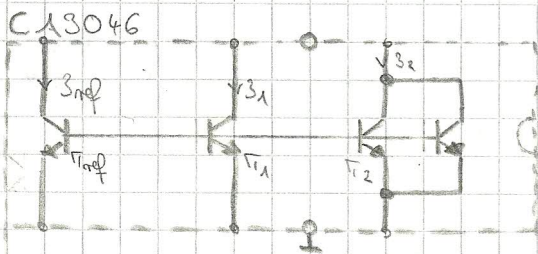


① Stromspiegel



$I_{ref} : I_1 : I_2 = 1 : 1 : 2$

$I_{ref} : (I_1 + I_2) = 1 : 3$

1.1 Statisches Verhalten - Stromverhältnisse, 3 Terminaler und Innenwiderstand

$U_{BE} = 0,7V ; \beta \gg 1 ; U_S = 15V ; R = 15k$

$\rightarrow I_{ref} = \frac{U_S - U_{BE}}{R} = \frac{15V - 0,7V}{15k} = 953 \mu A$

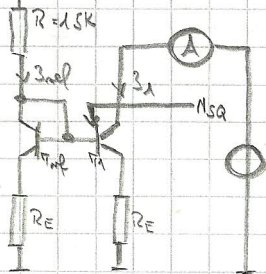
$I_1 = I_{ref} = 953 \mu A$

$I_2 = 2 \cdot I_{ref} = 1906,67 \mu A = 1,91 mA$

} Kontrolle: $3 \cdot I_{ref} = I_1 + I_2 = 2,86 mA$

1.2 μ / i 3 Terminaler

$I_{ref} = \text{konst.}; U_T \approx 50V$
 $R_E = 100 \Omega$



Fall a $R_E = 0$: $r_{oQ} = r_{CE1} = \frac{U_T}{|I_{ref}|} = \frac{50V}{953 \mu A} = 52,46 k\Omega$

Fall b $R_E = 100 \Omega$: $r_{oQ} = r_{CE1} \cdot (1 + g_{m1} \cdot R_E)$

$r_{CE1} = 52,46 k\Omega$

$g_{m1} = \frac{|I_{ref}|}{U_T} = \frac{953 \mu A}{26mV} = 36,65 mS$

$\Rightarrow r_{oQ} = 52,46 k\Omega (1 + 36,65 mS \cdot 100 \Omega) = 440,56 k\Omega$

Simulation: $r_{oQ} (R_E = 0) = 52,80 k\Omega$

$r_{oQ} (R_E = 100 \Omega) = 420,17 k\Omega$

$L = \frac{\Delta r}{\Delta I}$

$L = \frac{\Delta r}{\Delta I}$

② Differenzverstärker

2.1 Grundformen des Differenzverstärkers

2.1.1 Arbeitspunkte

A) Form A $u_{1a} = u_{1b} = 0 ; |U_{BE}| = 0,7V ; R_{E1} = 3,5k\Omega ; R_C = 2,7k\Omega$

$U_{BE} = 0,7V \Rightarrow \varphi_3 = -0,7V$ ③

$U_{RE1} = \varphi_3 - U_S = -0,7V - (-5V) = 4,3V$

$I_{RE1} = \frac{U_{RE1}}{R_{E1}} = \frac{4,3V}{3,5k\Omega} = 1,23 mA$

$I_{1a} = I_{1b}$ und beide haben $R_C \rightarrow I_{C1} = I_{C2} = I_{RE1} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 0,615 mA$

$\rightarrow U_{RC} = R_C \cdot I_{C2} = 2,7k\Omega \cdot 0,615 mA = 1,66 V$

$\rightarrow \varphi_{1a} = U_S - U_{RC} = 5V - 1,66 = 3,34V$ ① ②

3) Form B $u_{1e} = u_{1b} = 0V$; $|u_{BE}^0| = 0,7V$; $I_{C3} = I_{RE}$; $U_{Y(NPN)} = 80V$

$u_{BE} = 0,7V \rightarrow \varphi_3 = -0,7V$ (3)
 $\rightarrow \varphi_3 = NPV$

$I_{SQ} = I_{CE} (1 + g_m \cdot R_{E2}) = \frac{U_Y}{|I_{C3}|} \left(1 + \frac{|I_{C3}|}{I_T} \cdot R_{E2} \right) = \frac{80V}{1,10mA} \left(1 + \frac{1,1mA}{26mV} \cdot 470\Omega \right)$
 $= 1,5188k\Omega \approx 1,519M\Omega$

$U_{RE2} = R_{E2} \cdot I_{C3} = 470\Omega \cdot 1,1mA = 0,517V = 517mV$

$\varphi_5 = U_{RE2} + u_{BE} = 517mV - 5V = -4,483V$

$\varphi_4 = \varphi_5 + u_{BE} = -4,483V + 0,7V = -3,783V$

$I_1 = I_2$ mit jeweils $R_C \rightarrow I_1 = I_2 = \frac{1}{2} I_{C3} = 0,55mA \Rightarrow \varphi_{N2} = 3,515V$ (1)(2)
 See Form A

2.1.2 Differenzverstärkung

a) kleinsignalverhalten

$A_{Da} = u_{2a} / (u_{1a} - u_{1b})$ $A_{Db} = (u_{2a} - u_{2b}) / (u_{1a} - u_{1b})$

$u_{1a} = 10mV$; $u_{1b} = -10mV$

$\varphi_3 = konst = -0,7V \rightarrow I_{RE} = konst = 1,1mA$

$A_{Da} = \frac{u_{2a}}{u_{1a} - u_{1b}} = \frac{u_{2a}}{2u_{1D}} = \frac{1}{2} g_{m1} \cdot n_{a1} = \frac{1}{2} g_{m1} \cdot n_{a1} \parallel n_{CE} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{I_{C3}}{U_T} \cdot R_C \cdot \frac{U_{BE}}{|I_{C3}|} = 28,0322$
 $\rightarrow R_C$ $0,55mA$

$A_{Db} = -A_{Da} = +28,0322$

$A_D = \frac{u_2}{u_{1D}} = -g_{m1} \cdot n_{a1} = -2 \cdot A_{Da} = -56,064$

$u_{2a} = A_{Da} \cdot 2u_{1a} = -560,64mV$

$u_{2b} = -u_{2a} = +560,6mV$

b) großsignalverhalten (NPN Form B)

Differenzgangspannung nichte 100mV \rightarrow ein Transistor leidet voll, der andere spart!

$\rightarrow \varphi_1$ leidet voll φ_2 gespart $\rightarrow \varphi_2 = +5V \Rightarrow \varphi_1 = u_5 - R_C \cdot I_{RE} = 5V - 2,7k\Omega \cdot 1,1mA = 2,03V$
 $\rightarrow I_{C3}$

$\varphi_{1min} = \varphi_{2min} = 2,03V$

$\varphi_{2max} = \varphi_{1max} = 5V$

2.1.3 Generalverstärkung und Gleichstromverstärkung

$$u_{1a} = u_{1b} = u_{1G} = 500 \text{ mV}$$

$$A_{G1} = \frac{u_{2a}}{u_{1G}} \quad ; \quad A_{CM2} = \frac{A_{D1}}{A_{G1}} \quad ; \quad a_{CM2} = 20 \log |A_{CM2}(a)|$$

Form A

$$A_{G1} = \frac{u_{2a}}{u_{1G}} = \frac{-g_m \cdot r_a}{1 + 2 \cdot g_m \cdot r_{SE}} = \frac{-0,2115 \cdot 2,912 \text{ k}\Omega}{1 + 2 \cdot 0,2115 \cdot 2,912 \text{ k}\Omega} = \underline{\underline{-0,344}}$$

$$u_{2a} = A_{G1} \cdot u_{1G} = -0,344 \cdot 500 \text{ mV} = \underline{\underline{-172,03 \text{ mV}}}$$

$$u_{2b} = -u_{2a} = \underline{\underline{+172,03 \text{ mV}}}$$

$$A_{CM2}(a) = \frac{A_{D1}}{A_{G1}} = \frac{-28,032}{-0,344} = \underline{\underline{81,48}}$$

$$a_{CM2}(a) = 20 \log |A_{CM2}(a)| = \underline{\underline{38,22}}$$

$$u_{\text{Rette}} = 500 \text{ mV} = u_{1a} = u_{1b}$$

Form B

$$A_{G1} = \frac{-g_m \cdot r_a}{1 + 2 \cdot g_m \cdot r_{SE}} = \underline{\underline{-888,2 \cdot 10^{-6}}}$$

$\hookrightarrow 1,518 \text{ k}\Omega$ aus 2.1.1

$$u_{2a} = \underline{\underline{+0,444 \text{ mV}}}$$

$$\rightarrow u_{2b} = \underline{\underline{+0,444 \text{ mV}}}$$

$$A_{CM2}(a) = \underline{\underline{31542,7}}$$

$$a_{CM2}(a) = \underline{\underline{89,98}}$$

2.1.4 Netzfall bei einseitiger Dunkelverkopplung $u_{1a} = 10 \text{ mV}$ $u_{1b} = 0 \text{ V}$

Gegeben:

$$A_{G1} = -0,344 = \frac{u_{2a}}{u_{1G}}$$

$$u_{1a} = u_{1b} = 5 \text{ mV}$$

$$u_{1G} = \frac{u_{1a} + u_{1b}}{2} = 5 \text{ mV}$$

$$\Rightarrow u_{2a}' = A_{G1} \cdot u_{1G} = u_{2b}' = \underline{\underline{-1,92 \text{ mV}}}$$

Gegeben: $u_{1a} - u_{1b} = 5 \text{ mV}$

$$A_{D1} = -28,032 \quad (2.1.2)$$

$$u_{1D} = u_{1a} - u_{1b} = +10 \text{ mV}$$

$$\Rightarrow u_{2a}'' = A_{D1} \cdot u_{1D} = -u_{2b}'' = \underline{\underline{-280,32 \text{ mV}}}$$

Superposition: $u_{2a} = u_{2a}' + u_{2a}'' = \underline{\underline{-282,04 \text{ mV}}}$

$$u_{2b} = u_{2b}' + u_{2b}'' = \underline{\underline{+278,6 \text{ mV}}}$$

$$u_{\text{Rette}} = u_{\text{Rette}}' + u_{\text{Rette}}'' = 0 \text{ V} + 5 \text{ mV} = \underline{\underline{5 \text{ mV}}}$$

2.2 Differenzverstärker mit Transistorquelle und Stromspiegel

2.2.1 Arbeitspunkt

$$A_v = i_2 (u_{1a} / u_{1b}) = i_2 \mu_{1D} = g_{m1} = g_{m2}$$

$$I_{CS} = 1,1 \text{ mA} \quad u_{1a} = u_{1b} = 0 \text{ V}$$

$$\Rightarrow I_{C3} = I_{E2} \quad \Rightarrow I_{C1} = I_{C2} = I_{CS} / 2 = \underline{0,55 \text{ mA}}$$

$$u_{E2E} = R_{E2} \cdot I_{C3} = 470 \Omega \cdot 1,1 \text{ mA} = \underline{517 \text{ mV}}$$

$$u_5 = u_5 + u_{E2E} = \underline{-4,483 \text{ V}}$$

$$u_4 = u_5 - u_{BE} = \underline{-3,983 \text{ V}}$$

$$u_3 = 0 + u_{BE} = \underline{-0,7 \text{ V}}$$

$$u_1 = u_5 + u_{BE} = \underline{4,3 \text{ V}} \quad ?$$

$$u_2 = \text{xxx}$$

2.2.2 Kleinsignalverhalten - Differenzverstärker bei externer Last von 100 Ω

$$A_D = \frac{u_2}{u_{1a} - u_{1b}}$$

Seite 4-46

$$n_a' = r_{CE1} // r_{CE2} // (R_{L1} \oplus R_{L2}) = \frac{u_{Y1}}{I_C} // \frac{u_{Y2}}{I_C} // (R_{L1} \oplus R_{L2}) = \frac{70 \text{ V}}{0,55 \text{ mA}} // \frac{80 \text{ V}}{0,55 \text{ mA}} // 100 \Omega$$
$$= 127,273 \text{ k}\Omega // 145,455 \text{ k}\Omega // 100 \Omega = \underline{40,483 \text{ k}\Omega}$$

$$A_D = -g_m \cdot n_a' = \underline{-855,318}$$

$$a_D = \underline{58,643 \text{ dB}}$$

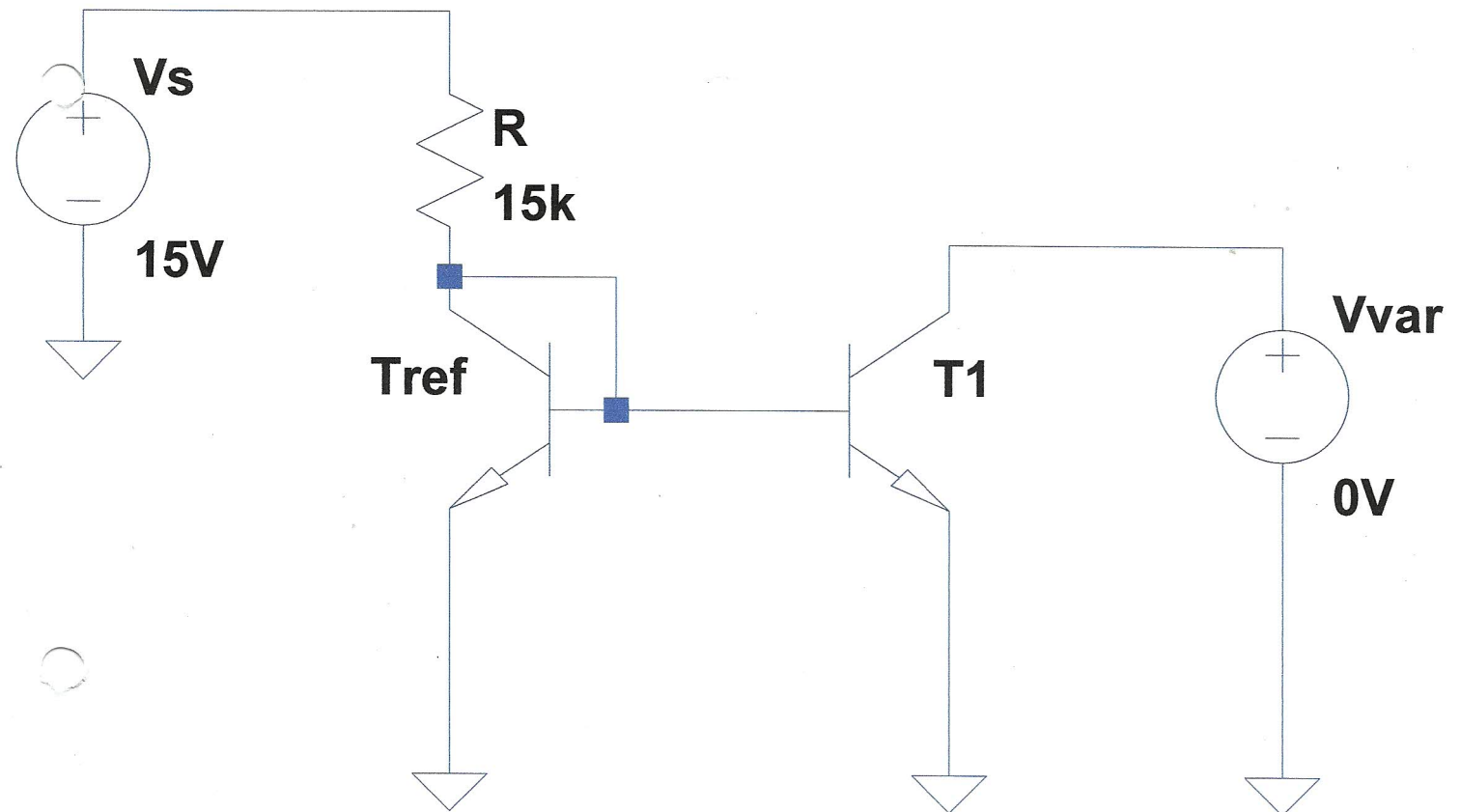
2.2.3 Großsignalverstärkung mit Gleitnetz

$$SR = \frac{2 \cdot I_C}{C_L} = \frac{1,1 \text{ mA}}{1,0 \text{ nF}} = \underline{1,1 \frac{\text{V}}{\text{ns}}}$$

Bei maximaler Ausgangsstrom bei Übersteuerung beträgt 1,1 mA

Praktikum El. Schaltungen Versuch 4

Aufgabe 1.2 a

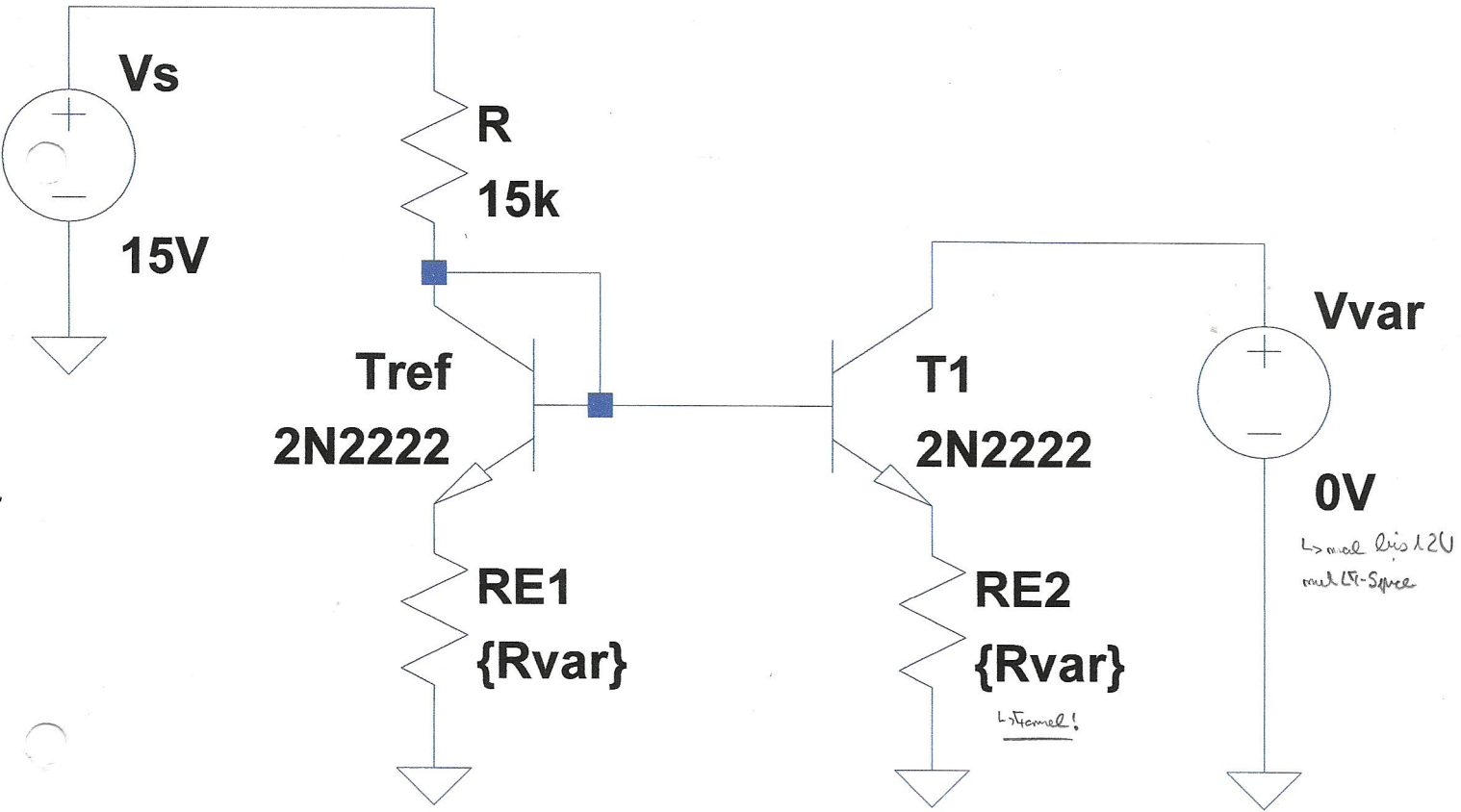


```
.dc Vvar 0 1 10mV  
.model 2N2222 NPN(VAF=90)
```



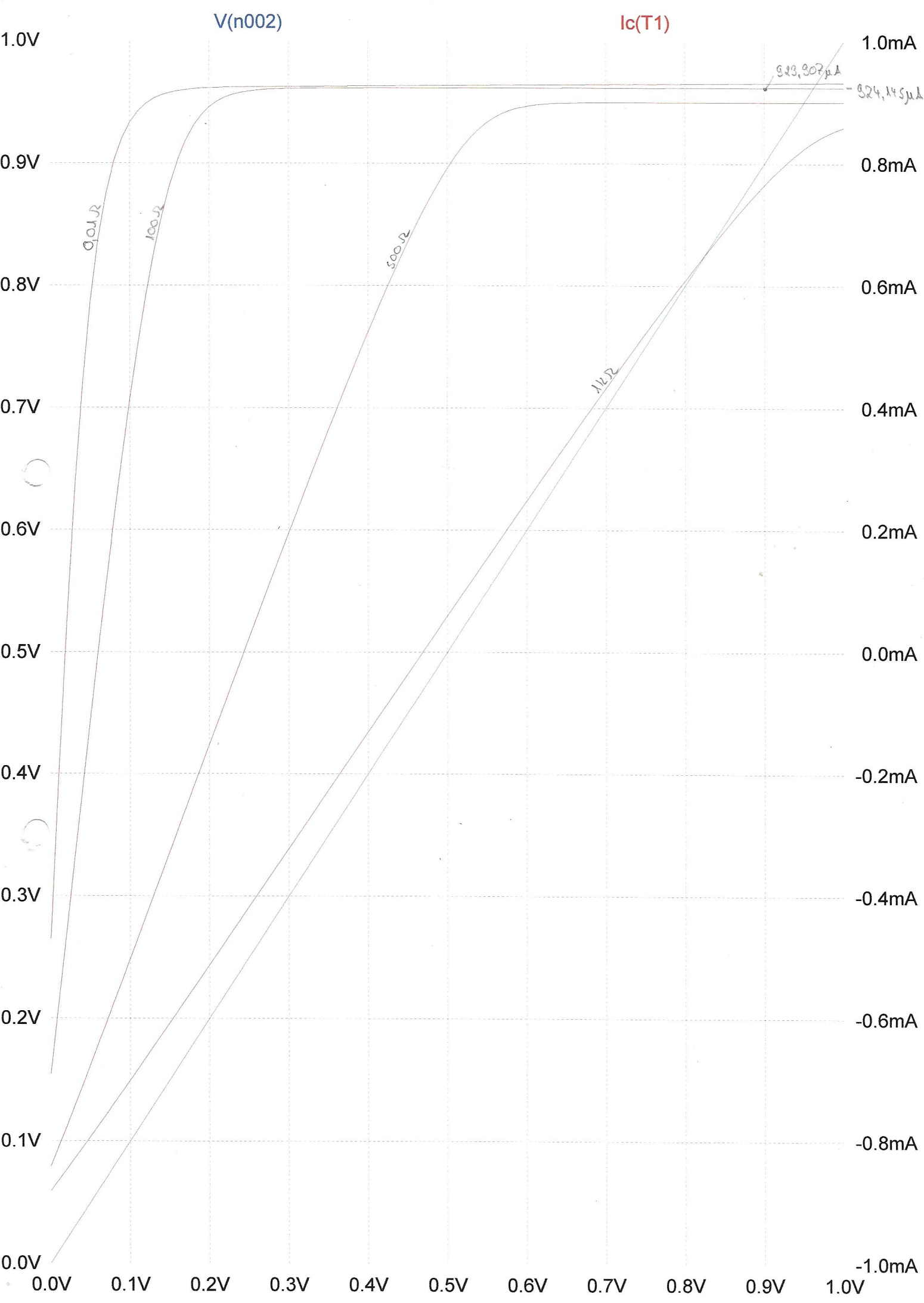
Praktikum EI. Schaltungen Versuch 4

Aufgabe 1.2 b

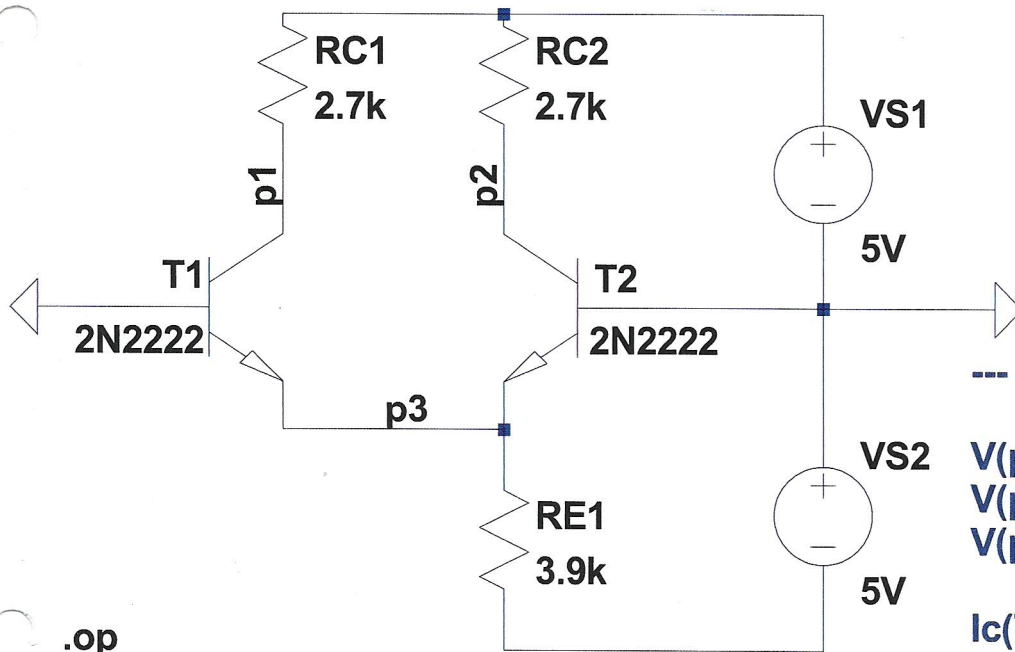


```

.dc Vvar 0 1 10mV
.model 2N2222 NPN(VAF=90)
.param Rvar = 0 nicht unbedingt nötig
.step param Rvar list 0.01 100 500 1k
    
```



Praktikum El. Schaltungen Versuch 4
 Aufgabe 2.1 Form A



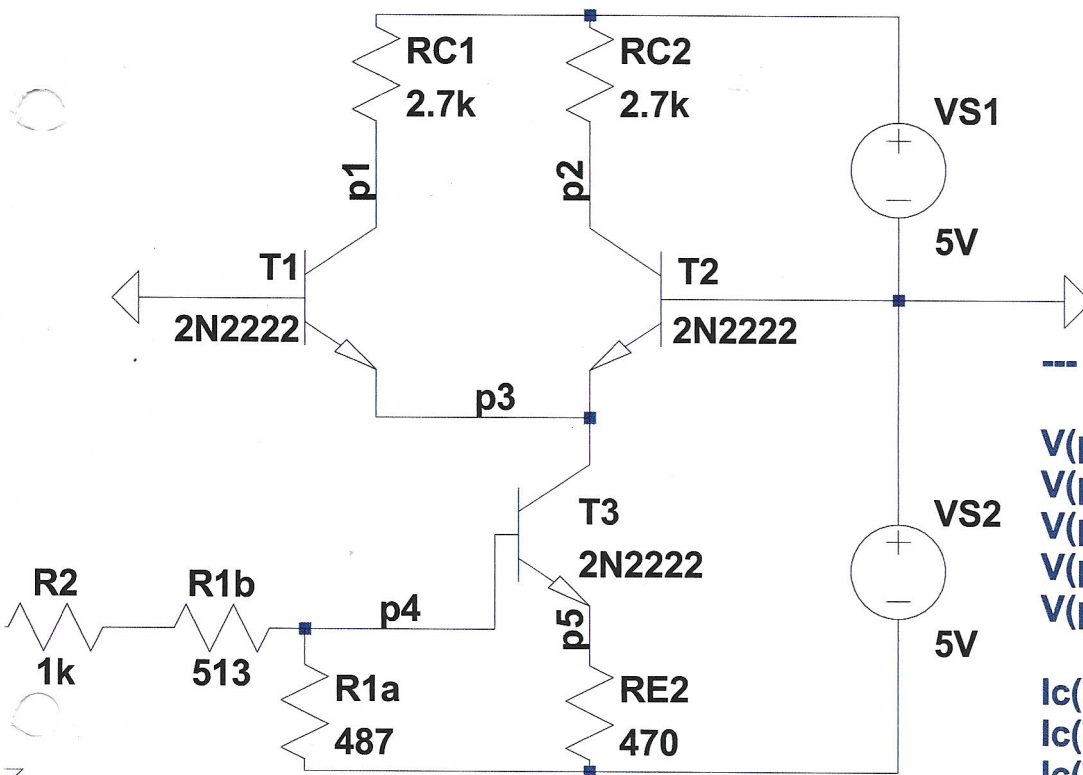
--- Operating Point ---

| | |
|---------|-------------|
| V(p1): | 3.54524 V |
| V(p2): | 3.54524 V |
| V(p3): | -0.757115 V |
| Ic(T1): | 0.5388 mA |
| Ic(T2): | 0.5388 mA |
| I(Re1): | 1.08792 mA |

.op

.model 2N2222 NPN(VAF=80)

Praktikum El. Schaltungen Versuch 4
Aufgabe 2.1 Form B



--- Operating Point ---

| | |
|---------|-------------|
| V(p1): | 3.75243 V |
| V(p2): | 3.75243 V |
| V(p3): | -0.75307 V |
| V(p4): | -3.78581 V |
| V(p5): | -4.55729 V |
| Ic(T1): | 0.462065 mA |
| Ic(T2): | 0.462065 mA |
| Ic(T3): | 0.932957 mA |

.op

.model 2N2222 NPN(VAF=80)