

Fundamentals of Microelectronics

- **CH1 Why Microelectronics?**
- **CH2 Basic Physics of Semiconductors**
- **CH3 Diode Circuits**
- **CH4 Physics of Bipolar Transistors**
- **CH5 Bipolar Amplifiers**
- **CH6 Physics of MOS Transistors**
- **CH7 CMOS Amplifiers**
- **CH8 JFET Transistor**

Chapter 8 JFET Transistor

- **Physics of Operation**
- **I/V Characteristic**
- **Biasing**
- **Small-Signal Model**
- **JFET Amplifier**

ساختار فیزیکی JFET

Junction Field Effect Transistor

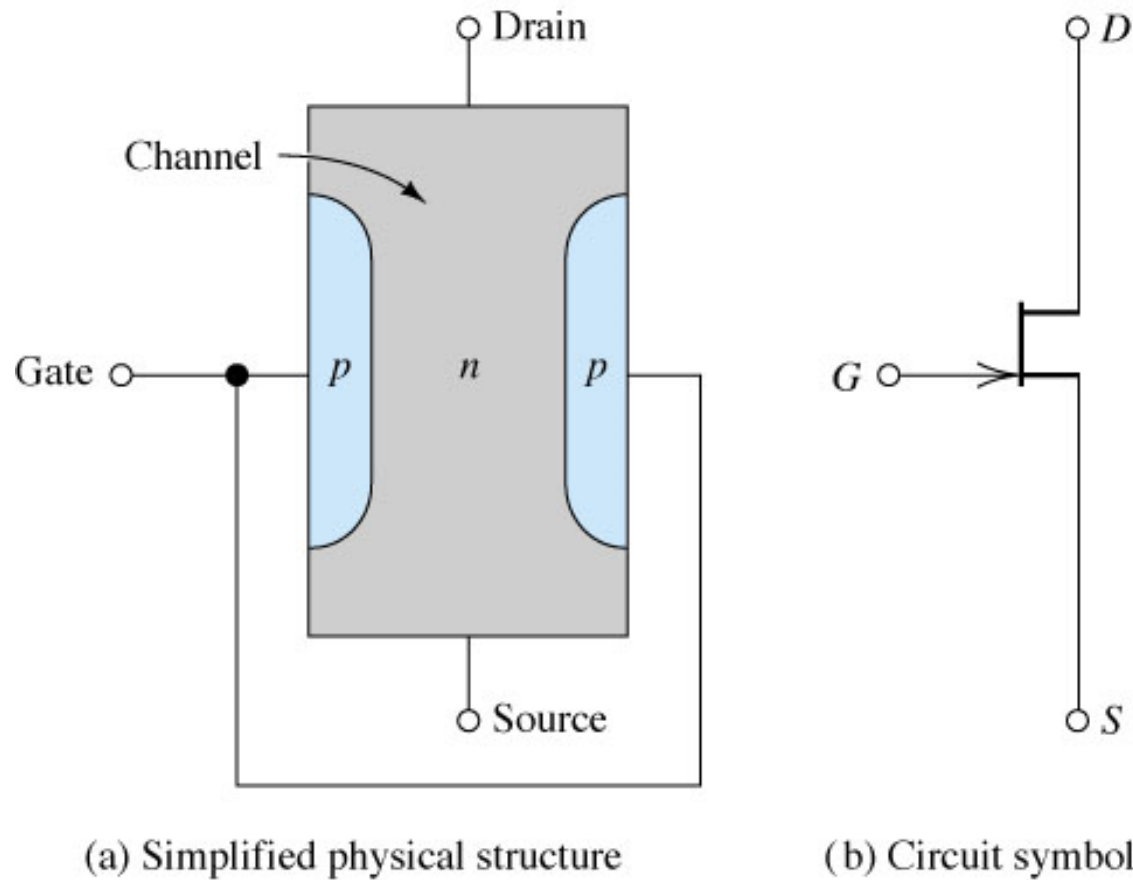
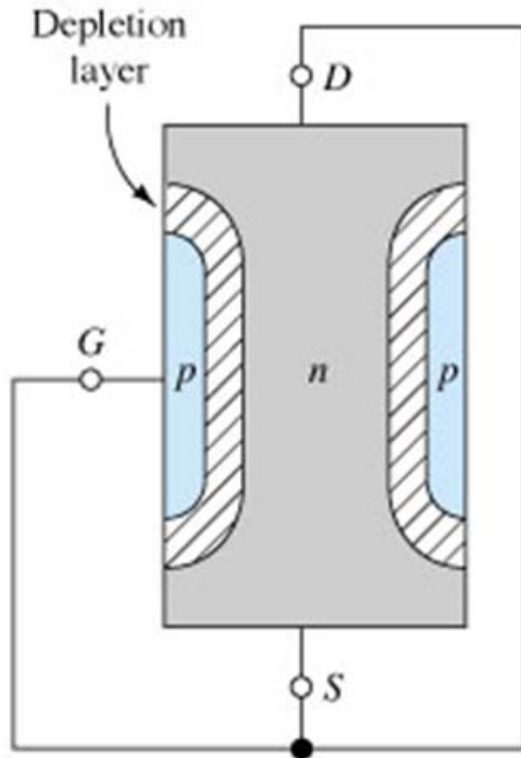
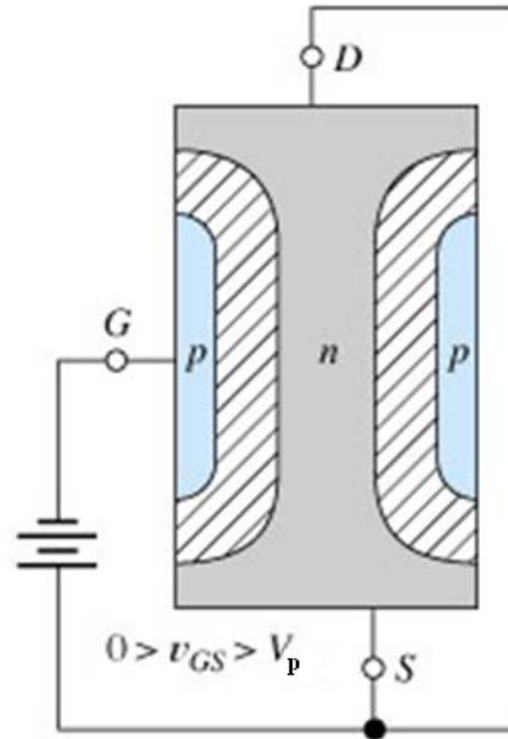


Figure: *n*-Channel JFET.

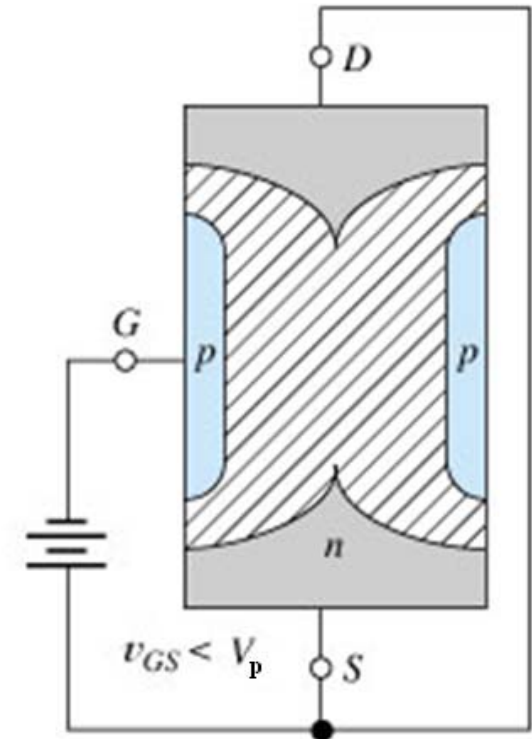
عملکرد JFET به ازای ولتاژهای مختلف گیت



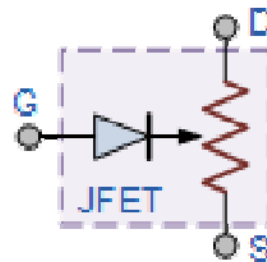
(a) Bias is zero and depletion layer is thin; low-resistance channel exists between the drain and the source



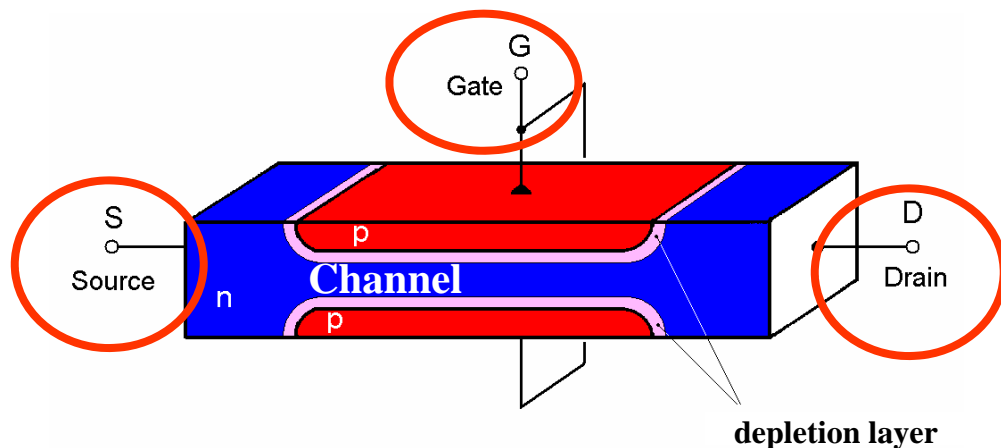
(b) Moderate gate-to-channel reverse bias results in narrower channel



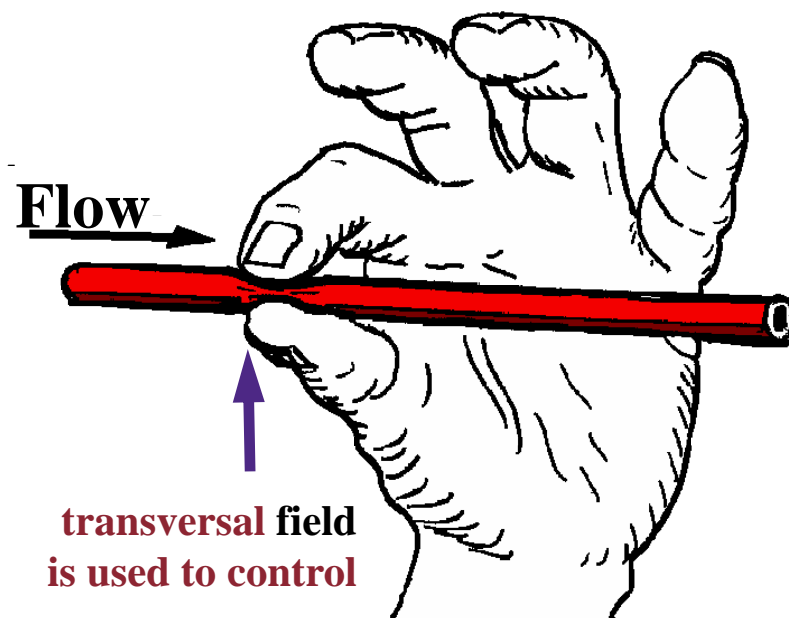
(c) Bias greater than pinch-off voltage; no conductive path from drain to source



ادامه



JUNCTION FET: depletion layers of pn-junctions close the channel



- در این ترانزیستور عبور حامل های بار تحت تاثیر پتانسیل گیت و یا به عبارت دیگر میدان الکتریکی عرضی ناشی از گیت است.
- این ترانزیستور جزء دسته ترانزیستورهای تک قطبی (Unipolar) است چراکه در آن فقط حامل های اکثریت در برقراری جریان ایفای نقش می کنند.

مشخصه جریان-ولتاژ JFET نوع N

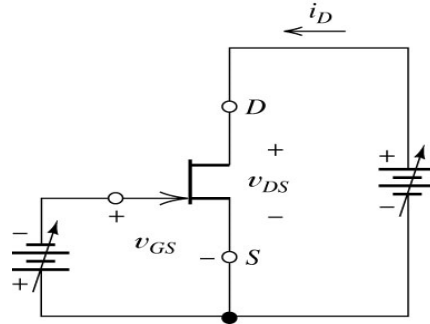


Figure: Circuit for drain characteristics of the n -channel JFET and its Drain characteristics.

$0 > V_{GS} > V_P, \quad V_{GD} > V_P$: ناحیه اهمی یا مقاومتی یا تریود یا خطی:

$$I_D = \frac{I_{DSS}}{V_P^2} \left[2(V_{GS} - V_P)V_{DS} - V_{DS}^2 \right], \quad I_G = 0$$

$0 > V_{GS} > V_P, \quad V_{GD} < V_P$: ناحیه اشباع یا فعال یا pinch-off

$$I_D = \frac{I_{DSS}}{V_P^2} \left[(V_{GS} - V_P)^2 \right], \quad I_G = 0 \quad \text{or} \quad I_D = I_{DSS} \left(1 - \frac{V_{GS}}{V_P} \right)^2$$

در روابط بالا V_P را ولتاژ pinch-off و I_{DSS} را جریان درین در ناحیه اشباع ترانزیستور به ازای اتصال کوتاه گره های G و S به یکدیگر تعریف شده است.

$V_{GS} < V_P$: ناحیه قطع:

$$I_D = 0, \quad I_G = 0$$

مشخصه I_D/V_{GS} در ناحیه Pinch-off

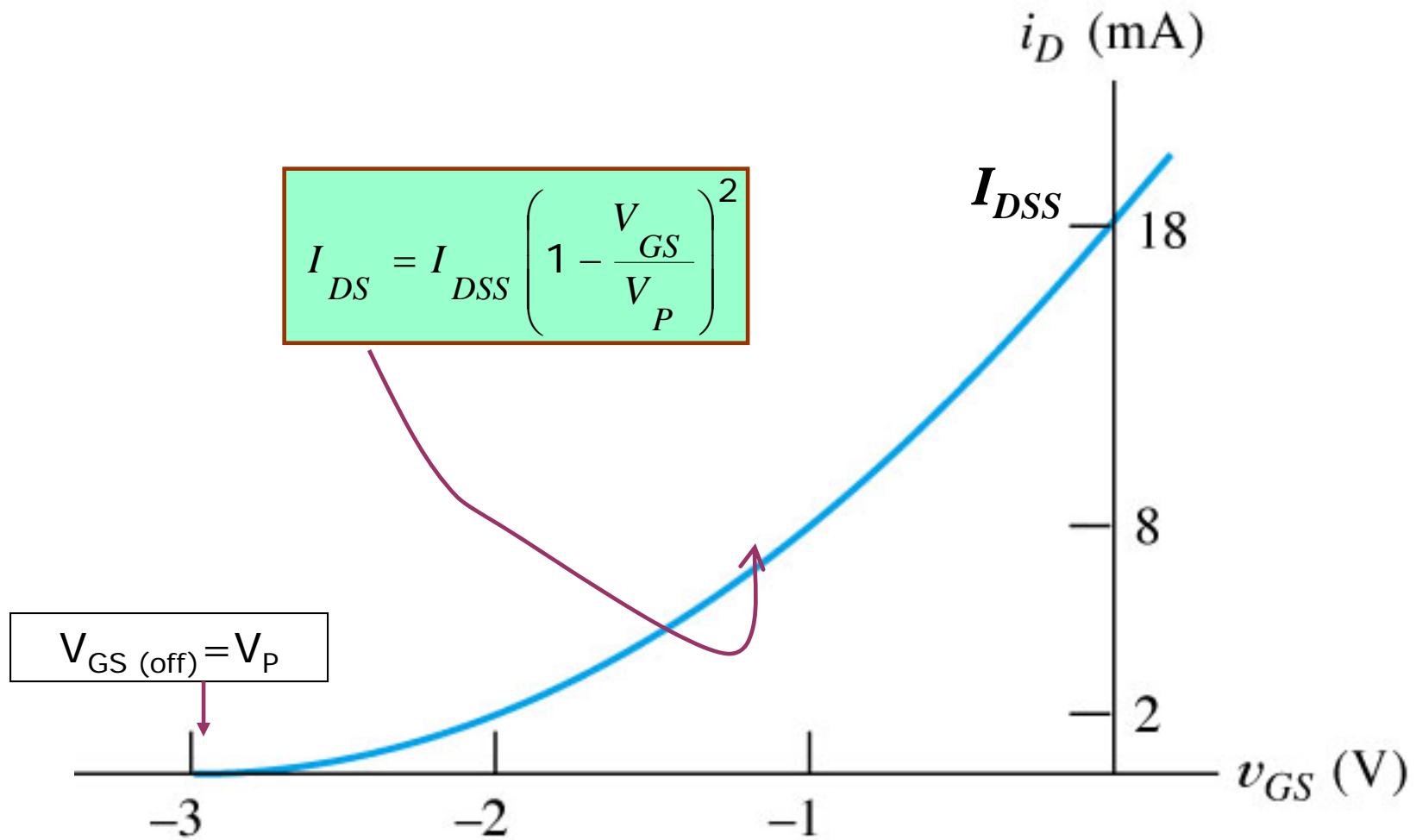
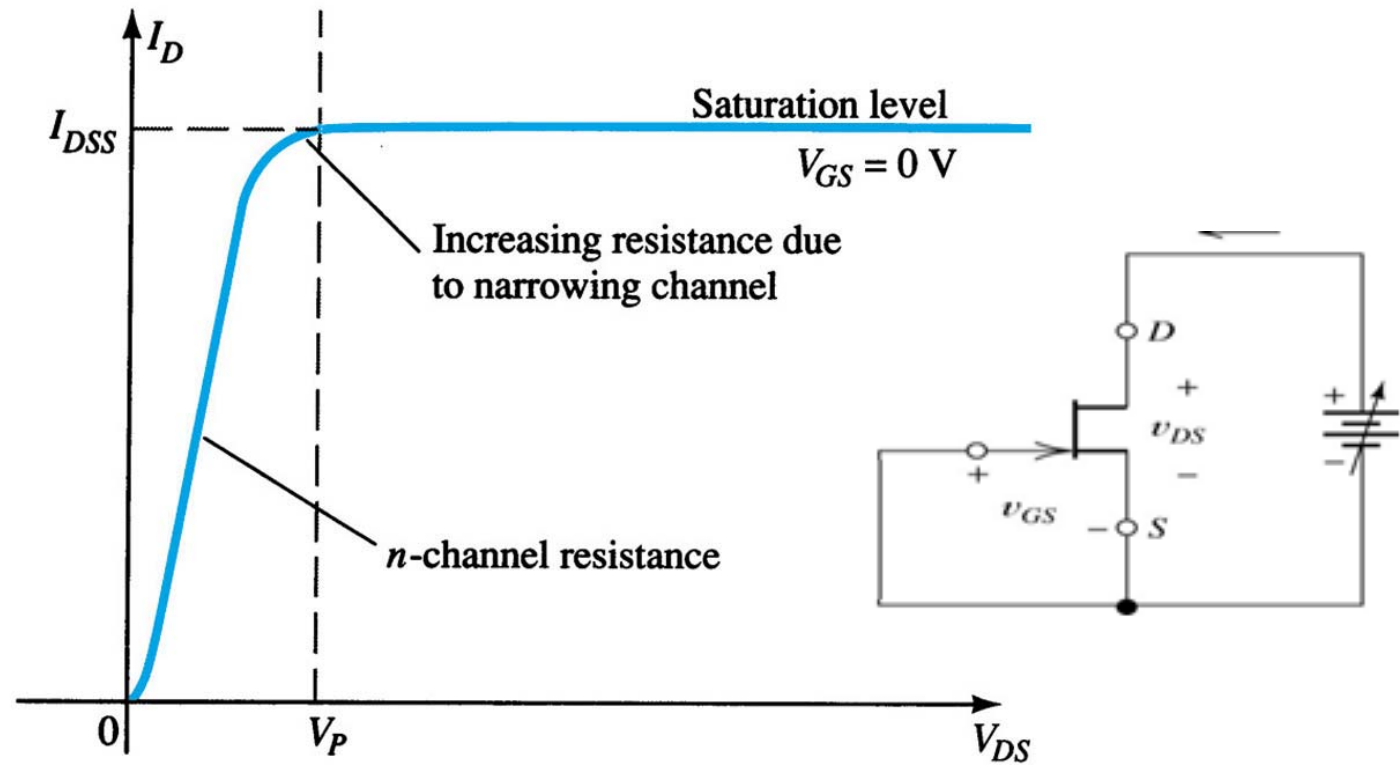


Figure: Transfer (or Mutual) Characteristics of n-Channel JFET

مشخصه I_D/V_{DS}



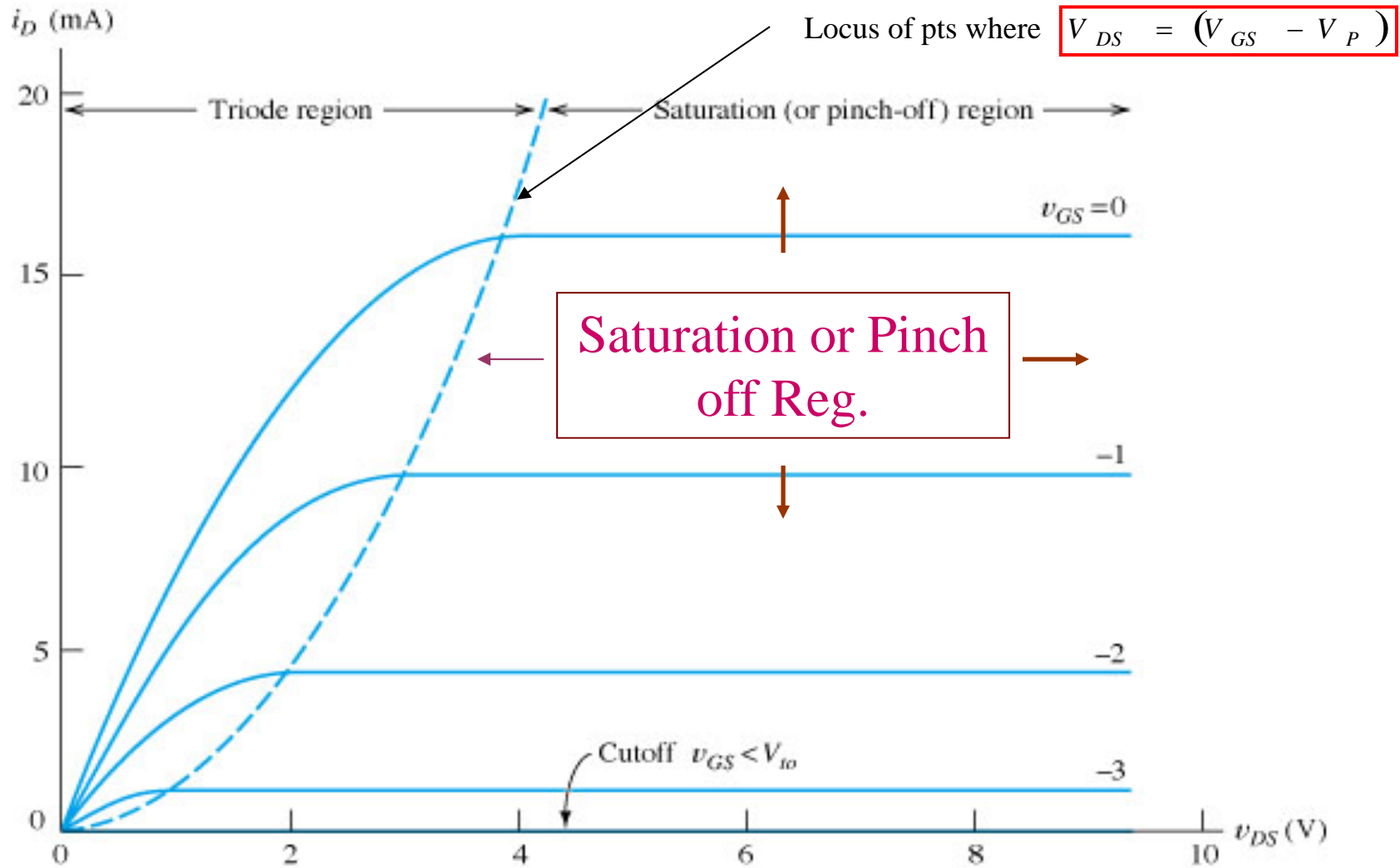
$$I_D = \frac{I_{DSS}}{V_P^2} \left[2(V_{GS} - V_P)V_{DS} - V_{DS}^2 \right]$$

$$V_{GD} > V_P$$

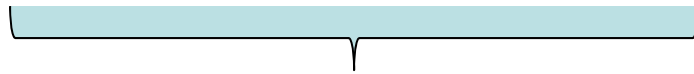
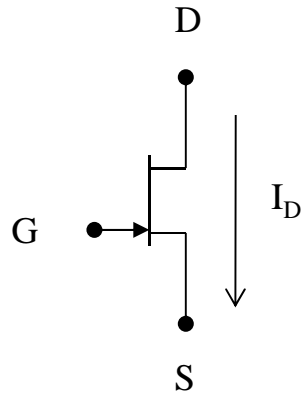
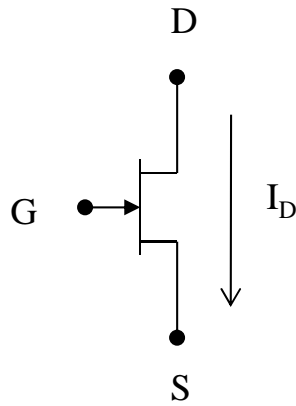
$$I_D = I_{DSS} \left(1 - \frac{V_{GS}}{V_P} \right)^2$$

$$V_{GD} < V_P$$

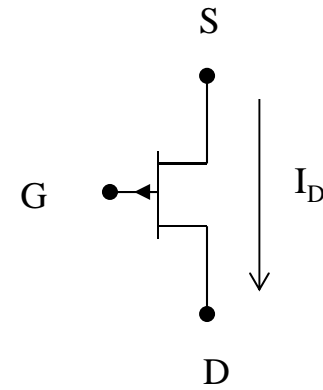
مشخصه I_D/V_{DS}



نماد الکتريکی



n-channel JFET

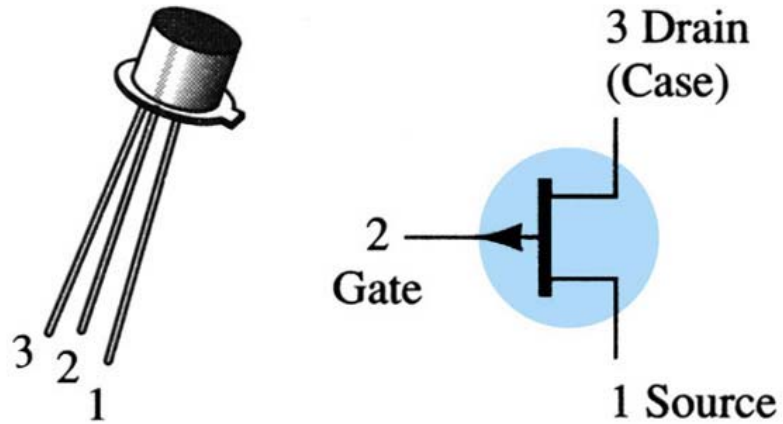


p-channel JFET

نمونه ای از یک JFET

2N2844

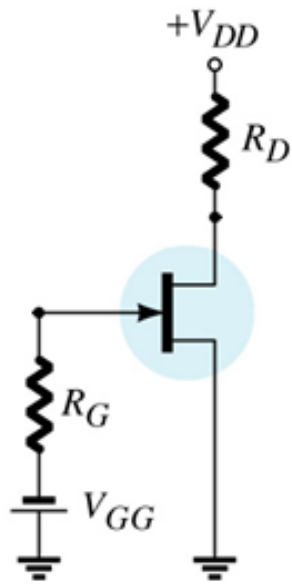
CASE 22-03, STYLE 12
TO-18 (TO-206AA)



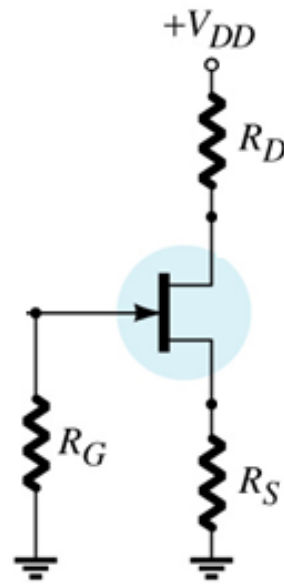
JFETs
GENERAL PURPOSE
P-CHANNEL

باياس JFET

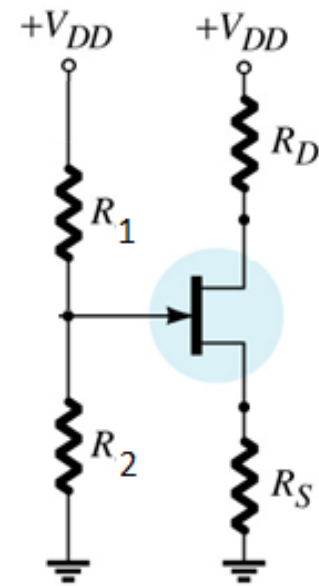
Fixed-bias



Self-bias



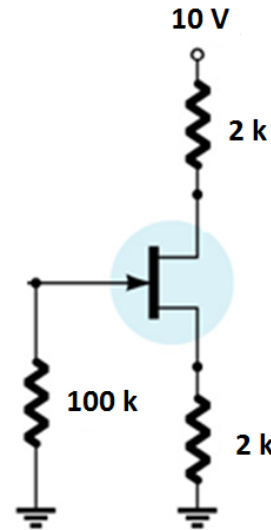
Voltage Divider



مثال

Determine the operating point.

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



$$V_P = -3V$$

$$I_{DSS} = 9 mA$$

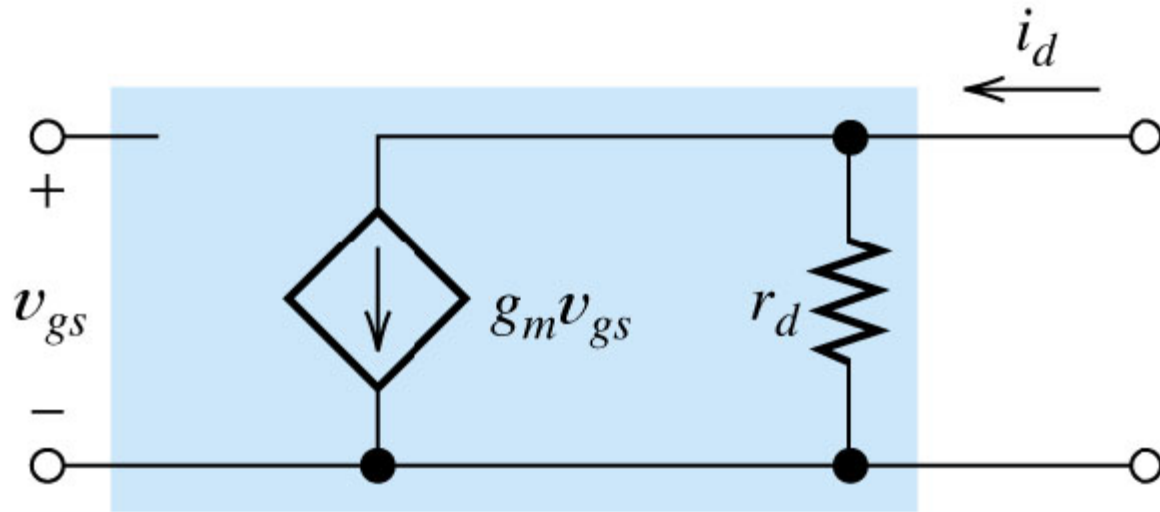
Assume pinch-off region:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} I_D &= 9 \left(1 + \frac{V_{GS}}{3} \right)^2 \\ V_s &= 2k \times I_D \implies V_{GS} = -2I_D \end{aligned} \right\} \implies I_D = 9 \left(1 - \frac{2I_D}{3} \right)^2 \implies I_D = 1mA \quad \text{or} \quad I_D = 2mA$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} I_D = 1mA &\implies V_{GS} = -2V \stackrel{?}{>} V_P \\ I_D = 2mA &\implies V_{GS} = -4V \stackrel{?}{>} V_P \end{aligned} \right. \implies \text{So } I_D = 2mA \text{ is not acceptable.}$$

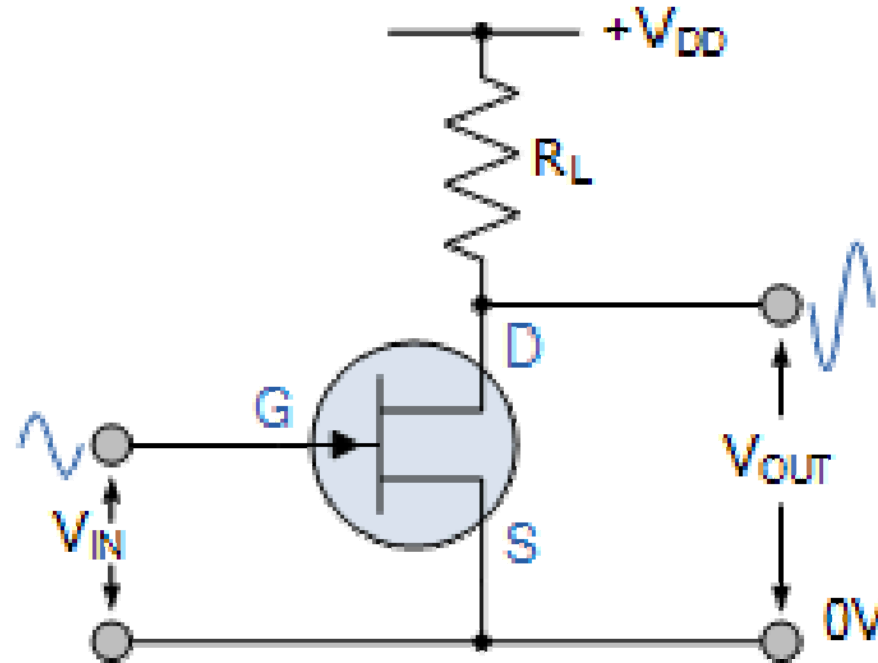
$$I_D = 1mA \implies V_{DS} = 10 - 2k \times I_D - 2k \times I_D = 6V \quad V_{DS} \stackrel{?}{>} V_{GS} - V_P \quad 6 > -2 - (-3) \quad \text{😊}$$

مدل سیگنال کوچک



$$g_m = \frac{2}{|V_P|} \sqrt{I_D I_{DSS}}$$

تقویت کننده سورس-مشترک

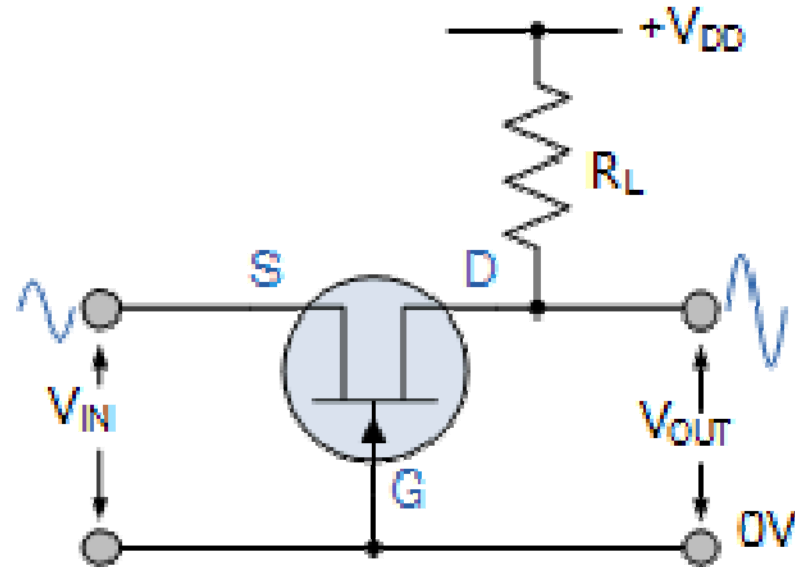


$$A_V = -g_m (R_L \parallel r_d)$$

$$R_{in} = \infty$$

$$R_{out} = R_L \parallel r_d$$

تقویت کننده گیت-مشترک

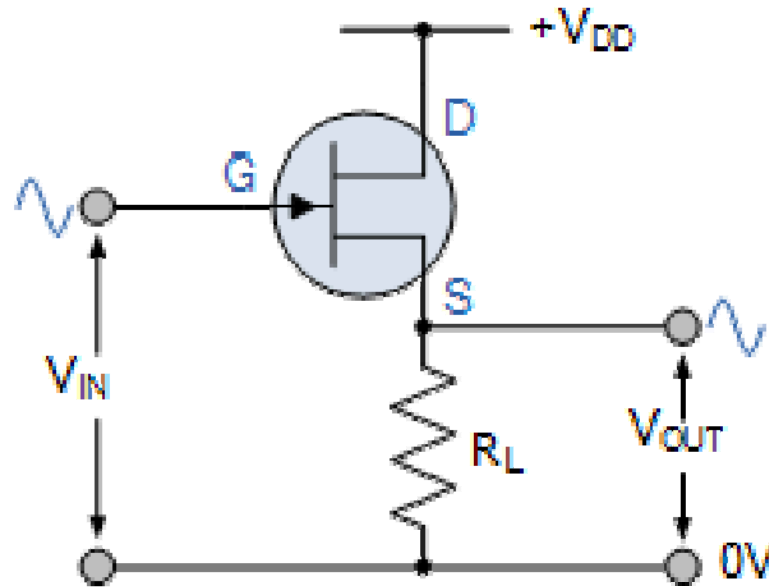


$$A_v = g_m (R_L \parallel r_d)$$

$$R_{in} = \frac{r_d + R_L}{1 + g_m r_d} \quad \text{if} \quad r_d = \infty \quad \implies \quad R_{in} = \frac{1}{g_m}$$

$$R_{out} = R_L \parallel r_d$$

تقویت کننده درین-مشترک



$$A_v = \frac{R_L \parallel r_d}{R_L \parallel r_d + \frac{1}{g_m}}$$

$$R_{in} = \infty$$

$$R_{out} = R_L \parallel \frac{r_d}{1 + g_m r_d}$$