

Lab. 07

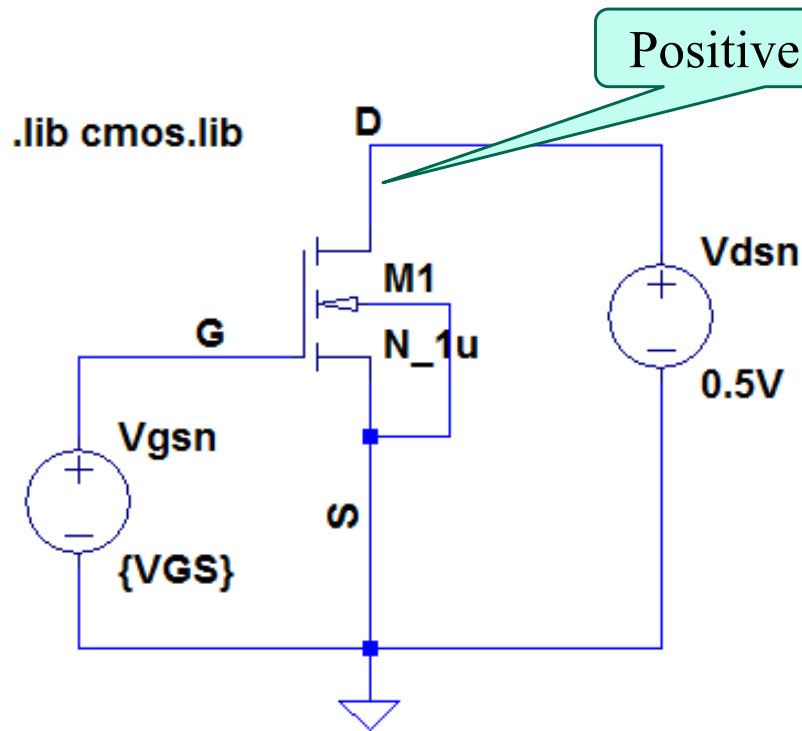
# **SUMMARY OF MOSFET CHARACTERISTICS**

# 1. DC parameters of MOSFET

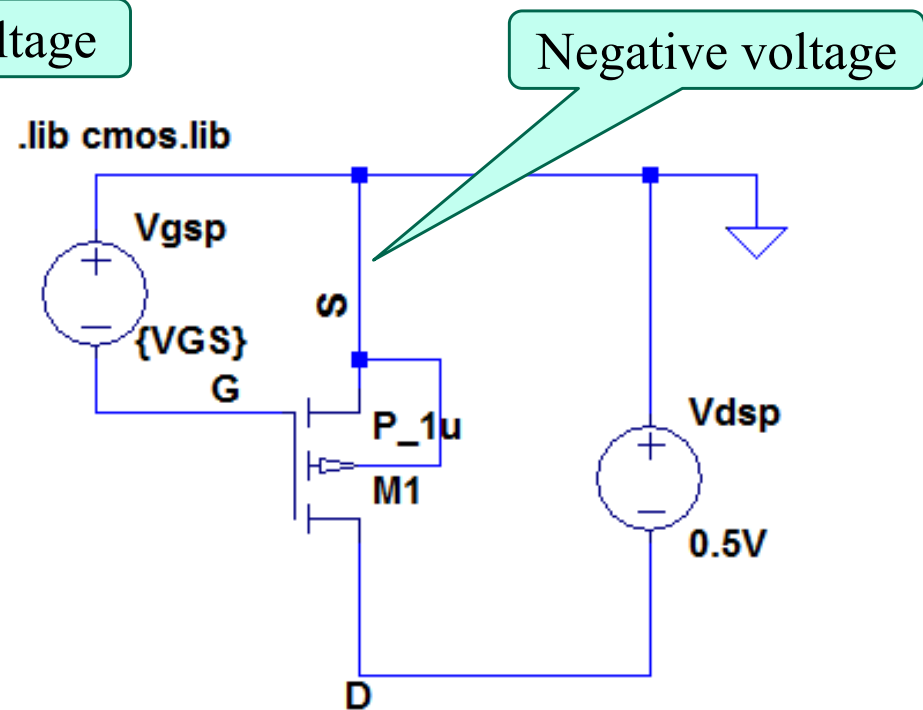
1. Estimate the DC parameters of MOSFET N\_1u, P\_1u by the circuit simulation.

<i>MOSFET model</i>	<i>N_1u</i>	<i>P_1u</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
L [m]	2u	2u	Gate length
W/L	10	10	Gate width/L
AD [m <sup>2</sup> ]	60p	60p	Area of drain
AS [m <sup>2</sup> ]	60p	60p	Area of source
PD [m]	26u	26u	Periphery of drain
PS [m]	26u	26u	Periphery of source
Multiplier	1	1	Number of fingers
V <sub>DS</sub> [V]	0 – 5.0	0 – 5.0	
V <sub>GS</sub> [V]	0 – 5.0	0 – 5.0	
V <sub>T</sub> [V]			
K <sub>p</sub> =μC <sub>OX</sub> [A/V <sup>2</sup> ]			@ Δ <sub>OV</sub> = 0.2 [V]
			@ Δ <sub>OV</sub> = 0.4 [V]
λ [V <sup>-1</sup> ]			@ Δ <sub>OV</sub> = 0.2 [V]
			@ Δ <sub>OV</sub> = 0.4 [V]

# Measuring circuits



For n-ch MOSFET



For p-ch MOSFET

# MOSFET properties

For n-ch MOSFET

For p-ch MOSFET

Monolithic MOSFET - M1

Model Name:	N_1u	OK
Length(L):	2u	Cancel
Width(W):	20u	
Drain Area(AD):	60p	
Source Area(AS):	60p	
Drain Perimeter(PD):	26u	
Source Perimeter(PS):	26u	
No. Parallel Devices(M):	1	

N\_1u l=2u w=20u ad=60p as=60p pd=26u ps=26u m=1

Monolithic MOSFET - M2

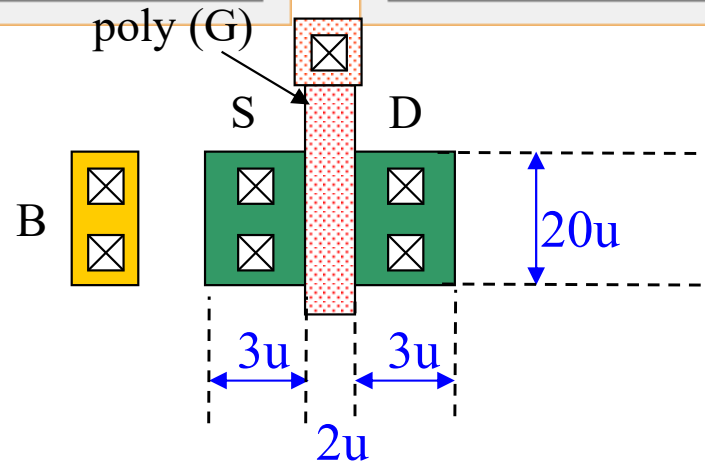
Model Name:	P_1u	OK
Length(L):	2u	Cancel
Width(W):	20u	
Drain Area(AD):	60p	
Source Area(AS):	60p	
Drain Perimeter(PD):	26u	
Source Perimeter(PS):	26u	
No. Parallel Devices(M):	1	

P\_1u l=2u w=20u ad=60p as=60p pd=26u ps=26u m=1

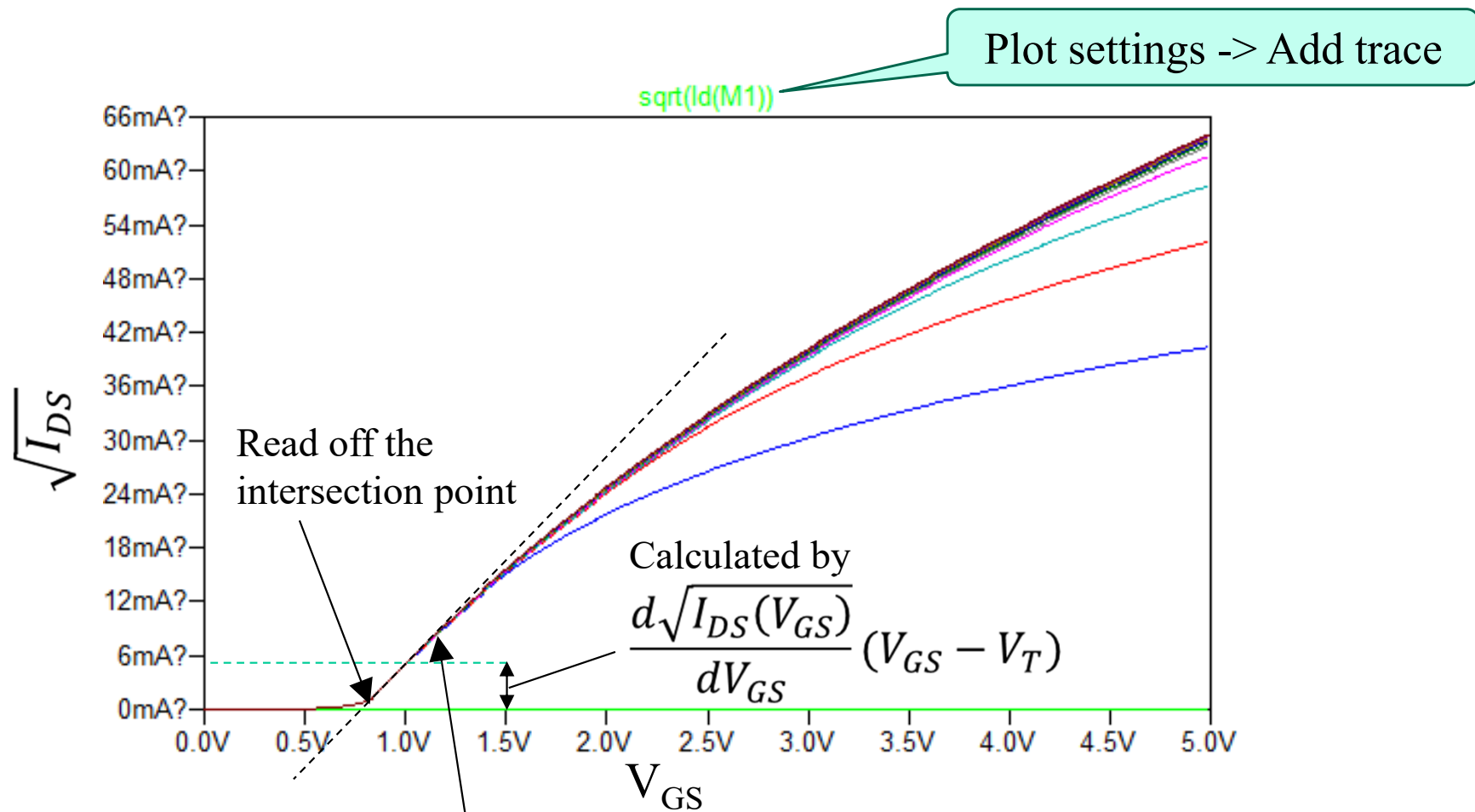
Drain area

Drain perimeter

Multiplier



# Estimation of $V_T$ from the plot



Find the linear region in neighborhood of the threshold.

[Note] You can estimate from the  $V_T$  for  $g_m - V_{GS}$  characteristic too.

# Estimation of $V_T$ by .meas directive

```
.param VGS=0V
```

```
.dc Vgsn 0V 5V 0.001V
```

Read command for the expression

```
.meas dc VTN find  $V(G)-\sqrt{I_d(M1)}/(d(\sqrt{I_d(M1)})/d(V(G)))$  when Vgsn=1.0V
```

Type of analysis

Label of the result

Expression of  $V_T$   
(See last slide)

Measurement condition

- Procedure to read the results
  1. Click the graph window
  2. Menu bar: View – SPICE Error Log
  3. Read the calculation result of  $V_T$  ( $V_{dsn} = 0.5V$  in saturation region)

# Estimation of $K_p(\mu C_{OX})$ by .meas

```
.param VGS=0V
```

```
.param VTN=0.777V
```

Set the parameter  $V_T$  at the estimated value

```
.step param VOV list 0.2V 0.4V
```

Step the parameter  $\Delta_{ov}$  at 0.2V and 0.4V

```
.dc Vgsn 0V 5V 0.001V
```

```
.meas dc KP find  $\frac{2 \cdot Id(M1)}{10 \cdot VOV^{**}2}$  when Vgsn=VTN+VOV
```

Expression of  $\mu C_{OX}$  (See Ch.3)

Measurement condition

# Estimation of $\lambda$ by .meas

```
.param VTN=0.777V
```

```
.step param VOV list 0.2V 0.4V
```

Set the parameter  
of  $V_{GS}$

```
.param VGS=VTN+VOV
```

Set the measurement condition of  
 $VDS = \Delta_{OV}$

```
.dc Vdsn 0V 5V 0.001V
```

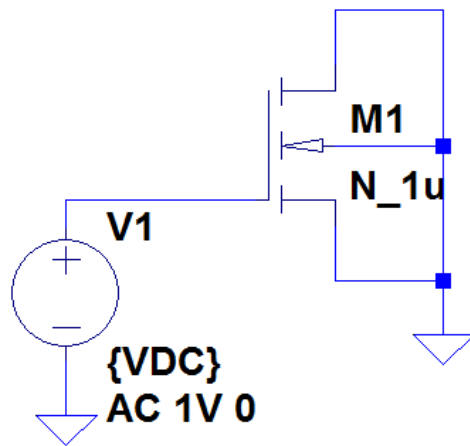
```
.meas dc LAMBDA find 1/(Id(M1))*d(Id(M1))/d(V(D)) when Vdsn=VOV
```

Expression of LAMBDA  
parameter (See Ch.3)

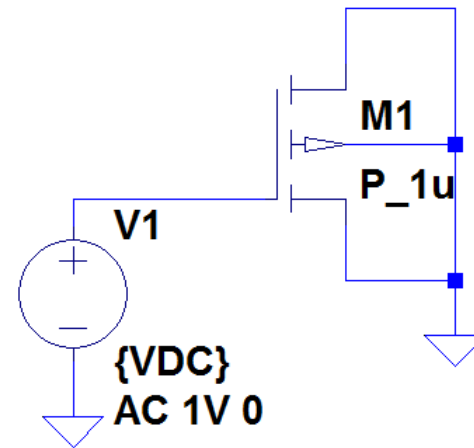


## 2. AC parameters of MOSFET

1. Simulate the C-V characteristics of MOSFET N\_1u, P\_1u with the circuit simulator. Take account of the serial resistance in the C-V measurement circuits. The MOSFET properties are same as the circuit of I-V characteristic (Slide 4).

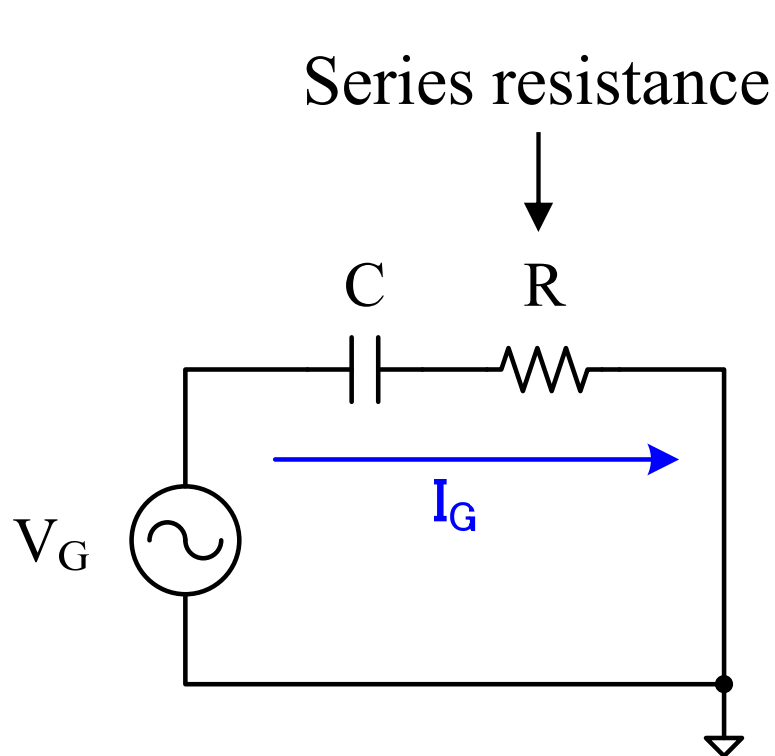


For n-ch MOSFET



For p-ch MOSFET

# Cancelation technique of the series resistance



$$V_G = \left( \frac{1}{j\omega C} + R \right) [\text{Re}(I_G) + j\text{Im}(I_G)]$$

$$\text{Im}(V_G) = R \cdot \text{Im}(I_G) - \frac{\text{Re}(I_G)}{\omega C} = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\text{Re}(V_G) = R \cdot \text{Re}(I_G) + \frac{\text{Im}(I_G)}{\omega C} = 1 \quad (2)$$

$$\text{From Eq.(1), } R = \frac{\text{Re}(I_G)}{\text{Im}(I_G)} \frac{1}{\omega C}$$

$$\text{From Eq.(2), } C = \frac{\text{Im}(I_G)}{\omega} \left( 1 + \frac{\text{Re}(I_G)^2}{\text{Im}(I_G)^2} \right)$$

# Example of .meas directive for the C-V measurement

```
.ac dec 101 1 100MEG
```

```
.lib cmos.lib
```

```
.step param VDC -1.5V 1.5V 0.01V
```

```
.meas ac CGS find
```

```
Im(Ig(M1))/(2*pi*frequency)*(1+Re(Ig(M1))**2/Im(Ig(M1))**2) at 1MEG
```

A small-signal capacitance in semiconductors is defined as an AC property.

Built-in constant of  $\pi$ .

Don't insert a linefeed in the .meas directive.

Measurement frequency. The capacitance in the semiconductor depends on the measurement frequency.