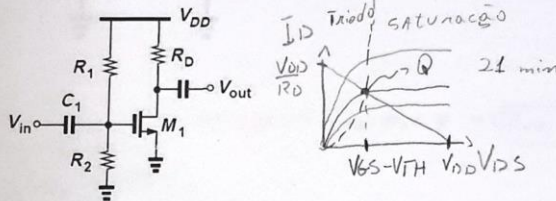


obs: Prova sem consulta. Pode usar calculadora. Respostas a lápis serão corrigidas, mas não aceito reclamação da correção das mesmas.

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)

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

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

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

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

• $I_D = 73,4694 \mu A$

• $R_{D||L} = 175 \Omega$

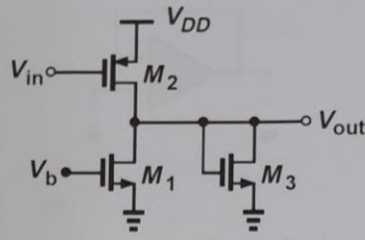
• $V_{DS} = 5,1429V$

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

• $Z_{in} = R_1 || R_2 \Rightarrow 10 \cdot 10^6 = \frac{R_1 \cdot R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \Rightarrow \frac{R_1 \cdot 0,3135 \cdot (R_1 + R_2)}{R_1 + R_2} = 10 \cdot 10^6$

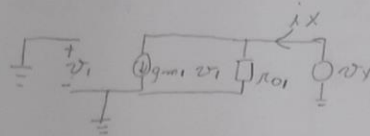
$R_1 = 31,898 M\Omega$
 $R_2 = 14,567 M\Omega$

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



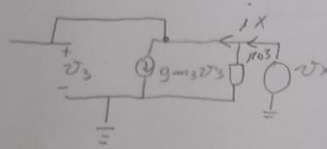
f_{min}

• Z_{M1}



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

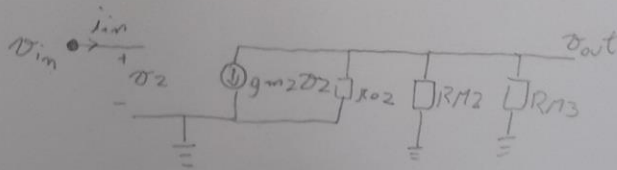
• Z_{M3}



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

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

• A_v



• $v_{in} = v_2$

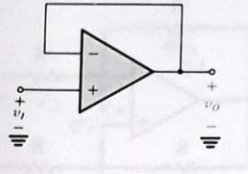
• $v_{out} = -g_{m2} v_2 \cdot (r_{o2} \parallel R_{L1} \parallel R_{L2})$

$A_v = -g_{m2} (r_{o2} \parallel r_{o1} \parallel r_{o3} \parallel \frac{1}{g_{m3}})$

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

• $Z_{out} \rightarrow v_{in} = v_2 = 0 \Rightarrow g_{m2} v_2 = 0 \Rightarrow Z_{out} = r_{o2} \parallel R_{L1} \parallel R_{L2}$

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



2 min

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

$$v_- = v_o$$

$$v_+ = v_i$$

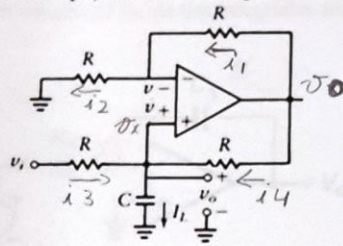
$$\Rightarrow v_o = A_0 (v_i - v_o)$$

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

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

1/1

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 mm

$$i_1 = i_2 \Rightarrow \frac{v_x}{R} = \frac{v_o - v_x}{R} \quad (1)$$

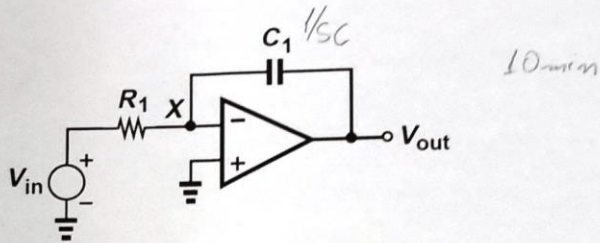
$$i_L = i_3 + i_4 \Rightarrow i_L = \frac{v_i - v_x}{R} + \frac{v_o - v_x}{R} \xrightarrow{(1)} i_L = \frac{v_i}{R} - \frac{v_x}{R} + \frac{v_x}{R}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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