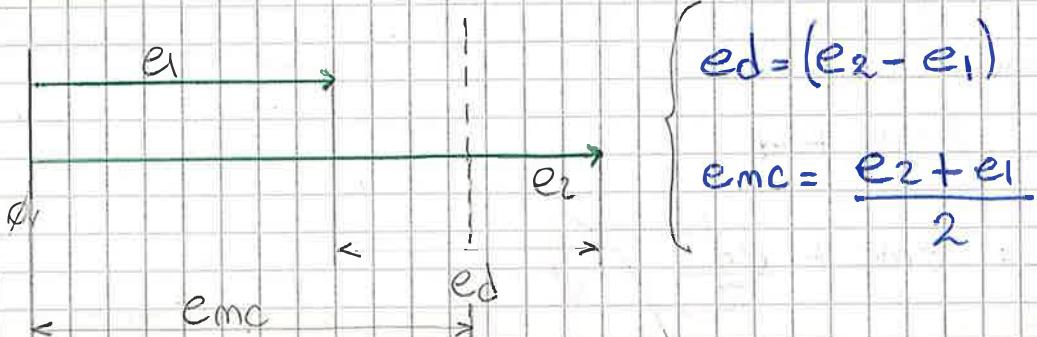
A)  $e_1 = -100 \mu V$   
 $e_2 = +100 \mu V$

B)  $e_1 = 1000 \mu V$   
 $e_2 = 1200 \mu V$

Calcular:

Gráfica  $e_d$  y  $e_{mc}$ ; analítica  $e_d$  y  $e_{mc}$ ; cálculo num.  
 $e_d$  y  $e_{mc}$  p' A) y B); analítica  $A_d$  y  $A_m$ ; RRM

Desarrollo:



A)  $e_d = 100 \mu V - (-100 \mu V) = 200 \mu V$

$$e_{mc} = \frac{100 \mu V + (-100 \mu V)}{2} = 0 \mu V$$

B)  $e_d = 1200 \mu V - 1000 \mu V = 200 \mu V$

$$e_{mc} = \frac{1200 \mu V + (1000 \mu V)}{2} = 1100 \mu V$$

Análitica Ad;  $\Delta_{me}$  y  $\Delta_{Rme}$ .

→ Definimos:

$$\Delta_{V1} = \frac{e_0}{e_1} \Big|_{e_2=0} ; e_{01} = -\Delta_{V1} \times e_1 = -\Delta_{V1} \times \left( emc - \frac{ed}{2} \right)$$

$$\Delta_{V2} = \frac{e_0}{e_2} \Big|_{e_1=0} ; e_{02} = \Delta_{V2} \times e_2 = \Delta_{V2} \times \left( emc + \frac{ed}{2} \right)$$

→ de:  $ed = e_2 - e_1 \rightarrow e_2 = ed + e_1$  ①  
 $e_1 = e_2 - ed$  ②

reemplazando en  $emc$ :

$$emc = \frac{e_2 + e_1}{2} = \frac{(ed + e_1) + e_1}{2} ; 2emc = ed + 2e_1$$
$$e_1 = \frac{2emc - ed}{2}$$

③  $e_2 + (e_2 - ed)$

$$2emc = e_2 \times 2 - ed$$

$$e_2 = \frac{2emc + ed}{2}$$

•  $e_2 = emc + \frac{ed}{2}$  ✓

→ Por Superposición:

$$e_0 = e_{01} + e_{02} \Rightarrow -\Delta_{V1} \cdot \left( emc - \frac{ed}{2} \right) + \Delta_{V2} \cdot \left( emc + \frac{ed}{2} \right)$$

$$e_0 = -\Delta_{V1} \cdot emc + \Delta_{V1} \cdot \frac{ed}{2} + \Delta_{V2} \cdot emc + \Delta_{V2} \cdot \frac{ed}{2}$$

$$e_0 = emc \left( \Delta_{V2} - \Delta_{V1} \right) + ed \left( \Delta_{V2} + \Delta_{V1} \right)$$

$$\Delta_{V2} - \Delta_{V1} \Rightarrow \Delta_{mc}$$

$$\Delta_{V2} + \Delta_{V1} \Rightarrow \Delta_d$$

•  $e_0 = emc \cdot \Delta_{mc} + ed \cdot \Delta_d$

NOTA

→ RRMIC:

$$e_0 = Ad \cdot ed \left( 1 + \frac{e_{mc} \cdot \Delta mc}{ed \cdot Ad} \right) = Ad \cdot ed \left\{ 1 + \frac{e_{mc}}{ed} \left( \frac{Ad}{\Delta mc} \right) \right\}$$

$$e_0 = Ad \cdot ed \left\{ 1 + \frac{\left( \frac{e_{mc}}{ed} \right)}{RRMC} \right\}$$

$$\bullet RRMIC = \frac{Ad}{\Delta mc}$$

Ej. N° 23 : Amp. Operación. De la carp. Teo. EAI

Ios; IB Problema de análisis. y diseño.

Circuitos: <sup>A)</sup> Inversor; <sup>B)</sup> no inversor; <sup>C)</sup> buffer

Datos:  $I_{B(+)} = 0,4 \mu A$ ;  $R_f = 1 M\Omega$

$I_{B(-)} = 0,3 \mu A$ ;  $R_i = 80 K\Omega$

$10 \mu A < I_B < 1 mA$

FET

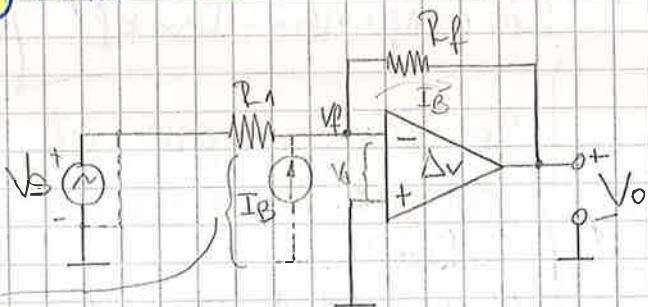
Bipolar.

Encontrar:

Circ. equil. con IB; cálculo de IB; Ios; Corrección.

Desarrollo:

A) Inversor:



$$I_B = \frac{I_{B(+)} + I_{B(-)}}{2}$$

$$\bullet I_B = \frac{0,4 \mu A + 0,3 \mu A}{2} \Rightarrow 0,35 \mu A$$

$$I_{os} = I_{B(+)} - I_{B(-)}$$

$$\bullet I_{os} = 0,4 \mu A - 0,3 \mu A \Rightarrow 0,1 \mu A$$

{ Se cortocircuita Vs y se incorpore una fuente de corriente IB. }

Alazo cerrado; Model ideal de Amp-OP,  $V_d = 0$   $\Rightarrow$

→ Como las extremas de R\_1 estén al mismo potencial (miso)

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} V_1 = V_f = + (R_1 // R_f) \times I_{B1} \therefore V_d = V_2 - V_1 = -(R_1 // R_f) \cdot I_{B1} \quad V_o = Ad \cdot V_d \\ G = 1 + R_f / R_2; \beta = \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2}; D = 1 + \beta \cdot \Delta V \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow V_{of} = \frac{V_o}{D} \quad \text{Teoría convencional de realimentación.} \quad \boxed{}$$

no puede circular corriente ( $I_{B1}$ ) por la misma  $\Rightarrow I_C$  circula por  $R_f$  y no. (2)  $\text{Nóta}$

(1)  $V_o = -I_B \times R_f$  /  $I_B(1) \neq R_f \quad (2) I_o = \frac{V_o}{R_f}$

$$V_o = -0,35 \text{ mA} \times 1 \text{ M}\Omega$$

$$\rightarrow V_o = -0,350 \text{ [V]}$$

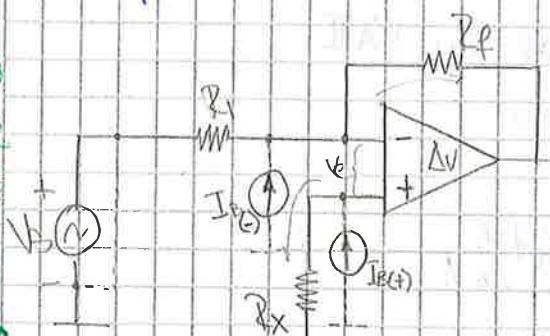
$$I_B(1) \neq R_f \quad (2) I_o = \frac{V_o}{R_f}$$

$$I_B + I_o = 0$$

$$I_B + \frac{V_o}{R_f} = 0$$

$$-I_o = \frac{V_o}{R_f} \quad \therefore V_o = -I_o \times R_f$$

Compensación:



Por superposición:

$$V_o(-) = -I_B(-) \times R_f$$

$$V_o(+) = I_B(+) \times R_x \cdot \left(1 + \frac{R_f}{R_x}\right) = I_B(+) \times R_f$$

$$V_o = V_o(-) + V_o(+) = I_B(-) \cdot R_f - I_B(+) \cdot R_x$$

$$V_o = R_f \times (I_B(-) - I_B(+))$$

$$V_o = R_f \times I_{oS}$$

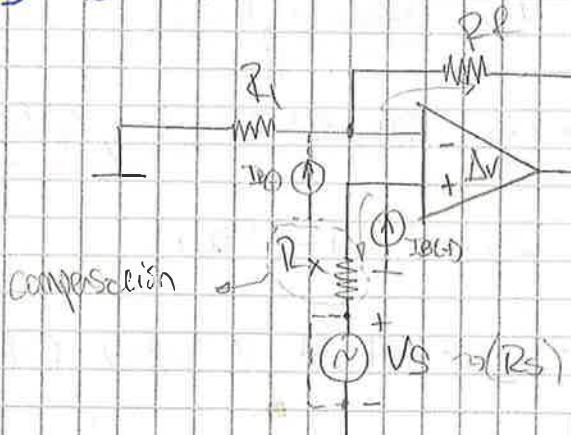
$$V_o = 1 \text{ M}\Omega \cdot 0,35 \text{ mA} \Rightarrow 0,35 \text{ V}$$

\* También se lo hace por Thevenin o igualando

Tensiones como en  
divisora resist. ( $V_o \rightarrow a$ )

$$R_x = 1 \text{ M}\Omega // 80 \text{ k}\Omega \Rightarrow 74,07 \text{ k}\Omega$$

B) No inversor:



Compensación

$$\text{Si no comp: } V_o = -I_B \times R_f \quad (\Rightarrow 0,35)$$

Se compensa como el inversor. Es la misma situación.

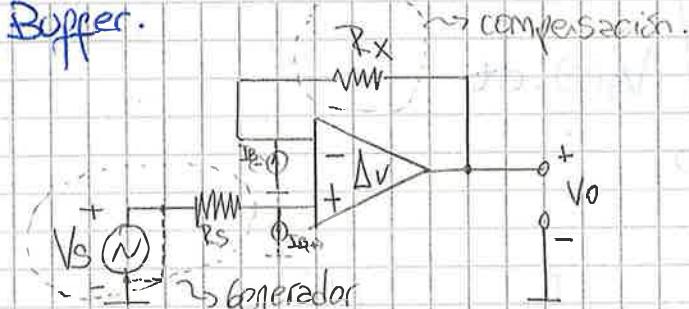
$$(R_s + R_x) \cdot R_f // R_1$$

Si  $R_s$  es muy grande hay g/cas.

Se pone  $V_s$  y se coloca la  $I_B'$ ;  $R_x$ : Resist. de compensación.

$$V_o = R_f \times I_{oS} \quad (\approx 0,35)$$

c) Buffer.



Sin compensación:

$$\bullet V_o = \frac{R_B}{R_B + R_s} \cdot I_{B(+)} /$$

Compensación: Igual que en el inversor, por superposición:

$$V_o = R_s \cdot I_{B(+)} - R_x \cdot I_{B(-)} \quad | \text{ con } R_s = R_x$$

$$V_o = R_x (I_{B(+)} - I_{B(-)})$$

$$\bullet V_o = R_x \cdot I_{o(s)} /$$

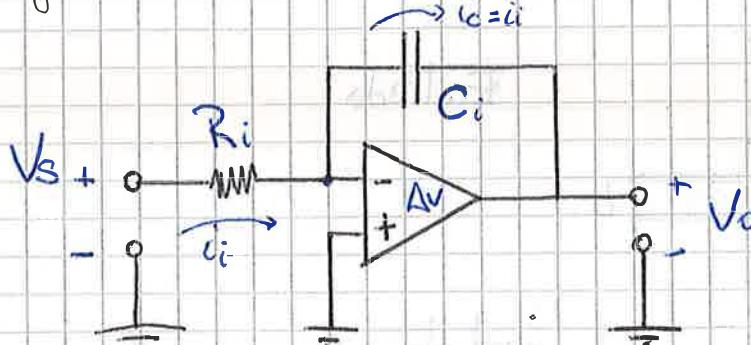
→ Suponemos  $R_s = 75 \Omega$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} V_{o(S)} = 0,35 \mu A \cdot 75 \Omega \Rightarrow 26,25 \mu V \\ V_{o(CP)} = 0,1 \mu A \cdot 75 \Omega \Rightarrow 7,5 \mu V \end{array} \right.$

\* Se ve claramente como mejora  $V_o$  con el agregado de  $R_x$ !

04/02/2010

Ej. N° 24 Amp. Operacionales. De la carp Teo. EA II

Integrador. Problema de análisis.

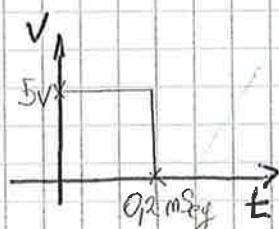


Datos:

$$R_i = 10 K\Omega$$

$$C_i = 0,01 \mu F$$

Determinar  $V_o$  con  $V_s$ :



## Desarrollo:

$$V_o(t) = -\frac{1}{R_i \cdot C_i} \times \int_0^t V_s(t) \cdot dt$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= I_c \cdot t \\ Q &= C \cdot V_c \end{aligned} \quad \begin{aligned} I_c \cdot t &= C \cdot V_c \\ V_c &= \frac{I_c \cdot t}{C} \end{aligned}$$

Si  $V_s(t) = \text{cte}$

$$V_o(t) = -\frac{1}{R_i \cdot C_i} \times V_s \times \int_0^t dt \Rightarrow -\frac{V_s}{R_i \cdot C_i} \times t$$

esta ecuación tiene la forma

$$y = m \cdot x + b \rightarrow \text{LINEAL}$$

FUNCION

$y$   $\leftarrow$  Voltaje inicial  
 $x$   $\leftarrow$   $t$   
 $m = -\frac{1}{R_i \cdot C_i} \times V_s = \frac{I_c}{C_i}$

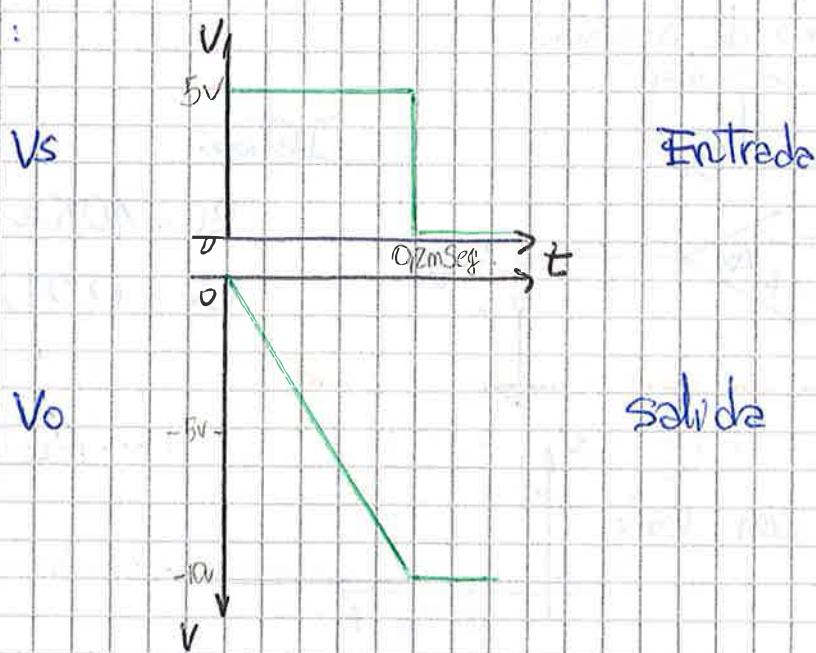
Si  $I_c = I_o = \text{cte}$   
 $V_o$  es lineal.

$$\rightarrow V_o = -\frac{5V}{10k\Omega \times 0.01\mu F} \times 0.2\text{mseg} = -10 \times 10^3 \times 5V \times 0.2 \times 10^{-6}$$

$$V_o = -\underbrace{\left(50 \times 10^3\right)}_{\text{Var. dep.}} \times \underbrace{\left(0.2 \text{ mseg}\right)}_{\text{Pendiente}} \rightarrow -10V$$

Var. dep. Pendiente Var. indep.

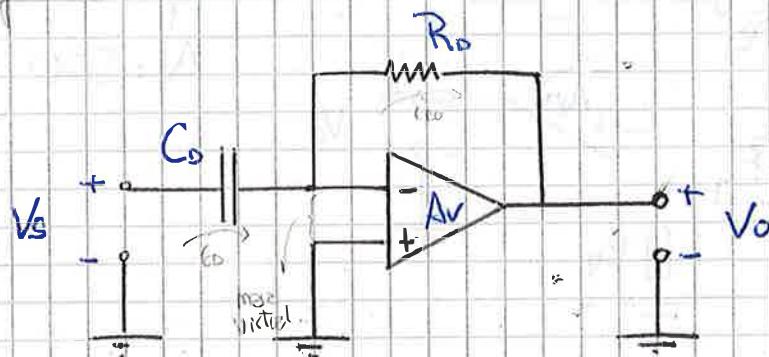
Si  $b=0V$ :



## EJ. N° 25 Amp. Operacionales. De la cern. Teo.- EATII

Problema de análisis.

Diferenciador.



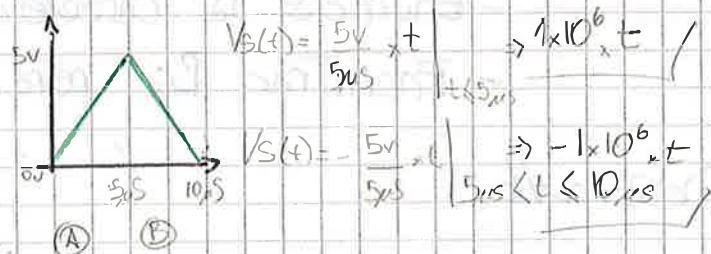
Datos:

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= C \cdot V_C \\ Q &= C \cdot t \end{aligned} \quad \left\{ \begin{aligned} V_C &= \frac{V_O}{R_D} \times C \\ t &= \frac{V_O}{R_D \cdot C} \end{aligned} \right.$$

Resistor  
de salida

$$R_D = 2,2 \times 10^3 \Omega$$

$$C_D = 1 \times 10^{-9} F$$

Determinar  $V_{O(t)}$  con  $V_{S(t)}$ 

Desarrollo:

$$V_C(t) = \frac{1}{C_D} \times \int_0^t i_{C_D}(t) \cdot dt$$

$$V_C(t) = -i_{R_D}(t) \cdot R_D$$

$$V_C(t), C_D = \int_0^t i_{C_D}(t) \cdot dt$$

$$i_{R_D}(t) = i_{C_D}(t) \quad \text{(en rueda)}$$

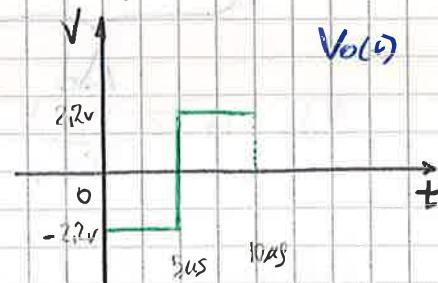
$$\frac{d V_C(t)}{dt} \cdot C_D = i_{C_D}(t)$$

$$V_O(t) = - \left( \frac{d V_C(t)}{dt} \cdot C_D \right) \cdot R_D$$

Como el Terminal negativo está virtualmente puesto a masa:

$$V_C(t) = V_S(t) = \text{Tensión de entrada}$$

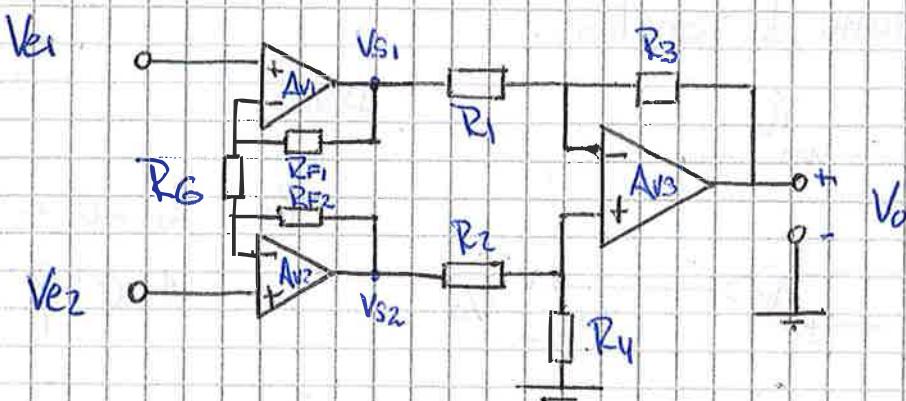
$$\text{Así: } V_O(t) = - \frac{d V_S(t)}{dt} \cdot C_D \cdot R_D$$



$$\text{Intervalo A: } V_O(t) = - \frac{d (1 \times 10^6 \cdot t)}{dt} \times 1 \times 10^{-9} \cdot 2,2 \times 10^3 \Rightarrow -2,2[V]$$

$$\text{Intervalo B: } V_O(t) = - \frac{d (-1 \times 10^6 \cdot t)}{dt} \times 1 \times 10^{-9} \times 2,2 \times 10^3 \Rightarrow +2,2[V]$$

## Problema de diseño



Datos:

$$R_f = 25 k\Omega$$

$$A_d = 500$$

Se pide:

- Enumerar las características y tipo de amp.
- Encontrar  $R_G$  para la ganancia deseada.

Desarrollo:

El amp. es un Amplificador de instrumentación;

- Posesce:
- Posibilidad de obtener elevada ganancia;  $A_i \approx 1000$
  - Elevado RRMC;  $RRMC \approx 100 \text{ dB}$
  - Elevada impedancia de entrada;  $Z_i \approx 300 \text{ M}\Omega$

$$\Delta = \underbrace{\left(1 + 2 \cdot \frac{R_f}{R_G}\right)}_{\Delta_d} \times (V_{ez} - V_{ei})$$

Con  $R_{f1} = R_{f2} = R_f$ 

$$A_d = \left(1 + 2 \frac{R_f}{R_G}\right) \rightarrow A_d = \left(\frac{R_G + 2R_f}{R_G}\right)$$

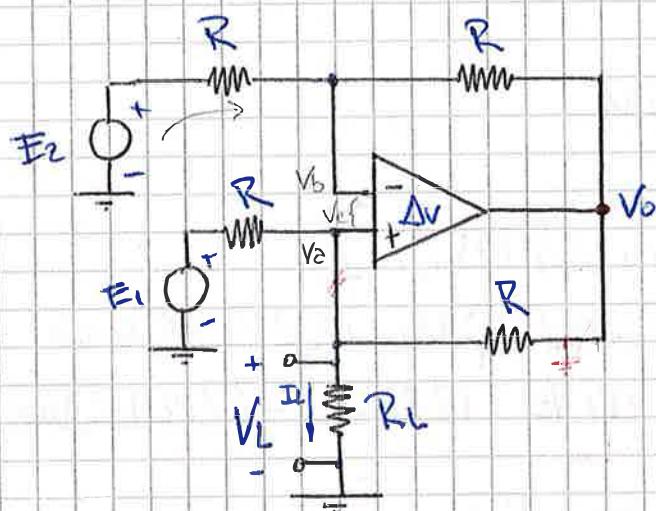
$$A_d \cdot R_G = R_G + 2R_f \rightarrow 2R_f = A_d \cdot R_G - R_G$$

$$R_G (A_d - 1) = 2R_f \therefore R_G = \frac{2R_f}{(A_d - 1)} = \frac{2 \times 25 k\Omega}{(500 - 1)}$$

$$\therefore R_G \Rightarrow 100 \Omega [2]$$

EJ. N° 27: Amp. Op. CTC . De la carp. Teo. EAIT.

Problema de análisis.



Datos:

$$R = 10\text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_L = 5\text{ k}\Omega$$

$$E_1 = 0\text{ V}$$

$$E_2 = 5\text{ V}$$

Encontrar:

$$I_L; V_L; V_o$$

Desarrollo: (Propio)

$$V_o = A_v \cdot V_e = A_v \cdot (V_a - V_b)$$

Por LKI:

$$(V_a) Y_a = I_{E1} + I_o$$

$$V_a \cdot \left( \frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{R_L} + \frac{1}{R} \right) = \frac{V_{E1}}{R} + \frac{V_o}{R}$$

$$V_a = \frac{(V_{E1} + V_o)}{\frac{2}{R} + \frac{1}{R_L}} \Rightarrow \frac{(V_{E1} + V_o)}{2 + \frac{R}{R_L}}$$

$$V_L \Rightarrow V_a = \frac{(V_{E1} + V_o)}{(2R_L + R)} \times R_L \quad \rightarrow \text{Corrobado por Superposición!}$$

$$I_o \Rightarrow \frac{(V_{E1} + V_o)}{(2R_L + R)}$$

$$(V_b) Y_b = I_{E2} + I_o$$

$$V_b \cdot \left( \frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{R} \right) = \frac{V_{E2}}{R} + \frac{V_o}{R}$$

$$V_b \cdot \frac{2}{R} = \frac{V_{E2} + V_o}{R}$$

$$V_b = \frac{V_{E2} + V_o}{2} \quad \rightarrow \text{Corrobado por Superposición!}$$

$$V_o = \Delta V \times \left[ \frac{(V_{E1} + V_o)}{2RL + R} + \frac{(V_{E2} + V_o)}{2} \right]$$

$$\rightarrow \lim_{\Delta V \rightarrow \infty} \frac{V_o}{\Delta V} = V_o \Rightarrow \emptyset$$

$$\text{Así: } \frac{(V_{E1} + V_o) \times RL}{2RL + R} \Leftrightarrow \frac{(V_{E2} + V_o)}{2}$$

$$(V_{E1} + V_o) RL \cdot 2 = (V_{E2} + V_o) (2RL + R)$$

$$2RL V_{E1} + 2RL V_o = (2RL + R) V_{E2} + (2RL + R) V_o$$

$$V_o ((2RL + R) - 2RL) = 2RL V_{E1} + 2RL V_o - (2RL + R) V_{E2}$$

$$V_o = \frac{2RL V_{E1} - 2RL V_{E2} - R V_{E2}}{R}$$

$$V_o = \frac{2RL}{R} V_{E1} - \left(1 + \frac{2RL}{R}\right) V_{E2}$$

Con  $V_{E1}=0$

$$V_o = - V_{E2} \times \left(1 + \frac{2RL}{R}\right)$$

Reemplazando en  $V_L$

$$V_L = - V_{E2} \left( \frac{R+2R}{R} \right) \times \frac{R}{(R+2RL)}$$

$$V_L = - V_{E2} \times \frac{RL}{R}$$

$$I_L = - \frac{V_{E2}}{R}$$

Calculos numéricos:

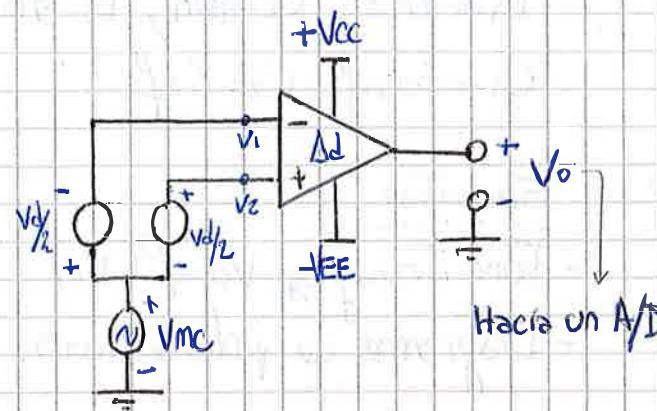
$$V_L = - 5V \times \frac{5k}{10k} \Rightarrow -2,5V$$

$$V_o = - 5V \times \left(1 + \frac{2 \cdot 5k}{10k}\right) = -10V$$

$$I_L = \frac{V_L}{RL} = \frac{-2,5}{5k} \Rightarrow 0,5mA$$

EJ. N° 28 : Amp. Op. Del Teo. G. EAII

Instrumentación. Problema de diseño.



Datos :

$$V_d = 1 \text{ mV}$$

$$V_{mC} = 10 \text{ mV}$$

$$\text{Requerim: } V_o = 1 \text{ V}$$

$$\text{Ref. A/D: } V_{omC_{(max)}} = 5\% \cdot V_o$$

Encontrar:  $\Delta d$ ;  $\Delta mC$ ; RRMC;  $V_{omC_{max}}$  con 110 dB de RRMC

Desarrollo :

$$\bullet \Delta d = \left( \frac{V_d}{V_o} \right)^{-1} = \left( \frac{1 \text{ mV}}{1 \text{ V}} \right)^{-1} = 1.000 /$$

$$\bullet 5\% \text{ de } V_o = \frac{5}{100} \times 1 \text{ V} = 50 \text{ mV} ; \rightarrow V_{omC} = 50 \text{ mV}$$

$$\bullet \Delta mC = \frac{V_{omC}}{V_{mC}} = \frac{50 \text{ mV}}{10 \text{ mV}} = 5 /$$

$$\bullet RRMC = \frac{\Delta d}{\Delta mC} = \frac{1000}{5} = 200 / ; \rightarrow RRMC_{dB} = 20 \cdot \log(200) \Rightarrow 46 \text{ dB}$$

$$\text{Si: } RRMC = 110 \text{ dB}, \quad 10^{\frac{RRMC}{20}} = \frac{\Delta d}{\Delta mC} \quad \bullet \Delta mC = \frac{1000}{10^{\frac{110}{20}}} = 3,162 \times 10^{-3} /$$

Manteniendo la condición del 5%:

$$V_{omC} = V_{mC} \cdot \Delta mC = 50 \text{ mV}$$

$$\therefore \bullet V_{omC_{(min)}} = \frac{50 \text{ mV}}{\Delta mC} = \frac{50 \text{ mV}}{3,162 \times 10^{-3}} \Rightarrow 15,81 \text{ V} /$$

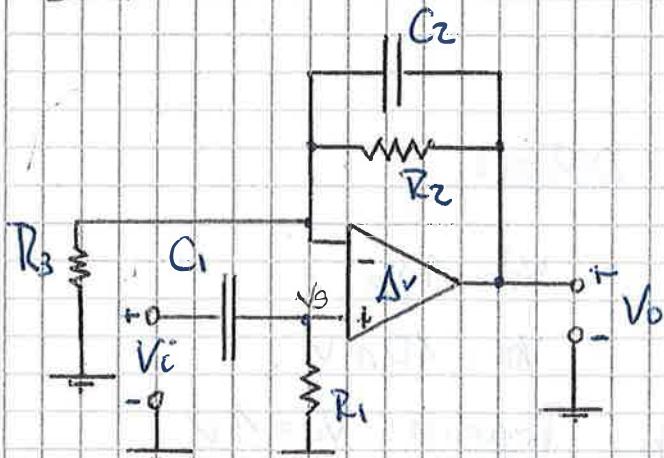
Para RRMC = 110 dB

EJ. N° 29 : Amp. Op.

24/02/2010

Integrados  
Derivadores

Problema de análisis



Datos:

$$R_1 = 1K\Omega, R_2 = 10K\Omega, R_3 = 100K\Omega$$

$$C_1 = 53nF, C_2 = 6nF$$

Encontrar:

- Func. Transf;  $V_o = f(V_i)$
- Diagramas de polos y ceros.

Desarrollo: Como un amp. no inversor

$$\bullet Z_1' = X_{C_1} = \frac{1}{SC_1}$$

$$\bullet Z_1 = R_1$$

$$\bullet Z_2 = R_2 // X_{C_2} = R_2 // \frac{1}{SC_2}$$

$$\bullet Z_3 = R_3$$

$$V_o = \left( \frac{V_i \times Z_1}{Z_1 + Z_1'} \right) \times \left( 1 + \frac{Z_2}{Z_3} \right)$$

$$V_o = \left( \frac{V_i \times R_1}{R_1 + \frac{1}{SC_1}} \right) \times \left( 1 + \frac{R_2 // \frac{1}{SC_2}}{R_3} \right) \Rightarrow \frac{V_i \cdot R_1 \cdot SC_1}{R_1 C_1 S + 1} \times \left( 1 + \frac{R_2}{R_3 (R_2 C_2 S + 1)} \right)$$

$$V_o = V_i \times \frac{R_1 \cdot C_1 \cdot S}{(1 + R_1 C_1 S)} \times \frac{R_3 (R_2 (2S + 1) + R_2)}{R_3 (R_2 C_2 S + 1)}$$

$$V_o = V_i \times \frac{1}{R_3} \times \frac{(R_1 C_1 R_3 S (R_2 C_2 S + 1) + R_2 R_1 C_1 S)}{(1 + R_1 C_1 S) (1 + R_2 C_2 S)}$$

$$V_o = V_i \times \frac{R_1 C_1 (R_2 + R_3)}{R_3} \times \frac{S \times (1 + \frac{R_2 C_2 R_3 \cdot S}{R_2 + R_3})}{(1 + R_1 C_1 S) (1 + R_2 C_2 S)}$$

$$V_o = V_i \times 58,3 \times 10^{-6} \times \frac{S \times (1 + 54,5 \times 10^{-6} \cdot S)}{(1 + 53 \times 10^{-6} \cdot S) (1 + 60 \times 10^{-6} \cdot S)}$$

$$SC_1 \Rightarrow \text{al origen: } 1 \text{ rad/s}$$

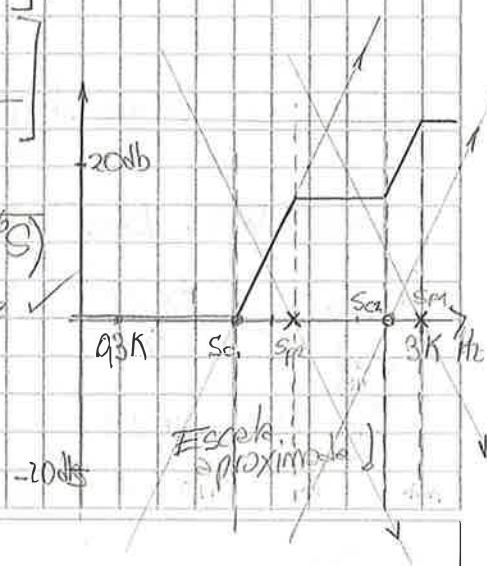
$$SC_2 \Rightarrow 2,1 \text{ kHz}$$

$$SP_1 \Rightarrow 3 \text{ kHz}$$

$$SP_2 \Rightarrow 2,65 \text{ kHz}$$

Para el diagrama

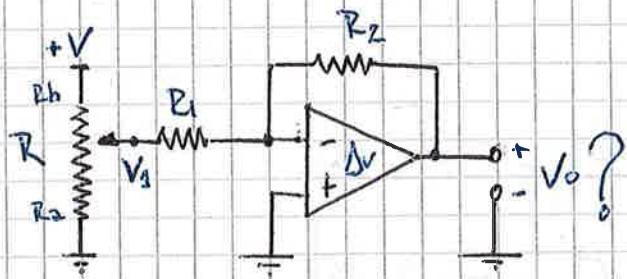
$$f_{dB} = 20 \log f \Rightarrow -84,6 \text{ dB}$$



EJ. N° 30 : Amp- Op.

Inversor.

Problema de análisis.



Datos:

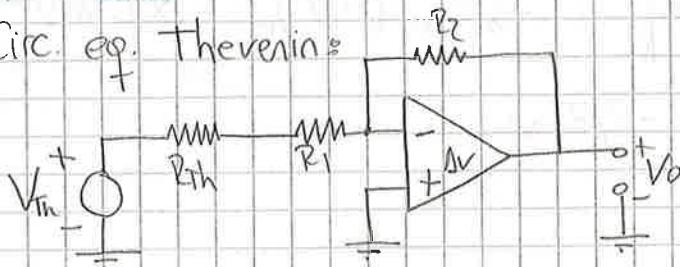
$$R_1 = 10\text{ k}\Omega ; R_2 = 10\text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_b = 10\text{ k}\Omega ; R_f = 10\text{ k}\Omega$$

$$+V = 15\text{ V}$$

Desarrollo:

Circ. eq. Thevenin:



$$G = -\frac{R_f}{(R_1 + R_{th})}$$

$$V_o = V_{th} \times -\frac{R_f}{R_{th} + R_1}$$

$$R_{th} = R_b // R_f = 10\text{ k}\Omega // 10\text{ k}\Omega \Rightarrow 5\text{ k}\Omega$$

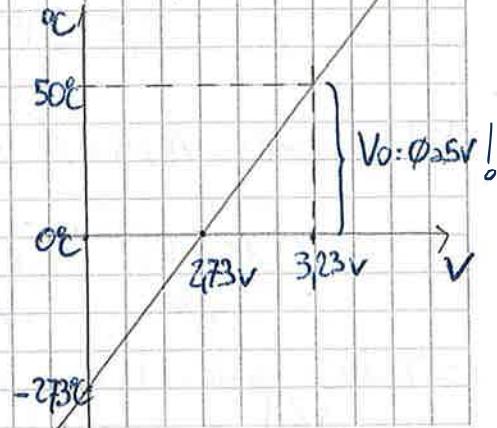
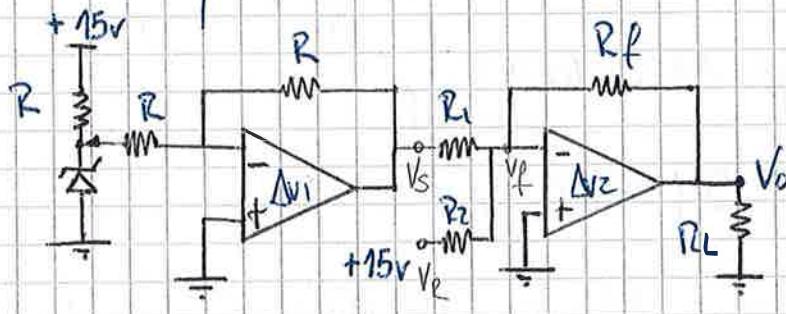
$$V_{th} = \frac{V}{R_b + R_f} \times R_f = \frac{15\text{ V}}{2} = 7.5\text{ V}$$

$$\rightarrow V_o = 7.5\text{ V} \times -\frac{10\text{ k}\Omega}{5\text{ k} + 10\text{ k}} \Rightarrow -5\text{ V}$$

EJ. N° 31 : Amp. Op.

LM355 Problema de diseño.

El LM355 varía  $10\text{ mV}/^\circ\text{C}$  y se necesita acondicionar la señal para la entrada de un CAD con rango de  $\phi \approx 5\text{ V}$ , con una variación de  $\phi \approx 50^\circ\text{C}$ . Calcular  $R$ ,  $R_1$ ,  $R_2$  y  $R_f$ , teniendo en cuenta que  $Z_i = 10\text{ k}\Omega$ .



## Desarrollo:

→ Como  $Z_i$  debe ser  $10\text{ k}\Omega$  y el circ. de entrada es un inversor con  $Z_i = R$ ;  $\therefore R = 10\text{ k}\Omega$

→ Así el circ de entrada es un inversor con  $G = -\frac{R}{R} = -1$

$$\rightarrow \text{En el punto } V_s: \text{ a } 0^\circ\text{C; } V_s = -2,73 \text{ V} \\ \text{ a } 50^\circ\text{C; } V_s = -3,23 \text{ V}$$

$$* \text{ Rango de } V_s = V_s \Big|_{\text{mín}} - V_s \Big|_{\text{máx}} \Rightarrow -3,23 - (-2,73) = -500 \text{ mV}$$

\* Con un offset de  $V_s/_{OC} = -2,73$  ✓

$$\rightarrow V_{f_r} y_0 = s + e + I_0$$

$$V_f \times \left( \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3} \right) = \frac{V_3}{R_1} + \frac{V_2}{R_2} + \frac{V_1}{R_3}$$

$$\text{Si } \Delta V \rightarrow 0; V_p \rightarrow 0 \quad \therefore \quad -\frac{V_0}{R_f} = \frac{V_s}{R_1} + \frac{V_p}{R_2}$$

$$V_o = - \left( V_s \cdot \left( \frac{R_f}{R_1} \right) + V_p \cdot \frac{R_f}{R_2} \right)$$

A) Génarice de  $V_s = \frac{\Delta V_o}{\Delta V_s} = \frac{5V}{500mV} = 10!$

$$\frac{R_f}{R_i} = 10$$

$$B) \text{ Offset ; con } V_C = 15V ; V_S = -2,73V \rightarrow V_O = 0V$$

$$i. -2,73 \times \frac{P_f}{P_1} + 15 \cdot \frac{P_f}{P_2} = 0 ; \quad 2,73 \cdot \frac{P_f}{P_1} = 15 \cdot \frac{P_f}{P_2}$$

$$* \text{Diseno} \cdot R_1 = 10 \text{ k}\Omega /; \quad R_f = 10 \times R_1 = 100 \text{ k}\Omega /$$

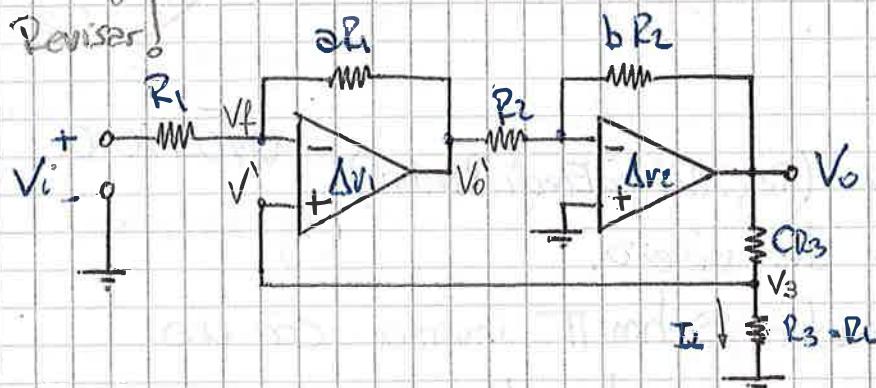
$$\therefore R_2 = \frac{15 \times R_1}{2.73} = \frac{15 \times 10k}{2.73} = 54.94 \text{ k}\Omega$$

→ También podríe haberse discido  $R_1=10k$  con  $G=10 \rightarrow P_f$  y luego sobreido que  $V_o = -27,3V$ ; hay que señale  $+27,3$  p<sup>1</sup> $V_o=0V$ . /  $\frac{R_f}{R_2} = \frac{27,3}{10}$  /

EJ. N°32: Amp. OP.

Problema de análisis.

Revisar!



Encontrar:

$$V_o; I_L$$

Desarrollo:

$$V' = V_3$$

$$G_{A1} = -\frac{2R_2}{R_1} = -2 \quad ; \quad G_{A2} = -\frac{bR_2}{R_2} = -b$$

$$V_o = V'_o \times G_{A2}$$

$$G = G_{A1} \times G_{A2} = -2 \times -b = 2 \times b$$

$$\rightarrow V_f \times \left(1 + \frac{1}{R_1 \cdot 2}\right) = \frac{V_i}{R_1} + \frac{V'_o}{R_1 \cdot 2}$$

$$V_f \times \frac{2R_1 + R_2}{R_1 \cdot 2} = \frac{V_i}{R_1} + \frac{V'_o}{R_1 \cdot 2} \quad ; \quad V_f = \frac{R_1 \cdot 2}{(1+2)} \times \frac{V_i \cdot R_1 \cdot 2 + V'_o \cdot R_1}{R_1 \cdot 2}$$

$$V_f = \left(\frac{1}{1+2}\right) \frac{V_i \cdot R_1 \cdot 2 + V'_o \cdot R_1}{R_1}$$

$$\rightarrow V' = \frac{V_o}{R_3 \cdot C_D3} \times R_3 = \frac{V_o}{(C+1)}$$

$$\rightarrow V_E = V' - V_f = \frac{V_o}{(C+1)} - \frac{1}{(1+2)} \times \frac{V_i \cdot R_1 \cdot 2 + V'_o \cdot R_1}{R_1}$$

$$\text{Como } V_E \rightarrow 0, \quad \frac{V_o}{(C+1)} = \frac{V_i \cdot R_1 \cdot 2 + V'_o \cdot R_1}{(1+2) \cdot R_1}$$

$$\frac{V_o \cdot (2+1)}{(C+1)} = \frac{V_i \cdot R_1 \cdot 2 + V'_o \cdot R_1}{R_1}$$

$$\therefore V_o = \left[ \frac{V_o}{(C+1)} \right] \times (2+1) - V_i \cdot (2) \quad : \text{Superposición en A}_1 !$$

$$\text{Como } V_o = V'_o \times G_{A2}, \quad V_o = V_i \cdot 2 \cdot b + \frac{V_o \cdot (2+1) \cdot b}{(C+1)} \times -1$$

$$V_o \left( 1 + \frac{(a+1)b}{(c+1)} \right) = V_1 \cdot a \cdot b$$

$$V_o = V_1 \cdot \frac{a \cdot b \cdot (c+1)}{(c+1) + (a+1)b}$$

$$| I_L = \frac{V_o}{R_3} |$$

... no Tendría que depender de  $R_3$  ...

m m m ...

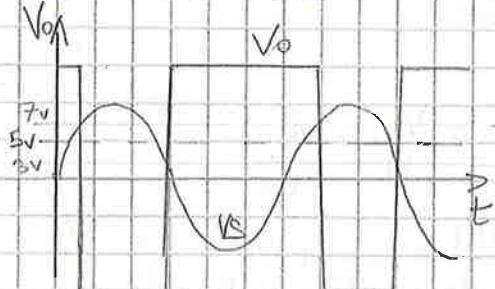
o

08/03/2010

EJ. N° 33 : Amp. Op. (Pag. 827 *Electr. Rashid*)  
Problema de diseño. (Pag. 73 ap. Teo)

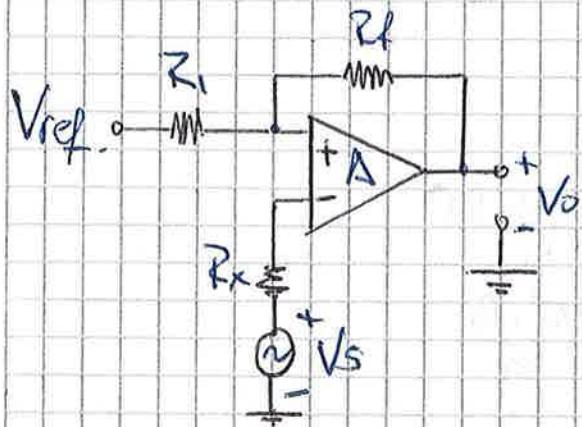
- a) Diseñar un disparador Schmitt inversor con una banda de histeresis recorrida de manera que  $V_{HT} = 7V$ ,  $V_{LT} = 3V$ . Suponer  $|V_{sat}| = |V_{osat}| = 14V$  y una freq. de entrada  $f = 400\text{ Hz}$ . Determinar los valores de  $R_1$ ;  $R_f$ ;  $R_x$ ;  $V_{ref}$ .

- b) Simular. → Con EWB 5.12:



Desarrollo:

Circuito:



$$V_{ST} = \frac{V_{ref} \cdot R_f}{R_1 + R_f} = \frac{V_{HT} + V_{LT}}{2}$$

$$\bullet V_{ST} = \frac{7V + 3V}{2} = 5V$$

$$\bullet V_{HT} = V_{HT} - V_{LT} = 7V - 3V = 4V$$

$$V_{ref} = V_{ST} \cdot \frac{R_1 + R_f}{R_f} = 5 \cdot \frac{(10k + 60k)}{60k}$$

$$\bullet V_{ref} = 5,833V$$

$$\bullet R_x = R_1 / R_f = 8,57k$$

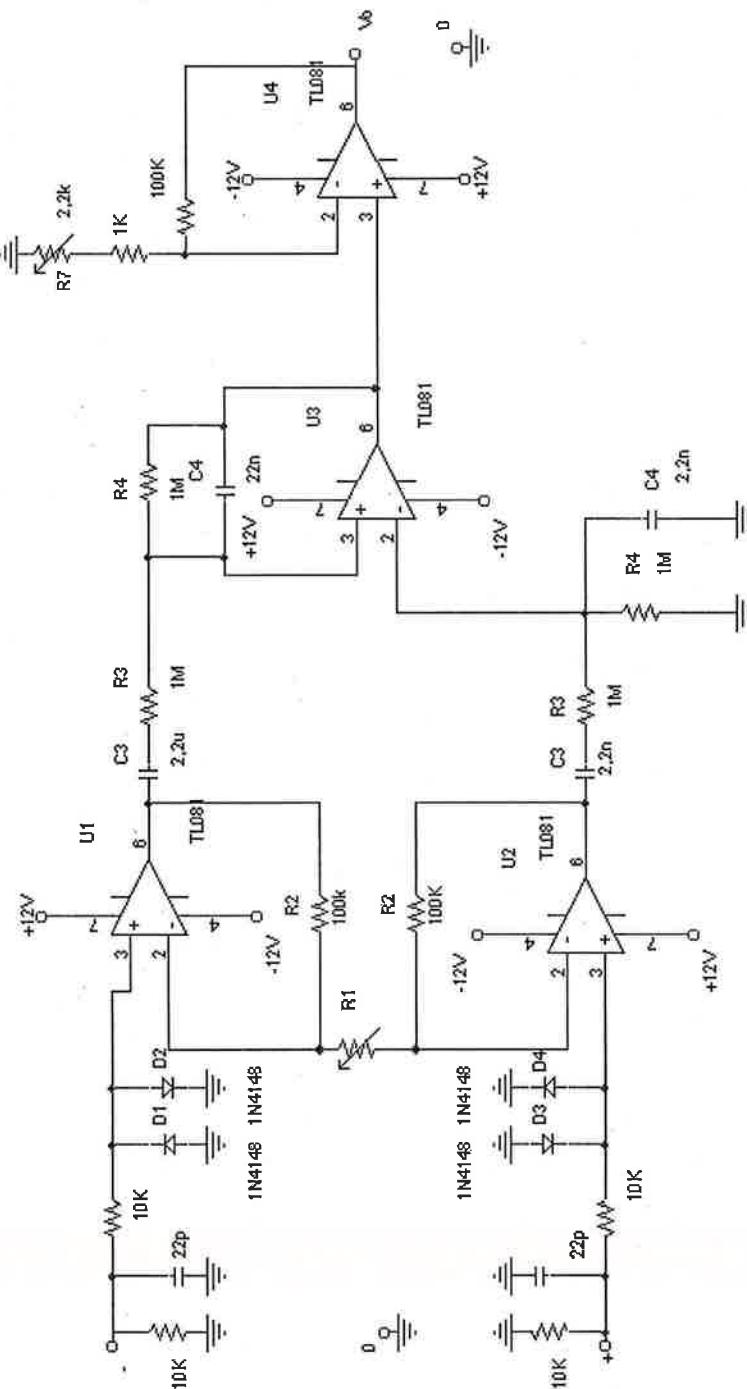
$$\text{Como } \frac{V_{HT}}{2} = \frac{V_{sat} \cdot R_1}{R_1 + R_f}$$

$$\frac{V_{HT}}{2 \times V_{sat}} = \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_f} \Rightarrow \frac{4V}{2 \times 14V} = 0,142$$

$$\therefore \text{Si adoptamos } R_1 = 10k \Omega; \quad R_f = \frac{R_1 \cdot (1 - 0,142)}{0,142} \Rightarrow 60k \Omega$$

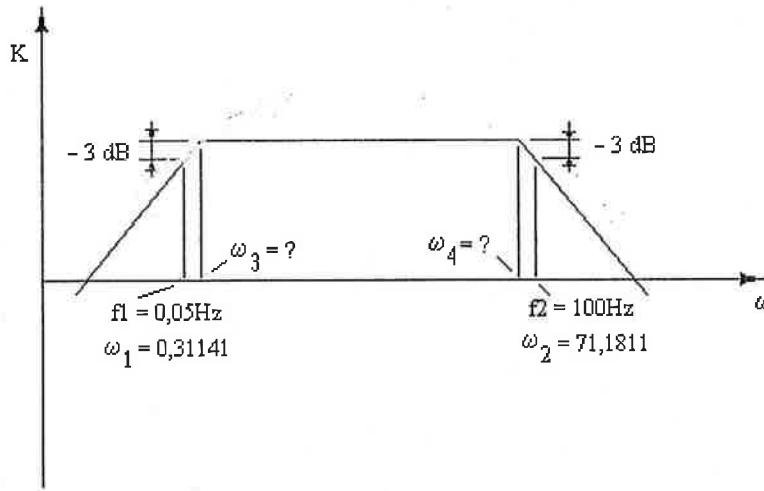
EJ. N°34

↳ Teórico en pag. 91 Teo. (enexo#5)

ESQUEMÁTICO GENERAL



Para determinar los valores de los mismos vamos a valernos de la gráfica del diagrama de Bode de la función de transferencias.



### Cálculo de $\omega_3$ y $\omega_4$

$$A = \alpha (\log \omega_n - \log \omega_m)$$

Como la función de transferencia no presenta polos ni ceros dobles  
 $\alpha = 20 \text{ dB/dec}$ .

#### $\omega_3$ = frecuencia corte inferior

$$-3\text{dB} = 20 \text{ dB/dec} \cdot (\log \omega_3 - \log \omega_1)$$

$$-3\text{dB} = 20 \text{ dB/dec} \cdot (\log \omega_3 - \log 0,31141)$$

$$\omega_3 = \text{antilog} (-3/20 + \log 0,31141)$$

$$\omega_3 = 0,4467 \Rightarrow f_3 = 0,071 \text{ Hz}$$

#### Cálculo de $\omega_4$

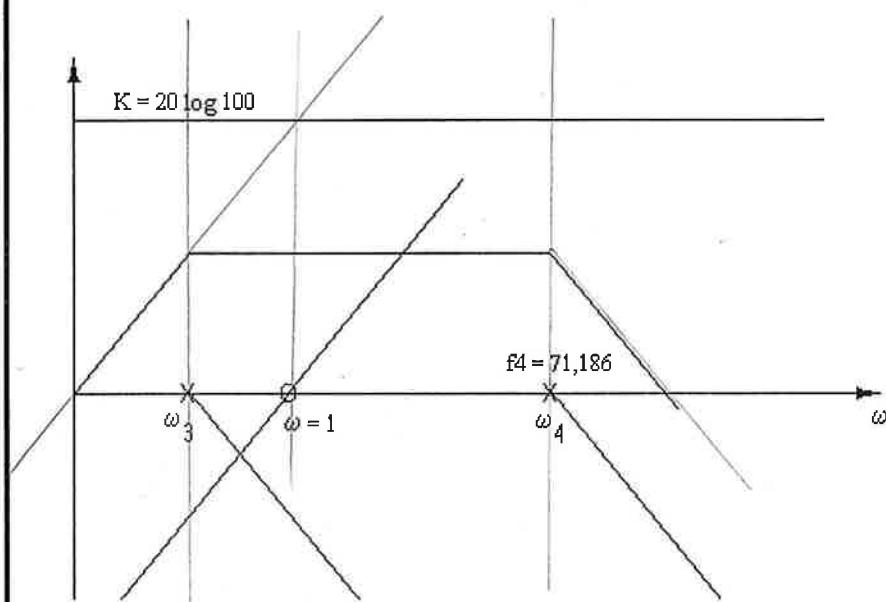
$$\alpha = -20 \text{ dB/dec} \quad \omega_n = \omega_2 \quad \omega_m = \omega_4$$

$$-3\text{dB} = -20 \text{ dB/dec} \cdot (\log \omega_2 - \log \omega_4)$$

$$-3\text{dB} = -20 \text{ dB/dec} \cdot (\log 628 - \log \omega_4)$$

$$\omega_4 = -\text{antilog} (3/20 - \log 628)$$

$$\omega_4 = 447,279 \Rightarrow f_4 = 71,186 \text{ Hz}$$



Ubicamos los Puntos de  
 $\omega_3$  y  $\omega_4$  en el Bode

Retomando la función de transferencia

$$(1) K = 100 = \frac{(R1 + 2.R2).R4.C3}{R1} \quad \text{P1 fm}$$

$$(2) Z1 = \text{Cero al Origen}$$

$$(3) P3 = \omega_3 = 0,4467 = 1/(R3.C3)$$

$$(4) P4 = \omega_4 = 446,67 = 1/(R4.C4)$$

$$(5) \text{ Si } R3 = R4 \text{ de (3) y (4)}$$

$$R4 = 1/(446,67.C4) = 1/(0,4467.C3) = R3$$

$$(6) C3 = 1000.C4$$

De (5) reemp. en (1)

$$100 = (1 + 2.R2/R1).(R3.C3)$$

$$100 \cdot 0,4467 = (1+2.R2/R1)$$

$$(7) R2 = 21,835 \cdot R1$$

Tomamos arbitrariamente un valor para  $C4=22nF$

Reemplazando en (4)

$$R4 = 1/(446,67.22nF) = 1,017 M\Omega = 1M\Omega$$

$$R3 = 1,017 = 1M\Omega$$



Reemplazando el valor de C4 en (6) obtenemos

$$C_3 = 1000 \cdot 22 \text{nF} = 22 \mu\text{F}$$

Asignando a R2 un valor de 100K y reemplazando en (7)

$$R_1 = 100\text{K} / 21,835 = 4580\Omega$$

Los valores calculados finalmente son:

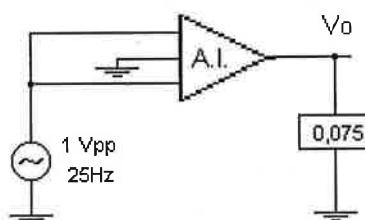
Resistencias	Capacitores
R1	4,58K
R2	100K
R3	1M
R4	1M

#### 4- Calibración del Circuito:

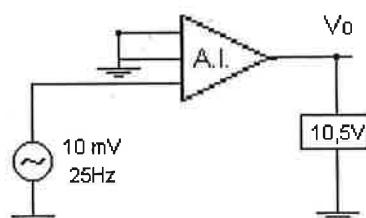
- Mediante el resistor R1 es posible ajustar la ganancia del circuito en su primer etapa. A través de R7 en su 2º etapa.
- Mediante el resistor R4 es posible ajustar la RRMC del circuito.
- Los resistores, a los fines de obtener una RRMC lo más alta posible, deberán seleccionarse lo más parecido posible (1 % o mayor) y los capacitores deberán ser de MicaPlate.

#### 5- Mediciones:

##### 1- RRMC



$$A_{MD} = \frac{75 \text{ mV}}{1\text{V}} = 0,075$$

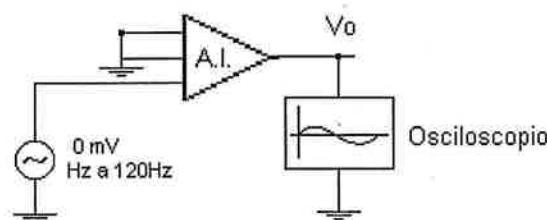


$$A_{MD} = \frac{10,5 \text{ V}}{10\text{mV}} = 1050$$

$$RRMC_{dB} = 20 \log \frac{A_{md}}{A_{mc}} = 20 \log \frac{1050}{0,075} = 83 \text{ dB}$$

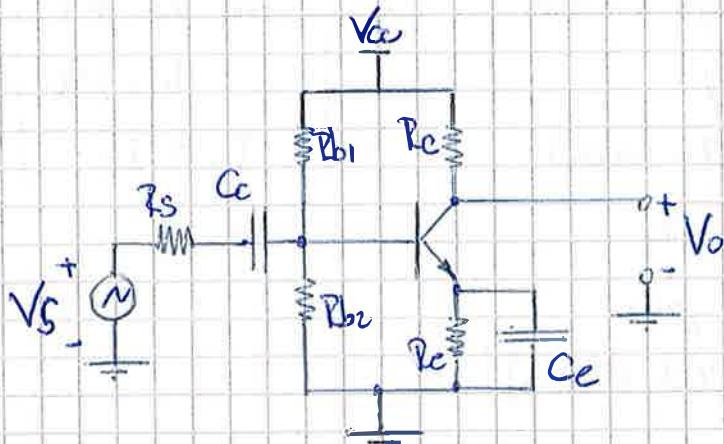
## 2- Ancho de banda

Para la medición del ancho de Banda se utilizo el siguiente esquema:



→ de clase

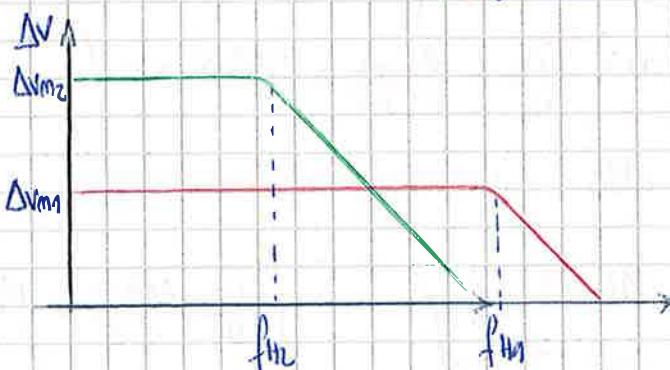
Ej. N° 35 Responste en frecuencia de amp. no realim.



Calcular:

$$\text{a) } f_{H1} \Big|_{R_L=100\Omega} \quad \Delta V_{m1} \Big|_{R_L=100\Omega}$$

$$\text{b) } f_{H2} \Big|_{R_L=200\Omega} \quad \Delta V_{m2} \Big|_{R_L=200\Omega}$$



Datos:

- $V_{CC} = 15V$
- $R_S = 500\Omega$
- $R_{B1} = 7,5K ; R_{B2} = 2,7K$
- $R_C = 100, 200\Omega$
- $R_E = 200\Omega$
- $h_{FE} = 80$
- $f_T = 750 MHz$
- $r_{bb} = 30\Omega$
- $C_{b'C} = 2,5 pF$

- Punto de trabajo
- Parámetros
- Modelos

Desarrollo s

→ Polarización: CC.  $I_{CQ}$  ✓,  $V_{CEQ}$  ✓

$$\rightarrow V_{bb} - I_b \cdot R_{bb} - V_{BE} - I_e \cdot R_e = 0V ; \wedge$$

$$V_{bb} - I_b (R_{bb} + (h_{FE}+1) \cdot R_C) - V_{BE} = 0V$$

$$I_b = I_{bQ} \Rightarrow \frac{V_{bb} - V_{BE}}{R_{bb} + (h_{FE}+1) R_C}$$

$$I_{bQ} = \frac{3,97V - 0,7V}{1,985K + (80+1) \cdot 200\Omega}$$

$$\bullet I_{bQ} = 179,84 \mu A \quad \checkmark$$

$$V_{bb} = \frac{V_{CC}}{R_{B1} + R_{B2}} \cdot R_{B2} \Rightarrow \frac{15V}{7,5K + 2,7K} \cdot 2,7K$$

$$\bullet V_{bb} \Rightarrow 3,970V \quad \checkmark$$

$$\bullet R_{bb} = R_{b1} // R_{b2} = \frac{7,5K \cdot 2,7K}{7,5K + 2,7K} \Rightarrow 1,985 K \quad \checkmark$$

$$\left\{ I_e = I_{bQ}(h_{FE}+1) \quad \wedge \quad V_{BE} \approx 0,7V \right\}$$

$$I_{CQ} = h_{FE} \times I_{BQ} \Rightarrow 80 \times 179,84 \mu A$$

•  $I_{CQ} = 14,387 \text{ mA}$  ✓

$$\rightarrow V_{CC} - I_{CQ} \times R_C - V_{CEQ} - I_{EQ} \times R_E = 0$$

$$V_{CEQ} = V_{CC} - I_{CQ} (R_C + R_E)$$

$$V_{CEQ} = 15V - 14,387 \text{ mA} \times (100\Omega + 200\Omega)$$

•  $V_{OEP(1)} = 10,683 \text{ V}$  ✓

$$V_{OEP(2)} = 15V - 14,387 \text{ mA} (200\Omega + 200\Omega)$$

•  $V_{OEP(2)} = 9,244 \text{ V}$

→ Parámetros:  $r_{be}$ ;  $c_{be}$ ;  $g_m$

$$\bullet r_{be} = \frac{V_T}{I_{CQ}} \times h_{FE} = \frac{25,7 \text{ mV}}{14,387 \text{ mA}} \times 80 \Rightarrow 142,906 \Omega$$

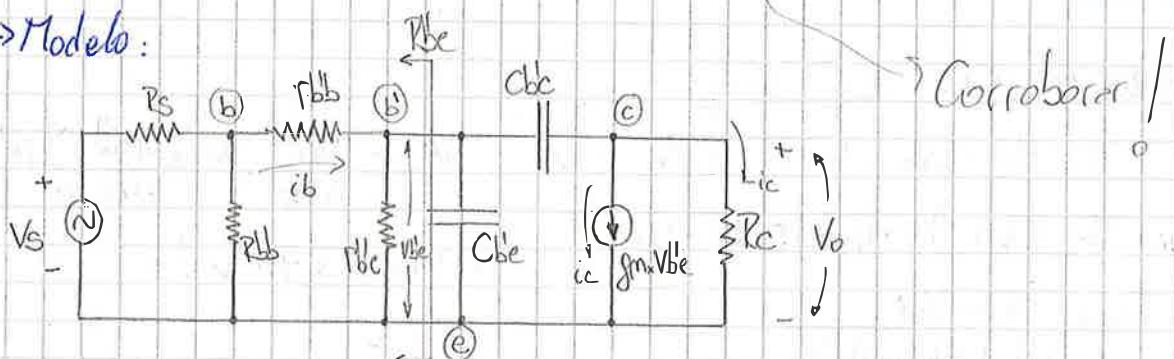
$$\rightarrow W_T = \frac{g_m}{C_{be} + C_{bc}}$$

$$\therefore C_{be} + C_{bc} = \frac{g_m}{W_T}; \quad c_{be} = \frac{g_m}{W_T} - C_{bc}$$

$$\bullet C_{be} = \frac{559,8 \text{ mV}}{2\pi \times 750 \text{ MHz}} - 2,5 \text{ pF} \Rightarrow 116,29 \text{ pF}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{c_{be}}{C_{bc}} = \frac{116,29}{2,5} \Rightarrow 47,5 \\ c_{be} = 47,5 \times C_{bc} \end{array} \right.$$

→ Modelo:



2)  $f_{H21}$  y  $\Delta V_{mn}$  con  $R_L = 100 \Omega$

Según el modelo de 1 polo reducido:

$$\rightarrow W_{H1} = \frac{1}{R_{ref} \times C_{eq}} \quad | \quad \rightarrow R_{ref} = R_{be} = r_{be} \parallel \left\{ r_{bb}' + [R_{bb} \parallel R_s] \right\}$$

$$W_{H1} = \frac{1}{R_{be} \times C_T} \quad | \quad R_{be}$$

$$W_{H1} = \frac{1}{107,3 \Omega \times 258,8 \text{ pF}}$$

$$W_{H1} = 36,019 \text{ MHz}$$

so

$$\bullet f_{H1} = \frac{W_{H1}}{2\pi} \rightarrow 5,73 \text{ MHz} \quad |$$

$$\rightarrow \Delta V_{M1} = \frac{V_o}{V_S} \Big|_{R_{L1}} = \frac{V_o}{V_{be}} \times \frac{V_{be}}{V_S}$$

$$\bullet V_o = -g_m \cdot V_{be} \times R_{L1} \quad : \quad \frac{V_o}{V_{be}} = -g_m \cdot R_{L1} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\bullet V_{be} = \left( \frac{V_S}{R_s + \left\{ R_{bb} \parallel \left[ r_{bb} + r_{be} \right] \right\}} \right) \times \left( \frac{R_{bb} \parallel \left[ r_{bb} + r_{be} \right]}{r_{bb} + r_{be}} \right) \times \frac{1}{r_{bb} + r_{be}} \times r_{be} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\text{so } \frac{V_{be}}{V_S} = \frac{R_{bb}}{R_s + \left\{ R_{bb} \parallel \left[ r_{bb} + r_{be} \right] \right\}} \times \frac{r_{be}}{R_{bb} + \left( r_{bb}' + r_{be} \right)} = \frac{R_{bb} \times r_{be}}{R_s \left( R_{bb} + r_{bb} + r_{be} \right) + R_{bb} \times \left( r_{bb}' + r_{be} \right)}$$

$$\Delta V_m = \frac{-g_m \cdot R_{L1} \cdot R_{bb} \cdot r_{be}}{R_s \left( R_{bb} + r_{bb}' + r_{be} \right) + R_{bb} \cdot \left( r_{bb}' + r_{be} \right)}$$

$$\bullet \Delta V_m \Big|_{R_{L1}} = \frac{-0,56 \times 100 \Omega \times 1985,3 \Omega \times 143 \Omega}{500 \Omega \left[ 1985,3 \Omega + 30 \Omega + 143 \Omega \right] + 1985,3 \Omega \times 143 \Omega} \Rightarrow -11,17 \text{ veces}$$

$$5) f_{H2} \wedge \Delta V_{M2} \quad P/R_L = 200 \Omega$$

$$\rightarrow f_{H2} = \frac{\omega_{H2}}{2\pi} = \frac{1}{2\pi \times R_{be} \times C_T}$$

$$f_{H2} = \frac{1}{2\pi \times 107,3 \times 398,8 \text{ pF}}$$

$$\begin{cases} R_{be} \rightarrow \text{permanece invariante} \\ C_T = f(\dots; R_L) \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore R_{be} = 107,3 \Omega$$

$$\wedge C_T = C_{be} + C_{bb}(1 + g_m \times R_L)$$

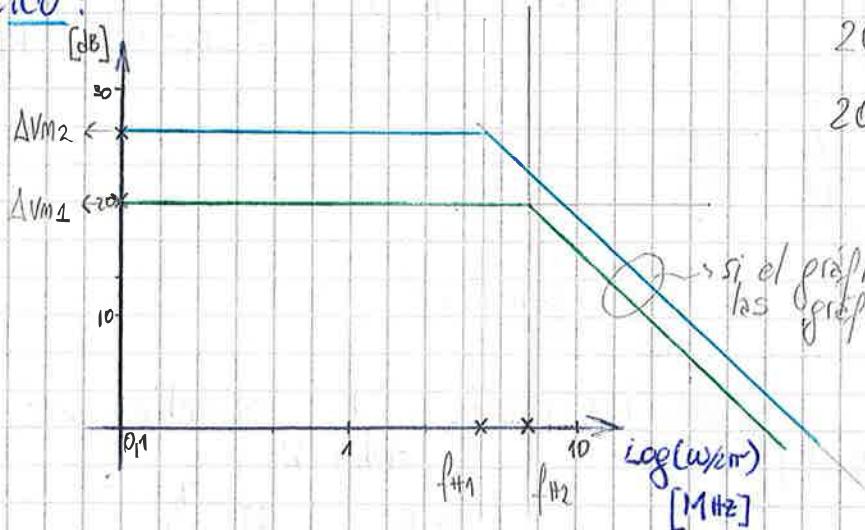
$$C_T = 116,3 \text{ pF} + 2,5 \text{ pF} (1 + 0,56 \times 100)$$

$$\therefore C_T = 398,8 \text{ pF}$$

$$\rightarrow \Delta V_{M2} = \frac{I_{en} \times R_L}{N_{m}} \Rightarrow \frac{158,9 \times 10^3 \times 200 \Omega}{1,422 \times 10^6}$$

$$\therefore \Delta V_{M2} = -22,35 \text{ V}$$

Gráfico:



$$20 \log |\Delta V_M| \Rightarrow 20,96 \text{ dB}$$

$$20 \log |\Delta V_{M2}| \Rightarrow 26,98 \text{ dB}$$

→ si el gráfico estuviera bien hecho las gráficas se colapsarían.

$$6. \Delta B = \text{cte} \dots$$

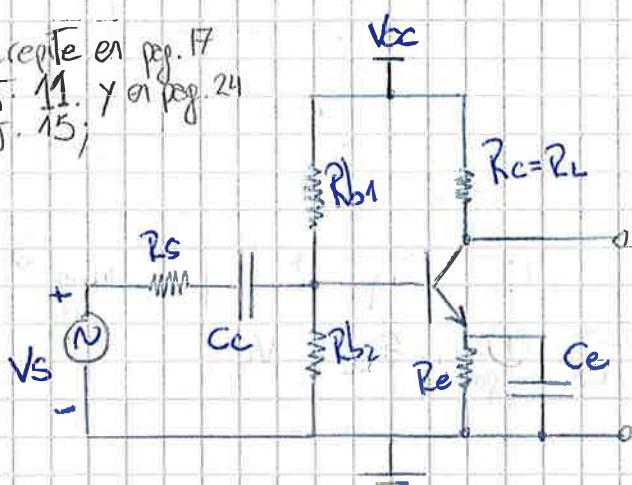
Conclusiones:

Cuando cambiamos  $R_L$ ;  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} R_L = 100 \Omega ; \\ R_L = 200 \Omega \end{array} \right.$

Corroboramos que  $\Delta V = g_m \cdot R_L$  /  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Delta V_{M1} < \Delta V_{M2} \\ f_{H1} > f_{H2} \end{array} \right.$

EJ. N° 36 : Resp. prec. de ampl. no realimentados.

Ser repetido en pag. 17  
EJ. 11. y en pag. 24  
EJ. 15;



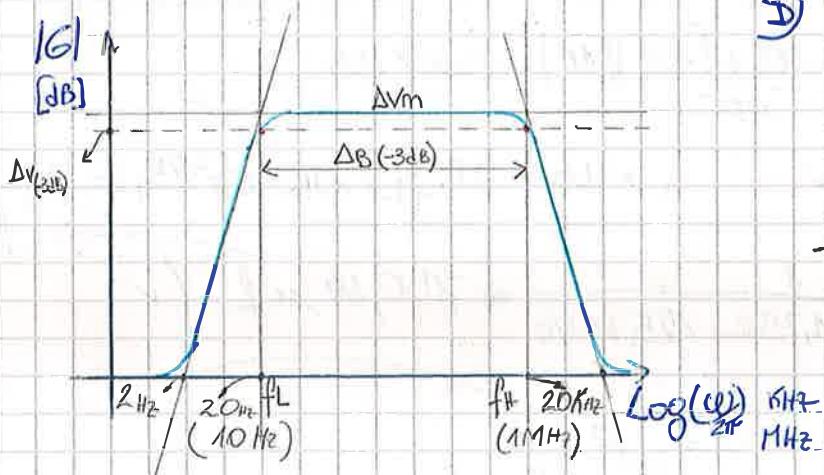
Calcular:

✓ a)  $V_{CE}$ ;  $C_C$ ;  $C_E$ ;  $R_L$

✓ b) P /  $R_L = 2 R_L$  calcular

$\Delta B$  y  $\Delta V_m$

c) Variando sólo  $R_L$ ; ¿Es posible obtener una  $f_H$  de 100 MHz?



II) Recalcular para:

$$f_L = 10 \text{ Hz} ; f_H = 1 \text{ MHz}$$

- HdER 8
- ① Punto de Trabajo ✓
  - { Parámetros
  - Modelo ✓
  - ② Baja Freq.
  - ③ Alta Freq.
  - ④ Recálculos
  - ⑤ Gráficos

Desarrollo:

A) Punto de Trabajo :  $V_{CE}$ ;  $C_C$ ;  $C_E$ ;  $R_L$

$$\rightarrow V_{bb} = I_b \cdot R_{bb} + I_e \cdot R_e - V_{BE} \Rightarrow \emptyset$$

$$V_{bb} = V_{BE} + I_b \cdot R_{bb} + I_e \cdot R_e$$

$$V_{bb} = V_{BE} + I_b \cdot R_{bb} + I_b \cdot h_{fe} \cdot (h_{fe} + 1) \cdot R_e$$

$$\wedge \begin{cases} R_{bb} = R_{b1} // R_{b2} \\ V_{bb} = \frac{V_{oc}}{R_L + R_{bb}} \cdot R_{bb} \end{cases}$$

$$V_{bb} = V_{be} + I_b \times (R_{bb} + (h_{fe+1}) \times R_e)$$

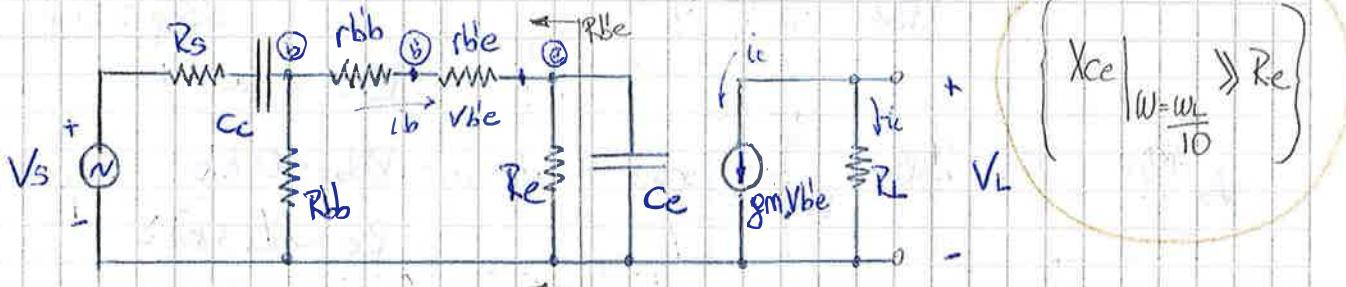
$$V_{bb} = 0,7V + 62,5 \mu A \times (10K + (40+1) \times 0,3K)$$

•  $V_{bb} = 2,093 \text{ V}$

$$\wedge I_b = I_{bq} = \frac{I_{cq}}{h_{fe}} = \frac{2,5 \text{ mA}}{40}$$

•  $I_{bq} = 62,5 \mu A$

Modelo en Baja Frec.



• Tomamos  $W_{ce}$  como polo dominante  $\therefore W_{cc} \approx \frac{W_{ce}}{10}$

$$\rightarrow W_{ce} = \frac{1}{R_{be}^{(c)} \times C_c} \quad \therefore C_c = \frac{1}{R_{be}^{(c)} \times W_{ce}}$$

$$\hookrightarrow R_{be}^{(c)} = R_e \parallel \left\{ r_{be} + r_{bb} + \left[ R_{bb} \parallel R_s \right] \right\} \quad \wedge \quad r_{bc} = \frac{V_T}{I_{cq}} \times h_{fe} = \frac{25,7}{2,5 \text{ mA}} \times 40$$

(se cortocircuita  $C_c$ )

$$\therefore r_{be} = 411,2 \Omega$$

$$R_{bc} = 300 \parallel \left\{ 411,2 + 100 + \left[ 10K \parallel 1K \right] \right\} = 300 \parallel 35,5$$

•  $R_{be} = 31,75 \Omega$

$$\wedge \quad \bullet W_{ce} = 2\pi f_L = 2\pi \times 20 = 125,66 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\text{Así: } \bullet C_c = \frac{1}{R_{be}^{(c)} \times W_{ce}} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{31,75 \Omega \times 125,66 \text{ rad/s}} \Rightarrow 250,64 \mu F$$

$$\rightarrow W_{cc} = W_{ce} = \frac{1}{10} \quad \therefore C_c = \frac{10}{R_{be}^{(c)} \times W_{ce}}$$

$$C_c = \frac{10}{66K \times 125,66 \text{ rad/s}}$$

•  $C_c = 12,028 \mu F$

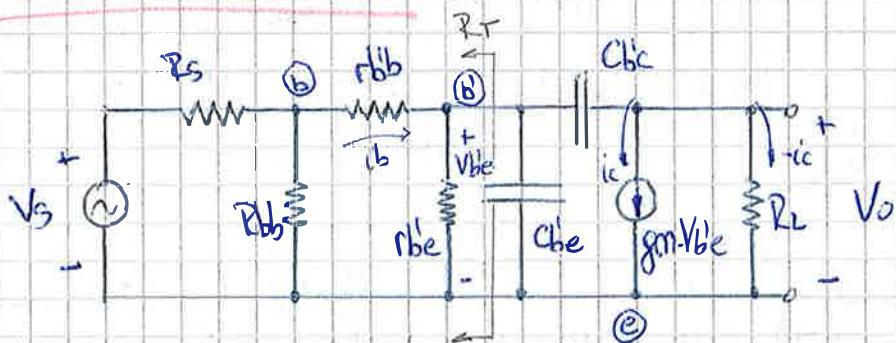
$$\hookrightarrow R_{be}^{(c)} = R_s + \left\{ R_{bb} \parallel [r_{bb} + r_{bc} + R_e \times (h_{fe} + 1)] \right\}$$

$$R_{be}^{(c)} = 1K + \left\{ 10K \parallel [100 + 411,2 + 300 \times (40)] \right\}$$

•  $R_{be}^{(c)} = 6,616 K\Omega$

En el punto  
No reflejo  $R_{eoo}$ ?

Modelo en Alto Frec.



$R_L$ : Con el modelo de 1pdo y el dato de la  $\omega_H$ !

$$\rightarrow \omega_H = \frac{1}{R_T \times C_T} \quad \times \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} C_T = C_{be} + C_{bc} (1 + g_m \times R_L) \\ R_T = r_{be} // \{ r_{bb} + [R_{bb} // R_s] \} \end{array} \right.$$

$$C_T(C_{bc} + C_{bc}(1 + g_m \cdot R_L)) = \frac{1}{R_T \cdot \omega_H}$$

$$(1 + g_m \cdot R_L) = \left( \frac{1}{R_T \cdot \omega_H} - C_{be} \right) \times \frac{1}{C_{bc}}$$

$$\omega_H = 2\pi f_H = 2\pi \times 20 \text{ KHz} \Rightarrow 125,66 \times 10^3 [\text{s}]$$

$$R_L = \left[ \left( \frac{1}{R_T \cdot \omega_H} - C_{be} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{C_{bc}} \right] - 1 \cdot \frac{1}{g_m}$$

$$R_T = 411,2 \Omega // [100 \Omega + (10K // 15)] = 411,2 // 11K$$

$$R_L = \left[ \left( \frac{1}{300 \times 125K} - 72 \text{ pF} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{5 \text{ pF}} \right] - 1 \cdot \frac{1}{91 \text{ v}}$$

$$R_T = 292,1 \Omega \quad (\checkmark)$$

$$R_L = 54,33 \text{ K}\Omega \quad (\checkmark)$$

$$\rightarrow C_{irr} = \frac{8M}{\omega_T} - C_M \quad \wedge \quad g_m = \frac{I_{ce}}{\sqrt{T}} = \frac{2,5 \text{ mA}}{25,7 \text{ mV}}$$

$$C_{irr} = \frac{0,1}{2\pi \times 200 \text{ MHz}} - \frac{5 \text{ pF}}{(cb)}$$

$$g_m = 97,27 [\text{v}] \quad (\checkmark)$$

$$C_{be} = 72,41 \text{ pF} \quad (\checkmark)$$

$$\rightarrow V_{cc} = I_{cq} \times R_L + V_{CEq} + (I_{cq} + I_{eq}) \times R_e \Rightarrow 2,5 \text{ mA} \times 54,3 \text{ K} + 5 \text{ v} + (2,5 \text{ mA} + 67,5 \text{ mA}) 300 \Omega$$

$$V_{cc} = 135,83 \text{ v} + 5 \text{ v} + 0,768 \text{ v}$$

$$V_{cc} = 141,6 \text{ v} \quad (\checkmark)$$

B) Para  $R_L = 2 \cdot R_L$ ;  $\Delta B$ ;  $\Delta V_m$ :

$$\Delta V_o = \frac{V_o}{V_s} = \frac{V_o}{V_{be}} * \frac{V_{be}}{V_s} \rightarrow \text{Para simplificar la sintaxis habrá que llamar directamente } h_{ie} = r_{bb} + r_{be}$$

$$\rightarrow V_o = -g_m * V_{be} * R_L \quad \therefore \frac{V_o}{V_{be}} = -g_m * R_L$$

$$\rightarrow V_{be} = \frac{V_s}{R_s + \left\{ R_{bb} / [r_{bb} + r_{be}] \right\}_i} \times \left\{ R_L / [r_{bb} + r_{be}] \right\} \times \frac{1}{[r_{bb} + r_{be}]} \times r_{be} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\frac{V_{be}}{V_s} = \frac{R_L * r_{be}}{\left( R_s + \left\{ R_{bb} / [r_{bb} + r_{be}] \right\} \right) * \left\{ R_{bb} + [r_{bb} + r_{be}] \right\}} = \frac{R_L * r_{be}}{R_s \left\{ R_{bb} + [r_{bb} + r_{be}] \right\} + R_{bb} \left\{ r_{bb} + r_{be} \right\}}$$

$$\Delta V_m = \frac{-g_m * R_L * R_{bb} * r_{be}}{R_s \left\{ R_{bb} + [r_{bb} + r_{be}] \right\} + R_{bb} \left\{ r_{bb} + r_{be} \right\}}$$

$$\bullet \Delta V_m = \frac{0,1 * 2 * 55K \Omega * 400 \Omega * 10K}{2R_L * 1K \left\{ 10K + 500 \Omega \right\} + 10K * 500} \Rightarrow 2.830,0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\rightarrow W_H = \frac{1}{R_T * C_T} \quad \wedge \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} R_T \neq f(R_L) \therefore \text{Permanece invariante} \\ C_T = C_{be} + C_{bc} (1 + g_m * R_L) = f(R_L) \end{array} \right\} \text{ Cambia}$$

$$W_H = \frac{1}{292,1 \Omega * 52,7 nF} \quad C_T = 72,41 pF + 5 pF (1 + 0,097 * 2 * 54,3 K \Omega) \quad 52,77 nF$$

$$\bullet W_H = 64,86 \text{ KHz} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\bullet f_H = \frac{W_H}{2\pi} = 10,32 \text{ KHz} \quad \checkmark$$

Nuevo  $\Delta B = f_H - f_L = 10,32 \text{ KHz} - 20 \text{ Hz} \Rightarrow 10,3 \text{ KHz}$

(Novorio con  $R_L$ )

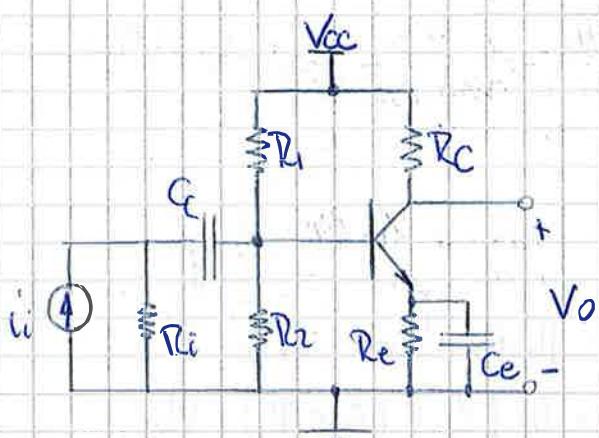
c) Con  $R_L$ ;  $f_H = 100 \text{ MHz}$ ?  $W_H = 1/R_T * C_T \wedge C_T = C_{be} + C_{bc} (1 + g_m * R_L)$

$$\bullet R_L = \left\{ \left[ \left( \frac{1}{R_T * W_H} - C_{bc} \right) * \frac{1}{C_{bc}} \right] - 1 \right\} * \frac{1}{g_m} \Rightarrow \left\{ \left[ \frac{1}{300 * 2\pi * 100 \text{ MHz}} - 72 \text{ pF} \right] * \frac{1}{5 \text{ pF}} - 1 \right\} * \frac{1}{0,1} \Rightarrow 5,3 \text{ pF}$$

Con  $R_L = 0 \Omega$  se da el mayor AB

$$\bullet \left| f_H \right|_{R_L=0} = \frac{1}{2\pi} * \frac{1}{R_T * C_T} \Big|_{R_L=0} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2\pi * 300 * 77 \text{ pF}} = 6,89 \text{ MHz} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{La resta da } (-) ! \\ \therefore \text{No existe una } R_L \\ \text{tal que } f_H = 100 \text{ MHz}. \end{array} \right.$$

EJ. N° 37: Resp. en Free. no realim.



Datos:

- $R_c = 1K$ ;  $R_e = 1K$
- $V_{cc} = 20V$
- $R_b = 100K$
- $h_{fe} = 50$

Calcular:  $\rightarrow R_1, R_2$  p' MES

$\rightarrow C_e, C_c$ . P' WL = 10 r/s

Desarrollo:

$$\rightarrow \text{P' MES: } I_{cq} = \frac{V_{cc}}{R_{ct} + R_{CA}}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} R_{ct} = R_c + R_e \\ R_{CA} = R_c \end{array} \right.$$

$$\bullet I_{cq} = \frac{20}{2 \times 1K + 1K} \Rightarrow 6,666[\text{mA}]$$

$$\rightarrow V_{cc} = I_{cq} \cdot R_c + V_{ceq} + (I_{cq} + I_{bg}) \cdot R_e \quad \wedge \quad I_{cq} \approx I_{eq}$$

$$V_{ceq} = V_{cc} - I_{cq} (R_c + R_e)$$

$$V_{ceq} = 20 - 6,666 \text{ mA} \times (1K + 1K)$$

$$\bullet V_{ceq} = 6,66 [\text{V}]$$

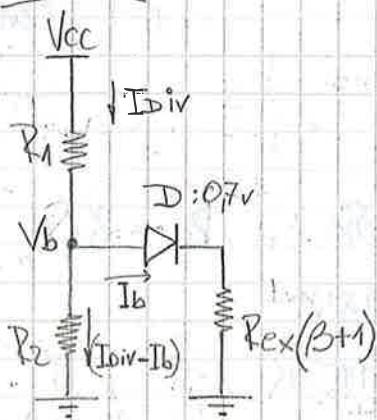
$R_{bb}$ : Puede calcularse por dos caminos distintos. Uno favorece el criterio del divisor de tensión constante  $\textcircled{1}$  y el otro a la estabilidad  $\textcircled{2}$ .

$$\textcircled{1} \quad I_{div} \gg 20 \times I_{bg}; \text{ adoptamos} \rightarrow I_{div} = 20 I_{bg}$$

$$\bullet I_{bg} = I_{cq} / \beta = 6,666[\text{mA}] / 50 \Rightarrow 133,32 \mu\text{A}$$

$$\bullet I_{div} = 20 \times I_{bg} = 20 \times 133,32 \mu\text{A} = 2,666 [\text{mA}]$$

## Circ. equivalentes



$$\bullet R_1 = \frac{V_{cc} - V_b}{I_{div}} = \frac{20 - 7.5V}{2,666\text{mA}} \Rightarrow 4,689 \text{ [K}\Omega\text{]} /$$

$$\bullet R_2 = \frac{V_b}{(I_{div} - I_b)} = \frac{7.5V}{(2,666\text{mA} - 133,32\text{mA})} \Rightarrow 2,961 \text{ [K}\Omega\text{]} /$$

$$\bullet R_{bb} = R_1 // R_2 \Rightarrow 1,815 \text{ K} /$$

$$V_b = V_{D(bc)} + I_{b} \times (\beta + 1) \cdot R_e$$

$$V_L = 0,7V + 133,32\text{mA} \times 51 \times 1K$$

$$\bullet V_L = 7,5V /$$

$$\bullet V_{bb} = I_b \cdot R_b + V_{be} + I_e \cdot R_e$$

$$\hookrightarrow I_b (R_b + (\beta + 1) R_e) + V_{be}$$

$$\hookrightarrow 133,32\text{mA} (1,815K + 51K) + 0,7V$$

$$\hookrightarrow 7,741V /$$

② Por estabilidad:

$$i_c = i_b \times \beta \quad \wedge \quad i_b :$$

$$V_{bb} = i_b \cdot R_{bb} + V_{be} + i_e \cdot R_e$$

$$V_{bb} = i_b \cdot R_{bb} + V_{be} + i_b (\beta + 1) \cdot R_e$$

$$V_{bb} = i_b (R_{bb} + (\beta + 1) R_e) + V_{be}$$

$$\frac{V_{bb} - V_{be}}{R_{bb} + (\beta + 1) R_e} \Rightarrow i_b.$$

$$\wedge \text{ si } \beta \gg 40; \frac{\beta + 1}{\beta} \approx 1$$

\* Deducimos que mientras más chica  $R_{bb}$  y más grande  $R_e$  menos influencia tiene la variación de  $\beta$  en  $i_c$ !

→ Conceptualmente es un amplific. de transconductancia (visto desde realimentación), pero se ve estabilizado en su func. de transp. de corriente.

→ Si hacemos  $R_{bb} \ll (\beta_M)R_e$ ,  $i_c \approx \frac{V_{bb} - V_{be}}{(\beta+1)R_e} \approx \frac{V_{bb} - V_{be}}{\beta R_e}$

→ (c) NO depende más de " $\beta$ "

$$i_c \approx \frac{V_{bb} - V_{be}}{R_e}$$

Se adopta  $* R_{bb} \approx \frac{\beta_n \cdot R_e}{10}$

{ los límites están entre }

$$\frac{\beta_{min} \cdot R_e}{100} \leq R_{bb} \leq \frac{\beta_{max} \cdot R_e}{10}$$

$$\text{estable} \wedge \beta_M = \sqrt{\beta_{min} \cdot \beta_{max}}$$

En esta fórmula converge una solución de compromiso entre estabilidad y polarización.

- $R_{bb} = \frac{\beta \cdot R_e}{10} \Rightarrow \frac{50 \times 1k}{10} = 5k\Omega$

- $V_{bb} = i_b (R_{bb} + \beta R_e) + V_{be} = 133,32 \mu A (5k + 50k) + 0,7 \Rightarrow 8,03V$

Por Thevenin:

$$R_{Th} = R_{bb} = \frac{R_{b1} \times R_{b2}}{R_{b1} + R_{b2}}$$

corrobación:  $12,45k \parallel 8,35k \Rightarrow 5k\Omega$

$$V_{th} = \frac{V_{cc}}{R_{b1} + R_{b2}} \times R_{b2} = V_{bb}$$

$$V_{bb} \cdot R_1 = V_{cc} \times \frac{(R_2 \cdot R_1)}{R_2 + R_1} = V_{cc} \cdot R_{bb}$$

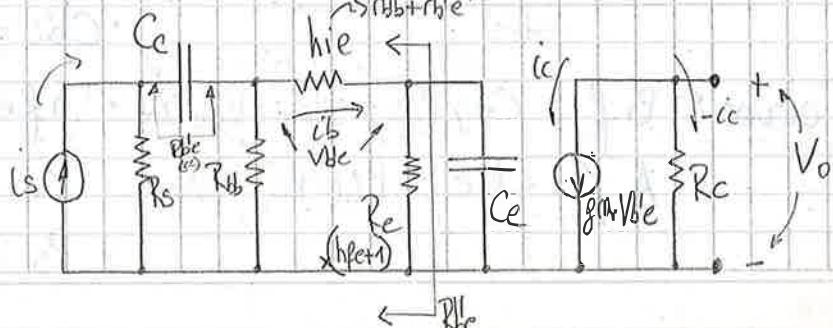
$$\therefore R_1 = \frac{R_{bb}}{\left(\frac{V_{bb}}{V_{cc}}\right)} \Rightarrow \frac{5k}{\left(\frac{8,03}{20}\right)} = 12,45k\Omega$$

$$\wedge \frac{(V_{cc} - V_{bb})}{R_1} = \frac{V_{bb}}{R_2}$$

$$R_2 = \frac{V_{bb}}{(V_{cc} - V_{bb})} \times \frac{R_{bb}}{\left(\frac{V_{bb}}{V_{cc}}\right)}$$

$$\therefore R_2 = \frac{R_{bb}}{\left(1 - \frac{V_{bb}}{V_{cc}}\right)} = \frac{5k}{\left(1 - \frac{8,03}{20}\right)} = 8,35k\Omega$$

Circuito op. p. bajo frec:



Cálculo de  $\omega_c$  y  $C_e$  p'  $\omega_L = 10 \text{ r/s}$ : (utilizado  $R_{bb} = 5 \text{ k}\Omega$  ②)

→ Generará el polo dominante.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{P} \quad \omega_{ce} = \omega_L \\ X_{cc} \approx 0 \end{array} \right. \quad \therefore \quad C_e = \frac{1}{R_{be}(ce) \times \omega_{ce}} \quad , \quad \omega_{ce} = \omega_L = 10 \text{ r/s}$$

$$\Rightarrow R_{be} = R_e \parallel \left\{ h_{ie} + \left[ R_S \parallel R_{bb} \right] \right\}_{h_{fe}=1}$$

$$C_e = \frac{1}{90,16 \times 10} \Rightarrow 1109 \mu\text{f} \quad \checkmark$$

$$h_{ie} \approx \frac{V_T}{I_C} \times h_{fc} = \frac{25,7 \text{ mV}}{6,666 \text{ mA}} \times 50$$

$$\omega_{cc} = \frac{\omega_{ce}}{10} \quad , \quad \omega_{cc} = \frac{1}{R_{be}(ce) \times C_c} = \frac{\omega_{ce}}{10}$$

$$h_{ie} \approx 192,77 \Omega \quad \checkmark$$

$$\therefore C_c = \frac{10}{R_{be}(ce) \times \omega_{ce}}$$

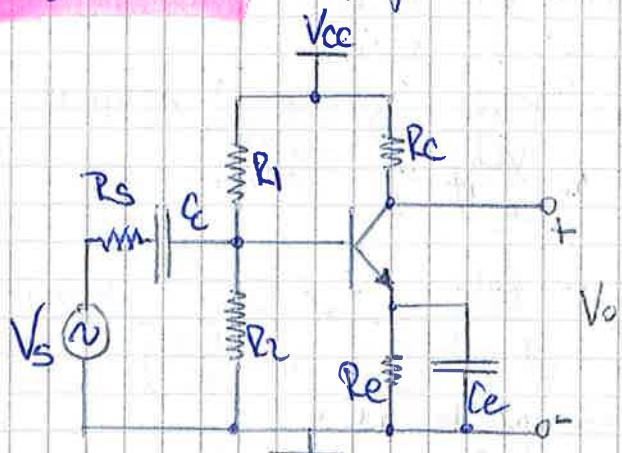
$$R_{be} = 1 \text{ k} \parallel \left\{ \frac{192,77}{50} + \left[ \frac{100 \text{ k} \parallel 5 \text{ k}}{4,96 \text{ k}} \right] \right\}_{h_{fe}=1}$$

$$R_{be}(ce) = R_S + \left\{ R_{bb} \parallel [h_{ie} + (R_C \times h_{fe})] \right\}$$

$$R_{be}(ce) = 100 \text{ k} + \left\{ 5 \text{ k} \parallel [90,16 \Omega + 50 \times 1 \text{ k}] \right\}_{4,96 \text{ k}} \Rightarrow 104,54 \text{ k} \quad \checkmark$$

$$C_c = \frac{10}{104,54 \text{ k} \times 10} = 9,56 \mu\text{f} \quad \checkmark$$

EJ. N° 38: Resp. freq. de ampl. no realim.



Datos:

$$f_L = 50 \text{ Hz} \quad ; \quad f_H = 1 \text{ MHz}$$

$$I_{CQ} = 25 \text{ mA} \quad ; \quad V_{OEP} = 5 \text{ V}$$

$$f_T = 200 \text{ MHz}$$

$$r_{bb}' = 0,1 \text{ k}$$

$$C_{bc} = 5 \text{ pF}$$

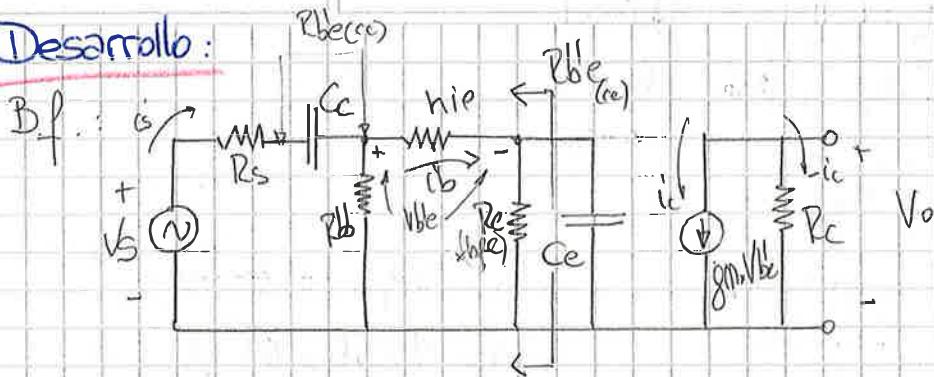
Calcular: B.f.:  $C_e$ ;  $C_c$ ;  $g_m$ ;  $V_{bb}$ ;  $R_{bb}$ ;  $h_{fe} = 40$

A.F.:  $C_{be}$ ;  $R_L (= R_C)$ ;  $V_{oc}$ ;  $R_E = 1 \text{ k}$

$R_1$ ;  $R_2$

$R_S = 1 \text{ k}$

Desarrollo:



$$\bullet W_{ce} = W_L = 2\pi f L = 2\pi \times 50 \text{ Hz} \Rightarrow 314,16 \text{ r/s} \quad / \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} R_{bb} = \frac{B R_c}{10} = \frac{40 \times 1K}{10} \Rightarrow 4K\Omega \\ i_{be} = \frac{V_T}{100} \times h_{fe} = 411,2 \mu A \end{array} \right.$$

$$\wedge W_{ce} = \frac{1}{R_{be(ce)} \times C_e} \quad \therefore C_e = \frac{1}{R_{be(ce)} \times W_{ce}} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} h_{ie} = r_{be} + r_{bb} = 411,2 + 100 = 511,2 \Omega \end{array} \right.$$

$$\therefore C_e = \frac{1}{31,742 \times 314,16 \text{ r/s}}$$

$$\bullet C_e = 100,28 \mu F \quad / \quad \checkmark$$

$$\wedge R_{be(ce)} = R_e \parallel \left\{ \frac{h_{ie} + (R_{bb} \parallel R_s)}{h_{fe} M} \right\}$$

$$R_{be} = 1K \parallel \left\{ \frac{511,2 \Omega + (4K\Omega \parallel 1K\Omega)}{40} \right\}$$

$$\bullet R_{be} = 31,74 \Omega \quad / \quad \checkmark$$

$$\bullet W_{cc} = \frac{W_{ce}}{10} \Rightarrow \frac{314,16 \text{ r/s}}{10} \Rightarrow 31,416 \text{ r/s} \quad /$$

$$\wedge W_{cc} = \frac{1}{R_{be(ce)} \times C_c} \quad \therefore C_c = \frac{1}{R_{be(ce)} \times W_{cc}}$$

$$C_c = \frac{1}{4,648 K \times 31,416 \text{ r/s}}$$

$$\bullet C_c = 6,847 \mu F \quad / \quad \checkmark$$

$$\wedge R_{be(ce)} = R_s + \left\{ R_e \parallel [h_{ie} + R_e(M+1)] \right\}$$

$$R_{be(ce)} = 1K + \left\{ 4K \parallel [511,2 + 1K \times 41] \right\}$$

$$\bullet R_{be(ce)} = 4,648 K\Omega \quad / \quad \checkmark$$

$$\rightarrow V_{bb} = I_b \times R_{bb} + V_{be} + I_e \times R_e \Rightarrow 15 (R_{bb} + (h_{fe} \times R_e)) + V_{be}$$

$$V_{bb} = 62,5 \mu A (1K + 411,2 \times 1K) + 0,7$$

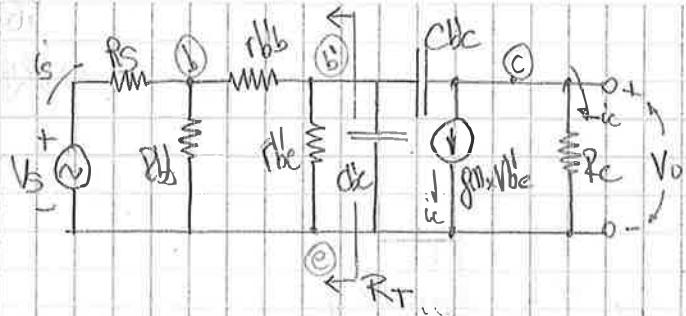
$$\bullet V_{bb} = 3,32 \text{ V} \quad / \quad \checkmark$$

$$\wedge \bullet I_{bf} = \frac{I_{cq}}{h_{fe}} = \frac{2,5 \text{ mA}}{40} = 62,5 \mu A \quad /$$

$$\bullet g_m \Rightarrow \frac{1}{r_e} = \frac{1}{(r_{in} h_{fe})} = \frac{1}{(R_{be} h_{fe})} = \frac{h_{fe}}{r_{be}} = \frac{100}{V_T} = \frac{25 \text{ mA}}{257 \text{ mV}} \Rightarrow 97,27 \times 10^{-3} \text{ S} \quad / \quad \checkmark$$

NOTA

$\Delta f:$



$$\rightarrow W_T = \frac{1}{R_T (C_{be} + C_{bc})} = \frac{8m}{(C_{be} + C_{bc})}$$

$WT = 2\pi f_T = 2\pi \times 100 \text{ MHz}$   
 $WT = 1,256 \times 10^9 \text{ rad/s}$

$$C_{be} + C_{bc} = \frac{8m}{WT}$$

$$C_{bc} = \frac{8m}{WT} - C_{be} \Rightarrow \frac{97,27 \times 10^{-3} \text{ F}}{1,256 \times 10^9 \text{ rad/s}} - 5 \text{ pF} \Rightarrow 77,41 \text{ pF} - 5 \text{ pF}$$

$$C_{be} = 72,41 \text{ pF} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\rightarrow W_H = \frac{1}{R_T \cdot G_T}$$

$G_T = C_{be} + C_{bc} \times (1 + g_m \cdot R_L)$

$$W_H = 2\pi f_H = 2\pi \times 1 \text{ MHz} \Rightarrow 6,283 \text{ Mrad/s}$$

$$G_T = C_{be} + C_{bc} (1 + g_m \cdot R_L) = \frac{1}{R_T \cdot W_H}$$

$$1 + g_m R_L = \left( \frac{1}{R_T \cdot W_H} - C_{be} \right) \frac{1}{C_{bc}}$$

$$R_L = \left\{ \left( \frac{1}{R_T \cdot W_H} - C_{bc} \right) \times \frac{1}{C_{bc}} - 1 \right\} \times \frac{1}{g_m}$$

$$R_L = \left\{ \left[ \left( \frac{1}{2\pi \times 6,283 \text{ Mrad/s}} - 77,41 \text{ pF} \right) \times \frac{1}{5 \text{ pF}} - 1 \right] \right\} \times \frac{1}{97,27 \text{ nF}}$$

$$R_L = 1 \text{ k}\Omega \quad \checkmark$$

$$R_T = r_{be} \parallel \{ r_{bb} + [r_{bb} \parallel R_S] \}$$

$$R_T = 41,2 \parallel \{ 100 + [4k \parallel 1k] \}$$

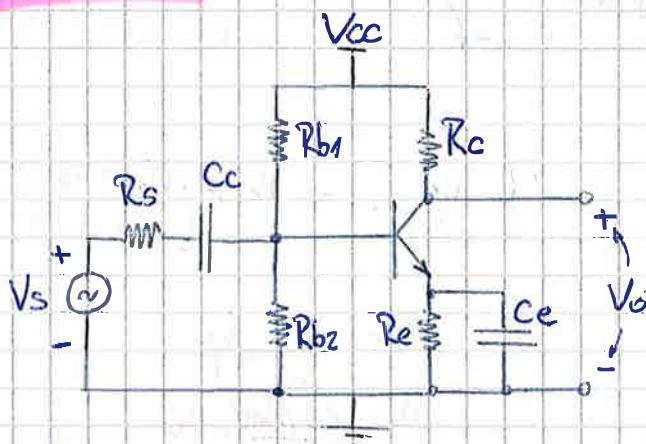
$$R_T = 282,2 \text{ } \Omega \quad \checkmark$$

$$V_{CC} = I_C \cdot R_C + V_{CE} + I_E \cdot R_E = I_C (R_C + R_E) + V_{CE}$$

$$V_{CC} = 2,5 \text{ mA} \times (1 \text{ k}\Omega + 1 \text{ k}\Omega) + 5 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{CC} = 10 \text{ V} \quad \checkmark$$

Ej. N° 39 : Resp. freq. amp. no realim.



Datos:

- $R_c = 1,5 \text{ k}\Omega$
- $R_e = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$
- $V_{cc} = 15 \text{ V}$
- $h_{fe} = 40 ; f_T = 200 \text{ MHz}$
- $C_{bc} = 5 \text{ pF} ; r_{bb} = 30 \Omega$

Calcular:

- 1)  $R_i$  y  $R_o$  pl MES ✓
- 2)  $C_o$  y  $C_e$  pl  $f_L = 20 \text{ Hz}$
- 3)  $F_H$

Desarrollo:

1) Tomando  $\cdot R_{bb} = \frac{\beta \cdot R_e}{10} = \frac{40 \times 1\text{k}\Omega}{10} = 4\text{k}\Omega$  ✓

$\rightarrow \cdot I_{cq} = \frac{V_{cc}}{R_{cc} + R_{ca}} = \frac{V_{cc}}{(R_c R_e) + R_c} = \frac{V_{cc}}{2R_c + R_e} = \frac{15\text{V}}{2 \times 1,5\text{k}\Omega + 1\text{k}\Omega} = 3,75 \text{ mA}$  ✓

$\rightarrow \cdot I_{bg} = \frac{I_{cq}}{\beta} = \frac{3,75 \text{ mA}}{40} = 0,09375 \text{ mA}$  ✓

$\therefore V_{bb} = R_{bb} \cdot I_b + V_{be} + R_e \cdot I_c = I_{bg}(R_{bb} + h_{fe} + R_e) + V_{be}$

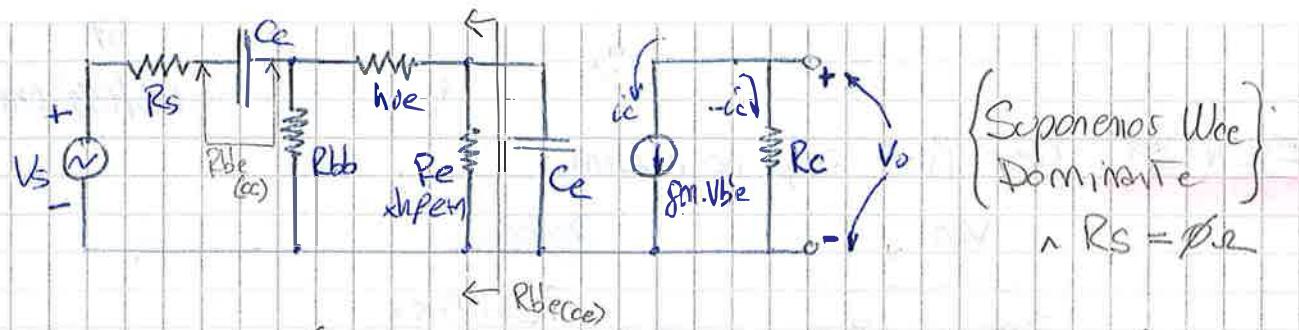
$\cdot V_{bb} = 0,09375 \text{ mA} (4\text{k}\Omega + 40 \times 1\text{k}\Omega) + 0,7\text{V} = 4,918 \text{ V}$  ✓

$\rightarrow \cdot R_1 = \frac{R_{bb}}{V_{bb}} = \frac{4\text{k}\Omega}{15\text{V}} = 12,198 \text{ k}\Omega$  ✓ } corroboration

$\rightarrow \cdot R_2 = \frac{R_{bb}}{1 - \left(\frac{V_{bb}}{V_{cc}}\right)} = \frac{4\text{k}\Omega}{1 - \left(\frac{4,918}{15\text{V}}\right)} = 5,951 \text{ k}\Omega$  ✓ }  $R_{bb} = R_1 // R_2 \Rightarrow 4\text{k}\Omega$  ✓

2)  $\omega_L = 2\pi \times f_L = 2\pi \times 20 \text{ Hz} ; \omega_L = 125,66 \text{ rad/s}$  ✓

$\omega_{ce} = \omega_L \Rightarrow \frac{1}{R_{bb} \times C_e} \cdot [1/\text{s}]$



Suponemos  $h_{fe}$  dominante  
~  $R_S = \emptyset \Omega$

$$R_{be}^{(ce)} \Rightarrow R_e \parallel \left\{ \frac{h_{ie}}{n_{pe} + 1} + (R_{bb} \parallel R_S) \right\} = R_e \parallel \left\{ \frac{h_{ie}}{n_{pe} + 1} \right\} \Rightarrow R_e \parallel \left\{ \frac{(h_{bb} + h_{be})}{(n_{pe} + 1)} \right\}$$

$$R_{bb}^{(ce)} \Rightarrow 1K \parallel \left\{ \frac{30.2 + 274.13}{40 + 1} \right\}$$

$$\bullet R_{be}^{(ce)} \Rightarrow 7,362 \Omega$$

$$C_c = \frac{1}{R_{be}^{(ce)} \times U_{ce}} = \frac{1}{7,362 \times 125,66 \text{ V}} =$$

$$\bullet C_c \Rightarrow 1080,7 \mu\text{F}$$

$$\bullet U_{cc} = \frac{U_{ce}}{10} = \frac{125,66 \text{ V}}{10} = 12,566 \text{ V}$$

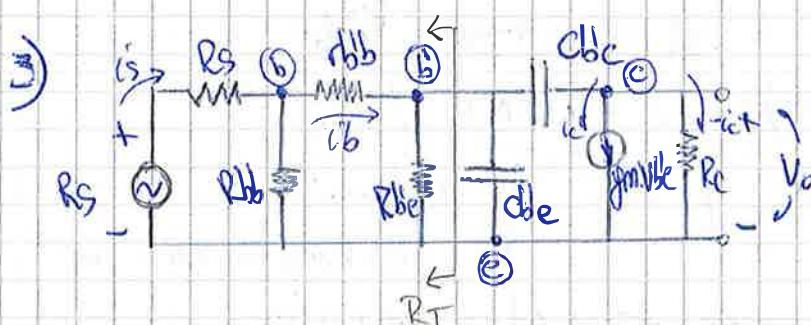
$$U_{cc} = \frac{1}{R_{be}^{(ce)} \times C_c} \therefore C_c = \frac{1}{R_{be}^{(ce)} \times U_{cc}}$$

$$\bullet C_c = \frac{1}{3,646 \text{ K} \times 12,566 \text{ V}} \Rightarrow 21,82 \mu\text{F}$$

$$\wedge R_{be}^{(ce)} = R_{bb} \parallel \left\{ h_{ie} + R_e \times (n_{pe} + 1) \right\}$$

$$R_{be}^{(ce)} = 4K \parallel \left\{ 304,13 + 9K \times 41 \right\}$$

$$\bullet R_{bb}^{(ce)} = 3,646 \text{ K} \Omega$$



$$R_T = r_{be} \parallel r_{bb} \quad (R_S \rightarrow \emptyset \Omega)$$

$$R_T = 274.13 \parallel 30$$

$$\bullet R_T = 27,04 \Omega$$

$$\rightarrow U_T = \frac{8M}{(C_{be}^{'} + C_{bc}^{'})}$$

$$\wedge g_m = \frac{I_{cq}}{V_T} = \frac{375 \text{ mA}}{25.7 \text{ mV}} \Rightarrow 145,91 \text{ mV} /$$

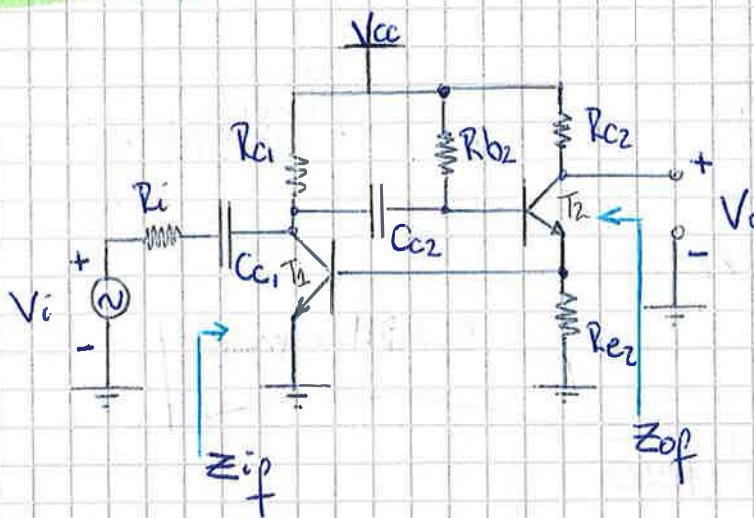
$$\bullet U_T = 2 \pi f_T = 2 \pi \times 200 \text{ MHz} \Rightarrow 1,2566 \times 10^9 \text{ V/S}$$

$$\therefore C_{be}^{'} = \frac{8M}{U_T} - C_{bc}^{'} = \frac{145,91 \text{ mV}}{1,2566 \times 10^9 \text{ V/S}} - 5 \text{ pF} = 111,11 \text{ pF}$$

$$U_H = 1 / R_T \times C_T = 1 / (R_T \times [C_{be}^{'} + C_{bc}^{'} (g_m \times R_T + 1)]) = 1 / (27,04 \Omega \times [1M \text{ Mpf} + 5 \text{ pF} (145,91 \text{ mV} \times 1K + 1)])$$

NOTA:  $\bullet U_H \Rightarrow 30,551 \text{ [MHz]}$

## EJ. N° 40: Realmintación



Datos:

- $h_{fe} = 50$  ✓
- $h_{ie} = 1 \text{ K}\Omega$  ✓  $\Rightarrow (h_{ie1} = h_{ie2})$
- $R_i = 0,1 \text{ K}$  ✓
- $R_{C1} = 15 \text{ K}$  ✓
- $R_{b2} = 2,7 \text{ K}$  ✓
- $R_{C2} = 2 \text{ K}$  ✓;  $R_{E2} = 0,5 \text{ K}$  ✓
- $V_{CC} = 24 \text{ V}$

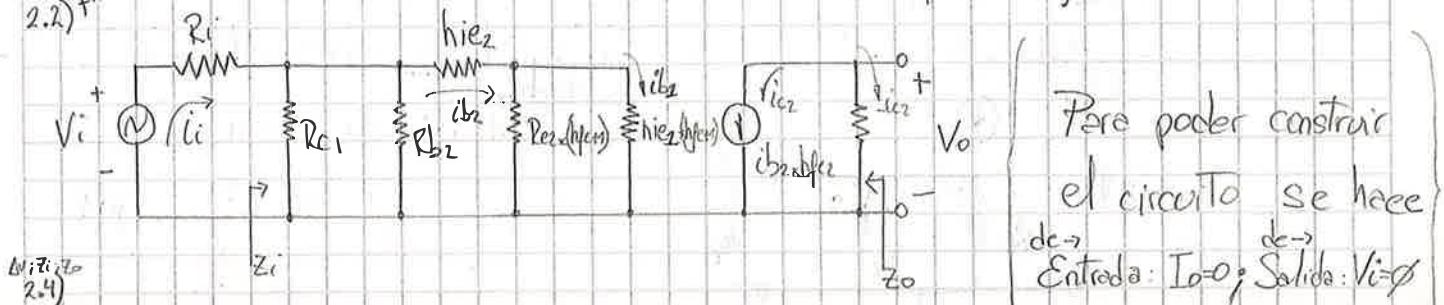
Calcular:

- 1) Polarización ; Parámetros
- 2)  $\Delta f$ ;  $Z_{if}$ ;  $Z_{of}$ . ✓

Desarrollo:

### 1) 2) Circ. equivalente

Circ. eq.:



Alozo abierto:

$$Z_{in} = \left\{ R_{C1} \parallel R_{b2} \parallel \left( h_{ie2} + [R_{E2}(h_{fe1}) \parallel h_{ie2}(h_{fe1}+1)] \right) \right\}$$

$$Z_{in} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{R_{C1}} + \frac{1}{R_{b2}} + \left[ \frac{1}{h_{ie2}} + \frac{1}{h_{ie2}(h_{fe1}+1)} \parallel \left( \frac{1}{R_{E2} \cdot h_{fe1}} + \frac{1}{h_{ie2} \cdot h_{fe1}} \right) \right]} = \frac{1}{15 \text{ K}} + \frac{1}{2,7 \text{ K}} + \frac{1}{1 \text{ K}} + \frac{1}{0,5 \cdot 50} + \frac{1}{1 \text{ K} \cdot 50}$$

$$\bullet Z_{in} = 2,025 \text{ K}\Omega$$

$$\bullet Z_{out} = R_{C2} = 2 \text{ K}\Omega$$

Son conceptualizaciones

$$\Delta i = \frac{i_o}{i_i} = \left( \frac{i_o}{i_{b2}} \right) - \left( \frac{i_{b2}}{i_i} \right)$$

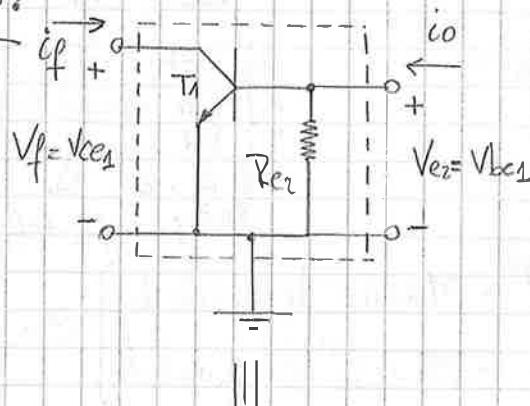
$$i_o = -i_{c2} = -h_{FE} \times i_{b2} \quad \therefore * \frac{i_o}{i_{b2}} = -h_{FE}$$

$$i_{b2} = (i_i \times Z_i) \times \frac{1}{h_{ie2} + R_{e2}(h_{FE}) // h_{ie1}(h_{FE})} \quad * \frac{i_{b2}}{i_i} = \frac{Z_i}{h_{ie2} + R_{e2}(h_{FE}) // h_{ie1}(h_{FE})}$$

$$\Delta i = (-h_{FE}) \times \left( \frac{Z_i}{h_{ie2} + (R_{e2}(h_{FE}) // h_{ie1}(h_{FE}))} \right)$$

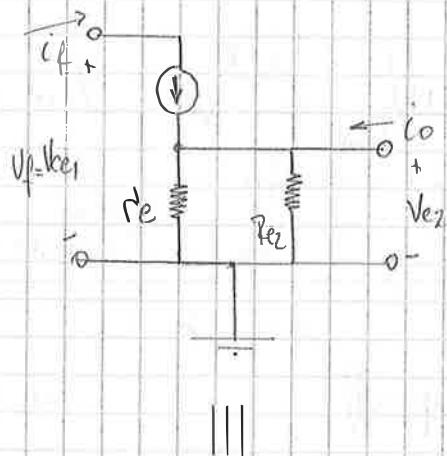
$$\Delta i = -50 \times \frac{2.025 \Omega}{1K\Omega + \frac{1}{\left( \frac{1}{0.5\Omega \times 50} \right) + \left( \frac{1}{1K.50} \right)}} \Rightarrow 5,7311 \text{ (Veces)}$$

2.3) Red  $\beta$ :

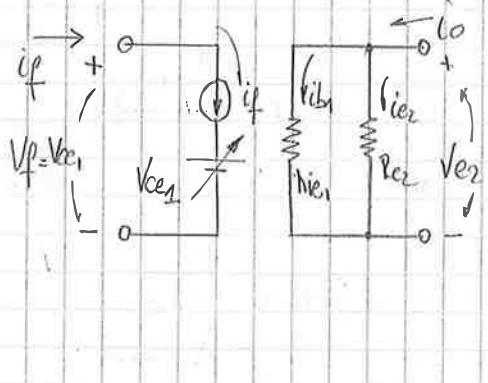


$$\beta = \frac{i_f}{i_o}$$

Circ. equivalente



Modelo T



Modelo T

$$i_{b1} = \frac{i_o \times (h_{ie1} // R_{e2})}{V_{be1}} / h_{ie1}$$

$$i_f = h_{FE} \times i_{b1}$$

$$i_f = h_{FE} \times i_o \times \frac{(h_{ie1} // R_{e2})}{h_{ie1}}$$

$$\beta = \frac{i_f}{i_o} = \frac{h_{FE} \times R_{e2}}{R_{e2} + h_{ie1}}$$

$$\bullet \beta = \frac{i_f}{i_o} = \frac{50 \times 500}{500 + 1k} = \frac{25k}{115k} = 16,666 \quad (\checkmark)$$

$$5) \bullet D = 1 + \beta \cdot \Delta i \Rightarrow 1 + 16,666 \times 5,731 \Rightarrow 96,518 \quad (\checkmark)$$

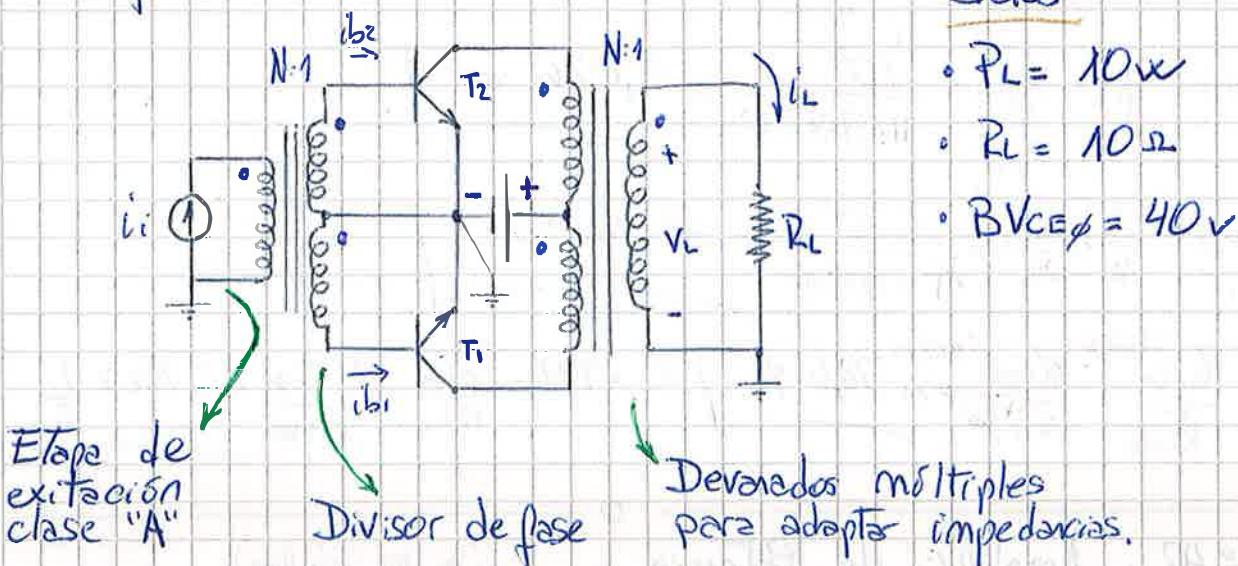
$$\bullet Z_{if} = \frac{Z_{if}}{D} = \frac{2025\Omega}{96,51} \Rightarrow 20,98\Omega \quad (\checkmark)$$

$$\bullet Z_{of} = Z_{if} \times D = 2k\Omega \times 96,51 = 193,03 k\Omega \quad (\checkmark)$$

$$\bullet \Delta i_f = \frac{\Delta i_p}{D} = \frac{5,731}{96,518} = 0,0594 \quad (\checkmark)$$

### EJ. N° 41. Amplific. de Potencia.

#### Amplific. Clase B "Push-Pull"



Encontrar:  $P_{cmáx}$ ;  $V_{cc}$ ;  $N$ ;  $P_{cc}$ ;

#### Desarrollo:

$$\rightarrow P_L = (V_{Lef})^2 / R_L = (I_{Lef})^2 \times R_L \quad \wedge \quad V_{Lef} = \sqrt{P_L \times R_L}$$

$$\bullet V_{Lef} = \sqrt{10\text{W} \times 10\Omega} = 10\text{V} \quad (\checkmark)$$

$$\rightarrow V_{Lef} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times \hat{V}_L \quad \therefore \quad \bullet \hat{V}_L = \frac{2 \times V_{Lef}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{2 \times 10\text{V}}{\sqrt{2}} = 14,142\text{V} \quad (\checkmark)$$

$$\text{Suponiendo } V_{CC} = BV_{CE\phi}/2 = 40V/2 = 20V \quad |$$

$$1 \cdot V_{CE\phi(\text{ideal})} = 0V \quad |$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{V_P}{V_S} = \frac{N_F}{N_S} = N \quad | \quad N = \frac{V_{CC}}{V_L} = \frac{20}{14,142V} = 1,41 \quad |$$

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{V_P}{V_S} = \frac{V_{CC}}{V_L} \quad |$$

Otro camino:

$$P_{L\max} \Rightarrow \frac{V_{CC}^2}{2 \cdot R_L} \quad | \quad R_L' = N^2 \cdot R_L \quad | \quad N = \frac{V_P}{V_S} = \frac{I_S}{I_P} = \sqrt{\frac{R_L'}{R_L}} \quad |$$

$$P_{L\max} \Rightarrow \frac{V_{CC}^2}{2 \cdot (N^2 \cdot R_L)} \quad | \quad N^2 = \frac{V_{CC}^2}{2 \cdot P_{L\max} \cdot R_L} \rightarrow N = \frac{V_{CC}}{\sqrt{2 \cdot P_{L\max} \cdot R_L}} \quad |$$

$$N = \frac{20V}{\sqrt{2 \times 10W \times 10\Omega}} = \frac{20V}{14,142V} = 1,41 \quad |$$

$$\rightarrow P_{CM\max} = \frac{1}{\pi^2} \times \frac{V_{CC}^2}{R_L} = \frac{20^2}{\pi^2 \times (1,41)^2 \times 10\Omega} \Rightarrow 2,026 W \quad |$$

$$\rightarrow P_{CC\max} = \frac{2}{\pi} \times \frac{V_{CC}^2}{R_L} = \frac{2 \times 20^2}{\pi \times (1,41) \times 10} \Rightarrow 12,73 W \quad |$$

$$\eta \% = \frac{P_{L\max}}{P_{CC\max}} \times 100\% = \frac{10W}{12,73W} \times 100\% \Rightarrow 78,5\% \quad | \quad \checkmark$$

$$\cdot F.M. = \frac{P_{CM\max}}{P_{L\max}} = \frac{2,026W}{10W} = 0,202 \approx \frac{1}{5} \quad | \quad \checkmark$$

### EJ. № 42: Amplific. de Potencia

(Reg. 246 Schilling)

#### Amplific. clase B "Push-Pull"

Datos:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \bullet R_L = 10\Omega \\ \bullet P_{CM\max} = 4W \\ \bullet BV_{CE\phi} = 40V \\ \bullet I_{C\max} = 1A \end{array} \right.$$

Definitorio!  
(N)

Datos nominales  
del. Transistor.

Calcular:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \eta; F.M. \\ P_{L\max} \\ V_{CC} \\ N \\ \text{Red de polarización.} \end{array} \right.$$

Consigna: Diseñar un ampl. clase B "Push-Pull" que proporcione potencia máxima sobre una carga de  $10\ \Omega$ .

### Desarrollo:

$$\rightarrow V_{CC} = I_C \cdot R'_L + V_{CE}, \quad V_{CE} = V_{CC} - I_C \cdot R'_L \quad \wedge \quad I_C \cdot R'_L = -N \cdot V_L = -V_{CC}$$

$$\hat{V}_{CE} = V_{CC} + V_{CC} = 2V_{CC}$$

$$\bullet V_{CC} = \frac{(\hat{V}_{CE} = BV_{CEO})}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{40}{2} = 20\ V \quad /$$

$$\rightarrow I_{CMAX} = \frac{V_{CC}}{R'_L} = \frac{V_{CC}}{N^2 \cdot R_L} \quad \therefore \bullet N = \sqrt{\frac{V_{CC}}{I_{CMAX} \cdot R_L}} = \sqrt{\frac{20}{1 \times 10}} = 1,41 \quad /$$

$$\rightarrow \bullet R'_L = N^2 \cdot R_L = 2 \times 10 = 20\ \Omega \quad /$$

$$\rightarrow \bullet P_{CMAX} = \frac{1}{\pi^2} \times \frac{V_{CC}^2}{R'_L} = \frac{20^2}{\pi^2 \cdot 20} = 2,026\ W \quad < P_{CMAX(T)} = 4\ W \quad /$$

$$\rightarrow \bullet P_{CLMAX} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{V_{CC}^2}{R'_L} = \frac{20^2}{2 \times 20} = 10\ W \quad /$$

$$\rightarrow \bullet \eta \% = \frac{P_{CLMAX} \times 100\%}{P_{CMAX}} = \frac{10\ W \times 100\%}{2,026\ W} = 78,5\% \quad /$$

$$FM = \frac{P_C}{P_L} = \frac{1}{5}$$

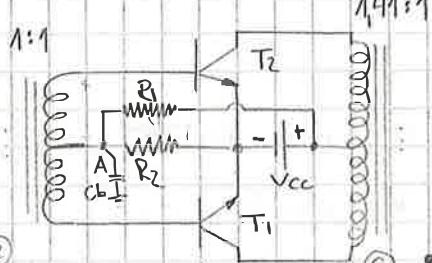
$$\therefore P_L \leq 5 \times P_C$$

$$\rightarrow P_L \leq 5 \times 4W = 20W \quad /$$

$$\rightarrow \bullet P_{CCMAX} = \frac{2}{\pi} \times \frac{V_{CC}^2}{R'_L} = \frac{2 \times (20)^2}{\pi \times 20} = 12,73\ W \quad /$$

$$\rightarrow \bullet FM = \frac{P_{CMAX}}{P_{CLMAX}} \Rightarrow \frac{2,026\ W}{10\ W} = 0,202 \approx \frac{1}{5} \quad /$$

### Red de polarización (AB)



En A:  $V_A \approx 0,65\ V$  (prepolarización de  $T_1$  y  $T_2$ )

$$V_A = \frac{V_{CC}}{R_1 + R_2}; \quad \left( \frac{R_1}{R_2} + 1 \right) = \frac{V_{CC}}{V_A}$$

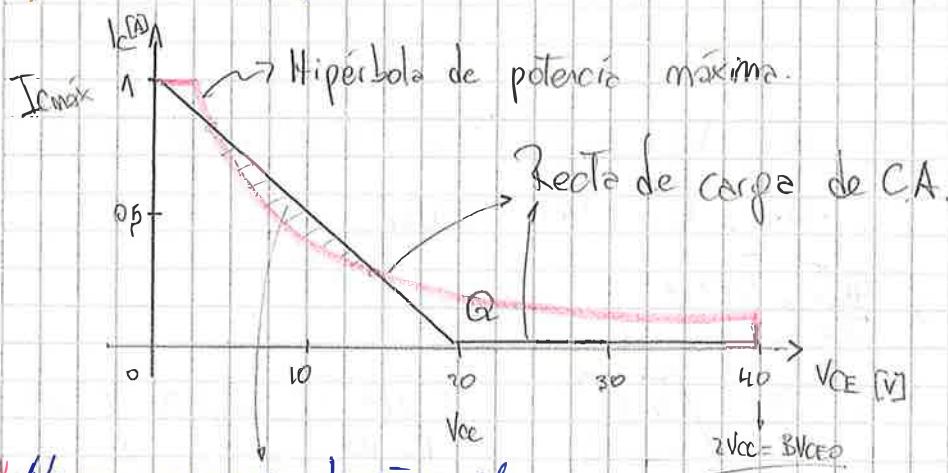
$$\bullet \frac{R_1}{R_2} = \left( \frac{V_{CC}}{V_A} - 1 \right) = \frac{20V}{0,65} - 1 = 29,77 \quad /$$

$$P.ej: \left\{ R_2 = 1K\ \Omega ; \ R_1 = 29,77K\ \Omega \right\}$$

→ o en paralelo con?

En vez de  $R_2$  suele agregarse un diodo de silicio para establecer  $V_{BE(TI,T0)} \approx 0,65 - 0,7 \text{ V}$ ; (debido a  $V_{CE}$ )

Recta de carga: 1 Transistor!



\* No es necesario diseñar el ampl. para que la hiperb. de potencia máxima sea tangente a la recta de carga.

Ej. N° 43: Amplific. de Potencia. (schilling pag. 250)

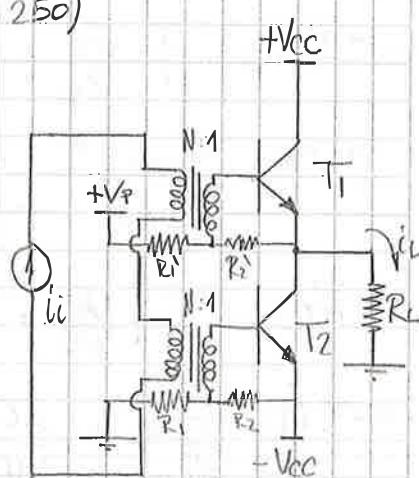
Amplif. clase B directamente acoplado:

Datos del Trans.:

- $P_{CMáx} = 4 \text{ W}$
- $I_{CMáx} = 1 \text{ A}$
- $BV_{CEO} = 40 \text{ V}$

Carga:

$$\bullet R_L = 10 \Omega$$



Diseñar un ampl. clase B acoplado directamente que proporcione potencia máx. sobre una carga  $R_L = 10 \Omega$ .

$$\bullet V_{Lmáx} = I_{CMáx} \cdot R_L = 1 \text{ A} \cdot 10 \Omega = 10 \text{ V} \quad \wedge \begin{cases} \text{Considerando una} \\ -V_{CEO} = 2 \text{ V} - \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Hacemos } V_{CC} = V_{Lmáx} + V_{CEsat} = 10 \text{ V} + 2 \text{ V}$$

$$\bullet V_{CC} = 12 \text{ V}$$

$$\bullet P_{Cmáx} = \frac{2}{\pi} \times \frac{V_{CC}^2}{R_L} \Rightarrow \frac{2}{\pi} \times \frac{(10V)^2}{10\Omega} = 6,36W \quad /$$

$$\bullet P_{Lmáx} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{V_{CC}^2}{R_L} \Rightarrow \frac{(10V)^2}{2 \times 10\Omega} = 5W \quad /$$

$$\bullet P_{Cmáx} = \frac{1}{\pi^2} \frac{V_{CC}^2}{R_L} = \frac{(10V)^2}{\pi^2 \times 10\Omega} = 1,013W \quad / < 4W \quad /$$

$$\bullet \eta \% = \frac{P_{Lmáx} \times 100\%}{P_{Cmáx}} = \frac{5W \times 100\%}{6,36W} = 78,5\% \quad / \quad /$$

$$\bullet F.M = \frac{P_{Cmáx}}{P_{Lmáx}} = \frac{1,013W}{5W} = 0,2026 \approx \frac{1}{5} \quad / \quad /$$

Polarización:

$$(T1) V_{be1} = \frac{V_p}{R_1 + R_2' + R_L} \times R_2' = 0,7V \quad \text{Suponemos } V_p = 10V$$

$$V_{be1} = \frac{V_p}{\frac{R_1'}{R_2'} + \left( \frac{R_2' + R_L}{R_2'} \right)} ; * \text{Si } R_2' \gg R_L ; \frac{R_1' + R_L}{R_2'} \approx 1$$

$$V_{be1} = \frac{V_p}{\frac{R_1'}{R_2'} + 1} \rightarrow \bullet \frac{R_1'}{R_2'} = \frac{V_p}{V_{be1}} - 1 = \frac{10V}{0,7V} - 1 = 13,28 \quad /$$

$$\text{Simpl. } \left\{ V_{be1} = \left( \frac{V_{CC}}{R_1 + R_2} \right) \times R_2 \right\}$$

$$\boxed{R_1' = 13,28 \times R_2'} \quad \boxed{X} \quad \boxed{X}$$

Ej. N° 44 Amplif. de Potencia.

Amplif. de pot. clase B Simétrico Complementario.

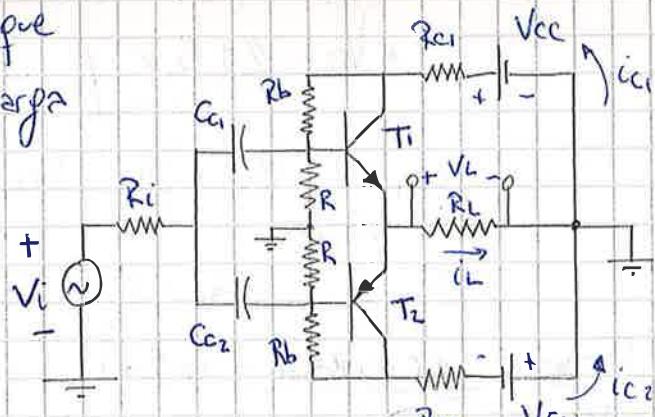
\* Hallar  $V_{CC}$  y la potencia máxima que puede suministrar a una carga de  $10\Omega$  (\* y  $R_L = 4\Omega$ )

Datos del Transistor:

$$\bullet P_{Cmáx} = 4W$$

$$\bullet BV_{CE(\phi)} = 40V$$

$$\bullet i_{Cmáx} = 1A$$



$R_b \gg R$  ;  $R_{C1} = R_{C2} \Rightarrow 1\Omega$   
(de 15 a 30 veces)

NOTA \* Recalcular  $P_{Cmáx}$  c/transformador;

## Desarrollo:

$$(Th) V_{CC} = i_C \cdot R_{C1} + V_{CE} + I_C \cdot R_L$$

$$V_{CC} = i_C (R_{C1} + R_L) + V_{CE}$$

$$V_{CC} = i_{C,\max} (R_{C1} + R_L) + V_{CE,\text{sat}}$$

$$V_{CC} = 1A (1\Omega + 10\Omega) + 2V$$

•  $V_{CC} = 13V$

\*  $V_{CE,\text{sat}} \Rightarrow 2V$   
 \* Se calcula  $V_{CC}$  para que el  
 Tr. trabaje en corte y sat  
 (lo menos posible en la z. activa)

•  $P_{CC,\max} \Rightarrow \frac{2}{\pi} \times \frac{V_{CC}^2}{R_L} \Rightarrow \frac{2 \times (13V)^2}{\pi \times 10\Omega} \Rightarrow 10,75W$

•  $P_{L,\max} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{V_{CC}^2}{R_L} \Rightarrow \frac{(13V)^2}{2 \times 10\Omega} \Rightarrow 8,45W$

•  $P_C,\max \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\pi^2} \times \frac{V_{CC}^2}{R_L} \Rightarrow \frac{(13V)^2}{\pi^2 \times 10\Omega} \Rightarrow 1,71W < 4W$

•  $\eta_{10} = \frac{P_{L,\max} \times 100\%}{P_{CC,\max}} \Rightarrow \frac{8,45W \times 100\%}{10,75W} = 78,5\%$

• F.M.:  $\frac{P_C \max}{P_{L,\max}} = 0,202 \approx \frac{1}{5}$

## C/transformador:

\* Con T2 cerrado,  $V_{CE1(\max)} = V_{CE} + V_{RL} \quad \wedge \quad V_{RL} = V_{CC} - V_{CE,\text{sat}} - i_C R_{C2}$

$$V_{CE1(\max)} = V_{CC} + (V_{CC} - V_{CE,\text{sat}} - i_C R_{C2})$$

$$V_{CE1(\max)} = 2V_{CC} - V_{CE,\text{sat}} - i_C R_{C2}$$

∴  $V_{CC} = (V_{CE1(\max)} + V_{CE,\text{sat}} + i_C R_{C2}) \cdot \frac{1}{2}$

$$V_{CC} = (40V + 2V + 1A \cdot 1\Omega) / 2 = 43V$$

•  $V_{CC} = 21,5V$

Corroboration:  $V_{CE1} = V_{CC} + (V_{CC} - V_{CE2(\text{sat})} - i_C R_{C2})$   
 $T_2(\text{abierto})$

•  $V_{CE1} = 2 \cdot 21,5V - 2V - 1A \cdot 1\Omega \Rightarrow 40V$

→  $R'_{L,\max} = \frac{V_{RL,\max}}{I_{C,\max}} = \frac{(V_{CC} - V_{CE,\text{sat}} - i_C R_{C2})}{I_{C,\max}} \Rightarrow 21,5V - 2V - 1A \cdot 1\Omega / 1A$

•  $R'_{L,\max} = 18,5 \Omega$

$$\rightarrow R'L = N^2 \cdot R_L \quad ; \quad N = \sqrt{\frac{R'L}{R_L}} = \sqrt{\frac{18,5}{10}} \Rightarrow 1,36$$

Corroboration:  $i_{C\max} = \frac{(V_{CC} - V_{CEsat} - i_{C\max} \cdot R_{C1})}{R_{L1}} \Rightarrow \frac{V_{CC} - V_{CEsat} - i_{C\max} \cdot R_{C1}}{N^2 \cdot R_L}$

$$N = \sqrt{\frac{V_{CC} - V_{CEsat} - i_{C\max} \cdot R_{C1}}{i_{C\max} \cdot R_L}} = \sqrt{\frac{21,5V - 2V - 1A \cdot 1k}{1A \times 10\Omega}}$$

$$\bullet N = 1,36 \quad / \checkmark$$

$$\rightarrow P_{CC\max} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \frac{V_{CC}^2}{R_L} = \frac{2 \cdot (21,5V)^2}{10\Omega} \Rightarrow 15,9W$$

$$\rightarrow P_{L\max} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \frac{V_{CC}^2}{R_L} = \frac{(21,5V)^2}{2 \times 10\Omega} \Rightarrow 12,49W$$

$$\rightarrow P_{Q\max} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{4\pi^2} \frac{V_{CC}^2}{R_L} = \frac{(21,5V)^2}{\pi^2 \times 10\Omega} \Rightarrow 2,53W$$

$$\rightarrow \eta \% \Rightarrow \frac{P_L\max}{P_{CC\max}} \times 100\% = \frac{12,49W}{15,9W} \times 100\% \Rightarrow 78,5\%$$

$$\rightarrow F.M \Rightarrow \frac{P_Q\max}{P_L\max} = \frac{2,53W}{12,49W} = 0,202 \approx \frac{1}{5}$$

Conclusion: C/transistor la potencia transferida a la carga es mayor, un 47% más. Tanto el rendimiento como el factor de merito permanecen constantes.

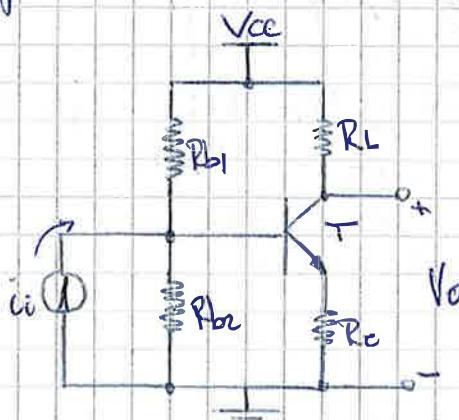
\* El agregar un transf. de aisl. de salida permite tener un  $R'L$  (aparato) más grande y por lo tanto una mayor caída de tensión  $V_{RL}$  con la misma  $i_{C\max}$ ; aumentando el valor de la fuente  $V_{CC}$ ; llevándola al límite donde  $V_{CE} = < B_{VCEO}$ .

Como:  $\left\{ V_s = \frac{V_p}{N} ; V_p = V_{RL} = i_{C\max} \cdot R_L ; R'L = N^2 \cdot R_L \right. , \left. \begin{array}{l} V_p \text{ aumenta con } N^2 \\ V_s \text{ disminuye con } N \end{array} \right!$

$$I_S = N \cdot I_p ; I_p = i_{C\max} ; \therefore I_S \text{ aumenta!}$$

## Ej. N° 45 : Amplif. de Potencia.

### Amplif. clase A



### Datos:

- $V_{ce} = 15\text{V}$
- $R_L = 1\text{K}\Omega$
- $R_e = 500\Omega$
- $\beta = 100$

### Determinar:

- $I_{cq}$  / Mes ✓
- Punto Ø ✓
- Reute de carga
- $R_1$  y  $R_2$  ✓
- $P_{ce}$ ;  $P_c$  ✓
- $P_L$ ;  $P_e$  ✓
- $R_{q_0}$ ; FM ✓

### Desarrollo:

$$\rightarrow I_{bb} = \frac{\beta R_e}{10} \Rightarrow \frac{100 \times 500}{10} = 5\text{K}\Omega \quad /$$

$$\rightarrow I_{cq} = \frac{V_{ce}/2}{R_L + R_e} = \frac{15\text{V}/2}{1\text{K} + 500} \Rightarrow 5\text{mA} \quad /$$

$$\rightarrow I_{bf} = \frac{I_{cq}}{\beta} = \frac{5\text{mA}}{100} = 50\mu\text{A} \quad /$$

$$\rightarrow V_{bb} = I_b \cdot R_{bb} + V_{be} + I_b \cdot h_{fe} \cdot R_e$$

$$V_{bb} = 50\mu\text{A} (5\text{K}\Omega + 100 \times 500) + 0.7\text{V}$$

$$\rightarrow V_{bb} = 3.45\text{V} \quad /$$

$$\rightarrow R_{bb} = \frac{R_{bb}}{\left(\frac{V_{bb}}{V_{cc}}\right)} = \frac{5\text{K}\Omega}{\left(\frac{3.45}{15}\right)} = 21.74\text{K}\Omega \quad /$$

$$\rightarrow R_{b2} = \frac{R_{bb}}{1 - \left(\frac{V_{bb}}{V_{cc}}\right)} = \frac{5\text{K}\Omega}{1 - \left(\frac{3.45}{15}\right)} = 6.49\text{K}\Omega \quad /$$

$$\rightarrow V_{cc} = I_c \cdot R_L + V_{ce} + I_e \cdot R_e \quad ; \quad V_{ce} = V_{cc} - I_c (R_e + R_L)$$

$$V_{ce} = 15\text{V} - 5\text{mA} (1\text{K} + 500\Omega) = 15\text{V} - 7.5\text{V}$$

$$\rightarrow V_{ce} = 7.5\text{V} \quad / \quad = \left(V_{cc}/2\right) \quad /$$

Carroboación :

$$R_{bb} = R_{bb} // R_{b2} \Rightarrow 5\text{K}\Omega \quad /$$

### Potencias:

$$\rightarrow P_{cc} = \frac{V_{cc}^2}{2(R_L + R_e)} = \frac{(15)^2}{2(1\text{K} + 500\Omega)} \Rightarrow 75\text{mW} \quad /$$

NOTA

$$\rightarrow P_C = \frac{1}{8} \times \frac{V_{CC}^2}{(R_L + R_C)} = \frac{(15V)^2}{8(1k+0.5k)} = 18.75 \text{ mW} / \checkmark$$

$$\rightarrow P_L = \frac{1}{8} \frac{V_{CC}^2 \cdot R_L}{(R_L + R_C)^2} = \frac{(15V)^2 \cdot 1k}{8(1k+0.5k)^2} = 12.5 \text{ mW} / \checkmark$$

$$\rightarrow \eta \% = \frac{P_{LCA}}{P_{CC}} \times 100\% = \frac{12.5 \text{ mW} \times 100\%}{18.75 \text{ mW}} = 16.66\% / \checkmark$$

$$\rightarrow F_n = \frac{P_{OMAX}}{P_{LCA MAX}} = \frac{37.5 \text{ mW}}{12.5} = 3 / \checkmark$$

$$\rightarrow P_{CC} = P_L + P_C + P_e, \quad P_C = P_{CC} - (P_L + P_e)$$

$$P_C = V_{CC} \cdot I_{CQ} - \left[ (R_L + R_C) I_{CQ}^2 + (P_e + P_L) \frac{I_{Cm}^2}{2} \right]$$

$$P_C = V_{CC} \cdot I_{CQ} - \left[ R_L \cdot I_{CQ}^2 + R_C \cdot I_{CQ}^2 + \left( P_e + P_L \right) \frac{I_{Cm}^2}{2} + R_L \cdot \frac{I_{Cm}^2}{2} \right]$$

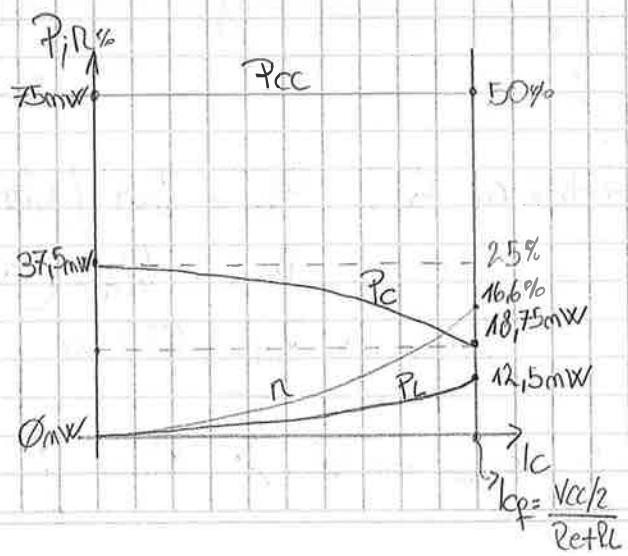
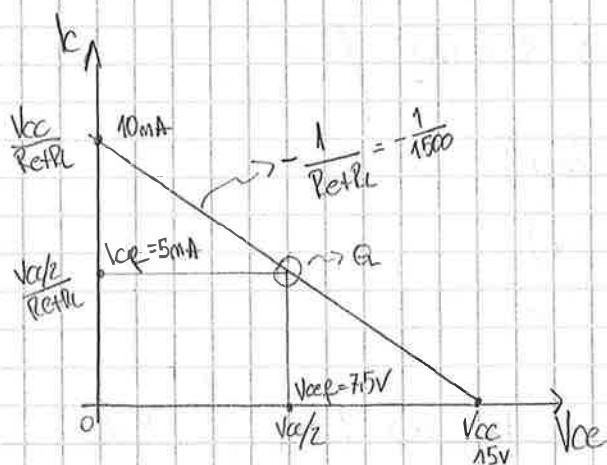
$$P_e = R_C \left( I_{CQ}^2 + \frac{I_{Cm}^2}{2} \right) \quad | \quad I_C = I_{CQ} = I_{Cm}$$

$$P_e = R_C \left( \frac{2(V_{CC}/2)^2}{2(R_L + R_C)} + \left( \frac{V_{CC}/2}{R_L + R_C} \right)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \right) = R_C \cdot \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{V_{CC}^2}{4(P_L + P_C)^2} = \frac{3}{8} \frac{V_{CC}^2}{(P_L + P_C)^2} \times R_C$$

$$\rightarrow P_e = \left[ 3 \times (15V)^2 / 8 \times (1k+0.5k)^2 \right] \times R_C = 18.75 \text{ mW} / \checkmark$$

$$\rightarrow P_{L(CC+CA)} = 36.5 \text{ mW} / \checkmark$$

$$\rightarrow P_C(S=0) = \frac{1}{4} \frac{V_{CC}^2}{R_C R_L} = \frac{(15V)^2}{4(1k00)} = 37.5 \text{ mW}$$



## Ej. N° 46 : Reguladores Monolíticos de tres Terminales.

Diseñar un reg. con trans. de paso ext para que cumpla con los sig. reg. :

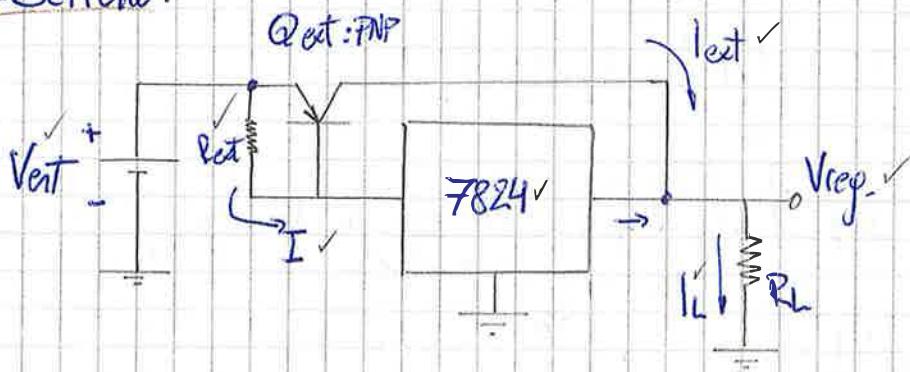
$$V_{reg} = 24V \quad (7824)$$

$$V_{ent} = 30V$$

$$R_L = 10\Omega$$

$$I_{max} = 0,7A$$

Desarrollo:



→ Q conduce con  $V_{ext} \geq 0,7V$

$$\therefore R_{ext} = \frac{0,7V}{I_{max}} \Rightarrow \frac{0,7V}{0,7A} = 1[\Omega]$$

$$\therefore I_L = \frac{V_{reg}}{R_L} = \frac{24V}{10\Omega} = 2,4[A] /$$

→ Como  $I_L = I_{max} + I_{ext}$ ;  $I_{ext} = I_L - I_{max}$

$$I_{ext} = 2,4A - 0,7A$$

$$\therefore I_{ext} \Rightarrow 1,7[A] /$$

→ Potencia Q;  $P_{Qext} = I_{ext} (V_{ent} - V_{sat})$

$$P_{Qext} = 1,7A \times (30V - 24V)$$

$$\therefore P_{Qext} = 10,2W \quad / \rightarrow 6V$$

$$\therefore P_{Qmax} \text{ de } Q > 10,2W \quad /$$

$$\wedge I_{Cmax}(Q) > 1,7A \quad / \quad BV_{ext} > 6V \quad /$$

EJ. N° 47 Fuente de corr. cte c/reg. lineal monol.

Diseñar una fuente de corr. cte con un reg. lin. monol. que cumpla con las sig. especific.:

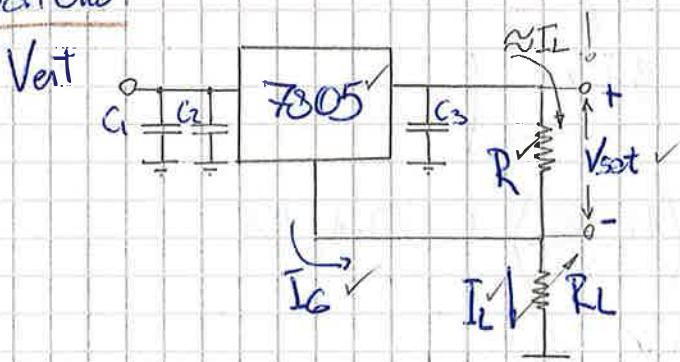
Reg: 7805

$I_L = 1 \text{ A}$

$R_L = \text{variable}$

$V_{ent} > V_{sal}$

$I_G = 1,5 \text{ mA}$

Desarrollo:

$$I_L \approx \frac{V_{sal}}{R} \therefore R = \frac{V_{sal}}{I_L} \Rightarrow \frac{5V}{1A} = 5[\Omega] \quad \checkmark$$

$R_{L(\max)}$  tal que  $(V_{RL} + V_{sal}) + 2v \leqslant V_{ent}$

$$\therefore I_L \cdot R_{L(\max)} + V_{sal} + 2v = V_{ent}$$

$$R_{L(\max)} = \frac{V_{ent} - V_{sal} - 2v}{I_L}$$

→ No está especificada ; suponemos  
 $V_{ent} = 12V$

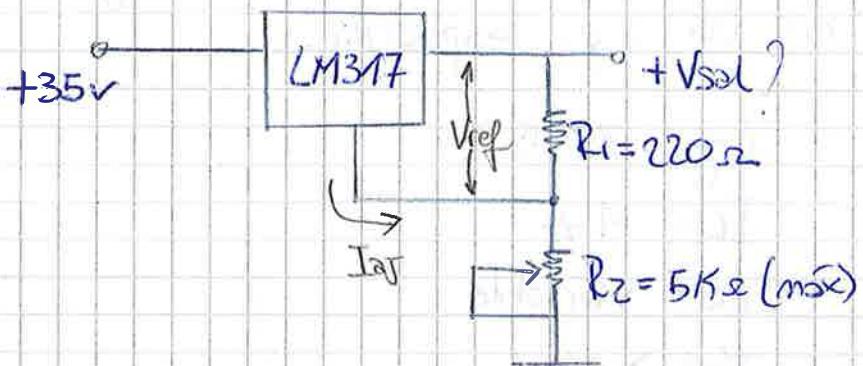
$$\therefore R_{L(\max)} = \frac{12V - 5V - 2V}{1A} = \frac{5V}{1A} = 5[\Omega] \quad \checkmark$$

→  $I_G$  prácticamente no influye ;  $I_G \ll I_L$

Ej. N° 48 Regulador monolítico lin. de tensión ajustable.

Determinar los voltajes de salida máx. y mín.

$$\text{c/ } I_{\text{adj}} = 50 \mu\text{A}$$



Solución:

$$V_{\text{out}} = V_{\text{ref}} \left( 1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1} \right) + I_{\text{adj}} \times R_2$$

$$R_2 = 0 \Omega ; \quad V_{\text{out(min)}} = V_{\text{ref}} = 1,25 \text{v}$$

$$R_2 = 5 \text{k}\Omega ; \quad V_{\text{out(max)}} = 1,25 \text{v} \left( 1 + \frac{5 \text{k}}{220} \right) + 50 \mu\text{A} \times 5 \text{k}$$

$$V_{\text{out(max)}} = 29,9 \text{v}$$

Fallas: AD690 ①  
LM35 ② } Driftd.

# Complementos

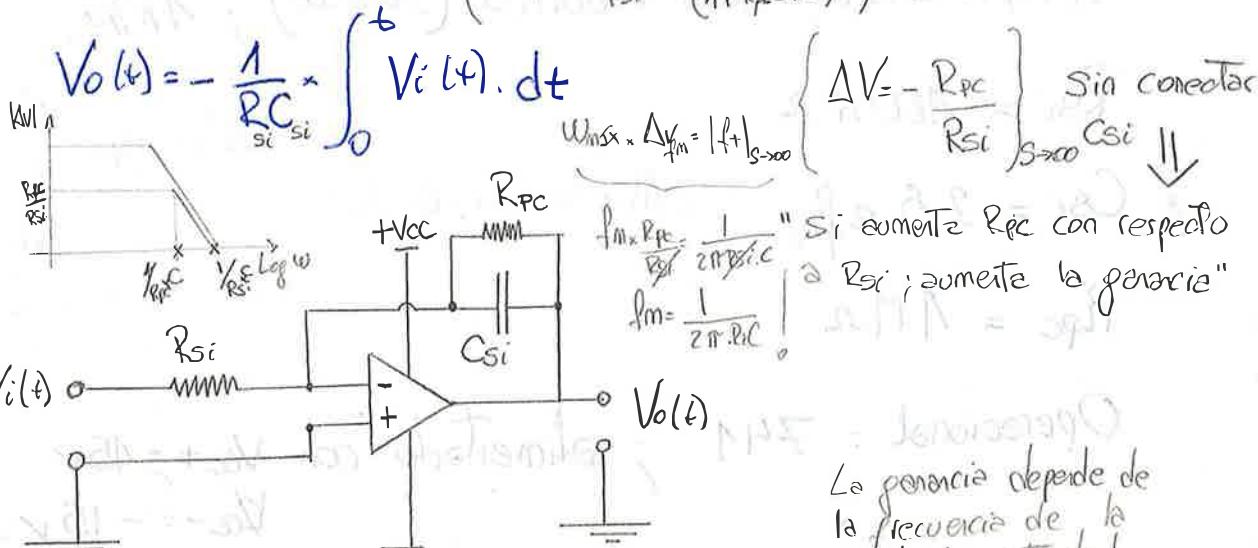
PRACTICO

[Marco Alvarez Reyna UTN-FRC marcoalrey@gmail.com]



Análitico:

$$\left( \Delta V = -\frac{R_{PC}}{R_{SI}} \times \frac{1}{(1 + R_{PC} \cdot C_{SI})} \right)$$

Circuito:

Con el fin de paliar el problema del efecto de  $I_B$  y  $V_{OS}$ , es recomendable disminuir la ganancia del círculo para bajas freq. Esto se consigue con  $R_{PC}$  en paralelo con  $C_{SI}$ . Evita que la ganancia llegue a ser la de todo abierto p.ej CC.

La ganancia depende de la frecuencia de la señal de entrada!

Llevará un polo al origen.

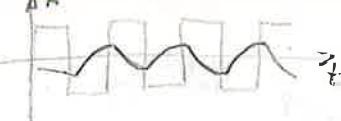
El término  $\left(\frac{1}{RC}\right)$  representa la pendiente de la curva de integración; en  $\left[\frac{1}{s}\right]$

Si se aumenta  $C_{SI}$  o  $R_{SI}$  mucho, la curva de integración vuelve plana.

Conclusiones de la simulación con EWB5:

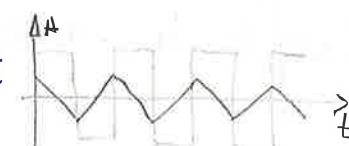
\* La resistencia  $R_{PC}$ ; con el capacitor  $C_{SI}$  conectado; no modifica el valor final de la integración en un período  $T_{ES}$ . {No afecta la ganancia si  $R_{PC} > 2 \times R_{SI}$ }

Para:  $\rightarrow R_{PC} < R_{SI}$

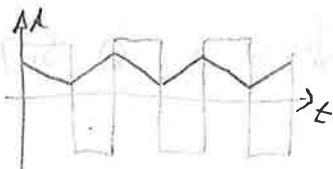


Sin conectar  $R_{PC}$   $\rightarrow R_{PC} \rightarrow \infty$   
La curva de integración sube su nivel de CC hasta casi alcanzar +Vcc; redondeando la curva en el cambio de signo de la pendiente.

Para  $\rightarrow R_{PC} \approx 10 \times R_{SI}$



$\rightarrow R_{PC} > 10 \times R_{SI}$   
(P.ej: 40x Rsi)



La curva de integración tiene características exponenciales. Con nivel de CC=0v.

La curva de integración es lineal; recta con pendiente  $\pm 1/RC$ . Nivel CC=0v.

La curva presenta características lineales pero tiene un nivel de CC  $\neq 0v$ ; (positivo)

## Datos del circuito:

$V_{i(+)} = \pm 5V$ ; onda cuadrada (50% DC); 1 KHz.

$$R_{Si} = 100\text{ k}\Omega$$

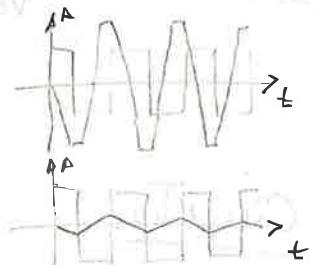
\*  $C_{Si} = 2,5\text{ nF}$  → Al variar  $C_{Si}$ ,  $R_{Si}$ =cte:

$$R_{pc} = 1\text{ M}\Omega$$

Operacional: 741; alimentado con  $V_{cc+} = 15V$   
 $V_{cc-} = -15V$ .

$$C_{Si}' = C_{Si}/4$$

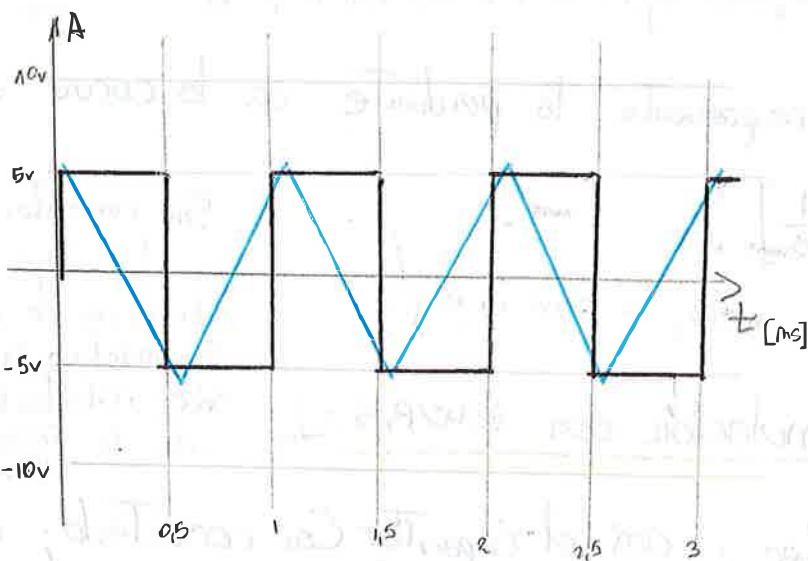
$$C_{Si}'' = 4 \cdot C_{Si}$$



Al aumentar  $C_{Si}$ , se hace más chica la pendiente ( $1/\text{RC}$ ), aumentando el Tiempo de integración. Al disminuir  $C_{Si}$ , aumenta la pendiente y scute.

\* onda cuadrada

\* integración.



## Cálculos:

$$\frac{1}{RC} = \frac{1}{100 \times 10^3 \times 2,5 \times 10^{-9}} = 4 \times 10^3 \left[ \frac{1}{s} \right]$$

$$\bullet V_o(t) \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{RC} \int_{T/2=0}^{T/2=2} V_i(+)\text{ d}t = -4 \times 10^3 \int_{0}^{0,5 \times 10^{-3}} 5V \cdot \text{d}t = -4 \times 10^3 \times 5V \cdot t \Big|_{0,5\text{ms}} = -10V$$

{ El resultado analítico y la simulación coinciden! }

## Anexo # 2

(anteriormente anexo 1)

HOJA N°

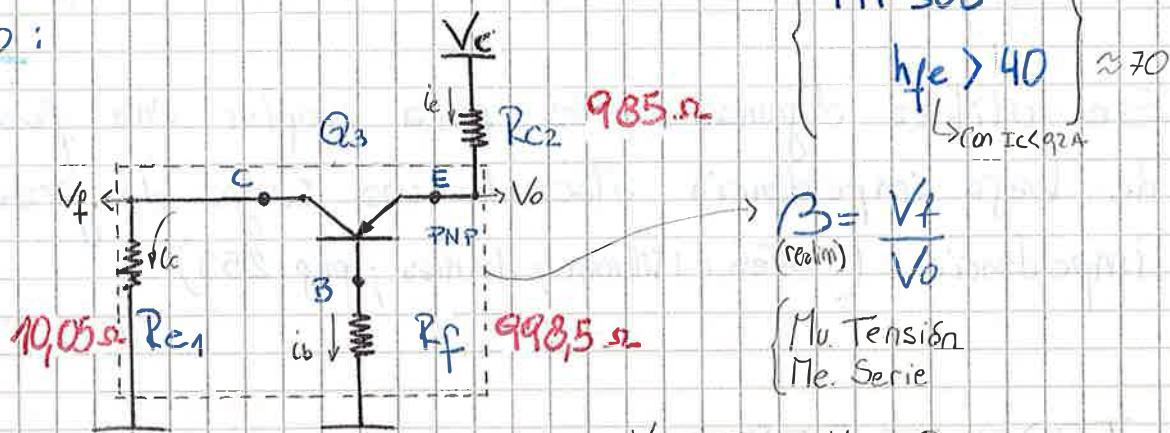
13

FECHA

17/11/2009

Análisis y ensayo de un Tr. bipolar TIP30C (PNP)  
en configuración de base común. (como bloque β)

Circuito:



Ensayo:

$V_C = 5V$

$V_E = 0,614V$

$V_B = 0,039V$

$V_C = 0,049V$

$V_{EB} = 0,575V$

$V_{CB} = 0,010V$

$V_{EC} = 0,576V$

$V_C = 15,13V$  ✓

$V_E = 0,727V$  ✓

$V_B = 0,1157V$  ✓

$V_C = 0,1513V$  ✓

$V_{EB} = 0,609V$  ✓

$V_{CB} = 35,4mV$  ✓

$V_{EC} = 0,574V$  ✓

$V_C = 14,5V$

$V_E = 0,712V$

$V_B = 0,109V$

$V_C = 0,149V$

$V_{EB} = 0,601V$

$V_{CB} = 0,039V$

$V_{EC} = 0,562V$

$I_E = 4,44 mA$

$I_B = 39,2 \mu A$

$I_C = 4,41 mA$

$I_E = 14,574 mA$

$I_B = 117,3 \mu A$

$I_C = 14,457 mA$

$I_E = 13,84 mA$

$I_B = 111 \mu A$

$I_C = 13,54 mA$

↓  
 Mejor medición

## Configuración en BC

$A_i < 1$	0,88	Typ. con $R_L = 3k\Omega$
$A_v \gg 1$	131	
$R_i : \text{baja}$	22,5 $\Omega$	
$R_o : \text{alta}$	1,72 M $\Omega$	

Se utiliza algunas veces para acoplar una fuente de baja impedancia a través de una carga de gran impedancia. (Fuentes: Millman y Halkias ; pag. 253)

... TODO ES TODO

Analítica: "Con  $V_C = 15,13 V$ "  $\rightarrow V_{BE} = V_D + I_E \cdot h_{FE} (\text{mib})$   
 $V_D = 0,609 - 14,457 \text{ mA} \times 1,729$   
 $V_D = 0,583 V$  (Tensión aplicada directamente sobre el diodo emisor.)

$$\beta_{ac} = \frac{I_C}{I_B} \Rightarrow \frac{14,457 \text{ mA}}{117,3 \text{ mA}} \Rightarrow 123,24$$

$$\alpha_{ac} = \frac{I_C}{I_E} = \frac{14,457 \text{ mA}}{14,574 \text{ mA}} \Rightarrow 0,99197 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$h_{ie} = \frac{V_T + h_{fe}}{I_{CQ}} \Rightarrow \frac{25 \text{ mV}}{14,457 \text{ mA}} \times 123,24 \Rightarrow 2,13,11,2$$

$$h_{ib} = \frac{h_{ie}}{(h_{fe}+1)} \Rightarrow 1,729,52$$

$$I_C = \alpha_{ac} \cdot I_E$$

$$I_B = (1 - \alpha_{ac}) \cdot I_E$$

$$- \alpha_{ac} = h_{fb} = \frac{h_{fe}}{(h_{fe}+1)} \Rightarrow -0,99195$$

Corroboration:

$$\rightarrow V_C = I_C \cdot R_E \Rightarrow 14,457 \text{ mA} \times 10,05 \Omega \Rightarrow 0,1453 V$$

$$\rightarrow V_E = V_{EB} + I_B \cdot R_F \Rightarrow 0,609 V + 117,3 \text{ mA} \times 998,5 \Omega = 0,726 V$$

$$\hookrightarrow V_E = V_{EB} + I_E \cdot R_F / h_{fe} + 1 \Rightarrow 0,726 V$$

$$\rightarrow R_D = \frac{V_{BE}}{I_B} = \frac{0,609 V}{117,3 \text{ mA}} = 5,19 k\Omega$$

NOTA

## Anexo #3

(anteriormente anexo 2)

## Equivalecias: Teórico $\Rightarrow$ Práctico\*

HOJA N.

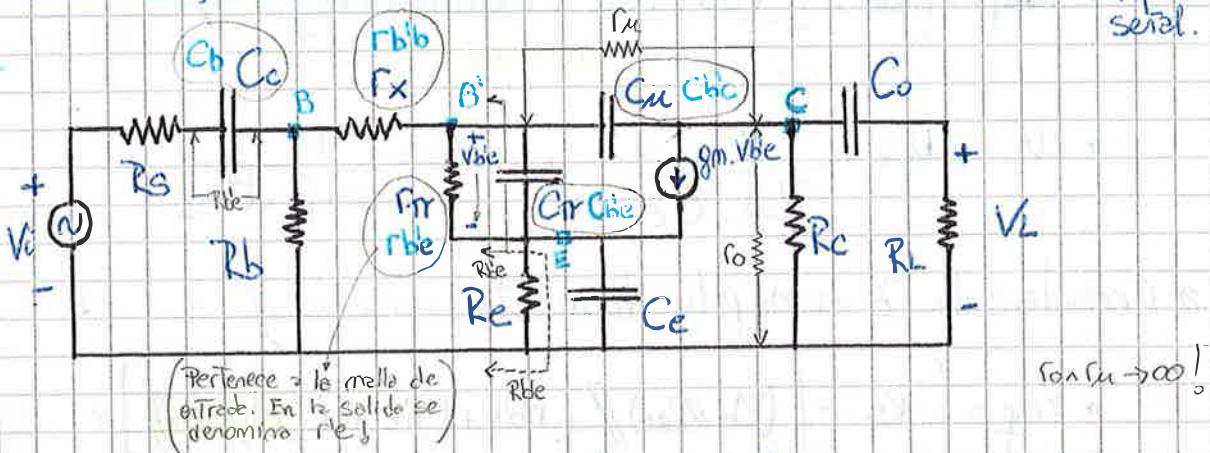
45

FECHA

16/04/2010

Amplific. en conf. de emisor común: Modelo incremental.

General:

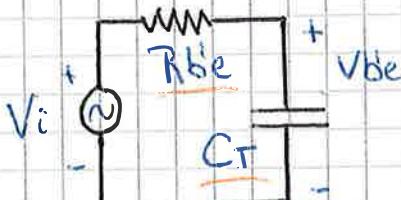


- $h_{ie} = r_{bb'} + r_{be}$   $\wedge$   $r_{bb'}$ : normalmente es muy baja.
- $\therefore h_{ie} \approx r_{be} \approx \frac{V_T}{I_{eq}}$
- $\therefore r_{be} = h_{fe} \cdot r_e$   $\wedge$   $r_e = \frac{1}{g_m}$
- $r_{be} = \frac{h_{fe}}{g_m}$
- $\therefore r_{be} = \frac{h_{fe}}{40 \cdot I_{eq}}$

Alta Frecuencia:

- $C_{be} = \frac{h_{fe}}{r_{be} \cdot W_T} = \frac{g_m}{W_T}$
- $C_{bc} = (V_{CB})^{1/P}$ ; P: dopado  $\rightarrow 1/2$  o  $1/3$  (sali de la hoja de datos)
- $Z_i = \left[ R_s + \left( R_b // R_{b2} \right) // \left( r_{bb'} + r_{be} \right) \right]$
- $C_M = C_{bc} (1 + g_m \cdot R_L)$
- $R_{be} \Rightarrow r_{be} // [r_{bb'} + (R_b // R_s)]$   
 $\hookrightarrow$  Como  $r_{bb'} \gg R_s$   $\wedge$   $r_{bb'} \ll R_b$ ,  
 $R_{be} \approx r_{be} // R_s$ !
- $R_L = R_c // R_L$
- $G_T = C_{be} + C_M$

Modelo de un polo:



$$\bullet W_T = \frac{1}{R_{be} \cdot C_T}$$

## Baja Frecuencia:

- Considerando  $C_e$  como polo dominante:  $\rightarrow$  se considera  $C_b$  corriente constante.

$$\bullet R_{eq} = \left[ R_e \parallel \left[ r_{bb} + r_{be}' + (R_{be} \parallel R_{ce}) \parallel R_s \right] \right] \quad * C_{b(Ce)} = \frac{1}{(R_{be}')_{ex} \left( \frac{W_L}{10} \right)}$$

$$\bullet W_L = W_{Ce} = \frac{1}{Req \cdot C_e} \quad \therefore C_e = \frac{1}{2\pi f_L \cdot Req} \quad \text{"incluye } R_e \text{!"}$$

- Considerando  $C_b$  como polo dominante:  $\rightarrow$  se considera  $C_e$  corriente constante.

$$\bullet R_{eq} = \left[ R_s + \left[ (R_{be} \parallel R_{ce}) \parallel (r_{bb} + r_{be}' + R_e(h_{fe}+1)) \right] \right] \quad * C_e = \frac{1}{(R_{be}')_{ex} \left( \frac{W_L}{10} \right)}$$

$$\bullet W_L = W_{Cb} = \frac{1}{Req \cdot C_b} \quad \therefore C_b = \frac{1}{2\pi f_L \cdot Req} \quad \text{"C}_b\text{" la corriente constante. excluye } R_s$$

Al separarse más de una década sus polos ( $C_b$  y  $C_e$ ) sus efectos no se superponen!

\* Si este apunte contiene algún error, por favor envíelo por correo electrónico a:  
 Marco A.R. marco.al.rey@gmail.com  
 indicando referencias y si es posible la corrección.

Gracias!

