

Sentaurus™ Structure Editor User Guide

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SYNOPSYS®

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About This Guide

The Synopsys Sentaurus™ Structure Editor tool is a two-dimensional (2D) and three-dimensional (3D) device structure editor, and a 3D process emulator. The three operational modes – 2D structure editing, 3D structure editing, and 3D process emulation – share a common data representation. Geometric and process emulation operations can be mixed freely, adding more flexibility to the generation of 3D structures.

Two-dimensional models can be used to create 3D structures or 3D structures can be defined directly. When a 3D model is created, three-dimensional device editing operations and process emulation operations can be applied interchangeably to the same model. The 2D and 3D structure editing modes include geometric model generation, doping and refinement definition, and submesh inclusion (to generate the mesh command file).

This guide describes Sentaurus Structure Editor. The main chapters are:

- [Chapter 1](#) introduces Sentaurus Structure Editor.
- [Chapter 2](#) describes how to start Sentaurus Structure Editor and some basic operations from the graphical user interface (GUI).
- [Chapter 3](#) gives a detailed description of the GUI of Sentaurus Structure Editor.
- [Chapter 4](#) describes how to control the views.
- [Chapter 5](#) discusses the creation of structures using direct geometric operations.
- [Chapter 6](#) describes the creation of structures using etching and deposition.
- [Chapter 7](#) provides information about defining electrical and thermal contacts.
- [Chapter 8](#) describes how to generate meshes and doping profiles.
- [Chapter 9](#) discusses how to create planar layer stacks using the Epi and MatPar utilities.
- [Chapter 10](#) contains information about how to work with Scheme and Scheme extensions.
- [Chapter 11](#) discusses geometric query functions.
- [Chapter 12](#) presents additional features that are available in Sentaurus Structure Editor.
- [Appendix A](#) lists the Scheme commands of Sentaurus Structure Editor.

Audience

This guide is intended for users of the Sentaurus Structure Editor software package.

Related Publications

For additional information about Sentaurus Structure Editor, see:

- The TCAD Sentaurus release notes, available on SolvNet® (see [Accessing SolvNet](#)).
- Documentation available through SolvNet at <https://solvnet.synopsys.com/DocsOnWeb>.

Typographic Conventions

Convention	Explanation
Blue text	Identifies a cross-reference (only on the screen).
Bold text	Identifies a selectable icon, button, menu, or tab. It also indicates the name of a field or an option.
Courier font	Identifies text that is displayed on the screen or that the user must type. It identifies the names of files, directories, paths, parameters, keywords, and variables.
<i>Italicized text</i>	Used for emphasis, the titles of books and journals, and non-English words. It also identifies components of an equation or a formula, a placeholder, or an identifier.
Key+Key	Indicates keyboard actions, for example, Ctrl+I (press the I key while pressing the Control key).
Menu > Command	Indicates a menu command, for example, File > New (from the File menu, select New).
NOTE	Identifies important information.

Customer Support

Customer support is available through SolvNet online customer support and through contacting the Synopsys support center.

Accessing SolvNet

SolvNet includes an electronic knowledge base of technical articles and answers to frequently asked questions about Synopsys tools. SolvNet also gives you access to a wide range of Synopsys online services, which include downloading software, viewing documentation, and entering a call to the Synopsys support center.

To access SolvNet:

1. Go to the SolvNet Web page at <https://solvnet.synopsys.com>.
2. If prompted, enter your user name and password. (If you do not have a Synopsys user name and password, follow the instructions to register with SolvNet.)

If you need help using SolvNet, click Help on the SolvNet menu bar.

Contacting Synopsys Support

If you have problems, questions, or suggestions, you can contact Synopsys support in the following ways:

- Go to the Synopsys [Global Support Centers](#) site on www.synopsys.com. There you can find e-mail addresses and telephone numbers for Synopsys support centers throughout the world.
- Go to either the Synopsys SolvNet site or the Synopsys Global Support Centers site and [open a case online](#) (Synopsys user name and password required).

Contacting Your Local TCAD Support Team Directly

Send an e-mail message to:

- support-tcad-us@synopsys.com from within North America and South America.
- support-tcad-eu@synopsys.com from within Europe.
- support-tcad-ap@synopsys.com from within Asia Pacific (China, Taiwan, Singapore, Malaysia, India, Australia).
- support-tcad-kr@synopsys.com from Korea.
- support-tcad-jp@synopsys.com from Japan.

Acknowledgments

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About This Guide

Acknowledgments

This chapter introduces Sentaurus Structure Editor.

Introduction to Sentaurus Structure Editor

Sentaurus Structure Editor can be used as a two-dimensional (2D) or three-dimensional (3D) structure editor, and a 3D process emulator to create TCAD devices.

In Sentaurus Structure Editor, structures are generated or edited interactively using the graphical user interface (GUI). Doping profiles and meshing strategies can also be defined interactively. Sentaurus Structure Editor features an interface to configure and call the Synopsys meshing engines. In addition, it generates the necessary input files (the TDR boundary file and mesh command file) for the meshing engines, which generate the TDR grid and data file for the device structure.

Alternatively, devices can be generated in batch mode using scripts. Scripting is based on the Scheme scripting language. This option is useful, for example, for creating parameterized device structures. Sentaurus Structure Editor records interactive actions in the form of script commands (journaling). Therefore, it is easy to generate a script from recorded interactive operations. These scripts can be parameterized afterwards.

[Command-Line Window on page 20](#) provides information regarding the Scheme scripting language. When a GUI action is performed, Sentaurus Structure Editor prints the corresponding Scheme command in the command-line window. This facilitates another convenient way to generate and work with scripts. Open a text editor and use cut-and-paste operations to transfer the Scheme commands, which Sentaurus Structure Editor prints in the command-line window, to a script file. In the text editor, the commands can be edited as needed and pasted back into the command window for execution.

In addition, Scheme resources are listed in [Basic Scheme Programming for Users of Sentaurus Structure Editor on page 266](#).

Device structures are defined by using geometric operations such as:

- Generation of 2D and 3D primitives (rectangles, circles, cuboids, cylinders)
- Filleting, chamfering, 3D vertex and edge blending, face-tapering operations
- Boolean operations between bodies
- General extrusion, sweep, and skinning and lofting operations

1: Overview

Introduction to Sentaurus Structure Editor

In addition, device structures can be defined using emulated process steps such as:

- Import or define mask layouts
- Substrate generation
- Patterning
- Isotropic and anisotropic etching and deposition, with or without shadowing and directional effects
- Polishing and fill operations
- Implantation

Sentaurus Structure Editor can be used in three different ways or modes:

- Two-dimensional device editor
- Three-dimensional device editor
- Three-dimensional process emulator (Procem)

The common characteristics of these modes are:

- The use of a state-of-the-art geometry modeling kernel (ACIS, from Dassault Systèmes S.A.) that provides a robust and reliable base for model generation.
- A high-quality rendering engine and GUI.
- A scripting interface, which is based on the Scheme scripting language.
- All modes share a common kernel that provides TDR file input and output, conformal model tessellation for the 2D and 3D Synopsys meshing engines, a link to the meshing engines (with an appropriate user interface to the selected engine), refinement control for tessellated curved boundaries, and other support functionalities.

The 2D and 3D device editors provide a GUI and scripting support to:

- Generate the model geometry.
- Define contact regions.
- Add constant, analytic, and externally generated doping profiles to the model.
- Define local refinements.
- Include external submeshes.
- Interface to the Synopsys meshing engines.

The process emulator provides additional scripting functions to emulate TCAD process steps.

All three modes share the same software infrastructure and internal data representation, and can be combined freely. A 2D model can be extruded or swept along a curve to generate a 3D model. Afterwards, process steps (for example, a deposition step) can be performed on the generated 3D model. Similarly, a 2D slice can be generated from a 3D model and can be saved in a 2D boundary file.

ACIS Geometry Kernel

The geometry operations in Sentaurus Structure Editor are based on the ACIS geometry kernel. The ACIS 3D geometric modeler (ACIS) is an object-oriented 3D geometric modeling engine from Spatial Corp.

ACIS is based on boundary representation. An ACIS boundary representation (B-rep) of a model is a hierarchical decomposition of the topology of the model into lower-level topological objects. A typical body contains lumps, shells, faces, loops, wires, coedges, edges, and vertices.

The Topology Browser in Sentaurus Structure Editor can be used to explore the relationship between these objects. When Sentaurus Structure Editor generates a new body or performs a Boolean operation or any other action that affects the geometry, the ACIS data representation always provides a valid model.

Since the geometry representation is always three dimensional, there is a seamless transition from 2D models to 3D models (using extrusion, sweep operations, and so on). When only 2D objects are present, the TDR output will be two dimensional. For 3D objects, the TDR file is three dimensional.

NOTE For more information about the TDR format, refer to the *Sentaurus™ Data Explorer User Guide*.

An entity is the most basic ACIS object. The selection tool and (`sde:selected-entities`) always return the ACIS entity IDs for the selected entities. These entity IDs are used to refer to specific entities.

Apart from the Sentaurus Structure Editor documentation, a useful resource to learn the basics of ACIS and Scheme is:

- J. Corney and T. Lim, *3D Modeling with ACIS*, Stirling, UK: Saxe-Coburg Publications, 2001.

Launching Sentaurus Structure Editor

This chapter describes how to start Sentaurus Structure Editor and its basic operations.

Starting Sentaurus Structure Editor

Command-Line Options

Sentaurus Structure Editor can be started by typing at the command prompt:

```
sde [options]
```

where *[options]* are the following command-line options:

- 2D Starts the graphical user interface (GUI) in a simplified 2D mode (see [GUI Modes on page 14](#)). Use **View > GUI Mode > 3D Mode** to switch to the default 3D mode. In 2D mode, the menu bar is simplified and only 2D-related operations and commands are available. In 3D mode, the menu bar is extended and all features are available.
- action Sets the default GUI action to the specified operation. The set operation can be any of the following: draw-polygon, draw-rectangle, orbit, pan, select, zoom. (The default action is orbit.)
- defaultGUI Resets GUI parameters to their defaults, including toolbar positions, as well as the command-line window height, font size, font style, and font family. Does not restore the GUI settings from previous session.
- e Runs in batch mode (see [Batch Mode on page 6](#)), that is, without the GUI. Use with -l to run a script in batch mode.
- h heapsize Heap size in kilobytes (default value is 800000, ~800 MB).
- help Prints the help message.

2: Launching Sentaurus Structure Editor

Starting Sentaurus Structure Editor

-l <i>scriptname</i>	Loads and executes the script file called <i>scriptname</i> .
-noloadCmd	When loading a boundary file, this option suppresses the loading of the corresponding mesh command file (see Loading a Boundary and Mesh Command File at Startup on page 8).
-noopenGL	Explicitly suppresses the use of OpenGL. Note that Sentaurus Structure Editor automatically switches to the noopenGL mode if OpenGL is not available.
-r	Loads and executes script commands from standard input. Use Ctrl+D to revert to the default GUI mode, or Ctrl+\ to quit Sentaurus Structure Editor.
-S <i>scriptname</i>	Tests the Scheme syntax only; it implies -e, that is, no GUI.
-Sl <i>scriptname</i>	Tests the Scheme syntax, and then executes as -l if it passes the syntax check.
-v	Prints information about the tool version.
-var var=value	Defines and loads additional Scheme variables. These variables can be used to parameterize a Scheme script.

NOTE The geometry engine of Sentaurus Structure Editor is three dimensional. Even if the operating mode is 2D, the underlying geometry representation of the model is three dimensional. The 2D operating mode can be switched to 3D at any time. The Scheme interface is not affected by the 2D GUI mode or 3D GUI mode.

Batch Mode

To run a Scheme script file, for example `MyScript.scm`, in batch mode, start Sentaurus Structure Editor with the `-e` option (this disables the graphical display), and use the `-l` option to give the script to be run:

```
sde -e -l MyScript.scm
```

If the `-e` option is not used, the GUI is launched after the specified script `-l MyScript.scm` is executed.

Heap Size

By default, Sentaurus Structure Editor uses 800 MB of heap space. For most applications, the allocated heap space should be sufficient. If Sentaurus Structure Editor does not have enough heap space during script execution, the Scheme error file will contain the following error message: Out of heap space.

In this case, Sentaurus Structure Editor will exit, and the script must be executed again with increased heap space.

To increase the heap space, use the `-h` argument (the default value is `800000`, which is approximately 800 MB), for example:

```
(sde -h 1200000 -e -l myscript.scm)
```

Scheme Script Syntax-Checking

The `-S scriptname` and `-S1 scriptname` options invoke the Scheme syntax-checking feature.

The `-S` option runs the syntax-checker on the Scheme script `scriptname` and reports on the results without executing the script.

In contrast, after first running the syntax-checker on the Scheme script `scriptname`, the `-S1` option will subsequently run the script if it passes the syntax check; otherwise, it will not run the script.

NOTE Due to the complex nature of the Scheme scripting language, it is possible, in some cases, for the syntax-checker to report a false positive. This means a syntax error may be flagged in complex code even though no syntax error exists. In the case of the `-S1` option, the script is not run if there is an inaccurate flagging of a nonexistent syntax error. The option `-l` can be used instead to bypass the syntax check and to run the script if it is indeed free of syntax errors. Users are encouraged to report such cases, so that the number of false positives will be reduced in future versions (contact the TCAD Support Team).

2: Launching Sentaurus Structure Editor

Starting Sentaurus Structure Editor

Literal Evaluation of Scheme Script

When a Scheme script is executed in batch mode, a log file is created that contains the executed Scheme commands. The log file does not contain the literal evaluation and substitution of the Scheme variables. Therefore, for example, the log file will contain `(position xp yp zp)`, not the actual numeric values of the `xp`, `yp`, and `zp` variables that were used during the script evaluation.

In some cases, you may want to see the actual numeric values that were used during command execution. To facilitate this, an `.eval` file also can be created during script evaluation. The global Scheme variable `evaluate-log-file` can be used to trigger the logging of the evaluated Scheme commands. By default, the log file evaluation is disabled and the value of the `evaluate-log-file` global Scheme variable is set to `#f`. If you want to create the evaluated Scheme file, the `(set! evaluate-log-file #t)` command must be added to the Scheme script.

If the input Scheme script is called `test.scm`, the log file is saved as `test.log` and the evaluated log file will be saved as `test.log.eval`. If a script fails for some reason, the evaluated log file can be used to check the failing command, where all user-defined variables will contain the actual values that were used during command execution.

The evaluated log file shortens and simplifies debugging and bug reporting, since the variables do not need to be evaluated separately.

Interactive Mode

Sentaurus Structure Editor can be used interactively by either using the GUI menu bar and toolbars, or entering the Scheme commands in the command-line window.

To run Sentaurus Structure Editor in interactive mode, type in a command prompt:

```
sde
```

Loading a Boundary and Mesh Command File at Startup

To load a boundary (`*.tdr`) file and a mesh command (`*.cmd`) file when starting Sentaurus Structure Editor, supply the common file name stem as a command-line option. For example:

```
sde MyDevice
```

starts Sentaurus Structure Editor and loads the `MyDevice.cmd` file.

Loading an ACIS File at Startup

To load a file in the native ACIS format (*.sat) when starting Sentaurus Structure Editor, type the file name as a command-line option, for example:

```
sde MyDevice.sat
```

This command starts Sentaurus Structure Editor and loads the MyDevice.sat file.

Exiting Sentaurus Structure Editor

To exit Sentaurus Structure Editor:

- **File > Exit** or **Ctrl+Q**.

The corresponding Scheme command is:

```
(exit)
```

NOTE If the model was changed since the last save operation, Sentaurus Structure Editor displays a warning in the interactive mode.

NOTE Use **Ctrl+** to terminate Sentaurus Structure Editor from the UNIX command prompt as **Ctrl+C** is not recognized.

Saving and Loading Files From Graphical User Interface

Opening Models

A model consists of a structure saved in the native ACIS format (*filename.sat*), as well as an auxiliary Scheme script file (*filename.scm*), which contain parameter settings, contact definitions, refinement/evaluation (Ref/Eval) windows, surface refinement settings, as well as work plane and view settings (some of these definitions are also part of the .sat file). Refinement-related and doping-related information is stored in a third file (*filename.cmd*).

To open a model:

- **File > Open Model** or **Ctrl+O**.

The corresponding Scheme command is:

```
(sde:open-model "filename")
```

Saving Models

To save a model:

- **File > Save Model** or Ctrl+S.

or:

- **File > Save Model As.**

The corresponding Scheme command is:

```
(sde:save-model "filename")
```

This command saves:

- The model geometry and the Ref/Eval windows in native ACIS format (*filename.sat*).
- The Scheme file *filename.scm* with various parameter settings.
- The *filename_msh.cmd* (mesh command file) with refinement-related and doping-related information.
- The boundary file in TDR format (*filename_bnd.tdr*).

Saving Boundaries

To save only the boundary (and not the entire model) in the TDR boundary format:

- **File > Save Boundary.**

or:

- **File > Save Boundary As.**

Importing Files

To import a file:

- **File > Import.**

[Table 1 on page 11](#) lists all supported file formats for loading into Sentaurus Structure Editor and the corresponding Scheme commands.

Table 1 File formats supported in Sentaurus Structure Editor

Format	Scheme command	Description
ACIS SAB file (*.sab)	(part:load "filename.sab" #f)	Native ACIS format (binary) to store the complete model.
ACIS SAT file (*.sat)	(part:load "filename.sat" #t)	Native ACIS format (ASCII) to store the complete model.
Mesh doping and refinement file (*.cmd)	(sdedr:read-cmd-file "filename.cmd")	Command file for the Synopsys mesh generator.
Layout file (*.lyt)	(sdeio:read-dfise-mask "filename.lyt")	Layout file in deprecated DF–ISE format.
Scheme script file (*.scm, *.cmd)	(load "filename.scm")	Scheme command file that is loaded and executed.
TDR boundary file (*.tdr)	(sdeio:read-tdr-bnd "filename.tdr")	Boundary file in TDR format.

NOTE When importing a .sat file from the GUI the Scheme command part:load is used. This command works well when importing a structure into an empty database (no geometric objects defined). In this case, the saved structure is restored correctly.

When importing a structure to a non-empty database (with pre-existing geometric objects), overlapping regions may be generated since part:load *does not respect* the active Boolean settings for overlap handling.

The sde:load-sat function (not accessible from the GUI) can be used to load a native .sat file with correct overlap handling. The function is the same as part:load, except that it will observe the active Boolean setting for overlap control (that is, overlapping regions will not be present in the model and the overlaps will be removed based on the active Boolean setting).

Recording Actions to a File

Operations performed using the GUI or command-line window can be recorded in a journal file for replaying or editing later.

To activate, suspend, and deactivate the journal feature:

1. **File > Journal > On.**
2. Enter the name of the journal file in which all further actions should be recorded.

2: Launching Sentaurus Structure Editor

Saving and Loading Files From Graphical User Interface

3. To suspend the recording of actions: **File > Journal > Pause**.
4. To resume recording actions: **File > Journal > Resume**.
5. To end recording actions: **File > Journal > Off**.

To replay a journal file:

1. **File > Journal > Load**.
2. Enter the name of the journal file.

To execute the journal file step-by-step, open the journal file in a text editor and enter the Scheme command (`(journal:step #t)`) at the point in the script where the stepping mode should start.

NOTE In stepping mode, the Enter key must be pressed twice for each single line of the Scheme script, including blank lines and comments. To revert to continuous execution, enter the command (`(journal:step #f)`).

To save the current journal to a file:

1. **File > Journal > Save**.
2. In the dialog box, save the file as required.

[Table 2](#) lists the corresponding Scheme journal commands.

Table 2 Journal commands

Scheme command	Description
<code>(journal:clean "filename.jrl")</code>	Cleans the specified journal file. (Removes all nonexecutable content from the file to simplify debugging and parameterization.)
<code>(journal:load "filename.jrl")</code>	Loads an existing journal file and runs each command contained in that file. Each line is journaled if journaling is switched on.
<code>(journal:off)</code>	Closes the current journal file and switches off journaling.
<code>(journal:on "filename.jrl")</code>	Switches on journal recording. All future commands are journaled to the file.
<code>(journal:pause)</code>	Pauses recording.
<code>(journal:resume)</code>	Resumes recording.
<code>(journal:save "filename.jrl")</code>	Saves the current journal to a file, but leaves the journal session open.

Graphical User Interface

This chapter describes the graphical user interface of Sentaurus Structure Editor.

Introduction to Graphical User Interface

The graphical user interface (GUI) of Sentaurus Structure Editor has three main areas (see [Figure 1](#)). The menu bar, toolbars, and list boxes are located in the upper part of the main window, the view window is in the center, and the command-line window is in the lower part.

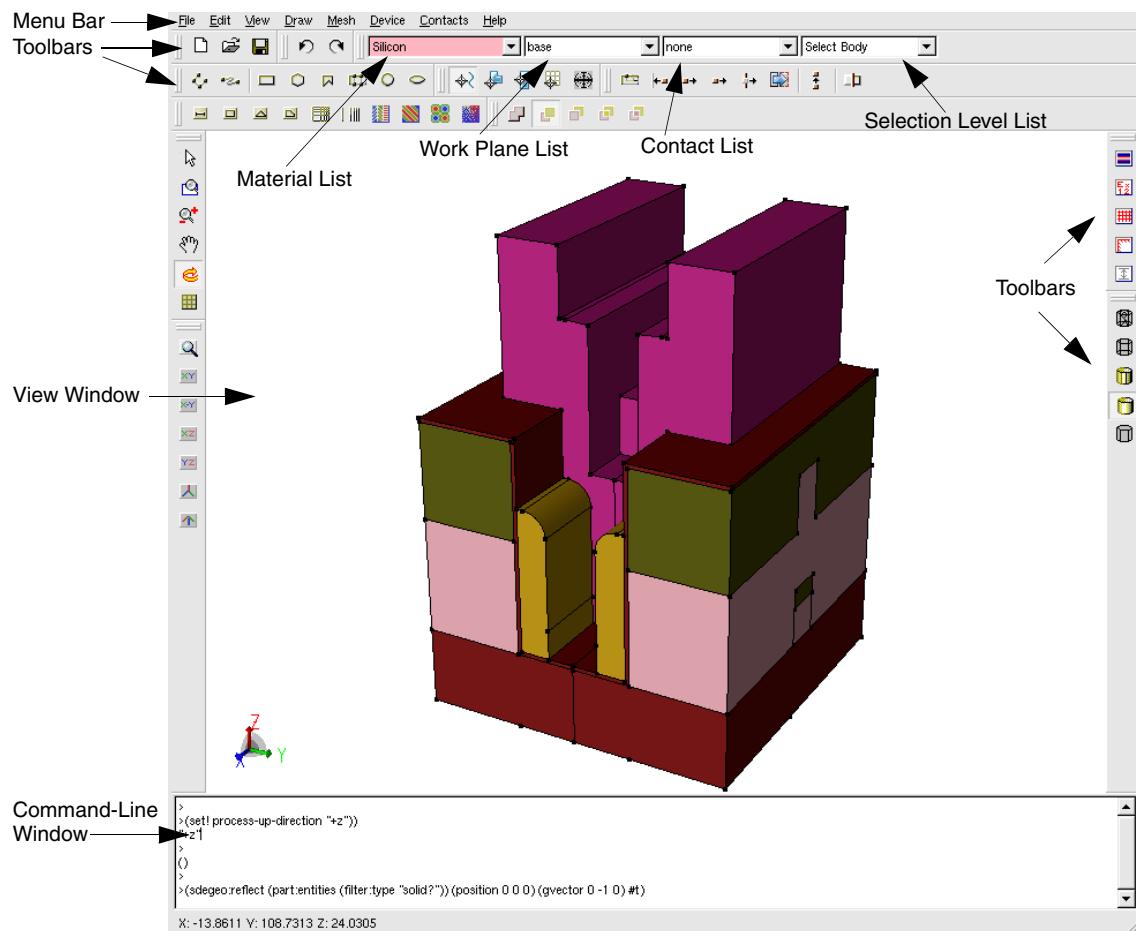


Figure 1 Main window of Sentaurus Structure Editor

GUI Modes

Sentaurus Structure Editor offers different GUI modes: 3D (default mode) and 2D. To set the GUI mode:

- **View > GUI Mode > 2D Mode.**
- **View > GUI Mode > 3D Mode.**

The only difference between the 3D GUI mode and the 2D GUI mode is that in the 2D GUI mode, some toolbars and GUI operations are unavailable. In this way, a more streamlined and simplified GUI is provided for 2D applications.

The dialog boxes related to doping, refinement, and external submeshes are the same in both the 2D GUI mode and 3D GUI mode. However, when defining refinement/evaluation (Ref/Eval) windows directly from these dialog boxes, in 2D GUI mode, rectangular Ref/Eval windows are created and, in 3D GUI mode, cuboidal Ref/Eval windows are created.

Menu Bar

[Table 3](#) lists the menus that are available from the GUI of Sentaurus Structure Editor.

Table 3 Menus

Menu	Description
File	Load, save, and print functions
Edit	Change existing geometric objects
View	Visualization preferences and auxiliary views
Draw	Drawing and basic object creation, preferences
Mesh	Define a meshing strategy, call the meshing engine, visualize the generated mesh and data fields
Device	Define doping profiles
Contacts	Define and edit contacts and contact sets
Help	Version information

Toolbars

Each toolbar contains a set of predefined shortcuts and icons, which are shown in the following tables.

Table 4 File toolbar buttons

Button	Shortcut keys	Description	Button	Shortcut keys	Description
	Ctrl+N	Create new file		Ctrl+S	Save model
	Ctrl+O	Open model		Ctrl+P	Print

Table 5 Edit toolbar buttons

Button	Shortcut keys	Description
	Ctrl+Z	Undo last operation
	Ctrl+Y	Redo last operation

Table 6 Rendering mode toolbar buttons (for 3D)

Button	Description	Button	Description
	Facets		Gouraud Shaded
	Wireframe		Hidden Line
	Flat Shaded		

Table 7 Standard views toolbar buttons

Button	Description	Button	Description
	Isometric View		YZ Plane
	XY Plane		X-Y Plane (y-axis pointing downwards)
	XZ Plane		Zoom to Extents (reset zoom)
	Isometric View (Sentaurus Process up direction)		

3: Graphical User Interface

Introduction to Graphical User Interface

Table 8 GUI actions toolbar buttons (zoom and move)

Button	Description	Button	Description
	Select (selects a single object or objects in a window drawn with mouse)		Zoom (zooming controlled by mouse)
	Zoom to Window (zooms to window drawn with mouse)		Pan (move device with mouse)
	Orbit (3D rotation)		Cut Plane (shows a cross section of the structure)

Table 9 GUI actions toolbar buttons (2D edit tools)

Button	Description	Button	Description
	Polygonal Region Split		Move Region
	Add Vertex		Vertex-Vertex Distance
	Move Vertex or Move Vertices		2D Cut
	Move Edge		

Table 10 GUI actions toolbar buttons (2D create tools)

Button	Description	Button	Description
	Create Polyline Wire		Create Spline Wire
	Create Rectangle		Create Regular Polygon (needs Exact Coordinates mode to set parameters)
	Create Polygon (end polygon with middle mouse button)		Create Ruled Region
	Create Circular Region		Create Elliptical Region

Table 11 Snapping actions toolbar buttons

Button	Description	Button	Description
	No Snapping		Snap to Edge
	Snap to Vertex		Snap to Grid
	Toggle gravity snapping		

Table 12 GUI actions toolbar buttons (3D create tools)

Button	Description	Button	Description
	Create Cuboid		Create Cylinder
	Create Sphere		Create Ellipsoid
	Create Cross Section		

Table 13 Default Boolean toolbar buttons

Button	Description	Button	Description
	Merge (new and existing objects are merged; new material and region names are assigned)		New object replaces old in overlapping regions, but the overlap becomes a separate region
	New object replaces old in overlapping regions		Old object replaces new in overlapping regions, but the overlap becomes a separate region
	Old object replaces new in overlapping regions		

Table 14 Shortcut toolbar buttons

Button	Description	Button	Description
	Switch between geometry editor and grid and data viewer		Switch on or off exact coordinates
	Grid visualization switch		Ruler visualization switch
	Auto stretch scene		

Table 15 DRS (doping, refinement, submesh) toolbar buttons

Button	Description	Button	Description
	Reference line (Ref/Eval window)		Reference rectangle (Ref/Eval window)
	Reference polygon (Ref/Eval window)		Reference element extracted from a geometric face (Ref/Eval window)
	Refinement placement		Multibox placement

Table 15 DRS (doping, refinement, submesh) toolbar buttons

Button	Description	Button	Description
	Constant profile placement		Analytic profile placement
	External profile placement		Particle profile placement

Restoring GUI Settings From Previous Session

Some GUI information is saved automatically in the local home directory of the user. On the UNIX operating system, this information is stored in `~/.config/Synopsys/Sentaurus Structure Editor.conf`.

The parameters that are stored are the toolbar positions as well as the height, the font size, the font style, and the font family used in the command-line window.

To reset these GUI parameters to their defaults, begin an interactive session using the command-line option `-defaultGUI`. This starts the session with the default GUI parameters and replaces any personalized parameters with these defaults when exiting.

Lists

The main window of Sentaurus Structure Editor contains four lists:

- Material list – Selects the material to be assigned to new objects.
- Work Plane list – Sets the work plane for 3D editing.
- Contact list – Selects the contact name to be used in the next set contact region, or face, or edge operations.
- Selection Level list – Selects which type of object can be selected.

View Window

The current device is displayed in the view window. The result of all interactive operations is reflected immediately in the view window.

Right-click in this area to open the following shortcut menus:

Selection Level

Controls which type of object can be selected by clicking (Select mode). Options are **Auto Select**, **Body**, **Face**, **Edge**, **Vertex**, and **Ref/Eval Window**.

Toggle Visibility

Activates or deactivates a light source for shading 3D objects.

Placing the cross-hair cursor over an object and right-clicking has the effect of selecting the object corresponding to the current selection level, and opening the above shortcut menus and the following additional menus and options where it is appropriate in the context of the selection made:

Contacts

If the selection level is set to **Edge** or **Face**, contacts are assigned to the selected objects. It also allows for the creation of new contact sets.

Delete

In many contexts, the object can be deleted by selected this option.

Properties

Displays a window with information about the selected object. In some contexts, for example, Ref/Eval windows, properties of the object are editable.

For Ref/Eval windows, the bounding vertex coordinates are displayed for rectangular and cuboidal Ref/Eval windows. For these types, the vertex coordinates are editable and can be changed. In this case, all doping/refinement/submesh (DRS) objects that use the given Ref/Eval window are redefined using the new vertex coordinates.

Hide

If the selection level is set to **Body** or **Ref/Eval Window**, the selected entities are hidden.

Show All

All the previously hidden bodies and Ref/Eval windows are displayed again.

Command-Line Window

Most GUI operations have an associated Scheme command. After a GUI operation, the corresponding Scheme command is echoed in the command-line window.

Use the Up Arrow and Down Arrow keys to scroll through echoed Scheme commands. Echoed commands can be edited (use the Left Arrow and Right Arrow keys to position the cursor, and the Delete key or Backspace key to delete parts of the command, type in new parts of the command) and re-executed by pressing the Enter key.

Use cut-and-paste operations to save echoed Scheme commands into a text editor to interactively build a Scheme script. Individual Scheme commands or groups of Scheme commands can be pasted back into the command-line window as needed, for example, to test a section of a Scheme script. Scheme commands can also be entered directly at the command-line prompt.

Activate journaling (see [Recording Actions to a File on page 11](#)) to automatically save the echoed Scheme command to a journal file, for later editing and replaying.

Some basic rules of the Scheme scripting language are (see [Chapter 10 on page 265](#) for more details):

- Comment lines start with a semicolon. In each line, a comment proceeds from the first inserted semicolon.

New variables are defined using the keyword `define`. Defined variables can be reassigned a value using the keyword `set!`, for example:

```
(define width 5)      ; defines the variable width and sets its value to 5
(define height 10)
(set! width 3)        ; now width is 3
```

- Scheme has all the conventional data types such as character, string, list, array, Boolean, number, function, and symbol.
- All data types are equal. Any variable can hold any type of data. Data initialization, memory allocation, and memory cleanup (garbage collection) are performed automatically.

NOTE A few keywords (such as `length`) are reserved keywords used by Scheme and they define a Scheme function or operator. These keywords must not be redefined by a user-initiated `define` command.

Undoing and Redoing Actions

To undo an action:

- **Edit > Undo** or **Ctrl+Z**.

The corresponding Scheme command is:

`(roll)`

To redo an action:

- **Edit > Redo** or **Ctrl+Y**.

The corresponding Scheme command is:

`(roll+1)`

NOTE The undo and redo operations work in multiple steps as well. `(roll -n)` rolls back the modeler by n steps, while `(roll n)` rolls forward the history stream of the modeler by n steps. `(roll)` is a shortcut to `(roll -1)`.

The undo and redo operations work with actions supported directly by the ACIS modeling engine, including operations that create and change Ref/Eval windows. Operations that involve creating or changing placements cannot be undone by using the `(roll)` feature. However, placements can be edited, deleted, and recreated.

Shortcut Keys

Table 16 lists additional shortcut key combinations to manipulate the view.

Table 16 Shortcut keys for Sentaurus Structure Editor

Key	Action
Up Arrow	View window: Zoom out Command-line window: Scroll up command history
Down Arrow	View window: Zoom in Command-line window: Scroll down command history
Left Arrow	View window: Pan to the left Command-line window: Position cursor for editing echoed Scheme command
Right Arrow	View window: Pan to the right Command-line window: Position cursor for editing echoed Scheme command

Table 16 Shortcut keys for Sentaurus Structure Editor

Key	Action
Ctrl+Left Arrow	View window: Pan downwards
Ctrl+Right Arrow	View window: Pan upwards
Ctrl+Z	(roll)
Ctrl+Y	(roll 1)
Shift+Orbit	Rotate about x-axis (horizontal view) or Pan (when (<code>sde:use-camera-manipulator #t</code>) is used)
Ctrl+Orbit	Rotate about y-axis (vertical view) or Zoom in and out (when (<code>sde:use-camera-manipulator #t</code>) is used)
Ctrl+Shift+Orbit	Rotate about z-axis (perpendicular to view)
Ctrl+N	Create new file
Ctrl+O	Open model
Ctrl+S	Save model
Ctrl+P	Print
Ctrl+Q	Exit

Customizing Graphical User Interface

The certain parts of the GUI can be customized.

Configuring Command-Line Window

The command-line window can be configured from the menu bar (**View > Script Win Prefs**) or directly using the `sde:scmwin` Scheme commands. Select the height, font style, and size of the command-line window in this dialog box.

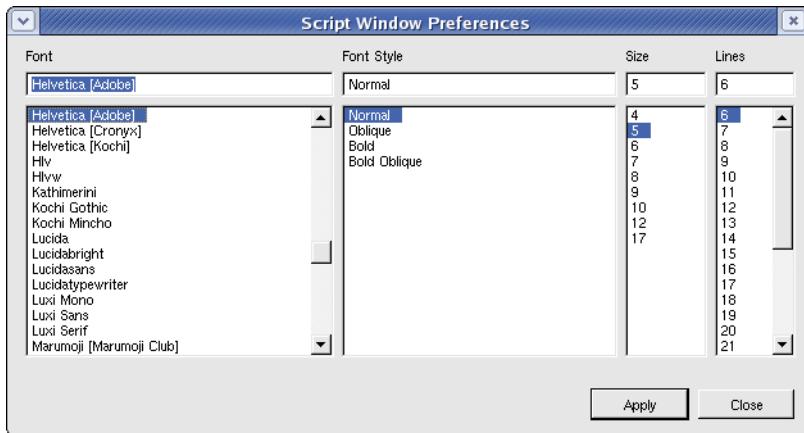


Figure 2 Script Window Preferences dialog box

The Scheme commands listed in [Table 17](#) can be used to configure the command-line window.

Table 17 Scheme functions to configure command-line window

Scheme function	Description
(sde:scmwin-get-font-families)	Returns all available font families.
(sde:scmwin-get-font-family)	Returns the currently selected font family.
(sde:scmwin-get-font-size)	Returns the active font size.
(sde:scmwin-get-font-style)	Returns the font style.
(sde:scmwin-select-font)	Displays the Select Font dialog box.
(sde:scmwin-set-font-family font-type)	Sets the font family.
(sde:scmwin-set-font-size integer)	Sets the font size.
(sde:scmwin-set-prefs)	Can be used to configure the command-line window, using one single function.
(sde:scmwin-get-window-height)	Returns the height of the command-line window.
(sde:scmwin-set-window-height number-of-lines)	Sets the height of the command-line window.

NOTE The height, font family, font size, and font style of the command-line window are stored in the local home directory of the user when exiting Sentaurus Structure Editor, making these parameters and toolbar positions persistent from session to session. For more details on this persistence mechanism and how to restore default values, see [Restoring GUI Settings From Previous Session on page 18](#).

Changing Attributes of Graphical User Interface

Background Color

To change the background color of the view window:

- **View > Background Color.**

The corresponding Scheme command is:

```
(sde:set-background-color r_top g_top b_top r_bot g_bot b_bot)
```

The RGB colors for the top and bottom of the view window must be specified as integers in the range 0–255. For example, to create a graded background with red on top and blue at the bottom:

```
(sde:set-background-color 255 0 0 0 0 255)
```

GUI Style

To change the GUI style:

- **View > GUI Style.**

The available GUI styles are Windows, Motif, Cleanlooks, Plastique, and CDE.

See [sde:set-window-style on page 491](#).

Font Size of Menu Bar of Main Window

The font size of the menu bar of the main window can be changed using:

```
(sde:set-menubar-font-size font-size)
```

For example:

```
(sde:set-menubar-font-size 10)
```

Size of Main Window

The main window can be resized at any time using the mouse, or it can be resized using:

```
(sde:set-window-size x-size y-size)
```

For example:

```
(sde:set-window-size 640 480)
```

Position of Main Window

The main window can be positioned on the screen by moving it using the mouse, or using:

```
(sde:set-window-position x y)
```

For example, to place the main window in the upper-left corner of the screen:

```
(sde:set-window-position 0 0)
```

NOTE These GUI attributes are saved by the command `sde:save-model` and restored by the command `sde:open-model`.

Restoring Settings of Graphical User Interface

To capture figures for presentations or to compare models visually, the state of the GUI graphical view (translation, zoom, rotation) can be recorded and restored using Scheme functions. The `sde:get-view-params` function is used to return the actual view parameters. The view parameters are restored using the `sde:set-view-params` function.

For example:

```
(define myview (sde:get-view-params))  
; The myview object stores the GUI settings, which can be restored later.  
(sde:set-view-params myview)
```

Selecting Entities

To select an entity:

1. Click the Select button (see [Table 8 on page 16](#)).
2. Select the required entity type from the Selection Level list.
3. Select an entity and hold the Shift or Ctrl key to select additional entities, or drag a box around a set of entities.
4. Click the (blank) background to clear the selected entity list.

Entity types are **Body**, **Face**, **Edge**, **Vertex**, or **Ref/Eval Window**.

3: Graphical User Interface

Snapping Modes



Figure 3 Set entity selection type: shortcut menu (*left*) and Selection Level list (*right*)

Snapping Modes

The default drawing mode is freehand for creating 2D regions (rectangles, circles, ellipses, and so on). Optional features such as snap-to-grid, exact coordinates, and snap-to-existing vertices can also be used. These features can also be accessed interactively during model generation.

Table 18 Keyboard keys for 2D drawing operations

Key	Action
Esc	Resets operator
V	Snap-to-vertex
E	Snap-to-edge (closest point on edge)
G	Snap-to-grid
N	Disables snapping

For example, during a 2D polygonal region generation when the E key is pressed, the pointer will snap to the closest existing edge. When the pointer is moved, it slides along the closest edge. When the V key is pressed, the pointer snaps automatically to the closest vertex. To move back to freehand drawing, press the N key.

Printing

To print the current view of the structure:

1. **File > Print** or **Ctrl+P**.
2. Select the printer and set print options such as page orientation, and color or black-and-white mode if available.
3. Select the **Print to file** option, and enter a file name to export the view to a portable document format (PDF) file.
4. Click **Print**.

Defining Parameters From the Graphical User Interface

To define parameters:

1. **Edit > Parameters.**
2. Enter the parameter names and values.
3. Click **Set**.

The corresponding Scheme command is:

```
(sde:define-parameter parameter_name parameter_value [min_value max_value])
```

For example:

```
(sde:define-parameter "myvar1" "banana")
(sde:define-parameter "myvar2" 10)
(sde:define-parameter "myvar3" 10 0 20)
```

The parameters can be deleted using either the **Delete** button of the Parameters dialog box or the function `sde:delete-parameter`:

```
(sde:delete-parameter parameter_name)
```

NOTE The parameter names must be enclosed in double quotation marks when either `(sde:define-parameter)` or `(sde:delete-parameter)` is used.

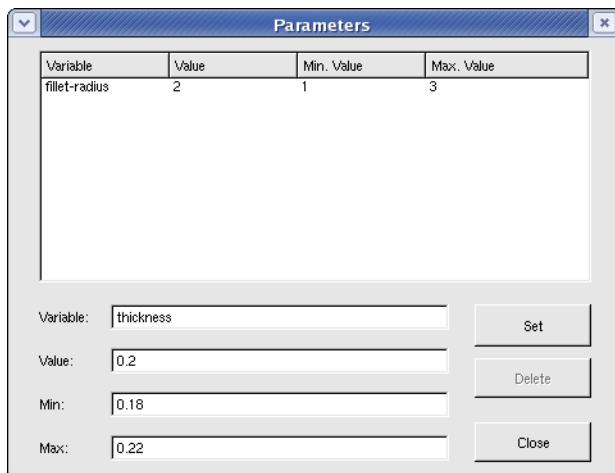


Figure 4 Parameters dialog box

Scheme variables function as parameters for various operations, such as extrusion and chamfering, and can be used for device parameterization. These variables can be assigned not

3: Graphical User Interface

Defining Parameters From the Graphical User Interface

only a value by using **Edit > Parameters**, but also minimum and maximum values. For example, when myvar1 is defined with Value 10, Min. Value 0, and Max. Value 20, you can enter myvar1 in the command-line window that will evaluate myvar1 as 10. The minimum value is stored in a variable called myvar1_min, and the maximum value is stored in a variable called myvar1_max.

NOTE The defined parameters can be used in all subsequent Scheme commands as well as in the fields of the dialog box that expect numeric values.

Parameters can also be defined by the basic Scheme command (`(define parameter-name value)`).

This chapter describes the various options to control views available in Sentaurus Structure Editor.

Zooming, Panning, and Orbiting With Mouse Operations

To access the different modes of mouse operations:

- **View > Interactive Mode**, or click the corresponding toolbar button (see [Figure 5](#)).



Figure 5 Toolbar buttons for zooming, panning, and orbiting with mouse operations

The options are:

Zoom to Extents

Resets the zoom factor so that the entire structure is displayed.

Zoom to Window

Drag to define a zoom window. The view is updated such that the defined zoom window is displayed as large as possible. (If the aspect ratio of the selected zoom window differs from the current view window aspect ratio, the zooming may appear to be less than expected.)

Orbit

In this mode, dragging adjusts the camera position in a way that simulates orbiting around the drawn structure. Both the position and path of the pointer during the dragging operation provide an intuitive mechanism for rotation about different axes. Dragging left or right along the middle of the view window rotates the structure about the vertical axis. Similarly, dragging up or down along the center of the view window rotates the structure about the horizontal axis. Dragging up, down, left, or right near any edge of the view window rotates the structure about the axis perpendicular to the view window. Combinations of the movements are designed to give you control over the viewing angle of the drawn structure.

4: Controlling Views

Interactive Cutting Plane Viewer

While the Orbit mode is active, different shortcut keys can be used to rotate the model about the imaginary coordinate axes of the screen (in the view window). Hold the key or keys when in Orbit mode:

Rotate about x-axis (horizontal view)	Shift+Orbit
Rotate about y-axis (vertical view)	Ctrl+Orbit
Rotate about z-axis (perpendicular to view)	Ctrl+Shift+Orbit

The (`sde:use-camera-manipulator #t`) function can be used to change these key functionalities to another type of behavior. (The (`sde:use-camera-manipulator #f`) command can be used to change it back.)

After the (`sde:use-camera-manipulator #t`) command is executed when in Orbit mode, the Ctrl key can be used to zoom and the Shift key can be used to pan (while pressing the left mouse button).

Zoom

In this mode, dragging upwards zooms in on the structure, and dragging downwards zooms out.

Pan

In this mode, dragging moves the structure around the view window.

Interactive Cutting Plane Viewer

To access the interactive cutting plane viewer:

1. **View > Interactive Mode > Cutting Plane**, or click the corresponding toolbar button.
2. Select either **Rotate X**, **Drag Y**, or **Rotate Z** to control the location of the cut plane. Enter the rotation or drag amount in the respective field or operate the dials with the mouse.
Alternatively, the cut plane can be manipulated directly in the view window by clicking the respective handles for rotating and dragging.
3. To suppress the display of the cut plane, either select the **Remove Cut Plane on Close** option and click **Close**, or toggle the Cutting Plane toolbar button.

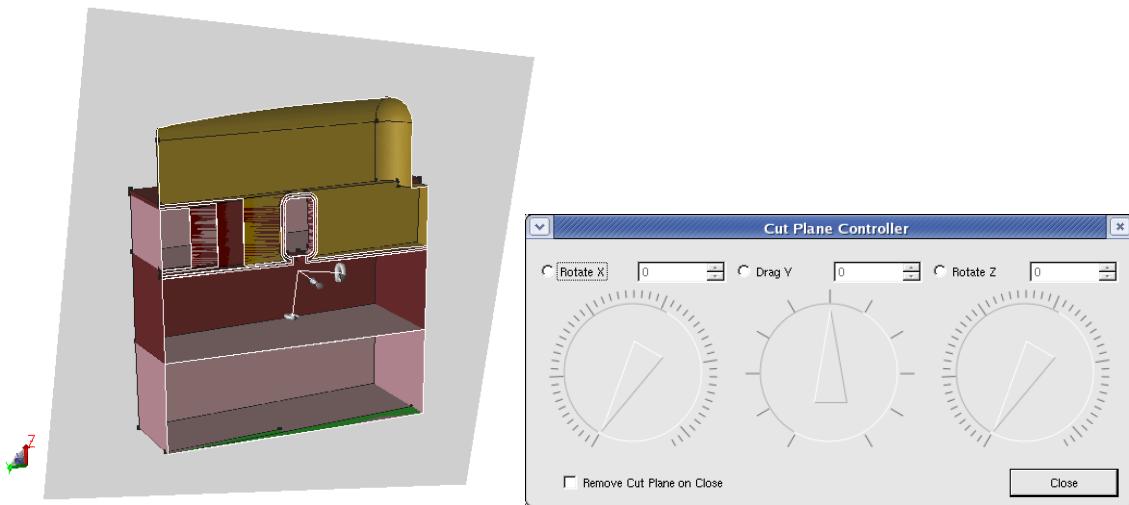


Figure 6 Interactive cutting plane viewer: structure with cut plane (*left*) and Cut Plane Controller dialog box (*right*)

Perspective and Orthographic Views in 3D

Three-dimensional objects are displayed using either orthographic projection (more distant objects are drawn with their true height and width as closer objects) or perspective (the height and width of more distant objects are reduced according to their distance from the viewer).

To switch between the perspective and orthographic views when displaying 3D objects:

- **View > Perspective.**

NOTE Some GUI-supported operations such as 3D object creation (cube, cylinder, sphere) will change the view automatically to orthographic view.

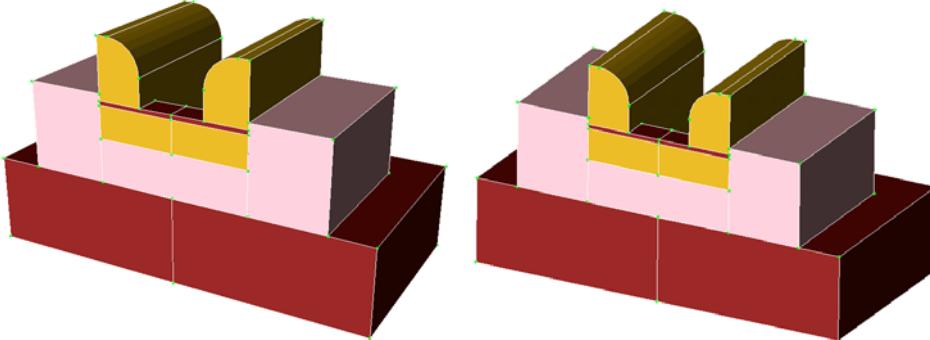


Figure 7 Perspective view (*left*) and orthographic view (*right*)

4: Controlling Views

Selecting the DATEX Color Scheme

Selecting the DATEX Color Scheme

The `datexcodes.txt` file contains two color definitions for each DATEX material. By default, Sentaurus Structure Editor uses the first color definition from the `datexcodes.txt` file to assign the color for each DATEX material for rendering. The **View > Primary Datex Color** command selects the first color definition (default).

Deselecting the **View > Primary Datex Color** command changes the color scheme to the second color definition, which is typically a brighter version of the first color definition.

In addition, the `sde:change-datex-color-scheme` Scheme extension can be used to select the DATEX color scheme.

Selecting the Rendering Mode

To access the different rendering modes:

1. **View > Render.**
2. Select a rendering mode, or click the corresponding toolbar button (see [Table 6 on page 15](#)).

The available rendering modes are illustrated here using the following example structure:

```
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0.0 0.0 0.0) (position 1.0 0.8 1.0)
    "Silicon" "R.Substrate")
(sdegeo:set-default-boolean "ABA")
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0.0 0.0 1.0) (position 0.5 0.8 1.02)
    "Oxide" "R.Gox")
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0.0 0.0 1.02) (position 0.3 0.8 1.5)
    "PolySilicon" "R.Poly")
(sdegeo:set-default-boolean "BAB")
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0.0 0.0 1.02) (position 0.5 0.8 1.4)
    "Nitride" "R.Spacer")
(sdegeo:fillet (find-edge-id (position 0.5 0.4 1.4)) 0.18)
(sde:setrefprops 0 30 0 0)
```

Facets

The faceted model shows a triangulated view in 2D and a triangulated surface tessellation in 3D. When exporting the boundary file, the 2D facetting algorithm extracts the boundary edges from the tessellated view. In 3D, the triangular elements become part of the polyhedral boundary representation. When changing the surface refinement properties, the

faceted view always reflects the triangulation that will be used when exporting a boundary file.

Wireframe

This rendering mode shows the boundary wires only.

Flat Shaded

A simple shaded mode where the surface normals are taken from the tessellated (triangulated) mode. Each surface element has a uniform color.

Gouraud Shaded

In this shading method, the surface normals are interpolated (using a simple linear interpolation) between the neighboring surface triangles. In this way, a continuously shaded view is generated.

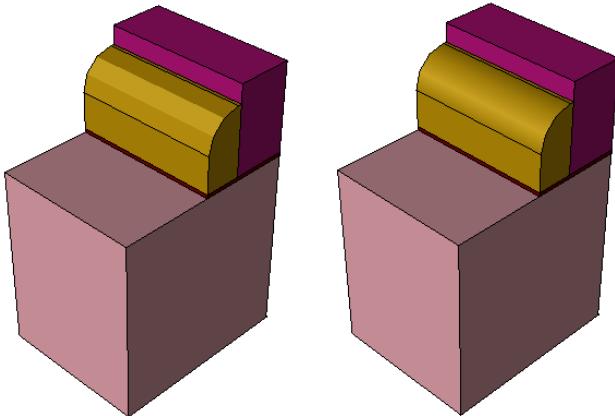


Figure 8 Rendering modes: flat shaded (*left*) and Gouraud shaded (*right*)

Hidden Line

This mode generates a 3D view in which nonvisible edges are hidden. Additional silhouette edges are added to the view for the correct visualization.

Wireframe or Hidden Line with Face Parameter Lines

To better visualize faces in Wireframe mode or Hidden Line mode, additional face parameter lines can be displayed as well. In this mode, each face is ‘decorated’ with a given number of parametric lines for each orthogonal direction. The default number is 3.

The Scheme commands for displaying face parameter lines are:

```
(view:display-param-lines #t)
; Turns on/off parameter lines for visualization
(option:set "u_param" 5) ; Number of parameter lines in the u direction
```

4: Controlling Views

View Orientation

```
(option:set "v_param" 5) ; Number of parameter lines in the v direction  
(render:rebuild)
```

This option is not available from the GUI.

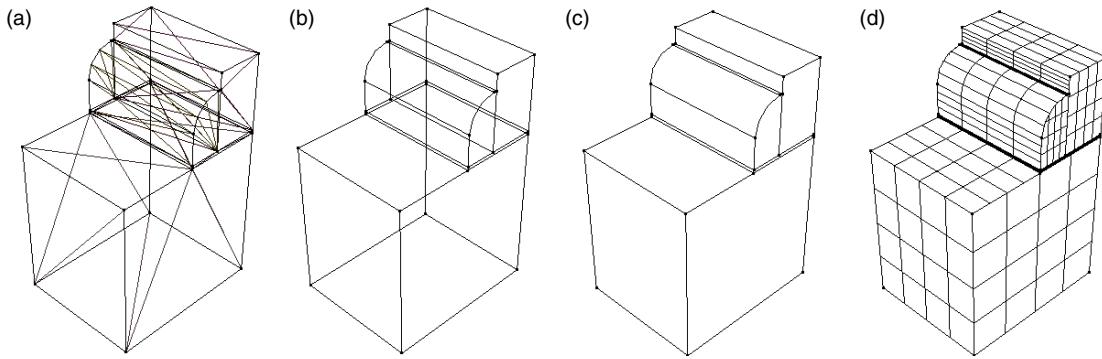


Figure 9 Rendering modes: (a) facets, (b) wireframe, (c) hidden lines, and (d) hidden lines with face parameter lines

NOTE Apart from these rendering modes, other Scheme commands for changing the rendering are available:

```
(view:set-point-size 0) ; Switches on/off the vertex markers.  
(render:rebuild) ; Rebuilds the graphics scene.
```

View Orientation

The camera position and orientation can be selected interactively. The resulting orientation of the coordinate axes displayed are given as follows:

Iso	3D isometric view
XY	X to the right, Y up
XZ	X to the right, Z up
YZ	Z to the left, Y up
X(-Y)	X to the right, Y down

To select the camera view:

- **View > Camera Views**, or click the corresponding toolbar button.

Showing and Hiding Coordinate Axes

To switch between the display of the coordinates axes in the lower-right corner of the main window:

- **View > Show Axes.**
-

Displaying Grid Lines

To display the grid lines:

1. **View > Grid**, or click the corresponding toolbar button.
2. Enter the grid line spacing along the x axis (**Grid Width**) and along the y axis (**Grid Height**). Optionally, the width of the grid line and the line pattern can be selected.
3. Click **Apply** to activate the changed settings.
4. Click **Show** to display the grid lines, or click **Hide** to suppress the display of the grid lines.

NOTE The grid lines are always shown in the current work plane. Grid lines along the z-axis are not supported.

Displaying Ruler

To switch between the display of rulers along the x- and y-directions:

- **View > Show Ruler**, or click the corresponding toolbar button.

NOTE The rulers are always shown in the current work plane. A ruler along the z-axis is not supported. The x- and y-rulers are placed such that they cross in the upper-left corner when using the XY view orientation. Using other view orientations may make it difficult to read the tick labels of the rulers.

4: Controlling Views

Scaling View

Scaling View

You can scale the view (uniform or nonuniform). Scaling the view does not change the model coordinates; it is applied only to the graphical scene.

To scale the view:

1. **View > View Scaling.**
2. Enter a view scaling factor for each of the coordinate axis.

The corresponding Scheme command is:

```
(sde:scale-scene x-factor y-factor z-factor)
```

For example, to scale the view by 2 in the y-direction, use `(sde:scale-scene 1 2 1)`. The command `(sde:scale-scene 1 1 1)` restores the original uniform unscaled model view.

Visualizing Selected Geometric Objects

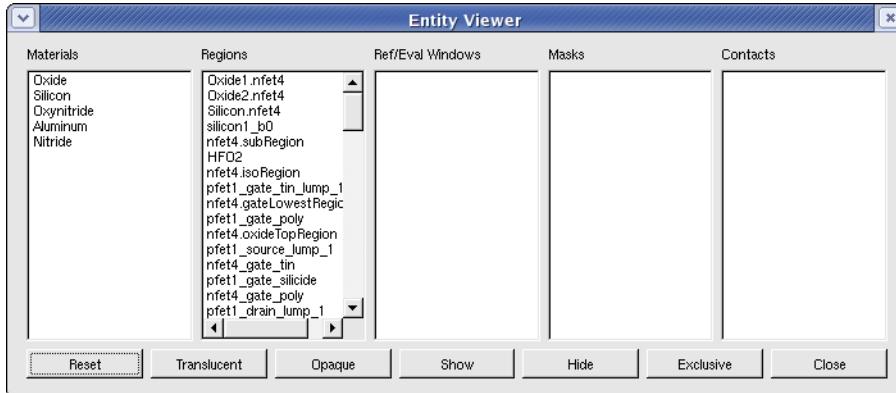


Figure 10 Entity Viewer

To view geometric entities associated with a selected material, or selected regions, masks, contacts:

- **View > Entity Viewer.**

The Entity Viewer is used to switch on and off the display of all different entity types (body, face, edge, vertex, and other), masks, contacts, regions, and materials. Each can be shown or hidden, individually or in groups, using the **Show** and **Hide** buttons. To restrict the display to only the selected entities, click the **Exclusive** button.

To see through the selected entities, click the **Translucent** button. To switch off translucency for the selected entities, click **Opaque**.

Any additions, changes, and deletions to entities made through GUI actions in the view window or through Scheme commands are reflected immediately in the Entity Viewer.

Two-dimensional or three-dimensional contacts can be visualized as separate objects. To see only a given contact, highlight the contact name in the Entity Viewer and click **Exclusive**.

Related Scheme commands to display, hide, or show exclusively a given contact, respectively, are:

```
(sde:show-contact contactname)
(sde:hide-contact contactname)
(sde:xshow-contact contactname)
```

Quick Access to Placements, Refinements, and Doping Profiles

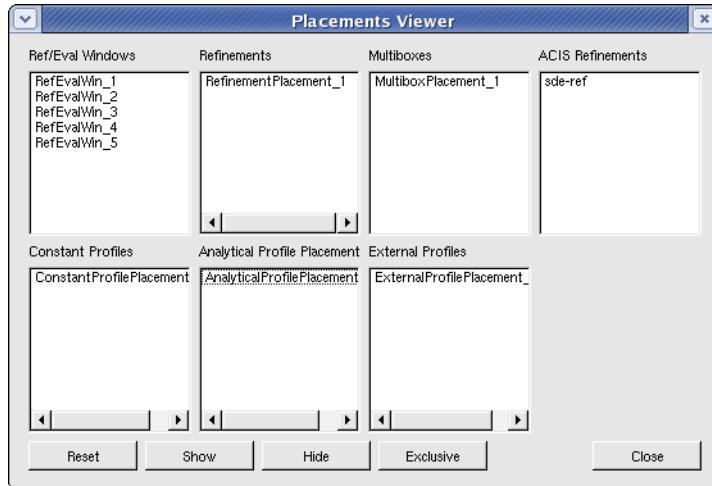


Figure 11 Placements Viewer

To list and access all currently defined Ref/Eval windows, refinements, and doping profiles:

1. **View > Placements Viewer.**
2. Double-clicking any option opens the corresponding dialog box to view and edit its properties. Additions, changes, and deletions to placements made through GUI actions in

4: Controlling Views

Visualizing the Internal Entity Representation

the view window or through Scheme commands are reflected immediately in the Placements Viewer.

3. To visualize Ref/Eval windows, select one or more Ref/Eval window and click **Show**.

Click **Exclusive** to display the item while suppressing the display of all other items.

Click **Hide** to suppress the display of the selected item. (These two buttons only apply to Ref/Eval windows.)

Visualizing the Internal Entity Representation

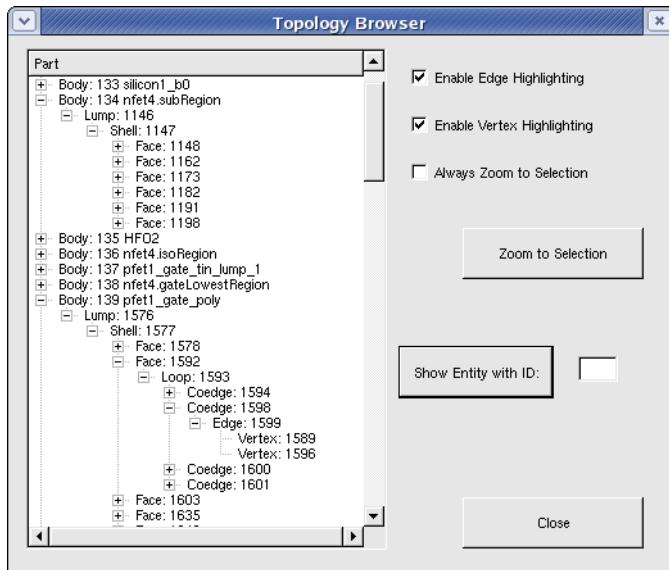


Figure 12 Topology Browser

To view the internal representation of entities:

- **View > Topology Browser.**

Sentaurus Structure Editor represents the topology of a structure as a hierarchy of entities. On the top of the hierarchy are the bodies, which consist of lumps, shells, faces, loops, coedges, edges, and finally vertices. When working with Sentaurus Structure Editor, mainly bodies, faces, edges, and vertices are important.

The Topology Browser displays a tree of entities and their relationships, as used internally by Sentaurus Structure Editor. Use this tool to determine entity numbers and relationships. The graphical selection of entities in the main window of Sentaurus Structure Editor results in the

highlighting of the corresponding entity in the Topology Browser. Similarly, the selection of an entity in the Topology Browser results in the highlighting of the entity in the main window.

The Topology Browser also displays the doping/refinement/submesh (DRS)–related Ref/Eval windows as geometric objects.

4: Controlling Views

Visualizing the Internal Entity Representation

This chapter provides details about creating a variety of structures and presents examples that illustrate various commands.

Modeling Unit and Modeling Range

The geometry operations in Sentaurus Structure Editor are based on the ACIS geometry kernel. Most geometric calculations are performed using finite-precision arithmetic and tolerances. You must be aware of two tolerance values – `resabs` and `resnor` – because they determine the suggested modeling unit:

- `resabs` (default value 1e-6) is the tolerance used when comparing two positions in the 3D model space. If two positions are within `resabs` of each other, they may be considered in the same position.
- `resnor` (default value 1e-10) is the tolerance used when comparing the directions of two vectors. If the directions of two vectors are within `resnor` of each other, the vectors may be considered to be parallel.

Basically, the modeling range is the ratio of these two values (`resabs/resnor`).

Geometry modeling in Sentaurus Structure Editor is unitless. This means that you can choose any unit for model representation. However, the modeling range and the smallest representable feature will depend on the selected modeling unit.

For example, if you want to use micrometer as the modeling unit and a modeling range that is 100 μm , the smallest representable feature will be $\text{resnor} \times 100 = 10^{-8} \mu\text{m}$, which is 10^{-5} nm . If the modeling unit and the modeling range are selected to be 1 m, the smallest representable feature will be 10^{-10} m , which is 10 nm. From this example, it is clear that it would not be practical to select meter as the modeling unit, since the TCAD devices could not be represented in Sentaurus Structure Editor based on the tolerance values that are used for the geometric calculations. Selecting micrometer as the modeling unit would be a better choice for TCAD devices. This means that, in this case, the smallest representable geometric feature is approximately 10^{-5} nm .

Based on experience in nanodevice modeling, it is suggested that you use nanometer as the modeling unit when such devices are being modeled. This will result in a smaller modeling range but a larger precision, which may be preferable. It is the best to select the modeling unit in such a way that it will provide the largest precision within the necessary modeling range.

5: Generating Geometric Structures

Creating a New Structure

If there is a modeling unit mismatch between the different TCAD tools, an additional scaling can be applied to the tessellated boundary file created by Sentaurus Structure Editor and to the mesh command file. This operation will not introduce any modeling error, since scaling is performed directly on the files, and no additional geometric operations are applied to the model.

Creating a New Structure

Reinitializing Sentaurus Structure Editor

To reset Sentaurus Structure Editor:

- **File > New** or **Ctrl+N**.

The corresponding Scheme command is:

```
(sde:clear)
```

NOTE This command restores the default settings of the graphical user interface (GUI), clears and reinitializes the geometry database, and clears all doping-related and refinement-related data. It is recommended as good practice to start each Scheme script with this command.

Setting Interactive Work Preferences

Exact Coordinates

In Sentaurus Structure Editor, geometric objects can be drawn free hand. However, for most applications, it is convenient (and sometimes necessary) to specify explicitly the coordinates of the object, for example, to allow for precise alignment of different regions.

To activate exact coordinates:

- **Draw > Exact Coordinates**, or click the corresponding toolbar button (see [Table 8 on page 16](#)).

In Exact Coordinates mode, after drawing any 2D shape, or after adding or moving vertices, a dialog box is displayed that shows the vertex coordinates of the new shape. The dialog box allows you to edit these values.

Snapping

Snapping can be used as an alternative or a convenient augmentation of the Exact Coordinates mode for creating 2D regions (rectangles circles, ellipses, and so on). The different snapping modes are activated interactively when drawing shapes by pressing the following keys (or click the corresponding toolbar buttons):

- **Grid Snapping:** To activate grid snapping, press the G key or click the corresponding toolbar button (see [Table 11 on page 16](#)). The pointer jumps from grid point to grid point. (To visualize the grid, **View > Grid**.)
- **Vertex Snapping:** To snap the pointer to the nearest vertex of an existing shape, press the V key or click the corresponding toolbar button (see [Table 11](#)). When the pointer is moved, it jumps from vertex to vertex. A click will insert the new vertex to be exactly on a vertex.
- **Edge Snapping:** To snap the pointer to the nearest edge of an existing shape (it will slide along this edge), press the E key or click the corresponding toolbar button (see [Table 11](#)). A click will insert the new vertex to be exactly on the edge.
- **Free Drawing:** To return to the default free-drawing mode, press the F key or click the corresponding toolbar button (see [Table 11](#)).

NOTE The Exact Coordinates mode can be used concurrently with all snapping options.

Active Material

To select the active material to be used for subsequent actions:

- Select the required material from the Material list.

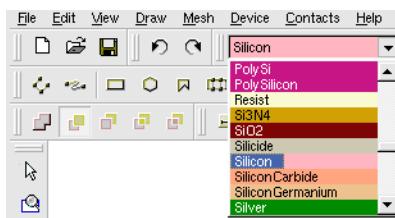


Figure 13 Material list: select active material for all subsequent actions

5: Generating Geometric Structures

Setting Interactive Work Preferences

NOTE The material list is controlled by the DATEXCODE file. The default location is \$STROOT/tcad/\$STRELEASE/lib/datexcodes.txt. New materials can be defined by creating a local version of this file in the current working directory.

Naming Regions

When creating a new region, Sentaurus Structure Editor automatically assigns a default region name. The default region names follow the sequence region_1, region_2, region_3, and so on. To be prompted for a custom region name after creating a new region interactively, deactivate the automatic region-naming feature.

To switch automatic region-naming on or off:

- **Draw > Auto Region Naming.**

Region names can be changed later (see [Changing the Name of a Region on page 108](#)). Within Sentaurus Structure Editor, multiple geometric objects can share the same region name. However, when saving the final boundary, disjoint regions must have different region names. If the region-naming does not satisfy this criterion, Sentaurus Structure Editor automatically modifies the region names by adding the suffix _lump%N to each disjoint region (where N is a lump counter). Use **Edit > Separate Lumps** to explicitly force this region-renaming step.

Overlap Behavior

In most applications, a device consists of multiple regions. When creating a device with multiple regions in Sentaurus Structure Editor, later-added regions may intersect existing regions. If this occurs, a predefined scheme is used to resolve the overlapping of regions.

To select the overlap resolution behavior:

- **Draw > Overlap Behavior**, or click the corresponding toolbar button (see [Table 13 on page 17](#)).

The types of overlap resolution behavior available in Sentaurus Structure Editor are:

Merge

The old and new structures merge, and all boundary lines between them are dissolved. The resulting merged structure takes on the region name and material of the last-drawn structure. The corresponding Scheme command is:

```
(sdegeo:set-default-boolean "AB")
```

New Replaces Old

The new structure is created as drawn, and the old structure is adapted. The part of the old structure that overlaps with the new one is deleted, and its boundary is replaced by the boundary of the new structure. Two separate regions remain. The corresponding Scheme command is:

```
(sdegeo:set-default-boolean "ABA")
```

Old Replaces New

The new structure is created, but it is adapted so that the old one remains unchanged. The part of the new structure that overlaps with the old one is deleted, and its boundary is replaced by the boundary of the old structure. Two separate regions remain. The corresponding Scheme command is:

```
(sdegeo:set-default-boolean "BAB")
```

New Overlaps Old

The new structure is created as drawn, and the old structure is adapted. The part of the old structure that overlaps with the new structure is deleted. However, the boundary edges of the old structure do not dissolve. Three regions result: original, new, and overlap, where the overlap region is named `region_1region_2`, that is, the concatenation of the original and new region names. The corresponding Scheme command is:

```
(sdegeo:set-default-boolean "ABiA")
```

Old Overlaps New

The new structure is created, but it is adapted so that the old one remains unchanged. The part of the new structure that overlaps the old one is deleted. However, the boundary edges of the new structure do not dissolve. Three regions result: original, new, and overlap, where the overlap region is named `region1region2`, that is, the concatenation of the original and new region names. The corresponding Scheme command is:

```
(sdegeo:set-default-boolean "ABiB")
```

Unresolved Overlaps

An additional option "XX" is available. The `(sdegeo:set-default-boolean "XX")` command switches off the automatic overlap region handling, thereby allowing the creation of overlapping regions. This option should be used only by experienced users. The overlaps must be resolved manually later; otherwise, the exported final boundary will contain an invalid topology. This option is not available from the GUI.

Current Overlap Behavior

The Scheme command `(sdegeo:get-default-boolean)` returns information about the currently active overlap resolution behavior.

5: Generating Geometric Structures

Basic 2D Shapes

Removing Overlaps

If the model contains overlapping regions, the overlaps can be removed by using either explicit Boolean operations (`sdegeo:bool-intersect`, `sdegeo:bool-subtract`, `sdegeo:bool-unite`), or the `remove-body-ABA` or `remove-body-BAB` command.

NOTE Some geometric operations may create overlaps, which can be difficult to detect, especially for larger 3D models. The overlaps must be removed from the model before the tessellated boundary file is saved for meshing. The `sdegeo:check-overlap` function can be used to find the possible overlaps automatically.

Basic 2D Shapes

Rectangles

To draw a rectangle:

1. **Draw > 2D Create Tools > Rectangular Region**, or click the corresponding toolbar button (see [Table 10 on page 16](#)).
2. Drag to draw the diagonal of the rectangle in the view window.
3. In Exact Coordinates mode, a dialog box is displayed where you enter the coordinates of the first vertex and second vertex of the diagonal.

The corresponding Scheme command is:

```
(sdegeo:create-rectangle position position material-name region-name)
```

For example:

```
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 0 0 0) (position 2 1 0) "Silicon"  
"R.Substrate")
```

Regular Polygons

To draw a regular polygon:

1. **Draw > 2D Create Tools > Regular Polygonal Region**, or click the corresponding toolbar button (see [Table 10 on page 16](#)).
2. Drag to draw the radius of the regular polygon in the view window. By default, a ten-sided polygon is created.

3. In Exact Coordinates mode, a dialog box is displayed where you enter the coordinates of the center point, the radius, the number of sides, as well as the starting angle.

The corresponding Scheme command is:

```
(sdegeo:create-reg-polygon center-position radius number_of_faces start_angle  
material-name region-name)
```

For example:

```
(sdegeo:create-reg-polygon (position 0 0 0) 1.0 3 30 "Nitride"  
"R.TriangleSpacer")
```

Polygons

To draw a general polygon:

1. **Draw > 2D Create Tools > Polygonal Region**, or click the corresponding toolbar button (see [Table 10 on page 16](#)).
2. Click at each vertex of the polygon in the view window. To finish drawing the polygon, click the middle mouse button. (Press both buttons when using a two-button mouse.) The polygon closes automatically.
3. In Exact Coordinates mode, a dialog box is displayed where you enter the coordinates for each vertex.

The corresponding Scheme command is:

```
(sdegeo:create-polygon list-of-positions material-name region-name)
```

For example:

```
(sdegeo:create-polygon (list (position 0 0 0) (position 0.5 -1 0)  
(position 1 -1 0) (position 1.5 0 0) (position 0 0 0))  
"PolySilicon" "R.TaperedPoly")
```

Circles

To draw a circle:

1. **Draw > 2D Create Tools > Circular Region**, or click the corresponding toolbar button (see [Table 10 on page 16](#)).
2. Drag to draw the radius of the circle in the view window.

5: Generating Geometric Structures

Basic 2D Shapes

3. In Exact Coordinates mode, a dialog box is displayed where you enter the coordinates of the center point and the radius.

The corresponding Scheme command is:

```
(sdegeo:create-circular-sheet position radius material-name region-name)
```

For example:

```
(sdegeo:create-circular-sheet (position 0 0 0) 0.01 "Silicon" "R.Nanowire")
```

Ellipses

To draw an ellipse:

1. **Draw > 2D Create Tools > Elliptical Region**, or click the corresponding toolbar button (see [Table 10 on page 16](#)).
2. Drag to draw the major axis in the view window. Then, release the mouse button and move the pointer to select the width of the ellipse.
3. In Exact Coordinates mode, a dialog box is displayed where you enter the coordinates of the center point, the endpoint of the major axis, as well as the ratio between the major and the minor axes.

The corresponding Scheme command is:

```
(sdegeo:create-elliptical-sheet position position ratio material-name  
region-name)
```

For example:

```
(sdegeo:create-elliptical-sheet (position 0 0 0) (position 1 0 0) 0.5 "Silicon"  
"R.Ellipse")
```

NOTE The ratio can be greater than 1, in which case, the minor axis will actually be larger than the other axis (which was referred to above as the *major axis*).

Ruled Regions

A ruled region is a shape that is defined by two edges. The region is created by connecting the endpoints of the two edges.

To create a ruled region:

1. From the Selection Level list, choose **Select Edge**.
2. **Draw > 2D Create Tools > Ruled Region**.
3. Select the edge and hold the Shift key to select the second edge.

The corresponding Scheme command is:

```
(sdegeo:create-ruled-region edge-list material-name region-name)
```

For example:

```
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position -1.0 0.0 0) (position 1.0 1.0 0) "Silicon"
    "R.Substrate")
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position -0.5 0.0 0) (position 0.5 -0.05 0) "Oxide"
    "R.Gox")
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position -0.1 -0.5 0) (position 0.1 -0.7 0)
    "Aluminum" "R.GateCont")
(sdegeo:insert-vertex (position -0.2 -0.05 0))
(sdegeo:insert-vertex (position 0.2 -0.05 0))
(sdegeo:create-ruled-region (list
    (car (find-edge-id (position 0.0 -0.5 0)))
    (car (find-edge-id (position 0.0 -0.05 0)))) "PolySilicon" "R.PolyGate")
(sdegeo:create-ruled-region (list
    (car (find-edge-id (position -0.15 -0.275 0)))
    (car (find-edge-id (position -0.35 -0.05 0)))) "Nitride" "R.SpacerL")
(sdegeo:create-ruled-region (list
    (car (find-edge-id (position 0.15 -0.275 0)))
    (car (find-edge-id (position 0.35 -0.05 0)))) "Nitride" "R.SpacerR")
```

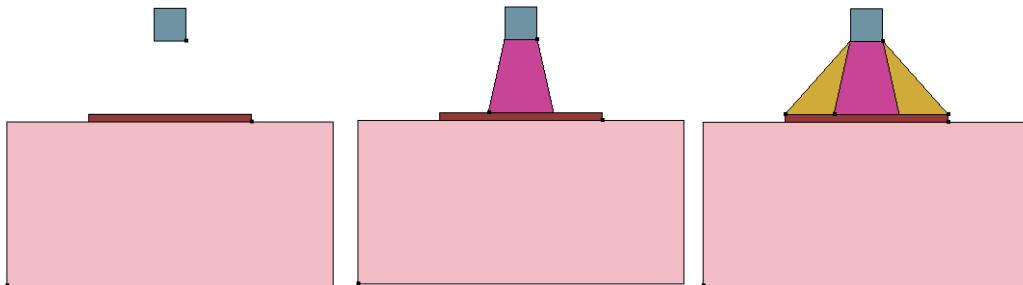


Figure 14 Generating ruled regions using linear edges: original structure (*left*), after adding the first ruled region (*middle*), and after adding the remaining two ruled regions (*right*)

5: Generating Geometric Structures

Editing Shapes in Two Dimensions

Ruled regions can be created only for 2D models. The edges that are used for creating the ruled region do not have to be linear. [Figure 15](#) shows such a case. The inserted ruled region (ruled region I) was created between two circular edges, which were created by a filleting operation.

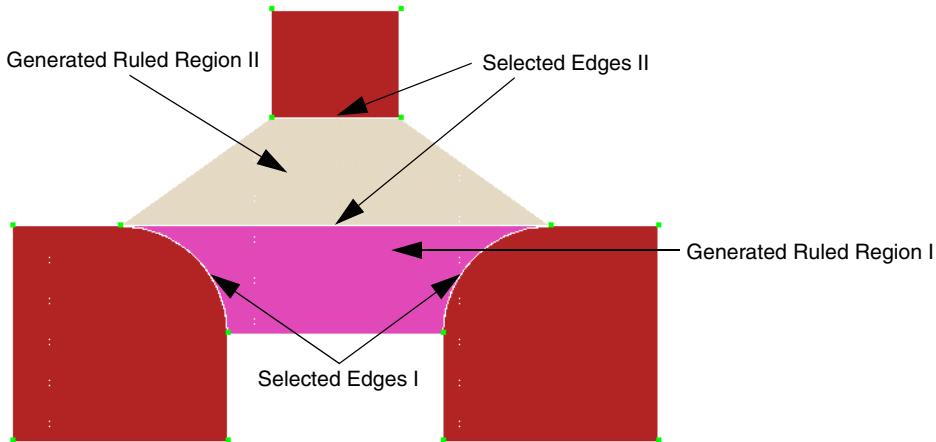


Figure 15 Generating a ruled region using curved edges

Other Basic 2D Shapes

Other basic 2D shapes are available using Scheme commands such as:

```
sdegeo:create-triangle
```

See [Index of Scheme Extensions on page 815](#) for details.

Editing Shapes in Two Dimensions

Adding a Vertex

To add a vertex:

1. **Edit > 2D Edit Tools > Add Vertex**, or click the corresponding toolbar button (see [Table 9 on page 16](#)).
2. Click a position on an edge where the vertex is to be placed.

The corresponding Scheme command is:

```
(sdegeo:insert-vertex position)
```

For example:

```
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 0 0 0) (position 1 1 0)
    "Silicon" "region_1")
(sdegeo:insert-vertex (position 0.5 1.0 0.0))
```

Vertices are added to existing 2D regions in such a way that model conformity is maintained. For regions sharing a common edge or an edge segment, the vertex is inserted onto both edges, splitting the edges. Added vertices always are inserted onto the closest edge, by projecting the inserted vertex to the nearest edge.

NOTE This operation is available only for 2D regions. Use the Wireframe mode to visualize the new vertex (see [Table 6 on page 15](#)). The Exact Coordinates mode can be used to precisely control the new location; however, snapping is not supported.

Moving a Vertex

To move a vertex:

1. **Edit > 2D Edit Tools > Move Vertex**, or click the corresponding toolbar button (see [Table 9 on page 16](#)).
2. Drag the vertex to the required position.

The corresponding Scheme command is:

```
(sdegeo:move-vertex vertex position)
```

For example:

```
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 0 0 0) (position 1 1 0) "Silicon"
    "region_1")
(sdegeo:move-vertex (car (find-vertex-id (position 0 0 0)))
    (position 0.25 0.25 0))
```

To move several vertices:

1. **Edit > 2D Edit Tools > Move Vertices**, or click the corresponding toolbar button (see [Table 9 on page 16](#)).
2. Select the vertices.
3. When finished, drag any of the selected vertices to move all of them to the required position.

5: Generating Geometric Structures

Editing Shapes in Two Dimensions

The corresponding Scheme command is:

```
(sdegeo:move-vertex vertex-list gvector)
```

For example:

```
(define BODY (sdegeo:create-reg-polygon (position 0 0 0) 1 10 0 "Silicon"
  "region_1"))
(sdegeo:move-vertex (sde:window-select-2d 0 -1.1 1.1 1.1 BODY "vertex")
  (gvector 1 0 0))
```

NOTE This operation is available only for 2D regions. Only vertices that connect linear line segments can be moved. Vertices on curved edges cannot be moved. The Exact Coordinates mode can be used to precisely control the new location; however, snapping is not supported.

The function can be used to move the vertices of some 2D DRS Ref/Eval windows (line, rectangle, polygon).

Moving a vertex is allowed only to such an extent that the expected operation results in a topologically correct 2D region, that is, crossing edges are not allowed. If a vertex belongs to multiple regions, all regions are modified accordingly.

Moving Region Edges

To move a region edge in 2D:

1. **Edit > 2D Edit Tools > Move Edge**, or click the corresponding toolbar button (see [Table 9 on page 16](#)).
2. Select a linear edge, and drag the edge to the required position.

The corresponding Scheme command is:

```
(sdegeo:move-edge edgeid gvector)
```

For example:

```
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 0 0 0) (position 1 1 0) "Silicon"
  "region_1")
(sdegeo:move-edge (car (find-edge-id (position 1 0.5 0)))) (gvector 0.5 0.5 0))
```

NOTE This operation is available only for 2D regions. Only linear edges can be moved and only when all connecting edges are linear as well. The edges are moved like rigid bodies (that is, all connecting edges are moved as well). The Exact Coordinates mode can be used to precisely control the new location.

If the new location of the moved region is such that it overlaps other regions, the overlaps are removed automatically following the active Boolean overlap control rule.

Moving Regions

To move one or more regions in 2D:

1. **Edit > 2D Edit Tools > Move Region**, or click the corresponding toolbar button (see [Table 9 on page 16](#)).
2. Select one region (or more regions by holding the Ctrl key). Release the Ctrl key, and drag the regions to the required position.

The corresponding Scheme command is:

```
(sdegeo:move-2d-regions body | body-list gvector)
```

For example:

```
(define mb1 (sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 0 0 0) (position 1 1 0)
                                         "Silicon" "region_1"))
(sdegeo:move-2d-regions mb1 (gvector 1 1 0))
```

NOTE This operation is available only for 2D regions. The Exact Coordinates mode can be used to precisely control the new location.

If the new locations of the moved regions are such that they overlap other regions, the overlaps are removed automatically following the active Boolean overlap control rule.

Deleting Vertices

To delete one or more vertices:

1. Click the Select button (see [Table 8 on page 16](#)).
2. From the Selection Level list, choose **Select Vertex**.
3. Select the vertex and hold the Shift key to select additional vertices, or drag a box around a set of vertices.
4. **Edit > 2D Edit Tools > Delete Vertex**, or press the Delete key.

The corresponding Scheme command is:

```
(sdegeo:delete-vertices vertex-list)
```

5: Generating Geometric Structures

Editing Shapes in Two Dimensions

Example 1 with an explicit vertex selection:

```
(sdegeo:create-reg-polygon (position 0 0 0) 1 6 0 "Silicon" "region_1")
(sdegeo:delete-vertices (list
  (car (find-vertex-id (position -1.0 0 0)))
  (car (find-vertex-id (position 1.0 0 0)))))
```

Example 2 with a window vertex selection:

```
(sdegeo:create-polygon (list
  (position 0.0 0.0 0) (position 1.0 0.0 0) (position 1.0 1.0 0)
  (position 0.8 1.1 0) (position 0.6 0.9 0) (position 0.4 1.1 0)
  (position 0.2 0.9 0) (position 0.0 1.0 0) (position 0.0 0.0 0))
  "Silicon" "region_1")
(define VERTICES (sde>window-select-2d 0.1 0.8 0.9 1.2 "all" "vertex"))
(sdegeo:delete-vertices VERTICES)
```

NOTE This operation is available only for 2D regions.

Rounding

To round one or more corners of a 2D region:

1. Click the Select button (see [Table 8 on page 16](#)).
2. From the Selection Level list, choose **Select Vertex**.
3. Select the vertex and hold the Shift key to select additional vertices, or drag a box around a set of vertices.
4. **Edit > 2D Edit Tools > Fillet**.
5. Enter a fillet radius in the dialog box.

If the parameter `fillet-radius` was set before performing this operation (using **Edit > Parameters**), this dialog box is suppressed, and the given value of `fillet-radius` is used instead.

The corresponding Scheme command is:

```
(sdegeo:fillet-2d vertex-list radius)
```

For example:

```
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 0 0 0.0) (position 1 1 0.0) "Silicon"
  "region_1")
(sdegeo:fillet-2d (list
  (car (find-vertex-id (position 1 0 0)))
  (car (find-vertex-id (position 0 0 0)))) 0.4)
```

NOTE If `fillet-radius` is too large such that two adjacent fillets overlap, the operation will fail.

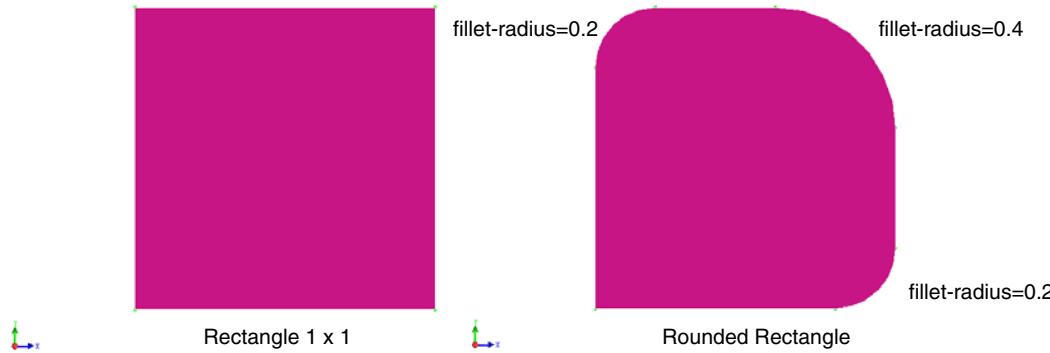


Figure 16 Two-dimensional vertex rounding

Chamfering

To chamfer one or more corners of a 2D region:

1. Click the Select button (see [Table 8 on page 16](#)).
2. From the Selection Level list, choose **Select Vertex**.
3. Select the vertex and hold the Shift key to select additional vertices, or drag a box around a set of vertices.
4. **Edit > 2D Edit Tools > Chamfer.**
5. Enter a chamfer distance in the dialog box.

If the parameter `chamfer-dist` was set before performing this operation (using **Edit > Parameters**), this dialog box is suppressed, and the given value of `chamfer-dist` is used instead.

The corresponding Scheme command is:

```
(sdegeo:chamfer-2d vertex-list chamfer-dist)
```

For example:

```
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 0 0 0.0) (position 1 1 0.0) "Silicon"
  "region_1")
(sdegeo:chamfer-2d (list
  (car (find-vertex-id (position 1 0 0)))
  (car (find-vertex-id (position 0 0 0)))) 0.4)
```

5: Generating Geometric Structures

Editing Shapes in Two Dimensions

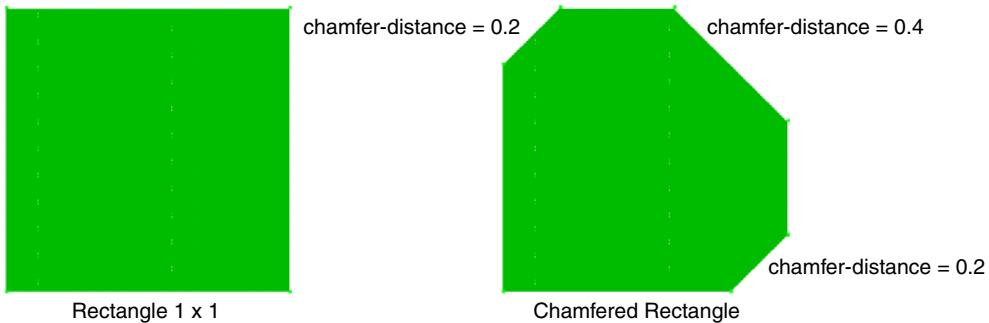


Figure 17 Two-dimensional vertex chamfering

NOTE The `chamfer-dist` cannot be larger than the smallest edge length of the adjacent edges of the selected vertices. For multiple vertices sharing the same edge, the distance must be smaller than half the length of the smallest such edge. Otherwise, the operation will fail.

Cutting

To cut out a rectangular part from a 2D structure:

1. **Edit > 2D Edit Tools > 2D Cut.**
2. Drag to draw the diagonal of the rectangle in the view window.
3. In Exact Coordinates mode, a dialog box is displayed where you enter the coordinates of the first vertex and second vertex of the diagonal.

The corresponding Scheme command is:

```
(sdegeo:2d-cut position position)
```

The argument list contains the two corner positions of the rectangular area. All regions outside of this rectangle are removed from the model.

For example:

```
(sdegeo:create-circular-sheet (position 0 0 0) 1 "Silicon" "region_1")
(sdegeo:2D-cut (position 0 -1.1 0.0) (position 0.8 1.1 0.0))
```

Creating a Convex Hull

The Scheme extension `sdegeo:chull2d` can be used to compute the 2D convex hull of the specified position list. The position list of the computed convex hull is returned.

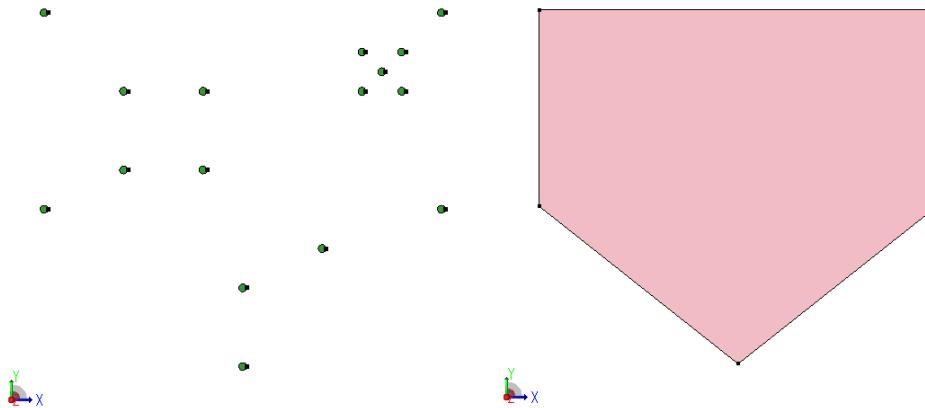


Figure 18 Creating a 2D convex hull: (*left*) original point set and (*right*) created convex hull

Splitting Structures

To split one or more 2D regions by a polygonal line:

1. **Edit > 2D Edit Tools > Polygonal Region Split**, or click the corresponding toolbar button (see [Table 9 on page 16](#)).
2. Click at each vertex of the polygonal line. To finish drawing the polygonal line, click the middle mouse button. (Press both buttons when using a two-button mouse.)
3. In Exact Coordinates mode, a dialog box is displayed where you enter the coordinates for each vertex.

The first vertex and last vertex of the defined polygonal line snap to the closest edge or vertex of the existing model. Unique region names are given to the split-off parts of the original bodies.

The corresponding Scheme command is:

```
(sdegeo:polygonal-split position-list)
```

For example:

```
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position -1.0 0.0 0.0) (position 1.0 1.0 0.0)
  "Silicon" "region_1")
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position -1.0 -0.1 0.0) (position 1.0 0.0 0.0))
```

5: Generating Geometric Structures

Editing Shapes in Two Dimensions

```
"SiO2" "region_2")
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position -1.0 -0.1 0.0) (position 1.0 -0.7 0.0)
  "PolySi" "region_3")
(sdegeo:polygonal-split (list
  (position -0.25 -1 0) (position -0.25 0.1 0) (position 0 0.2 0)
  (position 0.25 0.1 0) (position 0.25 -1 0)))
```

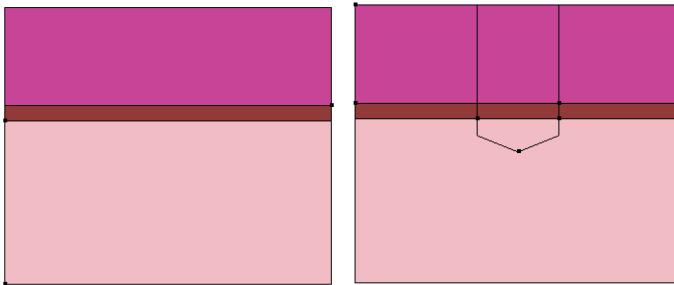


Figure 19 Splitting a device using a polygonal line segment: original structure (*left*) and after the split operation (*right*)

Simplifying 2D Structures

Sentaurus Structure Editor has a set of functions to simplify 2D structures. Such boundary simplification is sometimes advantageous for structures generated by other tools such as Sentaurus Process. Examples of such simplifications are aligning vertices, removing collinear edges, and breaking nonaxis-aligned edges into axis-aligned ‘staircases.’ In general, the subsequent meshing tool will generate grids with fewer nodes if the boundary has fewer points and if most edges are axis aligned.

Aligning Vertices

To align vertices to an axis horizontally (or vertically):

1. Click the Select button (see [Table 8 on page 16](#)).
2. From the Selection Level list, choose **Select Vertex**.
3. Select the vertex and hold the Shift key to select additional vertices, or drag a box around a set of vertices.
4. **Edit > 2D Edit Tools > Align Vertices to Horizontal** (or **Align Vertices to Vertical**).
5. Click to select the horizontal (or vertical) alignment level.

The corresponding Scheme commands are:

```
(sdegeo:align-horizontal vertex-list yalign)
(sdegeo:align-vertical   vertex-list xalign)
```

For example:

```
(sdegeo:create-polygon (list
  (position 0.0 1.0 0) (position 1.0 1.0 0) (position 1.0 0.0 0)
  (position 0.8 0.1 0) (position 0.6 -0.1 0) (position 0.4 0.1 0)
  (position 0.2 -0.1 0) (position 0.0 0.0 0) (position 0.0 1.0 0))
  "Silicon" "region_1")
(define VERTICES (sde:window-select-2d -0.1 -0.2 1.1 0.2 "all" "vertex"))
(sdegeo:align-horizontal VERTICES 0.0)
```

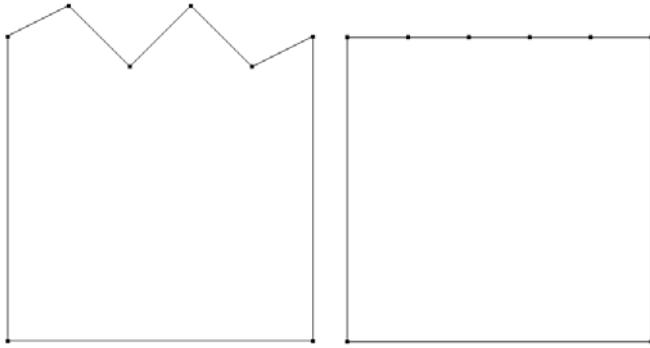


Figure 20 Aligning vertices horizontally: original structure (*left*) and after alignment (*right*).
For better viewing, the structure is shown as a wireframe.

To automatically align the selected vertices to the average y-position (or x-position):

- **Edit > 2D Edit Tools > Aut. Align Vertices to Horizontal** (or **Aut. Align Vertices to Vertical**).

The corresponding Scheme commands are:

```
(sdegeo:align-horizontal-aut vertex-list)
(sdegeo:align-vertical-aut   vertex-list)
```

To align the selected vertices to an arbitrary line:

- **Edit > 2D Edit Tools > Align Vertices to a Line.**

To define the line, click at the starting point and drag to the endpoint.

The corresponding Scheme command is:

```
(sdegeo:align-to-line vertex-list starting-position end-position)
```

5: Generating Geometric Structures

Editing Shapes in Two Dimensions

For example:

```
(sdegeo:create-polygon (list
  (position 0.0 0.0 0) (position 1.0 0.0 0) (position 1.0 1.0 0)
  (position 0.8 1.1 0) (position 0.6 0.9 0) (position 0.4 1.1 0)
  (position 0.2 0.9 0) (position 0.0 1.0 0) (position 0.0 0.0 0))
  "Silicon" "region_1")
(define VERTICES (sde:window-select-2d -0.1 0.8 1.1 1.2 "all" "vertex"))
(sdegeo:align-to-line VERTICES (position 0.0 0.7 0) (position 1.0 1.3 0))
```

NOTE The command moves the vertices along the normal to the specified line. Therefore, both the x-coordinates and y-coordinates can be altered by this operation.

When the vertices have been aligned, the now redundant vertices can be removed by using either vertex deletion (see [Deleting Vertices on page 53](#)) or edge removal (see [Merging Collinear Edges on page 61](#)).

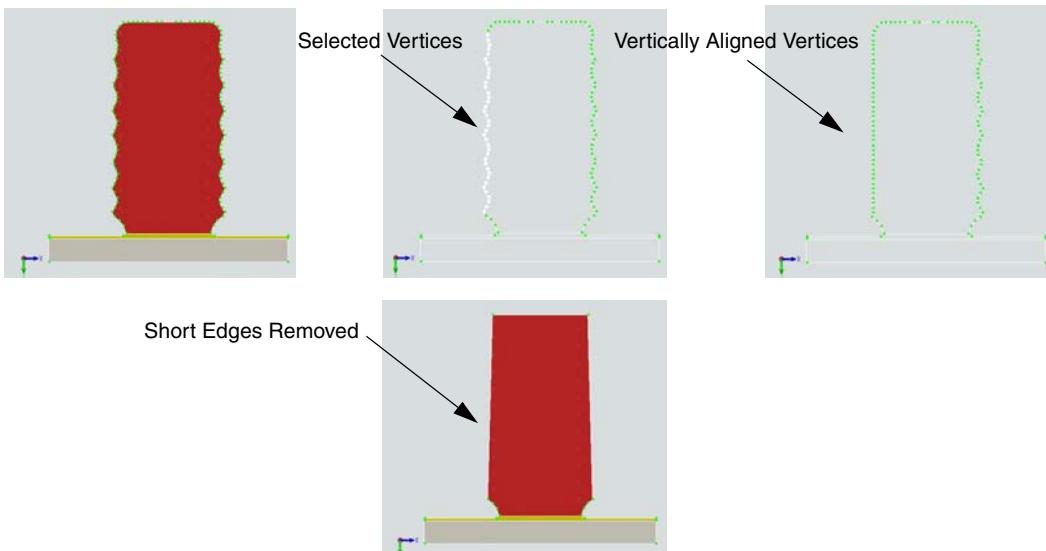


Figure 21 Two-dimensional boundary simplification, vertical alignment of vertices, and removal of short edges

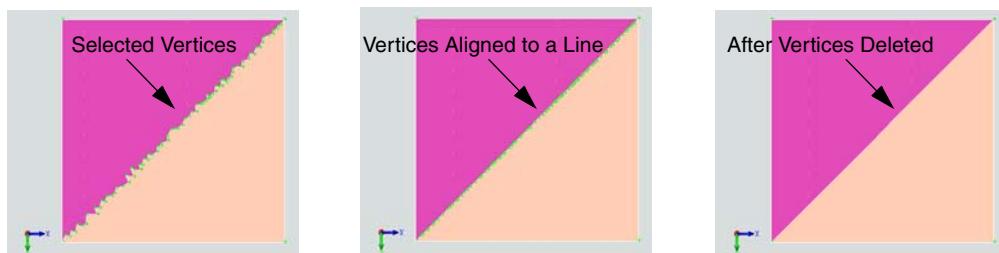


Figure 22 Two-dimensional boundary simplification, align to line, and vertex removal

Merging Collinear Edges

To merge collinear edges:

1. Click the Select button (see [Table 8 on page 16](#)).
2. From the Selection Level list, choose **Select Edge**.
3. Select the edge and hold the Shift key to select additional edges, or drag a box around a set of edges.
4. **Edit > 2D Edit Tools > Delete Collinear Edges.**

The corresponding Scheme command is:

```
(sdegeo:delete-collinear-edges edge-list)
```

For example:

```
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 0.0 0.0 0) (position 1.0 1.0 0) "Silicon"
  "region_1")
(sdegeo:insert-vertex (position 0.3 0.0 0))
(sdegeo:insert-vertex (position 0.0 0.3 0))
(sdegeo:insert-vertex (position 0.0 0.6 0))
(define EDGES (sde>window-select-2d -0.1 -0.1 1.1 0.8 "all" "edge"))
(sdegeo:delete-collinear-edges EDGES)
```

This command removes edges only if they are exactly collinear. For ‘noisy’ boundaries:

1. **Edit > 2D Edit Tools > Delete Nearly Collinear Edges.**
2. In the dialog box, enter a threshold distance.

Two edges (Edge 1 and Edge 2) are considered to be collinear if the distance D , defined as shown in [Figure 23](#), is less than the specified distance.

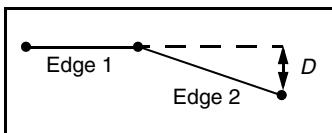


Figure 23 Distance definition for nearly collinear edges

The corresponding Scheme command is:

```
(sdegeo:delete-nearly-collinear-edges edge-list distance)
```

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For example:

```
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 0.0 0.0 0) (position 1.0 1.0 0) "Silicon"
  "region_1")
(sdegeo:insert-vertex (position 0.25 0.0 0))
(sdegeo:insert-vertex (position 0.50 0.0 0))
(sdegeo:insert-vertex (position 0.75 0.0 0))
(sdegeo:move-vertex (find-vertex-id (position 0.5 0.0 0))
  (position 0.5 0.1 0))
(define EDGES (sde:window-select-2d -0.1 -0.1 1.1 0.2 "all" "edge"))
(sdegeo:delete-nearly-collinear-edges EDGES 0.2)
```

To remove all edges shorter than a given length by merging them with adjacent edges:

1. Click the Select button (see [Table 8 on page 16](#)).
2. From the Selection Level list, choose **Select Edge**.
3. Select the edge and hold the Shift key to select additional edges, or drag a box around a set of edges.
4. **Edit > 2D Edit Tools > Delete Short Linear Edges**.
5. Enter the minimal-allowed edge length in the dialog box.

The corresponding Scheme command is:

```
(sdegeo:delete-short-edges edge-list minimal-edge-length)
```

For example:

```
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 0.0 0.0 0) (position 1.0 1.0 0) "Silicon"
  "region_1")
(sdegeo:insert-vertex (position 0.1 0.0 0))
(sdegeo:insert-vertex (position 0.0 0.1 0))
(sdegeo:insert-vertex (position 0.0 0.2 0))
(define EDGES (sde:window-select-2d -0.1 -0.1 1.1 0.3 "all" "edge"))
(sdegeo:delete-short-edges EDGES 0.2)
```

NOTE This command preserves vertices at which the angle between two edges is 90° or more (ridges). At rounded corners, this command may result in the unintended removal of the entire corner.

To remove edges based on an angular cut-off:

1. **Edit > 2D Edit Tools > Delete Linear Edges**.
2. Enter the cut-off angle (angular tolerance) in the dialog box.

If the angle between two edges at a vertex is larger than the cut-off angle, the edges are removed.

NOTE The angle between collinear edges is 180° . To protect corners, use an angle greater than 90° .

The corresponding Scheme command is:

```
(sdegeo:delete-short-edges edge-list [edge-angular-cut-off])
```

The default value for `edge-angular-cut-off` is 90° .

For example:

```
(sdegeo:create-polygon (list
  (position 0.0 0.0 0) (position 1.0 0.0 0) (position 1.0 1.0 0)
  (position 0.8 1.02 0) (position 0.6 0.98 0) (position 0.4 1.02 0)
  (position 0.2 0.98 0) (position 0.0 1.0 0) (position 0.0 0.0 0))
  "Silicon" "region_1")
(define EDGES (sde>window-select-2d -0.1 0.9 1.1 1.1 "all" "edge"))
(sdegeo:delete-short-edges EDGES 150)
```

The alternative command:

```
(merge-collinear-edges-2d body-list [normal-angular-cut-off])
```

works similarly to `sdegeo:delete-short-edges`, but it automatically selects all edges from all bodies selected, and it uses a different definition for the cut-off angle. Here, the edge is removed if the angle between the face normals is smaller than the given cut-off angle. For example, an `edge-angular-cut-off` of 120° corresponds to a `normal-angular-cut-off` of 30° .

An additional variance:

```
(sdegeo:prune-vertices body-list normal-angular-cut-off)
```

works with vertices instead of edges, but it uses the same algorithm for the selected edges to be removed. The command:

```
(sdegeo:dnce normal-angular-cut-off)
```

automatically calls `sdegeo:prune-vertices` for all bodies.

A further variant of the edge removal command allows you to specify an edge length as well as a cut-off angle. This command operates on a list of bodies, instead of an edge list, and is not available from the GUI.

The Scheme command is:

```
(sdegeo:del-short-edges body-list edge-list minimal-edge-length
  normal-angular-cut-off)
```

5: Generating Geometric Structures

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For example:

```
(define BODY (sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 0.0 0.0 0) (position 1.0 1.0 0)
    "Silicon" "R.Substrate"))
(sdegeo:insert-vertex (position 0.1 0.0 0))
(sdegeo:insert-vertex (position 0.0 0.1 0))
(sdegeo:insert-vertex (position 0.0 0.2 0))
(sdegeo:move-vertex (find-vertex-id (position 0 0 0)) (position 0.03 0.03 0))
(sdegeo:del-short-edges BODY 0.2 10)
```

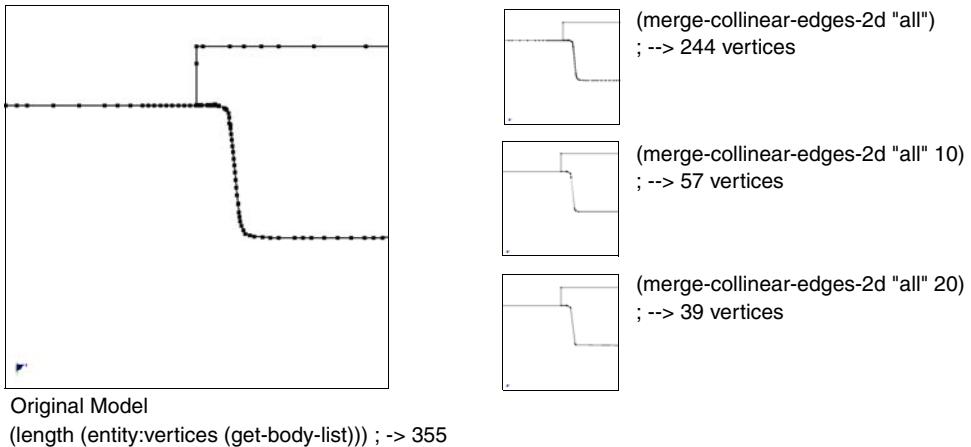


Figure 24 Merging collinear edges

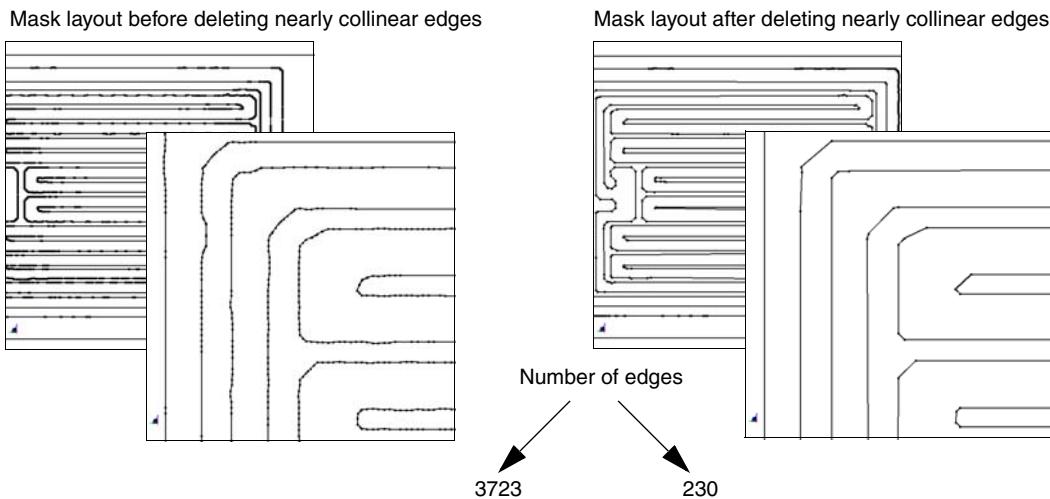


Figure 25 Mask layout simplification by deleting nearly collinear edges

Breaking Nearly Axis-aligned Edges

To break up nearly axis-aligned edges into a staircase of axis-aligned edges:

1. Click the Select button (see [Table 8 on page 16](#)).
2. From the Selection Level list, choose **Select Edge**.
3. Select the edge and hold the Shift key to select additional edges, or drag a box around a set of edges.
4. **Edit > 2D Edit Tools > Break Nearly Axis-Aligned Edges**.
5. Enter a cut-off angle in the dialog box.

All edges that form an angle smaller than the cut-off angle with either the x-axis or y-axis are converted to a staircase-like set of edges.

The corresponding Scheme command is:

```
(sdegeo:create-polygon (list
  (position 0 0 0) (position 0.7 0.1 -0) (position 0.8 0.6 -0)
  (position 0.1 0.7 -0) (position -0.2 0.4 -0) (position 0 0 0))
  "Silicon" "region_1")
(define EDGES (sde>window-select-2d -0.5 -0.5 1.5 1.5 "all" "edge"))
(sdegeo:break-nearly-axis-aligned-edges EDGES 15))
```

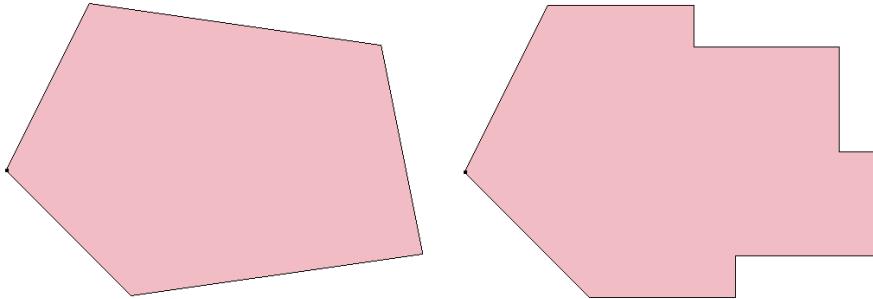


Figure 26 Breaking nearly axis-aligned edges into staircases: original structure (*left*) and after the edge-breaking operation (*right*)

NOTE Previously, slightly off-axis edges resulted in very small and unwanted mesh elements near interfaces. This is no longer the case for Sentaurus Mesh, which now has much improved support for nonaxis-aligned boundaries. This reduces the need for this kind of boundary simplification.

5: Generating Geometric Structures

Editing Shapes in Two Dimensions

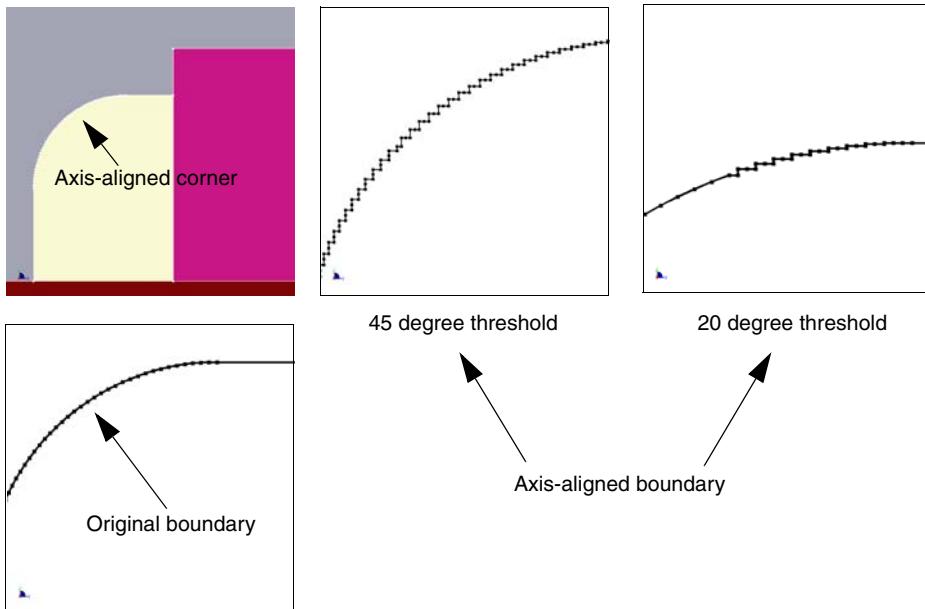


Figure 27 Breaking nearly axis-aligned edges to axis-aligned edges

Two-dimensional Boundary Smoothing

The `sdegeo:vsmooth` Scheme extension can be used for 2D boundary smoothing. It uses a least squares fit of a small set of consecutive data points (vertices) to a polynomial and takes the calculated central point of the fitted polynomial curve as the new smoothed data point (vertex). The fitted polynomial can be either quadratic or cubic. The polynomial order (2 or 3) is the first argument of the function. The second argument is the vertex list that will be smoothed.

The `sdegeo:vsmooth` Scheme extension can be called multiple times to perform the boundary-smoothing operation successively.

You can specify all the vertices of the model as input by using the command (`entity:vertices (get-body-list)`). The global Scheme variable `bsmooth-ac` specifies an angular criterion (in degrees) for shape preservation (preserving ridges). The default value is 100. The following figures show different boundaries before and after vertex smoothing.

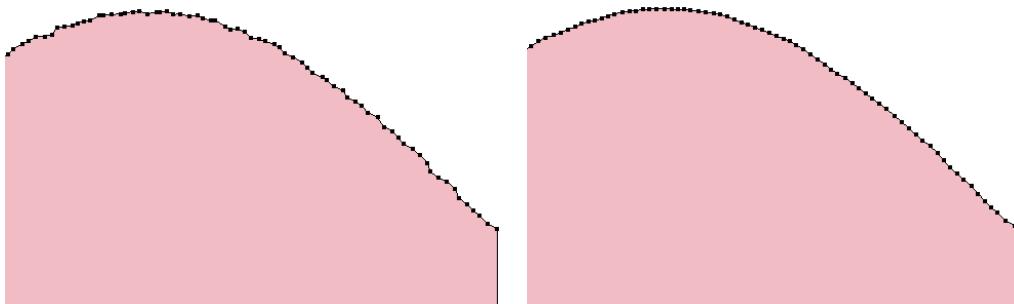


Figure 28 Vertex smoothing using sdegeo:vsmooth: (*left*) before and (*right*) after

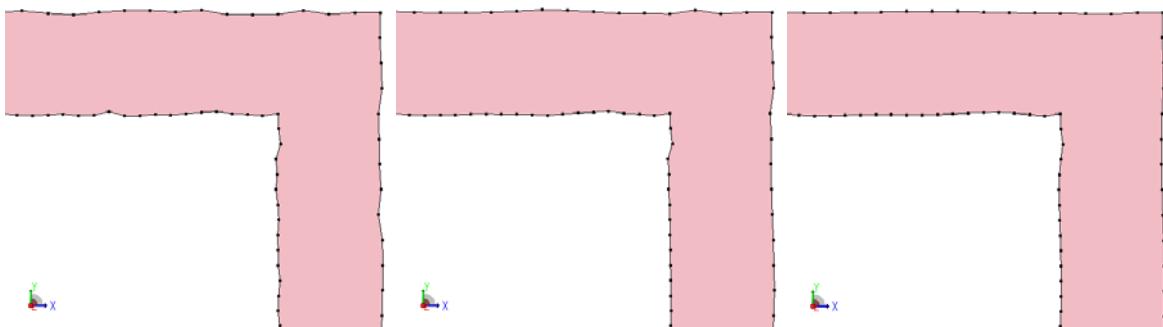


Figure 29 Multiple vertex-smoothing steps using sdegeo:vsmooth, showing ridge preservation



Figure 30 Vertex smoothing, using sdegeo:vsmooth: (*left*) before and (*right*) after

Edge Length Queries

Edge length query functions help to determine which edges can be considered as too short and, therefore, can be removed. The Scheme commands for edge length queries are:

```
(sdegeo:max-edge-length edge-list)
(sdegeo:min-edge-length edge-list)
(sdegeo:average-edge-length edge-list)
```

5: Generating Geometric Structures

Editing Shapes in Two Dimensions

For example:

```
(sdegeo:create-polygon (list
  (position 0.0 0.0 0) (position 1.0 0.0 0) (position 1.0 1.0 0)
  (position 0.8 1.02 0) (position 0.6 0.98 0) (position 0.4 1.02 0)
  (position 0.2 0.98 0) (position 0.0 1.0 0) (position 0.0 0.0 0))
  "Silicon" "region_1")
(define EDGES (sde:window-select-2d -0.1 -0.1 1.1 1.1 "all" "edge"))
(sdegeo:max-edge-length EDGES)
--> 1
(sdegeo:min-edge-length EDGES)
--> 0.200997512422418
(sdegeo:average-edge-length EDGES)
--> 0.501734670809496
```

[Table 19](#) lists the boundary-simplifying Scheme functions that are also available from the GUI.

Table 19 Scheme functions for 2D boundary simplification

Scheme command	Description
merge-collinear-edges-2d	Merges the collinear edges of the specified bodies.
sde:window-select-2d	Selects different entity types in a 2D window.
sdegeo:align-horizontal	Aligns points horizontally to a specified position.
sdegeo:align-horizontal-aut	Aligns points horizontally to the average position.
sdegeo:align-to-line	Snaps the specified points to a predefined straight line.
sdegeo:align-vertical	Aligns points vertically to a specified position.
sdegeo:align-vertical-aut	Aligns points vertically to the average position.
sdegeo:average-edge-length	Computes the average edge length (for an edge list).
sdegeo:break-nearly-axis-aligned-edges	Breaks nearly axis-aligned edges into horizontal or vertical components.
sdegeo:delete-collinear-edges	Deletes collinear edges.
sdegeo:delete-edges	Deletes specified edges.
sdegeo:delete-nearly-collinear-edges	Deletes nearly collinear edges.
sdegeo:delete-short-edges	Deletes all edges from an edge list that are shorter than the specified value.
sdegeo:delete-vertices	Deletes specified list of vertices.
sdegeo:del-short-edges	Deletes short edges.
sdegeo:max-edge-length	Computes the longest edge length (for an edge list).
sdegeo:min-edge-length	Computes the shortest edge length (for an edge list).

Table 19 Scheme functions for 2D boundary simplification

Scheme command	Description
sdegeo:prune-vertices, sdegeo:dnce	Deletes nearly collinear points.
sdegeo:vsmooth	Vertex smoothing in 2D.

NOTE The two boundary-cleanup functions `sdegeo:prune-vertices` and `sdegeo:del-short-edges` are very fast and robust. They are recommended for cleaning up 2D boundaries.

Basic 3D Shapes

Cuboids

To draw a cuboid:

1. **Draw > 3D Create Tools > Create Cuboid**, or click the corresponding toolbar button (see [Table 12 on page 17](#)).
2. Drag to draw the diagonal of the xy rectangle in the view window.
3. Release the mouse button and move the pointer to the top z-coordinate of the cuboid and click.
4. In Exact Coordinates mode, a dialog box is displayed where you enter the coordinates of the first vertex and second vertex of the space diagonal.

The corresponding Scheme command is:

```
(sdegeo:create-cuboid position position material-name region-name)
```

For example:

```
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0 0 0) (position 1 2 3) "Silicon"  
"R.Substrate")
```

NOTE In interactive mode, the base rectangle is always drawn in the $z = 0$ xy plane. To start on a different plane, change the work plane as discussed in [Work Planes on page 116](#). Use the isometric view to visualize all GUI operations (see [Table 7 on page 15](#)). Snapping is not supported in 3D.

Cylinders

To draw a cylinder:

1. **Draw > 3D Create Tools > Create Cylinder**, or click the corresponding toolbar button (see [Table 12 on page 17](#)).
2. Drag to draw the radius of the base xy circle in the view window.
3. Release the mouse button and move the pointer to the top z-coordinate of the cylinder and click.
4. In Exact Coordinates mode, a dialog box is displayed where you enter the coordinates of the first vertex and second vertex of the center axis as well as the radius.

The corresponding Scheme command is:

```
(sdegeo:create-cylinder position position radius material-name region-name)
```

For example:

```
(sdegeo:create-cylinder (position 0 0 0) (position 0 0 1) 2 "Silicon"  
"region_1")
```

NOTE In interactive mode, the base circle is always drawn in the $z = 0$ xy plane. To start on a different plane, change the work plane as discussed in [Work Planes on page 116](#). Use the isometric view to visualize all GUI operations (see [Table 7 on page 15](#)).

Spheres

To draw a sphere:

1. **Draw > 3D Create Tools > Create Sphere**, or click the corresponding toolbar button (see [Table 12 on page 17](#)).
2. Drag to draw the radius of the base xy circle in the view window.
3. In Exact Coordinates mode, a dialog box is displayed where you enter the coordinates of the center of the sphere as well as the radius.

The corresponding Scheme command is:

```
(sdegeo:create-sphere position radius material-name region-name)
```

For example:

```
(sdegeo:create-sphere (position 0 0 2) 2 "Silicon" "region_1")
```

NOTE In interactive mode, the base circle is always drawn in the XY plane at Z = 0. To start on a different plane, change the work plane as discussed in [Work Planes on page 116](#).

Ellipsoids

To draw an ellipsoid:

1. **Draw > 3D Create Tools > Create Ellipsoid**, or click the corresponding toolbar button (see [Table 12 on page 17](#)).
2. Drag to draw the main axis of the ellipsoid in the xy plane in the view window.
3. Release the mouse button and move the pointer to define the secondary axis of the ellipsoid and click.
4. In Exact Coordinates mode, a dialog box is displayed where you enter the coordinates of the center of the ellipsoid, the endpoint of the major axis, as well as the ratio between the major and the minor axes. (The two minor axes are degenerate.)

The corresponding Scheme command is:

```
(sdegeo:create-ellipsoid position position radius material-name region-name)
```

For example:

```
(sdegeo:create-ellipsoid (position 1 2 3) (position 1 2 5) 2 "Silicon"  
"region_1")
```

NOTE In interactive mode, the major axis is always drawn in the Z = 0 XY plane. To start on a different plane, change the work plane as discussed in [Work Planes on page 116](#). Use the isometric view to visualize all GUI operations (see [Table 7 on page 15](#)).

Other Basic 3D Shapes

Other basic 3D shapes are available through the following Scheme commands:

- `sdegeo:create-cone`
- `sdegeo:create-prism`
- `sdegeo:create-pyramid`
- `sdegeo:create-torus`

See [Index of Scheme Extensions on page 815](#) for details.

Import Capability of User-Defined Data

The `build-csv-lens` Scheme extension can be used to create a solid body from user-defined data. The input data file is a comma-separated value (CSV) file, which defines the user data over a tensor grid. The solid body is created from the parsed CSV data by stitching the faces together into a water-tight solid body. [Figure 31](#) shows a solid body created using the extension `build-csv-lens`.

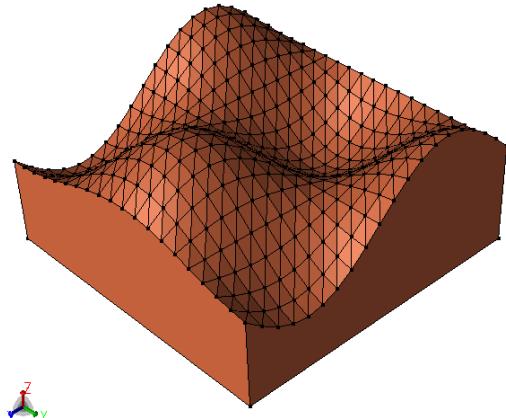


Figure 31 Solid body created using `build-csv-lens`, using the $\sin(x)*\cos(y)$ analytic function defining the CSV data points on a 20x20 tensor grid

Creating a Layered Lens Structure

The `aflm-smooth-layers` Scheme extension can create a layered lens structure with a texture map. The texture map is defined in a comma-separated value (CSV) file. [Figure 32 on page 73](#) shows an example, created using `aflm-smooth-layers` and the Scheme code that follows.

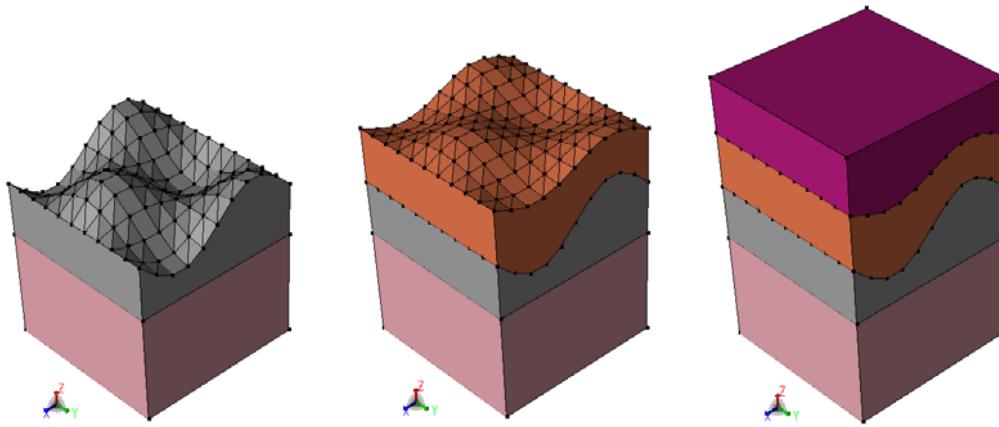


Figure 32 Example of a layered structure created using the afm-smooth-layers command

Scheme example for the usage of afm-smooth-layers:

```
(define n 10)
(define a (* 2 PI))
(define oport (open-output-file "xx.csv"))
(display ", " oport)
(do ((i 0 (+ i 1))) ((> i n))
    (display (/ (* i a) n) oport)
    (display ", " oport)
)
(display "\n" oport)
(do ((i 0 (+ i 1))) ((> i n))
    (display (/ (* i a) n) oport)
    (display ", " oport)
    (do ((j 0 (+ j 1))) ((> j n))
        (define yp (* (sin (* j (/ a n))) (cos (* i (/ a n)))))
        (display yp oport)
        (if (not (equal? j n))
            (display ", " oport)))
    )
    (display "\n" oport)
)
(close-output-port oport)

(sde:clear)
(define layermaterial (list "TCO" "Copper" "PolySi"))
(define layerregion (list "tco" "copper" "polysi"))
(define layerthickness (list 2 2 2))
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0 0 0) (position (* 2 PI) (* 2 PI) 4)
    "Silicon" "xx")
(afm-smooth-layers "xx.csv" 0 4 layerregion layermaterial layerthickness)
```

Creating a Solid Body From Faces

User-defined data (vertex points and a face list) also can be used to define 3D solid bodies. The faces must enclose a watertight volume (no gaps or overlaps are allowed between the faces). The `entity:stitch` Scheme extension can be used to build a solid body from the sheet bodies, which must be created first for each face.

The following script creates a tetrahedron with vertices (0,0,0), (1,0,0), (0,1,0) and (0,0,1):

```
(sde:clear)

;; Define the vertex points
(define p0 (position 0 0 0))
(define p1 (position 1 0 0))
(define p2 (position 0 1 0))
(define p3 (position 0 0 1))

;; Create sheet (2d polygonal) bodies for each face
;; (face orientation does not matter)
(define f0 (sheet:2d (sheet:planar-wire (wire-body:points
    (list p0 p1 p2 p0)))))

(define f1 (sheet:2d (sheet:planar-wire (wire-body:points
    (list p0 p1 p3 p0)))))

(define f2 (sheet:2d (sheet:planar-wire (wire-body:points
    (list p1 p2 p3 p1)))))

(define f3 (sheet:2d (sheet:planar-wire (wire-body:points
    (list p0 p2 p3 p0)))))

;; Stitch the faces together to create a solid body
(define mb (car (entity:stitch (list f0 f1 f2 f3))))
(sde:add-material mb "Copper" "mytetrahedron")

;; If the sheet bodies define a watertight enclosure,
;; the solid body will pass the entity:checker and
;; can be used for additional operations (Booleans and so on)
```

Editing Shapes in Three Dimensions

Chamfering Edges

To chamfer (flatten) the edges of a 3D structure:

1. Click the Select button (see [Table 8 on page 16](#)).
2. From the Selection Level list, choose **Select Edge** (or **Select Vertex**).

3. Select the edge (or vertex) and hold the Shift key to select additional edges (or vertices), or drag a box around a set of edges (or vertices).
4. **Edit > 3D Edit Tools > Chamfer.**
5. Enter a chamfer distance in the dialog box.

If the parameter `chamfer-dist` was set before performing this operation (using **Edit > Parameters**), this dialog box is suppressed, and the given value of `chamfer-dist` is used instead.

The optional `adaptive-chamfering` Boolean argument can be used to perform adaptive chamfering. If this option is used and the argument is set to `#t`, then if the chamfering operation fails using the original `chamfer-dist` value, the operation is repeated with a sequence of chamfering operations, using an adaptive approach, to set the chamfer distance to smaller values until the operation succeeds.

The corresponding Scheme command is:

```
(sdegeo:chamfer edge | vertex-list chamfer-dist [adaptive-chamfering])
```

For example:

```
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0 0 0) (position 1 1 1) "Silicon" "region_1")
(sdegeo:chamfer (list
  (car (find-vertex-id (position 0 0 1)))
  (car (find-vertex-id (position 0 1 1)))
  (car (find-vertex-id (position 1 0 1)))
  (car (find-vertex-id (position 1 1 1)))) 0.2)
```

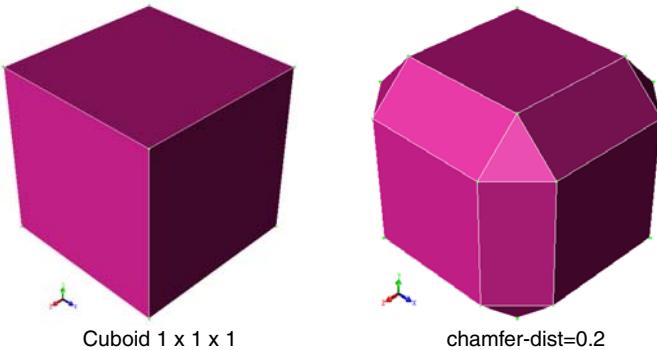


Figure 33 Three-dimensional chamfering operation

NOTE If `chamfer-dist` is too large such that two adjacent chamfers would overlap, the operation will fail.

Rounding Edges

To round the edges of a 3D structure:

1. Click the Select button (see [Table 8 on page 16](#)).
2. From the Selection Level list, choose **Select Edge** (or **Select Vertex**).
3. Select the edge (or vertex) and hold the Shift key to select additional edges (or vertices), or drag a box around a set of edges (or vertices).
4. **Edit > 3D Edit Tools > Fillet.**
5. Enter a fillet radius in the dialog box.

If the parameter `fillet-radius` was set before performing this operation (using **Edit > Parameters**), this dialog box is suppressed, and the given value of `fillet-radius` is used instead.

The optional `adaptive-filletting` Boolean argument can be used to perform adaptive filleting. If this option is used and the argument is set to `#t`, then if the filleting operation fails using the original `fillet-radius` value, the operation is repeated with a sequence of filleting operations, using an adaptive approach, to set the fillet radius to smaller values until the operation succeeds.

The corresponding Scheme command is:

```
(sdegeo:fillet edge | vertex-list fillet-radius [adaptive-filletting])
```

For example:

```
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0 0 0) (position 1 1 1) "Silicon" "region_1")
(sdegeo:fillet (list
  (car (find-vertex-id (position 0 0 1)))
  (car (find-vertex-id (position 0 1 1)))
  (car (find-vertex-id (position 1 0 1)))
  (car (find-vertex-id (position 1 1 1)))) 0.2)
```

and:

```
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0 0 0) (position 1 1 1) "Silicon" "region_1")
(sdegeo:fillet (list (car (find-edge-id (position 0 0 0.5))))) 0.2)
```

NOTE If `fillet-radius` is too large such that two adjacent fillets overlap, the operation will fail.

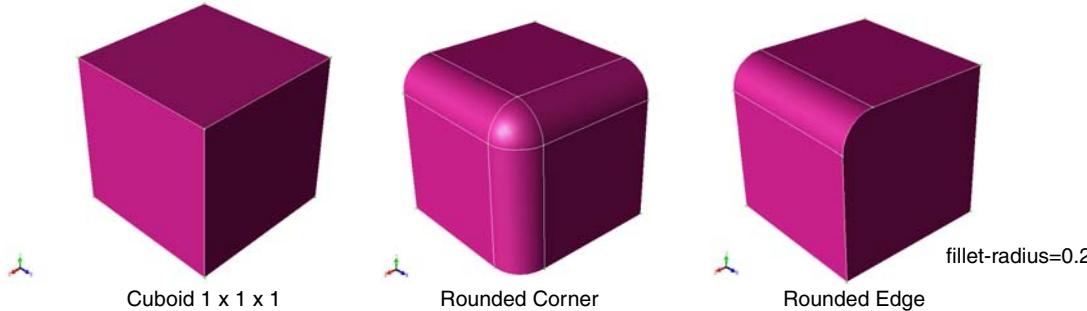


Figure 34 Edge filleting in 3D

Tapering

To taper one or more faces of a 3D structure:

1. Click the Select button (see [Table 8 on page 16](#)).
2. From the Selection Level list, choose **Select Face**.
3. Select the face and hold the Shift key to select additional faces, or drag a box around a set of faces.
4. **Edit > 3D Edit Tools > Taper**.
5. Enter the draft plane center, the draft plane normal, and the draft angle in the Taper Faces dialog box (see [Figure 35](#)).

The Taper Faces dialog box is initialized with the following default values: If only one face is selected, the draft plane center is initialized, using the barycentric coordinates of the selected face.

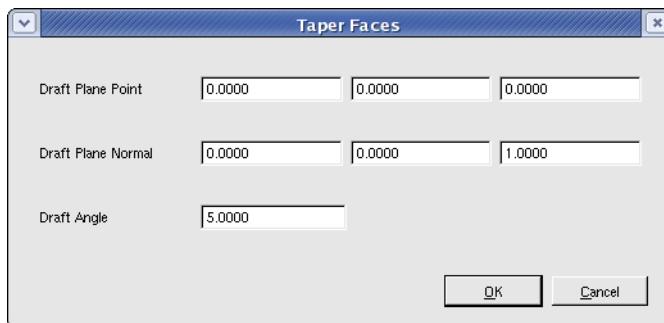


Figure 35 Taper Faces dialog box

5: Generating Geometric Structures

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If more than one face is selected:

- The draft plane center point is initialized as 0,0,0.
- The draft plane normal is initialized as 0,0,1.
- The draft angle is initialized to 5° .

The corresponding Script command is:

```
(sdegeo:taper-faces face-list point normal angle)
```

The tapering algorithms are discussed using simple examples.

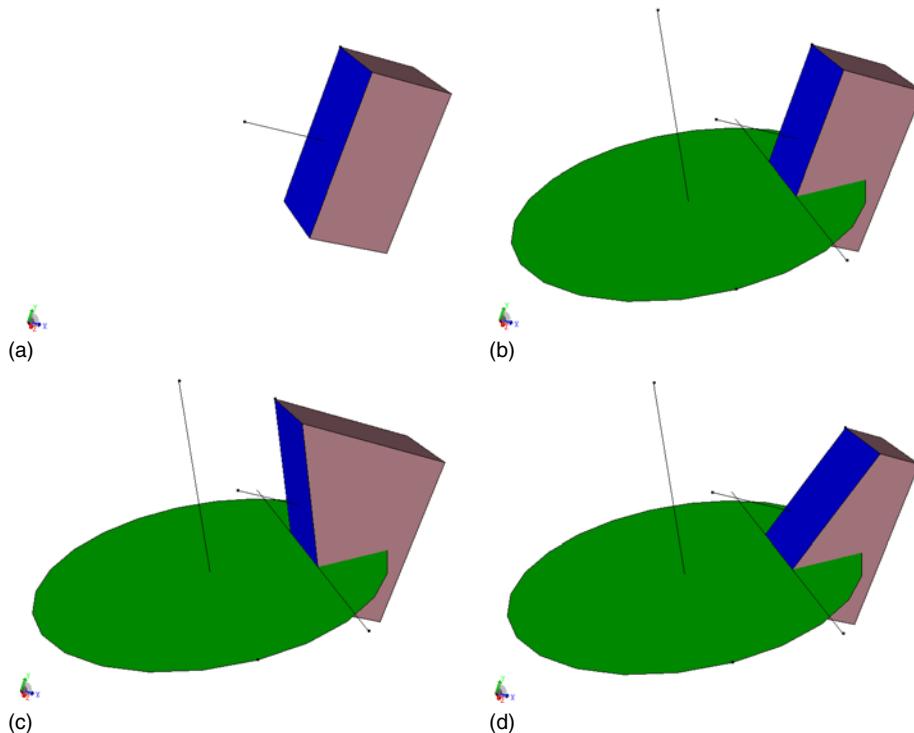


Figure 36 Tapering example

[Figure 36](#) (a) shows a cuboid where the side face to be tapered is blue. For reference, the normal vector of this face is also shown.

The tapering is performed with respect to an auxiliary plane, the so-called draft plane. This plane is defined by the draft plane center point and the draft plane normal vector. [Figure 36](#) (b) shows the draft plane in green together with the draft plane normal vector originating from the draft plane center point. In addition, the rotation axis, which is defined as the intersection between the face plane (blue) and the draft plane (green), is shown.

With respect to these planes and axes, now two distinct rotations are performed. [Figure 36 on page 78](#) (c) shows the new face location after the first rotation (equivalent to tapering with an angle of 0°). The face is rotated around the axis such that the new face is orthogonal to the draft plane.

[Figure 36](#) (d) shows the face after the second rotation, with an angle of 45° . The rotation direction is given by the *right-hand rule*: To determine the direction of the axis, align the thumb of your right hand with the face plane normal and the index finger with the draft plane normal. Then extend your middle finger orthogonally to both. This finger points now in the direction of the axis vector. Now, point the thumb of your right hand into the axis direction and form a fist with all other fingers. These fingers now curl like a rotation with a positive angle.

The following Scheme commands produced the graphics in [Figure 36](#):

```
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0.0 0.0 -0.5) (position 1.0 2.0 0.5) "Silicon"
  "region_1")
(define FACE (find-face-id (position 0.0 0.5 0.0)))
(entity:set-color FACE BLUE)
(define FACE_CENTER (cdr (list-ref (face:prop (car FACE)) 2)))
(define FACE_NORMAL (face:plane-normal (car FACE)))
(wire-body:points
  (list FACE_CENTER (position:offset FACE_CENTER FACE_NORMAL)))
; Figure (a)
(define DRAFT_CENTER (position -1.0 0.0 0.0))
(define DRAFT_NORMAL (gvector -1.0 2.0 0.0))
(wire-body:points
  (list DRAFT_CENTER (position:offset DRAFT_CENTER DRAFT_NORMAL)))
(face:planar-disk DRAFT_CENTER DRAFT_NORMAL 2)
(wire-body:points (list (position 0.0 0.5 -2.0) (position 0.0 0.5 2.0)))
; Figure (b)
(sdegeo:taper-faces FACE DRAFT_CENTER DRAFT_NORMAL 0)
; Figure (c)
(sdegeo:taper-faces FACE DRAFT_CENTER DRAFT_NORMAL 45)
; Figure (d)
```

The tapering process, based on two independent rotations, allows you to perform two distinct types of taper operation. The first type of tapering results in truncated pyramid-type shapes, where, for example, all faces are bent inwards. For this kind of tapering, the draft normal vector is orthogonal to the face normal vectors and the rotation angle is nonzero.

For example:

```
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0.0 0.0 0.0) (position 1.0 1.0 1.0) "Silicon"
  "region_1")
(sdegeo:taper-faces (list
  (car (find-face-id (position 0.5 0.0 0.5)))
  (car (find-face-id (position 1.0 0.5 0.5)))
  (car (find-face-id (position 0.5 1.0 0.5))))
```

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Editing Shapes in Three Dimensions

```
(car (find-face-id (position 0.0 0.5 0.5)))
  (position 0.5 0.5 0.5) (gvector 0 0 1) 30)
```

[Figure 37](#) shows a unit cube after applying truncated pyramid-type tapering.

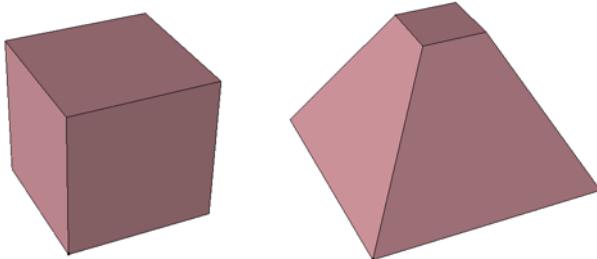


Figure 37 Truncated pyramid-type tapering

[Figure 38](#) illustrates the effect of the use of different draft plane centers. For the operations, the same draft plane normal and draft angle were used.

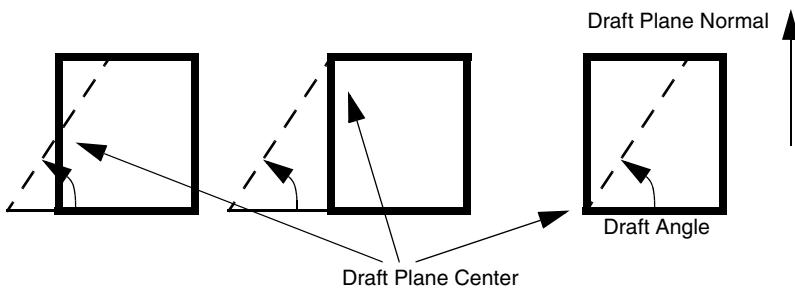


Figure 38 Draft plane center

The second type of tapering is similar to applying a sheer force to the body. For this kind of tapering, the draft normal vector is not orthogonal to the face normal vectors, but the rotation angle is zero.

For example:

```
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0.0 0.0 0.0) (position 1.0 1.0 1.0) "Silicon"
  "region_1")
(sdegeo:taper-faces (list
  (car (find-face-id (position 0.5 0.0 0.5)))
  (car (find-face-id (position 1.0 0.5 0.5)))
  (car (find-face-id (position 0.5 1.0 0.5)))
  (car (find-face-id (position 0.0 0.5 0.5))))
  (position 0.5 0.5 0.5) (gvector 0.5 0.5 1) 0)
```

[Figure 39](#) shows a unit cube after applying sheer-type tapering.

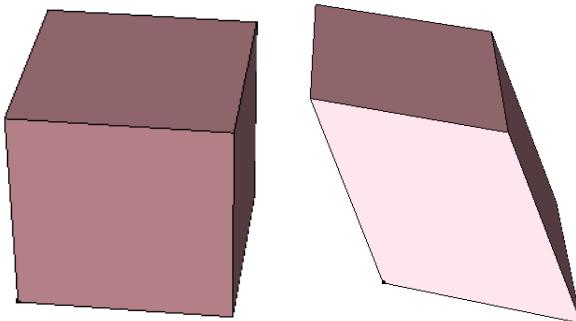


Figure 39 Sheer-type tapering

Even more general tapering can be obtained by mixing both fundamental types.

NOTE The taper operation can result in a geometric shape that is no longer closed. In this case, so-called vent faces are added automatically such that the resulting shape is closed.

Vent faces can only be added if there is a face on the original model that shares a vertex with the ‘mergeable’ edge, that does not have the mergeable edge in its boundary, and that will be adjacent to the vent faces after the taper. Vent faces can also be added at tangent edges when one of the two faces that share the edge is being tapered. However, a vent face will only be added if there is no intersection between the surface of the face that is being tapered and the surface of the face that is not being tapered.

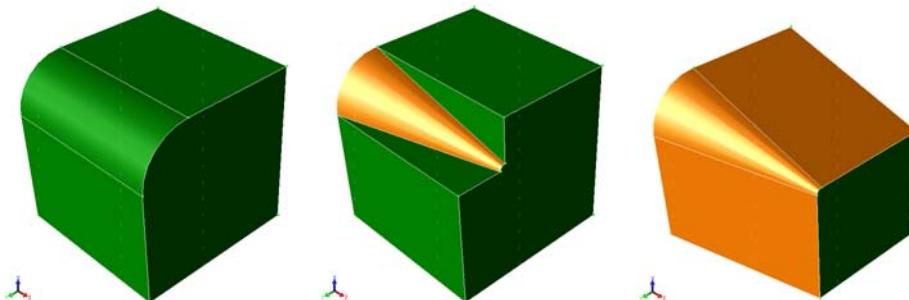


Figure 40 Topology change during face tapering

[Figure 41 on page 82](#) shows a structure generated by the following script:

```
(sdegeo:set-default-boolean "ABA")
(define r1 (sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0 0 0) (position 10 10 10) "Silicon"
    "region_1"))
(define r2 (sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 2 2 8) (position 8 8 12)
    "PolySilicon" "region_2"))
(sdegeo:delete-region (find-body-id (position 5 5 11)))
(define facelist (list (car (find-face-id (position 2 5 9)))))
```

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```
(car (find-face-id (position 8 5 9)))
(car (find-face-id (position 5 2 9)))
(car (find-face-id (position 5 8 9))))
(sdegeo:taper-faces facelist (position 5 5 9) (gvector 0 0 1) 30)
```

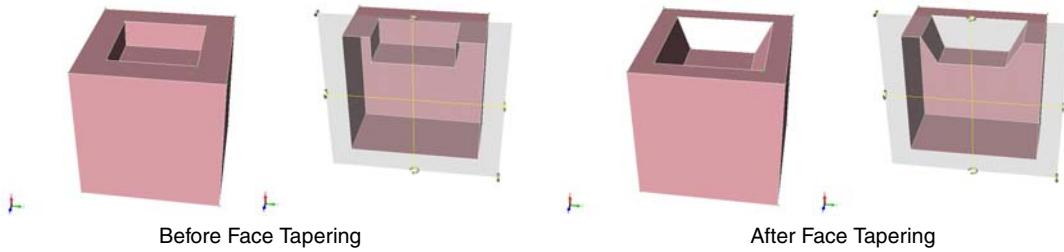


Figure 41 Face tapering

Figure 42 on page 83 shows the structure generated by the following script:

```
; Initial model
(sdegeo:set-default-boolean "ABA")
(define r1 (sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0 0 0) (position 10 10 10) "Silicon"
"region_1"))
(define r2 (sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0 0 10) (position 10 10 20)
"PolySilicon" "region_2"))
; Step 1
(define facelist (list (car (find-face-id (position 0 5 5)))
(car (find-face-id (position 10 5 5))))))
(sdegeo:taper-faces facelist (position 5 5 5) (gvector 0 0 1) 30)
; Step 2
(define facelist (list (car (find-face-id (position 5 0 5)))
(car (find-face-id (position 5 10 5))))))
(sdegeo:taper-faces facelist (position 5 5 5) (gvector 0 0 1) 30)
; Step 3
(define facelist (list (car (find-face-id (position 0 5 15)))
(car (find-face-id (position 10 5 15))))))
(sdegeo:taper-faces facelist (position 5 5 15) (gvector 0 0 1) -30)
; Step 4
(define facelist (list (car (find-face-id (position 5 0 15)))
(car (find-face-id (position 5 10 15))))))
(sdegeo:taper-faces facelist (position 5 5 15) (gvector 0 0 1) -30)
```

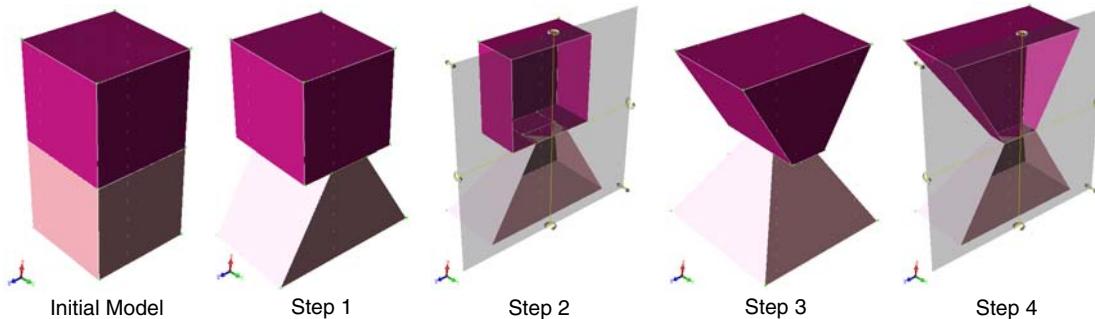


Figure 42 Face tapering

Creating 3D Objects From 1D and 2D Objects

Wires

A wire is a 1D object that is used to define a sweep path or a wire body for skinning.

To draw a piecewise linear wire (polyline):

1. **Draw > 2D Create Tools > Polyline**, or click the corresponding toolbar button (see [Table 10 on page 16](#)).
2. Click at each vertex of the polyline. To finish drawing the polyline, click the middle mouse button. (Press both buttons when using a two-button mouse.)
3. In Exact Coordinates mode, a dialog box is displayed where you enter the coordinates for each vertex.

The corresponding Scheme command is:

```
(sdegeo:create-polyline-wire vertex-list)
```

For example:

```
(sdegeo:create-polyline-wire (list
  (position 0.0 0.0 0.0) (position 1.0 0.0 0.0) (position 1.0 1.0 0.0)
  (position 1.0 1.0 1.0) (position 0.0 1.0 1.0) (position 0.0 1.0 0.0)))
```

To draw a spline interpolated wire, use **Draw > 2D Create Tools > Spline**, or click the corresponding toolbar button (see [Table 10 on page 16](#)).

5: Generating Geometric Structures

Creating 3D Objects From 1D and 2D Objects

The corresponding Scheme command is:

```
(sdegeo:create-spline-wire vertex-list)
```

For example:

```
(sdegeo:create-spline-wire (list  
    (position 0.0 0.0 0.0) (position 1.0 0.0 0.0) (position 1.0 1.0 0.0)  
    (position 1.0 1.0 1.0) (position 0.0 1.0 1.0) (position 0.0 1.0 0.0)))
```

Extruding

To extrude a 2D object or a face of a 3D object:

1. Click the Select button (see [Table 8 on page 16](#)).
2. From the Selection Level list, choose **Select Face**.
3. Select the face and hold the Shift key to select additional faces, or drag a box around a set of faces.
4. **Edit > 3D Edit Tools > Extrude**.
5. Enter an extrusion distance in the dialog box.

If the parameter `hext` was set before performing this operation (using **Edit > Parameters**), this dialog box is suppressed, and the given value of `hext` is used instead.

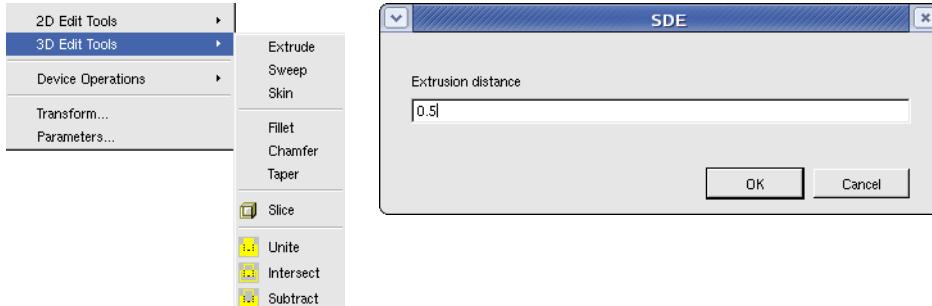


Figure 43 Menu for extrusion (*left*) and Extrusion dialog box (*right*)

The corresponding Scheme command is:

```
(sdegeo:extrude entity-list hext)
```

For example:

```
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 0.0 0.0 0) (position 1.2 1.0 0)  
    "Silicon" "region_1")  
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 0.4 1.0 0) (position 0.8 1.1 0)  
    "Oxide" "region_2")
```

```
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 0.4 1.1 0) (position 0.8 1.5 0)
  "PolySilicon" "region_3")
(sdegeo:extrude (list (car (find-face-id (position 0.6 0.5 0)))) 0.8)
(sdegeo:extrude (list
  (car (find-face-id (position 0.6 1.05 0)))
  (car (find-face-id (position 0.6 1.2 0)))) 0.4)
```

Different extrusion distances may be used for different regions.

In general, the extrusion direction is given by the face normal. For 2D objects, which are created in the xy plane by default, the face normal is defined to point along the z-axis.

[Figure 44](#) illustrates the extrusion operation for 2D devices.

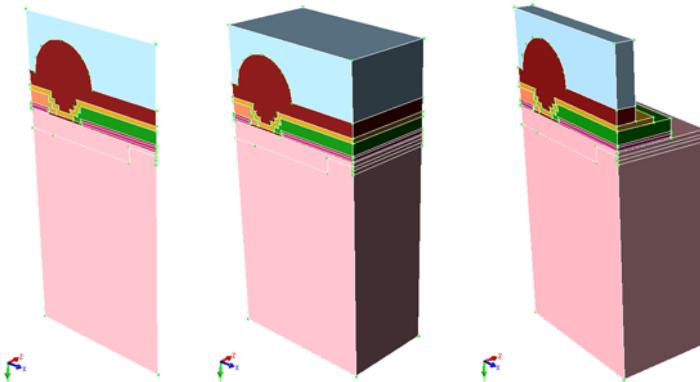


Figure 44 Creating an extruded 3D model from a 2D device; the extrusion length can be different

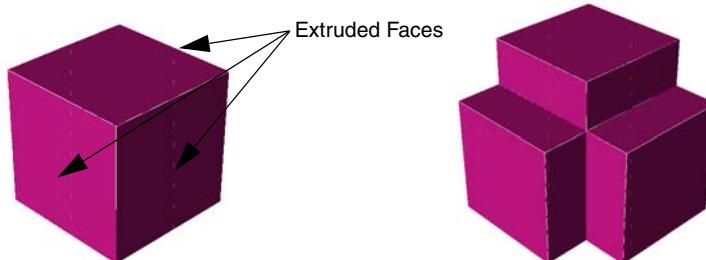


Figure 45 Example of face extrusion in a 3D object

NOTE Negative extrusion values, applied to 3D faces, generate an invalid geometry.

Sweeping a 2D Object

A 3D object can be created by sweeping a 2D object along a path. A 3D object can also be modified by sweeping a set of faces of the 3D object. The sweep path can be defined in several different ways. In the simplest case, only the sweep distance is given and the sweep direction will be normal to the face. The sweep distance and sweep direction can also be defined using a sweep vector. In addition, the sweep path can be defined by a rotation around an axis or explicitly by a wire body.

Sweeping and extruding can also be applied to Ref/Eval windows. If a swept Ref/Eval window is used to place a submesh doping profile, information about the sweep creation is stored in the .cmd file, so that the mesh generator can evaluate the swept 2D doping profile in 3D. In the case of other doping profile types, the resulting swept Ref/Eval window (without sweep information) is stored in the .cmd file, requiring that these elements must be valid reference elements (doping baseline elements) or evaluation windows. The sweep operation transforms the 2D edge contacts to 3D face contacts.

The sweep options allow additional control over the sweeping behavior and enable drafting, twisting, and other advanced behaviors.

Sweeping is a complex operation involving several different types. In the following sections, the supported sweep types are introduced.

Sweep Distance

The sweep distance operation is similar to extrusion. Faces of 2D bodies or 3D bodies can be swept by a distance. The sweep distance option can be used with various sweep options.

To sweep a 2D object or a face of a 3D object using distance sweeping:

1. Click the Select button (see [Table 8 on page 16](#)).
2. From the Selection Level list, choose **Select Face**.
3. Select the face and hold the Shift key to select additional faces, or drag a box around a set of faces.
4. **Edit > 3D Edit Tools > Sweep.**

The Sweep Operations dialog box is displayed.

5. Click **Select Profiles**. The entity IDs of the selected profiles are displayed in the **Sweep Profiles** field.
6. Click the **Sweep Distance** tab.
7. Select the **Selected Sweep Method** option.

8. Enter a sweep distance.
9. Select sweep options as needed (see [Sweep Options on page 95](#)).
10. Click **OK**.

Figure 46 shows the Sweep Operations dialog box with the **Selected Sweep Method** option selected. **Figure 47 on page 88** shows the effect of a sweep distance operation, together with the use of the draft angle option. When a draft angle is used during a sweep operation, additional faces must be added to the model if the `gap_type` sweep option is ‘extended’ or ‘rounded.’

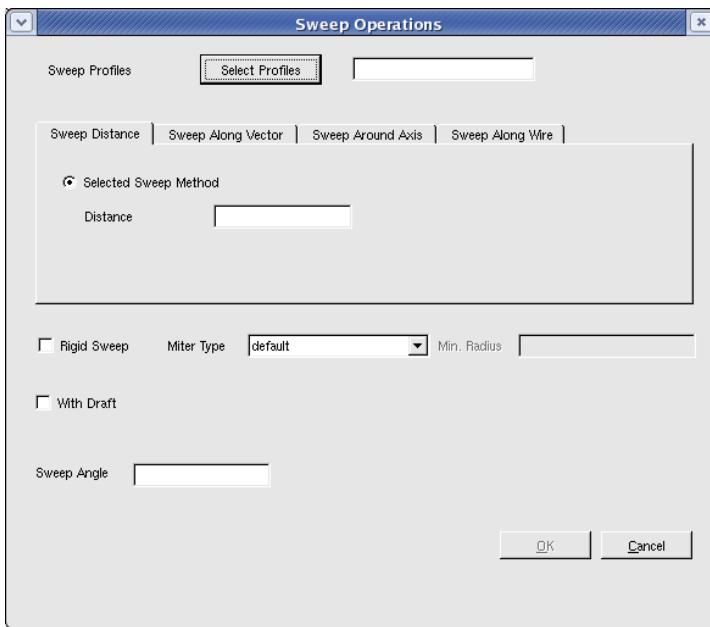


Figure 46 Sweep Operations dialog box showing Sweep Distance tab

The corresponding Scheme command is:

```
(sdegeo:sweep face|face-list distance [sweep-options])
```

The examples in [Figure 47 on page 88](#) are generated using the following Scheme commands:

```
(define FACE (sdegeo:create-reg-polygon (position 0 0 0) 1 6 0 "Oxide"
                                         "region_1"))
(sdegeo:translate-selected FACE (transform:translation (gvector 3 2 0)) #t 3)
(sdegeo:sweep (sde:find-reg-region "region_1_t1_r1") 0.6
              (sweep:options "solid" #t "rigid" #f "miter_type" "default"
                            "draft_angle" 40.0 "gap_type" "extended"))
(sdegeo:sweep (sde:find-reg-region "region_1_t1_r2") 0.6
              (sweep:options "solid" #t "rigid" #f "miter_type" "default"
                            "draft_angle" 40.0 "gap_type" "rounded"))
```

5: Generating Geometric Structures

Creating 3D Objects From 1D and 2D Objects

```
(sdegeo:sweep (sde:find-reg-region "region_1_t1_r3") 0.6  
  (sweep:options "solid" #t "rigid" #f "miter_type" "default"  
   "draft_angle" 40.0 "gap_type" "natural"))
```

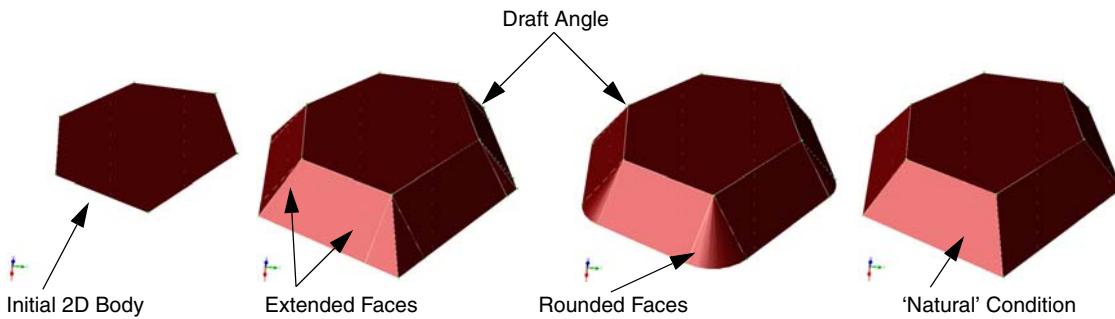


Figure 47 Sweep distance with a draft angle (40°) using different gap-type options

Sweep Along a Vector

The sweep along a vector option is similar to the sweep distance option, except that a vector is specified to define the sweep path.

To sweep a 2D object or a face of a 3D object using vector sweeping:

1. Click the Select button (see [Table 8 on page 16](#)).
 2. From the Selection Level list, choose **Select Face**.
 3. Select the face and hold the Shift key to select additional faces, or drag a box around a set of faces.
 4. **Edit > 3D Edit Tools > Sweep**.
- The Sweep Operations dialog box is displayed.
5. Click **Select Profiles**. The entity IDs of the selected profiles are displayed in the **Sweep Profiles** field.
 6. Click the **Sweep Along Vector** tab.
 7. Select the **Selected Sweep Method** option.
 8. Enter the x-, y-, and z-coordinates of the sweep vector.
 9. Select sweep options as needed (see [Sweep Options on page 95](#)).
 10. Click **OK**.

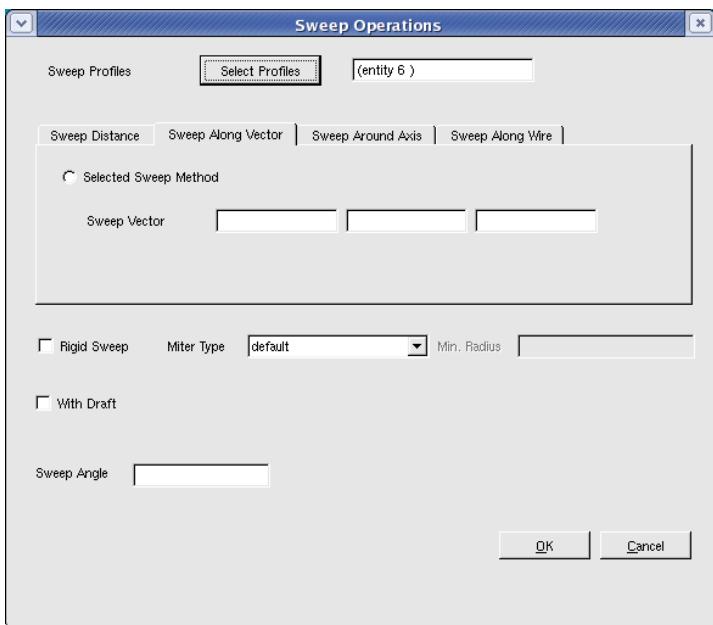


Figure 48 Sweep Operations dialog box showing Sweep Along Vector tab

The corresponding Scheme command is:

```
(sdegeo:sweep face|face-list gvector [sweep-options])
```

The examples in [Figure 49](#) are generated using the following Scheme commands:

```
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0 0 0) (position 1 1 1) "Oxide" "region_1")
(sdegeo:sweep (find-face-id (position 0.5 1 0.5)) (gvector 0.5 0.5 0)
  (sweep:options "solid" #t "rigid" #f "miter_type" "default"))
(sdegeo:sweep (find-face-id (position 1.0 1.5 0.5)) (gvector -0.5 0.5 0)
  (sweep:options "solid" #t "rigid" #f "miter_type" "default"))
```

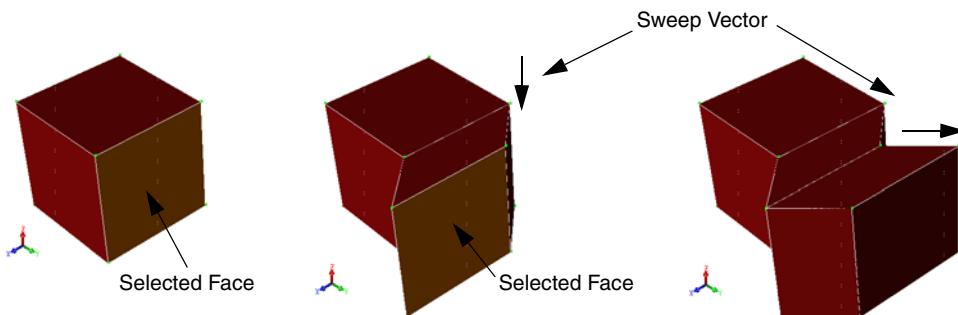


Figure 49 Sweep along a vector

5: Generating Geometric Structures

Creating 3D Objects From 1D and 2D Objects

Sweep Around an Axis (Regular and Corner Sweeps)

The sweep around an axis option can be used to sweep a face (2D or 3D) around an axis. The sweep can be regular or such that only the inside edge is swept, while the outside edge forms an axis-aligned corner.

Regular Sweep

To sweep a 2D object or a face of a 3D object using regular sweeping around an axis:

1. Click the Select button (see [Table 8 on page 16](#)).
2. From the Selection Level list, choose **Select Face**.
3. Select the face and hold the Shift key to select additional faces, or drag a box around a set of faces.
4. **Edit > 3D Edit Tools > Sweep**.

The Sweep Operations dialog box is displayed.

5. Click **Select Profiles**. The entity IDs of the selected profiles are displayed in the **Sweep Profiles** field.
6. Click the **Sweep Around Axis** tab.
7. Select the **Selected Sweep Method** option.
8. Define the axis of rotation by entering a point on the axis and a direction vector, or click **Pick Position** and click a point in the view window. In this case, the rotation axis will point into the current view plane.
9. Enter the sweep angle. (Do not select the **Sweep Corner** option.)
10. Select sweep options as needed (see [Sweep Options on page 95](#)).
11. Click **OK**.

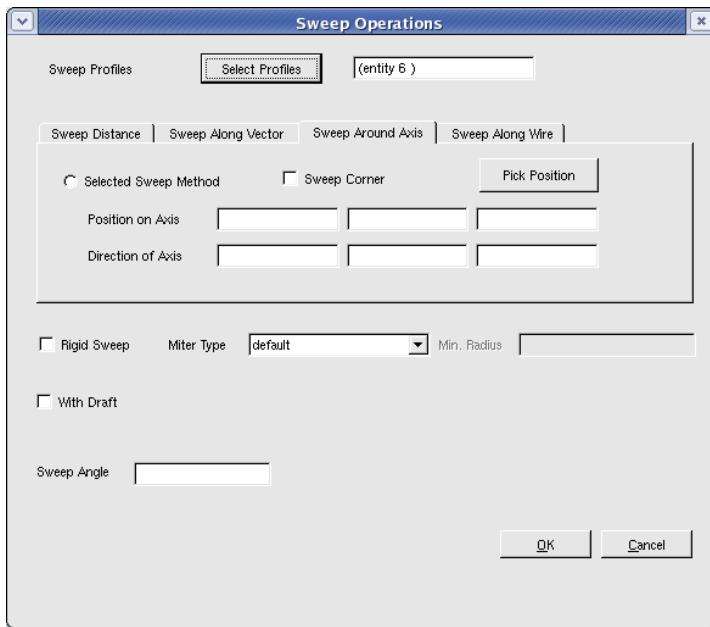


Figure 50 Sweep Operations dialog box showing Sweep Around Axis tab

The corresponding Scheme command is:

```
(sdegeo:sweep face|face-list position gvector
  (sweep:options "sweep_angle" angle [other-sweep-options]))
```

The examples in [Figure 51 on page 92](#) are generated using the following Scheme commands:

```
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 0 0 0.0) (position 1 2 0.0) "Silver"
  "region_1")
(define NEWVERT (sdegeo:insert-vertex (position 0.5 2 0)))
(sdegeo:move-vertex NEWVERT (position 0.5 2.3 0))
(sdegeo:fillet-2d (sde:window-select-2d -0.1 1.9 1.1 2.4 "all" "vertex") 0.2)
(sdegeo:translate-selected (find-body-id (position 0.5 0.5 0))
  (transform:translation (gvector 2 0 0)) #t 2)
(sdegeo:sweep (find-face-id (position 2.5 0.5 0)) (position 2 0 0)
  (gvector 0 1 0)
  (sweep:options "solid" #t "sweep_angle" 60 "rigid" #f "miter_type"
  "default"))
(sdegeo:sweep (find-face-id (position 4.5 0.5 0)) (position 3 0 0)
  (gvector 0 1 0)
  (sweep:options "solid" #t "sweep_angle" 40 "rigid" #f "miter_type"
  "default"))
```

5: Generating Geometric Structures

Creating 3D Objects From 1D and 2D Objects

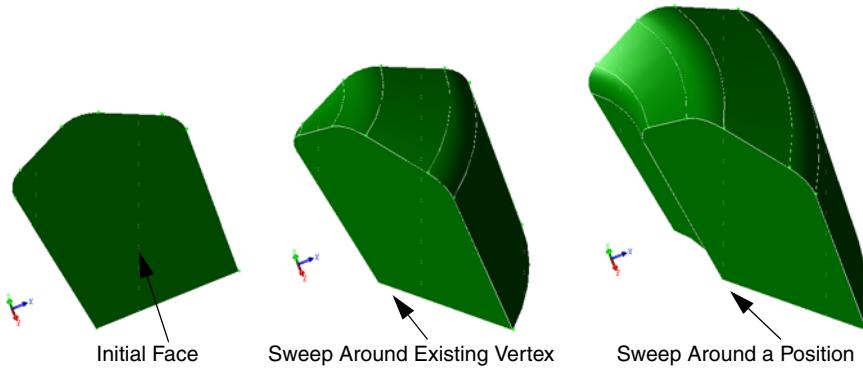


Figure 51 Sweeping around an axis using different options

Corner Sweep

Use this option to design crown moldings, corbels, and so on.

To perform a corner sweep:

1. Follow the procedure in [Regular Sweep on page 90](#).
2. In Step 9, select the **Sweep Corner** option.
3. Enter or pick a point on the sweep axis.

The axis direction is determined automatically, and the sweep angle for corner sweeps is always 90°.

The sweep is performed in such a way that the resulting shape contains a solid angle.

NOTE If the selection of the sweep axis does not allow for the creation of a solid angle, the sweep operation is suppressed.

The corresponding Scheme command is:

```
(sdegeo:sweep-corner face|face-list position gvector)
```

The example in [Figure 52 on page 93](#) is generated using the following Scheme commands:

```
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 0 0 0.0) (position 1 2 0.0) "Silver"  
"region_1")  
(define NEWVERT (sdegeo:insert-vertex (position 0.5 2 0)))  
(sdegeo:move-vertex NEWVERT (position 0.5 2.3 0))  
(sdegeo:fillet-2d (sde>window-select-2d -0.1 1.9 1.1 2.4 "all" "vertex") 0.2)  
(sdegeo:sweep-corner (find-face-id (position 0.5 0.5 0))  
(position -0 4 0) (gvector 1 0 0))
```

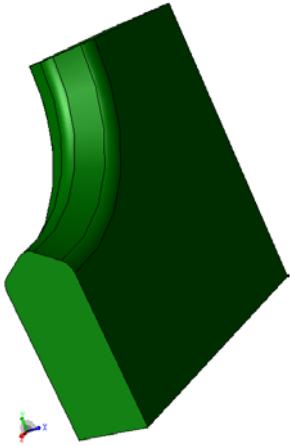


Figure 52 Corner sweeping around an axis; the initial profile is the same as in [Figure 51 on page 92](#)

Sweep Along a Wire

To sweep a profile along a wire, first, the wire body must be generated either manually by using Scheme functions or by using the GUI. To create a wire, see [Wires on page 83](#).

To sweep a 2D object button (see [Table 8 on page 16](#)).

1. Click the Select button (see [Table 8 on page 16](#)).
 2. From the Selection Level list, choose **Select Face**.
 3. Select the face and hold the Shift key to select additional faces, or drag a box around a set of faces.
 4. **Edit > 3D Edit Tools > Sweep**.
- The Sweep Operations dialog box is displayed.
5. Click **Select Profiles**. The entity IDs of the selected profiles are displayed in the **Sweep Profiles** field.
 6. Click the **Sweep Along Wire** tab.
 7. Select the **Selected Sweep Method** option.
 8. From the Selection Level list, choose **Select Edge**, and select the wire in the view window.
 9. Click **Select Path**. The entity IDs of the selected wires are displayed in the **Sweep Path** field.
 10. Select sweep options as needed (see [Sweep Options on page 95](#)).
 11. Click **OK**.

5: Generating Geometric Structures

Creating 3D Objects From 1D and 2D Objects

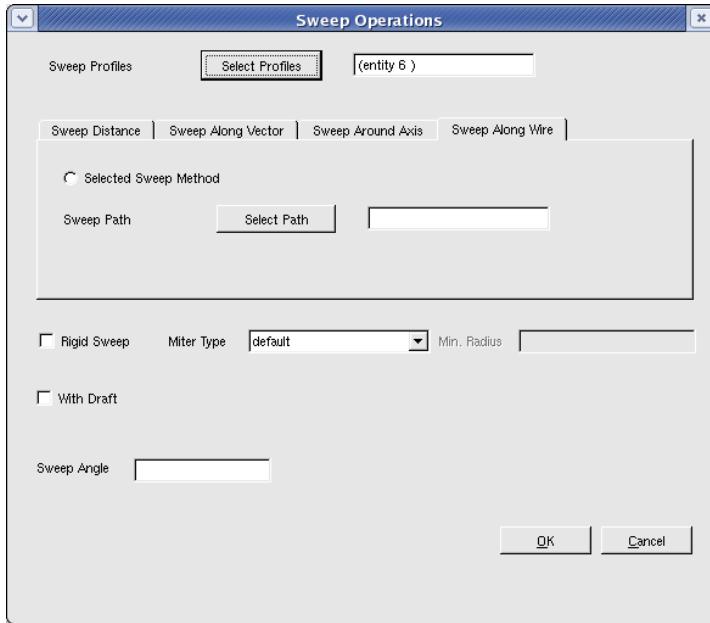


Figure 53 Sweep Operations dialog box showing Sweep Along Wire tab

The corresponding Scheme command is:

```
(sdegeo:sweep face|face-list position gvector  
  (sweep:options "sweep_angle" angle [other-sweep-options]))
```

The example in [Figure 54](#) is generated using the following Scheme commands:

```
(define FACE (sdegeo:create-circular-sheet (position 0.0 0.0 0.0) 1.0  
  "Silicon" "region_1"))  
(define WIRE (sdegeo:create-spline-wire (list (position 0.0 0.0 0.0)  
  (position 0.0 0.0 5.0) (position 0.0 5.0 5.0) (position 5.0 5.0 5.0))))  
(sdegeo:sweep FACE WIRE (sweep:options "solid" #t "rigid" #f "miter_type"  
  "default"))  
(entity:delete WIRE)
```

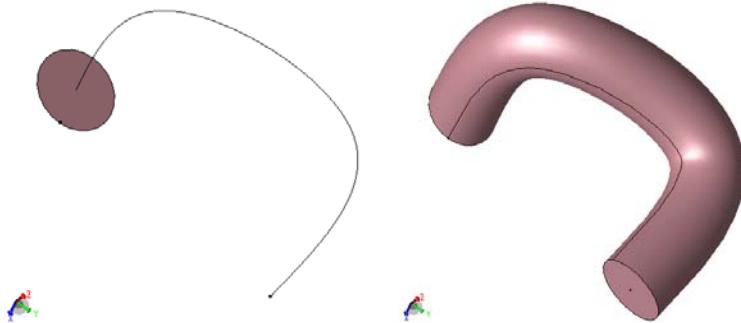


Figure 54 Wire sweep: initial profile with sweep wire (*left*) and final swept body (*right*)

Sweep Options

The sweep operation can be performed with different options that affect the outcome of the operation. These options are controlled by the `sweep:options` command. For example, when a profile is swept along a path, the profile can remain parallel to the original profile (rigid sweep) or can follow the path in a more natural way, following the curvature of the path, remaining perpendicular to the path during sweeping. The following sections give an overview of the available sweep options.

Rigid Sweep

A rigid sweep is one in which the profile that is swept is translated, but not rotated, along the sweep path. It accomplishes a rigid extrusion of a profile along a path. The `rigid` option specifies whether to make the cross sections of a sweep parallel to each other. The default is `FALSE`, which means the cross sections are perpendicular to the sweep path. No checks are made when a rigid sweep is performed; consequently, the resulting surface is self-intersecting if the given path is closed or if the direction of the path changes by more than 180° .

Mitering

The `miter` option determines how a corner miter is created during a sweep operation. The available mitering options are:

- `new` Reflects the profile to the other side of the corner up to the discontinuous point. The two sides are then extended and intersected, and new edges are formed as necessary. The ‘ending’ profile is the same as the starting profile. The `new` option is the default mitering.
- `old` Intersects the plane that is perpendicular to the path at the half angle of the corner. The resulting profile on the plane is then swept continuously along the path.
- `crimp` Reflects the profile to the other side of the corner up to the discontinuous point. The portions of the two sides that do not intersect are connected using a smooth rotation about the discontinuous point.
- `bend` Bend mitering requires the specification of a minimum radius to fillet the path. The result is a smooth, curved junction. The minimum radius must be positive.

The `new` setting makes the sweep operation create miters by sweeping each G1 part of the path with a copy of the profile and then filling in the gaps with linear-extended parts that are sliced at the miter planes.

The `crimp` setting creates miters between profiles swept along G1-continuous path segments, filling in gaps by revolving the profile.

5: Generating Geometric Structures

Creating 3D Objects From 1D and 2D Objects

G1 continuity refers to geometric continuity of the first degree (that is, the direction of the tangent vector is continuous). Two curves are G1-continuous at a given point if the directions of the tangent vectors at their joining point are the same, even though the vector magnitudes may differ (in the case of C1 continuity, the magnitudes are also the same). G1 continuity means that the tangent lines are smoothly connected.

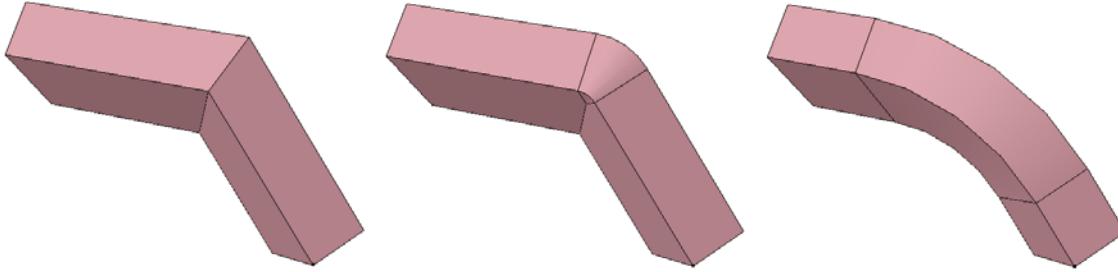


Figure 55 Mitering a corner with different options: (*left*) 'new' and 'old' give the same results for the given example, (*middle*) 'crimp,' and (*right*) 'bend'

The examples in [Figure 55](#) are created by the following Scheme commands:

```
(define REC (sdegeo:create-rectangle
  (position -1.0 0.0 0.0) (position 1.0 1.0 0.0) "Silicon" "region_1"))
(define WIRE (sdegeo:create-polyline-wire (list (position 0.0 0.5 0.0)
  (position 0.0 0.5 3.0) (position 2.0 2.5 5.0)))

; (a) : "new"
(sdegeo:sweep REC WIRE
  (sweep:options "solid" #t "rigid" #f "miter_type" "new"))
; (a) : "old"
(roll)
(sdegeo:sweep REC WIRE
  (sweep:options "solid" #t "rigid" #f "miter_type" "old"))
; (b) : "crimp"
(roll)
(sdegeo:sweep REC WIRE
  (sweep:options "solid" #t "rigid" #f "miter_type" "crimp"))
; (c) "bend"
(roll)
(sdegeo:sweep REC WIRE
  (sweep:options "solid" #t "rigid" #f "miter_type" "bend" 3.5))
```

Sweeping Examples

The following example illustrates the creation of a simple MOSFET with a nonaxis-aligned gate stack using different sweep methods.

Sweep Distance

The substrate with two shallow trench isolations is created by sweeping the 2D cross section a given distance:

```
(define SUB (sdegeo:create-rectangle
    (position -2.0 0.0 0.0) (position 2.0 0.0 -1.0) "Silicon" "R.Sub"))
(sdegeo:set-default-boolean "ABA")
(define STI_L (sdegeo:create-rectangle
    (position -2.0 0.0 0.0) (position -1.6 0.0 -0.5) "Oxide" "R.STI_L"))
(define STI_R (sdegeo:create-rectangle
    (position 1.6 0.0 0.0) (position 2.0 0.0 -0.5) "Oxide" "R.STI_R"))
(sdegeo:sweep (list SUB STI_L STI_R) -4.0
    (sweep:options "solid" #t "rigid" #f "miter_type" "default"))
```

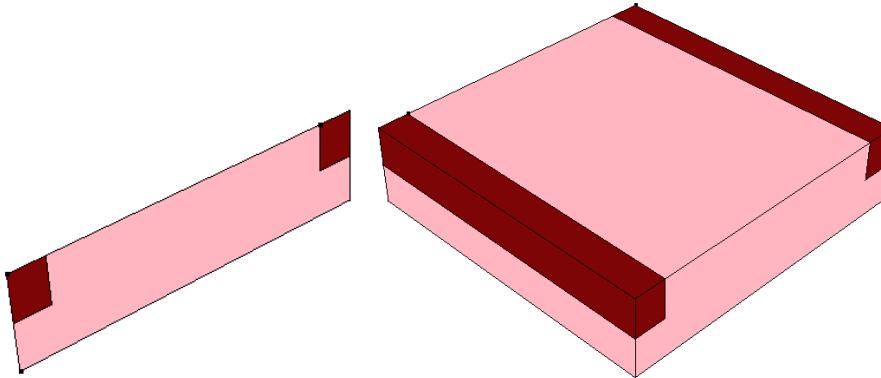


Figure 56 Distance sweeping creates 3D substrate with shallow trench isolations

Sweep Along a Vector

In a first version, the 2D gate-stack cross section is swept along a vector:

```
(define GOX (sdegeo:create-rectangle
    (position -2.0 0.4 0.0) (position -2.0 1.2 0.1) "Oxide" "R.Gox"))
(define POL (sdegeo:create-rectangle
    (position -2.0 0.6 0.1) (position -2.0 1.0 0.5) "PolySilicon" "R.Pol"))
(sdegeo:sweep (list GOX POL) (gvector 4.0 2.4 0.0)
    (sweep:options "solid" #t "rigid" #f "miter_type" "default"))
```

5: Generating Geometric Structures

Creating 3D Objects From 1D and 2D Objects

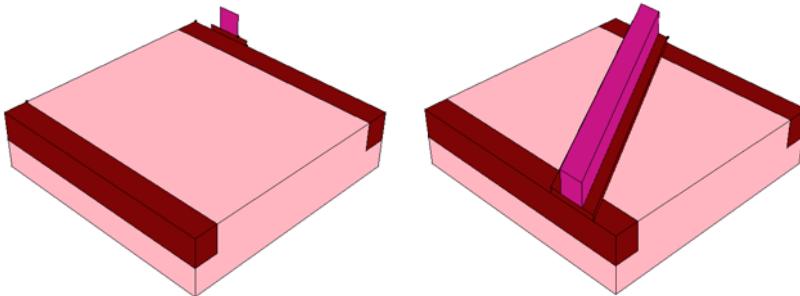


Figure 57 Vector sweeping creates a nonaxis-aligned gate stack: gate stack profiles before (*left*) and after (*right*) vector sweeping

Sweep Along a Wire

In a second version, the 2D gate-stack cross section is swept along a wire:

```
(roll)
(define WIRE (sdegeo:create-polyline-wire (list
  (position -2.0 0.8 0.5) (position -0.8 0.8 0.5)
  (position 0.8 3.2 0.5) (position 2.0 3.2 0.5)))
(sdegeo:sweep (list GOX POL) WIRE
  (sweep:options "solid" #t "rigid" #f "miter_type" "default")))
```

In a third version, the 2D gate-stack cross section is swept along a wire rigidly:

```
(roll)
(sdegeo:sweep (list GOX POL) WIRE
  (sweep:options "solid" #t "rigid" #t "miter_type" "default"))
```

In a final version, crimping is used to round the edges that are created along the sweep path:

```
(roll)
(sdegeo:sweep (list GOX POL) WIRE
  (sweep:options "solid" #t "rigid" #f "miter_type" "crimp"))
(entity:delete WIRE)
```

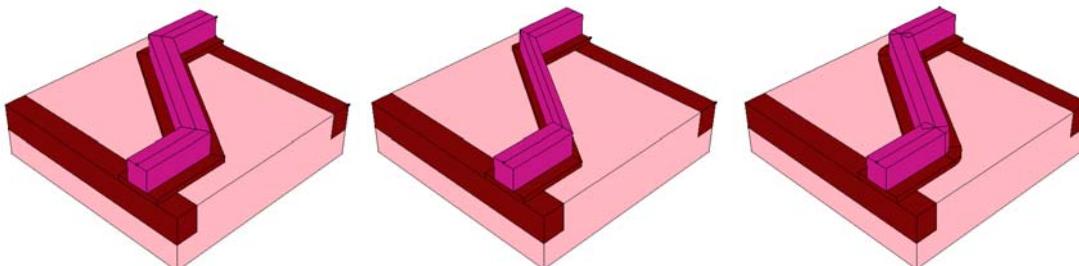


Figure 58 Wire sweeping creates a meandering gate stack: default (*left*), rigid sweep (*middle*), and crimping (*right*)

Sweep Around an Axis

The next example discusses the creation of a simple racetrack LDMOS structure using sweeping along a wire for the curved part and distance sweeping to add the straight parts:

```
(define LOCOS (sdegeo:create-polygon (list
  (position -0.6 0 0.0) (position -0.4 0 -0.2) (position 0.1 0 -0.2)
  (position 0.3 0 0.0) (position 0.6 0 0.0) (position 0.6 0 0.1)
  (position 0.3 0 0.1) (position 0.1 0 0.3) (position -0.4 0 0.3)
  (position -0.6 0 0.0)) "Oxide" "R.LOCOS"))
(define POLY (sdegeo:create-polygon (list
  (position -0.2 0 0.3) (position 0.1 0 0.3) (position 0.3 0 0.1)
  (position 0.6 0 0.1) (position 0.6 0 0.3) (position 0.4 0 0.3)
  (position 0.2 0 0.5) (position -0.2 0 0.5) (position -0.2 0 0.3)))
  "PolySilicon" "R.Poly"))
(sdegeo:sweep (list LOCOS POLY) (position -1 0 0) (gvector 0 0 1)
  (sweep:options "solid" #t "sweep_angle" 90 "rigid" #f "miter_type"
  "default"))

(sdegeo:set-default-boolean "BAB")
(define SUB (sdegeo:create-cuboid
  (position -1.0 0.0 0.0) (position 1.0 2.0 -1.0) "Silicon" "R.SUB"))

(sdegeo:sweep (list
  (car (find-face-id (position 0.0 0 -0.9)))
  (car (find-face-id (position 0.0 0 0.0)))
  (car (find-face-id (position 0.0 0 0.4)))) 2.0
  (sweep:options "solid" #t "rigid" #f "miter_type" "default")))
```

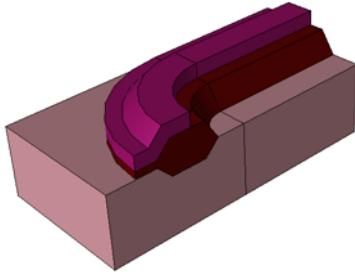


Figure 59 Creating a racetrack LDMOS using sweep around an axis

Skinning

A skinning operation can be used to create a 3D body that interpolates a series of wires or faces. The given wires or faces define the cross sections to be interpolated by the resulting 3D body. There must be at least two wire bodies or faces to be selected. The wires can be open or closed. The wires are copies, that is, the originals remain. The wires can share endpoints and do not have to be C1 continuous.

Default Skinning

To skin a set of wire bodies or 2D faces using the default options:

1. Click the Select button (see [Table 8 on page 16](#)).
2. From the Selection Level list, choose **Select Face**.
3. **Edit > 3D Edit Tools > Skin.**

The Skinning Operations dialog box is displayed.

4. Select the first face or wire in the view window, and click **Get Wires/Faces**.
The selected profile appears in the Wires list.
5. Repeat for all other wires and faces.
6. Enter additional skinning options as needed (go to <http://doc.spatial.com/> for a list of options).
7. Select the **Delete Inputs** option if the initial profiles are to be deleted.
8. Click **OK**.

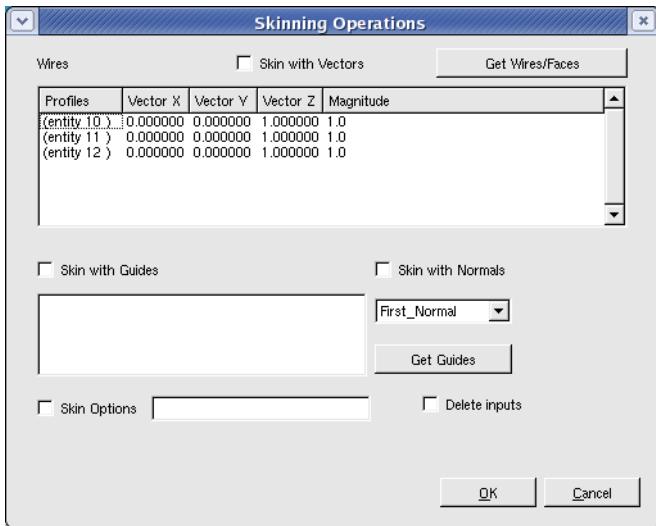


Figure 60 Skinning Operations dialog box

The corresponding Scheme command is:

```
(sdegeo:skin-wire face-list [skin-options])
```

The example in [Figure 61 on page 104](#) (b) is generated using the following Scheme commands:

```
(define FACE_1 (sdegeo:create-elliptical-sheet
    (position 0 2 0) (position 1 2 0) 0.5 "Silicon" "region_1"))
(sdegeo:set-active-work-plane "wp_yz")
(define FACE_2 (sdegeo:create-circular-sheet
    (position 2 1 2) 0.5 "Silicon" "region_2"))
(sdegeo:set-active-work-plane "base")
(define FACES (list (car (entity:faces FACE_1)) (car (entity:faces FACE_2))))
(sdegeo:skin-wires FACES)
```

Skinning With Normals

The default options automatically select the sweep tangent vectors at each of the profiles. To select the face normal as the sweep tangent vectors:

1. Select the **Skin with Normals** option in the Skinning Operations dialog box.
2. Select the face normals to be used as constraints from the list. The options are First_Normal, Last_Normal, Ends_Normal, or All_Normal.

5: Generating Geometric Structures

Creating 3D Objects From 1D and 2D Objects

The corresponding Scheme command is:

```
(sdegeo:skin-wires-normal face-list normal-selector [skin-options])
```

The example in [Figure 61 on page 104](#) (c) is generated using the following Scheme commands:

```
(define FACE_1 (sdegeo:create-elliptical-sheet
    (position 0 2 0) (position 1 2 0) 0.5 "Silicon" "region_1"))
(sdegeo:set-active-work-plane "wp_yz")
(define FACE_2 (sdegeo:create-circular-sheet
    (position 2 1 2) 0.5 "Silicon" "region_2"))
(sdegeo:set-active-work-plane "base")
(define FACES (list (car (entity:faces FACE_1)) (car (entity:faces FACE_2))))
(sdegeo:skin-wires-normal FACES "first_normal")
```

Skinning With Vectors

Use the **Skin with Vectors** option to explicitly control sweep tangent vectors. For each vector, a magnitude is given, which controls how quickly the sweep direction can deviate from the given tangent vector away from the profile. For larger values, the sweep direction follows the tangent vector longer than for small values (see [Figure 61](#) (d) and (e)).

The corresponding Scheme command is:

```
(sdegeo:skin-wires-vectors faces-list gvector-list magnitude-list
    [skin-options])
```

The example in [Figure 61](#) (d) is generated using the following Scheme commands:

```
(define FACE_1 (sdegeo:create-elliptical-sheet
    (position 0 2 0) (position 1 2 0) 0.5 "Silicon" "region_1"))
(sdegeo:set-active-work-plane "wp_yz")
(define FACE_2 (sdegeo:create-circular-sheet
    (position 2 1 2) 0.5 "Silicon" "region_2"))
(sdegeo:set-active-work-plane "base")
(define FACES (list (car (entity:faces FACE_1)) (car (entity:faces FACE_2))))
(sdegeo:skin-wires-vectors FACES
    (list (gvector -0.5 0 1) (gvector 1 0 -0.5))
    (list 2.0000 2.0000))
```

The example in [Figure 61](#) (e) is generated with the same Scheme commands, but uses magnitudes of 10.0 instead of 2.0.

Skinning With Guides

Similar to sweeping along a wire, a set of profiles can be skinned using a wire as a guide. To use this option:

1. Select the **Skin with Guides** option in the Skinning Operations dialog box.
2. Select the wire in the view window.
3. Click **Get Guide**.

The corresponding Scheme command is:

```
(sdegeo:skin-wire-guide face-list wire [skin-options])
```

The example in [Figure 61 on page 104](#) (f) is generated using the following Scheme commands:

```
(define FACE_1 (sdegeo:create-elliptical-sheet  
    (position 0 2 0) (position 1 2 0) 0.5 "Silicon" "region_1"))  
(sdegeo:set-active-work-plane "wp_yz")  
(define FACE_2 (sdegeo:create-circular-sheet (position 2 1 2) 0.5 "Silicon"  
    "region_2"))  
(sdegeo:set-active-work-plane "base")  
(define FACES (list (car (entity:faces FACE_1)) (car (entity:faces FACE_2))))  
(define WIRE (sdegeo:create-spline-wire (list  
    (position -1.0 2.0 0.0) (position -1.0 2.0 1.0) (position 0.0 1.0 2.0)  
    (position 1.0 1.0 2.0) (position 2.0 1.5 1.0)))  
    (position 0.8 3.2 0.5) (position 2.0 3.2 0.5)))  
(sdegeo:skin-wires-guides FACES WIRE)
```

5: Generating Geometric Structures

Creating 3D Objects From 1D and 2D Objects

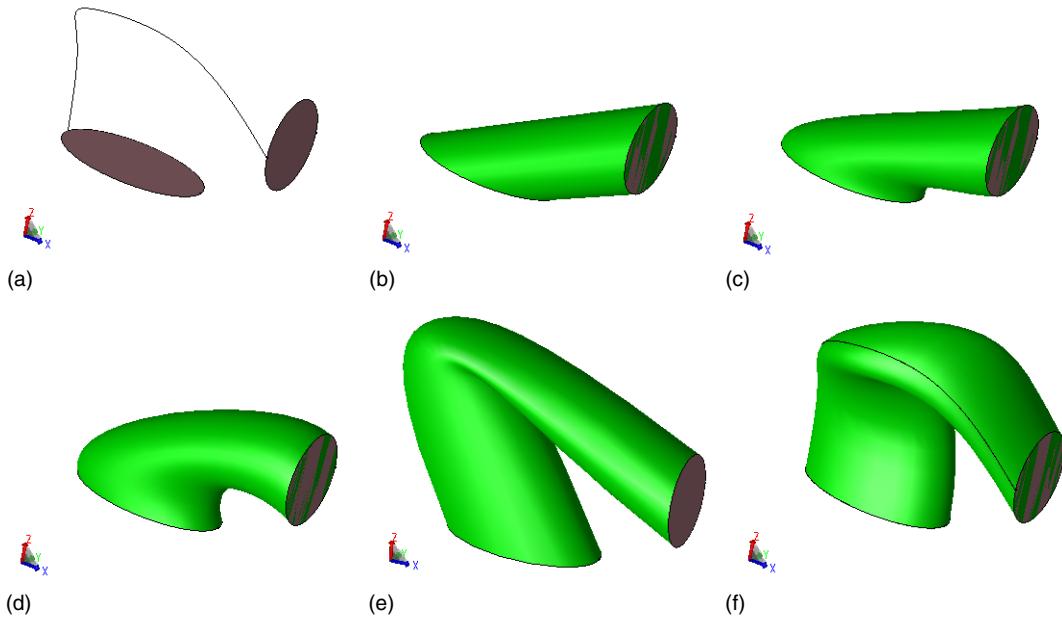


Figure 61 Skinning option overview: (a) initial faces, with guide used in (e); (b) default skinning; (c) skinning with first normal; (d) skinning with vectors, low magnitude; (e) skinning with vectors, high magnitude; and (f) skinning with guide

Skinning Example

The following example illustrates how to use skinning to emulate line-edge roughness effects in a MOSFET gate stack. First, a set of perturbed wires for the polygate and the gate-oxide cross sections are created (see [Figure 62 on page 105](#)). Second, these wires are skinned and the substrate is added.

The example is generated using the following Scheme commands:

```
(define index 0) (define PolWires (list)) (define OxiWires (list))
(define MakeWires (lambda (Xl Xr Yo)
  (define PWname (string-append "PolWire_" (number->string index)))
  (define OWname (string-append "OxiWire_" (number->string index)))
  (define PWname (sdegeo:create-polyline-wire (list
    (position Xl Yo 0.1) (position Xr Yo 0.1)
    (position (- Xr 0.1) Yo 0.5) (position (+ Xl 0.1) Yo 0.5)
    (position Xl Yo 0.1))))
  (define OWname (sdegeo:create-polyline-wire (list
    (position Xl Yo 0.0) (position Xr Yo 0.0) (position Xr Yo 0.1)
    (position Xl Yo 0.1) (position Xl Yo 0.0))))
  (set! index (+ index 1))
  (set! PolWires (append PolWires (list PWname)))
  (set! OxiWires (append OxiWires (list OWname))))
```

```
)
(MakeWires -0.20 0.20 0.0)
(MakeWires -0.23 0.18 0.2)
(MakeWires -0.19 0.22 0.4)
(MakeWires -0.16 0.16 0.6)
(MakeWires -0.20 0.20 0.8)

(define POL (sdegeo:skin-wires PolWires))
(sde:add-material POL "PolySilicon" "R.Pol")
(define OXI (sdegeo:skin-wires OxiWires))
(sde:add-material OXI "Oxide" "R.oxi")
(entity:delete PolWires)
(entity:delete OxiWires)
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position -0.8 0.0 0.0) (position 0.8 0.8 -1.0)
    "Silicon" "R.SUB")
```

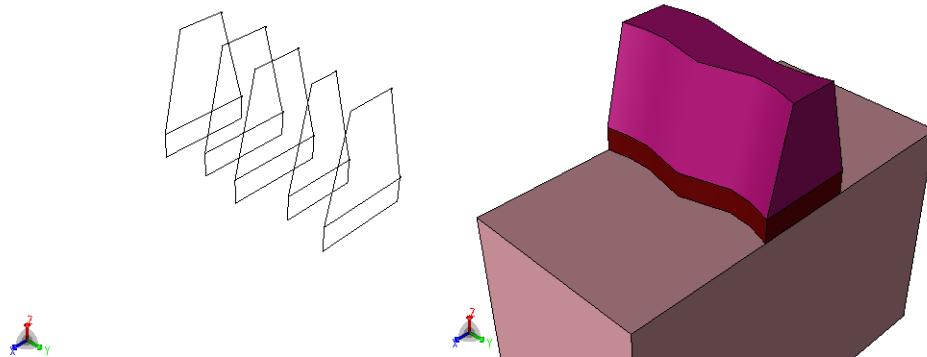


Figure 62 Skinning example of MOSFET with line-edge roughness: wire bodies (*left*) and final structure (*right*)

Editing 2D and 3D Structures

Explicit Boolean Operations

To perform Boolean operations on 3D (or 2D) regions:

1. Click the Select button (see [Table 8 on page 16](#)).
2. From the Selection Level list, choose **Select Body**.
3. Select the body and hold the Shift key to select additional bodies, or drag a box around a set of bodies.

5: Generating Geometric Structures

Editing 2D and 3D Structures

4. **Edit > 3D Edit Tools (or 2D Edit Tools).**

5. Select **Unite**, **Intersect**, or **Subtract**.

The following multiregion operations can be performed:

Unite

Dissolves any internal boundaries that exist in touching or overlapping regions and results in one single region with the name of the first region selected before the unite operation was applied.

The corresponding Scheme command is:

```
(sdegeo:bool-unite body-list)
```

For example:

```
(define A (sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0.0 0.0 0.0) (position 2.0 1.0 1.0)
  "Silicon" "region_1"))
(define B (sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 2.0 0.0 0.0) (position 3.0 3.0 1.0)
  "Silicon" "region_2"))
(sdegeo:bool-unite (list A B))
```

Intersect

This operation is used if the direct ACIS Scheme functions are used to generate parts of the structure or if the automatic overlap resolution is disabled.

The corresponding Scheme command is:

```
(sdegeo:bool-intersect body-list)
```

For example:

```
(sdegeo:set-default-boolean "XX")
(define A (sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 0.0 0.0 0) (position 3.0 2.0 0)
  "Silicon" "region_1"))
(define B (sdegeo:create-circular-sheet (position 2.5 1.5 0) 1 "Silicon"
  "region_2"))
(sdegeo:bool-intersect (list A B))
```

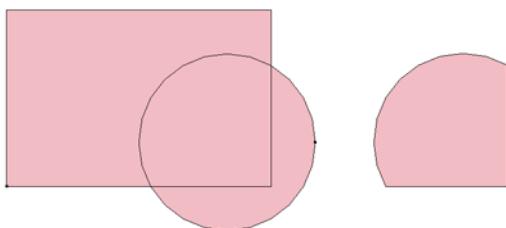


Figure 63 Explicit Boolean intersection: original structure (*left*) and after intersection (*right*)

Subtract

The first region in the body list is selected as the main region, then subsequent regions are subtracted from the main region.

The corresponding Scheme command is:

```
(sdegeo:bool-subtract body-list)
```

For example:

```
(sdegeo:set-default-boolean "XX")
(define A (sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 0.0 0.0 0) (position 2.0 1.0 0)
    "Silicon" "region_1"))
(define B (sdegeo:create-circular-sheet (position 0.5 0.8 0) 0.4
    "Silicon" "region_2"))
(define C (sdegeo:create-circular-sheet (position 1.5 0.2 0) 0.4
    "Silicon" "region_2"))
(sdegeo:bool-subtract (list A B C))
```

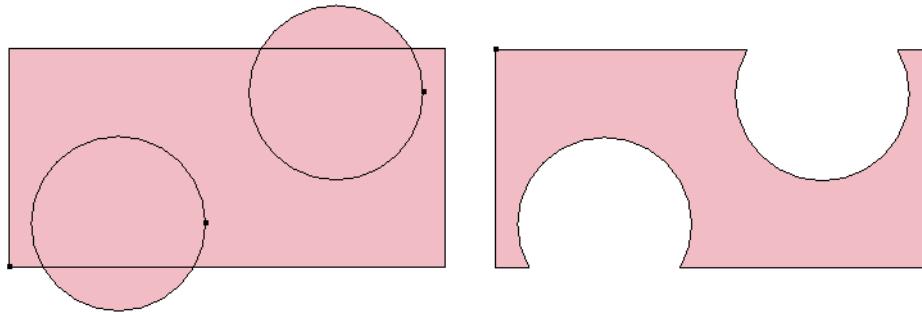


Figure 64 Explicit Boolean subtraction: original structure (*left*) and after subtraction (*right*)

Changing the Material of a Region

To change the material associated with a region or regions:

1. Click the Select button (see [Table 8 on page 16](#)).
2. From the Selection Level list, choose **Select Body**.
3. Select the body and hold the Shift key to select additional bodies, or drag a box around a set of bodies.
4. Select the required material from the Material list.
5. **Edit > Change Material.**

5: Generating Geometric Structures

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The corresponding Scheme command is:

```
(sde:add-material [body | body-list] new-material-name region-name)
```

NOTE If a list with more than one body is used, all bodies will be assigned the same region name. Upon saving the boundary, the region will be made unique.

For example, to change the material but preserve the region name:

```
(define A (sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 0.0 0.0 0) (position 3.0 2.0 0)
  "Silicon" "region_1"))
(sde:add-material A "PolySilicon" (generic:get A "region"))
```

Changing the Name of a Region

To change the name of a region or regions:

1. Click the Select button (see [Table 8 on page 16](#)).
2. From the Selection Level list, choose **Select Body**.
3. Select a single body.
4. **Edit > Change Region Name**.
5. Type the new name in the dialog box.

The corresponding Scheme command is:

```
(sde:add-material body material-name new-region_name)
```

For example, to change the region name but to preserve the material:

```
(define A (sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 0.0 0.0 0) (position 3.0 2.0 0)
  "Silicon" "region_1"))
(sde:add-material A (generic:get A "material") "region_new")
```

NOTE If multiple bodies are selected, only the region name of the first selected body is changed.

NOTE No check is performed to ensure that a newly chosen region name is not already in use. If a body is assigned a region name through this method and the region name is also used for another body, the results of region-oriented operations are undefined.

Deleting Regions

To delete one or more regions:

1. Click the Select button (see [Table 8 on page 16](#)).
2. From the Selection Level list, choose **Select Body**.
3. Select the body and hold the Shift key to select additional bodies, or drag a box around a set of bodies.
4. **Edit > 2D Edit Tools > Delete Region**, or press the Delete key or Backspace key, or right-click and select **Delete**.

The corresponding Scheme command is:

```
(sdegeo:delete-region body-list)
```

For example:

```
(define BODY (sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0.0 0.0 0.0)
  (position 1.0 1.0 1.0) "Silicon" "region_1"))
(sdegeo:delete-region BODY)
```

NOTE Ref/Eval windows can be deleted in a similar way. The selection filter must be set to Ref/Eval windows to select the Ref/Eval window entities.

Separating Lumps

During model generation, Sentaurus Structure Editor *never* allows the generation of overlapping regions (unless `(sdegeo:set-default-boolean "XX")` is used). When the automatic region-naming feature is switched on, a region name is attached automatically to each generated body. As a result of this, bodies with multiple lumps (disjoint 2D or 3D parts) can be created. These disjoint lumps have the same region-name attribute.

Since this could cause a problem during meshing, these lumps must be separated and a unique region name must be assigned to each lump. This is performed automatically when a boundary file is exported.

To call the lump separation explicitly, for example, to refer to individual lumps of a multiple-lump regions in a Scheme script, use **Edit > Separate Lumps**. The same action can be performed by using the Scheme function (`sde:separate-lumps`).

5: Generating Geometric Structures

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The following script illustrates how to generate multiple lumps:

```
(sdegeo:set-default-boolean "ABA")
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 0 0 0) (position 10 5 0) "Silicon"
    "region_1")
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 4 -2 0) (position 6 7 0) "PolySilicon"
    "region_2")
```

As a result, two regions are created (`region_1` and `region_2`). However, `region_1` is composed of two disjoint lumps. After `(sde:separate-lumps)`, the `region_1` region-name attribute is removed from the silicon region, and `region_1_lump_1` is assigned as the region name to the left lump of the silicon body, and `region_1_lump_2` is assigned to the right lump. The exported boundary file will have three regions with unique region names.

Two-dimensional Cuts From a 3D Structure

To generate a 2D cross section from a 3D structure:

- **Edit > 3D Edit Tools > Slice.**

The Cut Plane Controller is displayed.

The corresponding Scheme command is:

```
(sdegeo:3d-cut base-position normal-vector [flag])
```

The function needs two arguments: a position argument, to place the cut plane, and a gvector argument, to specify the cut plane normal. For example, the command:

```
(sdegeo:3d-cut (position 0.0 0.0 0.0) (gvector 1.0 1.0 0.0))
```

generates a 2D cut in such a way that the cut plane goes through 0.0 0.0 0.0, and the cut plane is perpendicular to the 1.0 1.0 0.0 vector.

A third optional Boolean argument determines the placement of the newly created 2D structure. When this argument is set to #f (default), the slice remains at its original location. If the argument is set to #t, the slice will be moved to the xy plane at z = 0. In this way, a 2D slice can be saved to a boundary file, without the need for additional explicit transformations.

For example:

```
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0.0 0.0 0.0) (position 1.2 0.8 1.0) "Silicon"
    "R.Substrate")
(sdegeo:set-default-boolean "ABA")
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0.0 0.5 0.5) (position 1.2 0.8 1.0) "Oxide"
    "R.STI")
```

```
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0.4 0.0 1.0) (position 0.8 0.6 1.1) "Oxide"
    "R.Gox")
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0.4 0.0 1.1) (position 0.8 0.6 1.5)
    "PolySilicon" "R.Poly")
(sdegeo:3d-cut (position 0.6 0.0 1.0) (gvector 1.0 0.0 0.0) #t)
```

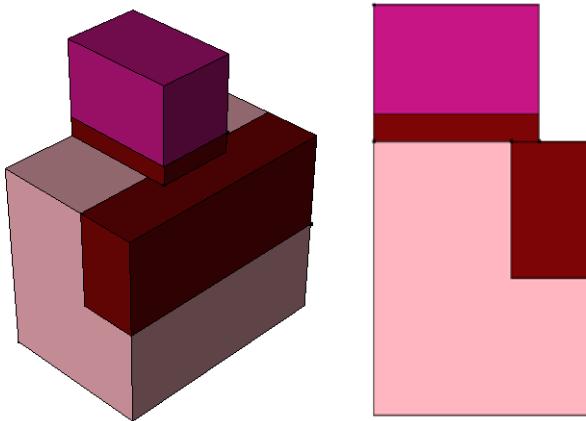


Figure 65 Slicing a 3D structure (*left*) to generate a 2D structure (*right*)

Split-Insert Stretching of a Device

For certain applications, such as the computation of the threshold voltage roll-off behavior of a CMOS technology node, it is necessary to create a family of device structures, which are identical in certain regions (here, the source and drain areas) while other regions are stretched (here, the gate area). The split–insert stretching feature conveniently supports this application.

It allows you to split a device at a specified spatial location and to insert a linear segment (with a specified extension length) between the split parts of the original device. The split–insert direction can be specified as well. An optional merge argument can be used to merge the split bodies and inserted bodies.

To use the split–insert stretching feature:

1. **Edit > Device Operations > Split-Insert Device.**

The Split-Insert Device dialog box is displayed.

2. Enter the split position, insert direction, and insert length.
3. Select the **Merge Planes** option if the inserted regions should be merged with the existing ones.
4. Click **OK**.

5: Generating Geometric Structures

Editing 2D and 3D Structures

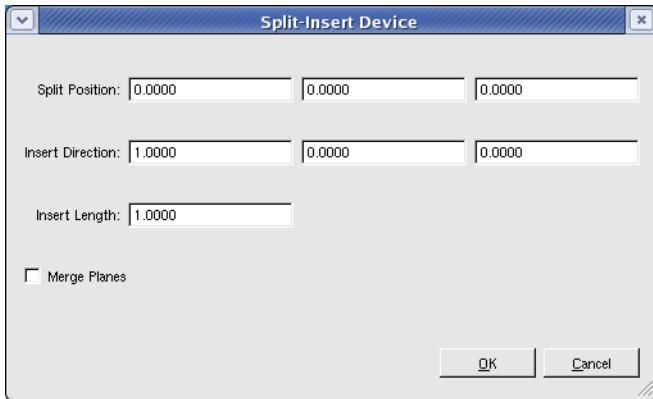


Figure 66 Split-Insert Device dialog box

The corresponding Scheme command is:

```
(sdegeo:split-insert-device position gvector insert-length [merge-flag])
```

For example:

```
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position -1.0 0.0 0.0) (position 1.0 1.0 -1.0)
  "Silicon" "region_1")
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position -0.4 0.0 0.0) (position 0.4 1.0 0.1)
  "SiO2" "region_2")
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position -0.4 0.0 0.1) (position 0.4 1.0 0.5)
  "PolySi" "region_3")
(sdegeo:split-insert-device (position 0 0 0) (gvector 1 0 0) 1 #t)
```

These split–insert operations can be used for both 2D and 3D models.

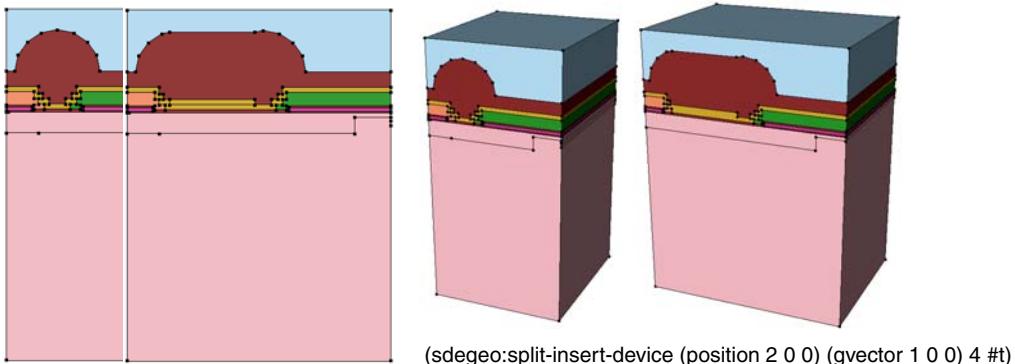


Figure 67 Split–insert operations in 2D (*left*) and in 3D (*right*)

Extending a 2D Device

For certain applications, it is necessary to extend the device at one or more boundaries. For example, the default reflecting boundary conditions may be inappropriate for a given application. In such cases, it can be advantageous to simply push out one or more boundaries. This can be achieved conveniently with the extend device feature.

To use the extend device feature:

- 1. Edit > Device Operations > Extend Device.**

The Extend Device dialog box is displayed.

2. Select the boundary to be extended, and enter the extension length.
3. Click **OK**.

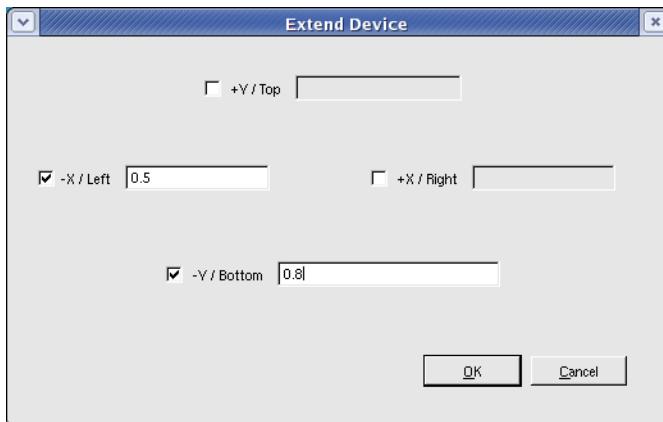


Figure 68 Extend Device dialog box

The corresponding Scheme command is:

```
(sdegeo:extend-device side amount [side amount [side amount]]))
```

For example:

```
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 0.0 0.0 0.0) (position 1.0 1.0 0.0)
  "Silicon" "region_1")
(sdegeo:set-default-boolean "ABA")
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 0.0 0.0 0.0) (position 0.5 0.5 0.0)
  "SiO2" "region_2")
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 0.0 -0.2 0.0) (position 0.7 0.0 0.0)
  "Aluminum" "region_3")
(sdegeo:extend-device "left" 0.5 "bottom" 0.5)
```

5: Generating Geometric Structures

Editing 2D and 3D Structures

The left, right, top, and bottom parts of the device can be extended sequentially or in combination. If the combination contains a corner, the corner area will be filled as well. Individual region names will be assigned to the extended parts, and the material property is inherited from the original regions.

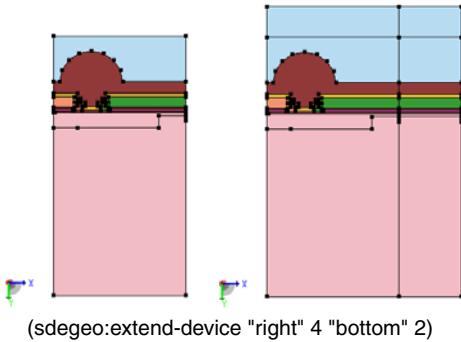


Figure 69 Original 2D device (*left*) and extended device (*right*)

NOTE This operation is available for 2D only. Only the axis-aligned (horizontal or vertical) parts of the model will be extended.

Trimming a 3D Structure

A 3D structure can be trimmed such that all parts lying outside of a polygonal base plane are removed. The base plane is restricted to the xy plane. The command is not available from the GUI.

The Scheme command is:

```
(sdegeo:chop-domain coordinate-list)
```

The `coordinate-list` argument is a list of x, y point pairs.

For example:

```
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0.0 0.0 0.0) (position 1.2 0.8 1.0)
  "Silicon" "R.Substrate")
(sdegeo:set-default-boolean "ABA")
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0.0 0.5 0.5) (position 1.2 0.8 1.0)
  "Oxide" "R.STI")
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0.4 0.0 1.0) (position 0.8 0.6 1.1)
  "Oxide" "R.Gox")
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0.4 0.0 1.1) (position 0.8 0.6 1.5)
  "PolySilicon" "R.Poly")
(sdegeo:chop-domain (list 0.0 0.0 1.2 0.4 1.2 0.6 0.6 0.6 0.4 0.0 0.4))
```

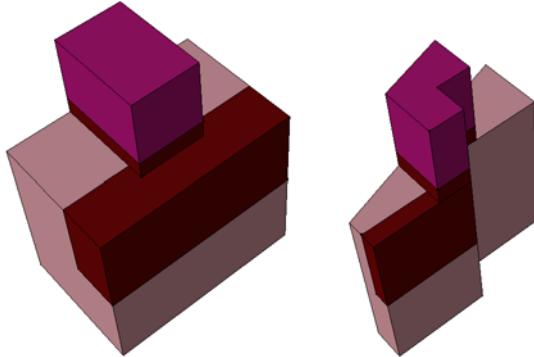


Figure 70 Trimming a 3D structure: initial structure (*left*) and trimmed structure (*right*)

Coordinate Systems and Transformations

Sentaurus Structure Editor uses the concept of work planes to define a coordinate system. The name of the work plane refers to the fact that any 2D geometric object is created in the xy plane of the currently used coordinate system. In addition, certain 3D GUI-based geometric operations use the work plane as the plane of reference.

Changing the work plane only affects newly created objects (existing objects can be moved, rotated, and reflected using transformations).

Sentaurus Structure Editor itself makes no assumptions about the unit of length used to define a geometric object. Other TCAD Sentaurus tools, such as Sentaurus Device, however, will assume that the unit of length is 1 μm . In this indirect sense, the effective default unit of length in Sentaurus Structure Editor is 1 μm .

Sentaurus Structure Editor internally performs geometric operations with finite precision. Therefore, it is recommended to use a length scale in which the typical device dimensions are of the order of 1. For example, it is recommended to use nanometer rather than micrometer for a hypothetical device that measures only a few nanometers in length. In this case, it becomes necessary to scale the device structure upon saving the final boundary and the mesh input file. Sentaurus Structure Editor provides functions for scaling a device structure as well as meshing information before exporting the final boundary and mesh command file.

Work Planes

To define and activate a new work plane:

1. **Draw > Work Planes.**
2. Enter a name for the new work plane, the coordinates of the new origin, as well as the direction vectors for the x- and y-axis.
3. Click **Set** to define the new work plane.
4. Select the newly created entry from the Defined Work Planes list, and click **Activate** to activate the new work plane.

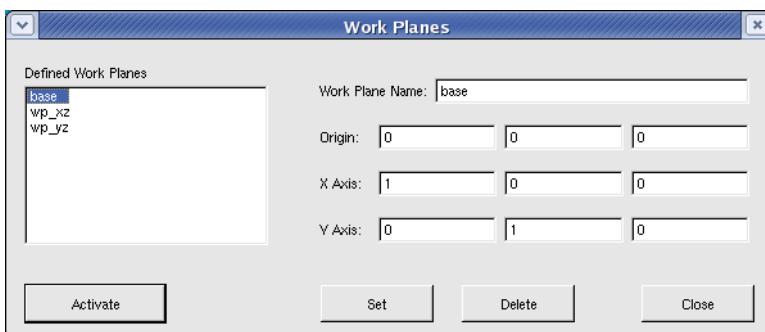


Figure 71 Work Planes dialog box

The corresponding Scheme commands are:

```
(sdegeo:define-work-plane wp-name origin-position x-position y-position)  
(sdegeo:set-active-work-plane wp-name)
```

By default, Sentaurus Structure Editor uses the ‘base’ work plane, which is associated with a global coordinate system. The base work plane is defined as the xy plane at $z = 0$.

There are also two other predefined work planes. The ‘wp_xz’ work plane is defined as the xz plane at $y = 0$, and the ‘wp_yz’ work plane is defined as the yz plane at $x = 0$, both with respect to the global coordinate system. When you define and activate a different ‘work plane,’ then for all subsequent geometric operations, all coordinates are interpreted with respect to this new coordinate system.

To activate any work plane that has already been defined, select the required work plane from the Defined Work Planes list (see [Figure 71 on page 116](#)).

The Work Planes dialog box and the Scheme command use different ways to define the new coordinate system. The dialog box asks for the direction *vectors* for the x- and y-axis. While the Scheme command uses three *positions* to define the work plane.

The two definitions are related using the expression:

$$\begin{aligned} p_x &= p_o + e_x \\ p_y &= p_o + e_y \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

where p_o , p_x , and p_y are the positions origin-position, x-position, and y-position used by the Scheme command, respectively, and e_x and e_y are the direction vectors for the x-axis and y-axis used by the dialog box.

If direction vectors do not have unit length, they are normalized. If the y-axis is not orthogonal to the x-axis, only the orthogonal component is considered. The z-axis is defined by the right-hand rule.

The following example shows how to create the six faces of a unit cube by drawing the same unit rectangles in different work planes:

```
(sdegeo:set-active-work-plane "base")
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 0 0 0) (position 1 1 0) "Silicon" "WP.BASE")

(sdegeo:set-active-work-plane "wp_xz")
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 0 0 0) (position 1 1 0) "Oxide" "WP.XZ")

(sdegeo:set-active-work-plane "wp_yz")
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 0 0 0) (position 1 1 0) "PolySi" "WP.YZ")

(sdegeo:define-work-plane "base_1" (position 0 0 1) (position 1 0 1)
  (position 0 1 1))
(sdegeo:set-active-work-plane "base_1")
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 0 0 0) (position 1 1 0) "Silicon"
  "WP.BASE_1")

(sdegeo:define-work-plane "wp_xz_1" (position 0 1 0) (position 1 1 0)
  (position 0 1 1))
(sdegeo:set-active-work-plane "wp_xz_1")
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 0 0 0) (position 1 1 0) "Oxide" "WP.XZ_1")

(sdegeo:define-work-plane "wp_yz_1" (position 1 0 0) (position 1 1 0)
  (position 1 0 1))
(sdegeo:set-active-work-plane "wp_yz_1")
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 0 0 0) (position 1 1 0) "PolySi" "WP.YZ_1")
```

Work planes do not have to be axis aligned. The following script creates a shifted and tilted work plane:

```
(sdegeo:set-active-work-plane "base")
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 0 0 0) (position 1 1 0) "Silicon" "WP.BASE")

(sdegeo:define-work-plane "wp_shiftandtilt" (position 0.5 0.5 0)
  (position 0.5 1.5 0) (position 1.5 0.5 1))
(sdegeo:set-active-work-plane "wp_shiftandtilt")
```

```
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 0 0 0) (position 1 1 0) "Nitride"  
"WP.shiftandtilt")
```

Existing work planes can be deleted using the Work Planes dialog box or the Scheme command:

```
(sdegeo:delete-work-plane wp-name)
```

When interactive drawing tools are used, the operations are always performed in the active work plane. Even when the view is rotated, the pointer always moves in the xy plane of the active work plane.

If a planar face of an existing 3D body is selected, before using **Draw > Work Planes**, the data that is needed for the work plane definition will be extracted automatically from the selected face, and most fields in the Work Plane dialog box will be already filled. The origin is set to the center of the selected face. The x-axis and y-axis are selected as the principal axes of the selected face. A work plane defined in this way will be the plane in which the selected face lies.

Local Coordinate Systems

In Sentaurus Structure Editor, the coordinate systems feature offers an alternative way to define work planes. The differences are that:

- The coordinate systems method defines the new work plane with respect to the currently active work plane, instead of the global coordinate system.
- This method uses the rotation angle around the current z-axis to define the coordinate system, instead of defining the coordinate axis directly.

To define the local coordinate system:

1. **Draw > Coordinate Systems.**

The Coordinate Systems dialog box is displayed.

2. Enter a name for the local coordinate system, the origin in the current xy plane, and a rotation angle.
3. Click **Set** to define the new work plane.
4. Select the newly created entry from the Defined Coord. Systems list, and click **Activate** to activate the new work plane.
5. To delete a local coordinate system, select it from the Defined Coord. Systems list, and click **Delete**.

The corresponding Scheme commands are:

```
(sdegeo:define-coord-sys "name" origin_x origin_y angle)
(sdegeo:set-active-coord-sys "name")
(sdegeo:delete-coord-sys "name")
```

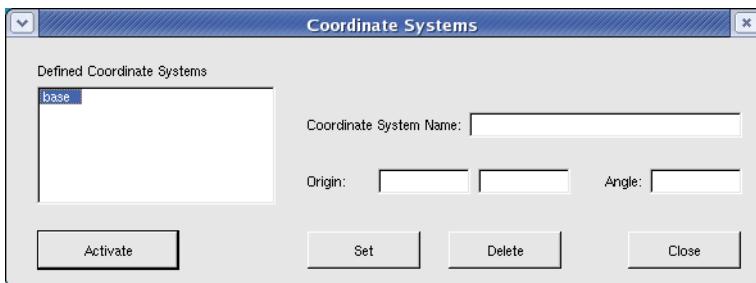


Figure 72 Coordinate Systems dialog box

Device Scaling

The Scheme command `sdegeo:scale` is used to scale all of the geometric bodies and Ref/Eval windows. The Scheme command `sdedr:write-scaled-cmd-file` is used to scale all refinement settings while writing the mesh command file.

The corresponding Scheme commands are:

```
(sdegeo:scale entity-list scale-factor-x scale-factor-y [scale-factor-z])
(sdedr:write-scaled-cmd-file file-name scale-factor)
```

For example, if the device structure and meshing strategy were defined using nanometer as the unit of length, use Scheme commands such as the ones given here to export the device boundary and the mesh command file in micrometers:

```
(define scale-factor 1000)
(sdegeo:scale (part:entities) scale-factor scale-factor)
(sdeio:save-tdr-bnd (get-body-list) "Scaled-to-um_bnd.tdr")
(sdedr:write-scaled-cmd-file "Scaled-to-um_msh.cmd" scale-factor)
(system:command "snmesh Scaled-to-um_msh")
```

These commands are not available from the GUI.

NOTE In previous versions of Sentaurus Structure Editor, the command `sdedr:write-scaled-cmd-file` scaled Ref/Eval windows. Now, Ref/Eval windows can be scaled together with the geometric regions, using the `sdegeo:scale` command. Therefore, `sdegeo:scale` must be called first, before the command `sdedr:write-scaled-cmd-file` is called.

After setting the Scheme variable `global-scaling` to a value other than 1.0 in the command-line window with:

```
(set! global-scaling 2.0)
```

scaled device structures and mesh command files can be saved with **Mesh > Build Mesh**, with Scheme commands such as:

```
(set! global-scaling 1000.0)
(sde:build-mesh "snmesh" "" "Scaled-to-um_msh")
```

Entity Transformations: Scaling, Translation, Rotation, and Reflection

Several different Scheme functions and GUI operations can be used to perform basic geometry transformation operations on some or all top-level entities of the device as well as on Ref/Eval windows.

A top-level entity is at the highest level in the entity hierarchy list (that is, no other entity refers to that entity). For example, a face of a solid body (`s_b`) is not a top-level entity, since the solid body contains the face. (The `(entity:faces s_b)` command returns the particular face.) Similarly, a linear edge of a sheet body is not a top-level entity. However, if the edge was generated separately using the `edge:linear` command, for example, then it is a top-level entity.

The Transform Operations dialog box is used to perform basic transformations. It is displayed using **Edit > Transform**. It has different tabs for scaling, translation, rotation, and reflection operations.

Each transform mode has a Target Entities list, which lists all objects (2D and 3D bodies) to which the transformation can be applied. The target entities can be selected from this list. The selected entities are highlighted. Selection from the GUI is also possible. In that case, the target entities must be selected from the GUI, and the corresponding entity IDs will be highlighted in the Target Entities list.

The translation, rotation, and reflection operations create new bodies if the **Transform Copy** option is selected. The newly created bodies will inherit the material property from the parent body. Region names are also inherited, but an additional string will be attached to the region names to provide unique region names.

A counter is associated with each type of transformation. In each transformation, the repeat number is also counted. For example, if the name of the parent entity is `region_1` and the fifth transformation is being performed, the newly created entity will be called `region_1_t5`. If a

number is entered in the **Repeat Operation** field and, for example, it is set to 3, the new regions will be called `region_1_t5_r1`, `region_1_t5_r2`, and `region_1_t5_r3`.

Local Scaling of Entities

To scale one or more entities:

1. **Edit > Transform.**
2. Select one or more entities in the Target Entities list.
3. Click the **Scale** tab.
4. Select the **Selected Method** option.
5. Enter a scaling factor for the x-, y-, and z-axis.
6. Click **OK**.

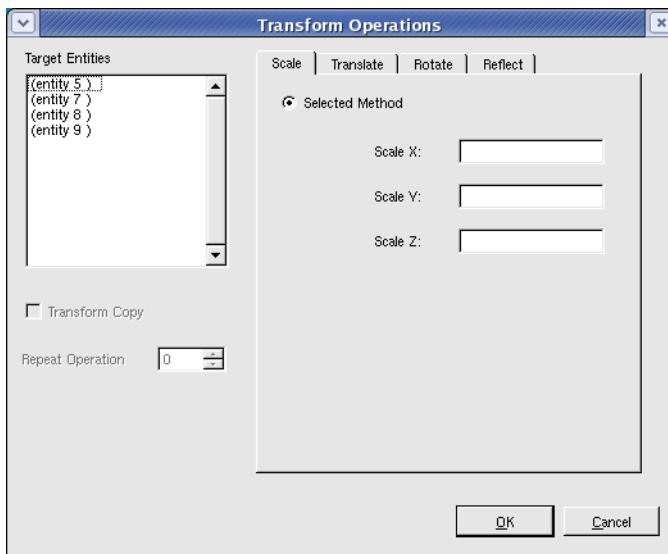


Figure 73 Transform Operations dialog box showing Scale tab

The scaling operation can be applied to top-level entities (bodies) only (these are either geometric bodies, which are part of the model geometry, or Ref/Eval windows). Nonuniform scaling is also supported. The scaling factors cannot be zero. To suppress scaling in a given direction, enter a scaling factor of 1.

The corresponding Scheme command is:

```
(sdegeo:scale-selected entity|entity-list
  (transform:scaling x-scale y-scale z-scale))
```

For example, the following Scheme commands scale a sphere to become a flat ellipsoid:

```
(define SPHERE (sdegeo:create-sphere (position 0 0 0) 1 "Silicon" "region_1"))
(sdegeo:scale-selected SPHERE (transform:scaling 0.5 2 4))
```

NOTE Scaling is performed about the geometry center of each entity. This means entities that were touching before the scaling will either overlap or be disjoint after the scaling. Therefore, this operation is not intended to scale entire device structures. Use the operations discussed in [Device Scaling on page 119](#) for this purpose.

Difference Between sdegeo:scale and sdegeo:scale-selected

Two different scaling operations are available in Sentaurus Structure Editor: `sdegeo:scale` and `sdegeo:scale-selected`.

The `sdegeo:scale` function multiplies all vertex coordinates with the specified scaling factors. The scaled model will be similar to the original model (therefore, no overlap removal is necessary). The `sdegeo:scale-selected` function scales each body about its own geometric center (independently from other bodies). In this case, overlaps may be created, which are removed automatically, based on the selected Boolean overlap refinement rule.

For example:

```
(sde:clear)
(define mb1 (sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 0 0 0) (position 10 5 0)
    "Silicon" "mb1"))
(define mb2 (sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 8 5 0) (position 12 9 0)
    "PolySilicon" "mb2"))
(bbox mb1)
;; (#[ position 0 0 0 ] . #[ position 10 5 0 ])
(bbox mb2)
;; (#[ position 8 5 0 ] . #[ position 12 9 0 ])
(sdegeo:scale (list mb1 mb2) 2 2 1)
(bbox mb1)
;; (#[ position 0 0 0 ] . #[ position 20 10 0 ])
(bbox mb2)
;; (#[ position 16 10 0 ] . #[ position 24 18 0 ])
(roll)
(sdegeo:set-default-boolean "ABA")
(sdegeo:scale-selected (list mb1 mb2) (transform:scaling 2 2 1))

(roll)
(sdegeo:set-default-boolean "BAB")
(sdegeo:scale-selected (list mb1 mb2) (transform:scaling 2 2 1))
;; the sdegeo:scale-selected function scales each body (independently from
each other) about the geometric center of the given body.
```

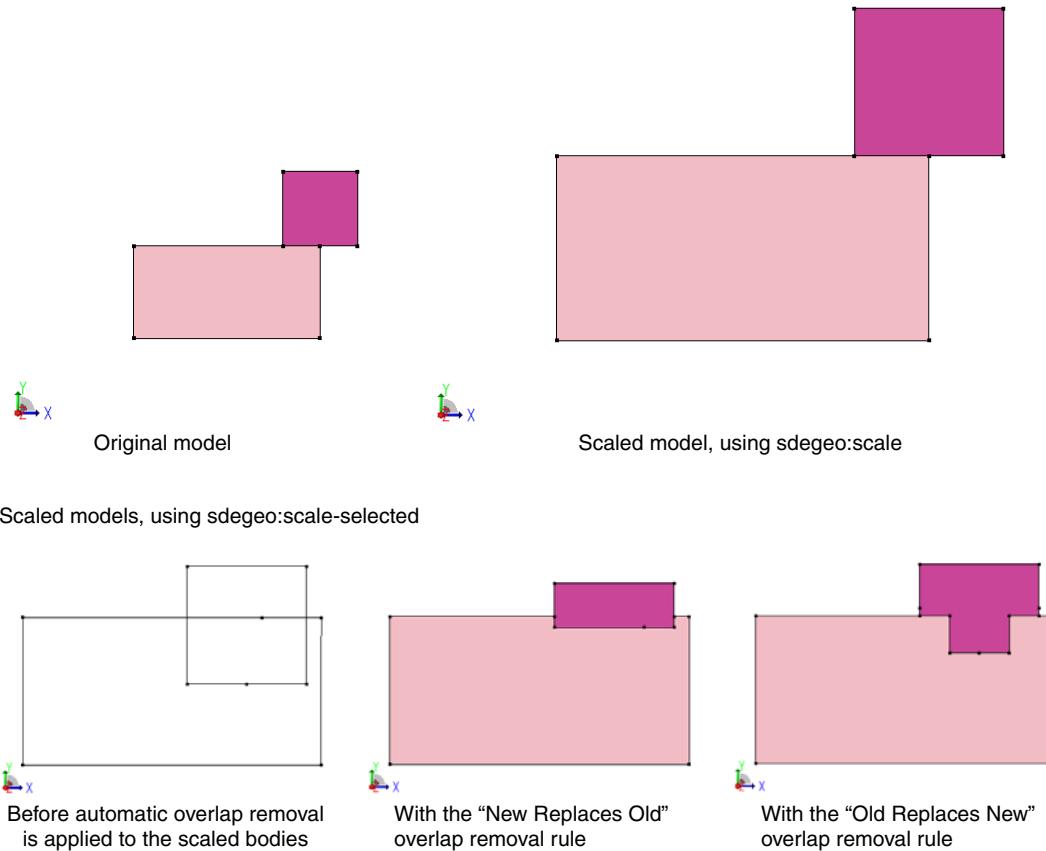


Figure 74 Difference between sdegeo:scale and sdegeo:scale-selected

Translation

To translate one or more entities:

1. **Edit > Transform.**
2. Select one or more entities from the Target Entities list.
3. Click the **Translate** tab.
4. Select the **Selected Method** option.
5. Enter the coordinates of the translation vector, or click **Pick Vector** and click the starting point and endpoint of the translation vector in the view window.
6. Select the **Transform Copy** option if a copy of the original entities should remain at the initial location.

7. If a nonzero **Repeat Operation** value is entered, the translation operation is performed multiple times for the selected entities.
8. Click **OK**.

The translation operation is always performed with respect to the currently active coordinate system.

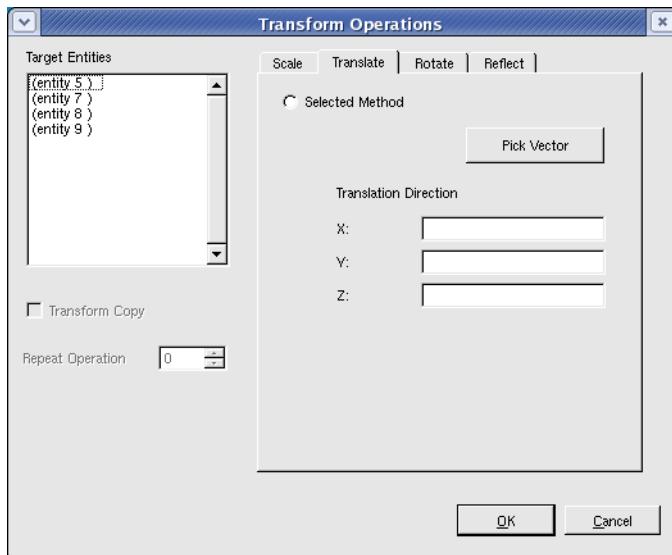


Figure 75 Transform Operations dialog box showing Translate tab

The corresponding Scheme command is:

```
(sdegeo:scale-selected entity|entity-list (transform:translation gvector)
    copy-flag repeat-counter)
```

For example, the following Scheme commands creates a string of four simple 3D MOSFET structures:

```
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0.0 0.0 0.0) (position 1.2 0.8 1.0)
    "Silicon" "R.Substrate")
(sdegeo:set-default-boolean "ABA")
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0.0 0.5 0.5) (position 1.2 0.8 1.0)
    "Oxide" "R.STI")
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0.4 0.0 1.0) (position 0.8 0.6 1.1)
    "Oxide" "R.Gox")
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0.4 0.0 1.1) (position 0.8 0.6 1.5)
    "PolySilicon" "R.Poly")
(sdegeo:translate-selected (get-body-list)
    (transform:translation (gvector 1.2 0 0)) #t 3)
```

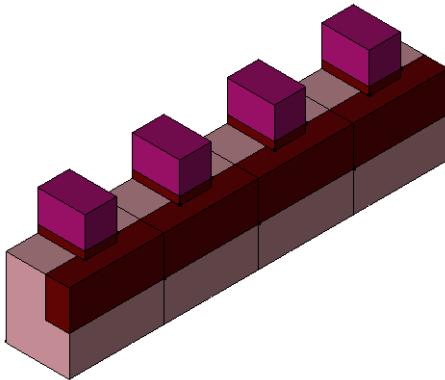


Figure 76 A string of 3D MOSFETs is created using the Transform Copy option and by entering a repeat number value

Rotation

To rotate one or more entities:

1. **Edit > Transform.**
2. Select one or more entities from the Target Entities list.
3. Click the **Rotate** tab.
4. Select the **Selected Method** option.
5. Define the axis of rotation by entering a point on the axis and a direction vector, or click **Pick Point/Axis** and click a point in the view window.

In this case, the rotation axis will point into the current view plane. Enter also the rotation angle.

6. Select the **Transform Copy** option if a copy of the original entities should remain at the initial location.
7. If a nonzero **Repeat Operation** value is entered, the rotation operation is performed multiple times for the selected entities.
8. Click **OK**.

The rotation operation is always performed with respect to the currently active coordinate system.

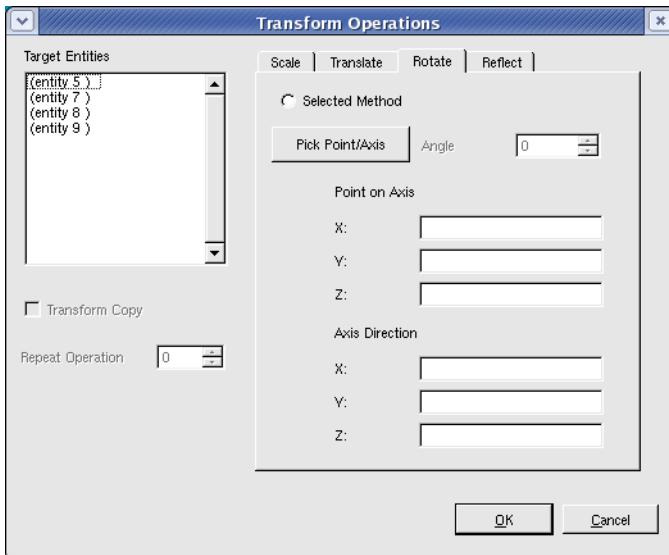


Figure 77 Transform Operations dialog box showing Rotate tab

The corresponding Scheme command is:

```
(sdegeo:rotate-selected entity|entity-list  
  (transform:rotation position gvector angle) copy-flag repeat-counter)
```

For example, the following Scheme commands create a moon sickle:

```
(define CIRCLE (sdegeo:create-circular-sheet (position 0 0 0) 1  
  "Silicon" "region_1"))  
(sdegeo:set-default-boolean "BAB")  
(sdegeo:rotate-selected CIRCLE (transform:rotation (position 1 0 0)  
  (gvector 0 0 1) -30) #t 0)  
(sdegeo:delete-region CIRCLE)
```

Reflection

To reflect one or more entities:

1. **Edit > Transform.**
2. Select one or more entities from the Target Entities list.
3. Click the **Reflect** tab.
4. Select the **Selected Method** option.

5. Define the reflection plane by entering a point on the plane and a normal vector, or click **Pick Point/Norm** and click a point in the view window.

In this case, the normal vector will point to the right of the current view plane.

6. Select the **Transform Copy** option if a copy of the original entities should remain at the initial location.
7. Click **OK**.

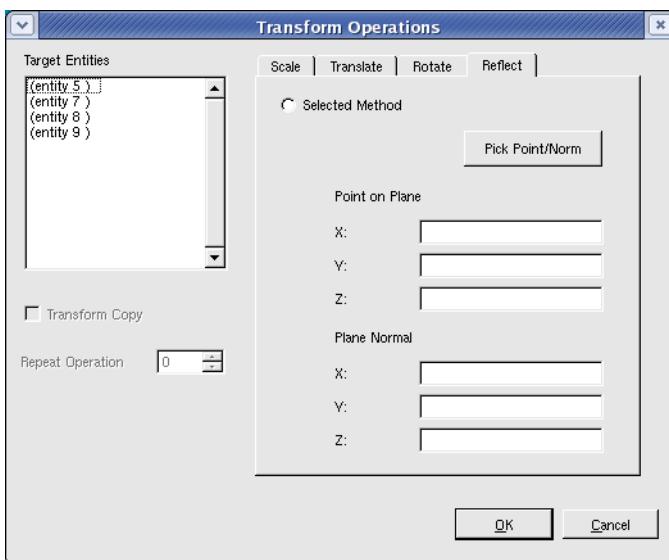


Figure 78 Transform Operations dialog box showing Reflect tab

The corresponding Scheme command is:

```
(sdegeo:mirror-selected entity|entity-list
  (transform:reflection position gvector) copy-flag)
```

For example, the following Scheme commands reflect the half-MOSFET structure to form a full device:

```
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0.0 0.0 0.0) (position 1.2 0.8 1.0)
  "Silicon" "R.Substrate")
(sdegeo:set-default-boolean "ABA")
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0.0 0.5 0.5) (position 1.2 0.8 1.0)
  "Oxide" "R.STI")
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0.4 0.0 1.0) (position 0.8 0.6 1.1)
  "Oxide" "R.Gox")
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0.4 0.0 1.1) (position 0.8 0.6 1.5)
  "PolySilicon" "R.Poly")

(sdegeo:mirror-selected (get-body-list)
  (transform:reflection (position 0 0 0) (gvector 0 -1 0)) #t)
```

Scheme Extensions for Transformations

[Table 20](#) lists the Scheme functions that can be used to perform transformation operations.

Table 20 Scheme extensions for transformations

Scheme function	Description
sdegeo:mirror-selected	Reflects the specified entities.
sdegeo:rotate-selected	Rotates the specified entities.
sdegeo:scale-selected	Scales the specified entities.
sdegeo:translate-selected	Translates the specified entities.
transform:reflection	Creates a transform to mirror an object through an axis.
transform:rotation	Creates a transform to rotate an object about an axis.
transform:scaling	Creates a scaling transform.
transform:translation	Creates a translation transform.

Structure Generation Using Etching and Deposition

This chapter describes how to generate process-oriented structures in Sentaurus Structure Editor using the process emulation mode.

Overview

The three-dimensional process emulation (Procem) module of Sentaurus Structure Editor offers a set of Scheme functions to emulate TCAD process steps such as deposition, etching, and implantation. The Procem Scheme extensions can be accessed either from the command-line window or by running Sentaurus Structure Editor in batch mode.

NOTE The Procem functions are not available from the graphical user interface.

A basic knowledge of the Scheme language is required to use Procem. A thorough knowledge of the Scheme programming language is not required in order to work only with single process steps, without using variables, flow controls, or conditionals. The examples in this chapter provide sufficient background for users to write simple process emulation scripts in Scheme.

In Procem, the process steps are emulated with pure geometric operations. Each process step is translated to a sequence of geometric operations including:

- Boolean operations
- Local operations on the boundary (for example, face offsettings)
- Boundary repair and healing (to perform delooping and to resolve topology changes during process emulation)

Different process emulation commands are available in Sentaurus Structure Editor. These commands usually start with the `sdepe` string.

6: Structure Generation Using Etching and Deposition

Base Coordinate System

Procem provides functions to:

- Generate mask layouts
- Import mask layouts
- Generate substrate layers
- Perform different patterning operations
- Perform anisotropic and isotropic deposition
- Perform etching operations with or without a protect region (patterned masks)
- Perform a fill operation
- Polish a device
- Generate boundary output for meshing
- Implant doping species
- Create complex interconnect devices

Procem has a well-defined scripting language, which provides high-level functions for TDR input and output, mask layout definition and input, and geometry generation.

Procem has several high-level procedures to perform process emulation steps. These functions can be embedded in a Scheme script to generate models. The Procem functions can be freely mixed with other sdegeo functions to generate 3D devices.

The generated models and the flow steps are visible in the GUI. Other GUI operations and Scheme functions can be applied to the generated model between process steps. The model will always remain conformal and ready for a tessellated boundary file generation.

Typically, a process emulation flow contains several commands to generate or load masks, to create the substrate layer, and to perform patterning operations, deposition, etching, and implantation steps.

Base Coordinate System

Two different coordinate systems can be used during process emulation.

Unified Coordinate System

In the unified coordinate system (UCS), the base of the 3D model is placed in the yz plane (at $x = 0$ by default), and the open top surface of the model is in the $-x$ -direction (so a ray from $-1,0,0$ would hit the top exposed surface). When this coordinate system convention is followed,

process emulation operations (such as deposition and etching) are performed in the $-x$ -direction.

DF–ISE Coordinate System

NOTE Using the DF–ISE coordinate system is not recommended. Use the UCS instead.

The external boundary of the simulation domain is defined with respect to the global coordinate system. The external domain boundary is placed in the xy plane. All process steps are performed over the domain boundary in the positive z -direction (up direction). The default base is at $z = 0$.

If process steps are to be performed on an existing model, the model may need to be transformed in such a way that the top of the device faces the positive z -direction. This can be accomplished by a simple entity transformation using `sdegeo:rotate-selected`.

Selecting the Coordinate System

In the DF–ISE coordinate system for process emulation, the xy plane is the base plane and $+z$ is the up direction. The Scheme command `sde:set-process-up-direction` is used to specify which coordinate system is used during process emulation. This function needs one input argument: If the argument is 0, the up direction is $+z$ (default). If the argument is 1, the up direction changes to $-x$.

If the Sentaurus Process–Sentaurus Structure Editor interface is used to perform process emulation, the Scheme script generated by Sentaurus Process will contain instructions to select the correct coordinate system (UCS) automatically.

NOTE The cross section of the model at the base location in the selected base plane (the external boundary of the simulation domain) must be rectangular.

Mask Layout Input and Mask Generation

Procem supports mask layout file input using the DF–ISE layout format (.lyt). There are several ways to define and initialize mask layouts:

- Use the `sdeicwb:generate-mask-by-layer-name` command to generate the mask from an imported .mac (ICWB) mask.

6: Structure Generation Using Etching and Deposition

Mask Layout Input and Mask Generation

- Convert an existing general mask layout file (GDSII) to an ICWB .mac layout using the sdeicwb:gds2mac command and load the mask from the converted .mac file.
- Use layout (.lyt) files directly.
- Define mask layouts directly in Procem using the sdepe:generate-mask command.

Table 21 lists the Procem functions that support mask layout input and output, and generation operations.

Table 21 Procem mask layout-related operations

Scheme function name	Description
exists-empty-mask-name	Checks whether the empty mask exists.
exists-mask-name	Checks whether the mask exists.
find-mask	Returns the entity ID of a mask.
get-empty-mask-list	Returns the defined empty masks in a list.
get-mask-list	Returns the defined masks in a list.
mask-refevalwin-extract-2d	Converts a mask to a 2D Ref/Eval window.
mask-refevalwin-extract-3d	Converts a mask to a 3D Ref/Eval window.
sde:hide-mask	Removes the mask from the view window.
sde:offset-mask	Offsets (biases) the specified mask.
sde:show-mask	Shows the mask in the view window.
sde:xshow-mask	Exclusively shows the mask in the view window.
sdeicwb:gds2mac	Converts an existing general mask layout file (GDSII) to an ICWB .mac layout.
sdeicwb:generate-mask-by-layer-name	Generates the mask from an imported .mac (ICWB) mask.
sdeio:read-dfise-mask	Loads a layout (.lyt) file to the modeler.
sdepe:extend-masks	Extends all masks about the given minimum and maximum values.
sdepe:generate-empty-mask	Creates an empty mask.
sdepe:generate-mask	Creates a mask.
sdepe:trim-masks	Trims all masks with the defined domain boundary.

Mask Generation

Examples of mask layout generation are:

```
(sde:clear)
(sdepe:generate-mask "DEMO-MASK-1" (list (list 2 2 5 2 5 3 2 3)
    (list 5 6 9 6 7 9)))
(sdepe:generate-mask "DEMO-MASK-2" (list (list 14 7 13.73 8 13 8.73 12 9 11
    8.73 10.27 8 10 7 10.27 6 11 5.27 12 5 13 5.23 13.73 6)))
(sdepe:generate-mask "DEMO-MASK-3" (list (list 11 3 10.73 4 10 4.73 9 5 8 4.73
    7.27 4 7 3 7.27 2 8 1.27 9 1 10 1.23 10.73 2)))

(sde:clear)
(sdepe:generate-mask "MASK1" (list (list 1 1 3 3) (list 7 7 9 9)))
(sdepe:generate-mask "MASK2" (list (list 7 1 9 3 3 9 1 7)))
(sdepe:generate-mask "MASK3" (list (list 2 1 3 2 2 3 1 2)
    (list 8 1 9 2 8 3 7 2) (list 8 7 9 8 8 9 7 8) (list 2 7 3 8 2 9 1 8)))
(sdepe:generate-mask "MASK4" (list (list 3 3 7 7)))
(sdepe:generate-mask "MASK5" (list (list 3 0 8 2) (list 8 3 10 7)
    (list 3 8 7 10) (list 0 3 2 7)))
```

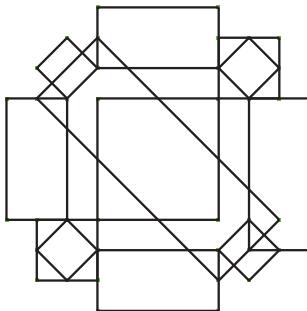


Figure 79 Example of a mask layout

Offsetting (Biasing) Mask

The Scheme extension `sde:offset-mask` can be used to offset (bias) a mask.

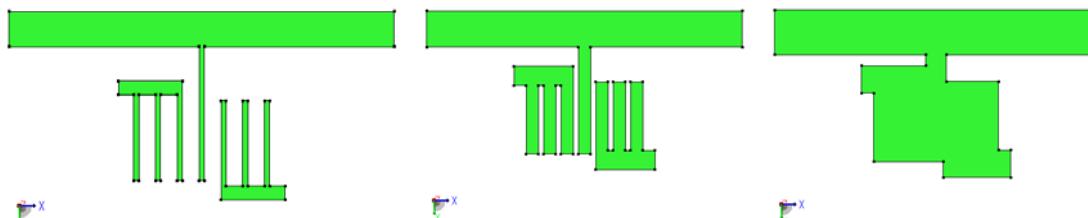


Figure 80 Mask offsetting: (*left*) original mask, (*middle*) mask after one offset step, and (*right*) mask after an additional offset step (using the same offset value)

6: Structure Generation Using Etching and Deposition

TCAD Layout Reader of Sentaurus Structure Editor

TCAD Layout Reader of Sentaurus Structure Editor

The TCAD layout reader of Sentaurus Structure Editor provides a file-based interface between IC WorkBench Edit/View Plus (ICWBEV Plus) and Sentaurus Structure Editor.

The ICWBEV Plus–Sentaurus Structure Editor interface can be used to perform layout-driven structure and mesh generation. The key features of this interface are:

- Loading the TCAD layout (optional rescaling)
- Layout query functions
- Selecting a simulation domain
- Applying stretches
- Creating masks (3D only)
- Mask-driven meshing
- Mask-driven contact assignment

See [Sentaurus™ Process User Guide, Chapter 12 on page 785](#) for more information about the ICWBEV Plus–TCAD Sentaurus interface.

Figure 81 shows an SRAM cell layout as well as the 3D structure generated using this layout.

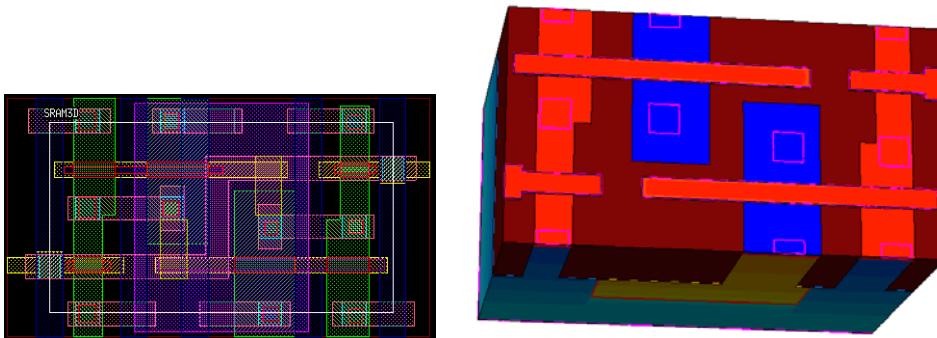


Figure 81 Layout of SRAM cell (*left*) and corresponding 3D structure generated using process emulation mode of Sentaurus Structure Editor (*right*)

Loading TCAD Layouts

Before the TCAD layout can be used in Sentaurus Structure Editor, it must be loaded.

To load a TCAD layout, use:

```
(sdeicwb:load-file layout-filename scaling-factor)
```

The scaling factor allows you to change the layout units to those used in Sentaurus Structure Editor. Use a scaling factor of 1 if no scaling is needed.

For example, to load the TCAD layout file `SRAM_lyt.mac` (which is written in nanometer) into Sentaurus Structure Editor, which here uses micrometer as the unit of length, use the command:

```
(sdeicwb:load-file "SRAM_lyt.mac" 0.001)
```

Finding Layer Names and Layer IDs

Each layer in the TCAD layout file has a unique ID of the form `<int>:<int>`, for example, `3:0`. A layer can also have an optional explicit layer name such as `NWELL`. If no explicit layer name has been set in ICWBEV Plus, the TCAD layout reader uses the layer ID as the default layer name. The TCAD layout reader refers to layers always by the layer name.

To list the layer names defined in the TCAD layout file:

```
(sdeicwb:get-layer-names)
```

For example:

```
(define LNames (sdeicwb:get-layer-names))
; -> icwb: LNames: (Active NWELL SRAM_mesh Acc_mesh 51:0)
```

To list the layer IDs defined in the TCAD layout file:

```
(sdeicwb:get-layer-ids)
```

For example:

```
(define LIDs (sdeicwb:get-layer-ids))
; -> icwb: LIDs: (1:0 2:0 43:0 44:0 51:0)
```

6: Structure Generation Using Etching and Deposition

TCAD Layout Reader of Sentaurus Structure Editor

Applying a Stretch

The stretch utility provides a convenient way to parameterize a layout by inserting a uniformly stretched segment into the layout. This feature can be used, for example, to generate a set of transistors that have different gate lengths but are otherwise identical.

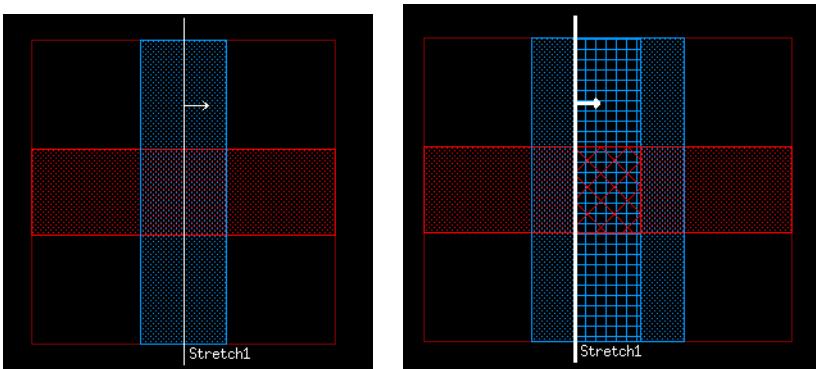


Figure 82 Snapshot of a simple ICWBEV Plus layout with a stretch utility line (*left*); effective layout seen by Sentaurus Structure Editor when the layout is loaded with a positive stretch amount (*right*)

A stretch line must be first defined in ICWBEV Plus. The stretch amount is set after loading the TCAD layout with the Scheme command:

```
(sdeicwb:stretch stretch-name stretch-amount)
```

For example:

```
(sdeicwb:stretch "Lgate" 0.2)
```

Selecting the Simulation Domain

The TCAD layout may contain 1D, 2D, and 3D simulation domains. The active simulation domain is selected with the Scheme command:

```
(sdeicwb:set-domain domain-name | list-of-domain-names)
```

For example, to select a simulation domain with the name SRAM3D:

```
(sdeicwb:set-domain "SRAM3D")
```

For a 2D simulation domain, it is possible to provide a list of domains. In this case, the various 2D cuts in the layout are ‘daisy chained’ to form a composite 2D simulation domain. This is useful, for example, when the different contacts in a device layout cannot be connected by a

single straight line. In this case, it is not possible to perform a 2D TCAD simulation using a *single* 2D simulation domain. However, a 2D TCAD simulation using a composite 2D simulation domain is feasible.

For example, to select a composite simulation consisting of two 2D domains NBODY and NMOS:

```
(sdeicwb:set-domain (list "NBODY" "NMOS"))
```

Finding Coordinates of Bounding Box

To find the coordinates of the bounding box that is defined with regard to the global layout coordinates, use the commands:

```
(sdeicwb:get-xmin)  
(sdeicwb:get-xmax)  
(sdeicwb:get-ymin)  
(sdeicwb:get-ymax)
```

To find the coordinates of the bounding box that automatically re-centers the simulation domain to start at the origin, use the commands:

```
(sdeicwb:get-left)  
(sdeicwb:get-right)  
(sdeicwb:get-front)  
(sdeicwb:get-back)
```

Use these commands, for example, to define the process emulation domain:

```
(define L (sdeicwb:get-left))      (define B (sdeicwb:get-back))  
(define R (sdeicwb:get-right))     (define F (sdeicwb:get-front))  
(sdepe:define-pe-domain (list L B R F))
```

Creating and Using Masks

To create a mask, use:

```
(sdeicwb:generate-mask-by-layer-name maskname layername)
```

For example:

```
(sdeicwb:generate-mask-by-layer-name "Active" "2:0")
```

6: Structure Generation Using Etching and Deposition

TCAD Layout Reader of Sentaurus Structure Editor

The created mask can be used, for example, in the `sdepe:pattern` command:

```
(sdepe:pattern "mask" "Active" "polarity" "light" "material" "Resist"  
"thickness" 1 "type" "iso")
```

NOTE This operation is available only for 3D, as process emulation is not supported in 2D.

Coordinate System Support

Sentaurus Structure Editor uses a different coordinate system for 2D and 3D. [Figure 83](#) shows the coordinate system conventions for 2D and 3D.

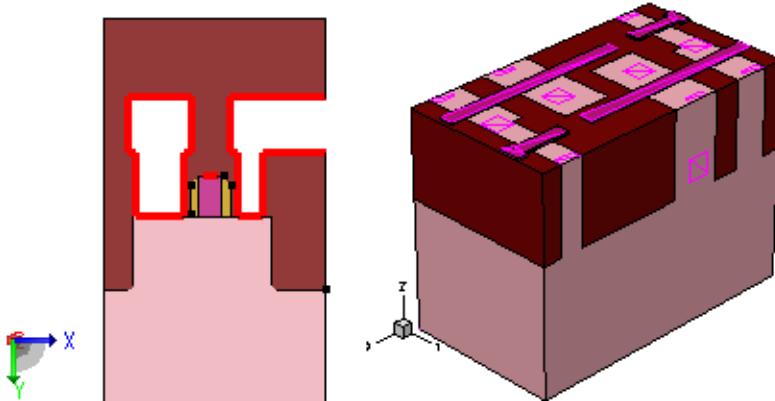


Figure 83 Coordinate system in 2D (*left*) where y-axis points downwards and coordinate system in 3D (*right*) where z-axis points upwards

To allow for the creation of Sentaurus Structure Editor input files that support 3D as well as 2D simulation domains, a set of utilities has been implemented.

The concept of *top* and *bottom* are introduced, which apply to 2D as well as 3D:

- Global or region top coordinate:

```
(sdeicwb:get-global-top)  
(sdeicwb:get-region-top RegionID)
```

Returns ymin (2D) or zmax (3D).

- Global or region bottom coordinate:

```
(sdeicwb:get-global-bot)  
(sdeicwb:get-region-bot RegionID)
```

Returns ymax (2D) or zmin (3D).

- Translate a coordinate up:

```
(sdeicwb:up A B)
```

Returns $A - B$ (2D) or $A + B$ (3D).

- Translate a coordinate down:

```
(sdeicwb:down A B)
```

Returns $A - B$ (2D) or $A + B$ (3D).

Layout-driven Contact Assignment

The most appropriate locations of electrical contacts for use in TCAD simulations, sometimes, do not coincide with actual layers in the original layout.

The ICWBEV Plus–Sentaurus Structure Editor interface supports a convenient, layout-driven way to assign TCAD-relevant electrical contacts. For this feature, an auxiliary layer is added to the layout, one for each contact.

There are two methods to use these auxiliary layers in layout-driven contact assignments:

- **Midpoint method:** The midpoint of such an auxiliary layer as well as a user-defined height value can be used to identify the body to be turned into a contact.
- **Dummy body method:** The bounding box of the layer as well as a user-defined minimum and maximum height value can be used to generate a dummy body, which then can be turned into a contact.

Figure 84 shows an example of auxiliary layers for contact assignments added to the layout of an SRAM cell.

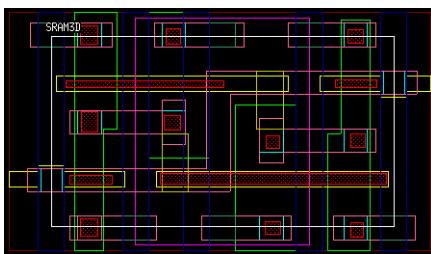


Figure 84 SRAM cell layout showing auxiliary layers in red

The relevant Scheme command for the midpoint method is:

```
(sdeicwb:get-layer-polygon-midpoints lname height)
```

This command returns a position. In 3D, the x- and y-coordinates are given by the midpoint of the layer `lname` and the z-coordinate is given by `height`. In 2D, the x-coordinate is given by

6: Structure Generation Using Etching and Deposition

TCAD Layout Reader of Sentaurus Structure Editor

the layer midpoint and the y-coordinate is given by `height`. This position can then be used to find an entity ID.

In the following example, the position returned by the command `sdeicwb:get-layer-polygon-midpoints` is used to identify the location of a metal via, which is then turned into an electrical contact named `Drain_ACC1`:

```
(sdegeo:set-current-contact-set "Drain_ACC1")
(define VIA (find-body-id (car
    (sdeicwb:get-layer-polygon-midpoints "Drain_ACC1"
        (sdeicwb:up SiTop 1e-3))))))
(sdegeo:set-contact-boundary-faces VIA)
(sdegeo:delete-region VIA)
```

Here, it is assumed that the Scheme variable `SiTop` contains the height coordinate of the silicon top surface. The Scheme command `sdeicwb:up` is used to ensure that the height location used in the `find-body-id` command is 1 nm above the silicon surface.

For the dummy body method, the bounding box of the auxiliary layer and the user-defined minimum and maximum height values are used to superimpose a dummy body on the existing structure and to change it into a contact. [Figure 85](#) illustrates the procedure.

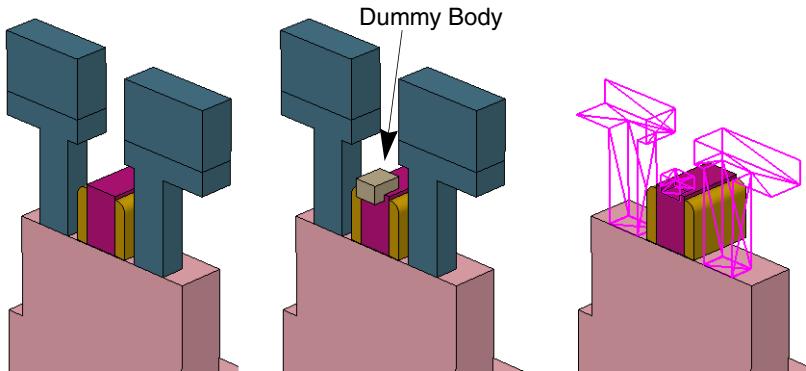


Figure 85 Use of auxiliary layer to create a dummy body and to superimpose it into a contact

The relevant Scheme command for the dummy body method is:

```
(sdeicwb:create-boxes-from-layer lname min-height max-height
    material region-name)
```

where `lname` is the layer name, `max_height` is the top coordinate of the box, and `min_height` is the bottom coordinate of the box.

The command `sdeicwb:create-boxes-from-layer` creates rectangles (2D) or cuboids (3D) with a lateral extent given by the segments (2D) or polygon bounding boxes (3D) from a layer in an ICWBEV Plus TCAD layout.

The vertical extent is taken from the argument list. This command supports layout-driven structural operations, with a syntax independent of the dimension of the currently active ICWBEV Plus simulation domain.

The following commands show how to use the dummy body method:

```
(sdegeo:set-current-contact-set "gate")
(sdegeo:set-default-boolean "ABA")
(define GATEMETAL (sdeicwb:create-boxes-from-layer "ngate"
  (sdeicwb:down PoTop 0.05) (sdeicwb:up PoTop 0.1) "Metal" "R.dummy"))
(sdegeo:set-contact-boundary-faces GATEMETAL)
(sdegeo:delete-region GATEMETAL)
```

Layout-driven Meshing

Layers can also be used for layout-driven meshing. The command `sdeicwb:define-refinement-from-layer` serves as an interface between the ICWBEV Plus TCAD layout and the Sentaurus Structure Editor commands `sdedr:define-refinement-window`, `sdedr:define-refinement-size`, and `sdedr:define-refinement-placement` by automatically obtaining the lateral dimension of the refinement box from the specified ICWBEV Plus layers, taking the vertical refinement box dimensions from the argument list. It also generates 2D and 3D refinement size settings with dimension-independent syntax.

The syntax for this command is:

```
(sdeicwb:define-refinement-from-layer "lname" lname ["rname" rname]
  ["oversize" oversize] "top" top "bot" bot "dlrmin" dlrmin "dlrmax" dlrmax
  "dbtmin" dbtmin "dbtmax" dbtmax ["dbfmin" dbfmin] ["dbfmax" dbfmax])
```

If no explicit refinement name (`rname`) is given, the layer name (`lname`) is used to create a unique refinement name.

For a 2D or 3D IC WorkBench simulation domain, a refinement window is created for each segment or polygon found in the specified layers. For 3D, the lateral extent of respective refinement windows is given by the bounding box of the polygon. The extent of the refinement window along the height direction (2D: negative y-axis, 3D: z-axis) is given by the values of the parameters `top` and `bot`.

The parameters `dlrmin` and `dlrmax` define the minimum and maximum refinement in the left-right dimension, respectively. The parameters `dbtmin` and `dbtmax` define the refinement in the bottom-top dimension, and `dbfmin` and `dbfmax` define the refinement in the back-front dimension.

The name of the refinement window has the form `RPlace.<rname>_<counter>`. The name of the refinement size setting is `RSIZE.<rname>`.

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TCAD Layout Reader of Sentaurus Structure Editor

NOTE To avoid unnecessary refinement, use ICWBEV Plus, for example, to break an L-shaped polygon into two rectangular polygons such that the union of the polygon bounding boxes coincides with the shape itself.

The `oversize` keyword allows you to increase the area of refinement beyond the extent of the actual segments or polygon bounding boxes. The nonzero `oversize` value is subtracted from or added to the minimum and maximum segment or polygon bounding box coordinates, respectively.

You can make explicit calls to `sdedr:define-refinement-function` to activate other meshing-specific options such as refinement on doping gradients or interface refinements.

NOTE Layout-driven refinement is available only for the area under the given layer itself, *not* for the inverse of the layer. If refinement is needed in an area not covered by the layer, it is necessary to create the inverse of the layer as an auxiliary layer explicitly in ICWBEV Plus.

The following example shows how to use an auxiliary layer `SRAM_mesh` for refinement (this layer is highlighted in red in [Figure 86](#)):

```
(sdeicwb:define-refinement-from-layer
  "lname" "SRAM_mesh" "rname" "sram_ch"
  "oversize" 0.0 "top" SiTop "bot" (sdeicwb:down SiTop 0.05)
  "dlrmax" 0.03 "dlrmin" 0.0035
  "dbtmax" 0.015 "dbtmin" 0.0035
  "dbfmax" 0.03 "dbfmin" 0.0035)
(sdedr:define-refinement-function "RSize.sram_ch" "MaxLenInt "Silicon"
  "Oxide" 0.005 2.0)
(define BBoxes (sdeicwb:get-polygon-bounding-boxes-by-layer-name LNAME))
```

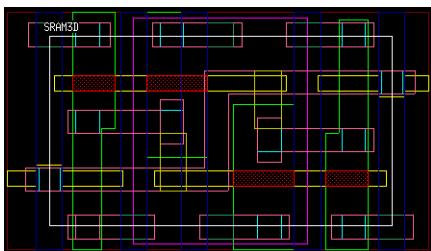


Figure 86 SRAM cell layout with SRAM_mesh auxiliary layer in red

[Figure 87](#) shows a 3D mesh of an SRAM cell (only silicon regions are shown). The areas in which the layout-driven mesh refinement is applied are indicated by red circles.

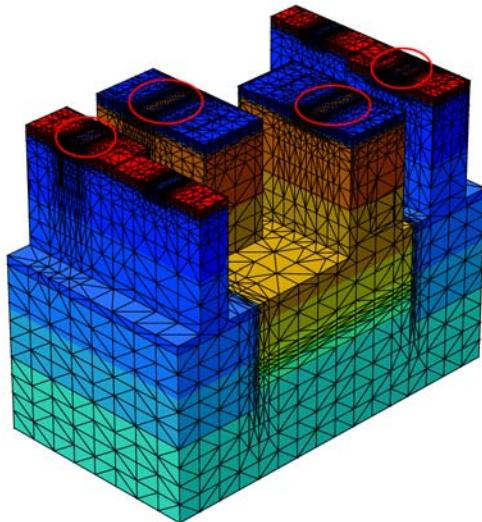


Figure 87 Three-dimensional structure of SRAM cell showing position of SRAM_mesh layer

Process Emulation Commands

A set of Scheme functions (with the prefix `sdepe`) is available to perform process emulation operations. [Table 22](#) lists the commands that can be used for process emulation.

Table 22 Process emulation commands

Scheme function	Description
<code>sdepe:add-substrate</code>	Generates the first device layer (substrate).
<code>sdepe:define-pe-domain</code>	Defines the simulation domain.
<code>sdepe:depo</code>	Performs a deposition step.
<code>sdepe:etch-material</code>	Performs an etching step.
<code>sdepe:fill-device</code>	Performs a fill operation. (Fills the device with material up to the specified height.)
<code>sdepe:icon_layer</code>	Generates a deposited, patterned, filled planar layer. (The initial structure must be planar.)
<code>sdepe:pattern</code>	Performs a pattern step. The used mask must be defined beforehand.
<code>sdepe:photo</code>	Performs a pattern step with a flat patterned top. The used mask must be defined beforehand.
<code>sdepe:polish-device</code>	Performs a polish step. (Removes the top part of a device.)

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Process Emulation Commands

Table 22 Process emulation commands

Scheme function	Description
sdepe:remove	Removes the specified region or material.
Implantation	
sdepe:doping-constant-placement	Defines and implants a constant doping profile.
sdepe:doping-gauss	Defines a Gaussian profile for implantation.
sdepe:implant	Implants a profile defined by sdepe:doping-gauss.

Detailed descriptions of these commands can be found in [Appendix A on page 297](#).

NOTE Earlier versions of Sentaurus Structure Editor used different functions to perform process emulation steps. For convenience, backward compatibility is maintained, and the earlier Procem commands are still available. These old commands are translated internally to the current syntax, and the new process emulation functions are called to perform the given process emulation commands.

Syntax and Keywords

All process emulation commands (sdepe) use the same conventions for argument specification. In the Procem commands, each variable is preceded by a keyword such as "material", "region", "thickness", and "step". The keywords are followed by the actual value, forming a keyword–value argument pair.

The argument pairs can be specified in an arbitrary order in the argument list. For example:

```
"material" "Silicon" "thickness" H
```

is equal to:

```
"thickness" H "material" "Silicon"
```

Several argument pairs have default values. When the default value is to be used, the argument pair can be omitted. For example, the default step size is 1. The keyword "step" can be used to specify a step size; however, if it is 1, it can be omitted. A "step" 10 will perform the particular operation (deposition, etch, and so on) in 10 steps.

Some argument list items must be specified together. For example, when a rounding is required, the rounding radius must always be specified using the keyword "radius" and a numeric value.

Table 23 Process emulation keywords

Keyword	Type	Default value	Description
"adaptive"	BOOLEAN	#f if "rounding" option is not set to #t. #t if "rounding" option is set to #t.	This keyword is used to perform the offset in more than one step (if the geometry requires this for robustness). The offset size in each step is calculated automatically, based on some geometric considerations. The offsetting continues in steps until the total deposit thickness is reached. If "adaptive" is used, in some cases, the number of steps may be large and the operation will take considerably longer than without this keyword. It is recommended to use "adaptive" only if the process step fails otherwise. Function: sdepe:depo sdepe:etch-material sdepe:pattern
"advanced-rounding"	BOOLEAN	#f	If the "rounding" option is used during deposition before the rounding operation is performed on the deposited layer, the minimal edge length is checked and the rounding radius is adjusted not to be greater than the minimal edge length. This automatic adjustment of the rounding radius provides more robustness for the rounding algorithm. In some special cases, this restriction is not needed and rounding with a larger radius than the minimal edge length may be possible. This keyword allows you to bypass the automatic radius control. Function: sdepe:depo
"algorithm"	STRING	If "type" "iso", then "lopx". If "type" "aniso", then "sweep".	Different face-offsetting algorithms are available, which can be activated by the keyword "algorithm". They are "lopx", "lop-move", "sweep", and "PT". Function: sdepe:depo sdepe:etch-material sdepe:pattern
"base"	REAL	0	Base (bottom) z-position of the substrate layer. Function: sdepe:add-substrate

6: Structure Generation Using Etching and Deposition

Process Emulation Commands

Table 23 Process emulation keywords

Keyword	Type	Default value	Description
"BC"	STRING ("none", "Extend", "Periodic", "Reflect")	"Extend" for "type" "aniso" ("algorithm" "sweep") and "none" for "type" "iso" ("algorithm" "lopx")	During directional operations, "BC" can be used to avoid some side effects around the domain boundary. Function: sdepe:depo sdepe:etch-material
"chamfer"	REAL	0	Chamfer distance for chamfered deposition and etching. NOTE The "chamfer" keyword is completely analogous to "radius", and the chamfer cutback is interpreted similarly to the rounding radius. The "vexity" keyword is used in the same way as for rounding. The keywords "chamfer" and "radius" cannot be used in the same command. The edges are either chamfered or rounded. Function: sdepe:depo sdepe:etch-material
"depth"	REAL	0	Etch depth. Function: sdepe:etch-material
"ebl"	STRING {"all", "top"}	"all"	If the value is "top", only the top initially exposed bodies, which are made of the etch material, are etched even if the complete "depth" value is not etched away. If the value is "all", the thickness of the top layer is estimated and the etch process continues until the complete "depth" value is etched. Function: sdepe:etch-material
"ext-dist"	REAL	0 if "BC" is "none". For "BC" "Extend", it is calculated automatically from the ray direction and from the thickness.	The applied extension distance when "BC" "Extend" is used during a directional operation. Function: sdepe:depo sdepe:etch-material

Table 23 Process emulation keywords

Keyword	Type	Default value	Description
"height"	REAL	Maximum z-coordinate	If it is not specified in <code>sdepe:fill-device</code> , the device is filled up to the maximum z-coordinate. In <code>sdepe:polish-device</code> , if "height" is given, the device is polished up to the specified value. Alternatively, "thickness" can be specified in <code>sdepe:polish-device</code> , in which case, the specified value is removed from the top z-position. Function: <code>sdepe:fill-device</code> <code>sdepe:polish-device</code>
"initial-thickness"	REAL	By default, this parameter is not used.	When selective deposition is performed, the deposition can be performed automatically in two steps using this keyword. In the first step, initial thickness * thickness is offset; in the second step, (1-initial thickness) * thickness. The initial thickness is a real value between 0 and 1. Function: <code>sdepe:depo</code>
"mask"	STRING	None	Name of the mask that is used for pattern. Function: <code>sdepe:pattern</code>
"material"	STRING (DATEX material)	"Silicon" for <code>sdepe:depo</code> and <code>sdepe:add-substrate</code> . " " for <code>sdepe:etch-material</code> . "Resist" for <code>sdepe:pattern</code> . "Gas" for <code>sdepe:fill-device</code> .	Specifies the material type that will be used for the operation. Function: <code>sdepe:add-substrate</code> <code>sdepe:depo</code> <code>sdepe:etch-material</code> <code>sdepe:fill-device</code> <code>sdepe:pattern</code> <code>sdepe:remove</code>
"overetch"	REAL	0	An optional overetch distance for etching. Function: <code>sdepe:etch-material</code>

6: Structure Generation Using Etching and Deposition

Process Emulation Commands

Table 23 Process emulation keywords

Keyword	Type	Default value	Description
"polarity"	STRING {"light", "dark"}	"light"	Mask polarity for pattern. Function: sdepe:pattern
"radius"	REAL	0	Rounding radius for rounded deposition and etch. Function: sdepe:depo sdepe:etch-material
"ray-vector"	GVECTOR	(gvector 0 0 -1)	The direction vector of the ray for directional deposition and etch. Function: sdepe:depo sdepe:etch-material
"region"	STRING	Automatically generated as region_N	This keyword is used to specify a region name for the Procem-generated new region. If it is not used, the region name is generated automatically in sequential order. The region name is generated as region_N, where N is a region counter that starts at 1 and increases sequentially. Function: sdepe:add-substrate sdepe:depo sdepe:fill-device sdepe:pattern sdepe:remove
"rounding"	BOOLEAN	#f	If used, the single "rounding" keyword replaces all other rounding-related keywords. The rounding radius ("radius") is computed automatically, and "vexity" is set to "convex". Function: sdepe:depo sdepe:etch-material

Table 23 Process emulation keywords

Keyword	Type	Default value	Description
"selective-material"	STRING (DATEX material)	None	<p>During regular deposition (when this keyword is not used), all the exposed surface is covered with the deposited layer. When this keyword is used, deposition is performed only on that part of the exposed top surface where the selective material is the exposed material.</p> <p>Function: sdepe:depo sdepe:etch-material</p>
"selective-taper"	BOOLEAN	#f	<p>This keyword can be used with "selective-material" when "taper-angle" is also used. In this case, the vertical faces of the newly deposited layer are tapered. (Otherwise, the newly deposited layers are first united with the complete model, and the vertical side faces of that body are tapered, and then the original bodies are subtracted from this body.)</p> <p>Function: sdepe:depo sdepe:etch-material</p>
"shadowing"	BOOLEAN	#f	<p>If it is set to #t, the shadowing effect is taken into consideration.</p> <p>Function: sdepe:depo sdepe:etch-material</p>
"steps"	INTEGER	1	<p>Number of steps for the given operation.</p> <p>Function: sdepe:depo sdepe:etch-material sdepe:pattern</p>
"taper-angle"	REAL	0	<p>Vertical deposited and etched faces are tapered automatically if the keyword is used with an angle value (in degrees).</p> <p>Function: sdepe:depo sdepe:etch-material sdepe:pattern</p>

6: Structure Generation Using Etching and Deposition

Process Emulation Commands

Table 23 Process emulation keywords

Keyword	Type	Default value	Description
"taper-direction"	LIST (STRING) ("x" "-x" "y" "-y" or any combination of these)	None	Specifies the face normals for those axis-aligned planar faces that will be tapered. The "taper-angle" keyword must be used with this keyword. Function: sdepe:depo sdepe:etch-material
"taper-position"	"top" "bottom"	"bottom"	Specifies the base point location for tapered faces.
"thickness"	REAL	None	Thickness value (for deposition and pattern). Function: sdepe:add-substrate sdepe:depo sdepe:pattern sdepe:polish-device
"time"	REAL	None	During etching, "time" is used instead of a "depth" value. In this case, the global list called etchrates must be set as well before the etch command is used. Function: sdepe:etch-material
"type"	STRING	"iso" (deposition) "aniso" (etching)	Deposition and etching can be "iso" (isotropic) or "aniso" (anisotropic). Function: sdepe:depo sdepe:etch-material sdepe:pattern
"vexity"	STRING	"convex" (deposition) "concave" (etching)	Rounding type for rounded deposition. Possible values are "convex", "concave", or "all". The default vexity is "convex" for deposition and "concave" for etching. Function: sdepe:depo sdepe:etch-material

NOTE When a keyword is used in the argument list, the corresponding value pair must be given. Otherwise, the argument list parser fails. For example, if the keyword "material" is used, a DATEX material string must follow.

Process Emulation Algorithms

Different algorithms can be used during process emulation. In each `sdepe` function, the algorithm can be specified using the keyword `algorithm` and the name of the actual algorithm that will be used during the operation. [Table 24](#) provides some information about how to select the algorithm, depending on the model and the type of the operation. General models are the ‘native’ CAD-type models that are generated in Sentaurus Structure Editor. The polyhedral models are typically generated in a process simulator and are loaded into Sentaurus Structure Editor for further processing.

Table 24 Process emulation algorithms and their application areas

Algorithm	Model	Process emulation type
"lop-move"	General	Isotropic
"lopx"	General	Isotropic
"PT"	Polyhedral	Isotropic
"sweep"	General, polyhedral	Anisotropic

The lop-move Algorithm

The "lop-move" algorithm is a simple algorithm where the exposed body is translated simply by an offset vector, and Boolean operations are used to find the offset body. This algorithm is very robust and, in some cases (for example, trench formation), it generates an acceptable result.

The lopx Algorithm

The "lopx" algorithm is a string algorithm that moves the individual faces of the exposed top surface, calculates the necessary face–face intersections, and reconstructs the topologically correct offset surface.

The "lopx" algorithm is used for isotropic operations where the topology may change during offsetting. It is a complex algorithm that works best when the face connectivity (the number of faces at a given vertex) is relatively low. The "lopx" algorithm is the default algorithm for isotropic operations.

The PT Algorithm

The "PT" algorithm is a special algorithm that has been designed to be a fast and robust algorithm to handle large polyhedral models. Typically, polyhedral models have many planar faces, with possibly high face connectivity.

The "PT" algorithm is called using "algorithm" "PT". It cannot be applied to models that contain nonplanar faces. When the "PT" algorithm is used, normal rounding and edge blending cannot be used. A similar effect to rounding can be achieved with the algorithm by using the max-chamfer-angle argument.

The "PT" algorithm cannot be combined with any other keywords that would result in a nonpolyhedral (curved) model. There is some user control that can be applied to the "PT" algorithm. [Table 25](#) lists these control parameters.

The following parameters must be used with "PT":

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| material | This parameter specifies the DATEX material that will be assigned to the deposited layer. |
| thickness | This parameter specifies the isotropic offset value that will determine the thickness of the deposited layer. |

Table 25 Procem keywords for PT algorithm

Keyword	Type	Default value	Description
"max-chamfer-angle"	REAL	30	If the angle between two adjacent face-normals is greater than the specified angle, chamfer faces are inserted. A nonpositive value indicates that no chamfer faces are to be inserted between the offset faces; a value in the range [30., 90.] is usually reasonable for the chamfer face insertion criteria. Function: sdepe:depo sdepe:etch-material sdepe:pattern

Table 25 Procem keywords for PT algorithm

Keyword	Type	Default value	Description
"min-feature-angle"	REAL	45	<p>The PT algorithm sorts the exposed faces into face groups. Each face group is offset separately, creating offset bodies with a uniform offset. The offset bodies are then connected with chamfer bodies. The "max-chamfer-angle" parameter determines how many chamfer faces are inserted. The default value of 45 for "min-feature-angle" generates good results in most cases.</p> <p>If the angle between two adjacent face-normals is greater than the specified angle, the edge between the two faces will be considered a feature edge.</p> <p>Function: <code>sdepe:depo</code> <code>sdepe:etch-material</code> <code>sdepe:pattern</code> </p>

The sweep Algorithm

The "sweep" algorithm is a very robust offsetting algorithm, which can be used for anisotropic and directional operations where the topology does not change. When the "sweep" algorithm is used, exposed faces are swept individually and the generated swept bodies are united using Boolean operations.

When it is applied for directional operations with shadowing, first the silhouette edges are computed and the faces are grouped by visibility. Only the visible faces are swept so no topology change occurs. Since there is no topology change, the "sweep" algorithm works very robustly. It is the default algorithm for anisotropic operations; therefore, anisotropic operations can be performed robustly using Procem.

Restrictions on Handling Mixed Models

If a 3D model is already present, there are some restrictions regarding the model geometry, when additional Procem steps are to be performed on the model:

- The existing device must be placed in such a way that the base of the device lies in the xy plane. All process emulation functions are to be performed on the top of the device (in the +z-direction). If some rear-side processing is required, the model can be transformed before any Procem functions are called. After the process emulation steps, the model can be transformed back to the original coordinate system.

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Process Emulation Steps

- The domain boundary in the base xy plane must be a convex, simply connected boundary (a rectangular domain boundary is preferred).
- If the domain boundary is not yet defined, the domain boundary is calculated automatically based on the existing 3D regions on the device. The global variable `domainboundary` stores the domain boundary (wire body).
- All subsequent Procem steps are performed over the domain boundary.
- The Procem operations check the domain boundary against the bounding box of the model in each process step and, if there is a mismatch, the domain boundary will be recomputed. If the model undergoes a rigid body transformation (for example, reflection or translation) between any Procem steps, the domain boundary will be updated automatically. The `domainboundary` global Scheme variable (which holds the wire body that represents the domain boundary) also is changed to define the new domain boundary.
- The domain boundary also can be created manually using the Scheme function (`entity:delete domainboundary`).

Process Emulation Steps

Defining Domain

If a device is created from the beginning, the domain boundary must be specified first, using the `sdepe:define-pe-domain` Scheme extension. All subsequent Procem steps are performed over this domain boundary. If Procem steps are to be performed on an existing 3D structure, the domain boundary need not be defined. The domain boundary is extracted automatically from the device geometry. The global variable `domainboundary` stores the domain boundary. If the simulation domain changes between process steps (for example, the device is reflected or mirrored), the original domain boundary must be deleted using (`entity:delete domainboundary`). A subsequent process step recalculates the correct domain boundary.

NOTE The process emulation commands operate on the entire device and cannot be restricted to operate only on a certain part (defined by a rectangular domain). However, if you want to modify the process emulation domain, use the `sdegeo:chop-domain` command to remove the unwanted part of the model. After the unwanted part is removed, the previously computed domain boundary must be deleted using the (`entity:delete domainboundary`) command.

Generating Substrate

The `sdepe : add-substrate` Scheme extension is used to generate an initial substrate layer.

Patterning

The `sdepe : pattern` Scheme extension is used to perform a pattern process-emulation step.

Patterning Keywords and Keyword Combinations

[Table 26](#) lists all the keywords that the `sdepe : pattern` command accepts in addition to the keywords that are defined in [Table 27 on page 158](#) for deposition.

All the keywords that can be used for deposition can also be used during a patterning step, so those keywords are not explained here; they are explained in [Deposition on page 158](#).

Table 26 Patterning keywords and keyword combinations

Type	Keyword	Functionality
All keywords listed in Table 27 on page 158 plus:		
Basic parameter	"mask"	The keyword "mask" identifies the mask that is used for patterning. The first step during a pattern operation is a deposition step (without using the specified mask). In the second step, the mask (or the complementary mask, depending on the specified polarity) is extruded and is combined with the deposited layer (using some Boolean operations) to form the patterned layer.
Basic control	"polarity"	This keyword can be "light" (default value) or "dark". It is used to specify whether the used mask or the complementary mask (with respect to the domain boundary) should be used during the pattern operation.

Anisotropic Patterning

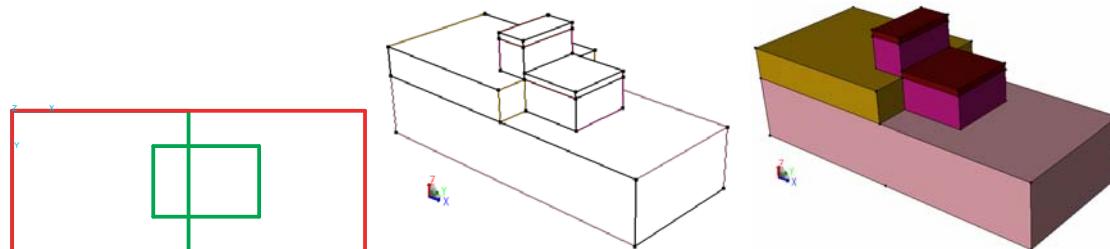


Figure 88 Examples of anisotropic patterning

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Process Emulation Steps

Figure 88 on page 155 was generated using Procem and the following script:

```
(sde:clear)
;# Mask definition #
(sdepe:generate-mask "MASK1" (list (list 0 0 5 4)))
(sdepe:generate-mask "MASK2" (list (list 4 1 7 3)))
;# Process Flow #
(sdepe:define-pe-domain 0 0 10 4)
(sdepe:add-substrate "material" "Silicon" "thickness" 2)
(sdepe:pattern "mask" "MASK1" "polarity" "light" "material" "Nitride"
  "thickness" 1 "type" "aniso")
(sdepe:pattern "mask" "MASK2" "polarity" "light" "material" "PolySilicon"
  "thickness" 1 "type" "aniso")
(sdepe:pattern "mask" "MASK2" "polarity" "light" "material" "Oxide"
  "thickness" 0.2 "type" "aniso")
```

Isotropic Patterning

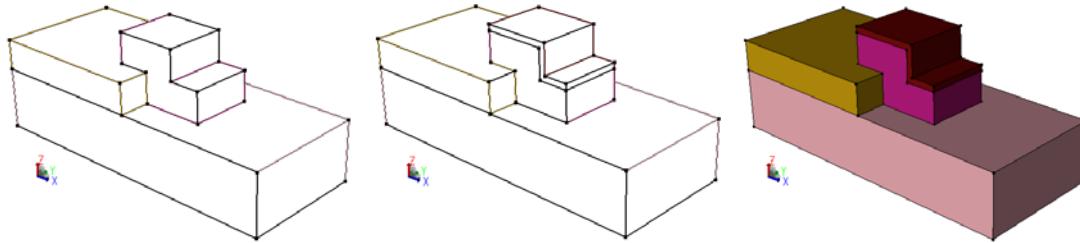


Figure 89 Examples of isotropic pattern operations

Figure 89 was generated with Procem using the script for the anisotropic patterning operation, except that, in this case, instead of "type" "aniso", the argument "type" "iso" was used.

Photo Operation

The `sdepe:photo` Scheme extension is used to perform a flat pattern process-emulation step. The operation uses an existing mask to perform a pattern operation. The difference between a pattern step (`sdepe:pattern`) and a photo step (`sdepe:photo`) is that, in the case of a photo step, the top of the device will be flat. This provides more robust behavior if the `sdepe:photo` command is used.

Photo Keywords and Keyword Combinations

See the description of [sdepe:photo on page 774](#) for all available keywords and arguments.

Example

[Figure 90 on page 157](#) was generated with Procem using the following script:

```
(sde:clear)
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0 0 0) (position 10 10 4) "Silicon" "x1")
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0 3 4) (position 4 7 6) "PolySilicon" "x2")
(define f1 (car (find-face-id (position 1 1 4))))
(define f2 (car (find-face-id (position 2 5 6))))
(sdegeo:taper-faces (list f1) (position 5 5 4) (gvector 1 0 0) 10)
(sdegeo:taper-faces (list f2) (position 2 5 6) (gvector 1 0 0) -10)
(sdepe:generate-mask "M1" (list (list 0 0 10 5)))

(sdepe:photo "mask" "M1" "material" "Copper" "polarity" "light" "height" 7)
```

[Figure 90 \(right\)](#) was created using:

```
(sdepe:pattern "mask" "M1" "material" "Copper" "polarity" "light"
  "thickness" 1)
```

instead of:

```
(sdepe:photo "mask" "M1" "material" "Copper" "polarity" "light" "height" 7)
```

If "height" is used, the flat top of the created body is placed at the "height" position. Instead of "height", you can use the "thickness" parameter. In this case, the top z-coordinate of the created body is placed at zmax + thickness, where zmax is the top z-coordinate of the initial device.

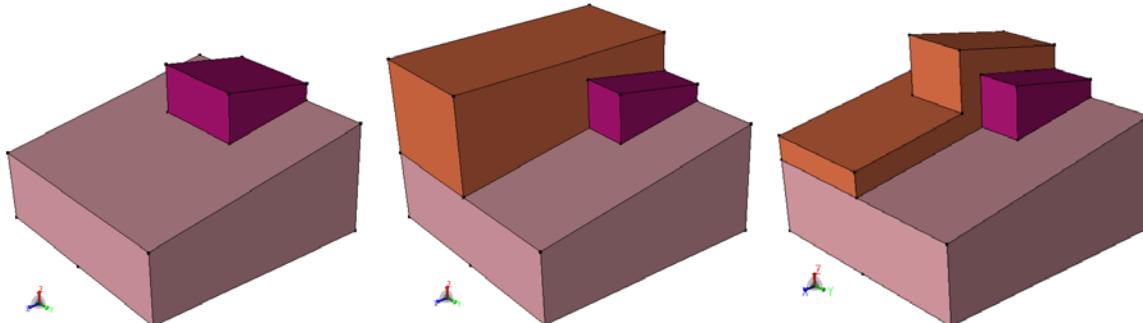


Figure 90 Example of a photo (flat pattern) operation: initial structure with slanted top faces (*left*), sdepe:photo created layer with flat top surface (*middle*), and sdepe:pattern created layer, which follows the underlying geometry (*right*)

6: Structure Generation Using Etching and Deposition

Process Emulation Steps

Deposition

The `sdepe : depo` Scheme extension is used to perform a deposition process-emulation step.

Deposition Keywords and Keyword Combinations

[Table 27](#) lists all of the keywords that the `sdepe : depo` command accepts. It is organized into functional groups:

- The *basic parameter group* contains the minimal set of keywords that can be used to create a deposited layer (only the deposit material and thickness belong here).
- The *basic control group* contains all the keywords that can be used in addition to the basic parameters to control the deposition type.
- The *advanced control groups* list all the keywords that can be used to achieve a certain goal (such as rounding and tapering). These groups can be used alone or in combination with each other.
- The last group (*technical parameters*) can be used to improve the robustness of the `sdepe : depo` operation. In some cases (especially when global topology changes occur) with some step control, the operation can behave more robustly.

Table 27 Deposition keywords and keyword combinations

Type	Keyword	Functionality
Basic parameters	"thickness" "material"	Default Manhattan-type deposition with isotropic offsetting. The "thickness" keyword controls the offset distance and "material" controls the assigned material for the deposited layer.
Basic control	"region"	Region name control. The specified region name is assigned to the created deposited layer. If "region" is not used, the region name is assigned automatically to the deposited layer.
	"type"	Controls the isotropic or anisotropic offset type. The keyword-value pair "type" "iso" creates a uniformly offset deposit layer and "type" "aniso" creates an anisotropic offset layer. (The actual thickness at each point (in the vertical direction) depends on the face normal. Vertical faces are not offset.)

Table 27 Deposition keywords and keyword combinations

Type	Keyword	Functionality
Advanced controls (these groups can be combined)		
Rounding	"rounding" "radius" "vexity" "advanced-rounding"	Rounding and control parameters for rounding. Either "rounding" or "radius" is used. If "rounding" is used, the rounding radius is determined automatically. If "radius" is used, the specified radius is used during the rounding phase. If "radius" is greater than the minimum edge length of the exposed surface, the radius is readjusted. (This automatic feature is switched off using the "advanced-rounding" keyword. In this case, the rounding may not be as robust as with the readjusted rounding radius but, for simpler geometries (for example, extruded models), this option can be used.) The "vexity" keyword controls which edges are rounded. The possibilities are "convex", "concave", or "all".
Tapering	"taper-angle" "taper-direction"	Tapering and taper face selection control. The "taper-angle" keyword controls the angle that is used to taper the vertical planar side faces of the deposited layer. In addition, "taper-direction" can be specified for additional filtering of the vertical planar side faces, by selecting only the x- or y-axis-aligned faces or both.
Selective deposition	"initial-thickness" "selective-material" "selective-taper"	Selective deposition and control parameters for selective deposition. If "selective-material" is used, the deposited layer is created only on those parts of the exposed top surface that were originally assigned the defined selective material. Further control can be applied using "selective-material" and "selective-taper". See Selective Deposition on page 163 for a detailed explanation of these keywords.

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Table 27 Deposition keywords and keyword combinations

Type	Keyword	Functionality
Directional deposition with or without shadowing	"ray-vector" "BC" "ext-dist" "shadowing"	<p>Directional deposition with control parameters for boundary conditions and shadowing.</p> <p>By default, the deposition is performed on the top (+z-direction) exposed faces assuming a vertical direction. This can be changed by using a ray vector different from (gvector 0 0 -1).</p> <p>The "ray-vector" keyword is used to specify the ray direction. If directional deposition is used, the domain boundary can be extended automatically using "BC", which can be set to "none", "Extend", "Reflect", or "Periodic".</p> <p>If the "Reflect" option is used, the model is reflected automatically to those sides of the domain boundary that are in the ray direction. When the "Periodic" option is used, a copy of the model is added along those sides of the domain boundary that are in the ray direction.</p> <p>The "Extend" option (default) can be used to extend the model. If the extension distance is not specified, the size of the extension (based on the ray direction and the offset distance) is calculated automatically. The extension distance can be specified using "ext-dist".</p> <p>The "shadowing" keyword is used to activate shadowing. In this case, deposition will not occur on those parts of the device that are shadowed in the ray direction.</p> <p>After deposition, the domain boundary is trimmed back to the original domain boundary.</p>
Technical parameters	"adaptive"	<p>These parameters control some of the technical aspects of the operation.</p> <p>The "adaptive" option is used to perform the offset in more than one step (if the geometry requires that for robustness). The offset size in each step is calculated automatically, based on some geometric considerations. The offsetting continues in steps until the total deposit thickness is reached. If "adaptive" is used, in some cases, the number of steps may be too large and the operation takes considerably longer than without this option. It is recommended to use this option only if the deposition step fails without this option.</p>

Table 27 Deposition keywords and keyword combinations

Type	Keyword	Functionality
Technical parameters	"algorithm"	<p>Controls the selection of the offset algorithm. If "type" "iso" is used, the default algorithm is set to "lopX". In some cases, this algorithm may fail, but the simpler "lop-move" algorithm can work and may result an acceptable deposited layer.</p> <p>If "type" "aniso" is used, the default algorithm is set to "sweep". This is the only available algorithm for anisotropic deposition and should be sufficiently robust to handle even large (tessellated) models. For large tessellated (polyhedral) models, in the case of isotropic deposition, the "PT" algorithm is recommended.</p> <p>NOTE None of the other advanced option arguments can be used if the "PT" algorithm is used.</p>
	"steps"	This optional parameter controls the number of steps used during deposition. The default value is 1. If a different step number is used, the total deposit thickness is divided by the number of steps, and the operation is performed in steps.

Anisotropic Deposition

```
(sde:clear)
(sdepe:generate-mask "MASK1" (list (list 2 2 5 3)))
(sdepe:generate-mask "MASK2" (list (list 14 7 13.73 8 13 8.73 12 9 11 8.73
10.27 8 10 7 10.27 6 11 5.27 12 5 13 5.23 13.73 6)))

(sdepe:define-pe-domain (list 0 0 15 10))
(sdepe:add-substrate "material" "Silicon" "thickness" 2)
(sdepe:pattern "mask" "MASK1" "polarity" "light" "material" "Resist"
"thickness" 1)
(sdepe:pattern "mask" "MASK2" "polarity" "light" "material" "Resist"
"thickness" 2)
(sdepe:depo "material" "Oxide" "thickness" 0.25 "type" "aniso")
```

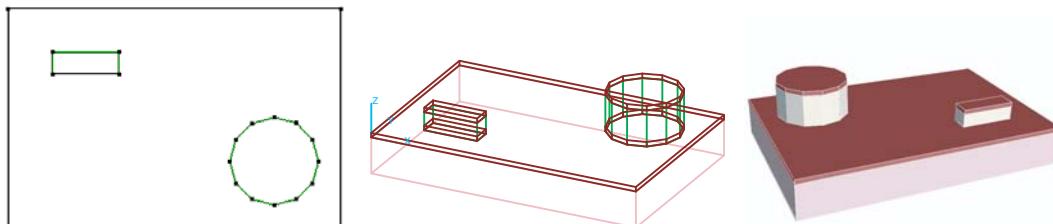


Figure 91 Anisotropic deposition, mask layout, and deposited layers

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Isotropic Deposition

Example: Isotropic Deposition With blend-vexity = "none"

In this example, this is the same code as used to illustrate anisotropic deposition. The only difference is that the anisotropic step is replaced with:

```
(sdepe:depo "material" "Oxide" "thickness" 0.25 "type" "iso")
```

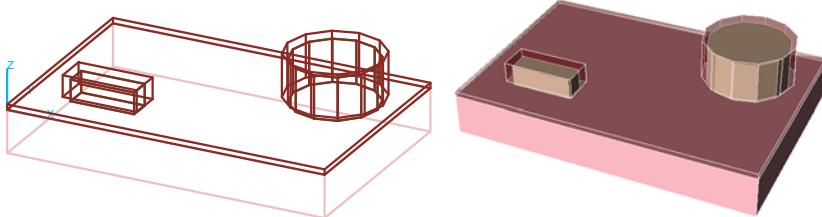


Figure 92 Manhattan-type isotropic deposition

The default "type" is "iso" for deposition. Therefore, if the "type" is not specified in the argument list, an isotropic operation is performed. The isotropic deposition step can also be performed by using the optional arguments and applying different types of rounding.

Example: Isotropic Deposition With blend-vexity = "convex"

```
(sdepe:depo "material" "Oxide" "thickness" 0.25 "vexity" "convex" "radius" 0.25)
```

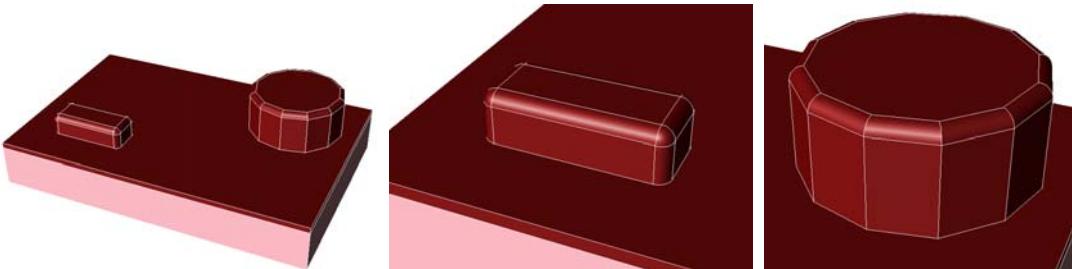


Figure 93 Isotropic deposition with "vexity" "convex"

Example: Isotropic Deposition With blend-vexity = "concave"

```
(sdepe:depo "material" "Oxide" "thickness" 0.25 "vexity" "concave" "radius"
0.25)
```

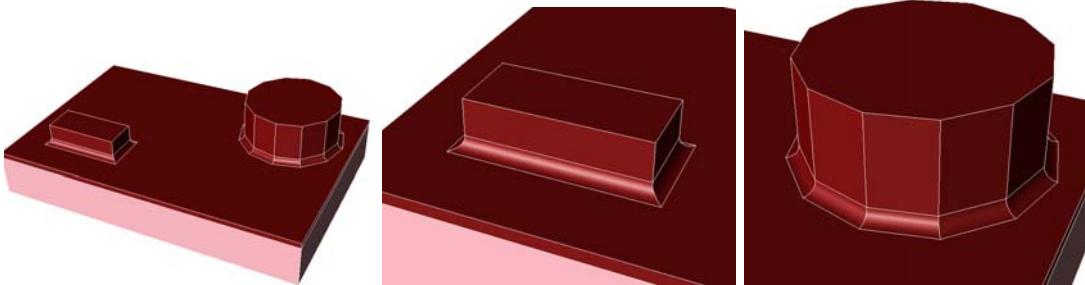


Figure 94 Isotropic deposition with “vexity” “concave”

Example: Isotropic Deposition With blend-vexity = "all"

```
(sdepe:depo "material" "Oxide" "thickness" 0.25 "vexity" "all" "radius" 0.25)
```

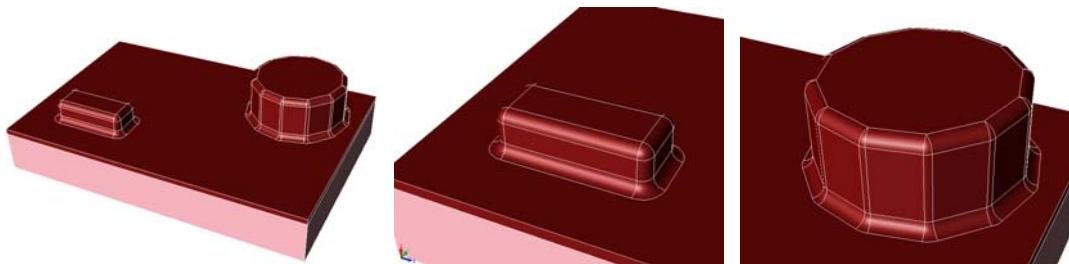


Figure 95 Isotropic deposition with “vexity” “all”

Selective Deposition

By default, deposition is performed on the entire exposed top surface, unless the argument "selective-material" is used, in which case, the deposition is performed only on those selected faces that originally belonged to the specified material.

[Figure 96 on page 164](#) was generated with Procem using the following script:

```
(sde:clear)
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0 0 0) (position 10 10 4) "Silicon" "x1")
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0 3 4) (position 4 7 6) "PolySilicon" "x2")
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0 0 3) (position 10 3 4) "Silicide" "x3")
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0 7 3) (position 10 10 4) "Silicide" "x4")

(sdepe:depo "material" "Copper" "light" "thickness" 1 "selective-material"
"Silicide")
```

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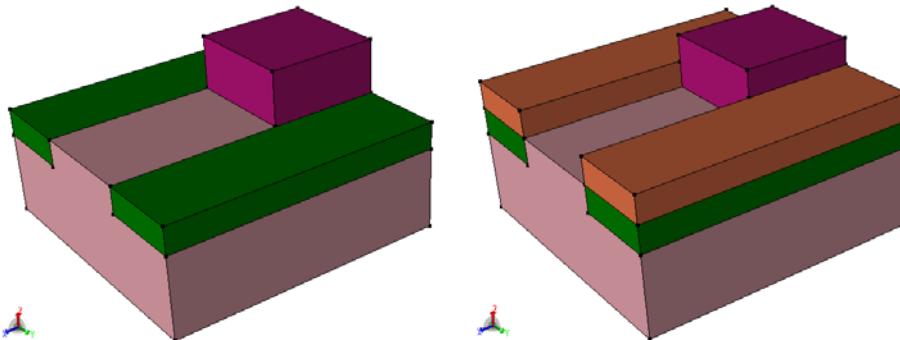


Figure 96 Selective deposition using the "selective-material" argument: before deposition (left) and after deposition (right)

An additional parameter "initial-thickness" can be used to control how much anisotropy or isotropy is applied during selective deposition. The "initial-thickness" parameter is a real number between 0 and 1.

If "initial-thickness" is used, during the first phase, $\text{initial-thickness} * \text{thickness}$ is deposited on the selective material by inserting vent faces between the selective material and the other materials. In the second phase, the selective material is offset by $(1 - \text{initial-thickness}) * \text{thickness}$.

When the deposition type is isotropic, the vent faces that were inserted during the first phase of the selective deposition are also offset. (Therefore, the deposited body will overstretch the selective material.) [Figure 97](#) shows the effect of different values of "initial-thickness".

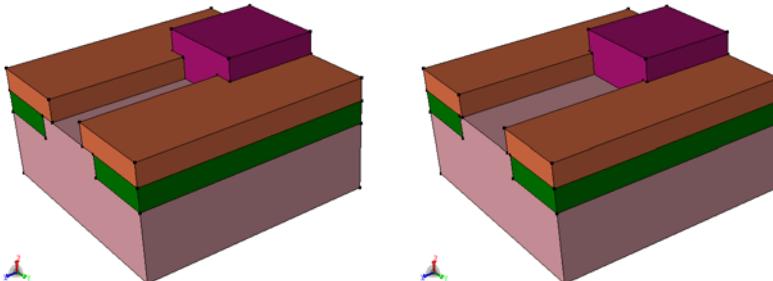


Figure 97 Selective deposition with "initial-thickness" values of 0.2 (left) and 0.8 (right)

In addition, tapering can be combined with selective deposition. If the "selective-taper" argument is used with the $\#t$ value, the selectively deposited body is separated, and the vertical walls of the offset body are tapered. If this parameter is not used, tapering is performed globally on the united body, where the selectively deposited body is combined first with all other bodies, and the vertical walls of the united body are tapered.

Figure 98 shows the deposited layer with tapered vertical walls in the case where the "selective-taper" #t argument pair is used.

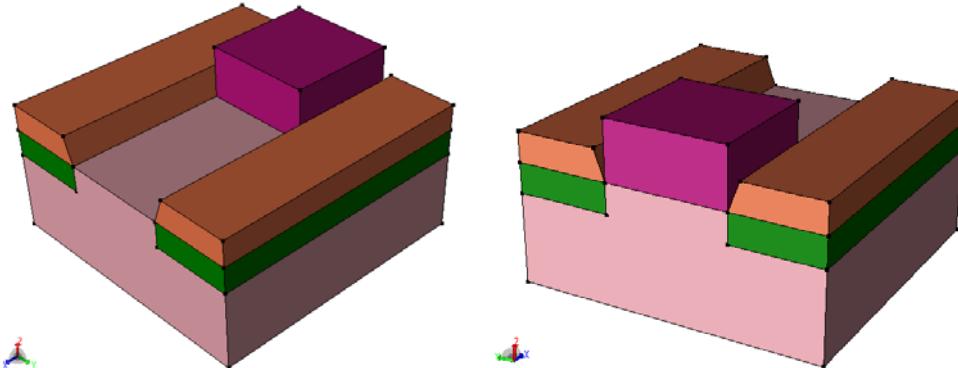


Figure 98 Selective deposition using the "selective-taper" #t argument pair

Directional Deposition

By default, the Procem operations are performed in the global z-direction, assuming a vertical ray direction. The device is placed in the global xy plane and the exposed top surface of the device points in the +z-direction.

If directional effects are taken into consideration, it is possible to define a ray vector other than (0 0 -1). The ray vector can be specified using the "ray-vector" argument and the ray direction (GVECTOR). For example, "ray-vector" (gvector 1 0 -1).

NOTE The "ray-vector" must be defined in such a way that the ray hits the top surface. Therefore, for example, (gvector 1 0 0) or (gvector 1 0 1) is not permitted.

Directional effects are associated with anisotropy; therefore, use "type" "aniso" for directional operations.

For anisotropic operations, the suggested algorithm is the "sweep" algorithm, which can be called, by using the keywords "algorithm" "sweep".

As a result of the directional operation, an unwanted side-rim artifact is usually generated around the domain boundary. This side effect can be eliminated by applying an additional boundary condition during the Procem operation. The keyword "BC" is used to specify an additional boundary condition. The keyword "BC" has the following options:

- "none", in which case, no boundary condition is applied.
- "Extend" extends the device around the domain boundary before the directional operation and trims the device to the original domain afterwards. The extension length is calculated

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automatically based on the ray direction, or it can be specified explicitly by using the "ext-dist" keyword and an extension length.

- "Periodic" applies a periodic boundary condition about the device (the actual ray direction is taken into consideration), so the periodicity is usually not applied to all sides. After the operation, the device is trimmed to the original domain.
- "Reflect" applies a reflective boundary condition about the device (the actual ray direction is taken into consideration), so the periodicity is usually not applied to all sides. After the operation, the device is trimmed to the original domain.

The following example illustrates directional deposition:

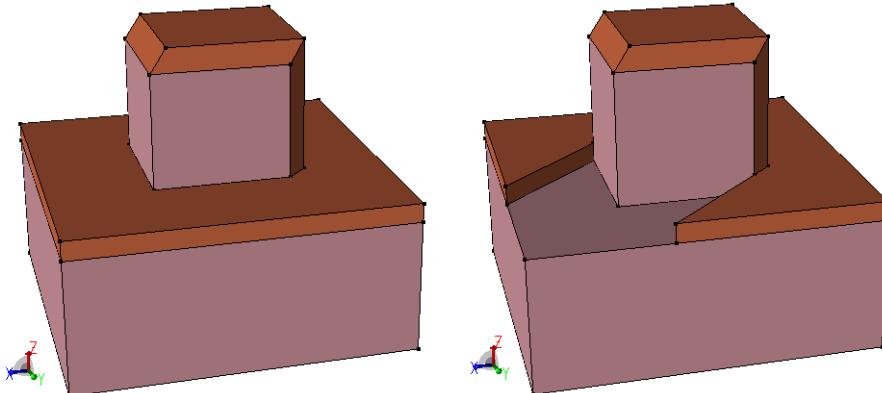
```
(sde:clear)
(sdegeo:set-default-boolean "AB")
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0 0 0) (position 10 10 4) "Silicon" "x1")
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 3 3 4) (position 7 7 8) "Silicon" "x1")
```

[Figure 99 \(left\)](#) was created using:

```
(sdepe:depo "thickness" 1 "material" "Copper" "ray-vector" (gvector 1 1 -1)
"algorithm" "sweep")
```

[Figure 99 \(right\)](#) was created using:

```
(sdepe:depo "thickness" 1 "material" "Copper" "shadowing" #t "ray-vector"
(gvector 1 1 -1) "algorithm" "sweep")
```



[Figure 99](#) Directional deposition with different options: using the "ray-vector" parameter only without the "shadowing" option (*left*) and the same operation with "shadowing" #t (*right*)

Shadowing

In addition, the shadowing effect can be taken into consideration by adding "shadowing" #t to the Procem argument list. When the shadowing option is used, the following additional steps are performed during process emulation:

- Based on the ray direction, the silhouette edges of the device are imprinted to the top exposed surface of the device.
- Raytracing is applied to determine face visibility. (After the silhouette edges are imprinted, exposed faces can be classified as visible or nonvisible.)
- Based on the visibility result, the face displacement map, which was calculated based on the "type" keyword, is modified. A zero displacement is assigned to all nonvisible faces.

The "shadowing" option can be used to compute face visibility and to omit the nonvisible faces from being offset. If it is needed, faces will be split along the contour lines, which will be imprinted to the faces during the visibility calculation. The following example illustrates the effect of the "shadowing" option:

```
(sde:clear)
(sdegeo:set-default-boolean "AB")
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0 0 0) (position 10 10 4) "Silicon" "x1")
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0 0 4) (position 10 5 8) "Silicon" "x1"))
(sdegeo:set-default-boolean "ABA")
(define mb (sdegeo:create-cylinder (position 0 5 4) (position 10 5 4) 2
    "Silicon" "x1"))
(entity:delete mb)
```

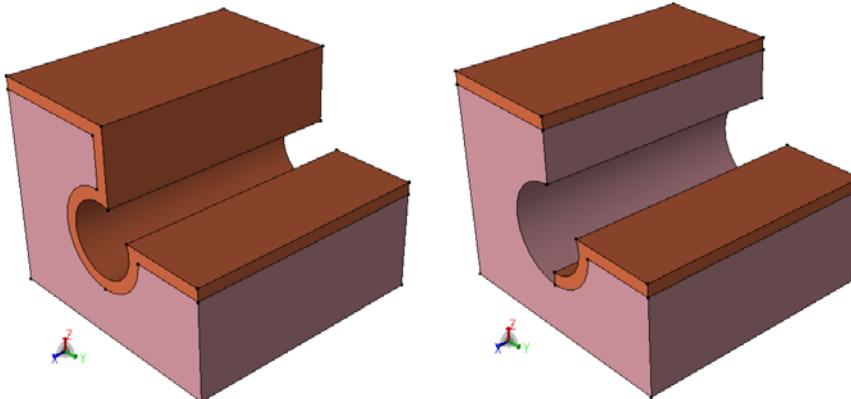


Figure 100 Effect of "shadowing" option during deposition: without shadowing (*left*) and with shadowing (*right*)

[Figure 100 \(left\)](#) was created using:

```
(sdepe:depo "material" "Copper" "thickness" 0.5)
```

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[Figure 100 on page 167 \(right\)](#) was created using:

```
(sdepe:depo "material" "Copper" "thickness" 0.5 "shadowing" #t)
```

Rounding and Advanced Rounding

If rounding is used, the rounding radius must be specified. To add more robustness to the rounding operation, the rounding radius is corrected automatically when a small edge is detected on the top exposed surface. If "vexity" is "convex" (default) or "concave", the rounding radius is set to $0.9 * \text{minimal edge length}$ if this value is smaller than the actual rounding radius. If "vexity" is "all", the multiplication factor is 0.45 not 0.9.

For some cases (for example, extruded models), the rounding can be performed with a larger radius. In these cases, the automatic reassignment of the rounding radius can be overruled by using the "advanced-rounding" parameter. The following example shows the effect of the parameter:

```
(sde:clear)
(sdegeo:set-default-boolean "AB")
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0 0 0) (position 10 10 4) "Silicon" "xx")
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0 3 4) (position 10 7 6) "Silicon" "xx")
```

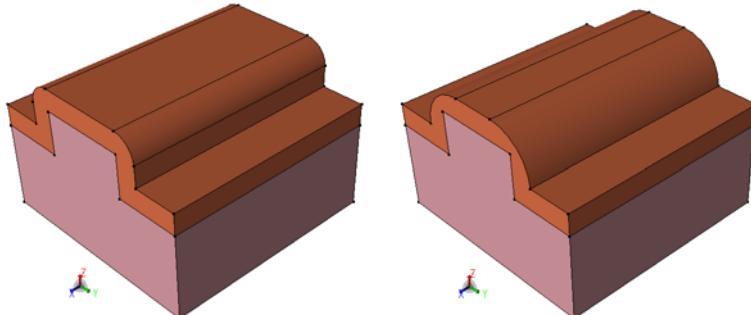
[Figure 101 \(left\)](#) was created using:

```
(sdepe:depo "thickness" 1 "material" "Copper" "radius" 2)
```

(In this case, the rounding radius is corrected automatically due to the small edge on the top exposed surface. Sentaurus Structure Editor displays the warning message “APPLIED DEPO BLEND RADIUS 1”.)

[Figure 101 \(right\)](#) was created using:

```
(sdepe:depo "thickness" 1 "material" "Copper" "radius" 2
"advanced-rounding" #t)
```



[Figure 101](#) Deposition without "advanced-rounding" (*left*) and with "advanced-rounding" (*right*)

Etching

The `sdepe:etch-material` Scheme extension can be used to perform an etching process emulation step.

Etching Keywords and Keyword Combinations

Table 28 lists all the keywords that the `sdepe:etch-material` command accepts in addition to the keywords that are defined in [Table 27 on page 158](#) for deposition. It is organized around functional groups.

The *basic parameter group* contains the minimal set of keywords that can be used to perform an etching step in Procem (only the depth parameter belongs here).

Table 28 Etching keywords and keyword combinations

Type	Keyword	Functionality
Basic parameter	"depth"	Etch offset distance. (Instead of "thickness", "depth" must be used in etching.)
Advanced controls (these groups can be combined)		
The keywords and keyword combinations that can be used for deposition can also be used for etching. See the rounding, tapering, directional deposition, and technical parameters, keywords, and keyword combinations in Table 27 . In addition to these functional groups, the following controls can be used:		
Overetch	"overetch"	Controls the amount of overetch that is applied during etching.
Selective etching	"time"	If the global <code>etchrates</code> list is defined, when you use "time", selective etching can be achieved.

Example: Etching Operation Using Different Etch Options

```
(sde:clear)
(sdepe:generate-mask "MASK1" (list (list 2 2 8 8) (list 12 2 18 8)))
(sdepe:define-pe-domain (list 0 0 20 10))
(sdepe:add-substrate "material" "Silicon" "thickness" 2)
(sdepe:pattern "mask" "MASK1" "polarity" "light" "material" "Resist"
  "thickness" 0.5)
; Use one of the following operations to perform the etch step
(sdepe:etch-material "material" "Silicon" "depth" 1 "type" "iso" "algorithm"
  "lopx")
(sdepe:etch-material "material" "Silicon" "depth" 1 "type" "iso" "algorithm"
  "lopx" "overetch" 1)
(sdepe:etch-material "material" "Silicon" "depth" 1 "type" "iso" "algorithm"
  "lopx" "overetch" 1 "vexity" "all" "radius" 0.6)
```

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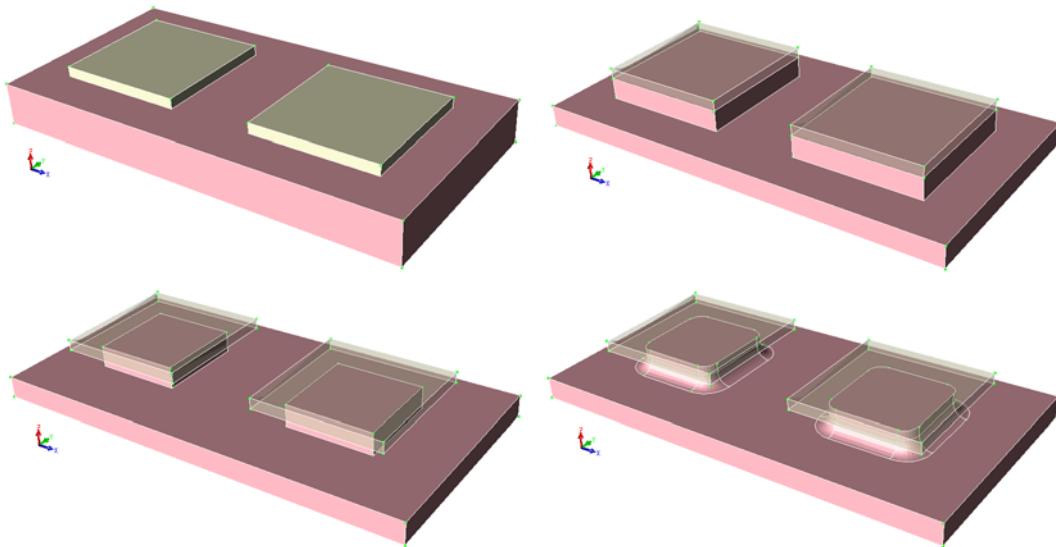


Figure 102 Etch operation: original model (*upper left*), etching without overetch (*upper right*), etching with overetch (*lower left*), and etching with overetch and rounding (*lower right*)

Example: Multimaterial Etching

If the "time" parameter is used instead of "depth" and the global variable `etchrates` is set, multimaterial etching can be performed. The following example illustrates multimaterial etching:

```
(sde:clear)
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0.0 0.0 0.0) (position 1.2 0.8 1.0) "Silicon"
    "R.Substrate")
(sdegeo:set-default-boolean "ABA")
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0.0 0.5 0.5) (position 1.2 0.8 1.0) "Oxide"
    "R.STI")
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0.0 0.2 0.8) (position 0.4 0.5 1.0) "Silicide"
    "R.Source")
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0.8 0.2 0.8) (position 1.2 0.5 1.0) "Silicide"
    "R.Drain")
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0.4 0.0 1.0) (position 0.8 0.6 1.3)
    "PolySilicon" "R.Poly")
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0.5 0.0 1.3) (position 0.7 0.5 1.4) "Silicide"
    "R.Gate")
; Multimaterial etch, using an etch rate table
(define etchrates (list (list "Oxide" 0.15) (list "PolySilicon" 0.05)
    (list "Silicon" 0.20) (list "Silicide" 0.00)))
(sdepe:etch-material "time" 1.0)
```

Figure 103 shows the initial model and multimaterial etching using the command (sdepe:etch-material "time" 1.0).

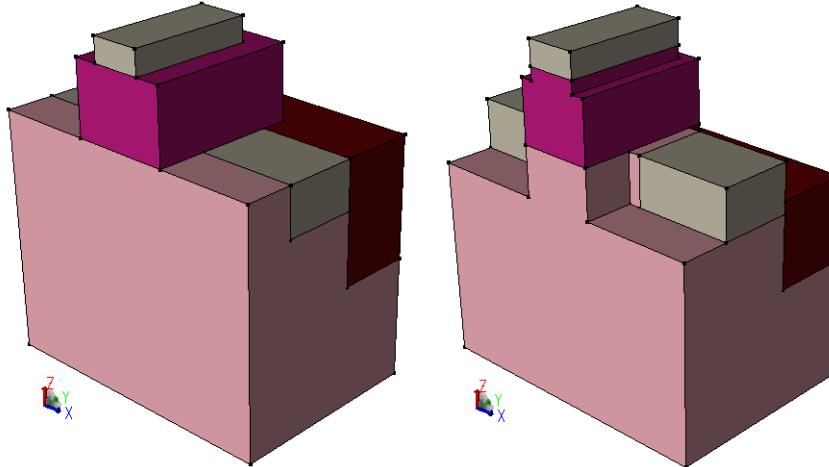


Figure 103 Multimaterial etching: initial model (*left*) and multimaterial etching (*right*)

Some Notes About Multimaterial Etching

The multimaterial etching code removes material (according to the etch table rates) only from the initially exposed bodies. If a given material layer is not exposed initially, it will not be etched if the etching is performed in one step. When etching is performed in multiple steps, the buried layers are exposed gradually, and the multimaterial etching can remove initially nonexposed layers as well.

In the following example, the multimaterial etching works well in one step, since all materials, with specified nonzero etch rates, are exposed initially (Figure 104 on page 172 shows the initial structure and the etched model):

```
(sde:clear)
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0 0 0) (position 5 5 4) "Silicon" "x1")
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 5 0 0) (position 10 5 4) "Copper" "x2")
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0 5 0) (position 5 10 4) "Nitride" "x3")
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 5 5 0) (position 10 10 4) "Oxide" "x4")
(define etchrates (list (list "Silicon" 1) (list "Copper" 0.5)
                         (list "Nitride" 0.25) (list "Oxide" 0.125)))
(sdepe:etch-material "time" 1 "type" "aniso" "algorithm" "sweep")
```

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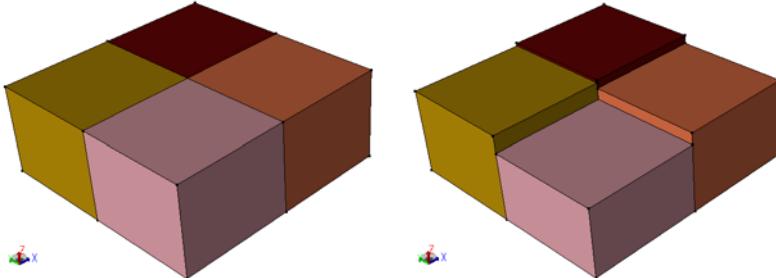


Figure 104 Multimaterial etch example (all bodies are exposed initially): (*left*) initial structure and (*right*) etched model

In the following example, only the silicon layer is exposed initially. The thickness of the silicon layer is 5, and the etch rate for the silicon is 1. This means that, if the time parameter is ≥ 5 , the complete silicon layer will be removed by the etch operation. If the etch operation would be performed in two steps, the first step would remove the silicon layer completely and the copper layer would be exposed and, in the second step, $5 \times 0.5 = 2.5$ thickness would be removed from the copper layer as well:

```
(sde:clear)
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0 0 0) (position 5 5 5) "Oxide" "x1")
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0 0 5) (position 5 5 10) "Nitride" "x2")
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0 0 10) (position 5 5 15) "Copper" "x3")
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0 0 15) (position 5 5 20) "Silicon" "x4")
(define etchrates (list (list "Silicon" 1) (list "Copper" 0.5)
                         (list "Nitride" 0.25) (list "Oxide" 0.125)))
(sdepe:etch-material "time" 10 "type" "aniso" "algorithm" "sweep" "steps" 10)
```

Figure 105 shows the initial structure and the etched model.

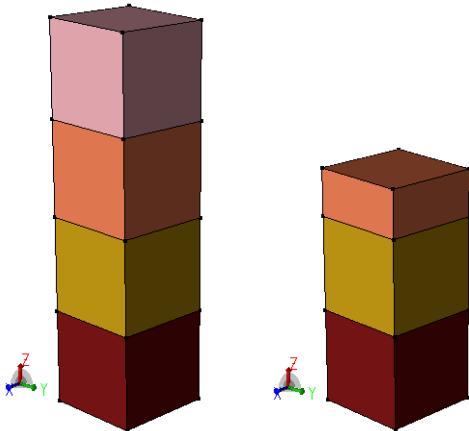


Figure 105 Multimaterial etch example (only one layer is exposed initially): (*left*) initial structure and (*right*) etched model

If the thickness of each layer is known, an optimal step size can be selected. If the layer thicknesses are not known, a reasonably large step size is needed to etch all initially nonexposed material, with a nonzero etch rate.

Some Notes About Shadowing

In the case of anisotropic etching, the internal buried materials (other than the etch material) will protect the underlying shadowed part. In the case of isotropic etching, the above described shadow protection is disabled, so the etch operation will remove etch material under the protected layers if these areas are connected to the exposed surface (that is, the initial exposed etch material touches these etch material layers). If there are buried (initially nonexposed) etch material layers, which are completely isolated by some other materials, these materials will be protected as well.

Fill

The command `sdepe:fill-device` can be used to perform a fill process-emulation step. The command (`(sdepe:fill-device "material" "Gas" "height" 6)`) was used to demonstrate the fill operation in [Figure 106](#). The optional "region" parameter can be used to specify the region name of the filled region.

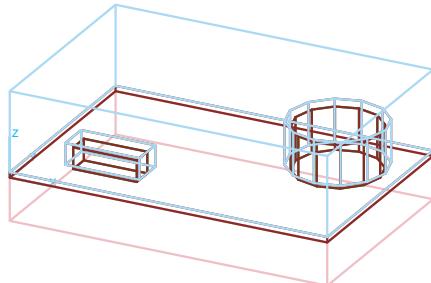


Figure 106 Fill operation

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Polishing

The `sdepe:polish-device` Scheme extension can be used to perform a polishing process-emulation step. To perform selective polishing, the optional "material" parameter can be used to specify the bodies to be polished.

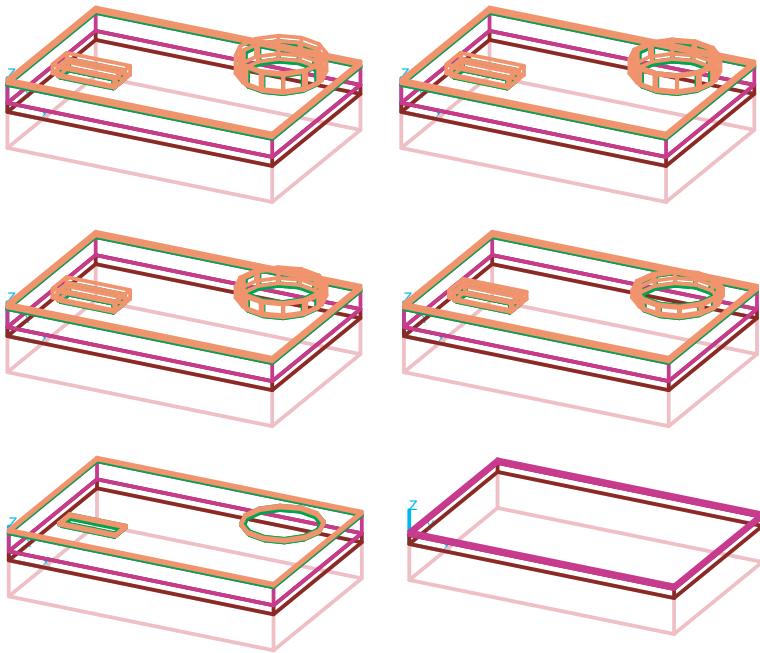


Figure 107 Polishing steps starting from the upper-left corner and performing polish steps (left to right)

Interconnect Layer Generation

Complex interconnect structures can be created easily with the `sdepe:icon_layer` command. The basic assumption is that the initial structure is flat. The `sdepe:icon_layer` command always creates a flat layer on top of the existing structure. The z-coordinates of the bottom and top of each layer are constant. Each layer consists of two materials: the interconnect material and the surrounding material. The interconnect body is created using the specified mask and mask polarity. The mask is swept from the top of the previous layer, and the sidewalls of the swept body can be tapered by specifying a taper angle in the arguments list.

Interconnect Layer Generation Keywords and Keyword Combinations

Table 29 Interconnect layer generation keywords and keyword combinations

Type	Keyword	Functionality
Basic parameters	"mask"	Name of the mask.
	"thickness"	Layer thickness
	"polarity"	Mask polarity (default is "light").
	"ic-material"	Interconnect material (default is "Metal").
	"env-material"	Fill material (default is "Gas").
Basic control	"taper-angle"	Taper angle (default is 0).

Example: Generating an Interconnect Structure

The following script demonstrates the use of `sdepe:icon_layer` and Figure 108 shows the generated structure:

```
(sde:clear)
(sdepe:define-pe-domain (list 1 1 9 9))
(sdepe:add-substrate "Silicon" 1.0)

;# Mask definition #
(sdepe:generate-mask "Vial" (list (list 2 6 3 7) (list 7 6 8 7)))
(sdepe:generate-mask "Metall1" (list (list 2 0 3 10) (list 7 0 8 10)))
(sdepe:generate-mask "Via2" (list (list 2 3 3 4) (list 7 3 8 4)))
(sdepe:generate-mask "Metal2" (list (list 0 2.5 10 4.5)))
(sdepe:icon_layer "mask" "Vial" "polarity" "light" "thickness" 0.4
  "ic-material" "Aluminum" "env-material" "Oxide" "taper-angle" 20)
(sdepe:icon_layer "mask" "Metall1" "polarity" "light" "thickness" 0.6
  "ic-material" "Aluminum" "env-material" "Oxide" "taper-angle" 10)
(sdepe:icon_layer "mask" "Via2" "polarity" "light" "thickness" 0.8
  "ic-material" "Aluminum" "env-material" "Oxide" "taper-angle" 20)
(sdepe:icon_layer "mask" "Metal2" "polarity" "light" "thickness" 1.2
  "ic-material" "Aluminum" "env-material" "Oxide" "taper-angle" 10)
```

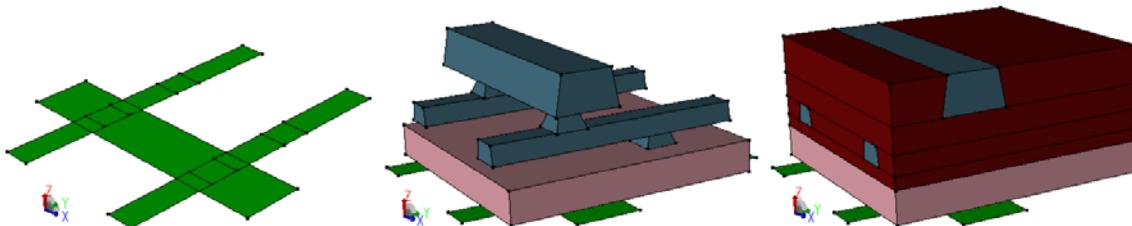


Figure 108 Interconnect structure: mask layout (*left*), final interconnect structure with oxide hidden (*middle*), and with oxide shown (*right*)

6: Structure Generation Using Etching and Deposition

Process Emulation Steps

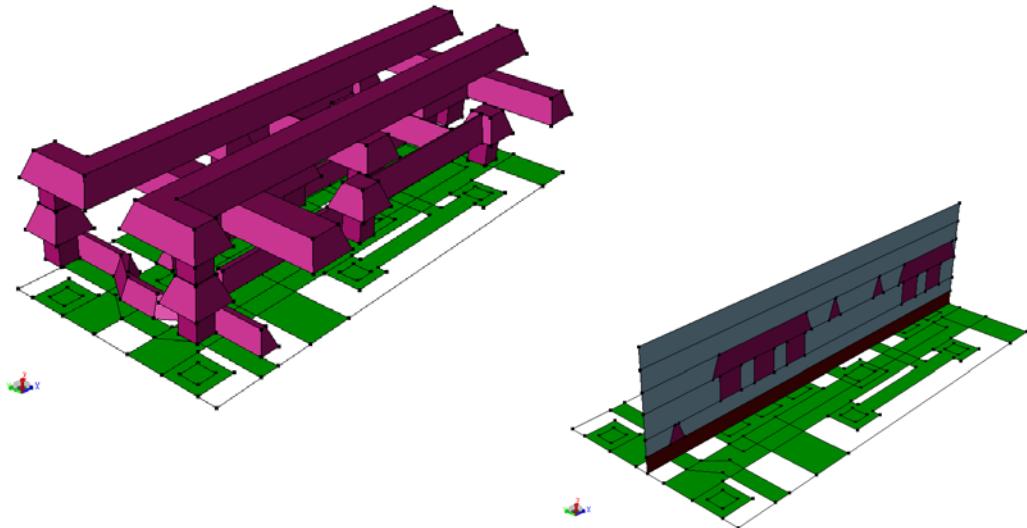


Figure 109 Example of an interconnect structure created using an external layout file (*left*) and 2D cut of interconnect structure showing tapered sidewalls (*right*)

Shape Library

Sentaurus Structure Editor defines a set of commands to create special shapes (3D solid regions) that can be inserted into a 3D model. The following commands are available as part of the shape library:

- `PolyHedronSTI` creates a shallow trench isolation (STI) shape.
- `PolyHedronSTIaccC` creates an STI shape for a concave active corner.
- `PolyHedronSTIaccV` creates an STI shape for a convex active corner.
- `PolyHedronCylinder` creates a (tessellated) cylinder shape.
- `PolyHedronEllipticCylinder` creates a (tessellated) elliptic cylinder shape.
- `PolygonWaferMask` creates a wafer shape.
- `PolyHedronEpiDiamond` creates an epi diamond shape.

See [Sentaurus™ Process User Guide, Shape Library on page 724](#) for detailed descriptions of the commands.

Removing Material

The command `sdepe:remove` can be used to remove a top layer (with a given "material" or "region" attribute). If there are multiple exposed bodies with the given material or region name, all these bodies are removed.

Doping and Implantation

For constant doping, see [sdepe:doping-constant-placement on page 759](#).

For a Gaussian doping profile, see [sdepe:doping-gauss on page 760](#).

An example of using the doping and implantation commands is:

```
(sde:clear)
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0.0 0.0 0.0) (position 1.0 1.0 1.0)
    "Silicon" "region_1")
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0.0 0.0 1.0) (position 0.3 0.3 1.2)
    "PolySilicon" "region_2")
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 1.0 1.0 1.0) (position 0.7 0.4 1.2)
    "Resist" "region_3")
(sdepe:doping-constant-placement "BackGround" "BoronActiveConcentration" 1e16
    "region_1")
(sdepe:doping-gauss "Implant_As" "ArsenicActiveConcentration" 0.05 1.3e18 0.0
    1e16 0.4)
(sdepe:implant "Implant_As")

(sdeder:define-refinement-window "RefEvalWin.Channel" "Rectangle"
    (position -0.025 0.00 0) (position 0.025 0.01 0))
(sdeder:define-refinement-size "RefDef.BG" 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.0125 0.0125 0.0125)
(sdeder:define-refinement-function "RefDef.BG" "DopingConcentration"
    "MaxTransDiff" 1)
(sdeder:define-refinement-region "RefPlace.Si" "RefDef.BG" "region_1")
(sdeder:define-refinement-region "RefPlace.Po" "RefDef.BG" "region_2")
(sde:build-mesh "snmesh" "" "Implant_example")
```

6: Structure Generation Using Etching and Deposition

Process Emulation Example

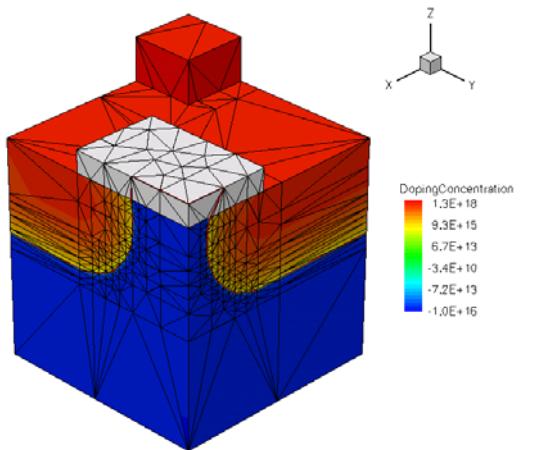


Figure 110 Gaussian implantation on a silicon example with a rectangle of resist on the surface; the lateral penetration of the higher doping is red underneath the resist

NOTE By default, the `sdepe:implant` command places the doping profile at all surfaces exposed to gas, including the vertical sidewalls. If the implantation should be performed only on the inclined (nonvertical) faces, the "flat" keyword must be added to the `sdepe:implant` argument list.

Process Emulation Example

This example illustrates some process emulation commands introduced in this chapter. The example is a complete Scheme script with variable definitions and process emulation commands. It contains commands for mask generation, domain definition, and substrate generation. Isotropic depositions, patterning steps, and etching operations are used to illustrate process emulation steps with Procem.

The example shows a backend (interconnect) structure generation using a dual-damascene process emulation. First, two oxide layers (separated by a nitride layer) are deposited on the silicon substrate. Second, vias are etched in the bottom oxide layer followed by etching of lines in the top oxide layer. A thin barrier layer is deposited in the etched vias and lines. Subsequently, they are filled with copper, which is finally polished to form the metal lines.

The Scheme code for generating an interconnect structure is:

```
; Clear the database  
(sde:clear)  
  
(define W 2.2)           ; Total width of the simulation domain.  
(define H 2.8)           ; Total length of the simulation domain.
```

6: Structure Generation Using Etching and Deposition

Process Emulation Example

```
(define HD 3.0)           ; Total domain length.

; Metal line mask creation
(sdepe:generate-mask "MASK0" (list
    (list 0.2 2.8 0.2 -0.6 2 -0.6 2 -0.3 0.5 -0.3 0.5 2.8)
    (list 0.7 0 1 2.8)
    (list 1.2 0 1.5 2.8)
    (list 1.7 0 2 2.8)))

; Via mask creation
(sdepe:generate-mask "MASK1" (list
    (list 0.25 1.2 0.45 1.4)
    (list 0.75 0.8 0.95 1)
    (list 1.25 0.4 1.45 0.6)))

; Process Emulation Steps:
; Define domain
(sdepe:define-pe-domain (list 0.0 -1.0 W HD))

; Create substrate
(sdepe:add-substrate "material" "Silicon" "thickness" 0.5)

; First layer of dielectric deposition for vias/contacts
(sdepe:depo "material" "Oxide" "thickness" 0.3)

; Nitride deposition
(sdepe:depo "material" "Nitride" "thickness" 0.05)

; Second layer of dielectric deposition for metal lines
(sdepe:depo "material" "Oxide" "thickness" 0.3)

; Vias pattern and etching
(sdepe:pattern "mask" "MASK1" "polarity" "dark" "material" "Resist"
    "thickness" 0.1 "type" "iso")
(sdepe:etch-material "material" "Oxide" "depth" 0.65 "type" "aniso")
(sdepe:etch-material "material" "Nitride" "depth" 0.05 "type" "aniso")
(sdepe:remove "material" "Resist")

; Metal lines pattern and etching
(sdepe:pattern "mask" "MASK0" "polarity" "dark" "material" "Resist"
    "thickness" 0.1)
(sdepe:etch-material "material" "Oxide" "depth" 1.0 "type" "aniso")
(sdepe:remove "material" "Resist")

; Barrier layer deposition
(sdepe:depo "material" "Gold" "thickness" 0.02)

; Metal (copper) deposition
(sdepe:depo "Copper" 0.2)

; Metal CMP
(sdepe:polish-device "thickness" 0.2)
```

6: Structure Generation Using Etching and Deposition

Process Emulation Example

```
; Fill with copper  
(sdepe:fill-device "material" "Copper")
```

The following figures illustrate the process steps that were performed by the script.

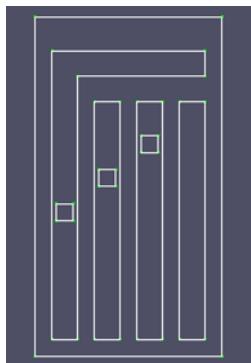


Figure 111 Generated masks and domain boundary; the external rectangle wire shows the simulation domain

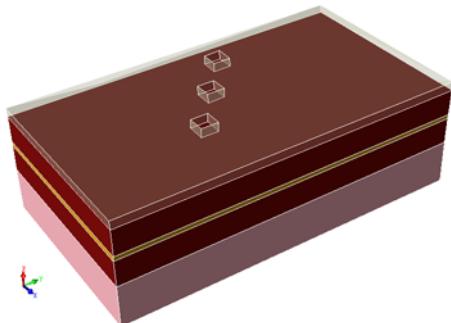


Figure 112 State of process emulation after the first pattern step (MASK1 as a 'dark' mask was used); the patterned resist layer is translucent

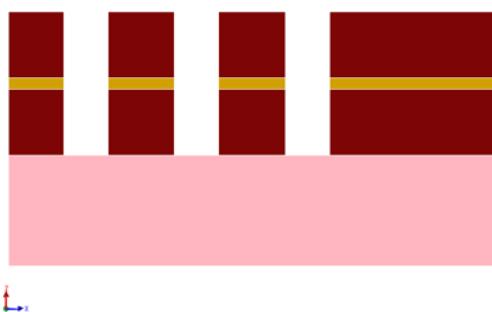


Figure 113 A 2D cross section of the device after the first two etching steps (the vias mask is removed)

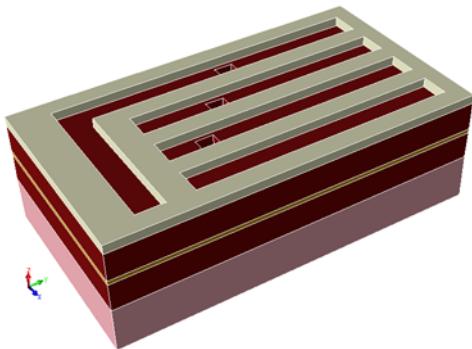


Figure 114 State of process emulation after metal lines are patterned (MASK1 with 'dark' polarity)

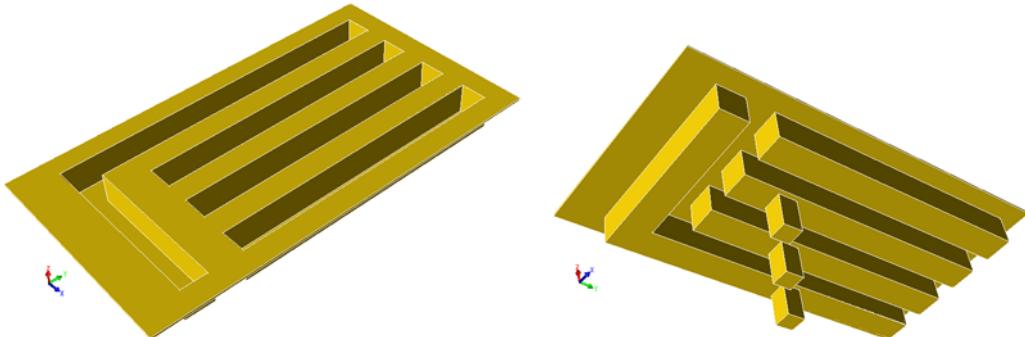


Figure 115 Deposited barrier layer is shown separately from two different angles

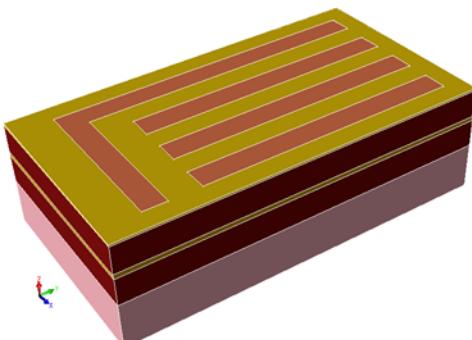


Figure 116 Final structure after final metal layer (copper) deposition and after last polish step is performed

6: Structure Generation Using Etching and Deposition

Process Emulation Example

This chapter describes how to define contacts in Sentaurus Structure Editor.

Overview

Contacts are interfacial regions where subsequent TCAD tools, such as Sentaurus Device, apply electrical, thermal, or other boundary conditions. They correspond to physical contacts in the real device. Contacts are edges in 2D and faces in 3D. The contact edges and faces are part of the geometry.

Before an edge or a face can be assigned to a contact, the contact itself must be declared and activated first.

There are two distinct methods to assign edges or faces to contacts: You can (a) use an explicit edge or face list, or (b) select a region. In the latter case, all boundary edges or boundary faces will be assigned to the contact.

Contacts are respected by all geometry-modifying operations, for example:

- Contacts are maintained or updated as needed in transformations (scaling, translation, rotation, and reflection).
- Two-dimensional contact edges are transformed to 3D contact faces in operations such as extrusion and sweeping.
- Three-dimensional contact faces are reduced to 2D contact edges in operations such as slicing.

A contact can consist of several disjoint edges or faces.

7: Electrical and Thermal Contacts

Defining and Activating a Contact

Defining and Activating a Contact

To define and activate a contact:

1. **Contacts > Contact Sets.**

The Contact Sets dialog box is displayed.

2. Enter a contact name.

3. Edit the color and line thickness for drawing the 2D contact edges if required. Select the pattern to mark 3D contact faces if required.

4. Click **Set** to complete the contact declaration.

The new contact name is displayed the Defined Contact Sets list.

5. Select the newly defined contact from the Defined Contact Sets list, and click **Activate**.

The active contact is now displayed in the Contact list in the main window of Sentaurus Structure Editor.

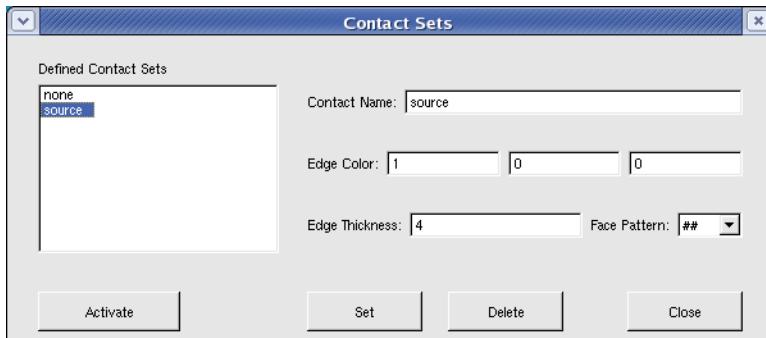


Figure 117 Contact Sets dialog box

An already defined contact can be activated directly by selecting it from the Contact list of the main window.

The corresponding Scheme command is:

```
(sdegeo:define-contact-set contact-name edge-thickness  
    (color:rgb red green blue) pattern)
```

For example:

```
(sdegeo:define-contact-set "substrate" 4 (color:rgb 1 0 0) "#")  
(sdegeo:set-current-contact-set "substrate")
```

The contact edge color is defined using three values, each ranging from 0 to 1. These values give the relative intensity of the three basic colors: red, green, and blue. For example:

- red=(color:rgb 1 0 0)
- green=(color:rgb 0 1 0)
- blue=(color:rgb 0 0 1)
- yellow=(color:rgb 1 1 0)
- cyan=(color:rgb 0 1 1)
- purple=(color:rgb 1 0 1)
- gray=(color:rgb 0.5 0.5 0.5)

Deleting a Contact

To delete a contact definition:

1. **Contacts > Contact Sets.**
2. Click the respective contact in the Defined Contact Sets list.
3. Click **Delete**.

The corresponding Scheme command is:

```
(sdegeo:delete-contact-set contact-name)
```

Assigning Edges or Faces to a Contact

To assign edges (2D) or faces (3D) to the currently active contact:

1. Click the Select button (see [Table 8 on page 16](#)).
2. From the Selection Level list, choose **Select Edge** (for 2D) or **Select Face** (for 3D).
3. Select an edge (or a face) and hold the Shift key to select additional edges (or faces), or drag a box around a set of edges (or faces).
4. **Contacts > Set Contact.**

This command checks the type of the selected entities. If only edges are selected, it assigns a 2D contact to the selected entities (same as **Contacts > Set Edges**). If only faces are selected (and the faces belong to 3D bodies), it assigns a 3D contact to the selected entities (same as **Contacts > Set Faces**).

7: Electrical and Thermal Contacts

Assigning Edges or Faces to a Contact

5. **Contacts > Set Edges** (for 2D) or **Contacts > Set Faces** (for 3D).

As an alternative to Step 4:

Right-click anywhere and select **Contacts**. From the submenu, select an already defined contact to assign all selected edges or faces to this contact, or select **Contact Sets** to assign the edges or faces to a new contact. Define and activate this contact as described in [Defining and Activating a Contact on page 184](#).

After closing the Contact Sets dialog box, all selected edges or faces are assigned to the newly defined contact.

The corresponding Scheme commands for 2D and 3D, respectively, are:

```
(sdegeo:define-2d-contact edge|edge-list contact-name)  
(sdegeo:define-3d-contact face|face-list contact-name)
```

The name of the contact can either be given explicitly, for example "gate", or the currently active contact can be referenced automatically with the Scheme command:

```
(sdegeo:get-current-contact-set)
```

For example for 2D:

```
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 0.0 0.0 0) (position 1.0 1.0 0)  
  "Silicon" "region_1")  
(sdegeo:define-contact-set "cont" 4 (color:rgb 1 0 0) "##")  
(sdegeo:set-current-contact-set "cont")  
(sdegeo:define-2d-contact (find-edge-id (position 0.5 0.0 0))  
  (sdegeo:get-current-contact-set))
```

For example for 3D:

```
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0.0 0.0 0.0) (position 1.0 1.0 1.0)  
  "Silicon" "region_1")  
(sdegeo:define-contact-set "cont" 4 (color:rgb 1 0 0) "##")  
(sdegeo:set-current-contact-set "cont")  
(sdegeo:define-3d-contact (find-face-id (position 0.5 0.5 1.0))  
  (sdegeo:get-current-contact-set))
```

NOTE Use **View > Entity Viewer > Reset**, or the Scheme function `(render:rebuild)`, to force the display of all assigned contacts.

Assigning a Region Boundary to a Contact

To assign all region boundary edges (2D) or all region boundary faces (3D) to the currently active contact:

1. Click the Select button (see [Table 8 on page 16](#)).
2. From the Selection Level list, choose **Select Body**.
3. Select a body and hold the Shift key to select additional bodies, or drag a box around a set of bodies.
4. **Contacts > Set Region Boundary Edges** (for 2D).
Contacts > Set Region Boundary Faces (for 3D).

The corresponding Scheme commands for 2D and 3D, respectively, are:

```
(sdegeo:set-contact-boundary-edges body|body-list)  
(sdegeo:set-contact-boundary-faces body|body-list)
```

For example for 2D:

```
(sde:clear)  
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 0.0 0.0 0) (position 1.0 1.0 0)  
    "Silicon" "region_1")  
(sdegeo:set-default-boolean "ABA")  
(define VIA (sdegeo:create-rectangle  
    (position 0.25 0.75 0) (position 0.75 1.5 0) "Metal" "region_2"))  
(sdegeo:define-contact-set "cont" 4 (color:rgb 1 0 0) "###")  
(sdegeo:set-current-contact-set "cont")  
(sdegeo:set-contact-boundary-edges VIA)  
(sdegeo:delete-region VIA)
```

For example for 3D:

```
(sde:clear)  
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0.0 0.0 0.0) (position 1.0 1.0 1.0)  
    "Silicon" "region_1")  
(sdegeo:set-default-boolean "ABA")  
(define VIA (sdegeo:create-cuboid  
    (position 0.25 0.25 0.75) (position 0.75 0.75 1.5) "Metal" "region_2"))  
(sdegeo:define-contact-set "cont" 4 (color:rgb 1 0 0) "###")  
(sdegeo:set-current-contact-set "cont")  
(sdegeo:set-contact-boundary-faces VIA)  
(sdegeo:delete-region VIA)
```

7: Electrical and Thermal Contacts

Fast and Efficient Face Contact Assignment

Fast and Efficient Face Contact Assignment

The `sdegeo:define-3d-contact` function can be used to assign 3D contacts to geometric faces efficiently. This function attaches the "3d-contact" attributes and the no merge attributes to the specified faces.

To visualize the contacts, use either the `(render:rebuild)` command or the Entity Viewer (**View > Entity Viewer**). The `sdegeo:define-3d-contact` function does not cause a screen rebuild.

NOTE The face contacts are attached only to the specified faces if the `sdegeo:define-3d-contact` function is used.

If there are neighbor faces and you also want to define them as contacts, you can either:

- List also the neighbor faces in the face list when `sdegeo:define-3d-contact` is called (if they are known).
 - Use the `sdegeo:imprint-contact` function (which automatically finds the neighbor faces).
-

Removing Edges or Faces From a Contact

The procedures to remove edges or faces from a contact are similar to the procedures to assign edges or faces to a contact (see [Assigning Edges or Faces to a Contact on page 185](#) and [Assigning a Region Boundary to a Contact on page 187](#)). After selecting the edges, faces, or bodies, select the respective option using **Contacts > Unset**.

The corresponding Scheme command are:

```
(sdegeo:delete-contact-edges edge|edge-list)
(sdegeo:delete-contact-faces face|face-list)
(sdegeo:delete-contact-boundary-edges edge|edge-list)
(sdegeo:delete-contact-boundary-faces face|face-list)
```

As an alternative to the above procedures:

1. Click the Select button (see [Table 8 on page 16](#)).
2. From the Selection Level list, choose **Select Edge** (2D) or **Select Face** (3D).
3. Select an edge (or a face) and hold the Shift key to select additional edges (or faces), or drag a box around a set of edges (or faces).

4. Right-click anywhere and select **Contacts**. From the submenu, view the list of contact sets. A check mark shows which contact sets have already been placed at the selected entity or entities.
5. Deselect the required contact to unset the selected edges or faces as that contact set.

Creating New Edges or Faces for Use in Contacts

Only an entire edge or face can be assigned to a contact. If the contact should cover only part of an edge or a face, the edge or face must be split explicitly.

In 2D, a convenient way to accomplish this task is to add vertices (see [Adding a Vertex on page 50](#)).

For example, the following Scheme commands create a rectangle, split one of its edges into three segments by inserting two new vertices, and assign the contact "cont1" to the side edge segments (see [Figure 118](#)):

```
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 0 0 0) (position 1 1 0) "Silicon"
    "region_1")
(sdegeo:insert-vertex (position 0.3 0.0 0.0))
(sdegeo:insert-vertex (position 0.7 0.0 0.0))
(sdegeo:define-contact-set "cont1" 4.0 (color:rgb 1.0 0.0 0.0) "##")
(sdegeo:set-current-contact-set "cont1")
(sdegeo:define-2d-contact (find-edge-id (position 0.15 0 0))
    (sdegeo:get-current-contact-set))
(sdegeo:define-contact-set "cont2" 4.0 (color:rgb 0.0 1.0 0.0) "##")
(sdegeo:set-current-contact-set "cont2")
(sdegeo:define-2d-contact (find-edge-id (position 0.85 0 0))
    (sdegeo:get-current-contact-set))
```

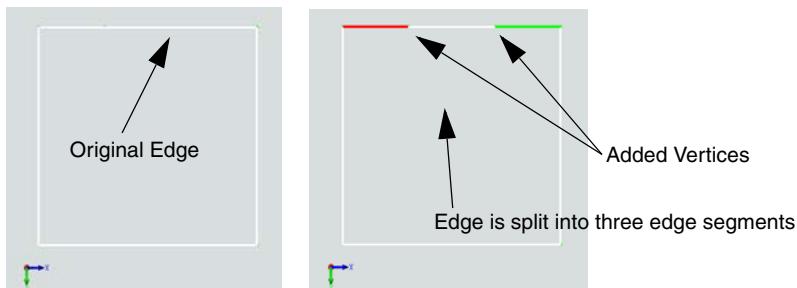


Figure 118 Adding contacts to 2D edge segments

In 3D, Sentaurus Structure Editor provides three dedicated functions to imprint a shape on a surface to split existing faces.

7: Electrical and Thermal Contacts

Creating New Edges or Faces for Use in Contacts

To split faces in 3D by imprinting a rectangle:

1. **Contacts > Imprint Rectangle.**
2. Drag to draw the diagonal of the rectangle in the view window.

To split faces in 3D by imprinting a polygon:

1. **Contacts > Imprint Polygon.**
2. Click at each vertex of the polygon in the view window. To finish drawing the polygon, click the middle mouse button. (Press both buttons when using a two-button mouse.)

The polygon is closed automatically.

To split faces in 3D by imprinting a circle:

1. **Contacts > Imprint Circle.**
2. Drag to draw the radius of the circle in the view window.

The corresponding Scheme commands are:

```
(sdegeo:imprint-rectangular-wire position position)
(sdegeo:imprint-polygonal-wire position-list)
(sdegeo:imprint-circular-wire position radius)
```

For example:

```
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0.0 0.0 -1.0) (position 3.0 1.0 0.0)
  "Silicon" "region_1")
(define RECT (sdegeo:imprint-rectangular-wire
  (position 0.2 0.2 0) (position 0.8 0.8 0)))
(define POLY (sdegeo:imprint-polygonal-wire (list (position 1.2 0.2 0)
  (position 1.8 0.2 0) (position 1.8 0.8 0) (position 1.5 0.8 0)
  (position 1.5 0.5 0) (position 1.2 0.5 0) (position 1.2 0.2 0))))
(define CIRC (sdegeo:imprint-circular-wire (position 2.5 0.5 0) 0.3)))
```

The imprint commands return a list containing the newly generated faces. This list can be used in `sdegeo:define-3d-contact` (see [Assigning Edges or Faces to a Contact on page 185](#)).

After the new faces are created, the contact generation procedure is the same as discussed in [Assigning Edges or Faces to a Contact on page 185](#).

When used from the graphical user interface (GUI), the imprint functions place the rectangle, polygon, or circle, in the current work plane. Change the work plane as discussed in [Work Planes on page 116](#) to place imprint shapes on a general face.

Contact Assignment Examples

The first example illustrates the creation of different 2D contacts.

Creation of the device geometry:

```
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position -1.0 0.0 0) (position 1.0 1.0 0)
    "Silicon" "R.Substrate")
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position -0.4 0.0 0) (position 0.4 -0.05 0)
    "Oxide" "R.Gox")
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position -0.4 -0.05 0) (position 0.4 -0.5 0)
    "Nitride" "R.Spacer")
(sdegeo:set-default-boolean "ABA")
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position -0.2 -0.05 0) (position 0.2 -0.5 0)
    "PolySi" "R.Poly")
(define TMP (sdegeo:create-elliptical-sheet
    (position -1.0 0.0 0) (position -0.5 0.00 0) 0.2 "Silicide" "R.Silicide"))
(sdegeo:delete-region TMP)
```

Assigning an existing edge to the "substrate" contact:

```
(sdegeo:define-contact-set "substrate" 4 (color:rgb 1 0 0) "##")
(sdegeo:set-current-contact-set "substrate")
(sdegeo:define-2d-contact (find-edge-id (position 0.0 1.0 0))
    (sdegeo:get-current-contact-set))
(render:rebuild)
```

The (render:rebuild) command forces the display of the contact in the view window.

Splitting an edge and assigning part of the original edge to the "drain" contact:

```
(sdegeo:insert-vertex (position 0.5 0.0 0))
(sdegeo:define-contact-set "drain" 4 (color:rgb 0 1 0) "##")
(sdegeo:set-current-contact-set "drain")
(sdegeo:define-2d-contact (find-edge-id (position 0.75 0.0 0))
    (sdegeo:get-current-contact-set))
(render:rebuild)
```

Assigning all region boundary edges to the "gate" contact:

```
(sdegeo:define-contact-set "gate" 4 (color:rgb 0 0 1) "##")
(sdegeo:set-current-contact-set "gate")
(sdegeo:set-contact-boundary-edges (find-body-id (position 0 -0.275 0))
    (sdegeo:get-current-contact-set))
(sdegeo:delete-region (find-body-id (position 0 -0.275 0)))
```

7: Electrical and Thermal Contacts

Contact Assignment Examples

Assigning edges along a complex topology to the "source" contact using a convenient trick:

In the Old Replaces New (BAB) overlap resolution mode (see [Overlap Behavior on page 44](#)), a dummy body is created that includes all boundary edges, which should be assigned to the "source" contact. Then, the region boundary edges of this dummy body are assigned to the "source" contact, and the dummy body itself is deleted:

```
(sdegeo:set-default-boolean "BAB")
(define DUMMY (sdegeo:create-rectangle (position -1.0 -0.3 0)
                                         (position -0.45 0.2 0) "Aluminum" "R.Dummy"))
(sdegeo:define-contact-set "source" 4 (color:rgb 1 0 1) "##")
(sdegeo:set-current-contact-set "source")
(sdegeo:set-contact-boundary-edges DUMMY (sdegeo:get-current-contact-set))
(sdegeo:delete-region DUMMY)
```

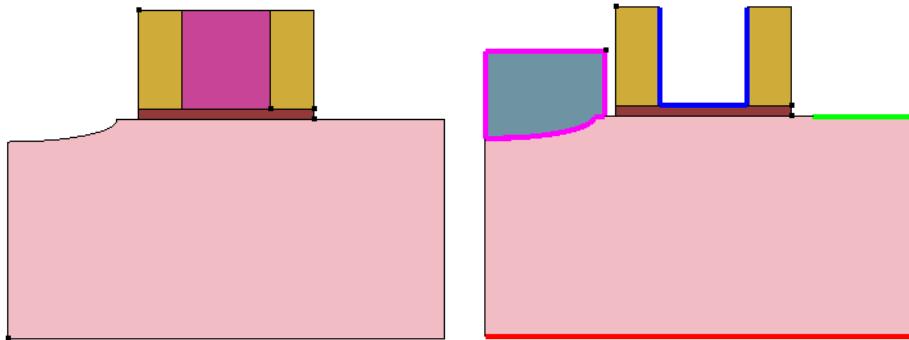


Figure 119 Two-dimensional contact creation example: initial device geometry structure (*left*) with "substrate" (red), "drain" (green), "gate" (blue), and "source" (purple) contacts; and immediately before deleting the dummy body used to create the "source" contact (*right*)

The second example illustrates the creation of different 3D contacts.

Creation of the device geometry:

```
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position -1.0 0.0 0.0) (position 1.0 1.0 -1.0)
                      "Silicon" "R.Substrate")
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position -0.4 0.0 0.0) (position 0.4 1.0 0.05)
                      "Oxide" "R.Gox")
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position -0.4 0.0 0.05) (position 0.4 1.0 0.5)
                      "Nitride" "R.Spacer")
(sdegeo:set-default-boolean "ABA")
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position -0.2 0.0 0.05) (position 0.2 1.0 0.5)
                      "PolySi" "R.Poly")
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position -1.0 0.5 0.0) (position 1.0 1.0 -0.5)
                      "Oxide" "R.STI")
(sdegeo:set-default-boolean "ABA")
```

```
(define TMP (sdegeo:create-sphere (position -0.75 0.25 0.0) 0.2
    "Silicide" "R.Silicide"))
(sdegeo:delete-region TMP)
```

Assigning an existing face to the "substrate" contact:

```
(sdegeo:define-contact-set "substrate" 4 (color:rgb 1 0 0) "##")
(sdegeo:set-current-contact-set "substrate")
(sdegeo:define-3d-contact (find-face-id (position 0.0 0.5 -1.0))
    (sdegeo:get-current-contact-set))
(render:rebuild)
```

Imprinting a rectangle on a face in the base work plane, and assigning the new face to the "drain" contact:

```
(define DRAINFACE (sdegeo:imprint-rectangular-wire
    (position 0.5 0.45 0) (position 0.95 0.05 0)))
(sdegeo:define-contact-set "drain" 4 (color:rgb 0 1 0) "||")
(sdegeo:set-current-contact-set "drain")
(sdegeo:define-3d-contact DRAINFACE (sdegeo:get-current-contact-set))
(render:rebuild)
```

Imprinting a rectangle on a face in a custom work plane ("Sidewall"), and assigning the new face to the "thermode" contact:

```
(sdegeo:define-work-plane "Sidewall" (position -1 1 -1) (position -1 0 -1)
    (position -1 1 0))
(sdegeo:set-active-work-plane "Sidewall")
(define THERMFACE (sdegeo:imprint-rectangular-wire
    (position 0.05 0.05 0) (position 0.95 0.45 0)))
(sdegeo:define-contact-set "thermode" 4 (color:rgb 0 1 0) "//")
(sdegeo:set-current-contact-set "thermode")
(sdegeo:set-active-work-plane "base")
(sdegeo:define-3d-contact THERMFACE (sdegeo:get-current-contact-set))
(render:rebuild)
```

Imprinting a polygon on a general face using exploited 3D coordinates, and adding the new face to the "thermode" contact:

```
(define THERMFACE_2 (sdegeo:imprint-polygonal-wire (list
    (position 1.0 0.05 -0.95) (position 1.0 0.95 -0.95)
    (position 1.0 0.95 -0.55) (position 1.0 0.45 -0.55)
    (position 1.0 0.45 -0.05) (position 1.0 0.05 -0.05)
    (position 1.0 0.05 -0.95)))
(sdegeo:define-3d-contact THERMFACE_2 (sdegeo:get-current-contact-set))
(render:rebuild)
```

7: Electrical and Thermal Contacts

Contact Assignment Examples

Assigning all region boundary faces to the "gate" contact:

```
(sdegeo:define-contact-set "gate" 4 (color:rgb 0 0 1) "==")
(sdegeo:set-current-contact-set "gate")
(sdegeo:set-contact-boundary-faces (find-body-id (position 0.0 0.5 0.3)))
(sdegeo:delete-region (find-body-id (position 0.0 0.5 0.3))))
```

Assigning faces along a complex topology to the "source" contact using a convenient trick:

In the Old Replaces New (BAB) overlap resolution mode (see [Overlap Behavior on page 44](#)), a dummy body is created that includes all boundary faces, which should be assigned to the "source" contact.

Then, the region boundary faces of this dummy body are assigned to the "source" contact, and the dummy body itself is deleted:

```
(sdegeo:set-default-boolean "BAB")
(define DUMMY (sdegeo:create-cuboid (position -1.0 0.05 -0.3)
                                       (position -0.45 0.45 0.1) "Aluminum" "R.Dummy"))
(sdegeo:define-contact-set "source" 4 (color:rgb 1 0 1) ":::")
(sdegeo:set-current-contact-set "source")
(sdegeo:set-contact-boundary-faces DUMMY)
(sdegeo:delete-region DUMMY)
```

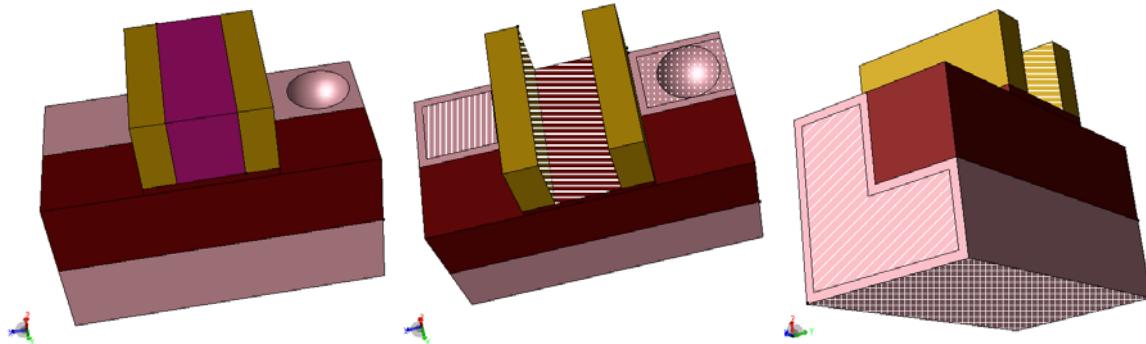


Figure 120 Three-dimensional contact creation example: initial device geometry (*left*), structure top view with "drain", "gate", and "source" contacts (*middle*), and structure bottom view with "thermode" and "substrate" contacts (*right*)

Protecting Contacts

If contacts are assigned to edges and faces using any of the `sdegeo` contact assignment commands, these contacts are protected.

The 2D boundary simplification commands do not remove or merge contact edges, and also the 3D boundary regularization command `sde:bool-regularise` does not merge coplanar contact faces with adjoining faces.

If an application defines the edge or face contacts directly, by attaching the "`2d-contact`" or "`3d-contact`" attributes to the contact edges or faces, these contacts are not protected. In this case, the `(protect-all-contacts)` command can be used to add the necessary `no merge` attribute to the contact edges or faces.

7: Electrical and Thermal Contacts

Protecting Contacts

Generating Mesh and Doping Profiles

This chapter presents the mesh operations available in Sentaurus Structure Editor.

Overview

In addition to defining the geometry of a structure, doping profiles and refinement parameters can be defined for different parts of the structure. The placement of these profiles and refinements as well as the areas to which the use of these profiles and refinements are restricted can be specified by user-defined refinement/evaluation (Ref/Eval) windows.

Ref/Eval windows are implemented as geometric objects and can be manipulated in a similar manner as other geometric objects. The difference between a regular geometric body and a Ref/Eval window is that material and region properties are attached to a regular geometric body, while a Ref/Eval window name is attached to a Ref/Eval window. Certain operations affect only regular geometric bodies. For example, only regular geometric bodies can be written to a tessellated boundary file. Some query functions, such as `(get-body-list)`, handle only regular geometric bodies. On the other hand, only Ref/Eval windows can be used, for example, in refinement and doping specifications as evaluation windows. The Ref/Eval windows have their own query functions, such as `(get-drs-list)`, which returns the entity IDs of all defined Ref/Eval windows.

In some cases, doping profiles and refinements can also be restricted to a specific region or material (materialwise and regionwise refinements and dopings).

Unlike regular geometric objects, Ref/Eval windows can overlap. For example, the refinement in a given area of the device may be determined by the tightest requirements among several refinement placements active in that area. For overlapping doping placements, the resulting profile is the sum of all profiles.

Sentaurus Structure Editor allows the full flexibility of definitions and placements available in the input syntax of Sentaurus Mesh. Profiles and refinements are first *defined* by specifying all the necessary parameters, but their use is not restricted to a specific location or an area. In a second step, the profiles and refinements are *placed*. The placement step links a given profile or refinement definition with an area of validity, which can be a Ref/Eval window, a region name, or a material.

8: Generating Mesh and Doping Profiles

Defining Areas for Mesh Refinement or Doping

Both profile and refinement definitions as well as Ref/Eval windows can be reused in various placements for maximum flexibility.

Defining Areas for Mesh Refinement or Doping

Ref/Eval windows are areas in which a certain mesh refinement or doping profile is to be applied. These reference areas can take the form of a line segment, a rectangle, a polygon, a cuboid, or a polygon automatically extracted from a face.

Line-Segment Ref/Eval Windows

Line-segment Ref/Eval windows are used as reference edges for placing implant-like doping profiles in 2D.

To define a line-segment Ref/Eval window:

1. **Mesh > Define Ref/Eval Window > Line**, or click the corresponding toolbar button (see [Table 15 on page 17](#)).
2. Click at the starting point and the endpoint of the line segment in the view window.

The corresponding Scheme command is:

```
(sdedr:define-refeval-window RefEval-name "Line" position position)
```

For example:

```
(sdedr:define-refeval-window "RefEvalWin_1" "Line"  
    (position 0.0 0.0 0) (position 1.0 0.0 0))
```

Rectangular and Polygonal Ref/Eval Windows

Rectangular and polygonal Ref/Eval windows are used for placing mesh refinement or constant profiles in 2D, as well as reference faces for placing implant-like doping profiles in 3D.

To define a rectangular (or polygonal) Ref/Eval window:

1. **Mesh > Define Ref/Eval Window > Rectangle (or Polygon)**, or click the corresponding toolbar button (see [Table 15 on page 17](#)).
2. For a rectangle, drag to draw the diagonal of the rectangle in the view window.

For a polygon, click at each vertex of the polygon in the view window. To finish drawing the polygon, click the middle mouse button. (Press both buttons when using a two-button mouse.) The polygon is closed automatically.

The corresponding Scheme commands are:

```
(sdedr:define-refeval-window RefEval-name "Rectangle" position position)
(sdedr:define-refeval-window RefEval-name "Polygon" position-list)
```

For example:

```
(sdedr:define-refeval-window "RefEvalWin_2" "Rectangle"
  (position 0.0 0.5 0) (position 1.0 1.5 0))
(sdedr:define-refeval-window "RefEvalWin_3" "Polygon"
  (list (position 0 0 0) (position 0.5 -1 0)
    (position 1 -1 0) (position 1.5 0 0) (position 0 0 0)))
```

Rectangles and polygons defined from the graphical user interface (GUI) are placed in the current work plane.

To create Ref/Eval windows in areas outside the current work plane, change the work plane first as discussed in [Work Planes on page 116](#).

In the 2D GUI mode, a rectangular Ref/Eval window can also be defined from certain dialog boxes, such as:

- **Mesh > Refinement Placement.**
- **Mesh > Multibox Placement.**
- **Device > Constant Profile Placement.**
- **Device > Analytical Profile Placement.**
- **Device > External Profile Placement.**

NOTE When defining Ref/Eval windows from the GUI, the name of the Ref/Eval window is assigned automatically and cannot be changed later.

Cuboidal Ref/Eval Windows

Cuboidal Ref/Eval windows are used for placing mesh refinement or constant profiles in 3D.

To define a cuboidal Ref/Eval window:

1. **Mesh > Define Ref/Eval Window > Cuboid.**
2. Enter the coordinates of the start corner and end corner in the Cuboid Definition dialog box.

The corresponding Scheme command is:

```
(sdedr:define-refeval-window RefEval-name "Cuboid" position position)
```

For example:

```
(sdedr:define-refeval-window "RefEvalWin_4" "Cuboid"  
    (position 0 0 0) (position 1 1 1))
```

In the 3D GUI mode, a cuboidal Ref/Eval window can also be defined from certain dialog boxes, such as:

- **Mesh > Refinement Placement.**
- **Mesh > Multibox Placement.**
- **Device > Constant Profile Placement.**
- **Device > Analytical Profile Placement.**
- **Device > External Profile Placement.**

NOTE When defining Ref/Eval windows from the GUI, the name of the Ref/Eval window is assigned automatically and cannot be changed later.

Extracting Ref/Eval Window From Face

To create a Ref/Eval window that coincides with one or more faces of a 2D body for placing mesh refinement or constant profiles, or faces of a 3D body for placing implant-like doping profiles in 3D:

1. Click the Select button (see [Table 8 on page 16](#)).
2. From the Selection Level list, choose **Select Face**.

3. Select a face and hold the Shift key to select additional faces, or drag a box around a set of faces.
4. **Mesh > Define Ref/Eval Window > From Face**, or click the corresponding toolbar button (see [Table 15 on page 17](#)).

The corresponding Scheme command is:

```
(extract-refwindow face | face-list RefEval-name)
```

For example:

```
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0 0 0) (position 1 1 1) "Silicon" "region_1")
(extract-refwindow (find-face-id (position 0.5 0.5 1.0)) "RefEval_TopFace")
```

Extracting Ref/Eval Window From Body Interface

The Scheme extension `sdedr:define-body-interface-refwin` can be used to define a refinement window between the interfaces of the specified geometric bodies.

The corresponding Scheme command is:

```
(sdedr:define-body-interface-refwin body-list ref-eval-window)
```

For example:

```
(sde:clear)
(define mb1 (sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0 0 0) (position 10 10 4)
    "Silicon" "x1"))
(define mb2 (sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 2 2 3) (position 8 8 5)
    "PolySilicon" "x2"))
(sdedr:define-body-interface-refwin (list mb1 mb2) "RW")
(sdedr:define-refinement-size "RDef_1" 1 1 1 0.1 0.1 0.1)
(sdedr:define-refinement-placement "RPl_1" "RDef_1" "RW")
(sdedr:write-cmd-file "rwext.cmd")
```

Extracting Ref/Eval Window From 3D Solid Body

The Scheme extension `extract-refpolyhedron` can be used to convert a 3D geometric body to a polyhedral refinement window. The mesh manager of Sentaurus Structure Editor, which saves the tessellated polyhedral boundary for meshing, converts the 3D geometric body (possibly with nonplanar faces) to a polyhedral refinement window.

8: Generating Mesh and Doping Profiles

Defining Areas for Mesh Refinement or Doping

For example:

```
(sde:clear)
(define mb (sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0 0 0) (position 1 1 1)
    "Silicon" "x1"))
(extract-refpolyhedron mb "ref1")
```

or:

```
(sde:clear)
(define mb (sdegeo:create-cylinder (position 0 0 0) (position 0 0 1)
    0.1 "Silicon" "x1"))
(extract-refpolyhedron mb "ref1")
(sdedr:define-refinement-size "RD_1" .2 .2 .1 .1)
(sdedr:define-refinement-placement "RP_1" "RD_1" "ref1")
(sdedr:write-cmd-file "xx.cmd")
```

Extracting Ref/Eval Windows From 3D Solid Body Interfaces

The Scheme extensions `extract-interface-offset-refwindow` and `extract-interface-normal-offset-refwindow` are used to extract the *non-regularized* intersection between two solid bodies, and to create a 3D offset body from the non-regularized intersection and to assign it as a doping/refinement/submesh (DRS) body. The `extract-interface-normal-offset-refwindow` extension offsets the faces of the interface body in the normal direction.

The following example can be used to create the extracted DRS body shown in [Figure 121](#) on [page 203](#):

```
(sde:clear)
(define mb1 (sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0 0 0) (position 10 10 4)
    "Silicon" "x1"))
(define mb2 (sdegeo:create-cylinder (position 5 5 4) (position 5 5 8)
    2 "PolySilicon" "x2"))
(extract-interface-offset-refwindow mb1 mb2 1 "rw1")
```

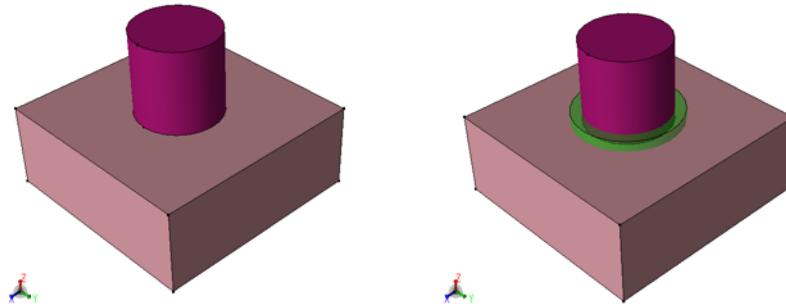


Figure 121 Extraction of interface offset body using extract-interface-offset-refwindow: (left) initial model and (right) extracted DRS body

The following example can be used to create the extracted DRS body shown in Figure 132:

```
(sde:clear)
(define mb1 (sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0 0 0) (position 10 10 4)
    "Silicon" "x1"))
(define mb2 (sdegeo:create-cylinder (position 5 5 4) (position 5 5 8)
    2 "PolySilicon" "x2"))
(extract-interface-normal-offset-refwindow mb1 mb2 1 "rw1")
```

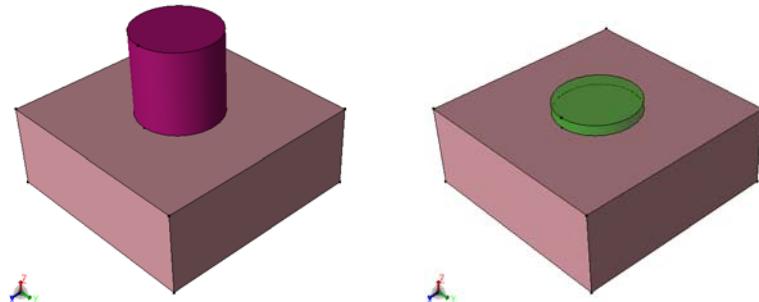


Figure 122 Extraction of interface offset body using extract-interface-normal-offset-refwindow: (left) initial model and (right) extracted DRS body

Deleting Ref/Eval Windows

To delete a Ref/Eval window:

1. Click the Select button (see [Table 8 on page 16](#)).
2. From the Selection Level list, choose **Ref/Eval Window**.

Alternatively, right-click in the view window and select **Ref/Eval Window**.

3. Click inside the Ref/Eval window to be deleted or drag a box around it.
4. **Mesh > Delete Ref/Eval Window**.

The corresponding Scheme command is:

```
(sdedr:delete-refeval-window RefEval-name)
```

For example:

```
(sdedr:define-refeval-window "RefEvalWin_1" "Line"  
    (position 0.0 0.0 0) (position 1.0 0.0 0))  
(sdedr:delete-refeval-window "RefEvalWin_1")
```

Mesh Refinement Definitions

Regular Refinement Boxes

A mesh refinement box allows you to request from the meshing tool that in the specified area the mesh spacing should not exceed a given value and that mesh refinement should stop if the mesh size becomes smaller than a given value. Further, the mesher can be instructed to refine the mesh in areas of steep doping gradients or near interfaces. The mesher can create mesh spacings that are smaller than the requested minimum if needed to satisfy other constraints such as the resolution at an interface or to fulfill the Delaunay mesh quality criterion.

Regular mesh refinement boxes are used by Sentaurus Mesh.

To create a mesh refinement box:

1. **Mesh > Refinement Placement**, or click the corresponding toolbar button (see [Table 15 on page 17](#)).
2. Edit the **Placement Name** field as needed (the default name is `RefinementPlacement_<index>`), or select the name of a previously defined refinement specification for editing.

3. Select the **Placement Type**:

- a) To place the mesh refinement into a previously defined Ref/Eval window, select the required Ref/Eval window from the **Ref/Eval Window** list.
- b) To place the mesh refinement into a given region, select the required region name from the **Regions** list.
- c) To place the mesh refinement into all regions with a given material, select the required material name from the **Materials** list.
- d) Select the **Define Ref/Eval Window** option if a required Ref/Eval window has not yet been defined. Enter the coordinates of the start and end corners of the Ref/Eval window and click **Create**.

The name of the new Ref/Eval window is assigned automatically, and the new Ref/Eval window is selected automatically in the **Ref/Eval Window** field. (A cuboidal Ref/Eval window is created if the GUI mode is set to 3D (**View > GUI Mode > 3D Mode**). In 2D GUI mode, a rectangular Ref/Eval window is created. For more details, see [GUI Modes on page 14](#).)

- e) To edit a previously defined Ref/Eval window, select the **Ref/Eval Window** option, and select the required Ref/Eval window from the corresponding list. Select the **Define Ref/Eval Window** option and edit the window coordinates as needed. Click **Modify**. (Only Ref/Eval windows consistent with the current GUI mode can be edited from this dialog box.)
4. In the Refinement Definition group box, edit the **Name** field as needed (the default name is `RefinementDefinition_<index>`). A previously defined refinement definition can be linked to the current refinement placement by selecting it from the corresponding list.
5. Enter values for the required maximum and minimum element sizes in each of the axis directions. (Omit this step when reusing a predefined refinement definition.)
6. Optionally, add one or more refinement function to the refinement definition:

- a) To add automatic doping refinement based on the value difference or gradient of a doping profile, select either the **Value Difference** or **Gradient** option, and select the required doping profile from the corresponding list.

Change the **Value** field to control the sensitivity of the automatic refinement if needed. Click **Add** to append the new refinement function to the current list of refinement functions associated with the current refinement definition.

- b) To add automatic refinement at selected interfaces, select the **Interface Length** option and select the material in which the refinement should be applied from the first material list. Enter the material on the other side of the interface in the second material list.

Enter the first requested mesh spacing at the interface in the **Value** field and the ratio between the second and the first requested mesh spacing in the **Factor** field. Select the **DoubleSide** option to apply the interface refinement to both sides of the interface.

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Mesh Refinement Definitions

Click **Add** to append the new refinement function to the current list of refinement functions associated with the current refinement definition.

- c) To remove a refinement function, select it and click **Delete**.

NOTE The type of interface refinement discussed here is available only when using Sentaurus Mesh.

7. Complete the definition of the refinement specification by clicking **Create Refinement** for a new refinement specification.

After a refinement is created, the **Create Refinement** button changes to the **Change Refinement** button. The **Delete Refinement** button removes the selected refinement.

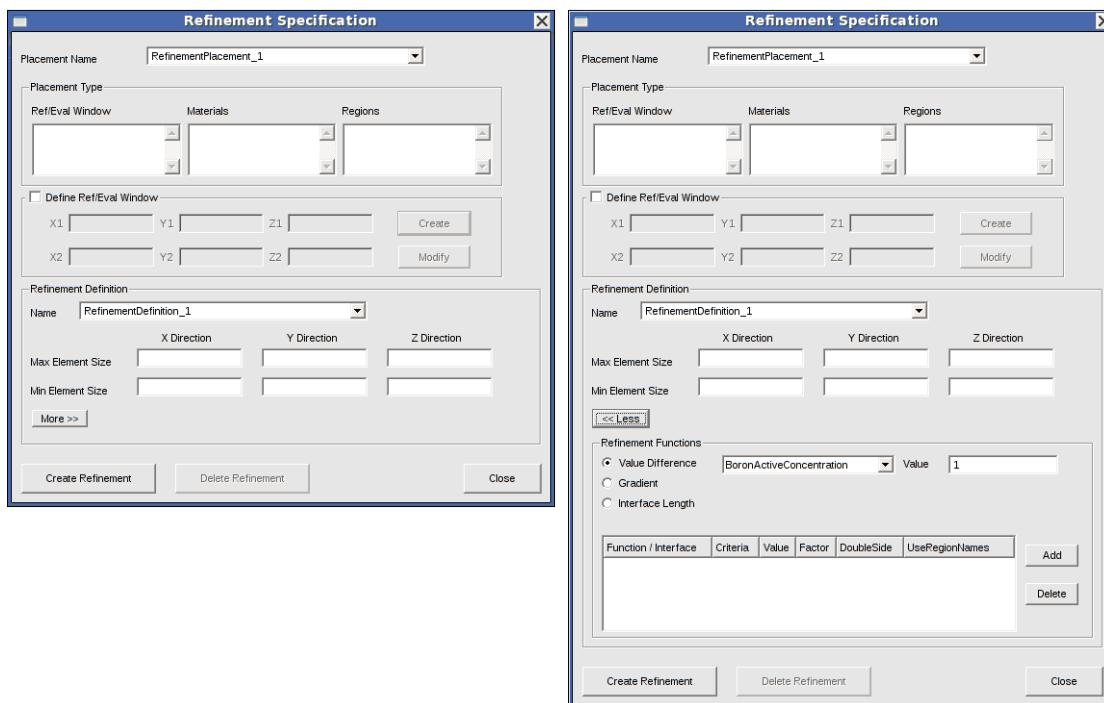


Figure 123 Refinement Specification dialog box

See [Sentaurus™ Mesh User Guide, Defining Refinement Regions on page 12](#) as well as [Sentaurus™ Mesh User Guide, Placing Refinement Regions on page 25](#) for more details on refinement functions.

The related Scheme commands for creating Ref/Eval windows are:

```
(sdedr:define-refeval-window RefEval-name "Line"|"Rectangle"|"Cuboid"
    position position)

(sdedr:define-refeval-window RefEval-name "Polygon" position-list)
```

The corresponding Scheme command for creating a refinement definition is:

```
(sdedr:define-refinement-size RefDef-name dxmax dymax [dzmax]
    dxmin dymin [dzmin])
```

where dxmax, dymax, and dzmax are the maximum required mesh spacings, and dxmin, dymin, and dzmin are the minimum required mesh spacings.

The corresponding Scheme commands for adding adaptive refinement functions are:

```
(sdedr:define-refinement-function RefDef-name dopant-name
    "MaxTransDiff"|"MaxGradient" value)

(sdedr:define-refinement-function "RefDef-name"
    "MaxLenInt" material-1 material-2 first-step ratio)
```

The corresponding Scheme commands for linking a refinement definition to a Ref/Eval window, a region, or a material are:

```
(sdedr:define-refinement-placement RefPlace-name RefDef-name RefEval-name)
(sdedr:define-refinement-region RefPlace-name RefDef-name region-name)
(sdedr:define-refinement-material RefPlace-name RefDef-name material-name)
```

For example:

```
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position -0.5 0.0 0) (position 0.5 0.5 0)
    "Silicon" "region_1")
(sdedr:define-refinement-window "RefEvalWin.Channel" "Rectangle"
    (position -0.025 0.00 0) (position 0.025 0.01 0))
(sdedr:define-refinement-size "RefDef.Channel" 5e-3 2e-3 2e-3 1e-3)
(sdedr:define-refinement-function "RefDef.Channel" "MaxLenInt"
    "Silicon" "Oxide" 1e-4 1.2)
(sdedr:define-refinement-function "RefDef.Channel" "DopingConcentration"
    "MaxTransDiff" 1)
(sdedr:define-refinement-placement "RefPlace.Channel" "RefDef.Channel"
    "RefEvalWin.Channel")
```

NOTE When using interface refinement from a Scheme command, you can set the materials to "All", or to an empty string to refer to all materials, or to the ambient. This option is not available from the GUI.

Interface refinement is specified in a similar way to the refinement on analytic functions. To perform interface refinement, define a RefineFunction of type MaxLengthInterface and

8: Generating Mesh and Doping Profiles

Mesh Refinement Definitions

specify the pair of materials defining the interface, the initial thickness, and a factor used to define how this thickness should grow into the material.

The following examples illustrate the use of this function:

- This function refines silicon at the oxide interface, starting with a layer of 0.02 μm and gradually increasing the thickness by 1.4 times:

```
(sdedr:define-refinement-function "RefinementDefinition_1" "MaxLenInt"  
    "Silicon" "Oxide" 0.02 1.4)
```

- This function refines all interfaces, creating a single layer of 0.01 μm:

```
(sdedr:define-refinement-function "RefinementDefinition_1" "MaxLenInt"  
    "All" "All" 0.01)
```

- This function refines all contacts in the mesh:

```
(sdedr:define-refinement-function "RefinementDefinition_1" "MaxLenInt"  
    "All" "Contact" 0.01)
```

- This function refines around a single contact:

```
(sdedr:define-refinement-function "RefinementDefinition_1" "MaxLenInt"  
    "All" "Gate" 0.01 "UseRegionNames")
```

By default, the interface refinement is performed only on the first material of the specified pair of materials describing the interface. To refine on both sides of the interface, use the DoubleSide keyword:

```
(sdedr:define-refinement-function "RefinementDefinition_1" "MaxLenInt"  
    "Silicon" "Oxide" 0.02 1.4 "DoubleSide")
```

Multibox Refinements

Multibox refinements are similar to regular refinement boxes, but here, the requested minimum mesh spacing can be graded. It starts with the minimum value given at a specified side of the refinement window and is expanded by a given factor from one mesh line to the next until the given maximum is reached.

Multibox refinement boxes are used by Sentaurus Mesh.

NOTE Consider using interface refinement in Sentaurus Mesh as a more flexible alternative to multibox refinement.

To create a multibox refinement:

1. **Mesh > Multibox Placement**, or click the corresponding toolbar button (see [Table 15 on page 17](#)).
2. Edit the **Placement Name** field as needed (the default name is `MultiboxPlacement_<index>`) or select the name of a previously defined multibox refinement specification for editing.
3. Select a Ref/Eval window in the Placement Type group box. To define a new or edit a previously defined Ref/Eval window, proceed as discussed in [Regular Refinement Boxes on page 204](#) in Steps 3d and 3e.
4. In the Multibox Definition group box, edit the **Name** field as needed (the default name is `MultiboxDefinition_<index>`). A previously defined refinement definition can be linked to the current multibox placement by selecting it from the corresponding list.
5. Enter values for the required maximum and minimum element sizes in each of the axis directions as well as for the expansion ratio:
 - a) Use a positive expansion ratio for applying the minimum element size at the respective boundary with the lower coordinate value, that is, the left, front, or bottom side.
 - b) Use a negative expansion ratio for applying the minimum element size at the respective boundary with the higher coordinate value, that is, the right, back, or top side.
 - c) With a ratio of 1, the minimum element size is used throughout the multibox. A ratio of 0 disables refinement along the corresponding axis.

(Omit this step when reusing a previously defined refinement definition.)
6. Complete the definition of the multibox specification by clicking **Add Placement** for a new refinement specification, or click **Change Placement** to save the edits of an existing one.

8: Generating Mesh and Doping Profiles

Mesh Refinement Definitions

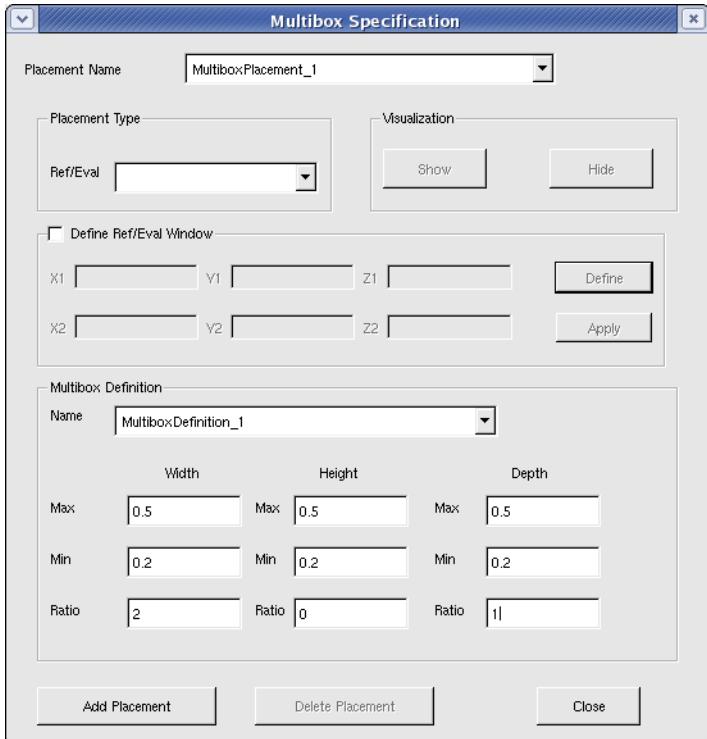


Figure 124 Multibox Specification dialog box

The related Scheme commands for creating a multibox refinement are:

```
(sdedr:define-refeval-window RefEval-name "Rectangle" | "Cuboid"
    position position)
(sdedr:define-multibox-size MboxDef-name
    dxmax dyamax dzmax
    dxmin dymin dzmin
    x-ratio y-ratio z-ratio)
```

For example:

```
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 1 3 5) (position 2 4 6) "Silicon" "region_1")
(sdedr:define-refeval-window "RefEvalWin_1" "Cuboid"
    (position 1 3 5) (position 2 4 6))
(sdedr:define-multibox-size "MultiboxDefinition_1"
    0.25 0.25 0.25
    0.05 0.05 0.05
    -2 0 1)
(sdedr:define-multibox-placement "MultiboxPlacement_1" "MultiboxDefinition_1"
    "RefEvalWin_1")
```

See [Sentaurus™ Mesh User Guide, Defining Multibox Refinement Regions on page 14](#) and [Sentaurus™ Mesh User Guide, Placing Multibox Regions on page 26](#) for more details on refinement functions.

NOTE Multibox refinement can only be applied to rectangular (2D) and cuboidal (3D) Ref/Eval windows. Polygonal Ref/Eval windows, as well as regionwise or materialwise placements, are not supported. In addition, refinement functions cannot be added to multibox refinements. Use additional, regular, refinement boxes to obtain, for example, refinement at doping gradients in addition to multibox refinement.

Sentaurus Mesh AxisAligned Section

By default, the bisectional refinement algorithm of Sentaurus Mesh starts from the bounding box of the entire device structure. After all volume refinement criteria have been satisfied, the interfaces are introduced. This can result in mesh spacing near the interface that is less than the requested mesh spacing.

The axis-aligned algorithm used in Sentaurus Mesh offers the possibility of partitioning the global bounding box into an array of subboxes. The bisectional refinement algorithm will then operate independently in each of these partitioned boxes.

This feature also helps to reduce mesh-induced numeric noise in parametric structures. For example, for the simulation of the threshold voltage roll-off characteristics of a given technology, you need to simulate the electrical characteristics of a set of transistors with different gate lengths, but identical source and drain areas.

Changing the gate length obviously changes the mesh in the channel area. However, by placing partitioning lines between the gate and the source as well as drain areas, you can ensure the mesh in the source and drain areas remains the same for all devices.

These partitioning lines (2D) or planes (3D) are defined using the `xCuts`, `yCuts`, and `zCuts` options in the `AxisAligned` section.

To define an `AxisAligned` section:

- **Mesh > Axis-Aligned Parameters.**

See [Sentaurus™ Mesh User Guide, AxisAligned Section on page 33](#) for detailed explanations of the various parameters.

8: Generating Mesh and Doping Profiles

Mesh Refinement Definitions

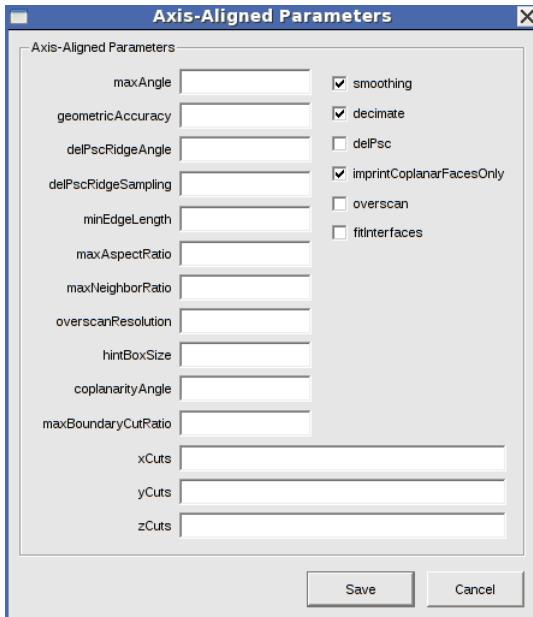


Figure 125 Axis-Aligned Parameters dialog box

The corresponding Scheme command is:

```
(sdeaxisaligned:set-parameters "maxAngle" maxAngle  
    "maxAspectRatio" maxAspectRatio "geometricAccuracy" geometricAccuracy  
    "maxNeighborRatio" maxNeighborRatio "minEdgeLength" minEdgeLength  
    "overscanResolution" overscanResolution "hintBoxSize" hintBoxSize  
    "coplanarityAngle" coplanarityAngle "overscan" overscan  
    "delPsc" delPsc "imprintCoplanarFacesOnly" imprintCoplanarFacesOnly  
    "decimate" decimate "smoothing" smoothing "fitInterfaces" fitInterfaces  
    "xCuts" xCuts-list  
    "yCuts" yCuts-list  
    "zCuts" zCuts-list)
```

For example:

```
(sdeaxisaligned:set-parameters "yCuts" (list 0.1 0.5 2.0))
```

Delaunizer Section

The Delaunizer section contains parameters that control the behavior of the delaunization algorithms found in Sentaurus Mesh.

To define a Delaunizer section:

- **Mesh > Delaunizer Parameters.**

See [Sentaurus™ Mesh User Guide, Delaunizer Section on page 40](#) for detailed explanations of the various parameters.

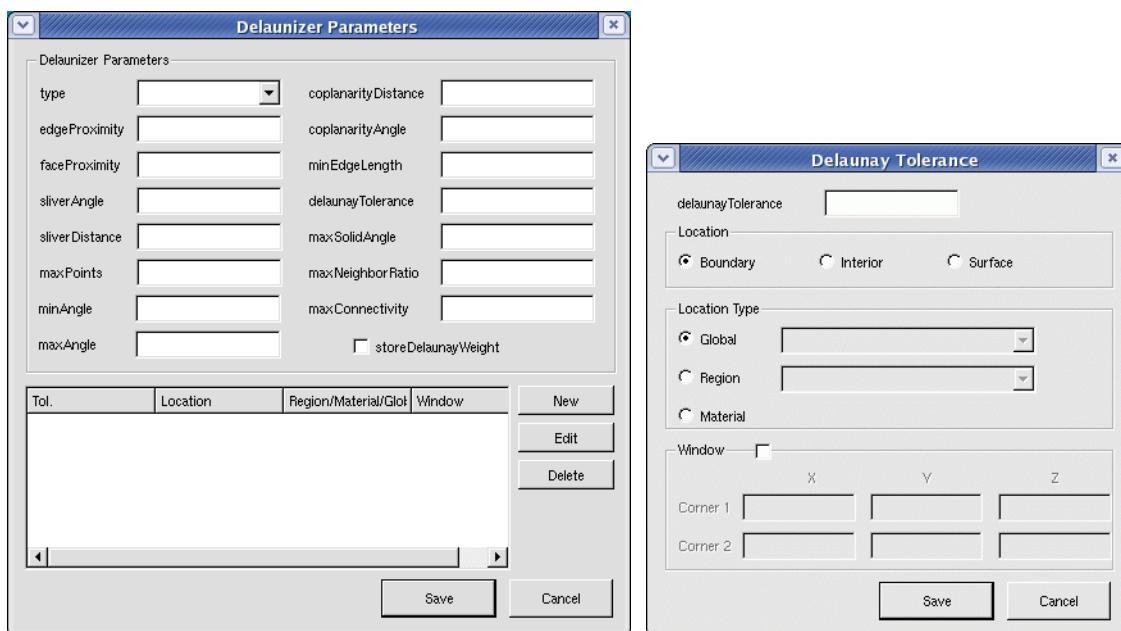


Figure 126 Delaunizer Parameters dialog box (left) and Delaunay Tolerance dialog box (right)

The corresponding Scheme commands are:

```
(sdedelaunizer:set-parameters "coplanarityDistance" coplanarityDistance
"coplanarityAngle" coplanarityAngle "minEdgeLength" minEdgeLength
"edgeProximity" edgeProximity "faceProximity" faceProximity
"delaunayTolerance" delaunayTolerance "maxPoints" maxPoints
"type" {"boxmethod" | "conforming" | "constrained"}
"sliverAngle" sliverAngle "storeDelaunayWeight" {#t | #f}
"maxConnectivity" maxConnectivity "maxAngle" maxAngle "minAngle" minAngle
"maxSolidAngle" maxSolidAngle "maxNeighborRatio" maxNeighborRatio)

(sdedelaunizer:set-tolerance tolerance location location-type window)
```

8: Generating Mesh and Doping Profiles

Mesh Refinement Definitions

For example:

```
(sdedelaunizer:set-tolerance 1 "boundary" "global")
(sdedelaunizer:set-tolerance 0.0001 "boundary" "material" "Oxide" "Silicon")
(sdedelaunizer:set-tolerance 1 "interior" "region" "R.Poly")

(sdedelaunizer:set-parameters "type" "boxmethod" "maxPoints" 100000
    "coplanarityDistance" 1e-05 "edgeProximity" 0.05 "faceProximity" 0.05
    "sliverAngle" 175 "sliverDistance" 0.01 "maxSolidAngle" 360
    "maxNeighborRatio" 1e+30 "coplanarityAngle" 175 "minEdgeLength" 1e-09
    "delaunayTolerance" 0.0001 "storeDelaunayWeight" #t)
```

Offsetting Refinements

The main meshing algorithm in Sentaurus Mesh produces meshes that are mostly axis aligned. Even when refining curved interfaces, an adapted axis-aligned mesh is used by default. Sentaurus Mesh also features an offsetting algorithm that resolves interfaces by introducing mesh layers truly parallel to the curved surfaces.

For devices where the main surfaces are nonaxis-aligned or curved (for example, a MOS-type structure where the channel is nonplanar), the offsetting algorithm can be an attractive alternative to purely axis-aligned meshing.

To define offsetting refinements for a region, a material, or an interface:

1. **Mesh > Offsetting Parameters.**
2. In the Offsetting Parameters dialog box, click **New** to add a new offsetting refinement parameter, or select a previously defined parameter and click **Edit**.

The corresponding Scheme commands are:

```
(sdedr:offset-block {"region" region| "material" material}
    "maxedgelen" maxedgelen "maxlevel" maxlevel)

(sdedr:offset-interface
    {"region" region1 region2| "material" material1 material2}
    "hlocal" hlocal "factor" factor "terminateline" terminateline
    "subdivide" subdivide "window" x1 y1 z1 x2 y2 z2)

(sdedr:offset-boundary
    {"region" region1 region2| "material" material1 material2}
    ["hglobal" hglobal] ["window" x0 y0 z0 x1 y1 z1]
    ["reggrid-window" x1 y1 z1 x2 y2 z2]
    ["reggrid-uniform" x y z] ["reggrid-regmode" regmode]
    ["reggrid-minedgeratio" minedgeratio]
    ["deviationfrac" devfrac] ["deviationsrel" devrel]
```

```
[ "deviationabs" devabs] [ "ridgeangle" rangle]
"reggrid-grfplane" px py pz)

(sdedr:offset-isoline name "species" species "value" value
{ "material" material} | { "region" region}
"length" length "submesh" submesh "bgesize" bgesize
"isobgcmode" isobgcmode "dopmaxgval" dopmaxgval
"isoimprovetol" isoimprovetol "isoridgeangle" isoridgeangle
"isominedge" isominedge "elmsizes" x y z
"evalwindow" (position x1 y1 z1) (position x2 y2 z2))
```

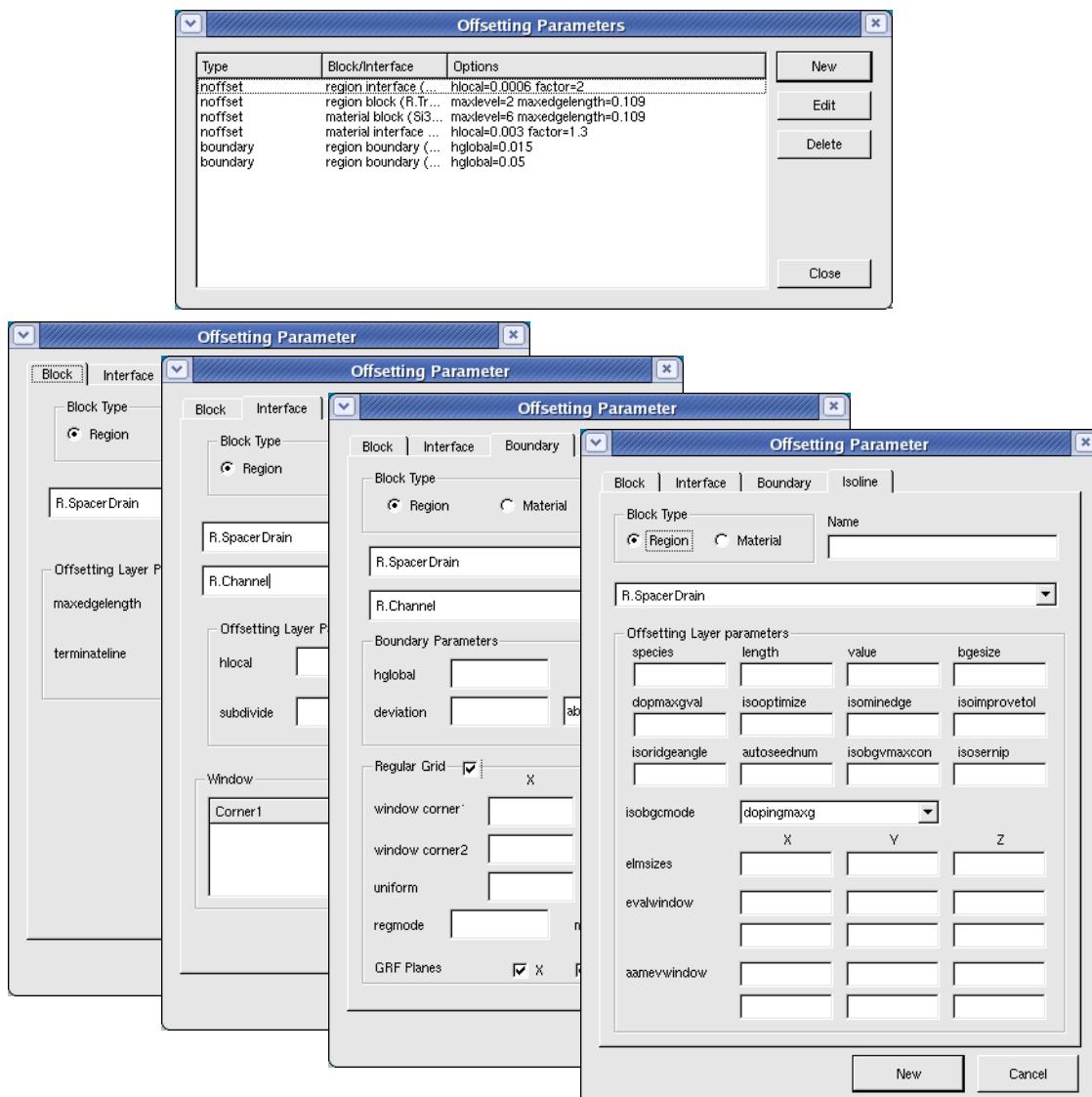


Figure 127 (Top) Offsetting Parameters dialog box and (bottom) refinement-related tabs

8: Generating Mesh and Doping Profiles

Mesh Refinement Definitions

To specify global offsetting refinement parameters, use the Scheme command:

```
(sdedr:offset-global "usebox" usebox "grading" grading
  "maxangle" maxangle "triangulate" triangulate
  "deviationabs" deviationabs
  "deviationfrac" deviationfrac
  "deviationrel" deviationrel
  "ridgeangle" ridgeangle
  "maxnumpoints" maxnumpoints
  "maxconnect" maxconnect "background" background
  "options" options "recoverholes" recoverholes
  "hlocal" hlocal "factor" factor
  "subdivide" subdivide "terminateline" terminateline
  "maxedgelen" maxedgelen "maxlevel" maxlevel
  "hglobal" hglobal "aampmode" aampmode "usegrf" usegrf
  "layeringtype" layeringtype "dopingRefinement" dopingRefinement)
```

To enable offsetting from the GUI (see [Building the Mesh on page 245](#)):

1. **Mesh > Build Mesh.**
2. In the Build Mesh dialog box, ensure the **-offset** option is selected.

This option is selected automatically when offsetting parameters have been defined.

For example:

```
(sdedr:offset-global "usebox" 2 "maxangle" 150 "maxconnect" 1000000
  "background" "" "options" "-p refine -p optimise -p interpolate"
  "triangulate" 0 "recoverholes" 0 "hlocal" 0.0
  "factor" 1.3 "subdivide" 0 "terminateline" 3
  "maxedgelen" 0.100 "maxlevel" 20)

(sdedr:offset-block "region" "R.SiEpi" "maxlevel" 10)
(sdedr:offset-interface "region" "R.SiEpi" "R.Oxide"
  "hlocal" 2e-4
  "factor" 1.5
  "window" 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.1 0.2 0.5)

(sdedr:offset-boundary "region" "R.SiEpi" "R.Oxide"
  "reggrid-regmod" "snap"
  "reggrid-uniform" 0.02 0.02 0.02
  "reggrid-window" 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.1 0.2 0.5
  "reggrid-minedgeratio" 0.40)
```

Tensor Mesh Refinements

To define tensor mesh refinements:

1. **Mesh > Tensor Parameters.**
2. Directly edit the contents of the **Tensor** section of the mesh command file as defined in [Sentaurus™ Mesh User Guide, Tensor Section on page 43](#).
3. Click **Save**.

The corresponding Scheme command is:

```
(sdesnmesh:replace-tensor-block "tensor-block-contents")
```

where "tensor-block-contents" is a string surrounded by double quotation marks that represents the required contents of the **Tensor** section of the mesh command file.

Note that the double quotation marks within "tensor-block-contents" must be escaped with the backslash as in this example:

```
(sdesnmesh:replace-tensor-block "Box {  
    name = \"TensorBox1\";  
    material = \"Silicon\";  
    startPoint = (0 0 0);  
    endPoint = (1.0 1.5 1.5);  
    tolerance = 0.25  
}")
```

NOTE The previous **Tensor** section Scheme commands are deprecated. Their use with the **sdesnmesh:replace-tensor-block** command at the same time is not supported.

Tools Section

To define parameters in the **Tools** section of the mesh command (.cmd) file:

1. **Mesh > Tools Parameters.**
2. Directly edit the contents of the **Tools** section of the mesh command file as defined in [Sentaurus™ Mesh User Guide, Tools Section on page 51](#).
3. Click **Save**.

8: Generating Mesh and Doping Profiles

Defining Doping Profiles

The corresponding Scheme command is:

```
(sdesnmesh:replace-tools-block "tools-block-contents")
```

where "tools-block-contents" is a string surrounded by double quotation marks that represents the required contents of the Tools section of the mesh command file.

Note that the double quotation marks used with tools-block-contents must be escaped with the backslash as in this example:

```
(sdesnmesh:replace-tools-block "RandomizeDoping { \
    DopingAssignment = \"Sano\" \
    NumberOfRandomizedProfiles = 1 \
    FileIndex = 1 \
    Material \"Silicon\" { \
        Species \"BoronActiveConcentration\" { \
            ScreeningFactor = 2.5e6 \
            AutoScreeningFactor \
        } \
        Species \"ArsenicActiveConcentration\" { \
            ScreeningFactor = 1.3e7 \
            AutoScreeningFactor \
        } \
    } \
}")
```

Defining Doping Profiles

Constant Doping Profiles

To define a constant doping profile:

1. **Device > Constant Profile Placement**, or click the corresponding toolbar button (see [Table 15 on page 17](#)).
2. Edit the **Placement Name** field as needed (the default name is `ConstantProfilePlacement_<index>`), or select the name of a previously defined constant profile specification for editing.
3. In the Placement Type group box, select a Ref/Eval window as discussed in Step 3 of [Regular Refinement Boxes on page 204](#).

4. In the Constant Profile Definition group box, edit the **Name** field as needed (the default name is `ConstantProfileDefinition_<index>`). A previously defined constant profile definition can be linked to the current constant profile placement by selecting it from the corresponding list.
5. Select a species from the list, which contains the most common dopant species. Select **Other** to access the complete list of DATEX variables. Enter a value for the concentration of the dopant.
6. To activate smoothing of the otherwise abrupt doping profile at the Ref/Eval boundaries, enter a nonzero decay length in the **Decay Length** field and select the **On** option.

In this case, the doping profiles are smoothed using an error function with an inflection length given by the specified decay length. Note that, in this case, the doping value at the Ref/Eval boundaries is half of the specified concentration.

For more details, see [Sentaurus™ Mesh User Guide, Placing Profiles on page 26](#) and [Sentaurus™ Mesh User Guide, Lateral Error Function on page 124](#).

7. Select **Replace** if this doping profile should replace all other, previously defined profiles. Select **LocalReplace** to replace only the doping species being defined. If you select **NoReplace**, the new profile will be added to all previously defined profiles.
(Omit this step when reusing a previously defined refinement definition.)
8. Complete the definition of the constant profile specification by clicking **Add Placement** for a new refinement specification, or click **Change Placement** to save the edits of an existing one.

The related Scheme commands for creating constant doping profile windows are:

```
(sdedr:define-refeval-window RefEval-name "Rectangle" | "Cuboid"
  position position)

(sdEDR:define-constant-profile ConstProfDef-name species concentration)

(sdEDR:define-constant-profile-placement ConstProfPlace-name
  ConstProfDef-name RefEval-name [decay-length] ["Replace" | "LocalReplace"])

(sdEDR:define-constant-profile-region ConstProfPlace-name
  ConstProfDef-name region-name [decay-length] ["Replace" | "LocalReplace"])

(sdEDR:define-constant-profile-material ConstProfPlace-name
  ConstProfDef-name material-name [decay-length]
  ["Replace" | "LocalReplace"])
```

8: Generating Mesh and Doping Profiles

Defining Doping Profiles

For example:

```
(sdedr:define-constant-profile "Const.BG" "BoronActiveConcentration" 1e7)
(sdedr:define-constant-profile-material "PlaceCD.BG" "Const.BG" "GaAs")

(sdedr:define-constant-profile "Const.GaAsCap"
    "ArsenicActiveConcentration" 3e18)
(sdedr:define-constant-profile-region "PlaceCD.GaAsCap" "Const.GaAsCap"
    "R.GaAsCap" 2 "Replace")
```

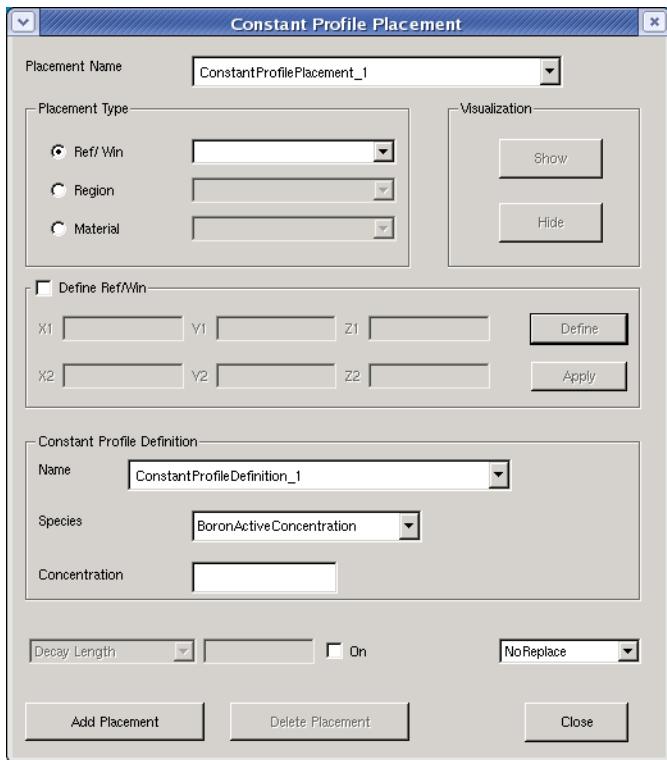


Figure 128 Constant Profile Placement dialog box

Analytic Doping Profiles

To define an analytic doping profile:

1. **Device > Analytic Profile Placement**, or click the corresponding toolbar button (see [Table 15 on page 17](#)).
2. Edit the **Placement Name** field as needed (the default name is `AnalyticProfilePlacement_<index>`), or select the name of a previously defined analytic profile specification for editing.
3. Select a previously defined Ref/Eval windows from the **Ref/Eval Window** list.
4. In the Profile Definition group box, edit the **Name** field as needed (the default name is `AnalyticProfileDefinition_<index>`). A previously defined analytic profile definition can be linked to the current analytic profile placement by selecting it from the corresponding list.
5. Select a species from the list, which contains the most common dopant species. Select **Other** to access the complete list of DATEX variables.
6. Select the profile type along the primary direction (orthogonal to the baseline, that is, a Ref/Eval window) to be **Gaussian**, **Error Function**, **1D Profile**, or **Analytic Function**.
 - a) **For Gaussian:**
Select either **Peak Concentration** or **Dose**, and enter the value of the peak concentration in units of cm^{-3} or the dose in units of cm^{-2} .
Enter the distance of the peak position to the baseline (Ref/Eval window) in μm .
Define the broadening of the profile by selecting either **Standard Deviation** or **Diffusion Length** from the list, and entering the corresponding distance in units of μm .
Alternatively, the broadening can be defined by selecting **Junction** and entering the concentration at the junctions in units of cm^{-3} and the requested distance from the peak position to the junction in units of μm . In this case, the standard deviation of the Gaussian profile is computed automatically.
 - b) **For Error Function:**
Select either **Max Concentration** or **Dose**, and enter the value of the maximum concentration in units of cm^{-3} or the dose in units of cm^{-2} .
Enter the distance of the inflection point to the baseline (Ref/Eval window) in μm .
Define the broadening of the profile by selecting either **Standard Deviation** or **Diffusion Length** from the list, and entering the corresponding distance in units of μm .

8: Generating Mesh and Doping Profiles

Defining Doping Profiles

Alternatively, the broadening can be defined by selecting **Junction** and entering the concentration at the junctions in units of cm^{-3} and the requested distance from the peak position to the junction in units of μm . In this case, the broadening parameter of the error function profile is computed automatically.

c) **For 1D Profile:**

Enter the relative path and file name of an external 1D profile in .plx format. Click the **Browser** button to open a file browser.

The external 1D profile can be restricted to a certain range. Enter the starting 1D coordinate of the external 1D profile in the **From** field and the ending 1D coordinate in the **To** field. In the **Units** field, declare the unit of length in which the external 1D profile coordinates are given. (For example, if the coordinate range in the external 1D profile is -300 nm to 10000 nm , and the baseline should be aligned with a coordinate of 500 nm and the noisy tails beyond 3000 nm should be ignored, enter 500 in the **From** field and 3000 in the **To** field, and select **Nanometer** in the **Units** field.) In the **Data Scale** field, enter the data scaling factor.

For a 1D profile, the species is read from the .plx data file and the selection in the **Species** field is ignored.

d) **For Analytic Function:**

Enter a formula in the **Function** field, for example: $a * \sin(x) * \cos(y)$.

Enter the initialization definition of any constants used in the formula in the **Initialization** field, for example: $a=2*10^{18}$.

Select the coordinate system to be used for evaluating the analytic formula. Select the **General** option if the x-, y-, and z-coordinates of the formula are to be interpreted in the coordinate system of the device. Select the **Eval** option if x refers to the primary direction, and y and z refer to the lateral directions.

7. In the Lateral Diffusion group box, select the profile type along the lateral direction (parallel to the baseline, that is, the Ref/Eval window) to be either **Gaussian** or **Error Function**.

Select from the list how the lateral-broadening parameter is defined. Select **Factor** to compute the lateral-broadening parameter by multiplying the primary-broadening parameter with a given factor. Select **Standard Deviation** or **Diffusion Length** to define the broadening parameter explicitly. Enter the respective value in the corresponding field.

8. To restrict the evaluation of the analytic profile to only one side of the baseline, select the **Positive** or **Negative** option in the Eval Direction group box.

In 2D for a positive evaluation direction, the profile is evaluated only to the right side of the baseline vector. In 3D, the profile is evaluated only along the positive direction of the baseline face normal. Select the **Both** option to evaluate the profile on both sides.

9. If needed, select the **EvalWindow** option to restrict the evaluation of the analytic profile further to a certain area. The profiles can be restricted to another Ref/Eval window by selecting **Ref/Win** and then the name of the respective Ref/Eval window, or to a region or a material, by selecting the **Region** or **Material** option, and selecting the respective region name or material.
10. To activate smoothing at the Ref/Eval window boundaries, enter a nonzero decay length in the **Decay Length** field. In this case, the doping profiles are smoothed using an error function with an inflection length given by the specified decay length.

Note that, in this case, the doping value at the Ref/Eval window boundaries is half of the specified concentration.

For more details, see [Sentaurus™ Mesh User Guide, Placing Profiles on page 26](#) and [Sentaurus™ Mesh User Guide, Lateral Error Function on page 124](#).

11. Select **Replace** if this doping profile should replace all other, previously defined profiles. Select **LocalReplace** to replace only the doping species being defined. If you select **NoReplace**, the new profile will be added to all previously defined profiles.
12. Select the **Not Eval** option to suppress the evaluation of the analytic profile at the baseline itself. Use this option, for example, to avoid double-counting at region interfaces, where two different analytic profiles of the same species meet.
13. Complete the definition of the analytic profile specification by clicking **Add Placement** for a new refinement specification, or click **Change Placement** to save the edits of an existing one.

The related Scheme commands for creating analytic doping profiles are:

Gaussian profile definition:

```
(sdedr:define-gaussian-profile definition-name species "PeakPos" peak-position
  {"PeakVal" peak-concentration | "Dose" dose}
  {"ValueAtDepth" concentration-at-depth "Depth" depth |
   "Length" diffusion-length | "StdDev" standard-deviation}
  "Gauss"|"Erf" "Factor" factor)
```

Error function profile definition:

```
(sdedr:define-erf-profile definition-name species
  "SymPos" inflection-point
  {"MaxVal" max-concentration | "Dose" dose}
  {"ValueAtDepth" concentration-at-depth "Depth" depth |
   "Length" diffusion-length | "StdDev" standard-deviation}
  "Gauss"|"Erf" "Factor" factor)
```

8: Generating Mesh and Doping Profiles

Defining Doping Profiles

External 1D profile definition:

```
(sdedr:define-1d-external-profile definition-name plx-file-name
  "Scale" coordinate-scaling-factor-to-um "Range" range-start range-end
  ["Gauss"|"Erf" "Factor" factor] | ["Eval" "init-string" "function-string"])
```

Analytic formula definition:

```
(sdedr:define-analytical-profile definition-name species init formula
  default-value ["general"])
```

Placement of the analytic profile:

```
(sdedr:define-analytical-profile-placement placement-name definition-name
  RefEval-name
  {"Both" | "Positive" | "Negative"}
  {"Replace" | "NoReplace" | "LocalReplace"}
  {"Eval" | "NoEval"}
  [RefEval-name decay-length "evalwin" | region-name decay-length "region" |
   material-name decay-length "material"])
```

For example, to place a Gaussian profile:

```
; - Halo implantation
; -- baseline definitions
(sdedr:define-refinement-window "BaseLine.Halo" "Line"
  (position 0.02 0.0 0) (position 0.40 0.0 0))
; -- implant definition
(sdedr:define-gaussian-profile "Impl.Haloprof" "BoronActiveConcentration"
  "PeakPos" 0 "PeakVal" 1.5e18
  "ValueAtDepth" 1.5e17 "Depth" 0.07
  "Gauss" "Factor" 1.0)
; -- implant placement
(sdedr:define-analytical-profile-placement "Impl.Halo" "Impl.Haloprof"
  "BaseLine.Halo" "Positive" "NoReplace" "Eval")
```

For example, to place a profile given by an analytic formula:

```
; Linear mole fraction profile 0.16 at base-col to 0 at base-emitter
(sdedr:define-refinement-window "BaseLine.Mole" "Line"
  (position -0.45 0.5 0.0) (position 1.25 0.5 0.0))
(sdedr:define-analytical-profile "Prof.Mole" "xMoleFraction"
  "a=0.16/0.075" "0.1*a*x" 0.1)
(sdedr:define-analytical-profile-placement "Place.Mole" "Prof.Mole"
  "BaseLine.Mole" "Positive" "NoReplace" "Eval" "RWindow.BC" 0 "evalwin")
```

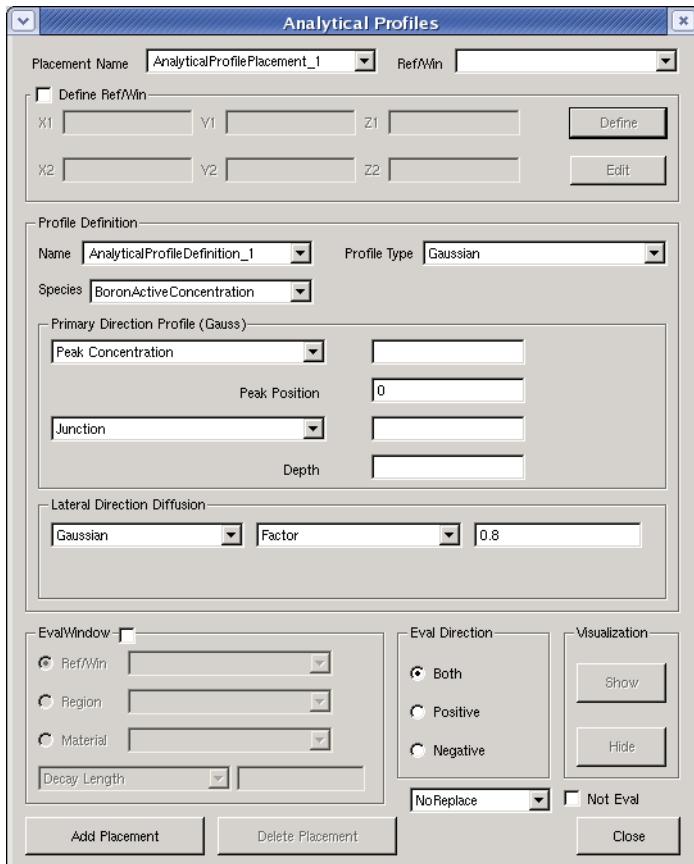


Figure 129 Analytical Profiles dialog box

External 2D and 3D Doping Profiles

External 2D or 3D doping profiles can be included in a device structure. Such profiles are generated typically by a process simulator, such as Sentaurus Process. Often the extent of the external doping profile matches the device geometry. This is the case, for example, when Sentaurus Structure Editor is used to simplify and mesh a structure generated by Sentaurus Process before it is passed to Sentaurus Device.

However, external doping profiles do not have to match the device geometry. The mesh generation tool extends automatically the doping profile to fill the evaluation window or cuts out the part that lies outside of the evaluation window. The alignment of the external doping profile with the evaluation window can also be specified. Furthermore, the profiles can be reflected or rotated.

8: Generating Mesh and Doping Profiles

Defining Doping Profiles

In addition, if a 2D profile is included in a 3D device structure, the profile is extended automatically. If the global coordinates of the 2D profile itself lie already in the correct cross section of the 3D device structure, no user intervention is needed for the profile extension. Otherwise, an appropriate transformation must be applied.

To place an external 2D or 3D doping profile:

1. **Device > External Profile Placement**, or click the corresponding toolbar button (see [Table 15 on page 17](#)).
2. Edit the **Placement Name** field as needed (the default name is `ExternalProfilePlacement_<index>`) or select the name of a previously defined external profile specification for editing.
3. Select a placement type by selecting **Ref Win**, **Region**, or **Material** as discussed in Step 3 of [Regular Refinement Boxes on page 204](#).

To place the external profile in the entire device, select **Ref Win** and leave the field empty.

4. In the External Profile Definition group box, edit the **Name** field as needed (the default name is `ExternalProfileDefinition_<index>`). A previously defined external profile definition can be linked to the current external profile placement by selecting it from the corresponding list.
5. Enter the file name of the TDR file that contains the required external profile in the **Geometry File** field. Click the **Browser** button to open a file browser.
6. An evaluation window can be defined by selecting the **Define Evaluation Window** option. Provide the coordinates for the opposite vertices of the evaluation window and click **Define**.
7. To activate smoothing at the Ref/Eval window boundaries, define a nonzero decay length in the field provided in the **Lateral Decay** area, and choose between **Decay Length** to use an error function or **Gauss Decay Length** to use a Gaussian function.
8. Select **Replace** if the doping profile should replace all other, previously defined profiles. Select **LocalReplace** to replace only the doping species being defined. If you select **NoReplace**, the new profile will be added to all previously defined profiles.
9. The geometric transformations of translation, reflection, and rotation can be defined in the **Shift/Reflect/Rotate** group box:
 - a) Click **New** to create a new transformation operation.
 - b) Select **Shift**, **Reflect**, or **Rotation** and fill in the corresponding numerical values to characterize the transformation, and then click **Create**. The new transformation operation appears in the listing.

- c) To add more operations once at least one has been defined, click **Prepend** or **Append**. To place the new operation within the list instead of at the beginning or end of the list, select one of the previously defined transformation operations in the listing and choose **Prepend** or **Append**.
- d) To change a transformation operation, select one of the transformation operations in the list and choose **Edit**.
- e) To delete a previously defined transformation operation, select the transformation operation in the list and choose **Delete**.
- f) To reorder the transformation operations in the list, select one operation and drag it to a new location in the list.

NOTE Sentaurus Structure Editor respects the order of the transformation operations. The operations are passed to Sentaurus Mesh in the order they appear in the Shift/Reflect/Rotate list.

The related Scheme commands for defining and placing external profiles are:

```
(sdedr:define-submesh ExtProfDef-name TDR-file-name)
(sdedr:define-submesh-placement ExtProfPlace-name ExtProfDef-name RefEval-name
  ["PlacementType" {"region" | "material" | "evalwin"}]
  {[ "DecayLength" decay-length] | [{"GaussDecayLength" gauss-decay-length}]}
  [{"Replace" | "NoReplace" | "LocalReplace"} {"IgnoreMat"}]
  [{"MatchMaterialType"}])
```

In addition, for the transformation operations, the following Scheme command appends transformations to the named submesh placement. Any number of transformations can be appended in one call of this Scheme command, which can be called as many times as necessary.

Transforms are appended and are applied in the order defined:

```
(sdedr:transform-submesh-placement "SubmeshPlacementName"
  [<transform1> <transform2> ... <transformN>])
```

where *<transformX>* is any one of these transforms:

- "Reflect" "<axis>"
- "ShiftVector" (gvector <coord> <coord> <coord>)
- "Rotation" <angle> "<axis>"

where *<axis>* is [x | y | z] and *<angle>*, *<coord>* are floating-point numbers for the angle and for the x-, y-, and z-coordinates.

8: Generating Mesh and Doping Profiles

Defining Doping Profiles

The following Scheme command clears all the transformations defined for the named submesh placement:

```
(sdedr:clear-submesh-placement-transform "SubmeshPlacementName")
```

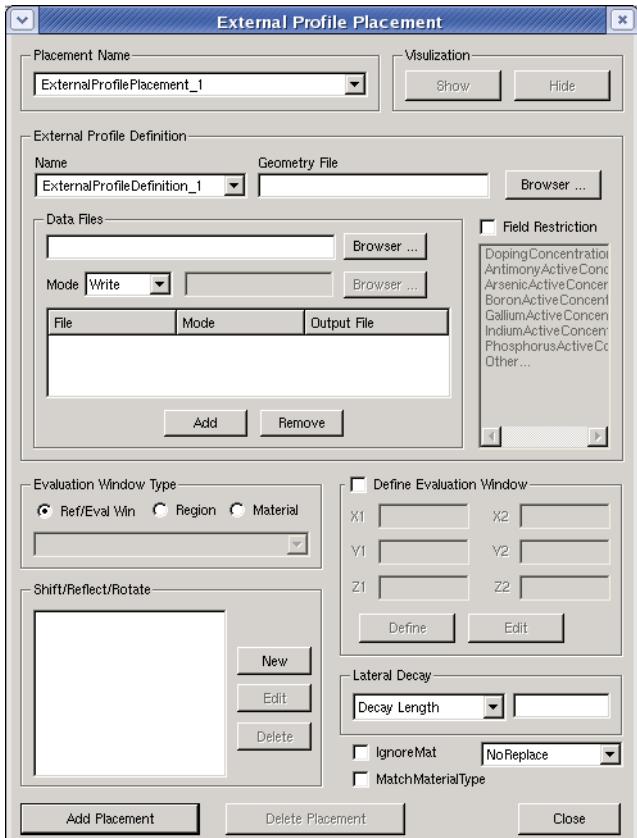


Figure 130 External Profile Placement dialog box

The following 2D examples use a common set of Scheme commands to create a simplified device structure and to define a meshing strategy:

```
(sde:clear)
(sdgeo:create-rectangle (position -0.445 0.0 0) (position 0.0 0.5 0)
    "Silicon" "region_L")
(sdgeo:create-rectangle (position 0.0 0.0 0) (position 0.445 0.5 0)
    "Silicon" "region_R")
(sdedr:define-refinement-size "RefinementDefinition_1" 0.25 0.5 0.001 0.001)
(sdedr:define-refinement-material "RefinementPlacement_1"
    "RefinementDefinition_1" "Silicon")
(sdedr:define-refinement-function "RefinementDefinition_1"
    "DopingConcentration" "MaxTransDiff" 1)
```

See [Sentaurus™ Mesh User Guide, Defining Submeshes on page 14](#) for details.

Starting with the above Scheme script, different variations of including an external doping profile are discussed:

- To include an external doping profile, called `n34_fps.tdr`, in the entire device structure:

```
(sdedr:define-submesh "ExternalProfileDefinition_1" "n34_fps.tdr")
(sdedr:define-submesh-placement "ExternalProfilePlacement_1"
    "ExternalProfileDefinition_1" "" "NoReplace")
```

NOTE The empty string before the `NoReplace` option indicates that the profile will be included in the entire device structure. The profile is extended to regions of the device structure that are not covered by the external profile.

- To restrict the inclusion of the external doping profile to an Evaluation window and to reflect the external profile using a mirror plane that goes through the bounding box center of the external profile and is orthogonal to the x-axis:

```
(sdedr:define-submesh "ExternalProfileDefinition_1" "n34_fps.tdr")
(sdedr:define-refeval-window "RefEvalWin_1" "Rectangle"
    (position 0.0 0.0 0) (position 0.445 0.4 0))
(sdedr:define-submesh-placement "ExternalProfilePlacement_1"
    "ExternalProfileDefinition_1" "RefEvalWin_1" "NoReplace")
(sdedr:transform-submesh-placement "ExternalProfilePlacement_1" "Reflect" "X")
```

- To shift the external profile by 0.445 μm to the left and to include it in all silicon regions:

```
(sdedr:define-submesh "ExternalProfileDefinition_1" "n34_fps.tdr")
(sdedr:define-submesh-placement "ExternalProfilePlacement_1"
    "ExternalProfileDefinition_1" "Silicon" "PlacementType" "Material"
    "NoReplace")
(sdedr:transform-submesh-placement "ExternalProfileDefinition_1"
    "ShiftVector" (gvector -0.445 0.0 0.0))
```

- To reflect and shift the external profile by 0.445 μm to the left and to include it only in a given region:

```
(sdedr:define-submesh "ExternalProfileDefinition_1" "n34_fps.tdr")
(sdedr:define-submesh-placement "ExternalProfilePlacement_1"
    "ExternalProfileDefinition_1" "region_L" "PlacementType" "Region"
    "NoReplace")
(sdedr:transform-submesh-placement "ExternalProfileDefinition_1"
    "ShiftVector" (gvector 0.445 0 0) "Reflect" "X")
```

- To include the same profile twice, once at its original location, and once reflected and shifted:

```
(sdedr:define-submesh "ExternalProfileDefinition_1" "n34_fps.tdr")
(sdedr:define-submesh-placement "ExternalProfilePlacement_1"
    "ExternalProfileDefinition_1" "region_R" "PlacementType" "Region")
(sdedr:define-submesh-placement "ExternalProfilePlacement_2"
    "ExternalProfileDefinition_1" "region_L" "PlacementType" "Region")
```

8: Generating Mesh and Doping Profiles

Defining Doping Profiles

```
"NoReplace")
(sdedr:transform-submesh-placement "ExternalProfilePlacement_2"
"ShiftVector" (gvector 0.445 0 0) "Reflect" "X")
```

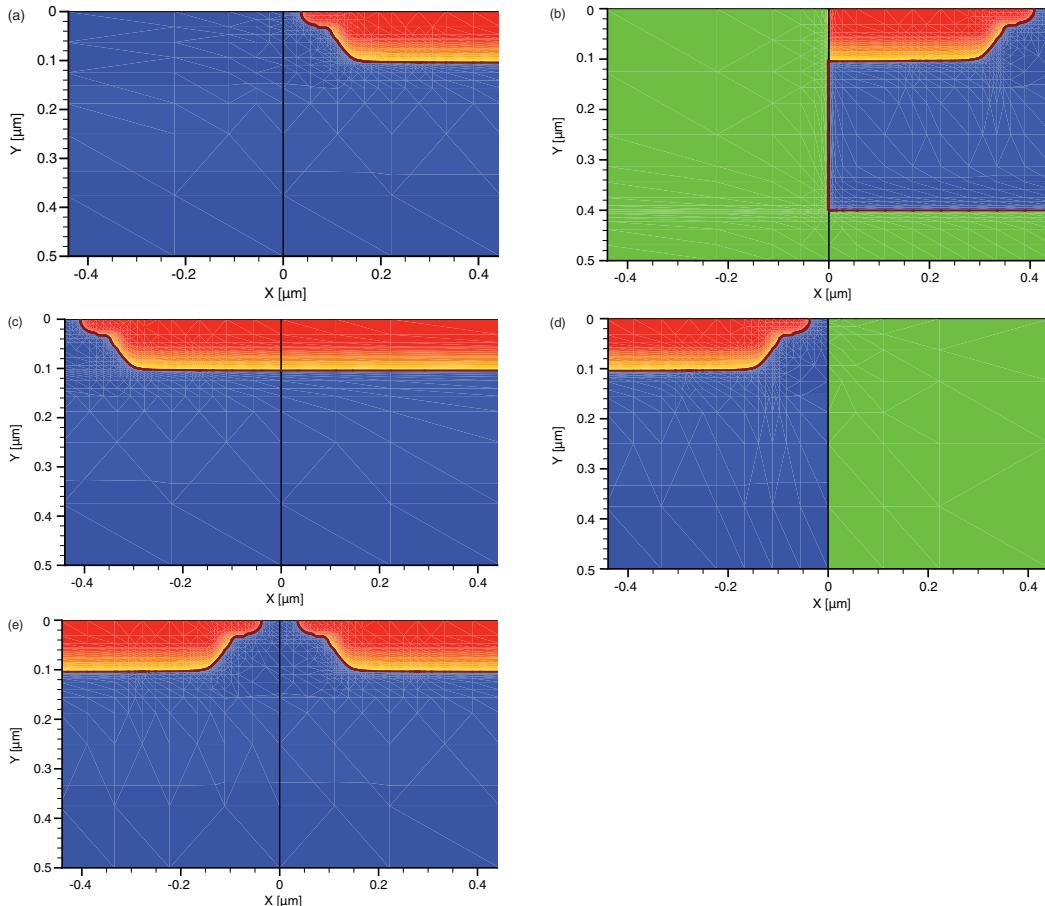


Figure 131 Including external doping profiles using different options: (a) simple inclusion; (b) reflections and Ref/Eval window; (c) shift; (d) reflect, shift, and region restriction; and (e) using the same profile twice

The following example illustrates how to include a 2D external doping profile into a simple 3D structure. Both examples use a common set of Scheme commands to create a simplified device structure and to define a meshing strategy:

```
(sde:clear)
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0.0 0.0 0.0) (position 0.445 0.445 0.445)
"Silicon" "region_p1")
(sdedr:define-refinement-size "RefinementDefinition_1"
0.2 0.2 0.2
0.004 0.004 0.004)
```

```
(sdedr:define-refinement-material "RefinementPlacement_1"
    "RefinementDefinition_1" "Silicon")
(sdedr:define-refinement-function "RefinementDefinition_1"
    "DopingConcentration" "MaxTransDiff" 1)
```

- To include the profile without any alignment:

```
(sdedr:define-submesh "ExternalProfileDefinition_1" "n34_fps.tdr")
(sdedr:define-submesh-placement "ExternalProfilePlacement_1"
    "ExternalProfileDefinition_1" "Silicon" "PlacementType" "Material"
    "NoReplace")
```

NOTE The 2D profile lies in the xy plane. The simple inclusion results in an extrusion of the profile along the z-axis.

- To rotate the profile into the xz plane before inclusion:

```
(sdedr:define-submesh "ExternalProfileDefinition_1" "n34_fps.tdr")
(sdedr:define-submesh-placement "ExternalProfilePlacement_1"
    "ExternalProfileDefinition_1" "Silicon" "PlacementType" "Material"
    "NoReplace")
(sdedr:transform-submesh-placement "ExternalProfilePlacement_1"
    "Rotation" -90 "X" "ShiftVector" (gvector 0 0 0.445))
```

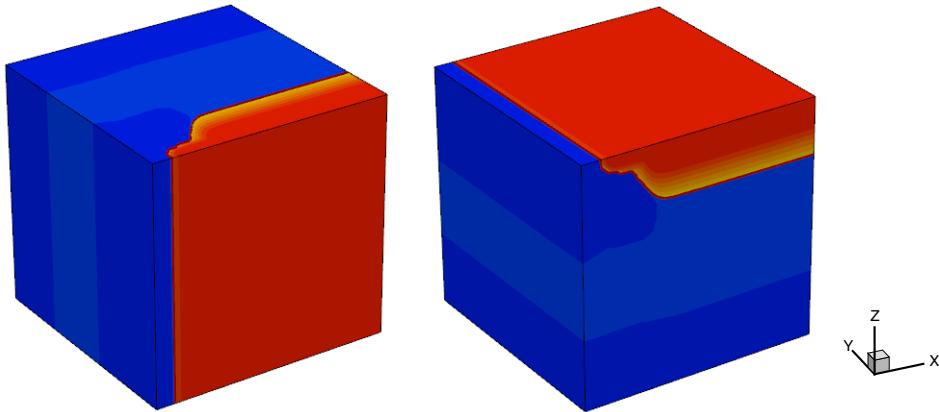


Figure 132 Including an 2D external doping profile into a 3D structure: (*left*) by default the profile lies in the xy plane and (*right*) using shifts and rotations to place the profile in the xz plane

Particle Doping Profiles

To define a particle doping profile:

1. **Device > Particle Profile Placement**, or click the corresponding toolbar button (see [Table 15 on page 17](#)).
2. Edit the **Placement Name** field as needed (the default name is `ParticleProfilePlacement_<index>`), or select the name of a previously defined particle profile specification for editing.
3. In the Evaluate Window group box, select a Ref/Eval window as discussed in Step 3 of [Regular Refinement Boxes on page 204](#).
4. In the Particle Profile Definition group box, edit the **Name** field as needed (the default name is `ParticleProfileDefinition_<index>`). A previously defined particle profile definition can be linked to the current particle profile placement by selecting it from the corresponding list.
5. Edit the **ParticleFile** field, or click the **Browse** button to select the file.
6. Optionally, select a species from the list, which contains the most common dopant species:
 - a) Select **Other** to access the complete list of DATEX variables.
 - b) Select **blank** at the end of the list so as not to use the **Species** option. The **blank** species is the default.
7. Optionally, enter values for **ScreeningFactor**, **ScreeningScalingFactor**, **BoundaryExtension**, and **Divisions**, and if required, select the **Normalization** option and **AutoScreeningFactor** option.

For more details, see [Sentaurus™ Mesh User Guide, Placing Profiles on page 26](#) and [Sentaurus™ Mesh User Guide, Defining Particle Profiles on page 16](#).

8. Select **Replace** if this doping profile should replace all other, previously defined profiles. Select **LocalReplace** to replace only the doping species being defined. If you select **NoReplace**, the new profile will be added to all previously defined profiles.
(Omit this step when reusing a previously defined refinement definition.)
9. Complete the definition of the particle profile specification by clicking **Add Placement** for a new refinement specification, or click **Change Placement** to save the edits of an existing one.

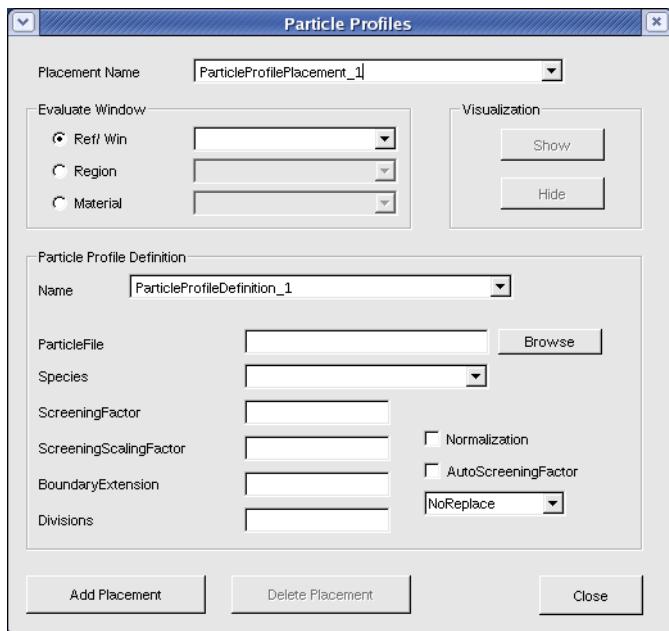


Figure 133 Particle Profiles dialog box

The related Scheme commands for creating particle doping profiles are:

```
(sdedr:define-refeval-window RefEval-name "Rectangle"|"Cuboid" position
    position)

(sdEDR:define-particle-profile name file ["Species" species]
    ["ScreeningFactor" screening-factor]
    ["ScreeningScalingFactor" screening-scaling-factor]
    ["BoundaryExtension" boundary-extension] ["Divisions" divisions]
    ["AutoScreeningFactor" auto-screening-factor]
    ["Normalization" normalization])

(sdEDR:define-particle-profile-placement placement-name definition-name
    "EvalWindow" eval-window eval-window-type
    ["Replace" replace | "LocalReplace" local-replace])
```

For example:

```
(sdEDR:define-refeval-window "RefEvalWin_1" "Rectangle" (position -1 -0.5 0)
    (position -0.5 0 0))
(sdEDR:define-particle-profile "ParticleProfileDefinition_1" "particlefile"
    "Species" "BoronActiveConcentration" "ScreeningFactor" 1
    "BoundaryExtension" 5 "Divisions" 10 "AutoScreeningFactor" #t
    "Normalization" #t)
(sdEDR:define-particle-profile-placement "ParticleProfilePlacement_1"
    "ParticleProfileDefinition_1" "EvalWindow" "RefEvalWin_1" "evalwin"
    "Replace" #t)
```

8: Generating Mesh and Doping Profiles

Controlling the Boundary Tessellation

Controlling the Boundary Tessellation

Global Tessellation Settings

Internally, Sentaurus Structure Editor uses a representation of the geometric bodies that can include curved boundaries, for example, regions with circular or spline boundary edges in 2D, and regions with cylindrical or spherical boundary faces. In addition, certain sweep and revolve operations lead to curved boundaries.

Other TCAD Sentaurus tools, however, work exclusively with polyhedral boundaries. Upon exporting a device boundary, Sentaurus Structure Editor approximates all boundaries by a sequence of straight line segments (2D) or by patches of flat triangles (3D). This process is called *tessellation*.

The conversion of the curved boundary to a polyhedral patch is not unique, and you can control a number of parameters that govern the tessellation process. These parameters are:

- *Surface tolerance length* refers to the allowable maximum deviation (distance, in global coordinates) between the internal curved representation and the tessellated output.
- *Normal tolerance* is the maximum difference (in degrees) that is allowed between the surface normals of the internal curved representation and the face normals of the tessellated output.
- *Aspect ratio* is the preferred aspect ratio of the boundary tessellation triangles.
- *Maximum edge length* is the maximal edge length allowed in the tessellated output.

If the exported boundary contains an excessive number of elements and meshing takes a long time, the values of the surface and normal tolerances may need to be relaxed. However, if important geometric features of the structure are not resolved in the exported boundary, the surface and normal tolerance values may need to be decreased.

To set the surface tolerance length, normal tolerance, aspect ratio, and maximum edge length:

- **Mesh > Global Refinement.**

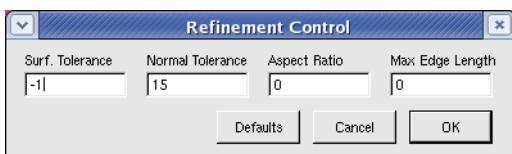


Figure 134 Refinement Control dialog box controls refinement of boundary file

The corresponding Scheme command is:

```
(sde:setrefprops surface-tolerance normal-tolerance  
[aspect-ratio max-edge-length])
```

To query the currently active global tessellation settings, use the Scheme command:

```
(refinement:props sde-ref)
```

To follow the examples given below, activate the facets rendering mode with **View > Render > Facets** (see [Table 6 on page 15](#)).

The following example illustrates the effect of the surface tolerance length:

```
(sde:clear)  
(sdegeo:create-sphere (position 0.0 0.0 0.0) 1.0 "Silicon" "region_1")  
; (a) Default settings:  
(sde:setrefprops -1 15 0 0)  
; (b) Relax all settings:  
(sde:setrefprops 0 90 0 0)  
; (c) Tight surface tolerance  
(sde:setrefprops 0.001 90 0 0)
```

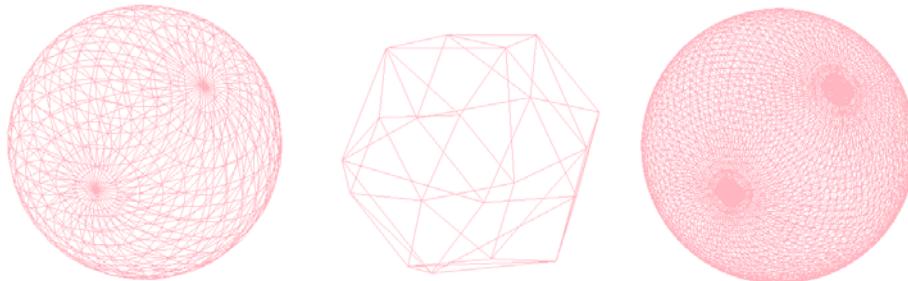


Figure 135 Controlling surface tessellation: default settings (*left*), relaxed settings (*middle*), and tight surface tolerance only (*right*)

8: Generating Mesh and Doping Profiles

Controlling the Boundary Tessellation

This example illustrates the effect of the normal tolerance:

```
(sde:clear)
(sdegeo:create-cylinder (position 0.0 0.0 -1.0) (position 0.0 0.0 1.0) 1.0
    "Silicon" "region_2")
; (a) Default settings:
(sde:setrefprops -1 15 0 0)
; (b) Relax all settings:
(sde:setrefprops 0 90 0 0)
; (c) Tight normal tolerance
(sde:setrefprops 0 5 0 0)
```

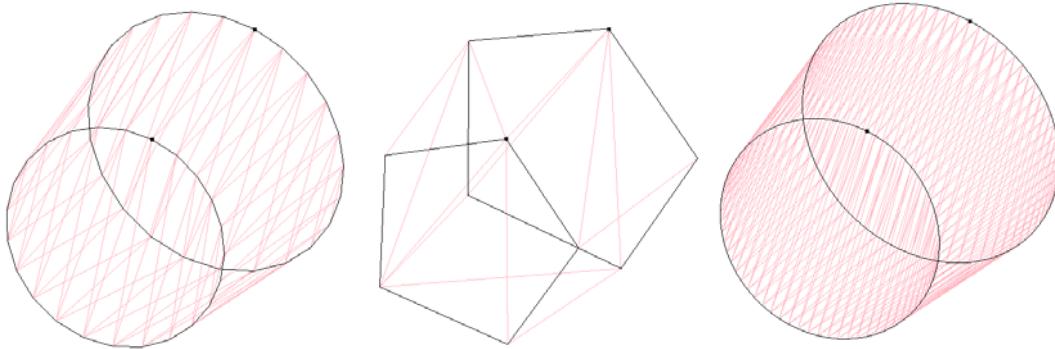


Figure 136 Controlling surface tessellation: default settings (*left*), relaxed settings (*middle*), and tight normal tolerance only (*right*)

Tighter surface and normal tolerances result in the creation of more facets. Both parameters work effectively in a similar way, but use a slightly different criterion.

The following example illustrates the effect of the aspect ratio:

```
(sde:clear)
sdegeo:create-elliptical-sheet (position 0.0 0.0 0.0) (position 1.0 0.0 0.0)
    0.05 "Silicon" "region_1")
; (a) Default settings:
(sde:setrefprops -1 15 0 0)
; (b) Relax all settings:
(sde:setrefprops 0 90 0 0)
; (c) Aspect ratio
(sde:setrefprops 0 90 1.0 0)
```

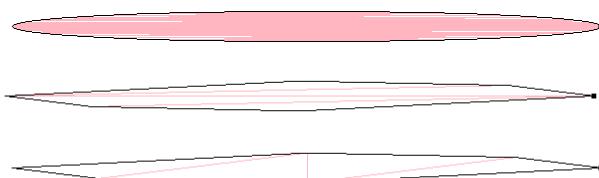


Figure 137 Controlling surface tessellation: default settings (*top*), relaxed settings (*middle*), and tight aspect ratio only (*bottom*)

The aspect ratio setting does not result in the creation of new nodes (2D) or faces (3D). Instead, an aspect ratio setting of 1 favors a tessellation for which the surface triangles are closer to equilateral by flipping of internal edges.

This example illustrates the effect of the maximum edge length:

```
(sde:clear)
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position -1.0 -1.0 -1.0) (position 1.0 1.0 1.0)
  "Silicon" "region_3")
; (a) Default settings:
(sde:setrefprops -1 15 0 0)
; (b) Tight normal tolerance
(sde:setrefprops 0 90 0 0.5)
```

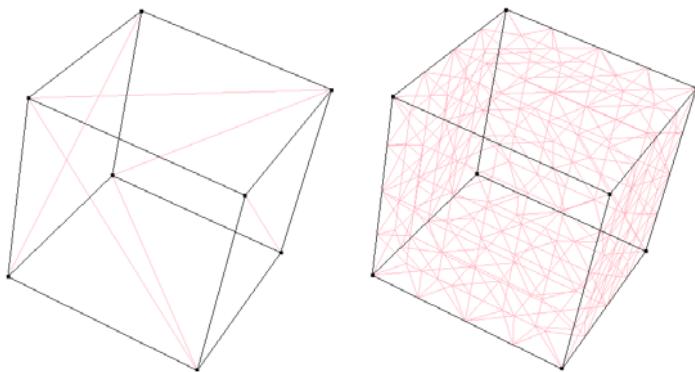


Figure 138 Controlling surface tessellation: default settings (*left*) and maximum edge length only (*right*)

For the specification of the surface tolerance, certain values have a predefined meaning. For example, a value of zero deactivates this refinement criterion. While positive values such as 0.01 refer to an absolute distance in the current units (for example, 0.01 μm), certain negative values define the tolerance distance as a fraction of the bounding box. A negative surface tolerance means that the tolerance is dependent on the size of the diagonal of the bounding box; the absolute value of the negative number is multiplied by a fraction (1/500) of the diagonal of the bounding box.

[Table 30](#) lists the predefined values that can be used to specify the required surface tolerance.

Table 30 Predefined surface tolerance values

Surface tolerance value	Definition
0	Switches off or ignores the surface tolerance refinement criteria
-0.1	1/5000th of the box
-1	1/500th

8: Generating Mesh and Doping Profiles

Controlling the Boundary Tessellation

Table 30 Predefined surface tolerance values

Surface tolerance value	Definition
-10	1/50th
...	...

Tessellating Spherical Faces

The default faceter triangulates spherical faces in such a way that a pole will be visible in the tessellated surface. This can result in a vertex at the pole with a much larger connectivity number than other vertices. The large connectivity vertices can, in turn, force the meshing engines to create a large number of unnecessary grid elements.

To avoid such problems, activate an alternative facetting algorithm with the Scheme command:

```
(refinement:set-prop sde-ref "grid mode" "AF_GRID_ONE_DIR")
```

For example:

```
(sde:clear)
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position -1.0 -1.0 -1.0) (position 1.0 1.0 1.0)
  "Silicon" "region_1")
(sdegeo:fillet (list
  (car (find-edge-id (position 0 1 1)))
  (car (find-edge-id (position 1 1 0)))
  (car (find-edge-id (position 1 0 1)))) 0.4)
(refinement:set-prop sde-ref "grid mode" "AF_GRID_ONE_DIR")
(render:rebuild)
```

Figure 139 illustrates the effect of the tessellation algorithm.

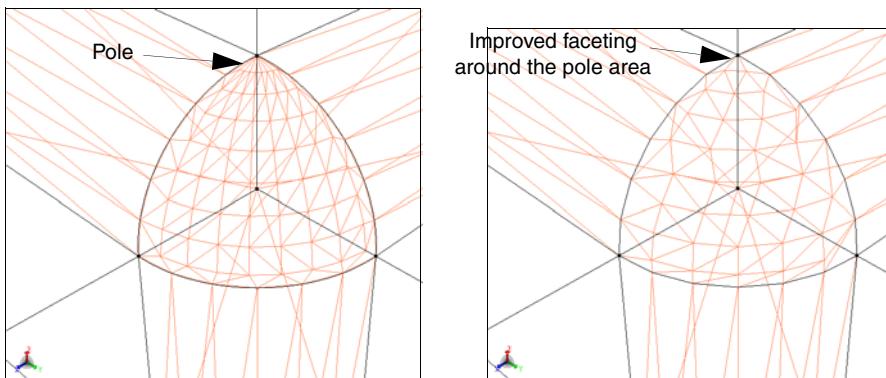


Figure 139 Tessellating spherical faces: default faceter settings (*left*) and faceter with AF_GRID_ONE_DIR option (*right*)

Facewise Tessellation Settings

Besides the global tessellation settings, specific settings can be defined for given faces.

For complex geometries, especially when thin curved faces or faces with large curvatures are present in the model, it may become necessary to control how those faces are tessellated.

To define facewise tessellation settings:

1. Declare a new surface refinement object with the Scheme command:

```
(sde:refinement-init-scm-binding)
(sde:define-refinement "surf-ref-name")
```

2. Initialize the surface refinement object with tessellation settings:

```
(sde:set-refinement surf-ref-name surface-tolerance normal-tolerance
aspect-ratio max-edge-length)
```

3. Attach the surface refinement object to a list of faces:

```
(sde:attach-refinement face-list surf-ref-name)
```

NOTE The name of the surface refinement object in Step 1, "surf-ref-name", is a string and, therefore, requires double quotation marks around it. The `sde:define-refinement` command takes this name and creates an object handle with the same name. In Step 2 and Step 3, the Scheme command references this object handle `surf-ref-name` and, therefore, cannot have double quotation marks.

For example:

```
; define local refinements and attach them to the spherical faces
; select the spherical faces for local refinement
; and attach the surface refinement to the faces
(sde:refinement-init-scm-binding)
(sde:define-refinement "surf-ref-1")
(sde:set-refinement surf-ref-1 0.6 40 2 5)
(define sp1-spherical-face (list-ref (entity:faces sp1) 1))
(sde:attach-refinement sp1-spherical-face surf-ref-1)

(sde:refinement-init-scm-binding)
(sde:define-refinement "surf-ref-2")
(sde:set-refinement surf-ref-2 0.02 5 1 2)
(define sp3-spherical-face (list-ref (entity:faces sp3) 1))
(sde:attach-refinement sp3-spherical-face surf-ref-2)
```

8: Generating Mesh and Doping Profiles

Controlling the Boundary Tessellation

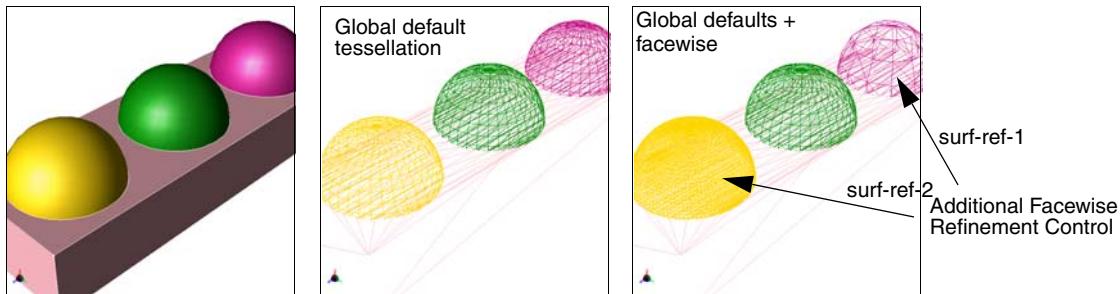


Figure 140 Facewise surface refinement: basic structure (*left*), global default tessellation (*middle*), and tessellation with facewise parameter settings (*right*)

Automatically Assigning Local Refinements to Optimize Quality of Tessellated Boundary Output

As previously described, local face refinements can be attached to individual faces manually. The `sdeio:assign-local-refs` function can be used to attach local refinements automatically to the faces of a 3D model. This function can help to optimize the quality of the tessellated boundary output generation for meshing.

When the TDR tessellated boundary output is generated, these local refinements will be taken into consideration and the faces will be tessellated such that the local refinement criteria are satisfied. In some cases, this can help to create better quality boundary output that will help the meshing engines to create a better quality 3D grid.

The `sdeio:assign-local-refs` function needs only one number as an argument. The range is (0,1); numbers closer to 0 mean less refinement, and numbers closer to 1 mean more local refinement. A reasonable range is 0.2–0.8.

The attached local refinement for each face is determined solely based on the local face geometry (curvature, and other geometric properties).

Scheme Functions for Controlling Tessellation

The following Scheme functions can be used to define and set global and facewise refinements:

(refinement:props surf-ref-name)	Lists the actual settings of the given surface refinement object.
(sde:attach-refinement face-list surf-ref-name)	Attaches the given surface refinement object to the specified faces.
(sde:define-refinement "surf-ref-name")	Declares a facewise surface refinement object.
(sde:delete-refinement surf-ref-name)	Deletes a surface refinement object.
(sde:hide-refinement surf-ref-name)	Suppresses the highlighting of faces associated with the given surface refinement object.
(sde:remove-refinement face-list)	Removes the surface refinement from the specified faces.
(sde:set-refinement surf-ref-name surf-tol norm-tol aspect max-length)	Sets the surface refinement properties of a surface refinement object.
(sde:setrefprops surf-tol norm-tol [aspect-ratio max-length])	Sets the surface refinement properties of the global surface refinement object.
(sde:show-refinement surf-ref-name)	Highlights all faces where the specified surface refinement object is attached.
(sdeio:assign-local-refs lref)	Automatically assigns local refinement to optimize the quality of the tessellated boundary output.

Boundary Tessellation in Three Dimensions

The TDR boundary output is created in Sentaurus Structure Editor using the so-called faceter component. During model generation, Sentaurus Structure Editor creates a native model with solid bodies that can have nonplanar faces (for example, procedural faces such as spherical, elliptical, conical, toroidal, or spline faces). The faceter component can tessellate these faces (generating a polyhedral approximation of the native model) that is written to the TDR boundary output.

8: Generating Mesh and Doping Profiles

Boundary Tessellation in Three Dimensions

The quality of the tessellation is very important, since the meshing engines use the tessellated boundary to create a volume mesh. If the tessellation quality is not good (sliver faces for example), the meshing engines may be unable to create a volume mesh.

Earlier versions (before Version F-2011.09) of Sentaurus Structure Editor used a global refinement to define the tessellation properties. The `sde-ref` global refinement variable controls the quality of this refinement. The command (`refinement:props sde-ref`) can be used to show the actual settings of `sde-ref`. The `sde:setrefprops` command can be used to change the surface and normal tolerance, aspect ratio, and maximum edge length parameters of the refinement.

In addition, a new faceter is available, which must be switched on explicitly, using the (`sde:enable-facet-options-usage`) command. The (`sde:disable-facet-options-usage`) command is used to switch off the new faceter. The default faceter is still the older faceter, which was available before Version F-2011.09.

The (`sde:define-global-facet-options`) Scheme extension defines a new faceter object called `sde-facet-opts`. (This is similar in some sense to `sde-ref` (the global refinement variable), which controls the old faceter; while `sde-facet-opts` controls the new faceter.)

The properties of the new faceter can be changed using the `sde:modify-facet-options` Scheme extension, for example:

```
(sde:modify-facet-options sde-facet-opts "surface_tolerance" 0.2  
"normal_tolerance" 25)
```

NOTE The GUI always shows the faceted model that will be written to the TDR boundary output. If the new faceter is used, the command (`render:rebuild`) (or right-click and select **Show All**) can be used to refresh the screen and show the facetting with the actual `sde-facet-opts` settings.

For example:

```
(sde:clear)  
(set! aut-adjust-refinement-tolerance #f)  
(sde:disable-facet-options-usage)  
(define mb (sheet:2d (sheet:face (face:law "vec(u,v, 1/((u+v)^2 + 1)^3)" -2 2  
-2 2)))  
(sde:add-material mb "Gas" "xx")  
(sdegeo:sweep (entity:faces mb) (gvector 0 0 1)  
 (sweep:options "solid" #t "rigid" #t))  
(sde:setrefprops 0.2 25 0 0)  
(sdeio:save-tdr-bnd (get-body-list) "x1.tdr")  
  
(sde:enable-facet-options-usage)
```

```
(sde:define-global-facet-options)
(sde:modify-facet-options sde-facet-opts "surface_tolerance" 0.2
  "normal_tolerance" 25)
(sdeio:save-tdr-bnd (get-body-list) "x2.tdr")
```

Figure 141 shows the tessellated output `x1.tdr`, and Figure 142 shows the tessellated output `x2.tdr`.

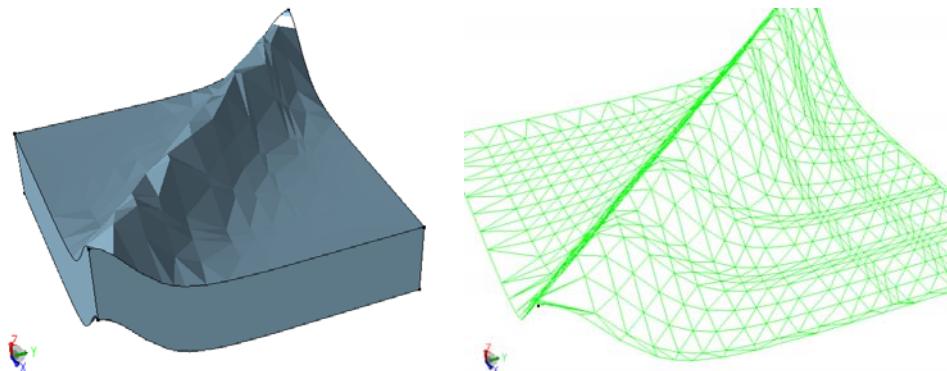


Figure 141 Tessellating the model with the old faceter, using the `sde-ref` global refinement settings

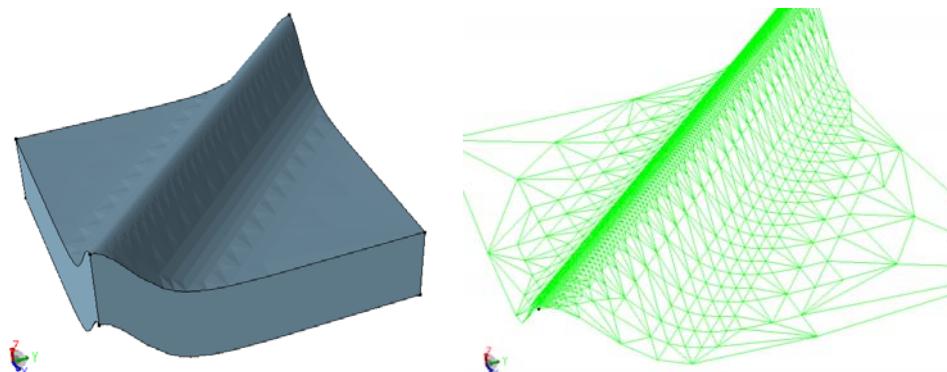


Figure 142 Tessellating the model with the new faceter, using the `sde-facet-opts` object

NOTE It is difficult to compare the two facetters. Both use a surface and a normal tolerance control for example. However, for the same settings, the facetters generate a different surface tessellation (faceting). The main reason for this is that the old faceter does not keep the settings and, sometimes, the faceting violates the settings. (The tessellated surface deviates more than the prescribed "`surface_tol`" and "`normal_tol`".) The new faceter creates a much better tessellation if spline faces are present.

8: Generating Mesh and Doping Profiles

IOControls Section

IOControls Section

The `inputFile` and `outputFile` parameters in the `IOControls` section can be defined using the `IOControls` Parameters dialog box.

To define the `IOControls` parameters:

1. **Mesh > IOControls Parameters.**
2. Enter values for `inputFile`, or `outputFile`, or both.
See [Sentaurus™ Mesh User Guide, IOControls Section on page 10](#) for details.

NOTE If the parameter `inputFile` in the `IOControls` section is defined, it overrides the base name of the saved boundary file when creating the mesh by either selecting **Mesh > Build Mesh** (see [Building the Mesh](#)) or using the `sde:build-mesh` Scheme extension (see [sde:build-mesh on page 406](#)).

3. Click **Save**.



Figure 143 IOControls Parameters dialog box

Building the Mesh

After all refinement and doping specifications have been created, the structure can be meshed using Sentaurus Mesh.

To build the mesh:

1. **Mesh > Build Mesh.**
2. In the **Save Grid to File** field, type or browse for the file name for saving the mesh file.

File names are stripped of their meshing extensions (such as .cmd) and compression extensions (such as .z and .gz) to form the base name for the meshing files.

NOTE If the parameter `inputFile` in the `IOControls` section is defined, it overrides the base name of the saved boundary file.

3. In the Mesh Viewer group box:
 - a) Select **SVisual** to use Sentaurus Visual as the visualization engine of Sentaurus Structure Editor.
 - b) If no visualization is required, select **None**.
4. Select command-line options for Sentaurus Mesh:
 - a) Select **axis-aligned** and the mesh type **boxmethod** for most device and process applications.
 - b) Select **tensor-product** for simulations with Sentaurus Device Electromagnetic Wave Solver (EMW).

See [Sentaurus™ Mesh User Guide, Command-Line Options on page 3](#) for details about other command-line options.

5. Enter additional command-line options as needed in the **Other options** field.
6. To append the content of an external file to the mesh command file before calling the meshing tool, enter the respective file name in the **Cmd file append** field.

Use this option to access certain features of the meshing tools, which are currently not accessible from the GUI of Sentaurus Structure Editor.
7. To save the global parameters without executing the meshing engine, click **Save Values**.

8: Generating Mesh and Doping Profiles

Building the Mesh

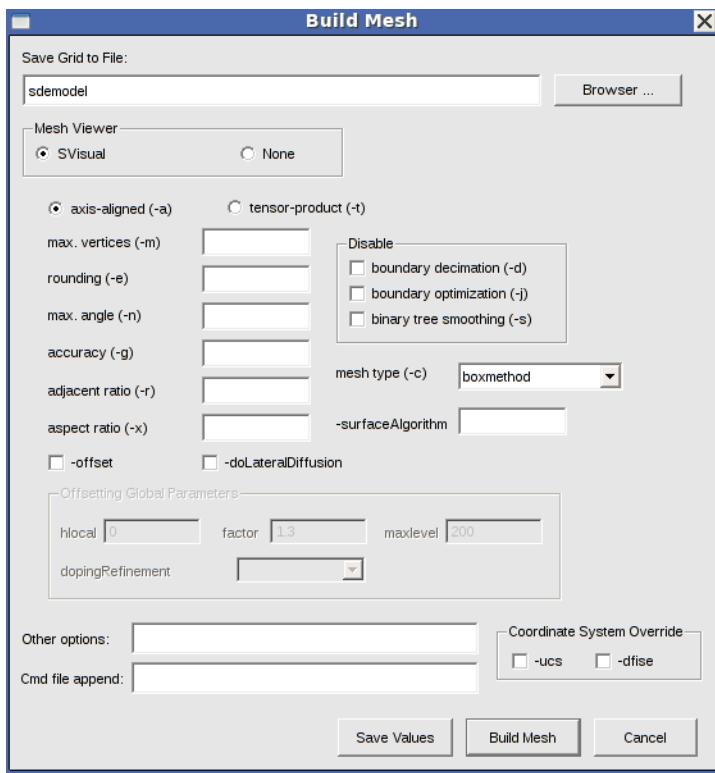


Figure 144 Build Mesh dialog box

This chapter discusses how to create planar layer stacks efficiently including doping profiles, mole fraction profiles, and refinements.

Using the sdeepi:create-layerstack Scheme Extension

The `sdeepi:create-layerstack` Scheme extension is useful for simulating compound semiconductor devices based on epitaxial layer stacks. Such structures are typically grown using epitaxial growth techniques such as metal-organic chemical vapor deposition or molecular beam epitaxy. This Scheme extension facilitates structure generation for epitaxial layer stacks.

A typical epitaxial structure consists of a stack of planar layers. The straightforward approach to generate such a structure in Sentaurus Structure Editor requires approximately 10 to 15 commands to set up the geometry, doping, mole-fraction profiles, and refinements for each layer. This makes structure generation unnecessarily complex. Using `sdeepi:create-layerstack`, the layer stack description can be greatly simplified by using a single line to define all layer properties for each layer.

To facilitate working with and organizing material parameters, the MatPar utility is available from SolvNet® (for details, see [1]).

The `sdeepi:create-layerstack` Scheme extension has the following features:

- All settings and layer properties of the layer stack are specified in a comma-separated value (CSV) file that can be edited easily in a text editor or a spreadsheet application.
- All layer properties are defined efficiently with a single line in the CSV file.
- Based on the CSV file, `sdeepi:create-layerstack` generates the geometric representation of the layer stack itself as well as doping, mole profile definitions, and refinements.
- Automatic creation of top and bottom contacts.
- Both two-dimensional and three-dimensional layer stacks can be created.
- The epitaxial layers can have constant or graded doping and mole-fraction profiles.
- The layerwise mesh refinement strategy can be specified in the CSV file.

9: Creating Planar Layer Stacks

Command File

The `sdeepi:create-layerstack` Scheme extension creates a planar layer stack from the user-defined description specified in the command file `sde_epิ.csv`, which consists of the following major sections:

- The *global section* where any global settings such as the lateral stack dimensions, global refinement, and the top and bottom contact names can be defined.
- The *layers section* that defines for each layer its properties such as region name, material, thickness, mole fraction, and refinement in a single row.
- An additional *parameter file section* where the generation of parameter files performed with MatPar can be controlled in more detail [1].

The command file `sde_epิ.csv` can be edited easily by right-clicking the Sentaurus Structure Editor icon in the tool row and selecting **Edit Input > CSV Data File**.

Command File

The command file `sde_epิ.csv` contains all the information needed to create the layer stack. The file is preprocessed before execution as usual; therefore, it can include any common preprocessing and Tcl preprocessing statements.

The entire file is structured as a comma-separated value (CSV) file. Therefore, it consists of fields (columns) separated by commas. Each column is handled as a separate entity, for example, the name of the layer or the thickness of the layer. Any trailing commas are ignored.

Any line starting with a hash (#) as the first nonspace character is interpreted as a comment and is ignored.

Global Section

The global section of the command file defines variables called *global variables*, which define the properties of the complete layer stack such as stack width, global refinement, meshing tool, and options. The value of a particular global variable is the same for all layers in the stack.

A line starting with `$global` is used to modify a global variable in the following way:

```
$global variable1=<value>, variable2=<value>, ...
```

NOTE The variable names are case sensitive.

An example of a typical global section is:

```
# Simple solar cell structure
$global Xmax=@wtot@
$global dXmin=5, dXmax=5, dYmin=0.5, dYmax=0.5
$global topContact=anode, bottomContact=cathode
```

where:

- `Xmax` sets the width of the layer stack to the Sentaurus Workbench parameter `@wtot@`.
- `dXmin`, `dXmax`, `dYmin`, and `dYmax` define some global refinement.
- `topContact` and `bottomContact` define the electrode names at the top and bottom of the structure, respectively.

For a complete list of global variables, see [Table 31](#). Details about the variables are described in the following sections.

All global variables can be written to the layer information file `nx_epit.tcl` using the command:

```
(sdeepi:tcl "@epicsv@" "@epitcl@")
```

Therefore, all global variables are available as Tcl variables in Tcl preprocessing blocks of any subsequent tools by sourcing this file. For example, to print the top y-coordinate of the stack inside a subsequent command file, insert the following:

```
! (
    source @epitcl@
    puts "$Ytop"
) !
```

Table 31 Structure information in global section of CSV file, listing predefined global variables

Predefined global variables	Description	Settable?	Default value	Unit
Geometric properties of complete layer stack in all three directions				
<code>Ytop</code> , <code>Ymin</code>	The y-coordinate of the top edge of the top layer.	Yes	0	μm
<code>Ybot</code> , <code>Ymax</code>	The y-coordinate of the bottom edge of the bottom layer.	No	–	μm
<code>Xmin</code>	Leftmost extent of the layer stack.	Yes	0	μm
<code>Xmax</code>	Rightmost extent of the layer stack.	Yes	1	μm
<code>Zmin</code>	Frontmost extent of the layer stack.	Yes	0	μm
<code>Zmax</code>	Rearmost extent of the layer stack.	Yes	0	μm

9: Creating Planar Layer Stacks

Command File

Table 31 Structure information in global section of CSV file, listing predefined global variables

Predefined global variables	Description	Settable?	Default value	Unit
dimension	For 2D structures, dimension=2. For 3D structures, dimension=3. NOTE The dimension is determined by the following condition: If Zmax = Zmin, a 2D structure is created; otherwise, a 3D structure is created.	No	—	—
Global mesh refinement strategy for entire structure				
dXmin, dYmin, dZmin	Minimum element size in the xyz directions.	Yes	9999.0	μm
dXmax, dYmax, dZmax	Maximum element size in the xyz directions.	Yes	9999.0	μm
Electrode information				
topContact	If defined, contains the name of the contact to be created on the top of the layer stack.	Yes	—	—
bottomContact	If defined, contains the name of the contact to be created at the bottom of the layer stack.	Yes	—	—
Meshing tool information				
columnNames	Contains a list of column names. To add user-defined columns, use the following syntax: \$global append columnNames <column1><column2> ...	Yes	—	—
bottomRegionName	Region name of the bottommost layer.	No	—	—
topRegionName	Region name of the topmost layer.	No	—	—

Size and Position of Structure

The variables Xmin, Xmax, Ytop (or Ymin), Ybot (or Ymax), Zmin, and Zmax describe the extent of the layer stack in all three directions.

[Figure 145 on page 251](#) shows a 2D example of a layer stack created by `sdeepi:create-layerstack` and illustrates the coordinate system. The positive z-axis points into the plane of the paper. The layer stack is created with increasing y-coordinate as the growth direction. Therefore, the topmost layer in the command file will be created with its top edge at Ytop.

Each subsequent layer line will be created in the order it appears in the command file, until the last layer is created. The bottom edge of the last layer defines Ybot. The coordinates of the starting point are defined by Xmin, Ytop, and Zmin.

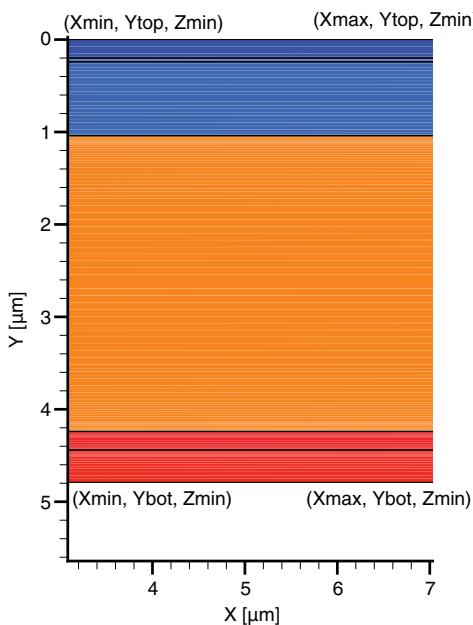


Figure 145 Generated layer stack with the coordinate system; positive z-direction points into the plane of the paper

By default, $x_{\min} = y_{\text{top}} = z_{\min} = 0$. In addition, as shown in Figure 145, it is required that $x_{\min} < x_{\max}$ and $z_{\min} \leq z_{\max}$. All layers have the same width and depth, which can be defined using x_{\min} , x_{\max} , z_{\min} , and z_{\max} (see Table 31 on page 249).

NOTE If you do not specify z_{\min} or z_{\max} or $z_{\min} = z_{\max}$, the depth is zero; therefore, a 2D structure will be generated. Otherwise, a 3D structure will be generated.

Global Refinement Strategy

In addition to layerwise refinements (see [Refinement Column on page 260](#)), `sdeepi:create-layerstack` allows you to define a global refinement that is defined as a refinement window covering the entire layer stack.

`dXmin` and `dXmax` are minimum and maximum element sizes, respectively, for global mesh refinement in the x-direction for the entire structure. `dYmin`, `dYmax`, `dZmin`, and `dZmax` have similar meaning.

If you define `dXmin=0`, or `dYmin=0`, or `dZmin=0`, `sdeepi:create-layerstack` resets this minimum element size to be equal to the corresponding maximum element size. The global refinement window is positioned to cover the entire layer stack.

9: Creating Planar Layer Stacks

Command File

NOTE The `sdeepi:create-layerstack` Scheme extension generates global refinement commands only if the value of at least one of these variables is modified by users.

User-Defined Extension Columns

In addition to the predefined layer properties, `sdeepi:create-layerstack` allows you to add user-defined layer properties. This can be useful in cases where some tools need additional layer-specific data. For example, to switch on radiative recombination in Sentaurus Device for particular layers, an additional layer column `Rrad` could be defined with:

```
$global append columnNames Rrad
```

This user-defined column can be filled with values as described in [Extension Columns on page 261](#). The column values are saved with all other properties in the Tcl file `nX_epi.tcl` and can be incorporated in any subsequent Tcl preprocessing block as described in [Extension Columns on page 261](#).

NOTE To create multiple extension columns, use the following syntax:

```
$global append columnNames <extensionColumnName1>  
    <extensionColumnName2> ...
```

Layers Section

All layers of the layer stack are defined in the layers section, which consists of one line for each layer to be created. Basically, any line not starting with a hash (#) or a dollar sign (\$) is a layer line. Stack generation starts with the first layer line as the topmost layer of the stack and continues from top to bottom until the last layer line is reached.

Each layer line consists of several comma-separated columns, which `sdeepi:create-layerstack` uses to create the layer stack:

```
<Region>, <Material>, <SourceParFile>, <Thickness>, <Doping>, <MoleFraction>,  
<Refinement>, [<Extension1>, <Extension2>, ...]
```

Lines starting with an empty region name are used to create materialwise parameter file definitions for MatPar [1].

Table 32 summarizes the columns used to describe each layer.

Table 32 Columns in layers section of CSV file

Column	Description	Unit
Region	Region name.	—
Material	Material name.	—
SourceParFile	Name of the source parameter file. Only used if MatPar is used to generate parameter files.	—
Thickness	Layer thickness.	μm
Doping	Doping of each layer. A negative sign indicates p-type doping; a positive sign indicates n-type doping.	cm ⁻³
MoleFraction	Mole fraction for ternary or quaternary materials.	[1]
Refinement	Regionwise mesh refinement strategy for each layer.	μm
	Additional user-defined extension columns can be added for various purposes.	—

The following is an example of the layers section of the command file:

```
# Layers section
# Region, Material, SourceParFile, Thickness, Doping, MoleFraction,
# Refinement
cap,GaAs,,0.5,-5e19,,(yref 0.1)
fsf,AlGaAs,AlGaAs.par,0.03,-4e18,0.8,(yref 0.01)
emitter,GaAs,,0.5,-5e17,,(mbox 0.05 1.1 both)
base,GaAs,,2.5,1e17,,(mbox 0.05 1.1 both)
substrate,Germanium,Ge.par,5.0,1e18,,(mbox 0.05 1.1 both)
```

Table 33 shows how the same listing in a spreadsheet format, underlining the well-arranged representation, compares to the source file listing.

Table 33 Example of layers section and material and interface section of epi_edi.csv

Line number	Region	Material	SourceParFile	Thickness	Doping	MoleFraction	Refinement
# Layers section:							
1	cap	GaAs		0.5	-5.00e19		(yref 0.1)
2	fsf	AlGaAs	AlGaAs.par	0.03	-4.00e18	0.8	(yref 0.01)
3	emitter	GaAs		0.5	-5.00e17		(mbox 0.05 1.1 both)
4	base	GaAs		2.5	1.00e17		(mbox 0.05 1.1 both)
5	substrate	Germanium	Ge.par	5.0	1.00e18		(mbox 0.05 1.1 both)

9: Creating Planar Layer Stacks

Command File

NOTE If all columns following a particular column are empty in a layer definition, any trailing commas are ignored. Therefore, the following two layer definitions are identical:

```
cap,GaAs,GaAs.par,0.5,-5e19,,,  
cap,GaAs,GaAs.par,0.5,-5e19
```

NOTE Leading and intermediate commas are important.

Region Column

The `sdeepi:create-layerstack` Scheme extension creates a region for each layer. The name of the region is specified in the Region column.

Material Column

For each layer, the names of materials that Sentaurus Device recognizes are specified in the Material column. For example, for a germanium layer, Germanium is specified in the Material column.

To generate a list of all materials that Sentaurus Device recognizes, use:

```
sdevice -L:materials
```

If a particular material is not in the list, it can be made available to all TCAD Sentaurus tools by creating a local `datexcodes.txt` file. For details on how to create new materials, refer to the *Sentaurus™ Device User Guide*.

SourceParFile Column

If MatPar is not used for parameter file generation, the SourceParFile column is ignored and can remain empty.

Otherwise, this column contains the source parameter file to be used for this layer [1].

Thickness Column

The thickness of each layer in micrometers is specified in the Thickness column. If the Thickness column is empty, or is less than or equal to zero, `sdeepi:create-layerstack` does not create the layer.

Doping Column

The doping information for each layer is specified in the Doping column. Doping values greater than zero create n-type doping using the dataset `ArsenicActiveConcentration`. Doping values less than zero create p-type doping using the dataset `BoronActiveConcentration`.

One or several constant or analytic doping profiles can be specified using the commands in [Table 34](#). These commands create region-based doping profiles for the layer in the y-direction. The following types of doping profile can be defined in the y-direction:

- Constant
- Linear
- Error function
- Gaussian function
- General analytic function $f(x, y, z)$

If multiple doping profiles must be created, the bracket form must be used for profile definition. For example, to specify a constant doping of `n=1e15` and `p=2e15` in the same layer, use `(1e15) (-2e15)`.

Table 34 Commands for Doping column

Command	Description	Unit
Constant doping profile		
<code><doping></code> or: <code>(<doping> [<options:rnp>])</code>	Constant doping concentration.	cm^{-3}
Linear doping profile		
<code>(lin <Ntop> <Nbot> [<options:rsnp>])</code>	Linear doping profile using analytic profile.	
<code><Ntop></code>	Value of doping concentration at the top edge of the layer.	cm^{-3}
<code><Nbot></code>	Value of doping concentration at the bottom edge of the layer.	cm^{-3}
Error function or Gaussian function doping profile		
<code>(erf gauss <Nmax> <ymax> <length> [<options:udrsnp>])</code>	Error function or Gaussian function doping profile.	
<code><Nmax></code>	Maximum concentration/peak concentration.	cm^{-3}
<code><ymax></code>	For <code>erf</code> , this is the symmetry position. For <code>gauss</code> , this is the peak position.	μm

9: Creating Planar Layer Stacks

Command File

Table 34 Commands for Doping column

Command	Description	Unit
<length>	For gauss, <length> represents the distance between the peak position and a place where the profile value decays by a factor of $\exp(-1)$. For erf, <length> represents the distance between the symmetry position and a place where the profile value decays by a factor of $1/2*(1+\text{erf}(1))$.	μm
General analytic function doping profile		
(func <func> [<options:rsgnp>])	Contains the general function expression, where the coordinates x,y,z are local to the layer assuming (xmin,ymin,zmin) of the layer as origin. The layer coordinates xmin, ymin, zmin, xmax, ymax, zmax and the layer extents dx, dy, dz also can be used in <func>.	
<func>	Contains the general function expression, where the xyz coordinates are local to the layer assuming (xmin,ymin,zmin) of the layer as origin.	cm^{-3}
Options		
u d	Controls the edge or face of the layer at which the baseline of the profile is placed: u = Baseline is placed at the top edge or face (default). d = Baseline is placed at the bottom edge or face.	
r	If specified, the option Replace is used in the AnalyticalProfile section of the Placement section of the mesh command file. Otherwise, NoReplace is used.	
s	If specified, EvaluateWindow is not defined in the AnalyticalProfile section of the Placement section of the mesh command file.	
g	Uses the global instead of the local layer-specific coordinate system for x,y,z of the general function.	
n p	Ignores the sign of the doping concentration and uses the specified doping type.	
Default constant value for profiles		
(default <doping>)	Only used if MatPar is used for parameter file generation. Used in cases where material parameter calculation requires a constant doping value. <doping> defines the constant doping value to be used if required in the material parameter calculation.	cm^{-3}

For each layer, the doping profiles are created with the following parameters:

- The `AnalyticalProfile` section of the `Definition` section:
 - `Species = ArsenicActiveConcentration | BoronActiveConcentration` (for n-type or p-type doping, respectively)
 - `Function = General | Error | Gauss` (for linear or general functions, error, or Gaussian function doping profile, respectively)
 - `LateralFunction = Erf (Factor=0)` (for error and Gaussian profiles)
- The `AnalyticalProfile` section of the `Placements` section:
 - The baseline for each layer is the bottom or top edge (2D) or face (3D), depending on the specification of the option `u | d` in the Doping column (see [Table 34 on page 255](#)).
 - By default, the option `NoReplace` is used. However, if the option `r` is specified in the Doping column (see [Table 34](#)), `Replace` is used instead.
 - The variable `Direction` is not specified in the `ReferenceElement` section since the function values are computed on both sides of the baseline.
 - By default, all analytic doping profiles are placed using the `EvaluateWindow` section. For each layer, the domain for the evaluation of the profile is the layer region and `DecayLength=0`. The `EvaluateWindow` is not defined if the option `s` is specified in the Doping column (see [Table 34](#)).

For more details, write out the mesh command file with `sdedr:write-cmd-file`, and refer to the *Sentaurus™ Mesh User Guide*.

Examples of specifying constant doping profiles are given in [Table 33 on page 253](#). Lines 1–3 are defined as p-type doped layers, and lines 4 and 5 are defined as n-type doped layers.

An example of an n-type doped layer with a Gaussian doping profile, with a peak concentration of $1\text{e}15 \text{ cm}^{-3}$, a relative peak position from the top of the layer of $0.2 \mu\text{m}$, and a decay length of $0.3 \mu\text{m}$ is defined with the following line:

```
4dopgauss,GaAs,,1,(gauss 1e15 0.2 0.3)
```

A constant p-type background doping of $2\text{e}16 \text{ cm}^{-3}$ plus an n-type sine-modulated doping using a default value of $1\text{e}16 \text{ cm}^{-3}$ for the parameter calculation can be defined as follows:

```
6dopfunc,GaAs,,1,(2e16 p)(func 1e15*sin(2*3.1415*y/dy) n)(default -1e16)
```

If `MatPar` is used, a default value for the reference doping concentration can be defined for layers with doping profiles with the command `default`. A constant doping value could be necessary in some cases, if during material parameter calculation, the specified model cannot handle the doping profile and requires a constant value instead.

9: Creating Planar Layer Stacks

Command File

MoleFraction Column

The mole-fraction information of layers consisting of ternary or quaternary compound semiconductor materials is described in the MoleFraction column. The column is empty for elemental or binary semiconductors. A constant mole fraction or a mole-fraction profile very similar to doping profiles can be specified using the commands in [Table 35](#). These commands create region-based mole-fraction profiles for the layer in the y-direction.

A default reference mole-fraction value can be defined for layers with mole-fraction profiles with the command `default`.

A constant mole-fraction value may be necessary in some cases, if during material parameter calculation, the specified model cannot handle the mole-fraction profile and requires a constant mole-fraction value instead.

Table 35 Commands for MoleFraction column

Command	Description	Unit
Constant mole fraction		
<code><xMole></code> or: <code>(<xMole> [<options:rxy>])</code>	Defines a constant x-mole fraction for ternary compound semiconductors.	1
Linear mole-fraction profile		
<code>(lin <xMoleTop> <xMoleBot> [<options:rsxy>])</code>	Linear x-mole fraction profile using analytic profile.	
<code><xMoleTop></code>	Mole-fraction value at the top edge of the layer.	1
<code><xMoleBot></code>	Mole-fraction value at the bottom edge of the layer.	1
Error function or Gaussian function mole-fraction profile		
<code>(erf gauss <xMoleMax> <ymax> <length> [<options:udrsxy>])</code>	Error function or Gaussian function mole-fraction profile.	
<code><xMoleMax></code>	Maximum value/peak value.	1
<code><ymax></code>	Symmetry position/peak position.	μm
<code><length></code>	For <code>gauss</code> , <code><length></code> represents the distance between the peak position and a place where the profile value decays by a factor of $\exp(-1)$. For <code>erf</code> , <code><length></code> represents the distance between the symmetry position and a place where the profile value decays by a factor of $1/2*(1+\text{erf}(1))$.	μm
General analytic function doping profile		
<code>(func <func> [<options:rsgxy>])</code>	Generates an arbitrary analytic mole-fraction profile using the general function evaluator of Sentaurus Mesh.	

Table 35 Commands for MoleFraction column

Command	Description	Unit
<func>	Contains the general function expression, where the coordinates x,y,z are local to the layer assuming (xmin,ymin,zmin) of the layer as origin. The layer coordinates xmin, ymin, zmin, xmax, ymax, zmax and the layer extents dx, dy, dz also can be used in <func>.	
Options		
u d	Controls the edge or face of the layer at which the baseline of the profile is placed: u = Baseline is placed at the top edge or face (default). d = Baseline is placed at the bottom edge or face.	
r	If specified, the option Replace is used in the AnalyticalProfile section of the Placement section of the mesh command file. Otherwise, NoReplace is used.	
s	If specified, EvaluateWindow is not defined in the AnalyticalProfile section of the Placement section of the mesh command file.	
g	Uses the global instead of the local layer-specific coordinate system for x,y,z of the general function.	
x y	Sets the mole-fraction type explicitly. Default is x.	
Default constant value for profiles		
(default <xMole> [<yMole>])	Only used if MatPar is used for parameter file generation. Used in cases where material parameter calculation requires a constant x- or y-mole fraction value.	
<xMole>, <yMole>	Defines the constant x- and y-mole fraction value to be used if required in the material parameter calculation.	1
Mole-fraction profiles for quaternary materials		
(y <yMole> lin erf func gauss ...)	Creates a y-mole fraction profile very similar to the above definitions for x-mole fraction profiles.	
(<xMole> <yMole>)	Defines a constant x- and y-mole fraction for quaternary compound semiconductors.	1
(... x) (... y)	In general, x- and y-mole fraction profiles can be defined separately using the x and y options, for example: (lin 0.1 0.2 x) (lin 0.9 0.8 y)	

9: Creating Planar Layer Stacks

Command File

For example, to create a layer with a constant x–mole fraction profile with a value of 0.1, the following lines are identical:

```
1molconst,AlGaAs,,1,1e15,0.1  
2molconst,AlGaAs,,1,1e15,(0.1)  
3molconst,AlGaAs,,1,1e15,(0.1 x)
```

The following line creates a linear x–mole fraction profile with a value of 0.3 at the top and 0.4 at the bottom:

```
3mollin,AlGaAs,,1,1e15,(lin 0.3 0.4)
```

To create a constant mole-fraction profile of x=0.2 y=0.3, all of the following expressions are identical:

```
(0.2 0.3), (0.2)(y 0.3), (0.2)(0.3 y), (0.3 y)(0.2 x)
```

Refinement Column

The Refinement column in the command file offers two different meshing strategies:

- Constant refinement in the xyz directions with the commands `xref`, `yref`, and `zref`.
- Graded refinement in the y-direction, dense at an interface, relaxing towards the bulk, using the command `mbox` (which stands for multibox).

Mesh refinement in the y-direction for a particular layer is performed using the commands `yref` and `mbox` (see [Table 36](#)). The terminology related to mesh refinement is discussed in the *Sentaurus™ Mesh User Guide*.

Table 36 Commands for Refinement column

Command	Description
Uniform regionwise refinement	
<code>(xref yref zref <minelsize> [<maxelsize>])</code>	Uniform regionwise refinement in the xyz directions.
<code><minelsize></code>	Specifies the minimum element size (mesh spacing) in the corresponding direction. Default is the layer extent in the corresponding direction.
<code><maxelsize></code>	Specifies the maximum element size (mesh spacing) in the corresponding direction. By default, it is set equal to the minimum element size.
Multibox regionwise refinement	
<code>(mbox <minelsize> <ratio> <side:udlrfb>)</code>	Defines a multibox refinement for a layer for the specified sides.

Table 36 Commands for Refinement column

Command	Description
<minelsize>	Specifies the minimum element size at the interface.
<ratio>	Controls how fast the mesh spacing increases from the minimum value to the maximum value, which is the layer thickness. <code>ratio=1</code> is equal to a constant meshing with <minelsize>. With <code>ratio=2</code> , the element size is doubled at each step.
<side:udlrb>	Controls the edge (2D) or the face (3D) of the multibox from which the graded mesh will start. Default is <code>ud</code> . Options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>u</code> (up): Grading starts from the top (<code>ymin</code>) of the layer. • <code>d</code> (down): Grading starts from the bottom (<code>ymax</code>) of the layer. • <code>l</code> (left): Grading starts from the left (<code>xmin</code>) of the layer. • <code>r</code> (right): Grading starts from the right (<code>xmax</code>) of the layer. • <code>f</code> (front): For 3D structures, grading starts from the front (<code>zmin</code>) of the layer. • <code>b</code> (back): For 3D structures, grading starts from the back (<code>zmax</code>) of the layer. The keywords written in parentheses after each option can be used as synonyms. In addition, the keyword <code>both</code> can be used as a synonym for <code>ud</code> .

In addition to the layerwise refinements described here, refinements can be specified either using the global variables `dxmin`, `dxmax`, and so on, or using the standard Sentaurus Structure Editor refinement commands.

Looking at [Table 33 on page 253](#), the refinement statement for the region `cap` in line 1 (`yref 0.1`) generates an equidistant refinement in the y-direction with a spacing of 0.1 μm . Very similar refinement is generated with the expression (`yref 0.01`) for the region `fsf` in line 2 but using a spacing of 0.01 μm . For lines 3–5, each layer is refined in the y-direction with a multibox refinement statement (`mbox 0.05 1.1 both`), starting with a spacing of 0.05 at both interfaces and gradually increasing the element size by a factor of 1.1 towards the bulk.

Extension Columns

In addition to the predefined layer properties, `sdeepi:create-layerstack` allows you to add multiple user-defined layer properties that are appended to the layer line as additional columns.

The Extension column can have arbitrary content and can be used by any subsequent Tcl preprocessing blocks. For example, you could introduce an additional layer property or column `Rrad` to switch on the radiative recombination model in the Sentaurus Device command file for certain layers.

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Command File

The following lines in the CSV file would define such an additional column, with the value no for the fsf region, and the value yes for the emitter region:

```
$global append columnNames Rrad
fsf,AlGaAs,AlGaAs.par,0.03,-4.00e18,0.8,(yref 0.01),no
emitter,GaAs,,0.5,-5.00e17,,(mbox 0.05 1.1 both),yes
```

With the Scheme command `sdeepi:tcl`, all the layer information including the Extension columns can be written to a Tcl file @epitcl@ (for example, `n1_epi.tcl`):

```
(sdeepi:tcl "@epicsv@" "@epitcl@")
```

The following is an excerpt from the Tcl file:

```
set epi(region,fsf,region) "fsf"
set epi(region,fsf,Rrad) "no"
set epi(region,emitter,region) "emitter"
set epi(region,emitter,Rrad) "yes"
```

The values of the Rrad column then can be accessed and used in the Sentaurus Device command file to decide whether radiative recombination should be switched on or off for a certain layer:

```
! (
    source @epitcl@
    foreach {key region} [array get epi "region,*,region"] {
        if ("$epi(region,$region,Rrad)" == "yes") {
            puts "Physics (region=\"$region\") {Recombination(Radiative)}"
        }
    }
) !
```

The first line sources all Tcl variables of the layer information file into the Tcl interpreter of the preprocessor. The `foreach` statement loops through all Tcl variables that have the form `epi(region, *, region)`, that is, all layers of the layer stack. The variable `$region` contains the region name of the current layer. Any other column value can be accessed by `$epi(region,$region,<column>)` where `<column>` is replaced by the column name of interest. In this case, you want to access the Extension column `Rrad`, therefore, you use `$epi(region,$region,Rrad)` and, if its content is "yes", a regionwise `Physics` entry is printed to the command file.

The result of the preprocessed block for this example is:

```
Physics (region="emitter") {Recombination(Radiative)}
```

NOTE By default, there is no Extension column.

Processing the Layer Stack

The `sdeepi:create-layerstack` Scheme extension creates a layer stack as it is produced during any nonstructuring deposition process, for example, molecular beam epitaxy (MBE) or metal organic vapor phase epitaxy (MOVPE). Subsequent commands can be used to reflect any further processing steps of the wafer such as lateral patterning steps.

Figure 146 illustrates this by a layered GaAs solar cell structure. On the left, the structure created using `sdeepi:create-layerstack` is shown; on the right, the processed solar cell structure is illustrated with a partially removed cap layer on the top, a partially deposited ARC, and contacts.

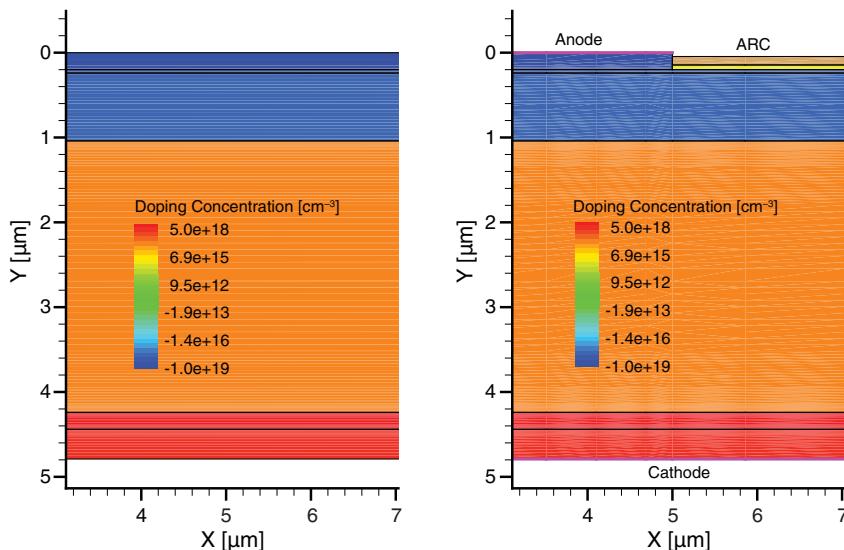


Figure 146 (*Left*) Layer stack as created by `sdeepi:create-layerstack` and (*right*) device structure with additional processing steps

For convenience, all global variables as well as geometric variables can be made available to Sentaurus Structure Editor as Scheme variables using:

```
(sdeepi:publish-global-vars #t)
```

By default, to avoid overwriting existing Scheme variables, none of the layer stack variables is retained after the stack creation.

Various device-processing steps such as etching and additional layer deposition require the top and bottom coordinates of a layer. These are available as the Scheme variables `Y0_<region>` and `Y1_<region>`:

- `Y0_<region>` is the y-coordinate of the top edge of the region.
- `Y1_<region>` is the y-coordinate of the bottom edge of the region.

9: Creating Planar Layer Stacks

References

To investigate the layer stack creation in more detail, you can save the used Scheme commands to a file, for example:

```
(sdeepi:scm "@epicsv@" "@episcm@")
```

References

- [1] *Simulation of 2D Single-Junction GaAs Solar Cell*, available from TCAD Sentaurus Version J-2014.09 installation, go to Applications_Library/Solar/SolarCell_SingleJunct_GaAs.

Working With Scheme and Scheme Extensions

This chapter discusses working with Scheme and Scheme extensions in Sentaurus Structure Editor.

Scheme Data Types

The Scheme scripting language is used in Sentaurus Structure Editor and the process emulation module of Sentaurus Structure Editor (Procem).

Table 37 lists the data types that can be used as arguments when calling the Scheme functions in Sentaurus Structure Editor.

Table 37 Data types for the Scheme functions related to Sentaurus Structure Editor

Data type	Description
BOOLEAN	A native Scheme data type having either the value #t (true) or #f (false). It represents a logical or Boolean value.
DATEXMAT	A STRING type variable, containing a valid material name, as defined in the datexcodes.txt file. "Silicon" and "Oxide" are valid DATEXMAT variables.
ELIST	An ACIS entity list.
ENTITY	An ACIS entity.
GVECTOR	A GVECTOR entity is an ACIS entity. It contains the keyword gvector and it is a composition of three real numbers representing the x-, y-, and z-components of a 3D vector. For example, (define g1 (gvector 1 0 0)) defines a GVECTOR called g1. gvector is an ACIS-defined Scheme data type, used to represent a vector with magnitude and direction. It is called gvector only to differentiate it from the inherent Scheme data type vector, which represents an array.
INTEGER	A Scheme data type containing a single integer value.
PLIST	A polygon list: (list POLYGON POLYGON ... POLYGON).
POLARITY	Either "light" or "dark".
POLYGON	A position list: (list POSITION POSITION ... POSITION).

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Basic Scheme Programming for Users of Sentaurus Structure Editor

Table 37 Data types for the Scheme functions related to Sentaurus Structure Editor

Data type	Description
POSITION	A POSITION entity is an ACIS entity. It contains the keyword position and three real numbers. For example, (position 0 0 0) or (position -3 -3.1 -3.14) are valid POSITION entities. (define p1 (position a b c)) defines a Scheme object p1 that holds a POSITION entity. The x-coordinate of p1 is equal to a, the y-coordinate is equal to b, and the z-coordinate is equal to c.
REAL	A Scheme data type containing a single real or double value.
STRING	A Scheme object containing a text string. A string is enclosed in braces or starts with the character '. Two examples of a string are "this_is_a_valid_string" and 'this_is_also_fine'.

Basic Scheme Programming for Users of Sentaurus Structure Editor

Sentaurus Structure Editor uses Scheme, or more precisely, the Elk extension of Scheme. Scheme is a LISP-like programming language that differs significantly from most of the commonly used programming languages. The effective use of Sentaurus Structure Editor (except the GUI layer) requires a working knowledge of Scheme. In addition to the information given in this manual, there are many resources for learning Scheme, including:

- *R5RS, The Revised Report on the Algorithmic Language Scheme*
This report can be found at <http://www.schemers.org/Documents/Standards/R5RS/HTML/>
- R. K. Dybvig, *The Scheme Programming Language*, Cambridge, Massachusetts: MIT Press, 3rd ed., 2003.
- D. P. Friedman and M. Felleisen, *The Little Schemer*, Cambridge, Massachusetts: MIT Press, 4th ed., 1996.
- D. P. Friedman and M. Felleisen, *The Seasoned Schemer*, Cambridge, Massachusetts: MIT Press, 1996.
- <http://www.scheme.com>
Website of a Scheme dialect, Chez Scheme.
- <http://www.schemers.org>
Website of Scheme-related topics.
- <http://www.schemers.com>
Commercial website with useful information.

In the following sections, the Scheme commands that are most commonly used in a Sentaurus Structure Editor script are introduced.

Basic Scheme Syntax

A Scheme command is enclosed in parentheses (white spaces are allowed):

```
(Scheme command)
```

All text in a line after a semicolon is treated as a comment:

```
; This is a comment  
(Scheme command) ; This is also a comment
```

A Scheme command can extend over several lines, or several Scheme commands can be placed on a single line. A given Scheme command is identified by the outermost matching parentheses pair:

```
(beginning of Scheme command  
continuation of the same Scheme command  
end of the Scheme command)  
(first Scheme command) (second Scheme command) (...)
```

Defining Simple Variables and Data Types

Integers and floating-point numbers are treated as numbers. To declare and define a numeric variable:

```
(define i 3)  
(define pi 3.141593)
```

Strings are enclosed in double quotation marks. To declare and define a string:

```
(define W "Hello World")
```

Characters are preceded by a single quotation mark. To declare and define a character:

```
(define CHAR 'a)
```

Use the variable name to reference a variable:

```
i      ; -> 3  
pi     ; -> 3.141593  
W      ; -> "Hello World"  
CHAR   ; -> a
```

10: Working With Scheme and Scheme Extensions

Basic Scheme Programming for Users of Sentaurus Structure Editor

Update an existing variable with `set!:`

```
(define j 1)
(set! j (+ j 1))
```

NOTE Use `define` when a variable is introduced for the first time. Use `set!` to assign a new value to an existing variable.

The `define` command creates a local variable (lexical scoping). For example, a variable defined in a specific function is not visible in another function or in the main program. Different procedures can have their own private variables defined using the same variable name. The `set!` command does not alter the scope of already defined variables, while redefining a pre-existing variable may alter its scope. Scheme variables need not be deleted explicitly. An automatic garbage collector will remove all Scheme variables when they go out of scope. Memory allocation or deallocation is performed automatically by Scheme.

NOTE Do not use the Scheme keyword `length` as a user-defined variable.

NOTE Scheme is case sensitive.

Printing Text to Standard Output

Use the `display` command to write to standard output. Use `newline` to create a line break:

```
(display "The value of i is ") (display i) (newline)
(display "The value of pi is ") (display pi) (newline))
(display "The string W contains >") (display W) (display "<") (newline))

;-> The value of i is 3
;-> The value of pi is 3.141593
;-> The string W contains >Hello World<
```

String Operations

To automatically generate identifiers, for example, region names, certain string operations are useful.

To define a string:

```
(define TEXTSTRING "This is a string")
```

To determine the length of a string:

```
(define STRINGLENGTH (string-length TEXTSTRING))  
STRINGLENGTH ;-> 16
```

To retrieve the k-th character of a string:

```
(define k 5)  
(define kthCHARACTER (string-ref TEXTSTRING k))  
kthCHARACTER ;-> i
```

NOTE The index counter starts from 0.

To retrieve substrings:

```
(define iStart 10)  
(define iEnd 16)  
(define SUBSTRING (substring TEXTSTRING iStart iEnd))  
SUBSTRING ;-> "string"
```

To concatenate two strings:

```
(define RNAME "Region.")  
(define QUALIFIER "Substrate")  
(define REGIONNAME (string-append RNAME QUALIFIER))  
REGIONNAME ;-> "Region.Substrate"
```

To convert a number (index) to a string:

```
(define RNAME "Region.")  
(define INDEX 3)  
(define REGIONNAME (string-append RNAME (number->string INDEX)))  
REGIONNAME ;-> "Region.3"
```

Lists

Some Sentaurus Structure Editor commands accept lists as arguments. Lists can also be useful in device parameterization. To define a list:

```
(define ABCList (list 'a 'b 'c 'd 'e)) ; List of characters  
(define NUMList (list 1 2 3 4 5 6)) ; List of numbers  
(define MIXList (list 'a 2 3.1415 "TCL")) ; Mixed list  
(define EMPTYList (list)) ; Empty list
```

NOTE Declare an empty list first if you want to append to it, for example, in a do loop.

10: Working With Scheme and Scheme Extensions

Basic Scheme Programming for Users of Sentaurus Structure Editor

To reference a list as a whole, use the list name:

```
ABCList    ;-> (a b c d e)
NUMList    ;-> (1 2 3 4 5)
MIXList    ;-> (a 2 3.1415 "TCL")
EMPTYList  ;-> ()
```

To determine the number of elements in a list:

```
(define NumberOfElements (length ABCList))
NumberOfElements ;-> 5
```

To append an element to a list:

```
(define NewElement 'f)
(define ABCPlusList (append ABCList (list NewElement)))
ABCPlusList ;-> (a b c d e f)
```

To concatenate two lists:

```
(define CombinedList (append ABCList NUMList))
CombinedList ;-> (a b c d e 1 2 3 4 5 6)
```

To reverse a list:

```
(define ReverseList (reverse NUMList))
ReverseList ;-> (6 5 4 3 2 1)
```

To reference the first element of a list:

```
(define FirstElement (car ABCList))
FirstElement ;-> a
```

or:

```
(define FirstElement (list-ref ABCList 0))
```

To reference all but the first element of a list:

```
(define RestOfList (cdr ABCList))
RestOfList ;-> (b c d e)
```

To reference the k-th element in a list:

```
(define k 3)
(define kthElement (list-ref ABCList k))
kthElement ;-> d
```

NOTE The numbering of list elements starts at 0.

To reference a sublist containing all but the first k elements, use:

```
(define k 3)
(define kRestOfList (list-tail ABCList k))
kRestOfList ;-> (d e)
```

Arithmetic Expressions

Some of the most useful arithmetic operators are:

- Addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division: +, -, *, /
- Trigonometric and related functions: sin, cos, tan, asin, acos, atan
- Exponential and related functions: exp, log, sqrt
- Raising a to the power of b: expt a b
- Rounding functions: floor, ceiling, truncate, round
- Maximum and minimum: max, min:(max x1 x2 ...), (min x1 x2 ...)
- Other math functions defined in Sentaurus Structure Editor: erf, erfc
(These functions are not part of the standard Scheme language; they are defined locally in Sentaurus Structure Editor.)

Scheme uses the so-called polish-reverse notation for arithmetic expressions:

To define the variable j and assign it to i+5:

```
(define j (+ i 5))
```

To set the variable myangle to sin(PI/2):

```
(define myangle (sin (/ PI 2)))
```

To set the variable x to xo + R*cos(2*PI*fi/360):

```
(define xo 1)
(define R 0.2)
(define fi 30)
(define x (+ xo (* R (cos (/ (* 2 PI fi) 360)))))
```

Boolean Operations

True and false constants are denoted by #t and #f, respectively. Use not to invert a Boolean:

```
(not #t)
```

Numeric comparators are =, >, >=, <, <=, for example:

```
(= 1 2) ;-> #f
(> 1 2) ;-> #f
(>= 1 2) ;-> #f
(< 1 2) ;-> #t
(<= 1 2) ;-> #t
```

Use the equal? operator to test if two variables are equal:

```
(define a 1)
(define b "hello")
(equal? a b) ;-> #f

(set! b 1)
(equal? a b) ;->#t
```

To test two strings, you can also use string=?:

```
(define a "HELLO")
(define b "hello")
(string=? a b) ;-> #f
```

The equal? operator can also be used to test ACIS entities:

```
(define a (position 0 0 0))
(define b (position 0 0 0))
(equal? a b) ;-> #t

(set! b (position 1 0 0))
(equal? a b) ;-> #f
```

If Blocks

To create a simple If block:

```
(define val 0)
(if (= val 0)
  (begin
    (display "val is zero") (newline)
  )
) ;-> "val is zero"
```

To create an If-Else block:

```
(define val -1)
(if (< val 0) ; Test
    (begin ; Execute if condition is true
        (display "val is negative") (newline)
    )
    (begin ; Execute if condition is false
        (display "val is positive") (newline)
    )
) ;-> "val is negative"
```

To create an If-Elseif block:

```
(define val -1)
(cond
    ((= val 0) ; First test
     (begin ; Execute if first condition is true
         (display "val is zero") (newline)
     )
    )
    ((> val 0) ; Elseif test
     (begin ; Execute second condition is true
         (display "val is positive") (newline)
     )
    )
    )(else
     (begin ; Execute if none of the conditions are true
         (display "val is negative") (newline)
     )
    )
) ;-> "val is negative"
```

NOTE To *comment out* a large block of comments in a script, enclose the block in a trivial If block:

```
(if #f (begin
            <commands to be "commented out">
        ))
```

Simple Do Loops

In this example, a simple Do loop is used to create a stack of five silicon squares:

```
(sde:clear)
(define L 1)           ; Side length of first square
(define Y 0)           ; Bottom Y coordinate of current square
(do ( (i 0 (+ i 1)) ) ; i: Counter name; 0: initial value; (+ i 1): incrementer
    ( (= i 5) )         ; End Tester
    (begin               ; Body of loop
        (define REGION (string-append "region." (number->string i)))
        (sdegeo:create-rectangle
            (position (* -0.5 L) Y 0.0)
            (position (* 0.5 L) (+ Y L) 0.0) "Silicon" REGION)
        (set! Y (+ Y L))
        (set! L (* 0.75 L))
    )
)
```

NOTE Scheme Do loops are more flexible than Do loops in most other languages. This example illustrates a basic setup.

For Each Loops

In a For Each loop, an action is taken for each element in a list. In the following example, the For Each loop steps through the lists MATERIALS, WIDTHS, and HEIGHTS, and creates a rectangle for each list element:

```
(sde:clear)
(define MATERIALS (list "GaAs" "AlGaAs" "AlAs" "InAlAs" "InAs" "InAsP" "InP"))
(define WIDTHS     (list 2.0    1.7    1.5    1.3    1.1    1.0    0.5))
(define HEIGHTS    (list 1.0    0.25   0.1    0.25   0.3    0.45   1.0))
(define Y 0)

(for-each
    (lambda (MATERIAL WIDTH HEIGHT)      ; Names of local variables
        (begin                         ; Body of the loop
            (define REGION (string-append "region." MATERIAL))
            (sdegeo:create-rectangle
                (position 0 Y 0.0)
                (position WIDTH (+ Y HEIGHT) 0.0) MATERIAL REGION)
            (set! Y (+ Y HEIGHT))
        )
    )
    ) MATERIALS WIDTHS HEIGHTS          ; Lists
)
```

Procedures

Procedures can be implemented to reuse common code sections or to structure your scripts. The following example creates a ‘Unit Cell’ structure consisting of a slab of silicon with a shallow trench isolation (STI)–like oxide trench at the side. The procedure takes the coordinate of the lower-left corner as an argument:

```
(sde:clear)
(define CreateUnitCell
  (lambda (Xo Yo)
    (begin
      (sdegeo:set-default-boolean "ABA")
      (define SiREGION (string-append "R.Silicon."
        (number->string Xo) "." (number->string Yo)))
      (define OxREGION (string-append "R.Oxide."
        (number->string Xo) "." (number->string Yo)))
      (sdegeo:create-rectangle
        (position Xo Yo 0.0)
        (position (+ Xo 1.0) (+ Yo 1.0) 0.0) "Silicon" SiREGION)
      (sdegeo:create-rectangle
        (position Xo Yo 0.0)
        (position (+ Xo 0.25) (+ Yo 0.75) 0.0) "Oxide" OxREGION)
    )
  )
)
```

Now, a row of these unit cells can be created by calling the procedure for different arguments:

```
(CreateUnitCell 1 1) ; Procedure calls
(CreateUnitCell 2 1)
(CreateUnitCell 3 1)
```

The next example shows a procedure, which returns a value. The variable containing the value of interest is simply referenced in the last statement of the procedure:

```
(define convert-degree-to-radians
  (lambda (DEG)
    (define pi (acos -1.0))
    (define RAD (* DEG (/ pi 180.0)))
    RAD
  )
)

(define DEG 90)
(define RAD (convert-degree-to-radians 90))
RAD ;-> 1.5707963267949
```

10: Working With Scheme and Scheme Extensions

Basic Scheme Programming for Users of Sentaurus Structure Editor

Scheme procedures, or any other code segments, can be saved in a library file, for example, util.scm and loaded into a Scheme script with:

```
(load "util.scm")
```

System Calls

To call an external UNIX or TCAD Sentaurus utility:

```
(system:command "<Unix command string>")
```

For example, to remove the temporary file test_bnd.tdr, use:

```
(system:command "rm -f test_bnd.tdr")
```

Error Signaling to Sentaurus Workbench

If the command system:command is used in a Sentaurus Structure Editor script and you want to signal the status of the executed command back to Sentaurus Workbench, use the following solution:

```
(define res (system:command "Mycommand ..."))
(if (not (equal? res 0))
    (begin
        (sde:error "Mycommand failed ...")
    )
)
```

If system:command returns an error (anything else than 0), Sentaurus Workbench will pick up the error signal, and the executed node will be shown as red.

This chapter describes the boundary representation method on which Sentaurus Structure Editor is based and introduces several support functions to query and debug the model.

Entity IDs and Attributes

Geometry-related operations in Sentaurus Structure Editor are based on ACIS, which is a boundary representation geometry kernel. Boundary representation uses a complex data structure describing the geometry. The data structure of a geometric model can be accessed through a topology graph, which contains the building entities (such as edges, faces, and shells) of the device, and shows the relationships and connections between these entities. A typical 3D body is described with respect to a lump list (disjoint parts of the body). Each lump contains a shell list and each shell is described with respect to a face list. Each 3D body is composed of faces. A shell is a connected face list. For example, a cube is defined with respect to six planar faces, and the six faces define one shell. Similarly, a cube with an internal void is composed of two shells and each shell is defined by a face list.

Faces are described with respect to a loop and an edge list. A face is described with respect to its boundary edges. For example, a rectangle is defined by four linear edges. A circular sheet body is defined by a circular edge. A connected edge list is called a *loop*. Simply connected faces have one loop. Faces with internal holes have multiple loops. For example, a circular sheet with an internal rectangular hole is composed of two loops. The outer loop contains one circular edge, while the internal loop contains four linear edges. A linear edge is defined by two vertices.

It is usually not necessary to consider the topological representation of defined bodies when using typical GUI operations or the Scheme interface. For certain geometric operations, however, for example, rounding a set of edges of a 3D body, it is necessary to refer to entities from the underlying topology representation. These edges must be identified by using either the GUI or Scheme interface.

Each generated device is a collection of several different bodies. In 2D, these bodies are solid bodies with zero volume (*non-manifold solid bodies*). In 3D, these bodies have a finite, positive volume (*manifold solid bodies*). When the geometric model is generated using either the GUI actions or sdegeo Scheme functions, Sentaurus Structure Editor assigns several different attributes to these bodies. Two important attributes are the ‘material’ attribute and the ‘region’ attribute.

11: Geometric Query Functions

Topological Entity Types

An attribute is a general-purpose data entity that attaches to other entities to record user-defined or some other (internal) information. Attribute objects are saved and restored as part of the model when the model is saved in the native ACIS .sat or .sab format. If the geometric model is exported to the TDR boundary format, only the TCAD-specific attributes (contacts, and material and region names) are saved to the boundary file.

The material attribute is a DATEX material (one of the materials defined in the `datexcodes.txt` file). The region attribute is a string that identifies a region to which a particular body belongs. Each body within a region must have the same ‘material’ attribute.

The boundary file description contains some other restrictions to the use of the region attribute (that is, disjoint bodies cannot have the same region name). Since Sentaurus Structure Editor can generate bodies with multiple lumps, these lumps are separated automatically when exporting the structure to the boundary file in TDR format. In addition, **Edit > Separate Lumps** or the Scheme extension `sde:separate-lumps` can be used to separate lumps explicitly.

Under typical circumstances, when the automatic region-naming feature is switched on, the geometry generation and editing actions accessible from the GUI ensure that region-naming is consistent with the requirements of the boundary format. When using direct Scheme extensions to generate the geometry, you can generate structures in which the region and material properties of bodies are inconsistent with these additional restrictions imposed by the TDR boundary format. In this case, you must set region names and material properties explicitly to resolve any inconsistencies.

During model generation, the geometry engine assigns a unique entity number to each generated body. When a Scheme function needs an entity ID or a list of entity IDs, refer to these automatically assigned entity IDs.

Topological Entity Types

The valid entity types are:

- | | |
|------|---|
| body | A body is a topological entity of the highest level. It can be a wire body, solid body, or mixed body. Wire bodies contain wires, coedges, edges, and vertices. Solid bodies contain lumps, shells, subshells, faces, loops, coedges, edges, and vertices. Mixed (solid and wire) bodies contain lumps, shells, subshells, faces, loops, coedges, edges, vertices, and wires. All body objects are saved and restored as a part of the model. |
|------|---|

edge	An edge is a topological entity associated with a curve. It is bound by one or more vertices, and has one vertex at each end. If the reference at one or both ends is NULL, the edge is unbound in that direction. Each edge contains a record of its sense (FORWARD or REVERSED) relative to its underlying curve. All edge objects are saved and restored as part of the model.
face	A face is a topological entity that represents a portion of a geometric surface. One or more loops of edges bound a face, which can be open or closed. A face with no loops occupies the entire surface, finite or infinite, on which the face lies. Therefore, a face can represent an infinite plane or a complete sphere. Each face records its sense relative to its underlying surface (same sense or opposite sense). All face objects are saved and restored as part of the model.
loop	A loop is a topological entity that represents a connected portion of the boundary of a face. Loops can be open or closed. A loop can comprise a group of coedges connected in a branched arrangement or in a simple, open chain. A loop can be a coedge shrunk to a single vertex. All loop objects are saved and restored as a part of the model.
lump	A lump is a topological entity that represents a connected 3D (solid) or 2D (sheet) region. A body can contain zero or more lumps. Each lump represents a disjoint set of points. One lump is completely enclosed inside the void of another solid lump. Each lump must have at least one shell. All lump objects are saved and restored as a part of the model.
shell	A shell is a topological entity consisting of a set of connected faces. All faces are connected along edges or vertices. A shell represents a sheet region or bounds a solid region or both. A shell that bounds a solid region is entirely peripheral or void or neither. All shell objects are saved and restored as a part of the model.
vertex	A vertex is a topological entity representing the end of one or more edges. Vertex refers to a point object in space and to the edges that it bounds. Other edges are found by following pointers through coedges. All vertex objects are saved and restored as a part of the model.
wire	A wire is a topological entity that is a collection of edges and vertices. Wires typically represent profiles, construction lines, and center lines of swept shapes. Wires can also represent wireframes that form shells when surfaced. All wire objects are saved and restored as a part of the model.
wire body	A wire body is a topological entity that is a body consisting of wires (as opposed to lumps). Wire bodies contain wires, loops, coedges, edges, and vertices. All wire-body objects are saved and restored as a part of the model.

Selecting Geometric Objects

Graphic-supported Object Selection

Several different operations require the identification of geometric objects (entities). Either the GUI or direct Scheme functions can be used to identify entities. The GUI toolbar buttons (the Select button) can be used for interactive entity selection (see [Selecting Entities on page 25](#)). The default entity that can be selected is **body**. The selection criteria can be set to a different entity type by right-clicking in the view window and setting the selection to the required type, or by selecting the corresponding level in the Selection Level list.

The corresponding Scheme command is

```
(sde:set-selection-level "body" | "face" | "edge" | "vertex" | "other")
```

The function `(sde:selected-entities)` returns a list of the selected (highlighted) entity IDs. Note that this Scheme function always returns a list, even if only a single entity is selected. For example, this Scheme function may return:

```
(sde:selected-entities) ; -> (#[vertex 8 1])
```

NOTE This list contains only a single entry.

Use `(car (sde:selected-entities))` to return only the first (and, here, the only) item on this list:

```
(car (sde:selected-entities)) ; -> #[vertex 8 1]
```

The Topology Browser can also be used to find entity IDs (see [Visualizing the Internal Entity Representation on page 38](#)).

Script-based Object Selection

To select all geometric bodies in the structures, use the Scheme command:

```
(part:entities (filter:type "solid?"))
```

This function returns refinement/evaluation (Ref/Eval) windows as well. To distinguish between the true geometric bodies and the Ref/Eval windows, use the following Scheme functions.

For all true geometric bodies, use:

```
(get-body-list)
```

For all Ref/Eval windows, use:

```
(get-drs-list)
```

For example:

```
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0.0 0.0 0.0) (position 1.0 1.0 1)
  "Silicon" "region_1")
; -> #[body 5 1]
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0.3 -0.2 0.0) (position 0.7 0.0 1)
  "SiO2" "region_2")
; -> #[body 6 1]
(sdeder:define-refeval-window "RefEvalWin_1" "Cuboid"
  (position 0.3 0.0 0) (position 0.7 0.2 1))
; -> #[body 7 1]
(sdeder:define-refeval-window "RefEvalWin_2" "Rectangle"
  (position -0.2 0.0 0) (position 0.3 0.0 1))
; -> #[body 8 1]

(part:entities (filter:type "solid?"))
; -> (#[body 5 1] #[body 6 1] #[body 7 1] #[body 8 1]))
(get-body-list)
; -> (#[body 5 1] #[body 6 1])
(get-drs-list)
; -> (#[body 7 1] #[body 8 1])
```

NOTE To export the boundary in TDR format use the Scheme command:

```
(sdeio:save-tdr-bnd (get-body-list) "filename.tdr")
```

To find the ID of an entity of a given type at a given location, use the Scheme commands:

```
(find-body-id position)
(find-face-id position)
(find-edge-id position)
(find-vertex-id position)
(find-material-id material)
(find-region-id region-name)
```

Each of these commands returns an entity list containing the entity IDs of all entities that satisfy the search criteria. If no entity is found, an empty list is returned. The `find` functions require a specification of the exact position for the required entity.

11: Geometric Query Functions

Selecting Geometric Objects

For example:

```
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0 0 0) (position 1 1 1)
  "Silicon" "region_1")
(find-body-id (position 0.5 0.5 0.5)) ; -> (#[body 5 1])
(find-face-id (position 0 0 0.5))) ; -> (#[face 29 1] #[face 28 1])
(find-edge-id (position 0 0 0))) ; -> (#[edge 14 1] #[edge 12 1] #[edge 11 1])
(find-vertex-id (position 1 1 1))) ; -> (#[vertex 19 1])
(find-material-id "Silicon") ; -> (#[body 5 1])
(find-region-id "region_1") ; -> (#[body 5 1])
```

These Scheme commands always return a list, even if the list contains only a single entry. Some Scheme commands, however, expect a single entity as an argument, not a list. Use the Scheme function `car` to return only the first element of the list. For example:

```
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 0 0 0) (position 1 1 0)
  "Silicon" "region_1")
(sdegeo:move-vertex (car (find-vertex-id (position 0 0 0)))
  (position -1 -1 0))
```

The function `find-material-id` can be used to find the entity numbers of all bodies having the specified DATEX material as the material attribute.

The function `find-region-id` can be used to find the entity numbers of all bodies having the specified region as the region attribute.

If the exact location is not known use the `sdegeo:find-closest` Scheme commands:

```
(sdegeo:find-closest-face position)
(sdegeo:find-closest-edge position)
(sdegeo:find-closest-vertex position)
```

For example:

```
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0.1 -0.1 0.1) (position 1.1 0.9 0.9)
  "Silicon" "region_1")
(sdegeo:find-closest-face (position 0 0 0))) ; -> (#[face 6 1] . 0.1414)
(sdegeo:find-closest-edge (position 0 0 0.5))) ; -> (#[edge 7 1] . 0.1414)
(sdegeo:find-closest-vertex (position 1 1 1))) ; -> (#[vertex 8 1] . 0.1732)
```

Finding Region Names and Material Properties

When the ID of a certain topological entity is identified, the entity can be further investigated. As previously mentioned, each body has several different attributes attached. The function `(generic:get` can be used to query the attributes. For example, the function `(generic:get entity_id "material")` returns the DATEX material of the selected body. The function `(generic:get entity_id "region")` returns the attached region name:

```
(define BODY (sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0 0 0) (position 1 1 1)
    "Silicon" "region_1"))
(generic:get BODY "material") ; -> "Silicon"
(generic:get BODY "region")   ; -> "region_1"
```

Several functions of Sentaurus Structure Editor support entity debugging. The function `sde:info` lists the entity IDs, and material and region names. The argument list of `sde:info` is an entity, a list of entities, or ‘all.’ For example:

```
(sde:info "all")

Entity Id;  Material name;  Region name;
#[body 5 1] Silicon      region_1
```

Automatic Region-Naming

Each body that is to be written to a TDR boundary file must have two attached attributes: the material attribute and region attribute. If the automatic region-naming option (**Draw > Auto Region Naming**) is switched on, each newly created region is automatically assigned a unique region name. If the `sdegeo` Scheme extensions are used, the region names must be specified in the argument list.

The automatic region-naming option can also be set from Scheme. The function `(sdegeo:get-auto-region-naming)` can be used to obtain the status of the option. This function returns either `#t` or `#f`.

The function `(sdegeo:set-auto-region-naming #t | #f)` can be used to switch on or off the feature. When an explicit `sdegeo` call is made to generate a new body, the region counter must be set automatically to the next available region number for a further GUI body generation.

The automatic region-naming option assigns the following region name to created bodies:

`"region_" + the region counter`

11: Geometric Query Functions

Finding Region Names and Material Properties

The region counter starts from 1 and increases automatically. The Scheme extension `sde:set-region-counter` can be used to set the region counter explicitly. For example, to set the counter to 12:

```
(sdegeo:get-region-counter) ; -> 1  
(sdegeo:set-region-counter 12)
```

When a TDR boundary file is loaded and regions follow the abovementioned naming convention, the counter is set automatically to the next available integer.

Since regions in a TDR boundary file cannot be disjoint, regions with multiple lumps are separated and renamed automatically before the TDR boundary output is created. For example, if the original body has a region attribute "region_1" and the region has three lumps, the original region will be separated into three bodies with the region names "region_1_lump_1", "region_1_lump_2", and "region_1_lump_3".

Use **Edit > Separate Lumps** to invoke the lump separation explicitly.

The corresponding Scheme command is:

```
(sde:separate-lumps)
```

List of Supported Materials

Sentaurus Structure Editor uses the default `datexcodes.txt` file to load a list containing the allowable materials. This DATEX material list shows all of the defined DATEX materials and always shows the active DATEX material. If a GUI action needs a DATEX material as input and the action does not contain a method to select it, it will always use the active DATEX material shown in the DATEX material list.

The Scheme extension `(sde:get-default-material)` returns the active DATEX material and the Scheme extension `sde:set-default-material` can be used to change the active DATEX material.

For example, to change the active material to PolySilicon:

```
(sde:set-default-material "PolySilicon")
```

NOTE To introduce custom materials to Sentaurus Structure Editor, create a modified copy of the `datexcodes.txt` file in the current working directory (see [Utilities User Guide, Chapter 1 on page 1](#)).

Finding Vertex Positions

When the entity ID of a vertex (`vertex:position vertex_id`), it can be used to return the position of a vertex.

For example:

```
(define BODY (sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 0.0 0.0 0) (position 1.0 1.0 0)
    "Silicon" "region_1"))
(define i 1)
(for-each
  (lambda (VERTEX)
    (begin
      (display "  [") (display i) (display "] : ")
      (display " X=") (display (position:x (vertex:position VERTEX)))
      (display ",Y=") (display (position:y (vertex:position VERTEX)))
      (set! i (+ i 1))
    )
  ) (entity:vertices BODY)
)
(newline)
; -> [1] : X=0,Y=0 [2] : X=1,Y=0 [3] : X=1,Y=1 [4] : X=0,Y=1
```

Vertex–Vertex Distance

To determine the distance between two vertices:

1. **Edit > 2D Edit Tools > Vertex-to-Vertex Distance**, or click the corresponding toolbar button.
2. Select the first vertex and then the second vertex in the view window.

The corresponding distance is displayed in the command-line window.

The corresponding Scheme command is:

```
(sdegeo:distance (list vertex vertex))
```

For example:

```
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0.0 0.0 0.0) (position 1.0 1.0 1.0)
    "Silicon" "region_1"))
(sdegeo:distance (list
  (car (find-vertex-id (position 0.0 0.0 0.0)))
  (car (find-vertex-id (position 1.0 1.0 1.0))))))
; -> 1.73205
```

Debugging Topological Entities

When a geometric entity (for example, a body) is generated, a unique entity ID (an integer) is assigned to the body. This unique entity ID can be used to refer to that particular entity in further operations. The command (`part:entities`) lists all defined entities.

Several Scheme functions can be used to debug an entity. The Scheme function (`entity:debug entity [0|1|2|3|4]`) can be used for basic debugging. The argument `entity` specifies the entity to be queried where `level` is an optional argument that controls the amount of the debugging information:

<code>level 0</code>	Writes no output and only returns the entity type.
<code>level 1</code>	Writes only data specific to the given entity.
<code>level 2</code>	Writes additional information for some entity types. For example, if the entity is an EDGE, the coordinates of the endpoints and the curve data are also written. This extension writes only data specific to the given entity.
<code>level 3</code>	Writes the size of the entity and all associated entities.
<code>level 4</code>	Writes full information for the entity and all associated entities.

For example:

```
(define BODY (sdegeo:create-rectangle
  (position 0.0 0.0 0.0) (position 1.0 1.0 0.0)
  "Silicon" "region_1"))
(entity:debug BODY 0)
; -> "solid body"
```

Finding Edges, Faces, and Other Elements of a Body

Several Scheme functions can be used to find edges, faces, and other elements of a body:

<code>entity:edges</code>	Returns the edge list of the specified entity or entities.
<code>entity:faces</code>	Returns the face list of the specified entity or entities.
<code>entity:loops</code>	Returns the loop list of the specified entity or entities.

- entity:lumps Returns the lump list of the specified entity or entities.
- entity:shells Returns the shell list of the specified entity or entities.
- entity:vertices Returns the vertex list of the specified entity or entities.

For example:

```
(define BODY (sdegeo:create-cuboid
  (position 0.0 0.0 0.0) (position 1.0 1.0 1.0) "Silicon" "region_1")))

; All faces of the body:
(define FACES (entity:faces BODY))
; FACES: (#[face 6 1] #[face 7 1] #[face 8 1] #[face 9 1] ...)

; All edges of the first face:
(define EDGES (entity:edges (car FACES)))
; EDGES: (#[edge 12 1] #[edge 13 1] #[edge 14 1] #[edge 15 1])

; All vertices of the first edge of the first face:
(define VERTICES (entity:vertices (car EDGES)))
; VERTICES: (#[vertex 16 1] #[vertex 17 1])

; All vertices of the body:
(define ALL_VERTICES (entity:vertices BODY))
; ALL_VERTICES: (#[vertex 16 1] #[vertex 17 1] #[vertex 18 1] ...)
```

These functions can be used, for example, to round all edges associated with a certain face of an object. Here, a simple cube is created, then the top face is identified using the function `find-face-id` (see [Script-based Object Selection on page 280](#)).

For this face, all edges are identified using the `entity:edges` function, and finally these edges are rounded using the `sdegeo:fillet` function:

```
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0 0 0) (position 10 10 10)
  "Silicon" "region_1")
(define top_face (find-face-id (position 5 5 10)))
(define top_edges (entity:edges top_face))
(sdegeo:fillet top_edges 2)
```

11: Geometric Query Functions

Bounding Box Query

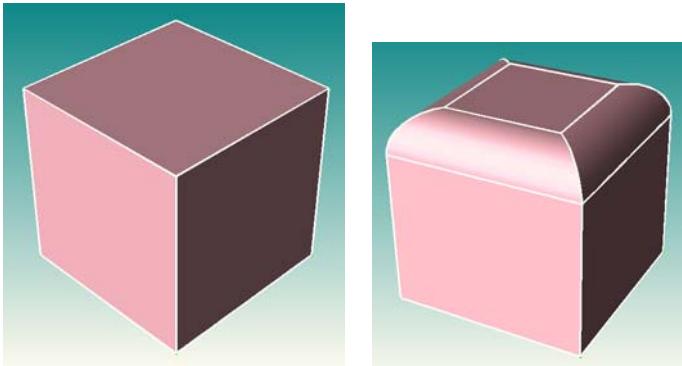


Figure 147 Example of finding geometric entities

Bounding Box Query

To find the bounding box of an entity or a group of entities, use the Scheme command:

```
(entity:box entity|entity-list)
```

For example:

```
(define BODY1 (sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0.0 0.0 0.0) (position 1.0 1.0 1)
                                         "Silicon" "region_1"))
(define BODY2 (sdegeo:create-cuboid
               (position 0.3 -0.2 0.0) (position 0.7 0.0 1) "SiO2" "region_2"))
(define BODY1BBOX (entity:box BODY1))
; BODY1BOX: (#[ position 0 0 0 ] . #[ position 1 1 1 ])
(define GlobalBBBOX (entity:box (get-body-list)))
; GlobalBBBOX: (#[ position 0 -0.2 0 ] . #[ position 1 1 1 ])
(display " Ymin=") (display (position:y (car GlobalBBBOX)))
(display " Ymax=") (display (position:y (cdr GlobalBBBOX)))
(newline)
; -> Ymin=-0.2 Ymax=1
```

Scheme Functions for Entity Queries

Table 38 lists the Scheme functions that can be used to query entities and to find the type of the selected entities.

Table 38 Scheme functions for entity queries

Scheme function	Description
body?	Determines if a Scheme object is a body.
curve:circular?	Determines if a Scheme object is a curve–circular.
curve:elliptical?	Determines if a Scheme object is a curve–elliptical.
curve:linear?	Determines if a Scheme object is a linear curve.
curve?	Determines if a Scheme object is a curve.
edge:circular?	Determines if a Scheme object is a circular edge.
edge:curve?	Determines if a Scheme object is a curve–edge.
edge:elliptical?	Determines if a Scheme object is an elliptical edge.
edge:linear?	Determines if a Scheme object is a linear edge.
edge:spline?	Determines if a Scheme object is a spline–edge.
edge?	Determines if a Scheme object is an edge.
entity?	Determines if a Scheme object is an entity.
face:conical?	Determines if a Scheme object is a conical face.
face:cylindrical?	Determines if a Scheme object is a cylindrical face.
face:planar?	Determines if a Scheme object is a planar face.
face:spherical?	Determines if a Scheme object is a spherical face.
face:spline?	Determines if a Scheme object is a face–spline.
face:toroidal?	Determines if a Scheme object is a toroidal face.
face?	Determines if a Scheme object is a face.
loop:external?	Determines if a loop is internal or external.
loop?	Determines if a Scheme object is a loop.
lump?	Determines if a Scheme object is a lump.
position?	Determines if a Scheme object is a position.
shell?	Determines if a Scheme object is a shell.

11: Geometric Query Functions

Scheme Functions for Entity Queries

Table 38 Scheme functions for entity queries

Scheme function	Description
solid:closed?	Determines if a Scheme object is a closed solid.
solid:manifold?	Determines if a Scheme object has a positive volume.
solid?	Determines if a Scheme object is a solid.
vertex?	Determines if a Scheme object is a vertex.
wire:closed?	Determines if a Scheme object is a closed wire.
wire:planar?	Determines if a Scheme object is a planar wire.
wire?	Determines if a Scheme object is a wire.
wire-body?	Determines if a Scheme object is a wire body.

For example:

```
(define BODY (sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 0 0 0) (position 1 1 0)
                                         "Silicon" "region_1"))
  (body? BODY)
  ; -> #t
  (face? BODY)
  ; -> #f
```

This chapter outlines additional features that are available in Sentaurus Structure Editor.

Background Image Loader

Sentaurus Structure Editor supports the creation of device geometries by digitizing images, for example, transmission electron micrographs (TEMs). These images can be loaded as a background image into the view window.

[Table 39 on page 292](#) lists the Scheme extensions that can be used to manipulate the background image.

NOTE This feature is accessible only using Scheme commands in the command-line window.

NOTE The image loader supports only images in the older GIF format, GIF87a. Most current graphic programs use the GIF format GIF89a. To check the format version of a GIF file, look at the first line of the file using, for example, the UNIX command:

```
> head --lines=1 filename.gif
```

The first six characters will be either GIF87a or GIF89a. If the GIF file is in GIF89 format, use an older graphics utility program such as xv 3.10a (a shareware program written by John Bradley) to convert the GIF file to GIF87a.

To convert an image from the GIF89a format to GIF87a format:

1. Open the GIF89a file in a graphics program.
2. Start xv, and grab the opened GIF89a image with xv.
3. Save the image in GIF format.
xv will save the captured image using the older GIF87a format.

12: Miscellaneous Utilities

User-Defined Dialog Boxes

Table 39 Scheme commands for loading background image

Scheme command	Definition	Arguments
(sde:create-bg-image filename h-size v-size)	Loads an image file (in GIF format).	filename: STRING h-size: horizontal size, REAL v-size: vertical size, REAL
(sde:show-bg-image)	Shows the image.	None
(sde:hide-bg-image)	Hides the image.	None
(sde:delete-bg-image)	Removes the image from memory.	None
(sde:bg-image-transparency value)	Sets the transparency of the image (0-1).	transparency value, REAL (0-1)

To load an image into Sentaurus Structure Editor and scale it to 0.2 μm × 0.2 μm :

```
(sde:create-bg-image "TEM.gif" 0.2 0.2)  
(sde:show-bg-image)
```

To digitize a region of the device structure, follow the procedure for creating arbitrary polygons (see [Polygons on page 47](#)).

User-Defined Dialog Boxes

User-defined dialog boxes can be created to assist with the generation of parametric devices. This feature is accessible only from Scheme.

This feature can be used to create a convenient central template library for company-wide use. Users of this central template library would only need to enter the necessary parameters in the custom dialog box and the structure is created automatically.

To create a user-defined dialog box, first declare the dialog box, using `sde:create-dialog`. Then, input fields, which will serve as the argument list of the associated Scheme function, must be defined using `sde:dialog-add-input`. An optional bitmap icon can also be added to the dialog box, using `sde:dialog-add-pixmap`.

NOTE Only bitmaps in BMP format are supported.

The **OK** button of the dialog box can be attached to execute an already defined Scheme script using the `sde:dialog-ok-command` command. The dialog box can be displayed using `sde:dialog-show` and can be removed from memory using `sde:dialog-delete`.

The following Scheme commands can be used to create user-defined dialog boxes:

```
(define dialog-id (sde:create-dialog dialog-label))
(sde:dialog-add-input dialog-id varname labeltext inputtype [defaultvalue])
(sde:dialog-add-pixmap dialog-id bmpfilename)
(sde:dialog-ok-command dialog-id schemefnname argument-list)
(sde:dialog-show dialog-id)
(sde:dialog-delete dialog-id)
```

Detailed syntax descriptions of these commands can be found in [Appendix A on page 297](#).

To create and launch a user-defined dialog box:

1. Define a Scheme function that the dialog box will execute when the **OK** button is clicked.
2. Define the dialog box, create a bitmap image that shows all the necessary parameters, and add the bitmap image and the necessary parameters to the dialog box.
3. Launch the dialog box.

Example: Defining a Dialog Box

The following example illustrates how to define and use a dialog box.

Step 1: Define a Scheme Function That the Dialog Box Will Execute

```
(define create-3d-mosfet
  (lambda (Lsub Wsub Hsti Wsti Toxi Lgat)
    (define Hsil 1.0) (define Hpol 0.3)
    (define Xgat1 (* 0.5 (- Lsub Lgat)))
    (define Xgat2 (* 0.5 (+ Lsub Lgat)))
    (sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0.0 0.0 0.0) (position Lsub Wsub Hsil)
      "Silicon" "R.Substrate")
    (sdegeo:set-default-boolean "ABA")
    (sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0.0 (- Wsub Wsti) (- Hsil Hsti))
      (position Lsub Wsub Hsil) "Oxide" "R.STI")
    (sdegeo:create-cuboid (position Xgat1 0.0 Hsil)
      (position Xgat2 Wsub (+ Hsil Toxi)) "Oxide" "R.Gox")
    (sdegeo:create-cuboid (position Xgat1 0.0 (+ Hsil Toxi))
      (position Xgat2 Wsub (+ Hsil Hpol)) "PolySilicon" "R.Poly")
  )
)
```

12: Miscellaneous Utilities

User-Defined Dialog Boxes

Step 2: Define and Configure the Dialog Box

```
(define mos-3d-dialog (sde:create-dialog "Simple 3D MOSFET"))
(sde:dialog-add-pixmap mos-3d-dialog "MOS3D.bmp")
(sde:dialog-add-input mos-3d-dialog "Lsub" "Substrate Length: Lsub="
    "real" 1.2)
(sde:dialog-add-input mos-3d-dialog "Wsub" "Substrate Width: Wsub="
    "real" 0.8)
(sde:dialog-add-input mos-3d-dialog "Hsti"
    "Trench Height (<1.0): Hsti= " "real" 0.5)
(sde:dialog-add-input mos-3d-dialog "Wsti"
    "Trench Width (<Wsub): Wsti= " "real" 0.3)
(sde:dialog-add-input mos-3d-dialog "Toxi" "Oxide Thickness: Toxi="
    "real" 0.02)
(sde:dialog-add-input mos-3d-dialog "Lgat" "Gate Length (<Lsub): Lgat="
    "real" 0.4)
(sde:dialog-ok-command mos-3d-dialog "create-3d-mosfet" "Lsub Wsub Hsti Wsti
    Toxi Lgat")
```

Step 3: Launch the Dialog Box

```
(sde:dialog-show mos-3d-dialog)
```

Figure 148 shows the dialog box that was defined and created in Step 2, and launched in Step 3.

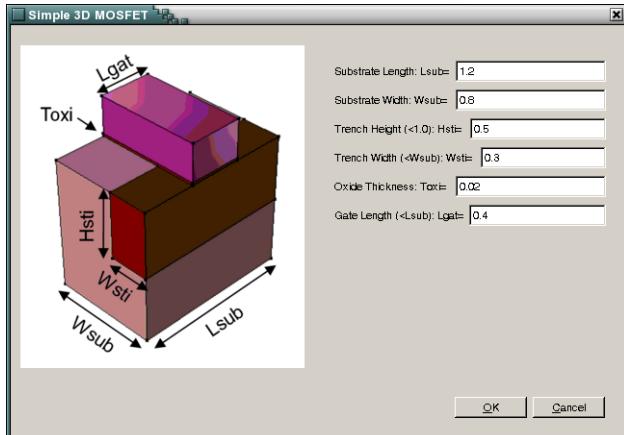


Figure 148 User-defined dialog box

Starting Sentaurus Structure Editor With User-Defined Variables

Scheme variables can be specified at the command line. When Sentaurus Structure Editor is launched, these variables are accessible from the Scheme command-line window (or in batch mode, the variables are defined for script execution). In this way, a Scheme script can be started in such a way that the argument variables are passed to the script from the command line.

The syntax is:

```
-var varName=varValue
```

Neither varName nor varValue can contain any space characters (that is, the varName=varValue construct should be seen as one argument). varValue can be either a string or number. For example:

```
> sde -l cmdinputdemo.scm -e -var mw=10 -var mh=5
```

where cmdinputdemo.scm is defined as:

```
(sde:clear)
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 0 0 0) (position mw mh 0)
  "Silicon" "region_1")
(sdeio:save-2d-tdr-bnd (get-body-list) "testarginput.tdr")
```

User-Defined GUI Interactions

Dialog Boxes for Obtaining Values

The following functions can be used to interact with the GUI and to receive user input:

```
(sde:gui-get-integer entry-field-label default-integer title)
(sde:gui-get-real entry-field-label default-real title)
(sde:gui-get-string entry-field-label default-string title)
```

For example, to display a custom dialog box with the title **CMOS** and a field **Total Width**, which expects a real number that defaults to 10:

```
(define Wtot (sde:gui-get-real "Total Width" 10 "CMOS"))
```

The entered value is stored here in the Scheme variable Wtot.

GUI Actions for Obtaining Positions

Simple support functions are also provided to perform interactive model manipulation.

To select a position from the view window:

```
(define MyPosition (sde:pick-point-on-wp))
```

After this Scheme command is given, move the mouse in the view window and click the position of interest. The resulting position is stored here in the Scheme variable `MyPosition`.

To select a pair of positions from the view window:

```
(define MyPositionPair (sde:pick-two-points-on-wp))
```

After this Scheme command is given, move the mouse in the view window to the first point of interest, drag to the second point of interest and release the left mouse button. The resulting list of two position is stored here in the Scheme variable `MyPositionPair`.

Message Boxes

To post a message box:

```
(sde:post-message message)
```

For example:

```
(sde:post-message "This is a message\n from SDE")
```

The dialog box has an **OK** button that must be clicked to continue. No new-line character is needed. Multiple lines must be separated by "`\n`".

This appendix describes the Scheme commands, functions, and extensions supported in Sentaurus Structure Editor.

Presentation of Commands

Each Scheme command, function, or extension accepts zero or more arguments, and may return a value. The type of arguments and the return type are written in uppercase.

If a Scheme list of a certain data type is used, it is indicated as <DATATYPE> LIST, for example, STRING LIST or ENTITY LIST.

See [Chapter 10 on page 265](#) for an explanation of the data types used in Sentaurus Structure Editor.

afm-smooth-layers

Creates a layered structure from imported CSV data.

Syntax

```
(afm-smooth-layers fname z0 zplanar layerregion layermaterial layerthickness)
```

Argument	Argument type
fname	STRING
z0	REAL
zplanar	REAL
layerregion	STRING LIST
layermaterial	DATEXMAT LIST
layerthickness	REAL LIST

Returns

BOOLEAN

Description

This Scheme extension creates a layered lens structure with a texture map. The texture map is defined in a comma-separated value (CSV) file. `fname` is the name of the input file, `z0` is the bottom z-coordinate, and `zplanar` is the top planar z-coordinate. `layerregion` is a list of region names, and `layermaterial` is a DATEX material list. `layerthickness` specifies the thickness of each layer.

Examples

```
(define n 10)
(define a (* 2 PI))
(define oport (open-output-file "xx.csv"))
(display ", " oport)
(do ((i 0 (+ i 1))) ((> i n))
  (display (/ (* i a) n) oport)
  (display ", " oport)
)
(display "\n" oport)
(do ((i 0 (+ i 1))) ((> i n))
  (display (/ (* i a) n) oport)
  (display ", " oport)
  (do ((j 0 (+ j 1))) ((> j n))
```

```
(define yp (* (sin (* j (/ a n))) (cos (* i (/ a n)))))  
(display yp oport)  
(if (not (equal? j n))  
    (display ", " oport))  
)  
(display "\n" oport)  
(close-output-port oport)  
(sde:clear)  
(define layermaterial (list "TCO" "Copper" "PolySi"))  
(define layerregion (list "tco" "copper" "polysi"))  
(define layerthickness (list 2 2 2))  
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0 0 0) (position (* 2 PI) (* 2 PI) 4)  
    "Silicon" "xx")  
(afm-smooth-layers "xx.csv" 0 4 layerregion layermaterial layerthickness)
```

A: Commandsbbox

bbox

Returns a bounding box of an entity.

Syntax

```
(bbox entity-list)
```

Argument	Argument type
entity-list	ENTITY ENTITY LIST

Returns

POSITION LIST

Description

This Scheme extension returns the minimum and maximum values corresponding to a diagonal across the bounding box of a body, relative to the active coordinate system.

The argument `entity-list` comprises an entity or a list of entities. Each entity or list of entities can be a body, a wire, a face, or an edge.

This Scheme extension returns a pair comprising `(min-pt . max-pt)`. The returned bounding box is not necessarily tight (not exact).

bbox-exact

Returns a tight bounding box of an entity.

Syntax

```
(bbox-exact entity-list)
```

Argument	Argument type
entity-list	ENTITY ENTITY LIST

Returns

POSITION LIST

Description

This Scheme extension returns the exact minimum and maximum values corresponding to a diagonal across the tight bounding box of a body, relative to the active coordinate system.

The argument `entity-list` comprises an entity or a list of entities. Each entity or list of entities can be a body, a wire, a face, or an edge.

This Scheme extension returns a pair comprising `(min-pt . max-pt)`. The returned bounding box is tight (exact).

A: Commands

body?

body?

Determines if a Scheme object is a body.

Syntax

(body? object)

Argument	Argument type
object	SCHEME OBJECT

Returns

BOOLEAN

Description

This Scheme function returns #t if the object is a body; otherwise, it returns #f. The object specifies the Scheme object to be queried.

Examples

```
(define myrect (sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 0 0 0) (position 1 1 0)
                                         "Silicon" "Region_1"))
(body? myrect)
;; #t
```

build-csv-lens

Imports capability for AFM data.

Syntax

```
(build-csv-lens fname bottom-z material-name [region-name])
```

Argument	Argument type
fname	STRING
bottom-z	REAL
material-name	DATEXMAT
region-name	STRING (optional)

Returns

ENTITY ID (body)

Description

This Scheme extension can be used to create a solid body from user-defined data.

The input data file is a comma-separated value (CSV) file, which defines the user data over a tensor grid, in the following format ($n \times m$ grid):

```
,x1, x2, ..., xn
y1, f11, f12, ..., f1n
y2, f21, f22, ..., f2n
...
ym, fm1, fm2, ..., fmn
```

The x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n values define the x-coordinates of the tensor grid.

The y_1, y_2, \dots, y_m values define the y-coordinates of the tensor grid.

The f_{ij} values define the function values at the given (x_j, y_i) tensor-grid points. The base of the created solid body is placed in the xy plane at $z = \text{bottom-}z$, and the tensor-grid points define the top surface in the +z-direction.

A: Commandscolor:rgb

color:rgb

Creates a red-green-blue (RGB) color object.

Syntax

```
(color:rgb red green blue)
```

Argument	Argument type
red	REAL
green	REAL
blue	REAL

Returns

COLOR

Description

This Scheme extension specifies the red, green, and blue color components with normalized real numbers, ranging from 0 to 1.

Some colors are predefined as follows:

```
(define rgb:red (color:rgb 1 0 0))
(define rgb:green (color:rgb 0 1 0))
(define rgb:blue (color:rgb 0 0 1))
(define rgb:yellow (color:rgb 1 1 0))
(define rgb:magenta (color:rgb 1 0 1))
(define rgb:cyan (color:rgb 0 1 1))
(define rgb:black (color:rgb 0 0 0))
(define rgb:white (color:rgb 1 1 1))
```

Therefore, `rgb:red`, `rgb:green`, and so on can also be used as `color:rgb` values.

complete-edge-list

Appends an edge list with all neighboring linear edges.

Syntax

```
(complete-edge-list edge-list)
```

Argument	Argument type
edge-list	EDGE LIST

Returns

LIST

Description

This Scheme extension appends the specified edge list, `edge-list`, with all neighboring linear edges. If some 2D boundary simplification algorithms are used, which require an edge list as input, it is recommended to extend the edge list with all neighboring linear edges. This will ensure that the boundary simplification algorithm does not leave gaps or does not create overlaps between neighboring bodies.

Examples

```
(sde:clear)
(define mb1 (sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 0 0 0) (position 10 10 0)
                                       "Silicon" "x1"))
(define mb2 (sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 5 5 0) (position 15 15 0)
                                       "PolySilicon" "x2"))
(define elist (entity:edges mb1))
(length elist)
;; 6
(define elistc (complete-edge-list elist))
(length elistc)
;; 8
```

A: Commands
convert-to-degree

convert-to-degree

Converts an angle from radian to degree.

Syntax

(convert-to-degree angle)

Argument	Argument type
angle	REAL

Returns

REAL

Description

This Scheme extension converts an angle from radian to degree.

convert-to-radian

Converts an angle from degree to radian.

Syntax

(convert-to-radian angle)

Argument	Argument type
angle	REAL

Returns

REAL

Description

This Scheme extension converts an angle from degree to radian.

edge?

Determines if a Scheme object is an edge.

Syntax

(edge? object)

Argument	Argument type
object	SCHEME OBJECT

Returns

BOOLEAN

Description

This Scheme function returns #t if a Scheme object is an edge. The argument object specifies the Scheme object to be queried.

A: Commandsedge:circular

edge:circular

Creates an arc with the specified center position and radius.

Syntax

```
(edge:circular center-position radius [start-angle=0 [end-angle=360]])
```

Argument	Argument type
center-position	POSITION
radius	REAL
start-angle	REAL (optional)
end-angle	REAL (optional)

Returns

ENTITY (EDGE)

Description

For this Scheme function:

- The argument `center-position` specifies the center position of the arc.
- `radius` is an implicit line between the center position and the edge of the arc.
- `start-angle` specifies the starting point of the arc in degrees.
- `end-angle` specifies the end angle of the arc in degrees.

The start and end of the angle are measured counterclockwise from the x-axis of the active coordinate system. The start and end locations must be in the current xy construction plane.

edge:circular?

Determines if a Scheme object is a circular edge.

Syntax

(edge:circular? object)

Argument	Argument type
object	SCHEME OBJECT

Returns

BOOLEAN

Description

This Scheme function returns #t if a Scheme object is a circular edge. The argument object specifies the Scheme object to be queried.

edge:elliptical?

Determines if a Scheme object is an elliptical edge.

Syntax

(edge:elliptical? object)

Argument	Argument type
object	SCHEME OBJECT

Returns

BOOLEAN

Description

This Scheme function returns #t if a Scheme object is an elliptical edge. The argument object specifies the Scheme object to be queried.

A: Commandsedge:end

edge:end

Returns the end position of an edge.

Syntax

```
(edge:end edge)
```

Argument	Argument type
edge	EDGE

Returns

POSITION

Description

This Scheme function returns the end position of an edge. The argument `edge` is an input edge.

edge:length

Returns the length of an edge.

Syntax

```
(edge:length edge)
```

Argument	Argument type
edge	EDGE

Returns

REAL

Description

For this Scheme function, the argument `edge` is an input entity.

edge:linear

Creates a linear edge between two locations.

Syntax

```
(edge:linear position position)
```

Argument	Argument type
position	POSITION

Returns

ENTITY (EDGE)

Description

This Scheme function specifies locations as positions. The first position argument specifies the start location of the line. The second position argument specifies the end location of the line.

Examples

```
; Scheme function
; edge:linear
; Create two linear edges given two positions.
(define edge1 (edge:linear (position 0 0 0) (position 30 30 0)))
```

A: Commands

edge:linear?

edge:linear?

Determines if a Scheme object is a linear edge.

Syntax

```
(edge:linear? object)
```

Argument	Argument type
object	SCHEME OBJECT

Returns

BOOLEAN

Description

This Scheme function returns #t if a Scheme object is a linear edge. The argument `object` specifies the Scheme object to be queried.

Examples

```
(define myrect (sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 0 0 0) (position 1 1 0)
                                         "Silicon" "Region_1"))
(define myedges (entity:edges myrect))
(edge:linear? (list-ref myedges 0))
;; #t
```

edge:mid-point

Returns the midpoint position of an edge.

Syntax

```
(edge:mid-point edge [approximation=#t])
```

Argument	Argument type
edge	EDGE
approximation	BOOLEAN (optional)

Returns

POSITION

Description

For this Scheme function, when the argument approximation is set to TRUE, it returns the exact geometric midpoint of the edge, while FALSE returns the midpoint in parameter space. The default is TRUE. The argument edge is an input entity.

edge:start

Returns the starting position of the edge.

Syntax

```
(edge:start edge)
```

Argument	Argument type
edge	EDGE

Returns

POSITION

Description

This Scheme function returns the starting position of the edge.

A: Commandsedge:type

edge:type

Determines the type of an edge.

Syntax

```
(edge:type edge)
```

Argument	Argument type
edge	EDGE

Returns

STRING

Description

This Scheme function determines the type of an edge, where the argument `edge` specifies an edge.

entity:box

Returns the extrema box of an entity.

Syntax

```
(entity:box entity-list [create-box] )
```

Argument	Argument type
entity-list	ENTITY ENTITY LIST
create-box	BOOLEAN (optional)

Returns

POSITION LIST

Description

This Scheme function returns the minimum and maximum values corresponding to a diagonal across the bounding box of a body, relative to the active coordinate system.

The argument `entity-list` comprises an entity or a list of entities. Each entity or list of entities can be a body, a wire, a face, or an edge.

This Scheme function returns a pair comprising `(min-pt . max-pt)`. If the Boolean argument `create-box` is given, a solid box is returned.

A: Commandsentity:copy

entity:copy

Copies any entity (such as solid, face, edge) and all entities attached to it.

Syntax

```
(entity:copy entity-list)
```

Argument	Argument type
entity-list	ENTITY ENTITY LIST

Returns

```
ENTITY | ENTITY LIST
```

Description

For this Scheme function, the argument `entity-list` specifies an entity or entity list to be copied.

entity:debug

Prints information about the data structure of an entity.

Syntax

```
(entity:debug entity [level])
```

Argument	Argument type
entity	ENTITY
level	INTEGER (optional)

Returns

STRING

Description

For this Scheme function, the argument `entity` specifies the entity to be queried.

The optional argument `level` controls the amount of debug information generated, where:

- 0 writes no output and only returns the entity type.
- 1 writes only data specific to the given entity.
- 2 writes additional information for some entity types.

For example, if the entity is an edge, the coordinates of the end points and the curve data also are written. This Scheme function writes only data specific to the given entity.

- 3 writes the size of the entity and all associated entities.
- 4 writes the full information for the entity and all associated entities.

A: Commands

entity:deep-copy

entity:deep-copy

Deep copies an entity (solid, face, edge, and so on) as well as all attached entities.

Syntax

```
(entity:deep-copy entity-list)
```

Argument	Argument type
entity-list	ENTITY ENTITY LIST

Returns

```
ENTITY | ENTITY LIST
```

Description

The difference between the Scheme functions `entity:deep-copy` and `entity:copy` is that `entity:deep-copy` makes a copy of `splf_splf`; whereas, `entity:copy` creates a pointer to `splf_splf`.

The deep-copy functionality is used instead of the regular copy when it is required that no links exist with shared information between the original and deep copies.

entity:delete

Deletes an entity or a list of entities, and any attributes attached to those entities.

Syntax

```
(entity:delete entity-list)
```

Argument	Argument type
entity-list	ENTITY ENTITY LIST

Returns

None.

Description

For this Scheme function, the argument `entity-list` specifies an entity or entity list to be deleted.

A: Commandsentity:dist

entity:dist

Obtains the minimum distance between two entities, or an entity and a position.

Syntax

```
(entity:dist part1 part2 [acis-opts] )
```

Argument	Argument type
part1	ENTITY POSITION
part2	ENTITY POSITION
acis-opts	ACIS OPTIONS (optional)

Returns

```
(REAL POSITION (ENTITY | ENTITY LIST . STRING) )
```

Description

Using the two input entities, this Scheme function finds a position on each entity such that the distance between the two is the minimum distance. Supported entities include VERTEX, EDGE, LOOP, FACE, WIRE, SHELL, LUMP, and BODY.

This Scheme function also can find the minimum distance using an entity and a position. The optional argument `acis-opts` helps to switch on journaling and versioning options.

Limitations

If `part1` is defined as a position, `part2` must be an entity.

entity:edges

Returns a list of all edge entities of an entity or a list of entities.

Syntax

```
(entity:edges entity-list)
```

Argument	Argument type
entity-list	ENTITY ENTITY LIST

Returns

EDGE | EDGE LIST

Description

This Scheme function returns a list of the edges for the input `entity-list`. It returns an empty list when no edges are found.

A: Commandsentity:erase

entity:erase

Erases, but does not remove, the specified entity or list of entities.

Syntax

```
(entity:erase entity-list)
```

Argument	Argument type
entity-list	ENTITY ENTITY LIST

Returns

Input entity-list.

Description

For this Scheme function, the argument entity-list is an entity or a list of entities to be erased from the display. The entities remain available for later redisplay. To redisplay an erased entity or a list of entities, use the Scheme function render:rebuild.

entity:faces

Returns a list of all face entities of an entity or a list of entities.

Syntax

```
(entity:faces entity-list)
```

Argument	Argument type
entity-list	ENTITY ENTITY LIST

Returns

FACE | FACE LIST

Description

This Scheme function returns an empty list when no faces are found. The input argument is an entity-list from which a list of all faces is to be obtained.

entity:loops

Returns a list of all loops of an entity or a list of entities.

Syntax

```
(entity:loops entity-list [include-pat])
```

Argument	Argument type
entity-list	ENTITY ENTITY LIST
include-pat	INTEGER (optional)

Returns

LOOP | LOOP LIST

Description

This Scheme function returns a list of all the loops of an entity. If no loops are found, this Scheme function returns an empty list. The argument `entity-list` specifies an entity or entity list to be queried.

The optional argument `include-pat` determines how this function deals with patterned objects. By default, patterned objects are included in the list of entities. You can specify any one of the following through this argument:

- 0 – Patterned objects are created if they do not already exist and are included in the list.
- 1 – Only those patterned objects that already exist are included in the list.
- 2 – No patterned objects, except seed pattern objects, are included in the list.

A: Commandsentity:lumps

entity:lumps

Obtains a list of all lumps of an entity or a list of entities.

Syntax

```
(entity:lumps entity-list)
```

Argument	Argument type
entity-list	ENTITY ENTITY LIST

Returns

LUMP | LUMP LIST

Description

This Scheme function returns a list of all the lumps of an entity. If no lumps are found, this Scheme function returns an empty list. The argument entity-list specifies an entity or entity list to be queried.

entity:set-color

Sets the display color for an entity or a list of entities.

Syntax

```
(entity:set-color entity-list color)
```

Argument	Argument type
entity-list	ENTITY ENTITY LIST
color	COLOR

Returns

Previous color of entity.

Description

This Scheme function sets the display color for an entity or a list of entities.

The argument `entity-list` specifies an entity or a list of entities to be assigned a color.

The argument `color` can accept an integer or a `color:rgb` value, and specifies a new color to be assigned to specified entities. The predefined color values include:

- `BLACK = 0 = #[color 0 0 0]`
- `RED = 1 = #[color 1 0 0]`
- `GREEN = 2 = #[color 0 1 0]`
- `BLUE = 3 = #[color 0 0 1]`
- `CYAN = 4 = #[color 0 1 1]`
- `YELLOW = 5 = #[color 1 1 0]`
- `MAGENTA = 6 = #[color 1 0 1]`
- `WHITE = 7 = #[color 1 1 1]`

These color variable names are already defined in the Sentaurus Structure Editor Scheme interpreter and can be used instead of the numeric values.

A: Commands

entity:set-color

Examples

Example 1

```
(sde:clear)
(sdegeo:set-default-boolean "ABA")
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0 0 0) (position 1 1 1) "Silver" "region_1")
(sdegeo:create-sphere (position 1 1 1) 0.5 "SiliconCarbide" "region_2")
(entity:set-color (find-face-id (position 0.1 0.1 1)) RED)
```

Example 2

```
(sde:clear)
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0 0 0) (position 1 1 1) "Silicon" "xx")
(entity:set-color (find-face-id (position 0.5 0.5 1)) 3)
(entity:set-color (find-face-id (position 1 0.5 0.5)) rgb:yellow)
(entity:set-color (find-face-id (position 0.5 1 0.5)) CYAN)
```

entity:shells

Returns a list of shell entities from a topological entity or a list of entities.

Syntax

```
(entity:shells entity-list [include-pat])
```

Argument	Argument type
entity-list	ENTITY ENTITY LIST
include-pat	INTEGER (optional)

Returns

SHELL | SHELL LIST

Description

This Scheme function returns a list of the shells of an entity. If no shell entities are found, this Scheme function returns an empty list.

The argument `entity-list` specifies a topological entity or an entity list.

The optional argument `include-pat` determines how this function deals with patterned objects. By default, patterned objects are included in the list of entities. You can specify any one of the following through this argument:

- 0 – Patterned objects are created if they do not already exist and are included in the list.
- 1 – Only those patterned objects that already exist are included in the list.
- 2 – No patterned objects, except seed pattern objects, are included in the list.

A: Commands

entity:vertices

entity:vertices

Returns a list of all vertices in an entity or a list of entities.

Syntax

```
(entity:vertices entity-list)
```

Argument	Argument type
entity-list	ENTITY ENTITY LIST

Returns

VERTEX | VERTEX LIST

Description

This Scheme function returns a list of the vertices for the input entity-list. It returns an empty list if no vertices are found.

env:set-tolerance

Sets the following system tolerances: resabs, resnor, resfit, and resmch.

Syntax

```
(env:set-tolerance resabs resnor resfit resmch)
```

Argument	Argument type
resabs	REAL (default=1e-6)
resfit	REAL (default=1e-3)
resmch	REAL (default=1e-11)
resnor	REAL (default=1e-10)

Returns

The set tolerance values: (REAL REAL REAL REAL).

Description

This Scheme function sets the modeling tolerances. The system tolerances are set in the following order: `resabs`, `resnor`, `resfit`, and `resmch`. The ratio of `resabs` to `resnor` is the largest number that can be represented, that is, the modeling range must be within this ratio.

The arguments are:

- `resabs` determines whether two positions in space are equal. This tolerance defines the smallest distance between two distinct points.
- `resnor` checks a number for equality with 0. This tolerance checks components of numbers that are 0 to determine whether vectors are parallel or perpendicular, or to check for zero lengths.
- `resfit` fits interpolation curves when intersecting surfaces.
- `resmch` is used by the spline functions for purposes similar to `resnor`.

For each element argument, `REAL` sets the value, `BOOLEAN #f` leaves the value unchanged, and `BOOLEAN #t` sets the value to the default.

env:tolerance

Returns the system tolerances in a list (`resabs`, `resnor`, `resfit`, and `resmch`).

Syntax

`(env:tolerance)`

Returns

The set tolerance values: `(REAL REAL REAL REAL)`.

Description

This Scheme function returns the system tolerances in the following order: `resabs`, `resnor`, `resfit`, `resmch`. The Scheme function `env:set-tolerance` explains each tolerance value.

See Also

[env:set-tolerance on page 328](#)

A: Commands

erf

erf

Error function.

Syntax

(erf value)

Argument	Argument type
value	REAL

Returns

REAL

Description

This Scheme extension returns the error function (erf) value of the input.

erfc

Complementary error function.

Syntax

(erfc value)

Argument	Argument type
value	REAL

Returns

REAL

Description

This Scheme extension returns the complementary error function (erfc) value of the input.

exists-empty-mask-name

Checks whether the specified empty mask exists.

Syntax

(exists-empty-mask-name maskname)

Argument	Argument type
maskname	STRING

Returns

BOOLEAN

Description

This Scheme extension checks whether the specified empty mask exists.

exists-mask-name

Checks whether the specified mask exists.

Syntax

(exists-mask-name maskname)

Argument	Argument type
maskname	STRING

Returns

BOOLEAN

Description

This Scheme extension checks whether the specified mask exists.

A: Commandsextract-interface-normal-offset-refwindow

extract-interface-normal-offset-refwindow

Creates a doping/refinement/submesh (DRS) body by offsetting, in the normal direction, the non-regularized intersection of the two input bodies.

Syntax

```
(extract-interface-normal-offset-refwindow body1 body2 offset-distance  
refwindowname)
```

Argument	Argument type
body1	ENTITY
body2	ENTITY
offset-distance	REAL
refwindowname	STRING

Returns

ENTITY ID of the created Ref/Eval window.

Description

This command generates the non-regularized intersection between two bodies, and creates a 3D offset body from the non-regularized intersection, by offsetting the faces of the interface body in the normal direction, and assigns it as a DRS body.

Examples

```
(sde:clear)  
(define mb1 (sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0 0 0) (position 10 10 4)  
    "Silicon" "x1"))  
(define mb2 (sdegeo:create-cylinder (position 5 5 4) (position 5 5 8)  
    2 "PolySilicon" "x2"))  
(extract-interface-normal-offset-refwindow mb1 mb2 1 "rw1")
```

extract-interface-offset-refwindow

Creates a DRS body by offsetting the non-regularized intersection of the two input bodies.

Syntax

```
(extract-interface-offset-refwindow body1 body2 offset-distance refwindowname)
```

Argument	Argument type
body1	ENTITY
body2	ENTITY
offset-distance	REAL
refwindowname	STRING

Returns

ENTITY ID of the created Ref/Eval window.

Description

This command generates the non-regularized intersection between two bodies, and creates a 3D offset body from the non-regularized intersection and assigns it as a DRS body.

Examples

```
(sde:clear)
(define mb1 (sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0 0 0) (position 10 10 4)
    "Silicon" "x1"))
(define mb2 (sdegeo:create-cylinder (position 5 5 4) (position 5 5 8)
    2 "PolySilicon" "x2"))
(extract-interface-offset-refwindow mb1 mb2 1 "rw1")
```

A: Commands

extract-refpolyhedron

extract-refpolyhedron

Defines a refinement window, matching the specified 3D solid body.

Syntax

```
(extract-refpolyhedron bodyid refwindowname)
```

Argument	Argument type
bodyid	ENTITY
refwindowname	STRING

Returns

ENTITY

Description

This Scheme extension converts a 3D geometric body to a polyhedral refinement window. The mesh manager of Sentaurus Structure Editor, which saves the tessellated polyhedral boundary for meshing, converts the 3D geometric body (possibly with nonplanar faces) to a polyhedral refinement window.

Examples

Example 1

```
(sde:clear)
(define mb (sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0 0 0) (position 1 1 1)
    "Silicon" "x1"))
(extract-refpolyhedron mb "ref1")
```

Example 2

```
(sde:clear)
(define mb (sdegeo:create-cylinder (position 0 0 0) (position 0 0 1)
    0.1 "Silicon" "x1"))
(extract-refpolyhedron mb "ref1")
(sdedr:define-refinement-size "RD_1" .2 .2 .1 .1)
(sdedr:define-refinement-placement "RP_1" "RD_1" "ref1")
(sdedr:write-cmd-file "xx.cmd")
```

extract-refwindow

Defines refinement windows, matching the specified geometry face or faces.

Syntax

```
(extract-refwindow faceid refwindowname)
```

Argument	Argument type
faceid	FACE FACE LIST EDGE
refwindowname	STRING

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension goes through the specified face list (or the specified single face list), extracts the vertex list for each face, and defines a separate polygonal refinement window for each face. Planar faces will have the corresponding refinement polygon defined as one single refinement polygon. However, for curved faces, the geometric face will be triangulated first and a separate refinement polygon (triangle) will be defined for each triangle. The coplanar triangular faces of the extracted refinement body are merged by default. Merging the coplanar triangular faces can be disabled by setting the `merge-extracted-drs-faces` global variable to `#f`. (It is set to `#t` by default).

The `extract-refwindow` Scheme extension also supports converting linear geometric edges to Ref/Eval windows (line elements). The argument list is unchanged; however, in this case, the first argument must be a linear edge.

Examples

Example 1

```
(sde:clear)
(define mypyramid (sdegeo:create-pyramid (position 0 0 0) 20 40 40 6 12
    "PolySilicon" "r1"))
(define myface (list-ref (entity:faces mypyramid) 2))
(extract-refwindow myface "refinement1")
```

A: Commands

face:area

Example 2

```
(sde:clear)
(define mycube (sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0 0 0) (position 10 10 10)
                                         "Silicon" "r1"))
(define myedge (car (find-edge-id (position 10 5 10))))
(sdegeo:fillet myedge 4)
(define mflist (entity:faces mycube))
(extract-refwindow (list-ref mflist 2) "refwin1")
(extract-refwindow (list-ref mflist 5) "refwin2")
(extract-refwindow (list-ref mflist 0) "refwin3")
```

Example 3

```
(sde:clear)
(define mb (sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 0 0 0) (position 1 1 0)
                                         "Silicon" "xx"))
(extract-refwindow (car (entity:edges mb)) "rw1")
```

face:area

Obtains the area of a face.

Syntax

```
(face:area face)
```

Argument	Argument type
face	FACE

Returns

REAL

Description

This Scheme function calculates the area of a specified face. The accuracy of the calculation is fixed at 0.001 for an area of geometry that cannot be determined analytically. The argument face is an input face.

face:conical?

Determines if a Scheme object is a conical face.

Syntax

(face:conical? object)

Argument	Argument type
object	SCHEME OBJECT

Returns

BOOLEAN

Description

This Scheme function returns #t if the object is a conical face; otherwise, it returns #f. The argument object specifies the Scheme object to be queried.

face:cylindrical?

Determines if a Scheme object is a cylindrical face.

Syntax

(face:cylindrical? object)

Argument	Argument type
object	SCHEME OBJECT

Returns

BOOLEAN

Description

In this Scheme function, the returned Boolean specifies whether the supplied entity input is a cylindrical face. The input argument is a cylindrical face and *not* a solid cylinder. The argument object specifies the Scheme object to be queried.

A: Commands

face:planar?

face:planar?

Determines if a Scheme object is a planar face.

Syntax

```
(face:planar? object)
```

Argument	Argument type
object	SCHEME OBJECT

Returns

BOOLEAN

Description

This Scheme function returns #t if the specified object is a planar face. The argument `object` specifies the Scheme object to be queried.

face:plane-normal

Returns the face normal of a planar face.

Syntax

```
(face:plane-normal face)
```

Argument	Argument type
face	ENTITY FACE

Returns

GVECTOR

Description

This Scheme function returns the face normal of the specified planar face.

face:spherical?

Determines if a Scheme object is a spherical face.

Syntax

(face:spherical? object)

Argument	Argument type
object	SCHEME OBJECT

Returns

BOOLEAN

Description

This Scheme function returns #t if the specified object is a spherical face. The argument object specifies the Scheme object to be queried.

face:spline?

Determines if a Scheme object is a face-spline.

Syntax

(face:spline? object)

Argument	Argument type
object	SCHEME OBJECT

Returns

BOOLEAN

Description

This Scheme function determines if a Scheme object is a face-spline. The argument object specifies the Scheme object to be queried.

A: Commands

face:toroidal?

face:toroidal?

Determines if a Scheme object is a toroidal face.

Syntax

```
(face:toroidal? object)
```

Argument	Argument type
object	SCHEME OBJECT

Returns

BOOLEAN

Description

This Scheme function determines if a Scheme object is a toroidal face. The argument `object` specifies the Scheme object to be queried.

filter:type

Creates a filter entity that selects a type of entity.

Syntax

```
(filter:type type-name)
```

Argument	Argument type
type-name	STRING

Returns

FILTER

Description

This Scheme function creates the specified `type-name` as a filter, which specifies the type of entity to be used in another filter operation. If a new type filter is created, it replaces the previously defined type.

Use this Scheme function to display the list of available filter types. The argument `type-name` specifies the entity-filter to be created. The possible string values for `type-name` are `edge:curve?`, `edge:linear?`, `edge:circular?`, `edge:elliptical?`, `edge:spline?`, `edge?`, `body?`, `solid?`, `wire-body?`, `mixed-body?`, `wire?`, `face?`, `face:planar?`, `face:spherical?`, `face:cylindrical?`, `face:conical?`, `face:toroidal?`, `face:spline?`, `wcs?`, `text?`, `vertex?`, and `point?`.

Examples

```
(filter:type "edge:linear?")
```

find-body-id

Finds the entity numbers of a body.

Syntax

```
(find-body-id position)
```

Argument	Argument type
position	POSITION

Returns

BODY LIST

Description

This Scheme extension goes through all bodies, (`get-body-list`), and returns the ACIS entity IDs of all bodies that contain the specified position. The position can be lying on a boundary face or vertex, or can be an internal point.

A: Commands

find-body-id-drs

find-body-id-drs

Finds the entity numbers of a body for a refinement/evaluation (Ref/Eval) window body.

Syntax

```
(find-body-id-drs position)
```

Argument	Argument type
position	POSITION

Returns

BODY LIST

Description

This Scheme extension goes through the body list of all defined Ref/Eval window bodies and returns the ACIS entity IDs of all bodies that contain the specified position. The position can be lying on a boundary face or can be an internal point.

find-drs-id

Returns the entity numbers of a Ref/Eval window body.

Syntax

```
(find-drs-id DRSname)
```

Argument	Argument type
DRSname	STRING

Returns

BODY

Description

This Scheme extension goes through all defined Ref/Eval window bodies and returns the ACIS entity IDs of the Ref/Eval window body that matches the specified DRS name. (The DRS name is a unique identifier of each Ref/Eval window body.)

find-edge-id

Finds the entity numbers of an edge.

Syntax

(find-edge-id position)

Argument	Argument type
position	POSITION

Returns

EDGE LIST

Description

This Scheme extension goes through the edge list of all defined bodies, (`(entity:edges (get-body-list))`), and returns the ACIS entity IDs of all edges that contain the specified position. The position can be either an end vertex position of the edge or an internal position.

find-edge-id-drs

Finds the entity numbers of an edge for a Ref/Eval window body.

Syntax

(find-edge-id-drs position)

Argument	Argument type
position	POSITION

Returns

EDGE LIST

Description

This Scheme extension goes through the edge list of all defined Ref/Eval window bodies and returns the ACIS entity IDs of all edges that contain the specified position. The position can be either an end vertex position of the edge or an internal position.

A: Commands

find-face-id

find-face-id

Finds the entity numbers of a face.

Syntax

```
(find-face-id position)
```

Argument	Argument type
position	POSITION

Returns

FACE LIST

Description

This Scheme extension goes through the face list of all defined bodies, (`(entity:faces (get-body-list))`), and returns the ACIS entity IDs of all faces that contain the specified position. The position can be either a position lying on a boundary edge or an internal position.

find-face-id-drs

Finds the entity numbers of a face for a Ref/Eval window body.

Syntax

```
(find-face-id-drs position)
```

Argument	Argument type
position	POSITION

Returns

FACE LIST

Description

This Scheme extension goes through the face list of all defined Ref/Eval window bodies and returns the ACIS entity IDs of all faces that contain the specified position. The position can be either a position lying on a boundary edge or an internal position.

find-material-id

Finds and returns all entities that have the given material attribute.

Syntax

```
(find-material-id material-name)
```

Argument	Argument type
material-name	DATEXMAT

Returns

BODY | BODY LIST

Description

This Scheme extension goes through every region in the model and selects all regions that have the specified `material-name` as the material attribute. If only one body is found with the specified `material-name` as the material attribute, the entity ID of the material is returned. If more than one region has the `material-name` as the material attribute, a list of all entities is returned. If no entity is found, an empty list is returned.

A: Commandsfind-region

find-region

Returns the entity IDs for a specific region name.

Syntax

```
(find-region region-name [partial-match])
```

Argument	Argument type
region-name	STRING
partial-match	BOOLEAN (optional)

Returns

BODY | BODY LIST

Description

This Scheme extension examines every region in the model and selects all regions that have the specified `region-name` as the region attribute.

If only one body is found with the specified `region-name` as the region attribute, the entity ID of the region is returned. If more than one region has the `region-name` as the region attribute, a list of all entities is returned. If no entity is found, an empty list is returned.

If the optional Boolean argument `partial-match` is used, the Scheme extension returns the partially matched region names as well, as long as the partial match criterion is incremental (that is, it is satisfied from the beginning of the string).

find-region-id

Returns the entity IDs for a specific region name.

Syntax

```
(find-region-id region-name)
```

Argument	Argument type
region-name	STRING

Returns

BODY | BODY LIST

Description

This Scheme extension goes through every region in the model and selects all regions that have the specified `region-name` as the `region` attribute. If only one body is found with the specified `region-name` as the `region` attribute, the entity ID of the region is returned. If more than one region has the `region-name` as the `region` attribute, a list of all entities is returned. If no entity is found, an empty list is returned.

A: Commandsfind-vertex-id

find-vertex-id

Finds the entity numbers of a vertex.

Syntax

```
(find-vertex-id position)
```

Argument	Argument type
position	POSITION

Returns

VERTEX LIST

Description

This Scheme extension goes through the vertex list of all defined bodies, (`entity:vertices (get-body-list)`), and returns the ACIS entity IDs of all vertices that are placed at the specified position.

find-vertex-id-drs

Finds the entity numbers of a vertex for a Ref/Eval window body.

Syntax

```
(find-vertex-id-drs position)
```

Argument	Argument type
position	POSITION

Returns

VERTEX LIST

Description

This Scheme extension goes through the vertex list of all defined Ref/Eval window bodies and returns the ACIS entity IDs of all vertices that contain the specified position.

get-body-list

Returns a list of all 2D and 3D bodies that are defined in the model.

Syntax

```
(get-body-list)
```

Returns

BODY LIST

Description

This Scheme extension returns a list of all 2D and 3D bodies that are defined in the model, except the mask bodies and the doping-related or refinement-related Ref/Eval windows. Since mask bodies and Ref/Eval windows are also sheet bodies, (`(part:entities (filter:type "solid?"))`) also returns these entities.

Since most of the geometric operations are performed only on 2D and 3D bodies, and not on masks and Ref/Eval windows, this Scheme extension is used to distinguish easily between masks, Ref/Eval windows, and regular bodies.

get-drs-list

Returns a list of all the Ref/Eval windows (2D and 3D) that are defined in the model.

Syntax

```
(get-drs-list)
```

Returns

BODY LIST

Description

This Scheme extension returns a list of all 2D and 3D Ref/Eval windows that are defined in the model.

A: Commands

get-empty-mask-list

get-empty-mask-list

Lists all defined empty masks.

Syntax

(get-empty-mask-list)

Returns

LIST

Description

This Scheme extension returns a list of all defined empty masks. If no empty mask is defined, an empty list is returned.

get-mask-list

Lists all defined masks.

Syntax

(get-mask-list)

Returns

LIST

Description

This Scheme extension returns a list of all defined (geometric) masks. If no mask is defined, an empty list is returned.

gvector

Creates a new gvector with the specified x-, y-, and z-coordinates.

Syntax

```
(gvector x y z [space=model])
```

Argument	Argument type
x	REAL
y	REAL
z	REAL
space	STRING (optional)

Returns

GVECTOR

Description

For this Scheme function, relative to the active coordinate system, the argument x defines the x-coordinate, y defines the y-coordinate, and z defines the z-coordinate.

The optional argument space defaults to wcs for the active (working) coordinate system. If no active work plane exists, space defaults to model. The other optional space arguments return a gvector in the new coordinate system:

- The value model means that the x-, y-, and z-values are represented with respect to the model. If the model has an origin other than the active work plane, this returns the position relative to the active coordinate system in rectangular Cartesian coordinates.
- The value polar or cylindrical means that the x-, y-, and z-values are interpreted as the radial distance from the z-axis, the polar angle in degrees measured from the xz plane (using the right-hand rule), and the z-coordinate, respectively. This returns the x-, y-, and z-terms with respect to the active coordinate system.
- The value spherical means that the provided x-, y-, and z-values are the radial distance from the origin, the angle of declination from the z-axis in degrees, and the polar angle measured from the xz plane in degrees, respectively. This returns the x-, y-, and z-terms relative to the active coordinate system.

A: Commands

gvector?

gvector?

Determines if a Scheme object is a gvector.

Syntax

```
(gvector? object)
```

Argument	Argument type
object	SCHEME OBJECT

Returns

BOOLEAN

Description

This Scheme function determines if a Scheme object is a gvector.

gvector:+

Adds two gvectors.

Syntax

```
(gvector:+ gvector1 gvector2)
```

Argument	Argument type
gvector1	GVECTOR
gvector2	GVECTOR

Returns

GVECTOR

Description

This Scheme function returns the result of (gvector1 + gvector2) as a gvector. The argument gvector1 defines the first gvector, and the argument gvector2 defines the second gvector.

Examples

```
(gvector:+ (gvector 1 3 2) (gvector 2 2 2))
```

A: Commands

gvector:-

gvector:-

Subtracts two gvectors.

Syntax

```
(gvector:- gvector1 gvector2)
```

Argument	Argument type
gvector1	GVECTOR
gvector2	GVECTOR

Returns

GVECTOR

Description

This Scheme function returns the result of (gvector1 – gvector2) as a gvector. The argument gvector1 defines the start location, and the argument gvector2 defines the end location for both gvectors.

Examples

```
(gvector:- (gvector 1 3 2) (gvector 2 2 2))
```

gvector:copy

Creates a gvector by copying an existing gvector.

Syntax

```
(gvector:copy gvector)
```

Argument	Argument type
gvector	GVECTOR

Returns

GVECTOR

Description

This Scheme function creates a gvector by copying an existing gvector.

Examples

```
(define gvcopy (gvector:copy (gvector 6 5 2)))
```

gvector:cross

Returns the cross product of two gvectors.

Syntax

```
(gvector:cross gvector1 gvector2)
```

Argument	Argument type
gvector1	GVECTOR
gvector2	GVECTOR

Returns

GVECTOR

Description

This Scheme function returns the cross product of two gvectors.

A: Commandsgvector:dot

gvector:dot

Returns the dot product of two gvectors.

Syntax

```
(gvector:dot gvector1 gvector2)
```

Argument	Argument type
gvector1	GVECTOR
gvector2	GVECTOR

Returns

REAL

Description

This Scheme function returns the dot product of two gvectors.

gvector:from-to

Returns a gvector between two positions.

Syntax

```
(gvector:from-to position1 position2)
```

Argument	Argument type
position1	POSITION
position2	POSITION

Returns

GVECTOR

Description

This Scheme function returns the gvector from position1 to position2.

gvector:length

Returns the length of a gvector.

Syntax

```
(gvector:length gvector)
```

Argument	Argument type
gvector	GVECTOR

Returns

REAL

Description

This Scheme function returns the length of a gvector as a real value.

gvector:parallel?

Determines if two gvectors are parallel.

Syntax

```
(gvector:parallel? gvector1 gvector2)
```

Argument	Argument type
gvector1	GVECTOR
gvector2	GVECTOR

Returns

BOOLEAN

Description

This Scheme function returns #t if gvector1 and gvector2 are parallel; otherwise, it returns #f. A zero gvector is not parallel to anything including itself, so it causes the Scheme function to return #t.

A: Commands

gvector:perpendicular?

gvector:perpendicular?

Determines if two gvectors are perpendicular.

Syntax

```
(gvector:perpendicular? gvector1 gvector2)
```

Argument	Argument type
gvector1	GVECTOR
gvector2	GVECTOR

Returns

BOOLEAN

Description

This Scheme function returns #t if the gvectors are perpendicular; otherwise, it returns #f. A zero gvector is perpendicular to all gvectors including itself, and it causes the Scheme function to return #f.

gvector:reverse

Reverses the direction of a gvector.

Syntax

```
(gvector:reverse gvector)
```

Argument	Argument type
gvector	GVECTOR

Returns

GVECTOR

Description

This Scheme function reverses the direction of a gvector.

gvector:scale

Multiplies a gvector by a scalar number to produce a new gvector.

Syntax

```
(gvector:scale gvector scale)
```

Argument	Argument type
gvector	GVECTOR
scale	REAL

Returns

GVECTOR

Description

Using this Scheme function, the resulting gvector is the original gvector scaled by the number.

A: Commands

gvector:set!

gvector:set!

Sets the direction of a gvector given the components of x, y, and z.

Syntax

```
(gvector:set! gvector {x y z})
```

Argument	Argument type
gvector	GVECTOR
x	REAL
y	REAL
z	REAL

Returns

GVECTOR

Description

For this Scheme function, the coordinates are computed relative to the active coordinate system. The argument gvector specifies the original x-, y-, and z-components:

- x specifies the value to replace the original x-value specified in gvector.
- y specifies the value to replace the original y-value specified in gvector.
- z specifies the value to replace the original z-value specified in gvector.

gvector:set-x!

Sets the x-direction component of a gvector.

Syntax

```
(gvector:set-x! gvector x)
```

Argument	Argument type
gvector	GVECTOR
x	REAL

Returns

REAL

Description

Using this Scheme function, the coordinates are computed relative to the active coordinate system. This Scheme function returns the x-value as a real:

- gvector specifies the original x-, y-, and z-values.
- x specifies the value to replace the original x-value specified in gvector.

Examples

```
(gvector:set-x! vector1 3)
```

A: Commands

gvector:set-y!

gvector:set-y!

Sets the y-direction component of a gvector.

Syntax

```
(gvector:set-y! gvector y)
```

Argument	Argument type
gvector	GVECTOR
y	REAL

Returns

REAL

Description

The coordinates are computed relative to the active coordinate system. This Scheme function returns the y-value as a real:

- gvector specifies the original x-, y-, and z-values.
- y specifies the value to replace the original y-value specified in gvector.

Examples

```
(gvector:set-y! vector1 3)
```

gvector:set-z!

Sets the z-direction component of a gvector.

Syntax

```
(gvector:set-z! gvector z)
```

Argument	Argument type
gvector	GVECTOR
z	REAL

Returns

REAL

Description

The coordinates are computed relative to the active coordinate system. This Scheme function returns the z-value as a real.

The argument `gvector` specifies the original x-, y-, and z-values, and the argument `z` specifies the value to replace the original z-value specified in `gvector`.

Examples

```
(gvector:set-z! vector1 3)
```

gvector:transform

Applies a transform to a gvector.

Syntax

```
(gvector:transform gvector transform)
```

Argument	Argument type
gvector	GVECTOR
transform	TRANSFORM

Returns

GVECTOR

Description

This Scheme function applies a transform to a gvector.

gvector:unitize

Creates a new gvector as a unit vector in the same direction as the specified gvector.

Syntax

```
(gvector:unitize gvector)
```

Argument	Argument type
gvector	GVECTOR

Returns

GVECTOR

Description

This Scheme function creates a new gvector as a unit vector in the same direction as the specified gvector.

gvector:x

Returns the x-component of a gvector relative to the active coordinate system.

Syntax

```
(gvector:x gvector)
```

Argument	Argument type
gvector	GVECTOR

Returns

REAL

Description

This Scheme function returns the x-coordinate of the gvector, transformed to the active work plane.

gvector:y

Returns the y-component of a gvector relative to the active coordinate system.

Syntax

```
(gvector:y gvector)
```

Argument	Argument type
gvector	GVECTOR

Returns

REAL

Description

This Scheme function returns the y-coordinate of the gvector, transformed to the active work plane.

A: Commandsgvector:z

gvector:z

Returns the z-component of a gvector relative to the active coordinate system.

Syntax

```
(gvector:z gvector)
```

Argument	Argument type
gvector	GVECTOR

Returns

REAL

Description

This Scheme function returns the z-coordinate of the gvector, transformed to the active work plane.

journal:abort

Terminates the journal single-stepping process.

Syntax

```
(journal:abort)
```

Returns

None.

Description

When stepping, this Scheme function terminates the current load without executing the rest of the commands in the file.

journal:append

Opens a journal file and appends additional journal data to the end of the file.

Syntax

```
(journal:append [filename])
```

Argument	Argument type
filename	STRING (optional)

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme function opens the optional file `filename` if it exists, where all future commands are journaled to the file. The time and date of the append to the file are indicated in the journal.

If the argument `filename` is not specified, a unique name is created after reading the current directory. The unique name is sequenced numerically from the last journal file created or named `j(last number+1).jrl`.

A: Commandsjournal:clean

journal:clean

Cleans the journal file.

Syntax

```
(journal:clean jname)
```

Argument	Argument type
jname	STRING

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme function removes all nonexecutable content (comments, return values, and so on) from the specified script file. Only the executable Scheme commands remain; therefore, parameterizing and debugging the journal file are easier if the saved journal file is cleaned up first.

journal:load

Loads a journal file, one line at a time, journaling each command as it is executed.

Syntax

```
(journal:load filename)
```

Argument	Argument type
filename	STRING

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme function loads a journal file and runs each command contained in that file. Each line is journaled if journaling is switched on. This Scheme function works like the load primitive, except that the file is evaluated one line at a time instead of all lines simultaneously with the Scheme load primitive.

Encountered errors do not abort the load operation and are reported in the command-line window. This Scheme function is useful for debugging Scheme files and for rerunning the commands given in another Scheme session.

An error in the loaded file does not abort the evaluation. This Scheme function permits single-stepping through a loaded file, one line at a time. The Scheme function (`(journal:step #t)`) switches it on and should be run before loading the journal file.

In addition, (`(option:set "timing" #t)`) can be used to show the execution time for each command in the command-line window. Before loading, the directory where the load file is found is added to the global variable `part-load-path`.

A: Commands

journal:off

journal:off

Closes the current journal file and switches off journaling.

Syntax

(journal:off)

Returns

None.

Description

Using this Scheme function, all Scheme extensions executed after journaling has been switched off are not retained in the journal file.

journal:on

Closes the current journal file and opens a new journal file.

Syntax

```
(journal:on [filename])
```

Argument	Argument type
filename	STRING (optional)

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme function opens the optional file `filename` if it exists, and all future commands are journaled to this file. If `filename` is not specified, the Scheme function creates a unique name after reading the current directory. The unique name is sequenced numerically from the last journal file created or named `j(last number+1).jrl`. If the file exists, it is truncated to zero length.

Examples

```
; Scheme function journal:on
; Close the current journal file and open a new journal file called new_jrl.
(journal:on "new_jrl")
;; "new_jrl"
; Create solid cuboid.
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0 0 0) (position 10 10 10) "Silicon"
    "region_1")
; Turn journaling off
(journal:off)
;; ()
; Save the resulting journal.
(journal:save "new_jrl")
;; "new_jrl" ; Clear the part.
(sde:clear)
;; #
; Load the journal file to recreate and redisplay the solid cube.
(journal:load "new_jrl")
;; "new_jrl"
```

A: Commands

journal:pause

journal:pause

Disables journaling temporarily but leaves the journal file open.

Syntax

(journal:pause)

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme function does not record in the journal file any procedure evaluated while the journal file is paused.

journal:resume

Resumes journaling in the journal file after a pause.

Syntax

(journal:resume)

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme function resumes journaling in the journal file after a pause.

journal:save

Saves the current journal to a file.

Syntax

(journal:save filename)

Argument	Argument type
filename	STRING

Returns

None.

Description

The `filename` specifies the name of the file in which the journal is saved. This Scheme function is ignored if journaling is not active. An error is generated if `filename` is the same as the current journal file.

See Also

[journal:on on page 371](#)

A: Commandsjournal:step

journal:step

Switches on or off single-stepping of journal file.

Syntax

```
(journal:step value)
```

Argument	Argument type
value	BOOLEAN

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme function sets a flag to control stepping through the journal file. When stepping is switched on, the system waits for input after printing, but before executing each line. A single return causes the line to be executed. Anything else is evaluated and the system waits for more input. This allows you to set up demonstrations and to debug Scheme scripts one line at a time.

To run a demonstration, enter `(journal:step #f)`, but include `(journal:step #t)` at points in the script where you want to interact with the graphical user interface (GUI) or enter commands in the command-line window. Otherwise, press the Return key a few times to step through it slowly. Use `(journal:step #f)` to return to the free-running mode.

loop?

Determines if a Scheme object is a loop.

Syntax

(loop? object)

Argument	Argument type
object	SCHEME OBJECT

Returns

BOOLEAN

Description

This Scheme function returns #t if the object is a loop; otherwise, it returns #f. The argument object specifies the Scheme object to be queried.

loop:external?

Determines if a loop is internal or external.

Syntax

(loop:external? loop)

Argument	Argument type
LOOP	LOOP

Returns

BOOLEAN

Errors

Returns an error if the argument loop is not a loop.

Description

This Scheme function determines if a loop is internal or external.

A: Commands

lump?

lump?

Determines if a Scheme object is a lump.

Syntax

(lump? object)

Argument	Argument type
object	SCHEME OBJECT

Returns

BOOLEAN

Description

This Scheme function returns #t if the object is a lump; otherwise it returns #f. The argument object specifies the Scheme object to be queried.

mask-refevalwin-extract-2d

Converts a mask to a 2D Ref/Eval window.

Syntax

```
(mask-refevalwin-extract-2d rwname maskname polarity)
```

Argument	Argument type
rwname	STRING
maskname	STRING
polarity	STRING {"light" "dark"}

Returns

ENTITY IDs of the created Ref/Eval windows.

Description

This Scheme extension extracts a 2D Ref/Eval window from the specified mask. The argument `rwname` is the name of the extracted mask, `maskname` is the name (and not the entity ID) of the used mask, and `polarity` is the polarity that is used for the extraction. The default mask polarity is "light".

The Scheme extension assumes that the domain boundary was set previously. (This information is needed for "dark" mask extraction.) If the mask consists of several disjoint lumps, a separate Ref/Eval window is extracted from each disjoint lump. In this case, the specified `rwname` is appended with a counter `_N` where `N` is the lump counter (from 1 onwards).

NOTE The domain boundary must be set before this Scheme extension is called.

Examples

```
(sde:clear)
(sdepe:define-pe-domain 0 0 40 30)
(sdepe:generate-mask "M1" (list (list 0 0 10 10) (list 20 0 30 0 30 10 25
15 20 10)))
(mask-refevalwin-extract-2d "RW1" "M1" "light")
(mask-refevalwin-extract-2d "RW2" "M1" "dark")
```

A: Commands

mask-refevalwin-extract-3d

mask-refevalwin-extract-3d

Converts a mask to a 3D Ref/Eval window.

Syntax

```
(mask-refevalwin-extract-3d rwname maskname polarity minz maxz)
```

Argument	Argument type
rwname	STRING
maskname	STRING
polarity	STRING {"light" "dark"}
minz	REAL
maxz	REAL

Returns

ENTITY IDs of the created Ref/Eval windows.

Description

This Scheme extension extracts a 3D Ref/Eval window from the specified mask. The argument `rwname` is the name of the extracted mask, `maskname` is the name (and not the entity ID) of the used mask, and `polarity` is the polarity that is used for the extraction. The default mask polarity is "light".

The Scheme extension assumes that the domain boundary was set previously. (This information is needed for "dark" mask extraction.) The 3D Ref/Eval window is placed between `minz` and `maxz` in the 3D space. If the mask consists of several disjoint lumps, a separate Ref/Eval window is extracted from each disjoint lump. In this case, the specified `rwname` is appended with a counter `_N` where `N` is the lump counter (from 1 onwards).

NOTE The domain boundary must be set before this Scheme extension is called.

Examples

```
(sde:clear)
(sdepe:define-pe-domain 0 0 40 30)
(sdepe:generate-mask "M1" (list (list 0 0 10 10) (list 20 0 30 0 30 10 25
15 20 10)))
(mask-refevalwin-extract-3d "RW1" "M1" "light" -0.1 0.5)
(mask-refevalwin-extract-3d "RW2" "M1" "dark" -0.1 0.5)
```

merge-collinear-edges-2d

Merges all collinear edges of the specified bodies.

Syntax

```
(merge-collinear-edges-2d body-list [angular-tolerance])
```

Argument	Argument type
body-list	BODY LIST
angular-tolerance	REAL (optional)

Returns

None.

Description

An optional `angular-tolerance` value can be specified. In that case, besides the perfectly collinear edges, the edges that close an angle, which is larger than the specified threshold, will also merge (that is, the two edges will be replaced by one edge, connecting the other end points).

Limitations

This Scheme extension applies to 2D models only.

A: Commands

part:entities

part:entities

Obtains a list of all top-level entities in a part.

Syntax

```
(part:entities [filter=NULL])
```

Argument	Argument type
filter	FILTER (optional)

Returns

ENTITY LIST

Description

The optional argument `filter` controls the kinds of entity that are returned by this Scheme function. The argument `filter` is an entity-filter, which is a procedural object that selects entities from an entity-list.

Examples

```
(sde:clear)
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 0 0 0) (position 1 1 0) "Silver" "region_3")
(part:entities)
(part:entities (filter:type "solid?"))
```

part:load

Loads a part from a file into the active part.

Syntax

```
(part:load filename [textmode=#t] [part=active] [with-history=#f])
```

Argument	Argument type
filename	STRING
textmode	BOOLEAN (optional)
part	PART (optional)
with-history	BOOLEAN (optional)

Returns

ENTITY LIST

Description

This Scheme function is a merge function, which means that the restore does not replace entities; it adds them to the current working session. A list of entities is returned.

The argument `filename` specifies a file name in the current working directory or the path that includes the file name. If the optional argument `part` is not specified, the entities in the part file merge into the active part; otherwise, they merge into the specified part.

The argument `textmode` describes the type of file to be loaded. If `textmode` is specified as `#t`, the data in `filename` is saved in text mode as a `.sat` file. If `textmode` is `#f`, `filename` is loaded as a binary file. If `textmode` is not specified, the mode is determined by the extension of the `filename`. If the `filename` string ends in `.sab` or `.SAB`, the file is saved in binary mode; otherwise, the file is saved in text mode.

After specifying the text mode, a second Boolean argument indicates whether to restore the rollback history data. History data can only be restored into an empty part. The default, `#f`, does not restore the history.

If the global variable `part-load-path` is set to a list of strings, the strings are interpreted as directories to be searched for the part file: `part-load-path` is to `part-load` as `load-path` is to `load`. Set `part-load-path` in an initialization file. When a part is saved using `part:save` and a `filename`, the `filename` becomes the new name for the part.

A: Commands

part:save

part:save

Saves all entities in a part to a file.

Syntax

```
(part:save [filename=partname.sat] [textmode=#t] [part=active]  
[with-history=#f] [mainline-only=#f])
```

Argument	Argument type
filename	STRING (optional)
textmode	BOOLEAN (optional)
part	PART (optional)
with-history	BOOLEAN (optional)
mainline-only	BOOLEAN (optional)

Returns

BOOLEAN

Description

The optional argument `filename` specifies a file name to be saved in the current working directory or specifies the path that includes the file name to be saved to a directory. If no `filename` is specified, this Scheme function uses the name given to the part with the `part:set-name` function.

The optional argument `part` specifies the part to save; the default is the active part. If `textmode` is `#t`, the data is saved in text mode. If `textmode` is not specified, the mode is determined by the extension of the `filename`. If the `filename` string ends in `.sab` or `.SAB`, the file is saved in binary mode; otherwise, the file is saved in text mode.

After setting `textmode`, a second Boolean (`with-history`) specifies whether to save entity-specific rolled back history data (that is, history attached to the entity through an attribute). The default, `#f`, does not save the history. A third Boolean (`mainline-only`) specifies whether to save rolled back branches. The default, `#f`, for this argument indicates the entire history should be saved. The saved file can be restored at any time.

When a part is saved using `part:save` and a `filename`, the `filename` becomes the new name for the part. Part files can be saved in the format of an earlier version by setting the global option `save_version`.

part:save-selection

Saves a list of entities to a file.

Syntax

```
(part:save-selection ent-list filename [textmode=#f] [with-history=#f])
```

Argument	Argument type
ent-list	ENTITY ENTITY LIST
filename	STRING
textmode	BOOLEAN (optional)
with-history	BOOLEAN (optional)

Returns

BOOLEAN

Description

The argument `filename` specifies a file name to be saved in the current working directory or specifies the path that includes the file name to be saved to a directory. The `ent-list` is the list of entities to be saved in the output file. If `textmode` is `#t`, the data is saved in text mode. If `textmode` is not specified, the mode is determined by the extension of `filename`. If the `filename` string ends in `.sab` or `.SAB`, the file is saved in binary mode; otherwise, the file is saved in text mode. The saved file can be restored at any time.

Part files can be saved in the format of an earlier version by setting the global option `save_version`. The `with-history` argument allows you to save entity-specific history (that is, history attached to the entity through an attribute).

A: Commands

part:set-name

part:set-name

Sets the name of a part.

Syntax

```
(part:set-name [name] [part=active])
```

Argument	Argument type
name	STRING (optional)
part	PART (optional)

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme function assigns a name to the specified part, or to the active part if `part` is omitted. If the part is saved without specifying a file name, the `part:save` extension uses the identification name assigned to the part as the saved part file name. If `name` is omitted, the name of the part is cleared.

The optional argument `name` specifies the required string identification of the part.

position

Creates a new position with x-, y-, and z-coordinates.

Syntax

```
(position x y z [space="models"])
```

Argument	Argument type
x	REAL
y	REAL
z	REAL
space	STRING (optional)

Returns

POSITION

Description

Relative to the active coordinate system, the argument x defines the x-coordinate, y defines the y-coordinate, and z defines the z-coordinate. If the model has an origin other than the active work plane, this returns the position relative to the active coordinate system in rectangular Cartesian coordinates.

The value `polar` or `cylindrical` means that the x-, y-, and z-values are interpreted as the radial distance from the z-axis, the polar angle in degrees measured from the xz plane (using the right-hand rule), and the z-coordinate, respectively. This returns the x-, y-, and z-terms with respect to the active coordinate system.

The value `spherical` means that the provided x-, y-, and z-values are the radial distance from the origin, the angle of declination from the z-axis in degrees, and the polar angle measured from the xz plane in degrees, respectively. This returns the x, y, and z terms relative to the active coordinate system.

A position is not saved with the part, but it is used to help define geometry. Positions are not displayed in Scheme.

A point is an entity and is different from a vertex in that it has no edge associations. Use `env:set-point-size` and `env:set-point-style` to change its appearance.

A: Commands

position?

position?

Determines if a Scheme object is a position.

Syntax

```
(position? object)
```

Argument	Argument type
object	SCHEME OBJECT

Returns

BOOLEAN

Description

This Scheme function determines if a Scheme object is a position. The argument `object` specifies the Scheme object to be queried.

position:+

Adds a position or gvector to a position or gvector, and returns the sum as a position.

Syntax

```
(position:+ arg1 arg2)
```

Argument	Argument type
arg1	POSITION GVECTOR
arg2	POSITION GVECTOR

Returns

POSITION

Description

Adds a position or gvector to a position or gvector, and returns the sum as a position.

position:-

Subtracts a position or gvector from a position or gvector, and returns the result as a position.

Syntax

(position:- arg1 arg2)

Argument	Argument type
arg1	POSITION GVECTOR
arg2	POSITION GVECTOR

Returns

POSITION

Description

Subtracts a position or gvector from a position or gvector, and returns the result as a position.

position:distance

Returns the distance between two positions.

Syntax

(position:distance position1 {position2 | ray})

Argument	Argument type
position1	POSITION
position2	POSITION
ray	RAY

Returns

REAL

Description

The argument position1 defines the start location, position2 defines the end location, and ray defines the ray to calculate the distance.

A: Commands

position:set!

position:set!

Sets the x-, y-, and z-components of a position.

Syntax

```
(position:set! position1 {x y z} | {position2})
```

Argument	Argument type
position1	POSITION
x	REAL
y	REAL
z	REAL
position2	POSITION

Returns

POSITION

Description

The argument `position1` specifies the position to be set. If the x-, y-, and z-values are specified, they are copied into `position1`. If `position2` is specified, its position value is copied into `position1`.

position:set-x!

Sets the x-component of a position.

Syntax

(position:set-x! position x)

Argument	Argument type
position	POSITION
x	REAL

Returns

REAL

Description

The coordinates are computed relative to the active coordinate system. This Scheme function returns the x-coordinate as a real value:

- position identifies the original y- and z-values.
- x specifies the value to replace the original x-value specified in position.

A: Commands

position:set-y!

position:set-y!

Sets the y-component of a position.

Syntax

```
(position:set-y! position y)
```

Argument	Argument type
position	POSITION
y	REAL

Returns

REAL

Description

The coordinates are computed relative to the active coordinate system. This Scheme function returns the y-coordinate as a real value:

- position identifies the original x- and z-values.
- y specifies the value to replace the original y-value specified in position.

position:set-z!

Sets the z-component of a position.

Syntax

```
(position:set-z! position z)
```

Argument	Argument type
position	POSITION
z	REAL

Returns

REAL

Description

The coordinates are computed relative to the active coordinate system. This Scheme function returns the z-coordinate as a real value:

- position identifies the original x- and y-values.
- z specifies the value to replace the original z-value specified in position.

A: Commands

position:x

position:x

Returns the x-component of a position relative to the active coordinate system.

Syntax

(position:x position)

Argument	Argument type
position	POSITION

Returns

REAL

Description

This Scheme function returns the x-component of a position relative to the active coordinate system. The argument `position` specifies a position.

position:y

Returns the y-component of a position relative to the active coordinate system.

Syntax

(position:y position)

Argument	Argument type
position	POSITION

Returns

REAL

Description

This Scheme function returns the y-component of a position relative to the active coordinate system. The argument `position` specifies a position.

position:z

Returns the z-component of a position relative to the active coordinate system.

Syntax

(position:z position)

Argument	Argument type
position	POSITION

Returns

REAL

Description

This Scheme function returns the z-component of a position relative to the active coordinate system. The argument position specifies a position.

protect-all-contacts

Protects all 2D and 3D contacts against merging and deleting.

Syntax

(protect-all-contacts)

Returns

BOOLEAN

Description

This Scheme function protects all 2D and 3D contacts against merging and deleting. If contacts are assigned to edges and faces using any of the `sdegeo` contact assignment commands, these contacts are protected. The 2D boundary simplification commands do not remove or merge contact edges, and also the 3D boundary regularization command `sde:bool-regularise` does not merge coplanar contact faces with adjoining faces.

If an application defines the edge or face contacts directly, by attaching the "2d-contact" or "3d-contact" attributes to the contact edges or faces, these contacts are not protected. In this case, the `(protect-all-contacts)` command can be used to add the necessary no merge attribute to the contact edges or faces.

random-sd

Returns a seeded random number.

Syntax

```
(random-sd [initial-seed])
```

Argument	Argument type
initial-seed	INTEGER

Returns

REAL random number, (normalized in [0-1])

Description

This Scheme function returns a random number. The seeded random number generator always generates the same random number sequence (normalized in [0-1]). This Scheme function uses a hard-coded, fixed seed. A different seed can be set by adding the initial seed to the function argument, for example, (random-sd 987654321). However, this must be done only once.

The next random number, which uses this seed, is generated by (random-sd). If you specify the seed, for example (random-sd 987654321), this always resets the random number sequence to the first value, which is generated by the given seed.

Examples

```
(random-sd)
```

A: Commandsrefinement:props

refinement:props

Returns the current property list of a refinement.

Syntax

```
(refinement:props refinement)
```

Argument	Argument type
refinement	REFINEMENT

Returns

REFINEMENT properties

Description

This Scheme function returns a list of pairs of refinement criteria and their values.

Examples

```
(refinement:props sde-ref)
```

remove-body-ABA

Subtracts the input body from all the other existing bodies.

Syntax

```
(remove-body-ABA rbody)
```

Argument	Argument type
rbody	ENTITY

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension subtracts the specified input body from all the other existing bodies if there is an overlap between the input body and the other bodies.

The result is similar to the case where the input body is created when the “new replaces old” (“ABA”) automatic overlap removal rule is used. Overlapping bodies are not allowed in the final tessellated model. If overlaps are created, the overlaps must be removed manually.

Overlapping bodies can be created only if the automatic overlap handling is disabled or if some direct geometry manipulation is used, which is not detected by the automatic overlap removal procedure.

remove-body-BAB

Subtracts all other bodies from the input body.

Syntax

```
(remove-body-BAB rbody)
```

Argument	Argument type
rbody	ENTITY

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension subtracts all the other existing bodies from the specified input body if there is an overlap between the input body and the other bodies.

The result is similar to the case where the input body is created when the “old replaces new” (“BAB”) automatic overlap removal rule is used. Overlapping bodies are not allowed in the final tessellated model. If overlaps are created, the overlaps must be removed manually.

Overlapping bodies can be created only if the automatic overlap handling is disabled or if some direct geometry manipulation is used, which is not detected by the automatic overlap removal procedure.

render:rebuild

Refreshes the display list for a view.

Syntax

```
(render:rebuild [clear])
```

Argument	Argument type
clear	BOOLEAN (optional)

Returns

None.

Description

Use this Scheme function after changing viewing parameters.

If the optional argument `clear` is `#t` or not present, the view window is cleared and the wire frame is redisplayed from the display list contents.

If the argument `clear` is `#f`, the view window is not cleared before redisplaying the display list (that is, no ‘new page’ is written to the file).

A: Commandsroll

roll

Rolls to a previous or later state.

Syntax

```
(roll [num] )
```

Argument	Argument type
num	INTEGER (optional)

Returns

INTEGER (number of steps rolled)

Description

This Scheme function can be used to undo or redo geometry-related and doping-related, or refinement-related operations. The optional argument num specifies the number of states the model can roll. A negative number means to roll to a previous state, and a positive number means to roll to a later state.

sde:add-material

Assigns the specified material and region attributes to a body.

Syntax

```
(sde:add-material body material-name region-name)
```

Argument	Argument type
body	ACIS ENTITY
material-name	DATEXMAT
region-name	STRING

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension assigns the material and region attributes to a body. The body is defined by the first argument.

The argument `material-name` must be a valid DATEX name, which is defined in the `datexcodes.txt` file. The argument `material-name` is assigned as a material attribute to the body. When the tessellated boundary output is generated, the material attribute will be the material of the region. The `region-name` attribute defines the region name in the tessellated boundary output.

A: Commandssde:attach-refinement

sde:attach-refinement

Attaches the refinement to the specified faces.

Syntax

```
(sde:attach-refinement ref-name face-list)
```

Argument	Argument type
ref-name	REFINEMENT
face-list	FACE LIST

Returns

None.

Description

The `face-list` specifies the faces that will be tessellated during a tessellated boundary output, using the refinement properties of `ref-name`. If `face-list` contains a face or faces with an already attached refinement, that refinement will be replaced by the new refinement.

sde:back-coord

Returns the back coordinate of the device.

Syntax

```
(sde:back-coord body | body-list)
```

Argument	Argument type
body	BODY
body-list	BODY LIST

Returns

REAL

Description

This Scheme extension returns the back coordinate of the specified `body` or `body-list`. The back coordinate depends on the coordinate system used:

- For the unified coordinate system (UCS), the back coordinate is the minimum z-coordinate.
- For the DF-ISE coordinate system, the back coordinate is the minimum x-coordinate.

A: Commands

sde:bg-image-transparency

sde:bg-image-transparency

Sets the transparency of the image.

Syntax

```
(sde:bg-image-transparency transparency-value)
```

Argument	Argument type
transparency-value	REAL

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension sets the transparency of the loaded image. The `transparency-value` argument must be between 0 and 1.

sde:bool-regularise

Merges the coplanar faces of 3D bodies.

Syntax

```
(sde:bool-regularise body-list)
```

Argument	Argument type
body-list	BODY LIST

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme function merges the coplanar faces of the specified bodies in `body-list`. After `sde:bool-regularise` is applied, it is recommended to call `(sde:fix-imprint)` to ensure a conformal model.

sde:bottom-coord

Returns the bottom coordinate of the device.

Syntax

(sde:bottom-coord body | body-list)

Argument	Argument type
body	BODY
body-list	BODY LIST

Returns

REAL

Description

This Scheme extension returns the bottom coordinate of the specified `body` or `body-list`. The bottom coordinate depends on the coordinate system used:

- For the UCS, the bottom coordinate is the maximum x-coordinate.
- For the DF-ISE coordinate system, the bottom coordinate is the minimum z-coordinate.

sde:build-mesh

Generates a tessellated TDR boundary output and a mesh command file, and calls the mesher.

Syntax

```
(sde:build-mesh mesher options file-basename)
```

Argument	Argument type
mesher	{ "snmesh"}
options	STRING
file-basename	STRING

Returns

Prints a message showing a successful or failed meshing. Returns #t or #f to indicate success or failure, respectively.

Errors

Returns a message if an unknown meshing engine is selected.

Description

This Scheme extension generates a 2D or 3D TDR tessellated boundary output and a mesh command file, and calls the specified meshing engine using a system command call. Sentaurus Structure Editor then waits for the meshing engine to complete the meshing; therefore, no further interaction is possible during this time, until the meshing procedure is completed.

The input argument string `file-basename` is first stripped from the file extension (if it is part of the input argument string). Then, if the stripped `file-basename` ends with `_msh`, that is removed as well. The TDR boundary file will be saved as `file-basename_bnd.tdr` and the mesh command file will be saved as `file-basename_msh.cmd`.

NOTE The default TDR boundary file name has changed from `file-basename.tdr` to `file-basename_bnd.tdr`. The default name of the mesh command file has changed from `file-basename.cmd` to `file-basename_msh.cmd`.

sde:change-datex-color-scheme

Selects the DATEX color visualization scheme (first color definition or second color definition).

Syntax

(sde:change-datex-color-scheme color-scheme)

Argument	Argument type
color-scheme	0 (first DATEXMAT color) 1 (second DATEXMAT color)

Returns

BOOLEAN

Description

This Scheme extension selects the DATEX color visualization scheme (first color definition or second color definition). The datexcodes.txt file contains two color definitions for each material. By default, Sentaurus Structure Editor uses the first color definition from the datexcodes.txt file to assign the color for each DATEX material for rendering. The second color definition is typically a brighter version of the first color definition.

sde:check-3d-license-status

Checks the status of the 3D license.

Syntax

(sde:check-3d-license-status)

Returns

BOOLEAN

Description

This Scheme extension is used to check the 3D license status. It returns #t or #f depending on whether a 3D license is checked out.

sde:check-model

Performs a detailed model check.

Syntax

```
(sde:check-model [filename])
```

Argument	Argument type
filename	STRING (optional)

Returns

BODY LIST

Description

This Scheme extension is used to check a model for possible problems that are reported in a report file including:

- Mixed dimensional models
- Overlaps
- Multiple region names
- Entity check problems

The default file name is `sde-model-debug.log`.

sde:checkout-3d-license

Checks out a 3D license.

Syntax

```
(sde:checkout-3d-license)
```

Returns

BOOLEAN

Description

This Scheme extension is used to check out a 3D license explicitly. By default, Sentaurus Structure Editor starts with a 2D license and only checks out (automatically) a 3D license when it is needed (for 3D solid creation, 2D to 3D operations, process emulation operations, and so on).

sde:clear

Clears the modeler.

Syntax

```
(sde:clear)
```

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension clears the database of Sentaurus Structure Editor and restores all settings to their initial values, and it should always be used as the first call when a new script is executed that requires a clean database. This Scheme extension also restores the view window to its initial settings.

Limitations

This Scheme extension does not clear the Scheme interpreter. If global Scheme variables are used, they are still initialized and valid after an `(sde:clear)` call.

A: Commandssde:create-bg-image

sde:create-bg-image

Loads an image file (in GIF) into Sentaurus Structure Editor.

Syntax

```
(sde:create-bg-image filename horizontal-size vertical-size)
```

Argument	Argument type
filename	STRING
horizontal-size	REAL
vertical-size	REAL

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension loads an image file (in GIF) into Sentaurus Structure Editor. The image is not shown automatically; this Scheme extension must be called to show the image.

The `horizontal-size` and `vertical-size` arguments define the GUI size of the image.

NOTE The image loader supports only images in the older GIF format, GIF87a. Most current graphic programs use the GIF format GIF89a. See [Background Image Loader on page 291](#) for more information.

sde:create-dialog

Creates a dialog box.

Syntax

```
(sde:create-dialog dlg-name)
```

Argument	Argument type
dlg-name	STRING

Returns

Dialog ID.

Description

This Scheme extension creates and registers a dialog object, and returns the dialog entity ID. (The dialog box is handled as a Scheme object.)

All subsequent sde:dialog functions use this dialog ID to add input fields, a bitmap image, and an **OK** button to the dialog box.

Examples

```
(define dlg (sde:create-dialog "2D MOSFET DEVICE"))
```

A: Commands

sde:define-global-facet-options

sde:define-global-facet-options

Defines a global faceter object called `sde-facet-opts`.

Syntax

```
(sde:define-global-facet-options)
```

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension defines a global faceter object called `sde-facet-opts`.

The `sde-facet-opts` object is similar in some sense to `sde-ref`. The `sde-ref` (global refinement object) controls the old faceter and `sde-facet-opts` controls the new faceter.

The properties of the new faceter can be changed using the `sde:modify-facet-options` Scheme extension. For example:

```
(sde:modify-facet-options sde-facet-opts "surface_tol" 0.2 "normal_tol" 25)
```

sde:define-parameter

Defines a Scheme parameter.

Syntax

```
(sde:define-parameter parameter-name value | min-value max-value)
```

Argument	Argument type
parameter-name	STRING
value	REAL STRING
min-value	REAL
max-value	REAL

Returns

BOOLEAN

Description

The defined parameter can be used later in any Scheme command. The parameter value can be accessed by typing parameter-name. The parameter can hold any Scheme type variable. Typically, it is a REAL or STRING type. For REAL values, two optional values also can be added: min-value and max-value. This may be useful when you write a parametric script, where a given parameter can be used and modified only within a certain range.

If parameter-name is width, for example, width_min will contain min-value and width_max will contain max-value. A Scheme variable also can be defined using the Scheme command define.

The difference is that the Scheme extension sde:save-parameters saves only those Scheme variables that were defined using the Scheme extension sde:define-parameter.

A: Commandssde:define-refinement

sde:define-refinement

Defines a facewise refinement.

Syntax

```
(sde:define-refinement ref-name)
```

Argument	Argument type
ref-name	REFINEMENT

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension only registers the name of the refinement with the default refinement settings (surface tolerance -1, normal tolerance 15, aspect ratio 0, maximum edge length 0). The properties of the refinement can be changed using [sde:set-refinement](#).

See Also

[sde:set-refinement on page 483](#)

sde:delay-graphics-update

Switches on and off the view window update.

Syntax

(sde:delay-graphics-update flag)

Argument	Argument type
flag	BOOLEAN

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension switches on or off the refreshing or updating of the view window. By default, automatic refreshing of the view window is switched on. When a new body is created or the model is changed in any way that affects the graphical representation of the model, the view window is refreshed automatically.

In this way, the display always reflects the actual state of the database of the modeler. This behavior can be changed and the graphical update can be suppressed using this Scheme extension. By switching on the update option, the buffer is flushed and the screen is updated.

sde:delay-graphics-update?

Returns the status of sde:delay-graphics-update.

Syntax

(sde:delay-graphics-update?)

Returns

BOOLEAN

Description

This Scheme extension returns the status of sde:delay-graphics-update.

A: Commands

sde:delete-bg-image

sde:delete-bg-image

Removes the previously loaded image from memory.

Syntax

(sde:delete-bg-image)

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension removes the previously loaded image from memory.

sde:delete-materials

Deletes the geometric bodies with the specified DATEX material.

Syntax

(sde:delete-materials materials)

Argument	Argument type
materials	DATEXMAT DATEXMAT LIST

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension deletes the geometric bodies with the specified DATEX materials.

sde:delete-parameter

Deletes a previously defined parameter.

Syntax

```
(sde:delete-parameter parameter-name)
```

Argument	Argument type
parameter-name	STRING

Returns

BOOLEAN

Description

The parameter must be previously defined using [sde:define-parameter](#).

See Also

[sde:define-parameter on page 413](#)

A: Commandssde:delete-refinement

sde:delete-refinement

Deletes the specified facewise refinement.

Syntax

```
(sde:delete-refinement ref-name)
```

Argument	Argument type
ref-name	REFINEMENT

Returns

None.

Description

Using this Scheme extension, the specified refinement will be removed from all faces that use the specified refinement.

sde:dialog-add-input

Adds an input field to a dialog box.

Syntax

```
(sde:dialog-add-input dlgid varname inputstrfield inputtype [default-value])
```

Argument	Argument type
dlgid	STRING DIALOG TYPE (object returned by sde:create-dialog)
varname	STRING
inputstrfield	STRING
inputtype	STRING
default-value	VALUE (optional; according to inputtype)

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension adds an input field to a dialog box. The argument `varname` is the Scheme variable name that is passed to the executed Scheme script. The argument `inputstrfield` is displayed in the input dialog box, and the argument `inputtype` is the type of input (STRING, INTEGER, REAL).

Limitations

No default value can be assigned to the input fields and variables.

Examples

```
(sde:dialog-add-input dlg "width1" "Base Width" "real")
```

See Also

[sde:create-dialog on page 411](#)

A: Commandssde:dialog-add-pixmap

sde:dialog-add-pixmap

Adds a bitmap image to a dialog box.

Syntax

```
(sde:dialog-add-pixmap dlgid bmpfilename)
```

Argument	Argument type
dlgid	STRING DIALOG TYPE (object returned by sde:create-dialog)
bmpfilename	STRING

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension adds a predefined bitmap image to a dialog box. The bitmap image must be scaled to the proper size before it is added to the dialog box.

Examples

```
(sde:dialog-add-pixmap dlg "mosfet2d.bmp")
```

See Also

[sde:create-dialog on page 411](#)

sde:dialog-delete

Removes a dialog box from memory.

Syntax

```
(sde:dialog-delete dlgid)
```

Argument	Argument type
dlgid	STRING DIALOG TYPE (object returned by sde:create-dialog)

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension is used to remove a predefined dialog box from the memory.

Examples

```
(sde:dialog-delete dlg)
```

See Also

[sde:create-dialog on page 411](#)

sde:dialog-ok-command

Binds the **OK** button of a dialog box to a predefined Scheme function.

Syntax

```
(sde:dialog-ok-command dlgid schemefnname argument-list)
```

Argument	Argument type
dlgid	STRING DIALOG TYPE (object returned by sde:create-dialog)
schemefnname	STRING
argument-list	STRING LIST (in double quotation marks)

Returns

None.

Description

When the **OK** button of the dialog box is clicked, this Scheme extension is called with the supplied argument list.

Examples

```
(sde:dialog-ok-command dlg "create-2d-mosfet" "width1 width2 width3  
height1 height2 height3")
```

See Also

[sde:create-dialog on page 411](#)

sde:dialog-show

Displays a dialog box.

Syntax

```
(sde:dialog-show dlgid)
```

Argument	Argument type
dlgid	STRING DIALOG TYPE (object returned by sde:create-dialog)

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension is used to display a predefined dialog box.

Examples

```
(sde:dialog-show dlg)
```

See Also

[sde:create-dialog on page 411](#)

A: Commands

sde:disable-facet-options-usage

sde:disable-facet-options-usage

Disables the use of the new faceter.

Syntax

(sde:disable-facet-options-usage)

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension disables the use of the new faceter, which is controlled by the global faceter object called `sde-facet-opts`.

After the new faceter is disabled, the old faceter (controlled by `sde-ref`) becomes the active faceter and the boundary tessellation is controlled by `sde-ref`.

See Also

[sde:enable-facet-options-usage on page 429](#)

sde:display

Displays a string in the command-line window.

Syntax

(sde:display string)

Argument	Argument type
string	STRING

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension displays the specified string in the command-line window. A new line character is required to send the contents of the sde:display buffer to the command-line window.

This Scheme extension is useful if you write your own Scheme scripts and the function needs to display some information.

A: Commandssde:display-err

sde:display-err

Writes a string in a terminal window.

Syntax

```
(sde:display-err string)
```

Argument	Argument type
string	STRING

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension writes the specified string in a terminal window. A new line character is added to the argument string.

sde:display-std

Writes a string in a terminal window.

Syntax

```
(sde:display-std string)
```

Argument	Argument type
string	STRING

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension writes the specified string in a terminal window. A new line character is added to the argument string.

For the design-of-experiments (DoE) parameter extraction of Sentaurus Workbench, this Scheme extension must be used to send the information to Sentaurus Workbench. (Sentaurus Workbench collects the DoE-marked output from standard output.)

Examples

For the DoE parameter extraction, the output string must contain the DOE : string, followed by the variable name and the value of the variable:

```
(sde:display-std "DOE: VARNAME VARVALUE")
```

For example:

```
(sde:display-std "DOE: width 2.5")
(sde:display-std "DOE: doping @value@")
```

NOTE You must initialize the VARNAME variable in the Sentaurus Workbench script to avoid preprocessing errors, for example:

```
#set width 0
#set doping 0
```

A: Commandssde:dump-non-default-options

sde:dump-non-default-options

Saves all nondefault ACIS options to a text file.

Syntax

```
(sde:dump-non-default-options fname)
```

Argument	Argument type
fname	STRING

Returns

BOOLEAN

Description

This Scheme extension saves a text file containing all the ACIS options that are set to nondefault values. This helps to debug and report problems because, in some cases, nondefault option settings can cause problems or can trigger a different behavior than expected.

The argument `fname` specifies the file name.

sde:enable-facet-options-usage

Enables the use of the new faceter.

Syntax

(sde:enable-facet-options-usage)

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension enables the use of the new faceter, which is controlled by the global faceter object called `sde-facet-opts`.

After the new faceter is enabled, the facetting is no longer controlled by `sde-ref` and the new faceter is active, and the boundary tessellation is controlled by `sde-facet-opts`.

See Also

[sde:disable-facet-options-usage on page 424](#)

sde:exact-coords?

Checks the status of the Exact Coordinates mode.

Syntax

(sde:exact-coords?)

Returns

BOOLEAN

Description

If exact coordinates are used, this Scheme extension returns #t.

If the Exact Coordinates mode is switched off, it returns #f.

A: Commandssde:extract-tdr-boundary

sde:extract-tdr-boundary

Extracts the boundary from a TDR grid file.

Syntax

```
(sde:extract-tdr-boundary fname)
```

Argument	Argument type
fname	STRING

Returns

BOOLEAN

Description

This Scheme extension extracts the boundary and saves it in a TDR boundary file from a TDR grid file. This Scheme extension uses Sentaurus Mesh through a system call to extract the boundary.

sde:fix-imprint

Generates a conformal model by imprinting the model edges and faces to neighboring bodies.

Syntax

(sde:fix-imprint)

Returns

None.

Description

The generated model must be tessellated before meshing, and several different conformity requirements must be satisfied. One of the most important requirements is that neighboring bodies share the boundary edges (in 2D) and the boundary faces (in 3D). Before the tessellated model is generated, Sentaurus Structure Editor automatically imprints the edges and faces of the neighboring bodies to each other. During model generation, the modeler tries to create a conformal model in each modeling step, but several operations can destroy model conformity by merging collinear edges and coplanar faces. In this case, the sde:fix-imprint Scheme extension restores model conformity.

sde:fix-orientation

Modifies the orientation of 3D bodies.

Syntax

(sde:fix-orientation)

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension fixes the orientation of 3D regions, with surface normals pointing ‘inside’ the body. Mainly native ACIS models, generated by other CAD tools and imported as .sat files, may have this problem. Direct-geometry generation functions in Sentaurus Structure Editor always generate 3D bodies with positive volume and surface normals pointing *outside*.

A: Commandssde:front-coord

sde:front-coord

Returns the front coordinate of the device.

Syntax

```
(sde:front-coord body | body-list)
```

Argument	Argument type
body	BODY
body-list	BODY LIST

Returns

REAL

Description

This Scheme extension returns the front coordinate of the specified `body` or `body-list`. The front coordinate depends on the coordinate system used:

- For the UCS, the front coordinate is the maximum z-coordinate.
- For the DF-ISE coordinate system, the front coordinate is the maximum x-coordinate.

sde:ft_scalar

Writes a string in a terminal window.

Syntax

```
(sde:ft_scalar string)
```

Argument	Argument type
string	STRING

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension writes the specified string in a terminal window. A new line character is added to the argument string.

For the design-of-experiments (DoE) parameter extraction of Sentaurus Workbench, this Scheme extension must be used to send the information to Sentaurus Workbench. (Sentaurus Workbench collects the DoE-marked output from standard output.)

Examples

```
(sde:ft_scalar "aval 3")
```

A: Commands

sde:get-backwards-compatibility

sde:get-backwards-compatibility

Returns the value of the given backward-compatibility parameter.

Syntax

```
(sde:get-backwards-compatibility backcompat-param)
```

Argument	Argument type
backcompat-param	STRING

Returns

Value of the given backward-compatibility parameter `backcompat-param`; otherwise, returns #f if the given `backcompat-param` does not exist.

Description

This Scheme extension returns the value of the given backward-compatibility parameter. Backward-compatibility parameters are specific, internally defined, parameters that are used to reproduce certain defined functionality from previous releases of Sentaurus Structure Editor.

The available backward-compatibility parameters are described in [sde:set-backwards-compatibility on page 479](#).

sde:get-default-material

Returns the active DATEX material.

Syntax

```
(sde:get-default-material)
```

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension returns the selected DATEX material in a string. The DATEX material can be selected from the GUI using the material list or the Scheme extension `sde:set-default-material`.

sde:get-view-params

Records the current GUI settings (rotation, zoom, and so on).

Syntax

```
(sde:get-view-params)
```

Returns

A list containing:

eye position	POSITION
target position	POSITION
up-vector	GVECTOR
width	REAL
height	REAL
projection	STRING

Description

This Scheme extension takes no arguments and returns a list, which contains all the necessary data to restore the GUI view to the recorded state.

The Scheme extension `sde:set-view-params` can be used to restore the settings.

Examples

```
(define myview (sde:get-view-params))  
(sde:set-view-params myview)
```

See Also

[sde:set-view-params on page 489](#)

A: Commandssde:gui-get-integer

sde:gui-get-integer

Displays a dialog box to define an integer variable.

Syntax

```
(sde:gui-get-integer variable-name default-value [dialog-name])
```

Argument	Argument type
variable-name	STRING
default-value	INTEGER
dialog-name	STRING (optional)

Returns

INTEGER or #f

Description

This Scheme extension displays a dialog box that can be used to enter an integer variable. The `variable-name` is displayed.

The argument `default-value` is used as a default value of the variable. When the **OK** button is clicked, the function returns the entered integer, or `#f` if incorrect input was given or the **Cancel** button was clicked. The optional argument `dialog-name` can be used to define the name of the input dialog box.

Limitations

This Scheme extension can be used in GUI mode only.

sde:gui-get-real

Displays a dialog box to define a real variable.

Syntax

```
(sde:gui-get-real variable-name default-value [dialog-name])
```

Argument	Argument type
variable-name	STRING
default-value	INTEGER
dialog-name	STRING (optional)

Returns

REAL or #f

Description

This Scheme extension displays a dialog box that can be used to enter a real variable. The `variable-name` is displayed.

The argument `default-value` is used as a default value of the variable. When the **OK** button is clicked, the function returns the entered integer, or `#f` if incorrect input was given, or the **Cancel** button was clicked. The optional argument `dialog-name` can be used to define the name of the input dialog box.

Limitations

This Scheme extension can be used in GUI mode only.

A: Commands

sde:gui-get-string

sde:gui-get-string

Displays a dialog box to define a string variable.

Syntax

```
(sde:gui-get-string variable-name default-value [dialog-name])
```

Argument	Argument type
variable-name	STRING
default-value	STRING
dialog-name	STRING (optional)

Returns

STRING or #f

Description

This Scheme extension displays a dialog box that can be used to enter a string variable. The `variable-name` is displayed.

The argument `default-value` is used as a default value of the variable. When the **OK** button is clicked, the function returns the entered string value, or `#f` if incorrect input was given or the **Cancel** button was clicked. The optional argument `dialog-name` can be used to define the name of the input dialog box.

Limitations

This Scheme extension can be used in GUI mode only.

sde:hide

Removes the specified entity or entities from the view window.

Syntax

```
(sde:hide entity | entity-list)
```

Argument	Argument type
entity	ENTITY
entity-list	ENTITY LIST

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension removes the specified entities from the view window, and the view window is refreshed. If the entities are already removed from the view window, there is no change in the view window.

Examples

```
(sde:clear)
(define r1 (sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 0 0 0) (position 1 1 0)
                                      "Photoresist" "r_1"))
(define r2 (sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 2 0 0) (position 3 1 0) "Silicon"
                                      "r_2"))
(define r3 (sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 4 0 0) (position 5 1 0) "Resist"
                                      "r_3"))
(define r4 (sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 6 0 0) (position 7 1 0)
                                      "PolySilicon" "r_4"))
(sde:hide r1)
(sde:hide (list r3 r4))
```

sde:hide-bg-image

Hides the previously loaded image.

Syntax

```
(sde:hide-bg-image)
```

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension hides the previously loaded image.

sde:hide-contact

Removes from the view window all the regions that have the specified contact attributes.

Syntax

```
(sde:hide-contact contact-name | contact-name-list)
```

Argument	Argument type
contact-name	STRING
contact-name-list	STRING LIST

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension removes from the view window all regions that have contacts defined with the specified contact attributes. Contacts are identified with the attribute name `contact`. In 2D, contacts are edges and, in 3D, contacts are faces.

sde:hide-interface

Removes from the view the specified interfaces.

Syntax

```
(sde:hide-interface interface-name | interface-name-list)
```

Argument	Argument type
interface-name	STRING
interface-name-list	STRING LIST

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension removes from the view all regions that have interfaces defined with the specified interface attributes. Interfaces are identified with the attribute name `interface`. In 2D, interfaces are edges between neighboring regions and, in 3D, interfaces are faces between neighboring regions.

A: Commandssde:hide-mask

sde:hide-mask

Removes the specified masks from the view window.

Syntax

```
(sde:hide-mask mask-name | mask-name-list)
```

Argument	Argument type
mask-name	STRING
mask-name-list	STRING LIST

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension removes the specified masks from the view window. Masks are planar wire bodies that have the specified mask-names as ‘mask name’ attributes.

sde:hide-material

Removes the entities with the specified materials from the view window.

Syntax

```
(sde:hide-material datex-material | datex-material-list)
```

Argument	Argument type
datex-material	DATEXMAT
datex-material-list	DATEXMAT LIST

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension removes regions that have the specified material names as material attributes from the view window. The region is removed from the view window, and the view window is refreshed.

If the region is already removed from the view window, there is no change in the view window. The argument is either a DATEX material or a list of DATEX materials.

Examples

```
(sde:clear)
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 0 0 0) (position 1 1 0) "Photoresist"
    "region_1")
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 2 0 0) (position 3 1 0) "Silicon"
    "region_2")
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 4 0 0) (position 5 1 0) "Resist" "region_3")
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 6 0 0) (position 7 1 0) "PolySilicon"
    "region_4")
(sde:hide-material "Silicon")
```

sde:hide-refinement

Hides the faces where the specified refinement is attached.

Syntax

```
(sde:hide-refinement ref-name)
```

Argument	Argument type
ref-name	REFINEMENT

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension hides the faces where the specified refinement is attached. The Placements Viewer also can be used, during an interactive session, to hide facewise refinements.

sde:hide-region

Removes the specified entity or entities from the view window.

Syntax

```
(sde:hide-region region-name | region-name-list)
```

Argument	Argument type
region-name	STRING (existing region name)
region-name-list	STRING LIST (existing region names)

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension removes the specified regions from the view window. The bodies that have the specified region names as region attributes are removed from the view window, and the view window is refreshed.

If the region is already removed from the view window, there is no change in the view window.

Examples

```
(sde:clear)
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 0 0 0) (position 1 1 0) "Photoresist"
  "region_1")
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 2 0 0) (position 3 1 0) "Silicon"
  "region_2")
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 4 0 0) (position 5 1 0) "Resist" "region_3")
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 6 0 0) (position 7 1 0) "PolySilicon"
  "region_4")
(sde:hide-region "region_1")
(sde:hide-region (list "region_3" "region_4"))
```

A: Commandssde:info

sde:info

Returns the attributes of Sentaurus Structure Editor attached to the specified bodies.

Syntax

```
(sde:info entity-list)
```

Argument	Argument type
entity-list	ENTITY LIST

Returns

STRING

Description

This Scheme extension displays the entity number, and material and region attributes that are attached to the body.

sde:left-coord

Returns the left coordinate of the device.

Syntax

(sde:left-coord body | body-list)

Argument	Argument type
body	BODY
body-list	BODY LIST

Returns

REAL

Description

This Scheme extension returns the left coordinate of the specified *body* or *body-list*. The left coordinate is the minimum y-coordinate.

A: Commandssde:load-sat

sde:load-sat

Loads a native ACIS .sat file into Sentaurus Structure Editor, with correct overlap handling.

Syntax

```
(sde:load-sat file-name)
```

Argument	Argument type
file-name	STRING

Returns

None.

Description

The difference between `part:load` and `sde:load-sat` is that the latter handles overlapping regions correctly, according to the active Boolean setting. If a .sat file is loaded into the modeler, which already has some bodies defined, the overlaps are resolved according to the Boolean setting.

sde:material-type

Returns the group type for the specified material.

Syntax

```
(sde:material-type material-name)
```

Argument	Argument type
material-name	DATEXMAT

Returns

group-name or an empty string if the specified material is not found in the `datexcodes.txt` file.

Description

This Scheme extension returns the group type from the `datexcodes.txt` file for the given material. The group type can be Semiconductor, or Conductor, or Insulator.

sde:max-x

Returns the maximum x-coordinate.

Syntax

```
(sde:max-x body | body-list)
```

Argument	Argument type
body	BODY
body-list	BODY LIST

Returns

REAL

Description

This Scheme extension returns the largest x-dimension of the specified body or body-list.

A: Commandssde:max-y

sde:max-y

Returns the maximum y-coordinate.

Syntax

```
(sde:max-y body | body-list)
```

Argument	Argument type
body	BODY
body-list	BODY LIST

Returns

REAL

Description

This Scheme extension returns the largest y-dimension of the specified body or body-list.

sde:max-z

Returns the maximum z-coordinate.

Syntax

```
(sde:max-z body | body-list)
```

Argument	Argument type
body	BODY
body-list	BODY LIST

Returns

REAL

Description

This Scheme extension returns the largest z-dimension of the specified body or body-list.

sde:merge-materials

Merges the geometric bodies with the specified DATEX material.

Syntax

```
(sde:merge-materials materials newmaterial)
```

Argument	Argument type
materials	DATEXMAT DATEXMAT LIST
newmaterial	DATEXMAT

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension merges (unites) a copy of the geometric bodies with the specified DATEX materials, and the newmaterial DATEX material is assigned to the new united body.

NOTE The new united body will overlap with the original bodies. The entity:delete command must be used to delete the original bodies, or the overlaps must be removed by other operations before the tessellated boundary file is created.

A: Commandssde:min-x

sde:min-x

Returns the minimum x-coordinate.

Syntax

```
(sde:min-x body | body-list)
```

Argument	Argument type
body	BODY
body-list	BODY LIST

Returns

REAL

Description

This Scheme extension returns the smallest x-dimension of the specified body or body-list.

sde:min-y

Returns the minimum y-coordinate.

Syntax

```
(sde:min-y body | body-list)
```

Argument	Argument type
body	BODY
body-list	BODY LIST

Returns

REAL

Description

This Scheme extension returns the smallest y-dimension of the specified body or body-list.

sde:min-z

Returns the minimum z-coordinate.

Syntax

(sde:min-z body | body-list)

Argument	Argument type
body	BODY
body-list	BODY LIST

Returns

REAL

Description

This Scheme extension returns the smallest z-dimension of the specified body or body-list.

sde:modify-facet-options

Modifies the `sde-facet-opts` global faceter object.

Syntax

```
(sde:modify-facet-options "surface_tolerance" REAL "normal_tolerance" REAL  
  ["aspect_ratio" REAL] ["max_edge_length" REAL])
```

Argument	Argument type
"surface_tolerance"	REAL
"normal_tolerance"	REAL
"aspect_ratio"	REAL (optional)
"max_edge_length"	REAL (optional)

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension is used to modify the properties of the global faceter object `sde-facet-opts`.

The control parameters are similar to the control parameters that are already used for `sde-ref`. The main difference is that the new faceter satisfies the refinement criteria more precisely than the old faceter. In some cases, this will result in a more refined tessellation when the same values are used for controlling the new faceter, which were used for the old faceter.

This Scheme extension controls the properties of the internal faceter of Sentaurus Structure Editor, which is an important link between Sentaurus Structure Editor and other Synopsys tools. When Sentaurus Structure Editor contains a model with curved boundaries, this internal curved representation must be tessellated before a TDR boundary file is generated. The following arguments control this tessellation:

- `surface_tolerance` is an absolute number. It is the maximum-allowed distance between the original model and the tessellated output. By specifying a smaller value, the tessellated model deviates less from the original model.
- `normal_tolerance` is the maximum-allowed difference between the surface normals of the original and the tessellated models. Both values are global and apply to the entire model. In the case of a thin curved channel, the refinement based on

`surface_tolerance` is not recommended. It is better to control the `normal_tolerance`.

- `aspect_ratio` (optional) controls the maximum aspect ratio of the triangles in the tessellated boundary. Using an aspect ratio control can prevent the creation of sliver faces (triangles with nearly zero angle). The recommended aspect ratio value is [2–4].
- `max_edge_length` (optional) controls the maximum-allowed edge length in the tessellated boundary. In some cases, a more regular tessellation can be created using `max_edge_length`, which helps meshing. A small `max_edge_length` value can cause unnecessary overrefinement.

sde:new-region-name

Returns an automatically generated region name.

Syntax

```
(sde:new-region-name)
```

Returns

STRING

Description

This Scheme extension returns a region name `region_%N`, where `%N` is the actual region counter. If the region counter is set correctly, this Scheme extension always returns a unique region name.

A: Commands

sde:off-lights

sde:off-lights

Switches off the lights in the view window.

Syntax

(sde:off-lights)

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension switches off the lights in the view window.

sde:offset-mask

Offsets (or biases) a mask.

Syntax

(sde:offset-mask mask-name offset-distance)

Argument	Argument type
mask-name	STRING
offset-distance	REAL

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension offsets (biases) the specified mask.

sde:on-lights

Switches on the lights in the view window.

Syntax

(sde:on-lights)

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension switches on the lights in the view window.

sde:open-model

Loads a complete Sentaurus Structure Editor model.

Syntax

```
(sde:open-model file-name)
```

Argument	Argument type
file-name	STRING

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension is the counterpart of `sde:save-model`. It restores the complete state of the modeler. First, `file-name.sat` is loaded if it exists. It is a native ACIS `.sat` file that contains the geometric description of the model, including Ref/Eval windows, with all the attributes and contacts of Sentaurus Structure Editor that are attached.

A `file-name.scm` file also is loaded if it exists. This file contains all of the defined parameters. Finally, a mesh command file is loaded if it exists. This file contains all refinement-related and doping-related information.

See Also

[Sentaurus™ Mesh User Guide, Chapter 2 on page 9](#)

sde:part-load

Loads a native ACIS .sat file into Sentaurus Structure Editor, with correct overlap handling.

Syntax

```
(sde:part-load file-name [loadoption])
```

Argument	Argument type
file-name	STRING
loadoption	BOOLEAN (optional)

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension is used for automatic overlap control of loaded .sat files.

A global Boolean variable, aut-overlap-control, determines whether to load .sat files with automatic overlap control. If it is #f (default value), the newly loaded .sat file is loaded without checking for overlaps. If it is set to #t, the newly loaded .sat file is loaded in such a way that the default Boolean overlap setting will be taken into consideration and the overlaps will be resolved.

NOTE Use (sdegeo:get-default-boolean) to check the current status of the automatic overlap-handling setting.

Since the automatic overlap control slows down model loading considerably, it is helpful to use the default #f value for aut-overlap-control if it is known that the loaded files contain only conformal, non-overlapping regions.

When aut-overlap-control is set to #t, the overlaps are checked and resolved within the loaded model.

See Also

[sdegeo:get-default-boolean on page 666](#)

A: Commands

sde:pick-point-on-wp

sde:pick-point-on-wp

Selects a point on the view window.

Syntax

(sde:pick-point-on-wp)

Returns

POSITION

Description

This Scheme extension is used to select a point on the view window. The global xyz coordinates of the selected point are returned as a position entity. The point is always selected in the active work plane. (This Scheme extension draws a cross-hair cursor on the screen, and a horizontal line and vertical line also help the positioning.) In addition, the exact coordinates and snap-to-grid options can be used together with this Scheme extension.

sde:pick-two-points-on-wp

Selects two points on the view window.

Syntax

(sde:pick-two-points-on-wp)

Returns

POSITION LIST

Description

This Scheme extension is used to select two points on the view window. The global xyz coordinates of the selected points are returned as a list of two position entities. The points are always selected in the active work plane. (This Scheme extension draws a cross-hair cursor on the screen, and a horizontal and vertical line also help the positioning.)

In addition, the exact coordinates and snap-to-grid options can be used together with this Scheme extension. The first point is selected by pressing the mouse button; drag to draw a line from the first point. When the mouse button is released, the two positions are returned.

sde:post-message

Displays a dialog box with a message.

Syntax

```
(sde:post-message message)
```

Argument	Argument type
message	STRING

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension displays a message in a dialog box. The **OK** button of the dialog box must be clicked to cancel the message.

Examples

```
(sde:post-message "Hello World")
```

A: Commands

sde:refresh

sde:refresh

Refreshes and rebuilds the view window.

Syntax

(sde:refresh)

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension discards the existing entity display list and regenerates it from the entity data. This is useful when the view zooms in on entities, because the display may appear jagged.

This Scheme extension destroys the existing display list, regenerates it from the entities at the new zoom level, and redisplays the entities in all views associated with the part.

If only GUI actions are used to manipulate the view and modeler, the view is always updated and there is no need to call (sde:refresh).

sde:remove-refinement

Removes the facewise refinement from the specified faces.

Syntax

```
(sde:remove-refinement face-list)
```

Argument	Argument type
face-list	FACE LIST

Returns

None.

Description

The argument `face-list` specifies the faces from which the facewise refinement properties will be removed. After that, these faces will be tessellated during a TDR boundary output, using the refinement properties of the global refinement variable `sde-ref`.

A: Commandssde:rename-regions

sde:rename-regions

Automatically renames regions based on spatial criteria.

Syntax

```
(sde:rename-regions entity-list direction)
```

Argument	Argument type
entity-list	ENTITY LIST
direction	"+x" "-x" "+y" "-y" "+z" "-z"

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension renames the specified geometric bodies.

The geometric bodies are ordered, based on the specified direction, and a region name sequence is attached to the bodies.

For example, if the direction is "+x", the bodies are ordered based on their minimal bounding box x-coordinates. Then, a "region_RC" region name is attached to each body, where RC is a numeric region counter, starting from 0. The "region_0" region name is attached to the body with the smallest minimal bounding box x-coordinate, "region_1" is the body with the second minimal bounding box x-coordinate, and so on.

When the direction is "-x", the largest bounding box x-coordinates are ordered in a decreasing sequence. Similar rules apply to "+y", "-y", "+z", and "-z".

sde:restore-cursor

Reverts the pointer to the default pointer.

Syntax

(sde:restore-cursor)

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension reverts the pointer to the default pointer.

sde:right-coord

Returns the right coordinate of the device.

Syntax

(sde:right-coord body | body-list)

Argument	Argument type
body	BODY
body-list	BODY LIST

Returns

REAL

Description

This Scheme extension returns the right coordinate of the specified body or body-list. The right coordinate is the maximum y-coordinate.

sde:save-model

Saves all information about a model.

Syntax

```
(sde:save-model file-name)
```

Argument	Argument type
file-name	STRING

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension performs a complex task. It calls several other functions to save the complete model. The Scheme extension `sde:open-model` is the counterpart of this Scheme extension that loads the model and restores the original model completely. It saves a native ACIS .sat file to store the model geometry and Ref/Eval windows. The .sat file stores the curved boundaries and all the attributes of Sentaurus Structure Editor that are attached to the model.

This Scheme extension also saves a mesh command file that contains all refinement-related and doping-related information. A Scheme file also is saved containing all of the defined parameters.

These three files are sufficient to save and restore the complete state of the modeler. In addition, a TDR boundary file is saved. This file contains a tessellated model, so it cannot be used to restore the complete geometric model if curved boundaries are present.

sde:save-parameters

Saves the defined parameters to a .scm file.

Syntax

```
(sde:save-parameters file-name)
```

Argument	Argument type
file-name	STRING

Returns

BOOLEAN

Description

This Scheme extension saves all defined parameters (Scheme variables) that were created using `sde:define-parameter`. The saved Scheme file can be edited and used for later sessions to restore the complete previous state of the modeler. Some information about the GUI (such as size and background color) is recorded as well.

sde:scale-scene

Scales the model in the view window.

Syntax

```
(sde:scale-scene xs ys zs)
```

Argument	Argument type
xs	REAL
ys	REAL
zs	REAL

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension is used to scale the model in the view window. This is only a view scale. The model coordinates do not change. The operation can be used to *magnify*, for example, thin layers.

To return to the original view, use:

```
(sde:scale-scene 1 1 1)
```

sde:scmwin-get-font-families

Returns the font types used in the command-line window.

Syntax

```
(sde:scmwin-get-font-families)
```

Returns

STRING

Description

This Scheme extension returns the available font types that are used in the command-line window.

sde:scmwin-get-font-family

Returns the font type used in the command-line window.

Syntax

```
(sde:scmwin-get-font-family)
```

Returns

STRING

Description

This Scheme extension returns the font type that is used in the command-line window.

A: Commandssde:scmwin-get-font-size

sde:scmwin-get-font-size

Returns the font size used in the command-line window.

Syntax

```
(sde:scmwin-get-font-size)
```

Returns

INTEGER

Description

This Scheme extension returns the font size that is used in the command-line window.

sde:scmwin-get-font-style

Returns the font style used in the command-line window.

Syntax

```
(sde:scmwin-get-font-style)
```

Returns

PAIR

Description

This Scheme extension returns the font style that is used in the command-line window. It returns a pair:

- The first value is 0 (Normal), or 1 (Italic), or 2 (Oblique).
- The second value is either #t (Bold) or #f.

sde:scmwin-select-font

Displays the Select Font dialog box.

Syntax

```
(sde:scmwin-select-font)
```

Returns

BOOLEAN

Description

This Scheme extension displays the Select Font dialog box, which is used to select the font, the font style, and the size of the command-line window.

sde:scmwin-set-font-family

Sets the font type to be used in the command-line window.

Syntax

```
(sde:scmwin-set-font-family font-type)
```

Argument	Argument type
font-type	STRING

Returns

BOOLEAN

Description

This Scheme extension is used to set the font type to be used in the command-line window.

A: Commandssde:scmwin-set-font-size

sde:scmwin-set-font-size

Sets the font size to be used in the command-line window.

Syntax

```
(sde:scmwin-set-font-size font-size)
```

Argument	Argument type
font-size	INTEGER

Returns

BOOLEAN

Description

This Scheme extension sets the font size to be used in the command-line window.

sde:scmwin-set-prefs

Sets the preferences of the command-line window.

Syntax

```
(sde:scmwin-set-prefs font-type font-style font-size cmdwin-height)
```

Argument	Argument type
font-type	STRING
font-style	STRING
font-size	INTEGER
cmdwin-height	INTEGER

Returns

BOOLEAN

Description

This Scheme extension sets the preferences of the command-line window. The argument `font-type` specifies the command-line window font. Use `sde:scmwin-get-font-families` for the available fonts and `sde:scmwin-get-font-family` for the active setting. The argument `font-style` can be used to set the actual font style.

The Scheme extension `sde:scmwin-select-font` displays the Select Font dialog box, which can be used to change font styles. The argument `font-size` is used to set the required font size, and `cmdwin-height` specifies the height of the command-line window.

A: Commandssde:scmwin-set-window-height

sde:scmwin-set-window-height

Sets the height (in pixels) of the command line window.

Syntax

```
(sde:scmwin-set-window-height height)
```

Argument	Argument type
height	INTEGER

Returns

BOOLEAN

Description

This Scheme extension sets the height of the command-line window.

sde:scmwin-suppress-output

Displays or hides messages in the command-line window.

Syntax

```
(sde:scmwin-suppress-output bool)
```

Argument	Argument type
bool	BOOLEAN

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension is used to display or hide messages in the command-line window.

sde:selected-entities

Returns the currently active selected entities in a Scheme list.

Syntax

```
(sde:selected-entities)
```

Returns

ENTITY LIST

Description

This Scheme extension returns the currently active selected entities in a Scheme list. The selection tools of the GUI (Select mode) can be used to select geometric entities (body, face, edge, vertex). The selected entities are highlighted.

sde:selected-refeval-windows

Returns the names of the currently selected Ref/Eval windows in a Scheme list.

Syntax

```
(sde:selected-refeval-windows)
```

Returns

ENTITY LIST

Description

The selection tools of the GUI (Select mode) can be used to select previously defined Ref/Eval windows. The selected Ref/Eval windows are highlighted.

sde:selected-refinements

Returns the names of the currently selected refinement windows in a Scheme list.

Syntax

(sde:selected-refinements)

Returns

ENTITY LIST

Description

The selection tools of the GUI (Select mode) can be used to select previously defined Ref/Eval windows. The selected Ref/Eval windows are highlighted.

NOTE This Scheme extension has been renamed `sde:selected-refeval-windows`, though this old command name is still valid for backward compatibility.

See Also

[sde:selected-refeval-windows on page 475](#)

sde:separate-lumps

Separates the lumps in a body.

Syntax

```
(sde:separate-lumps [NULL | body | body-list])
```

Argument	Argument type
body	BODY
body-list	BODY LIST

Returns

ENTITY LIST

Description

Geometric operations can result in models with bodies that have multiple lumps (disjoint parts of a body). Since each body has a unique region-name attribute, these separate lumps in a body will have the same region name. As the Synopsys meshing engines require a unique region name for each disjoint region, bodies with multiple lumps must be separated before a TDR boundary file is generated.

This Scheme extension separates lumps and is also called automatically before a TDR boundary file is generated. For example, if the original region name was `region_1` and it has three lumps before `sde : separate-lumps` is called, this Scheme extension ‘breaks’ the body into three parts and assigns a unique region name to each. A `_lump_N` string is added to each lump, where `N` is the lump counter, starting from 1. Therefore, three new bodies are generated with the region names `region_1_lump_1`, `region_1_lump_2`, and `region_1_lump_3`.

If the argument list is empty, all geometric bodies are separated. Alternatively, either a single body or a body list can be specified in the argument list, in which case, only the specified entities are separated.

This Scheme extension returns the newly created body list (which contains the entity IDs of the separated lumps).

A: Commands

sde:set-background-color

Examples

```
(sde:clear)
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 0 0 0) (position 10 3 0) "Silver"
  "region_1")
(sdegeo:set-default-boolean "ABA")
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 4 -1 0) (position 6 4 0) "Silicon"
  "region_2")
; region_1 will have two lumps !
(get-body-list)
; returns the entity ids of the two bodies
(sde:separate-lumps)
(get-body-list)
; returns the entity ids of the three bodies
; region_1 was separated into two bodies, with region names
; region_1_lump_1 and region_1_lump_2
```

sde:set-background-color

Sets the background color of the main window of the GUI.

Syntax

```
(sde:set-background-color rtop gtop btop rbottom gbottom bbottom)
```

Argument	Argument type
rtop	INTEGER
gtop	INTEGER
btop	INTEGER
rbottom	INTEGER
gbottom	INTEGER
bbottom	INTEGER

Returns

None.

Description

The RGB colors for the top and bottom must be specified (0–255). If the top and bottom colors differ, a graded background will be used. If the top and bottom RGB colors match, the background will be uniform.

sde:set-backwards-compatibility

Sets the value of the overall backward compatibility or the given backward-compatibility parameter.

Syntax

```
(sde:set-backwards-compatibility { backcompat-release | backcompat-param  
backcompat-release [ backcompat-param2 backcompat-release2 ... ] })
```

Argument	Argument type
backcompat-release	STRING corresponding to release version, for example, "H-2013.03".
backcompat-param	STRING

Returns

Returns #t upon successful setting of overall backward compatibility or backward-compatibility parameters.

Description

This Scheme extension, if called with one parameter, sets the general backward compatibility to the given release string. If one or more pairs of parameters are given, the corresponding backward-compatibility parameters are set to the corresponding release values.

Backward-compatibility parameters are specific, internally defined, parameters that are used to reproduce certain defined functionality from previous releases of Sentaurus Structure Editor. The available backward-compatibility parameters are:

Parameter	Description
"Save Part at End"	Defaults to #t, such that when saving the model, the .sat file is saved after changes to the structure are made, which are needed to save the .cmd file and the .scm file. This parameter is #f for compatibility with releases E-2010.12 and earlier, where the .sat file is saved first, before the model is modified for saving the .cmd file and the .scm file.
"Z Align Polygons"	Defaults to #f. This parameter is #t in Version E-2010.12 and earlier, leading to the automatic reversal of polygon direction for coplanar polygons whose face normal is not parallel to the z-axis in the active coordinate system.

See Also

[sde:get-backwards-compatibility on page 434](#)

sde:set-default-material

Sets the active DATEX material to the specified value.

Syntax

(sde:set-default-material datex-material)

Argument	Argument type
datex-material	DATEXMAT

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension is used to change the active DATEX material. The argument `datex-material` is a string that corresponds to one of the DATEX colors, specified in the `datexcodes.txt` file.

This Scheme extension also changes the selected DATEX material in the DATEX list.

sde:set-menubar-font-size

Changes the font size of the menu bar of the GUI.

Syntax

```
(sde:set-menubar-font-size font-size)
```

Argument	Argument type
font-size	INTEGER

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension changes the font size of the menu bar of the GUI. The `font-size` argument (suggested value [10-14]) specifies the font size.

The menu command **View > GUI Font Size** also can be used to change the font size.

A: Commandssde:set-process-up-direction

sde:set-process-up-direction

Specifies the up-direction convention to be used during process emulation.

Syntax

```
(sde:set-process-up-direction up-direction)
```

Argument	Argument type
up-direction	0 1

Returns

BOOLEAN

Description

This Scheme extension is used to specify which coordinate system convention is used during process emulation. It needs one input argument:

- If 0 is used, the up direction is +z (default).
- If 1 is used, the up direction changes to -x.

If the Sentaurus Process–Sentaurus Structure Editor interface is used to perform process emulation, the Scheme script generated by Sentaurus Process will contain instructions to select the correct coordinate system convention automatically.

Examples

```
(sde:set-process-up-direction 1)
```

sde:set-refinement

Sets the refinement properties of a specified facewise refinement.

Syntax

```
(sde:set-refinement ref-name surface-tolerance normal-tolerance  
[aspect-ratio [max-edge-length]])
```

Argument	Argument type
ref-name	REFINEMENT
surface-tolerance	REAL
normal-tolerance	REAL
aspect-ratio	REAL (optional)
max-edge-length	REAL (optional)

Returns

None.

Description

The surface-tolerance and normal-tolerance values must be given, while the aspect-ratio and the max-edge-length values are optional.

A: Commandssde:set-rendering-mode

sde:set-rendering-mode

Sets the rendering mode.

Syntax

```
(sde:set-rendering-mode rendering-mode)
```

Argument	Argument type
rendering-mode	STRING

Returns

Previous setting (STRING).

Description

The rendering mode can be `facet`, `wire`, `flat`, `gouraud` (or alternatively, `smooth`), and `hidden`.

sde:set-selection-level

Sets the selection filter to the specified type.

Syntax

```
(sde:set-selection-level filter-type)
```

Argument	Argument type
filter-type	{"body" "face" "edge" "vertex" "other"}

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension sets the selection filter to the specified value. All subsequent selection operations will use the specified filter to select only those entities that correspond to the specified type.

Examples

```
(sde:set-selection-level "edge")
```

A: Commandssde:set-translucency

sde:set-translucency

Sets the translucency of the main window of the GUI.

Syntax

```
(sde:set-translucency body(list) tflag)
```

Argument	Argument type
body(list)	ENTITY ENTITY LIST
tflag	BOOLEAN

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension takes two arguments where the first is either an entity or a list of entities, and the second argument `tflag` is a Boolean: `true` means make translucent and `false` means make opaque.

sde:set-view-mode

Sets the view.

Syntax

```
(sde:set-view-mode view-mode)
```

Argument	Argument type
view-mode	STRING

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension sets the view to the specified value, and it also performs a zoom extent operation.

The argument `view-mode` can be one of the following:

- `ISO` specifies the isometric view.
- `XY` sets the view to the `xy` plane.
- `XZ` sets the view to the `xz` plane.
- `YZ` sets the view to the `yz` plane.
- `X-Y` sets the view window in such a way that the `x`-axis points horizontally and the `y`-axis points downwards.

A: Commandssde:set-view-operator

sde:set-view-operator

Sets the view operator to the specified value.

Syntax

```
(sde:set-view-operator op-mode)
```

Argument	Argument type
op-mode	STRING

Returns

Previous setting (STRING).

Description

This Scheme extension manipulates the toolbar, by setting the active actions to the specified mode. The available `op-mode` options are `orbit`, `zoom`, `pan`, and `select`.

sde:set-view-params

Sets the GUI view (rotation, zoom, and so on).

Syntax

```
(sde:set-view-params view-params)
```

Argument	Argument type
view-params	Contains the following parameters: eye position POSITION target position POSITION up-vector GVECTOR (optional) width REAL (optional) height REAL (optional) projection STRING (optional)

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension sets the GUI view to a previously recorded state.

The argument `view-params` is a list containing the same parameters that are returned by `sde:get-view-params`, but with some less rigid constraints.

The parameters `up-vector`, `width`, `height`, and `projection` are optional. The order is not significant, but `eye` must precede `target` and, if given, `width` must precede `height`. Existing settings are extracted from the current camera position if the optional values are not given.

Examples

```
(define myview (sde:get-view-params))  
(sde:set-view-params myview)
```

A: Commandssde:set-window-position

sde:set-window-position

Positions the main window of the GUI.

Syntax

```
(sde:set-window-position xpos ypos)
```

Argument	Argument type
ypos	INTEGER
ypos	INTEGER

Returns

None.

Description

The arguments `xpos` and `ypos` are used to specify the horizontal and vertical placements of the GUI, respectively.

sde:set-window-size

Resizes the main window of the GUI.

Syntax

```
(sde:set-window-size xsize ysize)
```

Argument	Argument type
xsize	INTEGER
ysize	INTEGER

Returns

None.

Description

The arguments `xsize` and `ysize` specify the horizontal and vertical sizes (in pixels) of the GUI, respectively.

sde:set-window-style

Sets the GUI style.

Syntax

```
(sde:set-window-style wstyle)
```

Argument	Argument type
wstyle	STRING

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension is used to set the GUI style. The available styles are Windows, Motif, Cleanlooks, Plastique, and CDE.

sde:setrefprops

Sets the refinement properties for the internal faceter.

Syntax

```
(sde:setrefprops surface-tolerance normal-tolerance  
[aspect-ratio max-edge-length])
```

Argument	Argument type
surface-tolerance	REAL
normal-tolerance	REAL
aspect-ratio	REAL (optional)
max-edge-length	REAL (optional)

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension controls the properties of the internal faceter of Sentaurus Structure Editor, which is an important link between Sentaurus Structure Editor and other Synopsys tools. When Sentaurus Structure Editor contains a model with curved boundaries, this internal curved representation must be tessellated before a TDR boundary file is generated. The following arguments control this tessellation:

- `surface-tolerance` is an absolute number. It is the allowable maximum distance between the original model and tessellated output. By specifying a smaller value, the tessellated model deviates less from the original model.
- `normal-tolerance` is the allowable maximum difference between the surface normals of the original and tessellated models. Both values are global and apply to the complete model. In the case of a thin, curved channel, the refinement based on `surface-tolerance` is not recommended. It is better to control the `normal-tolerance`.
- `aspect-ratio` (optional) controls the maximum aspect ratio of the triangles in the tessellated boundary. Using an aspect ratio control can prevent the creation of sliver faces (triangles with a close to zero angle). The recommended aspect ratio value is [2–4].
- `max-edge-length` (optional) controls the maximum-allowable edge length in the tessellated boundary. In some cases, a more regular tessellation can be created using `max-edge-length`, which helps meshing. A small `max-edge-length` value may cause unnecessary overrefinement.

sde:setup-grid

Sets the basic grid parameters.

Syntax

```
(sde:setup-grid x-spacing y-spacing edge-weight edge-pattern)
```

Argument	Argument type
x-spacing	REAL
y-spacing	REAL
edge-weight	INTEGER
edge-pattern	STRING

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension sets the basic parameters for the grid. The arguments `x-spacing` and `y-spacing` specify the horizontal and vertical grid size. The argument `edge-weight` specifies the line thickness, and `edge-pattern` specifies the line pattern that is used for drawing the grid. The possible values for `edge-pattern` are pattern strings:

- A solid line: "---
- A simple dashed line: "- -"
- A dotted line: "..."
- Dash and dot alternating: "- . - ."
- Dash and two dots alternating: "- . . - . ."
- Dash and three dots alternating: "- . . . - . . ."
- Long dashes: "----- -----"
- Very long dash and short dash alternating: "center"
- Very long dash and two short dashes alternating: "phantom"

Examples

```
(sde:setup-grid 1 1 2 "...")  
(sde:show-grid #t)
```

A: Commands

sde:show

sde:show

Adds the specified entity or entities to the view window.

Syntax

```
(sde:show entity | entity-list)
```

Argument	Argument type
entity	ENTITY
entity-list	ENTITY LIST

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension is used to show the specified entity or entities in the view window. The bodies are added to the view window, and the view window is refreshed. If the entity is already visible, there is no change in the view window.

Examples

```
(sde:clear)
(define r1 (sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 0 0 0) (position 1 1 0)
                                      "Photoresist" "r_1"))
(define r2 (sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 2 0 0) (position 3 1 0) "Silicon"
                                      "r_2"))
(define r3 (sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 4 0 0) (position 5 1 0) "Resist"
                                      "r_3"))
(define r4 (sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 6 0 0) (position 7 1 0)
                                      "PolySilicon" "r_4"))
(sde:xshow-material "")
(sde:show r1)
(sde:show (list r3 r4))
```

sde:showattribs

Shows the attributes of Sentaurus Structure Editor attached to a body or bodies.

Syntax

```
(sde:showattribs entity-list | "all")
```

Argument	Argument type
entity-list	ENTITY LIST

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension shows the attached attributes for the specified `entity-list`. Instead of an `entity-list`, the keyword `all` also can be specified, in which case, all ACIS bodies are shown. This Scheme extension can display the ACIS part number, and the material and region attributes of Sentaurus Structure Editor that are attached to the bodies.

sde:show-bg-image

Displays the previously loaded image.

Syntax

```
(sde:show-bg-image)
```

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension displays the previously loaded image.

A: Commands
sde:show-contact

sde:show-contact

Adds to the view all the regions that have the specified contact attributes.

Syntax

```
(sde:show-contact contact-name | contact-name-list)
```

Argument	Argument type
contact-name	STRING
contact-name-list	STRING LIST

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension adds to the view all regions that have contacts defined with the specified contact attributes. Contacts are identified with the attribute name `contact`. In 2D, contacts are edges and, in 3D, contacts are faces.

sde:show-grid

Switches on and off the grid in the view window.

Syntax

```
(sde:show-grid on-off)
```

Argument	Argument type
on-off	BOOLEAN

Returns

BOOLEAN

Description

This Scheme extension switches on and off visualization of the grid in the view window.

sde:show-interface

Adds the specified interfaces to the view window.

Syntax

```
(sde:show-interface interface-name | interface-name-list)
```

Argument	Argument type
interface-name	STRING
interface-name-list	STRING LIST

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension adds to the view window all regions that have interfaces defined with the specified interface attributes. Interfaces are identified with the attribute name `interface`.

In 2D, interfaces are edges between neighboring regions. In 3D, interfaces are faces between neighboring regions.

A: Commandssde:show-mask

sde:show-mask

Adds the specified masks to the view window.

Syntax

```
(sde:show-mask mask-name | mask-name-list)
```

Argument	Argument type
mask-name	STRING
mask-name-list	STRING LIST

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension adds the specified masks to the view window. Masks are planar wire bodies that have the specified `mask-names` as ‘mask name’ attributes.

sde:show-material

Adds the entities with the specified materials to the view window.

Syntax

```
(sde:show-material datex-material | datex-material-list)
```

Argument	Argument type
datex-material	DATEXMAT
datex-material-list	DATEXMAT LIST

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension is used to show the regions that have the specified material names as material attributes. The regions are added to the view window, and the view window is refreshed. If a region is already visible, there is no change in the view window. The argument is either a DATEX material or a list of DATEX materials.

Examples

```
(sde:clear)
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 0 0 0) (position 1 1 0) "Photoresist"
    "region_1")
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 2 0 0) (position 3 1 0) "Silicon"
    "region_2")
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 4 0 0) (position 5 1 0) "Resist" "region_3")
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 6 0 0) (position 7 1 0) "PolySilicon"
    "region_4")
(sde:xshow-material "")
(sde:show-material "Silicon")
```

A: Commandssde:show-pcurves

sde:show-pcurves

Shows the parameter curves.

Syntax

```
(sde:show-pcurves rendering-flag [u-params [v-params]])
```

Argument	Argument type
rendering-flag	BOOLEAN
u-params	INTEGER (optional)
v-params	INTEGER (optional)

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension is used to visualize the parametric curves for each entity, defined in the database. The Boolean argument `rendering-flag` is used to switch on or off the parameter line visualization. If the optional arguments `u-params` and `v-params` are not specified, the default value of 5 is used.

Limitations

Only the wire frame view is affected by this Scheme extension, by rendering the parameter lines.

sde:show-refinement

Shows the faces where the specified refinement is attached.

Syntax

```
(sde:show-refinement ref-name)
```

Argument	Argument type
ref-name	REFINEMENT

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension shows the faces where the specified refinement is attached.

The Placements Viewer also can be used, during an interactive session, to visualize facewise refinements.

sde:show-region

Adds the specified entity or entities to the view window.

Syntax

```
(sde:show-region region-name | region-name-list)
```

Argument	Argument type
region-name	STRING (existing region name)
region-name-list	STRING LIST (existing region names)

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension is used to show the specified regions in the view window. The bodies that have the specified region name as a region attribute are added to the view window, and the view window is refreshed. If the region is already visible, there is no change in the view window.

Examples

```
(sde:clear)
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 0 0 0) (position 1 1 0) "Photoresist"
    "region_1")
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 2 0 0) (position 3 1 0) "Silicon"
    "region_2")
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 4 0 0) (position 5 1 0) "Resist" "region_3")
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 6 0 0) (position 7 1 0) "PolySilicon"
    "region_4")
(sde:xshow-material "")
(sde:show-region "region_1")
(sde:show-region (list "region_3" "region_4"))
```

sde:split-solid

Splits a solid (2D and 3D) into separate bodies.

Syntax

```
(sde:split-solid solid-body base-position plane-normal)
```

Argument	Argument type
solid-body	BODY
base-position	POSITION
plane-normal	GVECTOR

Returns

BODY LIST

Description

The new split bodies can be treated as high-level entities. They can be deleted, new material and region properties can be assigned to them, and any geometry operations can be applied to them that can be applied to high-level entities only. The argument list contains `solid-body`, which will be split. The cut plane is defined by a `base-position` (that is, a position variable) and a normal vector (`plane-normal`), that is, a gvector variable.

NOTE After a solid entity is split into parts, the region names will no longer be unique. All split parts will have the same region name, therefore, renaming of these parts may be necessary.

Examples

```
(sde:clear)
(define my_cube (sdegeo:create-cuboid (position -1 -1 -1) (position 1 1 1)
                                         "Silver" "xx"))
(sde:split-solid my_cube (position 0 0 0) (gvector 1 1 0))
(sde:split-solid my_cube (position 0 0 0) (gvector 1 -1 0))
```

sde:stripextension

Deletes the file extension from a string.

Syntax

(sde:stripextension name)

Argument	Argument type
name	STRING

Returns

STRING

Description

This Scheme extension locates the last dot (.) in the specified string and removes all characters that follow. The stripped string is returned. If the input string does not have a dot, the input string is returned.

sde:substring

Returns a substring.

Syntax

(sde:substring string min max)

Argument	Argument type
string	STRING
min	INTEGER
max	INTEGER

Returns

STRING

Description

This Scheme extension returns a substring of the input `string`.

The `min` number denotes the first character position (starting from zero), and the `max` number denotes the last character position. If the length of the input string is smaller than `max`, an empty string is returned. (The `string-length` command returns the length of a string.)

A: Commandssde:test-entity

sde:test-entity

Returns the entity types.

Syntax

```
(sde:test-entity entities)
```

Argument	Argument type
entities	ENTITY ENTITY LIST

Returns

The possible return values are:

- "unknown"
- "solid" Solid with a positive volume (manifold).
- "non-manifold" Solid with zero volume (non-manifold).
- "mask" Mask (same conditions as for "non-manifold", but also the `maskname` attribute is defined).

Description

This Scheme extension returns the entity types.

sde:toggle-lights

Switches on or off the lights.

Syntax

(sde:toggle-lights)

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension behaves like a light switch. It switches on or off the lights of the view window.

sde:top-coord

Returns the top coordinate of the device.

Syntax

(sde:top-coord body | body-list)

Argument	Argument type
body	BODY
body-list	BODY LIST

Returns

REAL

Description

This Scheme extension returns the top coordinate of the specified body or body-list. The top coordinate depends on the coordinate system used:

- For the UCS, the top coordinate is the minimum x-coordinate.
- For the DF-ISE coordinate system, the top coordinate is the maximum z-coordinate.

sde:view-filter-reset

Resets the view window.

Syntax

```
(sde:view-filter-reset)
```

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension resets the view window to the default value. All regions and contacts are shown, and interfaces are hidden.

sde:view-set-light-intensity

Sets the light intensity.

Syntax

```
(sde:view-set-light-intensity lintensity)
```

Argument	Argument type
lintensity	INTEGER

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension sets the light intensity of the GUI view window. The light intensity can be changed to a value between 0 and 1.

sde:view-set-visible-area

Sets the visible screen area.

Syntax

```
(sde:view-set-visible-area xmin xmax ymin ymax)
```

Argument	Argument type
xmin	REAL
xmax	REAL
ymin	REAL
ymax	REAL

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension resizes the GUI drawing area explicitly. If the bounding box of the created device is known, it may be convenient to preset the view area to that size.

sde:wait-cursor

Changes the pointer to an hourglass pointer.

Syntax

```
(sde:wait-cursor)
```

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension changes the pointer to an hourglass pointer.

A: Commandssde:window-select-2d

sde:window-select-2d

Returns a list containing all vertex, edge, or body entities that are inside the specified 2D window.

Syntax

```
(sde:window-select-2d x-left y-left x-right y-right elist stype)
```

Argument	Argument type
x-left	REAL
y-left	REAL
x-right	REAL
y-right	REAL
elist	{BODY LIST "all"}
stype	{"vertex" "edge" "body"}

Returns

LIST

Description

This Scheme extension selects all entities (of the specified type, *stype*) lying in the specified 2D window. The first four arguments *x-left*, *y-left*, *x-right*, and *y-right* define the rectangular window that will be used during the selection.

The *elist* argument can be either "all", in which case, all entities in the model will be used for the selection, or it can be a body list.

The last argument *stype* is the selection criterion. If *stype* is "vertex", a vertex list is returned. If it is "edge", an edge list is returned. If *stype* is "body", a body list is returned. If no entity is found, an empty list is returned.

Limitations

This Scheme extension applies to 2D models only.

A similar Scheme extension `sde:window-select-3d` applies to 3D models.

Examples

```
(sde:clear)
(sdegeo:set-default-boolean "AB")
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 0 0 0) (position 2 2 0) "Silicon"
  "region_1")
(sdegeo:create-circle (position 1 2 0) 1 "Silicon" "region_2")
(define vlist (sde:window-select-2d -1 -1 3 4 "all" "vertex"))
(define elist (sde:window-select-2d -1 -1 3 4 "all" "edge"))
(define blist (sde:window-select-2d -1 -1 3 4 "all" "body"))
```

sde:window-select-3d

Returns a list containing all vertex, edge, or face entities that are inside the specified 3D window.

Syntax

```
(sde:window-select-3d pmin pmax elist stype)
```

Argument	Argument type
pmin	POSITION
pmax	POSITION
elist	{BODY LIST "all"}
stype	{"vertex" "edge" "face" "body"}

Returns

LIST

Description

This Scheme extension selects all entities (of the specified type, `stype`) lying in the specified 3D window. The first two arguments `pmin` and `pmax` define the 3D window (cuboid) that will be used during the selection.

The `elist` argument can be either "`all`", in which case, all entities in the model will be used for the selection or it can be a body list.

The last argument `stype` is the selection criterion. If `stype` is "`vertex`", a vertex list is returned. If it is "`edge`", an edge list is returned. If it is "`face`", a face list is returned. If it is "`body`", a body list is returned. If no entity is found, an empty list is returned.

A: Commands

sde:write-hsf

Limitations

This Scheme extension applies to 3D models only.

A similar Scheme extension `sde:window-select-2d` applies to 2D models.

sde:write-hsf

Generates a HOOPS Stream Format (.hsf) file, which represents the model.

Syntax

```
(sde:write-hsf file-name)
```

Argument	Argument type
file-name	STRING

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension generates an .hsf file, which can be used for presentations (for example, the file can be included in a Microsoft® PowerPoint® presentation).

The HSF representation of a geometric model provides a very small file, which is fast to load or to forward electronically. For more information about the HSF initiative, visit the abovementioned Website.

sde:xshow

Adds the specified entity or entities to the view window and hides all other entities.

Syntax

```
(sde:xshow entity | entity-list)
```

Argument	Argument type
entity	ENTITY
entity-list	ENTITY LIST

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension is used to show the specified entities exclusively in the view window. The entities are added to the view window. All other entities are removed from the view window, and the view window is refreshed.

Examples

```
(sde:clear)
(define r1 (sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 0 0 0) (position 1 1 0)
                                      "Photoresist" "r_1"))
(define r2 (sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 2 0 0) (position 3 1 0) "Silicon"
                                      "r_2"))
(define r3 (sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 4 0 0) (position 5 1 0) "Resist"
                                      "r_3"))
(define r4 (sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 6 0 0) (position 7 1 0)
                                      "PolySilicon" "r_4"))
(sde:xshow r1)
(sde:xshow (list r3 r4))
```

A: Commandssde:xshow-contact

sde:xshow-contact

Adds all the regions to the view that have the specified contact attributes, and removes all other regions.

Syntax

```
(sde:xshow-contact contact-name | contact-name-list)
```

Argument	Argument type
contact-name	STRING
contact-name-list	STRING LIST

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension exclusively adds all regions to the view that have contacts defined with the specified contact attributes. Contacts are identified with the attribute name `contact`. In 2D, contacts are edges and, in 3D, contacts are faces.

sde:xshow-interface

Adds the specified interfaces to the view window, and removes all other interfaces.

Syntax

```
(sde:xshow-interface interface-name | interface-name-list)
```

Argument	Argument type
interface-name	STRING
interface-name-list	STRING LIST

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension exclusively adds all regions to the view window, which have interfaces defined, with the specified interface attributes. Interfaces are identified with the attribute name `interface`. In 2D, interfaces are edges between neighboring regions and, in 3D, interfaces are faces between neighboring regions.

sde:xshow-mask

Adds the specified masks to the view window, and removes all other masks.

Syntax

```
(sde:xshow-mask mask-name | mask-name-list)
```

Argument	Argument type
mask-name	STRING
mask-name-list	STRING LIST

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension exclusively adds the specified masks to the view window, that is, the specified masks are added and all other masks are removed. Masks are planar wire bodies that have the specified `mask-name`s as ‘mask name’ attributes.

sde:xshow-material

Adds the entities with the specified materials to the view window, and hides all other entities.

Syntax

```
(sde:xshow-material datex-material | datex-material-list)
```

Argument	Argument type
datex-material	DATEXMAT
datex-material-list	DATEXMAT LIST

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension is used to show exclusively the regions that have the specified material names as material attributes. The region is added to the view window, all other regions are removed from the view window, and the view window is refreshed. The argument is either a DATEX material or a list of DATEX materials.

Examples

```
(sde:clear)
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 0 0 0) (position 1 1 0) "Photoresist"
  "region_1")
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 2 0 0) (position 3 1 0) "Silicon"
  "region_2")
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 4 0 0) (position 5 1 0) "Resist" "region_3")
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 6 0 0) (position 7 1 0) "PolySilicon"
  "region_4")
(sde:xshow-material "Silicon")
```

sde:xshow-region

Adds the specified entity or entities to the view window, and hides all other entities.

Syntax

```
(sde:xshow-region region-name | region-name-list)
```

Argument	Argument type
region-name	STRING (existing region name)
region-name-list	STRING LIST (existing region names)

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension is used to show the specified regions exclusively in the view window. The bodies, which have the specified region names as region attributes, are added to the view window. All other bodies are removed from the view window, and the view window is refreshed.

Examples

```
(sde:clear)
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 0 0 0) (position 1 1 0) "Photoresist"
    "region_1")
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 2 0 0) (position 3 1 0) "Silicon"
    "region_2")
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 4 0 0) (position 5 1 0) "Resist" "region_3")
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 6 0 0) (position 7 1 0) "PolySilicon"
    "region_4")
(sde:xshow-region "region_1")
(sde:xshow-region (list "region_3" "region_4"))
```

sde:zoom-all

Fits the model to the view window.

Syntax

(sde:zoom-all)

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension is used to fit the model to the view window.

A: Commands

sdeaxisaligned:set-parameters

sdeaxisaligned:set-parameters

Sets the axis-aligned parameters.

Syntax

```
(sdeaxisaligned:set-parameters "maxAngle" maxAngle  
"maxAspectRatio" maxAspectRatio "geometricAccuracy" geometricAccuracy  
"maxNeighborRatio" maxNeighborRatio "minEdgeLength" minEdgeLength  
"overscanResolution" overscanResolution "hintBoxSize" hintBoxSize  
"coplanarityAngle" coplanarityAngle "overscan" overscan "delPsc" delPsc  
"imprintCoplanarFacesOnly" imprintCoplanarFacesOnly "decimate" decimate  
"smoothing" smoothing "fitInterfaces" fitInterfaces  
"xCuts" xCuts-list "yCuts" yCuts-list "zCuts" zCuts-list)
```

Argument	Argument type
maxAngle	REAL
maxAspectRatio	REAL
geometricAccuracy	REAL
maxNeighborRatio	REAL
minEdgeLength	REAL
overscanResolution	REAL
hintBoxSize	REAL
coplanarityAngle	REAL
overscan	BOOLEAN
delPsc	BOOLEAN
imprintCoplanarFacesOnly	BOOLEAN
decimate	BOOLEAN
smoothing	BOOLEAN
fitInterfaces	BOOLEAN
xCuts	REAL LIST
yCuts	REAL LIST
zCuts	REAL LIST

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension sets the global variables used inside the AxisAligned section of the mesh command file.

sdedelaunizer:set-parameters

Sets the parameters for the Delaunizer module of the mesh command file.

Syntax

```
(sdedelaunizer:set-parameters "coplanarityDistance" coplanarityDistance  
    "coplanarityAngle" coplanarityAngle "minEdgeLength" minEdgeLength  
    "edgeProximity" edgeProximity "faceProximity" faceProximity  
    "delaunayTolerance" delaunayTolerance  
    "type" {"boxmethod" | "conforming" | "constrained"} "maxPoints" maxPoints  
    "sliverAngle" sliverAngle "maxSolidAngle" maxSolidAngle  
    "maxConnectivity" maxConnectivity "maxAngle" maxAngle "minAngle" minAngle  
    "maxNeighborRatio" maxNeighborRatio  
    "storeDelaunayWeight" storeDelaunayWeight)
```

Argument	Argument type
coplanarityDistance	REAL
coplanarityAngle	REAL
minEdgeLength	REAL
edgeProximity	REAL
faceProximity	REAL
delaunayTolerance	REAL
type	{ "boxmethod" "conforming" "constrained" }
maxPoints	REAL
sliverAngle	REAL
maxSolidAngle	REAL
maxConnectivity	REAL

A: Commands

sdedelaunizer:set-parameters

Argument	Argument type
maxAngle	REAL
minAngle	REAL
maxNeighborRatio	REAL
storeDelaunayWeight	BOOLEAN

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension sets the global variables used inside the Delaunizer section of the mesh command file. These are the parameters for the delaunizer module.

See Also[Sentaurus™ Mesh User Guide, Delaunizer Section on page 40](#)

sdedelaunizer:set-tolerance

Sets the delaunizer tolerance.

Syntax

```
(sdedelaunizer:set-tolerance tolerance location location-type window)
```

Argument	Argument type
tolerance	REAL
location	{"boundary" "interior" "surface"}
location-type	{"region" ["region1" ["region2"]] "material" ["material1" ["material2"]] "global"}
window	"window" x0 y0 z0 x1 y1 z1

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension sets the tolerance parameters for the delaunizer in the Sentaurus Mesh command file.

sdedr:append-cmd-file

Appends a text file to a mesh command file.

Syntax

```
(sdedr:append-cmd-file file-name)
```

Argument	Argument type
file-name	STRING

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension appends a text file to the end of a mesh command file. The mesh command file is not created by this Scheme extension.

You must call `sdedr:write-cmd-file` after `sdedr:append-cmd-file` to create the mesh command file.

sdedr:clear

Clears the doping and refinement container class.

Syntax

```
(sdedr:clear)
```

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension clears all doping-related and refinement-related data from Sentaurus Structure Editor. A subsequent `sdedr:write-cmd-file` call creates an empty command file. (**Mesh > Clear All > Profiles and Definitions**)

sdedr:clear-multibox-definitions

Deletes all multibox definition–related data.

Syntax

(sdedr:clear-multibox-definitions)

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension deletes all multibox definition–related data from the doping and refinement container. (**Mesh > Clear All > Multibox Definitions**)

sdedr:clear-multibox-placements

Deletes all multibox placement–related data.

Syntax

(sdedr:clear-multibox-placements)

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension deletes all multibox placement–related data from the doping and refinement container. (**Mesh > Clear All > Multibox Placements**)

A: Commands

sdedr:clear-profile-definitions

sdedr:clear-profile-definitions

Deletes all profile definition–related data.

Syntax

(sdedr:clear-profile-definitions)

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension deletes all profile definition–related data from the doping and refinement container. (**Mesh > Clear All > Profile Definitions**)

sdedr:clear-profile-placements

Deletes all profile placement–related data.

Syntax

(sdedr:clear-profile-placements)

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension deletes all profile placement–related data from the doping and refinement container. (**Mesh > Clear All > Profile Placements**)

sdedr:clear-ref-windows

Deletes all defined Ref/Eval windows.

Syntax

```
(sdedr:clear-ref-windows)
```

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension deletes all previously defined Ref/Eval windows from the database.
(Mesh > Clear All > Ref/Eval Windows)

sdedr:clear-refinement-definitions

Deletes all refinement definition-related data.

Syntax

```
(sdedr:clear-refinement-definitions)
```

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension deletes all refinement definition-related data from the doping and refinement container. The mesh command files contain all refinement-related data. The command file includes two data sections that are related to doping and refinement: Definitions and Placements.

The Definitions section contains the definitions of the refinement entities (definition name, refinement size information), and the Placements section contains the named placements for refinements (associated refinement windows). This Scheme extension deletes all refinement-related data *only* from the Definitions section.

(Mesh > Clear All > Refinement Definitions)

A: Commands

sdedr:clear-refinement-placements

sdedr:clear-refinement-placements

Deletes all refinement placement-related data.

Syntax

(sdedr:clear-refinement-placements)

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension deletes all refinement placement-related data from the doping and refinement container. The mesh command files contain all refinement-related data. The command file includes two data sections that are related to doping and refinement: Definitions and Placements.

The Definitions section contains the definitions of the refinement entities (definition name, refinement size information), and the Placements section contains the named placements for refinements (associated refinement windows). This Scheme extension deletes all refinement-related data *only* from the Placements section.

(Mesh > Clear All > Refinement Placements)

sdedr:clear-submesh-placement-transform

Clears the list of all transform operations applied to the named external profile placement.

Syntax

```
(sdedr:clear-submesh-placement-transform placement-name)
```

Argument	Argument type
placement-name	STRING

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension clears all transform operations (Reflect, Rotation, and ShiftVector) as defined for the named external profile placement through the Scheme extension `sdedr:transform-submesh-placement`.

See Also

[sdedr:transform-submesh-placement on page 581](#)

A: Commandssdedr:convert-mask-to-drs-body

sdedr:convert-mask-to-drs-body

Converts the specified mask to a Ref/Eval window.

Syntax

```
(sdedr:convert-mask-to-drs-body maskname refwindowname)
```

Argument	Argument type
maskname	STRING
refwindowname	STRING

Returns

BOOLEAN

Description

This Scheme extension converts the specified mask into a Ref/Eval window. If the mask is not found, the function returns #f; if the conversion is successful, it returns #t.

sdedr:define-1d-external-profile

Creates a one-dimensional external profile in the mesh command file.

Syntax

```
(sdedr:define-1d-external-profile name filename "Scale" scale  
    ["Range" range-from range-to] [lateral-function])
```

where the optional lateral-function is one of the following, depending on the chosen lateral function, "Erf", "Gauss", or "Eval":

```
"Erf" {"Factor" lateral_factor | "Length" length}
```

or:

```
"Gauss" {"Factor" lateral-factor | "Length" length | "StdDev" stddev}
```

or:

```
"Eval" eval-init eval-function
```

Argument	Argument type
name	STRING
filename	STRING
scale	REAL
range-from	REAL (optional)
range-to	REAL (optional)
lateral-factor	REAL
length	REAL
stddev	REAL
eval-init	STRING
eval-function	STRING

A: Commands

sdedr:define-1d-external-profile

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension creates a 1D external profile in the mesh command file.

The default unit is micrometer. The lateral profile can be given as a Gaussian function or an error function. The "Range" keyword with its parameters `range-from` and `range-to` is optional.

See Also

[Sentaurus™ Mesh User Guide, Defining Analytic Profiles on page 18](#) for a detailed description of the parameters

sdedr:define-analytical-profile

Creates a user-defined analytic function that describes doping in the mesh command file.

Syntax

```
(sdedr:define-analytical-profile name species initialization function  
    start-value analytical-type [ lateral-type-gauss-erf lateral-parameter  
        lateral-value | "Eval" lateral-eval-init lateral-eval-func ])
```

Argument	Argument type
name	STRING
species	STRING
initialization	STRING
function	STRING
start-value	REAL
analytical-type	STRING = "General" "Eval"
lateral-type-gauss-erf	STRING = "Gauss" "Erf" (optional)
lateral-parameter	STRING = "factor" "stddev" "length" (optional)
lateral-value	REAL (optional)
lateral-eval-init	STRING (optional)
lateral-eval-func	STRING (optional)

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension creates a user-defined analytic function that describes doping in the mesh command file. Note that the optional definition of lateral diffusion is not available if the definition in the primary direction is the analytic type "General". The "General" type includes both the primary and lateral distributions in its definition and, therefore, it is not intended to have a separate lateral diffusion.

See Also

[Sentaurus™ Mesh User Guide, Defining Analytic Profiles on page 18](#) for a detailed description of the parameters

A: Commands

sdedr:define-analytical-profile-placement

sdedr:define-analytical-profile-placement

Creates a placement for an analytic profile definition in the mesh command file.

Syntax

```
(sdedr:define-analytical-profile-placement placement-name definition-name  
    ref-eval-window symmetry replacement evaluation eval-window decay-length  
    [ "Gauss" ] eval-window-type)
```

Argument	Argument type
placement-name	STRING
definition-name	STRING
ref-eval-window	STRING
symmetry	{ "Both" "Positive" "Negative" }
replacement	{ "Replace" "NoReplace" "LocalReplace" }
evaluation	{ "Eval" "NoEval" }
eval-window	STRING
decay-length	REAL
eval-window-type	{ "region" "material" "evalwin" }

Returns

None.

Description

The argument decay-length corresponds to the mesh command file parameter "DecayLength" unless the optional string "Gauss" is additionally present, in which case, decay-length is interpreted instead as corresponding to the "GaussDecayLength" parameter of the mesh command file.

See Also

[Sentaurus™ Mesh User Guide, Referencing Analytic Profiles on page 30](#) for a detailed description of the parameters

sdedr:define-body-interface-refwin

Defines a refinement window between the interfaces of the specified geometric bodies.

Syntax

```
(sdedr:define-body-interface-refwin body-list ref-eval-window)
```

Argument	Argument type
body-list	BODY (LIST)
ref-eval-window	STRING

Returns

BOOLEAN

Description

This Scheme extension defines a refinement window between the interfaces of the specified geometric bodies. The input arguments are a body list and the name of a refinement window.

If the refinement window is already defined, the extension returns #f. If there is an interface between the input bodies, a refinement window is created, which conforms to the interface.

NOTE The interface between bodies can be a geometric object that is not supported in the mesh command file and that is not supported by the other `sdedr` Scheme extensions. For example, if the interface is a polygon (wire body in 2D), this entity type is not supported by other `sdedr` extensions. In this case, the wire body is converted to an edge list, and a refinement window is created from each edge. If the original refinement window name is, for example, "rw", the "_edge_EN" string is appended to the name, where EN is an edge counter (rw_edge_1, rw_edge_2, and so on). Similarly, if the interface is a face list (3D), each face is converted to a polygon and the mesh command file includes these polygons if the interface refinement window is used to define doping/refinement. The refinement window name will have the "_lump_FN" string appended, where FN is a face number counter.

A: Commandssdedr:define-constant-profile

sdedr:define-constant-profile

Creates a definition for a constant doping profile in the mesh command file.

Syntax

```
(sdedr:define-constant-profile definition-name species concentration)
```

Argument	Argument type
definition-name	STRING
species	STRING
concentration	REAL

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension creates a definition for a constant doping profile in the mesh command file.

See Also

[Sentaurus™ Mesh User Guide, Defining Constant Profiles on page 18](#) for a detailed description of the parameters

sdedr:define-constant-profile-material

Creates a constant doping profile placement based on a material in the mesh command file.

Syntax

```
(sdedr:define-constant-profile-material placement-name definition-name  
    material [decay-length ["Gauss"]] [replace])
```

Argument	Argument type
placement-name	STRING
definition-name	STRING
material	DATEXMAT
decay-length	REAL (optional)
replace	"Replace" "LocalReplace" (optional)

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension creates a constant doping profile placement based on a material in the mesh command file.

The argument `decay-length` corresponds to the mesh command file parameter `"DecayLength"` unless the optional string `"Gauss"` is additionally present, in which case, `decay-length` is interpreted instead as corresponding to the `"GaussDecayLength"` parameter of the mesh command file.

See Also

[Sentaurus™ Mesh User Guide, Defining Constant Profiles on page 18](#) for a detailed description of the parameters

A: Commands

sdedr:define-constant-profile-placement

sdedr:define-constant-profile-placement

Creates a Ref/Eval window placement of a constant doping profile definition in the mesh command file.

Syntax

```
(sdedr:define-constant-profile-placement placement-name definition-name  
ref-win-name [decay-length ["Gauss"]] [replace])
```

Argument	Argument type
placement-name	STRING
definition-name	STRING
ref-win-name	STRING
decay-length	REAL (optional)
replace	"Replace" "LocalReplace" (optional)

Returns

None.

Description

The argument decay-length corresponds to the mesh command file parameter "DecayLength" unless the optional string "Gauss" is additionally present, in which case, decay-length is interpreted instead as corresponding to the "GaussDecayLength" parameter of the mesh command file.

See Also

[Sentaurus™ Mesh User Guide, Defining Constant Profiles on page 18](#) for a detailed description of the parameters

sdedr:define-constant-profile-region

Creates a constant doping profile placement based on a region in the mesh command file.

Syntax

```
(sdedr:define-constant-profile-region placement-name definition-name  
region-name [decay-length ["Gauss"]] [replace])
```

Argument	Argument type
placement-name	STRING
definition-name	STRING
region-name	STRING
decay-length	REAL (optional)
replace	"Replace" "LocalReplace" (optional)

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension creates a constant doping profile placement based on a region in the mesh command file.

The argument `decay-length` corresponds to the mesh command file parameter `"DecayLength"` unless the optional string `"Gauss"` is additionally present, in which case, `decay-length` is interpreted instead as corresponding to the `"GaussDecayLength"` parameter of the mesh command file.

See Also

[Sentaurus™ Mesh User Guide, Defining Constant Profiles on page 18](#) for a detailed description of the parameters

A: Commands

sdedr:define-erf-profile

sdedr:define-erf-profile

Creates a definition of an error-function doping profile in the mesh command file.

Syntax

```
(sdedr:define-erf-profile definition-name species "SymPos" symmetry-position  
  "MaxVal" max-value | "Dose" dose "Junction" junction  
  "ValueAtDepth" value-at-depth "Depth" depth "Length" length  
  "StdDev" standard-deviation "Gauss" | "Erf" "Factor" factor  
  "StdDev" lateral-standard-deviation "Length" lateral-length)
```

Argument	Argument type
definition-name	STRING
species	STRING
symmetry-position	REAL
max-value	REAL
dose	REAL
junction	REAL
value-at-depth	REAL
depth	REAL
length	REAL
standard-deviation	REAL
factor	REAL
lateral-standard-deviation	REAL
lateral-length	REAL

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension creates a definition of an error-function doping profile in the mesh command file.

See Also

[Sentaurus™ Mesh User Guide, Defining Constant Profiles on page 18](#) for a detailed description of the parameters

sdedr:define-gaussian-profile

Creates a definition of a Gaussian-function doping profile in the mesh command file.

Syntax

```
(sdedr:define-gaussian-profile definition-name species
    "PeakPos" peak-position {"PeakVal" peak-concentration | "Dose" dose}
    {"ValueAtDepth" concentration-at-depth "Depth" depth |
     "Length" diffusion-length | "StdDev" standard-deviation}
    "Gauss" | "Erf" "Factor" factor)
```

Argument	Argument type
definition-name	STRING
species	STRING
peak-position	REAL
peak-concentration	REAL
dose	REAL
concentration-at-depth	REAL
depth	REAL
diffusion-length	REAL
standard-deviation	REAL
factor	REAL

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension creates a definition of a Gaussian-function doping profile in the mesh command file.

A: Commands

sdedr:define-multibox-placement

See Also

[Sentaurus™ Mesh User Guide, Defining Analytic Profiles on page 18](#) for a detailed description of the parameters

sdedr:define-multibox-placement

Defines the placements part of a multibox definition.

Syntax

```
(sdedr:define-multibox-placement placement-name definition-name  
refwindow-name)
```

Argument	Argument type
placement-name	STRING
definition-name	STRING
refwindow-name	STRING

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension defines the placements part of a multibox definition.

Examples

```
(sdedr:define-multibox-placement "p1" "d1" "refwindow1")
```

sdedr:define-multibox-size

Defines the definitions part of a multibox definition.

Syntax

```
(sdedr:define-multibox-size mbox-name max-x max-y [max-z] min-x min-y [min-z]
                           ratio-x ratio-y [ratio-z])
```

Argument	Argument type
mbox-name	STRING
max-x	REAL
max-y	REAL
max-z	REAL (optional)
min-x	REAL
min-y	REAL
min-z	REAL (optional)
ratio-x	REAL
ratio-y	REAL
ratio-z	REAL (optional)

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension defines the definitions part of a multibox definition.

Examples

```
(sdedr:define-multibox-size "multibox-2d" 10 10 1 1 2 2)
 (sdedr:define-multibox-size "multibox-3d" 10 10 10 1 1 1 2 2 2)
```

A: Commands

sdedr:define-particle-profile

sdedr:define-particle-profile

Creates a particle profile that describes doping in the mesh command file.

Syntax

```
(sdedr:define-particle-profile name file ["Species" species]
  ["ScreeningFactor" screening-factor]
  ["ScreeningScalingFactor" screening-scaling-factor]
  ["BoundaryExtension" boundary-extension] ["Divisions" divisions]
  ["AutoScreeningFactor" auto-screening-factor]
  ["Normalization" normalization])
```

Argument	Argument type
name	STRING
file	STRING
species	STRING (optional)
screening-factor	REAL (optional)
screening-scaling-factor	BOOLEAN (optional)
boundary-extension	REAL (optional)
divisions	INTEGER (optional)
auto-screening-factor	BOOLEAN (optional)
normalization	BOOLEAN (optional)

Returns

BOOLEAN

Description

This Scheme extension creates a particle doping profile.

See Also

[Sentaurus™ Mesh User Guide, Defining Particle Profiles on page 16](#) for a detailed description of the parameters

sdedr:define-particle-profile-placement

Creates a placement for a particle profile definition in the mesh command file.

Syntax

```
(sdedr:define-particle-profile-placement placement-name definition-name
  "EvalWindow" eval-window eval-window-type
  ["Replace" replace] ["LocalReplace" local-replace])
```

Argument	Argument type
placement-name	STRING
definition-name	STRING
eval-window	STRING
eval-window-type	{"region" "material" "evalwin"}
replace	BOOLEAN (optional)
local-replace	BOOLEAN (optional)

Returns

BOOLEAN

Description

This Scheme extension creates a particle profile placement.

NOTE Only one of the options "Replace" or "LocalReplace" can be set to true at the same time.

See Also

[Sentaurus™ Mesh User Guide, Referencing Particle Profiles on page 29](#) for a detailed description of the parameters

A: Commands

sdedr:define-refeval-window

sdedr:define-refeval-window

Defines a geometric region that can be used as a Ref/Eval window.

Syntax

```
(sdedr:define-refeval-window rfwin-name { single-shape | multi-shape })
```

Argument	Argument type
rfwin-name	STRING (name of Ref/Eval window)
multi-shape	(list single-shape1 single-shape2 ... single-shapen)
single-shape	rfwin-type data where rfwin-type can be: { "Point" "Line" "Rectangle" "Polygon" "Cuboid" "ComplexPolygon" "Polyhedron" } where data can be: POSITION POSITION LIST

Returns

ENTITY of the ACIS body Ref/Eval window if it was successfully created; otherwise, #f if the operation failed.

Description

For rfwin-type:

- In the case of "Point", the data argument is a position.
- In the case of "Line", "Rectangle", or "Cuboid", the data argument is POSITION POSITION (the two opposite corners). The keywords "Rectangle" and "Cuboid" are axis aligned.
- In the case of "Polygon", the data argument is a position list (the first and last positions must be the same).
- "ComplexPolygon" is for multiconnected polygons, that is, polygons with internal doughnut holes. In this case, the data argument is a list of polygon shapes where the first polygon given is the outer perimeter, and the subsequent polygon shapes in the list represent internal holes.
- In the case of "Polyhedron", the data argument is a list of polygon definitions creating a closed polyhedral solid from the union of the polygon faces.
- The rfwin-type object is not case sensitive.

Multiple body shapes are created by listing multiple single shapes with the (list ...) construct. (**Mesh > Define Ref/Eval Window**)

Examples

```

; Line
(sdedr:define-refeval-window "rfwin1" "Line" (position 0 0 0) (position 1 0 0))

; Rectangle
(sdedr:define-refeval-window "rfwin2" "Rectangle" (position 0 -2 0)
  (position 1 -1 0))

; Polygon
(sdedr:define-refeval-window "rfwin3" "Polygon" (list (position 1 2 0.0)
  (position 0.75 2 0.0) (position 1 2.5 0.0) (position 1.25 3 0.0)
  (position 1.5 3.5 0.0) (position 1.75 4 0.0) (position 2 4.25 0.0)
  (position 2.25 4.5 0.0) (position 2.5 2 0.0) (position 1.5 2 0.0)
  (position 1 2 0.0)))

; Cuboid
(sdedr:define-refeval-window "rfwin4" "Cuboid" (position 0 0 0)
  (position 1 2 3))

; Multiconnected Polygon = ComplexPolygon
(sdedr:define-refinement-window "polygon-multiconnected" "ComplexPolygon"
  (list
    (list (position 0 0 0) (position 0 3 0) (position 3 3 0) (position 3 0 0))
    (list (position 1 1 0) (position 1 2 0) (position 2 2 0) (position 2 1 0)))))

; Polyhedron
(sdedr:define-refinement-window "polyhedron_shape" "Polyhedron" (list
  (list (position 0 0 0) (position 0 3 0) (position 3 3 0) (position 3 0 0))
  (list (position 0 0 3) (position 0 3 3) (position 3 3 3) (position 3 0 3))
  (list (position 0 0 0) (position 0 0 3) (position 3 0 3) (position 3 0 0))
  (list (position 0 3 0) (position 0 3 3) (position 3 3 3) (position 3 3 0))
  (list (position 0 0 0) (position 0 3 0) (position 0 3 3) (position 0 0 3))
  (list (position 3 0 0) (position 3 3 0) (position 3 3 3) (position 3 0 3)))))

; Multiple body
(sdedr:define-refinement-window "multiple_body" (list
  (list "Point" (position 0.15 0.25 0))
  (list "Rectangle" (position 0.1 0.2 0) (position 0.3 0.4 0))
  (list "Line" (position 1.5 1.6 0) (position 1.7 1.8 0))
  (list "Polygon" (list (position 0 0 0) (position 0.1 0.3 0)
    (position 0.2 0.4 0) (position 0.3 0.2 0) (position 0.2 0.0 0)
    (position 0.1 -0.1 0) (position 0 0 0)))
  (list "Cuboid" (position 3.1 3.2 3.3) (position 3.4 3.5 3.6))))
```

A: Commands

sdedr:define-refinement-function

sdedr:define-refinement-function

Adds a refinement function to the specified refinement.

Syntax

```
(sdedr:define-refinement-function definition-name function-name
  { "MaxLenInt" mat-reg mat-reg value [factor] ["DoubleSide"] ["UseRegionNames"] |
    "MaxGradient" value | "MaxTransDiff" value })
```

Argument	Argument type
definition-name	STRING
function-name	STRING (name of function to be used for refinement)
value	REAL
factor	REAL
mat-reg	STRING (material or region names defining the interface)

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension adds a refinement function to the specified refinement.

See Also

[Sentaurus™ Mesh User Guide, Defining Refinement Regions on page 12](#) for a detailed description of the parameters

sdedr:define-refinement-material

Defines the placements information for a ‘materialwise’ refinement.

Syntax

```
(sdedr:define-refinement-material placement-name definition-name  
material-name)
```

Argument	Argument type
placement-name	STRING
definition-name	STRING
material-name	DATEXMAT

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension defines the placements information for a ‘materialwise’ refinement.

Examples

```
(sdedr:define-refinement-material "p1" "d1" "Silicon")
```

A: Commands

sdedr:define-refinement-placement

sdedr:define-refinement-placement

Creates a refinement placement in the mesh command file.

Syntax

```
(sdedr:define-refinement-placement refinement-name definition-name  
ref-eval-window)
```

Argument	Argument type
refinement-name	STRING
definition-name	STRING
ref-eval-window	STRING

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension creates a refinement placement in the mesh command file.

See Also

[Sentaurus™ Mesh User Guide, Defining Refinement Regions on page 12](#) for a detailed description of the parameters

sdedr:define-refinement-region

Defines the placements information for a ‘regionwise’ refinement.

Syntax

```
(sdedr:define-refinement-region placement-name definition-name region-name)
```

Argument	Argument type
placement-name	STRING
definition-name	STRING
region-name	STRING

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension defines the placements information for a ‘regionwise’ refinement.

Examples

```
(sdedr:define-refinement-region "p1" "d1" "Region_1")
```

A: Commandssdedr:define-refinement-size

sdedr:define-refinement-size

Creates a refinement size definition in the mesh command file.

Syntax

```
(sdedr:define-refinement-size definition-name max-x max-y max-z min-x min-y  
min-z)
```

Argument	Argument type
definition-name	STRING
max-x	REAL
max-y	REAL (optional)
max-z	REAL (optional)
min-x	REAL
min-y	REAL (optional)
min-z	REAL (optional)

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension creates a refinement size definition in the mesh command file.

See Also

[Sentaurus™ Mesh User Guide, Defining Refinement Regions on page 12](#) for a detailed description of the parameters

sdedr:define-submesh

Creates a 1D external profile in the mesh command file.

Syntax

```
(sdedr:define-submesh definition-name geofile-name file1 mode1 file2 mode2 ...
    filen moden [ (list field1 field2 fieldn) ])
```

Argument	Argument type
definition-name	STRING
geofile-name	STRING
file[1...n]	STRING
mode[1...n]	{"r" "i" "o" "w" "w=outfile-name"}
field[1...n]	STRING (optional)

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension creates a 1D external profile in the mesh command file.

See Also

[Sentaurus™ Mesh User Guide, Defining Submeshes on page 14](#) for a detailed description of the parameters

A: Commands

sdedr:define-submesh-placement

sdedr:define-submesh-placement

Creates a submesh placement in the mesh command file.

Syntax

```
(sdedr:define-submesh-placement placement-name definition-name
    evaluation-window ["PlacementType" eval-window-type]
    ["DecayLength" decay-length | "GaussDecayLength" gauss-decay-length]
    ["Replace" | "NoReplace" | "LocalReplace"]
    ["IgnoreMat"] ["MatchMaterialType"])
```

Argument	Argument type
decay-length	REAL
definition-name	STRING
eval-window-type	"region" "material" "evalwin"
evaluation-window	STRING
gauss-decay-length	REAL
placement-name	STRING

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension creates a submesh placement in the mesh command file. The evaluation-window can name a region, material, or Ref/Eval window, depending on the eval-window-type. The default eval-window-type is "evalwin".

To rotate, shift, or reflect submesh placements, the Scheme extension `sdedr:transform-submesh-placement` is available.

See Also

[Sentaurus™ Mesh User Guide, Placements Section on page 22](#) for a detailed description of the parameters

sdedr:del-selected-drentity

Deletes a specified entity or list of entities.

Syntax

```
(sdedr:del-selected-drentity entity | entity-list)
```

Argument	Argument type
entity	ENTITY
entity-list	ENTITY LIST

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension deletes a specified entity or list of entities.

A: Commands

sdedr:delete-multibox-placement

sdedr:delete-multibox-placement

Deletes the specified multibox placement from the placements part of the command file.

Syntax

```
(sdedr:delete-multibox-placement placement-name)
```

Argument	Argument type
placement-name	STRING

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension deletes the specified multibox placement from the placements part of the command file.

Examples

```
(sdedr:delete-multibox-placement "multibox_1")
```

sdedr:delete-profile-placement

Deletes the specified placement.

Syntax

(sdedr:delete-profile-placement placement-name)

Argument	Argument type
placement-name	STRING

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension deletes the specified placement.

A: Commands

sdedr:delete-refeval-window

sdedr:delete-refeval-window

Deletes a Ref/Eval window or list of Ref/Eval windows.

Syntax

```
(sdedr:delete-refeval-window bodies)
```

Argument	Argument type
bodies	BODY BODY LIST

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension deletes the specified Ref/Eval windows.

NOTE In earlier versions of Sentaurus Structure Editor, this Scheme extension was called `sdedr:delete-refinement-window`, which was renamed `sdedr:delete-refeval-window`. For compatibility reasons, the old name is still defined and has been kept as an alias, but it is recommended to use the new name in new scripts.

This Scheme extension internally uses the `sdegeo:delete-region` Scheme extension, since DRS Ref/Eval windows are handled as regular geometric bodies.

Examples

```
(sdedr:define-refeval-window "rw1" "Rectangle" (position 0 0 0)
  (position 1 1 0))
(sdedr:define-refeval-window "rw2" "Rectangle" (position 1 0 0)
  (position 2 1 0))
(sdedr:define-refeval-window "rw3" "Rectangle" (position 2 0 0)
  (position 3 1 0))
(sdedr:delete-refeval-window "rw1") ; or equivalently
(sdedr:delete-refeval-window (list "rw1"))
(sdedr:delete-refeval-window (list "rw2" "rw3"))
; refinement/evaluation windows can also be deleted, by selecting them,
; and using (sde:selected-refeval-windows)
(sdedr:delete-refeval-window (sde:selected-refeval-windows))
```

sdedr:delete-refinement-placement

Deletes the specified refinement placement from the placements part of the command file.

Syntax

```
(sdedr:delete-refinement-placement placement-name)
```

Argument	Argument type
placement-name	STRING

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension deletes the specified refinement placement from the placements part of the command file.

Examples

```
(sdedr:delete-refinement-placement "refinement_1")
```

A: Commands

sdedr:delete-submesh-placement

sdedr:delete-submesh-placement

Deletes the specified placement.

Syntax

```
(sdedr:delete-submesh-placement placement-name)
```

Argument	Argument type
placement-name	STRING

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension deletes the specified placement.

sdedr:get-cmdprecision

Returns the precision value of the mesh command file.

Syntax

```
(sdedr:get-cmdprecision)
```

Returns

INTEGER

Description

This Scheme extension returns the precision value of the mesh command file. The default value is 12.

sdedr:get-definition-list

Returns a list of definitions.

Syntax

```
(sdedr:get-definition-list "profile" | "refinement" | "multibox")
```

Returns

STRING LIST

Description

This Scheme extension returns a list of definition names of the given placement type. The available placement types are "profile", "refinement", or "multibox".

sdedr:get-placement-list

Returns a list of placements.

Syntax

```
(sdedr:get-placement-list "profile" | "refinement" | "multibox")
```

Returns

STRING LIST

Description

This Scheme extension returns a list of placement names of the given placement type. The available placement types are "profile", "refinement", or "multibox".

sdedr:hide-mbox

Hides the specified multiboxes.

Syntax

```
(sdedr:hide-mbox mbox-list)
```

Argument	Argument type
mbox-list	STRING LIST

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension displays the specified multiboxes.

sdedr:hide-profile

Hides the specified analytic doping profiles.

Syntax

```
(sdedr:hide-profile profile-list)
```

Argument	Argument type
profile-list	STRING LIST

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension hides the specified analytic doping profiles.

sdedr:hide-refinement

Hides the specified refinements.

Syntax

```
(sdedr:hide-refinement refinement-list)
```

Argument	Argument type
refinement-list	STRING LIST

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension hides the specified refinements.

Examples

```
(sde:clear)
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 0 0 0) (position 10 10 0) "Silicon"
  "region_1")
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 4 10 0) (position 6 12 0) "PolySilicon"
  "region_2")
(sdedr:define-refinement-size "ref1" 2 2 2 1 1 1)
(sdedr:define-refinement-region "ref1" "ref1" "region_1")
(sdedr:show-refinement "ref1")
(sdedr:hide-refinement "ref1")
```

sdedr:hide-rewin

Hides the specified Ref/Eval window or windows.

Syntax

```
(sdedr:hide-rewin rewin-list)
```

Argument	Argument type
rewin-list	STRING LIST

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension hides the specified Ref/Eval window or windows.

Examples

```
(sdedr:define-refeval-window "N1" "Rectangle" (position 0 0 0)
  (position 1 1 0))
(sdedr:define-refeval-window "N2" "Rectangle" (position 2 0 0)
  (position 3 1 0))
(sdedr:define-refeval-window "N3" "Rectangle" (position 4 0 0)
  (position 5 1 0))
(sdedr:define-refeval-window "N4" "Rectangle" (position 0 2 0)
  (position 1 3 0))
(sdedr:define-refeval-window "N5" "Rectangle" (position 2 2 0)
  (position 3 3 0))
(sdedr:define-refeval-window "N6" "Rectangle" (position 4 2 0)
  (position 5 3 0))
(sdedr:define-refeval-window "N7" "Rectangle" (position 0 4 0)
  (position 1 5 0))
(sdedr:define-refeval-window "N8" "Rectangle" (position 2 4 0)
  (position 3 5 0))
(sdedr:define-refeval-window "N9" "Rectangle" (position 4 4 0)
  (position 5 5 0))
(sdedr:hide-rewin (list "N1" "N2" "N3" "N4" "N5" "N6" "N7" "N8" "N9"))
(sdedr:show-rewin "N1")
(sdedr:show-rewin (list "N2" "N3" "N4"))
```

sdedr:offset-block

Generates a new offsetting block.

Syntax

```
(sdedr:offset-block "region" region  
"maxedgeglength" maxedgeglength "maxlevel" maxlevel)  
  
(sdedr:offset-block "material" material  
"maxedgeglength" maxedgeglength "maxlevel" maxlevel)
```

Argument	Argument type
region	STRING
material	DATEXMAT
maxedgeglength	REAL
maxlevel	INTEGER

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension generates a new offsetting block inside the `Offsetting` section of the mesh command file.

A: Commands

sdedr:offset-boundary

sdedr:offset-boundary

Generates a new offsetting boundary block.

Syntax

```
(sdedr:offset-boundary
  <"region" region1 region2> | <"material" material1 material2>
  ["hglobal" hglobal]
  ["window" x0 y0 z0 x1 y1 z1]
  ["reggrid-window" x1 y1 z1 x2 y2 z2]
  ["reggrid-uniform" x y z]
  ["reggrid-regmod" regmode]
  ["reggrid-minederatio" minederatio]
  ["deviationfrac" devfrac] ["deviationrel" devrel]
  ["deviationabs" devabs] ["ridgeangle" rangle]
  "reggrid-grfplane" px py pz)
```

Argument	Argument type
region1, region2	STRING
material1, material2	DATEXMAT
hglobal	REAL (optional)
x, y, z	REAL (optional)
x0, y0, z0	REAL (optional)
x1, y1, z1	REAL (optional)
x2, y2, z2	REAL (optional)
regmode	STRING (optional)
minederatio	REAL (optional)
devfrac	REAL (optional)
devrel	REAL (optional)
devabs	REAL (optional)
rangle	REAL (optional)
px, py, pz	BOOLEAN

Returns

BOOLEAN

Description

This Scheme extension generates a new offsetting boundary block, which defines the boundary between either two regions or two materials.

sdedr:offset-global

Generates a new global offsetting parameters block.

Syntax

```
(sdedr:offset-global "usebox" usebox "grading" grading  
"maxangle" maxangle "triangulate" triangulate  
"deviationabs" deviationabs "deviationfrac" deviationfrac  
"deviationrel" deviationrel "ridgeangle" ridgeangle  
"maxnumpoints" maxnumpoints "maxconnect" maxconnect "background" background  
"options" options "recoverholes" recoverholes "hlocal" hlocal  
"factor" factor "subdivide" subdivide "terminateline" terminateline  
"maxedgelength" maxedgelength "maxlevel" maxlevel  
"hglobal" hglobal "aampmode" aampmode "usegrf" usegrf  
"layeringtype" layeringtype "dopingRefinement" dopingRefinement)
```

Argument	Argument type
usebox	INTEGER
grading	REAL
maxangle	REAL
triangulate	INTEGER
deviationabs	REAL
deviationfrac	REAL
deviationrel	REAL
ridgeangle	REAL
maxnumpoints	INTEGER
maxconnect	INTEGER
background	STRING
options	STRING

A: Commands
sdedr:offset-global

Argument	Argument type
recoverholes	INTEGER
hlocal	REAL
factor	REAL
subdivide	INTEGER
terminateline	INTEGER
maxedgelength	REAL
maxlevel	INTEGER
hglobal	REAL
aampmode	INTEGER
usegrf	INTEGER
layeringtype	"Levelset" "Mixed"
dopingRefinement	"isotropic" "anisotropic"

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension generates a new global offsetting parameters block.

sdedr:offset-interface

Generates a new offsetting interface block.

Syntax

```
(sdedr:offset-interface "region" region1 region2  
  "hlocal" hlocal "factor" factor "terminateline" terminateline  
  "subdivide" subdivide "window" x1 y1 z1 x2 y2 z2)  
  
(sdedr:offset-interface "material" material1 material2  
  "hlocal" hlocal "factor" factor "terminateline" terminateline  
  "subdivide" subdivide "window" x1 y1 z1 x2 y2 z2)
```

Argument	Argument type
region	STRING
material	DATEXMAT
hlocal	REAL
factor	REAL
terminateline	INTEGER
subdivide	INTEGER
x1 y1 z1 x2 y2 z2	REAL

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension generates a new offsetting interface block inside the `Offsetting` section of the mesh command file.

A: Commands

sdedr:offset-isoline

sdedr:offset-isoline

Generates a new offsetting isoline block.

Syntax

```
(sdedr:offset-isoline name "species" species "value" value  
  ["region" region | "material" material]  
  "length" length "submesh" submesh "bgesize" bgesize  
  "isobgcmode" isobgcmode "dopmaxgval" dopmaxgval  
  "isoimprovetol" isoimprovetol "isoridgeangle" isoridgeangle  
  "isominedge" isominedge "elmsizes" elmsizes  
  "evalwindow" window "aamevwindow" window "isobgvmaxcon" isobgvmaxcon  
  "isosernip" isosernip "isooptimize" isooptimize)
```

Argument	Argument type
name	STRING
species	STRING
value	REAL
region	STRING (optional)
material	DATEXMAT (optional)
length	REAL
submesh	STRING
bgesize	REAL
isobgcmode	STRING
dopmaxgval	REAL
isoimprovetol	REAL
isoridgeangle	REAL
isominedge	REAL
elmsizes	REAL REAL REAL
evalwindow	WINDOW
aamevwindow	WINDOW
isobgvmaxcon	INTEGER
isosernip	INTEGER

Argument	Argument type
isooptimize	INTEGER
window	(position REAL REAL REAL) (position REAL REAL REAL)

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension generates a new offsetting isoline block inside the offsetting section of the mesh command file.

NOTE You can specify optionally either "region" region or "material" material, but not both.

sdedr:read-cmd-file

Loads a mesh command file.

Syntax

(sdedr:read-cmd-file cmd-file-name)

Argument	Argument type
cmd-file-name	STRING

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension parses a specified mesh command file and initializes the doping-related and refinement-related data structures in Sentaurus Structure Editor. The command file entities can be visualized using the Placements Viewer.

The command file entities can be manipulated by using the `sdedr` Scheme extensions or the Sentaurus Structure Editor GUI menus.

A: Commands

sdedr:redfine-refeval-window

sdedr:redfine-refeval-window

Redefines a previously defined geometric Ref/Eval window.

Syntax

```
(sdedr:redfine-refeval-window rfwin-name new-rfwin-name rfwin-type data)
```

Argument	Argument type
rfwin-name	STRING (name of Ref/Eval window)
new-rfwin-name	STRING (new name of Ref/Eval window)
rfwin-type	{"Point" "Line" "Rectangle" "Polygon" "Cuboid"}
data	POSITION POSITION LIST

Returns

ENTITY ID of the redefined ACIS body Ref/Eval window; otherwise, #f if the operation fails.

Description

For the argument rfwin-type:

- In the case of "Point", the data argument is a position.
- In the case of "Line" or "Rectangle" or "Cuboid", the data argument is POSITION POSITION (the two opposite corners).
- In the case of "Polygon", the data argument is a position list (the first and last positions must be the same).

This Scheme extension is used mainly in renaming existing Ref/Eval windows.

NOTE In earlier versions of Sentaurus Structure Editor, this Scheme extension was called sdredr:redfine-refinement-window, which was renamed sdredr:redfine-refeval-window. For compatibility reasons, the old name is still defined and has been kept as an alias, but it is recommended to use the new name in new scripts.

sdedr:refine-box

Defines a refinement window–style refinement box.

Syntax

```
(sdedr:refine-box pos_min pos_max spacing)
```

Argument	Argument type
pos_min	POSITION
pos_max	POSITION
spacing	REAL REAL REAL REAL

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension defines a refinement window–style refinement box, where:

- pos_min is the minimum coordinate of the box.
- pos_max is the maximum coordinate of the box.
- spacing is either a single value, which denotes the mesh spacing in all directions, or a list of three values for spacing in each direction.

The Scheme extension defines a refinement rectangle in two dimensions and a refinement cuboid in three dimensions.

A: Commands

sdedr:refine-doping

sdedr:refine-doping

Adds a refinement based on doping (`field:DopingConcentration`) in an entire region or material.

Syntax

```
(sdedr:refine-doping spacing | sx sy sz ["MaxTransDiff" asinhdiff]
                      ["material" "m" | "region" "r"])
```

Argument	Argument type
spacing	REAL REAL REAL REAL
sx sy sz	REAL REAL REAL
"MaxTransDiff"	KEYWORD (optional)
asinhdiff	REAL (optional)
"material"	KEYWORD (optional)
"m"	STRING (optional)
"region"	KEYWORD (optional)
"r"	STRING (optional)

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension adds a refinement based on doping (`field:DopingConcentration`) in an entire region or material:

- `spacing` is either a single value, which denotes the mesh spacing in all directions, or a list of three values for spacing in each direction.
- `asinhdiff` is the value for `MaxTransDiff`. If you do not specify any value, 1.0 is used.
- `"material"` or `"region"` is the material name or the region name in which the refinement is performed. If you do not specify any value, `material = "Silicon"` is used.

sdedr:refine-interface

Creates a refined mesh at an interface.

Syntax

```
(sdedr:refine-interface "region" r1 r2 | "material" m1 m2  
"hlocal" spacing ["factor" factor] ["window" x1 y1 z1 x2 y2 z2])
```

Argument	Argument type
"region"	KEYWORD
r1	STRING
r2	STRING
"material"	KEYWORD
m1	STRING
m2	STRING
"hlocal"	KEYWORD
spacing	REAL
"factor"	KEYWORD (optional)
factor	REAL (optional)
"window"	KEYWORD (optional)
x1 y1 z1 x2 y2 z2	REAL (optional)

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension creates a refined mesh at an interface:

- The "region" or "material" keyword identifies the interface type.
- r1 or m1 denotes the first region or material.
- r2 or m2 denotes the second region or material.
- spacing is the initial normal spacing at the interface (scalar).
- factor determines how fast the spacing increases (optional; it defaults to 2.0).

A: Commands

sdedr:set-cmdprecision

- `x1 y1 z1 x2 y2 z2` define the window corners if the placement will be restricted to a window (optional, the default is no window; placement in `r1` or `m1`).

Following the convention used in Sentaurus Structure Editor and Sentaurus Mesh, but unlike Sentaurus Process, the refinement is placed only in region `r1` or material `m1`, unless users specify a window, in which case, the placement is performed in the entire window.

sdedr:set-cmdprecision

Sets the precision value of the mesh command file.

Syntax

```
(sdedr:set-cmdprecision cmdprecision)
```

Argument	Argument type
<code>cmdprecision</code>	INTEGER

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension sets the precision value of the mesh command file. The number of digits that is written in the mesh command file for Ref/Eval window coordinates can be controlled. The vertex coordinates of the Ref/Eval windows that are written to the mesh command file can be chopped and rounded.

Rounding the vertex coordinates of the Ref/Eval objects may be needed, for example, when a rigid body rotation is performed on a Ref/Eval window, which will introduce some rounding errors.

The default value is 12.

sdedr:set-title

Sets the title of the command file.

Syntax

```
(sdedr:set-title cmd-file-title)
```

Argument	Argument type
cmd-file-title	STRING

Returns

None.

Description

Information is written to the Title section of the command file. If this Scheme extension is not called explicitly, the title of the command file is set to Untitled.

sdedr:show-mbox

Displays the specified multiboxes.

Syntax

```
(sdedr:show-mbox mbox-list)
```

Argument	Argument type
mbox-list	STRING LIST

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension displays the specified multiboxes.

sdedr:show-profile

Displays the specified analytic doping profiles.

Syntax

```
(sdedr:show-profile profile-list)
```

Argument	Argument type
profile-list	STRING LIST

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension displays the specified analytic doping profiles.

sdedr:show-refinement

Displays the specified refinements.

Syntax

```
(sdedr:show-refinement refinement-list)
```

Argument	Argument type
refinement-list	STRING LIST

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension displays the specified refinements.

Examples

```
(sde:clear)
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 0 0 0) (position 10 10 0) "Silicon"
  "region_1")
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 4 10 0) (position 6 12 0) "PolySilicon"
  "region_2")
(sdedr:define-refinement-size "ref1" 2 2 2 1 1 1)
(sdedr:define-refinement-region "ref1" "ref1" "region_1")
(sdedr:show-refinement "ref1")
```

sdedr:show-rewin

Displays the specified Ref/Eval window or windows.

Syntax

```
(sdedr:show-rewin rewin-list)
```

Argument	Argument type
rewin-list	STRING LIST

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension displays the specified Ref/Eval window or windows.

Examples

```
(sdedr:define-refeval-window "N1" "Rectangle" (position 0 0 0)
  (position 1 1 0))
(sdedr:define-refeval-window "N2" "Rectangle" (position 2 0 0)
  (position 3 1 0))
(sdedr:define-refeval-window "N3" "Rectangle" (position 4 0 0)
  (position 5 1 0))
(sdedr:define-refeval-window "N4" "Rectangle" (position 0 2 0)
  (position 1 3 0))
(sdedr:define-refeval-window "N5" "Rectangle" (position 2 2 0)
  (position 3 3 0))
(sdedr:define-refeval-window "N6" "Rectangle" (position 4 2 0)
  (position 5 3 0))
(sdedr:define-refeval-window "N7" "Rectangle" (position 0 4 0)
  (position 1 5 0))
(sdedr:define-refeval-window "N8" "Rectangle" (position 2 4 0)
  (position 3 5 0))
(sdedr:define-refeval-window "N9" "Rectangle" (position 4 4 0)
  (position 5 5 0))
(sdedr:hide-rewin (list "N1" "N2" "N3" "N4" "N5" "N6" "N7" "N8" "N9"))
(sdedr:show-rewin "N1")
(sdedr:show-rewin (list "N2" "N3" "N4"))
```

sdedr:transform-submesh-placement

Defines transform operations applied to the named external profile placement.

Syntax

```
(sdedr:transform-submesh-placement placement-name  
[<transform1> <transform2> ... <transformN>])
```

where <transformX> is any one of these transforms:

- "Reflect" axis
- "Rotation" angle axis
- "ShiftVector" (gvector x y z)

Argument	Argument type
placement-name	STRING LIST
axis	"X" "Y" "Z"
angle	REAL
x, y, z	REAL

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension defines a transform operation, or a series of transform operations, applied to the named external profile placement. The operation or series of operations is appended to any existing series of operations already applied to the placement.

Any number of operations can be given by users in this Scheme extension, and it can be called any number of times. Operations are performed in the order of calls to this extension and in the order listed within each call.

The Scheme extension `sdedr:clear-submesh-placement-transform` is used to clear the list of transformation operations for a given external profile placement.

sdedr:write-cmd-file

Writes a mesh command file.

Syntax

```
(sdedr:write-cmd-file cmd-file-name)
```

Argument	Argument type
cmd-file-name	STRING

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension writes all doping-related and refinement-related data to the specified command file. The command file can be used during a subsequent meshing action, together with the generated boundary file. By using a command file, you can control, for example, local mesh refinements during meshing.

sdedr:write-scaled-cmd-file

Writes a mesh command file (after scaling some dimensions).

Syntax

```
(sdedr:write-scaled-cmd-file cmd-file-name scaling-factor)
```

Argument	Argument type
cmd-file-name	STRING
scaling-factor	REAL

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension writes all doping-related and refinement-related data to the specified command file, which can be used during a subsequent meshing action, together with the generated boundary file. By using a command file, you can control, for example, local mesh refinements, during meshing.

All position and length parameters are multiplied by `scaling-factor`. All gradient parameters are divided by `scaling-factor`.

A: Commandssdeepi:create-layerstack

sdeepi:create-layerstack

Creates a planar layer stack structure from the CSV input data.

Syntax

```
(sdeepi:create-layerstack file-name)
```

Argument	Argument type
file-name	STRING

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension creates a planar layer stack structure from the CSV input data.

If the global Scheme variable `sdeepi:use-global-vars` is set to `#t` (default is `#f`), then the global and layer variables of the `sdeepi` Scheme extensions also are initialized as global Scheme variables and can be used for subsequent computations.

sdeepi:publish-global-vars

Defines the epi layer stack variables as global Scheme variables.

Syntax

```
(sdeepi:publish-global-vars make-global-vars)
```

Argument	Argument type
make-global-vars	BOOLEAN

Returns

None.

Description

The sdeepi:publish-global-vars Scheme extension defines the global and layer variables of the sdeepi Scheme extensions as global Scheme variables.

If the sdeepi:publish-global-vars Scheme extension is called with a #t argument, all the published global and layer variables will be available as global Scheme variables after the epi layers are created using the sdeepi:create-layerstack Scheme extension. By default, to avoid overwriting existing Scheme variables, no layer stack variables are retained after the stack creation.

A: Commandssdeepi:scm

sdeepi:scm

Generates a Scheme script for creating a planar layer stack structure from CSV input data.

Syntax

```
(sdeepi:scm file-name [output-file-name])
```

Argument	Argument type
file-name	STRING
output-file-name	STRING (optional)

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension generates a Scheme script for creating a planar layer stack structure from CSV input data. This can be useful to investigate the layer stack creation in more detail. The Scheme script will be named like `file-name` but with `.scm` as the file extension unless it is specified explicitly using the optional `output-file-name` argument.

sdeepi:tcl

Generates a Tcl script that contains all layer stack data from the CSV input file defined as Tcl variables.

Syntax

```
(sdeepi:tcl file-name [output-file-name])
```

Argument	Argument type
file-name	STRING
output-file-name	STRING (optional)

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension creates a Tcl script that contains all layer stack-specific data from the CSV input file in the form of Tcl variables. This file can be easily sourced in Tcl preprocessing blocks or any other Tcl interpreter such as Sentaurus Visual or Inspect to access layer data (see [Global Section on page 248](#) for an example).

The Tcl file will be named like `file-name` but with `.tcl` as the file extension unless it is specified explicitly using the optional `output-file-name` argument.

A: Commandssdegeo:2d-cut

sdegeo:2d-cut

Extracts a 2D cut from a 2D device.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:2d-cut p1 p2)
```

Argument	Argument type
p1	POSITION
p2	POSITION

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension extracts a 2D rectangular part from a 2D device. The rectangle is specified by the two opposite corners of the rectangle (p1 and p2).

sdegeo:3d-cut

Extracts a 2D slice from a 3D device.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:3d-cut base-position normal-vector [tr-xy] #f [tr-axisaligned])
```

Argument	Argument type
base-position	POSITION
normal-vector	GVECTOR
tr-xy	BOOLEAN (optional), default value is #f
tr-axisaligned	BOOLEAN (optional), default value is #f

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension cuts a 2D slice from a 3D device. The cut plane is defined by a base point (`base-position`) and a normal vector to the cut plane (`normal-vector`). This Scheme extension transfers 3D face contacts to 2D edge contacts.

The optional `tr-xy` argument is used to transform the 2D cut to the xy plane. This is needed when the 2D cut is to be meshed.

The `sdegeo:3d-cut` Scheme extension always creates a well-defined 2D model. If the original 3D model contains multiple touching faces at the cut position in the cut plane (material/region interfaces), then the direction of the normal vector (which is specified in the argument list of the `sdegeo:3d-cut` command) defines which regions to keep in the 2D model.

The 2D cut will contain only those faces that are visible from the normal plane direction in the 3D model. In this way, the outcome of the `sdegeo:3d-cut` operation is always well defined, and the 2D cut will not contain overlapping faces. If the 2D sheet bodies in the 2D cut contain multiple faces, these faces are merged to one face.

A: Commands

sdegeo:3d-cut

The `tr-axisaligned` argument is used to trigger new transformation rules for axis-aligned cuts. If the new transformation rule is applied, the positioning of the 2D cut can be explicitly calculated following the simple rules in [Table 40](#).

Table 40 Transformation rules for axis-aligned cuts

Cut plane normal	New 2D coordinate axes (x, y) with respect to global coordinate system
(1, 0, 0)	(0,1,0) (0,0,1)
(-1, 0, 0)	(0,1,0) (0,0,1)
(0, 1, 0)	(1,0,0) (0,0,1)
(0, -1, 0)	(1,0,0) (0,0,1)
(0, 0, 1)	(1,0,0) (0,1,0)
(0, 0, -1)	(1,0,0) (0,1,0)

NOTE The + and – face normal directions are not distinguished, so the (1,0,0) cut plane normal will generate the same result as the (-1,0,0) normal.

The model is placed such that the minimum bounding box position (lower-left corner) will be the same as the minimum bounding box position of the 3D model at the cut plane position. The axis-aligned transformation rule determines which coordinates to use for `xmin` and `ymin` for the 2D cut from the global x,y,z bounding box minimum.

The transformation rules for axis-aligned cuts are:

- If the gvector is parallel to the x-axis, the 2D cut x-axis would be the global y-axis, and the 2D cut y-axis would be the global z-axis. The global bounding box minimum coordinates `bbymin` and `bbzmin` would be the minimum coordinates of the 2D cut: `xmin = bbymin`, `ymin = bbzmin`.
- If the gvector is parallel to the y-axis, the 2D cut x-axis would be the global x-axis, and the 2D cut y-axis would be the global z-axis. The global bounding box minimum coordinates `bbxmin` and `bbzmin` would be the minimum coordinates of the 2D cut: `xmin = bbxmin`, `ymin = bbzmin`.
- If the gvector is parallel to the z-axis, the 2D cut x-axis would be the global x-axis, and the 2D cut y-axis would be the global y-axis. The global bounding box minimum coordinates `bbxmin` and `bbymin` would be the minimum coordinates of the 2D cut: `xmin = bbxmin`, `ymin = bbymin`.

Examples

```
(sde:clear)
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 0 0 0) (position 10 10 0) "Silicon"
    "region_1")
(sdegeo:define-contact-set "cstop" 4 (color:rgb 1 0 0) "##")
(sdegeo:define-contact-set "csbottom-middle" 4 (color:rgb 1 1 0) "||")
(sdegeo:define-2d-contact (find-edge-id (position 5 10 0)) "cstop")
(sdegeo:insert-vertex (position 3 0 0))
(sdegeo:insert-vertex (position 7 0 0))
(sdegeo:set-current-contact-set "csbottom-middle")
(sdegeo:define-2d-contact (find-edge-id (position 5 0 0)) "csbottom-middle")
(render:rebuild)
; 2D model containing edge contacts
(sdegeo:extrude (find-face-id (position 5 5 0)) 6)
; 3D model containing face contacts
(sdegeo:3d-cut (position 5 0 2) (gvector 0 0 1))
; 2D model containing edge contacts
```

A: Commandssdegeo:align-horizontal

sdegeo:align-horizontal

Aligns points horizontally to a specified position.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:align-horizontal vertex-list align-position)
```

Argument	Argument type
vertex-list	VERTEX LIST
align-position	REAL

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension aligns the specified vertices to a horizontal line. The argument `vertex-list` contains the list of vertices, and `align-position` defines the position (y-coordinate) of the line.

Limitations

This Scheme extension applies to 2D models only.

sdegeo:align-horizontal-aut

Aligns points horizontally to the average position.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:align-horizontal-aut vertex-list)
```

Argument	Argument type
vertex-list	VERTEX LIST

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension aligns the specified vertices to a horizontal line. The argument `vertex-list` contains the list of vertices. The align position (y-coordinate) of the line is defined using the average y-coordinate of the specified vertices, which is calculated automatically.

Limitations

This Scheme extension applies to 2D models only.

sdegeo:align-to-line

Aligns vertices to a line.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:align-to-line vertex-list pos1 pos2)
```

Argument	Argument type
vertex-list	VERTEX LIST
pos1	POSITION
pos2	POSITION

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension aligns the specified vertices (given by a vertex list `vertex-list`) to a line. The line is specified by two points (`pos1` and `pos2`). The points must lie on the same work plane as the `vertex-list` vertices. The vertices are projected to the specified line.

Limitations

This Scheme extension applies to 2D models only.

sdegeo:align-vertical

Aligns points vertically to a specified position.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:align-vertical vertex-list align-position)
```

Argument	Argument type
vertex-list	VERTEX LIST
align-position	REAL

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension aligns the specified vertices to a vertical line. The argument `vertex-list` contains the list of vertices and `align-position` defines the new position (x-coordinate) of the line.

Limitations

This Scheme extension applies to 2D models only.

sdegeo:align-vertical-aut

Aligns points vertically to the average position.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:align-vertical-aut vertex-list)
```

Argument	Argument type
vertex-list	VERTEX LIST

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension aligns the specified vertices to a vertical line. The argument `vertex-list` contains the list of vertices. The align position (x-coordinate) of the line is defined using the average x-coordinate of the specified vertices, which is calculated automatically.

Limitations

This Scheme extension applies to 2D models only.

sdegeo:average-edge-length

Returns the average edge length.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:average-edge-length edge-list)
```

Argument	Argument type
edge-list	EDGE LIST

Returns

REAL

Description

This Scheme extension computes the length of each edge in `edge-list` and returns the average edge length.

Examples

```
(sde:clear)
(sdegeo:set-default-boolean "AB")
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 0 0 0) (position 2 2 0) "Silicon"
  "region_1")
(sdegeo:create-circle (position 1 2 0) 1 "Silicon" "region_2")
(define elist (entity:edges (get-body-list)))
(sdegeo:average-edge-length elist)
```

A: Commands

sdegeo:body-trim

sdegeo:body-trim

Trims the model to the specified box.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:body-trim x0 y0 z0 x1 y1 z1)
```

Argument	Argument type
x0	REAL
y0	REAL
z0	REAL
x1	REAL
y1	REAL
z1	REAL

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension trims all bodies to the specified box. All parts of the geometric bodies that lie outside of the specified box are removed.

Examples

```
(sde:clear)
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0 0 5) (position 10 10 10) "Silicon" "x1")
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0 0 10) (position 10 10 11) "PolySilicon" "x2")
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 2 2 11) (position 8 8 14) "Copper" "x3")
(sdegeo:create-cylinder (position 5 5 14) (position 5 5 18) 3 "Silver" "x4")
(sdegeo:body-trim 5 5 5 20 20 20)
```

sdegeo:bool-intersect

Performs a Boolean intersection operation.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:bool-intersect body-list)
```

Argument	Argument type
body-list	BODY LIST

Returns

ENTITY | BOOLEAN

Description

This Scheme extension intersects the first body from the specified body list with the rest of the bodies from the list. The resulting body inherits the DATEX material attribute from the first body. Similarly, the region-name attribute is inherited from the first entity in the body list.

This Scheme extension applies to both 2D and 3D bodies.

If the specified `body-list` contains empty bodies, the Scheme extension returns #f.

If the result of the Boolean operation is an empty body, the empty body is removed from the entity list, and #t is returned.

Examples

```
(sde:clear)
(sdegeo:set-default-boolean "XX")
(define b1 (sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 0 0 0) (position 10 10 0)
    "Silicon" "region_1"))
(define b2 (sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 5 5 0) (position 12 12 0)
    "PolySilicon" "region_2"))
(sdegeo:bool-intersect (list b2 b1))
```

sdegeo:bool-subtract

Performs a Boolean subtraction operation.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:bool-subtract body-list)
```

Argument	Argument type
body-list	BODY LIST

Returns

ENTITY | BOOLEAN

Description

This Scheme extension subtracts the first body from the specified body list with the rest of the bodies from the list. The resulting body inherits the DATEX material attribute of the first body. Similarly, the region-name attribute is inherited from the first entity in the body list.

This Scheme extension applies to both 2D and 3D bodies.

If the specified `body-list` contains empty bodies, the Scheme extension returns #f.

If the result of the Boolean operation is an empty body, the empty body is removed from the entity list, and #t is returned.

Examples

```
(sde:clear)
(sdegeo:set-default-boolean "XX")
(define b1 (sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 0 0 0) (position 10 10 0)
    "Silicon" "region_1"))
(define b2 (sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 5 5 0) (position 12 12 0)
    "Silicon" "region_2"))
(sdegeo:bool-subtract (list b2 b1))
```

sdegeo:bool-unite

Unites the specified bodies.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:bool-unite body-list)
```

Argument	Argument type
body-list	BODY LIST

Returns

ENTITY | BOOLEAN

Description

This Scheme extension performs a Boolean unite operation on the specified body list. The newly ‘united’ body inherits the DATEX material attribute of the first body from the specified list of bodies. Similarly, the region-name attribute is inherited from the first entity in the body list.

This Scheme extension applies to both 2D and 3D bodies.

If the specified body-list contains empty bodies, the Scheme extension returns #f.

If the result of the Boolean operation is an empty body, the empty body is removed from the entity list, and #t is returned.

Examples

```
(sde:clear)
(sdegeo:set-default-boolean "ABA")
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position -10 -8 0) (position -5 -3 0) "Silicon"
  "region_1")
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position -6 -7 0) (position 1 -4 0) "Silicon"
  "region_2")
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position -1 -9 0) (position 3 -3 0) "PolySilicon"
  "region_3")
(sdegeo:create-polygon (list (position 1 -7 0) (position 5 -9 0)
  (position 10 -9 0) (position 11 -4 0) (position 3 -1 0) (position 1 -7 0))
  "Silver" "region_4")
(sdegeo:bool-unite (get-body-list))
```

A: Commands

sdegeo:break-nearly-axis-aligned-edges

sdegeo:break-nearly-axis-aligned-edges

Breaks nearly axis-aligned linear edges into horizontal or vertical components.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:break-nearly-axis-aligned-edges edge-list [angular-tolerance])
```

Argument	Argument type
edge-list	EDGE LIST
angular-tolerance	REAL (optional)

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension changes the nearly axis-aligned edges to axis-aligned edges by inserting additional vertices and staircase edges to the model. This step may be needed before meshing because some meshing algorithms (typically, quadtree-based meshing engines) may have difficulties handling nearly axis-aligned edges.

The optional argument `angular-tolerance` specifies the minimal angle in degrees that is permitted between model edges and between the x-axis and y-axis of the model. If the angle between the edge and the horizontal and vertical direction is smaller than `angular-tolerance`, the edge will be split into a horizontal and vertical component. If `angular-tolerance` is not specified, the default value (5°) is used.

Limitations

This Scheme extension applies to 2D models only.

sdegeo:chamfer

Performs a 3D edge or vertex chamfering operation.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:chamfer edge | vertex-list chamfer-dist [adaptive-chamfering])
```

Argument	Argument type
edge vertex-list	EDGE LIST VERTEX LIST
chamfer-dist	REAL
adaptive-chamfering	BOOLEAN (optional)

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension performs edge or vertex chamferings for 3D bodies.

The `edge | vertex-list` contains a list of edges or vertices to be chamfered. The argument `chamfer-dist` is the chamfering distance used for the operation.

The GUI can be used to select the edges to be operated on, or some other method can be used to find the edge entity IDs. For example, `find-edge-id` can be used to find the edge IDs.

Chamfering is a complex operation and can fail for several reasons. A common problem is the use of an incorrect chamfer distance, which is usually too large. The chamfer distance must be selected so that the resulting model (after performing the chamfering operation) is physically (topologically) correct. Another typical problem is the incorrect selection of the edges to be chamfered. The `edge | vertex-list` must contain all tangent continuous edges; otherwise, the operation may fail.

Chamfering changes the model topology; new faces (and edges) are created, and old faces (edges) are removed from the model. When chamfering is performed in several steps, the order of performing the `sdegeo:chamfer` operation may be important.

If a vertex list is specified in `edge | vertex-list`, all the edges that are connected in the specified vertices will be chamfered.

A: Commands

sdegeo:chamfer-2d

The optional adaptive-chamfering Boolean argument can be used to perform adaptive chamfering. If this option is used and the argument is set to #t, then if the chamfering operation fails using the original chamfer-dist value, the operation is repeated with a sequence of chamfering operations, using an adaptive approach, to set the chamfer distance to smaller values until the operation succeeds.

Examples

```
(sde:clear)
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0 0 0) (position 10 10 10) "Silver" "region_1")
(define edge1 (find-edge-id (position 5 0 0)))
(sdegeo:chamfer edge1 2)
(define face1 (find-face-id (position 5 5 10)))
(sdegeo:chamfer (entity:edges face1) 1)
(define face1 (find-face-id (position 5 0 5)))
(sdegeo:chamfer (entity:edges face1) 3)
```

sdegeo:chamfer-2d

Performs a 2D vertex chamfering operation.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:chamfer-2d vertex(s) chamfer-dist)
```

Argument	Argument type
vertex(s)	VERTEX VERTEX LIST
chamfer-dist	REAL

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension performs a chamfering operation on a specified vertex or list of vertices. When you use the GUI, this operation is applied to the selected entities. ((sde:selected-entities) returns the selected entity list.) (**Edit > Edit 2D > Chamfer**)

NOTE When the chamfering is to be performed on a vertex (or vertices) that is shared by neighboring regions, all vertices must be added to the argument list.

Limitations

The chamfering distance, `chamfer-dist`, must be selected so that the operation does not result in an invalid geometry.

Examples

```
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 0 0 0) (position 10 10 0) "Silicon"
  "region_1")
(define mybody (car (reverse (part:entities))))
(define myvertices (entity:vertices mybody))
(sdegeo:chamfer-2d (list (list-ref myvertices 0) (list-ref myvertices 1)) 3)
```

sdegeo:check-overlap

Performs an overlap check between bodies.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:check-overlap body-list [use-bbox-check])
```

Argument	Argument type
body-list	BODY LIST
use-bbox-check	BOOLEAN (default is #t)

Returns

BODY LIST

Description

This Scheme extension checks for possible overlaps between geometric bodies. The argument is a body list. If the body list is specified by using the `(get-body-list)` command, the entire model is checked for overlaps. The default overlap check looks only for a possible bounding box overlap. This operation is very fast but can report false overlaps. To provide a more reliable result, the optional `use-bbox-check` argument must be set to `#f`.

If no overlap is found, the Scheme extension returns null (an empty list). If overlaps are found, it returns a list with all overlapping body pairs. If overlaps are found, these overlaps must be removed manually before the tessellated boundary output is generated; otherwise, meshing will not work correctly.

This Scheme extension applies to both 2D and 3D models.

A: Commands

sdegeo:chop-domain

NOTE The argument list should contain only geometric bodies. The DRS entities (Ref/Eval windows) are ignored, since Ref/Eval windows can overlap. The overlaps are not reported for these entities.

sdegeo:chop-domain

Performs a 3D domain boundary cut.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:chop-domain point-pairs)
```

Argument	Argument type
point-pairs	REAL REAL

Returns

None.

Description

If the base of the device is placed at the xy plane, the device can be cut off to cover only the specified polygonal base. The argument is a list of x, y point pairs.

Limitations

The device must be placed at the -y-plane, and the cut is performed in the z-direction.

Examples

```
(sde:clear)
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0 0 5) (position 10 10 10) "Silicon" "x1")
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0 0 10) (position 10 10 11) "PolySilicon" "x2")
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 2 2 11) (position 8 8 14) "Copper" "x3")
(sdegeo:create-cylinder (position 5 5 14) (position 5 5 18) 3 "Silver" "x4")
(sdegeo:chop-domain (list 0 0 2 2 6 0 10 4 3 10 0 4))
```

sdegeo:chull2d

Computes the 2D convex hull of the specified points (position list).

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:chull2d position-list)
```

Argument	Argument type
position-list	POSITION LIST

Returns

POSITION LIST

Description

This Scheme extension computes the 2D convex hull of the specified position list. The 2D convex hull is returned in a POSITION LIST.

Limitations

The input position list must be defined at the xy plane, and the z-coordinate must be 0.

Examples

```
(sde:clear)
(define pl1 (list
  (position 8 4 0) (position 0 0 0) (position 5 -4 0) (position 7 -1 0)
  (position 10 0 0) (position 10 5 0) (position 2 1 0) (position 4 1 0)
  (position 4 3 0) (position 8 3 0) (position 9 4 0) (position 9 3 0)
  (position 8.5 3.5 0) (position 2 3 0) (position 0 5 0) (position 5 -2 0)))
(sdegeo:create-polygon (sdegeo:chull2d pl1) "Silicon" "xx")
```

A: Commands

sdegeo:contact-sets

sdegeo:contact-sets

Returns the names of all the defined contact sets.

Syntax

(sdegeo:contact-sets)

Returns

A Scheme list that contains the names of the defined contact sets.

Description

This Scheme extension returns the names of all the defined contact sets.

sdegeo:create-circle, sdegeo:create-circular-sheet

Creates a 2D circular region.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:create-circle center-pos radius region-material region-name
  [start-angle end-angle])
(sdegeo:create-circular-sheet center-pos radius region-material region-name
  [start-angle end-angle])
```

Argument	Argument type
center-pos	POSITION
radius	REAL
region-material	DATEXMAT
region-name	STRING
start-angle	REAL (optional)
end-angle	REAL (optional)

Returns

ENTITY (BODY)

Description

This Scheme extension adds a 2D circular region to the model. The circle is defined by specifying the center position and the radius. If the generated polygon overlaps already existing regions, the default Boolean behavior determines the topology of the newly inserted region and the overlapping regions. The material attribute is set to `region-material` and the region attribute is set to `region-name`.

When the optional arguments `start-angle` and `end-angle` are specified, a circular arch is generated.

Examples

```
; Scheme Extension
(sdegeo:create-circle (position 0 0 0) 10 "Silicon" "Region_1")
```

A: Commandssdegeo:create-cone

sdegeo:create-cone

Creates a circular cone.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:create-cone {{start-axis end-axis} | {start-axis-x start-axis-y  
start-axis-z end-axis-x end-axis-y end-axis-z}} base-radius top-radius  
[ratio=1 [position3 | {x3 y3 z3}]] region-material region-name)
```

Argument	Argument type
start-axis	POSITION
end-axis	POSITION
start-axis-x	REAL
start-axis-y	REAL
start-axis-z	REAL
end-axis-x	REAL
end-axis-y	REAL
end-axis-z	REAL
base-radius	REAL
top-radius	REAL
ratio	REAL (optional)
position3	POSITION (optional)
x3	REAL (optional)
y3	REAL (optional)
z3	REAL (optional)
region-material	DATEXMAT
region-name	STRING

Returns

ENTITY (BODY)

Description

The argument `start-axis` specifies the start axis position or base of the cone. The argument `end-axis` specifies the end axis position or top of the cone. Two syntax formats are available for defining these positional arguments:

- The first (original) syntax format defines all positional arguments by placing them in ‘position’ statements enclosed in parentheses.
- The second syntax format defines positional arguments without using the ‘position’ statement or the additional set of parentheses.

Otherwise, the two formats are identical. The format selected must be used for all three positional arguments.

The argument `base-radius` specifies the radius at `start-axis` (must be greater than zero). The argument `top-radius` specifies the radius at `end-axis` (which can be zero).

If the optional arguments `ratio` and `position3` are specified, an elliptical cone is created. If `ratio` is specified, the ratio between the major and minor axes of the ellipse is used.

If `position3` (or `x3`, `y3`, and `z3`) is specified, the vector from the projection of `position3` (or `x3`, `y3`, and `z3`) onto the axis of the cone to `position3` (or `x3`, `y3`, and `z3`) specifies the major axis. If `position3` (or `x3`, `y3`, and `z3`) is not specified, the major axis is defined by the projection of the `x`-axis of the active coordinate system onto the plane that is defined by `start-axis` and the vector from `start-axis` to `end-axis`.

NOTE The argument `position3` cannot lie on the axis of the cone; otherwise, an error occurs.

If the generated body overlaps already existing regions, the default Boolean behavior determines the topology of the newly inserted body and the overlapping regions. The material attribute is set to `region-material` and the region attribute is set to `region-name`.

Examples

```
(sdegeo:create-cone (position -20 -5 -9) (position 15 20 10) 10 2 "Gold" "")  
(sdegeo:create-cone -20 -5 -9 5 15 7.5 10 2 3 "Silver" "")  
(sdegeo:create-cone -2 -5 -9 15 20 10 10 2 3 17 22 12 "Copper" "")
```

A: Commandssdegeo:create-cuboid

sdegeo:create-cuboid

Creates a solid block.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:create-cuboid diagonal1 diagonal2 region-material region-name)
```

Argument	Argument type
diagonal1	POSITION
diagonal2	POSITION
region-material	DATEXMAT
region-name	STRING

Returns

ENTITY (BODY)

Description

The argument `diagonal1` specifies the first diagonal corner and `diagonal2` specifies the second diagonal corner. The block is oriented with respect to the current work plane. If the generated body overlaps already existing regions, the default Boolean behavior determines the topology of the newly inserted body and the overlapping regions. The material attribute is set to `region-material` and the region attribute is set to `region-name`.

Examples

```
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0 0 0) (position 1 1 1)
(sde:get-default-material) "r1")
```

sdegeo:create-cylinder

Creates a cylinder.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:create-cylinder {{start-pos end-pos} | {x-start y-start z-start  
x-end y-end z-end}} radius [ratio=1 {position3 | {x3 y3 z3}}]  
region-material region-name)
```

Argument	Argument type
start-pos	POSITION
end-pos	POSITION
x-start	REAL
y-start	REAL
z-start	REAL
x-end	REAL
y-end	REAL
z-end	REAL
radius	REAL
ratio	REAL (optional)
position3	POSITION (optional)
x3	REAL (optional)
y3	REAL (optional)
z3	REAL (optional)
region-material	DATEXMAT
region-name	STRING

Returns

ENTITY (BODY)

A: Commands

sdegeo:create-cylinder

Description

The argument `start-pos` (or `x-start`, `y-start`, and `z-start`) specifies the start position of the cylinder. The argument `end-pos` (or `x-end`, `y-end`, and `z-end`) specifies the end position of the cylinder. Two syntax formats are available for defining the start and end positions for creating a cylinder:

- The first (original) syntax format defines the positional arguments by placing them in ‘position’ statements enclosed in parentheses.
- The second syntax format defines the positional arguments without using the ‘position’ statement or the additional set of parentheses.

Otherwise, the two formats are identical. The format selected must be used for all three positional arguments.

The argument `radius` specifies the radii for the base and top. If the optional arguments `ratio` and `position3` (or `x3`, `y3`, and `z3`) are specified, an elliptical cylinder is created. If `ratio` is specified, the ratio between the major and minor axes of the ellipse is used.

If `position3` (or `x3`, `y3`, and `z3`) is specified, the vector from the projection of `position3` (or `x3`, `y3`, and `z3`) on to the axis of the cylinder to `position3` (or `x3`, `y3`, and `z3`) specifies the major axis. If `position3` (or `x3`, `y3`, and `z3`) is not specified, the major axis is defined by the projection of the `x-axis` of the active coordinate system onto the plane that is defined by `position1` and the vector from `position1` to `position2`.

NOTE The argument `position3` cannot lie on the axis of the cylinder; otherwise, an error occurs.

If the generated body overlaps already existing regions, the default Boolean behavior determines the topology of the newly inserted body and the overlapping regions. The material attribute is set to `region-material` and the region attribute is set to `region-name`.

Examples

```
(sde:clear)
(sdegeo:create-cylinder (position 0 0 0) (position 25 25 0) 30 "Gold" "")
(sdegeo:create-cylinder 2 2 2 -20 -20 0 15 3 "Gold" "")
(sdegeo:create-cylinder 2 2 2 -20 -20 0 15 3 -5 -5 0 "Gold" "")
```

sdegeo:create-ellipse, sdegeo:create-elliptical-sheet

Creates a 2D ellipse.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:create-ellipse position1 position2 ratio lmat lreg)
(sdegeo:create-elliptical-sheet position1 position2 ratio lmat lreg)
```

Argument	Argument type
position1	POSITION
position2	POSITION
ratio	REAL
lmat	DATEXMAT
lreg	STRING

Returns

ENTITY (BODY)

Description

This Scheme extension creates a 2D elliptical region (ellipse). The first argument `position1` is the center position of the ellipse, and `position2` is the end point of the major axis. The argument `ratio` is the ratio of the major and minor axes. (The `ratio` value can be greater than 1, in which case, the minor axis becomes the major axis.) The argument `lmat` is the DATEX material and `lreg` is the region name.

The Scheme extension generates the ellipse on the active work plane, using the active coordinate system. The default Boolean setting is respected by the Scheme extension.

Examples

```
; Scheme Extension
(sde:clear)
(sdegeo:set-default-boolean "ABA")
(sdegeo:create-elliptical-sheet (position 0 0 0) (position 10 0 0) 0.5
    "PolySi" "x1")
(sdegeo:create-elliptical-sheet (position 0 0 0) (position 3 0 0) 3
    "Silver" "x2")
(sdegeo:create-elliptical-sheet (position 0 0 0) (position 8 8 0) 0.2
    "Oxide" "x3")
```

A: Commands

sdegeo:create-ellipsoid

sdegeo:create-ellipsoid

Creates a 3D ellipsoid.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:create-ellipsoid position1 position2 ratio lmat lreg)
```

Argument	Argument type
position1	POSITION
position2	POSITION
ratio	REAL
lmat	DATEXMAT
lreg	STRING

Returns

ENTITY (BODY)

Description

This Scheme extension creates a 3D ellipsoid.

The first argument `position1` is the center position of the ellipse, and `position2` is the end point of the major axis. The argument `ratio` is the ratio of the major and minor axes. (The `ratio` value can be greater than 1, in which case, the minor axis becomes the major axis.) The argument `lmat` is the DATEX material and `lreg` is the region name.

The Scheme extension generates the ellipse on the active work plane, using the active coordinate system. The default Boolean setting is respected by the Scheme extension.

Examples

```
(sde:clear)
(sdegeo:set-default-boolean "ABA")
(sdegeo:create-ellipsoid (position 0 0 0) (position 10 0 0) 0.5 "PolySi" "x1")
(sdegeo:create-ellipsoid (position 0 0 0) (position 3 0 0) 3 "Silver" "x2")
(sdegeo:create-ellipsoid (position 0 0 0) (position 8 8 0) 0.2 "Oxide" "x3")
```

sdegeo:create-linear-edge

Creates a linear edge.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:create-linear-edge position1 position2)
```

Argument	Argument type
position1	POSITION
position2	POSITION

Returns

ENTITY (EDGE)

Description

This Scheme extension creates a linear edge. The arguments position1 and position2 specify the end positions.

sdegeo:create-ot-sphere

Creates an oriented and truncated (ot) sphere.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:create-ot-sphere center-position orientation radius  
truncate-angle-1 truncate-angle-2 region-material region-name)
```

Argument	Argument type
center-position	POSITION
orientation	GVECTOR
radius	REAL
truncate-angle-1	REAL
truncate-angle-2	REAL
region-material	DATEXMAT
region-name	STRING

Returns

ENTITY (BODY)

Description

This Scheme extension creates an oriented and truncated sphere.

The `center-position` argument specifies the center position of the sphere.

The `orientation` vector specifies the normal vector of the truncated top and bottom. The sphere is oriented in such a way that the poles of the sphere are placed in the orientation direction. The argument `radius` determines the size of the sphere. The `truncate-angle-1` and `truncate-angle-2` arguments determine the cut-off angle where the spherical top and bottom are replaced by a flat top and bottom.

If the generated body overlaps already existing regions, the default Boolean behavior determines the topology of the newly inserted body and the overlapping regions. The material attribute is set to `region-material` and the region attribute is set to `region-name`.

Examples

```
(sde:clear)
(sdegeo:create-ot-sphere (position 0 0 0) (gvector 1 0 0) 1 65 65 "Silicon"
  "x1")
(sdegeo:create-ot-sphere (position 0 0 3) (gvector 1 1 0) 1 50 50
  "PolySilicon" "x2")
(sdegeo:create-ot-sphere (position 0 0 6) (gvector 0 1 0) 1 40 40 "Copper"
  "x3")
(sdegeo:create-ot-sphere (position 0 0 9) (gvector -1 1 0) 1 30 30 "Oxide"
  "x4")
```

A: Commands

sdegeo:create-polygon, sdegeo:create-polygonal-sheet

sdegeo:create-polygon, sdegeo:create-polygonal-sheet

Creates a 2D polygonal region.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:create-polygon vertex-list region-material region-name)  
(sdegeo:create-polygonal-sheet vertex-list region-material region-name)
```

Argument	Argument type
vertex-list	POSITION LIST
region-material	DATEXMAT
region-name	STRING

Returns

ENTITY (BODY)

Description

This Scheme extension adds a closed 2D polygonal region to the model. The polygon is defined by specifying the vertex list of the polygon (either closed or not closed). If the last vertex is different from the first vertex, the first vertex closes the polygon. If the generated polygon overlaps already existing regions, the default Boolean behavior determines the topology of the newly inserted region and the overlapping regions. The material attribute is set to region-material and the region attribute is set to region-name.

sdegeo:create-polyline-wire

Creates a polyline wire.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:create-polyline-wire vertex-list)
```

Argument	Argument type
vertex-list	POSITION LIST

Returns

ENTITY (BODY)

Description

This Scheme extension defines a wire body consisting of linear edges only. The vertex positions of the wire are specified in the argument list as a position list. The wire body does not have an attached material or region-name attribute and is not written to the output boundary file. The wire body can be used, for example, during a sweep operation when the sweep along a wire option is used.

A: Commandssdegeo:create-prism

sdegeo:create-prism

Creates a solid prism.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:create-prism centerposition height major-radius minor-radius nsides  
region-material region-name)
```

Argument	Argument type
centerposition	POSITION
height	POSITION
major-radius	REAL
minor-radius	REAL
nsides	INTEGER
region-material	DATEXMAT
region-name	STRING

Returns

ENTITY (BODY)

Description

This Scheme extension creates an `nsides`-sided prism where `n` is greater than or equal to three. The prism is centered about the center position with its height along the z-axis, the `major-radius` along the x-axis, and the `minor-radius` along the y-axis. If `height` is zero, the resulting body consists of only one polygonal-sided sheet face, lying in the xy plane.

If the generated body overlaps already existing regions, the default Boolean behavior determines the topology of the newly inserted body and the overlapping regions. The material attribute is set to `region-material` and the region attribute is set to `region-name`.

Examples

```
(sdegeo:create-prism (position 0 0 0) 20 40 40 6 "PolySilicon" "")
```

sdegeo:create-pyramid

Creates a solid pyramid.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:create-pyramid centerposition height major-radius minor-radius nsides
    top region-material region-name)
```

Argument	Argument type
centerposition	POSITION
height	REAL
major-radius	REAL
minor-radius	REAL
nsides	INTEGER
top	REAL
region-material	DATEXMAT
region-name	STRING

Returns

ENTITY (BODY)

Description

The number of sides (`nsides`) must be greater than or equal to three. The prism is centered about the origin with its height along the z-axis, the `major-radius` along the x-axis, and the `minor-radius` along the y-axis. The argument `top` specifies the major axis length at the top of the pyramid. If `height` is zero, the resulting body consists of only one polygonal-sided sheet face, lying in the xy plane.

If the generated body overlaps already existing regions, the default Boolean behavior determines the topology of the newly inserted body and the overlapping regions. The material attribute is set to `region-material` and the region attribute is set to `region-name`.

Examples

```
(sde:clear)
(sdegeo:create-pyramid (position 0 0 0) 20 40 40 6 12 "PolySilicon" "")
(sdegeo:set-default-boolean "ABA")
(sdegeo:create-pyramid (position 0 0 0) 30 30 20 5 5 "Gold" "")
```

A: Commandssdegeo:create-rectangle

sdegeo:create-rectangle

Creates a 2D rectangular region.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:create-rectangle v1 v2 region-material region-name)
```

Argument	Argument type
v1	POSITION
v2	POSITION
region-material	DATEXMAT
region-name	STRING

Returns

ENTITY (BODY)

Description

This Scheme extension adds a 2D rectangle to the model. The rectangle is defined by specifying two opposite corner vertices.

If the generated rectangle overlaps with already existing regions, the default Boolean behavior determines the topology of the newly inserted region and the overlapping regions. The material attribute is set to `region-material` and the region attribute is set to `region-name`.

Examples

```
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 0 0 0) (position 1 1 0))
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 0 0 0) (position 1 1 0) "Silicon" "sir")
```

sdegeo:create-reg-polygon

Creates a 2D regular polygonal region.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:create-reg-polygon v1 rad [nsides] [angle] region-material
                           region-name)
```

Argument	Argument type
v1	POSITION
rad	REAL
nsides	INTEGER (optional)
angle	REAL (optional)
region-material	DATEXMAT
region-name	STRING

Returns

ENTITY (BODY)

Description

This Scheme extension adds a regular 2D polygonal region to the model. The regular polygon is defined by specifying the center position of the polygon, the radius, and the number of segments.

If the generated polygon overlaps already existing regions, the default Boolean behavior determines the topology of the newly inserted region and the overlapping regions. The material attribute is set to `region-material` and the region attribute is set to `region-name`.

The following arguments must be specified:

- `v1`: Center of the regular polygon.
- `rad`: Radius of the circle that defines the vertex points.

The following arguments are optional:

- `nsides`: Number of sides.
- `angle`: Angle [degree], counterclockwise from the x-axis, which defines the ‘rotation’ of the regular polygon.

A: Commands

sdegeo:create-ruled-region

Examples

```
; Scheme Extension  
(sdegeo:create-reg-polygon (position 0 0 0) 1 10 0 "Silicon" "region_1")
```

sdegeo:create-ruled-region

Creates a 2D ruled region.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:create-ruled-region edge1 edge2 region-material region-name)
```

Argument	Argument type
edge1	EDGE
edge2	EDGE
region-material	DATEXMAT
region-name	STRING

Returns

ENTITY (BODY)

Description

This Scheme extension adds a 2D ruled region to the model. The ruled region is defined by specifying two existing edges. Edge orientation is not important, since the ruled region is always created in such a way that a simply connected region is created. The selected edges cannot intersect each other.

If the ruled region overlaps already existing regions, the default Boolean behavior determines the topology of the newly inserted region and the overlapping regions. The material attribute is set to `region-material` and the region attribute is set to `region-name`.

sdegeo:create-sphere

Creates a sphere that is centered at a specified position.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:create-sphere {center-position | {center-x center-y center-z}}
    radius region-material region-name)
```

Argument	Argument type
center-position	POSITION
center-x	REAL
center-y	REAL
center-z	REAL
radius	REAL
region-material	DATEXMAT
region-name	STRING

Returns

ENTITY (BODY)

Description

The argument `center-position` specifies the center position of the sphere. Two syntax formats are available for defining `center-position`:

- The first (original) syntax format defines the `center-position` by placing the xyz coordinates in a ‘position’ statement enclosed in parentheses (as shown in the example creating `sphere1`).
- The second syntax format defines the center position xyz coordinates without using the ‘position’ statement or the additional set of parentheses (as shown in the example defining `sphere2` and `sphere3`).

Otherwise, the two formats are identical.

The argument `radius` determines the size of the sphere.

If the generated body overlaps already existing regions, the default Boolean behavior determines the topology of the newly inserted body and the overlapping regions. The material attribute is set to `region-material` and the region attribute is set to `region-name`.

A: Commands

sdegeo:create-spline-wire

Examples

```
(sde:clear)
(define sphere1 (sdegeo:create-sphere (position -4 -4 0) 1.5 "Gold" ""))
(define sphere2 (sdegeo:create-sphere -30 0 0 15 "Silver" ""))
(define sphere3 (sdegeo:create-sphere 10 10 10 5 "Copper" ""))
```

sdegeo:create-spline-wire

Creates a spline wire.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:create-spline-wire vertex-list)
```

Argument	Argument type
vertex-list	POSITION LIST

Returns

ENTITY (BODY)

Description

This Scheme extension defines a spline wire body. The vertex positions of the wire are specified in the argument list as a position list. The wire body does not have an attached material or region-name attribute, and is not written to the output boundary file. The wire body can be used, for example, during a sweep operation when the sweep along a wire option is used.

sdegeo:create-torus

Creates a solid torus.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:create-torus {center-position | {center-x center-y center-z}}
                      major-radius minor-radius region-material region-name)
```

Argument	Argument type
center-position	POSITION
center-x	REAL
center-y	REAL
center-z	REAL
major-radius	REAL
minor-radius	REAL
region-material	DATEXMAT
region-name	STRING

Returns

ENTITY (BODY)

Description

This Scheme extension creates a solid torus of given radii centered at the origin. The torus is defined in the xy plane of the active coordinate system and is oriented using the normal gvector of the active coordinate system.

The argument center-position specifies the center location of the torus. Two syntax formats are available for this argument:

- The first (original) syntax format defines center-position by placing it in a ‘position’ statement enclosed in parentheses.
- The second format defines the xyz coordinates of the center position without using the ‘position’ statement or the additional set of parentheses.

Otherwise, the two formats are identical.

The argument major-radius specifies the distance from the center to the spine curve lying in this plane. It is specified around a circle having the minor axis and is swept to define the

A: Commands

sdegeo:create-torus

torus. Three shapes of tori can be specified (donut, apple, or lemon) depending on the relative magnitudes of the major and minor radii:

- If `major-radius` is greater than `minor-radius`, the torus is a donut.
- If `major-radius` is positive, but smaller than `minor-radius`, the torus is an apple.
- If `major-radius` is negative, the torus is a lemon.

If the generated body overlaps already existing regions, the default Boolean behavior determines the topology of the newly inserted body and the overlapping regions. The material attribute is set to `region-material` and the region attribute is set to `region-name`.

Examples

```
(sde:clear)
(sdegeo:create-torus (position -10 -5 -10) 7 3 "Gold" "")
(sdegeo:create-torus 10 15 20 10 5 "Gold" "")
```

sdegeo:create-triangle, sdegeo:create-triangular-sheet

Creates a 2D triangular region.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:create-triangle v1 v2 v3 region-material region-name)  
(sdegeo:create-triangular-sheet v1 v2 v3 region-material region-name)
```

Argument	Argument type
v1	POSITION
v2	POSITION
v3	POSITION
region-material	DATEXMAT
region-name	STRING

Returns

ENTITY (BODY)

Description

This Scheme extension adds a 2D triangle to the model. The triangle is defined by specifying three vertices.

If the generated triangle overlaps with existing regions, the default Boolean behavior determines the topology of the newly inserted region and the overlapping regions. The material attribute is set to `region-material` and the region attribute is set to `region-name`.

Examples

```
(sdegeo:create-triangle (position 0 0 0) (position 1 0 0) (position 0.5 1 0)  
"Silicon" "sir")
```

A: Commandssdegeo:curve-intersect

sdegeo:curve-intersect

Returns the intersection positions of the specified curves.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:curve-intersect edge1 edge2)
```

Argument	Argument type
edge1	EDGE
edge2	EDGE

Returns

POSITION LIST

Description

This Scheme extension determines the intersections between the specified curves.

Examples

```
(define e1 (edge:linear (position 0 0 0) (position 10 10 0)))
(define e2 (edge:linear (position 0 10 0) (position 10 0 0)))
(sdegeo:curve-intersect e1 e2)
; (#[position 5 5 0])
(define e3 (edge:circular (position 5 5 0) 3))
(sdegeo:curve-intersect e1 e3)
; (#[position 7.12132034355964 7.12132034355964 0]
#[position 2.87867965644036 2.87867965644036 0])
```

sdegeo:define-2d-contact

Defines a named 2D contact for a specified edge or list of edges.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:define-2d-contact entity-list name)
```

Argument	Argument type
entity-list	EDGE EDGE LIST
name	STRING

Returns

None.

Errors

An error occurs if `entity-list` is not an EDGE or a list of (at least) one EDGE, or `name` is not an already defined contact set.

Description

This Scheme extension defines a named 2D contact for a specified edge or list of edges.

Examples

```
(sdegeo:define-2d-contact (sde:selected-entities)
                           (sdegeo:get-current-contact-set))
```

A: Commands

sdegeo:define-3d-contact

sdegeo:define-3d-contact

Defines a named 3D contact for a specified face or list of faces.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:define-3d-contact entity-list name)
```

Argument	Argument type
entity-list	FACE FACE LIST
name	STRING

Returns

None.

Errors

An error occurs if `entity-list` is not a FACE or a list of (at least) one FACE, or `name` is not an already defined contact set.

Description

This Scheme extension adds a ‘3D contact’ attribute to a specified face list.

Examples

```
(sdegeo:define-3d-contact (sde:selected-entities)
                           (sdegeo:get-current-contact-set))
```

sdegeo:define-3d-contact-by-polygon

Defines a 3D face contact by a polygon.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:define-3d-contact-by-polygon pos-list dir-vector contact-name)
```

Argument	Argument type
pos-list	POSITION LIST
dir-vector	GVECTOR
contact-name	STRING

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension imprints a general polygon wire to an existing body. The imprinted wire splits the faces of the body. This Scheme extension can be used to define a polygonal contact area. The imprint functions split faces to surface patches. After the face split, the newly created face segments to be marked as contacts must be identified. During the assignment of contacts, these face ID numbers can be used explicitly. The argument `pos-list` contains the vertices of the imprinted polygon. The polygon must be closed to imprint it, so the first position must be repeated as the last position.

The argument `dir-vector` specifies the direction in which the polygon is projected for the imprint step. The argument `contact-name` specifies the name of the contact set.

Examples

```
(sde:clear)
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0 0 0) (position 10 10 10) "Silicon"
  "region_1")
(sdegeo:define-contact-set "demo" 4 (color:rgb 1 0 0) "##")
(sdegeo:set-current-contact-set "demo")
(sdegeo:define-3d-contact-by-polygon (list (position 1 1 10) (position 5 1 10)
  (position 5 5 10) (position 3 2 10) (position 1 5 10) (position 1 1 10))
  (gvector 0 0 -1) "demo")
```

sdegeo:define-contact-set

Defines a contact set name and initializes the supporting data.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:define-contact-set name [edgeThickness Color] | [Color facePattern])
```

Argument	Argument type
name	STRING
edgeThickness	INTEGER (optional) (default is 4.0)
Color	COLOR (optional) Default is (color:rgb 1.0 0.0 0.0)
facePattern	STRING (optional) Can be one of: "solid", "##", " ", "==", "//", "::", "<><>", "[] []" (default is "##")

Returns

Unspecified.

Description

The last three arguments are optional and can be given in any order. If the contact set name is already defined, the existing contact set is replaced by the new definition.

The argument `Color` is an RGB color object, for example, `(color:rgb 0 1 0)`. The `color:rgb` command takes three real-number arguments, each in the range [0,1].

For edge contacts (2D), the `edgeThickness` and `Color` arguments are used.

For face contacts (3D), the `Color` and `facePattern` arguments are used.

(The argument that is not used will be ignored if it is specified in the argument list.)

The **Contact Sets** button of the GUI is used to display the corresponding Contact Set dialog box, which can be used to define the arguments interactively.

(Device > Contacts > Contact Sets)

Examples

```
(sdegeo:define-contact-set "Drain")
(sdegeo:define-contact-set "Source" 4.0 (color:rgb 1.0 0.0 0.0) "##")
```

sdegeo:define-coord-sys

Creates a new coordinate system in the active work plane.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:define-coord-sys cs-name x-pos y-pos angle)
```

Argument	Argument type
cs-name	STRING
x-pos	REAL
y-pos	REAL
angle	REAL

Returns

BOOLEAN

Description

If the active work plane is called awp, the newly created coordinate system is called awp_cs-name. The origin of the new coordinate system is based at x-pos and y-pos, relative to the origin of the active work plane. The coordinate system is rotated by angle [degree]. Counterclockwise rotation is positive (looking from the positive z-axis of the active work plane).

A: Commandssdegeo:define-work-plane

sdegeo:define-work-plane

Creates a new work plane.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:define-work-plane wp-name origin x-axis y-axis)
```

Argument	Argument type
wp-name	STRING
origin	POSITION
x-axis	POSITION
y-axis	POSITION

Returns

BOOLEAN

Description

The name of the work plane is `wp-name`. The origin of the work plane is placed at `origin`. The `x-axis` points towards `x-axis` and the `y-axis` points towards `y-axis`. The `z-axis` is defined by the right-hand rule. The `origin` must be considered when you define the `x-axis` and `y-axis`.

Examples

```
; Define a new working plane, wp1 parallel to the global x-y plane,  
; located at z = 1.  
(sdegeo:define-work-plane "wp1" (position 0 0 1) (position 1 0 1)  
 (position 0 1 1))
```

sdegeo:del-short-edges

Deletes short edges.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:del-short-edges entity edge-length angular-tolerance)
```

Argument	Argument type
entity	ENTITY LIST
edge-length	REAL
angular-tolerance	REAL

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension deletes linear edges if the edge length is shorter than the specified `edge-length`. Ridges can be protected by an angular tolerance, `angular-tolerance`. If the vertex normal difference is larger than `angular-tolerance` at a given vertex location, the vertex (and the adjoining edges) are protected. In this case, even if the edge length is smaller than `edge-length`, the edge is not removed.

This Scheme extension is fast, very robust, and recommended to simplify 2D geometry.

Limitations

This Scheme extension applies to 2D models only.

A: Commandssdegeo:delete-collinear-edges

sdegeo:delete-collinear-edges

Deletes collinear edges from the specified edge list.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:delete-collinear-edges edge-list)
```

Argument	Argument type
edge-list	EDGE LIST

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension removes collinear edges from the specified edge list by merging the neighboring collinear edges into one single-edge entity.

Limitations

This Scheme extension applies to 2D models only.

sdegeo:delete-contact-boundary-edges

Removes the active contact set attribute from all edges of the specified regions.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:delete-contact-boundary-edges body-list)
```

Argument	Argument type
body-list	BODY LIST

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension deletes the current contact set attributes from all edges of the selected body or bodies. Alternatively, a body or body list can be given in the argument list. Only the active contacts are removed.

A: Commands

sdegeo:delete-contact-boundary-faces

sdegeo:delete-contact-boundary-faces

Deletes a contact attribute from all faces of the specified body or bodies.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:delete-contact-boundary-faces [body-list])
```

Argument	Argument type
body-list	BODY LIST (optional)

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension removes a contact attribute from all faces of each specified body in body-list. If the argument list is empty and body-list is not defined, the Scheme extension takes the body or bodies from (sde:selected-entities). The active contact set name is taken to specify the contacts. Alternatively, to the selected faces, a face list can be given explicitly in the argument list.

Examples

```
(sde:clear)
(sdegeo:define-contact-set "xx" 4.0 (color:rgb 1 0 0) "##")
(sdegeo:set-current-contact-set "xx")
(define mycube (sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0 0 0) (position 1 1 1)
                                       "PolySilicon" "region_1"))
(sdegeo:set-contact-boundary-faces mycube)
(sdegeo:delete-contact-boundary-faces mycube)
```

sdegeo:delete-contact-edges

Deletes the current contact set attributes from the selected edges.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:delete-contact-edges entity-list)
```

Argument	Argument type
entity-list	EDGE LIST

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension deletes the current contact set attributes from the selected edges. Alternatively, an edge or edge list can be given in the argument list. Only the active contacts are removed. (**Device > Contacts > Unset Edges**)

A: Commands

sdegeo:delete-contact-faces

sdegeo:delete-contact-faces

Removes the contact attribute from specified faces.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:delete-contact-faces [face-list])
```

Argument	Argument type
face-list	FACE LIST (optional)

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension removes a contact attribute from faces. If the argument list is empty and face-list is not defined, the Scheme extension takes the faces from (`sde:selected-entities`). The name of the active contact set is taken to specify the contacts. Alternatively, to the selected faces, a face list can be given explicitly in the argument list.

sdegeo:delete-contact-set

Deletes the specified contact set.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:delete-contact-set)
```

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension deletes the specified contact set and removes the corresponding contact attributes (either ‘2D contact’ or ‘3D contact’).

sdegeo:delete-coord-sys

Deletes the specified coordinate system.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:delete-coord-sys cs-name)
```

Argument	Argument type
cs-name	STRING

Returns

BOOLEAN

Description

This Scheme extension deletes the specified coordinate system.

sdegeo:delete-edges

Deletes the specified edges.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:delete-edges edge-list [angular-tolerance])
```

Argument	Argument type
edge-list	EDGE LIST
angular-tolerance	REAL (optional)

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension removes the specified edges from the model. If there are neighboring regions, edges that are shared by more than one body must be selected from all bodies. Otherwise, model conformity is not preserved.

By default, a 90° angular tolerance is used to protect model features (that is, only those edges from the specified entity list that enclose an angle larger than 90° will be removed from the edge list).

The optional argument angular-tolerance value (in degrees) can be used to modify the default setting.

The sdegeo:delete-edges command appends the input edge-list with all the matching neighbor edges to provide a conformal result (no gaps or overlaps are created by sdegeo:delete-edges between the originally matching neighbor bodies).

Limitations

This Scheme extension applies to 2D models only. Only linear edges can be deleted.

sdegeo:delete-nearly-collinear-edges

Deletes nearly collinear edges from the specified edge list.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:delete-nearly-collinear-edges edge-list dist)
```

Argument	Argument type
edge-list	EDGE LIST
dist	REAL

Returns

None.

Description

Nearly collinear edges are defined as follows: If the distance from the point between the two edges is closer than the specified distance (`dist`) to the edge that is defined by the other two noncommon end points of the two edges, they are classified as nearly collinear. All nearly collinear edges are removed from the edge list.

Limitations

This Scheme extension applies to 2D models only.

sdegeo:delete-region

Deletes the specified region or regions, including Ref/Eval window bodies.

Syntax

(sdegeo:delete-region bodies)

Argument	Argument type
bodies	BODY BODY LIST

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension removes the specified body or bodies from the entity list. The body is specified by its entity number. The specified regions are permanently removed from the model.

sdegeo:delete-short-edges

Deletes all edges from the edge list that are shorter than the specified edge length.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:delete-short-edges edge-list max-edge-length)
```

Argument	Argument type
edge-list	EDGE LIST
max-edge-length	REAL

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension removes edges from the specified list of edges. An edge is deleted from the model only if the length of the edge is shorter than the specified edge length, `max-edge-length`. If there are neighboring regions, edges that are shared by more than one body must be selected from all bodies. Otherwise, model conformity is not preserved.

Limitations

This Scheme extension applies to 2D models only.

sdegeo:delete-vertices

Deletes the specified vertices.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:delete-vertices vertex-list)
```

Argument	Argument type
vertex-list	VERTEX LIST

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension removes the specified vertices from the model. If there are neighboring regions, vertices that are located at the same position and are shared by more than one body must be selected from all bodies. Otherwise, model conformity is not preserved.

Limitations

This Scheme extension applies to 2D models only. Only vertices that are shared by linear edges can be deleted.

sdegeo:delete-work-plane

Deletes a work plane.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:delete-work-plane wp-name)
```

Argument	Argument type
wp-name	STRING

Returns

BOOLEAN

Description

This Scheme extension deletes the specified work plane wp-name.

Limitations

The global work plane ‘base’ is created automatically and cannot be deleted.

sdegeo:distance

Returns the distance between two vertices.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:distance vertex-list)
```

Argument	Argument type
vertex-list	VERTEX LIST

Returns

REAL

Description

This Scheme extension returns the distance between two vertices.

A: Commandssdegeo:dnce

sdegeo:dnce

Deletes nearly collinear edges from a 2D model.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:dnce angular-tolerance)
```

Argument	Argument type
angular-tolerance	REAL

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension removes nearly collinear edges from a 2D model. The specified angular tolerance, `angular-tolerance`, determines which linear edges are removed.

If the edge normals differ less than the angular tolerance (in degrees) at a given vertex, the two neighboring edges will be deleted and they will be replaced by a linear edge connecting the other two vertices of the two original edges that shared the given vertex.

Limitations

This Scheme extension applies to 2D models only.

sdegeo:extend-device

Extends a device around its axis-aligned perimeter.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:extend-device { "right" rightextension } { "left" leftextension }  
{ "top" topextension } { "bottom" bottomextension })
```

Argument	Argument type
"right"	KEYWORD
rightextension	REAL
"left"	KEYWORD
leftextension	REAL
"top"	KEYWORD
topextension	REAL
"bottom"	KEYWORD
bottomextension	REAL

Returns

BOOLEAN

Description

This Scheme extension extends a device around its axis-aligned perimeter. The keywords specify the direction of the extension. At least one of the keywords must be used in the argument list. More than one keyword can be used together with the actual extension distance.

If an extension is defined around a corner (for example, both "top" and "right" are specified), the rounded corner will be filled as well. The region names of the extended strips will be derived from the original region names. The extended sides must be axis aligned.

The sdegeo:extend-device command takes the process *up* direction into consideration. If the process up direction is set to "-x":

- "left" is interpreted as "bottom".
- "right" is interpreted as "top".
- "top" is interpreted as "left".
- "bottom" is interpreted as "right".

A: Commands

sdegeo:extrude

Limitations

This Scheme extension applies to 2D models only.

Examples

```
(sde:clear)
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 0 0 0) (position 1 0.2 0) "Silicon" "xx1")
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 0 0.2 0) (position 1 0.3 0) "Copper" "xx2")
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 0 0.3 0) (position 1 0.6 0) "Silver" "xx3")
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 0 0.6 0) (position 1 0.7 0) "PolySi" "xx4")
(sdegeo:extend-device "right" 0.3 "top" 0.2)
```

sdegeo:extrude

Extrudes a 2D device to a 3D model.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:extrude body-list extrusion-depth [extrude-option])
```

Argument	Argument type
body-list	BODY LIST
extrusion-depth	REAL
extrude-option	"2D" "3D" "Mixed" (optional)

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension takes a list of 2D bodies (specified by `body-list`) and extrudes them in the positive z-direction by `extrusion-depth`. Instead of `body-list`, the keyword `all` can be used, in which case, the complete model is extruded.

This Scheme extension also applies to Ref/Eval windows. In the case of a submesh reference, information regarding the extruded Ref/Eval window before the extrusion and the `extrusion-depth` are stored in the command file, so that the meshing engine can reproduce doping information in the 3D extruded profile. For other doping profile types, the extruded Ref/Eval window is stored directly in the command file without extrusion information.

The optional `extrude-option` argument can be set either to "2D", "3D", or "Mixed", and it can be used to filter the input `body-list`:

- If `extrude-option` is "2D" (default), only 2D entities (sheet bodies) from the input `body-list` will be extruded.
- If `extrude-option` is "3D", only the faces of 3D entities (solid bodies with a positive volume) from the input `body-list` will be extruded.
- If `extrude-option` is "Mixed", both 2D and 3D entities are extruded (the entire `body-list`).

Examples

```
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 0 0 0) (position 10 10 0) "Silicon"
    "region_1")
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 0 10 0) (position 10 10.1 0) "Oxide"
    "region_2")
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 4 10.1 0) (position 6 14 0) "PolySilicon"
    "region_3")
(sdegeo:extrude "all" 4)
```

A: Commands

sdegeo:face-find-interior-point

sdegeo:face-find-interior-point

Finds an interior point on a face.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:face-find-interior-point position)
```

Argument	Argument type
position	POSITION

Returns

ENTITY (FACE)

Description

This Scheme extension takes a face Scheme object and returns a position object for an interior point of that face.

Examples

```
(sde:clear)
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0 0 0) (position 10 10 10) "Silicon" "xx")
(define myface (car (find-face-id (position 5 5 10))))
(sdegeo:face-find-interior-point myface)
;; #[ position 5 5 10 ]

(sde:clear)
(define mybody (sdegeo:create-polygon (list (position 0 0 0) (position 10 0 0)
                                             (position 10 5 0) (position 9 5 0) (position 9 1 0) (position 1 1 0)
                                             (position 1 5 0) (position 0 5 0) (position 0 0 0)) "Silicon" "xx"))
(define myface (car (entity:faces mybody)))
(sdegeo:face-find-interior-point myface)
;; #[ position 5 0.5 0 ]
```

sdegeo:fillet

Performs a 3D edge or vertex rounding operation.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:fillet edge | vertex-list fillet-radius [adaptive-filletting])
```

Argument	Argument type
edge vertex-list	EDGE LIST VERTEX LIST
fillet-radius	REAL
adaptive-filletting	BOOLEAN (optional)

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension performs edge or vertex roundings for 3D bodies.

The argument `edge | vertex-list` contains a list of edges or a list of vertices to be rounded. The argument `fillet-radius` is the rounding radius used for the operation. The optional argument `adaptive-filletting` is used to perform adaptive filleting.

The GUI can be used to select the edges that need to be rounded or other methods can be used to find the edge entity IDs. For example, `find-edge-id` can be used to find the edge IDs.

Rounding is a complex operation and can fail for several reasons. A common problem is the use of an incorrect `fillet-radius`, which is usually too large. The `fillet-radius` must be selected so that the resulting model (after performing the filleting operation) is physically (topologically) correct. Another typical problem is the incorrect selection of the edges to be filleted. The `edge | vertex-list` must contain all tangent continuous edges if an edge list is specified; otherwise, rounding fails. Rounding changes model topology; new faces (and edges) are created and old faces (edges) are removed from the model. When rounding is performed in several steps, the order of performing the `sdegeo:fillet` operation may be important. The rounding uses a constant-radius rounding for all edges in the `edge | vertex-list`.

The optional `adaptive-filletting` Boolean argument can be used to perform adaptive filleting. If this option is used and the argument is set to `#t`, then if the filleting operation fails using the original `fillet-radius` value, the operation is repeated with a sequence of filleting

A: Commands

sdegeo:fillet

operations, using an adaptive approach, to set the fillet radius to smaller values until the operation succeeds.

Examples

```
(sde:clear)
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0 0 0) (position 10 10 10) "Silver" "region_1")
(define edge1 (find-edge-id (position 5 0 0)))
(sdegeo:fillet edge1 2)
(define face1 (find-face-id (position 5 5 10)))
(sdegeo:fillet (entity:edges face1) 1)
(define face1 (find-face-id (position 5 0 5)))
(sdegeo:fillet (entity:edges face1) 3)
```

sdegeo:fillet-2d

Rounds the specified vertex or vertices.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:fillet-2d vertex(s) fillet-radius)
```

Argument	Argument type
vertex(s)	ACIS VERTEX ACIS VERTEX LIST
fillet-radius	REAL

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension rounds the specified vertex or list of vertices.

When you use the GUI, this operation is applied to the selected entities. ((sde:selected-entities) returns the selected entity list.) (**Edit > Edit 2D > Fillet**)

NOTE When the rounding is to be performed on a vertex (or vertices) that is shared by neighboring regions, all vertices must be added to the argument list.

Limitations

The fillet-radius must be selected so that the operation does not result in an invalid geometry. Small roundings can result in an excessive number of small elements during meshing.

Examples

```
(define mybody (sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 0 0 0) (position 10 10 0)
                                         "Silicon" "region_1"))
(define myvertices (entity:vertices mybody))
(sdegeo:fillet-2d (list (list-ref myvertices 0) (list-ref myvertices 1)) 3)
```

sdegeo:find-closest-edge

Finds the entity ID of the closest edge to the specified position.

Syntax

(sdegeo:find-closest-edge position)

Argument	Argument type
position	POSITION

Returns

(EDGE.REAL)

Description

This Scheme extension goes through the edge list of all defined geometric bodies and returns the entity ID of the closest edge to the specified position.

sdegeo:find-closest-face

Finds the entity ID of the closest face to the specified position.

Syntax

(sdegeo:find-closest-face position)

Argument	Argument type
position	POSITION

Returns

(FACE.REAL)

Description

This Scheme extension goes through the face list of all defined geometric bodies and returns the entity ID of the closest face to the specified position.

sdegeo:find-closest-vertex

Finds the entity ID of the closest vertex to the specified position.

Syntax

(sdegeo:find-closest-vertex position)

Argument	Argument type
position	POSITION

Returns

(VERTEX.REAL)

Description

This Scheme extension goes through the vertex list of all defined geometric bodies and returns the entity ID of the closest vertex to the specified position.

A: Commands

sdegeo:find-touching-faces

sdegeo:find-touching-faces

Finds all touching faces from those specified.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:find-touching-faces flist)
```

Argument	Argument type
flist	FACE FACE LIST

Returns

```
ENTITY (FACE PAIR) | (FACE PAIR LIST)
```

Description

This Scheme extension takes a list of faces and returns a list of pairs. The face pair list contains entries only for those faces from the input list that have neighbor faces. For these faces, the input face entity ID and the entity ID of the neighboring touching face are returned as a pair.

Examples

```
(sde:clear)
(define mb1 (sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0 0 0) (position 10 10 10)
  "Silicon" "x1"))
(define mb2 (sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 3 3 6) (position 7 7 12)
  "PolySilicon" "x2"))
(define nfl (sdegeo:find-touching-faces (car (find-face-id (position 5 3 7)
  mb2))))
;; In this case, (cdar nfl) will return the face on the Silicon body that is
;; neighbor to the PolySilicon (car (find-face-id (position 5 3 7) mb2)) face
;; (there is only one such face).
(define nfl (sdegeo:find-touching-faces (entity:faces mb2)))
;; Return a list that contains all neighbor Silicon faces (listing as PAIRS
;; with the corresponding PolySilicon face). There are 5 such face pairs
;; returned in the nfl list, since there are 5 neighbor Silicon faces to the
;; PolySilicon body.
```

sdegeo:find-touching-faces-global

Finds all touching faces.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:find-touching-faces-global flist)
```

Argument	Argument type
flist	FACE FACE LIST

Returns

ENTITY FACE LIST

Description

This Scheme extension takes a list of faces and returns a face list. The returned list contains entries only for those faces from the input list that have neighbor faces. For these faces, the neighboring touching face IDs are returned.

Examples

```
(sde:clear)
(define mb1 (sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0 0 0) (position 10 10 10)
  "Silicon" "x1"))
(define mb2 (sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 3 3 6) (position 7 7 12)
  "PolySilicon" "x2"))
(define nfl (sdegeo:find-touching-faces-global (car (find-face-id
  (position 5 3 7) mb2))))
(define nfl (sdegeo:find-touching-faces-global (entity:faces mb2)))
```

A: Commands

sdegeo:get-active-work-plane

sdegeo:get-active-work-plane

Returns the name of the active work plane.

Syntax

(sdegeo:get-active-work-plane)

Returns

STRING

Description

This Scheme extension returns the name of the active work plane.

sdegeo:get-auto-region-naming

Returns the status of the automatic region-naming option.

Syntax

(sdegeo:get-auto-region-naming)

Returns

BOOLEAN

Description

This Scheme extension returns #t if the automatic region-naming option is switched on. It returns #f if it is switched off.

sdegeo:get-contact-edgelist

Returns the edges that have the specified contact set as '2D contact' attributes.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:get-contact-edgelist contact-set-name)
```

Argument	Argument type
contact-set-name	STRING

Returns

EDGE LIST

Description

This Scheme extension returns all edges that have the specified contact set name attached as a "2d-contact" attribute. The argument `contact-set-name` is the name of the contact set.

sdegeo:get-contact-facelist

Returns the faces that have the specified contact set as '3D contact' attributes.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:get-contact-facelist contact-set-name)
```

Argument	Argument type
contact-set-name	STRING

Returns

FACE LIST

Description

This Scheme extension returns all faces that have the specified contact set name attached as a "3d-contact" attribute. The argument `contact-set-name` is the name of the contact set.

A: Commands

sdegeo:get-current-contact-set

sdegeo:get-current-contact-set

Returns the name of the current (active) contact set.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:get-current-contact-set)
```

Returns

STRING

Description

This Scheme extension returns the name of the current (active) contact set.

Examples

```
(sdegeo:define-contact-set "Drain")
(sdegeo:define-contact-set "Source" 4.0 (color:rgb 1.0 0.0 0.0) "##")
(sdegeo:set-current-contact-set "Drain")
(sdegeo:get-current-contact-set)
```

sdegeo:get-default-boolean

Returns the default Boolean behavior.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:get-default-boolean)
```

Returns

STRING

Description

This Scheme extension returns the default Boolean behavior as a string, which can be any of the following predefined values: "AB", "ABA", "BAB", "ABiA", "ABiB", and "XX".

sdegeo:get-region-counter

Returns the region counter.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:get-region-counter)
```

Returns

INTEGER

Description

This Scheme extension returns the valid region counter. By default, region names are assigned automatically to the generated regions. The generated region names are `region_%N`, where `%N` is the region counter. The Scheme extension returns `%N`.

sdegeo:imprint-circular-wire

Splits boundary faces by imprinting a circular wire to the model.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:imprint-circular-wire center-position radius)
```

Argument	Argument type
center-position	POSITION
radius	REAL

Returns

FACE ID | FACE ID LIST

Description

This Scheme extension imprints a circular wire to an existing body. The imprinted wire splits the faces of the existing bodies. This Scheme extension can be used to prescribe a circular contact area.

The imprint functions split existing faces to surface patches. After the face split, the newly created face patches to be marked as contacts must be identified. During the assignment of

A: Commands

sdegeo:imprint-contact

contacts, these face ID numbers can be used explicitly. The argument `center-position` is used to define the center of the circular wire body, and `radius` specifies the radius of the circular patch.

The extension returns the `FACE_ID` or the `FACE_ID_LIST` of the imprinted faces.

sdegeo:imprint-contact

Imprints 3D face contacts to neighboring faces.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:imprint-contact)
```

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension imprints all 3D contacts (face contacts) to the neighboring touching faces. The Scheme extension `sdegeo:set-contact-boundary-faces` does this automatically.

However, if the `sdegeo:define-3d-contact-faces` function is used for contact assignment, that function does not imprint the 3D contact to the neighboring touching faces. If this is needed, `sdegeo:imprint-contact` can be used to add the contacts to the touching faces.

Examples

```
(sde:clear)
(define mb1 (sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0 0 0) (position 10 10 4) "Silicon"
  "x1"))
(define mb2 (sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 3 3 4) (position 7 7 6)
  "PolySilicon" "x2"))
(sdegeo:define-contact-set "base" 4 (color:rgb 1 0 0) "##")
(sdegeo:set-current-contact-set "base")
(define siliconface (car (find-face-id (position 5 5 4) mb1)))
(sdegeo:define-3d-contact (list siliconface) "base")
;; Now the contact face is defined on the Silicon body (mb1) but the contact is
;; not yet defined on the touching face of the PolySilicon body (mb2).
(sdegeo:imprint-contact)
;; The contact is transferred to the neighbor face of the PolySilicon body as
;; well.
```

sdegeo:imprint-polygonal-wire

Splits boundary faces by imprinting a polygonal wire to the model.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:imprint-polygonal-wire vertex-list)
```

Argument	Argument type
vertex-list	POSITION LIST

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension imprints a polygonal wire to an existing body. The imprinted wire splits the faces of the existing body. This Scheme extension can be used to prescribe a polygonal contact area. The imprint functions split existing faces to surface patches. After the face split, the newly created face patches to be marked as contacts must be identified. During the assignment of contacts, these face ID numbers can be used explicitly.

The argument `vertex-list` contains the vertices of the imprinted polygon. The polygon must be closed to imprint it, so the first position must be repeated as the last position.

A: Commandssdegeo:imprint-rectangular-wire

sdegeo:imprint-rectangular-wire

Splits boundary faces by imprinting a rectangular wire to the model.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:imprint-rectangular-wire position1 position2)
```

Argument	Argument type
position1	POSITION
position2	POSITION

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension imprints a rectangular wire to an existing body. The imprinted wire splits the faces of the existing body. This Scheme extension can be used to prescribe a rectangular contact area. The imprint functions split existing faces to surface patches. After the face split, the newly created face patches to be marked as contacts must be identified. During the assignment of contacts, these face ID numbers can be used explicitly.

The arguments `position1` and `position2` define the two opposite corners of the imprinted rectangular body.

sdegeo:imprint-triangular-wire

Splits boundary faces by imprinting a triangular wire to the model.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:imprint-triangular-wire position1 position2 position3)
```

Argument	Argument type
position1	POSITION
position2	POSITION
position3	POSITION

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension imprints a triangular wire to an existing body. The imprinted wire splits the faces of the existing body. This Scheme extension can be used to prescribe a triangular contact area. The imprint functions split existing faces to surface patches. After the face split, the newly created face patches to be marked as contacts must be identified. During the assignment of contacts, these face ID numbers can be used explicitly.

The arguments `position1`, `position2`, and `position3` define the three vertices of the imprinted triangular wire.

A: Commandssdegeo:insert-vertex

sdegeo:insert-vertex

Inserts a vertex in a 2D model.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:insert-vertex vertex-list)
```

Argument	Argument type
vertex-list	VERTEX LIST

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension inserts a vertex in a 2D model by projecting the specified insert position to the nearest edge.

Limitations

This Scheme extension applies to 2D models only.

sdegeo:max-edge-length

Returns the length of the longest edge.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:max-edge-length edge-list)
```

Argument	Argument type
edge-list	EDGE LIST

Returns

REAL

Description

This Scheme extension computes the length of each edge in `edge-list` and returns the largest edge length.

Examples

```
(sde:clear)
(sdegeo:set-default-boolean "AB")
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 0 0 0) (position 2 2 0) "Silicon"
  "region_1")
(sdegeo:create-circle (position 1 2 0) 1 "Silicon" "region_2")
(define elist (entity:edges (get-body-list)))
(sdegeo:max-edge-length elist)
```

A: Commandssdegeo:min-edge-length

sdegeo:min-edge-length

Returns the length of the shortest edge.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:min-edge-length edge-list)
```

Argument	Argument type
edge-list	EDGE LIST

Returns

REAL

Description

This Scheme extension computes the length of each edge in `edge-list` and returns the smallest edge length.

Examples

```
(sde:clear)
(sdegeo:set-default-boolean "AB")
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 0 0 0) (position 2 2 0) "Silicon"
  "region_1")
(sdegeo:create-circle (position 1 2 0) 1 "Silicon" "region_2")
(define elist (entity:edges (get-body-list)))
(sdegeo:min-edge-length elist)
```

sdegeo:mirror-selected

Reflects the specified entities.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:mirror-selected entity-list transform keep-flag [reverse-DRS-flag])
```

Argument	Argument type
entity-list	ENTITY LIST
transform	transform:reflection
keep-flag	BOOLEAN
reverse-DRS-flag	BOOLEAN (optional)

Returns

None.

Description

The reflection data is specified through a transform, which is a transform:reflection-type transform object.

If keep-flag is #t and the mirrored body overlaps the original body, the two bodies are merged in the case of geometric bodies. Doping and Ref/Eval bodies are merged even if the original and the mirrored bodies are disjoint.

If the optional reverse-DRS-flag is #t, doping and Ref/Eval wire bodies such as the direction of the doping baselines are reversed before being mirrored. So that after mirroring, the doping direction remains the same as the original. The default value is #f.

Examples

```
(sde:clear)
(define mb (sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 1 1 0) (position 2 2 0)
                                      "Silicon" "xx"))
(define tr1 (transform:reflection (position 0 0 0) (gvector -1 0 0)))
(sdegeo:mirror-selected (get-body-list) tr1 #t)
```

A: Commands

sdegeo:move-2d-regions

sdegeo:move-2d-regions

Moves the specified regions.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:move-2d-regions body | body-list gvector)
```

Argument	Argument type
body	BODY
body-list	BODY LIST
gvector	GVECTOR

Returns

BOOLEAN

Description

This Scheme extension moves the specified regions (identified by their entity IDs) to a new location. The new position of the regions is specified by a gvector.

Limitations

This Scheme extension applies to 2D models only.

Examples

```
(sde:clear)
(define mb1 (sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 0 0 0) (position 1 1 0) "Silver"
                                         "region_1"))
(sdegeo:move-2d-regions mb1 (gvector 1 1 0))
```

sdegeo:move-edge

Moves the specified edge.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:move-edge edge gvector)
```

Argument	Argument type
edge	EDGE
gvector	GVECTOR

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension moves the specified edge (identified by its entity ID) to a new location. The new position of the edge is specified by a gvector.

Limitations

This Scheme extension applies to 2D models only.

Examples

```
(sde:clear)
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 0 0 0) (position 1 1 0) "Silver" "region_1")
(define top-edge (car (find-edge-id (position 0.5 1 0))))
(sdegeo:move-edge top-edge (gvector 0.2 0.2 0))
```

A: Commandssdegeo:move-vertex

sdegeo:move-vertex

Moves the selected vertex.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:move-vertex ve pe)
```

Argument	Argument type
ve	VERTEX VERTEX LIST
pe	POSITION GVECTOR POSITION LIST

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension moves the specified vertex or vertex list (identified by its entity IDs) to a new location, which is given by a position entity or by a gvector (if a single vertex is the input). If the input is a vertex list, the new vertex positions can be specified by either a gvector or a position list.

Limitations

This Scheme extension applies to 2D models only. Vertices of 2D geometric bodies, as well as vertices of 2D DRS bodies (Ref/Eval windows), can be used.

Examples

```
(sde:clear)
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 0 0 0) (position 1 1 0) "Silver" "region_1")
(define lower-left-vertex (car (find-vertex-id (position 0 0 0))))
(sdegeo:move-vertex lower-left-vertex (position -0.2 0.2 0))
```

sdegeo:point-entity-relationship

Returns the containment relationship between a body and a point.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:point-entity-relationship body lposition)
```

Argument	Argument type
body	BODY
lposition	POSITION

Returns

```
STRING ("inside", "boundary", "outside")
```

Description

This Scheme extension determines the containment of the specified position with respect to the specified body:

- If the body contains the specified position, the Scheme extension returns `inside`.
- If the body lies on a face of the body, the Scheme extension returns `boundary`.
- If the point is not contained, the Scheme extension returns `outside`.

A: Commandssdegeo:polygonal-split

sdegeo:polygonal-split

Splits a 2D device along the specified path.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:polygonal-split plist)
```

Argument	Argument type
plist	POSITION LIST

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension splits a 2D device along the specified path. The first and last positions in the argument list snap to the closest boundary edge. All device bodies are split along the specified path, and a new unique region name is assigned to each split part (original region name plus _N, where N is a counter, which counts the split parts for each region separately).

Examples

```
(sdegeo:create-circle (position 7 5 0) 3 "Copper" "r3")
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 0 0 0) (position 10 5 0) "Silicon" "r1")
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 3 5 0) (position 7 9 0) "PolySi" "r2")
(sdegeo:polygonal-split (list (position 2 4.5 0) (position 4 1 0)
                               (position 9 1 0) (position 9 6 0) (position 9 6 0)))
```

sdegeo:prune-vertices

Merges neighboring edges by pruning the vertices.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:prune-vertices {body-list | edge-list | vertex-list}  
angular-tolerance)
```

Argument	Argument type
body-list	BODY LIST
edge-list	EDGE LIST
vertex-list	VERTEX LIST
angular-tolerance	REAL

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension merges neighboring edges by pruning the vertices. The angular-tolerance argument specifies the angular threshold for the operation. If the edge normals (at the common vertex position) are less than the specified angular-tolerance (in degrees), the edges will merge by removing the common vertex and replacing the two neighboring linear edges by a single edge.

The Scheme extension sdegeo:dnce (delete nearly collinear edges) calls sdegeo:prune-vertices for all bodies.

This Scheme extension is fast, very robust, and recommended to simplify 2D geometry.

Limitations

This Scheme extension applies to 2D models only.

See Also

[sdegeo:dnce on page 652](#)

sdegeo:ray-test

Obtains the positions where a ray intersects a solid.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:ray-test entity ray radius)
```

Argument	Argument type
entity	BODY
ray	RAY
radius	REAL

Returns

```
((ENTITY . POSITION) ...)
```

Description

This Scheme extension returns the positions where a ray intersects a solid as pairs. The first element of each pair is the entity hit by the ray, and the second element of the pair is the position where the ray intersects the solid. The pairs are sorted along the direction of the ray. If the ray intersects a single face more than once, the Scheme extension returns the first intersection.

The argument `entity` must be a solid body.

The argument `ray` consists of a position and a direction.

Examples

```
; solid:ray-test
; Create a solid block.
(define block1 (solid:block (position 0 0 0) (position 40 40 40)))
; Determine where the ray intersects the solid block.
(sdegeo:ray-test block1 (ray (position 10 20 60) (gvector 0 0 -1)) 0.1)
; ((#[face 20 1] . #[position 10 20 40]) (#[face 19 1] . #[position 10 20 0]))

(sde:clear)
(define mysphere (sdegeo:create-sphere (position 5 5 10) 3 "Gold" "x2"))
(sdegeo:ray-test mysphere (ray (position 5 5 20) (gvector 0 0 -1)) 0.1)
; ((#[face 27 1] . #[position 5 5 13]))
```

sdegeo:reflect

Reflects the specified entities.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:reflect entity-list base-position base-vector keep-flag)
```

Argument	Argument type
entity-list	BODY BODY LIST "all"
base-position	POSITION
base-vector	GVECTOR
keep-flag	BOOLEAN

Returns

None.

Description

Instead of an `entity-list`, the keyword `all` can be used. In this case, the operation is performed on all entities. The base position that is used for the operation is specified by `base-position`. The argument `base-vector` is a gvector specifying the direction of the reflection. The reflect operation generates new bodies that inherit the material properties of the parent bodies.

If the `base-vector` points to the x-direction, the region names for the new regions are inherited from the parent region names and `.x` is appended to the region names.

If gvector points to the y-direction, `.y` is appended to the region names. Similarly, for the z-direction, `.z` is used. In all other cases, `.tr` is added to the region names.

The argument `keep-flag` determines whether the parent elements are kept. If `keep-flag` is `#t`, the parent elements are kept. If it is `#f`, the parent elements are deleted.

Limitations

This Scheme extension is still available, but it is obsolete. Use `sdegeo:mirror-selected`.

A: Commands

sdegeo:rename-contact

Examples

```
(sde:clear)
(sdegeo:set-default-boolean "ABA")
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 0 0 0) (position 10 10 0) "Silicon"
  "region_1")
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 0 10 0) (position 10 10.1 0) "Oxide"
  "region_2")
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 4 10.1 0) (position 6 14 0) "PolySilicon"
  "region_3")
; (sdegeo:extrude "all" 4)
(sdegeo:reflect "all" (position 10 0 0) (gvector 1 0 0) #t)
```

See Also

[sdegeo:mirror-selected on page 675](#)

sdegeo:rename-contact

Renames an existing contact.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:rename-contact oldContName newContName)
```

Argument	Argument type
oldContName	STRING (name of the contact set)
newContName	STRING

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension renames an existing contact.

sdegeo:revolve

Revolves the specified entity or entities.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:revolve entity-list base-position base-vector angle)
```

Argument	Argument type
entity-list	BODY BODY LIST "all"
base-position	POSITION
base-vector	GVECTOR
angle	REAL

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension revolves the specified entity or entities with the specified base-position and base-vector. The specified entity can be either a single entity or a list of entities. Alternatively, all can be used, in which case, the complete device is revolved.

When the GUI is used, the revolve operation is applied to the selected entities. ((sde:selected-entities) returns the selected entity list.) If no entities are selected and the GUI is used, the operation is performed for the complete model.

The revolve operation is defined by a base-position and base-vector. The specified entity-list entities are revolved about the base-position. The axis of the revolve operation is specified by base-vector. The revolve operation is always performed with respect to the active coordinate system.

Limitations

When the operation is applied to only some parts of a device, overlapping regions or gaps can be created. In this case, explicit Boolean operations must be performed on the model to avoid overlapping regions.

A: Commands

sdegeo:rotate-selected

Examples

```
(sde:clear)
(sdegeo:set-default-boolean "ABA")
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 0 0 0) (position 10 10 0) "Silicon"
  "region_1")
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 0 10 0) (position 10 10.1 0) "Oxide"
  "region_2")
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 4 10.1 0) (position 6 14 0) "PolySilicon"
  "region_3")
(sdegeo:revolve "all" (position 0 0 0) (gvector 0 1 0) 90)
(sdegeo:reflect "all" (position 0 0 0) (gvector -1 0 0) #t)
```

sdegeo:rotate-selected

Rotates the specified entities.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:rotate-selected entity-list transform
  {[keep-flag]} |
  {[keep-flag] [overlap-rule]} |
  {[keep-flag] [repeat-number]} |
  {[keep-flag] [repeat-number] [overlap-rule]})
```

Argument	Argument type
entity-list	BODY BODY LIST
transform	transform:rotation
keep-flag	BOOLEAN (optional)
overlap-rule	BOOLEAN or "ABA", "BAB" (optional)
repeat-number	INTEGER (optional)

Returns

BOOLEAN

Description

The rotation data is specified through a transform, which is a transform:rotation-type transform object.

If keep-flag is #t, an optional argument repeat-number also can be specified. If keep-flag is #t and the transformed entities overlap the existing entities, the default overlap

removal rule is used to delete the overlaps, or another overlap removal rule can be specified using the optional `overlap-rule` argument.

The `overlap-rule` argument controls the automatic Boolean overlap removal. The default value is `#t`, in which case, the overlaps are removed automatically. If `overlap-rule` is set to `#f`, the automatic overlap control is disabled. This optional argument also can be any of the valid automatic Boolean overlap removal methods ("ABA", "BAB", and so on), in which case, the specified Boolean overlap removal rule will be used when the overlaps are deleted.

Examples

```
(sde:clear)
(sdegeo:set-default-boolean "ABA")
(define mb (sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 10 0 0) (position 20 10 0)
    "Silicon" "xx"))
(define tr (transform:rotation (position 0 0 0) (gvector 0 0 1) 30))
(sdegeo:rotate-selected mb tr #t 6)
;; overlaps are not removed

(roll)
(sdegeo:rotate-selected mb tr #t 6 #f)
;; same as above, the overlaps are not removed

(roll)
(sdegeo:rotate-selected mb tr #t 6 #t)
;; overlaps are removed, using the current "ABA" rule

(roll)
(sdegeo:rotate-selected mb tr #t 6 "BAB")
;; overlaps are removed, using the specified "BAB" rule
```

A: Commands

sdegeo:scale

sdegeo:scale

Scales the specified entity or entities.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:scale entity-list scale-x scale-y | scale-z)
```

Argument	Argument type
entity-list	BODY BODY LIST "all"
scale-x	REAL
scale-y	REAL
scale-z	REAL (optional)

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension scales the specified entity or entities with the specified scaling factors. The specified entity can be either a single entity or a list of entities. Alternatively, `all` can be used, in which case, the complete device is scaled.

When the GUI is used, scaling is applied to the selected entities. (`((sde:selected-entities)` returns the selected entity list.) If no entities are selected and the GUI is used, the operation is performed for the complete model. Scaling is defined by its xyz components. The z-component is optional.

Note that the scale operation is always performed with respect to the active coordinate system, that is, the xyz values are applied in the active coordinate system, in the local xyz directions. (**Edit > Transform > Scale**)

Limitations

When the operation is applied to only some parts of a device, overlapping regions or gaps can be created. In this case, explicit Boolean operations must be performed on the model to avoid overlapping regions.

This Scheme extension is still available, but it is obsolete. Use `sdegeo:scale-selected`.

Examples

```
(sde:clear)
(sdegeo:set-default-boolean "ABA")
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 0 0 0) (position 10 10 0) "Silicon"
  "region_1")
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 4 8 0) (position 6 14 0) "PolySilicon"
  "region_2")
(sdegeo:scale "all" 2 1 1)
```

See Also

[sdegeo:scale-selected](#)

sdegeo:scale-selected

Scales the specified entities.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:scale-selected entity-list transform)
```

Argument	Argument type
entity-list	BODY BODY LIST
transform	transform:scaling

Returns

None.

Description

The scaling data is specified through a transform, which is a `transform:scaling-type` transform object.

A: Commandssdegeo:set-active-coord-sys

sdegeo:set-active-coord-sys

Sets the specified coordinate system as the active coordinate system.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:set-active-coord-sys cs-name)
```

Argument	Argument type
cs-name	STRING

Returns

BOOLEAN

Description

This Scheme extension sets the specified coordinate system with `cs-name` as the active coordinate system. All subsequent geometry creation commands are applied to that coordinate system.

sdegeo:set-active-work-plane

Sets the specified work plane as the active work plane.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:set-active-work-plane wp-name)
```

Argument	Argument type
wp-name	STRING

Returns

BOOLEAN

Description

This Scheme extension sets the specified work plane with *wp-name* as the active work plane. All subsequent geometry creation commands are applied to that work plane.

Examples

```
(sde:clear)
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 0 0 0) (position 1 1 0) "Silicon"
  "region_1")
(sdegeo:define-work-plane "wp1" (position 0 0 1) (position 1 0 1)
  (position 0 1 1))
(sdegeo:set-active-work-plane "wp1")
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 0 0 0) (position 1 1 0) "PolySilicon"
  "region_2")
; view the model, by rotating the view.
```

A: Commandssdegeo:set-auto-region-naming

sdegeo:set-auto-region-naming

Switches on or off the automatic region-naming option.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:set-auto-region-naming on-off)
```

Argument	Argument type
on-off	BOOLEAN

Returns

BOOLEAN

Description

This Scheme extension switches on or off the automatic region-naming option. Regions are named using `region_%d`, where `%d` is an increasing integer.

sdegeo:set-contact

Assigns the active contact to the specified entities.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:set-contact entity | entity-list [contact-set-name [remove-flag]])
```

Argument	Argument type
entity	ENTITY
entity-list	ENTITY LIST
contact-set-name	STRING (optional)
remove-flag	"remove" (optional)

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension attaches the active contact to the specified entity (or entities) if the optional argument `contact-set-name` is not given.

If `contact-set-name` is given, it will be activated (or created as a contact set if it does not exist). If the entity type is `EDGE`, a 2D contact is defined. If the entity type is `FACE` (and the entity belongs to a 3D body), a 3D contact will be assigned. If the entity is a 2D body, a 2D contact will be defined on all edges of the entity. If the entity is a 3D body, a 3D contact will be defined on all faces of the entity. (**Device > Contacts > Contact**)

Followed by the `contact-set-name` argument, the optional "remove" argument string can be used. If "remove" is used, the specified entity or entity-list bodies are deleted, and the contacts are defined only for the imprinted edges or faces.

This Scheme extension is more convenient and can replace the following Scheme extensions:

- `sdegeo:set-contact-boundary-edges`
- `sdegeo:set-contact-boundary-faces`
- `sdegeo:set-contact-edges`
- `sdegeo:set-contact-faces`

A: Commandssdegeo:set-contact-boundary-edges

sdegeo:set-contact-boundary-edges

Attaches the name of the active contact set to all edges of a specified body.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:set-contact-boundary-edges body | body-list)
```

Argument	Argument type
body	BODY
body-list	BODY LIST

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension defines all edges of a selected region or regions as contacts, using the name of the active contact set and the selected entities (`sde:selected-entities`). Alternatively, a body list can be specified in the argument list. In this case, (`sde:selected-entities`) is ignored and the edge list is extracted from the specified body list.

(Device > Contacts > Set Region Boundary Edges)

sdegeo:set-contact-boundary-faces

Attaches a contact attribute to all faces of the specified body or bodies.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:set-contact-boundary-faces body | body-list)
```

Argument	Argument type
body body-list	BODY BODY LIST

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension attaches a contact attribute to each face of the specified body or bodies. If the argument list is empty, the Scheme extension takes the bodies from (`sde:selected-entities`). The name of the active contact set is taken to specify the contacts. Alternatively, to the selected faces, a face list can be given explicitly in the argument list.

Examples

```
(sde:clear)
(sdegeo:define-contact-set "xx" 4.0 (color:rgb 1 0 0) "##")
(sdegeo:set-current-contact-set "xx")
(define mycube (sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0 0 0) (position 1 1 1)
                                         "PolySilicon" "region_1"))
(sdegeo:set-contact-boundary-faces mycube)
```

A: Commandssdegeo:set-contact-edges

sdegeo:set-contact-edges

Marks the specified edges as contacts.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:set-contact-edges edge-list contact-set-name)
```

Argument	Argument type
edge-list	EDGE LIST
contact-set-name	REAL

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension marks all edges in `edge-list` as contacts. The argument `contact-set-name` specifies the contact set to which the contact edges will belong. The specified contact set must be predefined.

When the GUI is used to add contact attributes to the edges, the selected entities are used to initialize `edge-list`. (`sde:selected-entities`) returns the edges that were previously selected (and that are highlighted) from the GUI as contacts. The contact set name is the active contact set name. (**Device > Contacts > Set Edges**)

sdegeo:set-contact-faces

Attaches a contact attribute to specified faces.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:set-contact-faces face | face-list)
```

Argument	Argument type
face face-list	FACE FACE LIST

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension attaches a contact attribute to faces. If the argument list is empty, the Scheme extension takes the faces from (`sde:selected-entities`). The name of the active contact set is taken to specify the contacts. Alternatively, to the selected faces, a face list can be given explicitly in the argument list. (**Device > Contacts > Set Faces**)

A: Commands

sdegeo:set-contact-faces-by-polygon

sdegeo:set-contact-faces-by-polygon

Attaches a ‘3D contact’ attribute to specified polygons.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:set-contact-faces-by-polygon polygon-list normal-list  
contact-set-name)
```

Argument	Argument type
polygon-list	POLYGON LIST (a polygon is a POSITION list)
normal-list	GVECTOR LIST
contact-set-name	STRING

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension provides an alternative way to prescribe contacts. It can attach a contact attribute to only a part of an existing face (or list of faces).

The specified polygons are imprinted on the faces of the existing model. After the imprint operation, the original faces are split and the contact attribute is attached to the imprinted face segment. A normal vector must be specified for each face to mark the direction of the imprint.

Examples

```
; to define a polygonal contact region use sde:define-contact  
; which is a list of polygons. (a polygon is a list of 3d vertices)  
; example:  
(sde:clear)  
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0 0 0) (position 10 10 10) "Silicon" "r1")  
(sdegeo:define-contact-set "c1" 4 (color:rgb 1 0 0) "##")  
(sdegeo:define-contact-set "c2" 4 (color:rgb 1 0 0) "==")  
(sdegeo:define-contact-set "c3" 4 (color:rgb 1 0 0) "//")  
(sdegeo:set-current-contact-set "c1")  
(sdegeo:set-contact-faces-by-polygon (list (list (position 8 7 10)  
      (position 9 8 10) (position 8 9 10) (position 7 8 10) (position 8 7 10)))  
      (list (gvector 0 0 -1)) "c1")  
(sdegeo:set-contact-faces-by-polygon (list (list (position 0 0 0)  
      (position 2 0 0) (position 2 3 0) (position 0 3 0) (position 0 0 0)))  
      (list (gvector 0 0 1)) "c2")
```

```
(sdegeo:set-contact-faces-by-polygon (list (list (position 0 5 2)
    (position 0 8 5) (position 0 5 8) (position 0 2 5)) (list (position 10 5 2)
    (position 10 8 5) (position 10 5 8) (position 10 2 5)))
    (list (gvector 1 0 0) (gvector -1 0 0)) "c3")
(sdegeo:set-contact-faces-by-polygon (list (list (position 0 5 2)
    (position 0 8 5) (position 0 5 8) (position 0 2 5)) (list (position 10 5 2)
    (position 10 8 5) (position 10 5 8) (position 10 2 5)))
    (list (gvector 1 0 0) (gvector -1 0 0)) "c3")
```

sdegeo:set-current-contact-set

Sets the name of the current (active) contact set.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:set-current-contact-set csName)
```

Argument	Argument type
csName	STRING

Returns

Name of the previously defined contact set.

Description

This Scheme extension sets the name of the current (active) contact to the specified contact set. An error occurs if the specified contact set is not yet defined.

Examples

```
(sdegeo:define-contact-set "Drain")
(sdegeo:define-contact-set "Source" 4.0 (color:rgb 1.0 0.0 0.0) "##")
(sdegeo:set-current-contact-set "Drain")
```

A: Commandssdegeo:set-default-boolean

sdegeo:set-default-boolean

Sets the default Boolean behavior.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:set-default-boolean boolean-value)
```

Argument	Argument type
boolean-value	STRING

Returns

STRING

Description

The argument `boolean-value` can be any of the following predefined values (the default behavior determines how overlapping regions are treated):

- When it is set to "AB", the newly created regions are merged (united) automatically with all existing overlapping regions. The merged regions inherit the DATEX material (and region name) from the new region.
- "ABA" subtracts all overlapping regions from the existing regions.
- "BAB" subtracts all existing regions from the newly created regions.
- The "ABiA" behavior is similar to the "ABA" behavior, except that the overlaps are separate regions (with the DATEX material inherited from the new regions).
- "ABiB" is similar to "ABiA", except that the overlap regions inherit the DATEX material from the existing regions.
- "XX" allows the creation of overlapping regions. In this case, you must modify the model by explicitly deleting the overlapping parts, before generating the tessellated boundary output.

Examples

```
(sde:clear)
(sdegeo:set-default-boolean "AB")
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 0 0 0) (position 10 10 0) "Silicon"
    "region_1")
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 3 8 0) (position 7 13 0) "PolySilicon"
    "region_2")
(sdegeo:set-default-boolean "ABA")
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 20 0 0) (position 30 10 0) "Silicon"
    "region_3")
```

```
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 23 8 0) (position 27 13 0) "PolySilicon"
  "region_4")
(sdegeo:set-default-boolean "BAB")
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 40 0 0) (position 50 10 0) "Silicon"
  "region_5")
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 43 8 0) (position 47 13 0) "PolySilicon"
  "region_6")
(sdegeo:set-default-boolean "ABiA")
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 0 20 0) (position 10 30 0) "Silicon"
  "region_7")
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 3 28 0) (position 7 33 0) "PolySilicon"
  "region_8")
(sdegeo:set-default-boolean "ABiB")
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 20 20 0) (position 30 30 0) "Silicon"
  "region_9")
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 23 28 0) (position 27 33 0) "PolySilicon"
  "region_10")
(sdegeo:set-default-boolean "XX")
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 40 20 0) (position 50 30 0) "Silicon"
  "region_11")
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 43 28 0) (position 47 33 0) "PolySilicon"
  "region_12")
```

sdegeo:set-region-counter

Sets the region counter.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:set-region-counter counter)
```

Argument	Argument type
counter	INTEGER

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension sets the region counter explicitly. When the automatic region-naming option is selected, the generated regions are numbered sequentially using the region counter. Regions are named automatically as Region_1, Region_2, and so on. When the region counter is set to N, the next generated region is named Region_N.

A: Commands

sdegeo:set-region-counter-aut

sdegeo:set-region-counter-aut

Automatically sets the region counter.

Syntax

(sdegeo:set-region-counter-aut)

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension sets the region counter automatically. The region attribute is checked for each existing regions and, if a Region_N attribute is found, the region counter attribute is set to the next available number N+1.

When a boundary file is loaded, this Scheme extension is called automatically.

sdegeo:skin-wires

Creates a sheet body that interpolates a series of wires or faces.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:skin-wires body-list [path] [skin-options])
```

Argument	Argument type
body-list	WIRE LIST FACE LIST
path	WIRE (optional)
skin-options	SKIN OPTIONS (optional)

Returns

ENTITY (BODY)

Description

This Scheme extension defines a 3D body such that the given wires or faces define the cross sections to be interpolated by the resulting 3D body. There must be at least two wire bodies or faces specified. The wires can be open or closed. The wires are copies, that is, the originals remain. The wires can share end points and do not have to be C1 continuous.

The argument `body-list` is a list of wire bodies.

The optional argument `path` defines a curve that is intersected with the plane of each profile. At each of the resulting intersection points on the curve, the tangent vector is calculated and is applied to the surface as a constraint at that profile.

The argument `skin-options` defines the different skinning options. For a complete list of skinning options, see [skin:options on page 787](#).

Examples

```
(sde:clear)
(define b1 (sdegeo:create-circle (position 0 0 0) 10 "Copper" "r1"))
(define b2 (sdegeo:create-ellipse (position 0 0 20) (position 20 0 20)
    0.5 "Copper" "r2"))
(define f1 (car (entity:faces b1)))
(define f2 (car (entity:faces b2)))
(define bs (sdegeo:skin-wires (list f1 f2)))
(sde:add-material bs "Copper" "bs")
(entity:delete (list b1 b2))
```

sdegeo:skin-wires-guides

Creates a sheet body that interpolates a series of wires or faces with a guide curve.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:skin-wires-guides body-list guides [skin-options])
```

Argument	Argument type
body-list	WIRE LIST FACE LIST
guides	EDGE LIST
skin-options	SKIN OPTIONS (optional)

Returns

ENTITY (BODY)

Description

The given wires or faces define the cross sections to be interpolated by the resulting sheet body. The wire bodies are assumed to be simple and well-behaved. The wires can be open or closed. The wires are copies, that is, the originals remain. The wires can share end points and do not have to be C1 continuous.

The argument `body-list` is a list of wire bodies.

The argument `guides` is defined to be the curves for which the skinning surface directly follows (in the skinning direction). The guides must intersect each wire profile within 1.0e-06, and must start and end on the first and last profile exactly. Any number of guides can be added, and they can fall directly on vertices or not. Guides must be C1 continuous and well-behaved (no looping).

The argument `skin-options` defines the different skinning options. For a complete list of skinning options, see [skin:options on page 787](#).

sdegeo:skin-wires-normal

Creates a sheet body that interpolates a series of wires or faces with take-off vectors normal to the plane of the wire body.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:skin-wires-normal body-list normal-type [skin-options])
```

Argument	Argument type
body-list	WIRE LIST FACE LIST
normal-type	STRING
skin-options	SKIN OPTIONS (optional)

Returns

ENTITY (BODY)

Description

The given wires or faces define the cross sections to be interpolated by the resulting sheet body with the additional constraint of the surface take-off vectors leaving normal to the plane of each of the wire bodies. There must be at least two wire bodies. The wire bodies are assumed to be simple, meaning only the first wire of each body is used for skinning. The wires can be open or closed. The wires are copies, that is, the originals remain. The wires can share end points and do not have to be C1 continuous.

The argument `body-list` is a list of wire bodies.

The argument `normal-type` has four values: "first_normal", "last_normal", "ends_normal", and "all_normal". These values specify to which profiles the normal constraint must be applied. In the case of "first_normal", the constraint is applied only to the first profile. Other values follow similarly.

The argument `skin-options` defines the different skinning options. For a complete list of skinning options, see [skin:options on page 787](#).

sdegeo:skin-wires-vectors

Creates a sheet body that interpolates a series of wires with take-off vectors as constraints.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:skin-wires-vectors body-list SPAvector-list [magnitude-list] |
 [guide-list] [skin-options])
```

Argument	Argument type
body-list	WIRE FACE LIST
SPAvector-list	GVECTOR (LIST)
magnitude-list	REAL (LIST) (optional)
guide-list	EDGE (LIST) (optional)
skin-options	SKIN OPTIONS (optional)

Returns

ENTITY (BODY)

Description

The wires provided in the `body-list` argument define the cross sections to be interpolated by the resulting sheet body. There must be at least two wire bodies. The wire bodies are assumed to be simple, meaning only the first wire of each body is used for skinning. The wires can be open or closed. The wires are copies, that is, the originals remain. The wires can share end points and do not have to be C1 continuous.

The argument `body-list` is a list of wire bodies.

The argument `SPAvector-list` is a list of vectors.

The argument `magnitude-list` is a list of magnitudes. Skinning with vectors accepts as additional constraints a list of vectors and, optionally, a list of magnitudes to control the take-off directions with which the skin surface leaves the profiles. The number of supplied vectors must equal the number of profiles if the `closed` option is set to FALSE. If the `closed` option is set to TRUE, one more vector can be given. It will be used on the copy that is made of the first profile to create a closed body. If no additional vector is provided, the first vector will be used also on the first profile copy. In a similar way, magnitudes can be provided. A profile will be interpolated without constraint if the vector supplied for it is the zero vector.

The argument `guide-list` is a list of guides.

The argument `skin-options` defines the different skinning options. For a complete list of skinning options, see [skin:options on page 787](#).

sdegeo:solid-randomize

Adds random noise to an already tessellated (polyhedral) 3D body.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:solid-randomize body-id amplitude)
```

Argument	Argument type
body-id	ENTITY
amplitude	REAL

Returns

BOOLEAN

Description

This Scheme extension adds random noise to an already tessellated (polyhedral) 3D body. The initial analytic/procedural 3D body first must be replaced by its tessellated and triangulated counterpart using the `sde:export-mesh-3d` Scheme extension (the tessellation will be based on the global refinement settings).

In the next step, random noise is added to the tessellated body using `sdegeo:solid-randomize`. The vertices of the tessellated body are moved in the average normal direction with a random ([0-1] uniform) offset. You define the amplitude (absolute size) of the offset. It is assumed that the randomization does not cause topological problems (that is, the offsets are small enough not to create an invalid geometry).

Examples

```
(sde:clear)
(sde:setrefprops 1 5 2 2)
(define mb (sdegeo:create-cylinder (position 0 0 0) (position 10 0 0)
  3 "Silicon" "xx"))
(sde:export-mesh-3d (get-body-list) "xx_bnd.tdr" #f #t #f bndprecision #t)
(sdegeo:solid-randomize (car (get-body-list)) 0.1)
```

A: Commands
sdegeo:split-insert-device

sdegeo:split-insert-device

Splits the device and inserts a part between the split bodies.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:split-insert-device splitpos splitdir splitlength | splitmerge)
```

Argument	Argument type
splitpos	POSITION
splitdir	GVECTOR
splitlength	REAL
splitmerge	BOOLEAN

Returns

BOOLEAN

Description

This Scheme extension splits a device at a specified position and inserts a part between the split bodies. The direction of the insertion also can be specified. The Scheme extension applies to both 2D and 3D devices. If `splitmerge` is set to `#t`, the split faces are merged. In addition, the Scheme extension supports the splitting of wire bodies.

Examples

```
(sde:clear)
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 0 0 0) (position 1 1 0) "Silicon" "xx")
(sdegeo:split-insert-device (position 0.2 0 0) (gvector 1 0 0) 0.4 #t)

(sde:clear)
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0 0 0) (position 1 1 1) "Silicon" "xx")
(sdegeo:split-insert-device (position 0.2 0 0) (gvector 1 0 0) 0.4 #t)

(sde:clear)
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0 0 0) (position 1 1 1) "Silicon" "xx")
(sdegeo:split-insert-device (position 0.5 0.5 0.5) (gvector 1 1 0) 0.4 #t)

(sde:clear)
(sdegeo:create-sphere (position 0 0 0) 1 "Silicon" "xx")
(sdegeo:split-insert-device (position 0 0 0) (gvector 1 0 0) 0.4 #t)
```

sdegeo:sweep

Performs a sweep operation.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:sweep profile {path | distance | vector | axis} [sweep-options])
```

Argument	Argument type
profile	FACE
path	WIRE EDGE
distance	REAL
vector	GVECTOR
axis	POSITION . VECTOR
sweep-options	SWEET OPTIONS (optional)

Returns

ENTITY

Errors

An error is reported if the result of the sweep operation is unsuccessful.

Description

This Scheme extension creates a sheet body or solid body from a `profile` and a `path`. The `path` can be defined as a path, a distance, a vector, or an axis (position and vector). The argument `profile` is a pointer to a face, which in turn, defines the sweep geometry and becomes the base of the solid or the edge of the surface.

The argument `path` is a wire body along which the `profile` is swept, and `path` can be defined as:

- A distance if `profile` is a planar face.
- A vector if `rail_law` is used (no twist).
- An axis (defined as position and vector) if `rail_law` is used (no twist).

The `distance` argument defines the distance to sweep along the face normal. The `vector` argument defines the direction and distance to sweep. The `axis` argument is a position and vector that defines the axis to revolve about. The amount to revolve is controlled by the `sweep-`

A: Commands

sdegeo:sweep

angle option. The optional argument `sweep-options` contains the `sweep-options` data structure.

This Scheme extension also applies to Ref/Eval windows. In the case of a submesh reference, information regarding the sweep parameters and the pre-swept Ref/Eval window is stored in the command file so that the meshing engine can reproduce doping information in the 3D swept profile. For other doping profile types, the swept Ref/Eval window must be a valid 2D shape (for reference/baseline) or a 3D shape (for evaluation window) since only the final swept element is stored in the command file.

This data structure is created by `sweep:options`. If `sweep-options` is not specified, default `sweep-options` values are used. The defaults are:

- Create a solid.
- Draft angle is 0.
- Gap type is 2 (natural).
- Twist angle is 0.
- Rail law is minimum rotation.

sdegeo:taper-faces

Tapers an array of faces about a point and a supplied draft vector by a given draft angle.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:taper-faces face-list point normal angle)
```

Argument	Argument type
face-list	FACE LIST
point	POSITION
normal	GVECTOR
angle	REAL

Returns

BODY

Description

This Scheme extension tapers the faces specified by `face-list` by the supplied draft angle about an axis defined by the intersection between the plane of the face and a taper plane, which is defined by a point and normal given as arguments to the Scheme extension. The direction of the normal defines the direction of the angle, that is, the resulting angled plane will slope in the direction of the draft plane normal. The taper plane need not intersect the face to be tapered and, even when it does, this intersection need not be an edge of the body (unlike in edge tapering).

The `face-list` identifies the faces of the body to be tapered. The argument `point` specifies a position on the taper plane. The argument `normal` specifies the normal of the taper plane at the `point` specified, and `angle` specifies the rotation angle in degrees.

Limitations

Only planes, cones, ruled surfaces, and previously plane-tapered surfaces (provided the same taper plane is used) can be plane tapered.

sdegeo:translate

Translates the specified entity or entities.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:translate entity-list translate-x translate-y | [translate-z])
```

Argument	Argument type
entity-list	BODY BODY LIST "all"
translate-x	REAL
translate-y	REAL
translate-z	REAL (optional)

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension translates the specified entity or entities with the specified distance. The specified entity can be either a single entity or a list of entities. Alternatively, `all` can be used, in which case, the complete device is translated. When you use the GUI, the translate operation is applied to the selected entities. (`((sde:selected-entities)` returns the selected entity list.) If no entities are selected and the GUI is used, the operation is performed for the complete model. The translation is defined by its xyz components. The z-component is optional. (**Edit > Transform > Translate**)

NOTE The translate operation is always performed with respect to the active coordinate system, that is, the xyz values are applied in the active coordinate system, in the local xyz directions.

Limitations

When the Scheme extension is applied only to some parts of a device, overlapping regions or gaps can be created. In this case, explicit Boolean operations must be performed on the model to avoid overlapping regions.

This Scheme extension is still available, but it is obsolete. Use `sdegeo:translate-selected` instead.

Examples

```
(sde:clear)
(sdegeo:set-default-boolean "ABA")
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 0 0 0) (position 10 10 0) "Silicon"
    "region_1")
(sdegeo:create-polygon (list (position 2 0 0) (position 3 2 0) (position 7 2 0)
    (position 8 0 0) (position 8 -3 0) (position 7 -4 0) (position 3 -4 0)
    (position 2 -3 0) (position 2 0 0)) "PolySilicon" "region_2")
(sdegeo:translate "all" 1 0)
(sdegeo:define-coord-sys "cs" 0 0 45)
(sdegeo:set-active-coord-sys "cs")
(sdegeo:translate "all" 1 0)
```

See Also

[sdegeo:translate-selected](#)

sdegeo:translate-selected

Translates the specified entities.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:translate-selected entity-list transform keep-flag [repeat-number])
```

Argument	Argument type
entity-list	BODY BODY LIST
transform	transform:translation
keep-flag	BOOLEAN
repeat-number	INTEGER (optional)

Returns

None.

Description

The translate data is specified through a transform, which is a `transform:translation`-type transform object. If `keep-flag` is `#t` and the translated geometric body overlaps the original body, the overlap is removed using the default overlap handling rule.

A: Commandssdegeo:vsmooth

sdegeo:vsmooth

Two-dimensional boundary smoothing.

Syntax

```
(sdegeo:vsmooth polynomial-degree vertex-list)
```

Argument	Argument type
polynomial-degree	INTEGER (2 or 3)
vertex-list	VERTEX LIST

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension can be used for 2D boundary smoothing and can be called multiple times. It uses a least squares fit of a small set of consecutive data points (vertices) to a polynomial and takes the calculated central point of the fitted polynomial curve as the new smoothed data point (vertex). The fitted polynomial can be either quadratic or cubic.

The first argument of the function is the polynomial order (2 or 3). The second argument is the vertex list that will be smoothed. You can specify all the vertices of the model as input by using the (entity:vertices (get-body-list)) command.

The global Scheme variable bsmooth-ac specifies an angular criterion (in degrees) for shape preservation (preserving ridges). The default value is 100.

sdeicwb:clear

Removes all IC WorkBench (ICWB)-related data from memory.

Syntax

(sdeicwb:clear)

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension removes all ICWB-related data from memory.

A: Commandssdeicwb:create-boxes-from-layer

sdeicwb:create-boxes-from-layer

Creates rectangles (2D) or cuboids (3D) with a lateral extent given by the segments (2D) or polygon bounding boxes (3D) from the layer in an ICWB TCAD layout. The vertical extent is taken from the argument list.

Syntax

```
(sdeicwb:create-boxes-from-layer lname top bot region-material region-name)
```

Argument	Argument type
lname	STRING (name of a layer)
top	REAL (top coordinate of box)
bot	REAL (bottom coordinate of box)
region-material	STRING
region-name	STRING

Returns

ENTITY (BODY)

Description

This Scheme extension supports layout-driven structural operations, with a syntax independent of the dimension of the currently active ICWB simulation domain.

Use this Scheme extension, for example, to superimpose a dummy region onto a structure to turn its interfaces into contacts and delete it afterwards.

Examples

```
(define PoTop (sdeicwb:get-region-top (find-material-id "PolySilicon")))
  (sdegeo:set-current-contact-set "gate")
  (sdegeo:set-default-boolean "ABA")
  (define GATEMETAL (sdeicwb:create-boxes-from-layer "ngate"
    (sdeicwb:down PoTop 0.05) (sdeicwb:up PoTop 0.1) "Metal" "R.dummy"))
  (sdegeo:set-contact-boundary-faces GATEMETAL)
  (sdegeo:delete-region GATEMETAL))
```

sdeicwb:define-refinement-from-layer

Creates refinement windows with a lateral extent given by layers in an ICWB TCAD layout. The vertical extent is taken from the argument list. In addition, it generates 2D and 3D refinement size settings with dimension-independent syntax.

Syntax

```
(sdeicwb:define-refinement-from-layer "lname" lname ["rname" rname]
                                         ["oversize" oversize] "top" top "bot" bot "dlrmin" dlrmin "dlrmax" dlrmax
                                         "dbtmin" dbtmin "dbtmax" dbtmax ["dbfmin" dbfmin] ["dbfmax" dbfmax]
                                         ["use-bbox" use-bbox])
```

Argument	Argument type
lname	STRING (name of a layer)
rname	STRING (optional name of refinement window; defaults to layer name)
oversize	REAL (optional argument to extend the refinement window beyond the lateral extent of the layer)
top	REAL (top coordinate of refinement window)
bot	REAL (bottom coordinate of refinement window)
dlrmin	REAL (minimum refinement in left-right dimension)
dlrmax	REAL (maximum refinement in left-right dimension)
dbtmin	REAL (minimum refinement in bottom-top dimension)
dbtmax	REAL (maximum refinement in bottom-top dimension)
dbfmin	REAL (minimum refinement in back-front dimension) (optional)
dbfmax	REAL (maximum refinement in back-front dimension) (optional)
use-bbox	BOOLEAN (optional)

Returns

None.

A: Commands

sdeicwb:define-refinement-from-layer

Description

This Scheme extension supports layout-driven mesh refinements, with a syntax independent of the dimension of the currently active ICWB simulation domain.

The Scheme extension serves as an interface between the ICWB TCAD layout and the Sentaurus Structure Editor commands `sdedr:define-refinement-window`, `sdedr:define-refinement-size`, and `sdedr:define-refinement-placement` by automatically obtaining the lateral dimension of the refinement box from the specified ICWB layers, taking the vertical refinement box dimensions from the argument list.

For a 2D or 3D ICWB simulation domain, a refinement window is created for each segment or polygon found in the specified layers. For 3D, the lateral extent of the respective refinement windows is given by the bounding box of the polygon. The name of the refinement window has the form `RPlace.<rname>_<counter>`. The name of the refinement size setting is `RSize.<rname>`.

NOTE To avoid unnecessary refinement, for example, use IC WorkBench Edit/View Plus (ICWBEV Plus) to break an L-shaped polygon into two rectangular polygons such that the union of the polygon bounding boxes coincides with the shape itself.

The keyword `oversize` allows you to increase the area of refinement beyond the extent of the actual segments or polygon bounding boxes. A nonzero `oversize` value is subtracted from or added to the minimum and maximum segment or the polygon bounding box coordinates, respectively.

The keyword `use-bbox` (default value `#t` or `true`) specifies that when creating 3D refinement volumes from 2D polygons, the bounding box of the polygon must be used as the basis for a cuboid volume. If set to `#f` or `false`, the polygon shape itself is used to create a 3D prism using the polygon as the top and bottom faces, with rectangular sides. This keyword is used only for 2D polygons in 3D structures. When this keyword is set to `#f` or `false`, the keyword `oversize` is ignored.

The Scheme extension also generates the appropriate calls to `sdedr:define-refinement-placement` to complete the refinement definition.

You can make explicit calls to `sdedr:define-refinement-function` to activate other meshing-specific options such as refinement on doping gradients or interface refinements.

Limitations

Layout-driven refinement is available only for the area under the given layer itself, *not* for the inverse of a layer. If refinement is needed in an area not covered by the layer, you must create the inverse of the layer as an auxiliary layer explicitly in ICWBEV Plus.

Examples

```
(sdeicwb:define-refinement-from-layer "lname" "POLY" "rname" "Channel"
    "oversize" 0.15 "top" (sdeicwb:up SiTop 0.03) "bot" (sdeicwb:down SiTop 0.1)
    "dlrmax" 0.05 "dlrmin" 0.025 "dbtmax" 0.02 "dbtmin" 0.01
    "dbfmax" 0.05 "dbfmin" 0.025)
(sdedr:define-refinement-function "RSize.Channel" "DopingConcentration"
    "MaxTransDiff" 1)
(sdedr:define-refinement-function "RSize.Channel" "MaxLenInt" "Silicon"
    "Oxide" 0.0002 1.41)
```

A: Commands

sdeicwb:down, sdeicwb:up

sdeicwb:down, sdeicwb:up

Increases or decreases the vertical positions using a dimension-independent syntax.

Syntax

```
(sdeicwb:down value increment)
(sdeicwb:up value increment)
```

Argument	Argument type
value	REAL
increment	REAL

Returns

For a 2D ICWB simulation domain, sdeicwb:up returns value – increment. For a 3D domain, it returns value + increment. Correspondingly, sdeicwb:down returns value + increment (2D) or value – increment (3D).

Description

These Scheme extensions support layout-driven mesh generation and structural operations, with a syntax independent of the dimension of the currently active ICWB simulation domain. The default coordinate systems in Sentaurus Structure Editor are different for 2D and 3D.

For 2D, the y-axis points downwards. For 3D, the y-axis points backwards and the z-axis points upwards.

Use these Scheme extensions to obtain the 2D and 3D ICWB simulation domains.

Examples

```
(define SiTop (sdeicwb:get-region-top (find-material-id "Silicon")))
(define epsilon 0.1)
(define AboveSiInterface (sdeicwb:up SiTop epsilon))
(define BelowSiInterface (sdeicwb:down SiTop epsilon))
```

sdeicwb:gds2mac

Converts a GDS layout file to a .mac file.

Syntax

```
(sdeicwb:gds2mac "gds.file" gdsfile "cell" cellname "layer.names" lnames  
"layer.numbers" lnumbers { "sim2d" sim2ddomain | "sim3d" sim3ddomain }  
"scale" scale "domain.name" dname "mac.file" macfile)
```

Argument	Argument type
gdsfile	STRING
cellname	STRING
lnames	STRING LIST
lnumbers	STRING LIST
sim2ddomain	REAL LIST
sim3ddomain	REAL LIST
scale	REAL
dname	STRING
macfile	STRING

Returns

BOOLEAN

Description

This Scheme extension converts a GDS layout file to a .mac file, which can be further processed (for example, loaded) by other sdeicwb commands. `gdsfile` is the name of the GDS file. `cellname` is the name of the GDS cell. `lnames` and `lnumbers` are the names of the layers and the corresponding layer numbers (refer to the `sdeicwb:mapreader` command for how to initialize these variables easily). `sim2ddomain` and `sim3ddomain` are real lists to define the mask box to be converted. `scale` is the mask scaling factor. `dname` is the domain name, and `macfile` is the name of the output .mac file.

A: Commands
sdeicwb:gds2mac

Examples

The usage of sdeicwb:gds2mac requires the specification of the layer names and the layer numbers from the GDS file. You can obtain this information using the sdeicwb:mapreader Scheme extension, which returns the layer names and layer numbers in a list. For example:

```
(define map-content (sdeicwb:mapreader MAPFILE))
(define LAYERNAMES (list-ref map-content 0))
(define LAYERNUMBERS (list-ref map-content 1))
```

where MAPFILE is the name of the GDS .map file.

```
(define GDSFILE "mygdsfile.gds")
(define CELLNAME "gdscellname")
(define MAPFILE "mygdsfile.map")
(define DOMAIN "SIM3D1")
(define map-content (sdeicwb:mapreader MAPFILE))
(define LAYERNAMES (list-ref map-content 0))
(define LAYERNUMBERS (list-ref map-content 1))

(sdeicwb:gds2mac "gds.file" GDSFILE "cell" CELLNAME "layer.names" LAYERNAMES
"layer.numbers" LAYERNUMBERS "sim2d" (list 0.3 0 0.3 -10) "scale" 1.e-3
"mac.file" "xx")
```

See Also

[sdeicwb:mapreader on page 738](#)

sdeicwb:generate-mask-by-layer-name

Creates a mask based on given ICWB layer names.

Syntax

```
(sdeicwb:generate-mask-by-layer-name maskname layernames  
[with-overlaps do-entity-check])
```

Argument	Argument type
maskname	STRING
layernames	STRING STRING LIST
with-overlaps	BOOLEAN (optional)
do-entity-check	BOOLEAN (optional)

Returns

BODYID (the ENTITY ID of the generated mask).

() (Empty list) if the layer is defined in the ICWB file, but the ICWB mask does not contain any mask polygon definitions.

#f if the ICWB file does not contain the specified layer, or if the ICWB domain is not three dimensional.

Description

This Scheme extension creates a mask based on the given layer names referencing an ICWB macro file previously loaded using the Scheme extension (`sdeicwb:load-file`) and based on the ICWB domain previously selected with (`sdeicwb:set-domain`).

The optional arguments `with-overlaps` and `do-entity-check` (with default values #f) can be used for some additional control. If the ICWB mask polygons overlap, for the correct handling, `with-overlaps` must be set to #t. In this case, the overlaps are resolved by uniting the overlapping parts of the mask polygons. If `do-entity-check` is set to #t, an additional entity check is performed. If the entity checker finds a problem, an additional boundary repair step will try to resolve the problem.

Limitations

The ICWB macro file must have been previously loaded and the ICWB domain previously selected. The ICWB domain must be three dimensional.

A: Commands

sdeicwb:get-back

sdeicwb:get-back

Returns the *back* bounding-box coordinate of the current domains in Sentaurus Structure Editor coordinates with stretches already applied.

Syntax

```
(sdeicwb:get-back)
```

Returns

REAL

Description

When sdeicwb:set-domain has set the current domains, the coordinates of the domain bounding box can be obtained.

Calling the Scheme extension sdeicwb:get-back returns the *back* coordinate. The bounding box includes all stretches applied by sdeicwb:stretch.

sdeicwb:get-dimension

Returns the dimension of the current domain.

Syntax

(sdeicwb:get-dimension)

Returns

INTEGER

Description

The current domain defines a mask for simulation for 1D, 2D, or 3D. The dimension value as an integer is returned according to the domain type as follows:

- Point: 1
- Gauge: 2
- Highlight: 3

Limitations

If multiple domains are set as the current domain, the dimension of the first domain is returned.

sdeicwb:get-domains

Returns a list of current domain names.

Syntax

(sdeicwb:get-domains)

Returns

STRING LIST

Description

Current domains are set with `sdeicwb:set-domain`. The list of current domains is returned with `sdeicwb:get-domains`. If only one domain is the current domain, a list of length one is returned.

sdeicwb:get-front

Returns the *front* bounding-box coordinate of the current domains in Sentaurus Structure Editor coordinates with stretches already applied.

Syntax

(sdeicwb:get-front)

Returns

REAL

Description

When sdeicwb:set-domain has set the current domains, the coordinates of the domain bounding box can be obtained.

Calling the Scheme extension sdeicwb:get-front returns the *front* coordinate. The bounding box includes all stretches applied by sdeicwb:stretch.

sdeicwb:get-global-bot, sdeicwb:get-global-top

Returns the top or bottom coordinate of the global bounding box using a dimension-independent syntax.

Syntax

```
(sdeicwb:get-global-bot)  
(sdeicwb:get-global-top)
```

Returns

For a 2D ICWB simulation domain, `sdeicwb:get-global-top` returns the minimum y-coordinate. For a 3D domain, the Scheme extension returns the maximum z-coordinate of the global bounding box. Correspondingly, `sdeicwb:get-global-bot` returns the maximum y-coordinate (2D) or the minimum z-coordinate (3D).

Description

This Scheme extension supports layout-driven mesh generation and structural operations, with a syntax independent of the dimension of the currently active ICWB simulation domain. The default coordinate systems in Sentaurus Structure Editor are different for 2D and 3D.

For 2D, the y-axis points downwards. For 3D, the y-axis points backwards and the z-axis points upwards. Use this Scheme extension to obtain the topmost coordinate for both 2D and 3D ICWB simulation domains.

Examples

```
(define GTop (sdeicwb:get-global-top))  
(define GBot (sdeicwb:get-global-bot))
```

A: Commands

sdeicwb:get-layer-ids

sdeicwb:get-layer-ids

Returns a list of layer IDs.

Syntax

(sdeicwb:get-layer-ids)

Returns

STRING LIST

Description

This Scheme extension returns a list of layer IDs from the ICWB mask file previously loaded by sdeicwb:load-file.

sdeicwb:get-layer-names

Returns a list of layer names.

Syntax

(sdeicwb:get-layer-names)

Returns

STRING LIST

Description

This Scheme extension returns a list of layer names from the IC WorkBench mask file previously loaded by sdeicwb:load-file.

sdeicwb:get-layer-polygon-midpoints

Computes the midpoints of the segments or polygons in a layer.

Syntax

```
(sdeicwb:get-layer-polygon-midpoints layer-name height)
```

Argument	Argument type
layer-name	STRING
height	REAL

Returns

A list of positions given by the segment midpoints as the x-coordinate and the height as the y-coordinate for 2D.

A list of positions given by the x- and y-coordinates of the midpoints of the polygon bounding box and the height as the z-coordinate for 3D.

Description

This Scheme extension is used to locate objects created by layout-driven operations. For example, for a layout-driven contact assignment, you may want to select a backend metal region using an (auxiliary) layer and turn all its interfaces into a contact region.

Examples

```
(sdegeo:set-current-contact-set "drain")
(define DRAINMETAL (find-body-id (car (sdeicwb:get-layer-polygon-midpoints
    "ndrain" (sdeicwb:up SiTop epsilon)))))

(sdegeo:set-contact-boundary-faces DRAINMETAL)
(sdegeo:delete-region DRAINMETAL)
```

A: Commands

sdeicwb:get-left

sdeicwb:get-left

Returns the *left* bounding-box coordinate of the current domains in Sentaurus Structure Editor coordinates with stretches already applied.

Syntax

```
(sdeicwb:get-left)
```

Returns

REAL

Description

When sdeicwb:set-domain has set the current domains, the coordinates of the domain bounding box can be obtained.

Calling the Scheme extension sdeicwb:get-left returns the *left* coordinate. The bounding box includes all stretches applied by sdeicwb:stretch.

sdeicwb:get-polygon-bounding-boxes-by-layer-name

Returns the bounding boxes of polygons on given layer and the current domain.

Syntax

```
(sdeicwb:get-polygon-bounding-boxes-by-layer-name layer-name)
```

Argument	Argument type
layer-name	STRING

Returns

POSITION LIST

Description

This Scheme extension returns the bounding boxes for polygons on a given layer and the given current domain as segments representing the diagonal of the bounding box for that polygon. The returned values are represented as:

```
(list (list a_1 b_1) (list a_2 b_2) ... (list a_n b_n))
```

where a_n and b_n are the corner POSITIONS of the bounding box of each polygon on that layer.

Limitations

The current domain must first be set using the Scheme extension sdeicwb:set-domain.

A: Commands

sdeicwb:get-polygon-by-name

sdeicwb:get-polygon-by-name

Returns polygon coordinates for a given polygon name.

Syntax

```
(sdeicwb:get-polygon-by-name polygon-name)
```

Argument	Argument type
polygon-name	STRING

Returns

POSITION LIST

Description

This Scheme extension returns the polygon coordinates for a given polygon name. Polygons are named as they are read in using sdeicwb:load-file.

A list of polygon names is available on a given layer using the Scheme extension sdeicwb:get-polygon-names-by-layer-name.

sdeicwb:get-polygon-names-by-layer-name

Returns the names of polygons on the given layer.

Syntax

```
(sdeicwb:get-polygon-names-by-layer-name layer-name)
```

Argument	Argument type
layer-name	STRING

Returns

STRING LIST

Description

The given layer-name returns a list of names of polygons on that layer.

sdeicwb:get-region-bot, sdeicwb:get-region-top

Returns the top or bottom coordinate of a given region using a dimension-independent syntax.

Syntax

```
(sdeicwb:get-region-bot body)
(sdeicwb:get-region-top body)
```

Argument	Argument type
body	BODY

Returns

For a 2D ICWB simulation domain, `sdeicwb:get-region-top` returns the minimum y-coordinate. For a 3D domain, it returns the maximum z-coordinate of the region bounding box. Correspondingly, the command `sdeicwb:get-region-bot` returns the maximum y-coordinate (2D) or the minimum z-coordinate (3D).

Description

This Scheme extension supports layout-driven mesh generation and structural operations, with a syntax independent of the dimension of the currently active ICWB simulation domain. The default coordinate systems in Sentaurus Structure Editor are different for 2D and 3D. For 2D, the y-axis points downwards. For 3D, the y-axis points backwards and the z-axis points upwards.

Use this Scheme extension to obtain the topmost coordinate of the specified region for both 2D and 3D ICWB simulation domains.

Examples

```
(define SubstrateID (find-material-id "Silicon"))
(define SiTop (sdeicwb:get-region-top SubstrateID))

(define PolyID (find-material-id "PolySilicon"))
(define PoTop (sdeicwb:get-region-top PolyID))
```

sdeicwb:get-right

Returns the *right* bounding-box coordinate of the current domains in Sentaurus Structure Editor coordinates with stretches already applied.

Syntax

(sdeicwb:get-right)

Returns

REAL

Description

When sdeicwb:set-domain has set the current domains, the coordinates of the domain bounding box can be obtained.

Calling the Scheme extension sdeicwb:get-right returns the *right* coordinate. The bounding box includes all stretches applied by sdeicwb:stretch.

sdeicwb:get-xmax

Returns the ‘xmax’ bounding-box coordinate of the current domains in ICWB coordinates with stretches already applied.

Syntax

(sdeicwb:get-xmax)

Returns

REAL

Description

When sdeicwb:set-domain has set the current domains, the ‘xmax’ coordinate of the domain bounding box is returned in ICWB coordinates by calling sdeicwb:get-xmax. The bounding box includes all stretches applied by sdeicwb:stretch.

sdeicwb:get-xmin

Returns the ‘xmin’ bounding-box coordinate of the current domains in ICWB coordinates with stretches already applied.

Syntax

(sdeicwb:get-xmin)

Returns

REAL

Description

When sdeicwb:set-domain has set the current domains, the ‘xmin’ coordinate of the domain bounding box is returned in ICWB coordinates by calling sdeicwb:get-xmin. The bounding box includes all stretches applied by sdeicwb:stretch.

sdeicwb:get-ymax

Returns the ‘ymax’ bounding-box coordinate of the current domains in ICWB coordinates with stretches already applied.

Syntax

(sdeicwb:get-ymax)

Returns

REAL

Description

When sdeicwb:set-domain has set the current domains, the ‘ymax’ coordinate of the domain bounding box is returned in ICWB coordinates by calling sdeicwb:get-ymax. The bounding box includes all stretches applied by sdeicwb:stretch.

A: Commands

sdeicwb:get-ymin

sdeicwb:get-ymin

Returns the ‘ymin’ bounding-box coordinate of the current domains in ICWB coordinates with stretches already applied.

Syntax

(sdeicwb:get-ymin)

Returns

REAL

Description

When sdeicwb:set-domain has set the current domains, the ‘ymin’ coordinate of the domain bounding box is returned in ICWB coordinates by calling sdeicwb:get-ymin. The bounding box includes all stretches applied by sdeicwb:stretch.

sdeicwb:load-file

Loads an ICWB macro file.

Syntax

```
(sdeicwb:load-file filename [scale])
```

Argument	Argument type
filename	STRING
scale	REAL (optional)

Returns

Returns #t if successful. Otherwise, #f if the file cannot be read.

Description

The ICWB macro file must be read in using `sdeicwb:load-file` as a prerequisite to other `sdeicwb` Scheme extensions that act on the domains and masks defined in that file.

All ICWB coordinates in the macro file are multiplied by the optional argument `scale` as they are read.

Limitations

The ICWB macro file must be readable.

sdeicwb:mapreader

Parses a .map file, and returns the layer names and the layer numbers.

Syntax

```
(sdeicwb:mapreader fname)
```

Argument	Argument type
fname	STRING

Returns

List of two STRING lists.

Description

This Scheme extension parses a .map file. It returns a list with two lists. The first returned list is the layer name list, and the second is the layer number list. After sdeicwb:mapreader is called, the sdeicwb:gds2mac command can be called with the layernames and layernumbers arguments, so when the map file is available, there is no need to add the layernames and numbers manually to the sdeicwb:gds2mac call.

Examples

```
(define map-content (sdeicwb:mapreader "layer.map"))
(define layernames (list-ref map-content 0))
(define layernumbers (list-ref map-content 1))
```

Then, the sdeicwb:gds2mac command can be called with the layernames and layernumbers arguments.

See Also

[sdeicwb:gds2mac on page 721](#)

sdeicwb:set-domain

Sets the current domain.

Syntax

```
(sdeicwb:set-domain domain)
```

Argument	Argument type
domain	STRING STRING LIST

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension sets the current domain to the given domain name or list of domain names.

Setting the current domain is a prerequisite for other sdeicwb Scheme extensions that implicitly depend on the current domain being defined.

A: Commandssdeicwb:stretch

sdeicwb:stretch

Stretches the current domain using the given stretch by the given amount.

Syntax

```
(sdeicwb:stretch stretch-name stretch-amount)
```

Argument	Argument type
stretch-name	STRING
stretch-amount	REAL

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension applies the given stretch by the given amount to the current domains. The order of applied stretches is important because the location of other stretches can change given the application of one stretch.

sdeio:assign-local-refs

Automatically assigns local refinement to optimize the quality of the tessellated boundary output.

Syntax

```
(sdeio:assign-local-refs lref)
```

Argument	Argument type
lref	REAL (between 0-1)

Returns

BOOLEAN (#t for success, #f for failure)

Description

This Scheme extension is used to optimize the quality of the tessellated boundary output generation for meshing. It is used to attach local refinements automatically to the faces of a 3D model. When the TDR tessellated boundary output is generated, these local refinements will be taken into consideration, and the faces will be tessellated such that the local refinement criteria are satisfied. In some cases, this will help to create better quality boundary output, which will assist the meshing engines to create a better quality 3D grid.

This Scheme extension needs only one number as an argument. The range is (0,1); numbers closer to 0 mean less refinement, and numbers closer to 1 mean more local refinement. A reasonable range is 0.2–0.8.

The attached local refinement for each face is determined solely based on the local face geometry (curvature and other geometric properties).

A: Commands

sdeio:find-refinement-tolerances

sdeio:find-refinement-tolerances

Checks the model geometry, and finds the surface and normal tolerances.

Syntax

```
(sdeio:find-refinement-tolerances)
```

Returns

LIST of two REAL numbers (surface and normal tolerances)

Description

This Scheme extension checks the model geometry and finds an appropriate surface tolerance and normal tolerance that will guarantee a tessellated boundary output without topological problems (mainly self-intersecting boundaries can be prevented).

The meshing engine Sentaurus Mesh can mesh the saved TDR boundary if the suggested surface and normal tolerances are used.

Examples

```
(define rtol (sdeio:find-refinement-tolerances))
(sde:setrefprops (list-ref rtol 0) (list-ref rtol 1))
```

sdeio:read-dfise-mask

Loads a mask layout file (.lyt) into the modeler.

Syntax

```
(sdeio:read-dfise-mask filename)
```

Argument	Argument type
filename	STRING

Returns

BOOLEAN (#t for success, #f for failure)

Description

This Scheme extension loads the specified layout file and initializes the data structure that defines the mask layouts inside Procem.

During process emulation, the initialized mask layouts can be used in pattern operations. Mask polarities are not fixed; each mask can be used either as a ‘light’ or ‘dark’ field mask.

The argument `filename` is the name of the mask layout file (specified with the file extension .lyt), and it may also contain a path.

A: Commandssdeio:read-tdr

sdeio:read-tdr

Extracts the boundary and loads a TDR boundary file into Sentaurus Structure Editor.

Syntax

```
(sdeio:read-tdr file-name ["skip-doping"])
```

Argument	Argument type
file-name	STRING
"skip-doping"	STRING (optional)

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension performs three operations:

1. It takes a TDR mesh file and extracts the boundary, unless the TDR file already contains the boundary as geometry (which is typical of TDR files saved by Sentaurus Process and Sentaurus Interconnect).
2. It loads the boundary.
3. It creates a submesh definition and placement using the doping information contained in the TDR file, unless the user has specified "skip-doping".

sdeio:read-tdr-bnd

Loads a TDR boundary file into Sentaurus Structure Editor.

Syntax

```
(sdeio:read-tdr-bnd file-name)
```

Argument	Argument type
file-name	STRING

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension loads a TDR boundary file into Sentaurus Structure Editor.

Each TDR region element is converted to an ACIS body. For 2D models, contact attributes are attached to the corresponding edges of the ACIS model and to the corresponding faces for 3D models. Two-dimensional regions are converted to nonuniform sheet bodies, while 3D regions are converted to manifold solids. The material properties and region names are attached as attributes to the ACIS bodies.

A: Commandssdeio:save-1d-tdr-bnd

sdeio:save-1d-tdr-bnd

Creates a 1D TDR boundary output file extracted from a simple 2D geometry along the *up* coordinate axis defined by (sde:set-process-up-direction).

Syntax

```
(sdeio:save-1d-tdr-bnd body-list file-name
  ["aspect ratio" aspect-ratio]
  ["aut-tolerance-control" aut-tolerance-control] ["faceter" faceter]
  ["max edge length" max-edge-length] ["normal tolerance" normal-tolerance]
  ["surface tolerance" surface-tolerance]
  ["vertex-precision" vertex-precision] [writeinterface saveprecision])
```

Argument	Argument type
body-list	BODY LIST "all"
file-name	STRING
aspect-ratio	REAL (optional) (default is 0)
aut-tolerance-control	BOOLEAN (optional) (default is #t)
faceter	"v1" or "v2" (optional) (default is "v1")
max-edge-length	REAL (optional) (default is 0)
normal-tolerance	REAL (optional) (default is 15)
saveprecision	INTEGER (optional)
surface-tolerance	REAL (optional) (default is 0)
vertex-precision	INTEGER [8-16] (optional) (default is bndprecision)
writeinterface	BOOLEAN (optional)

Returns

Returns #t if the boundary is saved successfully; otherwise, returns #f.

Description

The 1D geometry is extracted from the entities listed in *body-list* in the *up* direction along the corresponding axis (at x=0 in the vertical direction, or y=0 in the horizontal direction). The 2D geometry should be a simple 2D representation of the required 1D geometry, extruded in the corresponding direction.

The definition of the *up* direction – horizontal versus vertical – is made by the Scheme extension `sde:set-process-up-direction`, which takes an integer value 0 or 1. The default value 0 corresponds to the up direction being along the y-axis. The value 1 corresponds to the up direction being along the x-axis.

The output file is extracted from the entities listed in `body-list`. The 2D geometry is tessellated first, using the same process as in 2D. These parameters are described in [sdeio:save-2d-tdr-bnd on page 748](#).

Examples

```
; Create three regions in 2D bordering the y-axis
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 0 0 0) (position 1 5 0) "Silicon" "body")
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 0 -0.1 0) (position 1 0 0) "Oxide" "gateox")
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 0 -1 0) (position 1 -0.1 0) "PolySilicon"
    "gatepoly")

; Add contacts to top and bottom of the structure
(sdegeo:define-contact-set "gate" 4 (color:rgb 1 0 0) "##")
(sdegeo:define-contact-set "substrate" 4 (color:rgb 1 0 0) "##")
(sdegeo:set-current-contact-set "substrate")
(sdegeo:set-contact-edges (list (car (find-edge-id (position 0.5 5 0)))))

; Save 1D extraction to boundary file in TDR format
(sdeio:save-1d-tdr-bnd (get-body-list) "1D.tdr")
```

See Also

[sde:set-process-up-direction on page 482](#)

A: Commands

sdeio:save-2d-tdr-bnd

sdeio:save-2d-tdr-bnd

Generates 2D TDR boundary output.

Syntax

```
(sdeio:save-2d-tdr-bnd body-list file-name [writeinterface saveprecision]
  ["aut-tolerance-control" aut-tolerance-control]
  ["vertex-precision" vertex-precision] ["faceter" faceter]
  ["surface tolerance" surface-tolerance]
  ["normal tolerance" normal-tolerance] ["aspect ratio" aspect-ratio]
  ["max edge length" max-edge-length])
```

Argument	Argument type
aspect-ratio	REAL (optional) (default is 0)
aut-tolerance-control	BOOLEAN (optional) (default is #t)
body-list	BODY LIST "all"
faceter	"v1" or "v2" (optional) (default is "v1")
file-name	STRING
max-edge-length	REAL (optional) (default is 0)
normal-tolerance	REAL (optional) (default is 15)
saveprecision	INTEGER (optional)
surface-tolerance	REAL (optional) (default is 0)
vertex-precision	INTEGER [8-16] (optional) (default is bndprecision)
writeinterface	BOOLEAN (optional)

Returns

BOOLEAN

Description

This Scheme extension generates a 2D TDR boundary file. The argument list entries and their usage are explained in the [sdeio:save-tdr-bnd](#) command description.

See Also

[sdeio:save-tdr-bnd](#) on page 750

sdeio:save-3d-tdr-bnd

Generates 3D TDR boundary output.

Syntax

```
(sdeio:save-3d-tdr-bnd body-list file-name
  [writeinterface writesurfnormal saveprecision]
  ["aut-tolerance-control" aut-tolerance-control]
  ["vertex-precision" vertex-precision] ["faceter" faceter]
  ["surface tolerance" surface-tolerance]
  ["normal tolerance" normal-tolerance] ["aspect ratio" aspect-ratio]
  ["max edge length" max-edge-length])
```

Argument	Argument type
aspect-ratio	REAL (optional) (default is 0)
aut-tolerance-control	BOOLEAN (optional) (default is #t)
body-list	BODY LIST "all"
faceter	"v1" or "v2" (optional) (default is "v1")
file-name	STRING
max-edge-length	REAL (optional) (default is 0)
normal-tolerance	REAL (optional) (default is 15)
saveprecision	INTEGER (optional)
surface-tolerance	REAL (optional) (default is 0)
vertex-precision	INTEGER [8-16] (optional) (default is bndprecision)
writeinterface	BOOLEAN (optional)
writesurfnormal	BOOLEAN (optional) (default is #f)

Returns

BOOLEAN

Description

This Scheme extension generates a 3D TDR boundary file. The argument list entries and their usage are explained in the sdeio:save-tdr-bnd command description.

A: Commands

sdeio:save-tdr-bnd

See Also[sdeio:save-tdr-bnd on page 750](#)

sdeio:save-tdr-bnd

Generates an output TDR boundary file.

Syntax

```
(sdeio:save-tdr-bnd body-list file-name
  [writeinterface writesurfnormal saveprecision]
  ["aut-tolerance-control" aut-tolerance-control]
  ["vertex-precision" vertex-precision] ["faceter" faceter]
  ["surface tolerance" surface-tolerance]
  ["normal tolerance" normal-tolerance] ["aspect ratio" aspect-ratio]
  ["max edge length" max-edge-length])
```

Argument	Argument type
aspect-ratio	REAL (optional) (default is 0)
aut-tolerance-control	BOOLEAN (optional) (default is #t)
body-list	BODY LIST "all"
faceter	"v1" or "v2" (optional) (default is "v1")
file-name	STRING
max-edge-length	REAL (optional) (default is 0)
normal-tolerance	REAL (optional) (default is 15)
saveprecision	INTEGER (optional)
surface-tolerance	REAL (optional) (default is 0)
vertex-precision	INTEGER [8-16] (optional) (default is bndprecision)
writeinterface	BOOLEAN (optional)
writesurfnormal	BOOLEAN (optional) (default is #f)

Returns

BOOLEAN

Description

This Scheme extension generates an output TDR boundary file.

Depending on the model dimensionality, this Scheme extension calls either `sdeio:save-2d-tdr-bnd` or `sdeio:save-3d-tdr-bnd`. You can specify `all` instead of an entity list in the argument list to use all regions for the generation of an output TDR boundary file.

When the tessellated boundary file is saved using the `sdeio:save-tdr-bnd` command, the refinement controls (defined by `sde-ref`) are respected with one exception. The exception is the following: In 3D, if the model contains a small edge – with edge length smaller than twice the surface tolerance – the surface tolerance parameter of the `sde-ref` refinement control object is adjusted automatically to half of the smallest edge length. This automatic adjustment is used to avoid having intersecting boundaries in the tessellated boundary file. (This can happen when very thin curved regions are present in the model and the surface tolerance is larger than the thickness of the region.)

The global Scheme variable `aut-adjust-refinement-tolerance` can be used to disable the automatic readjustment of the surface tolerance.

The `(set! aut-adjust-refinement-tolerance #f)` command switches off the automatic setting of the surface tolerance. The default value of `aut-adjust-refinement-tolerance` is `#t`. This command switches on or off the automatic setting of the surface/normal tolerances of the faceter. If there are some small edges in the model, the `sde-ref` settings are readjusted automatically in case the current `sde-ref` settings create an invalid boundary tessellation. The `sdeio:save-tdr-bnd` extension automatically changes the surface tolerance parameter of `sde-ref` in case the specified surface tolerance is larger than the minimal edge length. In this case, the surface tolerance will be set to 0.5 times the smallest edge length, unless the refinement tolerance adjustment is explicitly switched off using `(set! aut-adjust-refinement-tolerance #f)`.

The argument list has been extended with the following keywords: "aut-tolerance-control", "vertex-precision", "faceter", "surface tolerance", "normal tolerance", "aspect ratio", and "max edge length".

NOTE The order of these keywords in the argument list is arbitrary. However, the first two arguments in the list must be `body-list` `file-name`. Each keyword must be followed by an argument value.

If the "aut-tolerance-control" keyword is used, a Boolean (`#t/#f`) must follow the argument keyword. "aut-tolerance-control" `#t` means that the surface tolerance can be set automatically to a different value than the specified, or default, surface tolerance value in case the model contains small edges that could cause a topologically incorrect boundary tessellation using the current surface tolerance. This is the default behavior, which can be

A: Commands

sdeio:save-tdr-bnd

switched off using "aut-tolerance-control" #f. This is equivalent to (set! aut-adjust-refinement-tolerance #f).

The "vertex-precision" keyword must be followed by an integer ([8-16]) indicating how many decimal digits the vertex coordinate list in the tessellated boundary file will contain.

The "faceter" keyword must be followed either by "v1" or "v2", which denote two different algorithms that can be used for the tessellation:

- The "v1" algorithm is the default algorithm that was used in Sentaurus Structure Editor before Version F-2011.09.
- The "v2" algorithm is available since Version F-2011.09. This algorithm satisfies the specified surface and normal tolerances more precisely; therefore, it can create denser meshes and more elements in the tessellated boundary file.

For procedural faces (analytic bodies), these two algorithms generate a similar surface tessellation, but the "v2" algorithm creates a higher quality tessellation for spline faces.

The surface tessellation control parameters "surface tolerance", "aspect ratio", "normal tolerance", and "max edge length" can be set using the sde:setrefprops function. However, for a more convenient, one-step, tessellated boundary file generation, these control parameters also were added to the sdeio:save-tdr-bnd function. Each of these keywords must be followed by a real number in the argument list.

sdepe:add-substrate

Adds an initial substrate layer to the device.

Syntax

```
(sdepe:add-substrate "material" material "thickness" thickness ["base" base]  
["region" region-name])
```

Argument	Argument type
material	DATEXMAT
thickness	REAL
base	REAL (optional)
region-name	STRING (optional)

Returns

ENTITY (BODY)

Description

This Scheme extension generates the first substrate layer for a device. The domain boundary must be set before this function is called. The keyword "material" identifies the DATEX material of the generated body. The keyword "base" can be used to assign a value for the bottom z-coordinate of the substrate layer. If "base" is not specified, the substrate layer will be placed such that the bottom will be placed at z = 0. An explicit region name can be assigned to the generated substrate by using the "region" keyword.

See Also

[sdepe:pattern on page 773](#)

A: Commands

sdepe:clean

sdepe:clean

Cleans the model before a process emulation operation.

Syntax

(sdepe:clean)

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension regularizes all the bodies and fixes the imprints. It can be used to simplify or clean the Procem model, especially if the input model is generated by other tools and a tessellated boundary is imported to Sentaurus Structure Editor first, as the initial structure.

sdepe:define-pe-domain

Defines a base domain for the process emulation.

Syntax

```
(sdepe:define-pe-domain {{X0 Y0 X1 Y1} | {polygon}})
```

Argument	Argument type
X0	REAL
Y0	REAL
X1	REAL
Y1	REAL
polygon	REAL LIST

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension creates the simulation domain for subsequent Procem operations. The argument list contains either four real numbers or a list of real pairs.

If the argument list contains four real numbers, a rectangle is defined, using the four numbers as the xy coordinates as the two opposite corners of the simulation domain.

If a list of real pairs is defined, these pairs define the vertex points of the simulation domain in the xy plane. If a polygon is used to define the simulation domain, the only restriction is that the polygon must be a simply connected convex polygon. The domain is defined in the xy plane at z = 0. This Scheme extension creates a wire body, representing the simulation domain. This wire body is called `domainboundary`, and this global variable can be accessed directly from Scheme. The `domainboundary` is an artificial object that is needed for other Procem commands to identify the simulation domain.

The `domainboundary` is not written separately to the output boundary file. If, after some Procem operations, you want to change the simulation domain, `domainboundary` must be deleted using the command (`entity:delete domainboundary`). This may be necessary, for example, if the model was reflected after some Procem operations, which changed the bounding box of the model.

A: Commands

sdepe:define-pe-domain

If a 3D model is already defined, Procem operations can be applied directly, without the need to define the domain boundary explicitly. In this case, the domain boundary is computed automatically from the existing model when the first Procem operation is used. The domain boundary is computed as the xy cross section of the model at the minimal z-position.

NOTE The process emulation commands operate on the entire device and cannot be restricted to operate only on a certain part (defined by a rectangular domain). However, if you want to modify the process emulation domain, use the sdegeo:chop-domain command to remove the unwanted part of the model. After the unwanted part is removed, the previously computed domain boundary must be deleted using the (entity:delete domainboundary) command.

Examples

```
; to define a polygonal simulation domain use:  
(sdepe:define-pe-domain (list 0 0 10 0 15 2.5 10 5 0 5))  
; or equivalently  
(sdepe:define-pe-domain 0 0 10 0 15 2.5 10 5 0 5)  
; to define a rectangular simulation domain use:  
(sdepe:define-pe-domain (list 0 0 10 5))  
; or equivalently  
(sdepe:define-pe-domain 0 0 10 5)
```

sdepe:depo

Performs a deposition step.

Syntax

```
(sdepe:depo "material" material "thickness" thickness ["region" region-name]
  ["type" depo-type] ["algorithm" depo-alg]
  ( ["radius" radius] ["vexity" vexity-type]
    ["advanced-rounding" advrounding] | ["rounding" rounding] )
  ( ["chamfer" cutback-distance] ["vexity" vexity-type] )
  ( ["taper-angle" taper-angle] ["taper-direction" taper-direction] )
  ( ["initial-thickness" initial-thickness]
    ["selective-material" selective-material]
    ["selective-taper" selective-taper] )
  ( ["ray-vector" ray-vector] ["BC" BC] ["ext-dist" ext-dist]
    ["shadowing" shadowing] )
  ["steps" nsteps] ["adaptive" adaptive] [PT keywords and values])
```

Argument	Argument type
material	DATEXMAT
thickness	REAL
region-name	STRING (optional)
depo-type	{"iso" "aniso"} (optional)
depo-alg	{"lopx" "lop-move" "sweep" "PT"} (optional)
radius	REAL (optional)
vexity-type	VEXITY TYPE {"convex" "concave" "all"} (optional)
advrounding	BOOLEAN (optional)
rounding	BOOLEAN (optional)
chamfer	REAL (optional)
taper-angle	REAL (optional)
taper-direction	(list "x" "-x" "y" "-y") (or any combination of these directions) (optional)
initial-thickness	REAL (between (0-1)) (optional)
selective-material	DATEXMAT (optional)
selective-taper	BOOLEAN (optional)

A: Commands

sdepe:depo

Argument	Argument type
ray-vector	GVECTOR (optional)
BC	{ "none" "Reflect" "Periodic" "ext-dist" } (optional)
ext-dist	REAL (optional)
shadowing	BOOLEAN (optional)
nsteps	INTEGER (>=1) (optional)
adaptive	BOOLEAN (optional)
PT keywords and values	Table 25 on page 152 (optional)

Returns

ENTITY of the generated deposit layer.

Description

This Scheme extension performs a deposition step. For details, see [Deposition on page 158](#). For details regarding the command arguments, see [Table 27 on page 158](#).

NOTE The order of the argument list items is not relevant, but the correct data values always must follow the keywords. Certain options may be contradictory, for example, the "lopx" algorithm cannot be used for anisotropic deposition, and the "PT" algorithm cannot be used with rounding. In addition, certain arguments must be specified together. The Scheme extension sdepe:depo performs a preprocessing consistency check of the arguments. If a keyword does not match, an error message is displayed and the function execution is terminated.

sdepe:doping-constant-placement

Defines and applies a constant doping.

Syntax

```
(sdepe:doping-constant-placement name species concentration region-name)
```

Argument	Argument type
name	STRING
species	STRING
concentration	REAL
region-name	STRING

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension defines and applies a constant doping to a given region. In the case of constant doping, a separate implant command is not necessary, as is the case with Gaussian doping profiles.

A: Commands

sdepe:doping-gauss

sdepe:doping-gauss

Defines a Gaussian doping profile.

Syntax

```
(sdepe:doping-gauss name species lateral-penetration peak-concentr peak-depth
    inside-concentr inside-depth)
```

Argument	Argument type
name	STRING
species	STRING
lateral-penetration	REAL
peak-concentr	REAL
peak-depth	REAL
inside-concentr	REAL
inside-depth	REAL

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension defines a Gaussian doping profile with a given name to be applied to the device through the `implant` command.

NOTE To create a doping implantation in the device, both the `doping-gauss` and `implant` statements must be used. The first statement defines the doping profile, and the second is used to apply the doping profile to the device.

NOTE Instead of `sdepe:doping-gauss`, other profile definition commands can be used and referenced in the `implant` statement, such as:

- `sdedr:define-1d-external-profile`
- `sdedr:define-analytical-profile`
- `sdedr:define-constant-profile`
- `sdedr:define-erf-profile`
- `sdedr:define-gaussian-profile`

sdepe:etch-material

Performs an etching step operation.

Syntax

```
(sdepe:etch-material "material" material "depth" depth
+ all deposition arguments listed for sdepe:depo
["overetch" overetch] ["eb1" eb1] [PT keywords and values])
```

Argument	Argument type
material	DATEXMAT
depth	REAL
overetch	REAL (optional)
eb1	"all" (default) "top" (optional)
PT keywords and values	Table 25 on page 152 (optional)
+ all deposition arguments listed for sdepe:depo	

Returns

None.

Description

The etching step is very similar to the deposition step, except that the deposition is performed on a complementary body. The deposition is performed on the complementary body and, as a last step, this deposited layer is removed from the original device (only using the bodies with the specified material attribute). All regions with a different material attribute that are originally on top of the material being etched will protect the etch material underneath. The optional keyword "overetch" can be added to move the vertical etch faces by the specified offset.

The argument "eb1" determines during etching whether only the initially exposed bodies (with the given etch material) are affected (if "eb1" "top" is specified) or whether initially unexposed layers of the specified materials are affected (if "eb1" "all" is specified).

For detailed descriptions of the available keywords and effects, see [sdepe:depo on page 757](#).

NOTE The deposition offset is specified using the "thickness" attribute, and the etch offset is specified using the "depth" attribute. This is the only difference between the argument names for these two Scheme extensions (sdepe:depo and sdepe:etch-material).

sdepe:extend-masks

Extends all masks.

Syntax

```
(sdepe:extend-masks pminx pminy pmaxx pmaxy extension-distance)
```

Argument	Argument type
pminx	REAL
pminy	REAL
pmaxx	REAL
pmaxy	REAL
extension-distance	REAL

Returns

BOOLEAN

Description

This Scheme extension extends all masks about the boundary, which is specified by pminx, pminy, pmaxx, and pmaxy. The extension distance is specified by extension-distance. All existing masks are affected.

Examples

```
(sde:clear)
(sdepe:generate-mask "M1" (list (list 0 0 10 5)))
(sdepe:extend-masks 0 0 10 5 2)

(sde:clear)
(sdepe:generate-mask "M1" (list (list 0 0 10 5)))
(sdepe:extend-masks 0 0 5 2 2)
(sdepe:extend-masks 6 3 10 5 2)
```

A: Commandssdepe:fill-device

sdepe:fill-device

Fills the device with the specified material up to the specified height.

Syntax

```
(sdepe:fill-device "material" material ["height" height]
                    ["region" region-name])
```

Argument	Argument type
material	DATEXMAT
height	REAL (optional)
region-name	STRING (optional)

Returns

ENTITY of the generated fill region.

Description

The material is identified with the "material" keyword and a subsequent DATEX material. The height is specified by using the "height" keyword and a real number. If "height" is not given, the function fills up the device to the top position. The region name of the filled region can be specified using the optional "region" argument.

sdepe:generate-domainboundary

Extracts the simulation boundary from an existing model.

Syntax

```
(sdepe:generate-domainboundary)
```

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension extracts the simulation boundary from an existing model. When Procem is started from an empty model, one of the first commands should be (`(sdepe:define-pe-domain)`) to define the domain boundary. All subsequent functions work on that domain. If you want to perform additional process steps on a model, this step is not needed. It is sufficient to call (`(sdepe:generate-domainboundary)`), which will extract the domainboundary wire from the model. (The same restrictions apply here as for (`(sdepe:define-pe-domain)`).) The extracted boundary must be convex and can contain only one lump. The Scheme extension initializes the Scheme variable `domainboundary` (wire body).

Examples

```
(sdegeo:set-default-boolean "AB")
(sdegeo:create-cylinder (position 0 0 0) (position 0 0 1) 5 "Silicon"
  "region_1")
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0 -5 0) (position 15 5 1) "Silicon" "region_2")
(sdepe:generate-domainboundary)
(sdepe:depo "PolySilicon" 0.5)
```

A: Commands

sdepe:generate-empty-mask

sdepe:generate-empty-mask

Creates a new empty mask.

Syntax

```
(sdepe :generate-empty-mask maskname)
```

Argument	Argument type
maskname	STRING

Returns

BOOLEAN

Description

This Scheme extension creates a new empty mask. Empty masks behave the same way in Procem operations as ‘regular’ masks, except no geometry is attached to the empty masks. The name of the empty mask is registered, and query functions can be used to find it (`get-empty-mask-list`, `exists-empty-mask-name`).

When mask polarity "light" is used, an empty mask behaves like a regular mask that is placed completely outside of the simulation domain.

When mask polarity "dark" is used, an empty mask behaves like a regular mask that covers the complete simulation domain.

Examples

```
(sde:clear)
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0 0 0) (position 10 10 4) "Silicon" "base")
(sdepe:generate-empty-mask "M1")
(sdepe:pattern "mask" "M1" "thickness" 1 "material" "Resist")
(sdepe:pattern "mask" "M1" "thickness" 1 "material" "Resist" "polarity"
"dark")
```

sdepe:generate-mask

Creates a mask for further process operations.

Syntax

```
(sdepe:generate-mask mask-name polygon-list)
```

Argument	Argument type
mask-name	STRING
polygon-list	POLYGON LIST

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension is used to define masks in Procem. The defined masks can be used in further patterning operations. (The used masks are not deleted.) Each mask is defined as a polygon list. When the polygon list is converted to a mask, first each polygon is converted to a 2D sheet body. Then, a containment check is performed, and the partially overlapping converted sheet bodies are united. If a sheet body is completely contained inside another body, it will be subtracted from that body and an internal void will form. In this way, multiply connected mask sheet bodies can be created.

A single mask polygon list cannot contain intersecting edges, and the polygon vertex list must define a manifold sheet body for each polygon. (No cutlines or dangling edges are allowed.) If the vertex list is not closed, the converter will close it automatically. Zero length edges are not allowed in the polygon vertex list (that is, there should be at least a 1.0e-06 distance between the vertices). Different masks can have intersecting polygonal boundaries. If a mask contains rectangular polygons, it is sufficient to specify only two opposite corners of such polygons. Each polygon is defined as an xy coordinate list.

The argument `mask-name` is the name of the mask that is created by the Scheme extension. The generated mask will be a 2D sheet body, and a ‘mask name’ `mask-name` attribute will be attached to the mask body. If a mask with the specified name already exists, subsequent operations will use the newly created mask. The argument `polygon-list` specifies the vertex points of the generated mask.

A: Commands

sdepe:generate-mask

Examples

```
(sde:clear)
(sdepe:generate-mask "DEMO-MASK-1" (list (list 2 2 5 2 5 3 2 3)
                                         (list 5 6 9 6 7 9)))
(sdepe:generate-mask "DEMO-MASK-2" (list (list 14 7 13.73 8 13 8.73 12 9 11
                                             8.73 10.27 8 10 7 10.27 6 11 5.27 12 5 13 5.23 13.73 6)))
(sdepe:generate-mask "DEMO-MASK-3" (list (list 11 3 10.73 4 10 4.73 9 5 8 4.73
                                             7.27 4 7 3 7.27 2 8 1.27 9 1 10 1.23 10.73 2)))

(sde:clear)
(sdepe:generate-mask "MASK1" (list (list 1 1 3 3) (list 7 7 9 9)))
(sdepe:generate-mask "MASK2" (list (list 7 1 9 3 3 9 1 7)))
(sdepe:generate-mask "MASK3" (list (list 2 1 3 2 2 3 1 2)
                                   (list 8 1 9 2 8 3 7 2) (list 8 7 9 8 8 9 8) (list 2 7 3 8 2 9 1 8)))
(sdepe:generate-mask "MASK4" (list (list 3 3 7 7)))
(sdepe:generate-mask "MASK5" (list (list 3 0 8 2) (list 8 3 10 7)
                                   (list 3 8 7 10) (list 0 3 2 7)))
```

sdepe:icon_layer

Creates interconnect structures.

Syntax

```
(sdepe:icon_layer {"mask" mname} {"polarity" mpolarity} {"thickness" lth}
    {"taper-angle" tang} {"ic-material" icmat} {"env-material" envmat}
    {"ic-region" icr} {"env-region" envr} {"base-coord" bc}
    {"taper-position" tpos})
```

Argument	Argument type
mname	STRING (name of mask; default is "")
mpolarity	STRING (mask polarity; default is "light")
lth	REAL (layer thickness; default is 0)
tang	REAL (taper angle; default is 0)
icmat	DATEXMAT (interconnect material; default is "Metal")
envmat	DATEXMAT (material used for the fill; default is "Gas")
icr	STRING (interconnect region name; default is "ic-region")
envr	STRING (region name of the filled part; default is "env-region")
bc	REAL (base coordinate of created layer in z-direction; default is the previous maximal z-coordinate)
tpos	STRING ("top" or "bottom"); default value is "bottom"

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension can be used like other sdepe Scheme extensions. The arguments must be added as keyword-value pairs. The "mask" and "thickness" arguments must be specified; all other variables have default values, which are listed in the above syntax section.

A: Commands
sdepe:icon_layer

If the region names are not given, different layers will have the same region names ("ic-region" and "env-region"). Before the generation of boundary output, these regions can be united or renamed to have unique region names.

If "taper-position" "bottom" is used, the mask is tapered from the bottom position of the interconnect layer. If "taper-position" "top" is used, the initial mask is extruded first and, then the sidewalls are tapered from the top position of the interconnect layer.

Examples

[Example: Generating an Interconnect Structure on page 175](#)

sdepe:implant

Creates a doping distribution using analytic functions to emulate an implantation operation that can include diffusion.

Syntax

```
(sdepe:implant doping-name ["flat" ["abs-height" abs-height |
    "delta-height" delta-height] ["pmat" pmatlist] ["direction" direction])
```

Argument	Argument type
doping-name	STRING
abs-height	REAL (optional)
delta-height	REAL (optional)
pmatlist	DATEXMAT DATEXMAT LIST (optional)
direction	STRING (optional) "Positive" "Negative" "Both"

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension applies the doping profile `doping-name` to the top surface of a device. Areas of ‘resist’ and device features covered by resist are protected from doping implantation. The doping profile `doping-name` must be previously defined using one of the `sdedr` doping definition commands:

- `sdedr:define-constant-profile`
- `sdedr:define-1d-external-profile`
- `sdedr:define-erf-profile`
- `sdedr:define-gaussian-profile`
- `sdedr:define-analytical-profile`

Sentaurus Structure Editor analyzes the geometry of the surface of the structure to find resist layers blocking the interface with the gas. By default, the doping profile `doping-name` is placed at all surface faces exposed to the gas.

By giving the option “`flat`”, the contour of the exposed surface is projected onto the `xy` plane, and this planar surface is used as the reference for the placement of the doping profile `doping-name`.

A: Commands

sdepe:implant

name. By default, this plane is positioned along the z-axis at the uppermost nonresist device feature. This z-coordinate can be adjusted by using the option `delta-height` (in this case, the maximum z-coordinate is offset by `delta-height`) or can be set to an absolute value (fixed value) using the option `abs-height`.

The optional "pmat" keyword together with a DATEX material list can be used in addition to define a list of (or only one) other DATEX material that will behave like resist. The specified materials also will protect the top exposed surface from doping implantation.

The optional keyword "direction" determines the direction of the profile with respect to the baseline computed by `sdepe:implant`. The default is "Both".

NOTE To create a doping implantation in the device, both the `doping-gauss` and `implant` statements must be used. The first is used to define the doping profile, and the second is used to apply the doping profile to the device.

NOTE Instead of `sdepe:doping-gauss`, other profile definition commands such as the following can be used and referenced in the `implant` statement:

- `sdedr:define-1d-external-profile`
- `sdedr:define-analytical-profile`
- `sdedr:define-constant-profile`
- `sdedr:define-erf-profile`
- `sdedr:define-gaussian-profile`

NOTE By default, the `sdepe:implant` command places the doping profile at all surfaces exposed to gas, including the vertical sidewalls. If the implantation should be performed only on the inclined (nonvertical) faces, the "flat" keyword must be added to the `sdepe:implant` argument list.

sdepe:pattern

Performs a pattern step.

Syntax

```
(sdepe:pattern "mask" mask-name "polarity" polarity ["type" depo-type]
  "material" material ["algorithm" depo-alg] "thickness" thickness
  ["steps" nsteps] ["region" region] [PT keywords and values])
```

Argument	Argument type
mask-name	STRING (name of an existing mask)
polarity	{"light" "dark"}
depo-type	{"iso" "aniso"} (optional)
depo-alg	{"lopx" "lop-move" "sweep" "PT"} (optional)
material	DATEXMAT
thickness	REAL
nsteps	INTEGER (>=1) (optional)
region	STRING (region name of the patterned body) (optional)
PT keywords and values	Table 25 on page 152 (optional)

Returns

ENTITY of the generated pattern layer.

Description

This Scheme extension generates a patterned layer. The "mask" keyword identifies the mask to be used for the pattern operation. (The mask must be already defined.) The mask polarity can be defined using the "polarity" keyword.

Since the pattern operation is analogous to a deposition step, for detailed explanations of the used algorithms and types, see [sdepe:depo on page 757](#).

A: Commands

sdepe:photo

sdepe:photo

Performs a photo (flat pattern) step.

Syntax

```
(sdepe:photo "mask" mask-name "polarity" polarity ["type" depo-type]
  "material" material { "thickness" thickness | "height" height }
  ["steps" nsteps] ["region" region])
```

Argument	Argument type
mask-name	STRING (name of an existing mask)
polarity	{"light" "dark"}
depo-type	{"aniso" "iso"} (optional)
material	DATEXMAT
thickness	REAL
height	REAL
nsteps	INTEGER (>=1) (optional)
region	STRING (region name of the patterned body) (optional)

Returns

ENTITY of the generated pattern layer.

Description

This Scheme extension generates a photo layer. The "mask" keyword identifies the mask to be used for the operation. (The mask must be already defined.) The mask polarity can be defined using the "polarity" keyword.

The photo operation is similar to a combined sequence of a fill, a pattern, and an etch step. The used algorithms for the sdepe:photo operation are selected automatically to provide more robustness. Users cannot change these algorithms.

NOTE The difference between sdepe:photo and sdepe:pattern is that the sdepe:photo operation creates a flat top.

sdepe:polish-device

Removes the top part of the device.

Syntax

```
(sdepe:polish-device { ["thickness" thickness] | ["height" height] }
                      ["material" material])
```

Argument	Argument type
thickness	REAL (optional)
height	REAL (optional)
material	DATEXMAT (optional)

Returns

None.

Description

Either the keyword "height" must be specified, in which case, all material above the specified height is removed or "thickness" must be specified, in which case, the distance is measured from the top device position, and all materials from the top are removed.

If the optional "material" keyword and material argument pair is used, only the top exposed bodies with the specified material attribute are polished. (This behavior is similar to a selective polish operation.)

A: Commandssdepe:remove

sdepe:remove

Removes the specified region or material.

Syntax

```
(sdepe:remove { ["region" region-name] | ["material" material] })
```

Argument	Argument type
region-name	STRING (optional)
material	DATEXMAT (optional)

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension removes either the specified material (in which case, the keyword "material" is used) or the specified region (in the case, the keyword "region" is used).

sdepe:trim-masks

Trims masks so that they do not extend outside the domain boundary.

Syntax

```
(sdepe:trim-masks domainboundary)
```

Argument	Argument type
domainboundary	WIRE BODY

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension trims masks so that they do not extend outside the domain boundary. When `sdepe:define-pe-domain` is used to define the simulation domain, the global variable `domainboundary` is initialized. It is set to the wire body that represents the domain boundary. After `domainboundary` is set, `(sdepe:trim-masks domainboundary)` is used, which trims all masks to the specified domain.

NOTE If the domain boundary is not set explicitly and the `sdepe` commands are used on an existing body, the domain boundary is extracted automatically and the `domainboundary` variable is set as well.

A: Commandssdesnmesh:replace-tensor-block

sdesnmesh:replace-tensor-block

Replaces the Tensor section of the mesh command file with the given string.

Syntax

```
(sdesnmesh:replace-tensor-block value)
```

Argument	Argument type
value	STRING

Returns

```
true
```

Description

This Scheme extension replaces the Tensor section of the mesh command file with the given string.

NOTE Double quotation marks within the string must be escaped with the backslash, for example:

```
\\"example string\\"
```

This Scheme extension allows direct manipulation of the Tensor section without syntax-checking and replaces the deprecated Tensor section commands such as `sdesnmesh:set-tensor-mesh-float` and `sdesnmesh:set-tensor-box`.

Limitations

These deprecated commands use a different internal data structure unrelated to the data structure used by `(sdesnmesh:replace-tensor-block value)`. The deprecated commands are still supported for backward compatibility, but not with `sdesnmesh:replace-tensor-block` at the same time.

sdesnmesh:replace-tools-block

Replaces the `Tools` section of the mesh command file with the given string.

Syntax

```
(sdesnmesh:replace-tools-block value)
```

Argument	Argument type
value	STRING

Returns

`true`

Description

This Scheme extension replaces the `Tools` section of the mesh command file with the given string.

NOTE Double quotation marks within the string must be escaped with the backslash, for example:

```
\\"example string\\"
```

This Scheme extension allows direct manipulation of the `Tools` section without syntax-checking.

A: Commands

sdesnmesh:set-iocontrols

sdesnmesh:set-iocontrols

Sets parameters in the `IOControls` section of the mesh command file.

Syntax

```
(sdesnmesh:set-iocontrols ["inputFile" input-file] ["outputFile" output-file]
  ["lateraldiffusion" #t | #f] ["numThreads" integer])
```

Argument	Argument type
input-file	STRING (optional)
output-file	STRING (optional)
"lateraldiffusion"	#t #f (optional)
"numThreads"	INTEGER (optional)

Returns

Undefined.

Description

This Scheme extension sets parameters in the `IOControls` section of the mesh command file.

NOTE If the `inputFile` parameter is defined, Sentaurus Structure Editor also uses this value to determine the boundary file name when building the mesh, overriding the model name.

See Also

[Sentaurus™ Mesh User Guide, IOControls Section on page 10](#)

sdesp:begin

Begins Sentaurus Process and Sentaurus Structure Editor boundary-merging mode.

Syntax

(sdesp:begin)

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension is called before beginning the merging of .sat file boundaries. It must be called before the sdesp:define-step command can be used. For that reason, it is necessary to begin the Sentaurus Process and Sentaurus Structure Editor mode, which is terminated with sdesp:finalize.

Limitations

This Scheme extension applies to 3D models only.

Examples

```
; Create Sentaurus Process Tcl file using sdesp commands
; Start Sentaurus Process/Sentaurus Structure Editor mode
(sdesp:begin)
; Load .sat files, each time defining a step name to be reproduced
; in Sentaurus Process
(sdesp:define-step "step1" "_step1.sat")
(sdesp:define-step "step2" "_step2.sat")
(sdesp:define-step "step3" "_step3.sat")
(sdesp:define-step "step4" "_step4.sat")
; Conclude Sentaurus Process/Sentaurus Structure Editor mode, write Tcl file
(sdesp:finalize "sprocess_sde.tcl")
```

sdesp:define-step

Merges boundary (in .sat file) and defines a structure step to be reproduced in Sentaurus Process.

Syntax

```
(sdesp:define-step step-name file-name)
```

Argument	Argument type
step-name	STRING
file-name	STRING

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension loads a .sat file called `file-name`. It merges with the currently loaded geometry and associates `step-name` with the current step.

See Also

[sdesp:begin on page 781](#)

sdesp:finalize

Completes Sentaurus Process and Sentaurus Structure Editor boundary merging and writes a Sentaurus Process Tcl file.

Syntax

(sdesp:finalize *Tcl-file-name*)

Argument	Argument type
<i>Tcl-file-name</i>	STRING

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension is used to complete the merging of boundaries in the Sentaurus Process and Sentaurus Structure Editor mode. It writes a Tcl file defining the `recreate_step` Tcl procedure called from within Sentaurus Process to recreate model geometry by redefining region materials.

See Also

[sdesp:begin on page 781](#)

sdesp:restore-state

Restores the internal state of Sentaurus Process and Sentaurus Structure Editor to permit the restarting of the boundary-merging process.

Syntax

(sdesp:restore-state step-name-list)

Argument	Argument type
step-name-list	STRING LIST

Returns

None.

Description

During boundary merging by Sentaurus Process and Sentaurus Structure Editor, you may want to save the state and restore it later (perhaps in a different Sentaurus Structure Editor session) before continuing with the merging leading to its finalization.

To restore: Most of the internal bookkeeping is stored in the .sat file that is reloaded. However, the sequence of steps that have been defined so far must be restored using this Scheme extension. The list of all steps in the correct order is given as a parameter to this extension.

See Also

[sdesp:begin on page 781](#)

set-interface-contact

Marks the common faces of two 3D regions as contacts.

Syntax

```
(set-interface-contact region1 region2 contact-name)
```

Argument	Argument type
region1	STRING
region2	STRING
contact-name	STRING

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension attaches a contact attribute to the common faces of the specified regions.

Limitations

This Scheme extension applies to 3D models only.

Examples

```
(sde:clear)
(sdegeo:create-cuboid (position 0 0 0) (position 10 10 10) "Silicon" "mb1")
(sdegeo:create-sphere (position 10 10 0) 4 "PolySilicon" "mb2")
(sdegeo:define-contact-set "ifcontact" 4 (color:rgb 1 0 0) "##")
(set-interface-contact "mb1" "mb2" "ifcontact")
```

A: Commands

shell?

shell?

Determines if a Scheme object is a shell.

Syntax

(shell? object)

Argument	Argument type
object	SCHEME OBJECT

Returns

BOOLEAN

Description

This Scheme extension returns #t if the specified object is a shell; otherwise, it returns #f. The argument object specifies the Scheme object to be queried.

skin:options

Sets the options in the data structure to be used by skinning APIs.

Syntax

```
(skin:options {skin-option-name value} [skin-options])
```

Argument	Argument type
skin-option-name	STRING
value	BOOLEAN
skin-options	SKIN OPTIONS (optional)

Returns

sweep-options

Description

This Scheme extension sets the Scheme object `skin-options` that is used by the skinning and lofting Scheme extensions.

The argument `skin-option-name` gives the name of the skinning option.

The argument `value` is the value of the `skin-option-name`. The different `skin-option-names` and their default values are:

- `align` (Boolean): This option is used to align the direction of the cross-section curves such that the normal of the first profile points towards the second profile. All other profiles are aligned to follow the first and second. If the sections are not oriented in the same direction, the `align` option can be used to avoid producing a twisted, self-intersecting body. The default value is `#t`.
- `allow_same_uv` (Boolean): This option allows surfaces with the same `u` and `v` direction to be created. If the option is set to `#t` and a surface with the same `u` and `v` directions is created, a warning will be displayed. If set to `#f`, an error will be displayed.

NOTE If this option is set to `#t` and a surface with the same `u` and `v` directions is created, modeling problems may appear later.

- `arc_length` and `arc_length_u` (Boolean): The `arc_length` option is used to select the arc length or isoparametric parameterization of the skinning surface. For basic skinning and lofting in isoparametric parameterization, the surface parameter in the `v` direction follows the cross-section curves. For arc-length parameterization, the surface parameter follows lines of constant length. The default is isoparametric parameterization. In the case

A: Commands

skin:options

of skinning with guide curves, with arc-length parameterization, the guide curve is arc-length parameterized; however, the surface is still isoparametric. The `arc_length_u` option reparameterizes curves of the skinning or lofting profiles to arc length. The default value is `#f` for both options.

- `closed` (Boolean): This option can be used to construct a solid body closed in `v` (that is, a torus). A solid body will be constructed only when all the wires supplied are closed. At least three profiles must be provided to create a closed body. The default value is `#f`.
- `estimate_loft_tanfac` (Boolean): When this option is switched on, the weight factor for the tangent continuous of the loft will be determined such that it minimizes the average radius of curvature of the lofting surfaces. The resulting bodies should support shelling to greater thickness and also blending of their edges to larger blend radii. The default value is `#f`.
- `gap_type` (string): Specifies the type of gap that will be placed between the new faces. The type can be:
 - "extended" (default) – extending the surfaces and intersecting
 - "rounded" – tangent surface to both lateral faces
 - "chamfered" – a linear fill between both lateral faces
- `guidePreference` (string): This option specifies how an over-constrained guide is resolved. It is an enumerated type with two possible values:
 - If "constrain_to_guide" (default) is specified, the resulting lofting surface always stays with the defining guide curve.
 - If "constrain_to_tangent" is specified, the lofting surface always follows the tangent constraint.
- `match_vertices` (Boolean): This option suppresses the vertex-matching algorithm that ensures that all profiles consist of the same number of coedges. A heuristic approach is used to determine which vertex pairs are good matches. Profile coedges are then split where additional vertices are needed. This option is forced to `#t` if the coedge numbers of the profiles are not equal. Its default value is `#t`.
- `merge_wirecoedges` (Boolean): When this option is set to `#t`, the G1 vertices of the skinning and lofting wire profiles are removed by merging adjacent coedges/edges. This improves operations such as blending and shelling as it reduces the coedge/edge count and the number of surfaces, and eliminates near tangent edges. The default value is `#t`.
- `no_new_twist_vertices` (Boolean): The algorithm that minimizes the surface twist can add vertices to some of the profiles if none of the existing vertices match well. This option allows you to force the algorithm to choose matching vertices from the existing vertices. The default value is `#f`.

- `no_twist` (Boolean): This option minimizes the twist of the surface produced. Twist minimization aligns closed curves such that the start of the second curve is aligned to the start of the first curve. Even if the shape of a body is unaffected by twisting, a surface with a twist could produce unexpected results when faceting and rendering. The default value is `#t`.
- `periodic` (Boolean): This option allows the construction of loft bodies that are periodic in `v`, that is, bodies that close back on themselves smoothly (continuously) at the start and end profiles. This option is activated in the skinning APIs by giving the `closed` option a value of 2. In Scheme, this is achieved by setting the `periodic` flag to `#t`. As for the `closed` option, at least three profiles must be supplied to create a periodic loft body.
- `perpendicular` (Boolean): The take-off vector is a tangent vector going out of the starting edge or surface and into the skinned or lofted surface. The `perpendicular` option (for lofting only) is used to specify the direction of the take-off vector, perpendicular to the coedge or in the loft direction. (This removes any restriction that the take-off vector for the loft has to be determined by the cross product of the coedge tangent vector and the surface normal scaled by the tangent factor.) The default value is `#f`.
- `postprocess_stitch` (Boolean): This option stitches the resulting lofting body to the original bodies from which its coedge definition came. This option only works with `api_loft_coedges` (lofting) and not with any skinning operation (`api_skin_wires`). It is identical in nature to the stitching operation performed in `api_loft_faces`. The default is `#t`.
- `self_int_test` (integer): This option checks for self-intersecting skin surfaces. Commonly, self-intersecting skin surfaces can be made based on poor tangent factor magnitudes, poor profiles, or an incorrect use of the `perpendicular` option. If set to 0, the check will not be made and a body will be built; however, modeling problems may appear later. If 2 is specified, the check will be performed but a warning will be displayed. The default value is 1.

A: Commands

solid?

solid?

Determines if a Scheme object is a solid.

Syntax

(solid? object)

Argument	Argument type
object	SCHEME OBJECT

Returns

BOOLEAN

Description

This Scheme extension determines if a Scheme object is a solid. The argument `object` specifies the Scheme object to be queried.

solid:area

Returns the surface area of a solid.

Syntax

```
(solid:area solid-body [tolerance=0.01])
```

Argument	Argument type
solid-body	BODY
tolerance	REAL (optional)

Returns

REAL LIST

Description

The first argument `solid-body` specifies a solid body. If the solid body entity has not been explicitly defined, the argument should be `(entity # [#])`, where the first `#` is its entity number, and the second `#` is its part number. The second argument is an optional tolerance, which specifies the accuracy of the calculation.

This Scheme extension returns a pair of values: the total face area of the body and the relative accuracy (absolute accuracy/area) achieved in the computation.

Cases that are treated analytically (tolerance is 0) are planes with straight or elliptical edges, cones with straight edges, circular cylinders with elliptical edges, and special cases of latitudinal and longitudinal edges on spheres.

solid:massprop

Analyzes the mass properties of a solid.

Syntax

```
(solid:massprop entity [integer-type=0 [thickness] tolerance=0.01  
  {{position=center} | {x=center-x y=center-y z=center-z}} direction=z-axis])
```

Argument	Argument type
entity	BODY
integer-type	INTEGER (optional)
thickness	REAL (optional)
tolerance	REAL (optional)
position	POSITION (optional)
x	REAL (optional)
y	REAL (optional)
z	REAL (optional)
direction	GVECTOR (optional)

Returns

LIST

Description

The argument **entity** must be a solid body to compute the mass properties. The optional **integer-type** specifies the type of calculation to perform. The argument **thickness** specifies the thickness required. The optional argument **tolerance** specifies the accuracy required. The optional argument **position** specifies a point on the projection plane for the moment (**x**, **y**, **z** are the positional arguments) and can be defined with either of two syntax formats. The first syntax defines position by placing the **xyz** coordinates in ‘position’ statements enclosed in parentheses. However, the second syntax format defines the **xyz** coordinates without using the ‘position’ statements or the additional set of parentheses. Otherwise, the two formats are identical and accomplish the same task.

The optional argument `direction` specifies the normal to the projection plane for the moments; the default is the z-axis of the active coordinate system. Valid values include:

- 0 = Volume and tolerance only
- 1 = Volume, tolerance, center of mass, principal moments, and principal axes
- 2 = Volume, center of mass, principal moments, principal axes, and inertial tensor
- 3 = Volume and tolerance only using thickness for double-sided faces
- 4 = Volume, tolerance, and center of mass using thickness for double-sided faces
- 5 = Volume, center of mass, principal moments, principal axes, and inertia tensor using thickness for double-sided faces

For types 3–5, a nonnegative thickness argument is required (after the type, before the tolerance if given), which is used to ascribe mass properties to any double-sided faces that the body contains. For types 0–2, double-sided sheets are ignored (they are treated as having zero volume, therefore, no mass and no influence on the center of mass or inertia). This is equivalent to using types 3–5 with a thickness of zero.

Wire bodies are always treated as having zero volume and no influence on the center of mass or inertia.

A: Commandssort

sort

Sorts the supplied list.

Syntax

```
(sort sort-criteria sort-list)
```

Argument	Argument type
sort-criteria	<, <=, >, >= ...
sort-list	LIST

Returns

REAL

Errors

List.

Description

This Scheme function sorts the supplied list based on the sort criteria.

Examples

```
(sort < (list 1 2 3 4 9 8 7 6))
```

string:head

Returns a substring.

Syntax

(string:head string snum)

Argument	Argument type
string	STRING
snum	INTEGER

Returns

STRING

Description

This Scheme extension returns a substring of the input `string`. The returned string starts at the first character of the input string and contains `snum` number of characters. If `snum` is larger than the string length, an empty string is returned.

A: Commandsstring:tail

string:tail

Returns a substring.

Syntax

```
(string:tail string snum)
```

Argument	Argument type
string	STRING
snum	INTEGER

Returns

STRING

Description

This Scheme extension returns a substring of the input `string`. The returned string starts at the `snum`-th character of the input string and contains `string` until the last character. If `snum` is larger than the string length, an empty string is returned.

sweep:law

Creates a surface or solid by sweeping a profile along a path.

Syntax

```
(sweep:law profile {path | distance | vector | axis} [sweep-options])
```

Argument	Argument type
profile	WIRE BODY FACE EDGE
path	WIRE BODY EDGE
distance	REAL
vector	GVECTOR
axis	POSITION GVECTOR
sweep-options	SWEET OPTIONS (optional)

Returns

ENTITY

Description

This Scheme function creates a sheet body or solid body from a profile and a path. The path can be defined as a path, a distance, a vector, or an axis (position and vector).

This Scheme function is complex. In some cases, the provided input defines topologically correct output. However, it can cause self-intersections, in which case, the function fails.

The arguments are:

- **profile** is a pointer to a wire body, a face, or an edge that, in turn, defines the sweep geometry and becomes the base of the solid or the edge of the surface. A planar sheet body containing nonadjacent faces is also permissible.
- **path** is a wire body or an edge along which the profile is swept. It can be defined as a distance if **profile** is a planar face. It can be defined as a vector if "rail_law" is used (no twist). It can be defined as an axis (defined as a position and vector) if "rail_law" is used (no twist).
- **distance** defines the distance to sweep along the face normal.
- **vector** defines the direction and distance to sweep.

A: Commands

sweep:law

- axis is a position and vector that defines the axis to revolve around. The amount to revolve is controlled by the "sweep_angle" option.
- sweep-options is an optional argument that contains the Sweep_Options data structure. This data structure is created by sweep:options. If sweep-options is not specified, the default sweep option values are used.

Examples

Sweeping an Edge Along a Vector

```
(sde:clear)
(define edge1 (wire-body (edge:linear (position 10 0 0) (position 10 10 0))))
(define sweep1 (sweep:law edge1 (gvector 10 0 0)))
```

Sweeping a Face a Distance

```
(sde:clear)
(define face2 (face:plane (position 0 20 0) 10 10 (gvector 0 0 1)))
(define sweep2 (sweep:law face2 5))
```

Revolving a Face

```
(sde:clear)
; Create a solid block.
(define block1 (solid:block (position -10 -10 0) (position 25 25 25)))
; Separate faces from block1.
(define entities (entity:faces block1))
; Extract a single planar face.
(define face1 (car (cdr (cdr entities))))
; Verify transform applied.
(define fix (entity:fix-transform block1))
; Define extent of sweep.
(define opts (sweep:options "sweep_angle" 60))
; Revolve the planar face by a gvector around a position.
(define sweep3 (sweep:law face1 (position -10 -10 -10) (gvector 1 0 0) opts))
```

Revolving a Wire

```
(sde:clear)
; Create 4 linear edges.
(define edge1 (edge:linear (position 0 0 0) (position 20 0 0)))
(define edge2 (edge:linear (position 20 0 0) (position 20 20 0)))
(define edge3 (edge:linear (position 20 20 0) (position 0 20 0)))
(define edge4 (edge:linear (position 0 20 0) (position 0 0 0)))
; Create a wire body from the 4 edges.
(define wirebody (wire-body (list edge1 edge2 edge3 edge4)))
; Create a solid by revolving the wire body.
(define sweep4 (sweep:law wirebody (position 0 0 0) (gvector 0 1 0)
sweep:options "sweep_angle" 60)))
```

Sweeping a Planar Face

```
(sde:clear)
; Create a solid block.
(define block1 (solid:block (position -10 -10 -10) (position 30 30 30)))
; Get a list of the faces of the solid block.
(define faces (entity:faces block1))
; Select a single face to sweep.
(define face (car (cdr (cdr faces))))
; Create a new solid by sweeping the face along a gvector.
(define sweep5 (sweep:law face (gvector 0 -5 0)
(sweep:options "draft_angle" -45)))
```

See Also

[sweep:options on page 800](#)

A: Commandssweep:options

sweep:options

Sets the options for sdegeo:sweep.

Syntax

```
(sweep:options sweep-option-name {value | location direction})
```

Argument	Argument type
sweep-option-name	STRING
value	STRING law REAL GVECTOR ENTITY BOOLEAN INTEGER
location	POSITION
direction	GVECTOR

Returns

sweep-options

Description

This Scheme function defines elements in the `sweep-options` data structure that are used later for the `sdegeo:sweep` operation. The argument `sweep-option-name` is a string. If `value` is a real, it does not require delimiters. If `value` is a string representing a law, it should be enclosed in double quotation marks. If `value` is a law, only the variable name for the law is required. Multiple pairs of `sweep-option-name` and `value` can be specified simultaneously, for example:

```
(sweep:options "draft_angle" 5 "solid" #f)
```

The following sweep options can be used: `draft_angle`, `gap_type`, `miter`, `rigid`, and `sweep_angle`. The option `draft_angle` is a real number that represents the angle with which the swept profile is to draft while sweeping. Drafting has two mutually exclusive options: `draft_angle` and `draft_law`. The default for `draft_angle` is 0. One application of drafting is for molded items. As the profile is swept, the ending profile has been offset by an equal distance, which helps with the removal of the item from a mold. Extreme draft angles or draft laws can result in errors due to self-intersecting bodies, incomplete lateral faces (likely at corners), or unsupported topologies.

Examples

```
(define plist1 (list (position 0 0 0) (position 20 0 0) (position 20 20 0)
  (position 20 20 20)))
(define start1 (gvector 1 0 0))
(define end1 (gvector 0 0 10))
(define path1 (edge:spline plist1 start1 end1))
(render:rebuild)
(define edgelist1 (list
  (edge:linear (position 0 3 3) (position 0 3 -3))
  (edge:linear (position 0 3 -3) (position 0 -3 -3))
  (edge:linear (position 0 -3 -3) (position 0 -3 3))
  (edge:linear (position 0 -3 3) (position 0 3 3))))
(define profile1 (wire-body edgelist1))
(define sweep1 (sweep:law profile1 path1))
```

See Also

[sdegeo:sweep on page 709](#)

system:command

Executes a system command.

Syntax

```
(system:command cmd)
```

Argument	Argument type
cmd	STRING

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme function executes a system command from the Scheme command-line window. The command results are displayed in the UNIX window. If you use the system:command Scheme function, the return value must be processed correctly; otherwise, Sentaurus Workbench cannot find possible errors. For details, see [Error Signaling to Sentaurus Workbench on page 276](#).

A: Commands

system:getenv

system:getenv

Returns the value of an environment variable.

Syntax

```
(system:getenv name-string)
```

Argument	Argument type
name-string	STRING

Returns

Value of the environment variable if it is found; otherwise, it returns #f.

Description

The argument name-string specifies the name of the environment variable.

timer:end

Stops the timer.

Syntax

```
(timer:end)
```

Returns

STRING

Description

The commands timer:start, timer:end, timer:show-time, and timer:get-time are used to measure the performance of a command or a series of commands. They measure only the CPU time required to execute the command and not any delays incurred from entering the commands into Scheme.

timer:get-time

Calculates and returns the amount of time elapsed since `timer:start` was executed.

Syntax

`(timer:get-time)`

Returns

`REAL`

Description

The commands `timer:start`, `timer:end`, `timer:show-time`, and `timer:get-time` are used to measure the performance of a command or a series of commands. They measure only the CPU time required to execute the command and not any delays incurred from entering the commands into Scheme. They are used most often to determine the time required to execute one or more commands.

The command `timer:get-time` can be executed or interspersed any number of times throughout a command or a series of commands. You also can use `timer:show-time` to display the amount of time elapsed since `timer:start` was executed.

A: Commandstimer:show-time

timer:show-time

Calculates and returns the amount of time elapsed since timer:start was executed.

Syntax

```
(timer:show-time)
```

Returns

REAL

Description

The commands timer:start, timer:end, timer:show-time, and timer:get-time are used to measure the performance of a command or a series of commands. They measure only the CPU time required to execute the command and not any delays incurred from entering the commands into Scheme, or any other interference or condition.

The command timer:show-time can be executed or interspersed any number of times throughout a command or a series of commands. It returns a real number only after timer:start is executed. If timer:start has not been executed, timer:show-time returns zero (0). You also can use timer:get-time to display the amount of time elapsed since timer:start was executed.

timer:start

Starts an internal clock or timer.

Syntax

```
(timer:start)
```

Returns

STRING

Description

The commands timer:start, timer:end, timer:show-time, and timer:get-time are used to measure the performance of a command or a series of commands. They measure only the CPU time required to execute the command and not any delays incurred from entering the commands into Scheme.

transform:reflection

Creates a transform to mirror an object through an axis.

Syntax

```
(transform:reflection plane-position plane-direction)
```

Argument	Argument type
plane-position	POSITION
plane-direction	GVECTOR

Returns

transform

Description

This Scheme function is used to define a reflection transform, which can be used in sdegeo:mirror-selected. The argument plane-position specifies the location to mirror an object, and plane-direction specifies the normal of the mirror in the plane.

Examples

```
(sde:clear)
(define mb (sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 1 1 0) (position 2 2 0) "Silicon"
  "xx"))
(define tr1 (transform:reflection (position 0 0 0) (gvector -1 0 0)))
(set! tr1 (transform:reflection (position 0 0 0) (gvector 0 1 0)))
(sdegeo:mirror-selected (get-body-list) tr1 #t)
```

transform:rotation

Creates a transform to rotate an object about an axis.

Syntax

```
(transform:rotation origin-position axis-direction angle)
```

Argument	Argument type
origin-position	POSITION
axis-direction	GVECTOR
angle	REAL

Returns

transform

Description

This Scheme function is used to define a rotation transform, which can be used in sdegeo:rotate-selected. The origin-position specifies the start location of the rotate. The argument axis-direction specifies the axis direction of rotation. The right-hand rule determines the direction of the rotation. The argument angle specifies the angle in degrees to rotate the object.

Examples

```
(sde:clear)
(sdegeo:create-circle (position 0 0 0) 0.1 "PolySilicon" "xx")
(define mb (sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 1 1 0) (position 2 2 0) "Silicon"
    "xx"))
(define tr1 (transform:rotation (position 0 0 0) (gvector 0 0 1) 45))
(sdegeo:rotate-selected mb tr1 #t 7)
```

transform:scaling

Creates a scaling transform.

Syntax

```
(transform:scaling x-scale [y-scale z-scale])
```

Argument	Argument type
x-scale	REAL
y-scale	REAL (optional)
z-scale	REAL (optional)

Returns

transform

Description

This Scheme function is used to define a scaling transform, which can be used in `sdegeo:scale-selected`.

Although the Scheme function accepts a scaling factor (`x-scale`, `y-scale`, or `z-scale`) 0 or less, only a positive scale factor is recommended. When uniform scaling is used, only the `x-scale` term can be supplied.

In this case, all three components of the gvector will be multiplied by the same `x-scale` factor:

- `x-scale` specifies the scaling factor for the x-axis direction.
- `y-scale` is an optional argument that specifies the scaling factor for the y-axis direction.
- `z-scale` is an optional argument that specifies the scaling factor for the z-axis direction.

Examples

```
(sde:clear)
(define mb (sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 0 0 0) (position 1 1 0) "Silicon"
                                         "xx"))
(sdegeo:scale-selected mb tr1) (define tr1 (transform:scaling 1.0 2.0 1.0))
```

A: Commands

transform:translation

transform:translation

Creates a translation transform object.

Syntax

```
(transform:translation gvector)
```

Argument	Argument type
gvector	GVECTOR

Returns

transform

Description

This Scheme function is used to define a translation transform, which can be used in sdegeo:translate-selected.

Examples

```
(sde:clear)
(define mb (sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 0 0 0) (position 1 1 0) "Silicon"
  "xx"))
(define tr1 (transform:translation (gvector 3.0 0.0 0.0)))
(sdegeo:translate-selected mb tr1 #t 5)
```

util:make-bot-contact

Defines a bottom contact in two dimensions or three dimensions.

Syntax

```
(util:make-bot-contact contact-name [contact-argument])
```

Argument	Argument type
contact-name	STRING
contact-argument	INTEGER RGB COLOR (2D) (optional) STRING (3D) (optional)

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension assigns a contact to the bottom of a 2D or 3D device. In two dimensions, the bottom edges of the device are defined as contacts. In three dimensions, the bottom faces of the device are defined as contacts. The optional contact-argument can be a color (color name or RGB color) in two dimensions, or a face pattern string ("solid" "##" "||" "==" "//" "\\" ":" "<><>" "[] []") in three dimensions. If the given contact is not yet defined, util:make-bot-contact will define the contact.

Examples

Example: Two Dimensions

```
(sde:clear)
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 0 0 0) (position 10 10 0) "Silicon" "x1")
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 3 10 0) (position 7 14 0) "PolySilicon"
    "x2")
(sdegeo:insert-vertex (position 1 0 0))
(sdegeo:insert-vertex (position 5 0 0))
(sdegeo:insert-vertex (position 9 0 0))
(sdegeo:insert-vertex (position 4 14 0))
(sdegeo:insert-vertex (position 5 14 0))
(sdegeo:insert-vertex (position 6 14 0))

(util:make-bot-contact "c1" GREEN)
(util:make-top-contact "c2" BLUE)
```

A: Commands

util:make-bot-contact

Example: Three Dimensions

```
(sde:clear)
(sde:set-process-up-direction 0)
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 0 0 0) (position 10 10 0) "Silicon" "x1")
(sdegeo:create-rectangle (position 3 10 0) (position 7 14 0) "PolySilicon"
  "x2")
(sdegeo:insert-vertex (position 1 0 0))
(sdegeo:insert-vertex (position 5 0 0))
(sdegeo:insert-vertex (position 9 0 0))
(sdegeo:insert-vertex (position 4 14 0))
(sdegeo:insert-vertex (position 5 14 0))
(sdegeo:insert-vertex (position 6 14 0))
(entity:rotate (get-body-list) 0 0 0 1 0 0 90)
(sdegeo:extrude (get-body-list) 5)

(util:make-bot-contact "c1" "##")
(util:make-top-contact "c2" "//")
```

util:make-top-contact

Defines a top contact in two dimensions or three dimensions.

Syntax

```
(util:make-top-contact contact-name [contact-argument])
```

Argument	Argument type
contact-name	STRING
contact-argument	INTEGER RGB COLOR (2D) (optional) STRING (3D) (optional)

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension assigns a contact to the top of a 2D or 3D device. In two dimensions, the top edges of the device are defined as contacts. In three dimensions, the top faces of the device are defined as contacts. The optional contact-argument can be a color (color name or RGB color) in two dimensions, or a face pattern string ("solid" "##" "||" "=" "//" "\\" ":" "<><>" "[] []") in three dimensions. If the given contact is not yet defined, util:make-top-contact will define the contact.

Examples

See examples of [util:make-bot-contact on page 809](#).

A: Commands

vertex?

vertex?

Determines if a Scheme object is a vertex.

Syntax

(vertex? object)

Argument	Argument type
object	SCHEME OBJECT

Returns

BOOLEAN

Description

This Scheme function determines if a Scheme object is a vertex. The argument `object` specifies the Scheme object to be queried.

view:set-point-size

Sets the size of the rendered vertices in the main window of the GUI.

Syntax

(view:set-point-size vertex-size)

Argument	Argument type
vertex-size	INTEGER

Returns

None.

Description

This Scheme extension sets the size of the rendered vertices in the main window of the GUI. The default size is 10, and 0 switches off the vertex rendering and removes the vertex markings.

wire?

Determines if a Scheme object is a wire.

Syntax

(wire? object)

Argument	Argument type
object	SCHEME OBJECT

Returns

BOOLEAN

Description

This Scheme function determines if a Scheme object is a wire. The argument `object` specifies the Scheme object to be queried.

wire-body?

Determines if a Scheme object is a wire body.

Syntax

(wire-body? object)

Argument	Argument type
object	SCHEME OBJECT

Returns

BOOLEAN

Description

This Scheme function determines if a Scheme object is a wire body. The argument `object` specifies the Scheme object to be queried.

A: Commands

wire:planar?

wire:planar?

Determines if a Scheme object is a planar wire.

Syntax

```
(wire:planar? object)
```

Argument	Argument type
object	SCHEME OBJECT

Returns

BOOLEAN

Description

This Scheme function determines if a Scheme object is a planar wire. The argument `object` specifies the Scheme object to be queried.

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