



Aluno(a):

Prova Parcial #1 — Gabarito

Disciplina:

Eletrônica I

Turma:

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Professor(a):

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Questão ①

$$a) n_i^2 = 5832 \times 2 \times 10^{16} = 1.1664 \times 10^{20} \rightarrow n_i = 1.08 \times 10^{10} \text{ cm}^{-3} \text{ (é silício)}.$$

$$b) V_0 = \frac{1.38 \times 10^{-23} \times 300}{1.6 \times 10^{-19}} \ln \left(\frac{2 \times 10^{16} \times 10^{17}}{1.1664 \times 10^{20}} \right) = 0.780 \text{ V}$$

$$\underbrace{25.9 \times 10^{-3}} \quad \underbrace{\ln(1.202 \times 10^{13}) = 30.12}$$

Questão ②

$$a) C_{j0} = \frac{11.7 \times 8.85 \times 10^{-14} \times 1.6 \times 10^{-14} \times 2 \times 10^{23}}{2 \times 1.2 \times 10^{17} \times 0.780} = \frac{11.7 \times 8.85 \times 10^{-16} \times 1.6}{1.2 \times 7.8}$$

$$C_{j0} = \sqrt{\frac{4.0665}{17.7}} \times 10^{-8} = \frac{4.21}{3.33} \times 10^{-8} \text{ F/cm}^2 = \frac{4.21}{3.33} \times 10^{-8} \times 10^{15} / 10^8 = \frac{0.421}{0.333} \text{ fF/}\mu\text{m}^2$$

(1 F = 10¹⁵ fF @ 1 cm = 10⁴ μm)

Área: 1 μm² → capacitância da junção = 0.333 fF = 0.421 fF

$$b) C_j = \frac{C_{j0}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{V_R}{V_0}}} = \frac{C_{j0}}{2} \rightarrow 1 - \frac{V_R}{V_0} = \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow V_R = -3V_0 = 2.34 \text{ V},$$

ou seja, o catodo deve estar 2.34 V acima do anodo.

Questão ③

$$a) I_D = 2 \times 14.1 \times 10^{-9} e^{\frac{V_D}{1.98 \text{ V}_T}}, \text{ com } V_T = 26 \text{ mV} \Rightarrow V_D = 1.98 \times 0.026 \times \ln \left(\frac{I_D}{28.2 \text{ nA}} \right)$$

e também $I_D = (3 - V_D) / 100$.

Chute inicial: $V_D = 0.7 \text{ V} \rightarrow I_D = (3 - 0.7) / 100 = 23 \text{ mA}$

$$V_D = 1.98 \times 0.026 \times \ln \left(\frac{(23 \times 10^{-3})}{(28.2 \times 10^{-9})} \right) = 0.701 \text{ V}$$

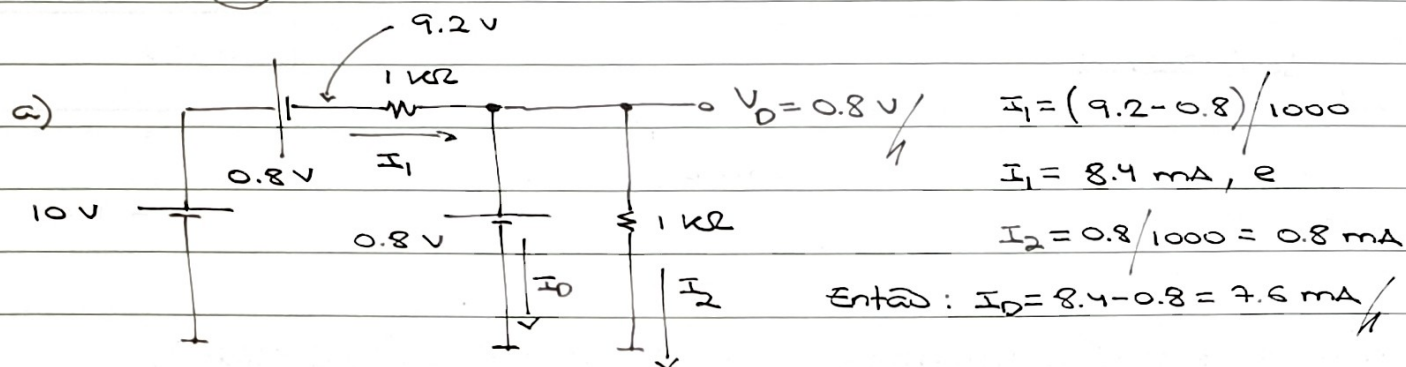
($\ln(8.156 \times 10^5) = 13.612$)

$$V_D = 0.701 \text{ V} \rightarrow I_D = (3 - 0.701) / 100 = 22.99 \text{ mA}$$

b) $I_D = 14.1 \times 10^{-9} \times \exp(V_D / (1.98 V_T))$, com $V_T = 26 \text{ mV}$

$V_D = 0.5 \text{ V} \rightarrow I_D = 14.1 \times 10^{-9} \times \exp(0.5 / 0.0515) = 232 \mu\text{A}$
 $V_D = 0.5 \text{ V}$

Questão (4)

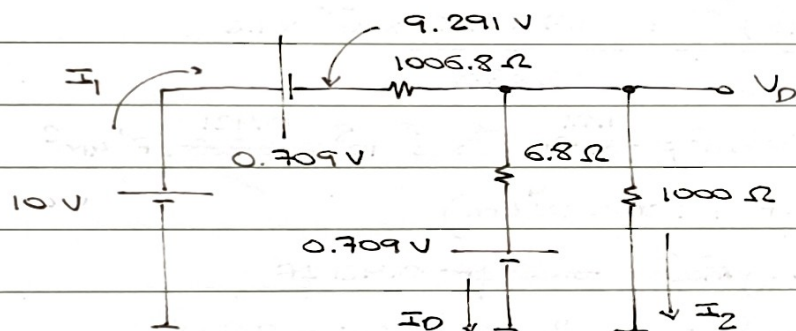


b) As correntes nos diodos devem ser próximas de $I_1 = 8.4 \text{ mA}$ e $I_D = 7.6 \text{ mA}$.

Então, para os dois diodos, vamos escolher o mesmo modelo, que é aproximado pelas pontas com correntes de 5 mA e 10 mA na Tabela 2:

5 mA — 743 mV, então $r_d = \frac{34 \text{ mV}}{5 \text{ mA}} = 6.8 \Omega$
 10 mA — 777 mV

$V_{D0} + 6.8 \times 0.01 = 0.777 \rightarrow V_{D0} = 0.709 \text{ V}$



$\frac{9.291 - V_D}{1006.8} = \frac{V_D}{1000} + \frac{V_D - 0.709}{6.8}$

$9.291 \times 1000 \times 6.8 + 0.709 \times 1000 \times 1006.8 = V_D (1006.8 \times 6.8 + 1006.8 \times 1000 + 1000 \times 6.8)$

$7.77 \times 10^5 = 1.0204 \times 10^6 \times V_D \rightarrow V_D = 0.7615 \text{ V}$

Então: $I_D = (0.7615 - 0.709) / 6.8 \rightarrow I_D = 7.72 \text{ mA}$

(Obs.: $I_2 = 0.76 \text{ mA}$ e $I_1 = 8.48 \text{ mA}$)

Questão (5)

a) $I_{DC} = 0.1 \times 4 \times 1.73 \times 60 \times 0.1 \times 10^{-3} \times (20 - 1.4) = 77.2 \text{ mA}$

$(1 + \sqrt{3} \times 0.1) V_{DC} = (20 - 1.4) \rightarrow V_{DC} = 18.6 / 1.1732 \rightarrow V_{DC} = 15.85 \text{ V}$

$$R = \frac{15.85}{0.0772} = \boxed{205 \Omega} \longrightarrow \text{valor comercial próximo de } 205 \Omega \text{ é } R = 220 \Omega.$$

Obs.: com $R = 220 \Omega$, temos $I_{DC} = 15.85/220 = 72 \text{ mA}$

$$r = 72 \times 10^{-3} / (4 \times 1.73 \times 60 \times 0.1 \times 10^{-3} \times 18.6) = 72/772 = 9.3\%$$

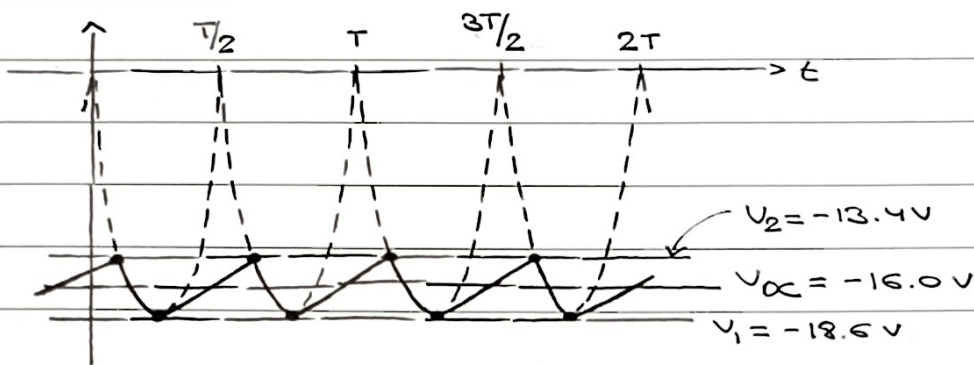
$$V_{DC} = 18.6 / (1 + \sqrt{3} \times 0.093) = 16.0 \text{ V}$$

$$I_{DC} = 16.0/220 = 73 \text{ mA}$$

$$r = 73/772 = 9.5\%$$

$$V_{DC} = 18.6 / (1 + \sqrt{3} \times 0.095) = 16.0 \text{ V}$$

b) $v_{out}(t)$



$$\text{Se } R = 220 \Omega \longrightarrow P = 16^2/220 = 1.164 \text{ W} \quad (r = 9.5\%)$$

$$\text{Se } R = 205 \Omega \longrightarrow P = 15.85^2/205 = 1.225 \text{ W} \quad (r = 10\%)$$

$$\text{Se } R = 180 \Omega \longrightarrow P = 15.6^2/180 = 1.352 \text{ W} \quad (r = 11.3\%)$$

Obs.: o cálculo de potência dissipada utilizando V_{rms}^2 ao invés de V_{DC}^2 dá resultados semelhantes aos obtidos utilizando V_{DC}^2 , porque os valores de V_{rms} e V_{DC} são próximos entre si.

$$R = 220 \Omega \longrightarrow V_{rms}^2 = V_{DC}^2 + (r V_{DC})^2 = 258.31 \longrightarrow P = 1.174 \text{ W}$$

$$R = 205 \Omega \longrightarrow V_{rms}^2 = 15.85^2 (1 + 0.1^2) = 253.73 \longrightarrow P = 1.238 \text{ W}$$

$$R = 180 \Omega \longrightarrow V_{rms}^2 = 15.6^2 (1 + 0.113^2) = 246.47 \longrightarrow P = 1.369 \text{ W}$$

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