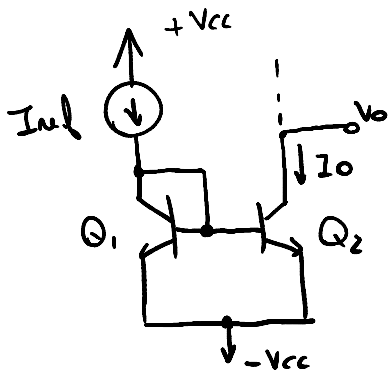


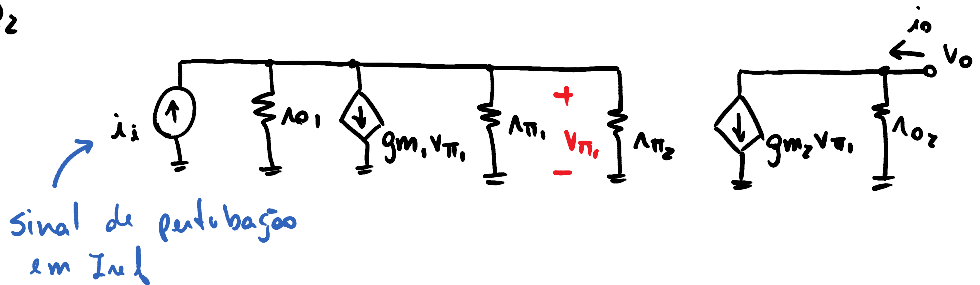
Nota de aula CEA → Análise Espelho de corrente c/TBJ

→ Objetivo → calcular  $R_{in}$ ,  $R_{out}$  e  $A_i$



→ Assumindo,  $I_{S1} = I_{S2} \rightarrow I_o = \frac{I_{in}}{1 + \frac{2}{\beta}} \left( 1 + \frac{V_o - V_{BE}}{V_{A2}} \right)$

→ Modelo de pequenos sinais:

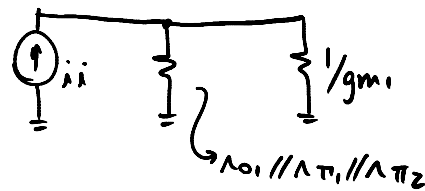


→ Cálculo de  $R_{in}$



→ Note que  $v_{\pi 1} = V_i$

→ Usando o teorema da absorção



→ Assim:  $R_{in} = r_{o1} // r_{\pi 1} // r_{\pi 2} // \frac{1}{g_{m1}}$

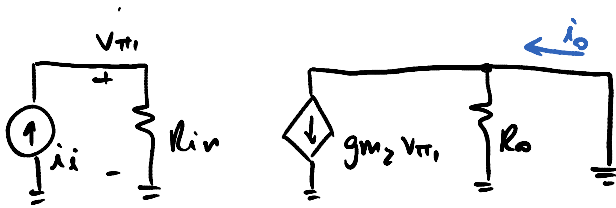
→ Cálculo de  $R_o$

→ Abrindo  $i_i$



→ Cálculo de  $A_i$

↳ Pensando em um modelo Norton, podemos curto-circuitar a saída do espelho para definir  $A_i$ .



→ Assim:

$$i_o = g_{m_2} V_{\pi}$$

$$i_o = g_{m_2} \cdot R_{in} \cdot i_i$$

$$A_i = \frac{i_o}{i_i} = g_{m_2} R_{in}$$

→ Com isso, o modelo de circuitos do espelho de corrente se torna:

