

الكترونيك ۳

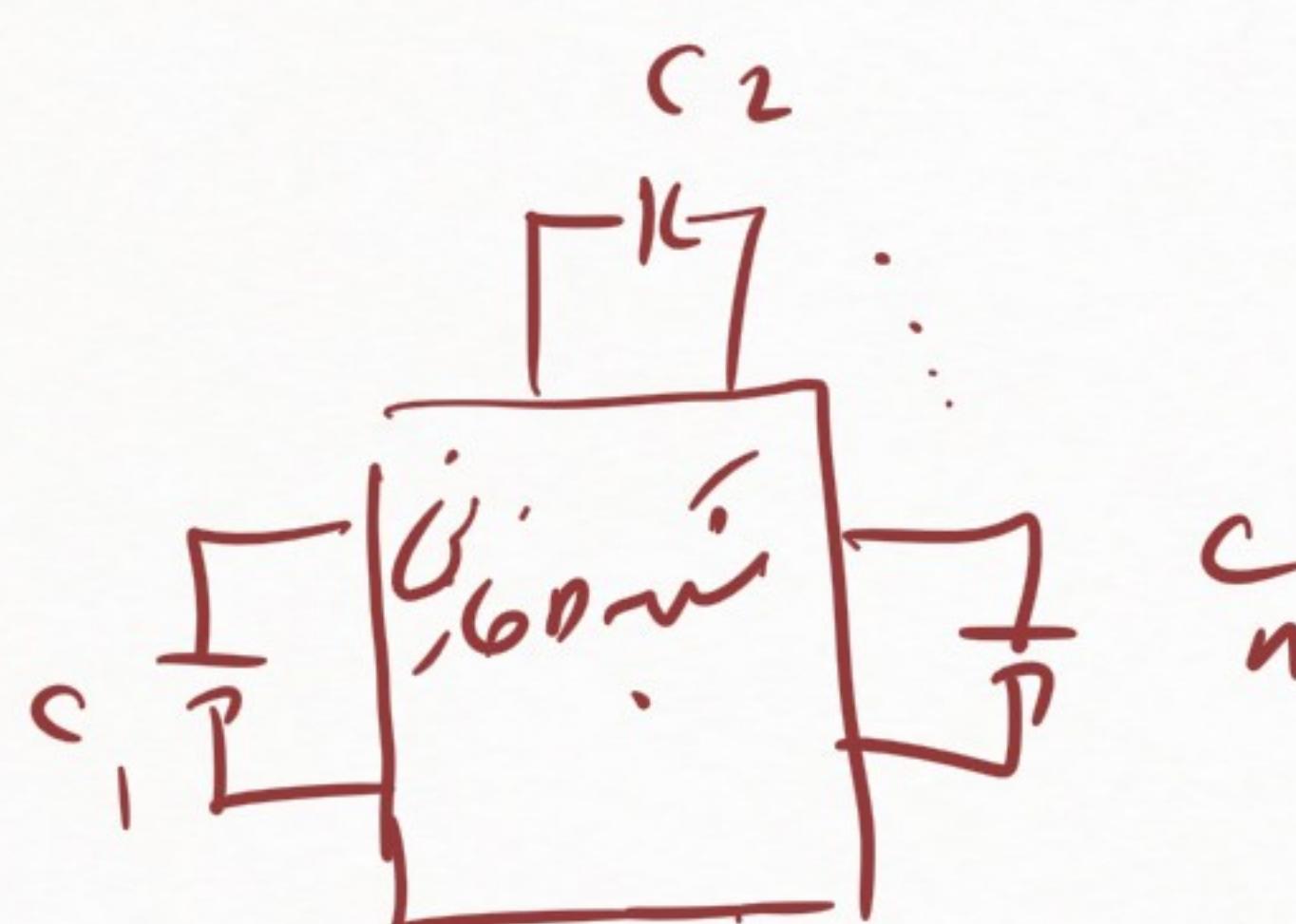
دكتور حسين مروي - دانشگاه صنعتی شاهرود

مکانیزم ارزش ناچیز

عیوب فرکانس قطع میان نقدیت نند و بدینگار ارزش ناچیز نهایت زمانی

دیدن نماین و تجزیه (باقی عدم نسبت صفر) و بعد داشت

نموده است از این طرز خواهد بود که $R_{j_0} = \frac{1}{s_1}$ و $\tau_{j_0} = R_{j_0} C_j$ باشد
خواهد بود که $\sum_{j=1}^n \tau_{j_0} = \tau_{1_0} + \tau_{2_0} + \dots + \tau_{n_0} = \frac{1}{s_1} + \frac{1}{s_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{s_n}$ باشد



$$s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n$$

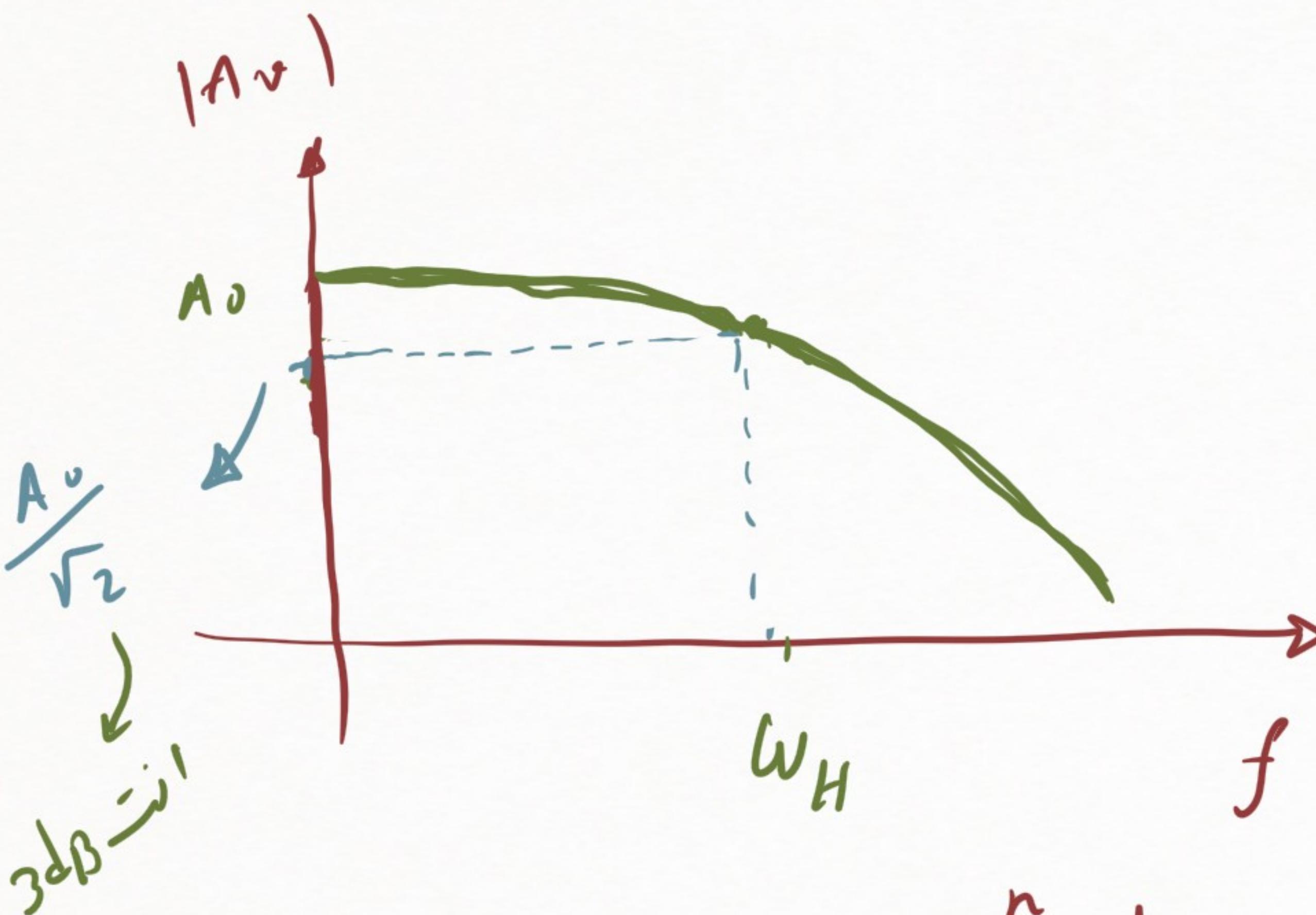
$$\tau_{j_0} = R_{j_0} C_j$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^n \tau_{j_0} = \tau_{1_0} + \tau_{2_0} + \dots + \tau_{n_0} = \frac{1}{s_1} + \frac{1}{s_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{s_n}$$

$s_1 \ll s_2, \dots, s_n$ بازیز

$$\sum_{j=1}^n \tau_{j_0} \approx \frac{1}{s_1} \Rightarrow j\omega_H$$

$$\boxed{\omega_H = 1s_1 = \frac{1}{\sum_{j=1}^n \tau_{j_0}}}$$



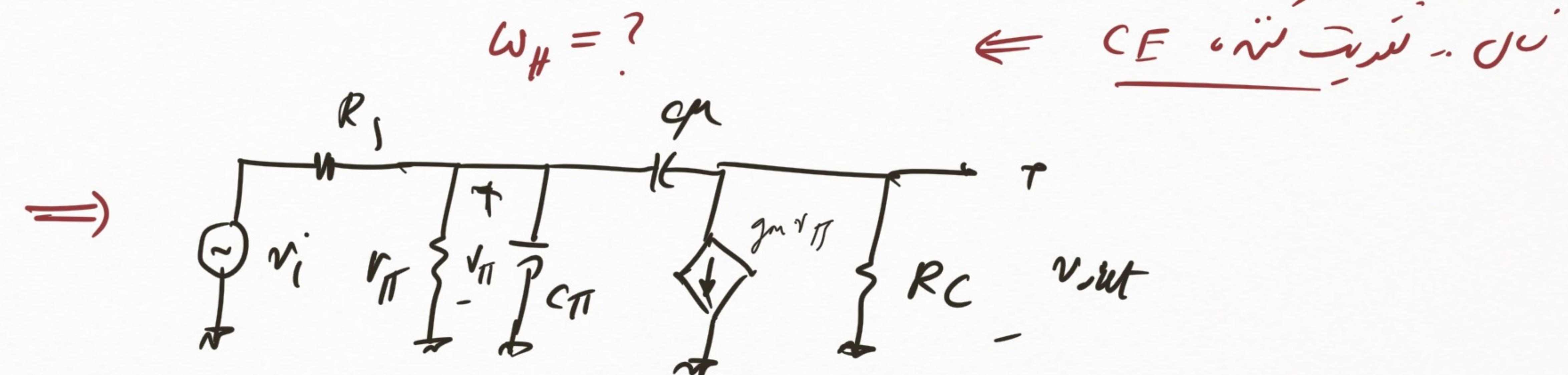
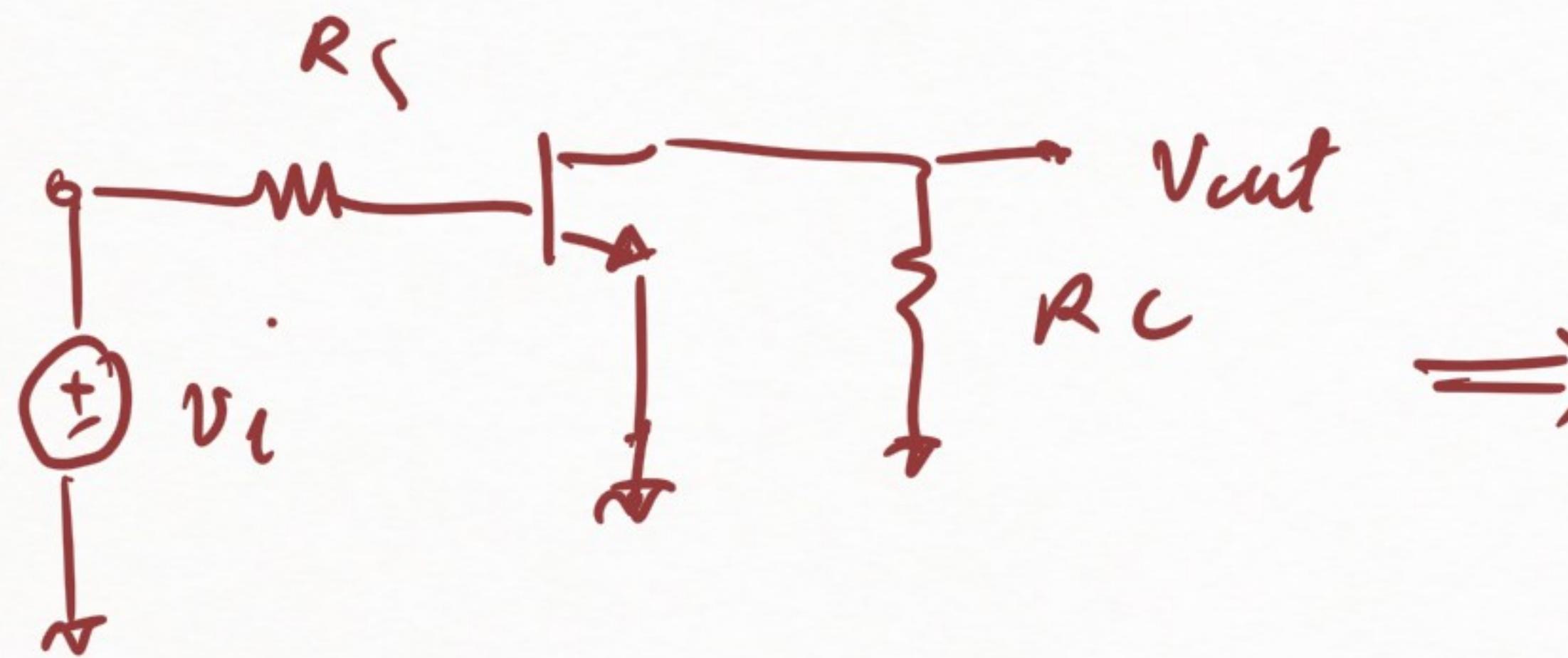
پس رازی صرت عو نموده است، را باید تعجب داشت خواهیم.

الله حبہ تسلی را پیش میکنیم ω_H تعجب، بخواه ω_H را باید محضی
در این حبہ ω_H را از رلی مدار و خازن ساخته و تعریف کنیم بازیز

$$\omega_L = \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{1}{\tau_{js}} \rightarrow \tau_{js} = R_{js} C_j$$

من کامیابیم ω_H - فرکانس قطع نیز

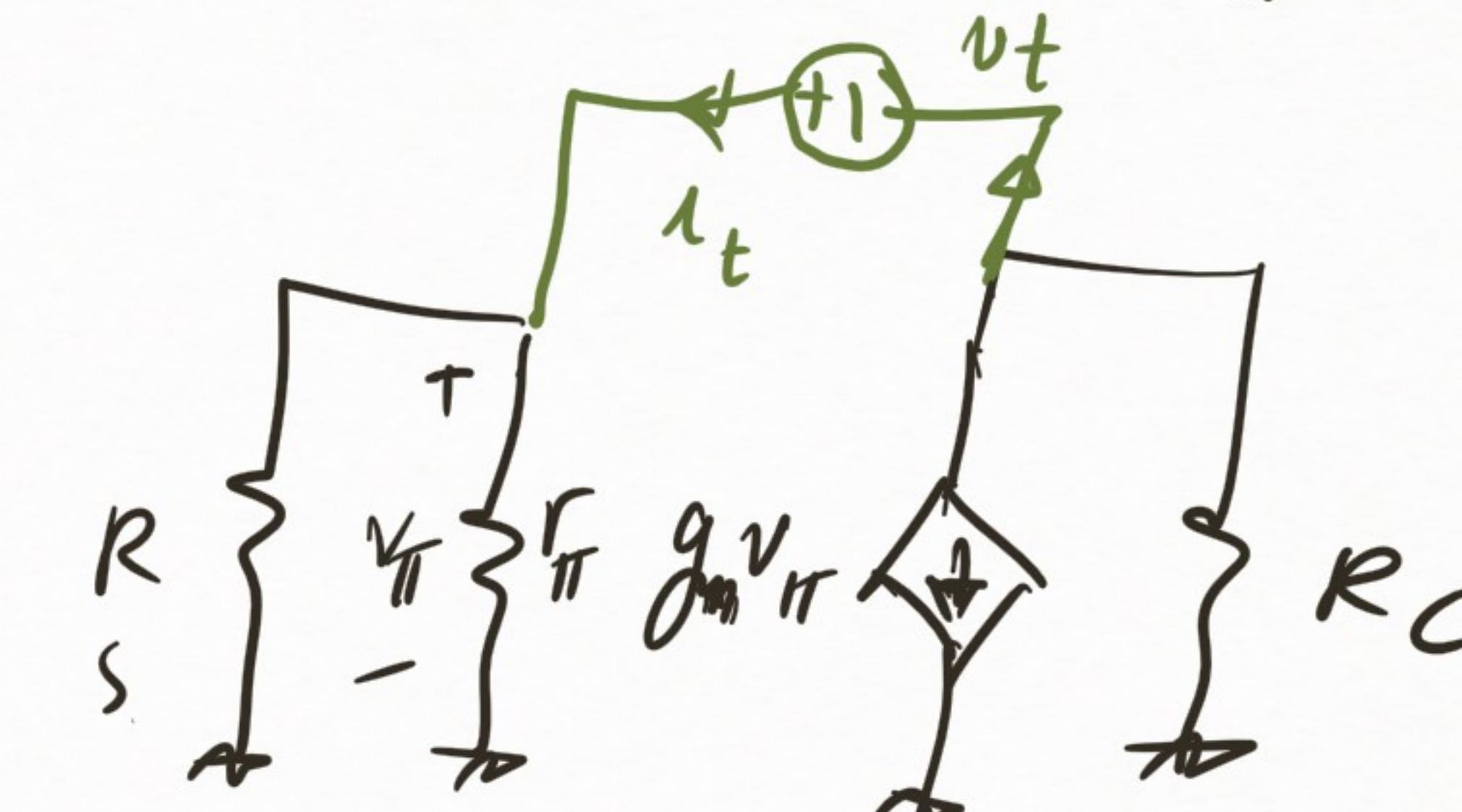
تمام - انتقام از فرود ω_H باشد که باعث می‌شود مدار از طریق ω_H $(*)$ سرعت از طریق ω_H را در مدار ω_H باشد (این نتیجه از تجزیه مدار ω_H باشد) ω_H

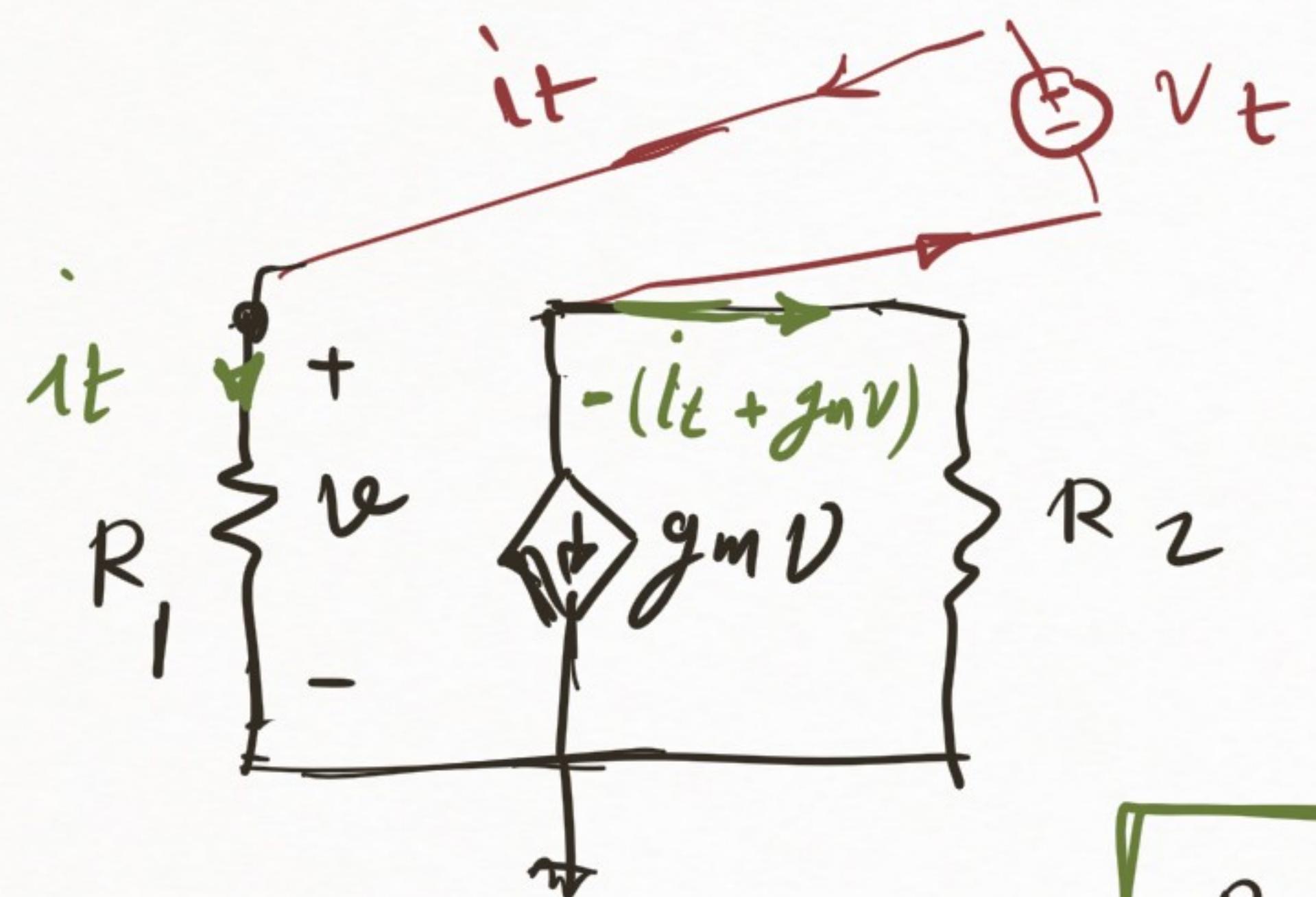


$$\omega_H = \frac{1}{\tau_{H_0} + \tau_{\mu_0}}, \quad \tau_{\mu_0} = R_{\mu_0} C_\mu, \quad R_{\mu_0} = R_S \parallel r_\pi$$

$$\tau_{\mu_0} = R_{\mu_0} C_\mu, \quad R_{\mu_0} = ?$$

$$R_{eq} = \frac{v_t}{i_t}, \quad \text{و } \tau_{\mu_0} = \frac{1}{R_{\mu_0} C_\mu}$$





$$R_{eq} = \frac{v_t}{i_t} = 2$$

$$i_t = \frac{v}{R_1}$$

$$KVL \Rightarrow -v_f + v + R_2/i_t + g_m v = 0 \quad \Rightarrow$$

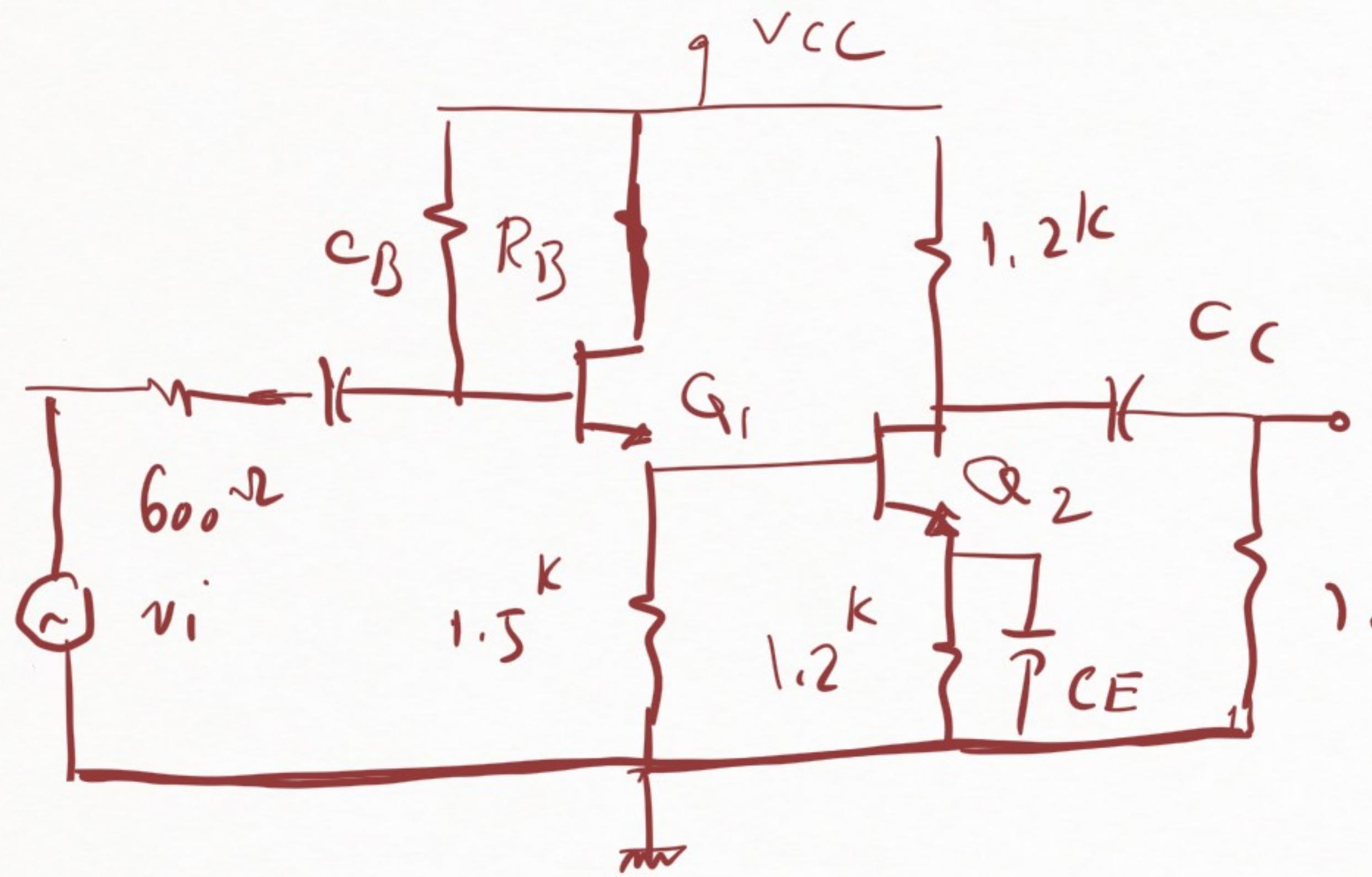
$$R_{eq} = \frac{v_t}{i_t} = R_1 + R_2 + g_m R_1 R_2$$

$$R_{\mu_0} = R_s \parallel r_\pi + R_c + g_m R_c (R_s \parallel r_\pi)$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega_H = \frac{1}{C_\pi R_{\mu_0} + C_\mu R_{\mu_0}} = \frac{1}{(R_s \parallel r_\pi) C_\pi + [R_s \parallel r_\pi + R_c + g_m R_c (R_s \parallel r_\pi)] C_\mu}$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega_H = \frac{1}{(R_s \parallel r_\pi) [C_\pi + C_\mu (1 + g_m R_c)]}$$

in der obigen Schreibweise ist der Faktor C_μ aus dem Nenner verschwunden.



$$C_B = 1 \mu F$$

$$C_E = 47 \mu F$$

$$C_C = 1 \mu F$$

$$I = 2.5 \text{ mA}$$

$$\beta_0 = 100$$

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

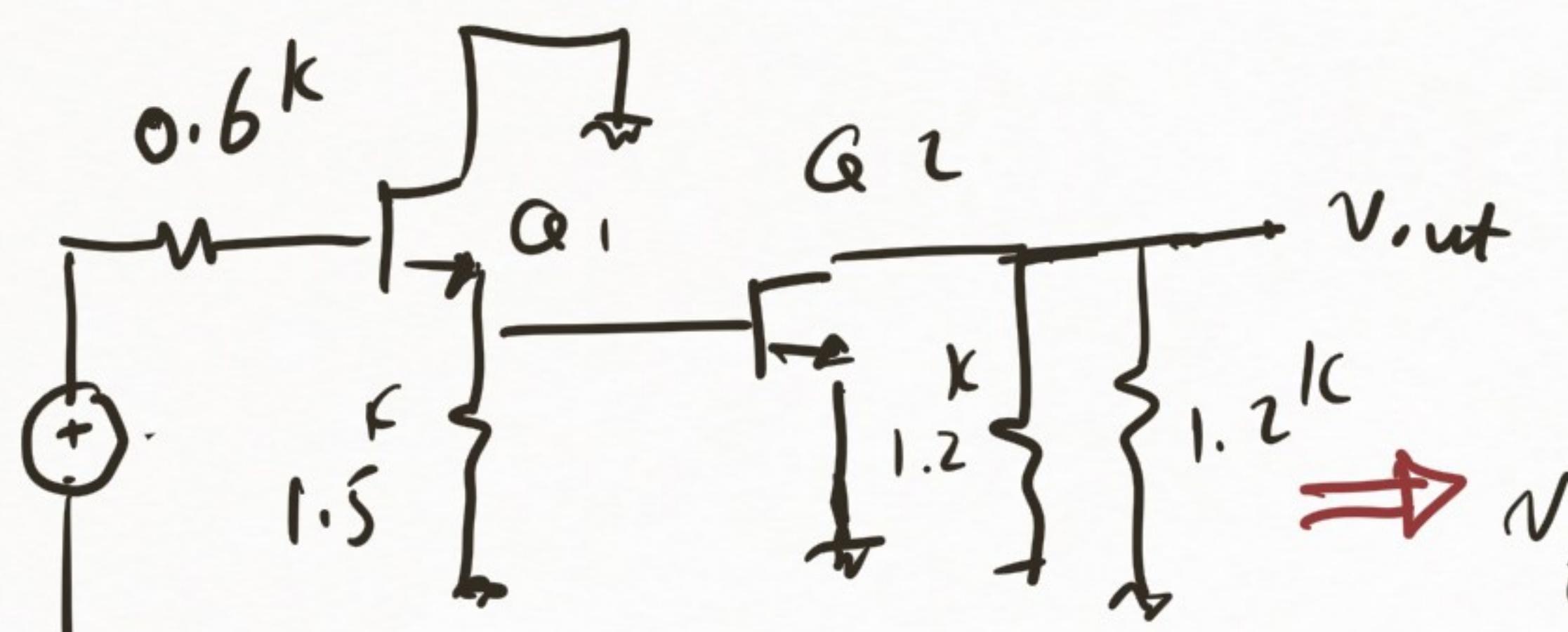
$$C_A = 3 \text{ pF}$$

$$-j\omega$$

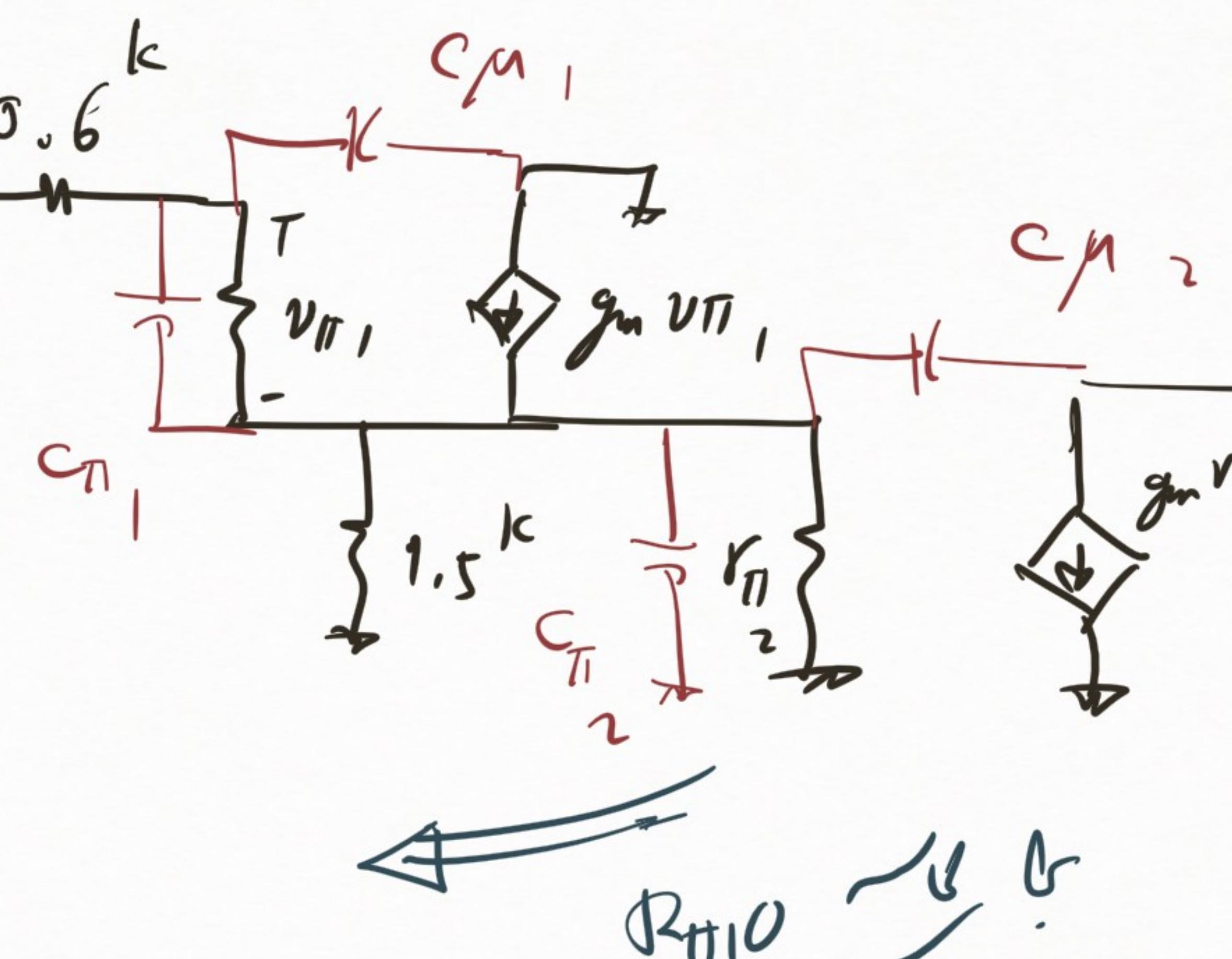
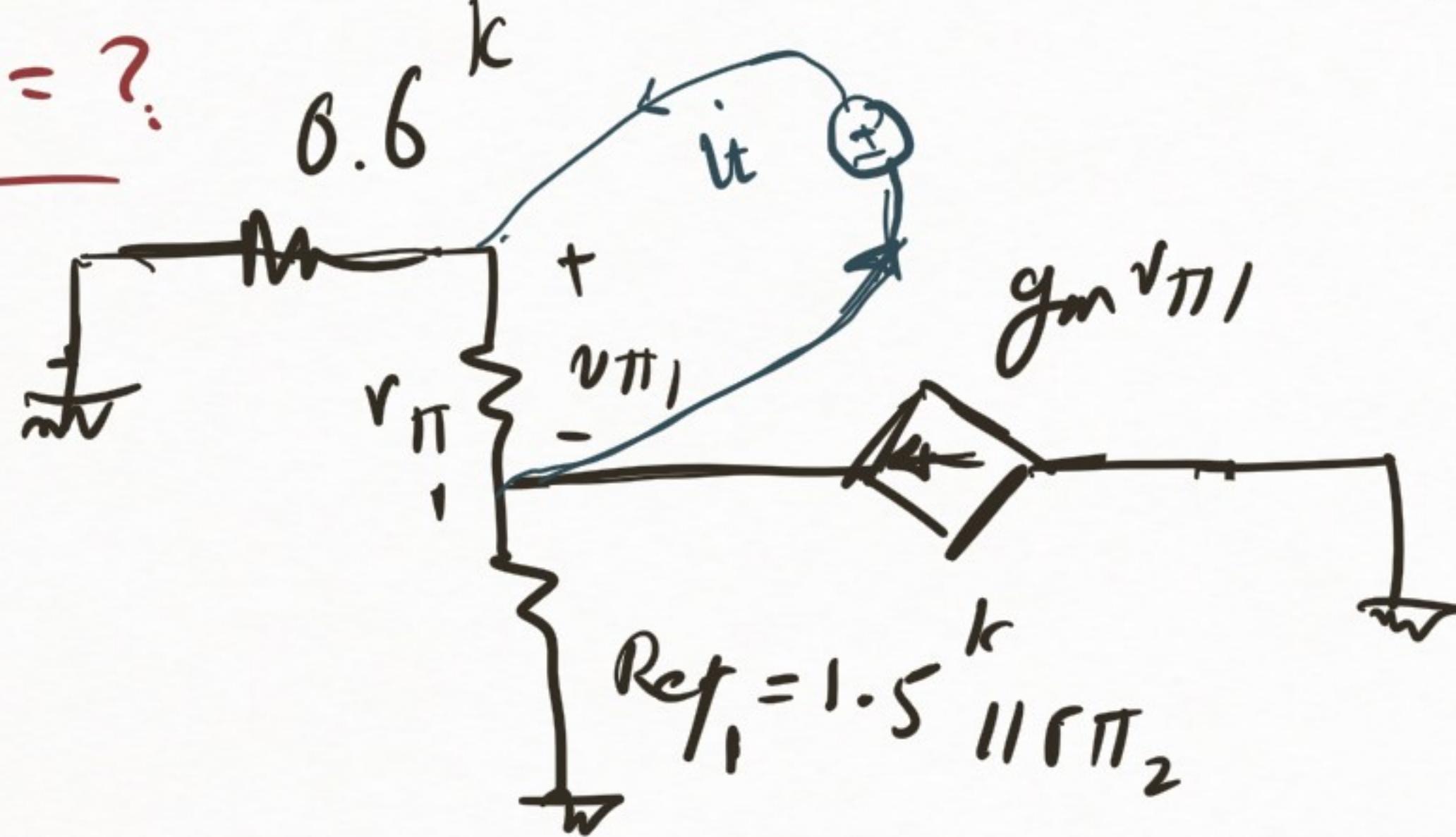
v_o with ω_L , A_o - $j\omega$

$$\left\{ A_o \approx -56 \right.$$

$$\boxed{\omega_L \approx 393 \text{ Hz}}$$



$$R_{H1O} = ?$$



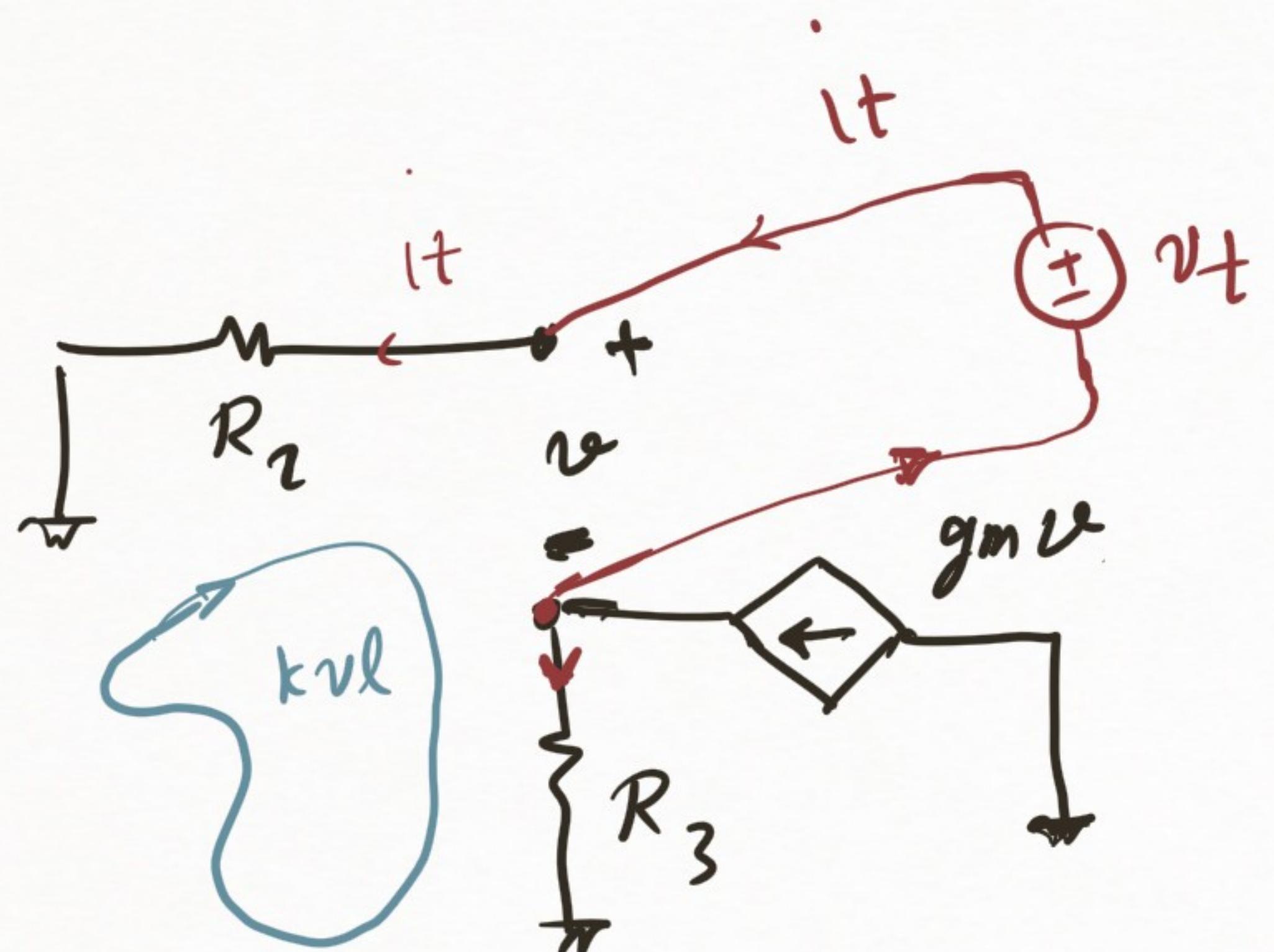
$$v_o \sim v_o1 \text{ with } \omega_H - \text{?}$$

$$\omega_H = \frac{1}{C_{\pi 1} + T_{o2} + T_{o3} + T_{o4}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_{o1} &= C_{\pi 1} R_{\pi 1 O} \\ \tau_{o2} &= C_{\mu 1} R_{\mu 1 O} \end{aligned}$$

$$\tau_{o3} = C_{\pi 2} R_{\pi 2 O}$$

$$\tau_{o4} = C_{\mu 2} R_{\mu 2 O}$$



$$R_{eq} = \frac{v_t}{i_t} = ?$$

KVL $\Rightarrow -R_2 i_t + v_t + R_3 (g_m v - i_t) = 0$

$$R_{eq} = \frac{v_t}{i_t} = \frac{R_2 + R_3}{1 + g_m R_3}$$

$$r_{\pi 2||} \approx 1.5k$$

$$R_{\pi 10} = r_{\pi 1||} \frac{0.6 + R_{\pi 1}}{1 + g_m R_{\pi 1}} = 19.8 \Omega$$

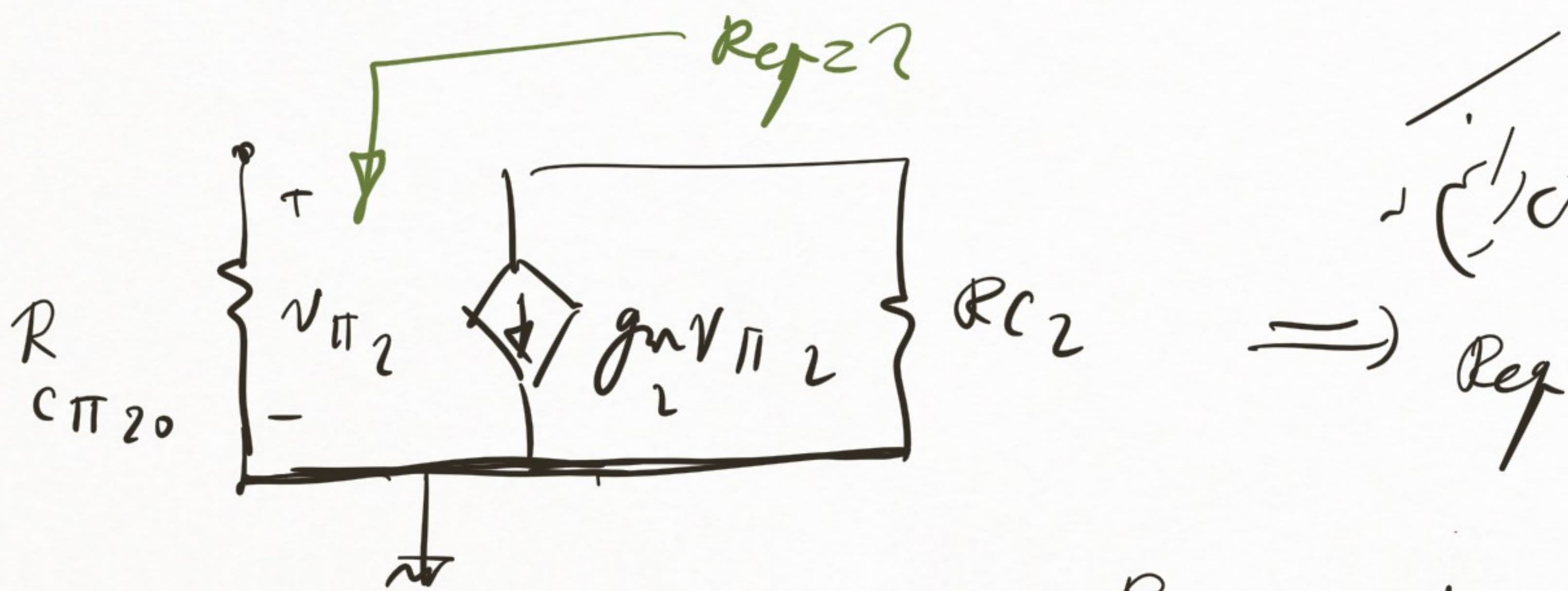
$\therefore \tau_{\pi 10} = C_{\pi 1} R_{\pi 10} = 0.99 \text{ ns}$

$\therefore \tau_{\mu 10} = C_{\mu 1} R_{\mu 10}$, $R_{\mu 10} = ?$

$$R_{\mu 10} = R_s \parallel [r_{\pi 1} + (1 + \beta_0)(R_E \parallel r_{\pi 2})] = 0.643^k \Omega \Rightarrow \tau_{\mu 10} = R_{\mu 10} C_{\mu 1} = 1.93 \text{ ns}$$

$$\underline{R_{\pi 20}} = ?$$

عند إدخال إشارة موجة مستقيمة Q_1 من المدخل π_1 ، ينبع إشارات من المخرج π_2 و π_{20} .
 $R_{\pi 20} = r_{\pi 2} \parallel \left(R_E \parallel \left[\frac{r_{\pi 1} + R_S}{1 + \beta_0} \right] \right] \approx 66 \text{ n} \Rightarrow \tau_{\pi 20} = C_{\pi 2} R_{\pi 20} = 3.102 \text{ ns}$

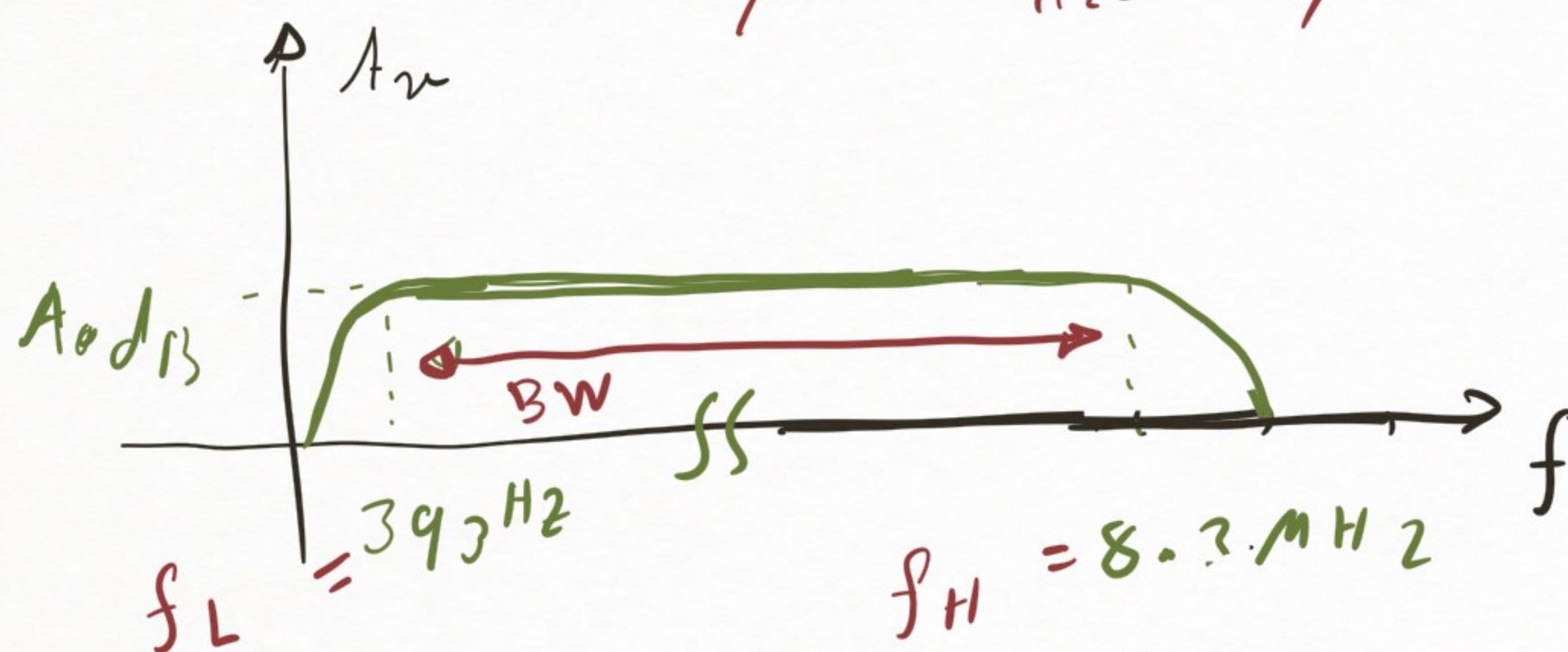


$$R_{c\pi 20} = \frac{V_{\pi 20}}{I_{\pi 20}} \quad \text{and} \quad R_{\mu 20} = ?$$

$$R_{\mu 20} = R_{\pi 20} + R_{C2} + g_m (\underline{R_{c\pi 20}}) (R_C)$$

$$R_{\mu 20} = 4.385 \text{ k} \Rightarrow \tau_{c\mu 20} = C_{\mu 20} R_{\mu 20} = 13.15 \text{ ns}$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega_H = \frac{1}{\tau_{\pi 10} + \tau_{\mu 10} + \tau_{\pi 20} + \tau_{\mu 20}} = 52.14 \text{ rad/s}$$



ملاحظة: عند إدخال إشارة موجة مستقيمة Q_1 من المدخل π_1 ، ينبع إشارات من المخرج π_2 و π_{20} .
 تردد طيف المخرج π_{20} هو $f_H = 8.3 \text{ MHz}$.

برای این فرآیند اساله می‌باشد که

$$A(s) = \frac{A_0}{(1 + \frac{s}{P_1})(1 + \frac{s}{P_2})(1 + \frac{s}{P_3})} = \frac{A_0}{1 + a_1 s + a_2 s^2 + a_3 s^3}, \quad P_1 \ll P_2 < P_3$$

$$a_1 = \frac{1}{P_1} + \cancel{\frac{1}{P_2}} + \cancel{\frac{1}{P_3}} \approx \frac{1}{P_1} \implies P_1 = \frac{1}{a_1}$$

$$a_2 = \frac{1}{P_1 P_2} + \cancel{\frac{1}{P_2 P_3}} + \cancel{\frac{1}{P_1 P_3}} \approx \frac{1}{P_1 P_2} = \frac{a_1}{P_2} \implies P_2 = \frac{a_1}{a_2}$$

$$a_3 = \frac{1}{P_1 P_2 P_3} \approx \frac{a_2}{P_3} \implies P_3 \approx \frac{a_2}{a_3}$$

$$a_1 = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \tau_i^0 = \sum_{i=1}^n R_i^0 c_i, \quad R_i^0 = \begin{array}{l} \text{نکته:} \\ \text{از درست بودن} \\ \text{می‌توان} \\ \text{تذکر کرد.} \end{array}$$

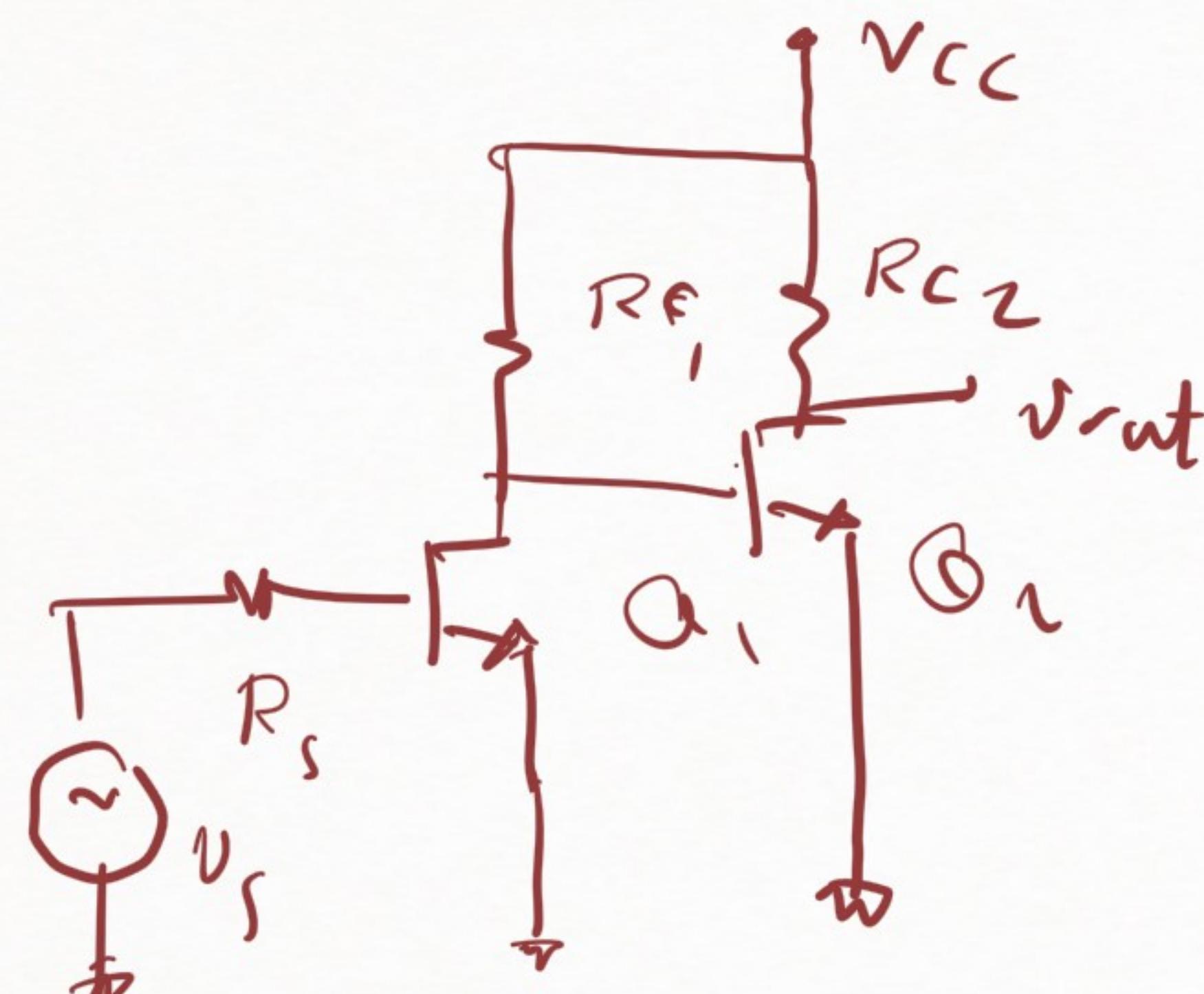
$$a_2 = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=i+1}^n \tau_i^0 \tau_j^1; \quad \tau_j^1 = R_j^1 c_j, \quad R_j^1 = \begin{array}{l} \text{نکته:} \\ \text{از درست بودن} \\ \text{می‌توان} \\ \text{تذکر کرد.} \end{array}$$

(ج) مجموعه مختلط $n=6$ درجه ۶

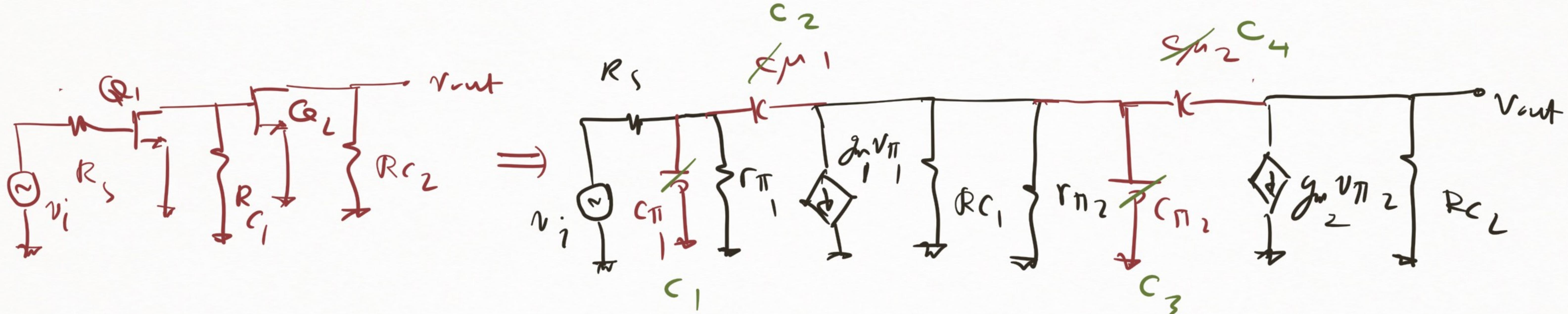
$$a_2 = \sum_{i=1}^{n-2} \sum_{j=2}^n \tilde{\tau}_i^0 \tilde{\tau}_j^1 = \tilde{\tau}_1^0 [\tilde{\tau}_2^1 + \tilde{\tau}_3^1 + \tilde{\tau}_4^1 + \tilde{\tau}_5^1 + \tilde{\tau}_6^1] + \tilde{\tau}_2^0 [\tilde{\tau}_3^2 + \tilde{\tau}_4^2 + \tilde{\tau}_5^2 + \tilde{\tau}_6^2] \\ + \tilde{\tau}_3^0 [\tilde{\tau}_4^3 + \tilde{\tau}_5^3 + \tilde{\tau}_6^3] + \tilde{\tau}_4^0 [\tilde{\tau}_5^4 + \tilde{\tau}_6^4] + \tilde{\tau}_5^0 \tilde{\tau}_6^5$$

$$a_3 = \sum_{i=1}^{n-2} \sum_{j=i+1}^{n-1} \sum_{k=j+1}^n \tilde{\tau}_i^0 \tilde{\tau}_j^i \tilde{\tau}_k^{ij}, \quad \tilde{\tau}_k^{ij} = C_k R_k^{ij}$$

این روش را برای اینجا در نظر نمی‌نماییم از روش رکاردنی است و معمولی است. از این روش برای محاسبه R_{ik}^{ij}



$$R_S = 0.6 \quad C_{\pi 1} = 24.5 \text{ pF} \quad C_{\pi 2} = 19.3 \text{ pF} \\ R_{C1} = 1.5 k\Omega \quad C_{p1} = 0.5 \text{ pF} \quad C_{p2} = 0.5 \text{ pF} \\ R_{C2} = 0.6 k\Omega \quad r_{\pi 2} = 2.4 k\Omega \\ r_{\pi 1} = 1.2 k\Omega \quad g_{m2} = 0.05 \text{ mS} \\ g_{m1} = 0.1 \text{ mS}$$



$$Q_1 = ?$$

$$Q_1 = T_1^o + T_2^o + T_3^o + T_4^o = R_1^o C_1 + R_2^o C_2 + R_3^o C_3 + R_4^o C_4$$

$$R_1^o = r_{\pi 1} \| R_s = 1.2 \text{ k} \| 0.6 \text{ k} = 0.4 \text{ k} , \quad R_2^o = R_1^o + R_{C1} \| r_{\pi 2} + g_m, R_1^o / (R_{C1} \| r_{\pi 2}) = 38.2 \text{ k}$$

$$R_3^o = R_{C1} \| r_{\pi 2} = 1.5 \text{ k} \| 2.4 \text{ k} = 0.923 \text{ k}$$

$$\Rightarrow R_4^o = R_3^o + R_{C2} + g_m, R_3^o R_{C2} = 29.2 \text{ k}$$

$$Q_1 = 0.4 \times 24.5 + 0.5 \times 38.2 + 0.923 \times 19.5 + 0.5 \times 29.2 = 61.5 \text{ ns}$$

$$P_1 = \frac{1}{Q_1} = 1.63 \times 10^7 \text{ rad/s} \Rightarrow f_{H_1} = 2.59 \text{ MHz}$$

$$a_2 = ?$$

$$a_2 = \sum \sum \tau_i \tau_j = \tau_1^o [\tau_2^1 + \tau_3^1 + \tau_4^1] + \tau_2^o [\tau_3^2 + \tau_4^2] + \tau_3^o \tau_4^3$$

$$R_1^o C_1$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$R_2^1 C_2$$

$$R_3^1 C_3$$

$$R_4^1 C_4$$

$$R_1^o C_2$$

$$R_2^1 C_3$$

$$R_3^1 C_4$$

$$R_4^1 C_1$$

$$R_1^o C_3$$

$$R_2^1 C_4$$

$$R_3^1 C_1$$

$$R_4^1 C_3$$

$$R_1^o C_4$$

$$R_2^1 C_2$$

$$R_3^1 C_4$$

$$R_4^1 C_3$$

$$R_1^o C_3$$

$$R_2^1 C_4$$

$$R_3^1 C_3$$

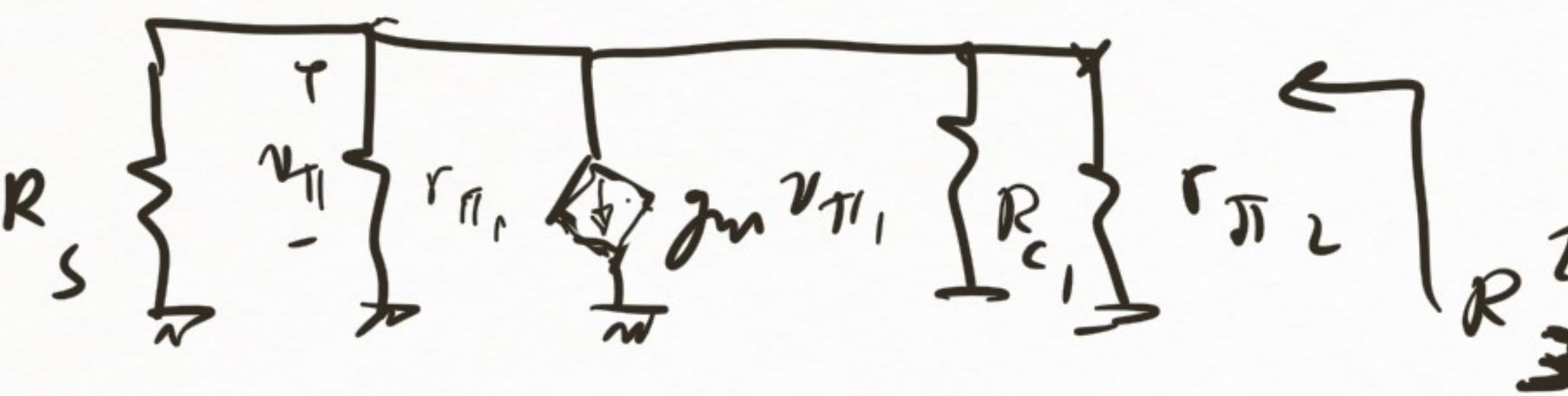
$$R_4^1 C_4$$

$$R_2^1 = R C_1 \parallel r_{\pi 2} = \boxed{R_3^o}$$

$$R_3^1 = R_3^o = R C_1 \parallel r_{\pi 2}$$

$$R_4^1 = R_4^o = R_3^o + R C_2 + g_m R_3^o R_{\pi 2}$$

$$R_3^2 = ?$$

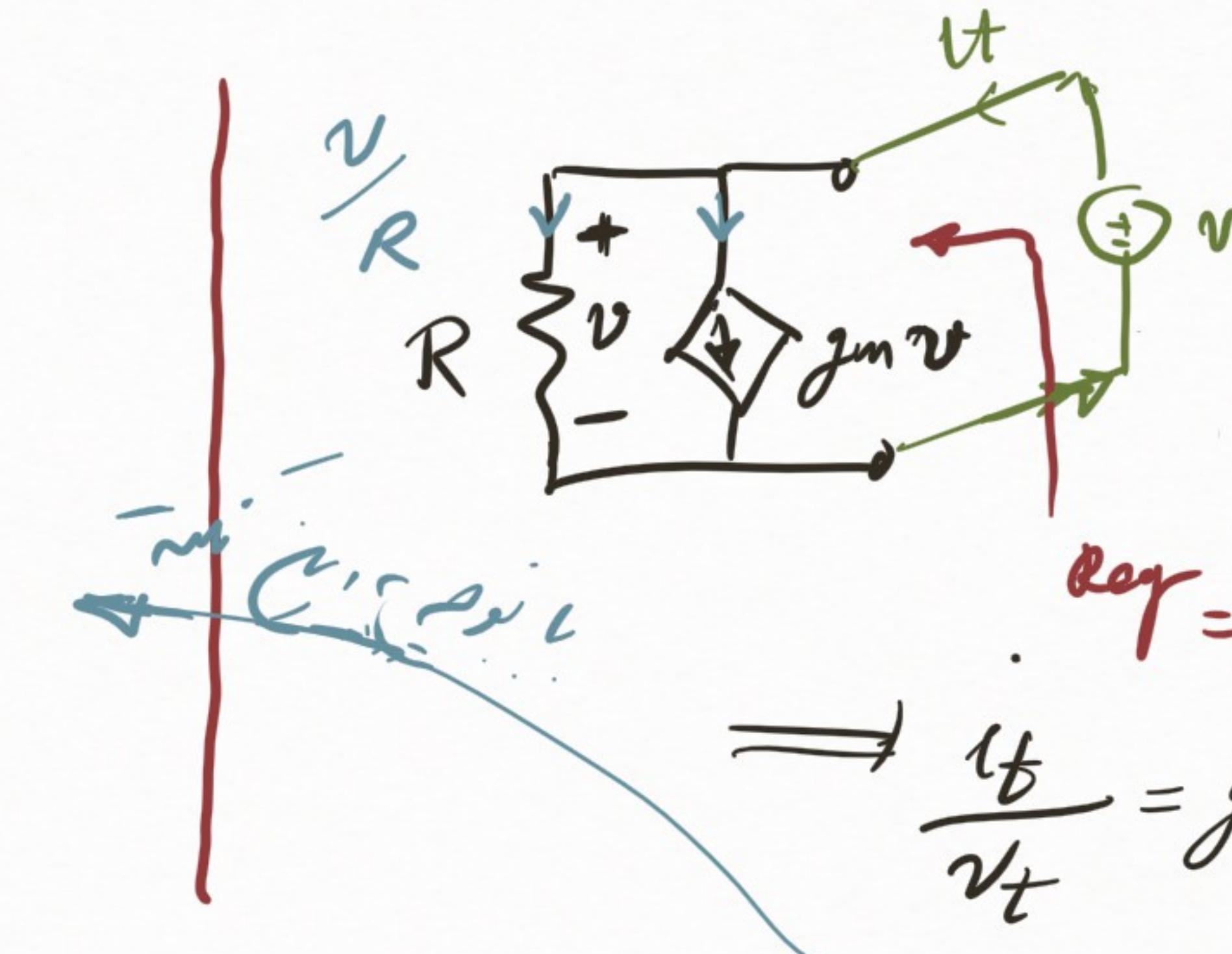
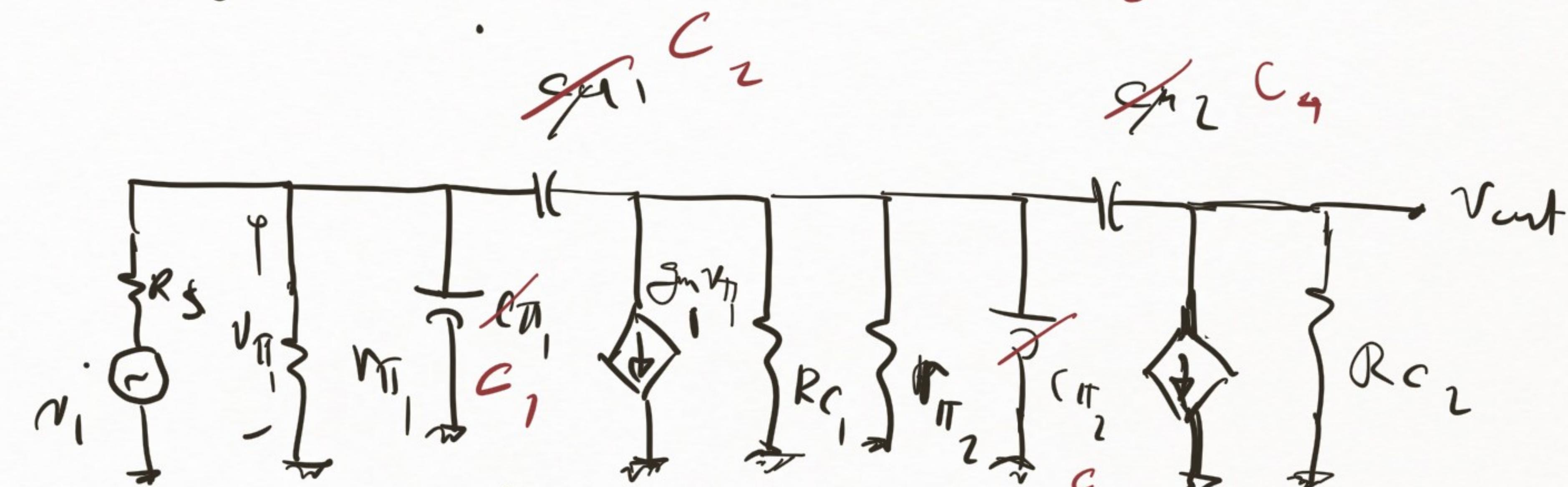


$$R_3^2 = R_S \parallel r_{\pi 1} \parallel R_{C_1} \parallel r_{\pi 2} \parallel \frac{1}{g_m} = 0.01 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_4^2 = R_3^2 + R_{C_2} + g_m R_3^2 R_{C_2} = 0.91 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_4^3 = R_{C_2}$$

$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \tilde{V}_U = \text{unkritisch w. } \tilde{W}_U$



$$\text{KCL: } I_t = g_m V + \frac{V}{R}$$

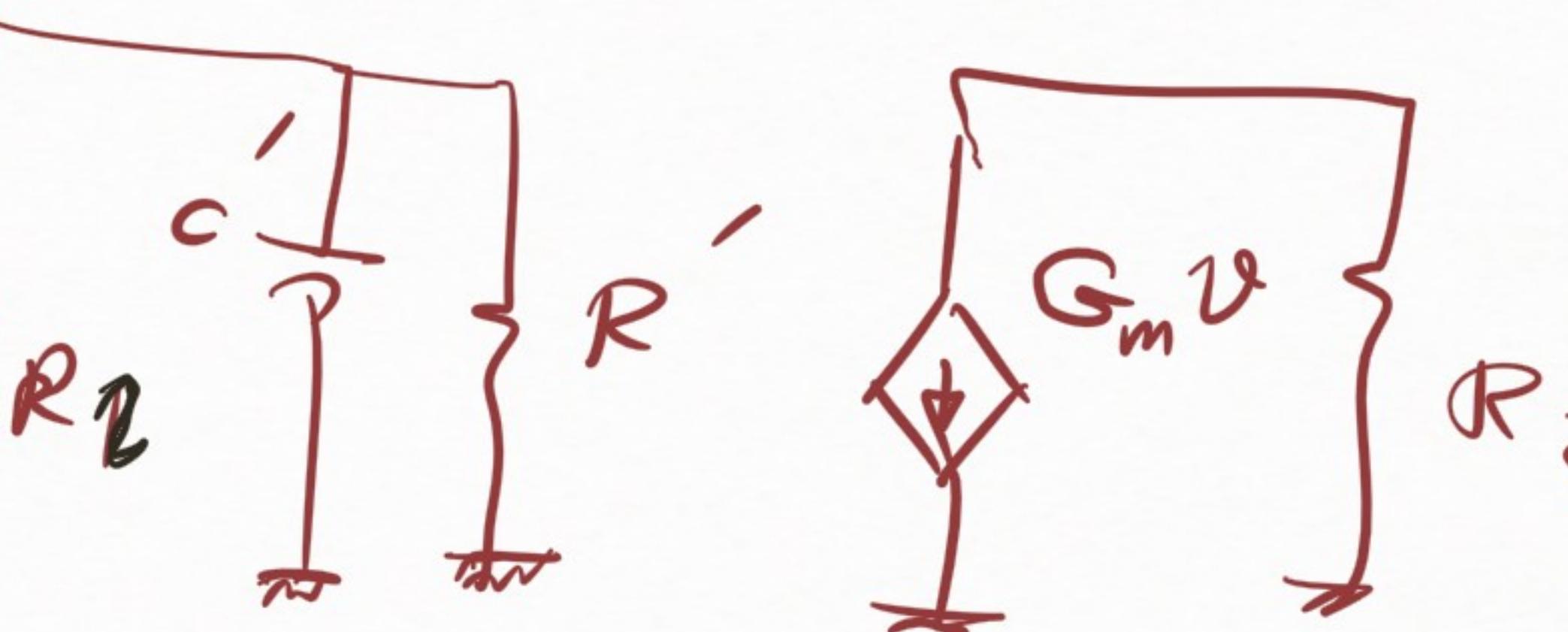
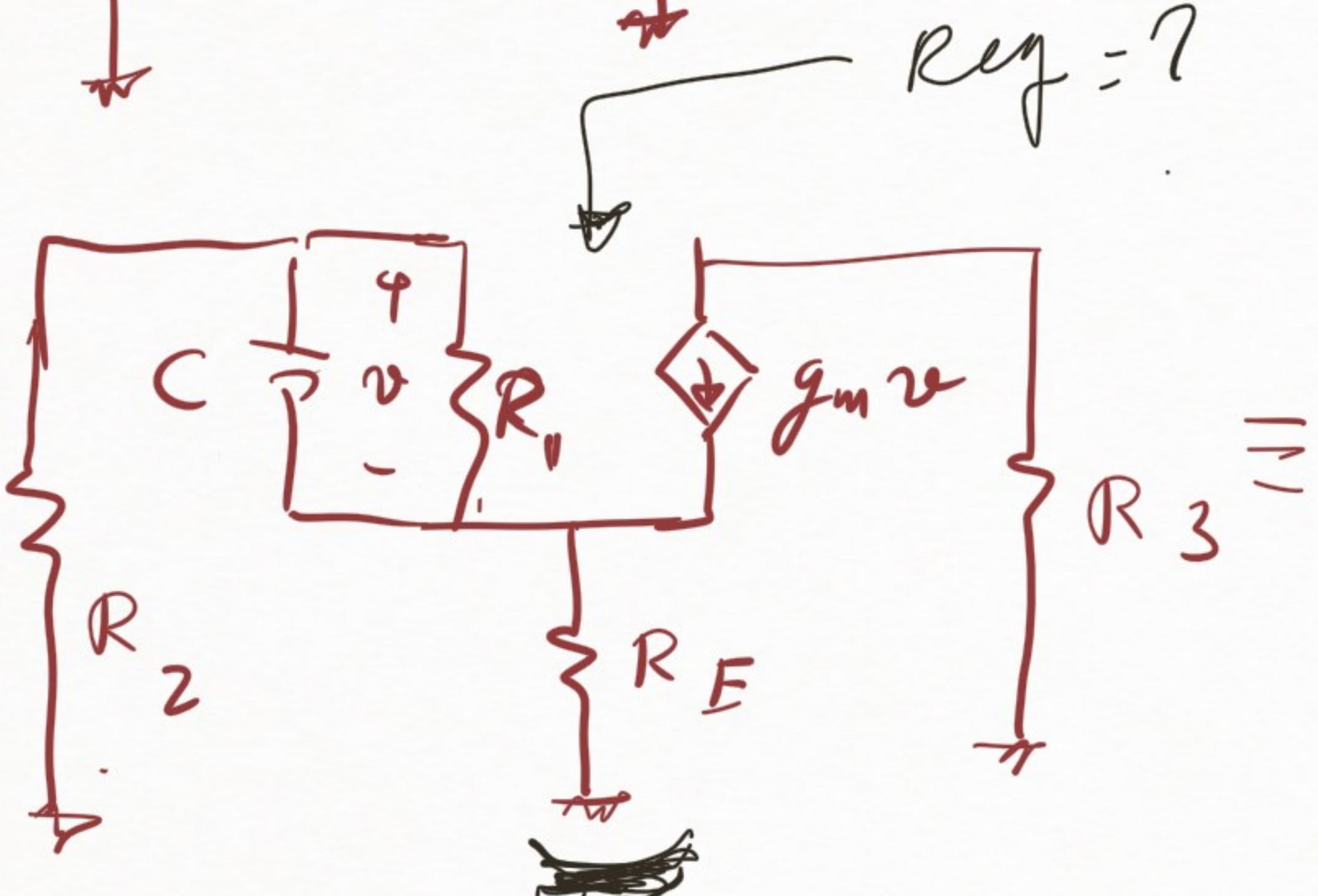
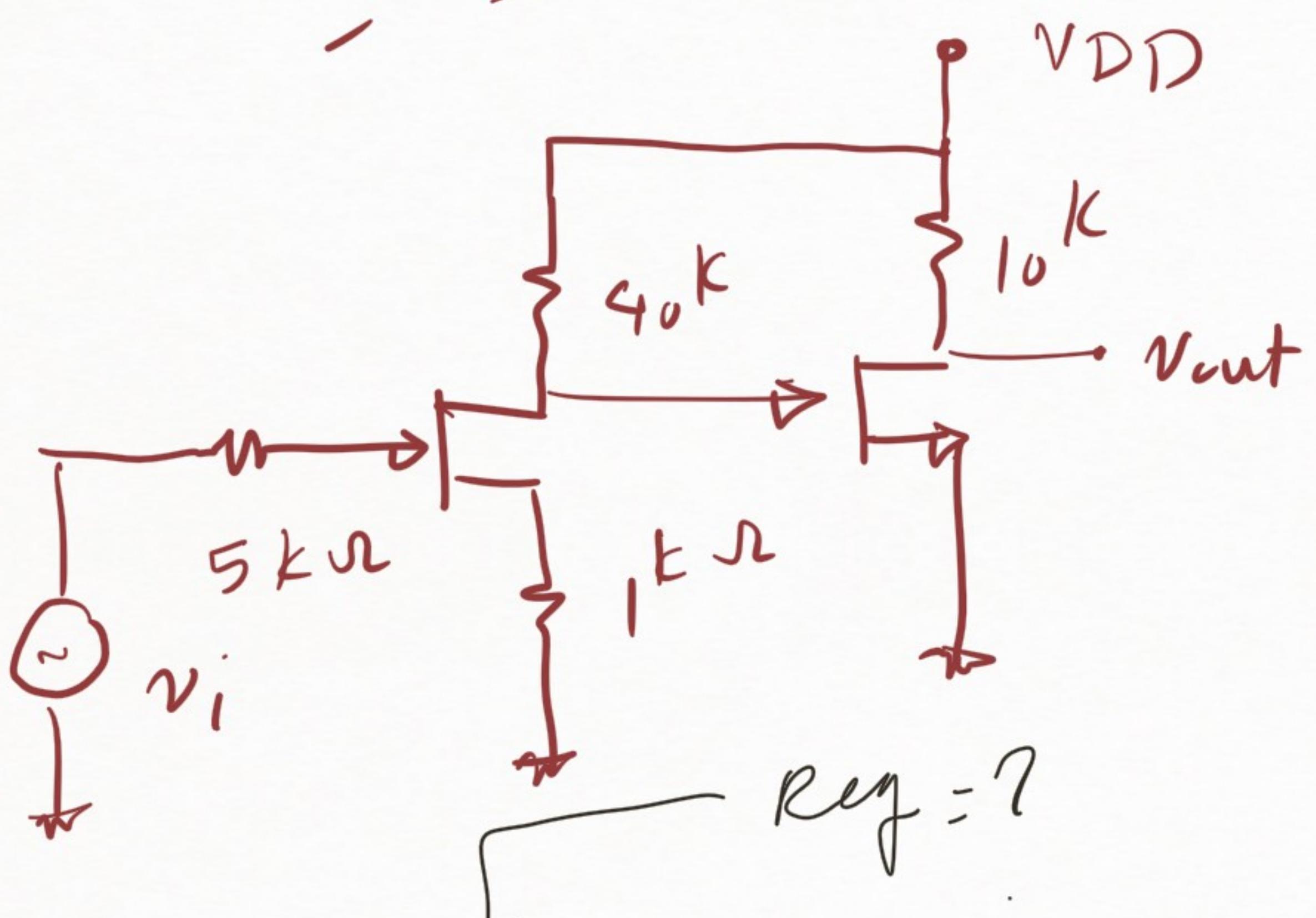
$$V_t = V \Rightarrow I_t = \frac{1}{R} + g_m V$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{I_t}{V_t} = g_m + \frac{1}{R} \Rightarrow R g_m \frac{V_t}{I_t} = R \parallel \frac{1}{g_m}$$

نحوه ایجاد موجات متناوب با کمترین توان

$$a_2 = 342 \times 10^{-18} \text{ s}^2 \Rightarrow P_2 = \frac{a_1}{a_2} = 1.8 \times 10^8 \text{ rad/s} \Rightarrow f_2 = 28.6 \text{ MHz}$$

مرن ۱ - با استفاده از رک نظری سر قلب ساده و مختصر



$$g_m = 1 \text{ mA}$$

$$c_{gs} = 5 \text{ pF}$$

$$c_{dg} = 1 \text{ pF}$$

$$r_o = 40 \text{ k}\Omega$$

مرن ۲ - معرفی مفهوم

$$a_1, a_2 = ?$$

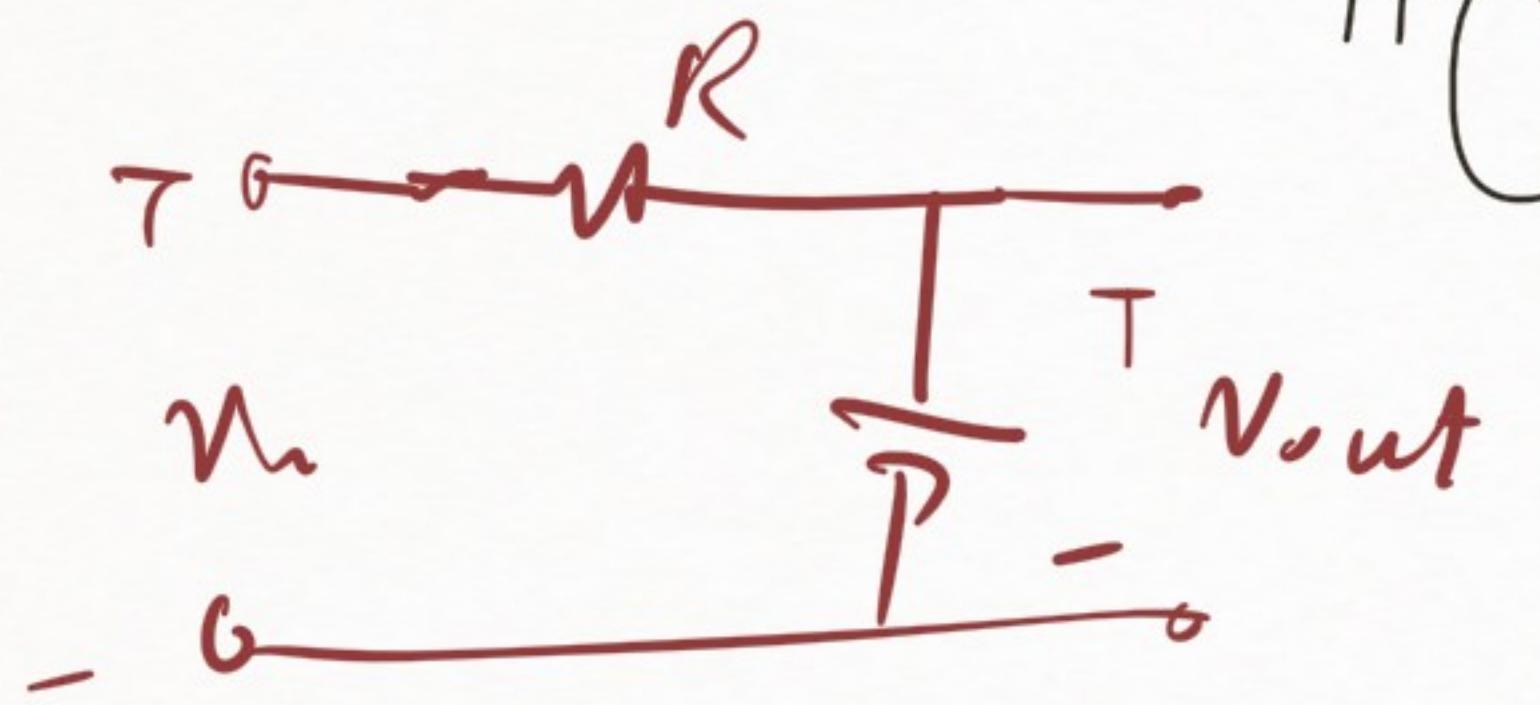
$$f_{H1}, f_{H2} = ?$$

: نمودار

$$R' = R_1 / (1 + g_m R_E)$$

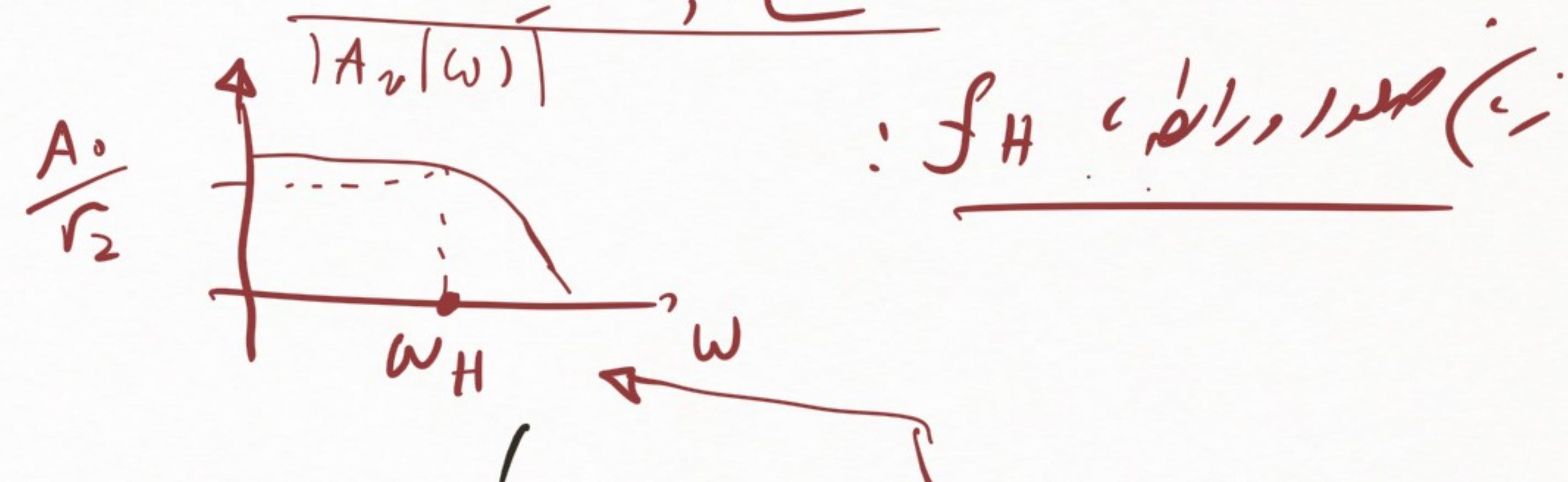
$$C_T = \frac{C}{1 + g_m R_E}$$

$$G_m = \frac{g_m}{1 + g_m R_E}$$

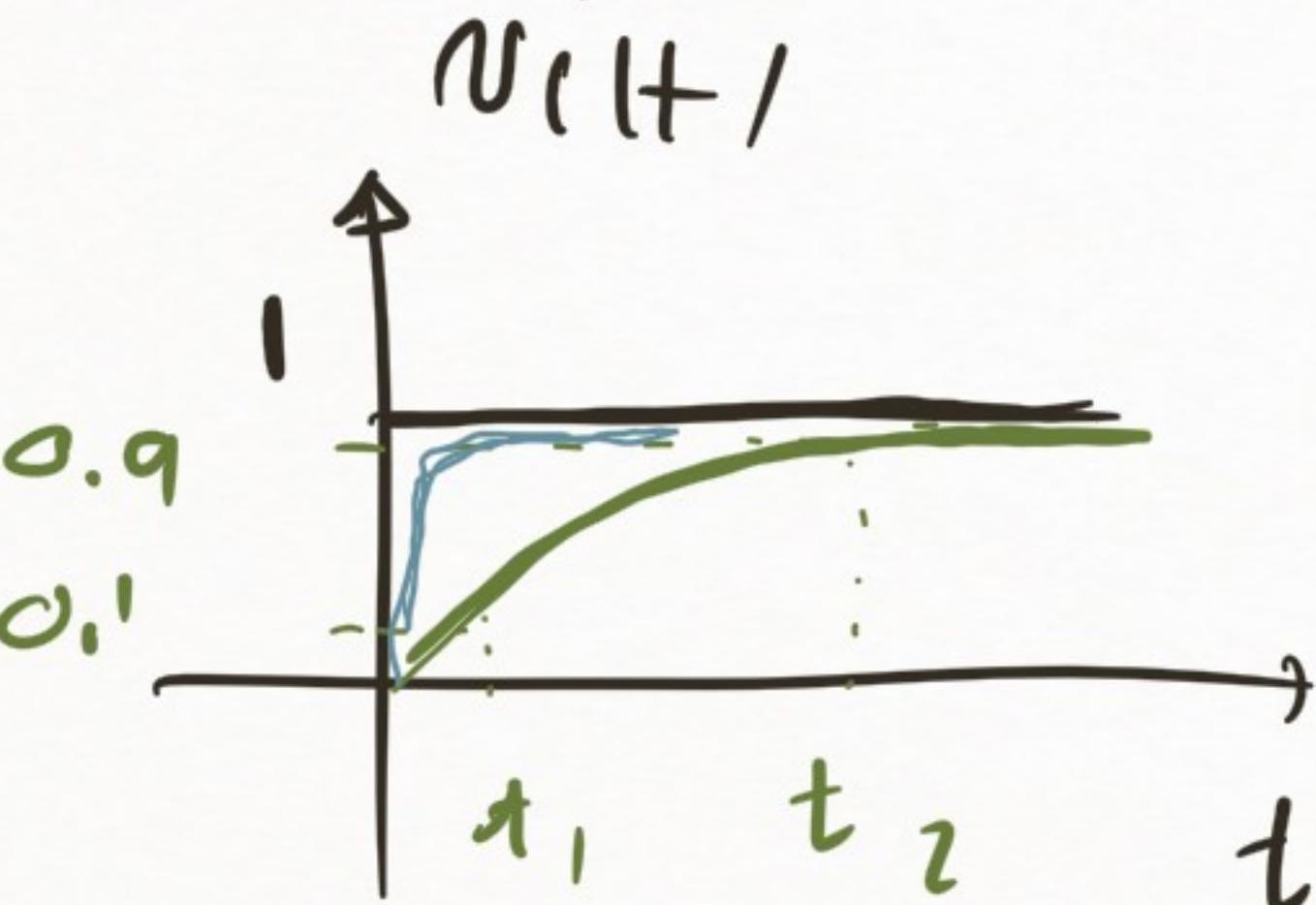


- $\sqrt{1 + \omega^2 R^2 C^2}$ - ω \rightarrow $\omega_H = \frac{1}{RC}$

$$A_2(1s) = \frac{1_{SC}}{R + 1_{SC}} = \frac{1}{1 + sRC}$$



$$|A_2(j\omega)| = \frac{1}{1 + j\omega RC} \Rightarrow |A_2(j\omega)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \omega^2 R^2 C^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{\omega^2}{\omega_H^2}}} \quad \omega_H = \frac{1}{RC}$$



$$\begin{cases} t_1: 0.9, \text{ when } 0.1 \rightarrow 0.1 = 0.1RC \\ t_2: 1, \text{ when } 0.9 \rightarrow 2.3RC \end{cases} \quad f_H = \frac{1}{\omega_H}$$

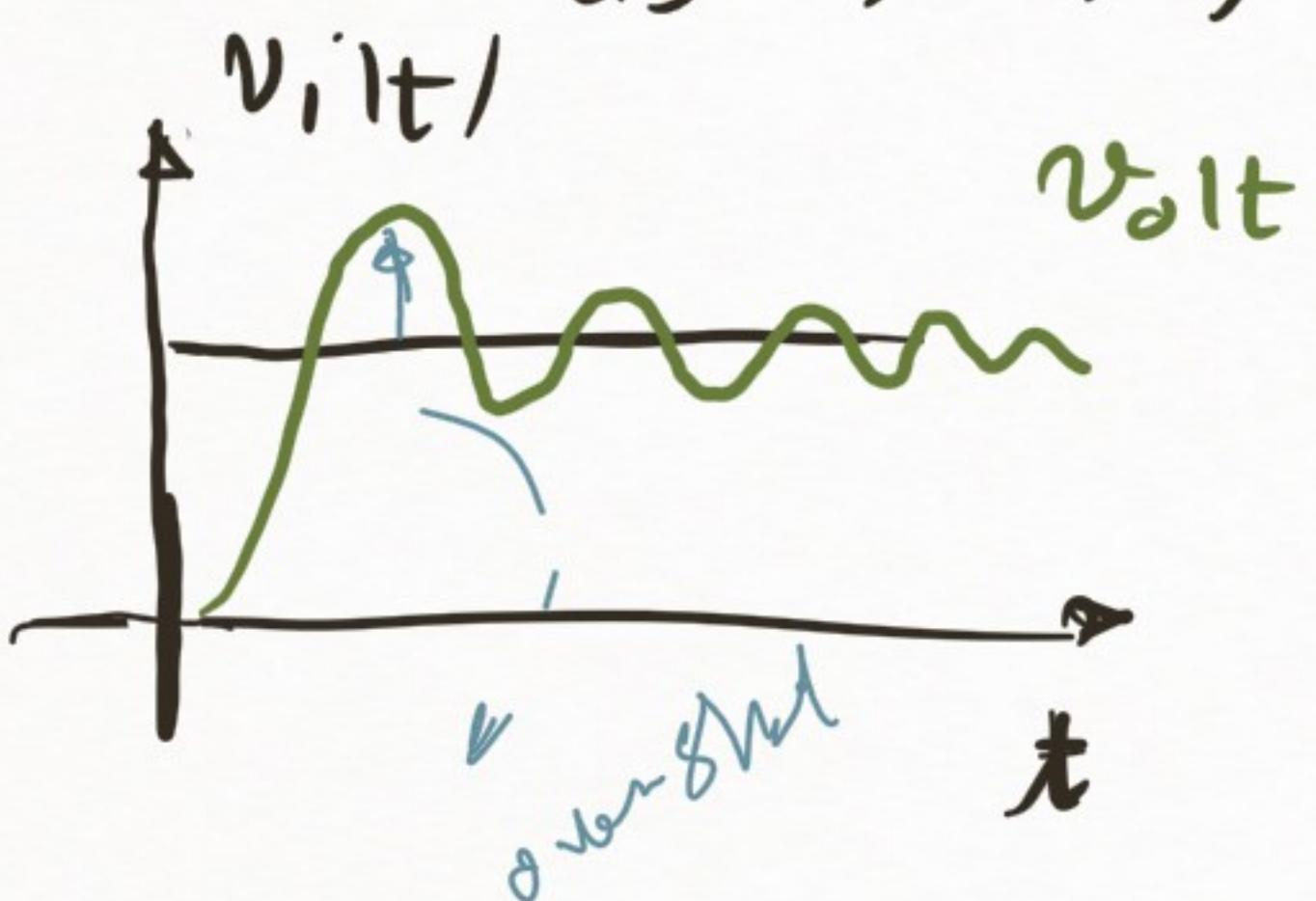
$$t_r = t_2 - t_1 = 2.3RC - 0.1RC = 2.2RC$$

Rise time

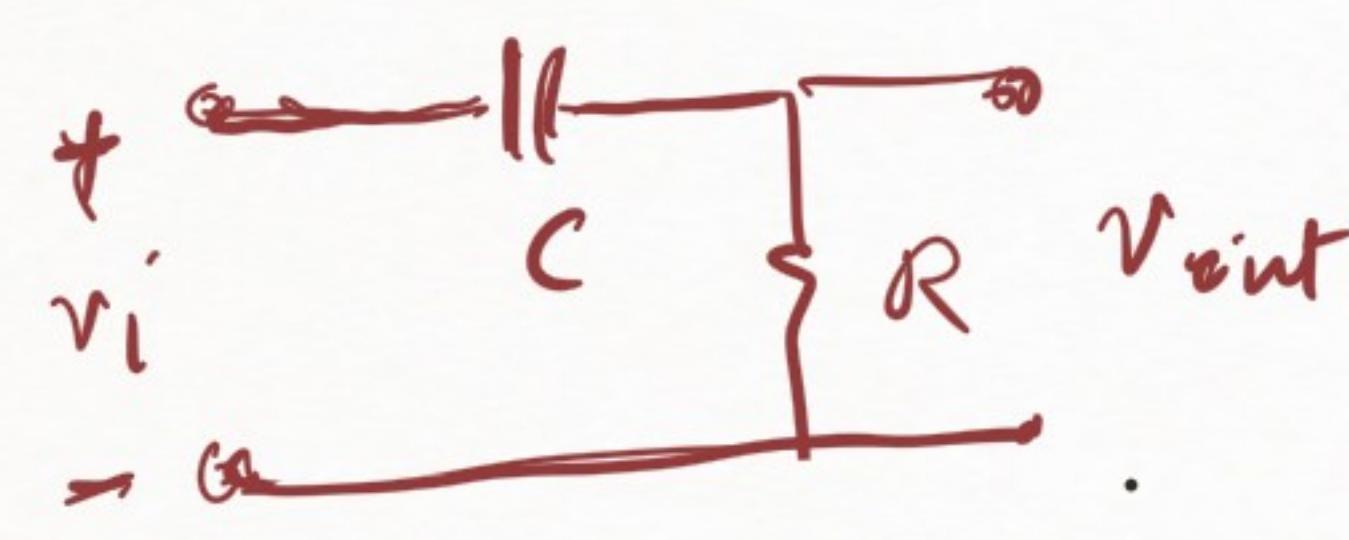
$$\{ v_i(t) = v_i(t) \}$$

$$v_o(t) = 1 - e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$$

$$t_r = \frac{2.2}{\omega_H} = \frac{0.35}{f_H}$$



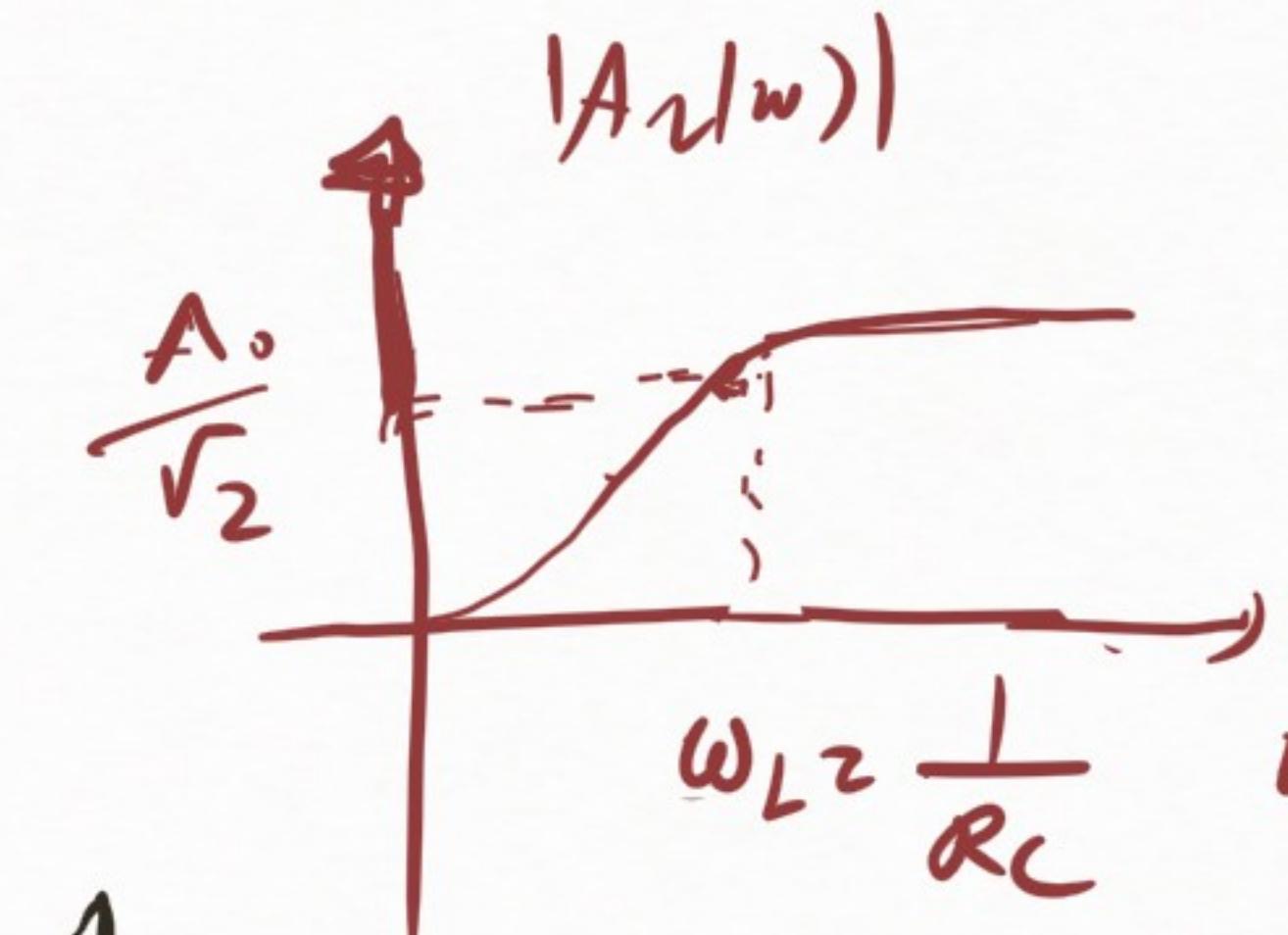
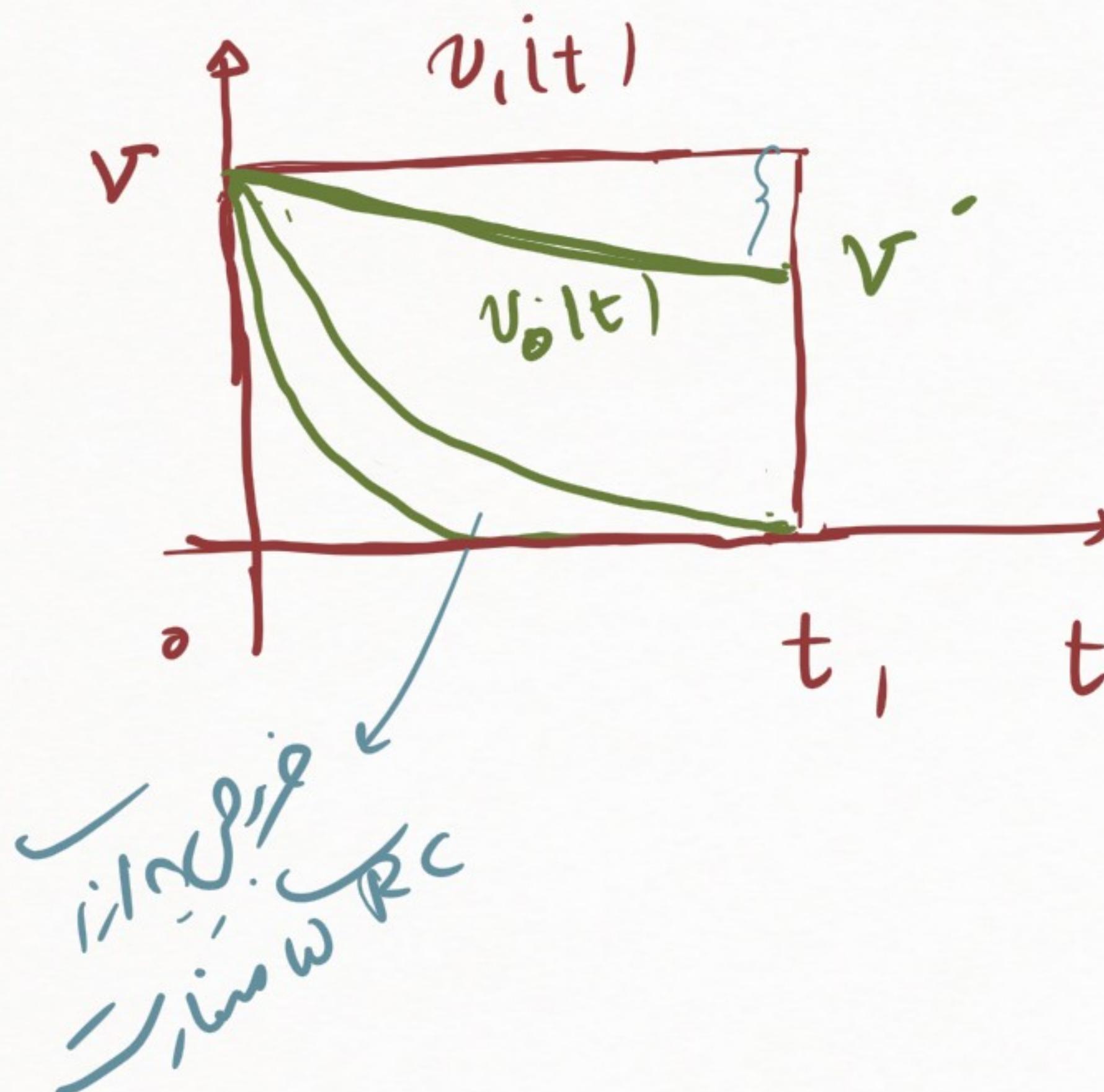
نهایت از پیش بینی شده است و نسبت به این پیش بینی از مقدار ایجاد شده است.



$$A_v|s| = \frac{R}{R + 1/sC} = \frac{s}{s + 1/RC}$$

$$A_v(j\omega) = \frac{j\omega}{j\omega + 1/RC} = \frac{1}{1 - j\omega L/\omega} \cdot \frac{-t/RC}{-t/RC}$$

$$v_i(t) = V_{ult} \Rightarrow v_o(t) = V e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} \approx V(1 - \frac{t}{RC}) \rightarrow (\text{نوع ۱})$$



اندیکس را به بزرگتر کنید
قطع نرخ مارکوپلز

$$P = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{RC}} \therefore \omega_L = \frac{1}{RC}$$

نوع ۲
نامناسب

$$P = \frac{V - V'}{V} \times 100\% = \frac{t_1}{RC} \times 100\%$$

$$; t_1 = \frac{T}{2} = \frac{1}{2f_s}$$

نوع ۳
نمایش

$$P = \frac{T}{2RC} \times 100 = \frac{1}{2f_R C} \times 100 = \frac{\pi f_L}{f_s} \times 100\%$$

نمایش
نمایش

شکل (a) باع خطا نیز ن

(b) باع خطا نیز حلی ن

(c) باع خطا نیز ن

(d) باع خطا نیز حلی ن

