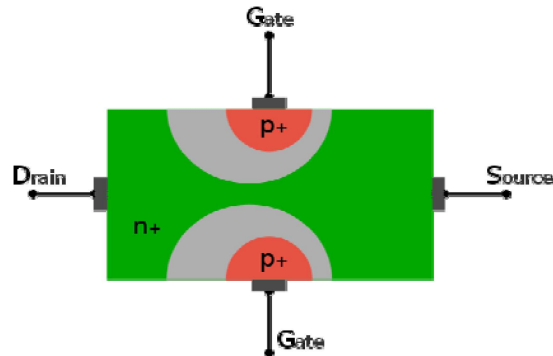


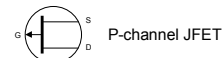
Class 24

Field Effect Transistors

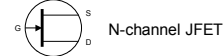


- Field Effect Transistor

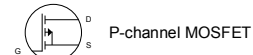
- Operation
 - Conductivity control
- Connections
 - Gate, source, drain
- Types
 - Junction FET
 - Metal-oxide semiconductor FET



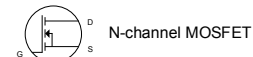
P-channel JFET



N-channel JFET



P-channel MOSFET

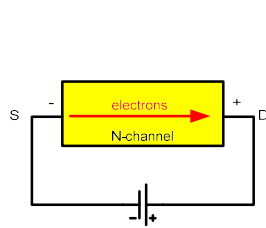


N-channel MOSFET

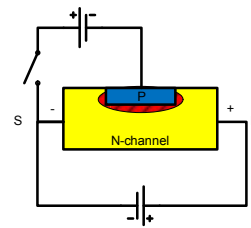
- Field Effect Transistor

- Operation

- Uses an electric field to control conductivity



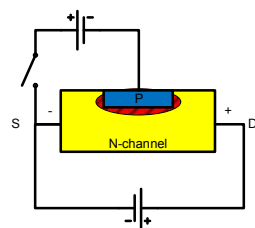
N-channel conductor

N-channel conductor
P-type gate control

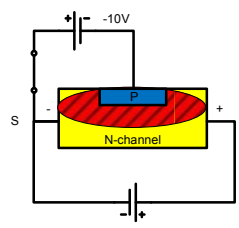
- Field Effect Transistor

- Operation

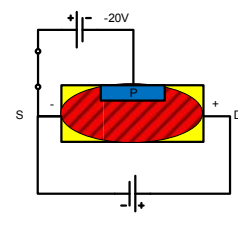
- Reverse gate bias
 - Increased depletion region
 - Restricted N-channel conduction



Gate bias zero



Gate bias -10V

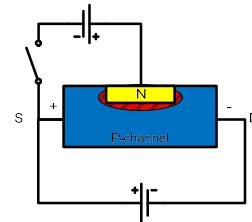
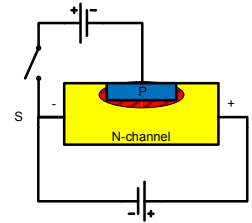


Gate bias -20V

- Field Effect Transistor

- Connections

- Source
 - Sources charge carriers
- Drain
 - Sinks charge carriers
- Gate
 - Controls depletion zone size & current channel conduction



- Field Effect Transistor

- Trans-conductance

- The change in drain current divided by the change in gate voltage
- Control response

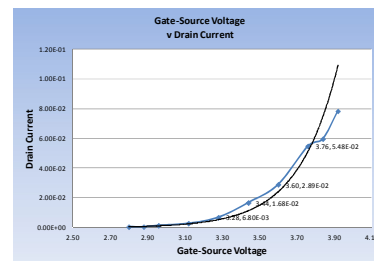
$$g_m = \frac{\Delta I_D}{\Delta V_{GS}}$$

Where;

g_m = conductance (S)

ΔI_D = change in drain current

ΔV_{GS} = change in gate source voltage

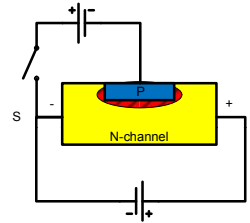


Name	Unit symbol	Quantity	Symbol
conductance	S	siemens	g_m

- FET Types

- Junction FET

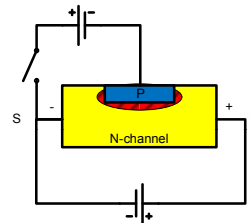
- Single PN junction
 - Advantages
 - High trans-conductance
 - High input impedance (1000's Ω)
 - Thermal stability
 - Zero offset voltage
 - Disadvantages
 - Special handling



- FET Types

- Junction FET

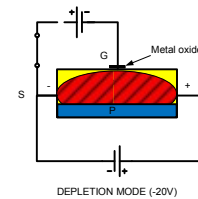
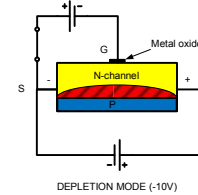
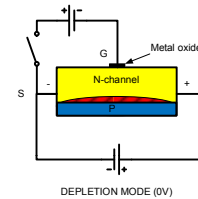
- Maximum Ratings
 - V_{GS} – gate source voltage (30 to 50V typical)
 - V_{GD} – gate drain voltage (30 to 50V typical)
 - V_{DS} – drain source voltage (30 to 50V typical)



- FET Types

- MOSFET

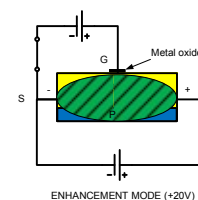
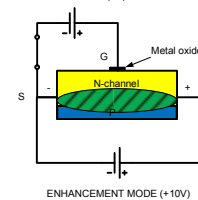
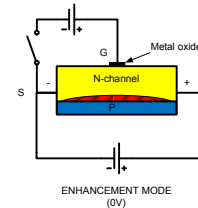
- Metal-oxide semiconductor
 - Insulated gate FET
 - Depletion Mode – reverse gate/source bias
 - Enhancement Mode – forward gate/source bias



- FET Types

- MOSFET

- Advantages
 - High trans-conductance
 - High input impedance (meg Ω)
 - Zero power consumption
 - Ideally suited for large scale integration
 - Disadvantages
 - Special handling

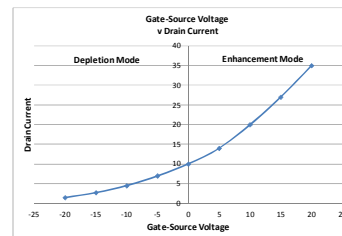
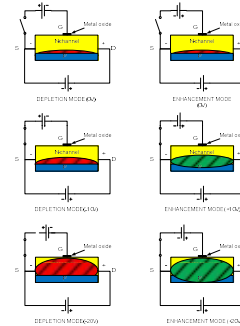
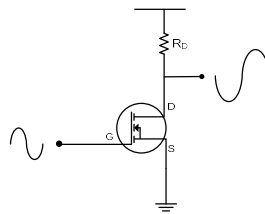


- FET Types

- MOSFET

- Advantages

- Operates with forward & reverse bias
 - Bipolar trans-conductance curve
 - Class A amplifier, without the DC quiescent point

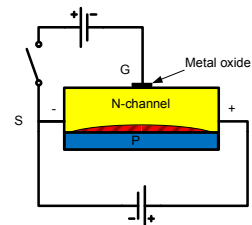


- FET Types

- MOSFET

- Maximum Ratings

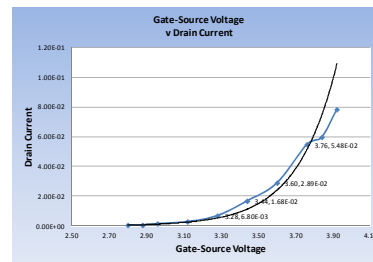
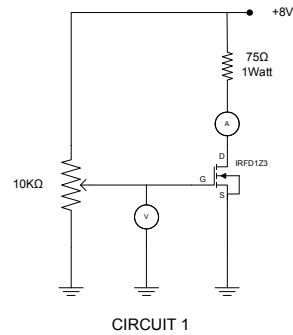
- V_{GS} – gate source voltage (30 to 50V typical)
 - V_{GD} – gate drain voltage (30 to 50V typical)
 - V_{DS} – drain source voltage (30 to 50V typical)



- MOSFET Amplifier Lab

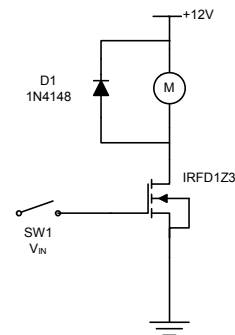
- Test points
 - $V_{GS(th)}$ – threshold voltage
 - V_{GS} – gate source voltage
 - I_D – drain current
- Transfer Curve
- Trans-conductance
- Channel resistance
 - V_{DS} & I_D

$$g_m = \frac{\Delta I_D}{\Delta V_{GS}}$$

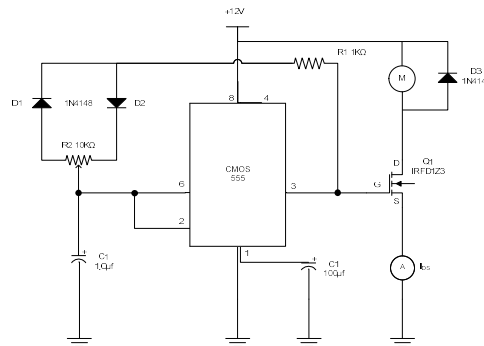


- MOSFET Motor Switch Lab

- GS Trainer digital switch
 - Measure V_{out}
- MOSFET in saturation mode



- PWM Motor Control
 - 555 timer & RC time constants
 - Voltage controlled output
 - Measure
 - PWM duty cycle
 - I_{DS}



● Lab 24 – MOSFET Motor Drive

Learning Objectives

- Build and test; MOSFET amplifier performance
- Measure gate voltage and drain current
- Plot the gate voltage / drain current relationship on a scatter plot
- Interface digital output with a MOSFET motor control

		Points Possible
Documentation	Quality of documentation (neatness, clarity, spelling, grammar)	10
MOSFET Test Circuit	$V_{GS(on)}$ recorded, compared to data sheet; Data table and scatter plot showing drain current and gate voltage; g_m calculated and compared to data sheet; $R_{DS(on)}$ calculated and compared to data sheet;	10
MOSFET Switch	Circuit function verified	5
Conclusions	Questions answered completely & accurately	10
	Total	45
Motor Control w PWM MOSFET	I_{DS} recorded at 25%, 50%, 75%, and 100% duty cycle; motor speeds noted	10