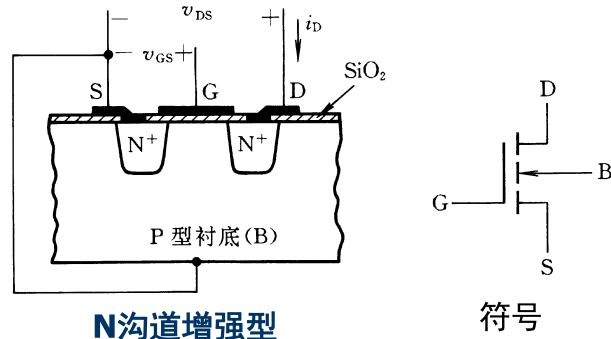


MOS-FET元件

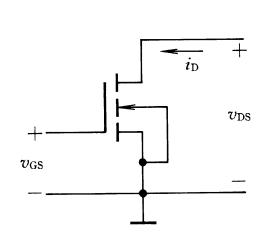
Metal-Oxide-Semiconductor Field Effect Transistor

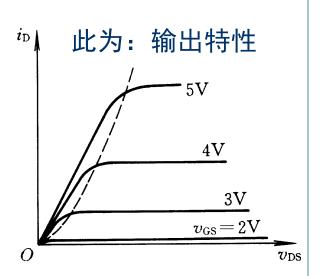
✓MOS管结构



在P型半导体衬底上制作2个高掺杂浓度的N型区,形成MOS管 的源极和漏极, 第三个电极为栅极

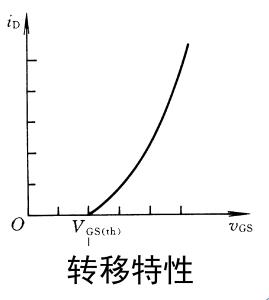
■ MOS管特性曲线





漏极的工作特性可分为三个区域:

▶共源连接,输入端栅极无电流

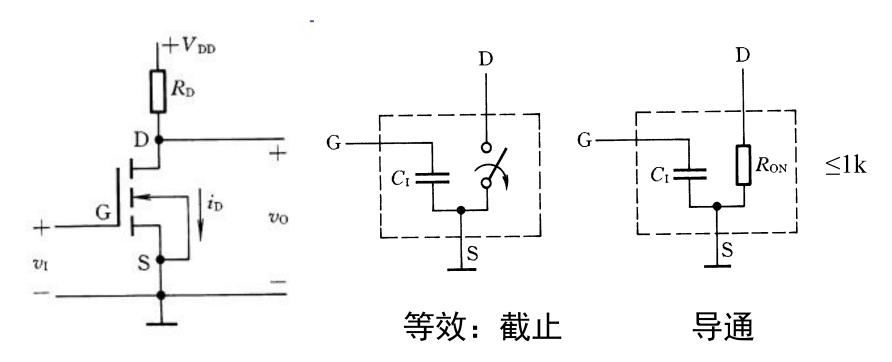


 $v_{\rm GS} < V_{\rm GS (th)}$ 时,为截止区,此时尚未形成导电沟道

 $v_{GS} > V_{GS \text{ (th)}}$ 时,漏极特性可分为两个区域,在虚线左称为 可变电阻区,当 v_{GS} 一定时 i_D 与 v_{DS} 之比为常数;虚线右侧的部分为恒流区, i_D 的大小基本上由 v_{GS} 决定, v_{DS} 对电流的影响很小。

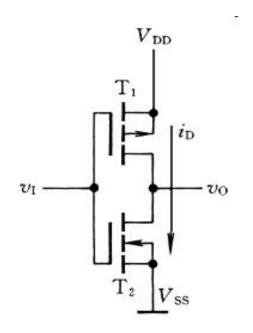
MOS-FET元件的开关特性

■ MOS管开关特性



CMOS非门

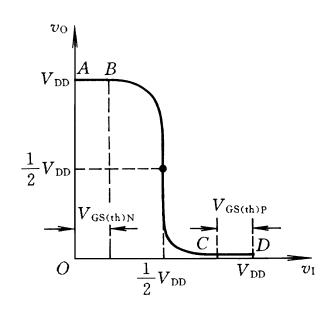
- ➤ 由参数对称的增强型N沟道和P沟道MOS FET构成;
- ▶通常称为互补型MOS逻辑电路。



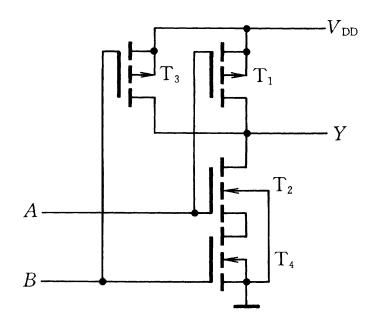
T₁: P沟道增强型MOS管

T₂: N沟道增强型MOS管

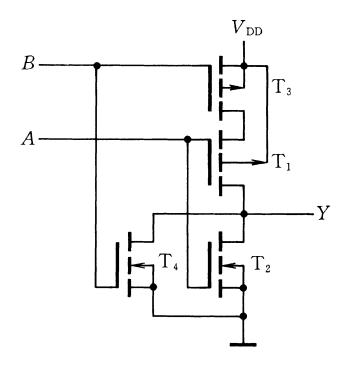
CMOS非门的电压传输特性

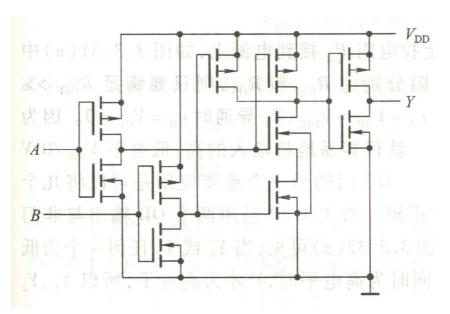


CMOS与非门

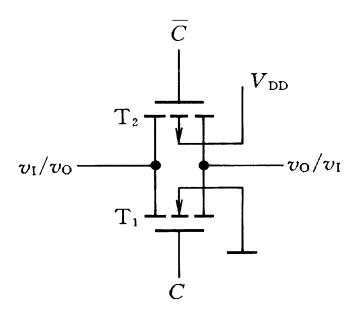


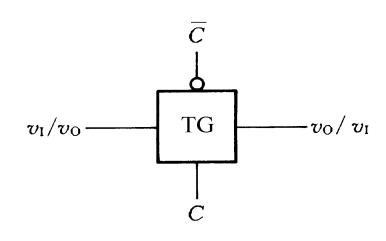
CMOS或非门





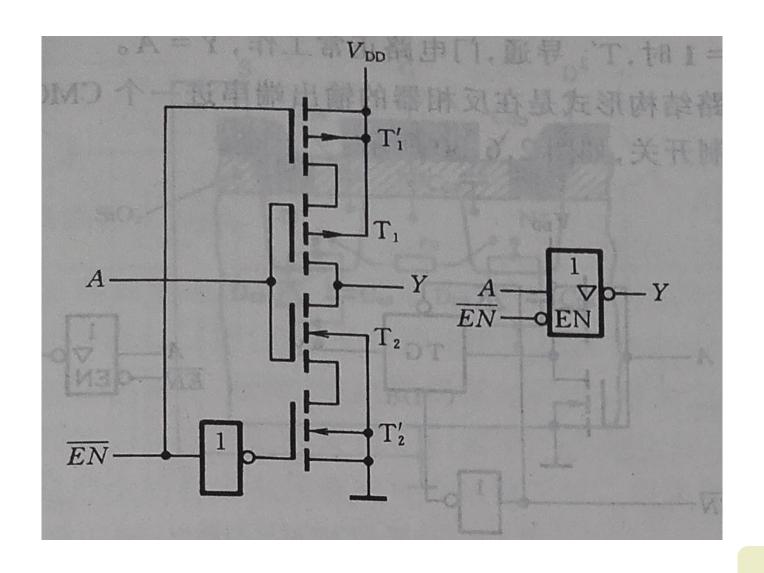
CMOS 传输门







CMOS 三态门



CMOS 三态门

