

快报

## 不同设计参数MOS器件的 射线总剂量效应

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**摘要** 采用非加固工艺, 通过设计加固手段实现具有辐射容忍性能的器件, 可使器件抗辐射加固成本大为降低。本工作研究商用标准0.6 μm体硅CMOS工艺下不同设计参数的MOS晶体管的γ射线总剂量辐照特性。通过对MOS器件在不同偏置情况下的总剂量辐照实验, 分别对比了不同宽长比(W/L) NMOS管和PMOS管的总剂量辐照特性。研究表明, 总剂量辐照引起阈值电压的漂移量对NMOS及PMOS管的W/L均不敏感; 总剂量辐照引起亚阈值漏电流的增加随NMOS管W/L的减小而增加。研究结果可为抗辐射CMOS集成电路设计中晶体管参数的选择提供参考。

**关键词** [MOS晶体管](#) [宽长比](#) [辐射效应](#) [总剂量](#)

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## γ-Radiation Total Dose Effects of Different Sized MOS Devices

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**Abstract** The ionizing radiation effects on MOS transistors with different device sizes were studied. The test devices were designed and fabricated in a commercial 0.6 μm standard bulk CMOS process. Device parameters were monitored before and after <sup>60</sup>Co γ-rays irradiation with total dose of 9.6 kGy(Si). The experiment results show that the threshold voltage shift after γ-ray irradiation is not sensitive to W/L in both NMOS and PMOS devices. The increases of leakage between source and drain induced by irradiation are different in different sized NMOSs. For the same channel length NMOSs, smaller W/L causes larger leakage.

**Key words** [MOS device](#) [width/length ratio](#) [radiation effect](#) [total dose effects](#)

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