

ENG1027: Instrumentação Eletrônica



Aula de transistores

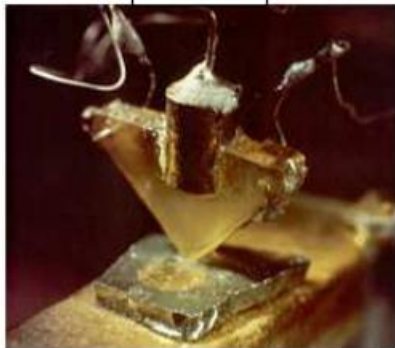
2.5) Para que servem?



- ☒ É a base da eletrônica moderna e dos processadores
- ☒ A invenção do transistor (1947) valeu o Prêmio Nobel, aos seus inventores.
- ☒ único Nobel atribuído a um dispositivo de engenharia.

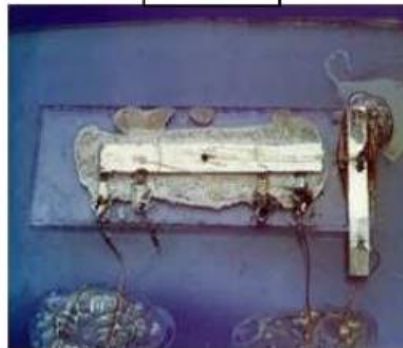
2.5) Evolução

1947

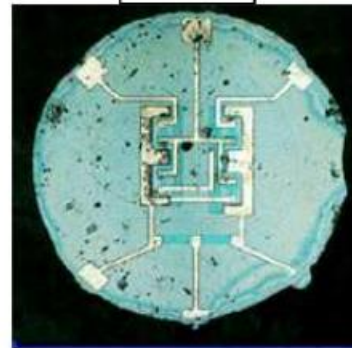


1 transistor

1958

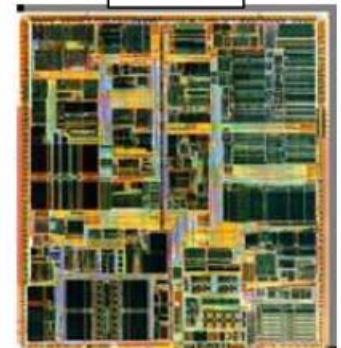


1961



transistors

1997

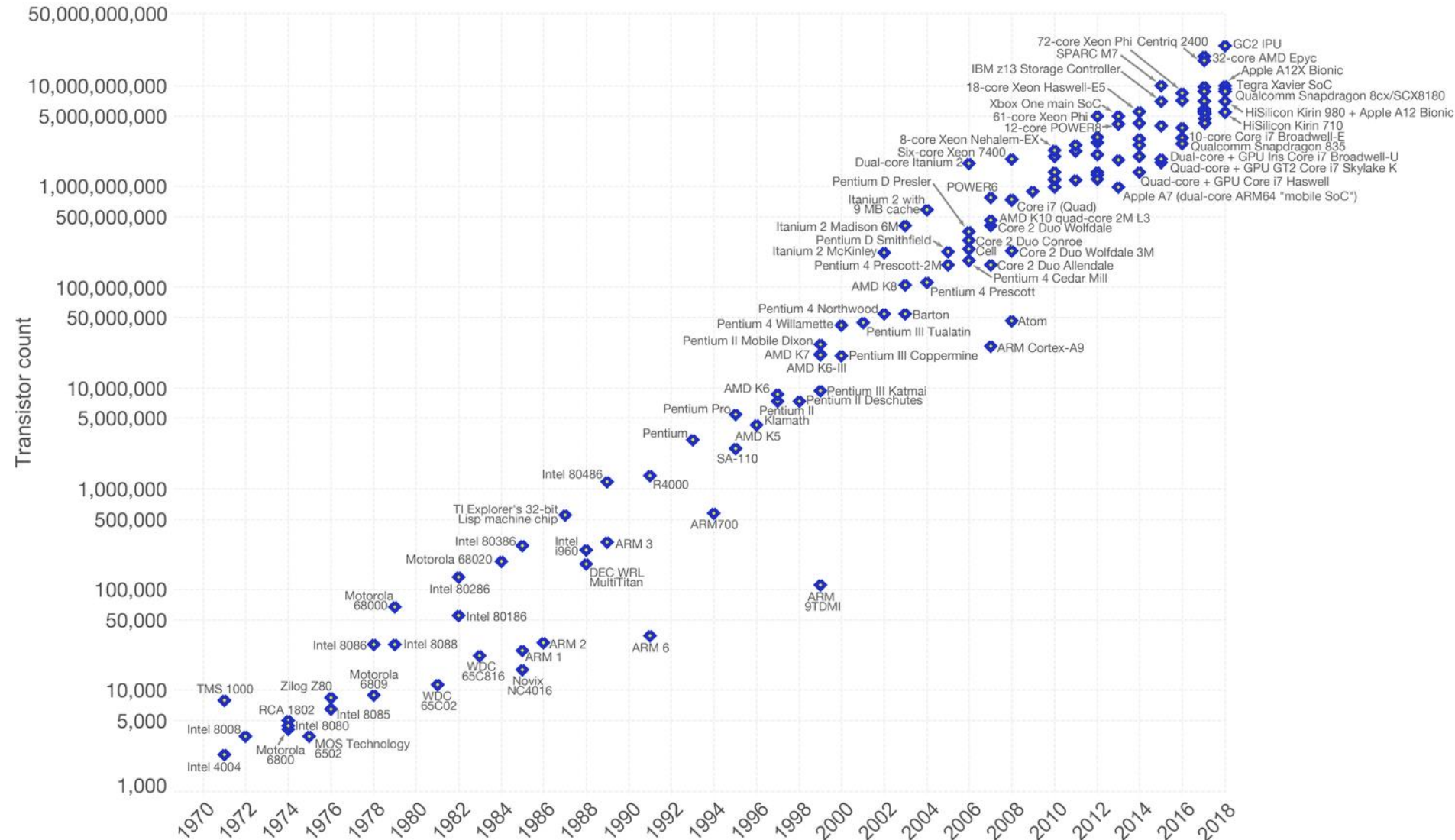


7,5 M

-
-
-

Moore's Law – The number of transistors on integrated circuit chips (1971-2018)

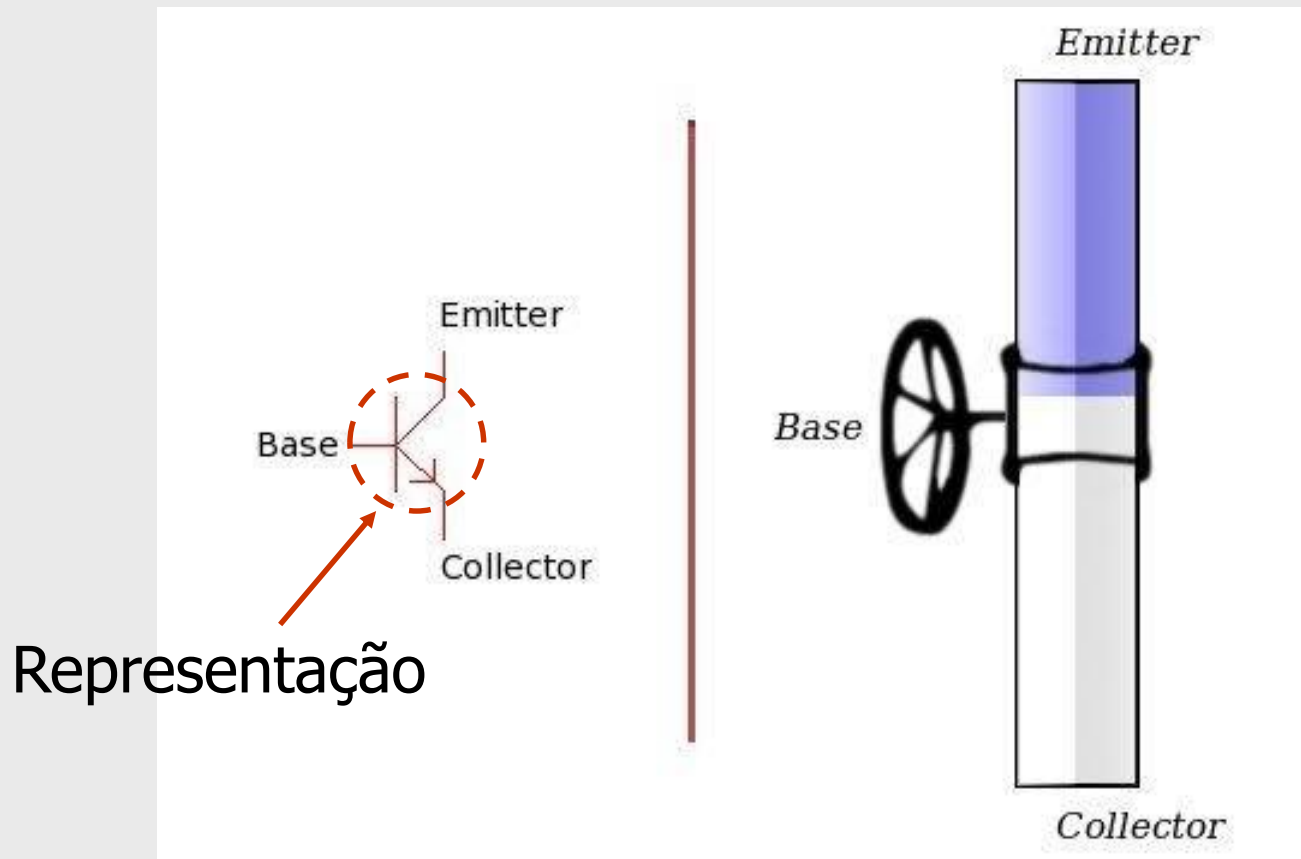
Moore's law describes the empirical regularity that the number of transistors on integrated circuits doubles approximately every two years. This advancement is important as other aspects of technological progress – such as processing speed or the price of electronic products – are linked to Moore's law.



Data source: Wikipedia (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transistor_count)
The data visualization is available at [OurWorldinData.org](https://www.ourworldindata.org). There you find more visualizations and research on this topic.

2.5) Transistores - Introdução

⌘ Analogia



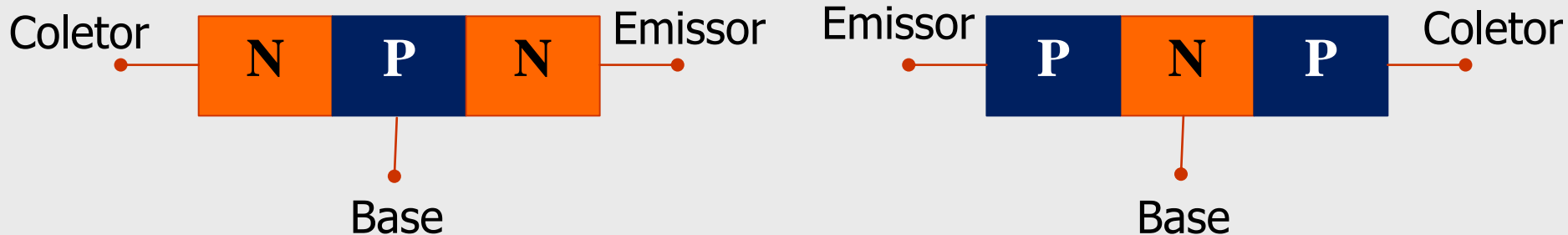
2.5) Transistores - Introdução

⌘ Função:

☑ Permite controlar a resistência a passagem de corrente pelo semicondutor.

⌘ Como funciona?

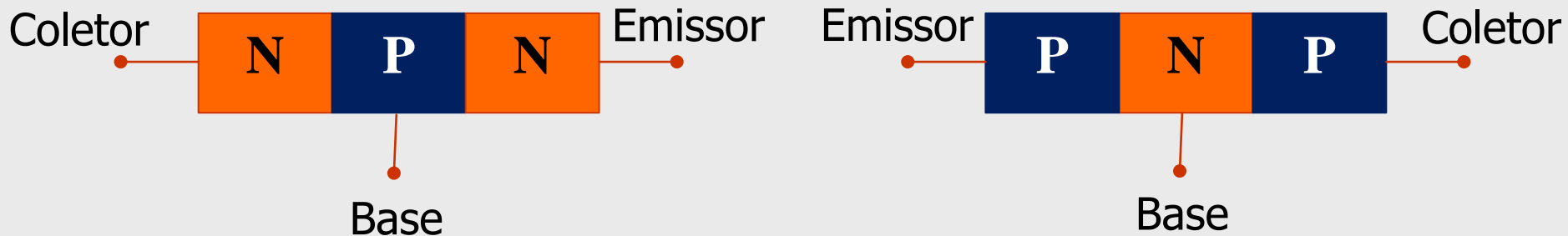
☑ Possui 3 regiões semicondutoras



2.5) Transistores - Introdução

⌘ Como funciona?

- ☑ Um diodo consiste em duas junções semicondutoras (N-P ou P-N). Dependendo da polarização a corrente pode ou não fluir.
- ☑ No caso do transistor, é necessário aplicar um fluxo de elétrons na base para permitir a passagem de corrente



2.5) Para que servem?



⌘ Aplicações

- ☑ Chaveamento controlado de circuitos
- ☑ Amplificação de sinais
- ☑ Acionamento de cargas
- ☑ Osciladores
- ☑ Processadores, etc...

2.5) Tipos



⌘ Unipolares

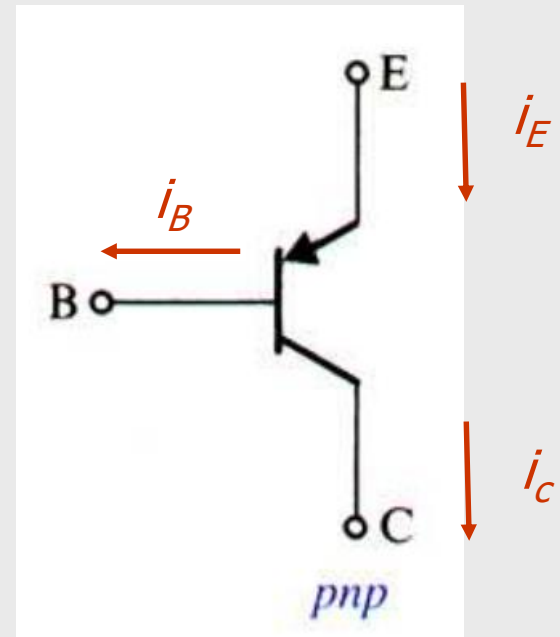
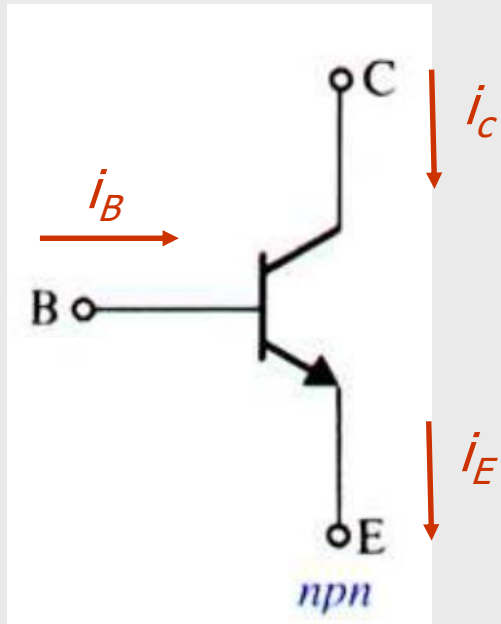
- ☒ FET (Field Effect Transistor) e variantes.
- ☒ Corrente controlada por campo elétrico (tensão na base)

⌘ Bipolares

- ☒ BJT (Bipolar Junction Transistor) e variantes. (1947)
- ☒ A corrente controlada por corrente fluindo pela base

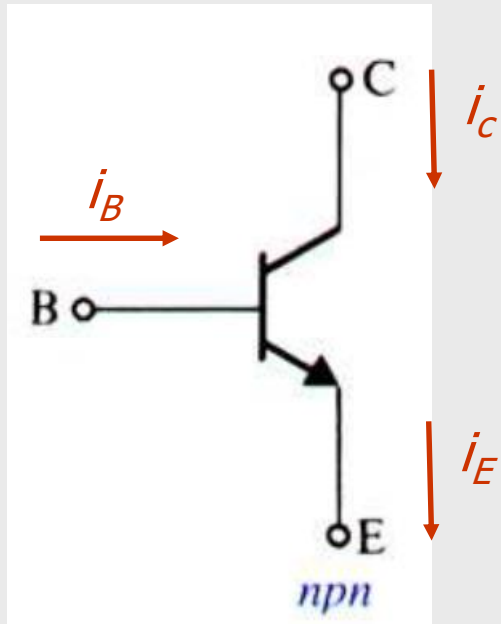
2.5) Representação

⌘ Bipolares

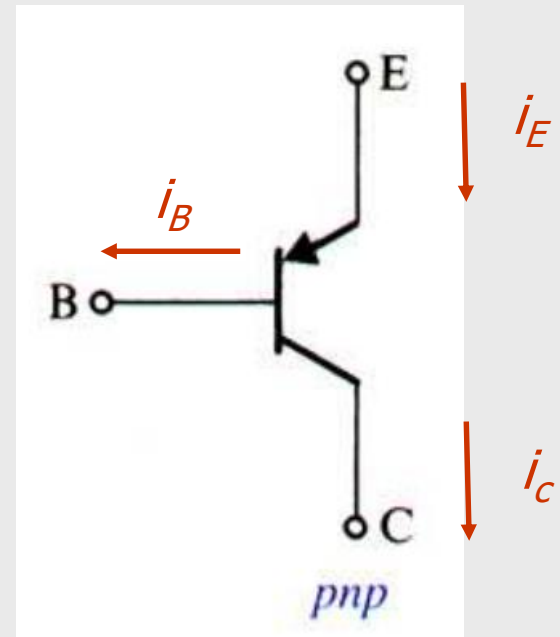


2.5) Funcionamento

⌘ 1ª Lei de Kirchoff



$$i_B + i_C = i_E$$



$$i_E = i_B + i_C$$

2.5) Funcionamento

⌘ Parâmetros do transistor BJT

⊞ $\beta = i_C / i_B$ (ganho de corrente)

⊞ Tipicamente $40 < \beta < 200$ (ordem de grandeza)

⊞ Logo, $i_B \ll i_C$

⊞ $\alpha = i_C / i_E$

⊞ Como $i_B + i_C = i_E$, α é próximo de 1

⊞ Tipicamente $0.98 < \alpha < 0.998$

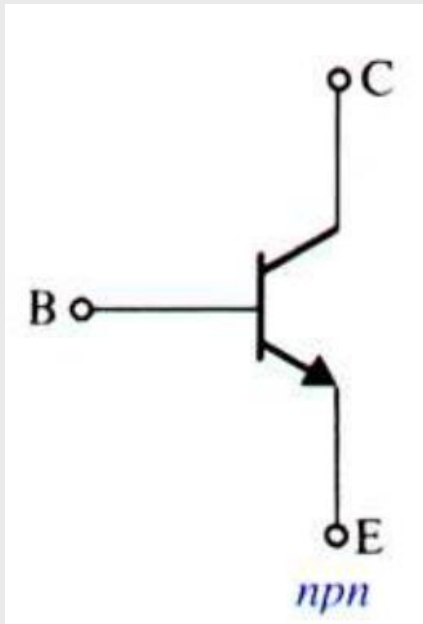
⊞ Relação entre parâmetros

⊞ $\alpha = \beta / (\beta + 1)$

⊞ $\beta = \alpha / (1 - \alpha)$

2.5) Funcionamento

⌘ Exemplo



⊡ Dados:

⊡ $\beta = 100$

⊡ $i_B = 100\mu\text{A}$

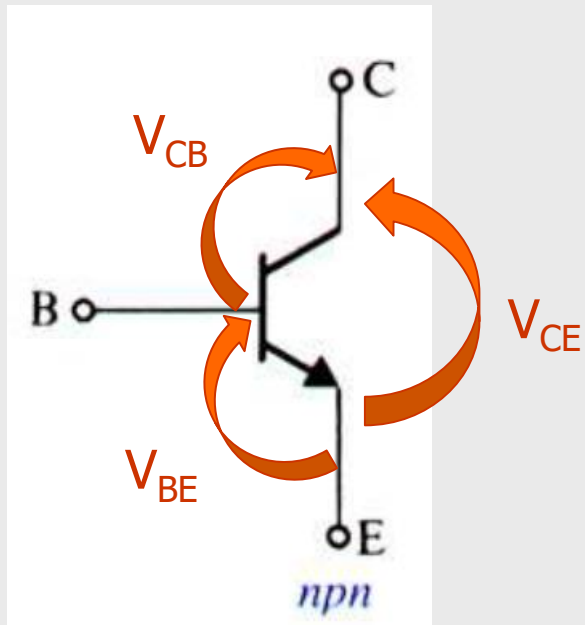
⊡ Qual i_C e i_E ?

$$i_C = \beta i_B = 10\text{mA}$$

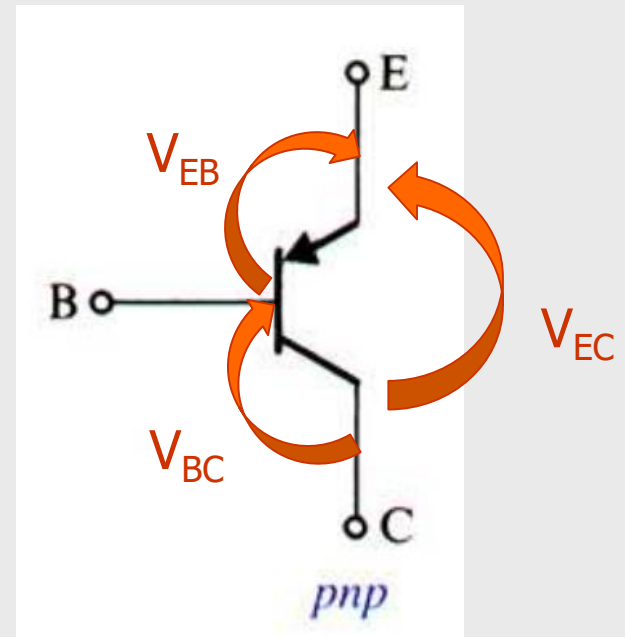
$$i_E = i_B + i_C = 10,1\text{mA}$$

2.5) Funcionamento

⌘ Tensões no transistor (2ª Lei de Kirchoff)



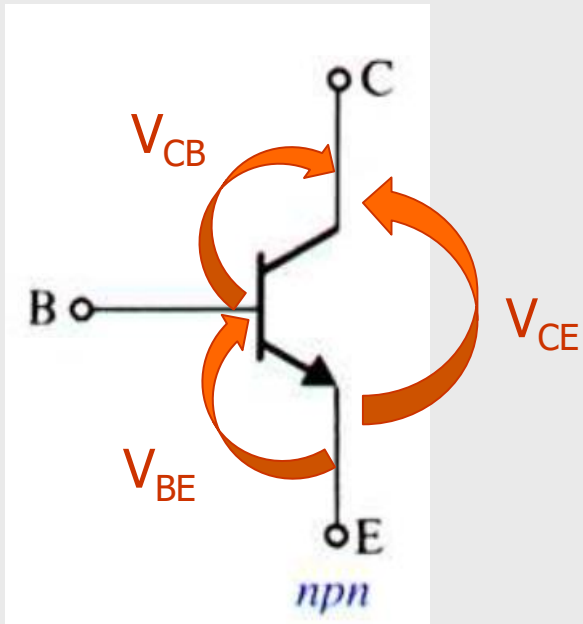
$$V_{CE} = V_{CB} + V_{BE}$$



$$V_{EC} = V_{EB} + V_{BC}$$

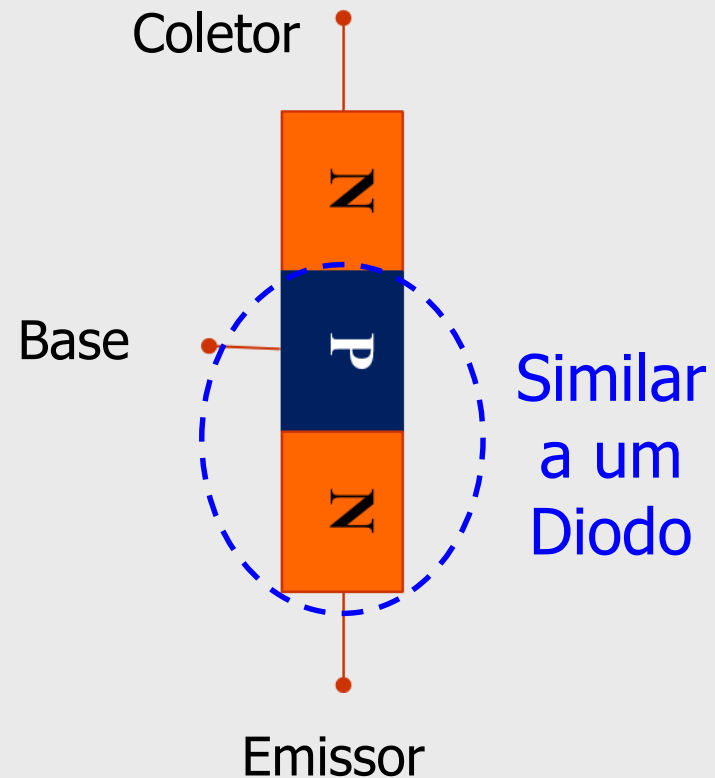
2.5) Funcionamento

⌘ Tensões no transistor



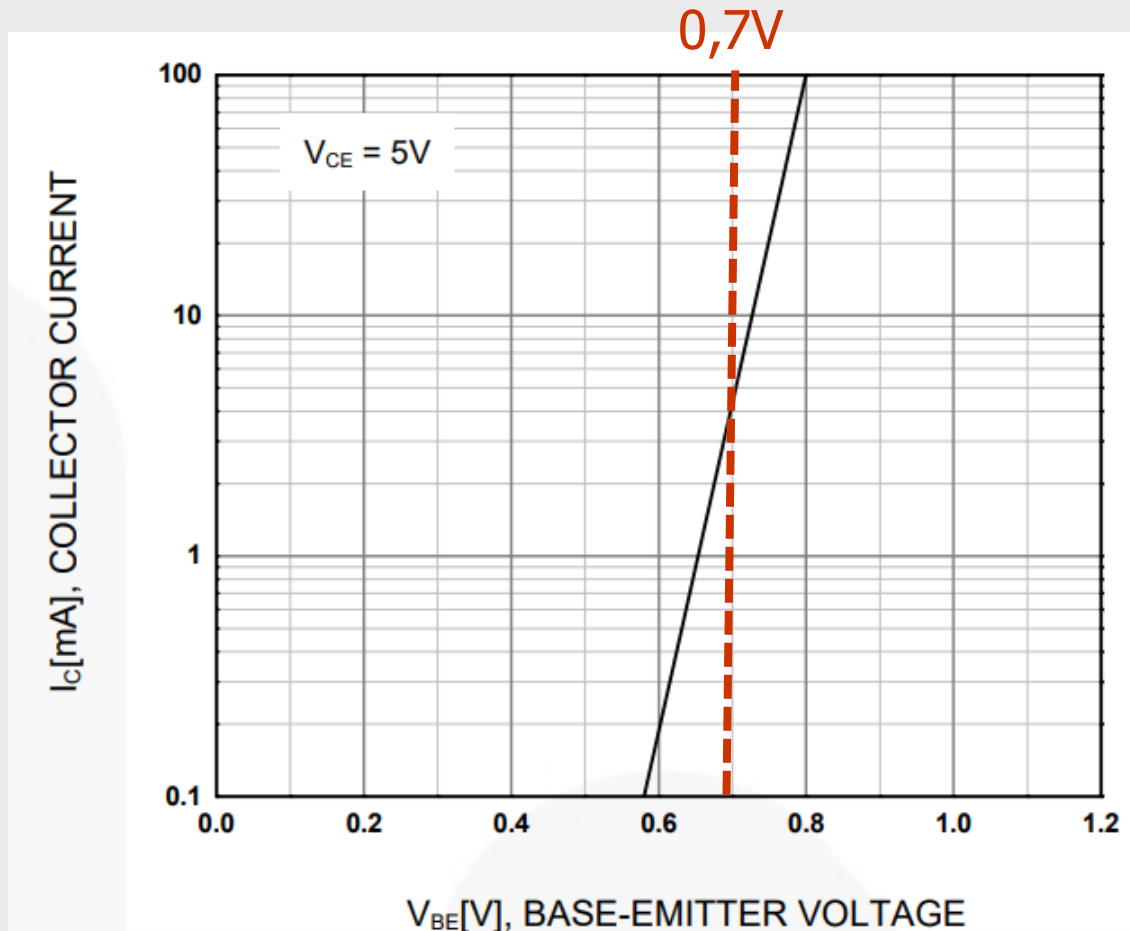
$$V_{CB} = ?$$

$$V_{BE} = ?$$



2.5) Funcionamento

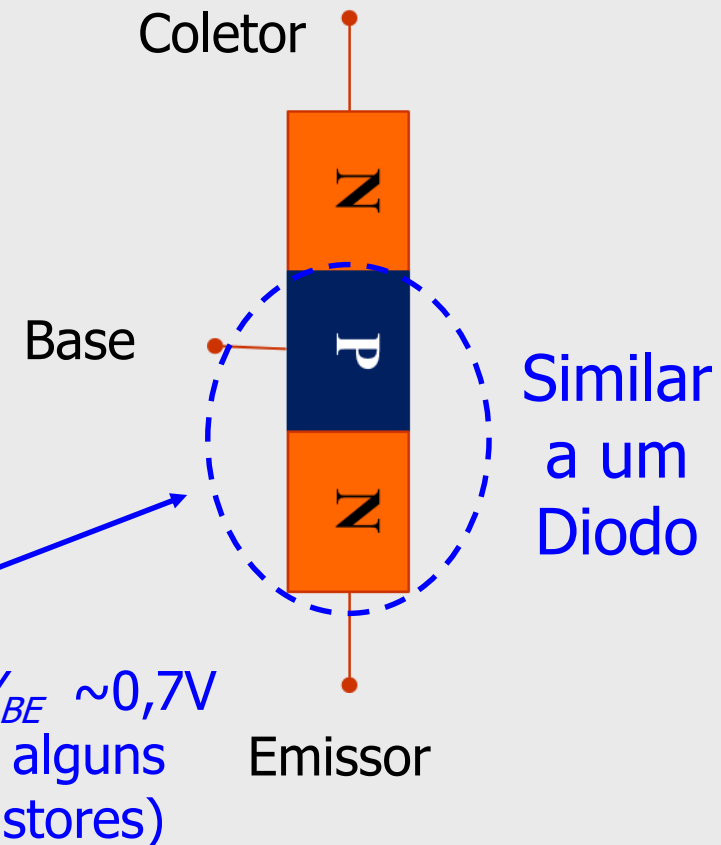
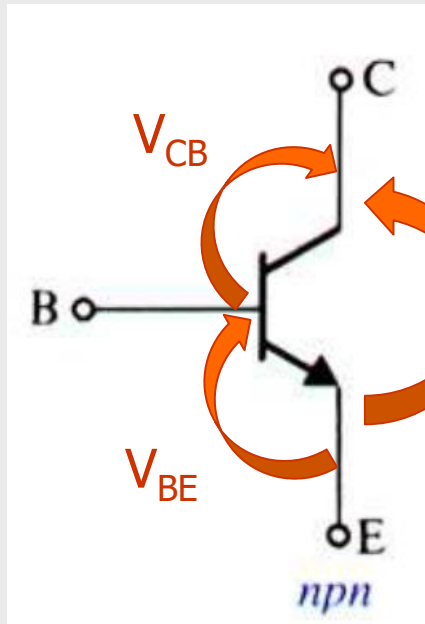
⌘ Tensões no transistor



Curva do transistor BC 548

2.5) Funcionamento

⌘ Tensões no transistor



$$V_{CB} = ?$$
$$V_{BE} = ?$$

Logo, $V_{BE} \sim 0,7V$
(para alguns transistores)

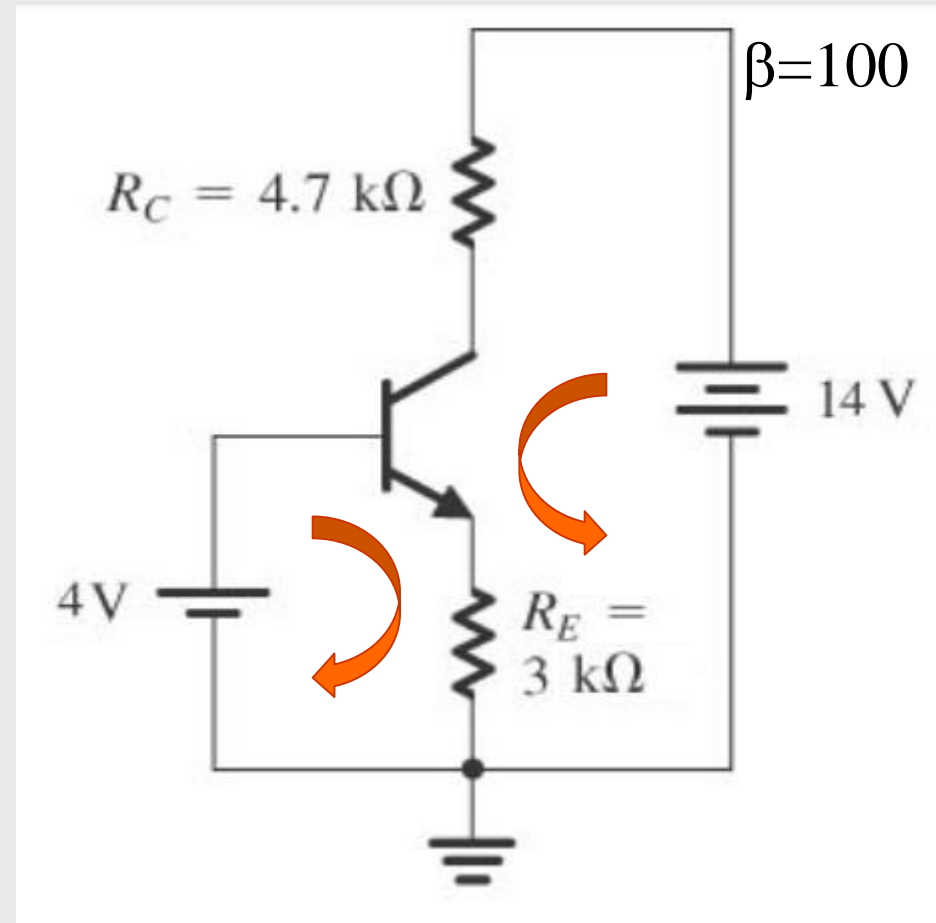
2.5) Funcionamento

⌘ Exemplo

☑ Calcular:

☑ Correntes

☑ Tensões



2.5) Funcionamento

⌘ Exemplo

⏏ Resolvendo (a)

$$4 - V_{BE} - i_E R_E = 0$$

$$i_E * 3k = 4 - 0,7$$

$$i_E = 1,43 \text{mA}$$

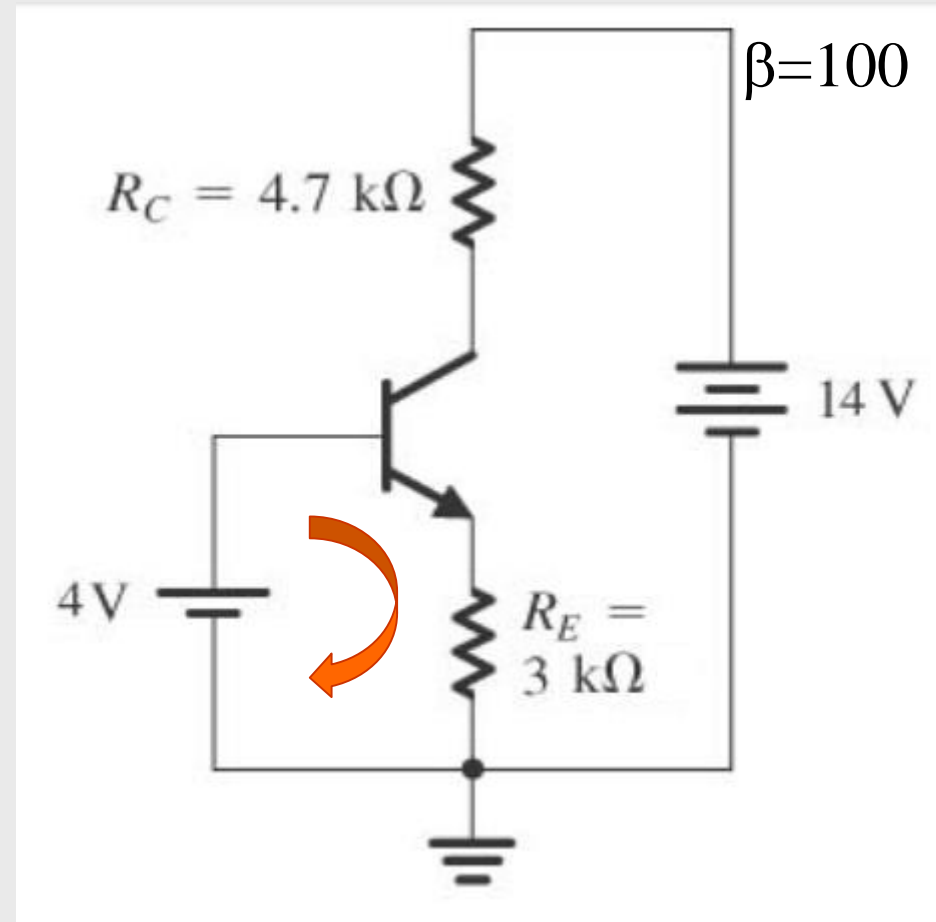
como,

$$i_C = \alpha i_E, \text{ onde}$$

$$\alpha = \beta / (\beta + 1) = 0,99$$

$$i_C = 0,99 * 1,43 = 1,42 \text{mA}$$

$$i_B = i_C / \beta = 14,2 \mu\text{A}$$



2.5) Funcionamento

⌘ Exemplo

⏏ Resolvendo (b)

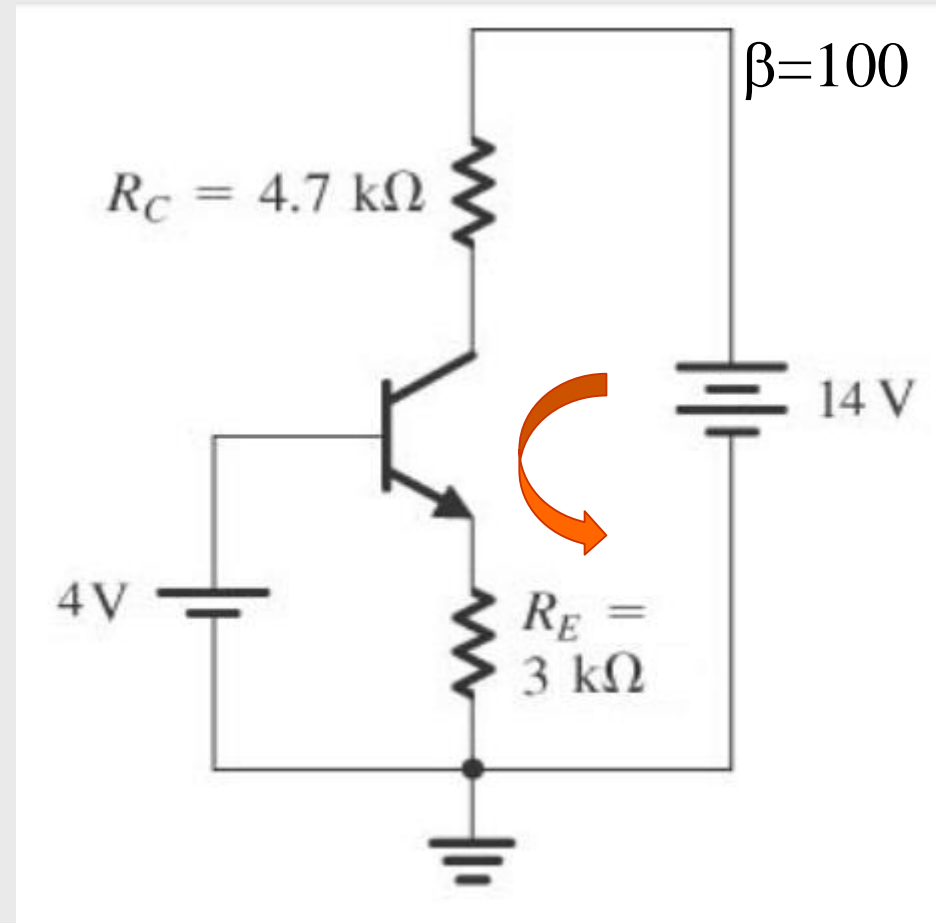
$$14 = i_C R_C + V_{CE} + i_E R_E$$

$$V_{CE} = 14 - 1,42 * 4,7 - 1,43 * 3$$

$$V_{CE} = 3,02V$$

$$V_{CE} = V_{CB} + V_{BE}$$

$$V_{CB} = V_{CE} - V_{BE} = 2,32V$$



2.5) Potência

⌘ Potência dissipada

- ☒ Parâmetro muito importante
- ☒ Todo transistor possui uma potência máxima
- ☒ Se o máximo for ultrapassado o transistor pode queimar
- ☒ A potencia dissipada é dada por ($P=V.i$):

$P = V_{CE} \cdot i_E$ como $i_E \approx i_C$, é comum encontrar

$$P = V_{CE} \cdot i_C$$

2.5) Potência

⌘ Potência

vs.

Ganho



Alta



Baixo



Baixa



Alto

⌘ Consequência: frequentemente são necessários mais de um estágio de amplificação

2.5) Funcionamento

⌘ Exemplo

☑ Resolvendo (a)

$$5 - i_B \cdot 3k - V_{BE} - i_E \cdot 3k = 0$$

$$i_E = i_B (1 + \beta) ; V_{BE} = 0,7V$$

$$5 - i_B \cdot 3k - 0,7 - 101 \cdot i_B \cdot 3k = 0$$

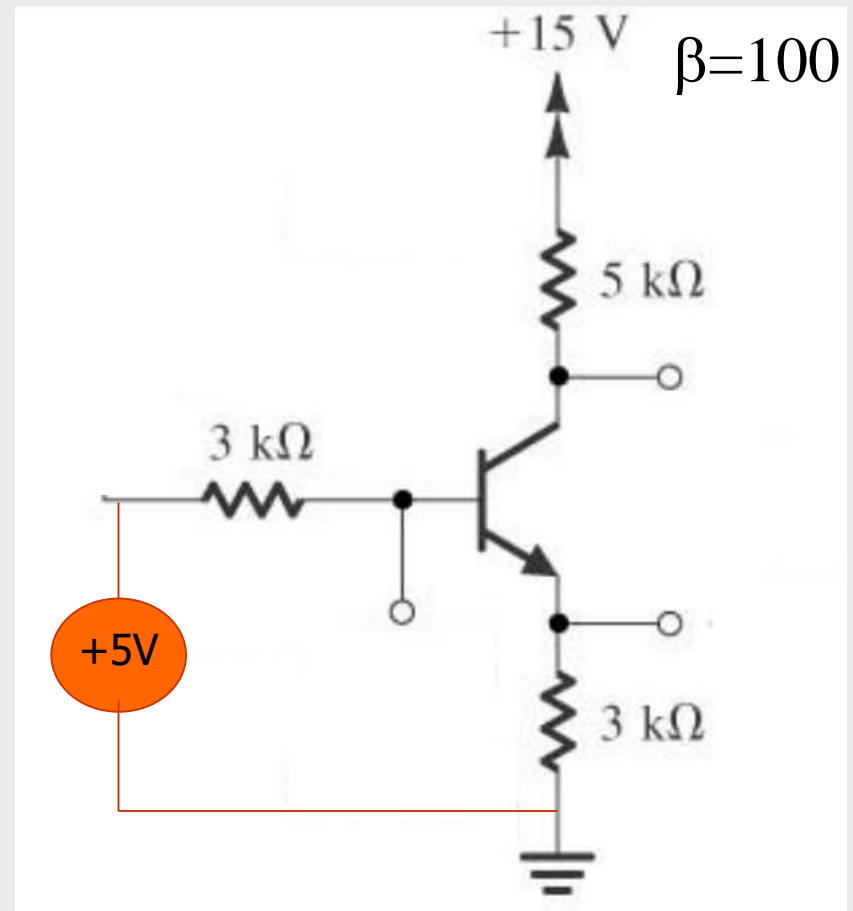
$$i_B = 4,7 / (3000 \times 102)$$

$$i_B = 15 \mu A$$

$$i_E = 1,55 mA$$

$$\alpha = \beta / (\beta + 1) = 0,99$$

$$i_C = 0,99 \cdot 1,55 = 1,53 mA$$



2.5) Funcionamento

⌘ Exemplo

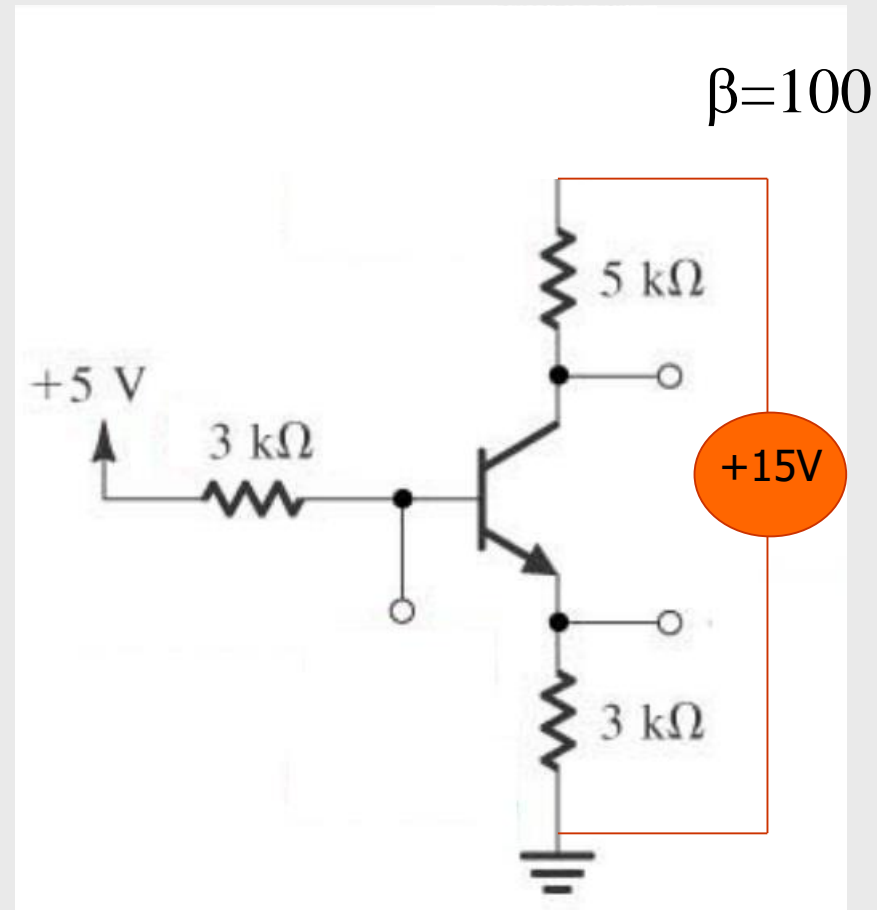
☑ Resolvendo (b)

$$15 - i_C \cdot 5k - V_{CE} - i_E \cdot 3k = 0$$

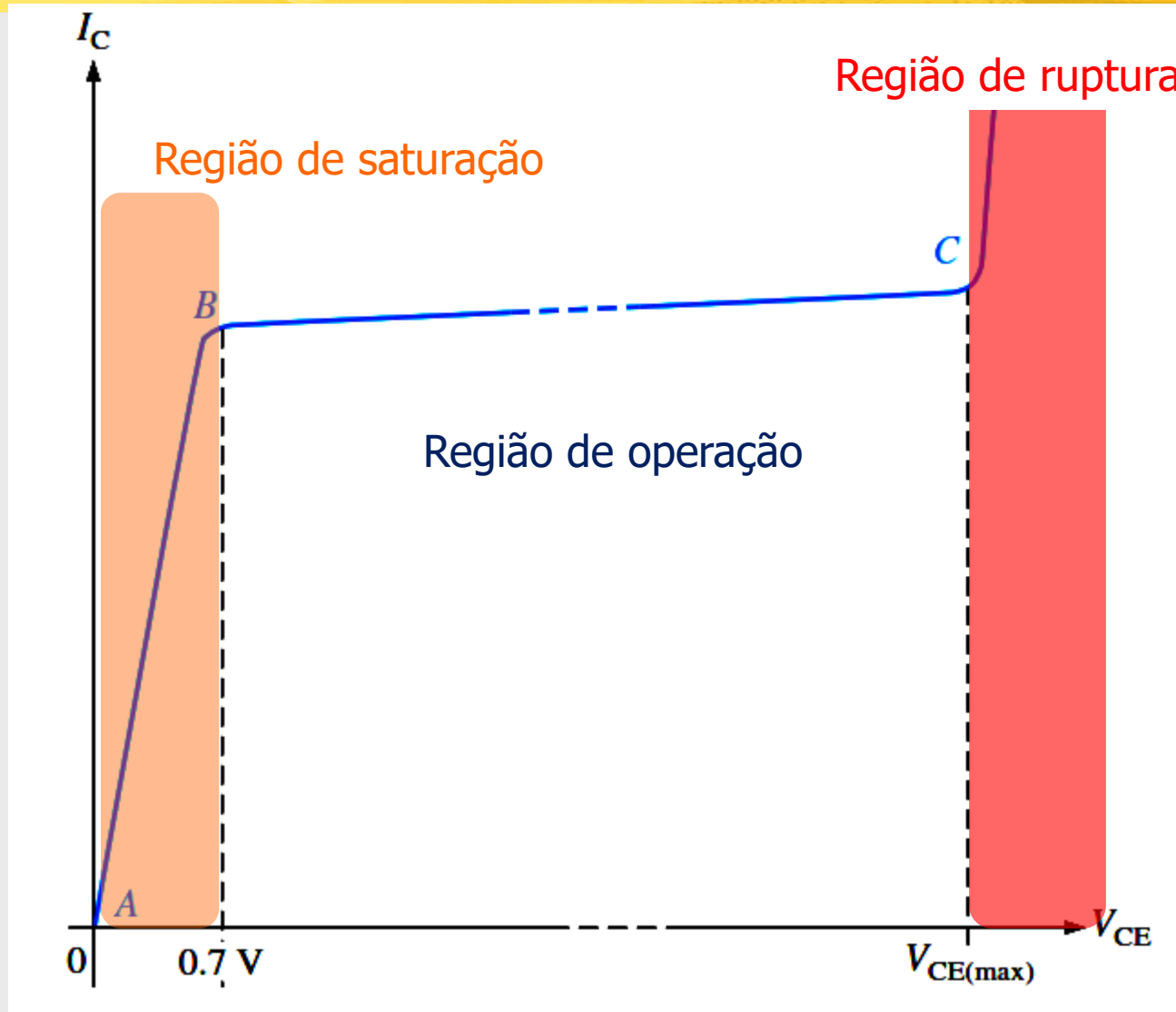
$$V_{CE} = 2,7V$$

$$P = V_{CE} \cdot i_E$$

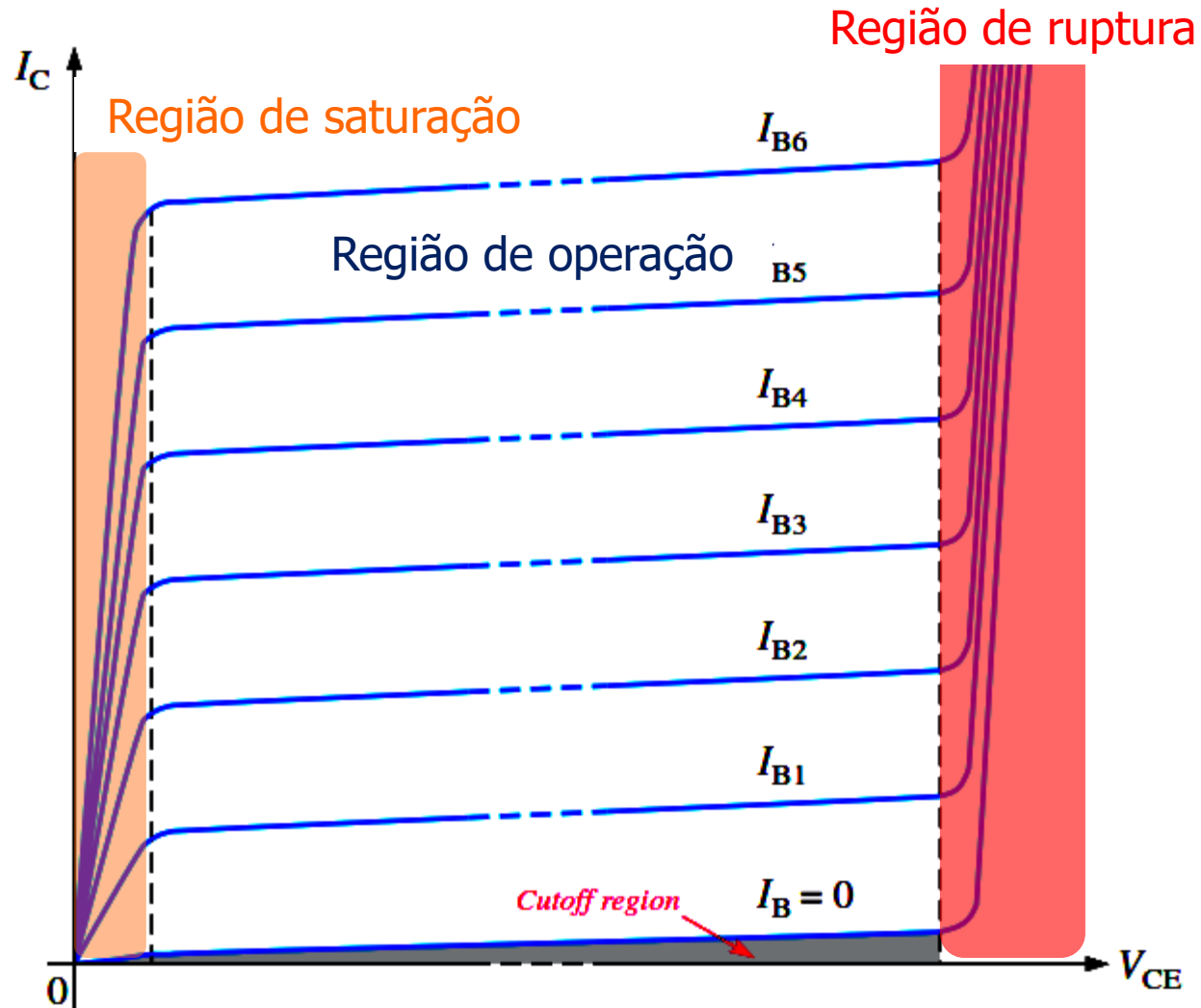
$$P = 2,7V \cdot 1,55mA = 4,2mW$$



2.5) Curvas de operação



2.5) Curvas de operação



2.5) Curva de operação



⌘ Regiões:

- ☒ Saturação: aumento da corrente i_B não resulta em aumento de i_C
- ☒ Região de operação: i_B e i_C seguem a relação dada por β
- ☒ Região de ruptura: aumento rápido de i_B para pequenos aumentos de V_{CE}

2.5) Curva de carga

⌘ Define os pontos de operação do transistor em um dado circuito

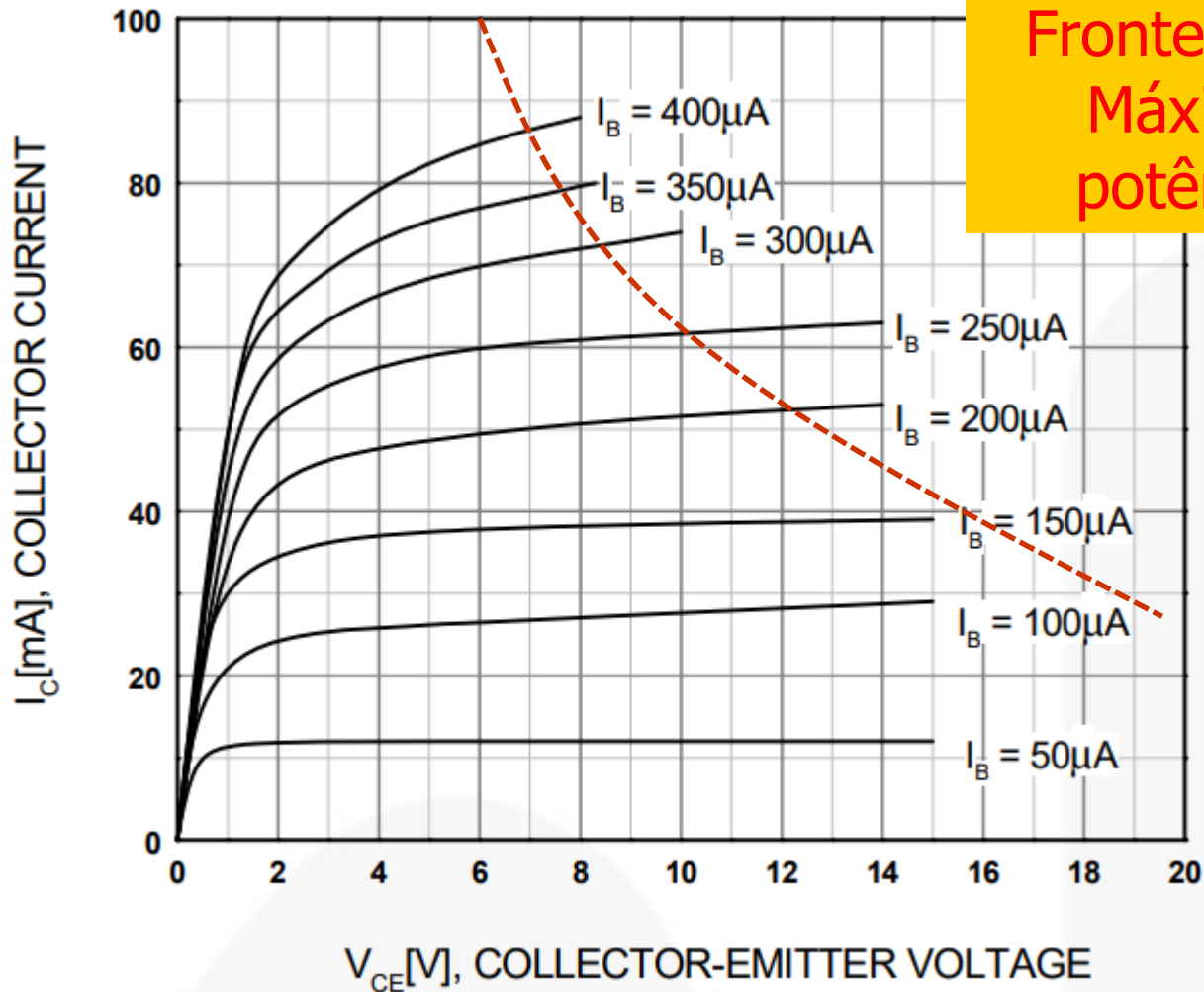
⊞ Dada pelas condições limite de operação:

⊞ Saturação para uma tensão V_{CE} nula

⊞ Corte para corrente nula no coletor ($i_C=0$)

⊞ O ponto de operação (quiescente) em uma condição específica é um dos pontos descritos pela reta de carga

2.5) Curva de carga



Fronteira de
Máxima
potência

Curva do
transistor
BC 548

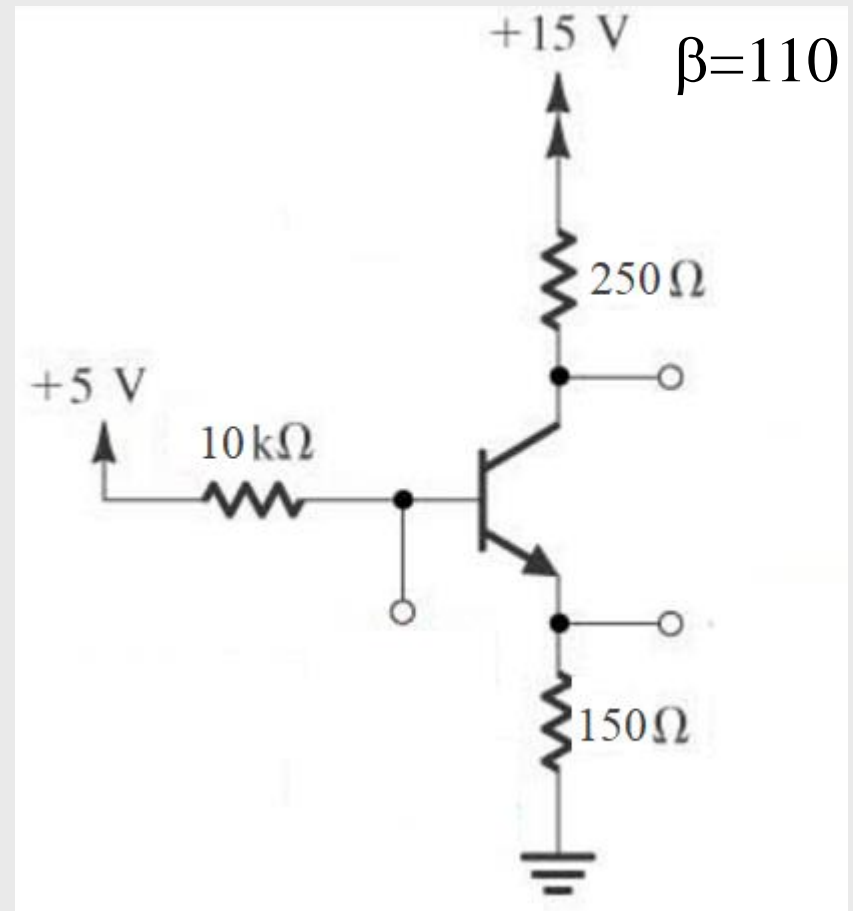
2.5) Funcionamento

⌘ Exemplo bc 548

☒ $i_C = 0$

☒ Se não há corrente,
O transistor está aberto

Logo, $V_{CE} = V_{CC}$
que no caso é +15V



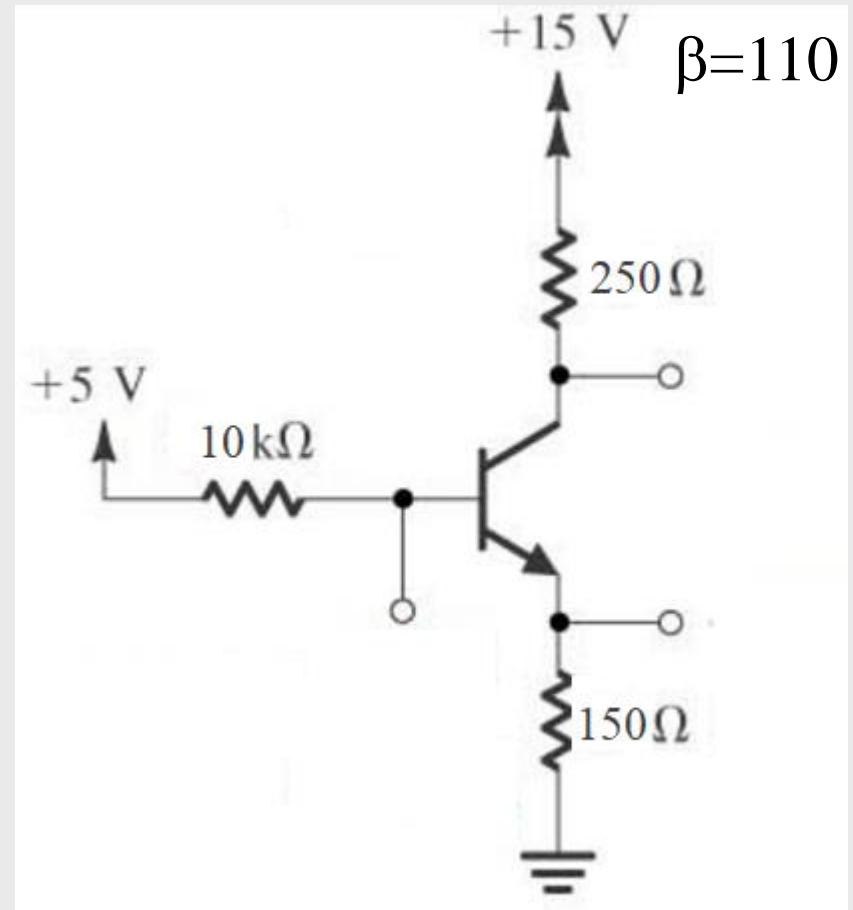
2.5) Funcionamento

⌘ Exemplo bc 548

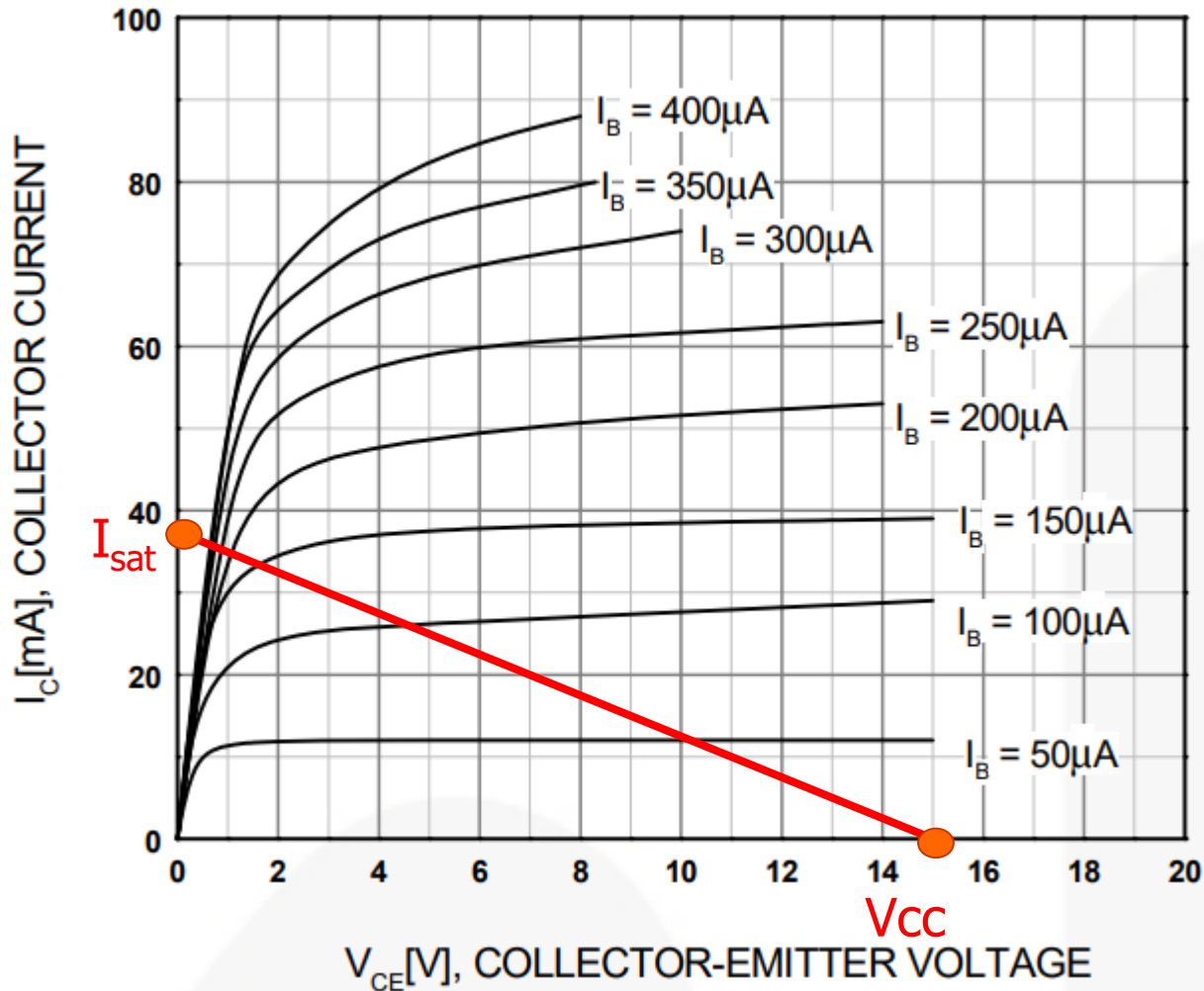
☑ $V_{CE}=0$

☑ Se a corrente é máxima

Logo, $i_C = V_{CC}/R_{EQ}$
 $i_C = +15V/(150+250)$
 $i_C = 37,5mA$



2.5) Curva de carga



$$i_C = 0$$

$$V_{CE} = 0$$

Curva do transistor BC 548

2.5) Ponto de operação (Q)

⌘ Exemplo bc 548

☑ Resolvendo (a)

$$5 - i_B \cdot 1k - V_{BE} - i_E \cdot 150 = 0$$

$$i_E = i_B (1 + \beta) ; V_{BE} = 0,7V$$

$$5 - i_B \cdot 10k - 0,7 - 111 \cdot i_B \cdot 150 = 0$$

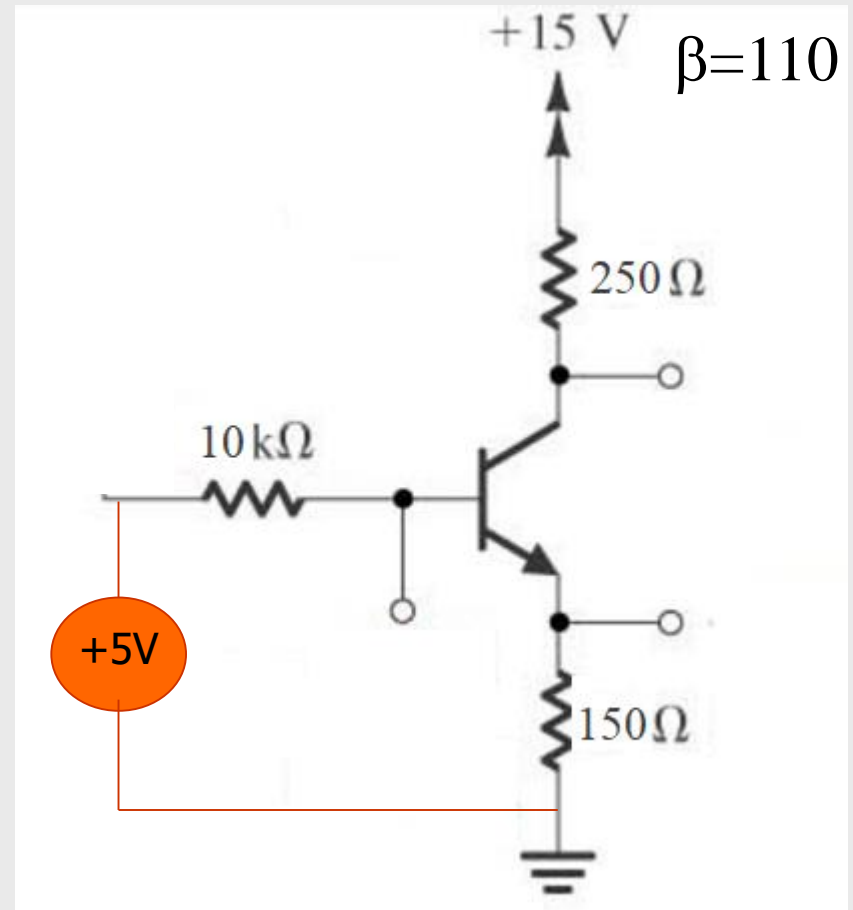
$$i_B = 4,7 / (10000 + 111 \cdot 150)$$

$$i_B = 17,6 \mu A$$

$$i_E = 19,4 \text{ mA}$$

$$\alpha = \beta / (\beta + 1) = 0,991$$

$$i_C = 0,991 \cdot 19,4 = 19,2 \text{ mA}$$



2.5) Ponto de operação (Q)

⌘ Exemplo bc 548

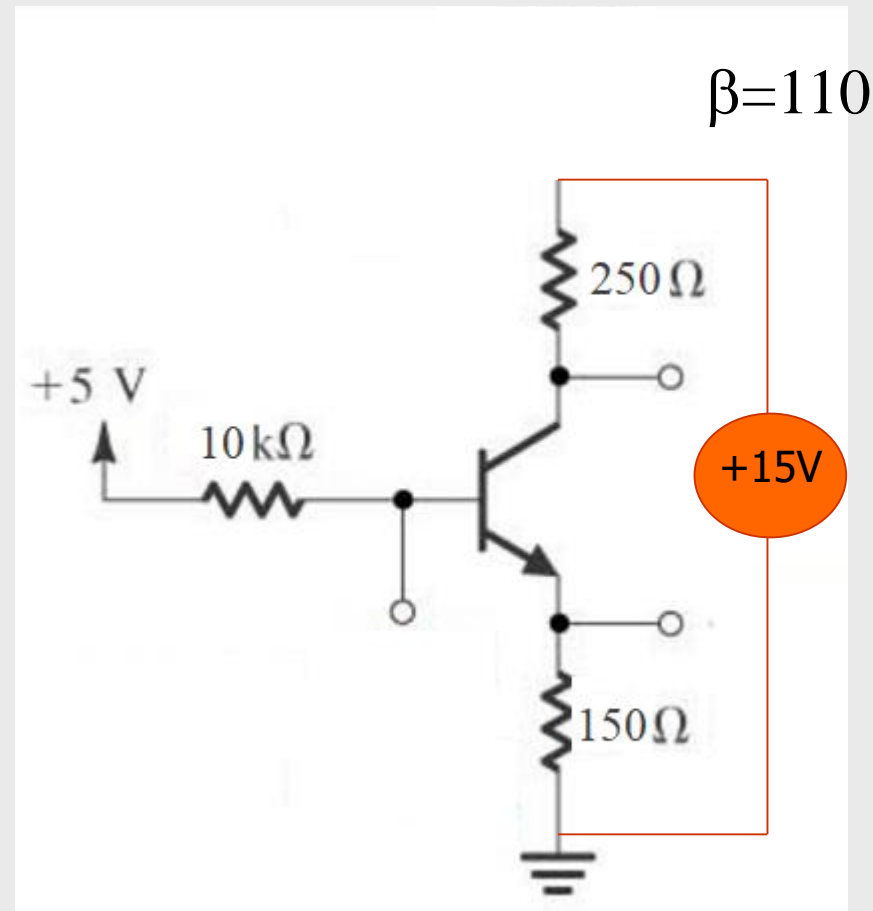
☑ Resolvendo (b)

$$15 - i_C \cdot 250 - V_{CE} - i_E \cdot 150 = 0$$

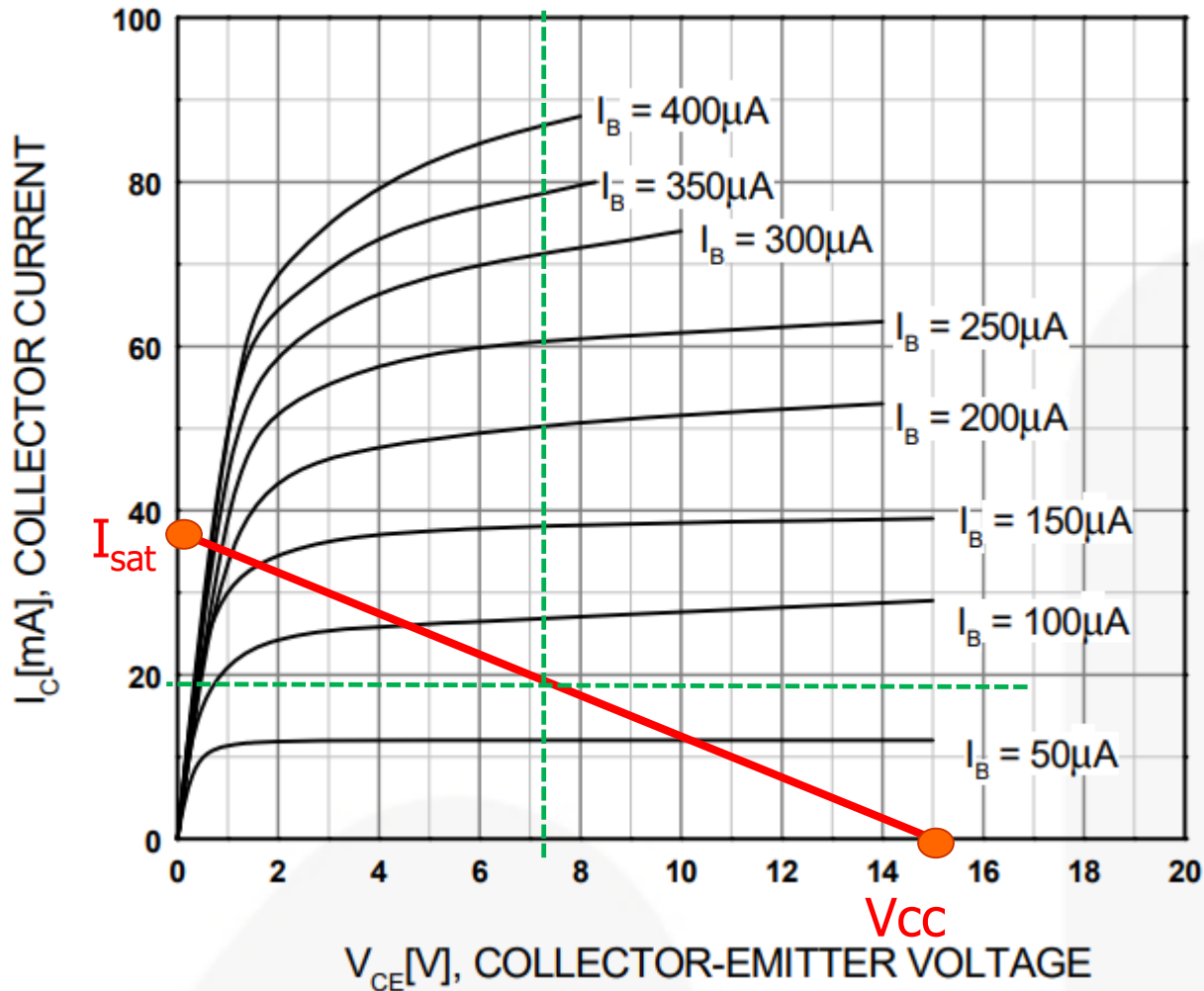
$$V_{CE} = 7,24V$$

$$P = V_{CE} \cdot i_E$$

$$P = 7,24V \cdot 19,4mA \\ = 140mW$$



2.5) Curva de carga



Ponto de operação é um dos pontos da curva de carga!

Válido para condições na região de operação

Curva do transistor BC 548

2.5) Folha de dados

Electrical Characteristics

TA = 25°C unless otherwise noted

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Max	Units
OFF CHARACTERISTICS					
$V_{(BR)CEO}$	Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	$I_C = 10 \text{ mA}, I_B = 0$	30		V
$V_{(BR)CBO}$	Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage	$I_C = 10 \mu\text{A}, I_E = 0$	30		V
$V_{(BR)CES}$	Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage	$I_C = 10 \mu\text{A}, I_E = 0$	30		V
$V_{(BR)EBO}$	Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage	$I_E = 10 \mu\text{A}, I_C = 0$	5.0		V
I_{CBO}	Collector Cutoff Current	$V_{CB} = 30 \text{ V}, I_E = 0$ $V_{CB} = 30 \text{ V}, I_E = 0, T_A = +150 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$		15 5.0	nA μA

ON CHARACTERISTICS

h_{FE}	DC Current Gain	$V_{CE} = 5.0 \text{ V}, I_C = 2.0 \text{ mA}$	548 548A 548B 548C	110 110 200 420	800 220 450 800	
$V_{CE(sat)}$	Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage	$I_C = 10 \text{ mA}, I_B = 0.5 \text{ mA}$ $I_C = 100 \text{ mA}, I_B = 5.0 \text{ mA}$			0.25 0.60	V V
$V_{BE(on)}$	Base-Emitter On Voltage	$V_{CE} = 5.0 \text{ V}, I_C = 2.0 \text{ mA}$ $V_{CE} = 5.0 \text{ V}, I_C = 10 \text{ mA}$		0.58	0.70 0.77	V V

SMALL SIGNAL CHARACTERISTICS

h_{fe}	Small-Signal Current Gain	$I_C = 2.0 \text{ mA}, V_{CE} = 5.0 \text{ V},$ $f = 1.0 \text{ kHz}$		125	900	
NF	Noise Figure	$V_{CE} = 5.0 \text{ V}, I_C = 200 \mu\text{A},$ $R_S = 2.0 \text{ k}\Omega, f = 1.0 \text{ kHz},$ $B_W = 200 \text{ Hz}$			10	dB

/ BC548A / BC548B / BC548C

2.5) Folha de dados

Electrical Characteristics

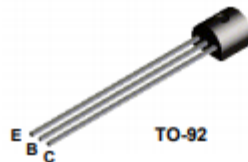
TA = 25°C unless otherwise noted

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Max	Units
OFF CHARACTERISTICS					
$V_{(BR)CEO}$	Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	$I_C = 10 \text{ mA}, I_B = 0$	30		V
$V_{(BR)CBO}$	Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage	$I_C = 10 \mu\text{A}, I_E = 0$	30		V
$V_{(BR)CES}$	Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage	$I_C = 10 \mu\text{A}, I_E = 0$	30		V
$V_{(BR)EBO}$	Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage	$I_E = 10 \mu\text{A}, I_C = 0$	5.0		V
I_{CBO}	Collector Cutoff Current	$V_{CB} = 30 \text{ V}, I_E = 0$ $V_{CB} = 30 \text{ V}, I_E = 0, T_A = +150 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$		15 5.0	nA μA
ON CHARACTERISTICS					
h_{FE}	DC Current Gain	$V_{CE} = 5.0 \text{ V}, I_C = 2.0 \text{ mA}$	548 548A 548B 548C	110 110 200 420	800 220 450 800
$V_{CE(sat)}$	Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage	$I_C = 10 \text{ mA}, I_B = 0.5 \text{ mA}$ $I_C = 100 \text{ mA}, I_B = 5.0 \text{ mA}$		0.25 0.60	V V
$V_{BE(on)}$	Base-Emitter On Voltage	$V_{CE} = 5.0 \text{ V}, I_C = 2.0 \text{ mA}$ $V_{CE} = 5.0 \text{ V}, I_C = 10 \text{ mA}$	0.58	0.70 0.77	V V
SMALL SIGNAL CHARACTERISTICS					
h_{fe}	Small-Signal Current Gain	$I_C = 2.0 \text{ mA}, V_{CE} = 5.0 \text{ V},$ $f = 1.0 \text{ kHz}$	125	900	
NF	Noise Figure	$V_{CE} = 5.0 \text{ V}, I_C = 200 \mu\text{A},$ $R_S = 2.0 \text{ k}\Omega, f = 1.0 \text{ kHz},$ $B_W = 200 \text{ Hz}$		10	dB

/ BC548A / BC548B / BC548C

2.5) Folha de dados

BC548
BC548A
BC548B
BC548C



A / BC548B / BC548C

NPN General Purpose Amplifier

This device is designed for use as general purpose amplifiers and switches requiring collector currents to 300 mA. Sourced from Process 10. See PN100A for characteristics.

Absolute Maximum Ratings* TA = 25°C unless otherwise noted

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Units
V _{CEO}	Collector-Emitter Voltage	30	V
V _{CES}	Collector-Base Voltage	30	V
V _{EB0}	Emitter-Base Voltage	5.0	V
I _C	Collector Current - Continuous	500	mA
T _J , T _{stg}	Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	-55 to +150	°C

*These ratings are limiting values above which the serviceability of any semiconductor device may be impaired.

NOTES

- 1) These ratings are based on a maximum junction temperature of 150 degrees C.
- 2) These are steady state limits. The factory should be consulted on applications involving pulsed or low duty cycle operations.

Thermal Characteristics TA = 25°C unless otherwise noted

Symbol	Characteristic	Max	Units
		BC548 / A / B / C	
P _D	Total Device Dissipation Derate above 25°C	625	mW
		5.0	mW/°C