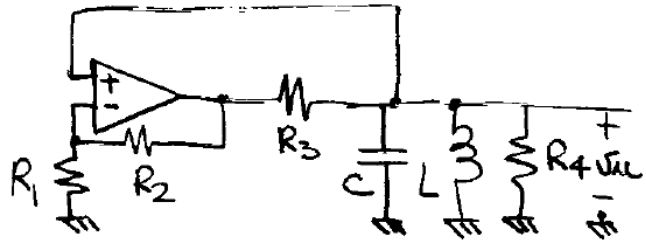


1. Dato l'oscillatore rappresentato a lato, calcolare la frequenza di oscillazione e le condizioni sul valore di R_2 perché l'oscillazione si inneschi, giustificando il procedimento. Considerare l'amplificatore operazionale ideale. $L = 100 \mu\text{H}$, $C = 33 \mu\text{F}$, $R_1 = 1 \text{ K}\Omega$, $R_3 = R_4 = 8.2 \text{ K}\Omega$ (5 punti)



2. Reazionare un amplificatore operazionale con $A_v = 100$, $R_{in} = 6 \text{ M}\Omega$, $R_{out} = 800 \Omega$ in modo da ottenere una resistenza di ingresso maggiore di $100 \text{ M}\Omega$ e una resistenza di uscita maggiore di $50 \text{ K}\Omega$. Supporre che il carico sia una resistenza di $1 \text{ K}\Omega$ (5 punti).

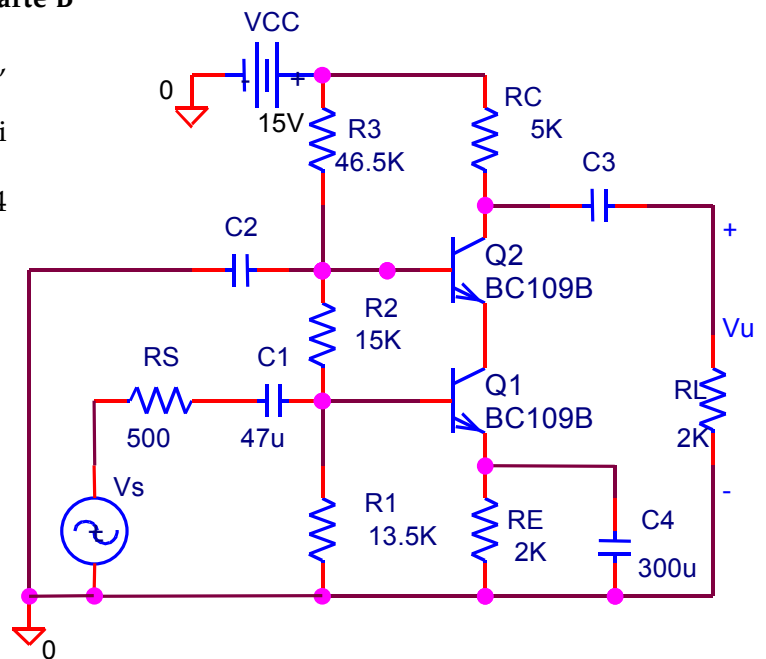
Parte B

Dato l'amplificatore disegnato in figura, calcolare:

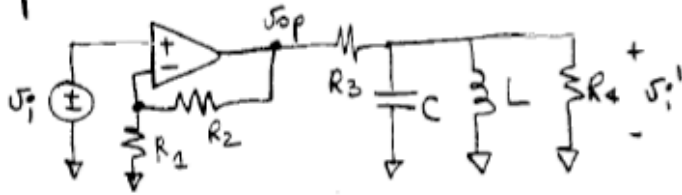
- il punto di riposo dei due transistori, (punti 6)
- l'amplificazione V_u/V_s a centrobanda, (4 punti)
- il limite superiore di banda (7 punti)

I ipotesi semplificative:

- i due transistori hanno $h_{oe} = 0$.
- si consideri Q1 resistivo



1) Apriamo l'anello di reazione



$$\beta A_e = \frac{v_o}{v_i}$$

$$v_{op} = v_i \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}\right) ; v_o = v_{op} \frac{R_4 \parallel j\omega L + \frac{1}{j\omega C}}{R_3 + R_4 \parallel j\omega L \parallel \frac{1}{j\omega C}}$$

$$\beta A_e = \frac{v_o}{v_i} = \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}\right) \frac{R_4 \parallel \left[\frac{j\omega L}{1 - \omega^2 LC} \right]}{R_3 + R_4 \parallel \left(\frac{j\omega L}{1 - \omega^2 LC} \right)}$$

$$\beta A_e = \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}\right) \frac{j\omega L R_4}{R_4(1 - \omega^2 LC) + j\omega L} = \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}\right) \frac{j\omega L R_4}{R_3 R_4(1 - \omega^2 LC) + j\omega L(R_3 + R_4)}$$

$$R_3 + \frac{j\omega L R_4}{R_4(1 - \omega^2 LC) + j\omega L}$$

dappoi imponiamo

$$\angle \beta A_e = 0 \rightarrow 1 - \omega^2 LC = 0 \rightarrow \omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$

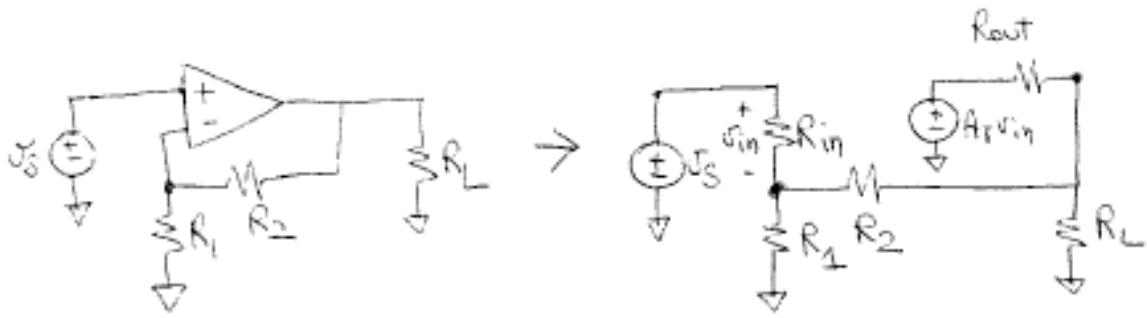
frequenza alle quali la fase di βA_e è nulla

$$\beta A_e(\omega_0) = \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}\right) \frac{R_4}{R_3 + R_4} = \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}\right) \frac{1}{2}$$

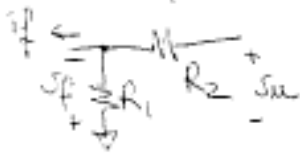
all'ingresso deve essere $R_2 > R_1 \rightarrow \boxed{R_2 > 1 \text{ K}\Omega}$

Es.2

Reazione con inserzione SERIE e prelievo PARALLELO



rete del β



$$v_u = \beta v_u + R_o \beta i_u$$

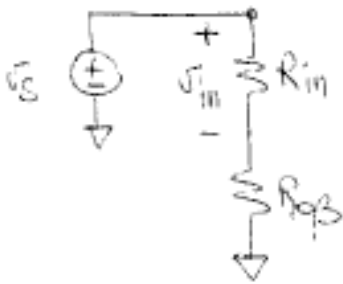
$$i_u = \frac{v_u}{R_i \beta}$$

$$\beta = \left. \frac{v_u}{v_u} \right|_{\beta=0} = -\frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2}$$

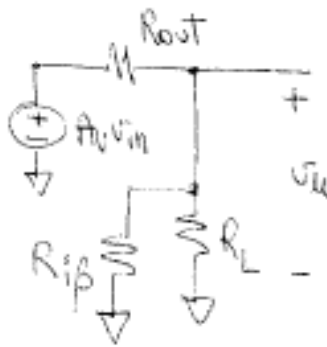
$$R_o \beta = \left. \frac{v_u}{i_u} \right|_{v_u=0} = R_1 \parallel R_2$$

$$R_i \beta = \left. \frac{v_u}{i_u} \right|_{\beta=0} = R_1 + R_2$$

rete di A_e



$$v_{in} = \frac{R_{in}}{R_{in} + R_o \beta} v_s$$



$$v_u = A_v v_{in} \frac{R_L \parallel R_i \beta}{R_{out} + R_L \parallel R_i \beta}$$

$$A_e = \left. \frac{v_u}{v_s} \right|_{\beta=0} = \frac{A_v \frac{R_L \parallel R_i \beta}{R_{out} + R_L \parallel R_i \beta}}{\frac{R_{in}}{R_{in} + R_o \beta}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 R_{if} &= (R_{in} + R_o \beta) (1 - \beta A_e) \\
 &= [R_{in} + R_o \beta] \left[1 + \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} A_v \frac{R_L // R_i \beta}{R_{out} + R_L // R_i \beta} \frac{R_{in}}{R_{in} + R_o \beta} \right] \\
 &= \underbrace{R_{in} + R_o \beta}_{50k} + \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} \underbrace{A_v}_{2000} \frac{R_L // R_i \beta}{\underbrace{R_{out} + R_L // R_i \beta}_{\substack{\uparrow 800 \quad \uparrow 200}}} \underbrace{R_{in}}_{50k}
 \end{aligned}$$

possiamo $R_1 + R_2 = R_{i\beta} = 1000 \Omega$

abbiamo

$$R_{if} = R_{in} + \frac{R_o \beta}{R_1 // R_2} + \frac{R_1}{1000} \times 2000 \times \frac{167}{967} 50000 =$$

$$R_{if} = 50000 + R_1 // R_2 + R_1 \cdot 17270$$

possiamo sicuramente trascurare $R_1 // R_2$ nella somma (da verificare)

se possiamo $R_{if} = 20 M\Omega$ otteniamo $R_1 = 576 \Omega$

$$\text{quindi } R_2 = 424 \Omega$$

si può verificare che $R_1 // R_2 \approx 244 \Omega$ è quindi trascurabile nella somma

$$\begin{aligned}
 R_{of} &= \frac{(R_{out} // R_i \beta)}{(1 - \beta A_e)_{R_o \rightarrow \infty}} = \frac{800 // 1000}{1 + \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} A_v \frac{R_o \beta}{R_o \beta + R_{out}} \frac{R_{in}}{R_{in} + R_o \beta}} = \frac{444}{637} = 0.7 \Omega
 \end{aligned}$$

$$A_e = 343,7$$

$$\beta = -0,576$$

$$1 - \beta A_e = 200$$

$$A_{FO} = \frac{A_e}{1 - \beta A_e} = 1,718$$

$$f_H = f_p (1 - \beta A_e) = 150 \times 200 = 30 \text{ KHz}$$

$$A_F(\omega) = \frac{A_{FO}}{\left(1 + j \frac{\omega}{2\pi f_H}\right)}$$

Es. 3.

Punto di Riposo \swarrow ipotesi: di partitore pesante

$$V_{B1} = \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3} V_{CC} = \frac{13,5 \cdot 15}{13,5 + 15 + 46,5} = 2,7 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{B2} = \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3} V_{CC} = \frac{28,5}{75} \cdot 15 = 5,7 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{E2} = V_{B1} - V_{\gamma} = 2 \text{ V}$$

$$I_{E2} = V_{E2} / R_{E2} = 1 \text{ mA} \approx I_{C2} = I_{E1} \approx I_{C1}$$

$$V_{E1} = V_{C2} = V_{B2} - V_{\gamma} = 5 \text{ V} \quad V_{CE2} = 3 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{C1} = V_{CC} - R_{C1} I_{C1} = 15 - 5 \cdot 1 = 10 \text{ V} \quad V_{CE1} = 5 \text{ V}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} Q_1: & V_{CE1} = 5 \text{ V} \\ & I_{C1} = 1 \text{ mA} \\ & h_{FE} = 0,9 \cdot 290 = \\ & \quad = 260 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ll} Q_2 & V_{CE2} = 3 \text{ V} \\ & I_{C2} = 1 \text{ mA} \\ & h_{FE} = 260 \end{array}$$

verifica
$$I_{B1} = \frac{I_{C1}}{h_{FE}} = 3,85 \mu\text{A} = I_{B2}$$

verifica partitore pesante
$$\frac{V_{CC}}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3} = 200 \mu\text{A} \gg I_{B1}$$

$$g_{m1} = g_{m2} = \frac{I_{C1}}{V_T} = \frac{10^{-3}}{26 \cdot 10^{-3}} = 38.4 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ S}^{-1}$$

$$\beta_{e1} = \beta_{e2} = 300$$

ricaviamo r_b da $h_{ie} @ 2 \text{ mA} = 4,8 \text{ k}\Omega$

$$h_{ie} @ 2 \text{ mA} = r_{be} @ 2 \text{ mA} + r_{bb'} = \frac{V_T}{2 \text{ mA}} \cdot \beta_e + r_{bb'}$$

$$r_{bb'}: 4800 - \frac{26}{2} \cdot 300 = \underline{900 \Omega}$$

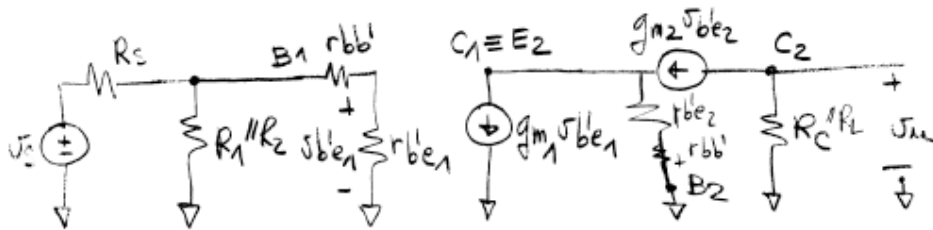
$$r_{be2} = r_{be1} = \frac{1}{g_{m1}} \beta_e = \underline{7800 \Omega} \rightarrow h_{ie1} = h_{ie2} = \underline{\underline{8700 \Omega}}$$

$$f_T = 125 \text{ MHz}$$

$$C_{bc1} (V_{CB} = 4,3 \text{ V}) = 5 \text{ pF} \quad f_T = \frac{g_{m1}}{2\pi(C_{bc1} + C_{be1})} \rightarrow C_{be1} = \frac{g_{m1}}{2\pi f_T} - C_{bc1} = \underline{44 \text{ pF}}$$

$$C_{bc2} (V_{CB} = 2,3 \text{ V}) = 5,9 \text{ pF} \quad C_{be2} = \frac{g_{m1}}{2\pi f_T} - C_{bc1} = \underline{432 \text{ pF}}$$

Centrobanda, circuito per piccoli segnali



$$v_{be1} = \frac{r_{be1}}{r_{be1} + r_{bb'} + R_1 \parallel R_2 \parallel R_s} \cdot \frac{R_1 \parallel R_2}{R_1 \parallel R_2 + R_s} v_s; \quad g_{m2} v_{be2} + \frac{v_{be2}}{h_{ie2}} = v_{be2} g_{m1} \rightarrow v_{be2} = \frac{g_{m1} h_{ie2} - 1}{g_{m2} h_{ie2}} v_{be1}$$

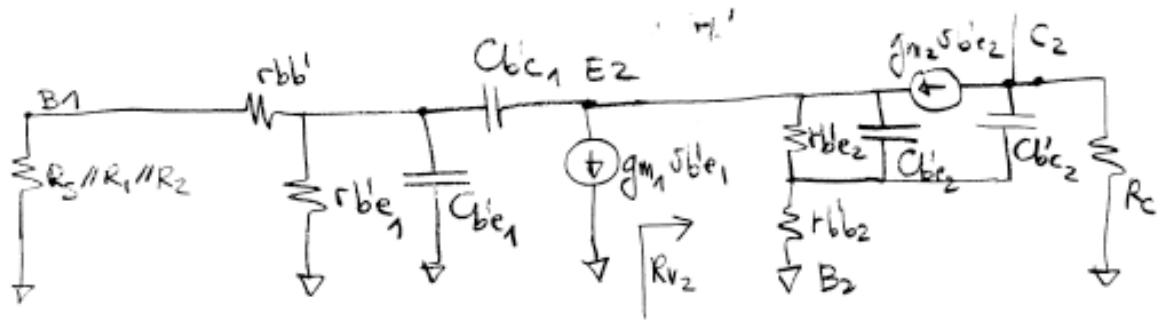
$$v_u = -g_{m1} v_{be2} (R_C \parallel R_L) \rightarrow \frac{v_u}{v_s} = -g_{m1} R_C \parallel R_L \frac{r_{be1}}{r_{be1} + r_{bb'} + R_1 \parallel R_2 \parallel R_s} \frac{R_1 \parallel R_2}{R_1 \parallel R_2 + R_s} \left(1 - \frac{1}{g_{m2} h_{ie2}} \right)$$

$$= -38,4 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 4,4 \cdot 10^3 \cdot \frac{7800}{7800 + 900 + 500 \parallel 13500 \parallel 15000} \frac{7100}{7600 + 300} =$$

$$= -54,86 \cdot 0,85 = \underline{\underline{-43,56}}$$

limite superiore di banda

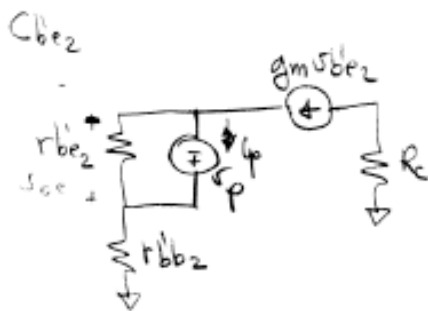
(6)



$$R_{V'_{be1}} = r_{be1} \parallel (r_{bb1} + R_3 \parallel R_1 \parallel R_2) = 7800 \parallel (900 + 467) = 1163 \Omega$$

$$R_{V'_{bc1}} = R_{V'_{be1}} (1 + g_{m1} R_{V2}) + R_{V2} = 1163 (1 + 1/11) + 28,9 = 2483 \Omega$$

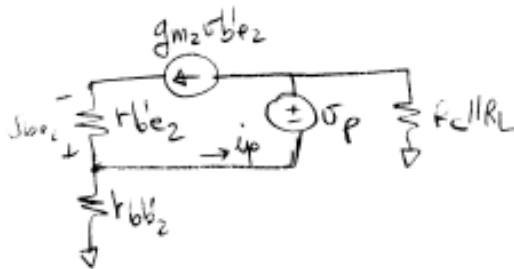
$$\text{dove } R_{V2} = \frac{r_{be2} + r_{bb2}}{1 + \beta_2} = \frac{8700}{301} = 28,9 \Omega$$



$$i_p = \frac{v_p}{r_{be2}} + g_{m2} v_p - \beta_2 \left(\frac{1 + g_{m2} r_{be2}}{r_{be2}} \right) v_p$$

$$R_{V'_{be2}} = \frac{v_p}{i_p} = \frac{r_{be2}}{\beta_2 + 1} = \frac{7800}{301} = 26 \Omega$$

C_{bc2}



$$g_{m2} v_{be2} = -\frac{v_{be2}}{r_{be2}} \rightarrow v_{be2} = 0$$

$$i_p = \frac{v_p}{R_C + r_{bb2}} \rightarrow R_{V'_{bc2}} = R_C \parallel r_{bb2} = 2320 \Omega$$

$$f_H = \frac{1/2\pi}{R_{V'_{be1}} C_{bc1} + R_{V'_{bc1}} C_{bc1} + R_{V'_{be2}} C_{bc2} + R_{V'_{bc2}} C_{bc2}} = \frac{(1/2\pi) 10^{12}}{1163 \cdot 44 + 2483 \cdot 5 + 26 \cdot 43,2 + 2320 \cdot 57}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{2.04 \text{ MHz}}}$$