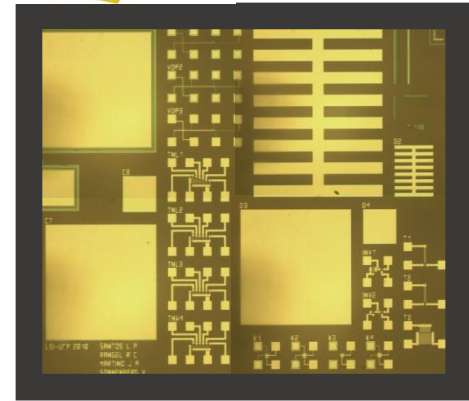
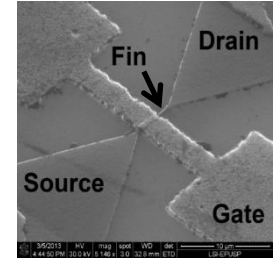
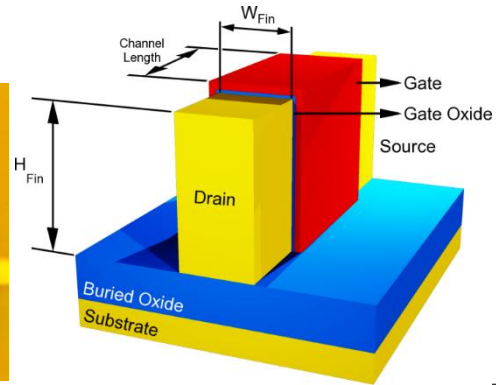
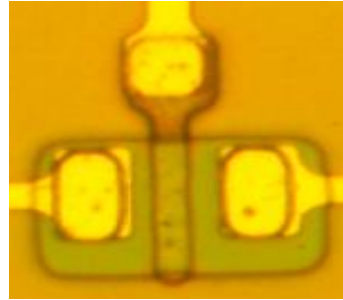
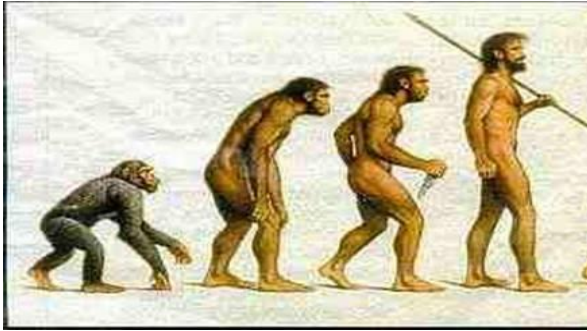
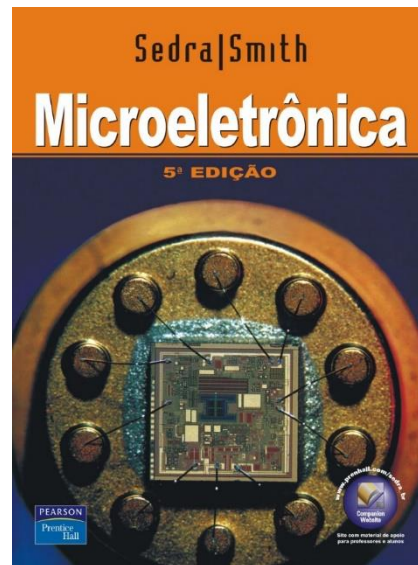


PSI3322 - ELETRÔNICA II

(capítulos 4, 6, 7, 8)



AULA 2

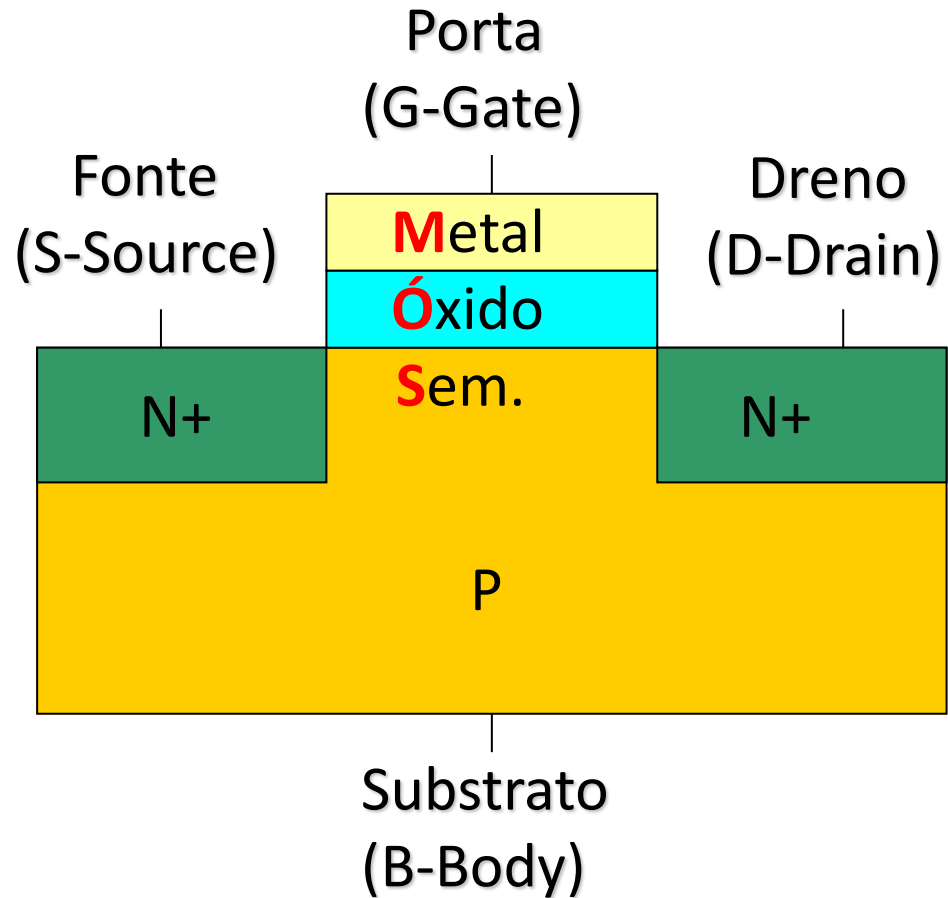
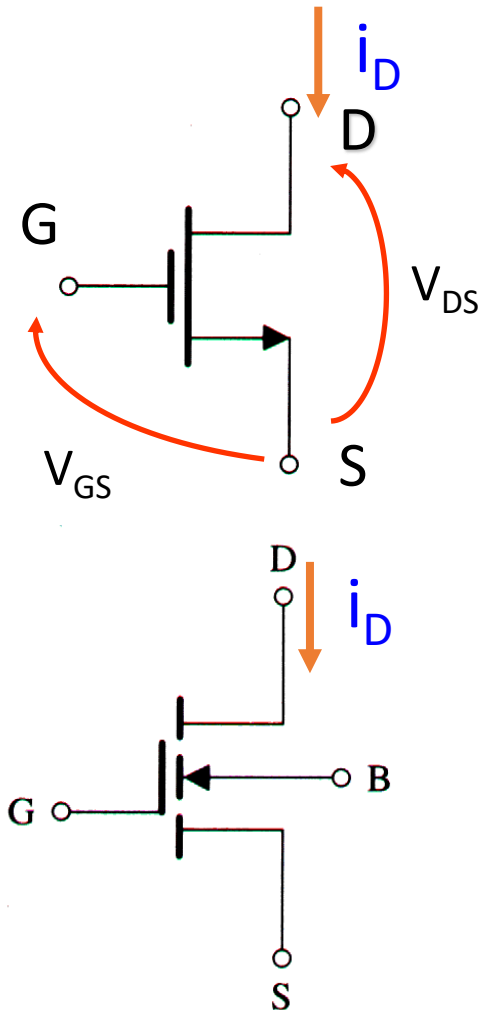


Estrutura e operação dos transistores de efeito de campo canal n, características tensão-corrente.

Sedra, Cap. 4
p. 141-146

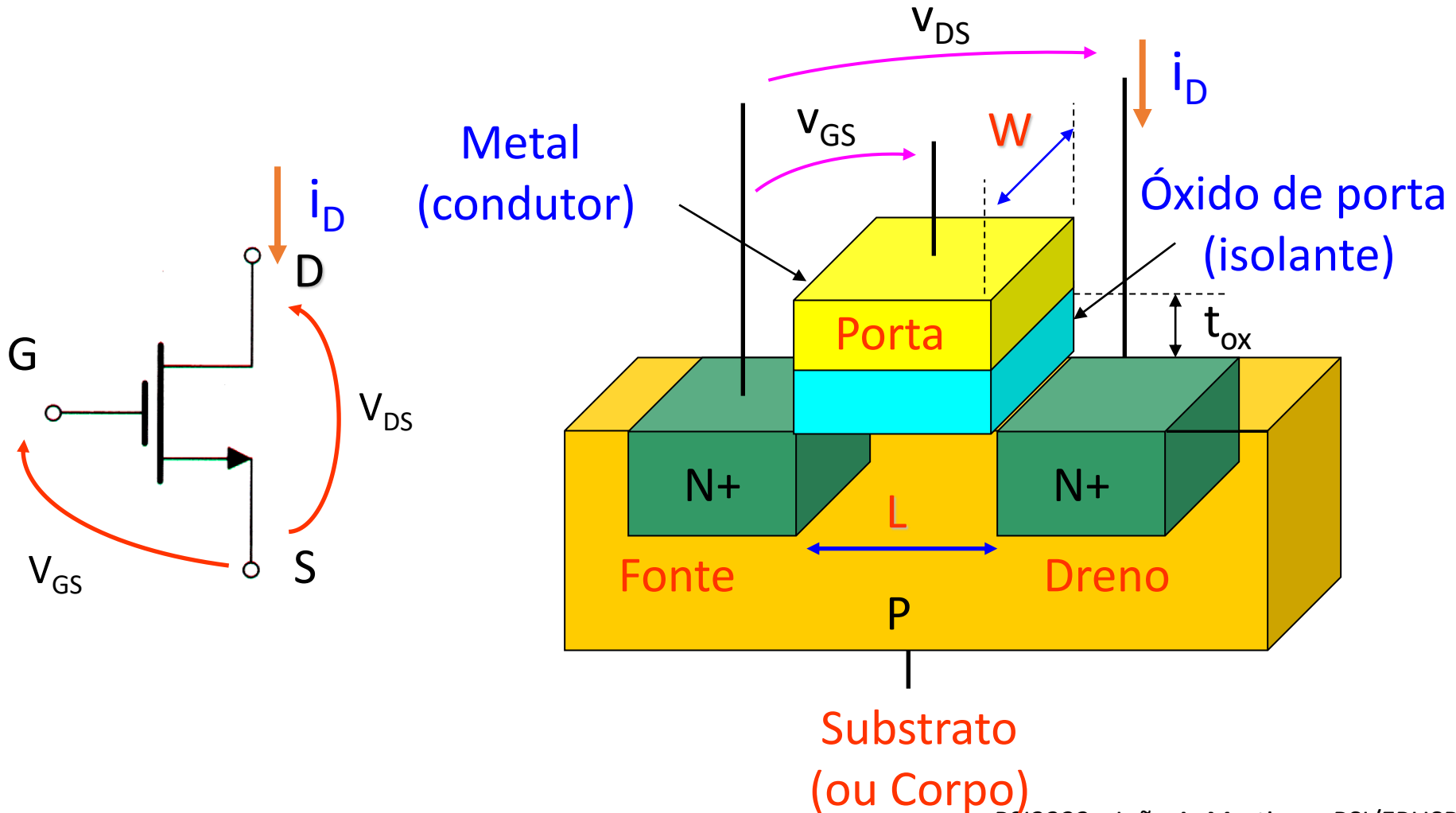
Transistor NMOSFET

(Metal-Oxide-Semiconductor Field Effect Transistor, canal N, tipo Enriquecimento)



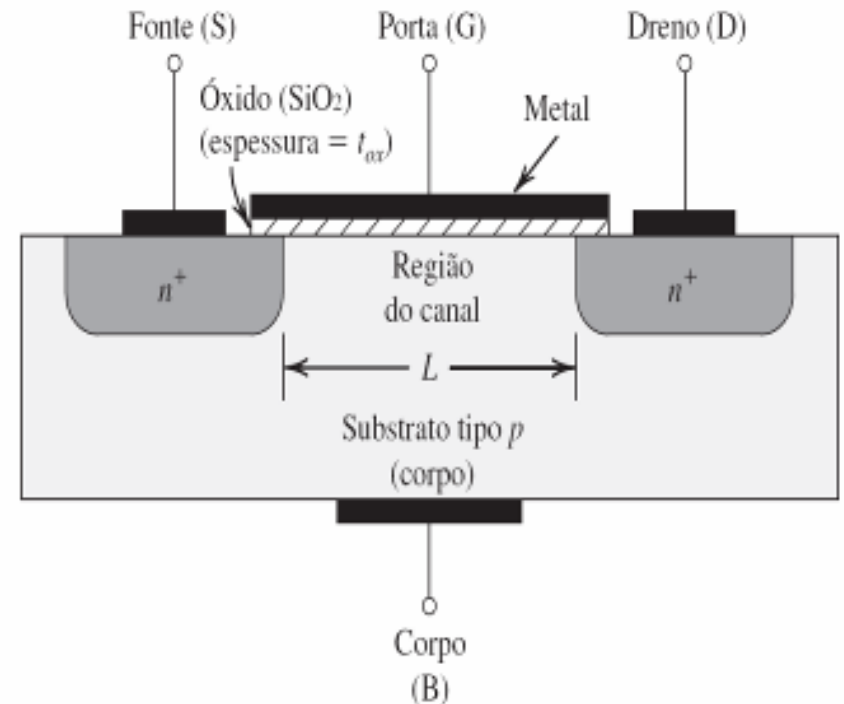
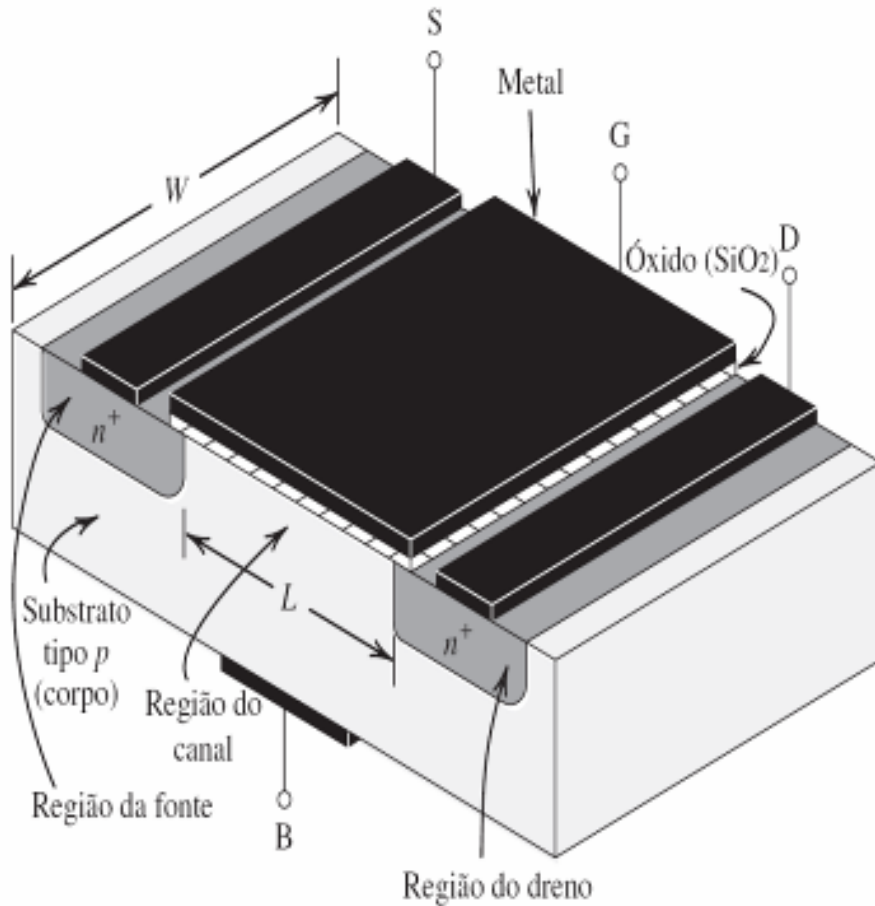
Transistor NMOSFET

(Metal-Oxide-Semiconductor Field Effect Transistor, canal N, tipo Enriquecimento)

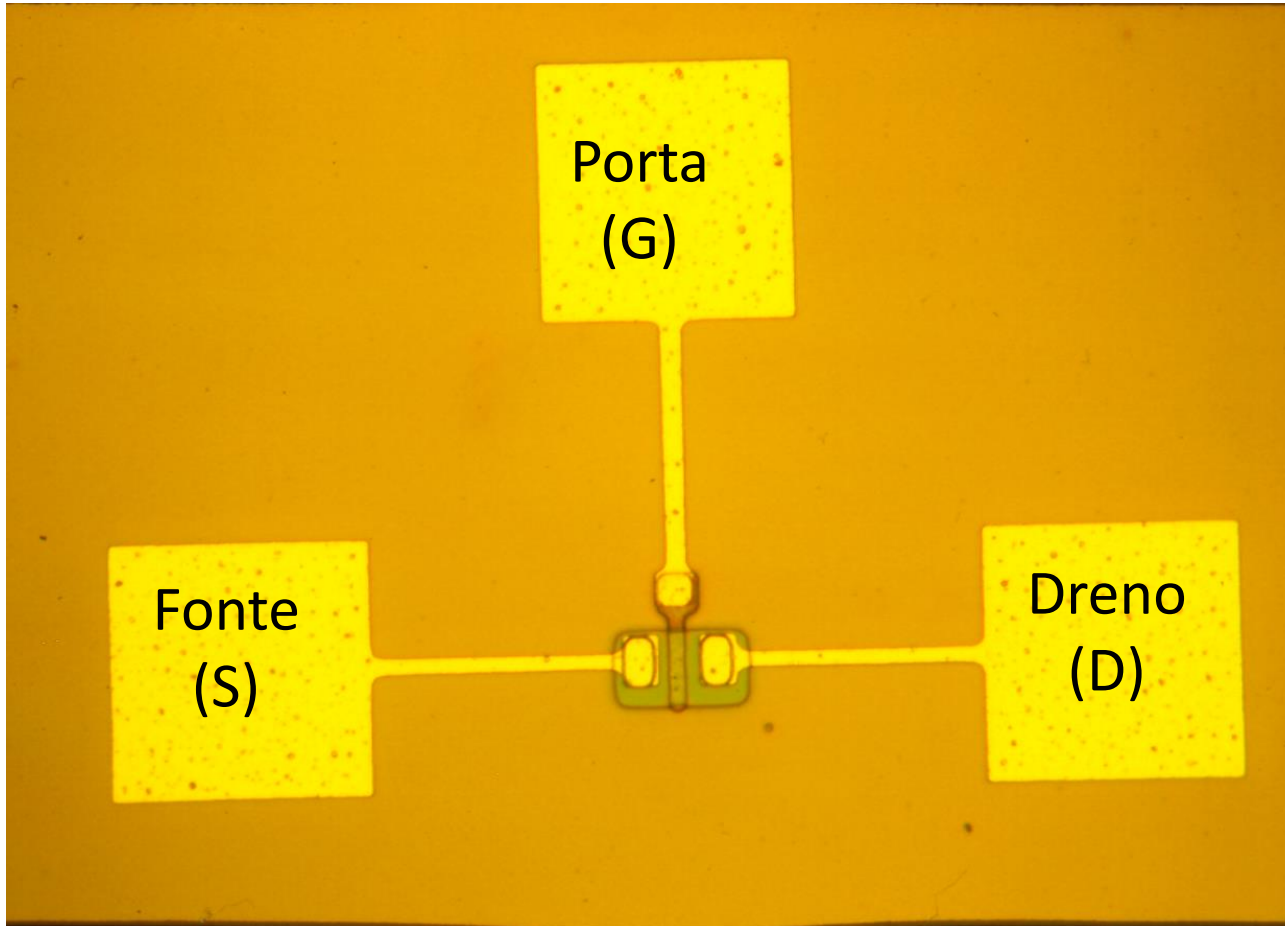


Transistor NMOSFET

(Metal-Oxide-Semiconductor Field Effect Transistor, canal N, tipo Enriquecimento)

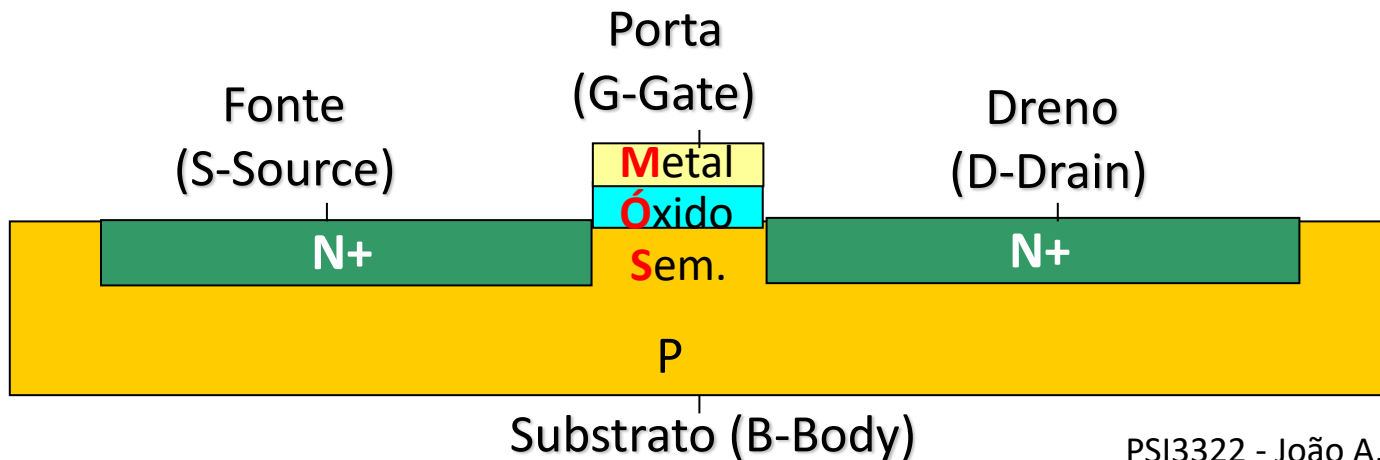
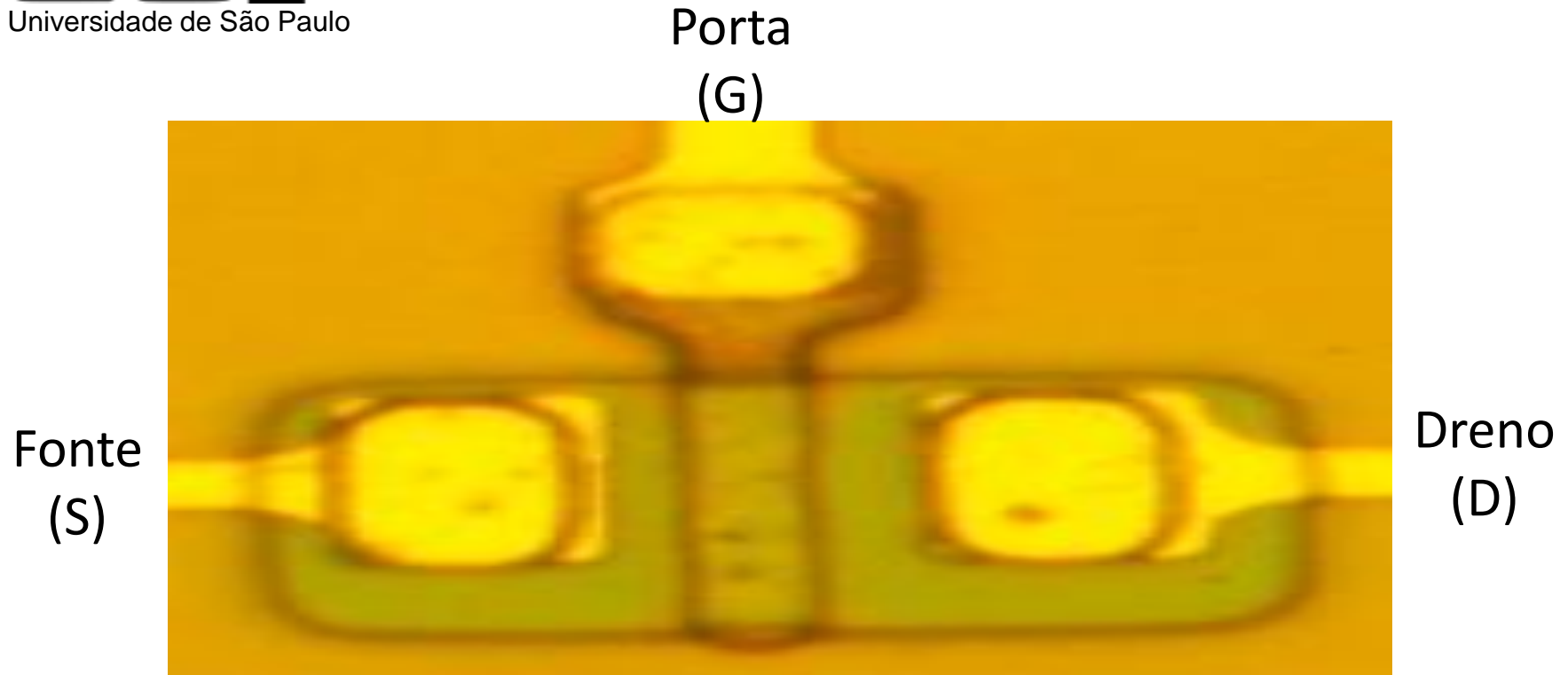


Transistor NMOS

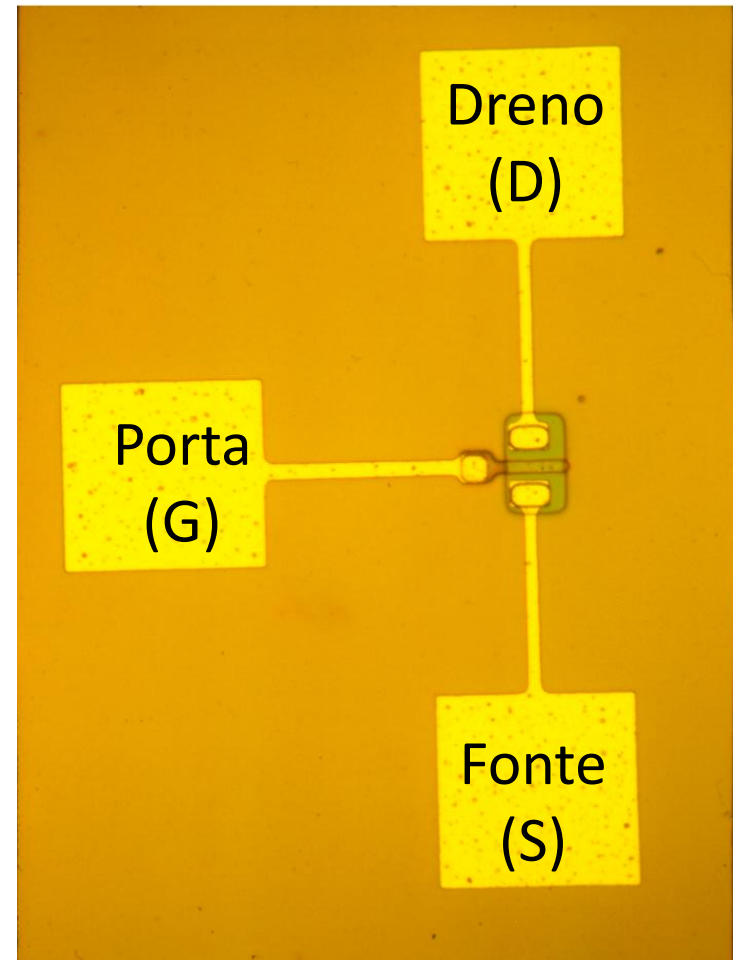
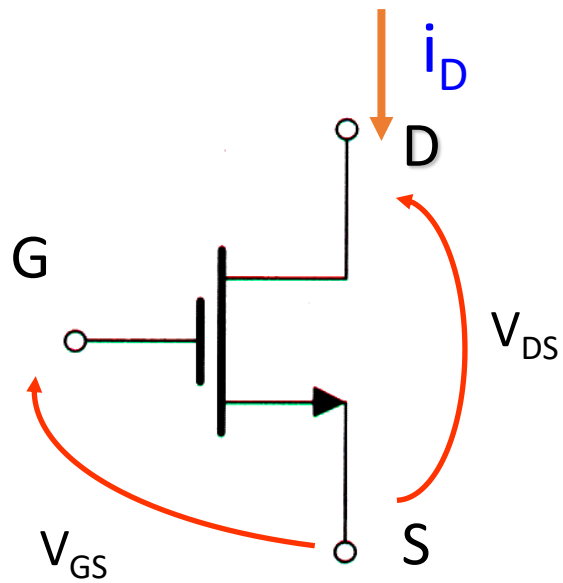


Transistor projetado e fabricado na Escola Politécnica da USP
(Dissertação de Mestrado – João Antonio Martino - 1984)

Transistor NMOS



Transistor NMOS



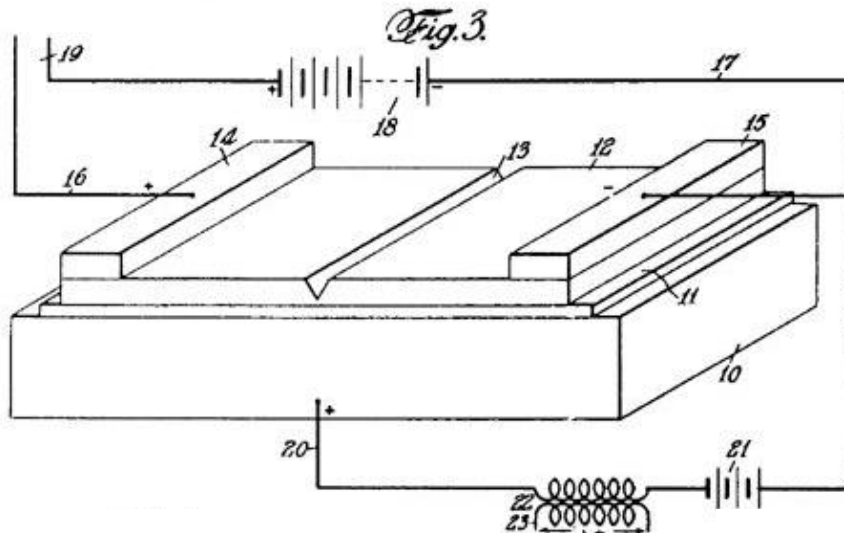
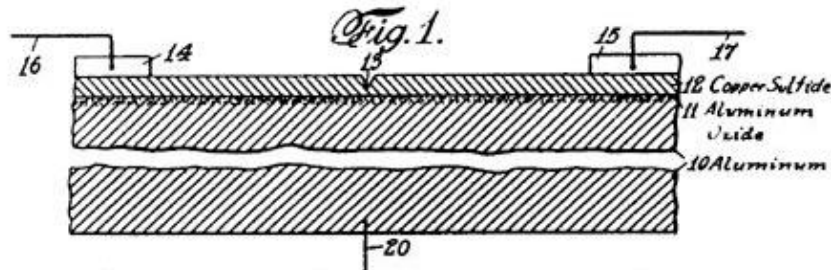
Transistor projetado e fabricado na Escola Politécnica da USP
(Dissertação de Mestrado – João Antonio Martino - 1984)

Primeira Patente do FET 1925 (Teórico)



Julius Edgar Lilienfeld

March 7, 1933. J. E. LILIENFELD 1,900,018
 DEVICE FOR CONTROLLING ELECTRIC CURRENT
 Filed March 28, 1928 3 Sheets-Sheet 1



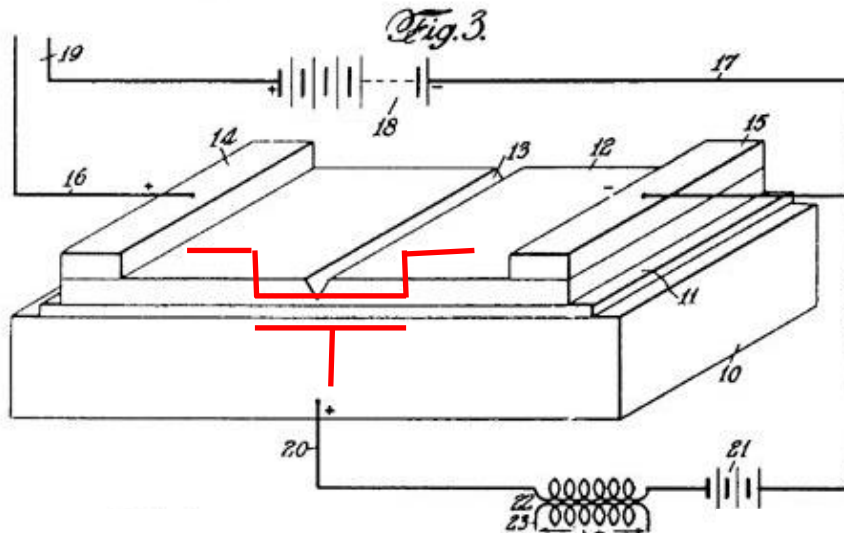
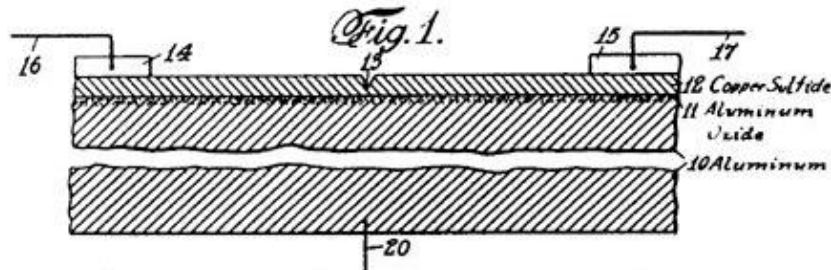
J. E. Lilienfeld:
 "Method and apparatus for controlling electric current" US patent 1745175 first filed in Canada on 22nd October 1925

Primeira Patente de um FET (1925) (nunca foi construído)



Julius Edgar Lilienfeld

March 7, 1933. J. E. LILIENFELD 1,900,018
 DEVICE FOR CONTROLLING ELECTRIC CURRENT
 Filed March 28, 1928 3 Sheets-Sheet 1



J. E. Lilienfeld:
 "Method and apparatus for controlling electric current" US patent 1745175 first filed in Canada on 22nd October 1925

Primeira Fabricação de um MOSFET(1960)

Metal Oxide Semiconductor (MOS) Field Effect Transistor (FET)

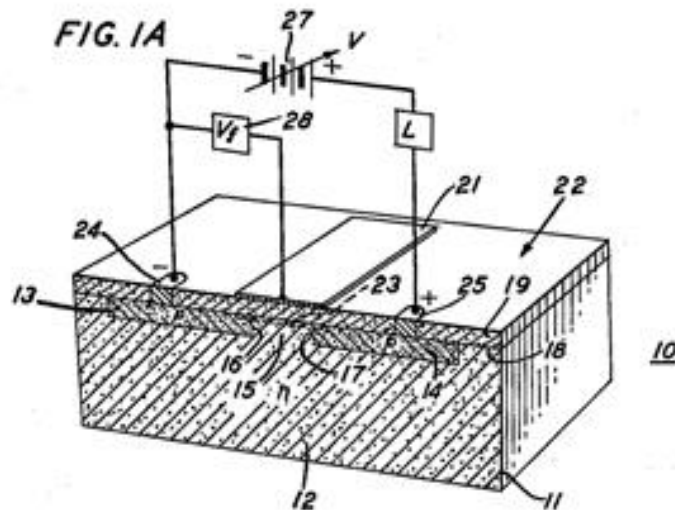
Aug. 27, 1963

DAWON KAHNG

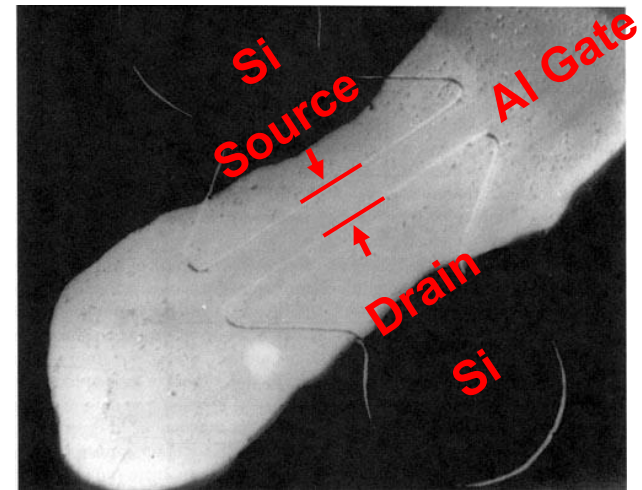
3,102,230

ELECTRIC FIELD CONTROLLED SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICE

Filed May 31, 1960



M. M. (John) Atalla and Dawon Kahng at Bell Labs achieved the first successful insulated-gate field-effect transistor (MOSFET),

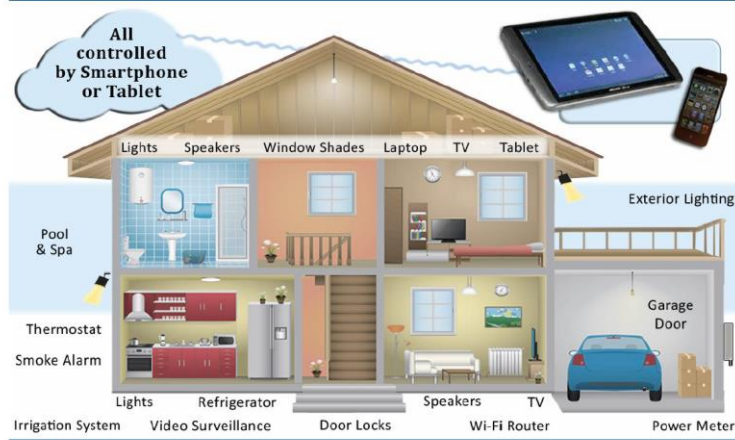


MOSFET

Muitas Aplicações



Home Automation



Source: Raymond James research.



MOSFET

Muitas Aplicações

Internet of Things (IoT)

Everything Will Be Connected

BILLIONS OF WIRELESSLY INTERCONNECTED DEVICES WILL COMMUNICATE DIRECTLY



<http://blogs.jabil.com/2014/08/13/internet-of-things-infographic/>

Algumas Ideias de Aplicação vieram da Ficção Científica

Jornada nas Estrelas – Star Trek (1966-1969) Da ficção científica para a realidade



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zM3cPMINXho>

[Enterprise - Star Trek](#)

Telefone Celular



James T. Kirk
(1966)



Martin Cooper
(1973)



Motorola–StarTAC
(1996)



Iphone 7 (2016)

Tablets

Star trek: The New Generation (1987-1994)

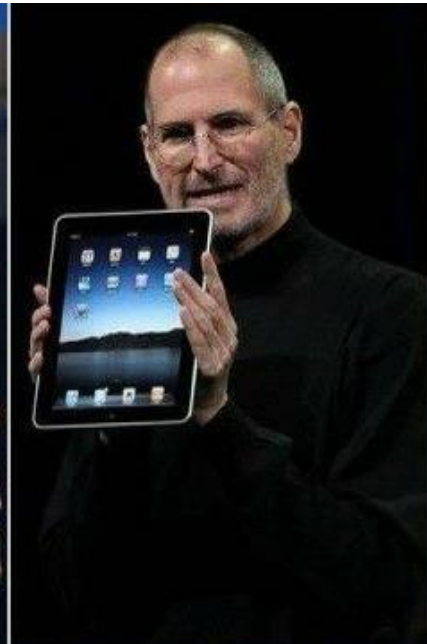
Jornada nas Estrelas: A Nova Geração



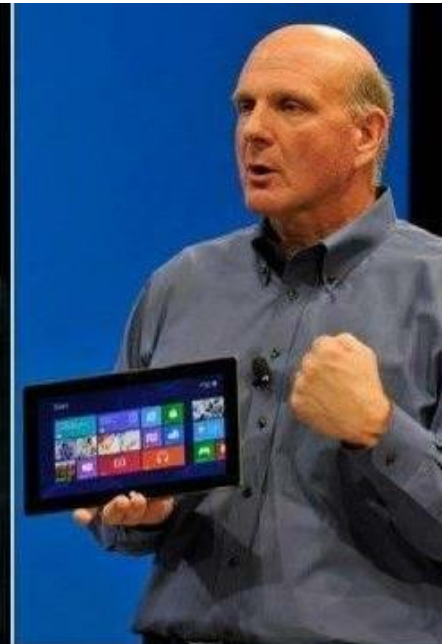
1988: Picard introduces the PADD.



2002: Bill Gates introduces the Tablet PC. No one cares.

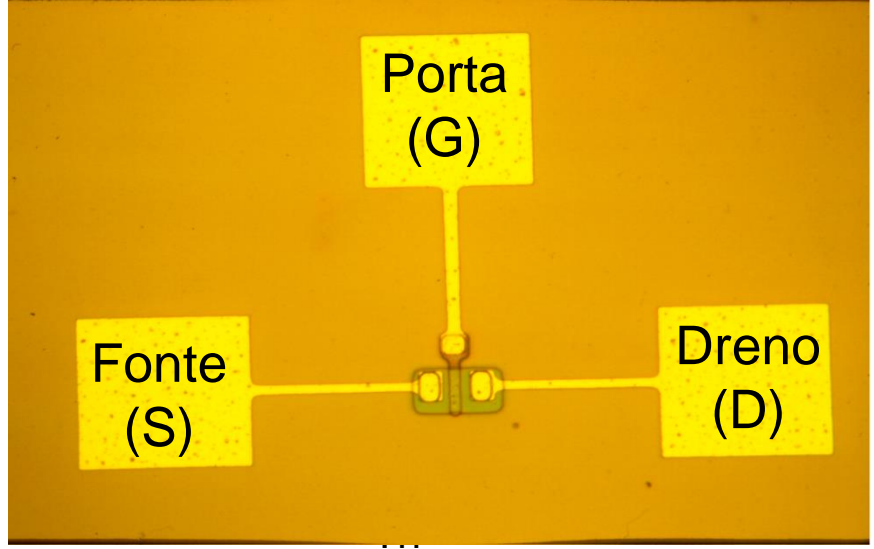
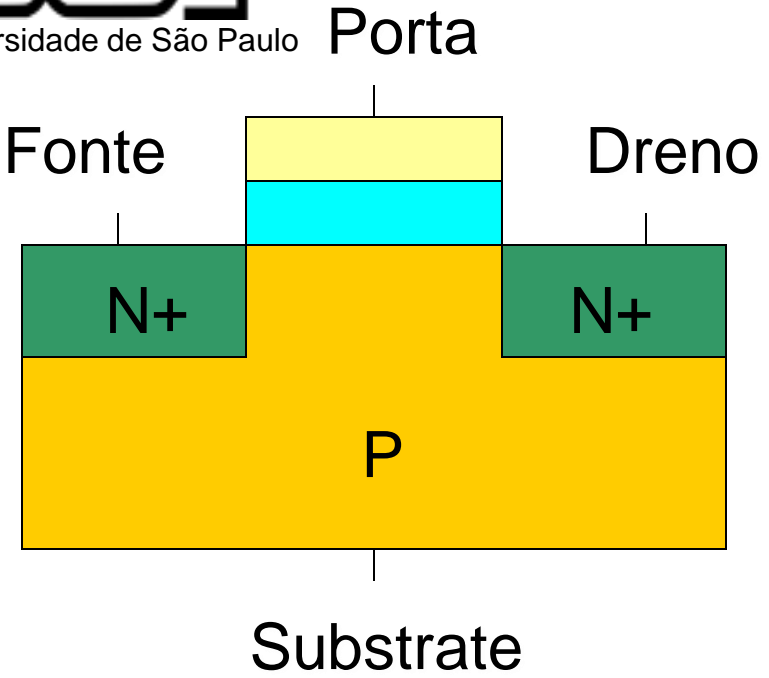


2010: Steve Jobs introduces the iPad. The world pisses itself like an excited dog.

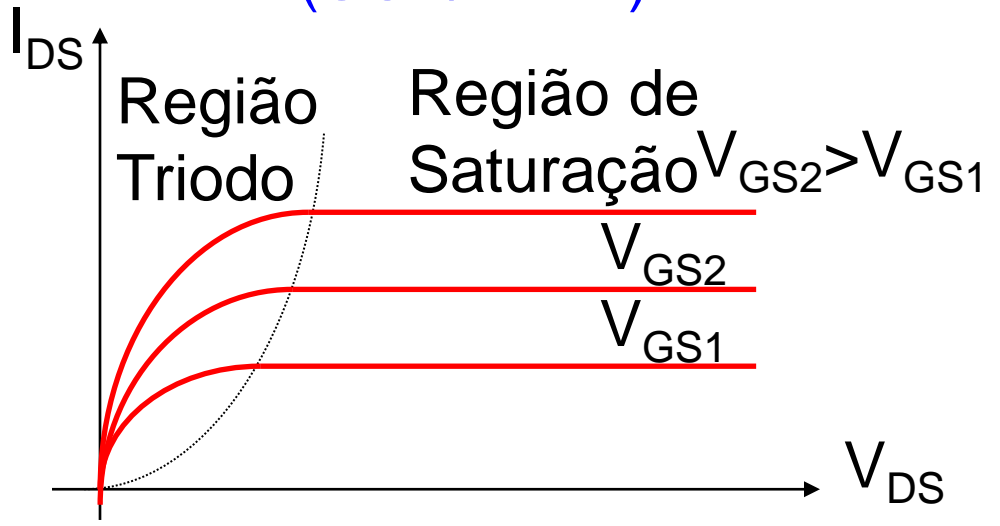
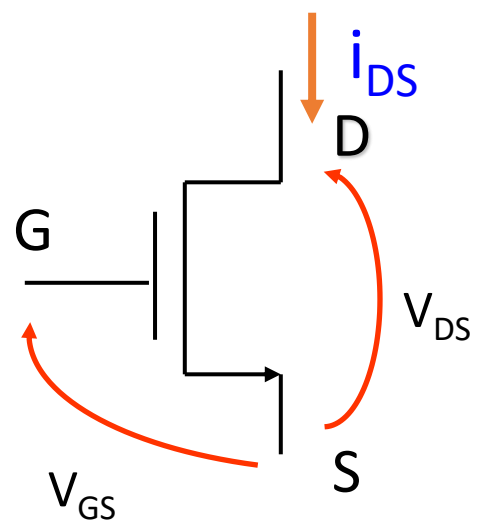


2012: Steve Ballmer introduces the Surface. People claim they stole the idea from Apple.

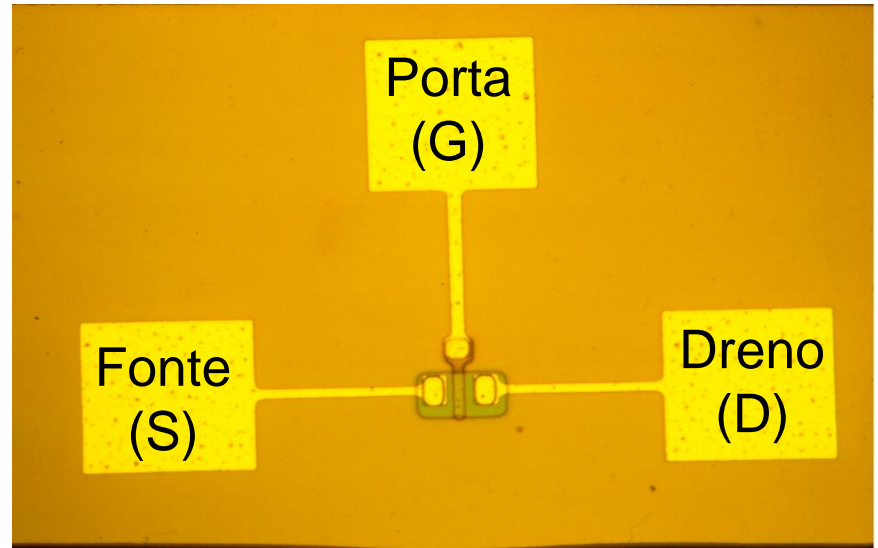
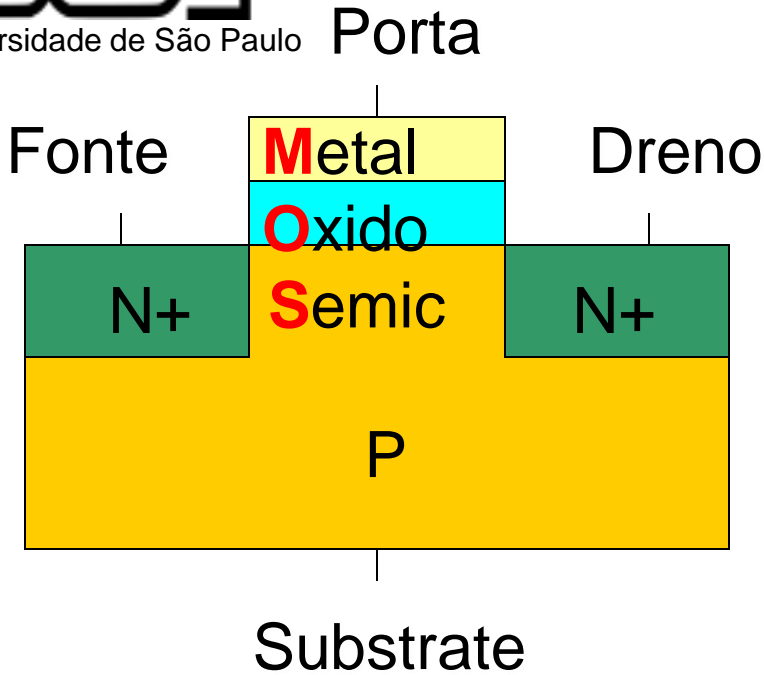
MOSFET canal N (NMOS)



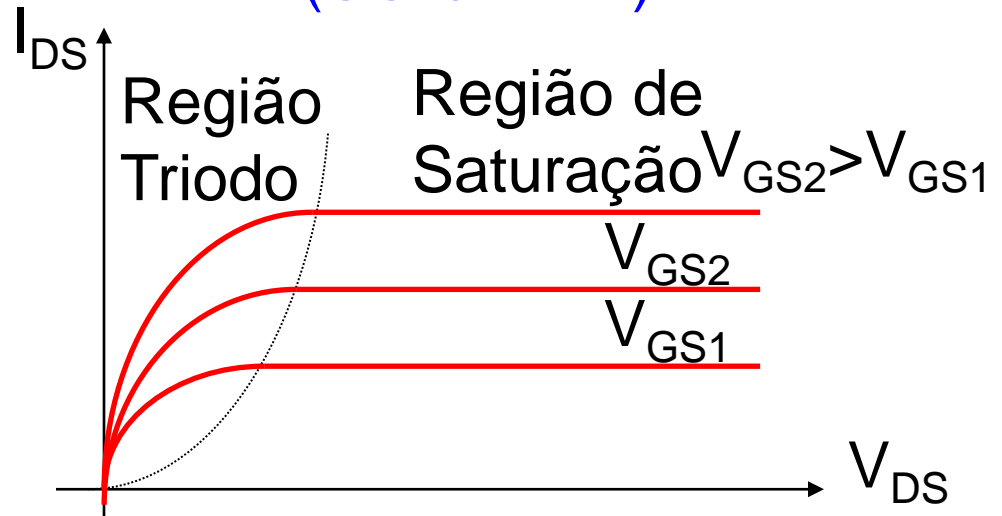
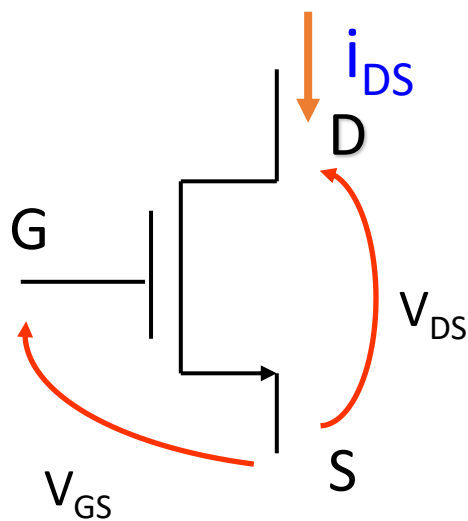
(USP/Brasil)



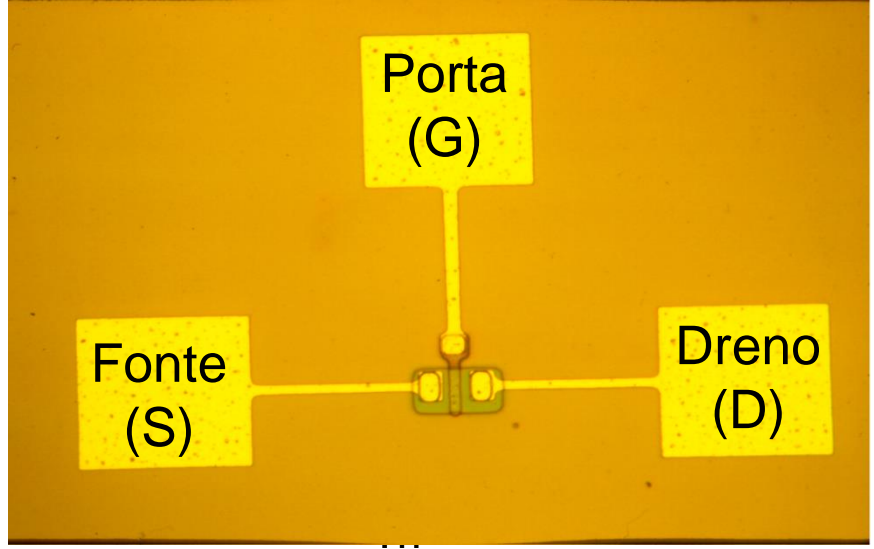
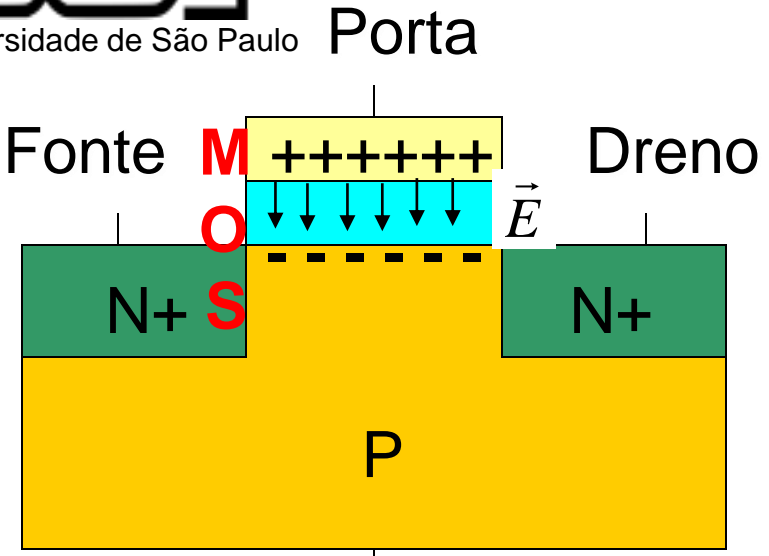
MOSFET canal N (NMOS)



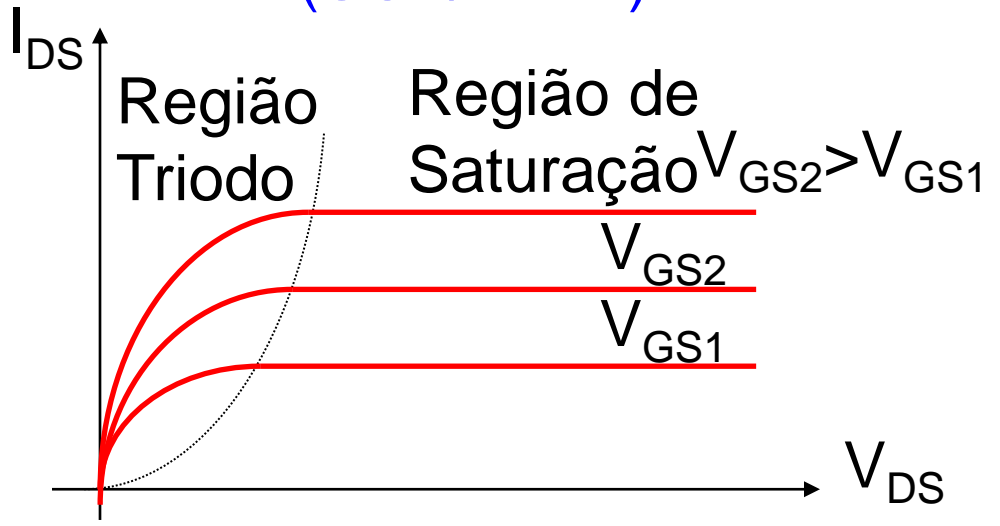
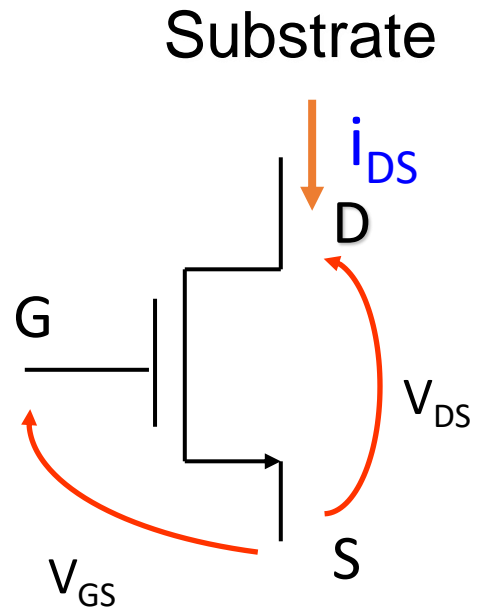
(USP/Brasil)



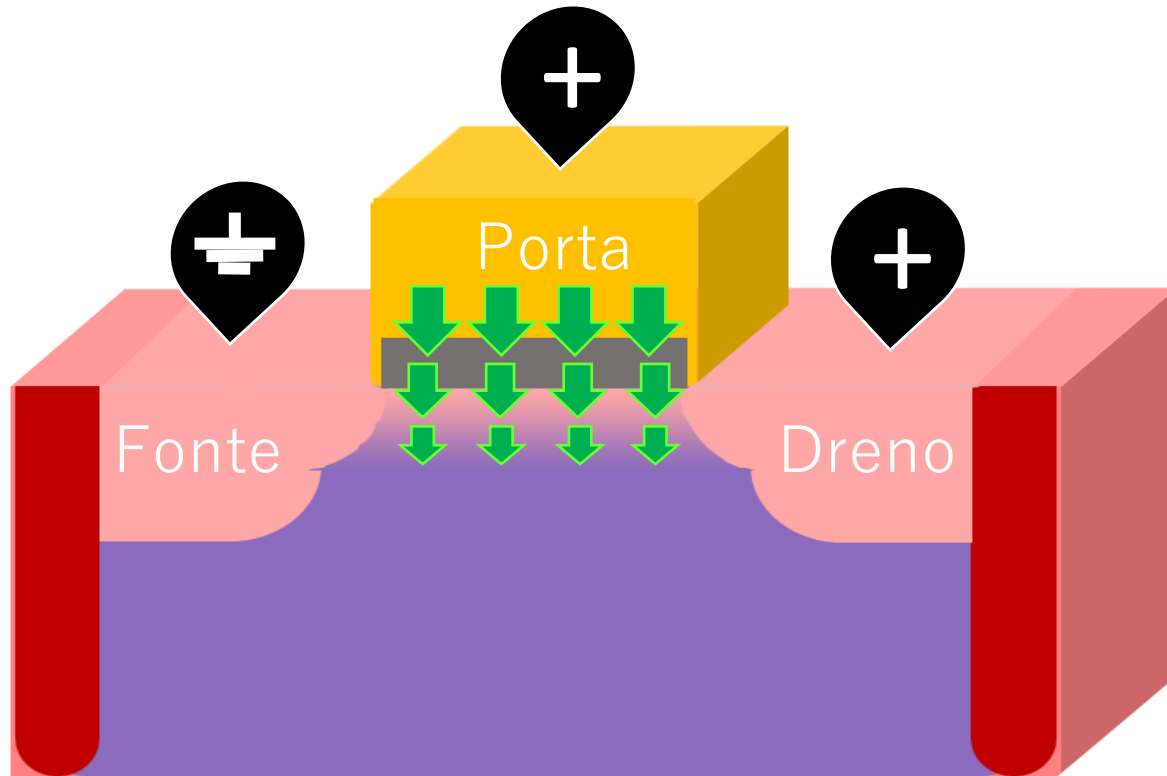
MOSFET canal N (NMOS)



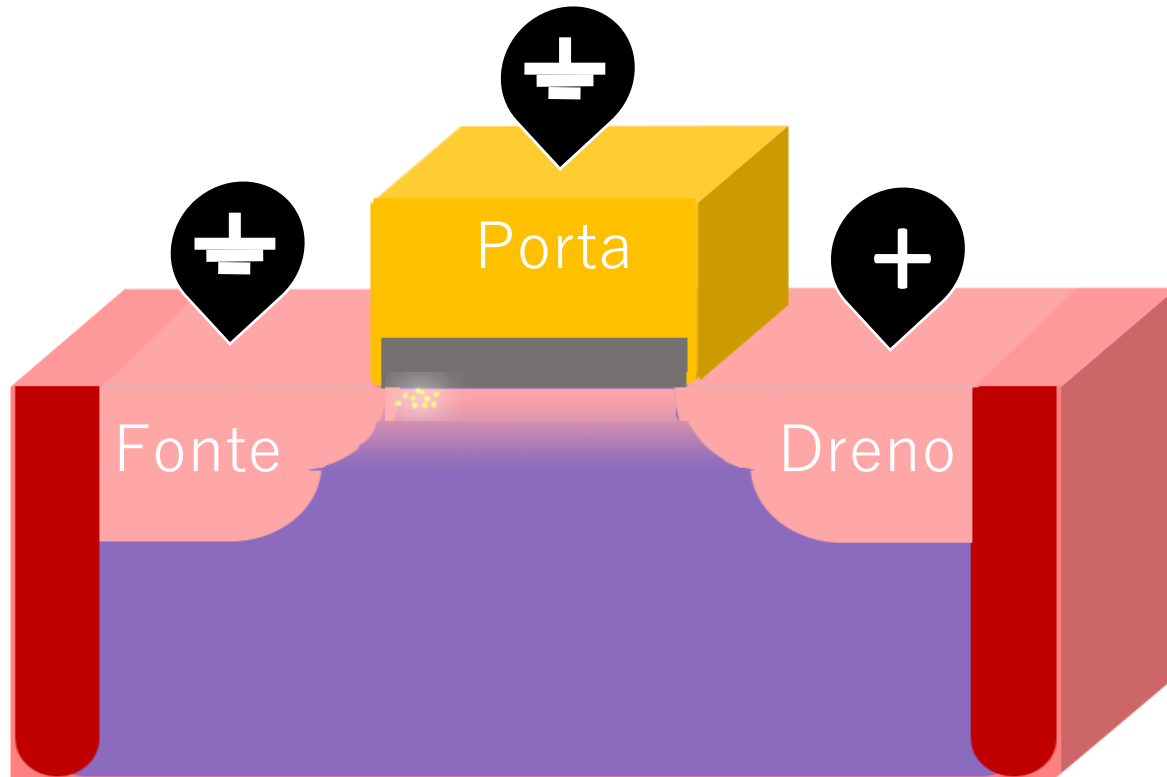
(USP/Brasil)



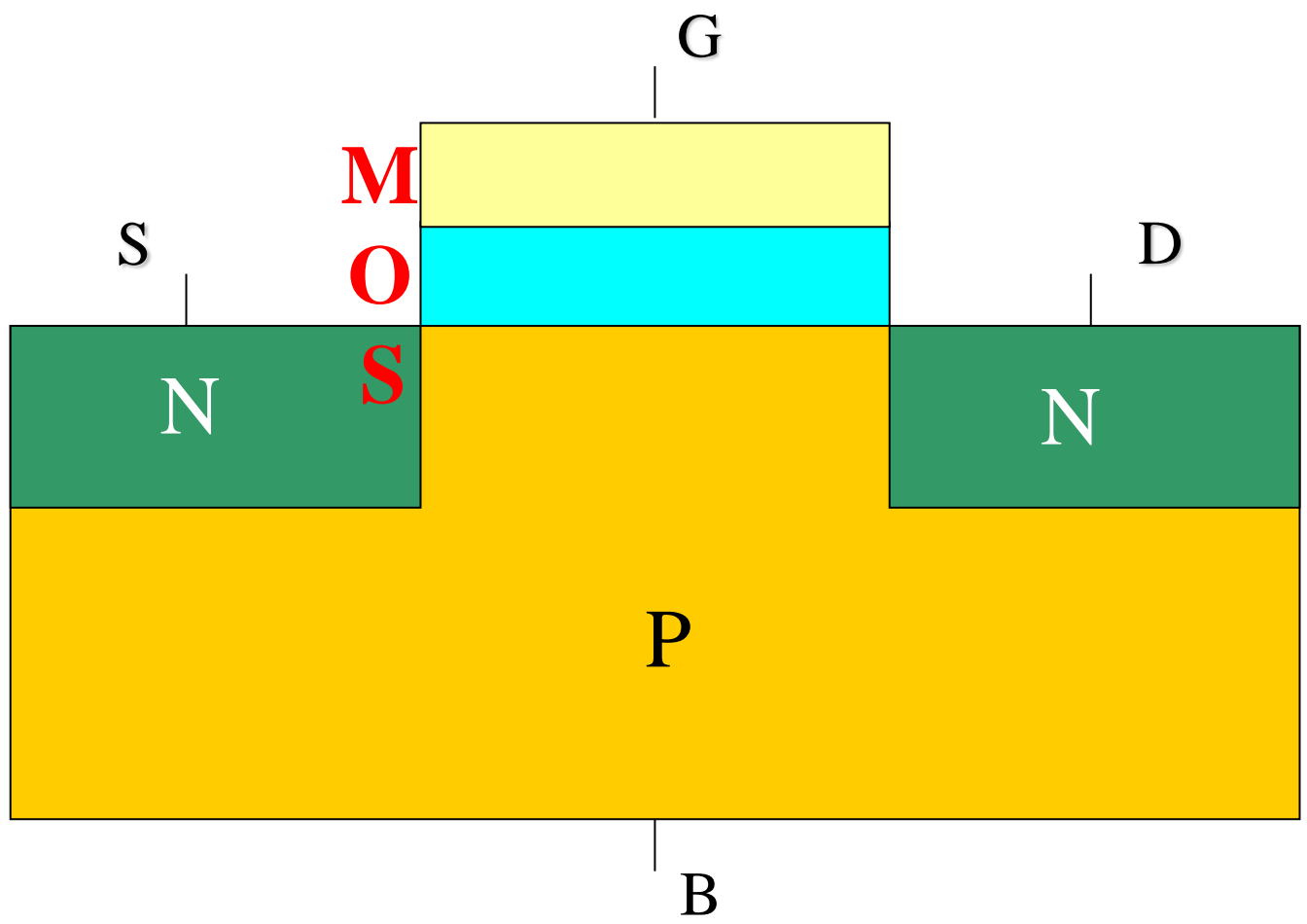
Transistor MOS



Transistor MOS



Transistor NMOS

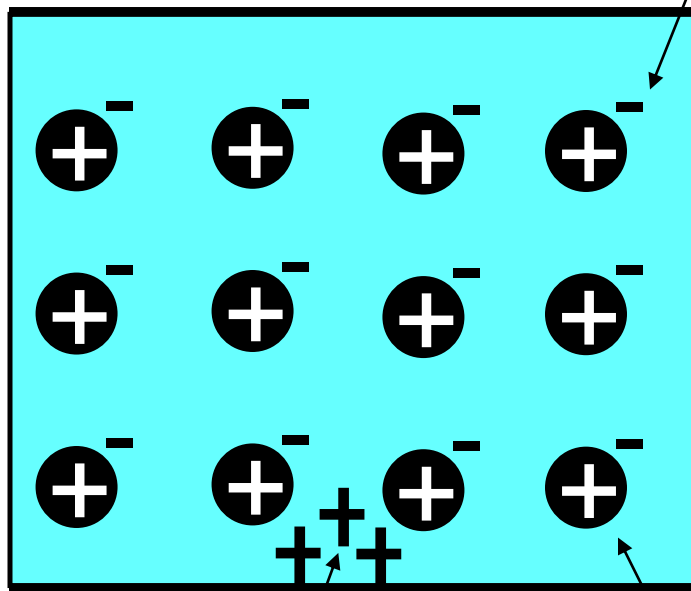
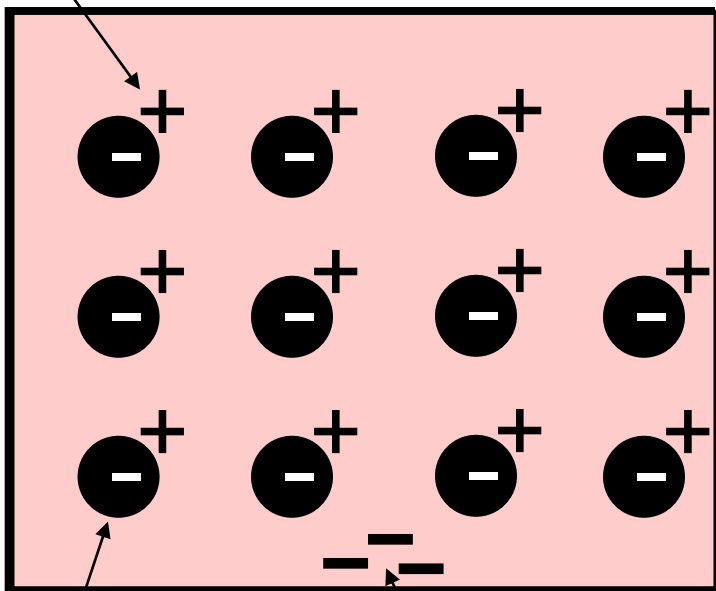


JUNÇÃO PN antes do contato (Modelo de cargas)

Si : Tipo P

Si : Tipo N

Elétrons
livres
(majoritários)



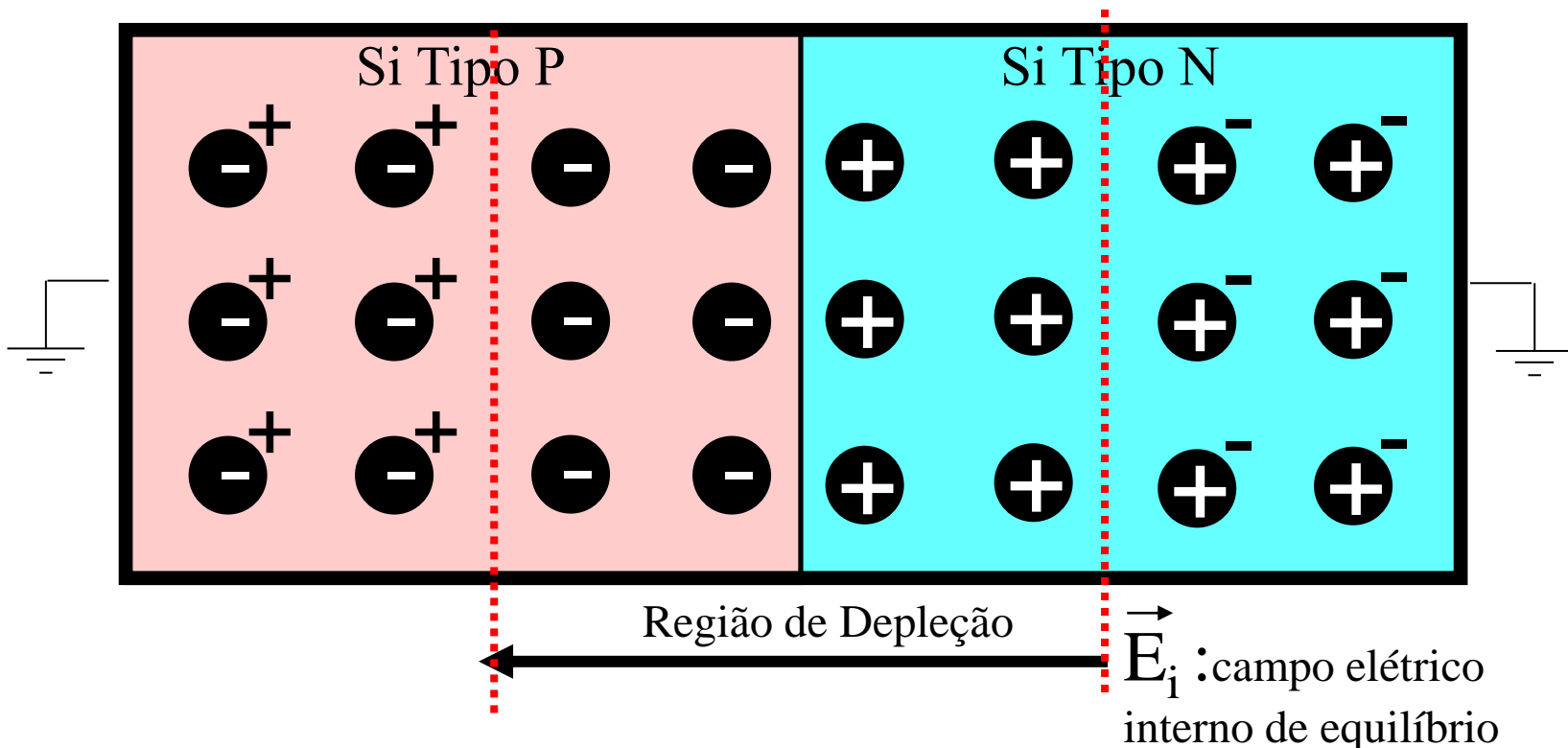
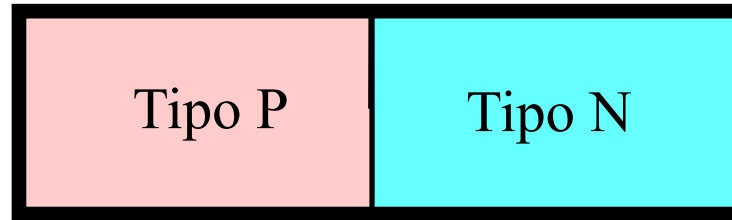
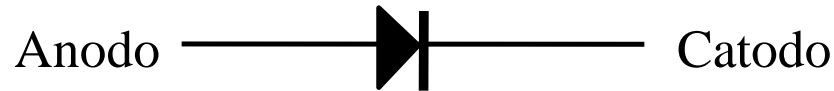
Íons negativos
presos a rede cristalina

Elétrons
(minoritários)

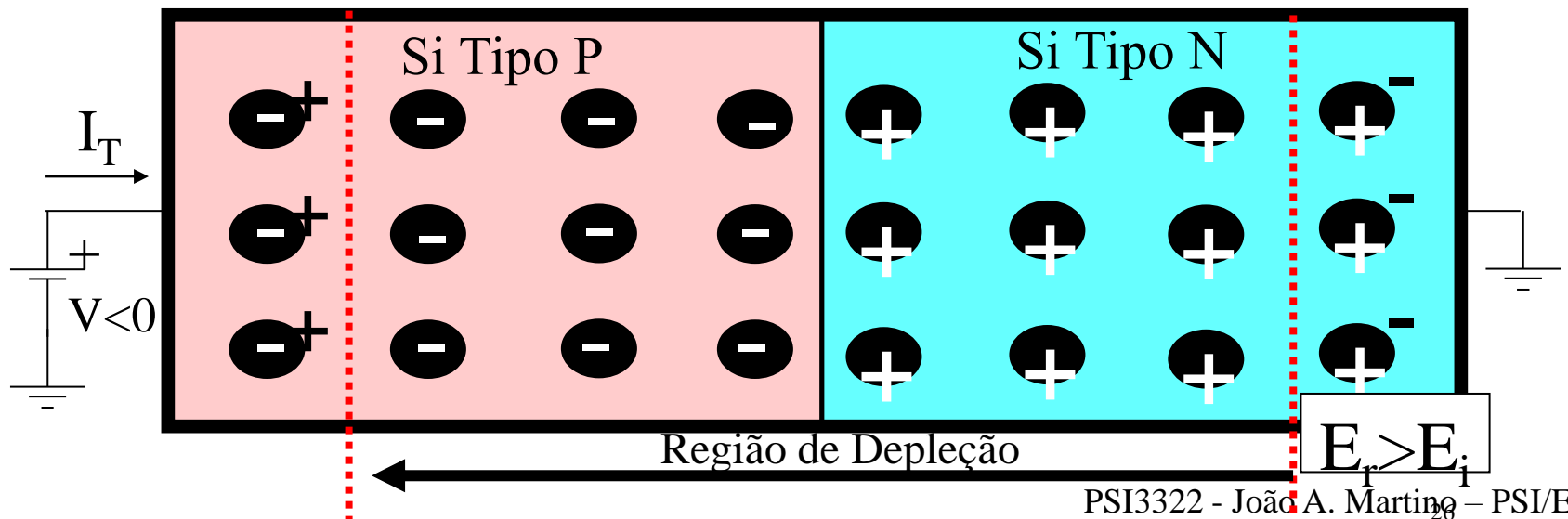
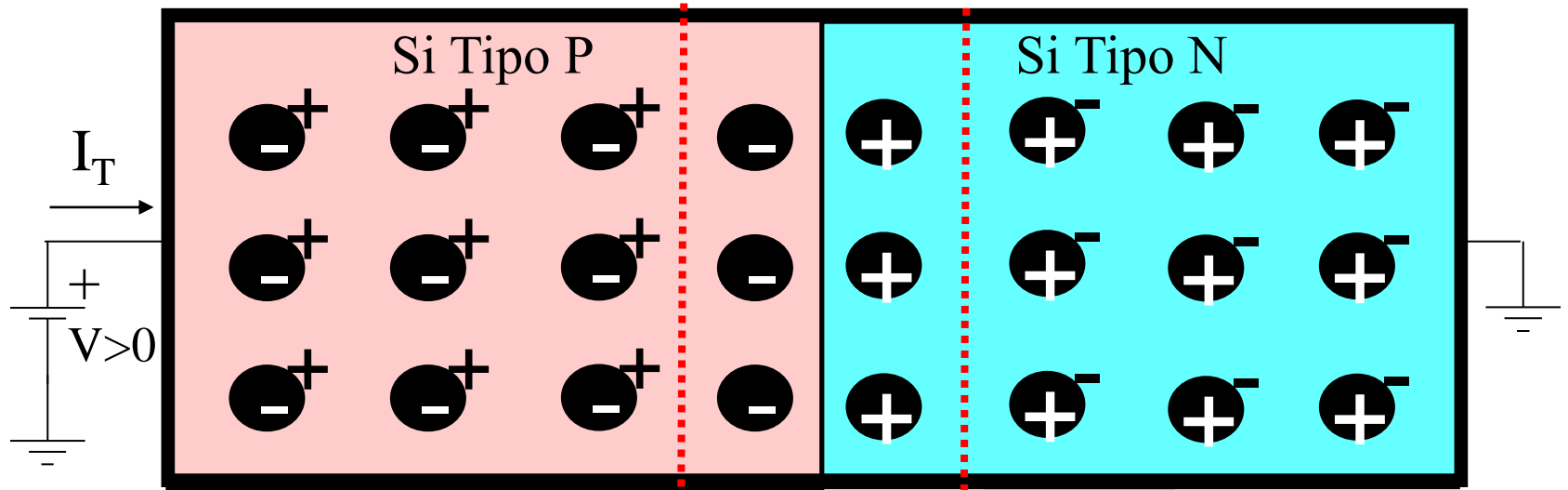
Lacunas
(minoritários)

Íons positivos
presos a rede cristalina

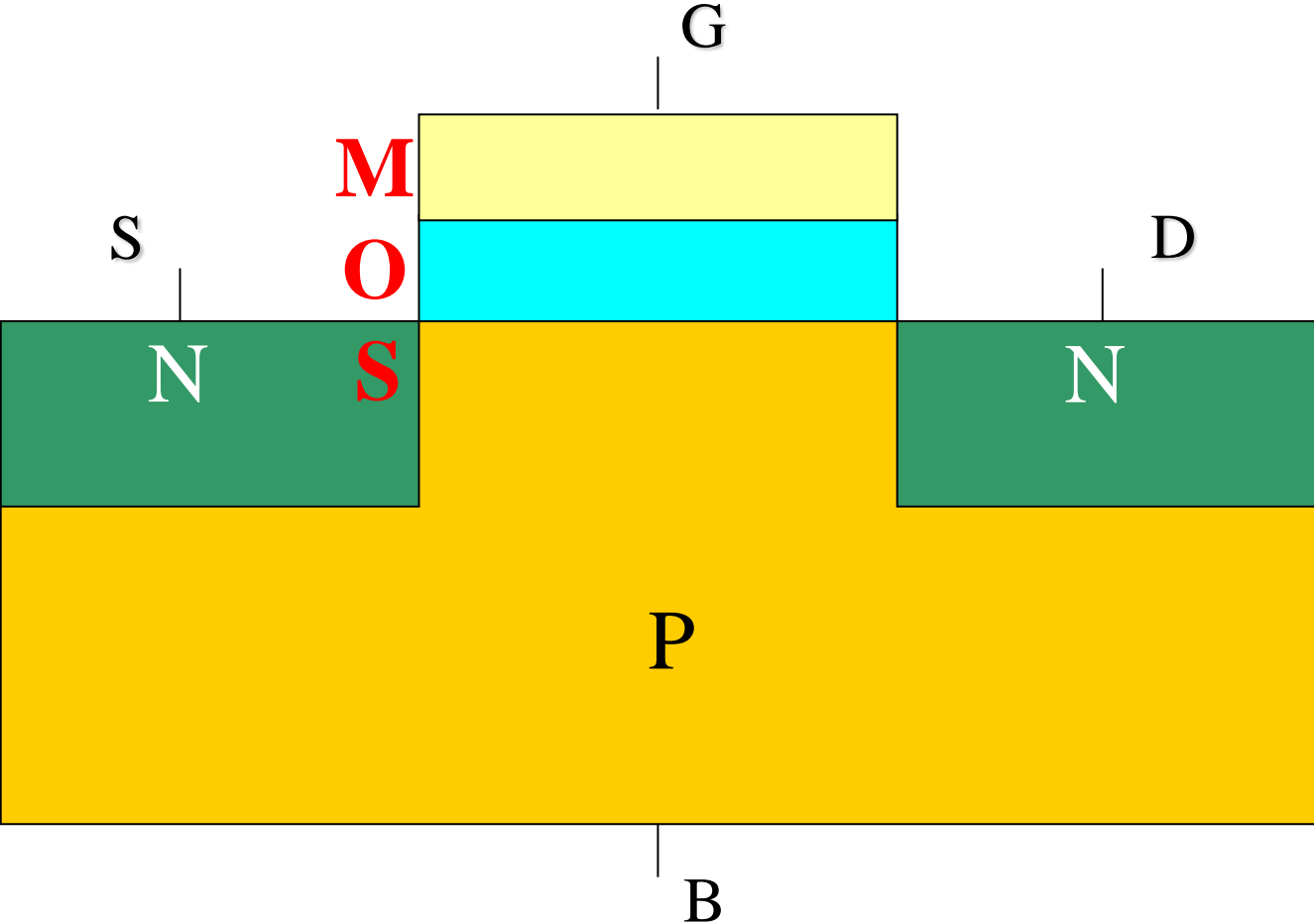
JUNÇÃO PN em equilíbrio térmico (Modelo de cargas)



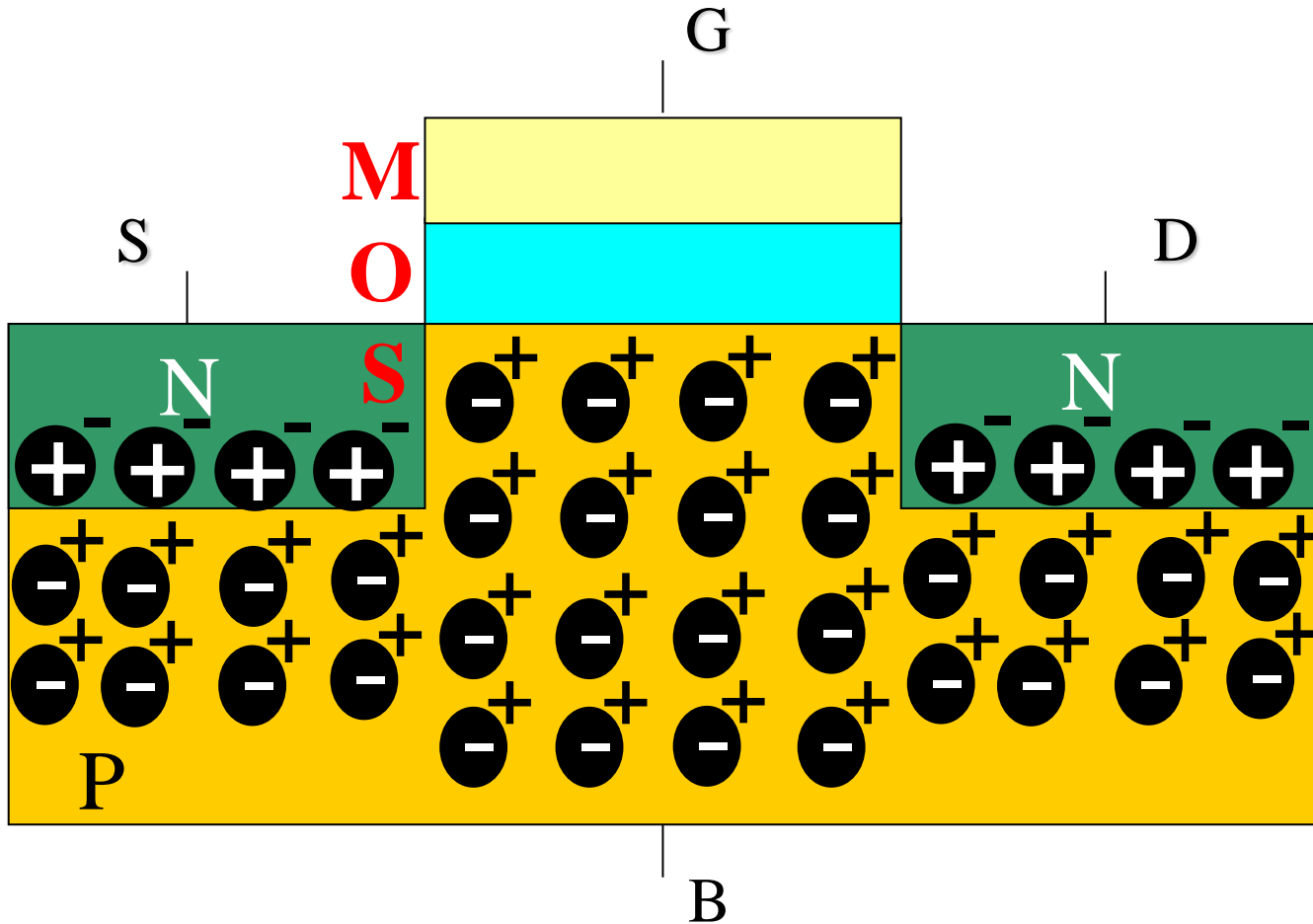
JUNÇÃO PN polarizada diretamente e reversamente (Modelo de cargas)



Transistor NMOS



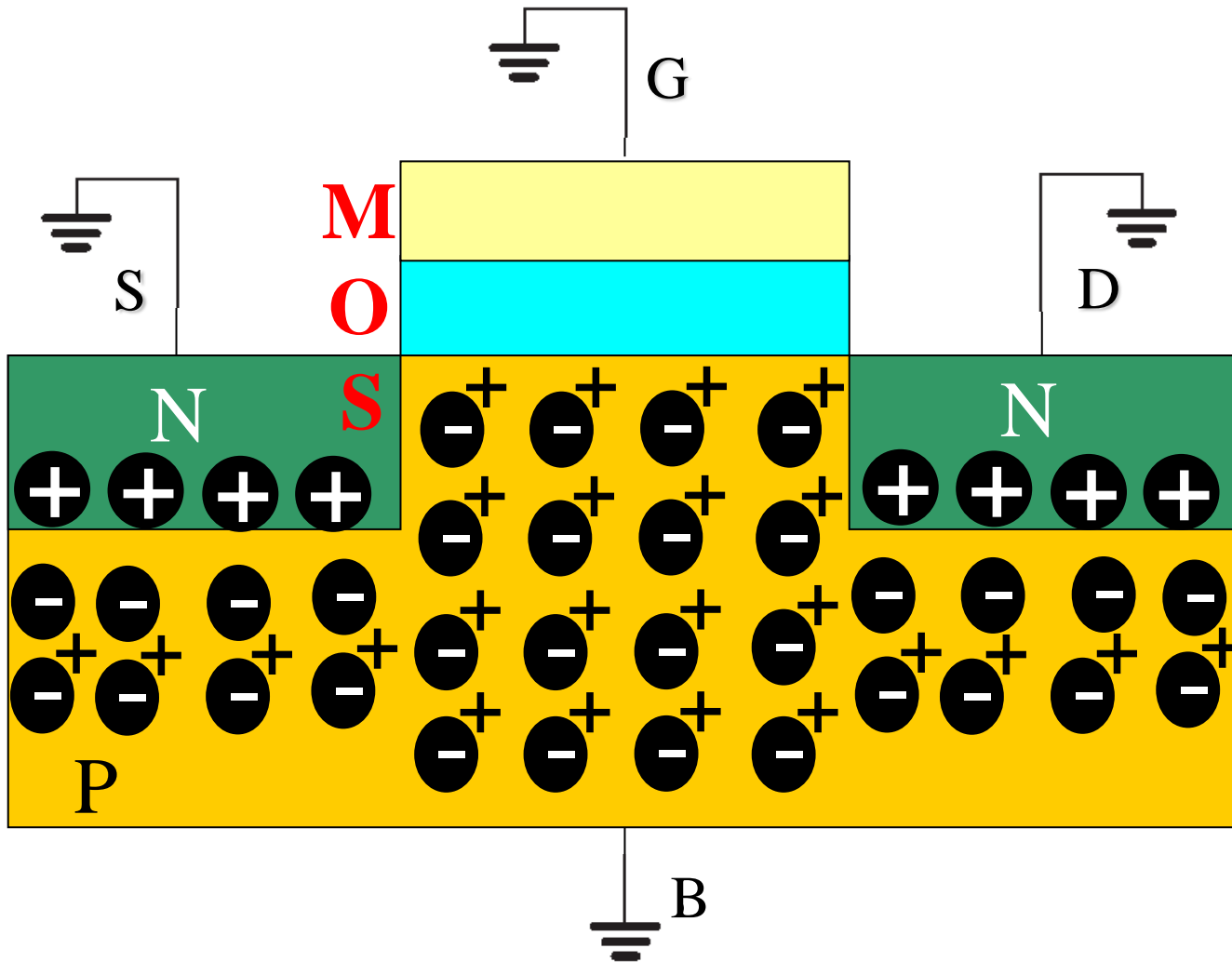
Transistor NMOS (antes do equilíbrio)



Transistor NMOS

$$V_{GS} = 0 \text{ e } V_{DS} = 0$$

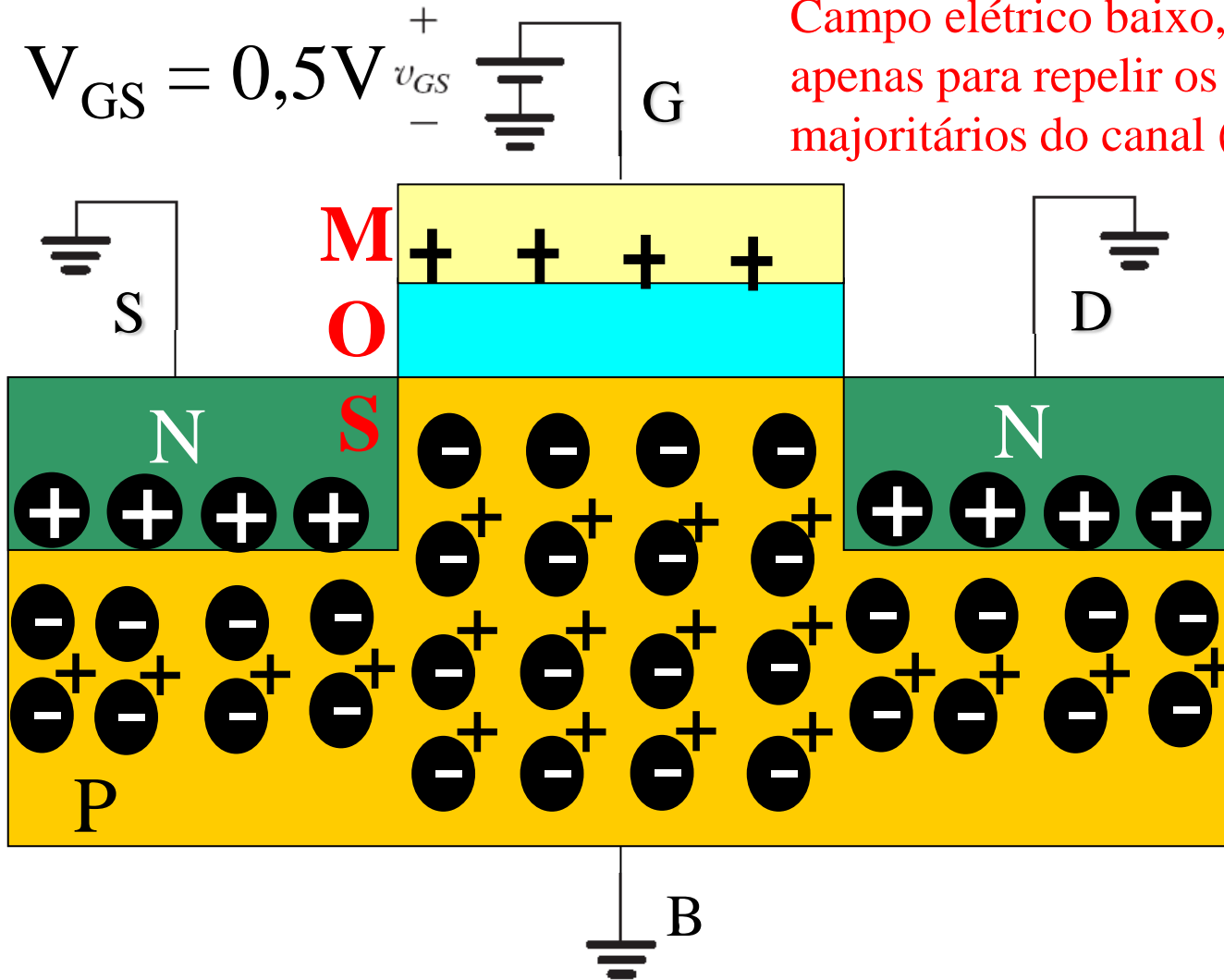
Desprezando cargas no óxido e diferença de função trabalho entre o metal e o semicondutor



Transistor NMOS

$$V_{GS} > 0 \text{ e } V_{DS} = 0$$

Campo elétrico baixo, suficiente apenas para repelir os portadores majoritários do canal (lacunas)



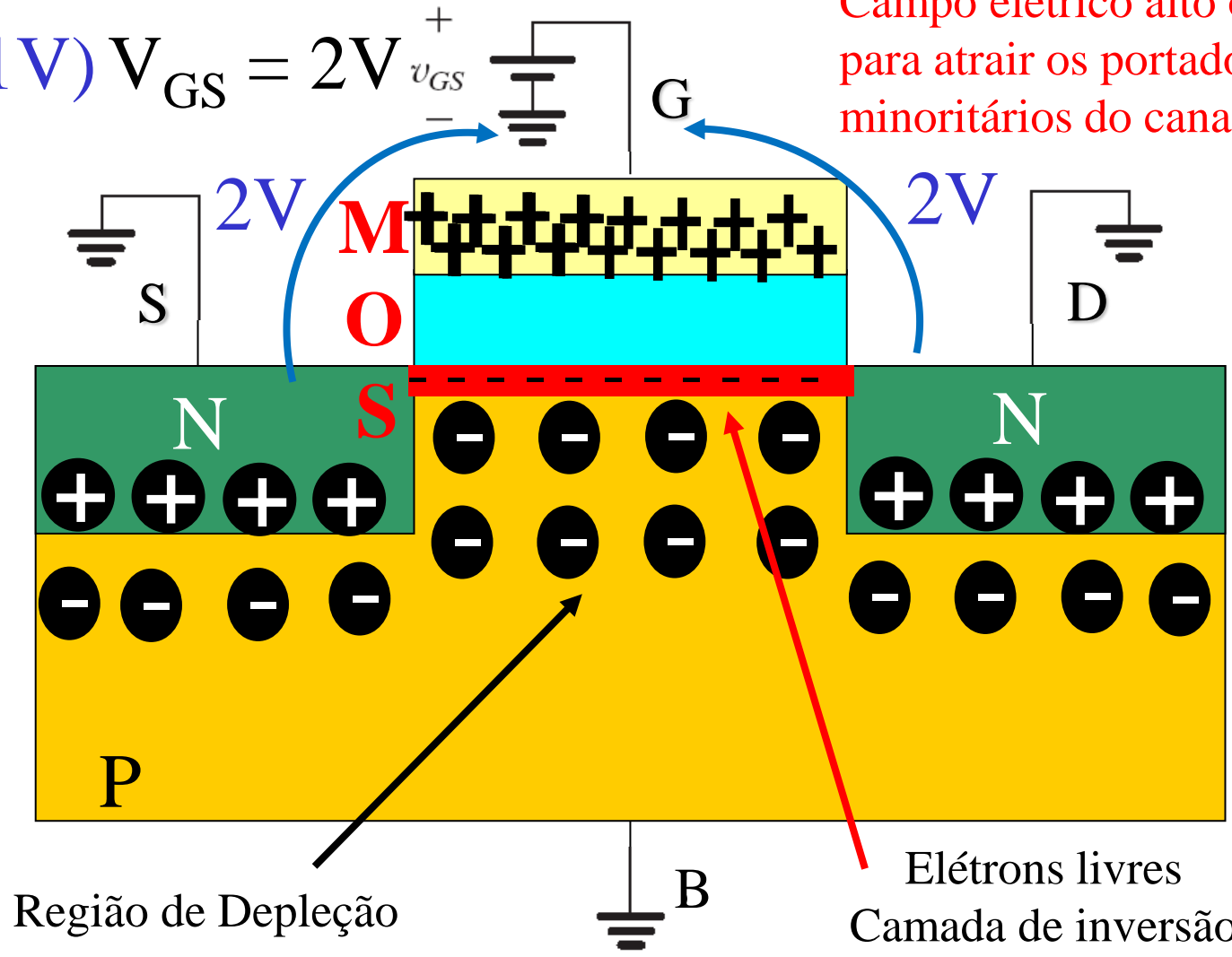
Transistor NMOS

$V_{GS} > V_t$ (tensão de limiar) e $V_{DS} = 0$

$(V_t \cong 1V)$

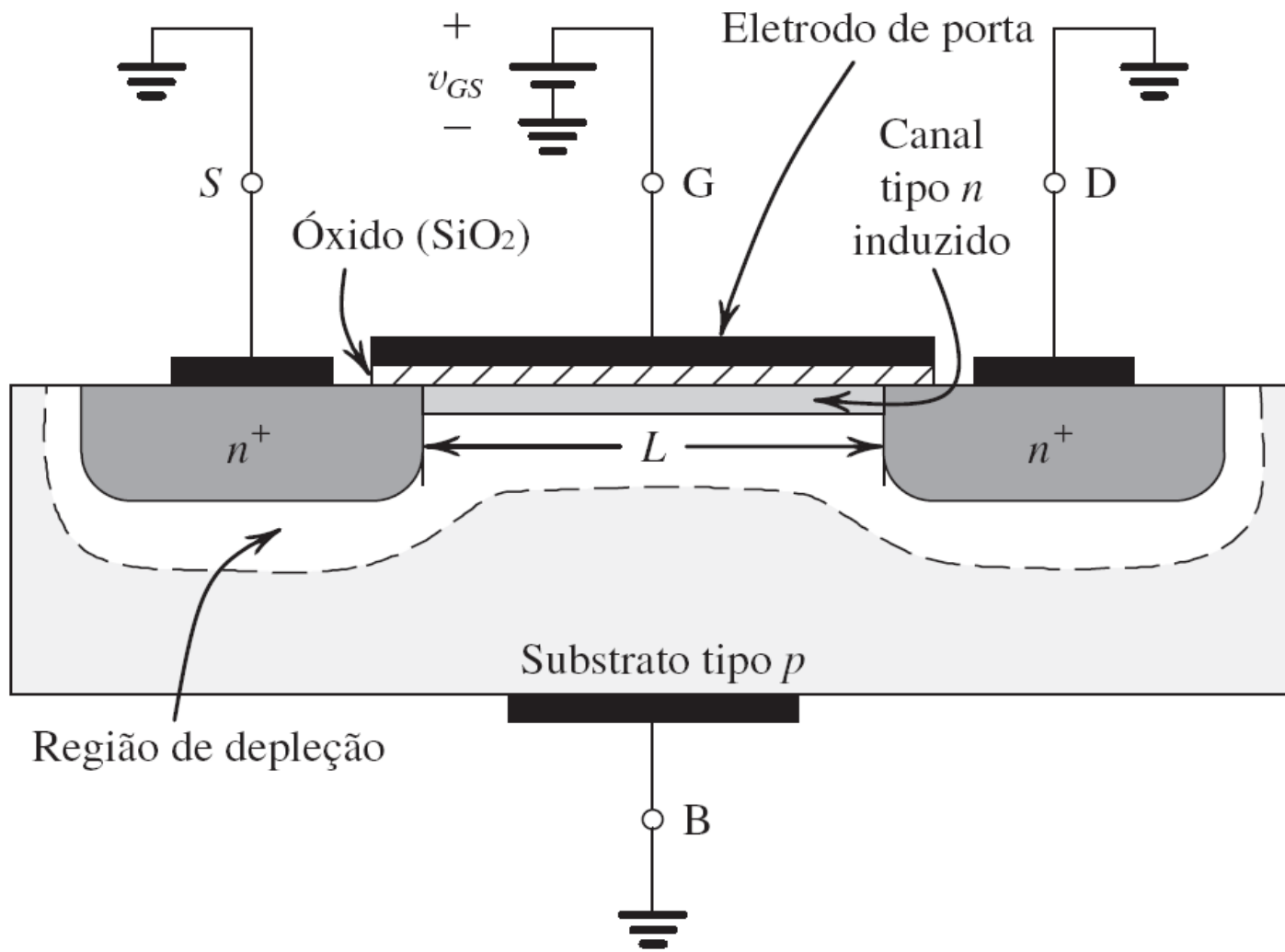
$V_{GS} = 2V$

Campo elétrico alto o suficiente para atrair os portadores minoritários do canal (elétrons)



Transistor NMOS

$V_{GS} > V_t$ (tensão de limiar) e $V_{DS} = 0$

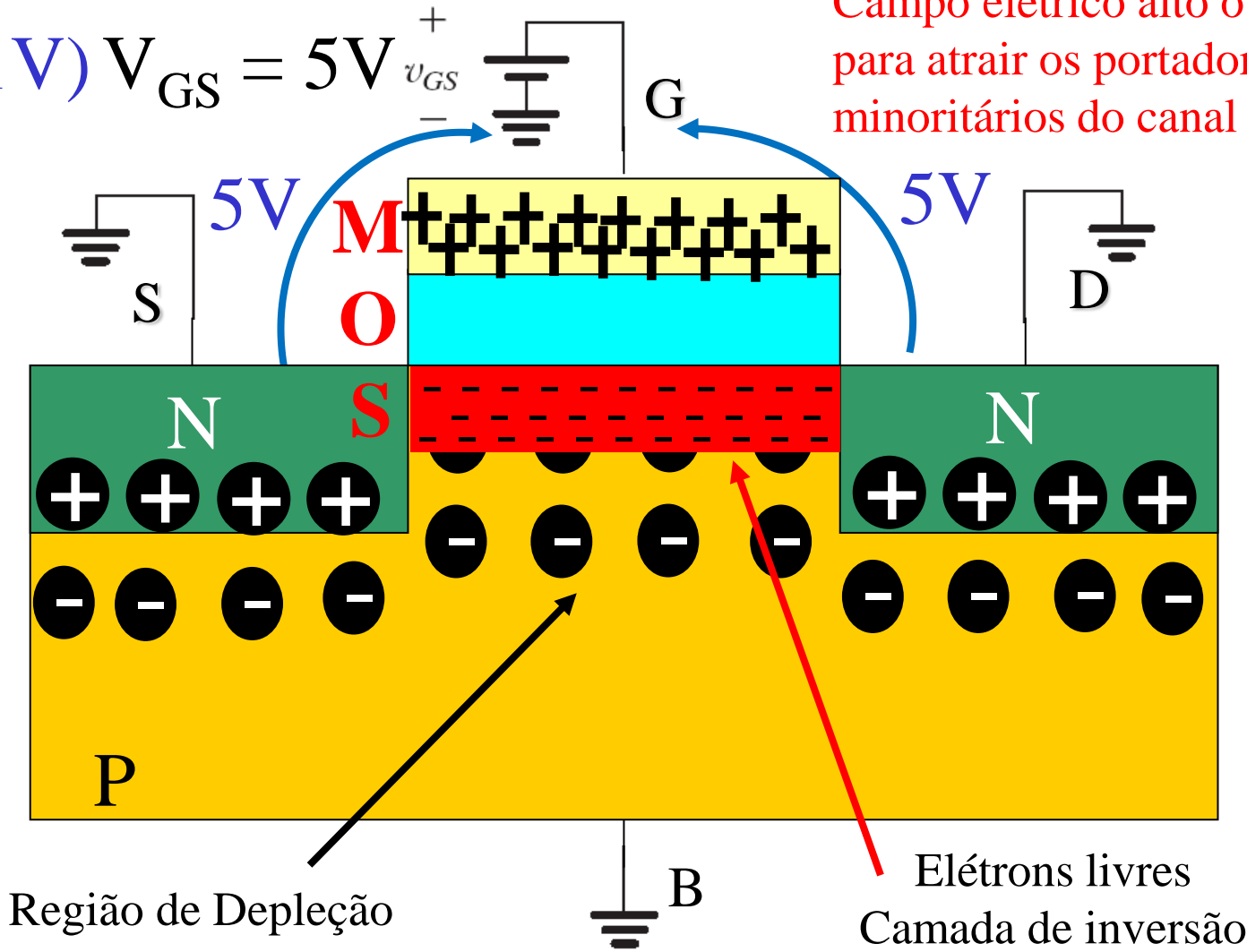


Transistor NMOS

$V_{GS} \gg V_t$ (tensão de limiar) e $V_{DS} = 0$

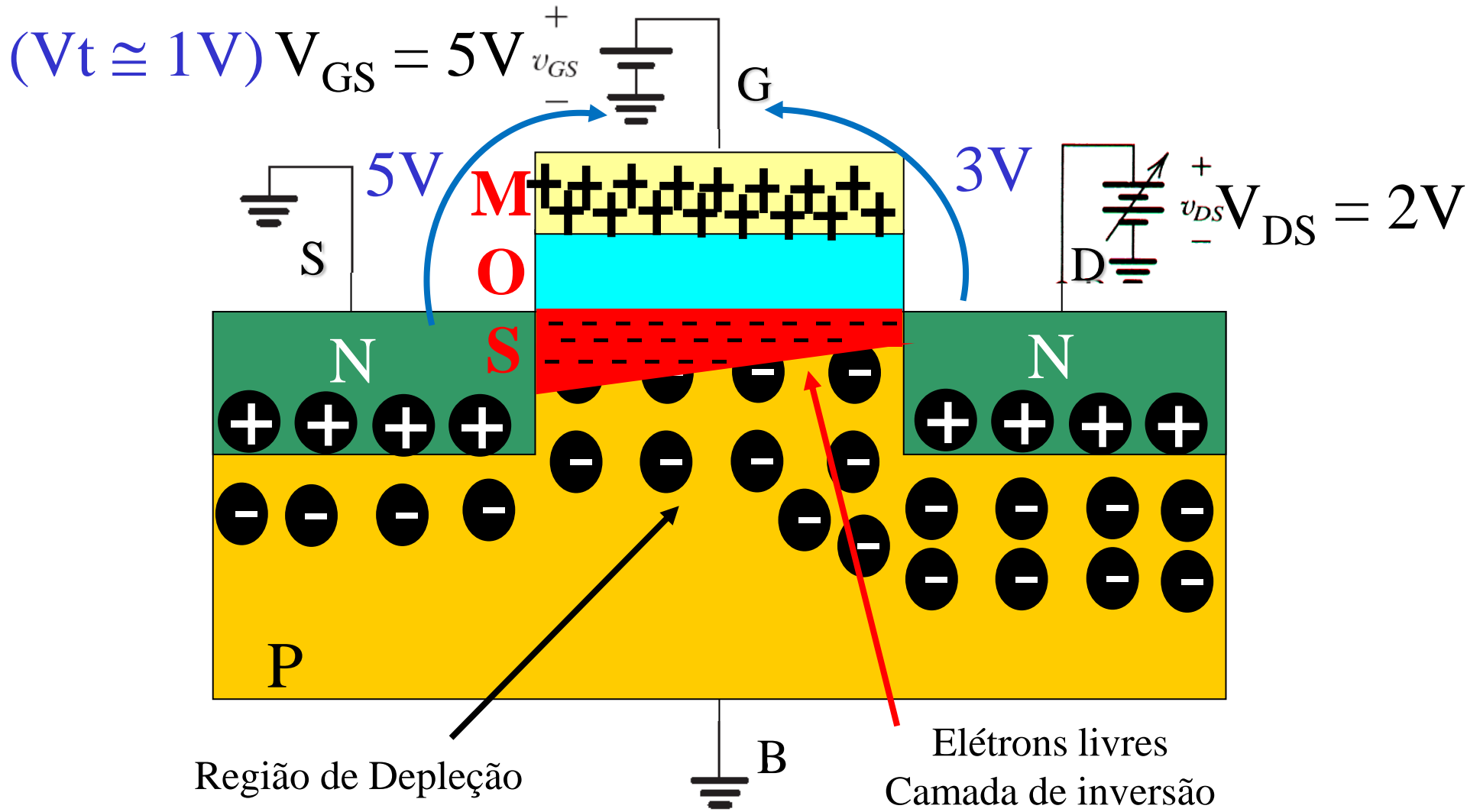
$(V_t \cong 1V) V_{GS} = 5V$

Campo elétrico alto o suficiente para atrair os portadores minoritários do canal (elétrons)



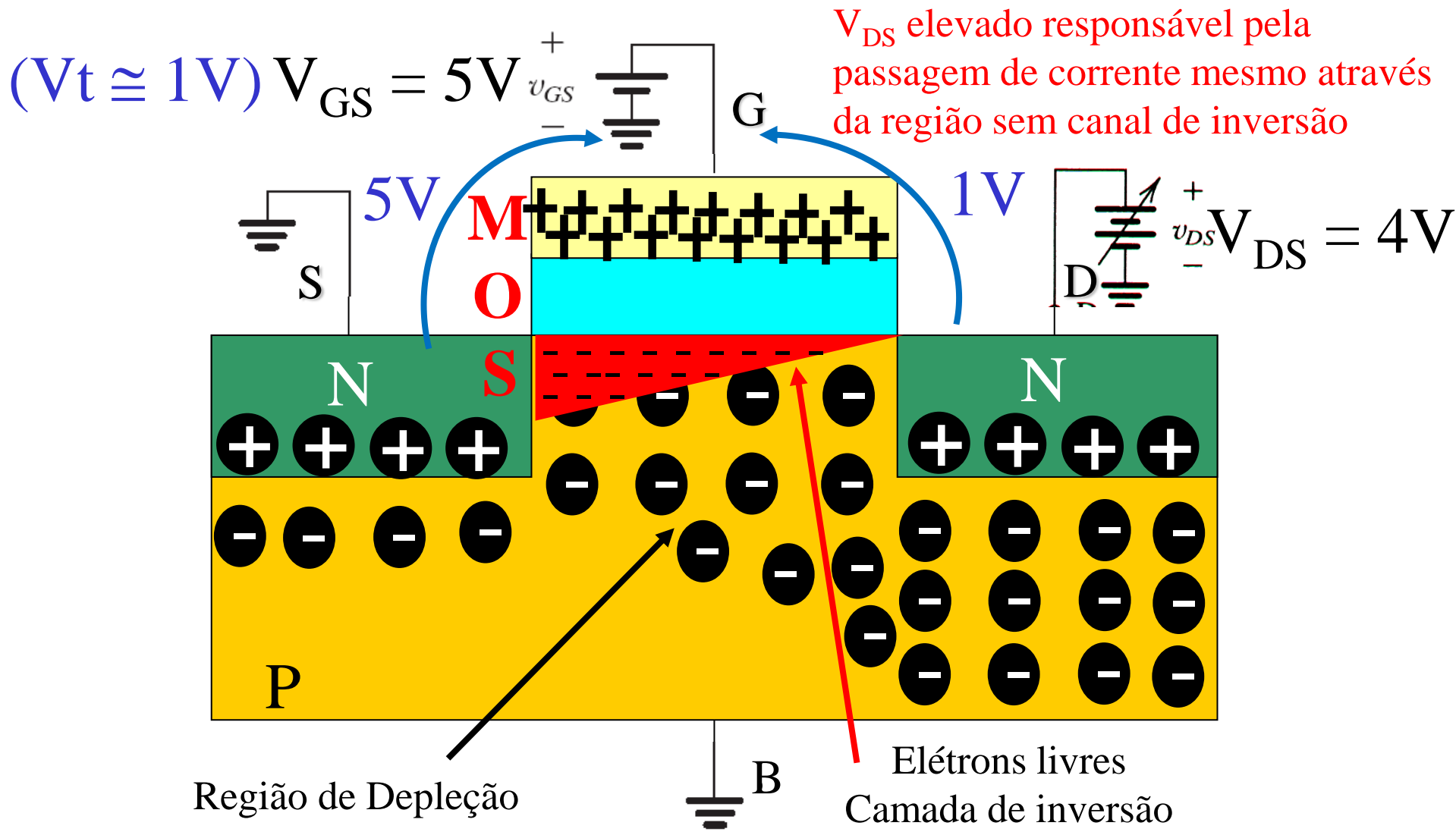
Transistor NMOS

$V_{DS} < V_{GS} - V_t$ (Região de triodo)



Transistor NMOS

$$V_{DS} = V_{GS} - V_t \text{ (Triodo/Saturação)}$$

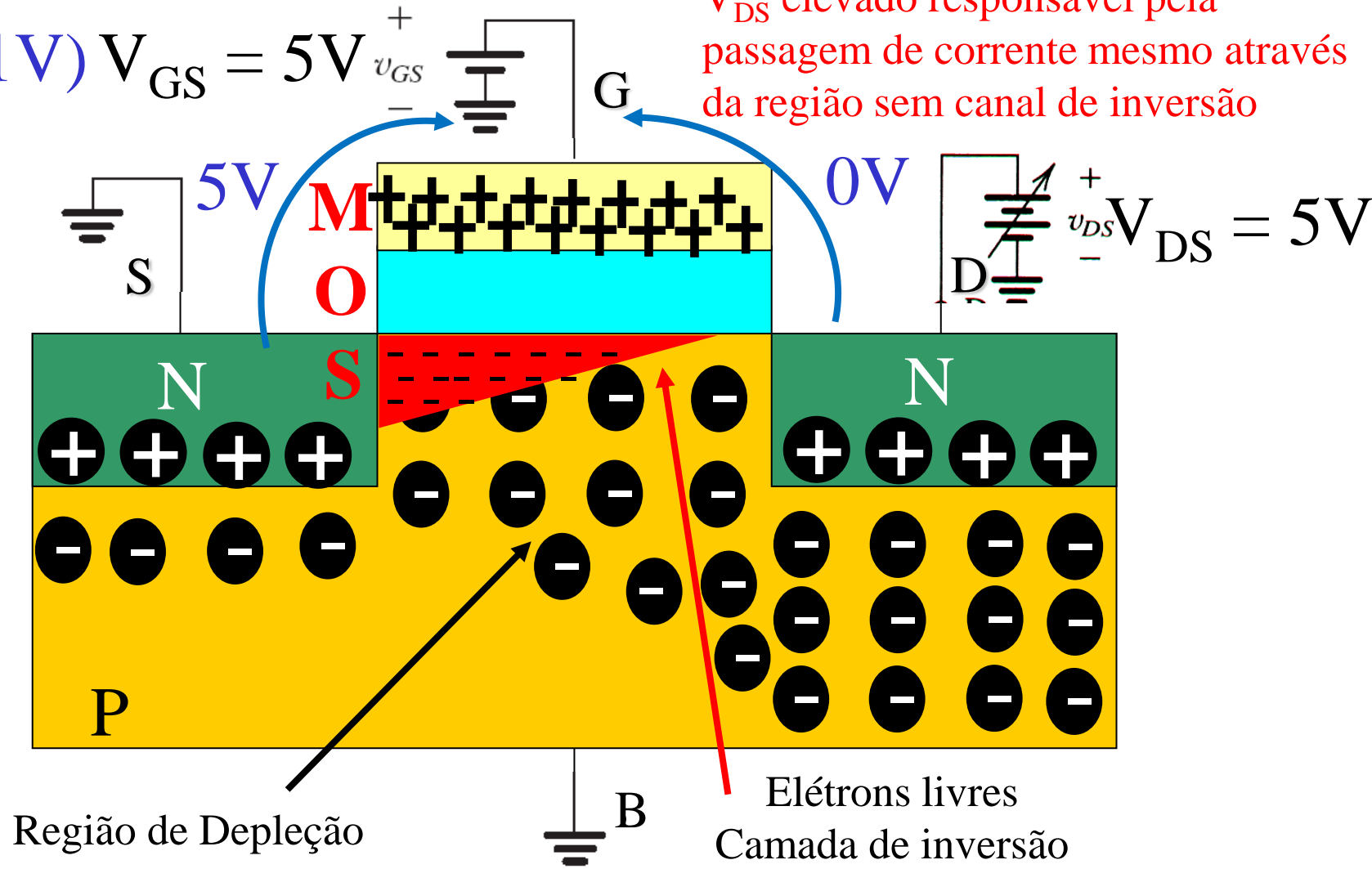


Transistor NMOS

$V_{DS} > V_{GS} - V_t$ (Região de Saturação)

$(V_t \cong 1V) V_{GS} = 5V$

V_{DS} elevado responsável pela passagem de corrente mesmo através da região sem canal de inversão



Transistor NMOS

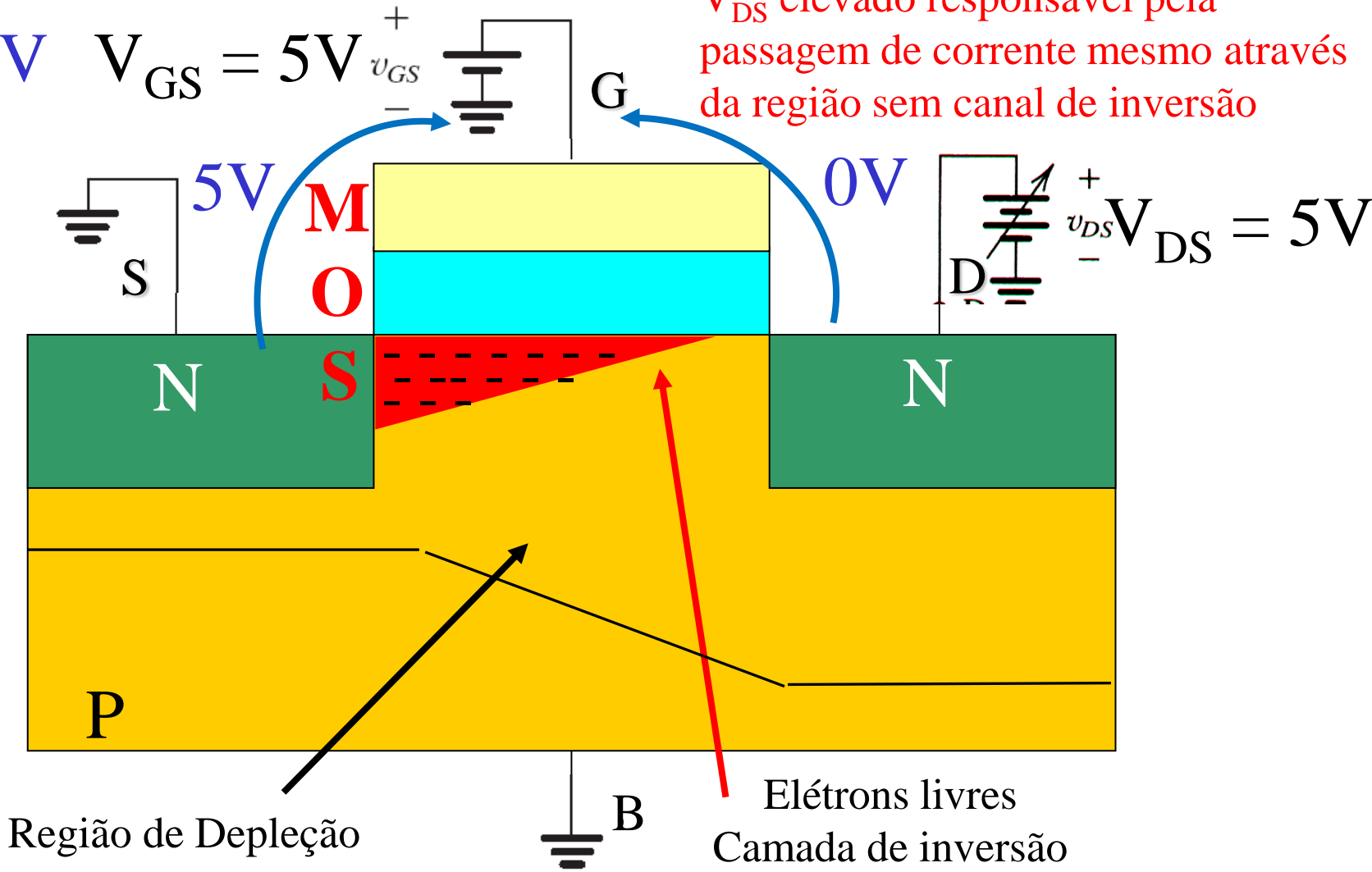
$V_{DS} > V_{GS} - V_t$ (Região de Saturação)

$V_t \cong 1V$

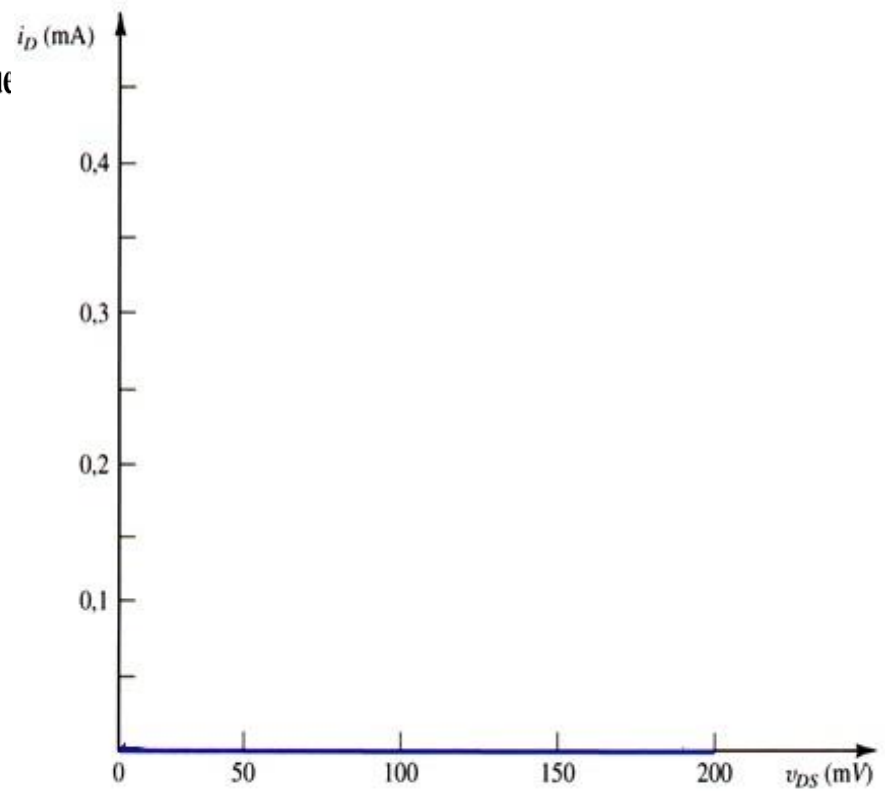
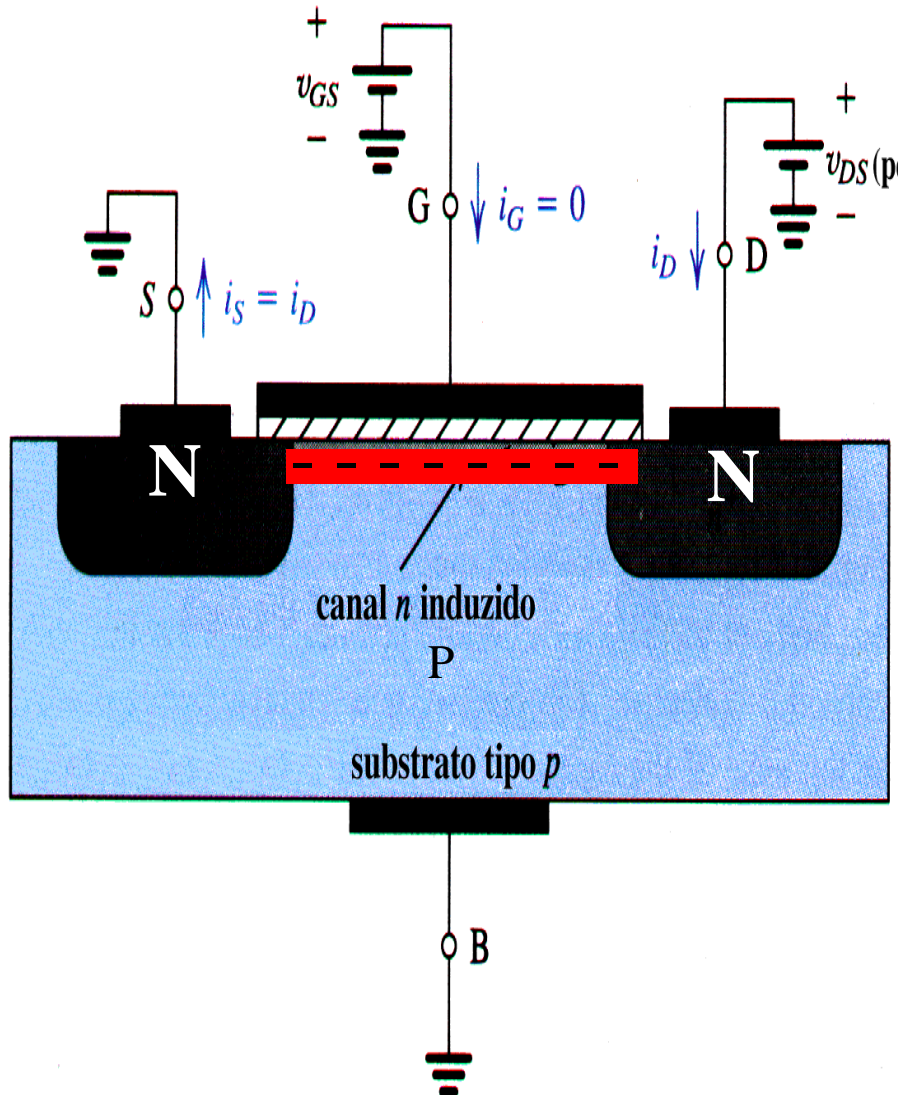
$V_{GS} = 5V$



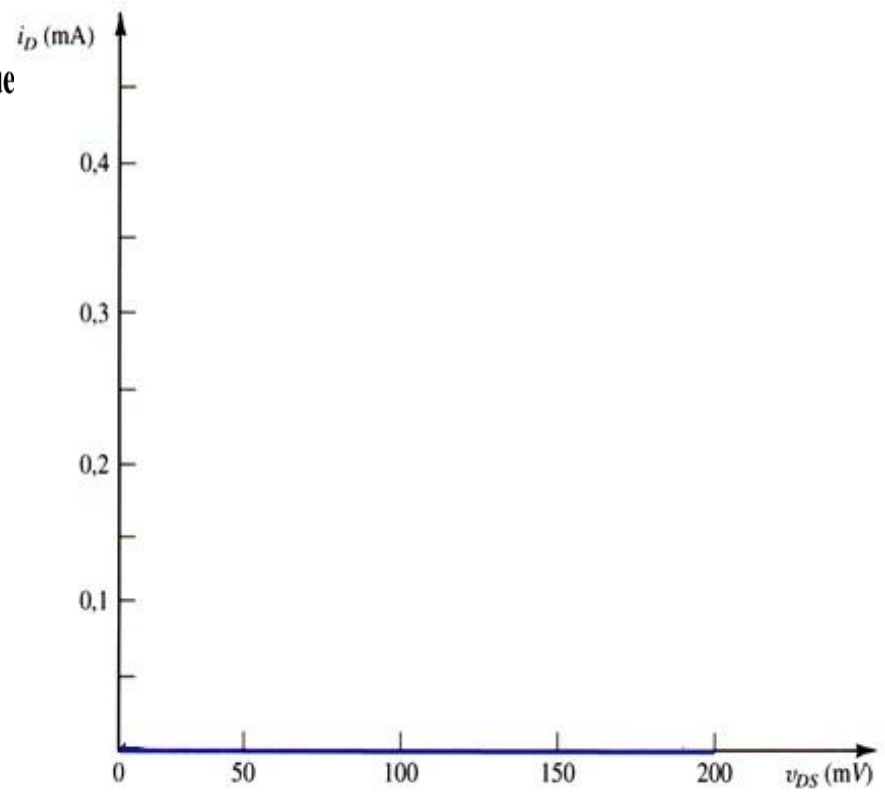
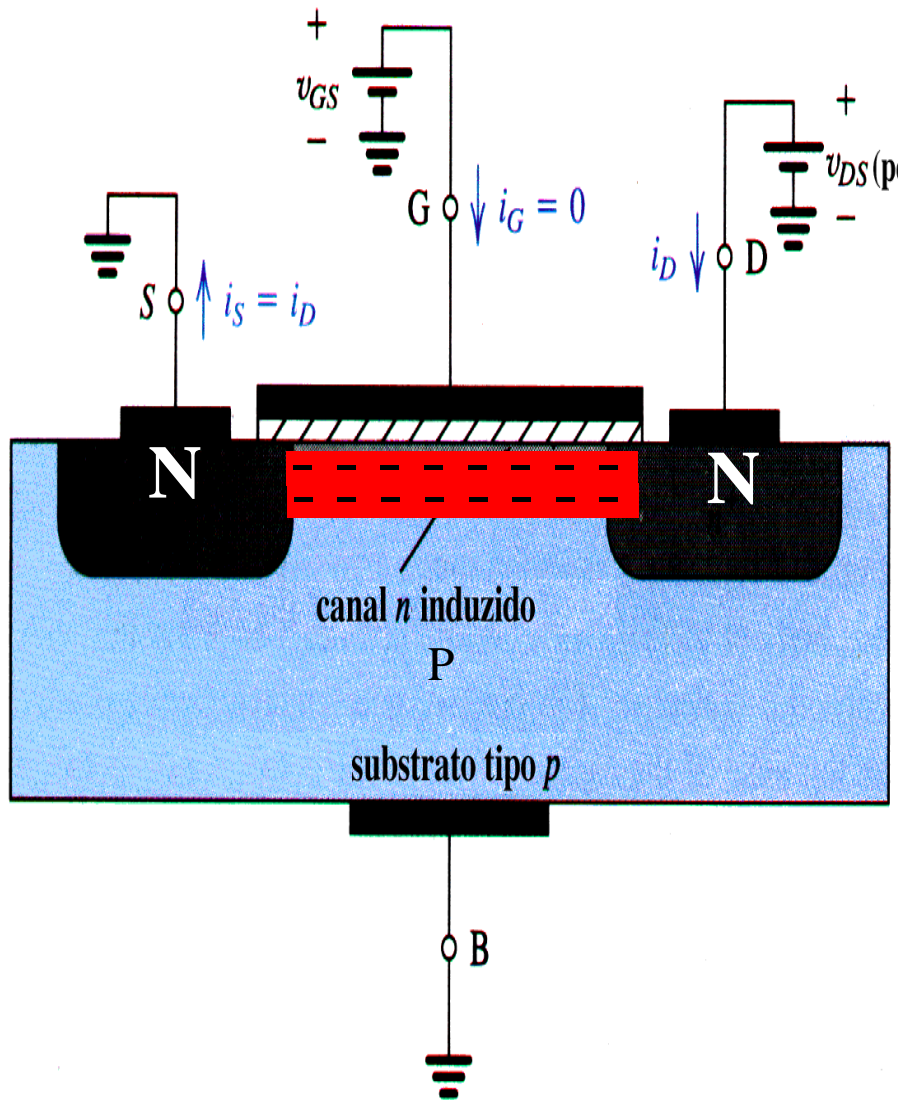
V_{DS} elevado responsável pela passagem de corrente mesmo através da região sem canal de inversão



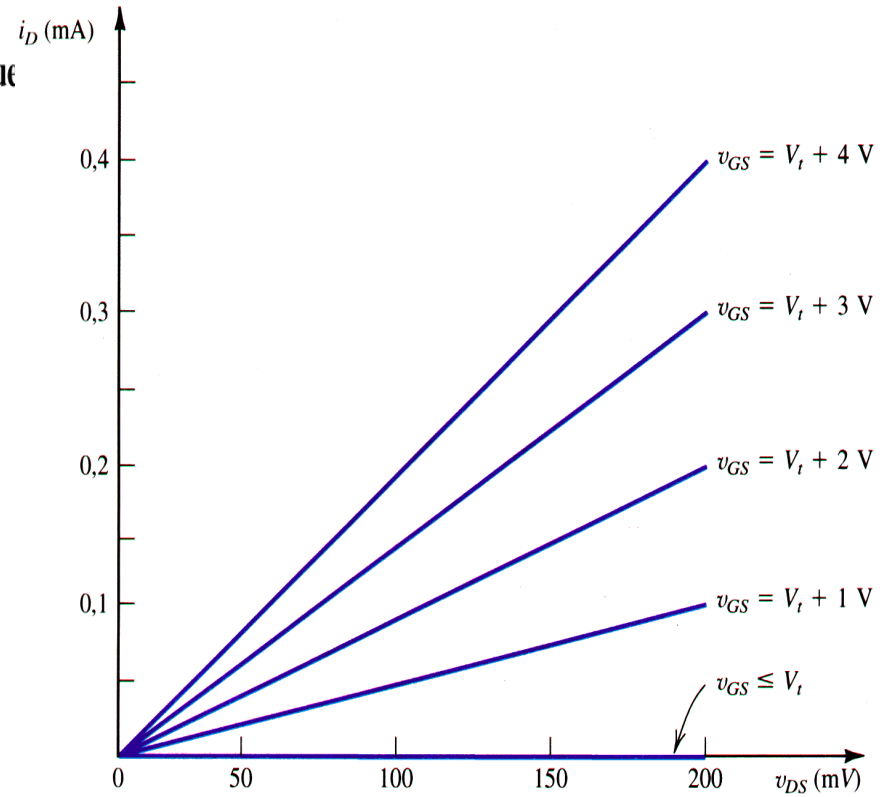
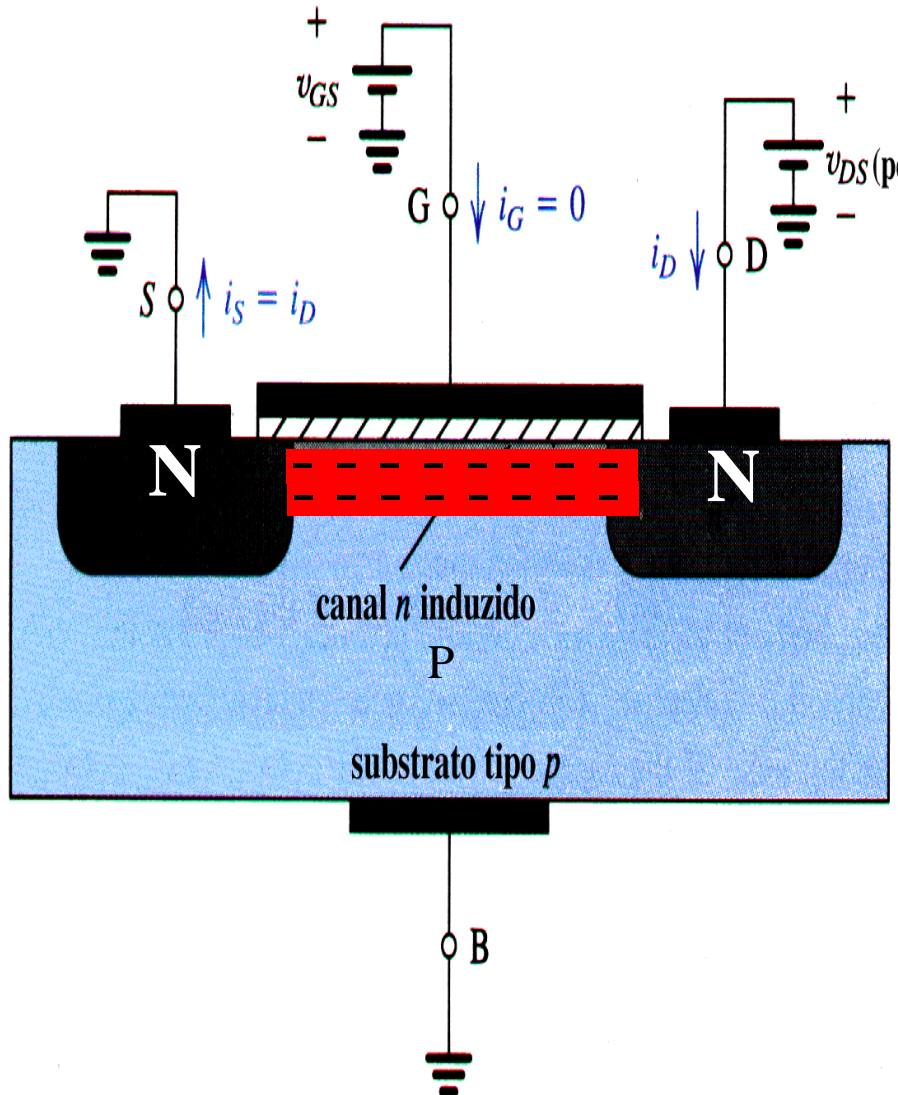
Aplicando um pequeno valor de V_{DS} (comportamento \approx resistivo)



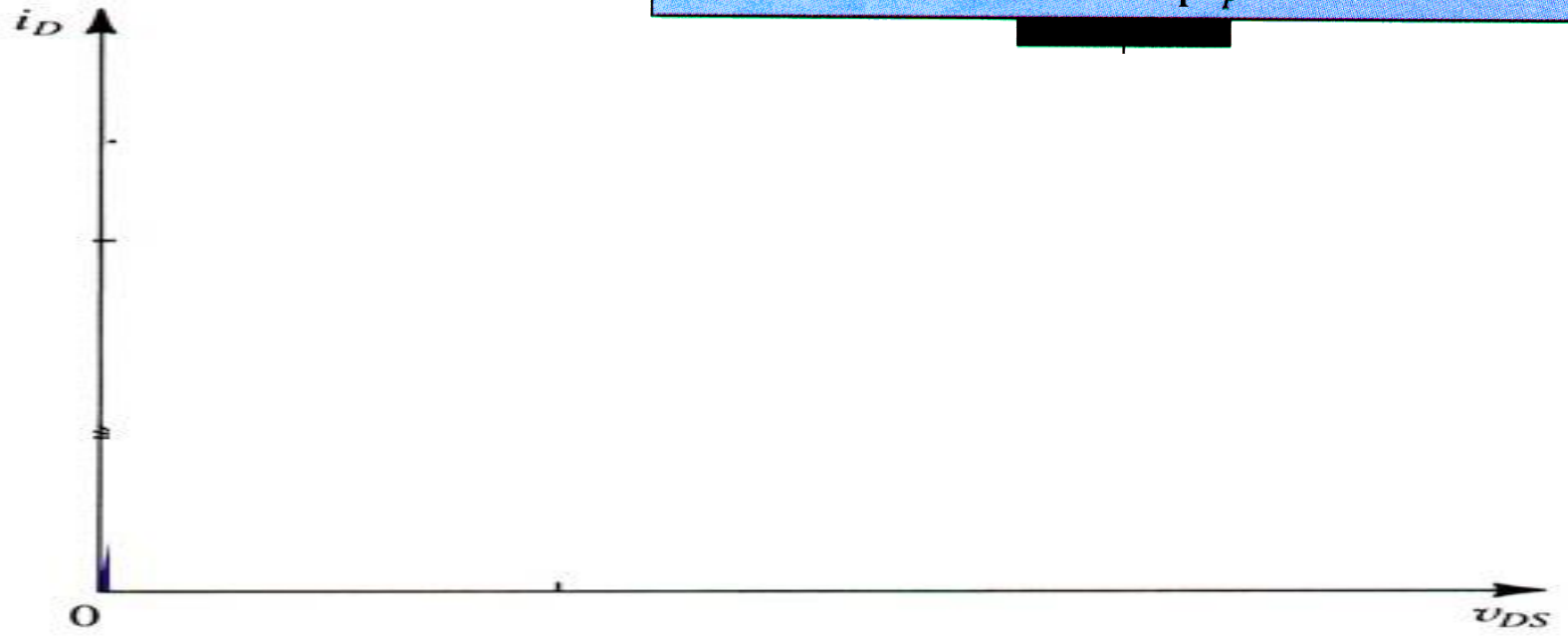
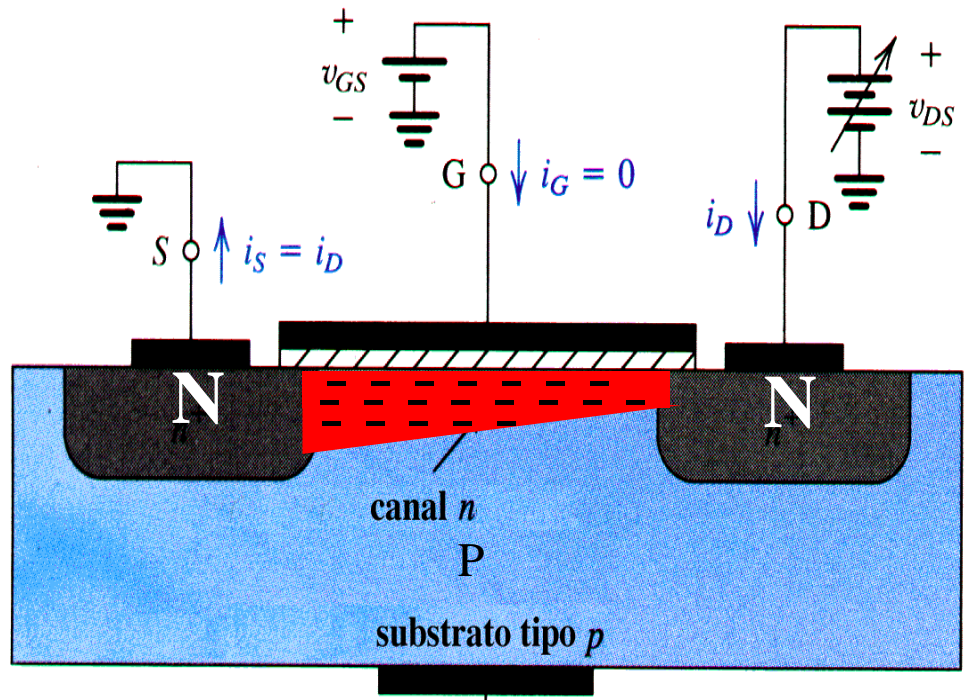
Aplicando um pequeno valor de V_{DS} (comportamento \approx resistivo)

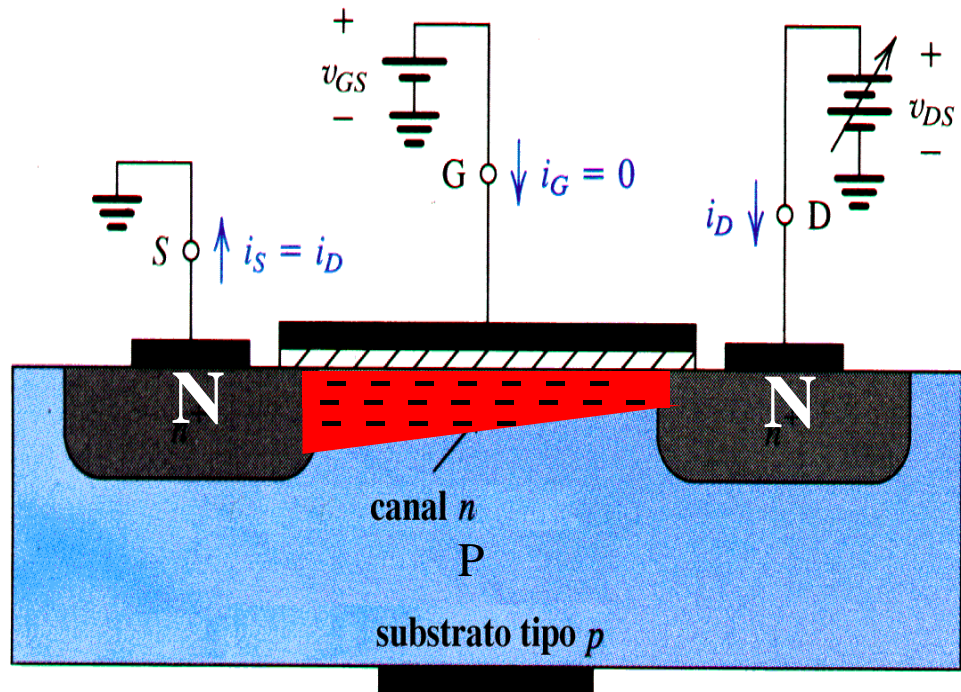


Aplicando um pequeno valor de V_{DS} (comportamento \approx resistivo)

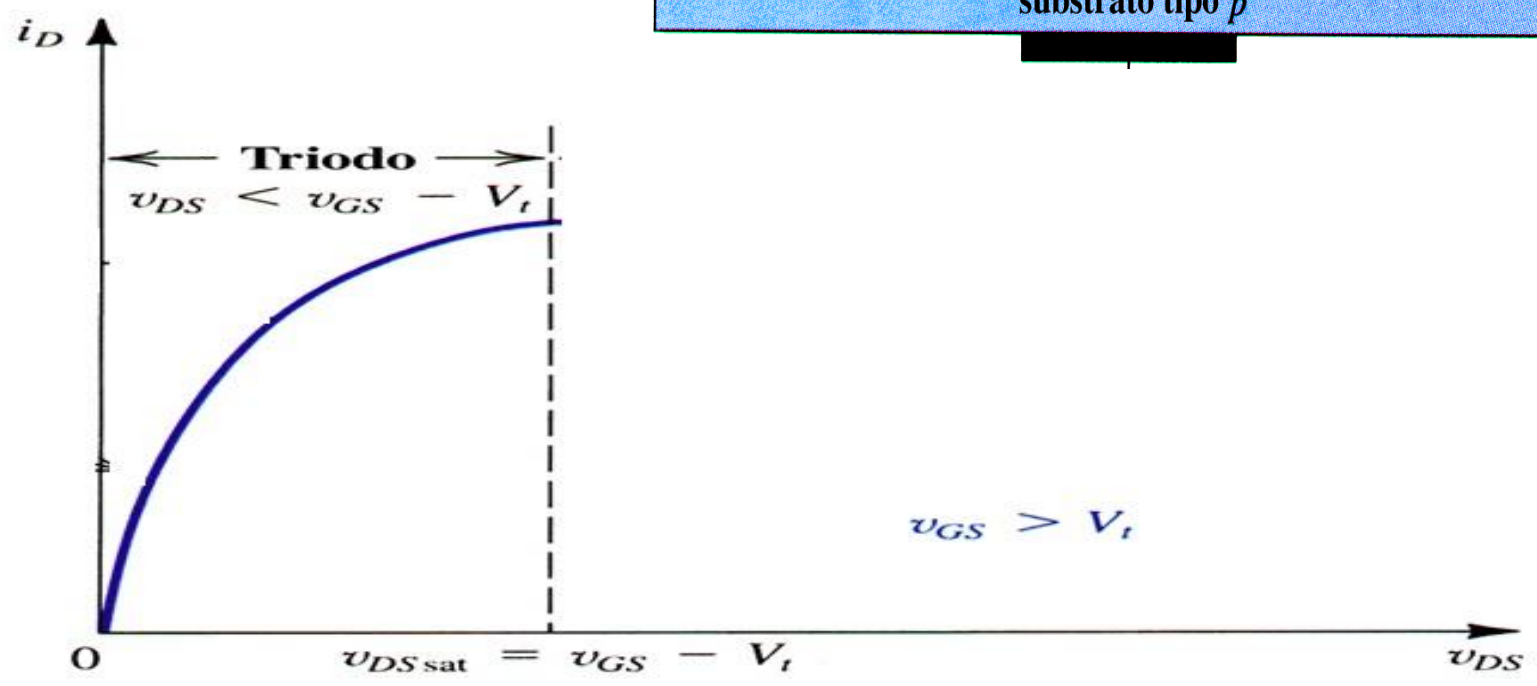


A operação
 com o aumento de V_{DS}

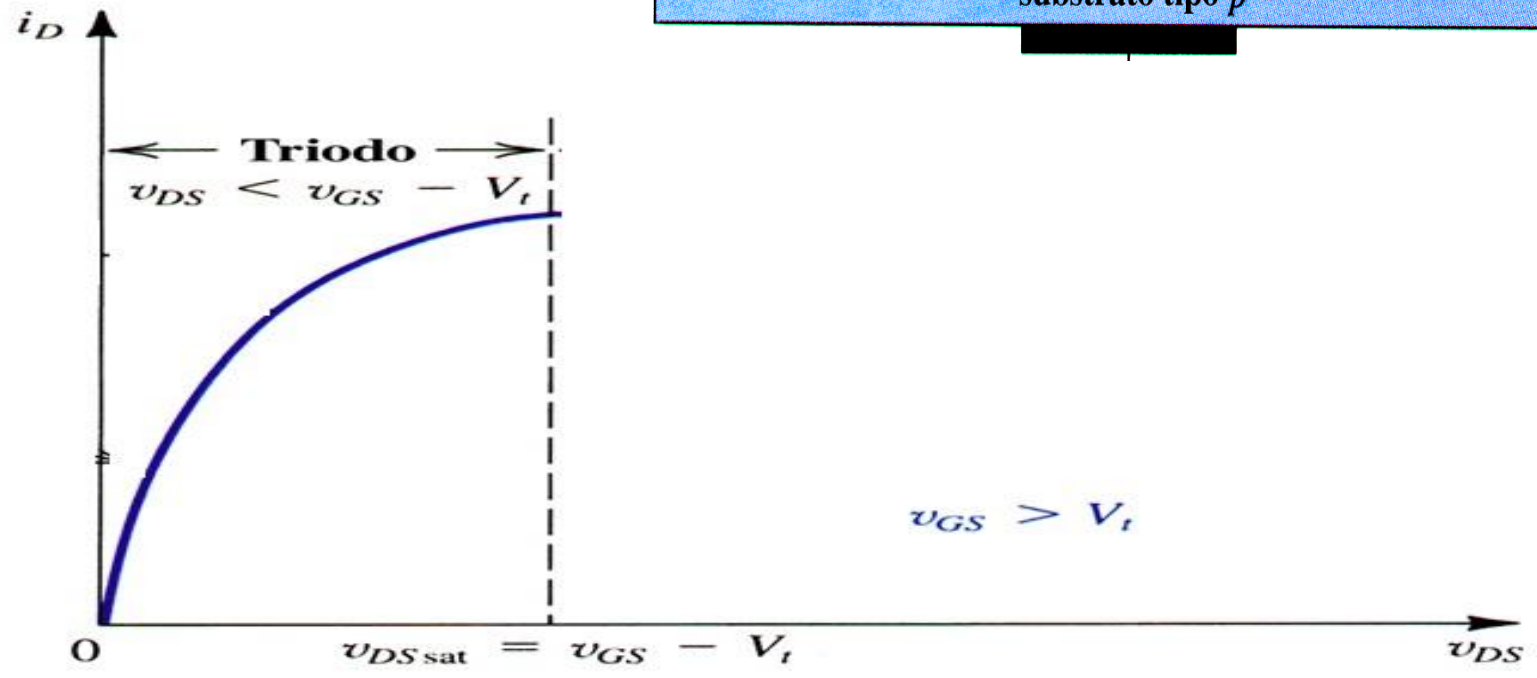
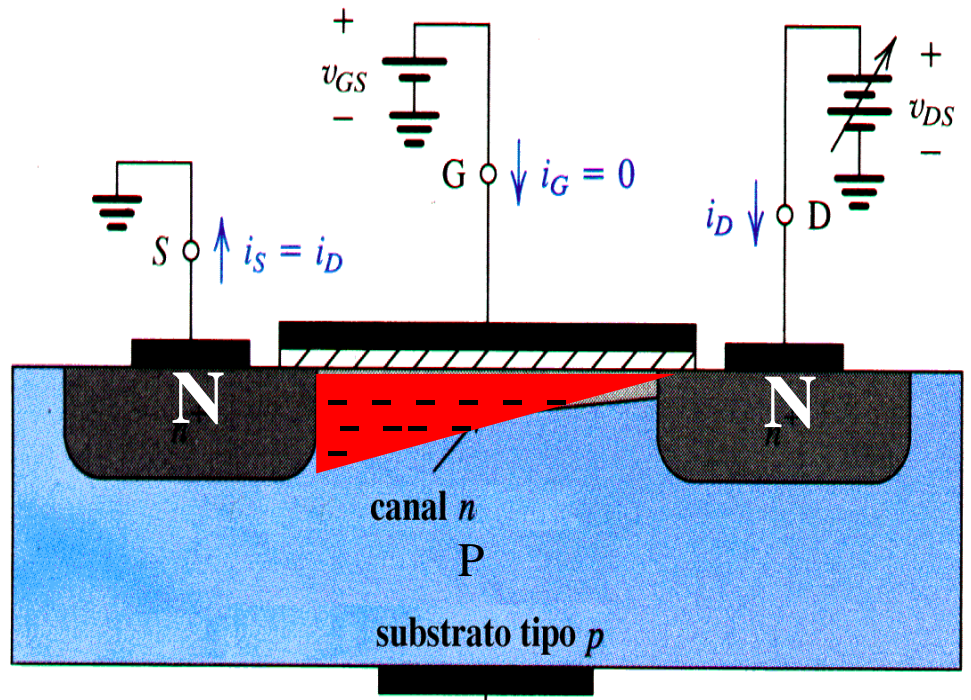




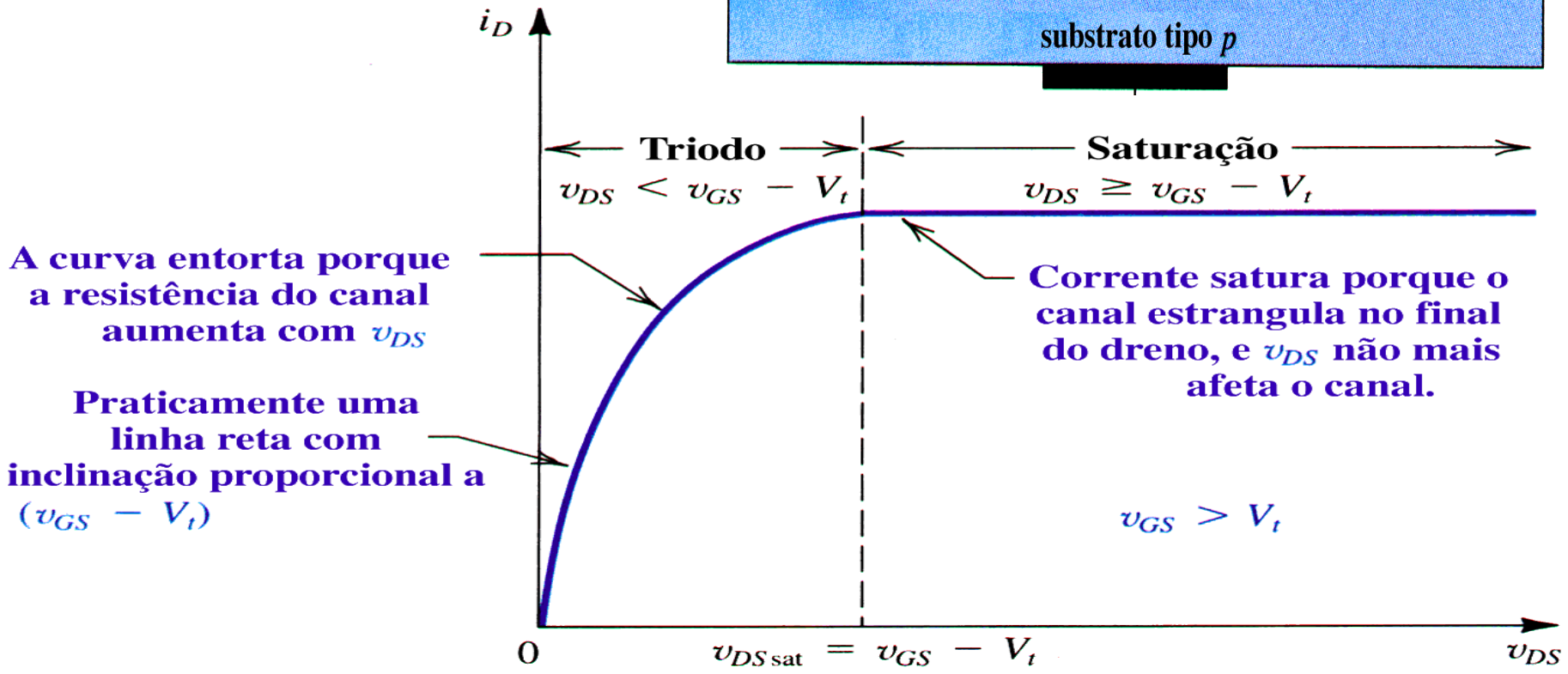
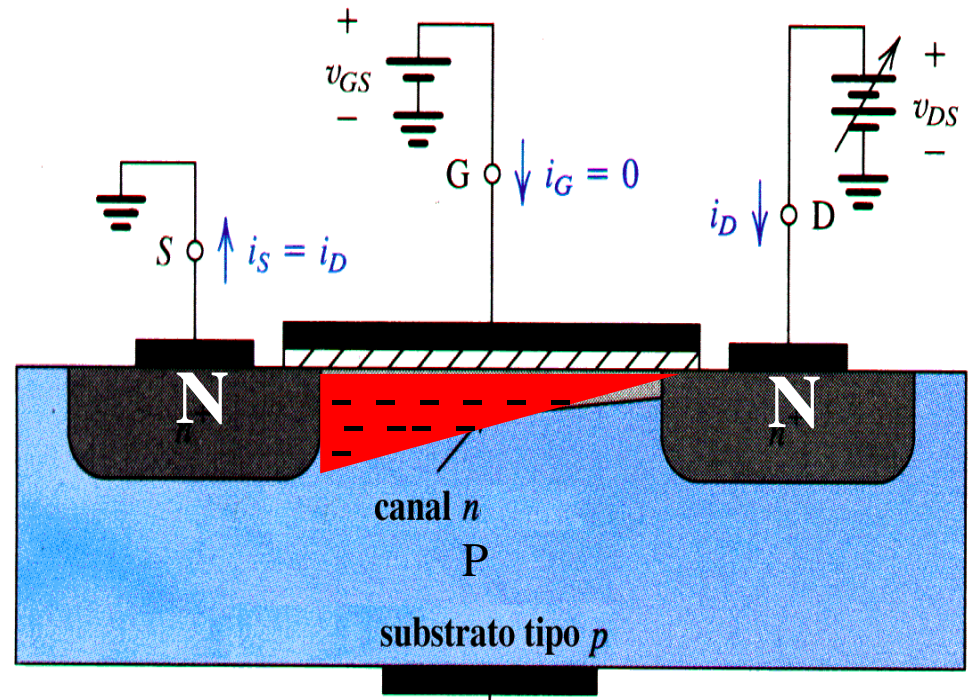
A operação com o aumento de V_{DS}



A operação com o aumento de V_{DS}



A operação com o aumento de V_{DS}

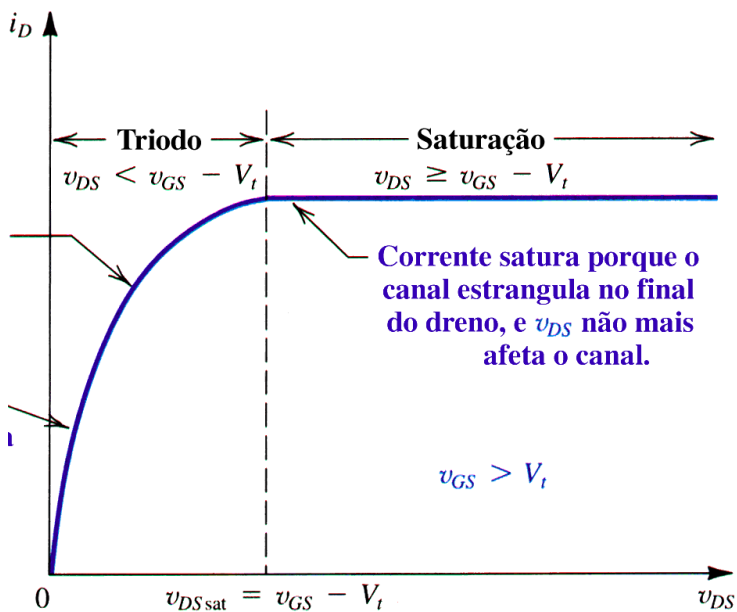


A curva entorta porque a resistência do canal aumenta com v_{DS}

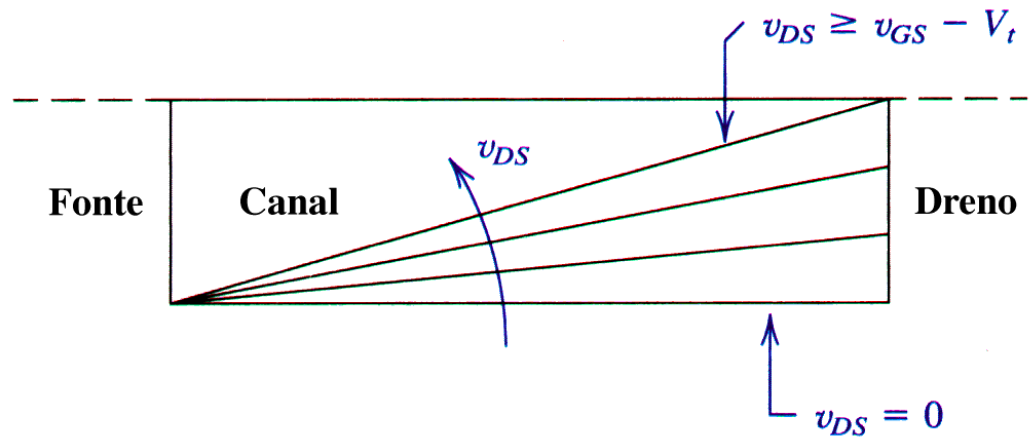
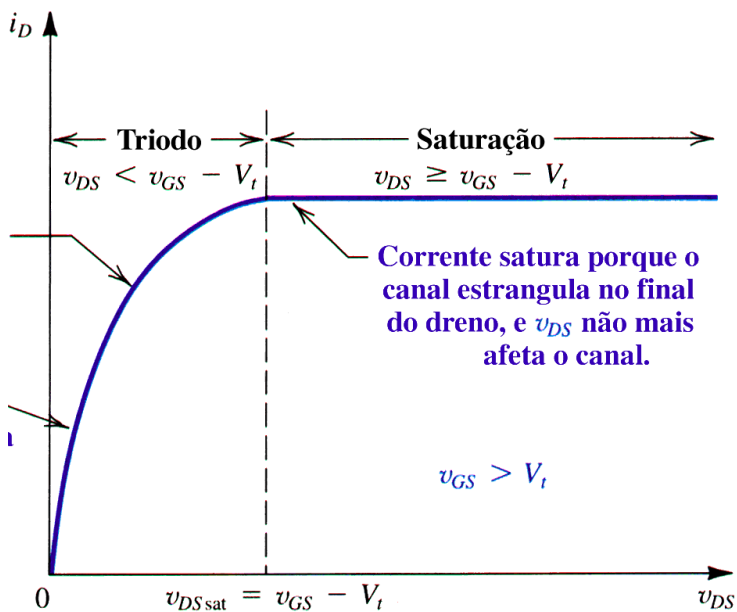
Praticamente uma linha reta com inclinação proporcional a $(v_{GS} - V_t)$

Corrente satura porque o canal estrangula no final do dreno, e v_{DS} não mais afeta o canal.

Perfil da camada de inversão no canal do transistor nMOS com aumento de V_{DS}



Perfil da camada de inversão no canal do transistor nMOS com aumento de V_{DS}



Exercício 4.1 (pag. 145)

Para V_{DS} pequeno $\rightarrow I_D = K.(V_{GS} - V_t).V_{DS}$
 Determine K e a faixa de resistência entre dreno e fonte para $V_{GS} - V_t$ de 0,5 a 2 V

