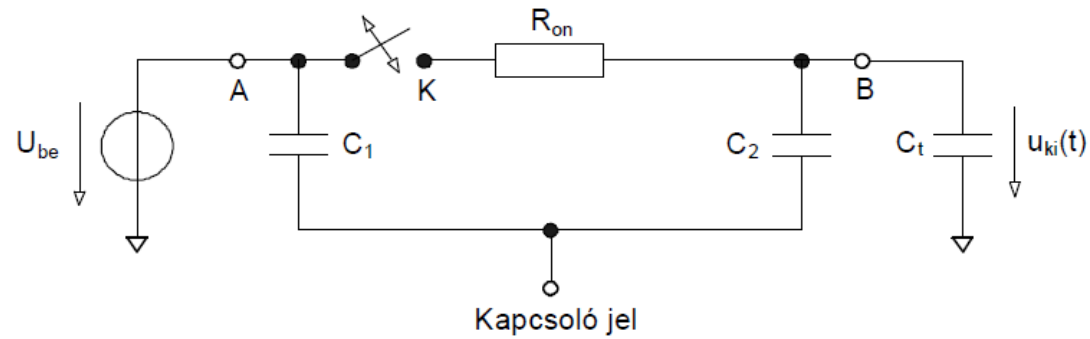


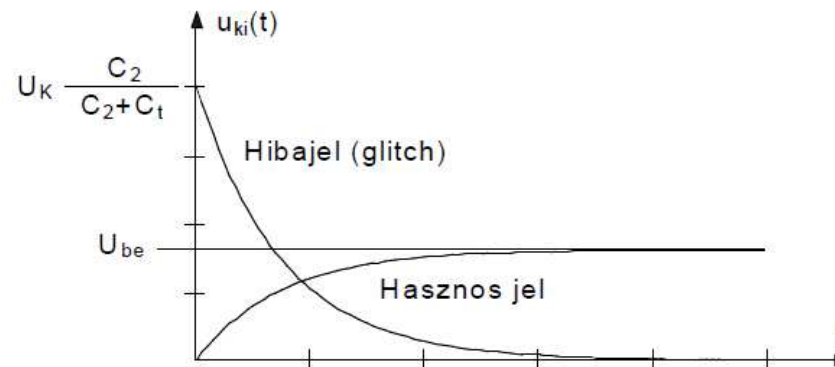
14. Előadás (2017.12.05.)

Elektronikus kapcsolók (folytatás):

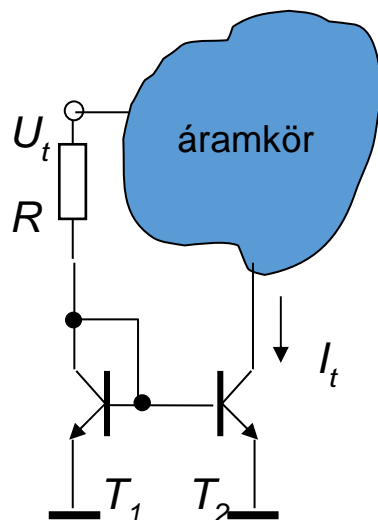
Kapcsolás
kapacitív
terhelésre:



$$u_{ki}(t) = U_{be} \left(1 - \exp\left(-\frac{t}{\tau_2}\right) \right) + U_k \frac{C_2}{C_2 + C_t} \exp\left(-\frac{t}{\tau_2}\right), \quad \tau_2 = (C_2 + C_t)R_{on}$$



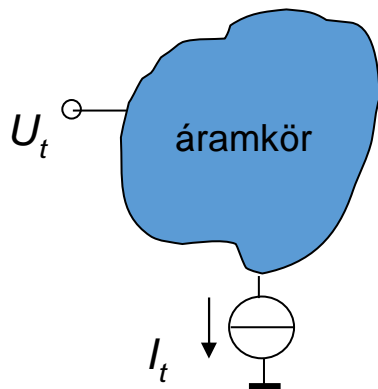
Áramtükör



Ekvivalens modell:

U_t : egyenáramú feszültség forrás

I_t : egyenáramú áram forrás



A két tranzisztor minden paraméterében azonos: $T_1 \equiv T_2$

$$U_{BE1} = U_{BE2}, \quad \Rightarrow \quad I_{E1} = I_{E2}, \quad I_{C1} = I_{C2}, \quad I_{B1} = I_{B2}$$

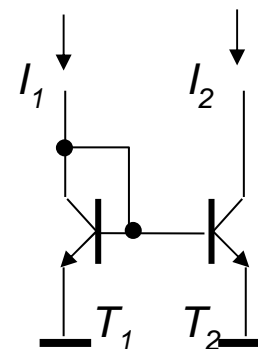
$$I_t = I_{C2} = I_{C1} = I_R - 2I_B = I_R - \frac{2A}{1-A} I = I_R - \frac{2A}{1-A} I_t$$

$$I_t = \frac{1-A}{1+A} I_R = \frac{1-A}{1+A} \frac{U_t - U_{BE0}}{R}$$

$$\text{Ha } A=1 \Rightarrow I_t = I_{C2} = I_{E2} = I_{E1} = I_{C1} = I_R = \frac{U_t - U_{BE0}}{R}$$

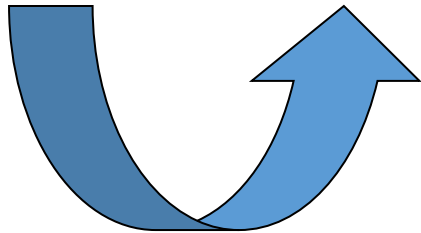
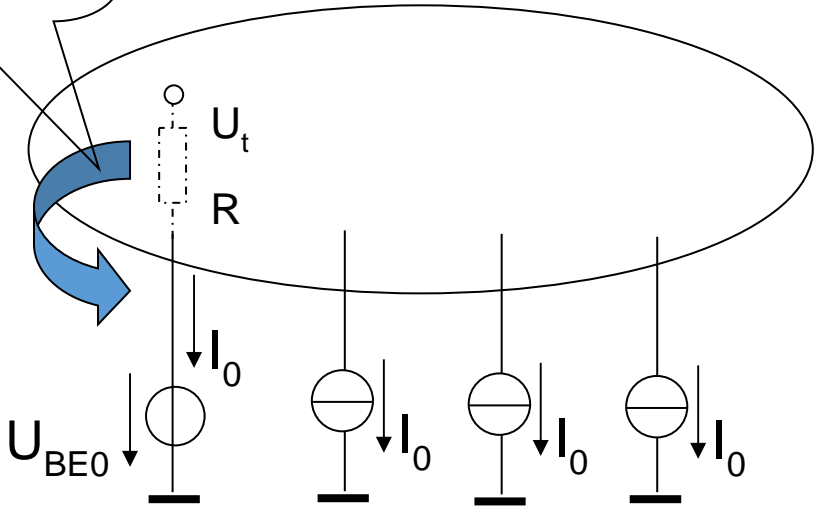
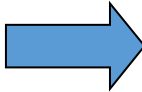
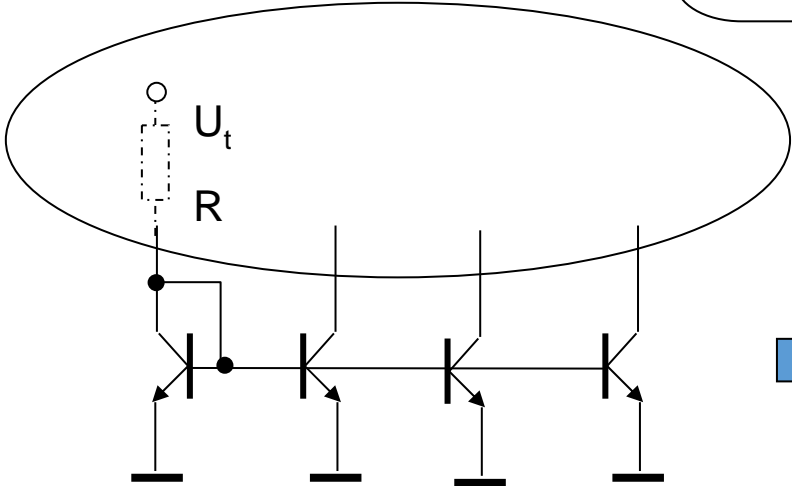
Alkalmazás:

- Egyenáramú áram forrás
- Áramvezérelt áram forrás

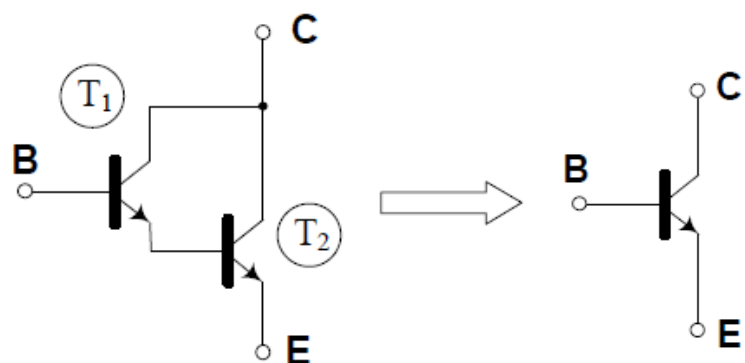


$$I_2 = \frac{A}{2-A} I_1$$

$$I_0 = \frac{U_t - U_{BE0}}{R}$$



Darlington tranzisztor pár



$$U_{BE0ekv} = U_{BE01} + U_{BE01} \approx 2U_{BE01}$$

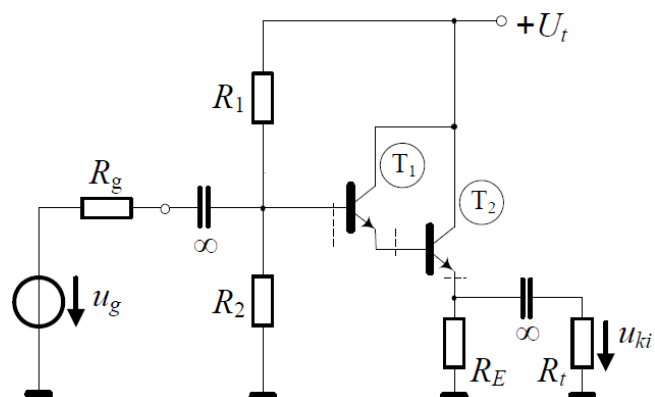
$$(1 + \beta_{ekv}) = (1 + \beta_1)(1 + \beta_2)$$

$$r_{dekv} = r_{d2} + \frac{r_{d1}}{(1 + \beta_2)}$$

$$r_{d1} \approx (1 + \beta_2)r_{d2} \quad r_{dekv} \approx 2r_{d2}$$

$$r_{d1} \approx (1 + \beta_2)r_{d2} \quad r_{dekv} \approx 2r_{d2}$$

FC Darlington erősítő:



$$R_{be2} = (1 + \beta_2)(r_{d2} + (R_E \times R_t))$$

$$R_{be} = (1 + \beta_1)(r_{d1} + (1 + \beta_2)(r_{d2} + (R_E \times R_t)))$$

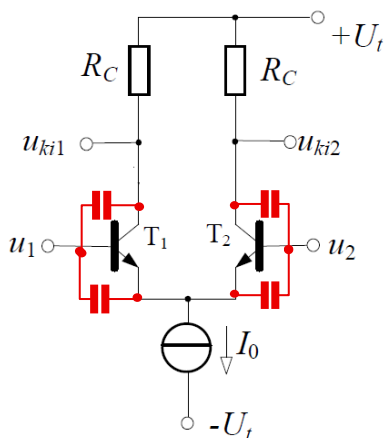
$$R'_g = R_g \times R_1 \times R_2$$

$$R_{ki1} = r_{d1} + \frac{R'_g}{1 + \beta_1}$$

$$R_{ki2} = r_{d2} + \frac{r_{d1}}{(1 + \beta_2)} + \frac{R'_g}{(1 + \beta_1)(1 + \beta_2)}$$

Differenciál erősítő frekvencia függése

Szimmetrikus vezérlés és szimmetrikus kimenet:



Szimmetria feltételezések:

$$r_{d1} = r_{d2} = r_d$$

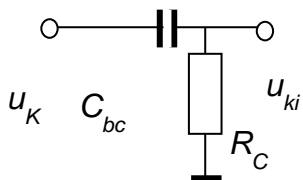
$$\alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = \alpha$$

$$C_{bc1} = C_{bc2} = C_{bc}$$

$$C_{be1} = C_{be2} = C_{be}$$

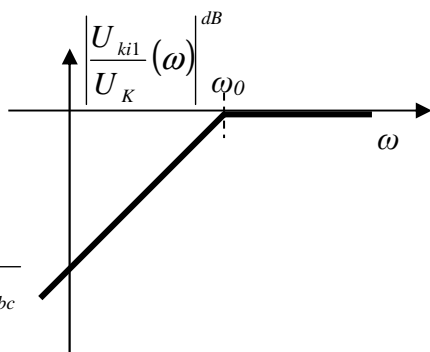
Közös módusú vezérlés ($u_1 = u_2 = u_K$):

- felül áteresztő jelleg

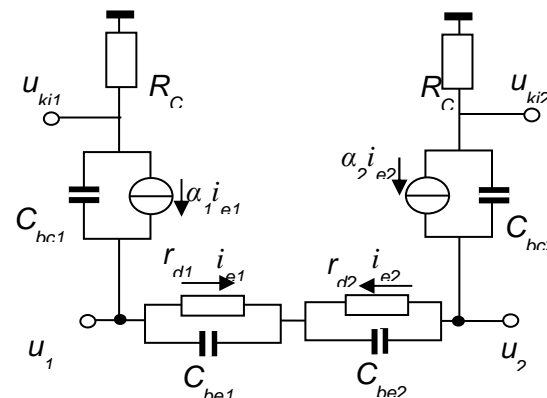


$$\frac{U_{ki}}{U_K} = \frac{\frac{s}{\omega_0}}{1 + \frac{s}{\omega_0}}$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{R_C C_{bc}}$$

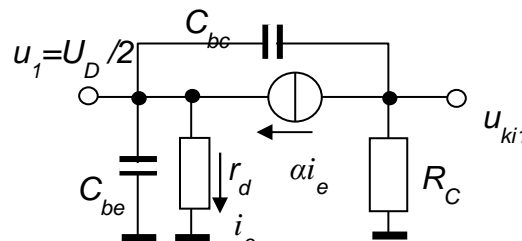


Kisjelű, lineáris helyettesítőkép:

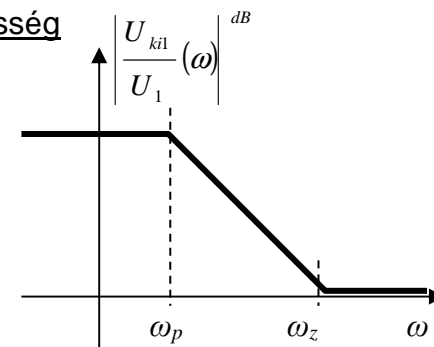


Differenciális módusú vezérlés ($-u_2 = u_1 = u_D/2$):

- C_{bc} Miller hatás \rightarrow kis sávszélesség



$$\frac{U_{ki}}{U_1} = -\alpha \frac{R_C}{r_d} \frac{1 + \frac{s}{\omega_z}}{1 + \frac{s}{\omega_p}}, \quad \omega_p = \frac{1}{R_C C_{bc}}, \quad \omega_z = -\alpha \frac{1}{r_d C_{bc}}$$



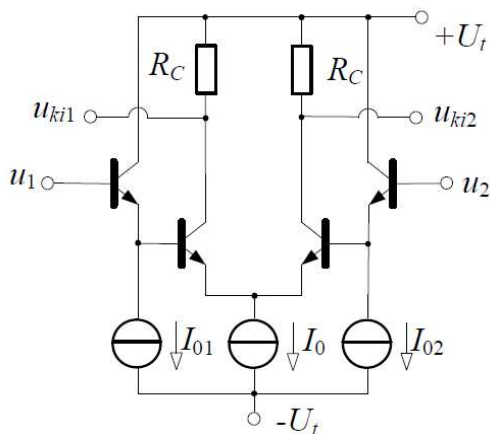
Véges R_g esetén Miller hatás, figyelembe veendő:

$$\frac{1}{Z_{be}} = \frac{1}{(1 + \beta)r_d} + s \left(C_{be} + \left(1 + \alpha \frac{R_C}{r_d} \right) C_{bc} \right)$$

Javított differenciál erősítő változatok

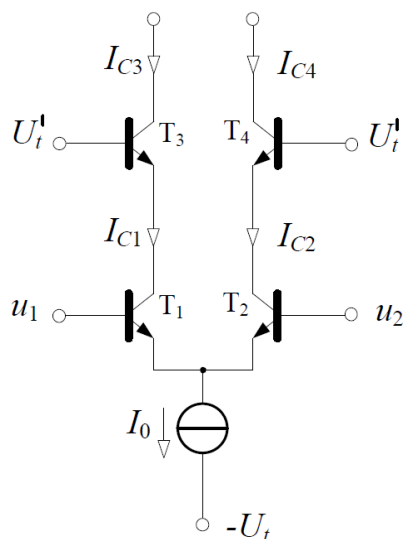
Darlington-fokozat

- a bemeneti impedancia növelésére
- a bemenetre transzformált Miller kapacitás leválasztása



Kaszód fokozatokkal

- szélessávú (csökkentett Miller-hatás)



Kimeneti emitterkövetőkkel

- a kimeneti impedancia csökkentése
- kimeneti terhelő kapacitás leválasztása

