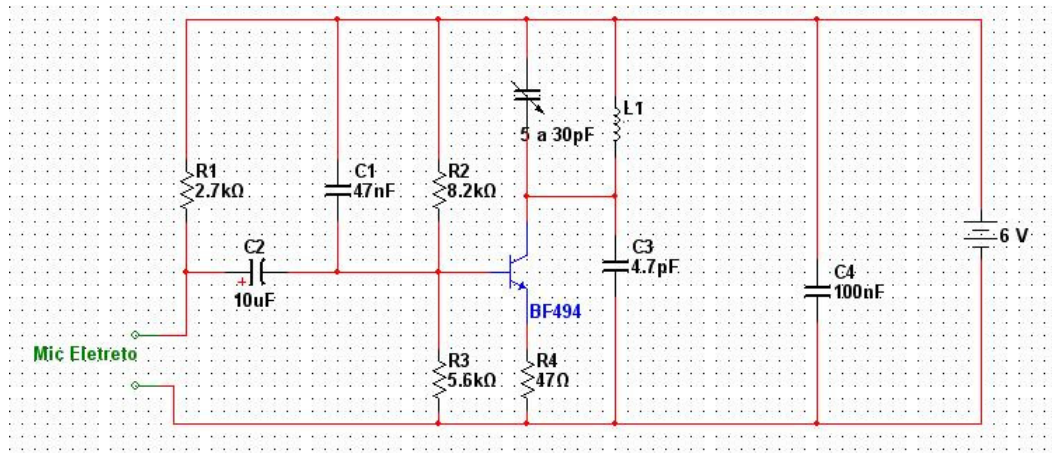


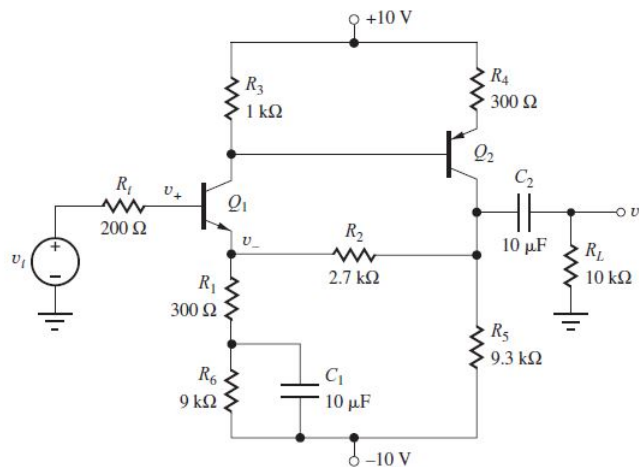
# P1 2022.2 Eletrônica Analógica Aplicada Prof. Marcelo Perotoni

Considere 0.7 V a queda tensão base-emissor.

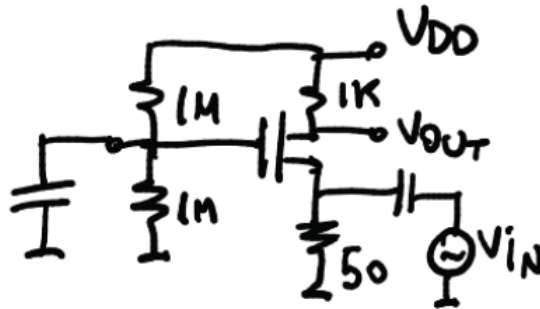
[1] [a] O circuito é um microfone espião, o sinal de áudio do microfone de eletreto modula em FM o transistor BF494, amplificador sintonizado/VCO. Estime o valor de L1, tomando os valores médios da faixa (88 a 108 MHz) e do trimmer (5 a 30 pF) do circuito tanque. [b] Explique como está polarizado em DC o transistor no seu coletor (i.e. não há resistor de coletor). [c] Para que serve o capacitor C2?



[2] [a] Qual a natureza (amostra/compara) do circuito? [b] Estime o ganho global do circuito ( $A \cong 1/\beta$ ). [c] Considere a tensão na base de Q1 como sendo 0.7, calcule as correntes quiescentes dos transistores. [d] Compute a corrente que circula no R2. **DICA:** Para calcular  $IE_2$ , compute a tensão de coletor de Q1 e faça KVL com o emissor de Q2, sabendo que temos  $v_{eb}$  pois é PNP.

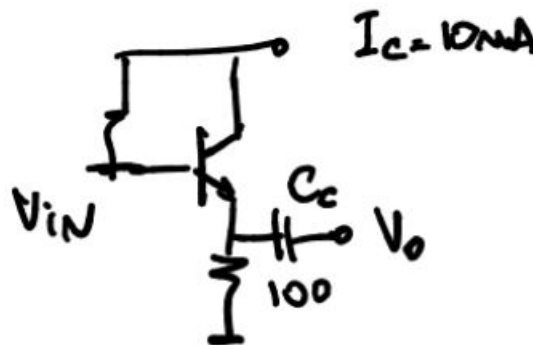
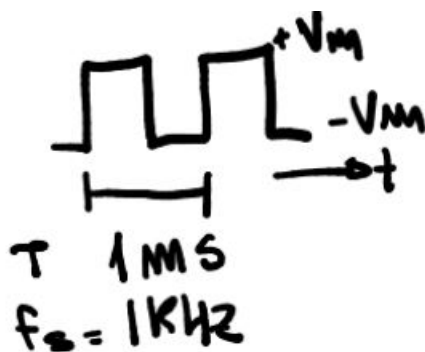


[3] O amplificador common gate possui um ENMOS com  $k = 500 \mu A/V^2$  e  $V_{TH} = 1 V$ , considere  $V_{DD} = 5 V$ .  
 (a) Após calculado o bias (corrente de dreno e  $V_{DS}$ ), teste para ver se ele está saturado. Calcule o  $g_m = 2k(V_{GS} - V_T)$ . (b) Deseja-se que a frequência de corte inferior devido ao capacitor junto a  $v_{in}$  seja de 100 Hz. Compute a impedância vista pelo capacitor (usando método da fonte externa  $V_x$ ) para usar  $f = \frac{1}{2\pi RC}$ .



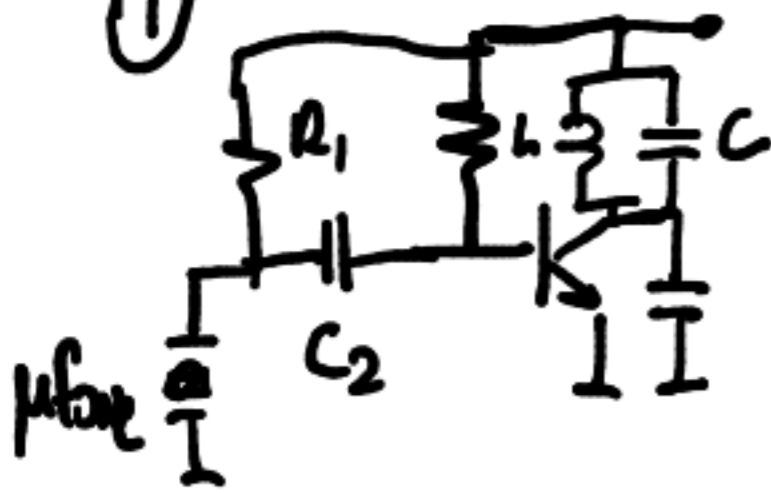
[4] [a] A onda quadrada de frequência  $f_s = 1 \text{ kHz}$  necessita ser amplificada pelo coletor comum (resistor de emissor  $100 \Omega$  e corrente quiescente  $10 \text{ mA}$ ) - a expressão da série de Fourier pode ser escrita como:  

$$v_s(t) = \frac{4V_m}{\pi} \left[ \sin 2\pi f_s t + \frac{1}{3} \sin 3 \cdot 2\pi f_s t + \frac{1}{5} \sin 5 \cdot 2\pi f_s t + \dots \right]$$
 Estime  $C_C$  para que a onda quadrada seja adequadamente transmitida pelo amplificador, sem distorção. Siga o exercício anterior, computando via fonte  $V_x$  a impedância vista pelo capacitor e calculando o pólo.



# APLICADA PI

①



(a) media 88 a 108 MHz - 98 MHz

media 5 a 30 pF → 17.5 pF

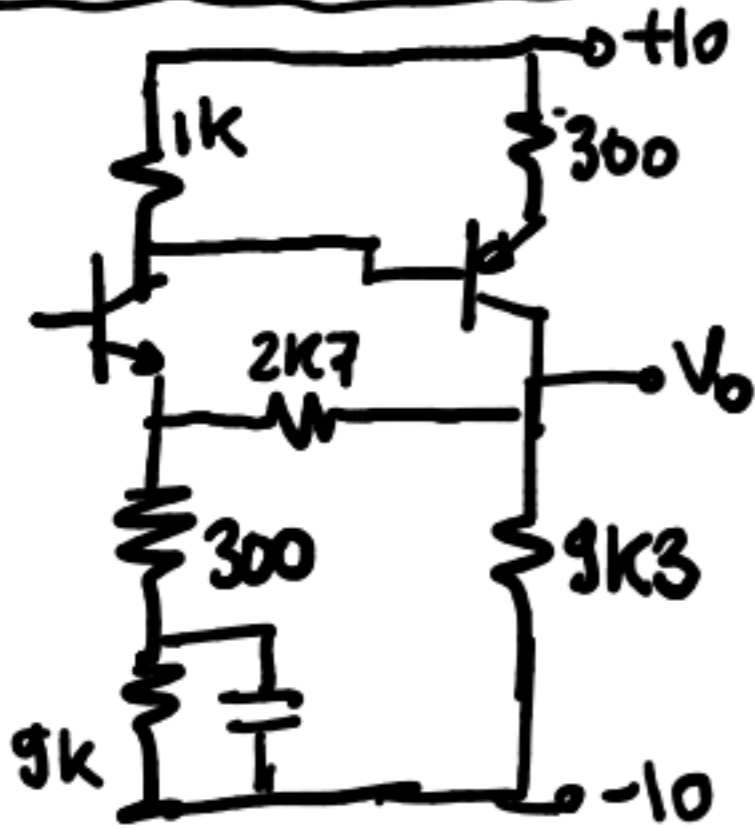
$$f = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}} \rightarrow L = \frac{1}{C(2\pi f)^2} = \frac{1}{17.5 \cdot 10^{-12} (2\pi \cdot 98 \cdot 10^6)^2}$$

$$L \approx 150 \text{ nH} \text{ ou } 1.5 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ H}$$

(b) polarização DC se dá pelo indutor L (curto p/DC)

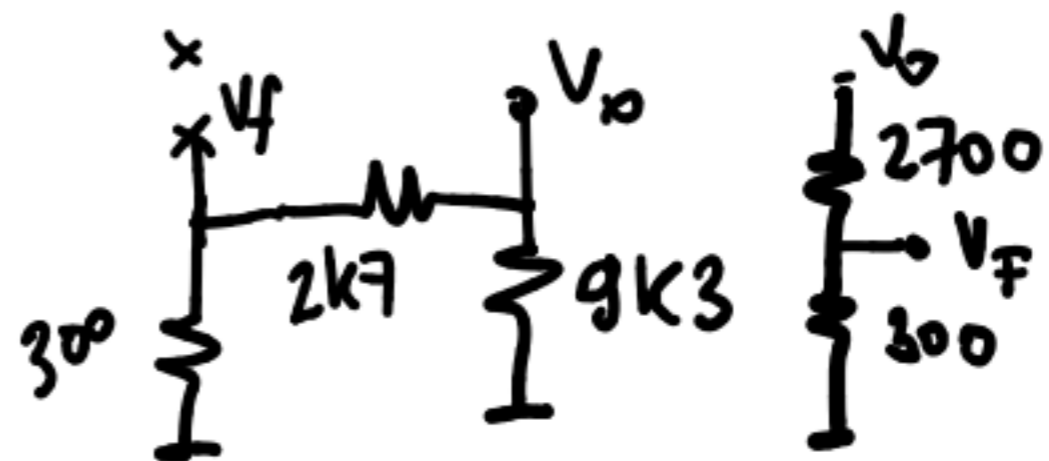
(c) C2 corta nível DC do eletreto de chegar na base do transistor, só AC.

②



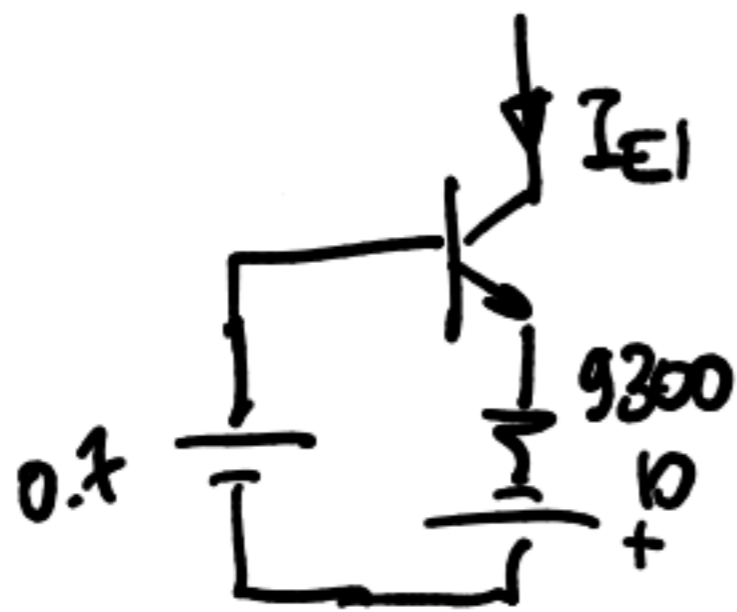
(a) Amostra V  
Compara V

$$(b) \beta = \frac{\text{Compara}}{\text{amostra}} = \frac{V_f}{V_o}$$



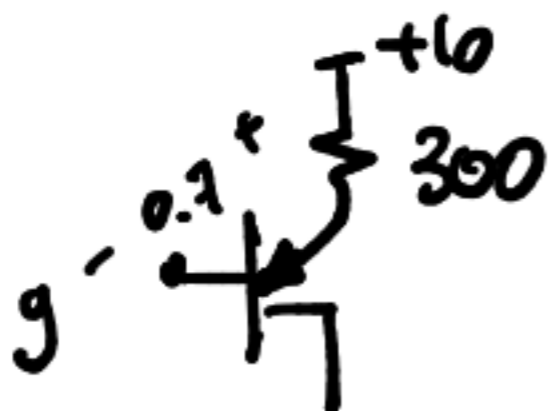
$$V_f = V_o \frac{300}{300} \therefore \beta = \frac{V_f}{V_o} = 0.1 \quad \text{Logo } A_v \approx \frac{1}{\beta} = 10$$

BIAS



$$I_{E1} = \frac{9.3}{9300} = 1 \text{ mA}$$

$$V_{C1} = 10 - 1.1 = 9 \text{ V}$$



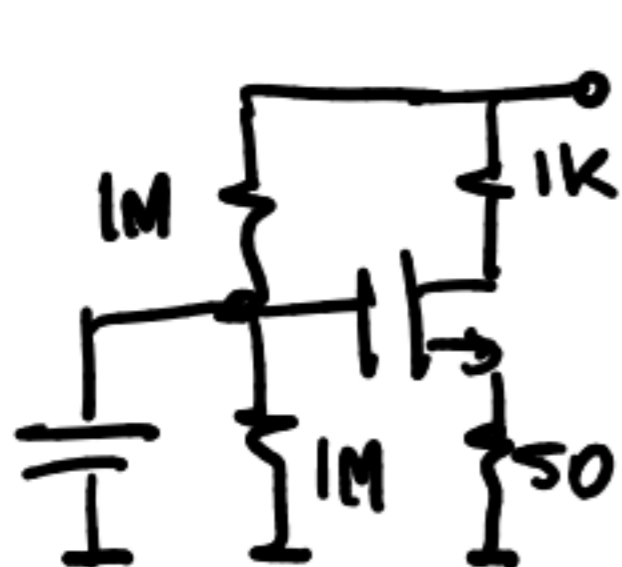
$$I_{E2} = \frac{0.3}{300} = 1 \text{ mA}$$

$$V_{E1} = 1 \text{ mA} \times 9300$$

$$V_{E2} = 1 \text{ mA} \times 9300$$

$$\frac{DDP=0}{2K7}$$

③



$$I_D = K (V_{GS} - V_T)^2$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{l} K = 500 \text{ E-6 } \frac{\text{A}}{\text{V}^2} \\ V_T = 1 \text{ V} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{l} V_G = 5 \text{ V} \\ V_S = 50 I_D \end{array} \right.$$

$$I_D = K (5 - 50 I_D - 1)^2 \rightarrow 2500 I_D^2 - 150 I_D + 2.25$$

$$I_D' = 858 \text{ mA} \therefore V_{GS}' = -40 \text{ X}$$

$$I_D'' = 1 \text{ mA} \therefore V_{GS}'' = 2.45$$

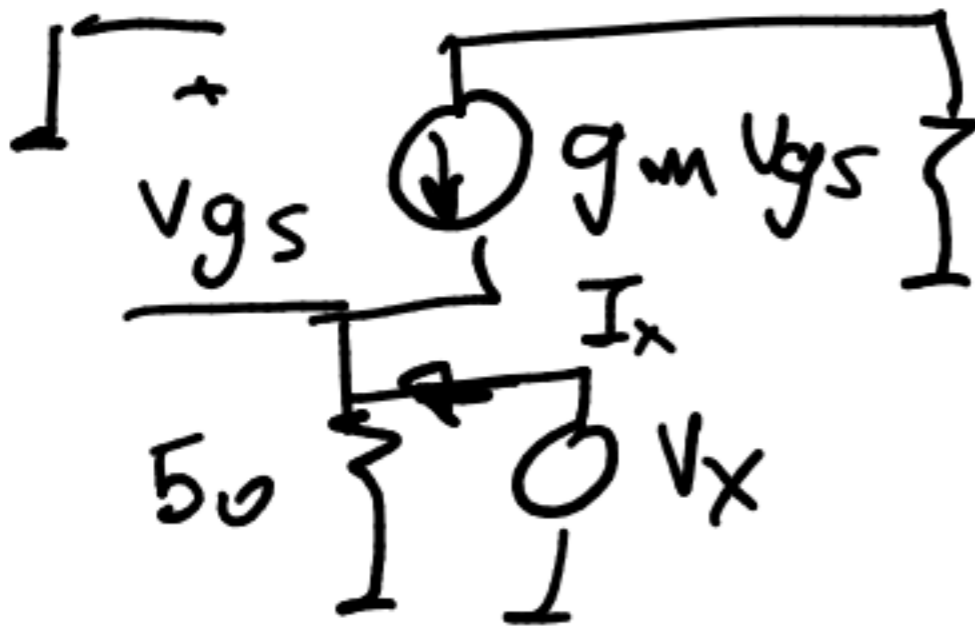
TESTA SATURADO:

$$V_{DS} \geq V_{GS} - V_T$$

$$5 - 1(1000) \geq 2.45 - 1 \text{ V OK}$$

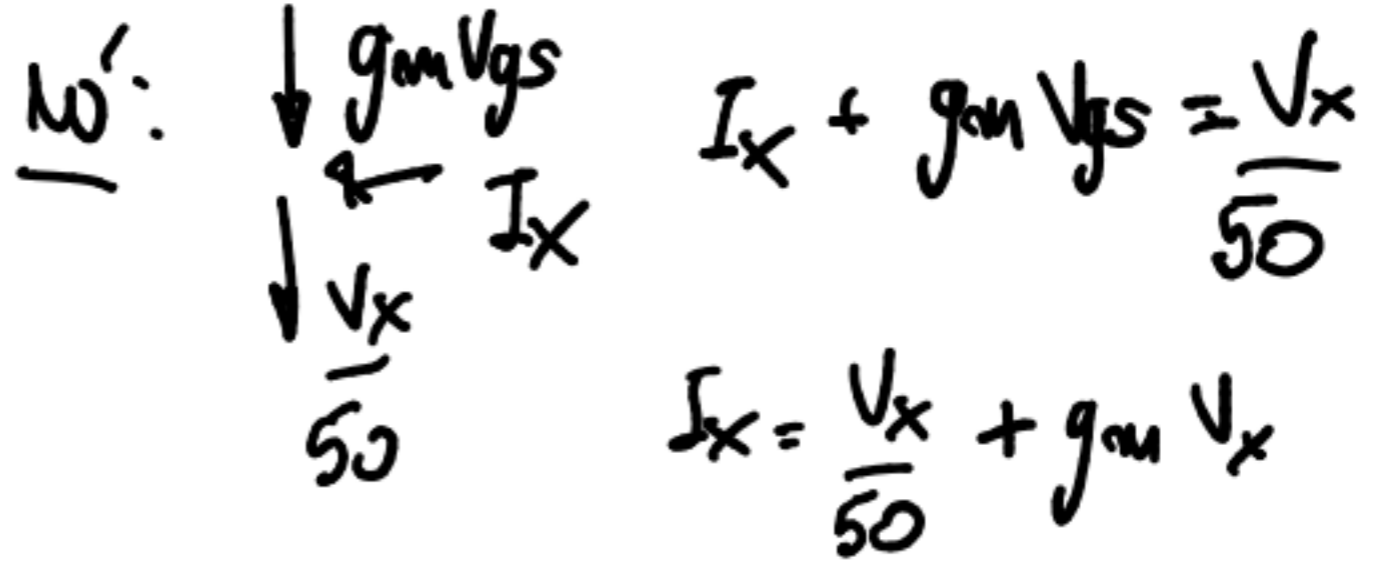
ERRO aqui no bias!!! Desconsidere

$$g_m = 2K (V_{gs} - V_{T1}) = 1.45E-3 \frac{A}{V}$$



$$Z_{in} = V_x / I_x$$

$$V_x = -V_{gs}$$

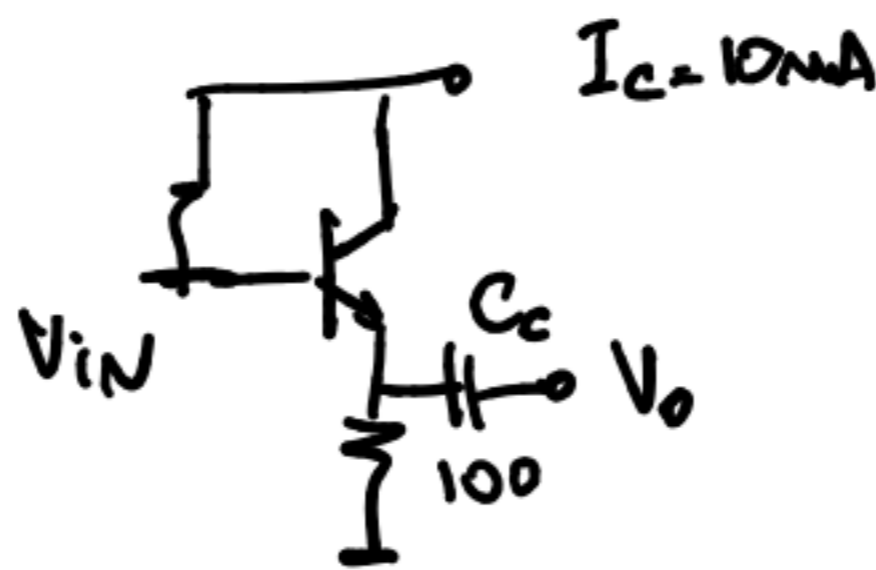
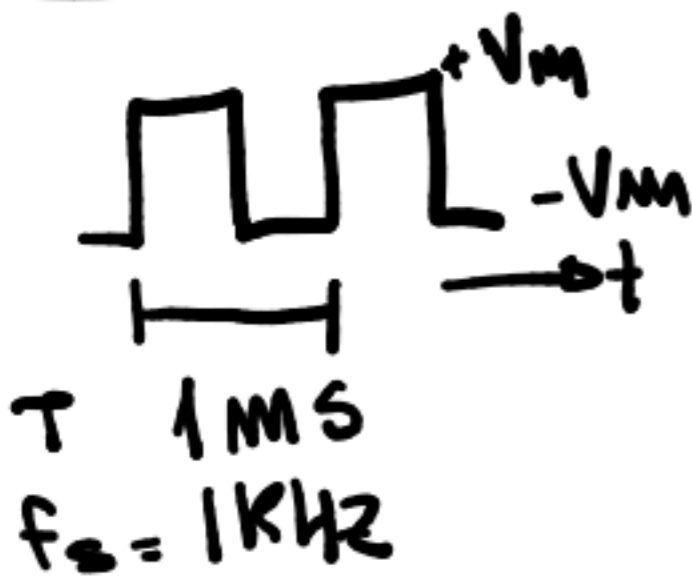


COMMON  
GATE  
INPUT  
IMPEDANCE

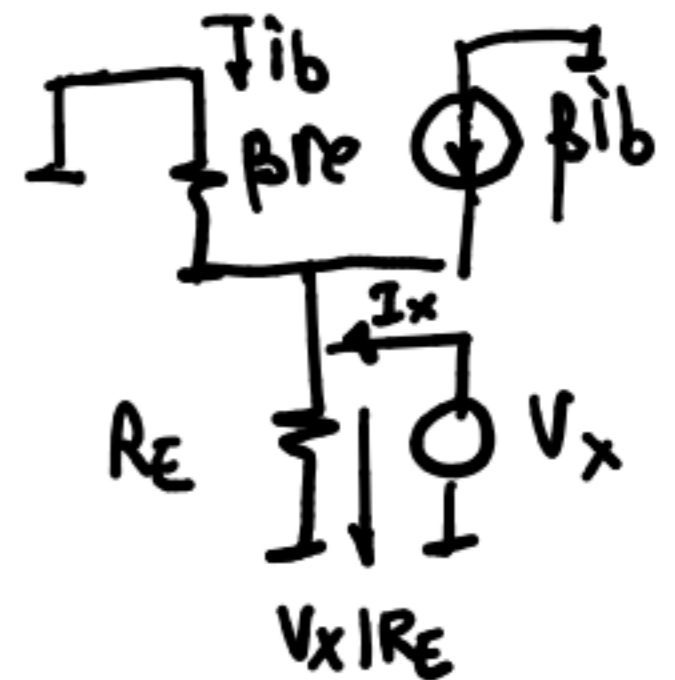
$$\frac{V_x}{I_x} = Z_{in} = \frac{50}{1 + 50 g_m} = 24.125 \Omega$$

$$f_L = \frac{1}{2\pi RC} \rightarrow 100 \text{ Hz} = \frac{1}{2\pi RC} \rightarrow C \approx 6.6E-5 = 66 \mu\text{F}$$

④



Pole em  $f_L$   
 $Z_{in}?$



$$i_b = \frac{-V_x}{\beta R_E}$$

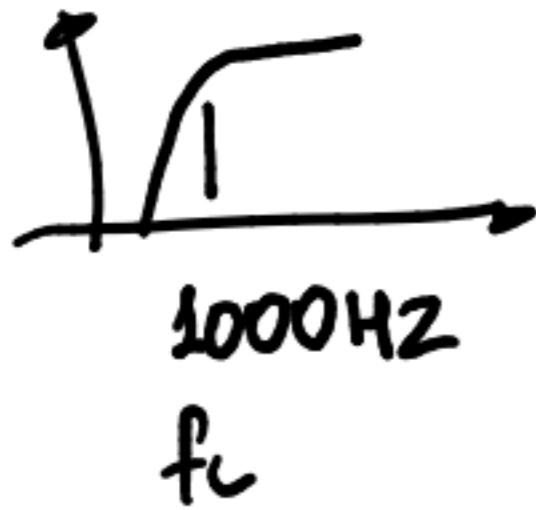
NO':

$$\beta i_b + i_b + I_x = \frac{V_x}{R_E}$$

$$i_b (\beta + 1) + I_x = \frac{V_x}{R_E}$$

$$I_x = V_x \left[ \frac{1}{R_E} + \frac{1}{r_e} \right] \rightarrow Z_{in} = R_E // r_e$$

$$r_e = \frac{26}{I_0} = 2.6 \quad \therefore \quad Z_{in} = 2.6 // 10 = 2.54 \Omega$$



$$f_c = \frac{1}{2\pi RC} \quad \therefore \quad C = \frac{1}{2\pi f_c R}$$

$$C = \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot 1000 \cdot (2.54)} \approx 63 \mu\text{F}$$