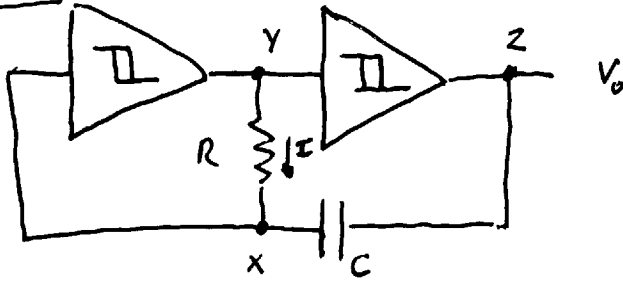


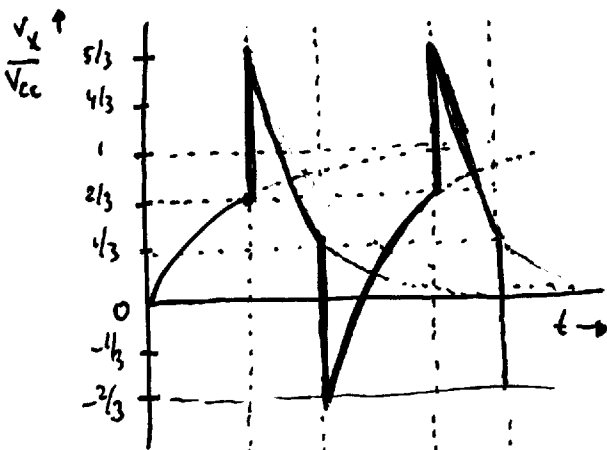
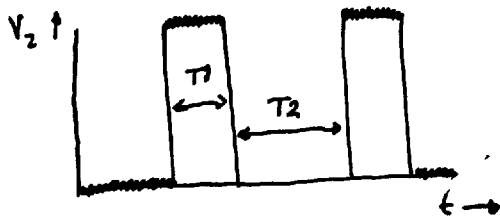
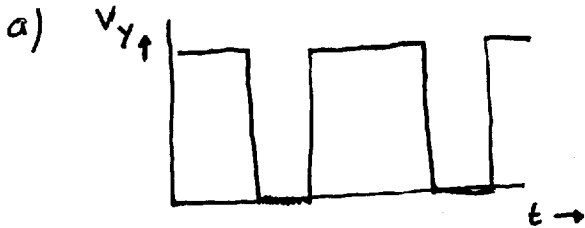
13/01/2005

Pergunta 1



alimentação :
+Vcc e ϕ

y: Sempre +Vcc ou ϕ
z: " " " " e é o inverso de $V_y (= V_{cc} - V_y)$



Imagine $V_z = \phi$ e $V_y = +V_{cc}$ ($t=0$ s). Existe uma corrente I que carregue C .

A queda de tensão aumenta em C , uma pata está ligada a ϕ V (V_z). O outro lado é V_x que aumenta exponencialmente (porque é um processo com $\tau = RC$ e $\tau = RC$), com um tempo característico $\tau = RC$. A tendência é

para $V_x = +V_{cc}$ (porque

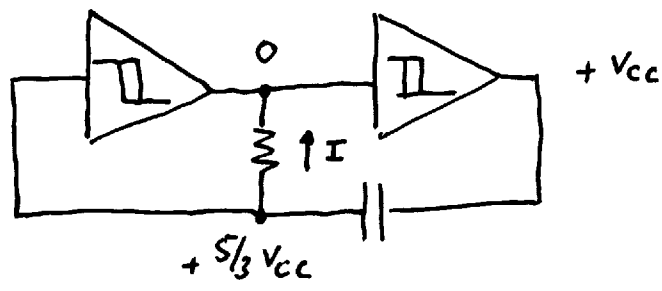
nesta condição I será ϕ A). Mas, nunca chega lá,

porque quando V_x chega a $2/3 V_{cc}$ o primeiro

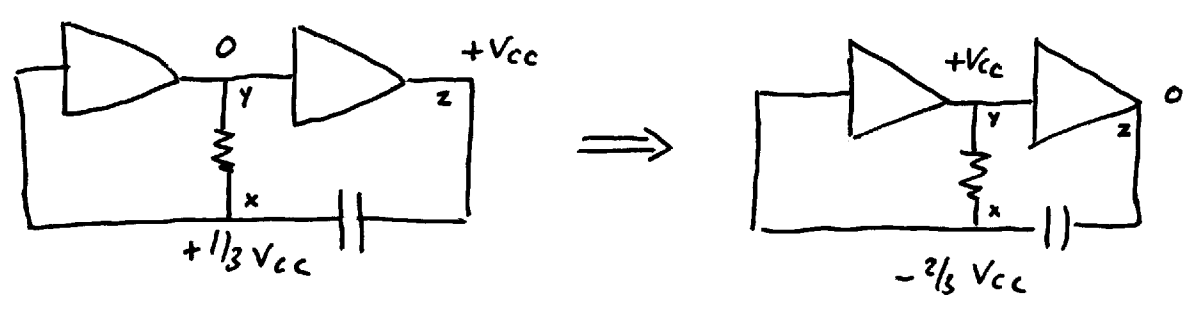
Schmitt trigger faz uma comutação. e V_y muda

de $+V_{cc}$ a 0 V . Isto também provoca uma comutação do segundo Schmitt trigger V_2 muda de 0 V a $+V_{cc}\text{ V}$.

Uma propriedade de um condensador é que mantém instantaneamente a queda de tensão. Antes da comutação a queda foi $+2/3 V_{cc}$ ($= V_x - V_2$) ($= 2/3 V_{cc} - 0$). Depois da comutação: $V_x = V_2 + 2/3 V_{cc} = V_{cc} + 2/3 V_{cc} = 5/3 V_{cc}$. Neste momento temos a seguinte situação:



Uma corrente que descarregue o condensador, e que faz baixar a tensão em x com um tempo característico $\tau = RC$ e uma tendência para 0 V . ($= V_y$). Outra vez, nunca chegará lá porque em $V_x = +1/3 V_{cc}$ os Schmitt trigger comutarão. Neste momento temos a seguinte comutação:



a notar que a queda $V_x - V_z$ é constante nesta comutação.

- b) T2:
- exponencial (porque tem 1 condensador)
 - $\tau = RC$
 - começa em $-2/3 V_{cc}$
 - tendência para $+V_{cc}$
- } $\Delta V = 5/3 V_{cc}$

$$\Rightarrow V_x = -2/3 V_{cc} + 5/3 V_{cc} (1 - \exp(-t/RC))$$

$$= V_{cc} - 5/3 V_{cc} \exp(-t/RC)$$

- t:
- exponencial
 - $\tau = RC$
 - começa em $+5/3 V_{cc}$
 - tendência para 0V
- } $\Delta V = -5/3 V_{cc}$

$$\Rightarrow V_x = 5/3 V_{cc} - 5/3 V_{cc} (1 - \exp(-t/RC))$$

$$= 5/3 V_{cc} \exp(-t/RC)$$

T_2 : quando chega ao ponto de comutação ?

$$V_{cc} - 5/3 V_{cc} \exp(-t/RC) = 2/3 V_{cc}$$

$$\Rightarrow \exp(-t/RC) = 1/5$$

$$t = RC \ln(5) = T_2$$

T_1 : quando chega ao ponto de comutação ?

$$5/3 V_{cc} \exp(-t/RC) = 1/3 V_{cc}$$

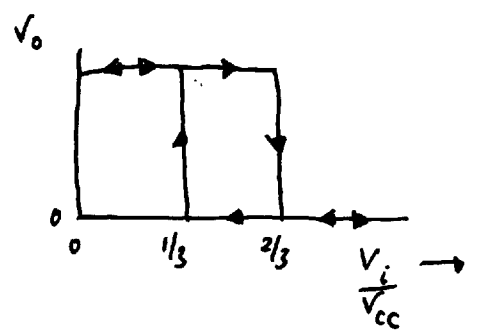
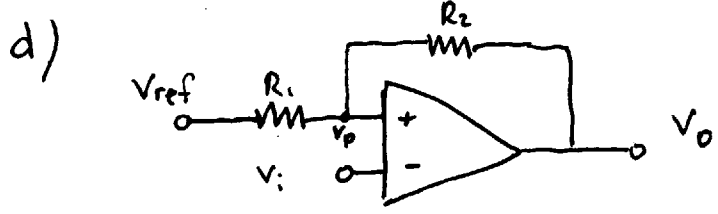
$$\Rightarrow t = RC \ln(5) = T_1$$

$$\Delta T = T_1 + T_2$$

c) $f = \frac{1}{T_1 + T_2} = \frac{1}{2 RC \ln(5)}$

$f = 10 \text{ kHz} \Rightarrow 2 RC \ln(5) = 10^{-4} \text{ s}$

exemplo : $R = 1 \text{ k}\Omega, C = 31 \text{ nF}$



$$V_o = +V_{cc}, \quad V_p = \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} V_{cc} + \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} V_{ref} = 2/3 V_{cc}$$

$$V_o = 0, \quad V_p = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} V_{ref} = 1/3 V_{cc}$$

(define $\alpha = R_1/R_2$ e $\beta = V_{ref}/V_{cc}$)

Solução :

$$R_1 = 2 R_2 = V_{ref} = \frac{1}{2} V_{cc}$$

Pergunta 2

5

a) Polarização:

$$V_B = \frac{6.8 \text{ k}\Omega}{6.8 \text{ k}\Omega + 22 \text{ k}\Omega} \times 15 \text{ V} = 3.54 \text{ V}$$

$$V_E = 3.54 - 0.7 = 2.8 \text{ V}$$

$$I_E = 2.8 \text{ V} / 470 \Omega = 6 \text{ mA}$$

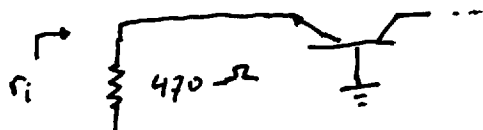
$$I_C = \alpha I_E = 6 \text{ mA}$$

$$r_o = \frac{V_A}{I_C} = \frac{200 \text{ V}}{6 \text{ mA}} = 33 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$r_e = \frac{V_T}{I_E} = \frac{26 \text{ mV}}{6 \text{ mA}} = 4.3 \Omega$$

Ganho da base comum:

$$A = \frac{V_c}{V_E} = \frac{R_c \parallel R_L \parallel r_o}{r_e} = \frac{1.09 \text{ k}\Omega}{4.3 \Omega} = 253$$



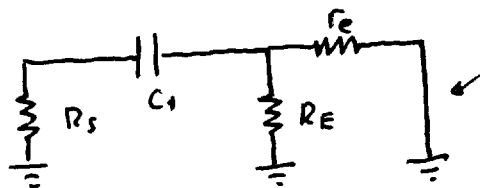
$$r_i = 470 \Omega \parallel 4.3 \Omega = 4.3 \Omega$$

$$\frac{V_E}{V_s} = \frac{4.3 \Omega}{4.3 \Omega + 50 \Omega} = 0.079$$

$$\frac{V_o}{V_s} = \frac{V_o}{V_E} \cdot \frac{V_E}{V_s} = 253 \times 0.079 = 20.0$$

b)

C1:



SHORT - CIRCUIT
TIME CONSTANTS

$$\tau_1 = C_1 \cdot [R_s + R_E \parallel r_e]$$

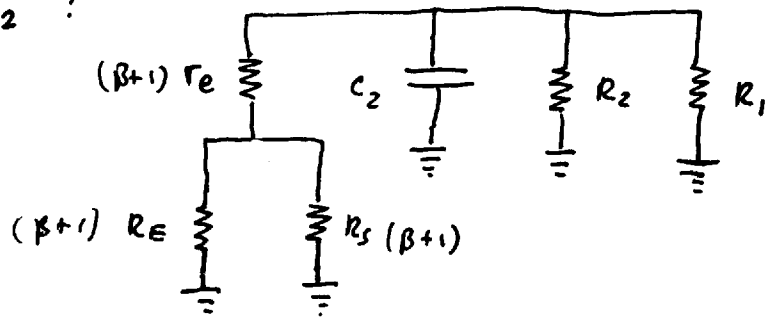
$$= 100 \mu\text{F} \cdot 54 \Omega$$

$$\tau_1 = 5.4 \text{ ms}$$

$$\omega_1 = \frac{1}{5.4 \text{ ms}} = 185 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$f_1 = \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot 5.4 \text{ ms}} = 29.5 \text{ Hz}$$

C₂ :



$$\tau_2 = C_2 \left((\beta+1)(r_e + R_E // R_S) // R_2 // R_1 \right)$$

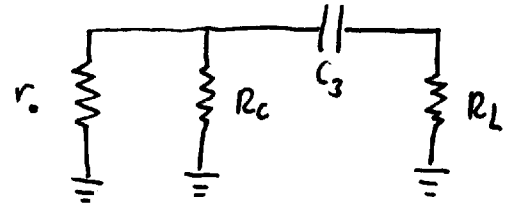
$$= 47 \text{ } \mu\text{F} \left(101 \left(4.3 \text{ } \Omega + 470 \text{ } \Omega // 50 \text{ } \Omega \right) // 6.8 \text{ k}\Omega // 22 \text{ k}\Omega \right)$$

$$= 120 \text{ ms}$$

$$\omega_2 = \frac{1}{120 \text{ ms}} = 8.35 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$f_2 = \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot 120 \text{ ms}} = 1.33 \text{ Hz}$$

C₃ :



$$\tau_3 = C_3 \left(r_o // R_C + R_L \right)$$

$$= 4.7 \text{ } \mu\text{F} \left(33 \text{ k}\Omega // 1.8 \text{ k}\Omega + 3 \text{ k}\Omega \right)$$

$$= 22.1 \text{ ms}$$

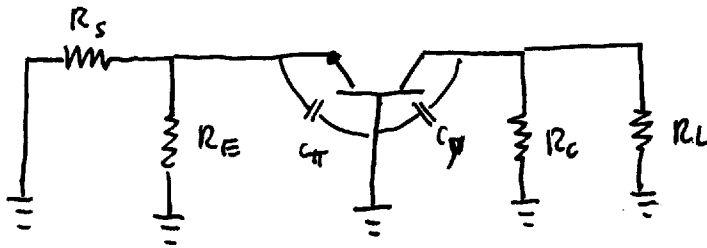
$$\omega_3 = \frac{1}{22.1 \text{ ms}} = 45.2 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$f_3 = \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot 22.1 \text{ ms}} = 7.2 \text{ Hz}$$

$$f_L = f_1 + f_2 + f_3 = 38 \text{ Hz}$$

Altas frequências .

Todos os condensadores externos estão em corte circuito

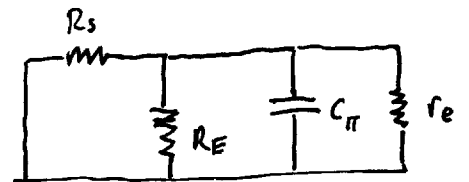


C_{π} :

$$\tau_{\pi} = (r_e // R_s // R_E) C_{\pi}$$

$$= (4.32 // 50 \Omega // 470 \Omega) 50 \text{ pF}$$

$$= 0.196 \text{ ns}$$



$$\omega_{\pi} = \frac{1}{\tau_{\pi}} = 5.1 \text{ Grad/s}$$

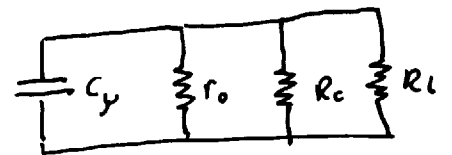
$$f_{\pi} = \frac{1}{2\pi \tau_{\pi}} = 810 \text{ MHz}$$

C_y

$$\tau_y = (R_C // R_L) C_y$$

$$= (1.8 \text{ k}\Omega // 3 \text{ k}\Omega) 5 \text{ pF}$$

$$= 5.6 \text{ ns}$$



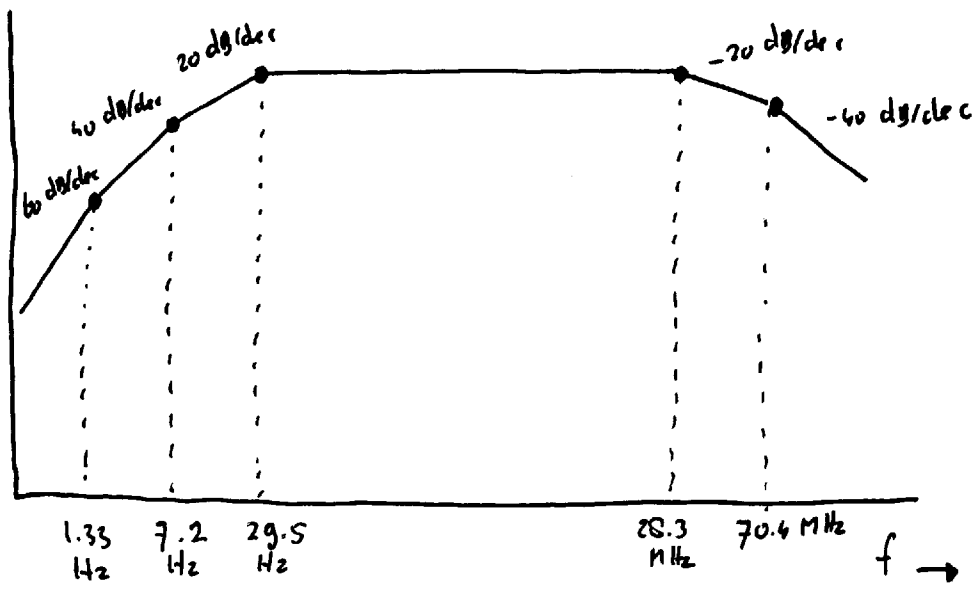
$$\omega_y = \frac{1}{\tau_y} = 0.17 \text{ Grad/s}$$

$$f_y = \frac{1}{2\pi \tau_y} = 28.3 \text{ MHz}$$

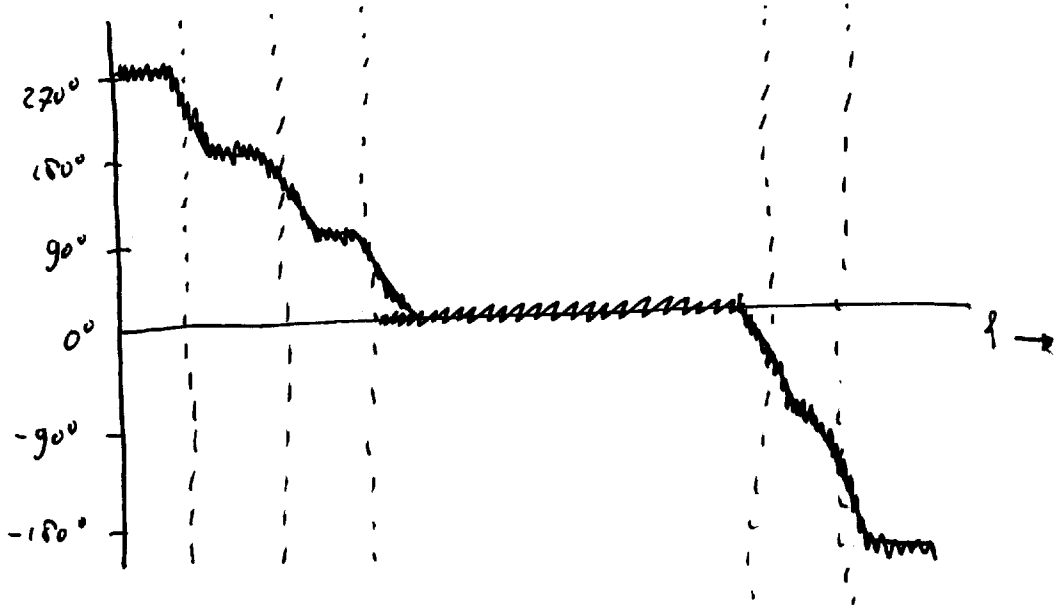
$$f_H = 1 / (1/f_y + 1/f_{\pi}) = 27.3 \text{ MHz}$$

c)

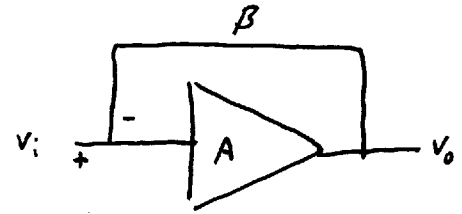
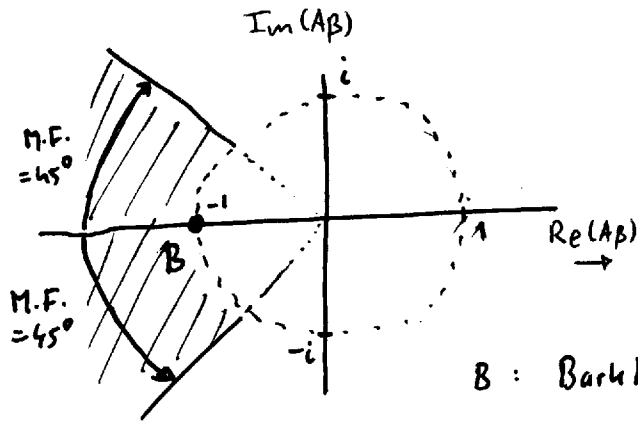
$$20 \log \frac{V_o}{V_i}$$



ϕ



a)

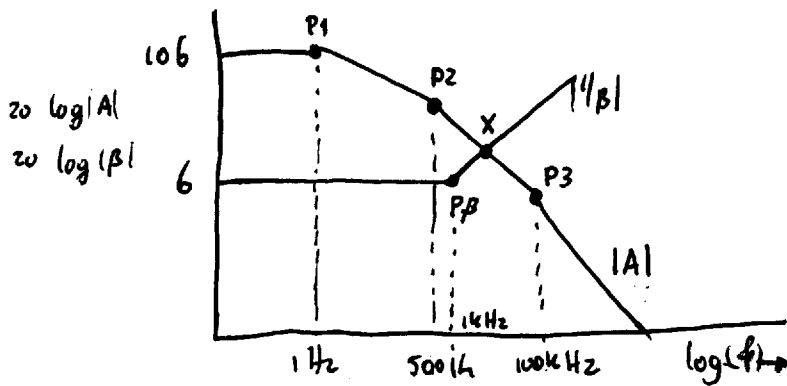


B : Barkhausen critério

○ : $|Aβ| = 1$

▨ : zona de oscilações

b)

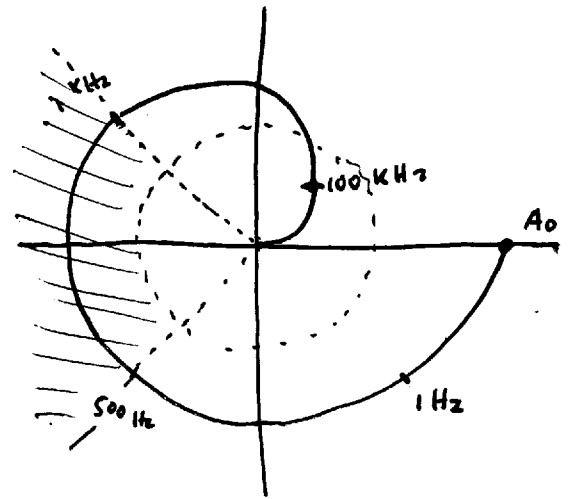
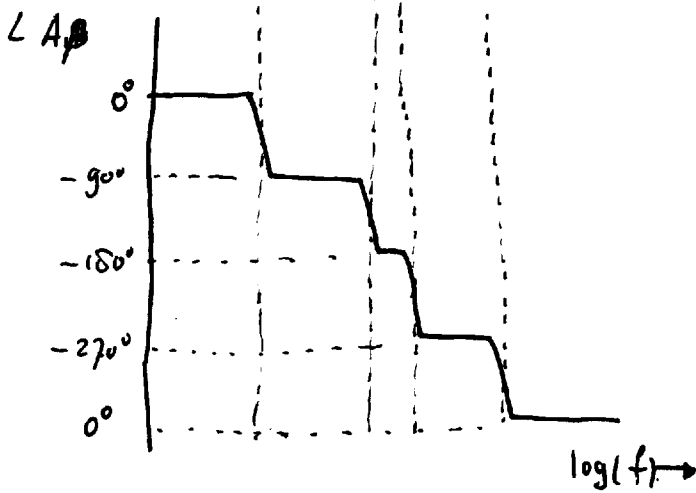


$$A_0 = 200.000$$

$$A(1 \text{ Hz}) = 200.000$$

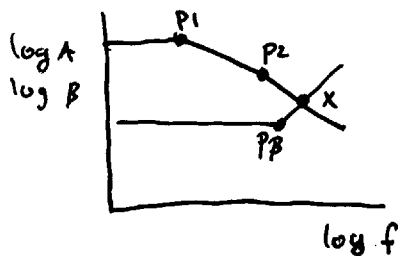
$$A(500 \text{ Hz}) = 200.000 \cdot \frac{1}{500} = 400$$

$$A(100 \text{ kHz}) = 400 \cdot \left(\frac{500}{100.000}\right)^2 = 0.01$$

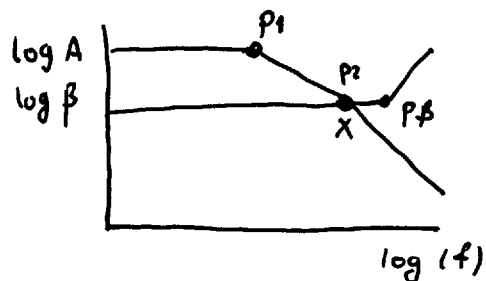


vai oscilar entre 500 Hz e 1 kHz

c) ① diminuir a realimentação



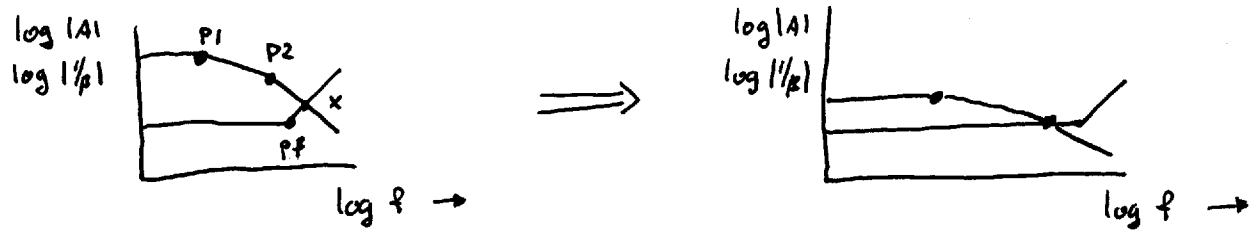
⇒



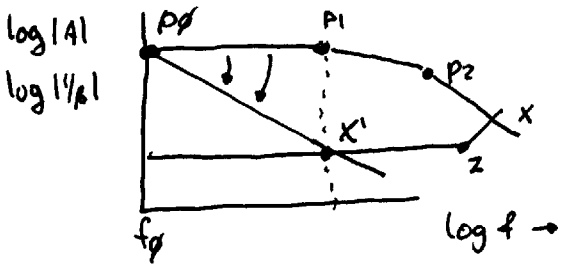
valor: o $|1/\beta|$ deve ser igual a $|A|$ em ponto P2 (500 Hz), nomeadamente 400. Por isso $\beta_0 = 0.0025$

② Da mesma forma podemos diminuir o A_0 com o mesmo factor

$$A_0 \quad 400.000 \rightarrow 2.000$$



③ Frequency compensation



depois de $P\phi$

$$A(f) = 200.000 \cdot \left(\frac{f_\phi}{f}\right)$$

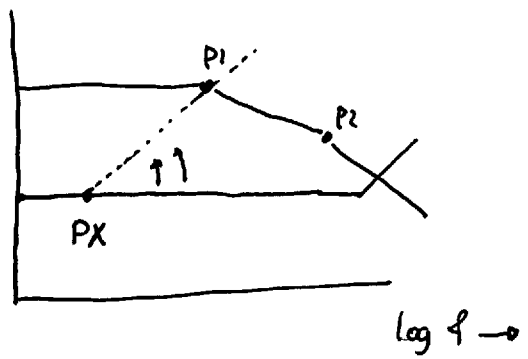
$$A(P1) = 200.000 \cdot \left(\frac{f_\phi}{1}\right) =$$

$$200.000 f_\phi = \frac{1}{\beta} = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow f_\phi = 10 \mu\text{Hz}$$

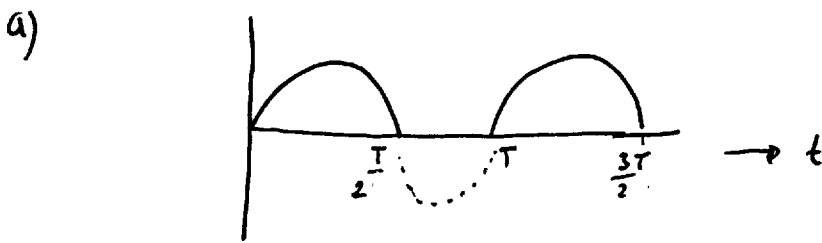
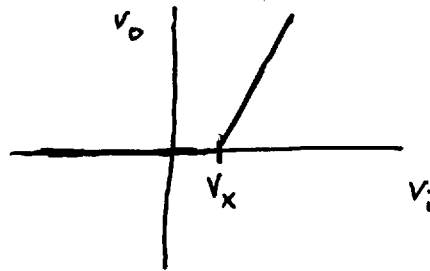
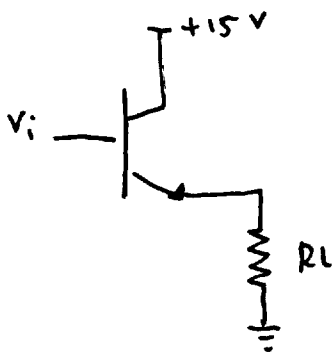
(não é muito prático)

④ Novo pólo em β ; P_X



Também em 10 μHz .
(não é muito prático)

veja p 6 do capítulo 5 da setenta.



class B

(ou class C se incluímos o efeito v_x)

b)

$$P_{L \max} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{T} \int v_o(t) \cdot \overline{\frac{v_o(t)}{R_L}} \cdot dt = \frac{1}{4} V_{cc}^2 / R_L \quad \left[\begin{array}{l} v_o(t) = \\ V_{cc} \sin(\omega t) \end{array} \right]$$

$$P_S^{\max} = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^{T/2} V_{cc} \cdot \frac{v_o(t)}{R_L} dt = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^{T/2} V_{cc} \cdot \frac{V_{cc} \sin(\omega t)}{R_L} dt$$

\uparrow \uparrow
 V I

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} V_{cc}^2 / R_L$$

$$V_{cc} = 15V$$

$$R_L = 8\Omega$$

$$= 8.95 \text{ W}$$

c)

$$T_J = T_A + P \cdot R_T$$

$$= 20^\circ\text{C} + 8.95 \text{ W} \cdot 20^\circ\text{C/W} = 199^\circ\text{C}$$

vai queimar!