
Lösung 4.1:

- a) $(V_{GS} = 0,2V) < (V_T = 0,4V) \Rightarrow \text{Cutoff}$
 - b) $(V_{GS} = 0,1V) < (V_T = 0,4V) \Rightarrow \text{Cutoff}$
 - c) $(V_{GS} = 1,2V) > (V_{DS} = 0,2V) \Rightarrow \text{Linear}$
 - d) $(V_{GS} - V_T < 0,4V) < (V_{DS} = 1,0V) \Rightarrow \text{Saturation}$
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Lösung 4.2:

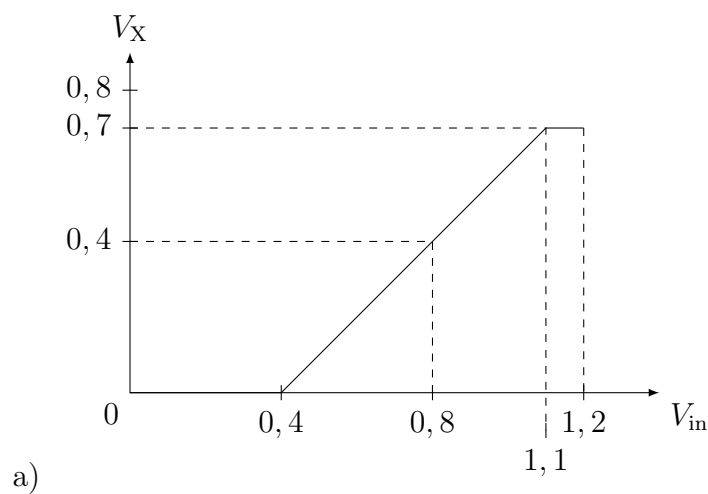


Abbildung 4.4: Betrieb des NMOS-Transistors als Spannungsfolger

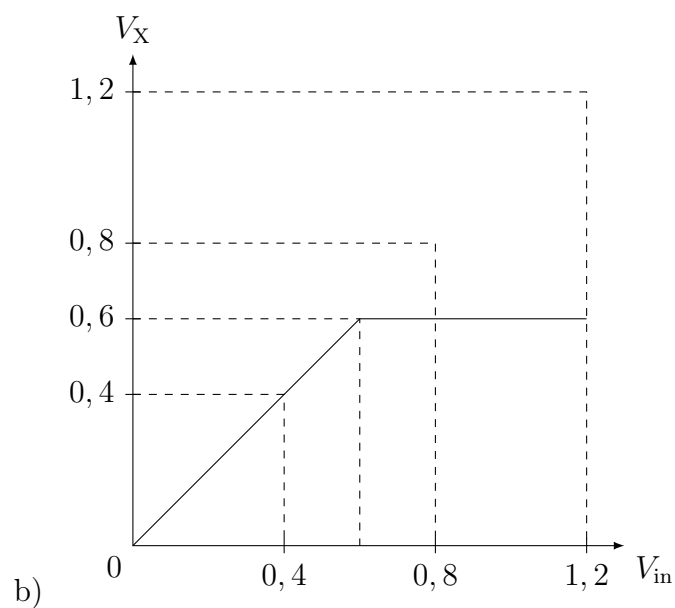


Abbildung 4.5: Betrieb des NMOS-Transistors als Stromfolger

Lösung 4.3:

$$C_g = L\epsilon_{\text{ox}}/t_{\text{ox}} = (4 \cdot 8,85 \cdot 10^{-14} \text{AsV}^{-1}\text{cm}^{-1} \cdot 0,1\mu\text{m})/(22\text{\AA}) \cong 1,6\text{fF}\mu\text{m}^{-1}$$

$$C_G = C_g W = 1,6\text{fF}/\mu\text{m} \cdot 0,4\mu\text{m} = 0,64\text{fF}$$

$$\text{Cutoff } (V_{\text{GS}} = 0) : C_{\text{GB}} = 1/2 \cdot C_G$$

$$\text{Linear} : C_{\text{GS}} = C_{\text{GD}} = 1/2 \cdot C_G$$

$$\text{Sättigung} : C_{\text{GS}} = 2/3 \cdot C_G$$

$$\text{Cutoff } (V_{\text{GS}} = 0) : C_{\text{GS}} = 0\text{fF}, C_{\text{GD}} = 0\text{fF}, C_{\text{GB}} \cong 0,64\text{fF}/2 = 0,32\text{fF}$$

$$\text{Linear} : C_{\text{GS}} = 0,32\text{fF}, C_{\text{GD}} = 0,32\text{fF}, C_{\text{GB}} = 0\text{fF}$$

$$\text{Sättigung} : C_{\text{GS}} = 2/3 \cdot 0,64\text{fF} = 0,43\text{fF}, C_{\text{GD}} = 0\text{fF}, C_{\text{GB}} = 0\text{fF}$$

Lösung 4.4:

a)

$$\Phi_B = \frac{kT}{q} \ln \frac{N_A N_D}{n_i^2} = 0,026\text{V} \cdot \ln \left(\frac{3 \cdot 10^{17}\text{cm}^{-3} \cdot 10^{20}\text{cm}^{-3}}{(1,45 \cdot 10^{10}\text{cm}^{-3})^2} \right) = 1\text{V}$$

$$C_{\text{jb}} = \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_{\text{si}} q}{2\Phi_B} \frac{N_A N_D}{N_A + N_D}} \approx \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_{\text{si}} q N_A}{2\Phi_B}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{(11,7)(8,85 \cdot 10^{-14} \text{AsV}^{-1}\text{cm}^{-1})(1,6 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{As})(3 \cdot 10^{17} \text{cm}^{-3})}{2 \cdot (1\text{V})}} \approx 1,6 \frac{\text{fF}}{\mu\text{m}^2}$$

b)

$$C_J(0\text{V}) = C_{\text{jb}}(Y + x_j)W = 1,6 \frac{\text{fF}}{\mu\text{m}^2} \cdot (0,3\mu\text{m} + 0,05\mu\text{m}) \cdot 0,4\mu\text{m} \approx 0,22\text{fF}$$

$$C_J(-1,2\text{V}) = \frac{C_{\text{jb}}(Y + x_j)W}{(1 - V_J/\Phi_B)^m} = \frac{0,22\text{fF}}{(1 - (-1,2)/1,0)^{1/2}} = 0,16\text{fF}$$

c)

$$K_{\text{eq}} = \frac{C_{\text{eq}}}{C_{\text{jb}}} = \frac{-2\Phi_B^{1/2}}{V_2 - V_1} [(\Phi_B - V_2)^{1/2} - (\Phi_B - V_1)^{1/2}]$$

$$= \frac{-2 \cdot (1\text{V})^{1/2}}{0\text{V} - (-1,2\text{V})} [(1\text{V} - 0\text{V})^{1/2} - (1\text{V} - (-1,2\text{V}))^{1/2}] = 0,8$$

$$\begin{aligned}C_J &= K_{\text{eq}} C_{\text{jb}} (Y + x_j) W \\&= 0,8 \cdot 1,6 \frac{\text{fF}}{\mu\text{m}^2} \cdot (0,3\mu\text{m} + 0,05\mu\text{m}) \cdot 0,4\mu\text{m} \approx 0,18\text{fF}\end{aligned}$$

Lösung 4.5:

$$\begin{aligned}C_f &= \frac{2\epsilon_{\text{ox}}}{\pi} \ln \left(1 + \frac{T_{\text{poly}}}{t_{\text{ox}}} \right) \\&= \frac{2 \cdot (4) \cdot (8,85 \cdot 10^{-14} \text{AsV}^{-1} \text{cm}^{-1})}{3,14} \ln(1 + 100) \approx 0,1 \frac{\text{fF}}{\mu\text{m}} \\C_{\text{ov}} &= C_{\text{ox}} \cdot L_D = 1,6 \cdot 10^{-6} \frac{\text{F}}{\text{cm}^2} \cdot 10 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{m} = 0,16 \frac{\text{fF}}{\mu\text{m}} \\C_{\text{ol}} &= C_{\text{ov}} + C_f = 0,16 \frac{\text{fF}}{\mu\text{m}} + 0,1 \frac{\text{fF}}{\mu\text{m}} = 0,26 \frac{\text{fF}}{\mu\text{m}}\end{aligned}$$