



**Universidade Federal de Uberlândia
Engenharia Eletrônica e de Telecomunicações**

- Eletrônica Analógica 1 -

Capítulo 3: Transistores de efeito de campo

Prof. Alan Petrônio Pinheiro

Sumário

Física de semicondução FET

- Características de condução
- Curvas i_d - v_{gs}
- Região de corte, saturação e triodo

Análise CC de circuitos com MOSFET

- Cálculo de resistores
- Identificação de regime de trabalho

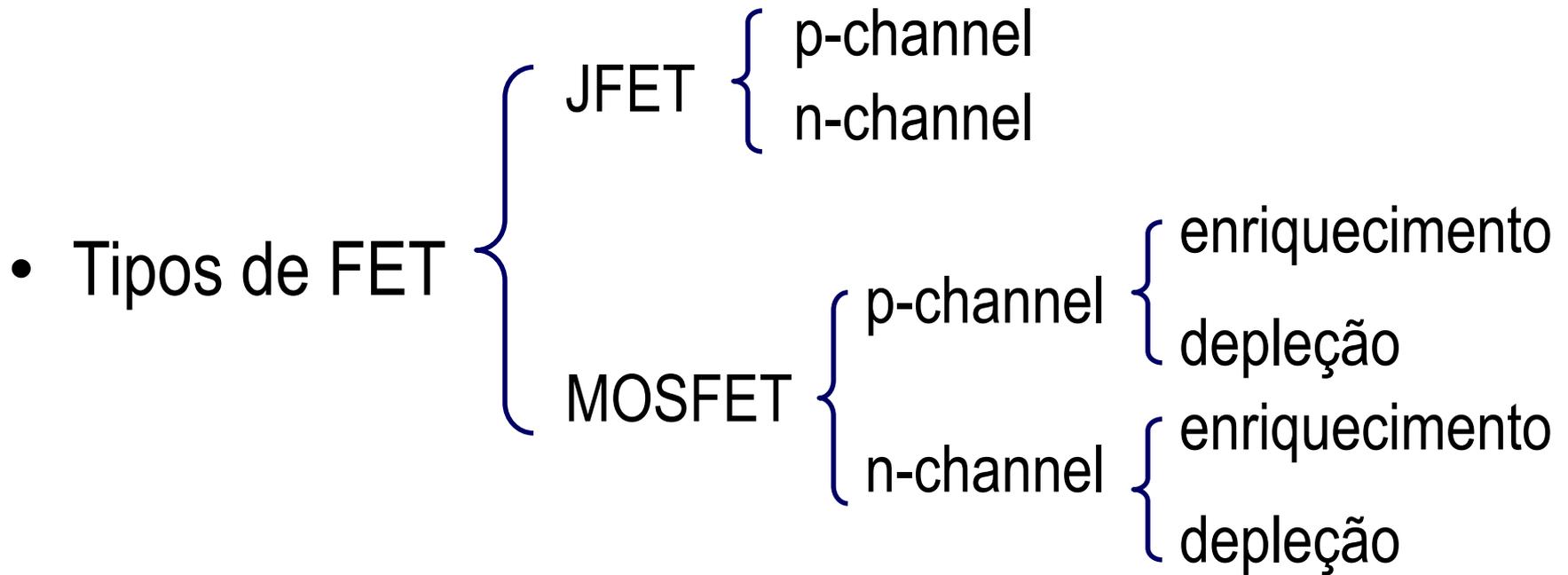
Amplificação do FET

- Análise da reta de carga

Polarização do FET

- Polarização Gate com R_s
- Realimentação do dreno para gate



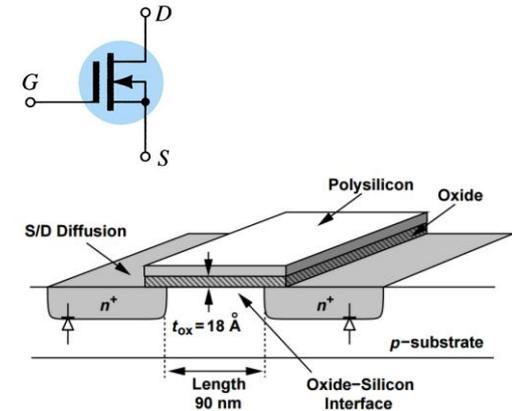
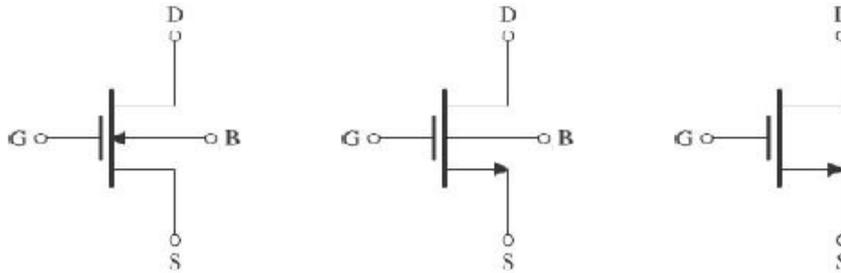


- Vantagens FET:
 - Mais fácil e barata a fabricação
 - Menor consumo energia
 - Boa “fonte de corrente”
 - Projeto exige menos resistores
 - Maior densidade de componentes em DIE

Física de semicondutores FET

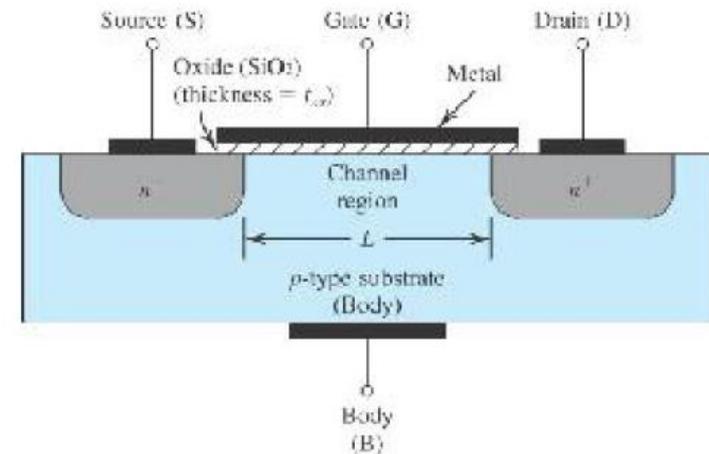
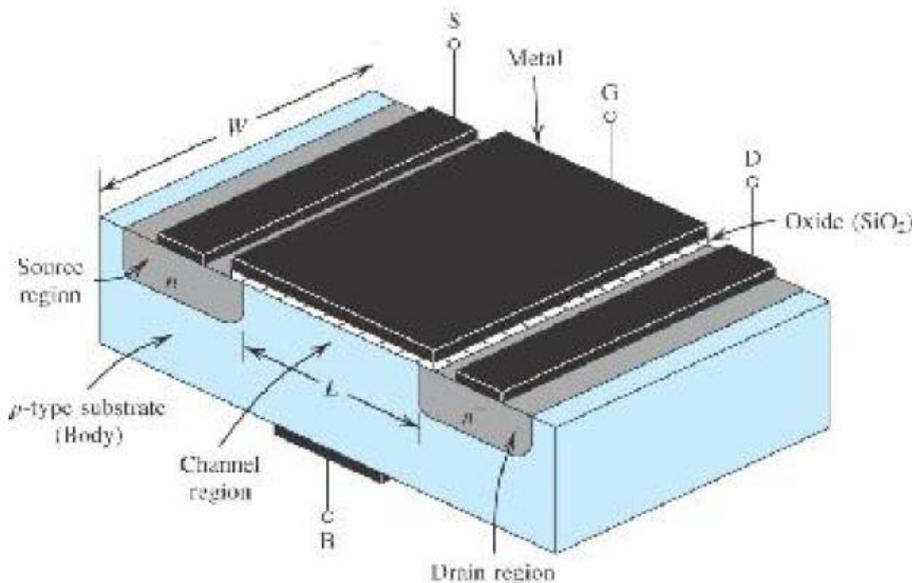
- MOSFET: transistor de efeito de campo metal-óxido-semicondutor
 - $I_G=0A$ ($1e-15A$)

- Simbologia

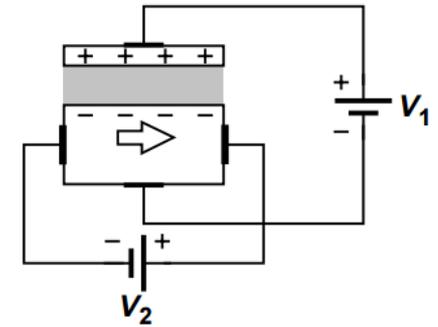
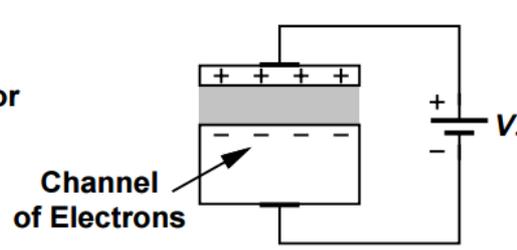
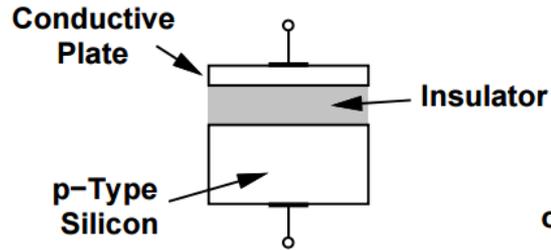


$L = 0,1$ a $3 \mu m$
 $W = 0,2$ a $100 \mu m$

- Estrutura MOSFET canal n enriquecimento

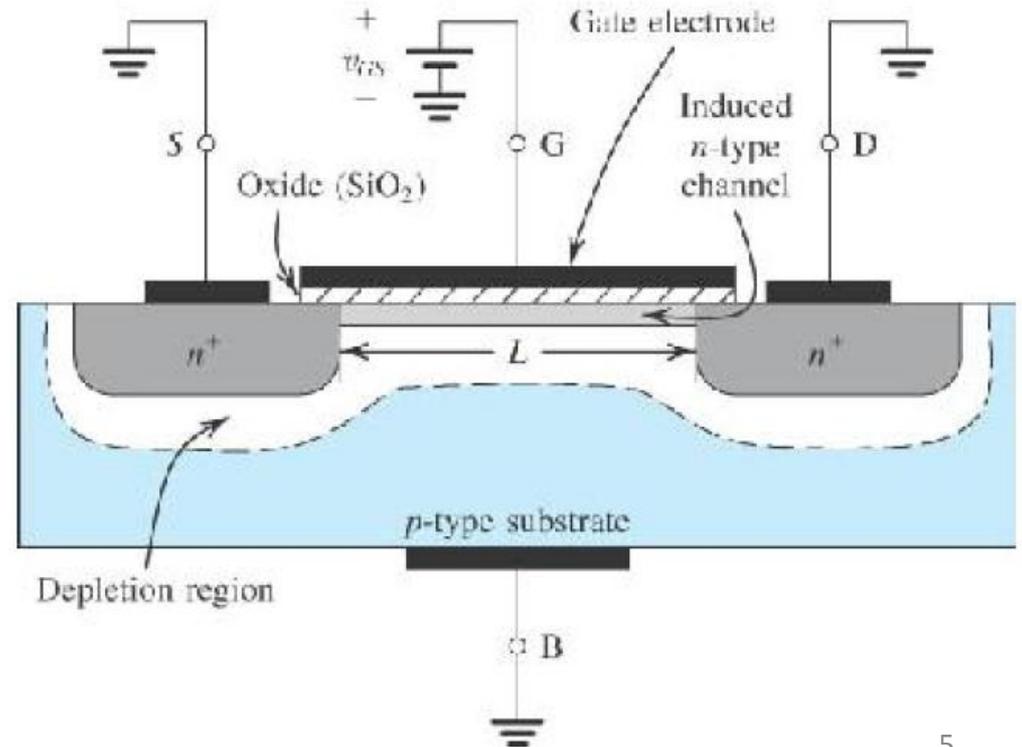
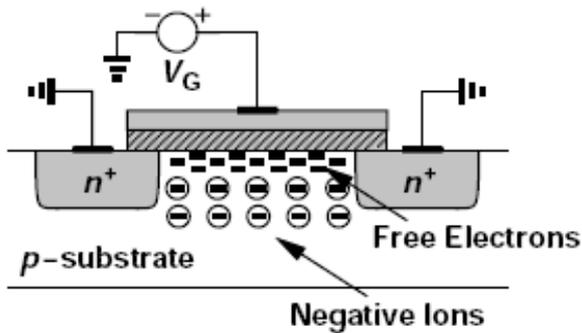


- Ideia básica:



- Criação de canal:

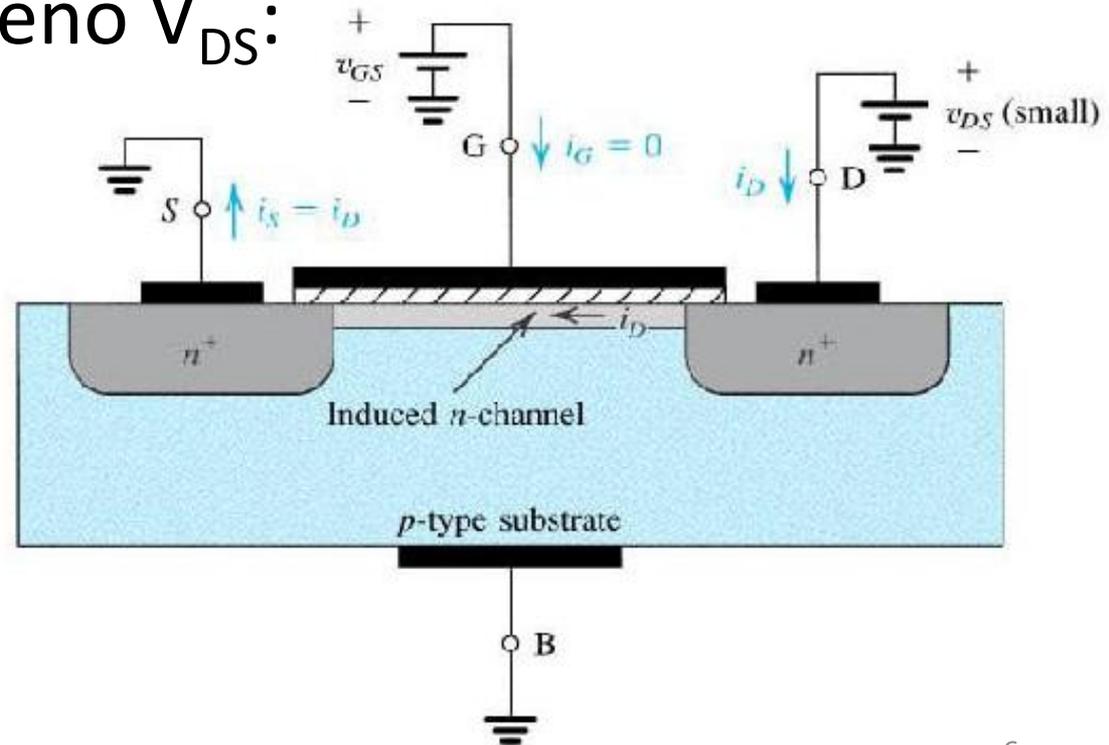
- NMOS
- Unipolar!
- $V_{GS} \geq V_t$



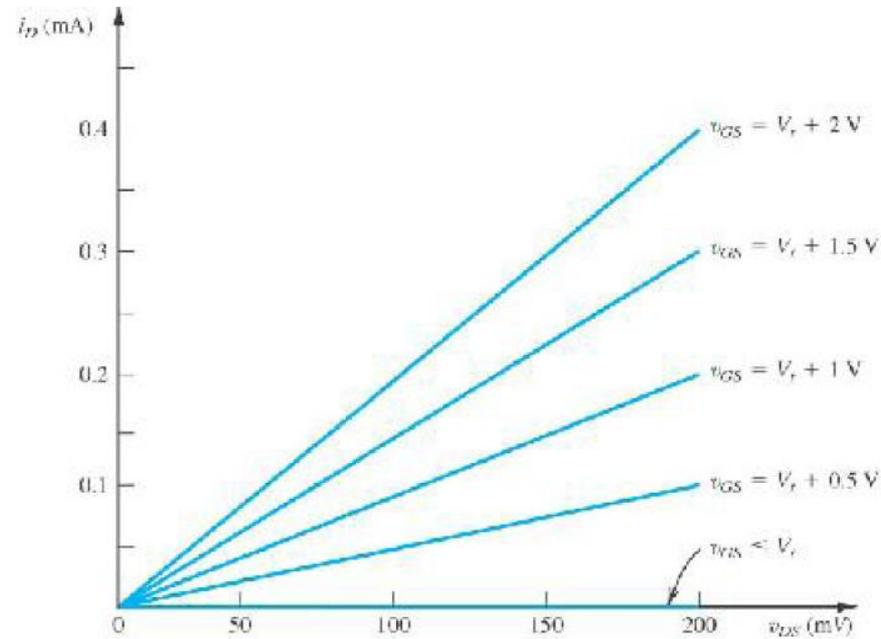
- Algumas características:

- Conecta-se o substrato (body - B) ao fonte S gerando V_{GS}
 - Colocar junção pn em corte
- Simetria vertical
- v_{GS} não pode exceder 30V ruptura do óxido da porta
 - Capacitância entrada muito baixa: cargas estáticas se acumulam

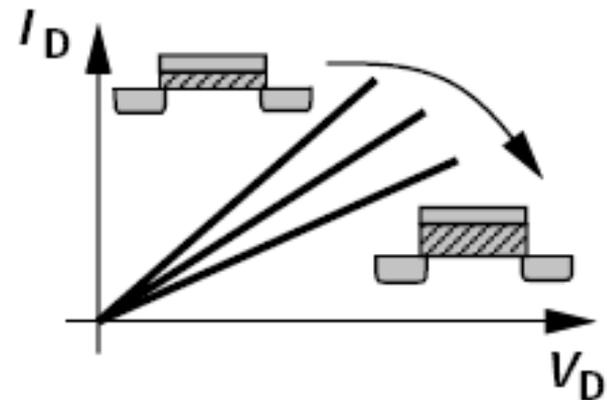
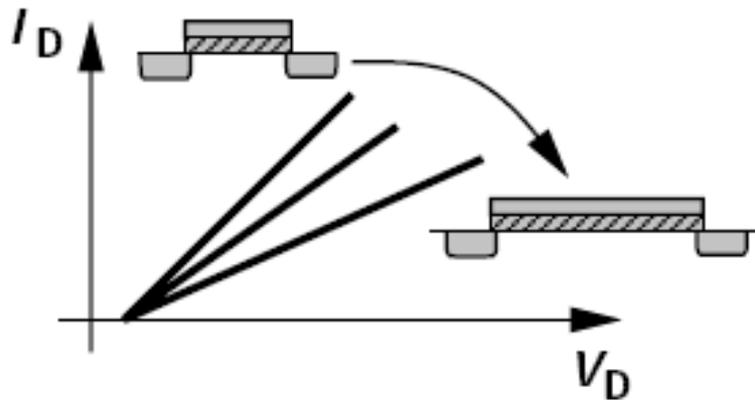
- Aplicando um pequeno V_{DS} :



- Efeito de V_{GS} :



- Efeitos dos parâmetros físicos do FET:

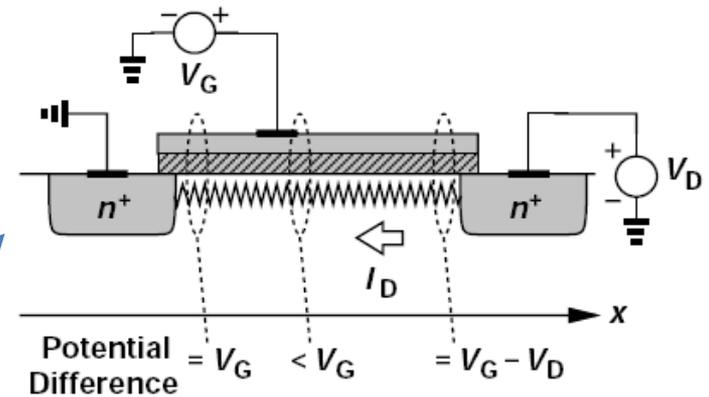
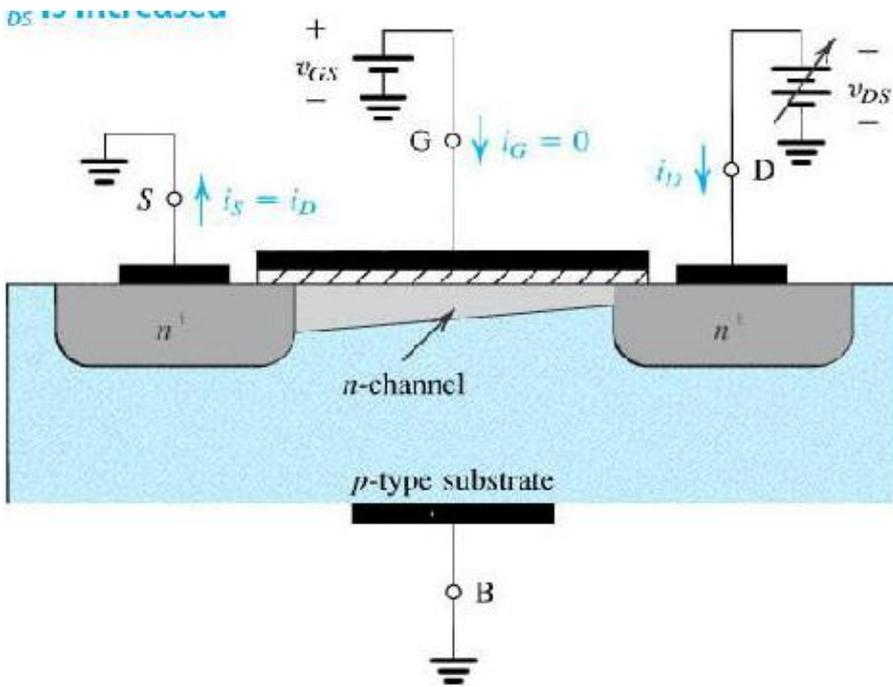


- Aumentando V_{DS} :

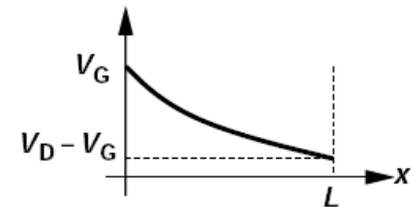
- $V_{GS} - V_{DS}$

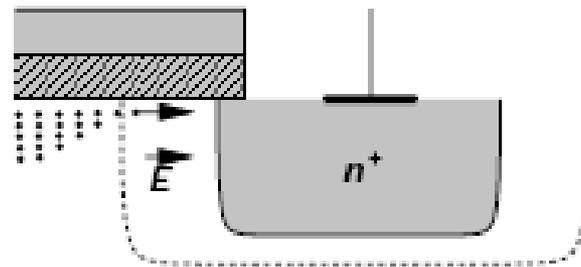
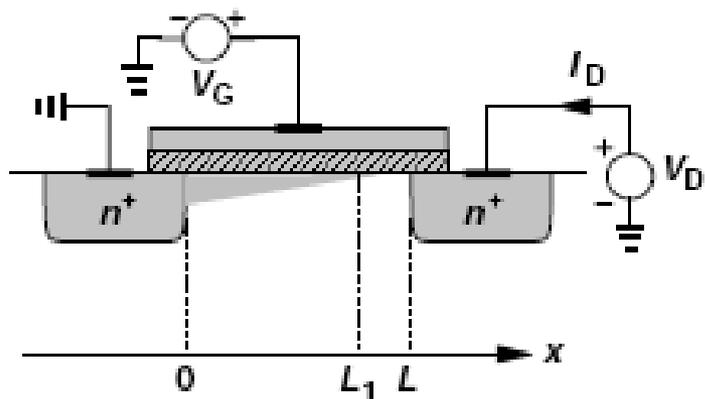
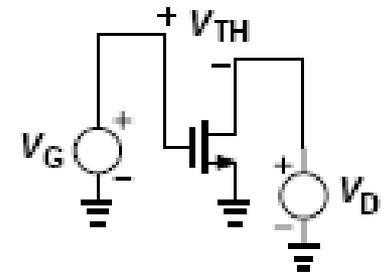
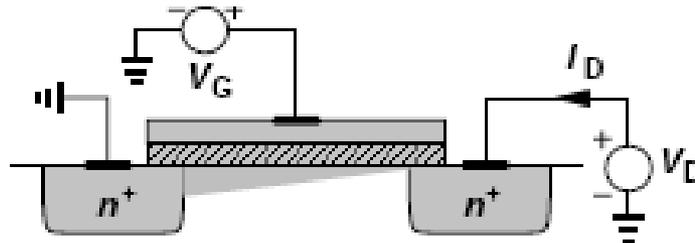
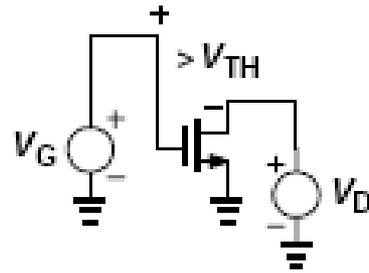
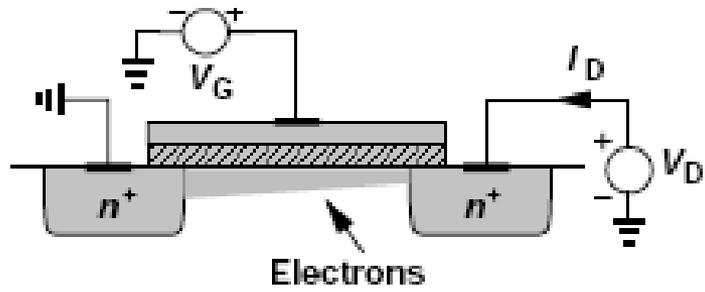
- Estrangulamento ou *pinched-off*:

- $V_{GS} - V_{DS} = V_t$



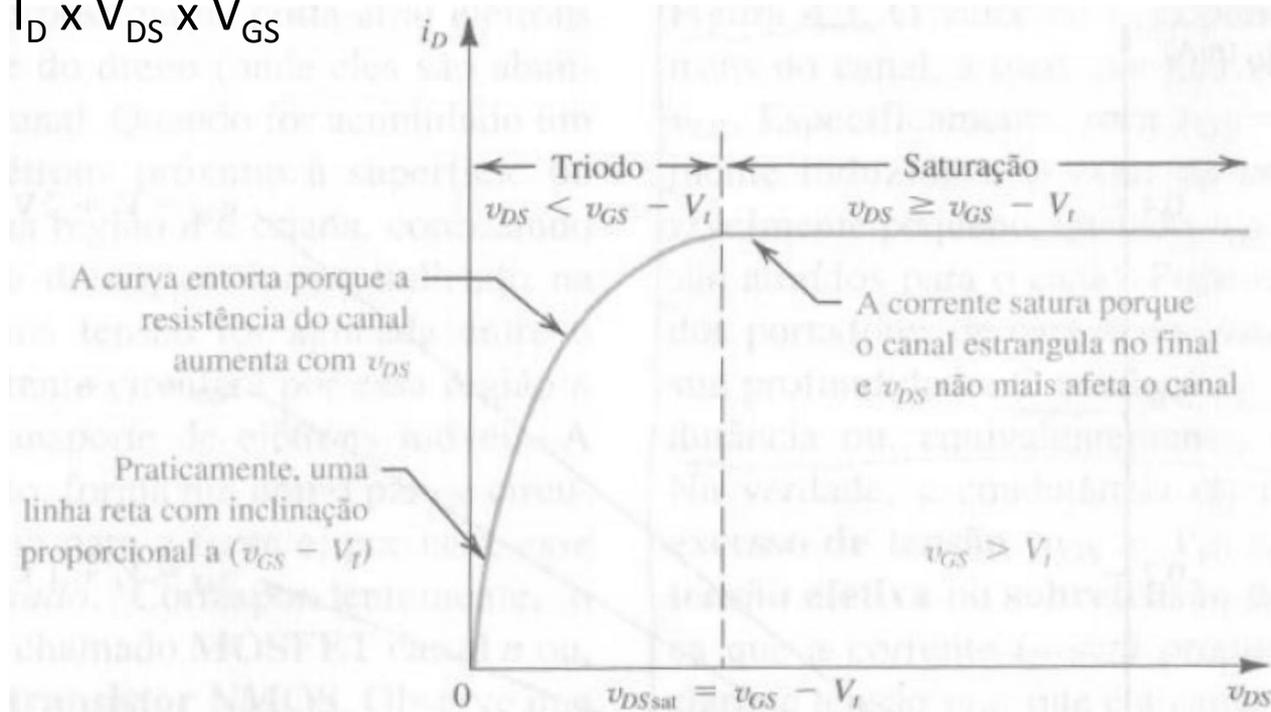
Gate-Substrate Potential Difference





• Curva do transistor MOSFET (NMOS e PMOS)

- TBJ = $I_C \times V_{CE} \times I_B$
- FET = $I_D \times V_{DS} \times V_{GS}$

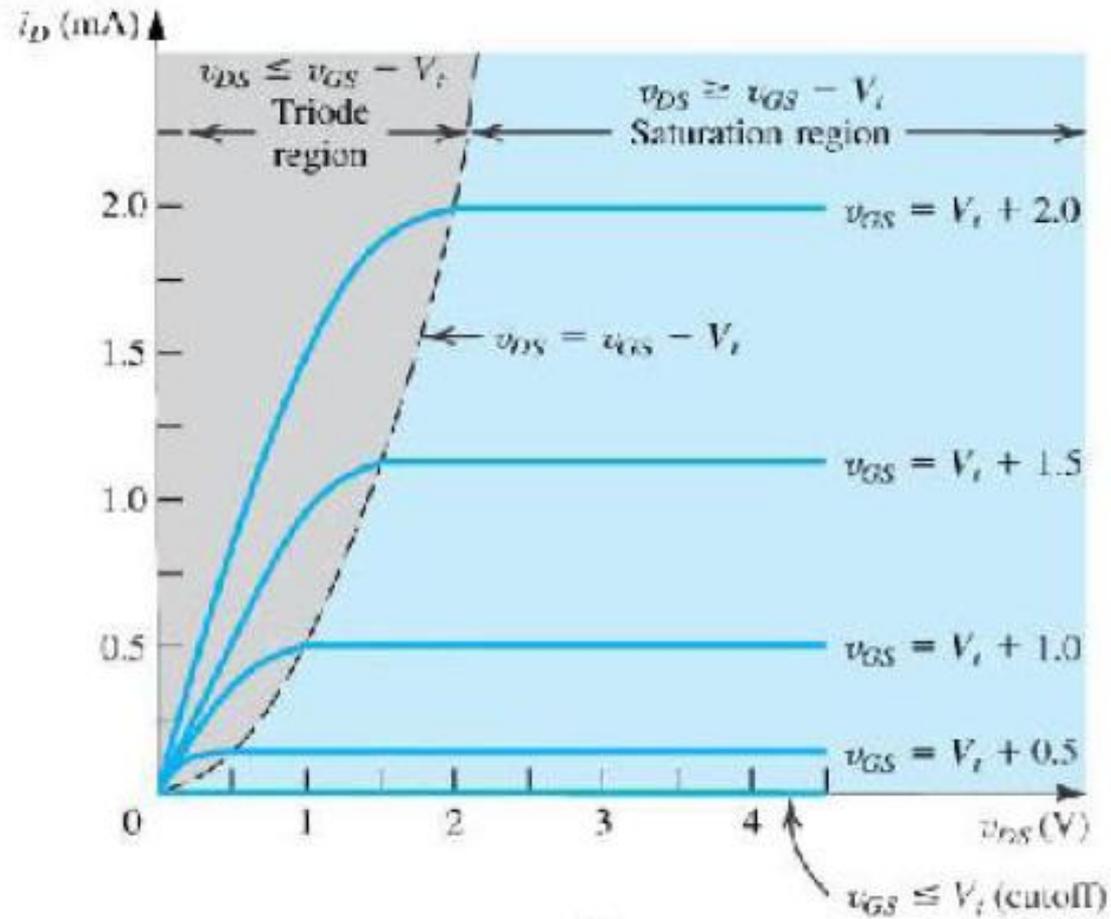
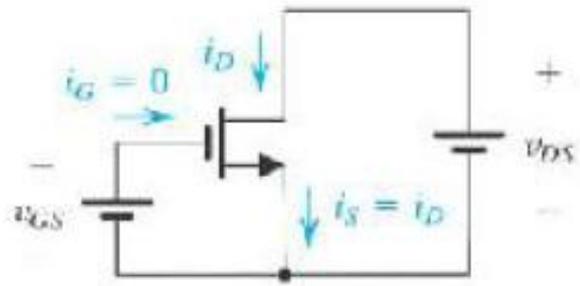


$$i_D = \begin{cases} k' \frac{W}{L} \left[(v_{GS} - V_t) v_{DS} - \frac{1}{2} v_{DS}^2 \right] , & \text{região triodo} \\ \frac{1}{2} k' \frac{W}{L} [(v_{GS} - V_t)^2], & \text{região saturação} \end{cases}$$

Temos as constantes:

- $W/L =$ razão de aspecto
- $K' =$ parâmetro transcondutância
- $K' = \mu C_{ox}$

- Curvas de operação do MOSFET:



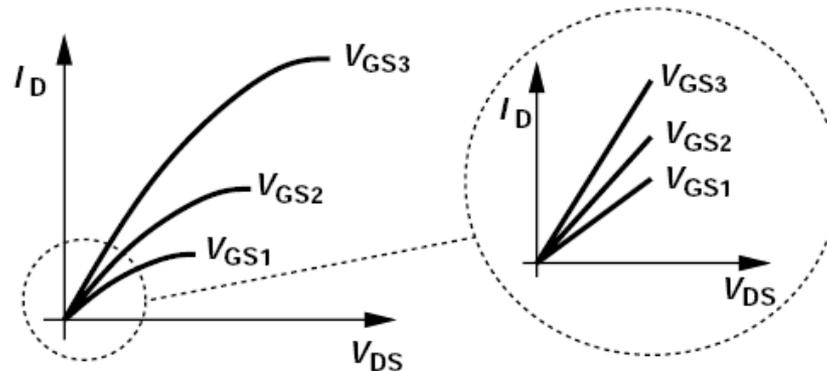
- Funcionamento como resistor na região triodo

$$i_D = k' \frac{W}{L} \left[(v_{GS} - V_t) v_{DS} - \frac{1}{2} v_{DS}^2 \right]$$

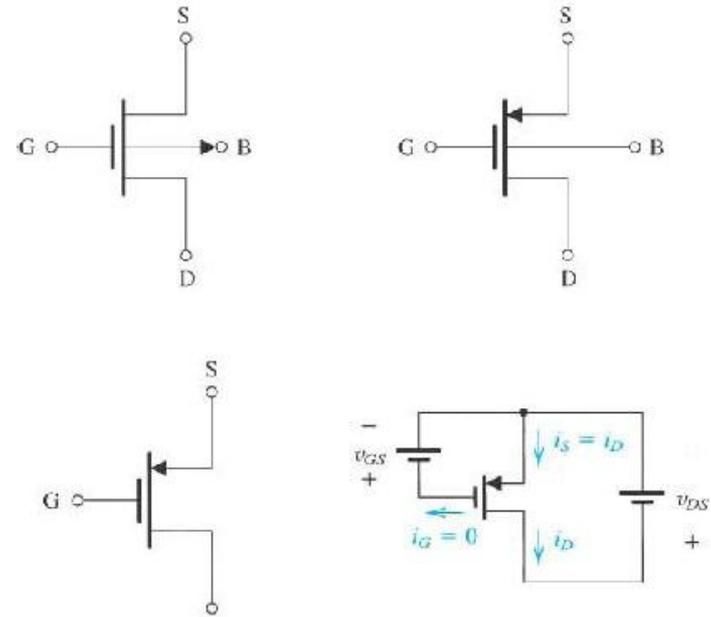
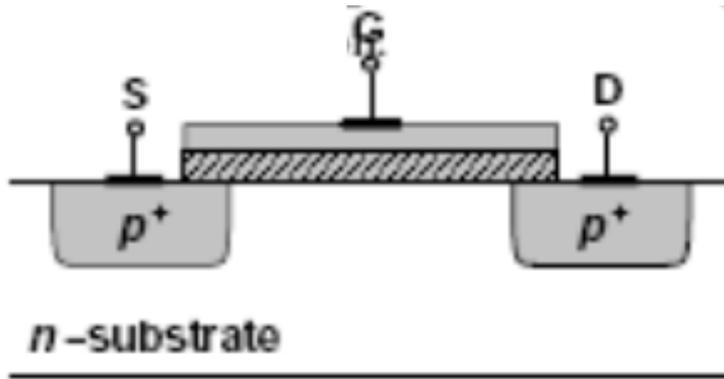
Considerando um pequeno v_{DS} , teremos:

$$i_D \rightarrow k' \frac{W}{L} [(v_{GS} - V_t) v_{DS}]$$

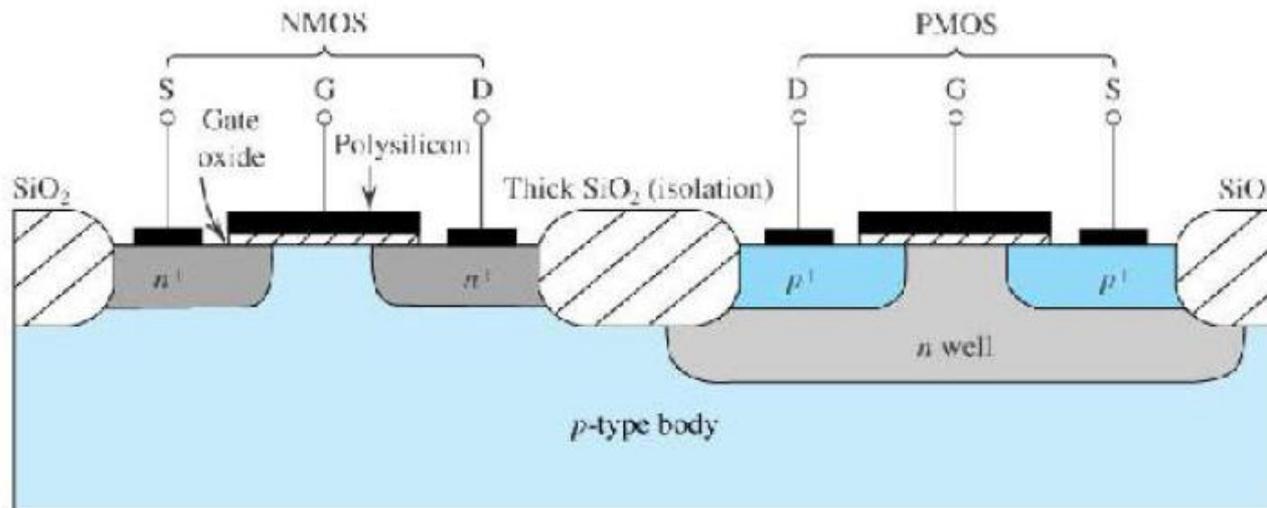
$$r_{FET} = \frac{v_{DS}}{i_D} = \frac{v_{DS}}{k' \frac{W}{L} [(v_{GS} - V_t) v_{DS}]} = k' \frac{W}{L} (v_{GS} - V_t)^{-1}$$



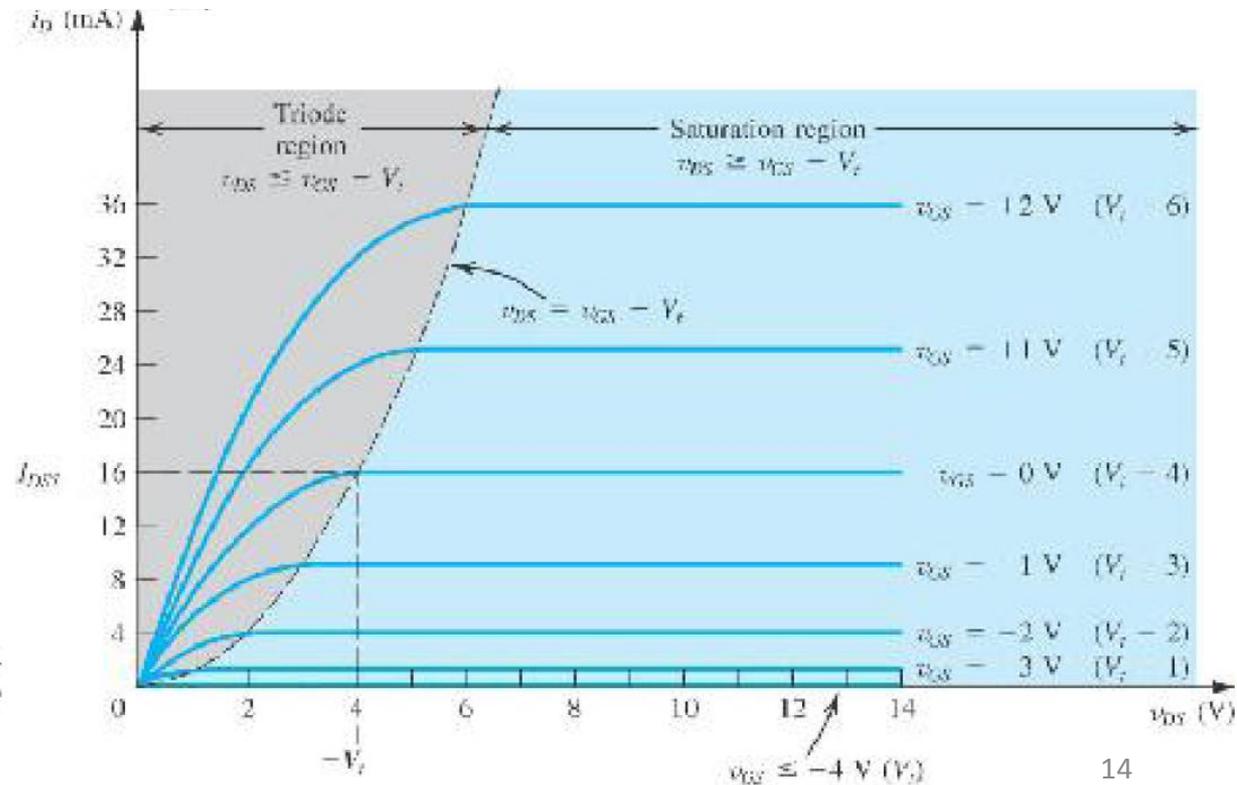
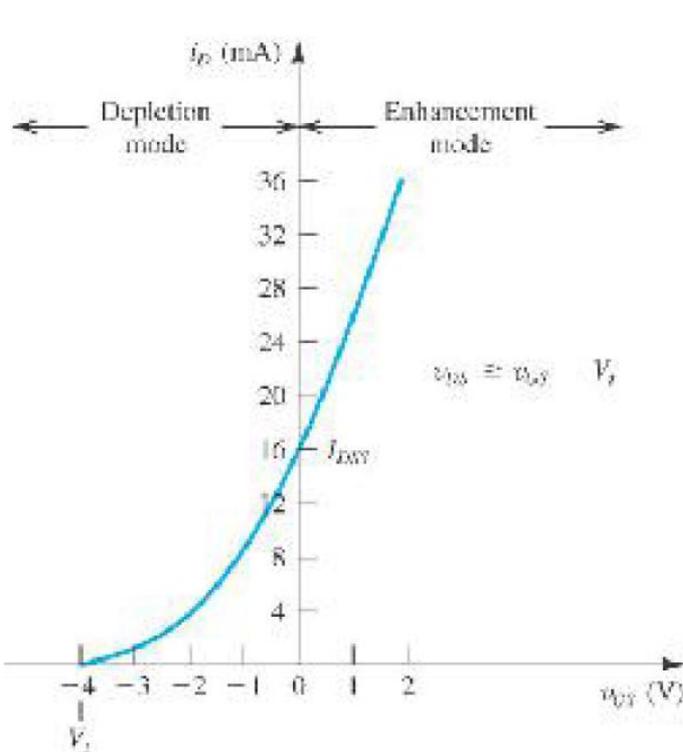
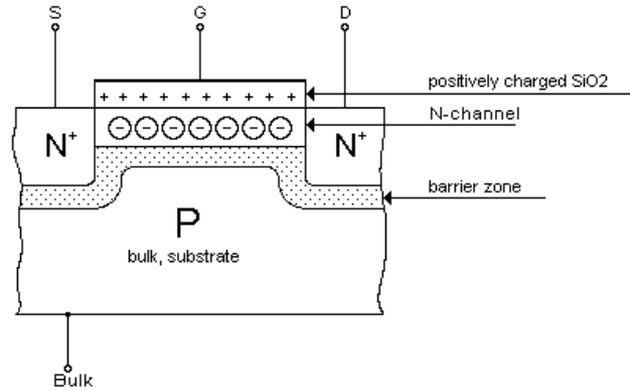
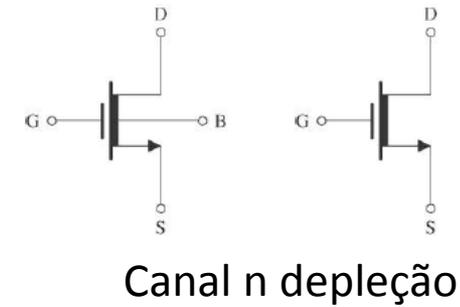
- PMOS:



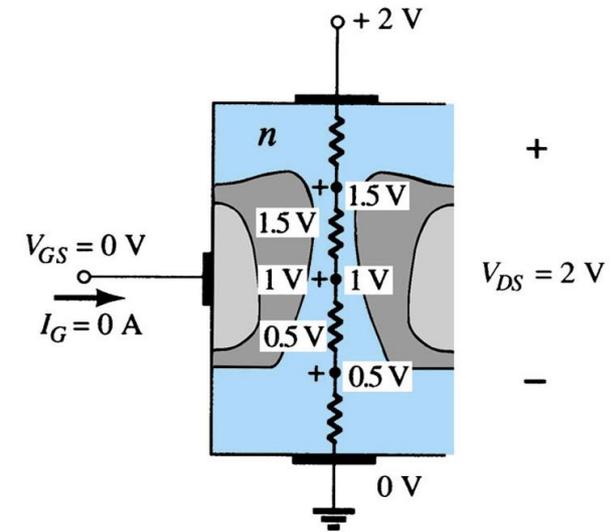
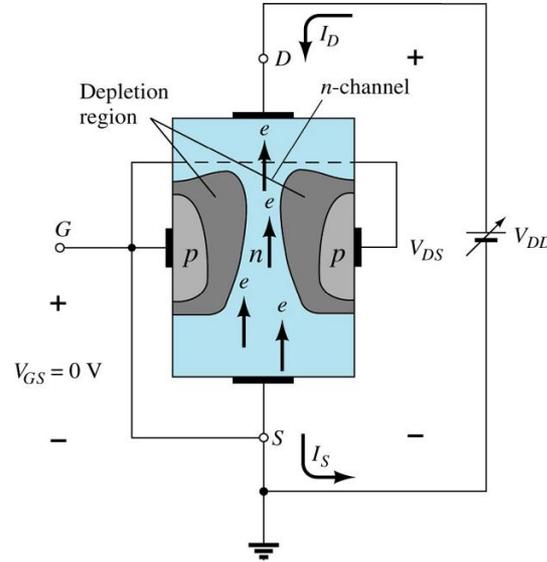
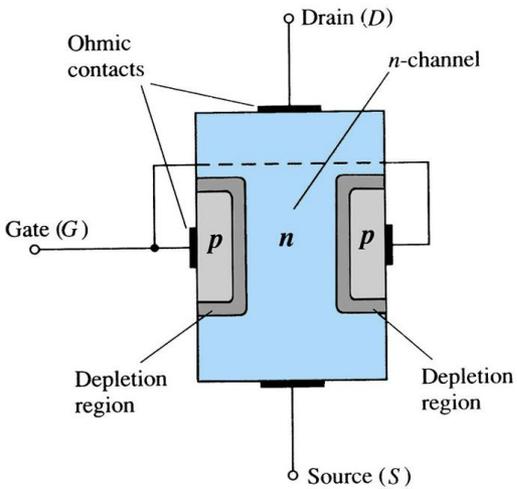
- CMOS:



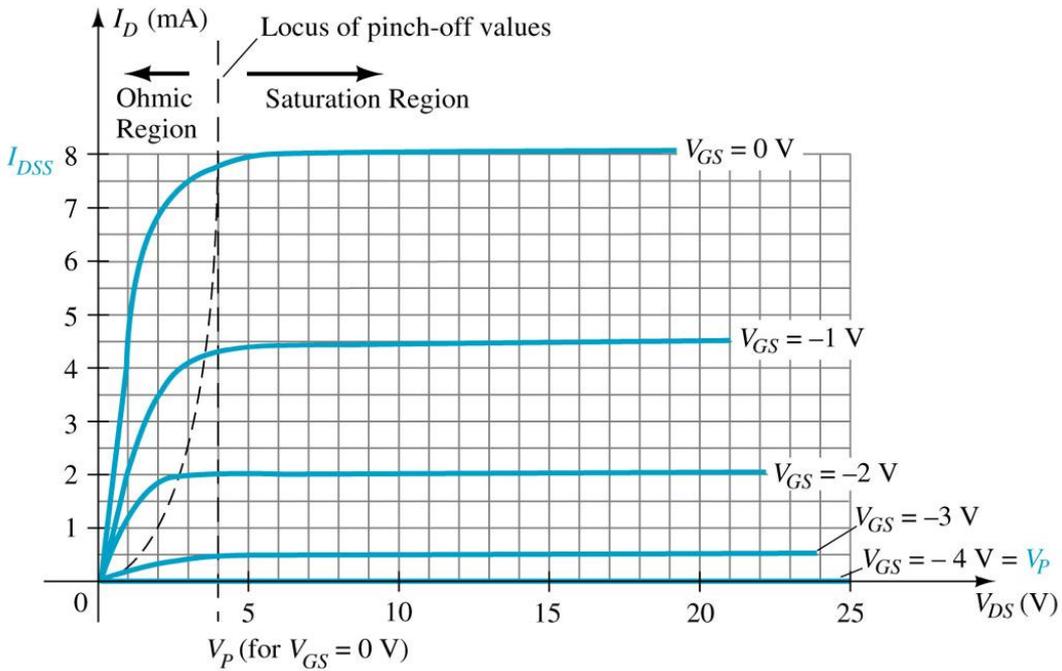
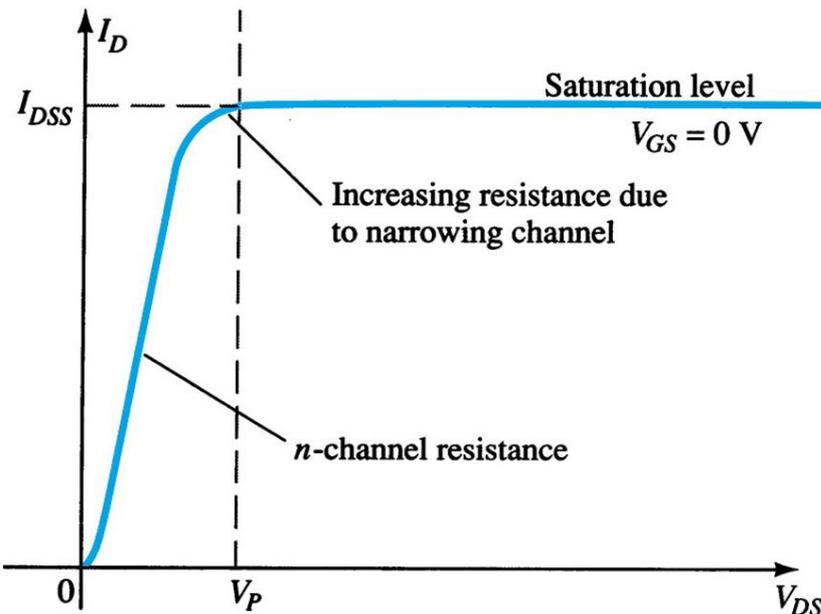
MOSFET depleção



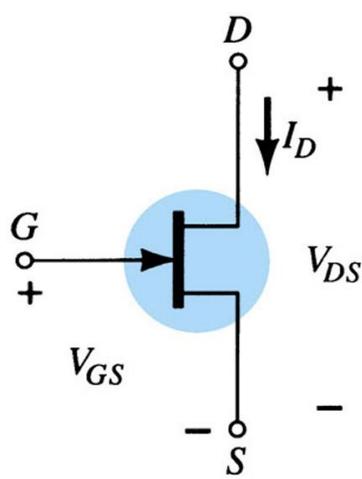
• JFET: construção



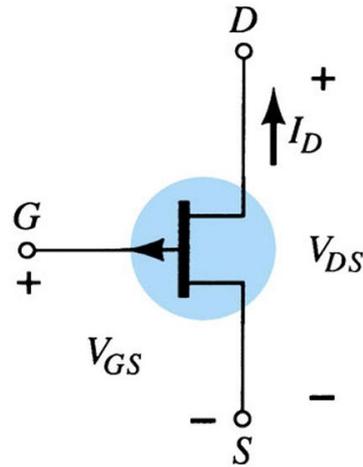
- Gráfico I_D versus V_{DS} para JFET



- Outros aspectos do JFET



Canal n



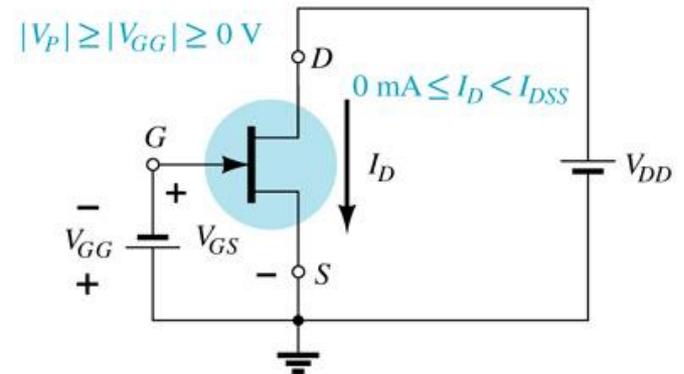
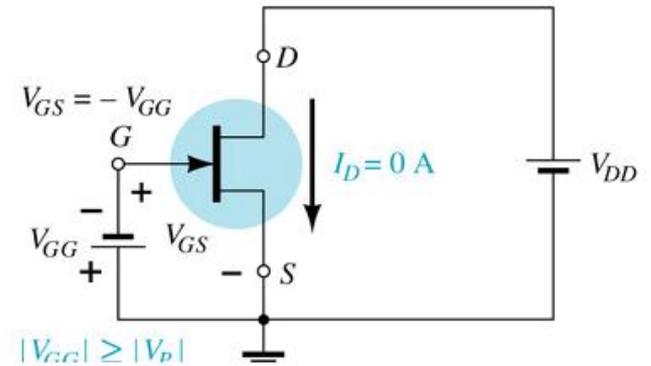
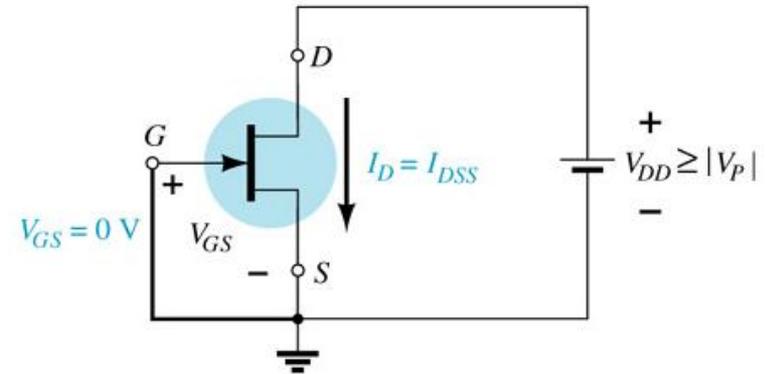
Canal p

- Corrente máxima é I_{DSS}

- Para $-V_{GS} \leq -V_P$, $I_D = 0$.

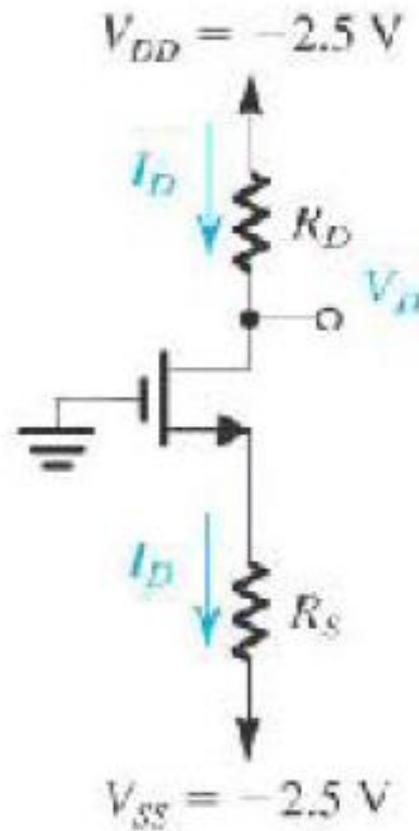
- Equação de Shockley:

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

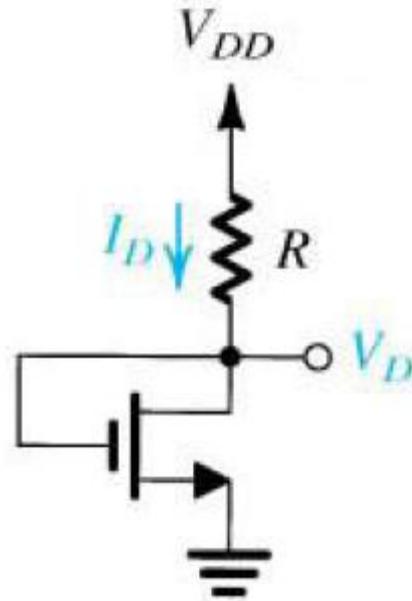


Análise CC de circuitos com MOSFET

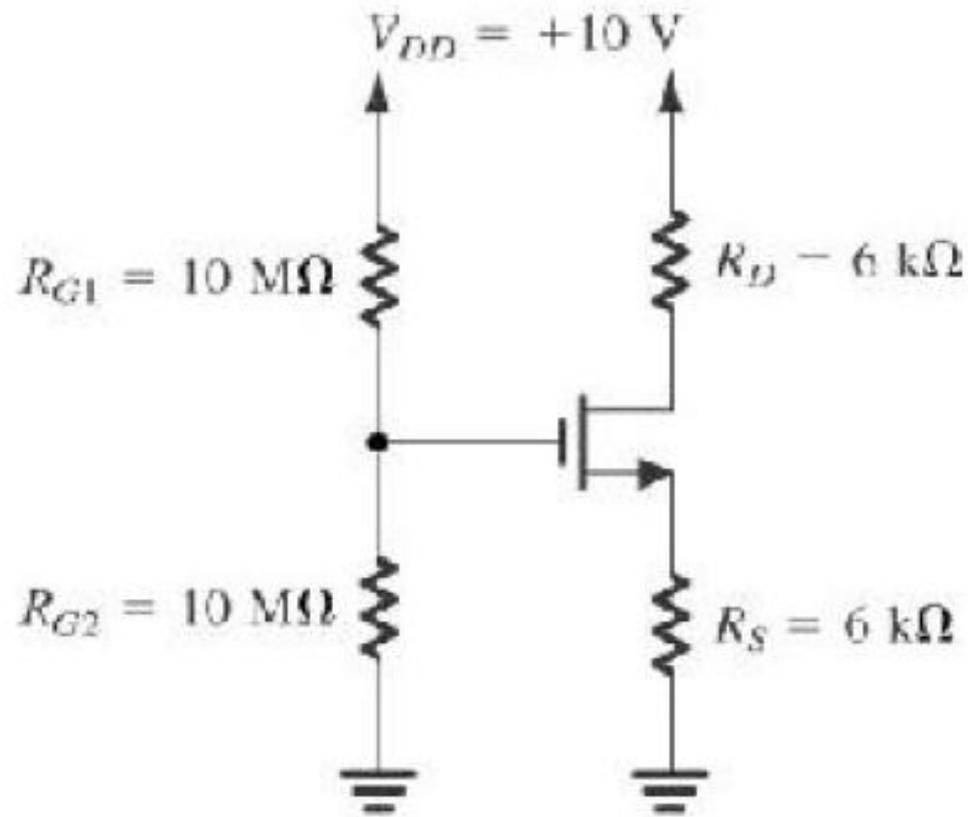
Exemplo: Projete o circuito abaixo para estabelecer uma corrente de dreno de 1mA e uma tensão de dreno de 0V. O MOSFET tem $V_t=1V$, $\mu C_{ox}=60\mu A/V^2$, $L=3\mu m$ e $W=100\mu m$.



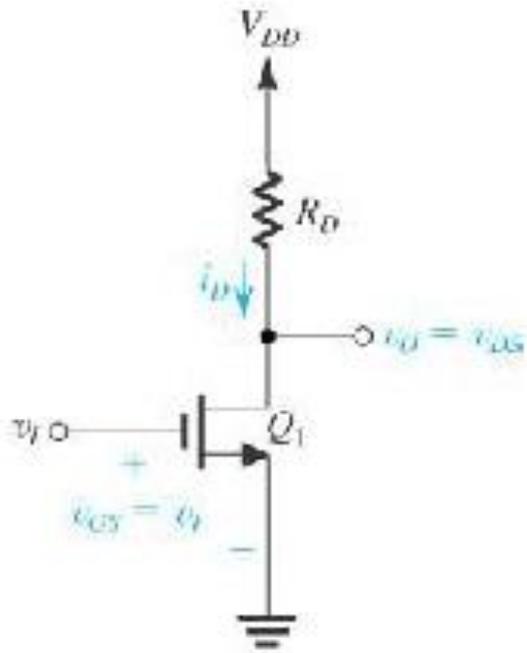
Exemplo: encontre a tensão no ponto indicando considerando que $V_t=1V$ e $k'(W/L) = 0,4 \text{ mA/V}^2$. Considere também que $V_{DD}=5V$ e $R=100k\Omega$



Exemplo: considerando que $V_t=1\text{V}$ e $k'(W/L) = 1 \text{ mA/V}^2$, encontre as tensões e correntes nos nós



- Estimando ganho para este circuito:



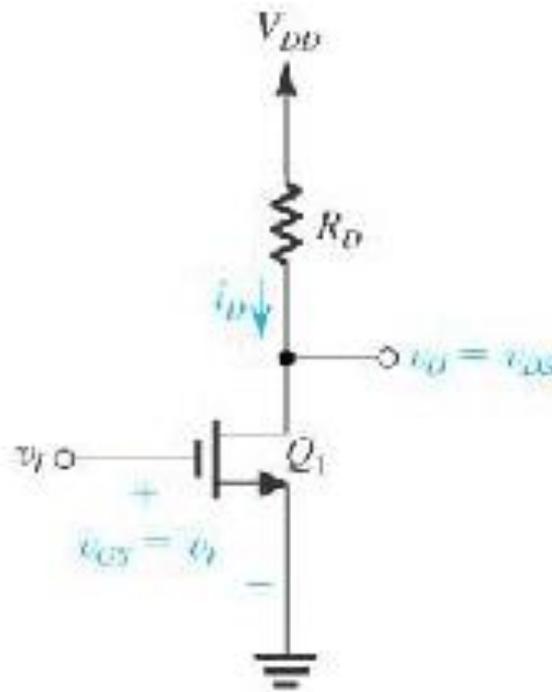
$$A_v \cong \left. \frac{dv_o}{dv_i} \right|_{v_i=v_{iQ}}$$

$$v_o = v_{ds} = V_{DD} - R_D i_D$$

$$i_D = \frac{1}{2} k \frac{W}{L} (v_i - V_t)^2$$

$$A_v = R_D k \frac{W}{L} (v_{iQ} - V_t)$$

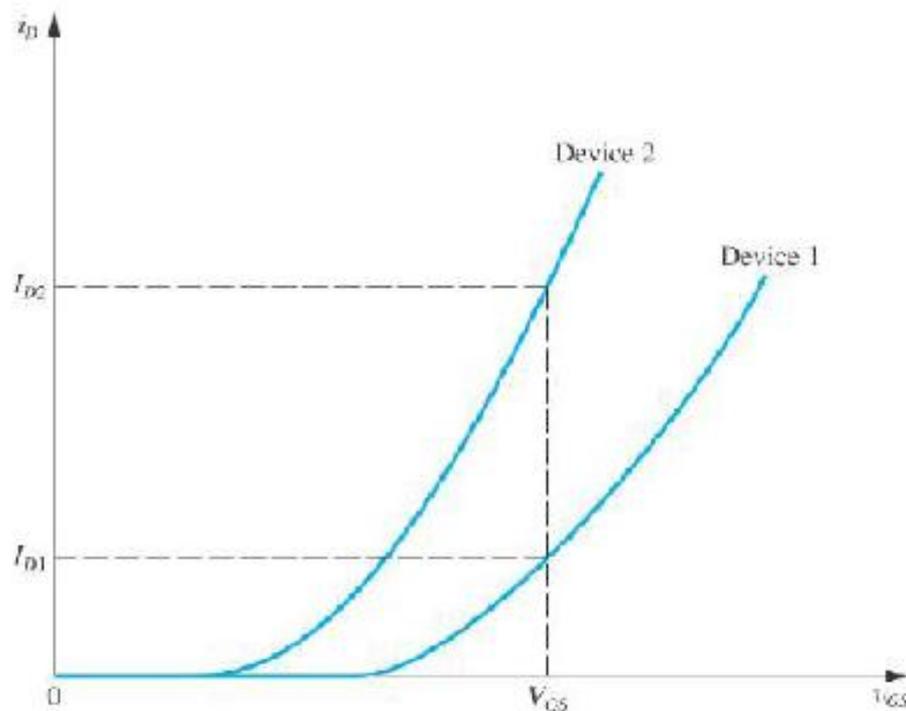
Exemplo: considerando o circuito abaixo e os valores de $R_D=18k$, $V_{DD}=10V$, $V_T=1V$, $K(W/L)=1$. Se $V_i=150mV$ (pico a pico), determine a amplitude de saída considerando um ponto de operação V_{DSQ} no meio da reta de carga.



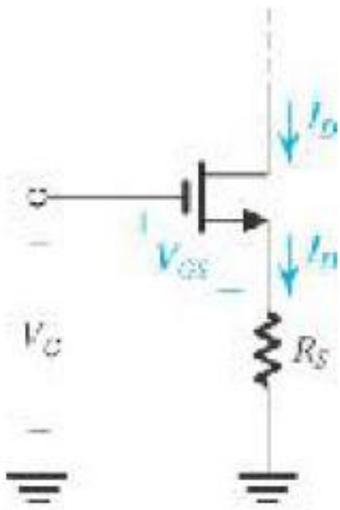
Polarização de circuitos amplificadores FET

- 0) Polarização por V_{GS} fixo

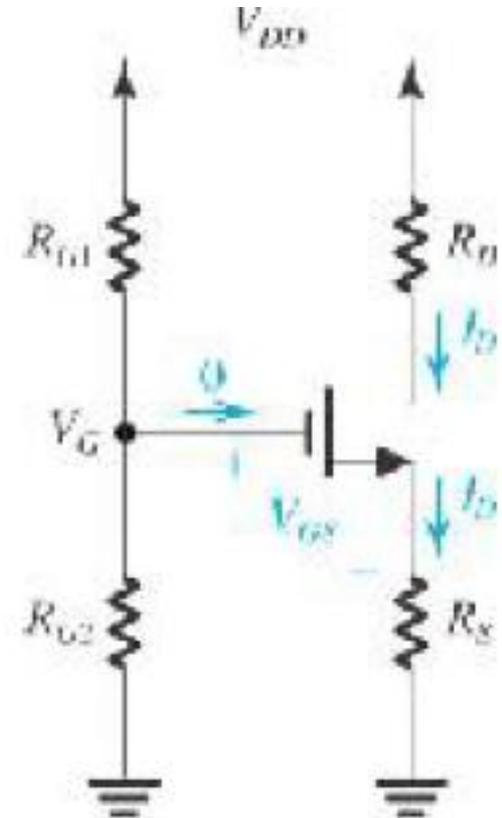
Ruim devido variação de $k(W/L)$



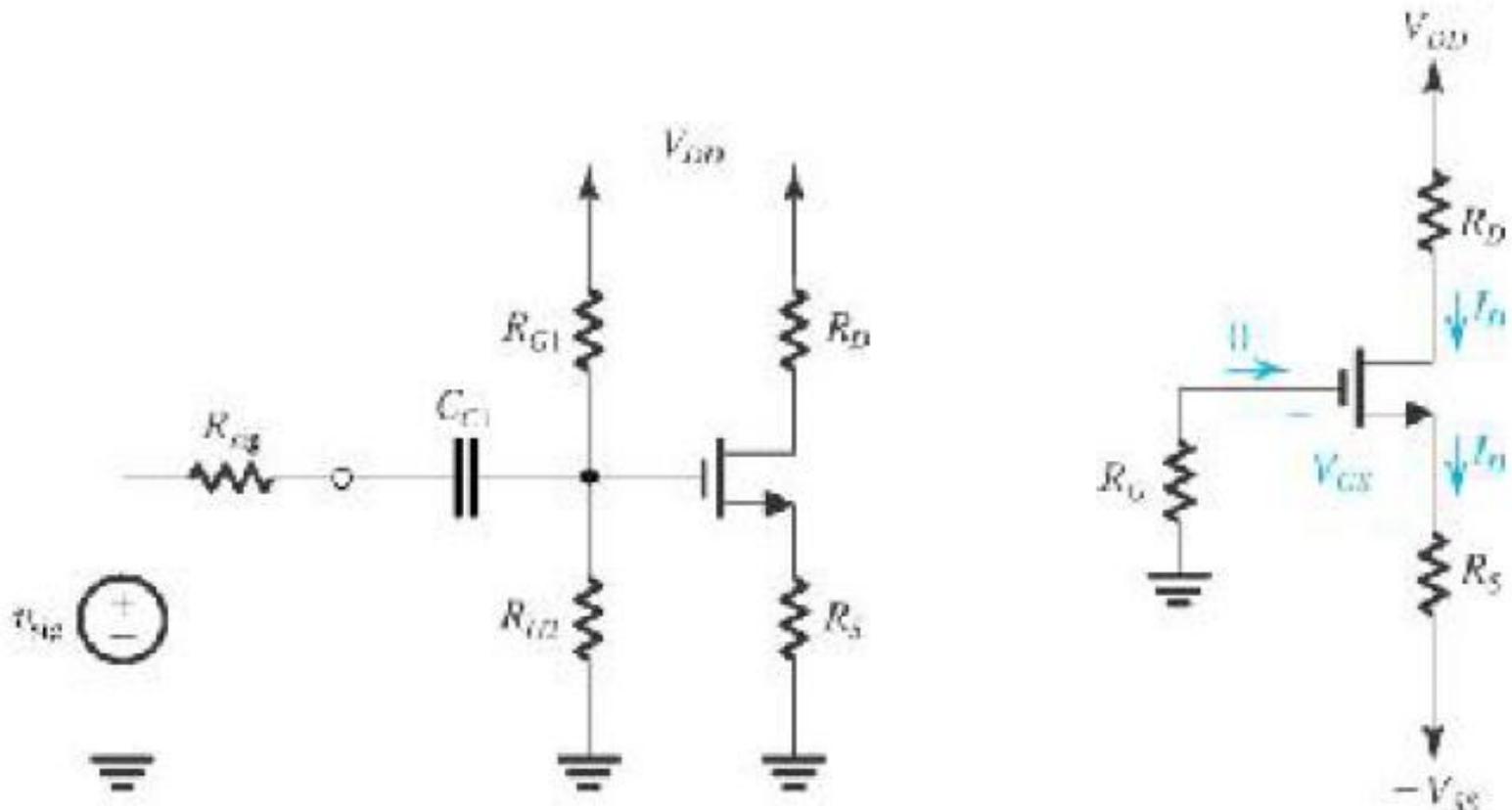
- 1) Polarização por V_G fixo e resistência de fonte



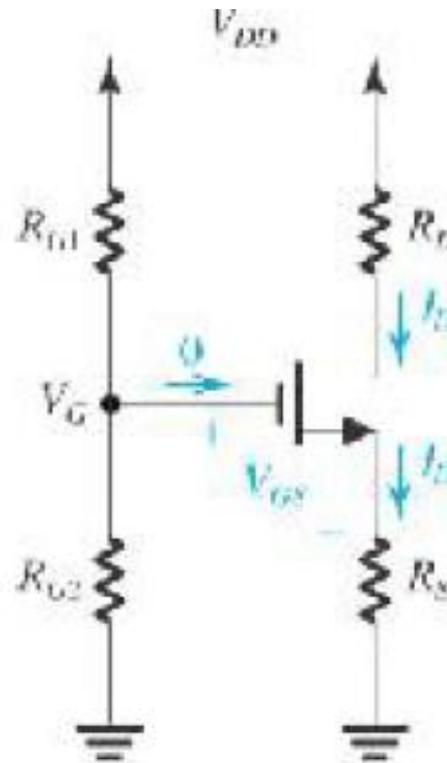
$$V_G = V_{GS} + R_S I_D$$



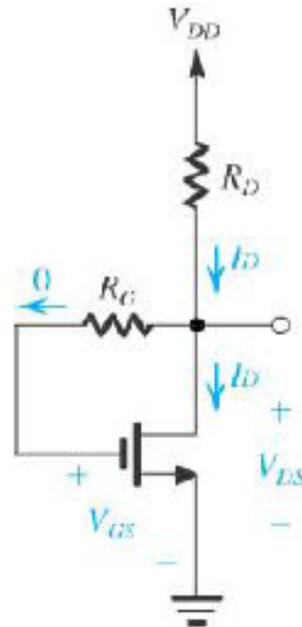
- Ligações



Exemplo: Utilizando o modelo abaixo, projete o circuito para estabelecer uma corrente CC de dreno de 1mA sabendo que $V_T=0,5V$ e $K(W/L)=2mA/V^2$ e $V_{DD}=12V$.



- 2) Realimentação de dreno para gate



$$V_{GS} = V_{DS} = V_{DD} - R_D I_D$$
$$V_{DD} = V_{GS} + R_D I_D$$

Exemplo: Tomando por base o circuito abaixo, e uma fonte de 10V, determine R_D para que o transistor seja polarizado com 1mA. Considere $KW/L=1\text{mA}/\text{V}^2$.

