## HW2 Notes

Problem 1. Right underneath Fig. 1 in problem 1, there is the sentence,

"Discuss why the two curves are different. Use mathematical equations whenever possible to make your point."

A number of you did not notice this and left it out.

## Problem 3.

a. I was a little glib  $\lambda$ .  $\lambda$  is obtained from the slope of the  $I_D - V_{DS}$  curve in saturation. It is not exactly the slope (the units are wrong). If you extend the saturated part of the  $I_D - V_{DS}$  curve back to the current axis (using a straightedge), it will intersect the current axis at a value, say  $I_{D0}$ .  $\lambda$  is the slope ( $dI_D / dV_{DS}$ ) /  $I_{D0}$ . When you are fitting the curve, and you need more slope in saturation, increase  $\lambda$ .

b. The values for KP in the SPICE level 3 parameters are a rough starting point. The current is directly proportional to KP. If the current is consistently too high, reduce KP. The slope in the linear region for small  $V_{DS}$  is also proportional to KP.

c. The SPICE level 3 parameter VTO provides a reasonable starting point. You can fit VTO by matching the low  $V_{GS}$  curve,  $V_{GS} = 1V$ , when you can be sure to be in normal saturation.

d. For VDSAT, match the  $V_{GS} = 5V$  curve.