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Avaliação: Sem consulta e em dupla.

A duração da avaliação será de uma hora e meia. Término da mesma: 11 horas e 30 minutos.

Questões:

1- Faça o que se pede: (4 pontos)

Calcular:

a) R_1

b) R_E

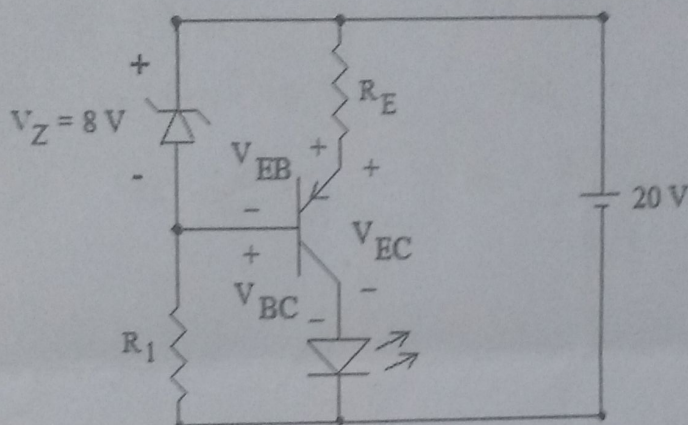
Dados:

Máxima potência dissipada no diodo zener: 240 mW.

$V_{LED} = 2 \text{ Volts}$; $I_{LED} = 20 \text{ mA}$.

O diodo zener trabalha no circuito com 50% de sua corrente máxima.

Considerar: $I_C \gg I_B$ e $I_C \approx I_E$ no transistor, $I_{R1} \approx I_Z$, $V_{EB} = 0,7 \text{ V}$



2- Faça o que se pede: (6 pontos)

1) Calcular R_1 e R_C .

2) Calcular a corrente de saturação e a tensão de corte do transistor.

3) Calcular a tensão alternada na carga R_L .

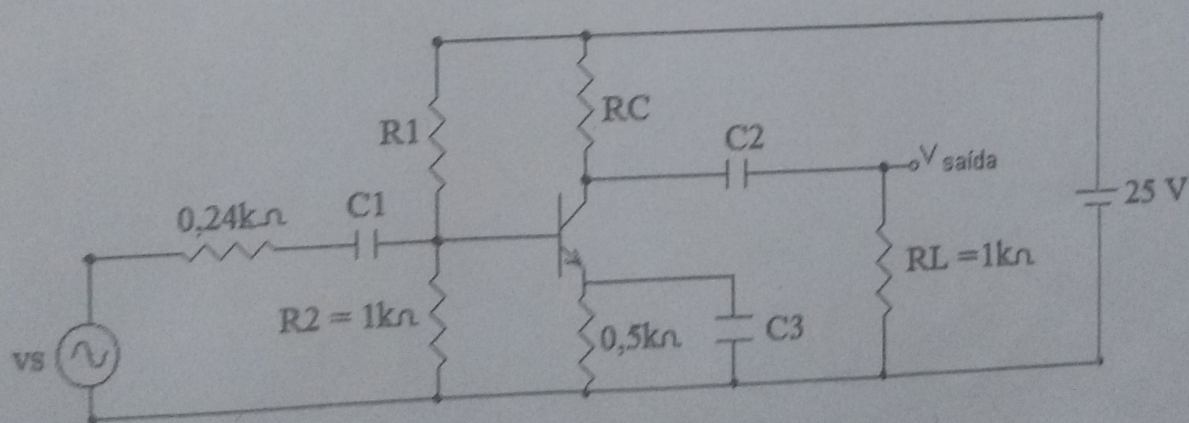
4) Calcular C_1 e C_2 na frequência do gerador v_s .

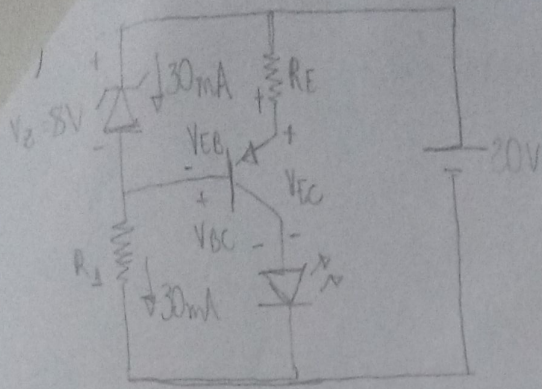
Dados:

$V_{CE} = 12 \text{ V}$; $V_{R1} = 20 \text{ V}$; $V_{BE} = 0,7 \text{ V}$; $V_{CE} \text{ (saturação)} \approx 0$

Considerar: $I_C \gg I_B$; $I_C \approx I_E$; $I_{R1} \approx I_{R2}$; $\beta_{CC} = \beta_{ca} = 120$

$v_s = 10 \sin(1500\pi t) \text{ mV}$





$$V_{LED} = 2V$$

$$I_{LED} = 20mA$$

$$I_C \gg I_B$$

$$I_C \approx I_E$$

$$I_{R1} \approx I_Z$$

$$V_{EB} = 0.7V$$

$$P_Z = 240mW$$

(max)

$$a) R_1 = 0.8K\Omega$$

$$b) R_E = 0.365K\Omega$$

$$a) -20 + 8 + V_{R1} = 0$$

$$V_{R1} = 12V$$

$$R_1 = \frac{12V}{15mA} = 0.8K\Omega$$

$$b) I_{LED} = 20mA \Rightarrow$$

$$I_E = 20mA$$

$$-8 + V_{RE} + V_{EB} = 0$$

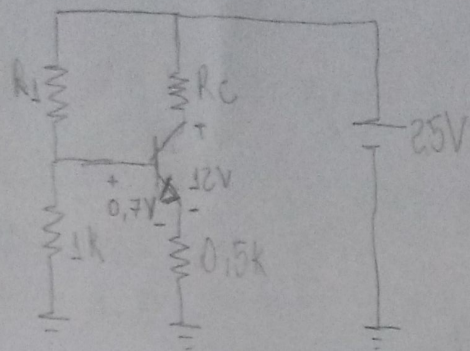
$$-8 + V_{RE} + 0.7 = 0$$

$$V_{RE} = 7.3V$$

$$R_E = \frac{7.3V}{20mA} = 0.365K\Omega$$

Aluno: 11 Feo Loucas

02) analise CC.
 V_{DS} : curto
 C_1, C_2, C_3 : aberto



$$V_{CC} = 12V$$

$$V_{DS} = 20V$$

$$V_{BE} = 0.7V$$

$$I_C \gg I_B$$

$$I_C \approx I_E$$

$$I_{E1} \approx I_{E2}$$

$$\beta_{CC} = \beta_{CO} = 120$$

$$V_{DS} = 10\text{cm} (1500\text{nl})\text{mV}$$

$$V_{DS} = 10\text{mV}$$

$$f = 750\text{Hz}$$

$$1) \quad -25 + V_{R1} + V_{R2} = 0$$

$$-25 + 20 + 1K \cdot I_{R2} = 0$$

$$I_{R2} = \frac{5}{1K} = 5\text{mA} \Rightarrow$$

$$I_{R1} = 5\text{mA}$$

$$R_1 = \frac{V_{R1}}{I_{R1}} = \frac{20V}{5\text{mA}} = 4K\Omega$$

$$-V_{1K} + 0.7 + V_{0.5K} = 0$$

$$-1K \cdot 5\text{mA} + 0.7 + V_{0.5K} = 0$$

$$-5 + 0.7 + V_{0.5K} = 0$$

$$V_{0.5K} = 4.3V$$

$$I_{0.5K} = \frac{4.3V}{0.5K\Omega} = 8.6\text{mA} \Rightarrow$$

$$I_{RE} = 8.6\text{mA}$$

$$-25 + V_C + 12 + V_{0.5K} = 0$$

$$-25 + R_C \cdot 8.6\text{mA} + 12 + 4.3 = 0$$

$$R_C = \frac{8.7V}{8.6\text{mA}} = 1.01K\Omega$$

$$2) \quad I_{SAT} = \frac{25V}{(1.01 + 0.5)K} = \frac{25V}{1.51K}$$

$$I_{SAT} = 16.55\text{mA}$$

$$V_{CE(sat)} = V_{CC} = 25V$$

$$\text{quando } I_B = 0, I_C = 0 \text{ e } I_E = 0$$

3) análise CA

$$r_d = \frac{25\text{mV}}{8.6\text{mA}} = 2.9\Omega$$

$$Z_{int(base)} = \beta_{CA} \cdot r_d = 120 \cdot 2.9 = 348\Omega$$

$$Z_{carga} = R_C = 1.01K\Omega$$

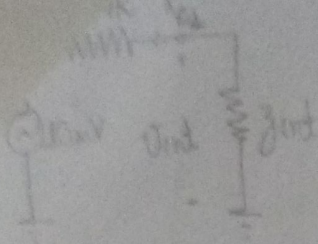
$$A = -\frac{R_C}{r_d} = -\frac{1010\Omega}{2.9\Omega} = -348.27$$

$$Z_{ent} = R_1 \parallel R_2 \parallel Z_{int(base)}$$

$$= 4K \parallel 1K \parallel 0.348K$$

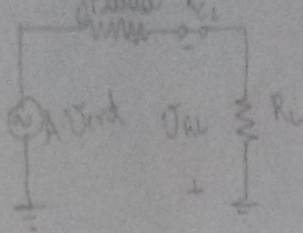
$$0.8K \parallel 0.348K$$

$$Z_{ent} = 0.242K$$



$$V_{out} = \frac{0,242k \cdot 10}{0,482k}$$

$$V_{out} = 5,02V$$



$$V_{RL} = \frac{1k \cdot (-348,27) \cdot 5,02}{2,01k}$$

$$V_{RL} = -869,8mV$$

$$1) R_{eq1} = (0,242 + 0,24)k = 0,482k$$

$$X_{C1} = 0,482 - 0,1 = 0,0482k$$

$$C_1 = \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot 0,75 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 0,0482 \cdot 10^3} = 4,4\mu F$$

$$R_{eq2} = (1 + 1,01)k = 2,01k$$

$$X_{C2} = 0,1 \cdot 2,01 = 0,201k$$

$$C_2 = \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot 0,75 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 0,201 \cdot 10^3} = 1,05\mu F$$

$$1) R_1 = 4k\Omega; R_C = 1,01k\Omega$$

$$2) I_{SAT} = 16,55mA; V_{CEQTC} = 25V$$

$$3) V_{RL} = -869,8mV$$

$$4) C_1 = 4,4\mu F; C_2 = 1,05\mu F$$

Alcides = 4 Teo Lucas