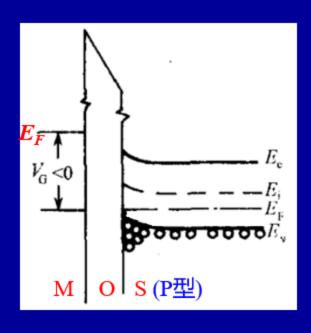
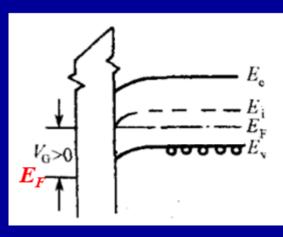
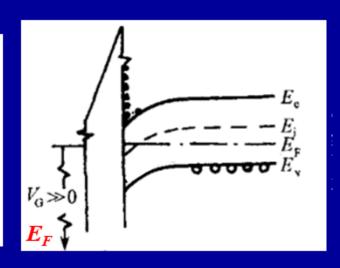
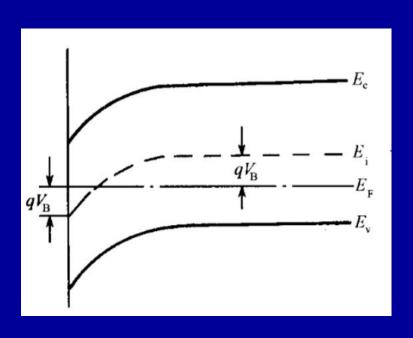
1.画出P型衬底MOS电容三种状态(积累、耗尽、反型)的能带图,标出金属费米能级 E_{FM} ,半导体费米能级 E_{FS} 、导带 E_C 、价带 E_V 、禁带中间能级 E_i









$$n_{s} = n_{p0} \exp\left(\frac{qV_{s}}{k_{0}T}\right) = \frac{n_{i}^{2}}{p_{p0}} \exp\left(\frac{qV_{s}}{k_{0}T}\right)$$

$$n_{s} = p_{p0}$$

$$p_{p0}^{2} = n_{i}^{2} \exp\left(\frac{qV_{s}}{k_{0}T}\right)$$

$$p_{p0} = n_{i} \exp\left(\frac{qV_{s}}{2k_{0}T}\right)$$

$$V_{b} = \frac{k_{0}T}{q} \ln\left(\frac{N_{A}}{n_{i}}\right)$$

$$V_{c} \ge 2V_{b}$$

$$V_{c} \ge 2V_{b}$$

- 3.理想n沟道(p型衬底)MOSFET,说明以下对结构的改变将分别对阈值电压 V_T 产生什么影响?请简单解释。(此处理想指无界面固定正电荷和可移动电荷)
- (1)进行离化辐射,导致明显的 $Q_{ss} \neq 0$;
- (2)将栅极材料由AI改为Cu;
- (3)提高衬底掺杂浓度;
- (4)减薄氧化层厚度;
- (5)在硅表面附近注入硼离子。
- $V_{Tn} = \emptyset_{ms} \frac{Q_{ss}}{C_{ox}} + \frac{qN_A d_{max}}{C_{ox}} + \frac{2k_0 T}{q} \ln\left(\frac{N_A}{n_i}\right)$

- (1)使阈值电压向负方向移动
- (2)Cu功函数更高,阈值电压向着正方向移动
- (3)衬底浓度上升,反型更加困难,阈值电压向着正方向移动
- (4)减薄氧化层,单位面积电容大小上升,阈值电压向负方向 移动
- (5)注入B离子,相当于"增加"了衬底浓度,阈值电压向着正方向移动

4.一个MOSFET,其器件参数为 $\phi_{ms} = -0.46V$, $\frac{Q_{ss}}{a} = 2 \times 10^{-3}$

 $10^{11} cm^{-2}$,氧化硅厚度 $t_{ox} = 0.05 \mu m$,衬底掺杂浓度 $N_D =$

 $V_{Tp} = \emptyset_{ms} - \frac{Q_{ss}}{C_{ox}} - \frac{qN_D d_{max}}{C_{ox}} - \frac{2k_0 T}{q} \ln\left(\frac{N_D}{n_i}\right)$

(1)求 V_{FB} ;

(2)假设利用离子注入技术在靠近硅-氧化硅界面处注入了剂量为 $4 \times 10^{11} cm^{-2}$ 的硼离子,求此时的 V_T ; (3)所给出的MOSFET是增强型还是耗尽型?

(1)
$$V_{FB} = \phi_{ms} - \frac{Q_{ss}}{C_{ox}}$$
 $V_{FB} = -0.46 - \frac{2 \times 10^{11} \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19}}{\frac{3.9 \times 8.85 \times 10^{-14}}{5 \times 10^{-6}}} = -0.92V$

(2)
$$V_B = \frac{k_0 T}{q} \ln \left(\frac{N_D}{n_i} \right) = 0.026 \times \ln \left(\frac{10^{15}}{10^{10}} \right) = 0.30V$$

$$V_T = V_{FB} - 2V_B - \frac{qN_D}{c_{ox}} \sqrt{\frac{2\varepsilon_{rs}\varepsilon_0(2V_B)}{qN_D}}$$

$$V_T = -0.92 - 0.6 - \frac{\sqrt{2 \times 11.9 \times 8.85 \times 10^{-14} \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \times 10^{15} \times 0.6}}{\frac{3.9 \times 8.85 \times 10^{-14}}{5 \times 10^{-6}}} = -1.72V$$

$$\Delta V_T = \frac{N_I}{C_{ox}} = \frac{4 \times 10^{11} \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19}}{\frac{3.9 \times 8.85 \times 10^{-14}}{5 \times 10^{-6}}} = 0.92V$$

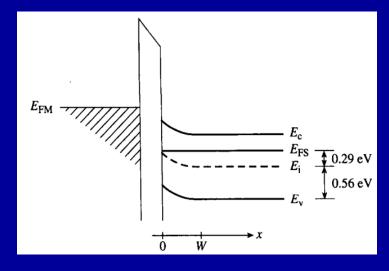
$$V_T{}' = -0.8V$$

1.T=300K下的理想MOS电容, $t_{ox}=0.2\mu m$,其能带图如下,所施加栅压使半导体表面能带弯曲,在Si-SiO₂界面 $E_F=E_i$ 。($n_i=10^{10}/cm^3$)

- (1)Si-SiO₂表面的电子浓度是多少?
- $(2)N_D = ?$
- $(3)V_{s} = ?$
- $(4)V_G = ?$

$$V_{Tp} = \emptyset_{ms} - \frac{Q_{ss}}{C_{ox}} - \frac{qN_D d_{max}}{C_{ox}} - \frac{2k_0 T}{q} \ln\left(\frac{N_D}{n_i}\right)$$

(1)
$$n_s = N_C \exp\left(\frac{E_F - E_C}{k_0 T}\right) = n_i \exp\left(\frac{E_F - E_i}{k_0 T}\right) = 10^{10} / cm^3$$



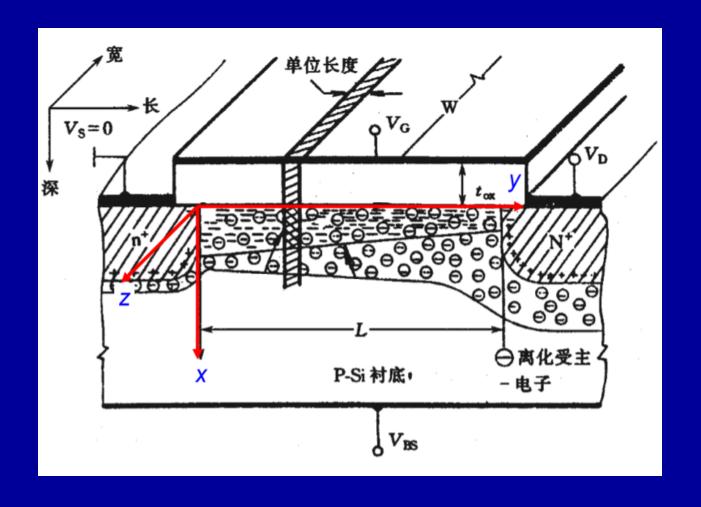
(2)
$$N_D = n_i \exp\left(\frac{E_F - E_i}{k_0 T}\right) = 10^{10} \exp\left(\frac{0.29}{0.0259}\right) = 7.29 \times 10^{14} / cm^3$$

(3)
$$V_s = -0.29V$$

(4)
$$V_{ox} = -\frac{qN_DW}{C_{ox}} = -\frac{\sqrt{2\times11.9\times8.85\times10^{-14}\times0.29\times1.6\times10^{-19}\times7.29\times10^{14}}}{\frac{3.9\times8.85\times10^{-14}}{2\times10^{-5}}} = -0.49V$$

$$V_G = V_s + V_{ox} = -0.78V$$

2.将《MOSFET 第3讲》中第12页的三维图在纸上画一遍

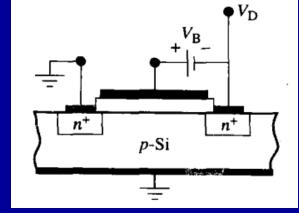


3.理想n沟道MOSFET如下图,假设栅极与漏极之间所加电压 $V_B \geq 0$,请使用简单模型推导出的 $I_{DS} \sim V_{DS}$ 公式分析:

$$(1)$$
当 $V_B = \frac{V_T}{2}$ 时, $I_{DS} \sim V_{DS}$ 关系($V_D \ge 0$);

$$(2)$$
当 $V_B = 2V_T$ 时, $I_{DS} \sim V_{DS}$ 关系($V_D \geq 0$)

$$V_G = V_D + V_B \quad \text{st} \quad V_D = V_G - V_B$$



(1)当
$$V_B = \frac{V_T}{2}$$
时,若 $V_D > \frac{V_T}{2}$,则 $V_G > V_T$,且 $V_D = V_G - V_B = V_G - \frac{V_T}{2} > V_G - V_T$,

所以器件处于饱和区
$$I_{DSsat} = \frac{1}{2} C_{ox} \mu_n \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS} - V_T)^2$$
;

 $\overline{H}V_D < \frac{V_T}{2}$, $V_G < V_T$, 器件不导通 , 处于截止状态。

$$(2)$$
当 $V_B = 2V_T$ 时, $V_G = V_D + V_B > V_T$, $V_D = V_G - V_B = V_G - 2V_T < V_G - V_T$,

器件处于线性区
$$I_{DS} = C_{ox} \mu_n \frac{w}{L} [(V_{GS} - V_T) V_{DS} - \frac{1}{2} V_{DS}^2]$$

- 1.理想n沟道MOSFET,器件参数 $W = 70\mu m$, $L = 7\mu m$, $\mu_n = 550cm^2/V \cdot s$, $t_{ox} = 0.05\mu m$, $V_T = 1V$,所加偏压 $V_{GS} = 3V$ 和 $V_{DS} = 0$ 。(使用简单模型)
- (1)求沟道中点 $(y = \frac{L}{2})$ 处单位面积(每平方厘米)上的反型电荷;
- (2)求此偏置条件下的漏电导 g_D

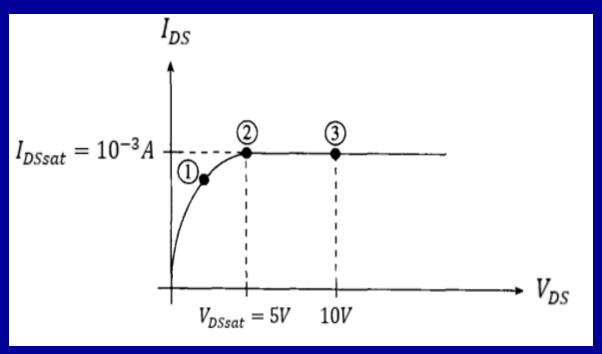
(1)
$$V_{GS} > V_T$$
, $\exists V_{DS} = 0$, $V(y) = 0$, $Q_n\left(\frac{L}{2}\right) = -C_{ox}(V_{GS} - V_T)$

$$Q_n\left(\frac{L}{2}\right) = -\frac{\varepsilon_{ox}}{t_{ox}}(V_{GS} - V_T) = -\frac{3.9 \times 8.85 \times 10^{-14} \times 2}{5 \times 10^{-6}} = -1.38 \times 10^{-7} C/cm^2$$

(2)
$$I_{DS} = C_{ox}\mu_n \frac{W}{L} \left[(V_{GS} - V_T)V_{DS} - \frac{1}{2}V_{DS}^2 \right]$$

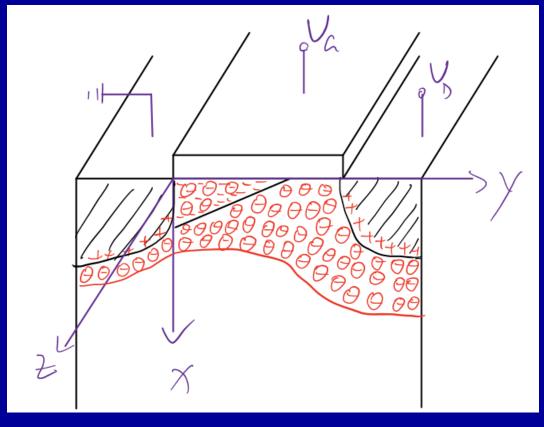
$$g_D = \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS} - V_T) = \frac{70 \times 10^{-4} \times 550 \times 1.38 \times 10^{-7}}{7 \times 10^{-4}} = 7.59 \times 10^{-4} S$$

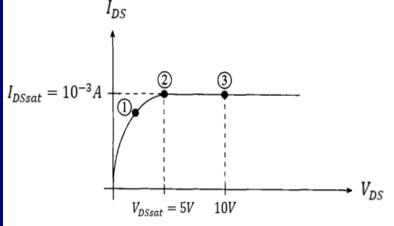
- 2.下图是理想MOSFET的输出曲线图, $I_{DSsat} = 10^{-3}A$, $V_{DSsat} = 5V$, 利用简单模型回答下列问题。
- (1)大致画出对应图中点③处的MOSFET中反型层与耗尽层区域,并标记出器件的各个部分(参考上次作业中的)。
- (2)若阈值电压 $V_T = 1V$,为了得到图中的特性曲线,需要在栅极施加多大的电压?
- (3)若 $t_{ox}=0.1\mu m$,MOSFET偏置在图中②处时,求其沟道区漏端单位面积上(每平方厘米)的反型层电荷
- (4)假设栅极电压被调整到 $V_{GS} \overline{V_T} = 3V$,求 $V_{DS} = 4V$ 时的电流。
- (5)若图中点③为该MOSFET的静态工作点,请求出 g_D 和 g_m



(1)大致画出对应图中点③处的MOSFET中反型层与耗尽层区域,并标记出器

件的各个部分(参考上次作业中的)



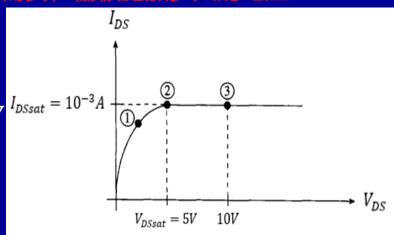


(2)若阈值电压 $V_T = 1V$,为了得到图中的特性曲线,需要在栅极施加多大的电压?

$$I_{DSsat} = 10^{-3} A$$
, $V_{DSsat} = 5V$

(2)
$$V_{DSsat} = V_{GS} - V_T = 5V$$
, $V_{GS} = V_{DSsat} + V_T = 6V$

(3)若 $t_{ox} = 0.1 \mu m$,MOSFET偏置在图中②处时,求其沟道区漏端单位面积上(每平方厘米)的反型层电荷。



- (3)②点处于刚刚饱和时,因此漏端反型层刚刚夹断,所以反型电子为0
- (4)假设栅极电压被调整到 $V_{GS} V_T = 3V$,求 $V_{DS} = 4V$ 时的电流。

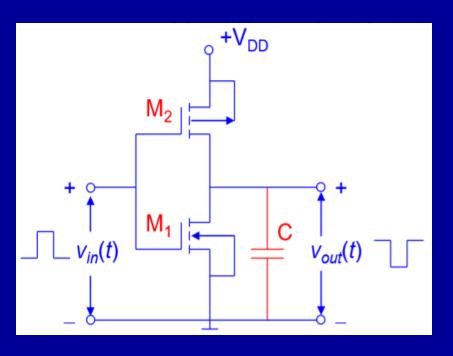
(4)
$$V_{GS} - V_T = 3V$$
, $V_{DS} = 4V$ 时,器件处于饱和区域, $I_{DSsat} = \frac{1}{2}\mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS} - V_T)^2$, $I_{DSsat1} = \frac{1}{2}\mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS1} - V_T)^2 = 10^{-3}A$, $I_{DSsat2} = \frac{1}{2}\mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS2} - V_T)^2$, $\frac{I_{DSsat1}}{I_{DSsat2}} = \frac{(V_{GS1} - V_T)^2}{(V_{GS2} - V_T)^2} = \frac{5^2}{3^2}$, $I_{DSsat2} = 3.6 \times 10^{-4}A$

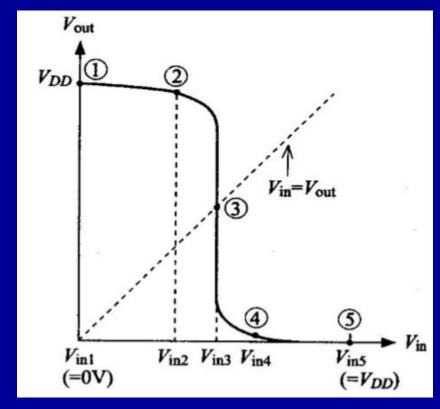
(5)若图中点③为该MOSFET的静态工作点,请求出 g_D 和 g_m 。

(5)③点处于饱和区,则漏电导 g_D 为0; $g_m = \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS} - V_T) = \frac{2I_{DSsat}}{V_{GS} - V_T} = \frac{2 \times 10^{-3}}{5} = 4 \times 10^{-4} S$ 。

- 3.画出高频时(饱和区)MOSFET等效电路;
- (1)推导出跨导截止频率与最高振荡频率
- (2)简单分析怎样提高MOSFET的频率特性

4.参考课件分析下图五个点处CMOS反相器中PMOS管和NMOS管分别处于什么状态。





- 1.简答题。
- (1)小尺寸效应是不希望有的,通过将器件的尺寸适当地按比例缩小或者改变器件结构可以减小或避免使用MOS结构中地小尺寸效应,以上说法是否正确。
- (2)请说出三种常见的短沟道效应。
- (3)热载流子效应会怎样影响器件。
- (4)短沟道MOSFET的电流饱和条件是否是 $V_{DS} = V_{GS} V_{T}$ 。
- (5)MOSFET有哪些scaling规则。

2.试推导出理想MOS(P型半导体)电容C的表达式,并画出低频、高频和深耗尽条件下的MOS电容在不同偏压下的CV图。(可学习刘恩科版半导体物理或者自己根据第一讲内容思考)

提示: $\frac{1}{c} = \frac{1}{c_{ox}} + \frac{1}{c_s}$ (C_{ox} : 氧化层电容; C_s : 半导体空间电荷层

电容)

- (1)低频情况(反型电子跟得上频率变化)
- (2)高频情况(反型电子跟不上频率变化)
- (3)深耗尽(反型电子无法形成,不存在最大耗尽区)

$$1^{\circ}V_{G} < 0$$
积累时:

$$2^{\circ}V_{G}=0$$
平带时:

$$3^{\circ}V_{G} > 0$$
耗尽时:

$$4^{\circ}V_{c} > 0$$
弱反型时:

$$5^{\circ}V_G > 0$$
强反型时:

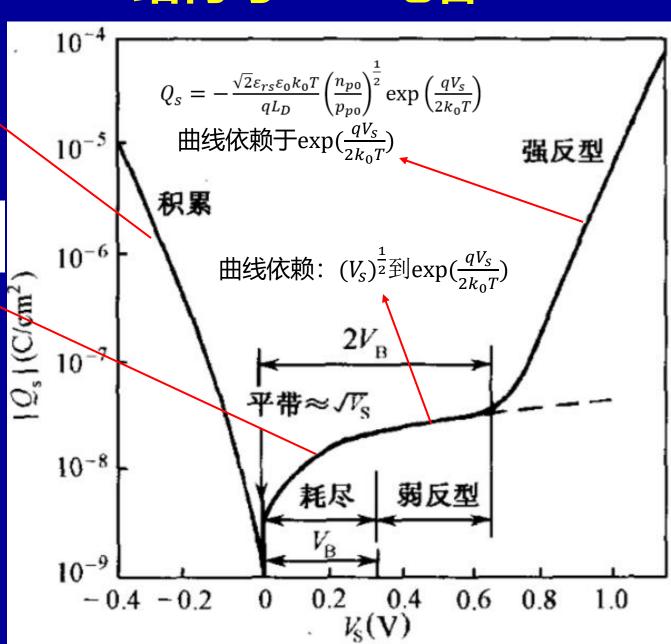
5.1.1 MOS结构与MOS电容

$$Q_{s} = \frac{\sqrt{2}\varepsilon_{rs}\varepsilon_{0}k_{0}T}{qL_{D}}\exp\left(-\frac{qV_{s}}{2k_{0}T}\right)$$

曲线依赖于 $\exp\left(-\frac{qV_{s}}{2k_{0}T}\right)$

$$Q_s = -\frac{\sqrt{2}\varepsilon_{rs}\varepsilon_0}{L_D} \left(\frac{k_0 T}{q}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} (V_s)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

曲线依赖于(Vs)2



$$\frac{1}{C} = \frac{1}{C_{ox}} + \frac{1}{C_S}$$

$$\frac{1}{C} = \frac{1}{C_{ox}} + \frac{1}{C_{s}} \qquad \frac{C}{C_{ox}} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{C_{ox}}{C_{s}}}$$

$$C_{ox} = \frac{\varepsilon_{ox}}{t_{ox}}$$

$$\varepsilon_{ox} = \varepsilon_{ro}\varepsilon_{o}$$

(1)低频情况(反型电

$$1$$
° $V_G < 0$ 时:

$$1^{\circ}V_G < 0$$
时: $C_S = \frac{\varepsilon_{rs}\varepsilon_0}{\sqrt{2}L_D} \exp\left(-\frac{qV_S}{2k_0T}\right)$

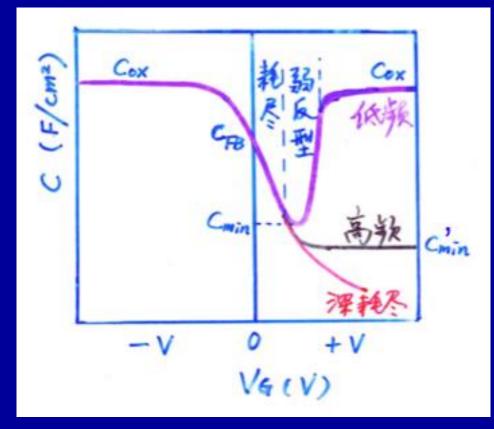
$$\frac{C}{C_{ox}} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}C_0L_D}{\varepsilon_S}} \exp\left(\frac{qV_S}{2k_0T}\right)$$

$$V_{S} < 0$$
,则 $C \approx \overline{C_{ox}}$

或者从
$$C = \frac{dQ}{dv}$$

或者从
$$C = \frac{dQ}{dV}$$
 来分析, $Q_s \propto \exp\left(\frac{q|V_s|}{2k_0T}\right)$

$$C_s \propto \exp\left(\frac{q|V_s|}{2k_0T}\right) >> C_{ox};$$



$$\frac{1}{c} = \frac{1}{c_{ox}} + \frac{1}{c_s}$$

$$\frac{C}{C_{ox}} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{C_{ox}}{C_S}}$$

$$C_{ox} = \frac{\varepsilon_{ox}}{t_{ox}}$$

$$\varepsilon_{ox} = \varepsilon_{ro}\varepsilon_{o}$$

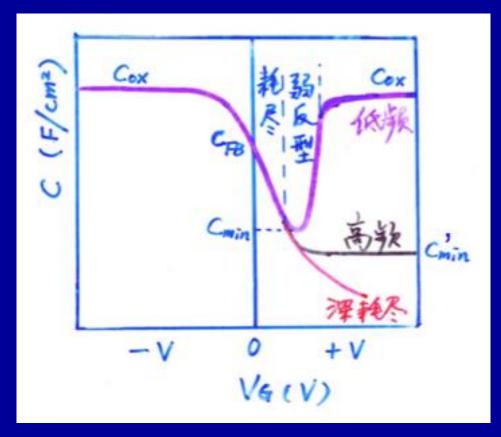
(1)低频情况(反型电子跟得上频率变化)

$$2^{\circ}V_G=0$$
时: 平带时,

$$C_{FBS} = \frac{\varepsilon_{rs}\varepsilon_0}{L_D} \left(1 + \frac{n_{p0}}{p_{p0}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$n_{p0} << p_{p0}$$
 $C_{FBS} = \frac{\varepsilon_{rs}\varepsilon_0}{L_D}$

$$\frac{C}{C_{ox}} = \frac{C_{FB}}{C_{ox}} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{\varepsilon_{ro}}{\varepsilon_{rs}} (\frac{\varepsilon_{rs}\varepsilon_{0}k_{0}T}{qN_{A}t_{ox}^{2}})^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$



$$\frac{1}{C} = \frac{1}{C_{ox}} + \frac{1}{C_{s}} \qquad \frac{C}{C_{ox}} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{C_{ox}}{C_{s}}}$$

$$C_{ox} = \frac{\varepsilon_{ox}}{t_{ox}}$$

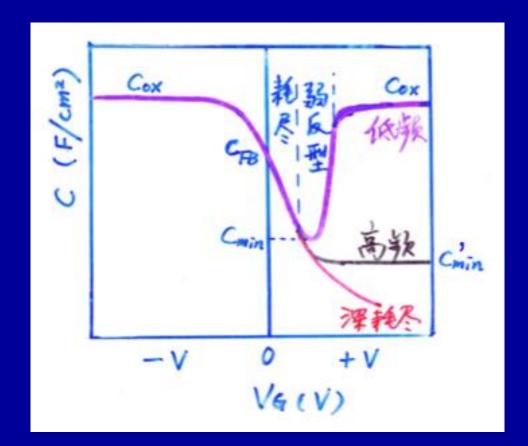
$$\varepsilon_{ox} = \varepsilon_{ro}\varepsilon_{o}$$

(1)低频情况(反型电子跟得上频率变化)

$$3^{\circ}V_G > 0$$
时: 耗尽时, $C_s = \left(\frac{N_A q \varepsilon_{rs} \varepsilon_0}{2V_S}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ $\frac{C}{C_{ox}} = \frac{C}{C_{ox}}$

$$\frac{C}{C_{ox}} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{\varepsilon_{r0}}{\varepsilon_{rs}t_{ox}} (\frac{2\varepsilon_{rs}\varepsilon_{0}V_{s}}{N_{A}q})^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

 V_G 上升, V_s 上升,耗尽层变宽, C_s 下降,C下降



$$\frac{1}{C} = \frac{1}{C_{ox}} + \frac{1}{C_{S}} \qquad \frac{C}{C_{ox}} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{C_{ox}}{C_{S}}}$$

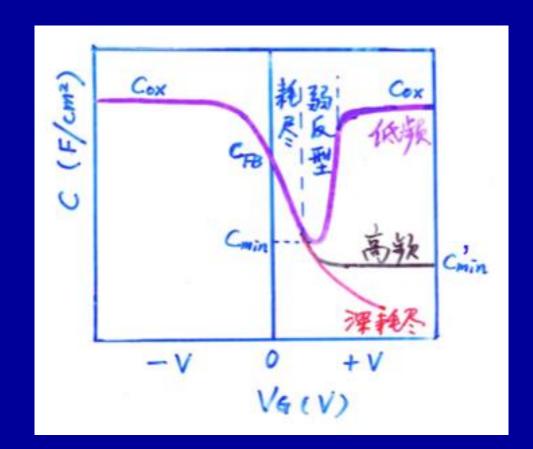
$$C_{ox} = \frac{\varepsilon_{ox}}{t_{ox}}$$

$$\varepsilon_{ox} = \varepsilon_{ro}\varepsilon_{o}$$

(1)低频情况(反型电子跟得上频率变化)

$$4^{\circ}V_G > 0$$
时: 弱反型时, $Q_S \propto \sqrt{V_S} \longrightarrow \exp\left(\frac{qV_S}{2k_0T}\right)$ $C_S \propto \frac{1}{\sqrt{V_S}} \longrightarrow \exp\left(\frac{qV_S}{2k_0T}\right)$

C。从减小过渡到增大, C也增大



$$\frac{1}{C} = \frac{1}{C_{ox}} + \frac{1}{C_{s}} \qquad \frac{C}{C_{ox}} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{C_{ox}}{C_{s}}}$$

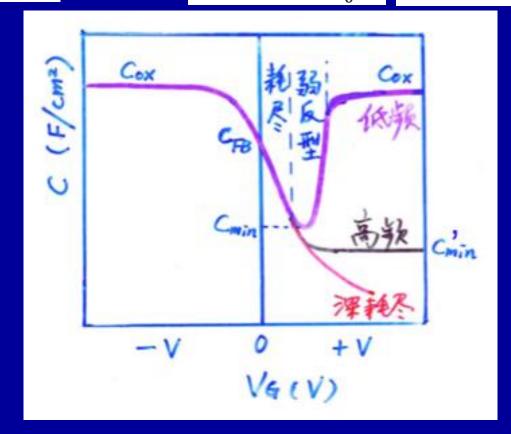
$$C_{ox} = \frac{\varepsilon_{ox}}{t_{ox}}$$

$$\varepsilon_{ox} = \varepsilon_{ro}\varepsilon_{o}$$

$$5^{\circ}V_G > 0$$
时:强反型时, $C \approx C_{ox}$

$$S^{\circ}V_{G} > 0$$
时:强反型时, $C_{S} = \frac{\varepsilon_{rs}\varepsilon_{0}}{\sqrt{2}L_{D}} \left[\frac{n_{p0}}{p_{p0}} \exp\left(\frac{qV_{S}}{k_{0}T}\right)\right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{c}{c_{ox}} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{\varepsilon_{rs}t_{ox}}\left[\frac{n_{p0}}{p_{p0}} \exp\left(\frac{qV_{S}}{k_{0}T}\right)\right]^{\frac{1}{2}}}$

或者从
$$C = \frac{dQ}{dV}$$
 来分析, $Q_S \propto \exp\left(\frac{qV_S}{2k_0T}\right)$ $C_S \propto \exp\left(\frac{qV_S}{2k_0T}\right) >>> C_{ox}$;



$$\frac{1}{c} = \frac{1}{c_{ox}} + \frac{1}{c_s}$$

$$\frac{1}{C} = \frac{1}{C_{ox}} + \frac{1}{C_{s}} \qquad \frac{C}{C_{ox}} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{C_{ox}}{C_{s}}}$$

$$C_{ox} = \frac{\varepsilon_{ox}}{t_{ox}}$$

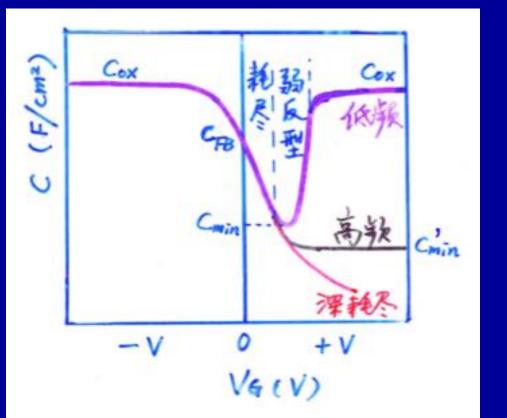
$$\varepsilon_{ox} = \varepsilon_{ro}\varepsilon_{o}$$

(2)高频情况(反型电子跟不上频率变化)

弱反型时,耗尽层宽度还没达到最大,所以 C_s 会继续下降,因

此C继续下降,当达到最大耗尽层宽度后 $x_{dm} = (\frac{4\varepsilon_{rs}\varepsilon_0V_B}{qN_A})^{\frac{1}{2}} = [\frac{4\varepsilon_{rs}\varepsilon_0k_0T}{q^2N_A}\ln{(\frac{N_A}{n_i})}]^{\frac{1}{2}}$

C趋近于一个定值,此时 $C_s = \frac{\varepsilon_{rs}\varepsilon_0}{x_{dm}}$,所以



$$\frac{C'_{min}}{C_{ox}} = \frac{1}{\{1 + \frac{2\varepsilon_{ro}}{q\varepsilon_{rs}t_{ox}} \left[\frac{\varepsilon_{rs}\varepsilon_{0}k_{0}T}{N_{A}} \ln\left(\frac{N_{A}}{n_{i}}\right)\right]^{\frac{1}{2}}\}}$$

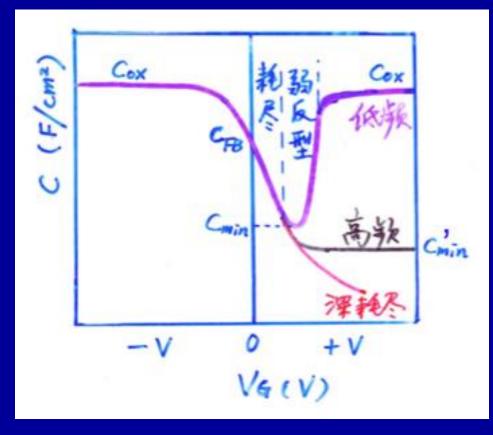
$$\frac{C}{C_{ox}} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{C_{ox}}{C_S}}$$

$$C_{ox} = \frac{\varepsilon_{ox}}{t_{ox}}$$

$$\varepsilon_{ox} = \varepsilon_{ro} \varepsilon_o$$

(3)深耗尽(反型电子无法形成,不存在最大耗尽区

我们知道"耗尽层近似"适用于深耗尽状态;在弱反型区域,耗尽层增加,没有反型电子形成,在强反型区域,耗尽层依旧增加,没有反型电子形成,相当于 C_s 一直减小,所以C一直减小。



3.利用所给的excel数据,画出MOSFET的输出、转移曲线,并提取器件导通电阻、跨导、阈值电压、亚阈值摆幅、开关比。

