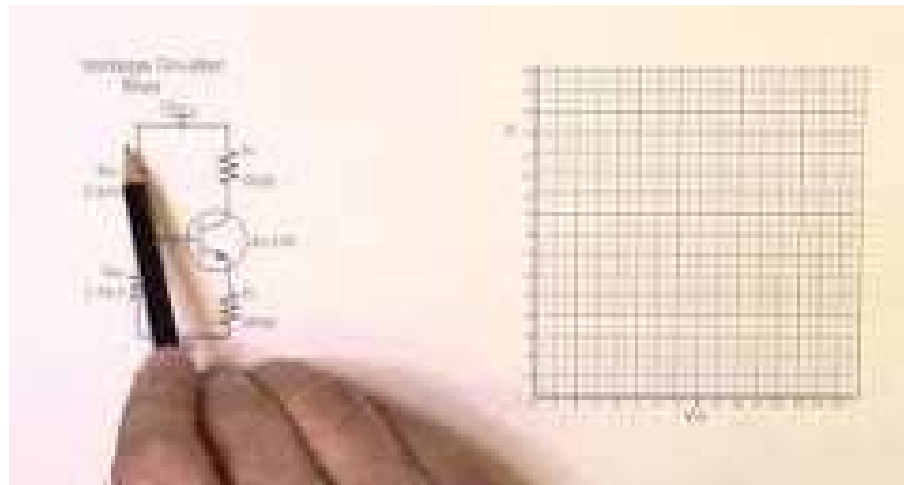


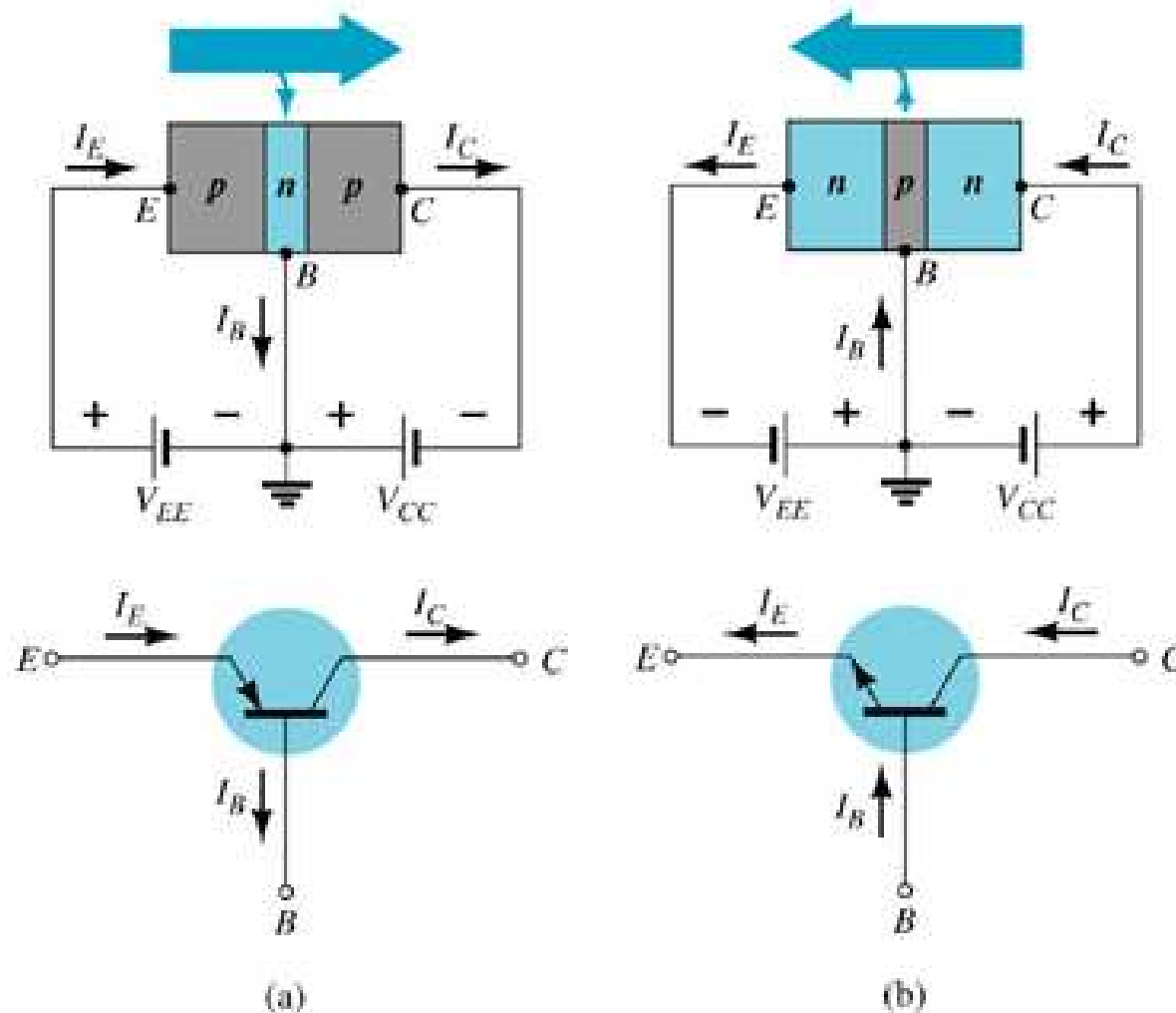
TBJ – Polarização



Conteúdo

- Pequenos e grandes sinais
- Linearização do TBJ
- Polarização por divisor de tensão
 - Emissor Comum
 - Reta de carga
 - Ponto quiescente
- Regras para polarização
 - Cálculo dos resistores

Fontes de Polarização



Grandes Sinais

Definições:

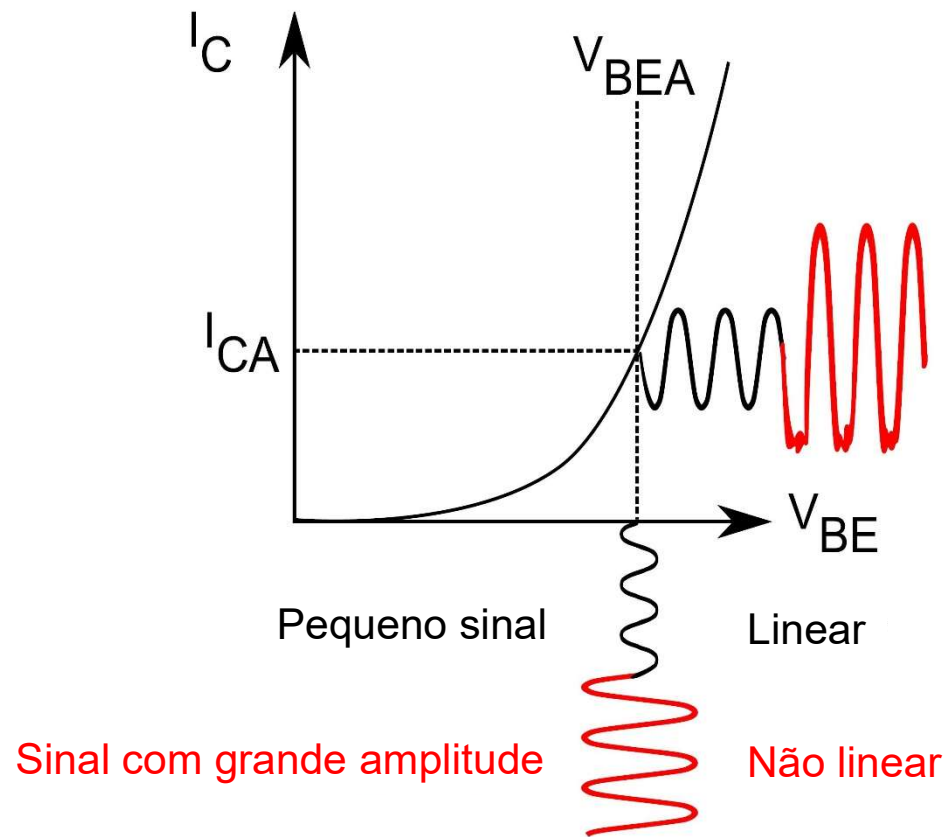
1. Análise DC; Definição de ponto de operação (polarização);
2. Utilizam-se as ferramentas de análise de circuitos para encontrar os valores de polarização para tensões e correntes (LKC, LKT, Lei de Ohm etc.);
3. Os valores de tensão de interesse nesta análise é da ordem de alguns Volts até algumas dezenas de Volts (grandes valores).

Pequenos Sinais

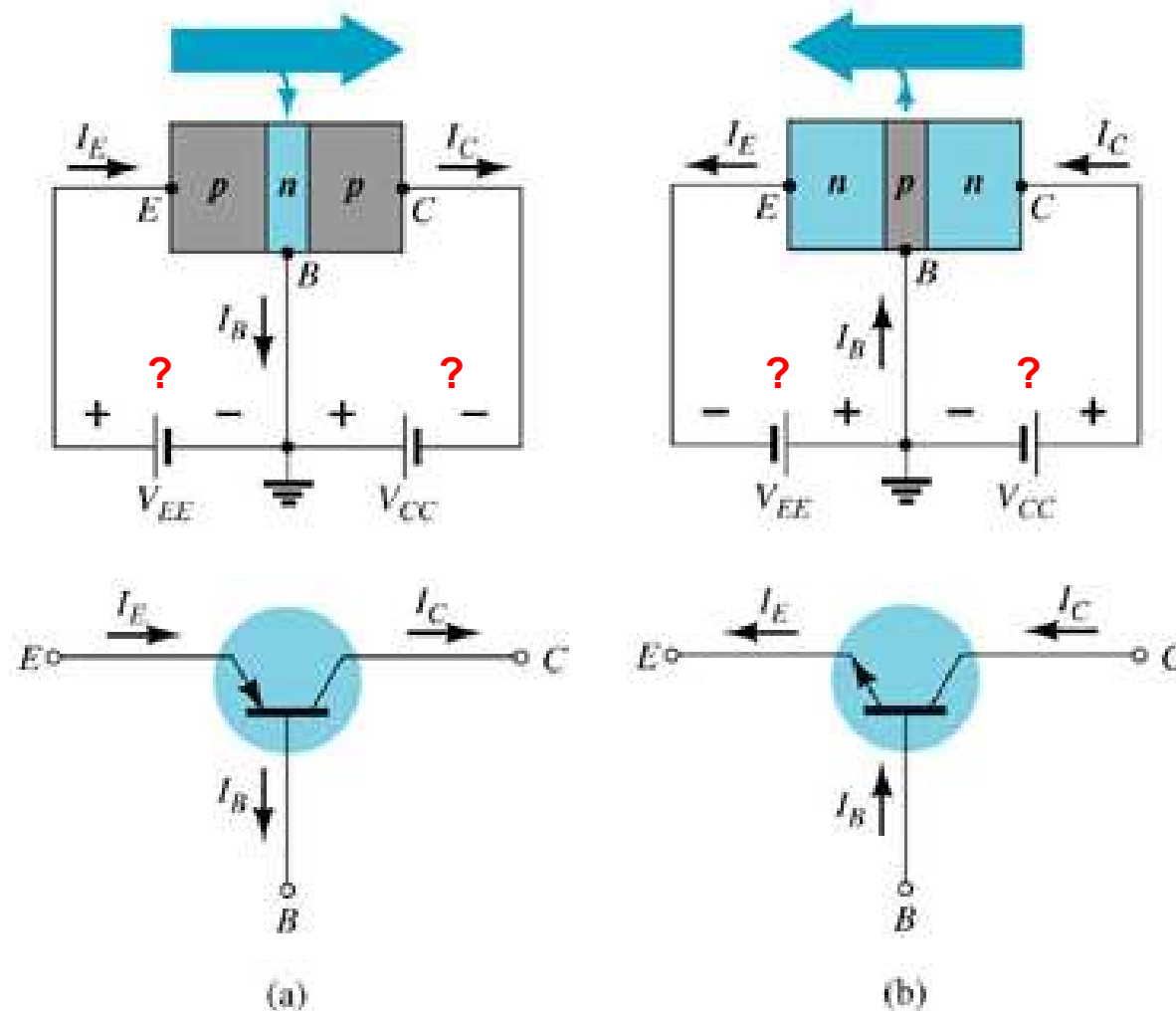
Definições:

1. Análise AC; pequena variação em torno do valor médio (DC);
2. O dispositivo é linearizado. Para os valores de interesse, as curvas características se comportam como se fossem lineares;
3. Esta análise é usada para encontrar parâmetros como ganho e resistências de entrada e de saída.

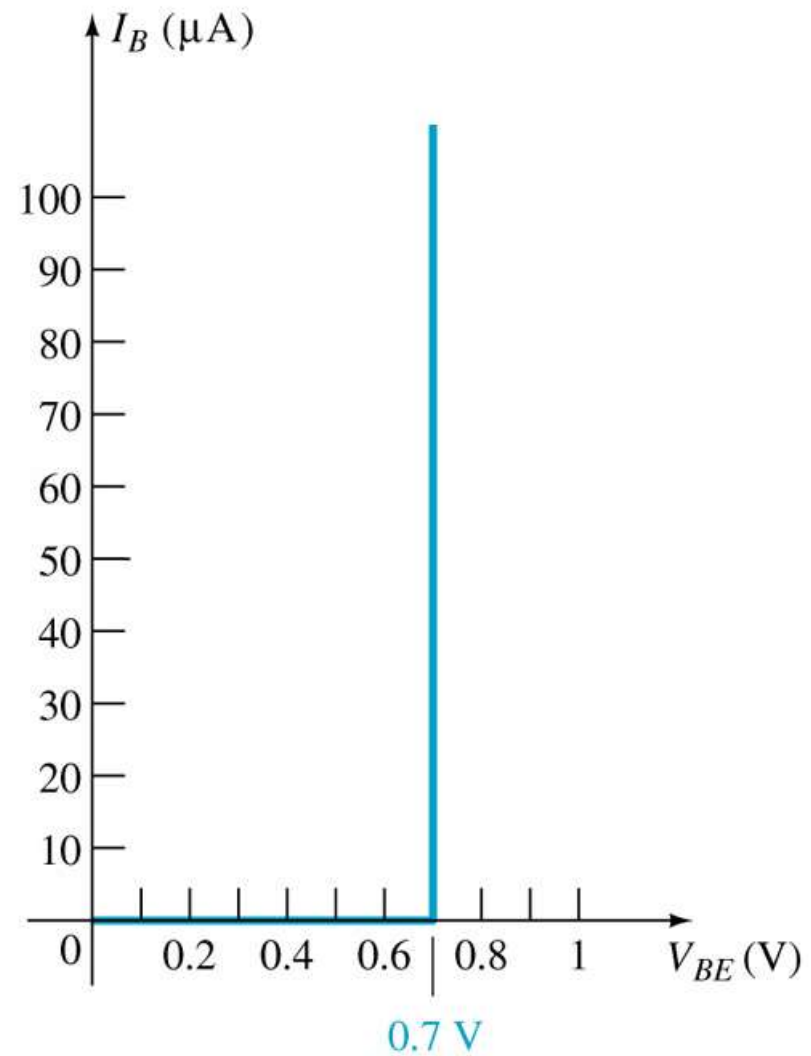
Pequenos sinais vs Grandes sinais



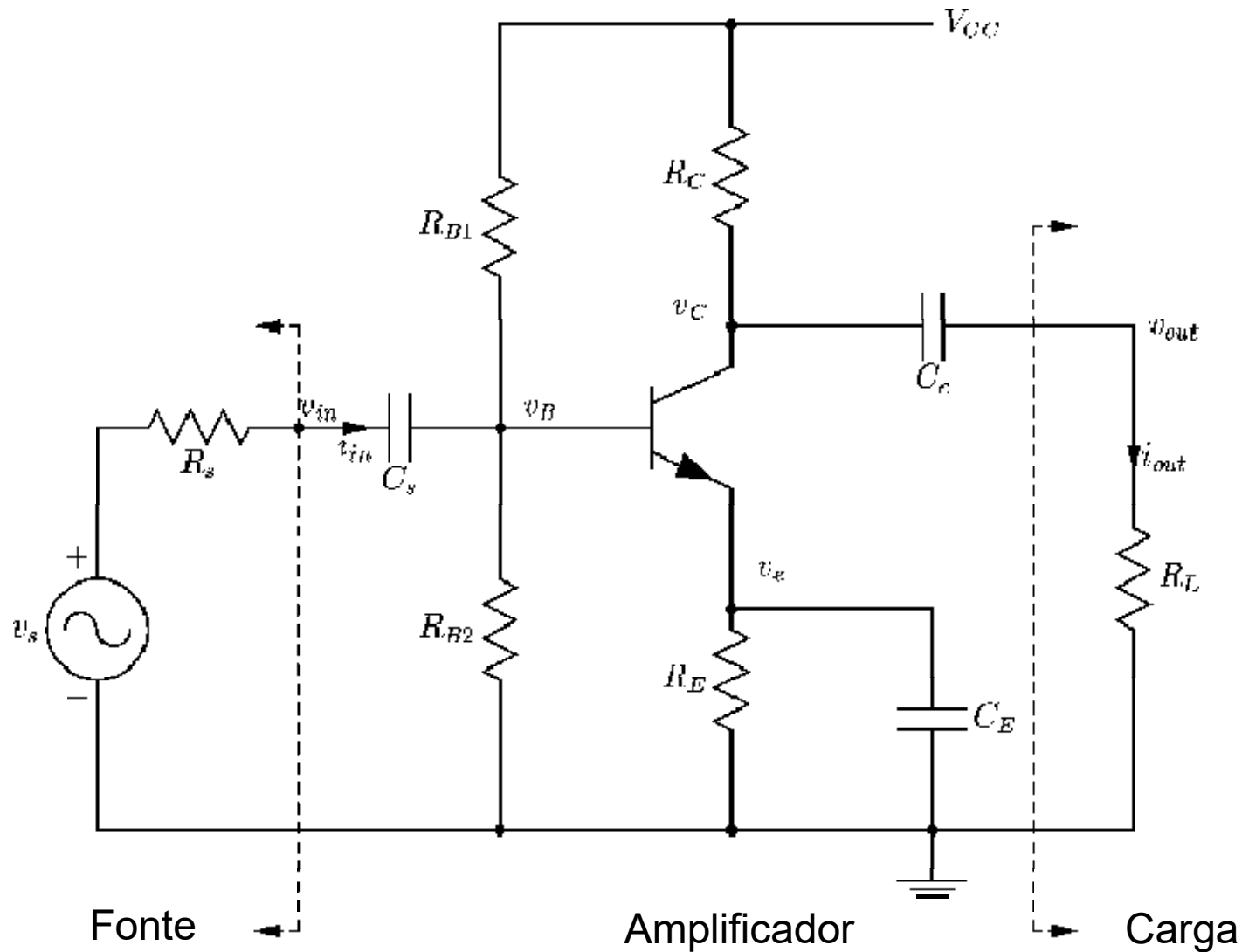
Polarização do TBJ



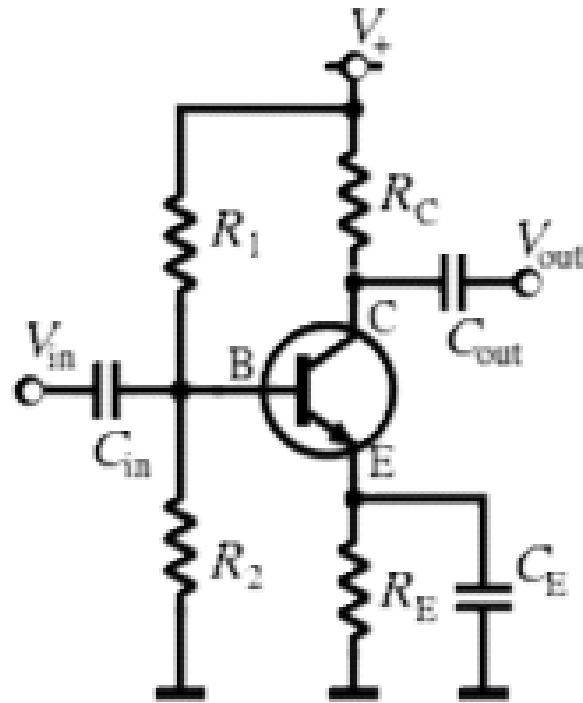
Aproximações



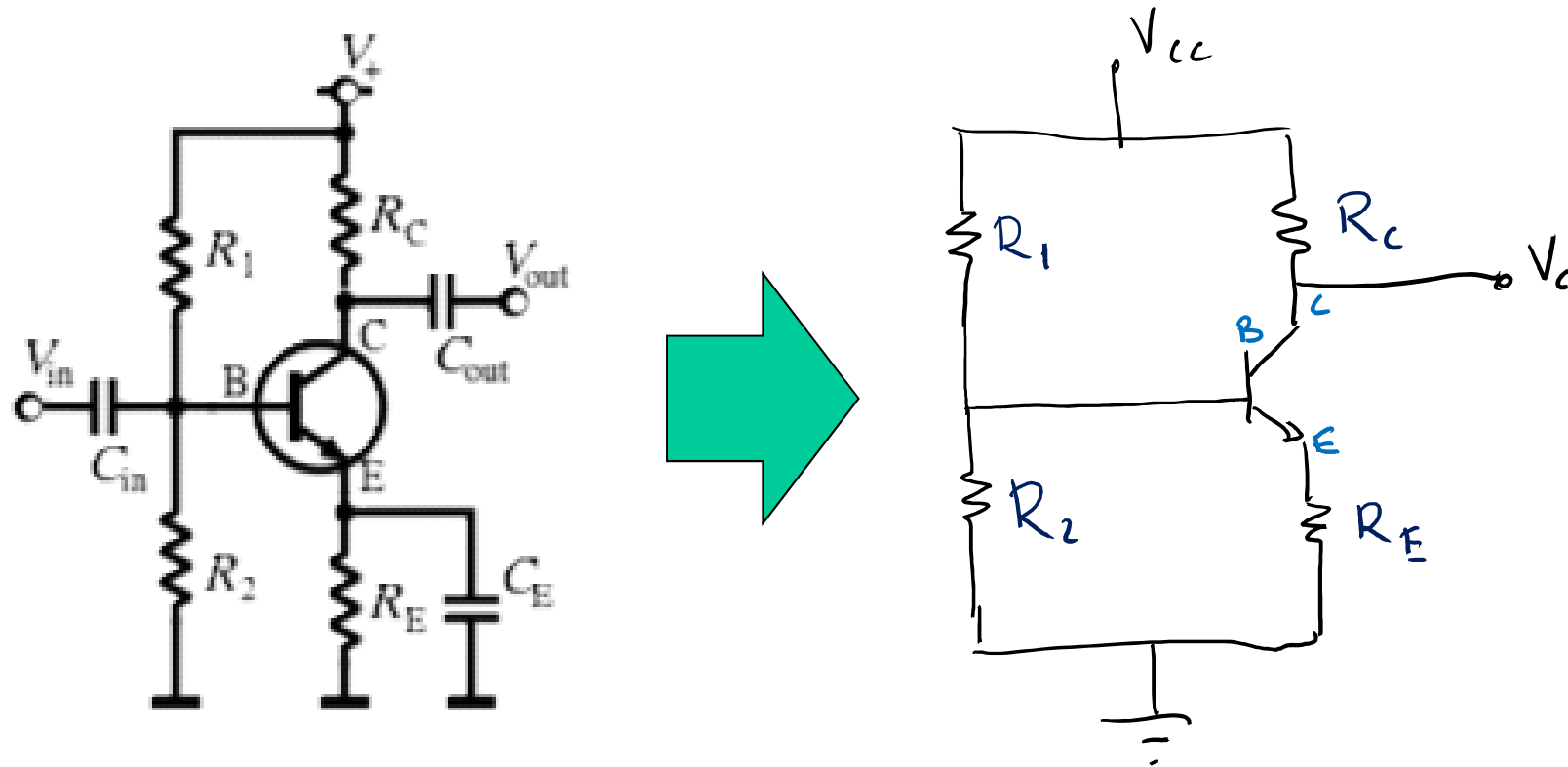
Configuração Emissor Comum



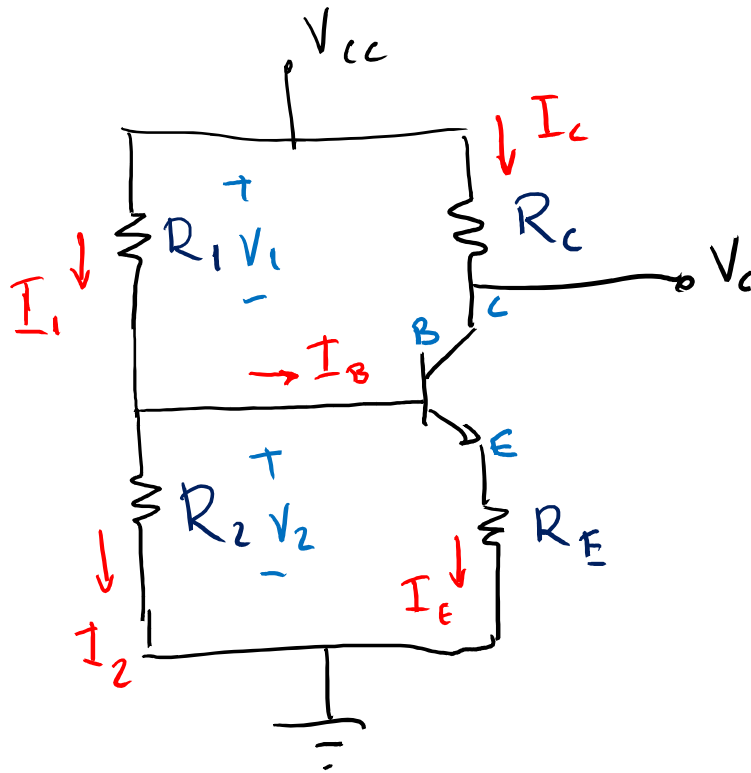
Polarização por Divisor de Tensão



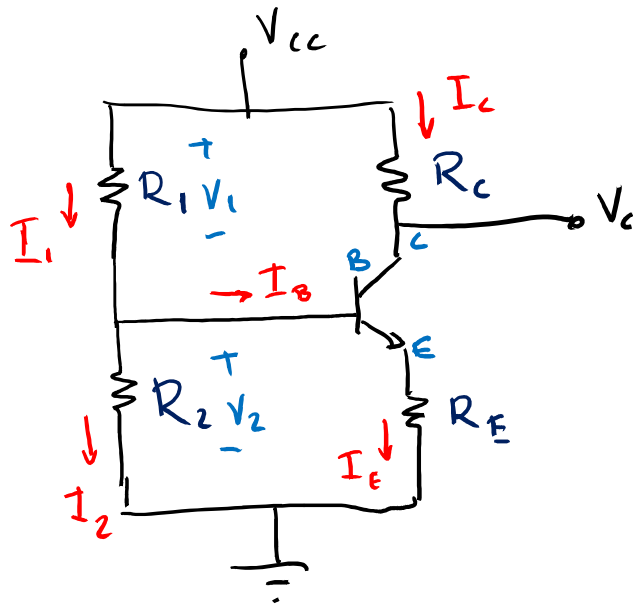
Polarização por Divisor de Tensão



Polarização por Divisor de Tensão



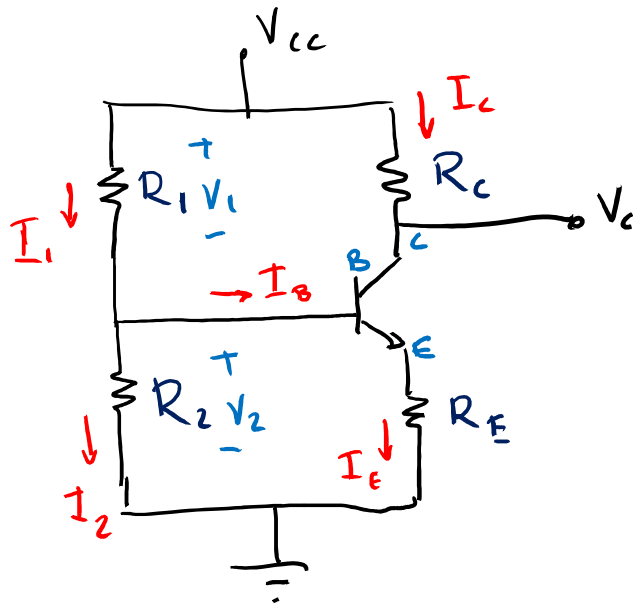
Polarização por Divisor de Tensão



LKT :

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

Polarização por Divisor de Tensão



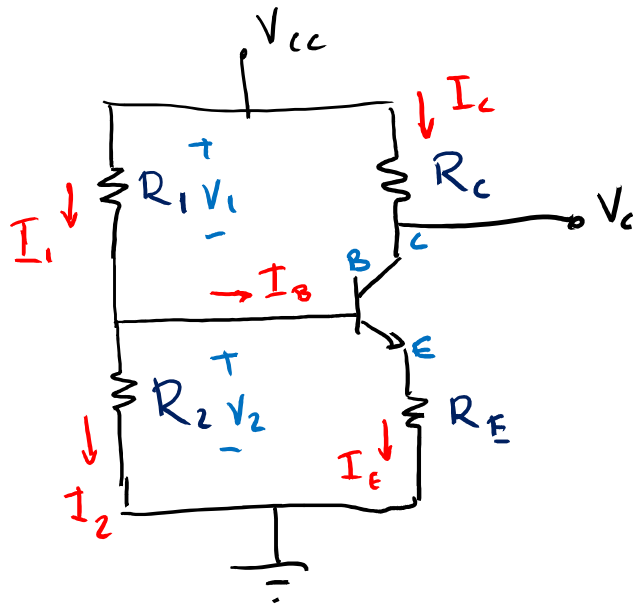
LKT :

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

Mas $I_C \approx I_E$:

$$\Rightarrow V_{CC} - R_C I_C - V_{CE} - R_E I_C = 0$$

Polarização por Divisor de Tensão



LKT :

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

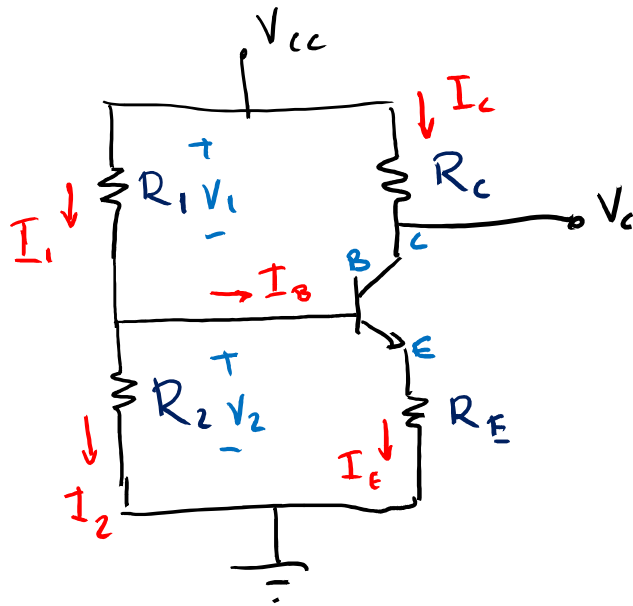
Mas $I_C \approx I_E$:

$$\Rightarrow V_{CC} - R_C I_C - V_{CE} - R_E I_C = 0$$

Portanto :

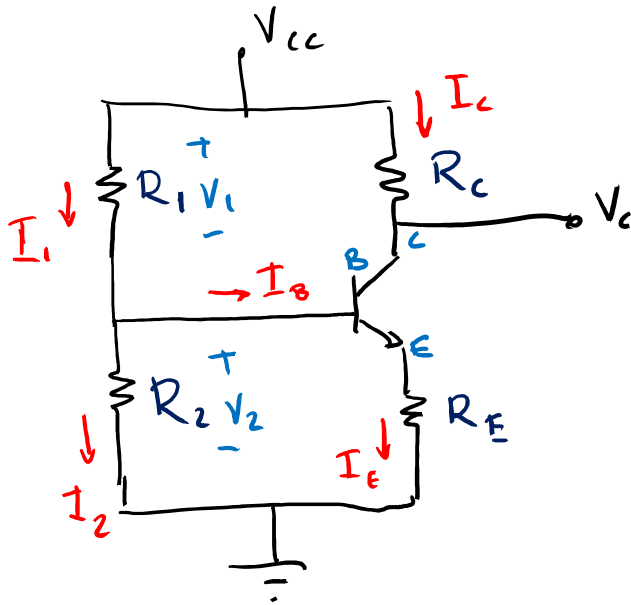
$$I_C = \frac{V_{CC} - V_{CE}}{R_C + R_E}$$

Reta de Carga

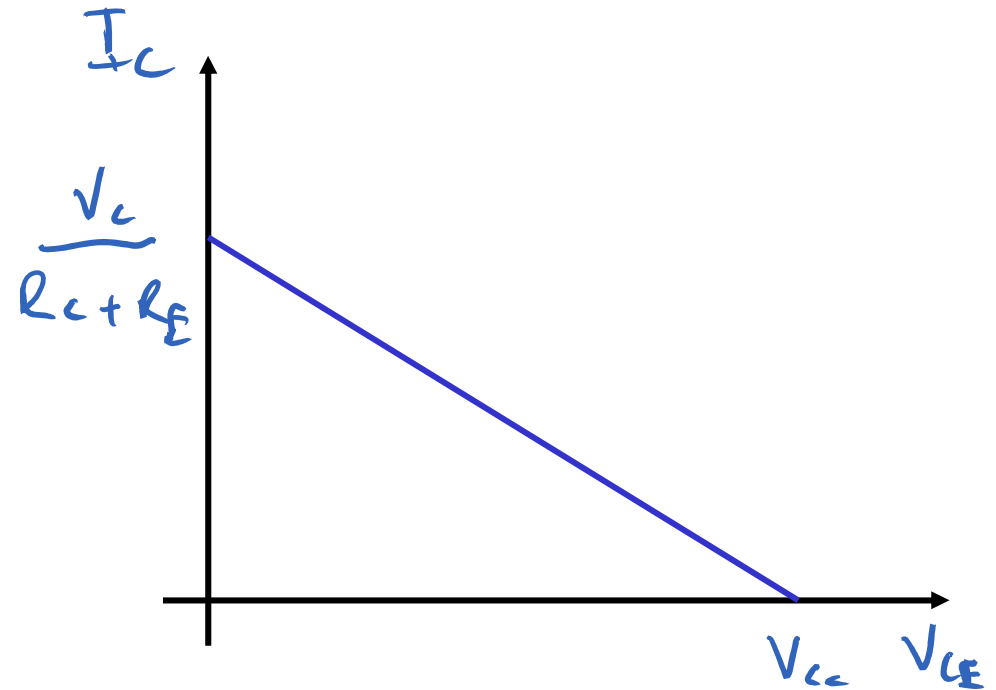


$$V_{CE} = V_{CC} - I_C[R_C + R_E]$$

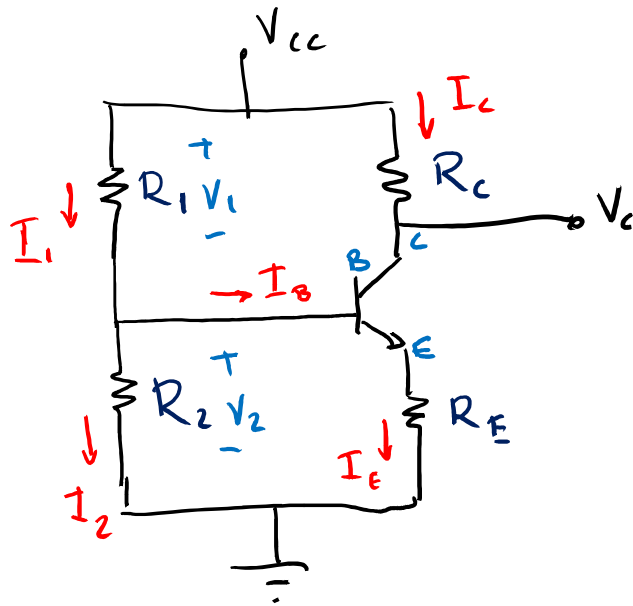
Reta de Carga



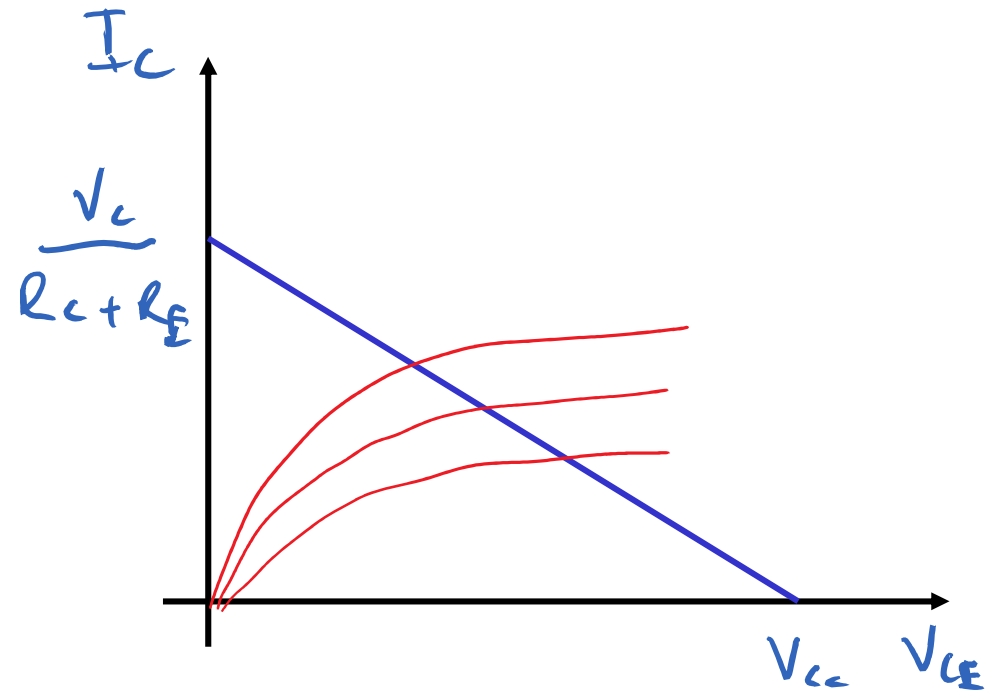
$$V_{CE} = V_{CC} - I_C [R_C + R_E]$$



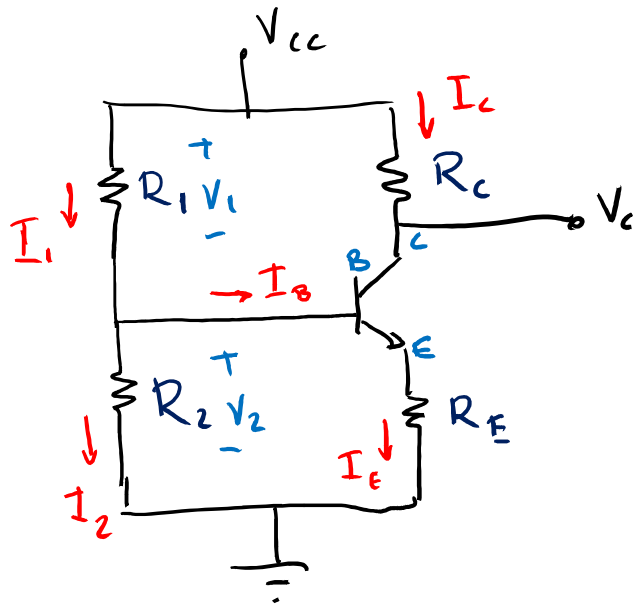
Reta de Carga



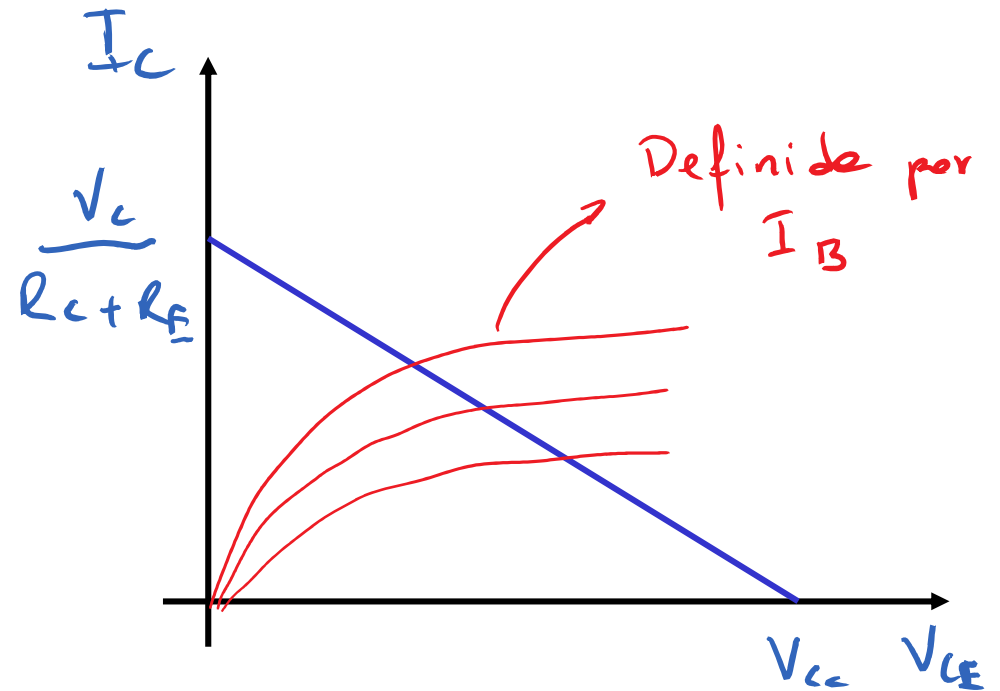
$$V_{CE} = V_{CC} - I_C [R_C + R_E]$$



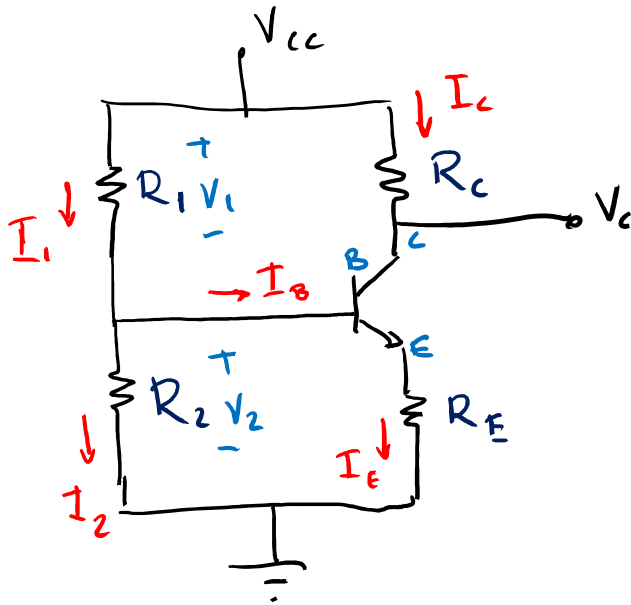
Reta de Carga



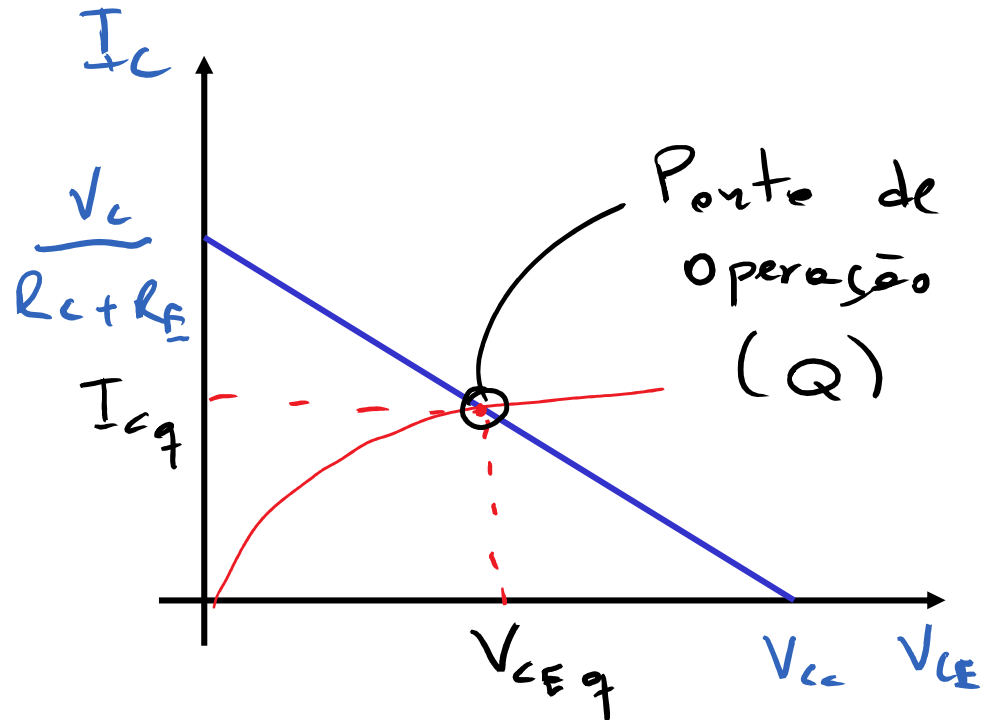
$$V_{CE} = V_{CC} - I_C [R_C + R_E]$$



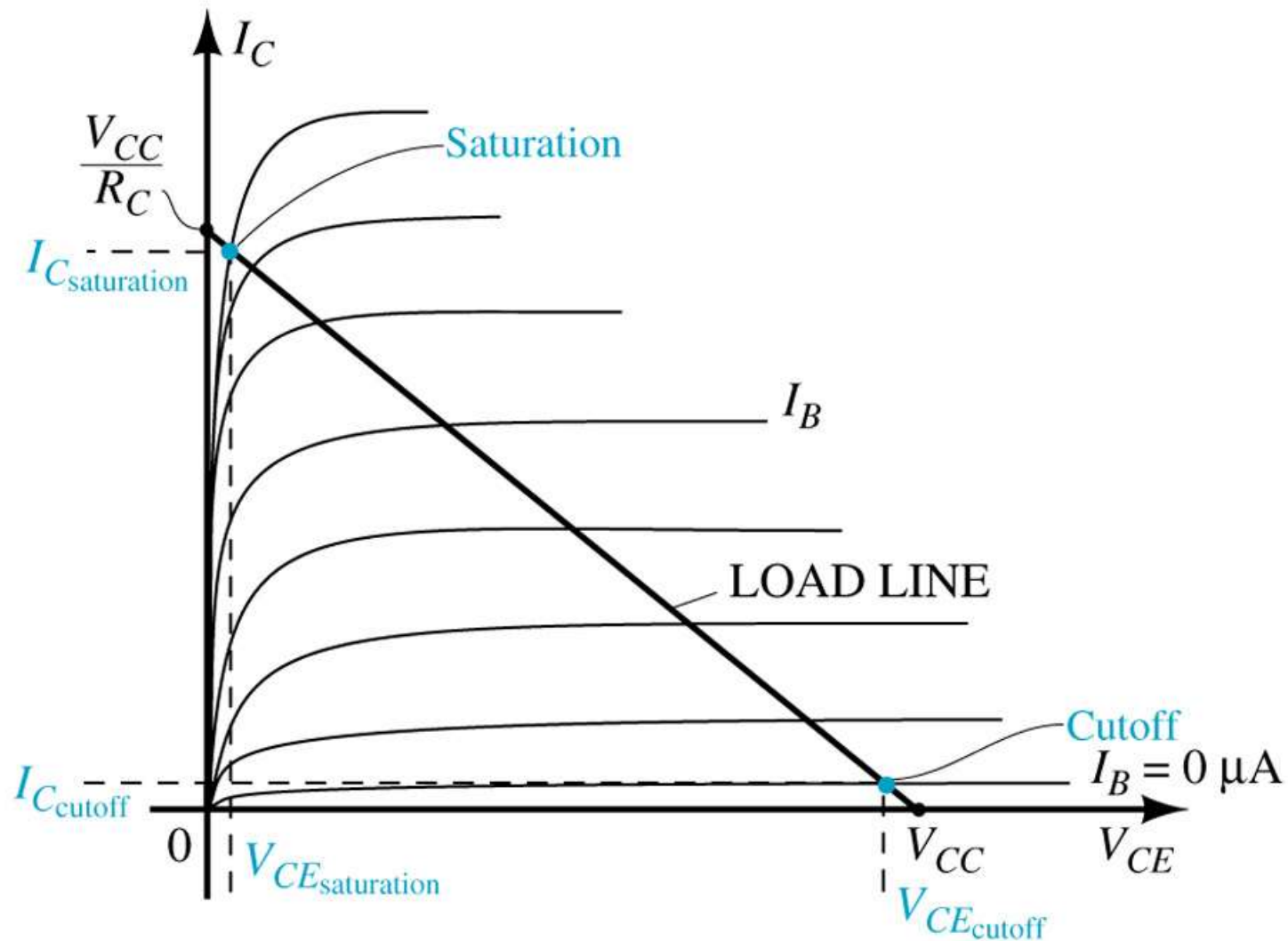
Ponto Quiescente



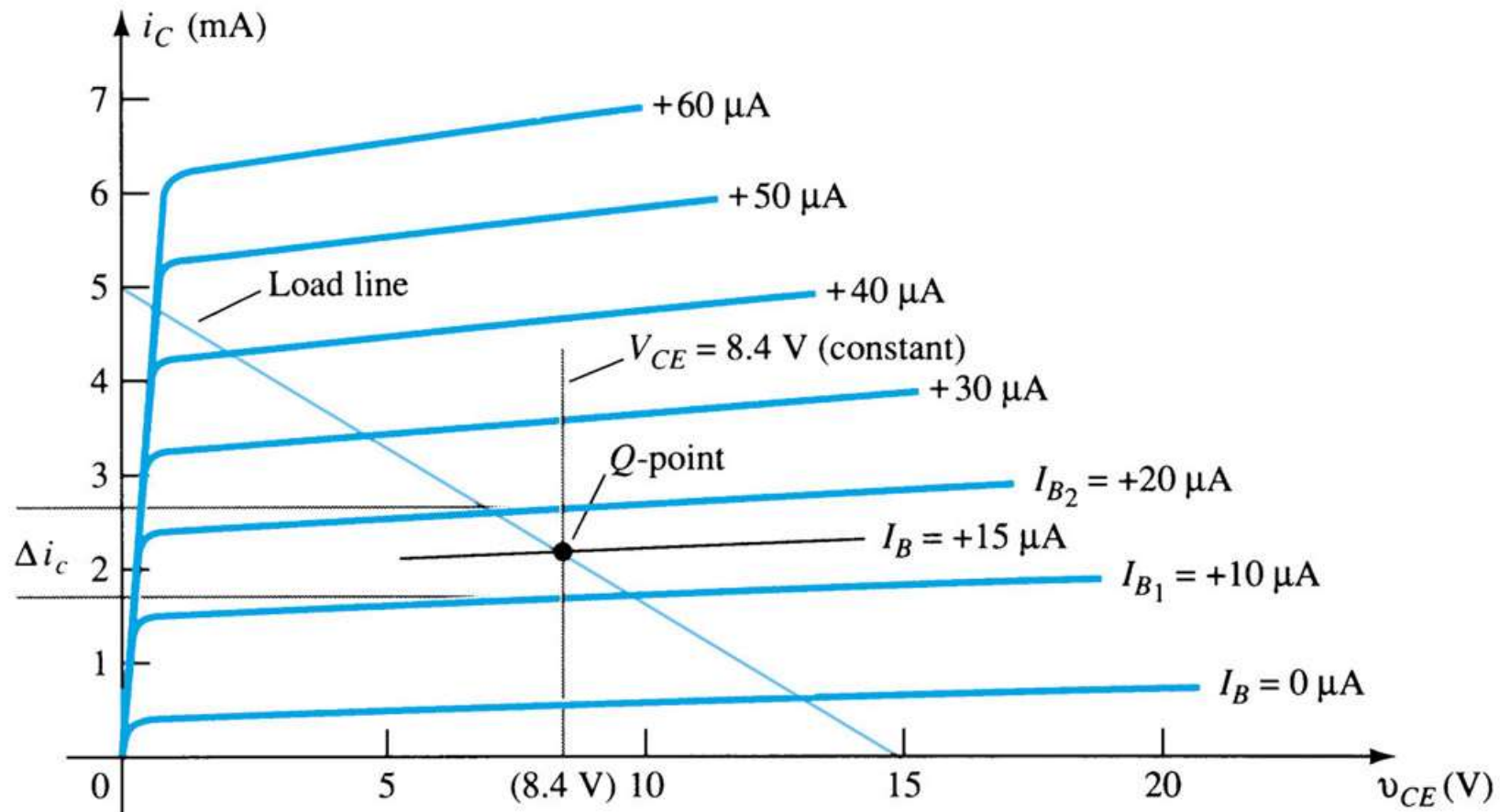
$$V_{CE} = V_{CC} - I_C [R_C + R_E]$$



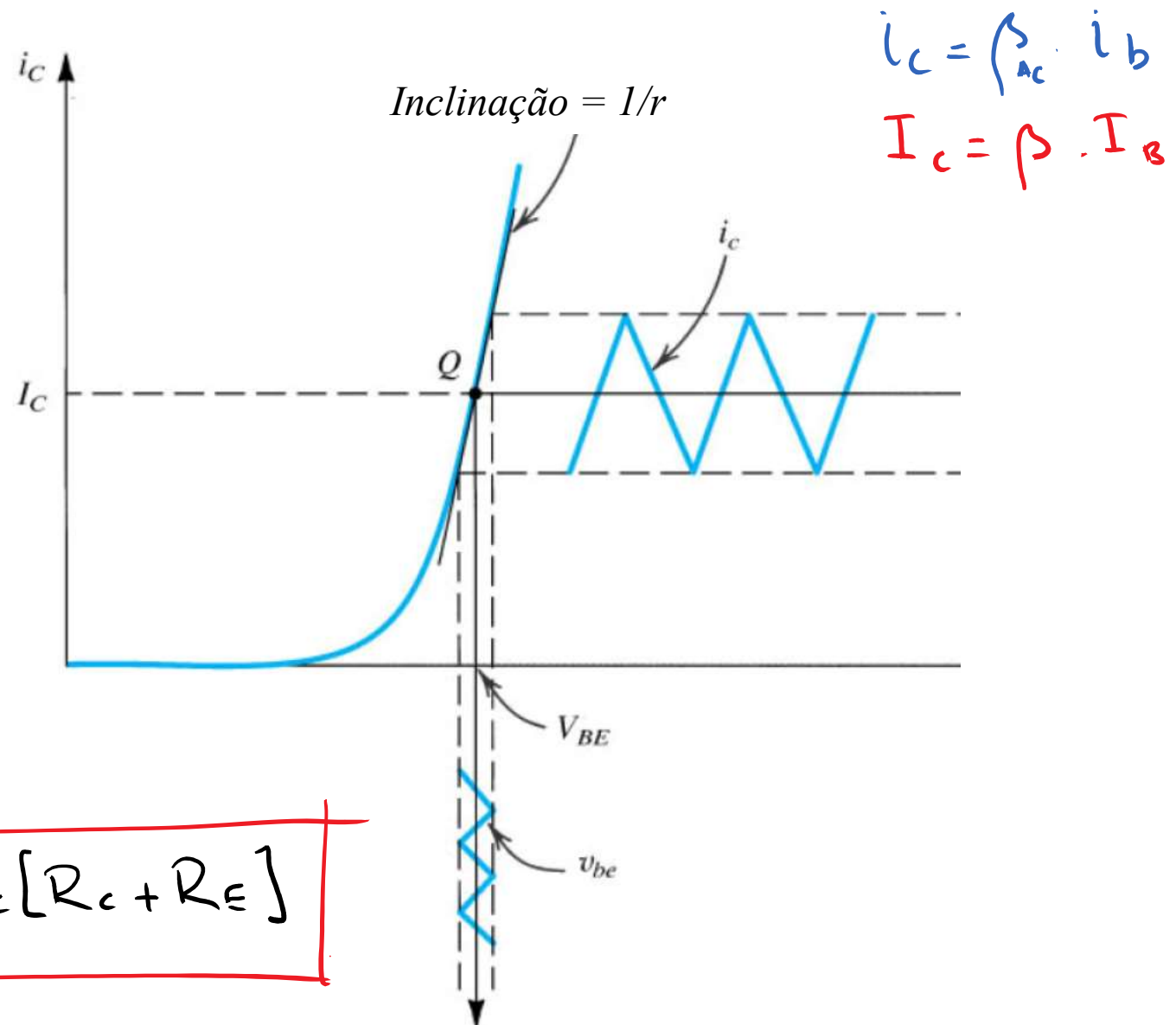
Ponto Quiescente



Ponto Quiescente



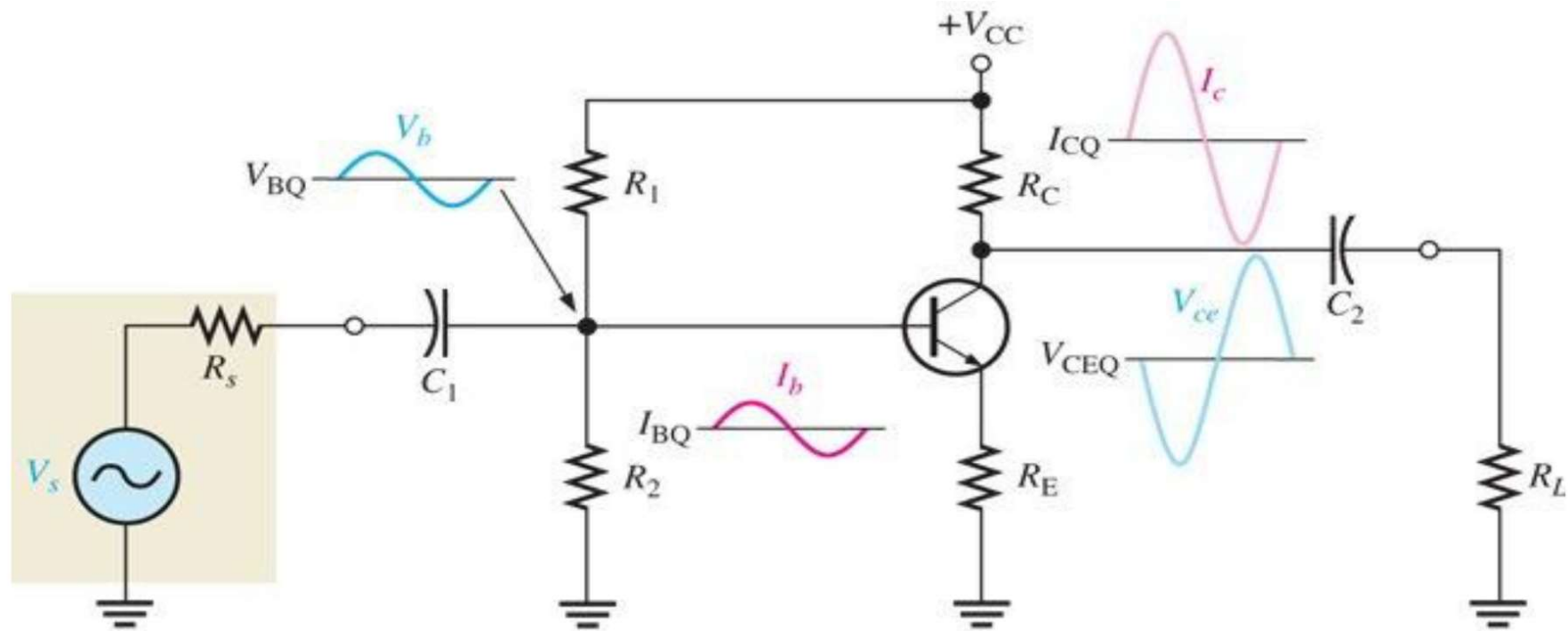
Ganho de tensão



$$V_{CE} = V_{CC} - I_C [R_C + R_E]$$

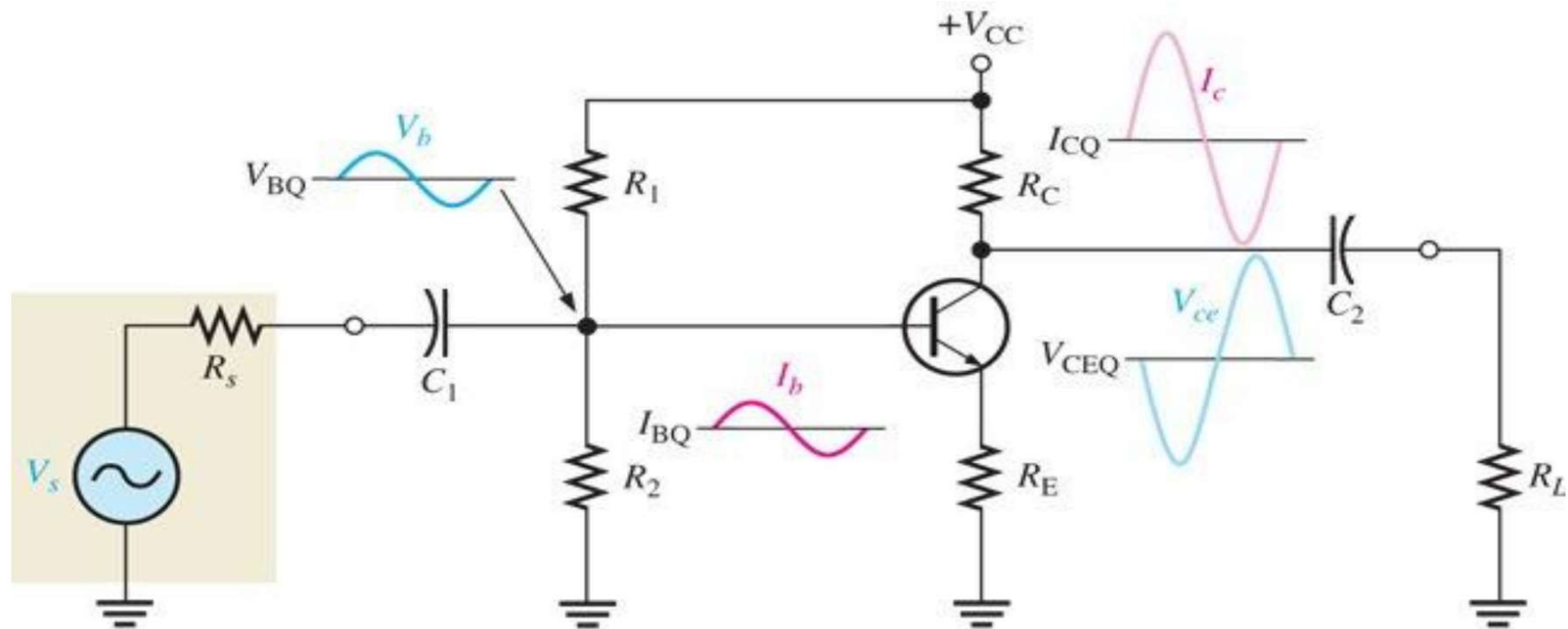
Ganho de tensão

$$V_{CE} = V_{CC} - I_c [R_C + R_E]$$



Ganho de tensão

$$V_{CE} = V_{CC} - I_c[R_C + R_E] \Rightarrow A_v < 0$$

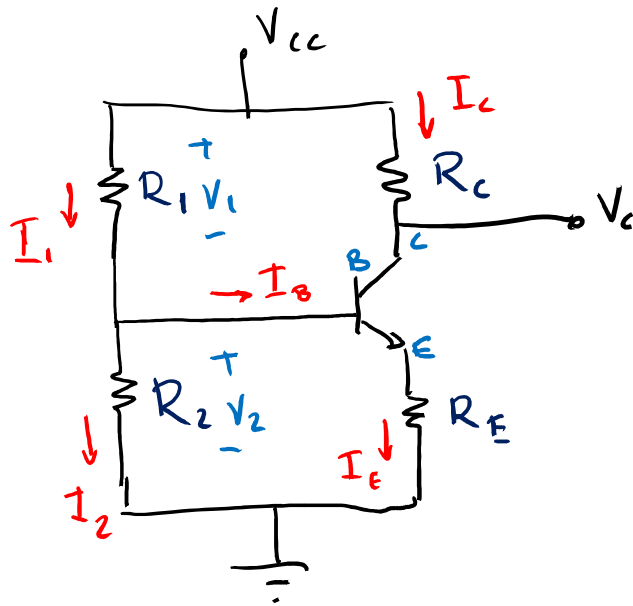


Como definir os valores dos resistores e da fonte de tensão?

Como definir os valores dos resistores e da fonte de tensão?

⇒ Regras de Polarização

Regras de Polarização



Dados :

β , I_C e V_{CC}

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	2N4123	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CE0}	30	Vdc
Collector-Base Voltage	V_{CB0}	40	Vdc
Emitter-Base Voltage	V_{EB0}	5.0	Vdc
Collector Current - Continuous	I_C	200	mAdc
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above 25°C	P_D	625 5.0	mW mW/°C
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	T_J, T_{stg}	-55 to +150	°C

THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JC}$	83.3	°C/W
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient	$R_{\theta JA}$	200	°C/W

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise noted)

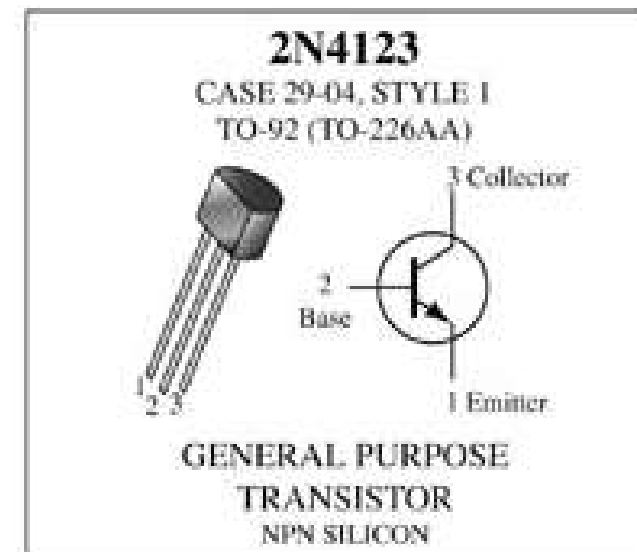
Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
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OFF CHARACTERISTICS

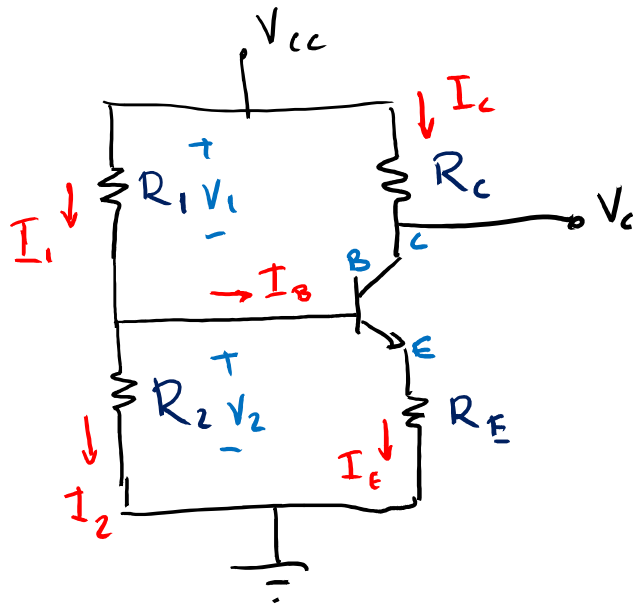
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage (1) ($I_C = 1.0\text{ mAdc}$, $I_E = 0$)	$V_{(BR)CEO}$	30		Vdc
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage ($I_C = 10\text{ }\mu\text{Adc}$, $I_E = 0$)	$V_{(BR)CBO}$	40		Vdc
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage ($I_E = 10\text{ }\mu\text{Adc}$, $I_C = 0$)	$V_{(BR)EB0}$	5.0	-	Vdc
Collector Cutoff Current ($V_{CE} = 20\text{ Vdc}$, $I_E = 0$)	I_{CBO}	-	50	nAdc
Emitter Cutoff Current ($V_{EB} = 5.0\text{ Vdc}$, $I_C = 0$)	I_{EBO}	-	50	nAdc

ON CHARACTERISTICS

DC Current Gain(1) ($I_C = 2.0\text{ mAdc}$, $V_{CE} = 1.0\text{ Vdc}$) ($I_C = 50\text{ mAdc}$, $V_{CE} = 1.0\text{ Vdc}$)	h_{FE}	50 25	150 -	-
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage(1) ($I_C = 50\text{ mAdc}$, $I_B = 5.0\text{ mAdc}$)	$V_{CE(sat)}$	-	0.5	Vdc
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage(1) ($I_C = 50\text{ mAdc}$, $I_B = 5.0\text{ mAdc}$)	$V_{BE(sat)}$	-	0.95	Vdc



Regras de Polarização



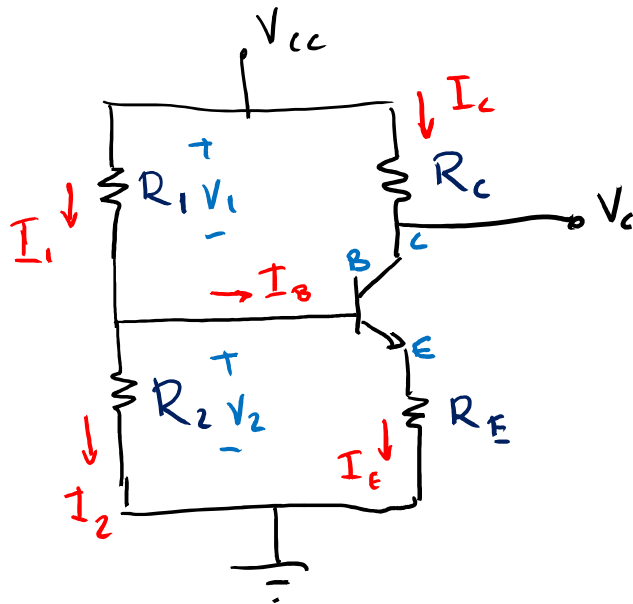
Dados :

β , I_C e V_{CC}

$$R_1 = ? ; R_2 = ?$$

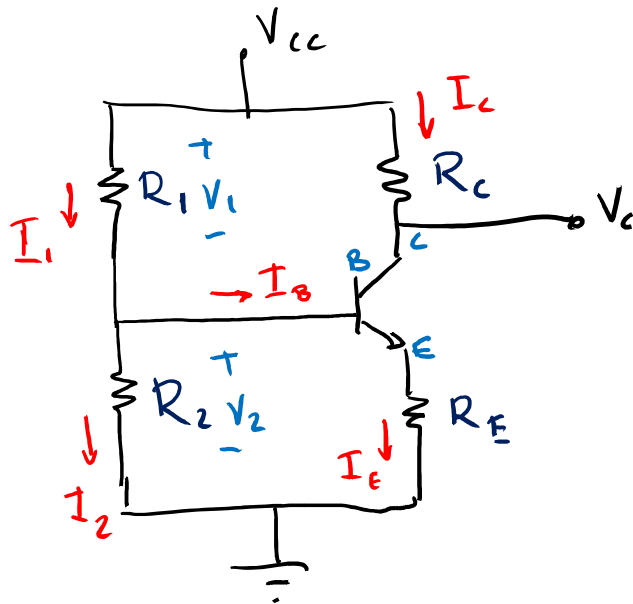
$$R_C = ? ; R_E = ?$$

Regras de Polarização



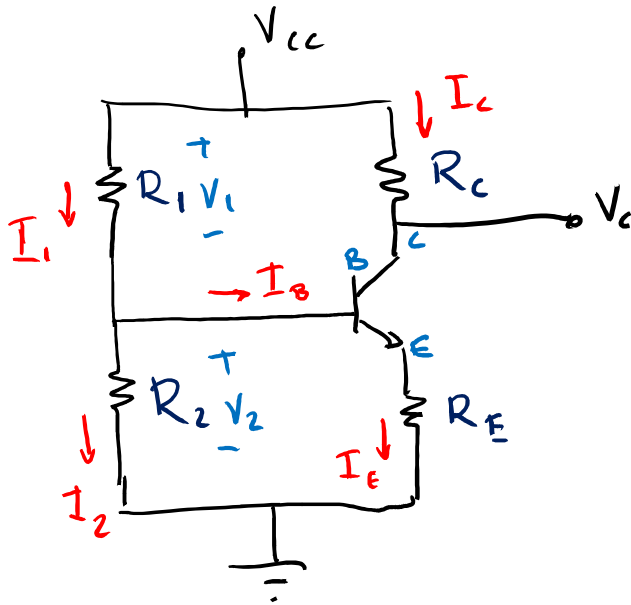
① $V_E = 0,1 \cdot V_{CC}$
(Regra)

Regras de Polarização



$$\textcircled{2} R_E = \frac{V_E}{I_E} = \frac{V_E}{I_C}$$

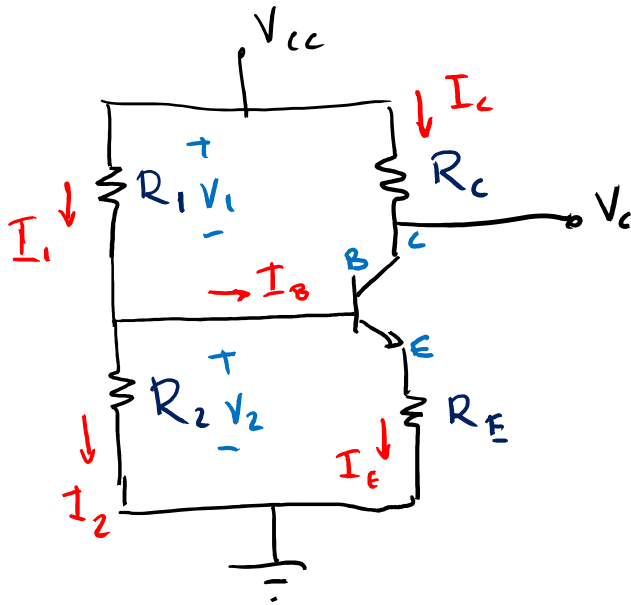
Regras de Polarização



$$\textcircled{2} R_E = \frac{V_E}{I_E} = \frac{V_E}{I_C}$$

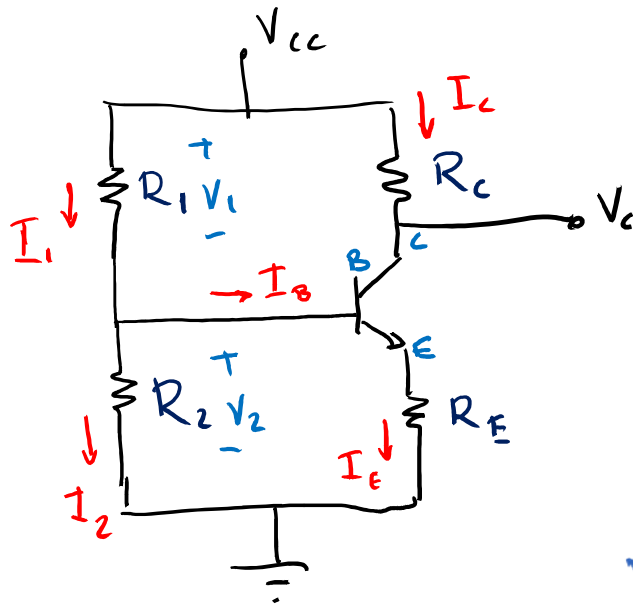
$$R_E = \frac{0,1 V_{CC}}{I_C}$$

Regras de Polarização

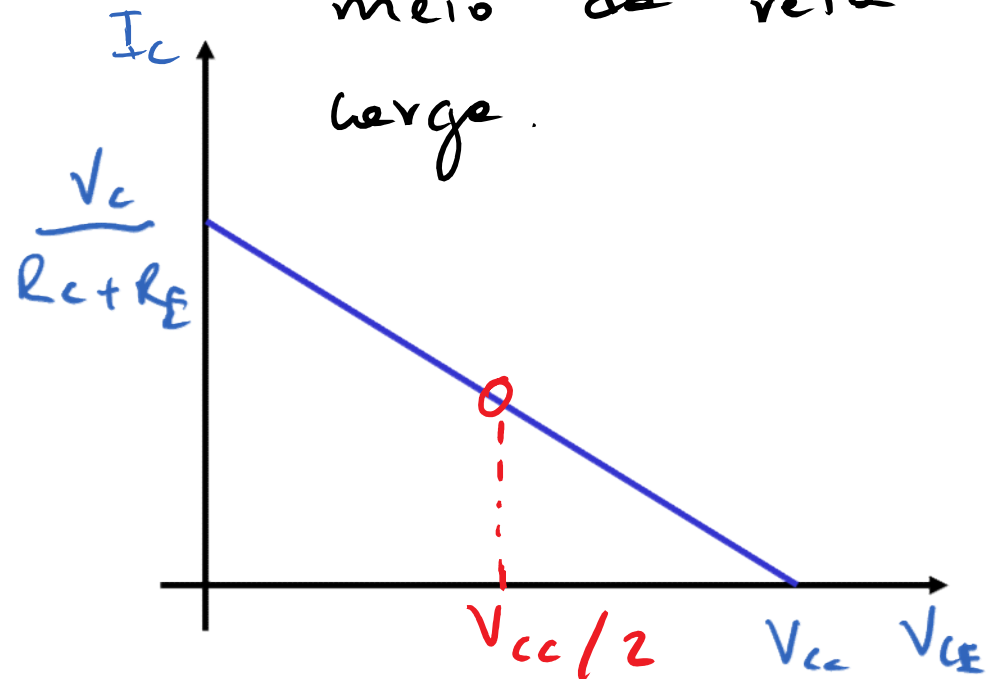


③ Definir o ponto de operação "no meio" da reta de carga.

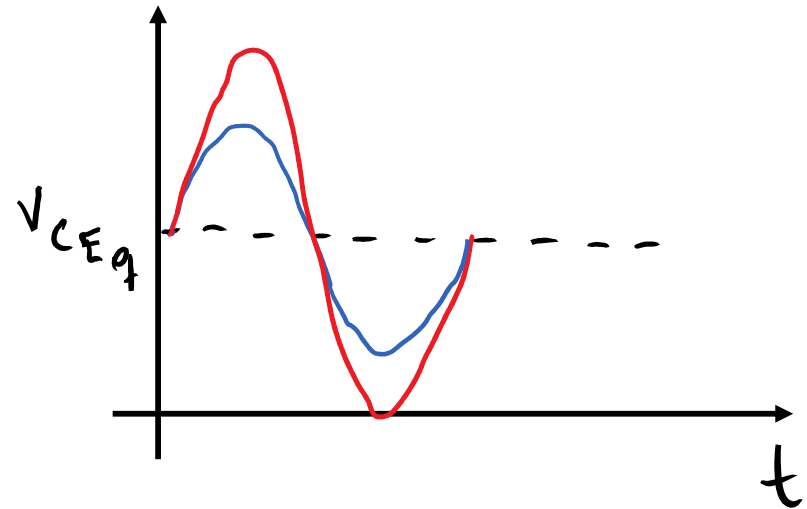
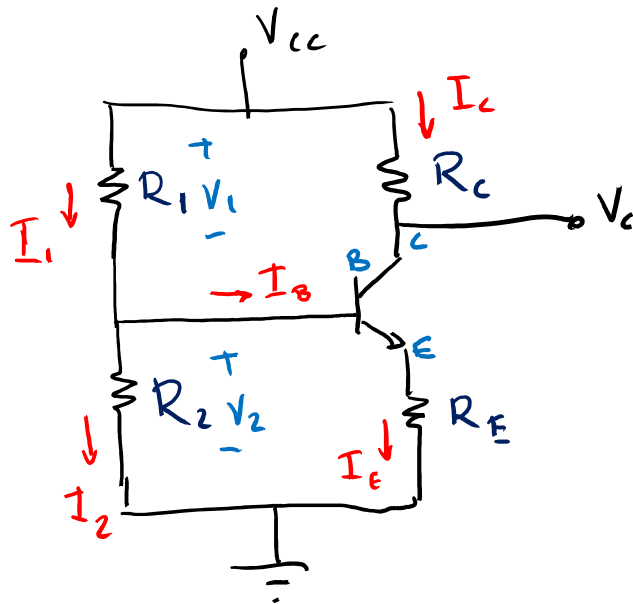
Regras de Polarização



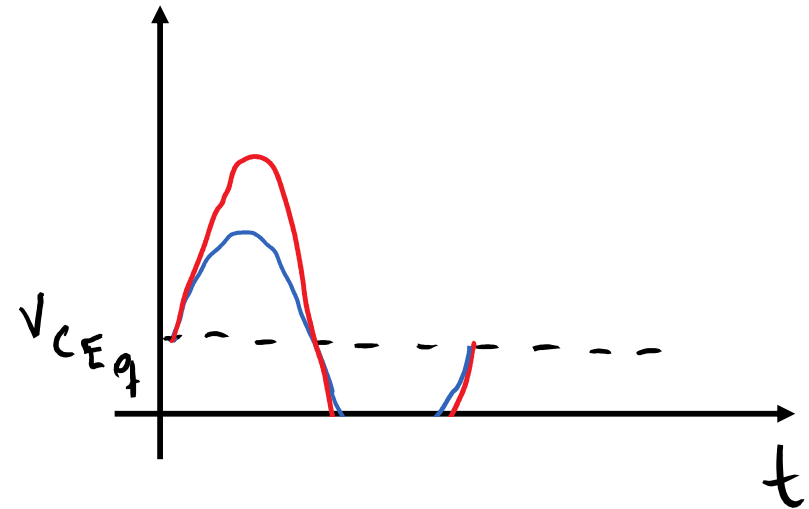
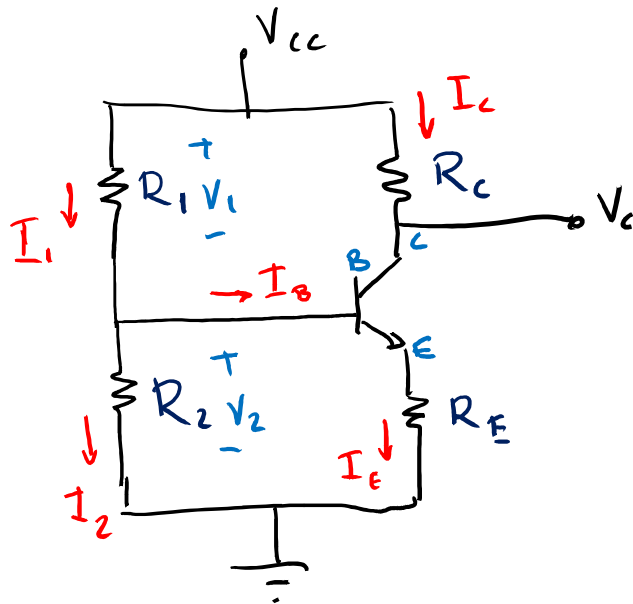
③ Definir o ponto de operação "no meio" da reta de carga.



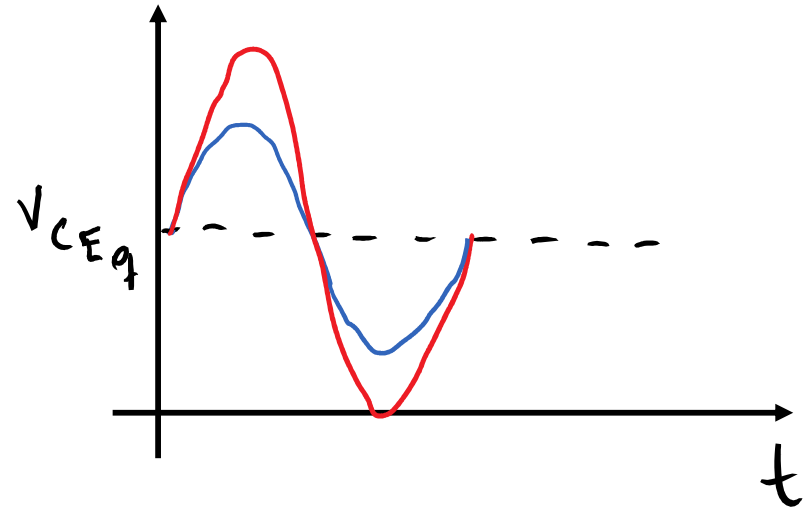
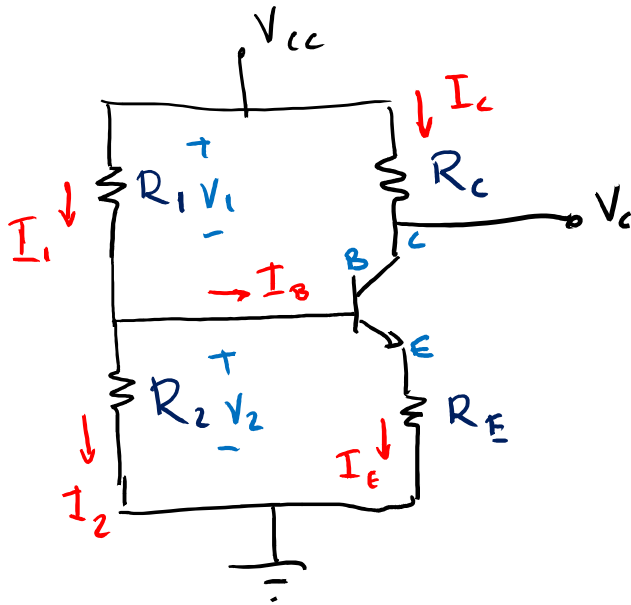
Regras de Polarização



Regras de Polarização

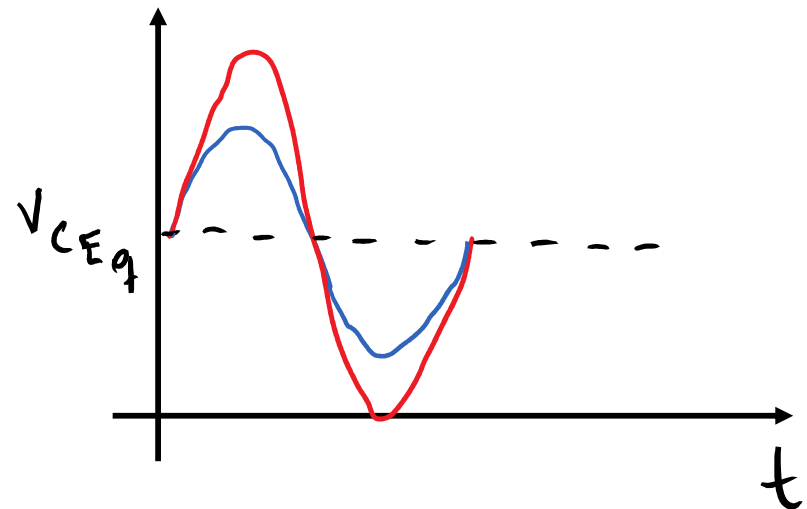
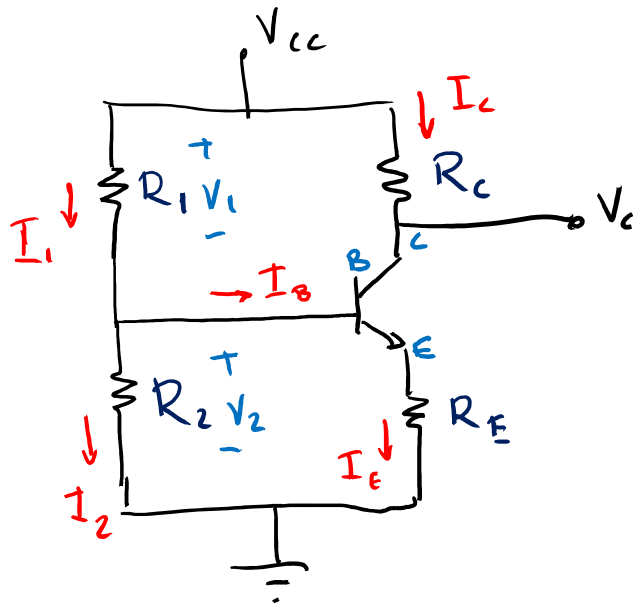


Regras de Polarização



$$\begin{aligned}
 \Rightarrow V_{CE} &= 0,5 V_{CC} \\
 &= V_C - V_E \\
 &= V_C - 0,1 V_{CC}
 \end{aligned}$$

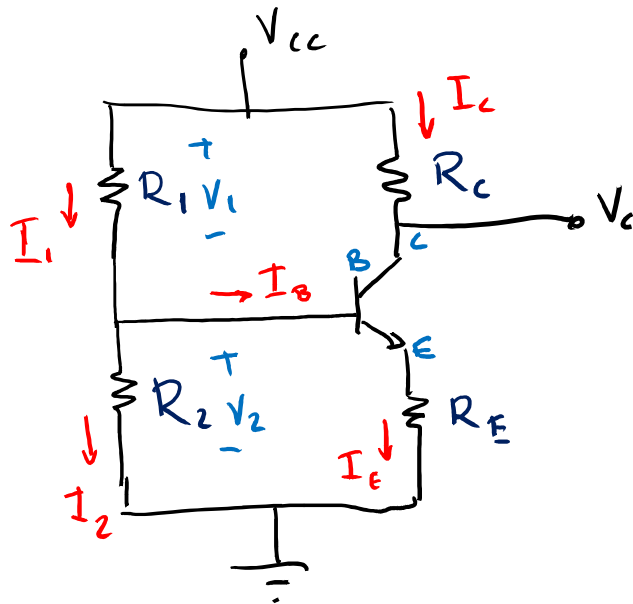
Regras de Polarização



$$\Rightarrow V_C = 0,5V_{CC} + 0,1V_{CC}$$

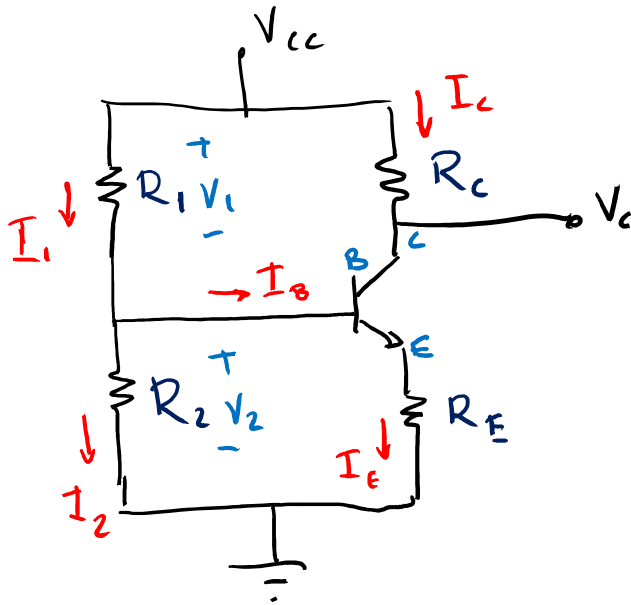
$$V_C = 0,6V_{CC}$$

Regras de Polarização



Mas
$$I_C = \frac{V_{CC} - V_C}{R_C}$$

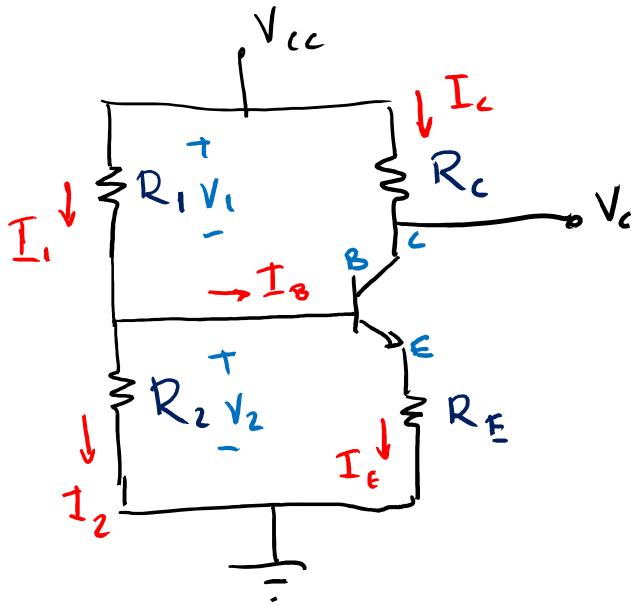
Regras de Polarização



$$\text{Mas } I_C = \frac{V_{CC} - V_C}{R_C}$$

$$\text{e } I_C = I_E = \frac{0,1 V_{CC}}{R_E}$$

Regras de Polarização

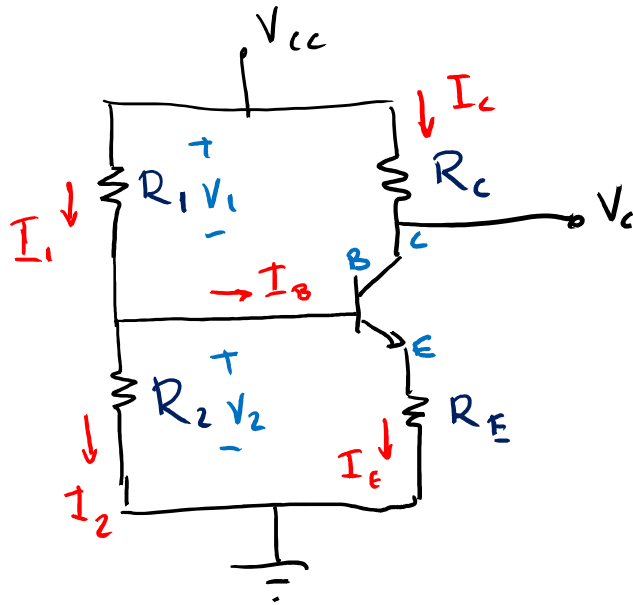


$$\text{Mas } I_C = \frac{V_{CC} - V_C}{R_C}$$

$$\text{e } I_C = I_E = \frac{0,1V_{CC}}{R_E}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{V_{CC} - V_C}{R_C} = \frac{0,1V_{CC}}{R_E}$$

Regras de Polarização



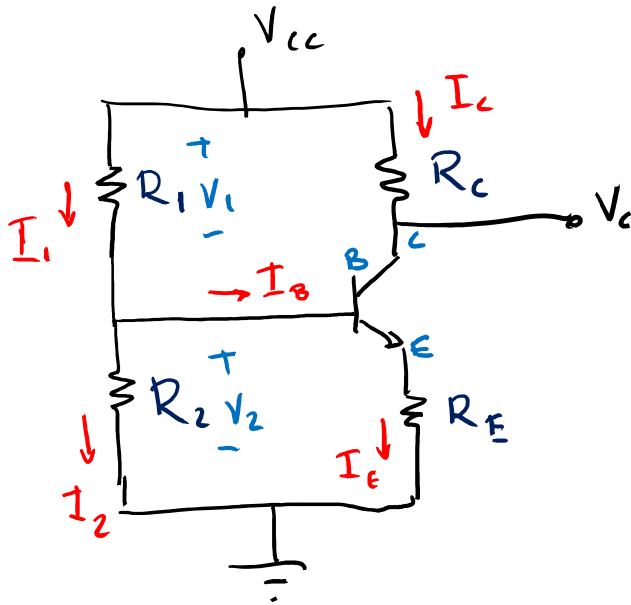
Mas
$$I_C = \frac{V_{CC} - V_C}{R_C}$$

e
$$I_C = I_E = \frac{0,1 V_{CC}}{R_E}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{V_{CC} - V_C}{R_C} = \frac{0,1 V_{CC}}{R_E}$$

$$V_C = 0,6 V_{CC} \Rightarrow \frac{0,4 V_{CC}}{R_C} = \frac{0,1 V_{CC}}{R_E}$$

Regras de Polarização



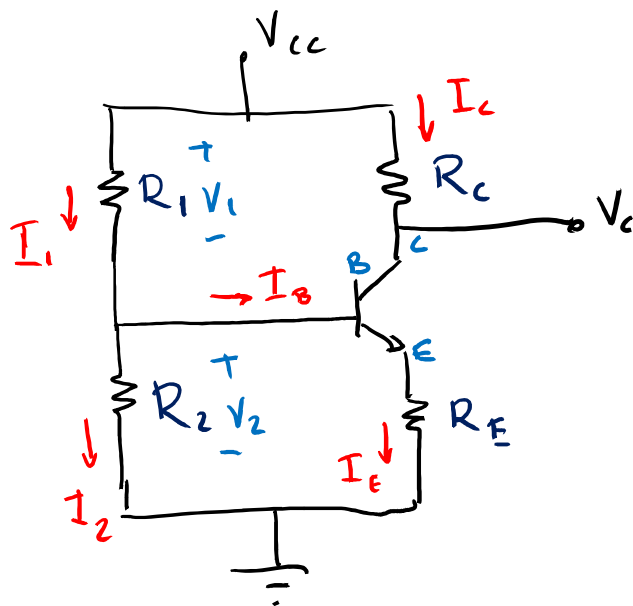
$$\text{Mas } I_C = \frac{V_{CC} - V_C}{R_C}$$

$$\text{e } I_C = I_E = \frac{0,1V_{CC}}{R_E}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{V_{CC} - V_C}{R_C} = \frac{0,1V_{CC}}{R_E}$$

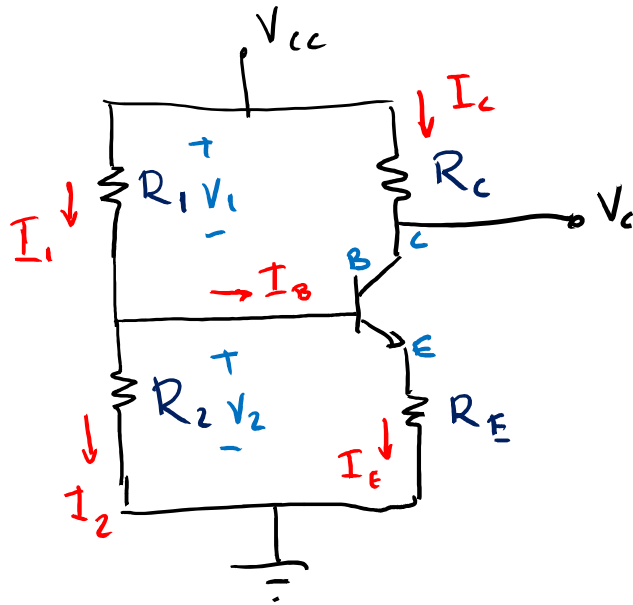
$$\Rightarrow \boxed{R_C = 4R_E}$$

Regras de Polarização



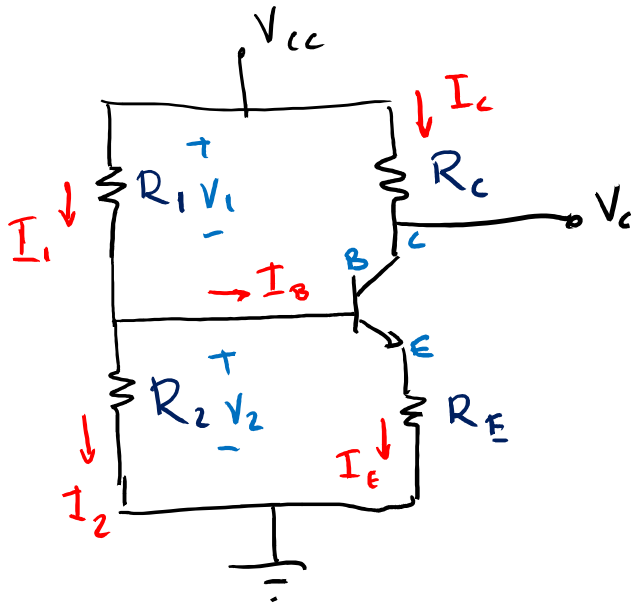
④ $R_2 \leq 0.01 \beta R_E$
(Regra)

Regras de Polarização



$$\textcircled{5} \quad R_1 = \frac{V_1}{V_2} \cdot R_2$$

Regras de Polarização

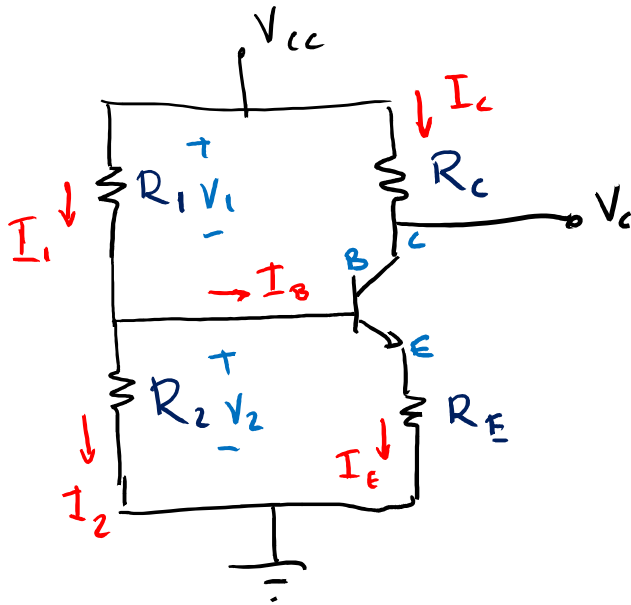


$$\textcircled{5} \quad R_1 = \frac{V_1}{V_2} \cdot R_2$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} I_1 \approx I_2 \\ \Rightarrow \frac{V_1}{R_1} = \frac{V_2}{R_2} \end{array} \right.$$

pois que $I_B \approx 0$

Regras de Polarização

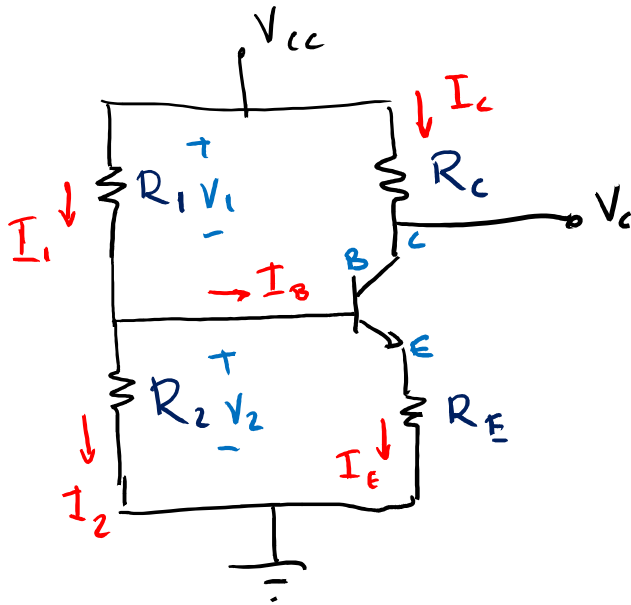


$$V_2 = V_B$$

$$V_{BE} = 0,7 \text{ V}$$

$$V_B - V_E = V_B - 0,1 V_{CC}$$

Regras de Polarização



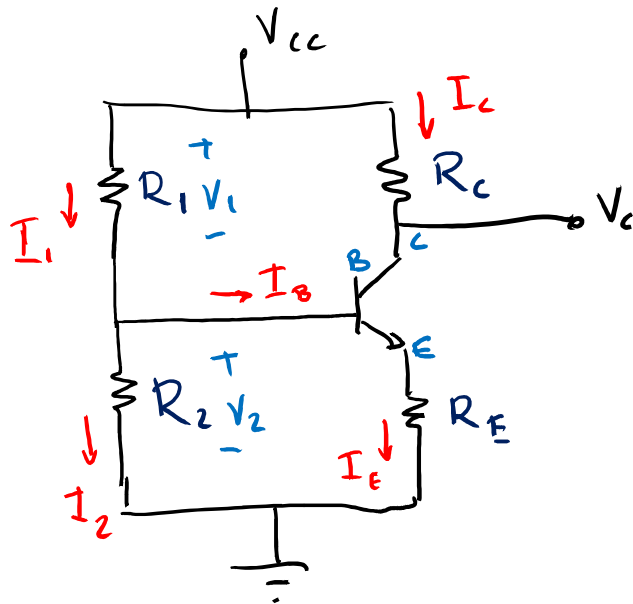
$$V_2 = V_B$$

$$V_{BE} = 0,7 \text{ V}$$

$$V_B - V_E = V_B - 0,1V_{CC}$$

$$\Rightarrow V_B = 0,7 + 0,1V_{CC} = V_2$$

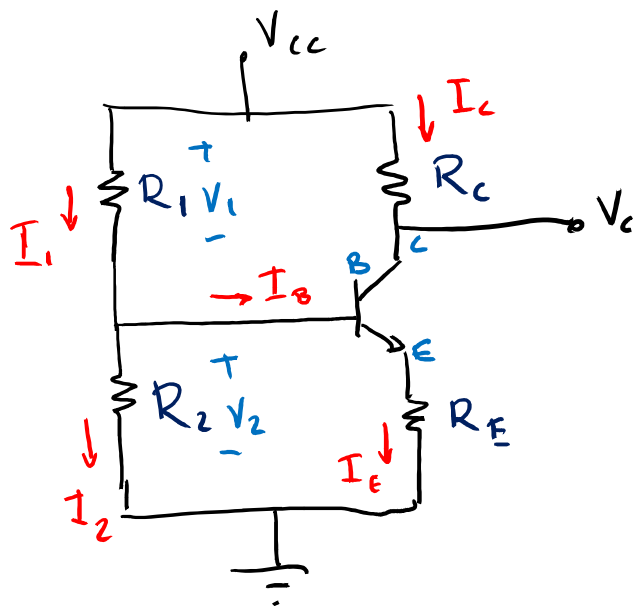
Regras de Polarização



V_1 :

$$V_{CC} - V_1 - V_2 = 0$$

Regras de Polarização

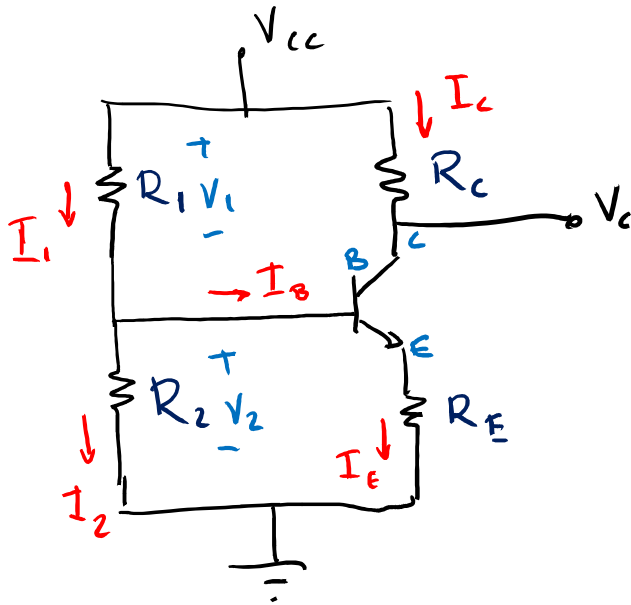


V_1 :

$$V_{CC} - V_1 - V_2 = 0$$

$$V_1 = V_{CC} - V_2$$

Regras de Polarização



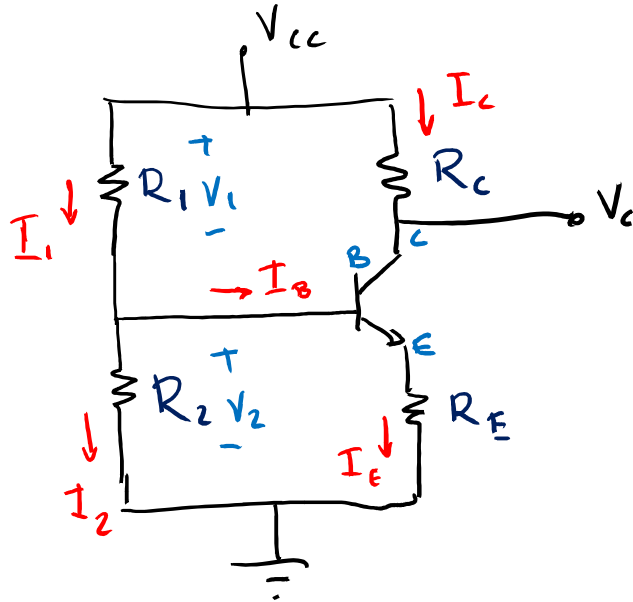
V_1 :

$$V_{CC} - V_1 - V_2 = 0$$

$$V_1 = V_{CC} - V_2$$

$$\Rightarrow V_1 = 0,9V_{CC} - 0,7$$

Exercício



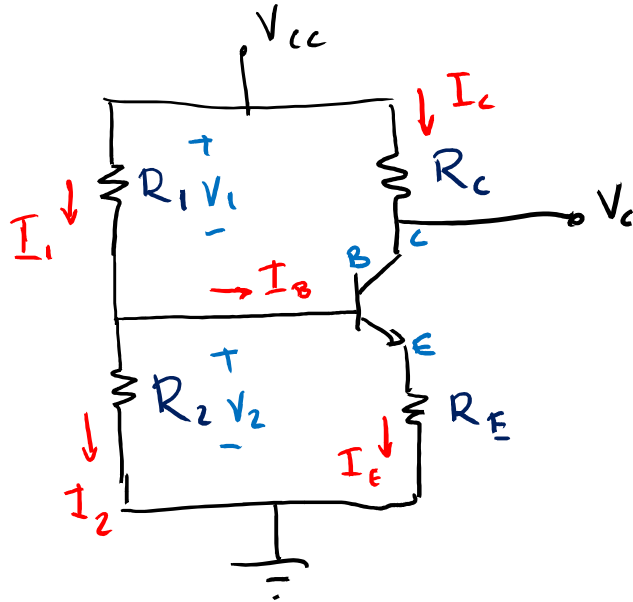
Projetar um circuito de polarização por divisor de tensão com as seguintes características:

$$V_{CC} = 20 \text{ V}$$

$$I_C = 5 \text{ mA}$$

$$h_{fe} = 80 \text{ a } 200$$

Exercício



Projetar um circuito de polarização por divisor de tensão com as seguintes características:

$$V_{cc} = 20 \text{ V}$$

$$I_c = 5 \text{ mA}$$

$$h_{fe} = 80 \text{ a } 200$$

Solução:

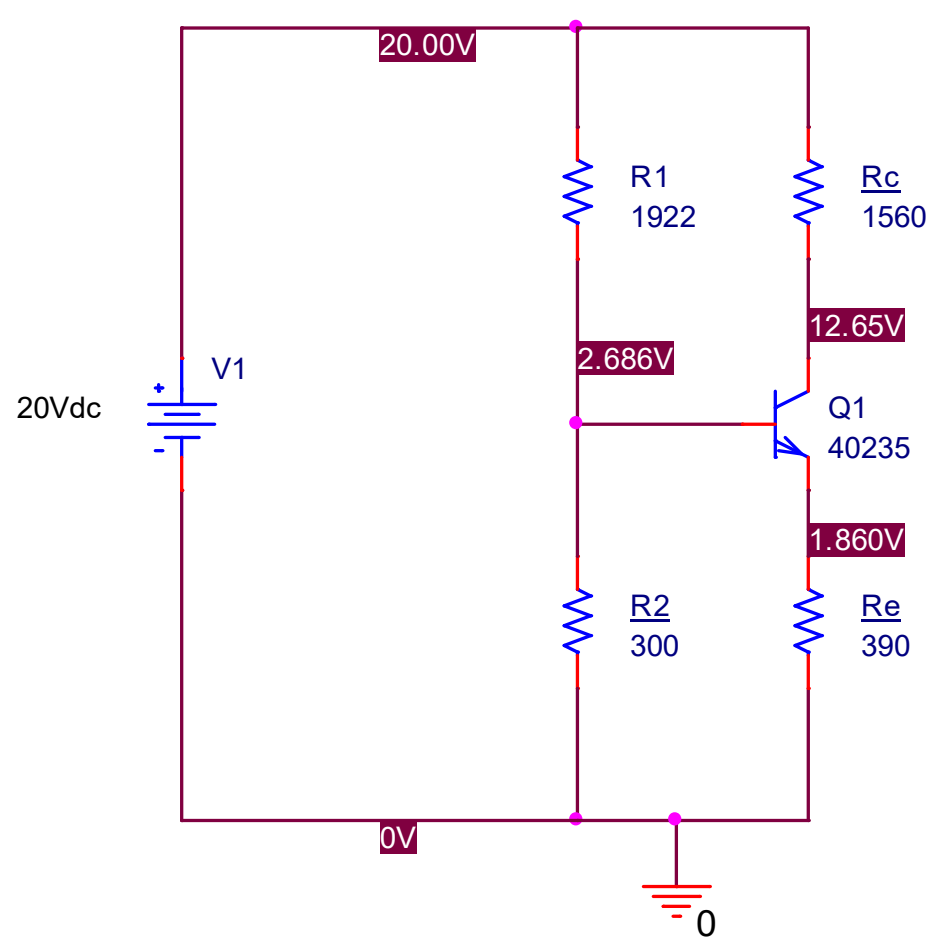
$$R_e = 390 \text{ (400)}$$

$$R_2 = 300 \text{ (<320)}$$

$$R_c = 1600 \text{ (1560)}$$

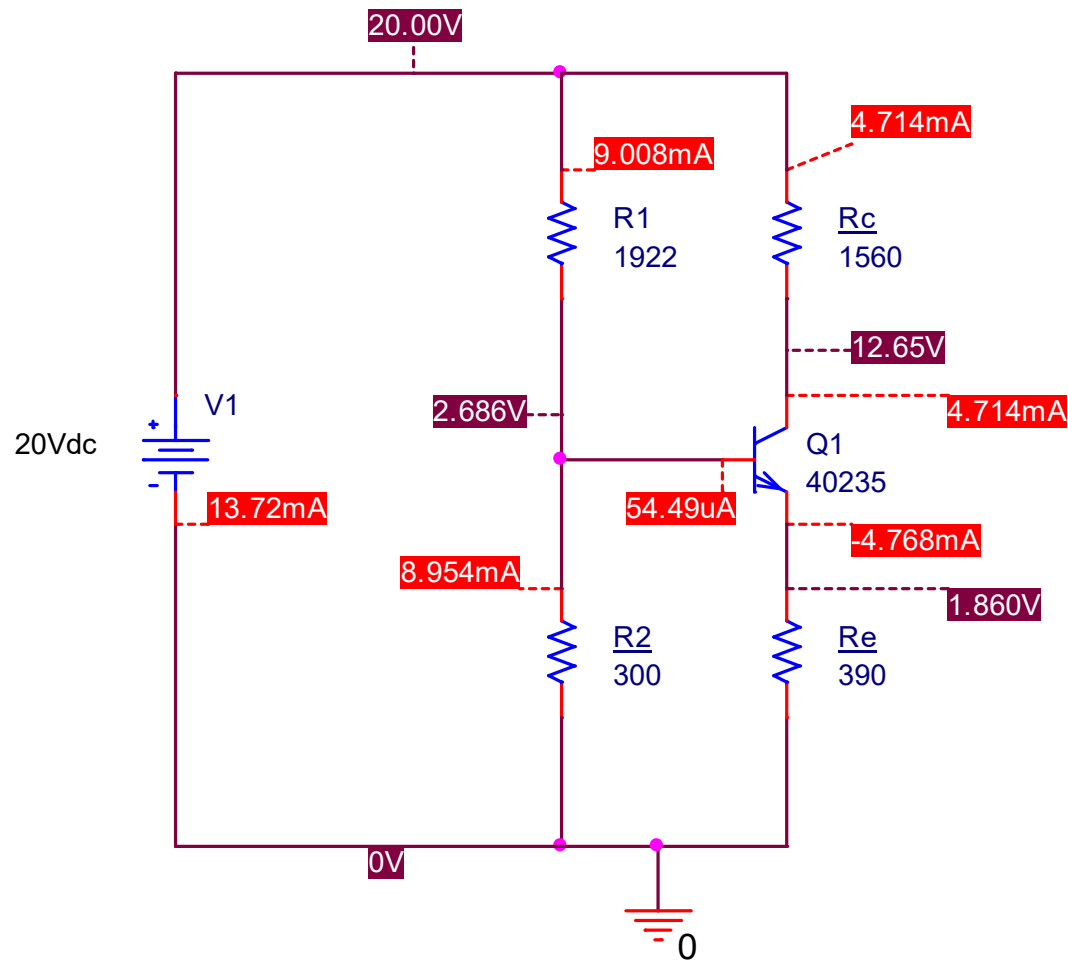
$$R_1 = 2000 \text{ (2050)}$$

Simulação PSpice



$$h_{fe} = 87$$

Simulação PSpice



$$h_{fe} = 87$$

Script MATLAB

```
function [R1, R2, Rc, Re] = BJTPol(Ic, Vcc, Beta)
```

```
Re = 0.1*Vcc/Ic;
```

```
Rc = 4*Re;
```

```
R2 = 0.01*Beta*Re;
```

```
V2 = 0.7 + 0.1*Vcc;
```

```
V1 = 0.9*Vcc - 0.7;
```

```
R1 = (V1/V2)*R2;
```