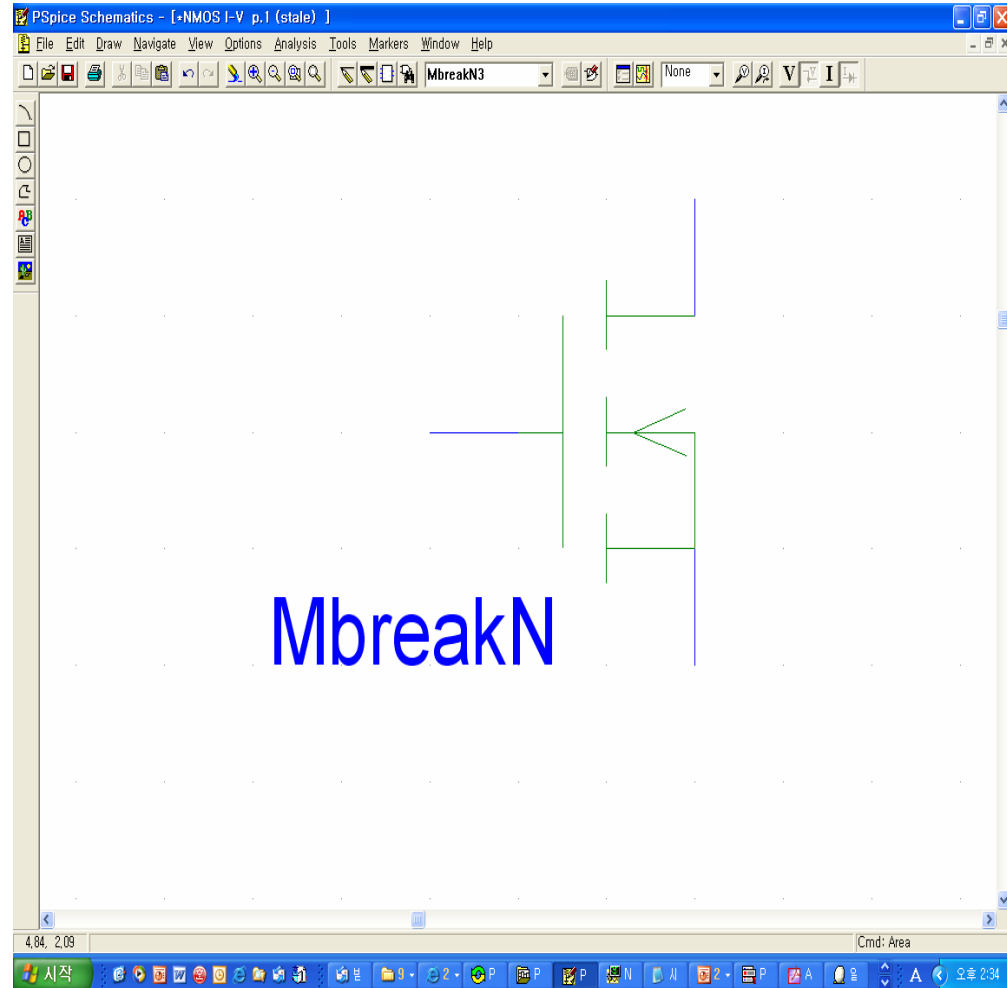
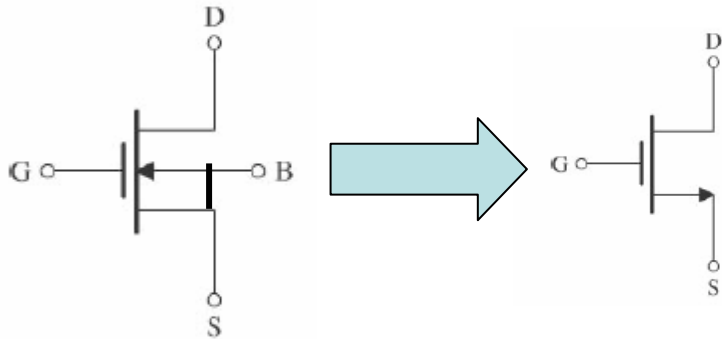


Lect. 8: MOSFET Simulation

PSPICE simulation of NMOS

1. Use **MbreakN3** model in PSPICE (S and B are tied)



Lect. 8: MOSFET Simulation

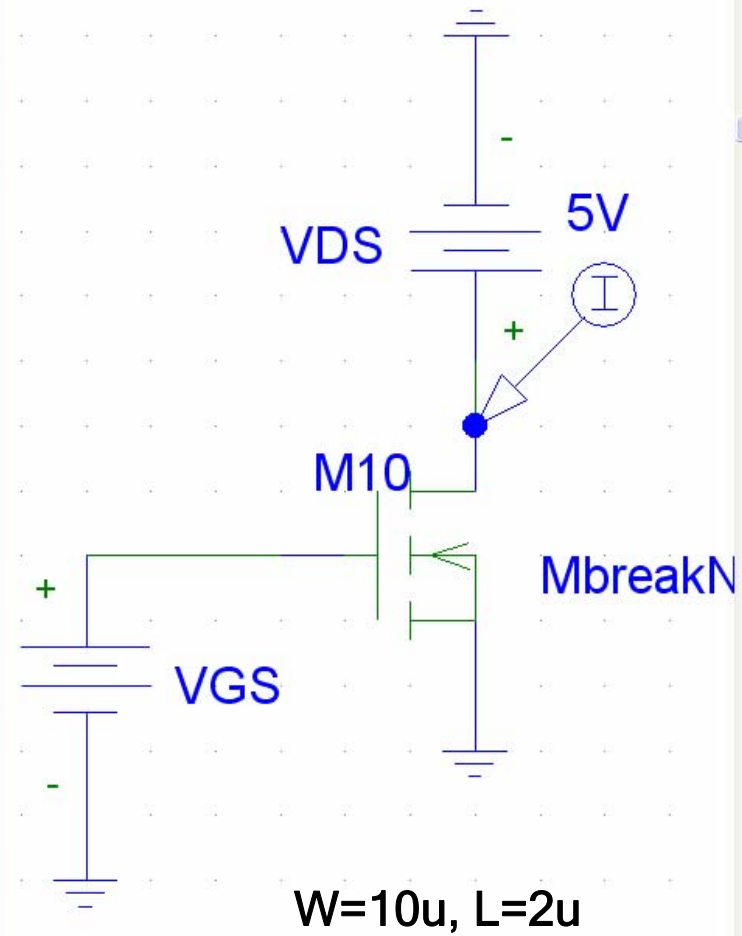
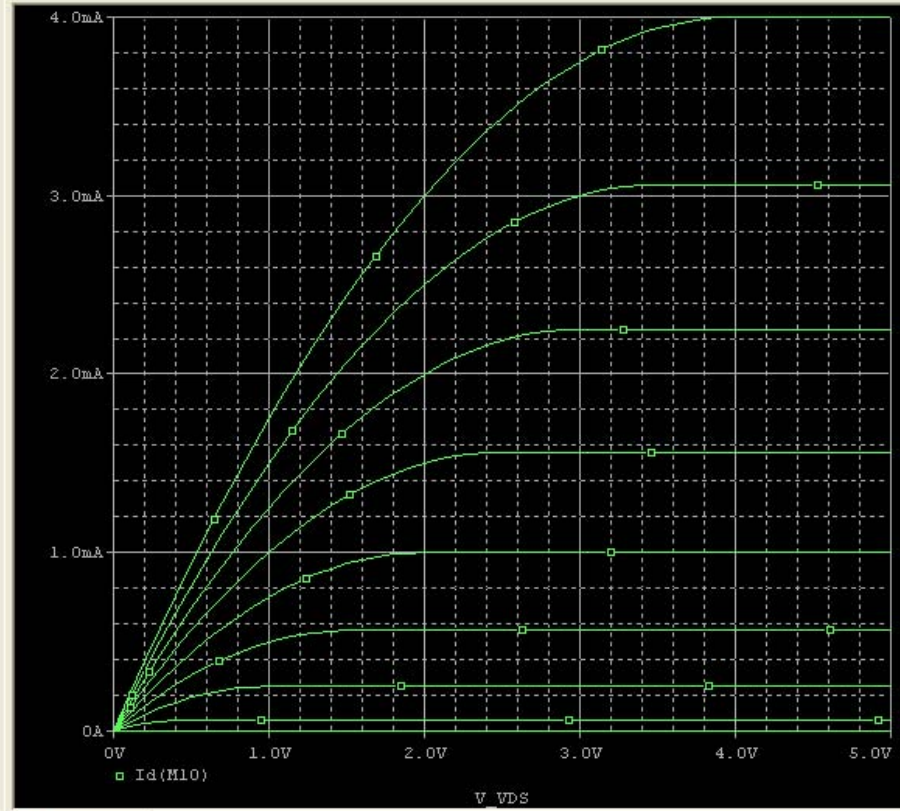
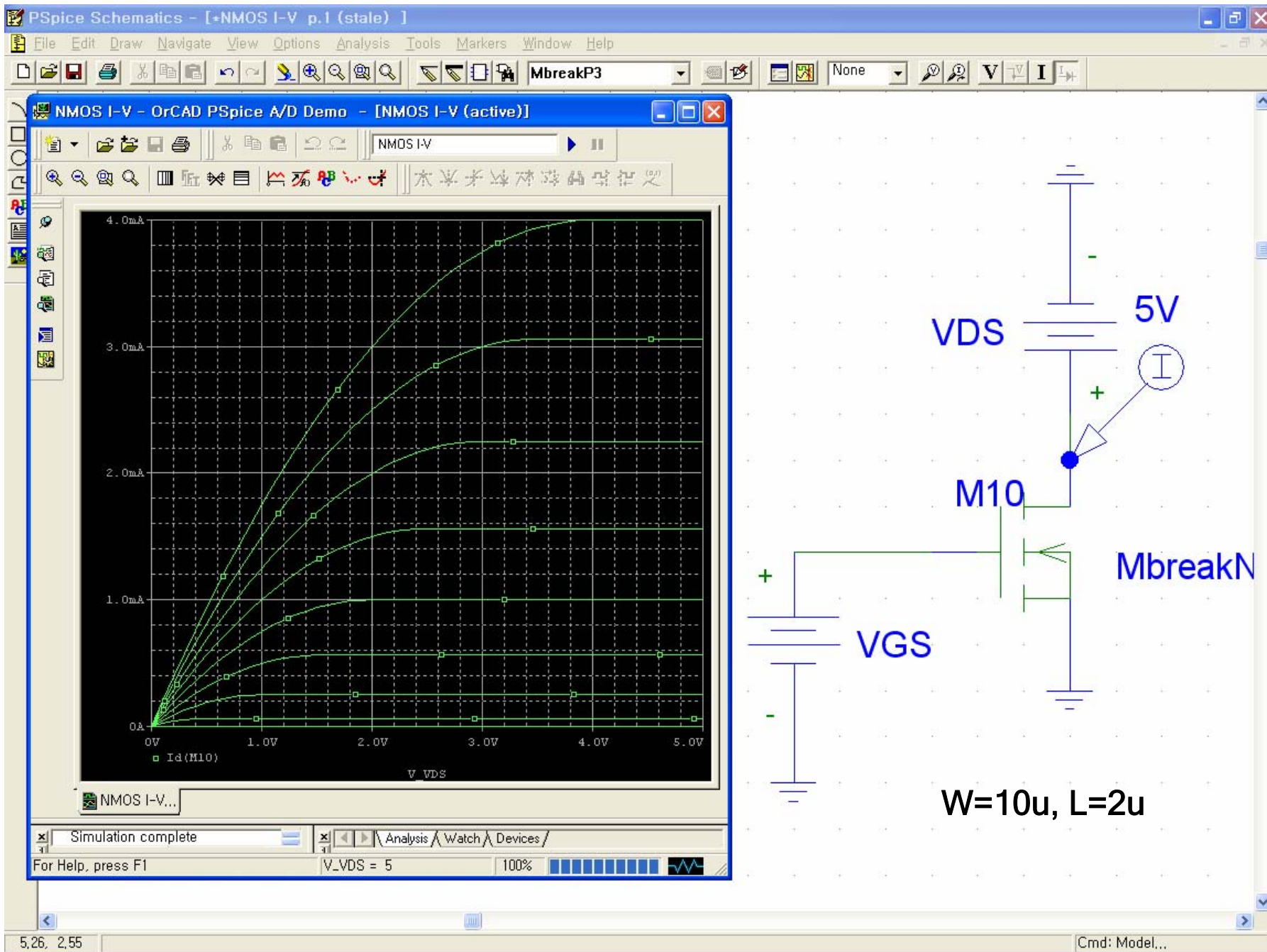
PSPICE simulation of NMOS

2. Set values for v_T , k ($=\mu_n C_{ox}$) in **Edit/Model/Edit Instance Model** after clicking NbreakN3.

```
.model MbreakN-X NMOS VTO=1, KP=1e-4
```

3. Set values for W and L by double clicking MbreakN3

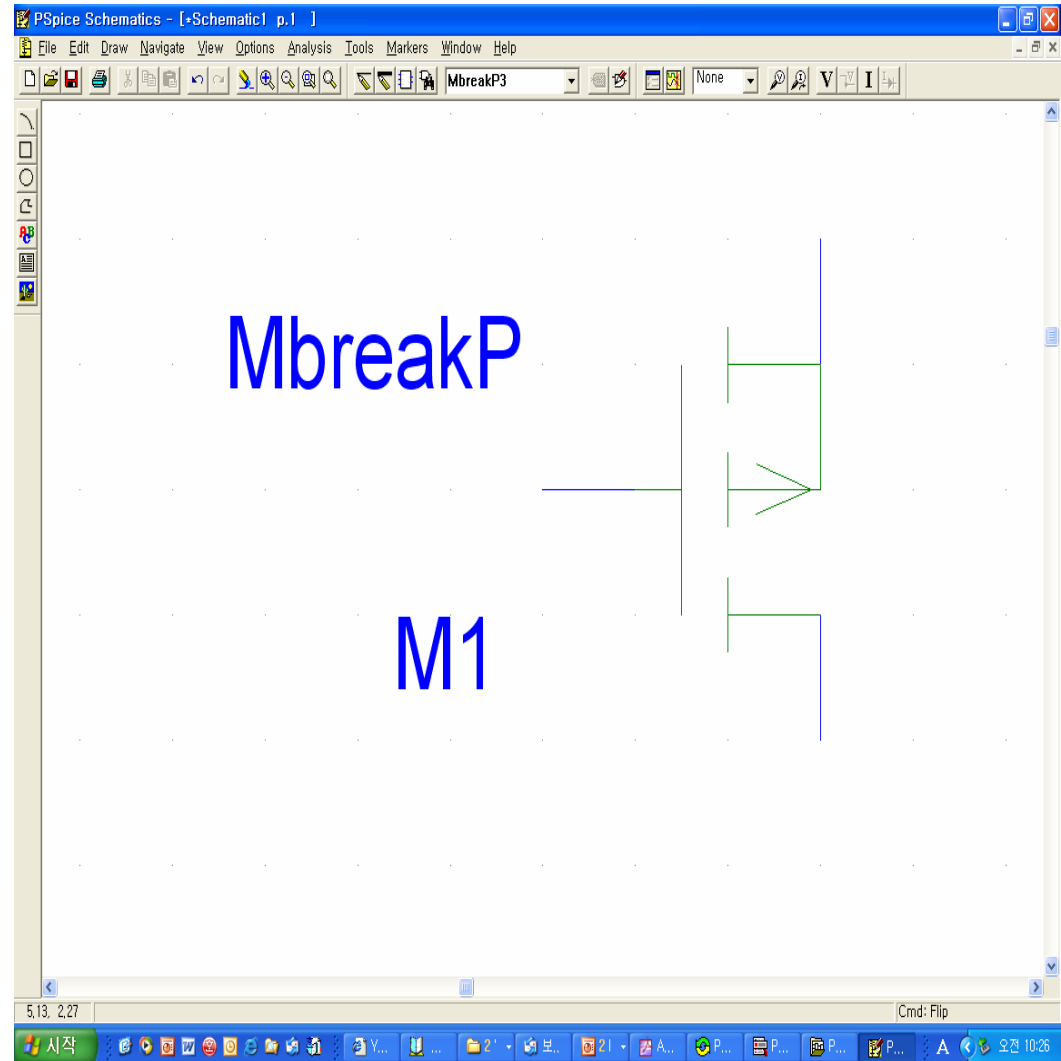
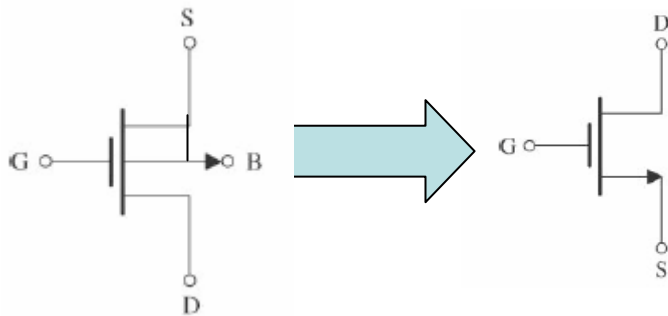
=> Simulate I-V characteristics of NMOS



Lect. 8: MOSFET Simulation

PSPICE simulation of PMOS

1. Use **MbreakP3** model in PSPICE (S and B are tied)



Lect. 8: MOSFET Simulation

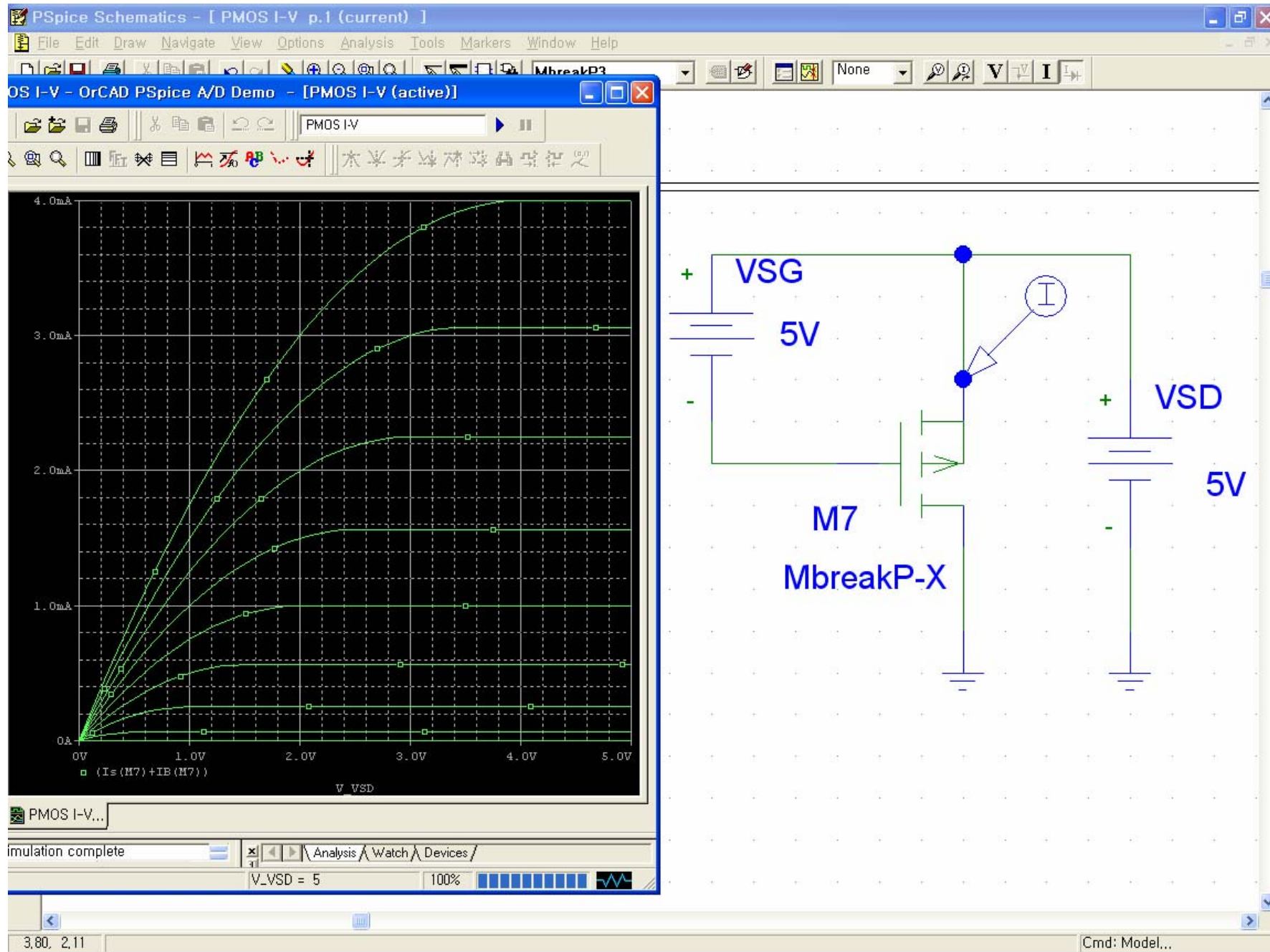
PSPICE simulation of PMOS

2. Set values for v_T , k ($=\mu_n C_{ox}$) in **Edit/Model/Edit Instance Model** after clicking MbreakP3.

```
.model MbreakP-X NMOS VTO=-1, KP=1e-4
```

3. Set values for W and L by double clicking MbreakP3

=> Simulate I-V characteristics of PMOS



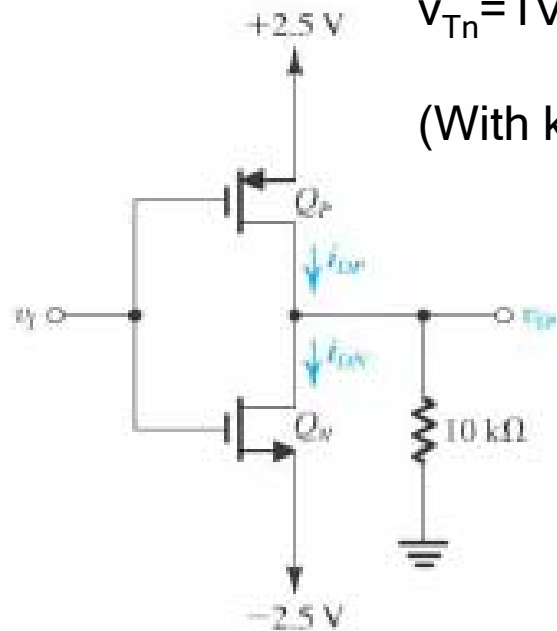
Lect. 8: MOSFET Simulation

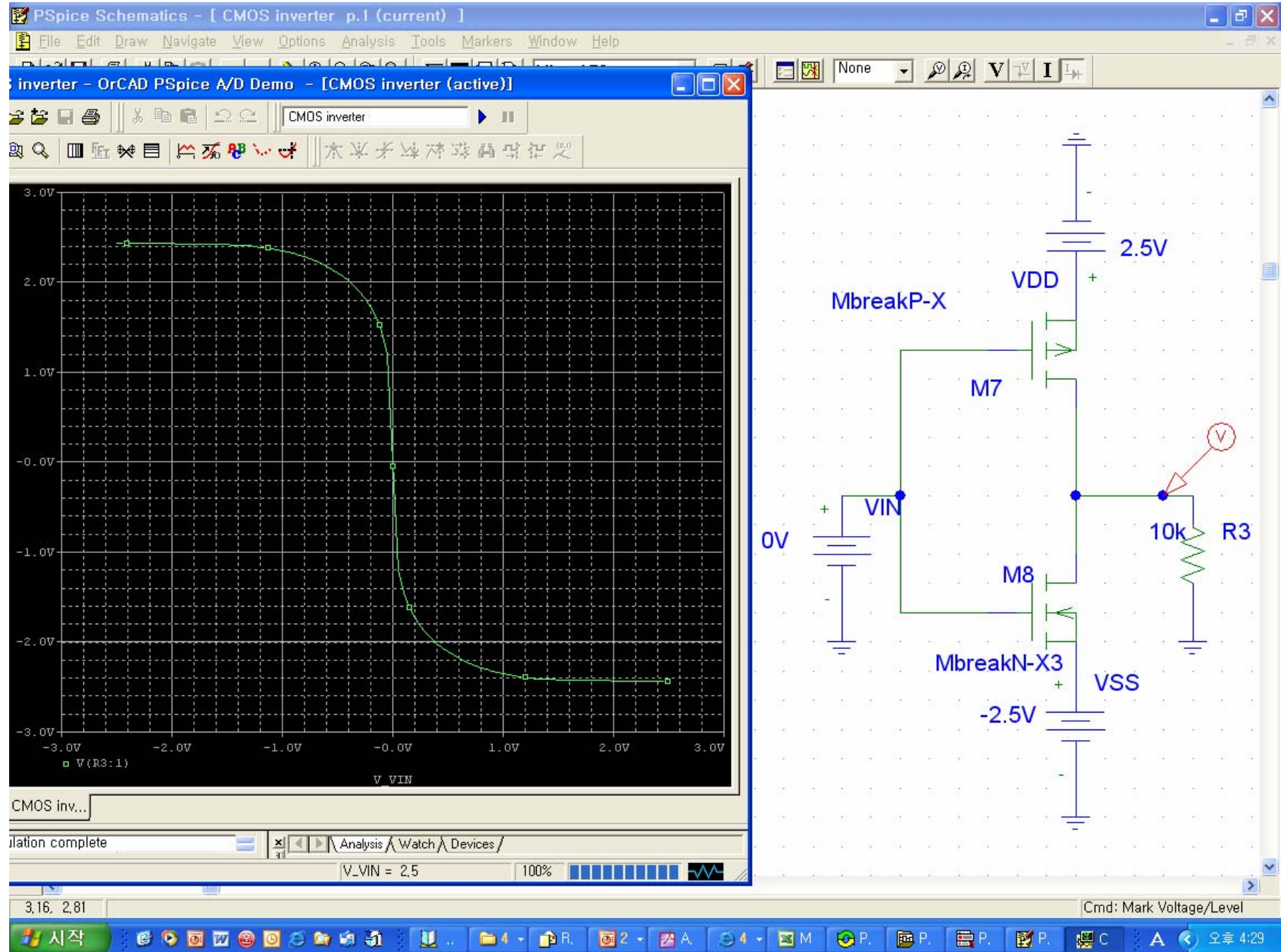
Example 4.7 (p. 269)

Determine i_{Dn} , i_{Dp} , v_O for $-2.5V < v_i = 2.5$ by PSPICE simulation.

$v_{Tn}=1V$, $v_{Tp}= -1V$, both transistors have $k'(W/L)=1mA/V^2$.

(With $k'=1e-4 A/V^2$, $W/L=10$)





PSpice Schematics - [CMOS inverter p.1 (current)]

File Edit Draw Navigate View Options Analysis Tools Markers Window Help

inverter - OrCAD PSpice A/D Demo - [CMOS inverter (active)]

CMOS inverter

V_VIN (V)	Id(M8) (mA)
-3.00	0.00
-2.00	0.00
-1.00	0.05
-0.50	0.30
0.00	1.15
0.50	0.80
1.00	0.40
2.00	0.25
3.00	0.25

CMOS inv...

ation complete

Analysis Watch Devices

V_VIN = 2.5 100%

3.41, 3.14 Schematic saved. Cmd: Delete

Lect. 8: MOSFET Simulation

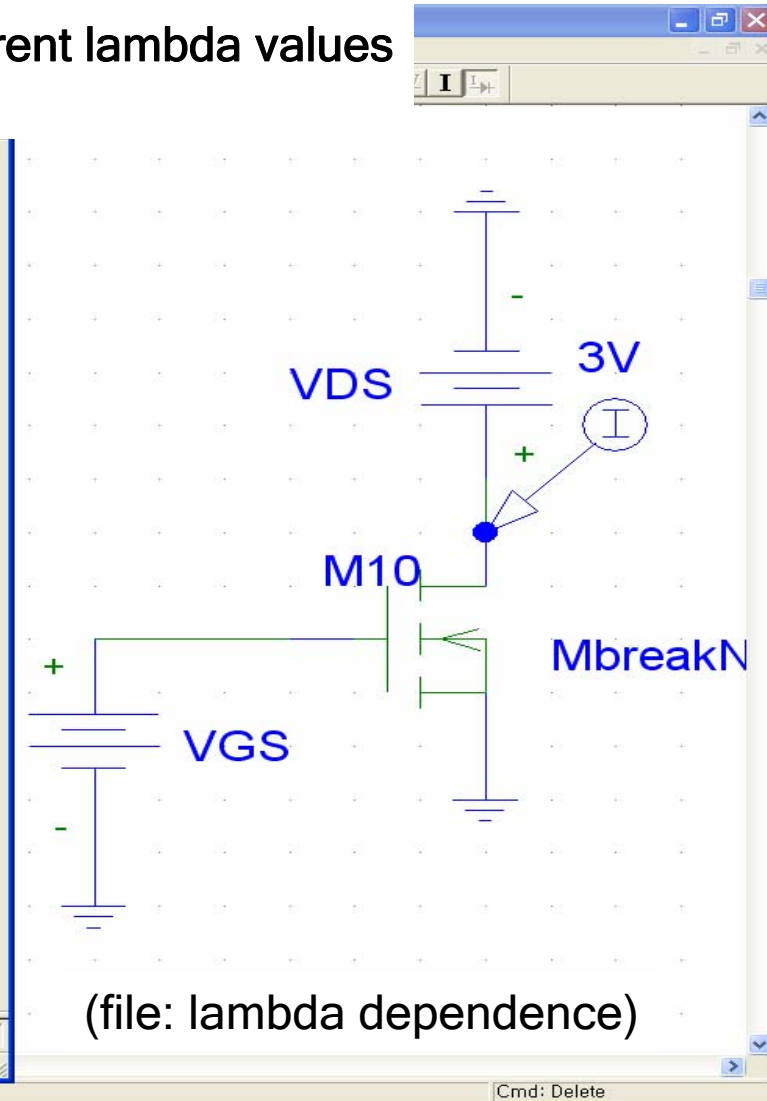
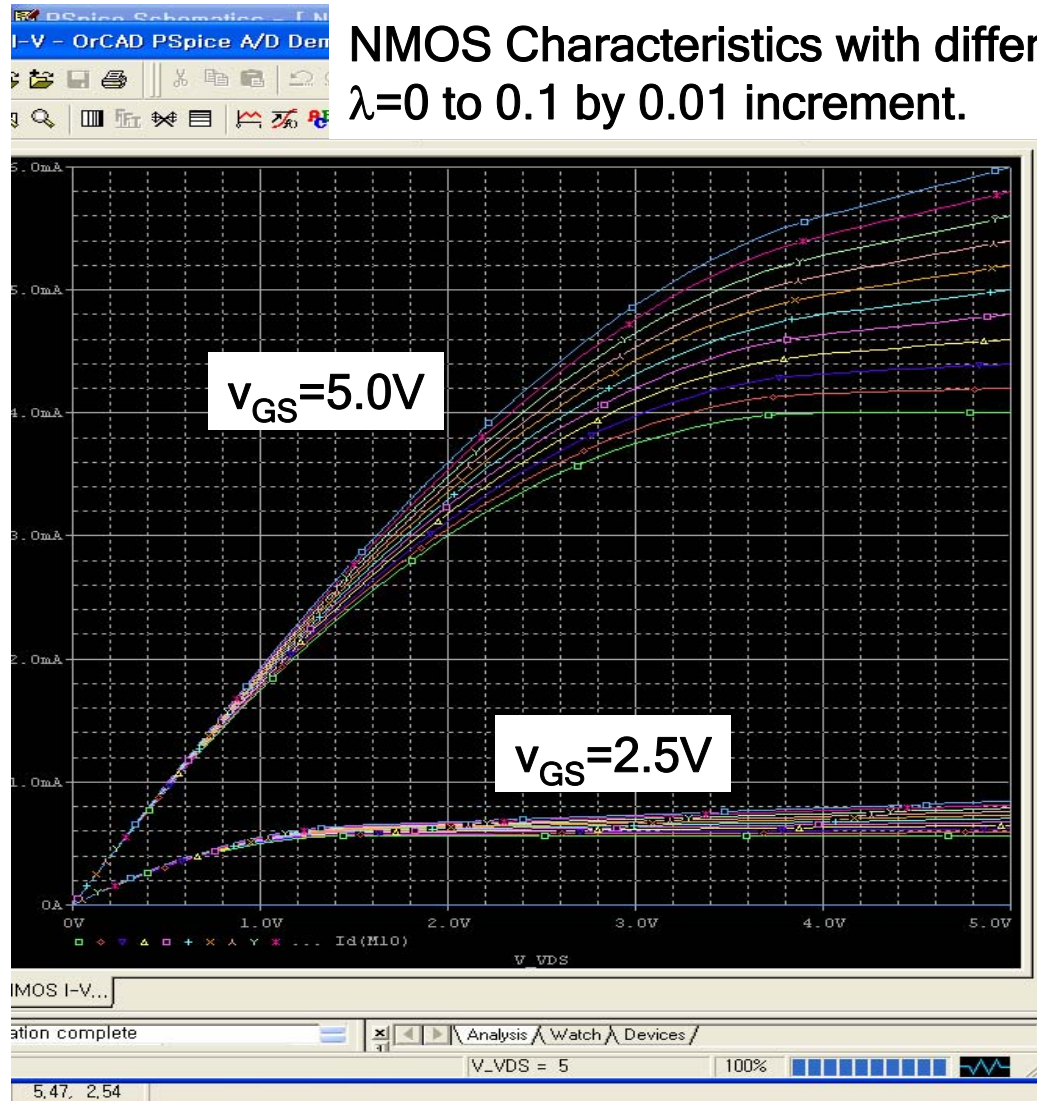
- Modern transistors are very complicated in their structure.
Many parameters are needed to model their characteristics accurately in SPICE

An example of Advanced MOSFET models
(2 μ m double poly double metal technology)

```
.MODEL orbit2L2N NMOS LEVEL=2 PHI=0.700000 TOX=3.9800E-08 XJ=0.200000U TPG=1  
+ VTO=0.8005 DELTA=4.2080E+00 LD=7.3840E-08 KP=6.6703E-05  
+ UO=768.8 UEXP=1.1190E-01 UCRIT=7.3170E+03 RSH=3.8420E+00  
+ GAMMA=0.5369 NSUB=6.5360E+15 NFS=9.2810E+10 VMAX=4.9600E+04  
+ LAMBDA=3.2330E-02 CGDO=9.6098E-11 CGSO=9.6098E-11  
+ CGBO=3.4582E-10 CJ=1.23000E-04 MJ=0.7500 CJSW=5.6800E-10  
+ MJSW=0.26300 PB=0.6700000  
* Weff = Wdrawn - Delta_W  
* The suggested Delta_W is 2.0000E-09
```

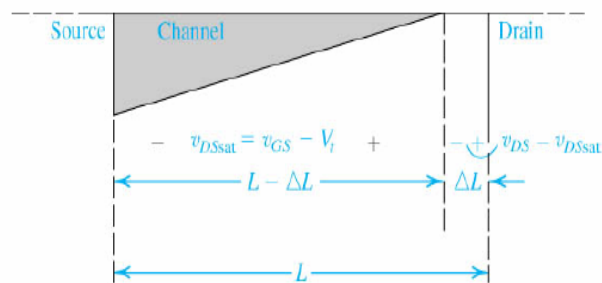
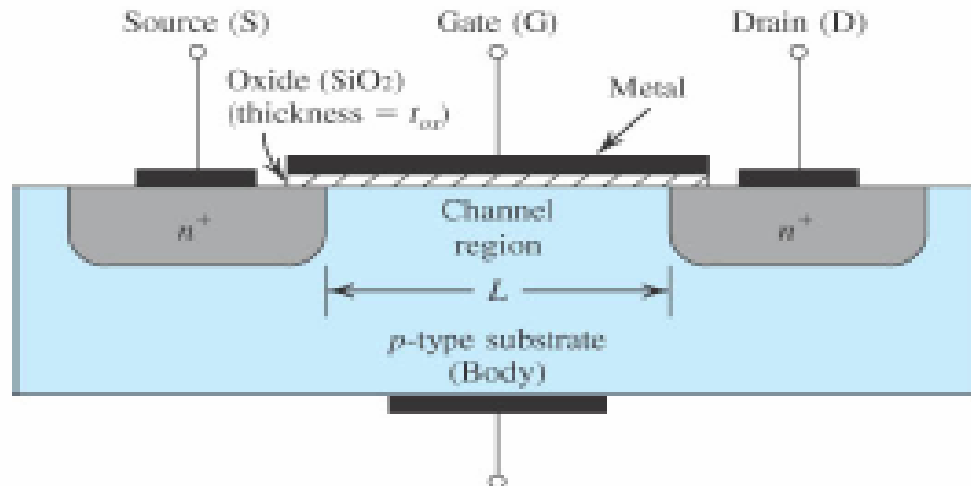
Lect. 8: MOSFET Simulation

NMOS Characteristics with different lambda values
 $\lambda=0$ to 0.1 by 0.01 increment.



Lect. 8: MOSFET Simulation

Why? Channel length modulation



In saturation, v_{DS} increase causes reduction in actual channel length.

$$\begin{aligned}
 i_D &= \frac{1}{2} k' \frac{W}{L} (v_{GS} - V_t)^2 \\
 &\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} k' \frac{W}{L - \Delta L(v_{DS})} (v_{GS} - V_t)^2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} k' \frac{W}{L \left(1 - \frac{\Delta L(v_{DS})}{L}\right)} (v_{GS} - V_t)^2 \\
 &\approx \frac{1}{2} k' \frac{W}{L} \left(1 + \frac{\Delta L(v_{DS})}{L}\right) (v_{GS} - V_t)^2 \\
 \text{Assuming } \frac{\Delta L(v_{DS})}{L} &= \lambda \cdot v_{DS} \\
 i_D &= \frac{1}{2} k' \frac{W}{L} (1 + \lambda \cdot v_{DS}) (v_{GS} - V_t)^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Lect. 8: MOSFET Simulation

Homework: Example 4.7 (p. 269)

Determine v_O for $-2.5V < v_I = 2.5$ by PSPICE simulation.

$v_{Tn}=1V$, $v_{Tp}= -1V$, both transistors have $k'(W/L)=1mA/V^2$.

(With $k'=1e-4 A/V^2$, $W/L=10$)

