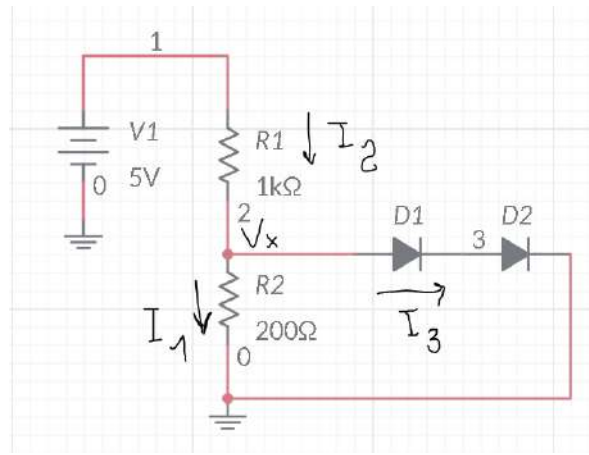
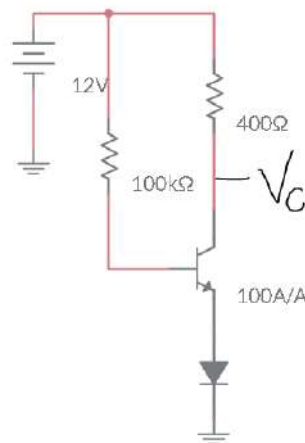


P1 2024.1 Dispositivos Eletrônicos Prof. Marcelo Perotoni Considere v_{be} e tensão do diodo ON como 0.7

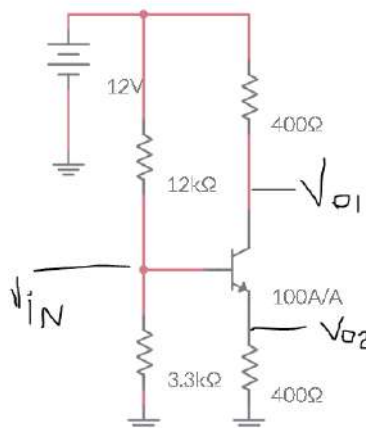
[1] (a) Ache I_1 , I_2 , I_3 e V_x . Considere inicialmente os diodos conduzindo e veja onde isso vai dar.



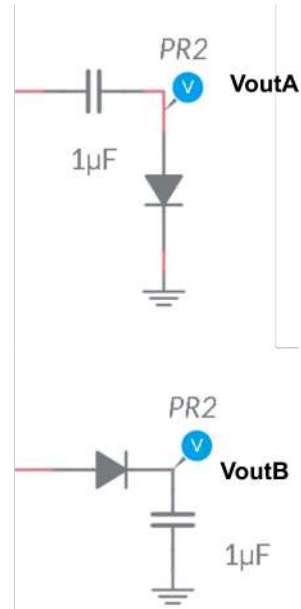
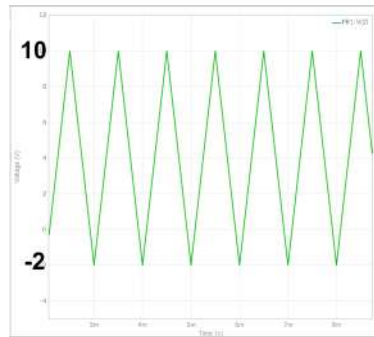
[2] (a) Calcule a corrente de coletor e a tensão de coletor V_c ($\beta = 100$). (b) Considere o diodo em AC um curto, compute o ganho desse circuito operando como emissor comum.



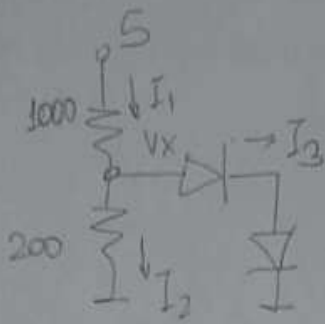
[3] Para o transistor com $\beta = 100$ calcule: (a) corrente quiescente de coletor, usando análise aproximada (b) Ganho para a saída v_{o1} e v_{o2} , sabendo que o mesmo para emissor comum é $-R_{coletor}/R_{emissor}$ e para o coletor comum considere ganho unitário. (c) Esboce as formas de onda das saídas para uma entrada $V_{in} = 0.1 \sin(2\pi 1000t)$, colocando valores na escala de tempo (período) e amplitudes máximas.



[4] Considere os diodos e capacitores ideais (i.e., sem queda de 0.7 quando ON). Desenhe a forma de onda obtida nas saídas VoutA e VoutB, para a excitação com uma onda triangular com offset DC, mostrada a esquerda.



①

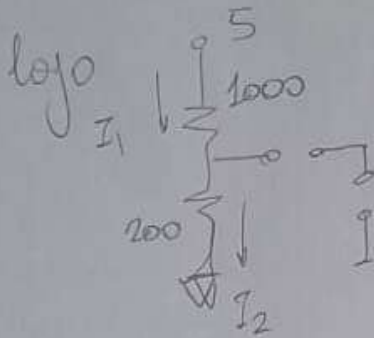


Diodes ON $\rightarrow V_x = 1.4$

logo $I_1 = \frac{5 - 1.4}{1000} = 3.6 \text{ mA}$

$I_2 = \frac{1.4}{200} = 7 \text{ mA}$

$I_3 < 0$? significa que diodos estao OFF!

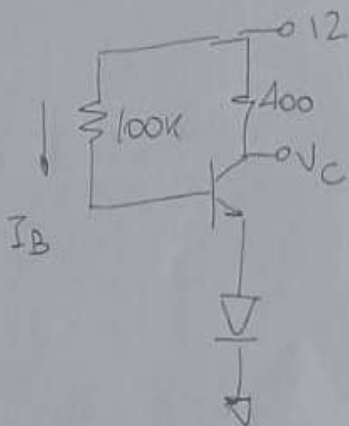


logo $I_1 = I_2 = \frac{5}{1200} = 4.16 \text{ mA}$

$V_x = 5 \frac{200}{1200} = 0.83 \text{ V}$

$I_3 = 0$

②



(a)

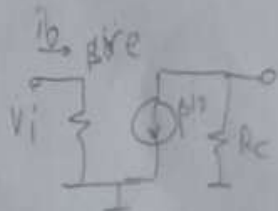
$I_B = \frac{12 - 1.4}{100} \text{ mA} = 0.106 \text{ mA}$

$\beta = 100$

$I_C = \beta I_B = 10.6 \text{ mA}$

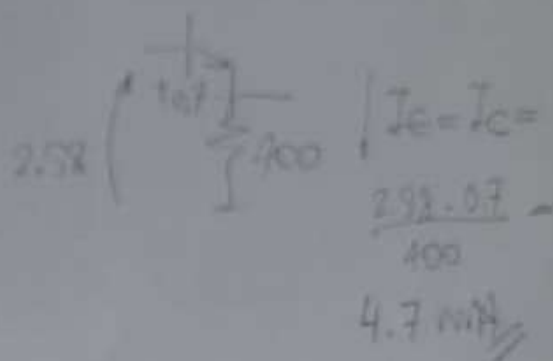
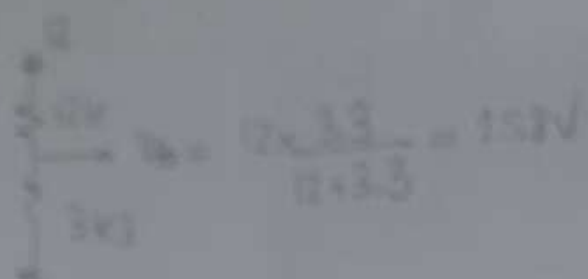
$V_C = 12 - 400 (10.6 \text{ mA}) = 7.76 \text{ V}$

(b) emissor comum
Diodo \rightarrow curto



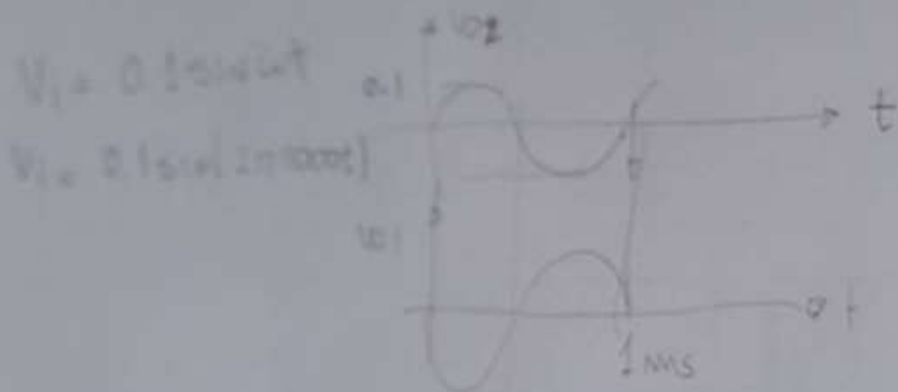
$A_v = -\frac{R_c}{r_e} = -\frac{400}{\frac{20}{10.6}} = -163$

3) Análisis aproximado

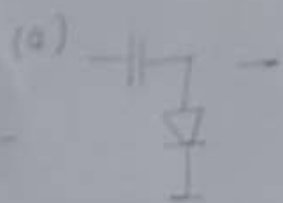
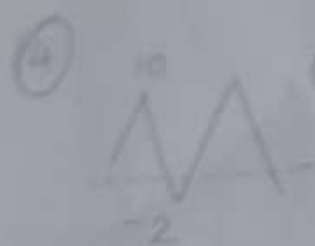


Ganho menor que uno $A_v = -\frac{R_c}{R_E} = -1$ (V_{o1})

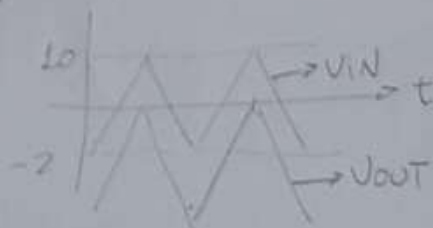
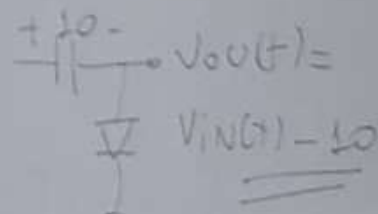
Ganho igual a uno $A_v = 1$ (V_{o2})



$f = 1000 \text{ Hz}$
 $T = 1 \text{ ms} = \frac{1}{1000} \text{ s}$



ciclo positivo
 D.O.N
 capacitor comienza instantaneamente a té
 $V_{\text{max}} = 10$



(b)



Diode ON
 ciclo positivo
 comienza a té
 e π de comienza

