

**1<sup>er</sup> Parcial de Electrónica 2**  
**06/10/2005**



Resolver cada problema en hojas separadas.

Duración de la prueba: 3 horas 30 minutos.

La prueba es **sin** material.

Los puntajes de los problemas se indican sobre un total de 100 puntos.

**Problema 1 : (30 puntos)**

- Se tiene un circuito cuyo equivalente en señal se muestra en la Figura 1, siendo la polarización tal que ambos transistores operan en la zona activa con corriente continua igual a  $I_o$ . Determinar la capacidad vista desde la base de  $Q_a$  en función de las capacidades  $C_\pi$  y  $C_\mu$  de  $Q_a$ .
- En el circuito de la Figura 2,  $IBIAS1$  e  $IBIAS2$  son fuentes de corriente continua e  $+I_{in}/2$ ,  $-I_{in}/2$  son fuentes de corriente de señal. Calcular la frecuencia de corte superior (se sugiere aprovechar la simetría del circuito).

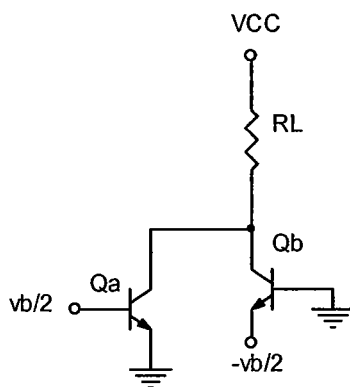


Figura 1

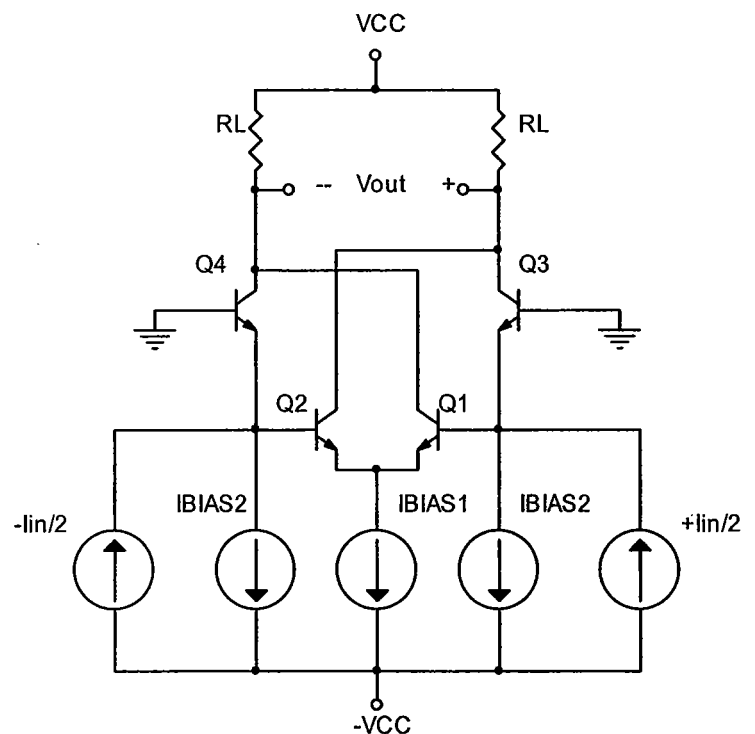


Figura 2

**Datos:**

$$IBIAS1 = 2 * IBIAS2 = 20 \text{ mA}$$

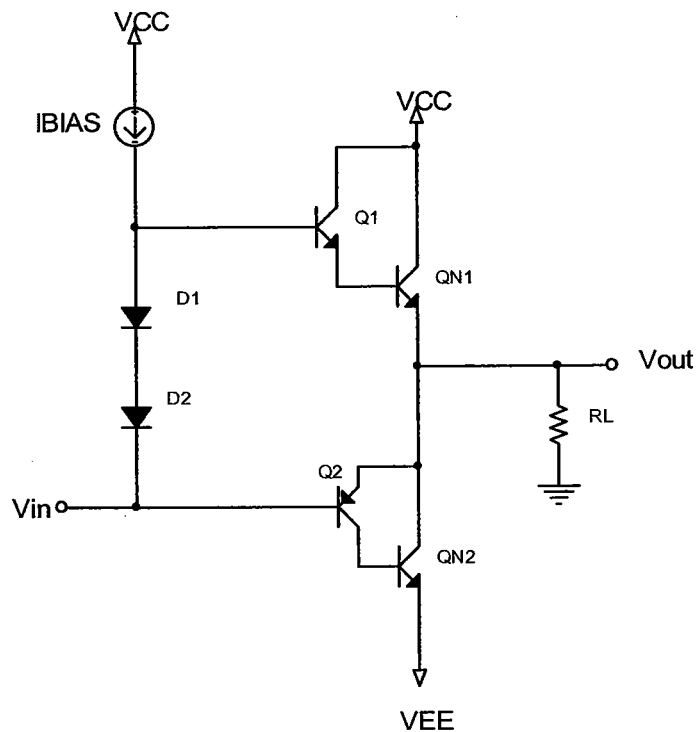
Todos los transistores tienen  $f_T = 60 \text{ MHz}$  @  $I_C = 10 \text{ mA}$ ,  $C_\mu = 5 \text{ pF}$  y  $\beta = 300$

$R_L = 100 \Omega$ .

**Problema 2: (25 puntos)**

El circuito de la figura es una etapa de salida clase AB que utiliza transistores compuestos Q1-QN1 y Q2-QN2 para manejar la carga.

- Determine la mínima corriente IBIAS para entregar 0.5W a la carga si los diodos precisan 0.1mA para estar encendidos.
- Determine en ese caso la eficiencia de la etapa.
- Determine en ese caso la potencia que disipa Q1
- Utilizando los datos térmicos del transistor Q1, ¿es posible que si se aumenta la amplitud de señal a la salida, aumentando IBIAS en forma acorde, el transistor Q1 exceda sus límites térmicos? Justifique.

**Datos:**

Q1, Q2:  $V_{BE}=|V_{EB}|=0.6V$ ,  $\beta=200$ ,  $\theta_{JC}=10\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C/W}$ ,  $\theta_{CA}=90\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C/W}$ ,  $T_{jMAX}=120\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

QN1, QN2:  $V_{BE}=0.8V$ ,  $\beta_N=15$

$R_L=4\Omega$ ,  $V_{CC}=-V_{EE}=15V$ ,  $T_{AMB}=30\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

**Problema 3: (25 puntos)**

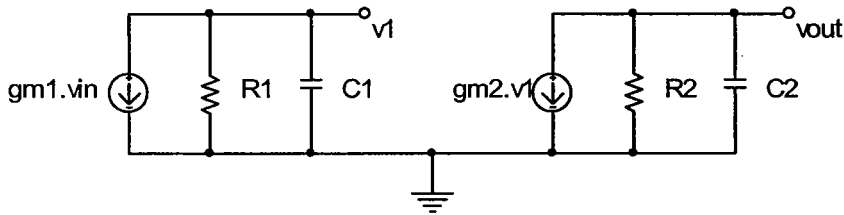
Se tienen dos versiones de valores de componentes para el circuito equivalente de un amplificador mostrado en la Figura.

- Indicar para cada versión, fundamentando claramente las razones, si el margen de fase será mayor o menor a  $45^\circ$ .
- En el caso que sea menor a  $45^\circ$ , indicar donde conectaría una capacidad de compensación de Miller para compensarlo, y determinar el valor de esta capacidad para tener un margen de fase aceptable.

Recordar que en la compensación de Miller, la transferencia de loop abierto está dada aproximadamente por:

$$A(\omega) = \frac{gm_1 gm_2 R_1 R_2 (1 - j\omega/\omega_z)}{(1 + j\omega/\omega_{p1})(1 + j\omega/\omega_{p2})}$$

donde  $\omega_{p1} = \frac{1}{gm_2 C_f R_1 R_2}$      $\omega_{p2} = \frac{gm_2 C_f}{C_1 C_2 + C_f (C_1 + C_2)}$      $\omega_z = \frac{gm_2}{C_f}$



Componente	Versión 1	Versión 2
gm1	0.38 mS	0.38 mS
R1	800 K	80 K
C1	2 pF	20 pF
gm2	3.8 mS	3.8 mS
R2	8.7 K	870 $\Omega$
C2	18 pF	18 pF

**Problema 4 : (20 puntos)**

El circuito de la Fig.1 es un multiplicador de cuatro cuadrantes.

- Mostrar como se conectan los colectores de Q3..Q6 para que este circuito cumpla la función deseada.
- Si en la salida se coloca una resistencia como se muestra en la Fig.2, hallar  $V_{OUT}$  en función de  $V_{RF}$  y  $V_{IF}$ .

Datos:  $C = \infty$

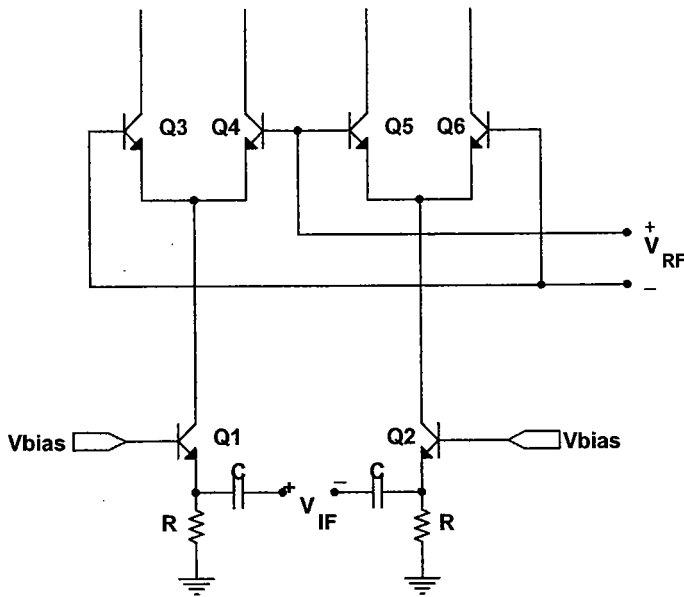


Fig.1

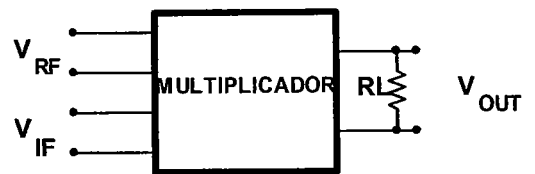
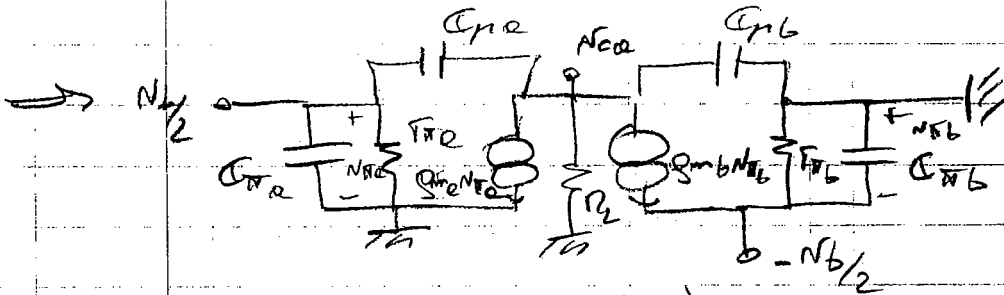
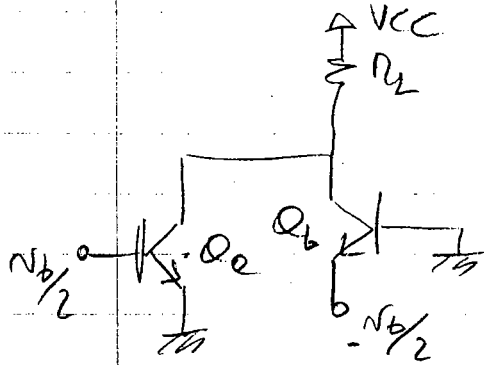


Fig.2

Ej 1

(0)



MILLER:  $C_v = C_{\pi e} + C_{\pi e} \left( 1 - \frac{v_{ce}}{v_{be}} \right)$

Aprox. rec.:  $v_{ce} = \left( -g_{m_e} N_{\pi e} - g_{m_b} N_{\pi b} \right) \times R_L$

$N_{\pi e} = N_b/2$   
 $N_{\pi b} = +N_b/2$   $\Rightarrow v_{ce} = -(g_{m_e} + g_{m_b}) R_L N_{\pi e}$

$I_{ce} = I_{cb} = I_o \Rightarrow g_{m_e} = g_{m_b} = \frac{I_o}{V_T}$

$\Rightarrow v_{ce} = -2g_m R_L N_{\pi e}$

$\Rightarrow C_v = C_{\pi e} + C_{\pi e} (1 + 2g_m R_L)$



(b)  $\beta = 300 \Rightarrow I_{C1} = I_{C3} = I_{B1AS2} = 10 \mu A$

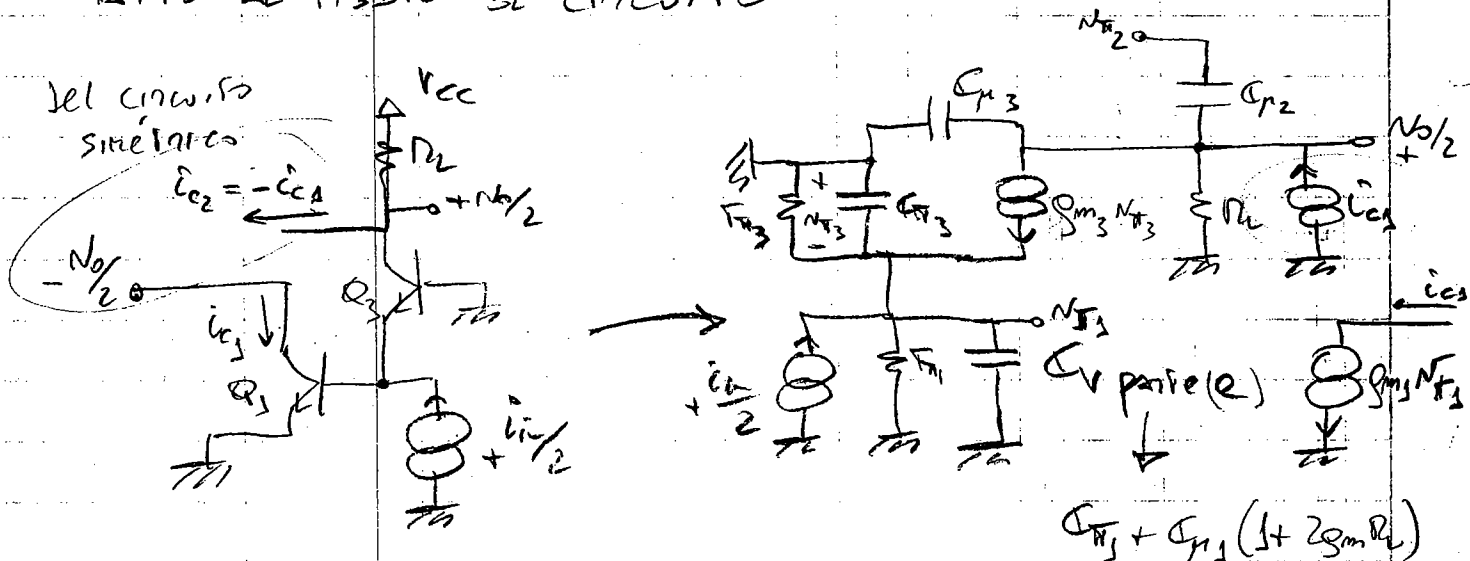
$I_{C1} = I_{C2} = I_{B1AS1} / 2 = 10 \mu A$

$f_T = \frac{g_{m1}}{2\pi(C_T + C_P)} = 60 \text{ MHz}$

$C_P = 5 \text{ pF}$

$\Rightarrow C_T + C_P = 1 \text{ nF} \Rightarrow C_T = 995 \text{ pF}$

PUNTO AL PASO DEL CIRCUITO

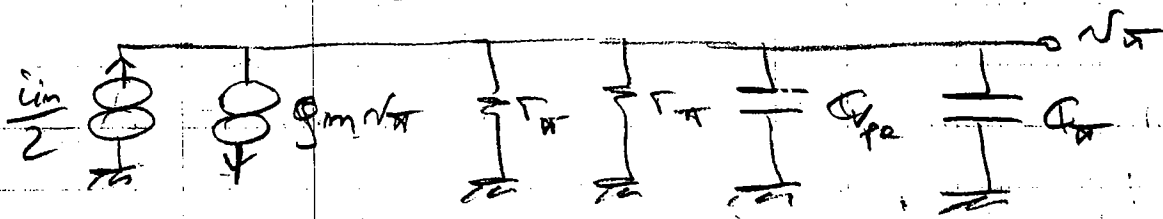


$g_{m1} = g_{m3} = \frac{I_{B1AS2}}{V_T} = g_m = 0,385 \text{ A/V}$

$r_{\pi 1} = r_{\pi 3} = \beta / g_m = 780 \Omega$

$C_{\pi 3} = C_{\pi 1} = C_{\pi}$ ,  $C_{p3} = C_{p1} = C_p$

$N_{\pi 1} = \tau N_{\pi 3} = N_{\pi}$



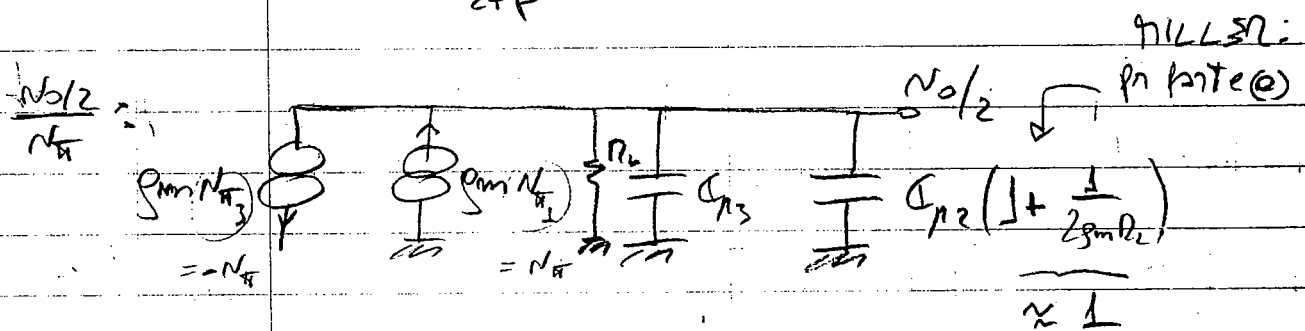
$\Rightarrow \left( \frac{i_{cm}}{2} - g_m N_{\pi} \right) \left( \frac{r_{\pi 1}}{2} \parallel (C_{p2} + C_p) \right) = N_{\pi}$

*[Handwritten signature]*

$$i_{\text{out}} \left( \frac{V_{\pi/2}}{2} \parallel [C_{V_{D2}} + C_{\pi}] \right) = N_{\pi} \left[ 1 + \frac{g_m V_{\pi/2}}{1 + s(C_{V_{D2}} + C_{\pi}) V_{\pi/2}} \right]$$

$$\frac{N_{\pi}}{i_{\text{out}}/2} = \frac{V_{\pi/2}}{1 + \beta/2 + s(C_{V_{D2}} + C_{\pi}) V_{\pi/2}}$$

$$\frac{N_{\pi}}{i_{\text{out}}/2} = \frac{\frac{V_{\pi}}{2 + \beta}}{1 + s C_{\text{eq}} \frac{V_{\pi}}{2 + \beta}} \approx \frac{g_m}{1 + s C_{\text{eq}} / g_m} \quad \beta \gg 2$$



$$\Rightarrow \frac{N_{\text{out}}/2}{N_{\pi}} = 2g_m R_{\pi} \parallel (C_{\pi 3} + C_{\pi 2}) = \frac{2g_m R_{\pi}}{1 + s 2C_{\pi} R_{\pi}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left\{ f_{p1} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{g_m}{C_{\text{eq}}} = 25,7 \text{ MHz} = f_{\text{SFB}} \right\}$$

$$f_{p2} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{2C_{\pi} R_{\pi}} = 159 \text{ MHz}$$

~~AA~~

## Problema 2:

$$a) \quad P_L = \frac{\hat{V}_o^2}{2R_L} = 0,5 \text{ W} \Rightarrow \hat{V}_o = 2 \text{ V} \Rightarrow \hat{I} = \frac{\hat{V}_o}{R_L} = 0,5 \text{ A}$$

$$\hat{I}_{BQ1} = \frac{\hat{I}}{\beta_{Q1}} = \frac{0,5 \text{ A}}{15} = 33,3 \text{ mA}$$

$$\hat{I}_{BQ1} = \frac{\hat{I}_{BQ1}}{\beta_{Q1}} = \frac{33,3 \text{ mA}}{200} = 0,167 \text{ mA}$$

$$I_{Q1AS_{min}} = I_{D_{min}} + \hat{I}_{BQ1} = 0,1 \text{ mA} + 0,167 \text{ mA} = \boxed{0,267 \text{ mA}}$$

$$b) \quad \eta = \frac{P_L}{P_S}$$

$$P_S = P_S^+ + P_S^- = 2 \cdot V_{CC} \cdot \frac{\hat{V}_o}{\pi R_L}$$

$$P_L = \frac{\hat{V}_o^2}{2R_L}$$

$$\eta = \frac{\hat{V}_o^2 \cdot \pi R_L}{2 R_L \cdot \hat{V}_o \cdot V_{CC} \cdot 2} = \frac{\hat{V}_o}{V_{CC}} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{2}{15} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{30}$$

$$|\eta = 10,5 \%|$$

$$c) \quad P_{DQ1} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} v_{CEQ1} \cdot i_{Q1} \cdot d\theta$$

$$i_{Q1} = \begin{cases} \frac{\hat{V}_o}{\beta_{Q1} R_L} \cdot \sin \theta & 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi \\ 0 & \pi \leq \theta \leq 2\pi \end{cases}$$

$$v_{CEQ1} = V_{CC} - (V_o + V_{BEQ1}) = V_{CC} - V_{BEQ1} - \hat{V}_o \cdot \sin \theta$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{DQ1} &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (V_{CC} - V_{BEQ1} - \hat{V}_O \sin \theta) \cdot \frac{\hat{V}_O \sin \theta}{R_L \beta_{Q1}} d\theta \\
 &= \frac{1}{2\pi} (V_{CC} - V_{BEQ1}) \cdot \frac{\hat{V}_O}{R_L \beta_{Q1}} \cdot (-\cos \theta) \Big|_0^{\pi} - \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{\hat{V}_O^2}{R_L \beta_{Q1}} \left( \frac{1}{2} \theta - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2\theta \right) \Big|_0^{\pi} \\
 &= \frac{(V_{CC} - V_{BEQ1}) \cdot \hat{V}_O}{2\pi \cdot R_L \cdot \beta_{Q1}} \cdot 2 - \frac{\hat{V}_O^2}{2\pi R_L \beta_{Q1}} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \\
 &= \frac{(V_{CC} - V_{BEQ1}) \hat{V}_O}{\pi R_L \beta_{Q1}} - \frac{\hat{V}_O^2}{4 R_L \beta_{Q1}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\hat{V}_O = 2V \Rightarrow P_{DQ1} = 151 \text{ mW} - 17 \text{ mW} = \boxed{134 \text{ mW}}$$

$$d) \frac{\partial P_{DQ1}}{\partial \hat{V}_O} = \frac{V_{CC} - V_{BEQ1}}{\pi R_L \beta_{Q1}} - \frac{\hat{V}_O}{2 R_L \beta_{Q1}}$$

$$P_{DQ1, \text{MAX}} \Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial P_{DQ1}}{\partial \hat{V}_O} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \hat{V}_O = \frac{2 R_L \beta_{Q1} (V_{CC} - V_{BEQ1})}{\pi R_L \beta_{Q1}} = \frac{2}{\pi} (V_{CC} - V_{BEQ1})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{DQ1, \text{MAX}} &= \frac{(V_{CC} - V_{BEQ1}) \cdot \frac{2}{\pi} (V_{CC} - V_{BEQ1})}{\pi R_L \beta_{Q1}} - \frac{4}{\pi^2} \frac{(V_{CC} - V_{BEQ1})^2}{4 R_L \beta_{Q1}} \\
 &= \frac{(V_{CC} - V_{BEQ1})^2}{\pi^2 R_L \beta_{Q1}} = 341 \text{ mW}
 \end{aligned}$$

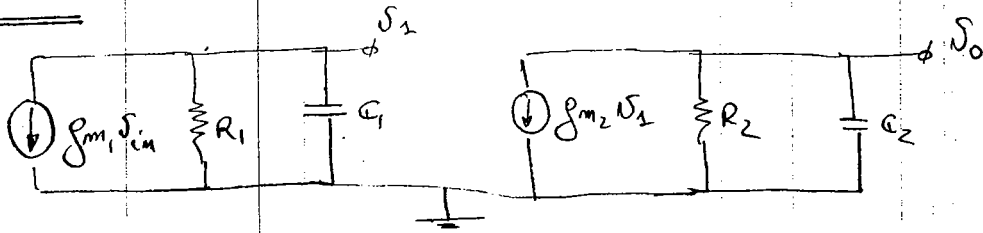
$$P_{D, \text{MAX}} = (T_{j, \text{MAX}} - T_A) \frac{1}{\theta_{jA}} = \frac{120^\circ\text{C} - 30^\circ\text{C}}{100^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}} = 900 \text{ mW}$$

$$\theta_{jA} = \theta_{jC} + \theta_{CA}$$

$900 \text{ mW} > 341 \text{ mW} \Rightarrow$  No se exceden los límites térmicos

Otra forma  $T_j = T_A + \theta_{jA} \cdot P_D = 30^\circ\text{C} + 100^\circ\text{C}/\text{W} \cdot 0,341 \text{ W} = 64,1^\circ\text{C} < T_{j, \text{MAX}}$

PROBLEMA 3



2)

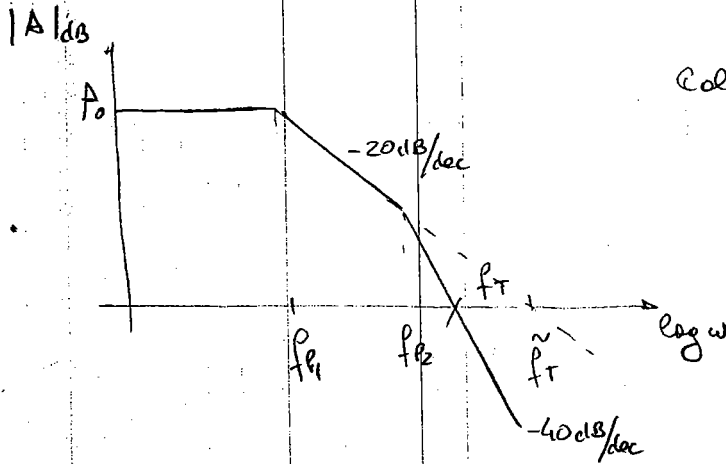
$$\frac{V_0}{V_{im}} = \frac{g_{m2} g_{m1} R_1 R_2}{(1 + R_2 C_2 s)(1 + R_1 C_1 s)}$$

$$\omega_{p1} = \frac{1}{R_1 C_1}$$

$$\omega_{p2} = \frac{1}{R_2 C_2}$$

$$A_0 = g_{m2} g_{m1} R_1 R_2$$

	Version 1	Version 2
$f_{p1}$	100 kHz	100 kHz
$f_{p2}$	1 MHz	10 MHz
$A_0$	80 dB (10050 V/V)	40 dB (100,5 V/V)



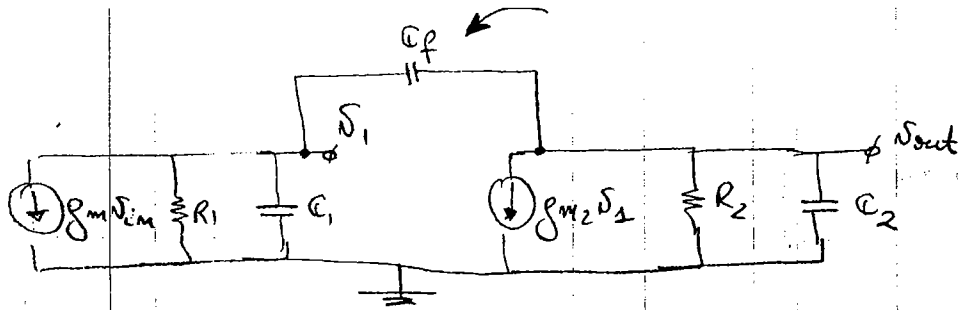
Calculamos  $\tilde{f}_T \Rightarrow A_0 f_{p2} = \tilde{f}_T$

	Version 1	Version 2
$\tilde{f}_T$	1 GHz	10 MHz

$\Rightarrow$  para la Version 1 ,  $f_{p2} < f_T \Rightarrow PM < 45^\circ$

para la version 2 ,  $f_{p2} = f_T \Rightarrow PM \approx 45^\circ$

5



bucleo  $f_{p2} = 2,2 \text{ fT}$

$$\frac{\omega_{p2}}{\omega_{p1}} = \frac{g_{m2} C_f}{C_1 C_2 + C_f (C_1 + C_2)} = 2,2 \cdot \frac{A_0}{g_{m1} g_{m2} R_1 R_2} \cdot \frac{1}{g_{m2} C_f R_1 R_2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{g_{m2} C_f}{C_1 C_2 + C_f (C_1 + C_2)} = 2,2 \frac{g_{m1}}{C_f}$$

$$\rightarrow 0,455 \frac{g_{m2} C_f^2}{g_{m1}} - C_f (C_1 + C_2) - C_1 C_2 = 0 \quad (\text{valor se aplica en la version 1})$$

$$C_f = \frac{(C_1 + C_2) \pm \sqrt{(C_1 + C_2)^2 + 4 C_1 C_2 \cdot 0,455 \frac{g_{m2}}{g_{m1}}}}{2 \cdot 0,455 \frac{g_{m2}}{g_{m1}}} = \frac{20 \text{ pF} \pm \sqrt{1099,2 \text{ pF}^2}}{8,1} = 32,5 \text{ pF}$$

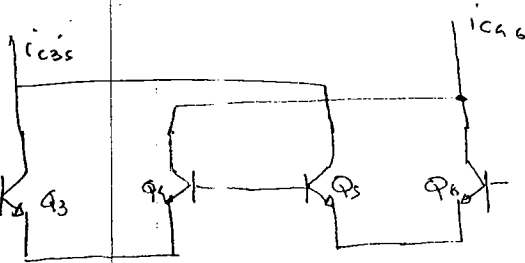
$\Rightarrow C_f = 5,77 \text{ pF}$  para este valor  $\begin{cases} f_T = 1 \text{ MHz} \\ f_{p1} = 1 \text{ kHz} \end{cases}$

Verificamos si el zero no influye en el margen de fase:

$$\omega_z = \frac{3,8 \text{ mS}}{5,77 \text{ pF}} \rightarrow f_z = \frac{\omega_z}{2\pi} = 104,01 \text{ MHz} \gg f_T$$

# Problema

a)



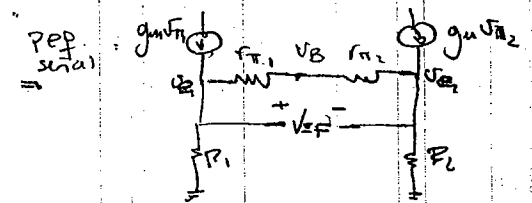
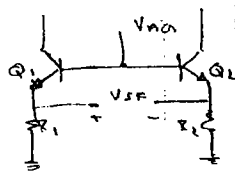
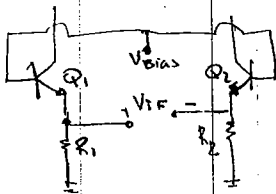
$$i_{c35} = i_{c3} + i_{c4}$$

$$i_{c46} = i_{c4} - i_{c3}$$

$$V_{out} = (i_{c35} - i_{c46}) R_d$$

b)

1) Estudio del bloque "IF"



$$\rightarrow i_{b1} = -i_{b2} \Rightarrow i_{c1} = -i_{c2} \Rightarrow g_{m1}(v_B - v_{e1}) = -g_{m2}(v_B - v_{e2})$$

$$g_{m1} = g_{m2} = \frac{I_0}{V_T} = \frac{V_{bias} - V_{BE}}{2 \cdot V_T} \Rightarrow v_B = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} i_{c1} = -g_{m1} \frac{v_{IF}}{2} \\ i_{c2} = g_{m1} \frac{v_{IF}}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$v_{e1} = \frac{v_{IF}}{2}$$

$$v_{e2} = -\frac{v_{IF}}{2}$$

$$\rightarrow i_{c1} = I_{c1} + i_{c1} = I_0 - g_{m1} \frac{v_{IF}}{2}$$

$$i_{c2} = I_0 + g_{m1} \frac{v_{IF}}{2}$$

2) Bloque "RF"

$$i_{c3} = \frac{i_{c1}}{2} = g_{m3}'' \frac{v_{RF}}{2} = \frac{i_{c1}}{2} \left( 1 - \frac{v_{RF}}{2V_T} \right) = \left( \frac{I_0}{2} - g_{m1} \frac{v_{IF}}{2} \right) \left( 1 - \frac{v_{RF}}{2V_T} \right)$$

$$i_{c4} = \frac{i_{c2}}{2} + g_{m3} \frac{v_{RF}}{2} = \left( \frac{I_0}{2} + g_{m1} \frac{v_{IF}}{2} \right) \left( 1 + \frac{v_{RF}}{2V_T} \right)$$

$$(g_{m1} = \frac{ic_2}{2V_T})$$

$$i_{c5} = \frac{ic_2}{2} + g_{m1} \cdot \frac{V_{RF}}{2} = \frac{ic_2}{2} \left( 1 + \frac{V_{RF}}{2V_T} \right) = \left( \frac{I_0}{2} + g_{m1} \cdot \frac{V_{RF}}{2} \right) \left( 1 + \frac{V_{RF}}{2V_T} \right)$$

$$i_{c6} = \frac{ic_2}{2} - g_{m1} \frac{V_{RF}}{2} = \left( \frac{I_0}{2} + g_{m1} \frac{V_{RF}}{2} \right) \left( 1 - \frac{V_{RF}}{2V_T} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow i_{c35} &= \frac{I_0}{2} - \frac{I_0}{2} \frac{V_{RF}}{2V_T} - g_{m1} \frac{V_{RF}}{2} + g_{m1} \frac{V_{RF} V_{RF}}{2V_T} \\ &+ \frac{I_0}{2} + \frac{I_0}{2} \frac{V_{RF}}{2V_T} + g_{m1} \frac{V_{RF}}{2} + g_{m1} \frac{V_{RF} V_{RF}}{2V_T} \\ &= I_0 + g_{m1} \frac{V_{RF} V_{RF}}{2V_T} \end{aligned}$$

$$i_{c46} = I_0 - g_{m1} \frac{V_{RF} V_{RF}}{2V_T}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta i = i_{c35} - i_{c46} = g_{m1} \frac{V_{RF} V_{RF}}{2V_T}$$

$$\Rightarrow V_{out} = \frac{R_L}{2R} \cdot \left( \frac{V_{b,ac} - V_{BE}}{V_T} \right) \cdot \frac{V_{RF} V_{RF}}{V_T}$$