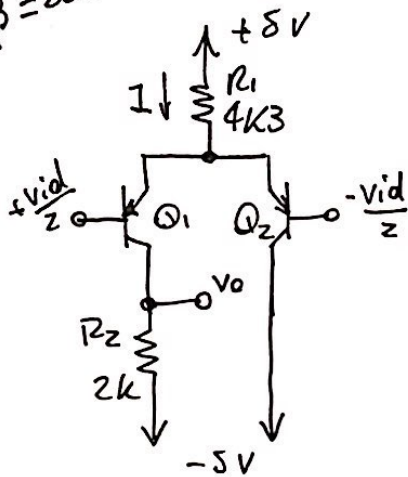


Resolução Exercício 4 - CEA

$\beta = 200$



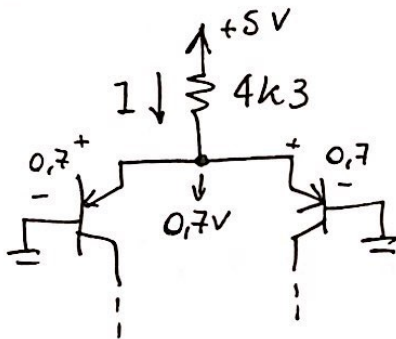
- Calcular A_d , R_{in} e R_o
- Calcular A_{cm} e $CMRR$
- Calcular V_{os} .

→ Primeiramente é preciso fazer uma análise c.c. p/ definir o ponto de polarização.

↳ Note que nas entradas do par são aplicados apenas sinais c.a., logo $V_{cm} = 0V$ e $V_{id} = 0V$,

↳ Assim, se $Q_1 = Q_2 \rightarrow I_{E1} = I_{E2} = \frac{I}{2}$

→ cálculo de I:



$$I = \frac{5 - 0,7}{4,3k} = 1mA$$

• Assim: $I_{E1} = I_{E2} = \frac{I}{2} = \underline{0,5mA}$

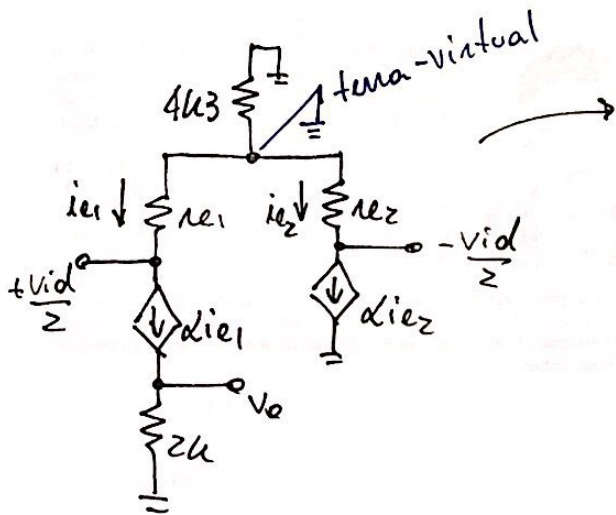
→ cálculo de V_o :

$$V_o = 2k I_{C1} + (-5V)$$

$$V_o \approx 2k I_{E1} - 5V$$

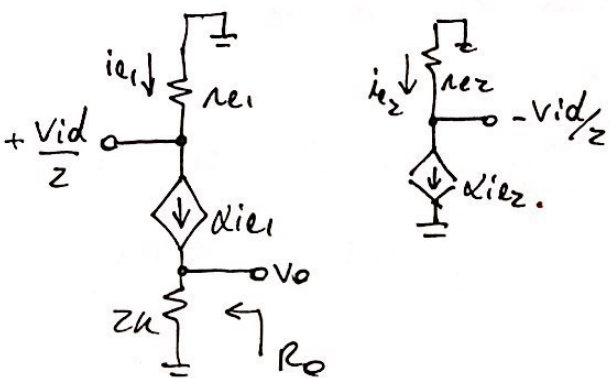
$$\boxed{V_o \approx -4V}$$

a) Análise c.a. diferencial



- Como o par está equilibrado, do ponto de vista do circuito base-emissor, surge um tenua-virtual no terminal de emissor de Q_1 e Q_2 ;
- Com isso, o circuito pode ser simplificado, pois o tenua desacopla os dois bracos do par.

→ Com o tenua-virtual:



$$\rightarrow i_{e1} = -\frac{v_{id}}{z_{ne1}}$$

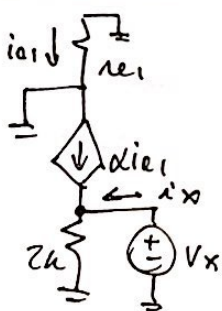
$$v_o = \alpha i_{e1} \cdot z_k$$

$$v_o = -\frac{\alpha z_k}{z_{ne1}} \cdot v_{id}$$

$$\rightarrow z_{ne1} = \frac{V_T}{I_{E1}} = 50 \Omega$$

$$A_d = \frac{v_o}{v_{id}} = -\frac{\alpha z_k}{z_{ne1}} = -19,9 \text{ V/V}$$

• Cálculo de R_o

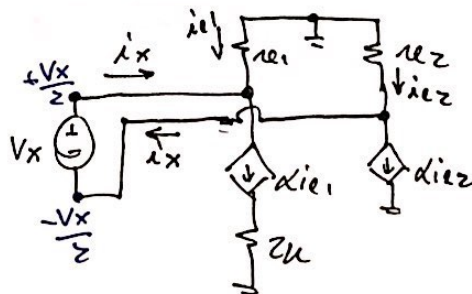


$$\rightarrow i_{e1} = 0$$

$$i_x = \frac{v_x}{z_k}$$

$R_o = z_k \Omega$

• Cálculo de R_{in}

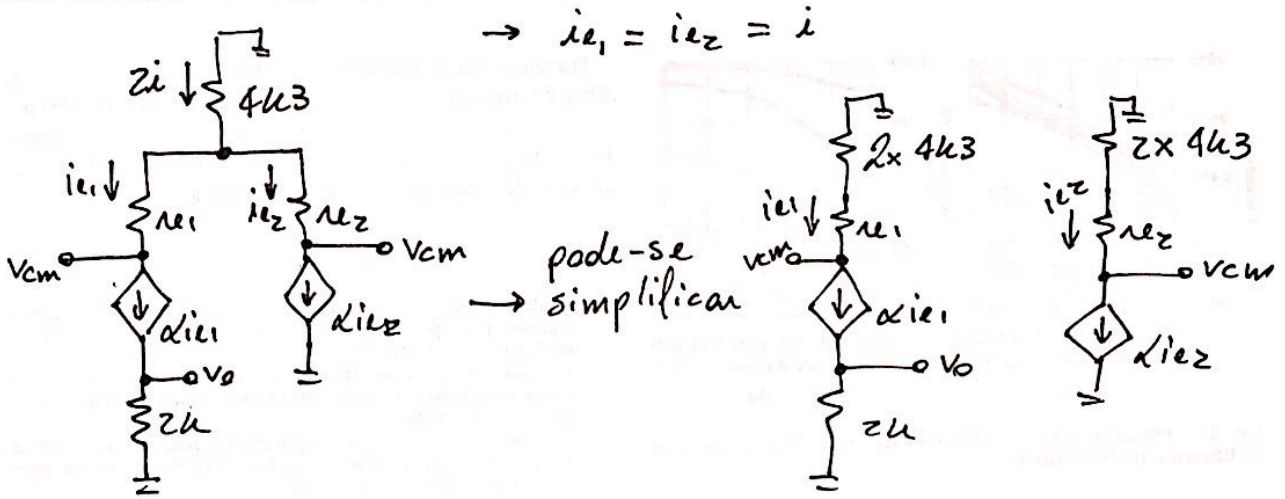


$$i_x = -\frac{i_{e1}}{\beta+1} = \frac{i_{e2}}{\beta+1}$$

$$i_{e1} = -\frac{v_x}{z_{ne1}} ; i_{e2} = \frac{v_x}{z_{ne2}}$$

$$i_x = \frac{v_x}{z_{ne1}(\beta+1)} \rightarrow R_{in} = z_{ne1}(\beta+1) = 20,1 k\Omega$$

b) Análise c.a. de modo comum



$$\rightarrow i_{e1} = -\frac{V_{cm}}{r_{e1} + 8,6k}$$

$$V_o = \alpha i_{e1} \cdot Z_L \rightarrow$$

$$A_{cm} = \frac{V_o}{V_{cm}} = -\frac{\alpha Z_L}{80 + 8,6k} = -0,23 \text{ V/V}$$

$$\bullet \text{ CMRR} = 20 \log_{10} \left(\frac{A_d}{A_{cm}} \right) = 20 \log_{10} \left(\frac{19,9}{0,23} \right)$$

$$\boxed{\text{CMRR} = 38,7 \text{ dB}}$$

c) Cálculo de Vos

\rightarrow A tensão de offset de entrada é definida como:

$$V_{os} = \frac{V_{\text{offset, saída}}}{|A_d|}$$

$\rightarrow V_{\text{offset, saída}} = -4V$
 $\rightarrow |A_d| = -19,9 \text{ V/V}$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{V_{os} = \frac{-4}{-19,9} = 20 \text{ mV}}$$