



Faculty of Engineering & Technology
Department of Electrical & Computer Engineering
ENEE2103-Circuit And Electronics Laboratory
PreLab#8 :The Field-Effect Transistor

Prepared by:

Saja Asfour 1210737

Instructor:

Mr.Nasser Ismail

Assistance:

Eng. Hazem Awaysa

Section:

Sec1

Date:

12/4/2024

Table of Contents

<i>Table of Figure:</i>	2
<i>I. CHARACTERISTICS OF AN N-CHANNEL JFET.</i>	3
<i>Questions:</i>	4
<i>II. COMMON DRAIN AMPLIFIER.</i>	5

Table of Figure:

Figure1 :N-Channel JFET circuit.....	3
Figure 2:DC Sweep setting	3
Figure 3:potentiometer setting	3
Figure 4:Parametric setting	4
Figure 5:IDS as a function of VDS graph.....	4
Figure 6:Common drain circuit.....	5
Figure 7:Comman drain circuit voltage	5
Figure 8:Vsin setting.....	6
Figure 9:Vin and Vout plot.....	6
Figure 10:Io vs Iin plot	6

I. CHARACTERISTICS OF AN N-CHANNEL JFET.

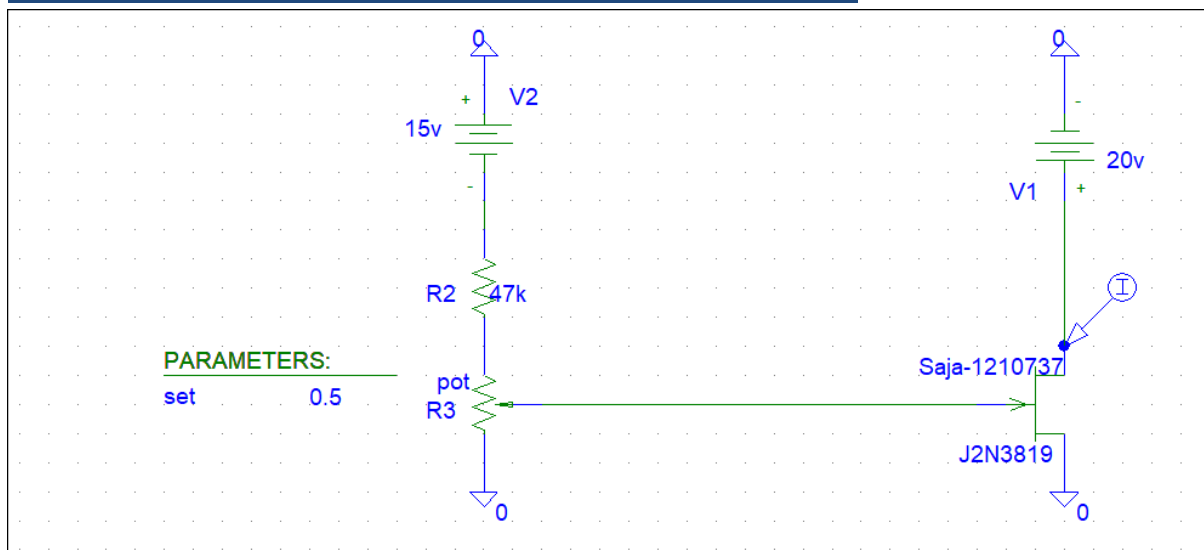


Figure1 :N-Channel JFET circuit

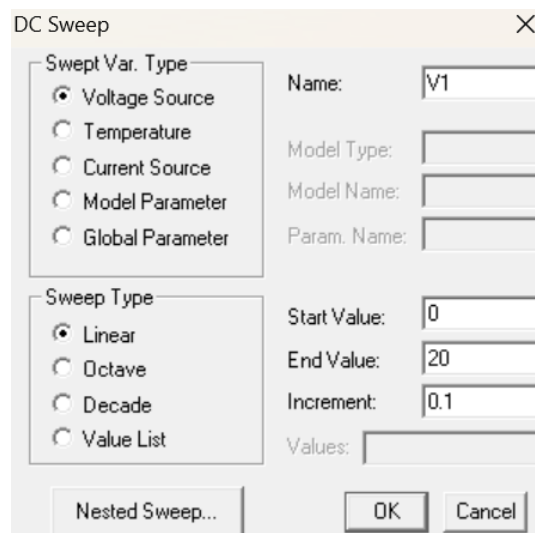


Figure 2:DC Sweep setting

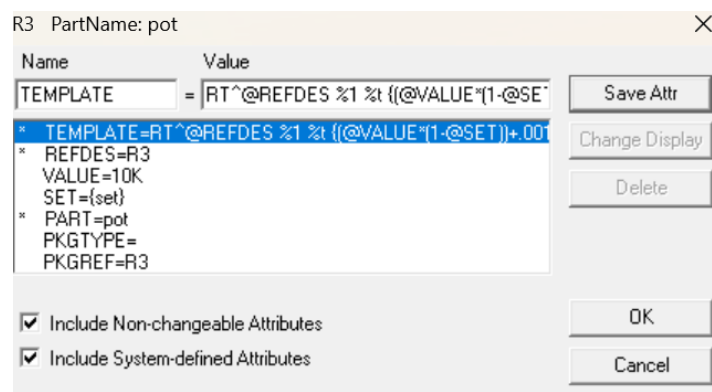


Figure 3:potentiometer setting

Parametric

Sweep Var. Type

☐ Voltage Source

☐ Temperature

☐ Current Source

☐ Model Parameter

☒ Global Parameter

Name: set

Model Type:

Model Name:

Param. Name:

Sweep Type

☐ Linear

☐ Octave

☐ Decade

☒ Value List

Start Value: 0.5

End Value: 1

Increment: 0.1

Values: 1, 0.95, 0.9, 0.85, 0.8, 0.7, 0.5

OK Cancel

Figure 4: Parametric setting

The taken step parameter values are: (1, 0.95, 0.9, 0.85, 0.8, 0.7, 0.5).

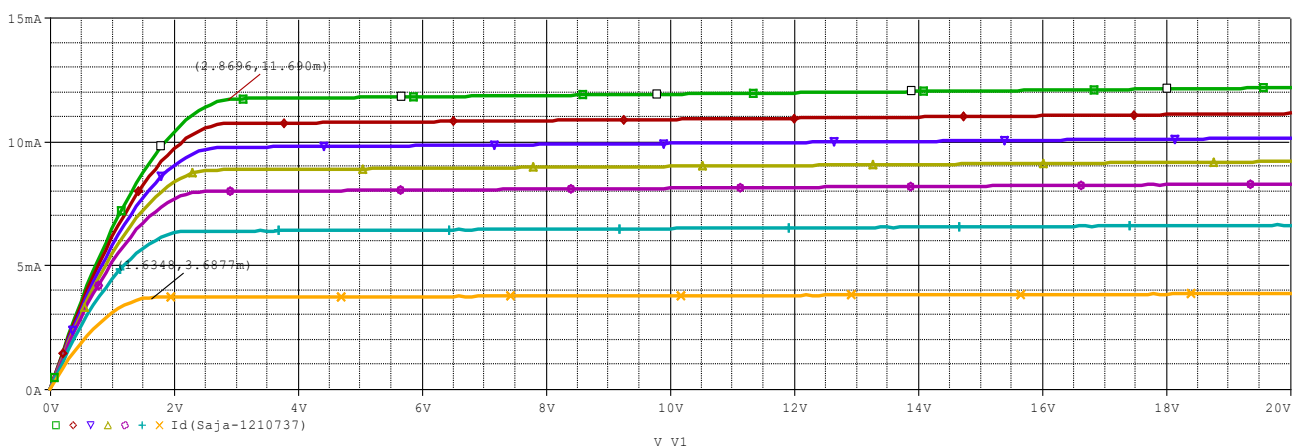


Figure 5: I_{DS} as a function of V_{DS} graph

Questions:

→ From your graph, above which values of V_{DS} is I_D almost unaffected by V_{DS} when $V_{GS}=0$?

As shown in the figure above I_{DS} stops getting effected of the values of V_{DS} around $V_{DS} = 2V$, when $V_{GS} = 0V$. When the step parameter equals 0.5, I_{DS} settles at $V_{DS} = 1.6348$, and its $3.6877mA$.

→ For a given value of V_{DS} , (say 10 V), do equal changes of V_{GS} cause equal changes of I_D ?

No, The changes of V_{GS} doesn't effects the changes I_{DS} .

→ Can you measure I_G or is it too small?

I_G can't be measured, as it is too small.

→ From your graph, estimate the change in I_D for 0.5 change in V_{GS} when $V_{DS} = 10V$, and $V_{GS} = -1.0V$, then find the trans conductance of the transistor (g_m).

transconductance = $g_m = (\text{change in } I_D) / (\text{change in } V_{GS})$.

$g_m = 2 \times (I_{DSS} / |V_P|) \times (1 - (V_{GS}/V_P))$

$= 2 \times (3.6877/2) \times (1 - (-1/2))$

$= 5.53155mho$

Change Estimated in I_D is $I_D = 5.53155 \times 0.5 = 2.765775mA$

II. COMMON DRAIN AMPLIFIER.

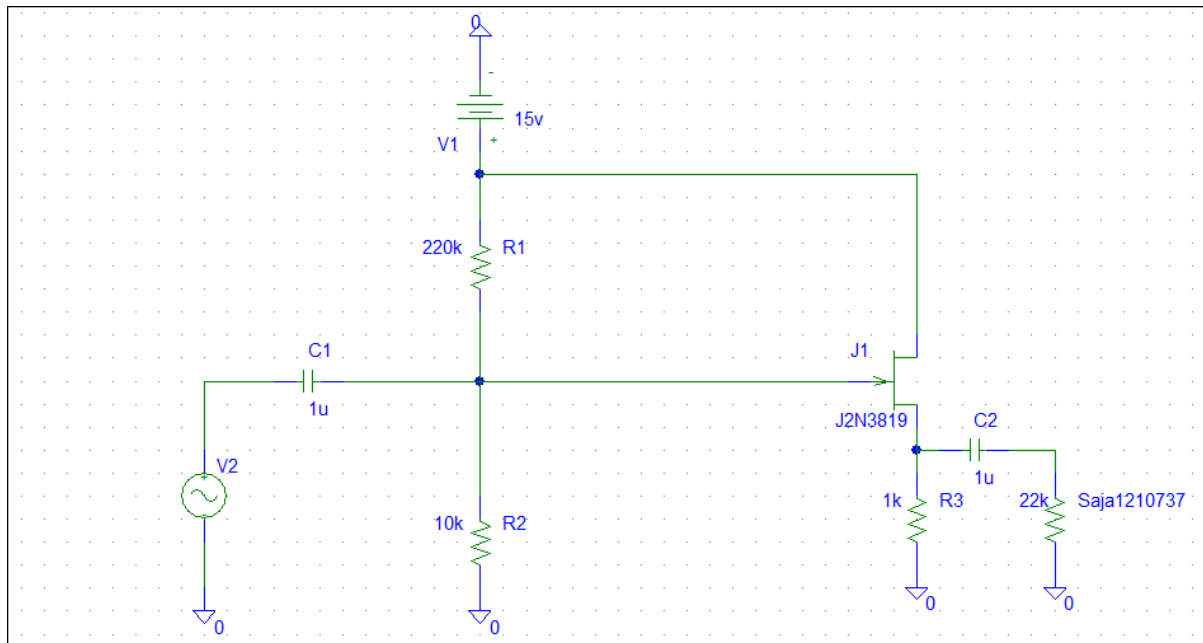


Figure 6:Common drain circuit

Then I Set the sine wave generator to a frequency of 1 kHz and turn its output amplitude to zero, so there is no signal input to the circuit ,this to find DC voltage for V_s and V_G .

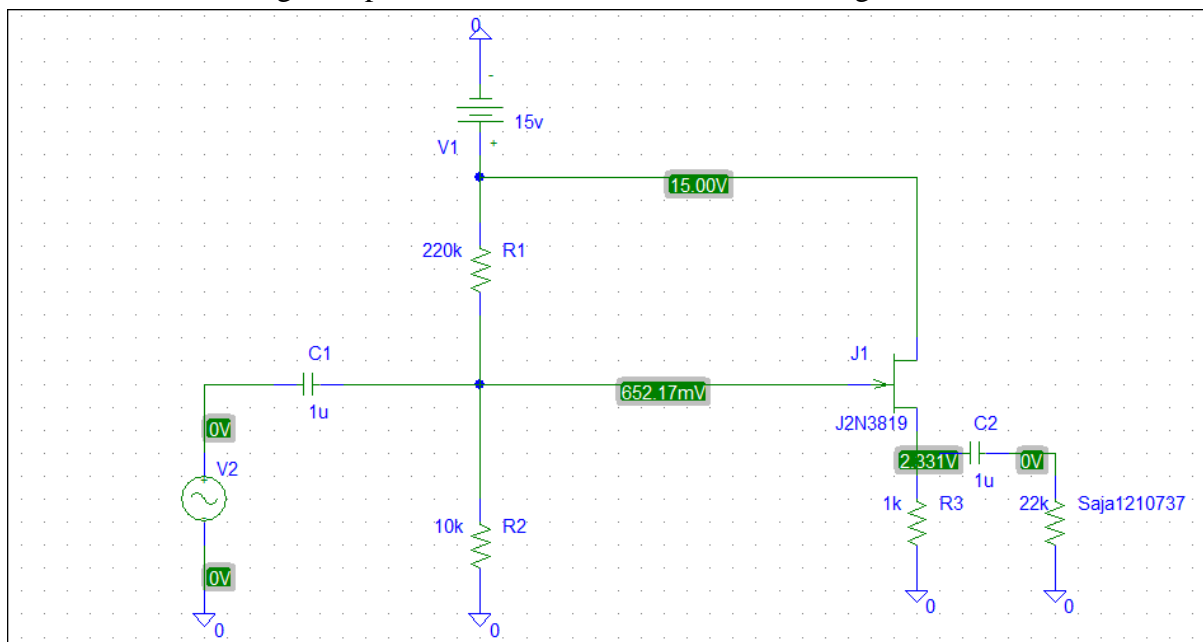


Figure 7:Comman drain circuit voltage

$V_G=652.17\text{mV}$, $V_S=2.331\text{v}$

Now apply an input of 0.4 volts peak-to-peak from the generator, 1 kHz and observe the output.

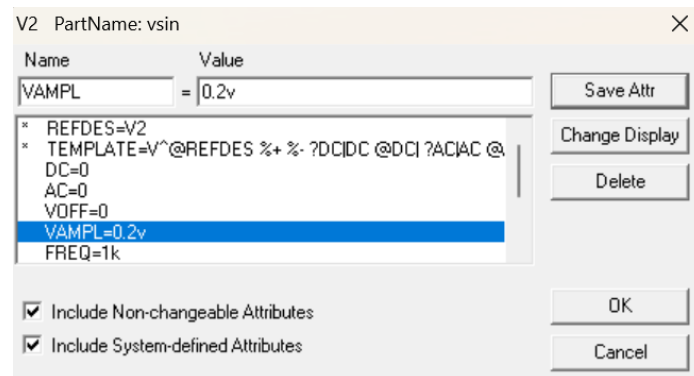


Figure 8:Vsin setting

I set VAMP to 0.2 because 0.4 Vp-p mean that Vp=0.2.

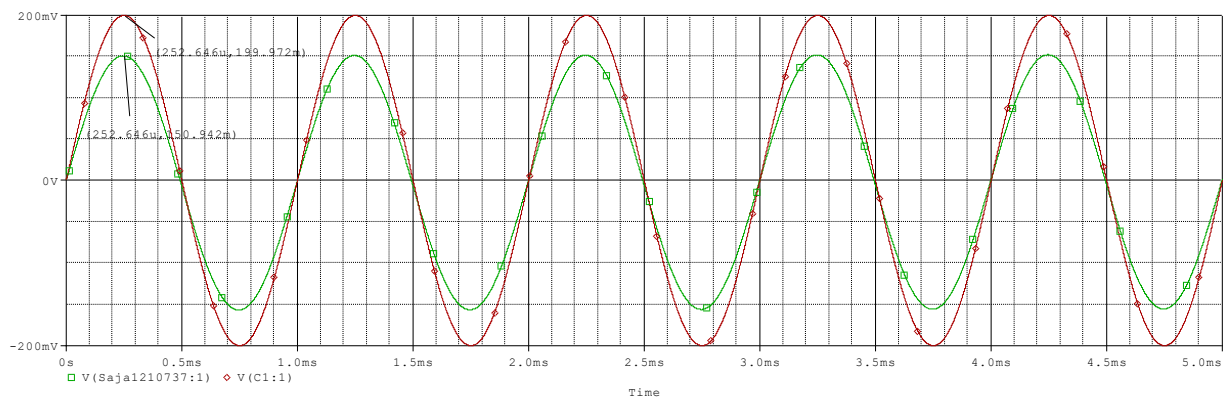


Figure 9:Vin and Vout plot

The voltage gain= $V_o/V_i=150.942\text{m}/199.972\text{m}=0.7548$

The phase shift = 0

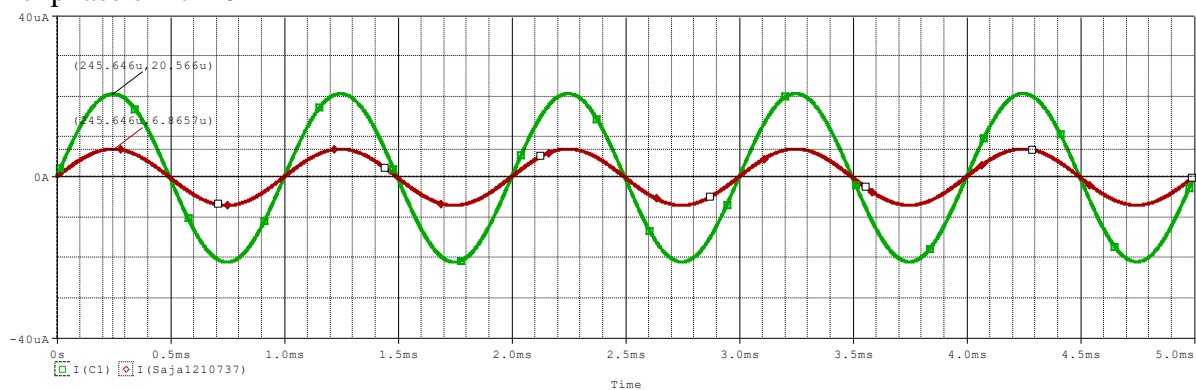


Figure 10:Io vs Iin plot

The current gain= $I_o/I_{in}=6.8657\text{u}/20.566\text{u}=0.3338$

$Z_{in} = V_{in}/I_{in}=199.972\text{m}/20.566\text{u}=9723.427\Omega$

$Z_{out}=V_{out}/I_{out}=150.942\text{m}/6.8657\text{u}=21.985\text{k}\Omega$