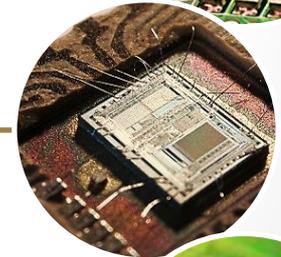
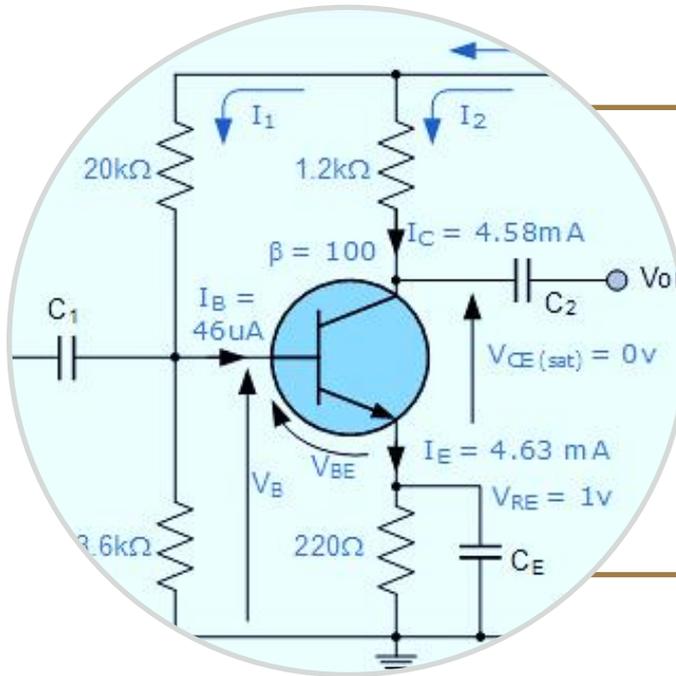


# ELETRÔNICA ANALÓGICA

## CEL099

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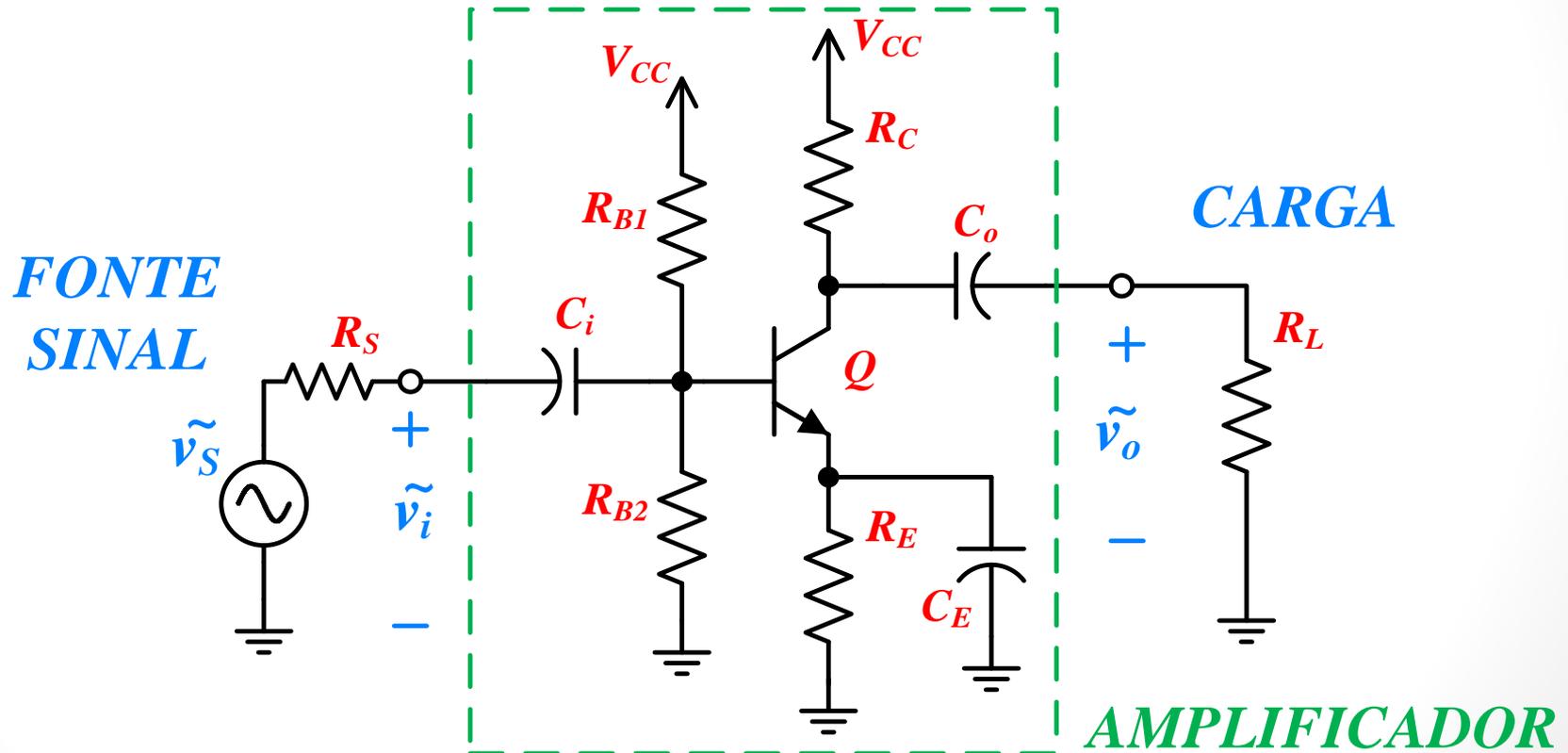


# Aula Experimental:

## Amplificador Discreto Emissor Comum

# Circuito

*Amplificador inversor na configuração emissor comum com polarização via divisor resistivo e resistor de degeneração de emissor*



# BJT empregado

- BC547C  
- BC548B

**BC546B, BC547A, B, C,  
BC548B, C**

## Amplifier Transistors

NPN Silicon

### Features

- Pb-Free Packages are Available\*

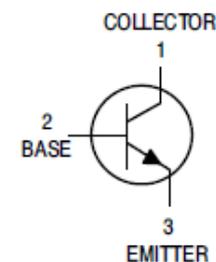
### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector - Emitter Voltage	$V_{CE0}$	65 45 30	Vdc
Collector - Base Voltage	$V_{CBO}$	80 50 30	Vdc
Emitter - Base Voltage	$V_{EBO}$	6.0	Vdc
Collector Current - Continuous	$I_C$	100	mAdc
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	625 5.0	mW mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$

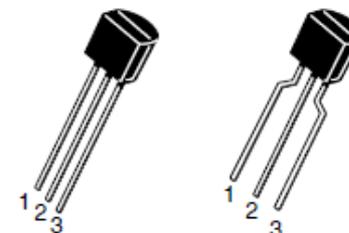


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TO-92  
CASE 29  
STYLE 17

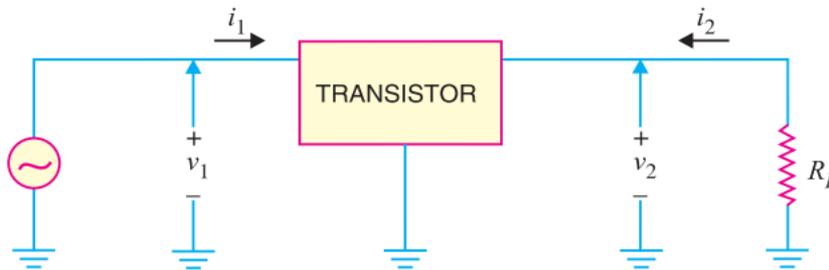


# BJT empregado

- BC547C  
- BC548B

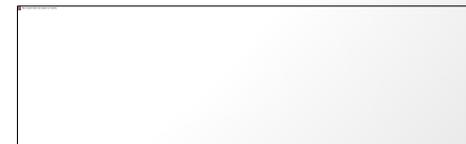
Parâmetros híbridos – “h” (quadripolos):

Encontrando  
o  $\beta$  do BJT:  
→  $h_{FE}$



$$\begin{cases} v_1 = h_{11}i_1 + h_{12}v_2 \\ i_2 = h_{21}i_1 + h_{22}v_2 \end{cases} \quad \left[ \begin{array}{l} h_{11} \rightarrow \Omega \\ h_{12} \rightarrow V/V \\ h_{21} \rightarrow A/A \\ h_{22} \rightarrow \Omega^{-1} \end{array} \right]$$

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 10 \mu A, V_{CE} = 5.0 V$ )	BC547A	-	90	-	-
	BC546B/547B/548B	-	150	-	-
	BC548C	-	270	-	-
<u>(<math>I_C = 2.0 mA, V_{CE} = 5.0 V</math>)</u>	BC546	110	-	450	
	BC547	110	-	800	
	BC548	110	-	800	
	BC547A	110	180	220	
	BC546B/547B/548B	200	290	450	
	BC547C/BC548C	420	520	800	
( $I_C = 100 mA, V_{CE} = 5.0 V$ )	BC547A/548A	-	120	-	-
	BC546B/547B/548B	-	180	-	-
	BC548C	-	300	-	-



# BJT empregado

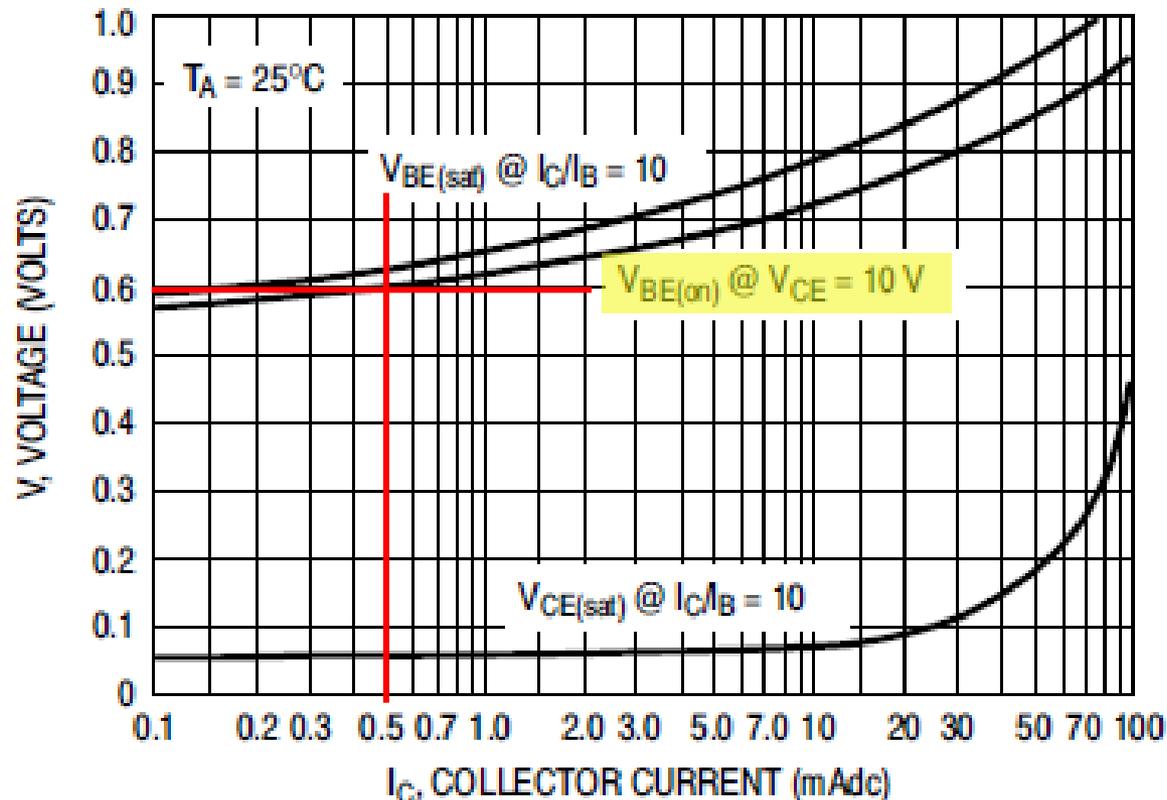
- BC547C

- BC548B

Encontrando o  $V_{BE}$  do BJT:

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Base - Emitter On Voltage ( $I_C = 2.0 \text{ mA}$ , $V_{CE} = 5.0 \text{ V}$ ) ( $I_C = 10 \text{ mA}$ , $V_{CE} = 5.0 \text{ V}$ )	$V_{BE(on)}$	0.55	-	0.7	V
		-	-	0.77	

$V_{BE} = 0,6 \text{ V}$   
@  $I_C = 500 \mu\text{A}$



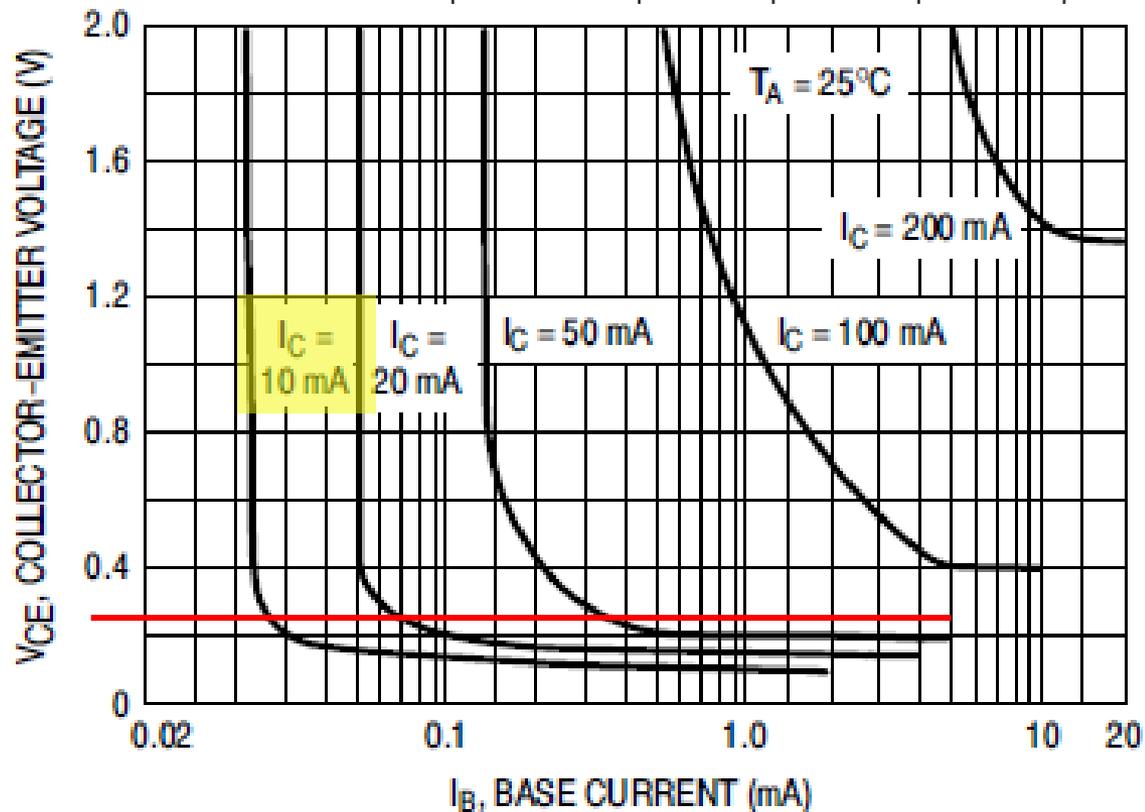
# BJT empregado

- BC547C
- BC548B

Encontrando o  $V_{CE\ sat}$  do BJT:

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Collector - Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 10\text{ mA}$ , $I_B = 0.5\text{ mA}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$	-	0.09	0.25	V
( $I_C = 100\text{ mA}$ , $I_B = 5.0\text{ mA}$ )		-	0.2	0.6	
( $I_C = 10\text{ mA}$ , $I_B = \text{See Note 1}$ )		-	0.3	0.6	

$V_{CE\ sat} < 0,25\text{ V (máx.)}$   
 @  $I_C \gg 500\ \mu\text{A}$   
 @  $I_B \gg 5\ \mu\text{A}$   
 (pior caso de  $\beta$ )



# Rotina de projeto

**Dados do transistor:** BC547C -  $\beta \sim 500$   
[alt.: BC547B -  $\beta \sim 350$  (70%)]

cte.  
físicas

$$T_K := 20 + 273 = 293$$

$$k_B := 1.3806488 \cdot 10^{-23}$$

$$q_e := 1.60217657 \cdot 10^{-19}$$

$$V_T := \frac{k_B \cdot T_K}{q_e} = 25.249 \times 10^{-3} \quad \text{tensão térmica}$$

$$V_{CE\_sat} := 0.25 \quad \text{máx. @ } I_C = 10 \text{ mA} / I_B = 0.5 \text{ mA}$$

$$V_{BE} := 0.6 \quad \text{obtido a partir do grafico } V_{BE}(on), \text{ p/ } I_C = 500 \mu\text{A}$$

$$h_{fe} := 600 \quad \text{@ } I_C = 500 \mu\text{A} / V_{CE} = 10 \text{ V}$$

(small-signal hfe = 600, 1 kHz, 2 mA)

$$\beta := 500 \quad \text{--> beta considerado pra projeto}$$

**Pto operação desejado aprox.:**  $V_{CEQ} := 5$   $I_{CQ} := 500 \cdot 10^{-6}$

**Alimentação e fonte de sinal:**  $V_{CC} := 15$   $V_S := 50 \cdot 10^{-3}$  (pk-pk)

ganho tensão desejado:  $\sim 200$  --> 10 V pk-pk saída

# Rotina de projeto

**Itera-se nos valores dos componentes até o projeto desejado:**  
(segundo as eqs. de análise → síntese)

**Seleção dos componentes do circuito:**

$$V_{CC} = 15$$

$$V_S = 0.05$$

$$R_{B1} := 150 \cdot 10^3$$

$$R_{B2} := 12 \cdot 10^3$$

$$R_C := 18 \cdot 10^3$$

$$R_E := 1 \cdot 10^3$$

$$R_L := 47 \cdot 10^3$$

$$R_S := 2.2 \cdot 10^3$$

$$C_i := 4.7 \cdot 10^{-6}$$

$$C_o := 10 \cdot 10^{-6}$$

$$C_E := 47 \cdot 10^{-6}$$

**Observa-se:**

$I_C, V_{CE}, A, A_{eff}, \text{etc.}$

# Rotina de projeto

## Equações da análise CC:

equiv. de Thévenin:

$$V_{th} := V_{CC} \cdot \frac{R_{B2}}{R_{B1} + R_{B2}} = 1.111$$

$$V_{th} > V_{BE} = 1$$

$$R_{th} := \frac{R_{B1} \cdot R_{B2}}{R_{B1} + R_{B2}} = 11.111 \times 10^3$$

análise de estabilidade:

conferir se dá  $\gg 1$

$$\frac{V_{th}}{V_{BE}} = 1.852$$

$$\frac{R_E}{R_{th} \cdot (\beta + 1)^{-1}} = 45.09 \times 10^0$$

# Rotina de projeto

pto de operação:

$$I_C := \frac{V_{th} - V_{BE}}{\frac{R_{th}}{\beta} + R_E \cdot \left(\frac{\beta + 1}{\beta}\right)} = 499.024 \times 10^{-6}$$

conferido se está próximo do desejado:

$$I_{CQ} = 500 \times 10^{-6}$$

**Equações da análise CC:**

$$I_{C\_aprox} := \frac{V_{th} - V_{BE}}{R_E} = 511.111 \times 10^{-6}$$

$$I_B := \frac{V_{th} - V_{BE}}{R_{th} + R_E(\beta + 1)} = 998.047 \times 10^{-9}$$

$$V_{CE} := V_{CC} - I_C \left[ R_C + R_E \left( 1 + \frac{1}{\beta} \right) \right] = 5.518$$

$$V_{CE} > V_{CE\_sat} = 1$$

$$V_{CE\_aprox} := V_{CC} - I_C (R_C + R_E) = 5.519$$

$$V_{CEQ} = 5$$

$$V_C := V_{CC} - R_C I_C = 6.018$$

$$V_E := I_C \left( 1 + \frac{1}{\beta} \right) \cdot R_E = 0.5$$

# Rotina de projeto

Equações da análise CA:

$$r_{\pi} := \frac{V_T}{I_C} \cdot \beta = 25.298 \times 10^3$$

$$g_m := \frac{I_C}{V_T} = 0.02$$

$$\frac{r_{\pi}}{R_{th}} = 2.277$$

Ganho em malha aberta e impedâncias do amplificador:

$$A := \frac{-R_C \cdot I_C}{V_T} = -355.757$$

$$Z_{in} := \frac{r_{\pi} \cdot R_{th}}{r_{\pi} + R_{th}} = 7.72 \times 10^3$$

$$Z_{out} := R_C = 1.8 \times 10^4$$

$$-(g_m \cdot R_C) = -355.757$$

Ganho efetivo:  
(com carregamento)

$$A_{eff} := A \cdot \frac{Z_{in}}{Z_{in} + R_S} \cdot \frac{R_L}{Z_{out} + R_L} = -200.192$$

$$-\left( g_m \cdot \frac{R_C \cdot R_L}{R_C + R_L} \right) \cdot \frac{Z_{in}}{Z_{in} + R_S} = -200.192$$

# Rotina de projeto

Amplitude (pk-pk) da tensão de saída:

$$V_S = 0.05$$

$$V_{CC} = 15 \quad V_{CE\_sat} = 0.25$$

s/ carga & s/ impedância de sinal:  $V_o := |V_S \cdot A| = 17.788$

*grampeia sup. & inf.  
(corte & sat.)*

$$V_C + 0.5 \cdot V_o = 14.911$$

$$V_C - 0.5 \cdot V_o = -2.876$$

c/ carga & s/ impedância de sinal:  $V_o := \left| V_S \cdot A \cdot \frac{R_L}{R_L + R_C} \right| = 12.862$

*grampeia só inf.  
(só sat.)*

$$V_C + 0.5 \cdot V_o = 12.449$$

$$V_C - 0.5 \cdot V_o = -0.413$$

c/ carga & c/ impedância de sinal:  $V_o := |V_S \cdot A_{eff}| = 10.01$

*~ linear*

$$V_C + 0.5 \cdot V_o = 11.022$$

$$V_C - 0.5 \cdot V_o = 1.013$$

**Conferindo dimensionamento dos capacitores de acoplamento:**

$$f_{min} := 100$$

conferir se dá >> 1

$$\frac{C_i}{(2\pi \cdot f_{min} \cdot Z_{in})^{-1}} = 22.799$$

$$\frac{C_o}{\left(2\pi \cdot f_{min} \cdot \frac{R_C \cdot R_L}{R_C + R_L}\right)^{-1}} = 81.778$$

$$\frac{C_E}{(2\pi \cdot f_{min} \cdot R_E)^{-1}} = 29.531$$

# Rotina de projeto

## Solução gráfica:

$$R_{CE\_sat} := \frac{V_{CE\_sat}}{I_C} = 500.978$$

pto de operação:

$$I_B = 998.047 \times 10^{-9}$$

$$I_C = 499.024 \times 10^{-6}$$

$$V_{CE} = 5.518$$

reta de carga:

$$i_{C\_R}(v_{CE}) := \frac{V_{CC} - v_{CE}}{R_C + R_E}$$

$$i_C(v_{CE}, 1.50 \cdot 10^{-6}, \beta)$$

$$i_C(v_{CE}, 1.25 \cdot 10^{-6}, \beta)$$

$$i_C(v_{CE}, 1.00 \cdot 10^{-6}, \beta)$$

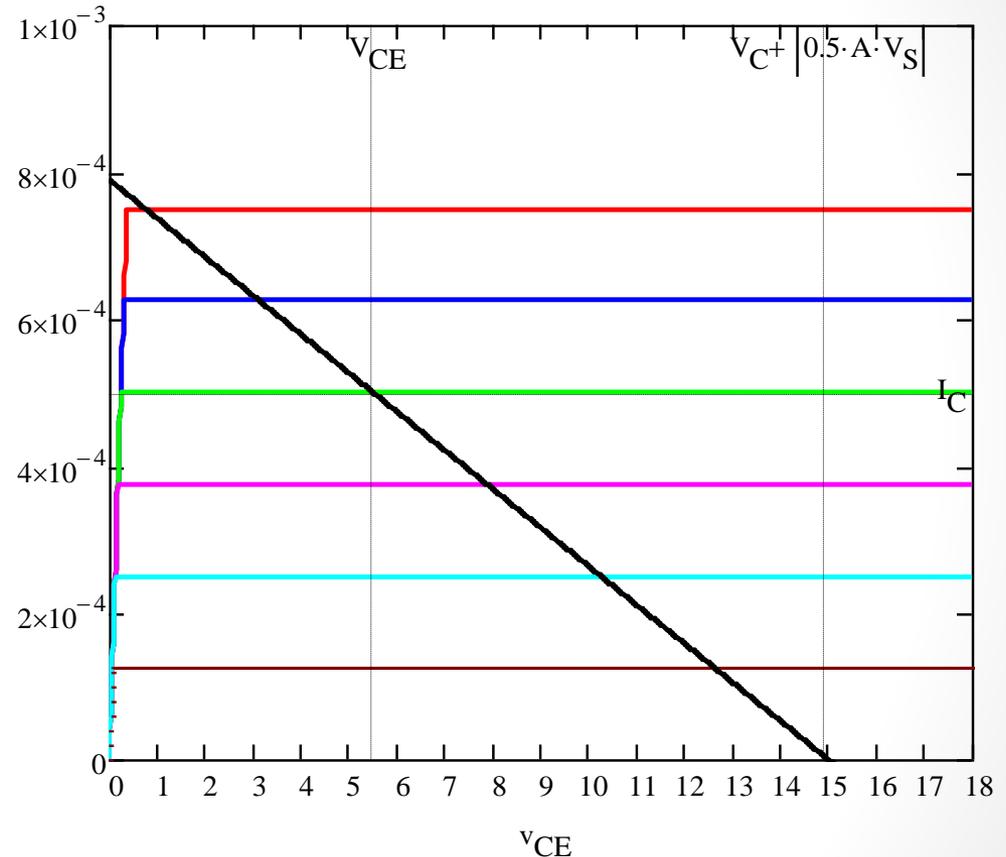
$$i_C(v_{CE}, 0.75 \cdot 10^{-6}, \beta)$$

$$i_C(v_{CE}, 0.50 \cdot 10^{-6}, \beta)$$

$$i_C(v_{CE}, 0.25 \cdot 10^{-6}, \beta)$$

$$i_{C\_R}(v_{CE})$$

$\beta = 500$

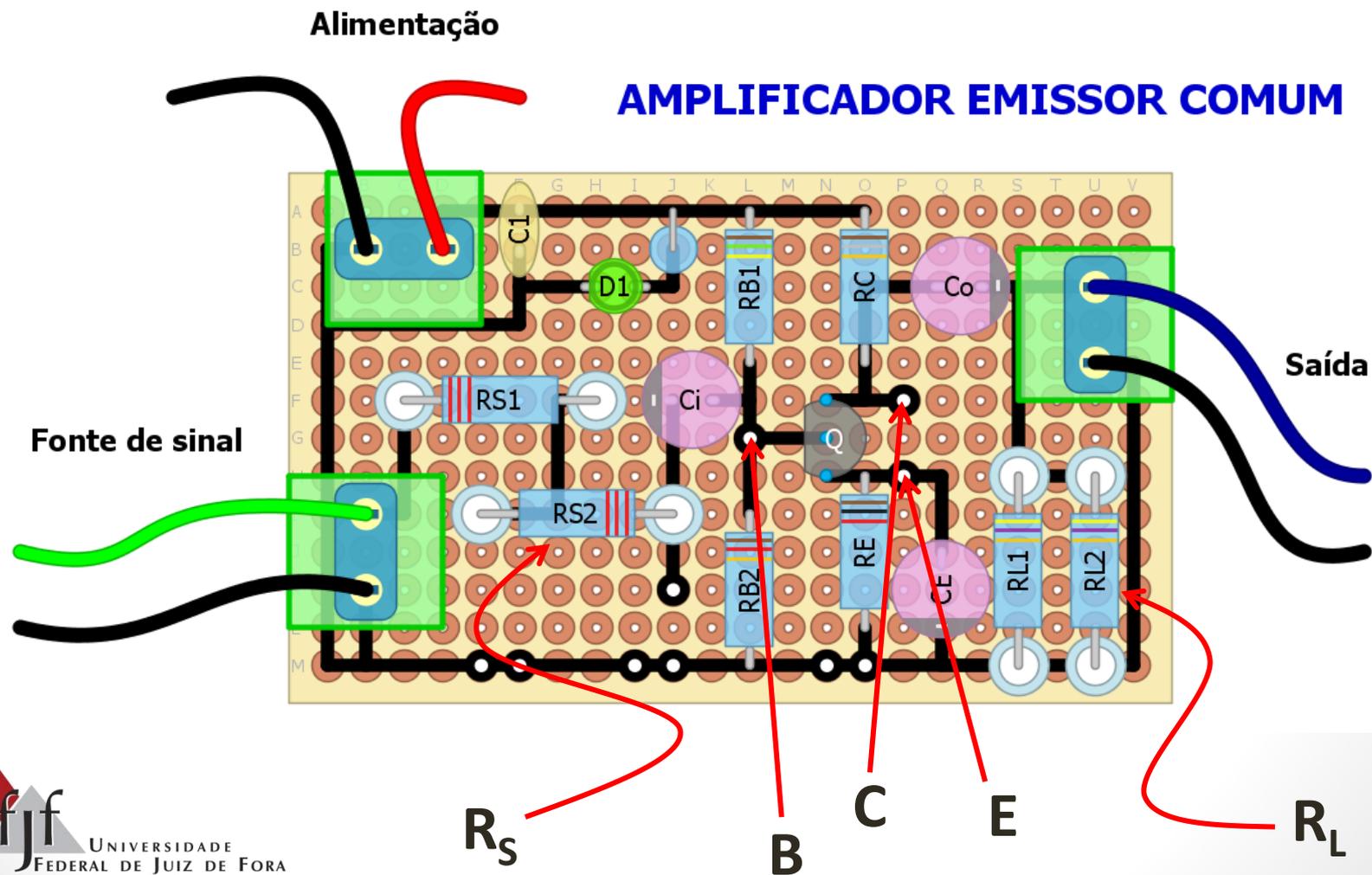


eq. do BJT:

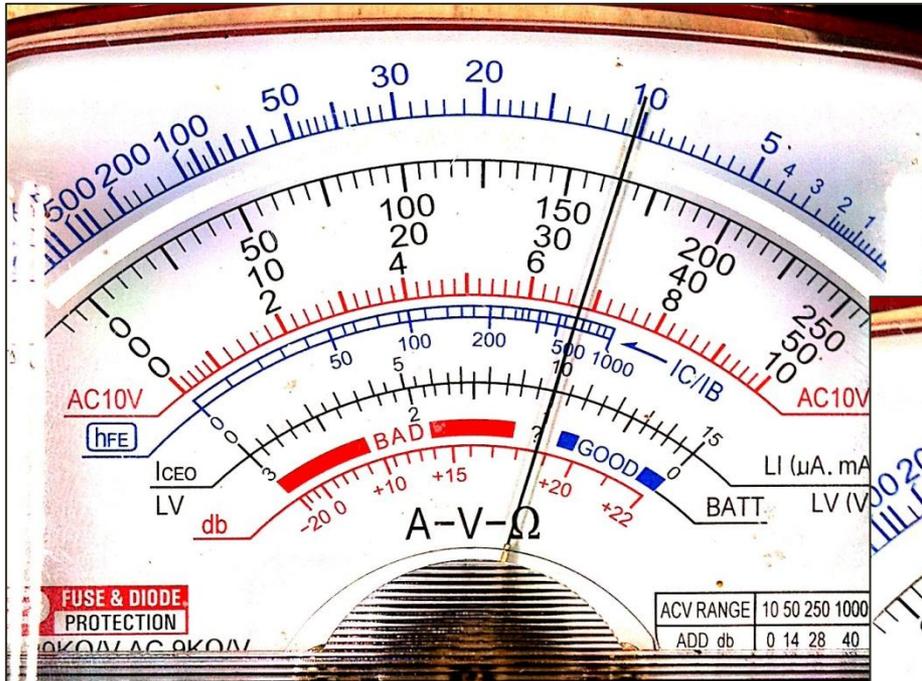
$$i_C(v_{CE}, i_B, \beta) := \begin{cases} \frac{v_{CE}}{R_{CE\_sat}} & \text{if } v_{CE} < R_{CE\_sat} \cdot i_B \cdot \beta \\ \beta \cdot i_B & \text{if } v_{CE} > R_{CE\_sat} \cdot i_B \cdot \beta \end{cases}$$

# Placa de circuito

Circuito construído em placa ilhada perfurada (*perfboard*):

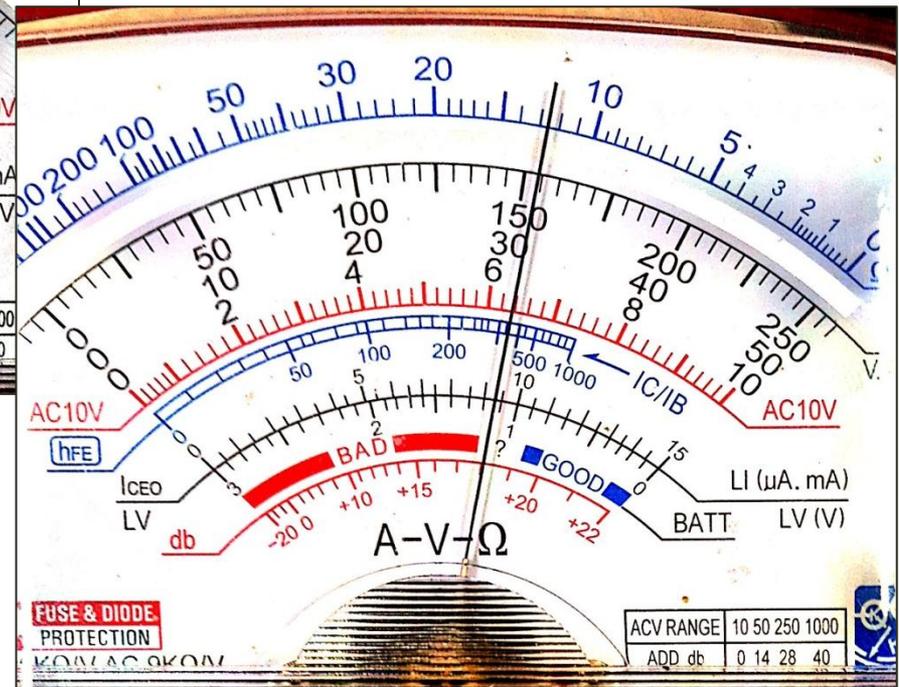


# Medição do ganho de corrente dos BJTs



$$h_{FE} = \beta = 500$$

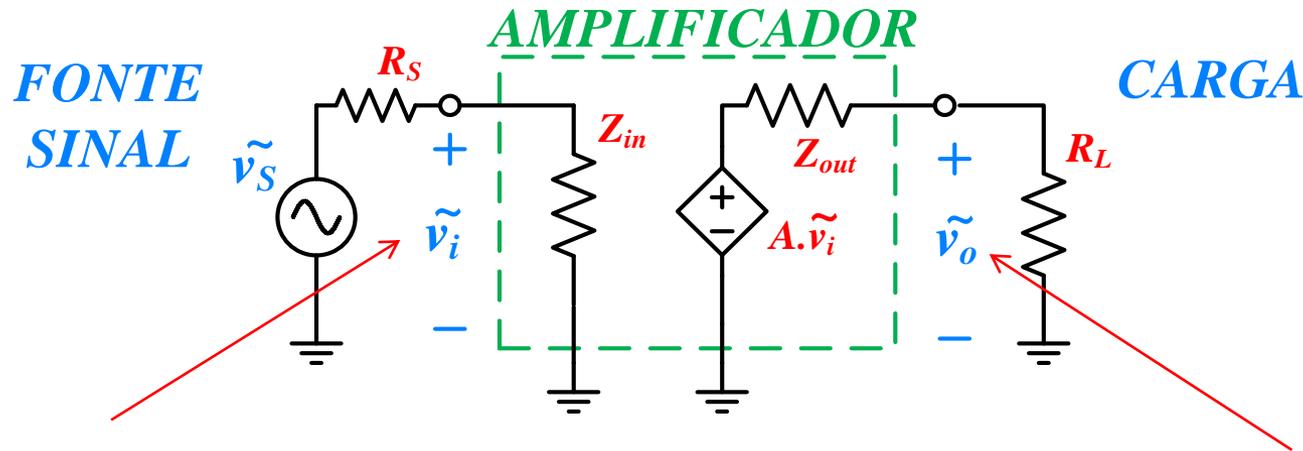
classe C (BC547C)



classe B (BC548B)

$$h_{FE} = \beta = 350$$

# Metodologia de medição das impedâncias de entrada & saída



Para obter  $Z_{in}$ :

1. Meça  $v_i$  c/  $R_s$  nominal  $\rightarrow v_{i1}$
2. Meça  $v_i$  c/  $R_s = 2 \cdot R_s \rightarrow v_{i2}$
3. Use a relação entre as tensões:

$$V_{i1} > V_{i2}$$

$$\frac{V_{i1}}{V_{i2}} = \frac{\frac{R_i}{R_i + R_{S1}}}{\frac{R_i}{R_i + R_{S2}}}$$

Para obter  $Z_{out}$ :

1. Meça  $v_o$  c/  $R_L$  nominal  $\rightarrow v_{o1}$
2. Meça  $v_o$  c/  $R_L = R_L / 2 \rightarrow v_{o2}$
3. Use a relação entre as tensões:

$$V_{o1} > V_{o2}$$

$$\frac{V_{o1}}{V_{o2}} = \frac{\frac{R_{L1}}{R_{L1} + R_o}}{\frac{R_{L2}}{R_{L2} + R_o}}$$