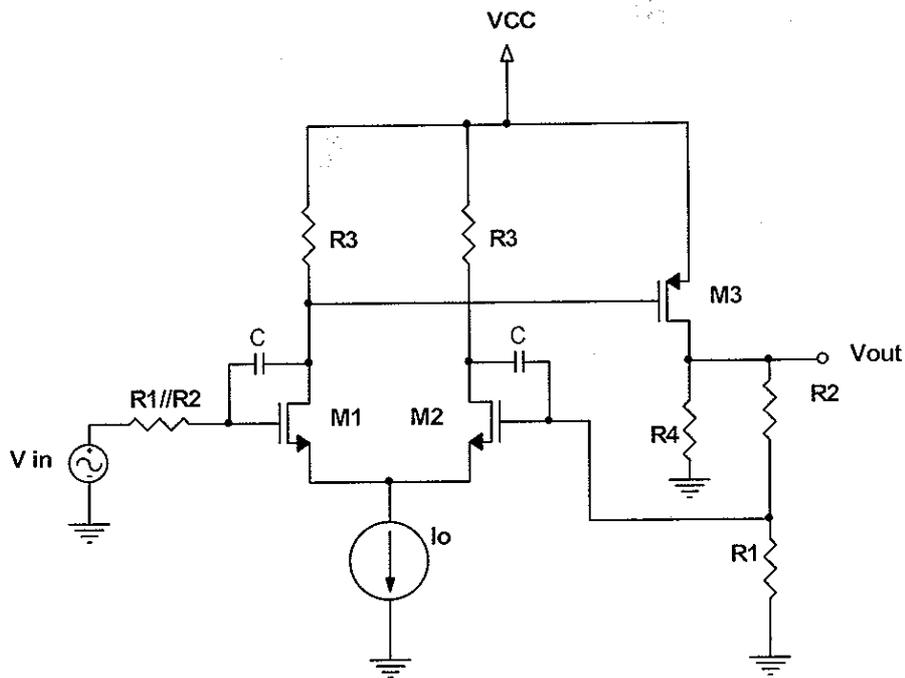


Problema 2 (40 pts):

Se desea expresar el circuito de la figura como un sistema realimentado.

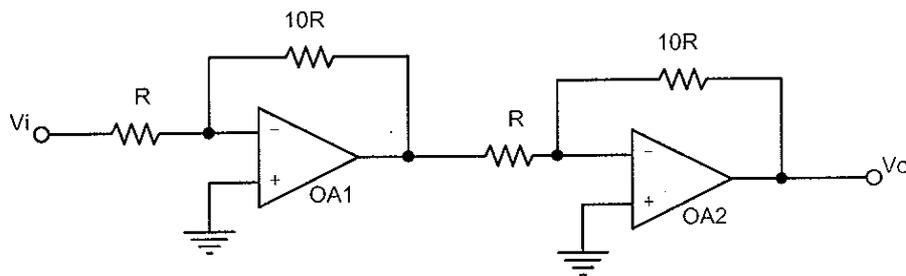
- Identifique los bloques A y β .
- Determine la ganancia del bloque A y del circuito realimentado.
- Determine la frecuencia del polo dominante de alta frecuencia del bloque A.
- Considerando que los otros polos están a frecuencias muy superiores a la hallada en c), es decir el bloque A se podrá suponer de primer orden, hallar la frecuencia de corte superior del bloque realimentado.

Datos: M1, M2, M3 idénticos con $C_{gs}=C_{gd}=1\text{pF}$, $g_{m1}=g_{m2}=g_{m3}=10\text{mA/V}$, Voltaje de Early $V_A = \infty$. $R_1=R_2=50\text{K}\Omega$, $R_3=10\text{K}\Omega$, $R_4=100\Omega$, $C=9\text{pF}$.



Pregunta (20 pts):

Para el circuito de la figura determinar el voltaje de ruido total rms equivalente a la entrada V_i . Para ello se deberá considerar que las resistencias son ideales (no aportan ruido) y los amplificadores operacionales, tienen un ruido equivalente de entrada con densidad espectral de potencia constante igual a $S_{A01} = S_{A02} = S_A \text{ V}^2/\text{Hz}$ y se supondrá que realimentados como en la figura tienen un ancho de banda equivalente de ruido de B Hz.



Problem 1

$$\left. \begin{aligned} I_{C2} = I_{C3} = I_{C4} = I_{B12} &\Rightarrow I_{C6} = I_{B12}/2 \\ I_{C1} = I_{C2} = I_{B15}/2 & \quad I_{C6} \approx I_{B5} \quad (\beta \gg 1) \end{aligned} \right\}$$

(a) • $I_{C15} = I_{C14} = I_{B12}/2 \Rightarrow V_{BE15} = V_{BE14}$

• $I_{C16} = I_{C17} \Rightarrow V_{BE16} = V_{BE17}$

• $V_{BE16} + V_{BE17} = V_{BE15} + V_{BE14}$

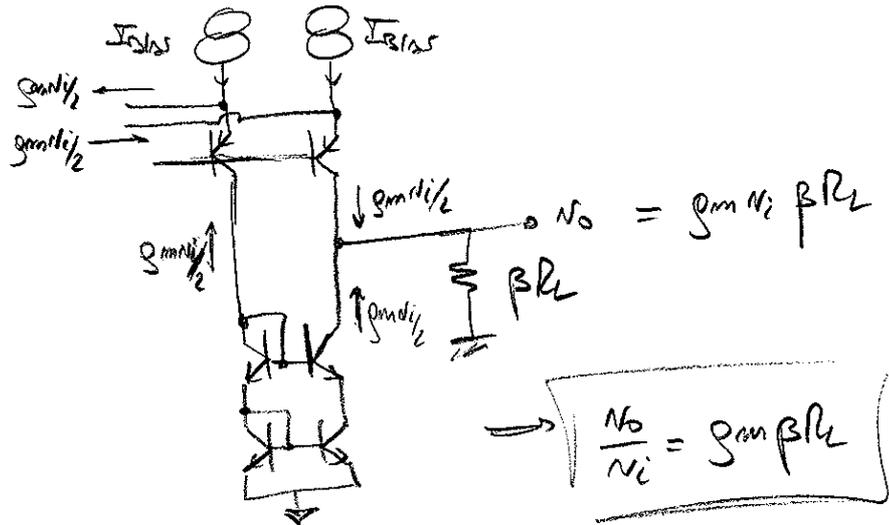
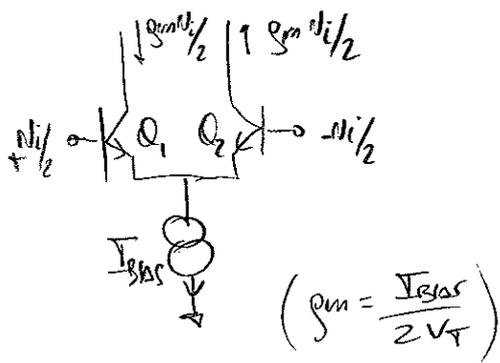
$\Rightarrow V_{BE16} = V_{BE17} = V_{BE15} = V_{BE14}$

$\Rightarrow V_T L \left(\frac{I_{C16}}{I_{S16}} \right) = V_T L \left(\frac{I_{C15}}{I_{S15}} \right) \Rightarrow I_{C16} = K I_{C15} = K \frac{I_{B12}}{2}$

$K = \frac{I_{S16}}{I_{S15}} \quad \left(\frac{I_{S16}}{2 I_{B12}} \right)$

$\Rightarrow \boxed{K=4}$ $\left(\begin{aligned} I_{C15} = I_{C6} - I_{C16}/\beta = \frac{I_{B12}}{2} - \frac{2 I_{B12}}{\beta} \\ \Rightarrow I_{C15} \approx \frac{I_{B12}}{2} \quad \beta=100 \end{aligned} \right)$

(b)



$$(c) P_L = \frac{1}{2} I_{op}^2 R_L = 2W$$

$$\rightarrow I_{op} = \sqrt{\frac{2P_L}{R_L}} = 707mA$$

$$I_{op\max} = \beta I_{BAS}$$

$$\boxed{I_{BAS\min} = 707mA}$$

$$V_{op} = I_{op} \cdot R_L = 5,65V$$

$$V_{cc\min} = V_{op} + V_{CE16} + V_{CE17} - V_{CE16} + V_{CE17} + V_{CE17}$$

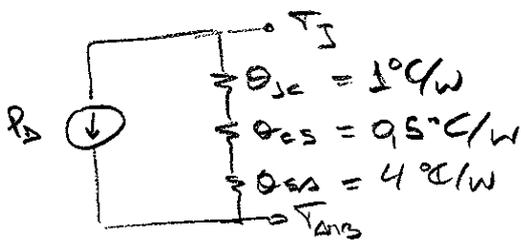
$$\boxed{V_{cc\min} = 7,16V}$$

$$(d) P_D = \frac{2V_{cc}V_{op}}{\pi R_L} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{V_{op}^2}{R_L} \quad (\text{Potencia disipada por } Q_{16} \text{ y } Q_{17})$$

$$V_{op|_{\max P_D}} = \frac{2V_{cc}}{\pi} = 4,56V$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{P_{D_{Q16\max}} = P_{D_{Q17\max}} = 0,65W}$$

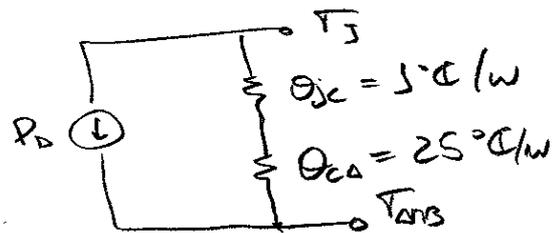
(e) Eq. eléctrica



CON DISIPADOR

$$T_J = T_{amb} + P_D (\theta_{Jc} + \theta_{cs} + \theta_{sa})$$

$$T_J = 83,6^\circ C \quad \checkmark$$



SIN DISIPADOR

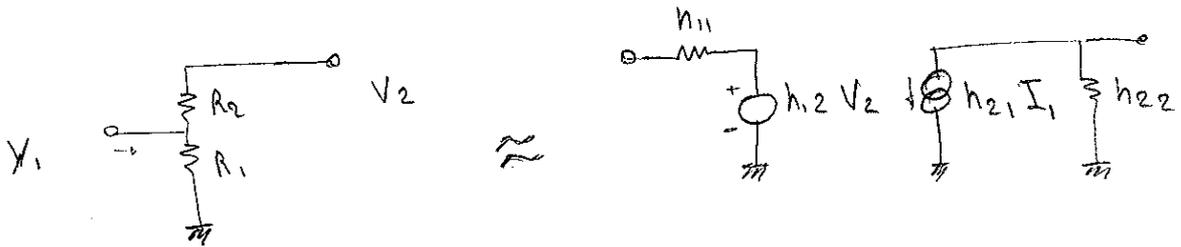
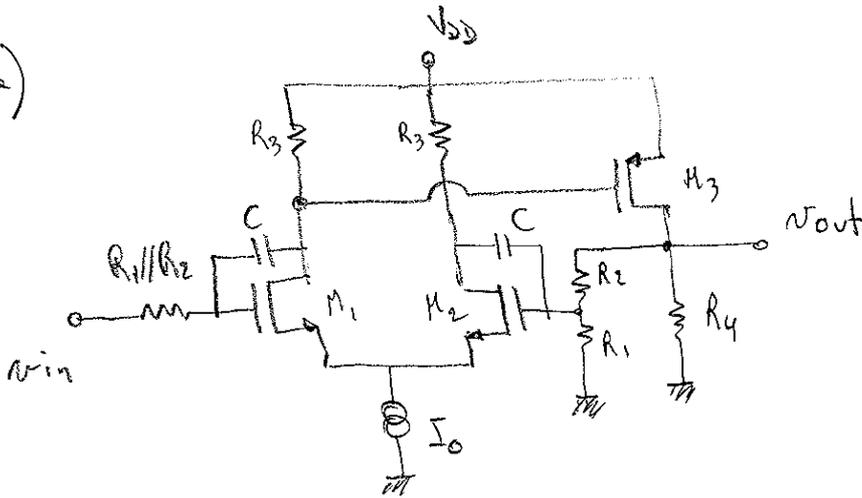
$$T_J = T_{amb} + P_D (\theta_{Jc} + \theta_{ca})$$

$$T_J = 96,6^\circ C \quad \checkmark$$

No es necesario utilizar los disipadores

Problema :

a)



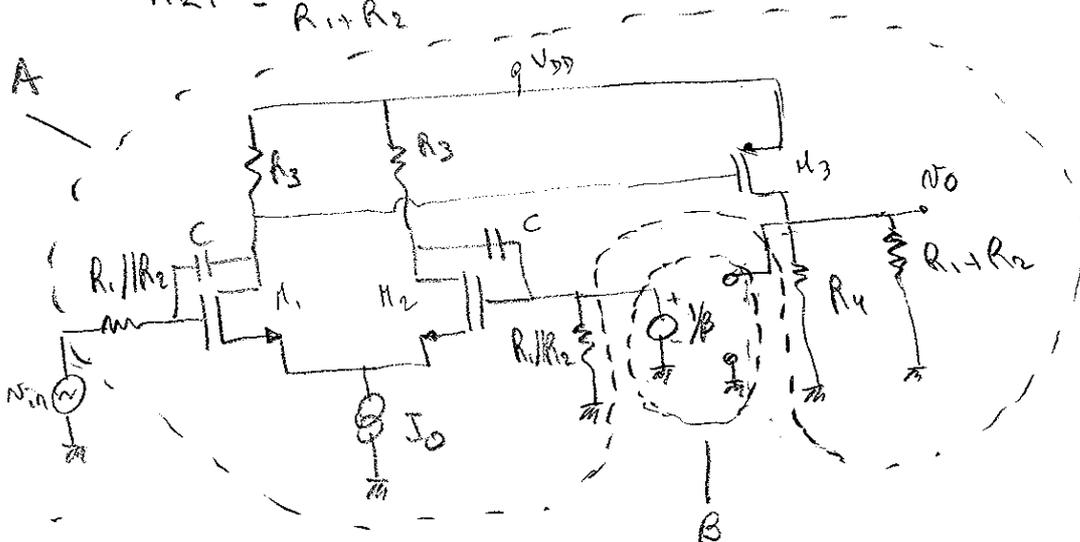
$$\beta = h_{12} = \frac{V_1}{V_2} \Big|_{I_1=0} = \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2}$$

$$h_{11} = \frac{V_1}{I_1} \Big|_{V_2=0} = R_2 // R_1$$

$$h_{22} = \frac{I_2}{V_2} \Big|_{I_1=0} = \frac{1}{R_1 + R_2}$$

$$h_{21} = \frac{I_2}{I_1} \Big|_{V_2=0} \quad V_1 = I_1 \cdot R_1 // R_2 \Rightarrow I_2 = \frac{I_1 \cdot R_1 // R_2}{R_2} = \frac{I_1 \cdot R_1 \cdot R_2}{R_2 \cdot (R_1 + R_2)}$$

$$h_{21} = \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2}$$

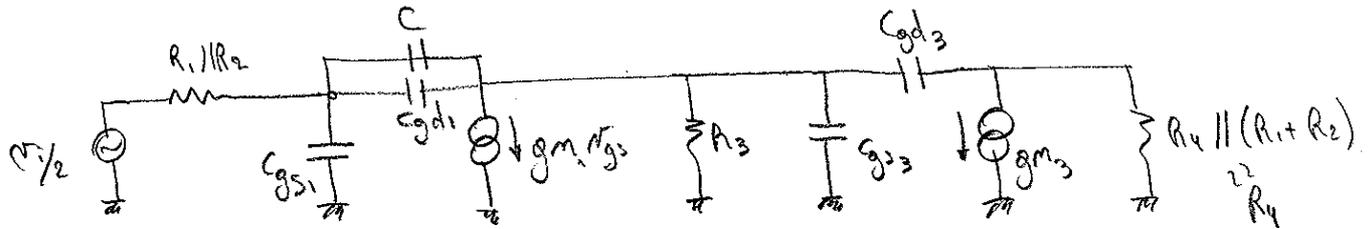


b).

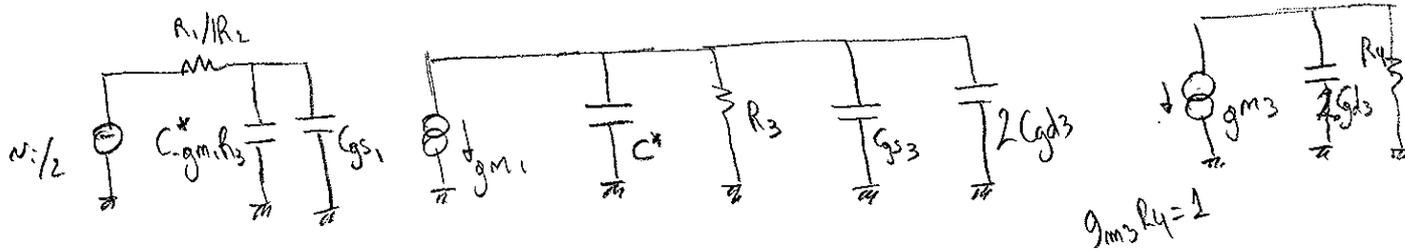
$$A = g_{m1} \cdot \frac{R_3}{2} \cdot g_{m3} \cdot R_4 \parallel (R_1 + R_2) = 50$$

$$G = \frac{A}{1 + A\beta} \approx \frac{1}{\beta} = 2$$

c)



Aplicando Miller



$$C^* = C_{gd1} + C$$

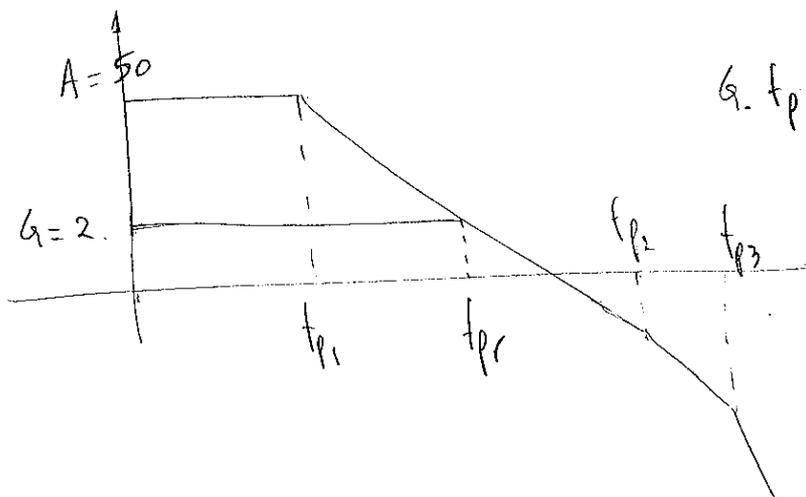
$$f_{p1} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{R_1/R_2 (C_{gs1} + g_{m1} R_3 (C_{gd1} + C))} = 6,36 \text{ KHz}$$

$$f_{p2} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{R_3 (C_{gd1} + C + C_{gs3} + C_{gd3} (g_{m3} R_4 + 1))} = 1,22 \text{ MHz}$$

$$f_{p3} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{R_4 \cdot 2C_{gd3}} = 796 \text{ MHz}$$

Polo dominante

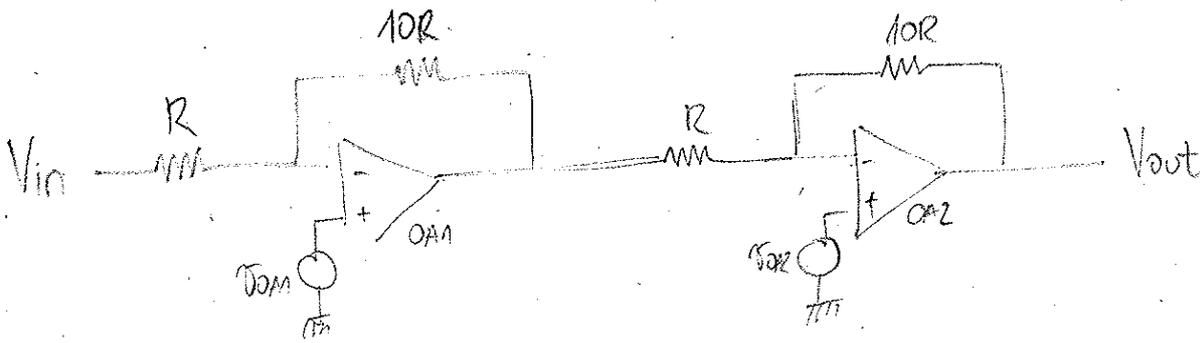
d)



$$G \cdot f_{pr} = A \cdot f_{p1} \Rightarrow f_{pr} = \frac{A}{G} f_{p1} = 159 \text{ KHz}$$

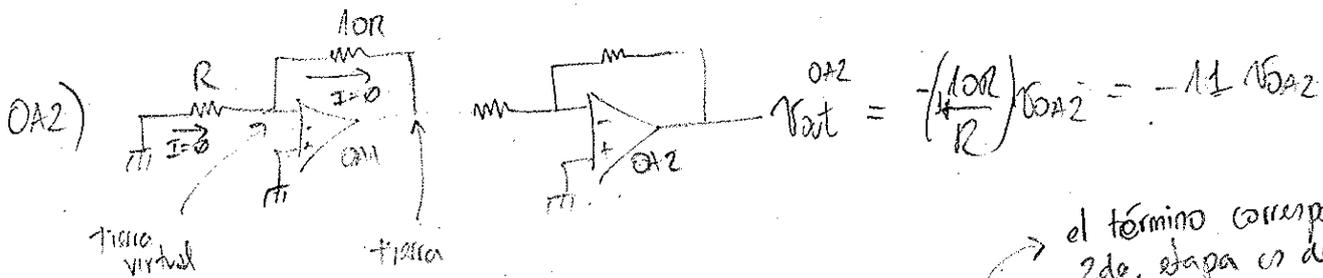
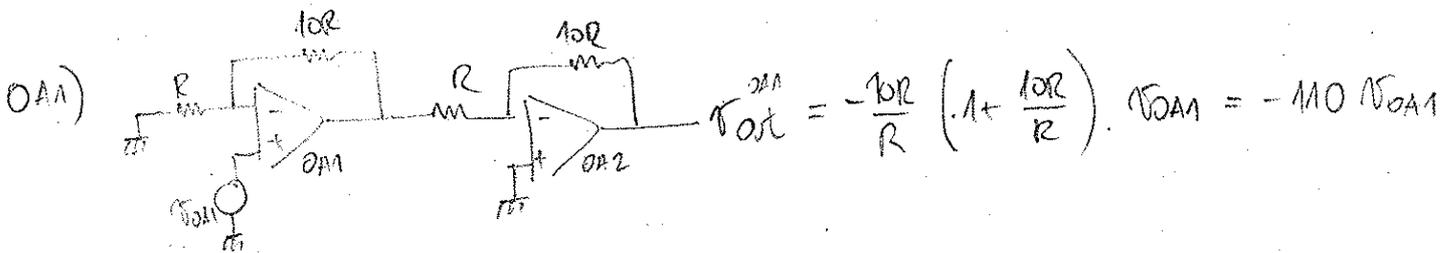
Pregunta:

Examen Electrónica 2
Febrero 2009



Fuentes de ruido: V_{nOA1} y V_{nOA2} / $V_{nOA1} = V_{nOA2} = \sqrt{S_A \cdot B}$

Aplico superposición para obtener el voltaje a la salida debido al ruido: $V_{n, total}$



el término correspondiente a la 2da. etapa es despreciable

$$V_{n, total}^{rms 2} = V_{out}^{OA1 2} + V_{out}^{OA2 2} = 110^2 S_A \cdot B + 11^2 S_A \cdot B \approx 110^2 S_A \cdot B \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow V_{n, total}^{rms} = 110 \cdot \sqrt{S_A \cdot B}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{V_{in, eq}^{rms} = 1,1 \sqrt{S_A \cdot B}}$$

$$G = \frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} = \frac{10R}{R} \cdot \frac{10R}{R} = 100 \Rightarrow G = 100$$