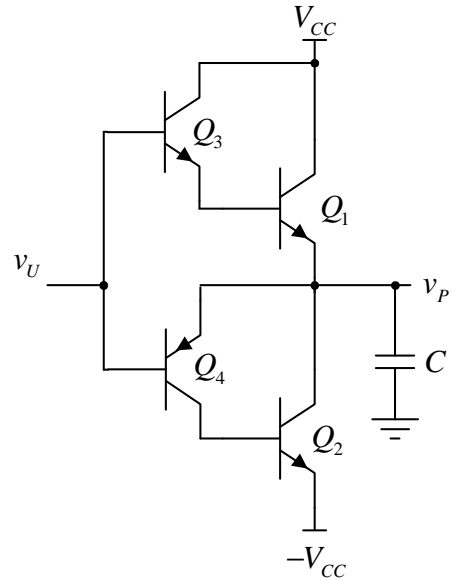


**Zadatak.** Napon na izlazu kola sa slike je oblika  $v_p = V_p \sin(\omega t)$ . Parametri kola su  $\beta_F \gg 1$ ,  $C = 10 \mu\text{F}$ ,  $V_{CC} = 12 \text{ V}$ ,  $V_{BE} = 0.7 \text{ V}$ ,  $V_{CES} = 0.2 \text{ V}$ . Maksimalna dozvoljena struja tranzistora je  $i_{C\text{max}} = 100 \text{ mA}$ .

- a) Za  $\omega = 1 \text{ krad/s}$  i  $V_p = 5 \text{ V}$  nacrtati i označiti dijagrame  $v_p$ ,  $v_U$ ,  $i_p$ ,  $i_{C1}$  i  $i_{C2}$  tokom jedne periode izlaznog napona.  
 b) Izračunati i nacrtati dijagram zavisnosti maksimalne amplitude  $V_m$  izlaznog napona od  $\omega$ .  
 c) Izračunati i nacrtati dijagram zavisnosti srednje snage disipacije na tranzistoru  $Q_1$  od  $V_p$ , za  $\omega = 1 \text{ krad/s}$ .



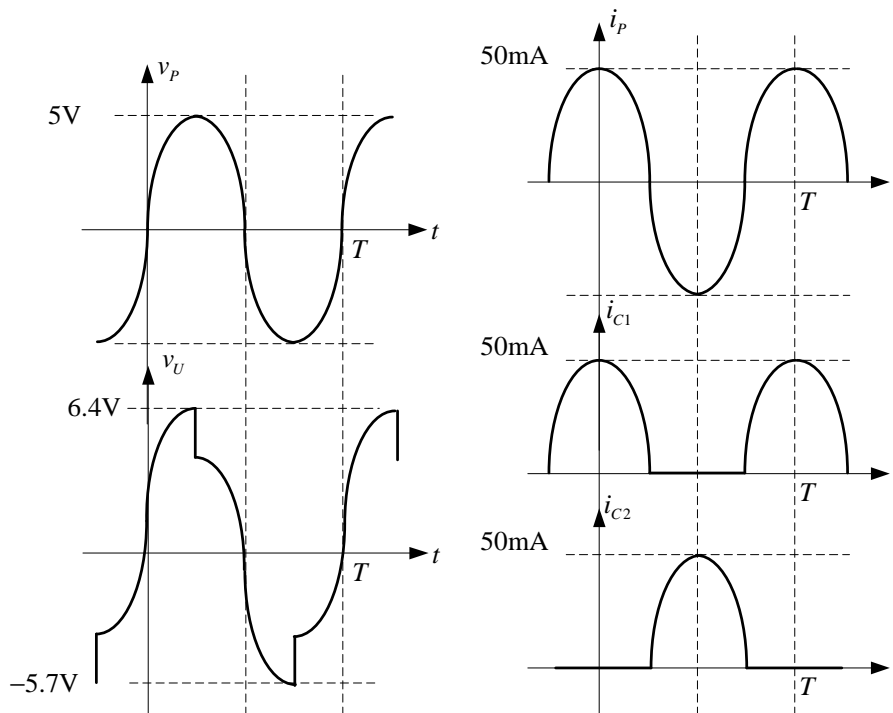
a)

$$v_p = 5 \text{ V} \sin \omega t$$

$$i_p = C \frac{dv_p}{dt} = \omega C V_p \cos \omega t = 50 \text{ mA} \cos \omega t$$

Za  $i_p > 0$  vodi  $Q_1$  (i  $Q_3$ ), i važi  $v_U = v_p + 2V_{BE} = 1.4 \text{ V} + 5 \text{ V} \sin \omega t$

Za  $i_p < 0$  vodi  $Q_2$  (i  $Q_4$ ), i važi  $v_U = v_p - V_{BE} = 5 \text{ V} \sin \omega t - 0.7 \text{ V}$



b)

Naponsko ograničenje:

$$\text{Za } Q_1: v_p \leq V_{CC} - V_{CES} = 11.8 \text{ V}$$

$$\text{Za } Q_2: v_p \geq V_{CES} - V_{CC} = -11.8 \text{ V}$$

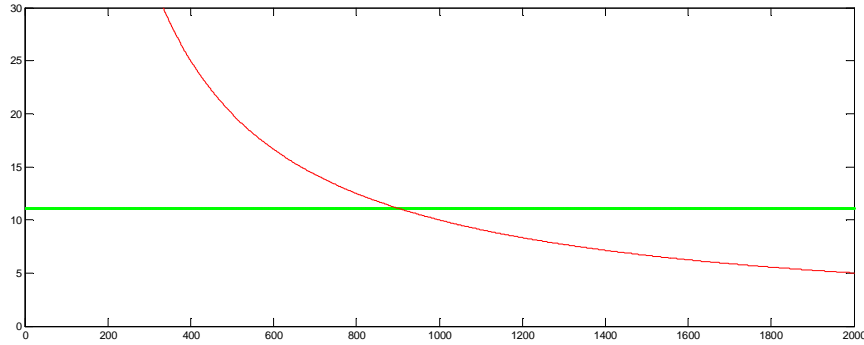
$$\text{Za } Q_3: v_p \leq V_{CC} - V_{CES} - V_{BE} = 11.1 \text{ V}$$

$$\text{Za } Q_4: v_p \geq V_{CES} + V_{BE} - V_{CC} = -11.1 \text{ V}$$

Strujno ograničenje:

$$i_{P\text{max}} = \omega C V_p \leq i_{C\text{max}} \Rightarrow V_p \leq \frac{i_{C\text{max}}}{\omega C} = \frac{10000}{\omega}$$

$$V_{p\max}(\omega) = \begin{cases} 11.1 & \omega \leq 900.9 \text{ rad/s} \\ \frac{10000}{\omega} & \omega \geq 900.9 \text{ rad/s} \end{cases}$$



c)

$$P_{D1} = v_{CE1} i_{C1} = (V_{CC} - v_p) i_{C1}$$

$$P_{D1} = v_{CE1} i_{C1} = \begin{cases} (V_{CC} - V_p \sin \omega t) \omega C V_p \cos \omega t, & nT \leq t \leq \frac{(4n+1)T}{4} \vee \frac{(4n+3)T}{4} \leq t \leq (n+1)T \\ 0, & \frac{(4n+1)T}{4} \leq t \leq \frac{(4n+3)T}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$P_{D1} = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T P_{D1} dt = \frac{1}{T} \left( \int_0^{\frac{T}{4}} (V_{CC} - V_p \sin \omega t) \omega C V_p \cos \omega t dt + \int_{\frac{3T}{4}}^T (V_{CC} - V_p \sin \omega t) \omega C V_p \cos \omega t dt \right) =$$

$$= \frac{V_{CC} \omega C V_p}{T} \left( \int_0^{\frac{T}{4}} \cos \omega t dt + \int_{\frac{3T}{4}}^T \cos \omega t dt \right) - \frac{\omega C V_p^2}{T} \left( \int_0^{\frac{T}{4}} \sin \omega t \cos \omega t dt + \int_{\frac{3T}{4}}^T \sin \omega t \cos \omega t dt \right)$$

$$P_{D1} = \frac{\omega C V_{CC}}{\pi} V_p = 0.038 V_p, \quad V_p \leq V_{p\max} (1 \text{krad/s}) = 10 \text{V}$$

$$P_{D1}(V_{p\max}) = 0.38 \text{ W}$$

