

Leonardo Redugus Marques, 178610.

Lesta 01

2.10) $N_D = 5 \times 10^{12} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ $N_A = 4 \times 10^{16} \text{ cm}^{-3}$

a) $n_i = B \cdot T^{3/2} \cdot \exp(-E/2kT)$

$$n_i = 5,2 \cdot 10^{15} T^{3/2} \cdot \exp(-1,792 \cdot 10^{-19} / 2 \times 1,38 \cdot 10^{-23} \cdot 300) = 1,0776 \cdot 10^{10} \text{ cm}^{-3}$$

• N

$$\bar{n} = N_D = 5 \times 10^{12} \text{ cm}^{-3}$$

$$\bar{p} = N_A = 4 \times 10^{16} \text{ cm}^{-3}$$

$$p = \frac{n_i^2}{m} = 232,24 \text{ cm}^{-3}$$

$$m = \frac{m_i^2}{P} \quad m = 2,30 \cdot 10^9 \text{ cm}^{-3}$$

b) $V_0 = ? \quad T = 250\text{K}, 300\text{K}, 350\text{K}$

T = 250 K

$$n_i = 5,2 \cdot 10^{15} (250)^{3/2} \exp(-1,792 \cdot 10^{-19} / 2 \times 1,38 \cdot 10^{-23} \cdot 250) = 1,081 \cdot 10^8 \text{ cm}^{-3}$$

$$|V_0| = \frac{kT}{q} \cdot \ln \frac{N_A N_D}{m_i^2} \Rightarrow V_0(250) = \frac{250 \cdot 1,38 \cdot 10^{-23}}{1,6 \cdot 10^{-19}} \ln \left(\frac{5 \times 10^{12} \cdot 4 \times 10^{16}}{(1,081 \cdot 10^8)^2} \right) = 0,9053 \text{ V}$$

$$V_0(300) = 0,9482 \text{ V} \quad V_0(350) = 0,7889 \text{ V}$$

2.12) $N_D = 3 \times 10^{16} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ $N_A = 2 \times 10^{15} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ $V_R = 1,6 \text{ V}$

a) $m_i = 5,2 \cdot 10^{15} 300^{3/2} \cdot \exp(-1,792 \cdot 10^{-19} / 2 \times 1,38 \cdot 10^{-23} \cdot 300) = 1,0726 \cdot 10^{10} \text{ cm}^{-3}$

$$V_0 = \frac{kT}{q} \ln \frac{N_A N_D}{m_i} = 0,6979 \text{ V} \quad \epsilon_{ex} = 1,04 \times 10^{-12} \text{ F/cm}$$

$$C_{d0} = \left(\frac{\epsilon_{ex}}{2} \cdot \frac{N_A N_D}{N_A + N_D} \cdot \frac{1}{V_0} \right)^{1/2} = 1,495 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ F/cm}^2$$

$$C_g = \frac{C_{d0}}{\sqrt{1 + V_R/V_0}} = 9,2395 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ F/cm}^2$$

b) $C_g' = 2C_g = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{2(N_A + N_D)}{N_A N_D} \cdot \frac{1}{V_0}}}{(1 + V_R/V_0)} = 2C_g$? Resposta é: $\frac{N_A}{N_D} = 5,125$

2.14)

a) $V_D = 750 \text{ mV}$
 $I_D = 1 \text{ mA}$
 $V_T = 26 \text{ mV}$

$I_D = I_S \exp\left(-\frac{V_D}{V_T}\right) = 2,9667 \cdot 10^{-13} \text{ mA}$

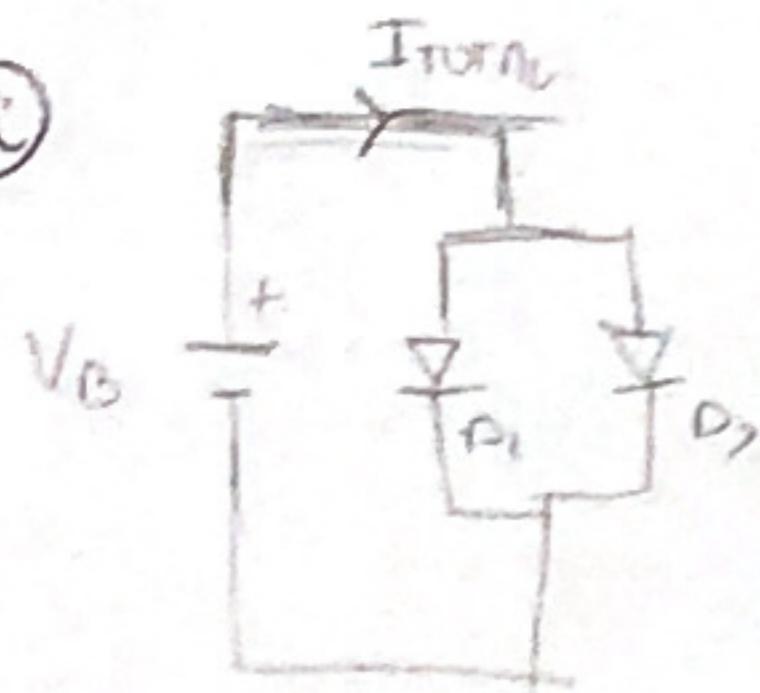
b) $I_S = Aq \cdot n^2 \left(\frac{P_N}{N_A L_N} + \frac{P_P}{N_D L_P} \right)$

$I_D \propto A \Rightarrow \text{doble o uno} \Rightarrow I_D = 2I_S$

$V_D = V_T \ln \frac{I_D}{I_S} \Rightarrow V_D = V_T \ln \frac{I_D}{2I_S} \quad V_D = 731,9782 \text{ mV}$

2.15)

a)



$I_{\text{TOTAL}} = I_{D1} + I_{D2} = I_{D1} \left(\exp\left(\frac{V_B}{V_T}\right) - 1 \right) + I_{S2} \left(\exp\left(\frac{V_B}{V_T}\right) - 1 \right)$

$I_{\text{TOTAL}} = \underbrace{(I_S + I_{S2})}_{I_R} \underbrace{\left[\exp\left(\frac{V_B}{V_T}\right) - 1 \right]}_{\text{comportamiento exponencial}}$

b) $V_{D1} = V_{D2} \Rightarrow \text{paralelo}$

$V_T \ln \frac{I_{D1}}{I_{S1}} = V_T \ln \frac{I_{D2}}{I_{S2}} \Rightarrow \frac{I_{D1}}{I_{S1}} = \frac{I_{D2}}{I_{S2}} \quad (1)$

$I_{\text{TOTAL}} = I_{D1} + I_{D2} \quad I_{D2} = I_{\text{TOTAL}} - I_{D1} \quad (2)$

$(2) \Rightarrow (1) \quad \frac{I_{D2}}{I_{S2}} = \frac{I_{\text{TOTAL}} - I_{D1}}{I_{S2}} \Rightarrow I_{D1} I_{S2} = I_{S1} (I_{\text{TOTAL}} - I_{D1})$
 $I_{D1} (I_{S1} + I_{S2}) = I_{S1} I_{\text{TOTAL}}$
 $I_{D1} = \frac{I_{S1} I_{\text{TOTAL}}}{I_{S1} + I_{S2}}$

$\Rightarrow \text{equivalente } V_{D2} \Rightarrow I_{D2} = \frac{I_{S2} I_{\text{TOTAL}}}{I_{S1} + I_{S2}}$

2.17) $V_B = V_{D1} + V_{D2} \quad V_B = V_T \ln \frac{I_B}{I_{S1}} + V_T \ln \frac{I_{D2}}{I_{S2}}$

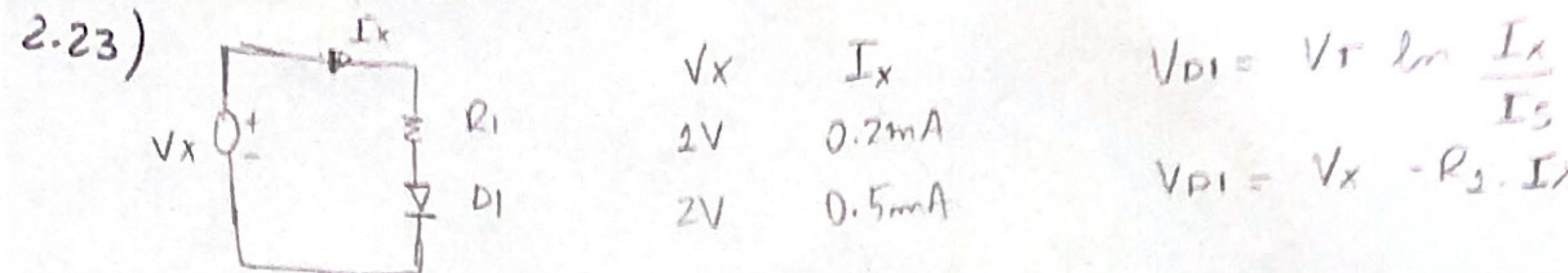
$$\boxed{V_B = V_T \ln \frac{I_B^2}{I_{S1} I_{S2}}}$$

$\frac{V_B}{V_T} = \ln \frac{I_B^2}{I_{S1} I_{S2}} \quad \exp\left(\frac{V_B}{V_T}\right) = \frac{I_B^2}{I_{S1} I_{S2}}$

$$\boxed{I_B = \left(I_{S1} I_{S2} \exp\left(\frac{V_B}{V_T}\right) \right)^{1/2}}$$

$V_{D1} = V_T \ln \frac{I_B}{I_{S1}} = V_T \ln \frac{\left(I_{S1} I_{S2} \exp\left(\frac{V_B}{V_T}\right) \right)^{1/2}}{I_{S1}}$

$\therefore V_{D1} = V_T \ln \left(\frac{I_{S1}}{I_{S2}} \right)^{1/2} + V_{B/2} // \quad \text{equivalente: } V_{D2} = V_T \ln \left(\frac{I_{S2}}{I_{S1}} \right)^{1/2} + V_{B/2} //$



$$V_x - R_1 I_x = V_T \ln \frac{I_x}{I_S}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad 1 - R_1 \cdot 0,2 = 26 \cdot 10^{-3} \ln \frac{0,2 \cdot 10^{-3}}{I_S}$$

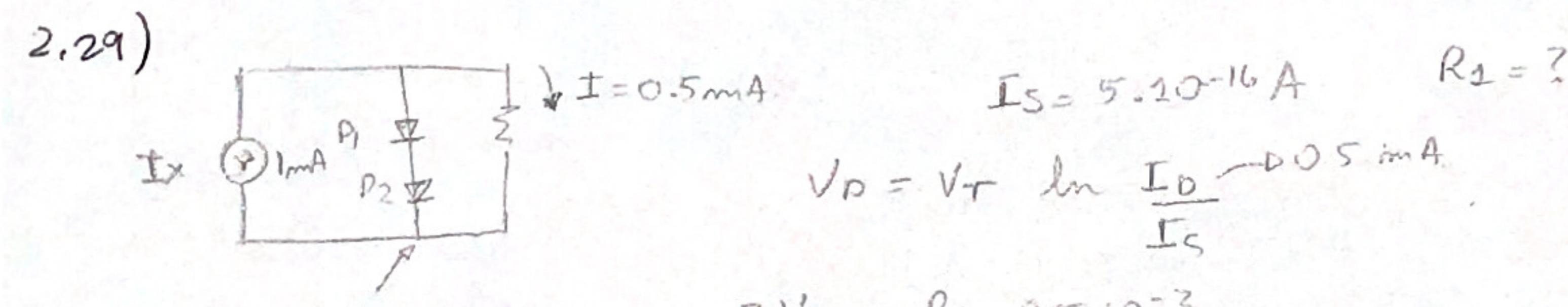
$$\textcircled{2} \quad 2 - R_1 \cdot 0,5 = 26 \cdot 10^{-3} \ln \frac{0,5 \cdot 10^{-3}}{I_S}$$

$$\textcircled{2}-\textcircled{1} \Rightarrow 1 - R_1 (0,5 - 0,2) 10^{-3} = 26 \cdot 10^{-3} \ln \frac{0,5 \cdot 10^{-3}}{I_S} - \frac{0,2 \cdot 10^{-3}}{I_S}$$

$$1 - R_1 (0,3 \cdot 10^{-3}) = 26 \cdot 10^{-3} \ln \frac{0,5}{0,2} \Rightarrow R_1 = 3,2539 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$I_S = I_D \exp \left(- \frac{V_D}{V_T} \right) = I_D \exp \left(- \frac{(V_x - R_1 I_x)}{26 \cdot 10^{-3}} \right)$$

$$= 0,5 \exp \left(- \frac{(2 - 3,2539 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 0,5 \cdot 10^{-3})}{26 \cdot 10^{-3}} \right) \quad I_S = 2,9362 \cdot 10^{-10} \text{ A}$$



$$0,25 \cdot 10^{-3} R_1 = 26 \cdot 10^{-3} \ln \frac{0,5 \cdot 10^{-3}}{5 \cdot 10^{-16}} \Rightarrow R_1 = \frac{26 \cdot 10^{-3}}{0,25 \cdot 10^{-3}} \ln \frac{0,5 \cdot 10^{-3}}{5 \cdot 10^{-16}}$$

$$R_1 = 2,87 \text{ k}\Omega$$