

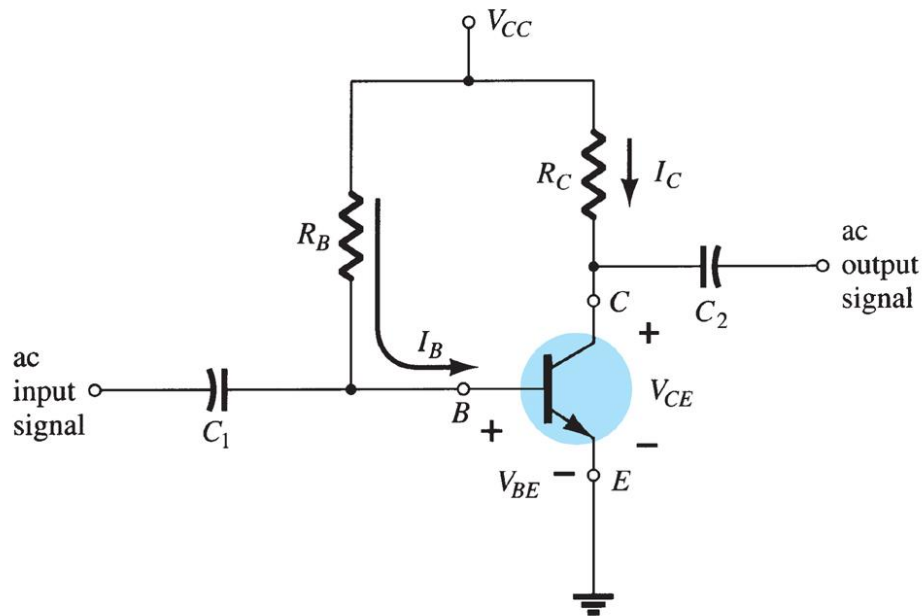
# LOM3221 – LABORATÓRIO DE ELETRÔNICA

## AULA 4

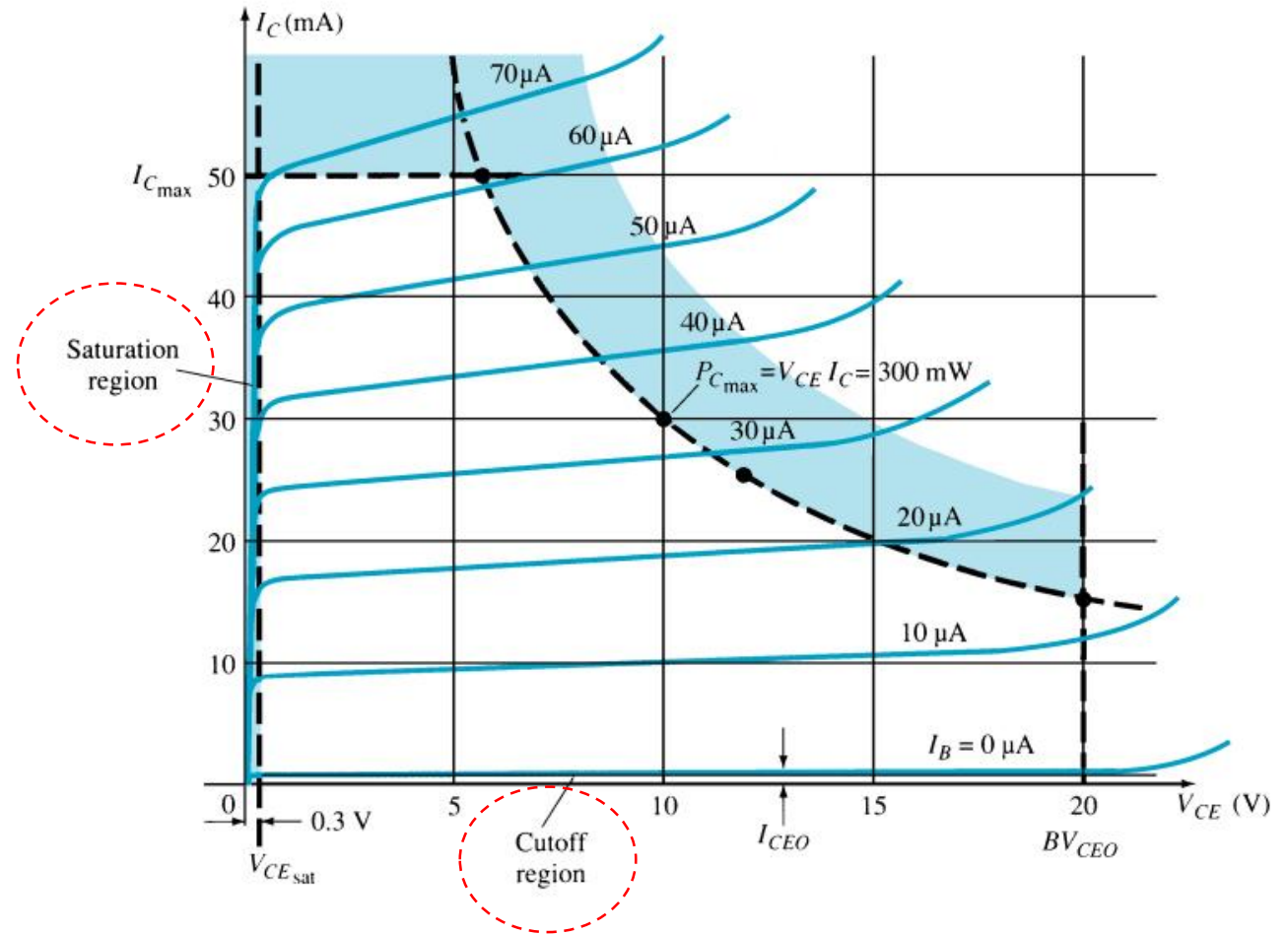
Prof. Dr. Emerson G. Melo

- ❑ Transistor;
- ❑ Polarização Fixa;
- ❑ Polarização Estável de Emissor;
- ❑ Polarização por Divisor de Tensão;
- ❑ Transistor como Chave.

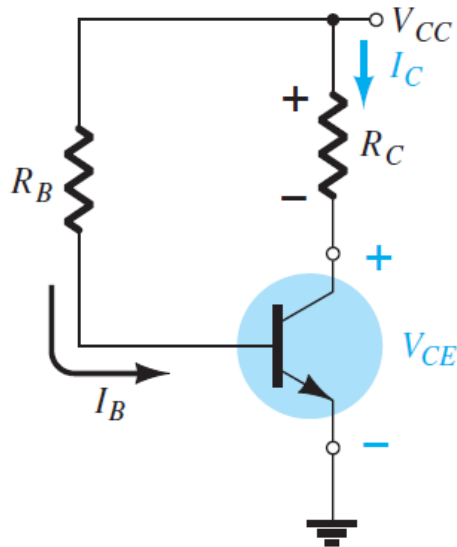
Dispositivo eletrônico de três terminais: base, coletor e emissor; que permite amplificar corrente.



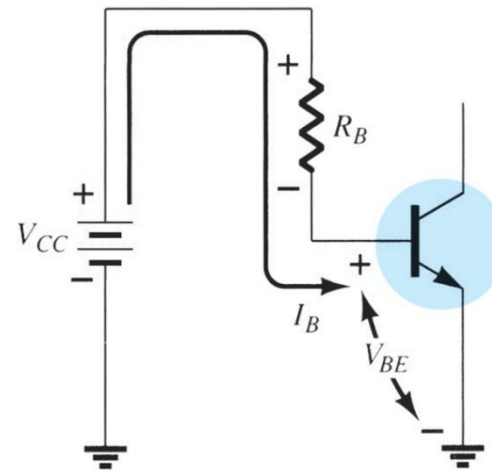
$$I_C = \beta I_B$$



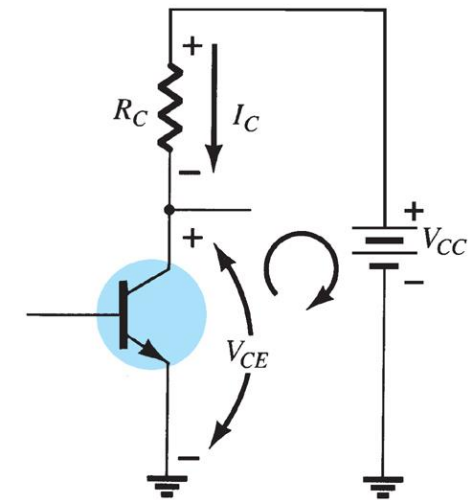
- ❑ O circuito básico de polarização de um transistor possui duas malhas: malha de **base-emissor** e malha de **coletor-emissor**.
- ❑ Para projetar um circuito de polarização primeiro é necessário definir a corrente de coletor e a tensão entre coletor e emissor, depois define-se a corrente de base e os resistores de polarização da malha base-emissor.



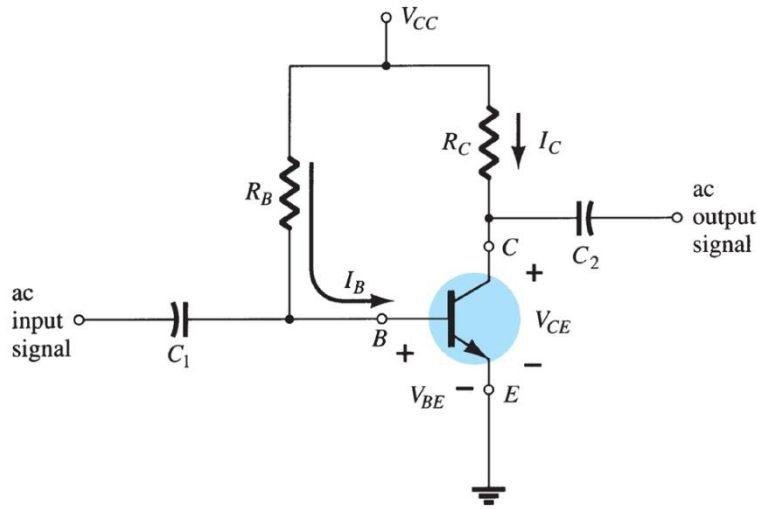
Malha Base-Emissor



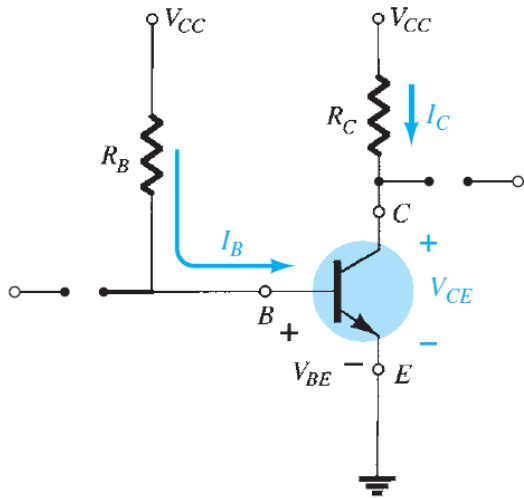
Malha Coletor-Emissor



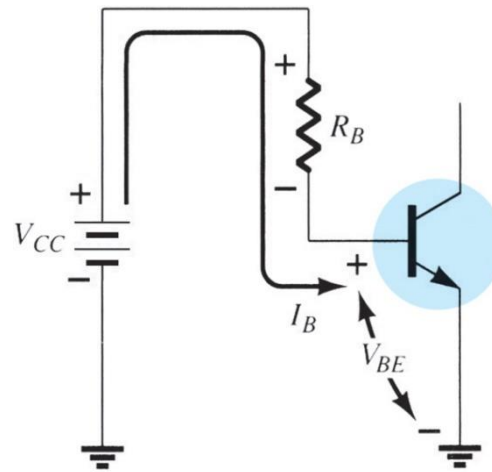
# Polarização Fixa



Vale o Princípio da Superposição



## Malha Base-Emissor

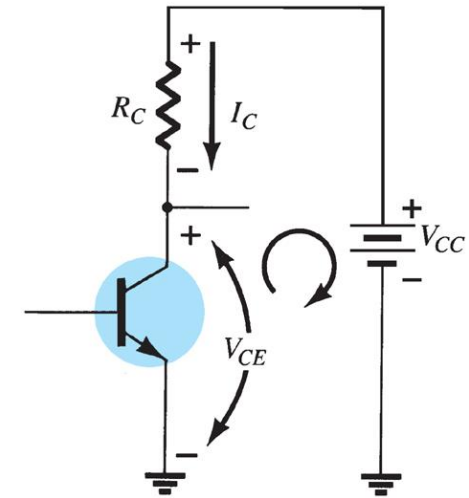


Lei de Kirchhoff das Tensões:

$$+V_{CC} - I_B R_B - V_{BE} = 0$$

$$I_B = \frac{V_{CC} - V_{BE}}{R_B}$$

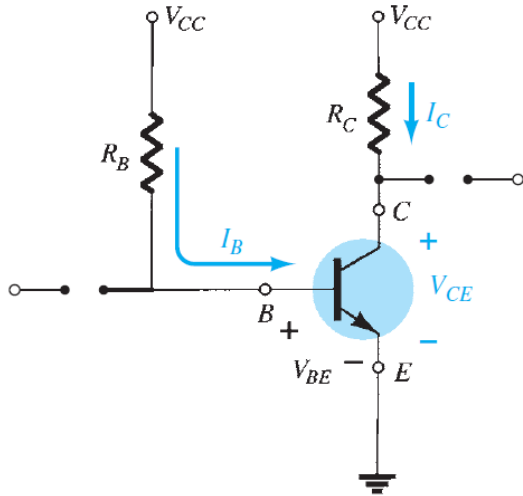
## Malha Coletor-Emissor



$$I_C = \beta I_B$$

$$V_{CE} = V_{CC} - I_C R_C$$

## Região Linear



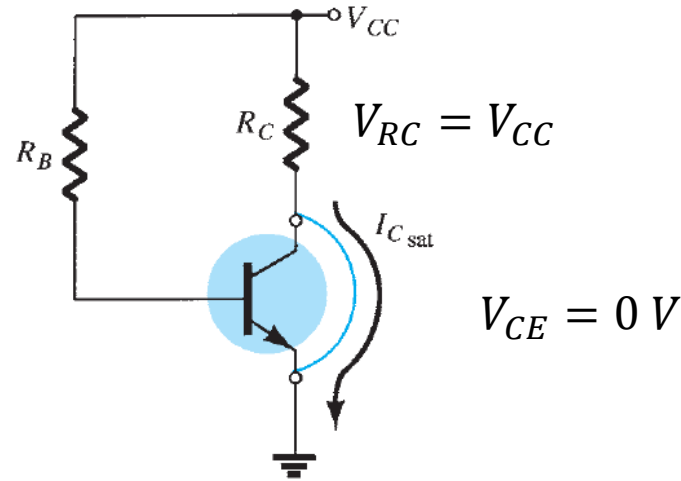
$$I_B = \frac{V_{CC} - V_{BE}}{R_B}$$

$$V_{CE} = V_{CC} - I_C R_C$$

$$I_C = \beta I_B$$

## Saturação

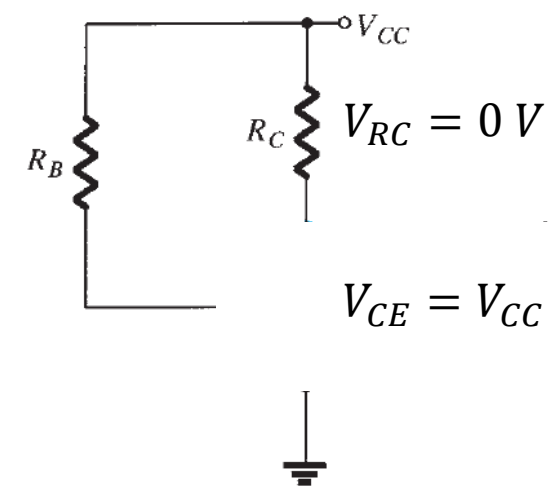
Aproximando a resistência entre coletor e emissor ( $R_{CE}$ ) por um curto-circuito:



$$I_{Csat} = \frac{V_{CC}}{R_C}$$

## Corte

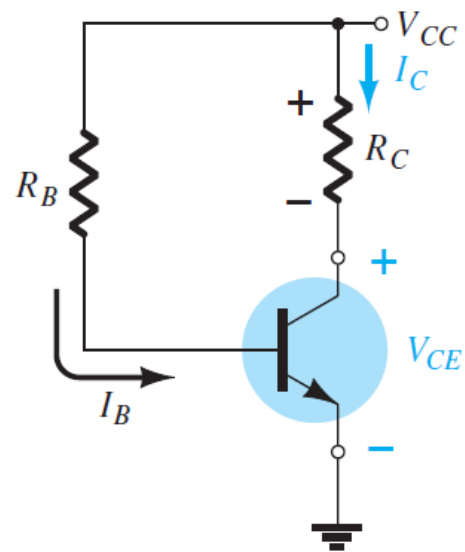
Aproximando a resistência entre coletor e emissor ( $R_{CE}$ ) por um circuito aberto:



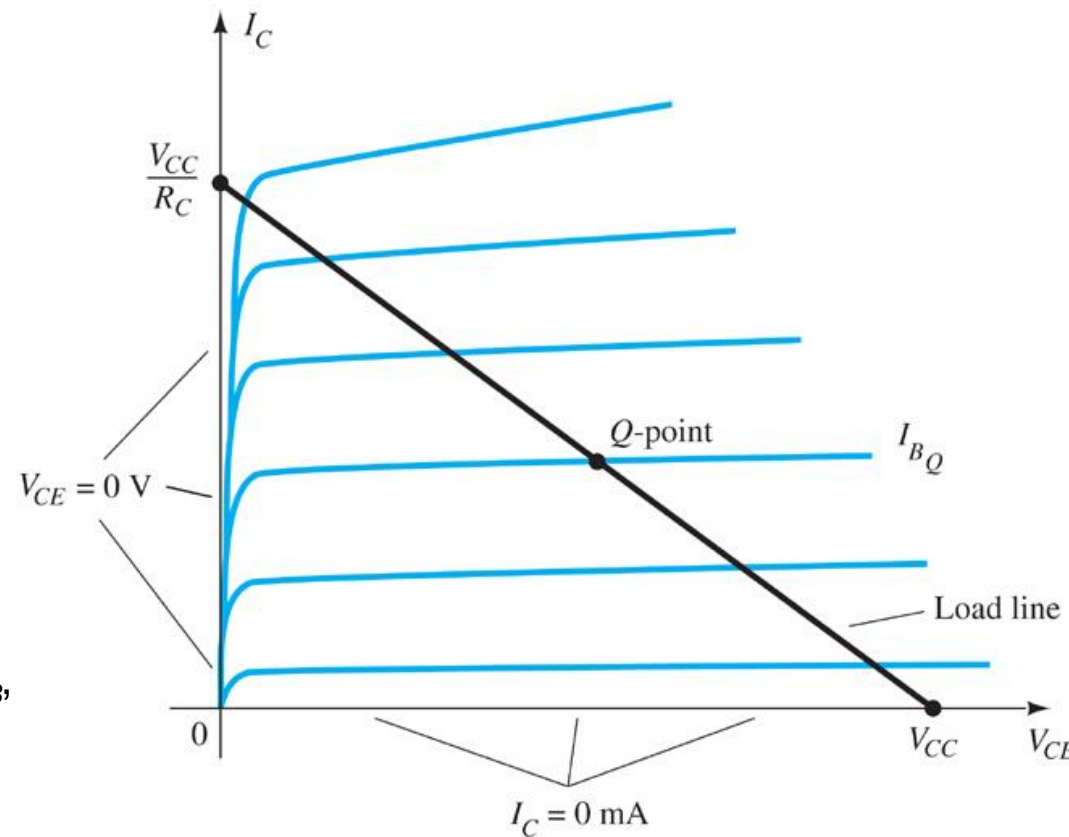
$$V_{CE} = V_{CC}$$

$$I_C = 0 A$$

❑ Análise por reta de carga: O ponto de operação ou ponto Q (quiescente) do circuito é definido pelo circuito e pela curva característica do transistor.



$R_B$  ajusta o valor da corrente de base  $I_B$ , que controla a tensão entre coletor e emissor  $V_{CE}$  e a corrente de coletor  $I_C$ .



Os pontos necessários para traçar a reta de carga são:

**$I_C$ -saturação**

$$I_C = V_{CC} / R_C$$

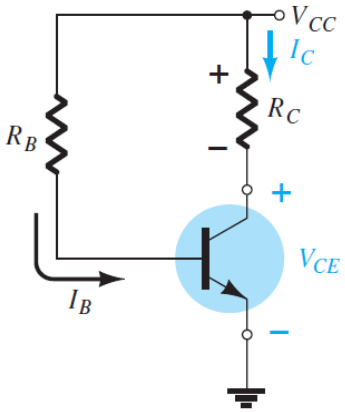
$$V_{CE} = 0 \text{ V}$$

**$V_{CE}$ -corte**

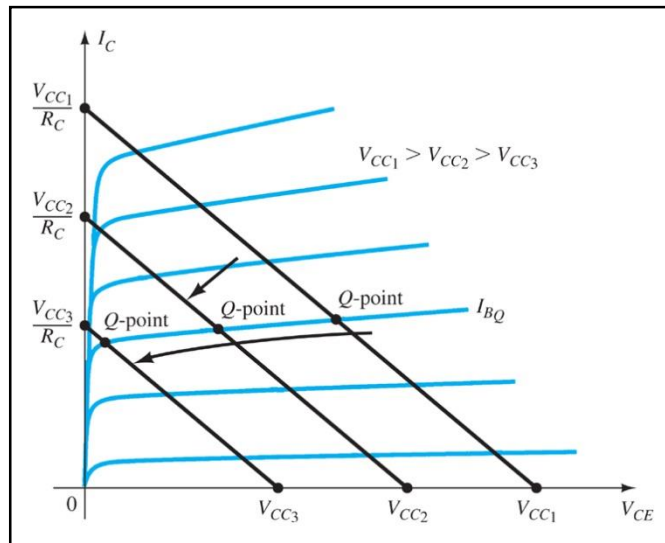
$$V_{CE} = V_{CC}$$

$$I_C = 0 \text{ mA}$$

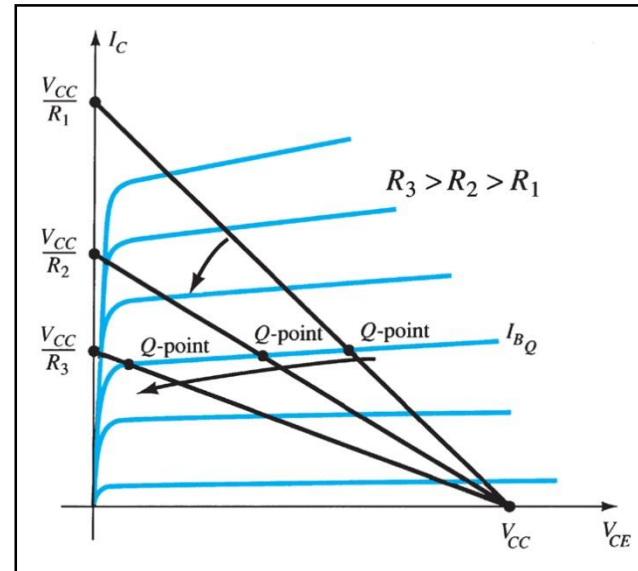
## Efeito dos parâmetros do circuito sobre o ponto Q.



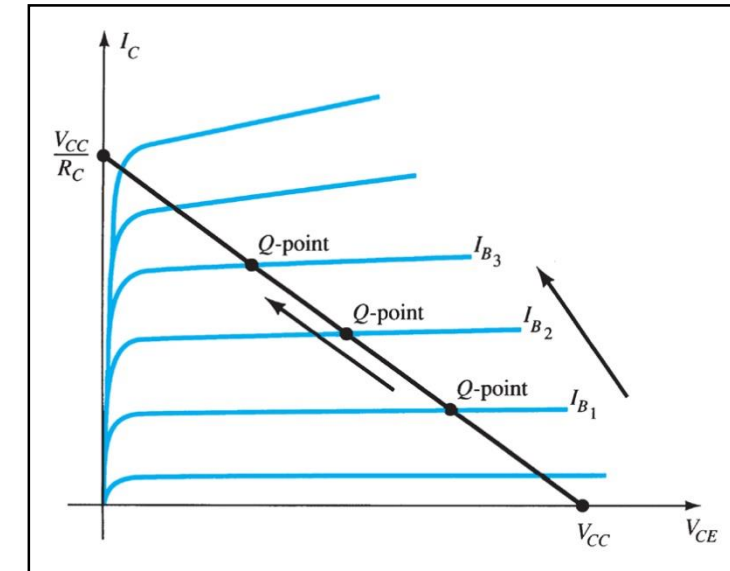
Efeito de  $V_{CC}$



Efeito de  $R_C$



Efeito de  $I_B$

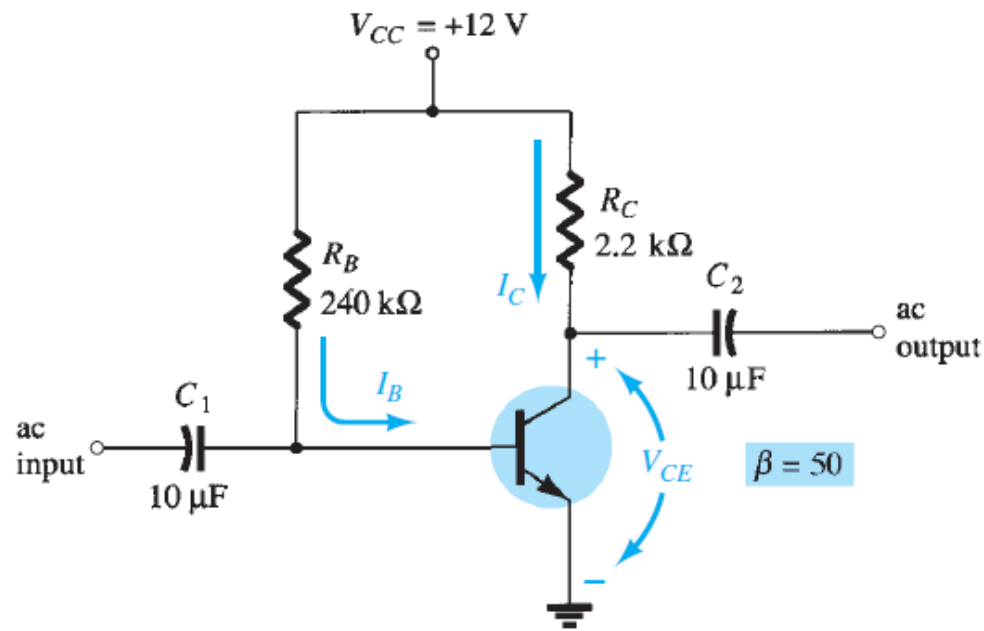


$$\beta_{dc} = \frac{I_C}{I_B}$$

Para amplificação de pequenos sinais é necessário ajustar o ponto de operação DC para manter o ganho aproximadamente constante e assim evitar a distorções de sinais.



□ Análise 1: Determinar  $I_B$ ,  $I_C$ ,  $V_{CE}$ ,  $V_B$ ,  $V_C$  e  $V_{BC}$ .



$$I_{BQ} = \frac{V_{CC} - V_{BE}}{R_B} = \frac{12 \text{ V} - 0.7 \text{ V}}{240 \text{ k}\Omega} = 47.08 \mu\text{A}$$

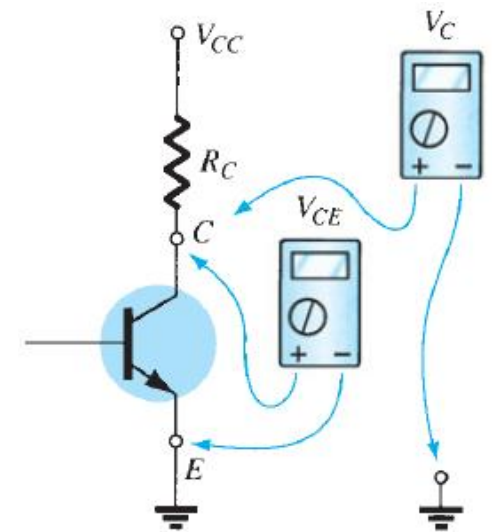
$$I_{CQ} = \beta I_{BQ} = (50)(47.08 \mu\text{A}) = 2.35 \text{ mA}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_{CEQ} &= V_{CC} - I_C R_C \\ &= 12 \text{ V} - (2.35 \text{ mA})(2.2 \text{ k}\Omega) \\ &= 6.83 \text{ V} \end{aligned}$$

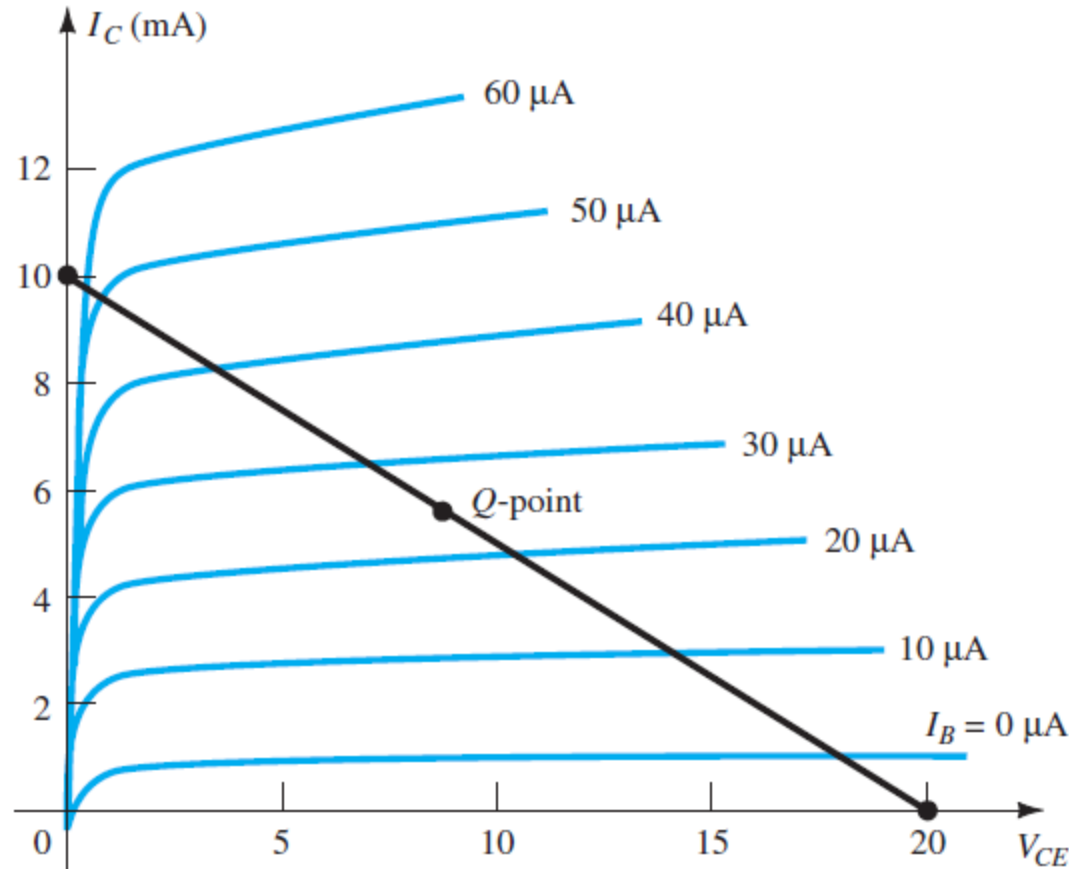
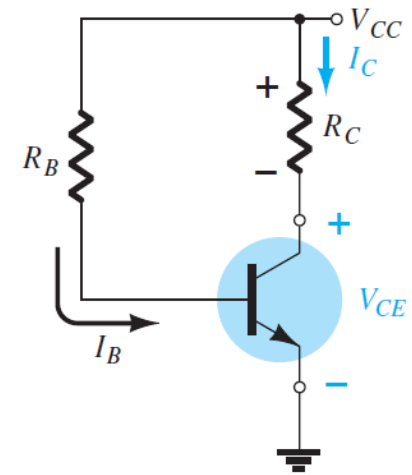
$$V_B = V_{BE} = 0.7 \text{ V}$$

$$V_C = V_{CE} = 6.83 \text{ V}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_{BC} &= V_B - V_C = 0.7 \text{ V} - 6.83 \text{ V} \\ &= -6.13 \text{ V} \end{aligned}$$



## □ Análise 2: Determinar $V_{CC}$ , $R_B$ e $R_C$ .



$$V_{CE} = V_{CC} = 20 \text{ V at } I_C = 0 \text{ mA}$$

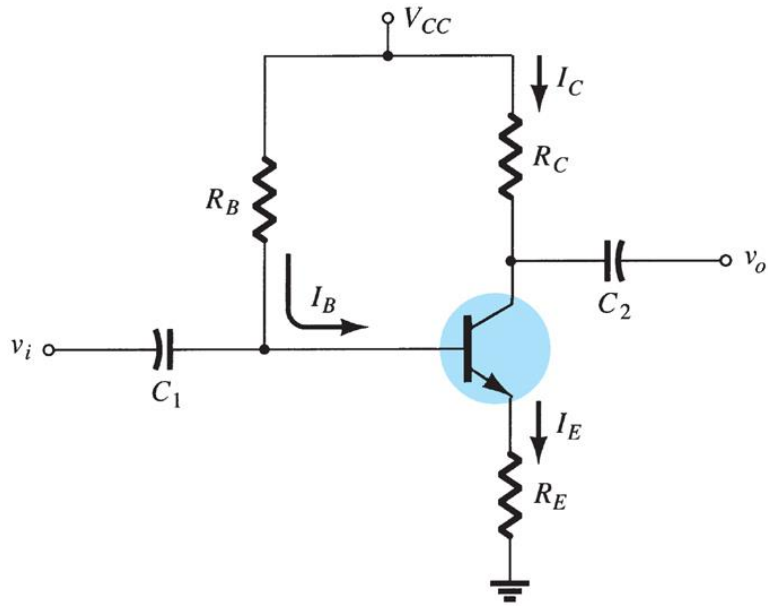
$$I_C = \frac{V_{CC}}{R_C} \text{ at } V_{CE} = 0 \text{ V}$$

$$R_C = \frac{V_{CC}}{I_C} = \frac{20 \text{ V}}{10 \text{ mA}} = 2 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$I_B = \frac{V_{CC} - V_{BE}}{R_B}$$

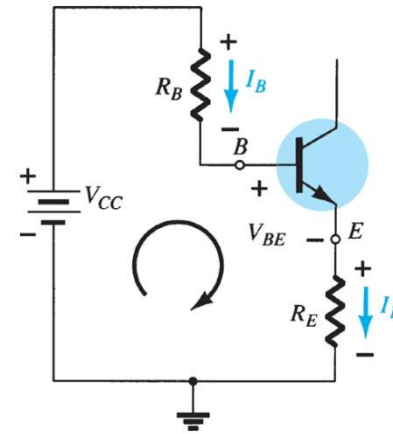
$$R_B = \frac{V_{CC} - V_{BE}}{I_B} = \frac{20 \text{ V} - 0.7 \text{ V}}{25 \mu\text{A}} = 772 \text{ k}\Omega$$

# Polarização Estável de Emissor



O resistor de emissor  $R_E$  aumenta a estabilidade do circuito de polarização, tornando-o mais estável quanto a variações de ganho e temperatura.

## Malha Base-Emissor



Lei de Kirchhoff das Tensões:

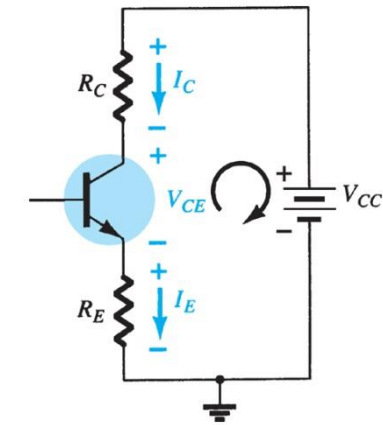
$$+V_{CC} - I_E R_E - V_{BE} - I_E R_E = 0$$

Uma vez que  $I_E = (\beta + 1)I_B$ :

$$V_{CC} - I_B R_B - (\beta + 1)I_B R_E = 0$$

$$I_B = \frac{V_{CC} - V_{BE}}{R_B + (\beta + 1)R_E}$$

## Malha Coletor-Emissor



Lei de Kirchhoff das Tensões:

$$I_E R_E + V_{CE} + I_C R_C - V_{CC} = 0$$

Uma vez que  $I_E \cong I_C$ :

$$V_{CE} = V_{CC} - I_C (R_C + R_E)$$

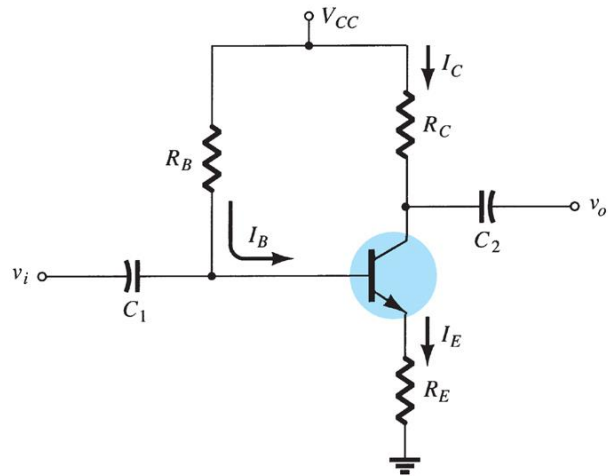
$$V_E = I_E R_E$$

$$V_C = V_{CE} + V_E = V_{CC} - I_C R_C$$

$$V_B = V_{CC} - I_B R_B = V_{BE} + V_E$$

# Polarização Estável de Emissor

## Região Linear



$$I_B = \frac{V_{CC} - V_{BE}}{R_B + (\beta + 1)R_E}$$

$$I_C = \beta I_B$$

$$V_{CE} = V_{CC} - I_C(R_C + R_E)$$

$$V_E = I_E R_E$$

$$V_C = V_{CE} + V_E = V_{CC} - I_C R_C$$

$$V_B = V_{CC} - I_B R_B = V_{BE} + V_E$$

## Saturação

Aproximando a resistência entre coletor e emissor ( $R_{CE}$ ) por um curto-circuito:

$$I_{Csat} = \frac{V_{CC}}{R_C + R_E}$$

## Corte

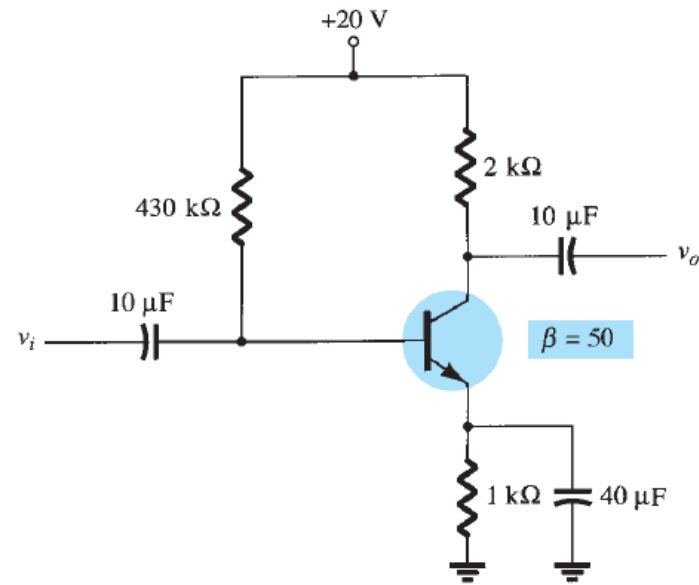
Aproximando a resistência entre coletor e emissor ( $R_{CE}$ ) por um circuito aberto:

$$V_{CE} = V_{CC}$$

$$I_C = 0 A$$

# Polarização Estável de Emissor

□ Análise 1: Determinar  $I_B$ ,  $I_C$ ,  $V_{CE}$ ,  $V_C$ ,  $V_E$ ,  $V_B$  e  $V_{BC}$ .



$$I_B = \frac{V_{CC} - V_{BE}}{R_B + (\beta + 1)R_E} = \frac{20 \text{ V} - 0.7 \text{ V}}{430 \text{ k}\Omega + (51)(1 \text{ k}\Omega)}$$
$$= \frac{19.3 \text{ V}}{481 \text{ k}\Omega} = 40.1 \mu\text{A}$$

$$I_C = \beta I_B$$
$$= (50)(40.1 \mu\text{A})$$
$$\cong 2.01 \text{ mA}$$

$$V_{CE} = V_{CC} - I_C(R_C + R_E)$$
$$= 20 \text{ V} - (2.01 \text{ mA})(2 \text{ k}\Omega + 1 \text{ k}\Omega) = 20 \text{ V} - 6.03 \text{ V}$$
$$= 13.97 \text{ V}$$

$$V_C = V_{CC} - I_C R_C$$
$$= 20 \text{ V} - (2.01 \text{ mA})(2 \text{ k}\Omega) = 20 \text{ V} - 4.02 \text{ V}$$
$$= 15.98 \text{ V}$$

$$V_E = V_C - V_{CE}$$
$$= 15.98 \text{ V} - 13.97 \text{ V}$$
$$= 2.01 \text{ V}$$

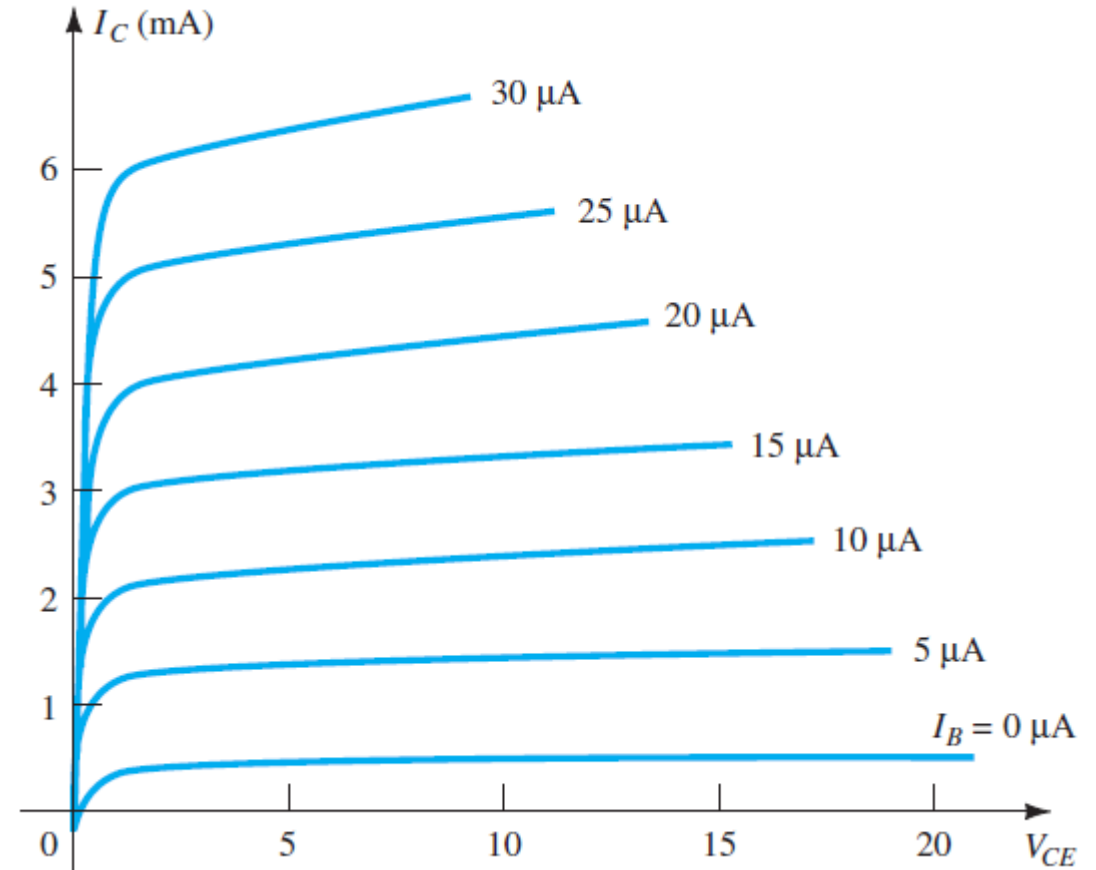
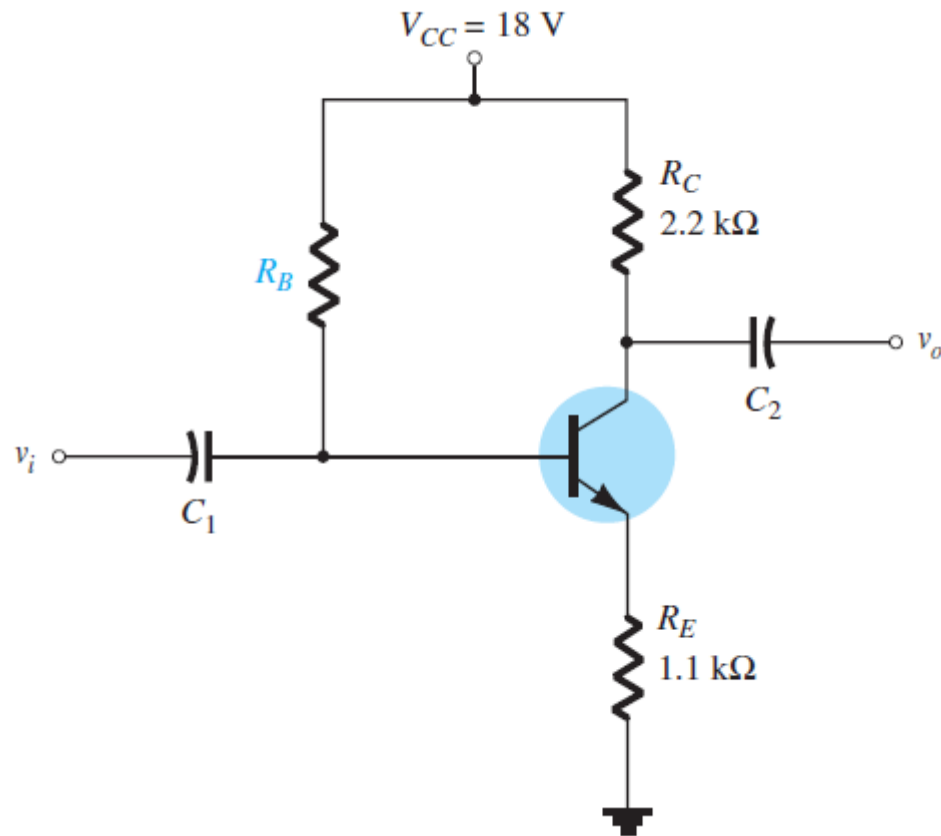
$$V_E = I_E R_E \cong I_C R_E$$
$$= (2.01 \text{ mA})(1 \text{ k}\Omega)$$
$$= 2.01 \text{ V}$$

$$V_B = V_{BE} + V_E$$
$$= 0.7 \text{ V} + 2.01 \text{ V}$$
$$= 2.71 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{BC} = V_B - V_C$$
$$= 2.71 \text{ V} - 15.98 \text{ V}$$
$$= -13.27 \text{ V (reverse-biased as required)}$$

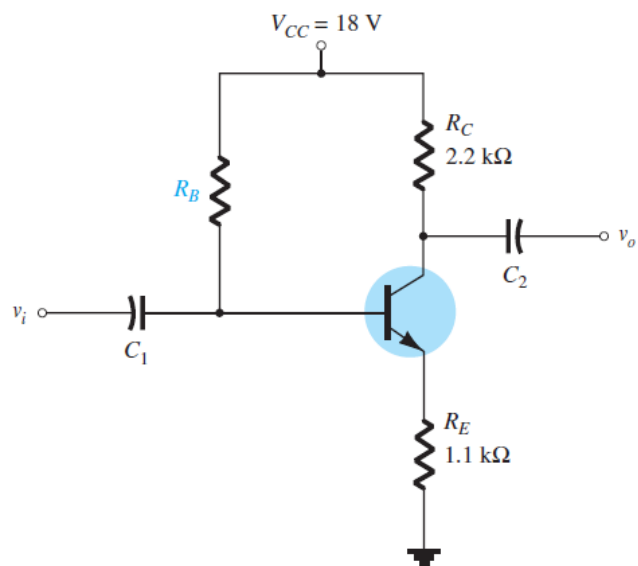
# Polarização Estável de Emissor

□ Análise 2: Traçar a reta de carga, determinar  $I_C$ ,  $V_{CE}$ ,  $\beta_{DC}$  e  $R_B$ .



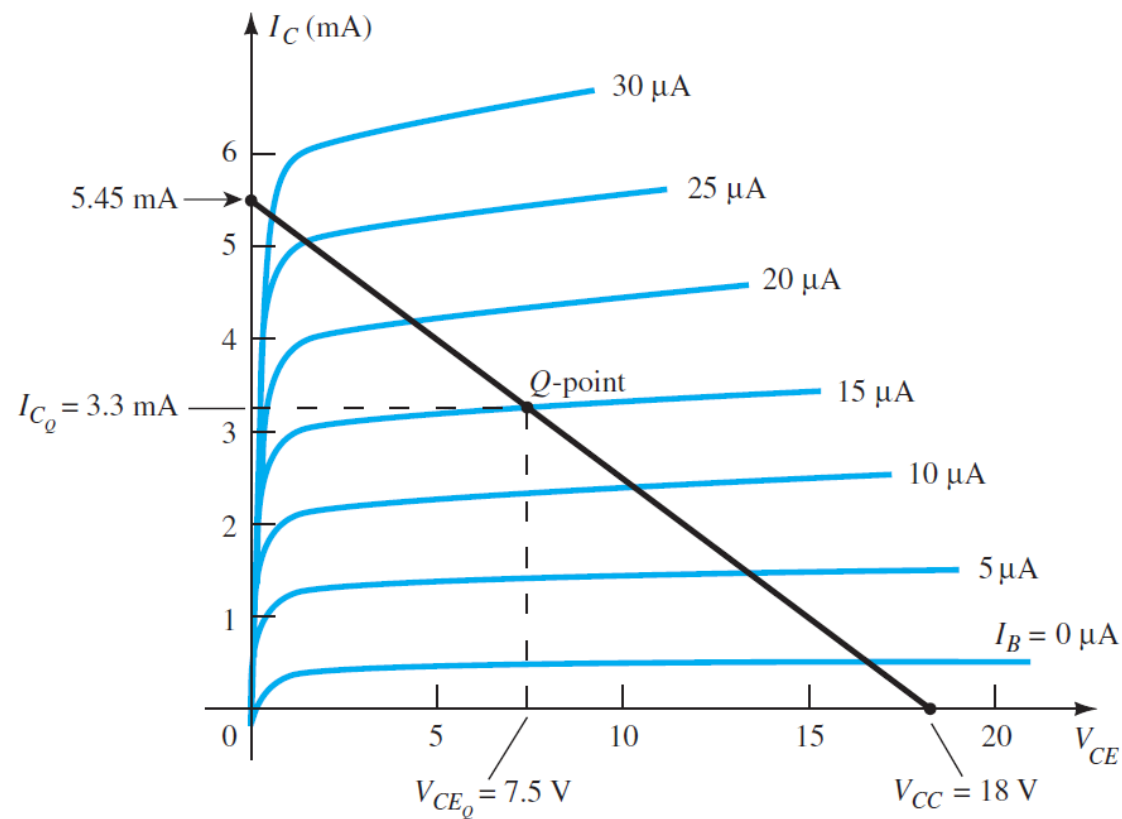
# Polarização Estável de Emissor

□ Análise 2: Traçar a reta de carga, determinar  $I_C$ ,  $V_{CE}$ ,  $\beta$  e  $R_B$ .



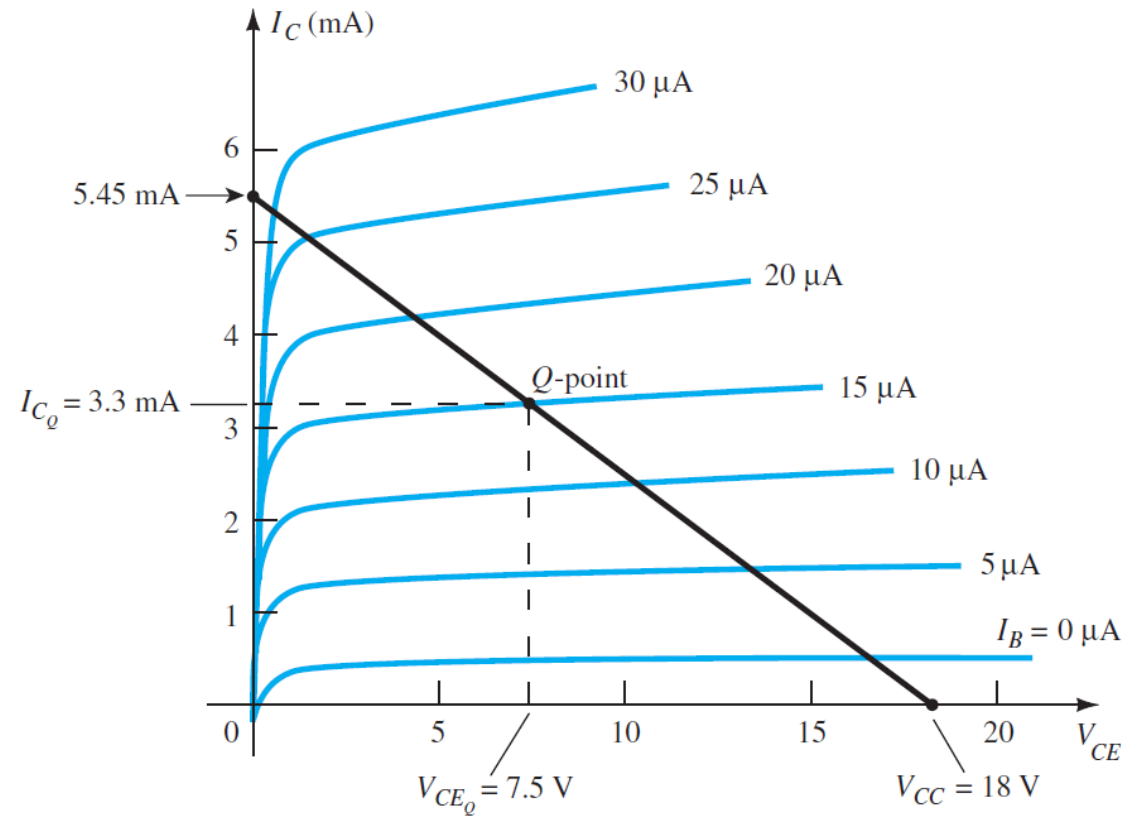
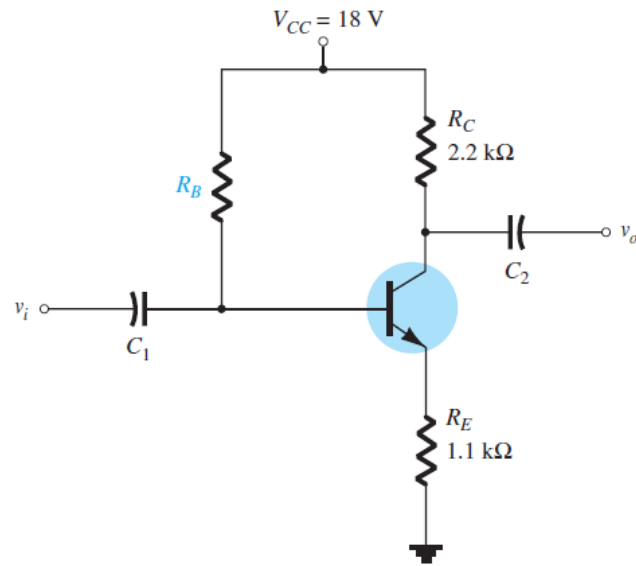
$$I_C = \frac{V_{CC}}{R_C + R_E} = \frac{18 \text{ V}}{2.2 \text{ k}\Omega + 1.1 \text{ k}\Omega} = \frac{18 \text{ V}}{3.3 \text{ k}\Omega} = 5.45 \text{ mA}$$

$$V_{CE} = V_{CC} = 18 \text{ V}$$



# Polarização Estável de Emissor

❑ Análise 2: Traçar a reta de carga, determinar  $I_C$ ,  $V_{CE}$ ,  $\beta$  e  $R_B$ .



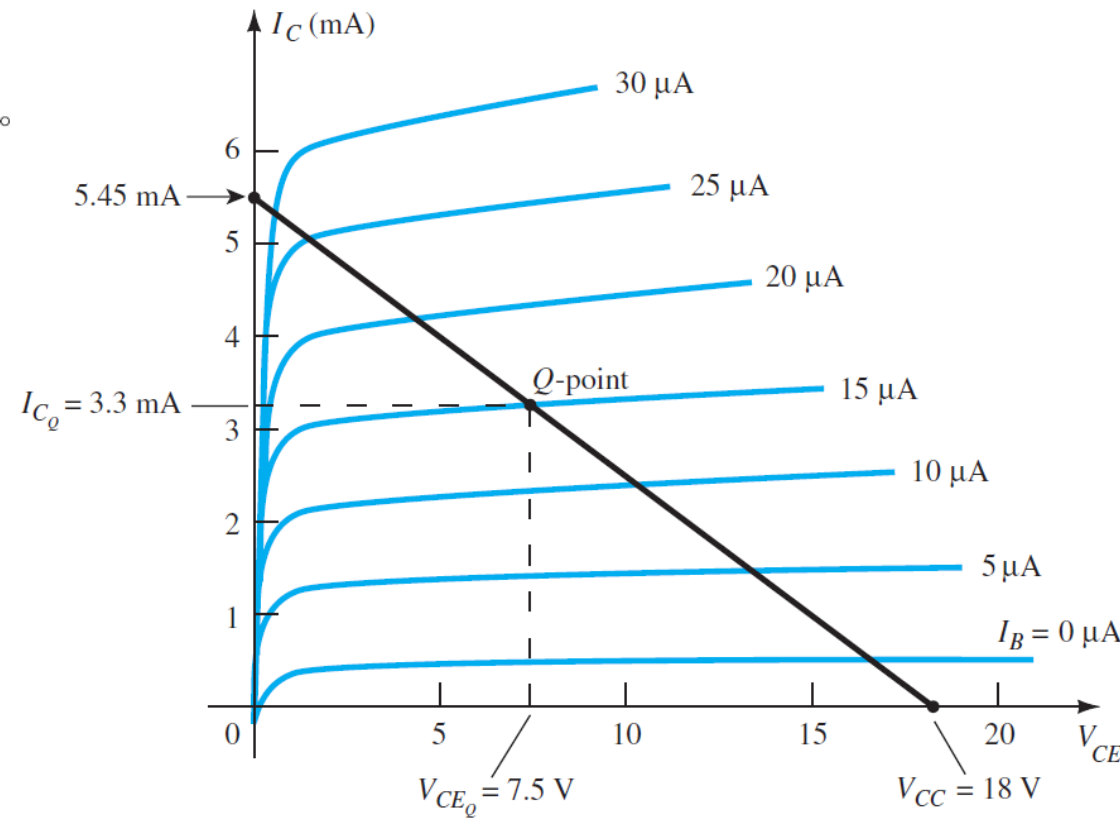
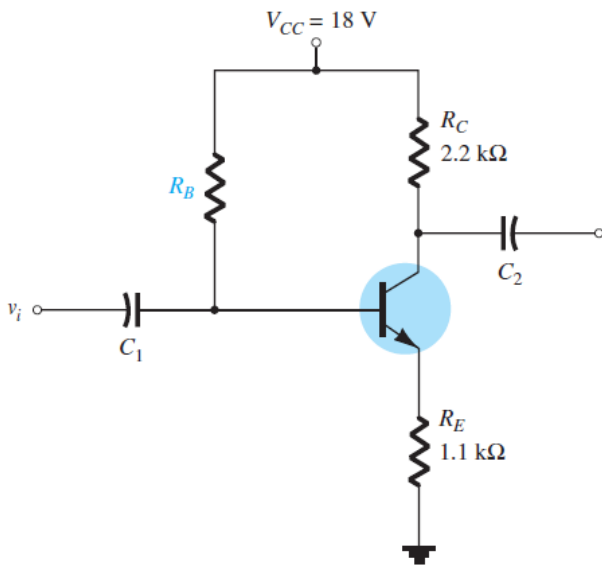
$$V_{CEQ} \cong 7.5 \text{ V}, I_{CQ} \cong 3.3 \text{ mA}$$

$$\beta = \frac{I_{CQ}}{I_{BQ}} = \frac{3.3 \text{ mA}}{15 \mu\text{A}} = 220$$



# Polarização Estável de Emissor

□ Análise 2: Traçar a reta de carga, determinar  $I_C$ ,  $V_{CE}$ ,  $\beta$  e  $R_B$ .



$$V_{CEQ} \cong 7.5 \text{ V}, I_{CQ} \cong 3.3 \text{ mA}$$

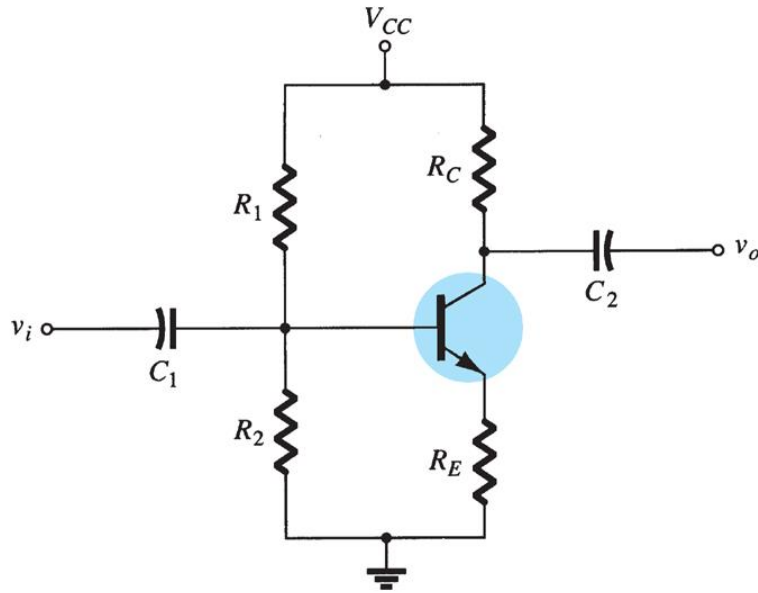
$$\beta = \frac{I_{CQ}}{I_{BQ}} = \frac{3.3 \text{ mA}}{15 \mu\text{A}} = 220$$

$$I_B = \frac{V_{CC} - V_{BE}}{R_B + (\beta + 1)R_E}$$

$$R_B = \frac{V_{CC} - V_{BE}}{I_B} - (\beta + 1)R_E$$

$$R_B = 910,2 \text{ k}\Omega$$

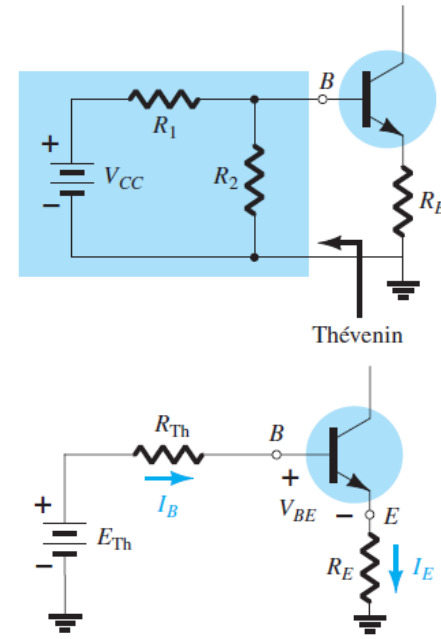
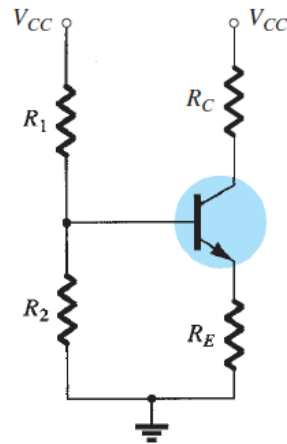
# Polarização por Divisor de Tensão



Garante ainda mais estabilidade ao circuito quanto a variações de ganho e temperatura.

## Malha Base-Emissor

### Análise Exata



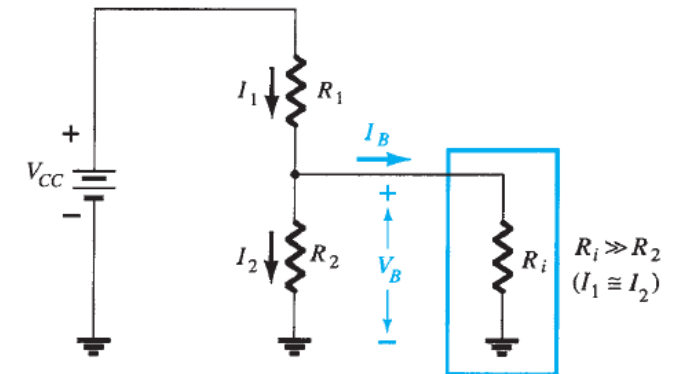
$$R_{Th} = R_1 \parallel R_2$$

$$E_{Th} = V_{R_2} = \frac{R_2 V_{CC}}{R_1 + R_2}$$

$$I_B = \frac{E_{Th} - V_{BE}}{R_{Th} + (\beta + 1)R_E}$$

### Análise Aproximada

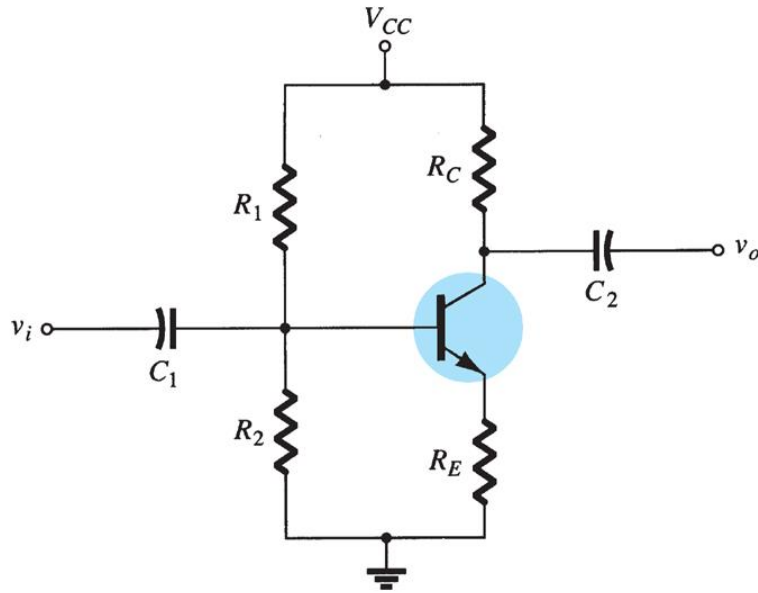
$$\beta R_E \geq 10 R_2$$



$$V_B = \frac{R_2 V_{CC}}{R_1 + R_2}$$

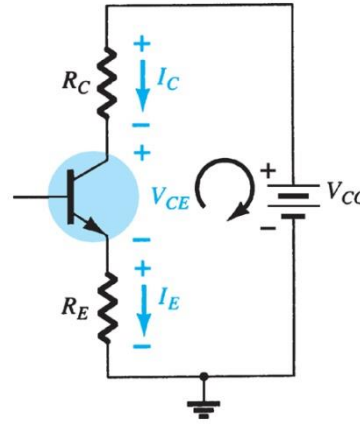
$$V_E = V_B - V_{BE}$$

# Polarização por Divisor de Tensão



Garante ainda mais estabilidade ao circuito quanto a variações de ganho e temperatura.

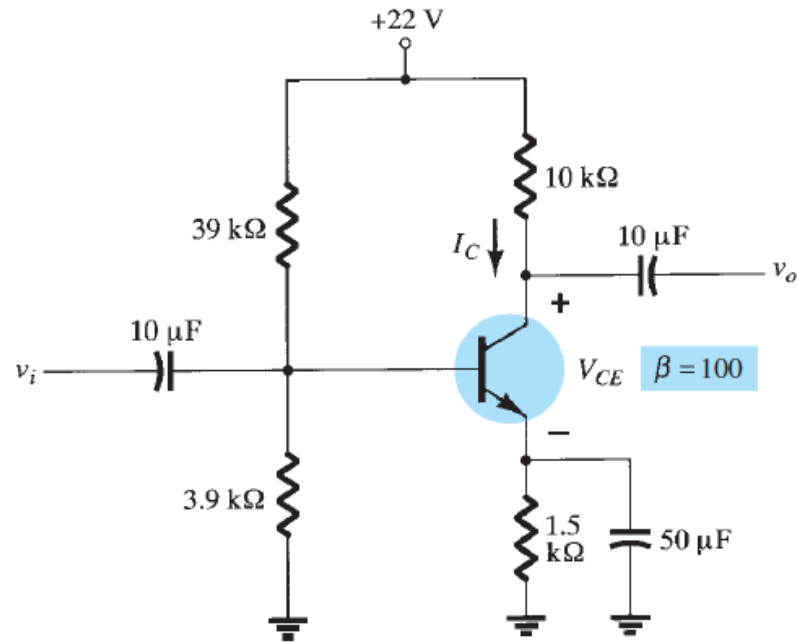
## Malha Coletor-Emissor



$$V_{CE} = V_{CC} - I_C(R_C + R_E)$$

# Polarização por Divisor de Tensão

## □ Análise 1: Determinar $I_C$ e $V_{CE}$ .



$$R_{Th} = R_1 \parallel R_2 \\ = \frac{(39 \text{ k}\Omega)(3.9 \text{ k}\Omega)}{39 \text{ k}\Omega + 3.9 \text{ k}\Omega} = 3.55 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$E_{Th} = \frac{R_2 V_{CC}}{R_1 + R_2} \\ = \frac{(3.9 \text{ k}\Omega)(22 \text{ V})}{39 \text{ k}\Omega + 3.9 \text{ k}\Omega} = 2 \text{ V}$$

$$I_B = \frac{E_{Th} - V_{BE}}{R_{Th} + (\beta + 1)R_E} \\ = \frac{2 \text{ V} - 0.7 \text{ V}}{3.55 \text{ k}\Omega + (101)(1.5 \text{ k}\Omega)} = \frac{1.3 \text{ V}}{3.55 \text{ k}\Omega + 151.5 \text{ k}\Omega} \\ = 8.38 \mu\text{A}$$

$$I_C = \beta I_B \\ = (100)(8.38 \mu\text{A}) \\ = \mathbf{0.84 \text{ mA}}$$

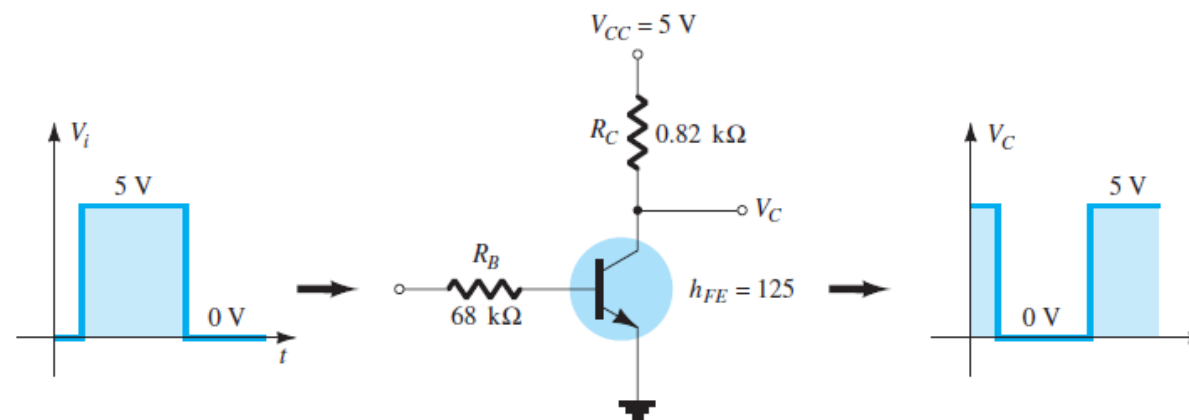
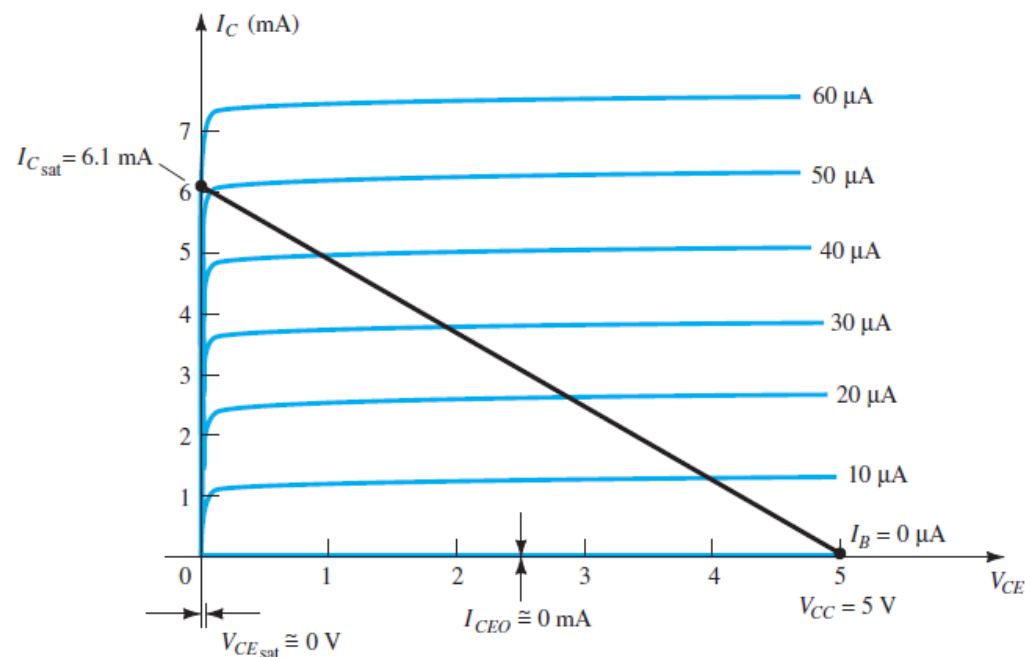
$$V_{CE} = V_{CC} - I_C(R_C + R_E) \\ = 22 \text{ V} - (0.84 \text{ mA})(10 \text{ k}\Omega + 1.5 \text{ k}\Omega) \\ = 22 \text{ V} - 9.66 \text{ V} \\ = \mathbf{12.34 \text{ V}}$$

# Transistor como Chave

O resistor de base é calculado para garantir que o ponto de operação seja deslocado para a região de saturação quando for aplicada tensão na entrada.

$$I_{C_{sat}} = \frac{V_{CC}}{R_C}$$

$$I_B > \frac{I_{C_{sat}}}{\beta_{dc}}$$



$$I_B = \frac{V_i - 0.7 \text{ V}}{R_B} = \frac{5 \text{ V} - 0.7 \text{ V}}{68 \text{ k}\Omega} = 63 \mu\text{A}$$

$$I_{C_{sat}} = \frac{V_{CC}}{R_C} = \frac{5 \text{ V}}{0.82 \text{ k}\Omega} \cong 6.1 \text{ mA}$$

- ❑ Boylestad, Robert L.; Nashelsky, Louis “Dispositivos Eletrônicos e Teoria de Circuitos”, 6 ed., Rio de Janeiro, LTC (1998)
- ❑ Boylestad, Robert L.; Nashelsky, Louis “Electronic Devices and Circuit Theory”, 11 ed., Boston, Pearson (2013).