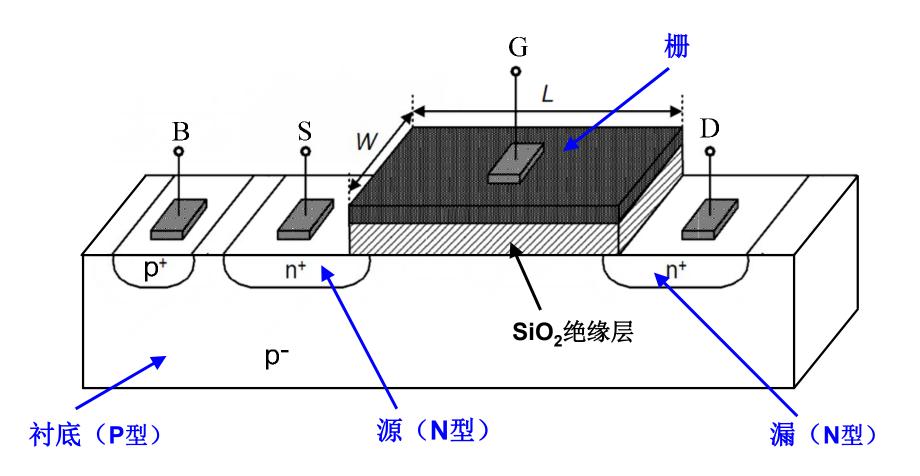
第八章 CMOS模拟集成电路

8.2 MOS晶体管类型

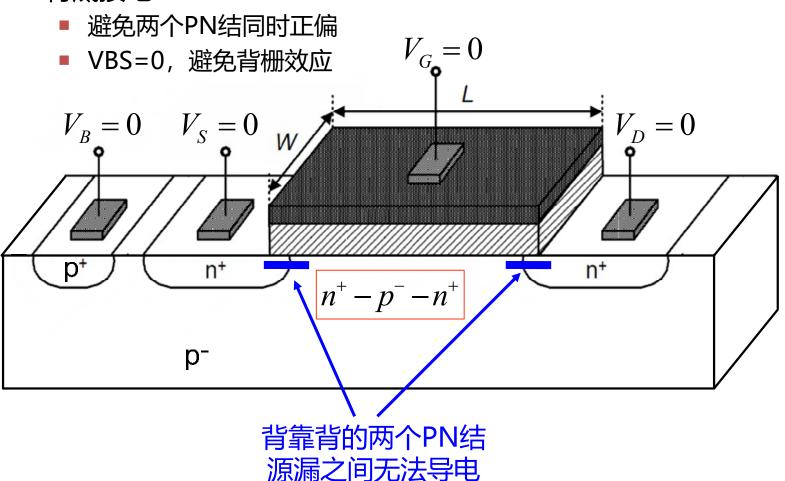
MOS晶体管类型

- ◆ 根据沟道的性质
 - NMOS管、PMOS管
- ◆ 根据栅极不加电压时,沟道是否已经存在
 - 增强型、耗尽型
- ◆ 4种类型的MOS管

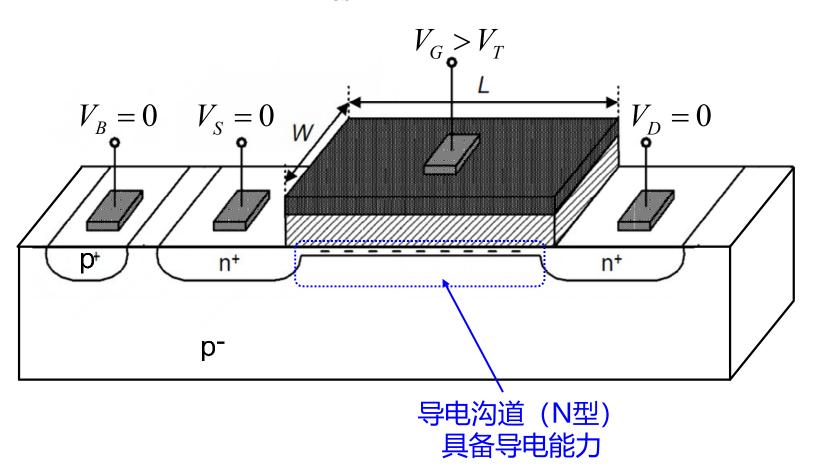
增强型	耗尽型
NMOS	NMOS
增强型	耗尽型
PMOS	PMOS



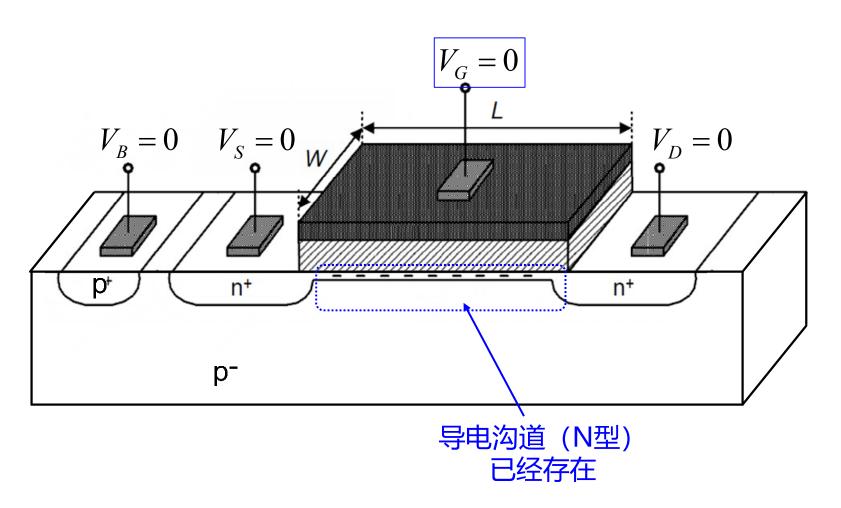
◆ 衬底接地



◆ 棚源电压>阈值电压 $V_{GS} > V_{T}$



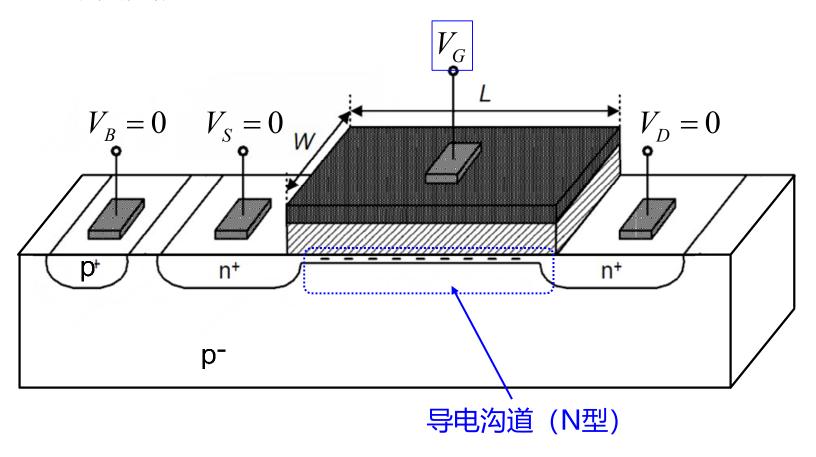
耗尽型NMOS管 $V_{GS} = 0$



耗尽型NMOS管

◆ 改变栅极电压

正电压 (VGS>0): 沟道变深,导电能力增大 负电压 (VGS<0): 沟道变浅,导电能力减弱



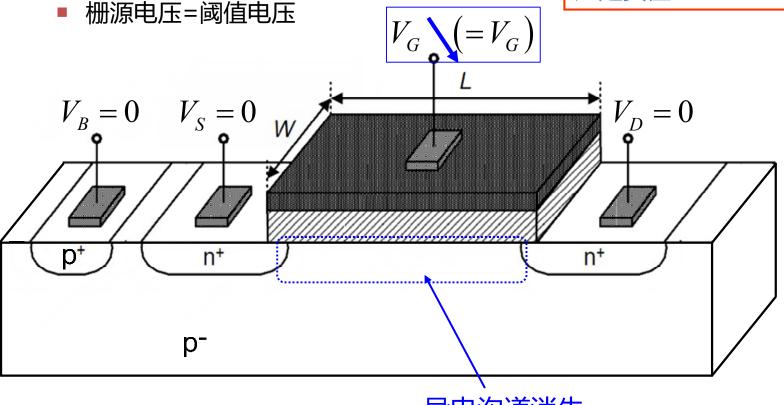
耗尽型NMOS管 $V_{GS}(<0)=V_T$

阈值电压:

沟道消失对应的栅源电压

耗尽型NMOS管的阈值电 压是负值

◆ 增大栅极施加的负电压

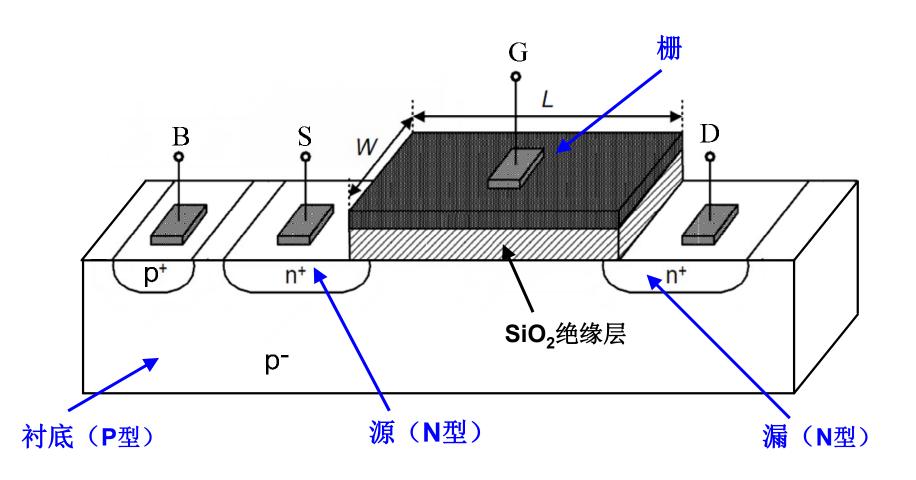


导电沟道消失 不具备导电能力

增强型NMOS管 vs 耗尽型NMOS管

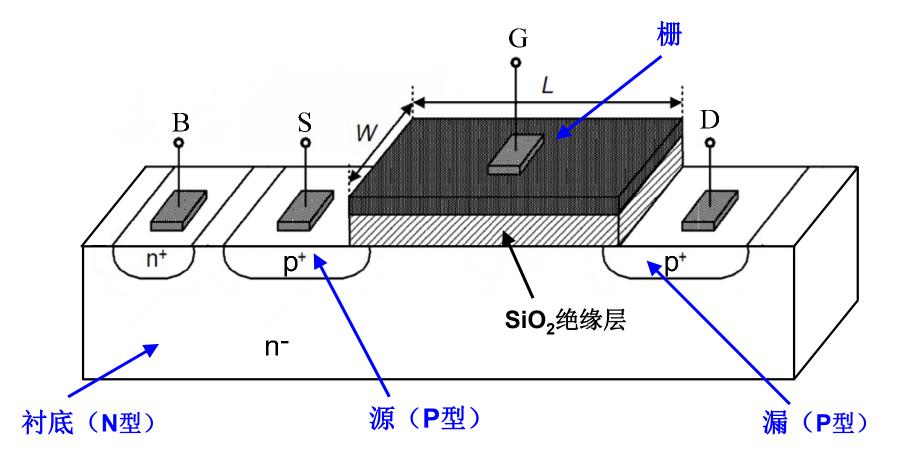
- ◆ 增强型NMOS管
- ◆ 开关: 常关
- ◆ 栅极加正电压,把开关打开
- ◆ 打开条件: VGS>VT
- ◆ 阈值电压VT是正值

- ◆ 耗尽型NMOS管
- ◆ 开关: 常开
- ◆ 栅极加负电压,把开关关闭
- ◆ 关闭条件: VGS<VT</p>
- ◆ 阈值电压VT是负值



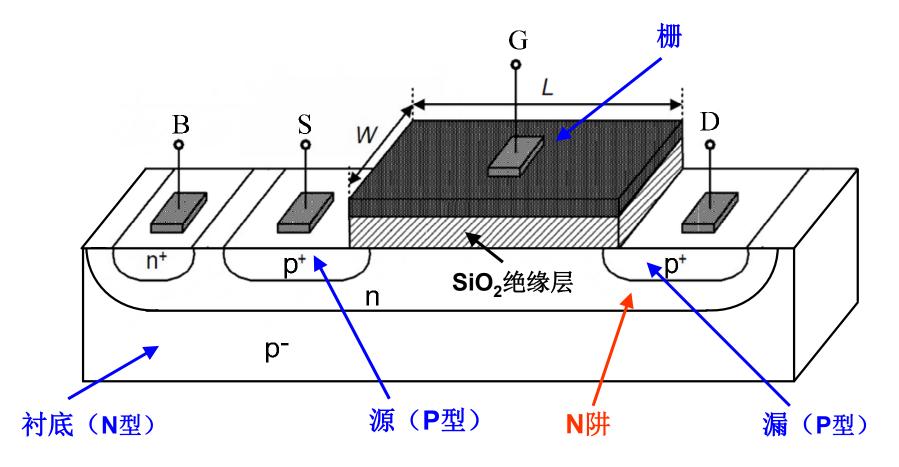
增强型PMOS晶体管

◆ PMOS管的结构、载流子、电压极性、电流方向都和NMOS管互补



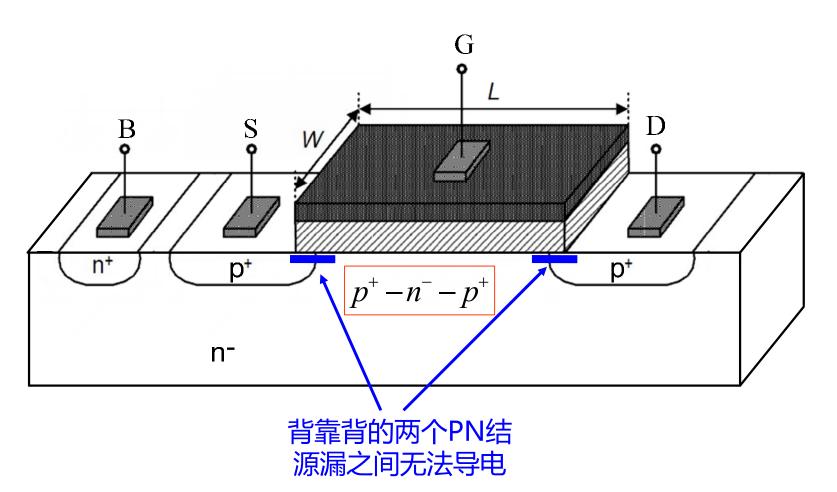
N阱CMOS工艺

◆ PMOS管位于P型衬底的N阱中



增强型PMOS晶体管导电原理

◆ 衬底必须接最高电压,以避免两个PN结同时正偏

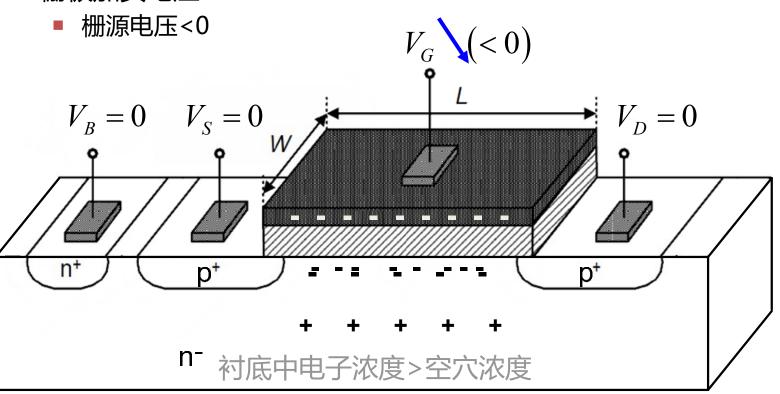


栅源电压影响 $V_{GS} < 0$

- ①栅极: 积聚负电荷
- ②衬底中栅极正下方区域:

负电荷下移(排斥) 正电荷上移(吸引)

◆ 栅极加负电压



栅源电压影响 $\frac{V_{GS} < V_T}{|V_{GS}| > |V_T|}$

$$\begin{aligned} V_{GS} < V_T \\ |V_{GS}| > |V_T| \end{aligned}$$

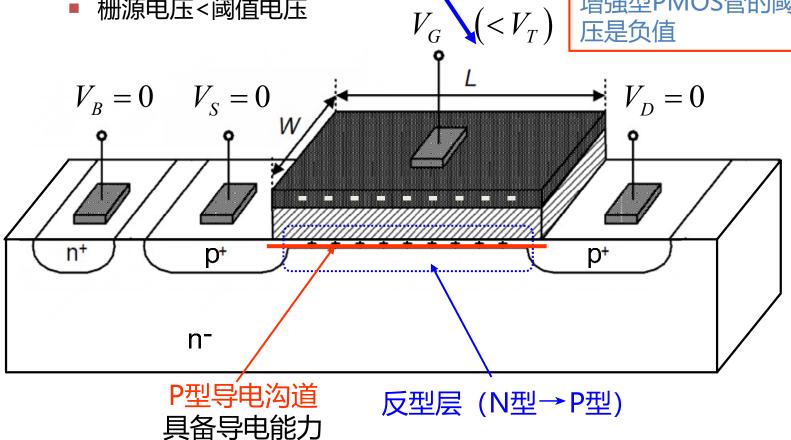
增大栅极负电压

栅源电压<阈值电压

阈值电压:

衬底中、栅极正下方的表 面区域, 电子浓度=空穴 浓度时,对应的栅源电压

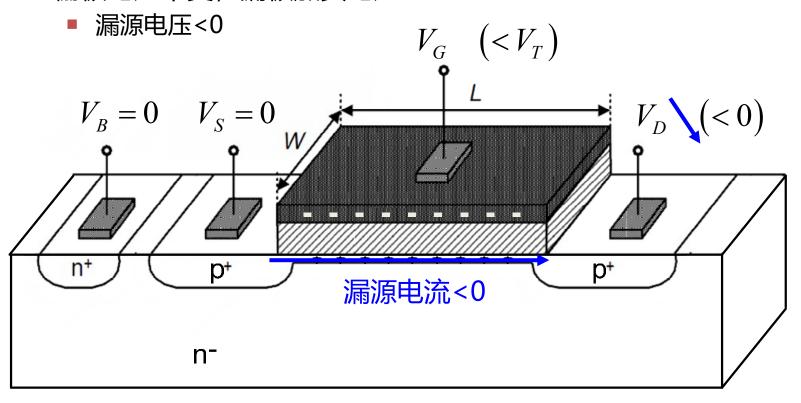
增强型PMOS管的阈值电 压是负值



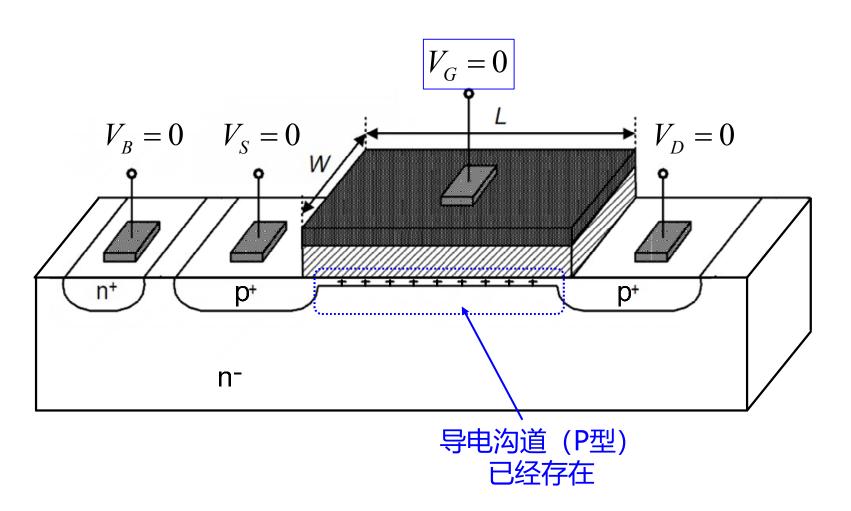
增强型PMOS晶体管

栅源电压影响 $\frac{V_{GS} < V_T}{|V_{GS}| > |V_T|}$

◆ 栅极电压不变,漏极加负电压



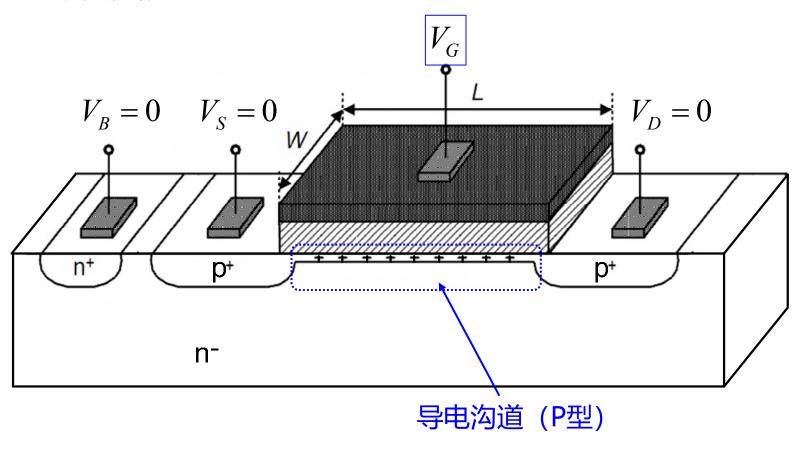
耗尽型PMOS管 $V_{GS} = 0$



耗尽型PMOS管

◆ 改变栅极电压

负电压 (VGS<0): 沟道变深,导电能力增大 正电压 (VGS>0): 沟道变浅,导电能力减弱



耗尽型PMOS管 $V_{GS}(>0) = V_T$

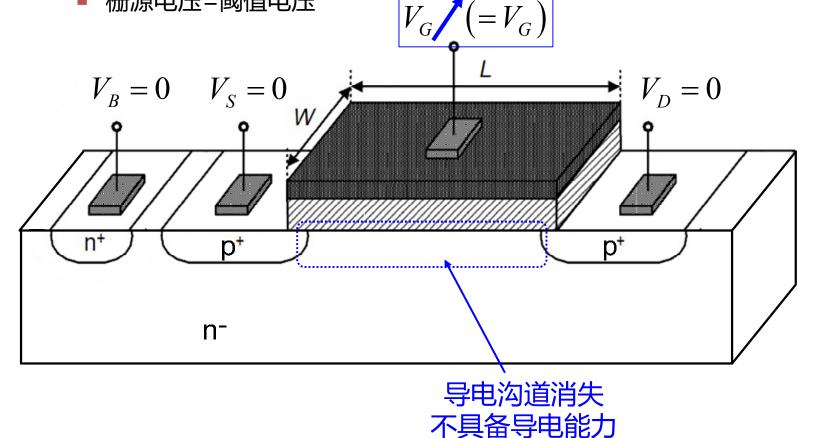
阈值电压:

沟道消失对应的栅源电压

◆ 增大栅极施加的正电压

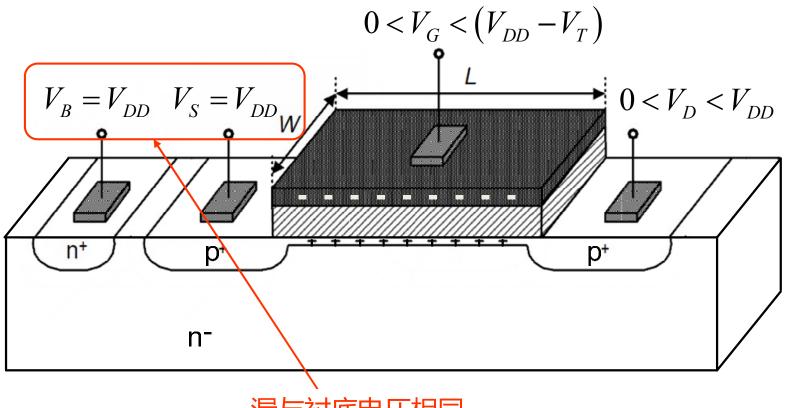
■ 棚源电压=阈值电压

耗尽型PMOS管的阈值电 压是正值



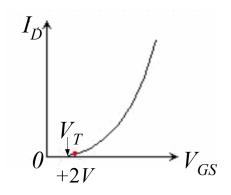
PMOS晶体管加电方式

◆ 不需要使用负电压

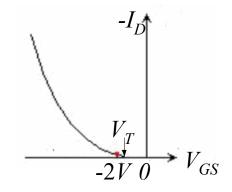


漏与衬底电压相同 VBS=0,避免背栅效应

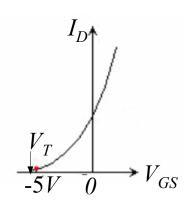
MOS晶体管转移特性



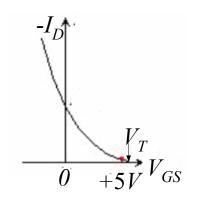
增强型NMOS管



增强型PMOS管

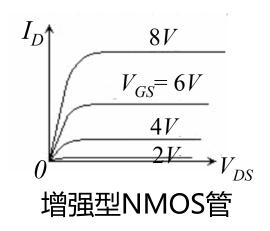


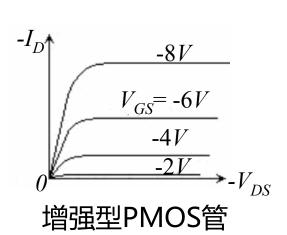
耗尽型NMOS管

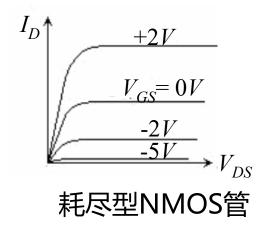


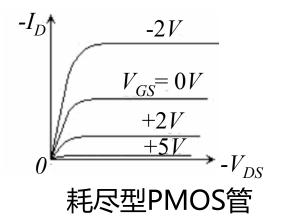
耗尽型PMOS管

MOS晶体管输出特性









小结

- ◆ 常见的MOS管以增强型为主
 - NMOS管默认指增强型NMOS管
 - PMOS管默认指增强型PMOS管
- NMOS管和PMOS管,
- ◆ 除了电压、电流的极性不同之外,因为截流子不一样(NMOS管是电子、PMOS管是空穴),两者特性也会有所区别