# ECE 3030 Physical Foundations of Computer Engineering

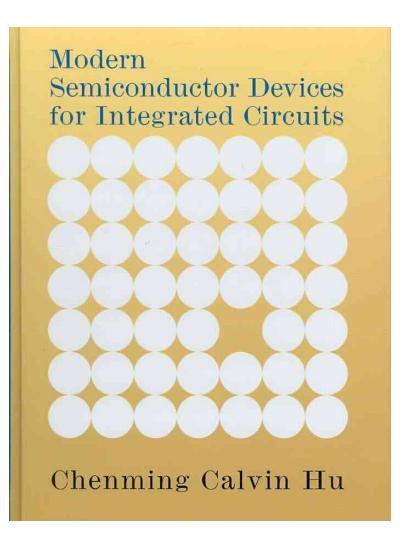
# **MOS Electrostatics-II**

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Georgia Institute of Technology



### Reference



Modern Semiconductor Devices for Integrated Circuits

**Chapter 5: Section 5.3, 5.4, 5.5** 

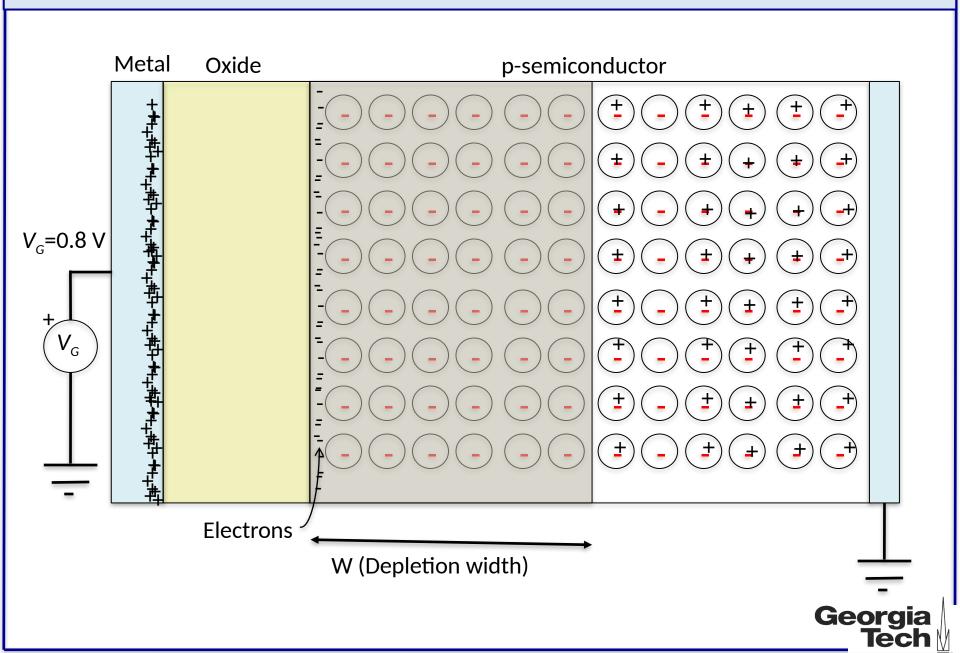


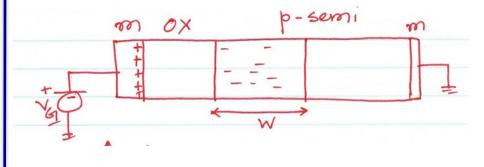
#### Resources

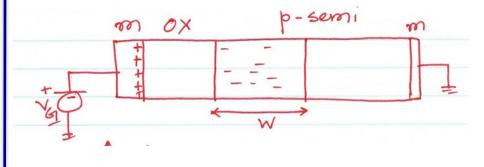
Recorded lecture available at <a href="https://youtu.be/gU85ggnOClU">https://youtu.be/gU85ggnOClU</a>

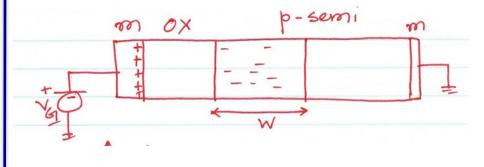


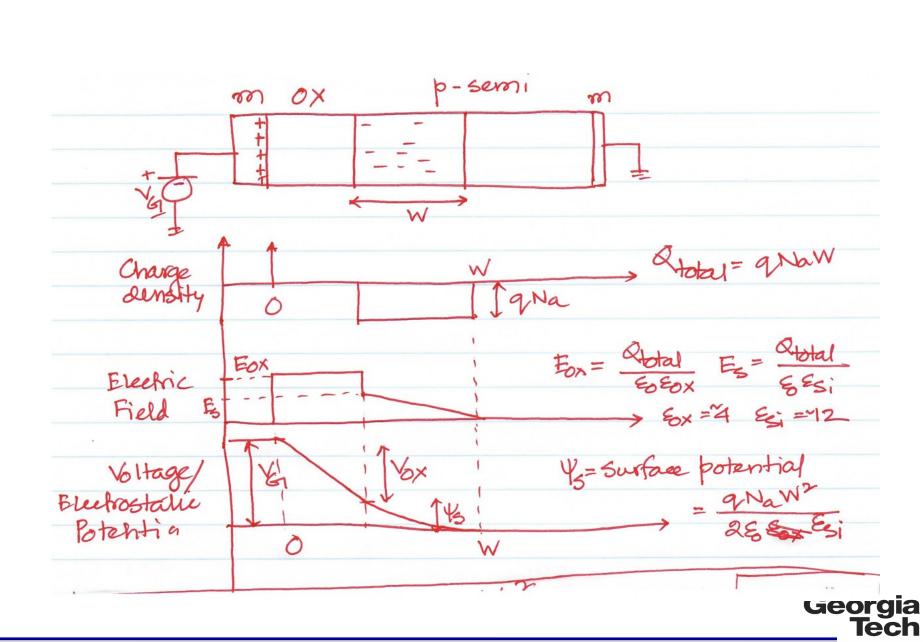
# What happens when you apply V<sub>G</sub>>Threshold?



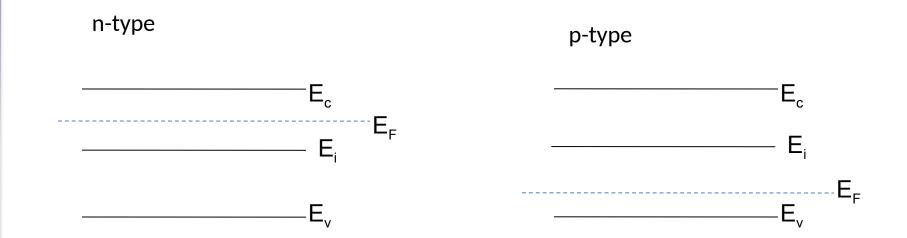








#### How to create inversion?



$$n = N_c e^{(E_F - E_C)/kT}$$

The closer the Fermi level is to the conduction band, the larger is the number of electrons

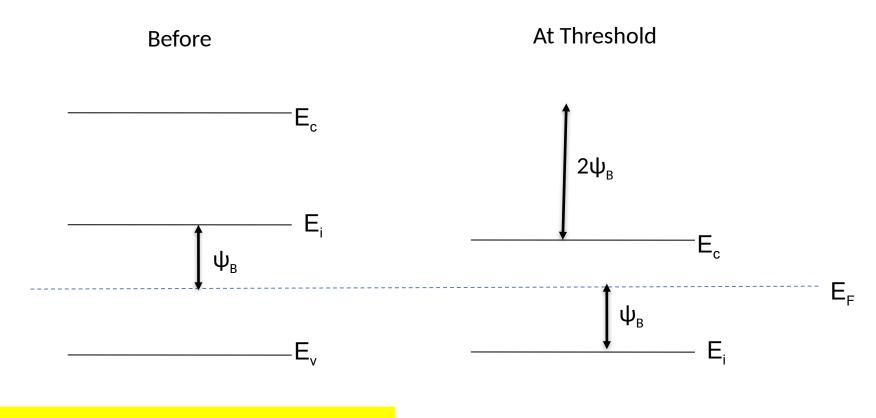
$$p = N_{\nu} e^{(E_{\nu} - E_{F})/kT}$$

The closer the Fermi level is to the valence band, the larger is the number of holes



# How to create inversion?

#### How to create inversion?

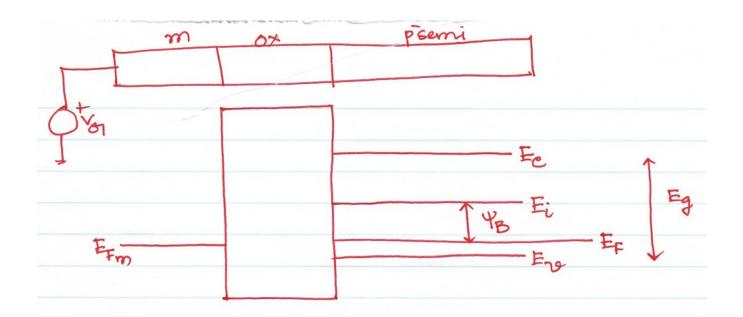


The semiconductor needs to a voltage/electrostatic potential= $2\psi_B$  for carrier inversion



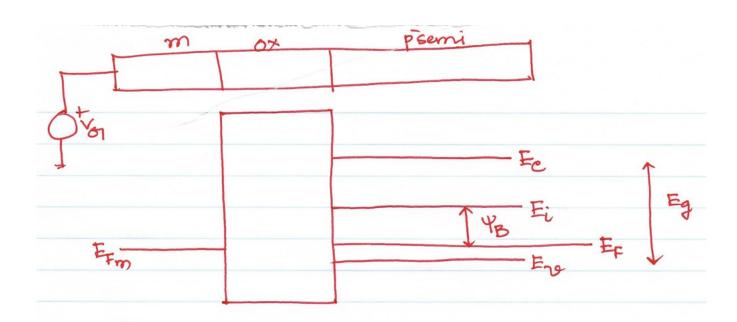


### Band Diagram with VG=0



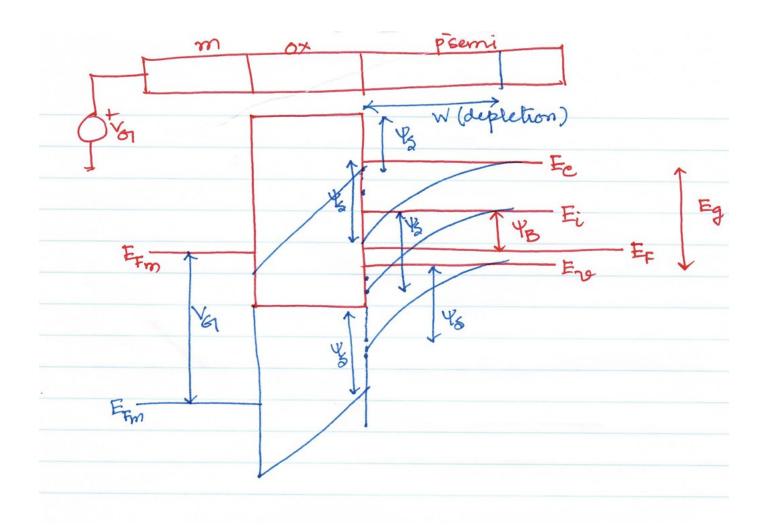


### Band Diagram with VG>0

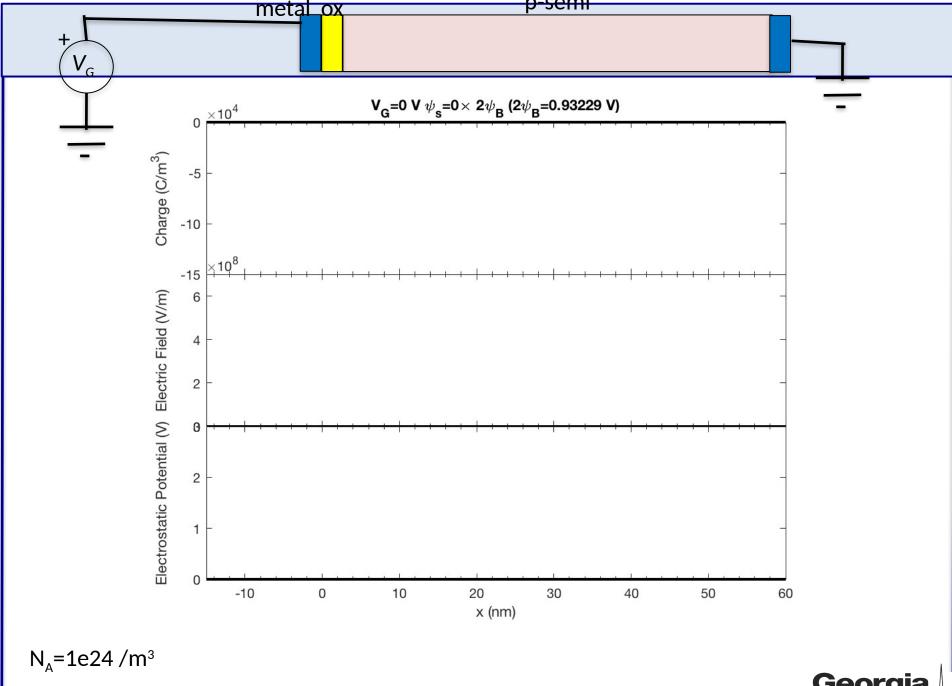




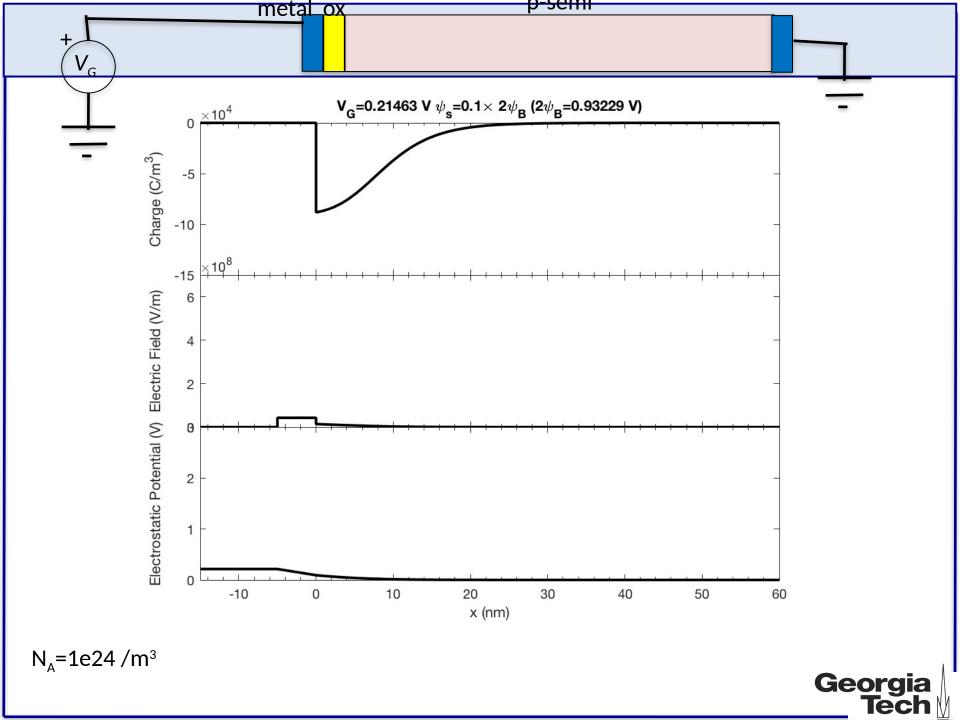
#### Band Diagram with an applied VG

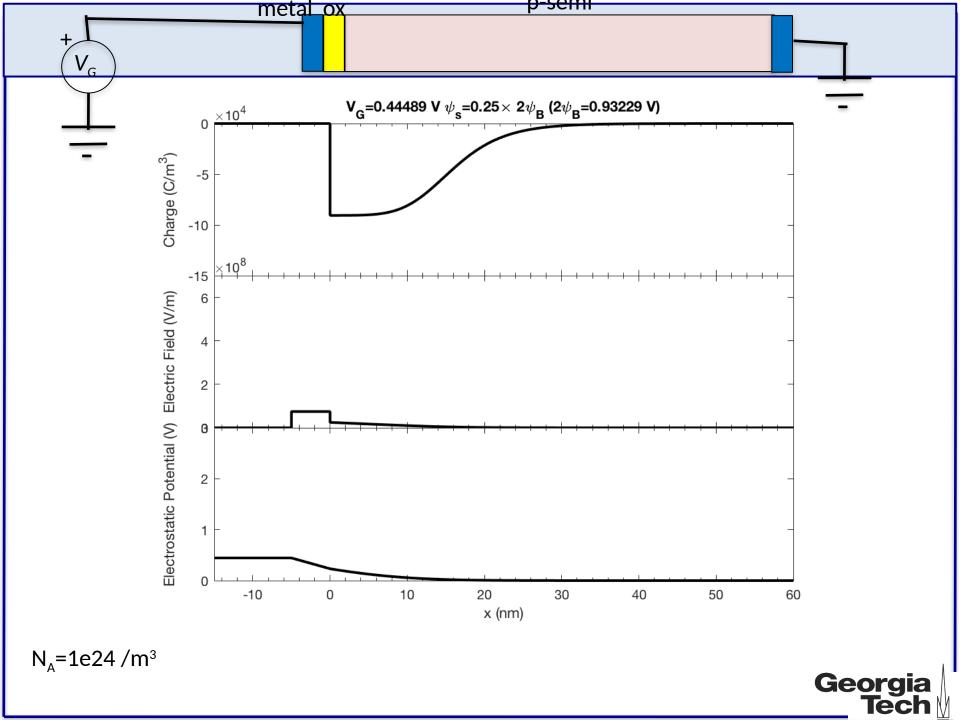


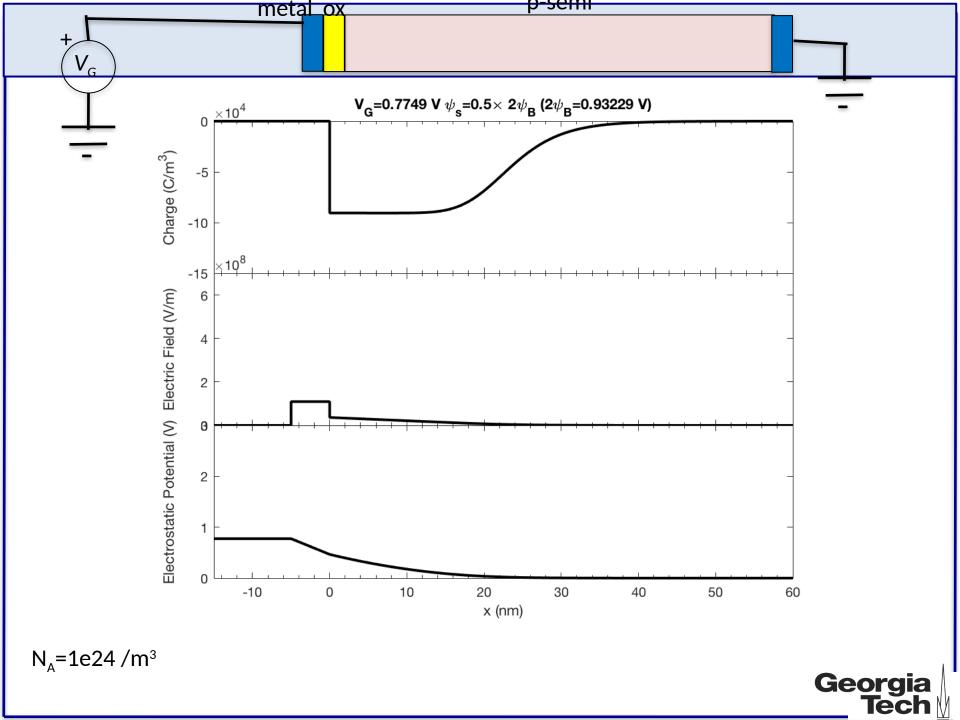


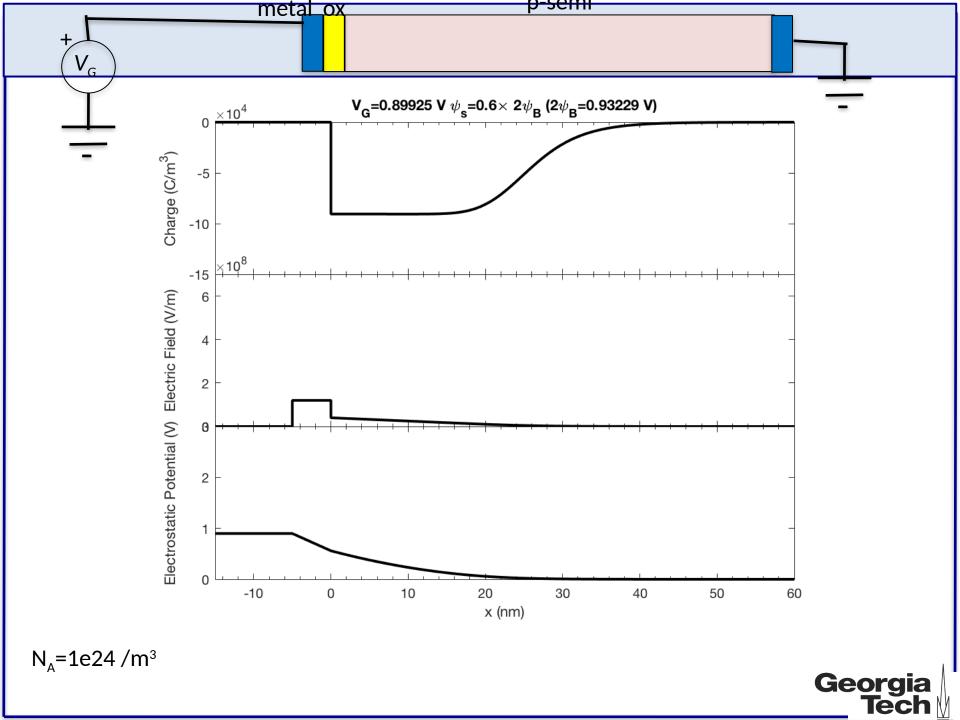


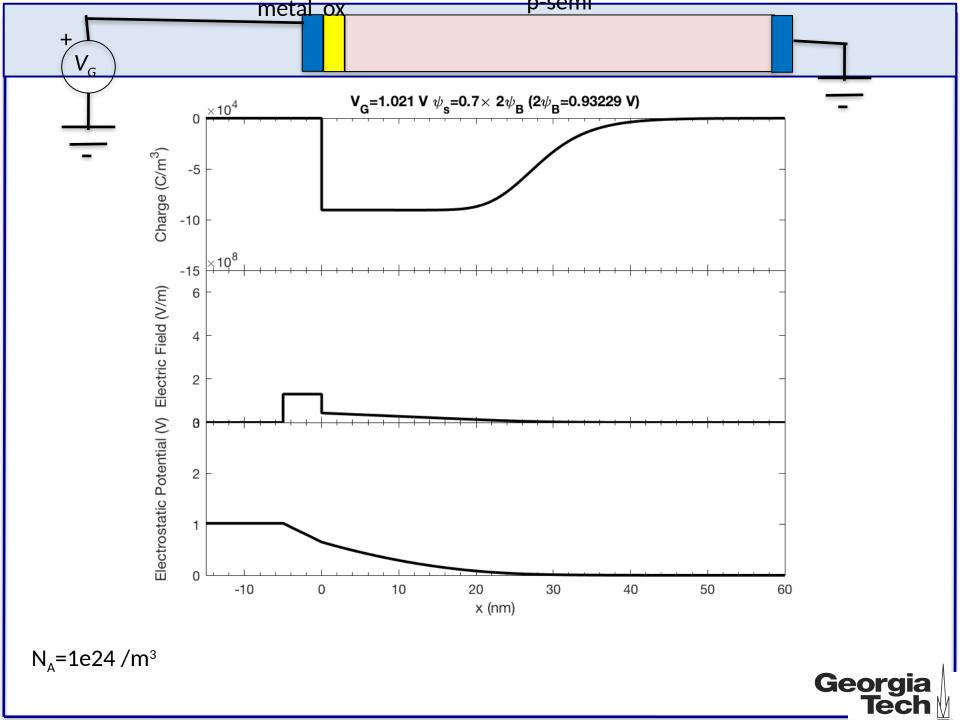
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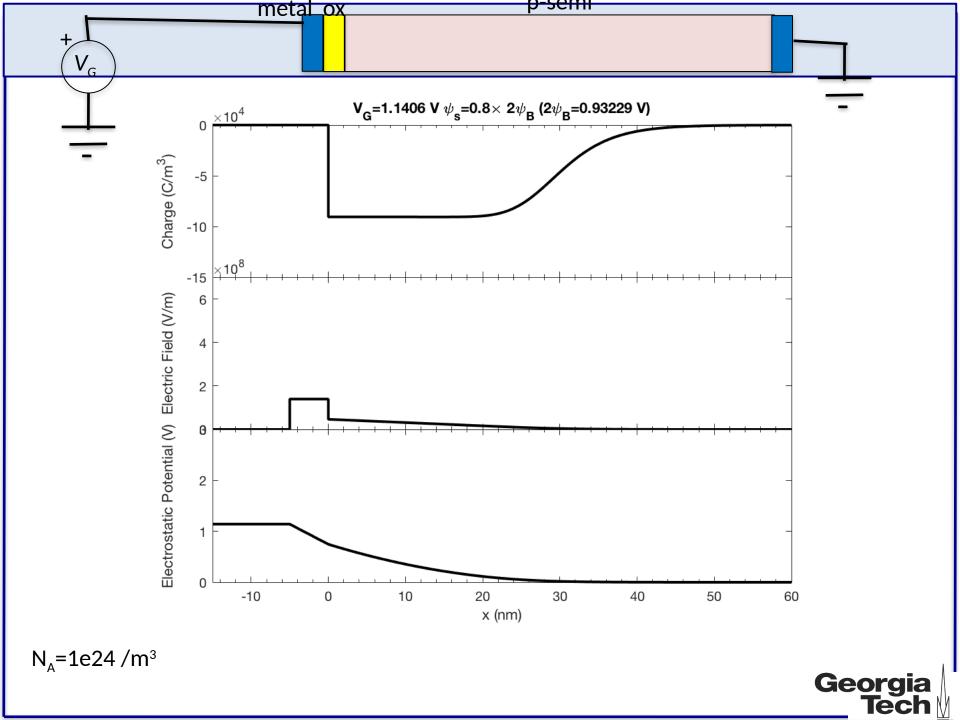


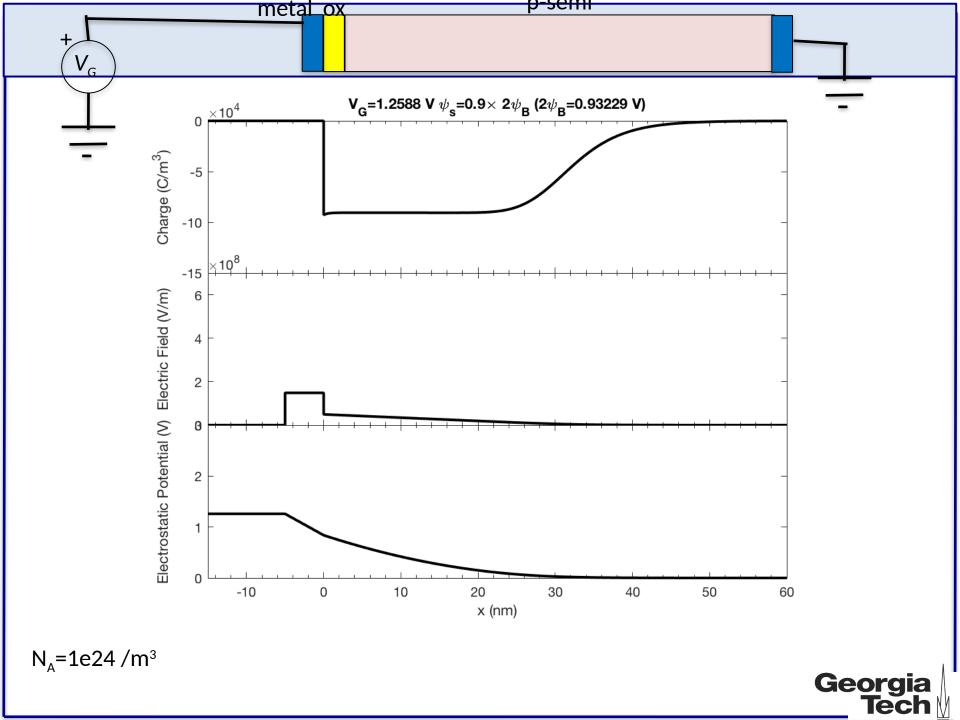


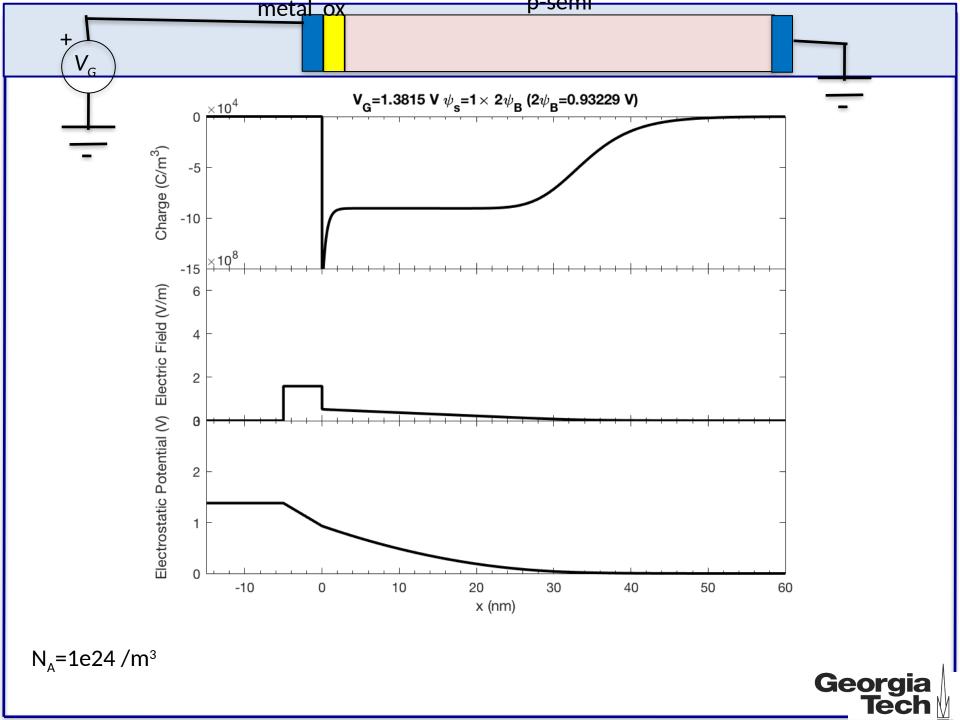


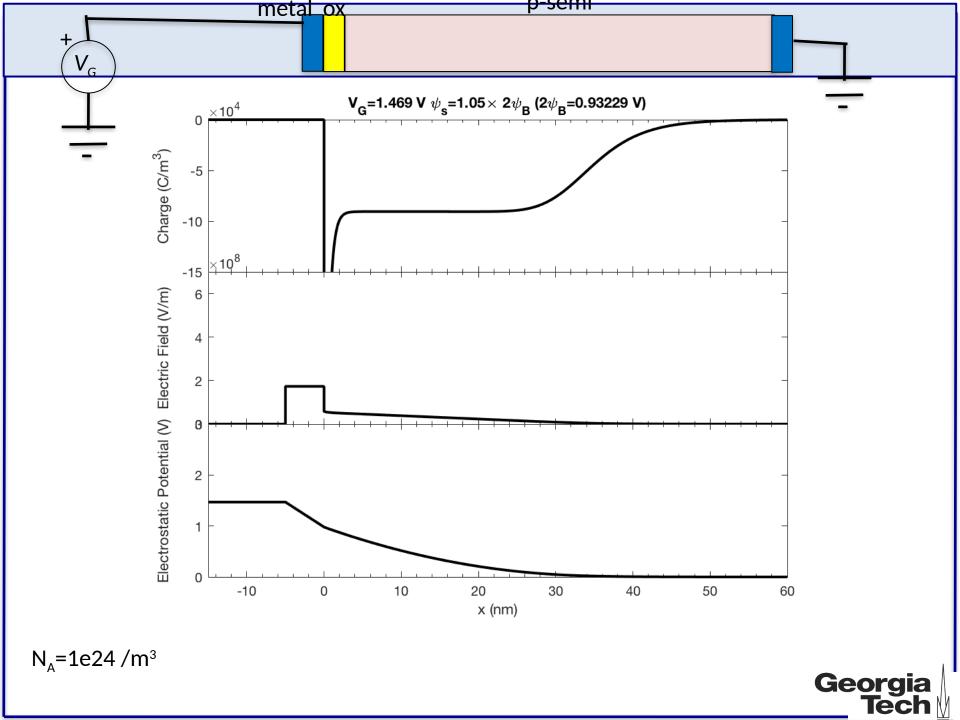


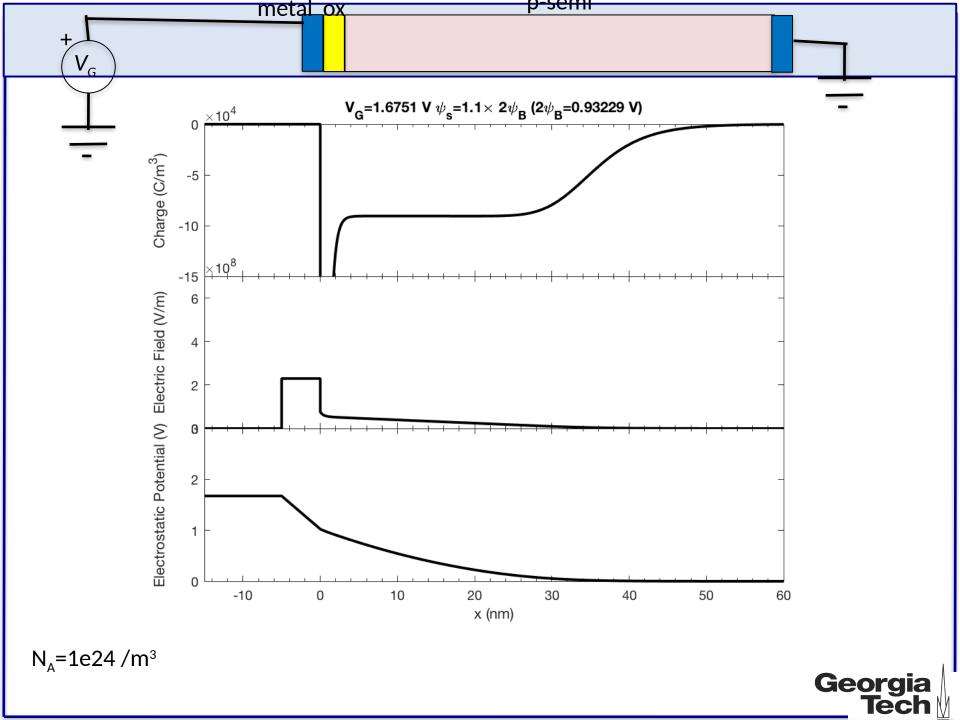


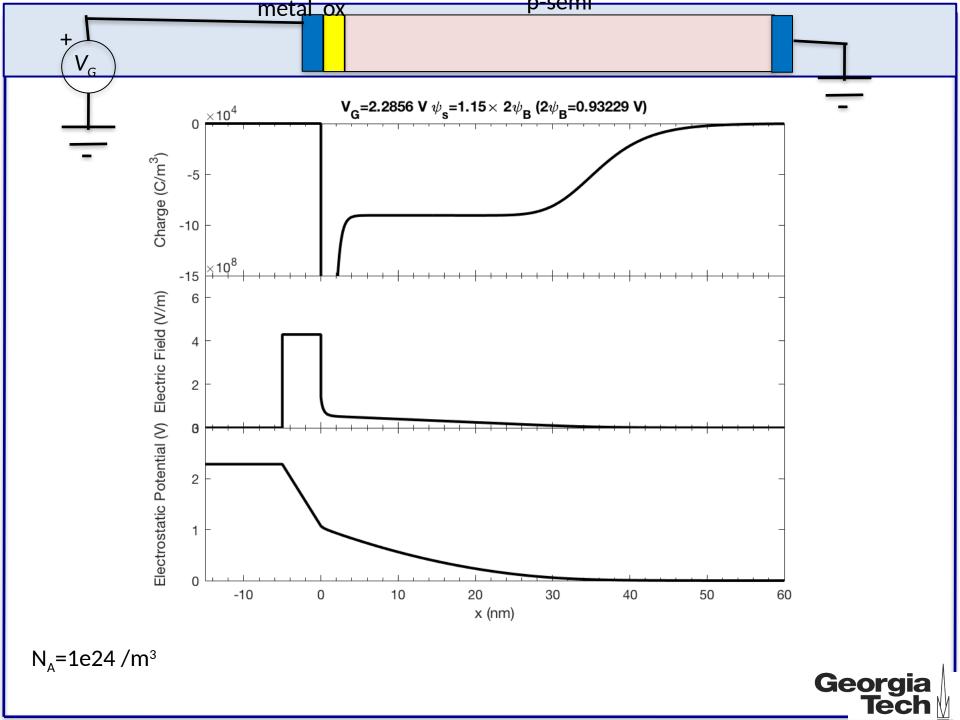












### **Band Diagram of MOS Capacitors**

