

Section 28

MOS Electrostatics & MOScap

Gerhard Klimeck

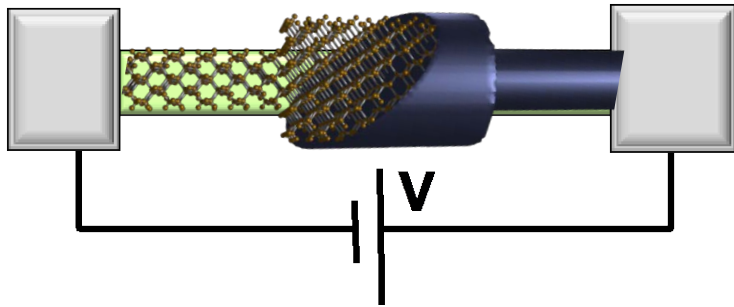
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School of Electrical and
Computer Engineering

Section 28

MOS Electrostatics & MOScap



$$I = G \times V$$

$$= q \times n \times v \times A$$

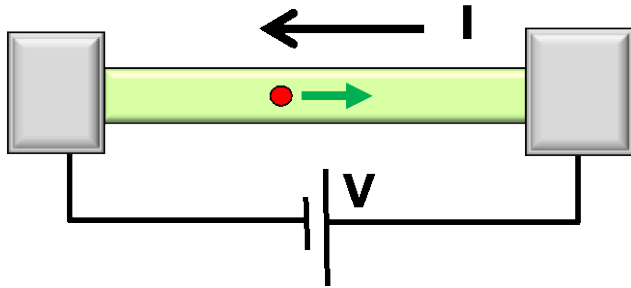
↑ charge density
 ↑ velocity
 ↑ area

	Equilibrium	DC	Small signal	Large Signal	Circuits
PN Diode					
Schottky Diode					
BJT/ HBT					
MOS					

Differences between MOS FET and Bipolar:
MOS FET have insulator

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charge density velocity area

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• 28.1 Background

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• 28.2 Band diagram in equilibrium and with bias => MOScap

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• 28.3 Qualitative Q-V characteristics of MOS capacitor

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• 28.4 MOScap Induced charges in depletion and inversion

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• 28.5 MOScap Exact solution of electrostatic problem

MOS ; metal oxide semiconductor

Can be capacitors or transistor

>90% of the markets

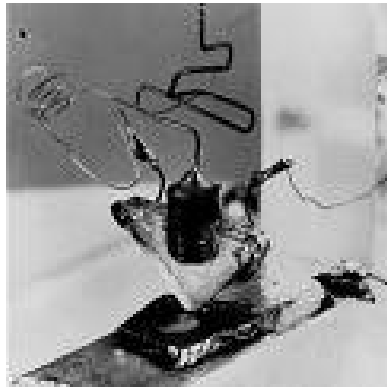
Temperature Management as one of the Grand Challenges in Electronics

Vacuum Tubes



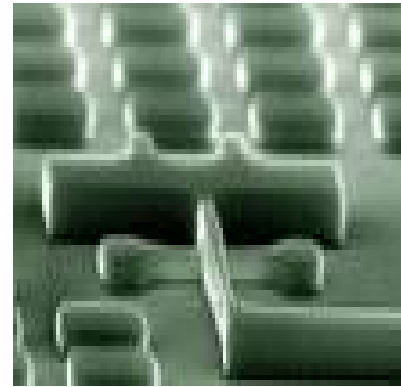
1906-1950s

Bipolar



1947-1980s

MOSFET



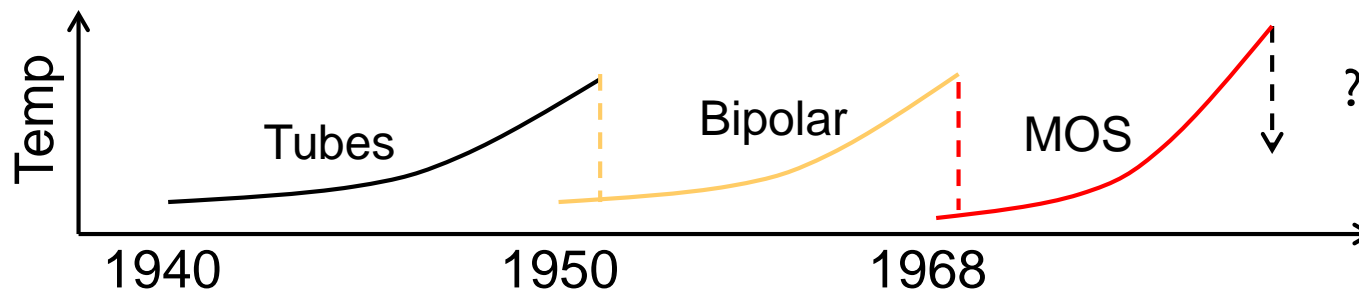
1960-until now

Now ??

NCFET
TFET
....

Bio Sensors

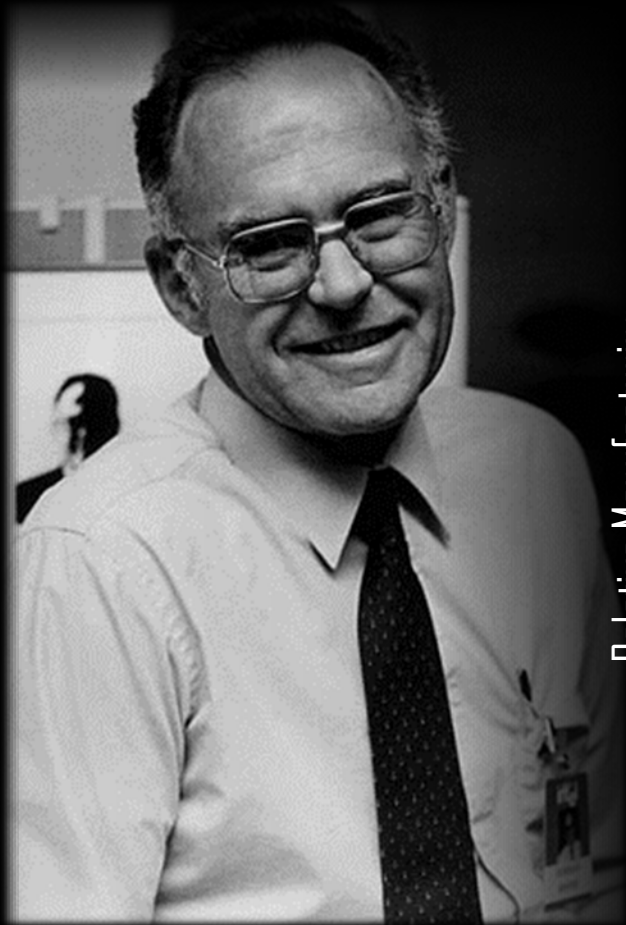
Displays



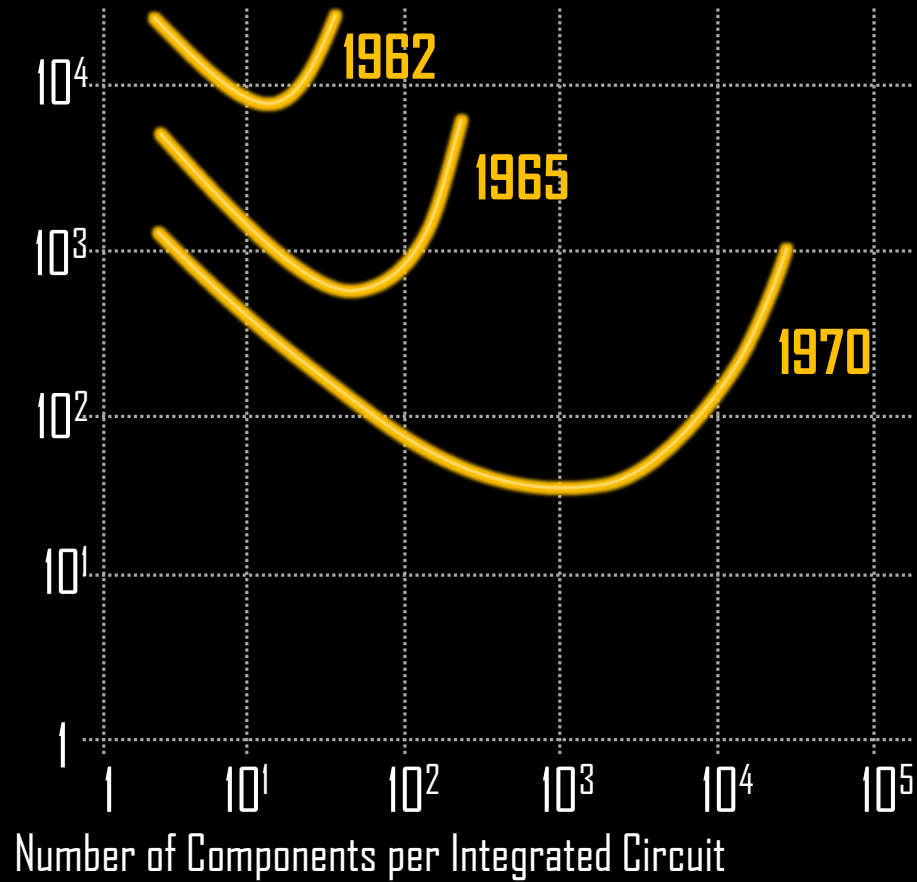
Bipolar has larger leakage current

Temperature & Size determine integration level

1965 - Gordon Moore predicts the future of integrated circuits



Relative Manufacturing
Cost per Component



Number of Components per Integrated Circuit

<http://www.intel.com/technology/mooreslaw>



10^9

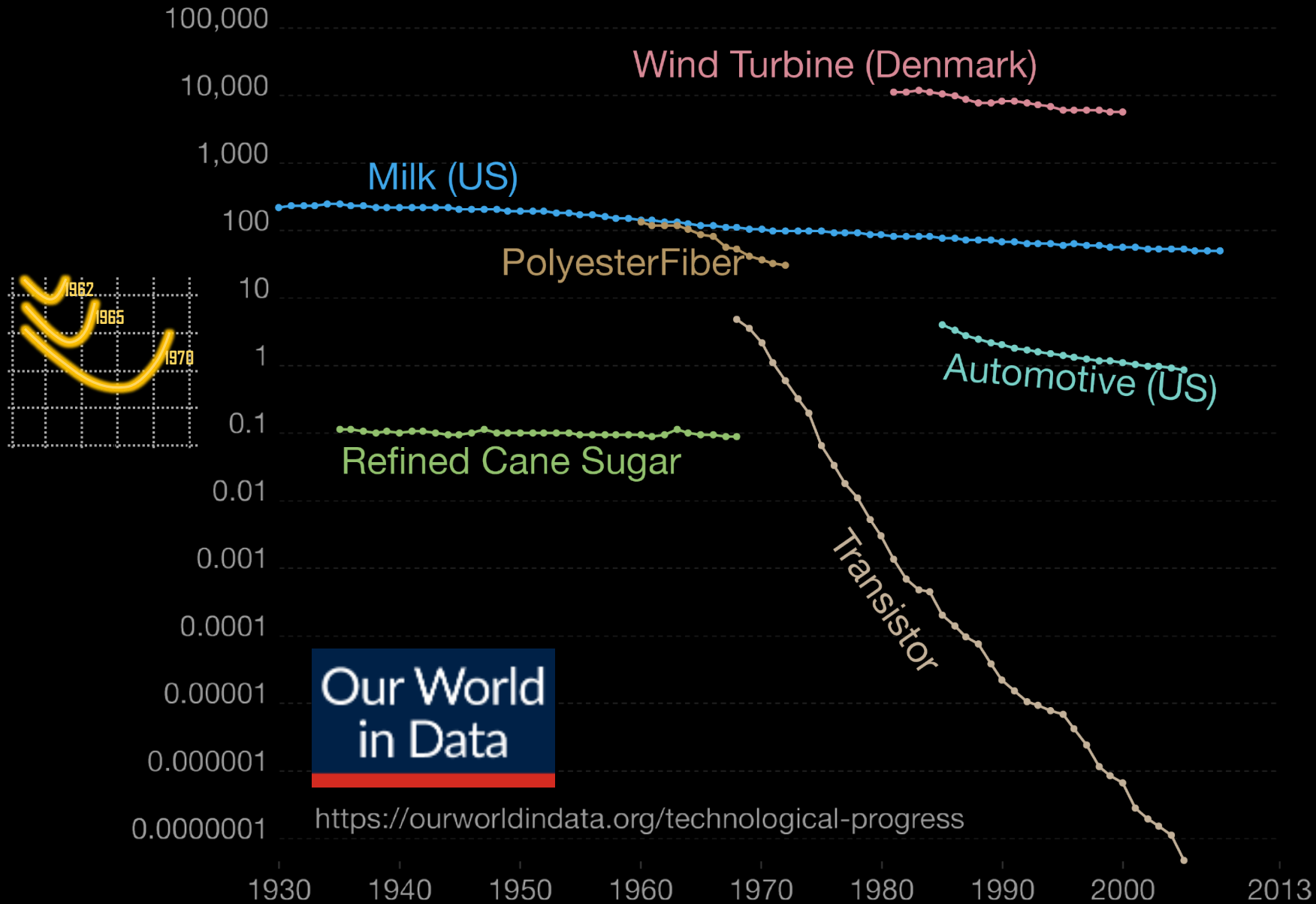


4×10^4 smaller

1×10^6 larger

Changed Human History

Costs of 66 different technologies over time, 1930 to 2013



Source: J. Doyne Farmer and François Lafond (2016)

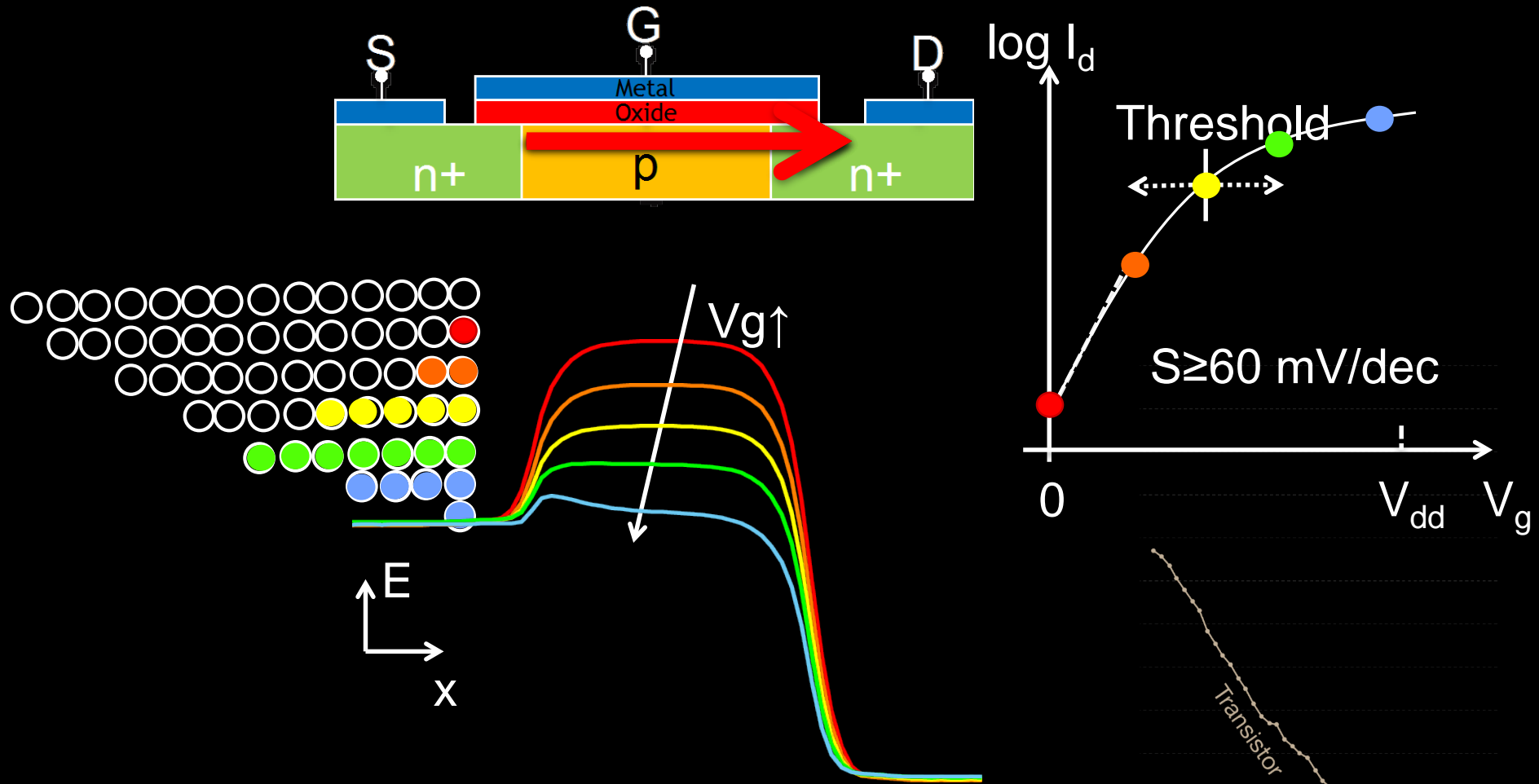


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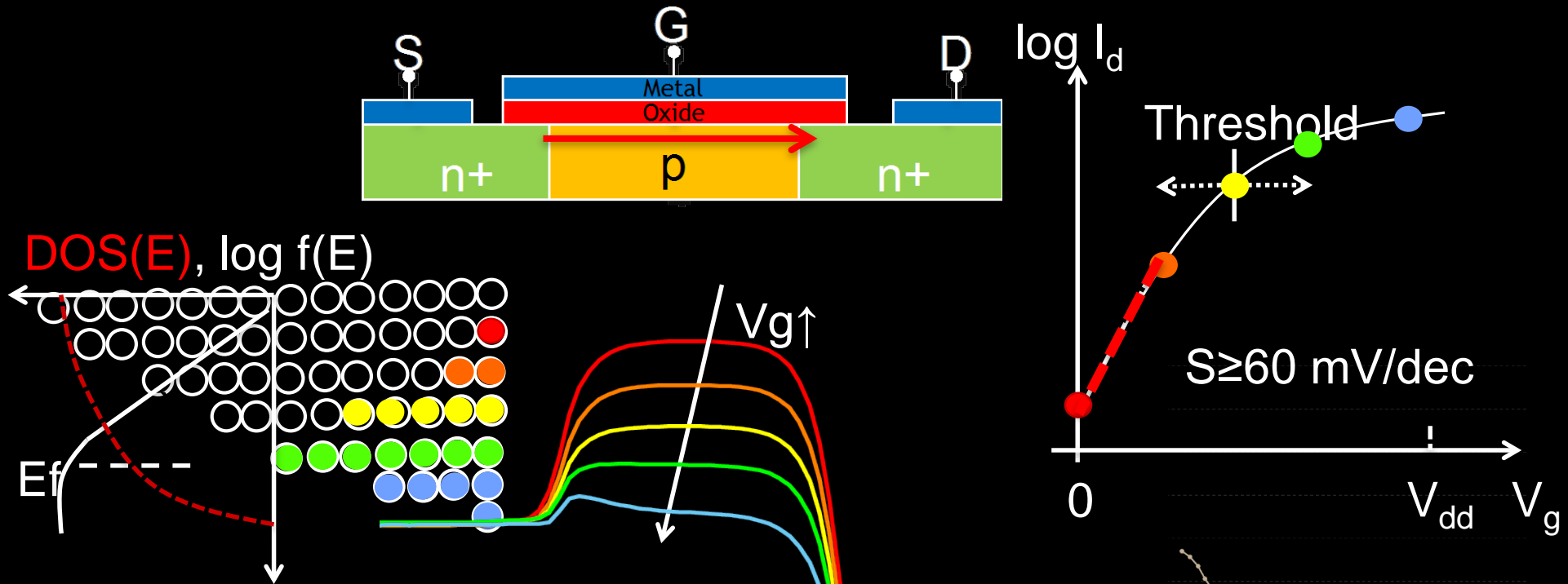
Changed Human History

Fundamental Transistor Operation



- Explain the working principles of these devices
- Explain the physical processes in these devices

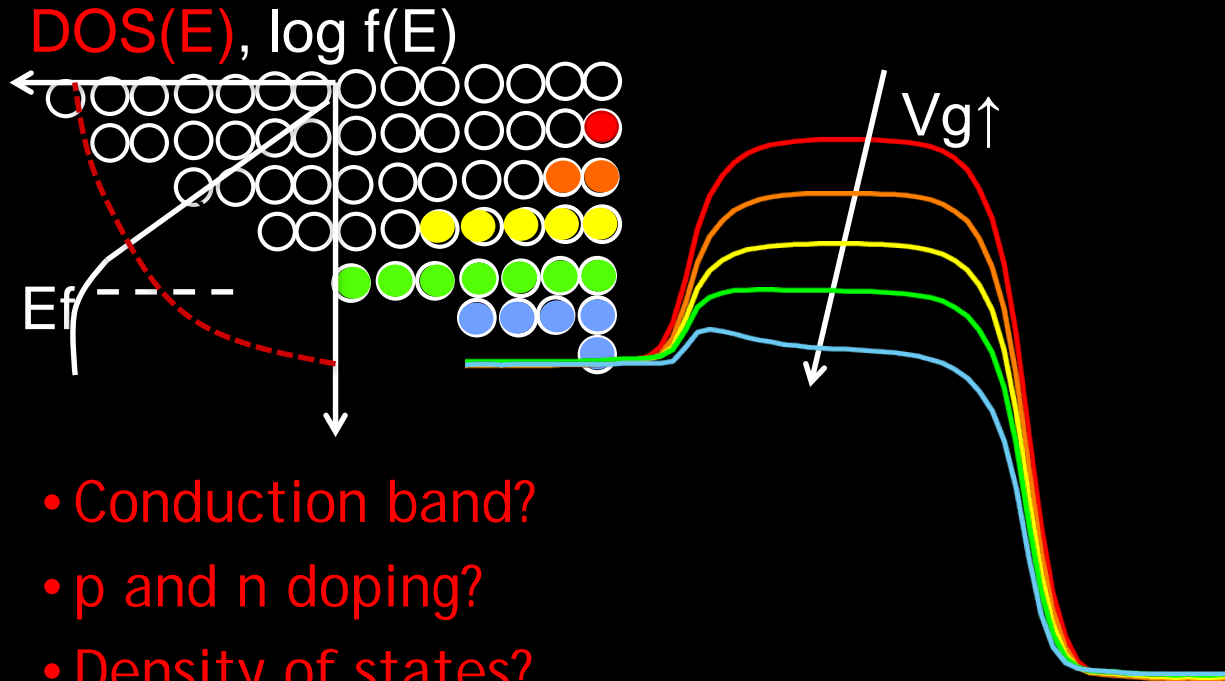
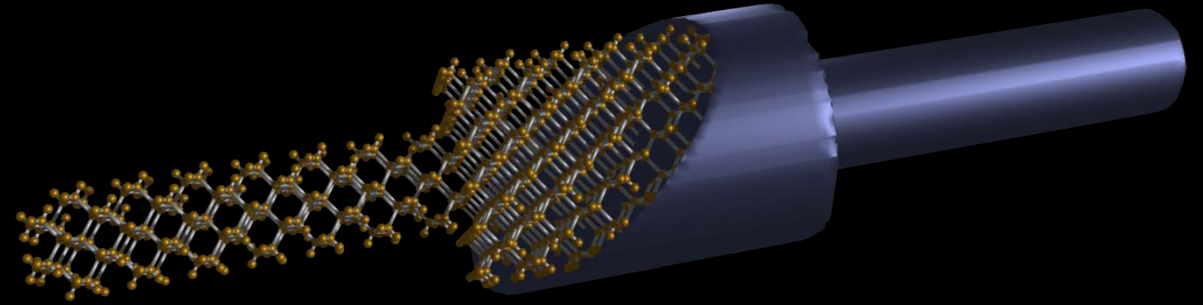
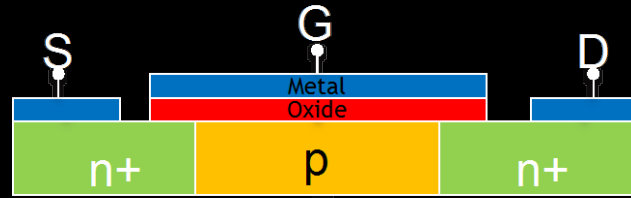
A Picture speaks a 1000 words - but: These pictures should inspire a 1000 questions!



- Conduction band?
- p and n doping?
- Density of states?
- Fermi distribution?
- 60mV/dec?

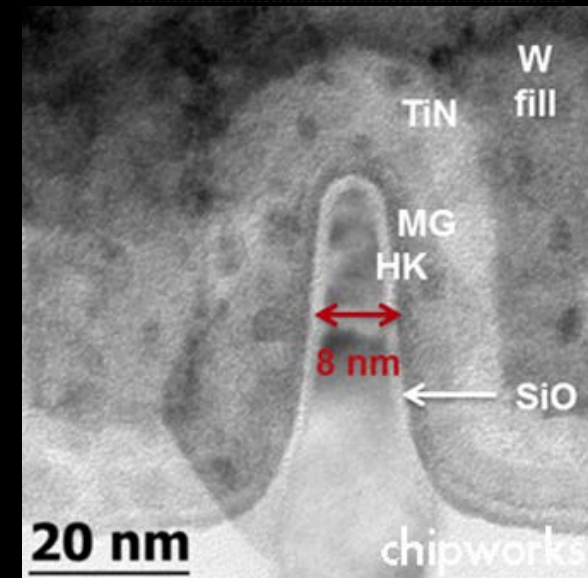
1970 1980 1990 2000 2013

Modern Devices are not planar - but 3D These pictures should inspire a 1000 questions!

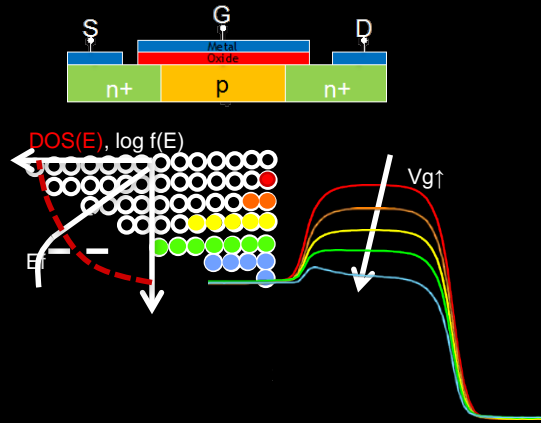


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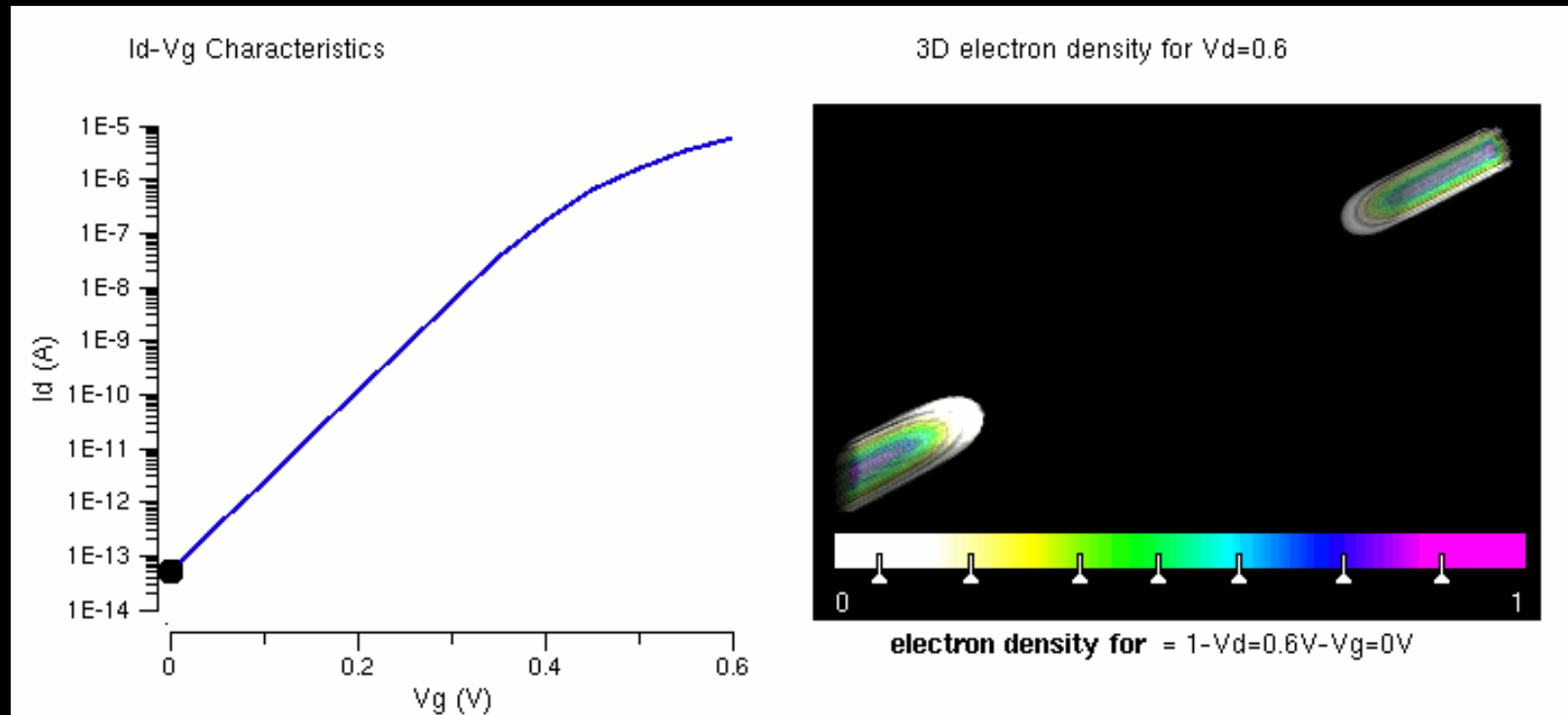
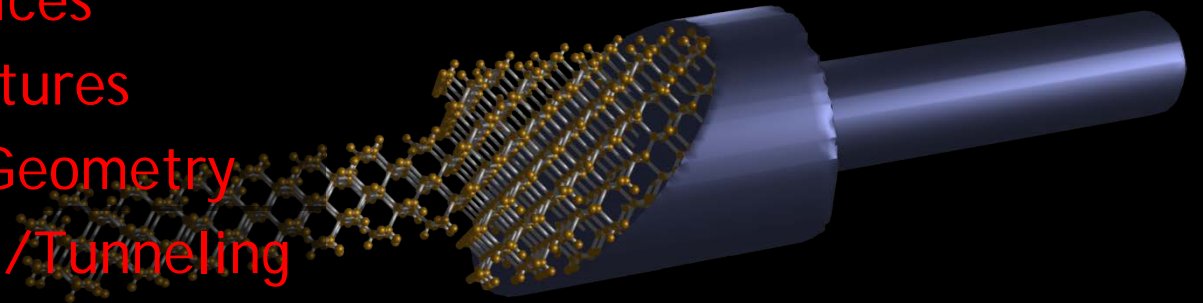
- Material choices
- Crystal structures
- Structure / Geometry



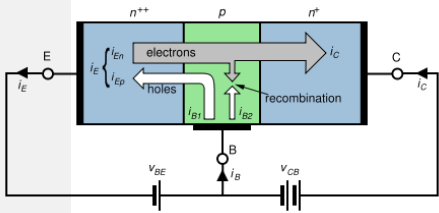
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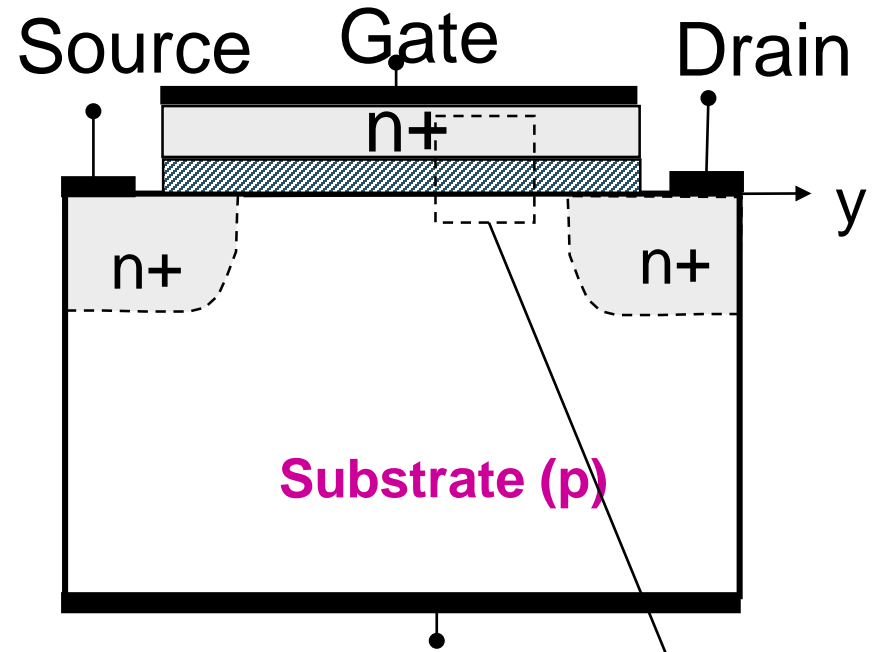
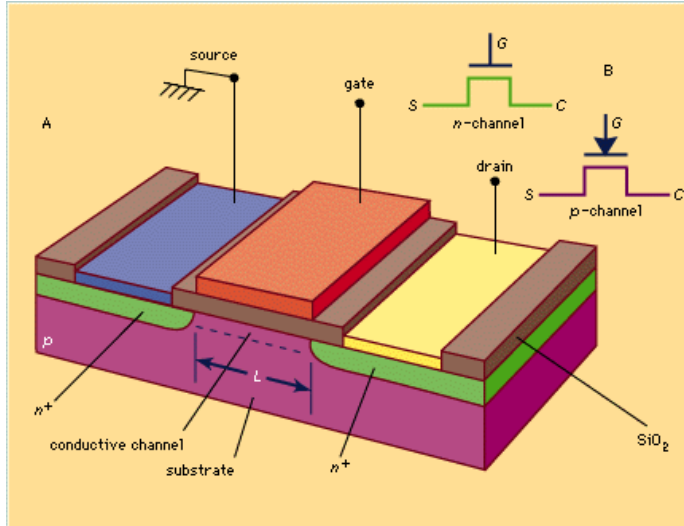
- Material choices
- Crystal structures
- Structure / Geometry
- Confinement/Tunneling
- Strain



Basic Configuration of a MOSFET

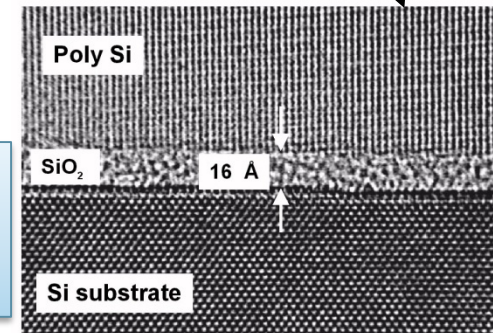


S and D are far away →
could not work like a BJT

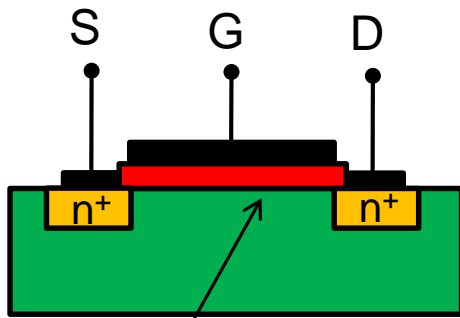


Almost like a lateral bipolar transistor!

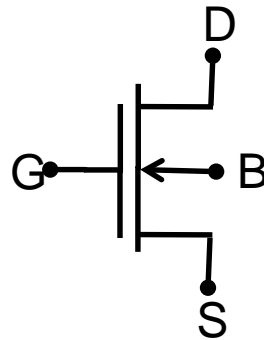
Insulators: Amorphous material →



Symbols



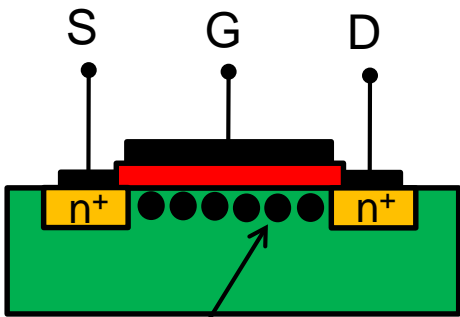
No channel
when $V_G = 0$



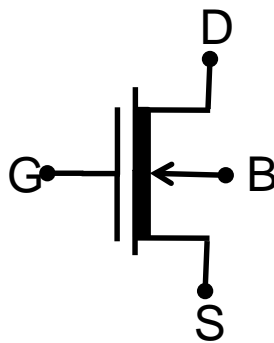
Enhancement Type

Requires a Gate-Source voltage, (V_{GS}) to switch the device "ON".

Equivalent to a "Normally Open" switch.



Channel
when $V_G = 0$

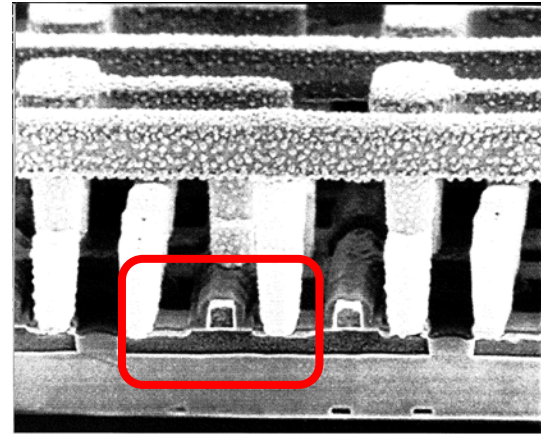
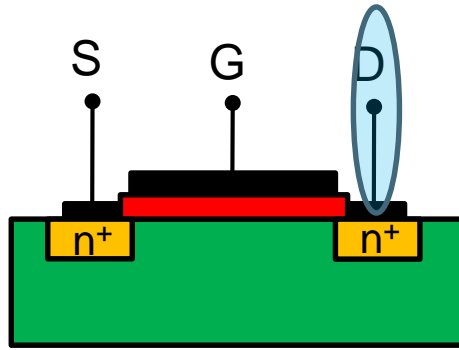


Depletion Type

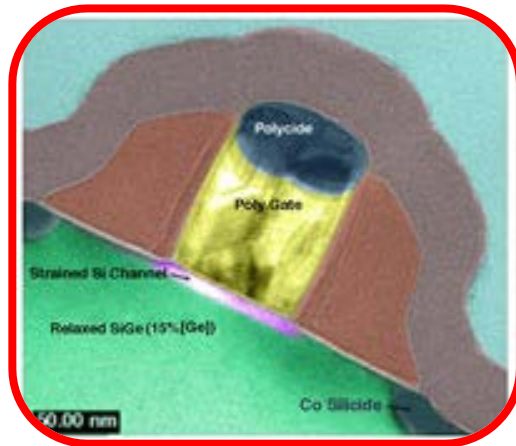
Requires a Gate-Source voltage, (V_{GS}) to switch the device "OFF".

Equivalent to a "Normally Closed" switch.

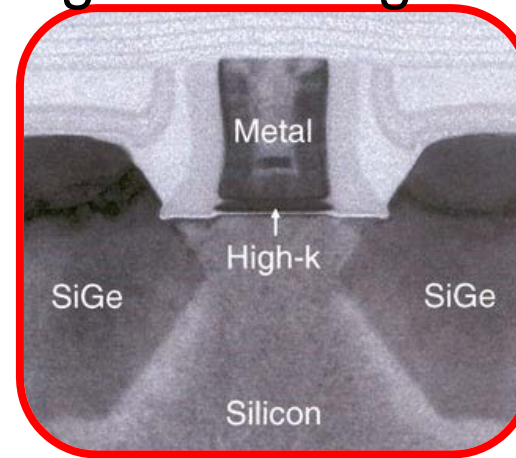
Background



Strained MOSFET



High-k/metal gate MOSFET

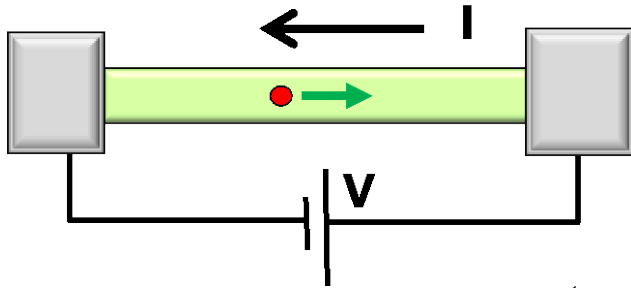


Sources:
IBM J. Res. Dev.
Google Images
Intel website

MOSFET begins to look a lot like double heterojunction HBT

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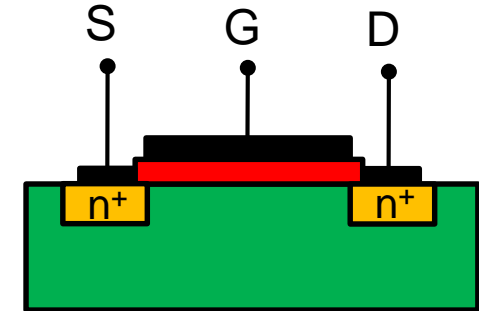
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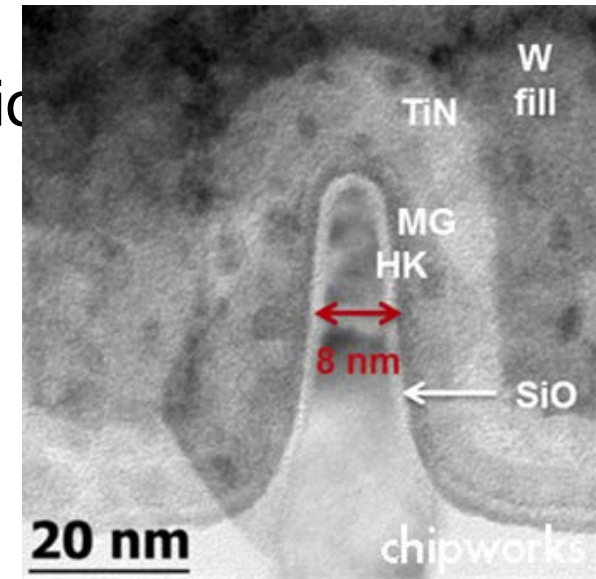
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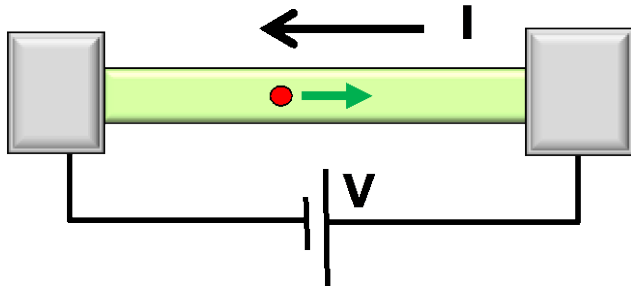
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• 28.5 MOScap Exact solution of electrostatic problem



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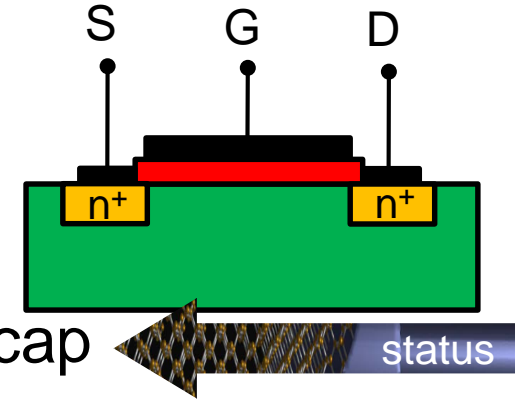
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