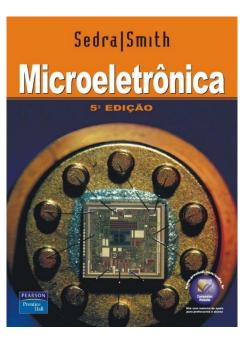


PSI3322 - ELETRÔNICA II

Prof. João Antonio Martino

AULA11



Resposta em baixa frequência do amplificador fonte comum

Sedra, Cap. 4 p. 206-208

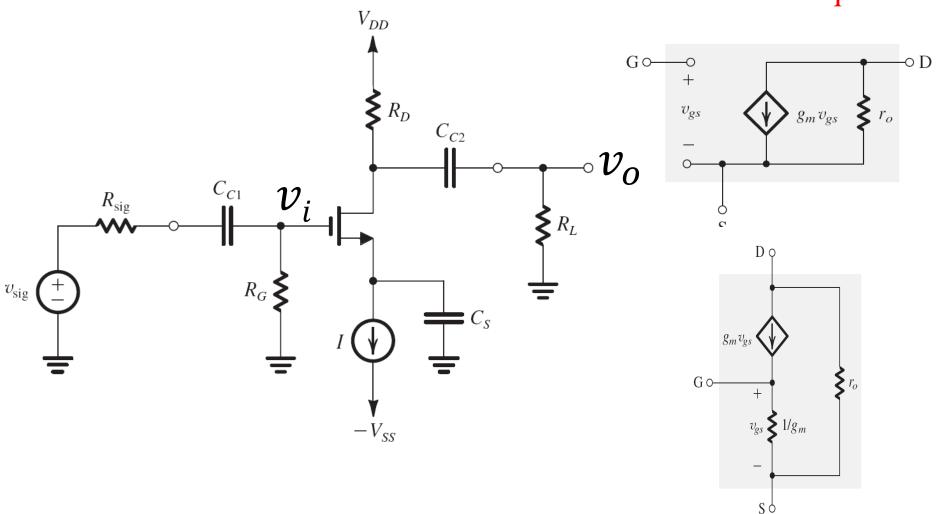


Alunos de PSI3322:

Analisamos na aula passada o comportamento do amplificador fonte comum em alta frequências. Nesta aula analisaremos a resposta deste amplificador em BAIXAS FREQUÊNCIAS.

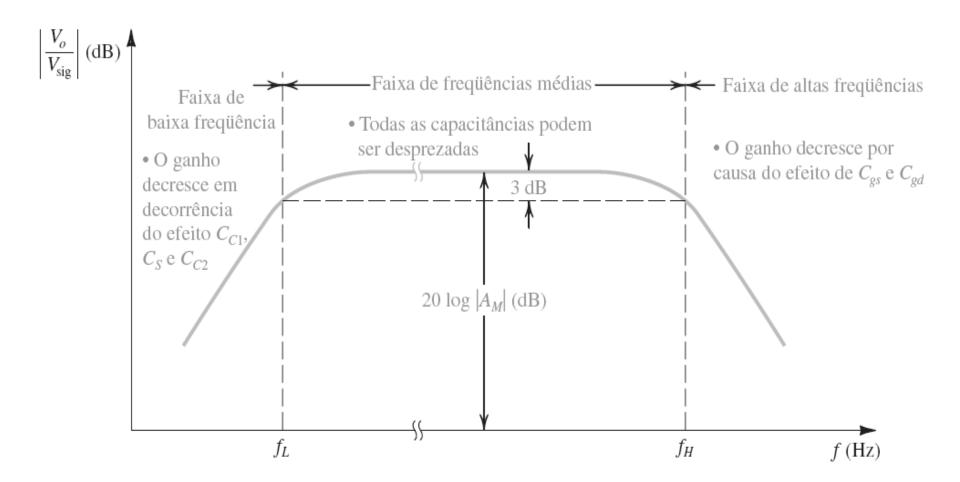


Modelos para baixas/médias frequências





Resposta em frequência





D.3 Revisão de Resposta em Frequência dos Circuitos CTS (Constante de Tempo Simples)

D.3.2 Os circuitos passa-altas

$$T(S) = \frac{K \cdot S}{S + \omega_o}$$

$$\frac{T(S)}{K} = \frac{S}{S + \omega_o}$$

$$\frac{T(j\omega)}{K} = \frac{1}{1 - J\omega_o/\omega}$$

$$\omega_o = 1/\tau$$

$$20 \log \left| \frac{T(j\omega)}{K} \right| (dB)$$

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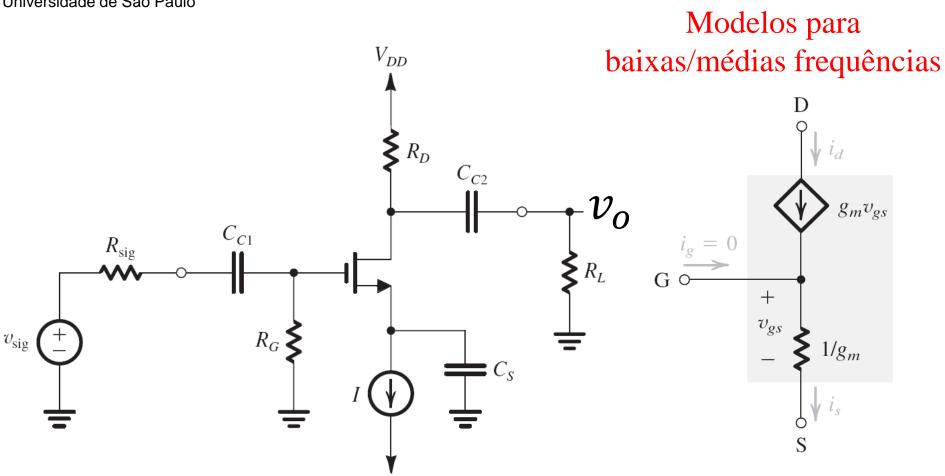
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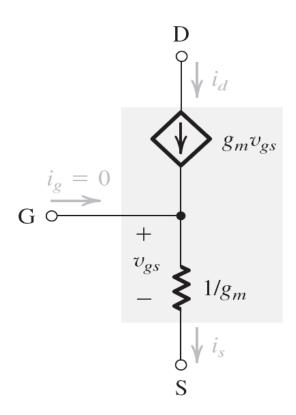
$$\omega_o = 2\pi f_o$$





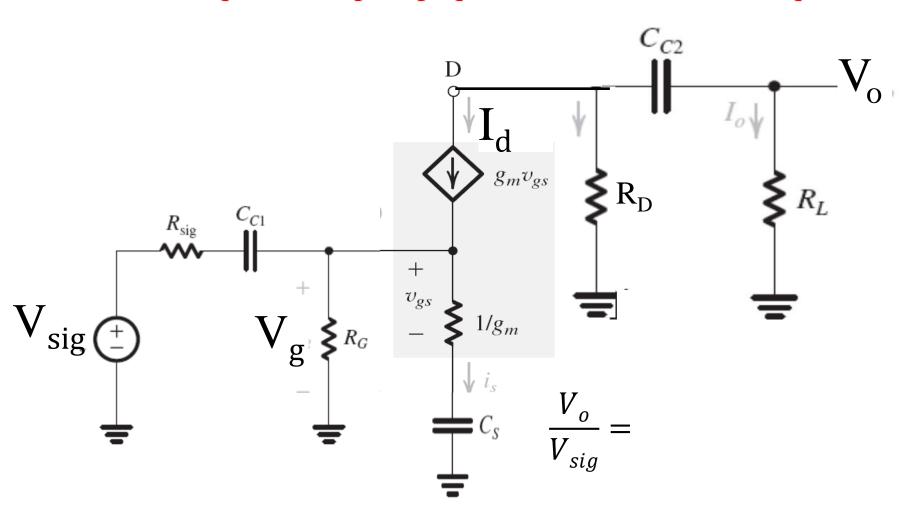


Circuito equivalente para pequenos sinais em baixa frequência





Circuito equivalente para pequenos sinais em baixa frequência





Ganho Global (Função de Transferência)

$$\frac{V_o}{V_{sig}} = \frac{V_g}{V_{sig}} \cdot \frac{I_d}{V_g} \cdot \frac{V_o}{I_d}$$

$$\frac{V_g}{V_{sig}} =$$



Ganho Global (Função de Transferência)

$$\frac{V_o}{V_{sig}} = \frac{V_g}{V_{sig}} \cdot \frac{I_d}{V_g} \cdot \frac{V_o}{I_d}$$

$$\frac{I_d}{V_g} =$$



Ganho Global (Função de Transferência)

$$\frac{V_o}{V_{sig}} = \frac{V_g}{V_{sig}} \cdot \frac{I_d}{V_g} \cdot \frac{V_o}{I_d}$$

$$\frac{V_o}{I_d} =$$



Ganho Global

$$\frac{V_o}{V_{sig}} = \frac{V_g}{V_{sig}} \cdot \frac{I_d}{V_g} \cdot \frac{V_o}{I_d} = \frac{R_G}{R_{sig} + R_G} \cdot [-gm.(R_L//R_D)] \cdot \frac{s}{s + \omega_{p1}} \cdot \frac{s}{s + \omega_{p2}} \cdot \frac{s}{s + \omega_{p3}}$$

$$\omega_{p1} = \frac{1}{C_{c1} \cdot (R_G + R_{sig})}$$

$$\omega_{p2} = \frac{gm}{C_s}$$

$$\omega_{p3} = \frac{1}{C_{c2} \cdot (R_L + R_D)}$$

(escala log)



Ganho Global

$$\frac{V_o}{V_{sig}} = \frac{V_g}{V_{sig}} \cdot \frac{I_d}{V_g} \cdot \frac{V_o}{I_d} = \frac{R_G}{R_{sig} + R_G} \cdot [-gm.(R_L//R_D)] \cdot \frac{s}{s + \omega_{p1}} \cdot \frac{s}{s + \omega_{p2}} \cdot \frac{s}{s + \omega_{p3}}$$

$$\omega_{p1} = \frac{1}{C_{c1} \cdot (R_G + R_{sig})}$$

$$\omega_{p2} = \frac{gm}{C_s}$$

$$\omega_{p3} = \frac{1}{C_{c2} \cdot (R_L + R_D)}$$

$$\omega_{p3} = \frac{1}{C_{c2} \cdot (R_L + R_D)}$$

$$\omega_{p3} = \frac{1}{C_{c2} \cdot (R_L + R_D)}$$

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(escala log)



Resumindo

(Sempre Válido)

$$\omega_o = 1/\tau$$
 $\omega_o = 2\pi f_o$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{R_{eq}.C}$$

Baixa Frequência

$$\omega_{p1} = \frac{1}{C_{c1} \cdot (R_G + R_{sig})}$$

$$\omega_{p2} = \frac{gm}{C_s}$$

$$\omega_{p3} = \frac{1}{C_{c2} \cdot (R_L + R_D)}$$

Alta Frequência

$$\omega_{H1} = \frac{1}{R_{sig} \cdot Cin}$$
 R_{sig}

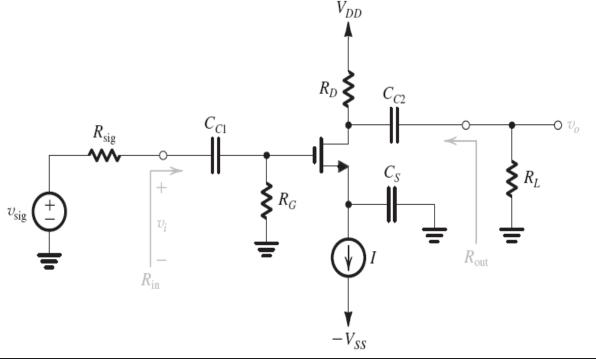
$$R_{\text{sig}} = R_{\text{sig}} / / R_{\text{G}}$$

$$\omega_{H2} = \frac{1}{R_L \cdot Cgd} \qquad R_L = r_o / R_D / R_L$$

$$\frac{\mathbf{C}_{\text{in}}}{\mathbf{C}_{\text{gs}}} + \mathbf{C}_{\text{eq}} = \mathbf{C}_{\text{gs}} + C_{gd}(1 + gm.R_L)$$



Amplificador Fonte Comum - Exercício 4.40 (p.208)



$$gm = 2 \text{ mA/V}$$

$$R_{sig} = 100 \text{ k } \Omega$$

$$R_L = R_D = 10 \text{ k } \Omega$$

$$R_G = 10 \text{ M } \Omega$$

$$C_{c1} = C_{c2} = C_s = 1 \text{ \muF}$$

$$\frac{V_o}{V_{sig}} = \frac{V_g}{V_{sig}} \cdot \frac{I_d}{V_g} \cdot \frac{V_o}{I_d} = \frac{R_G}{R_{sig} + R_G} \cdot [-gm.(R_L//R_D)] \cdot \frac{s}{s + \omega_{p1}} \cdot \frac{s}{s + \omega_{p2}} \cdot \frac{s}{s + \omega_{p3}}$$

$$\omega_{p1} = \frac{1}{C_{c1} \cdot (R_G + R_{sig})} \qquad \omega_{p2} = \frac{gm}{C_s} \qquad \omega_{p3}$$

$$\omega_{p3} = \frac{1}{C_{c2}.\left(R_L + R_D\right)}$$



Amplificador Fonte Comum - Exercício 4.40 (p.208)

$$gm=2~mA/V,~R_{sig}=100~k\Omega,~R_L=R_D=10~k\Omega,~R_G=10~M\Omega$$

$$C_{c1}=C_{c2}=C_s=1~\mu F$$

$$A_{M} = \frac{R_{G}}{R_{sig} + R_{G}} \cdot [-\text{gm.}(R_{L}//R_{D})]$$



Amplificador Fonte Comum - Exercício 4.40 (p.208)

$$gm=2~mA/V,~R_{sig}=100~k\Omega,~R_L=R_D=10~k\Omega,~R_G=10~M\Omega$$

$$C_{c1}=C_{c2}=C_s=1~\mu F$$

$$\omega_{p1} = \frac{1}{C_{c1} \cdot (R_G + R_{sig})}$$

$$\omega_{p2} = \frac{gm}{C_s}$$

$$\omega_{p3} = \frac{1}{C_{c2}.(R_L + R_D)}$$



Amplificador Fonte Comum - Exercício 4.40 (p.208)

gm = 2 mA/V,
$$R_{sig}$$
 = 100 k Ω , R_L = R_D =10 k Ω , R_G = 10 M Ω
 C_{c1} = C_{c2} = C_s = 1 μ F

$$f_L = ?$$

