

Objetivos

- Estudo de Amplificadores operacionais
- Estudo de transistores de efeito de campo (FET's)

Emenda

12 Aulas Amp Ops → Sedra CAP 2 → pg 38 a 62
 CAP 9 → 572 a 573
 CAP 15 → 742 a 750

12 Aulas transistores de efeito de campo → Sedra CAP 4 → pg 141 - 198

Laboratório

- 1- Aula teórica
- 3 Exp de Ponte Regulada
- 3 Exp. Amp. Op's
- 2 Exp. FET's
- 3 Aulas Projeto Prático

Avaliação

$$MF = (0,4P1 + 0,6P2) FT.FL$$

- Fator de teoria Lista de Ex $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2 \text{ at } P1 \\ 2 \text{ at } P2 \end{array} \right.$
 $0,8 \leq FT \leq 1,00$

- Fator de laboratório : $FT = (K.PP.OP3 + 0,7)$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0 \leq K \leq 14 \\ 0 \leq PP \leq 10 \end{array} \right.$

Bibliografia

- Material Moodle :
 - Ap. Lab
 - Exercícios
 - Simulações Multisim
- Livro: Sedra

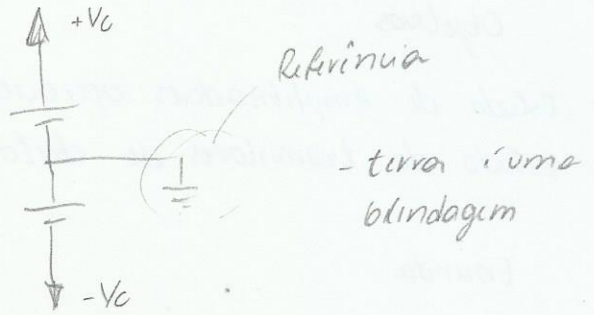
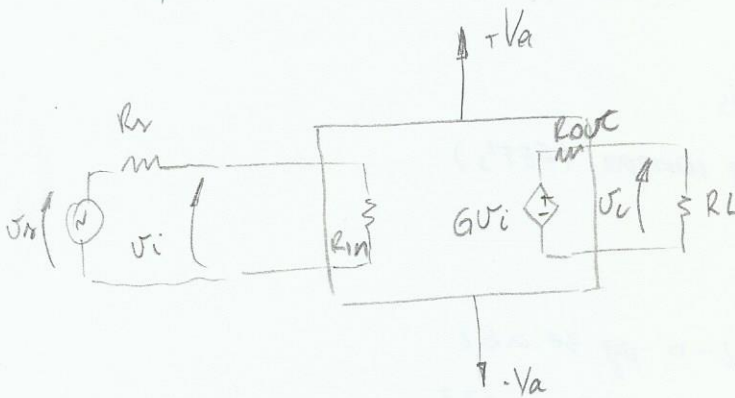
Observações:

- Exercícios - (Após cada tópico)
- Exemplos - (Ex Resolvidos)
- Problemas - (Final capítulo)
- Desafios - Não estão no sedra

Introdução

Circuito Ativo : Contem alimentaçã,
Passivo ; Não " "

Amplificador de tensão



Referência

- terra (uma blindagem)

$$v_i = \frac{R_{in}}{R_{in} + R_s} \cdot v_s \quad R_{in} \uparrow \rightarrow v_i = v_s$$

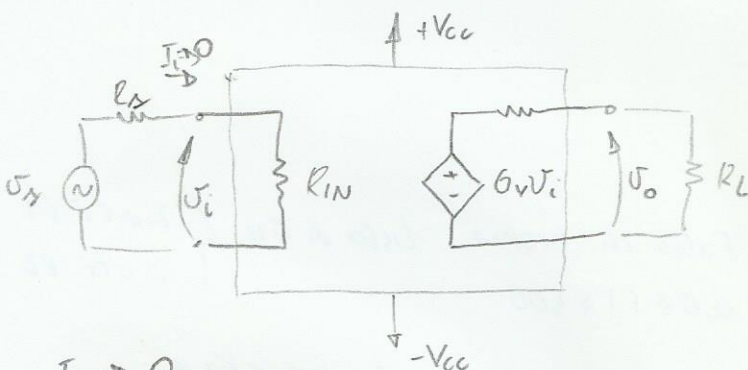
$$v_o = \frac{R_L}{R_L + R_{out}} (G \cdot v_i) \quad R_{out} \downarrow \rightarrow v_o = G v_i$$

$$v_o = \pm V_{cc}$$

$v_i = ?$
F. Passagem } (Verificar em caso)

O Amplificador de tensão Ideal

Modelo Matemático



$$I_i \rightarrow 0$$

$$R_{in} \rightarrow \infty \cdot Gv$$

limites de \$v_o\$ e \$v_i \rightarrow\$ Sem distorção

$$R_{out} \rightarrow 0 \cdot v_o = Gv \cdot v_i$$

Faixa de passagem

Justificativa para \$R_{in} \rightarrow \infty\$

$$v_i = \frac{R_{in}}{R_{in} + R_s} v_s \quad R_{in} \gg R_s \quad v_i = v_s \quad R_{in} \rightarrow \infty \text{ e } R_s = 0$$

$$v_o = \frac{R_L}{R_L + R_{out}} \cdot Gv \cdot v_i \quad R_{out} \ll R_L \quad v_o = Gv \cdot v_i \quad R_{out} \rightarrow 0$$

Alimentação \rightarrow limites de \$v_o\$
 \rightarrow limites de \$v_i\$

$$|G| > 1 \quad v_o \rightarrow \pm V_{cc} \rightarrow v_i = \frac{v_o}{G}$$

$$|G| < 1 \quad v_i = \pm V_{cc} \rightarrow v_o = G \cdot v_i$$

→ $R_{in} = \infty \rightarrow i^+ = 0 ; i^- = 0$

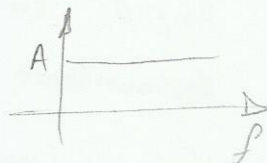
→ $R_{out} = 0 \rightarrow$ Para o Amp Op fornecer ou retirar a corrente que carga o capacitor

→ $v^+ = v^- \left\{ \begin{array}{l} v_o = A \cdot (v^+ - v^-) = \infty \cdot 0 \\ v_o = 0 \rightarrow \text{Rejeição em modo comum} \end{array} \right.$

→ Ganho de rejeição em modo comum $\rightarrow \infty$ (4)

→ Dispositivo diretamente acoplado (d.a)
Amplifica sinais (DC, AC, AC+DC)

→ Faixa de passagem = ∞



Obs.:

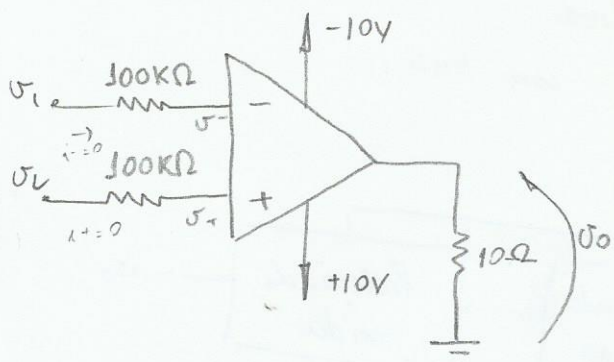
→ $-V_a \leq v_o \leq +V_{cc} \Rightarrow$
prática $L^- \leq v_o < L^+$

→ $-V_a \leq v^+, v^- \leq +V_{cc}$

→ $L^+, L^- \rightarrow$ Tensões nominais de saída

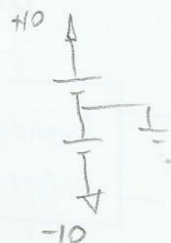
Exercícios

1-) Determinar o valor de v_o



- Malha aberta

$$v_o = A(v^+ - v^-)$$



(v^-)	(v^+)	
v_1	v_2	v_o

1 3 $v_o = A(3-1) = 2A = +\infty \rightarrow +10V$

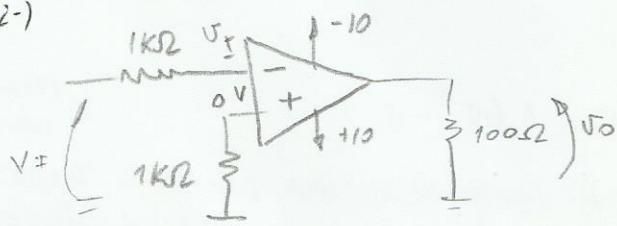
0 -0,5 $v_o = A(-0,5-0) = -0,5A = -\infty \rightarrow -10V$

-0,01 -0,01 $v_o = A(-0,01 - (-0,01)) = 0A = 0V$ (Rejeição em modo comum)

-4 4 $v_o = A(4 - (-4)) = 8A = \infty \rightarrow 10V$

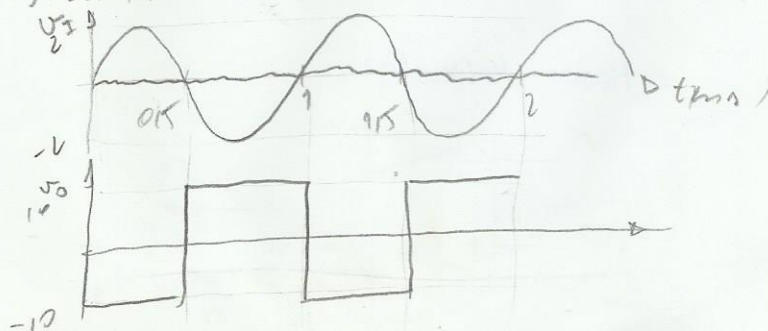
12 3 XXX (Indeterminado)

2-)



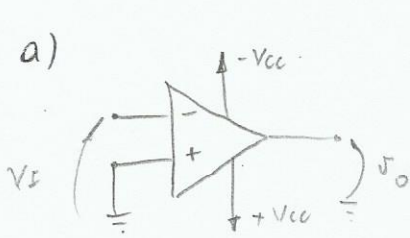
$$v_i = 2 \sin 2\pi \cdot 10^3 t$$

a) Desenhar v_o sincronizado com v_i

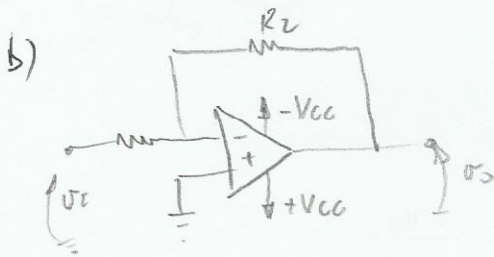
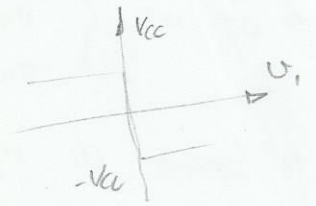


Amplificador Operacional

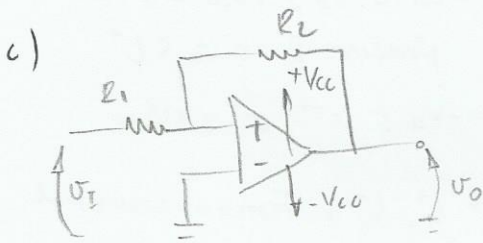
Exemplos de Circuitos com Amp Op.



→ Amp Op em malha aberta
 → Comparador simples
 (Comparador simples)



Amp Op em malha fechada
 Realimentação negativa
 (Ampl. Inversor)



Amp Op Malha fechada
 Real. Positiva
 Comparador com histerese

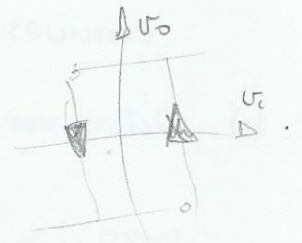
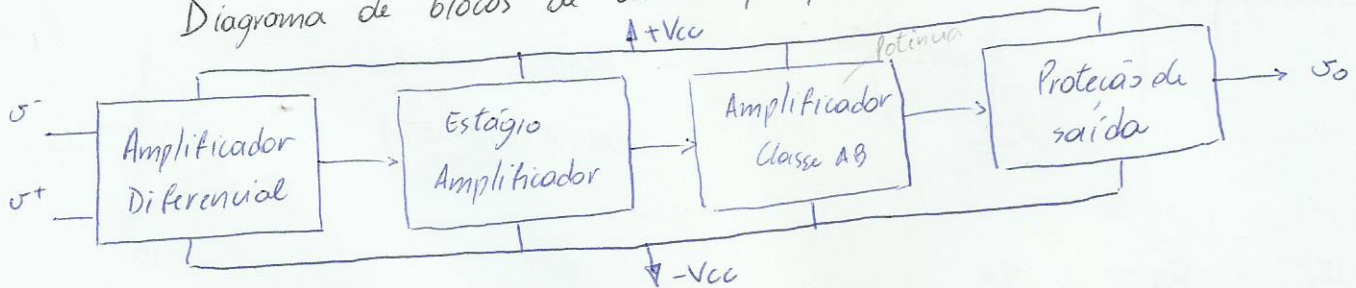


Diagrama de blocos de um Amp Op.



→ Pesquisar no moodle

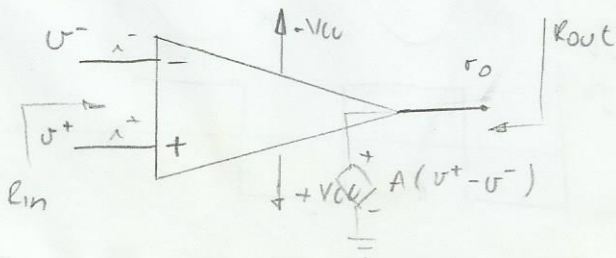
→ Sedra pg 555 Fig. 9.13 → Circuito Interno do 741

• Desafio:

- Diagrama de blocos com comentários.
- Circuito → Identificar cada bloco.

Características de um Amp Op Ideal

• Modelo Matemático

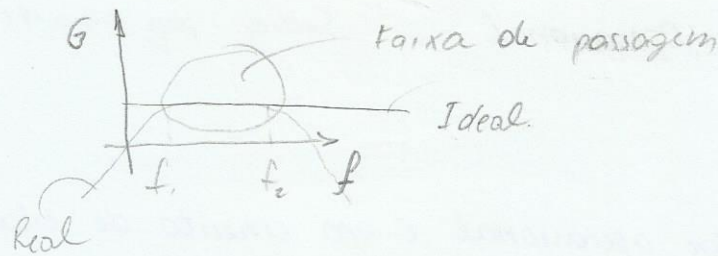


$$v_o = A(v^+ - v^-)$$

(termos ideais)

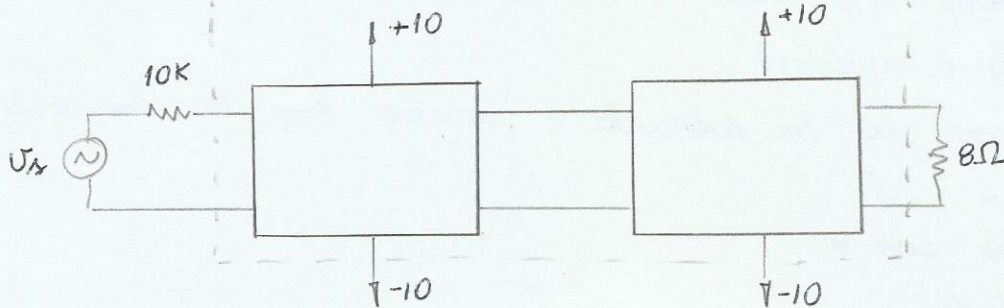
- A: Ganho de malha aberta → $A \rightarrow \infty$
- v_o Em fase com v^+ (Entrada \bar{n} In.)
 Desfasada em 180° com relação a v^- (Entrada Inv)

Faixa de passagem



Exercícios:

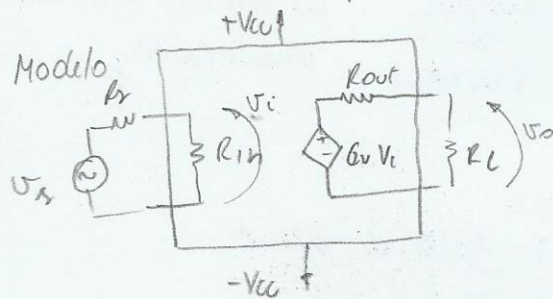
1-)



a) Para $G_v = 10 \frac{V}{V}$; $R_{in} = \infty$; $R_{out} = 0$. Determine as características do amplificador

b) Para $G_v = 10 \frac{V}{V}$; $R_{in} = 10K$; $R_{out} = 10\Omega$. Determine as características do amplificador.

a) Dados: $G_v = 10 \frac{V}{V}$; $R_{in} = \infty$; $R_{out} = 0$



$$V_i = \frac{R_{in}}{R_{in} + R_v} \cdot V_s ; R_{in} = \infty \therefore V_i = V_s$$

$$V_o = \frac{R_L}{R_L + R_{out}} \cdot G_v \cdot V_i ; R_{out} = 0 \therefore V_o = G_v \cdot V_i$$

Como $V_i = V_s$ então $V_o = 10 V_s$ (Para o 1º bloco)
 $V_o = 10 V_s$

(Para o 2º bloco) $V_o = 10 \cdot 10 V_s \therefore V_o = 100 V_s \therefore G_T = 100 \frac{V}{V}$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} R_{in} = \infty ; R_{out} = 0 \\ V_o = \pm 10V \\ V_i = \frac{V_o}{G} = \pm 0,1V \\ \text{ou } 100mV \end{aligned} \right\}$$

b) Dados: $G_v = 10 \frac{V}{V}$; $R_{in} = 10K$; $R_{out} = 10\Omega$

$$V_{i1} = \frac{10K}{10K + 10K} \cdot V_s = \frac{V_s}{2} ; V_o1 = 10 \cdot V_{i1} \therefore V_o1 = 5 V_{i1} = V_{i2}$$

$$V_o = 10 \cdot 5 \cdot V_s \quad V_o = 50 V_s$$

$$G_T = 50 \frac{V}{V} ; R_{in} = 10K ; R_{out} = 10\Omega ; V_o = \pm 10V \quad V_i = \pm 0,2V \text{ ou } 200mV$$

Introdução

O amplificador operacional é um circuito de estado sólido que usa a realimentação externa para controlar as suas funções.

• No início os Amp Op's eram construídos com componentes discretos (Válvulas e depois transistores e resistores).

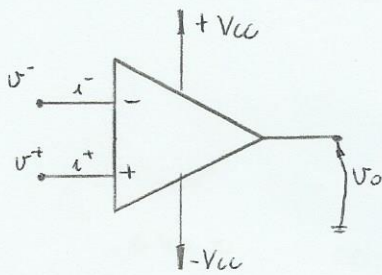
• Por volta dos anos 60 foi fabricado o primeiro Amp Op em circuito integrado.

• Sua popularidade deve-se

→ Versatilidade

→ Características reais muito próximas as características ideais do componente

- Simbologia; Diagrama de blocos e circuito de um Amp Op

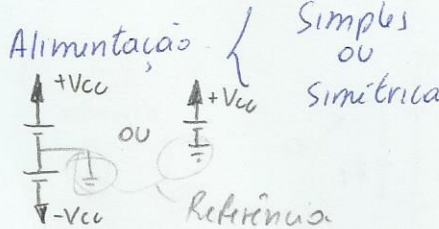


v^- : Entrada Inversora

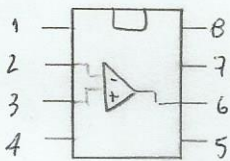
v^+ : Entrada não Inversora

v_o : Saída

Obs: A referência do circuito vem da alimentação.



Exemplo LM 741



1- Ajuste de Offset

5- Ajuste de offset

2- v^-

6- v_o

3- v^+

7- +Vcc

4- -Vcc

8- Não conectado

Aplicações

Eletrônica Analógica

- Amplificar sinais
- Subtrair Sinais
- Somar Sinais
- Integrar Sinais
- Diferenciar Sinais

Homework

- Verificar um circuito com ve alimentação. Alimentação positiva
- O que é malha aberta.
- O que é alimentação positiva
- " " " " negativa

- Conversor A/D e D/A

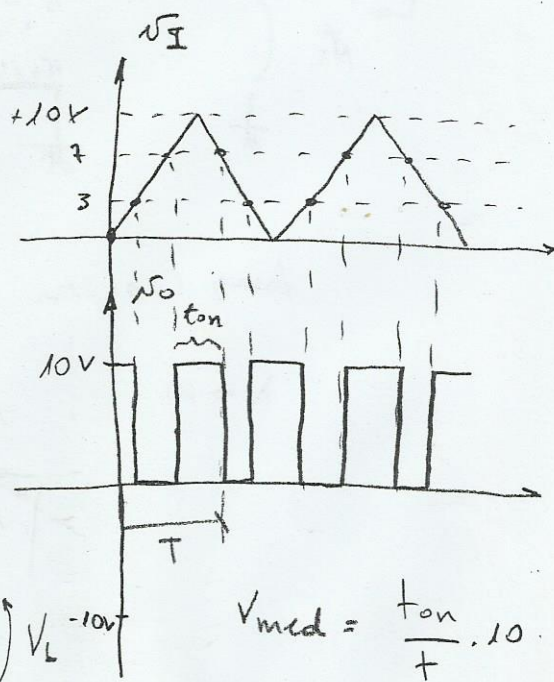
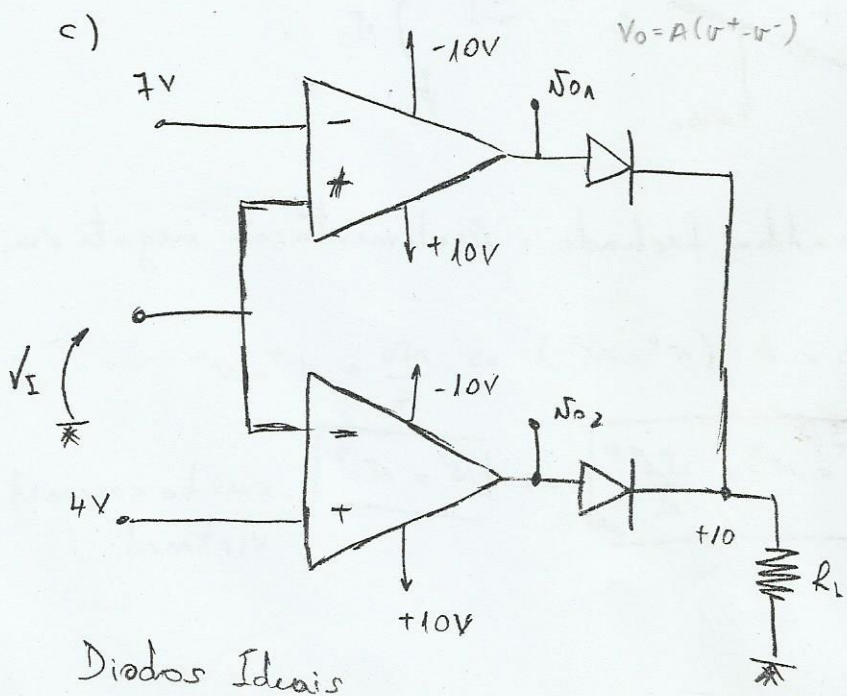
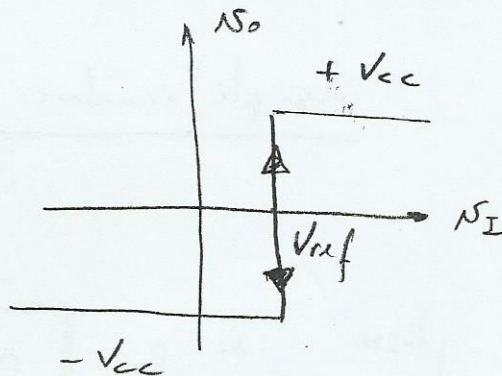
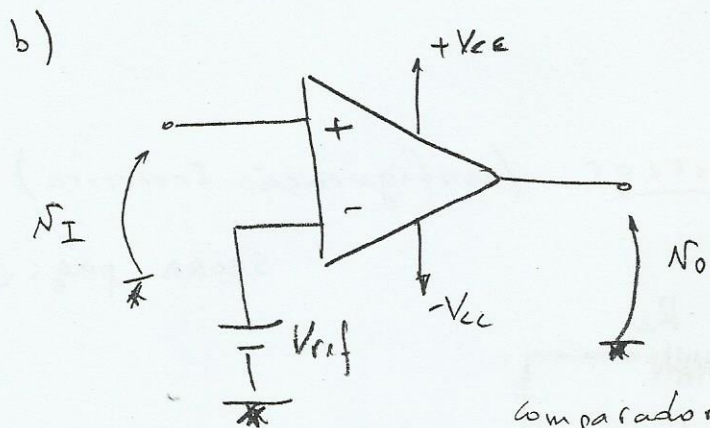
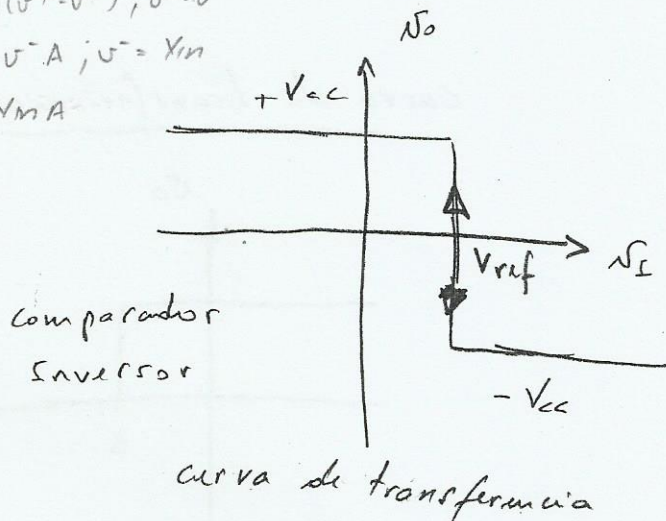
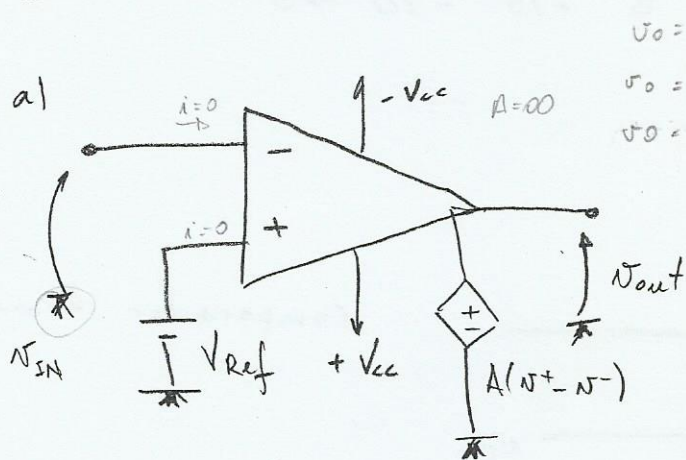
- Controle e Automação

- Instrumentação

(Entrar no moodle)

Curva de transferência v_o vs v_i

Amp. Op. em malha aberta:

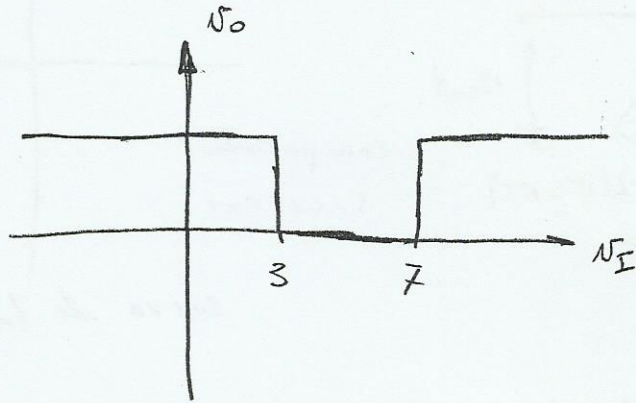


$$V_{O1} = A \cdot (V_I - 7)$$

$$V_{O2} = A \cdot (4 - V_I)$$

V_I	V_{O1}	V_{O2}	V_L
3	-10	+10	+10
5	-10	-10	0
8	+10	-10	+10

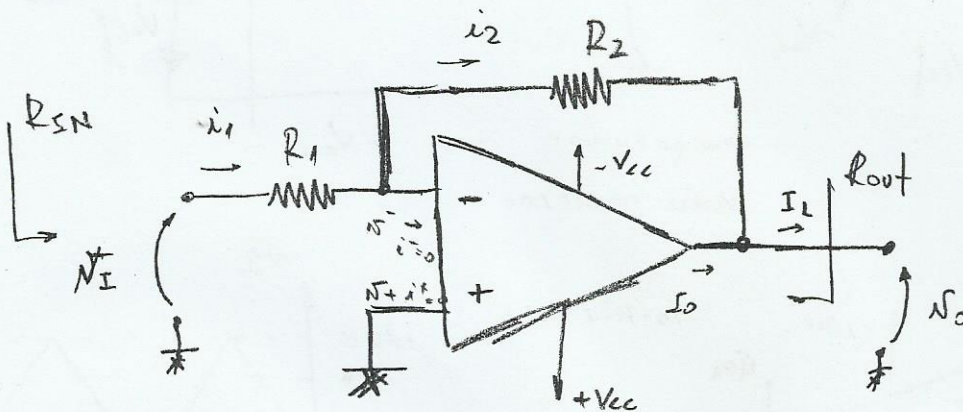
curva de transferência:



comparador janela

Amplificador Inversor (configuração Inversora)

SEDRA pag: 38 e 40



Amp. Op. em malha fechada - Realimentação negativa

$$A \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\therefore V_O = A \cdot (v^+ - v^-) \Rightarrow \frac{V_O}{A} = v^+ - v^-$$

$$v^- = v^+ - \frac{V_O}{A}$$

$$\Rightarrow v^- = v^+$$

curto circuito virtual

• Ganho em malha fechada:

$$G = \frac{V_0}{V_I}$$

$$i_1 = i_2$$

$$\frac{V_I - V^-}{R_1} = \frac{V^- - V_0}{R_2}$$

$$V^- = V^+ \Rightarrow V^+ = 0; V^- = 0$$

$$\frac{V_I - 0}{R_1} = \frac{0 - V_0}{R_2} \Rightarrow$$

$$G = \frac{V_0}{V_I} = -\frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

• Calculo de R_{IN} e R_{out} :

$$R_{IN} = \frac{V_I}{i_1} = \frac{V_I}{\frac{V_I - V^-}{R_1}} = \frac{V_I}{\frac{V_I}{R_1}} = R_1 \quad ; \quad R_{IN} = R_1$$

$R_{out} = 0$; pois, $V_0 = -\frac{R_2}{R_1} \cdot V_I$, então não depende da saída.

O amplificador irá fornecer a corrente que a carga necessita.

• Limites de V_0 , V_I :

$$|G| > 1 \rightarrow -V_{cc} \leq V_0 \leq +V_{cc}$$

$$-\frac{V_{cc}}{G} \leq V_I \leq \frac{+V_{cc}}{G}$$

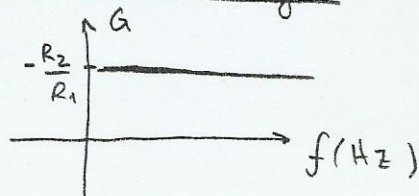
$$0 \leq |G| < 1 \rightarrow -V_{cc} \leq V_I \leq +V_{cc}$$

$$|G| \cdot V_{cc} \leq V_0 \leq |G| \cdot +V_{cc}$$

Isso não tem Restrições

Condição Ideal

• Faixa de passagem:



$$FP = \infty$$

Condição Ideal

A influencia de A finito no ganho de malha fechada:

→ Real → Negativa

→ A - finito

$$\boxed{V^- = V^+ - \frac{V_0}{A}} \quad (\text{equação 1})$$

$$V_0 = A \cdot (V^+ - V^-) \quad ; \quad i_1 = i_2 \quad ; \quad \boxed{\frac{V_0 - V^-}{R_1} = \frac{V^- - V_0}{R_2}} \quad (\text{eq. 2})$$

$$\boxed{V^+ = 0} \quad (\text{eq. 3})$$

Substituindo eq. 1 em eq. 2:

$$\boxed{G_R = \frac{-R_2/R_1}{1 + \left(\frac{1 + R_2/R_1}{A} \right)}}$$

$$\boxed{G_R = \frac{G_{ideal}}{1 + \left(\frac{1 + R_2/R_1}{A} \right)}}$$

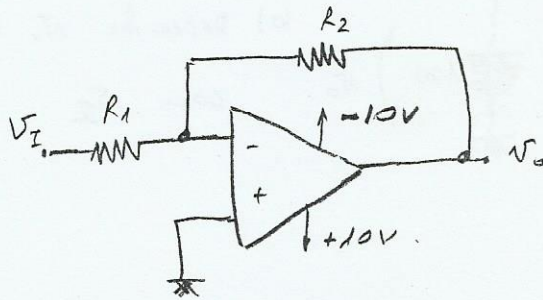
$$1 \gg \frac{1 + R_2/R_1}{A} \quad ; \quad \boxed{A \gg 1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}}$$

$$G_{real} \approx G_{ideal} = - \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

Exemplo 2.1 SEDRA

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Efeito de A finito nos ganhos em malha fechada:



$$\begin{cases} V^- = V^+ - \frac{V_o}{A} \\ V^+ = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{V_i - V^-}{R_1} = \frac{V^- - V_o}{R_2}$$

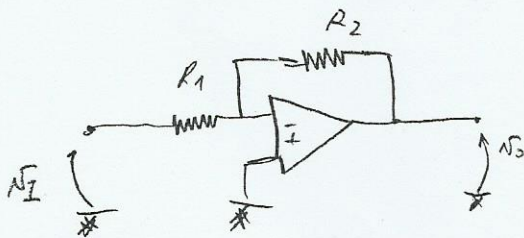
$$G_R = \frac{-R_2/R_1}{1 + \frac{R_2/R_1 + 1}{A}} = \frac{G_i}{1 + \frac{R_2/R_1 + 1}{A}}$$

$$1 \gg \frac{1 + R_2/R_1}{A} \Rightarrow A \gg 1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1} \Rightarrow A \gg \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}\right)$$

$$\boxed{A \geq 10^3 \cdot \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}\right)} \text{ para condições ideais}$$

Exercício:

① LM741 $\Rightarrow A_0 = 10^5 \text{ V/V}$



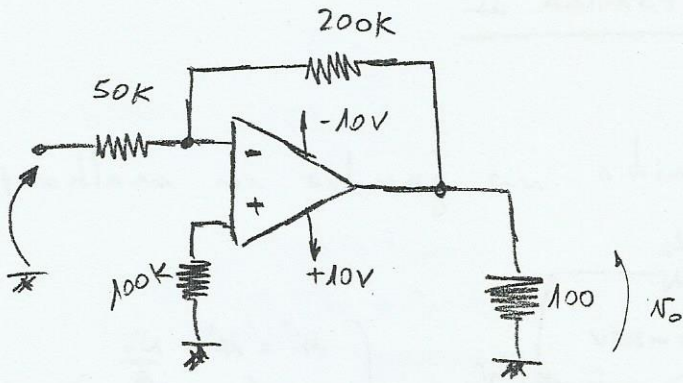
$$G = -\frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

$$\frac{R_2}{R_1} = ? \rightarrow \text{Amp. Ideal}$$

$$A \geq 10^3 \cdot \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}\right) \Rightarrow 10^5 \geq 10^3 \cdot \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}\right)$$

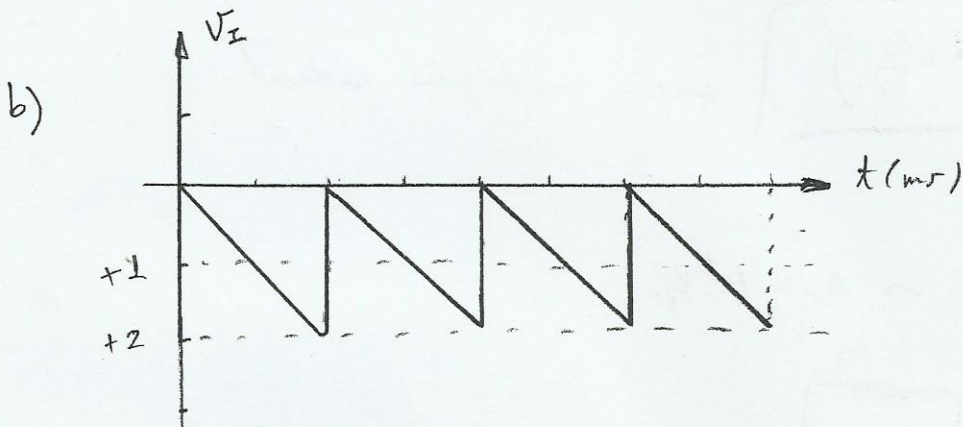
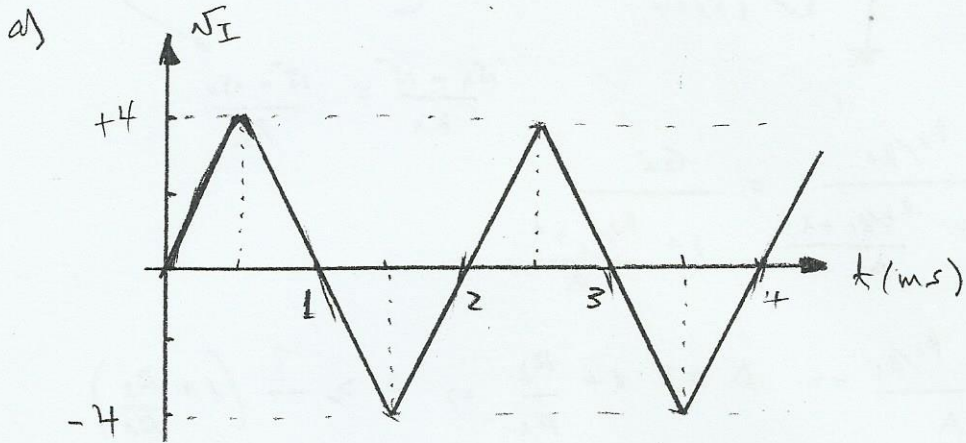
$$\boxed{\frac{R_2}{R_1} \leq 99}$$

2

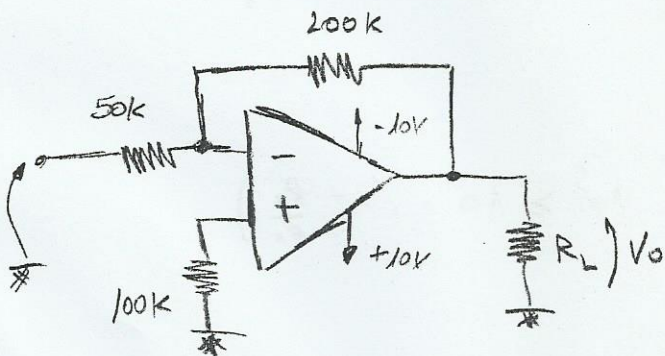


a) calcule o ganho do Amplificador

b) Desenhe v_o sincronizado com v_i com v_i



3



Calcular as tensões e correntes

Indicadas para $v_i = -2V$ e

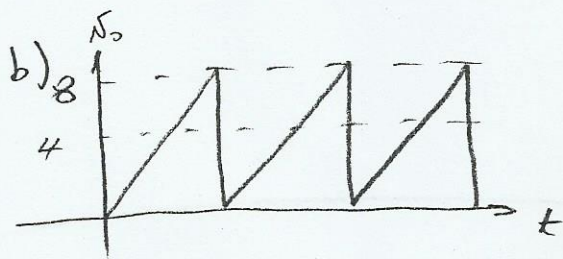
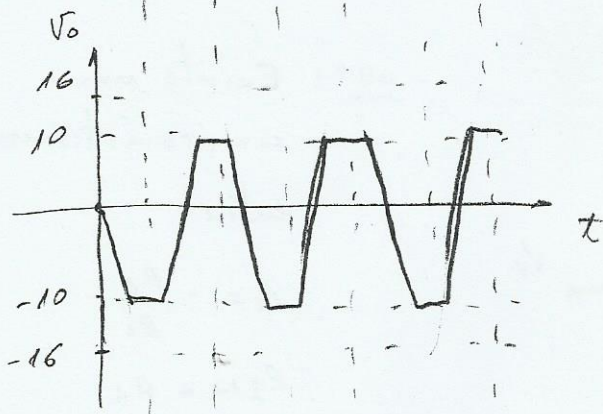
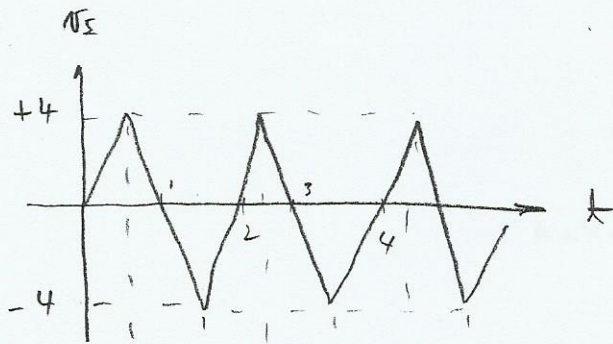
$R_L = 100\Omega$; $R_L = 200k\Omega$; $R_L = \infty$

2º) a) Realimentação Negativa e $A = \infty$;

$$v^- = v^+$$

$$v^+ = 0; \quad v^- = 0; \quad G = -\frac{R_2}{R_1}; \quad \lambda_1 = \lambda_2$$

$$G = -\frac{200K}{50K} = -4V/V$$



$$3^{\circ}) \quad V^+ = 0 ; \quad V^- = 0 ; \quad V_L = -\frac{R_2}{R_1} \cdot V_I = +8V ; \quad i^+ = 0 \quad \& \quad i^- = 0$$

$$i_1 = \frac{-2 - 0}{50K} = -0,04mA ; \quad i_2 = \frac{0 - 8}{200K} = -0,04mA$$

$$i_2 + i_0 = i_L ; \quad i_0 = i_L - i_2 ; \quad i_L = \frac{8 - 0}{R_L} ; \quad R_L = 100 \rightarrow i_L = 80mA$$

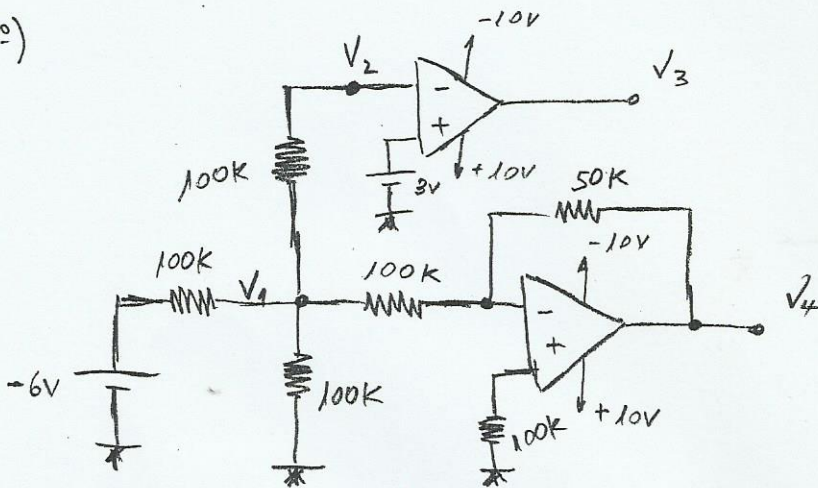
$$i_0 = 80mA - (-0,04) \Rightarrow i_0 = 80,04mA$$

$$R_L = 200K \rightarrow i_L = 0,04mA$$

$$i_0 = 0,04 + 0,04 = 0,08mA$$

$$R_L = \infty \rightarrow i_L = 0 \quad \therefore i_0 = -i_2 = +0,04mA$$

4^o)



OBS: Existe um comprometimento entre

$$G = -\frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

$$R_{IN} = R_1$$

$$Resp: \quad V_1 = -2V \quad V_3 = +10V$$

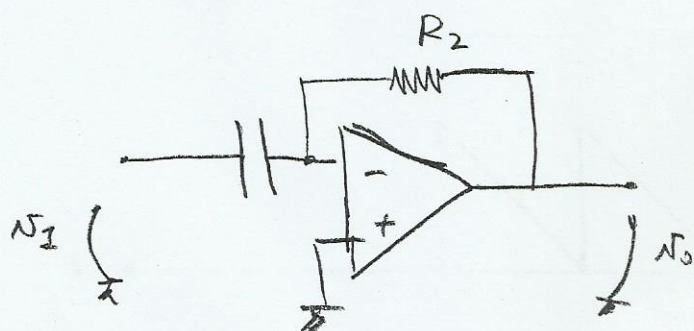
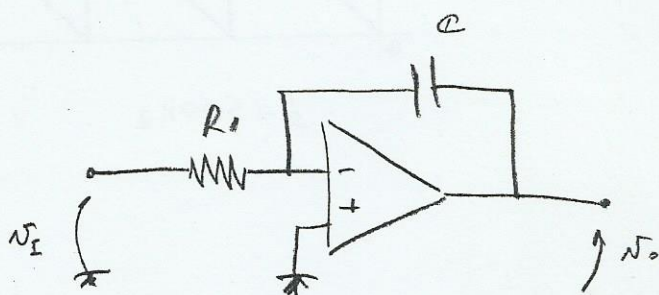
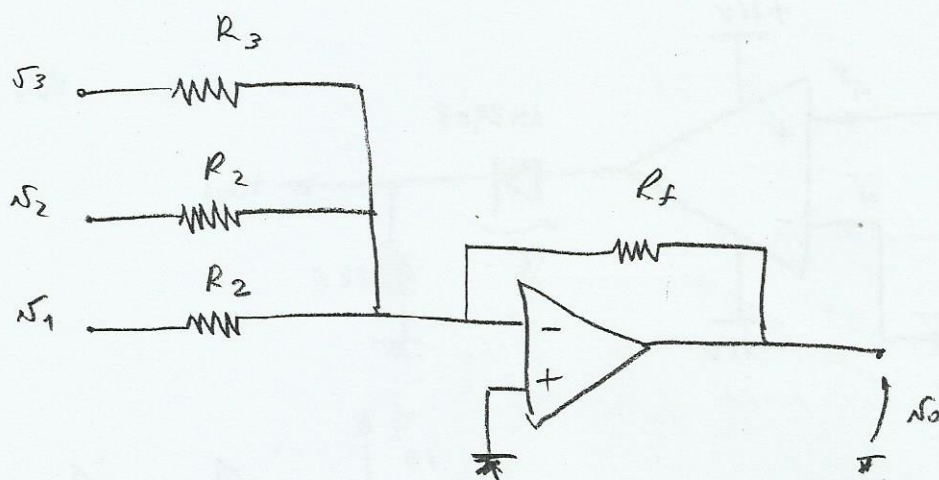
$$V_2 = -2V \quad V_4 = +1V$$

Exemplo 2.2 - SEDRA

• Projetar um amplificador

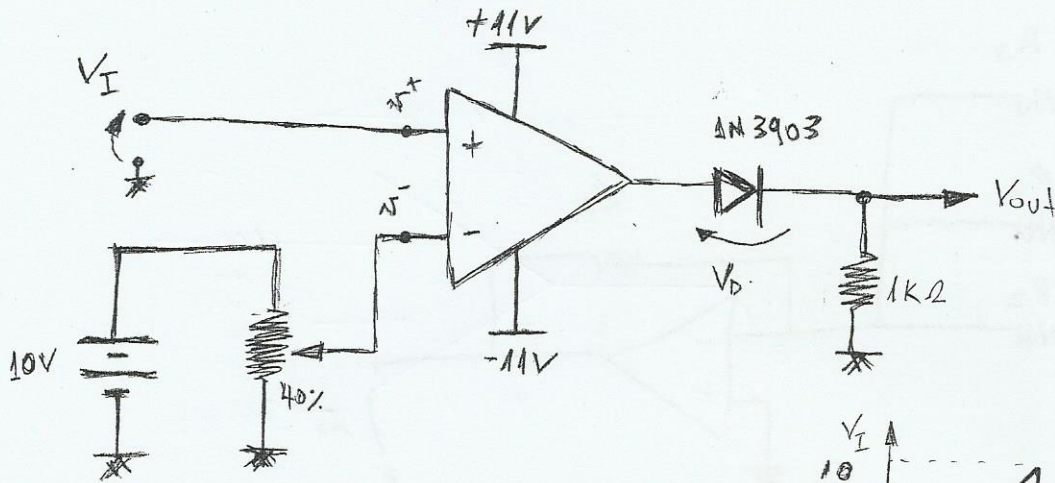
$$G = 100 \frac{V}{V} \quad \& \quad R_{IN} = 1M\Omega$$

Restrição \rightarrow Resistência $\leq 1M\Omega$

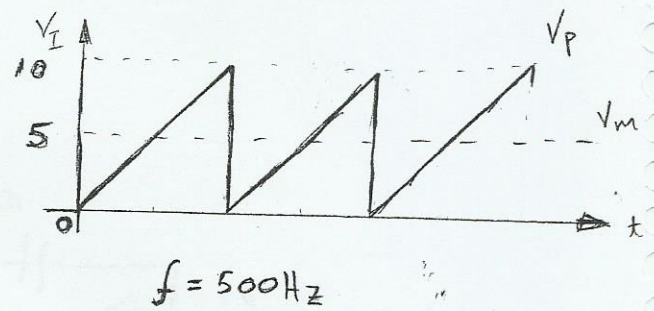
Exercícios:

Eletrônica II - Lista 01:

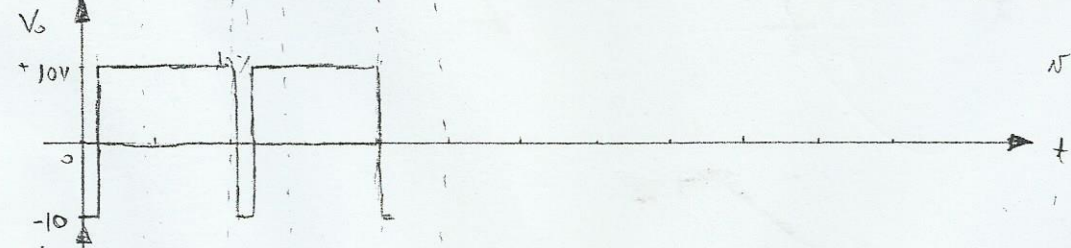
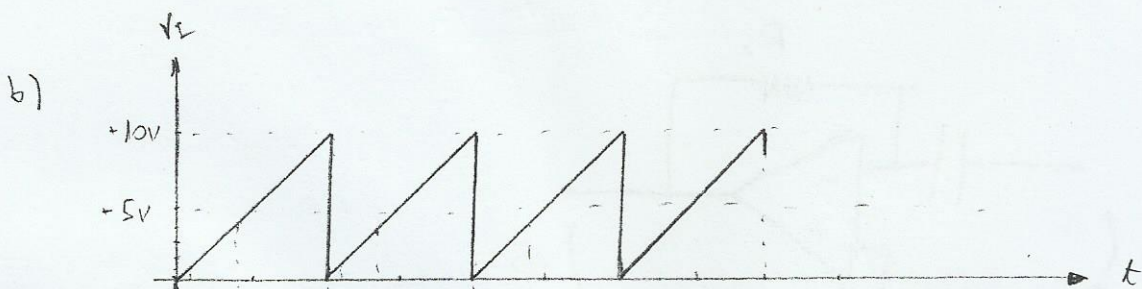
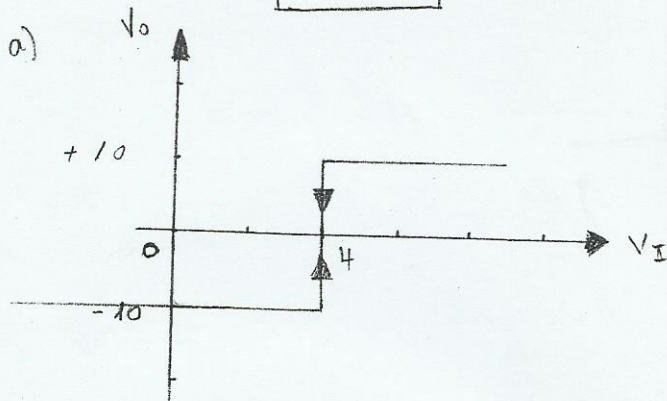
tensão nominal de saída $\pm 10V$



$$V_D = 1V$$



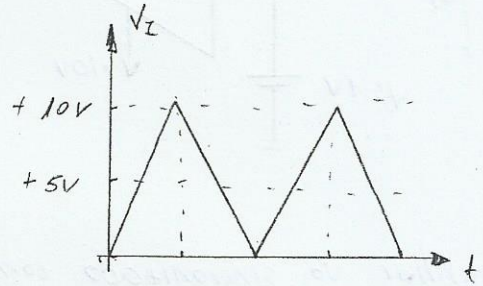
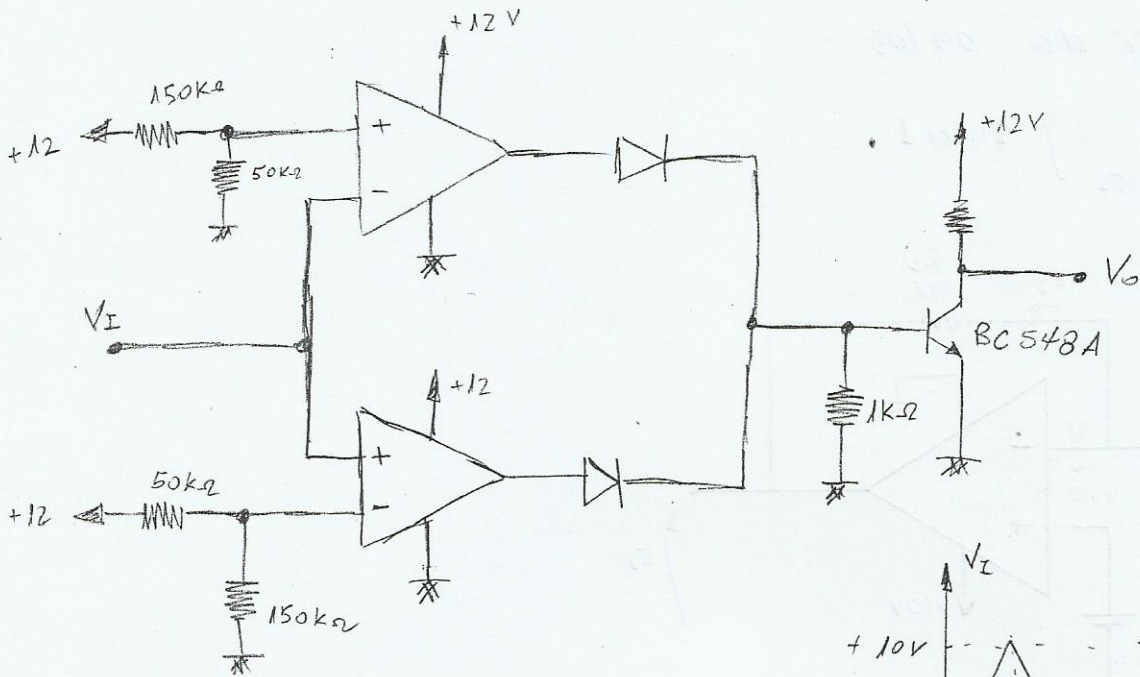
$$\bar{V} = 0,4 \cdot 10 \Rightarrow \boxed{\bar{V} = 4V}$$



$$\bar{V} = 0,1 \cdot 10 = 1V$$

$$\bar{V} = 0,4 \cdot 10 = 4V$$

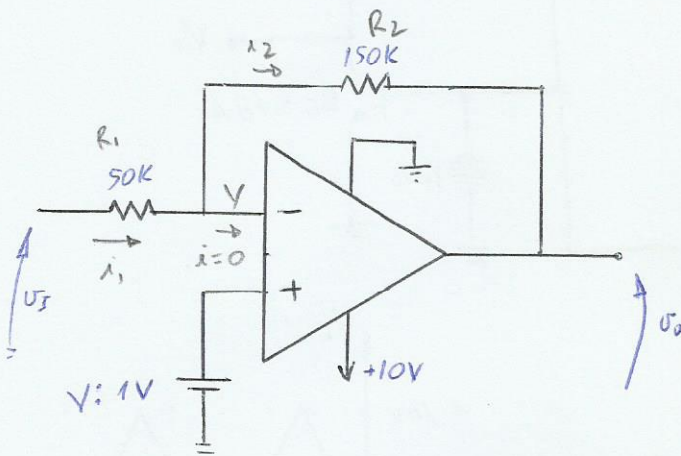
tensão nominal de saída = 1V



Lista de exercícios

Entrega até dia 09/03

- 1 Desafio } Lista 1
- 3 Exercícios }



a) Desenhar v_o sincronizado com v_i e $v_o = f(v_i, R_1, R_2, V)$

b) $v_i = v_p \sin 2\pi \cdot 10^3 t$ → Determine v_p máximo para que não ocorra distorção

- Esta trabalhando como amplificador, pois a alimentação é negativa
- $A \rightarrow \infty$
- Logo, ocorre o curto virtual.

$$v_o = A(v^+ - v^-) ; v^+ = v^- = V$$

Como $i_1 = i_2$, temos
$$i = \frac{v_i - V}{R_1} = \frac{V - v_o}{R_2}$$

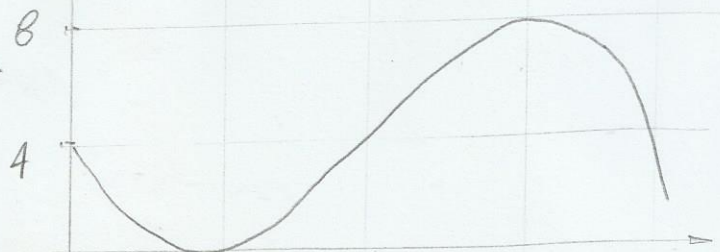
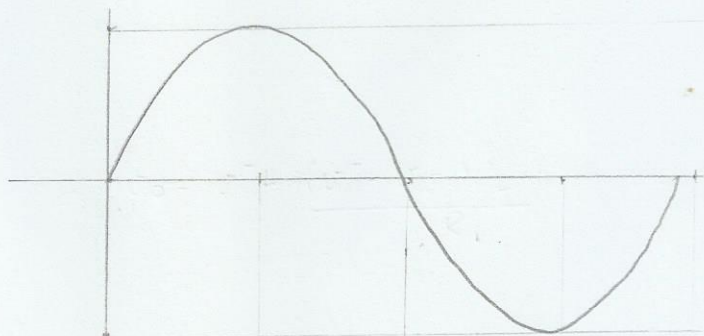
$$(v_i - V) \frac{R_2}{R_1} = V - v_o$$

$$v_o = V - (v_i - V) \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

$$v_o = 1 - (v_i - 1) 3$$

$$v_o = 1 - 3v_i + 3$$

$$\boxed{v_o = 4 - 3v_i}$$



b) $v_o = 4 - 4 \sin 2\pi \cdot 10^3 t$

$$-3 v_i = -4 \sin \omega t$$

$$-3 \cdot v_p \sin \omega t = -4 \sin \omega t$$

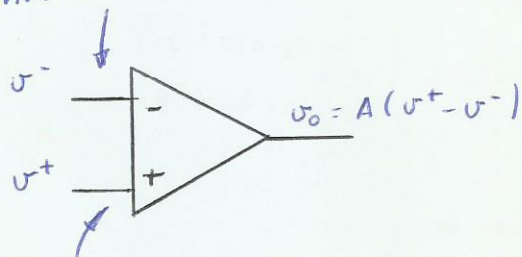
$$\therefore v_p = \frac{4}{3} = 1,33 \text{ V pico}$$

Amplificador Operacional Ideal (Amp Op Ideal)

~~Exercício 2.2~~ Características do Amp Op Ideal:

- Impedância de entrada infinita: $R_{in} = \infty$
- Impedância de saída nula: $R_{out} = 0$
- Ganho de modo comum nulo, ou equivalente, rejeição de modo comum infinito
 $v^+ = v^-$; resultando teoricamente em $v_o = 0$
- Ganho de malha aberta A infinito: $A = \infty$
- largura de faixa de resposta em frequência infinita

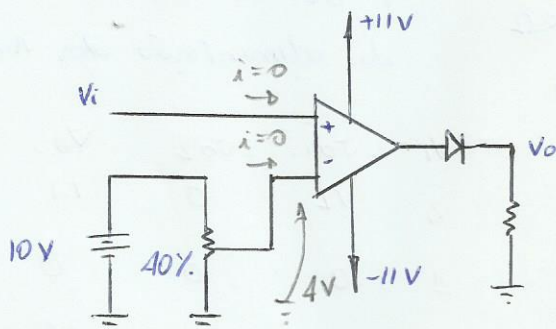
Entrada inversora



Entrada não inversora

v^-	v^+	v_o	
\downarrow	\sim	\sim	- comparador inversor
\sim	\downarrow	\sim	- comparador não inversor

Exercício 1) (Lista 1)



tensão nominal de saída = $\pm 10V$

v_i : Onda dente de serra

$A = 5V$ $\hat{v}_i = 5V$ $f = 500Hz$

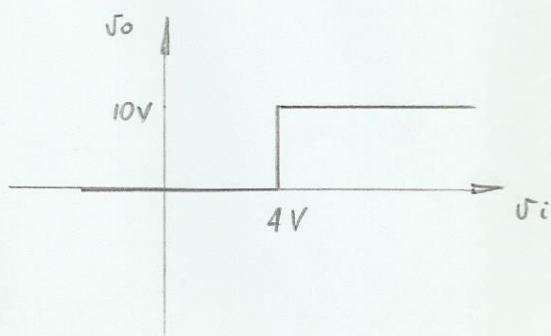
a) Desenhar função de transferência do comparador ($v_o \times v_i$)

$v_o = A(v^+ - v^-)$

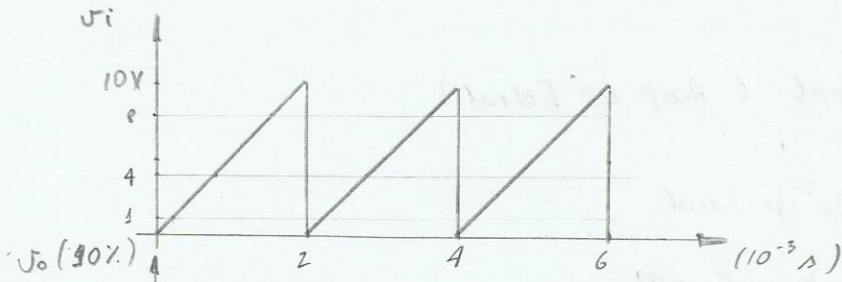
$v_o = A(v_i - 4)$

Para $v_i > 4 \rightarrow v_o = 10V$

$v_i < 4 \rightarrow v_o = 0V$

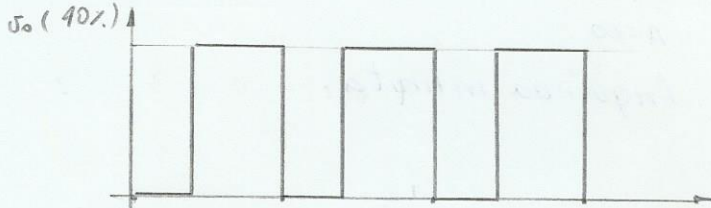


b) Desenhar as formas de onda sincronizada no tempo de v_i ; v_o (10%, 40%, 60%)



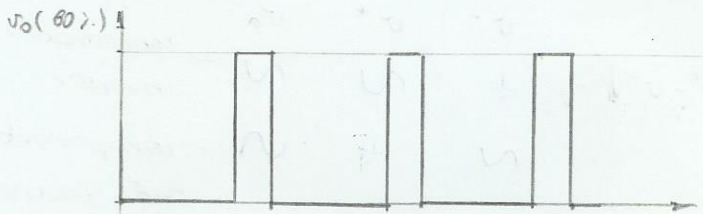
$$v_o = A(v^+ - v^-)$$

$$v_o = A(v_i - 1)$$



$$v_o = A(v^+ - v^-)$$

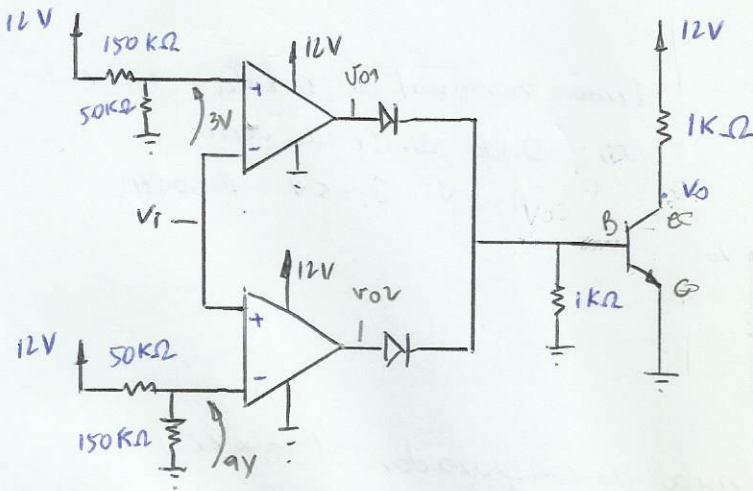
$$v_o = A(v_i - 4)$$



$$v_o = A(v^+ - v^-)$$

$$v_o = A(v_i - 8)$$

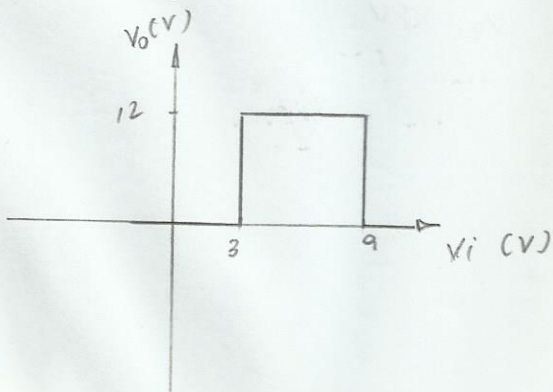
Exercício 2) (Lista 1)



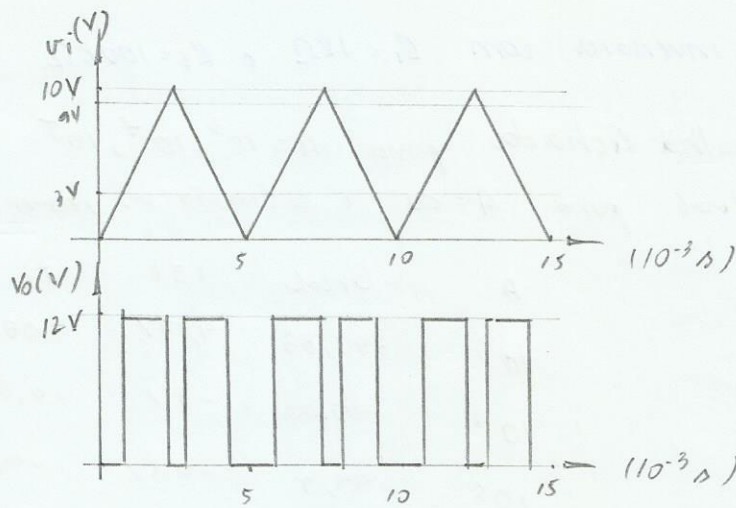
A tensão nominal de saída é de 1V menor em módulo da alimentação dos Amp op's

v_i	v_{o1}	v_{o2}	v_B	v_o
2	11	0	1.1	0
4	0	0	0	12
10	0	11	1.1	0

a) Desenhar função de transferência

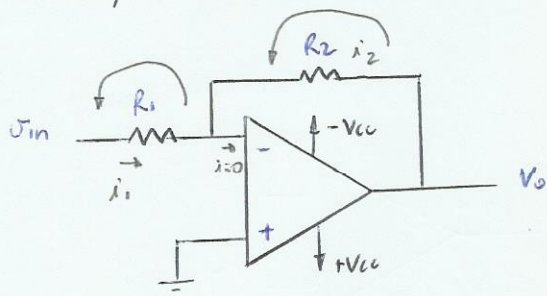


b) Desenhar v_o , considerando v_i : onda triangular; $Amp = 5V$; $\hat{v}_i = 5V$ $f = 200Hz$



Amplificador Inversor

(Para A infinito)



$$i_1 = i_2$$

$$\frac{v_i - v^-}{R_1} = \frac{v^- - v_o}{R_2}$$

$$v_o = A(v^+ - v^-)$$

$$v^+ - v^- = \frac{v_o}{A}; \quad A = \infty \text{ logo } v^+ = v^- = 0$$

$$\frac{v_i}{R_1} = \frac{-v_o}{R_2} \quad \therefore \quad \frac{v_o}{v_i} = -\frac{R_2}{R_1} = G \quad (\text{Ganho em malha fechada com } A = \infty)$$

Se $|G| > 1$: $v_o > v_i$: $-V_{cc} \leq v_o \leq +V_{cc}$

$$v_i = \frac{v_o}{G} \quad -\frac{V_{cc}}{G} \leq v_i \leq \frac{+V_{cc}}{G}$$

Se $|G| < 1$: $v_i > v_o$: $-V_{cc} \leq v_i \leq +V_{cc}$

$$v_o = |G| \cdot v_i \quad |G| \cdot V_{cc} \leq v_o \leq |G| \cdot +V_{cc}$$

(Para A finito)

$$\frac{v_i - v^-}{R_1} = \frac{v^- - v_o}{R_2}$$

$$v_o = A(v^+ - v^-); \quad v^+ = 0$$

$$v_o = -A v^-; \quad v^- = -\frac{v_o}{A}$$

$$G_r = \frac{-\frac{R_2}{R_1}}{1 + \left(\frac{1 + R_2/R_1}{A} \right)} \Rightarrow G_r = \frac{G_{ideal}}{1 + \left(\frac{1 + R_2/R_1}{A} \right)}$$

Exemplo 2.1 (Sdra)

Considere a configuração inversora com $R_1 = 1k\Omega$ e $R_2 = 100k\Omega$

- (a) Determine G para malha fechada para $A = 10^3, 10^4, 10^5$
 Estipule o erro percentual para $A = \infty$ e a tensão v_i , com $v_i = 0,1V$

$$G_{real} = \frac{-R_2/R_1}{1 + \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}\right) \frac{1}{A}}$$

$$\epsilon = \left| \frac{G_{real} - G_{ideal}}{G_{ideal}} \right| \times 100$$

A	G _{real}	ε	v _i
10 ³	-90,83	9,17%	-9,08mV
10 ⁴	-99,00	-1%	-0,99mV
10 ⁵	99,9	-0,1%	-0,1mV

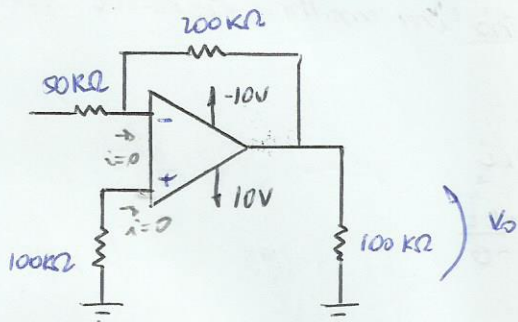
$$v_o = A(v^+ - v^-) \quad G = \frac{v_o}{v_i}$$

$$v_o = -A v^- \quad v_o = G v_i$$

$$v_o = -A v^- = G v_i$$

$$v^- = -\frac{G v_i}{A}$$

Exercício (caderno)



- Calcule o ganho do amplificador
- Desenhe v_o e v_i sincronizados

x Calculando o ganho do amplificador

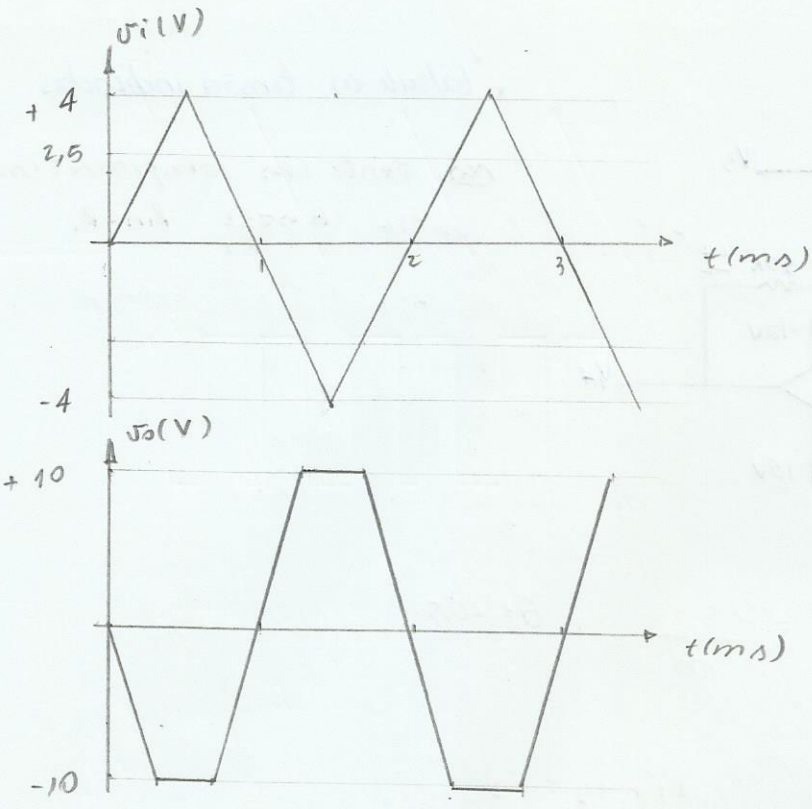
Sabendo que: - malha fechada com realimentação negativa
 - $A = \infty$

$$v_o = A(v^+ - v^-)$$

$$\frac{v_o}{A} = v^+ - v^- \quad v^- = v^+ = 0; \quad G = \frac{-R_2}{R_1} \text{ pois } i_1 = i_2$$

$$G = \frac{-200}{50} = -\frac{4V}{V}$$

a)



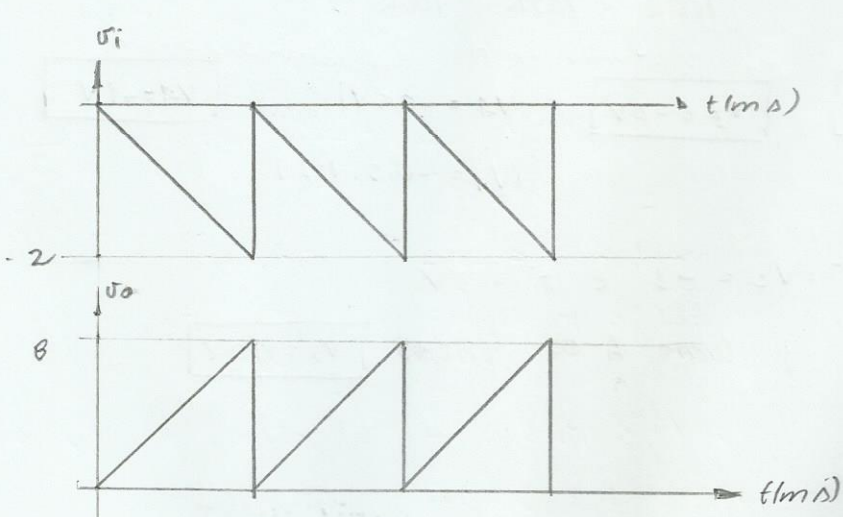
$$\frac{v_o}{v_i} = 6 \quad \therefore v_o = 6 \cdot v_i$$

 (como $|G| > 1$)

$$-V_{CC} \leq v_o \leq +V_{CC}$$

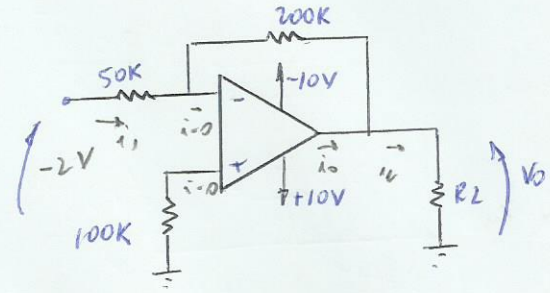
$$v_o = -4 \cdot v_i$$

b)



$$v_o = -4 v_i$$

Exercício 1 (caderno)



Calcular as tensões e as correntes indicadas para $v_i = -2V$, $R_L = 100\Omega$; $R_L = 200k\Omega$; $R_L = \infty$

- Malha fechada com realimentação negativa

$$G = \frac{-200}{50} = -4 \frac{V}{V} \quad G = \frac{v_o}{v_i}$$

$$i_1 = \frac{-2 - v^-}{50k} = -0,04mA$$

$$i_2 = \frac{0 - v^-}{200k} = -0,04mA$$

$$v_o = A(v^+ - v^-)$$

$$\frac{v_o}{A} = v^+ - v^- = 0; A = \infty; v^+ = v^- = 0V$$

$$i_L = i_1 + i_2$$

$$i_o = i_L - i_2$$

$$i_o = \frac{v_o}{R_L} - i_2$$

$$i_o(R_L) = \frac{v_o}{R_L} - i_2$$

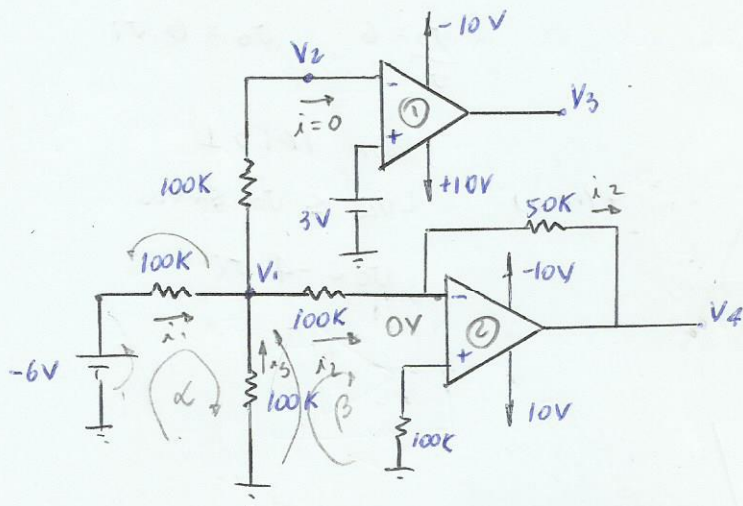
$$i_o(100) = \frac{8}{100} - (-0,04mA) = 80,04mA$$

$$i_L(100) = 80mA$$

$$i_o(200k) = 0,08mA \quad i_L = 0,04mA$$

$$i_o(\infty) = 0,04mA \quad i_L = 0A$$

Exercício 1) (Caderno)



x calcule as tensões indicadas

Obs: Existe um comprometimento entre $G = -\frac{R_2}{R_1}$ $R_{in} = R_1$

No Amp Op 2: $G = -\frac{R_2}{R_1} = -\frac{50}{100} \therefore G = -0,5$

logo $V_4 = -0,5 V_i$

$$i_2 = \frac{V_i - 0}{100K} = \frac{V_i}{100K}$$

$$i_1 + i_3 = i_2$$

$$\frac{-6 - V_i}{100K} - \frac{V_i}{100K} = \frac{V_i}{100K}$$

$$-6 - V_i - V_i = V_i$$

$$-6 = 3V_i$$

$$V_i = -2V$$

$$V_2 = -2V$$

$$V_4 = -0,5 V_i$$

$$V_4 = +1V$$

$$V_4 = -0,5 \cdot (-2)$$

$$V_3 = A(V^+ - V^-) ; V^- = V_2 = -2 \text{ e } V^+ = 3V$$

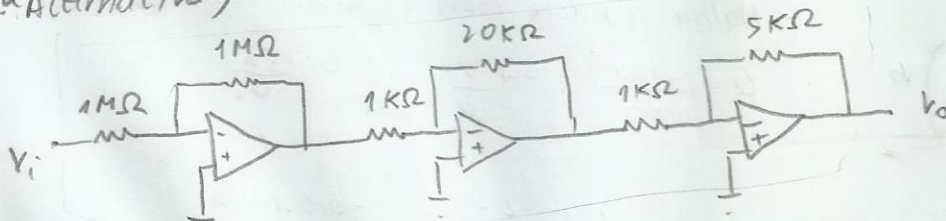
$$V_3 = A(3 - (-2)) = +5A ; \text{ como } A = \infty \text{ então } V_3 = +10V$$

Exemplo 2.2) (Sedra)

Projetar um amplificador com $G = 100 \text{ V/V}$ e $R_{in} = 1 \text{ M}\Omega$

Restrição: Resistências $\leq 1 \text{ M}\Omega$

1ª Alternativa)



$$G = \frac{1V}{V}$$

$$G = 20 \frac{V}{V}$$

$$G = 5 \frac{V}{V}$$

$$G = 100 \frac{V}{V}$$

Aplicação do amplificador inversor - Somador ponderado

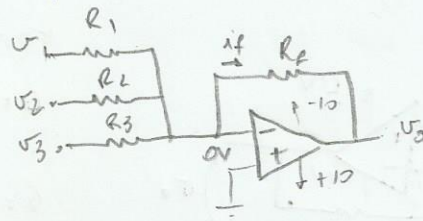
Projetar um amplificador com um único Amp. Op. onde

$$v_o = -2v_1 - v_2 - 4v_3$$

Para $v_o = 10V$ a corrente que passa pelo resistor de alimentação é de $0,1mA$

Alimentação: $\pm 12V$

tensão nominal de saída: $\pm 10V$



$$i_f = \frac{0 - v_o}{R_f} \quad ; \quad v_o = -i_f \cdot R_f$$

$$R_f = \frac{10}{0,1mA} = 100K\Omega$$

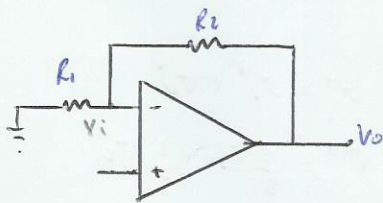
$$i_f = i_1 + i_2 + i_3 \quad ; \quad v_o = -i_f \cdot R_f$$

$$i_f = \frac{v_1}{R_1} + \frac{v_2}{R_2} + \frac{v_3}{R_3}$$

$$v_o = - \left(\frac{R_f}{R_1} v_1 + \frac{R_f}{R_2} v_2 + \frac{R_f}{R_3} v_3 \right)$$

$R_1 = 50K\Omega \quad R_2 = 100K\Omega \quad R_3 = 25K\Omega$

Amplificador não inversor



$$v_o = A(v^+ - v^-)$$

$$v^+ - v^- = \frac{v_o}{A} \quad ; \quad A = \infty$$

$$v^- = v^+$$

$$v_i = \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} v_o$$

$G = \frac{v_o}{v_i} = \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_1}$

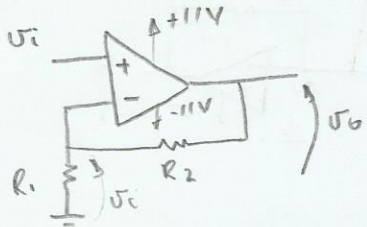
(Para A infinito)

(Para A finito)

$$G_{real} = \frac{1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}}{1 + \left(\frac{1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}}{A} \right)}$$

Projetar um amplificador com ganho de $5 \frac{V}{V}$ usando um único Amp Op
 Para $V_0 = 10V$ e a corrente que passa pelo divisor de tensão i
 de $1mA$

Alimentação $\pm 11V$, tensão nominal de saída: $\pm 10V$



$$v_o = A(v^+ - v^-); A = \infty \therefore v^+ = v^-$$

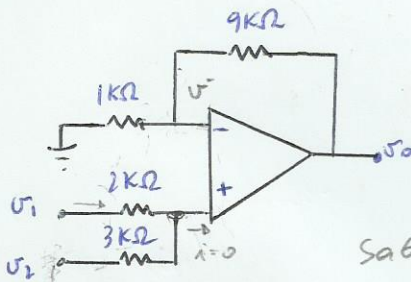
$$G = \frac{v_o}{v_i}; v_i = \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} v_o$$

$$G = \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_1}; v_o = G \cdot v_i$$

$$v_i = \frac{10}{5} = 2V \therefore R_1 = \frac{2}{1m} = 2K\Omega \quad R_2 = \frac{10 - 2}{1m} = 8K\Omega$$

Exercício 2.4) (Sedra) Calcular a tensão de saída do circuito

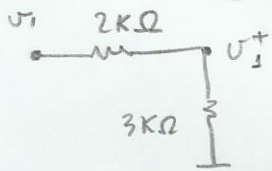
- Amplificador não inversor



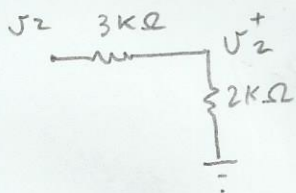
$$v^- = \frac{1}{1+9} v_o \therefore v^- = \frac{v_o}{10}$$

Sabendo que: $v^- = v^+$

Analisando através da superposição, temos:



$$v_1^+ = \frac{3}{5} v_1$$



$$v_2^+ = \frac{2}{5} v_2$$

$$v^+ = v_1^+ + v_2^+$$

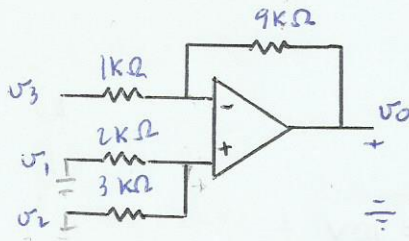
$$v^+ = \frac{3}{5} v_1 + \frac{2}{5} v_2$$

Como $v^- = v^+$

$$v_o = 10 v^+ = 10 \cdot \left(\frac{3}{5} v_1 + \frac{2}{5} v_2 \right)$$

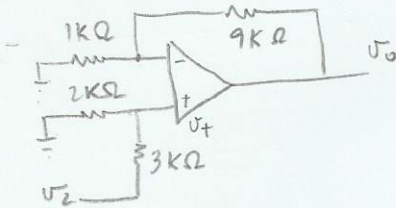
$$v_o = 6v_1 + 4v_2$$

Exercício 2.10) (Sedra)



Através da superposição, temos:

Analisando v_2



$$v_1^+ = \frac{2}{5} v_2$$

$$G = 1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1} = 1 + \frac{9}{1} \therefore G = 10$$

$$v_0 = G \cdot v_1^+ = 4v_2$$

Analisando v_1 : $v_2^+ = \frac{3}{5} v_1$

$$\frac{3}{5} v_1 = \frac{1}{1+9} v_0 \therefore v_0 = 6v_1$$

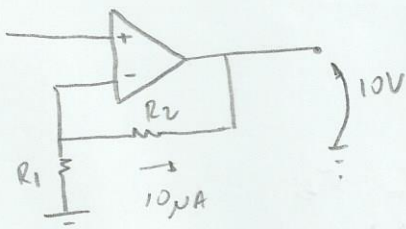
Analisando v_3 : (Amplificador Inversor)

$$G = -\frac{9}{1} = -9 \therefore v_0 = -9v_3$$

$$v_0 = 6v_1 + 4v_2 - 9v_3$$

Exercício 2.11) (Sedra) Projete um amplificador não inversor com um ganho de 2. Com uma tensão máxima de saída de 10V e a corrente no divisor de tensão deve ser de 10μA

$$G = 1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1} = \frac{v_0}{v_i} \therefore v_i = \frac{10}{2} = 5V$$



Sabendo que $v_i = v^+ = v^-$

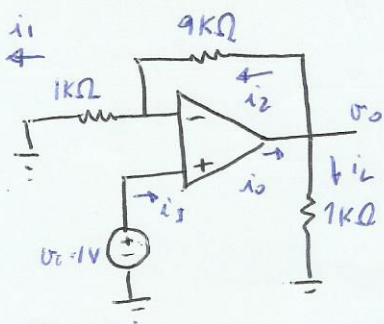
$$v_i = \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} \cdot 10 = 5$$

$$\frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow 2R_1 = R_1 + R_2$$

$$R_1 = R_2 = R$$

$$2R = \frac{10}{10\mu} \therefore R = 0,5 M\Omega$$

Exercício 2.13) (Sedra)



$$i_2 = 0$$

$$v^+ = 1V \therefore v^- = 1V$$

$$v^- = \frac{1}{1+9} \cdot v_o \therefore v_o = 10V$$

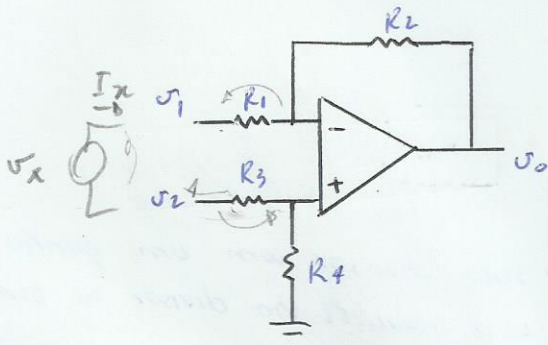
$$i_1 = \frac{0-1}{1k} \therefore i_1 = 1mA \quad i_2 = 1mA$$

$$i_L = \frac{10}{1k} = 10mA \therefore i_L = 10mA$$

$$i_o = i_L + i_2 = 10 + 1 \therefore i_o = 11mA$$

$$\frac{v_o}{v_i} = 10 \text{ V/V} \quad \frac{i_L}{i_1} = \frac{10}{1} = 10$$

Amplificador de diferenças



Através da superposição temos:

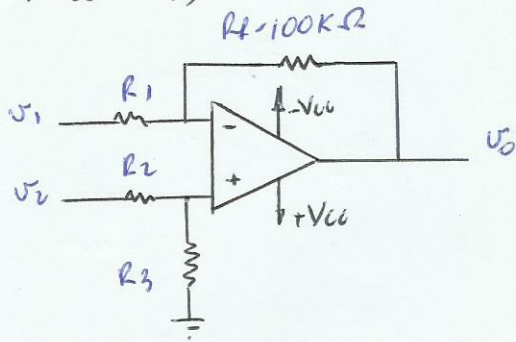
Efeito de v_1 em v_o : $v_{o1} = \frac{-R_2}{R_1} v_1$

Efeito de v_2 em v_o

$$v^+ = \frac{R_4}{R_4 + R_3} v_2 \therefore v_{o2} = \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1} \right) \cdot \frac{R_4}{R_4 + R_3} \cdot v_2$$

$$\therefore v_o = \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1} \right) \cdot \frac{R_4}{R_4 + R_3} \cdot v_2 - \frac{R_2}{R_1} v_1$$

Exercício 1) (caderno)



x Projetar um amplificador onde

$$V_0 = 2V_2 - 3V_1$$

Efeito de V_1 em V_0 :

$$G = -\frac{R_f}{R_1} = -3 \quad \therefore \quad R_1 = \frac{100K\Omega}{3} \quad \therefore \quad \boxed{R_1 = 33,3 K\Omega}$$

Efeito de V_2 em V_0 :

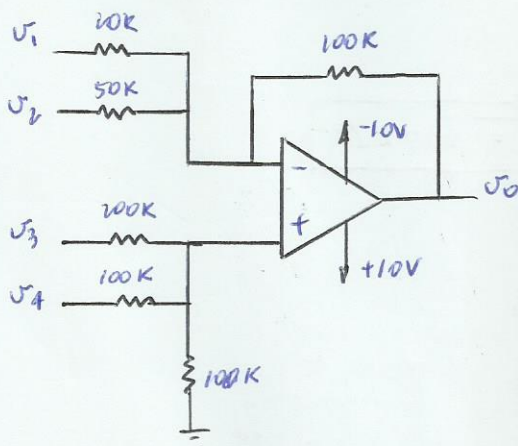
$$V^+ = \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_f} \cdot V_0 \quad \therefore \quad V_0 = \frac{R_1 + R_f}{R_1} \cdot V^+$$

$$V^+ = \frac{R_3}{R_2 + R_3} \cdot V_2 \quad \therefore \quad V_0 = \frac{R_1 + R_f}{R_1} \times \frac{R_3}{R_2 + R_3} \cdot V_2$$

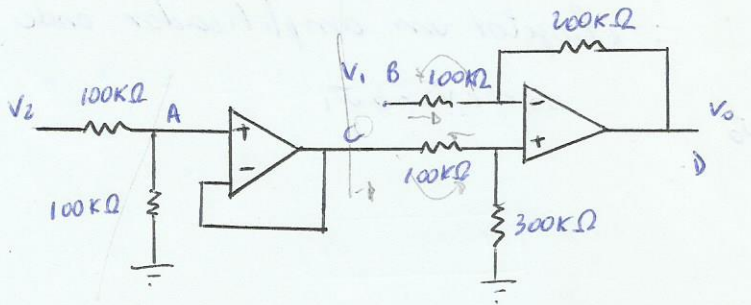
$$V_0 = \frac{33,33 K + 100 K}{33,3 K} \times \frac{R_3}{R_2 + R_3} \cdot V_2 = 2$$

$$\frac{R_3}{R_2 + R_3} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \therefore \quad 2R_3 = R_2 + R_3 \quad \therefore \quad \boxed{R_3 = R_2}$$

Exercício 2) (Desafio caderno)



Exercício 1) (Lista do Bore)



a) Determinar V_o em função de V_1 e V_2

$$V_A = \frac{100}{100+100} \cdot V_2 \quad \therefore V_A = \frac{V_2}{2} \quad \therefore V_C = V_A = \frac{V_2}{2}$$

Efeito de V_C em V_o

$$V^+ = \frac{300}{300+100} \cdot V_C \quad \therefore V^+ = \frac{300}{400} \cdot \frac{V_2}{2} \quad \therefore V^+ = \frac{3}{8} V_2$$

$$\frac{3}{8} V_2 = \frac{100}{100+200} \cdot V_o \quad \therefore \frac{3}{8} V_2 = \frac{1}{3} V_o \quad \therefore V_o = \frac{9}{8} V_2$$

Efeito de V_1 em V_o

$$G = \frac{-200}{100} = -2 \quad \therefore V_o = -2V_1$$

$$V_o = 1,125 V_2 - 2V_1$$

b) R_{in} (entre A e terra)

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

c) R_{in} (entre B e C)

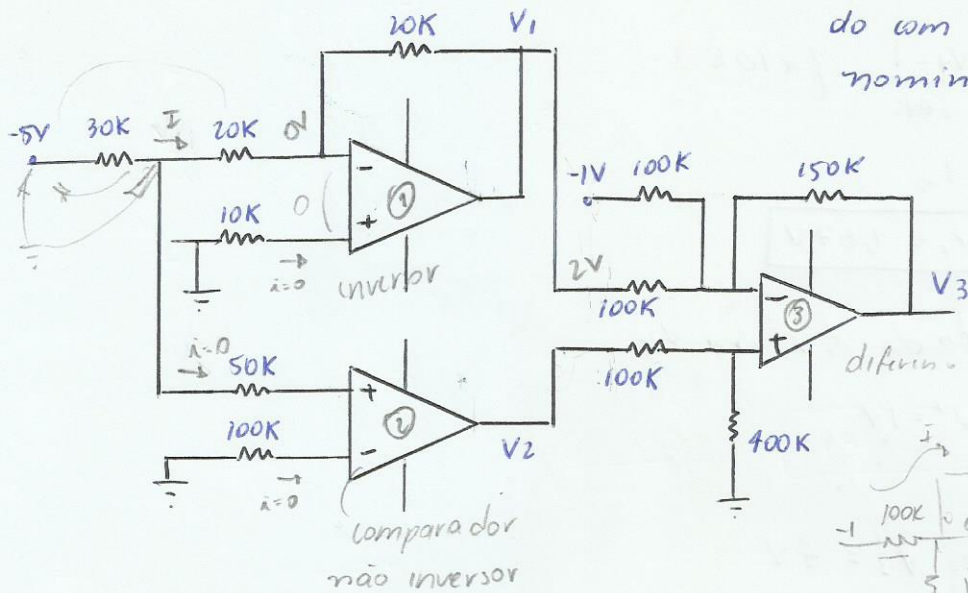
$$R_{in} = \frac{V_x}{I_x}, \quad V_x = 200 \text{ k}\Omega \cdot I_x$$

$$R_{in} = 200 \text{ k}\Omega$$

d) $R_{out} = 0 \Omega$

Exercício 3) (Lista Base)

- Todos os amp ops é alimentado com $\pm 12V$ e a tensão nominal de saída é 2V menor que a alimentação + Determinar V_1, V_2 e V_3



$$V_2 = A(v^+ - v^-) \therefore V_2 = Av^+$$

$$I = \frac{-5 - 0}{30K + 20K} \therefore I = -0,1mA$$

$$V_{in1} = -5 - 30K \cdot (-0,1mA) \therefore V_{in1} = -2V$$

$$G = \frac{-20}{20} = -1 \frac{V}{V} \therefore V_1 = G \cdot V_{in1} \therefore V_1 = -2 \cdot (-1) \therefore V_1 = 2V$$

$$V_2 = A(v^+ - v^-) ; v^- = 0 \text{ e } v^+ = -2V$$

$$V_2 = A(-2 - 0) \therefore V_2 = -10V$$

Efeito de $V_2 = -10V$ em V_3

$$v^+ = \frac{400}{400 + 100} \cdot (-10) \therefore v^+ = -8V$$

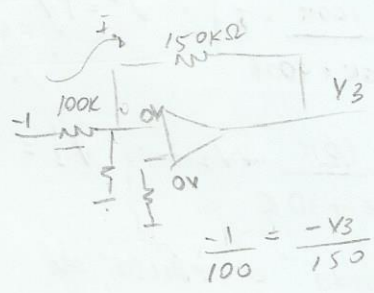
$$-8 = \frac{50}{50 + 150} \cdot V_3 \therefore V_3' = -32V$$

Efeito de $-1V$ e $2V$ em V_3

$$A_1 = \frac{V_3}{R_f} ; A_2 = \frac{-1}{100K} + \frac{2}{100K}$$

$$V_3 = \left(\frac{-1}{100K} + \frac{2}{100K} \right) \cdot 150K \therefore V_3'' = 1,5V \therefore V_3 = -32 + 1,5 = -30,5$$

$$\therefore V_3 = -10V$$



$$\frac{-1}{100} = \frac{-V_3}{150}$$

Exercício 5) (Lista do Base)

$$\frac{4 - V_1}{10K} = \frac{V_1}{10K} + \frac{V_1 - 1}{10K} \quad (\times 10K)$$

$$4 - V_1 = V_1 + V_1 - 1$$

$$3V_1 = 5 \quad \therefore \boxed{V_1 = 1,67V}$$

Analisando o efeito de 5V em V_2

$$V^+ = \frac{100K \times 5}{100K + 400K} \quad \therefore V^+ = 1V$$

$$1 = \frac{10K \times V_2}{10K + 30K} \quad \therefore V_2' = 4V$$

Analisando o efeito de $-V_1$ em V_2

$$V_2 = G \cdot V_1; \quad G = \frac{-30}{10} \quad \therefore G = -3 \frac{V}{V}$$

$$\therefore V_2'' = 1,67 \times (-3) \quad \therefore V_2'' = -5$$

$$\therefore V_2 = V_2' + V_2'' \quad \therefore \boxed{V_2 = -1V} \quad \text{e} \quad \boxed{V_4 = -1V}$$

$$I_4 = \frac{-1}{10} \quad \therefore \boxed{I_4 = -0,1A}$$

$$V_B = V_4 - V_{BC} = -1 - 0,7 = -1,7$$

$$I_C = \beta \cdot I_B$$

$$\therefore I_B = \frac{I_C}{1 + \beta} = \frac{0,1mA}{1 + 100} \quad \therefore I_B = 1mA \quad \therefore \boxed{I_S = -1mA}$$

$$I_E = I_B + I_C$$

$$I_E = I_B + \beta I_B$$

$$I_E = (1 + \beta) I_B$$

$$I_B = \frac{V_3 - (-1,7)}{100}; \quad I_B = -1mA$$

$$\boxed{V_3 = -1,8V}$$

Exercício 6) (Lista Base)

$$V_2^+ = \frac{100}{100+400} \times 4 \therefore V_2^+ = 0,8 \text{ V}$$

$$V_2 = 0,8 \text{ V}$$

$$V_1 = V_1^-$$

$$V_1 = 2 \text{ V}$$

$$V_3 - V_4 = I_1 (5\text{K} + 10\text{K} + 1\text{K}) ; I_1 = \frac{V_1 - V_2}{10\text{K}} = \frac{2 - 0,8}{10\text{K}} \therefore I_1 = 0,12 \text{ mA}$$

$$V_3 - V_4 = 0,12 \text{ m} (5\text{K} + 10\text{K} + 1\text{K})$$

$$\therefore V_3 - V_4 = 1,92 \text{ V}$$

$$\frac{V_2 - V_4}{1\text{K}} = I_1 \therefore V_4 = -1\text{K} \cdot 0,12 \text{ m} + 0,8$$

$$V_4 = 0,68 \text{ V}$$

$$\frac{V_3 - V_1}{5\text{K}} = I_1 \therefore V_3 = 0,12 \text{ m} \times 5\text{K} + 2$$

$$V_3 = 2,6 \text{ V}$$

Efeito de V_4 em V_5

$$V^+ = \frac{15}{15+10} \times 0,68 \therefore V^+ = 0,408 \text{ V}$$

$$0,408 = \frac{5}{5+15} \cdot V_5' \therefore V_5' = 1,632 \text{ V}$$

Efeito de $V_3 = 2,6 \text{ V}$ em V_5

$$R_{\text{eq}} = \frac{0 - V_3''}{I_{\text{eq}}} \quad I_{\text{eq}} = \frac{2}{10\text{K}} + \frac{2,6}{10\text{K}}$$

$$V_3'' = -15\text{K} \left(\frac{2}{10\text{K}} + \frac{2,6}{10\text{K}} \right) \therefore V_3'' = -6,9 \text{ V}$$

$$\therefore V_3 = V_5' + V_5''$$

$$V_3 = -5,27 \text{ V}$$

Exercício 7) (Lista Base)

$$\frac{10 - V^+}{30K} = \frac{V^+ - 0}{10K}$$

$$(10 - V^+) 10K = 30K \cdot V^+$$

$$10 \cdot 10K - 10K \cdot V^+ = 30K V^+$$

$$40K \cdot V^+ = 100K \quad \therefore V^+ = 2,5$$

$$V_2 = A(V^+ - V^-)$$

$$V_2 = A(2,5 - 3)$$

$$\boxed{V_2 = -10V}$$

$$V_1 = G \cdot V^+ \quad ; \quad G = \frac{-20}{10} = -2 \frac{V}{V}$$

$$\boxed{V_1 = -5V}$$

Efeito de V_2 em V_3

$$V^+ = \frac{100}{400 + 100} \times (-10) = -2V$$

$$-2 = \frac{50}{50 + 200} \cdot V_3' \quad \therefore V_3' = -10V$$

Efeito de -1 e V_1 em V_3

$$I_f = \frac{0 - V_3}{R_f} \quad ; \quad I_f = \frac{-1 - 0}{100K} - \frac{5 \cdot 0}{100K}$$

$$V_3'' = - \left(-1 - 5 \right) \cdot \frac{200K}{100K} \quad \therefore V_3'' = 12V$$

$$\therefore V_3 = V_3' + V_3''$$

$$\boxed{V_3 = 2V}$$

Exercício B) (Lista Base)

$$V_i(t) = V_i \sin(\omega t)$$

a) Influência de 12V em V_o

$$V^+ = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \cdot 12$$

$$V^+ = \frac{50}{50 + 200} V_o' \quad \therefore \quad V_o' = 5V^+ \quad \therefore \quad V_o' = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \times 60$$

Influência de V_i em V_o

$$V^+ = 0V \quad G = \frac{-200}{50} = -4 \frac{V}{V}$$

$$\therefore V_o' = -4V_i \quad V_o'' = -2V_i$$

$$V_o^e = V_o' + V_o'' = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \times 60 - 4V_i = 12$$

nível médio

$$\frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \times 60 = 5$$

$$\frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} = \frac{5}{60}$$

$$60R_2 = 5R_1 + 5R_2$$

$$\frac{55R_2}{5} = 5R_1$$

$$\boxed{R_1 = 11R_2}$$

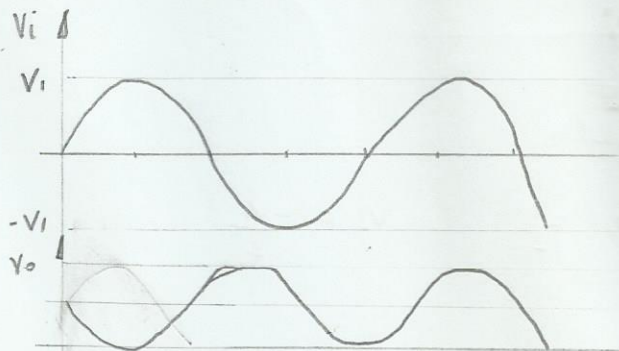
b) $\boxed{V_o = 5V}$

$\boxed{V_i = 1,25V}$

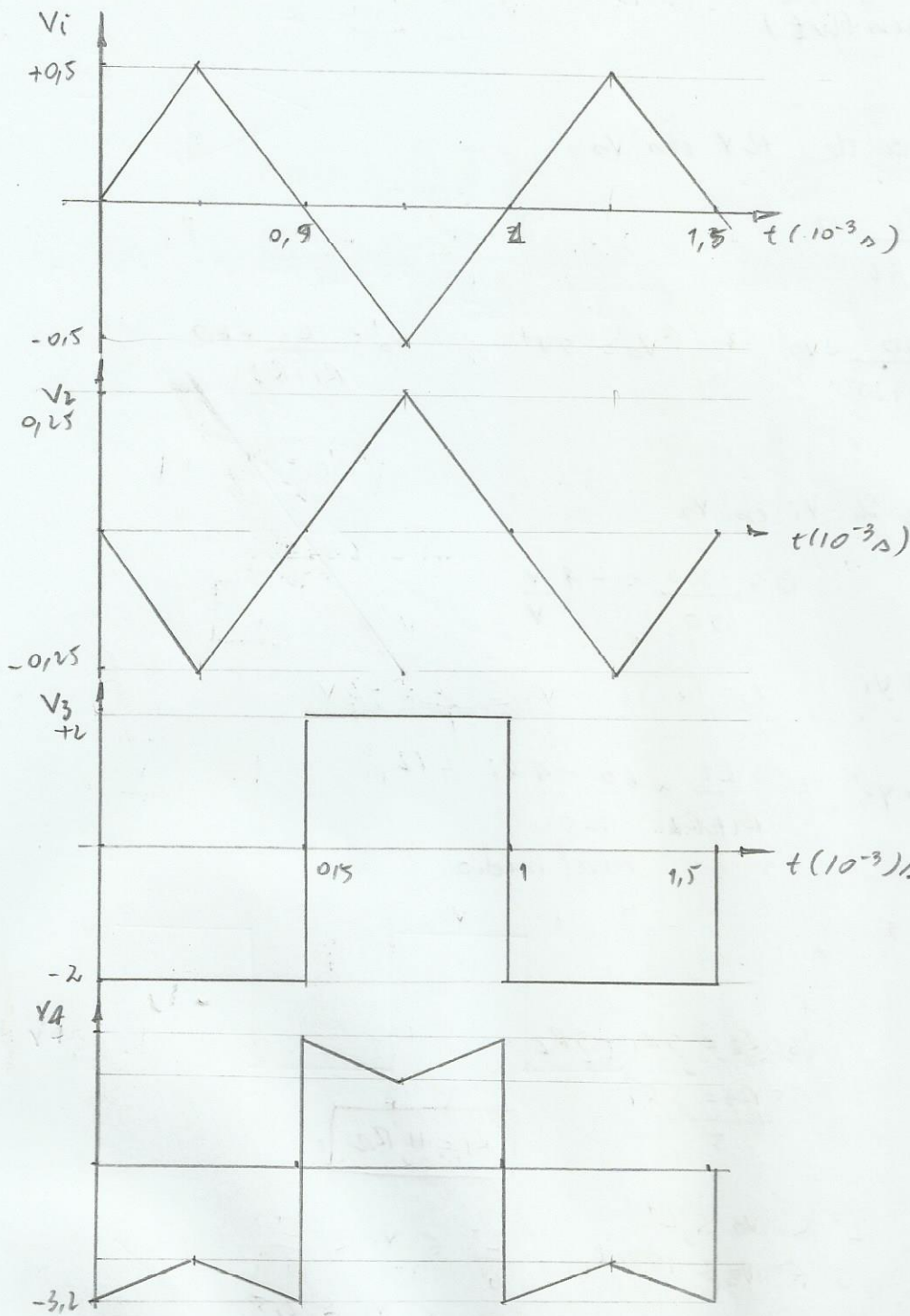
$$L^- \leq V_o \leq L^+ \\ 0 \leq V_o \leq 10V$$

$$\frac{L^-}{6} \leq V_i \leq \frac{L^+}{6} \\ 0 \leq V_i \leq 2,5$$

c)



Exercício 14) (Lista do Base)



$$V_3' = A(V^+ - V^-) ; v^+ = 0$$

$$V_3' = -A V^-$$

$$V_3 = \frac{0,2 \cdot 1K}{0,2 \cdot 1K + 996K} \cdot V_3' ; V_3 = 0,12 V_3'$$

Para $V_1 > 0$ $V_3 = -10 \times 0,2 = -2V$

$V_1 < 0$ $V_3 = 10 \times 0,2 = 2V$

$$V_2 = G \cdot V_1 ; G = \frac{-500}{1K} ; \therefore G = -\frac{1}{2} ; \therefore V_2 = \frac{-V_1}{2}$$

Influência de v_3 em v_0

$$v_3' = \frac{10}{30} \times v_3' ; \quad \frac{v_3''}{3} = \frac{10}{30} v_0' ; \quad v_3'' = v_0'$$

Influência de v_2 em v_0

$$v_0' = G \times v_2 ; \quad G = -\frac{20}{10} ; \quad v_0 = v_3 - 2v_2$$

$$v_0'' = -2v_2$$

$$I = \frac{v_2 - v_3}{50K} ; \quad v_3 = v_3 - 10K \cdot I$$

$$v_2 = v_2 + 10K \cdot I$$

$$v_3 = v_3 - \left(\frac{v_2 - v_3}{5} \right) = \frac{5v_3 - v_2 + v_3}{5} ; \quad v_3 = \frac{6v_3 - v_2}{5}$$

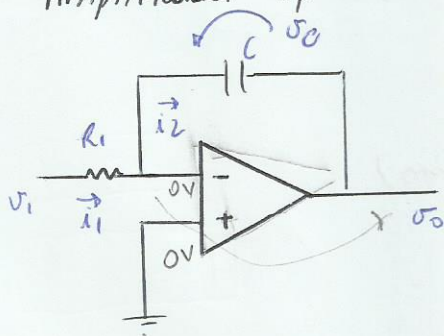
$$v_2 = v_2 + \left(\frac{v_2 - v_3}{5} \right) = \frac{5v_2 + v_2 - v_3}{5} ; \quad v_2 = \frac{6v_2 + v_3}{5}$$

$$v_0 = \frac{6v_3 - v_2}{5} - 2 \times \left(\frac{6v_2 + v_3}{5} \right)$$

$$v_0 = \frac{6v_3 - v_2 - 12v_2 - 2v_3}{5}$$

$$v_0 = \frac{8v_3 - 13v_2}{5}$$

Amplificador operacional Inversor



- Realimentação negativa
- curto circuito virtual
- $A \rightarrow \infty$

$$i_1 = i_2 ; \quad v_0 = -v_c$$

+ Regime sinoidal permanente

$$v_0 = G \cdot v_i ; \quad G = \frac{-x_c}{R_1} ; \quad x_c = \frac{1}{j\omega C}$$

$$= \frac{-\frac{1}{j\omega C}}{R_1} \cdot v_i = -\frac{1}{j\omega C \cdot R_1} \cdot v_i ; \quad v_0 = \left| \frac{1}{j\omega C R_1} \right| \cdot |v_i| \cdot \angle -90$$

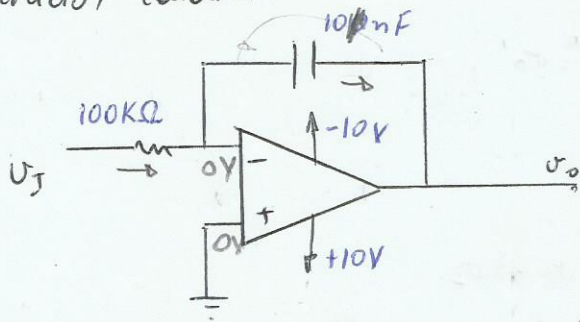
Como $i_1 = i_2$

$$\frac{v_i(t) - 0}{R_1} = \frac{C dv_c(t)}{dt}$$

$$\int dv_c(t) = \int_0^t \frac{1}{R_1 C} v_i(t) dt$$

$$v_0(t) = -v_c(t) = -v_c - \frac{1}{R_1 C} \int_0^t v_i(t) dt$$

Exercício) (caderno)



x Deveria ser sincronizado com \$U_I\$

Obs.: Em \$t_0^+ \rightarrow V_C = 0\$

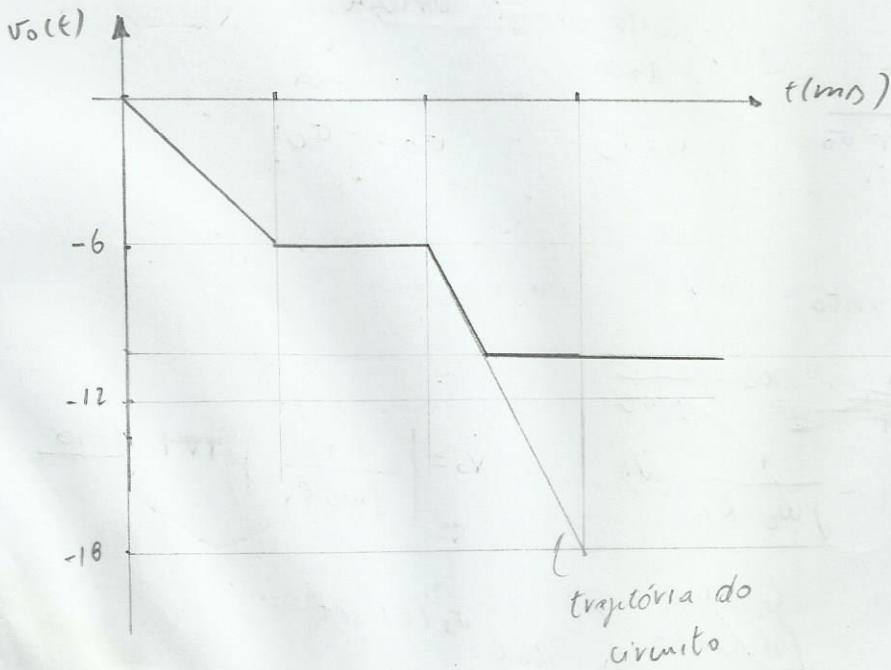
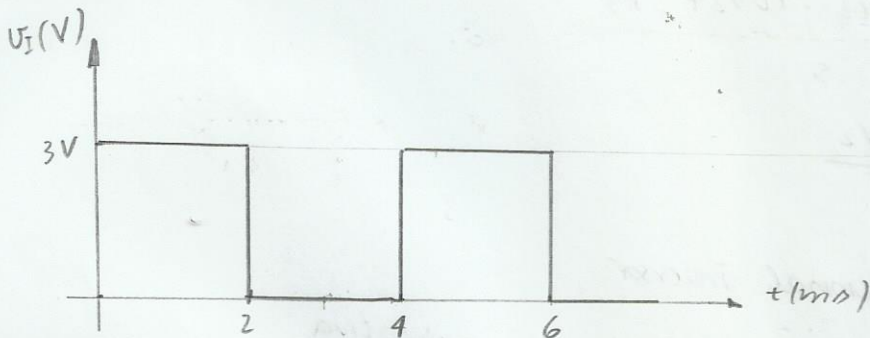
$$\frac{U_I - 0}{R_1} = C \frac{dV_C(t)}{dt} \quad \int_{V_C(0)}^{V_C(t)} dV_C(t) = \int_0^t \frac{U_I}{R_1 C} dt$$

$$V \Big|_{V_C(0)}^{V_C(t)} = \frac{U_I}{R_1 C} \Big|_0^t$$

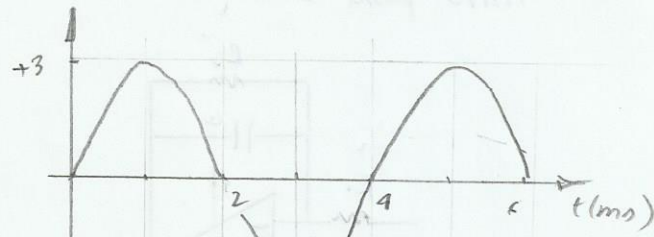
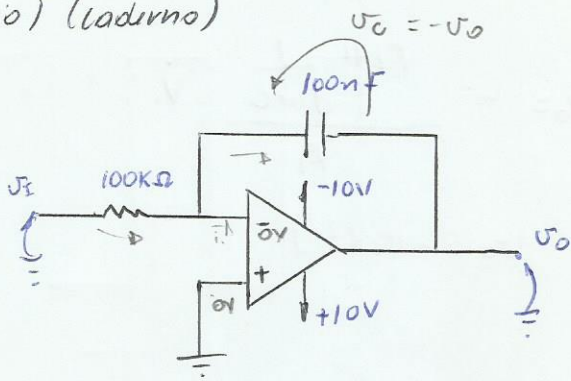
$$V_C(t) - V_C(0) = \frac{U_I}{R_1 C} \cdot t \quad \therefore V_C(t) = \cancel{V_C(0)} + \frac{U_I}{R_1 C} \cdot t$$

Como \$U_O = -V_C \quad \therefore U_O = -\frac{U_I}{R_1 C} \cdot t ; R_1 C = 0,001\$

$$U_O = -1000 U_I \cdot t$$



Exercício) (adorno)



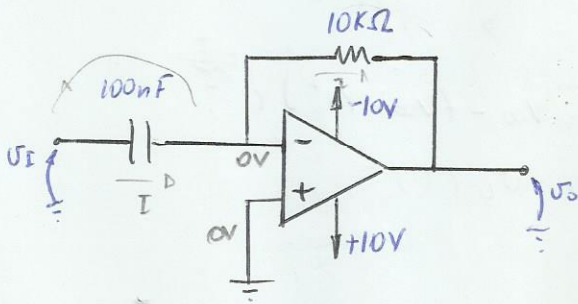
$I = 4mA$; $f = 250Hz$; $v_i = 3 \sin(2\pi 250t)$

$v_o = G \cdot v_i$

$= -\frac{X_c}{R} \cdot v_i$; $X_c = \frac{1}{j\omega C}$

$\dot{v}_o = \left| -\frac{1}{j\omega C \cdot R} \right| \cdot \dot{v}_i \cdot | +90$

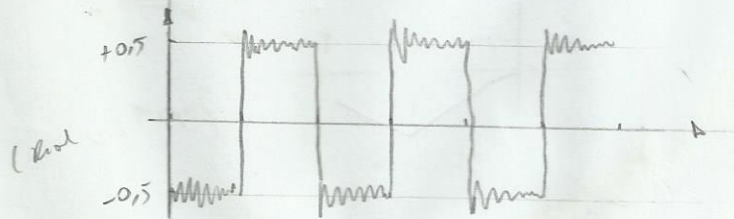
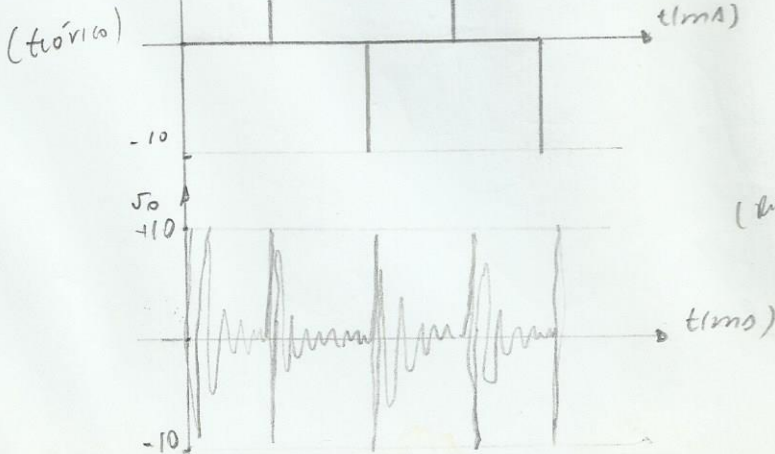
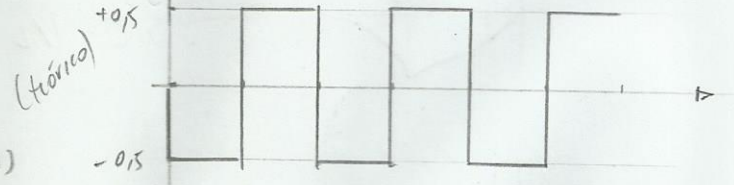
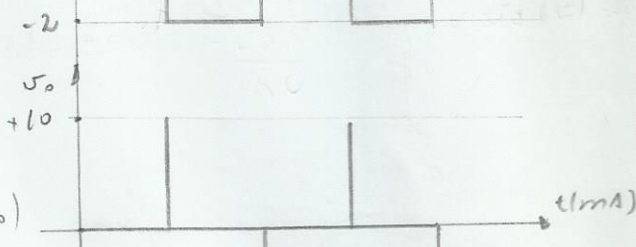
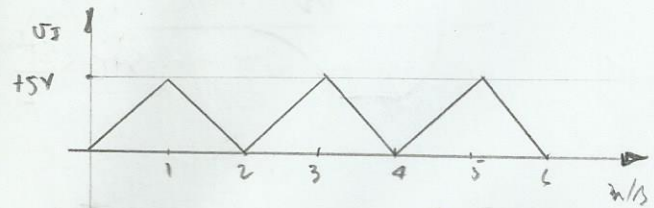
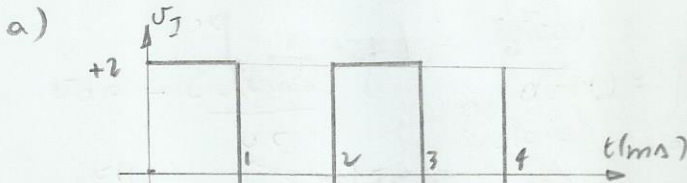
$= \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot 250 \cdot 100k \cdot 10n} \cdot |90| \times 3 \therefore v_o = 1,91 \angle 90 (V)$



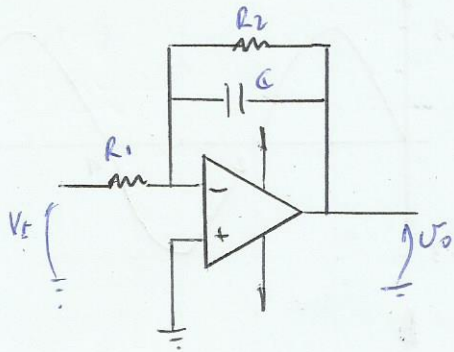
$i = C \frac{dv(t)}{dt} = \frac{0 - v_o}{R}$

$\therefore v_o = -R \cdot C \frac{dv(t)}{dt}$; $RC = 10^{-4}$

$v_o = -10^{-3} \frac{dv(t)}{dt}$ $v_o = 100 - (V_{00} - V_o^+) \cdot C$

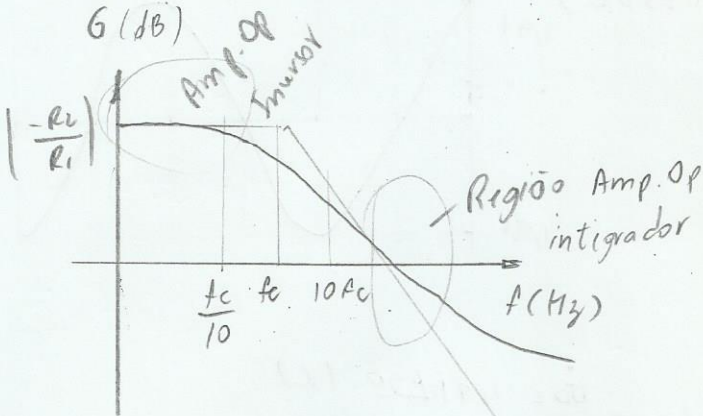


Filtro passa baixa



$$V_o = - \frac{R_2 \parallel \frac{1}{j\omega C}}{R_1} V_i$$

$$V_o = -v_c(t)$$



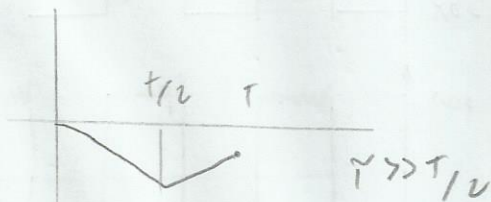
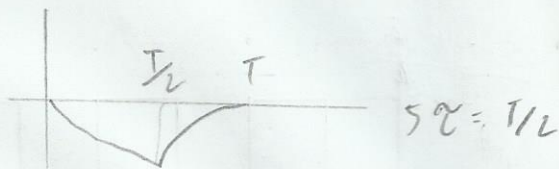
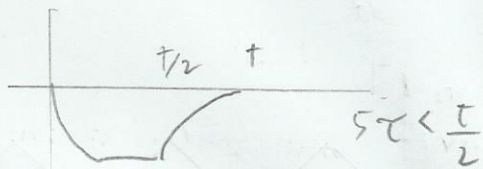
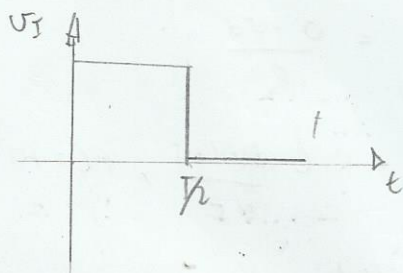
$$f_c = \frac{1}{2\pi R_2 C}$$

$$R_2 \gg \frac{1}{\omega C} \quad \left(R_2 \gg 10 \frac{1}{\omega C} \right)$$

tensão no capacitor após 5τ, Z=RC

$$v_c(t) = V_{\infty} - (V_{\infty} - V_0^+) e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

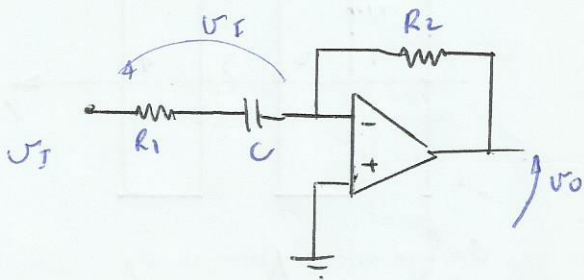
$$V_o = -v_c(t)$$



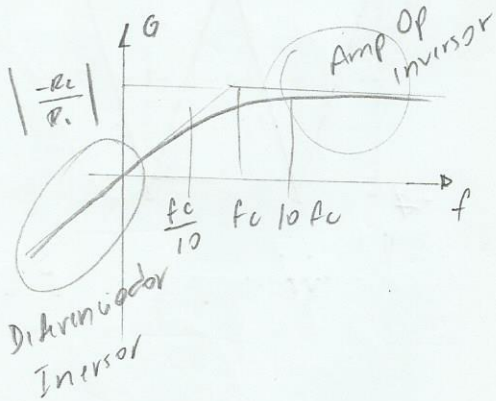
$$e^{-\frac{T}{2\tau}} = \left(1 - \frac{\pi}{\gamma} \right)$$

$\gamma \gg \pi$
 $\tau \gg \frac{T}{2}$

Filtro passa alta ativo



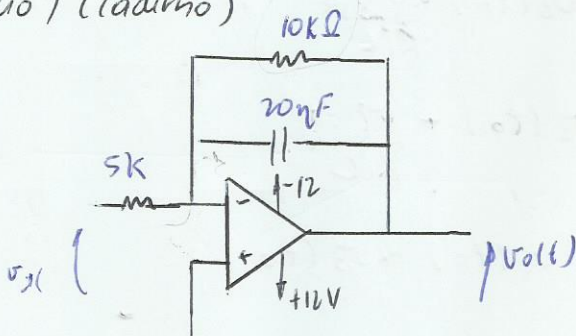
$$\dot{V}_o = - \frac{R_2}{R_1 + \frac{1}{j\omega C}} \cdot \dot{V}_i$$



$$f_c = \frac{1}{2\pi R_1 C}$$

$$\frac{1}{\omega C} \geq 10 R_1$$

Exercício) (caderno)



$$X_C = \frac{1}{\omega C} = \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot f \cdot C}$$

$$X_C = \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot 500 \cdot 20 \cdot 10^{-9}} = 15,9 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_1 = X_C \quad R_1 = \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot f \cdot C} \quad \therefore f_c = \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot R_1 \cdot C} = \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot 10k \cdot 20n} \quad \therefore f_c = 795,8 \text{ Hz}$$

$$R_1 = \frac{1}{\omega C}$$

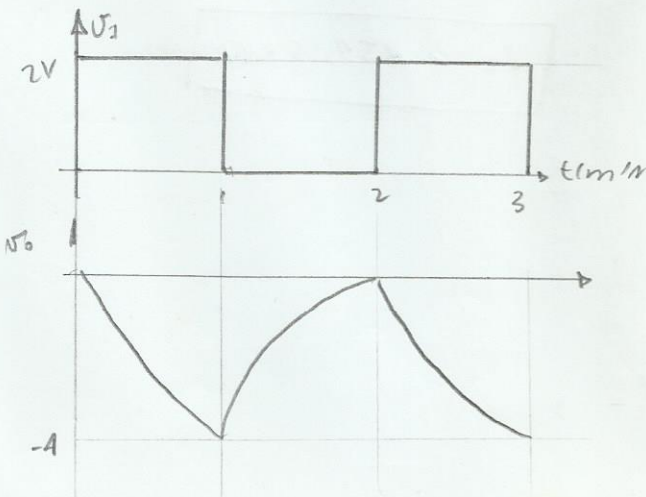
Como \$f = 500\$ e \$f_c = 795,8 \text{ Hz}\$ Não se encontra o modo de trabalho.

$$\tau = R_2 \cdot C = 10k \cdot 20n \quad \therefore \tau = 0,2 \text{ ms}$$

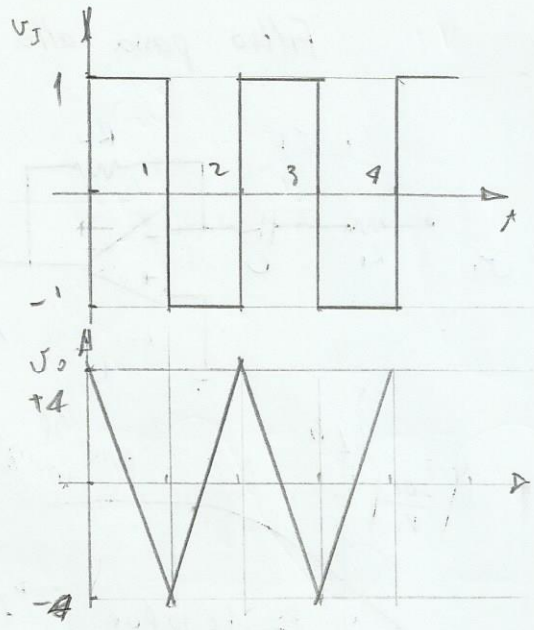
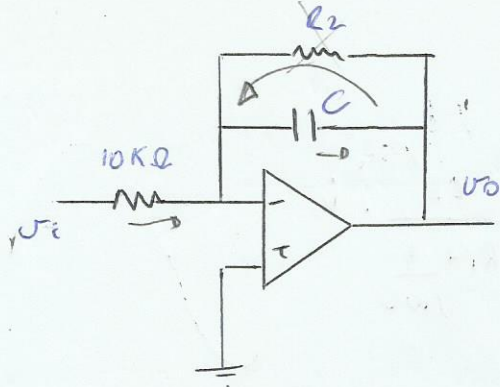
$$5\tau = 1 \text{ ms}$$

$$v_o(t) = - \frac{R_2}{R_1} \cdot v_i = -2 \cdot v_i$$

$$v_o(\text{max}) = -4 \text{ V}$$



$$v_o = -v_c = - \left(v_{\infty} - (v_{\infty} - v_0^+) e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \right)$$



$$R_1 \geq 10 \cdot X_C$$

$$R_1 \geq 10 \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi f \cdot C}$$

$$v_o = -v_c(t)$$

$$\frac{v_i}{R_1} = C \frac{dv_c(t)}{dt} \quad \int_{v_c(t_0)}^{v_c(t)} dv_c(t) = \int_0^t \frac{v_i}{R_1 C} dt$$

$$v_c(t) - v_c(t_0) = \frac{v_i}{R_1 C} \cdot t \quad \therefore v_c(t) = v_c(t_0) + \frac{v_i}{R_1 C} \cdot t$$

$$v_o(t) = -v_c(t) \quad \therefore v_o(t) = -v_c(t_0) - \frac{v_i}{R_1 C} \cdot t$$

$$v_o(t) + v_c(t_0) = -\frac{v_i}{R_1 C} \cdot t \quad ; \quad v_c(t_0) = -v_o(t_0)$$

$$v_o(t) - v_o(t_0) = -\frac{v_i}{R_1 C} \cdot t$$

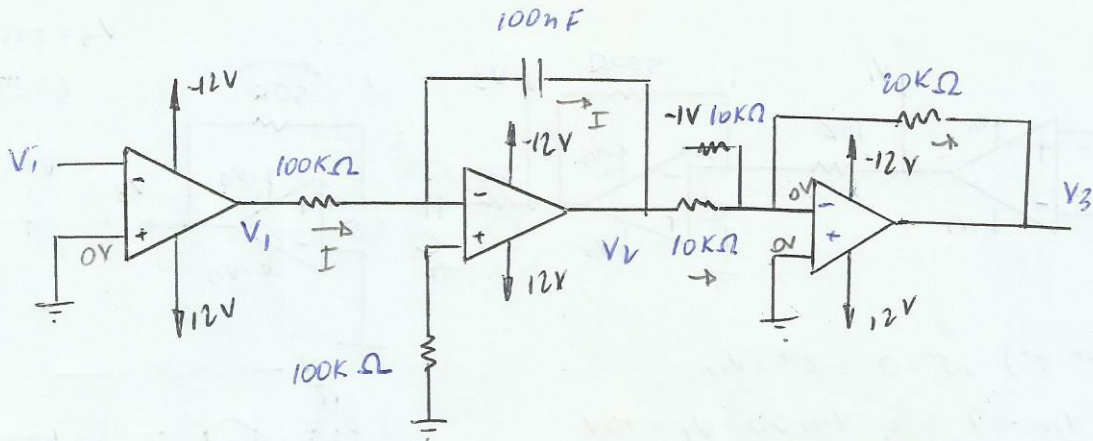
$$\Delta v_o = -\frac{v_i \cdot t}{R_1 C}$$

$$-8 = \frac{-1 \cdot 1\text{m}}{10\text{K} \cdot C}$$

$$C = 12,5 \text{ nF}$$

$$R_2 \geq 10 \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot 500 \cdot 12,5 \cdot 10^{-9}}$$

$$R_2 \geq 259,55 \text{ K}\Omega$$



- Tensão de saída nominal: 2V menor que a alimentação

$$v_i = 3 \sin(2\pi \cdot 100 t) \quad \text{em } t=0^+ ; v_c = 3V$$

$$v_1 = A(v^+ - v^-) ; v^+ = 0 ; v^- = v_i$$

$$v_1 = -A v_i ; \text{ se } v_i > 0 \Rightarrow v_1 = -12V$$

$$v_i < 0 \Rightarrow v_1 = 12V$$

$$\frac{v_i}{R_1} = C \frac{dv_c(t)}{dt} \int_{v_c(t_0)}^{v_c(t)} dv_c(t) = \int_{t_0}^T \frac{v_i}{R_1 C} dt$$

$$v_c(t) = +v_c(t_0) + \frac{v_i}{R_1 C} \cdot t$$

$$v_c(t) = 3 + 100 v_i \cdot (t - t_0)$$

$$v_o = -v_c(t)$$

$$v_o = -3 - 100 v_i \cdot (t - t_0)$$

Para $0 < t < 5$: $v_o(0) = -3$; $v_o(5) = 2$

Para $5 < t < 10$: $v_o(5) = -3$

$$v_o = -72 - 100 v_i \cdot (t - t_0)$$

$$v_o(5) = -3$$

— || —

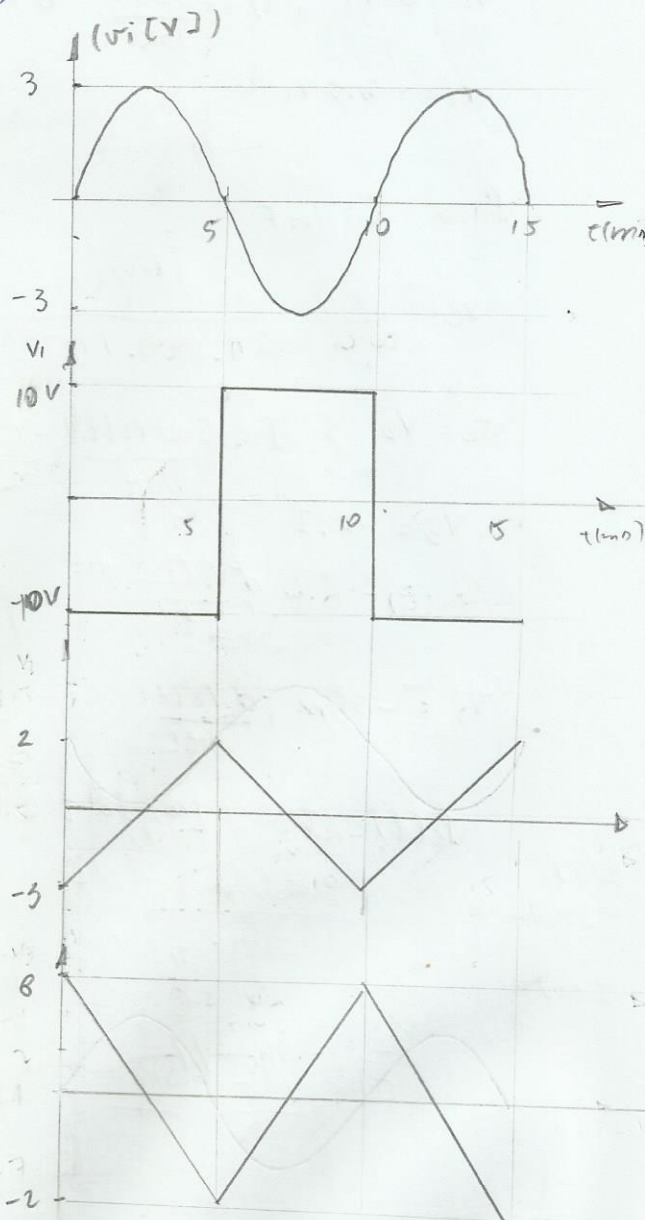
$$i_{Rp} = \frac{0 - v_3}{R_p} ; i_{Rf} = \frac{-1}{10K} + \frac{v_2}{10K}$$

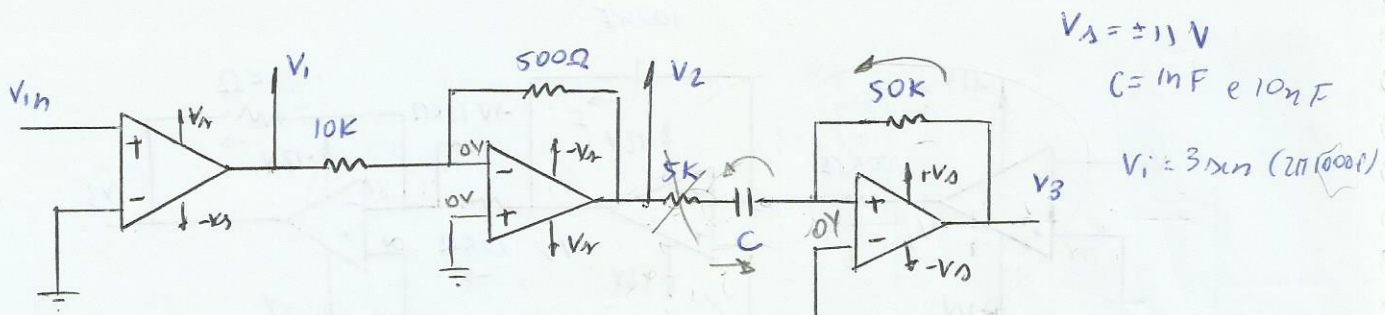
$$\therefore v_3 = - \left(\frac{-1}{10K} + \frac{v_2}{10K} \right) \times 20K$$

$$v_3 = 2 - 2v_2$$

Para $v_2 = 2$; $v_3 = -2$

Para $v_2 = -3$; $v_3 = 8$





$V_A = \pm 11V$
 $C = 1nF \text{ e } 10nF$
 $V_i = 3 \sin(2\pi \cdot 1000t)$

$V_1 = A(V^+ - V^-)$; $V^- = 0$ e $V^+ = V_{in}$
 $V_1 = A(V_{in} - 0)$ se $V_{in} > 0$ $V_1 = 10V$

$V_2 = G \cdot V_1$; $G = -\frac{500}{10K} \therefore G = -0,05$
 $V_2 = -0,05 V_1$

Para $C = 1nF$

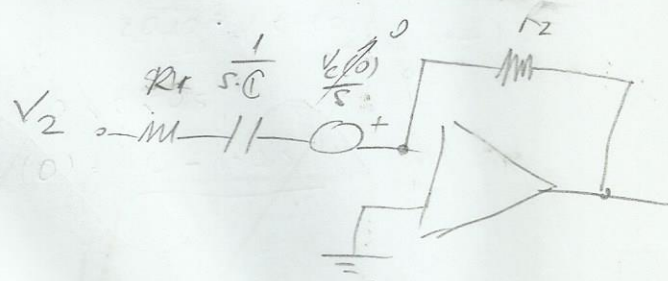
$X_C = \frac{1}{\omega \cdot C} = \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot 1000 \cdot 1 \cdot 10^{-9}}$ $\therefore X_C = 159,15K\Omega$

$V_C = V_2$; $I = C \frac{dV_2(t)}{dt}$

$V_3 = -R \cdot I$
 $= -R \cdot C \frac{dV_2(t)}{dt}$

$V_3 = -50\mu \frac{dV_2(t)}{dt}$

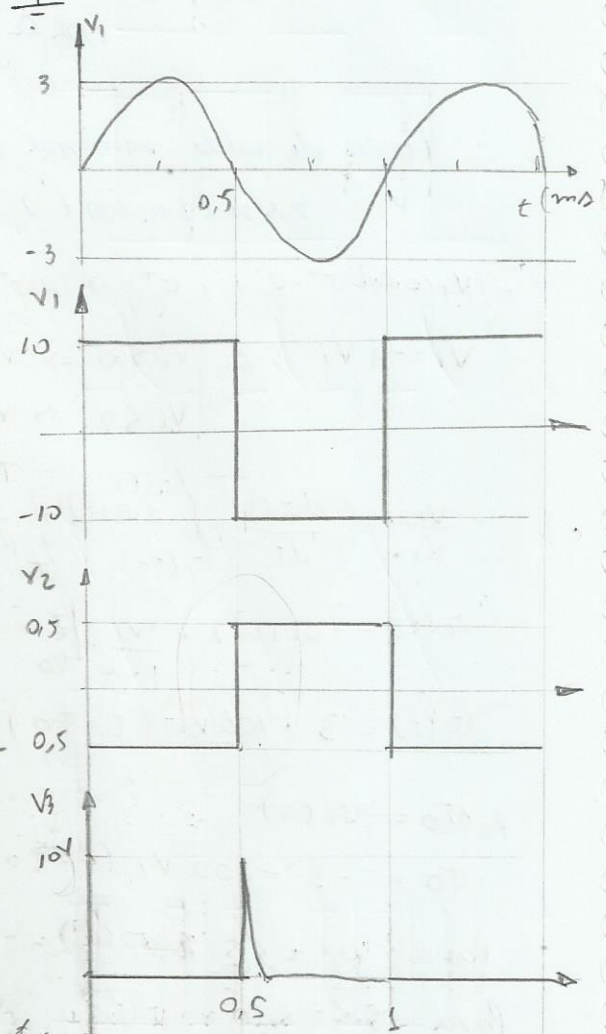
$I_C(t) = I_{\infty} - (I_{\infty} - I_0^+) e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$
 $I(0) = -0,1mA$



$V_3(t) = -\frac{R_2}{R_1} \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \mu(t - 0,5)$
 $\frac{1}{s} \cdot e^{-0,5s}$

$V_3 = -\frac{Z_2}{Z_1} \cdot V_2 \Rightarrow V_3(s) = -\frac{R_2}{R_1 + \frac{1}{sC}} \cdot V_2(s)$

$V_3(s) = -\frac{R_2 \cdot s \cdot C}{s \cdot R_1 \cdot C + 1} \cdot V_2(s) = -\frac{R_2 \cdot s \cdot C}{s \cdot R_1 \cdot C + 1} \cdot \frac{1}{s} \cdot e^{-0,5s}$
 $= -\frac{R_2 \cdot C \cdot 1 \cdot e^{-0,5s}}{R_1 \cdot C \cdot (s + \frac{1}{R_1 C})}$



Exercício 16) (Lista Box)

$$V_1 = -I_2 R ; I_2 = C \frac{dV_1(t)}{dt}$$

$$V_1 = -R \cdot C \frac{dV_1(t)}{dt}$$

$$V_1 = -1K \cdot 100n \cdot \frac{dV_1(t)}{dt} ; V_2(t) = V_1(t)$$

$$V_1 = -0,1m \cdot \frac{dV_1(t)}{dt}$$

$$V_1' = -0,1m \cdot \frac{(5 - (-5))}{1,5m} = -0,67V$$

$$V_1'' = -0,1m \cdot \frac{(-5 - 5)}{1,5} = 0,67V$$

Amp Op 1:

$$V_{i1} = A(v^+ - v^-) ; v^+ = 0$$

$$V_{i1} = -A v^- ; v^- > 0$$

Amp Op 3:

$$X_C = \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{3m} \cdot 10 \cdot 10^{-9}} ; X_C = 47,75K\Omega$$

$$\tau = RC = 0,2ms$$

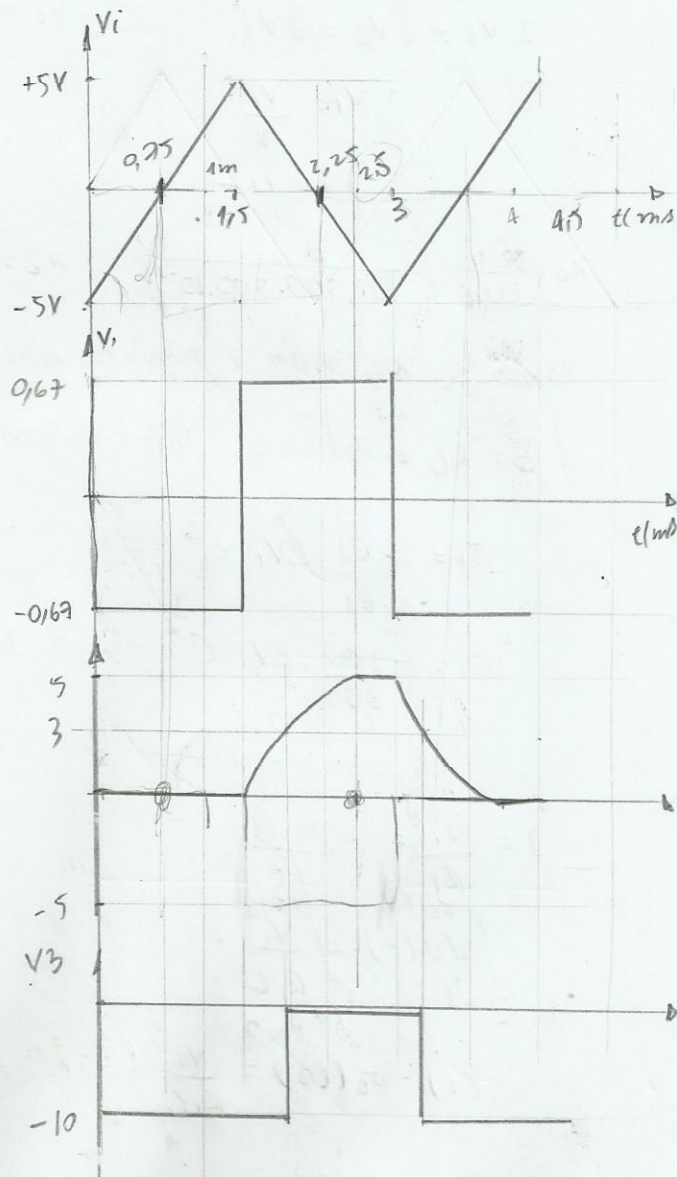
$$5\tau = 1ms$$

$$\textcircled{1} t > 5\tau : V_2 = \frac{-R_2}{R_1} \cdot V_{i2}$$

$$\textcircled{2} t < 5\tau : V_2 = [V_{\infty} - (V_{\infty} - V_0) e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}]$$

$$\textcircled{1} V_2 = \frac{-20}{40} \times (-10) = 5V$$

$$\textcircled{2} V_2 = -(5 - 5) \cdot e = 0$$



V2	V21	V22	V3
2	10	-10	-10
5	10	10	0
8	-10	10	-10

Exercício 9) (Lista Base)

$$\frac{V_i - V_1}{100K} = \frac{V_2}{200K} + \frac{V_1}{200K} \quad (\times 200K)$$

$$2(V_i - V_1) = V_2 + V_1$$

$$2V_i - 2V_1 = V_2 + V_1 \quad \dots \quad V_i = 2V_1$$

$$V_1 = \frac{V_i}{2}$$

— 11 —

$$\tau_c = \frac{1}{\omega_c} = \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot 500 \cdot 500 \cdot 10^{-12}} \quad \dots \quad \tau_c = 636,62K\Omega$$

Como τ_c não é 10 vezes que R

$$\tau = RC = 0,1ms \quad 5\tau = 0,5ms$$

$$V_1 = \frac{-R_2}{R_1} \Delta V_i \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

$$V_1 = \frac{-200}{200} \cdot \Delta V_i \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

— 11 —

$$I = \frac{V_i}{R_1} = C \frac{dV_c(t)}{dt}$$

$$\int_{V_c(0)}^{V_c(t)} dV_c(t) = \int_0^t \frac{V_i}{R_1 C} dt$$

$$V_c(t) - V_c(t_0) = \frac{V_i}{R_1 C} (t - t_0)$$

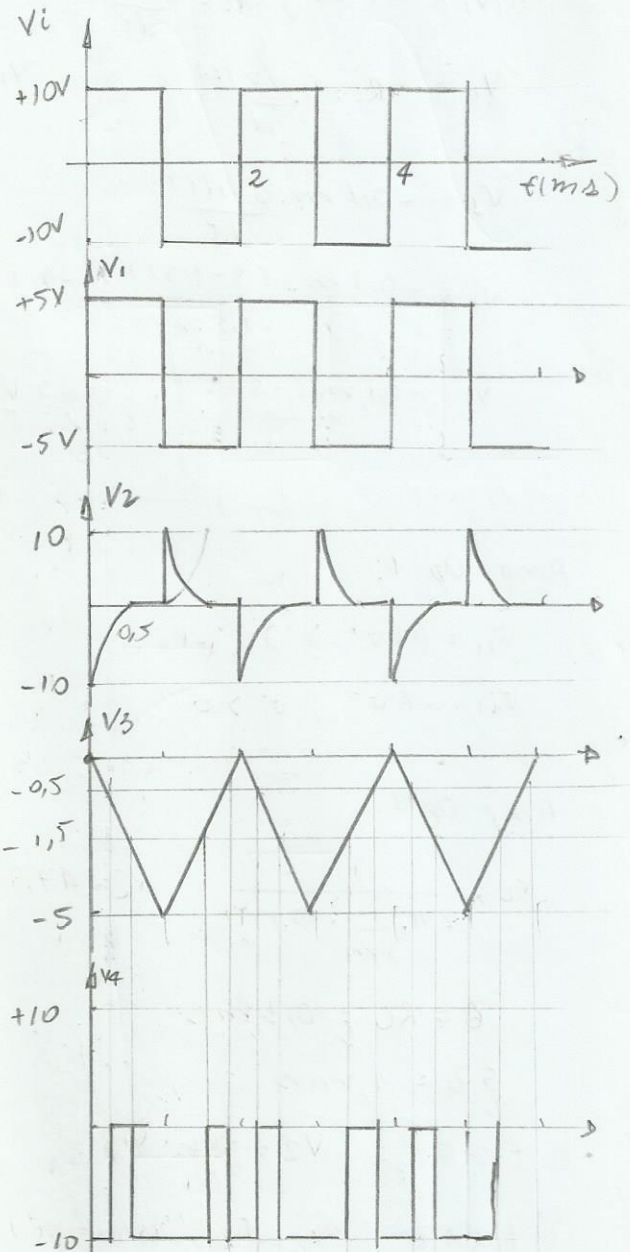
$$V_3 = -V_c(t)$$

$$V_3 = -\frac{V_i}{R_1 C} (t - t_0) = -V_c(t_0)$$

— 11 —

$$V = A(V^+ - V^-)$$

V_3	V_{31}	V_{32}	V_4
0	-10	10	-10
-0,5	-1	10	0
-1,5	-2	10	-10



Exercício 11)

$$I = \frac{C dv}{dt} = C \frac{dV_i(t)}{dt}; V_i = -R_2 \cdot I$$

$$V_i = -R_2 C \frac{dV_i(t)}{dt}$$

$$X_C = \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 10 \cdot 10^9} \therefore X_C = 31,83 \text{ K}\Omega$$

$$\tau = R_f = 0,1 \text{ ms} \text{ e } \tau \tau = 0,5 \text{ ms}$$

Para $\tau \gg \tau = V_i' = -\frac{R_2}{R_1} \cdot V_i$ Para $V_i > 0$

$$\tau \ll \tau = V_C = V_{\infty} - (V_{\infty} - V_0^+) e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

$$V_C = V_i' - (V_i' - 0) e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

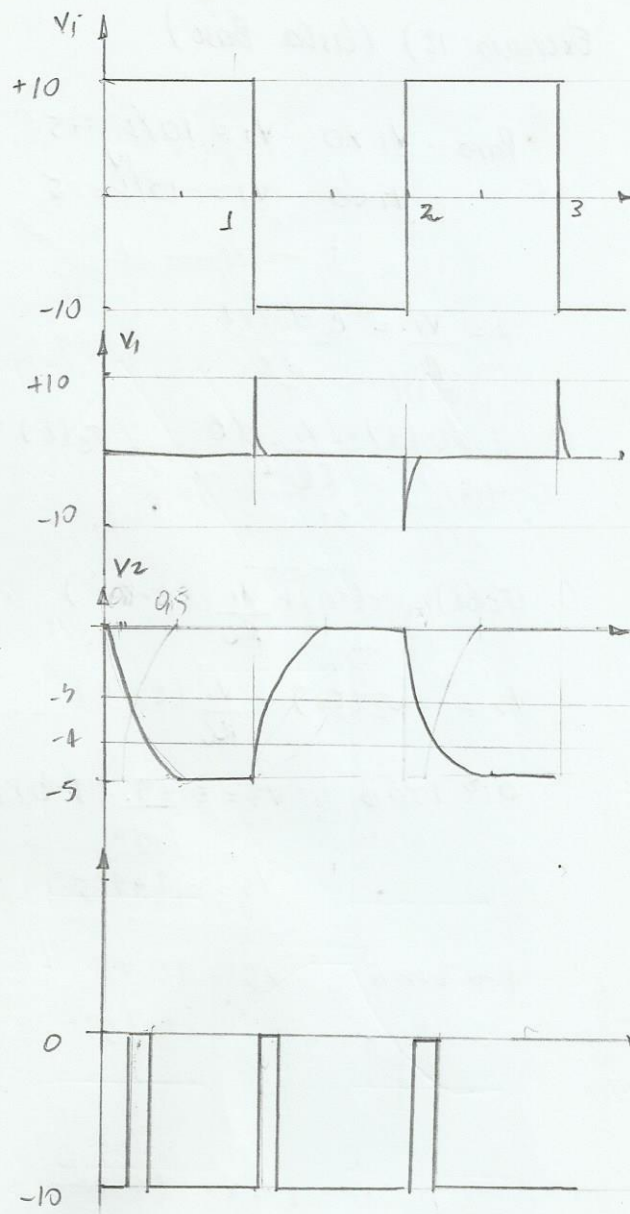
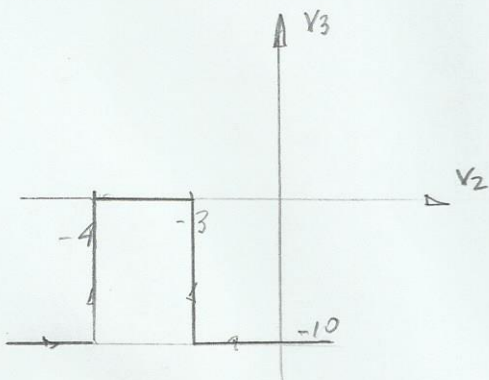
$$V_2 = -\frac{1}{2} \times V_1, \text{ se } V_1 > 0$$

$$V_2 = -V_i' + (V_i' - V_0^+) e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} V_1 - \frac{1}{2} V_1 - V_0^+ e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

V_2	σ_{21}	σ_{22}	V_3
-2	-10	10	-10
-3,5	10	10	0
-5	10	-10	-10

b) $V_3 \times V_2$



Exercício 12) (Lista Base)

Para $V_i > 0 \quad V_1 = 10/2 = 5$
 $V_i < 0 \quad V_1 = -10/2 = -5$

— 11 —

$$i = \frac{V_i}{R_1} = C \frac{dV_c(t)}{dt}$$

$$\int_{V_c(t_0)}^{V_c(t)} \frac{dV_c(t)}{RC} = \int_{t_0}^t \frac{V_i}{RC} dt \quad \dots \quad V_c(t) = V_c(t_0) + \frac{V_i}{RC} (t - t_0)$$

$$V_c(t) = V_c(t_0) + \frac{V_i}{RC} (t - t_0) \quad , \quad V_3 = -V_c(t)$$

$$V_3 = -V_c(t_0) - \frac{V_i}{RC} (t - t_0) \quad t=0 \rightarrow 5V$$

$$0 \rightarrow 1ms : \quad V_3 = 5 - \frac{5 \cdot (1-0) \cdot 10^{-3}}{1 \cdot 10^{-6}}$$

$$V_3 = -4995$$

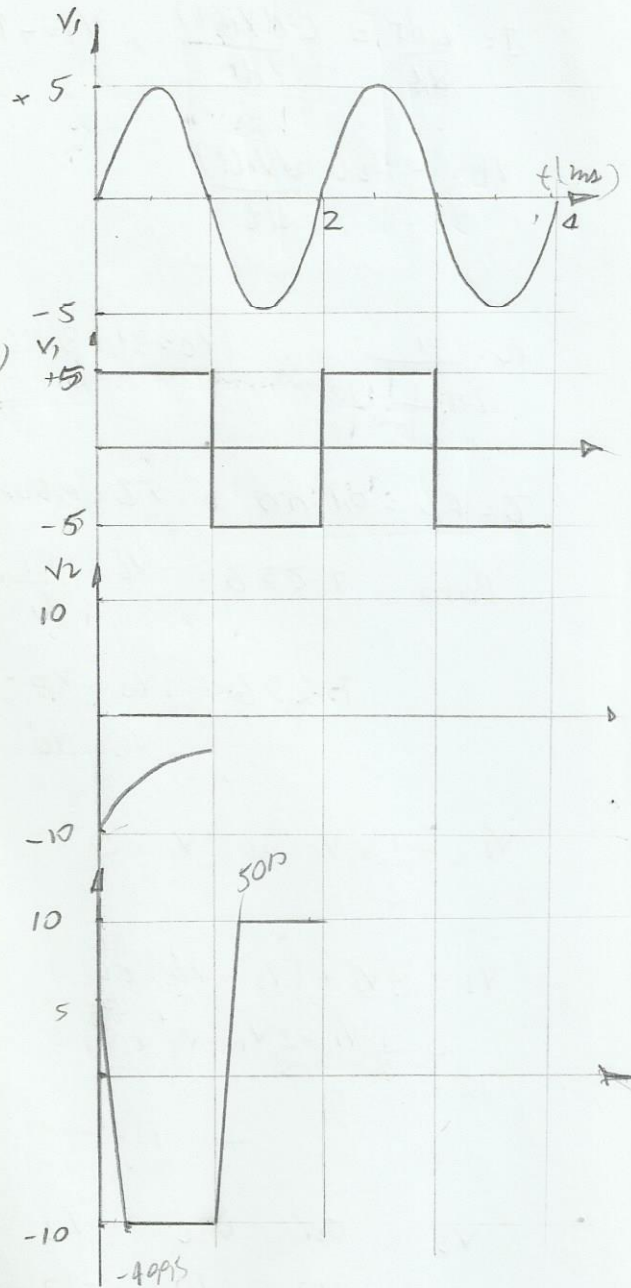
$$1 \rightarrow 2ms \quad V_3 = 10 + \frac{5 \cdot (2-1) \cdot 10^{-3}}{1 \cdot 10^{-6}}$$

— 11 —

$$X_C = \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot 500 \cdot 10 \cdot 10^{-9}} = 31,83 K\Omega$$

$$\tau = RC = 2ms \quad \tau = 0,01s$$

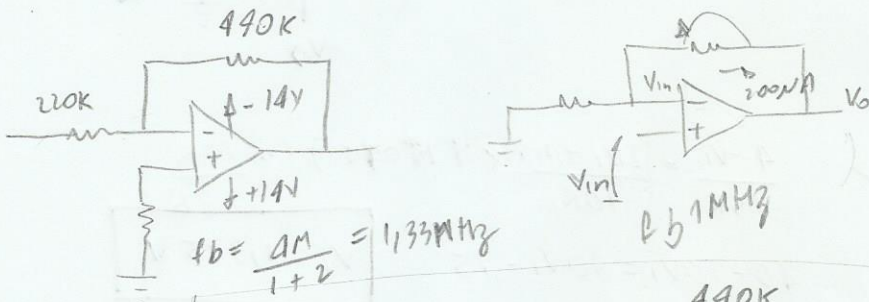
$$V_2 = -\frac{R_2}{R_1} \cdot \Delta V_1 \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$



Exercício) Prova (EL6420) Data: 15/04

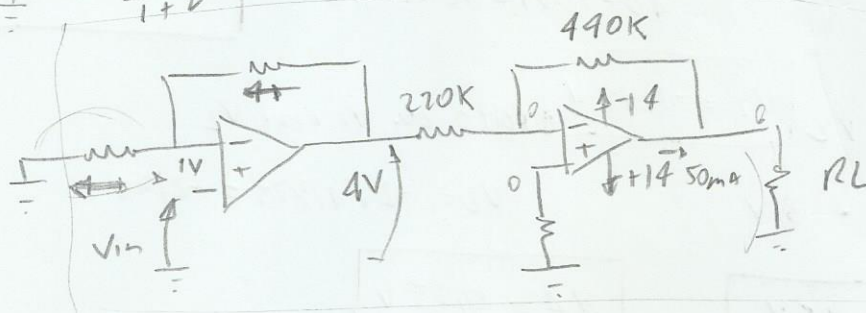
2 estágios: 1 estágio: $-\frac{2V}{V}$ $R_{in} = 220K\Omega$ R_{in} Alta

2 estágio: $\frac{4V}{V}$ Saída 4V
 $I_f = 200\mu A$



$$V_{in} = \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} \times V_o$$

$$\therefore G = \frac{V_o}{V_{in}} = \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_1} = 1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$



$$A_o = 120dB$$

$$A_o = 10^6 \frac{V}{V}$$

$$f_c = 4Hz$$

$$f_t = A_o \cdot f_c$$

$$= 10^6 \cdot 4 = 4MHz$$

$$V_o = G \cdot V_i$$

$$\therefore V_{in} = \frac{4}{4} = 1V$$

$$R_2 = \frac{4-1}{200\mu} \quad \therefore R_2 = 15K\Omega$$

$$R_1 = \frac{1}{200\mu} = 5K$$

$$f_b = \frac{f_c}{1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}}$$

Ficha técnica

Alimentação: $\pm 14V$

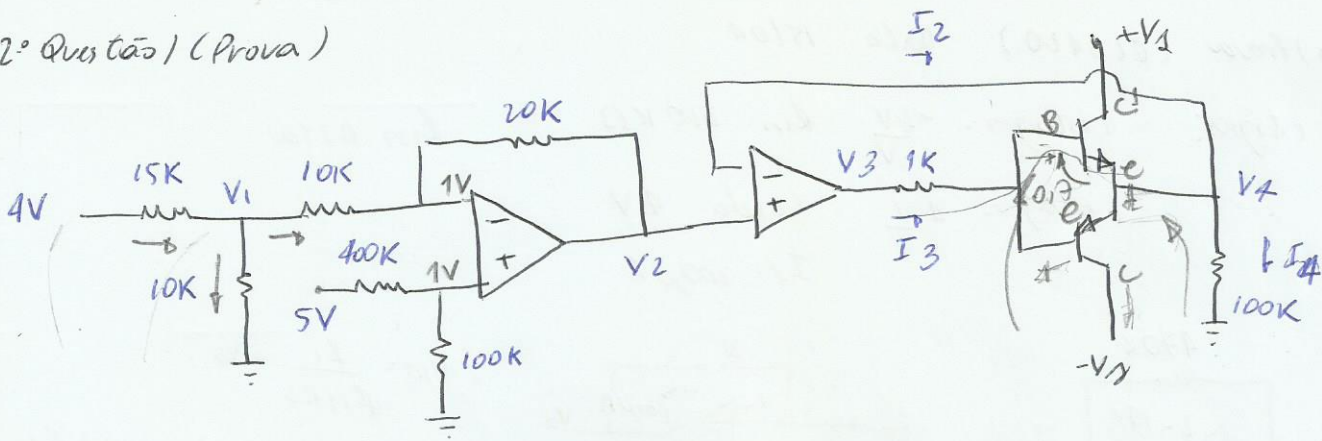
$$G = -8 \frac{V}{V}$$

$$R_{in} = \infty$$

f_c = frequência de ganho unitário

f_b = freq. de corte

2ª Questão (Prova)



$$\frac{4 - V_1}{15K} = \frac{V_1 - 1}{10K} + \frac{V_1}{10K} \rightarrow \frac{4 - V_1}{15K} = \frac{2V_1 - 1}{10K} \times (150K)$$

$$40 - 10V_1 = 30V_1 - 15 \quad \therefore \boxed{V_1 = 1,375 V}$$

$$V_2 = 2,75 V$$

Efeito de 1V em V2

$$V_2 = -2,75 V$$

Efeito de V1 em V2

$$V_2' = \left(1 + \frac{20}{10}\right) \cdot 1 = 3 V$$

$$V_2 = -2 \times 1,375 = -2,75$$

$$\therefore \boxed{V_2 = +0,25 V}$$

$$\boxed{V_4 = 0,25 V}$$

$$I_4 = \frac{0,25}{100K} \quad \therefore \boxed{I_4 = 2,5 \mu A}$$

$$V_B = V_{BE} + V_4 = 0,7 + 0,25 \quad \therefore V_B = 0,95 V$$

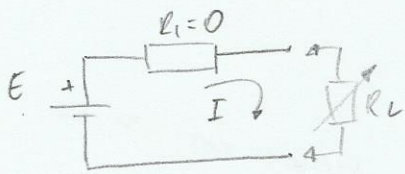
$$I_E = I_C + I_B \quad ; \quad I_B = \frac{I_C}{\beta}$$

$$I_C = I_B \cdot \beta + I_B$$

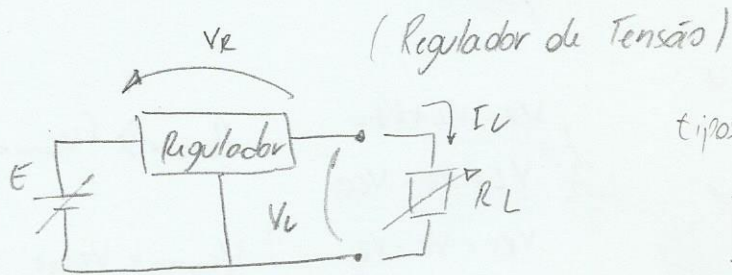
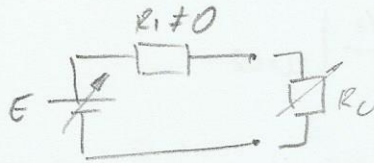
$$I_B = \frac{I_C}{\beta + 1} \quad I_3 = \frac{2,5 \mu}{101} \quad \therefore I_3 = 24,75 \mu A$$

Fontes reguladas de tensão

Fonte de tensão ideal



Fonte de tensão real



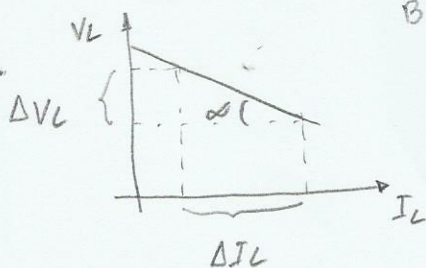
tipos de regulador:

- regulador de carga
- " de linha
- " de temperatura

+ Fatores de regulação

$$\Delta V_L = \frac{\partial V_L}{\partial I_L} \cdot \Delta I_L + \frac{\partial V_L}{\partial V_E} \cdot \Delta V_E + \frac{\partial V_L}{\partial T} \cdot \Delta T$$

Regulação de carga (B)

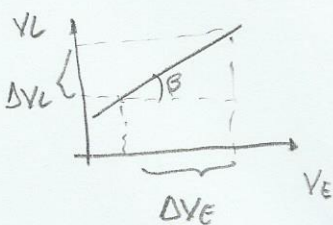


$$B = \left| \frac{\Delta V_L}{\Delta I_L} \right| = |\operatorname{tg} \alpha|$$

$V_E = \text{cte}, T = \text{cte}$

logo: $\Delta V_L = A \cdot \Delta I_L + B \cdot \Delta V_E + \dots$

Regulação de linha (A)

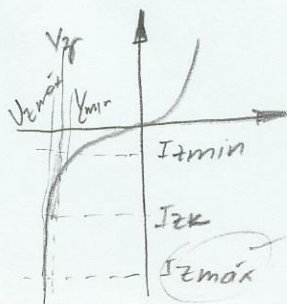


$$A = \left| \frac{\Delta V_L}{\Delta V_E} \right| = |\operatorname{tg} \beta|$$

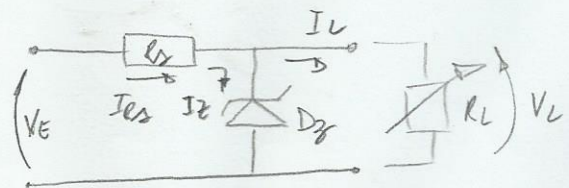
$R_L = \text{cte}, T = \text{cte}$

Reguladores de tensão

Diodo zener



É determinado a partir da potência do diodo



$$I_{RS} = I_Z + I_L$$

$$V_L = V_Z$$

$$V_{RS} = V_E - V_Z$$

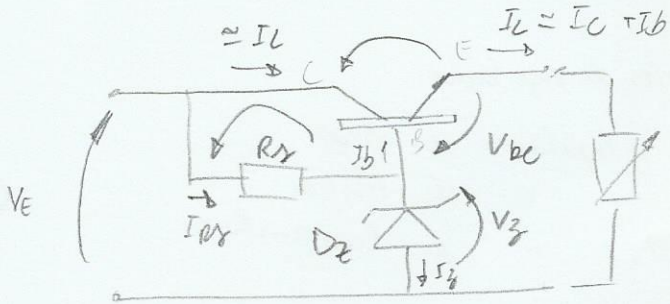
$$I_{Zmax} \rightarrow \frac{V_E - V_Z}{R_{RS}} \Big|_{R_L = \infty}$$

$$I_{RS} = I_{Lmax} > I_{Lmin}$$

$$\frac{V_L}{R_{Lmin}}$$

Lembrar que: $P_{Zmax} = V_Z \cdot I_{Zmax}$

Regulador de tensão em série



$$V_Z = V_L + V_{BE}$$

$$V_L = V_E - V_{CE}$$

$$V_{RS} = V_E - V_Z$$

$$I_{RS} = I_Z + I_B$$

$$R_S = \frac{V_E - V_Z}{I_Z + \frac{I_L}{\beta}}$$

$$P_{Zmax} \geq (V_{Emax} - V_L) I_{Lmax}$$

$$V_{Emin} = V_{CEsat} + V_L$$

$$V_{Emax} \geq R_S \cdot I_{Lmin} + V_Z$$

$$R_S \geq \frac{V_E - V_Z}{I_{Zmax}} \Big|_{R_L = \infty} \quad (\text{Zener})$$

$$I_{RS} \geq I_{Zmin} + I_{Bmax} \Big|_{R_{Lmin}}$$

$$R_{Lmin} = \frac{V_L}{I_{Lmin}}$$