# $\begin{array}{c} {\rm ECE~2200L} \\ {\rm Introduction~to~Microelectronics~Circuits} \\ {\rm Laboratory} \end{array}$

Experiment 7
MOSFET Transistor Current-Voltage
Characteristics

Report

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## Objective

To study the transfer characteristics of the Metal Oxide Semiconductor Field Effect Transistor (MOSFET) through laboratory experimentation.

#### Procedure

The following is the set up for this experiment.

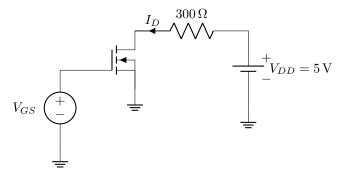


Figure 1: Circuit 1 to determine  $V_{TH}$ 

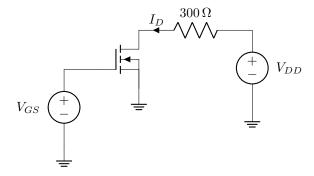


Figure 2: Circuit 2 to determine IV relationship

## Result

The following data is obtained from circuit 1.

Table 1:  $I_D$  vs  $V_{GS}$  of circuit 1 at  $V_{DS}=5\,\mathrm{V}$ 

$V_{GS}$ (V)	$I_D$ (A)	$\sqrt{I_D} \ (\sqrt{A})$
1.500	$2.92\times10^{-5}$	0.005404
1.812	$1.69 \times 10^{-3}$	0.041110
2.003	$1.12 \times 10^{-2}$	0.105877
2.090	$2.16 \times 10^{-2}$	0.146969
2.137	$2.92 \times 10^{-2}$	0.170997

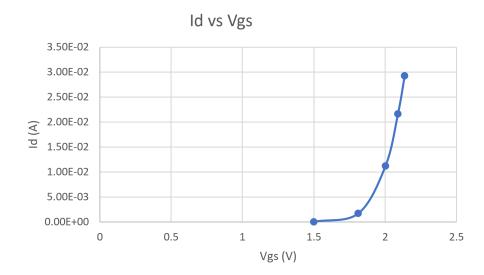


Figure 3:  $I_D$  vs  $V_{GS}$  of circuit 1 at  $V_{DS}=5\,\mathrm{V}$ 

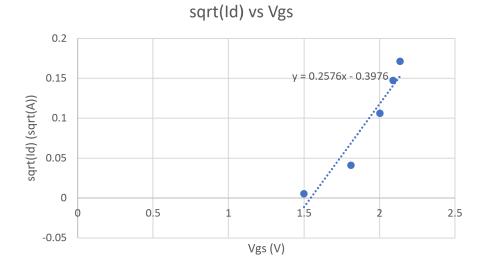


Figure 4:  $\sqrt{I_D}$  vs  $V_{GS}$  of circuit 1 at  $V_{DS}=5\,\mathrm{V}$ 

The above charts demonstrates the MOSFET behavior according to the below equations:

$$I_D = \frac{K_n}{2} \left( V_{GS} - V_{TH} \right)^2 \tag{1}$$

$$\sqrt{I_D} = \sqrt{\frac{K_n}{2}} V_{GS} - \sqrt{\frac{K_n}{2}} V_{TH} \tag{2}$$

We can then derive  $V_{TH}$  from the trendline of figure 4:

$$\sqrt{\frac{K_n}{2}} = 0.2576 \,\mathrm{A}^{\frac{1}{2}}\mathrm{V}^{-1} \tag{3}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{K_n}{2}} = 0.2576 \text{ A}^{\frac{1}{2}} \text{V}^{-1}$$

$$V_{TH} = \frac{0.3976}{\sqrt{\frac{K_n}{2}}} = \frac{0.3976}{0.2576} = 1.543 \text{ V}$$
(4)

Table 2:  $I_D$  vs  $V_{DS}$  of circuit 2 at  $V_{DS}=1.817\,\mathrm{V}$  and  $V_{DS}=2.001\,\mathrm{V}$ 

$V_{DS} = 1.817 \mathrm{V}$		
$V_{DS}$ (V)	$I_D$ (A)	
0.0203	$4.70 \times 10^{-4}$	
0.0493	$9.00 \times 10^{-4}$	
0.1	$1.23 \times 10^{-3}$	
0.2	$1.40 \times 10^{-3}$	
0.4	$1.48 \times 10^{-3}$	
1	$1.52 \times 10^{-3}$	
2	$1.56 \times 10^{-3}$	
3	$1.59 \times 10^{-3}$	
4	$1.62 \times 10^{-3}$	
5	$1.66 \times 10^{-3}$	
6	$1.69 \times 10^{-3}$	
7	$1.73 \times 10^{-3}$	
8	$1.76 \times 10^{-3}$	
9	$1.81\times10^{-3}$	
10	$1.85 \times 10^{-3}$	
11	$1.89 \times 10^{-3}$	
12	$1.94\times10^{-3}$	

$V_{DS} = 2.001 \mathrm{V}$		
$V_{DS}$ (V)	$I_D$ (A)	
0.024	$2.07 \times 10^{-3}$	
0.05	$3.88 \times 10^{-3}$	
0.1	$6.21\times10^{-3}$	
0.2	$8.29\times10^{-3}$	
0.4	$9.24\times10^{-3}$	
1	$9.79 \times 10^{-3}$	
2	$1.04 \times 10^{-2}$	
3	$1.09 \times 10^{-2}$	
4	$1.14 \times 10^{-2}$	
6	$1.26 \times 10^{-2}$	
8.08	$1.43 \times 10^{-2}$	
10.04	$1.62\times10^{-2}$	
11.91	$1.80 \times 10^{-2}$	

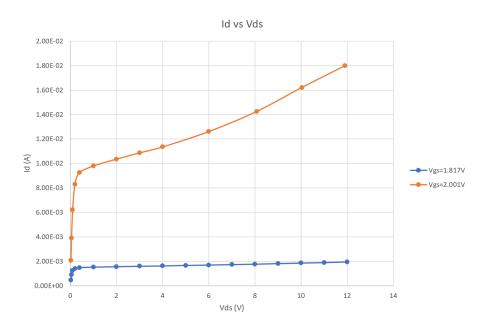


Figure 5:  $I_D$  vs  $V_{DS}$  of circuit 2 at  $V_{DS}=1.817\,\mathrm{V}$  and  $V_{DS}=2.001\,\mathrm{V}$ 



Figure 6: Oscilloscope display of  ${\cal I}_D$  vs  ${\cal V}_{DS}$  of MOSFET at a lower  ${\cal V}_{DS}$ 

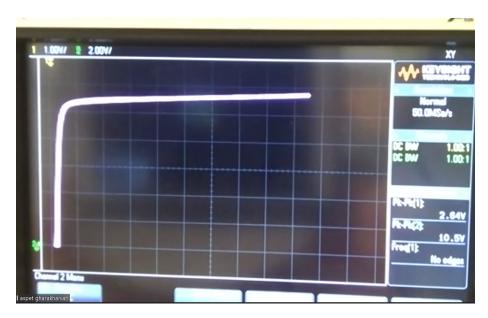


Figure 7: Oscilloscope display of  ${\cal I}_D$  vs  ${\cal V}_{DS}$  of MOSFET at a higher  ${\cal V}_{DS}$ 

## Conclusion

As demostrated above, increase of  $V_{GS}$  results in an increase in  $I_D$  as a function of  $V_{DS}$  and the rate of change of  $I_D$  with respect to  $V_{DS}$ .