

Resolução (compacta):

1a. $\beta_0 = 100 \Rightarrow$ desprezamos as correntes de base.

$$I_6 = \frac{24 - 0,7}{10k} = 2,33 \text{ mA} = I_5 \quad V_{E4} \approx 0 \Rightarrow I_4 \approx \frac{12}{5k} = 2,14 \text{ mA}$$

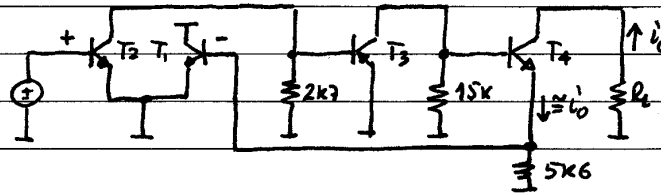
e também $V_{C3} = V_{B4} \approx 0,7 \text{ V} \Rightarrow I_3 \approx \frac{0,7 + 12}{15k} = 0,85 \text{ mA} \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow V_{E3} \approx 12 - 3k3 \times 0,85 \text{ m} = 9,21 \text{ V} \Rightarrow V_{B3} = V_{C2} \approx 8,51 \text{ V} \Rightarrow$$

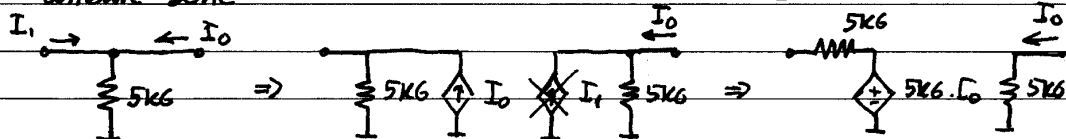
$$\Rightarrow I_2 \approx \frac{12 - 8,51}{2k7} = 1,29 \text{ mA} \Rightarrow I_1 = I_5 - I_2 \approx 1,04 \text{ mA}$$

(o cálculo das outras tensões é trivial!)

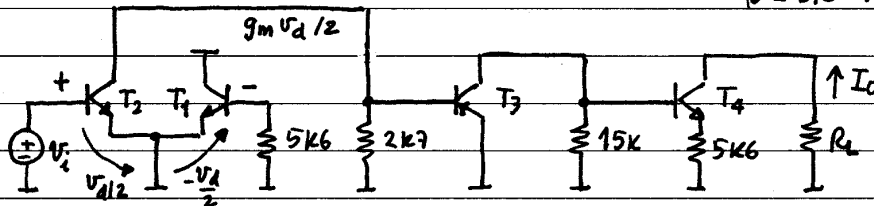
b) Para sinais:



comente-série



$$\beta = 5,6 \text{ V/mA}$$



c) $\beta_0 = 100 \quad g_{m1,2,3} = 40 \text{ mA/V} \quad g_{m4} = 80 \text{ mA/V} \quad \beta = 4 \text{ V/mA}$

$$r_{\pi 1,2,3} = \frac{100}{40 \text{ m}} = 2,5 \text{ k}\Omega \quad r_{\pi 4} = \frac{100}{80 \text{ m}} = 1,25 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$v_d = v_{b2} - v_{b1} \quad \frac{v_d}{v_i} = \frac{5k}{5k + 5k6} \approx 0,47 \quad \frac{v_{b3}}{v_d} = -\frac{g_{m2} (2k7 // 2k5)}{2} \approx -26,0 \text{ V/V}$$

$$\frac{v_{b4}}{v_{b3}} = -g_{m3} [15k // (1k25 + 101 \times 5k6)] \quad e \quad i_o = 100 i_{b4} = \frac{100 v_{b4}}{1k25 + 101 \times 5k6}$$

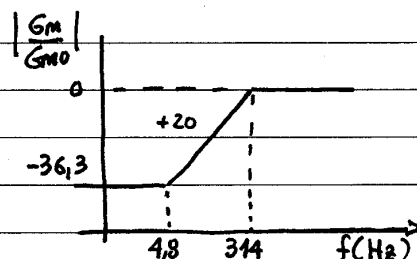
donde $\frac{i_o}{v_{b3}} = \frac{g_{m3} \times 100 \times 15k}{15k + 1k25 + 101 \times 5k6} \approx -0,103 \text{ A/V}$

finalmente $G_M = \frac{i_o}{v_i} = \frac{i_o}{v_{b3}} \cdot \frac{v_{b3}}{v_d} \cdot \frac{v_d}{v_i} \approx 1,26 \text{ A/V} \Rightarrow G_{Mf} = \frac{G_M}{1 + \beta G_M} \approx 250 \mu\text{A/V}$

d) $f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi \times 3k3 \times 10\mu} \approx 4,8 \text{ Hz}$

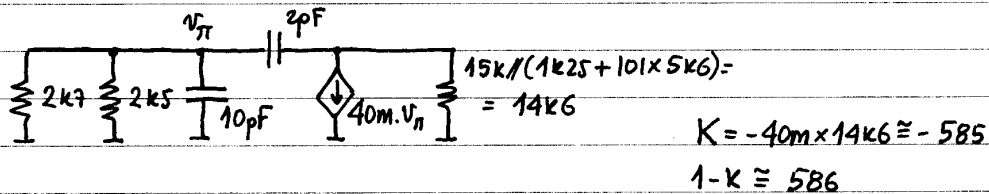
$$f_p = \frac{1}{2\pi \times 10\mu (3k3 // \frac{2k7 + 2k5}{101})} \approx 314 \text{ Hz}$$

$$G_{M0} = G_M \frac{f_0}{f_p} = 19,4 \text{ mA/V}$$



e) $R_i = 5k + 5k6 = 10,6 \text{ k}\Omega$ $R_{if} = R_i(1 + \beta G_m) = 53,6 \text{ M}\Omega$

f) Desprezando a capacidade de saída (C_p) de T_2 :

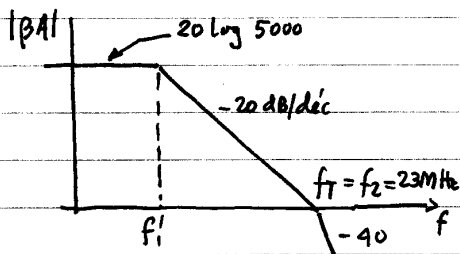


$\tau_i = (2k7 // 2k5)(10p + 2p \times 586) = 1,53 \mu s$

$\tau_o = 14k6 \times 2p = 29 \text{ ns}$ $\omega_1 \approx \frac{1}{\tau_i + \tau_o} = 640 \text{ krad/s} \rightarrow 102 \text{ kHz}$

g) $\beta A_o = 5000$ $f_2 = 23 \text{ MHz}$

Para $\phi_m = 45^\circ$ basta que $f_T = f_2 = 23 \text{ MHz}$



$f'_1 = \frac{23M}{5000} = 4,6 \text{ kHz}$

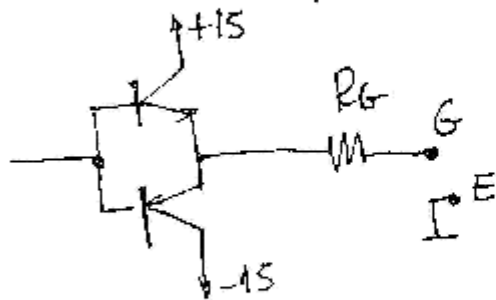
$\frac{1}{2\pi \cdot 4,6k} = (2k7 // 2k5)(10p + (C + 2p) \times 586)$

$C = 43,5 \text{ pF}$

Continua na página seguinte.

- 2.1 - Conversão CC/CC \rightarrow Semicondutores total controlados.
 Necessidade de elevação dinâmica (MF) \rightarrow $\frac{1}{2}$ \uparrow \uparrow
 logo MOSFET ou IGBT.
 $V_{bc} = 100V \rightarrow$ MOSFET
- 2.2 - Conversor CC/CA para traçes \rightarrow Semicondutores total controlados.
 Potência elevada em jogo \rightarrow TBJ ou IGBT
- 2.3 Conversor CA/CA para aquecedor de 1 Kw.
 Semicondutor controlado n- fecho (controla por fase) \rightarrow Tiristor (2) ou Triac (1).
 logo 1 Triac.
- 2.4 FASE (conversão CC/CA) 100 Kw. Potência elevada. Dinâmica moderada \rightarrow TBJ ou IGBT

3. Por exemplo:



Necessitamos conhecer:

F_c ; $V_{GE\text{MAX}}$; I_{EMAX} ; gfs ;
 C_{ISS} (ou C_{GE} e C_{GC}); $(Q_{GE} + Q_{GC})$
 e T_{on} , T_{off} pretendidos

4. Ver pp 584 do Power Electronics 2nd edition.