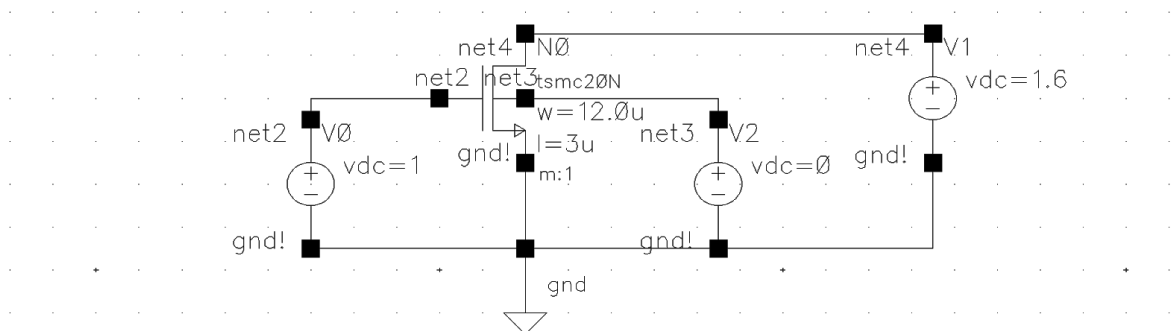


EE330 Lab6  
Section 5, 8:00 am  
Models for MOS Devices

Sean Gordon  
Sgordon4

This circuit layout was used for all measurements taken below



Part 3: Square-Law Parameter Extraction

Scratch paper attached for calculations (correct or otherwise)

(a)

$$V_{T0} = .37 \text{ V}$$
$$\mu C_{ox} = -65.73 \text{ ?}$$

$$\text{Gamma} = -.307$$
$$\text{Lambda} = -1.069$$

(b)

$$V_{T0} = .33 \text{ V}$$
$$\mu C_{ox} = 1.058$$

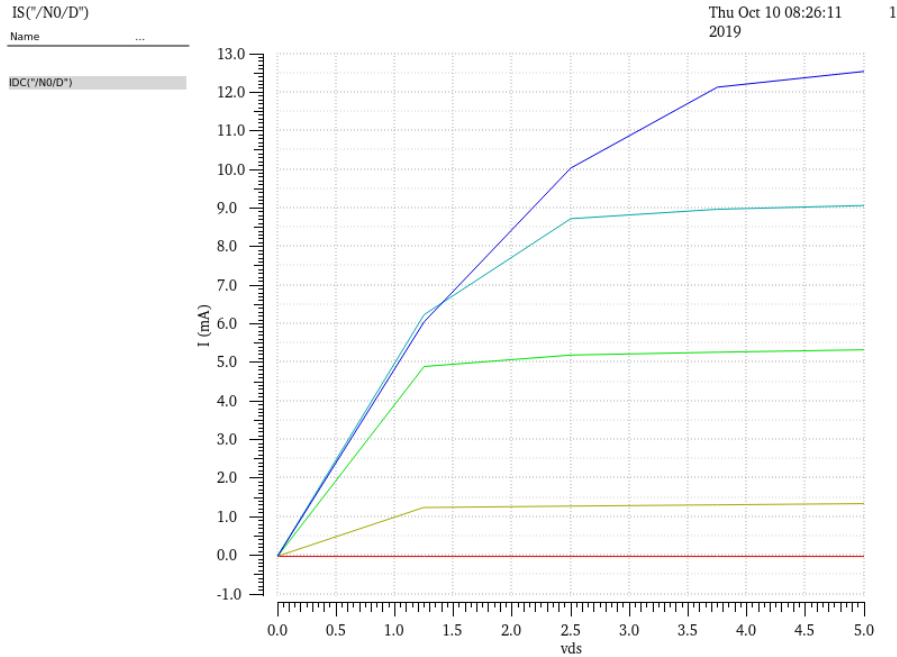
$$\text{Gamma} = -.274$$
$$\text{Lambda} = .057$$

#### Part 4: Comparison with BSIM Model

The added lab 6 guide was a great help for this section of the lab, clearly defining the work that needed to be done to create these graphs.

Scratch paper for the calculations done is attached.

(a)  $W=12\mu$ ,  $L=.6\mu$ ,  $V_{gs}=2V$ ,  $V_{ds}=3V$ ,  $V_{bs}=0V$



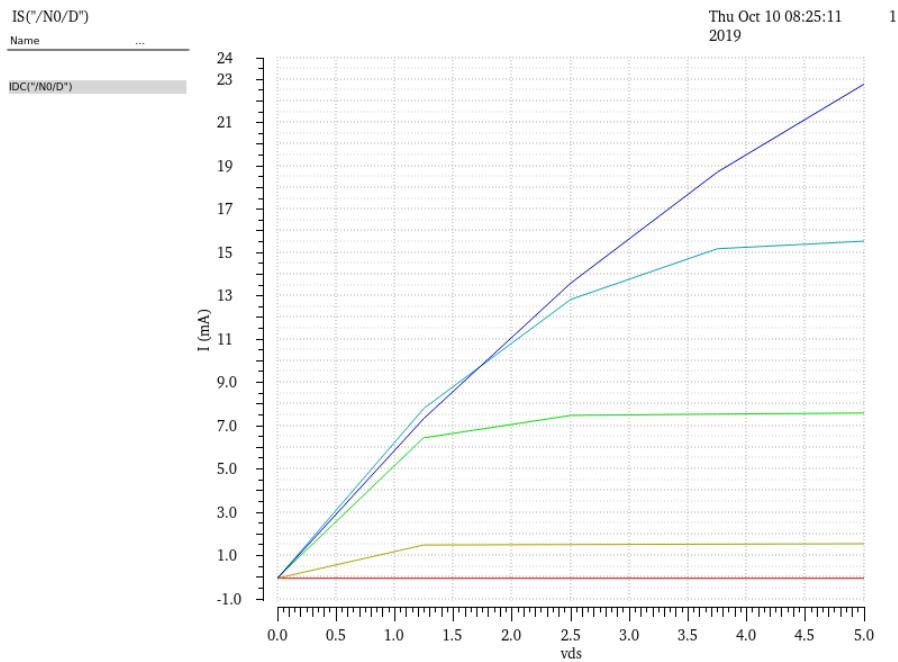
Using the sets of parameters extracted in part 3:

At  $V_{gs} = 2V$  and  $V_{ds} = 3V$ ...

$I_{d1} = 770 \text{ mA}$  and  $I_{d2} = 4.31 \text{ mA}$ , compared to the graph output of  $I_d = \sim 6 \text{ mA}$

It appears I didn't know how to do math when I calculated the first set of parameters, but the second set appears to be fairly close to the transistor modeled here.

(b)  $W=60\mu$ ,  $L=3\mu$ ,  $V_{gs}=2V$ ,  $V_{ds}=3V$ ,  $V_{bs}=0V$



Using the sets of parameters extracted in part 3:

At  $V_{gs} = 2V$  and  $V_{ds} = 3V$ ...

$I_{d1} = 770 \text{ mA}$  and  $I_{d2} = 4.31 \text{ mA}$ , compared to the graph output of  $I_d = \sim 9 \text{ mA}$

Again, the first set of parameters is very off, but the second matches up similarly, with the difference in transistor sizes becoming more apparent.

## Part 5: Output Conductance Extraction

Plotting the equation  $\lambda = g_{ds} / I_d = 1 / (I_d * r_o)$  at  $V_{gs} = 1V$  and  $V_{ds} = 2V$ .

The equation created in the calculator is  $1/(IDC("N0/D")*OP("N0","rout"))$

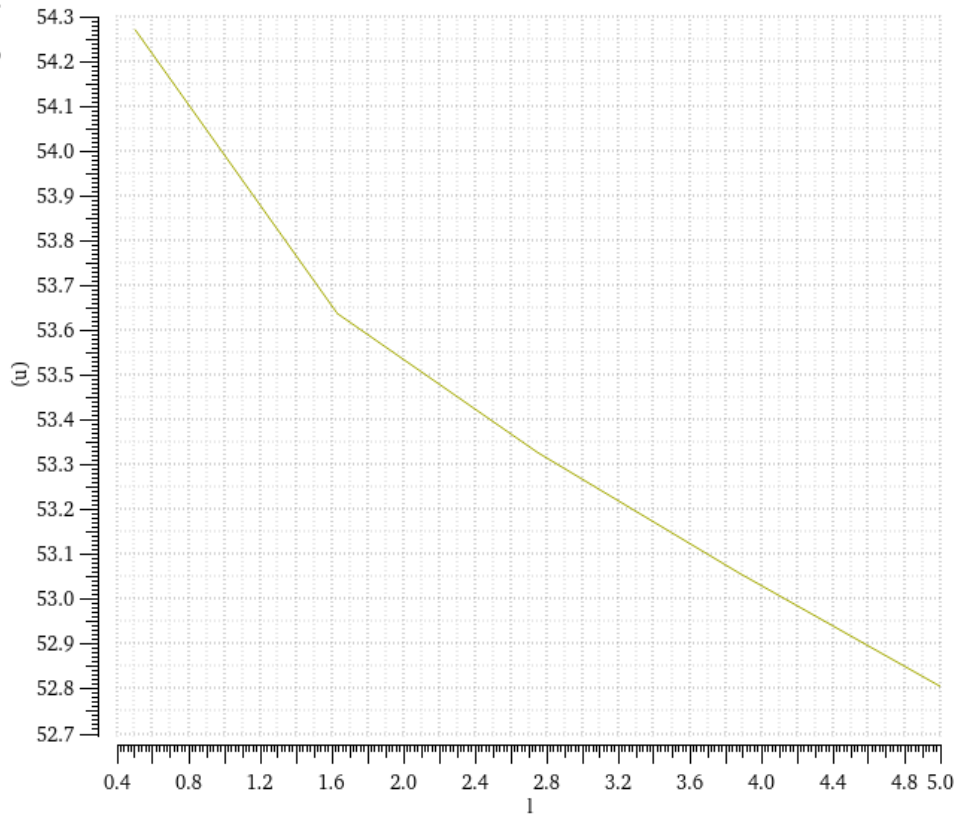
(1 / (IS("N0/D") \* OP("N0" "rout")))

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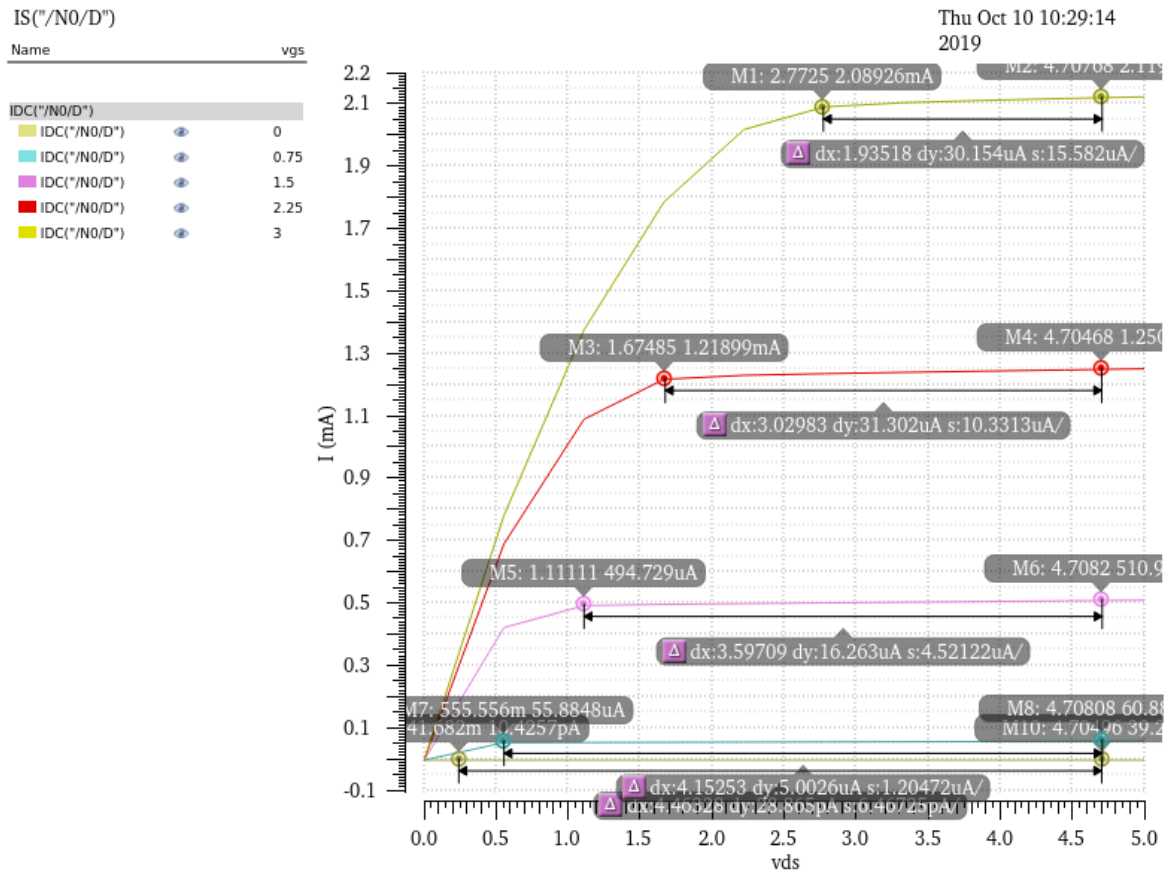
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■ .../D") \* OP("N0" "rout"))



## Part 6: Early Voltage

Early voltage was extracted by plotting the current of the transistor as in part 4, using a transistor of size  $W = 12\mu$  and  $L = 3\mu$ :



The slopes of each line will be measured and, using that and a chosen  $y$  value, the  $x$ -intercepts of each will be measured. Those intercepts will then be averaged to produce the estimated early voltage.

If  $S = dy/dx$ ...

- 1)  $S = 15.58 \rightarrow x = -200$  when  $y = 0$
- 2)  $S = 10.33 \rightarrow x = -122$  when  $y = 0$
- 3)  $S = 4.52 \rightarrow x = -108.8$  when  $y = 0$
- 4)  $S = 1.20 \rightarrow x = -45.87$  when  $y = 0$
- 5)  $S = 6.47 \rightarrow x = 55.07$  when  $y = 0$

Avg = -84.32 = Early voltage

The  $x$ -intercepts for a line are seemingly greater than that of the line above it.  $|\text{Early voltage}|$  should be  $|1/\lambda|$ .