

Corrigé type END ELN2 (2025)

Exo1 (14ph)

1) Régime statique

1) schéma équivalent (1)

2) point de repos:

$$V_{GS} + R_S I_D + R_G I_G = 0 \quad (0,5)$$

$$I_G = 0 \quad (0,25)$$

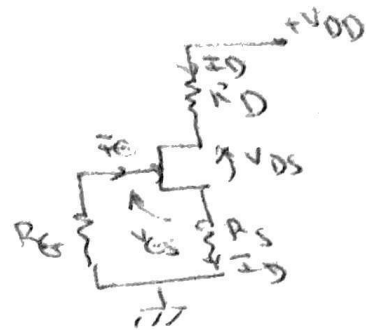
$$V_{GS} = -R_S I_D \quad (0,25)$$

$$V_{GS} = -10^3 \times 5 \times 10^{-3} = -5V \quad (0,5)$$

$$V_{DD} = (R_D + R_S) I_D + V_{DS} \quad (0,5) \dots (1)$$

$$V_{DS} = V_{DD} - (R_D + R_S) I_D \quad (0,25)$$

$$= 20 - (3,9 + 1) \times 10^3 \times 5 \times 10^{-3} = -4,5V \quad (0,5)$$

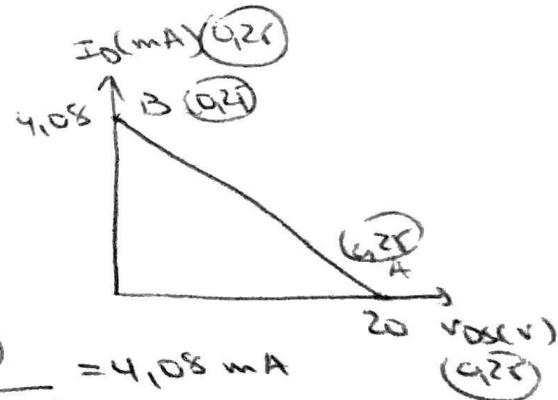


3) Droite de charge

$$\text{de (1)} \Rightarrow I_D = \frac{V_{DD} - V_{DS}}{R_S + R_D} \quad (0,5)$$

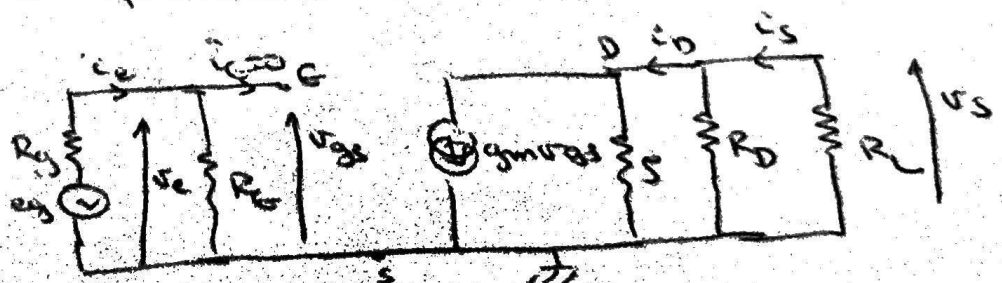
At A: $I_D = 0 \Rightarrow V_{DS} = V_{DD} = 20V$ A(20,0) $(0,25)$

At B: $V_{DS} = 0 \Rightarrow I_D = \frac{V_{DD}}{R_S + R_D} = \frac{20}{(3,9 + 1) \times 10^3} = 4,08 \text{ mA}$ $(0,25)$



Régime dynamique

4) schéma équivalent



5.5) Gain en tension à vide (R_L débranchée)

$$A_V = \frac{V_S}{V_E}$$

$$\begin{cases} V_S = -g_m V_{GS} (S \parallel R_D) \\ V_E = V_{GS} \end{cases} \Rightarrow A_V = -g_m (S \parallel R_D) = -g_m \frac{S R_D}{S + R_D}$$

$$A_V = -3 \times 10^{-3} \cdot \frac{100 \times 10^3 \times 3,9 \times 10^3}{(100 + 3,9) \times 10^3}$$

$$A_V = -11,25$$

Gain en tension en charge (R_L branchée)

$$\begin{cases} V_S = -g_m V_{GS} (S \parallel R_D \parallel R_L) \\ V_E = V_{GS} \end{cases} \Rightarrow A_V = -g_m (S \parallel R_D \parallel R_L) = -g_m \frac{S \cdot R_D \cdot R_L}{S R_D + S R_L + R_D \cdot R_L}$$

$$A_V = -3 \times 10^{-3} \cdot \frac{100 \times 10^3 \times 3,9 \times 10^3 \times 10^3}{100 \times 10^3 \times 3,9 \times 10^3 + 100 \times 10^3 \times 10 \times 10^3 + 3,9 \times 10^3 \times 10 \times 10^3}$$

$$A_V = -8,19$$

• Impédance d'entrée: $Z_e = \frac{V_E}{I_e} = \frac{R_E}{1} = R_E$

• Impédance de sortie: $Z_s = \frac{V_S}{I_S} \Big|_{R_L \text{ débranchée}} = \frac{V_S}{I_S} (R_D \parallel R_S)$

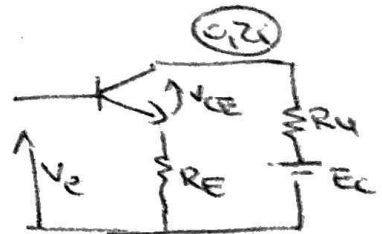
$$Z_s = S \parallel R_D = \frac{R_D \cdot S}{R_D + S} = \frac{3,9 \times 10^3 \times 100 \times 10^3}{(3,9 + 100) \times 10^3} = 3,75 \text{ k}\Omega$$

Exo 2 (6 pts)

2.5) 1) Diode de charge en statique

$$E_C = (R_U + R_E) I_C + V_{CE} \quad | \quad I_E \approx I_C$$

$$\Rightarrow I_C = \frac{E_C - V_{CE}}{R_E + R_U}$$

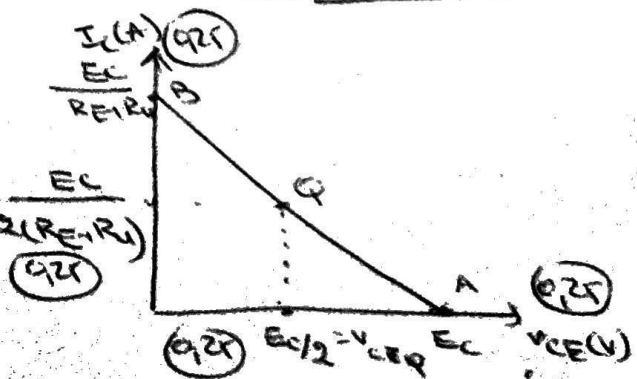


pt A: $I_C = 0 \Rightarrow V_{CE} = E_C$

pt B: $V_{CE} = 0 \Rightarrow I_C = \frac{E_C}{R_E + R_U}$

$$I_{CQ} = \frac{E_C}{2(R_U + R_E)}$$

$$V_{CEQ} = E_C / 2$$

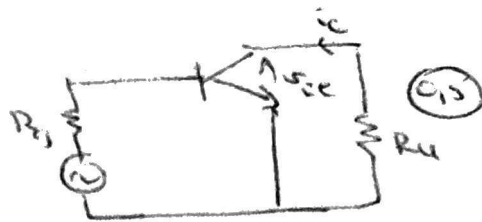


(2,25) 2) Dérive de charge en dynamique

$$v_{ce} = -R_u i_c \quad (0,25)$$

$$\Rightarrow i_c = \frac{-v_{ce}}{R_u} \quad (0,25)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{pente} = \frac{-1}{R_u} \quad (0,25)$$



si $R_E \ll R_u$ la pente en statique $= \frac{-1}{R_u + R_E} \approx \frac{-1}{R_u}$ = la pente en dynamique $(0,25)$

$\Rightarrow D_c$ et D_a passent par le même point de repos Q et ont la même pente $(0,25) \Rightarrow D_a = D_c$

(1,25) 3) Rendement d'amplification:

$$\eta = \frac{P_{\text{omax}}}{P_z} \quad (0,25)$$

$$P_{\text{omax}} = \frac{I_{CQ} \cdot V_{CEQ}}{2} \quad (0,25) = \frac{I_{CQ} \cdot E_c/2}{2} = \frac{E_c \cdot I_{CQ}}{4}$$

$$P_z = E_c \cdot I_{CQ} \quad (0,25)$$

$$\Rightarrow \eta = \frac{E_c \cdot I_{CQ}}{4 \cdot I_{CQ} \cdot E_c} = \frac{1}{4} = 25\% \quad (0,25)$$