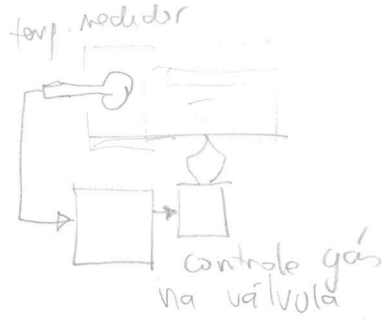


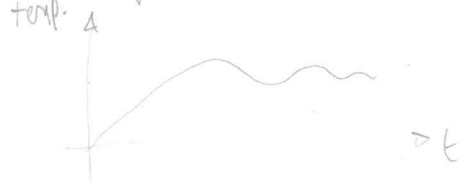
OSCILADORES

Realimentação tratada até agora foi negativa → sinal compensar faz oposição ao sinal de entrada. que o estabiliza temperatura em T_0

Ex: Forno
de controle
temperatura

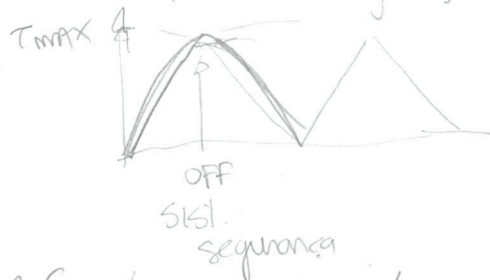


Imagine que



$t < T_0 \rightarrow$ mais gás
 $t > T_0 \rightarrow$ menos gás

Imagine se $t > T_0$ ele coloca + gás!



Problema em eletrônica → fase amplificador ou outro sistema varia em frequência. P/ alguma freq posso ter $|A\beta| = 1$

de maneira que $\beta A = -1$



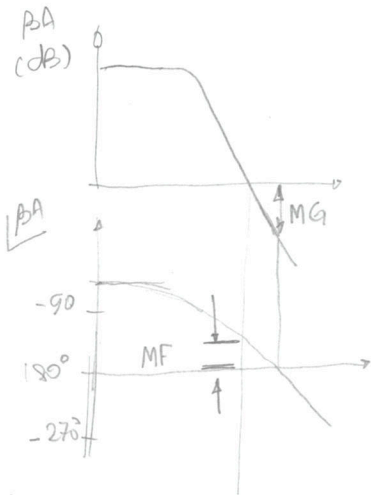
$$A\beta = \frac{A}{1 + \beta A}$$

se $\beta A = -1 \rightarrow A\beta \rightarrow \infty$

Quanto de estabilidade tem um amplificador? MARGEM DE FASE E MARGEM DE GANHO

$(\beta A) = 1$ P/ oscilar

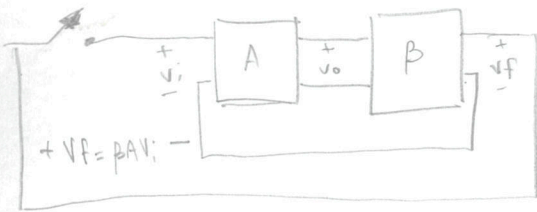
$(\beta A) = 0,7$ + Estável que $(\beta A) = 0,9$



MG: valor negativo ganho (βA) na freq. onde fase = 180°
MF: diferença entre 180° e o ângulo onde $|\beta A| = 0$ dB

P/ oscilar preciso ganho malha fechada $|A\beta| \geq 1 \rightarrow$ output \sim senóide
 $\square\square\square$ saturado

$$V_o = AV_i$$



$$V_f = \beta AV_i$$

chave é ligada, um pequeno sinal ruído aparece (V_i).
 É amplificado por A $V_o = AV_i$
 e depois por β pela realimentação, dando tensão $V_f = \beta AV_i$.

$\Rightarrow \beta A =$ ganho malha

Se βA for suficiente, $\beta AV_i = V_i$

[com $(\beta A) = 1$]

logo mesmo si input o sinal consegue circulando.



CONDICÃO $\beta A > 1$ para

oscilar:

CRITÉRIO DE BARKHAUSEN



quando $\beta A \tilde{n}$
 $\acute{e} = 1 \tilde{n}$ é bem
 sensível

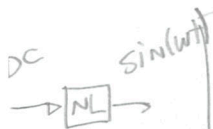
[Fourier]

Análise Harmônica

quando satia onda também \tilde{n} é senóide pura

Analisando $A_f = \frac{A}{1 + \beta A}$ se $\beta A = -1 \Leftrightarrow A_f = \frac{A}{0} = \infty!$

si SINAL entrada há OUTPUT



Osciladores \rightarrow circuitos \tilde{n} Lineares

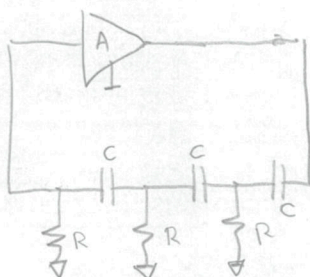
DC Power \Rightarrow SINCWT AC PWR.

Oscilador
 Frange SINAIS \tilde{n} pequenos SINAIS

OSCILADOR DE DESLOCAMENTO DE FASE

$\beta A > 1$
 (se for = 1 há perdas nos resistores etc)

e desloca fase na 180° por realimentação feedback



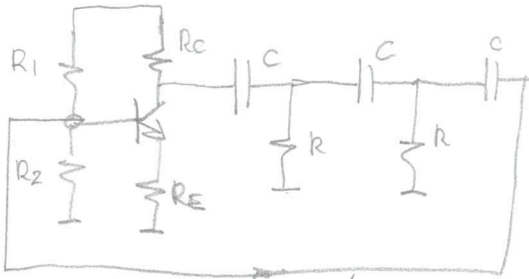
na frequência oscilação deslocamento fase = 180°

$$F = \frac{1}{2\pi RC\sqrt{6}} \quad \beta = \frac{1}{29}$$

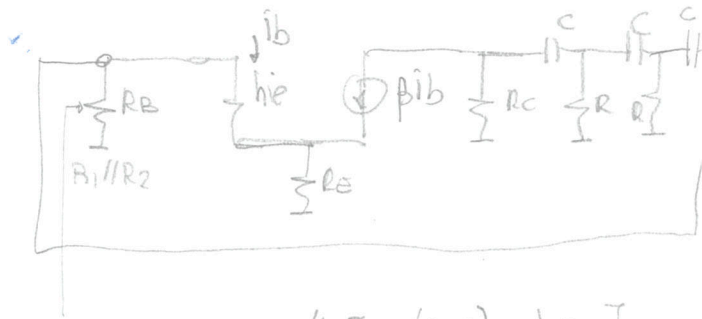
ganho amplificador deve ser $A > 29$

cada seção RC defasa 60° ? Não! pois cada RC "começa" o atraso.

Usando BJT:



LAÇO realimentação

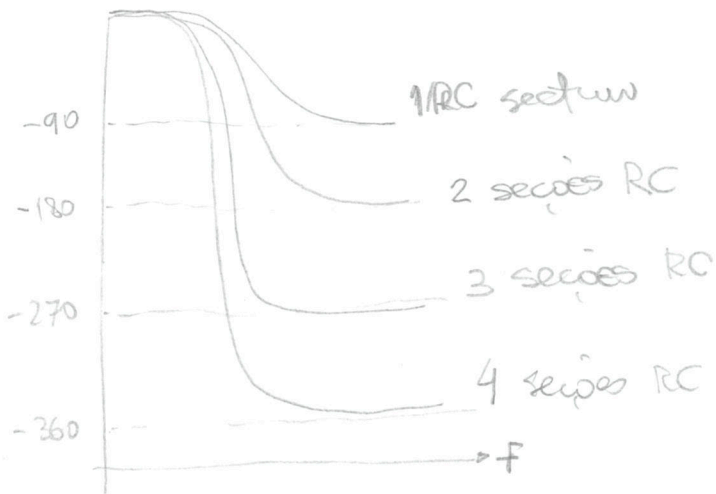


$$Z_{IN} = (R_1 // R_2) // [R_E(\beta + 1) + h_{ie}]$$

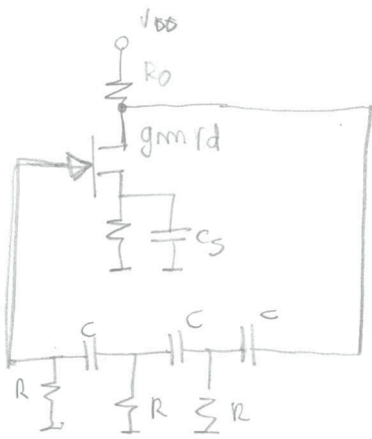
Se considerarmos $R_E(\beta + 1) \gg h_{ie}$

$$Z_{IN} = R_B // R_E(\beta + 1)$$

3º "R" visto pela realimentação é o próprio Z_{IN} do K_f !



Usando um FET



$$|A| = g_m R_L$$

$$R_L = \frac{R_D r_d}{R_D + r_d} \quad r_d: \text{dynamic FET resistance}$$

Exemplo: projete oscilador CI FET d $g_m = 5000 \mu S$
 $R_D = 40K$ e $R = 10K$. Calcule o valor C
 e RD PI oscilar em 1kHz qdo $A > 29$.

$$C = \frac{1}{2\pi f R \sqrt{6}} = \frac{1}{2\pi (10E3)(1E3)(2.45)} = 6.5 nF$$

Como $|A| = g_m R_L$ escolho $|A| = 40$ (p/ sequencia menor que 29). Lembrar ckt. feedback "carrega" o oscilador preciso compensar isso.

$$|A| = g_m R_L \Rightarrow R_L = \frac{|A|}{g_m} = \frac{40}{5000E-6} = 8 K\Omega$$

Usando $R_L = \frac{R_D r_d}{R_D + r_d}$ acho $R_D = 10K$
 ($r_d = 40K$)

Usando opamp's: Fica + fácil
 R_i & R_f ajustam ganho

OSCILADOR CI PONTE WIEN



$R_1 R_2 C_1 C_2 \Rightarrow$ Ajuste frequência

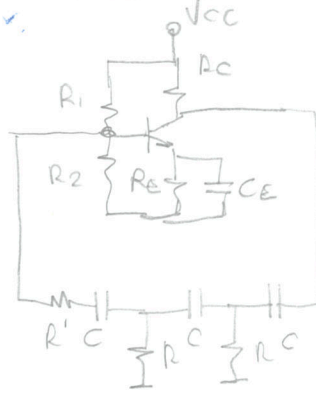
$R_3 R_4 \Rightarrow$ Laço feedback

Desprezando Z_{in} e Z_{out} do opamp

$$\frac{R_3}{R_4} = \frac{R_1}{R_2} + \frac{C_2}{C_1}$$

(PEC III)

Usando um BJT



No BJT temo impedancia entrada h_{ie} do β (FET e ∞).

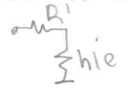
Soluçao poderia ser Col. + Emis COMUM COMUM

mas assim

precisaria de 2 transistores.

usa R' em serie p/ melhor P/ BJT.

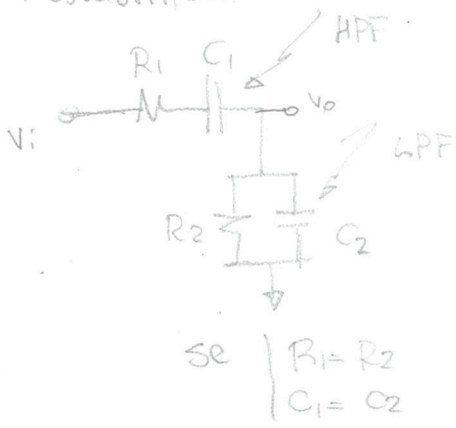
$$f = \frac{1}{2\pi R C} \sqrt{\frac{1}{6 + 4[R_0/R]}}$$



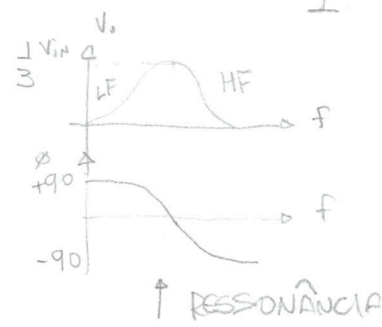
No ganho:

$$h_{fe} > 23 + 29 \frac{R}{R_C} + 4 \frac{R_C}{R}$$

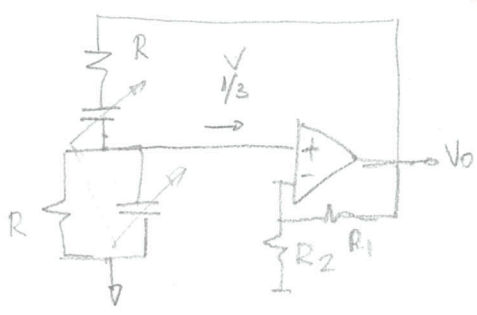
Fundamentos Wien Oscillator:



se $\begin{cases} R_1 = R_2 \\ C_1 = C_2 \end{cases}$



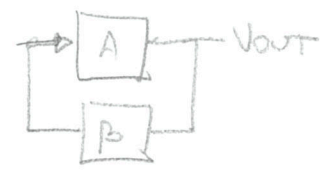
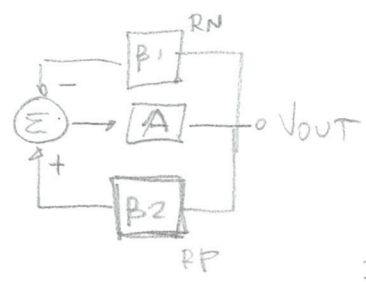
$$f_r = \frac{1}{2\pi RC}$$



ponte sinal V_o (RN) (R_1 e R_2) \rightarrow ajusta ganho

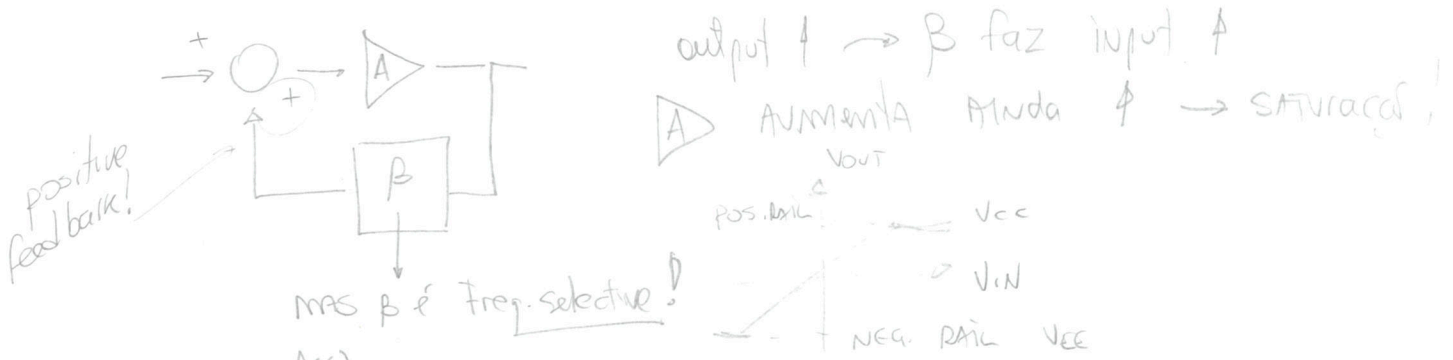
ponte sinal (RP) vai p/ rede. em apenas uma frequencia (f_r) o phase shift e zero (apenas em f_r). Assim em f_r tensao em terminais (+) e (-) são iguais e em fase \rightarrow (RN) cancela o (RP) circuito vai oscilar.

simultânea RP e RN



RN entra p/ dentro do ganho "A" ficando apenas RP ($\beta = \beta_2$).

OSCILADORES SECCA SMITH (WIEN)



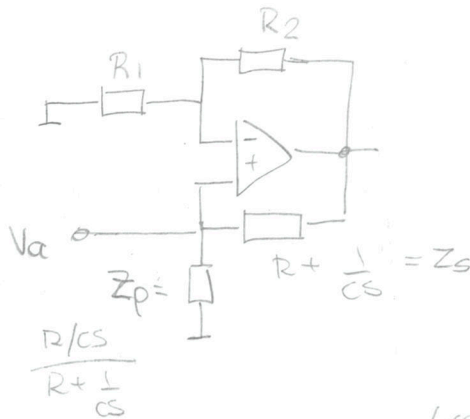
$$A_f(s) = \frac{A(s)}{1 - A(s)B(s)}$$

↳ dependency → frequency dependent

menor pois temo Realim. positiva!

DEFINIÇÃO LOOP GAIN: $L(s) = A(s)B(s)$
 quero pl oscilar $1 - L(s) = 0$!

WIEN BRIDGE OSCILLATOR



$$A_{closed\ loop} = 1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

(NEGATIVE FEEDBACK)

LOOP GAIN POSITIVE FEEDBACK

$$\frac{V_a(s)}{V_o} \equiv \frac{Z_p}{Z_p + Z_s}$$

$$L(s) = \frac{Z_p}{Z_p + Z_s} \cdot \left[1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1} \right]$$

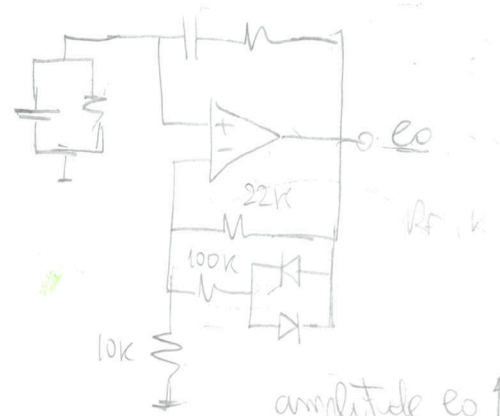
$$L(s) = \frac{1 + R_2/R_1}{3 + sRC + 1/sRC}$$

$1 - L(s) = 0$ qdo. $\omega_0 = 1/RC$

mas Loop GAIN pl sustained oscillation = 1 → $\frac{R_2}{R_1} = 2$

amplitude oscilações estabilizadas
 cl sistema controla
 Linear

ideia: diodos demoram ganho quando eles ficam ON.



$$A_v = 1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

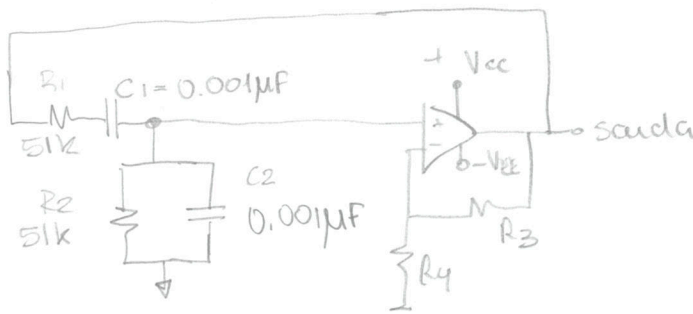
RF OFF: 22k
 # RF ON: 22k//100k

amplitude eo ↑ → DOWN

$$f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{R_1 R_2 C_1 C_2}}$$

Faz $R_1 = R_2 = R$ e $C_1 = C_2 = C \rightarrow f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi RC}$
 $\frac{R_2}{R_4} = 2$

Calcule a freq. de ressonância do oscilador:

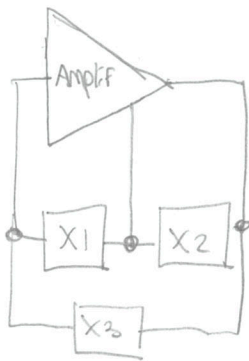


Como $R_1 = R_2 = R$ & $C_1 = C_2 = C$

$$f = \frac{1}{2\pi RC} = \frac{1}{2\pi [51k] [0.001\mu]}$$

$$f = 3120.7 \text{ Hz}$$

CIRCUITO OSCILADOR SINTONIZADO



entrada & saída são SINTONIZADAS.
 X's são reatâncias

Combinação LC \rightarrow circuitos torque

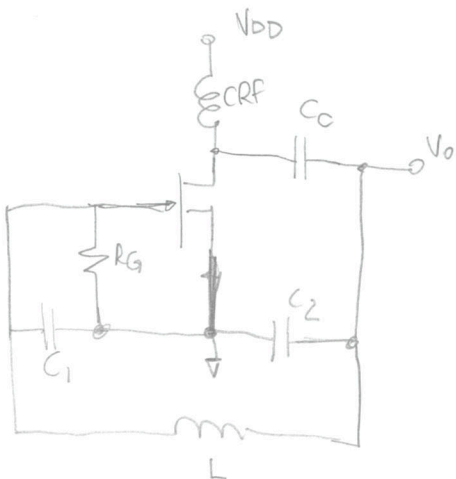
$Z_i \rightarrow \text{circuitos torque} \quad Z_{ir} = 0$

$z_i \rightarrow \text{circuitos torque} \quad Z_{ir} = \infty$

circuitos "torque" baseados em ressonância

- órgãos [pipe organ]
- forma PONDAS
- afinação violão [papelzinho]
- anti-thoft systems cl pretais

Oscilador Colpitts cl FET



COLPITTS \rightarrow 2 CAPACITORES 1 INDUTOR

$$f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC_{eq}}}$$

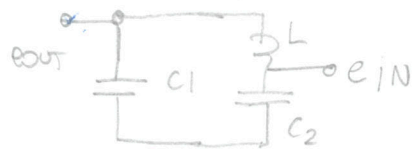
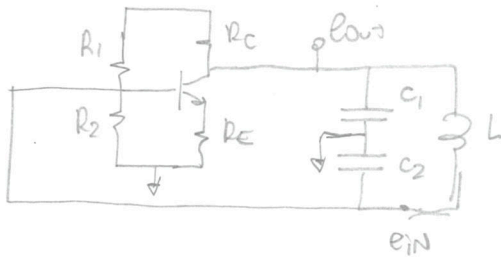
onde $C_{eq} = \frac{C_1 C_2}{C_1 + C_2}$

CRF: "chofete" RF, curto p/ DC
 aberto p/ RF

Co curto p/ RF, caso contrário
 Idc circularia entre L [curto DC]



COL PITTS



malha feedback

$$\frac{e_{in}}{e_{out}} = \frac{1/j\omega C_2}{\frac{1}{j\omega C_2} + j\omega L} = \frac{1}{1 - \omega^2 LC_2} \quad (I)$$

na oscilação:

(ω_0)

$$\frac{1}{j\omega_0 C_1} + \frac{1}{j\omega_0 C_2} + j\omega_0 L = 0 = \frac{C_1 + C_2 - \omega_0^2 C_1 C_2 L}{j\omega_0 C_1 C_2} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow X_{C1} + X_{C2} + X_L = 0$$

$$\omega_0^2 = \frac{C_1 + C_2}{C_1 C_2} \cdot \frac{1}{L}$$

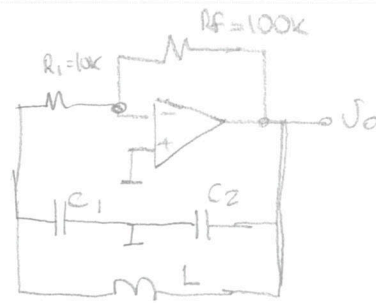
ou $f = \frac{1}{2\pi \sqrt{L C_{eq}}}$ $C_{eq} = C_1 // C_2 \quad (II)$

substituindo (II) em (I)

temos $\frac{e_{in}}{e_{out}} = \beta \omega = -\frac{C_1}{C_2}$

preciso então p/ oscilar que $A_v \geq -\frac{C_2}{C_1}$

Oscilador Colpitts de opamp



Rf e R1 ajustam ganho p/ contrabalançar perda rede ressonante

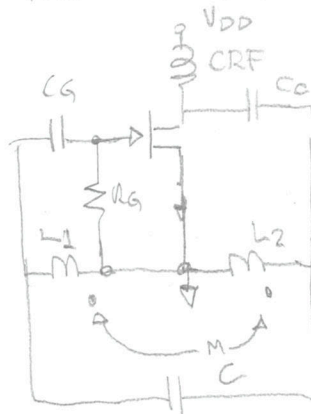
Osciladores Hartley → tem 2 indutores

1 capacitor (+ facil "fazer" C do que L)

$$f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi \sqrt{L_{eq}C}}$$

$$L_{eq} = L_1 + L_2 + M$$

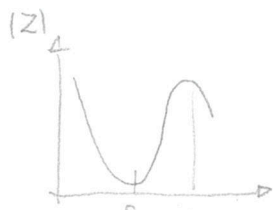
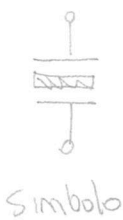
M: acoplamento mútuo



Cg, Cc → apenas servem p/ polarizar AC (é curto.)

CRISTAL: Sal Rochelle, piezoelétrico onda elétrica, apenas freqs. fica + estável.

vibração mecânica associada a próprias parâmetros. Assim oscilação



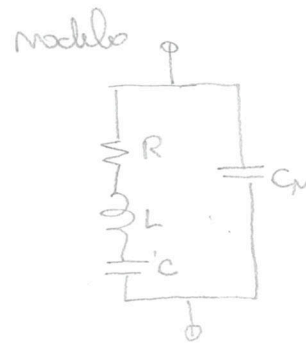
RESS. SÉRIE



$X_L = X_C$
NA RESS. CURTO

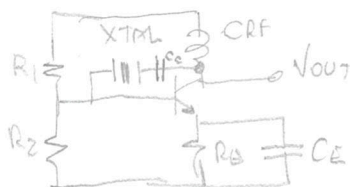
$$|X_L + X_C + R| = |X_C|$$

na RESSON. CRT. aberto



CRT. profissional eventualmente usa fornecido p/ manter temperatura XTAL estável

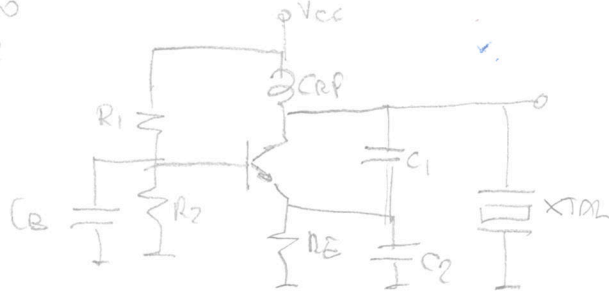
aplicação:



realimentação máxima qdo impedância XTAL é mínima, que é realizada qdo aparece ressonância série.

ABC V

usando XTAL como circuito ressonante paralelo

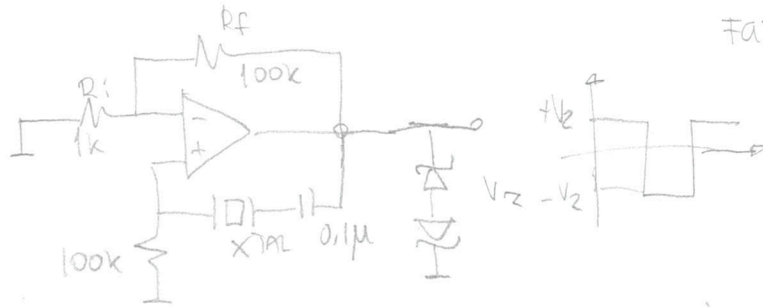


Na anti ressonância impedância XTAL é indutiva

Lembre-se $X_L = \omega L$
 $X_C = 1/\omega C$

Fazendo um CRT. ressonância de capacitores

usando opamp

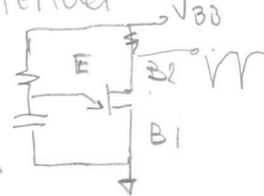
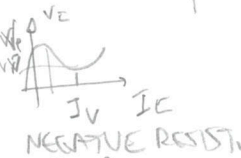


XTAL - modo ressonante série

Oscilador unijunção → Eletrônica potência

$\eta = \text{INTRINSIC STABILITY}$
 $f = \frac{1}{RC \ln \frac{1}{1-\eta}}$

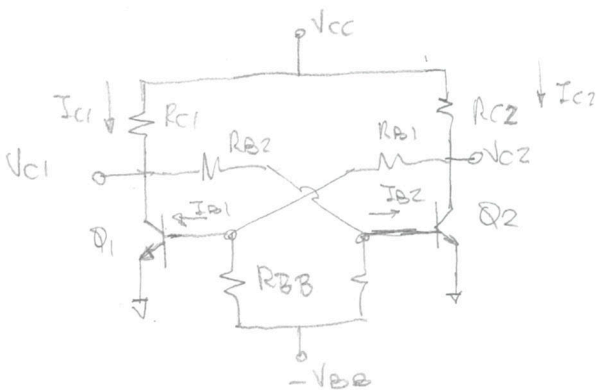
emissor E
 base 1 B1
 base 2 B2



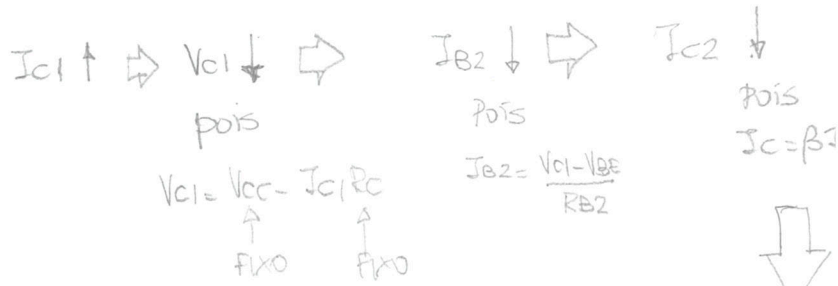
$V_{EB1} >$ dispara o litige
 fica ON até corrente B1-B2 cair

MULTIVIBRADOR BISTÁVEL (flip-flop)

transistores ficam oscilando entre corte e saturação



- ① Estado "metaestável" (n existe na vida real). $V_{e1} = V_{c2}$, $I_{c1} = I_{c2}$
- ② qualquer ruído / temperatura faz (p/ ex) aumentar I_{c1} .

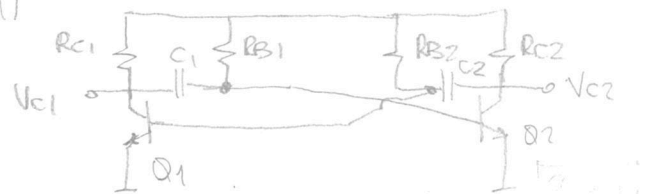


Tenho realimentação positiva!

eventualmente Q1 satura → $V_c = 0$

se Q1 satura (ON) → Q2 corta (OFF)

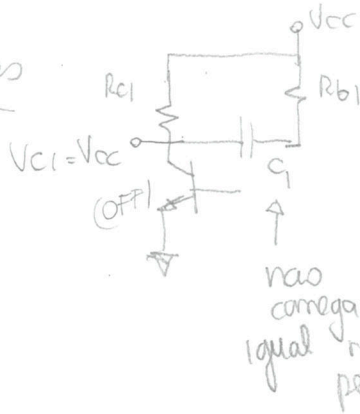
MULTIVIBRADOR ASTÁVEL (gera onda quadrada)



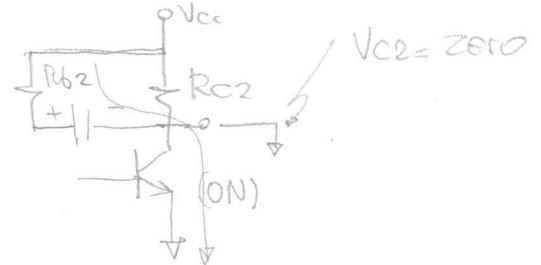
Funcionamento

supõe inicialmente Q_1 cortado (OFF) $\rightarrow V_{c1} = V_{cc}$
 logo tera Q_2 saturado (ON) $\rightarrow V_{c2} = 0V$

capacitores

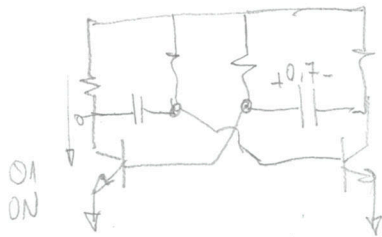


nao começa potencial igual nas duas pernas



C_2 se começa pelo resistor R_{B2} e pelo transistor Q_2

quando tensão C_2 atingir $0.7 (V_{BE})$ ele liga Q_1 !

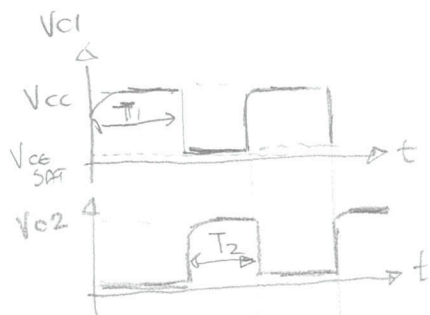


quando Q_1 fica ON imediatamente $V_{c1} = zero$, jogando $V_{B2} = zero$, cortando Q_2 .

Agora quem vai começar sera C_1 .

$$T_1 = 0.693 R_{B2} C_2 \rightarrow \text{tempo } Q_1 \text{ OFF e } Q_2 \text{ ON}$$

$$T_2 = 0.693 R_{B1} C_1 \rightarrow \text{tempo } Q_1 \text{ ON e } Q_2 \text{ OFF}$$



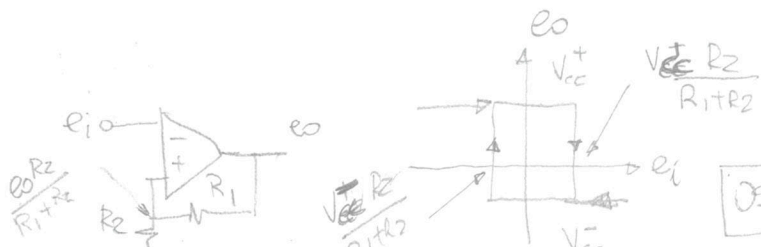
$$T = T_1 + T_2 = 0.693 [R_{B1} C_1 + R_{B2} C_2]$$

se onda for quadrada tera

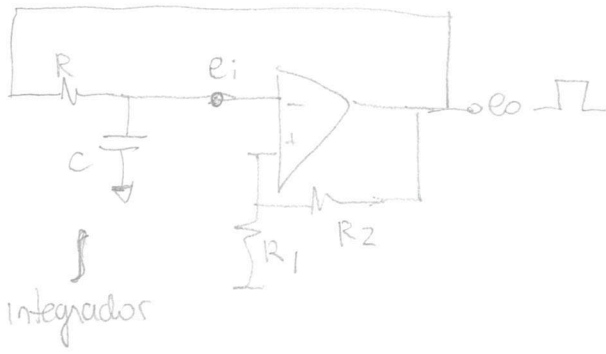
(duty cycle) $T_1 = T_2$ $R_{B1} = R_{B2}$ $C_1 = C_2$
 $T = 1.4 R_B C$

Usando opamps

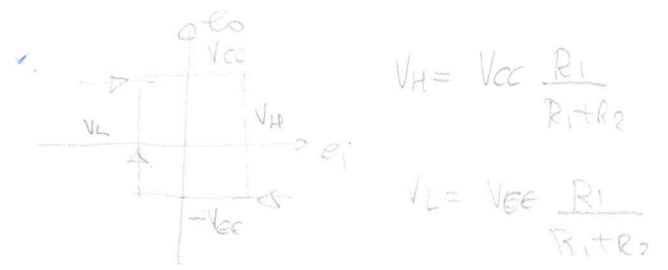
Realimentação positiva



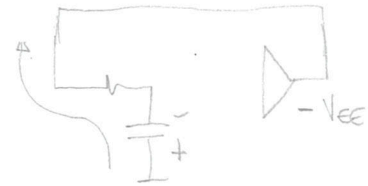
gerador onda retangular



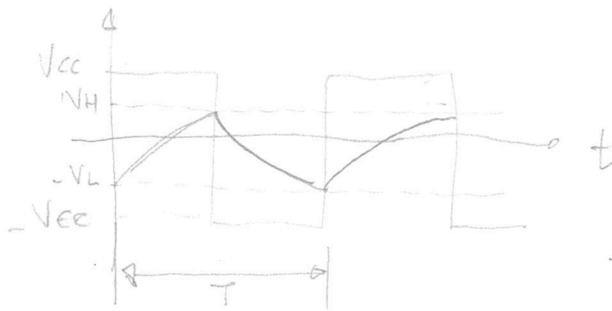
Integrador



(imagina $e_i = 0 \rightarrow e_o = V_{cc}$)



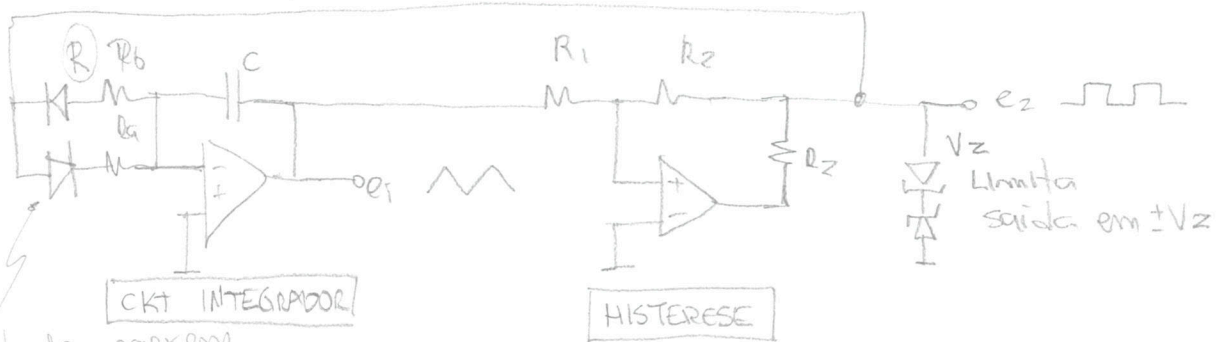
capacitor se carrega até atingir $V_L \rightarrow$ então a saída eo chaveia p/ V_{cc} .



$$T = 2RC \ln \left[\frac{2R_1}{R_2} + 1 \right]$$

gerador onda triangular

usa um integrador



diodos max em independentemente nos tempos t_1 e t_2

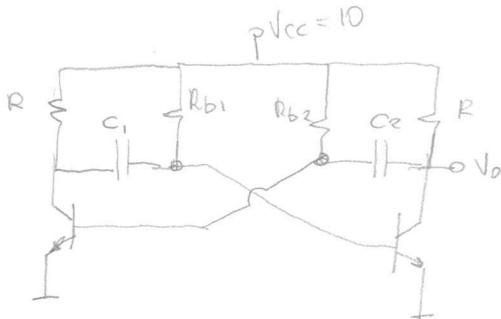
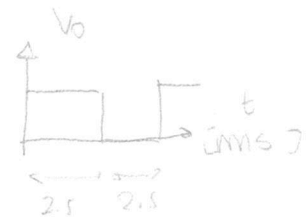
$$f_0 = \frac{R_2}{4R_1RC}$$

Lista Osciladores Sobrinho, Carvalho Ed. Erica



Projeto ckt. astável cl transistor:

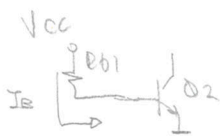
Calcule R_{B2} , R_{B1} , R e C p/ V_0 dada.



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \beta = 100 \\ I_{CSAT} = 10\text{mA} \\ V_{CESAT} = 0 \\ V_{BEON} = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$I_{BON} = 2 \frac{I_{CSAT}}{\beta} = 2 \cdot \frac{10}{100} = 0.2\text{mA}$$

transistor fortemente na saturação p/ segurança, jogar



$$R_B = \frac{V_{CC} - V_{BE}}{I_{BON}} = \frac{10 - 0}{0.2} = 50\text{K}\approx$$

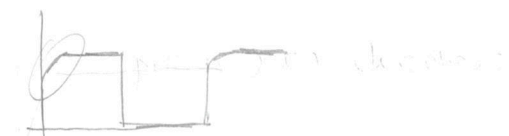
$$R_{B1} = R_{B2} = 50\text{K}\approx$$

$$T = 0.693 \cdot R_{B1} \cdot C_1 = 2.5\text{ms} \rightarrow C_1 = C_2 = \frac{2.5\text{ms}}{(0.693)(50\text{K})} = 7.2 \cdot 10^{-8} = 72 \cdot 10^{-9} = 72\text{nF}\approx$$

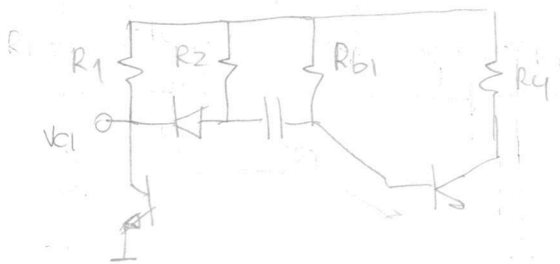


$$R = \frac{V_{CC} - V_{CESAT}}{I_{CSAT}} = \frac{10 - 0}{10\text{mA}} = 1\text{K}\approx$$

Na prática a onda não é quadrada



Solução:



liga capacitor pelo resistor coletor R_1 e desliga com resistor R_2

quando V_{ci} vai de 0 p/ V_{cc} diodo fica OFF e carga se dá por R_2

ACTIVE FILTERS

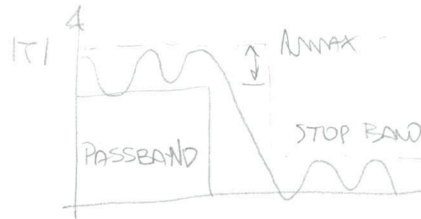
FILTROS → resposta frequência

← LPT
BPF
HPF



→ resposta tempo (frequentemente ignorada)
(conceito group delay)

CONCEITO ESPECIFICAÇÃO



A_{max} → oscilação NA
faixa passagem
maior o nº polos →
mais "rápido" cai
o sinal banda corte

Notar ripple Bandwidth

$$T(s) = \frac{a_m s^M + \dots + a_0}{s^N + b_{N-1} s^{N-1} + \dots + b_0}$$

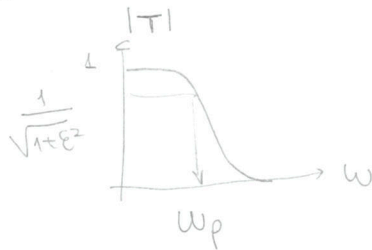
\nearrow zeros
 \nwarrow poles

N : ordem do filtro
 $M \leq N$ p/ filtro ser estável

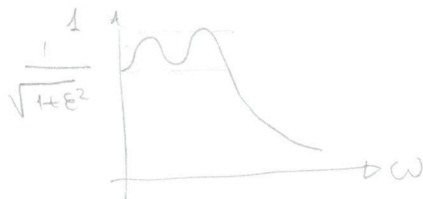
Naturalmente



PROTÓTIPOS FILTROS: BUTTERWORTH $|T(j\omega)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \epsilon^2 \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_p}\right)^{2N}}}$



CHEBYSHEV



$$|T(j\omega)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \epsilon^2 \cos^2 [N \cdot \text{acos}(\omega/\omega_p)]}}$$

\uparrow
 $\omega < \omega_p$ cos
 $\omega > \omega_p$ cosh

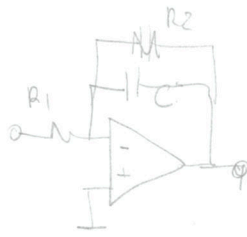
FILTROS 1ª ordem

$$T(s) = \frac{a_1 s + a_0}{s + \omega_0}$$

(LPF)
 $s): \frac{a_0}{s + \omega_0}$



$$\omega_0 = 1/RC$$



$$\omega_0 = 1/R_2 C$$

 DC GAIN $-R_2/R_1$



(HPF)

$$T(s) = \frac{a_1 s}{s + \omega_0}$$



$$\omega_0 = 1/RC$$

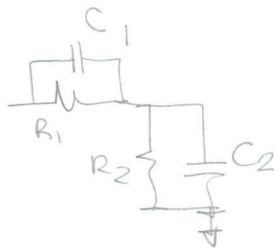


$$\omega_0 = 1/R_1 C$$



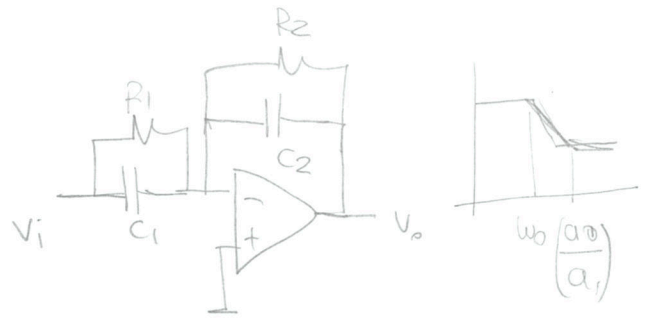
General

$$T(s) = \frac{a_1 s + a_0}{s + \omega_0}$$



$$C_1 R_1 = a_1 / a_0$$

$$\omega_0 = (C_1 + C_2)^{-1} (R_1 // R_2)^{-1}$$



$$\omega_0 = 1/R_2 C_2$$

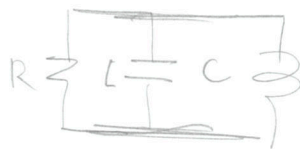
$$C_1 R_1 = a_1 / a_0$$



FILTROS 2ª ordem

$$T(s) = \frac{a_2 s^2 + a_1 s + a_0}{s^2 + \left(\frac{\omega_0}{Q}\right) s + \omega_0^2}$$

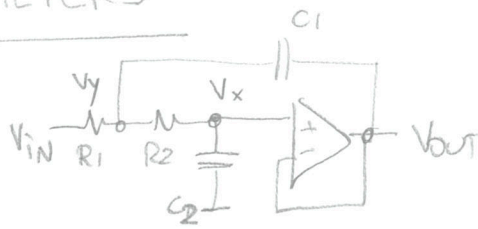
Precisa de 2ª ordem
Ressoadores



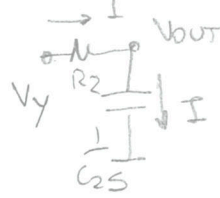
→ Introduz circuitos RLC em opamps
 Pl sintetizam as equações de filtros desejados

ANALOG FILTERS

Sallen-Key



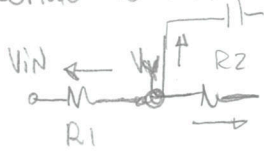
Buffer \rightarrow $V_x = V_{out}$



$$\frac{V_y - V_{out}}{R_2} = V_{out} C_2 S$$

$$V_y = V_{out} [R_2 C_2 S + 1]$$

Analisando n3 (Y)



$$\frac{V_y - V_{in}}{R_1} + V_{out} C_2 S + [V_y - V_{out}] C_1 S = 0$$

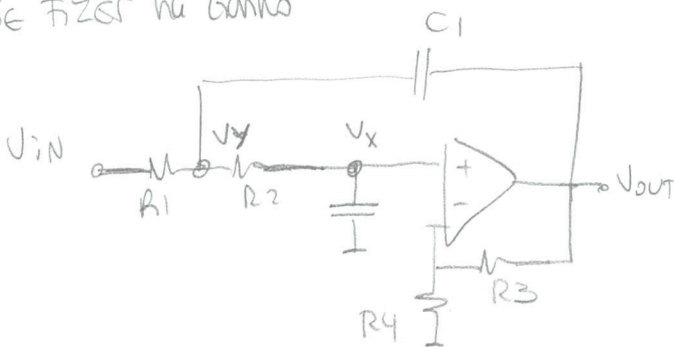
substitui $V_y = V_{out} [R_2 C_2 S + 1]$ obtenho

$$\frac{V_{out}(s)}{V_{in}} = \frac{1}{R_1 R_2 C_1 C_2 S^2 + (R_1 + R_2) C_2 S + 1}$$

\leftarrow 2º ordem
ESM

INDUTORES!
vantagem fi Hro
atulo

SE FIZER HA Ganho



$$V_{out} = V_x \left[1 + \frac{R_3}{R_4} \right]$$

obtenho:

$$\frac{V_{out}(s)}{V_{in}} = \frac{1 + \frac{R_3}{R_4}}{R_1 R_2 C_1 C_2 S^2 + (R_1 C_2 + R_2 C_2 + R_1 \frac{R_3}{R_4} C_1) S + 1}$$

USO p/ Butterworth.

$$|H(j\omega)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0}\right)^{2n}}}$$

\rightarrow zeros p/ CKT:

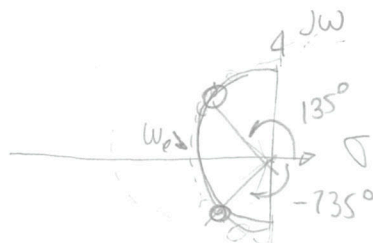
$$1 + \left(\frac{s}{j\omega_0}\right)^{2n} = 0 \quad \text{, i, } s^{2n} + (-1)^n \omega_0^{2n} = 0$$

Raizes: $P_k = \omega_0 e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{j\frac{2k-1}{2n}\pi}$, $k=1,2,\dots,n$

Se $n=2$

$$P_1 = \omega_0 e^{j\frac{3\pi}{4}}$$

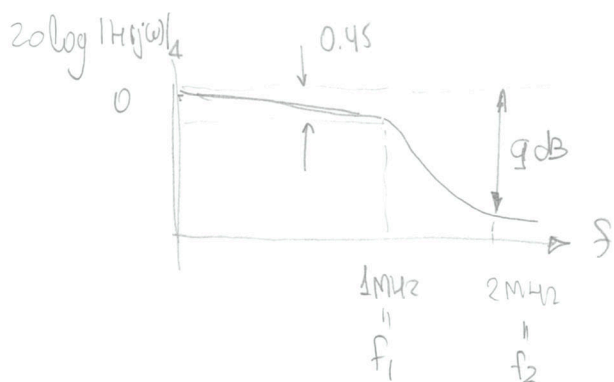
$$P_2 = \omega_0 e^{j\frac{5\pi}{4}}$$



Formula geral



Ex: Derive um LPE c/ flatness passband 0.45 dB P1 $f < f_1 = 1\text{MHz}$ e stopband att. de 9 dB @ $f_2 = 2\text{MHz}$. Determine a ordem do filtro.



$$\frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{2\pi f_1}{\omega_0}\right)^{2n}} = 0.95^2 \leftarrow \begin{matrix} 0.95 = \\ -0.45 \text{ dB} \end{matrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{2\pi f_2}{\omega_0}\right)^{2n}} = 0.355^2 \leftarrow \begin{matrix} 0.355 = \\ -9 \text{ dB} \end{matrix}$$

1ª equação dá $\omega_0^{2n} = \frac{(2\pi f_1)^{2n}}{0.108}$

plugging na 2ª equação dá $\left(\frac{f_2}{f_1}\right)^{2n} = 64.2$

e da especific. $f_2 = 2f_1$

o n (ordem do filtro) menor possível

e $n=3$. Acho $\omega_0 = 2\pi \cdot (1.45 \text{ MHz})$

Usando o Sallen Key:

filtro $n=3$ e $\omega_0 = 2\pi \times 1.45 \text{ MHz}$

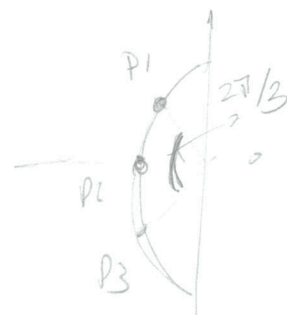
$p_1 = 2\pi \cdot (1.45 \text{ MHz}) \cdot \left[\cos \frac{2\pi}{3} + j \sin \frac{2\pi}{3} \right]$

$p_3 = 2\pi \cdot (1.45 \text{ MHz}) \cdot \left[\cos \frac{2\pi}{3} - j \sin \frac{2\pi}{3} \right]$

$p_1 = \omega_0 e^{j2\pi/3}$

$p_2 = \omega_0 e^{j\pi} = -\omega_0$

$p_3 = \omega_0 e^{j4\pi/3} = \omega_0 e^{-j2\pi/3}$



S.K. dá 2 polos complexos. O outro real é dado por um célula simples RC.

Sallen-key: $H_{SK} = \frac{(-p_1)(-p_3)}{(s-p_1)(s-p_3)} = \frac{(2\pi \cdot 1.45 \text{ MHz})^2}{s^2 - [4\pi \cdot (1.45 \text{ MHz}) \cos(\frac{2\pi}{3})]s + (2\pi \cdot 1.45 \text{ MHz})^2}$

i.e. $\omega_n = 2\pi \cdot 1.45 \text{ MHz}$
 $Q = \frac{1}{2 \cos \frac{2\pi}{3}} = 1$

No S.K.

$$Q = \frac{1}{R_1 + R_2} \sqrt{R_1 R_2 \frac{C_1}{C_2}}$$

$$\omega_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{R_1 R_2 C_1 C_2}}$$

escolhe $R_1 = R_2$
 $C_1 = 4C_2$ \rightarrow dai $Q = 1$

escolhe $R_1 = 1k$
 $C_2 = 54.9 pF$

polo real: $\frac{1}{R_3 C_3} = 2\pi \cdot 1.45 MHz$ $R_3 = 1k$
 $C_3 = 109.8 pF$

