

# FOUR KEY TESTS: Validating MOSFET Performance in Power Supply Designs

TEST SPECIFICATIONS

## Drain Family of Curves

**Definition:** Transistor output characteristics plotted as  $I_{DS}$  versus  $V_{DS}$  for several values of  $V_{GS}$ .

**Measurement Parameter:**  $I_{DS}$  vs.  $V_{DS}$

**Importance in Device Selection:** By looking at these curves, the designer can determine the best operating point for the application. At low drain-source voltages, the MOSFET behaves like a variable resistance whose value is controlled by the applied gate-source voltage. At higher drain-source voltages, the MOSFET passes a current whose value depends on the applied gate-source voltage. In most circuits, it is used in this 'high voltage' region and acts as a voltage-controlled current source.

### Test Technique:

1. Step the gate voltage ( $V_{GS}$ ) across the desired range of values at specified increments.
2. At each  $V_{GS}$  value,  $V_{DS}$  is swept across the desired  $V_{DS}$  range.
3. Measure the drain-source current ( $I_{DS}$ ) at each  $V_{DS}$  increment.

## Threshold Voltage

**Definition:** The minimum gate-to-source voltage differential required to produce current flow from the source to drain.

**Measurement Parameter:**  $V_{TH}$

**Importance in Device Selection:** Threshold voltage is important for determining the on-state and the off-state of the MOSFET.  $V_{GS(th)}$  is defined where  $V_{DS} = V_{GS}$ , although it is sometimes quoted for a fixed  $V_{DS}$  (e.g. 10 V.)

### Test Technique:

1. Sweep the gate voltage ( $V_{GS}$ ) while the drain-source voltage ( $V_{DS}$ ) is set to a particular value.
2. Measure the drain current ( $I_D$ ) at each value incremental of  $V_{GS}$  in the sweep.
3. Determine the threshold voltage ( $V_{TH}$ ) through a linear curve fit. A linear region on the curve is selected. The interception of the voltage axis gives the threshold voltage.

## Gate Leakage

**Definition:** Transistor gate leakage current as a function of the gate voltage.

**Measurement Parameter:**  $I_G$  vs.  $V_G$

**Importance in Device Selection:** The gate leakage current is important when calculating how much current is required to keep the device turned on. Because it is a leakage current through an insulator, this current is independent of temperature.

### Test Technique:

1. Sweep the gate voltage ( $V_G$ ) over the desired range while the drain and source are tied to common.
2. Measure the gate current ( $I_G$ ).

## Transconductance

**Definition:** The change in the drain current divided by the small change in the gate/source voltage with a constant drain/source voltage.

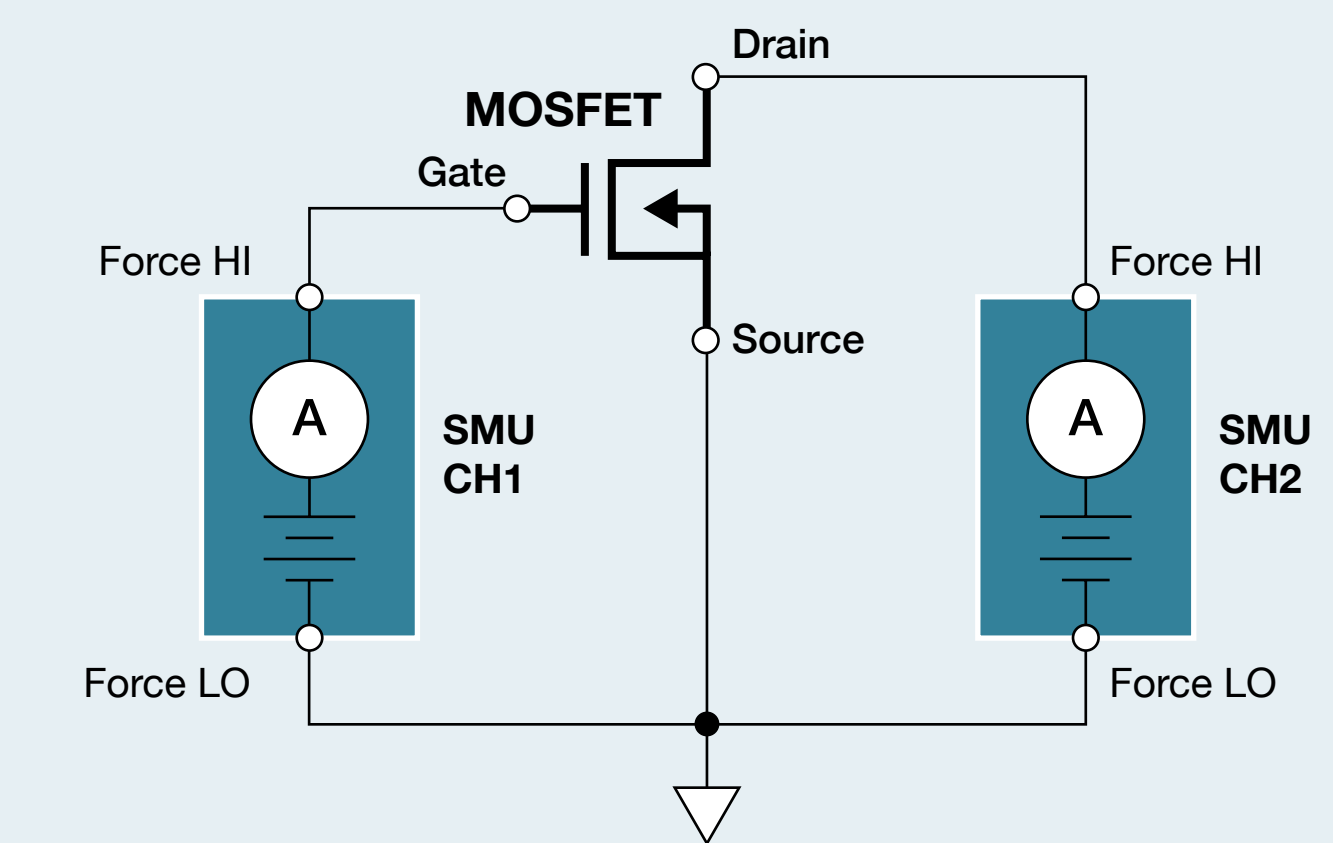
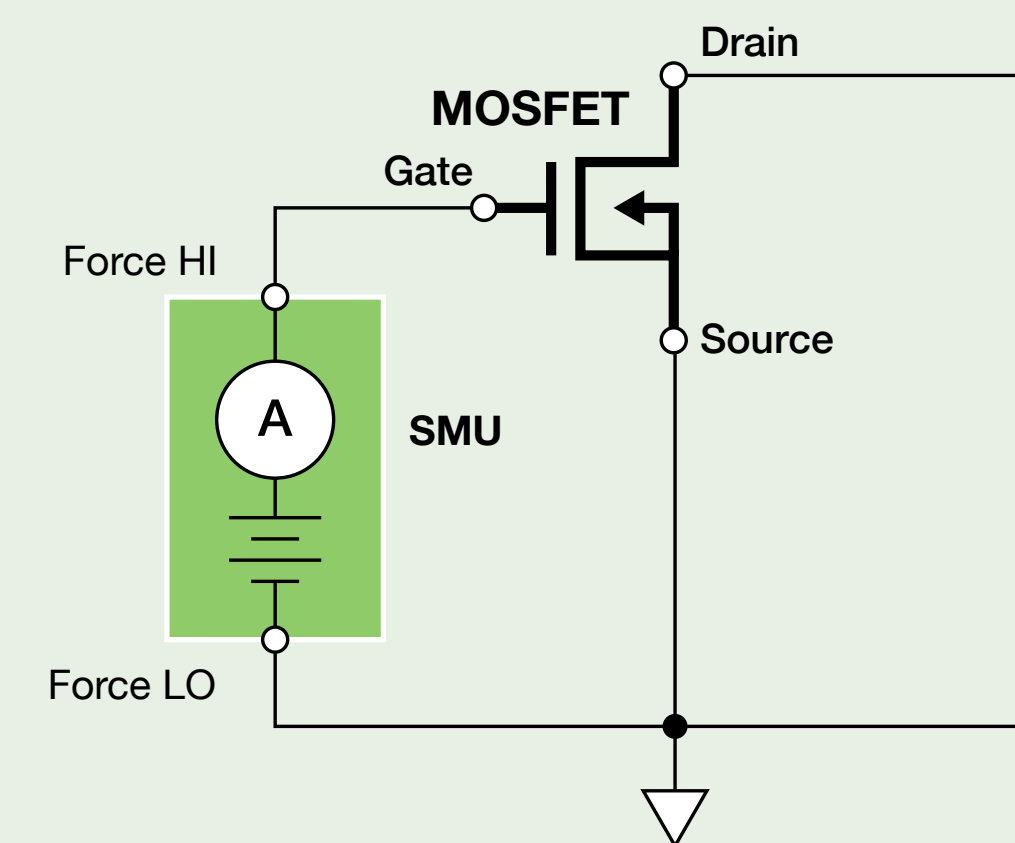
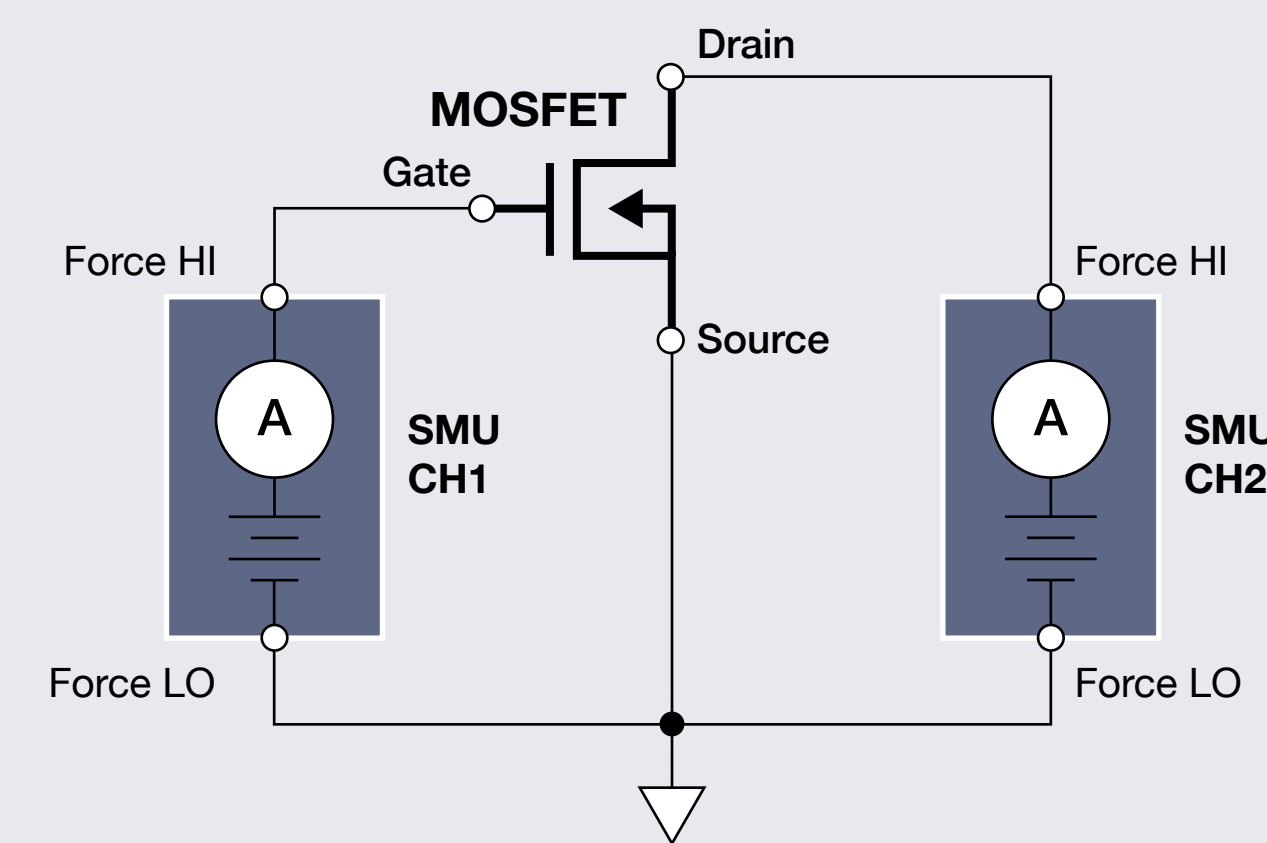
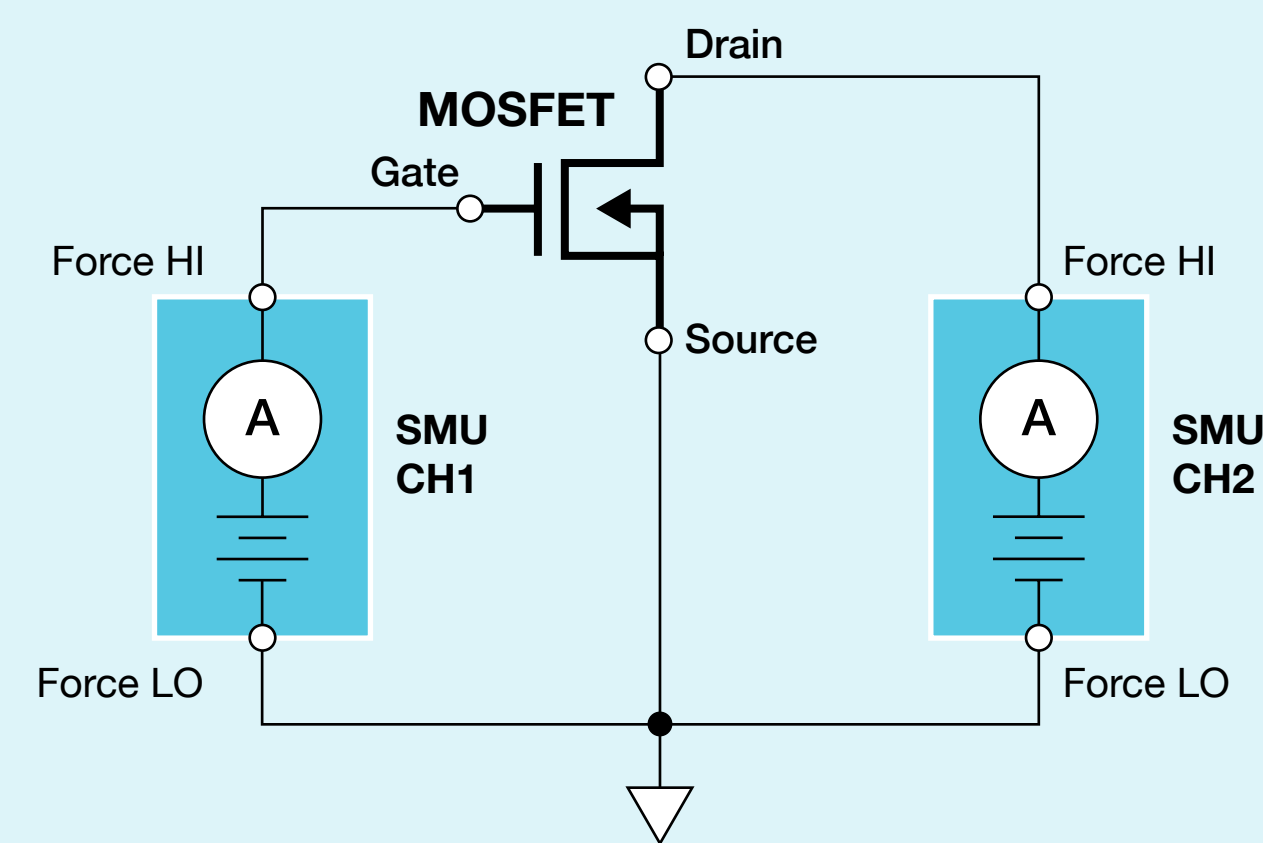
**Measurement Parameter:**  $I_D$  vs.  $V_{GS}$

**Importance in Device Selection:** Transconductance helps the engineer to choose the best MOSFET with the right amount of gain (amplification) for the designs.

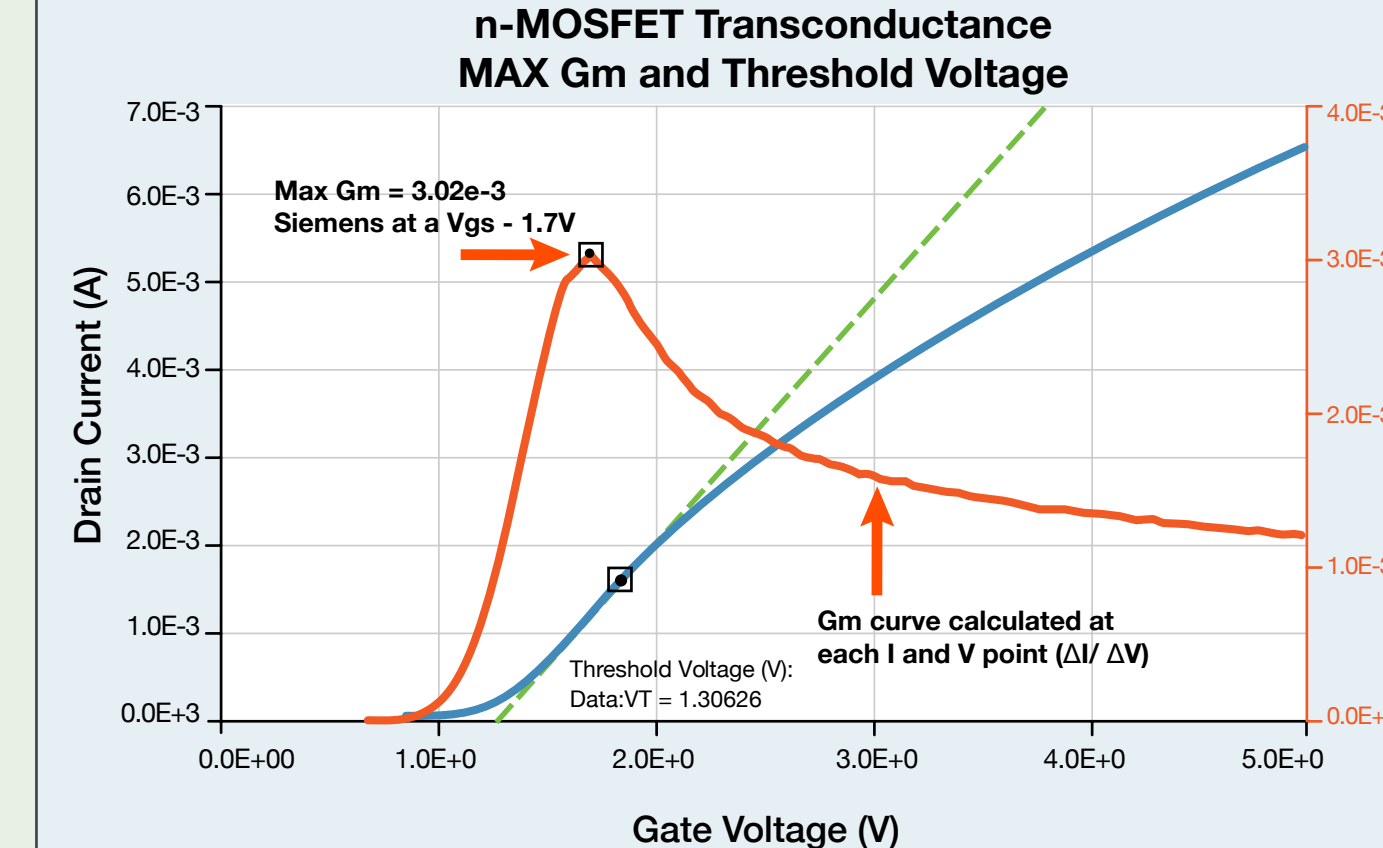
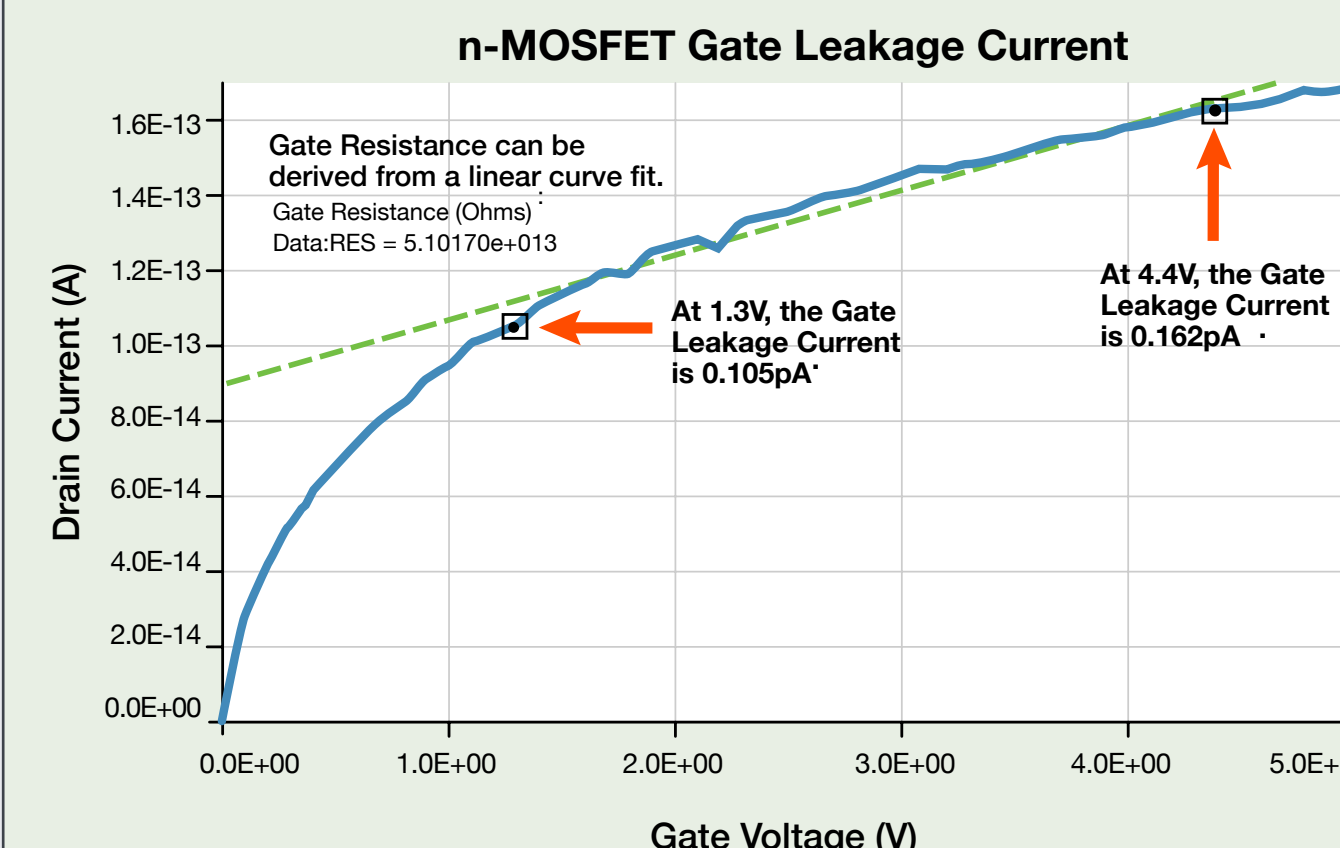
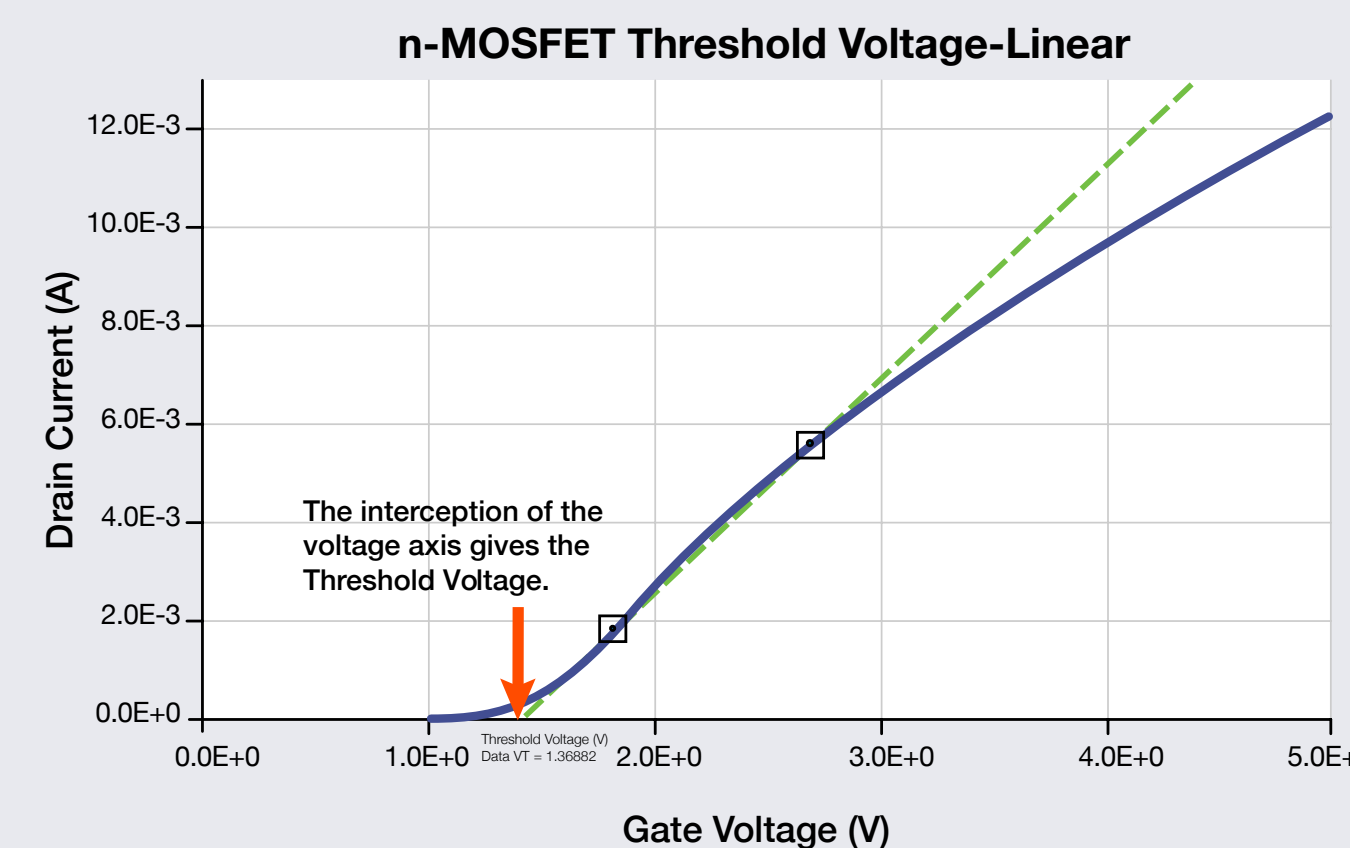
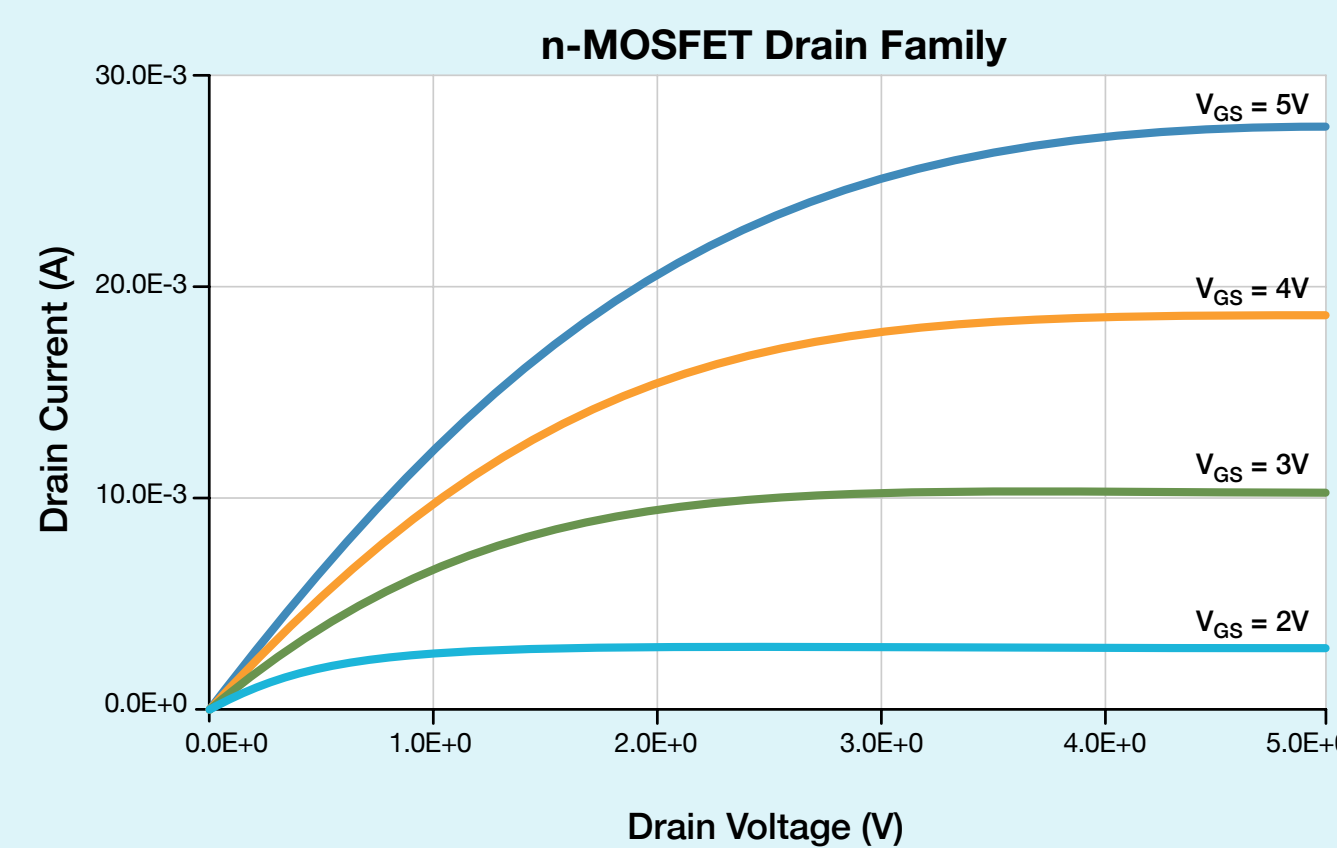
### Test Technique:

1. Sweep the gate voltage ( $V_{GS}$ ) over the desired range, while maintaining a constant drain/source voltage ( $V_{DS}$ ).
2. Measure the drain current ( $I_D$ ) at each increment step of  $V_{GS}$ .
3. Calculate transconductance ( $g_m$ ) by dividing the small changes in  $I_D$  by the small changes in  $V_{GS}$ .  $g_m = \Delta I_D / \Delta V_{GS}$ .

TEST CONFIGURATION



TYPICAL RESULTS



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POSTER



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