

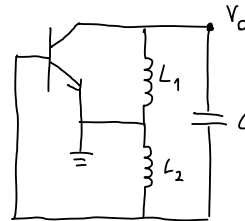
a) Oscilador de Hartley

- b) Manutenção do PFR:
 -> R1, R2, RE - Polarização do transistor
 -> CB, CC - Bloqueio DC
 -> CE - Contorno de RE
 -> RFC - Dimensionar o PFR

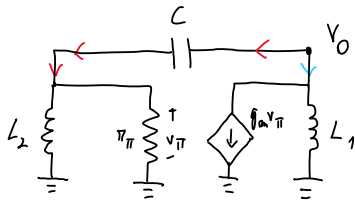
Oscilador:
 -> L1, L2, C - Definição da frequência de oscilação
 -> T1 - Definição do ganho

- c) $R_1, R_2 \text{ e } \pi_o \rightarrow \infty : C.A.$
 $C_B, C_E \text{ e } C_C \rightarrow \text{Banda passante} : C.C.$
 $RFC \rightarrow \text{Banda passante} : C.A.$

Em oscilação



Incremental:



No m^o V₀:

Corrente m

$$\frac{v_{\pi}}{\left(\frac{1}{sL_2} + \frac{1}{r_{\pi}}\right)^{-1}}$$

Corrente m

$$g_m v_{\pi} + \frac{V_0}{sL_1}$$

$$V_0 = ? \Rightarrow V_0 - v_{\pi} = \frac{1}{sC} \cdot \frac{v_{\pi}}{\left(\frac{1}{sL_2} + \frac{1}{r_{\pi}}\right)^{-1}} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow V_0 = v_{\pi} \left(1 + \frac{1}{sC} \left(\frac{1}{sL_2} + \frac{1}{r_{\pi}}\right)\right)$$

Logo:

$$\frac{v_{\pi}}{\left(\frac{1}{sL_2} + \frac{1}{r_{\pi}}\right)^{-1}} + g_m v_{\pi} + \frac{1}{sL_1} v_{\pi} \left(1 + \frac{1}{sC} \left(\frac{1}{sL_2} + \frac{1}{r_{\pi}}\right)\right) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{sL_2} + \frac{1}{r_{\pi}} + g_m + \frac{1}{sL_1} \left(1 + \frac{1}{s^2 C L_2} + \frac{1}{sC r_{\pi}}\right) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -j \frac{1}{\omega L_2} + \frac{1}{r_{\pi}} + g_m - j \frac{1}{\omega L_1} \left(1 - \frac{1}{\omega^2 C L_2} - j \frac{1}{\omega C r_{\pi}}\right) = 0$$

Parte real = 0

$$\frac{1}{r_{\pi}} + g_m - \frac{1}{\omega^2 C r_{\pi} L_1} = 0$$

Parte imaginária = 0

$$-\frac{1}{\omega L_2} - \frac{1}{\omega L_1} + \frac{1}{\omega^3 C L_1 L_2} = 0$$

$$-\frac{1}{\omega L_2} - \frac{1}{\omega L_1} + \frac{1}{\omega^3 C L_1 L_2} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{L_2} + \frac{1}{L_1} = \frac{1}{\omega^2 C L_1 L_2} \Leftrightarrow C(L_1 + L_2) = \frac{1}{\omega^2} \Leftrightarrow \omega = \frac{1}{\sqrt{C(L_1 + L_2)}} \rightarrow \text{Frequência}$$

$$\frac{1}{r_{\pi}} + g_m - \frac{1}{\frac{1}{C(L_1 + L_2)} \cdot C r_{\pi} L_1} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{r_{\pi}} + g_m = \frac{L_1 + L_2}{r_{\pi} L_1} \Leftrightarrow 1 + g_m r_{\pi} = 1 + \frac{L_2}{L_1} \Leftrightarrow g_m r_{\pi} = \frac{L_2}{L_1} \rightarrow \text{Condições de oscilação}$$

$$\omega = 2\pi f \Rightarrow f = \frac{1}{2\pi \sqrt{C(L_1 + L_2)}} = 23.2 \text{ KHz}$$