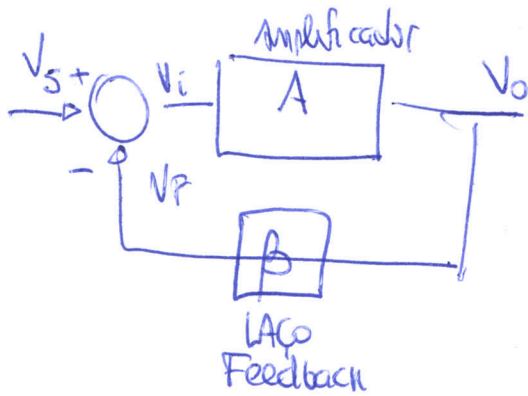


Realimentação - Feedback



V_i → tensão que alimenta amplificador
 V_o → tensão saída do sistema
 β : laço realimentação (-n p/ex)

$$V_i = V_s - V_f \quad \text{e} \quad V_o = A V_i$$

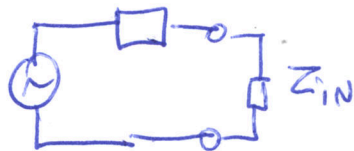
$$V_o = A [V_s - V_f] = A [V_s - \beta V_o]$$

$$V_o = A V_s - A \beta V_o \rightarrow \boxed{\frac{V_o}{V_s} = \frac{A}{1 + A \beta}}$$

Gain s/ Feedback → A

Gain c/ feedback → $A/(1 + \beta A)$ ⇒ Gain reduzido! mas...

Aumenta Z_{in}

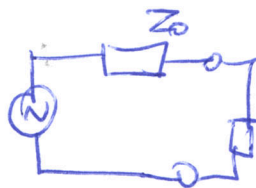


ideal: $Z_{in} \uparrow$ possível

Estabiliza A_v : qualquer β dá o mesmo ganho
 temperatura \bar{n} não muda com variar A_v

Melhora resposta em frequência: + plana a resposta

reduz Z_o

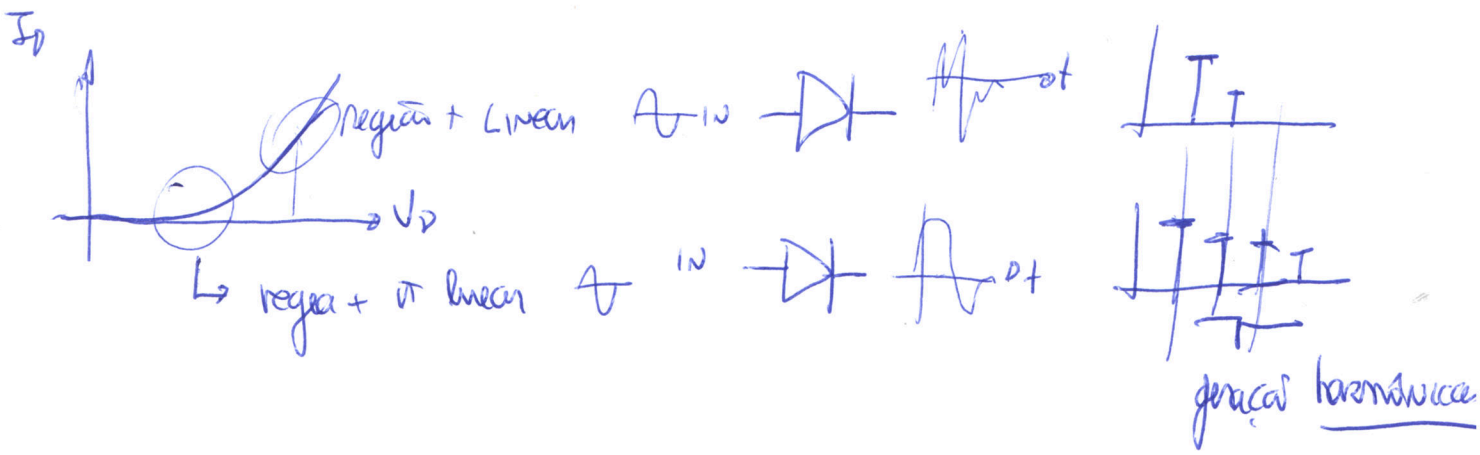


ideal $Z_o \downarrow$ p/ que a queda no resistor
 seja + baixa possível

reduz ruído

Lineariza a resposta: \bar{n} linearidade dos dispositivos introduzem
 distorções (i.e. frequências "filhote")

Feedback



TIPOS Feedback

- # Voltage series (tensão série)
- # Voltage shunt (tensão paralelo)
- # current series (corrente série)
- # Current shunt (corrente paralelo)

tendências gerais

Feedback série $\rightarrow Z_i$
Feedback \uparrow

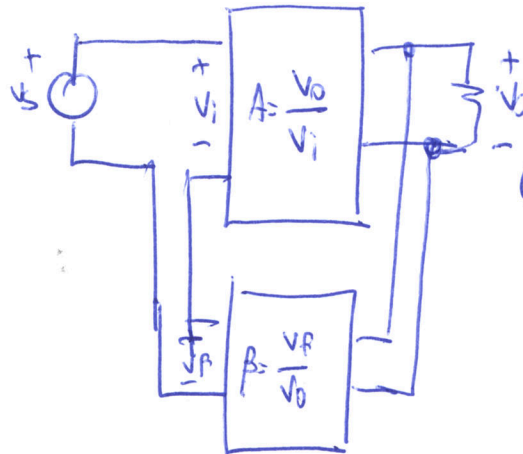
Feedback paralelo/shunt
 Z_i feedback \downarrow

Voltage feedback $\rightarrow Z_o \downarrow$
current feedback $\rightarrow Z_o \uparrow$

obs Compara: IN (entrada)
amostra: OUT (saída)

Voltage Series

$\beta = \frac{\text{o que compara}}{\text{o que amostra}}$



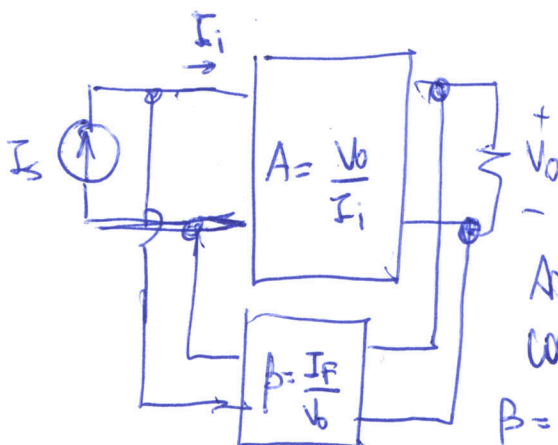
amostra: \checkmark
compara: \checkmark

logo $\beta = \frac{V_F}{V_o}$

Importante
identificar quem amostra quem compara

Voltage Shunt

há \checkmark amostra corrente!

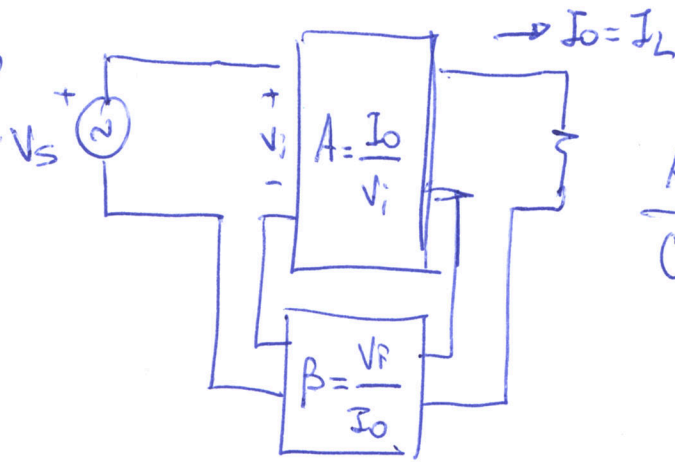


amostra \checkmark
compara: I
 $\beta = \frac{I_F}{V_o}$

só o β sozinho informa muito coisa!

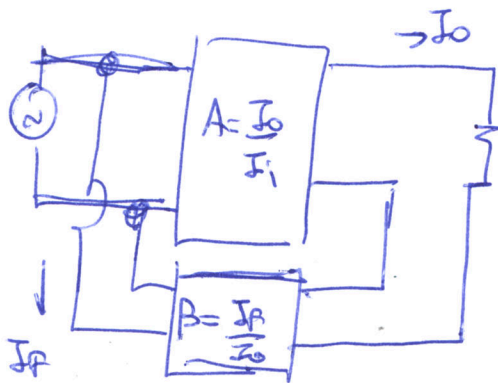
Feedback 2

Current Series
 Não conecta



Amostra I
 Conecta V

Current shunt



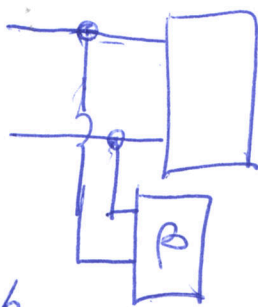
Amostra I
 Conecta I

TABELA

| | <u>Voltagem série</u> TENSÃO SÉRIE | <u>curr. série</u> CORR. SÉRIE | <u>Voltagem shunt</u> TENSÃO PARALELO | <u>curr. shunt</u> CORR. PARALELO |
|----------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| Z_{if} | $Z_i [1 + \beta A]$ | $Z_i [1 + \beta A]$ | $Z_i / (1 + \beta A)$ | $Z_i / (1 + \beta A)$ |
| Z_{of} | $Z_o / (1 + \beta A)$ | $Z_o [1 + \beta A]$ | $Z_o / (1 + \beta A)$ | $Z_o (1 + \beta A)$ |

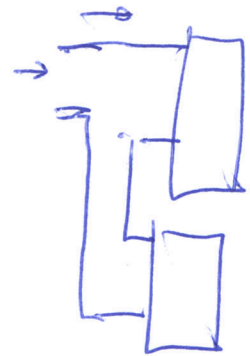
quando Conecta I

Estou prendendo um
 resistor extra
 na entrada; drenando
 + corrente, logo $Z_i \downarrow$
 (ruim)



quando Conecta V

ponho um
 resistor em
 série com o amplif.
 assim diminuindo
 a impedância



quando amostra I

$Z_o \uparrow$

pois coloca
 outro resistor
 em série

qdo amostra V

em // !

pois ponho
 resistor feedback

Exemplo: Ache o ganho de tensão, Z_{if} e Z_{of} de um ckt de realimentação tensão série com $A = -100$, $R_o = 20\text{ k}$ e $\beta = -0.1$ e $\beta = -0.5$. $R_i = 10\text{ k}$

(a) para $\beta = -0.1$ (realim "fraca")

$$A_f \equiv \frac{A}{1 + \beta A} = \frac{-100}{1 - 100(-0.1)} = \frac{-100}{11} = -9.09$$

$$Z_{if} = Z_i [1 + \beta A] = 10\text{ k} [1 + 100(-0.1)] = 110\text{ k}$$

$$Z_{of} = \frac{Z_o}{1 + \beta A} = \frac{20\text{ k}}{1 + (-100)(-0.1)} = 1.82\text{ k}$$

βA sempre > 0 nosse
casos! observe

(b) $\beta = -0.5$ (realim + forte)

$$A_f = \frac{A}{1 + \beta A} = \frac{-100}{1 - (100)(-0.5)}$$

$$A_f = -1.96$$

$$Z_{if} = 10\text{ k} [1 + 100(-0.5)] = 510\text{ k}$$

$$Z_{of} = \frac{20\text{ k}}{1 + (100)(-0.5)}$$

Redução distorção em frequência (muito importante)

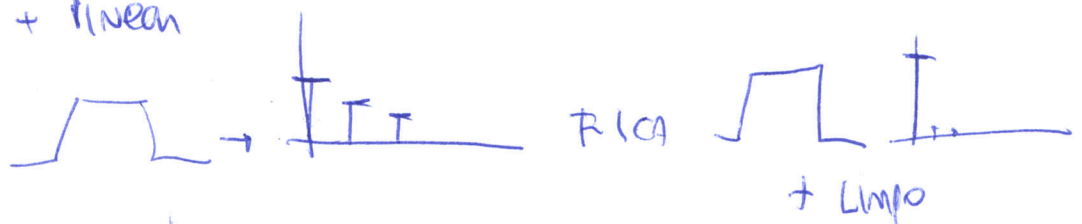
se $\beta A \gg 1$ ($A \gg 1$) $A_f = \frac{A}{1 + \beta A} = \frac{A}{\beta A} \approx \frac{1}{\beta}$

β em geral depende
só de m ,
Independente de frequências

Assim ganho independe
do ckt ativo, por isso troca
o k e A_f permanece
inalterado!

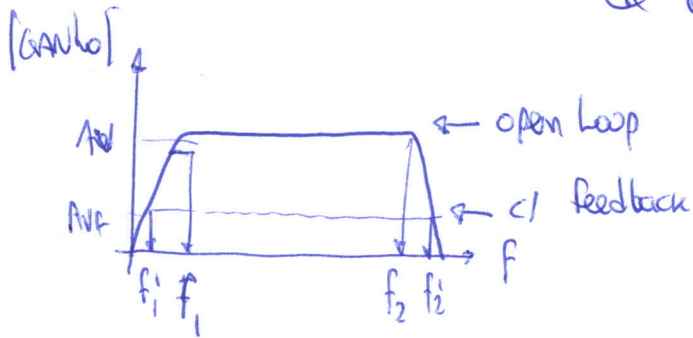
mesmo se aplica a redução ruído
e distorção não linear \rightarrow ruído
se torna + linear

Schottky (portadores se dobrado),



EFEITO NA BANDA PASSANTE!

$A_F \approx \frac{1}{\beta}$ se $A\beta \gg 1$ MAS quem amplifica é o K , logo os polos de alta / do β permanecem bem como de baixa (cap. externos!)



Banda st feedback ($f_1 - f_2$)

Banda cl feedback ($f_1' - f_2'$) MMAIOR

MAS Ganho (M) cl feedback

produto GAIN-BANDWIDTH (GBW) é CONSTANTE!

ESTABILIDADE DE GANHO

$$\left| \frac{dA_VF}{dA} \right| = \frac{1}{1+A\beta} \frac{dA}{A} \approx \frac{1}{A\beta} \frac{dA}{A} \quad \text{se } A\beta \gg 1$$

Exemplo: muda o ganho do amplificador; de quanto muda o ganho total realimentado?

a mudança do ganho do amplificador é \div pelo fator $A\beta$ logo seu efeito global realimentado é bem menor

Exemplo: Amplificador $A = -1000$ e $\beta = -0.1$. Seu ganho A varia 20% devido à temperatura, quanto varia o ganho global realimentado?

$$\left| \frac{dA_VF}{A_VF} \right| \approx \left| \frac{1}{A\beta} \right| \left| \frac{dA}{A} \right| = \frac{1}{|1000 \cdot 0.1|} \cdot 20\% = 0.2\% \quad \nabla$$

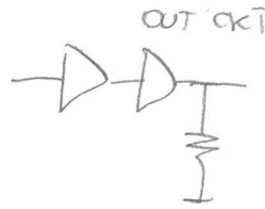
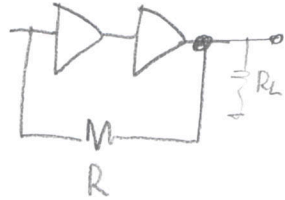
Sedra - Smith
Pedroni, ckt.s. eletronicas

⇒ ELIMINA FEEDBACK LOOP P/ FICAR + SIMPLES (COMO MILLER?)

Para aplicar nos circuitos precisa identificar o tipo amostra e comparação.

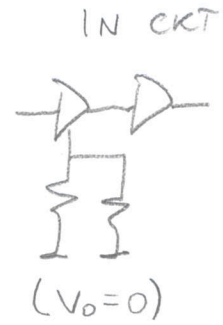
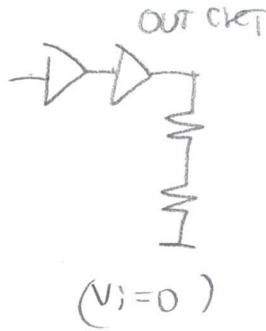
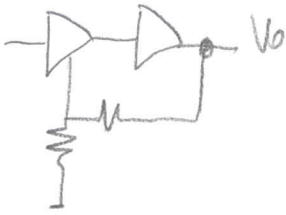
no ckt. entrada {
Amostra tensão? → $V_o = 0$
Amostra I? → $I_o = 0$
no ckt. saída {
Comparação I? → $V_i = 0$
Comparação V? → $I_i = 0$

Exemplo:



= EFEITO MILLER!

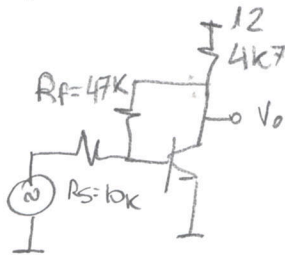
Amostra V
Comparação I



Amostra V
Comparação V

OU SEJA: ELIMINO FEEDBACK E AO MESMO TEMPO MANTENHO EFEITOS LOADING. COMO ENTRA A REALIMENTAÇÃO? VIA EQ. V/I !

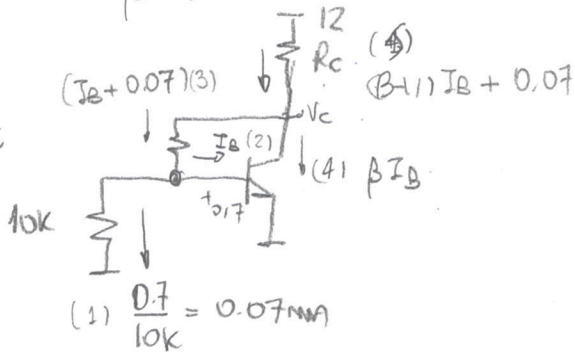
Exemplo
S.S. 83



Amostra V
Comparação I (chega numm ns)

$\beta = 100$

ANALISE DC



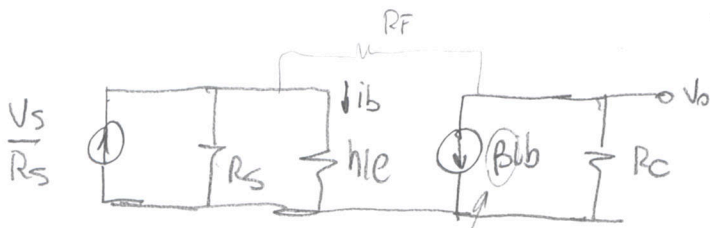
$$V_c = 0.7 + (I_B + 0.07) 4.7 = 3.99 + 4.7 I_B$$

$$\frac{12 - V_c}{4.7} = (\beta + 1) I_B + 0.07$$

Resolve e acha $I_B = 0.015 \text{ mA}$
 $I_C = 1.5 \text{ mA}$
 $V_c = 4.7 \text{ V}$

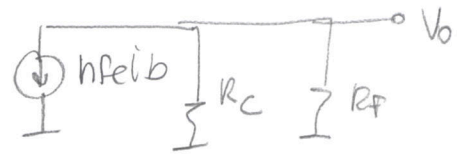
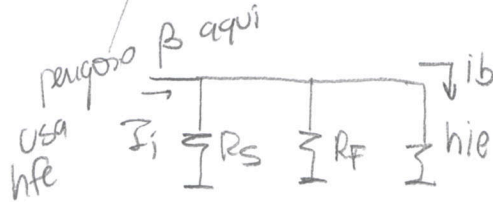
Feedback -6

Como comparo I (na entrada) excitação precisa ser transformada em hfe. Converte!



Amostra V → FAZ $V_b = 0$
 Compara I → FAZ $V_i = 0$

Obs $h_{ie} = \beta r_e$
 $\beta = h_{fe}$



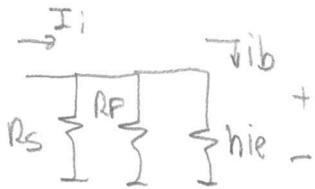
Amostra V
 Compara I → $\beta = \frac{\text{compara}}{\text{amostra}} = \frac{I_f}{V_o}$

Como $A\beta = n = 1$ $A = \frac{V_o}{I_i}$ ∇
 unidade

$h_{ie} = \beta r_e = 100 \frac{V_T}{I_{eq}} = 100 \cdot \frac{26}{1.5} = 1733 \Omega$

$\therefore V_o = -h_{fe} i_b [R_c // R_f]$

↳ preciso escrevê-lo como função I_i ! P/ chegar V_o / I_i



$I_i = \frac{i_b h_{ie}}{[h_{ie} // R_s // R_f]}$

Logo $A = \frac{V_o}{I_i} = \frac{-h_{fe} i_b [R_c // R_f]}{i_b [h_{ie}]} = \frac{-h_{fe} [R_c // R_f] [h_{ie} // R_s // R_f]}{h_{ie}}$

$A = -\frac{100 [4k2] [1k42]}{1733} = -344E5$

→ obs: sem feedback open loop!

$R_i = \text{resistencia entrada} = R_s // R_f // h_{ie} = 1k42$
 (SI feedback)

$R_o = \text{resistencia saída} = R_c // R_f = 4k2$
 (SI feedback)

$$\beta = ? \rightarrow \beta = \frac{I_F}{V_o} \Big|_{V_i=0} \quad \begin{array}{c} I_F \\ \rightarrow \\ R_F \\ \rightarrow \\ V_o \end{array} \quad \beta = -\frac{1}{R_F} = -\frac{1}{47k}$$

Dúvida qto sinal?
veja diagrama
em blocos no livro ou
considere $\beta A > 0$ sempre.

Agora considera o efeito do feedback (closed loop)

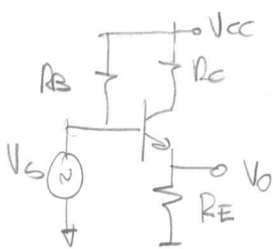
$$A_f = \frac{V_o}{I_s} = \frac{A}{1+A\beta} = \frac{-3.44E5}{1 + \frac{1}{47k} \cdot 3.44E5} = -41.3E3 \text{ V/A}$$

se eu quiser $\frac{V_o}{V_s} = \frac{V_o}{I_s \cdot R_s} = \frac{-41.3E3}{10E3} = -4.13 \text{ V/V}$

$$R_{if} = \frac{R_i}{(1+A\beta)} = \frac{1.42}{8.63} = 162.2$$

$$R_{of} = \frac{R_o}{1+A\beta} = \frac{4.2}{8.63} = 495\Omega$$

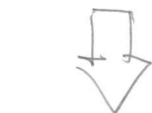
Coletor Comum



Anostra V
Compara V

Ckt IN: $V=0$

Ckt OUT: $I_i=0$



$$\beta = \frac{V_F}{V_o} \quad \begin{array}{c} + \\ V_o = V_F \end{array} \text{ logo } \beta = 1$$

Ckt IN



$$i_b = \frac{V_s}{h_{ie}}$$

Ckt OUT:



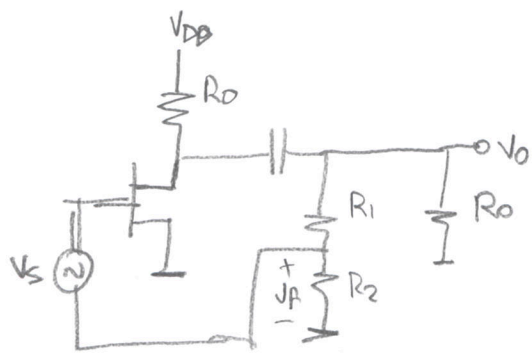
$$V_o = h_{fe} i_b R_E$$

logo $A_v = \frac{V_o}{V_s} = \frac{h_{fe} i_b R_E}{i_b \cdot h_{ie}} = \frac{h_{fe} R_E}{h_{ie}}$
(SI feedback)

(I feedback)

$$A_f = \frac{V_o}{V_s} = \frac{\frac{h_{fe} R_E}{h_{ie}}}{1 + \frac{h_{fe} R_E}{h_{ie}}} = \frac{h_{fe} R_E}{h_{ie} + h_{fe} R_E}$$

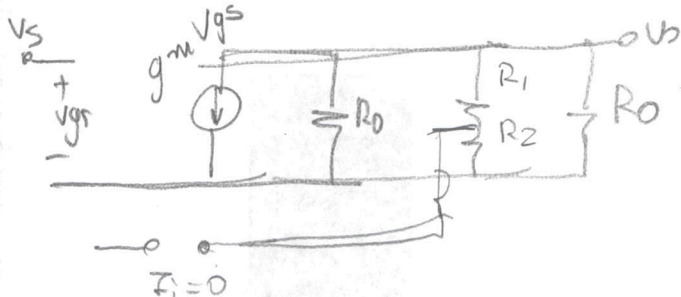
$$\frac{A}{1+A\beta}$$



— Mostra tensão (pega bem o V_o , como v_o \neq V_{DD})
 — Compara tensão (já chega em ns)

$$\beta = \frac{V}{V} \quad \text{e} \quad A = \frac{V}{V}$$

Mostra tensão $\rightarrow V_o = 0$ no ckt IN
 Compara tensão $\rightarrow I_i = 0$ no ckt OUT



$$V_i = v_s \rightarrow \frac{V_o}{V_i} = -g_m R_L \quad R_L = R_0 \parallel (R_1 + R_2) \parallel R_0$$

$\beta \Rightarrow$
 (tem que ser negativo pois $A < 0$)

$$V_f = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} V_o \rightarrow \frac{V_f}{V_o} = - \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$$

Juntando via eq. Black i

$$A_f = \frac{A}{1 + \beta A} = \frac{-g_m R_L}{1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} R_L g_m} = \frac{-g_m R_L (R_1 + R_2)}{(R_1 + R_2 + R_L g_m)}$$

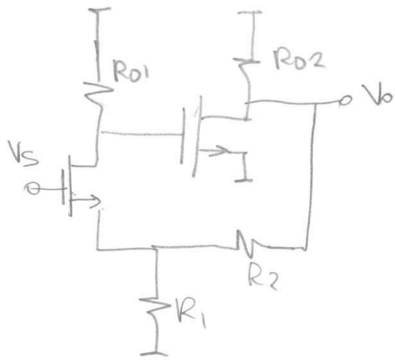
Exemplo se $R_1 = 80k$, $R_2 = 20k$, $R_0 = 10k = R_D$ e $g_m = 4000 \mu S$

$$R_L \approx \frac{R_0 R_D}{R_0 + R_D} = 5k \quad \text{ignora } R_1 + R_2 \text{ Bem grande}$$

$$A = -g_m R_L = -4E-3 \cdot 5k = -20 \quad \beta = -\frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} = \frac{-20}{100} = -0.2$$

$$A_f = \frac{A}{1 + \beta A} = -4$$

laço open to (open loop) s/ feedback $\rightarrow A = -20$
 c/ feedback (closed loop) $\rightarrow A_f = -4$

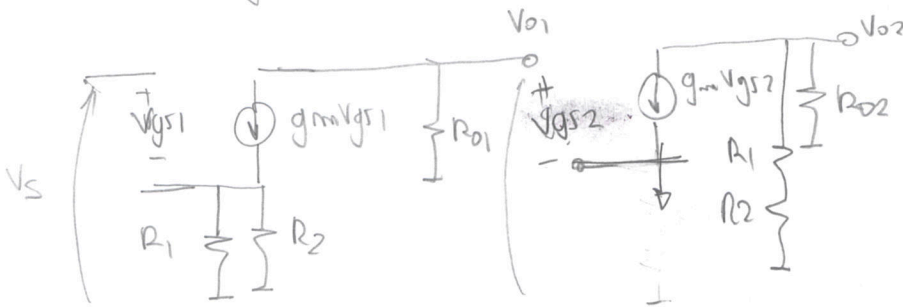
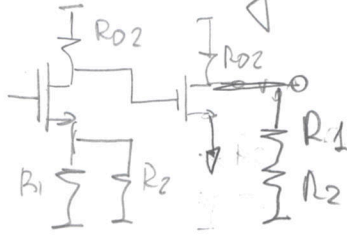


anastro: $V \rightarrow \beta = \frac{V_f}{V_o}$
 Compara: $V \rightarrow A = \frac{V_o}{V_s}$
 anastro $V \rightarrow \text{INPUT } V_o = 0$
 Compara $V \rightarrow \text{OUTPUT } I_i = 0$

$g_{m1} = g_{m2} = 4 \text{ mA/V}$
 $R_{01} = R_{02} = 10 \text{ K}$
 $R_1 = 1 \text{ K} \quad R_2 = 9 \text{ K}$
 Ache Avf

Small signal

efecto Loading



stage #1 $V_s = V_{gs1} + g_m V_{gs1} (R_{01} \parallel R_2) = V_{gs1} [1 + g_m (R_{01} \parallel R_2)]$

$V_{gs1} = V_s / [1 + g_m (R_{01} \parallel R_2)]$

$V_{o1} = -g_m V_{gs1} \cdot R_{01} = \frac{-g_m R_{01} \cdot V_s}{[1 + g_m (R_{01} \parallel R_2)]} \rightarrow A_{v1} = \frac{-g_m R_{01}}{[1 + g_m (R_{01} \parallel R_2)]}$

Stage #2 $V_{o2} = -g_m V_{o1} \cdot R_{02} \parallel (R_1 + R_2)$

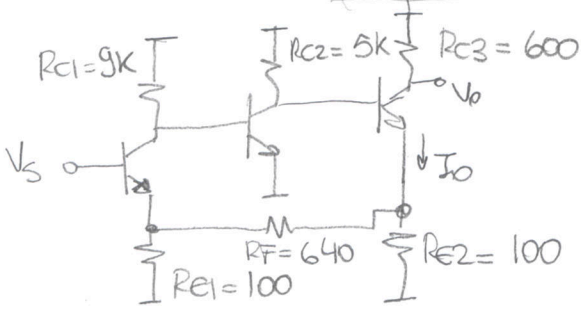
$\frac{V_{o2}}{V_{o1}} = -g_m R_{02} \parallel (R_1 + R_2)$

$A_T = \frac{V_{o2}}{V_{o1}} \cdot \frac{V_{o1}}{V_s} = \frac{g_m R_{02}}{1 + g_m (R_{01} \parallel R_2)} [g_m R_{02} \parallel (R_1 + R_2)] = 173.9 \text{ V/V}$

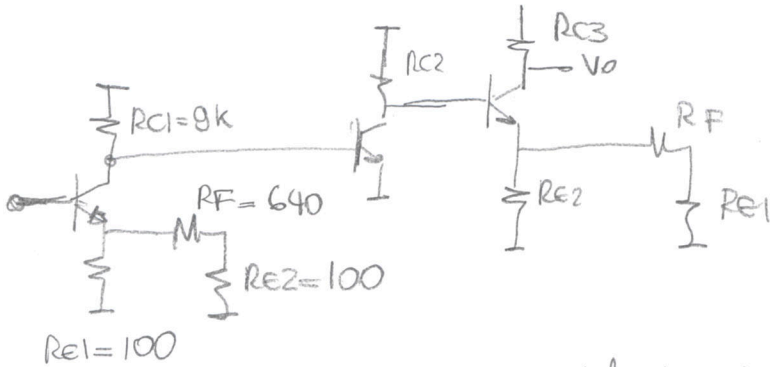
$I_i = 0$
 $V_f = V_o \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} \rightarrow \beta = \frac{V_f}{V_o} = \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} = 0.1$
 $\frac{V_o}{V_s} = A_f = \frac{A}{1 + A\beta} = 9.5 \text{ V/V}$

CHIP MC1553 [high frequency video amplifier BW = 35 MHz]

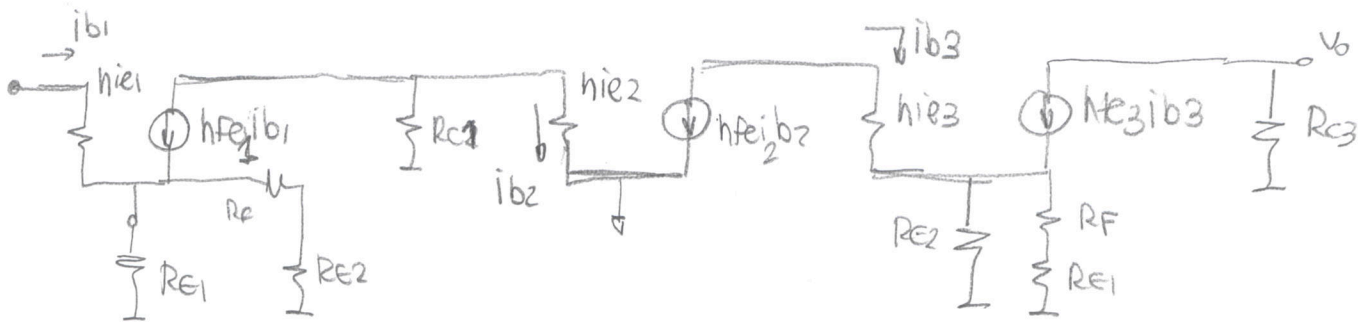
significado sinal video
amplifica AC ? si capacitores



Compara tensao → FAZ $I_i = 0$ P/ CKT OUTPUT
amostra corrente → FAZ $I_o = 0$ P/ CKT INPUT



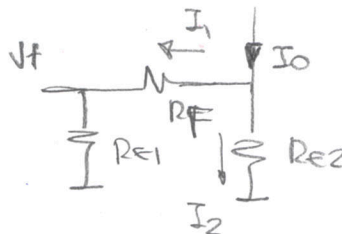
montando modelo pequenos sinais



$$sai \rightarrow AF = \frac{I_o}{V_s} = 20.7 \text{ A/V}$$

3 estagios emissor comum em cascata → A alto!

$$\beta = \frac{\text{compara}}{\text{amostra}} = \frac{V_F}{I_o} \Big|_{I_i=0}$$



$$I_1 = I_o \frac{R_{C2}}{R_{E1} + R_{E2} + R_F}$$

$$V_F = I_1 R_{E1} = \frac{I_o R_{E1} R_{E2}}{R_{E1} + R_{E2} + R_F}$$

$$\beta = \frac{V_F}{I_o} = \frac{R_{E1} R_{E2}}{R_{E1} + R_{E2} + R_F} = 11.9$$

$$AF = \frac{I_o}{V_s} = \frac{A}{1 + A\beta} = \frac{20.7}{1 + 20.7(11.9)} = 83.7 \frac{\text{mA}}{\text{V}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\beta} \approx 84.0 \frac{\text{mA}}{\text{V}}$$

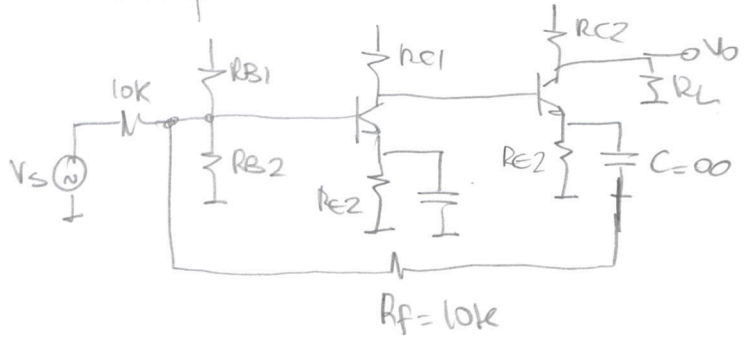
$$\frac{V_o}{V_s} = - \frac{I_o R_{C3}}{V_s} = -AF R_{C3} = -50.2 \frac{\text{V}}{\text{V}}$$

FEEDBACK-10

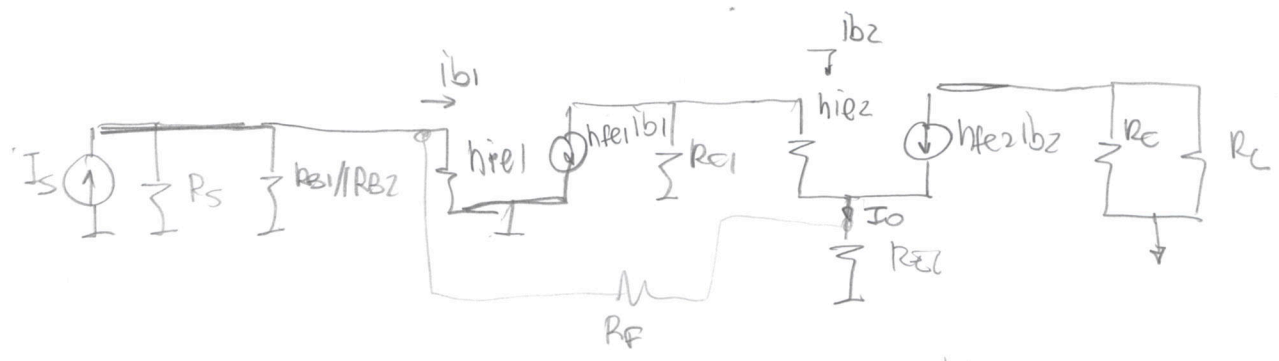
$A \approx \frac{R_{if}}{\beta}$ se $A\beta$ alto $A \approx \frac{1}{11.9} = 84.03 \frac{mA}{V}$ \rightarrow praticamente igual ao $\frac{A}{1+AB}$

Com essa simplificação: $\frac{V_o}{V_s} = -A_f R_{C3} = -84.03 \times 0.6 = -50.42 \frac{V}{V}$

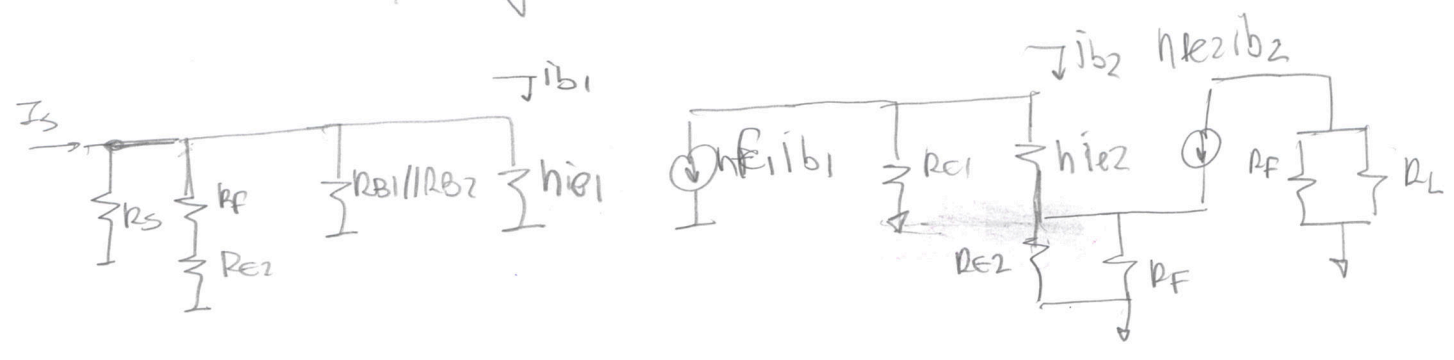
Exemplo 8.4 Sedra Smith



mostro $I_F \approx \beta = \frac{I_F}{I_o}$ e $A = \frac{I_o}{I_i}$
 Compara I
 ckt entrada \rightarrow faço $I_o = 0$
 ckt. saída \rightarrow faço $V_i = 0$



em uma versão + simples CORTO o feedback mas mantenho o efecto de loading



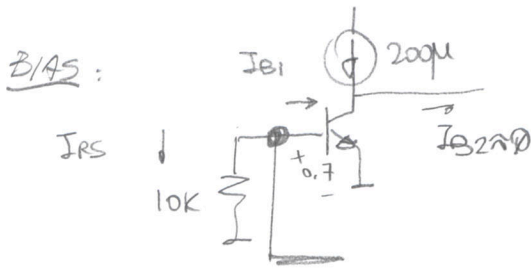
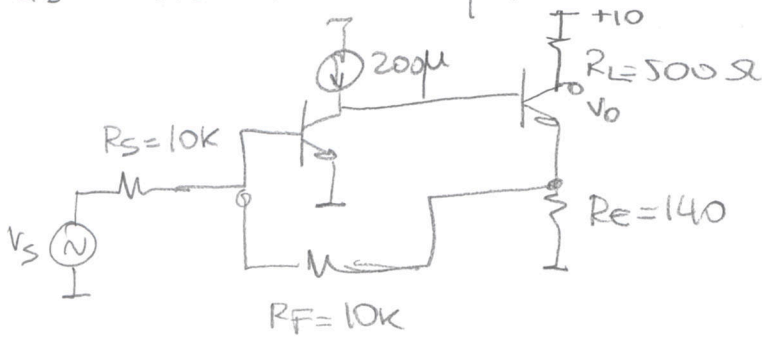
$\beta = \frac{I_F}{I_o}$

$\beta = \frac{I_F}{I_o} = \frac{-R_{E2}}{R_{E2} + R_F}$

FEITO COMPLETO Sedra Smith

Exercício 8.5.1 SE educação S.S.

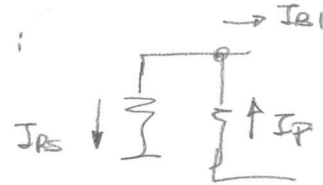
Assuma que V_s tem componente DC nulo, ache pontos polarização e as correntes. Ache β , considere $h_{fe} = 100$.



$$I_{RS} = \frac{0.7}{10k} = 0.07 \text{ mA}$$

$$I_{B1} = \frac{200}{100} = 2 \mu\text{A}$$

No nó feedback:



$$I_F = 0.07 \text{ mA} + 2 \mu\text{A} = 0.072 \text{ mA}$$

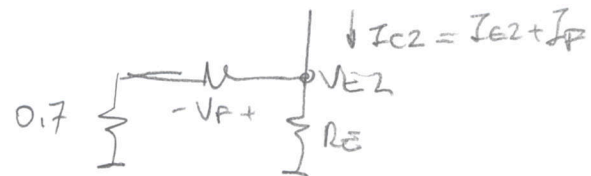
$$V_F = I_F R_F = 0.072 \times 10 = 0.72 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{E2} = 0.72 + 0.7 = 1.42 \text{ V}$$

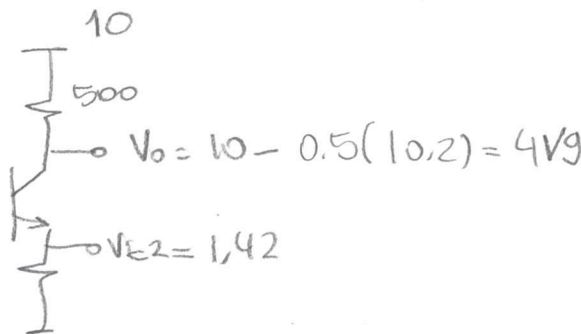
Logo $I_{E2} = \frac{V_{E2}}{R_E} = \frac{1.42}{140}$

$$I_{C2} = \frac{1.42}{140} + 0.072 = 10.2 \text{ mA}$$

$I_{B2} = \frac{I_{E2}}{\beta} \approx$ muito pequeno
 (cfmo. suposição inicial Livro faz : outras iterações)



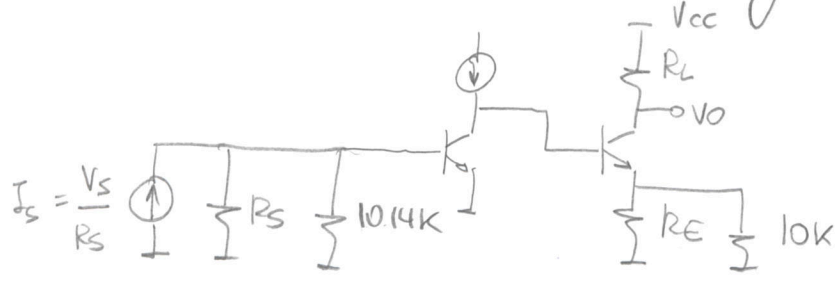
Calculo V_o :



$$r_{e2} = \frac{V_T}{I_{E2}} = \frac{26}{10.2} = 2.5 \Omega$$

Amostragem I → MATA feedback MAS
 Compensação I → mantém o loading

Amostragem I → FAZ $I_o = 0$ INPUT
 Compensação I → FAZ $V_i = 0$ OUTPUT

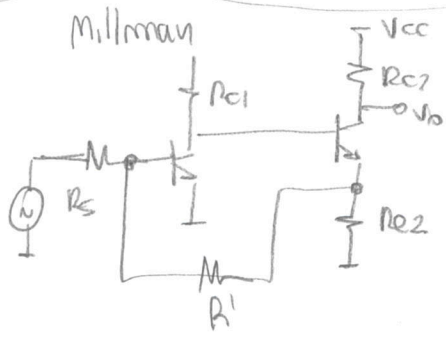


$$\beta = \frac{I_F}{I_o}$$

$$I_F = I_o \frac{R_E}{R_E + R_F} \Rightarrow \beta = \frac{R_F}{R_E}$$

$$= \frac{140}{140 + 10k}$$

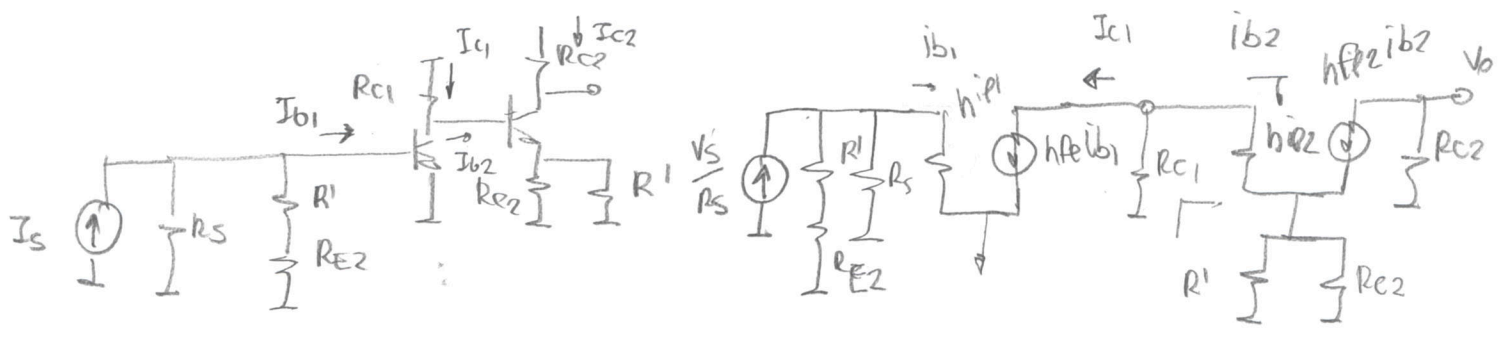
$$= 0,0138$$



Amostragem I → $\beta = I_F / I_o$
 Compensação I → $A = \frac{I_o}{I_s}$

Amostragem I → faz $I_o = 0$ P/ INPUT
 Compensação I → faz $V_i = 0$ P/ OUTPUT

- $R_{c1} = 3k$
- $R_{e2} = 50$
- $R' = R_s = 1k2$
- $h_{fe} = 50$
- $h_{ie} = 1k1$



potis ($I_{c2} = -I_o$)

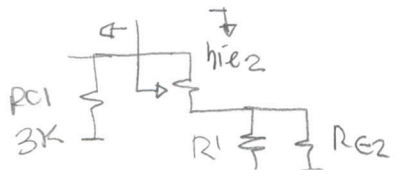
$$A_I = - \frac{I_{c2}}{I_s} = - \frac{I_{c2}}{I_{b2}} \cdot \frac{I_{b2}}{I_{c1}} \cdot \frac{I_{c1}}{I_{b1}} \cdot \frac{I_{b1}}{I_s}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} - \frac{I_{c2}}{I_{b2}} = -h_{fe} = -50 \\ \frac{I_{c1}}{I_{b1}} = h_{fe} = 50 \end{array} \right.$$

orienta?

$$\frac{I_{b2}}{I_{c1}} = \frac{-R_{c1}}{R_{c1} + R_{i2}} = \frac{-R_{c1}}{R_{c1} + [h_{ie} + (1+h_{fe})(R_{e2} + R')]}$$

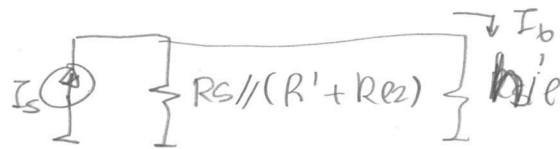
$$= \frac{-3}{3 + 1,1 + (51)(0,05/1,2)}$$



$$\frac{I_{b2}}{I_{c1}} = \dots$$

$$\frac{I_{b1}}{I_s} = \frac{R}{R + h_{ie}}$$

∴ Corrente

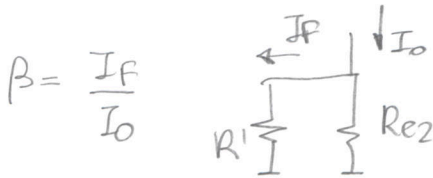


$$R \approx R_s \parallel$$

$$(R' + R_{e2})$$

$$= \frac{0.6}{0.6 + 1.1} = 0.358$$

$$A_I = (-50)(-0.457)(50)(0.358) = 406$$



$$\beta = \frac{I_F}{I_o}$$

$$\beta = \frac{R_{e2}}{R_{e2} + R'} = \frac{50}{1250} = 0.04$$

$$A_{IF} = \frac{A_I}{1 + \beta A_I} = \frac{406}{1 + 406(0.04)} = 23.6$$

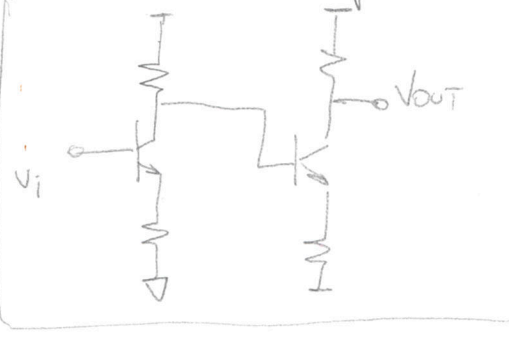
Se pegon $A_{IF} \approx \frac{1}{\beta} = 25$

$$A_{VF} = \frac{V_o}{V_s} = -\frac{I_{c2} R_{c2}}{I_s R_s} = A_{IF} \cdot \frac{R_{c2}}{R_s} = 23.6 \frac{(0.5)}{1.2} = 9.83$$

$$R_i = R \parallel h_{ie} = 0.6 \parallel 1.1 = 0.394 \Rightarrow R_{if} = \frac{R_i}{1 + \beta A_I} = \frac{394}{1712} = 23 \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} 100 \\ \text{LOW} \\ \text{TAU} \end{array} \right)$$

$$R_o = R_{c2} = 500 \Rightarrow R_{of} = 17.2(500) = 8.6 \text{K} \Omega \quad (\text{too high})$$

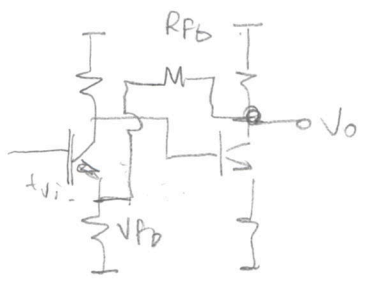
Cómo implementar as 4 topologias feedback nos estagios ai?



current - voltage

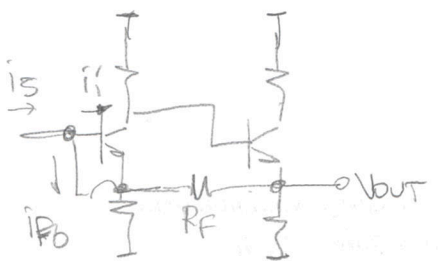
TENSÃO TENSÃO

(series-shunt)



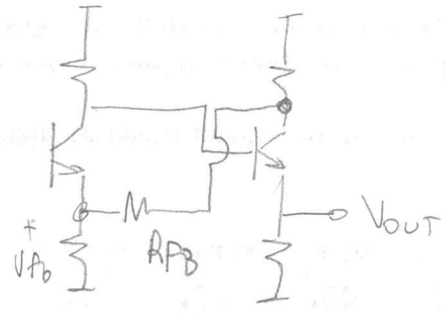
voltage series

Amostragem V
Comparação V



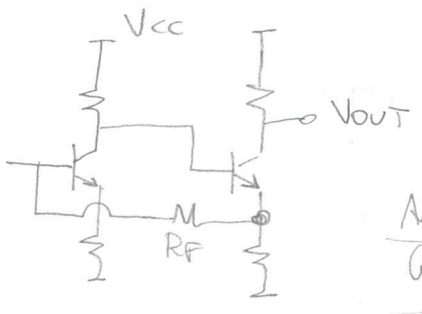
Amostragem tensão
Comparação corrente

voltage - current



Amostragem corrente
Comparação V

shunt - series



Amostragem i
Comparação i