

Resolução (compacta):

1a. T_8, T_9 e T_{10} são iguais, têm a mesma corrente, logo têm a mesma tensão V_{GS} : $V_{GS} = -5/3$ V

Então:

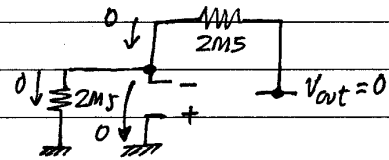
$I_D = 25 \mu (-\frac{5}{3} + 1)^2 = 11,1 \mu A$ T_8 forma um espelho de corrente com T_5 e T_7 . Como $K_5 = K_8 = 2K_7$, resulta $I_5 = 11,1 \mu A$ e $I_7 = 5,6 \mu A$.

Por simetria $I_1 = I_2 = I_5/2$ e como $I_3 = I_1$ e $I_4 = I_2$, temos:

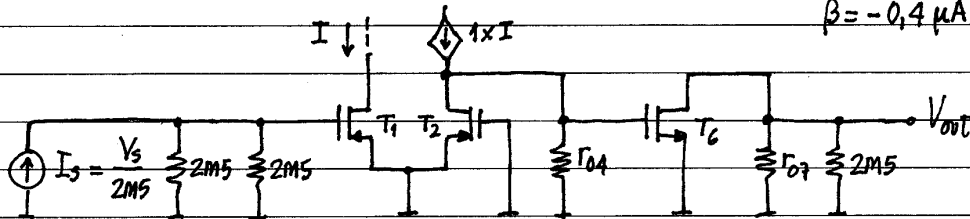
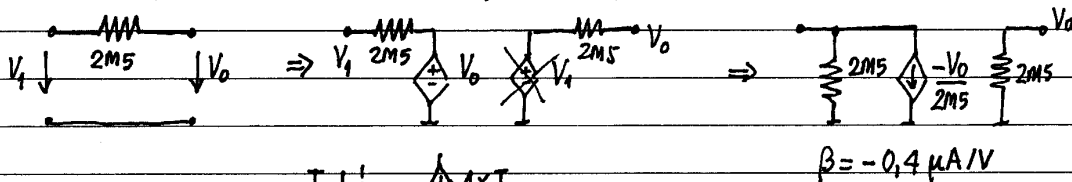
$I_1 = I_2 = I_3 = I_4 = 5,6 \mu A$.

A realimentação negativa garante $V_{out} = 0$, pelo que $I_6 = I_7 = 5,6 \mu A$.

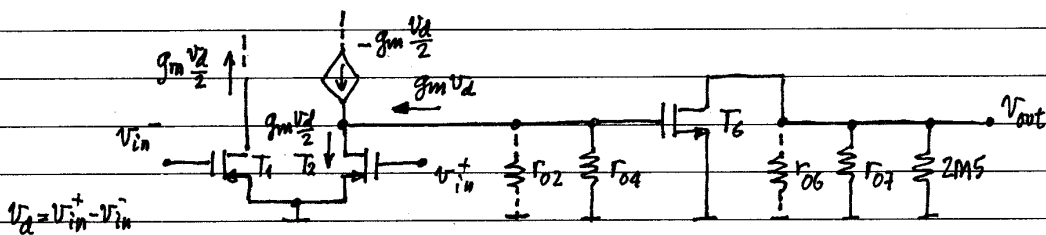
Claro, é uma aproximação, tanto melhor quanto maior for o ganho $v_{out}/(v_{in}^+ - v_{in}^-)$.



1b. Amostragem de tensão e comparação paralelo



1c. Em modo diferencial:



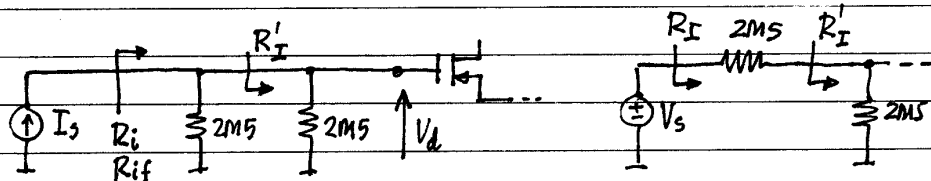
$$r_{02} = r_{04} = r_{06} = r_{07} = \frac{25}{5 \mu} = 5 \text{ M}\Omega$$

$$g_m = g_{m1} = g_{m2} = g_{m6} = 2\sqrt{K I_D} \approx 22,4 \mu A/V$$

$$\frac{v_{out}}{v_{ie}} = -g_m (r_{06} \parallel r_{07} \parallel 2M5)$$

$$\frac{v_{ie}}{v_d} = -g_m (r_{02} \parallel r_{04}) \Rightarrow \frac{v_{out}}{v_d} = \frac{v_{out}}{v_{ie}} \frac{v_{ie}}{v_d} = 1562,5 \text{ V/V}$$

1d.



$$\beta = -0,4 \mu\text{A/V} \quad A = R_m = \frac{V_{out}}{I_s} \quad V_d = -I_s \times 1\text{M}25$$

$$R_m = \frac{V_{out}}{I_s} = \frac{V_{out}}{-V_d/1\text{M}25} = -1\text{M}25 \frac{V_{out}}{V_d} = -1,95 \times 10^9 \text{ V/A}$$

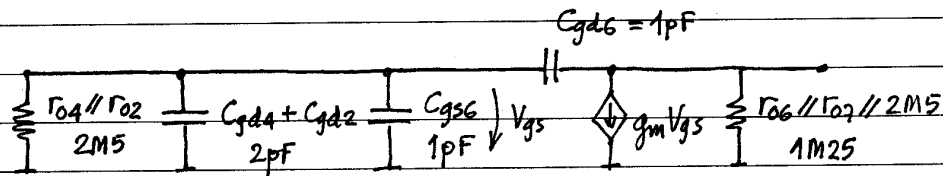
$$1 + \beta R_m = 782,25 \quad R_i = 1\text{M}25 \Rightarrow R_{if} = \frac{R_i}{1 + \beta R_m} \cong 1,6 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_{if} = 2\text{M}5 \parallel R'_I \Rightarrow R'_I \cong 1,6 \text{ k}\Omega \quad R_I = 2\text{M}5 + R'_I \cong 2,5 \text{ M}\Omega$$

$$R_o \cong R_{of} = \frac{R_o}{1 + \beta R_m} \quad R_o = 2\text{M}5 \parallel r_{o2} \parallel r_{o6} = 1,25 \text{ M}\Omega \Rightarrow R_o \cong 1,6 \text{ k}\Omega$$

1e. T_1 tem o dreno ligado numa quase mesura virtual, logo baixo ganho, portanto, pequeno efeito de Miller. T_2 tem a porta à mesura, logo não tem efeito de Miller. T_6 tem ganho elevado, logo grande efeito de Miller, pois é um fonte comum. A capacidade de saída de T_2 é C_{gd} e a de T_4 também.

Assim:



$$A_v = -g_m \cdot 1\text{M}25 \cong -28$$

$$C_i = 2\text{p} + 1\text{p} + 1\text{p} (1 + 28) \cong 32\text{pF}$$

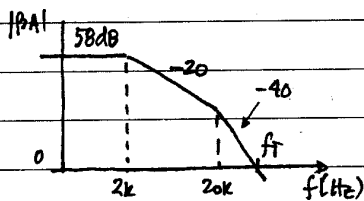
$$\tau_i = C_i \times 2\text{M}5 \cong 80\mu\text{s}$$

$$C'_o = 1\text{pF}$$

$$\tau'_o = C'_o \times 1\text{M}25 = 125\mu\text{s}$$

$$\omega_H \cong \frac{1}{\tau_i + \tau'_o} \cong 12,3 \text{ krad/s} \Rightarrow f_H \cong 1,96 \text{ kHz}$$

1f. $f_1 = 2 \text{ kHz}$ $f_2 = 20 \text{ kHz}$ $\beta A_o = 800 \rightarrow 58 \text{ dB}$



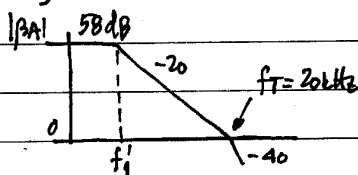
$$20 \log 800 = 20 \log \frac{20}{2} + 40 \log \frac{f_T}{20\text{k}}$$

$$800 = 10 \times \left(\frac{f_T}{20\text{k}}\right)^2 \Rightarrow f_T \cong 179 \text{ kHz}$$

$$\phi = -\arctg \frac{f_T}{2\text{k}} - \arctg \frac{f_T}{20\text{k}} \cong -173^\circ \Rightarrow \phi_M \cong 7^\circ$$

Estável, mas com margem muito reduzida. Resposta Temporal muito má.

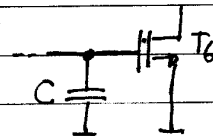
1g.



$$f'_1 = \frac{20\text{k}}{800} = 25 \text{ Hz}$$

$$\omega'_1 = 2\pi f'_1 = \frac{1}{2\text{M}5(C + 32\text{p})}$$

$$C \cong 2,51 \text{ mF}$$

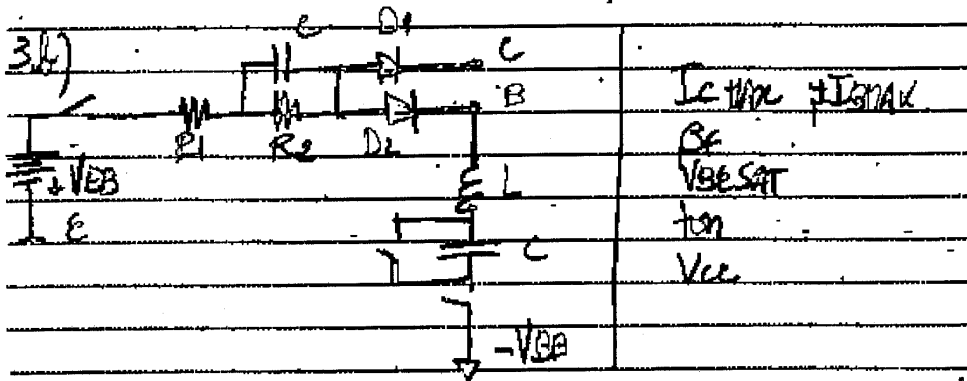
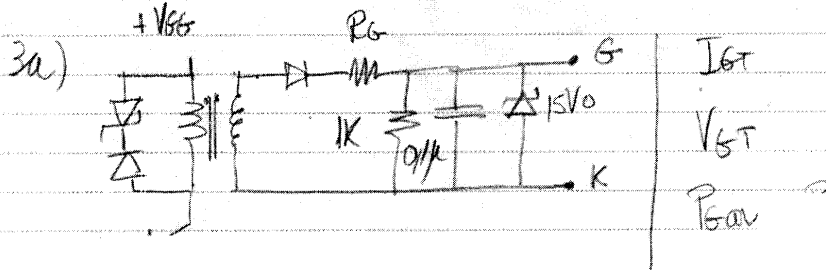


2a)

	Tensão	Corrente
Diodo	_____	_____
URUBOR	dv/dt (Ae)	_____
TRIAC	di/dt (Ae)	_____
BJT	_____	I_c (mA) (Electronica)
MOSFET	_____	I_D (mA) (Electronica)
IGBT	_____	I_c (Ae) (Electronica)

2b)

	Diodo L	Diodor	Transistor	Triac	IGBT	MOS	IGBT
CC/CC		X			X	X	X
CC/CA		X			X	X	X
CA/CC	X		X				
CA/CA			X	X			



4a) Ver pp 586 do Power Electronics (Mohan) 2ª Edição

4b) $Q_B = 64nC$ $Q_{GS} = 12nC$ $Q_{GD} = 33nC$

Carga Necessária $\rightarrow Q_{GS} + Q_{GD} = 45nC$

$I = \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta t}$ $\frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta t} = 45nC$ $\rightarrow i = 0.45A$
 $\Delta t = 100ns$