

# 第四章 MATLAB在器件 仿真中的应用



# 4.1 定态Schroedinger方程的求解

求解一定能量范围内的定态schroedinger方程

$$\nabla \psi + \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} (E - U)\psi = 0$$

其中U为有限深势并 
$$\begin{cases} 0 < tspan < 30 \quad 50 < tspan < 80 \quad U = 10 \\ 30 \le tspan \le 80 \quad U = 0 \end{cases}$$

利用ode45函数求解,ex4\_1.m



```
y0 = [0;1];
%y0(1)=0; 边界条件
%y0(2)=1; 边界条件
[t,y] = ode45(@schrod,tspan,y0,options);
function ydot = schrod(t,y)
ydot = [y(2); -2*m*(e -V)*y(1)];
%y(1)' = y(2)
%y(2)' = -2*m*(e - V)*y(1), hbar归一化
```

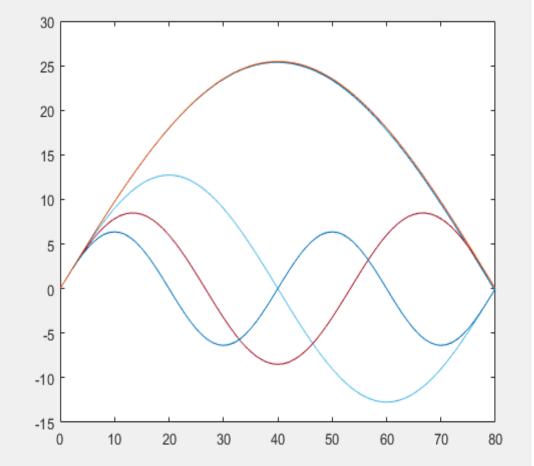


datal =

0.0115056380984360.0460281485212230.103573127395842

0.184129382467333

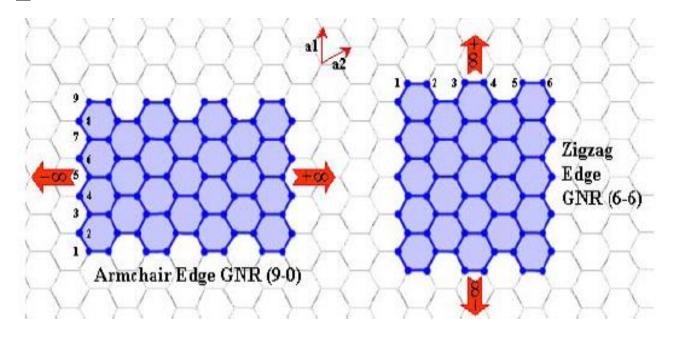
时间已过 7.967019 秒。





# 4.2 GNR (graphene nano\_ribbon) E\_K关系计算

- 对科技文献中工作的重复与再现
- GNR是一种新型的纳米碳基材料,具有很多新的特性
- E\_K关系是描述材料能带结构的基本手段。







Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

#### Solid-State Electronics

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/sse



# A versatile compact model for ballistic 1D transistor: GNRFET and CNTFET comparison

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#### ARTICLE INFO

Artide history: Received 14 December 2009 Received in revised form 28 May 2010 Accepted 9 June 2010 The review of this paper was arranged by Prof. A. Zaslavsky

Keywords: Compact Modelling Carbon nanotube Graphene Nanoribbon Transistor Nanowire SPICE Verilog A Thermionic charge

#### ABSTRACT

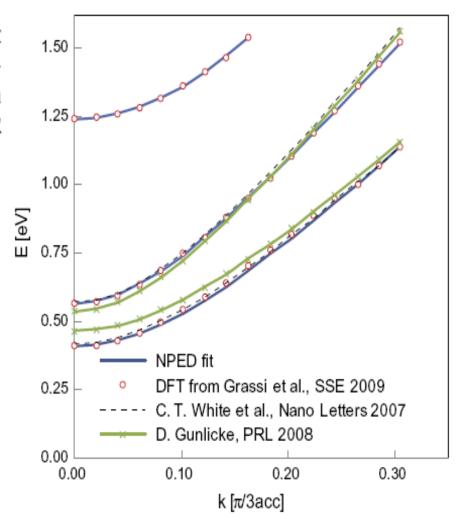
This paper presents a versatile compact model dedicated to 1D transistors in order to predict the ultimate performances of nano-device-based circuits. We have developed a thermionic charge model based on the non-parabolic-energy-dispersion-relation NPEDR. The model is valid for both CNTFET and GNRFET. Model results are compared with GNRFET NEGF simulations. Then, GNRFET and CNTFET performances are analysed through two circuit demonstrators such as a ring oscillator circuit and 6T RAM.

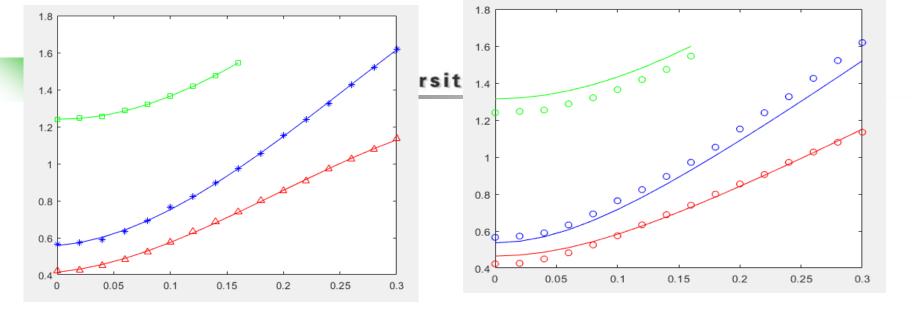
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To warrant the accuracy as well as the flexibility of a compact model for ballistic 1D transistor, the development of the thermionic charge expression must be based on NPEDR. Its expression [2] is universal to describe small Si-Nanowire, CNT and GNR materials:

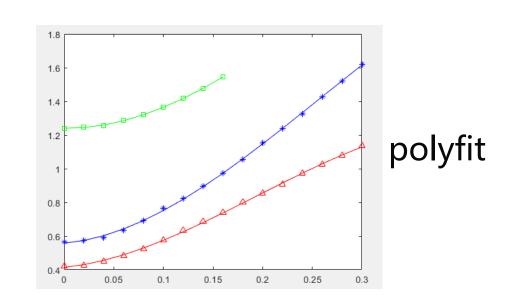
$$(E-sbbd[p])(1+\alpha[p](E-sbbd[p])) = \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m^*[p]}$$





**NPEKD** relation

re-parameterized TB method



• ex4\_2.m



# 4.3 MOSFET表面势的计算

### MOSFET建模

MOSFET的建模可分为物理模型和集约模型 (compact model)两大类。

物理模型直接表征效应的物理图像,采用数值方法直接求解相关的非线性方程组,精确度较高,如常见的薛定谔方程+泊松方程的自洽结,但这种方法计算速度慢,不适合电路级仿真(如SPICE)应用。

集约模型是对原有的物理方程作出简化,使其形成易于计算的不需要迭代的形式,从而可快速的得到结果。这种方法速度快、占用资源少,适合电路级仿真使用,但存在精确度受简化方法影响的问题,需要找到合适的简化方法。



# MOSFET集约模型的分类

- 常用的MOSFET集约模型有基于阈值电压方式、基于反型层电荷方式和基于表面势方式。
- 基于阈值电压的建模方式是最早使用的建模方法,但对现在的工艺情况,它不适合低电压的使用,对亚阈值和强反型等过渡区域不能描述。
- 基于反型层电荷的建模方式可视为基于表面势模型的简化。
- 目前被集约模型委员会(CMC)选定成为替代SIM3/BSIM4模型成为下一代MOSFET工业标准的PSP模型属于基于表面势的模型,该模型由宾州州立大学和飞利浦电子公司联合开发,是SP模型和MM11模型的结合和发展。



- 基于表面势的模型的核心变量是表面势φs,使用其来描 述MOSFET的电流、电导、电容等一系列电学参数。
- 其核心方程为

$$\left(V_{gb} - V_{fb} - \phi_s\right)^2 = \gamma^2 \phi_t \left( \left( \exp(-\frac{\phi_s}{\phi_t}) + \frac{\phi_s}{\phi_t} - 1 \right) + \Delta_n \left( \exp(\frac{\phi_s}{\phi_t}) - \frac{\phi_s}{\phi_t} - 1 \right) \right)$$

其中Vgb为栅电压, Vfb为平带电压, φs为待求的表面势, γ为器件体因子, φt为热电势,

 $\Delta n = epx[-(2\phi b + \phi n)/\Phi t]$  ,  $\phi n = Vsb(源端)$ 、 φn=Vsb+Vds(漏端)。

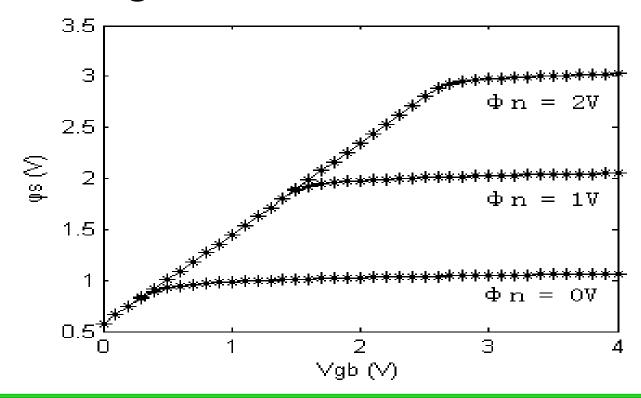


$$\left(x_g - x\right)^2 = G^2\left(\left(\exp(-x) + x - 1\right) + \Delta_n\left(\exp(x) - x - 1\right)\right)$$

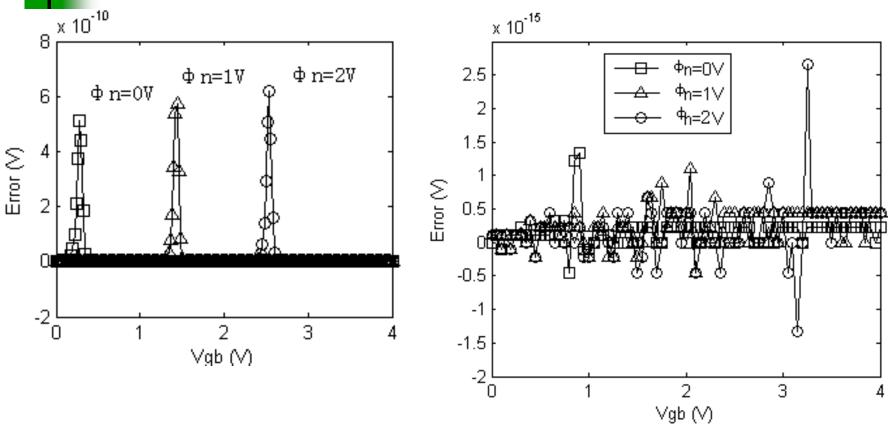
对此超越方程,可采用数值方法求精确解,或采用近似方式求解析解。



- ex4\_3\_compare\_Fis.m
- ex4\_3\_get\_Fis.m
- ex4\_3\_get\_Fis\_n.m







S. Chang, G. Wang, Q. Huang, and H. Wang, "High-order accurate approximation for MOSFET surface potential," Electronics Letters, vol. 44, pp. 381-382, 2008.



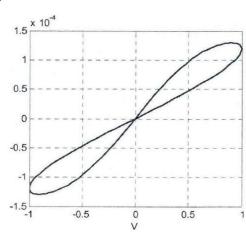
# 4.4 忆阻器性能的仿真

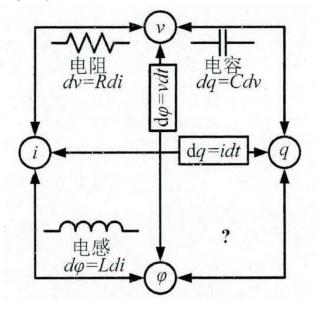
## 忆阻器的概念

蔡少棠教授于二十世纪七十年代推断出除了已经存在的三种基本电路元件之外,应该还存有一种没有被发现的基本电路元件,这种元件代表着磁通量和电荷量之间的关系。 并将这种新型的基本电路元件命名为忆阻器。

$$M(q) = \frac{d(\phi)}{d(q)} = \frac{d(\phi)}{d(t)} \cdot \frac{d(t)}{d(q)} = \frac{v}{i}$$

在周期性的电压 或电流作用下时, 伏安特性表现为 滞回曲线

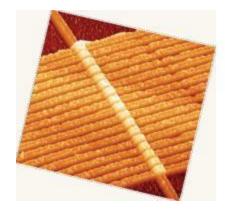


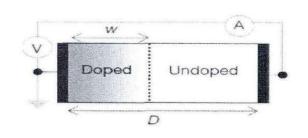




### 2008年HP实验室制备忆阻器

两块铂(Pt)金属作为正负电极,掺杂/ 非掺杂的二氧化钛薄膜填充在正负电极 之间



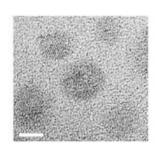


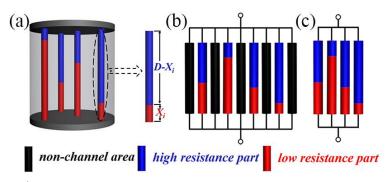
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$$\begin{cases} M(t) = R_{on}X(t) + R_{off}\left[1 - X(t)\right] & \frac{dX}{dt} = \mu_v \frac{R_{on}}{D^2}I(t) \end{cases}$$
 
$$\frac{dX}{R_{\text{ONWID}}} = \left[0,1\right]$$



### ■ 导电丝忆阻器模型

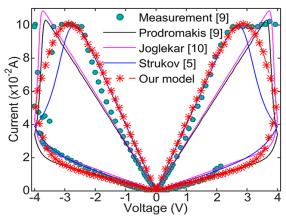




$$M_{i} = \frac{X_{i}}{D}R_{l} + \frac{D - X_{i}}{D}R_{h}$$

$$\begin{cases} X_{i} = C_{i} \cdot (\alpha + \beta e^{\gamma}) \cdot D & 0 \leq X_{i} \leq D \\ C_{i} = \left(\frac{2i+1}{2N}\right)^{1/5} - \theta \\ \gamma = \int_{0}^{t} \lambda \cdot v(t) dt + \gamma_{0} \end{cases}$$

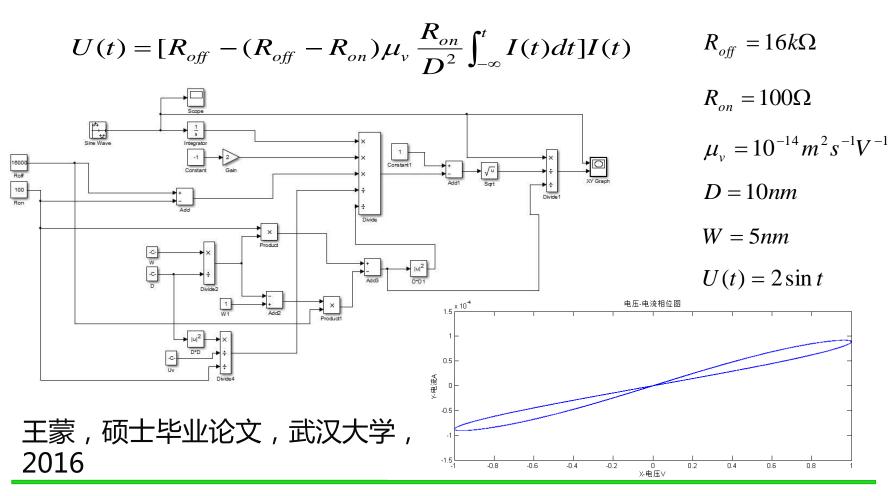
$$M = \frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^{N} G_i} = \frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{1}{R_i}} = \frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{D}{NDR_{off} - NX_i (R_{off} - R_{on})}}$$



R. Zhu, *S. Chang*\*, H. Wang, Q. Huang, J. He and F. Yi, "A Versatile and Accurate Compact Model of Memristor with Equivalent Resistor Topology," *IEEE Electron Device Letters*, (DOI: 10.1109/LED.2017.2736006).



### ■ 流控忆阻器模型



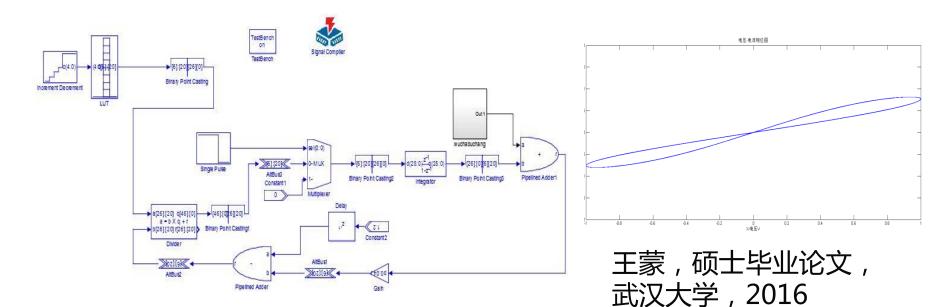
武汉大学物理科学与技术学院微电子系 常胜



#### ■ 压控忆阻器模型

$$I(t) = \frac{U(t)}{R_{off} - (R_{off} - R_{on})\mu_{v} \frac{R_{on}}{D^{2}} \int_{-\infty}^{t} I(t)dt} \qquad i_{n+1} = \frac{v_{n}}{R_{off} - (R_{off} - R_{on})\mu_{v} \frac{R_{on}}{D^{2}} \Sigma i_{n}}$$

### 离散化,DSP Builder数字电路实现





■ 习题:二极管的MATLAB建模 根据二极管基本I-V关系公式  $i_D = I_s \cdot \left(e^{\frac{Vd}{U_T}} - 1\right)$ 

并假设反偏击穿后i呈线性变化,斜率为e14.利用以下参数建立二极管的MATLAB模型:UT=kT/q,T=27℃,Is=1e-14;vb=5;电压取值范围为(-6v,0.8v)

- 要求:编写M文件模型并给出结果I-V曲线图
- 提示:分段(未击穿,击穿)考虑, 注意对结果图形的观察和说明