

Lista I – EN2719 Prof Marcelo Perotoni

1. Explique o que são portadores minoritários e majoritários.
2. “A mobilidade da lacuna é menor que a dos elétrons”. Como voce justificaria com suas palavras essa afirmativa?
3. Explique usando as duas forças (Difusão e Deriva) como o processo de uma junção semicondutora atinge o regime permanente.
4. Qual analogia voce usaria para explicar a força de Difusão a um leigo?
5. Desenhe o esquemático de uma junção PN polarizada reversamente. O que ocorre com a dimensão da região de depleção? Existe fluxo de portadores minoritários? E majoritários?
6. Nos esquemas apontados em aula as baterias estavam conectadas diretamente em série nas junções. Explique, usando o conceito de load line, por que isso seria uma má idéia.
7. Qual o fenômeno físico que entra em jogo para impedir que aumentemos arbitrariamente a tensão reversa de um diodo?
8. Ao observar a tensão na carga de um retificador de onda completa, você detecta que apenas um semiciclo está presente (como se fosse um retif. ½ onda). Seu gerente argumenta ao cliente que o transformador de entrada está estragado. Como voce explicaria a ele que está errado, sem medir ou abrir o circuito? O que pode estar danificado? Por que?
9. Explique o uso de um capacitor para filtrar o ripple na saída de um retificador. Poderíamos usar alternativamente um indutor? Como seria ligado o indutor no circuito? Por que isso na prática é evitado?
10. Retificadores como vistos em aula funcionariam com outras ondas simétricas (por exemplo ondas quadradas ou triangulares)? Explique.
11. Foi detectado em laboratório que podemos detectar sinais de AC sem conectar ao plug (via indução, lembrem do osciloscópio quando seguramos os probes com nossas mãos). Que aconteceria se eu colocasse esses sinais captados por indução (poucos mV pico a pico) em um retificador de onda completa? Ele funcionaria? Seria possível “desviar” energia da Eletropaulo com esse artifício? Por que?

5. Determine the current I for each of the configurations of Fig. 2.134 using the approximate equivalent model for the diode.

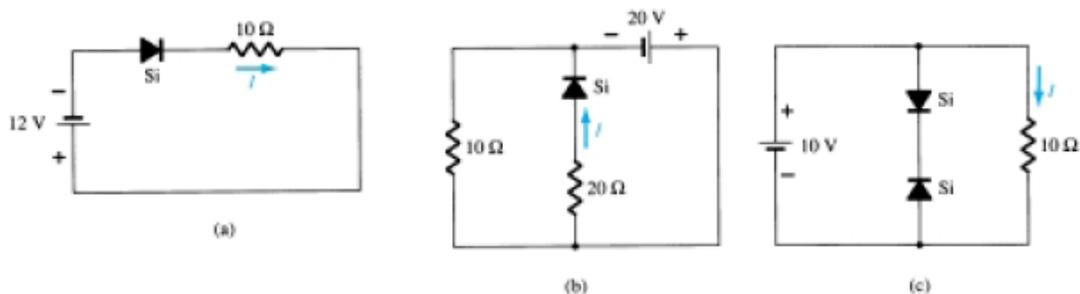


Figure 2.134 Problem 5

R: (a) $I=0$ (b) $I=0.95A$ (c) $I=1A$

* 7. Determine the level of V_o for each network of Fig. 2.136.

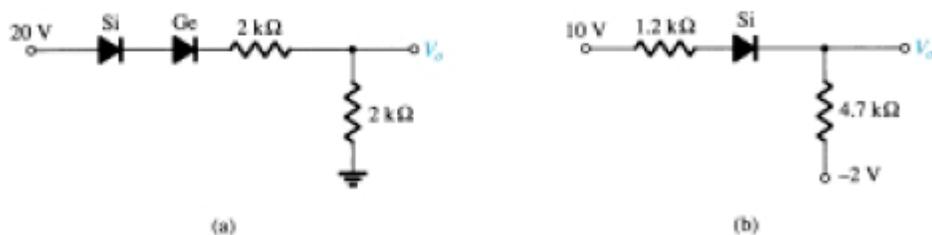


Figure 2.136 Problem 7

R: (a) $V_o=9.5V$ (b) $V_o=7V$

* 9. Determine V_{o1} and V_{o2} for the networks of Fig. 2.138.

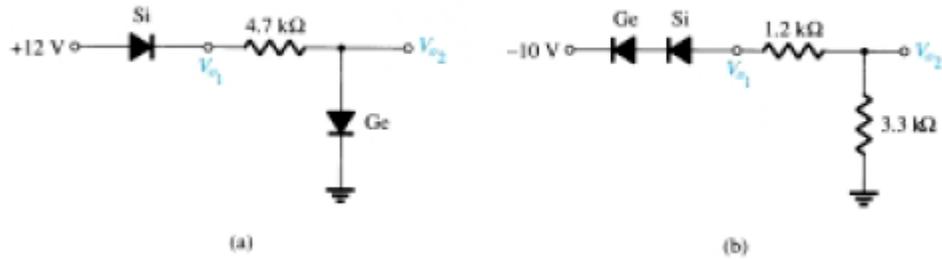


Figure 2.138 Problem 9

R: (a) $V_{o1}=11.3V$ (b) $V_{o2}=-6.6V$

12. Determine V_{o1} , V_{o2} , and I for the network of Fig. 2.141.

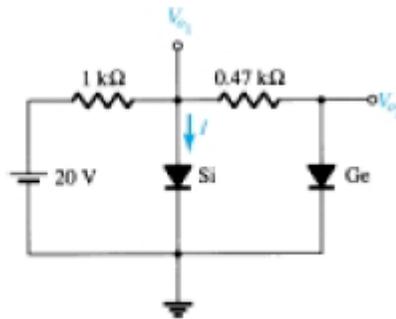


Figure 2.141 Problem 12

R: $I_D=18.45mA$, $V_{o1}=0.7V$ e $V_{o2}=0.3V$

* 13. Determine V_o and I_D for the network of Fig. 2.142.

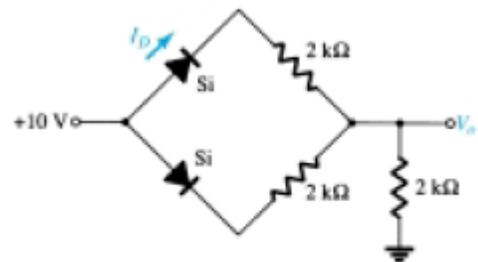


Figure 2.142 Problems 13, 51

R: $I=1.55mA$ e $V_o=6.2V$

21. Determine V_o for the configuration of Fig. 2.146.

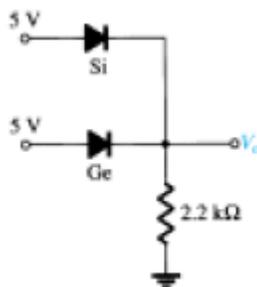


Figure 2.146 Problem 21

R: $V_o=4.7V$, diodos Si OFF Ge ON

22. Assuming an ideal diode, sketch v_o , v_{di} and i_d for the half-wave rectifier of Fig. 2.147. The input is a sinusoidal waveform with a frequency of 60 Hz

* 23. Repeat Problem 22 with a silicon diode ($V_T = 0.7$ V).

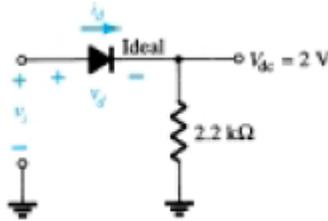


Figure 2.147 Problems 22, 23, 24

R: tensão v_r possui apenas semi ciclo positivo, i_r possui apenas semi ciclo positivo com pico 2.85mA. v_d a tensão no diodo possui apenas o semi ciclo negativo (onde ele encontra-se aberto off)

R: V_d tem ciclo positivo clippado em 0.7V e ciclo negativo completo. I_d ou i_r possui forma de onda com pico de 2.85V, apenas no ciclo positivo. Ciclo negativo na corrente é zero.

25. For the network of Fig. 2.149, sketch v_o and determine V_{dc} .

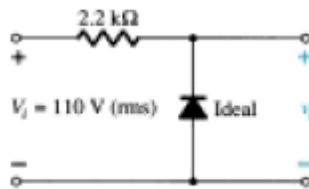


Figure 2.149 Problem 25

R: $V_{pp}=155$, $V_{dc}=49.32$, v_o possui apenas ciclo positivo (pico 155V) na curva de tempo.

- * 27. (a) Given $P_{max} = 14$ mW for each diode of Fig. 2.151, determine the maximum current rating of each diode (using the approximate equivalent model).
 (b) Determine I_{max} for $V_{i,max} = 160$ V.
 (c) Determine the current through each diode at $V_{i,max}$ using the results of part (b).
 (e) If only one diode were present, determine the diode current and compare it to the maximum rating.

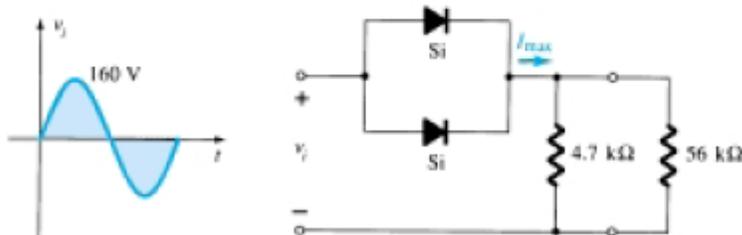


Figure 2.151 Problem 27

R: (a) I_{max} Diodo = $14\text{mA}/0.7=20\text{mA}$ (b) $I_{max}=159.3/4.34\text{K}=36.71\text{mA}$ (c) $I_{diodoMax}=18.36\text{mA}$ (e) $36\text{mA}>20\text{mA}$ diodo queima

29. Determine v_o and the required PIV rating of each diode for the configuration of Fig. 2.152.

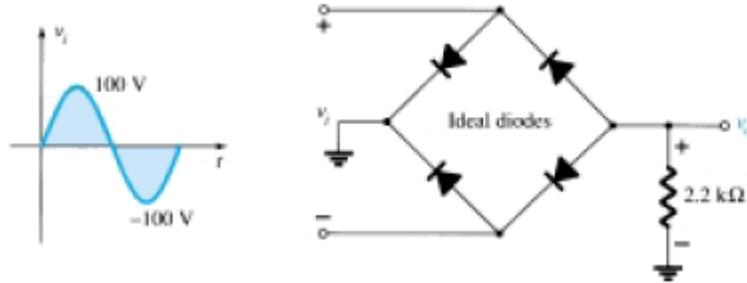


Figure 2.152 Problem 29

R: Vo onda completa, semi ciclos negativos, -1000V pico. Vdc=63.6V e PIV=100V

32. Determine v_o for each network of Fig. 2.155 for the input shown.

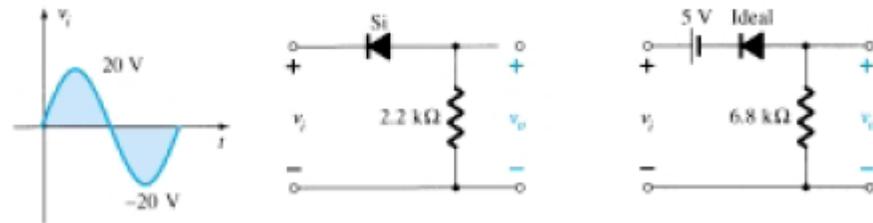


Figure 2.155 Problem 32

(a) Pico negativo apenas, pico -20V (b) mesmo que item (a), mas até 5V a curva é “reta”, depois entra a senóide.

33. Determine v_o for each network of Fig. 2.156 for the input shown.

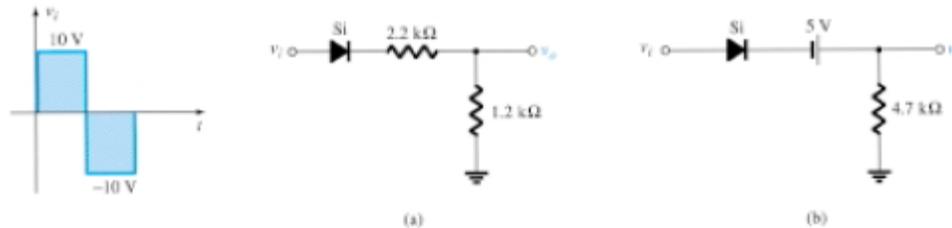


Figure 2.156 Problem 33

(a) $V_o=3.28V$, onda quadrada na saída, acima dos 0V (unipolar). (b) mesma onda quadrada, mas com pico de 14.3V, unipolar.

* 35. Determine v_o for each network of Fig. 2.158 for the input shown.

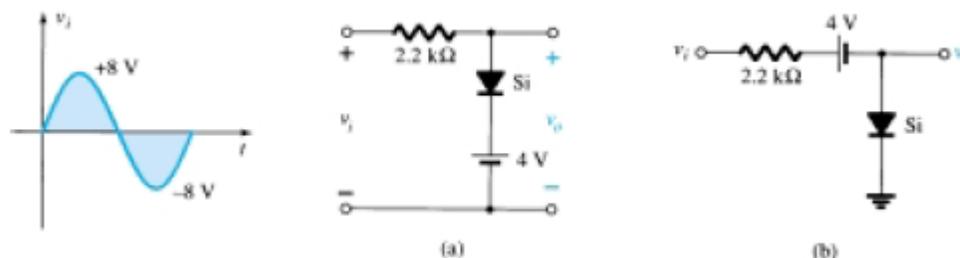


Figure 2.158 Problem 35

(a) Senóide ceifada em 4.7V positive, parte negativa completa, atingindo -8V (b) senóide oscilando em torno de -4V (referência), clipada na parte positive 0.7V e atingindo na parte negativa pico de -12V

37. Sketch v_o for each network of Fig. 2.160 for the input shown.

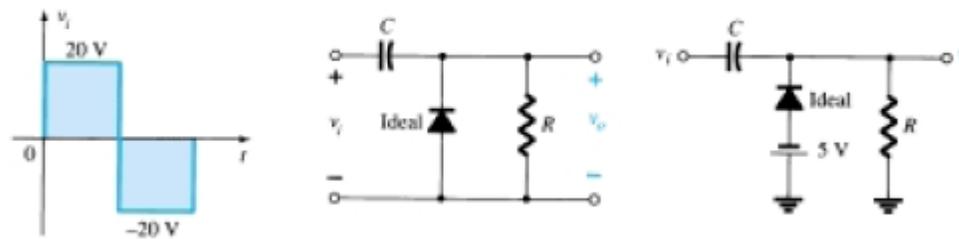


Figure 2.160 Problem 37

(a) Pico positive (unipolar), atingindo 40V. (b) onda quadrada, oscilando entre -5 e 35V.

* 41. Design a clamper to perform the function indicated in Fig. 2.164.

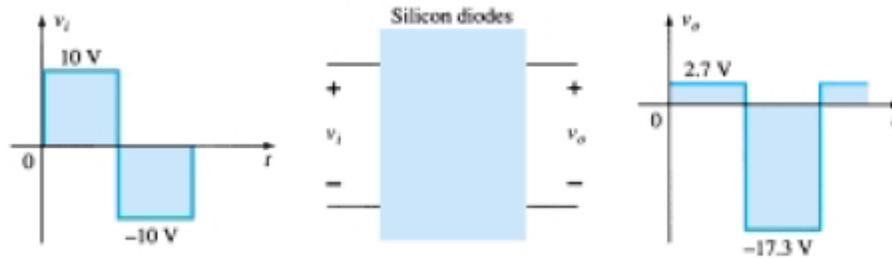
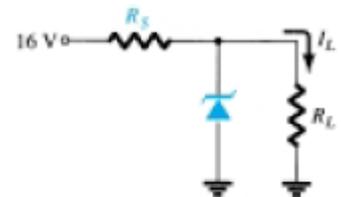


Figure 2.164 Problem 41

R: onda quadrada oscilando entre 2.7V e -17.3V



* 43. (a) Design the network of Fig. 2.166 to maintain V_L at 12 V for a load variation (I_L) from 0 to 200 mA. That is, determine R_s and V_Z .
 (b) Determine $P_{Z_{max}}$ for the Zener diode of part (a).

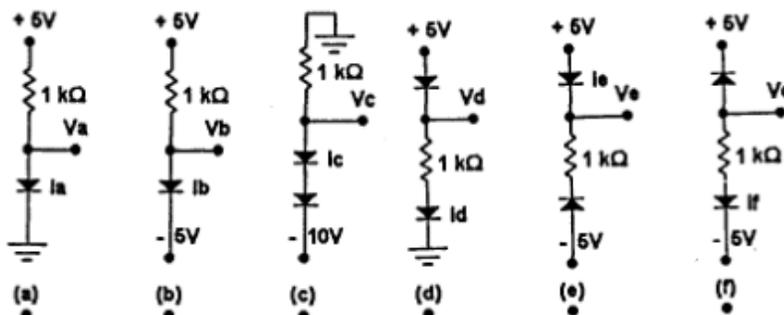
Figure 2.166 Problem 43

$R_s=20$, $P_z=2.4W$, $R_L=60$ minimo e $R_L=\infty$ (maximo).

45. Design a voltage regulator that will maintain an output voltage of 20 V across a 1-k Ω load with an input that will vary between 30 and 50 V. That is, determine the proper value of R_s and the maximum current I_{ZM} .

$R_s=500$, Potencia maxima zener 0.8W

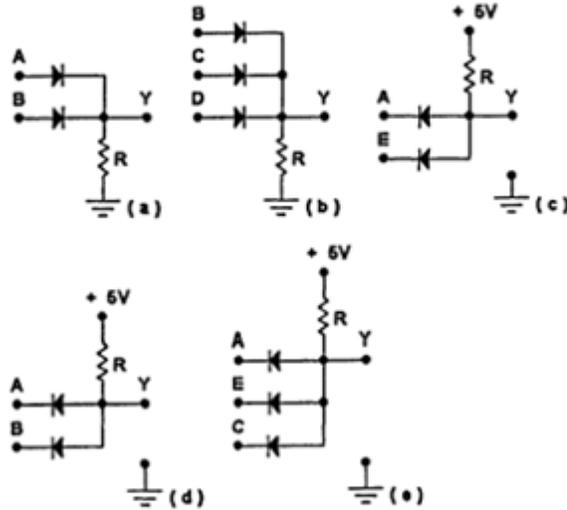
3.1 For the following circuits employing ideal diodes, find the labelled currents, I , and voltages, V , measured with respect to ground.



- (a) $V_a=0, I_a=5\text{mA}$ (b) $V_b=-5$ e $I_b=10\text{mA}$ (c) $V_c=-10, I_c=10\text{mA}$ (d) $I_d=5\text{mA}, V_d=5\text{V}$ (e) $V_e=5\text{V}, I_e=0$ (f) $I_f=0\text{mA}, V_d=-5\text{V}$

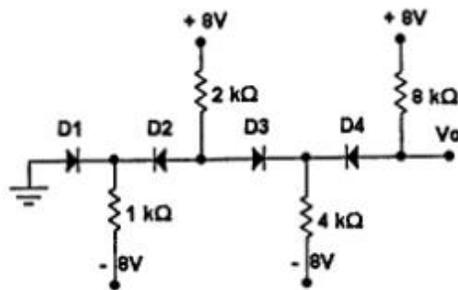
3.2 For the following logic gates using ideal diodes:

- i) If $V_A = V_E = 5\text{ V}$, and $V_B = V_C = V_D = 0\text{ V}$, what is the value of V_Y produced?
 ii) If logic '1' = 5 V and logic '0' = 0 V , identify the logic function performed.

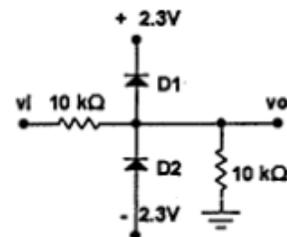


- (a.i) $V_y=5\text{V}$ (a.ii) Porta Or (b.i) $V_y=0\text{V}$, (b.ii) Porta OR (c.i) $V_y=0$ (c.ii) Porta AND (d.i) $V_y=0$ (d.ii) Porta AND
 (e.i) $V_y=0$ (e.ii) Porta AND

3.5 Find the currents I_1, I_2, I_3, I_4 in each of the diodes D_1, D_2, D_3, D_4 of the circuit shown. What V_o results? The diodes are assumed to be ideal.



3.55 Para o circuito ao lado calcule as tensões v_i que ligarão D1 e D2. Mostre a curva (v_i x v_o) para o circuito.



3.9 Assuming that the diodes in the circuits of Fig. P3.9 are ideal, find the values of the labeled voltages and currents.

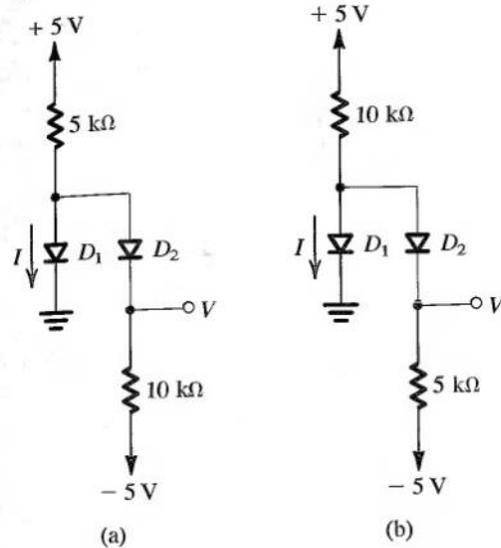


FIGURE P3.9

(a) $I=0.5\text{mA}$ e $V=0\text{V}$ (b) $V=-5/3\text{V}$ $I=0$

3.16 The circuit of Fig. P3.16 can be used in a signalling system using one wire plus a common ground return. At any moment, the input has one of three values: $+3\text{V}$, 0V , -3V . What is the status of the lamps for each input value? (Note that the lamps can be located apart from each other and that there may be several of each type of connection, all on one wire!)

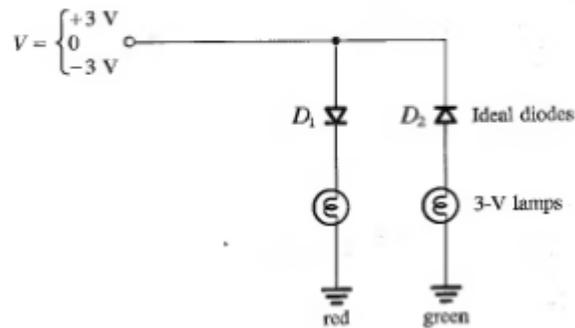
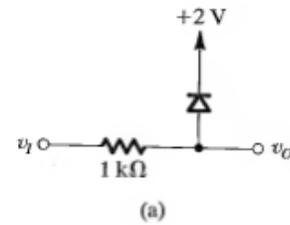
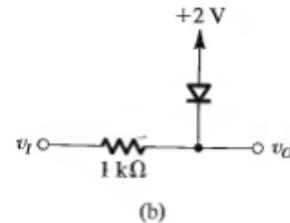


FIGURE P3.16

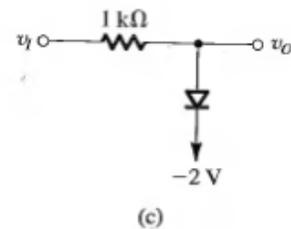
Lampada verde acesa quando $V=-3\text{V}$, D2 On
 Lampada vermelha acesa quando $V=3\text{V}$, D1 On
 Quando $V=0\text{V}$ nenhuma lampada acende



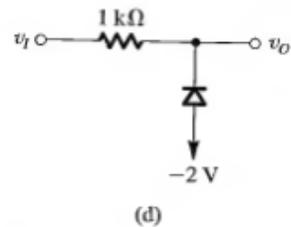
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

3.93 Sketch the transfer characteristic v_o versus v_i for the limiter circuits shown in Fig. P3.93. All diodes begin conducting at a forward voltage drop of 0.5 V and have voltage drops of 0.7 V when fully conducting.

FIGURE P3.93

3.96 Repeat Problem 3.95 for the two circuits in Fig. P3.93(a) and (b) connected together as follows: The two input terminals are tied together, and the two output terminals are tied together.

D3.99 Design limiter circuits using only diodes and 10-k Ω resistors to provide an output signal limited to the range:

- (a) -0.7 V and above
- (b) -2.1 V and above
- (c) ± 1.4 V

Assume that each diode has a 0.7-V drop when conducting.

- (a) Resistor + diodo paralelo com v_o , anodo no terra (b) resistor + 3 diodos em serie, anodos no terra (c) resistor + 2 diodos em serie, anodo ligado no terra, mais dois diodos em paralelo, catodo no terra.

D3.100 Design a two-sided limiting circuit using a resistor, two diodes, and two power supplies to feed a 1-k Ω load with nominal limiting levels of ± 3 V. Use diodes modeled by a constant 0.7 V. In the nonlimiting region, the circuit voltage gain should be at least 0.95 V/V.

Diodo mais fonte de 2.3V, catodo ligado no terra, em paralelo com mesma rede, mas dessa vez com fonte invertida e anodo ligado no terra. O resistor na entrada deve ser maior ou igual a 52.6.

****3.105** For the circuits in Fig. P3.105, each utilizing an ideal diode (or diodes), sketch the output for the input shown. Label the most positive and most negative output levels. Assume $CR \gg T$.

