

A Unified Compact model for FinFET and Silicon Nanowire MOSFETs

Guojun Zhu, Xing Zhou, Guan Huei See, Shihuan Lin, Chengqing Wei, and Junbin Zhang

Nanyang Technological University
Singapore

(zhug0002@ntu.edu.sg)

May 5, 2009

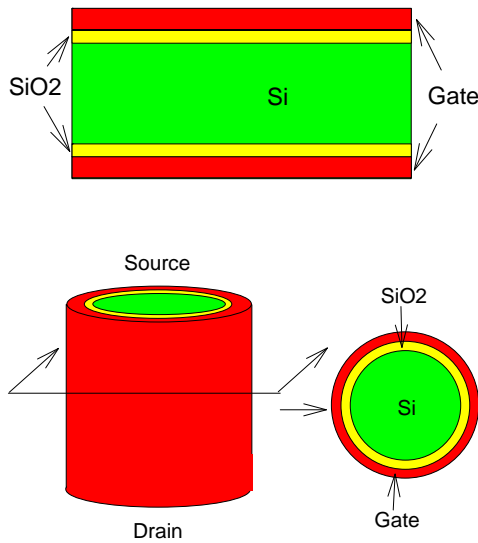
Outline

- **Introduction to FinFET and SiNW MOSFETs**
- **Compact Model Formulation**
- **Results & Discussion**

FinFET and SiNW MOSFETs

WCM 2009

MSM / Nanotech



Why FinFET and SiNW MOSFETs

- Superior control of short channel effects

Similarities

- Same cross-section
- Undoped silicon channel

Differences

- Cylindrical vs. Cartesian

Surface Potential Formulation

WCM 2009

MSM / Nanotech

FinFET (Double Gate)

$$\frac{d^2\phi}{dx^2} = \frac{qn_i}{\epsilon_{Si}} e^{(\phi-V_c)/v_{th}}$$

First integration

$$V_{gf} - \phi_s = Y_i \sqrt{v_{th} \left(e^{(\phi_s-V_c)/v_{th}} - e^{(\phi_o-V_c)/v_{th}} \right)}$$

SiNW MOSFETs

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} \left(r \frac{d\phi}{dr} \right) = \frac{qn_i}{\epsilon_{Si}} e^{(\phi-V_c)/v_{th}}$$

First integration

$$V_{gf} - \phi_s = Y_i \sqrt{v_{th} \left(e^{(\phi_s-V_c)/v_{th}} - e^{(\phi_o-V_c)/v_{th}} \right)}$$

Drop ϕ_o , we have the same surface potential expression!

$$\phi_s [V_c(y)] = V_{gf} - 2v_{th} \mathcal{L} \left\{ \frac{Y_i}{2\sqrt{v_{th}}} e^{(V_{gf}-V_c)/2v_{th}} \right\}$$

Inversion charge

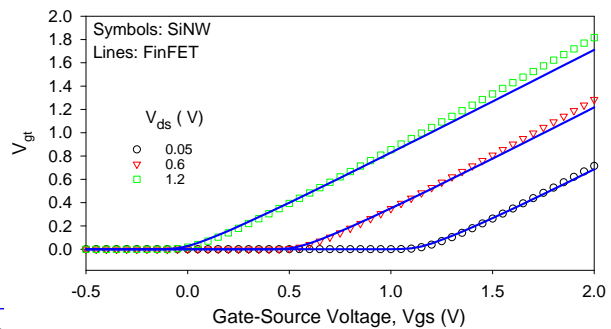
- Integrate Poisson equation twice

FinFET (DG)

$$V_{gt,c}(V_c) = \gamma_i \sqrt{v_{th} e^{\frac{\phi_s(V_c) - V_c}{v_{th}}}} \sin \left(\frac{\gamma_i C_{ox}}{\epsilon_{Si}} \frac{T_{Si}}{4v_{th}} \sqrt{v_{th} e^{\frac{\phi_o(V_c) - V_c}{v_{th}}}} \right)$$

SiNW

$$V_{gt,c}(V_c) = \frac{Rq n_i}{2C_{ox}} e^{(\phi_s + \phi_o - 2V_c)/2v_{th}}$$



Terminal current and charge

- Terminal current (all major short channel effects built in)

$$I_{ds} = 2\mu_{eff0} C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} (V_{gf} - \bar{\phi}_s + 2v_{th}) (V_{d,eff} - V_{s,eff})$$

- Terminal charge based on explicit surface potential

$$Q_D = \frac{WC_{ox}L_{eff}}{2} \left(\frac{-}{q_i} - \frac{\Delta\phi}{6} \left(1 - \frac{\Delta\phi}{2H} - \frac{\Delta\phi^2}{20H^2} \right) \right)$$

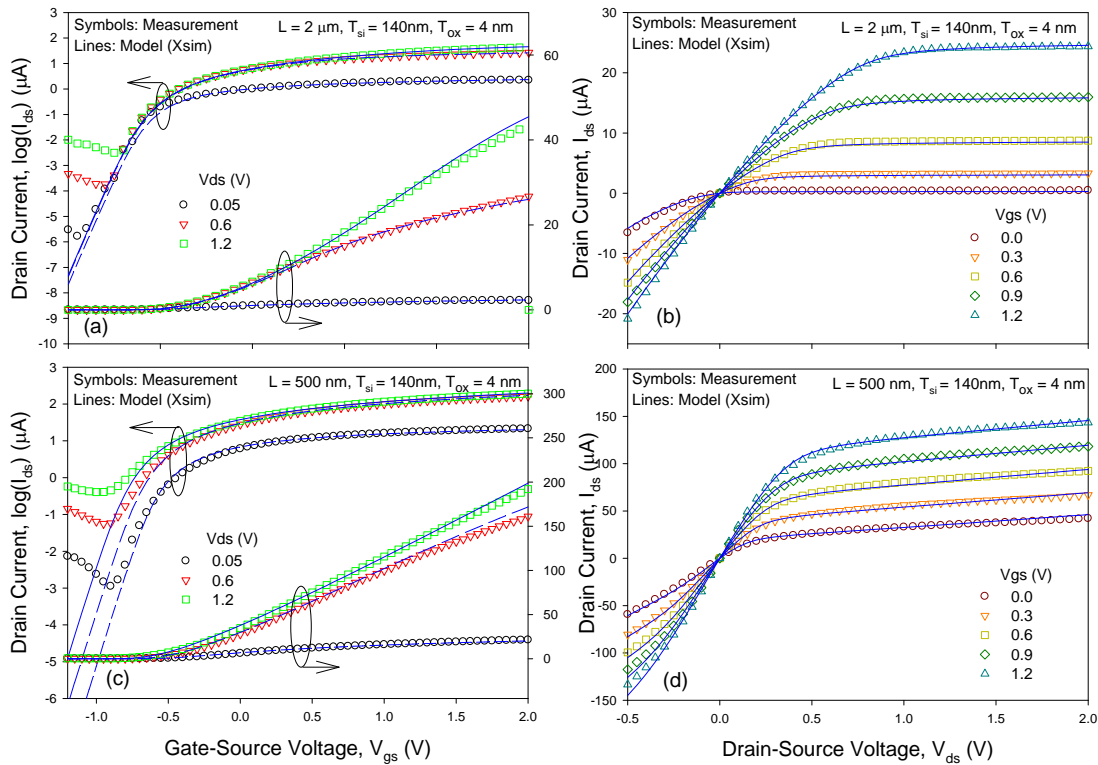
$$Q_S = \frac{WC_{ox}L_{eff}}{2} \left(\frac{-}{q_i} + \frac{\Delta\phi}{6} \left(1 + \frac{\Delta\phi}{2H} - \frac{\Delta\phi^2}{20H^2} \right) \right)$$

$$Q_g = Q_s + Q_d$$

Model verification (FinFET)

WCM 2009

MSM / Nanotech



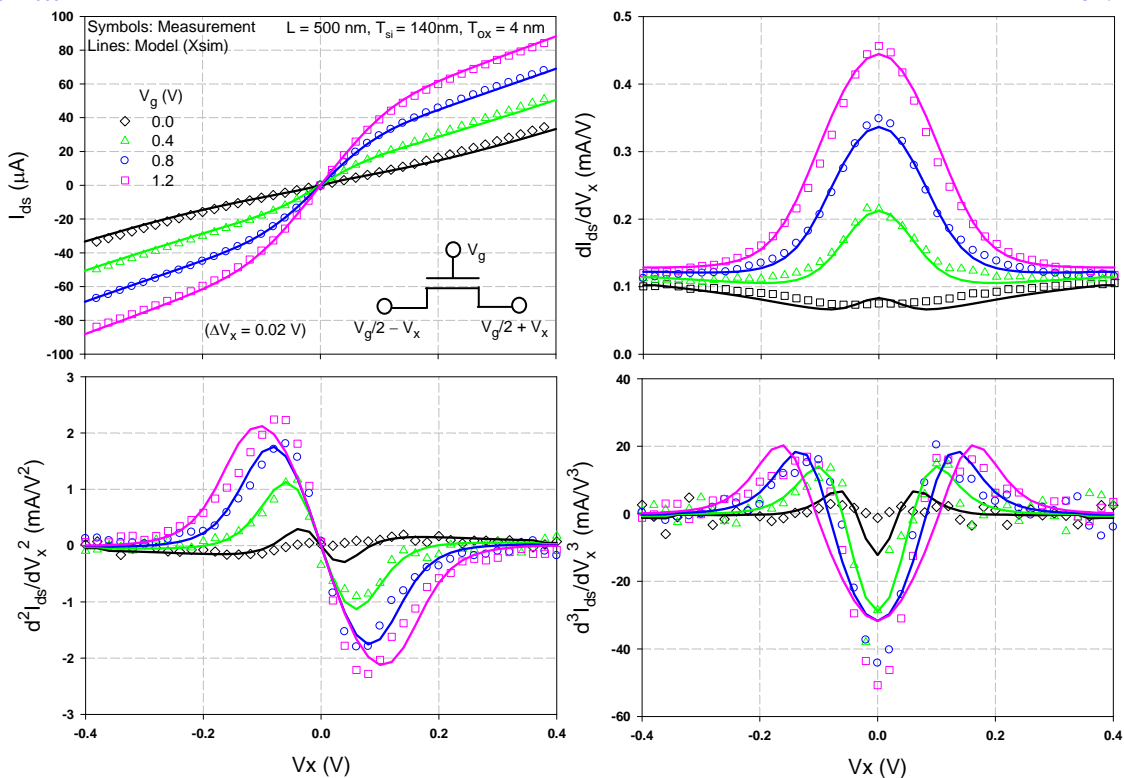
G.J. Zhu

© 2009

Perfect Symmetry (FinFET)

WCM 2009

MSM / Nanotech



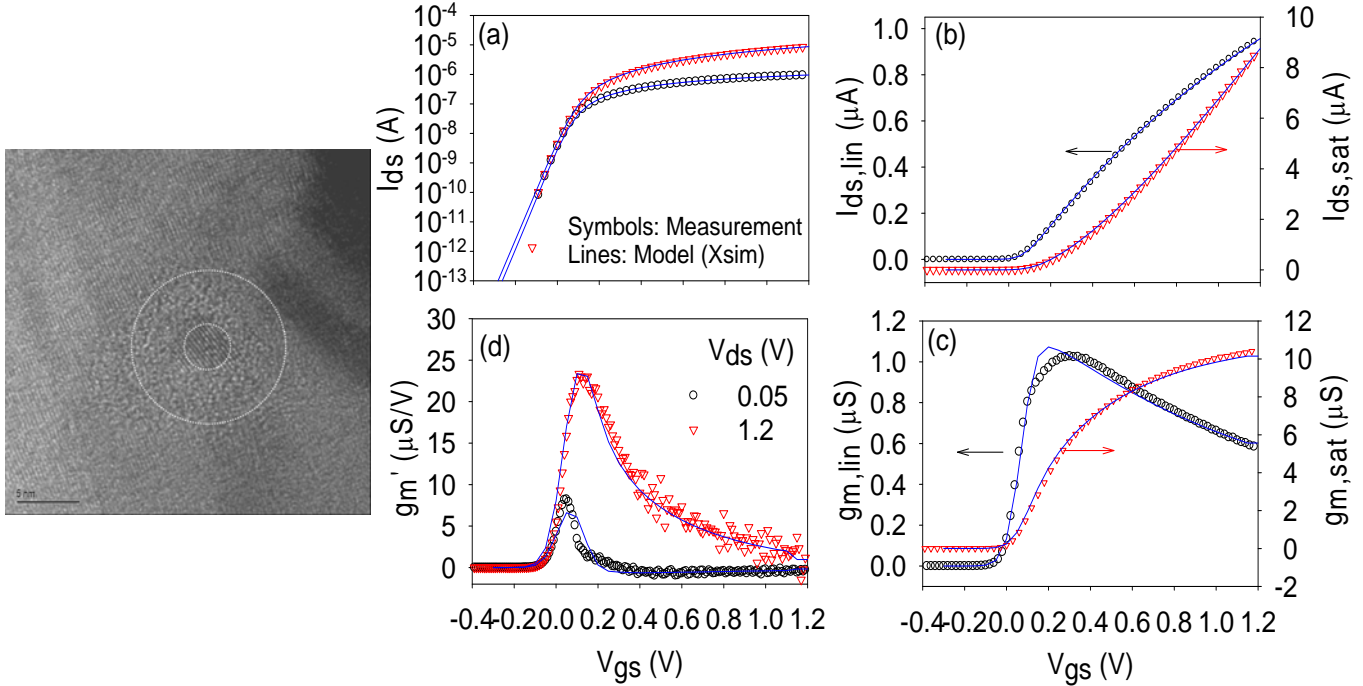
G.J. Zhu

© 2009

Model verification (SiNW)

WCM 2009

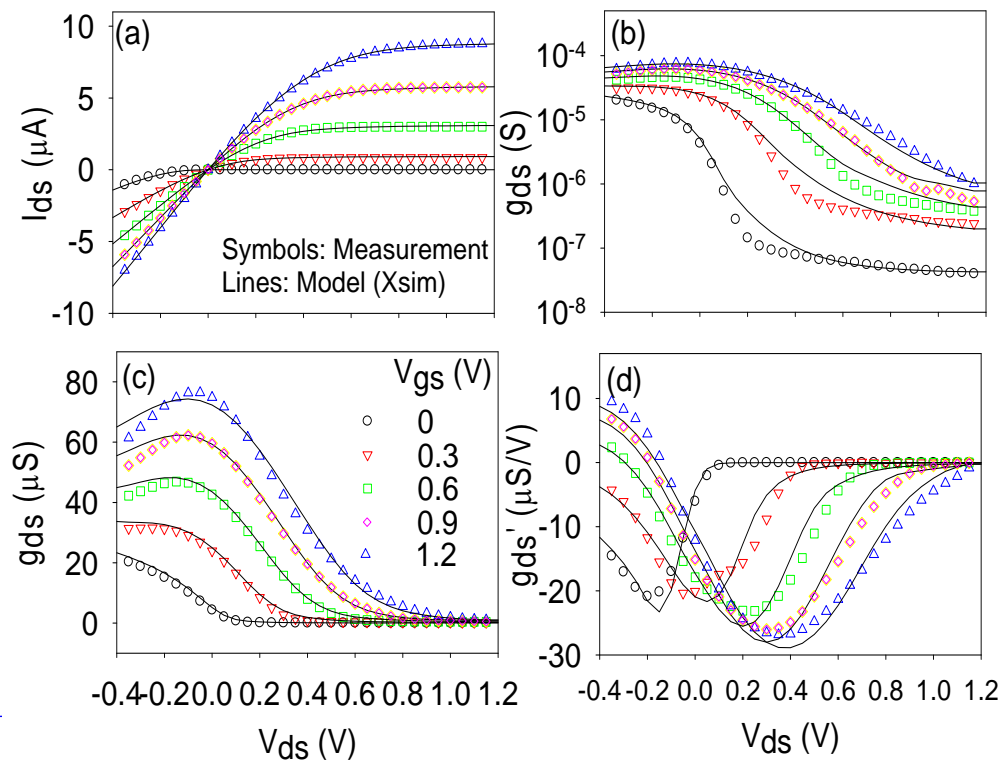
MSM / Nanotech



Model verification (SiNW)

WCM 2009

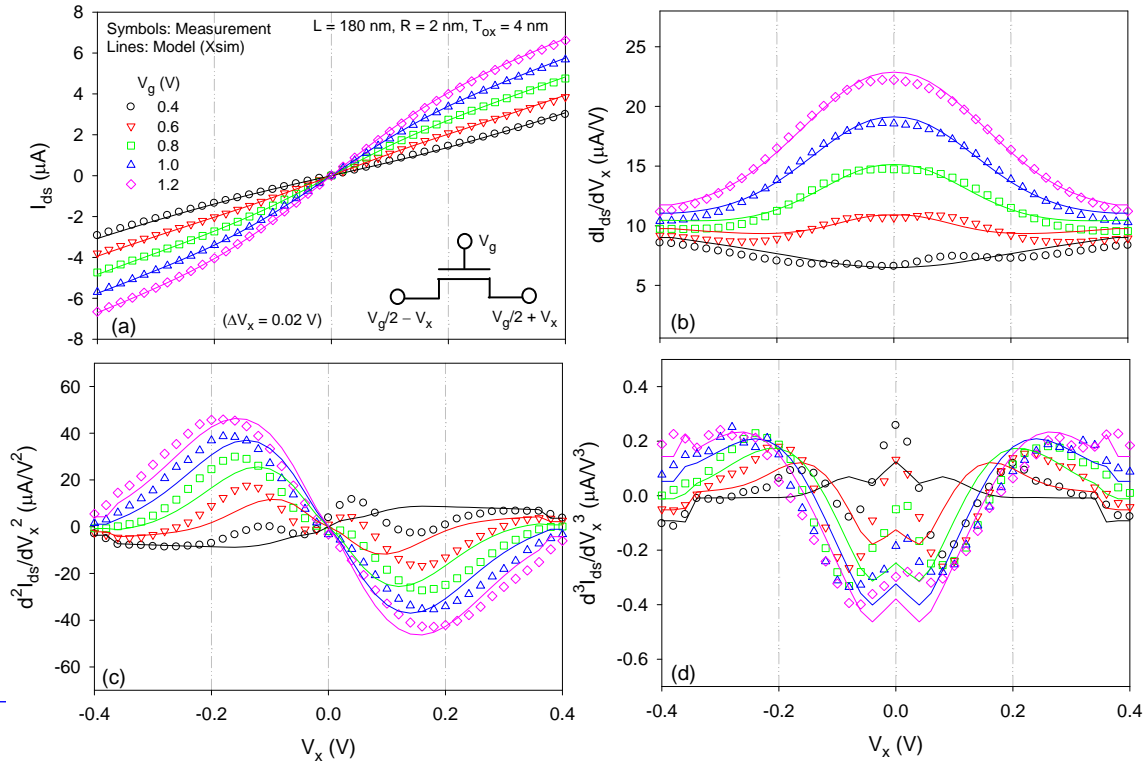
MSM / Nanotech



Perfect Symmetry (SiNW)

WCM 2009

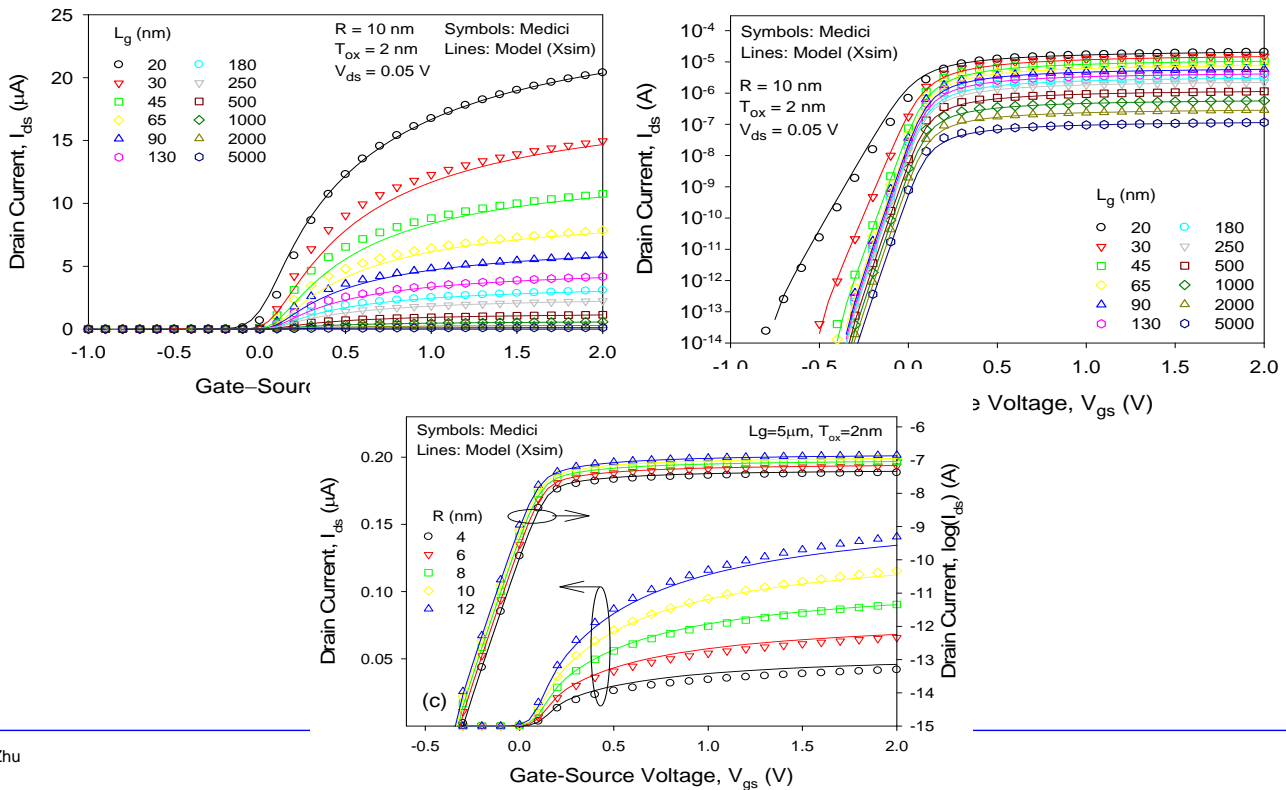
MSM / Nanotech



G.J. Zhu

© 2009

Model Scalability

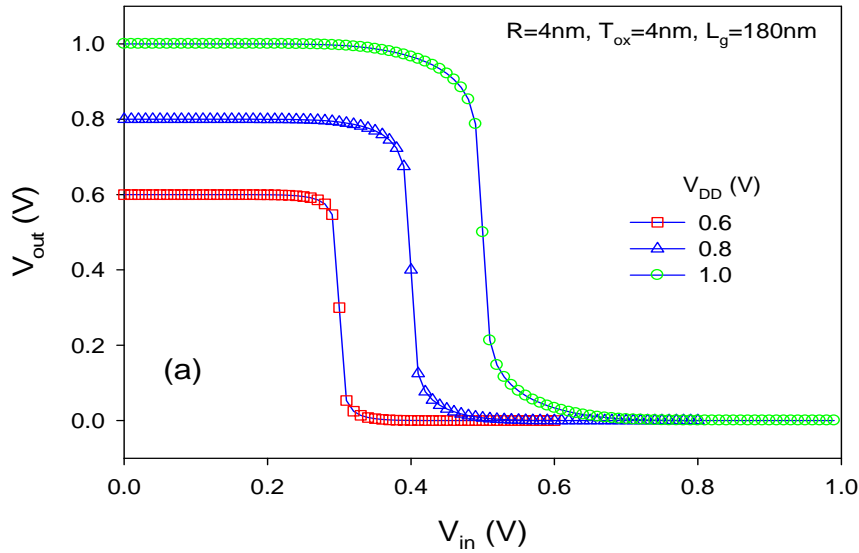


G.J. Zhu

© 2009

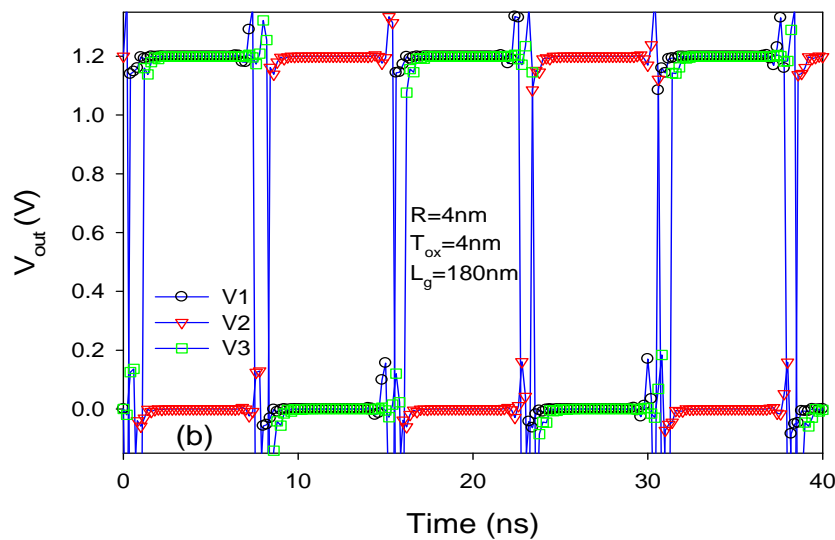
Circuit Simulation (Verilog A)

- Dc transfer characteristics of an inverter



Circuit Simulation (Verilog A)

- Transient characteristic of a 21 stage ring oscillator



Conclusions

- A unified compact model for FinFET and SiNW MOSFETs is formulated and fully consistent with bulk/SOI model. The model has been coded using Verilog-A and stable circuit simulation is achieved**

- Model is verified with data from both FinFET and SiNW measurements, including high order derivatives of drain current**