

Questão 1:

$$\mu = \frac{1350}{1 + \frac{1350}{10^7} \times 10^4} = 574.5 \text{ cm}^2/(\text{V.s})$$

$$0.1 \text{ } \mu\text{m} \times 0.1 \text{ } \mu\text{m} = 10^{-10} \text{ cm}^2$$

$$I = 10^{-10} \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \times 574.5 \times 5 \times 10^{16} \times 10^4 = 1.6 \times 574.5 \times 5 \times 10^{-9} = 4596 \times 10^{-9} = 4.6 \text{ } \mu\text{A}$$

Questão 2:

$$n(x) = 10^{17}(1 - x/(1\mu\text{m})) \text{ (cm}^{-3}\text{)}$$

$$p(x) = 5 \times 10^{16}x/(1\mu\text{m}) \text{ (cm}^{-3}\text{)}$$

$$dn/dx = -10^{17}/(1\mu\text{m}) \text{ (cm}^{-3}\text{)} = -10^{17}/(10^{-4}\text{cm}) \text{ (cm}^{-3}\text{)} = -10^{21} \text{ cm}^{-4}$$

$$dp/dx = 5 \times 10^{16}/(1\mu\text{m}) \text{ (cm}^{-3}\text{)} = 5 \times 10^{20} \text{ cm}^{-4}$$

$$J_{\text{tot}} = 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \times (-34 \times 10^{21} - 12 \times 5 \times 10^{20}) = -64 \times 10^2 = -6400 \text{ A/cm}^2$$

$$I_{\text{diff}} = J_{\text{tot}}.A = -6400 \times (200 \times 10^{-7})^2 = -6400 \times 4 \times 10^{-10} = -2.56 \times 10^{-6} = -2.56 \text{ } \mu\text{A}$$

Questão 3:

$$\text{a) } n_i = 5.2 \times 10^{15} \times (350)^{1.5} \times \exp\left(\frac{-1.12 \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19}}{2 \times 1.38 \times 10^{-23} \times 350}\right) = 5.2 \times 10^{15} \times 6.548 \times 10^3 \times \exp(-0.1855 \times 10^2)$$

$$(\exp(-18.55) = 8.787 \times 10^{-9})$$

$$n_i = 5.2 \times 6.548 \times 8.787 \times 10^9 = 299 \times 10^9 = 2.99 \times 10^{11} \text{ cm}^{-3}$$

$$n_p = n_i^2/p_p = 9 \times 10^{22}/(5 \times 10^{16}) = 1.8 \times 10^6 \text{ cm}^{-3}$$

$$p_n = n_i^2/n_n = 9 \times 10^{22}/(2 \times 10^{17}) = 4.5 \times 10^5 \text{ cm}^{-3}$$

$$\text{b) } V_0 = (350/300) \times 26 \times \ln\left(\frac{10^{34}}{2.99^2 \times 10^{22}}\right) = 30.33 \times 25.44 = 771.6 \text{ mV}$$

$$(\ln(1.1186 \times 10^{11}) = 25.44)$$

Questão 4:

$$\text{a) } (10 - V_{\text{out}})/1000 = V_{\text{out}}/1000 + I_D \longrightarrow I_D = (10 - 2V_{\text{out}})/1000 \longrightarrow I_D = (10 - 4V_D)/1000$$

$$V_D = 0.7 \text{ V (chute inicial)}$$

$$I_D = (10 - 4 \times 0.7)/1000 = 7.2 \text{ mA} \longrightarrow V_D = 1.98 \times 26 \times \ln\left(\frac{7.2 \times 10^{-3}}{1.41 \times 10^{-8}}\right) = 676.6 \text{ mV}$$

$$I_D = (10 - 4 \times 0.6766)/1000 = 7.29 \text{ mA} \longrightarrow V_D = 1.98 \times 26 \times \ln\left(\frac{7.29 \times 10^{-3}}{1.41 \times 10^{-8}}\right) = 677.3 \text{ mV}$$

$$\text{Então: } I_D = 7.29 \text{ mA e } V_{\text{out}} = 1.354 \text{ V.}$$

$$\text{b) } (1 - V_{\text{out}})/1000 = V_{\text{out}}/1000 + I_D \longrightarrow (1 - 2V_{\text{out}})/1000 = I_D \longrightarrow V_{\text{out}} = (1 - 1000I_D)/2 \longrightarrow V_D = (1 - 1000I_D)/4$$

$$V_D = 0.3 \text{ V (chute inicial)}$$

$$I_D = 1.41 \times 10^{-8} \exp\left(\frac{0.3}{1.98 \times 0.026}\right) = 4.787 \times 10^{-6} \text{ A} \longrightarrow V_D = \frac{1 - 4.787 \times 10^{-3}}{4} = 0.9952/4 = 0.2488 \text{ V}$$

$$I_D = 1.41 \times 10^{-8} \exp\left(\frac{0.2488}{1.98 \times 0.026}\right) = 1.771 \times 10^{-6} \text{ A} \longrightarrow V_D = \frac{1 - 1.771 \times 10^{-3}}{4} = 0.2496 \text{ V}$$

$$I_D = 1.41 \times 10^{-8} \exp\left(\frac{0.2496}{1.98 \times 0.026}\right) = 1.798 \times 10^{-6} \text{ A} \longrightarrow V_D = \frac{1 - 1.798 \times 10^{-3}}{4} = 0.2496 \text{ V}$$

Então: $I_D = 1.8 \mu\text{A}$ e $V_{\text{out}} = 499.2 \text{ mV}$.

Questão 5:

- a) Considere que I_1 é a corrente no resistor ligado à entrada e que I_2 é a corrente no outro resistor. Assumindo, para começar, que a tensão no diodo Zener é 8.2 V (modelo de bateria):

$$V_{\text{in}} = 20 \text{ V} \longrightarrow I_1 = 11.8/220 = 53.6 \text{ mA} \text{ e } I_2 = 8.2/220 = 37.3 \text{ mA} \longrightarrow I_Z = 16.3 \text{ mA}.$$

$V_{\text{in}} = 15 \text{ V} \longrightarrow I_1 = 6.8/220 = 30.9 \text{ mA}$ e $I_2 = 8.2/220 = 37.3 \text{ mA} \longrightarrow I_Z = -6.4 \text{ mA}$. Para $V_{\text{in}} = 15 \text{ V}$, o diodo Zener deverá estar desligado.

Modelo linear por partes: $V_Z = 8.105 \text{ V} \longrightarrow I_Z = 1 \text{ mA}$. E $V_Z = 8.2 \text{ V} \longrightarrow I_Z = 20 \text{ mA}$. Então $r_Z = (95 \text{ mV})/(19 \text{ mA}) = 5 \Omega$. E $V_{Z0} = 8.2 - 5 \times 20 \times 10^{-3} = 8.1 \text{ V}$.

Usando o modelo linear por partes, temos:

$$(20 - V_{\text{out}})/220 = (V_{\text{out}} - 8.1)/5 + V_{\text{out}}/220 \longrightarrow (20 - V_{\text{out}}) \times 5 = (V_{\text{out}} - 8.1) \times 220 + 5V_{\text{out}}$$

$$V_{\text{out}} = (20 \times 5 + 220 \times 8.1)/(220 + 5 + 5) = 1882/230 = 8.183 \text{ V}.$$

$$\text{Obs.: } I_Z = (20 - 8.183)/220 - 8.183/220 = 16.5 \text{ mA}.$$

- b) Com $V_{\text{in}} = 15 \text{ V}$, o modelo linear por partes do item (a) nos dá:

$$(15 - V_{\text{out}})/220 = (V_{\text{out}} - 8.1)/5 + V_{\text{out}}/220 \longrightarrow V_{\text{out}} = (15 \times 5 + 220 \times 8.1)/(220 + 5 + 5) = 1857/230 = 8.07 \text{ V}.$$

Este valor de V_{out} é inferior a V_{Z0} , então o diodo Zener está desligado e deve ser substituído por um circuito aberto. Então: $V_{\text{out}} = V_{\text{in}}/2 = 7.5 \text{ V}$.

Questão 6:

- a) $V_m = V_1 = 17 - 1.4 = 15.6 \text{ V} \longrightarrow (1 + \sqrt{3} \times 0.1)V_{DC} = 15.6 \longrightarrow V_{DC} = 13.3 \text{ V} \longrightarrow I = 13.3 \text{ mA}$.

$$C = 13.3 \times 10^{-3} / (4 \times 1.7 \times 60 \times 15.6 \times 0.1) = 13.3 / 0.648 \times 10^{-6} = 20.5 \mu\text{F}$$

Então escolhemos $C = 22 \mu\text{F}$ (valor comercial).

$$\text{Verificando: } r = 13.3 \times 10^{-3} / (4 \times 1.7 \times 60 \times 15.6 \times 22 \times 10^{-3} \times 10^{-3}) = 13.3 / 1427 = 9.3\%$$

$$V_{DC} = 15.6 / (1 + \sqrt{3} \times 0.093) = 13.4 \text{ V} \longrightarrow r = 13.4 / 1427 = 9.4\% \longrightarrow V_{DC} = 15.6 / (1 + \sqrt{3} \times 0.094) = 13.4 \text{ V}.$$

- b) $V_{\text{out}}(t)$ é uma onda com forma dente-de-serra, $V_1 = 15.6 \text{ V}$, $V_{DC} = 13.4 \text{ V}$ e $V_2 = 11.2 \text{ V}$. Além disso, $V_{\text{AC,RMS}} = 4.4 / (2\sqrt{3}) = 1.27 \text{ V}$ e portanto $V_{\text{RMS}}^2 = 13.4^2 + 1.27^2 \longrightarrow V_{\text{RMS}} = 13.46 \text{ V}$. A diferença entre V_{RMS} e V_{DC} é $13.46 - 13.4 = 0.06 \text{ V}$.