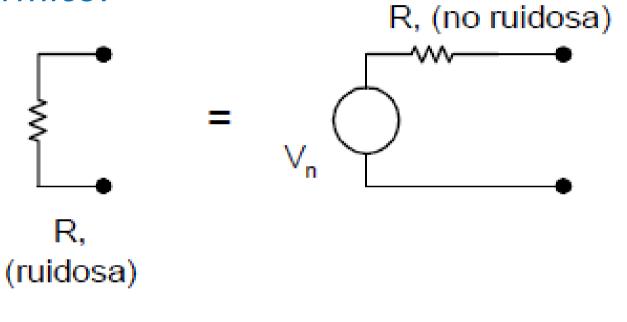
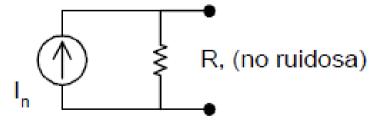
Unidad 3

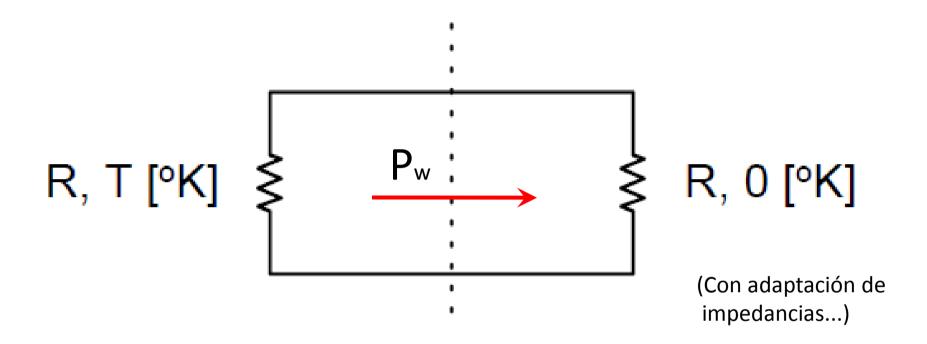
Transmisión de señales a través de cuadripolos lineales invariantes en el tiempo. Análisis en dominio de tiempo. Convolución. Convolución discreta. Análisis en frecuencia. Función de transferencia, amplitud y fase. Ancho de banda equivalente. Distorsión de amplitud y fase. Condiciones necesarias para transmisión sin distorsión. Retardos de fase y grupo. Efecto de alinealidades leves. Modelado de la distorsión no lineal. Análisis en tiempo y frecuencia. Puntos de intercepción de segundo y tercer orden. Ruido térmico. Modelo de resistencia ruidosa. Caracterización del ruido térmico en sistemas lineales. Número de ruido y Temperatura equivalente de ruido. Cascada de cuadripolos. Relación señal/ruido. Rango dinámico.

(Lathi, cap 6.2; Couch-Cuevas-Romero, cap 8.2, p.582)

Ruido Térmico:

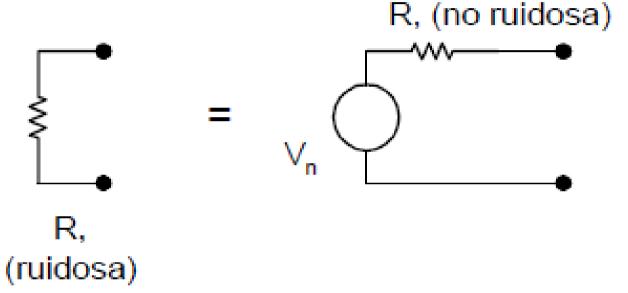




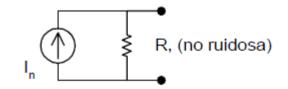


(Lathi, cap 6.2; Couch-Cuevas-Romero, cap 8.2, p.582)

Ruido Térmico:

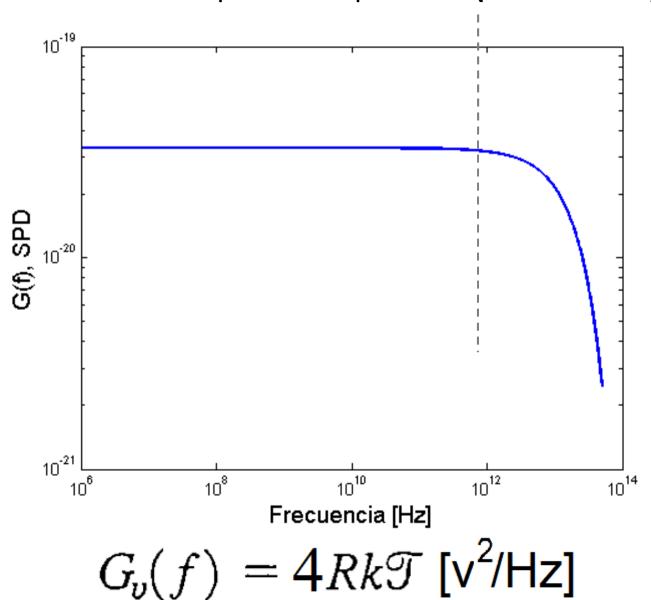


$$V_n = \sqrt{4k.T.R.\Delta f}$$



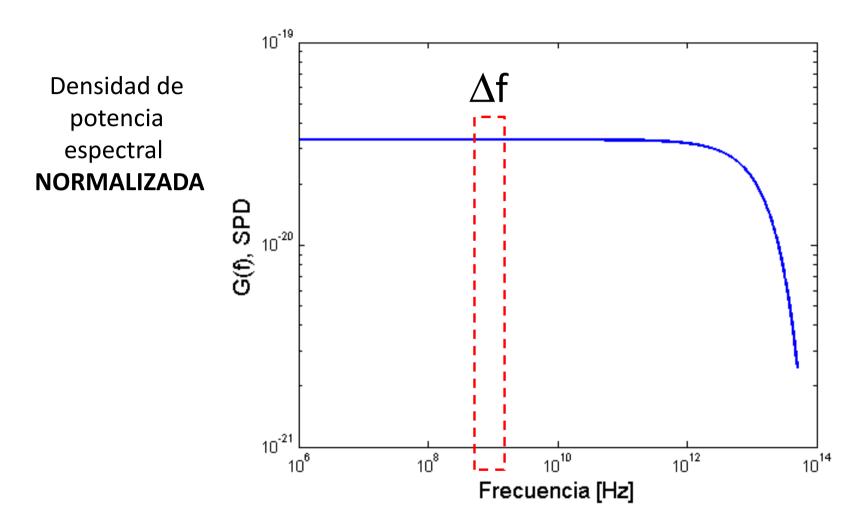
(k=1.38E-23[J/°K]; Constante de Boltzman)

Densidad espectral de potencia (normalizada)



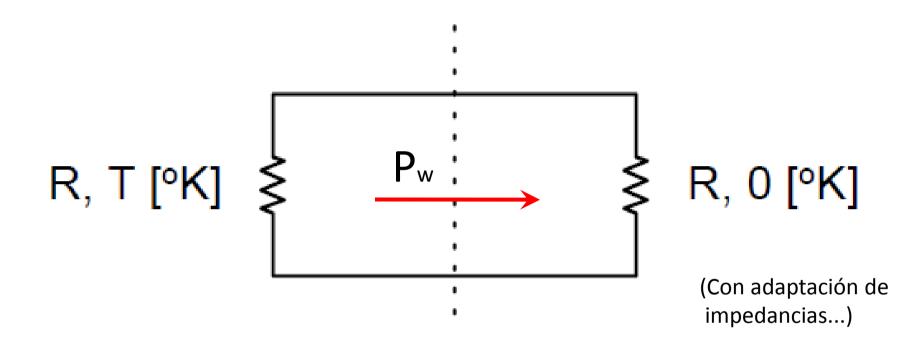
Otras fuentes o tipos de ruido similares al térmico:

- * De disparo ("shot")
- * Burst o popcorn
- * Flicker ó 1/f

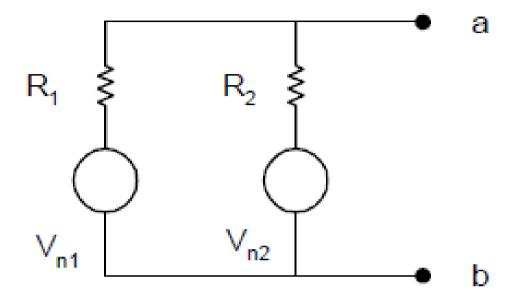


$$V_n = \sqrt{4k.T.R.\Delta f}$$

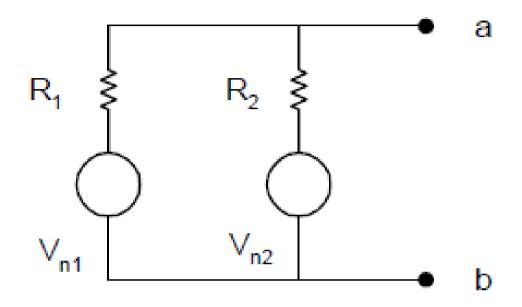
$$\Delta P = 4kTR \Delta f$$



$$\Delta P = 4kTR \ \Delta f$$
 $G_v(f) = 4Rk\mathcal{T} \ [v^2/Hz]$ $iP=kTB!$

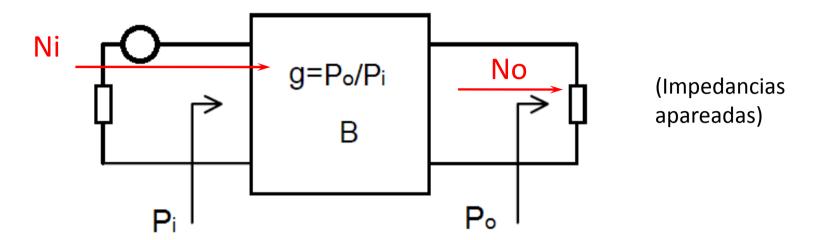


$$V_{ab} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2}.V_{n1}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2}.V_{n2}\right)^2}$$



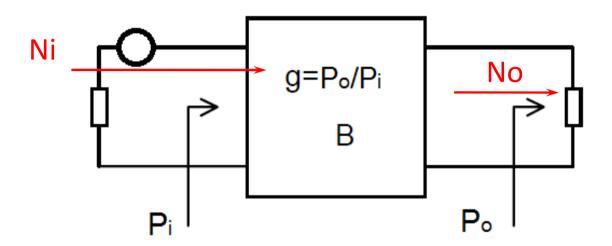
$$V_{ab} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2}\right)^2 .4kTBR_1 + \left(\frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2}\right)^2 .4kTBR_2}$$

$$V_{ab} = \sqrt{4kTB \cdot \left(\frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2}\right)} = \sqrt{4kTBR_{eq}}$$



1. Factor de ruido:

$$NF = \frac{No}{Ni \cdot g} = \frac{Pi}{Ni} \cdot \frac{No}{g \cdot Pi} = \frac{Pi}{Ni} \cdot \frac{No}{Po} = \frac{SNRi}{SNRo}$$



1. Factor de ruido:

$$NF = \frac{No}{Ni * g}$$

Figura de ruido:

BC546 / BC547 / BC548 / BC549 / BC550 NPN Epitaxial Silicon Transistor

Features

Switching and Amplifier

High-Voltage: BC546, V_{CEO} = 65 V

· Low-Noise: BC549, BC550

Complement to BC556, BC557, BC558, BC559, and BC560



NF	Noise Figure	BC546 / BC547 / BC548	V_{CE} = 5 V, I_{C} = 200 μA, f = 1 kHz, R_{G} = 2 kΩ	2.0	10.0	dB
		BC549 / BC550		1.2	4.0	
		BC549	V_{CE} = 5 V, I_{C} = 200 μA, R_{G} = 2 kΩ, f = 30 to 15000 MHz	1.4	4.0	
		BC550		1.4	3.0	

Surface Mount

High IP3 Monolithic Amplifier

HELA-10+

Broadband,

50&75 ohms 5 to 1000 MHz



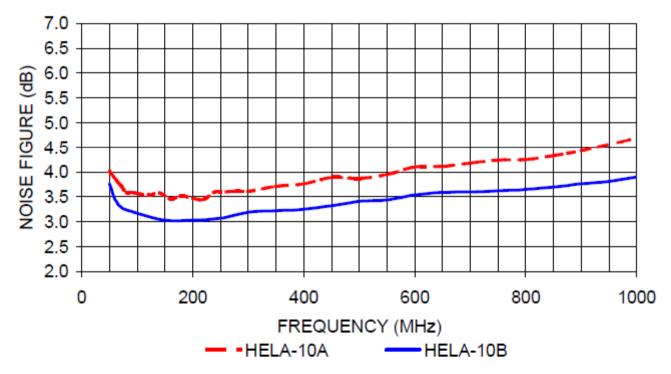
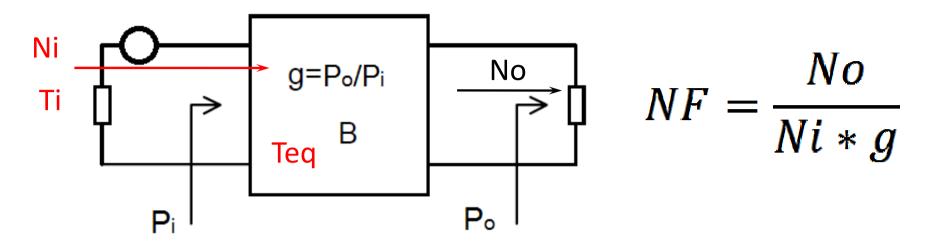
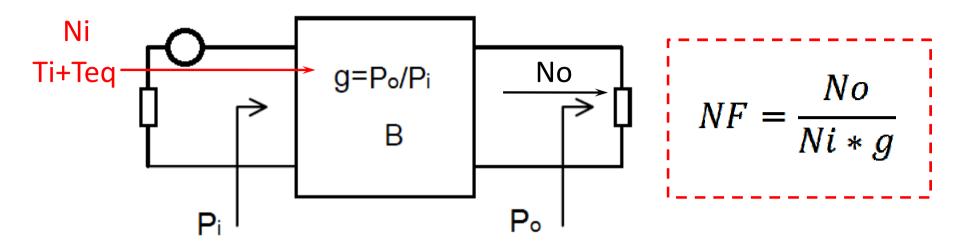


Figure 19 – HELA-10A and HELA-10B Noise Figure 75-ohm and 50-ohm System, respectively

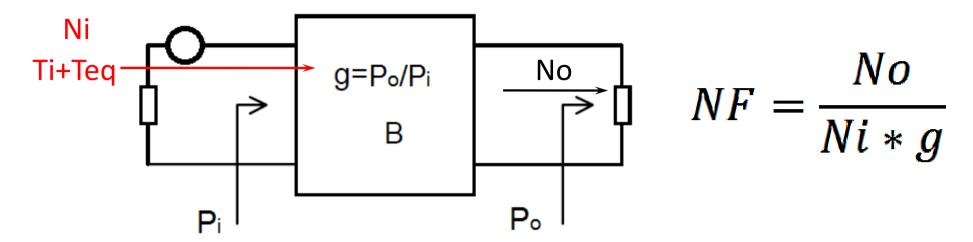


2. Temperaturas de ruido equivalentes:



2. Temperaturas de ruido equivalentes:

$$NF = \frac{Ti + Teq}{Ti} = 1 + \frac{Teq}{Ti}$$



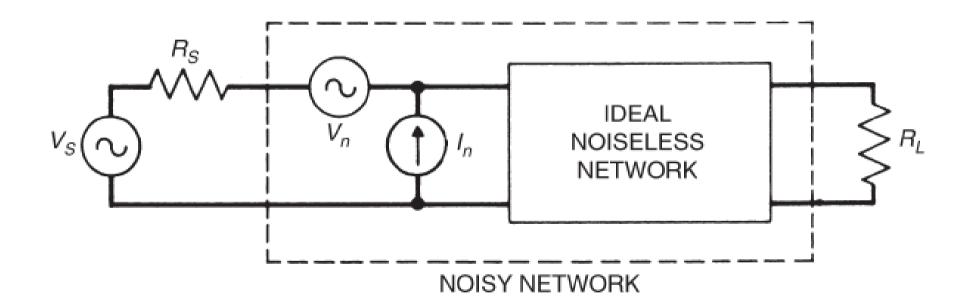
$$NF = \frac{Ti + Teq}{Ti} = 1 + \frac{Teq}{Ti}$$

Suponiendo Ti=290°K, Temperatura estándar: To ("T cero"),...

$$NF = 1 + \frac{Teq}{T_0}$$
 $T_{eq} = (NF - 1).T_0$

17

3. Modelo de fuentes de tensión y de corriente de ruido



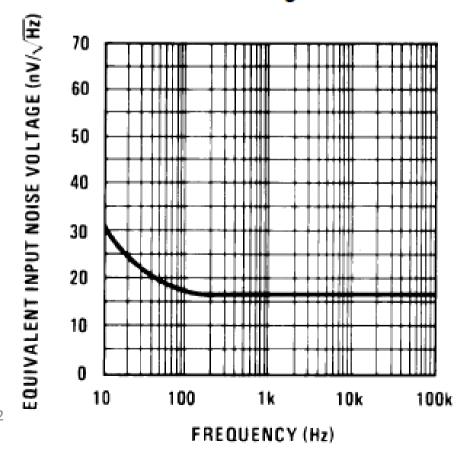
TL082 Wide Bandwidth Dual

Check for S

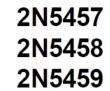
FEATURES

- Internally Trimmed Offset Voltage: 15 mV
- Low Input Bias Current: 50 pA
- Low Input Noise Voltage: 16nV/√Hz
- Low Input Noise Current: 0.01 pA/√Hz

Equivalent Input Noise Voltage



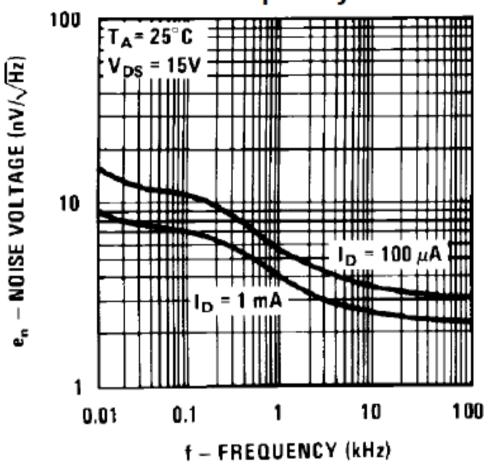
FACEyT, DEEC, EAL202





N-Channel General Purpose Amp

Noise Voltage vs. Frequency



NF	Noise Figure	V _{DS} = 15 V, V _{GS} = 0, f = 1.0 kHz,
	•	R _G = 1.0 megohm, BW = 1.0 Hz

Surface Mount

High IP3 Monolithic Amplifier

HELA-10+

Broadband,

50&75 ohms 5 to 1000 MHz



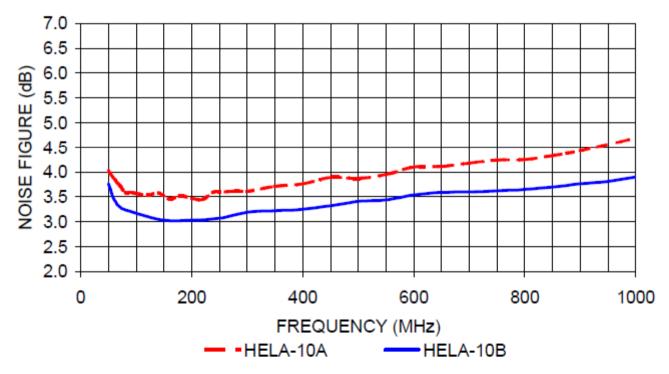


Figure 19 – HELA-10A and HELA-10B Noise Figure 75-ohm and 50-ohm System, respectively