

**Examen de Electrónica Avanzada 2**  
**22/02/2022**

Resolver cada problema en hojas separadas.

Duración de la prueba: 3 horas.

La prueba es **sin** material.

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

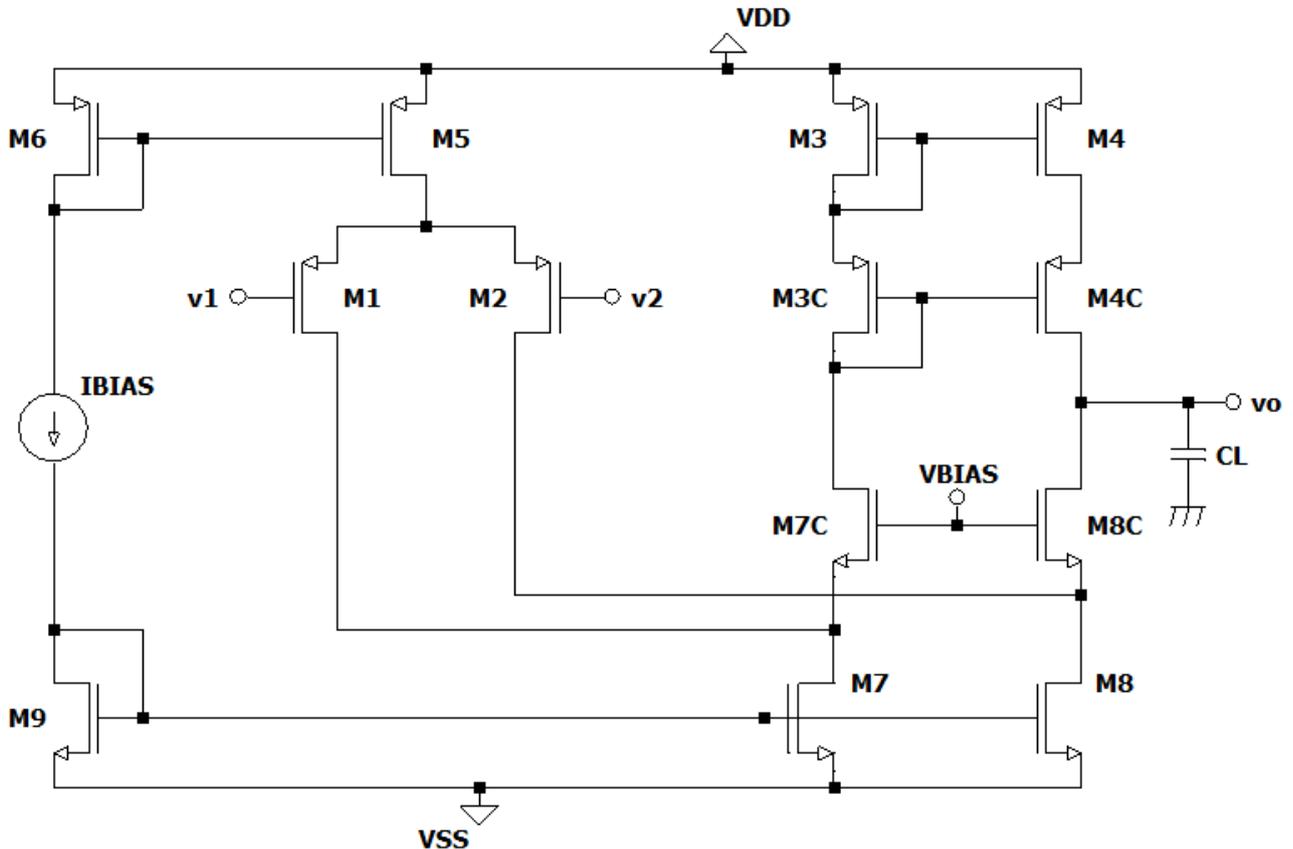
**Problema 1: (37 puntos)**

El circuito de la figura es un amplificador integrado tipo Folded-Cascode. Para el mismo se pide calcular:

- a) Ganancia a bajas frecuencias  $v_o/(v_2-v_1)$
- b) Slew Rate
- c) Producto Ganancia por Ancho de Banda
- d) Output Swing

Datos:

- $V_{DD} = -V_{SS} = 2.5V$ ,  $I_{BIAS}=50\mu A$ ,  $C_L=5pF$ ,  $V_{BIAS}=1.85V$
- $V_{tn} = |V_{tp}| = 0.8V$ ,  $n=1.4$ ,  $\mu_n C_{ox}=125\mu A/V^2$ ,  $\mu_p C_{ox}=60\mu A/V^2$
- $V_{An}=12.5V/\mu m$ ,  $V_{Ap}=25V/\mu m$
- $W_1=W_2=15 \mu m$ ,  $W_5=2*W_6=26 \mu m$
- $W_3=W_4=W_3C=W_4C=170 \mu m$
- $W_7=W_8=W_7C=W_8C=2*W_9=78 \mu m$
- $L=1 \mu m$  para todos los transistores





**Pregunta: (26 puntos)**

Las figuras debajo muestran dos posibles implementaciones de espejos de corriente utilizando transistores bipolares. Compare ambas en términos del error en la copia de corriente  $\epsilon = \frac{I_{OUT}}{I_{IN}} - 1$  y la resistencia de salida.

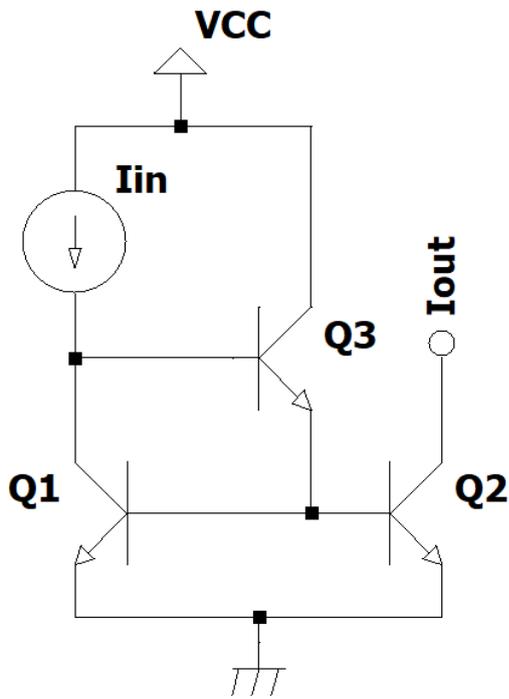


Figura 1

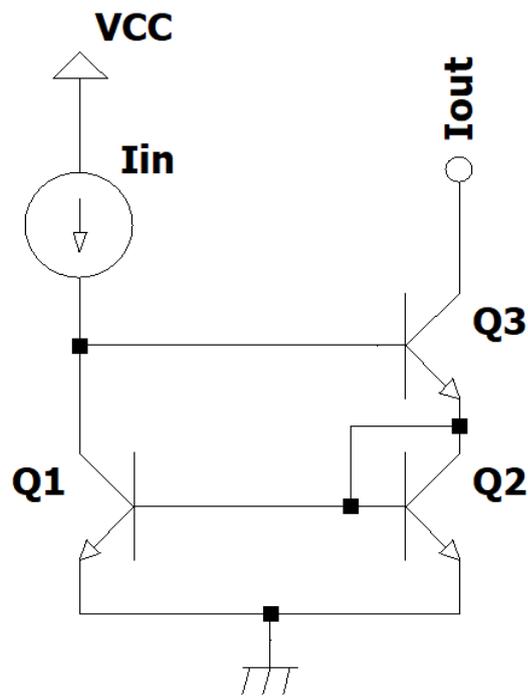


Figura 2

(J)

(a) DC:

$$I_{D1} = I_{D2} = 50 \mu A$$

$$I_{D3} = I_{D3C} = I_{D4} = I_{D4C} = 50 \mu A$$

$$I_{D7C} = I_{D8C} = 50 \mu A$$

$$I_{D7} = I_{D8} = 100 \mu A$$

AC

$$i_o |_{V_o=0} = i_1 + i_2 = g_{m1}(V_2 - V_1)$$

$$i_1 = i_2 = g_{m1} \left( \frac{V_2 - V_1}{R} \right)$$

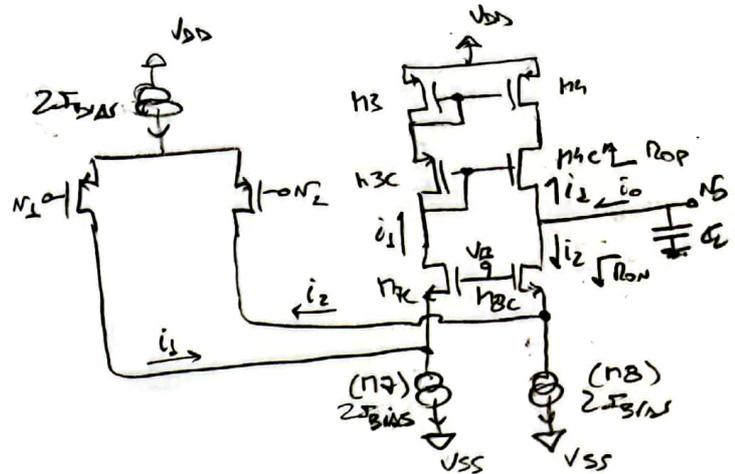
RESISTENCIA DE SALIDA  
PARA CORTOS:

$$R_{out} = R_{on} // R_{op} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} R_{on} = \frac{1}{g_{m2C} \tau_{04} \tau_{06C}} \\ R_{op} = \frac{1}{g_{m4C} \tau_{04} \tau_{06C}} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow G = \frac{V_o}{V_2 - V_1} = -g_{m1} R_{out}$$

$$R_{on} = 26.3 \text{ k}\Omega \quad \left\{ \Rightarrow G = -5892\% \text{ (75.4 dB)} \right.$$

$$R_{op} = 213 \text{ k}\Omega$$



Parámetros Poro. SERIAL

$$P_{D1} = \mu_p C_{ox} \left( \frac{W}{L} \right)_1 = 0.9 \text{ mA/V}^2$$

$$P_{D4C} = \mu_n C_{ox} \left( \frac{W}{L} \right)_{4C} = 10.2 \text{ mA/V}^2$$

$$P_{D8C} = \mu_n C_{ox} \left( \frac{W}{L} \right)_{8C} = 9.8 \text{ mA/V}^2$$

$$g_{m1} = \sqrt{2 I_{D1} P_{D1}} = 0.25 \text{ mA/V}$$

$$g_{m4C} = \sqrt{2 I_{D4C} P_{D4C}} = 0.85 \text{ mA/V}$$

$$g_{m8C} = \sqrt{2 I_{D8C} P_{D8C}} = 0.85 \text{ mA/V}$$

$$\tau_{04} = \tau_{06C} = \frac{V_{A4} L}{I_{D4}} = 500 \mu s$$

$$\tau_{08} = \frac{V_{A8} L}{I_{D8}} = 125 \mu s$$

$$\tau_{06C} = \frac{V_{A6} L}{I_{D6C}} = 250 \mu s$$

(b)  $S_R = \frac{2 I_{D1}}{C_L} \Rightarrow S_R = 20 \text{ V}/\mu s$

(c)  $f_T = \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{g_{m1}}{C_L} \Rightarrow f_T = 8.1 \text{ MHz}$

(d) OUTPUT SWING:  $(V_{DD} - V_{SATH}, V_{SS} + V_{SATL})$

$V_{SATH}$ :

$$V_{SATH} = V_{SG3} + V_{SG3C} - V_{SG4C}$$

$$= V_{SG3} = V_{TP} + \sqrt{\frac{2 I_{D3}}{P_{D3}}} = 0.92 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{SATH} = V_{SD4} + V_{SD4C} \Rightarrow V_{SATH} = 1.02 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{SATL} = V_{SD4C} = \sqrt{\frac{2 I_{D4C}}{P_{D4C}}} = 84 \text{ mV}$$

$V_{SATL}$ :

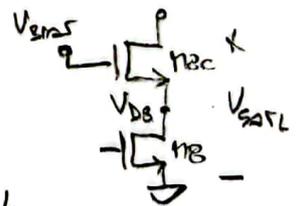
$$V_{SATL} = V_{DB} + V_{SATBC}$$

$$V_{DB} = V_{SD7} - V_{SG3C}$$

$$V_{SATBC} = \frac{V_{ASBC} - V_{TP}}{m}$$

$$V_{ASBC} = V_{TP} + \sqrt{\frac{2 I_{D4C}}{P_{D4C}}} = 0.92 \text{ V}$$

$$\Rightarrow V_{SATL} = 1.02 \text{ V}$$



# Examen Electrónica Avanzada 2 - febrero 2022

## Problema 2

a) 
$$I_{BIAS} = \frac{\mu_p C_{ox}}{2} \cdot \frac{W_p}{L_p} (V_{SGP} - |V_{tp}|)^2 \Rightarrow V_{SGP} = 0,9V$$

$I_{BIAS} = 1mA ; |V_{tp}| = 0,4V$

$\mu_p C_{ox} \frac{W_p}{L_p} = 8mA/V^2$

$V_{SGP} = 0,9V$   
 $V_{SP} = 1,3V$

$\Rightarrow V_{GP} = 0,9V$

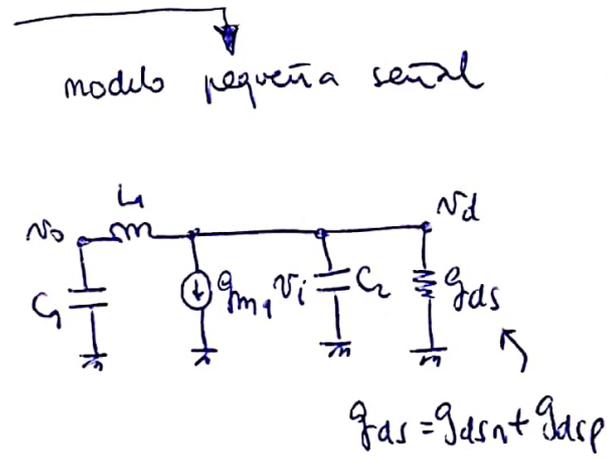
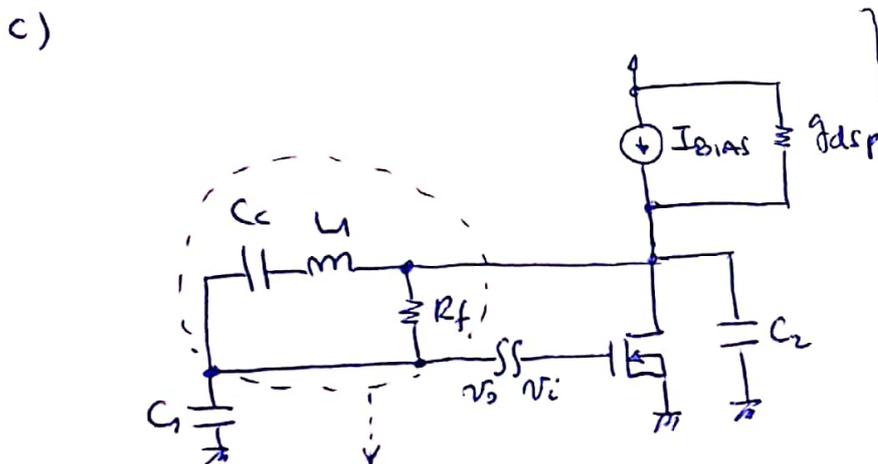
$V_{BIAS} = 0,9V$

b)  $I_N = I_p = 1mA$

$V_{tn} = |V_{tp}| = 0,4V$

$\mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W_n}{L_n} = \mu_p C_{ox} \frac{W_p}{L_p}$

$\Rightarrow V_{GSn} = V_{SGP} \Rightarrow V_{Gn} = 0,9V$



$R_f \parallel \left[ \frac{1}{sC_c} + sL_1 \right] \approx R_f \parallel sL_1 \approx sL_1$

$C_c$  desacople  $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{sC_c} \ll sL_1$

$R_f$  arbitrariamente grande

$sC_2 v_d + g_{ds} v_d = -sC_1 v_o - g_{m1} v_i \quad (1)$

$\frac{v_o - v_d}{sL_1} + sC_1 v_o = 0 \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow v_d = (1 + s^2 L_1 C_1) v_o \quad (2)$

Sustituyendo (2) en (1):  $(sC_2 + g_{ds}) v_o (1 + s^2 L_1 C_1) = -sC_1 v_o - g_{m1} v_i \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow \frac{v_o}{v_i} = \frac{-g_{m1}}{(sC_2 + g_{ds})(1 + s^2 L_1 C_1) + sC_1} \rightarrow \frac{v_o}{v_i}(j\omega) = \frac{-g_{m1}}{(j\omega C_2 + g_{ds})(1 + (j\omega)^2 L_1 C_1) + j\omega C_1}$

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$$\text{Im} \left\{ \frac{v_o}{v_i}(j\omega_0) \right\} = 0 \Rightarrow \omega_0 C_1 + \omega_0 C_2 - \omega_0^3 C_1 C_2 L_1 = 0 \Rightarrow \omega_0^2 = \frac{C_1 + C_2}{C_1 C_2} \cdot \frac{1}{L_1} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi \sqrt{L_1 C_1 C_2 / (C_1 + C_2)}}}$$
 Frecuencia de oscilación

$$\text{Re} \left\{ \frac{v_o}{v_i}(j\omega_0) \right\} = \frac{-g_{m1}}{g_{ds}(1 - \omega_0^2 C_1 L_1)} = \frac{-g_{m1}}{g_{ds} \left(1 - \frac{C_1 + C_2}{C_2}\right)} = \frac{g_{m1}}{g_{ds} \frac{C_1}{C_2}} = 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{g_{m1}}{g_{ds}} = \frac{C_1}{C_2}}$$
 Condición de oscilación

$$g_{m1} = \frac{2I_{bias}}{V_{GS} - V_{th}} = 4 \text{ mS} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \frac{C_1}{C_2} = 4$$

$$g_{ds} = g_{dsn} + g_{dsp} = 1 \text{ mS}$$

d)  $f_0 = 30 \text{ MHz}$

$$(2\pi f_0)^2 L_1 = \frac{C_1 + C_2}{C_1 C_2} \Rightarrow \frac{C_1 C_2}{C_1 + C_2} = \frac{1}{(2\pi f_0)^2 L_1} = 28 \text{ pF} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \frac{4 C_2}{5} = 28 \text{ pF} \Rightarrow$$

$$C_1 = 4 C_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{C_2 = 35 \text{ pF}} \Rightarrow \boxed{C_1 = 140 \text{ pF}}$$

e)  $sL_1 + \frac{1}{sC_c} \approx sL_1 @ f_0 \Rightarrow \omega_0 L_1 \gg \frac{1}{\omega_0 C_c} \Rightarrow C_c \gg \frac{1}{\omega_0^2 L_1}$

$$\Rightarrow C_c \gg \frac{C_1 C_2}{C_1 + C_2} = 28 \text{ pF} \Rightarrow \boxed{C_c = 330 \text{ pF}}$$