

دارات الكترونية 1 المحاضرة /3/ - عملي

الدكتور السموع صالحو
المهندس جبران خليل
المهندسة ايه خيربك

Example

المطلوب :

1. مانوع الترانزستور وما نوع الوصلة
2. احسب

$$V_S=?$$

$$V_G=?$$

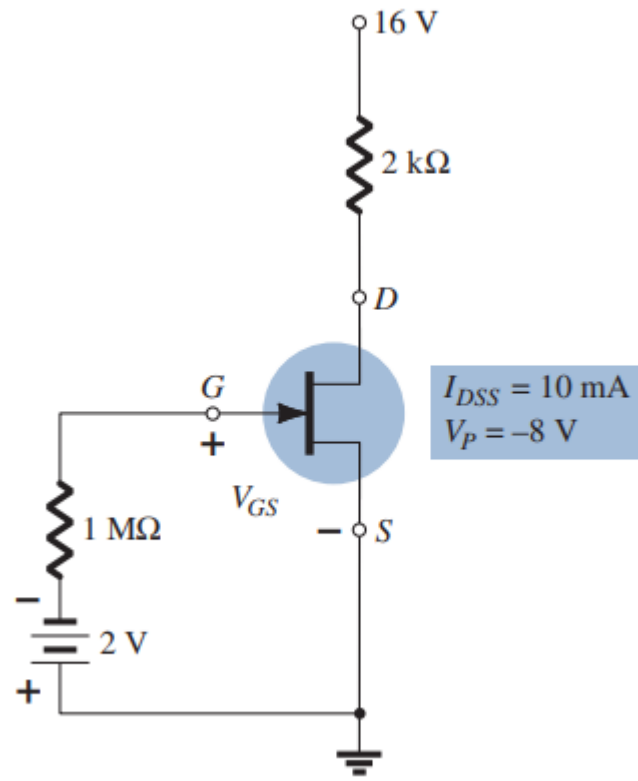
$$V_D=?$$

$$V_{DS}=?$$

$$I_{DQ}=?$$

$$V_{GSQ}=?$$

Example



Example

a. $V_G = -2\text{ v}$

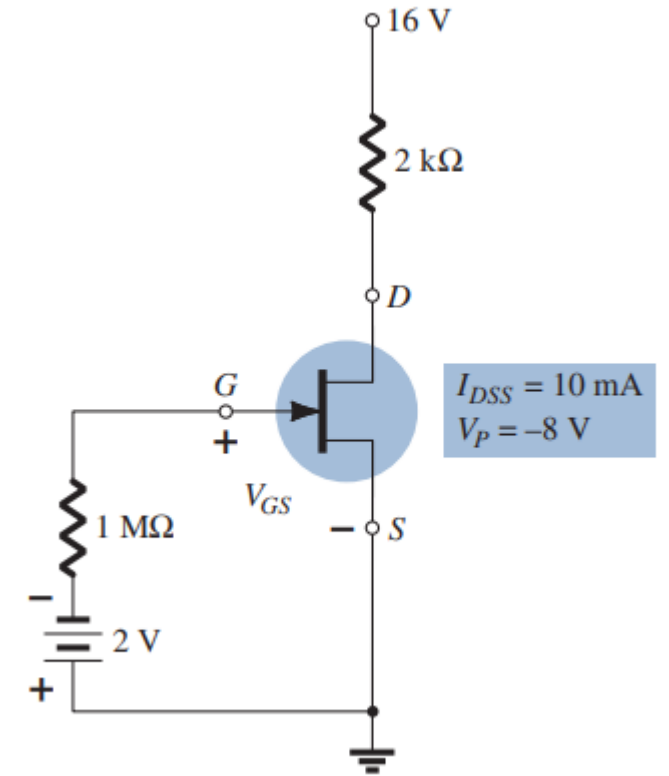
$$V_S = 0\text{ v}$$

$$V_{GS} = V_G - V_S = -2 - 0 = -2\text{ v}$$

b. $I_{DQ} = I_{DSS} \left(1 - \frac{V_{GS}}{V_P}\right)^2 = 10\text{ mA} \left(1 - \frac{-2\text{ V}}{-8\text{ V}}\right)^2 = 5.625\text{ mA}$

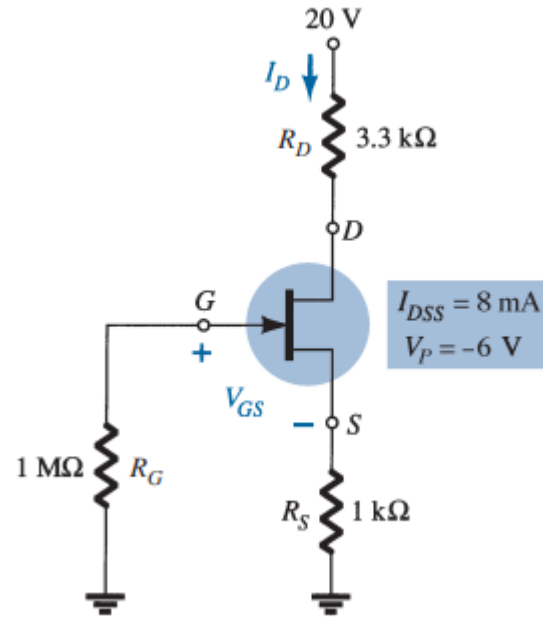
c. $V_{DS} = V_{DD} - I_D R_D = 16\text{ V} - (5.625\text{ mA})(2\text{ kV}) = 16\text{ V} - 11.25\text{ V} = 4.75\text{ V}$

d. $V_D = V_{DS} = 4.75\text{ V}$



Example

$$\begin{aligned}V_S &=? \\V_G &=? \\V_D &=? \\V_{DS} &=? \\I_{DQ} &=? \\V_{GSQ} &=?\end{aligned}$$



المطلوب :

1. مانوع الترانزستور وما نوع الوصلة
2. احسب

a. The gate-to-source voltage is determined by

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

Choosing $I_D = 4$ mA, we obtain $V_{GS} = -(4 \text{ mA})(1 \text{ k}\Omega) = -4$ V. The result is the plot of Fig.1 as defined by the network. If we happen to choose $I_D = 8$ mA, the resulting value of V_{GS} would be -8 V, as shown on the same graph. In either case, the same straight line will result, clearly demonstrating that any appropriate value of I_D can be chosen as long as the corresponding value of V_{GS} . In addition, keep in mind that the value of V_{GS} could be chosen and the value of I_D determined graphically.

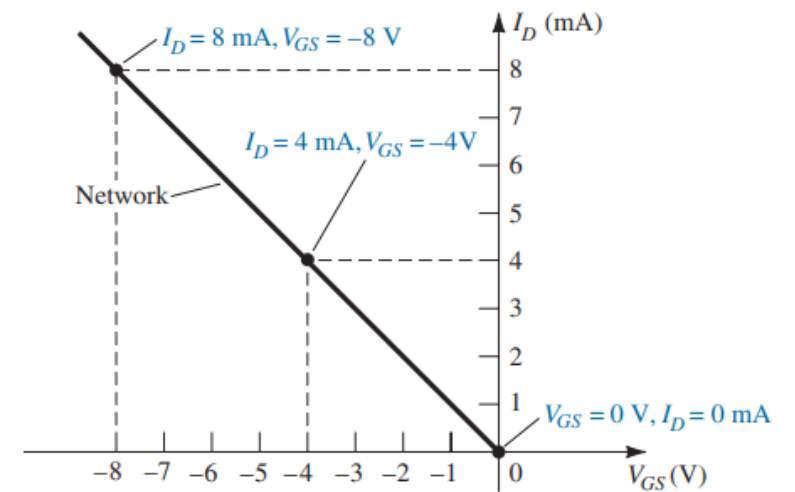


Fig.1

Example

For Shockley's equation, if we choose $V_{GS} = V_{P/2} = -3$ V, we find that $I_D = I_{DSS}/4 = 8 \text{ mA}/4 = 2 \text{ mA}$, and the plot of Fig. 2 will result, representing the characteristics of the device. The solution is obtained by superimposing the network characteristics defined by Fig. 1 on the device characteristics of Fig. 2 and finding the point of intersection of the two as indicated on Fig. 3. The resulting operating point results in a quiescent value of gate-to-source voltage of

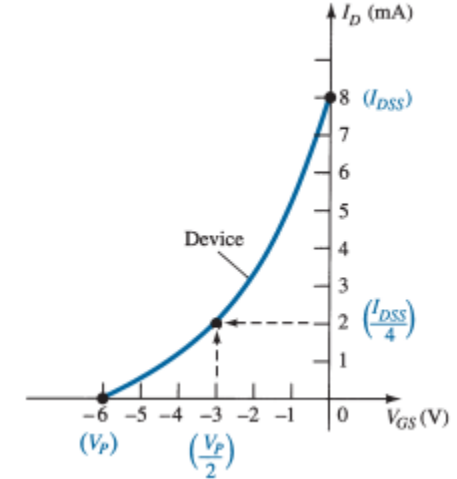


Fig.2

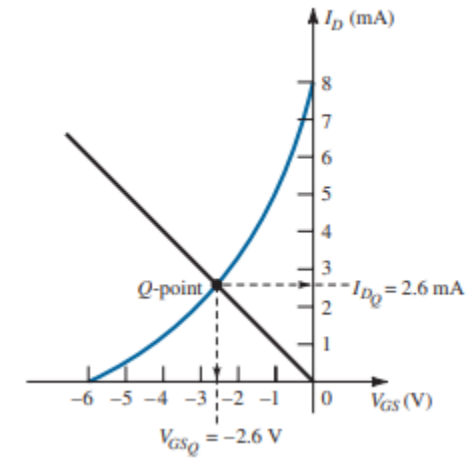


Fig.3

Example

b. At the quiescent point

$$I_{DQ} = 2.6 \text{ mA}$$

c. $V_{DS} = V_{DD} - I_D(R_S + R_D) = 20 \text{ V} - (2.6 \text{ mA})(1 \text{ k}\Omega + 3.3 \text{ k}\Omega) =$
 $20 \text{ V} - 11.18 \text{ V} = 8.82 \text{ V}$

d. $V_S = I_D R_S = (2.6 \text{ mA})(1 \text{ k}\Omega) = 2.6 \text{ V}$

e. $V_G = 0 \text{ V}$

f. $V_D = V_{DS} + V_S = 8.82 \text{ V} + 2.6 \text{ V} = 11.42 \text{ V}$

$$\text{or } V_D = V_{DD} - I_D R_D = 20 \text{ V} - (2.6 \text{ mA})(3.3 \text{ k}\Omega) = 11.42 \text{ V}$$

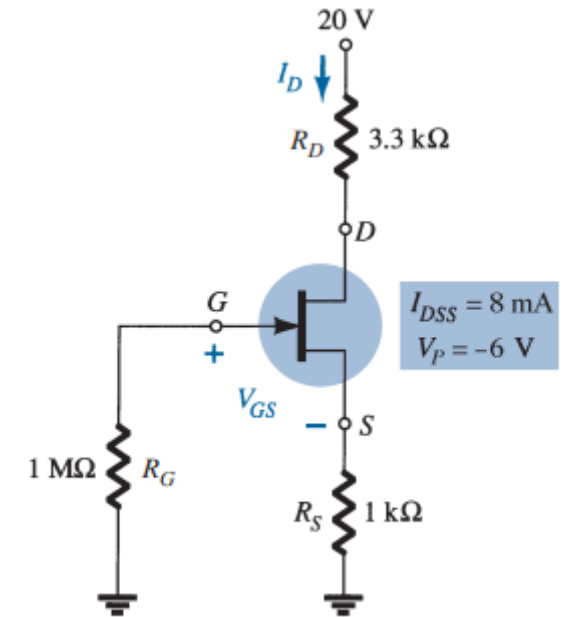


FIG. 12