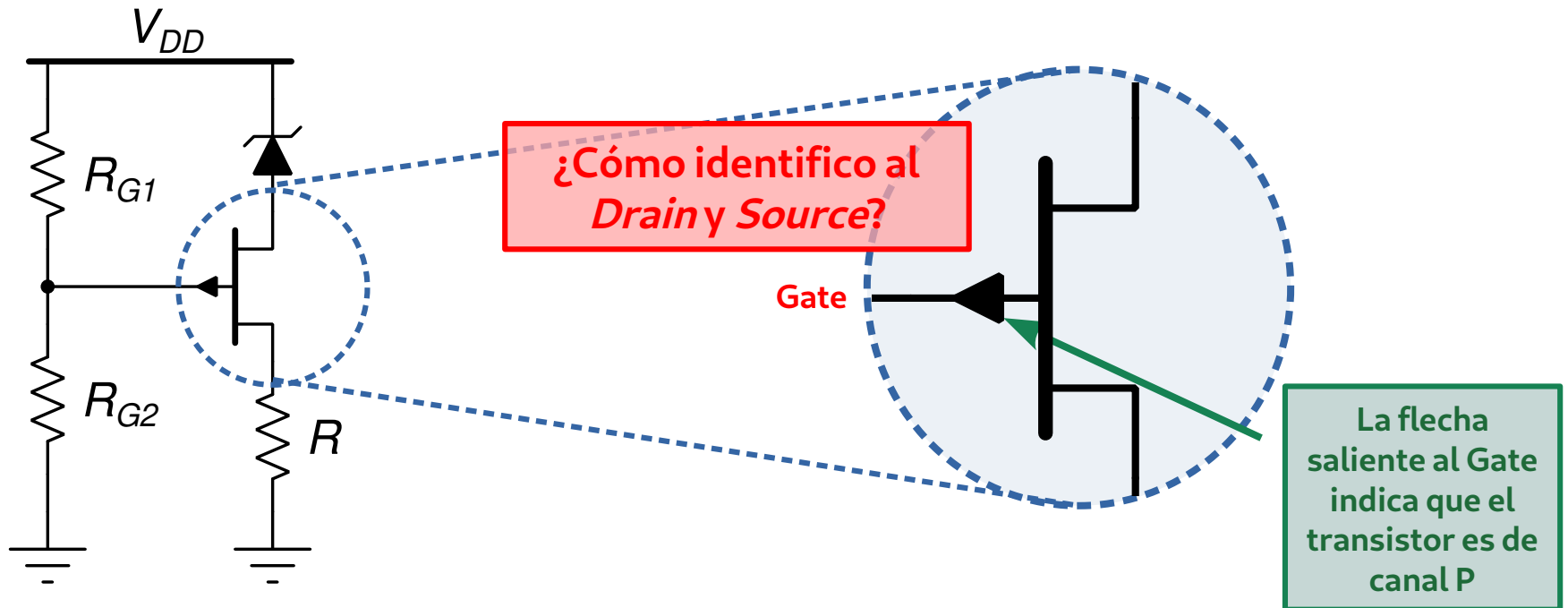


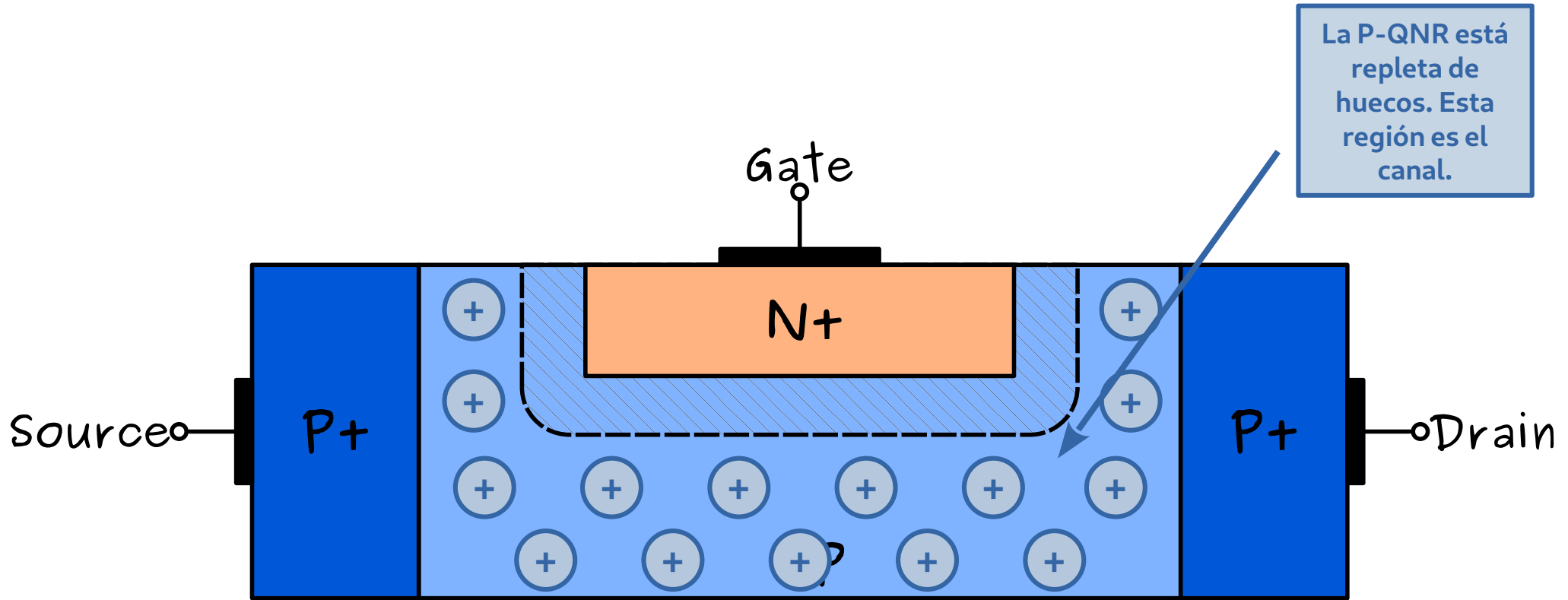
[86.03/66.25] Dispositivos Semiconductores

Transistor JFET

Transistor Canal P: Polarización

- Un transistor JFET de canal P con parámetros $V_p = 1,5 \text{ V}$; $I_{DSS} = 10 \text{ mA}$; y $\lambda = 0,02 \text{ V}^{-1}$; forma parte del siguiente circuito donde $V_{DD} = 5 \text{ V}$; $R_{G1} = 1 \text{ M}\Omega$; $R_{G2} = 2 \text{ M}\Omega$ y $R = 500 \Omega$. El diodo Zener del circuito tiene una tensión $V_Z = 2,4 \text{ V}$ con $I_{Zmin} = 10\mu\text{A}$ y $I_{Zmax} = 400\text{mA}$.
- Hallar el punto de polarización del transistor.





FUENTE: es desde donde "salen" los huecos.

SUMIDERO: es a donde "llegan" los huecos.

$$V_S > V_D$$
$$V_{DS} < 0$$

Gate

Source

P+

N+

E

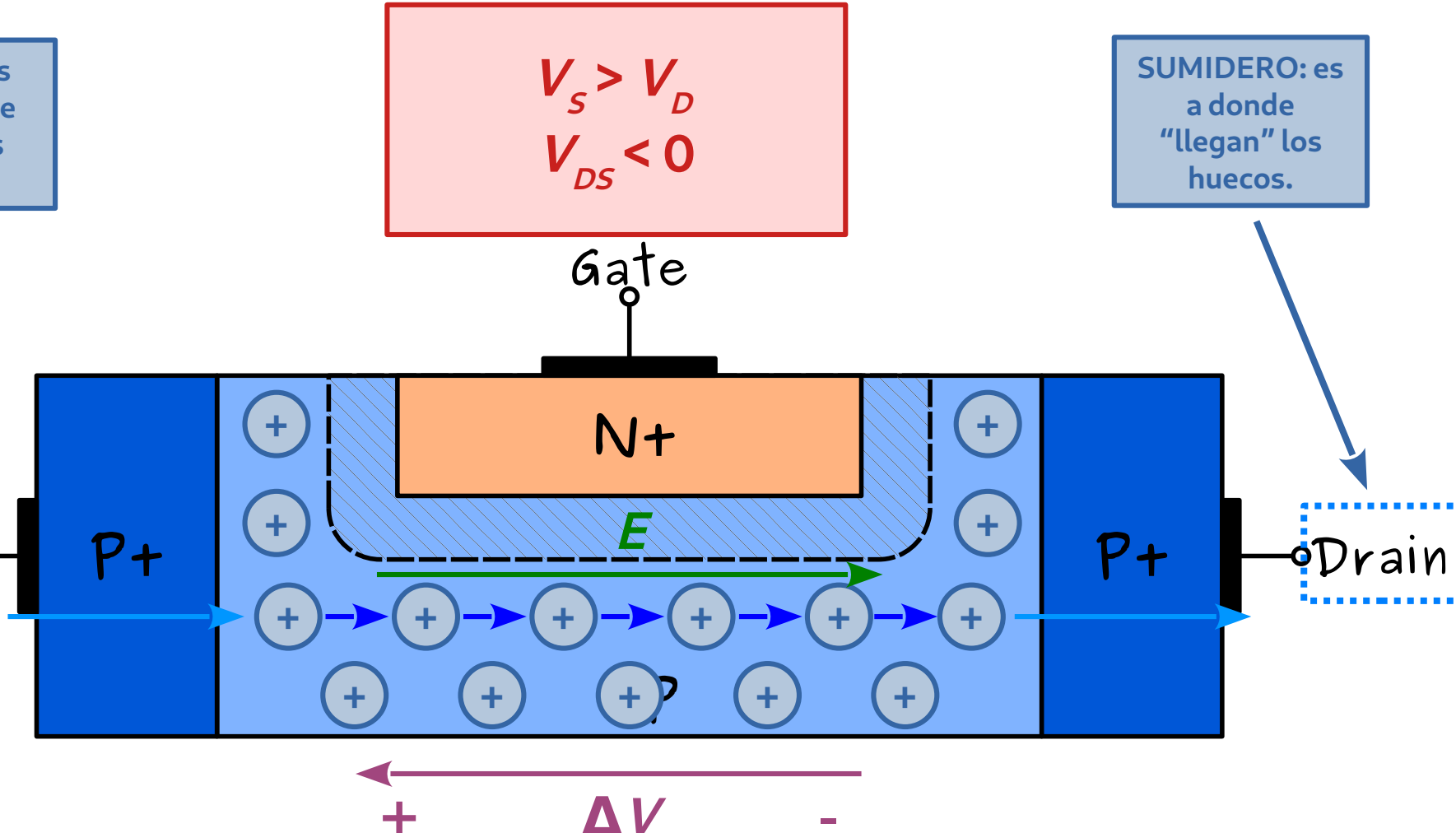
P+

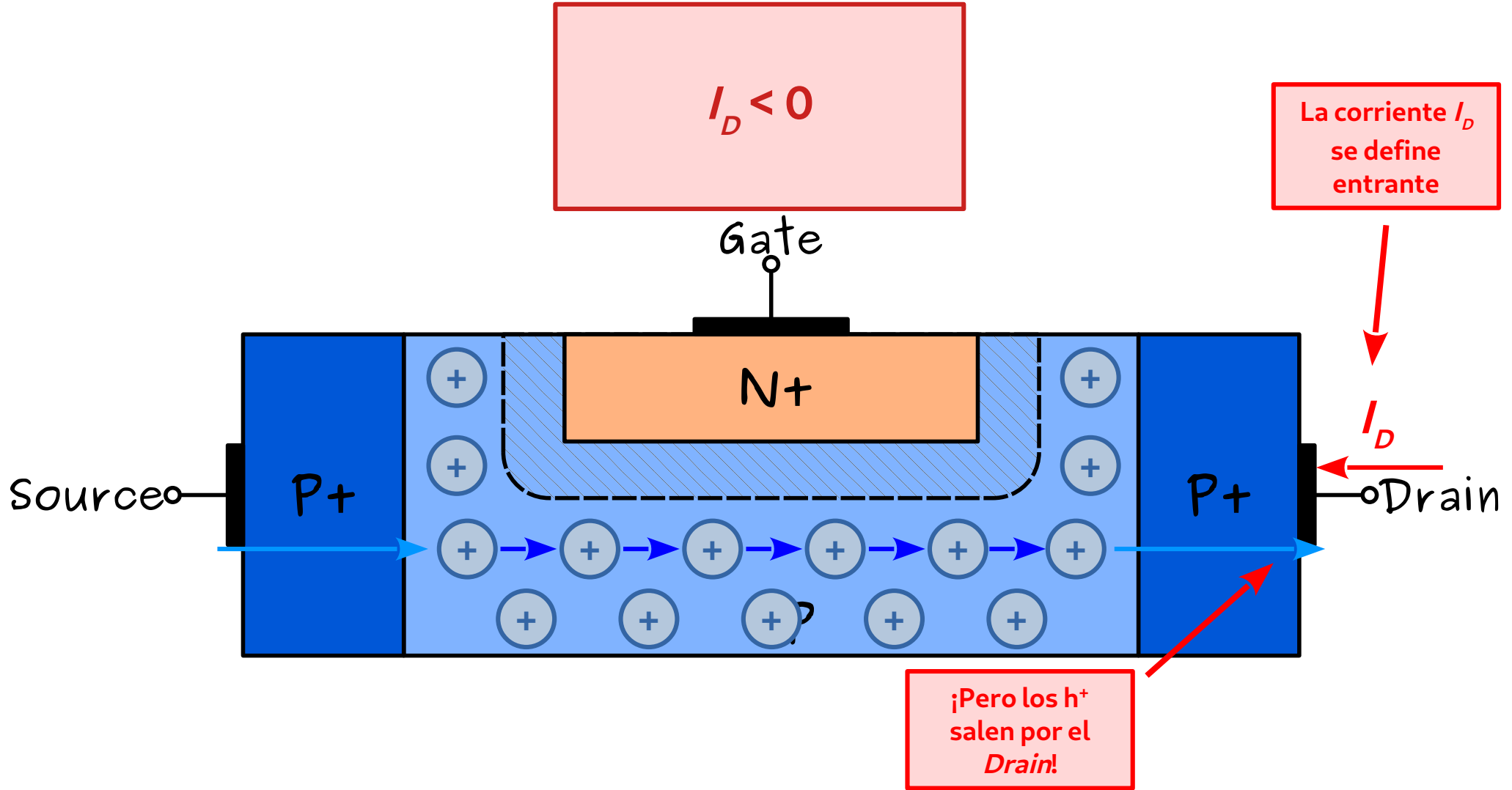
Drain

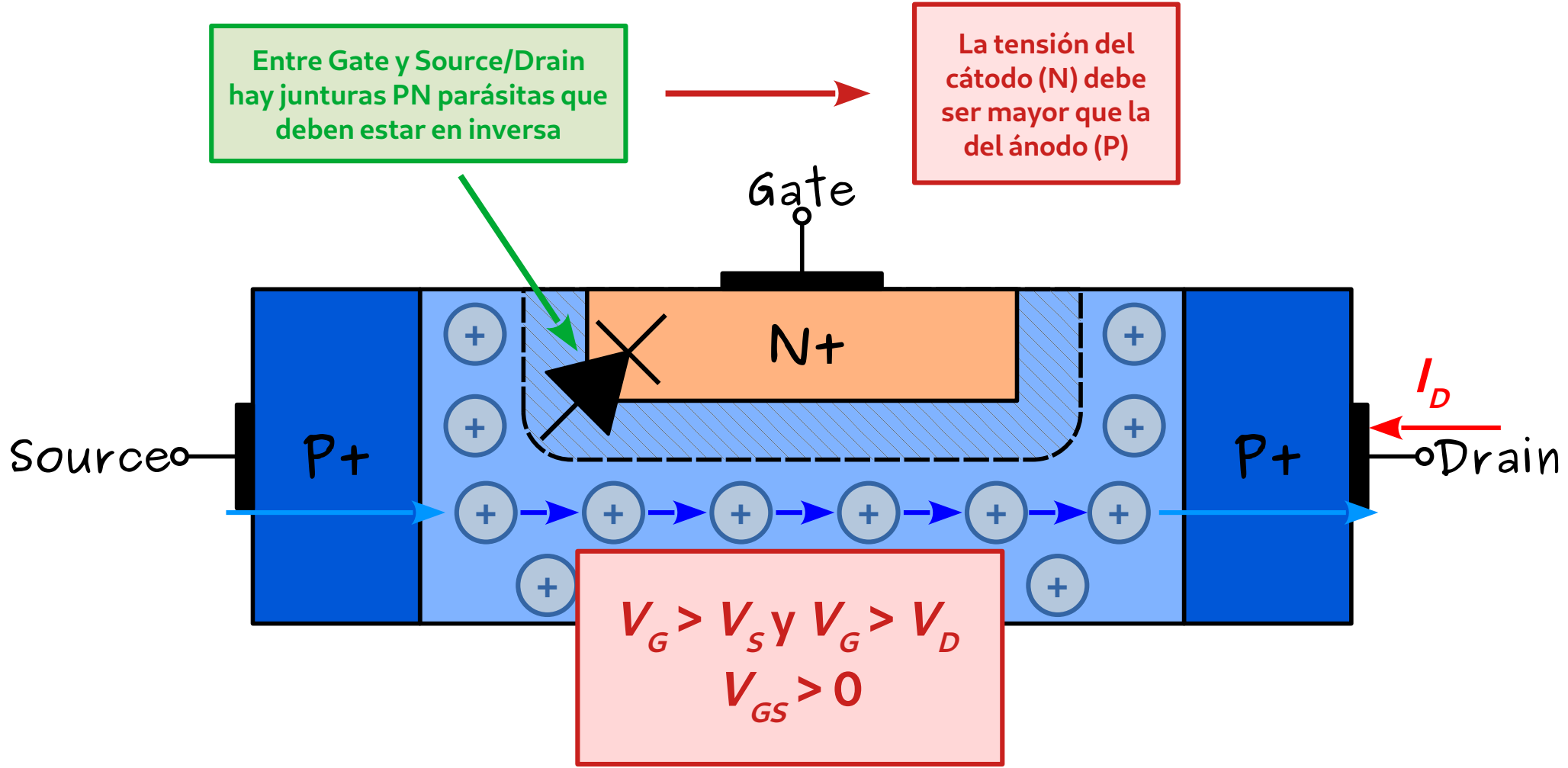
+

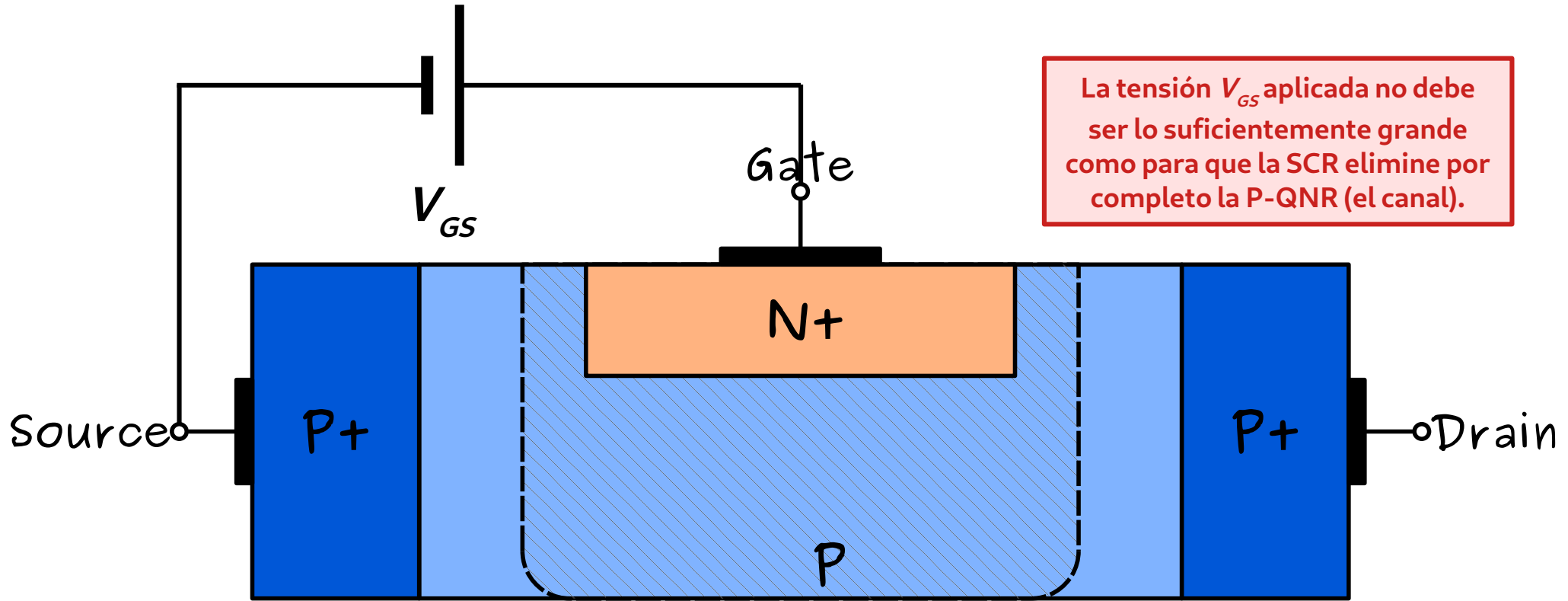
ΔV

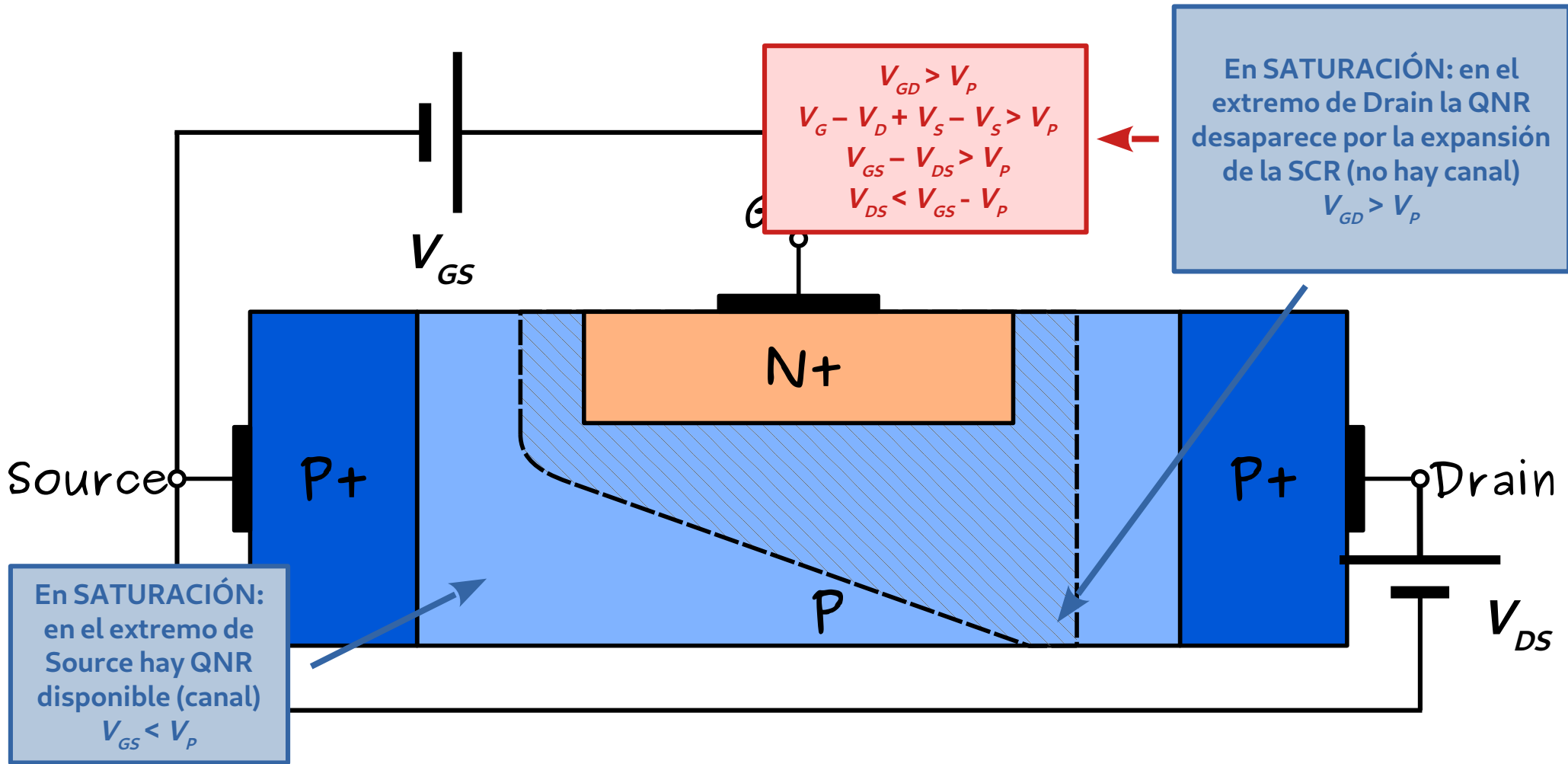
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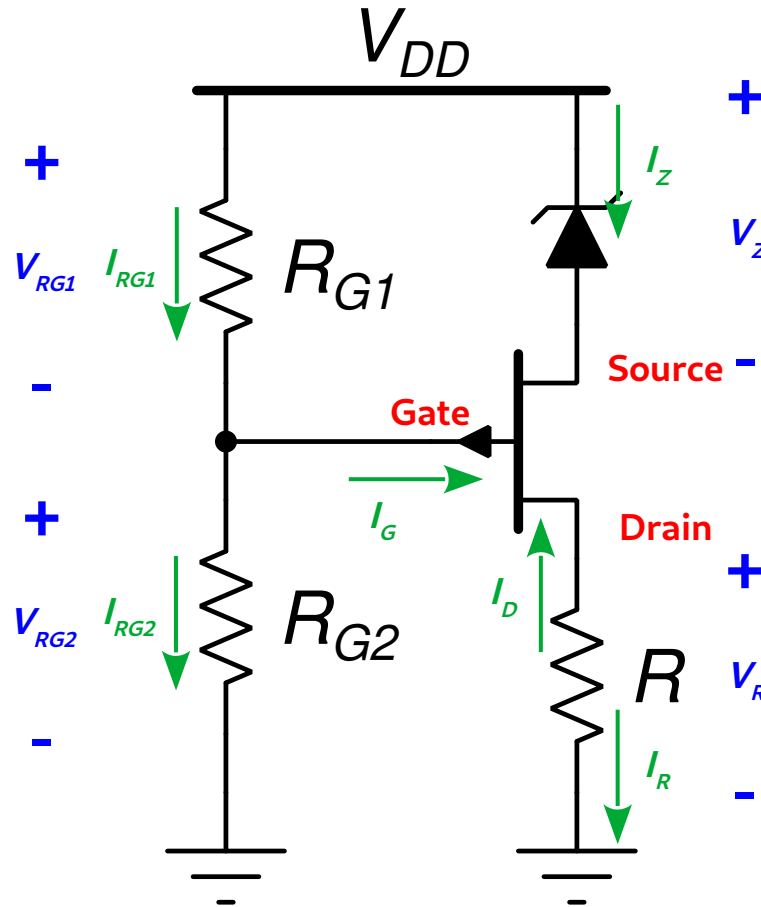








Referencias



$$V_S > V_D (V_{DS} < 0)$$

$$I_D < 0$$

$$0 < V_{GS} < V_P (V_P > 0)$$

Sat: $V_{GS} < V_{PI}; V_{DS} < V_{GS} - V_P$

Transistor MOS canal P

$$V_P = 1,5 \text{ V}$$

$$I_{DSS} = 10 \text{ mA}$$

$$\lambda = 0,02 \text{ V}^{-1}$$

$$V_{DD} = 5 \text{ V}; R = 500 \Omega$$

$$R_{G1} = 1 \text{ M}\Omega; R_{G2} = 2 \text{ M}\Omega$$

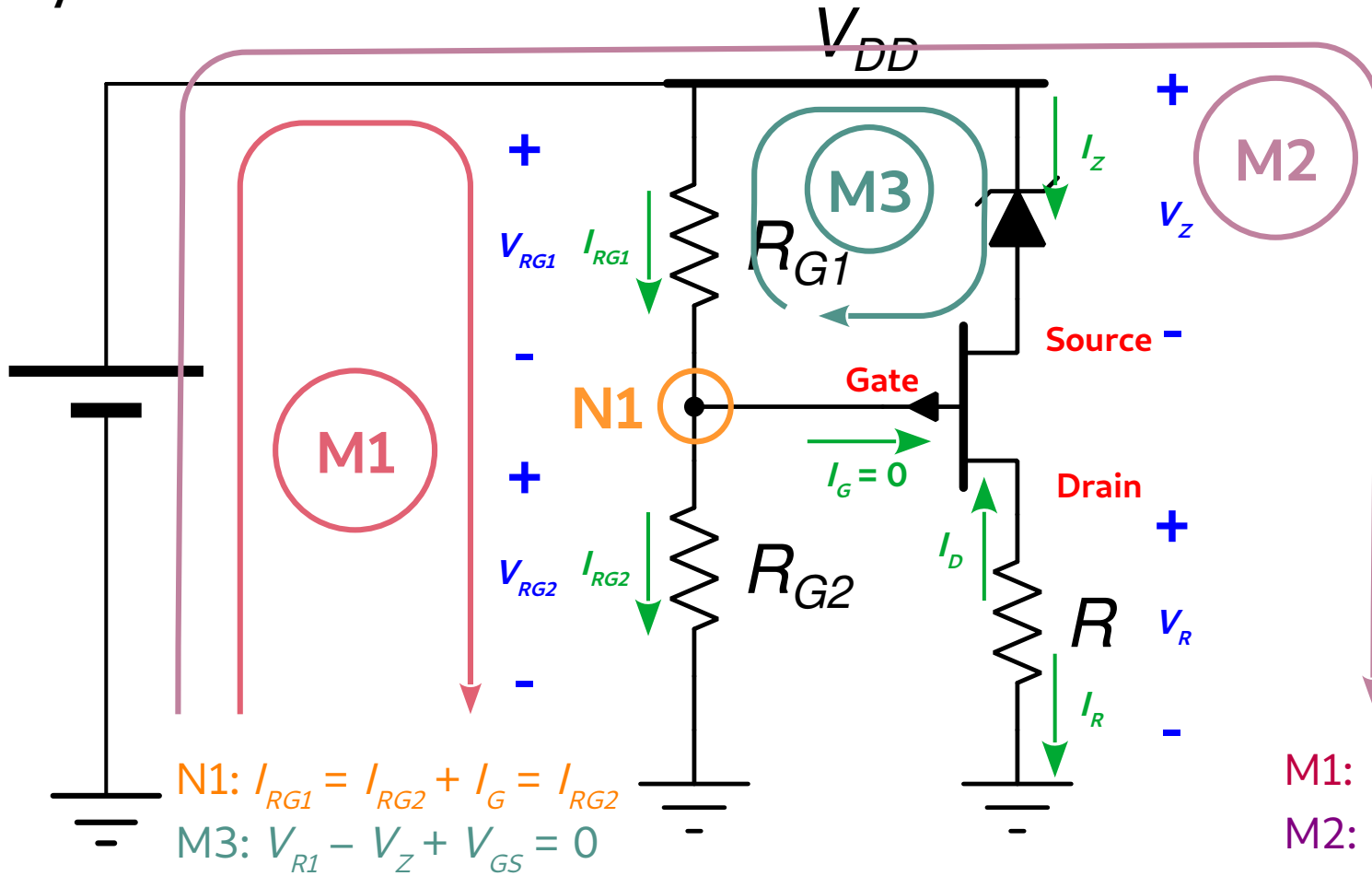
Diodo Zener

$$V_Z = 2,4 \text{ V}$$

$$I_{Zmin} = 10 \mu\text{A}$$

$$I_{Zmax} = 400 \text{ mA}$$

Leyes de Kirchoff



$$V_S > V_D (V_{DS} < 0)$$

$$I_D < 0$$

$$0 < V_{GS} < V_P (V_P > 0)$$

Sat: $V_{GS} < V_{PI}; V_{DS} < V_{GS} - V_P$

Transistor MOS canal P

$$V_P = 1,5 V$$

$$I_{DSS} = 10 mA$$

$$\lambda = 0,02 V^{-1}$$

$$V_{DD} = 5 V; R = 500 \Omega$$

$$R_{G1} = 1 M\Omega; R_{G2} = 2 M\Omega$$

Diodo Zener

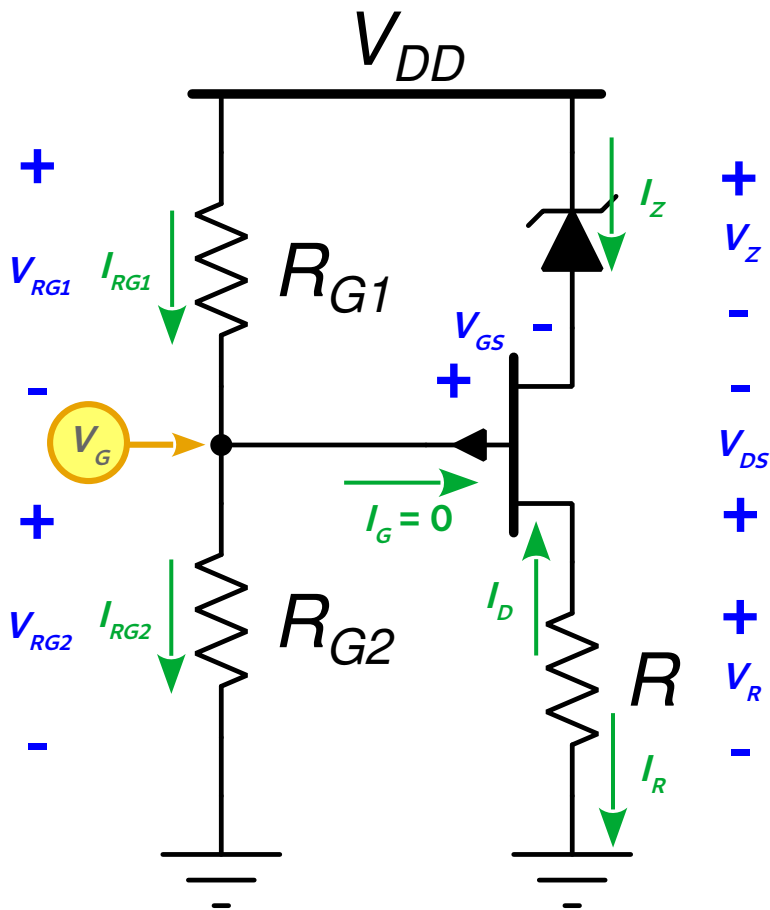
$$V_Z = 2,4 V$$

$$I_{Zmin} = 10 \mu A$$

$$I_{Zmax} = 400 mA$$

$M1: V_{DD} - V_{RG1} - V_{RG2} = 0$
 $M2: V_{DD} - V_Z + V_{DS} - V_R = 0$

Resolvemos la "malla de entrada"...



$$M1: V_{DD} - V_{RG1} - V_{RG2} = 0$$

$$M2: V_{DD} - V_Z + V_{DS} - V_R = 0$$

$$N1: I_{RG1} = I_{RG2} = I_{RG}$$

$$M3: V_{R1} - V_Z + V_{GS} = 0$$

De M1 y N1 despejamos:

$$V_{DD} = V_{RG1} + V_{RG2}$$

$$V_{DD} = I_{RG1} R_{G1} + I_{RG2} R_{G2}$$

$$V_{DD} = I_{RG} (R_{G1} + R_{G2})$$

$$I_{RG} = \frac{V_{DD}}{R_{G1} + R_{G2}}$$

$$V_G = V_{RG2} = I_{RG2} R_{G2}$$

$$V_G = V_{DD} \frac{R_{G2}}{R_{G1} + R_{G2}}$$

$$V_G = 3.33 \text{ V}$$

$$V_S > V_D (V_{DS} < 0)$$

$$I_D < 0$$

$$0 < V_{GS} < V_P (V_P > 0)$$

$$\text{Sat: } V_{GS} < V_{pi}; V_{DS} < V_{GS} - V_P$$

Transistor MOS canal P

$$V_P = 1,5 \text{ V}$$

$$I_{DSS} = 10 \text{ mA}$$

$$\lambda = 0,02 \text{ V}^{-1}$$

$$V_{DD} = 5 \text{ V}; R = 500 \Omega$$

$$R_{G1} = 1 \text{ M}\Omega; R_{G2} = 2 \text{ M}\Omega$$

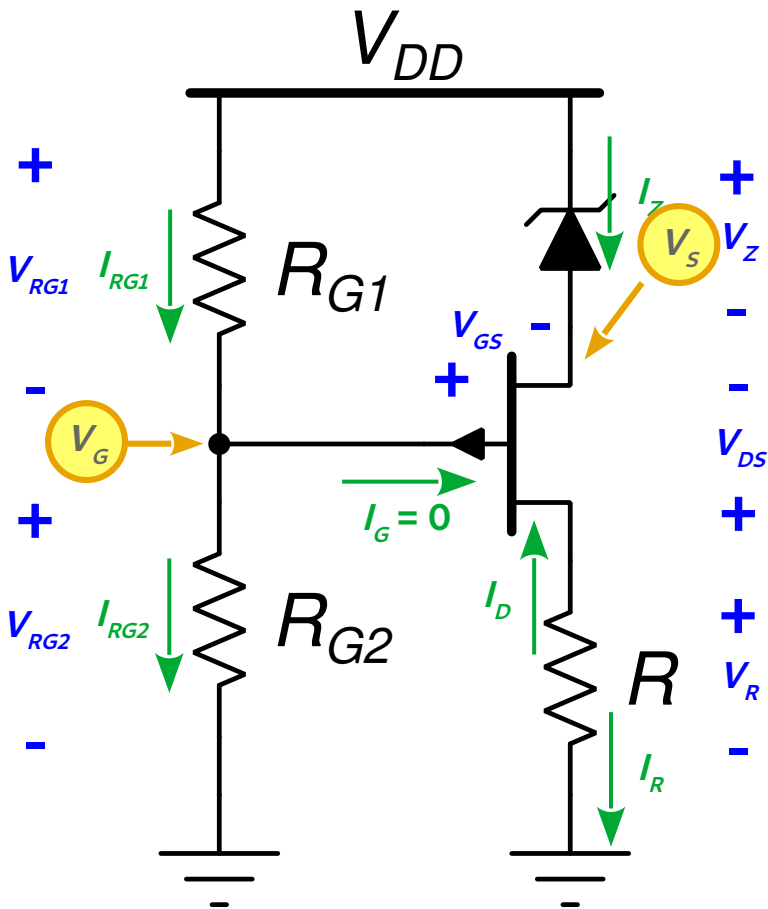
Diodo Zener

$$V_Z = 2,4 \text{ V}$$

$$I_{Zmin} = 10 \mu\text{A}$$

$$I_{Zmax} = 400 \text{ mA}$$

Resolvemos la "malla de entrada"...



$$M1: V_{DD} - V_{RG1} - V_{RG2} = 0$$

$$M2: V_{DD} - V_Z + V_{DS} - V_R = 0$$

$$N1: I_{RG1} = I_{RG2} = I_{RG}$$

$$M3: V_{R1} - V_Z + V_{GS} = 0$$

$$V_G = V_{DD} \frac{R_{G2}}{R_{G1} + R_{G2}} = 3.33 \text{ V}$$

Pero ¡OJO! V_G no es V_{GS}

$$V_{GS} = V_G - V_S = V_G - (V_{DD} - V_Z)$$

$$V_{GS} = 3.33 \text{ V} - (5 \text{ V} - 2.4 \text{ V}) = 0.73 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{GS} = V_Z - V_{RG1}$$

$$V_{GS} = V_Z - V_{DD} \frac{R_{G1}}{R_{G1} + R_{G2}} = 0.73 \text{ V}$$

$$V_S > V_D (V_{DS} < 0)$$

$$I_D < 0$$

$$0 < V_{GS} < V_P (V_P > 0)$$

$$\text{Sat: } V_{GS} < V_{pi}; V_{DS} < V_{GS} - V_P$$

Transistor MOS canal P

$$V_P = 1.5 \text{ V}$$

$$I_{DSS} = 10 \text{ mA}$$

$$\lambda = 0.02 \text{ V}^{-1}$$

$$V_{DD} = 5 \text{ V}; R = 500 \Omega$$

$$R_{G1} = 1 \text{ M}\Omega; R_{G2} = 2 \text{ M}\Omega$$

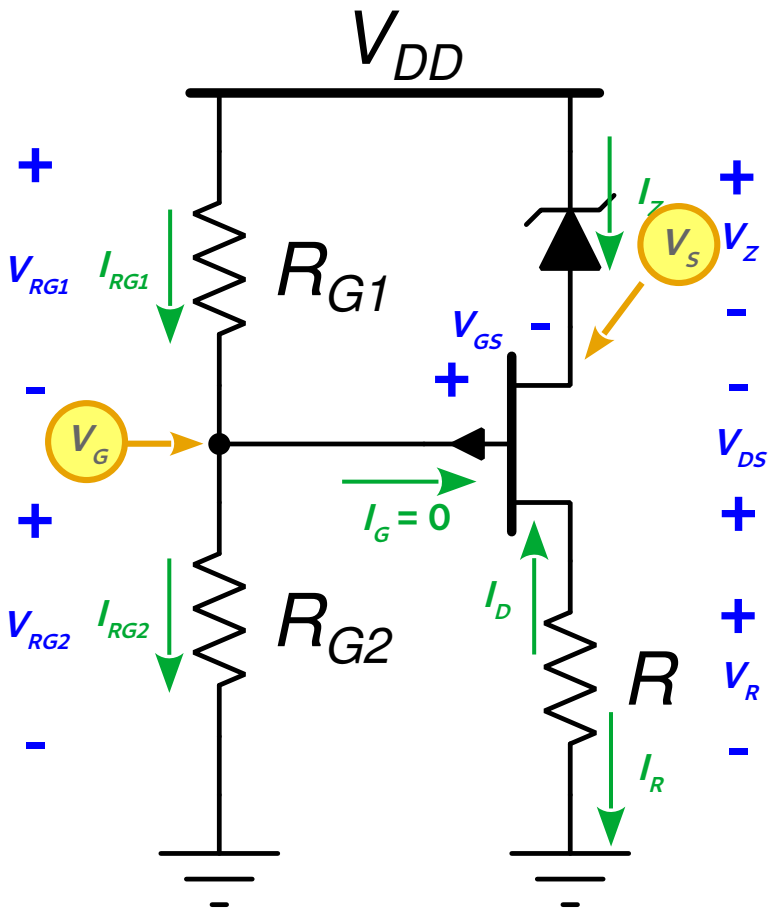
Diodo Zener

$$V_Z = 2.4 \text{ V}$$

$$I_{Zmin} = 10 \mu\text{A}$$

$$I_{Zmax} = 400 \text{ mA}$$

Calculamos la corriente del transistor...



$$M1: V_{DD} - V_{RG1} - V_{RG2} = 0$$

$$M2: V_{DD} - V_Z + V_{DS} - V_R = 0$$

$$N1: I_{RG1} = I_{RG2} = I_{RG}$$

$$M3: V_{R1} - V_Z + V_{GS} = 0$$

$$V_G = V_{DD} \frac{R_{G2}}{R_{G1} + R_{G2}} = 3.33 \text{ V}$$

$$0 < V_{GS} = 0.73 \text{ V} < V_P$$

Suponemos saturación y efecto de modulación del largo del canal despreciable...

$$I_D = -I_{DSS} \left(1 - \frac{V_{GS}}{V_P} \right)^2 = -2.61 \text{ mA}$$

... ¡luego debemos corroborarlo!

$$V_S > V_D (V_{DS} < 0)$$

$$I_D < 0$$

$$0 < V_{GS} < V_P (V_P > 0)$$

$$\text{Sat: } V_{GS} < V_{pi}; V_{DS} < V_{GS} - V_P$$

Transistor MOS canal P

$$V_P = 1,5 \text{ V}$$

$$I_{DSS} = 10 \text{ mA}$$

$$\lambda = 0,02 \text{ V}^{-1}$$

$$V_{DD} = 5 \text{ V}; R = 500 \Omega$$

$$R_{G1} = 1 \text{ M}\Omega; R_{G2} = 2 \text{ M}\Omega$$

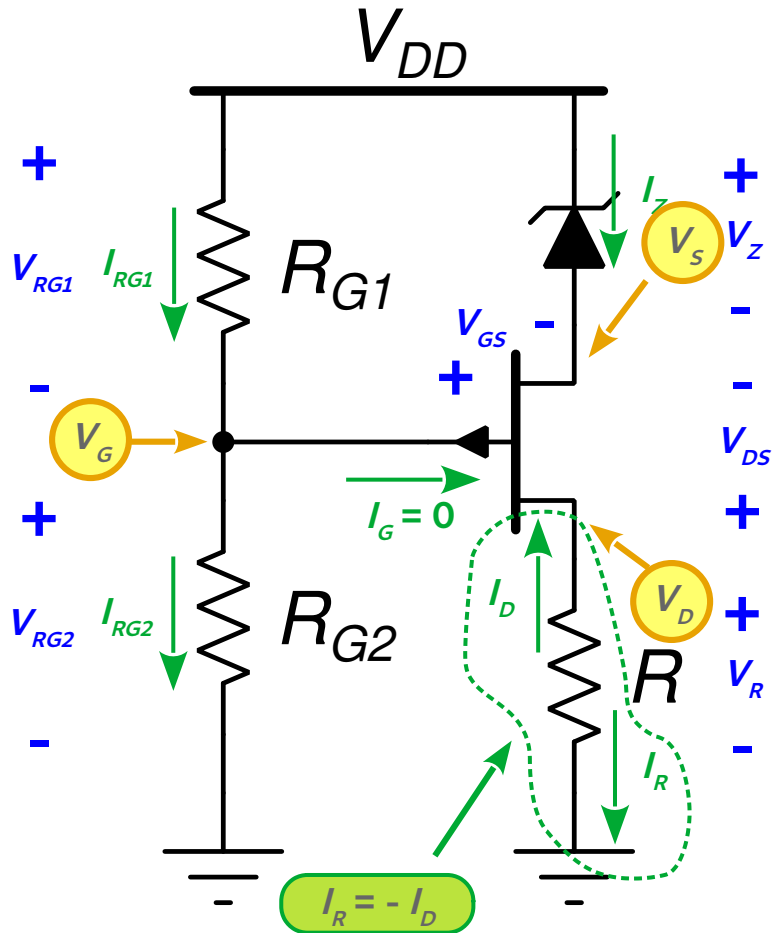
Diodo Zener

$$V_Z = 2,4 \text{ V}$$

$$I_{Zmin} = 10 \mu\text{A}$$

$$I_{Zmax} = 400 \text{ mA}$$

Resolvemos para V_{DS} ...



$$M1: V_{DD} - V_{RG1} - V_{RG2} = 0$$

$$M2: V_{DD} - V_Z + V_{DS} - V_R = 0$$

$$N1: I_{RG1} = I_{RG2} = I_{RG}$$

$$M3: V_{R1} - V_Z + V_{GS} = 0$$

$$V_G = V_{DD} \frac{R_{G2}}{R_{G1} + R_{G2}} = 3.33 \text{ V}$$

$$0 < V_{GS} = 0.73 \text{ V} < V_P$$

$$I_D = -I_{DSS} \left(1 - \frac{V_{GS}}{V_P} \right)^2 = -2.61 \text{ mA}$$

Calculamos la tensión de *Drain*:

$$V_D = V_R = I_R \cdot R = -I_D \cdot R$$

$$V_D = 2.61 \text{ mA} \cdot 0.5 \text{ k}\Omega = 1.31 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{DS} = V_D - V_S = V_D - (V_{DD} - V_Z)$$

$$V_{DS} = 1.31 \text{ V} - 5 \text{ V} + 2.4 \text{ V} = -1.29 \text{ V}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_S > V_D (V_{DS} < 0) \\ I_D < 0 \\ 0 < V_{GS} < V_P (V_P > 0) \\ \text{Sat: } V_{GS} < V_{pi}; V_{DS} < V_{GS} - V_P \end{aligned}$$

Transistor MOS canal P

$$V_P = 1,5 \text{ V}$$

$$I_{DSS} = 10 \text{ mA}$$

$$\lambda = 0,02 \text{ V}^{-1}$$

$$V_{DD} = 5 \text{ V}; R = 500 \Omega$$

$$R_{G1} = 1 \text{ M}\Omega; R_{G2} = 2 \text{ M}\Omega$$

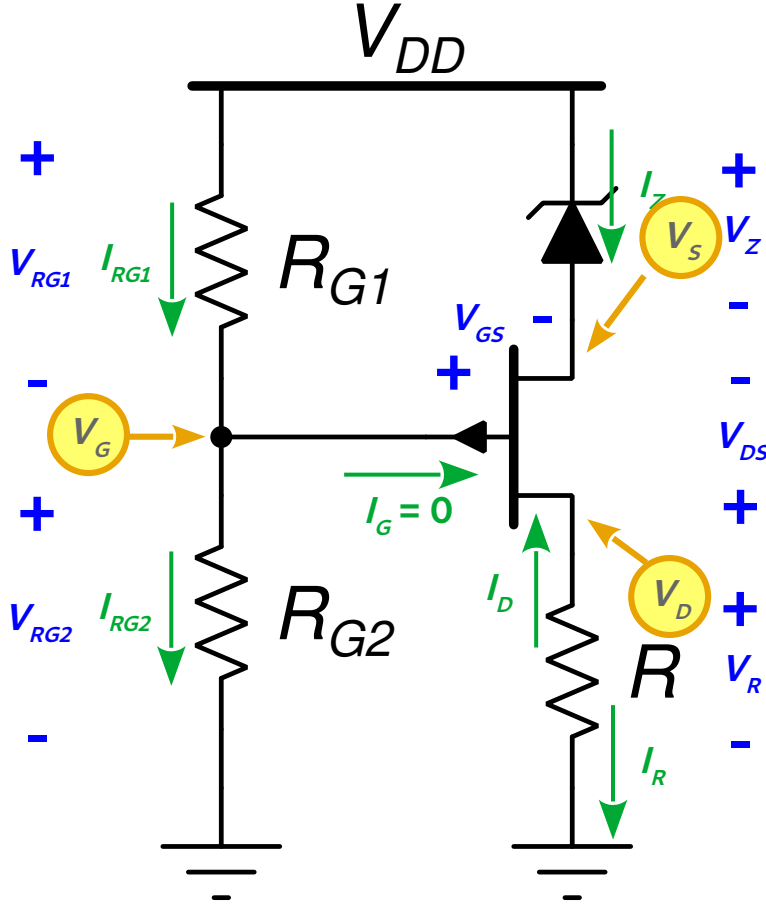
Diodo Zener

$$V_Z = 2,4 \text{ V}$$

$$I_{Zmin} = 10 \mu\text{A}$$

$$I_{Zmax} = 400 \text{ mA}$$

Verificamos...



$$M1: V_{DD} - V_{RG1} - V_{RG2} = 0$$

$$M2: V_{DD} - V_Z + V_{DS} - V_R = 0$$

$$N1: I_{RG1} = I_{RG2} = I_{RG}$$

$$M3: V_{R1} - V_Z + V_{GS} = 0$$

$$V_G = V_{DD} \frac{R_{G2}}{R_{G1} + R_{G2}} = 3.33 \text{ V}$$

$$0 < V_{GS} = 0.73 \text{ V} < V_P$$

$$I_D = -I_{DSS} \left(1 - \frac{V_{GS}}{V_P} \right)^2 = -2.61 \text{ mA}$$

Verificamos saturación...

$$V_{DS} = -1.29 \text{ V} < V_{GS} - V_P = -0.77 \text{ V}$$

...y el EMLC despreciable...

$$1 - \lambda(V_{DS} - V_{DS_{sat}}) = 1.0104 \approx 1$$

...y que el Zener funciona: $10 \mu\text{A} < I_Z = -I_D = 2.61 \text{ mA} < 400 \text{ mA}$

$$V_S > V_D (V_{DS} < 0)$$

$$I_D < 0$$

$$0 < V_{GS} < V_P (V_P > 0)$$

$$\text{Sat: } V_{GS} < V_P; V_{DS} < V_{GS} - V_P$$

Transistor MOS canal P

$$V_P = 1,5 \text{ V}$$

$$I_{DSS} = 10 \text{ mA}$$

$$\lambda = 0,02 \text{ V}^{-1}$$

$$V_{DD} = 5 \text{ V}; R = 500 \Omega$$

$$R_{G1} = 1 \text{ M}\Omega; R_{G2} = 2 \text{ M}\Omega$$

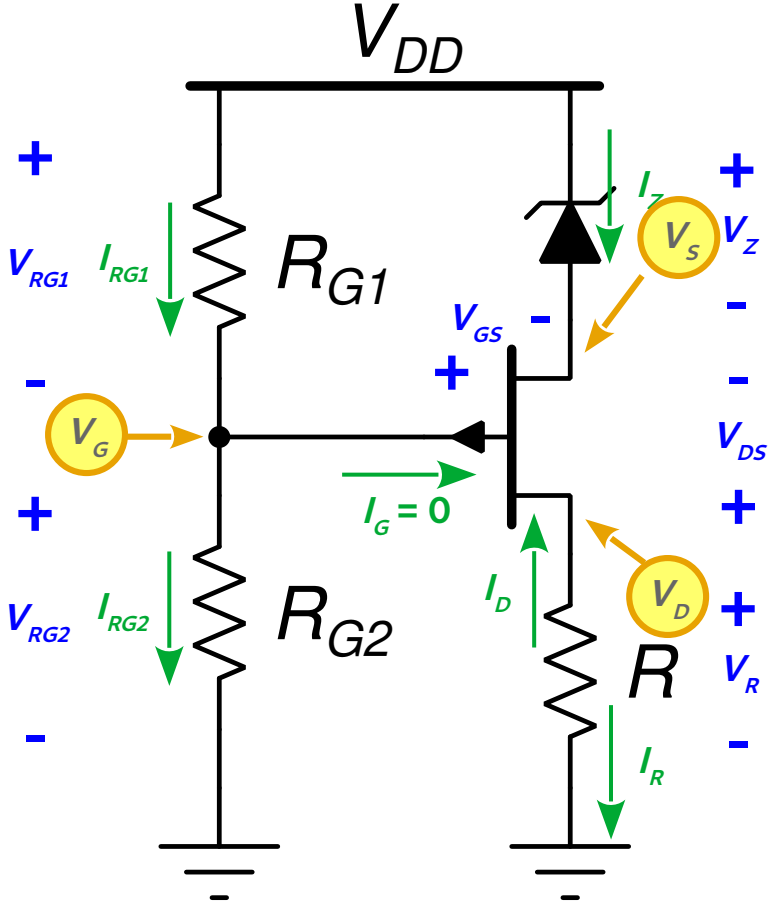
Diodo Zener

$$V_Z = 2,4 \text{ V}$$

$$I_{Zmin} = 10 \mu\text{A}$$

$$I_{Zmax} = 400 \text{ mA}$$

En resumen...



$$M1: V_{DD} - V_{RG1} - V_{RG2} = 0$$

$$M2: V_{DD} - V_Z + V_{DS} - V_R = 0$$

$$N1: I_{RG1} = I_{RG2} = I_{RG}$$

$$M3: V_{R1} - V_Z + V_{GS} = 0$$

$$V_G = V_{DD} \frac{R_{G2}}{R_{G1} + R_{G2}} = 3.33 \text{ V}$$

$$0 < V_{GS} = 0.73 \text{ V} < V_P$$

$$I_D = -I_{DSS} \left(1 - \frac{V_{GS}}{V_P} \right)^2 = -2.61 \text{ mA}$$

$$V_{DS} = -1.29 \text{ V} < V_{DS_{sat}}$$

$$V_S > V_D (V_{DS} < 0)$$

$$I_D < 0$$

$$0 < V_{GS} < V_P (V_P > 0)$$

$$\text{Sat: } V_{GS} < V_{pi}; V_{DS} < V_{GS} - V_P$$

Transistor MOS canal P

$$V_P = 1,5 \text{ V}$$

$$I_{DSS} = 10 \text{ mA}$$

$$\lambda = 0,02 \text{ V}^{-1}$$

$$V_{DD} = 5 \text{ V}; R = 500 \Omega$$

$$R_{G1} = 1 \text{ M}\Omega; R_{G2} = 2 \text{ M}\Omega$$

Diodo Zener

$$V_Z = 2,4 \text{ V}$$

$$I_{Zmin} = 10 \mu\text{A}$$

$$I_{Zmax} = 400 \text{ mA}$$