

2 fuentes simples conectadas en cascada

$$I_f = \frac{V_r - I_{Q4}}{R_f}$$

Vamos por partes, como quiera diría:

Del esquema simple se que:

$$I_f = I_o + I_{C2} = I_f - 2 \frac{I_C}{\beta}$$

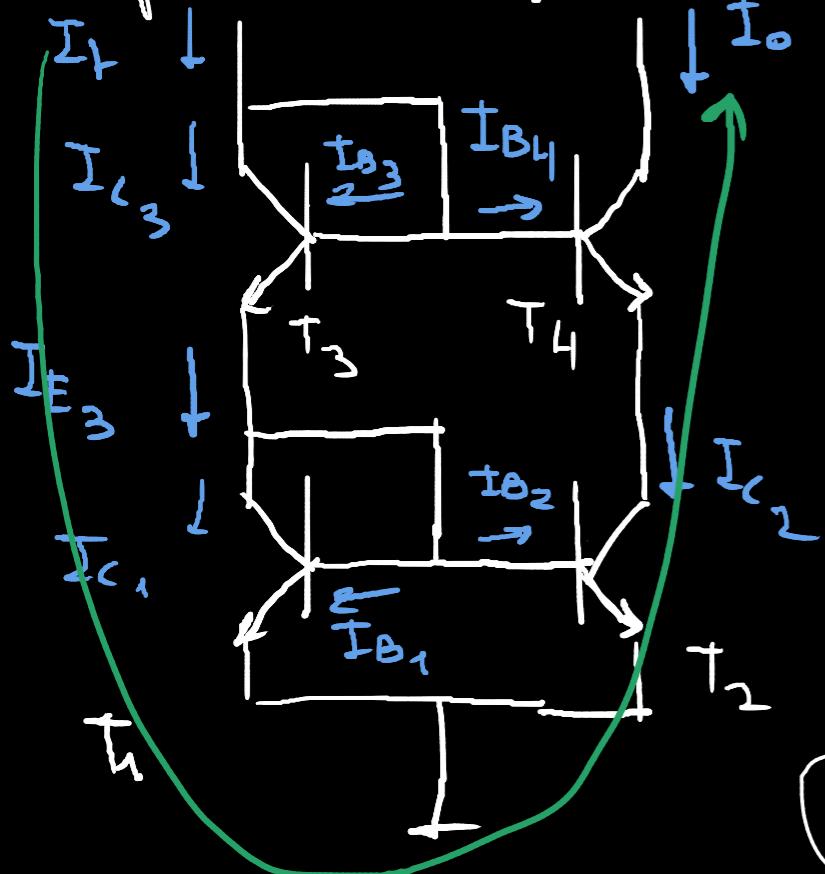
$\rightarrow I_{C2} \left(\frac{\beta+2}{\beta} \right) = I_f$

Recuérdar q' $I_o < I_f \times q'$

$$\Rightarrow I_o = I_{C2} = \frac{\beta}{\beta+2} \cdot I_f$$

hay q' alimentar las bases de los TBJ

Hagamos lo siguiente:



$$\textcircled{1} \quad I_{c_2} = \frac{\beta}{\beta + 2} I_{E_3} \quad (\text{Pot E.S.})$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad I_O = \frac{\beta}{\beta + 1} \cdot I_{c_2} \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{Relación entre la} \\ \text{Coeficiente de um C y un E} \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow I_O = \frac{\beta}{\beta + 1} \cdot \frac{\beta}{\beta + 2} \cdot I_{c_2} = \rightarrow I_{c_2} = I_{c_1}$$
$$= \frac{\beta \cdot \beta}{(\beta + 1)(\beta + 2)} \cdot I_{c_1}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad I_{E_3} = \left(1 + \frac{2}{\beta}\right) I_{c_1} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{No me gustó una} \\ \text{mierda} \end{array}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad I_{E_3} = I_T - \frac{I_{c_2}}{\beta + 1}$$

Vamos a mover, recordando en el sentido de la flecha verde

$$\textcircled{1} \quad I_{E_3} = I_T - \frac{I_D}{B} \left(= I_T - \frac{I_{C_2}}{B+1} \right)$$

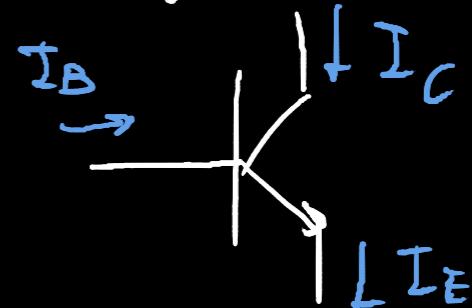
$$\textcircled{2} \quad I_{C_2} = \frac{B}{B+2} I_{E_3} \quad (\text{F.E.S.})$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad I_D = \left(\frac{B}{B+1} \right) I_{C_2}$$

Me dirá cuando:

\textcircled{2}

$$I_D = \frac{B}{B+1} \cdot I_{C_2} = \frac{B}{B+1} \cdot \frac{B}{B+2} \cdot I_{E_3} = \frac{B}{B+1} \cdot \frac{B}{B+2} \left(I_T - \frac{I_D}{B} \right)$$



$$I_E = \left(1 + \frac{1}{B} \right) I_C = \frac{B+1}{B} I_C$$

$$I_E / I_C = \frac{B+1}{B}$$

\textcircled{1} $I_C / I_E = \frac{B}{B+1}$

$$I_C / I_E = \frac{B}{B+1}$$

$$\rightarrow I_0 = k I_F - \frac{k}{\beta} I_0 \rightarrow \left(1 + \frac{k}{\beta}\right) \cdot I_0 = k I_F$$

$$\therefore a = \frac{I_0}{I_F} = \frac{k}{1 + k/\beta}$$

C. AUX: $k/\beta = \frac{\beta}{(\beta+1)(\beta+2)} = \frac{\beta}{\beta^2 + 3\beta + 2}$

$$1 + \frac{k}{\beta} = \frac{\beta^2 + 4\beta + 2}{\beta^2 + 3\beta + 2}$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \left(1 + \frac{k}{\beta}\right)^{-1} \cdot k = \frac{\beta^2 + 3\beta + 2}{\beta^2 + 4\beta + 2} \cdot \frac{\beta^2}{\beta^2 + 3\beta + 2} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{4}{\beta} + \frac{2}{\beta^2}}$$

Se confirma mi teoría: Gray y Mayer
son un poco tethibles HDP

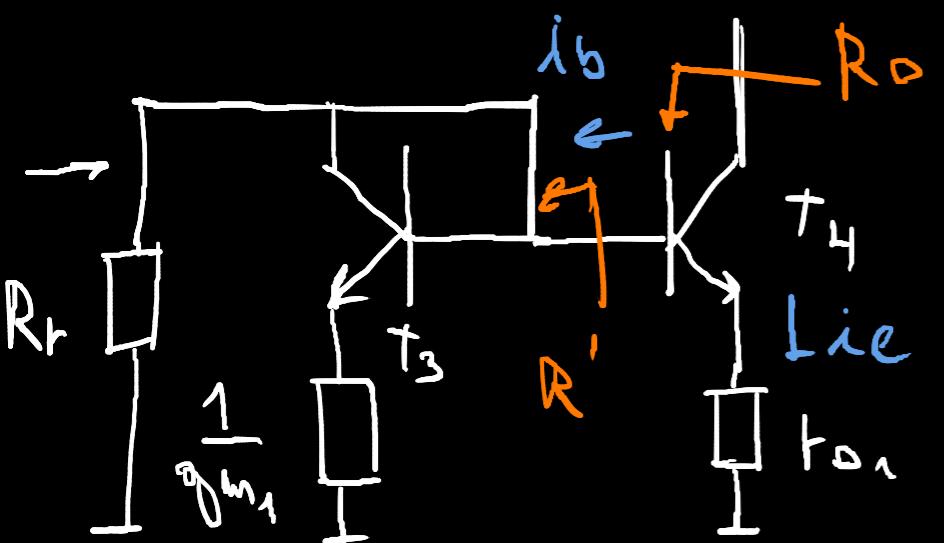
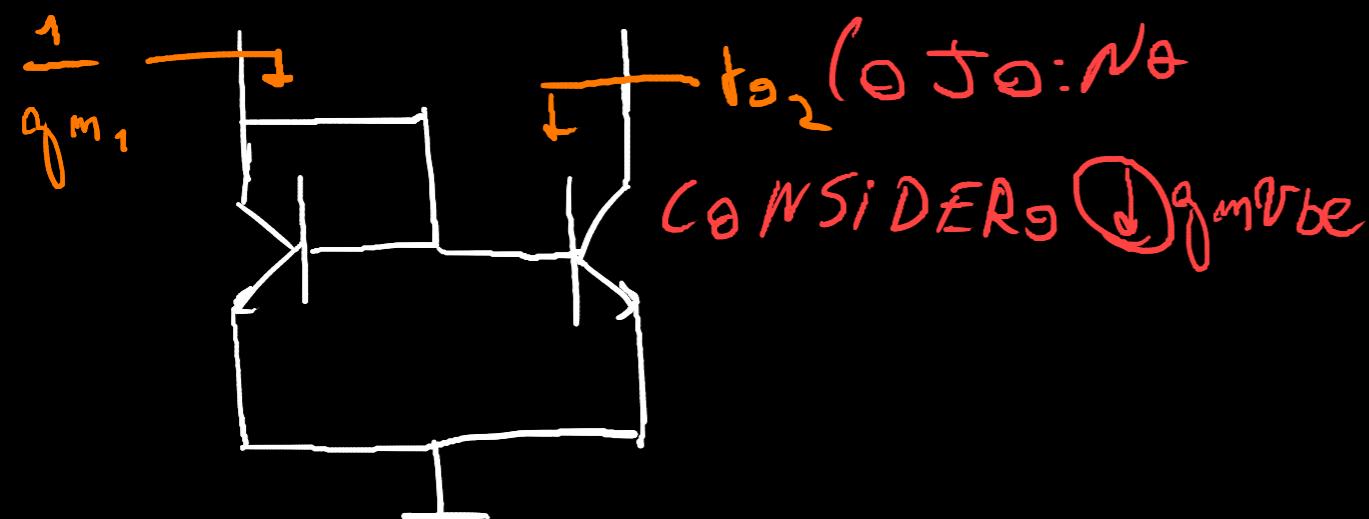
Abusante la impecación

Otra forma de verlo: $\alpha = \frac{\beta^2 + 4\beta + 2 - (4\beta + 2)}{\beta^2 + 4\beta + 2} = 1 - \frac{4\beta + 2}{\beta^2 + 4\beta + 2}$

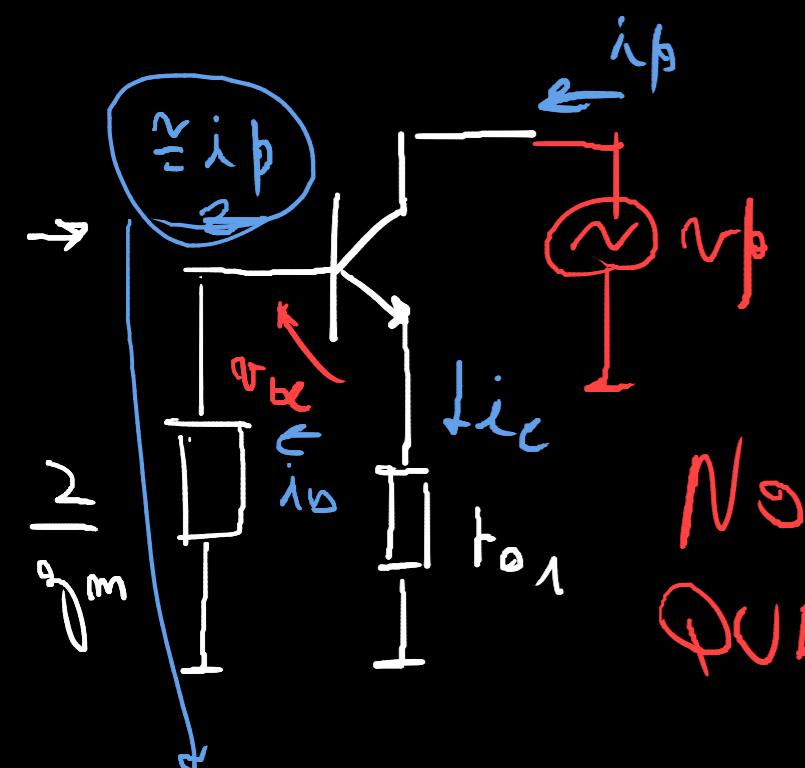
$$\delta = -\frac{4\beta + 2}{\beta^2 + 4\beta + 2} \rightarrow \text{Cobra q' se comete al decir q' } \alpha = 1$$

La tesisencia de entradas la va a sacar su puta madre en bicicleta

R_o) De la fuente simple se que: Nota: todos los g_m y k_T son aptos, iguales



$$R' = R_f \parallel \left(\frac{1}{g_m 3} \parallel \frac{1}{k_T 3} + \frac{1}{g_m 1} \right) = \\ = R_f \parallel \frac{2}{g_m} \approx 2/g_m$$



$$R_{real} = \left(R_{\pi} + \frac{2}{g_m} \right) / (t_{g1} - R_{\pi})$$

$$R_0 = k_T + k_0 \left(1 + g_m k_T \right) \approx (B+1) k_{04}$$

No ESTÁ DEL TODO BIEN xq' me CONSIDERO
QUE es \approx ib por la FES

ip se va casi toda x'acá xq cuando llega al emisor se zcamina:

una con resistencia R_4 y el otro con resistencia $b\pi + \frac{2}{\alpha_m}$

La Cofriente es Braga

{ ¿Qué pasa si hay R_E ?

$$\rightarrow V_{BE1} = V_T \ln\left(\frac{I_{C1}}{I_S}\right)$$

$$V_{BE2} = V_T \ln\left(\frac{I_{C2}}{I_S}\right)$$

Despreciando corrientes de base:

$$I_{C1} R_{E1} + V_T \ln\left(\frac{I_{C1}}{I_S}\right) = I_{C2} R_{E2} + V_T \ln\left(\frac{I_{C2}}{I_S}\right)$$

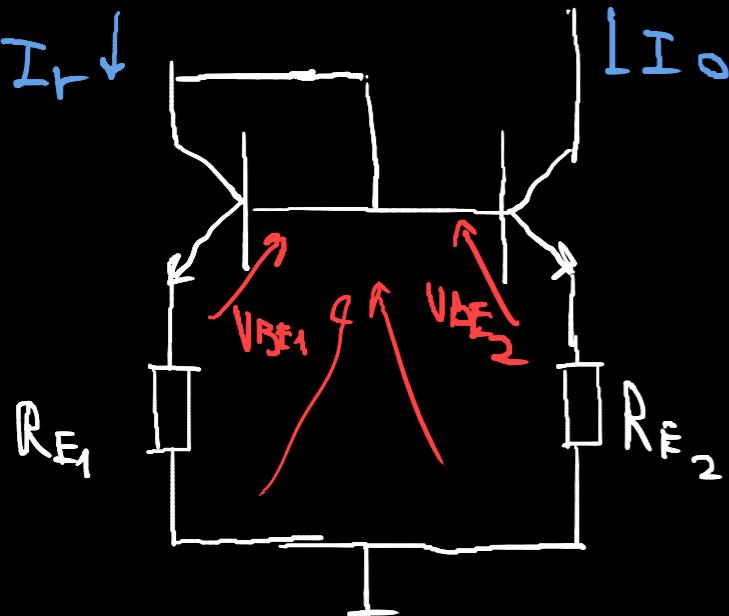
$$I_{C2} R_{E2} = I_{C1} R_{E1} + V_T \ln\left(\frac{I_{C1}}{I_S} \frac{I_S}{I_{C2}}\right) =$$

$$I_{C2} R_{E2} = I_{C1} R_{E1} - V_T \ln\left(\frac{I_{C2}}{I_{C1}}\right)$$

$$I_{C2} = I_o \approx \alpha \cdot I_T \approx \alpha \cdot I_{C1} \rightarrow \frac{I_{C2}}{I_{C1}} \approx \alpha \leq 1 \rightarrow \text{U fm se anula}$$

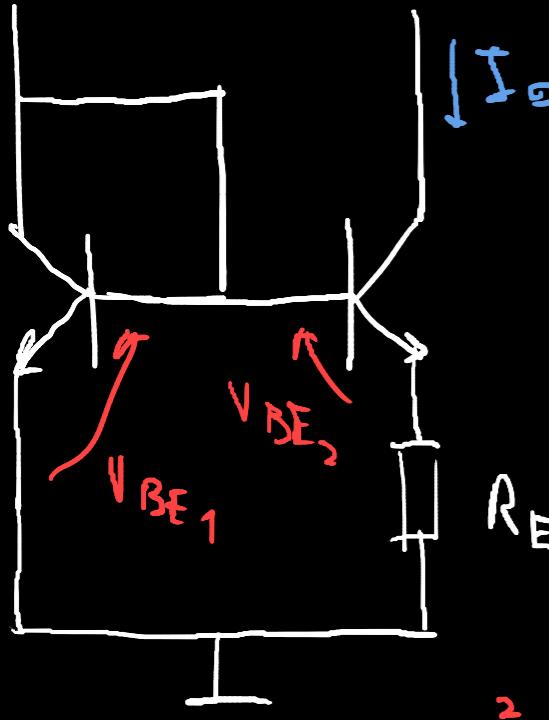
$$\Rightarrow I_{C2} = \frac{R_{E1}}{R_{E2}} \cdot I_{C1} \rightarrow \text{Puede ser muy distinta}$$

$\frac{I_{C2}}{I_{C1}}$ (Por qué?)



de 1...

? Y si pongo um sozinho resistor?



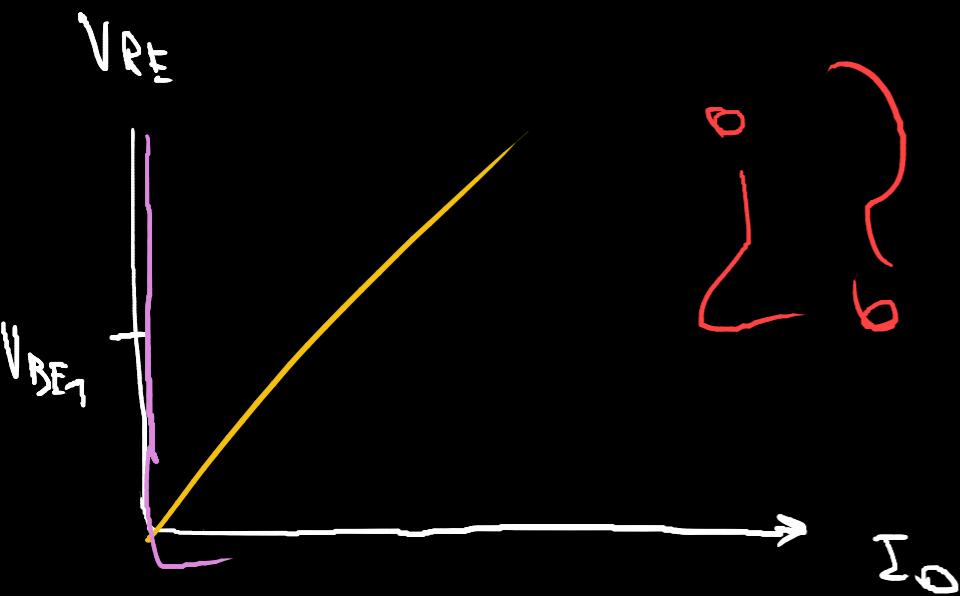
$$I_0 \rightarrow V_{BE1} = V_{BE2} + R_E \cdot I_0$$

$$V_{BE1} = V_T \ln\left(\frac{I_{C1}}{I_s}\right) = \frac{V_T - V_{BE2}}{R_E} \rightarrow f; j_0$$

$$V_{BE2} = V_T \ln\left(\frac{I_{C2}}{I_s}\right)$$

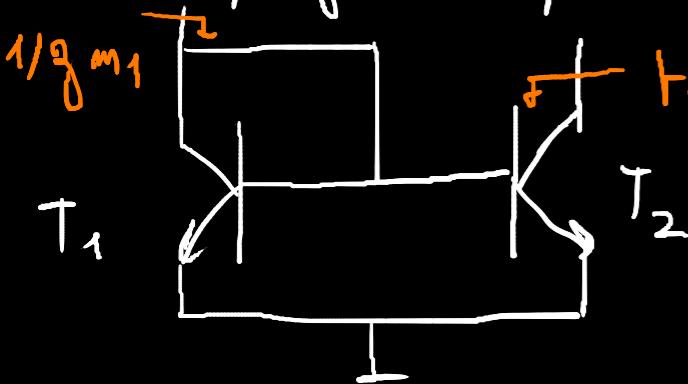
$$\rightarrow V_{BE1} = V_T \ln\left(\frac{I_0}{I_s}\right) + R_E \cdot I_0$$

$$R_E \cdot I_0 = V_{BE1} - V_T \ln\left(\frac{I_0}{I_s}\right)$$



RESUMEN:

a) Espejito simple:



$$I_O = \frac{\beta}{\beta + 2} I_T = \left(1 - \frac{2}{\beta + 2}\right) I_T$$

influencia del
Darlington

b) (en ganancia

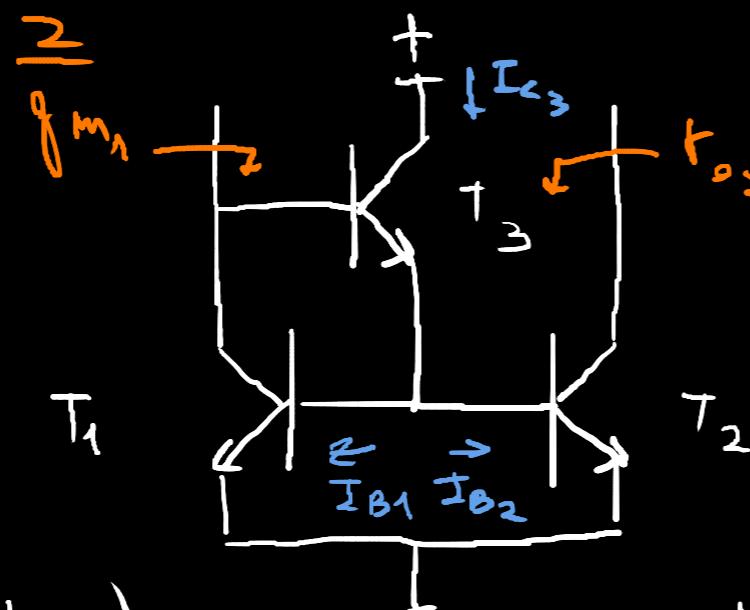
de corriente

DDT:

$$\frac{\beta r_{\pi_1}}{2}$$

$$\frac{\beta (r_{\pi_1} || r_{\pi_2})}{2}$$

$$I = \frac{\beta}{2} r_{\pi_1}$$



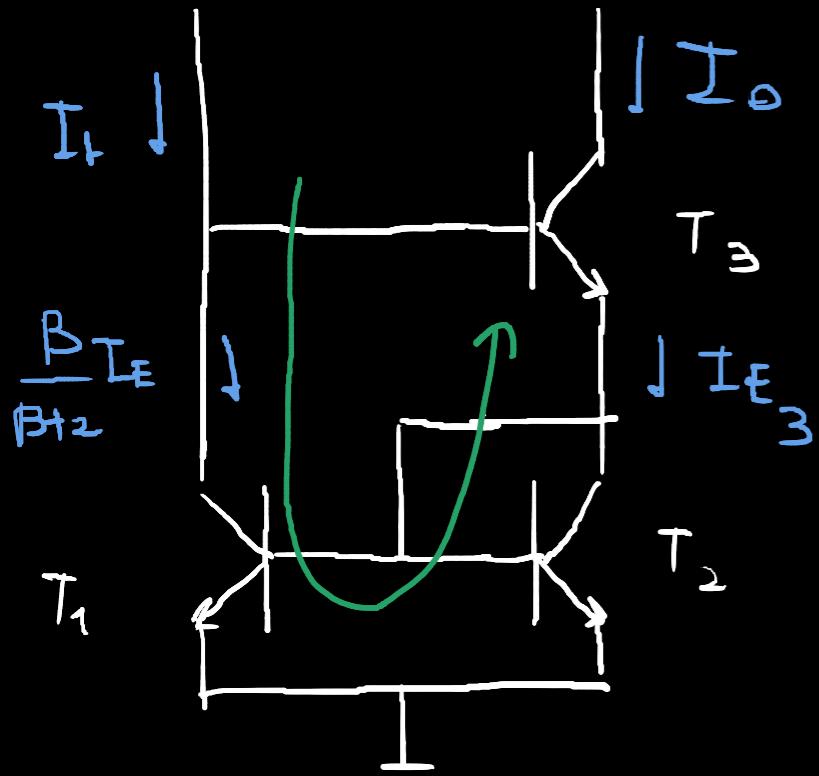
$$I_O = \left(1 - \frac{2}{\beta(\beta+1)}\right) I_O$$

Tener presente que

$$I_{C3} = 2 I_{B1}$$

$$\Rightarrow r_{\pi_3} = \beta \frac{V_T}{I_{C3}} = \beta \frac{V_T}{2 I_{B1}} = \frac{\beta}{2} r_{\pi_1}$$

c) Williamson



La flecha verde indica el orden lógico para plantear las ecuaciones CAUSA - EFECTO

$$C_1: I_L = \frac{I_O}{\beta} + I_{C_1}$$

$$\underline{I_{C_1}} = \frac{\beta}{\beta+2} \cdot \underline{I_{E_3}} \quad (\text{FES})$$

$$\underline{I_{E_3}} = \left(1 + \frac{1}{\beta}\right) \underline{I_O} = \frac{\beta+1}{\beta} I_O$$

$$\rightarrow I_{C_1} = \frac{\beta}{\beta+2} \cdot \frac{\beta+1}{\beta} I_O = \frac{\beta+1}{\beta+2} I_O \rightarrow I_{C_1} = \frac{\beta+1}{\beta+2} I_O$$

Siempre seguir la flecha verde

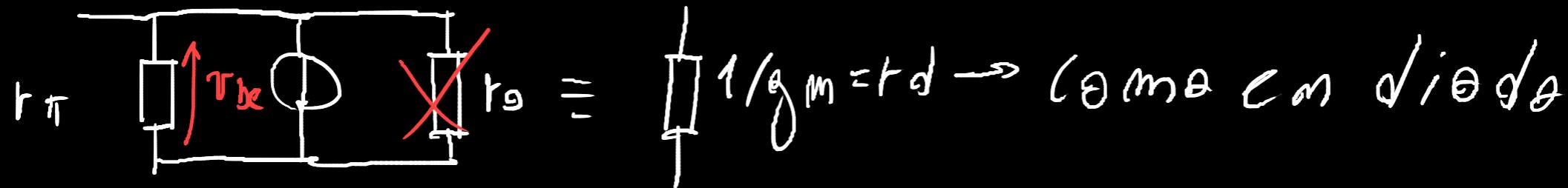
$$\rightarrow I_T = \frac{I_0}{\beta} + \frac{\beta+1}{\beta+2} I_0 = \left(\frac{1}{\beta} + \frac{\beta+1}{\beta+2} \right) I_0 = \frac{\beta+2 + \beta^2 + \beta}{\beta^2 + 2\beta} I_0$$

$$\therefore d = \frac{\beta^2 + 2\beta}{\beta^2 + 2\beta + 2} = 1 - \frac{2}{\beta^2 + 2\beta + 2}$$

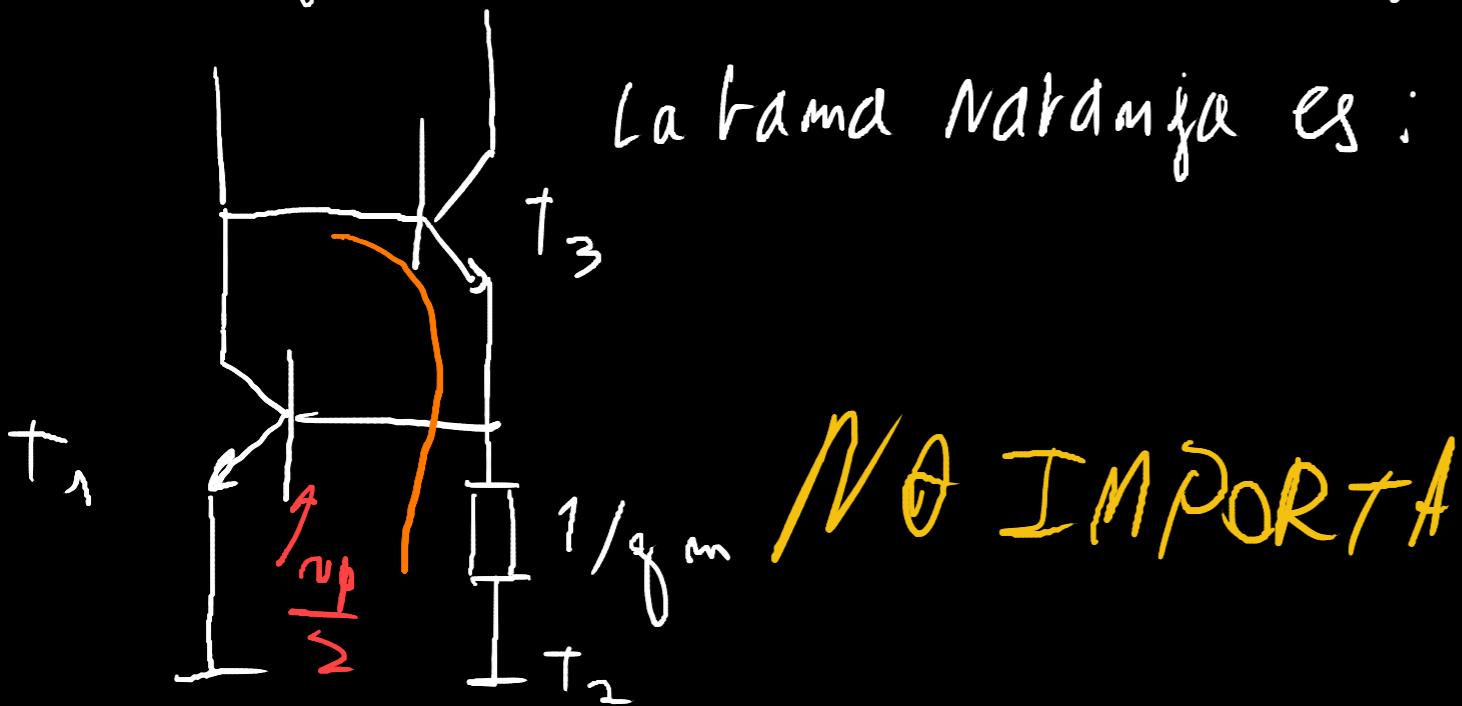
Ri) OBS: todos los transistores conectados como
se muestra en la figura. La junta BC queda anulada
por el cable, y en el fondo tienen solo 2 terminales



En síndal:



Tal vez sea convenientemente dibujar:



$v_{DC_1} = v_p/2$

r_{π_3}

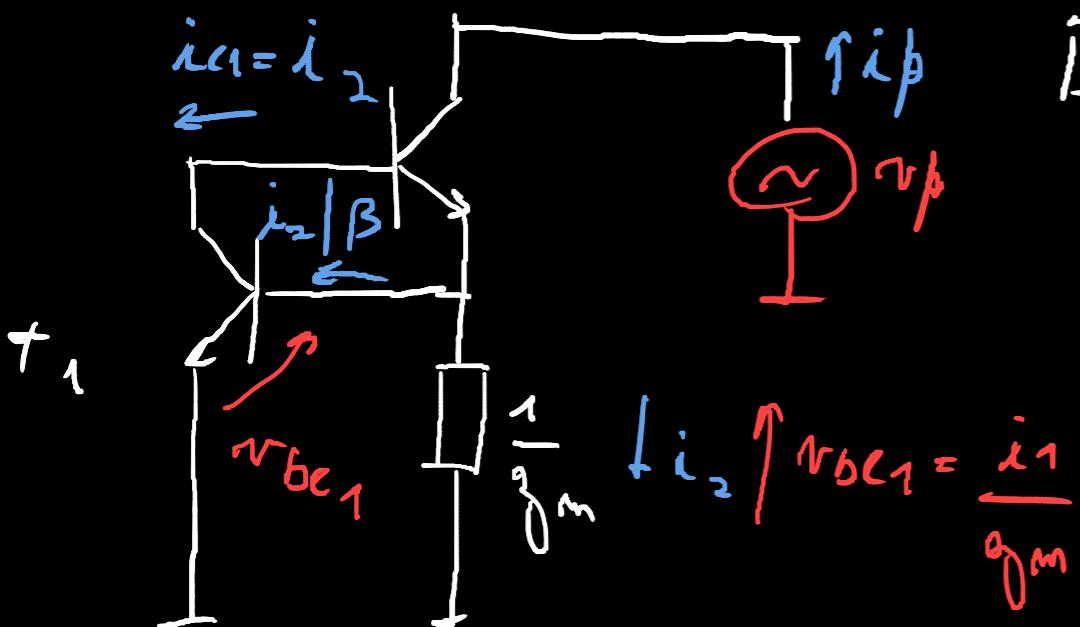
$r_p/2$

$B \frac{1}{g_m} = r_{\pi_2}$

$R_i =$

$= \frac{2}{g_m} // 2r_{\pi} = \frac{2}{g_m}$

La intercambiante es R_o :



Despreciando r_{o1} :

$$i_{c1} = g_m v_{be1} = g_m \frac{i_2}{\beta} = i_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} i_2 &= i_\beta \Rightarrow i_\beta = 2i_2 \Leftrightarrow i_2 = i_\beta/2 \\ i_c &\approx i_2 \end{aligned}$$

La fuente tiene $\beta i_b = \beta(-i_2) = -\frac{\beta}{2} i_\beta$

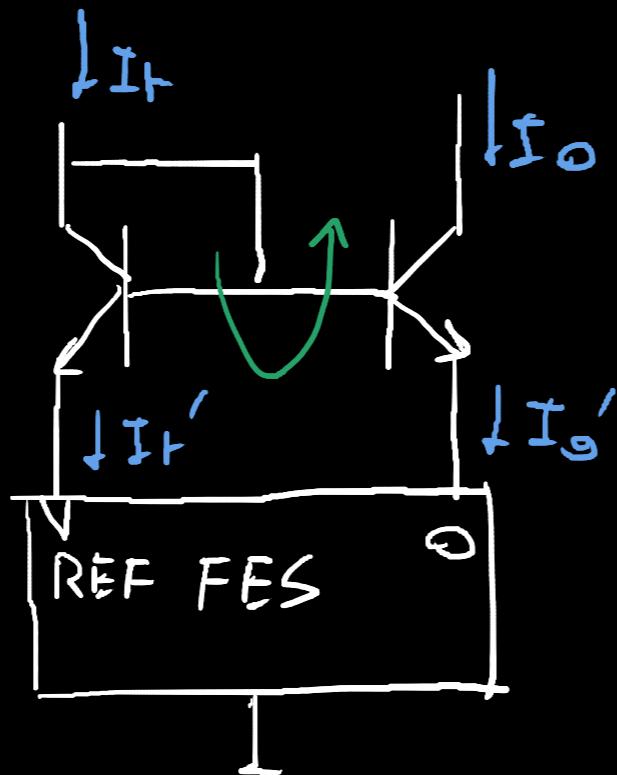
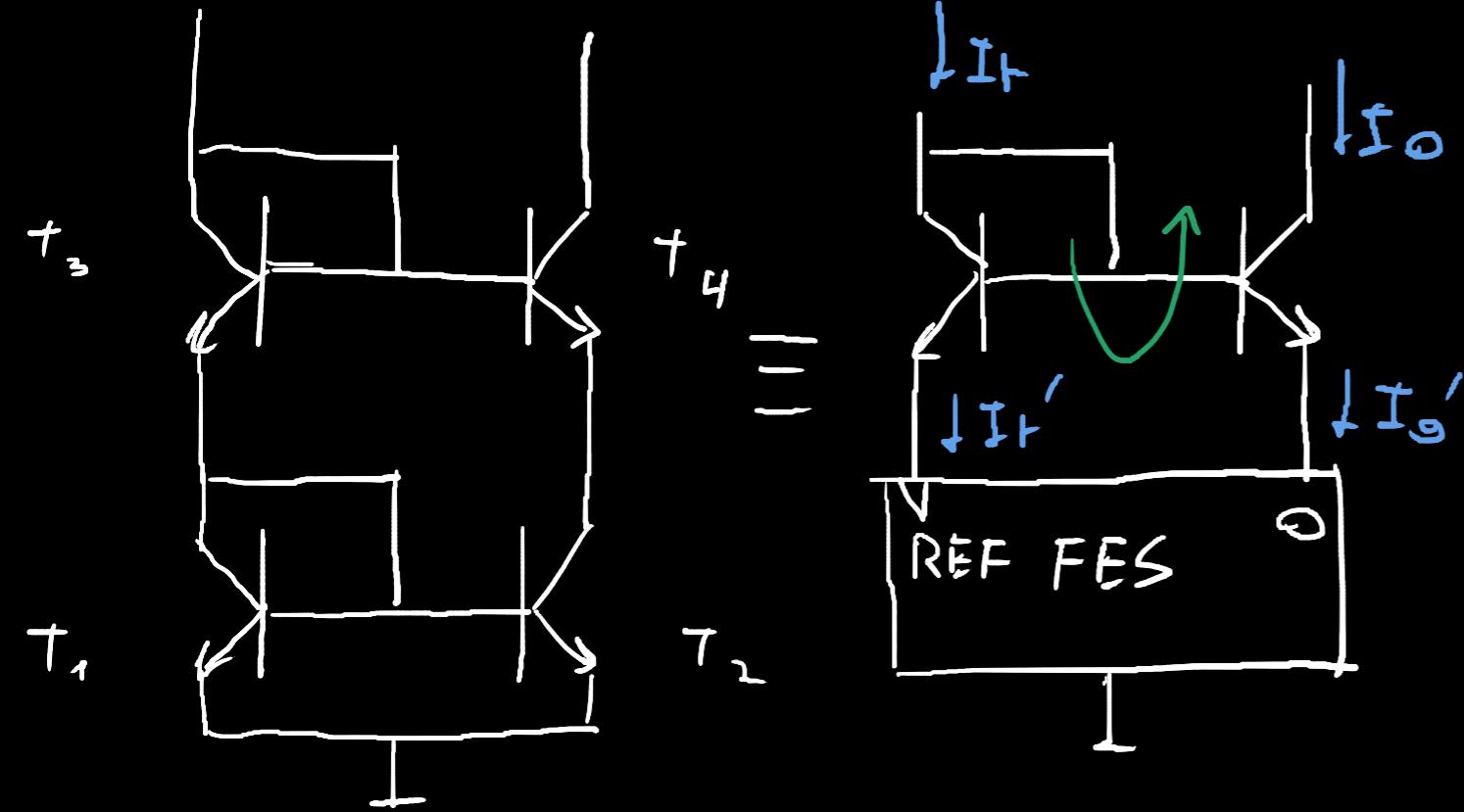
En T_3 tengo:

Planteando la corriente q' circula por t_{03} se llega a q'

$$R_o = \frac{V_{be_1}}{i_{p1/2}} + \frac{V_{ce}}{i_p} = \frac{1}{2 \cdot g_m} + t_{03} \left(\frac{\beta}{2} + 1 \right) \approx t_{03} \cdot \frac{\beta}{2}$$

la q' ignora la fuente de T_3 la q' pone la fuente de prueba

d) Caso de:



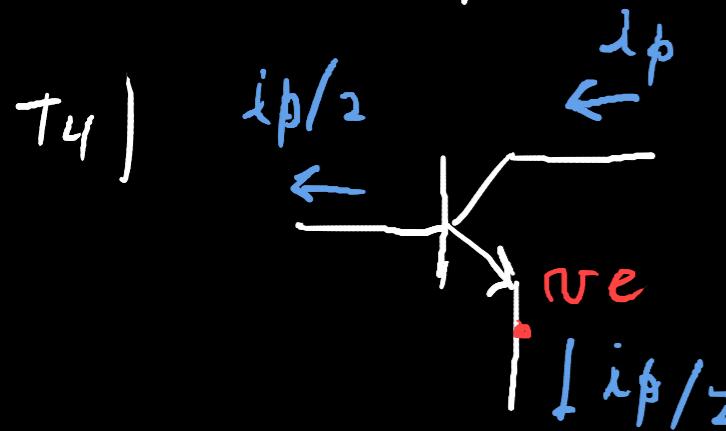
Si siguiendo la flecha verde se llega a que:

$$\frac{I_O}{I_F} = \frac{\beta^2}{\beta^2 + 4\beta + 2}$$

R.) No olvidar q' la FES también actúa en señal, adnqve en una forma similar q' en la otra lo, la F.E.S fuerza a q

los coeficientes son iguales

→ Tetanina quedando como en la Wilson:



$$ve = \left(\frac{\pi}{a_m} + k\pi \right) \frac{i_p}{\Sigma} = \frac{k\pi}{\Sigma} i_p$$

$$V_{CE} = \left(\frac{B}{2} + 1 \right) R_{Q4} \text{ if}$$

A hand-drawn circuit diagram of a differential pair. The top node is labeled $V_{b4}/2$. A red arrow points from the left side of the top node to a resistor labeled r_d . From the right side of the top node, a current source labeled $i\beta/2$ enters the circuit. This current splits into two paths: one through a resistor labeled r_d and another through a resistor labeled r_0 . The bottom node is labeled $V_{b4}/2$. A blue arrow points from the left side of the bottom node to a resistor labeled r_d . From the right side of the bottom node, a current source labeled $i\beta/2$ exits the circuit. This current splits into two paths: one through a resistor labeled r_d and another through a resistor labeled r_0 . The middle node between the two bottom resistors is labeled $g_m V_{b4} / 2$. A blue arrow points from the left side of this node to a resistor labeled r_d . From the right side of this node, a current source labeled $i\beta$ enters the circuit. This current splits into two paths: one through a resistor labeled r_d and another through a resistor labeled r_0 .

En efecto, los coeficientes
de ambas faenas son
iguales

$$\Rightarrow R_0 = \frac{V_{CE} + V_E}{j\beta} = \left(\frac{\beta+1}{2}\right) t_{04} + \frac{b_1}{2} \approx \frac{\beta t_{04}}{2}$$

Parecida a la wilson

FES \rightarrow Peor error y $R_0 = r_0$ (chica)

β helping \rightarrow error bastante mejor y $R_0 = r_0$

wilson \rightarrow el mejor error y $R_0 \approx \frac{\beta}{2} r_0$

CASCODE \rightarrow Peor error q' la wilson y $R_0 = \frac{\beta \cdot r_0}{2}$