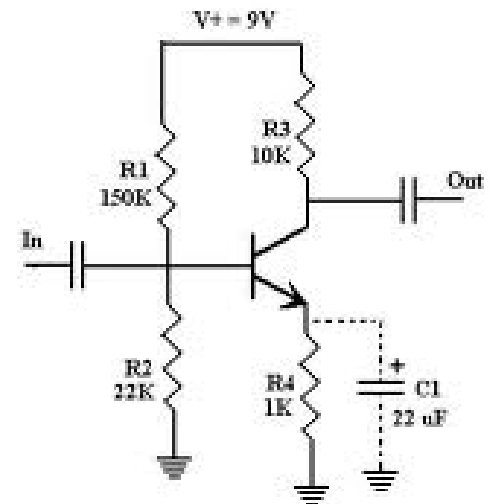


TBJ – Transistor Bipolar de Junção



Conteúdo

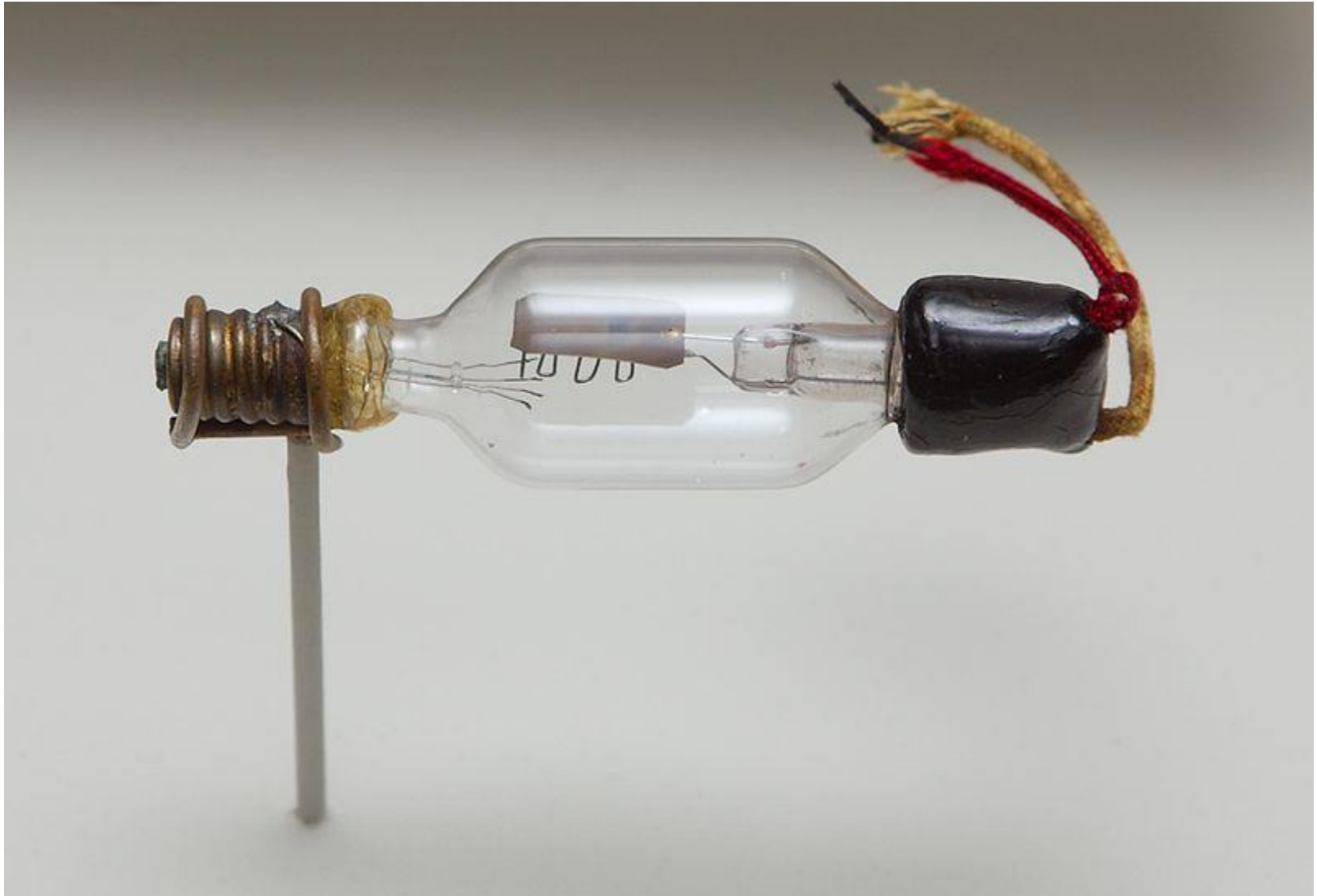
- Válvulas
- O primeiro Transistor
- Estrutura do TBJ
- Operação do TBJ
 - Polarização
 - Configurações

Antes do TBJ

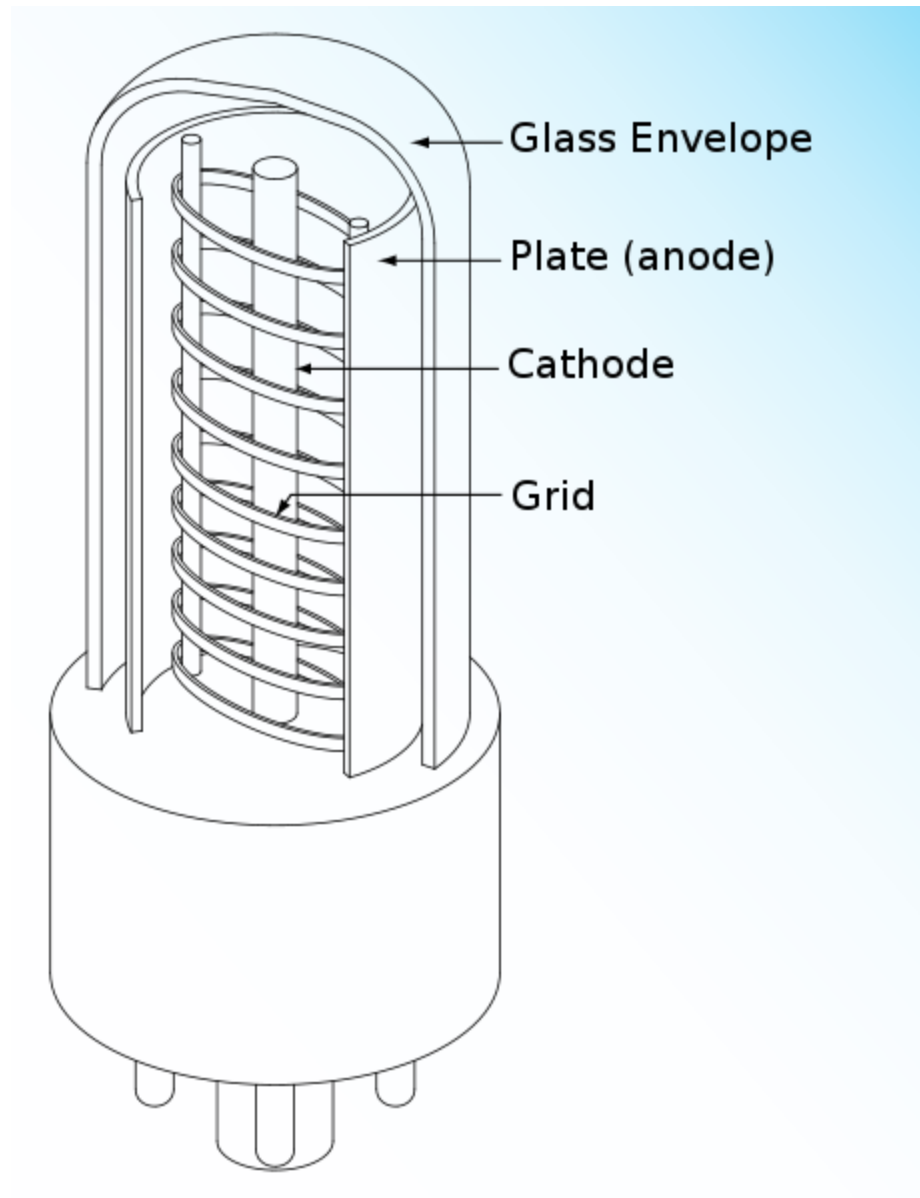
- 1904 – 1947: Válvula
- Primeiro Triodo
- Amplificação de sinais
- Muito grande
- Precisava aquecer para funcionar
- Esquentava (baixa eficiência energética)
- Altas tensões

Válvula

1908 - Lee De Forest



Válvula

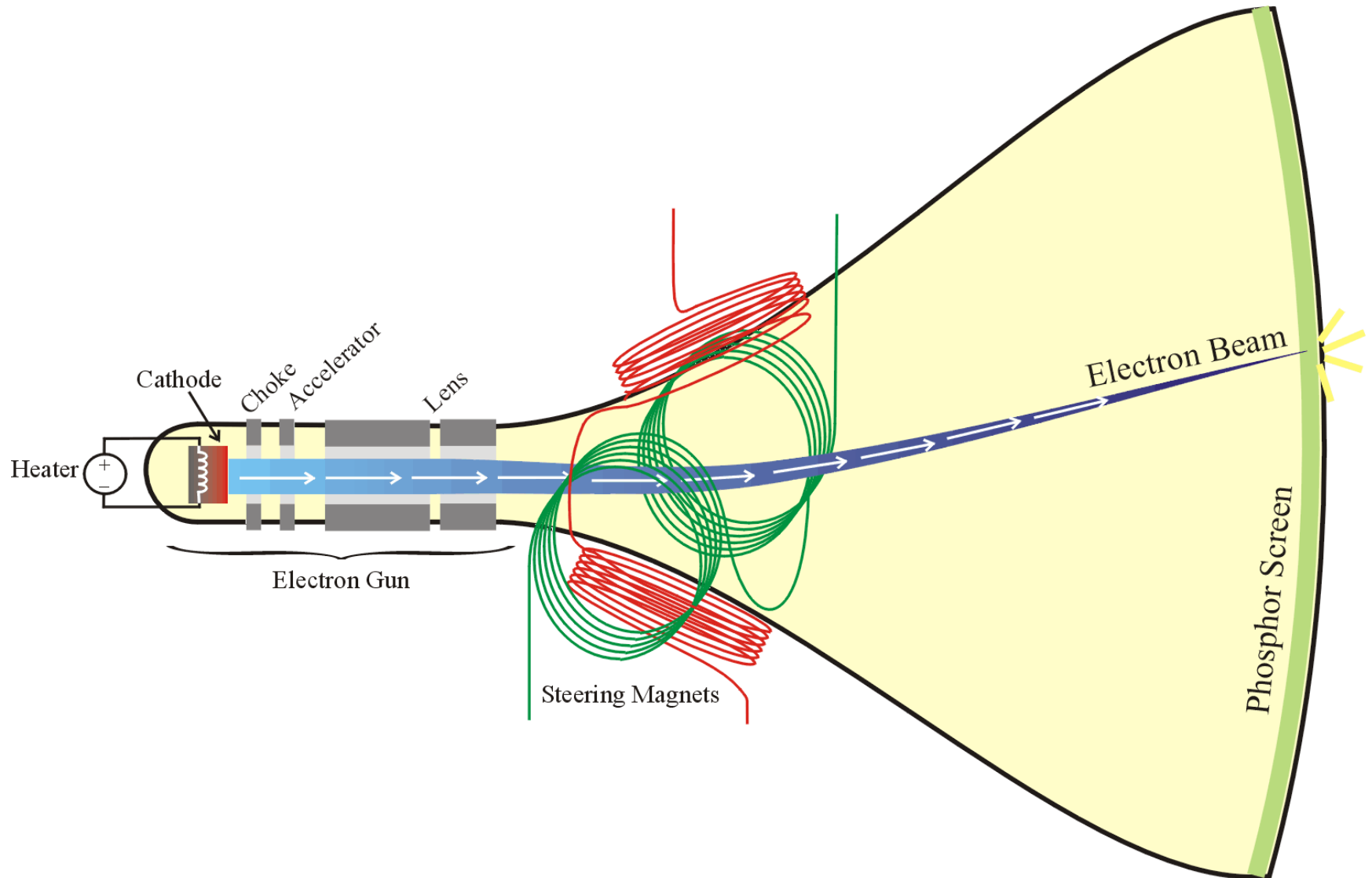




CRT



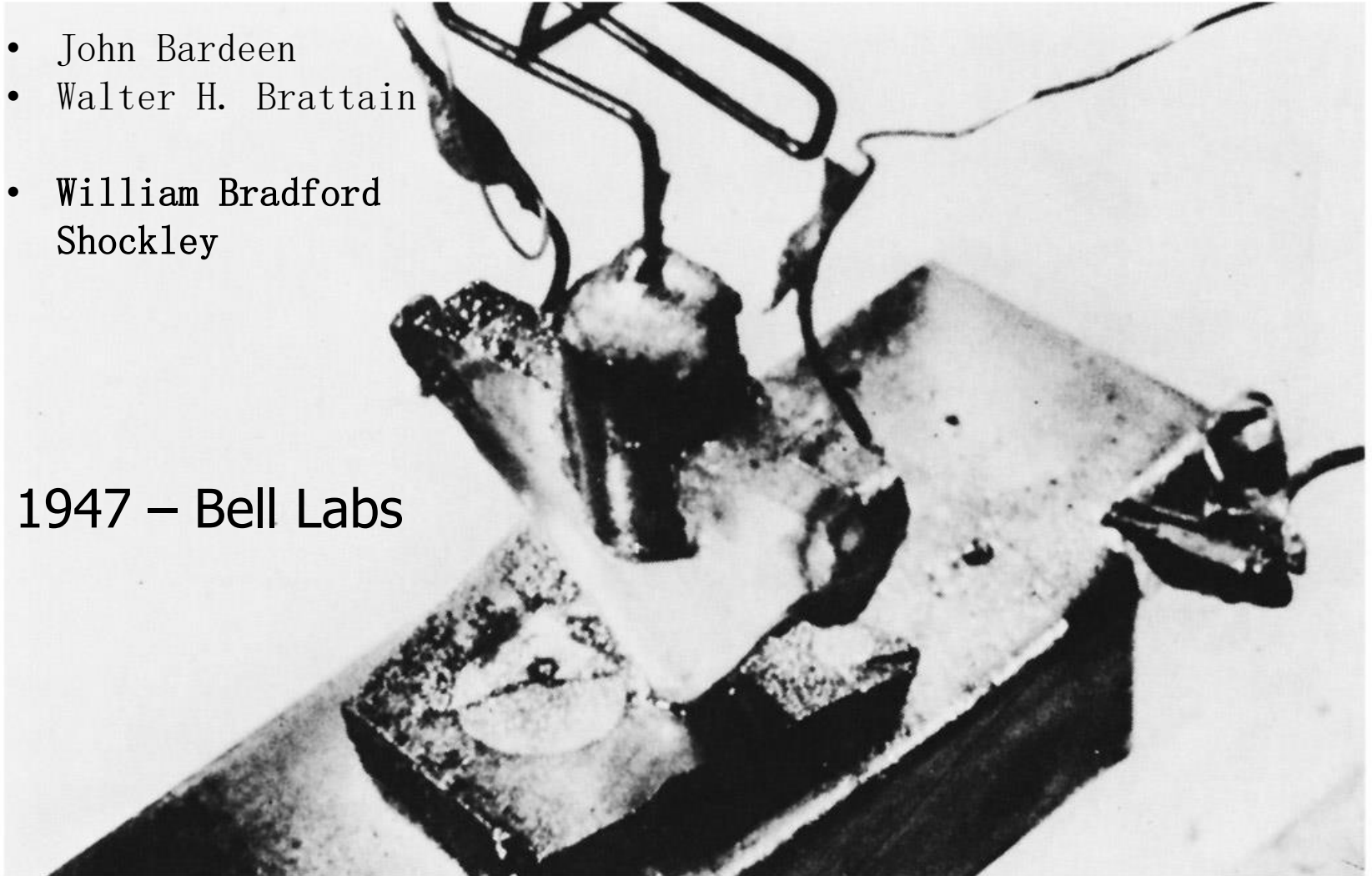
CRT

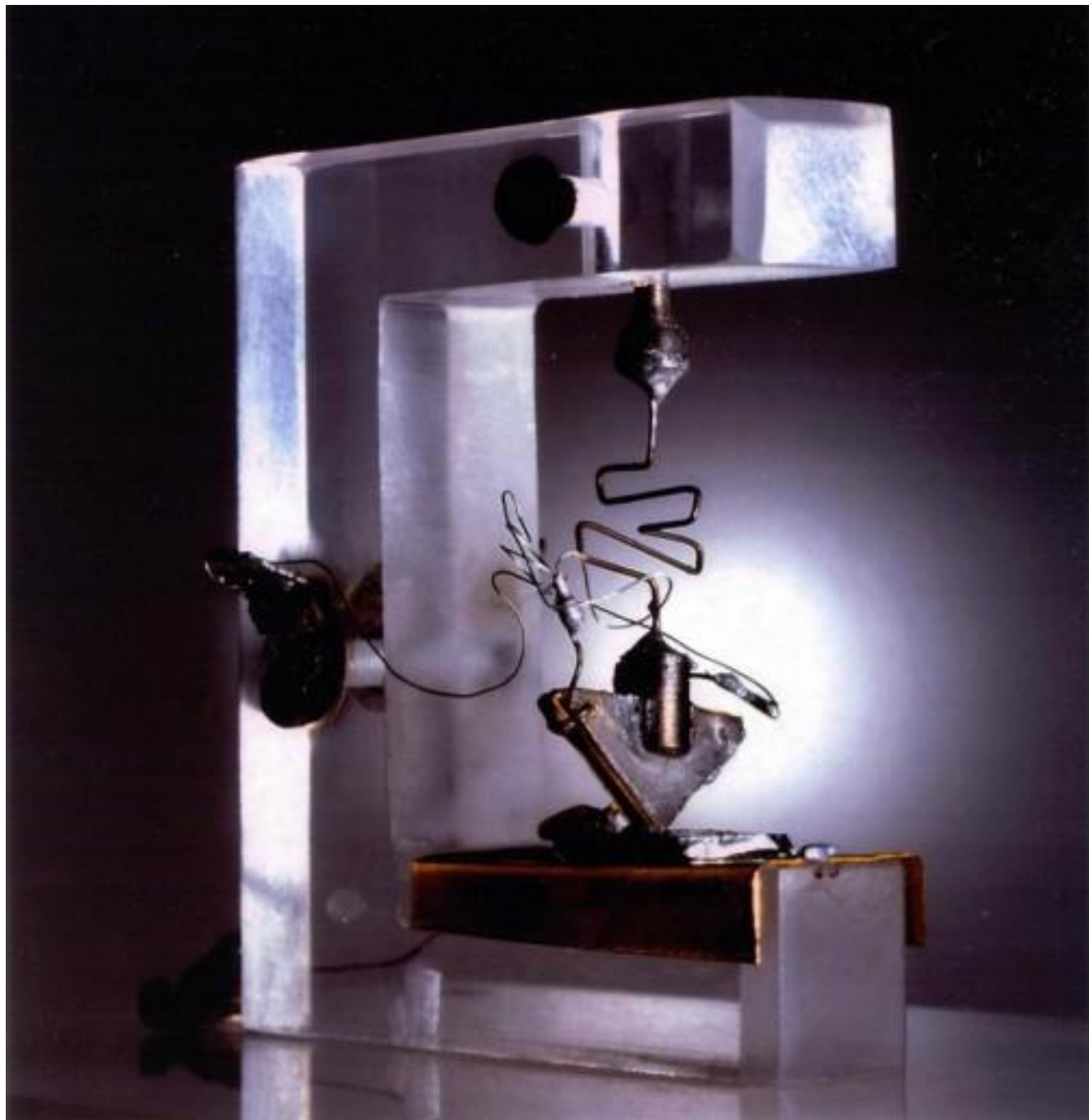


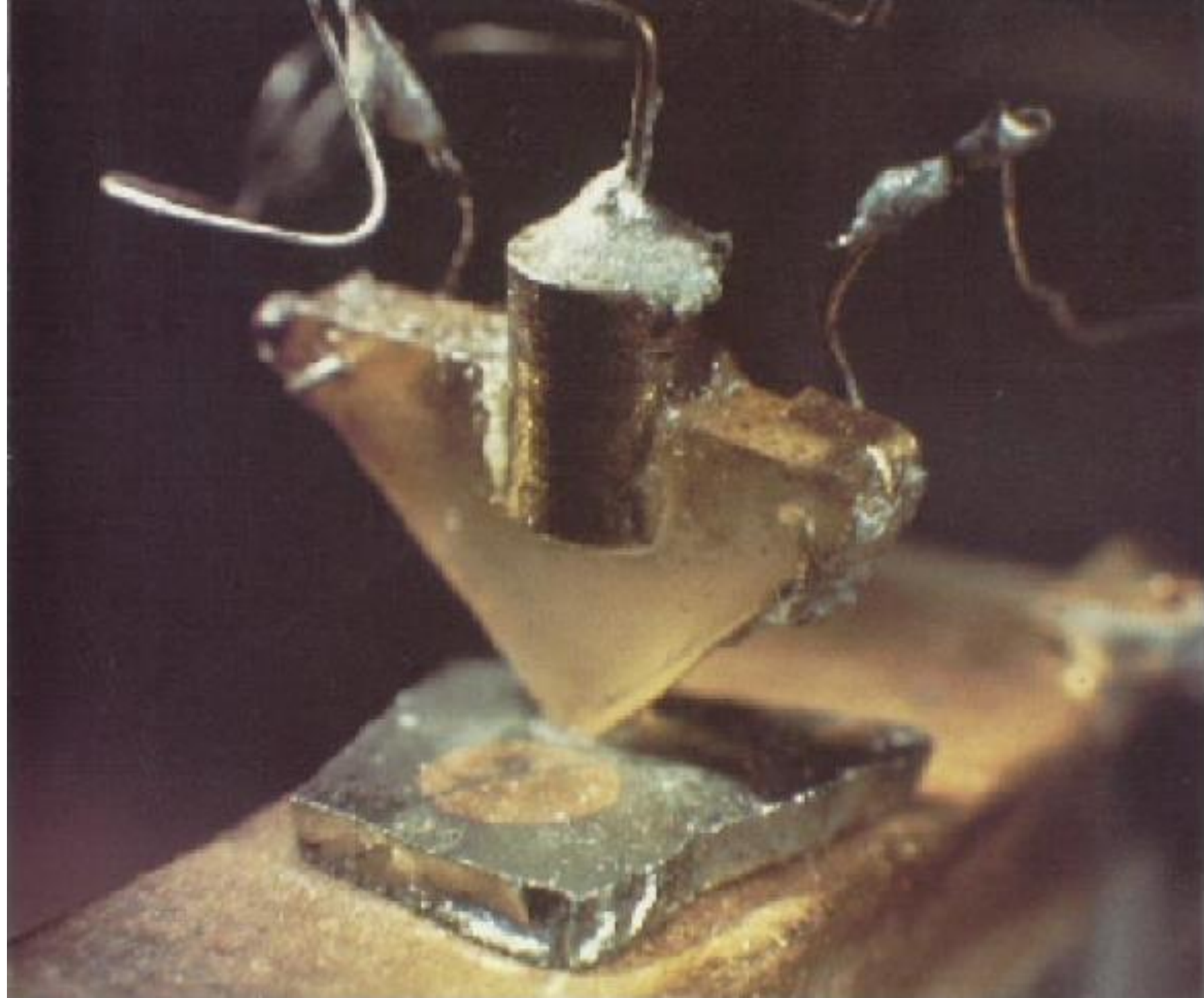
Primeiro Transistor (*Point-Contact Transistor*)

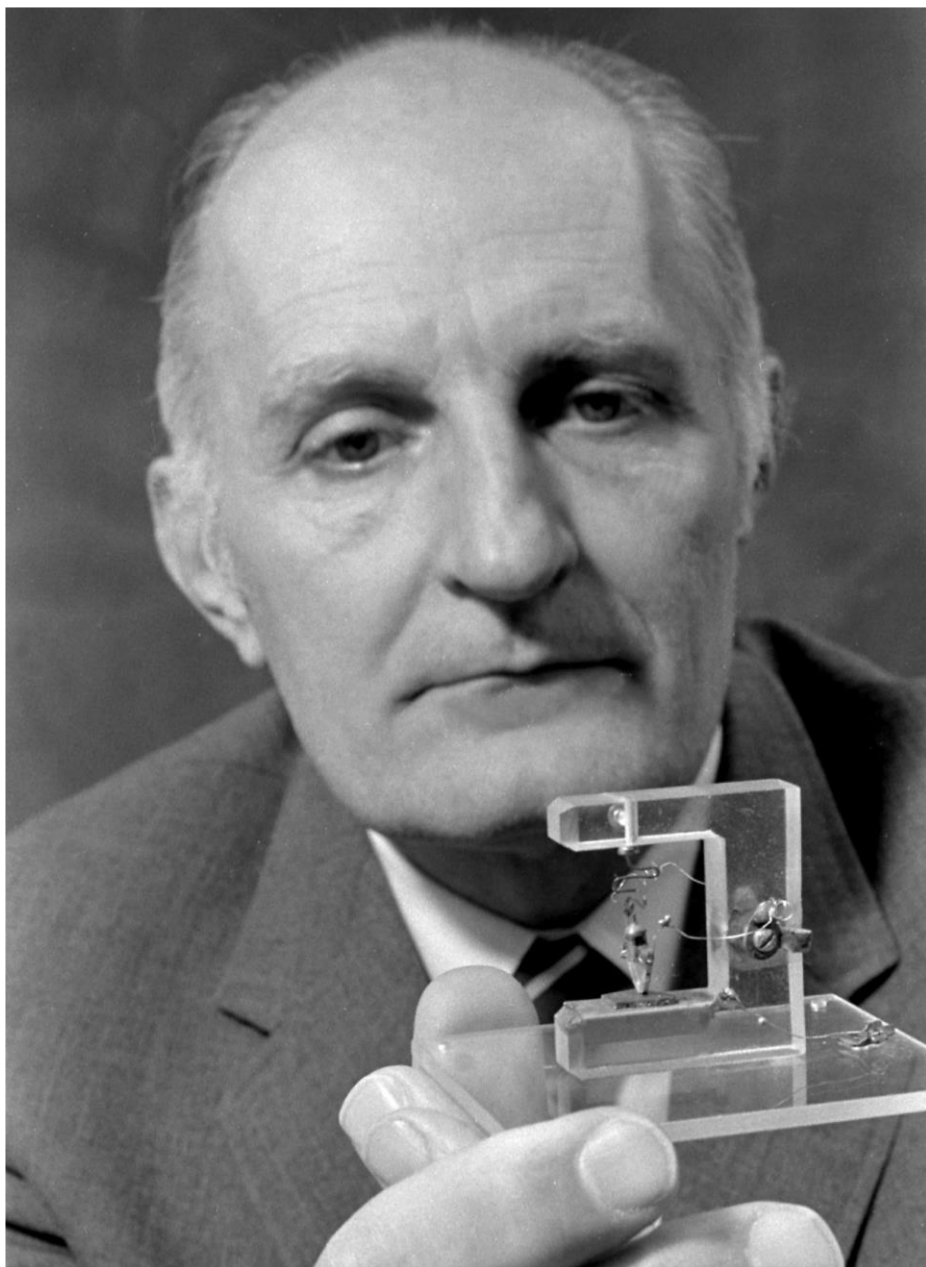
- John Bardeen
- Walter H. Brattain
- William Bradford Shockley

1947 – Bell Labs







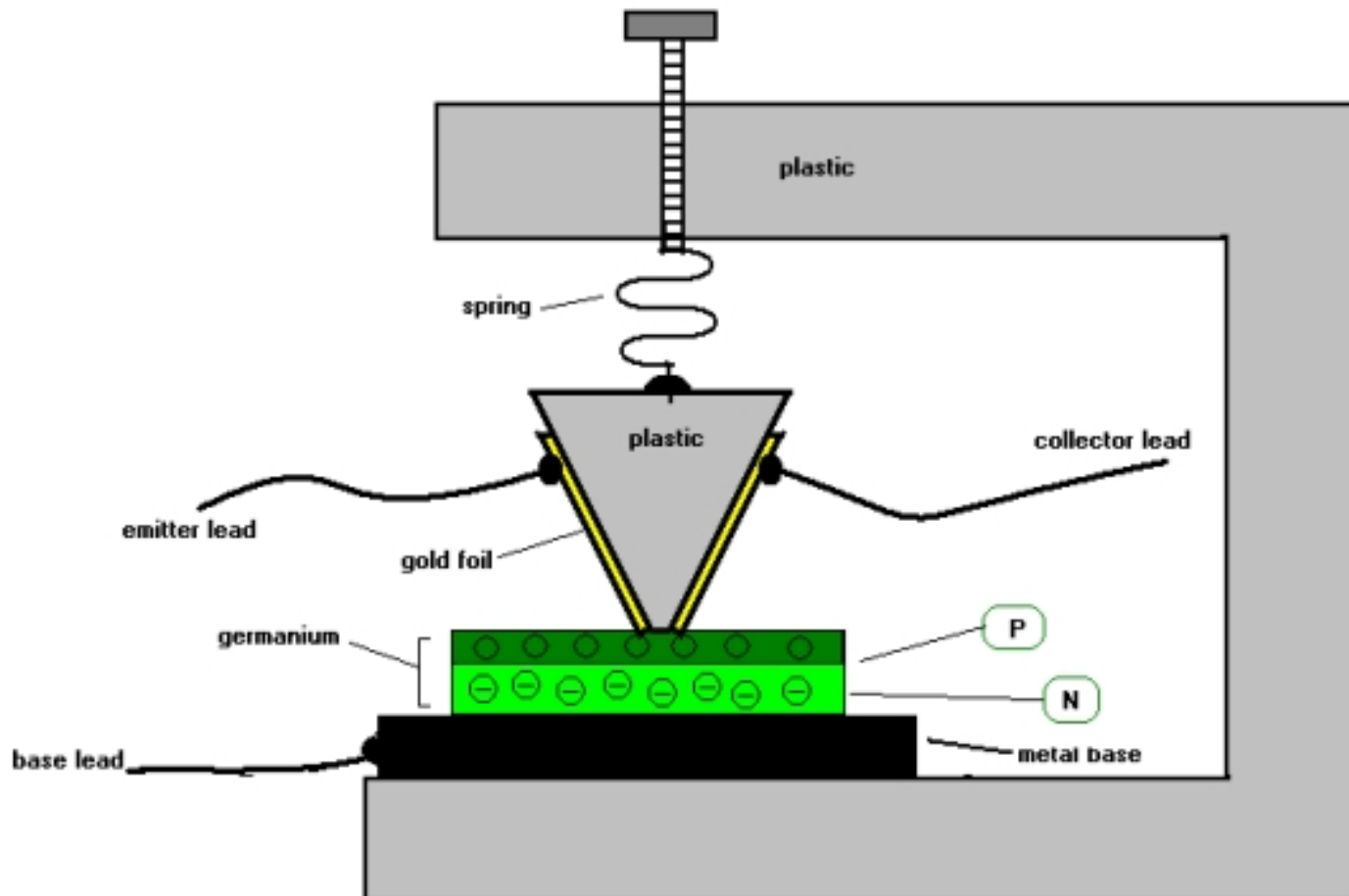


Morgan Sparks segurando um protótipo do primeiro transistor.

Fonte: <http://www.embarcados.com.br/a-historia-do-primeiro-transistor/>

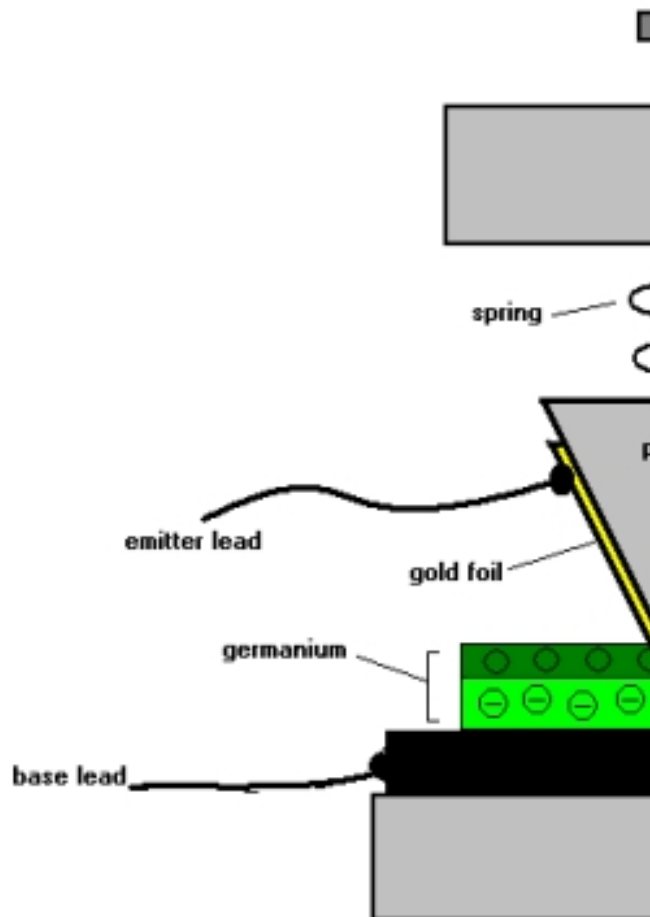
Primeiro Transistor (*Point-Contact Transistor*)

1947 – Bell Labs



Primeiro Transistor (*Point-Contact Transistor*)

1947 – Bell Labs



6 DATE Dec 19 1947
CASE No. 38139-7

Two points on surface of this unit less than $\frac{1}{64}$ " apart

1 wire $100 + 10^6$ ohms
2 point $100 + 2 \times 10^6$ ohms
very little sensitivity

Dec 24 1947

using the Ge surface (see top of page 197 N.B. 18194 and the gold contacts according to B.A. 240026 the following circuit was set up

with $V_g \sim 3$ volts $V_p = 90$ volts
 $I_g \sim 4 \times 10^{-4}$ amps $I_p = 4 \times 10^{-4}$ amps
 $I_o \sim 4.5 \times 10^{-4}$ amps
the above being D.C. values

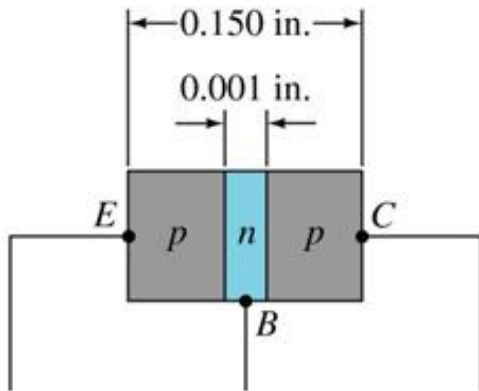
TBJ – Transistor Bipolar de Junção

“Aplicando uma carga elétrica apenas no polo positivo, nada acontecia: o germânio atuava como um isolante, bloqueando a corrente.

Porém, quando era aplicada tensão também no filamento de controle, o bloco de germânio se tornava condutor e a carga elétrica passava a fluir para o polo negativo.

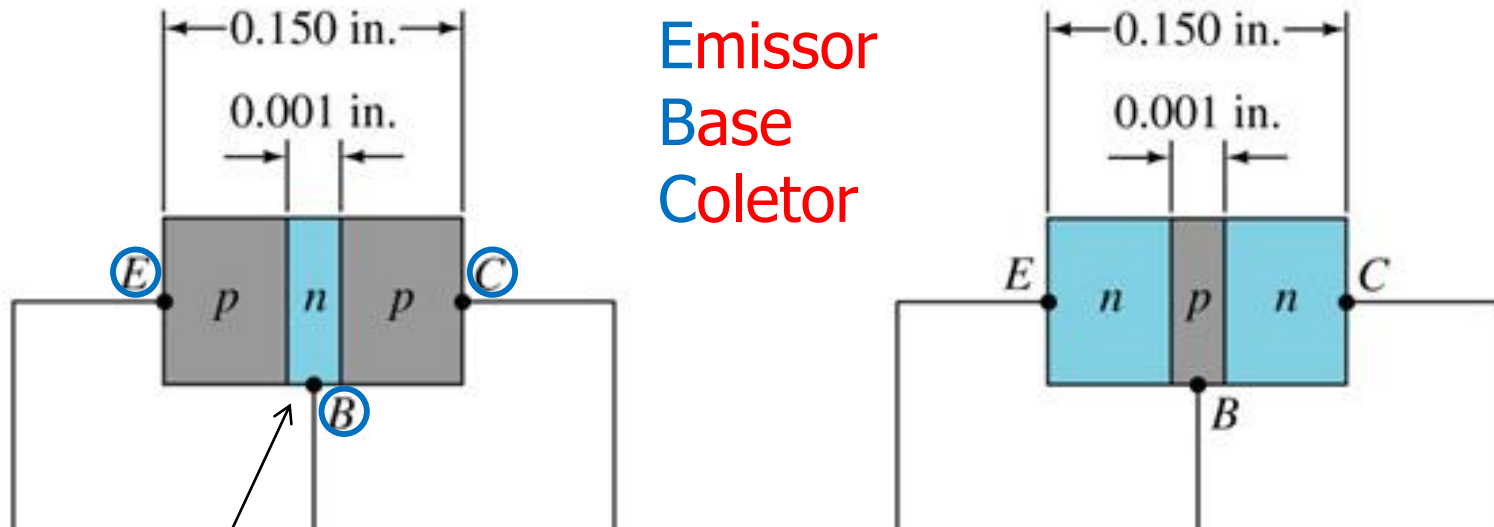
Haviam criado um dispositivo que substituíria a válvula, que não possuía partes móveis, gastava uma fração da eletricidade e, ao mesmo tempo, era muito mais rápido.”

TBJ – Transistor Bipolar de Junção



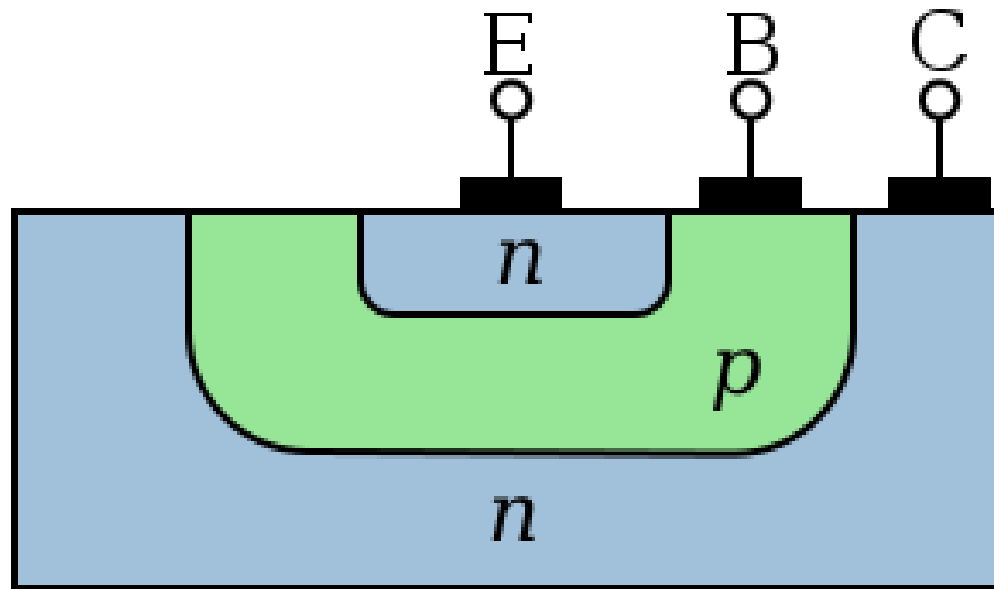
- Estrutura
- Funcionamento
- Polarização (alimentação)
- Amplificação de sinais
- Chave digital (porta lógica)

TBJ – Estrutura

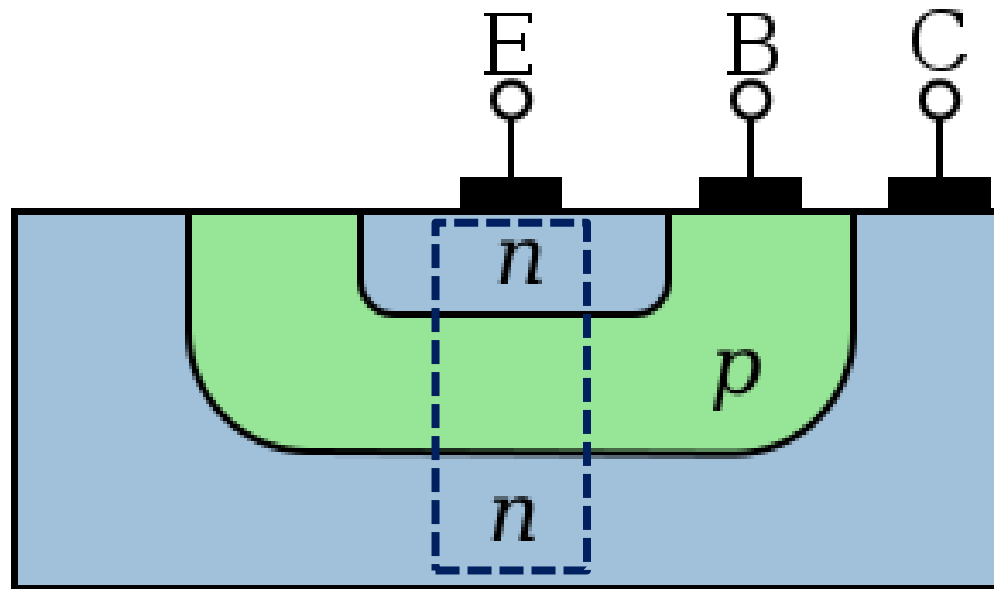


Região central: baixa dopagem e muito estreita

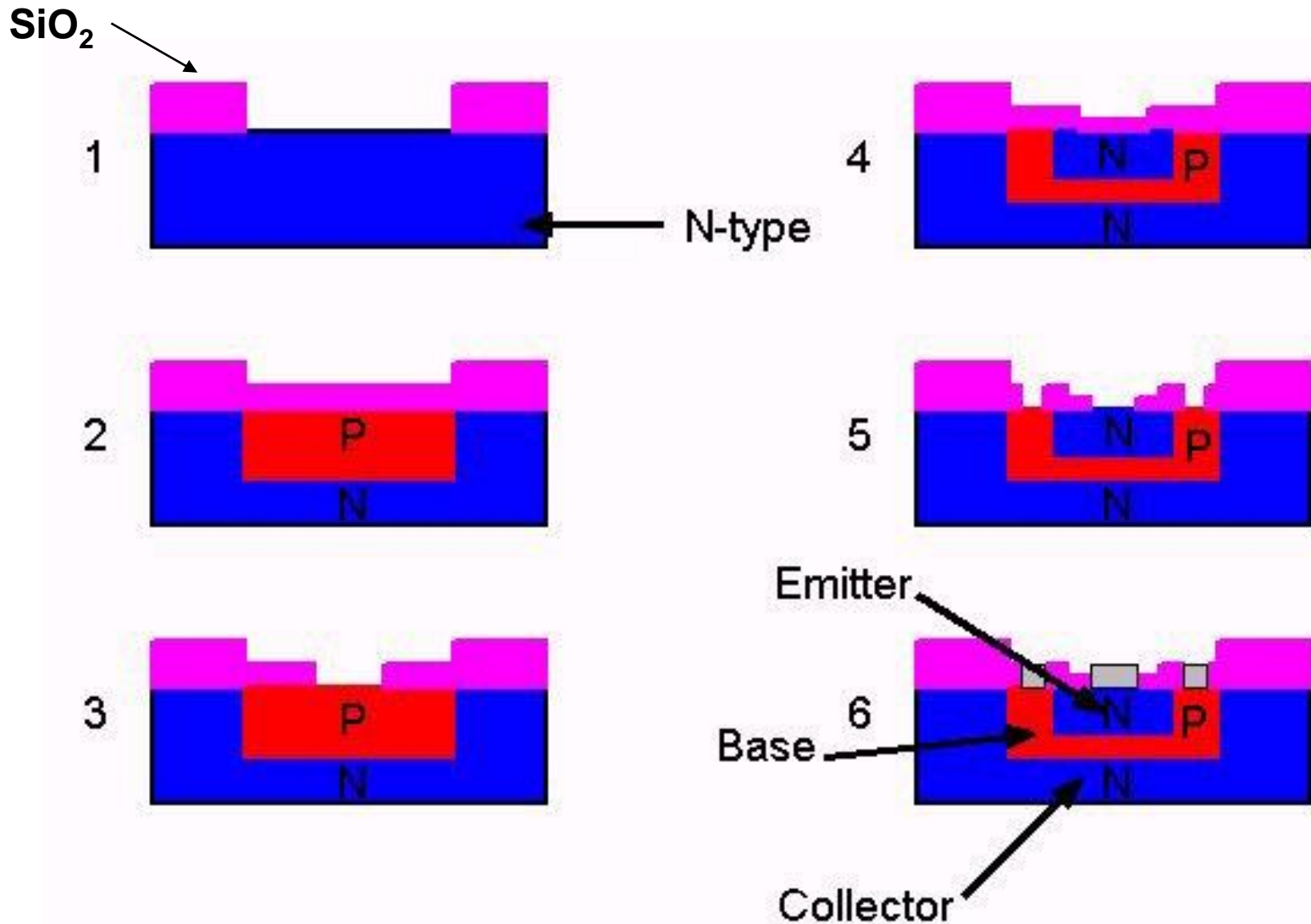
TBJ – Estrutura



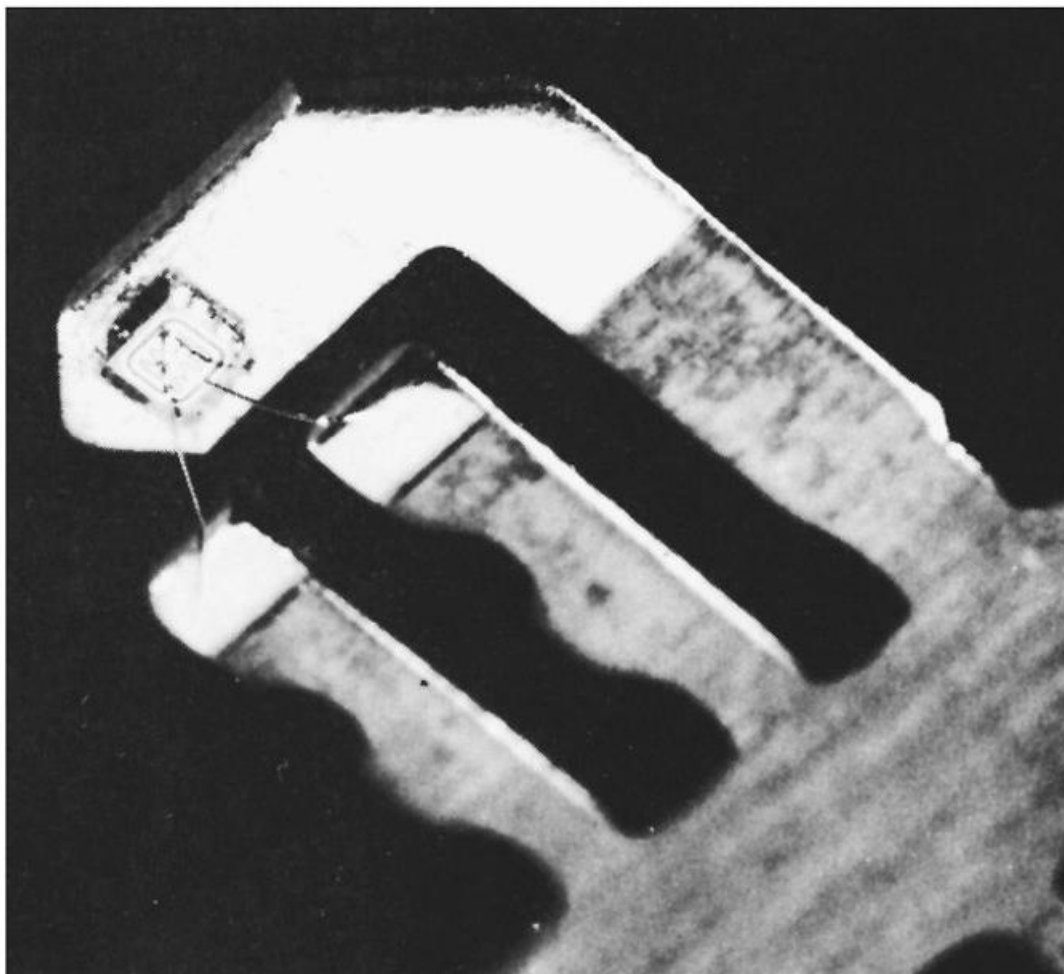
TBJ – Estrutura



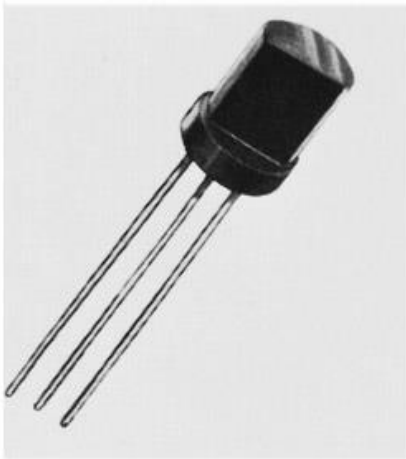
TBJ – Fabricação



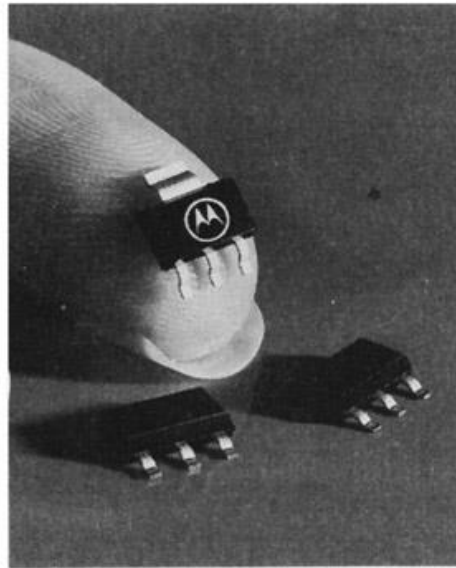
TBJ – Dispositivo



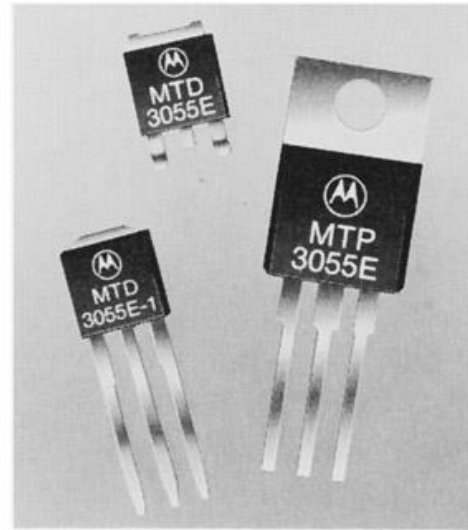
TBJ – Dispositivo



(a)



(b)



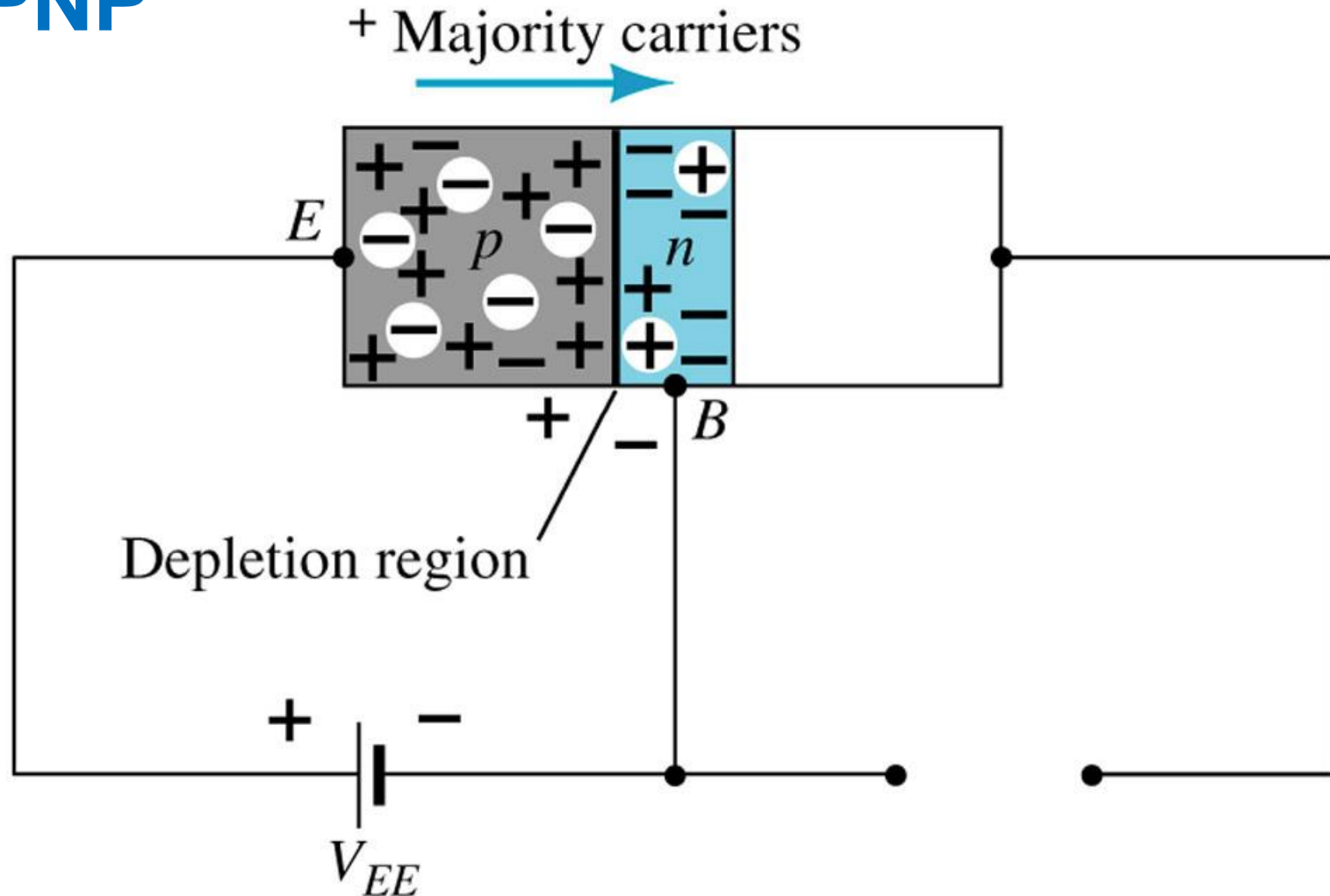
(c)



(d)

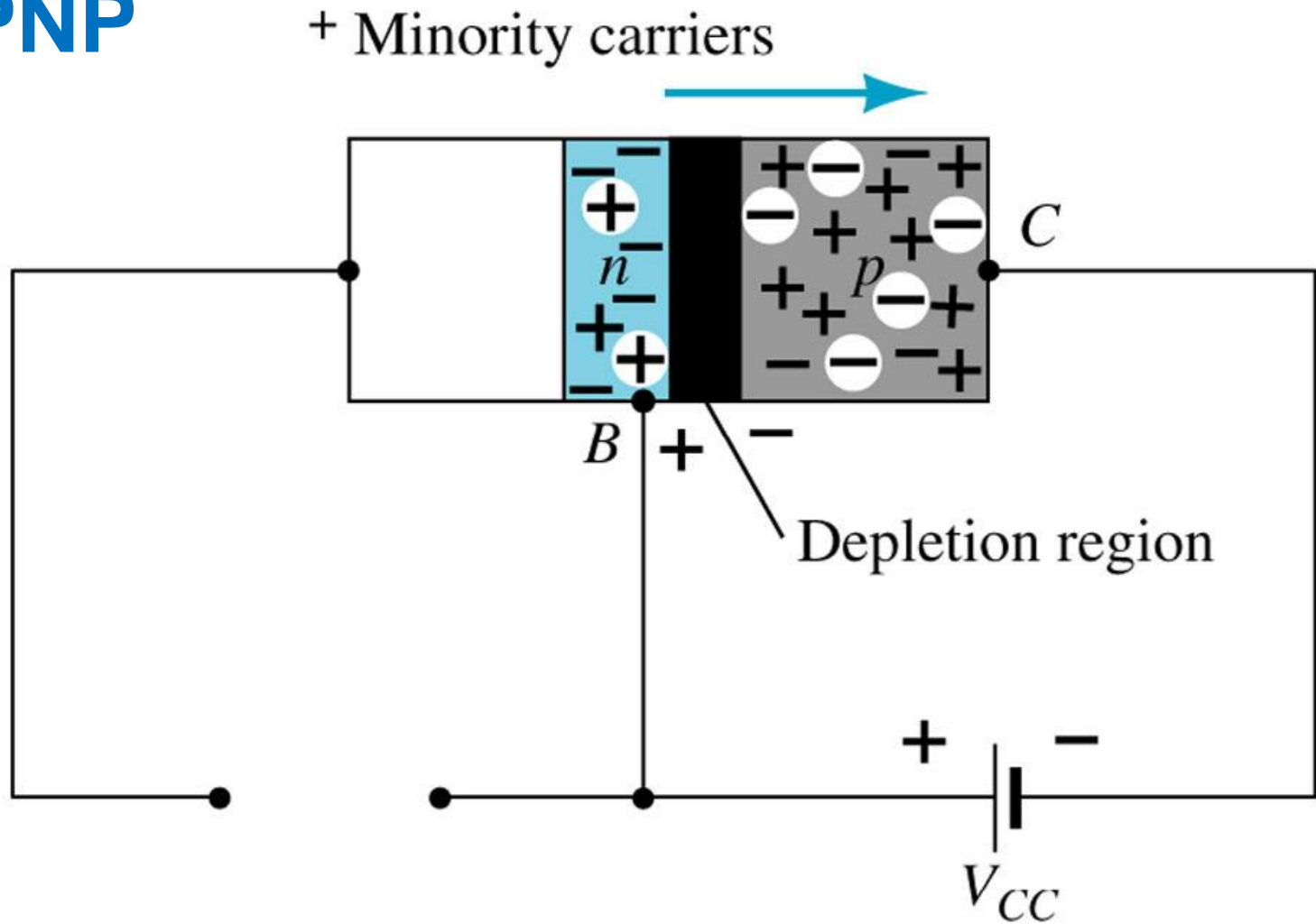
TBJ – Operação

PNP

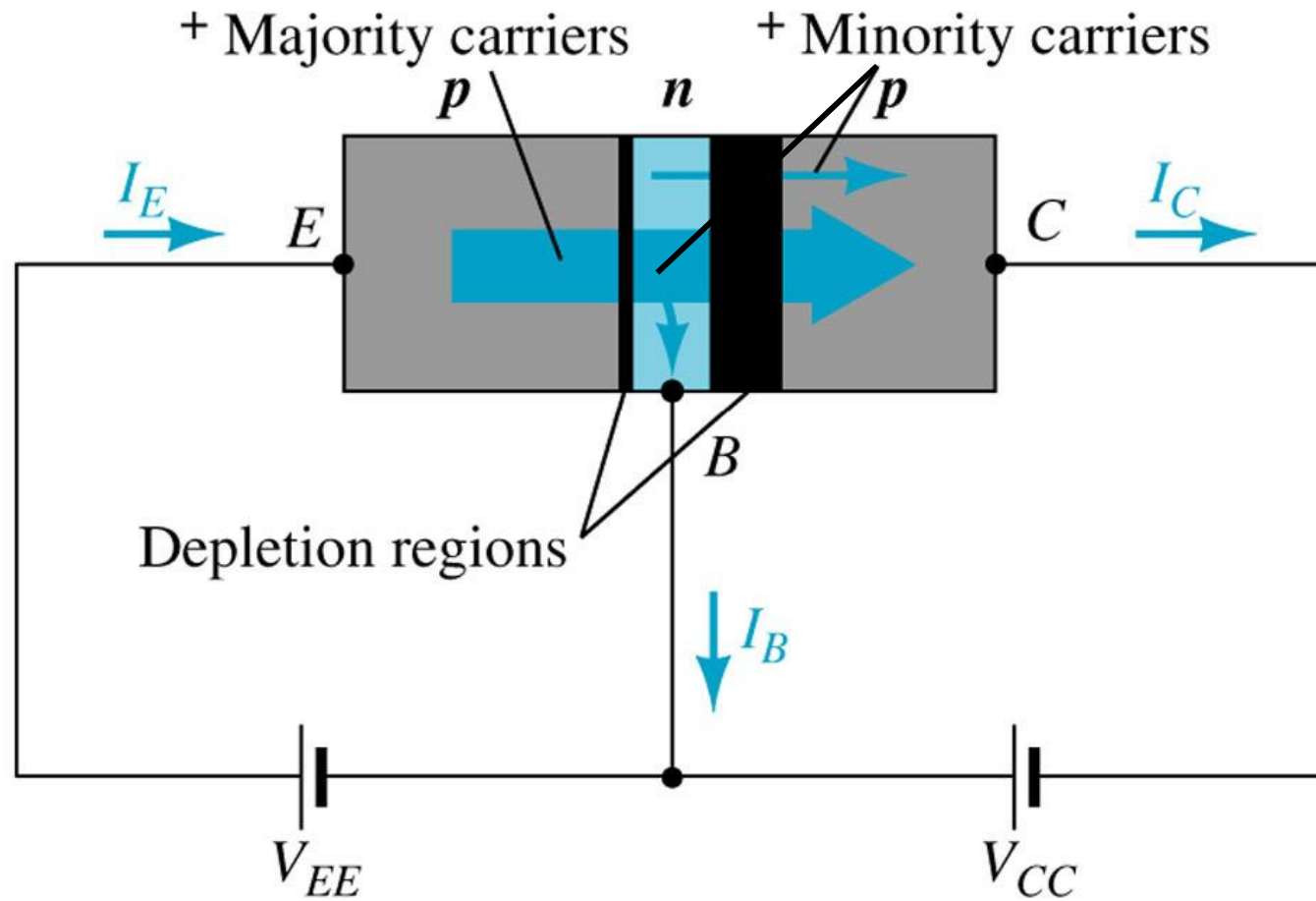


TBJ – Operação

PNP

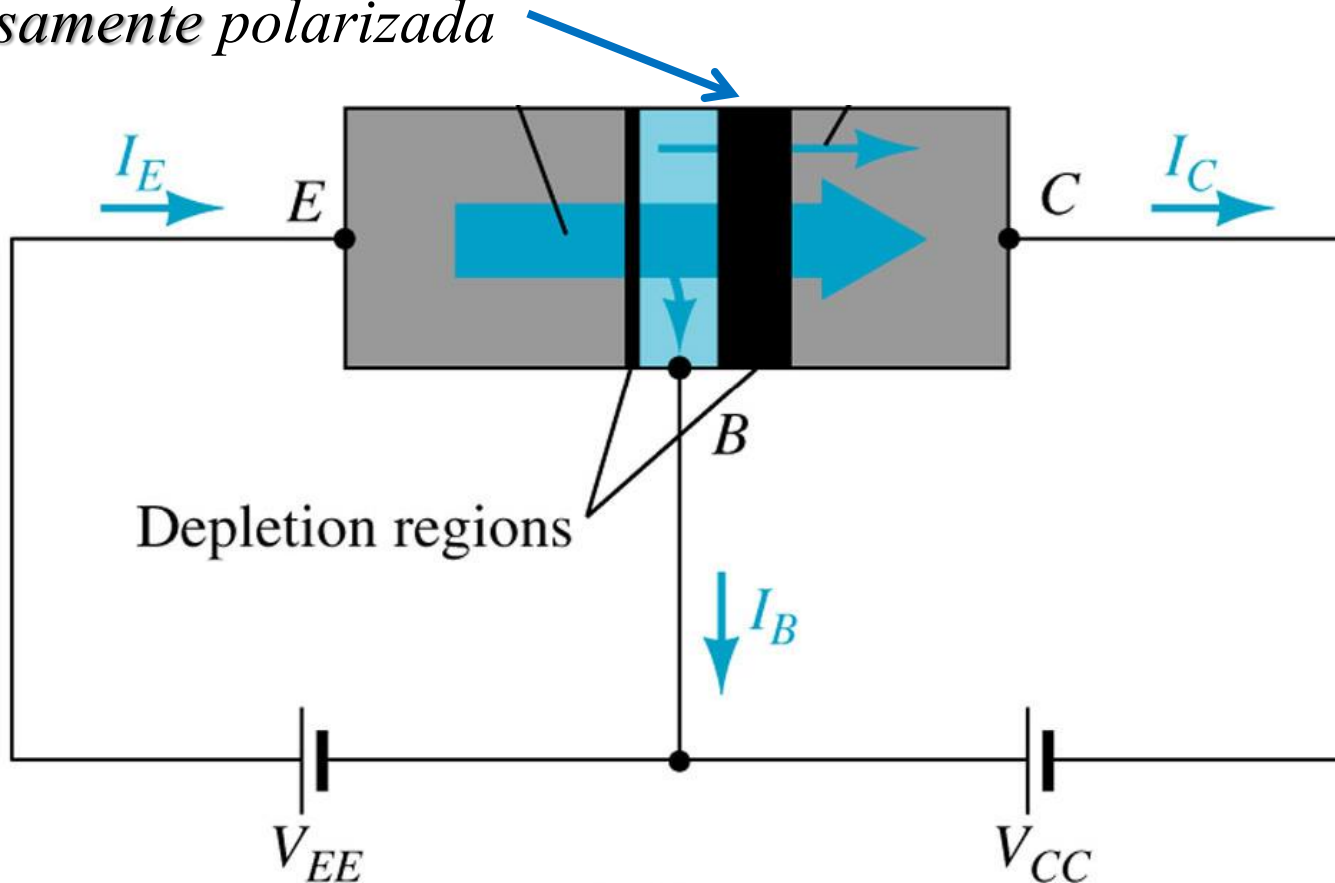


TBJ – Operação



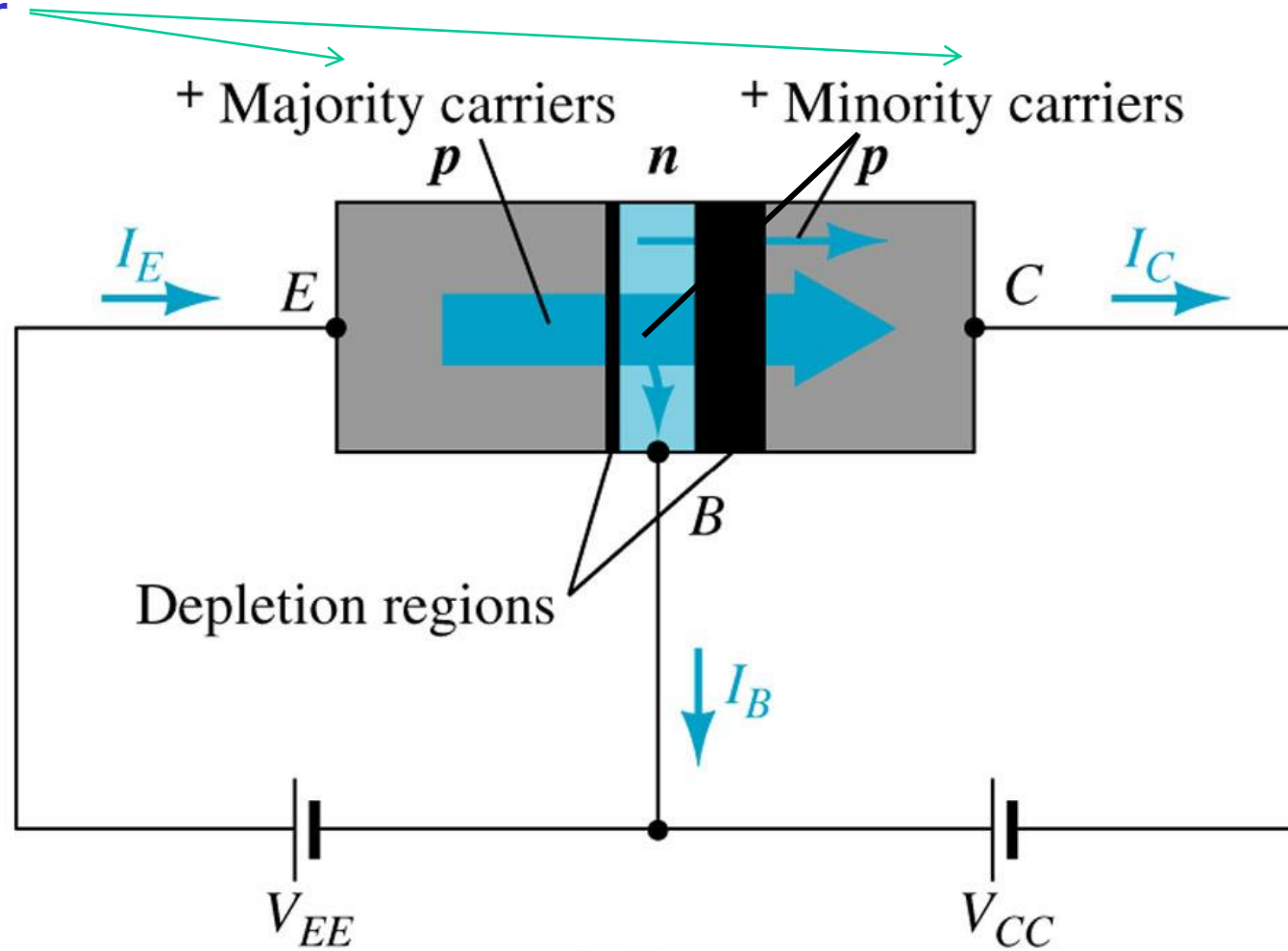
TBJ – Operação

*Portadores minoritários
atravessam a junção
inversamente polarizada*



TBJ – Operação

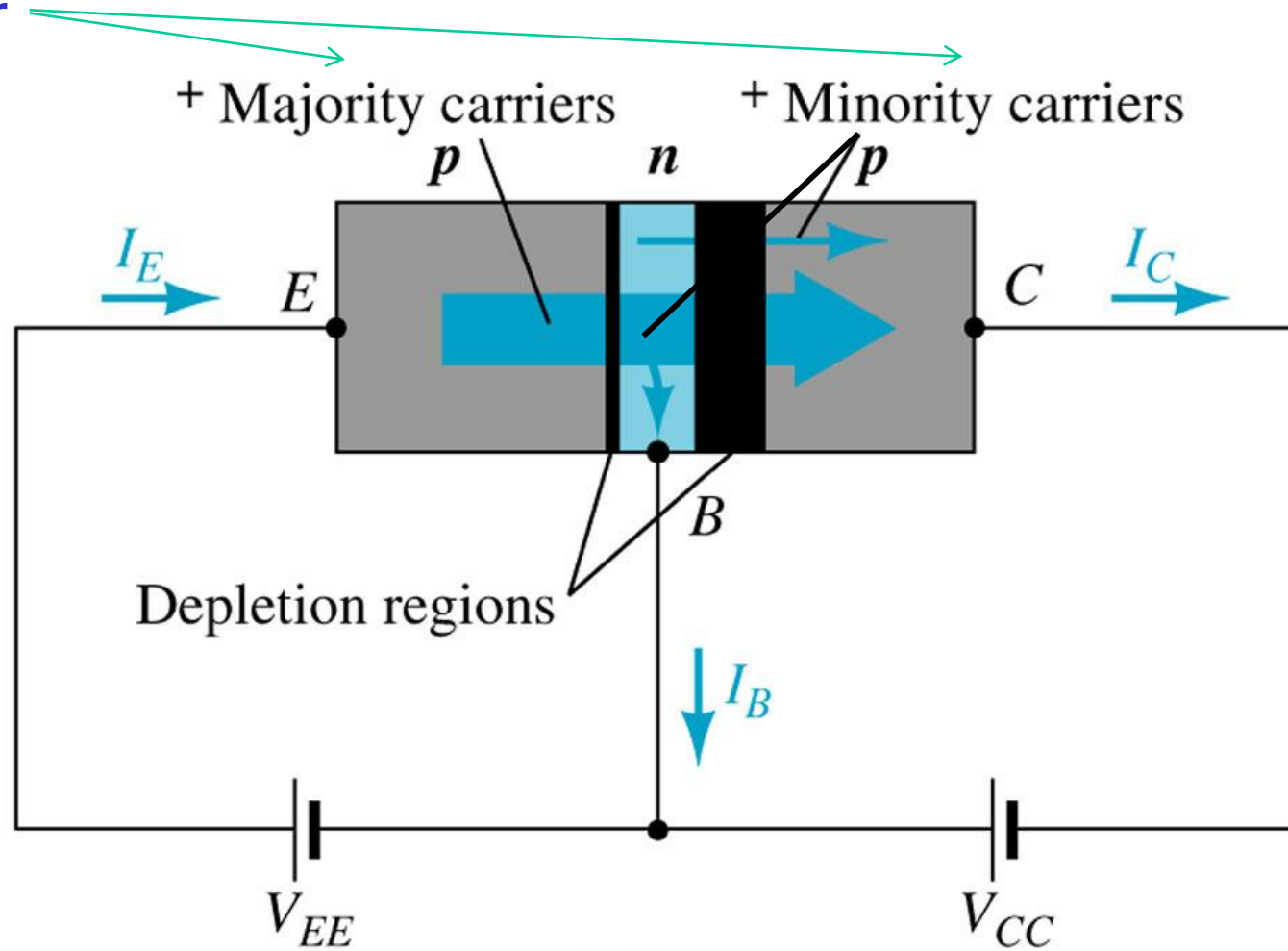
Bipolar



$$I_E = I_C + I_B$$

TBJ – Operação

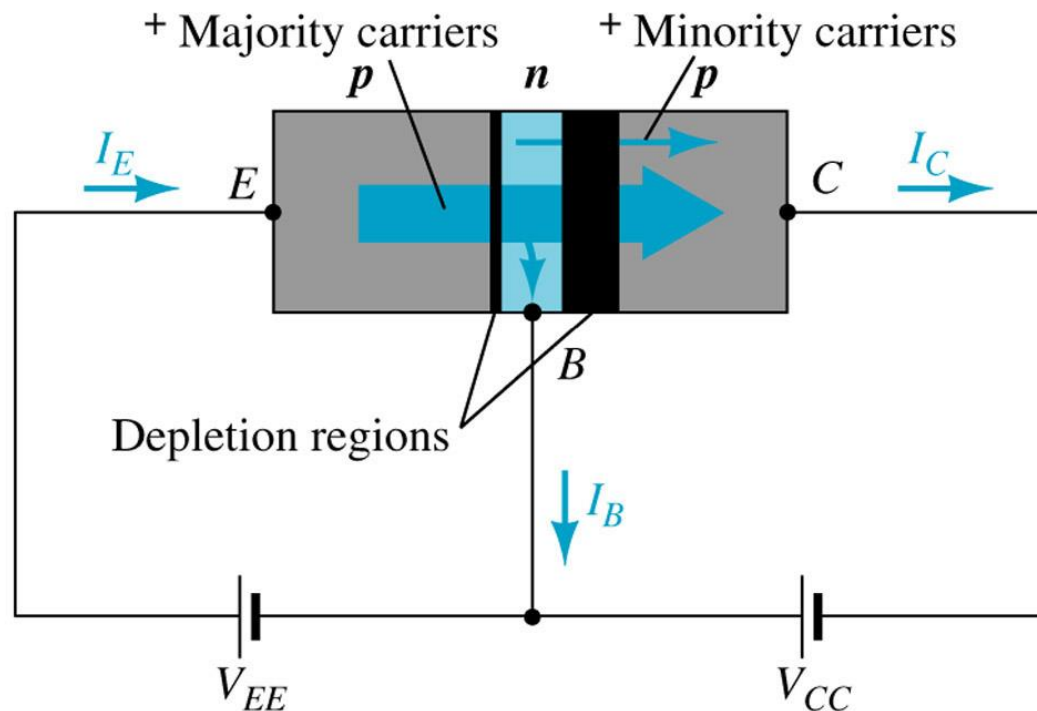
Bipolar



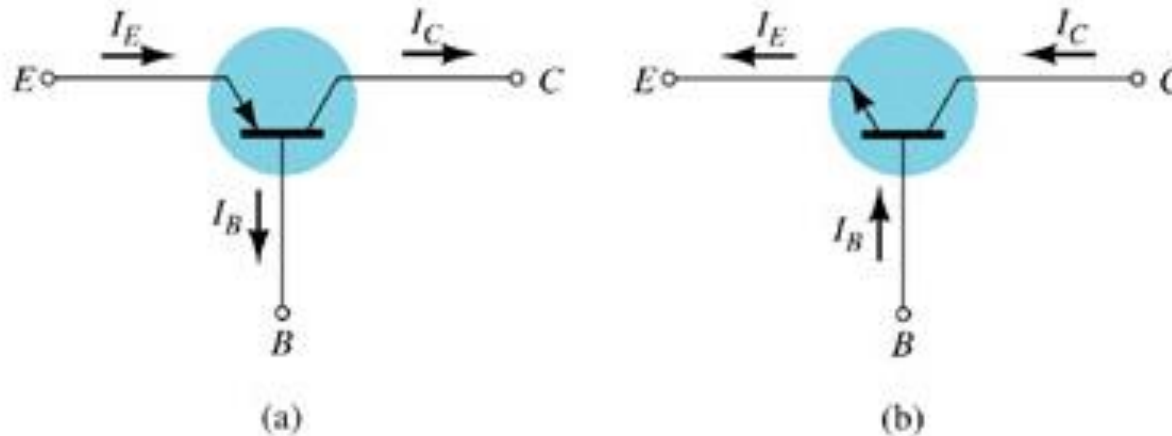
$$I_C \cong I_E \quad \text{Aproxima\c{c}\~ao}$$

TBJ – Polarização

Uma das junções PN do TBJ é **reversamente** polarizada, enquanto a outra é **diretamente** polarizada



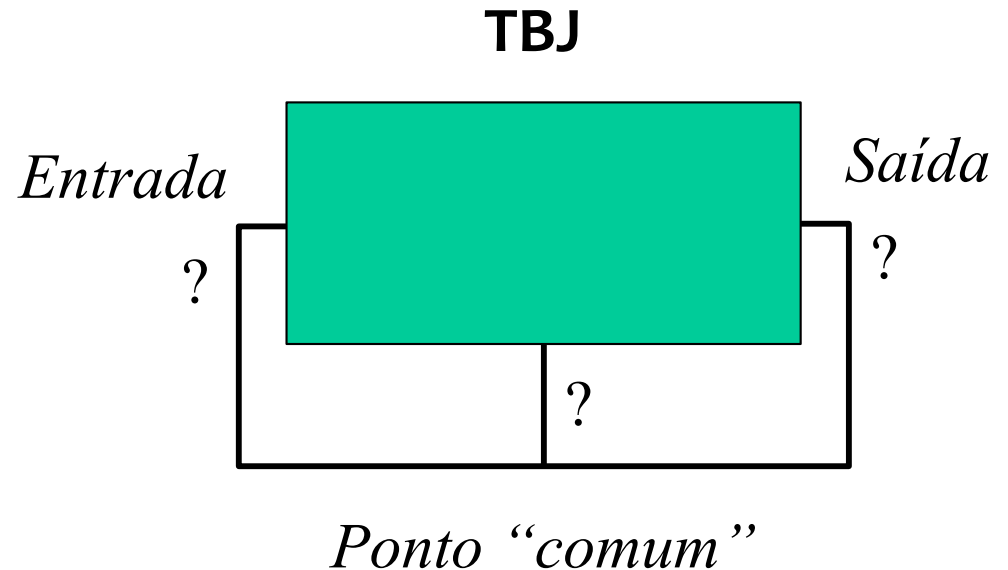
Símbolos e convenções



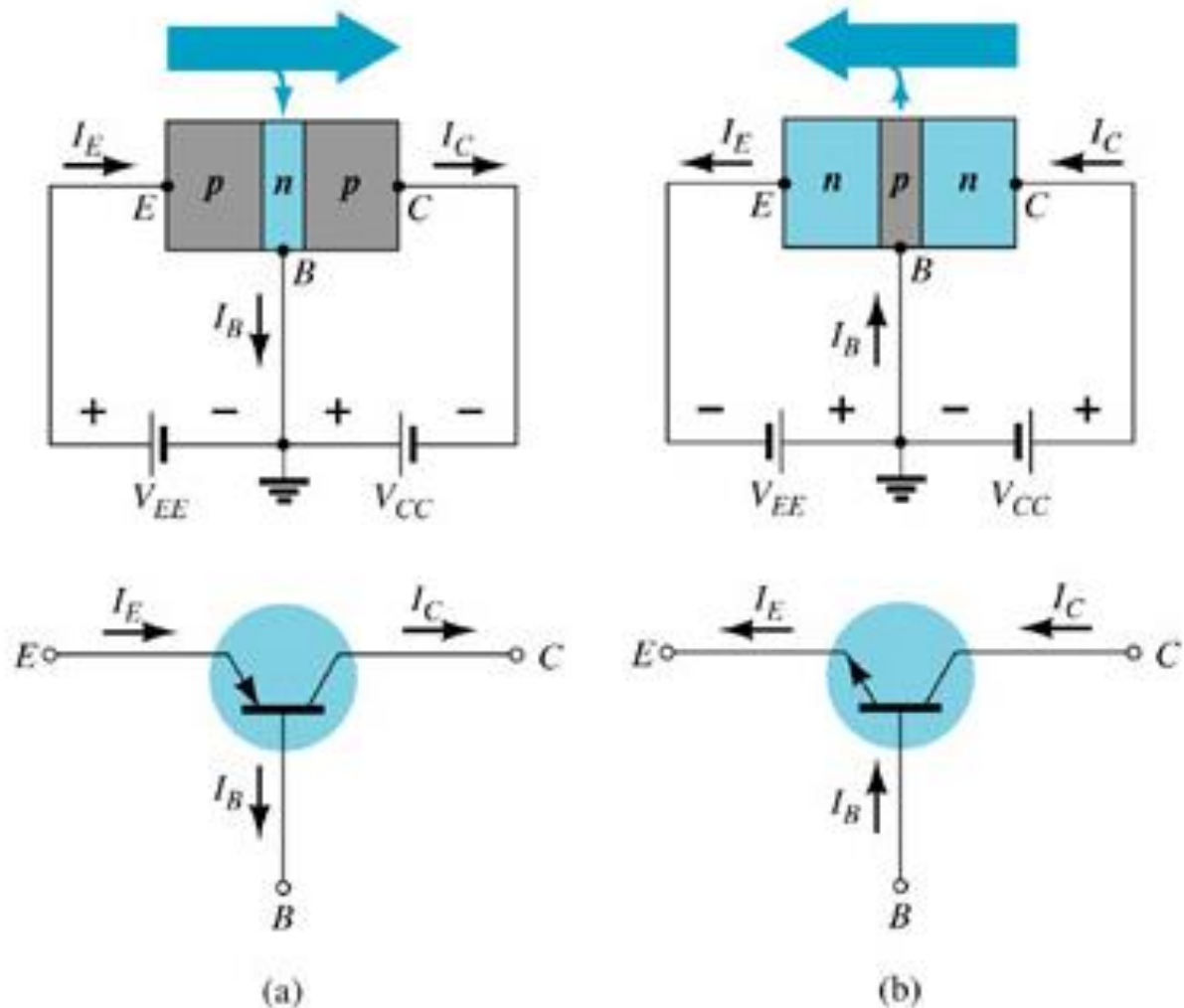
A seta define o sentido da corrente do emissor segundo a notação convencional

Configurações do TBJ

- Base Comum
- Coletor Comum
- Emissor Comum

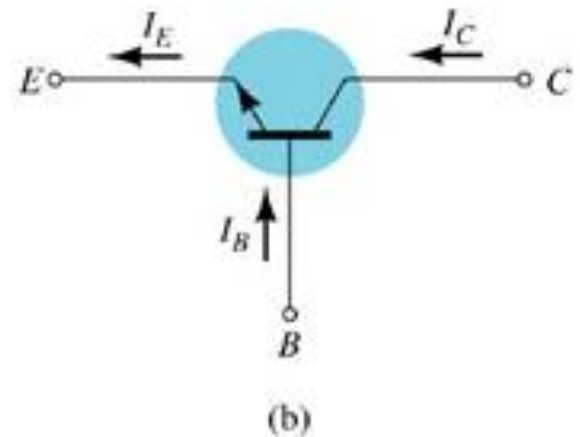
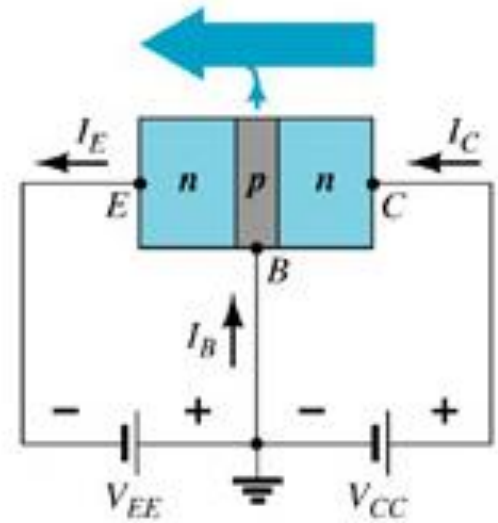
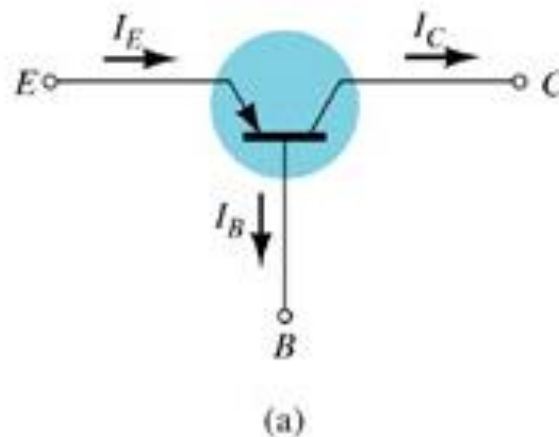
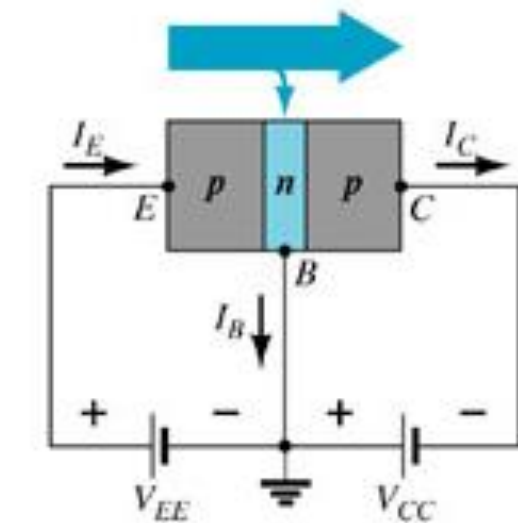


Configuração Base Comum



A **Base** é comum tanto à entrada quanto à saída

Configuração Base Comum



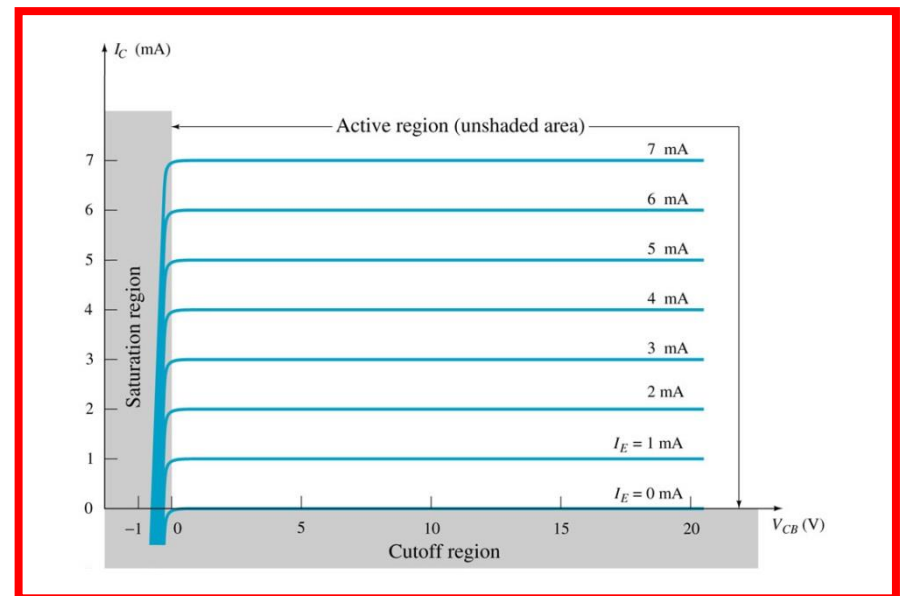
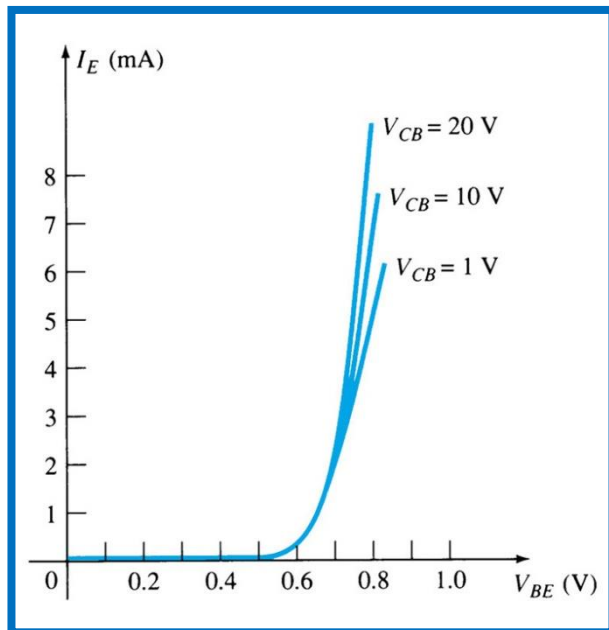
A **Base** é comum tanto à entrada quanto à saída

Configuração Base Comum

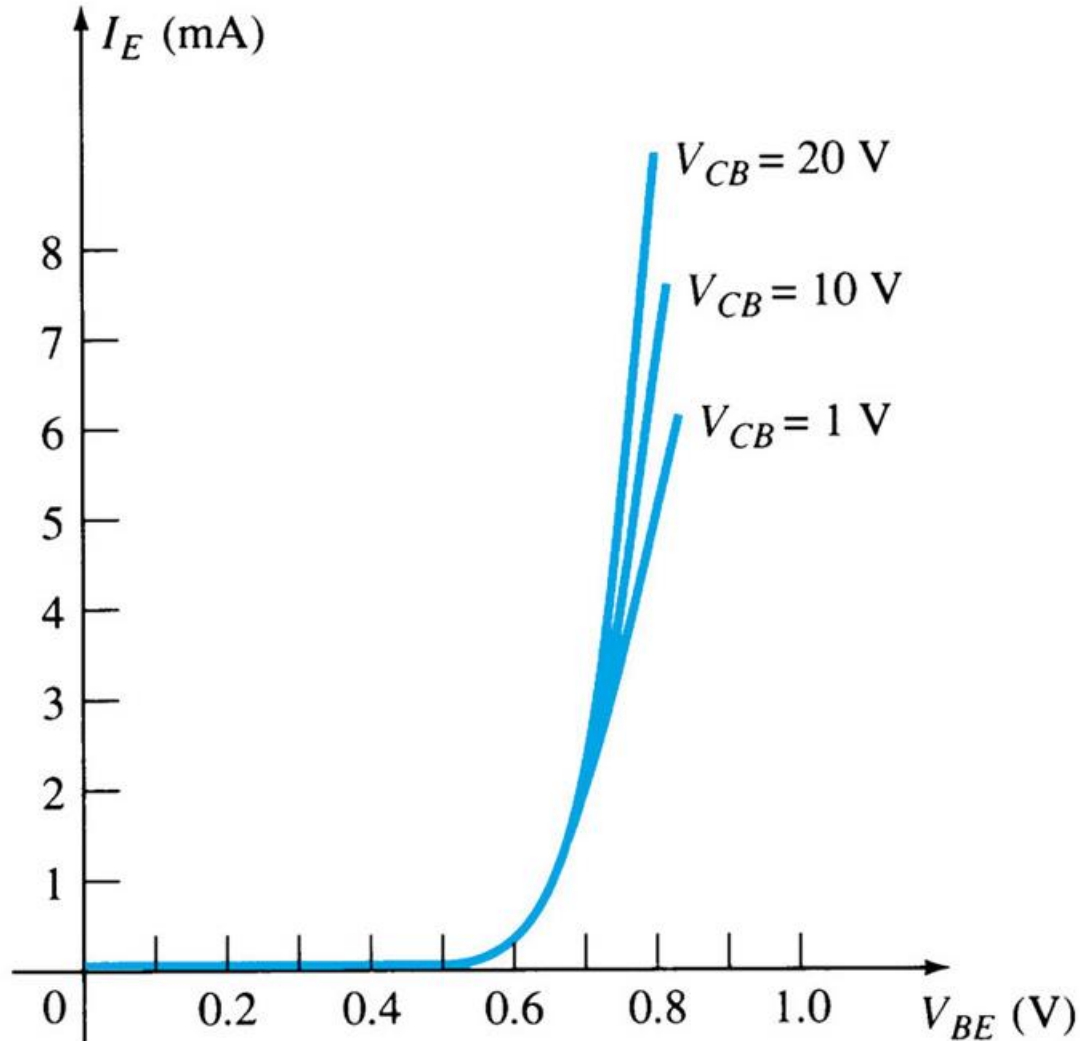
Caracterização

DOIS conjuntos:

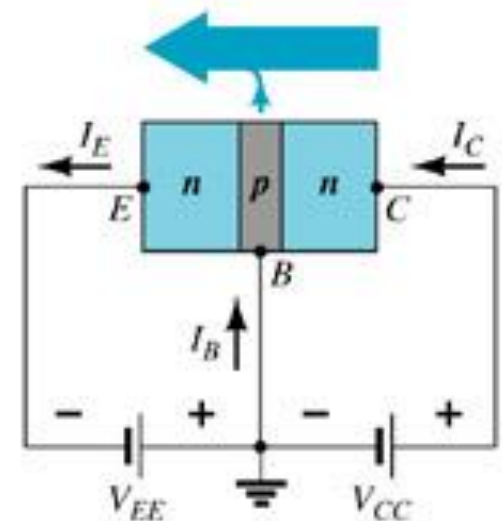
- Parâmetros de ENTRADA
- Parâmetros de SAÍDA



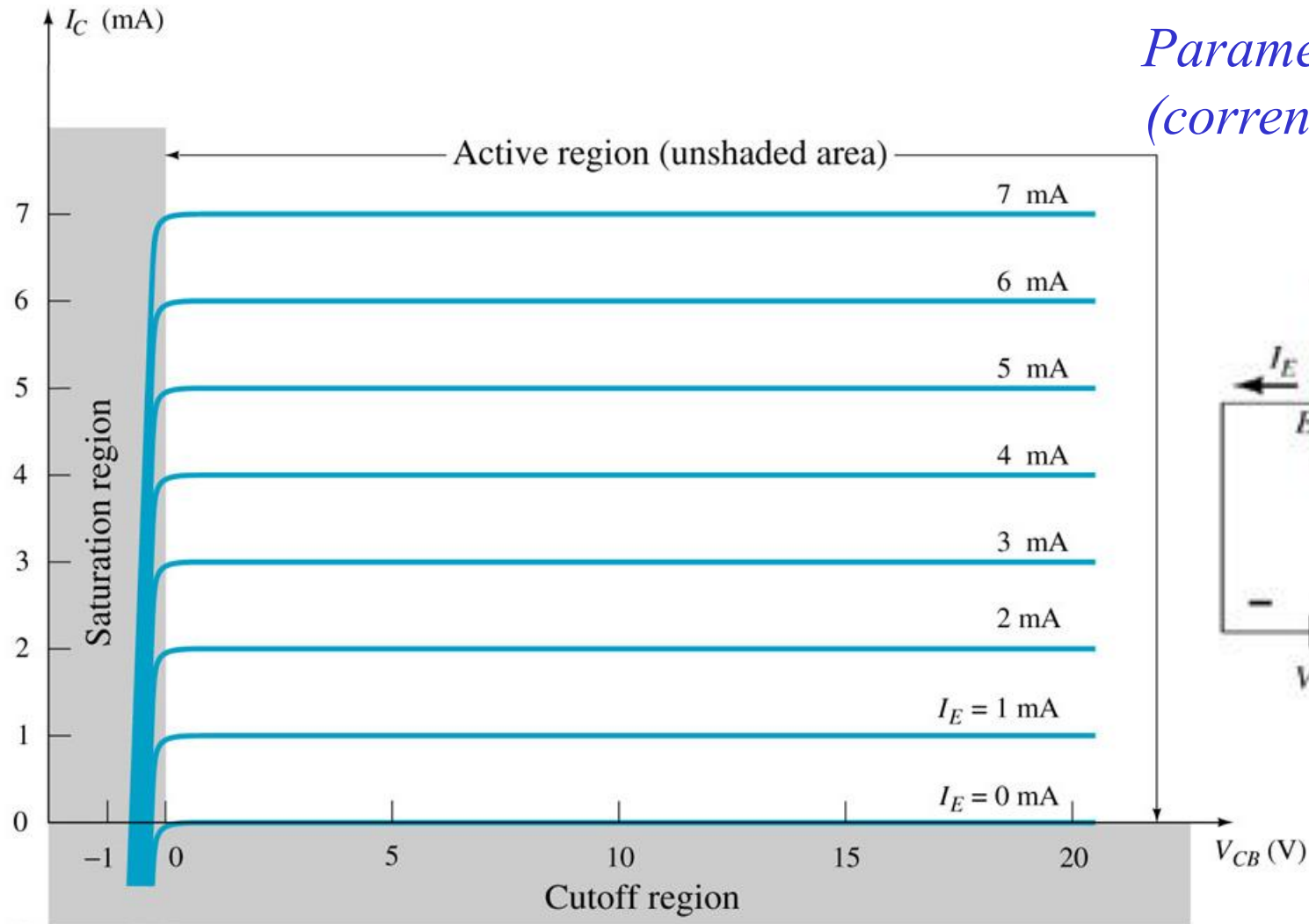
Parâmetros de ENTRADA



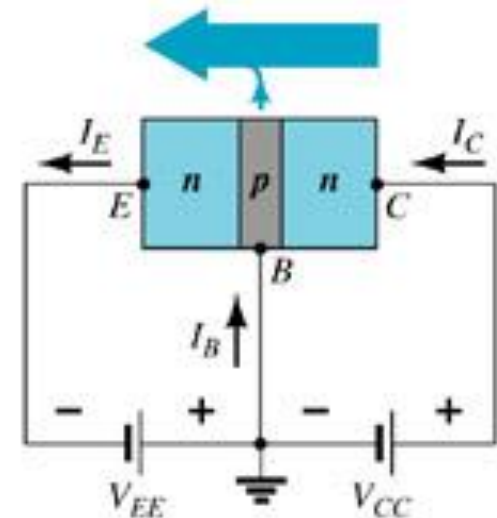
*Parametrizado por V_{CB}
(tensão de saída)*



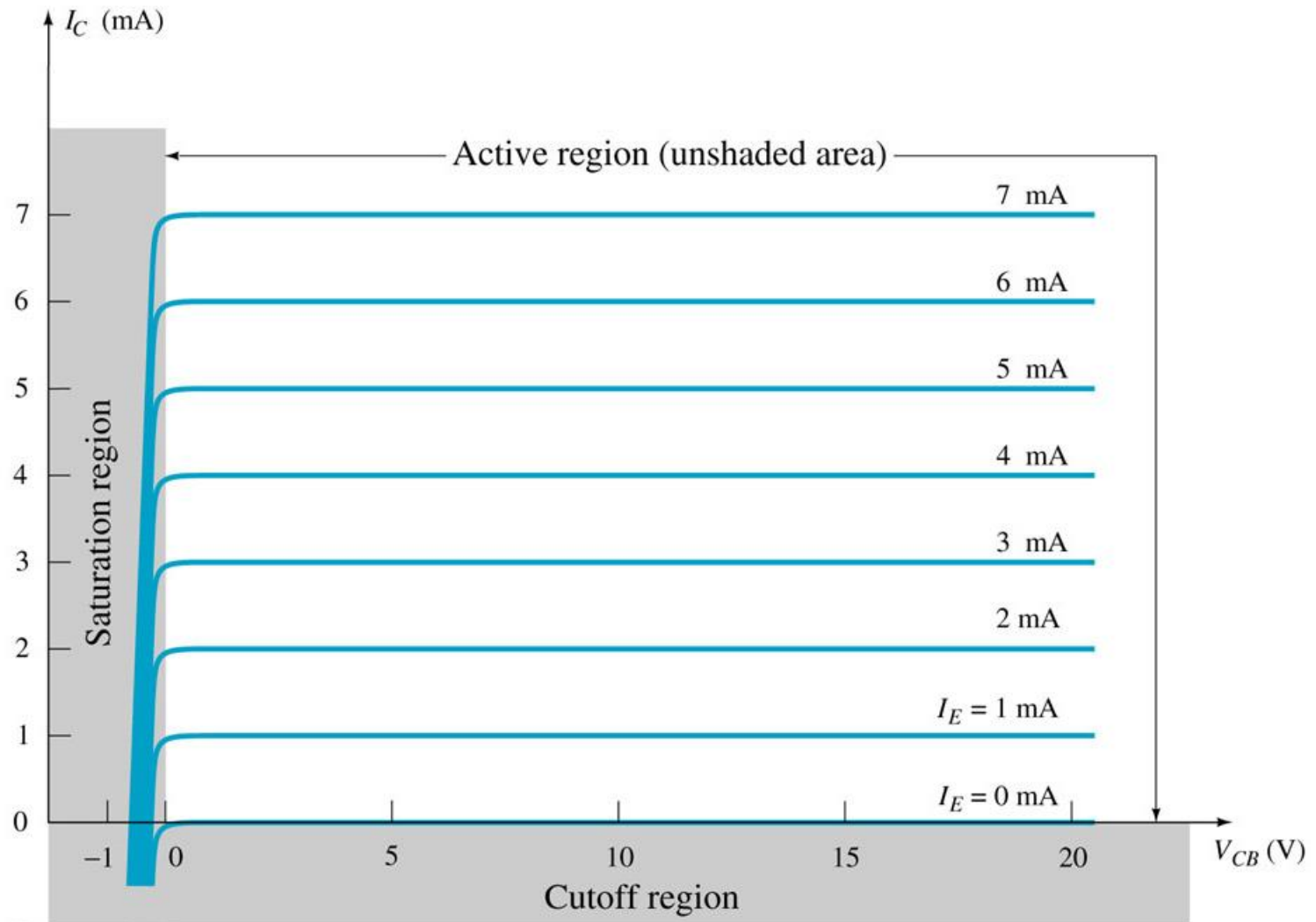
Parâmetros de SAÍDA



*Parametrizado por I_E
(corrente de entrada)*

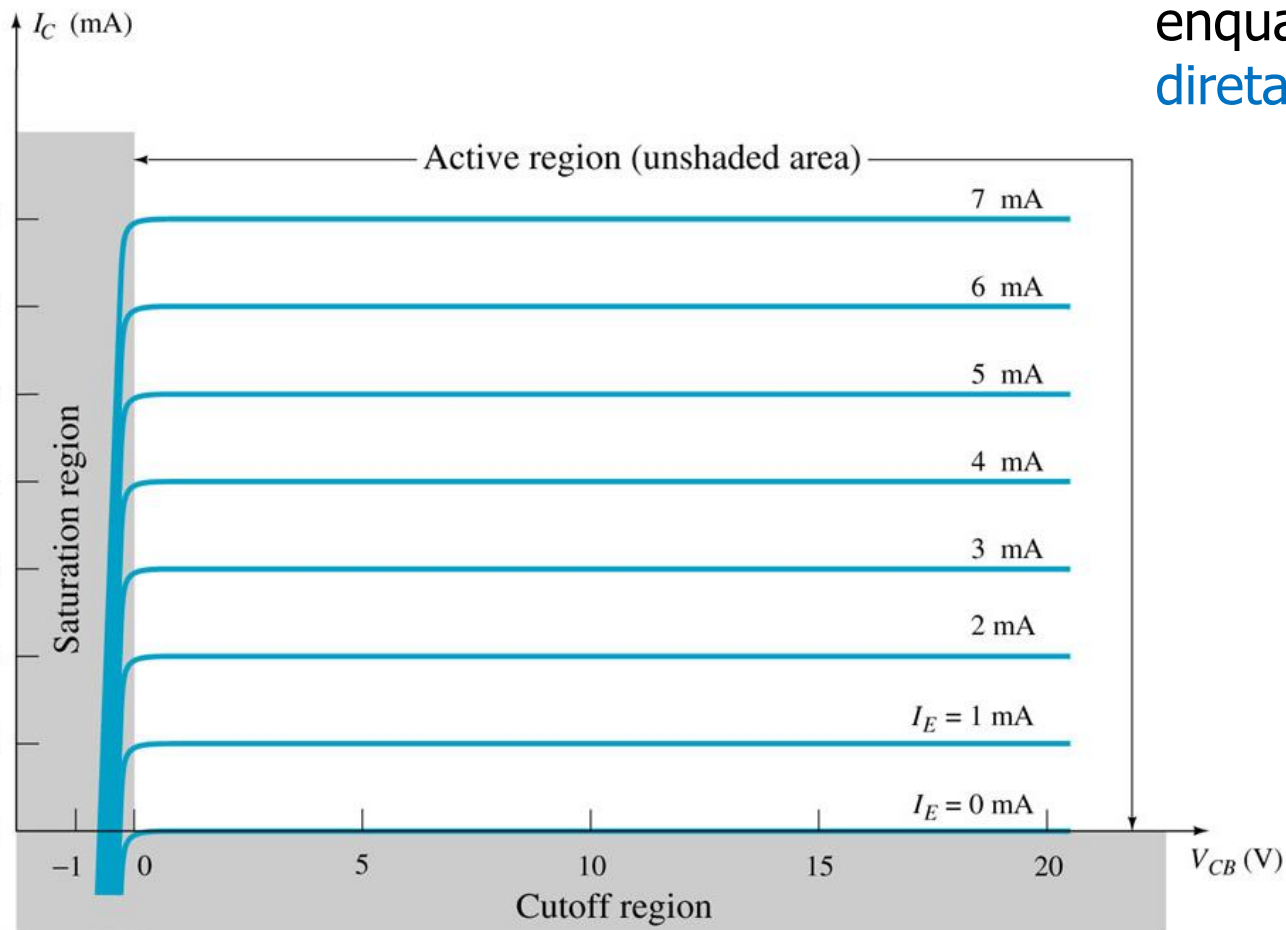


Regiões de Operação do TBJ

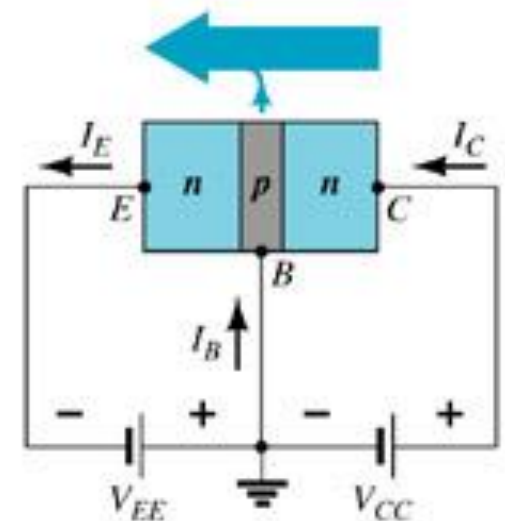


Região Ativa

TBJ como Amplificador

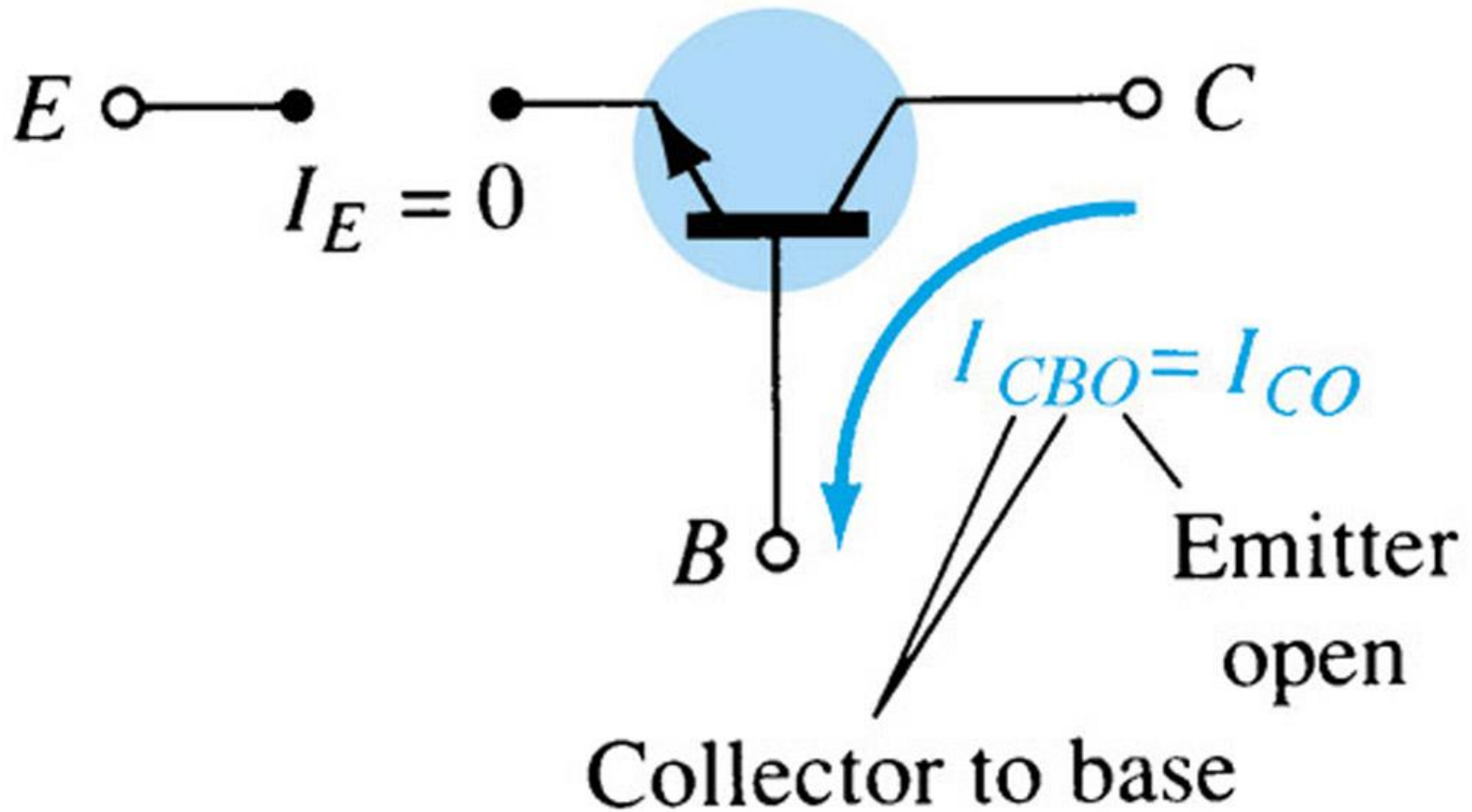


A junção B-C do TBJ é **reversamente** polarizada, enquanto a junção B-E é **diretamente** polarizada



$$I_C \cong I_E$$

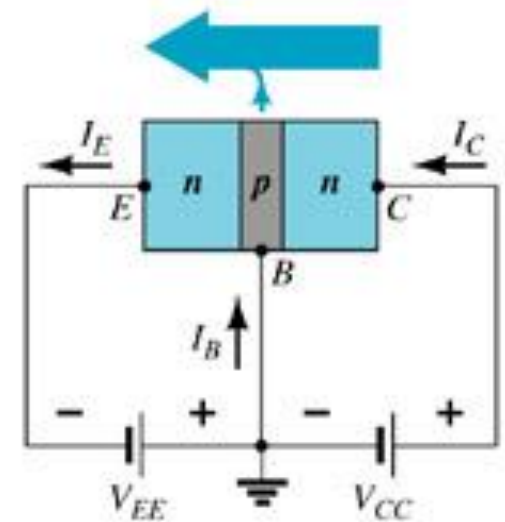
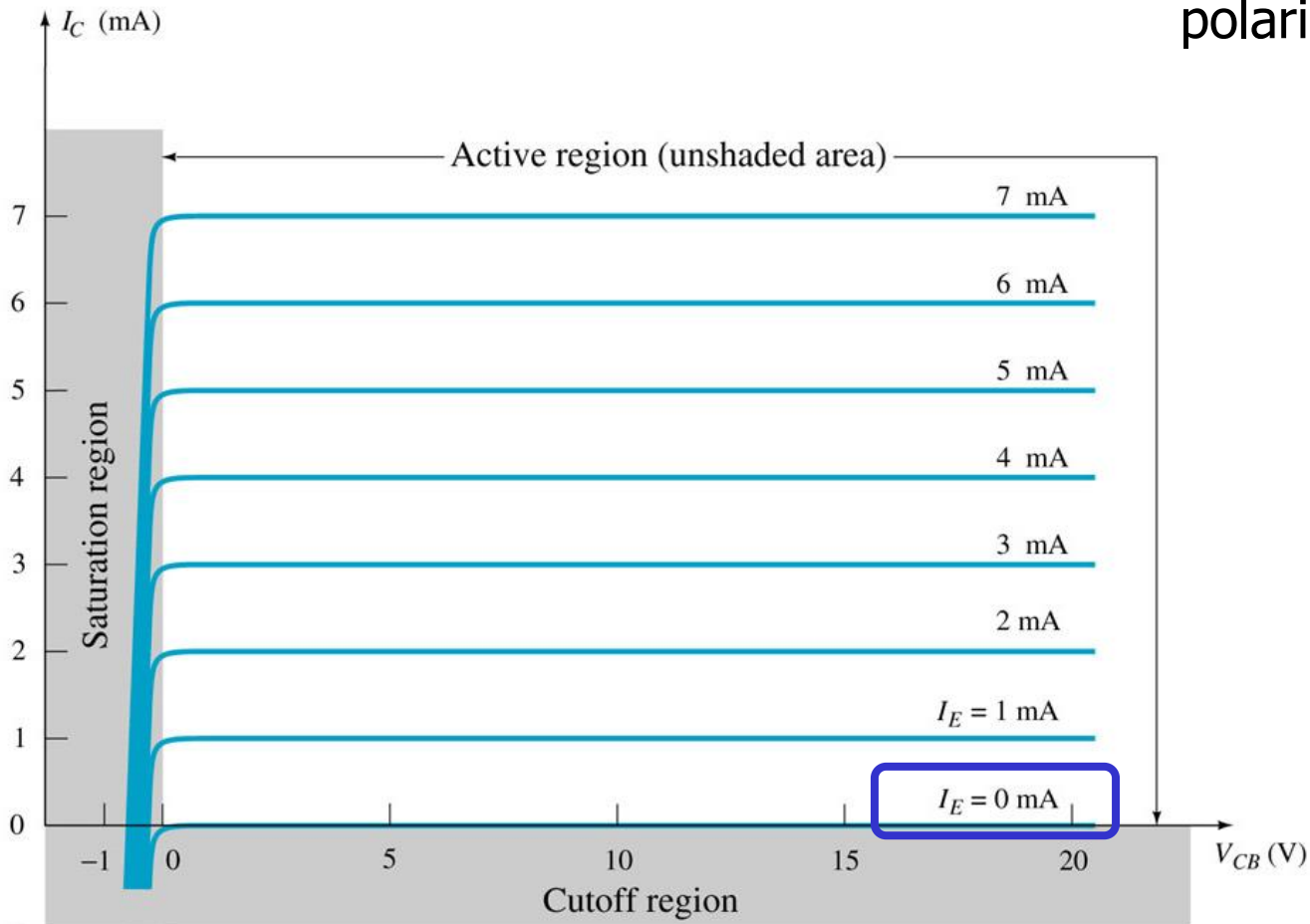
Limite inferior da Região Ativa



Região de Corte

TBJ como Chave Aberta

As junções B-C e B-E do TBJ são **reversamente** polarizadas

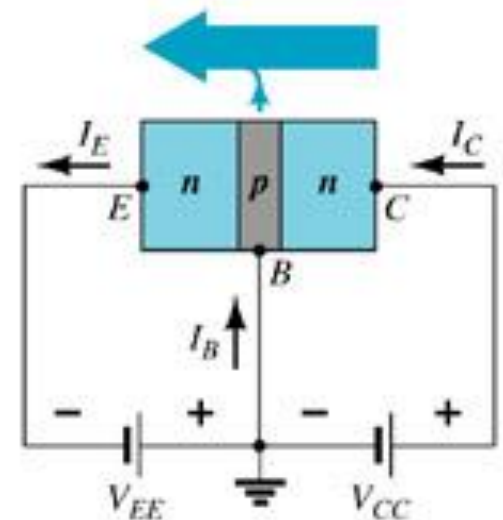
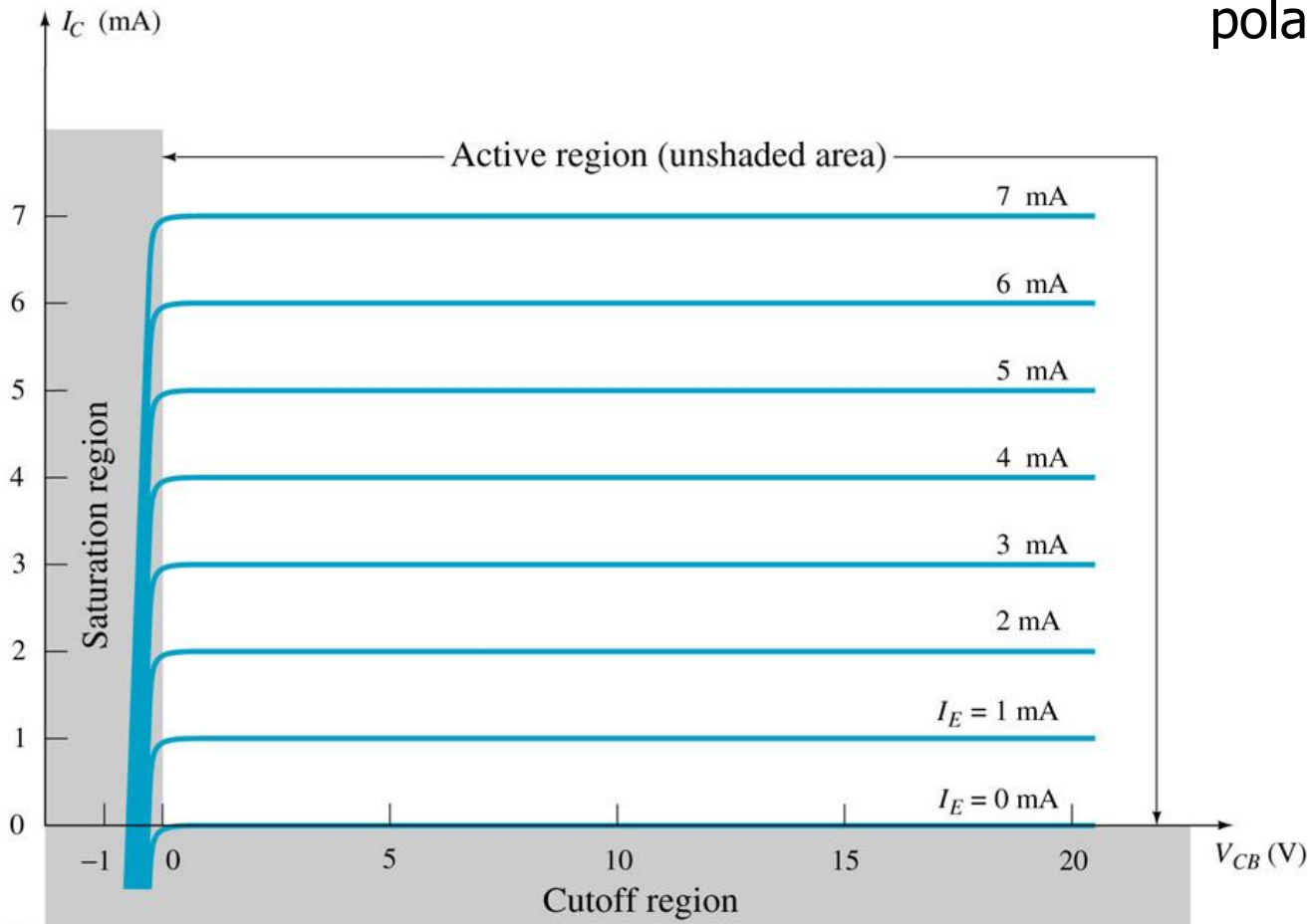


$$I_C = 0$$

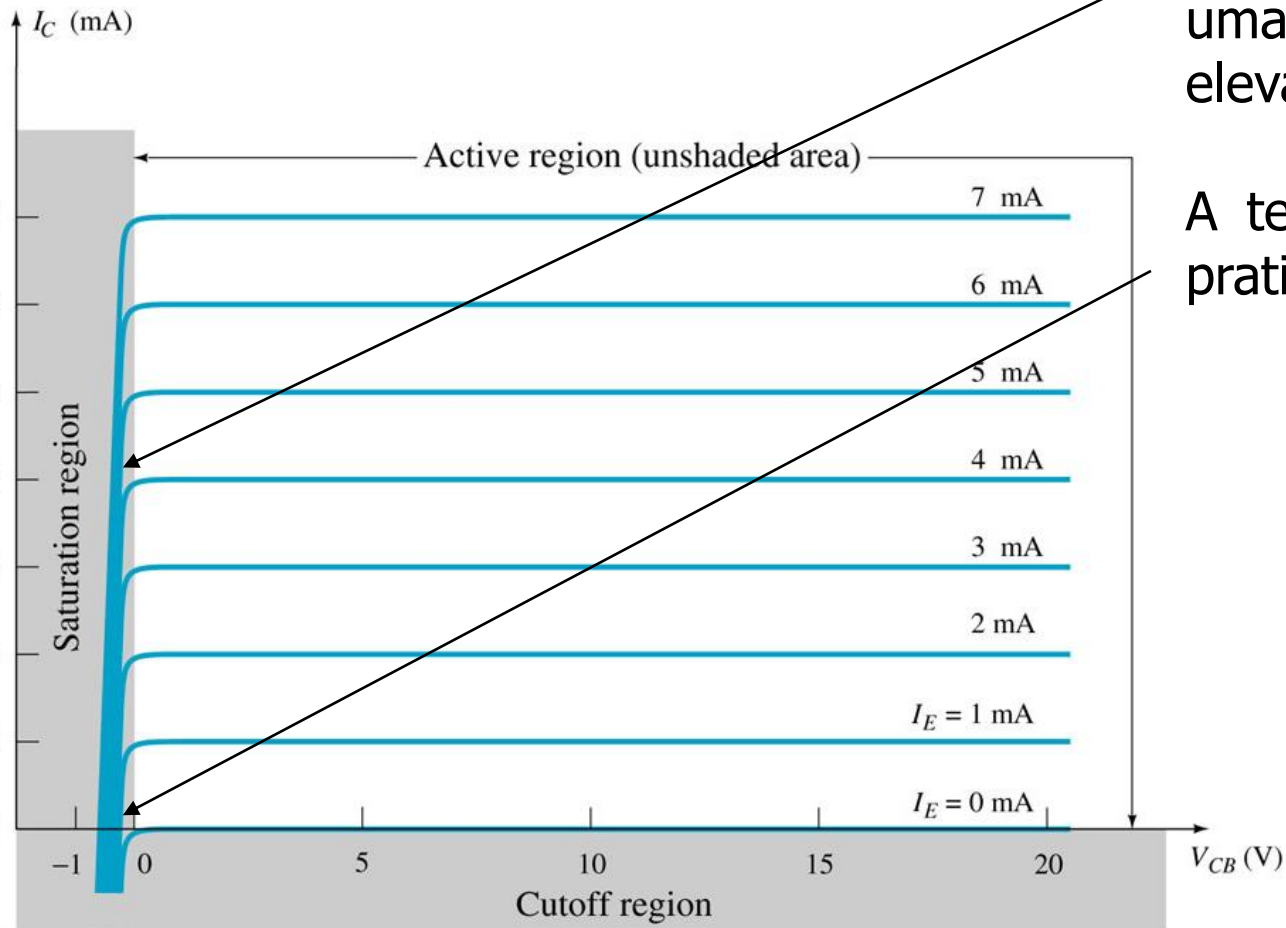
Região de Saturação

TBJ como Chave Fechada

As junções B-C e B-E do TBJ são **diretamente** polarizadas



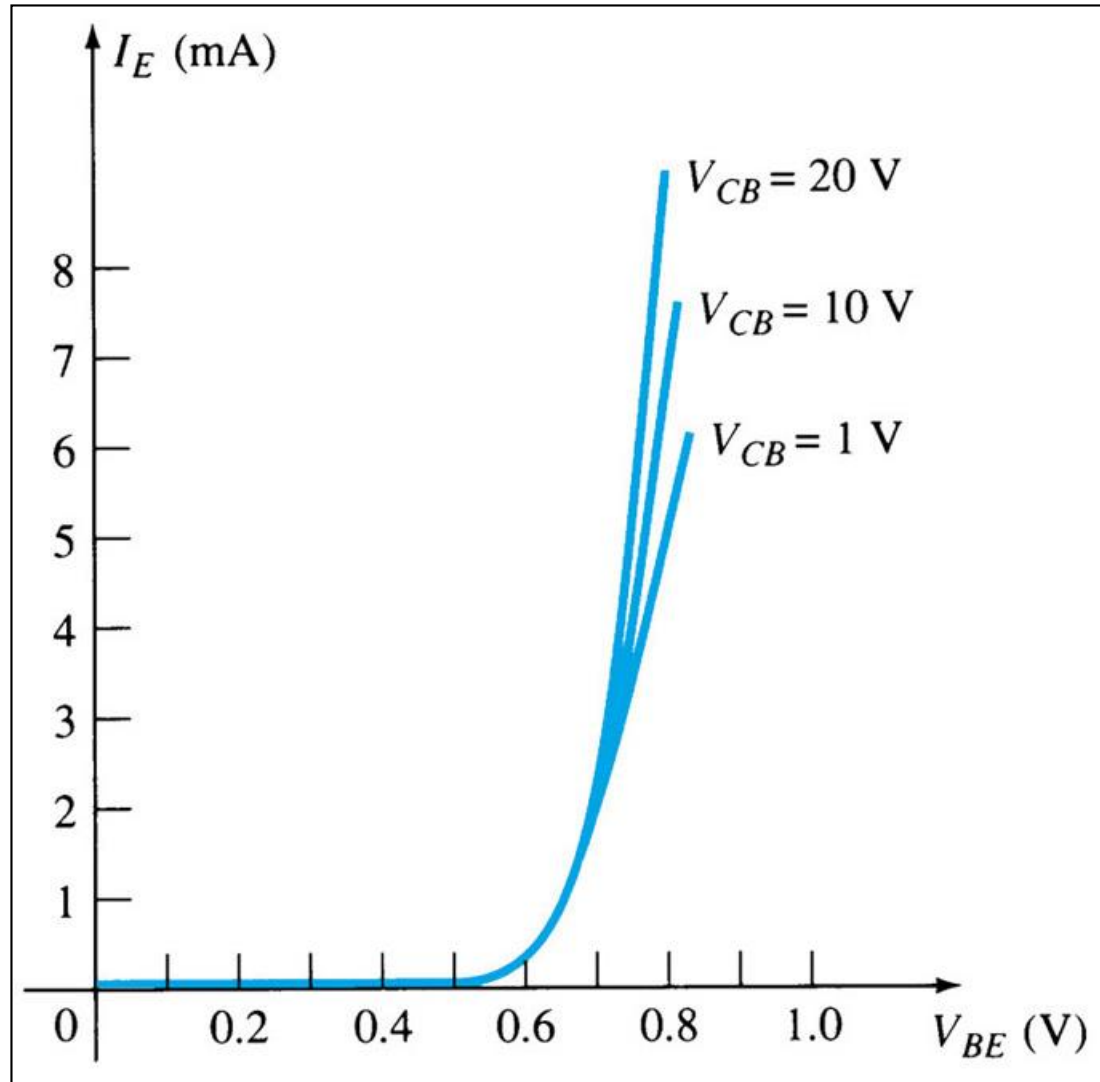
Região de Saturação



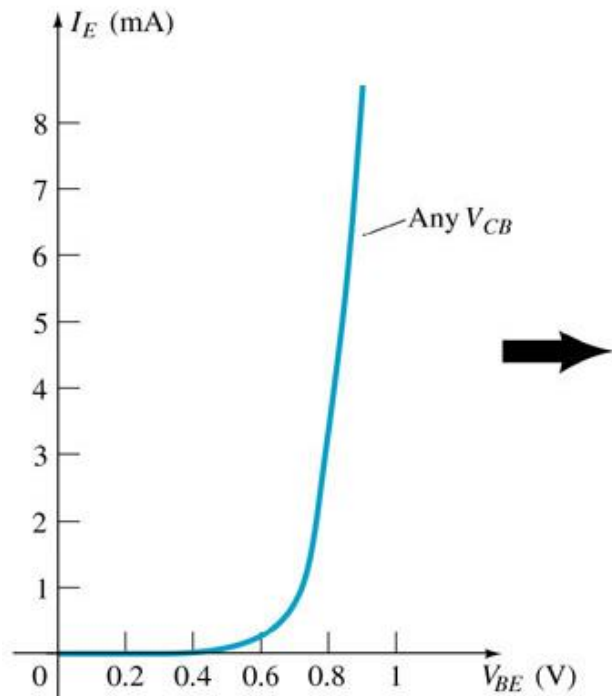
Uma corrente muito reduzida de **Emissor** gera uma corrente muito elevada de **Coletor**

A tensão de saída V_{CB} é praticamente **nula**

Aproximações dos Parâmetros de ENTRADA

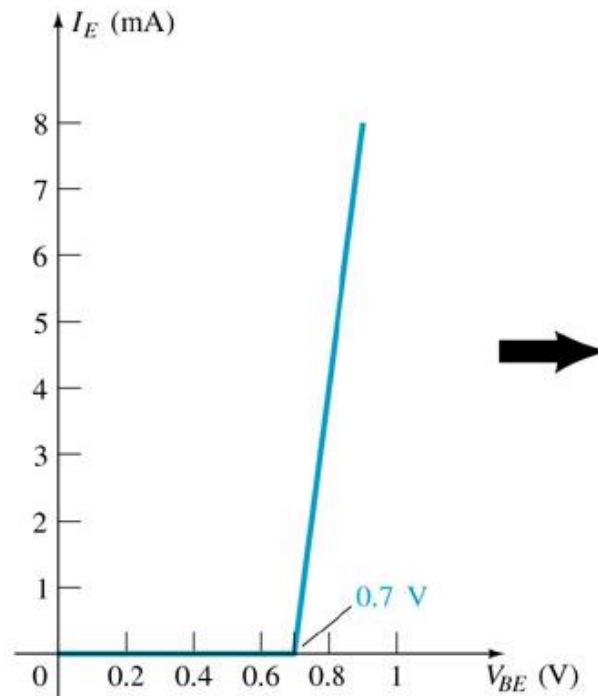
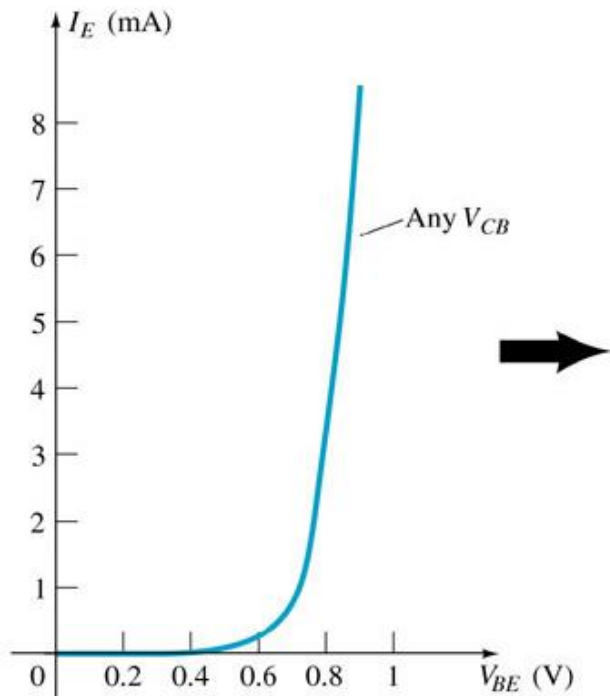


Aproximações dos Parâmetros de ENTRADA



i- Variações em V_{CB} ignoradas

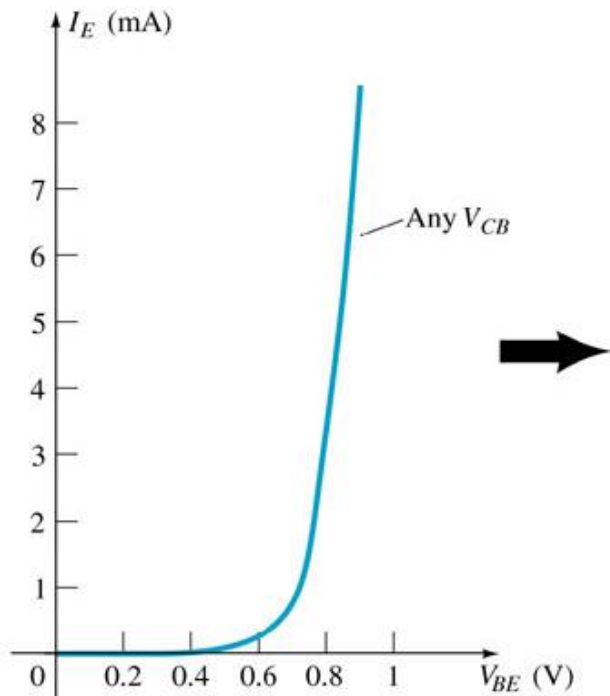
Aproximações dos Parâmetros de ENTRADA



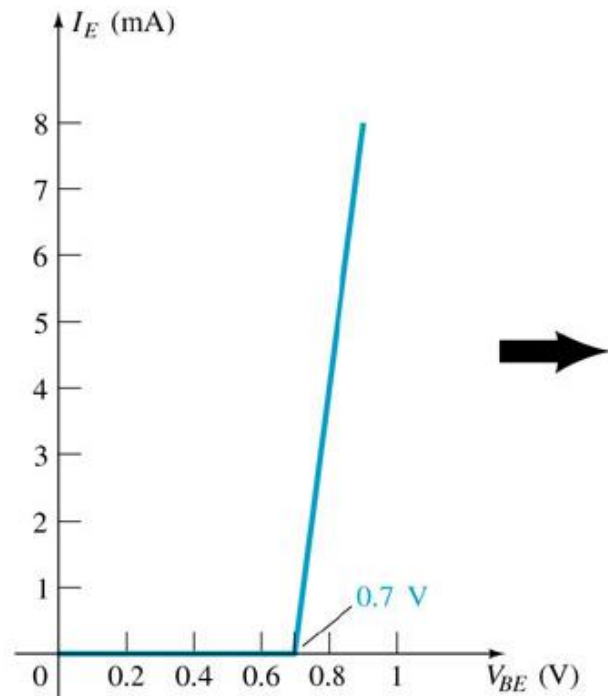
i- Variações em V_{CB} ignoradas

ii- Relação Linear

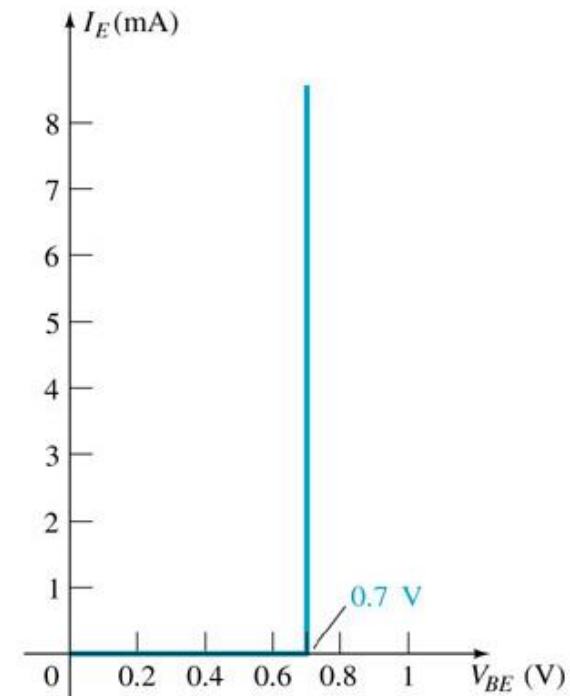
Aproximações dos Parâmetros de ENTRADA



i- Variações em V_{CB} ignoradas



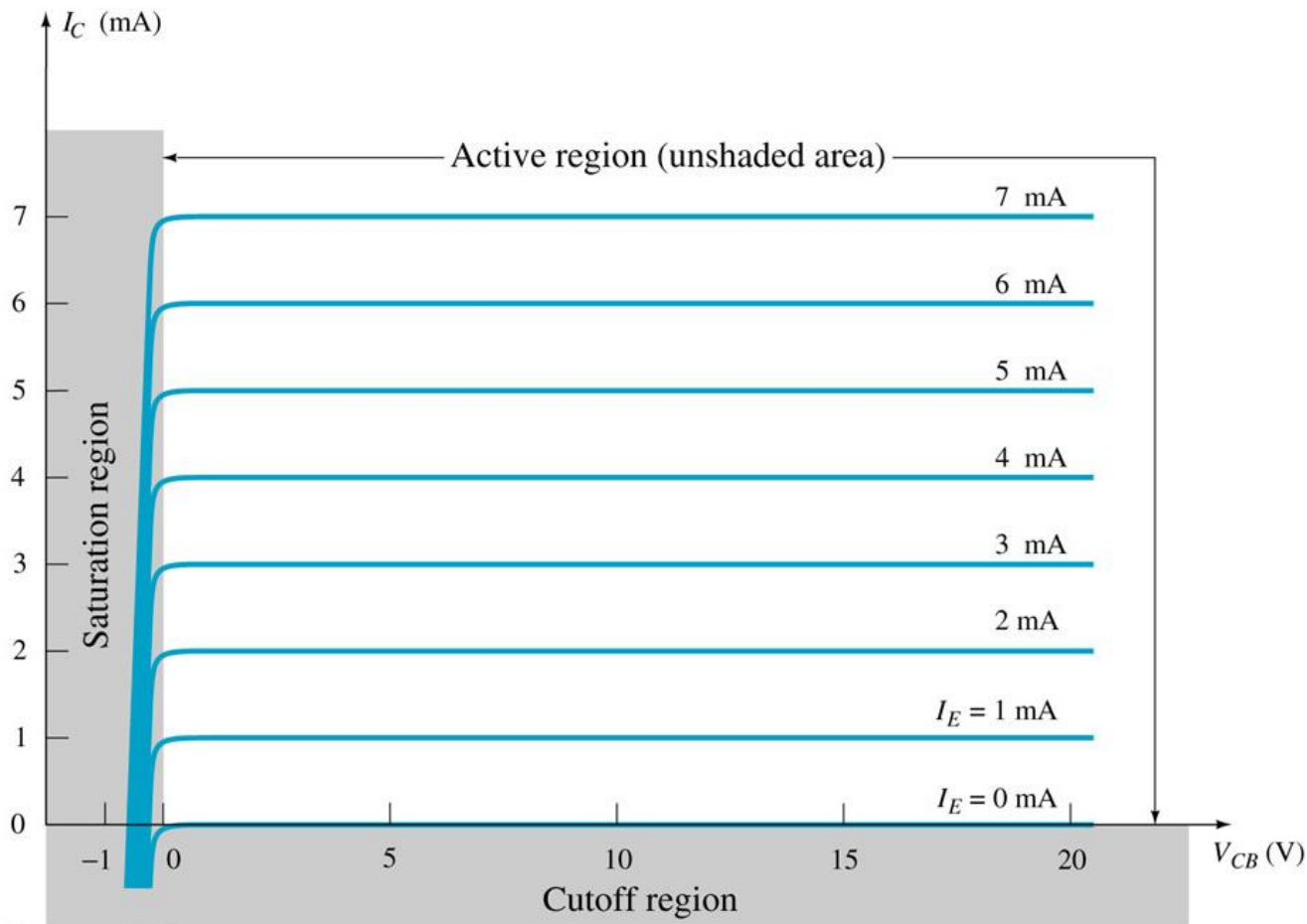
ii- Relação Linear



iii - Ignorando a inclinação

Região Ativa

Usando a aproximação *iii*:

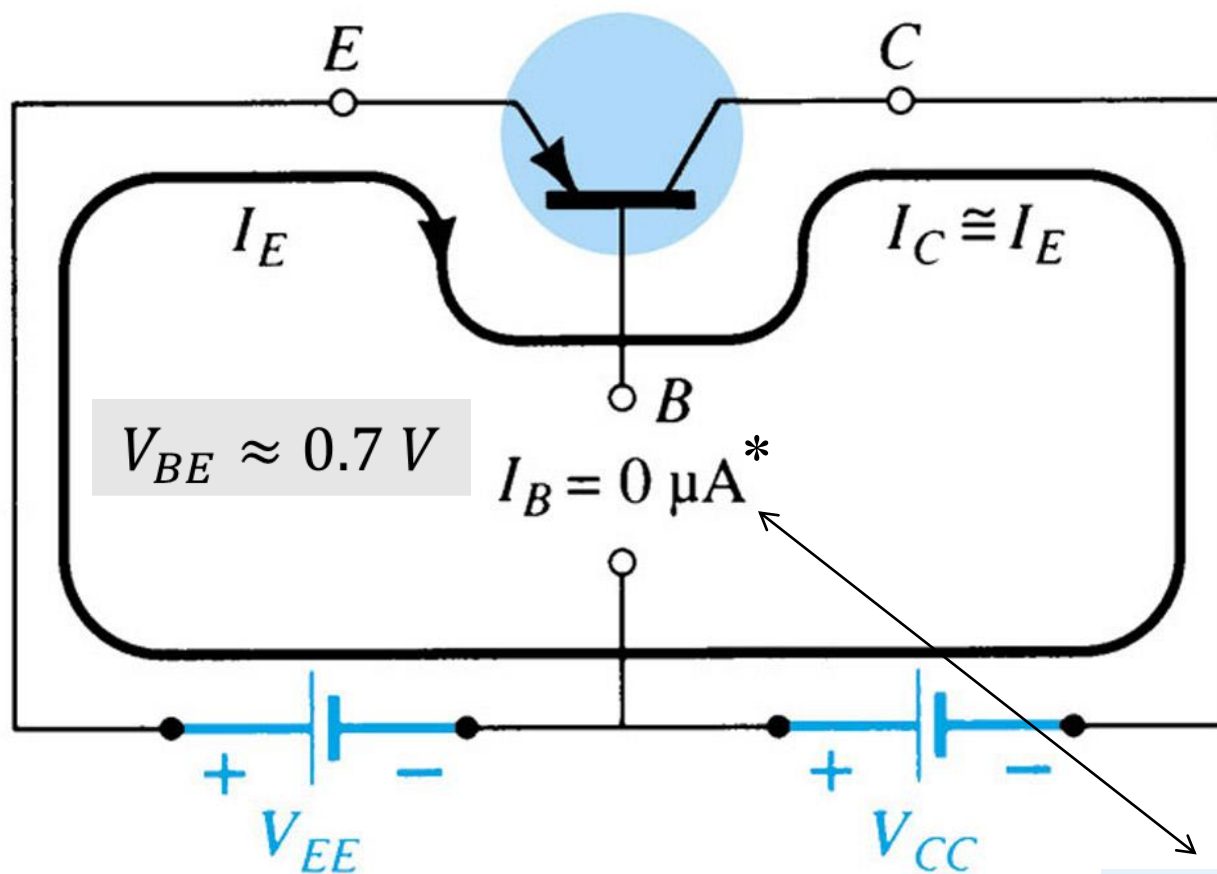


$$V_{CB} > 0 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{BE} \approx 0.7 \text{ V}$$

Polarização Base Comum

Região Ativa

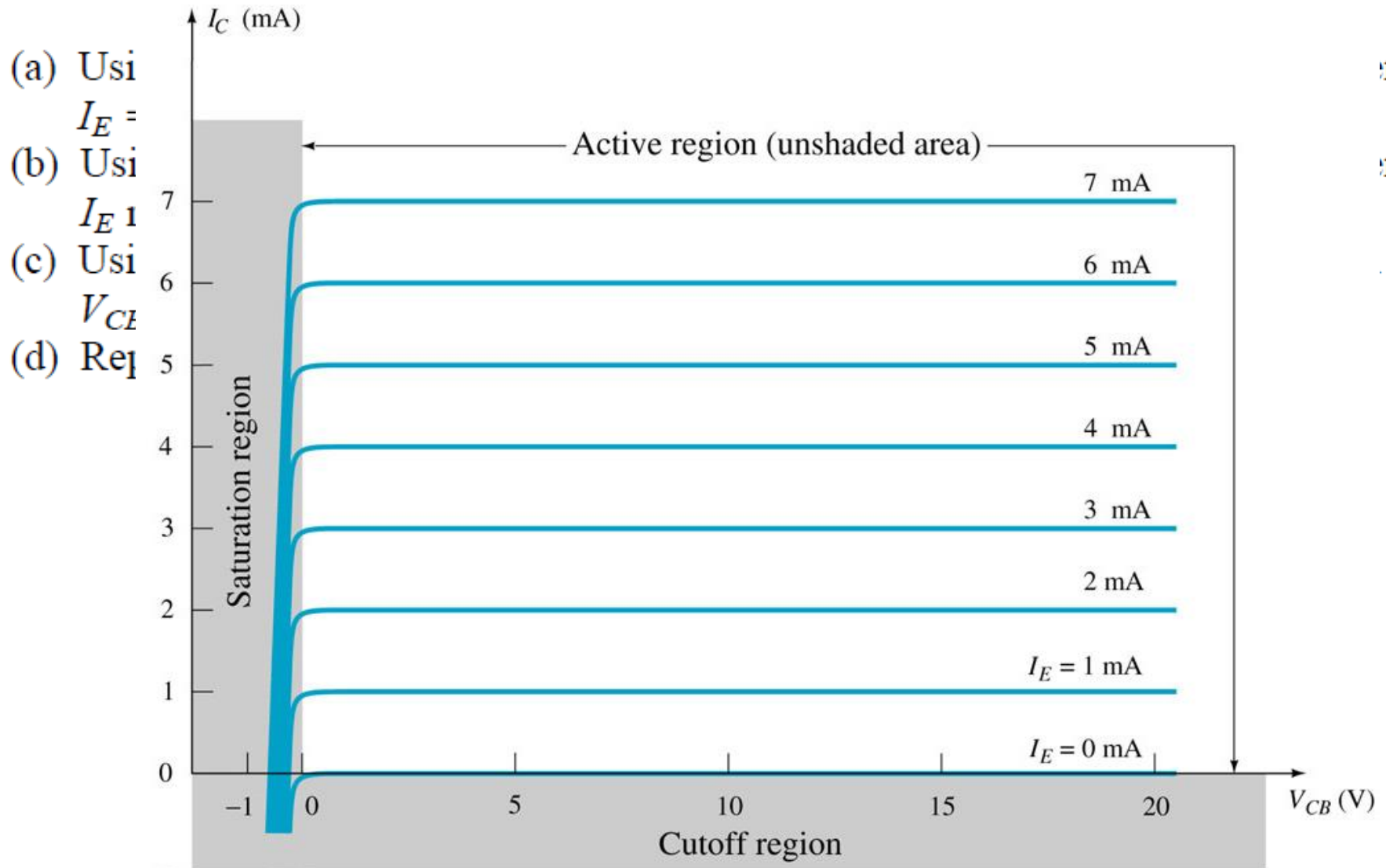


* $I_C \cong I_E$

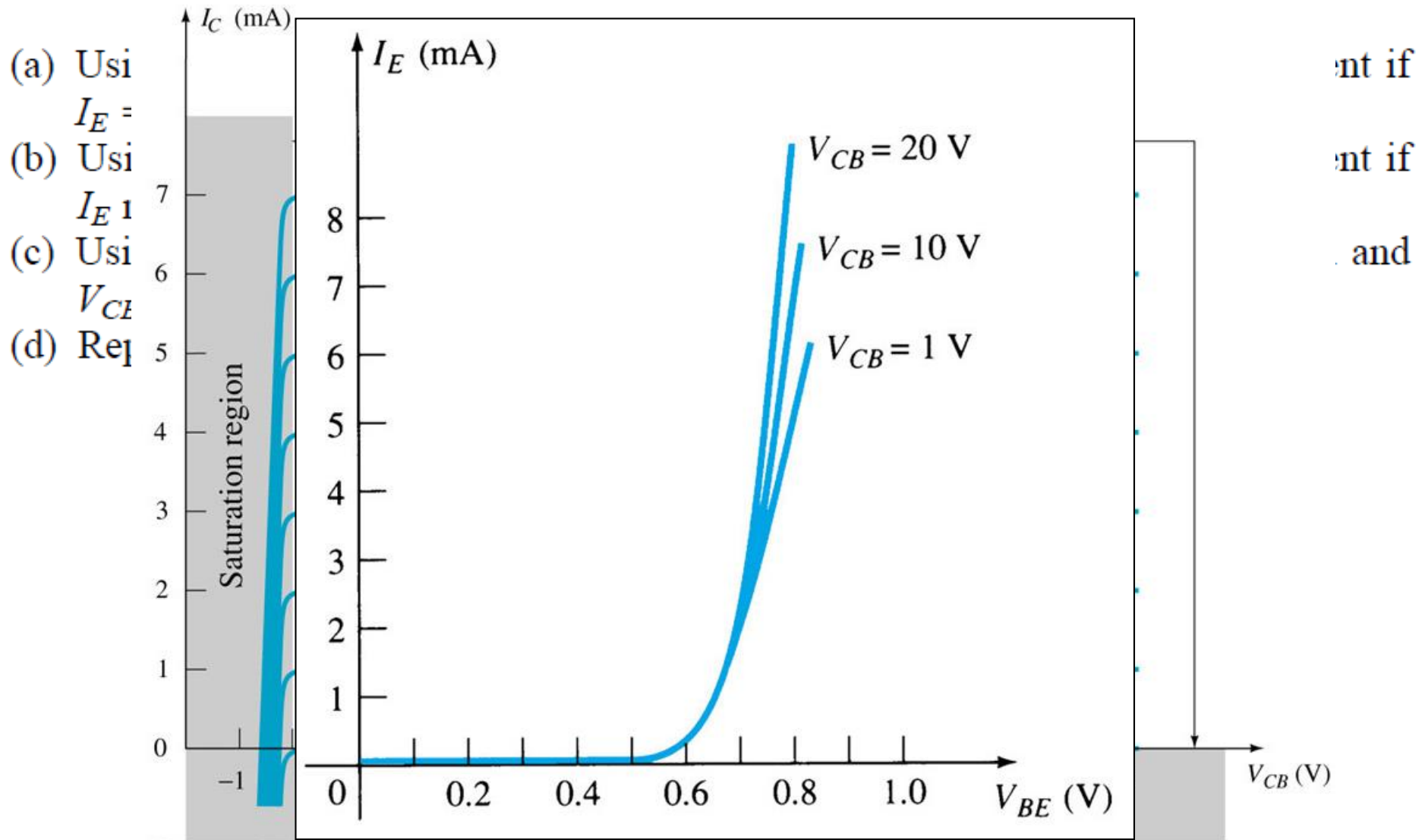
Exercício

- (a) Using the characteristics of Fig. 3.8, determine the resulting collector current if $I_E = 3 \text{ mA}$ and $V_{CB} = 10 \text{ V}$.
- (b) Using the characteristics of Fig. 3.8, determine the resulting collector current if I_E remains at 3 mA but V_{CB} is reduced to 2 V .
- (c) Using the characteristics of Figs. 3.7 and 3.8, determine V_{BE} if $I_C = 4 \text{ mA}$ and $V_{CB} = 20 \text{ V}$.
- (d) Repeat part (c) using the characteristics of Figs. 3.8 and 3.10c.

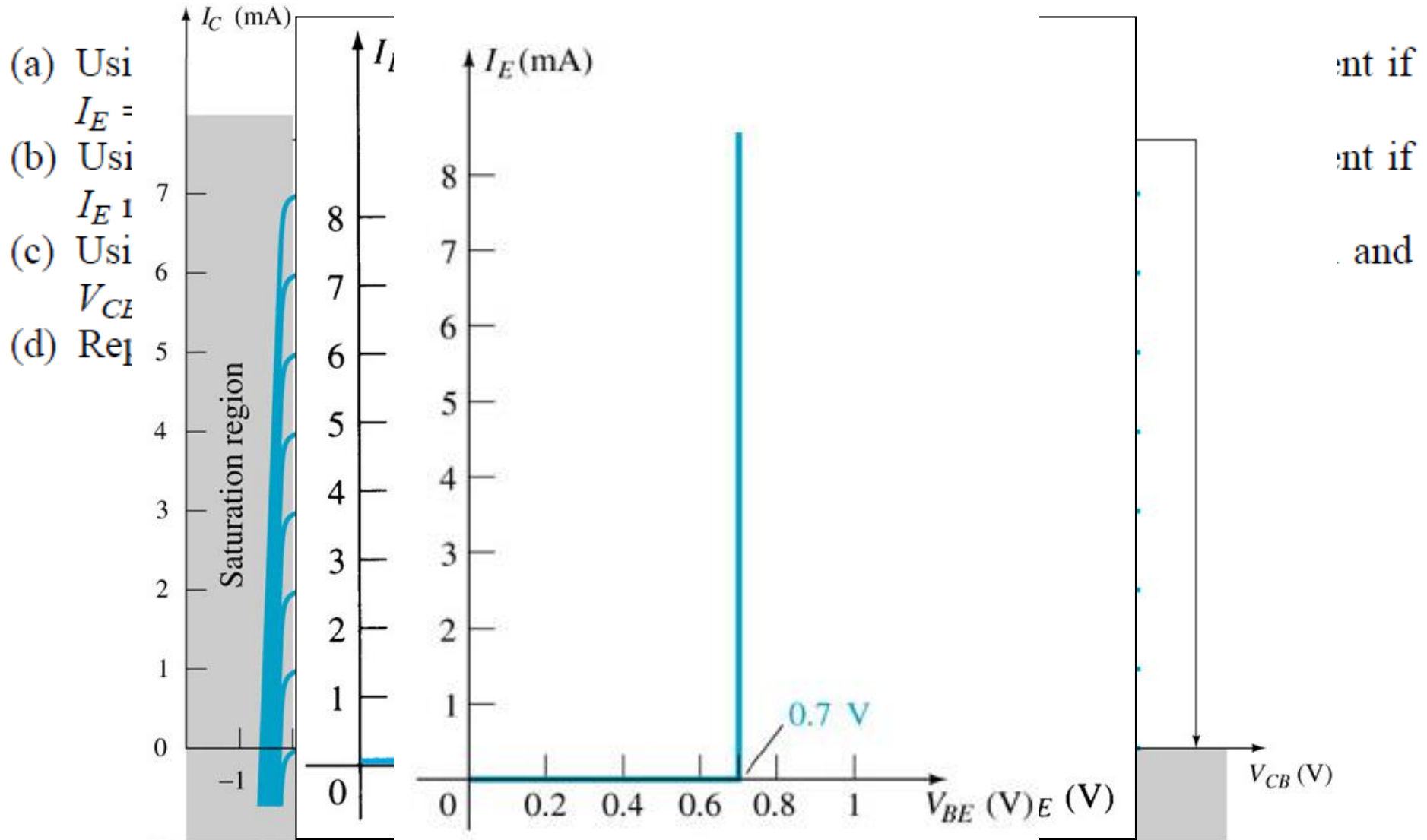
Exercício



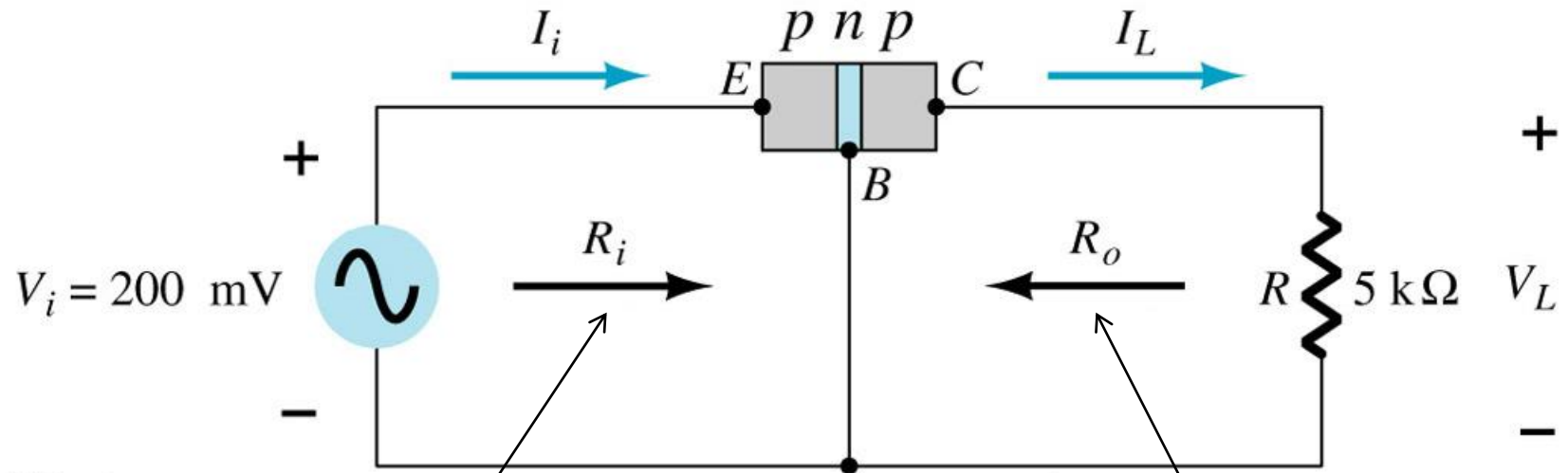
Exercício



Exercício



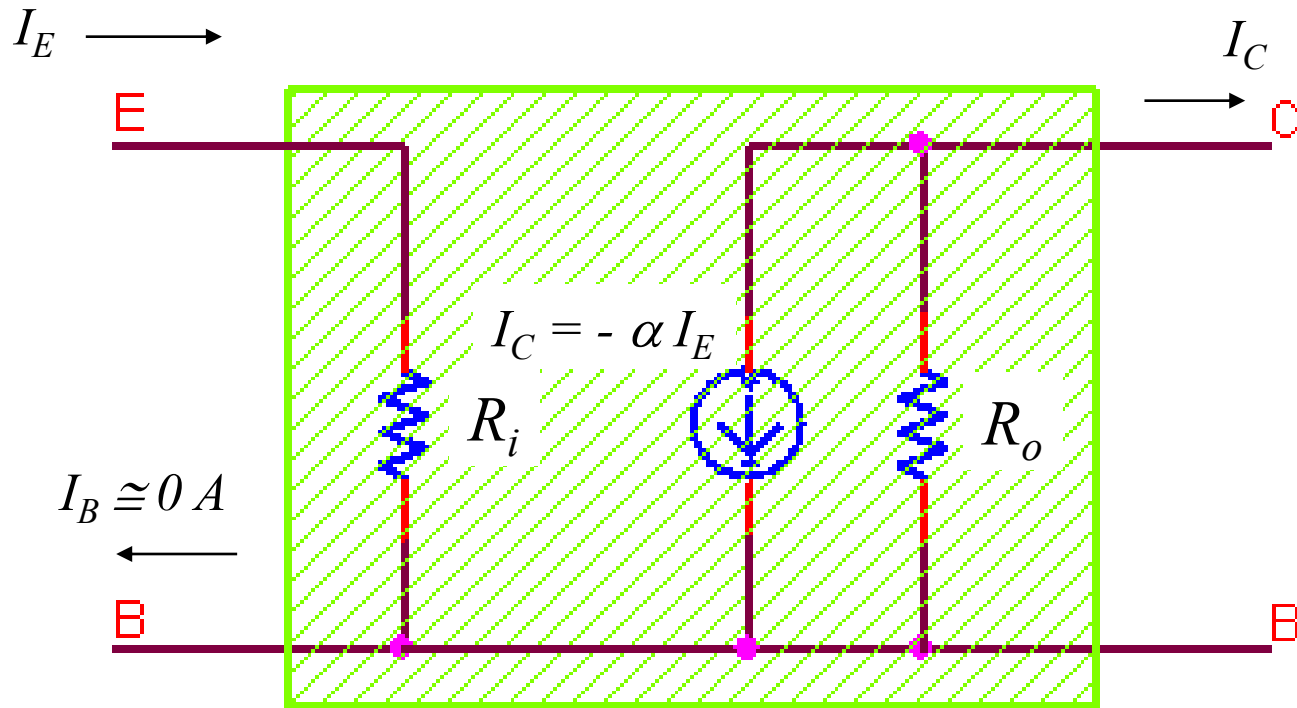
Transistor como amplificador



Características de Entrada

Características de Saída

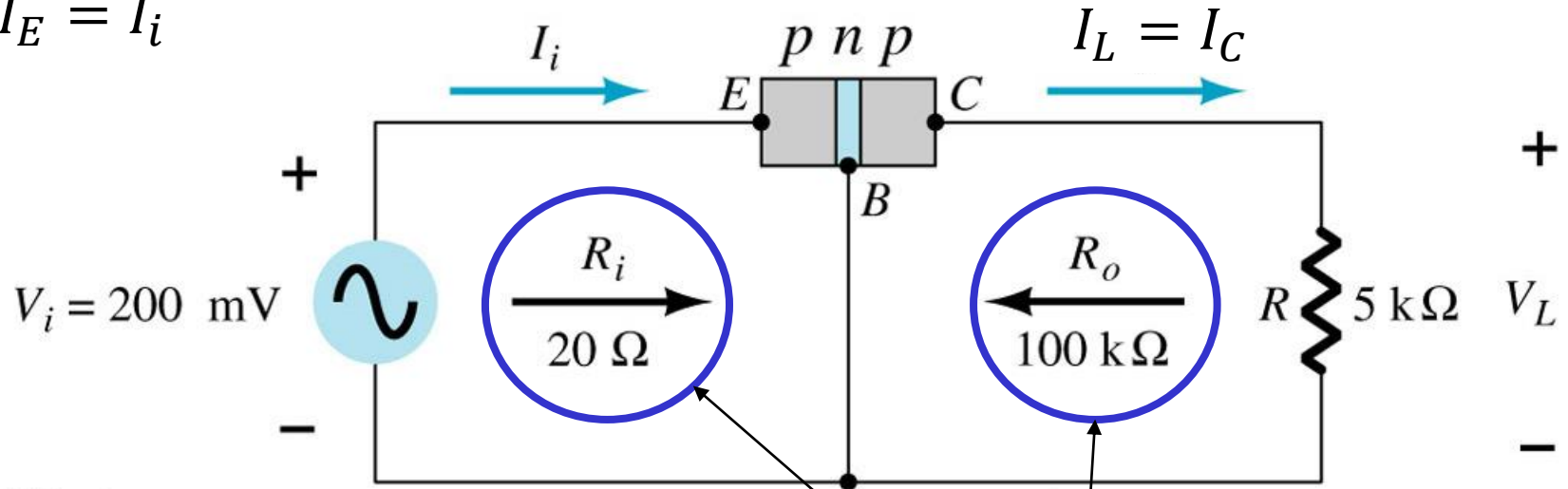
Modelo Base-Comum



$$\alpha \cong 1$$

Transistor como amplificador

$$I_E = I_i$$



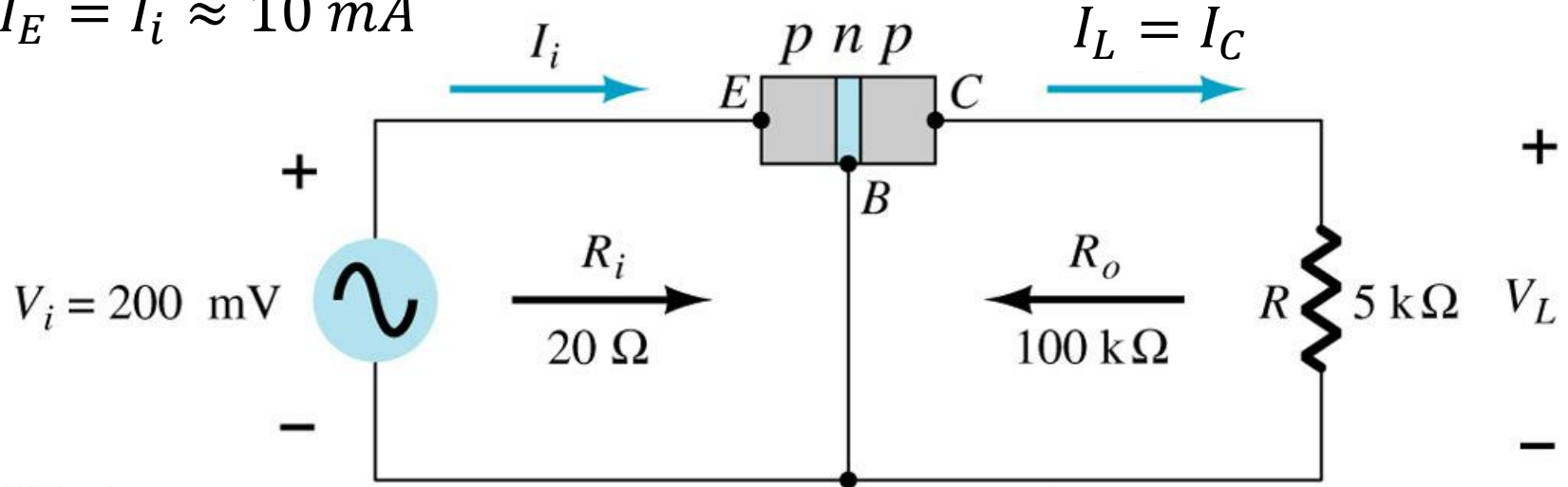
$$I_i \approx I_L$$

Valores típicos

(Verificar estas ordens de grandeza nos parâmetros de entrada e de saída)

Transistor como amplificador

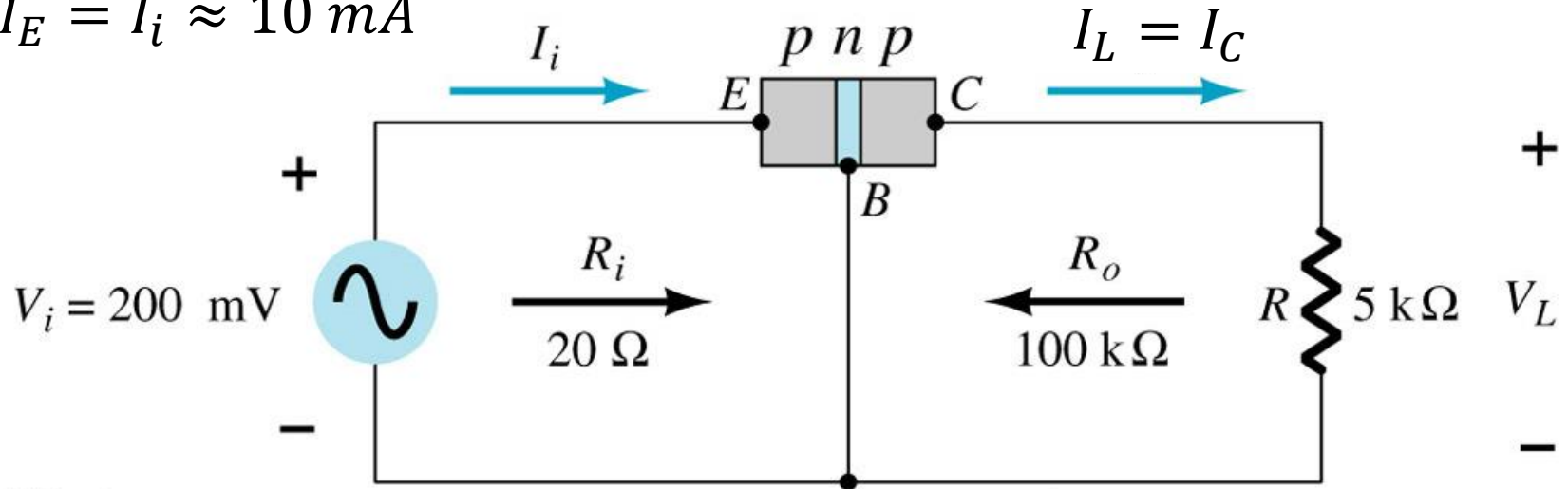
$$I_E = I_i \approx 10 \text{ mA}$$



$$I_i \approx I_L \rightarrow \frac{V_i}{R_i} = \frac{V_L}{R_o || R_L} \rightarrow \frac{V_L}{V_i} \cong \frac{R_L}{R_i} = 250$$

Transistor como amplificador

$$I_E = I_i \approx 10 \text{ mA}$$

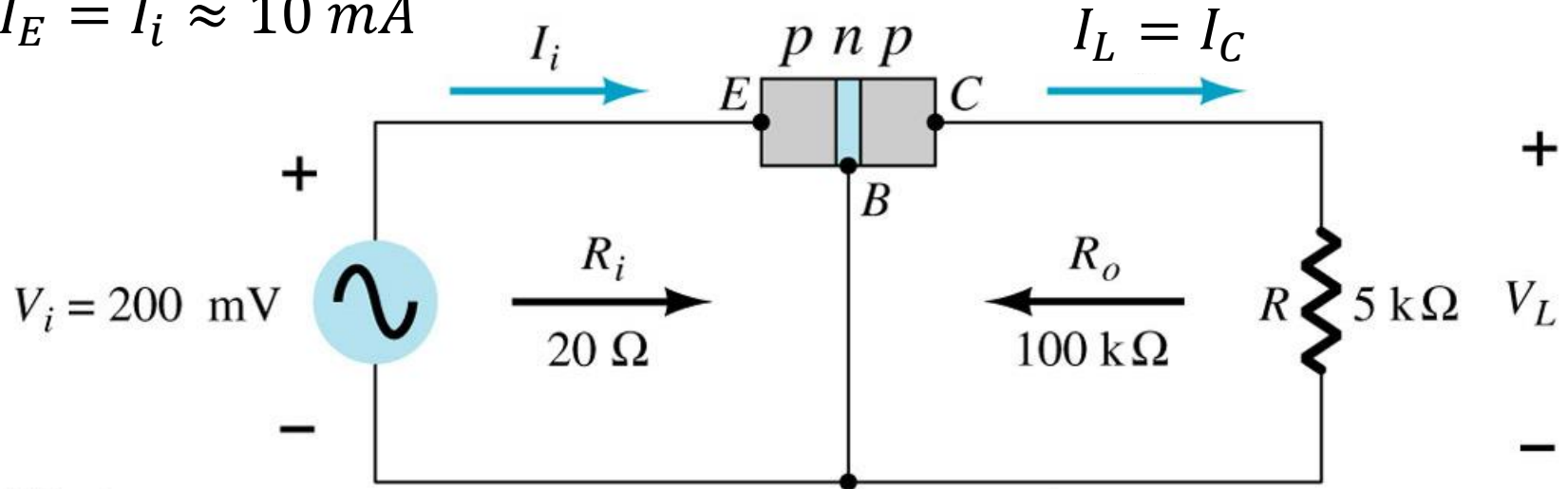


$$I_i \approx I_L \rightarrow \frac{V_i}{R_i} = \frac{V_L}{R_o \parallel R_L} \rightarrow \frac{V_L}{V_i} \cong \frac{R_L}{R_i} = 250$$

→ *Ganho de tensão \Rightarrow relação entre resistências*

Transistor como amplificador

$$I_E = I_i \approx 10 \text{ mA}$$



Transistor = **Trans**fer + Res**istor**