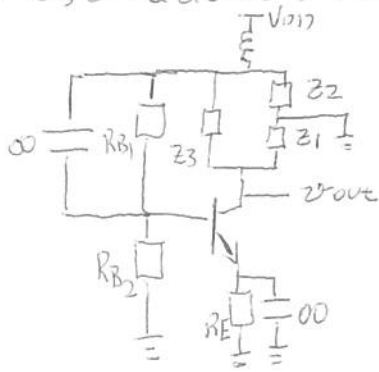
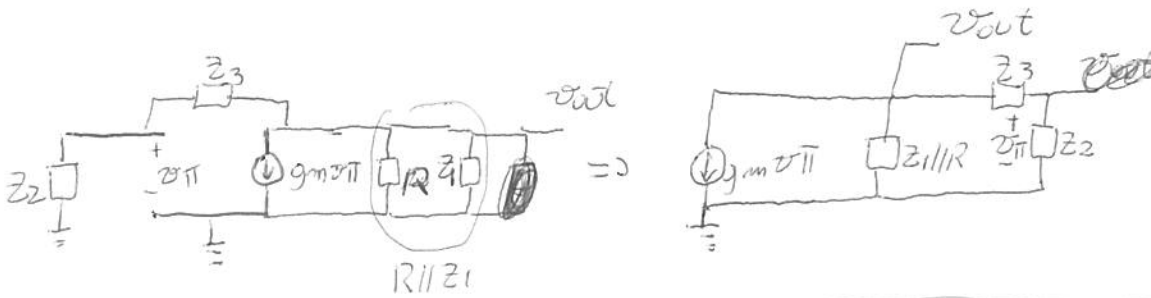


\* Osciladores LC - 2016



- 1-) RFC { custo circuito em C.C.  
circuito aberto em pequenos sinais
- 2-)  $r_{\pi} \gg Z_2$ , em  $\omega_0$ , desprezar  $r_{\pi}$
- 3-)  $R_{B2} \gg Z_2$ , em  $\omega_0$ , desprezar  $R_{B2}$
- 4-) R -> perdas em  $r_o, R_L$ , etc.



$v_{out} = -g_m v_{\pi} \cdot R || Z_1 || (Z_2 + Z_3) \Rightarrow \frac{v_{out}}{v_{\pi}} \hookrightarrow A(s)$

obs: diferente do Amp. Op., no transistor, a realimentação modifica a função  $A(s)$  em malha aberta (sem  $Z_3$ )

$v_{\pi} = \frac{v_{out} \cdot Z_2}{Z_2 + Z_3} \Rightarrow \frac{v_{\pi}}{v_{out}} = \frac{Z_2}{Z_2 + Z_3} \hookrightarrow \beta(s)$

$L(s) = A(s) \cdot \beta(s) = 1 \Rightarrow L(s) = -g_m [R || Z_1 || (Z_2 + Z_3)] \cdot \frac{Z_2}{Z_2 + Z_3}$

$L(s) = -g_m \frac{Z_2}{Z_2 + Z_3} \cdot R || \left( \frac{Z_1 (Z_2 + Z_3)}{Z_1 + Z_2 + Z_3} \right) = 1$

$L(s) = -g_m \frac{Z_2}{Z_2 + Z_3} \cdot \frac{R \cdot Z_1 (Z_2 + Z_3)}{R + Z_1 (Z_2 + Z_3)} = 1$

$L(s) = -g_m \frac{Z_2}{Z_2 + Z_3} \cdot \frac{R Z_1 (Z_2 + Z_3)}{R (Z_1 + Z_2 + Z_3) + Z_1 (Z_2 + Z_3)} = 1$

$L(s) = -g_m \frac{Z_2}{Z_2 + Z_3} \cdot \frac{R Z_1 (Z_2 + Z_3)}{R (Z_1 + Z_2 + Z_3) + Z_1 (Z_2 + Z_3)} = 1$

$L(s) = \frac{-g_m R Z_1 Z_2}{R (Z_1 + Z_2 + Z_3) + Z_1 (Z_2 + Z_3)} = 1$

$$\bullet z_1 = jX_1 ; z_2 = jX_2 ; z_3 = jX_3$$

$$\begin{cases} X_{cap} = -\frac{1}{\omega C} \\ X_{ind} = \omega L \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow L(j\omega_0) = \frac{-g_m R jX_1 \cdot jX_2}{R(jX_1 + jX_2 + jX_3) + jX_1(jX_2 + jX_3)} = 1$$

$$L(j\omega_0) = \frac{g_m R X_1 X_2}{jR(X_1 + X_2 + X_3) - X_1(X_2 + X_3)} = 1$$

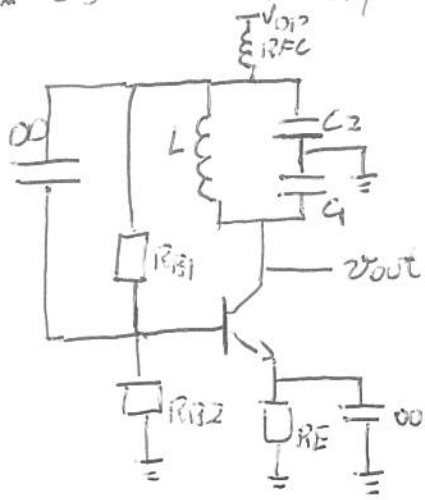
$$|L(j\omega_0)| = 0 \Rightarrow X_1 + X_2 + X_3 = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{-X_1 = X_2 + X_3}$$

$$|L(j\omega_0)| = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{g_m R X_1 X_2}{-X_1(X_2 + X_3)} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{g_m R X_1 X_2}{X_1^2} = 1$$

$$|L(j\omega_0)| = 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{g_m R X_2}{X_1} = 1}$$

- Para iniciar as oscilações fazemos  $|L(j\omega)| = 1 + \delta$ , a medida que a amplitude das oscilações aumentam, o ganho efetivo de pequenos sinais diminui, fazendo com que o critério de oscilação seja satisfeito.
- Para  $-X_1 = X_2 + X_3$ , as três reatâncias não podem ser do mesmo tipo.
- Para  $\frac{g_m R X_2}{X_1} = 1$ ,  $X_1$  é do mesmo tipo de  $X_2$ .

### \* Oscilador Colpits



$\Rightarrow Z_1, Z_2$ : Capacitores  
 $Z_3$ : inductor

$$\Rightarrow X_1(\omega_0) = -\frac{1}{\omega_0 C_1}; X_2(\omega_0) = -\frac{1}{\omega_0 C_2} \Rightarrow X_3(\omega_0) = \omega_0 L$$

$$\angle L(j\omega_0) = 0$$

$$X_1 + X_2 + X_3 = 0 \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{\omega_0 C_1} - \frac{1}{\omega_0 C_2} + \omega_0 L = 0$$

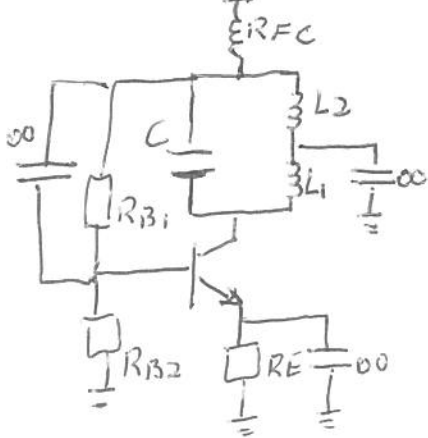
$$\frac{-C_2 - C_1}{\omega_0 C_1 C_2} = -\omega_0 L \Rightarrow \omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{C_1 + C_2}{L C_1 C_2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow |L(j\omega_0)| = 1$$

$$\frac{g_m R X_2}{X_1} = 1 \Rightarrow g_m R \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{\omega_0 C_2}\right)}{-\frac{1}{\omega_0 C_1}} = 1 \Rightarrow g_m R \cdot \frac{\omega_0 C_1}{\omega_0 C_2} = 1 \Rightarrow g_m R = \frac{C_2}{C_1}$$

### \* Oscilador Hartley

$\bullet Z_1, Z_2$ : inductores  
 $\bullet Z_3$ : capacitor



$$\Rightarrow X_1(\omega_0) = \omega_0 L_1; X_2(\omega_0) = \omega_0 L_2; X_3(\omega_0) = -\frac{1}{\omega_0 C}$$

$$\bullet \angle L(j\omega_0) = 0$$

$$X_1 + X_2 + X_3 = 0 \Rightarrow \omega_0 L_1 + \omega_0 L_2 - \frac{1}{\omega_0 C} = 0$$

$$\omega_0 (L_1 + L_2) = \frac{1}{\omega_0 C} \Rightarrow \omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{(L_1 + L_2) \cdot C}}$$

$$\bullet |L(j\omega_0)| = 1$$

$$\frac{g_m R X_2}{X_1} = 1 \Rightarrow g_m R \frac{L_2}{\omega_0 L_1} = 1 \Rightarrow g_m R = \frac{L_1}{L_2}$$