

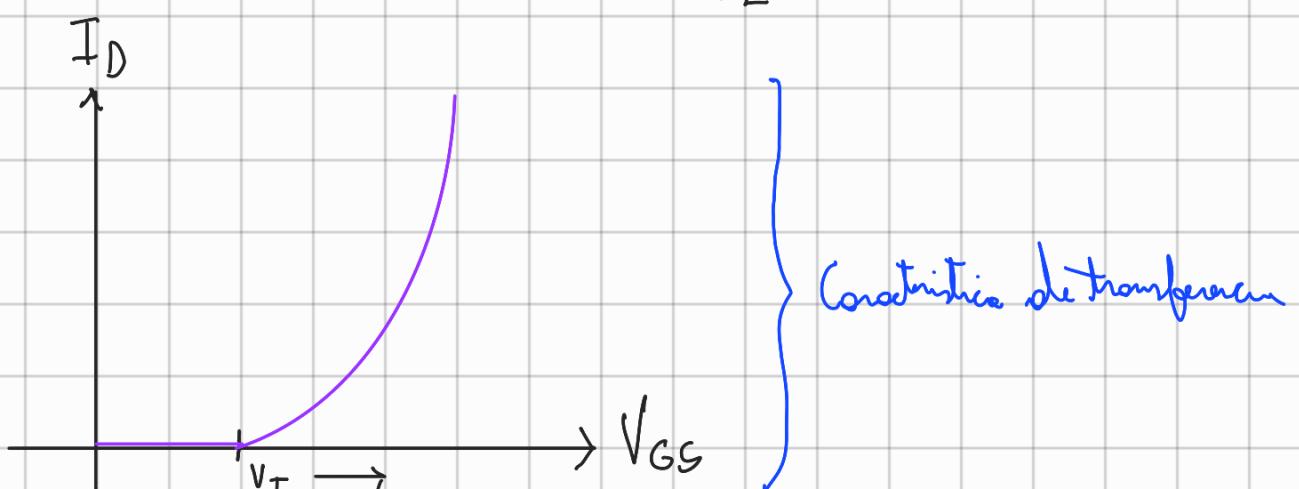
$$V_T = 2V, \quad K' = 0,05 \frac{mA}{V^2}, \quad \frac{W}{L} = 10; \quad \lambda = 0,008 V^{-1}$$

$$K = K' \frac{W}{L}; \quad I_D = K (V_{GS} - V_T)^2$$

(zona estrangulada)

$$V_{DS} \geq V_{DS,E}$$

\downarrow
tensión de corte
 $\lambda^{-1} = 125V$



- Los condensadores evitan que corriente continúa por el generador o la carga
- Free medium → para que se cumpla no debe haber efectos reactivos
 - ↓ red en free medium
 - $X_C \rightarrow 0 \quad \} \text{ corto circuito}$

$$M_E) V_{GG} - I_G R_G - V_{GS} = 0 \quad \} \text{Recta de polarización}$$

$\rightarrow 0$ en continua

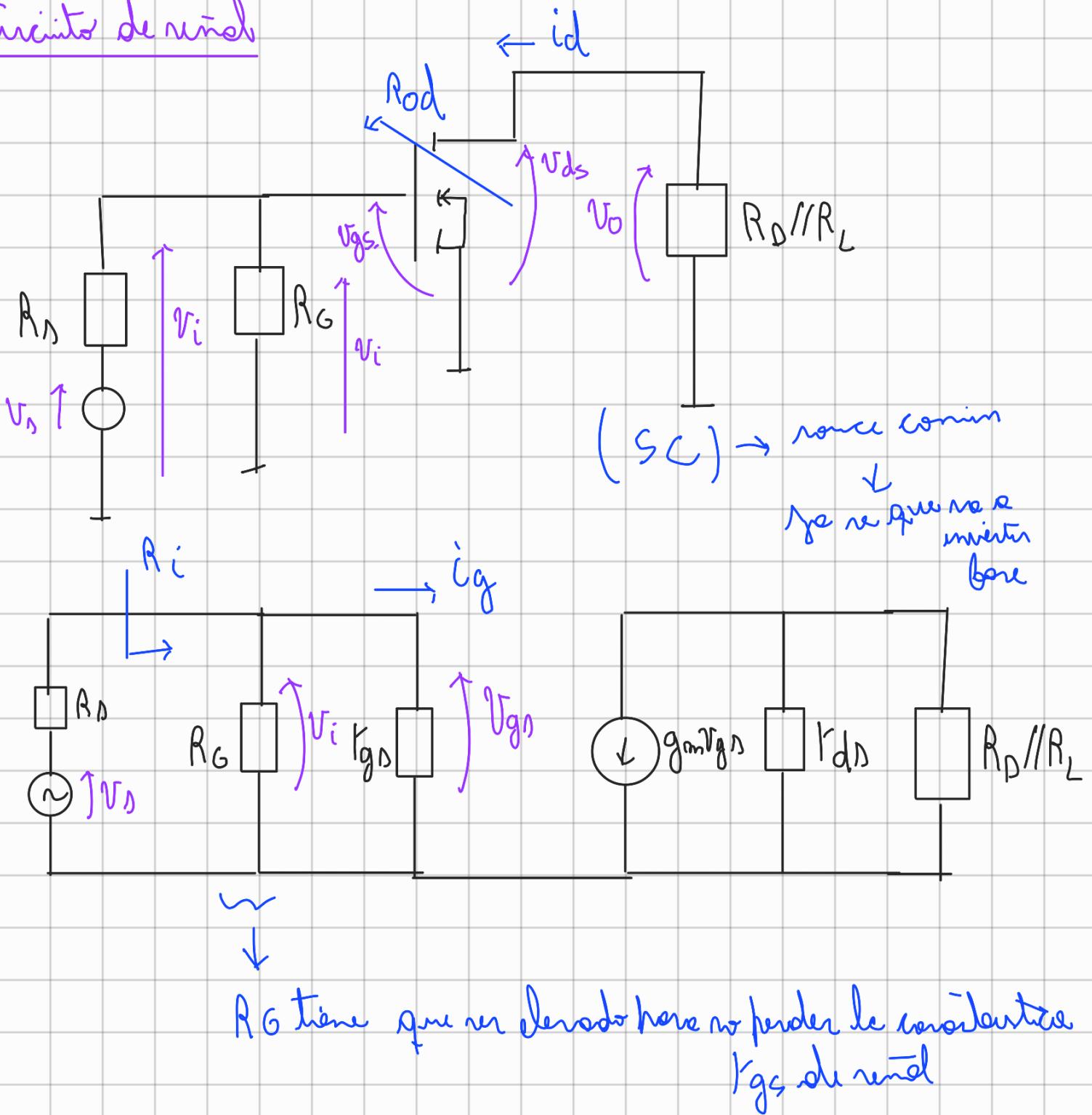
$$V_{GG} = V_{GS}$$

Enfomos zona estrangulada : $I_D = k(V_{GS} - V_T)^2 \approx 3 \text{ mA}$

$$\Rightarrow V_{DS} = 6V$$

$$\Rightarrow V_{DSE} = V_{GS} - V_T = 2,45V$$

Ariato de nñch



$$r_{ds} = \frac{1}{\lambda I_{DQ}} = \frac{12SV}{3mA} \approx 40K$$

$$V_i = V_{gs}$$

$$A_v = \frac{V_o}{V_i} = -g_m V_{gs} (r_{ds} // R_D // R_L)$$

$$= -g_m (r_{ds} \parallel R_D \parallel R_L) \approx -g_m (R_D \parallel R_L)$$

Possedemos $g_m = 2k(V_{GS} - V_T) = 2,4 \frac{mA}{V}$

$$V_o = i_d R_D \parallel R_L \rightarrow \text{si } R_D \parallel R_L \ll r_{ps} \rightarrow \text{toda la}$$

completa

del generador

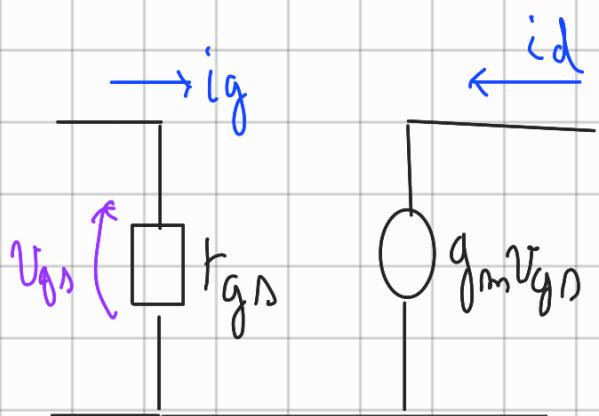
$g_m V_{GS}$ no

se modifica

R_{DS}
↓
drain sotterraneo

$$\frac{V_o}{V_i} = \frac{V_o}{V_{GS}} = -\frac{i_d R_{DS}}{V_{GS}} = -g_m R_{DS}$$

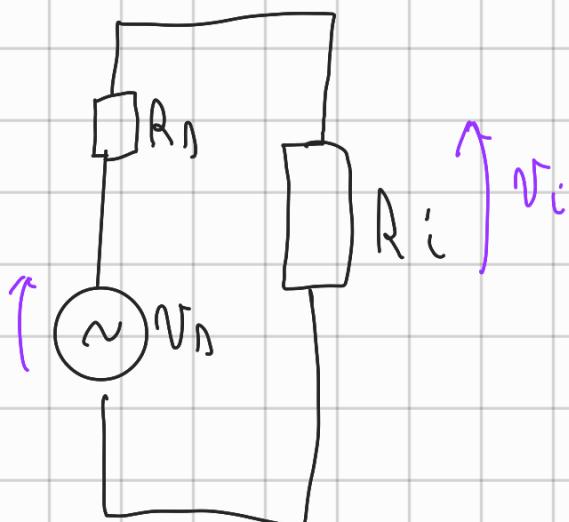
MOS y JFET en continua no se pude controlar por complejo pero
en inversa



$$\beta_{FET}'' = \frac{i_d}{i_g}$$

$$\beta_{FET}'' = \frac{i_d}{i_g} = \frac{g_m V_{gs}}{i_g} = g_m r_{gs}$$

$$A_{vD} = \frac{V_o}{V_D} = \frac{\frac{V_o}{V_D} \cdot V_i}{\frac{V_i}{V_D} A_v} = A_v \cdot T_i$$



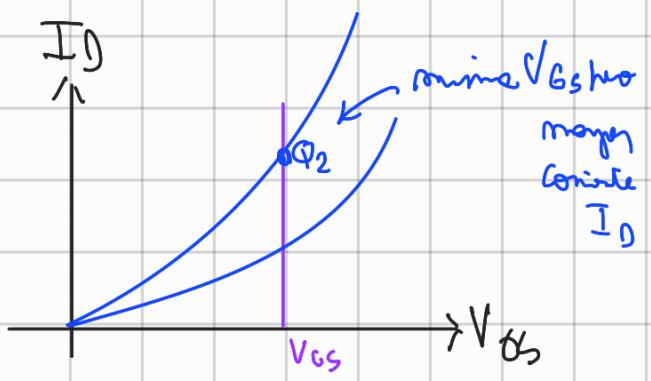
$$V_i = \frac{V_D}{R_D + R_i} \cdot R_i$$

$$T_i = \frac{V_i}{V_D} = \frac{R_i}{R_i + R_D} \leq 1$$

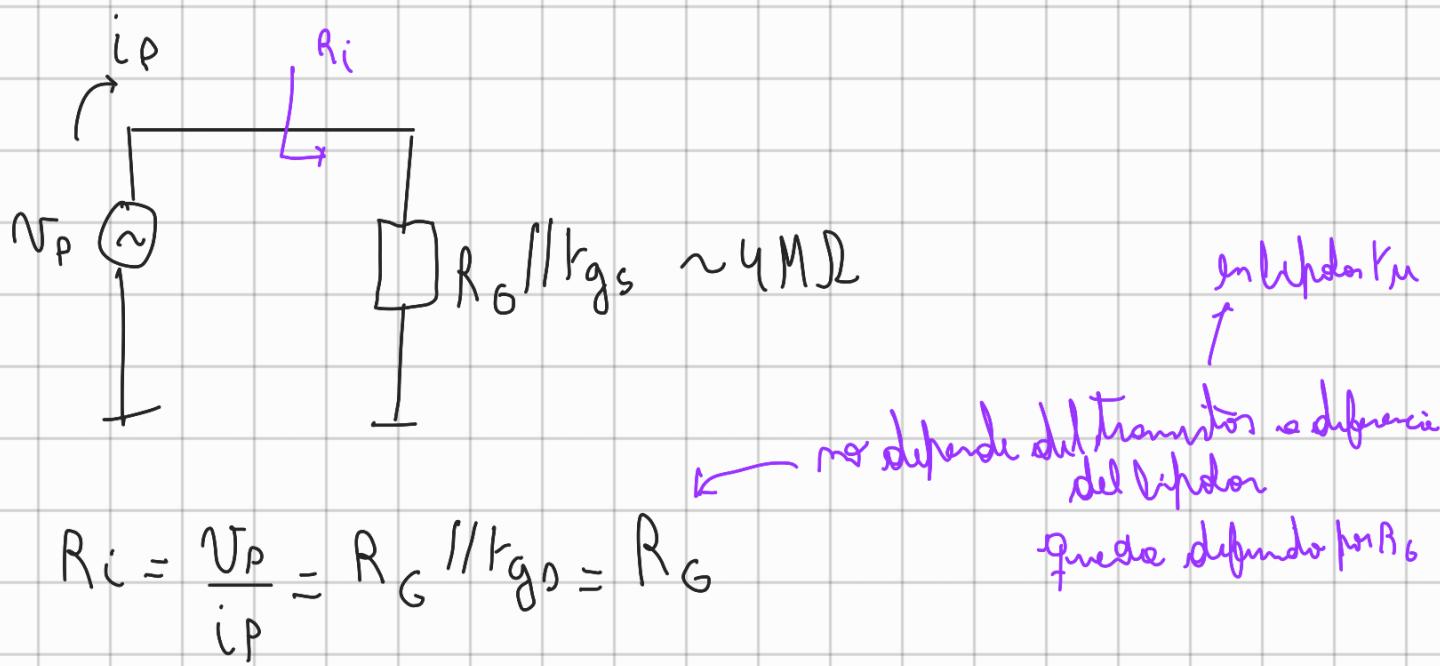
$A_{vD} < A_v$ siempre !!

o criterio de estabilización: Grandes variaciones en parámetros de transistores
hacé que I_{ca} o V_{ds} varíen mucho

En morbit si pongo uno con otro k

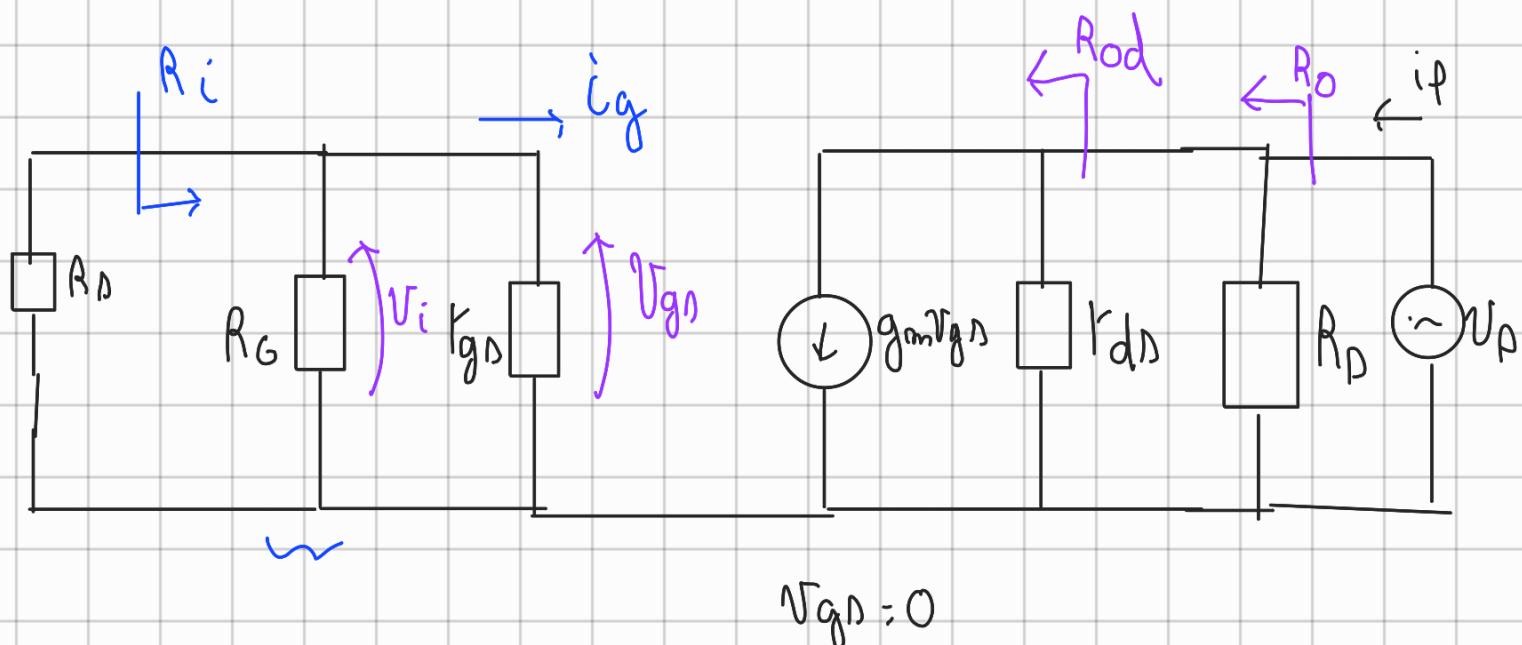


O Resistencia interna (R_i)



El T_i no se da, $T_i \approx 1 \rightarrow$ porque $R_D \ll R_G$

$R_0 \rightarrow$ lo que ve la carga



→ Descubrir R_o y R_L -

$$R_{od} = \frac{V_{p1}}{i_{p1}} = r_{ds}$$

$$R_o = \frac{V_p}{i_p} = r_{ds} // R_D$$

← V_o se disminuye solo $R_D \rightarrow$ model transistor !!

$$R_o = R_{od} // R_D$$



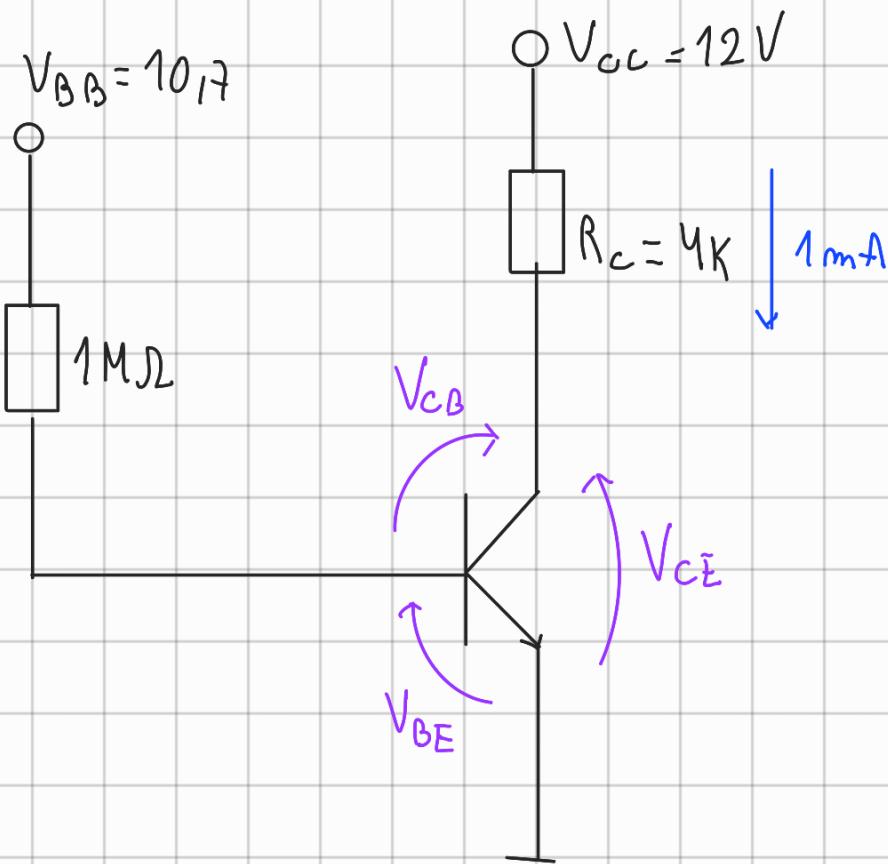
$$r_{ds}$$

○ Si me duplico el K, me duplico la corriente I_p ?



Si !!

signal hoy que verifico
nieto en estudiante



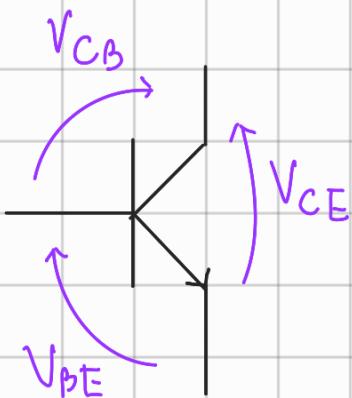
Rotación encienda $V_{CB} = 0$

$$V_{CE} = 0,7\text{V}$$

$$I_{C_{SI}} = \frac{V_{CC} - V_{CE_{SI}}}{R_C}$$

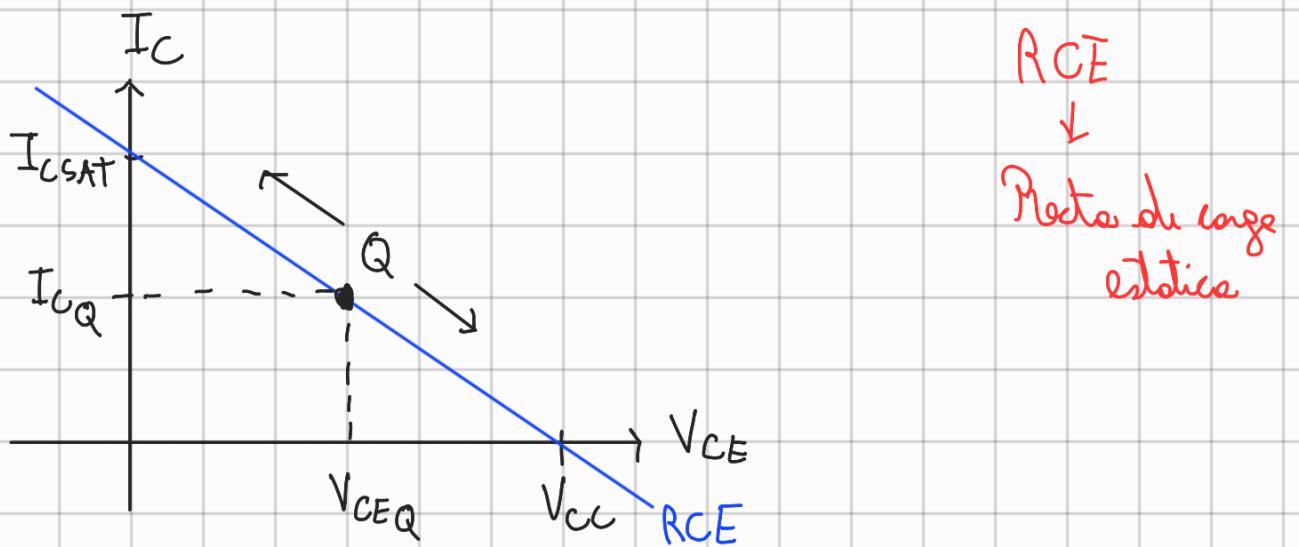
↓
rotación encienda

$$= \frac{11,3}{4\text{K}} \approx 2,8\text{mA}$$



O incremento $R_B \rightarrow I_B \downarrow \rightarrow I_C \downarrow \} \text{me pude llevar a corte}$

O si disminuyo $R_B \rightarrow I_B \uparrow \rightarrow I_C \uparrow \} \text{me pude ir hasta rotación}$



RCE
 ↓
 Recta de carga
 estática

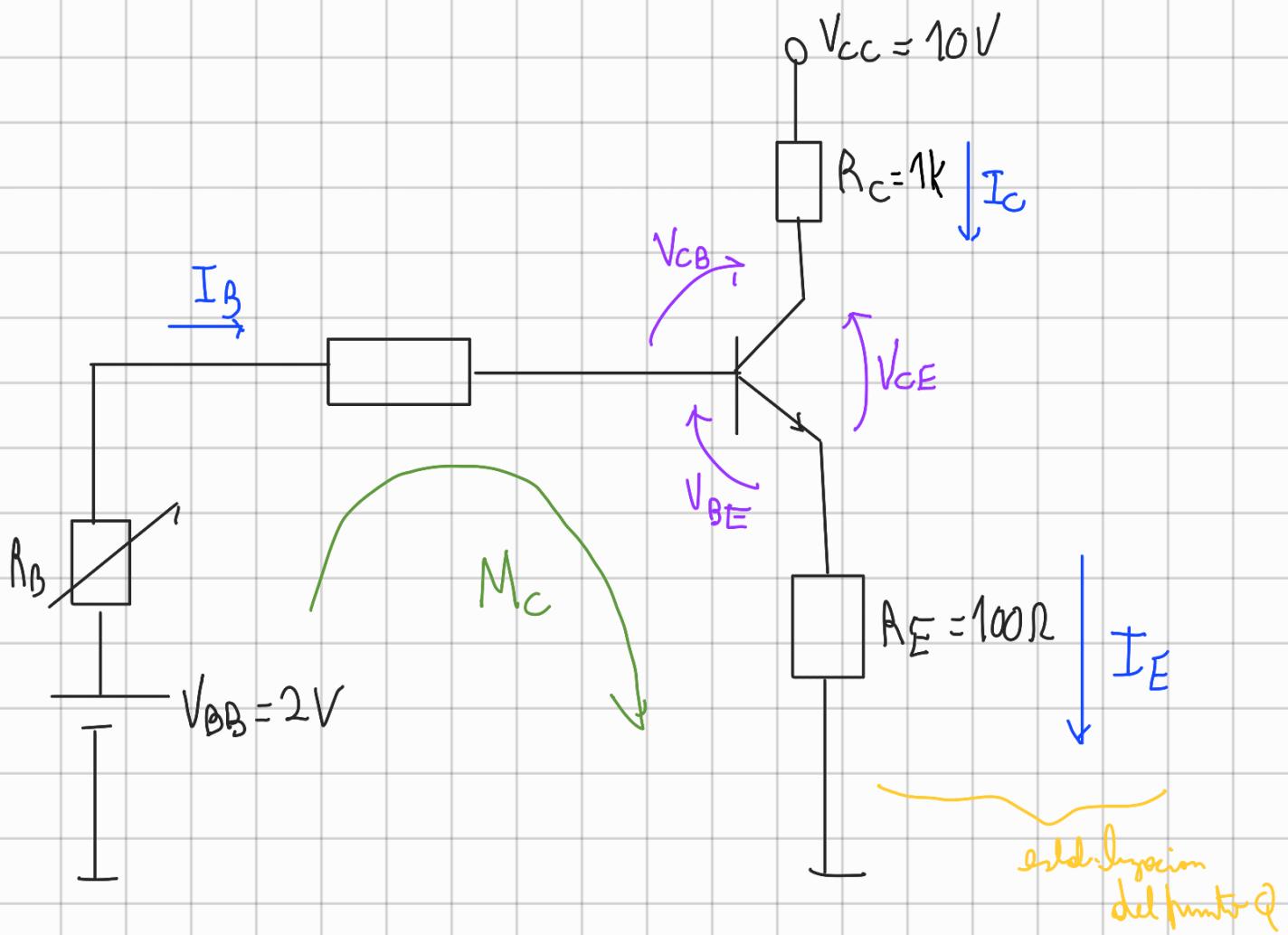
Si cambia el transistor con un $\beta = 300$, los corrientes I_B que tenemos
 se multiplican por 300

Entradas amplificadas non de clase A

$$\beta = 100$$



25% como rendimiento máximo



$R_E \rightarrow$ trae info de la malla de salida a la entrada

└ Estabilizació → info de la malla de salida en la de entrada

$\text{y si } R_B \downarrow \rightarrow I_B \uparrow$ y si estoy en MAD:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} I_C = \beta I_B \\ I_E \approx I_C \end{array} \right\} \text{en MAD}$$

Si $R_B \downarrow \rightarrow I_B \downarrow \rightarrow I_C \uparrow \rightarrow V_{CE} \downarrow$

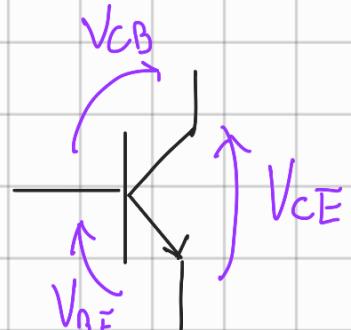
$$V_{BB} = I_B R_B - V_{BE} - I_C \cdot R_E = 0$$

\uparrow
MAD
 $\underbrace{}_{\approx I_E}$

Notación análoga $V_{CB} = 0$



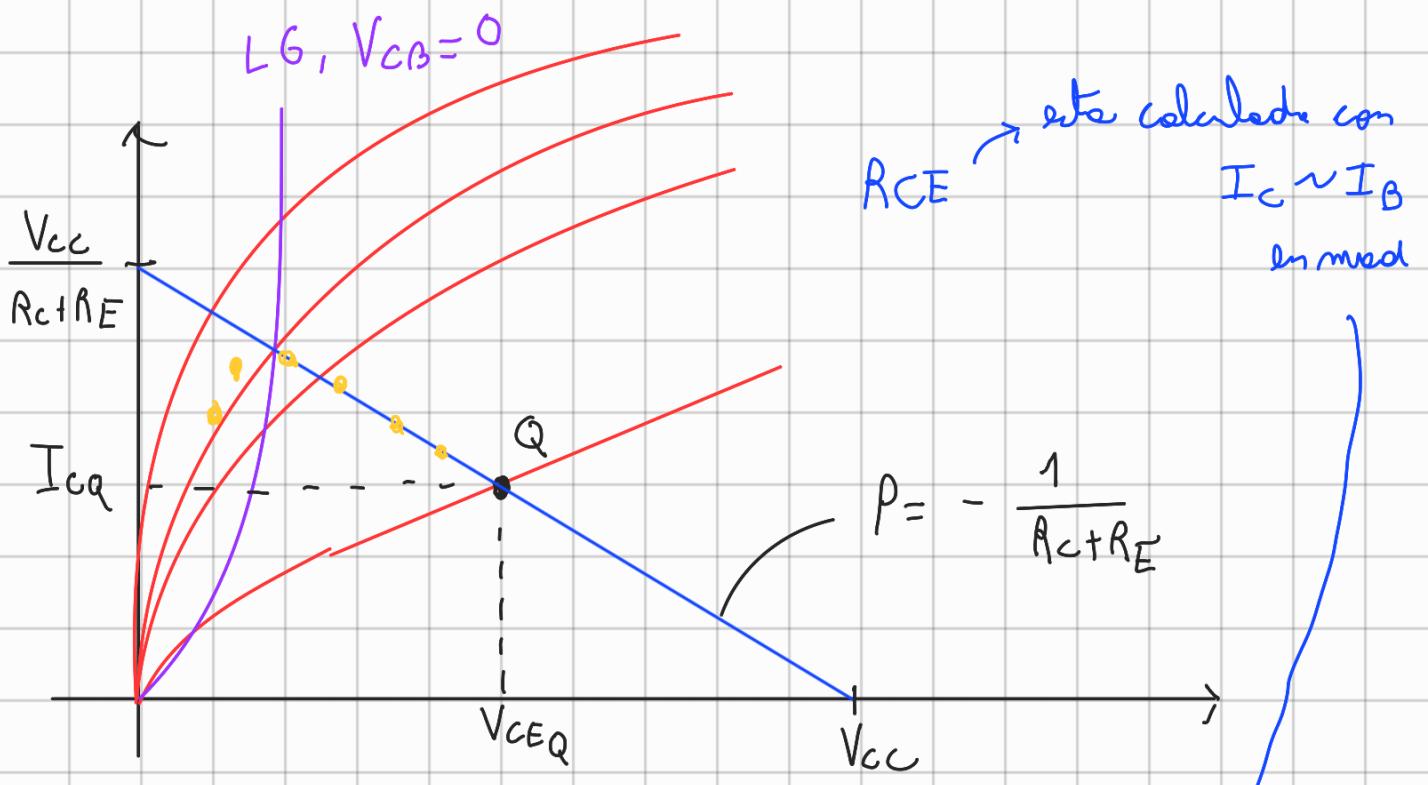
$$V_{CESL} = 0,7$$



Notación neta $V_{CE,net} = 0$

el bipolar $R_B \rightarrow$ no tiene sustitución, y eso vale $I_E \approx I_C$

O lo recto de corriente estacionaria cuando establecemos el circuito no se mueve más por ahí

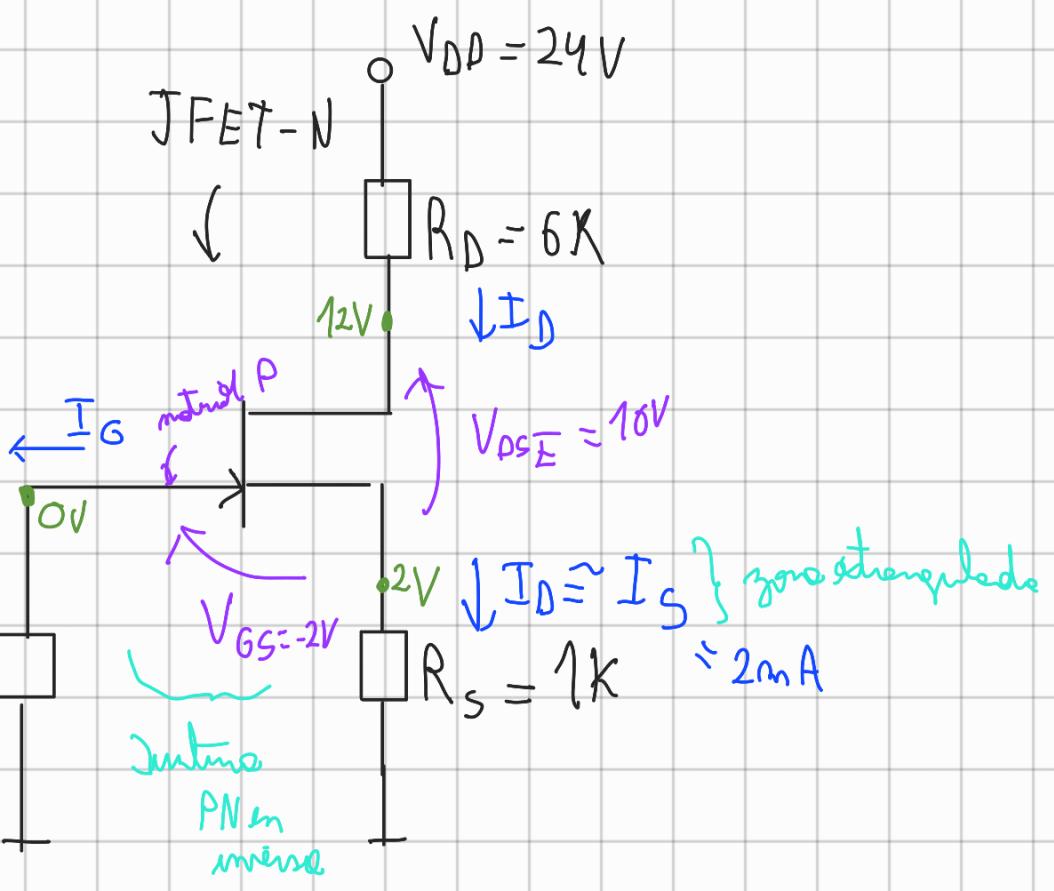


cuando $I_C \neq I_E$ los puntos difieren de moverse por la RCE

$$R_D = G_K$$

$$R_S = 1k$$

$$R_G = 1M\Omega$$



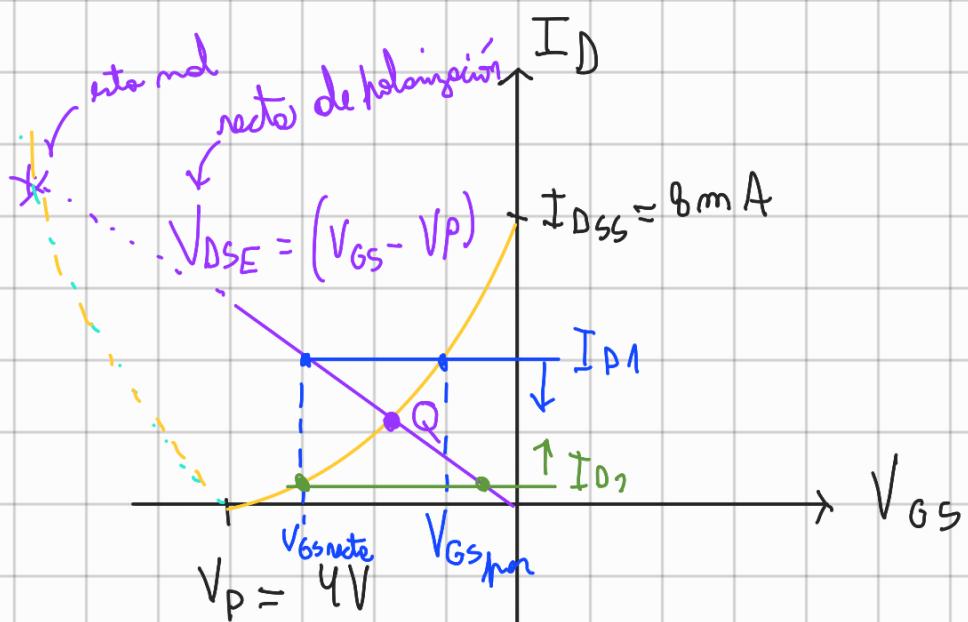
$$I_{DSS} = 8 \text{ mA}$$

$$V_{RG} - V_{GS} - I_D \cdot R_S = 0$$

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

si lo dividimos entre el menor

$\approx V_{PM}$
modulus ↓
esta mal



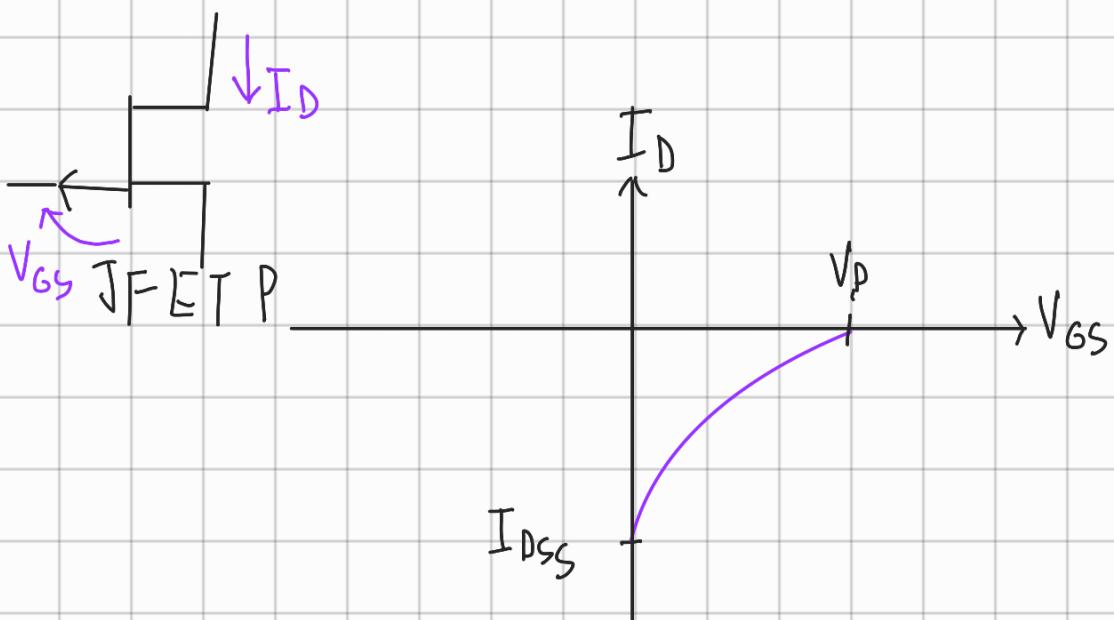
Omno zone estrangulada : $I_D = I_{DSS} \left(1 - \frac{V_{GS}}{V_P}\right)^2$

~~$(1 + V_{DS} \cdot \lambda)$~~

ni $|V_{GS\text{ real}}| > |V_{GS\text{ pmt}}| \rightarrow$ aumento I_D

ni $(V_{GS\text{ real}} < V_{GS\text{ pmt}}) \rightarrow$ aumento I_D

$$\left[- \sqrt{\frac{I_D}{I_{DSS}}} + 1 \right] V_P = V_{GS}$$



o Zomr $I_D = 2 \text{ mA}$

$\rightarrow V_{GS} = -2$

$\downarrow I_S = I_D$

Molle di voltaggio : $V_{DD} - I_D \cdot R_D - V_{DS} - I_D \cdot R_S = 0$

$$V_{DSE} = -2V + 4V = 2V$$

$10V = V_{DS} \rightarrow V_{DS} > V_{DSE}$ zone d'stärkereide !!!

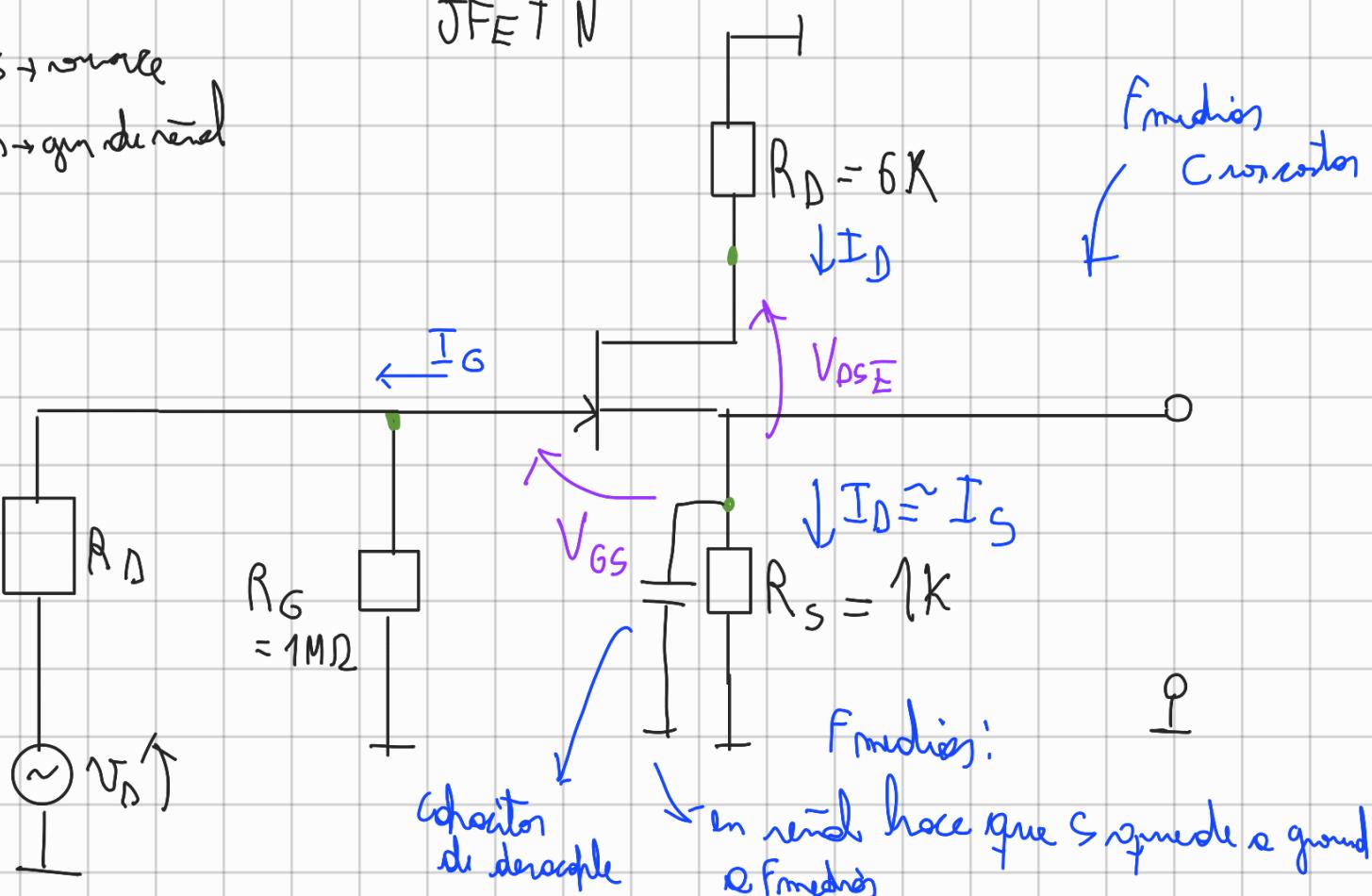
$$g_m = -2 \frac{I_{DSS}}{V_p} \left(1 - \frac{V_{GS}}{V_p} \right) \left[\frac{m\text{A}}{\text{V}} \right]$$

$$= 2 \frac{m\text{A}}{\text{V}}$$

Todos los circuitos de transistores tienen perdida positiva $\rightarrow g_m > 0$

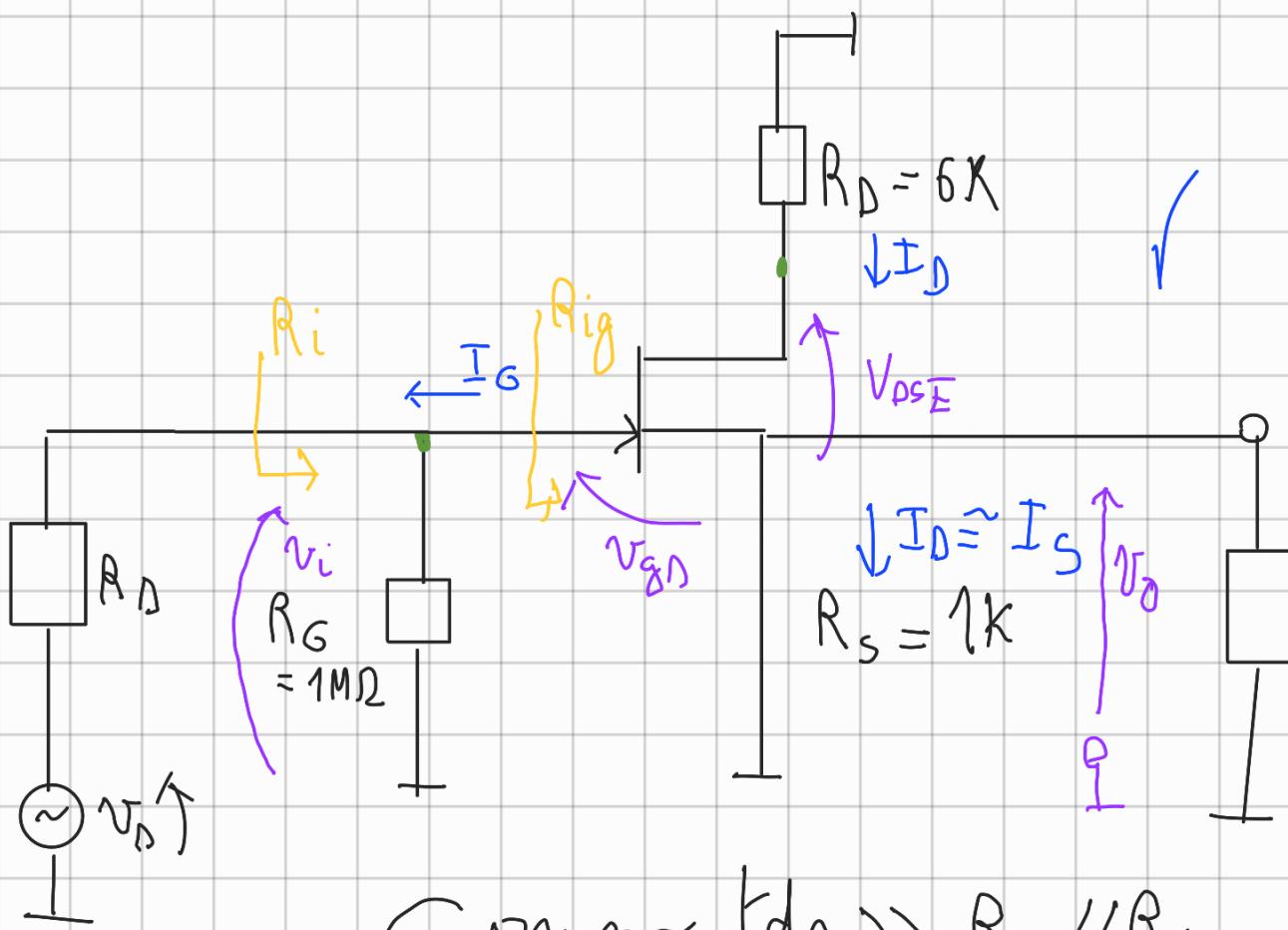
$R_S \rightarrow$ variole
 $R_D \rightarrow$ grande réel

JFET N



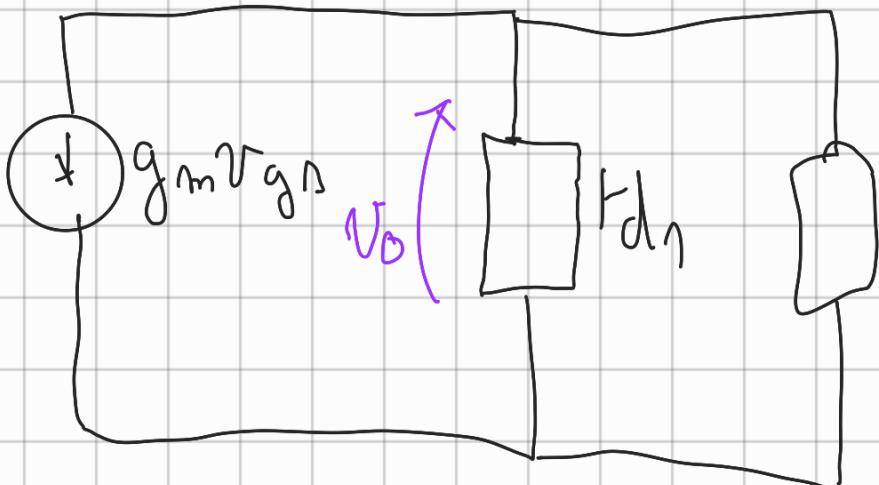


en continu esto en serie en rend solo
que la
el de salida



$$V_O = -\frac{i_D (R_D \parallel R_L)}{N_{gD} g_m}$$

SC
↓
inverte
base

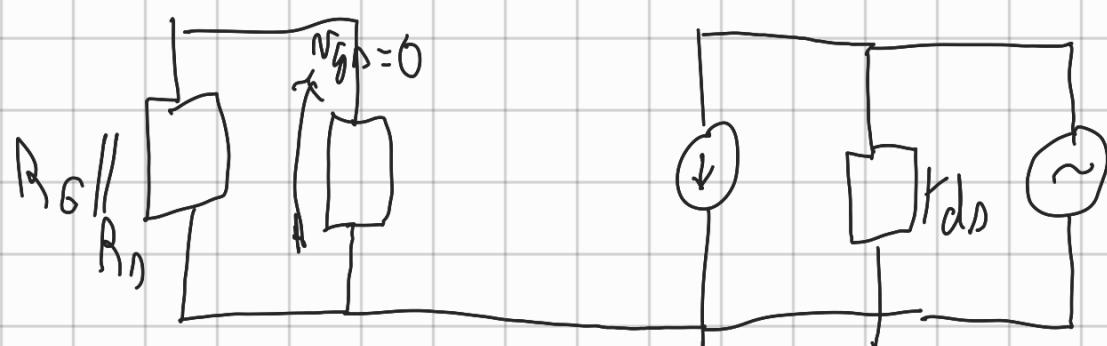


$$r_{ds} = \frac{1}{\lambda I_D}$$

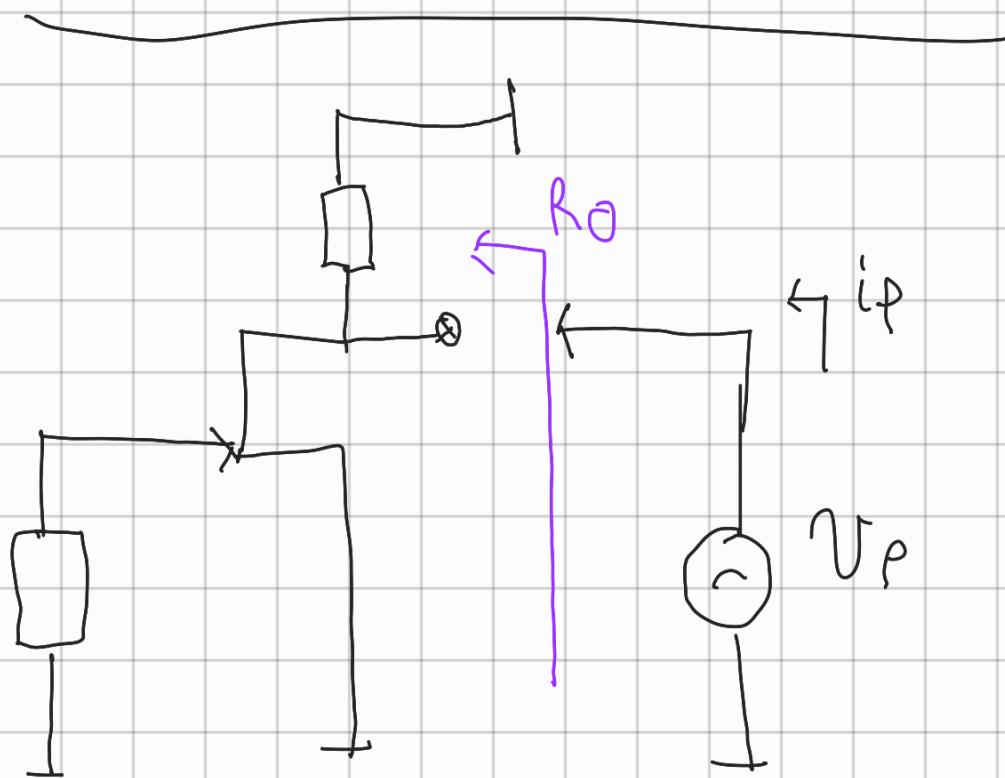
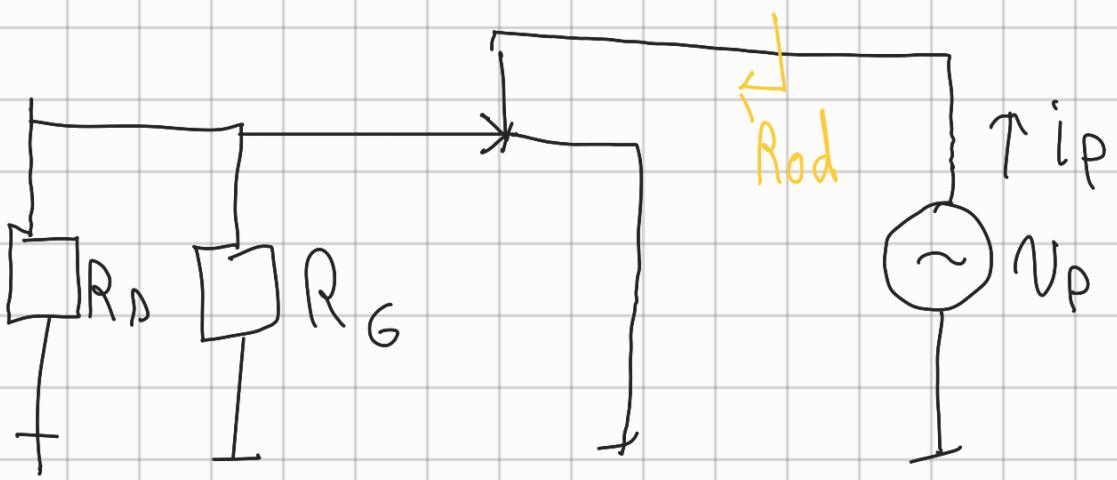
↓
↓ $\lambda = 6$
↓
 $r_{ds} \approx 0$

$$A_{vP} = \frac{V_o}{V_i} = - \frac{i_D (R_D // R_L)}{V_{gD}}$$

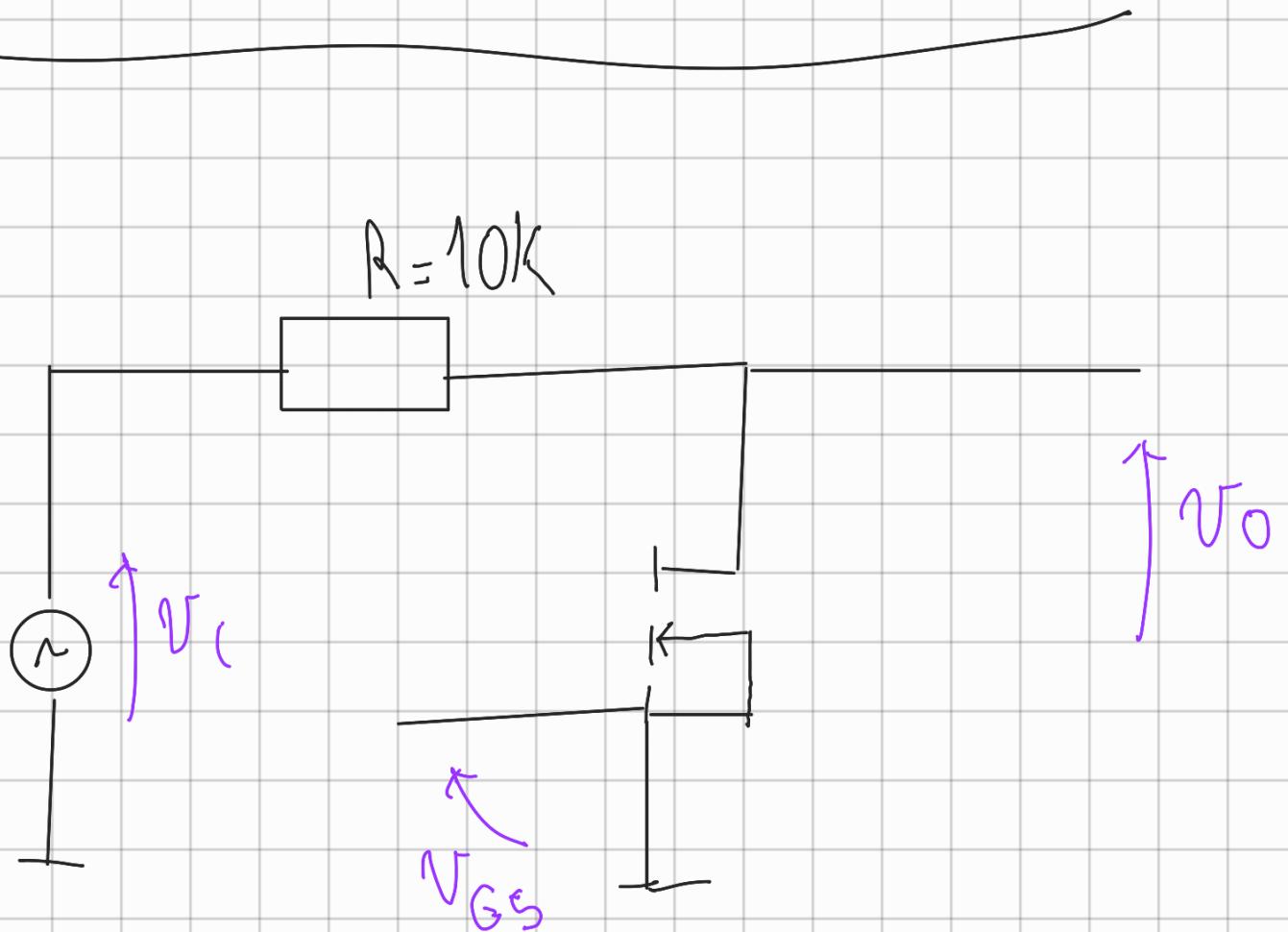
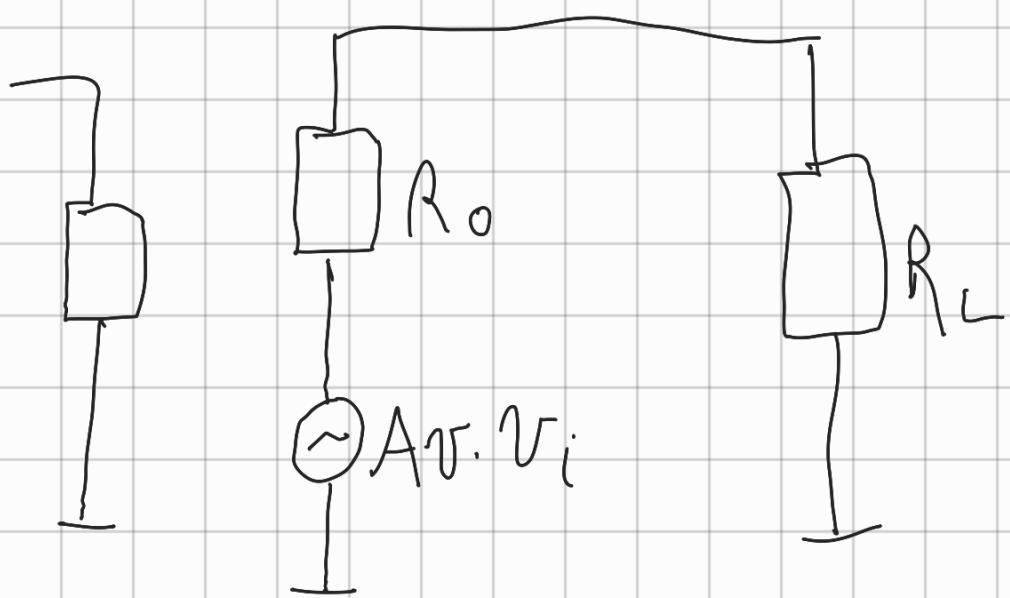
$$A_{vP} = A_v \cdot T_i \quad . \quad T_i = \frac{R_i}{R_i + R_s} = \frac{V_i}{V_A}$$



$$R_{od} = r_{ds}$$

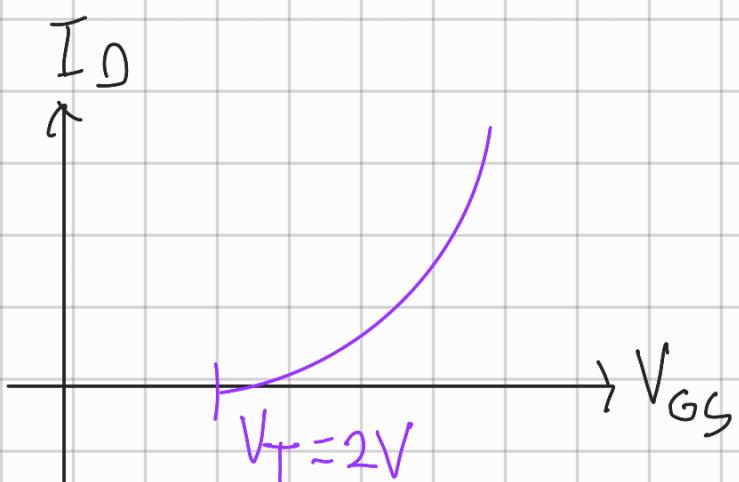
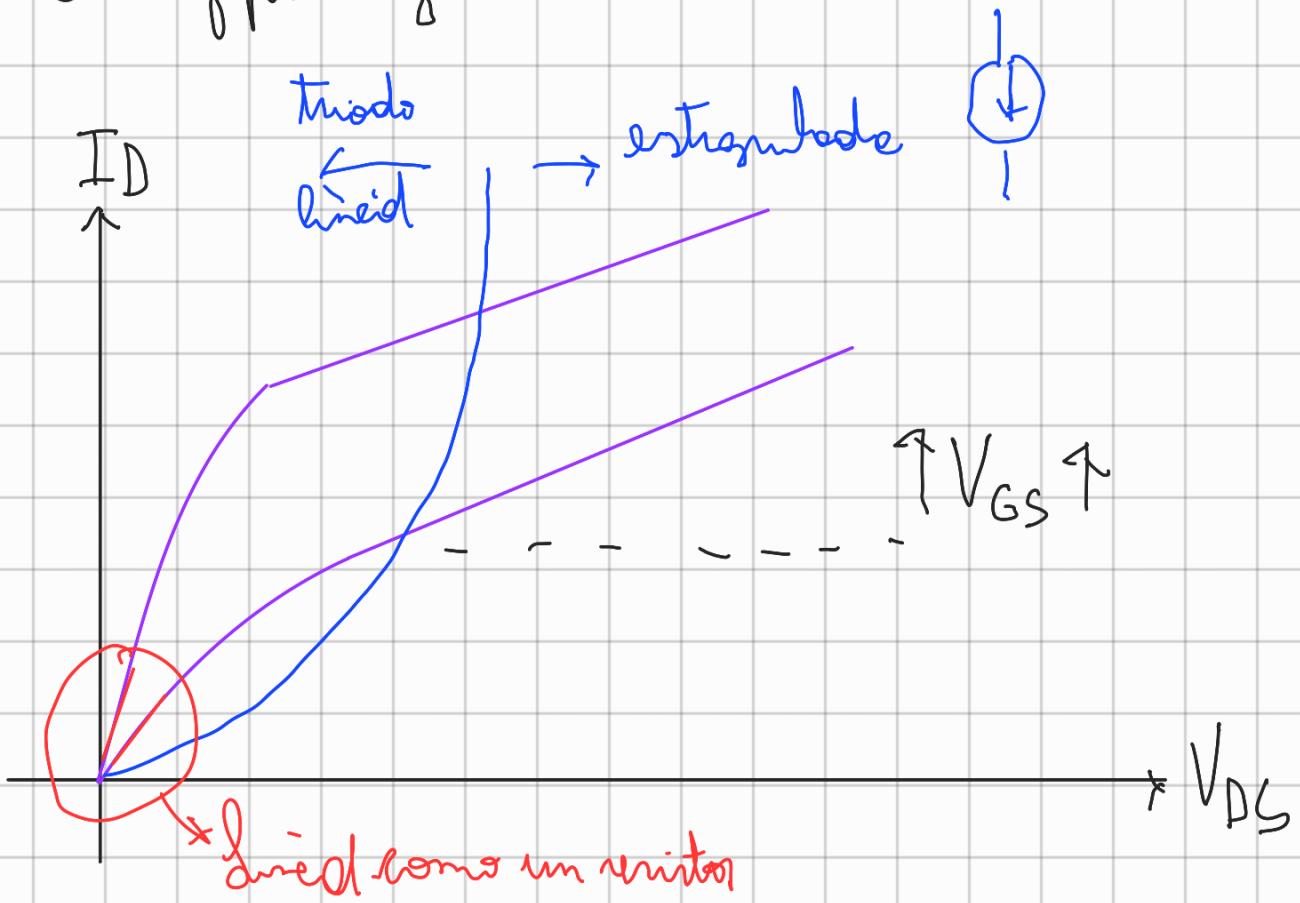


$$R_O = R_D \parallel R_{od} = R_D \parallel R_{dn}$$



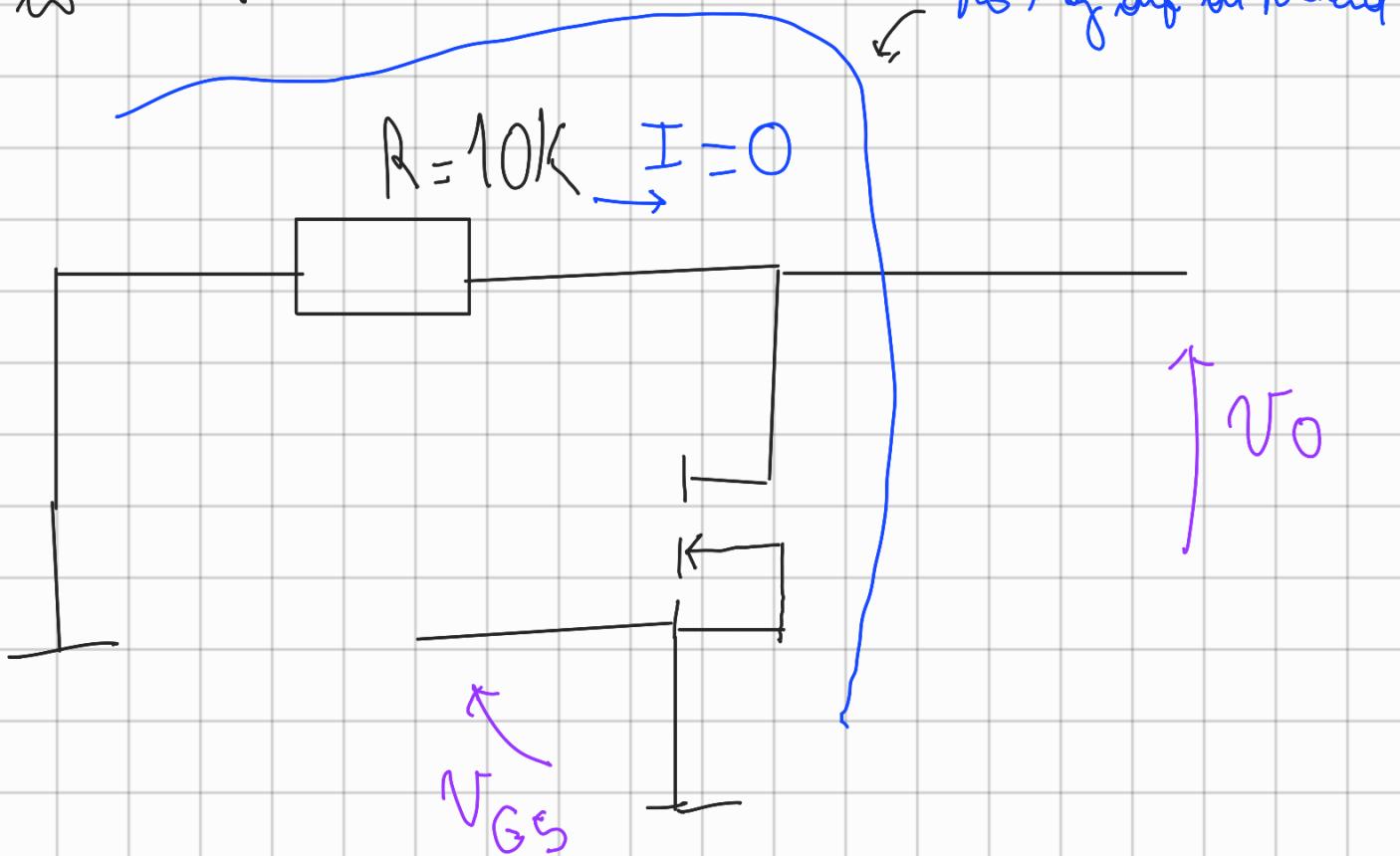
$$2 \leq V_G \leq 10V$$

No hay polarización de continua



$$\text{cerca del origen } \frac{\Delta I_D}{\Delta V_{GS}} = g_f \rightarrow \frac{1}{g_f} = R_{mes}$$

En continuo.



el punto Q es el origen

$I_D=0 \quad V_{DS}=0 \rightarrow$ estamos en la
zona de triodo

Este circuito se ve como un divisor
(divisor resistivo)

