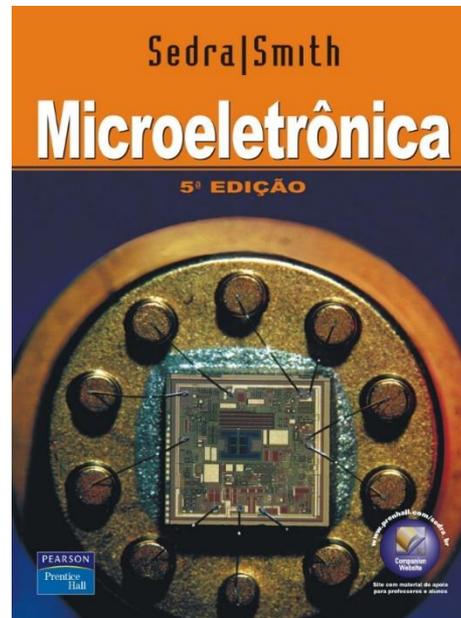


AULA 7



Configurações básicas de estágios amplificadores MOS. Conceituação. Configuração fonte comum.

Sedra, Cap. 4
p. 185-191

Modelo de $i_D = f(v_{GS}, v_{DS})$

- **Região de Corte:** $v_{GS} \leq V_t$ ou $v_{GS} - V_t \leq 0$

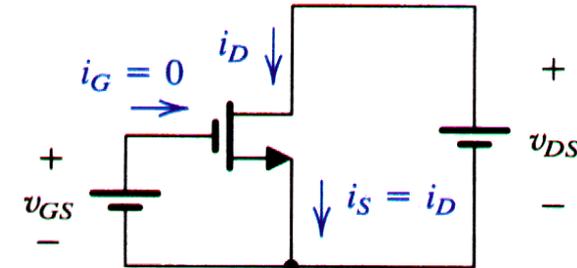
$$i_D = 0$$

- **Região Triodo:** $0 < v_{DS} \leq v_{GS} - V_t$

$$i_D = k'_n \frac{W}{L} \left[(v_{GS} - V_t) \cdot v_{DS} - \frac{v_{DS}^2}{2} \right]$$

- **Região de Saturação:** $0 < v_{GS} - V_t \leq v_{DS}$

$$i_D = k'_n \frac{W}{L} \frac{(v_{GS} - V_t)^2}{2} \cdot (1 + \lambda \cdot v_{DS})$$



$$V_t > 0$$

$$V_{GS} > 0$$

$$V_{DS} > 0$$

$$V_A > 0$$

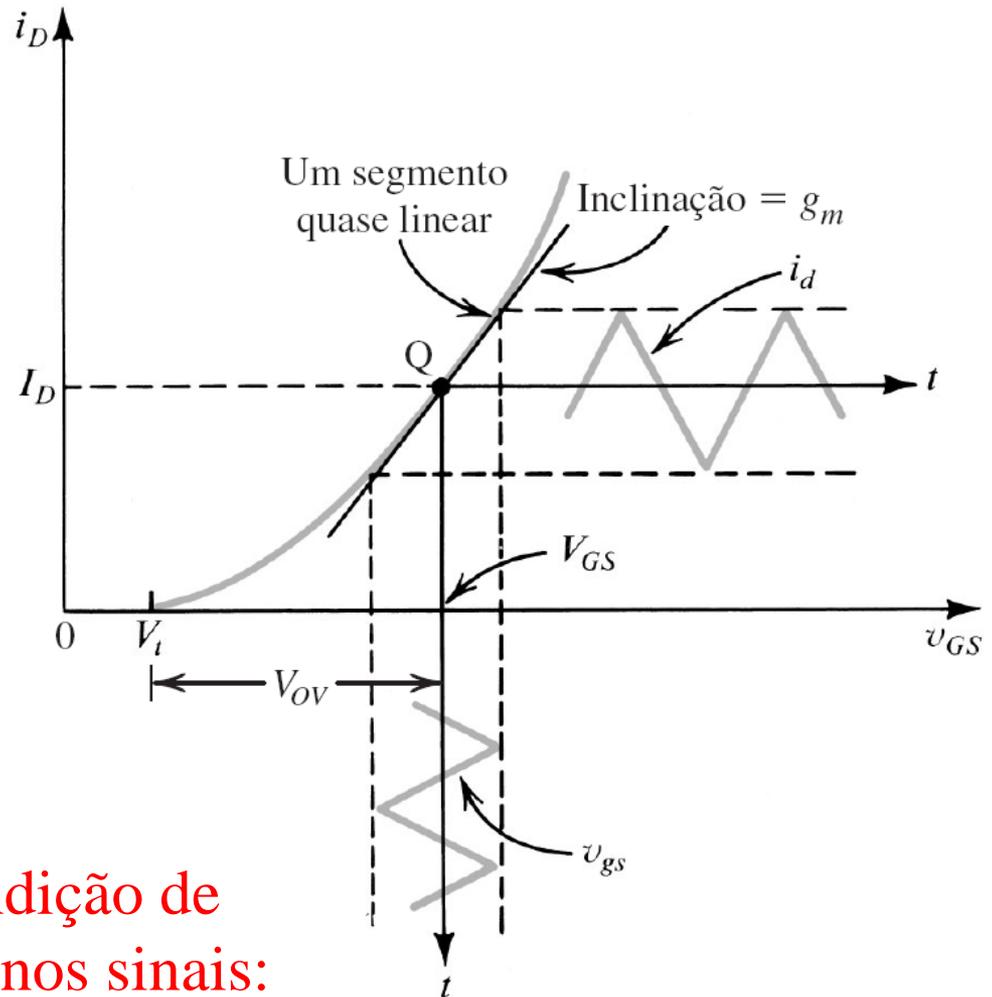
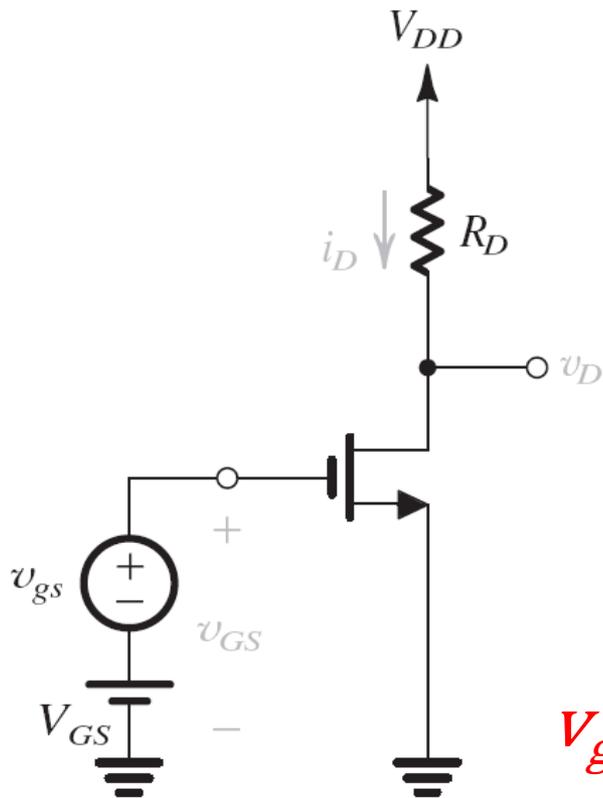
onde $k'_n = \frac{\mu_n \epsilon_{OX}}{t_{OX}} = \mu_n \cdot C_{OX}$

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{V_A}$$

V_A tensão Early

Operação em Pequenos Sinais

$$i_D = k'_n \frac{W}{L} \frac{(v_{GS} - V_t)^2}{2}$$



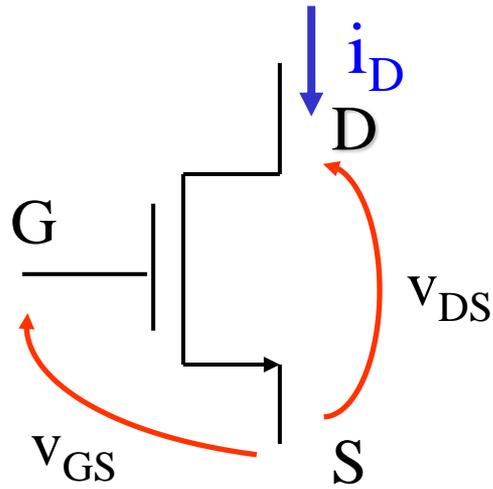
Condição de pequenos sinais:

$$v_{gs} \ll 2 \cdot (V_{GS} - V_t)$$

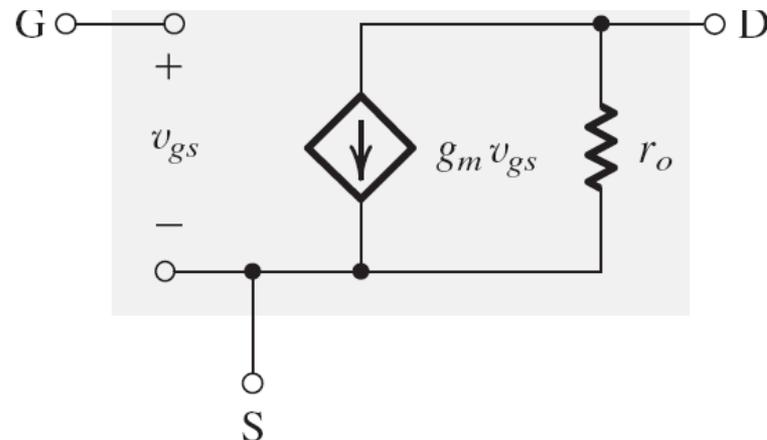
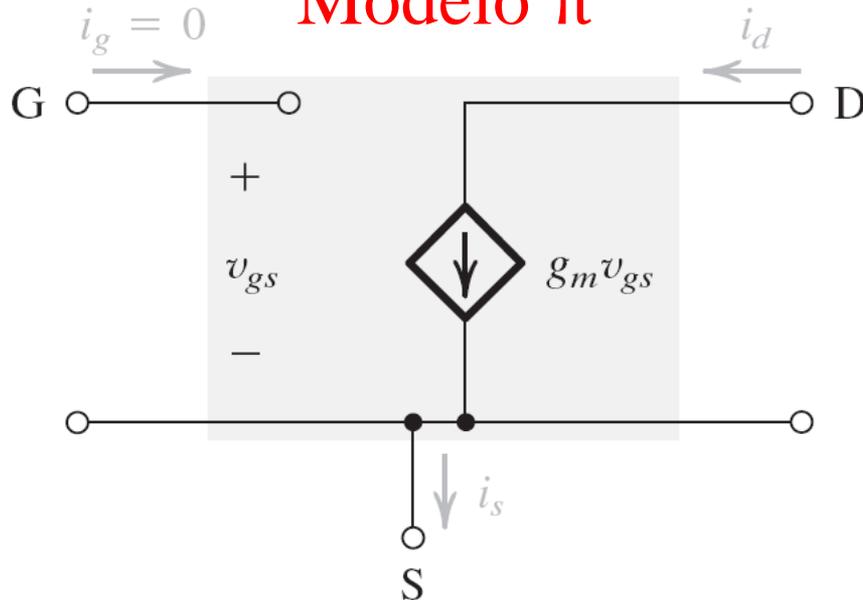


$$i_d = g_m \cdot v_{gs}$$

Modelo equivalente do MOSFET para pequenos sinais $v_{gs} \ll 2 \cdot (V_{GS} - V_t)$



Modelo π

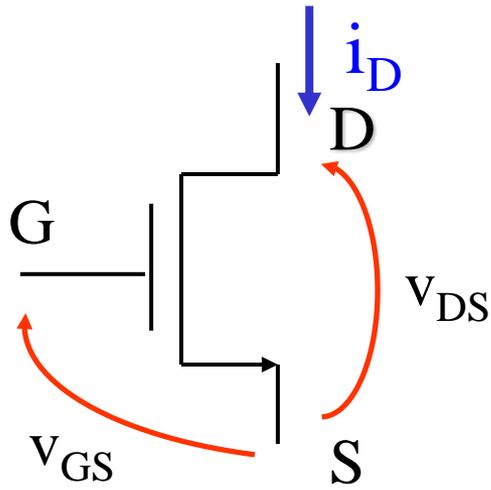


$$i_d = g_m \cdot v_{gs}$$

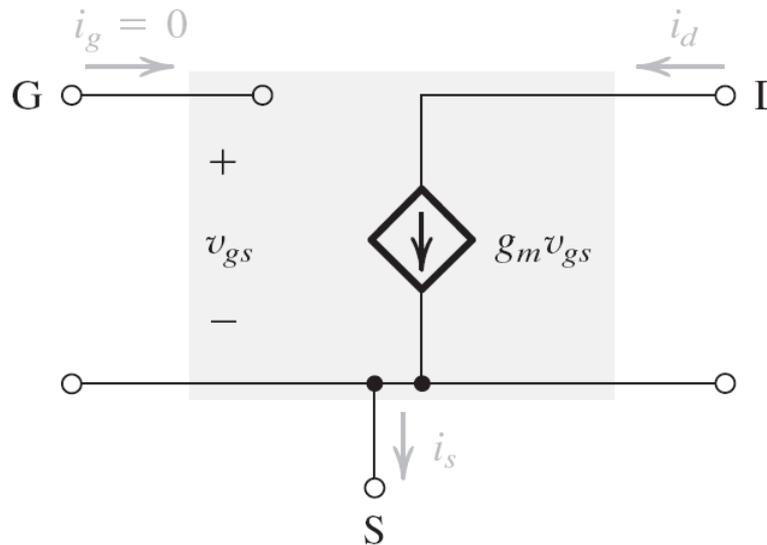
$$r_o = \frac{V_A}{I_D}$$

$$g_m = \frac{2 \cdot I_D}{V_{ov}}$$

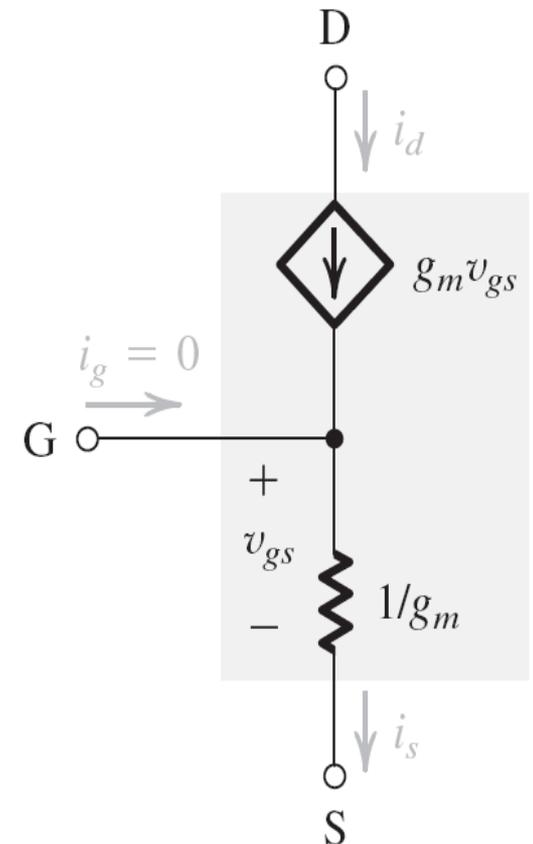
Modelo equivalente do MOSFET para pequenos sinais $v_{gs} \ll 2 \cdot (V_{GS} - V_t)$



Modelo π



Modelo T

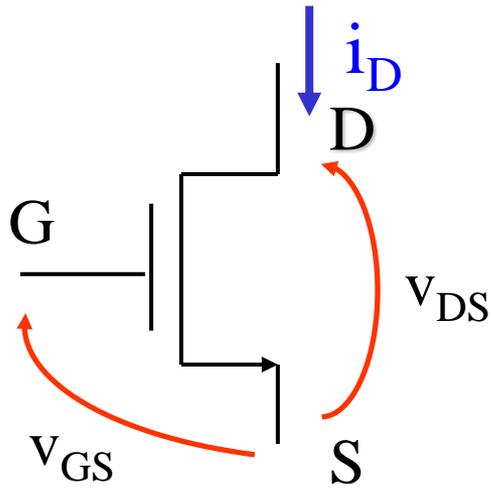


$$i_d = g_m \cdot v_{gs}$$

$$r_0 = \frac{V_A}{I_D}$$

$$g_m = \frac{2 \cdot I_D}{V_{ov}}$$

Modelo equivalente do MOSFET para pequenos sinais $v_{gs} \ll 2 \cdot (V_{GS} - V_t)$

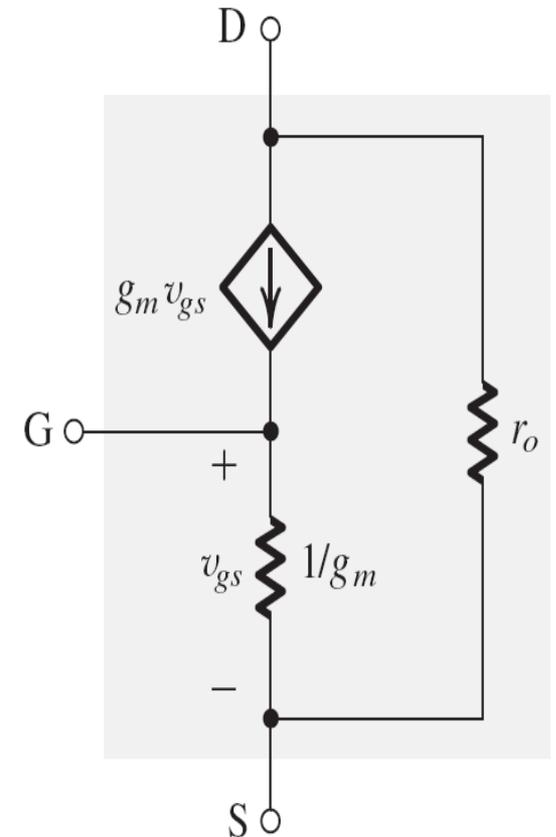
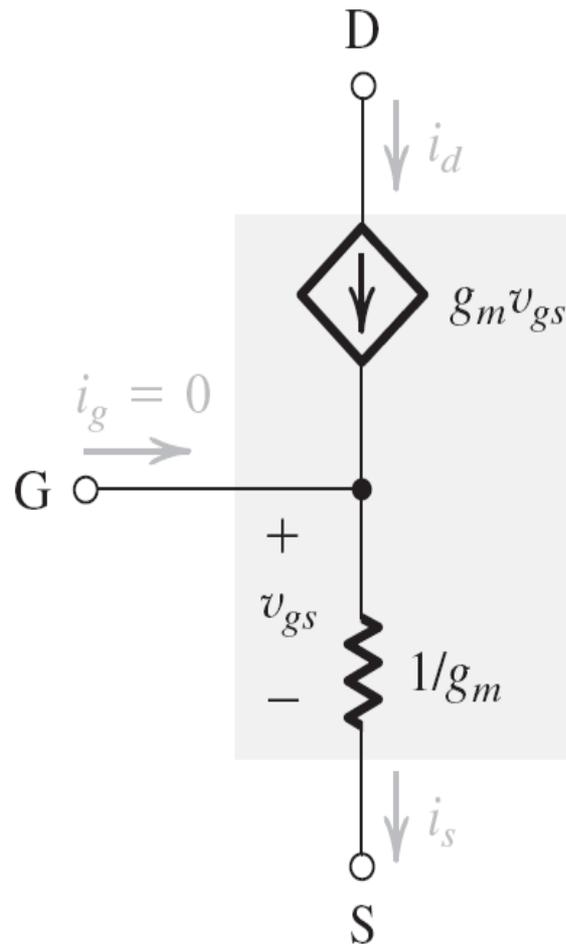


Modelo T

$$i_d = gm \cdot v_{gs}$$

$$r_o = \frac{V_A}{I_D}$$

$$gm = \frac{2 \cdot I_D}{V_{ov}}$$

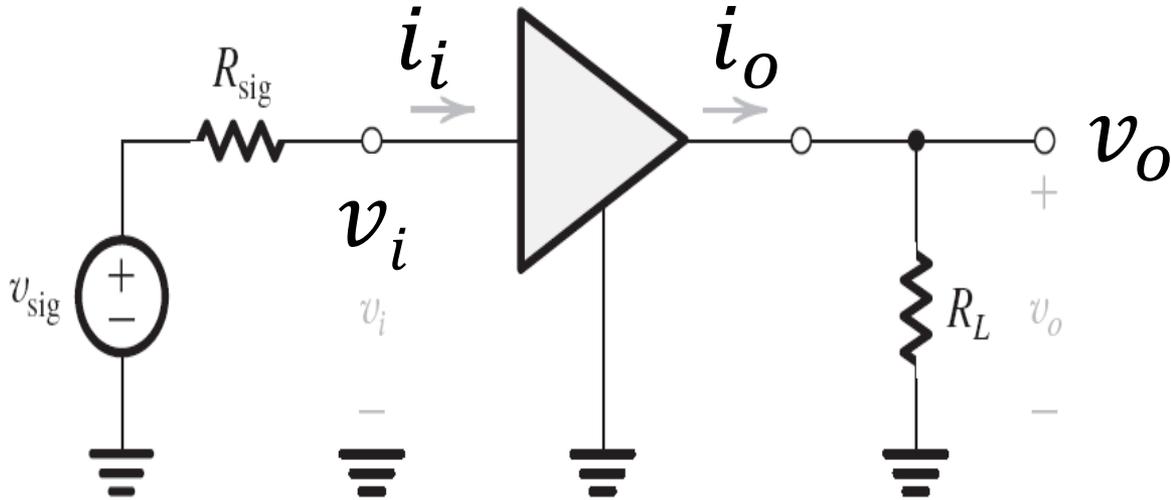


Alunos de PSI3322:

Vamos hoje analisar um circuito
amplificador Fonte Comum sem
resistência de fonte

Parâmetros de amplificadores

$$R_{in} = \frac{v_i}{i_i}$$



$$A_v = \frac{v_o}{v_i}$$

$$A_{vo} = \frac{v_o}{v_i} \Big|_{R_L = \infty}$$

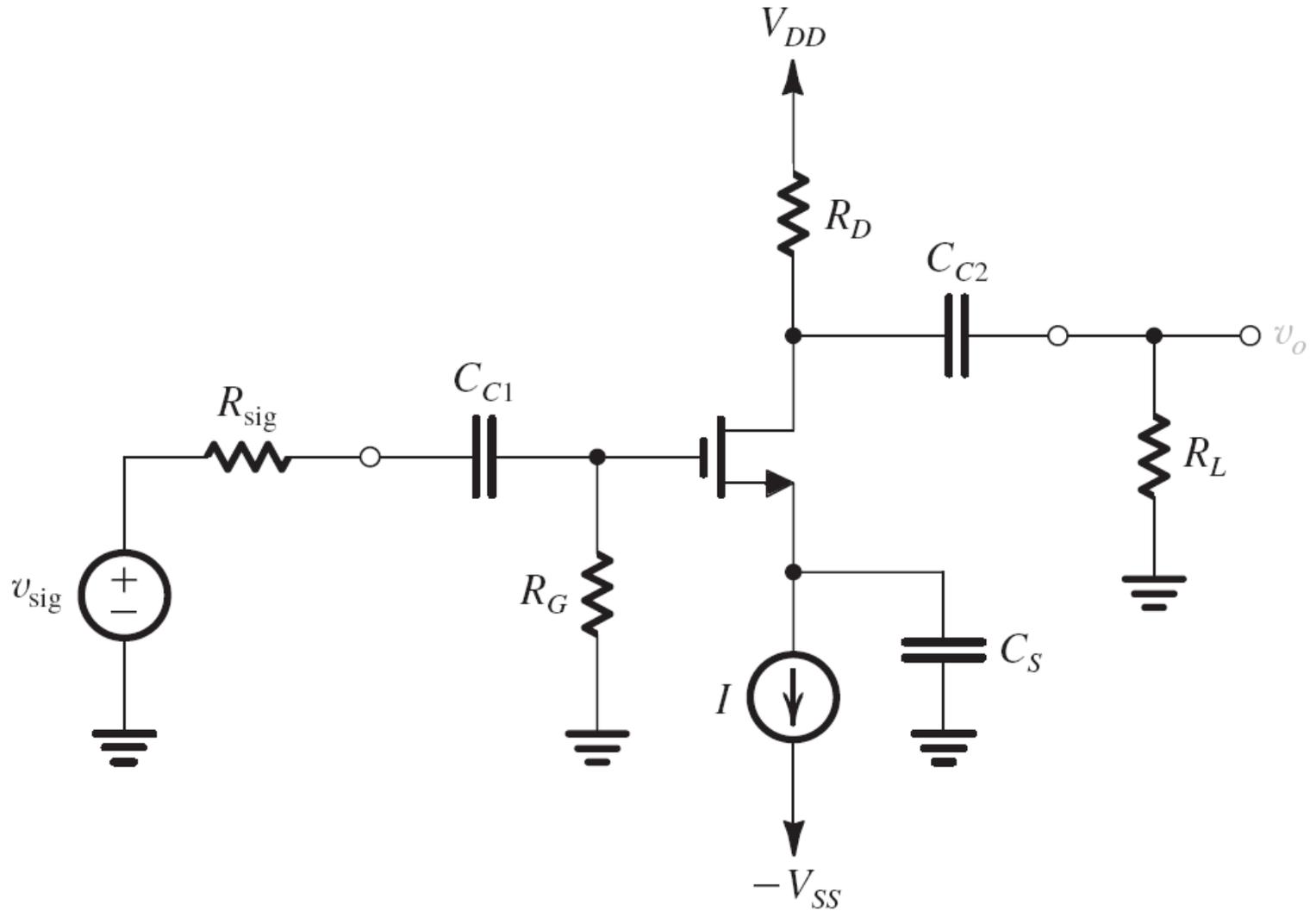
$$A_i = \frac{i_o}{i_i}$$

$$G_v = \frac{v_o}{v_{sig}}$$

$$G_{vo} = \frac{v_o}{v_{sig}} \Big|_{R_L = \infty}$$

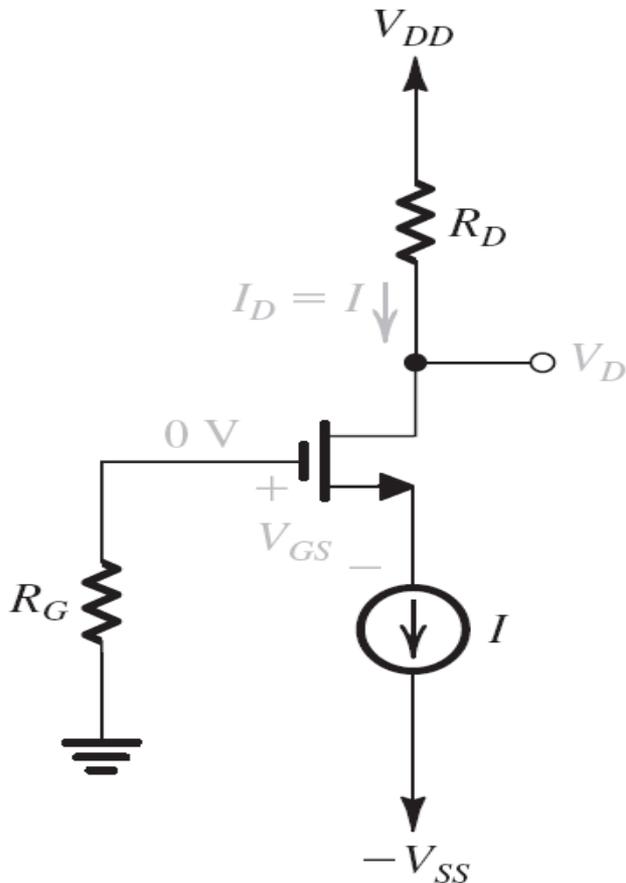
$$R_{out} = \frac{v_x}{i_x} \Big|_{v_{sig}=0}$$

Amplificador Fonte Comum



Para pequenos sinais, o comportamento do transistor se torna linear e pode-se analisar o circuito amplificador pelo princípio da superposição da parte CC + Sinal (CA)

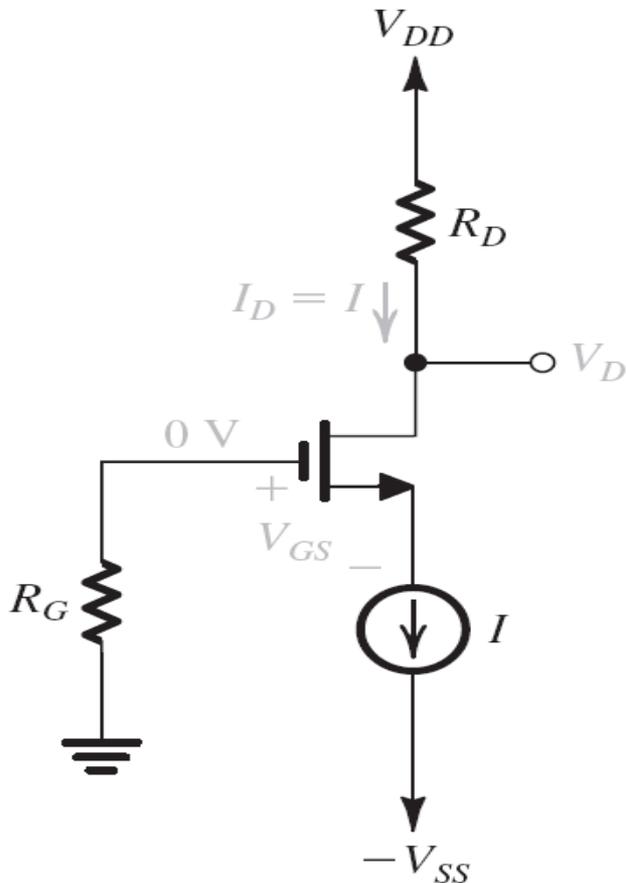
Análise CC (elimina-se as fontes de sinal)



$$I_D = I_S = I \text{ (fonte de corrente)}$$

Para pequenos sinais, o comportamento do transistor se torna linear e pode-se analisar o circuito amplificador pelo princípio da superposição da parte CC + Sinal (CA)

Análise CC (elimina-se as fontes de sinal)



$$I_D = I_S = I \text{ (fonte de corrente)}$$

$$V_G = 0 \text{ pois } I_G = 0$$

$$V_D = V_{DD} - R_D \cdot I_D$$

$$V_S = V_G - V_{GS}$$

$$V_{OV} = V_{GS} - V_t = \sqrt{2 \cdot I / k'_n \left(\frac{W}{L} \right)}$$

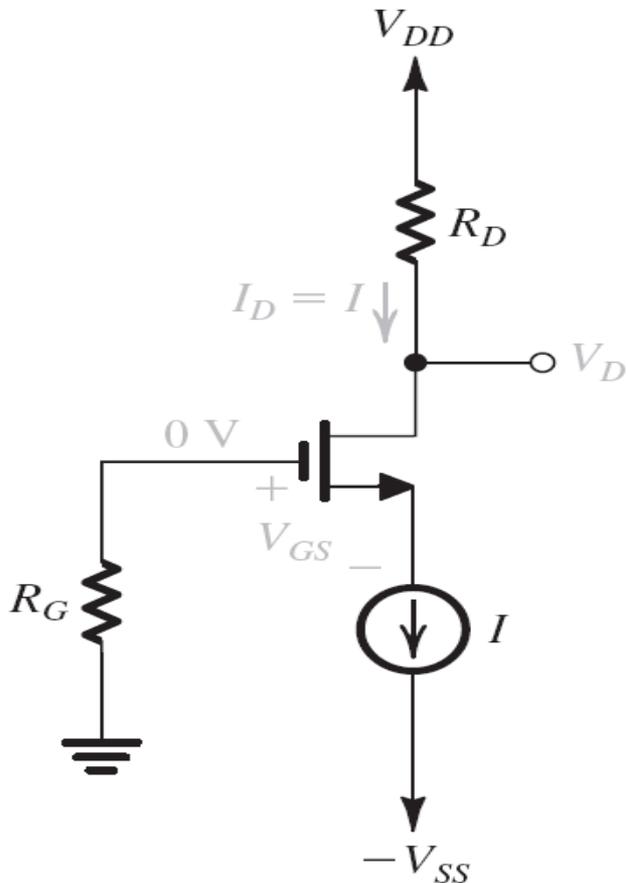
Exercício 4.32 (p.184)

Universidade de São Paulo

$V_{DD} = V_{SS} = 10 \text{ V}$, $I = 0,5 \text{ mA}$, $R_G = 4,7 \text{ M}\Omega$, $R_D = 15 \text{ k}\Omega$, $V_t = 1,5 \text{ V}$

$\mu_n \cdot C_{OX} \cdot W/L = 1 \text{ mA/V}^2$. **Obtenha V_{OV} , V_{GS} , V_G , V_S , V_D .**

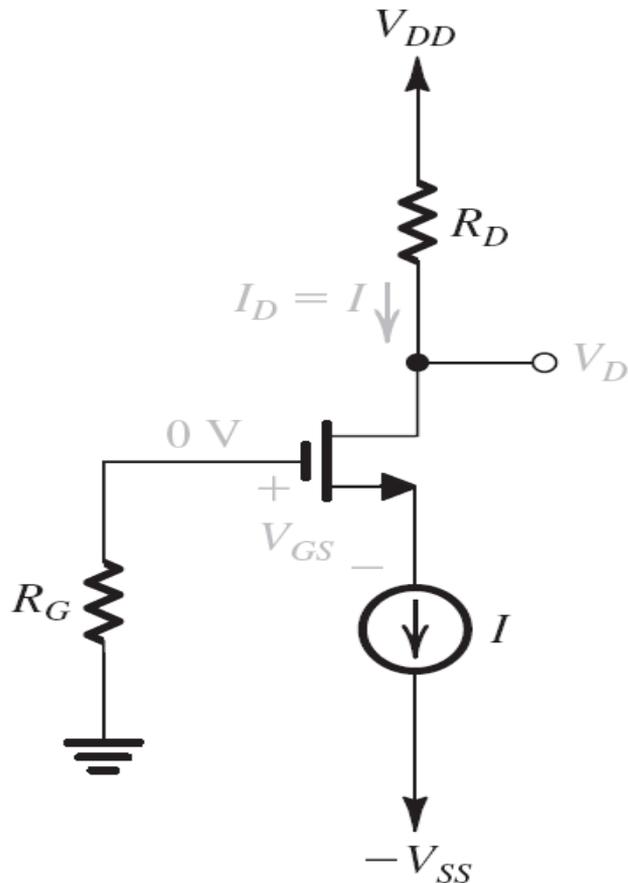
Calcule também g_m e r_o supondo que $V_A = 75 \text{ V}$.



Exercício 4.32 (p.184)

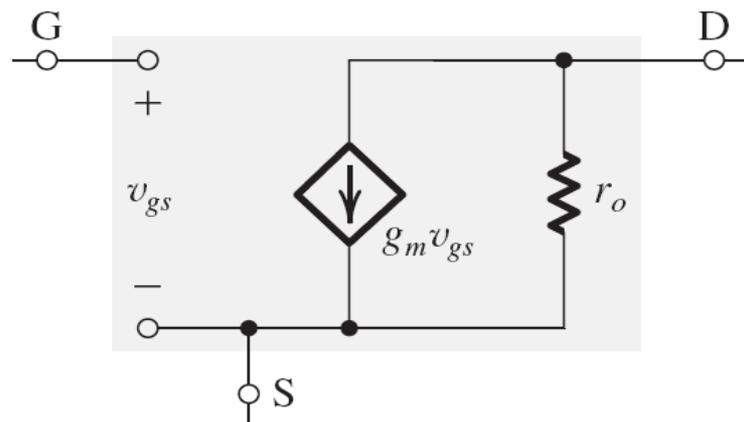
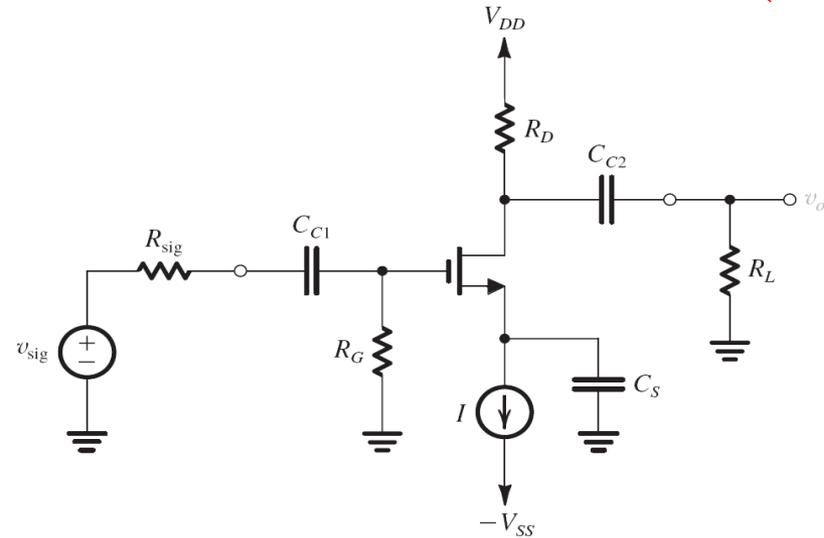
$V_{DD} = V_{SS} = 10 \text{ V}$, $I = 0,5 \text{ mA}$, $R_G = 4,7 \text{ M}\Omega$, $R_D = 15 \text{ k}\Omega$, $V_t = 1,5 \text{ V}$
 $\mu_n \cdot C_{OX} \cdot W/L = 1 \text{ mA/V}^2$. Obtenha V_{OV} , V_{GS} , V_G , V_S , V_D .

Calcule também g_m e r_o supondo que $V_A = 75 \text{ V}$.



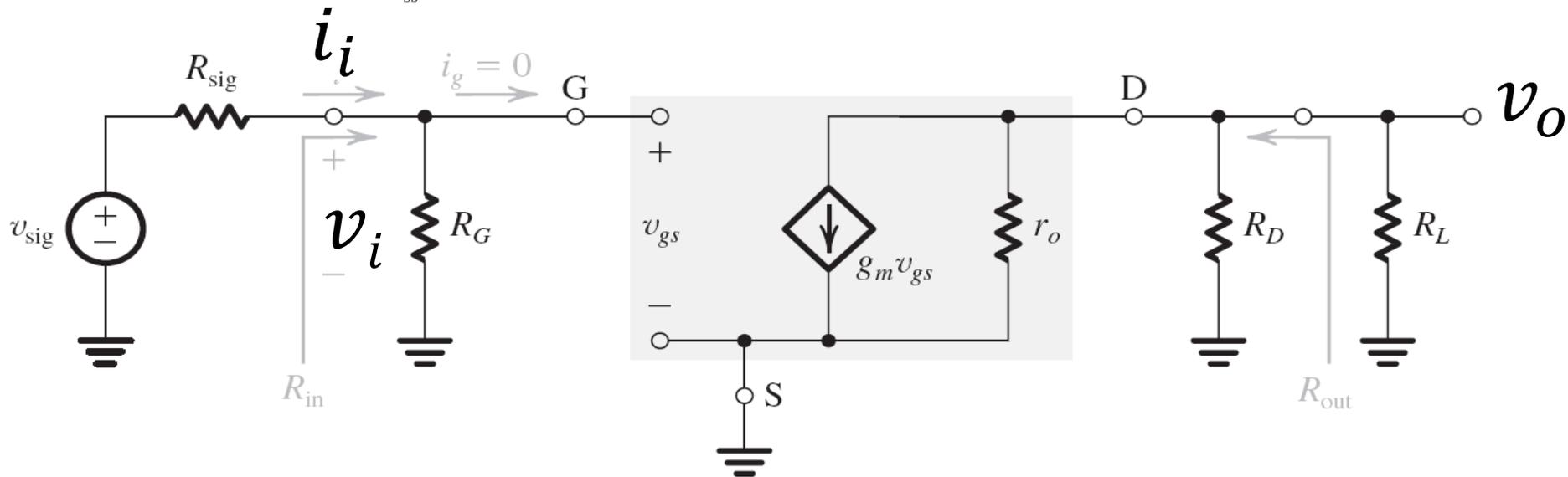
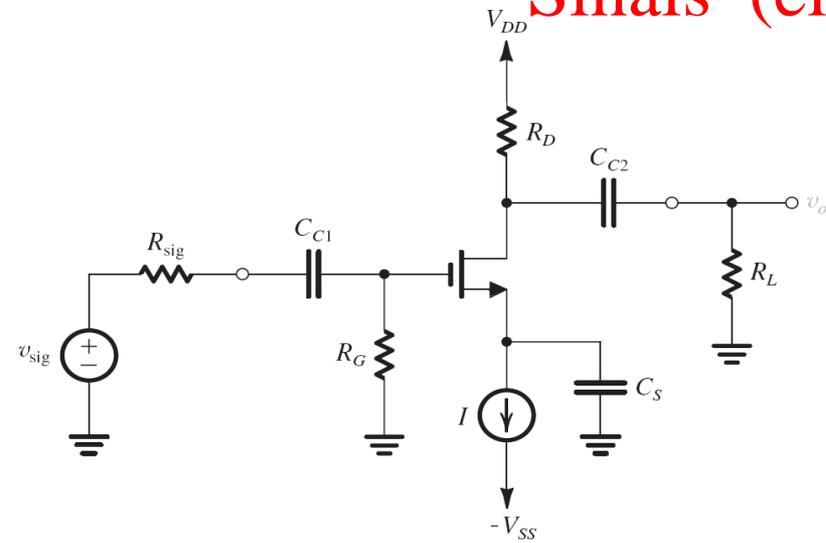
Amplificador Fonte Comum

Circuito equivalente para pequenos Sinais (elimina-se as fontes CC)



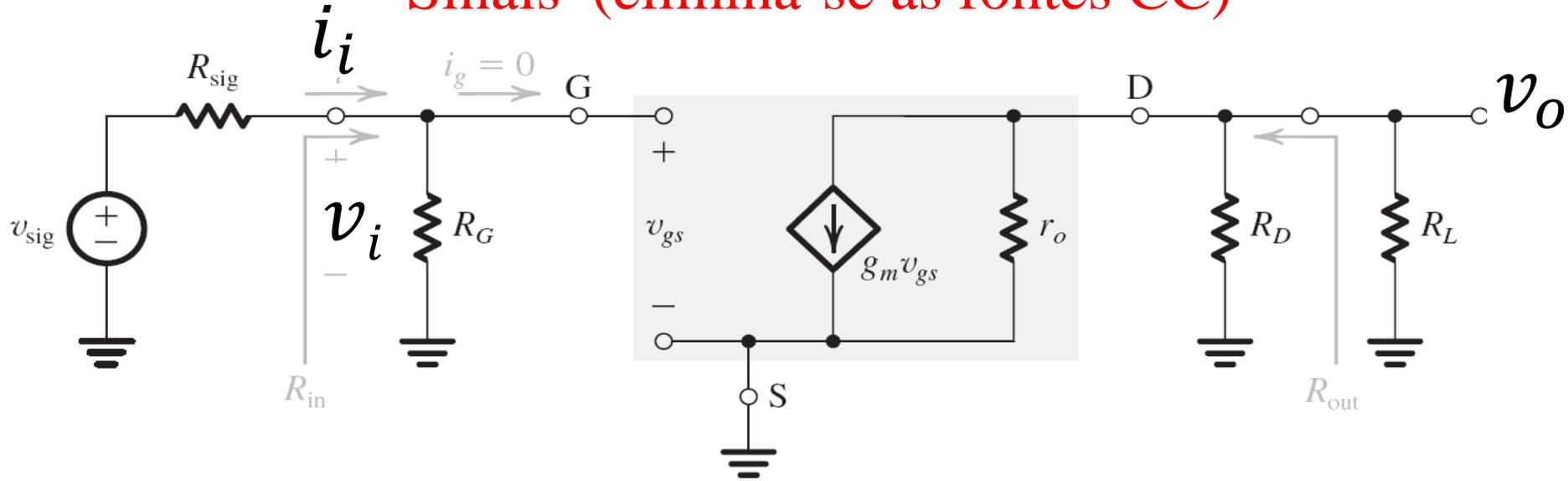
Amplificador Fonte Comum

Circuito equivalente para pequenos Sinais (elimina-se as fontes CC)



Amplificador Fonte Comum

Circuito equivalente para pequenos Sinais (elimina-se as fontes CC)

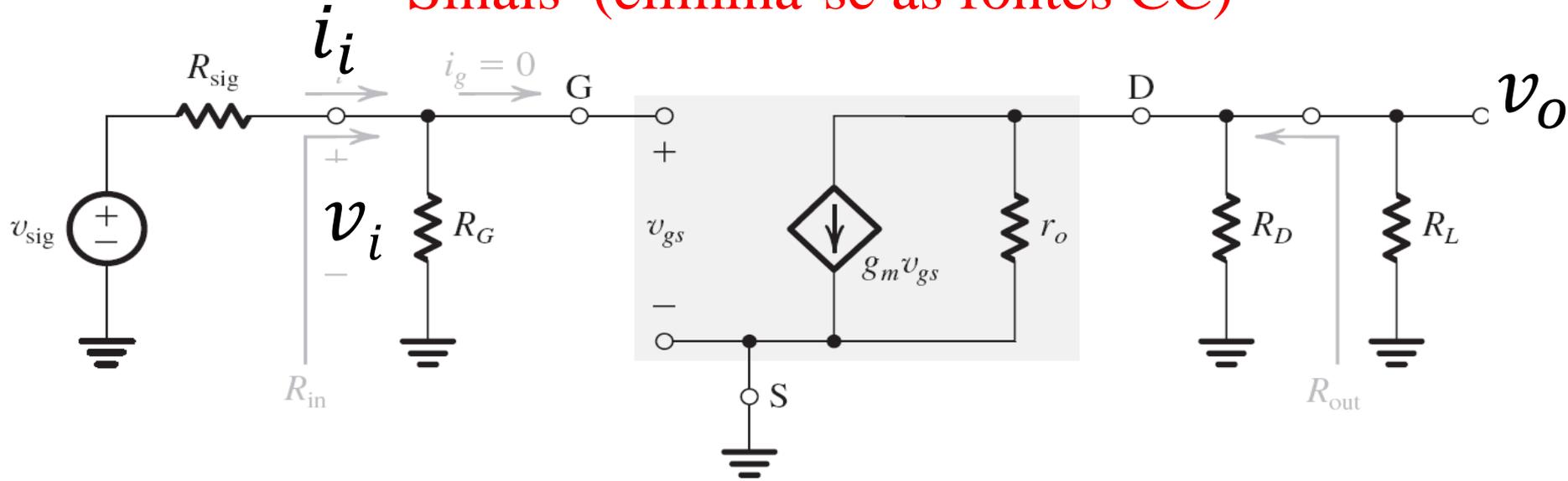


$$R_{in} = \frac{v_i}{i_i}$$

$$R_{out} = \frac{v_x}{i_x} \Big|_{v_{sig}=0}$$

Amplificador Fonte Comum

Circuito equivalente para pequenos Sinais (elimina-se as fontes CC)

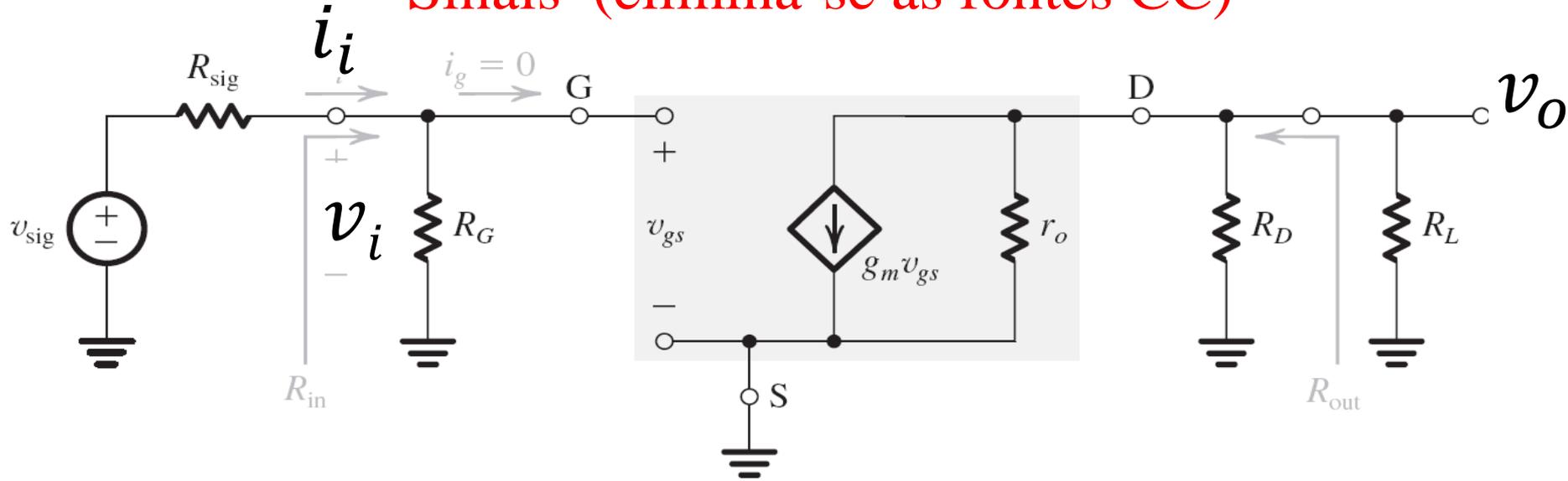


$$A_v = \frac{v_o}{v_i}$$

$$A_{vo} = \left. \frac{v_o}{v_i} \right|_{R_L = \infty}$$

Amplificador Fonte Comum

Circuito equivalente para pequenos Sinais (elimina-se as fontes CC)

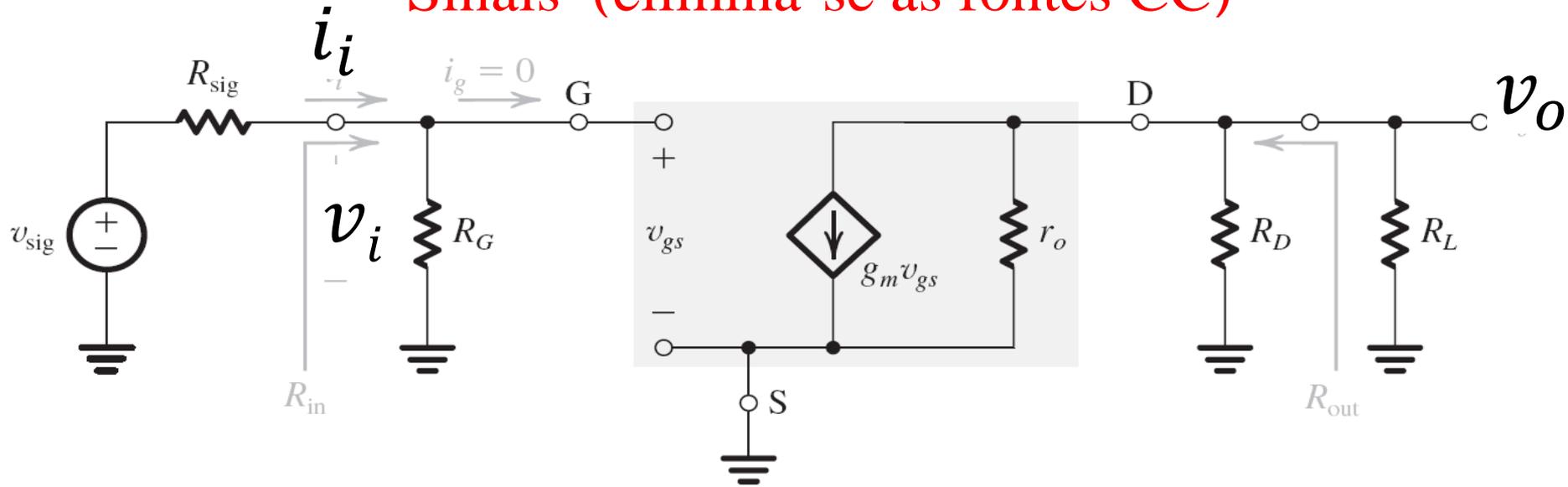


$$G_v = \frac{v_o}{v_{sig}}$$

$$G_{vo} = \left. \frac{v_o}{v_{sig}} \right|_{R_L = \infty}$$

Amplificador Fonte Comum

Circuito equivalente para pequenos Sinais (elimina-se as fontes CC)



$$R_{in} = R_G$$

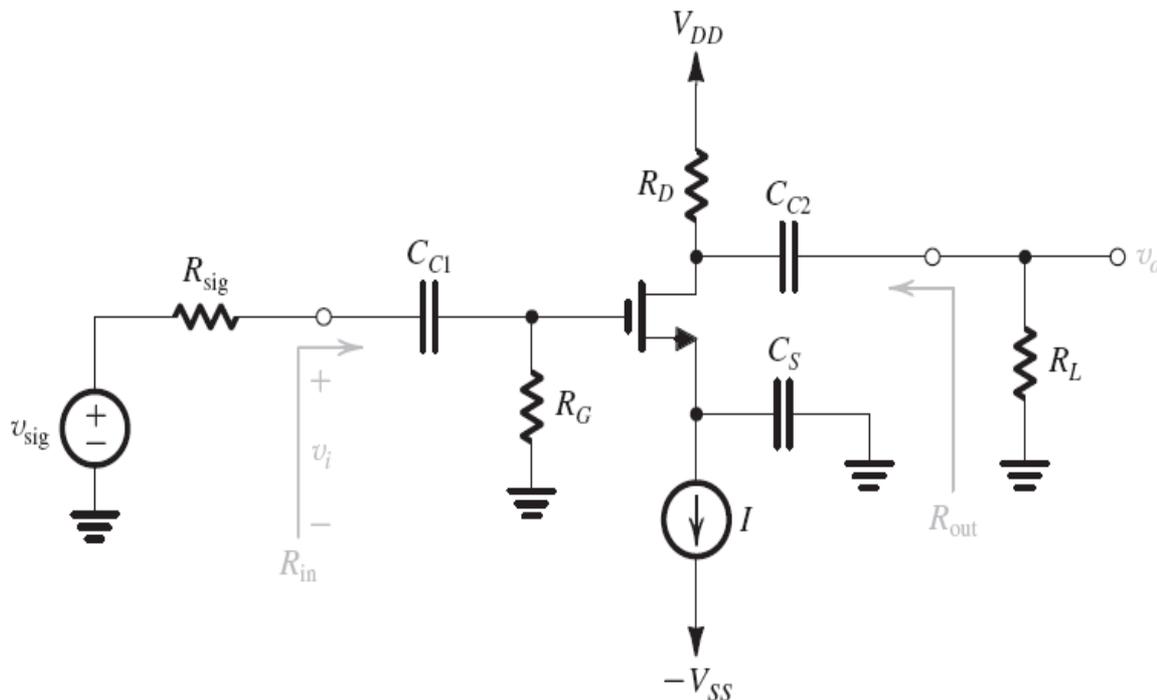
$$R_{out} = r_o \parallel R_D$$

$$A_v = -g_m (r_o \parallel R_D \parallel R_L)$$

$$G_v = -\frac{R_G}{R_G + R_{sig}} g_m (r_o \parallel R_D \parallel R_L)$$

Tabela 4.4 Características dos amplificadores MOS discretos tipo estágio simples

Fonte comum



$$R_{in} = R_G$$

$$A_v = -g_m (r_o \parallel R_D \parallel R_L)$$

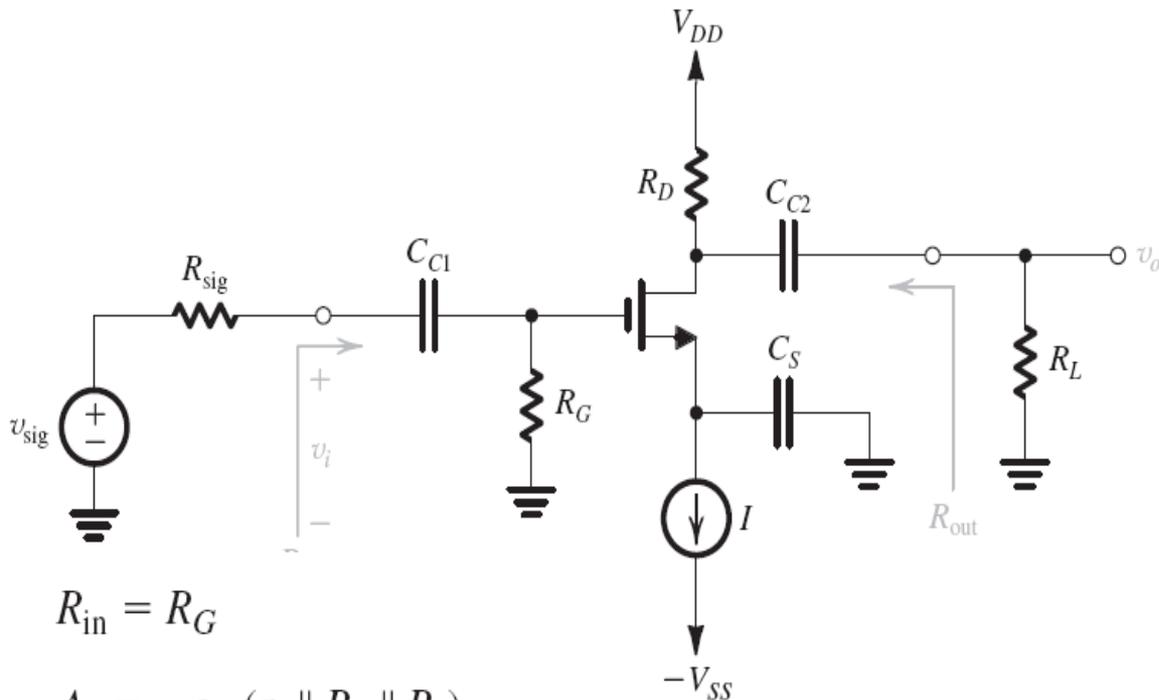
$$R_{out} = r_o \parallel R_D$$

$$G_v = -\frac{R_G}{R_G + R_{sig}} g_m (r_o \parallel R_D \parallel R_L)$$

Amplificador Fonte Comum

Exercício 4.32 (p.191)

Fonte comum



$$R_{in} = R_G$$

$$A_v = -g_m (r_o \parallel R_D \parallel R_L)$$

$$R_{out} = r_o \parallel R_D$$

$$G_v = -\frac{R_G}{R_G + R_{sig}} g_m (r_o \parallel R_D \parallel R_L)$$

$$V_{DD} = V_{SS} = 10 \text{ V}$$

$$I = 0,5 \text{ mA}$$

$$R_G = 4,7 \text{ M Ohm}$$

$$R_D = 15 \text{ k } \Omega$$

$$V_t = 1,5 \text{ V}$$

$$\mu_n \cdot C_{OX} \cdot W/L = 1 \text{ mA/V}^2$$

$$V_A = 75 \text{ V}$$

Determinar:

- R_{in} , R_{out} , A_{vo} (com e sem r_o)
- G_v com $r_o \parallel R_{sig} = 100 \text{ K}$ e $R_L = 15 \text{ K} \Omega$
- V_o p/ $v_{sig} = 0,2 \cdot \text{sen} \omega t$ ($0,4 \text{ V}_{pp}$)

Amplificador Fonte Comum

Exercício 4.32 (p.191)

$V_{DD} = V_{SS} = 10 \text{ V}$, $I = 0,5 \text{ mA}$, $R_G = 4,7 \text{ M Ohm}$, $R_D = 15 \text{ k } \Omega$, $V_t = 1,5 \text{ V}$
 $\mu_n \cdot C_{OX} \cdot W/L = 1 \text{ mA/V}^2$, $V_A = 75 \text{ V}$. Determinar:

- R_{in} , R_{out} , A_{vo} (com e sem ro)

Amplificador Fonte Comum

Exercício 4.32 (p.191)

$V_{DD} = V_{SS} = 10 \text{ V}$, $I = 0,5 \text{ mA}$, $R_G = 4,7 \text{ M Ohm}$, $R_D = 15 \text{ k } \Omega$, $V_t = 1,5 \text{ V}$
 $\mu_n \cdot C_{OX} \cdot W/L = 1 \text{ mA/V}^2$, $V_A = 75 \text{ V}$. Determinar:

- G_v com r_o p/ $R_{sig} = 100 \text{ K}$ e $R_L = 15 \text{ K} \Omega$

Amplificador Fonte Comum

Exercício 4.32 (p.191)

$V_{DD} = V_{SS} = 10 \text{ V}$, $I = 0,5 \text{ mA}$, $R_G = 4,7 \text{ M Ohm}$, $R_D = 15 \text{ k } \Omega$, $V_t = 1,5 \text{ V}$
 $\mu_n \cdot C_{OX} \cdot W/L = 1 \text{ mA/V}^2$, $V_A = 75 \text{ V}$. Determinar:

- $V_o \text{ p/vsig} = 0,2 \cdot \text{senwt}$ ($0,4 \text{ Vpp}$)