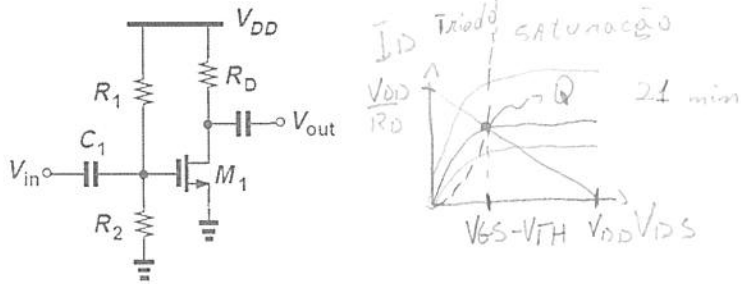


obs: Prova sem consulta. Pode usar calculadora. Respostas a lápis serão corrigidas, mas não aceito reclamação da correção das mesmas.

1) Dados  $V_{DD}=18V$ ,  $\mu_n C_{ox}=100 \mu A/V^2$ ,  $\lambda=0$ ,  $V_{TH}=0,5V$  e  $W/L=10/0,18$ . Projete um amplificador fonte comum com ganho de tensão igual a -5 operando na fronteira triodo-saturação.



• Fronteira  $\Rightarrow V_{DSQ} = V_{GSQ} - V_{TH} \Rightarrow V_{DSQ} = V_{GSQ} - 0,5$  (1)

•  $A_v = -g_m R_{D1} = -5 = -g_m R_{D1} \Rightarrow 5 = \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} \cdot (V_{GS} - V_{TH}) \cdot R_{D1} \Rightarrow R_{D1} = \frac{900}{V_{GS} - 0,5}$  (2)

•  $V_{DS} = V_{DD} - R_{D1} I_{D1} = 18 - R_{D1} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS} - V_{TH})^2$

(1) e (2)  $V_{GS} - 0,5 = 18 - \frac{900}{V_{GS} - 0,5} \cdot 2,77 \cdot 10^{-3} (V_{GS} - 0,5)^2$

$V_{GS} \cdot (1 + 2,5) = 18 + 0,5 - 2,5 \cdot 0,5 \Rightarrow V_{GS} = 5,6429V$

$I_{D1} = 73,4694 \mu A$

$R_{D1} = 175 \Omega$

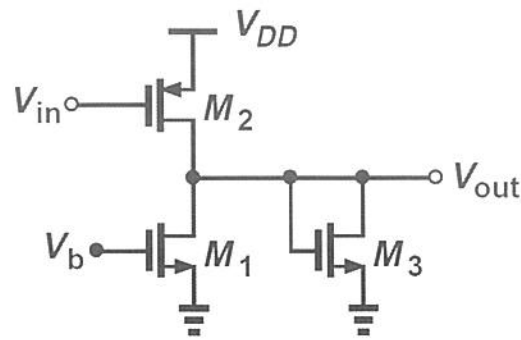
$V_{DS} = 5,1429V$

$V_{GS} = \frac{R_2 \cdot V_{DD}}{R_1 + R_2} = \frac{5,6429 \cdot 18}{R_1 + R_2} = 0,3135$

$Z_{in} = R_1 || R_2 = 10^6 \Rightarrow \frac{R_1 \cdot R_2}{R_1 + R_2} = 10^6 \Rightarrow R_1 = \frac{0,3135 \cdot 10^6}{1 - 0,3135} = 4510^6$

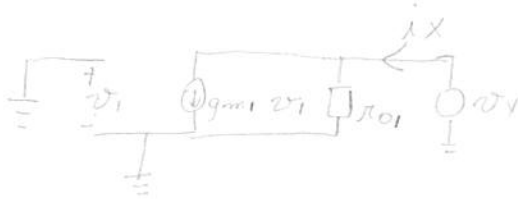
$R_1 = 31,898 M\Omega$   
 $R_2 = 14,567 M\Omega$

2) Se  $\lambda \neq 0$ , determine o ganho e as impedâncias de entrada e saída do circuito abaixo.



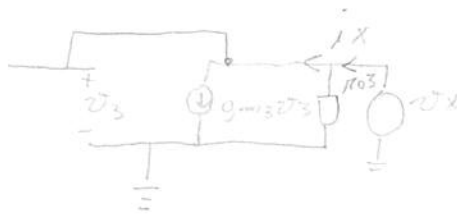
$f_{min}$

•  $Z_{M1}$



$v_1 = 0 \Rightarrow g_{m1} v_1 = 0 \Rightarrow Z_{M1} = r_{o1}$

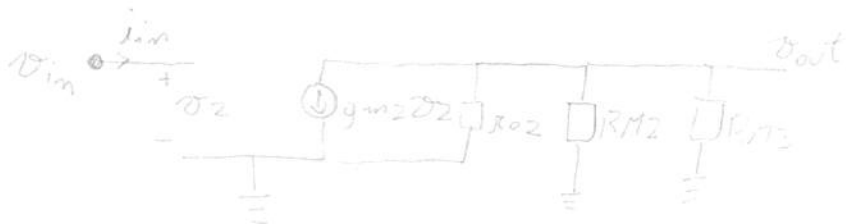
•  $Z_{M3}$



$\Rightarrow v_3 = v_x$   
 $i_x = g_{m3} v_3 + \frac{v_3}{r_{o3}} \Rightarrow i_x = v_3 \left( g_{m3} + \frac{1}{r_{o3}} \right)$

$\Rightarrow Z_{M3} = \frac{1}{g_{m3} + \frac{1}{r_{o3}}} \Rightarrow Z_{M3} = r_{o3} \parallel \frac{1}{g_{m3}}$

•  $A_v$



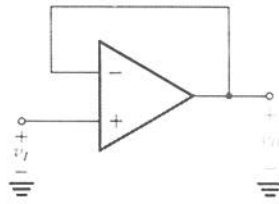
•  $v_{in} = v_2$   
 •  $v_{out} = -g_{m2} v_2 \cdot (r_{o1} \parallel Z_{M3})$

$A_v = -g_{m2} (r_{o1} \parallel r_{o2} \parallel Z_{M3})$

•  $Z_{in} \rightarrow v_{in} = v_2, i_{in} = 0 \Rightarrow Z_{in} = \frac{v_{in}}{i_{in}} = \infty$

•  $Z_{out} \rightarrow v_{in} = v_2 = 1, g_{m2} v_2 = 0 \Rightarrow Z_{out} = r_{o1} \parallel r_{o2} \parallel Z_{M3}$

3) Determine o ganho de um buffer. Considere  $A_0 < \infty$ .



2 min

$$v_o = A_0 \cdot (v_+ - v_-)$$

$$v_- = v_o$$

$$v_+ = v_i$$

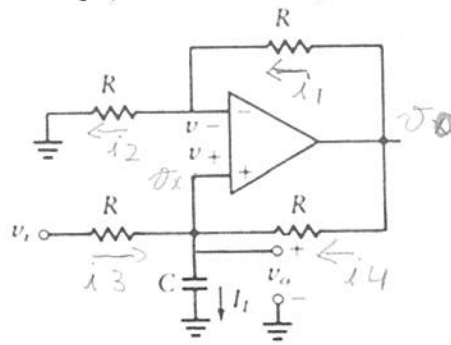
$$\Rightarrow v_o = A_0 (v_i - v_o)$$

$$v_o (1 + A_0) = A_0 v_i$$

$$A_0 = \frac{v_o}{v_i} = \frac{A_0}{1 + A_0} = \frac{1}{\frac{1 + 1}{A_0}}$$

1/10

4) Considere o amplificador operacional do circuito abaixo como ideal. Determine  $V_{out}$  em função de  $V_{in}$  (domínio do tempo). Dica: calcule primeiro  $I_L$ .



5 min

•  $i_1 = i_2 \Rightarrow \frac{v_x}{R} = \frac{v_0 - v_x}{R}$  (1)

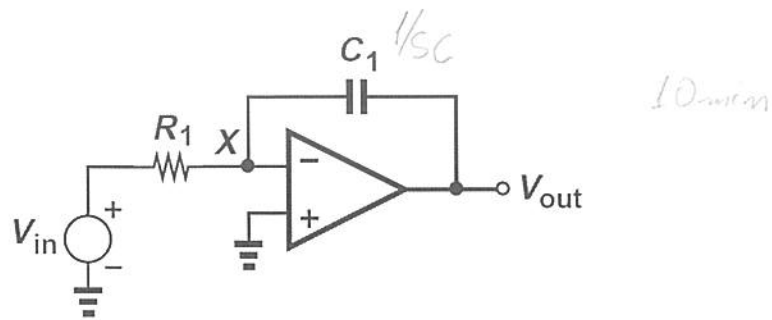
•  $i_L = i_3 + i_4 \Rightarrow i_L = \frac{v_i - v_x}{R} + \frac{v_0 - v_x}{R} \xrightarrow{(1)} i_L = \frac{v_i}{R} - \frac{v_x}{R} + \frac{v_x}{R}$

$i_L = \frac{v_i}{R}$  An

•  $V_o(s) = \frac{V_i(s)}{R} \cdot \frac{1}{sC}$  An

•  $i_L = C \frac{dv_o(t)}{dt} \Rightarrow \frac{v_i(t)}{R} = C \frac{dv_o(t)}{dt} \Rightarrow v_o(t) = \frac{1}{RC} \int v_i(t) dt$  An

- 5) a) Determine  $V_{out}$  em função de  $V_{in}$  de um integrador inversor. Considere  $A_0 = \infty$ .  
 b) Determine  $V_{out}$  em função de  $V_{in}$  de um integrador inversor. Considere  $A_0 < \infty$ .



a)  $v_x = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{v_{in}}{R_1} = \frac{0 - v_{out}}{\frac{1}{sC}} \Rightarrow v_{out} = -\frac{1}{sCR} \cdot v_i$  ou  
 $\therefore v_{out}(t) = -\frac{1}{RC} \int v_i(t) dt$

b)  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{v_{in} - v_x}{R} = \frac{v_x - v_{out}}{1/sC} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{sC} (v_{in} + \frac{v_{out}}{A_0}) = R \cdot \left( -\frac{v_{out} - v_{out}}{A_0} \right) \\ v_{out} = A_0(0 - v_x) = -A_0 v_x \end{array} \right.$

$$-\frac{1}{sCR} \cdot v_{in} + \frac{1}{sCR A_0} v_{out} = -\frac{v_{out}}{A_0} = v_{out}$$

$$-v_{out} \cdot \left( \frac{1}{A_0} + 1 + \frac{1}{A_0 sCR} \right) = \frac{v_{in}}{sCR}$$

$$A_0 \cdot \frac{v_{out}}{v_{in}} = -\frac{1}{sCR} \cdot \left( \frac{1}{A_0} + 1 + \frac{1}{A_0 sCR} \right)^{-1}$$

$$A_v = \frac{-1}{sCR} \cdot \left( \frac{A_0 sCR}{A_0 sCR + 1 + sCR} \right)$$

$$A_v = \frac{-A_0}{sCR \cdot (A_0 + 1) + 1}$$