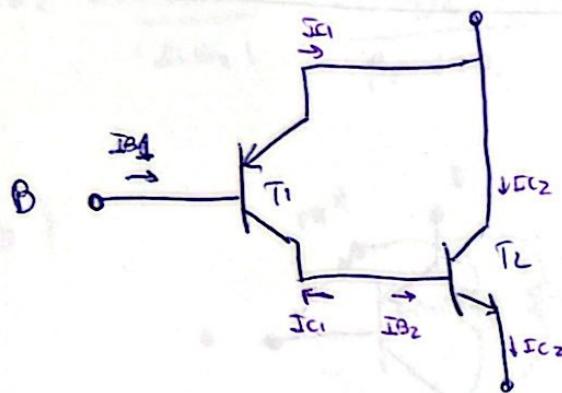


Parcial 22/11/23 (3^{er} fecha)

Ejercicios 1) a)



IB del TBJ
e.g.

como $I_{B1} = I_B^*$ y
este es menor a cero
 \Rightarrow el TBJ equivalese
es PNP

Además como $I_{C2} > 0$
si marcáramos el emisor
abajo leporíamos a que
 $I_C^* \approx I_{C2} > 0$ would

$I_C^* < 0$ (TBJ PNP). Por esto el colector
es el terminal de salida con $I_C^* = -I_{C2} < 0$

$$\begin{aligned} I_C^* &= -I_{C2} = -\beta_2 I_{B2} = \\ &= +\beta_2 \cdot +I_{C1} = \beta_2 \beta_1 I_{B1}^* = \\ &= \beta_2 \beta_1 I_B^* \end{aligned}$$

$$\beta^* = \beta_1 \beta_2$$

calculando los parámetros de señal y los
relacionados:

$$\rho_{m1} = \frac{|I_{CQ1}|}{V_m}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \rho_{m2} = \beta_2 \rho_{m1} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\rho_{m2} = \frac{|I_{CQ2}|}{V_m} = \beta_2 \frac{|I_{CQ1}|}{V_m} = \beta_2 \rho_{m1}$$

$$g_{m1} = \frac{\beta_1}{\rho_{m1}} = \beta_1 r_{\pi 2}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} r_{\pi 2} = \beta_1 \pi_2 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$g_{m2} = \frac{\beta_2}{\rho_{m2}} = \frac{\beta_2}{\beta_2 \cdot \rho_{m1}} = \frac{1}{\rho_{m1}}$$

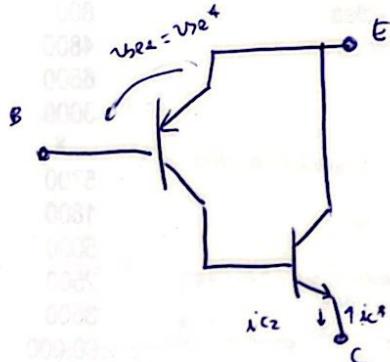
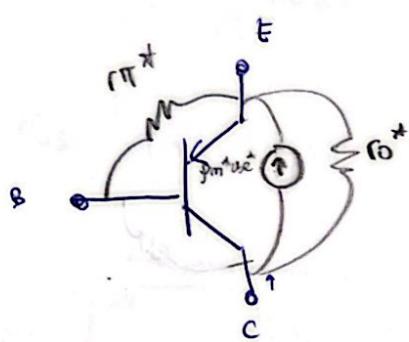
$$V_{A1} = V_{A2} = V_A$$

$$r_{O1} = \frac{V_{A1}}{|I_{CO1}|} = \frac{V_A}{|I_{CO1}|}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} r_{O1} = \beta_2 r_{O2} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$r_{O2} = \frac{V_{A2}}{|I_{CO2}|} = \frac{V_A}{\beta_2 |I_{CO1}|} = \frac{1}{\beta_2} \cdot r_{O1}$$

b)



$$i_C^* \approx g_m^* u_{be^*}$$

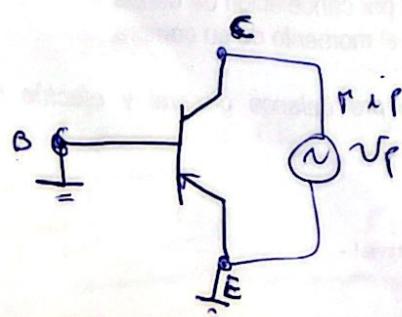
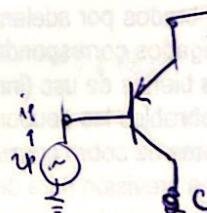
$$g_m^* = \frac{i_C^*}{u_{be^*}} = \frac{-i_{C2}}{u_{be1}} = \cancel{\frac{u_{be2}}{u_{be1}}} =$$

$$= - \frac{\beta_2 i_{b2}}{u_{be2}} = \alpha \frac{\beta_2 i_{C1}}{u_{be1}} = \frac{\beta_2 \beta_1 i_{b1}}{i_{b1} r_{T1}} =$$

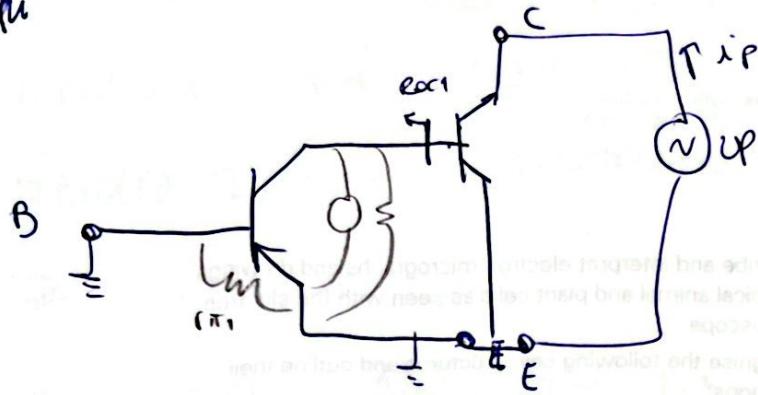
$$= \frac{\beta_2 \cdot \beta_1}{\beta_1 / g_{m2}} = \beta_2 \cdot g_{m1}$$

$$\boxed{g_m^* = \beta_2 \cdot g_{m1}}$$

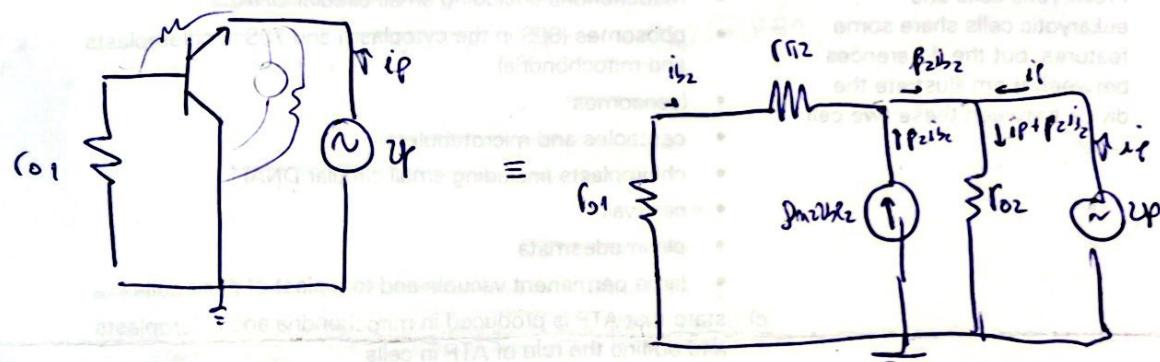
$$\boxed{r_{T1}^* = r_{T1}} = \frac{u_{be1}}{i_{b1}^*} = \frac{u_{be1}}{i_{b1}}$$



$$\frac{V_p}{i_p} = r_{O1}^*$$



$$R_{O1} = r_{O1} \quad (\text{no se prende en consideración})$$



$$r_{O1}^* = \frac{U_P}{i_P} - (\beta_2 i_B2) r_{O2}$$

$$U_P = (i_P + \beta_2 i_B2) r_{O2} = \beta_2 i_P \left(i_P + \beta_2 \cdot \frac{U_P}{r_{O1}} \right) r_{O2}$$

$$U_P = -i_B2 (r_{O1} + r_{O2}) \approx -i_B2 r_{O1}$$

$$i_B2 = \frac{-U_P}{r_{O1}}$$

$$U_P + \frac{\beta_2}{r_{O1}} \cdot r_{O2} U_P = i_P r_{O2}$$

$\approx \beta_2 r_{O2}$

$$2U_P = i_P r_{O2}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{U_P}{i_P}} = \frac{r_{O2}}{2} = r_{O1}^*$$

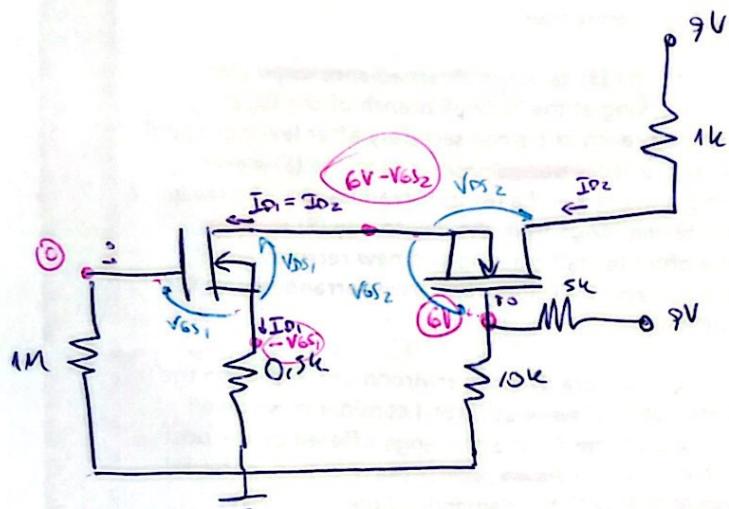
Si se reemplaza T_1 por un PMOSFET
inducido el resistor equivalente
tendrá $I_G = 0$ (~~disminuye~~^{aumenta} con respecto a I_D
 de original)

Se cumple ~~que~~ que $I_{C^*} = \rho_2 I_{D_2}$
(cambian las relaciones obtenidas anteriormente)

$r_{\pi^*} = \infty$ (~~aumenta~~)
 g_m^* , r_o^* combinarán de expresión

Ejercicios 2)

a) Analizamos el circuito en continuo:



Ansatz: MOSFET
carácter n

Suponiendo
operación en
saturation.

- T_1 carácter preformado
- T_2 carácter inducido

Despreciamos EMCLC

$$ID_1 = -V_{GS_1} / 0,5k$$

$$ID_1 = k(V_{GS_1} - V_T)^2 = -V_{GS_1} / 0,5k$$

Suponiendo T_1 en SAT

$$-\frac{V_{GS_1}}{500} = k \left[V_{GS_1}^2 - 2V_{GS_1}V_T + V_T^2 \right]$$

donde $V_T = -1$

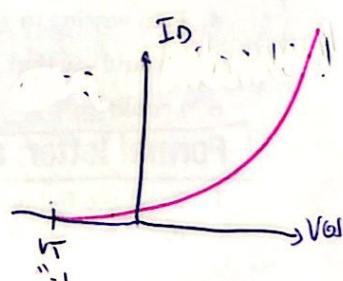
$$0 = kV_{GS_1}^2 - V_{GS_1} \left(2kV_T - \frac{1}{500} \right) + kV_T^2$$

$$0 = 4m \cdot V_{GS_1}^2 + V_{GS_1} \cdot 10m + 4m$$

$$\begin{cases} V_{GS_1} = -0.5 \\ V_{GS_1} = -2 \end{cases}$$

$(V_{GS_1} > V_T)$

$$\text{como } V_{GS_1} = -0.5V \Rightarrow ID_1 = 1mA$$



$$ID_2 = ID_1 = 1mA$$

$$ID_2 = k(V_{GS_2} - V_T)^2 = 1mA$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{1mA}{k}} = |V_{DS2} - V_T|$$

↙ ↘

$$V_{DS2} = \sqrt{\frac{1mA}{k}} + V_T$$

$$V_{DS2} = -\sqrt{\frac{1mA}{k}} + V_T$$

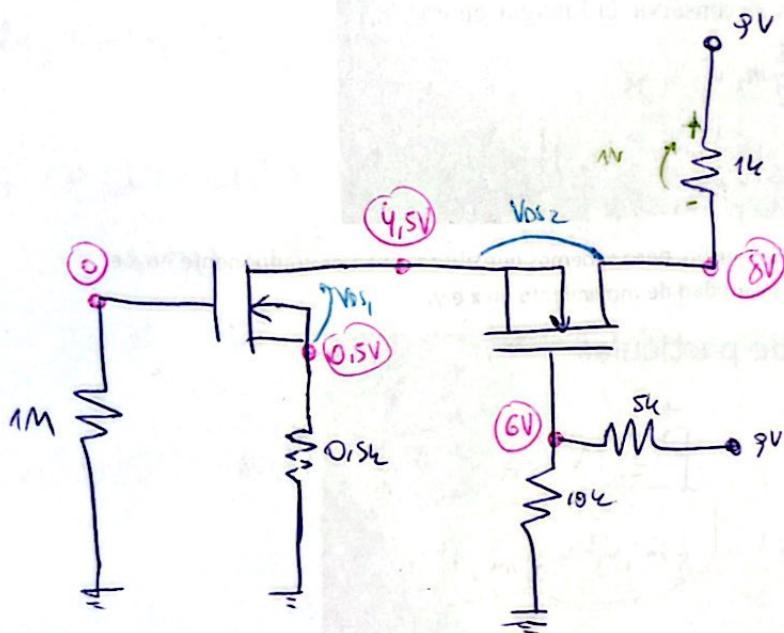
(or $V_T = 1V$
(caso inducida))

$$\underline{V_{DS2} = 1,5V}$$

$$V_{DS2} = 0,5V$$

me quedo con

el q' es mayor a V_T



$$V_{DS2} = 3,5V$$

$$V_{DS1} = 4V$$

$$V_{DS2} > V_{DS2(SAT)} = V_{DS2} - V_T = 0,5V \quad \checkmark$$

$$V_{DS1} > V_{DS1(SAT)} = V_{DS1} - V_T = 0,5V \quad \checkmark$$

ambos transistores se

encuentran trabajando en

MAD

$$\gamma V_{DS1} = 0,08 \ll 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\gamma V_{DS2} = 0,07 \ll 1 \quad \checkmark$$

resuldo despreciarse el EMLC

5) Calculamos los parámetros de los transistores de señal:

$$g_{m1} = 2k(V_{GS1} - V_T) = 4mA$$

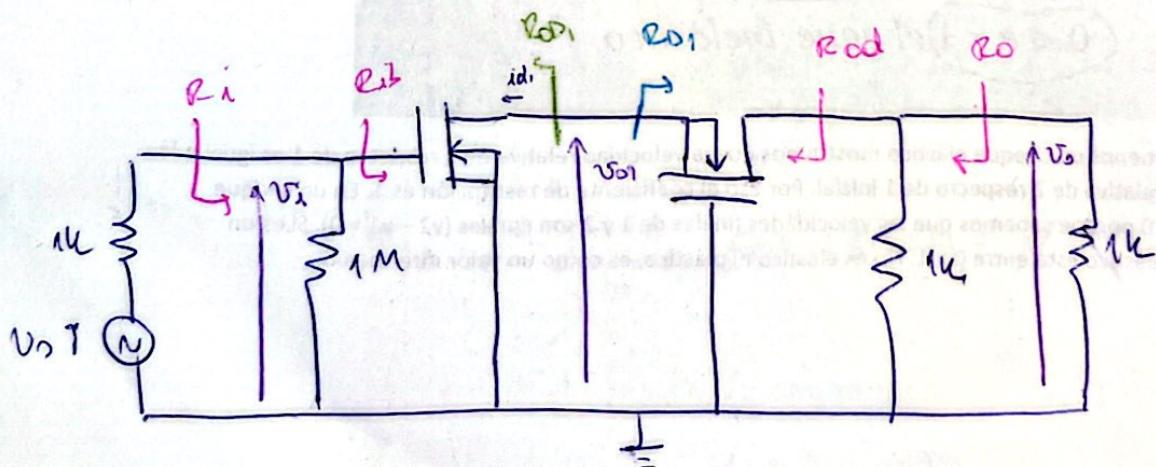
$$r_{DS1} = \frac{1}{2 \times 10^3 I_{DQ1}} = 50\Omega$$

$$g_{m2} = 4mA$$

$$r_{DS2} = 50\Omega$$

Frecuencias medias: rango de frecuencias de trabajo de la señal de entrada medida alrededor de la señal de salida despreciables al resto los efectos reactivos resultan despreciables.

Circuito en señal



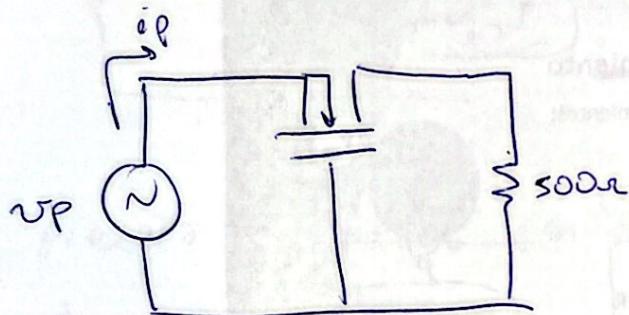
Etapas 1: Source follower, etapa 2: pata común

$$A_{V1} = \frac{V_{O1}}{V_i} = \frac{-i_{D1} R_{D1}}{V_{DS1}} \approx \frac{-g_{m1} V_{GS1} R_{D1}}{V_{DS1}} = -g_{m1} R_{D1}$$

desprecia
 r_{DS1}

colocamos R_{D1} :

colocamos una fuente de prueba en el Source de T_2 :



$$\begin{aligned}R_{D1} &= \frac{U_P}{i_P} = \frac{U_{g_2} g_2}{-i_{d2}} = \\&= -\frac{1}{\gamma U_{g_2}} \frac{U}{i_{d2}} \xrightarrow{\text{desprende } r_{d2}} \frac{U_{g_2} \gamma}{\gamma m_2 U_{g_2}} = \\&= \frac{1}{\gamma m_2}\end{aligned}$$

$$A_{V1} = -\frac{\gamma m_1}{\gamma m_2} = -1 \quad (\gamma m_1 = \gamma m_2)$$

$$A_{V2} = \frac{U_0}{U_{01}} = \frac{-i_{d2} (1k \parallel 1k)}{\gamma U_{g_2}} \approx \gamma m_2 S_{002}$$

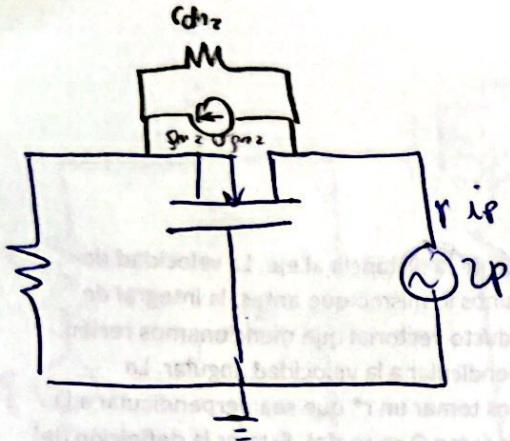
\downarrow
desprende
 r_{d2}

Avg. $A_v = A_{V1} \cdot A_{V2} = -\frac{\gamma m_1}{\gamma m_2} \cdot \gamma m_2 \cdot S_{002} = -\gamma m_1 \cdot S_{002} =$

$$= -2$$

$$R_i = 1M \parallel R_{ib} \approx 1M \quad (R_{ib} \rightarrow \infty)$$

Avg
rod? colocamos una fuente de prueba en el drain de T_2 :



si despreciamos $R_{dB2} \Rightarrow R_{dB} \rightarrow \infty$

en cada corriente, la resistencia permite q' la seite venga un corriente para llegar a R_{dB1} , que

se prenda la fuente controlada.

Al poner la fuente de prueba, ip circula por R_{dB2}

y cae tensión en R_{dB1} $V_{ip2} \Rightarrow V_{ip2} \uparrow$ pero

$\Rightarrow V_{ip2} \downarrow$. Se genera un incremento de corriente en sendido contrario a la del generador controlado y en sentido contrario a ip. como $ip \downarrow \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow R_{dB} \uparrow$. Este incremento es \neq respecto del circuito sin R_{dB1} donde $V_{ip2} = 0$ y

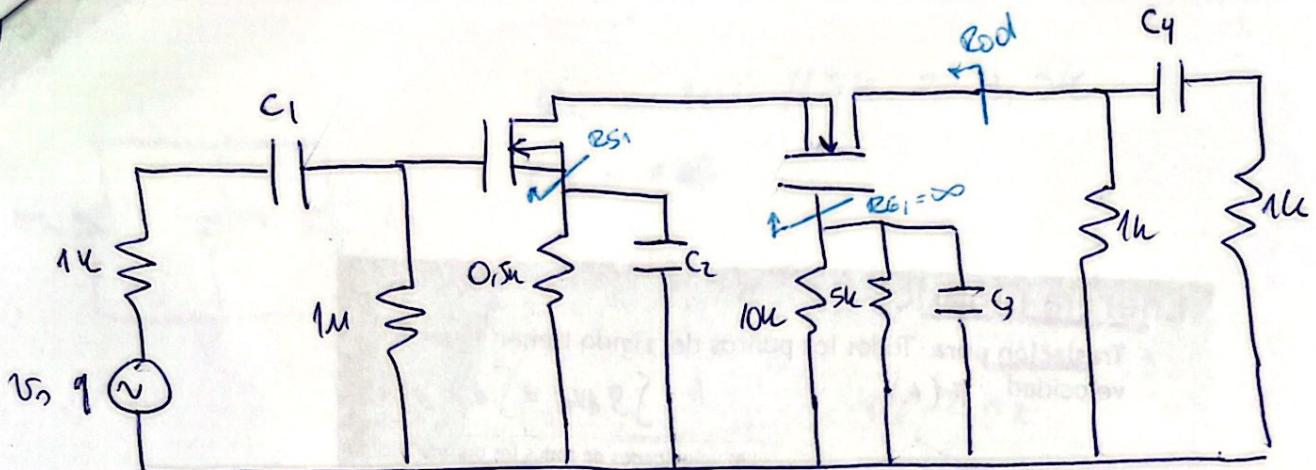
$$\frac{V_p}{i_p} = R_{dB2}$$

Por lo que $R_{dB} > R_{dB2}$ al poner una resistencia R_{dB1} .

Sabiendo que $R_{dB1} > S_{dB2}$:

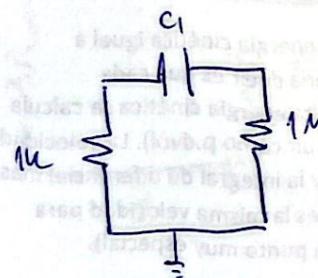
$$R_0 = R_{dB} // 1\mu \approx 1\mu$$

$$A_{V_{ip}} = A_v \cdot \frac{R_i}{R_i + R_o} = -2 \cdot \frac{1M}{1M + 1\mu} = -1,998$$



Calculamos fl usando el método de corrientes de tiempo. Calculamos Σ asociadas a cada capacitor, considerando las resistencias:

$C_1/$



$$R_1 = 1k + 1M = 1M$$

$$C_1 = 1\mu F$$

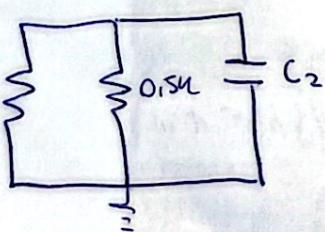
$$\Sigma_1 = 1s$$

$$f_1 = \frac{1}{2\pi\Sigma_1} = 0.159 \text{ Hz}$$

$C_2/$

$$\frac{1}{g_m 1} = R_{S1}$$

$$1 = 250$$

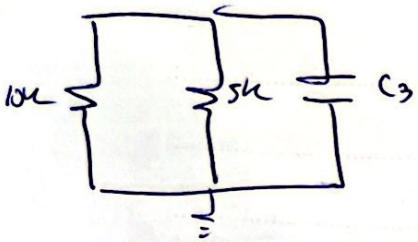


$$R_2 = 250\Omega // 0.5H = 166.7\Omega$$

$$C_2 = 1\mu F$$

$$\Sigma_2 = 166.7 \mu s$$

$$f_2 = \frac{1}{2\pi\Sigma_2} = 954.7 \text{ Hz}$$



$$R_3 = 10\text{k} // 5\text{k} = 3,3\text{k}$$

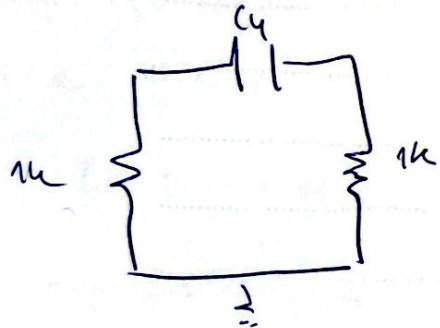
$$C_3 = 1\mu\text{F}$$

$$\tau_3 = 3,3\text{ ms}$$

$$f_3 = \frac{1}{2\pi \tau_3} = 48,2\text{ Hz}$$

C4 / ~~meets von der Roden das ist sehr gut~~

consider side rod $11\text{m} \approx 1\text{k}$:



$$R_4 = 24\text{ }\Omega$$

$$C_4 = 1\mu\text{F}$$

$$\tau_4 = 2\text{ ms}$$

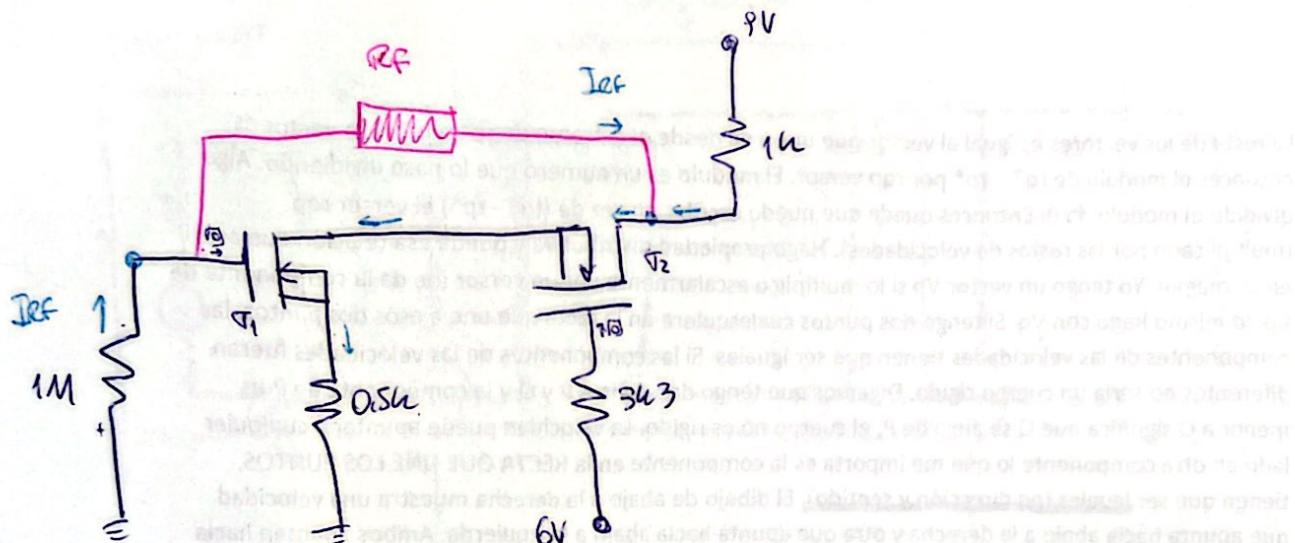
$$f_4 = \frac{1}{2\pi \tau_4} = 79,6\text{ Hz}$$

$$f_2 = 954,7\text{ Hz} (= f_2)$$

\downarrow
some 10 frequencies más grande

$$\sin(-\beta) = (-1)^n \sin(\beta) \quad \cos(-\beta) = \cos(\beta)$$

En continua:



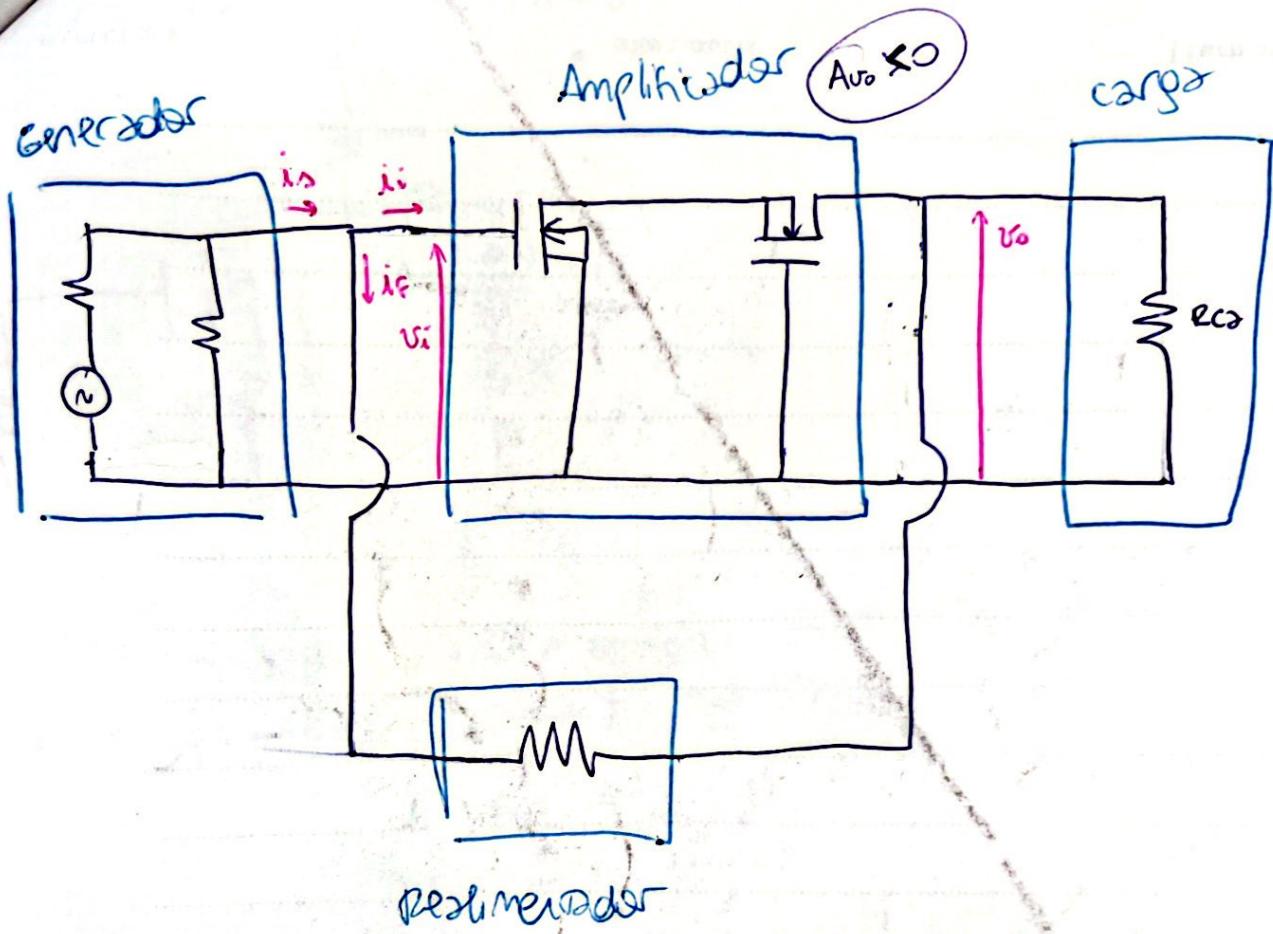
Supongamos que reemplazo T_1 por un MOSFET con un k mayor. En principio: $I_{D1} \uparrow \Rightarrow I_{D2} \uparrow \Rightarrow I_{rf} + \Rightarrow V_6 \downarrow \Rightarrow V_{GS} \downarrow \Rightarrow I_{D1} \downarrow$

suponiendo
reemplazando T_2 por un MOSFET con un k mayor:

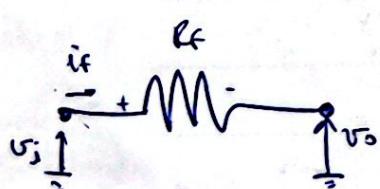
$$I_{D2} \uparrow \Rightarrow I_{rf} \uparrow \Rightarrow V_6 \downarrow \Rightarrow I_{D1} \downarrow \Rightarrow I_{D2} \downarrow$$

El aporte de R_f contribuye a estabilizar los valores de reposo.

La realimentación en bucles será negativa



Muestras tensión y suma corriente



$$i_f = (v_i - v_o) R_f \Rightarrow i_f \Delta$$

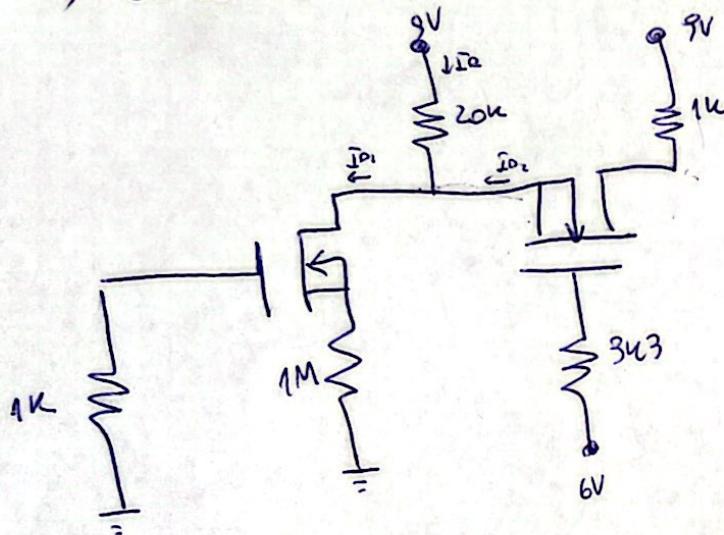
si \$v_i \Delta\$
\$v_o \tau\$

$$\Rightarrow k < 0$$

\$v_o\$ e \$i_f\$ están
en contrafase

$$\text{siendo } k = \frac{v_o i_f}{v_o}$$

c) Circuito en continua



I_{D1} se mantiene, V_{GS1} también. Ahora $I_{D1} = I_e + I_{D2}$
y como $I_e > 0$ ($V_{D1} > 1$) $\Rightarrow I_{D2} \downarrow$
para que se mantenga en SAT

$\Rightarrow V_{D2} \uparrow$, V_{G2} se mantiene, $V_{GS2} \downarrow$, $V_{S2} \uparrow$

$V_{DS1} \uparrow$, V_{GS2} no varía mucho

Suponemos a *despreciamos*
que se mantiene en SAT

Parámetros de salida:

g_{m1} e r_{ds1} se mantienen

$g_{m2} \downarrow$, $r_{ds2} \uparrow$

$$R_{D1} = 20k \parallel 1/g_{m2} \xrightarrow{g_{m2} \downarrow} R_{D1} \uparrow$$

$A_{v1} \uparrow$, $A_{v2} \downarrow$ y A_v no varía

R_i se mantiene y R_o también