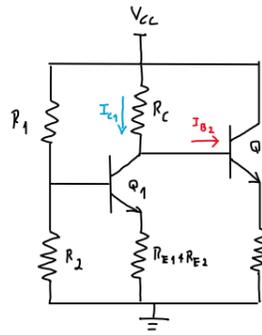


3.1

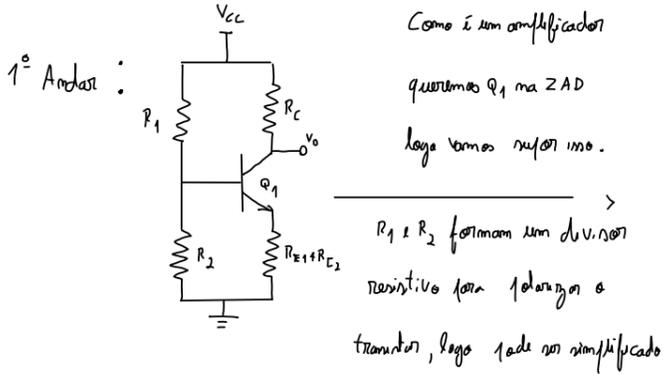
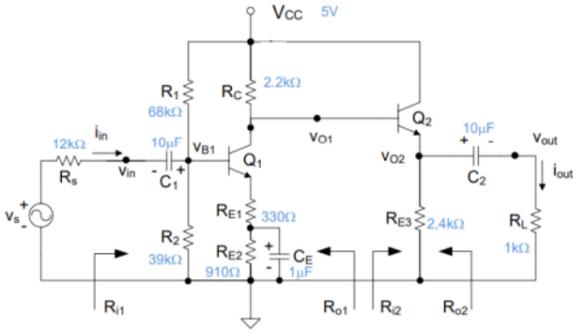
i) PFR ⇒ DC  
 ↳ condensadores sem efeito ⇒



Como  $R_{12} \gg R_C$ , podemos admitir

$$I_{C1} \gg I_{B1}$$

sendo assim podemos analisar os pontos em separado.



Para aplicação directa do teorema de Thevenin

$$V_{Th} = V_{CC} \cdot \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} = 1.82V$$

$$R_{Th} = R_1 // R_2 = 24.79K\Omega$$

Para obter  $I_{C1}$ :

$$V_{Th} = R_{Th} I_{B1} + V_{BE_{on}} + (R_{E1} + R_{E2}) I_{E1} \Rightarrow V_{Th} - V_{BE_{on}} = R_{Th} \frac{1}{\beta} I_{C1} + (R_{E1} + R_{E2}) (1 + \frac{1}{\beta}) I_{C1}$$

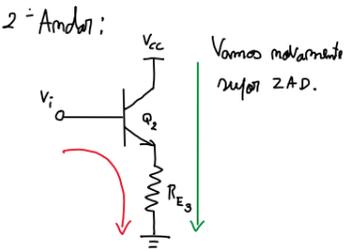
Na ZAD ⇒  $I_{C1} = \beta I_{B1}$   
 $I_{E1} = I_{C1} + I_{B1} \Leftrightarrow I_{E1} = (1 + \frac{1}{\beta}) I_{C1}$

$$I_{C1} = \frac{V_{Th} - V_{BE_{on}}}{\frac{R_{Th}}{\beta} + (R_{E1} + R_{E2}) (1 + \frac{1}{\beta})} = 0.921mA$$

É recomendado confirmarmos o estado de funcionamento.

$$V_{CC} = R_C I_{C1} + V_{CE1} + (R_{E1} + R_{E2}) (1 + \frac{1}{\beta}) I_{C1} \Leftrightarrow V_{CE1} = V_{CC} - R_C I_{C1} - (R_{E1} + R_{E2}) (1 + \frac{1}{\beta}) I_{C1} = 1.827V$$

$V_{CE1} > V_{BE_{on}} \Rightarrow$  Confirma a ZAD!!



$$V_i = V_{BE_{on}} + R_{E3} (1 + \frac{1}{\beta}) I_{C2}$$

$$V_i = V_{CC} - R_C I_{C1}$$

Logo  $\frac{V_{CC} - R_C I_{C1} - V_{BE_{on}}}{R_{E3} (1 + \frac{1}{\beta})} = I_{C2} = 0.985mA$

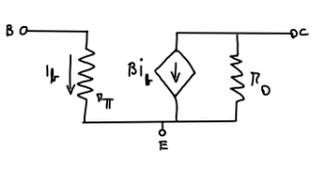
Vamos confirmar a ZAD

$$V_{CC} = V_{CE2} + R_{E3} (1 + \frac{1}{\beta}) I_{C2} \Leftrightarrow V_{CE2} = V_{CC} - R_{E3} (1 + \frac{1}{\beta}) I_{C2} = 2.627V$$

$V_{CE2} > V_{BE_{on}} \Rightarrow$  Confirma a ZAD!

ii) Enquadramento incremental TBJ (Apenas válido na ZAD)

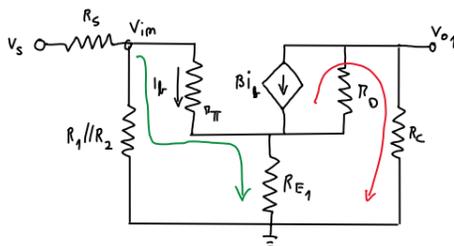
Na banda de passagem os condensadores não são curto circuitos



$$g_m = \frac{I_C}{V_T}$$

$$r_o \approx \frac{V_A}{I_C}$$

$$r_{\pi} = \frac{\beta}{g_m}$$



$$\beta = 300$$

$$g_m = \frac{I_{C1}}{V_T} = 35.4mS$$

$$r_{\pi} = \frac{\beta}{g_m} = 8.47K\Omega$$

$$r_o = \infty$$

Como  $r_o = \infty \Rightarrow i_{r_o} = 0$

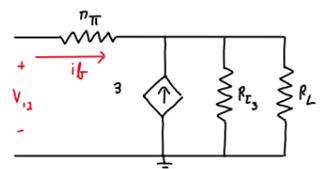
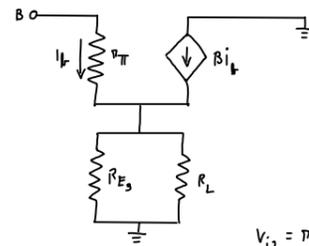
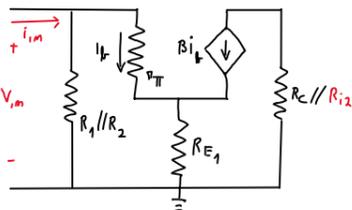
$$V_{o1} = R_C \cdot (-\beta i_b) = -R_C \beta i_b$$

$V_{in} = r_{\pi} i_b + R_{E1} i_e = r_{\pi} i_b + R_{E1} (1 + \beta) i_b$

$$A_{1L} = \frac{V_{o1}}{V_{in}} = \frac{-R_C \beta i_b}{r_{\pi} i_b + R_{E1} (1 + \beta) i_b} = \frac{-R_C \beta}{r_{\pi} + R_{E1} (1 + \beta)} = -6.12$$

3.2)  $I_{C1} = 0.921mA$      $V_{CE1} = 1.827V$   
 $I_{C2} = 0.985mA$      $V_{CE2} = 2.627V$   
 $V_{B1} = V_{BE_{on}} + I_{E1} (R_{E1} + R_{E2}) = 1.746V$

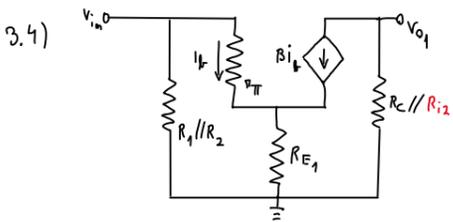
3.3) 1º Amplificador:  $R_{i1} = \frac{V_{in}}{i_{in}} = R_1 // R_2 // (\pi_{\pi} + (1 + \beta) R_{E1}) = 20.15K\Omega$     2º Amplificador:  $R_{i2} = \frac{V_{i2}}{i_{i2}} = \frac{V_{i2}}{i_b}$



$$V_{i2} = r_{\pi} i_b + (\beta + 1) i_b (R_{E3} // R_L) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow R_{i2} = r_{\pi} + (\beta + 1) (R_{E3} // R_L) = 220.3K\Omega$$

$$r_{\pi} = \frac{\beta}{g_m} = \frac{\beta V_T}{I_{C2}} = 7.919K\Omega$$

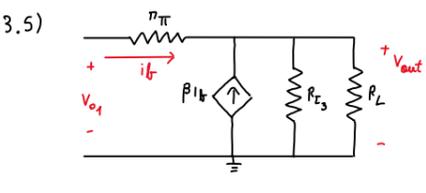


Pela mesma lógica de 3.1 ii

$$V_{o1} = -(R_C // R_{i2}) \beta i_b$$

$$V_{in} = r_{\pi} i_b + R_{E1} i_e = r_{\pi} i_b + R_{E1} (1 + \beta) i_b$$

$$A_{1L} = \frac{-\beta (R_C // R_{i2})}{r_{\pi} + R_{E1} (1 + \beta)} = -6.06$$



$$A_{2L} = \frac{V_{out}}{V_{o1}}$$

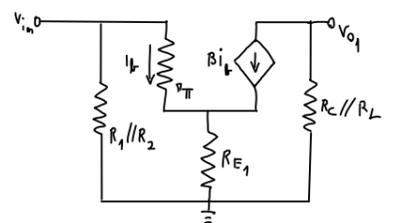
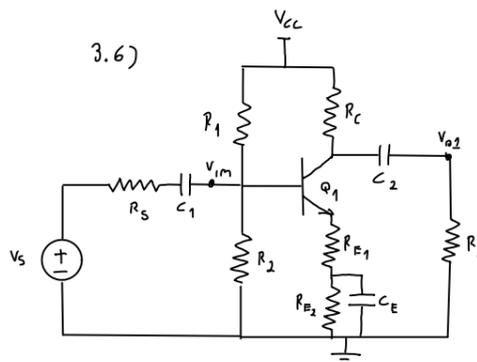
$$V_{out} = (\beta + 1) i_b (R_{E3} // R_L)$$

$$i_b = \frac{V_{o1} - V_{out}}{r_{\pi}} \Rightarrow A_{2L} = \frac{(R_{E3} // R_L) (\beta + 1)}{(R_{E3} // R_L) (\beta + 1) + r_{\pi}} = 0.964$$

$r_{\pi} = 7.919K\Omega$

$$A'_V = \frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} = A_{1L} \times A_{2L} = -5.846$$

$$A_V = \frac{V_{out}}{V_s} = \frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} \cdot \frac{V_{in}}{V_s} = A'_V \cdot \frac{R_{i1}}{R_s + R_{i1}} = -3.66$$



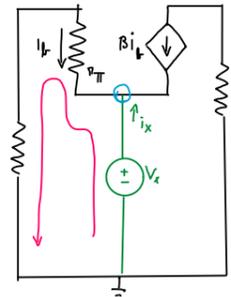
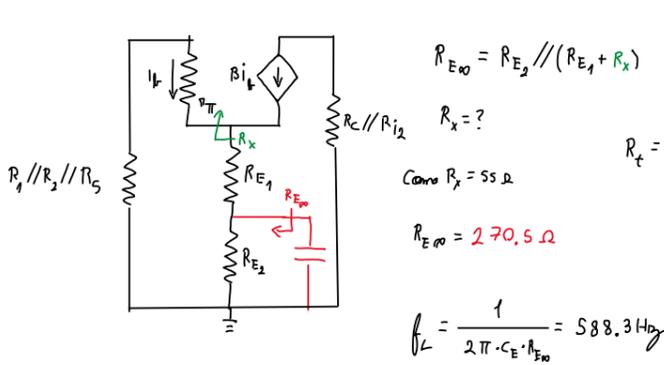
$$A_{1L} = \frac{-\beta (R_C // R_L)}{r_{\pi} + R_{E1} (1 + \beta)} = -1.93$$

- Amplificador de Emissor comum com degeneração de emissor (1º Amplificador)
  - Ganho de tensão médio
  - Resistência de entrada elevada
  - Resistência de saída média
- Amplificador de Colector comum (2º Amplificador)
  - Ganho unitário
  - Resistência de entrada muito elevada
  - Resistência de saída baixa

3.7)

$$\omega_L \approx \frac{1}{C_E R_{E_{no}}}$$

$R_{E_{no}}$  - Resistência em paralelo com  $C_E$ , com as resistências condensadoras em c.c. (pois está o dominante) e fontes acopladas



$$R_x = \frac{V_x}{i_x} = \frac{\pi_{\pi} + R_t}{\beta + 1} = 55 \Omega$$

$$\bullet (\beta + 1) i_b + i_x = 0$$

$$\bullet V_x + \pi_{\pi} i_b + R_t i_b = 0 \Leftrightarrow i_b = -\frac{V_x}{\pi_{\pi} + R_t} \Rightarrow i_x = (\beta + 1) \frac{V_x}{\pi_{\pi} + R_t}$$

$$R_{E_{no}} = R_{E_2} // (R_{E_1} + R_x)$$

$$R_x = ?$$

$$\text{Como } R_x = 55 \Omega$$

$$R_{E_{no}} = 270,5 \Omega$$

$$f_L = \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot C_E \cdot R_{E_{no}}} = 588,3 \text{ Hz}$$

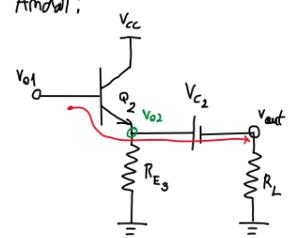
3.8)

Com base no PFR calculamos as tensões nos condensadores, na banda de passagem  $C_1, C_2$  e  $C_E$  mantêm a tensão do PFR, logo vão se comportar como fontes DC.

Para termos distorção: corte  $\Rightarrow i_C = i_B = i_E = 0$

Saturação  $\Rightarrow V_{CE} = V_{CE_{SAT}}$

2º Andar:



Saturação:

$$V_{O1}(\text{max}) = V_{CC}$$

Se  $V_{O1} = V_{CC} \Rightarrow V_{CE} = V_{BE}$  ( $V_{CB} = 0$ ) ou seja

$$V_{CE} = 0,6 \text{ V} > V_{CE_{SAT}} \Rightarrow \text{Não saturado!!!}$$

PFR  $\rightarrow V_{C2} = I_{R_{E3}} R_{E3} = 2,37 \text{ V}$

- $V_{out}(\text{max}) = V_{O1}(\text{max}) - V_{BE_{on}} - V_{C2} =$
- $= V_{CC} - V_{BE_{on}} - V_{C2} =$
- $= 2,03 \text{ V}$

Corte:

$$i_C = i_E = 0$$

$$\bullet \frac{V_{O2}}{R_{E3}} + \frac{V_{out}}{R_L} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{V_{out} + V_{C2}}{R_{E3}} + \frac{V_{out}}{R_L} = 0 \Leftrightarrow V_{out} \left( \frac{1}{R_{E3}} + \frac{1}{R_L} \right) = -\frac{V_{C2}}{R_{E3}} \Leftrightarrow V_{out} = -V_{C2} \frac{R_L}{R_L + R_{E3}}$$

$$V_{out}(\text{min}) = -V_{C2} \frac{R_L}{R_L + R_{E3}} = -0,697 \text{ V}$$

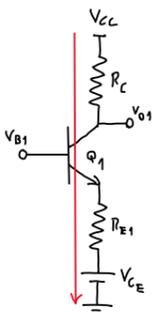
Qual dele é que dá problema primeiro?

Sat:  $|V_{out}(\text{max}) - V_{out}(\text{PFR})| = 2,03 \text{ V}$

Corte:  $|V_{out}(\text{min}) - V_{out}(\text{PFR})| = 0,7 \text{ V}$  **! É o corte que limita.**

Amplitude de saída máxima!  $\rightarrow V_{out} = 0,7 \Rightarrow V_{O1} = \frac{V_{out}}{A_{vL}} = 72,6 \text{ mV}$

1º Andar



Saturação:

$$V_{CC} = R_C i_C + V_{CE_{SAT}} + i_C R_{E1} + V_{CE} \Leftrightarrow i_C = \frac{V_{CC} - V_{CE_{SAT}} - V_{CE}}{R_C + R_{E1}} = 1,57 \text{ mA}$$

$$V_{O1}(\text{min}) = V_{CC} - R_C i_C = 1,56 \text{ V}$$

PFR  $\rightarrow V_{CE} = R_{E1} \cdot I_E = 0,84 \text{ V}$

Corte:

$$i_C = 0 \Rightarrow V_{O1} = V_{CC} = V_{O1}(\text{max})$$

Qual dele é que dá problema primeiro? ( $V_{O1}(\text{PFR}) = R_C I_{C1} = 2,97 \text{ V}$ )

Corte:  $|V_{O1}(\text{max}) - V_{O1}(\text{PFR})| = 2,03 \text{ V}$

Sat:  $|V_{O1}(\text{min}) - V_{O1}(\text{PFR})| = 1,413 \text{ V}$  **! É a saturação que limita**

Como  $0,726 < 1,413$ , é o corte do segundo andar que limita tudo!!!

$$V_S(\text{max}) = \frac{V_{out}(\text{max})}{A_V} = 0,131 \text{ V}$$

