



Universidade Federal
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Escola Politécnica

DATA

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GRAUS

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Disciplina:

Eletrônica I

Turma:

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Questão ①

$$I = 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \times (1350 + 480) \times 1.08 \times 10^{10} \times E.A = 3.162 \times 10^{-6} \text{ E.A @ } 300 \text{ K}$$

$$\text{A } 400 \text{ K, temos } n_i = 5.2 \times 10^{15} \times 400^{1.5} \times \exp(-1.12 \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19} / (2 \times 1.38 \times 10^{-23} \times 400))$$

$$n_i = 4.16 \times 10^{19} \times 8.924 \times 10^{-8} = 3.71 \times 10^{12} \text{ cm}^{-3}$$

$$I_{400 \text{ K}} = 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \times (700 + 250) \times 3.71 \times 10^{12} \times E.A = 5.639 \times 10^{-4} \text{ E.A} = 178 I / n$$

Questão ②

$$\Delta V / \Delta T = (0.529 - 0.7) / (400 - 300) = -0.171 / 100$$

$$0.7 + \Delta T (-0.171 / 100) = 0.6 \rightarrow \Delta T = +10 / 0.171 = 58 \text{ K} \rightarrow T = 358 \text{ K} / n$$

Verificando:

$$n_i = \frac{5.2 \times 10^{15} \times 358^{1.5}}{(3.522 \times 10^{19})} \times \frac{\exp(-1.12 \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19} / (2 \times 1.38 \times 10^{-23} \times 358))}{(1.329 \times 10^{-8})} = 4.681 \times 10^{11} \text{ cm}^{-3}$$

$$kT/q = 0.026 \times 358 / 300 = 0.031 \text{ V}$$

$$N_{AND} = (1.08)^2 \times 10^{20} \times \exp(0.7 / 0.026) = 5.746 \times 10^{31} \text{ cm}^{-6}$$

$$V_0 = 0.031 \times \ln(5.746 \times 10^{31} / (4.681^2 \times 10^{22})) = 0.031 \times 19.38 = 0.601 \text{ V} / (ou) / n$$

Questão ③

$$0.125 \sqrt{1 + 2.1/V_0} = 0.1 \sqrt{1 + 3.7/V_0} \rightarrow V_0 + 2.1 = 0.64 V_0 + 2.368 \rightarrow V_0 = 0.74 \text{ V}$$

$$C_{j0} = 0.125 \sqrt{1 + 2.1/0.74} = 0.245 \text{ fF}/\mu\text{m}^2 = 2.45 \times 10^{-8} \text{ F}/\text{cm}^2$$

$$N_{AND} = (1.08)^2 \times 10^{20} \times \exp(0.74 / 0.026) = 2.68 \times 10^{32} \text{ cm}^{-6}$$

$$C_{j0}^2 = E_{si} \cdot q \cdot N_{AND} / (2V_0(N_A + N_D)), \text{ então:}$$

$$2.45^2 \times 10^{-16} = 11.7 \times 8.85 \times 10^{-14} \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \times 2.68 \times 10^{32} / (2 \times 0.74 \times (N_A + N_D))$$

$$N_A + N_D = 30 / (2.45^2 \times 10^{-16}) \rightarrow N_A + N_D = 5 \times 10^{16} \text{ cm}^{-3}$$

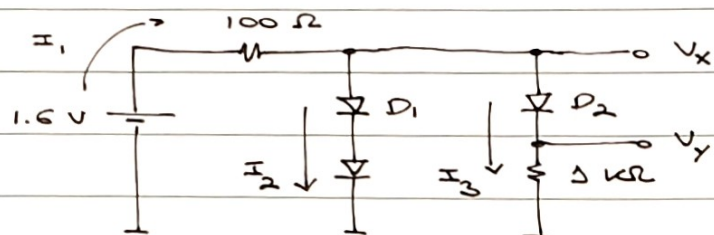
$$N_A + 2.68 \times 10^{32} / N_A = 5 \times 10^{16} \rightarrow N_A^2 - 5 \times 10^{16} N_A + 2.68 \times 10^{32} = 0$$

$$N_A = n_A \cdot 10^{16} \rightarrow n_A^2 - 5n_A + 2.68 = 0 \rightarrow n_A = \left(5 \pm \sqrt{25 - 4 \times 2.68} \right) / 2$$

$$n_A = 4.39 \text{ ou } n_A = 0.61$$

Então: $N_A = 0.61 \times 10^{16} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ e $N_D = 4.39 \times 10^{16} \text{ cm}^{-3}$, ou vice-versa.

Questão (4)



DSN4005:

$$V_D = 0.026 \times 1.98 \times \ln \left(\frac{I_0}{14.1 \times 10^{-9}} \right)$$

Chutes iniciais: $V_x = 1.4 \text{ V}$ e $V_y = 0.7 \text{ V}$

Então: $I_1 = (1.6 - 1.4) / 100 = 2 \text{ mA}$; $I_3 = 0.7 \text{ mA}$; $I_2 = 1.3 \text{ mA}$

$$1) V_{D1} = 1.98 \times 0.026 \times \ln \left(1.3 \times 10^{-3} / (14.1 \times 10^{-9}) \right) = 0.5885 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{D2} = 1.98 \times 0.026 \times \ln \left(0.7 \times 10^{-3} / (14.1 \times 10^{-9}) \right) = 0.5566 \text{ V}$$

$$I_1 = (1.6 - 1.177) / 100 = 4.2 \text{ mA}; I_3 = 0.62 \text{ mA}; I_2 = 3.58 \text{ mA}$$

$$2) V_{D1} = 1.98 \times 0.026 \times \ln \left(3.58 \times 10^{-3} / (14.1 \times 10^{-9}) \right) = 0.6407 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{D2} = 1.98 \times 0.026 \times \ln \left(0.62 \times 10^{-3} / (14.1 \times 10^{-9}) \right) = 0.5504 \text{ V}$$

$$I_1 = (1.6 - 1.2814) / 100 = 3.2 \text{ mA}; I_3 = 0.73 \text{ mA}; I_2 = 2.47 \text{ mA}$$

$$3) V_{D1} = 1.98 \times 0.026 \times \ln \left(2.47 \times 10^{-3} / (14.1 \times 10^{-9}) \right) = 0.6215 \text{ V} \rightarrow V_x = 1.24 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{D2} = 1.98 \times 0.026 \times \ln \left(0.73 \times 10^{-3} / (14.1 \times 10^{-9}) \right) = 0.5588 \text{ V}$$

$$I_1 = (1.6 - 1.2430) / 100 = 3.6 \text{ mA}; I_3 = 0.68 \text{ mA}; I_2 = 2.92 \text{ mA}$$

Obs.: com mais iterações, obtemos $V_{D1} = 0.6261 \text{ V}$ ($V_x = 1.2522 \text{ V}$),

$V_{D2} = 0.5566 \text{ V}$, $I_1 = 3.5 \text{ mA}$, $I_3 = 0.7 \text{ mA}$ e $I_2 = 2.8 \text{ mA}$.

Questão (5)

Fator de ripple na entrada: $V_{OC} = 20 \text{ V}$; $V_{AC, RMS} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} = 1.41 \text{ V}$; $r = 7.05 \%$

$$I_{OC} = (20 - 8.2) / 220 = 53 \text{ mA}$$

Modelo para o diodo Zener: $8.161 \text{ V} \rightarrow 10 \text{ mA}$

$$Z = \Delta V / \Delta I = 39 / 10 = 3.9 \Omega$$

$8.2 \text{ V} \rightarrow 20 \text{ mA}$

$$V_{Z0} + 3.9 \times 0.02 = 8.2 \rightarrow V_{Z0} = 8.12 \text{ V}$$

(maiores valores de corrente disponíveis no formulário)

$$V_{in} = V_1 = 22 \text{ V} \longrightarrow I_z = I_1 = (22 - 8.12) / (220 + 3.9) = 62 \text{ mA}$$

$$v(t) \Big|_{V_{in}=V_1} = 8.12 + 3.9 \times 0.062 = 8.362 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{in} = V_2 = 18 \text{ V} \longrightarrow I_z = I_2 = (18 - 8.12) / (220 + 3.9) = 44 \text{ mA}$$

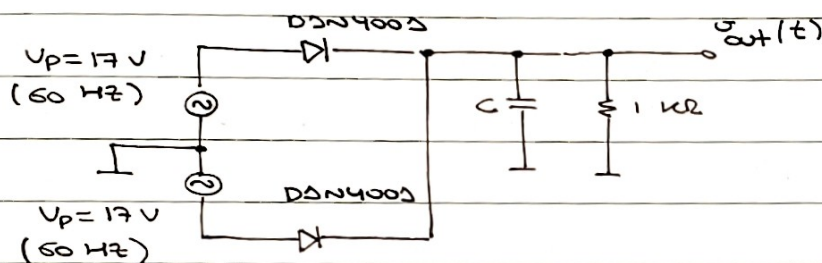
$$v(t) \Big|_{V_{in}=V_2} = 8.12 + 3.9 \times 0.044 = 8.292 \text{ V}$$

Então, na saída, temos: $V_{OC} = 8.327 \text{ V}$ e $V_{AC, RMS} = 0.035 / \sqrt{2} = 0.025 \text{ V}$

$$r = 0.025 / 8.327 \longrightarrow r = 0.3\% / 1$$

Obs.: com I_{OC} acima de 20 mA, a resistência dinâmica r_z é menor que 3.9Ω e portanto o fator de ripple é inferior a 0.3%, mas a estimativa de 0.3% é feita com os dados disponíveis no formulário.

Questão (6)



Assumindo $V_{RMS}^2 \approx V_{OC}^2$ (ou seja, $V_{AC, RMS} \ll V_{OC}$), temos:

$$\frac{V_{OC}^2}{1000} = 0.225 \longrightarrow V_{OC} = 15 \text{ V}$$

$$(1 + \sqrt{3} \times r) \times 15 = 16.3 \longrightarrow r = 5\% ; I_{OC} = 15 / 1000 = 15 \text{ mA}$$

$$C = 0.015 / (4 \times 1.732 \times 60 \times 0.05 \times 16.3) = 0.015 / 339 = 44 \mu\text{F}$$

Menor valor comercial possível: $C = 47 \mu\text{F} / 1$

(Obs.: usando $C = 47 \mu\text{F}$, temos $r = 4.7\%$, $V_{OC} = 15.1 \text{ V}$, $V_{AC, RMS} = 0.71 \text{ V}$, $V_{RMS} = 15.1 \text{ V}$ e $P = 228 \text{ mW}$.)

Questão (7)

Assumindo $r = 10\%$, temos $(1 + \sqrt{3} \times 0.1) V_{OC} = 16.3 \longrightarrow V_{OC} = 13.9 \text{ V}$ e

portanto $I_{OC} = (13.9 - 8.2) / 120 = 47.5 \text{ mA} \longrightarrow r = 47.5 / 678 = 7\%$.

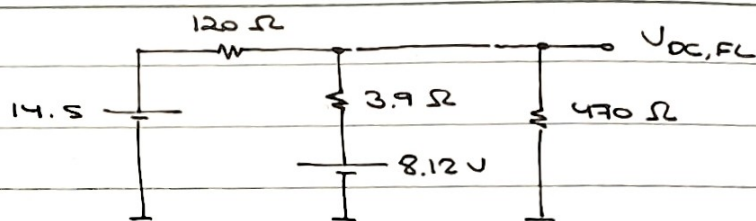
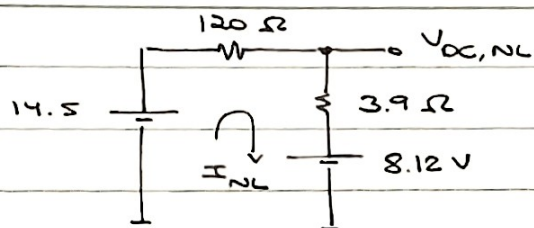
Com $r = 7\%$, temos $(1 + \sqrt{3} \times 0.07) V_{OC} = 16.3 \longrightarrow V_{OC} = 14.5 \text{ V} \longrightarrow I_{OC} = 53 \text{ mA}$

Corrente DC máxima no diodo Zener: $I_z \approx 53 \text{ mA}$ ($R_L \longrightarrow \infty$) $\rightarrow I_z \approx 36 \text{ mA}$

Corrente DC mínima no diodo Zener: $R_L = 470 \Omega \longrightarrow I_{L, max} = 8.2 / 470 = 17 \text{ mA}$

Correntes DC acima de 20 mA: assumimos mesmo modelo da Questão (5):

(conforme já observado, r_z deve ser inferior a 3.9Ω) $V_{Z0} = 8.12 \text{ V}$ e $r_z = 3.9 \Omega$



$$I_{NL} = (14.5 - 8.12) / 123.9 = 51.5 \text{ mA} \rightarrow V_{OC,NL} = 8.12 + 3.9 \times 0.0515 = 8.32 \text{ V}$$

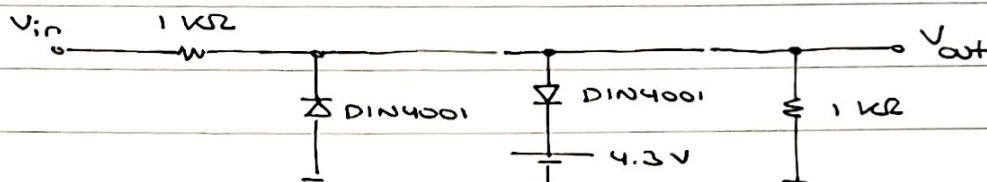
$$\text{E também } (14.5 - V_{OC,FL}) / 120 = (V_{OC,FL} - 8.12) / 3.9 + V_{OC,FL} / 470$$

$$V_{OC,FL} (120 \times 470 + 120 \times 3.9 + 3.9 \times 470) = 14.5 \times 3.9 \times 470 + 8.12 \times 120 \times 470$$

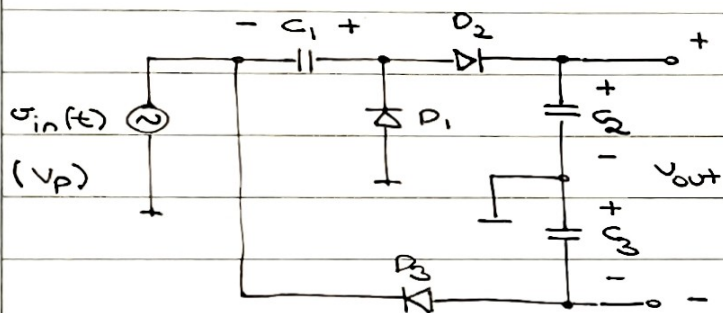
$$V_{OC,FL} = 484547 / 58701 = 8.25 \text{ V}$$

$$\text{Fator de regulação: } (8.32 - 8.25) / 8.32 \times 100\% = 0.84\%$$

Questão 8

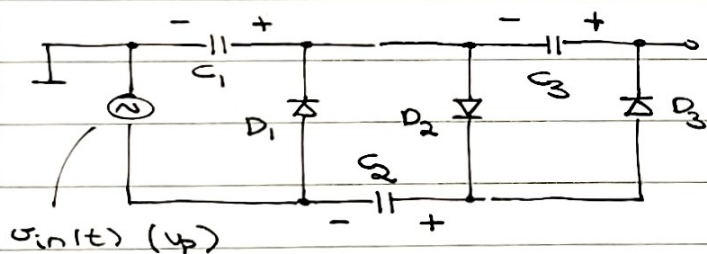


Questão 9



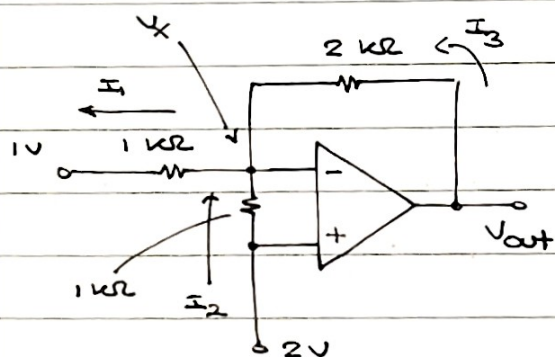
C_1 e D_1 deslocam $v_{in}(t)$ V_p volts para cima, gerando uma onda entre 0 e $2V_p$.

O valor de pico $2V_p$ é detectado por C_2 . O pico inferior de $v_{in}(t)$ ($= -V_p$) é detectado por C_3 . A diferença de potencial entre o terminal "+" de C_2 e o terminal "-" de C_3 é $2V_p - (-V_p) = 3V_p$.



C_1 , D_1 , C_2 e D_2 deslocam $v_{in}(t)$ $2V_p$ volts para cima, gerando uma onda entre V_p e $3V_p$. O valor de pico ($3V_p$) é fixado no terminal "+" de C_3 .

Questão 10



$$V_x = 2 - (V_{out}/100) \rightarrow I_2 = V_{out}/10^5$$

$$\hookrightarrow I_1 = (2 - (V_{out}/100) - 1) / 10^3 = (1/10^3) - (V_{out}/10^5)$$

$$I_3 = I_1 - I_2 = (1/10^3) - V_{out}/10^5 - V_{out}/10^5$$

$$V_{out} = V_x + 2000 I_3$$

$$V_{out} = 2 - (V_{out}/100) + 2 - (V_{out}/50) - (V_{out}/50)$$

$$V_{out} (1 + 0.01 + 0.02 + 0.02) = 4$$

$$V_{out} = 3.81 \text{ V (obs.: ao invés de 4 V, que seria a saída obtida se } A \rightarrow \infty)$$