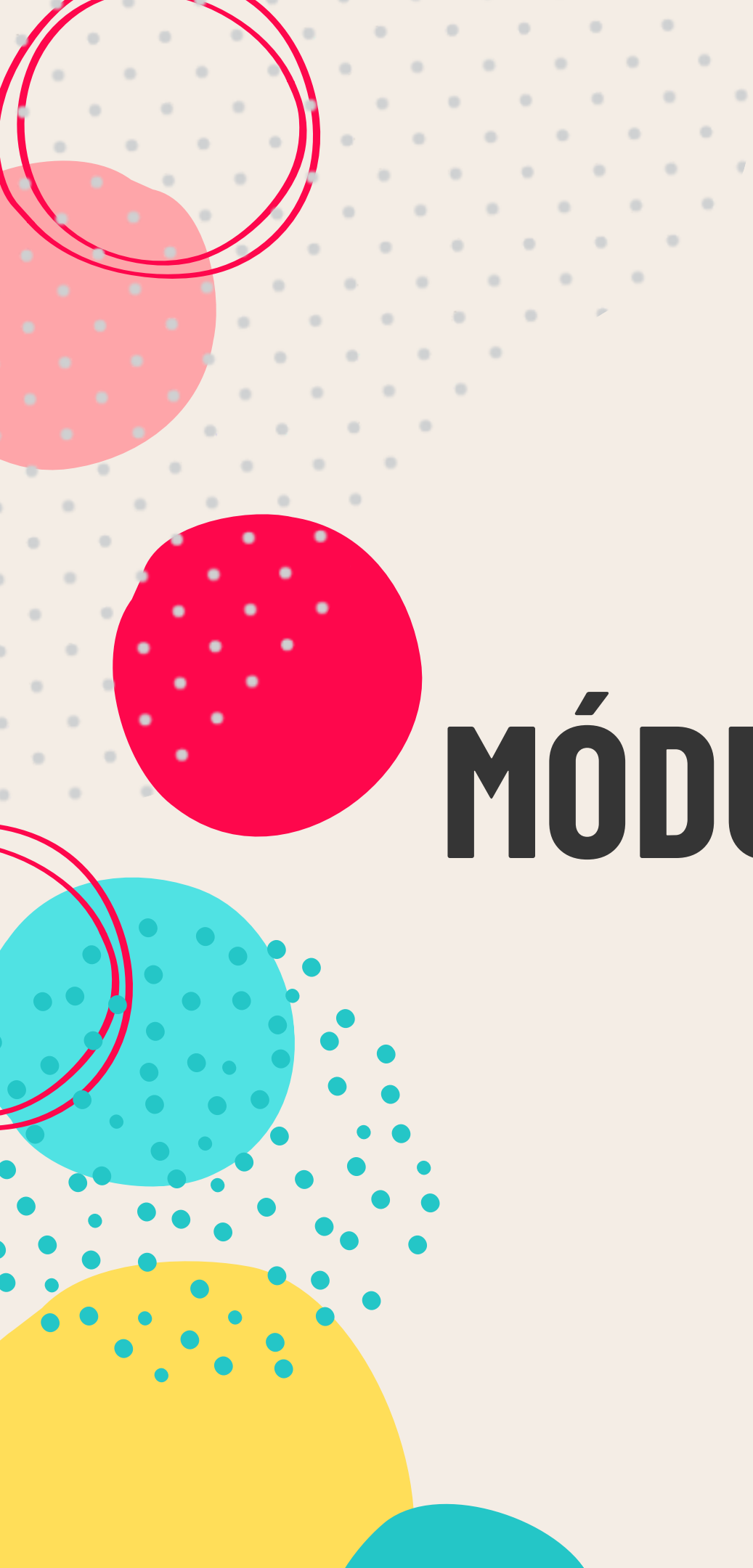


# MÓDULO DA ELETRÔNICA





# AULA 2

**01**

REVISÃO DA AULA PASSADA

**02**

ASSOCIAÇÃO DE RESISTORES E  
DIVISOR DE TENSÃO

**03**

IDEIA SOBRE TRANSISTOR

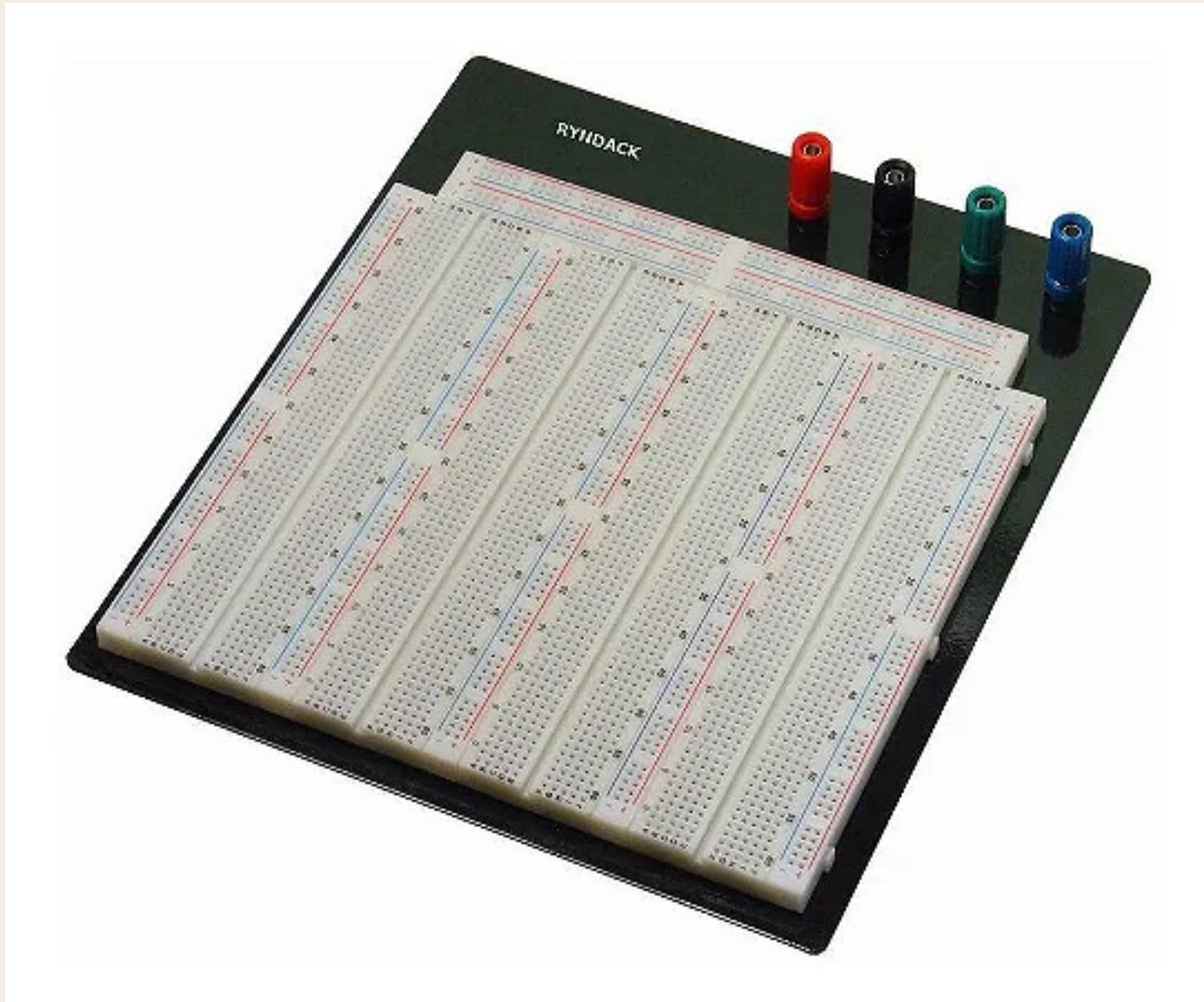
**04**

HANDS ON

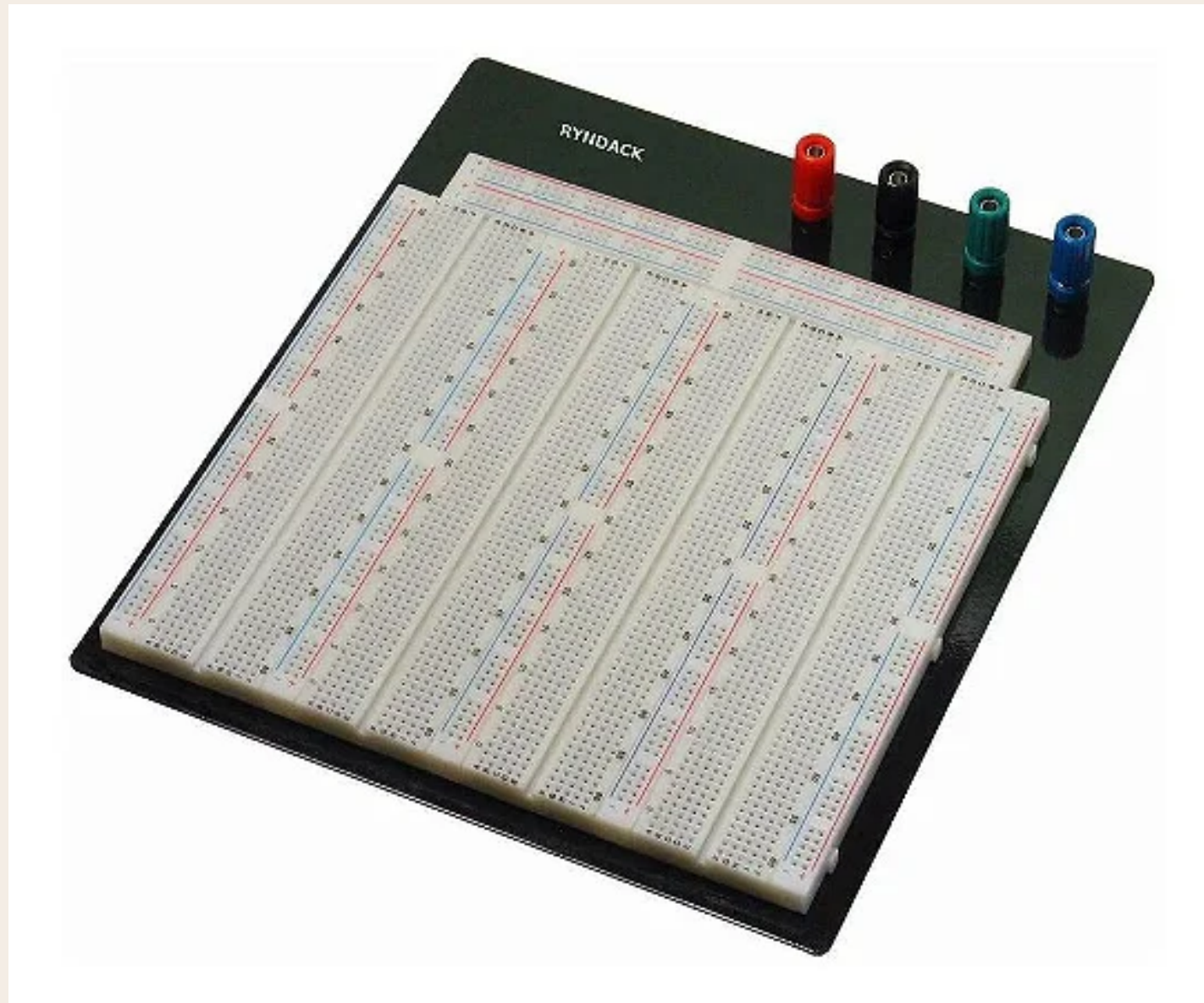


# RECAPITULANDO

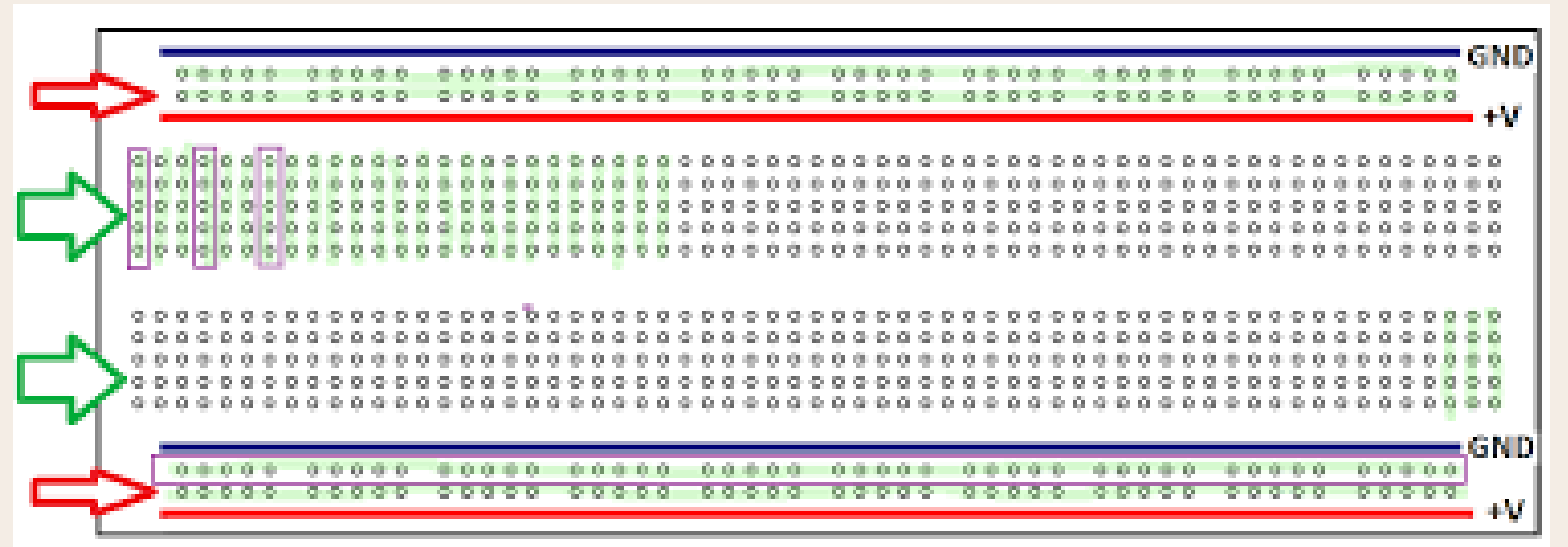
## Protoboard - Matriz de contatos



# RECAPITULANDO



Protoboard - Matriz de contatos



# RECAPITULANDO

## Multímetro - Função de continuidade

Um teste de continuidade é uma verificação rápida para ver se um circuito está aberto ou fechado.

Apenas circuitos fechados têm continuidade.

Durante esse teste, o multímetro envia uma pequena corrente através do circuito para medir a resistência no circuito. Se a resistência for muito baixa, há um som indicando que o circuito possui continuidade

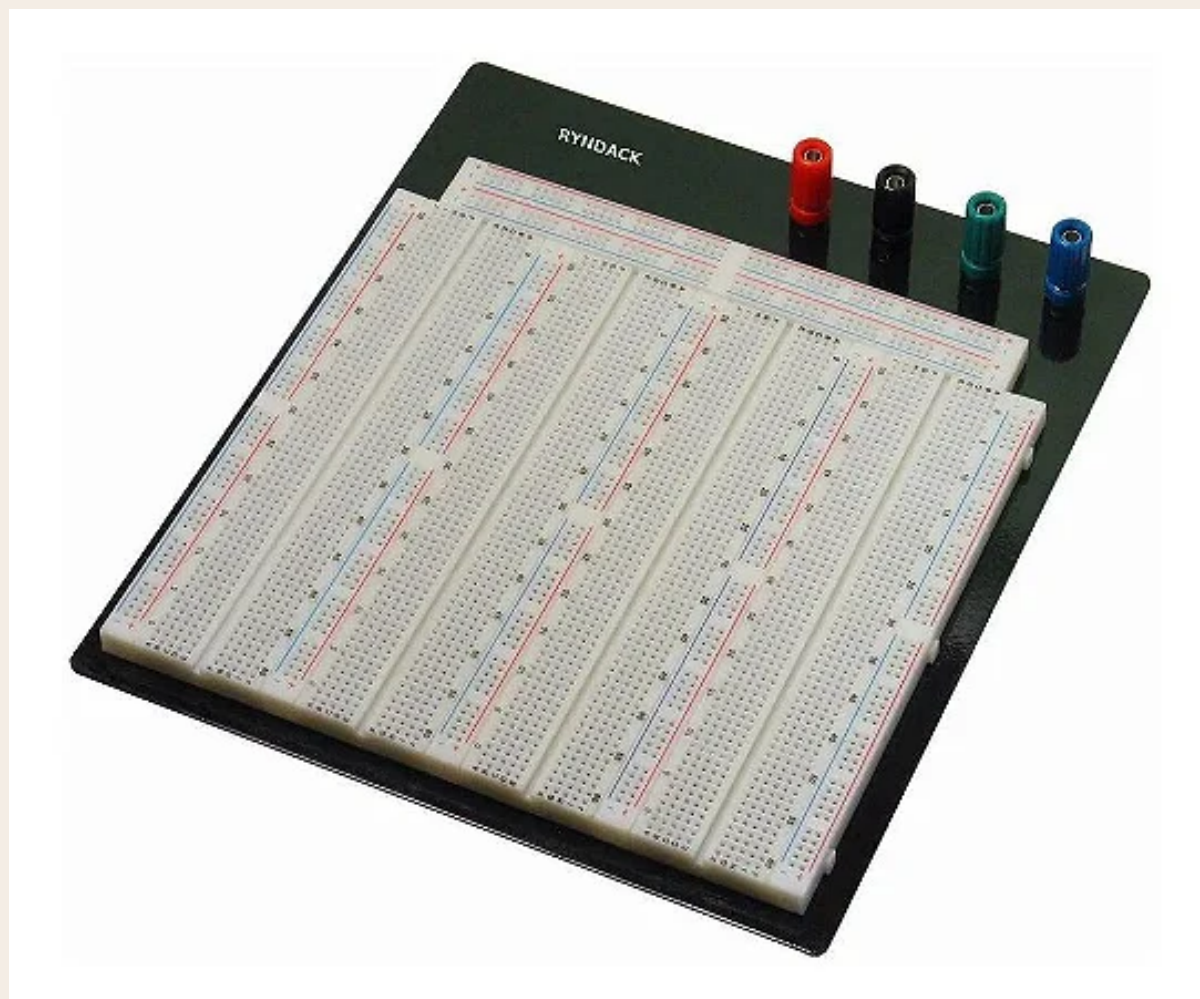


# RECAPITULANDO

## Teste de Continuidade na protoboard

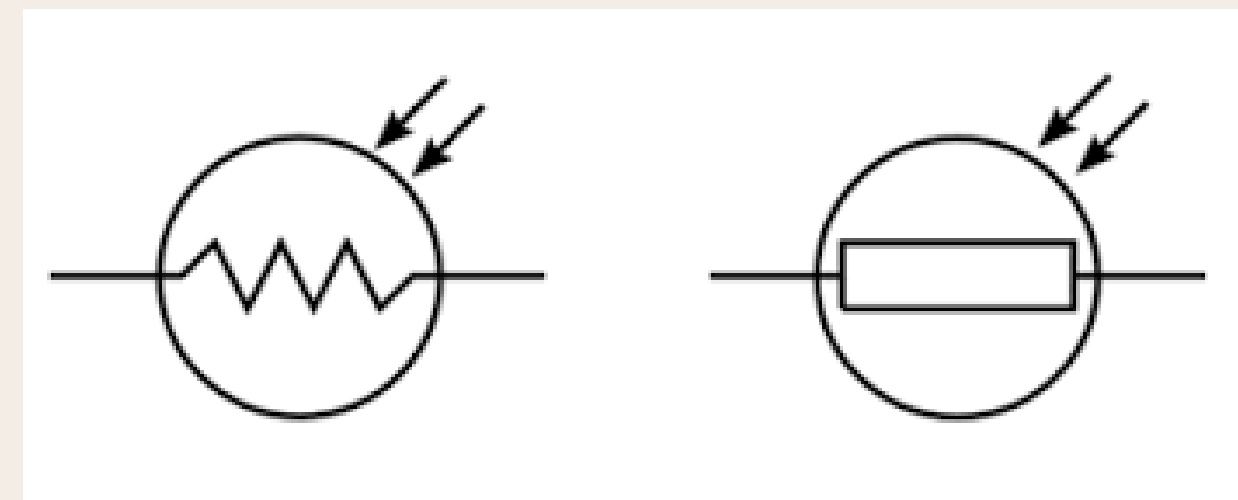
Na matriz central, as horizontais têm contato, logo elas apresentam continuidade

Na matriz das bordas, as verticais têm contato, logo elas apresentam continuidade



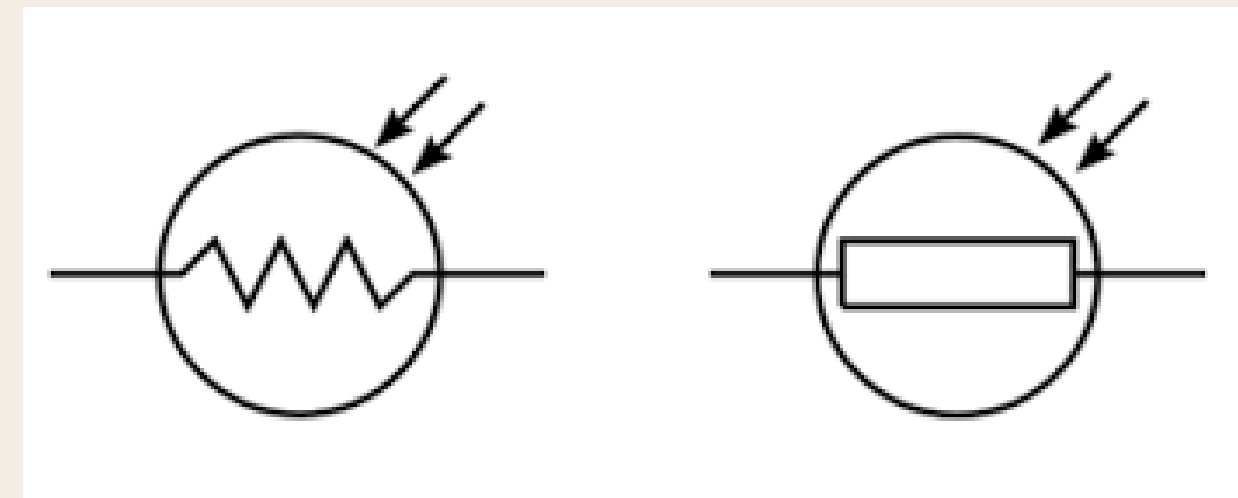
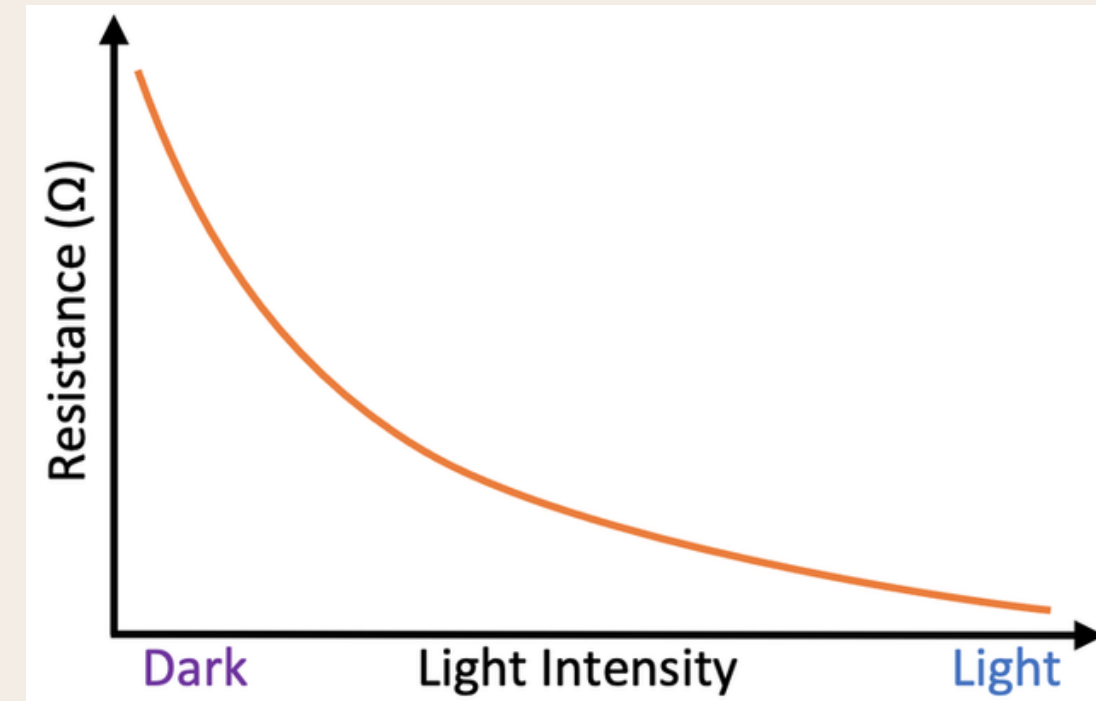
# RECAPITULANDO

## Componente - LDR



# RECAPITULANDO

## Componente - LDR





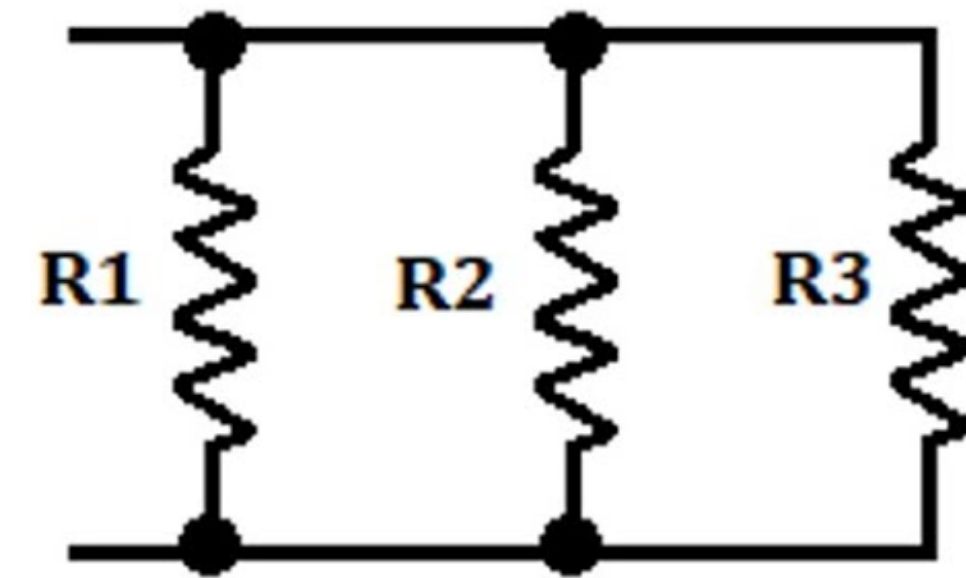
# ASSOCIAÇÃO DE RESISTORES

Resistores em série



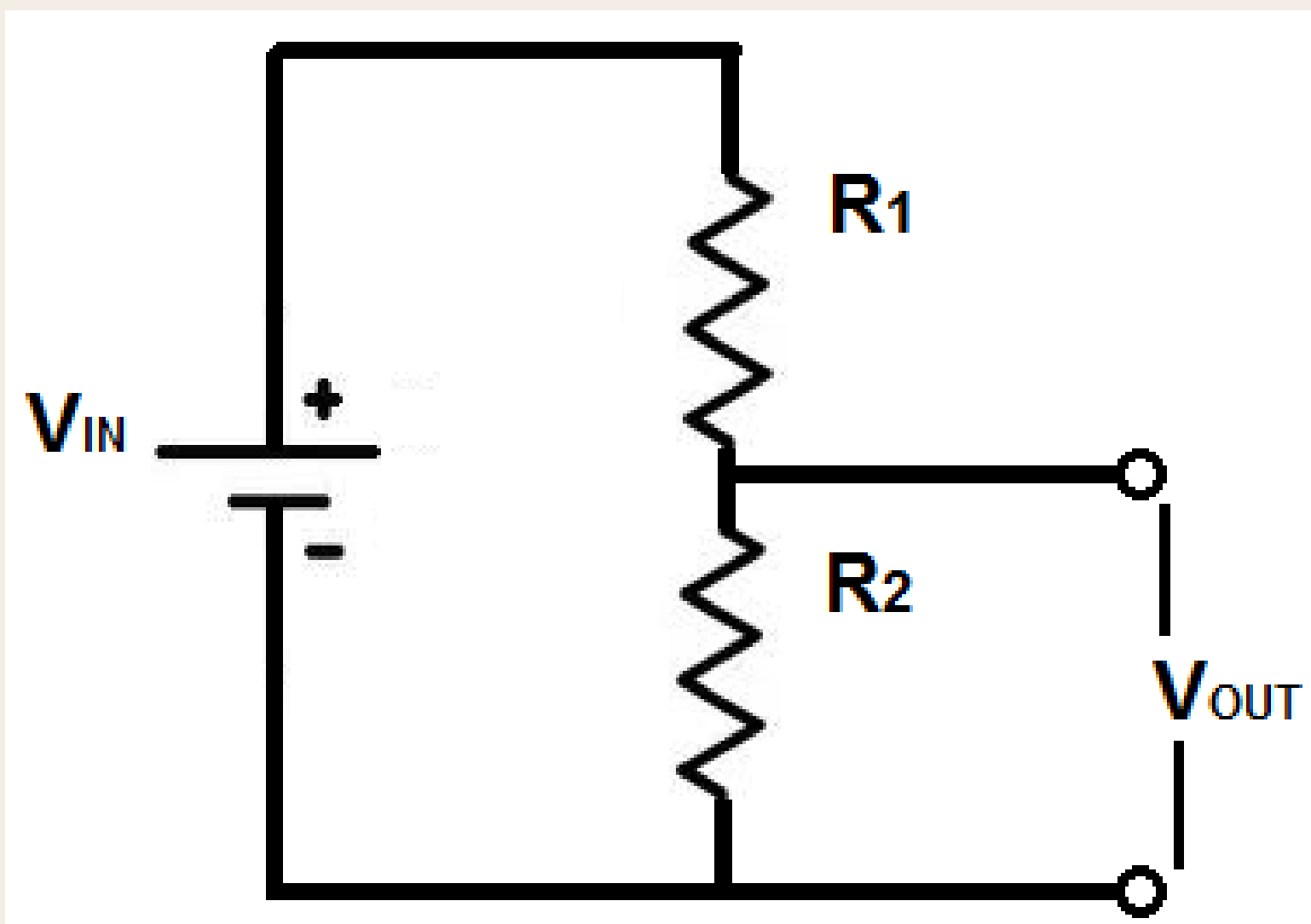
$$R_{eq} = R_1 + R_2 + R_3$$

Resistores em paralelo



$$\frac{1}{R_{EQ}} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{R_N}$$

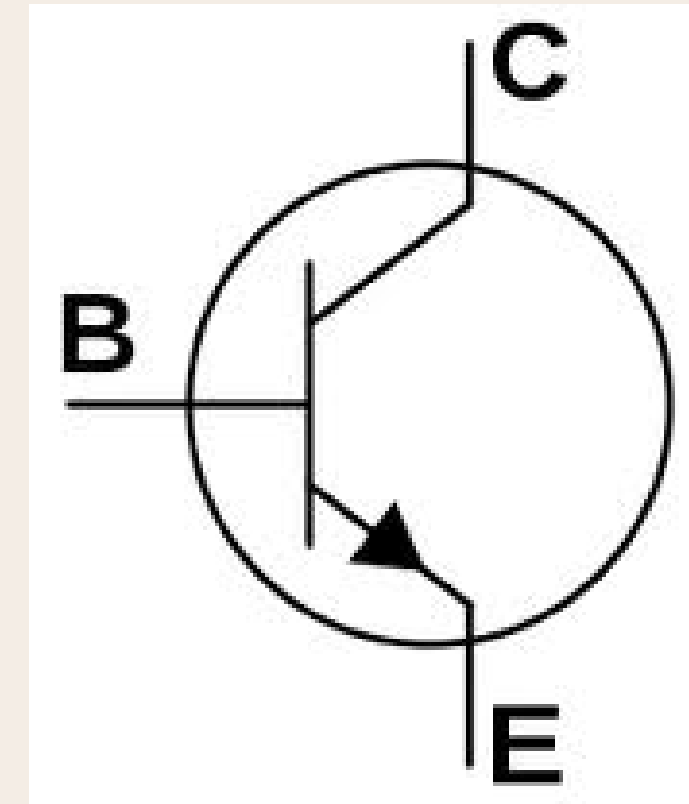
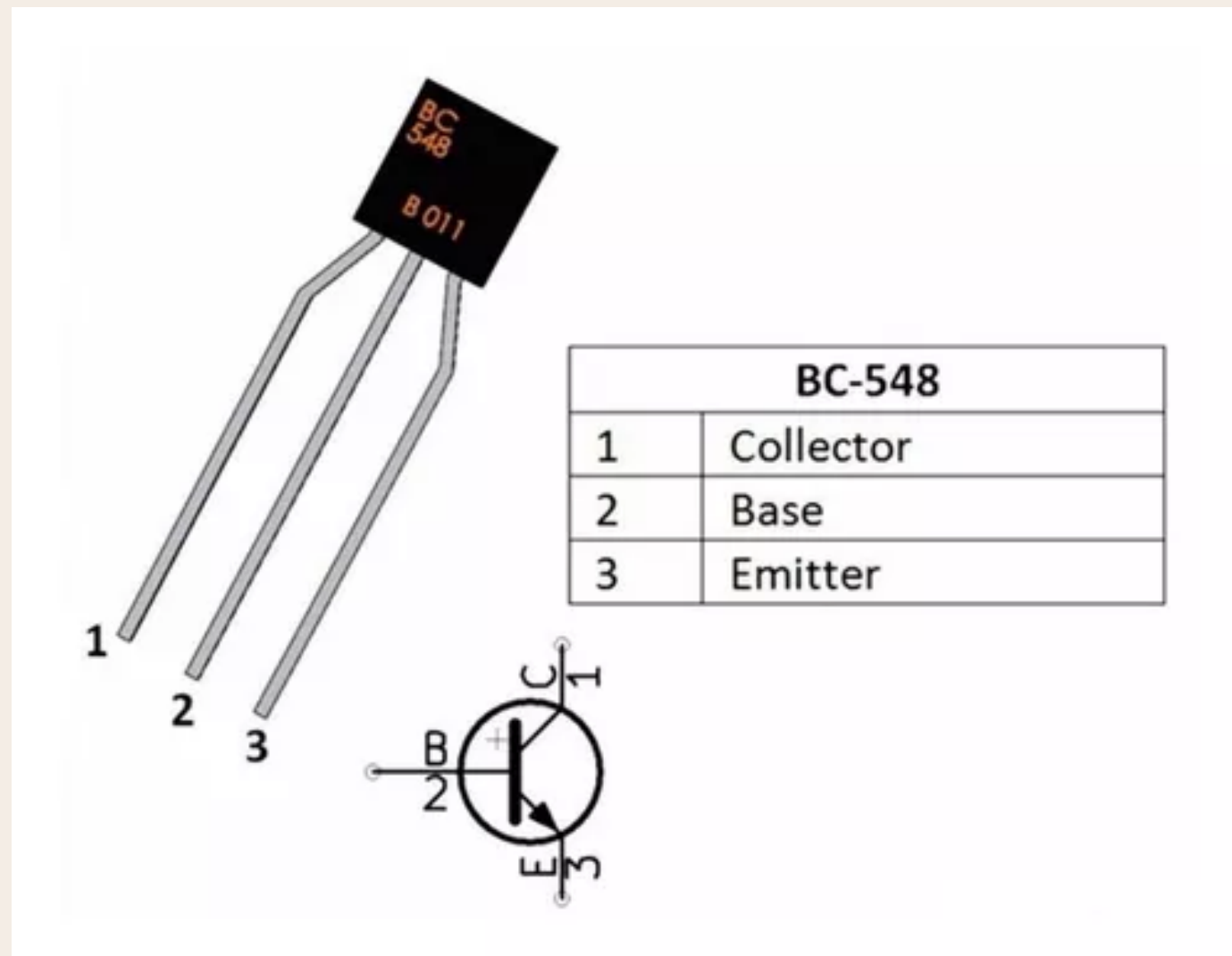
# DIVISOR DE TENSÃO



$$\begin{aligned} 1^{\text{a}} \text{ Lei de Ohm : } V_{in} &= I \cdot R_{eq} \\ R_{eq} &= R_1 + R_2 \quad (\text{Resistências em série}) \\ \therefore V_{in} &= I \cdot (R_1 + R_2) \\ I &= \frac{V_{in}}{(R_1 + R_2)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_{out} &= I \cdot R_2 \\ V_{out} &= V_{in} \cdot \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \end{aligned}$$

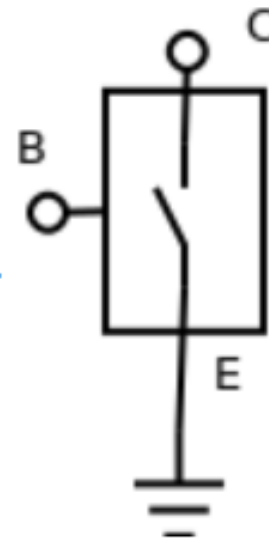
# TRANSISTOR



# TRANSISTOR COMO CHAVE

Como chave aberta

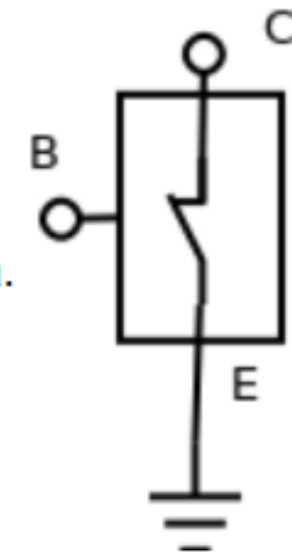
Comportamento de **chave aberta**.



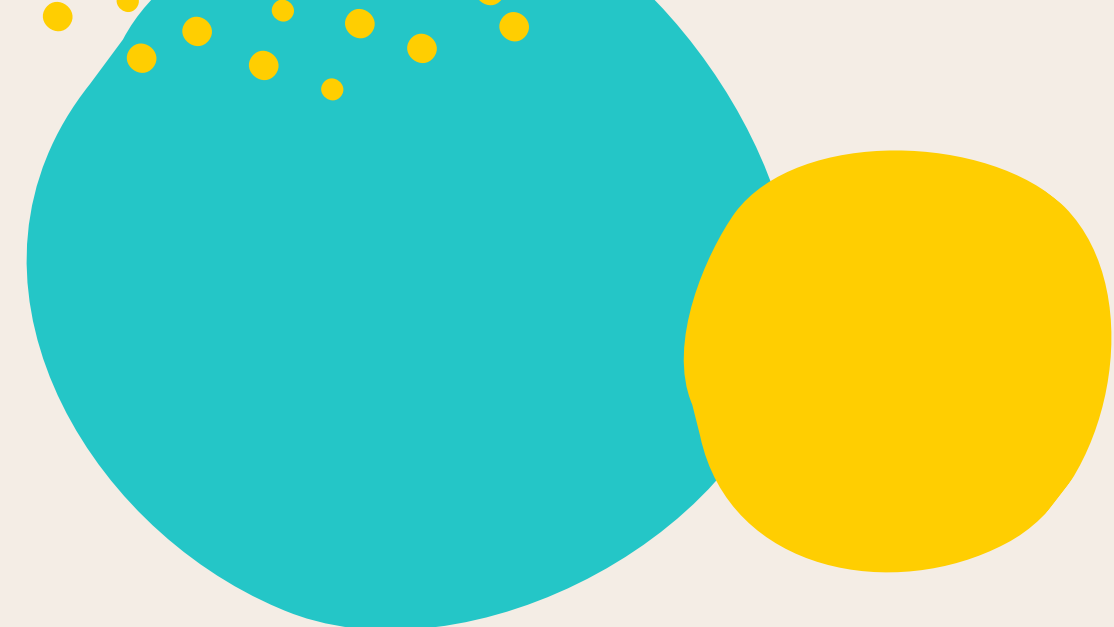
$$V_b < 0,5V$$
$$I_b = 0 ; I_c = 0 ; V_c = V_{ce} = V_{cc}$$

Como chave fechada

Comportamento de **chave fechada**.

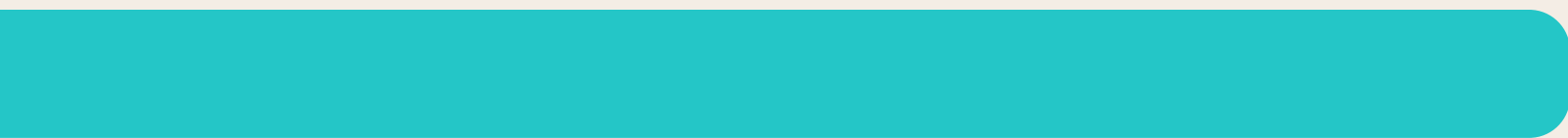


$$V_b \gg 0,7V$$
$$V_c = V_{ce} = 0 ; I_c = V_{cc}/R_c$$

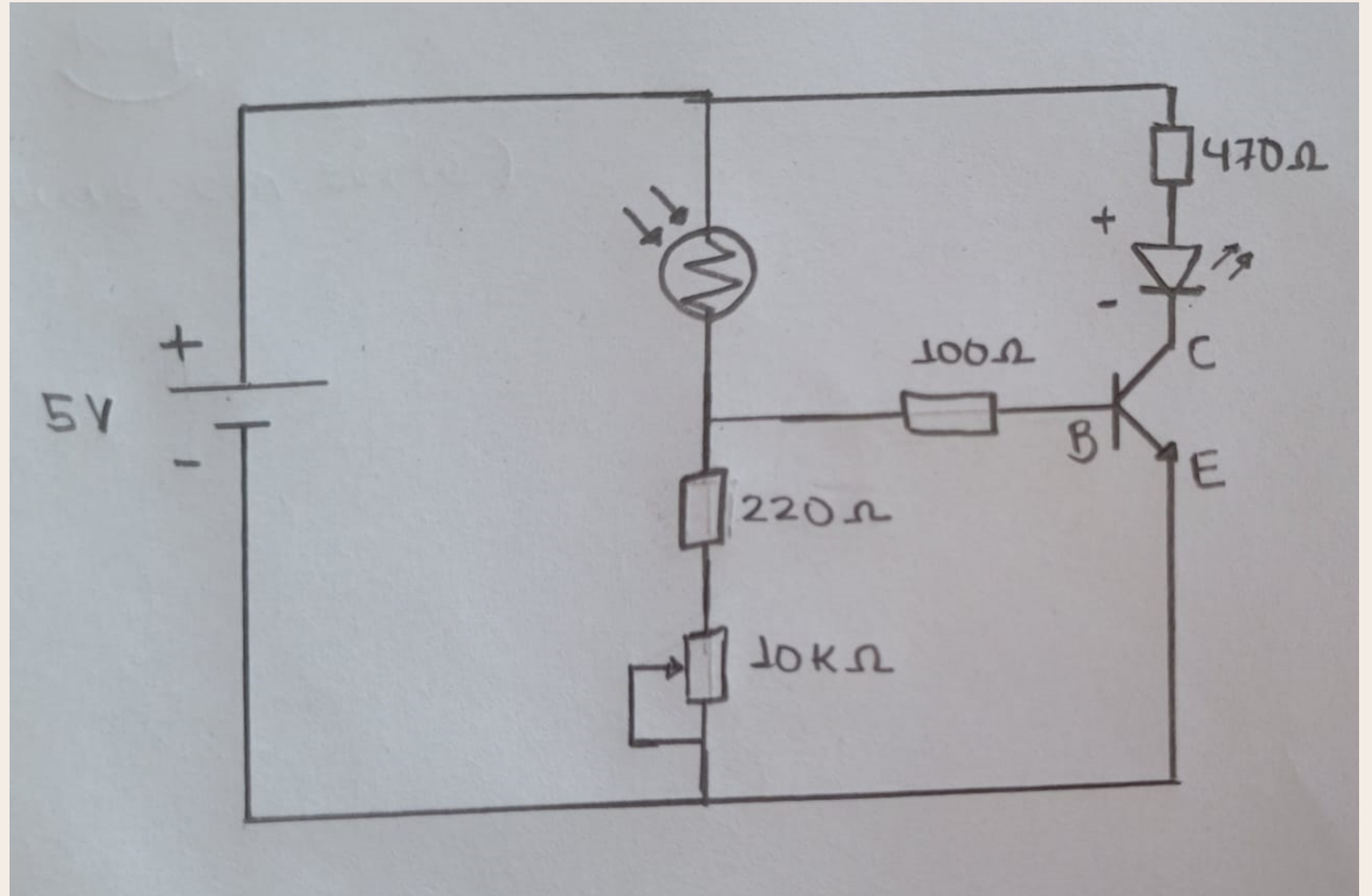


# **HANDS ON !!!**

PRIMEIRA PARTE DO CIRCUITO DO NOSSO PROJETO



**HANDS ON !!**



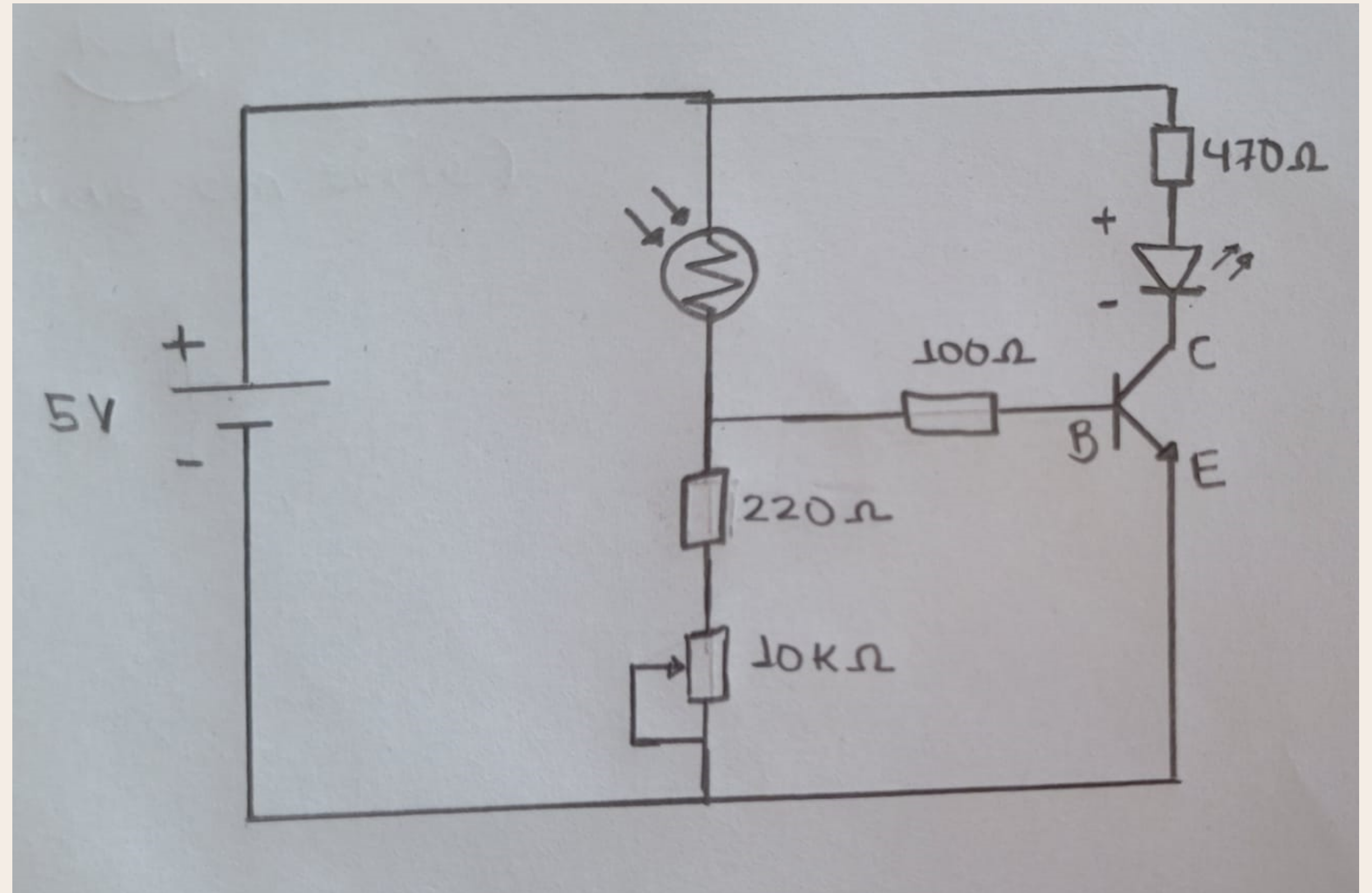
# HANDS ON !!

$$V_{out} = I \cdot R_2$$

$$V_{out} = V_{in} \cdot \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$$

Muita luz :  $R_1 \downarrow$   $V_{out} \rightarrow V_{in}$

Pouca luz :  $R_1 \uparrow$   $V_{out} \rightarrow 0$



# HANDS ON !!

## Materials:

- 1 Potenciômetro
- 1 Transistor
- 3 Resistores (de 220, de 100 e de 470)
- 1 LED
- 1 LDR

