

# CMOS射频集成电路设计

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复旦大学 专用集成电路与系统国家重点实验室

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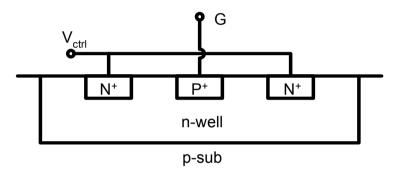
### 片上可变电容、电容、电阻和有源器件

- 片上可变电容的种类
- 片上可变电容的工作原理分析
- ●电容
- ●电阻
- ●有源器件

#### 片上可变电容的种类

• 硅CMOS工艺中的四种可变电容

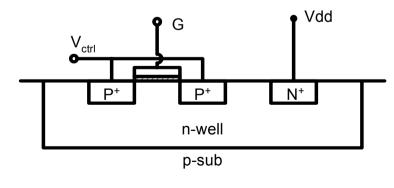
PN结、标准MOS管电容、I-MOS管电容、A-MOS管电容

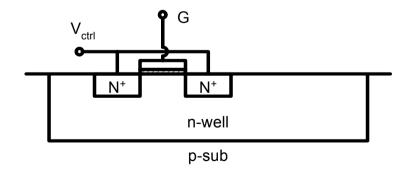


P<sup>+</sup> P<sup>+</sup> N<sup>+</sup> n-well p-sub

(a) p+/n-well Junction

(b) D=S=B MOS





(c) Inversion MOS

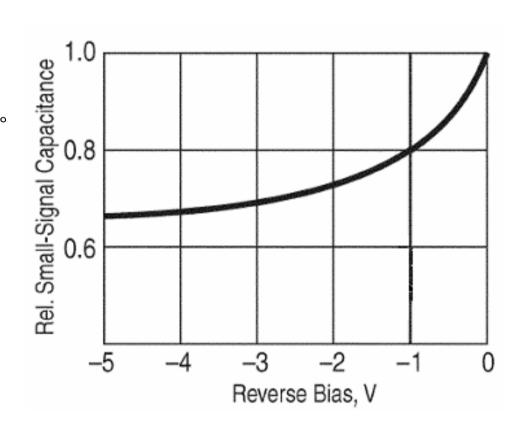
(d) Accumulation MOS

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### 反偏PN结的C-V曲线

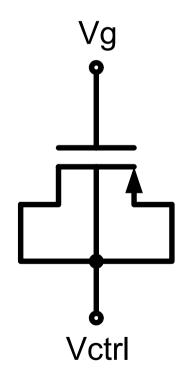
- m为结电容梯度因子
  - □线性缓变结, *m* = 1/3;
  - □突变结, *m* = 1/2;
  - □超突变结, m = 1/2~6。

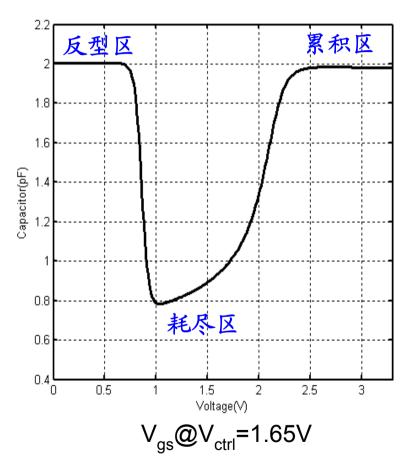
$$C(V) = \frac{C_{j0}}{\left(1 - \frac{V}{\phi_j}\right)^m}$$



# MOS管可变电容的C-V曲线(I)

• 标准MOS管电容



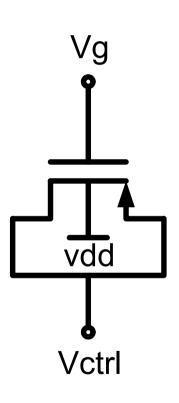


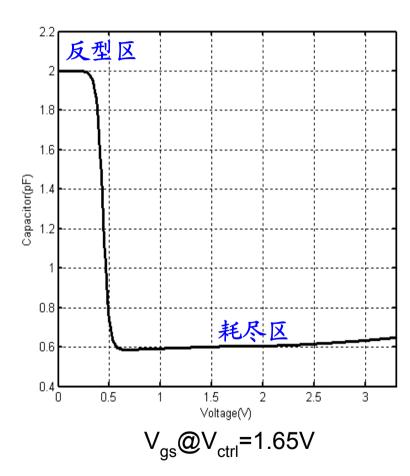
S=D=B PMOS Varactor

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# MOS管可变电容的C-V曲线(II)

#### ● Inversion-MOS管电容





**Inversion PMOS Varactor** 

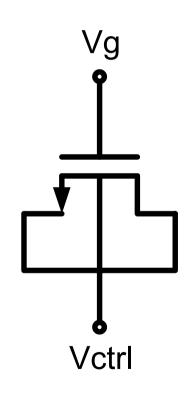
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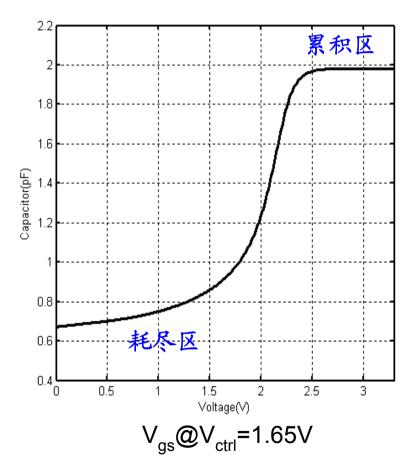
唐长文

# MOS管可变电容的C-V曲线(III)

#### ● Accumulation-MOS管电容

Nwell中的NMOS管





**Accumulation NMOS Varactor** 

## 片上可变电容的工作原理分析

在分析可变电容之前,让我们回顾一下MOS管 跨导的推导

• MOS管漏极电流

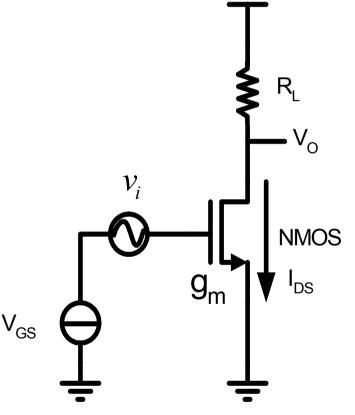
$$I_{DS} = \frac{1}{2} \mu C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS} - V_{TH})^2$$

• 小信号跨导

$$g_m = \frac{\partial I_{DS}}{\partial V_{GS}} = \mu C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS} - V_{TH})$$

• 输出小信号

$$V_o = g_m \big|_{V_{GS}+V_i} \cdot R_L \cdot V_i$$



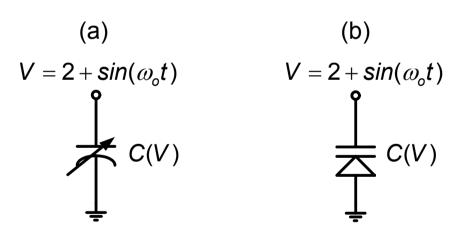
## 可变电容的大信号和小信号分析

#### • 大信号分析

$$I = \frac{dQ}{dt} = \frac{d(C_{ss}(V) \cdot V)}{dt} = C_{ss}(V) \frac{dV}{dt} + V \frac{dC_{ss}(V)}{dt}$$

• 小信号分析

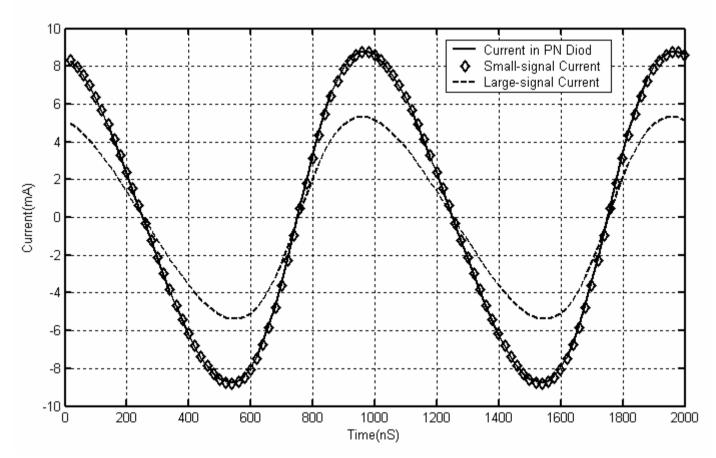
$$I = C_{ss}(V) \frac{dV}{dt}$$



- (a) Variable Capacitor Model
- (b) PN Junction Varactor

### HSPICE仿真结果

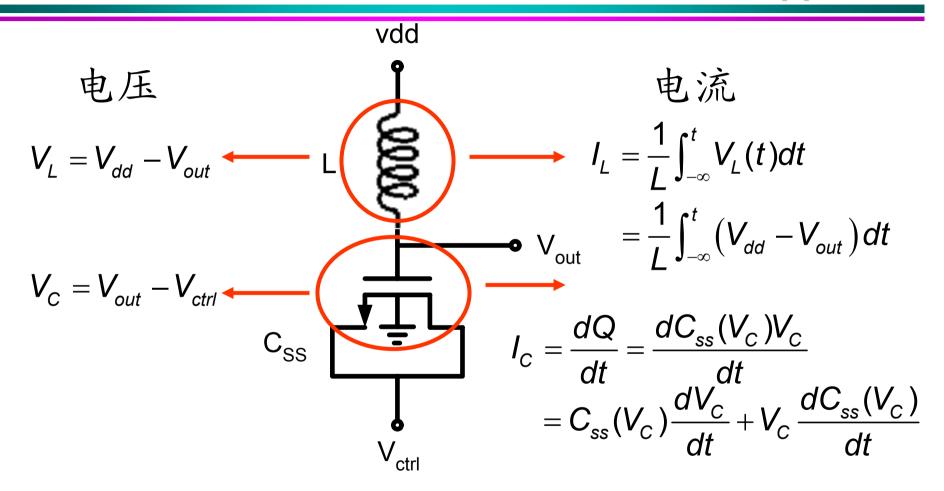
• 大信号分析的电流与小信号分析的电流有差别



值得注意的是目前大多数商用软件都是基于小信号分析!

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## LC回路中可变电容的非线性分析(I)



**LC**串联条件: /<sub>L</sub>=/<sub>c</sub>

# LC回路中可变电容的非线性分析(II)

• 傅立叶展开:忽略三次和三次以上谐波成份

$$V_{out}(t) = V_0 + 2\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \cos(n\omega t) \approx V_0 + 2A_1 \cos(\omega t) + 2A_2 \cos(2\omega t)$$

• 可变电容的小信号电容的傅立叶展开

$$C_{ss}(V_C) = C_{ss}^{(0)} + 2\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_{ss}^{(n)} \cos(n\omega t)$$

• 谐波平衡方法:方程两边一次谐波相等 /L=/c

$$\frac{1}{L} \int_{-\infty}^{t} \left( V_{dd} - V_{out} \right) dt = C_{ss}(V_{C}) \frac{dV_{C}}{dt} + V_{C} \frac{dC_{ss}(V_{C})}{dt}$$

$$\frac{A_1}{L\omega} = \omega \left\{ A_1 C_{ss}^{(0)} + A_1 C_{ss}^{(2)} + \left( A_2 - V_{ctrl} \right) C_{ss}^{(1)} + A_2 C_{ss}^{(3)} \right\}$$

#### LC回路的有效电容

• 有效电容定义:基频上的等效电容

$$C_{eff} = \frac{1}{L\omega^2} = C_{ss}^{(0)} + C_{ss}^{(2)} + \frac{A_2 - V_{ctrl}}{A_1} C_{ss}^{(1)} + \frac{A_2}{A_1} C_{ss}^{(3)}$$

- 谐波平衡方法
  - □忽略了高次谐波,存在精度误差
  - □表达式非常复杂
- Hegazi小信号模型: [JSSC 2003 June]

$$C_{eff} = C_{ss}^{(0)} - C_{ss}^{(2)}$$

可变电容小信号模型在正弦波激励下的有效电容

#### 电容

- 电容的类型
  - □面-面电容
  - □边缘-面电容
  - □边缘-边缘电容
- ∝面积,1/距离
- ∝长度,1/距离
- ∝长度,1/距离

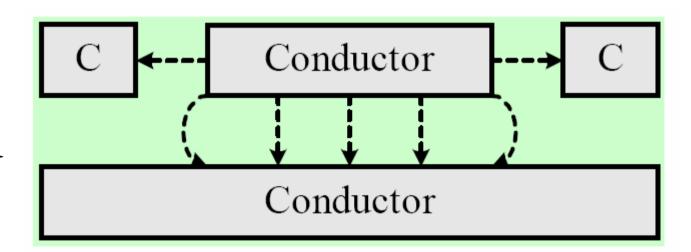
$$C = \frac{\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r A}{t}$$

A:面积

t:绝缘层介质厚度

$$\varepsilon_0 = 8.85 \times 10^{-12} F/m$$

$$\varepsilon_{\text{SiO}_2} = 3.9$$



## 寄生电容

#### • 以Metal2为例

	Area C	Fringe C
	(fF/um^2)	(fF/um)
M2-M2 (spacing = 0.3 um)	1	0.0900
M2-M1	0.0110	0.0280
M2-Poly	0.0049	0.0170
M2-Substrate	0.0045	0.0160

i.
Metal2

Metal1

Poly

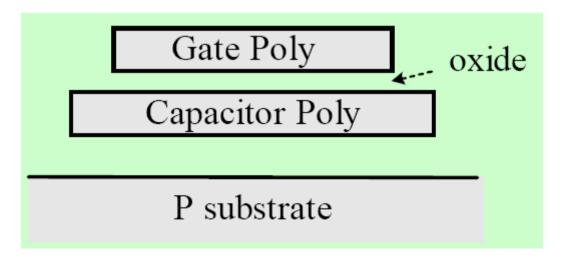
Substrate

#### PIP电容

● PIP电容值

$$C_{unit} = 1 - 1.3 fF / \mu m^2$$
  $C_{fringe} = 0.08 - 0.09 fF / \mu m$ 

- ●需要额外Poly电容掩模层
- 电容底板的寄生电容大

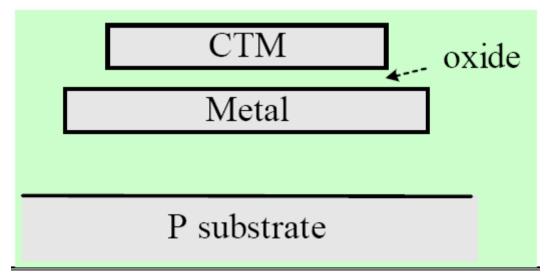


#### MIM电容

#### • MIM电容

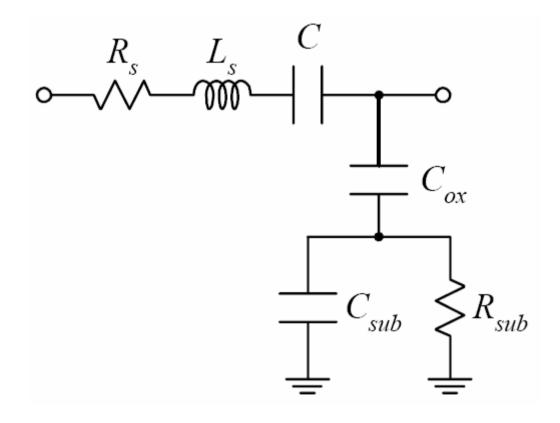
$$C_{unit} = 0.8 - 1.15 fF / \mu m^2$$
  $C_{fringe} = 0.073 - 0.077 fF / \mu m$ 

- 额外需要CTM(Capacitor Top Metal)掩模层
- 寄生电容和串联电阻都很小



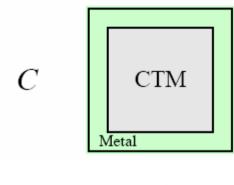
#### 电容模型

# • 等效电路模型

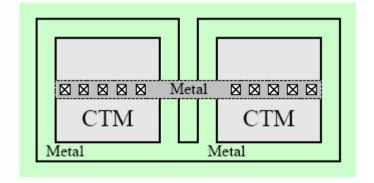


## 电容精度

- 绝对精度
  - □工艺偏差大于 ∓10%
    - ❖掩模和光刻偏差
    - ❖电容边缘效应
    - ❖绝缘层厚度偏差
- ●相对精度(匹配)
  - □ ∓1% 的偏差
  - □使用单位电容



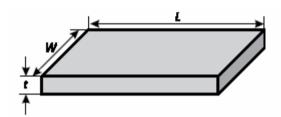




2*C* 

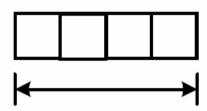
#### 电阻的类型

- 方块电阻的计算
  - □电导率 σ
  - □电阻率  $\rho = \frac{1}{\sigma}$

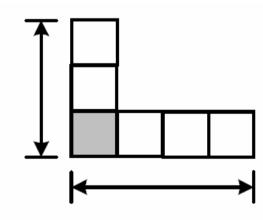


$$R = \frac{\rho L}{Wt} \rightarrow R_{SH} = \frac{\rho}{t} = R\left(\frac{W}{L}\right)$$

$$R_{SH} = 50\Omega/square$$



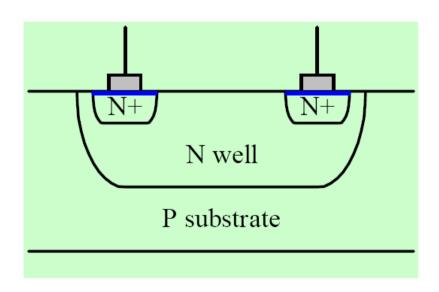
$$R_{total} = 200 \text{ ohm}$$



 $R_{total}$  < 300 ohm

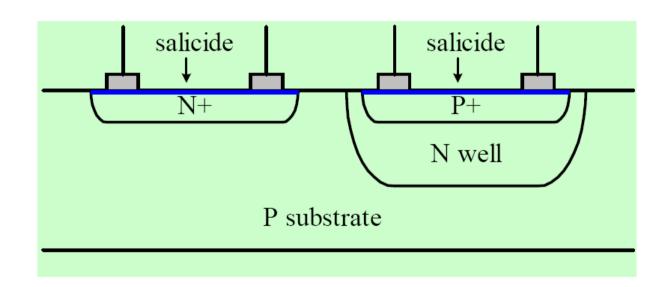
#### 阱电阻

- ●通常是Nwell电阻
  - □寄生电容很大
  - □方块值  $R_{SH} = 460 600\Omega/square$



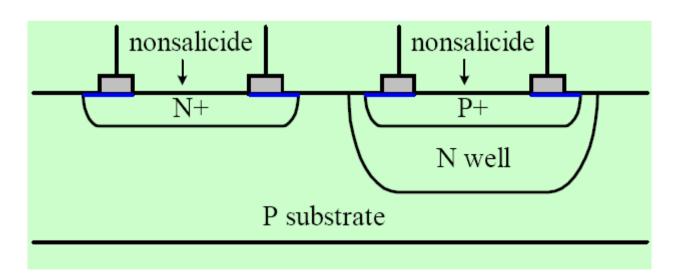
## 扩散电阻(1)

- Salicide P+/N+有源区扩散电阻
  - □寄生电容很大
  - □方块值  $R_{SH} = 1 9\Omega/square$



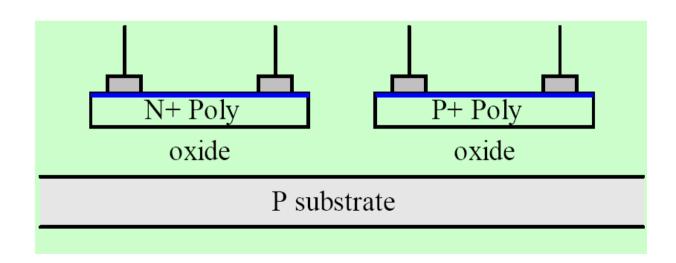
## 扩散电阻(II)

- Non-salicide P+/N+栅电阻
  - 口方块值  $R_{SH\_P+} = 125 165\Omega/square$   $R_{SH\_N+} = 63.5 68.5\Omega/square$
  - □只能在低频电路中使用
  - □额外需要salicide阻挡层



## 栅电阻(I)

- Salicide P+/N+栅电阻
  - □寄生电容小
  - □方块值  $R_{SH} = 1 9\Omega/square$

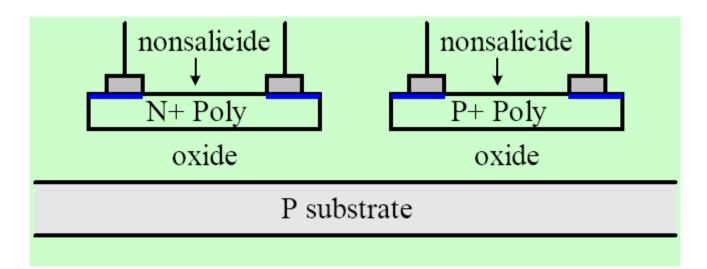


## 栅电阻(Ⅱ)

- Non-salicide P+/N+栅电阻
  - □方块值  $R_{SH\_P+} = 130 190\Omega/square$

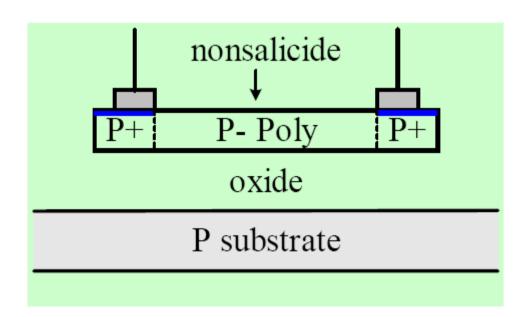
$$R_{SH_N+} = 160 - 210\Omega/square$$

- □能在高频电路中使用
- □额外需要salicide阻挡层



## 栅电阻(III)

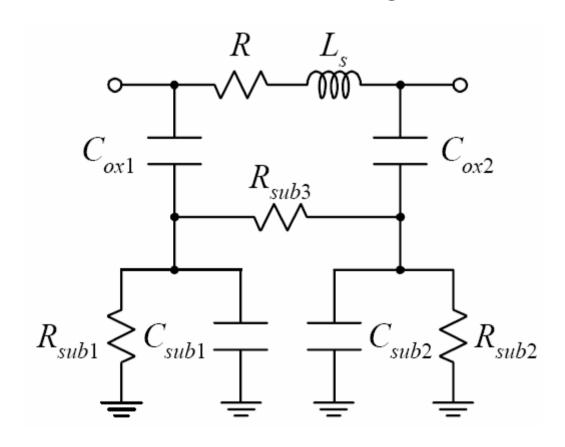
- Non-salicide HR(High resistance)栅电阻
  - □方块值  $R_{SH}$   $_{HR}$  ≈ 400 $\Omega$ /square
  - □能在高频电路中使用
  - □额外需要salicide阻挡层和高阻掩模层



### 电阻模型

#### • 等效电阻模型

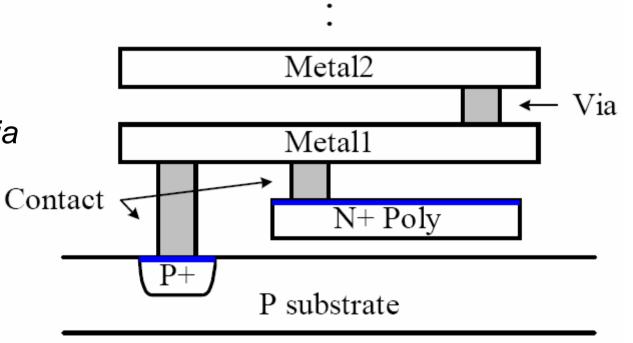
与片上电感的模型相同,区别在于Ls感值很小



## 寄生电阻

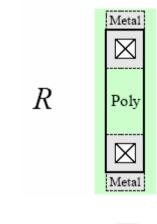
●金属串联电阻

- $R_{SH} = 0.025 0.115\Omega/square$
- 接触(Contact)电阻
  - □P+/N+ Contact, P+/N+ Poly Contact
  - □阻值 5-25Ω/Contact
- 过孔(Via)电阻
  - □Via12, Via23, ..
  - □阻值 2-15Ω/Via

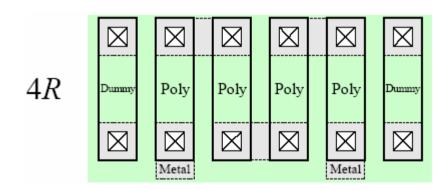


## 电阻精度

- 绝对精度
  - □工艺偏差大于 ∓10%
    - ❖掩模和光刻偏差
    - ❖离子注入偏差
    - ❖电阻末端效应
- 相对精度(匹配)
  - □ ∓1% 的偏差
  - □使用单位电阻

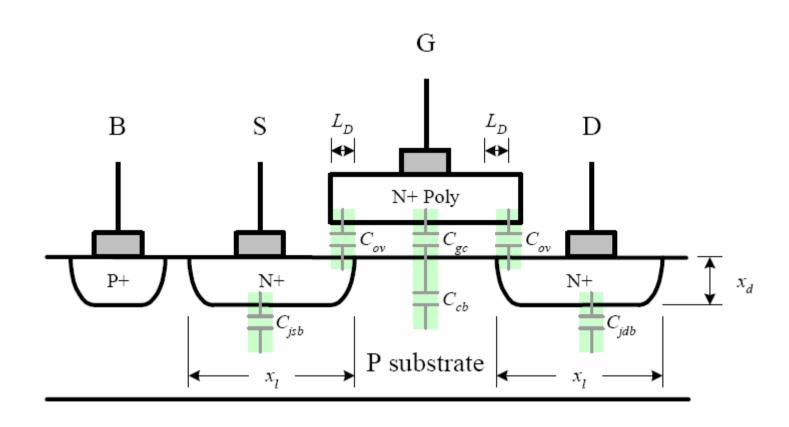






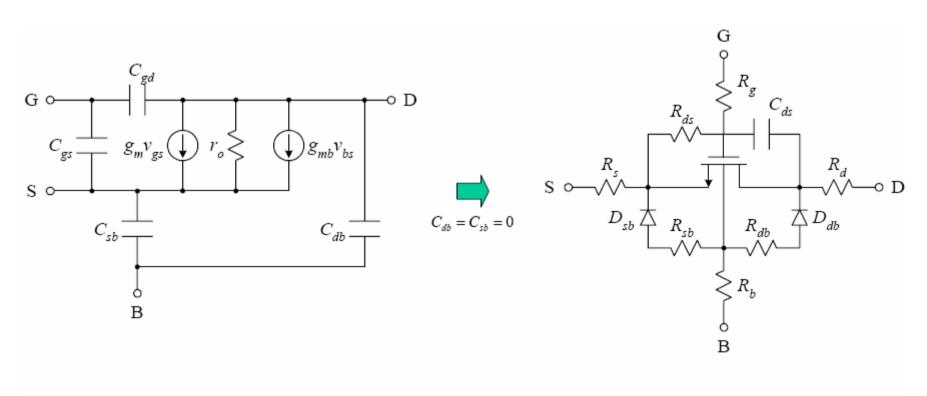
#### 有源器件

- 射频MOS管: W/L尺寸相对固定
  - □MOS管寄生电容必须考虑



### MOS管小信号模型

• 低频和高频模型的比较

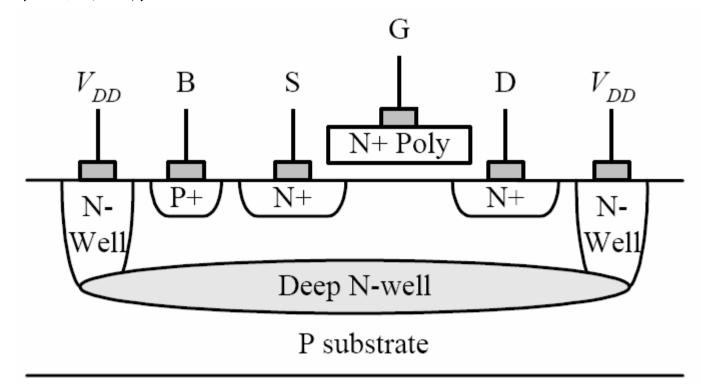


Low frequency model

RF model

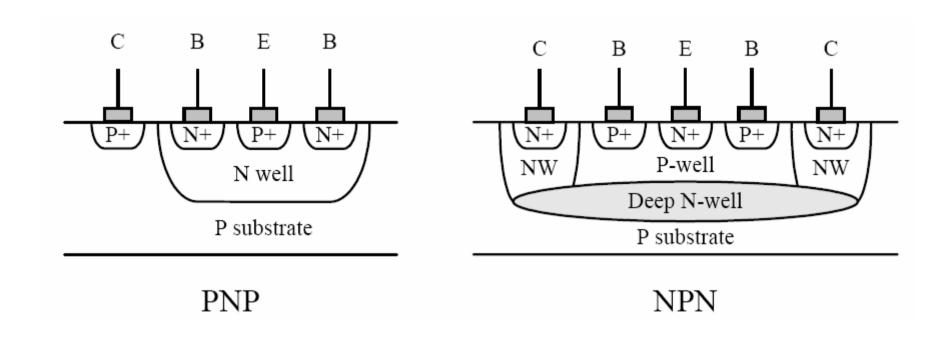
### 深阱中的NMOS管

- 没有衬偏效应
- 需要额外的掩模层和工艺流程
- 占用面积很大



### 纵向双极型晶体管

#### ●横行剖面图



## 参考文献

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