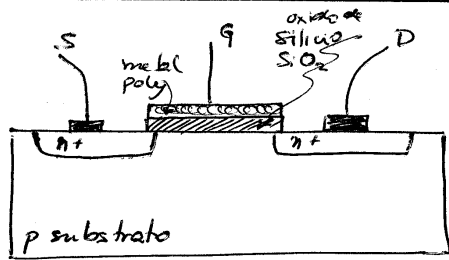
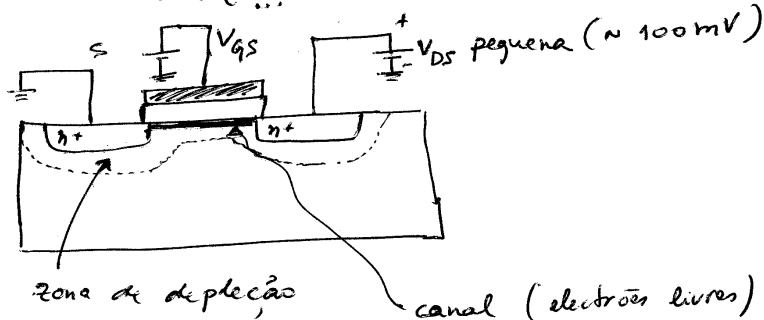


ELECTRÓNICA 1 - AULA 5  
 TRANSISTOR MOS



Metal oxide (MOS)  
 semiconductor  
 field effect transistor (FET)

criando um canal ...



Canal é formado quando

$$V_{GS} \geq V_T$$

$V_T$   $\equiv$  tensão de threshold (tensão limiar) - é um parâmetro da tecnologia ( $0.6V \leq V_T < 2V$ )

Equação fundamental do MOSFET (fácil de derivar - pág 362)

$$I_D = \overbrace{\mu_n C_{ox}}^{KP} \frac{W}{L} \left[ (V_{GS} - V_T) V_{DS} - \frac{V_{DS}^2}{2} \right]$$

mobilidade dos  
 electrões

capacidade por  
 unidade de área

$\beta = \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L}$  - parâmetro de transcondutância  $\left[ \frac{A}{V^2} \right]$

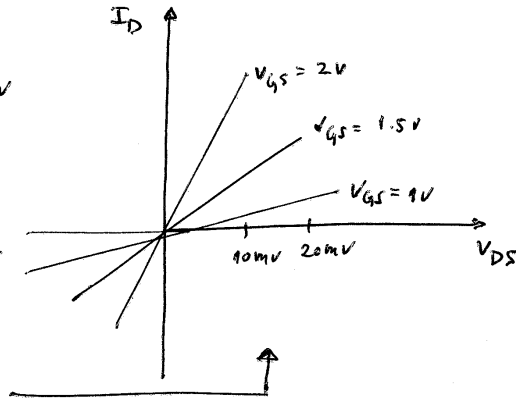
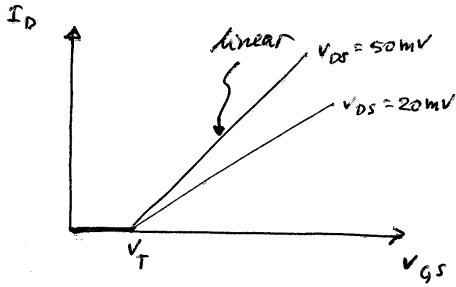
Assumindo que  $V_{DS} \ll 1V$

$$I_D \approx \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS} - V_T) V_{DS} \quad \text{ZONA LINEAR}$$

Curvas características

$$I_D = f(V_{GS})$$

$$I_D = f(V_{DS})$$

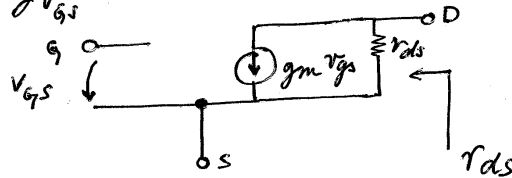


o transistor comporta-se como uma resistência controlada (por uma tensão)!

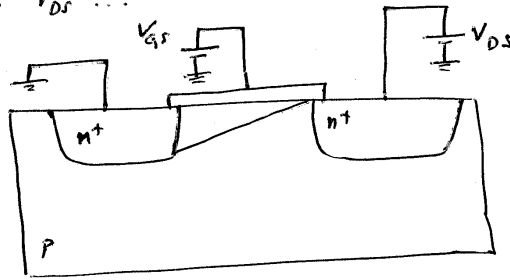
Modelo de pequeno sinal

$$g_m = \frac{\partial I_D}{\partial V_{GS}} = \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} V_{DS}$$

$$\frac{1}{r_{ds}} = \frac{\partial I_D}{\partial V_{DS}} = \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS} - V_T)$$



Aumentando  $v_{DS}$  ...



Há canal nos dois extremos quando

$$V_{GS} \geq V_T$$

$$V_{GD} \geq V_T$$

O canal é cortado no dreno quando

$$V_{GD} < V_T$$

ou seja  $V_{DG} > -V_T$

ou seja

$$V_D > V_G - V_T$$

ou seja

$$\boxed{V_{DS} > V_{GS} - V_T} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{cut off} \\ \text{pinch off} \end{array}$$

Continua a haver corrente ...

$$I_D = \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{w}{L} \left[ (V_{GS} - V_T) v_{DS} - \frac{v_{DS}^2}{2} \right]$$

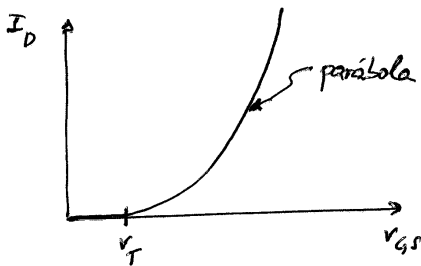
substituindo  $v_{DS} = (V_{GS} - V_T)$

vem  $I_D = \frac{1}{2} \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{w}{L} (V_{GS} - V_T)^2$  ZONA de Saturação

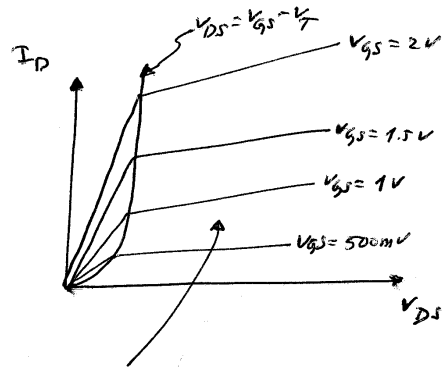
( $I_D$  não depende mais de  $v_{DS}$  e apenas de  $(V_{GS} - V_T)^2$ )

Curvas características

$$I_D = f(V_{GS})$$



$$I_D = f(V_{DS})$$



zona de saturação

$I_{DS}$  depende levemente de  $V_{DS}$  (porque o comprimento do canal diminui...)

$$I_D = \frac{1}{2} \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS} - V_T)^2 (1 + \lambda V_{DS})$$

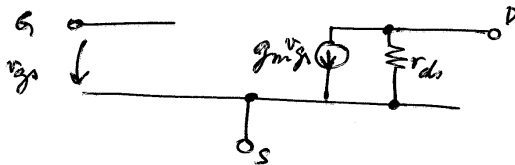
$\lambda = \frac{1}{V_E}$  ( $V_E \sim 10, 100 \text{ V}$  — tensão de Early por analogia com o transistor bipolar)

Modelo de pequenas sinais

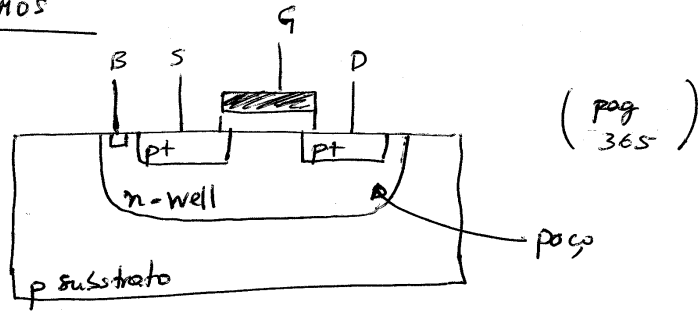
$$g_m = \frac{\partial I_D}{\partial V_{GS}} = \frac{2 I_D}{(V_{GS} - V_T)}$$

$$\frac{1}{r_{ds}} = \frac{\partial I_D}{\partial V_{DS}} \approx \lambda I_D$$

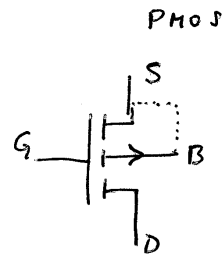
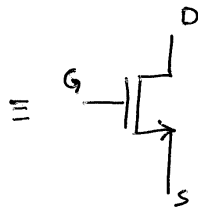
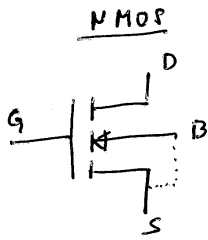
$$r_{ds} = \frac{V_E}{I_D} = \frac{1}{\lambda I_D}$$



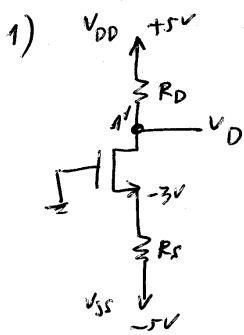
# TRANSISTOR PMOS



## Simbolos para transistores MOS



ANÁLISE DC



$$V_D = 1V$$

$$V_G = 0$$

$$V_{GD} > V_T \text{ e' falso}$$

Logo transistor na zona de saturação

$$I_D = \frac{1}{2} \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS} - V_T)^2$$

$$0.4 \times 10^{-3} = \frac{1}{2} \times 20 \times 10^{-6} \times \frac{400}{10} (V_{GS} - 2)^2$$

$$\rightarrow V_{GS} = 3V$$

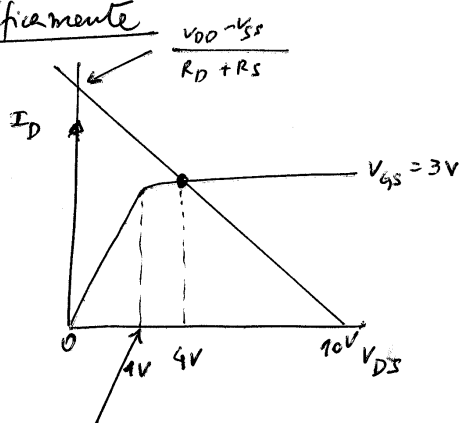
$$\text{Logo } V_S = -3V$$

$$R_S = \frac{-3 - (-5)}{0.4 \times 10^{-3}} = 5 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_S = \frac{V_S - V_{SS}}{I_D}$$

$$\text{e } R_D = \frac{V_{DD} - V_D}{I_D} = \frac{5 - 1}{0.4 \times 10^{-3}} = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$$

Graficamente

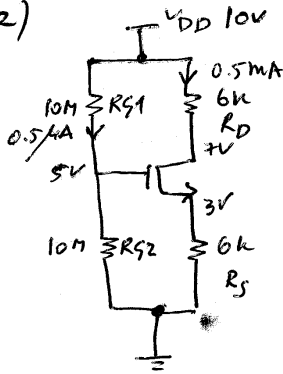


$$V_{DS} = V_{GS} - V_T = 3 - 2 = 1V$$

$$V_{DD} - V_{SS} = (R_D + R_S) I_D + V_{DS}$$

$$I_D = \frac{V_{DD} - V_{SS}}{R_D + R_S} - \frac{1}{R_D + R_S} V_{DS}$$

2)



$$V_G = \frac{R_{g2}}{R_{g1} + R_{g2}} = 5V$$

$$I_{BIAS} = \frac{V_{DD}}{R_{g1} + R_{g2}} = \frac{10}{20 \times 10^6} = 0.5 \mu A$$

Vamos assumir que o transistor está a funcionar na zona de saturação

$$I_D = \frac{1}{2} \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS} - V_T)^2$$

mas

$$V_{GS} = V_G - V_S = V_G - R_S I_D$$

logo

$$I_D = \frac{1}{2} \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} (V_G - R_S I_D - V_T)^2$$

$$I_D = \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 10^{-3} \times (5 - 6 \times 10^3 I_D - 1)^2$$

soluções  $I_D = 0.89 \text{ mA}$  e  $I_D = 0.5 \text{ mA}$

$$(R_S I_D = 5.34 \text{ V})$$

$$V_S = 6 \text{ k} \times 0.5 \text{ mA}$$

$$V_S = 3 \text{ V}$$

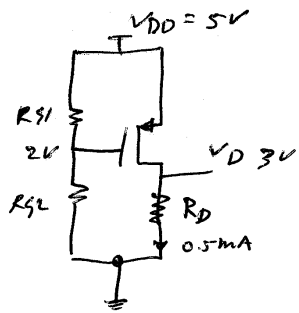
Também

$$V_D = V_{DD} - R_D I_D$$

$$= 10 - 6 \text{ k} \times 0.5 \text{ mA} = 7 \text{ V}$$

$V_{DS} > V_{GS} - V_T \rightarrow$  transistor em zona de saturação, como tinhamos assumido

3)



$$V_G = \frac{R_{92}}{R_{91} + R_{92}} V_{DD}$$

Fazendo  $R_{91} = 3 \text{ M}$

vem  $R_{92} = 2 \text{ M}$

$$I_D = \frac{1}{2} \mu_p C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} (V_{SG} - |V_T|)^2$$

$$0.5 \times 10^{-3} = \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 10^{-3} (5 - V_G - 1)^2$$

$$V_G = 2 \text{ V}$$

$$R_D = \frac{V_D}{I_D} = \frac{3 \text{ V}}{0.5 \text{ mA}} = 6 \text{ K}$$