

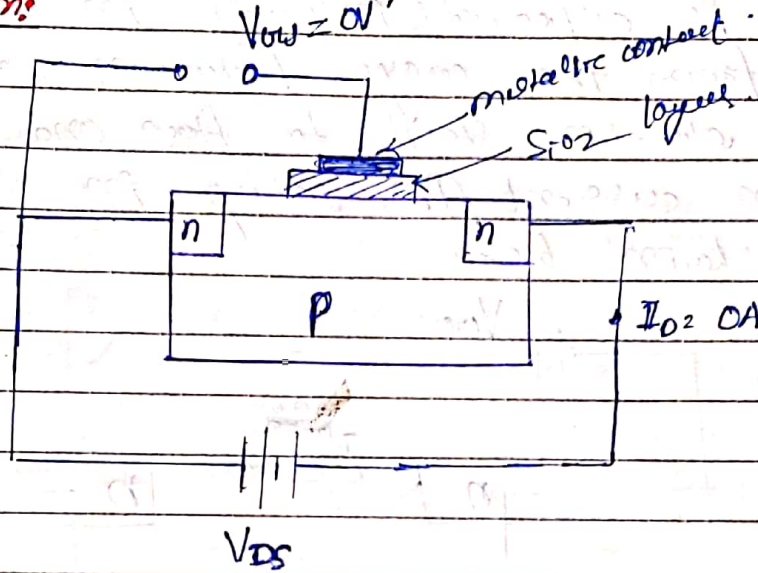
# E-MOSFET

(Enhancement - Metal oxide semiconductor field effect Transistor)

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**E-MOSFET:** E-MOSFET has no physical channel from source to drain because the substrate extends completely to the  $\text{SiO}_2$  layer. E-MOSFET is operated in the enhancement mode and has no depletion mode.

**Construction:**



It also consists of ~~the~~ n-channel but p-type substrate is extended to gate of the device so that there is no direct connection between the source and ~~gate~~ drain of the device.

The symbol of the E-MOSFET is shown below.

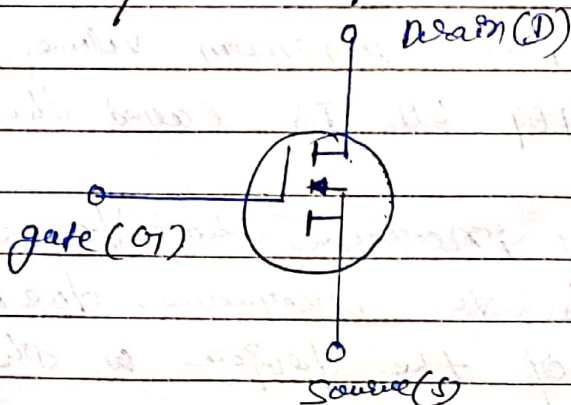


Fig. Symbol of E-MOSFET.

**Operations**  $\rightarrow$  when  $V_{GS} = 0V$ , then there is no channel connection between source (S) and drain (D). and hence drain current ( $I_D$ ) is equal to 0.

For this reason E-MOSFET is off.  
 When  $V_{GS} > 0$  then it attracts free electrons into the p-region and combine with holes. If  $V_{GS}$  is positive enough a layer of ions is created (indeed) in the p-region and forms the ways between source to drain and electron starts to flow and hence drain current ( $I_D$ ) setup in the circuit as shown below.

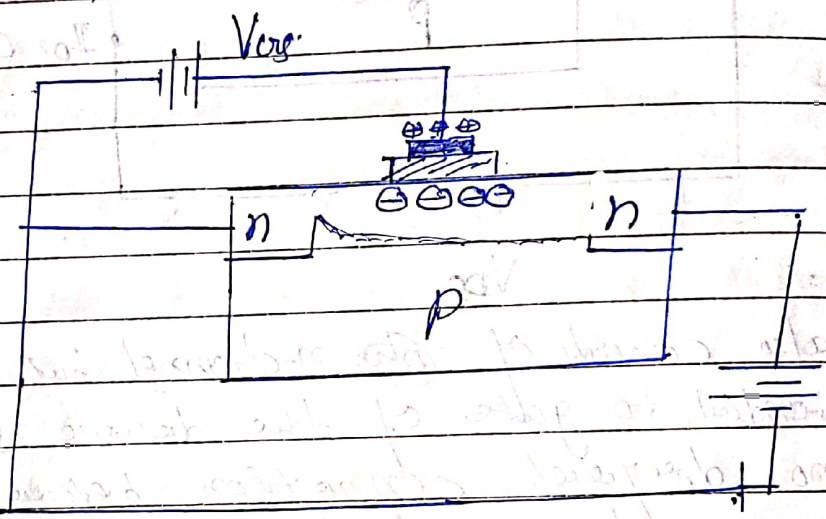
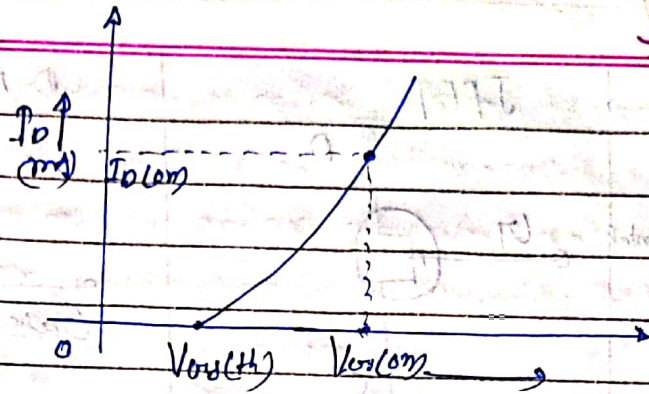


Fig: b Formation of conduction blue Source to drain.

**Threshold voltage.** The minimum value of  $V_{GS}$  that turns the E-MOSFET ON is called threshold voltage  $V_{GS(th)}$

If we further increase the  $V_{GS}$  drain current starts to increase due to increase in channel width of the device as shown on the overview page. The magnitude of drain current for E-MOSFET is given by

$$I_D = k (V_{GS} - V_{GS(th)})^2$$



The value of  $k$ , a constant quantity, depends on the particular E-MOSFET, and it is given by,

$$k = \frac{I_{Dcom}}{[V_{GScom} - V_{th}]^2}$$

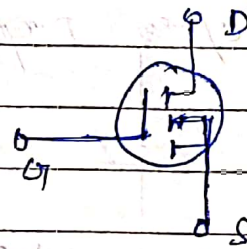
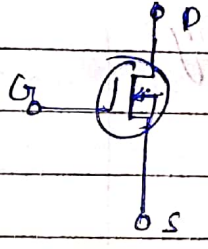
Comparison between D-MOSFET and E-MOSFET.

- Devices

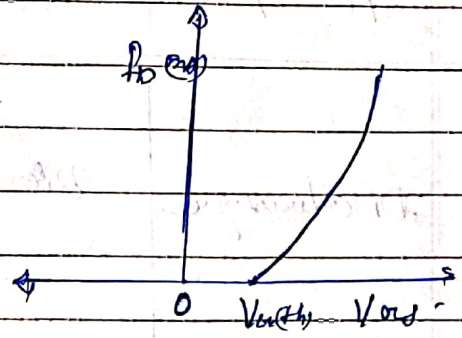
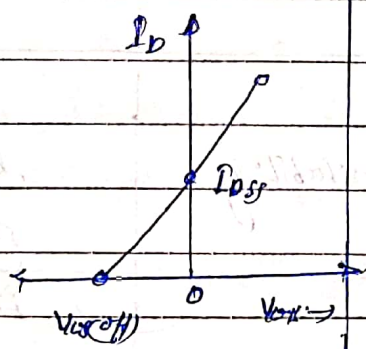
D-MOSFET

E-MOSFET

i) Schematic symbol



ii) Transconductance curve



iii) Modes of operation

Depletion mode and Enhancement mode.

Enhancement mode only.

# Comparison between JFET and D-MOSFET.

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Devices	JFET	D-MOSFET.
I) Schematic symbol		
ii) Transconductance curve.		
iii) Mode of operation	Depletion only	Depletion & enhancement mode only.
iv) I/p impedance	very high	Higher than JFET.
v) Disadvantage	Bias instability	Bias instability & more sensitive to change in temperature.