

1.- a)  $f(E) = 0.5 \Rightarrow E = E_F$

Ionización completa  $\Rightarrow n_0 = N_D$  (no hay datos para hacerlo de otra forma).

$$n_0 = N_D = N_C \cdot e^{-\frac{E_C - E_F}{KT}} \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{E_C - E_F = KT \ln \frac{N_C}{N_D} = 0.205 \text{ eV}}}$$

b)  $n = n_0 + \delta n = 10^{16} \text{ cm}^{-3} + 10^{15} \text{ cm}^{-3} = 11 \times 10^{15} \text{ cm}^{-3}$

$$p = p_0 + \delta p = \frac{N_D}{n_i^2} + 10^{15} \text{ cm}^{-3} \approx 10^{15} \text{ cm}^{-3}$$

Respecto  $E_i$ :

$$n = n_i e^{\frac{E_{Fn} - E_i}{KT}} \Rightarrow E_{Fn} - E_i = KT \ln \frac{n}{n_i} = 349 \text{ meV}$$

$$p = n_i e^{\frac{E_i - E_{Fp}}{KT}} \Rightarrow E_{Fp} - E_i = -KT \ln \frac{p}{n_i} = -287 \text{ meV}$$

↗ No hace falta, pero por comparación con a) calcularemos  $E_{Fn}$  respecto  $E_C$ :

$$E_C - E_{Fn} = KT \ln \left( \frac{n}{N_C} \right)^{-1} = KT \ln \frac{N_C}{n_0 + \delta n} = 0.202 \text{ eV}$$

$E_{Fn}$  ha subido un poco respecto del equilibrio térmico, pero apenas se ha modificado (los  $e^-$  son mayoritarios).

c)  $\rightarrow$  Eq. térmico:

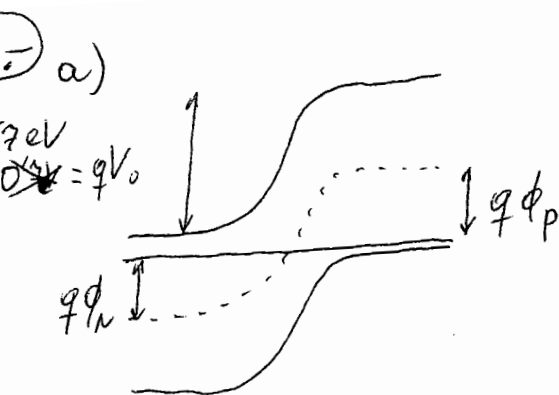
$$\sigma_0 = q(\mu_n n_0 + \mu_p p_0) \approx q \mu_n n_0 = 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C} \times 1200 \frac{\text{cm}^2}{\text{V} \cdot \text{s}} \times 10^{16} \frac{1}{\text{cm}^3} =$$

$$\sigma_0 = 1.92 \frac{\text{C}}{\text{V} \cdot \text{s} \cdot \text{cm}} = \boxed{1.92 \frac{1}{\Omega \cdot \text{cm}} = \sigma_0}$$

$\rightarrow$  con iluminación:

$$\sigma = q(\mu_n n + \mu_p p) = 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C} \times (1200 \times 11 \times 10^{15} + 380 \times 10^{15}) \frac{\text{cm}^2}{\text{V} \cdot \text{s}} \cdot \frac{1}{\text{cm}^3} =$$

$$\boxed{\sigma = 2.17 \cdot \frac{1}{\Omega \cdot \text{cm}}}$$



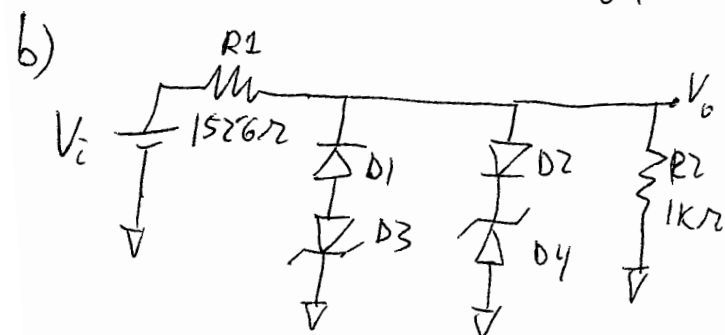
$$qV_0 = q\phi_n + q\phi_p = kT \ln \frac{N_D}{n_i} + kT \ln \frac{N_A}{n_i} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow qV_0 = kT \ln \frac{N_D N_A}{n_i^2}$$

$$N_D = N_A \Rightarrow 0.7 \text{ eV} = 25.8 \text{ meV} \ln \frac{N_D^2}{n_i^2} \Rightarrow \ln \frac{N_D}{n_i} = 13.56 \Rightarrow N_D = 1.13 \times 10^{16} \text{ cm}^{-3}$$

$$N_A = 0.1 N_D \Rightarrow 0.7 \text{ eV} = 25.8 \text{ meV} \ln \left( \frac{0.1 N_D^2}{n_i^2} \right) \Rightarrow \ln \left( \frac{0.1 \times N_D^2}{n_i^2} \right) = 27.13 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow N_D^2 = e^{27.13} \times \frac{n_i^2}{0.1} \Rightarrow N_D = 3.57 \times 10^{16} \text{ cm}^{-3}$$



En cada rama, los diodos están enfrentados. Por tanto, una rama con diodos sólo conducirá cuando el zénero conduzca en inversa.

la rama formada por D1 y D3 conduce cuando  $V_o \leq -3V$   
 " " " " D2 y D4 " "  $V_o \geq 3V$

\* Con los diodos cortados ( $V_o \in [-3, 3]V$ ), tenemos el divisor de tensión:

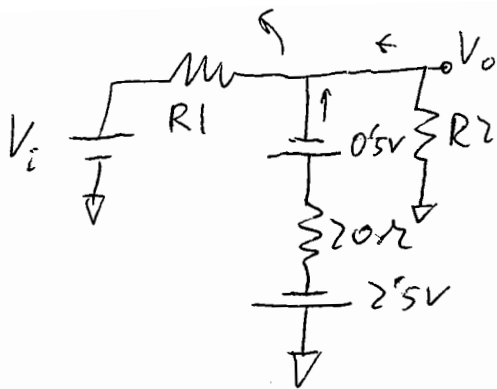
$$V_o = \frac{1k\Omega}{10526\Omega} V_i = 0.867 V_i$$

Por tanto, tenemos en la salida  $V_o = \pm 3V$  cuando  $V_i = 3.46V$

$$* V_i \in [-3.46V, 3.46V] \Rightarrow V_o = 0.867 \cdot V_i$$

$$* V_i \leq -3.46V \Rightarrow D2, D4 \text{ OFF}, D1, D3 \text{ ON}$$

Queda el siguiente circuito:



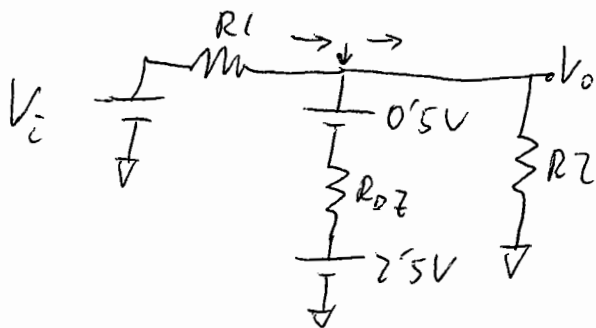
$$\frac{V_o - V_i}{R1} = \frac{-V_o}{R2} + \frac{-3V - V_o}{20k} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow V_o \left( \frac{1}{152.6k} + \frac{1}{1k} + \frac{1}{20} \right) = \frac{-3V}{20k} + \frac{V_i}{R1} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{V_o = 0.113 V_i - 2.61V} \quad \left( V_o = \frac{R1 \parallel R2 \parallel R_{20}}{R1} V_i - \frac{3V}{R_{20}} \right)$$

(Comprobación  $V_o(V_i = -3.46V) = -3V$ )

\* Análogamente, cuando  $V_i \geq 3.46V$  tenemos D2, D4 ON y D1, D3 OFF:

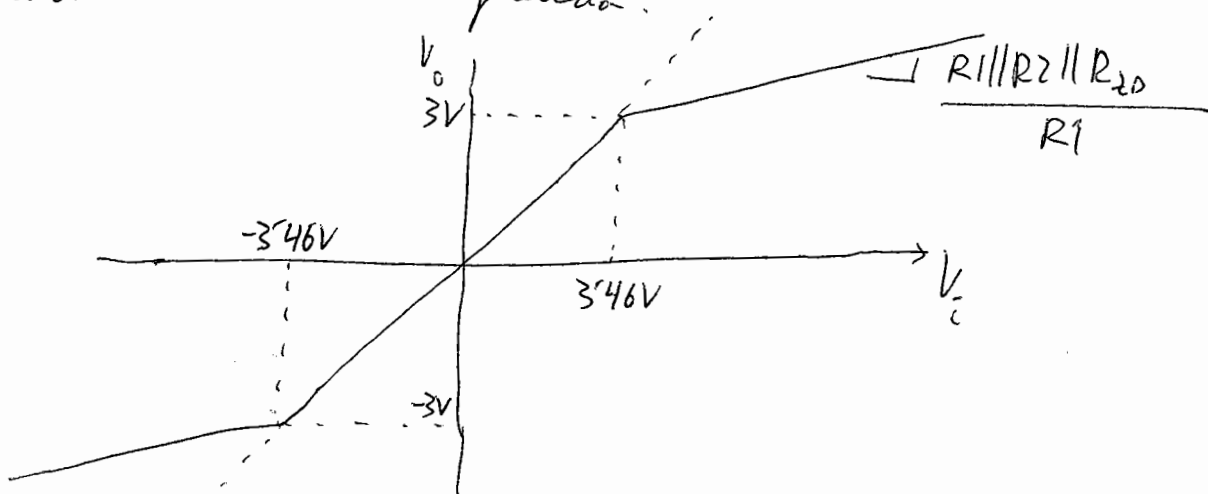


$$\frac{V_i - V_o}{R1} = \frac{V_o - 3V}{R_{D2}} + \frac{V_o}{R2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\boxed{V_o = \frac{R1 \parallel R2 \parallel R_{20}}{R1} V_i + \frac{3V}{R_{20}} \cdot R1 \parallel R2 \parallel R_{20}}$$

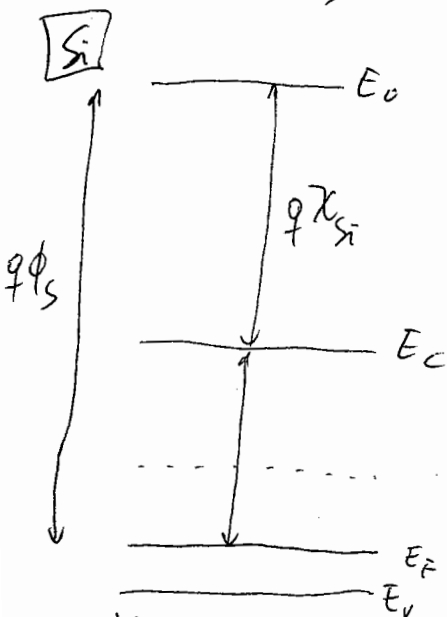
$$V_o = 0.113 V_i + 2.61V$$

\* Característica de transferencia:



3. a) NMOS  $\Rightarrow V_T = V_{FB} + 2\phi_F + \gamma \sqrt{2\phi_F}$

\*  $V_{FB} = \phi_M - \phi_S = 4.8V - \phi_S$  - Calculamos  $\phi_S$ :



$$q\phi_s = q\chi_{Si} + E_g - (E_F - E_v)$$

$$E_F - E_v = kT \ln \frac{N_v}{N_A} = 25.8 \text{ meV} \ln \frac{1.04 \times 10^{19}}{10^{16}} =$$

$$E_F - E_v = 0.179 \text{ eV}$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$q\phi_s = (4.05 + 1.12 - 0.179) \text{ eV} = 4.99 \text{ eV}$$

\*  $V_{FB} = 4.8V - 4.99V \Rightarrow V_{FB} = -0.19V$

\* Calculamos  $\phi_F$ :



$$q\phi_F = kT \ln \frac{N_A}{N_i} \Rightarrow \phi_F = 0.347V$$

\*  $V_T = 2V = -0.19V + 0.694V + \gamma \cdot 0.83V^{1/2} \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow \gamma = 1.8V^{1/2} = \frac{\sqrt{2\epsilon_s q N_A}}{C_{ox}} = \frac{5.8 \times 10^{-8}}{C_{ox}} \sqrt{\frac{F}{cm} \cdot C \cdot \frac{1}{cm^3}} = \frac{5.8 \times 10^{-8} \frac{C}{V^{1/2} cm^2}}{C_{ox} cm^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \gamma = 1.8V^{1/2} = \frac{5.8 \times 10^{-8}}{C_{ox}} \frac{C}{V^{1/2} cm^2} \Rightarrow C_{ox} = 3.22 \times 10^{-8} \frac{C}{V cm^2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow C_{ox} = 3.22 \times 10^{-8} \frac{F}{cm^2}$$

b) \* Como  $V_o = 0 \Rightarrow I_{R_L} = 0 \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow I_{R_D} = I_{D_S} = 1 \text{ mA} \Rightarrow V_o = V_{DD} - I_{D_S} R_D \Rightarrow R_D = \frac{V_{DD}}{I_{D_S}} = \boxed{5 \text{ k}\Omega = R_D}$$

\* Como  $V_G = 0 = V_D \Rightarrow V_{GS} = V_{DS} \Rightarrow$  transistor saturado

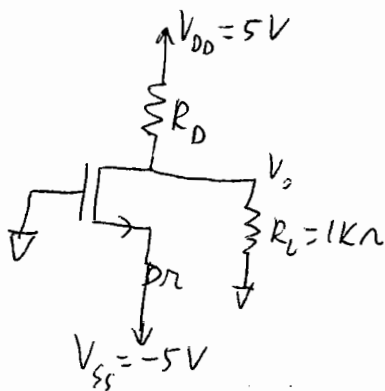
$$I_{D_S} = \frac{\beta}{2} [V_{GS} - V_T]^2 = \frac{500 \mu\text{A}}{2} [-V_S - 2]^2 = 1 \text{ mA} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow (V_S + 2)^2 = 4 \text{ V}^2 \Rightarrow V_S + 2 = \pm 2 \text{ V} \begin{cases} V_S = -4 \text{ V} (\Rightarrow V_{GS} = 4 > V_T) \\ V_S = 0 (\Rightarrow V_{GS} < V_T) \end{cases}$$

Para conseguir esta tensión, el valor de  $R_S$  debe ser:

$$R_S = \frac{[-4 - (-5)] \text{ V}}{1 \text{ mA}} \Rightarrow \boxed{R_S = 1 \text{ k}\Omega}$$

c)



$R_S = 0 \Rightarrow V_{GS} = 5 \text{ V} \Rightarrow I_{D_S}$  fijada ( $\Rightarrow$  está en sat.)

$$I_{D_S} = \frac{\beta}{2} [V_{GS} - V_T]^2 = \frac{500 \mu\text{A}}{2} [5 - 2]^2 = 2.25 \text{ mA}$$

Se cumple que está en saturación  $\therefore$

$$V_{DS} = V_o - (-5 \text{ V}) = V_o + 5 \text{ V} > 3 \text{ V};$$

Por otro lado,  $V_{DS} = V_o - (-5 \text{ V}) = V_o + 5 \text{ V} > 3 \text{ V}$  (\*)

Calculamos  $V_o$ :

$$V_o = I_{R_L} R_L = \left( \frac{V_{DD} - V_o}{R_D} - I_{D_S} \right) R_L \Rightarrow$$

$I_{R_L} = I_{R_D} - I_{D_S}$

$$\Rightarrow V_o \left( \frac{1}{R_L} + \frac{1}{R_D} \right) = \frac{V_{DD}}{R_D} - I_{D_S} \Rightarrow V_o = \left( \frac{1}{R_L} + \frac{1}{R_D} \right)^{-1} \cdot \left( \frac{V_{DD}}{R_D} - I_{D_S} \right)$$

Sustituyendo en (\*)

$$\frac{\frac{V_{DD}}{R_D} - I_{D_S}}{\frac{1}{R_L} + \frac{1}{R_D}} + 2 \text{ V} > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{V_{DD}}{R_D} - I_{D_S} + \frac{2 \text{ V}}{R_L} + \frac{2 \text{ V}}{R_D} > 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$V_{DD} - R_D \cdot I_{D_S} + \frac{2V}{R_L} \cdot R_D + 2V > 0 \Rightarrow 7V + R_D(2mA - 2.25mA) > 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 7V + (-0.25mA) \cdot R_D > 0 \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{R_D < \frac{7V}{0.25mA} = 28K\Omega}}$$

4.- a)  $V_{CE} = 2V \Rightarrow \text{ACTIVA}$   $i(R_C, I_C?)$   
 $V_{BE(on)} = 0.8V$

$$\rightarrow V_{CE} = 2V = V_C - V_E = V_{CC} - \underbrace{(I_C + I_B)}_{I_E} \cdot R_C - I_E \cdot R_E = V_{CC} - I_E (R_C + R_E) \Rightarrow$$

Por otro lado:

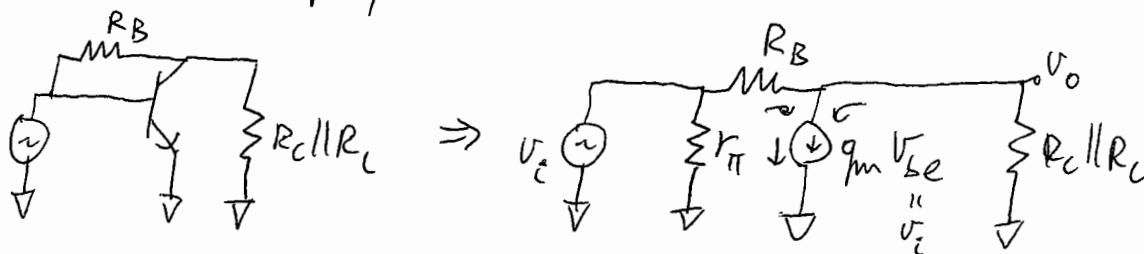
$$\rightarrow V_{CE} = 2V = V_{BE} + I_B \cdot R_B = 0.8V + \frac{I_E}{\beta_F + 1} \cdot R_B \Rightarrow I_E = 1.21 \text{ mA}$$

Usando la ecuación anterior:

$$R_C = 6.11 \text{ K}\Omega$$

$$I_C = I_E \frac{\beta_F}{\beta_F + 1} = 1.19 \text{ mA}$$

b) Circuito en pequeña señal:



$$i_{R_B} + i_{R_C \parallel R_L} = g_m v_{be}$$

$\Downarrow$

$$\frac{v_i - v_o}{R_B} + \frac{-v_o}{R_C \parallel R_L} = g_m v_i \Rightarrow v_i \left( \frac{1}{R_B} - g_m \right) = v_o \cdot \frac{1}{R_C \parallel R_L \parallel R_B}$$

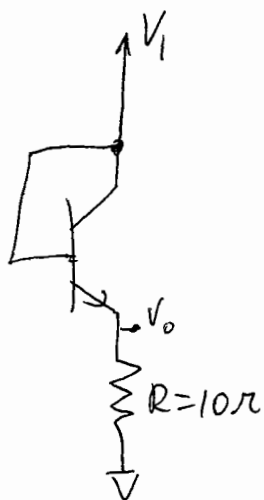
$$\Rightarrow A_v = \frac{v_o}{v_i} = R_C \parallel R_L \parallel R_B \times \left( \frac{1}{R_B} - g_m \right)$$

$$g_m = \frac{I_C}{V_T} = 46 \text{ mS}$$

$$R_C \parallel R_L \parallel R_B = 3.65 \text{ K}\Omega$$

$$\Rightarrow A_v = -168$$

c)



$$\begin{aligned} V_{BC} &= 0 \Rightarrow \text{Transistor nunca estar\u00e1 saturado.} \\ V_{CE} &= V_{BE} \quad (0 \text{ en activo o en corte).} \end{aligned}$$

Para que est\u00e9 en activa, debe haber al menos tensi\u00f3n suficiente para que coja en la uni\u00f3n BE.

Por tanto:

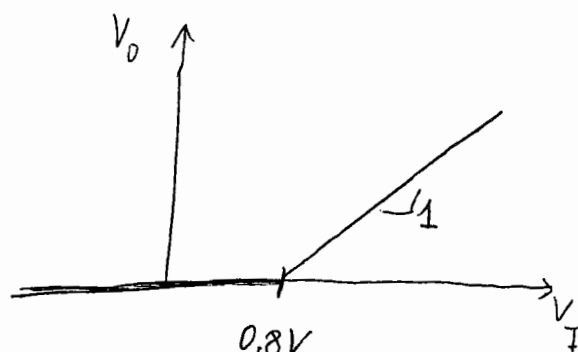
$$V_i < 0.8V \Rightarrow \text{Transistor en corte}$$

$$V_i > 0.8V \Rightarrow \text{Transistor en activa}$$

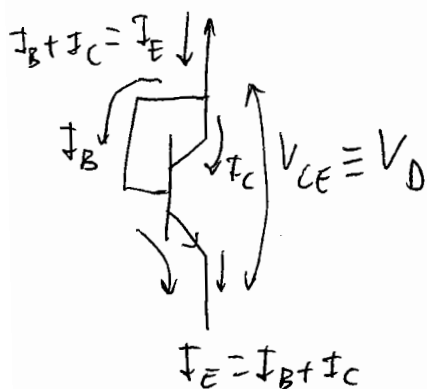
(No se puede dar activa inversa para las tensiones negativas porque la uni\u00f3n BC nunca estar\u00e1 polarizada en directa).

$$V_o = I_E \cdot R$$

$$V_o = V_i - V_{BE_{ON}} = V_i - 0.8V$$



d) Diodo. la corriente entre los extremos del BJT o si configurado es  $I_E$  y verifica la misma expresi\u00f3n que la corriente de un diodo:



~~$$I_E = I_C + I_B = I_C (1 + \beta_F) = I_C \beta_F$$~~

$$I_E = I_{ES} (e^{V_{BE}/V_T} - 1) - \alpha_R I_{CS} (e^{V_{BC}/V_T} - 1)$$

$\downarrow$

$$I_E = I_{ES} (e^{V_{BE}/V_T} - 1)$$