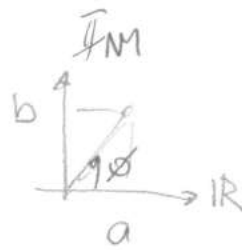


NUMEROS COMPLEXOS

$a + jb = Z$ / $\text{Re}[Z] = a$
 \backslash $\text{Im}[Z] = b$



plano complexo

$A = \text{abs}[Z] = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$

$\phi = \text{arg}[Z] = \angle Z = \text{ATAN} \frac{\text{Im}}{\text{Re}} = \text{ATAN} \left(\frac{b}{a} \right)$

atenção Matlab!
 Função perigosa oposta
 do sinal

notação $a + jb \rightarrow$ cartesiana

$A \angle \phi \rightarrow$ notação polar



HP
 Matlab
 Excel (?)

Formula Moivre / Euler $Ae^{j\phi} = A \cos \phi + j \sin \phi = a + jb$

SINAL : mete na fase $-10 = |10| \angle 180^\circ$

Corrente / tensão adiantada/atrasada
 no tipo "j"

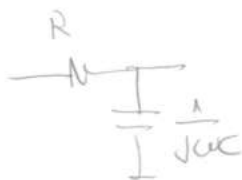
naa nota jAD ou JSV

significa delay temporal

em relação a alguma referência

Função $f(a,b) \in \mathbb{C}$ também

(*) $H(s) = H(j\omega)$ Laplace



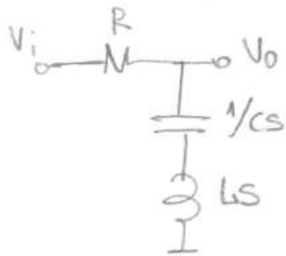
$\frac{V_o(j\omega)}{V_i} = \frac{1/j\omega C}{R + \frac{1}{j\omega C}} = \frac{1}{1 + j\omega RC}$

$\left| \frac{V_o}{V_i} \right| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (RC\omega)^2}}$

$\text{Arg} \left[\frac{V_o}{V_i} \right] = -\text{ATAN} [RC\omega]$

denominador

Exemplo



$$\frac{V_o(s)}{V_i(s)} = \frac{\frac{1}{Cs} + Ls}{R + \frac{1}{Cs} + Ls} = \frac{\frac{1 + Lcs^2}{c}}{\frac{Rcs + 1 + Lcs^2}{cs}} = \frac{s^2 + 1/LC}{s^2 + \frac{R}{L}s + \frac{1}{LC}}$$

Zeros: $s_z = \pm \sqrt{1/LC} \pm j\sqrt{LC}$
 ($1 + Lcs^2 = 0$)

polos: $s^2 + \frac{R}{L}s + \frac{1}{LC} = 0$

chamada equação característica (EDO)

$$s_{1,2} = -\frac{R}{2L} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{R}{2L}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{LC}}$$

ou mais compacto:

$$s_{1,2} = -\alpha \pm \sqrt{\alpha^2 - \omega_0^2}$$

unidade [Np/s]

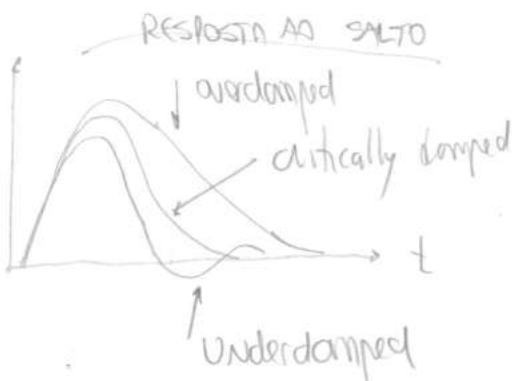
$\alpha = \frac{R}{2L}$ e $\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$ [EDO!]

$\omega_0 \rightarrow$ frequência natural de oscilação (balanço energia)
 tempo viação, micro-ondas
 sinal "demora p/ passar" na ressonância
 (phase B)

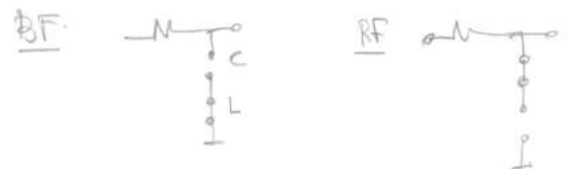
$\alpha \rightarrow$ fator amortecimento (damping factor), perdas

overdamped ($\alpha > \omega_0$)
 critically damped ($\alpha = \omega_0$)
 underdamped ($\alpha < \omega_0$)

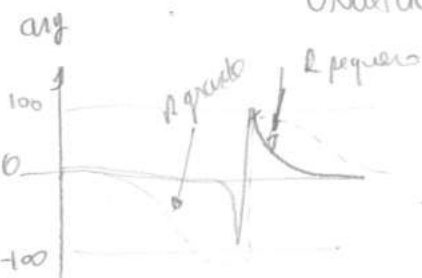
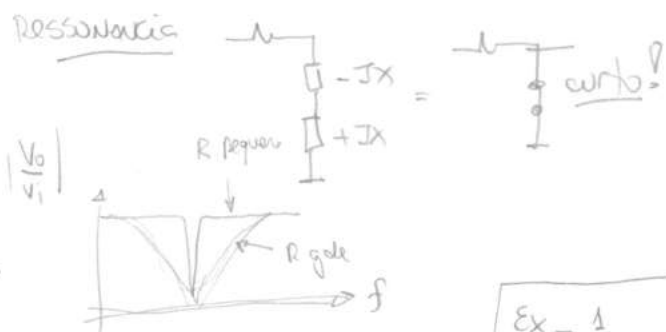
analogia mola em uma porta



RESPOSTA FREQUÊNCIA



PASSA TUDO?



TEORIA LINK SWATHMONE
 MATEMÁTICA LINK MULTISIM

ELETRÔNICA APLICADA

- ① Resposta em Frequência de Amplificadores, Multistágios, diferenças
 - ② Realimentação
 - ③ Osciladores
 - ④ OpAmps
 - ⑤ Filtros Ativos
- 25% trabalhos OpAmps
 75% Provas [P1, P2]
 Sub Livre

Novidade? Frequência

RESPOSTA EM FREQUÊNCIA → CAP 11 Boylestad

Decibels → Medida relativa, expande a faixa dinâmica $G = 10 \log \frac{P_2 [pot]}{P_1}$

$G = 20 \log \frac{V_2 [tensão]}{V_1}$

Medida potência [Access Points] dBm

qual é maior? $P = 10 \log \frac{P}{1mW}$

ex quantos dBm é 100mW?

$P = 10 \log 100 = 10 \log 10^2 = 20 dBm$

Access point: [-54 Mbps -65 dBm ⇒ 3.16E-7 mW]
 [-6 Mbps -82 dBm ⇒ 6.3E-9 mW]

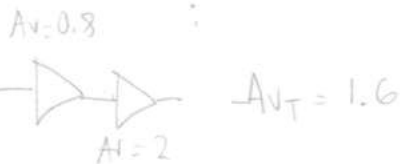
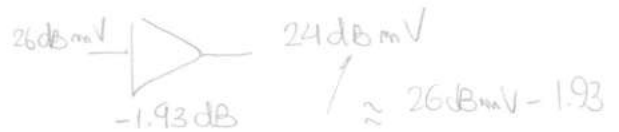
Vantagem 1 → Falta dinâmica gae.

Gain -30 dB ⇒ Gain potência de 0.001

$A_V = 32.335 \rightarrow G_V = 20 \log 32.335 = 90.19 dB$

Obs falan que 30 dB
 0-1 n é forte, forte
 é suprimida p/let: 130 | 110°

Vantagem 2 → Operações produto viram soma



RESPOSTA EM FREQUÊNCIA MATEMÁTICA



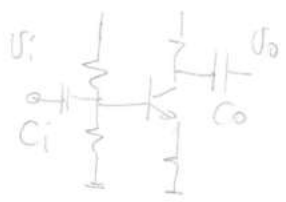
f_L definido por capacitores parassitas, deve complementar PE

f_H capacitores/induct. parasitas do K

0.707 NPK ou queda 3 dB de POTÊNCIA

EI API. 1

Lembrando.



$$C_i \rightarrow X_{Ci} = \frac{1}{j\omega C_i}$$

$$C_o \rightarrow X_{Co} = \frac{1}{j\omega C_o}$$

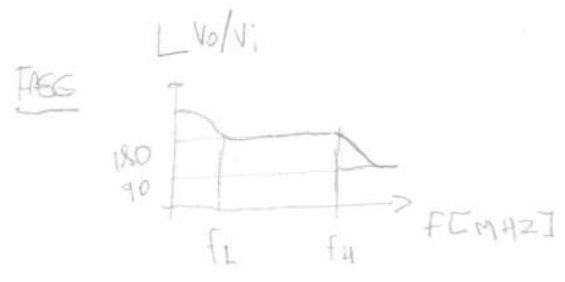
Pl frequências baixas o capacitor vai apresentando um comportamento de 1^o ord. qto



Banda = faixa de operação = $f_H - f_L$



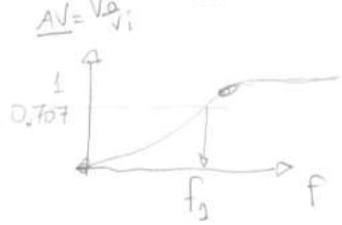
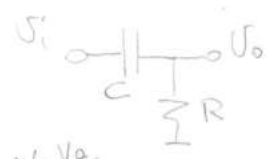
$\log 1 = 0$ Lembrando
 $\log K < 0$ se $K < 1$
 $\log(x)$



Por que 180° → Emissor Comum inverte a fase

Diagrama de Bode

Transistor tem muitas vezes CKTS. RC, interna e externamente.



BAIXAS $X_C = \frac{1}{j\omega C} = \frac{1}{0} = \infty$ → open
 ALTAS $X_C = \frac{1}{j\omega C} = \frac{1}{\infty} = 0$ → short

Matematicamente

$$\frac{V_o}{V_i} = \frac{R}{R + X_C} \Rightarrow |A_v| = \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 + X_C^2}}$$



quando $X_C = R \rightarrow |A_v| = \frac{R}{\sqrt{2R^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = 0.707$

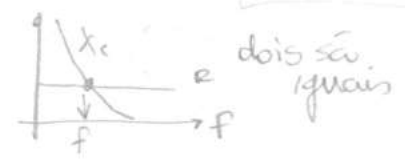
vira ÷ tensão c/ 2 resistores de mesma valor

isso ocorre na frequência:

$$X_C = R = \frac{1}{2\pi f_1 C} \rightarrow \boxed{f_1 = \frac{1}{2\pi RC}}$$

Não é metade 0.5! complex

Nesse ponto (f_1) $G_v = 20 \log A_v = 20 \log \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = -3 \text{ dB}$



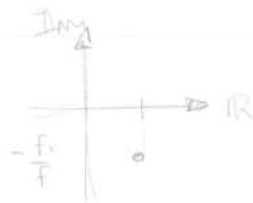
No pto. máxima $G_v = 20 \log 1 = 0 \text{ dB}$

Posso escrever a eq. Ganho como $A_v = \frac{V_o}{V_i} = \frac{R}{R - jX_C} = \frac{1}{1 - j\left[\frac{X_C}{R}\right]} = \frac{1}{1 - j\left[\frac{1}{\omega RC}\right]} = \frac{1}{1 - j\left[\frac{f_1}{f}\right]}$



$$A_v = \frac{V_o}{V_i} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (f_i/f)^2}} \quad \frac{\text{ATAN}(f_i/f)}{\text{phase}}$$

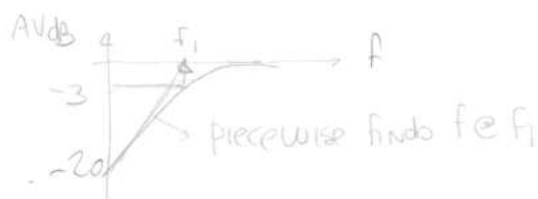
modulo
|A|



$$\angle A_v = \text{ATAN}\left(\frac{x}{R}\right)$$

$$|A|_{dB} = 20 \log\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (f_i/f)^2}}\right] = -20 \log\left[1 + \left(\frac{f_i}{f}\right)^2\right]^{1/2} = -10 \log\left[1 + \left(\frac{f_i}{f}\right)^2\right] \approx -20 \log \frac{f_i}{f}$$

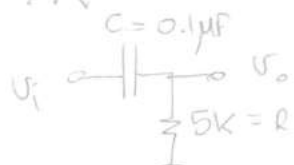
@ $f \ll f_i$



Ponto $f=0 \rightarrow A_{dB} = -10 \log[1+0]$

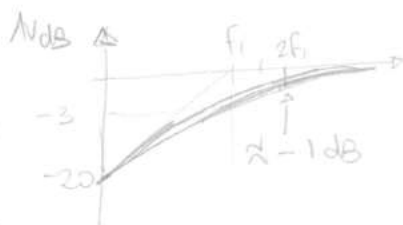
→ Matlab, Excel [fica mais facil usar Laplace transform $s = j\omega$]

Exemplo: Desenho o diagrama de Bode, ache freq. corte f_i ,

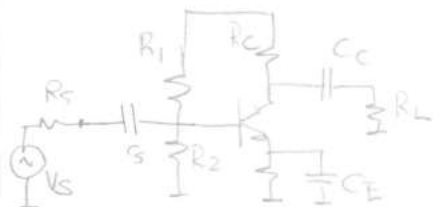


$$(a) f_i = \frac{1}{2\pi R C} = \frac{1}{6.28 \cdot (5k) \cdot (0.1E-6)} = 318.5 \text{ Hz}$$

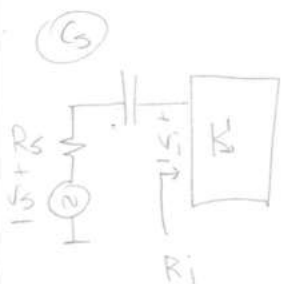
↓ Sempre pense na freq. corte abstrah dos dois ter que são igual
 react cap: $\frac{1}{\omega C}$
 $X_C = R \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\omega C} = R \Rightarrow f = \frac{1}{2\pi RC}$



FREQUENCIA CORTE: INFERIOR BJT



Ponto quebra inferior em frequencia definido pelos capacitores C_s , C_E & C_C .



$$f_{LS} = \frac{1}{2\pi [R_s + R_i] C_s}$$

pl freqs medios, capacitor aproximado pl curto. ache V_i como $\frac{R_i}{R_i + R_s}$ tensão

$$V_i = V_s \cdot \frac{R_i}{R_i + R_s}$$

EL-Apl.2

VI achar t1s uso CKT que o capacitor entrega

$$R_i = R_1 // R_2 // \beta r_e$$

$$V_i = \frac{R_i V_s}{R_s + R_i - jX_{Cs}}$$

Aplicar essa eq q f=0
faca tens fira sobre C?

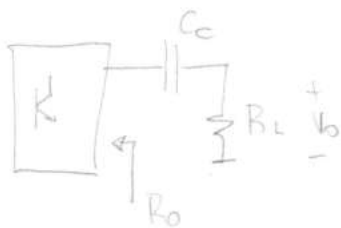
R0 = resistencia = R0 // ro
saida Ki

Lembrando ro data
sheet



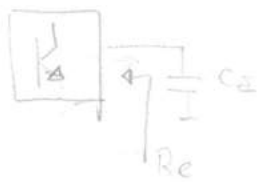
$$f_{LC} = \frac{1}{2\pi (R_0 + R_i) C_0}$$

(C1)



(C2)

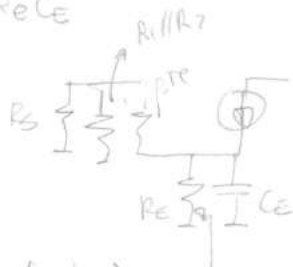
Rede que Ce "enxerga"



$$R_{LE} = \frac{1}{2\pi R_e C_e}$$

$$R_e = R_E // \left(\frac{R'_s}{\beta} + r_e \right)$$

$$R'_s = R_s // R_1 // R_2$$

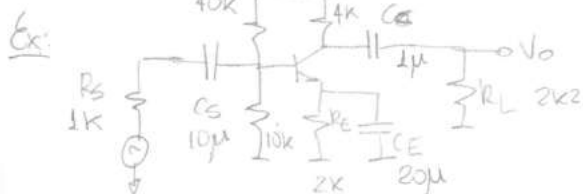


Lembrando: $A_{v \text{ s/ } C_E} = -\frac{R_c}{r_e + R_E}$ (ganho menor)

$$A_{v \text{ c/ } C_E} = -\frac{R_c}{r_e}$$

EFEITO CAPACITORES APENAS EM BAIXAS FREQS. MEDIAS/ALTAS FREQS VIRAM CURTO

ANALISA EFEITO DOS CAPACITORES INDIVIDUALMENTE



$\beta = 100$
 $R_0 = \infty$
 $V_{CC} = 20V$

Ache a freq, corte + baixa do
CKT

Preciso achar r_e , calculando bias

$$\beta R_E = 100 \cdot 2k = 200k \gg 10R_2 = 100k$$

1180
10x.

$$V_B = \frac{20 \cdot 10}{50} = 4V \Rightarrow I_E = \frac{V_E}{R_E} = \frac{4 - 0.7}{2k} = 1.65mA$$

$$r_e = \frac{26}{1.65} = 15.76\Omega$$

ganho

$$A_v = \frac{V_o}{V_i} = -\frac{R_c // R_L}{r_e} = -\frac{4k // 2k2}{15.76} = -90$$

ped:

$$Z_i = R_i = R_1 // R_2 // \beta r_e = 40k // 10k // 10(15.76) = 1.32k$$

$$V_i = \frac{R_i}{R_i + R_s} V_s \rightarrow \frac{V_i}{V_s} = \frac{R_i}{R_i + R_s} = \frac{1.32k}{1.32k + 1k} = 0.569$$

$$A_{Vs} = \frac{V_o}{V_s} = \frac{V_o}{V_i} \cdot \frac{V_i}{V_s}$$

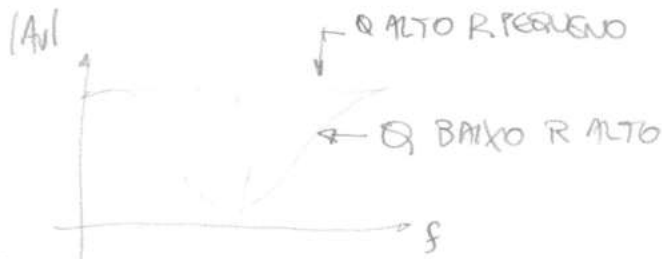
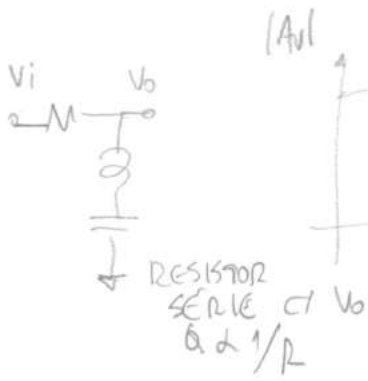
$$= (-90)(0.569) = -51.21$$

ANALISE CAPACITORES

(C1) $R_i = R_1 // R_2 // \beta r_e$
 $= 40k // 10k // 1.576k = 1k32$

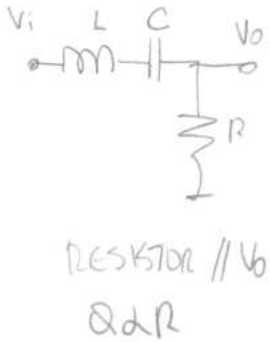
$$f_{LC} = \frac{1}{2\pi (R_s + R_i) C_s} = \frac{1}{6.28 [1k + 1.32k] 10\mu}$$

$$f_{LS} = 6.86Hz$$



NOTCH

$$H(s) = \frac{s^2 + 1/LC}{s^2 + \frac{R}{L}s + \frac{1}{LC}}$$



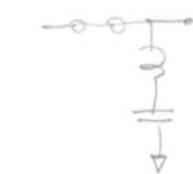
$$H(s) = \frac{RCS}{RCS + 1 + LCS^2}$$

$$H(s) = \frac{(R/L)S}{s^2 + (R/L)S + (1/LC)}$$

R aparece também no zero

Lei de Joule Q d PERDAS JOULE

NOTCH R → 0
R → ∞



Perdas ↑ se R ↓
melhor caso se R=0!
 $P = \frac{V^2}{R}$

para maximizar Vo se R ↑ energia nele é perdida (calor) melhor caso R=0

BPF R → 0
R → ∞



Perdas ↑ se R ↓
Q ↓ se R ↓

para maximizar Vo se R ↓ Vo ↓
logo se R=∞ melhor caso (Q d R)

RLC paralelo



$$Q = \frac{R}{2\pi f L} = 2\pi f R C = R \sqrt{\frac{C}{L}}$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} \quad BW = \frac{f_0}{Q}$$

na ressonância



MAXIMIZ TENSÃO!

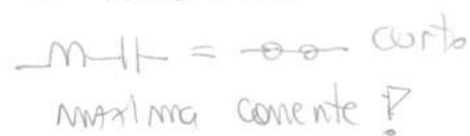
RLC série



$$Q = \frac{\omega_0 L}{R} = \frac{1}{\omega_0 R C} = \frac{1}{R} \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$$

$$\omega_0 = 1/\sqrt{LC} \quad BW = f_0/Q$$

na ressonância



Projete dois ressonadores para a freq de 1MHz. Deseja-se uma banda passante de 5%. Considere $C = 1nF$.

(a) Apresente os valores de R, L para as configurações série e paralelo, considerando o C dado.

$$2\pi f = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} \Rightarrow L = \frac{1}{(2\pi f)^2 C} = \frac{1}{(2\pi \cdot 10^6)^2 \cdot 10^{-9}} = 2,53E-6 H = 25,3 \mu H //$$

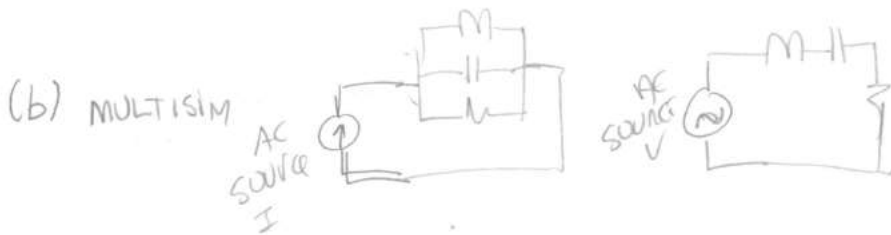
$$BW = 5\% \text{ de } 1MHz = 0,05 \times 1MHz = 0,05 MHz$$

$$BW = \frac{f_0}{Q} \therefore Q = \frac{1}{0,05} = 20$$

SÉRIE: $Q = \frac{1}{R} \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} \Rightarrow R = \frac{1}{Q} \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} = \frac{1}{20} \sqrt{\frac{25,3E-6}{1E-9}} = 7,95 \Omega$

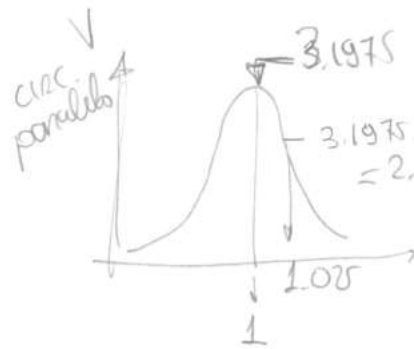
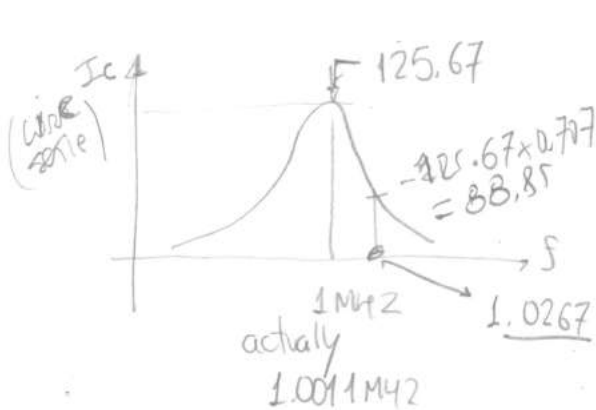
paralelo: $Q = R \sqrt{\frac{C}{L}} \Rightarrow R = \frac{Q}{\sqrt{\frac{C}{L}}} = 20 \sqrt{\frac{25,3E-6}{1E-9}} = 3,2 K\Omega$

	Paralelo	SÉRIE
R	3200	7,95
L	25,3μH	25,3μH
C	1nF	1nF



SIMULATION: SIMULATE/ANALYZES
AC ANALYSIS

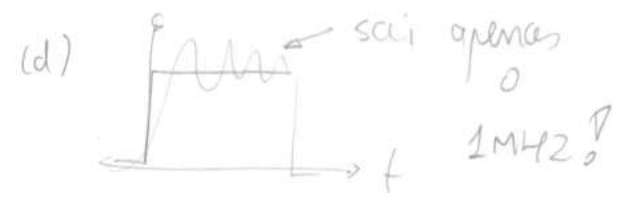
MONITORE no ckt série corrente em qualquer componente e no paralelo a tensão



$$\left[\begin{aligned} 1 + \frac{0,05}{2} &= 1,025 \\ 1 - \frac{0,05}{2} &= 0,975 \end{aligned} \right]$$



NÃO





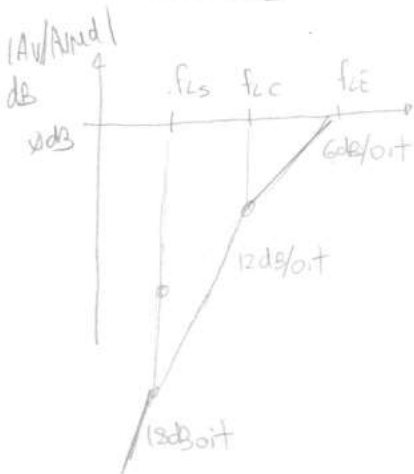
$$(c) f_{LC} = \frac{1}{2\pi(R_C + R_L)C_C} = \frac{1}{6.28[4k + 2k] \cdot 1\mu} = 25.68 \text{ Hz}$$

$$(c) R_S' = R_S \parallel R_1 \parallel R_2 = 1k \parallel 40k \parallel 10k = 0.889k$$

$$R_e = R_e \parallel \left(\frac{R_S'}{\beta} + r_o \right) = 2k \parallel \left(\frac{0.889k}{100} + 15 \right)$$

$$R_e \approx 24.35 \Omega$$

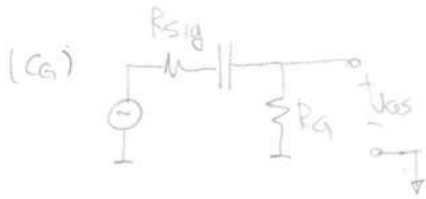
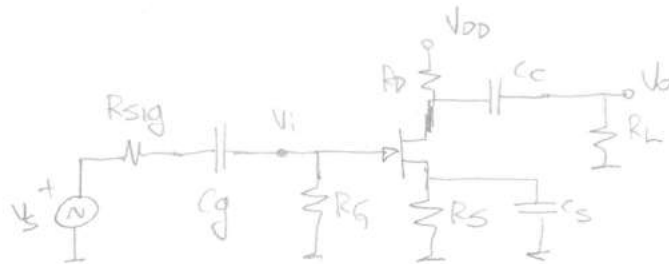
$$f_{LE} = \frac{1}{2\pi R_e C_E} = \frac{1}{6.28(24.35)(20\mu)} = 327 \text{ Hz}$$



cada capacitor (polo) insere 6 db queda por octava (1 octava = 2 dobro da freq)

$$20 \text{ dB/dec} = 6 \text{ dB/d.o.}$$

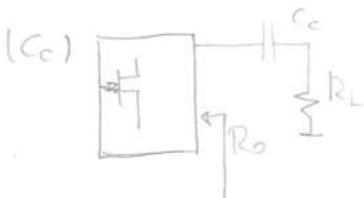
RESPOSTA DE FET



$$f_{LG} = \frac{1}{2\pi(R_{sig} + R_i)C_g}$$

normalmente $R_G \gg R_{sig}$

$$V_{gs} = V_s \frac{R_G}{R_G + R_{sig}} \approx V_s \quad \text{since } R_G \gg R_{sig}$$



$$f_{LC} = \frac{1}{2\pi(R_o + R_L)C_C}$$



$$R_o = R_o \parallel r_d$$

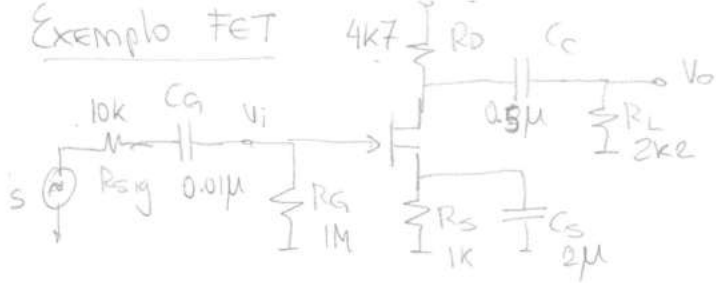
$$(c) f_{LS} = \frac{1}{2\pi R_{eq} C_S}$$

$$R_{eq} = \frac{R_S}{1 + R_S(1 + g_m r_d) / (r_d + R_o \parallel R_L)}$$

se $r_d \approx \infty$ $R_{eq} \approx R_S \parallel \frac{1}{g_m}$

E1Apl.3

Exemplo FET



$I_{DSS} = 8\text{mA}$ $V_p = -4$ $r_d = \infty$ $V_{DD} = 20$

BIAS

$I_D = I_{DSS} \left[1 - \frac{V_{GS}}{V_p} \right]^2$ acho $V_{GSQ} = -2$
 $I_{DQ} = 2\text{mA}$

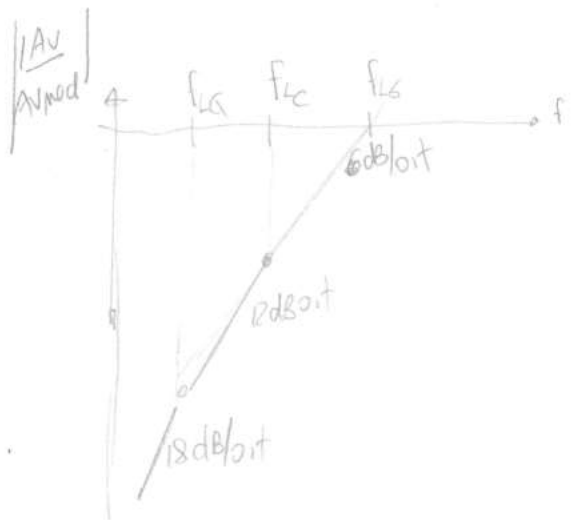
$g_m = \frac{2 I_{DSS}}{|V_p|} \left[1 - \frac{V_{GSQ}}{V_p} \right] = \frac{2 \cdot 8\text{mA}}{4\text{V}} \left[1 - \frac{-2}{-4} \right] = 2\text{mS}$

$C_g \Rightarrow f_{Lg} = \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot [10\text{k} + 1\text{M}] \cdot (0.01\mu)} = 15.8\text{Hz}$

$C_c \Rightarrow f_{Lc} = \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot [4\text{k}7 + 2\text{k}2] \cdot (0.5\mu\text{F})} = 46.13\text{Hz}$

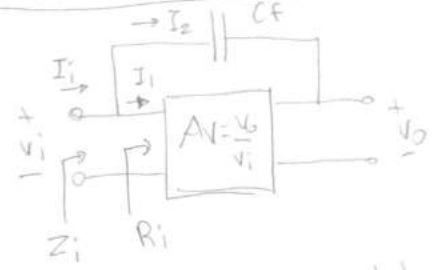
$C_s \Rightarrow R_{eq} \approx R_s \parallel \frac{1}{g_m} = 1\text{k} \parallel \frac{1}{2\text{mS}} = 333.33\Omega$ $f_{Ls} = \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot [333.2] \cdot (2\mu)} = 238.73\text{Hz}$

Ganho faixas médias: $A_v = \frac{V_o}{V_i} = -g_m (R_D \parallel R_L) = -2\text{mS} (4\text{k}7 \parallel 2\text{k}2) = -3$
 (máximo)



Exemplo ~~interconversor~~ ~~F~~ ~~inverte~~ ~~de~~ ~~modo~~ ~~capacitor~~
 # coupling \uparrow f
 $f \uparrow$ (L seua o capacitor)

CAPACITANCIA & EFEITO MILLER



Problema quando tenho capacitores realmente tendo amplificadores - vale p/ amplif. que invertem o sinal

$I_i = I_1 + I_2$

$I_i = \frac{V_i}{Z_i}$

$I_1 = \frac{V_i}{R_i}$

$I_2 = \frac{V_i - V_o}{X_{cf}} = \frac{V_i - A_v V_i}{X_{cf}}$

$I_2 = \frac{V_i(1 - A_v)}{X_{cf}}$

substituindo:

$\frac{V_i}{Z_i} = \frac{V_i}{R_i} + \frac{(1 - A_v)V_i}{X_{cf}}$

$\frac{1}{Z_i} = \frac{1}{R_i} + \frac{1}{X_{cf}(1 - A_v)}$

chamo $X_{cm} = \frac{X_{cf}}{1 - A_v} = \frac{1}{\omega(1 - A_v)C_f}$

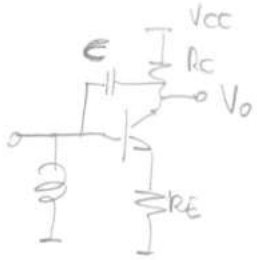
↳ capac. equivalente

e $\frac{1}{Z_i} = \frac{1}{R_i} + \frac{1}{X_{cm}}$

Exemplo Miller effect

R. Sobot book: 7.11, estimate a common emitter ampl. para ser usado, se $L = 2.533 \mu H$, $R_C = 9k\Omega$, $R_E = 100\Omega$, $\beta = 100$

$C_{CB} = 1 pF$



COMMON EMITTER
INVERTE fase logo
há efeito Miller

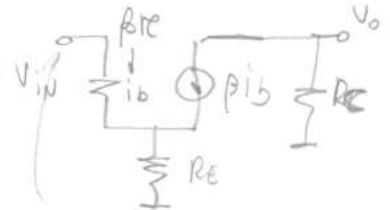


Frequencia ressonancia

$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$

$$A_v = -\frac{R_C}{R_E} \approx \frac{9900}{100}$$

$$A_v = -99$$



$$V_o = -\beta i_b R_E$$

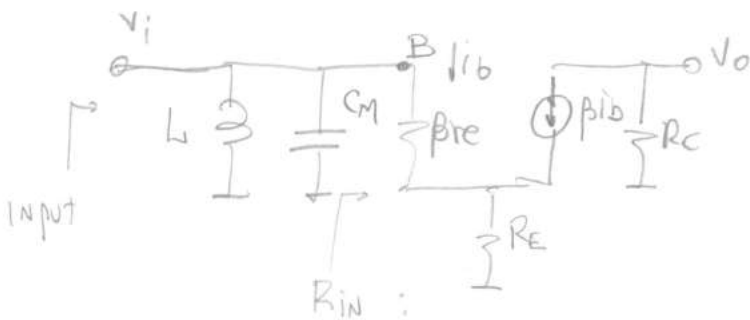
$$V_{in} = i_b \beta R_E + (\beta + 1) i_b R_E$$

$$\frac{V_o}{V_{in}} = \frac{-\beta i_b R_C}{i_b \beta R_E + (\beta + 1) i_b R_E}$$

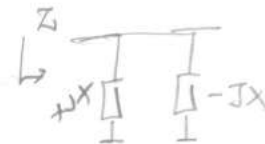
$$\approx -\frac{R_C}{R_E} \quad R_E \ll R_C$$

Miller capacitance $\rightarrow C_M = (99 + 1) 1 pF = 100 pF$
(100 x maior?)

$$f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi \sqrt{2.533E-6 \times 100 pF}} = 10 MHz$$

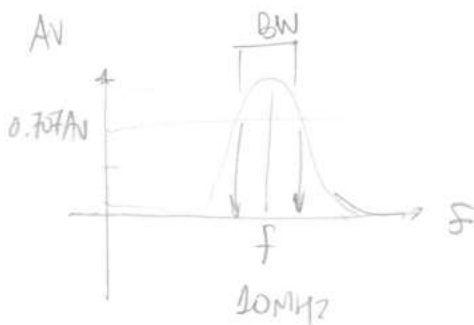


LC paralelo na ressonancia
é um ckt. aberto



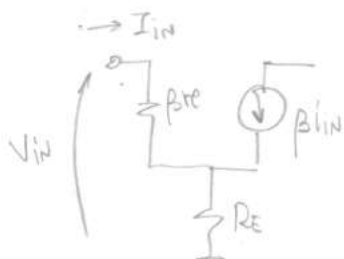
$$Z = \frac{\text{Modulo}}{\text{Soma}} = \frac{(jX)(-jX)}{jX - jX} = \frac{0}{0} = \infty$$

Assim ckt funciona apenas pelo
LC ressoa, BPF



estimando Banda (formulas RLC //)

$$Q = \frac{R}{\omega L} = \omega R C = R \sqrt{\frac{C}{L}} = (100 \cdot 100) \sqrt{\frac{100E-12}{2.533E-6}} = 62.83$$



$$V_{in} = \beta R_C i_{in} + (\beta + 1) R_E i_{in}$$

$$R_{in} = \frac{V_{in}}{i_{in}} = \beta R_C + (\beta + 1) R_E$$

$$R_E \ll R_C \quad R_{in} \approx \beta R_C$$

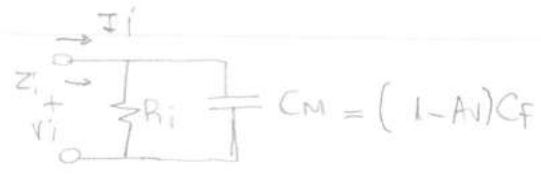
$$BW = \frac{f_0}{Q} = \frac{10}{62.83} = 0.16 MHz$$

obs
RLS series
 $Q = \frac{1}{R} \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$



impedância conservativa reativa us

Tenho a rede equivalente



capacitor aparece na entrada sendo MULTIPLICADO pelo ganho Av.

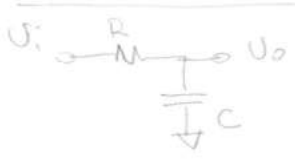
$$C_{mi} = (1 - A_v) C_f$$

capacitor que "Reflete" na entrada

- Aumenta nível Zo (capacitância na saída) $\rightarrow I_o \cong V_o - v_i / X_{cf} \rightarrow C_{mo} = (1 - \frac{1}{A_v}) C_f$
- Porque Av deve ser negativa? se Av > 0 teri capacitancia negativa. $C_{mo} \approx C_f$ / $A_v \gg 1$

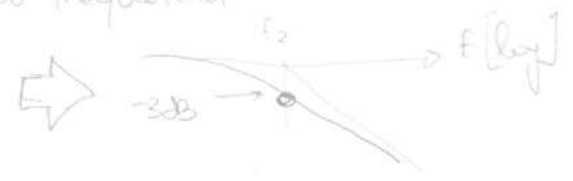
* RESPOSTA EM ALTA FREQUENCIA (BJT)

FALAR PROSPET IAPAC, ENTADA O QUE ACONTECE

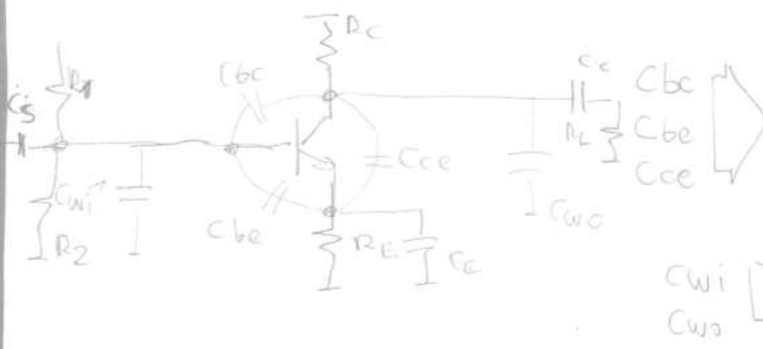


exploran $\frac{U_o}{I_i}$ como função frequência

$$A_v = \frac{1}{1 + j \left[\frac{f}{f_2} \right]}$$



de onde vem esses capacitores?



capacitores "parasitos"
 em geral Cbe maior todas
 Cce menor capacit

Cwi \rightarrow wiring capacitances
 Cwo

Modelo frequencia sinais



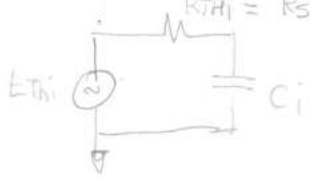
$$C_i = C_{wi} + C_{be} + C_{mi}$$

$$C_o = C_{wo} + C_{ce} + C_{mo}$$

Miller

Thevenin

$$R_{Thi} = R_s // R_{i1} // R_2 // R_i$$



$$R_{Tho} = R_o // R_L // R_o$$



quando f \uparrow Co fica certo
 $V_o \downarrow$

EL-APL-4

PI Thevenin input $f_{Hi} = \frac{1}{2\pi R_{Thi} C_i}$

com $R_{Thi} = R_s // R_1 // R_2 // R_i$
 e $C_i = C_{wi} + C_{be} + C_{mi} = C_{wi} + C_{be} + (1-A_v) C_{bc}$

PI Thevenin output $f_{Ho} = \frac{1}{2\pi R_{Tho} C_o}$

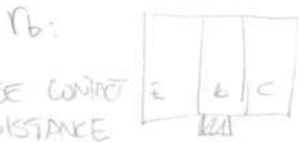
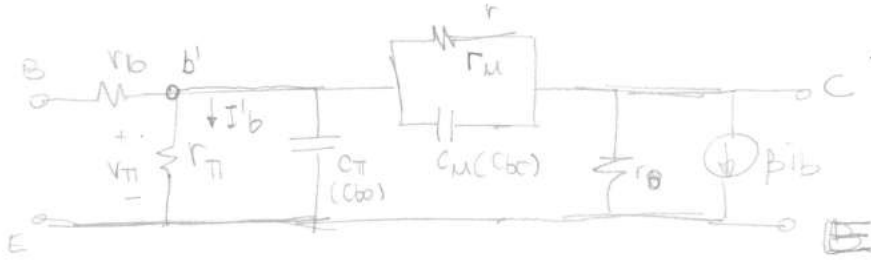
com $R_{Tho} = R_c // R_L // r_o$
 $C_o = C_{wo} + C_{ce} + C_{mo}$

VARIACAO h_{fe} (ou β) COM FREQUENCIA

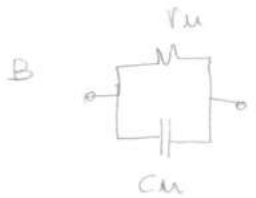
Segue a equação $h_{fe} = \frac{h_{fe\ mid}}{1 + j[f/f_p]}$

h_{fe} = mais usado por fabricantes do que β .

usa o Modelo + Complexo [Giacoletto]



r_{π} } resistências
 r_{μ} } limitas
 r_o } terminal e o dispositivo quando na região linear



Realimenta sinal saída com entrada.

significa: CORRENTE BASE DEPENDE (POUCA) V_{CB}

f_{β} (ou f_{hfe}) = $\frac{1}{2\pi r_{\pi} [C_{\pi} + C_{\mu}]}$

ou reservando $f_{\beta} \approx \frac{1}{2\pi \beta_{mid} r_e [C_{\pi} + C_{\mu}]}$

equação mostra que f_{β} é função de β ! $r_e = \frac{V_T}{I_{eq}} = \frac{26mV}{I_{eq}}$

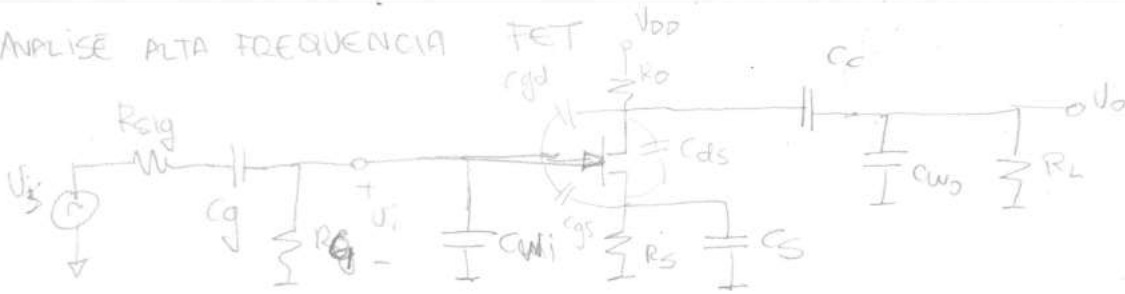
Base comum tem resposta em frequência + elevada do que emissor comum

Lembrando: Base comum é não inversora, logo não possui efeito Miller.

Por esse motivo parâmetros alta frequência são usados sempre como base comum.



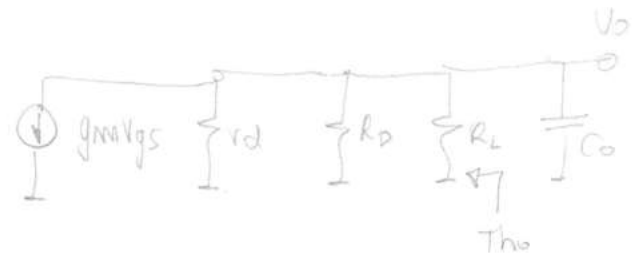
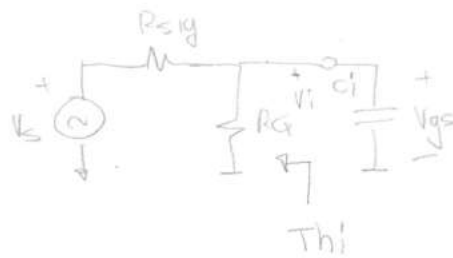
ANÁLISE ALTA FREQUENCIA



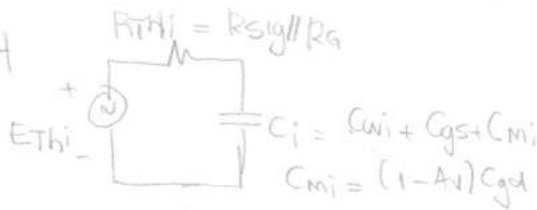
C_{wi}, C_{wo} interelectrode capacitance

C_{gd}, C_{ds}, C_{gs} capacitâncias internas

Modelo pequeno sinal

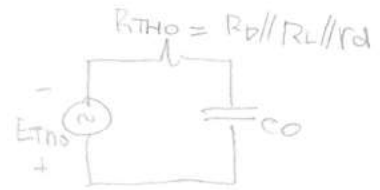


Theremin input



$$f_{Hi} = \frac{1}{2\pi R_{Thi} C_i}$$

Theremin output



$$f_{Ho} = \frac{1}{2\pi R_{Tho} C_o}$$

$$R_{Tho} = R_d // R_L // r_d$$

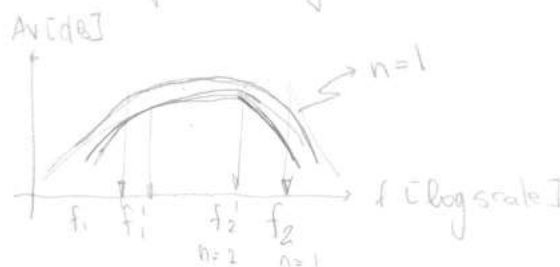
$$C_o = C_{wo} + C_{ds} + C_{mo}$$

$$C_{mo} = \left(1 - \frac{1}{A_v}\right) C_{gd}$$

EFEITO CASCAATEAMENTO

Mais de um estágio → estágio "enxerga" capacitâncias do estágio posterior

Cascateando estágios idênticos



+ um estágio faz a freq. corte ser cada vez menor

EL-APL-5

$A_{V_{LOW_TOTAL}} = (A_{V_{LOW}})^n$ $n = n^{\circ}$ estágios

7/ achar pto. 3 dB

$\frac{A_{V_{LOW}}}{A_{V_{medio}}}_{TOTAL} = \left[\frac{A_{V_{LOW}}}{A_{V_{medio}}} \right]^n = \frac{1}{\left[1 + \left(\frac{f_i}{f} \right)^2 \right]^n}$

FAZENDO $\frac{1}{\sqrt{\left[1 + \left(\frac{f_i}{f_i'} \right)^2 \right]^n}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

ou $\left\{ \left[1 + \left(\frac{f_i}{f_i'} \right)^2 \right]^{1/2} \right\}^n = \left\{ \left[1 + \left(\frac{f_i}{f_i'} \right)^2 \right]^n \right\}^{1/2} = (2)^{1/2} \Rightarrow 1 + \left(\frac{f_i}{f_i'} \right)^2 = 2^{1/n}$ *isola f_i' como*

$f_i' = \frac{f_i}{\sqrt{2^{1/n} - 1}}$ e para alta frequência $f_2' = f_2 \left[\sqrt{2^{1/n} - 1} \right]$ obtenho uma tabela:

n	$\sqrt{2^{1/n} - 1}$
2	0.64
3	0.51
4	0.43

Ex: $n=2$ $f_2' = 0.64 f_2$ ou seja 64% menor que p/ um estágio simples.

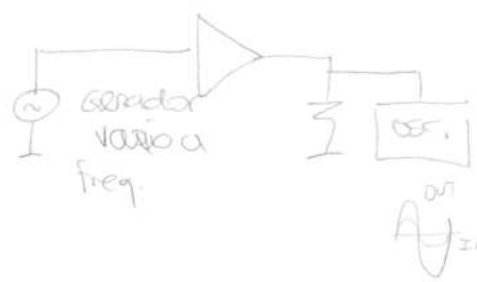
$f_1' = \frac{1}{0.64} f_1 = 1.56 f_1$ 56% maior que

p/ um estágio simples

PARAMETRO IMPORTANTE: GAIN. BANDWIDTH (GBW)
(GAINO FAKA) = cte

TESTE CI ONDA QUADRADA

quero saber a resposta em freq. de um amplificador.



medo o ganho p/ cada frequência

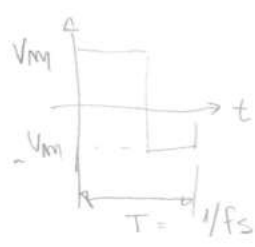
Resposta ao impulso $\delta(t) \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow H(s) \rightarrow at(t)$
Resposta ao step (salto) $\frac{1}{s} \rightarrow H(s) \rightarrow salto(t)$

construo uma tabela



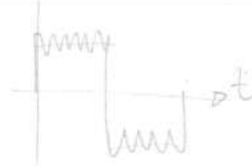
opção: usar onda quadrada!

= soma de várias frequências (série Fourier)



$$V(t) = \frac{4}{\pi} V_m \left[\sin(2\pi f_s t) + \frac{1}{3} \sin(2\pi \cdot 3 f_s t) + \frac{1}{5} \sin(2\pi \cdot 5 f_s t) + \dots + \frac{1}{n} \sin(2\pi f_s \cdot n t) \right]$$

1º termo Fundamental



Soma varias "harmônicas"

Como USA NA Prática?

Se eu ponho na 9ª harmônica, sua amplitude será 10% da fundamental, posso parar "truncar" nela

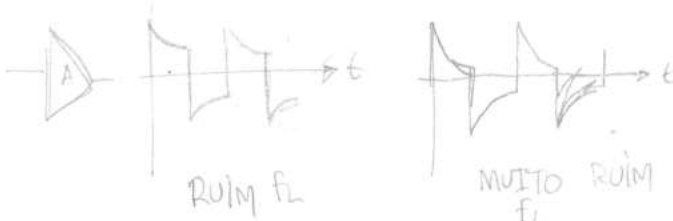
P/ ex: quero testar amplificador freq. máxima de 20KHz, freq. $f_s \leq \frac{20KHz}{9} = 2.2KHz$

Ideal:



entra quadrada sai quadrada

diagrama olho



DEFEITO NAS BAIXAS FREQ'S :
 Investiga fL do amplificador

!! Lembre: BAIXAS FREQ'S ASSOCIADAS
 CI DC / PARTE ESTÁTICA DA
 CURVA

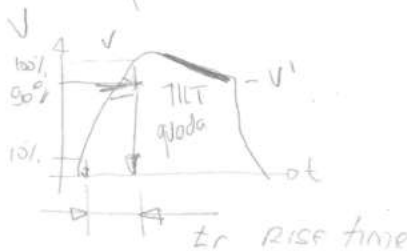


DEFEITO NAS ALTAS FREQ'S :
 Investiga fH do amplif.,
 troca transistor

!! Lembre: ALTAS FREQ'S tem
 a ver com transições.

Como Calcular Banda (regra prática):

modo tempo subida (rise time) de 10% a 90% da onda quadrada

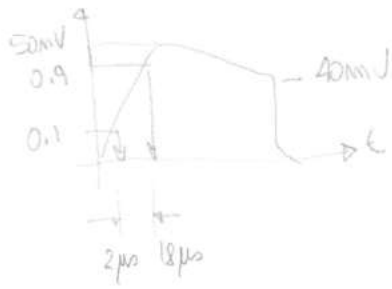


$$BW \approx f_{Hc} \approx \frac{0.35}{t_r} \quad (\text{Freq. Corte Superior})$$

$$\% \text{ TILT} = \frac{V - V'}{V} \cdot 100\% \quad P = t_{HT} = \frac{V - V'}{V}$$

$$f_{Lo} = \frac{P}{\pi} f_s \quad (\text{Freq. Corte Inferior})$$

Ex: Aplico 1mV, 5kHz onda quadrada e observo na saída do amplificador



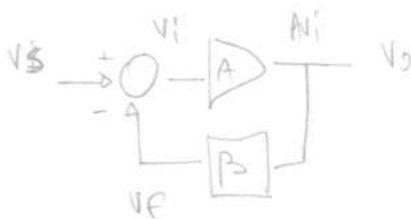
$$t_r = \text{Rise Time} = (18 - 2)\mu\text{s} = 16\mu\text{s}$$

$$BW = \frac{0.35}{t_r} = \frac{0.35}{16\mu\text{s}} = 21.875 \text{ kHz} \approx 21 \text{ kHz}$$

$$P = \frac{V - V'}{V} = \frac{50 - 40}{50} = 0.2 \rightarrow f_{c0} = \frac{0.2 \cdot 5 \text{ kHz}}{\pi}$$

$$f_{c0} = 318.31 \text{ Hz}$$

REALIMENTAÇÃO (Feedback)



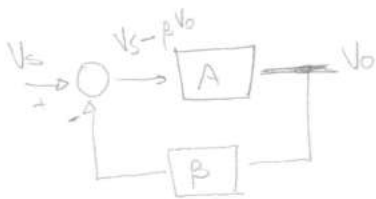
$$V_i = V_s - V_f$$

$$V_o = A V_i = A (V_s - V_f)$$

$$V_f = \beta V_o = \beta A (V_s - V_f)$$

} Negative Feedback \rightarrow subtrai a entrada da realimentação
 } Positive Feedback \rightarrow soma a entrada da realimentação

Realimentação diminui o ganho



$$V_o = A [V_s - \beta V_o] = A V_s - A \beta V_o \Rightarrow V_o [1 + A \beta] = A V_s$$

$$\frac{V_o}{V_s} = A_{vf} = \frac{A}{1 + A \beta}$$

Ganho \leq feedback: A

Ganho \leq feedback: $A / (1 + A \beta)$
reduzido pelo fator $(1 + A \beta)$

MAS: # Aumenta Z_{in}

Estabiliza AV

Melhora resposta em frequência

Reduz Z_o

Reduz Ruído

Lineariza a resposta melhor

[Compara RE no Emissor Comum] $N = \frac{R_E}{R_E + r_e}$ $N = \frac{R_E}{R_E + \frac{r_e}{\beta}}$
reduzindo bias R_E

TIPOS REALIMENTAÇÃO

VOLTAGE SERIES (tensão série)

VOLTAGE SHUNT (tensão paralelo)

CURRENT SERIES (corrente série)

CURRENT SHUNT (corrente paralelo)