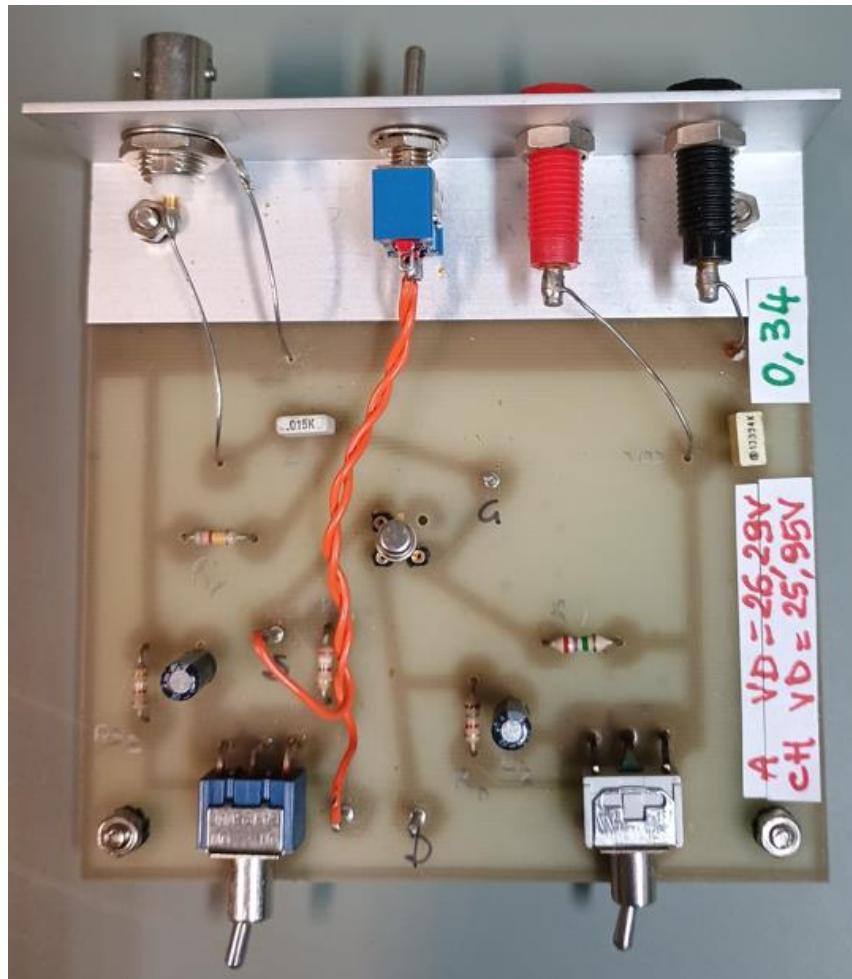
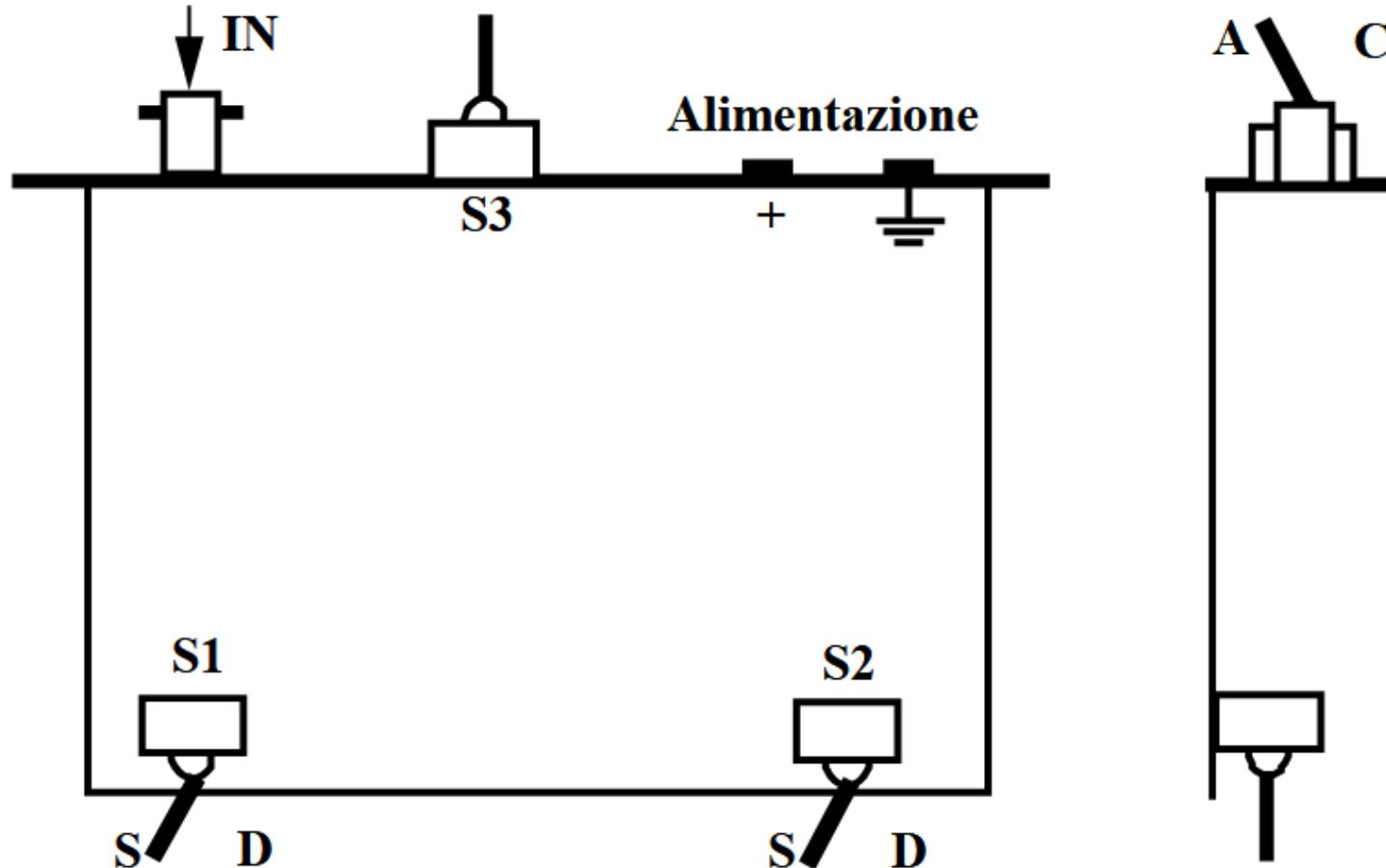


Esercitazione 4 : IL FET A GIUNZIONE

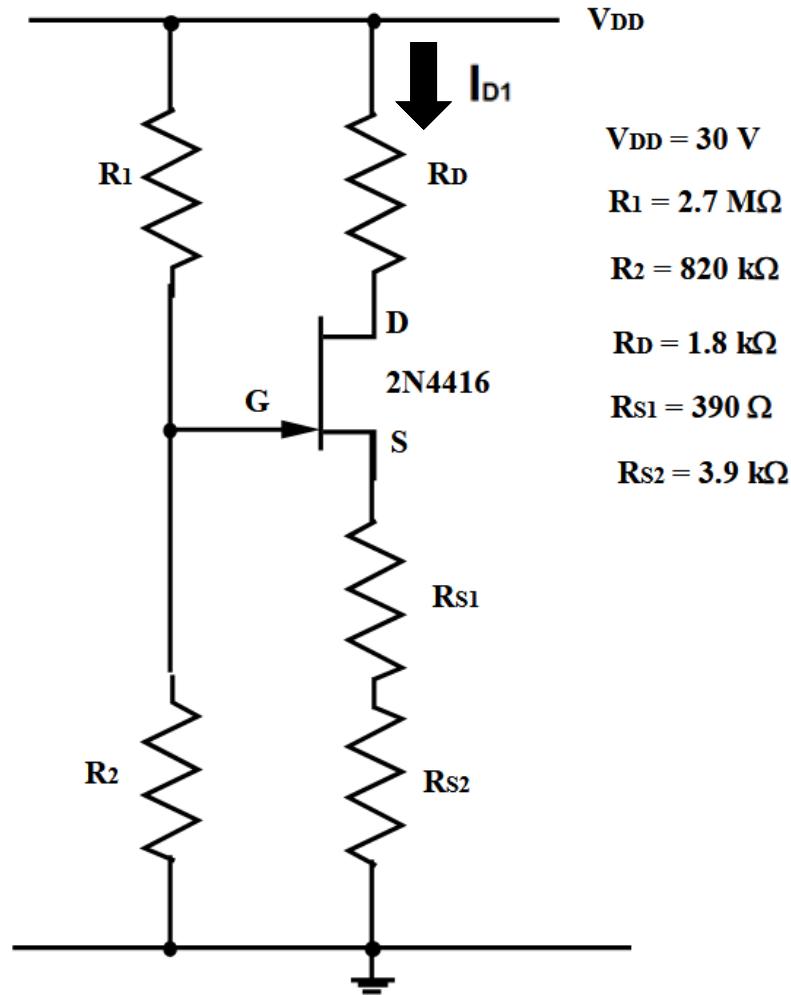


Esercitazione 4: IL FET A GIUNZIONE



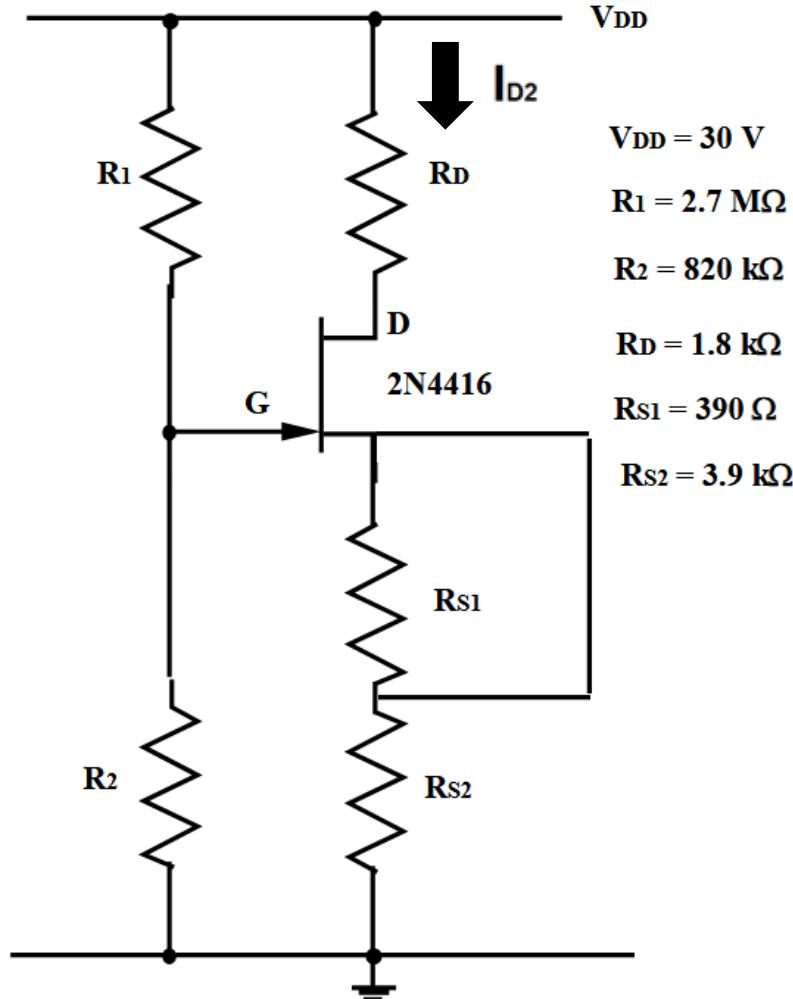
Il circuito di polarizzazione (S , S , A)

$$I_{D1} = I_{DSS} \left(1 - \frac{V_{GS1}}{V_P} \right)^2$$



Il circuito di polarizzazione (S , S , C) senza R_{S1}

$$I_{D2} = I_{DSS} \left(1 - \frac{V_{GS2}}{V_P} \right)^2$$



Ricavare: I_{DSS} , V_P e g_m

$$I_{D1} = I_{DSS} \left(1 - \frac{V_{GS1}}{V_P} \right)^2 ; \quad I_{D2} = I_{DSS} \left(1 - \frac{V_{GS2}}{V_P} \right)^2$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{I_{D1}}{I_{D2}}} = \frac{1 - \frac{V_{GS1}}{V_P}}{1 - \frac{V_{GS2}}{V_P}} \rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{I_{D1}}{I_{D2}}} = \frac{V_P - V_{GS1}}{V_P - V_{GS2}}$$

$$I_{DSS} = \dots$$

$$V_P = \dots$$

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

Stadio Common Source a massa (CS a massa) - (D , S , C)

$V_{DD} = 30 \text{ V}$

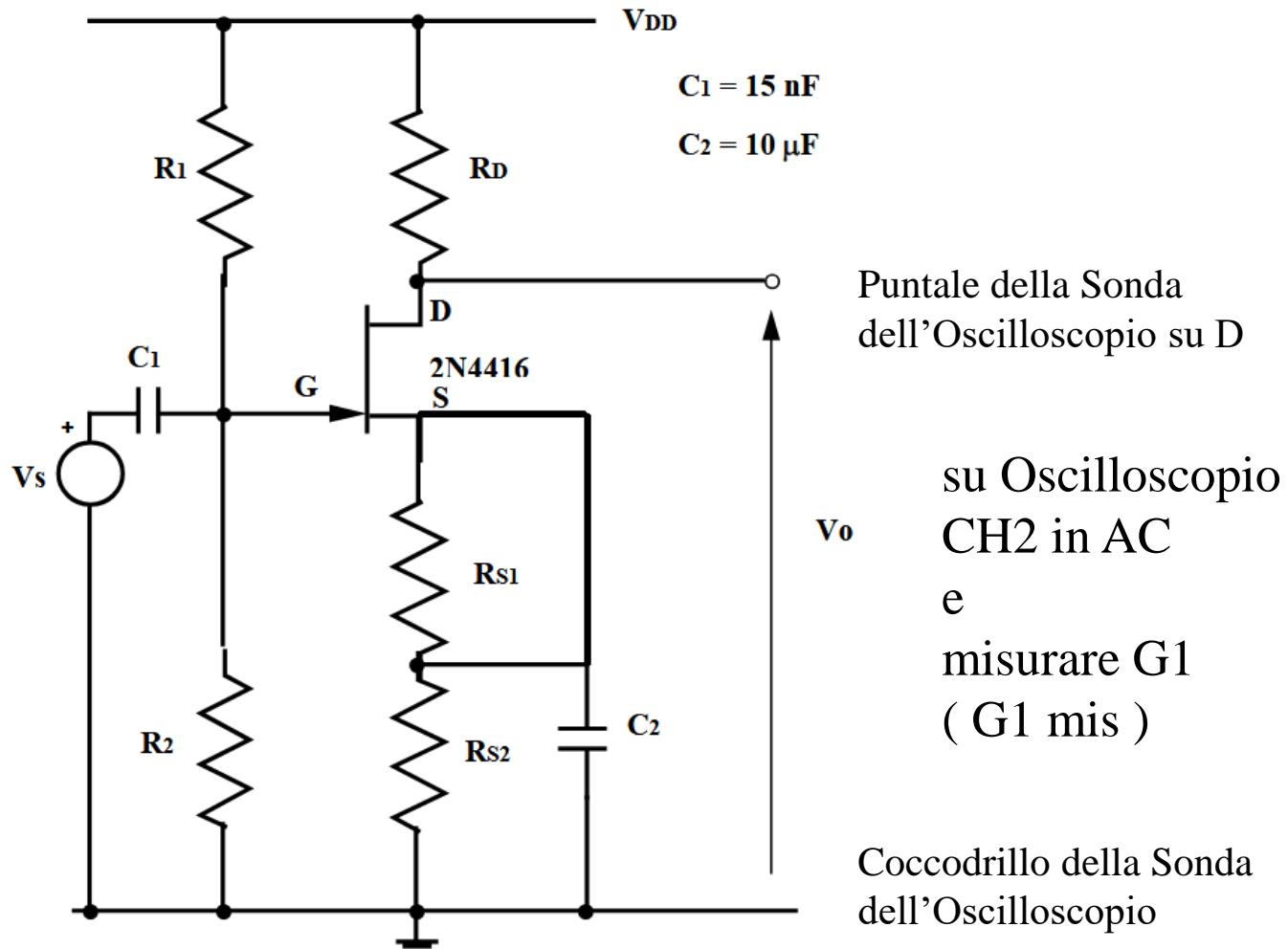
$R_1 = 2.7 \text{ M}\Omega$

$R_2 = 820 \text{ k}\Omega$

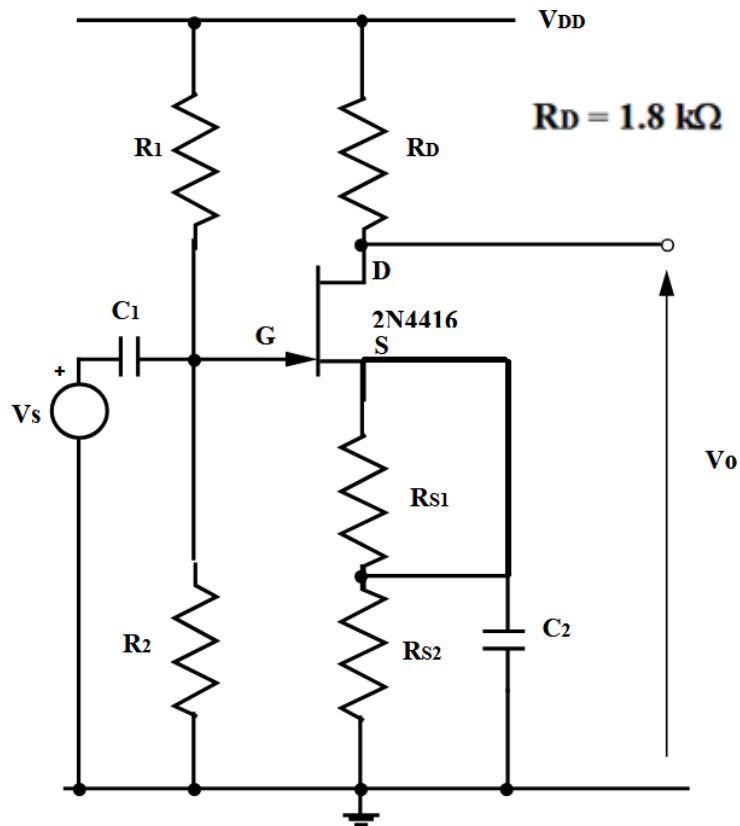
$R_D = 1.8 \text{ k}\Omega$

$R_{S1} = 390 \Omega$

$R_{S2} = 3.9 \text{ k}\Omega$

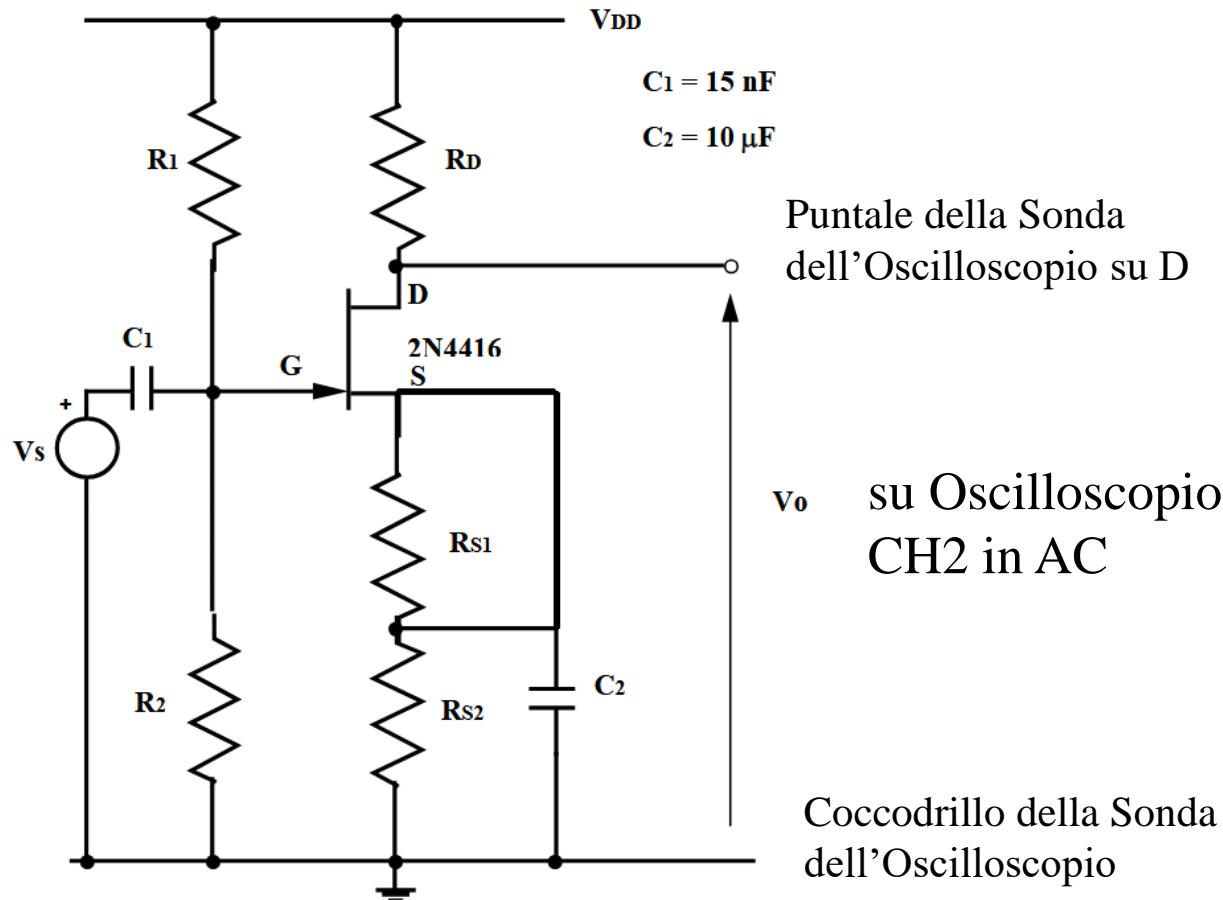


Stadio Common Source a massa (CS a massa) - (D , S , C)



$$G_{1 \text{ calc}} = - g_m R_D$$

Stadio Common Source a massa (CS a massa) - (D , S , C)



Guardare la forma d'onda ad 1 Khz per avere il riferimento e poi aumentare la frequenza a:

1 Mhz

2 Mhz

3 Mhz

4 Mhz ...

A che frequenza comincia a tagliare?

Stadio Common Source senza elettrodi a massa (CS) - (D , S , A)

$V_{DD} = 30 \text{ V}$

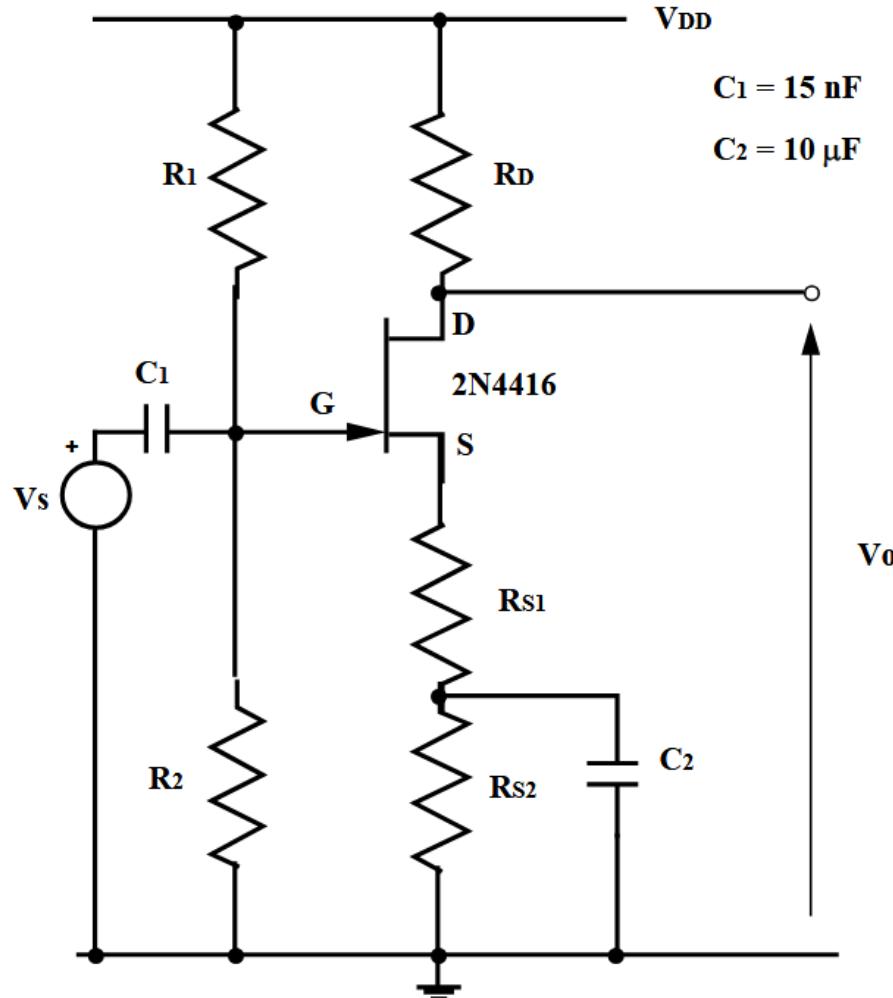
$R_1 = 2.7 \text{ M}\Omega$

$R_2 = 820 \text{ k}\Omega$

$R_D = 1.8 \text{ k}\Omega$

$R_{S1} = 390 \Omega$

$R_{S2} = 3.9 \text{ k}\Omega$



$C_1 = 15 \text{ nF}$

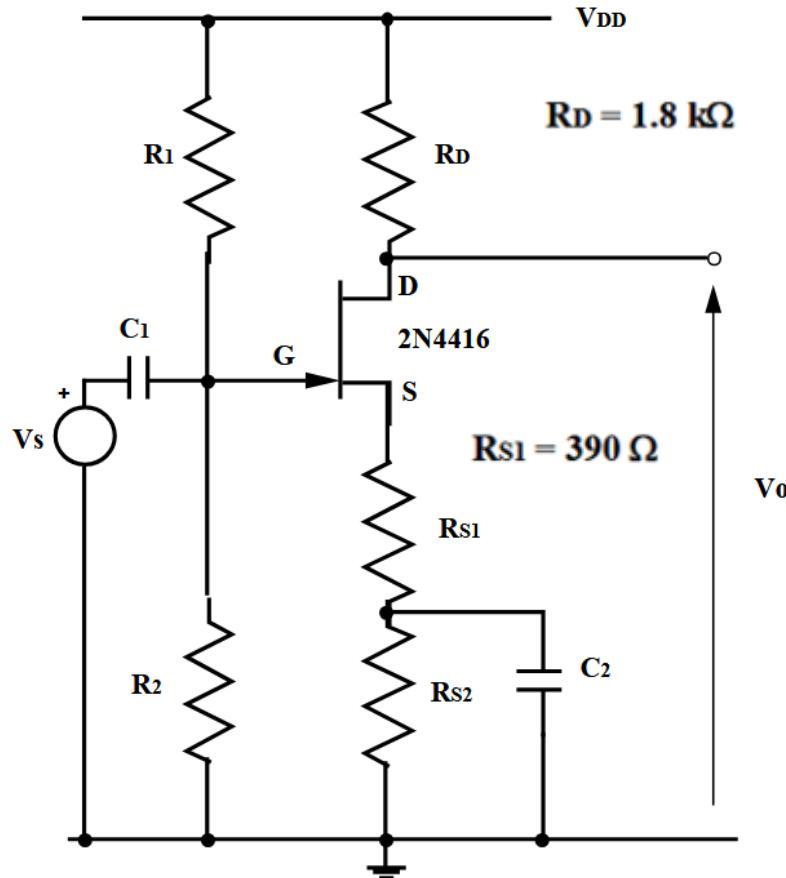
$C_2 = 10 \mu\text{F}$

Puntale della Sonda
dell'Oscilloscopio su D

su Oscilloscopio
sempre con CH2
in AC e
misurare G2
(G2 mis)

Coccodrillo della Sonda
dell'Oscilloscopio

Stadio Common Source senza elettrodi a massa (CS) - (D , S , A)



$$G_{2 \text{ calc}} = - \frac{g_m R_D}{1 + g_m R_{S1}}$$

L' inseguitore di Source (CD) (S , D , A)

$V_{DD} = 30 \text{ V}$

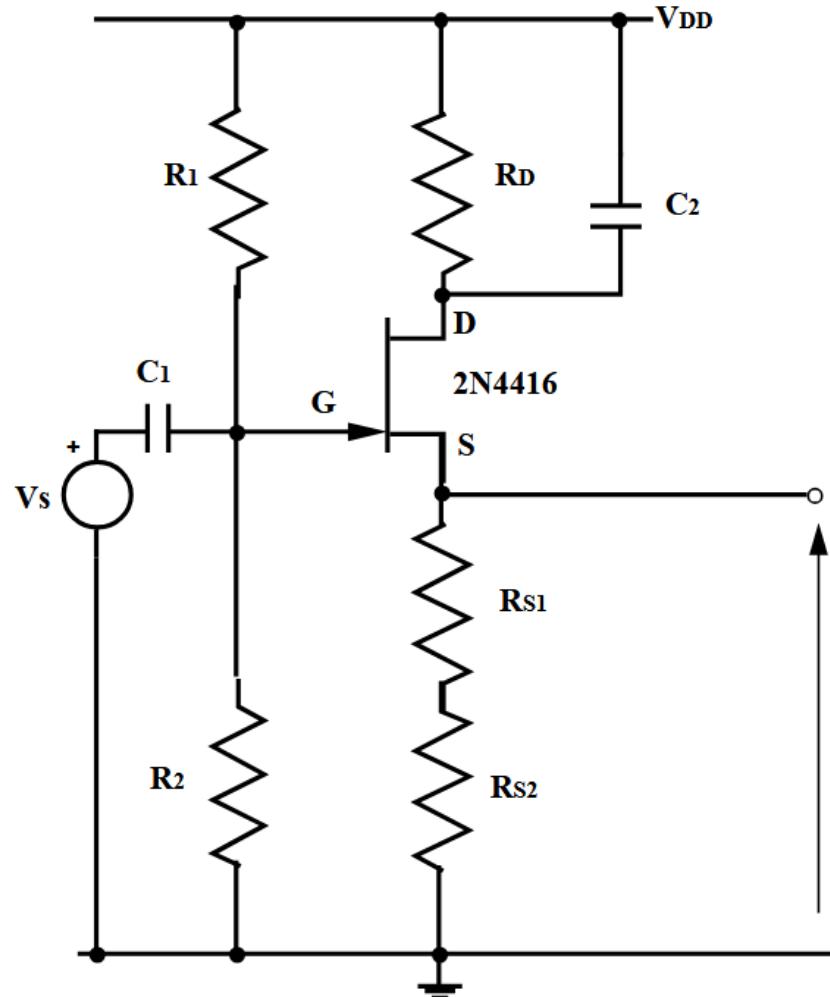
$R_1 = 2.7 \text{ M}\Omega$

$R_2 = 820 \text{ k}\Omega$

$R_D = 1.8 \text{ k}\Omega$

$R_{S1} = 390 \Omega$

$R_{S2} = 3.9 \text{ k}\Omega$

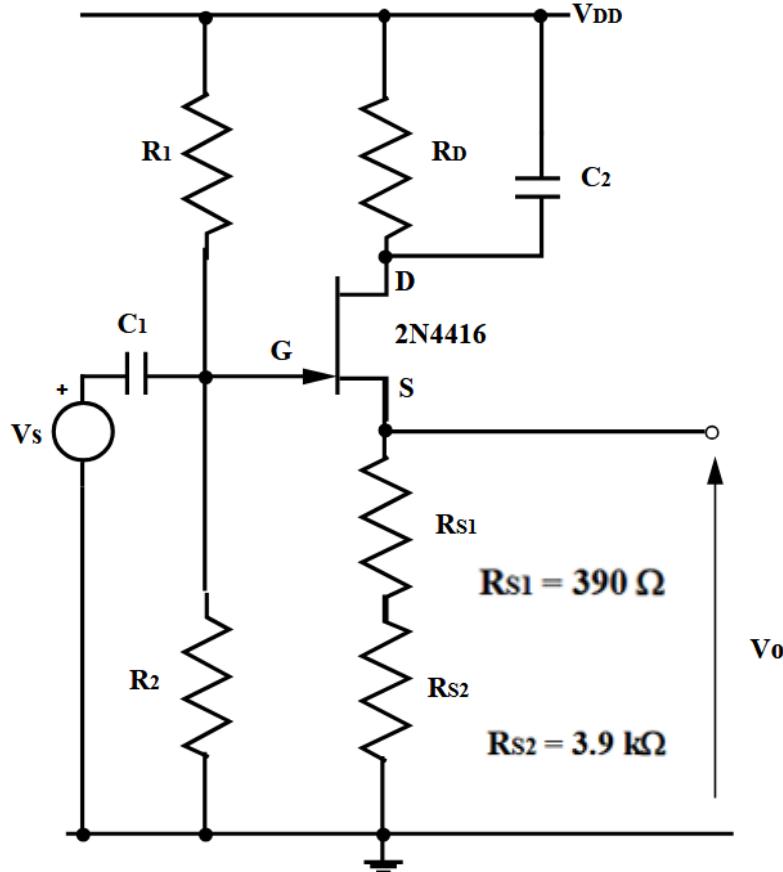


Puntale della Sonda
dell'Oscilloscopio su S

su Oscilloscopio
sempre con CH2
in AC e
misurare G3
(G3 mis)

Coccodrillo della Sonda
dell'Oscilloscopio

L'inseguitore di Source (CD) (S , D , A)



$$G_{3 \text{ calc}} = \frac{g_m (R_{S1} + R_{S2})}{1 + g_m (R_{S1} + R_{S2})}$$