

半导体 集成电路

学校：西安理工大学
院系：自动化学院电子工程系
专业：电子、微电
时间：秋季学期

上节课内容要点

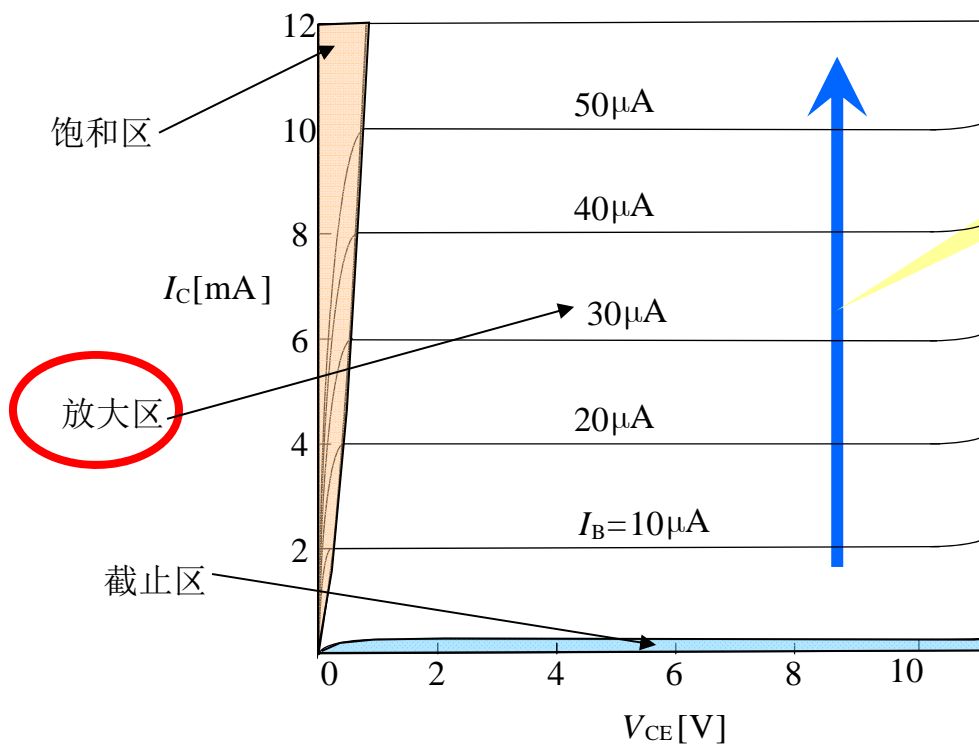
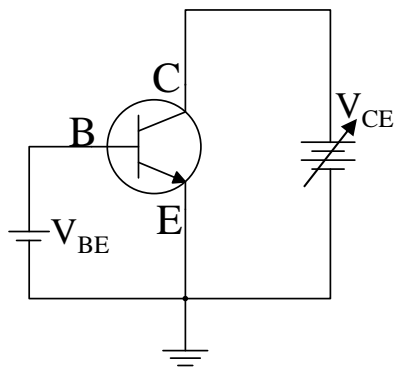
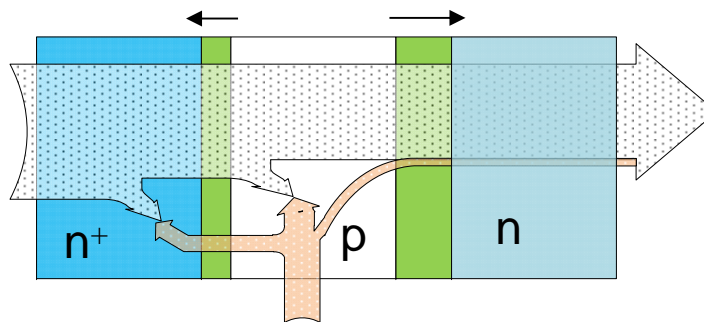
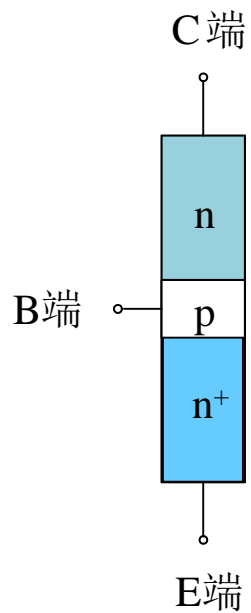


1. 双极型晶体管的单管结构和工作原理
2. 双极集成晶体管的结构与制造工艺

◆单管结构和工作原理



当 $V_{BE} > V_t, V_{CE} - V_{BE} > 0$ (发射结正偏、集电结反偏)

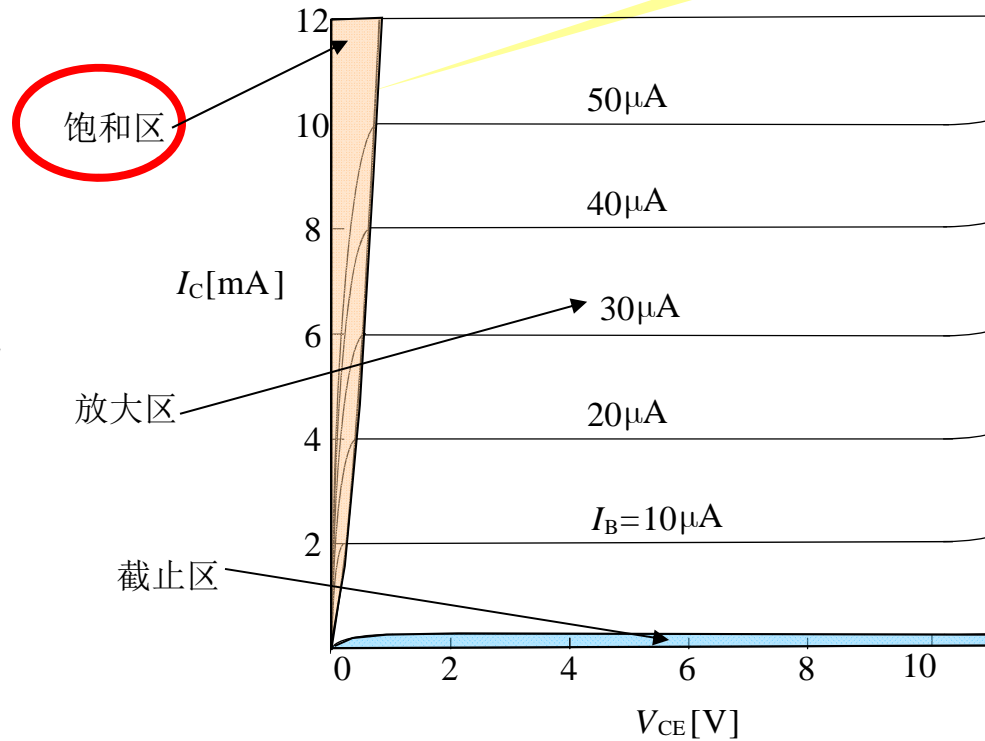
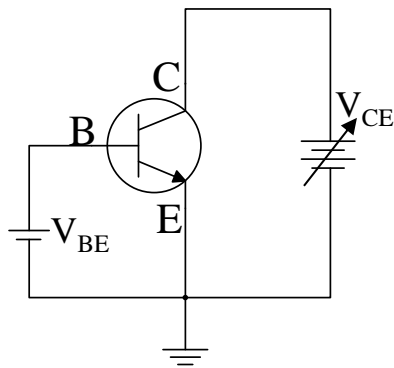
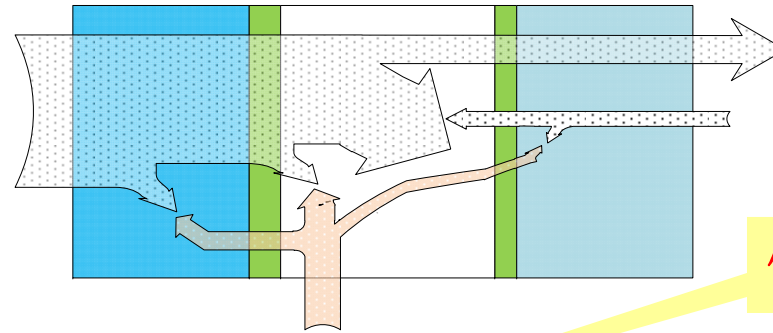
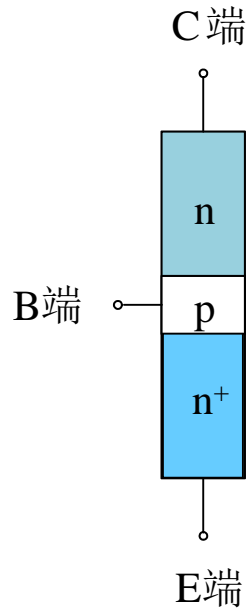


正向放大

◆单管结构和工作原理



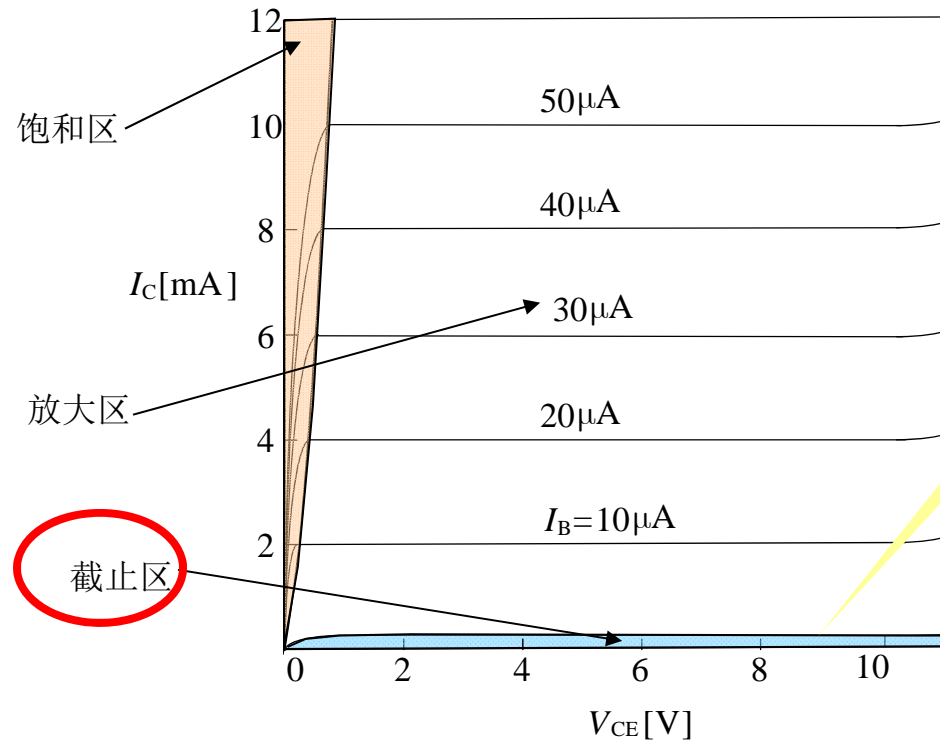
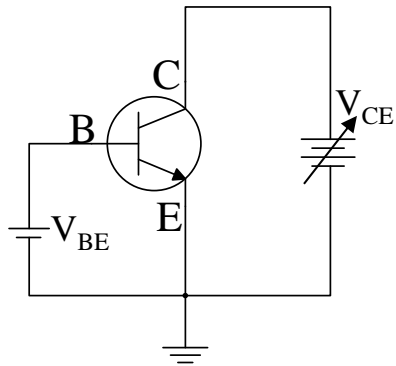
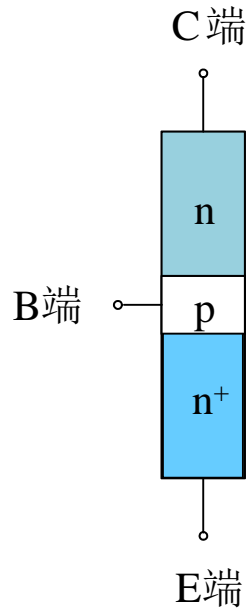
当 $V_{BE} > V_t, V_{CE} - V_{BE} < 0$ (发射结正偏、集电结正偏)



◆单管结构和工作原理

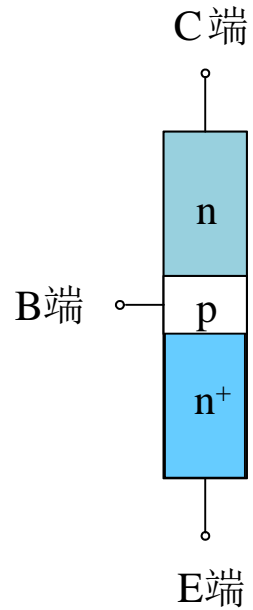


当 $V_{BE} < V_t, V_{CE} - V_{BE} > 0$ (发射结反偏、集电结反偏)



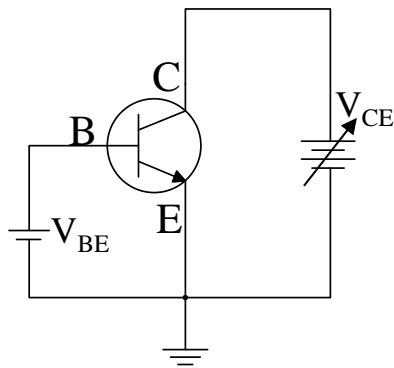
截止

◆单管结构和工作原理



当 $V_{BE} < V_t, V_{CE} - V_{BE} < 0$ (发射结反偏、集电结正偏)

反向工作区



◆单管结构和工作原理(基本要求)

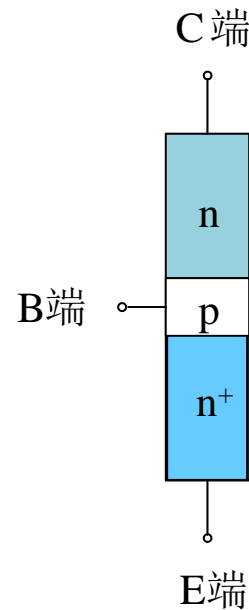
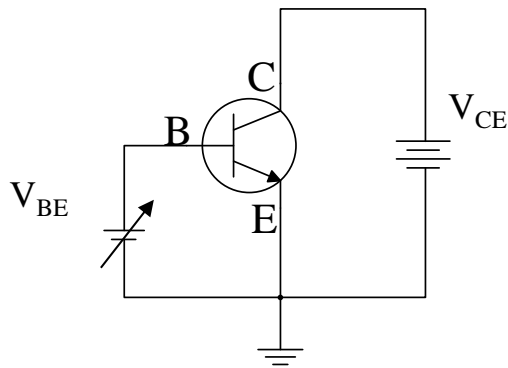
当 $V_{BE} > V_t, V_{CE} - V_{BE} > 0$ (发射结正偏、集电结反偏)

当 $V_{BE} > V_t, V_{CE} - V_{BE} < 0$ (发射结正偏、集电结正偏)

当 $V_{BE} < V_t, V_{CE} - V_{BE} < 0$ (发射结反偏、集电结反偏)

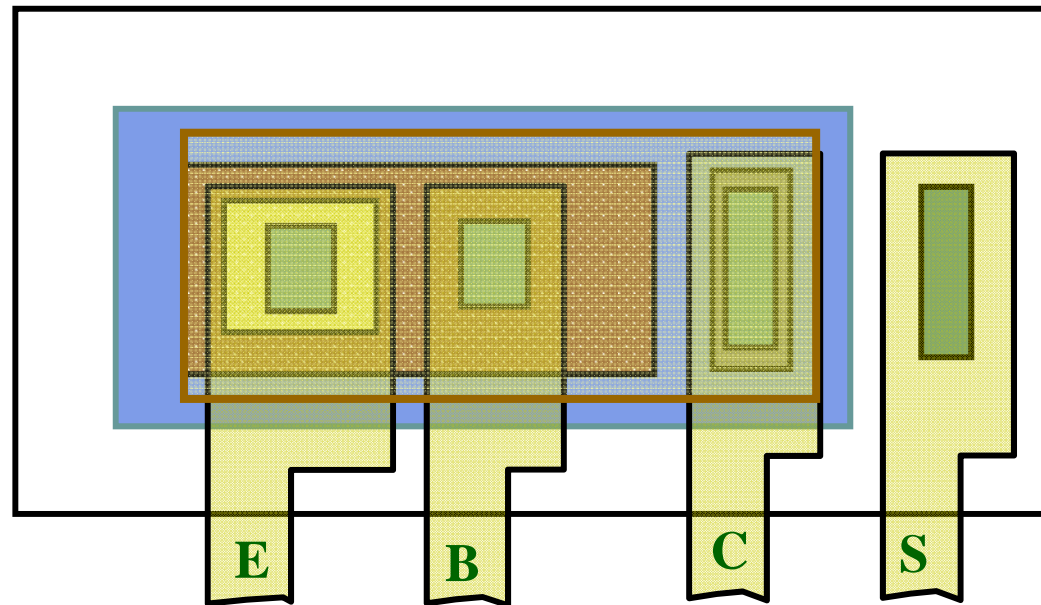
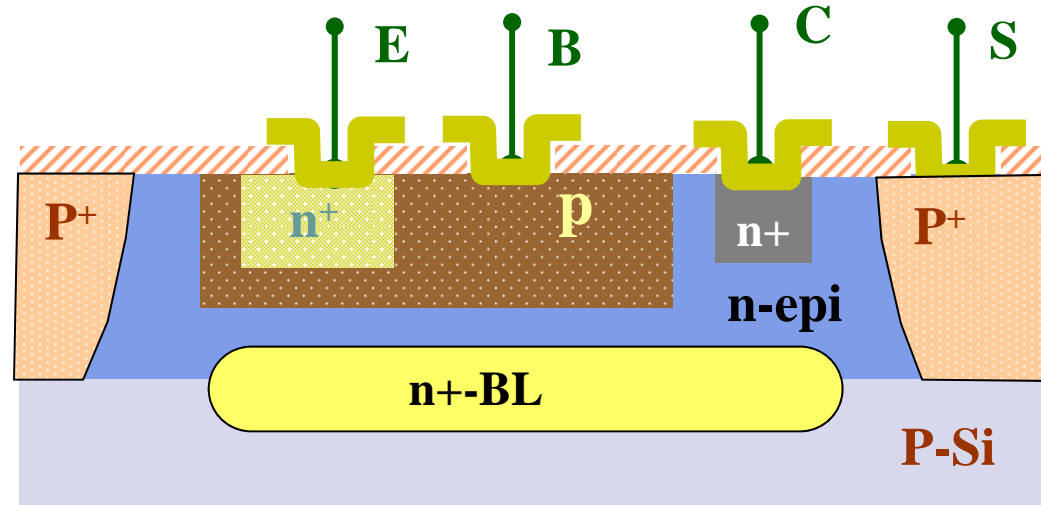
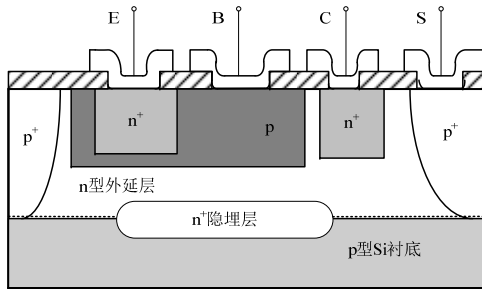
当 $V_{BE} < V_t, V_{CE} - V_{BE} > 0$ (发射结反偏、集电结正偏)

对应的工作状态

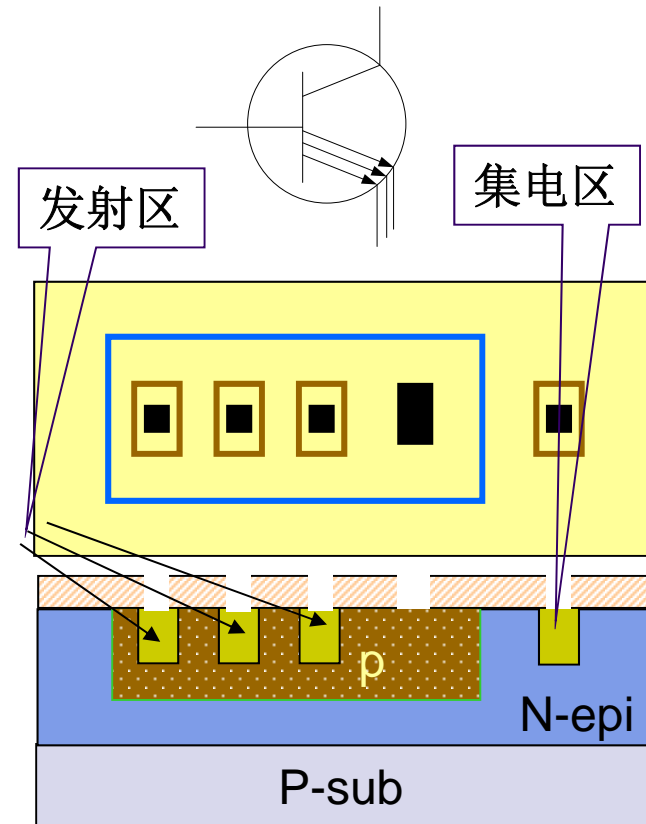
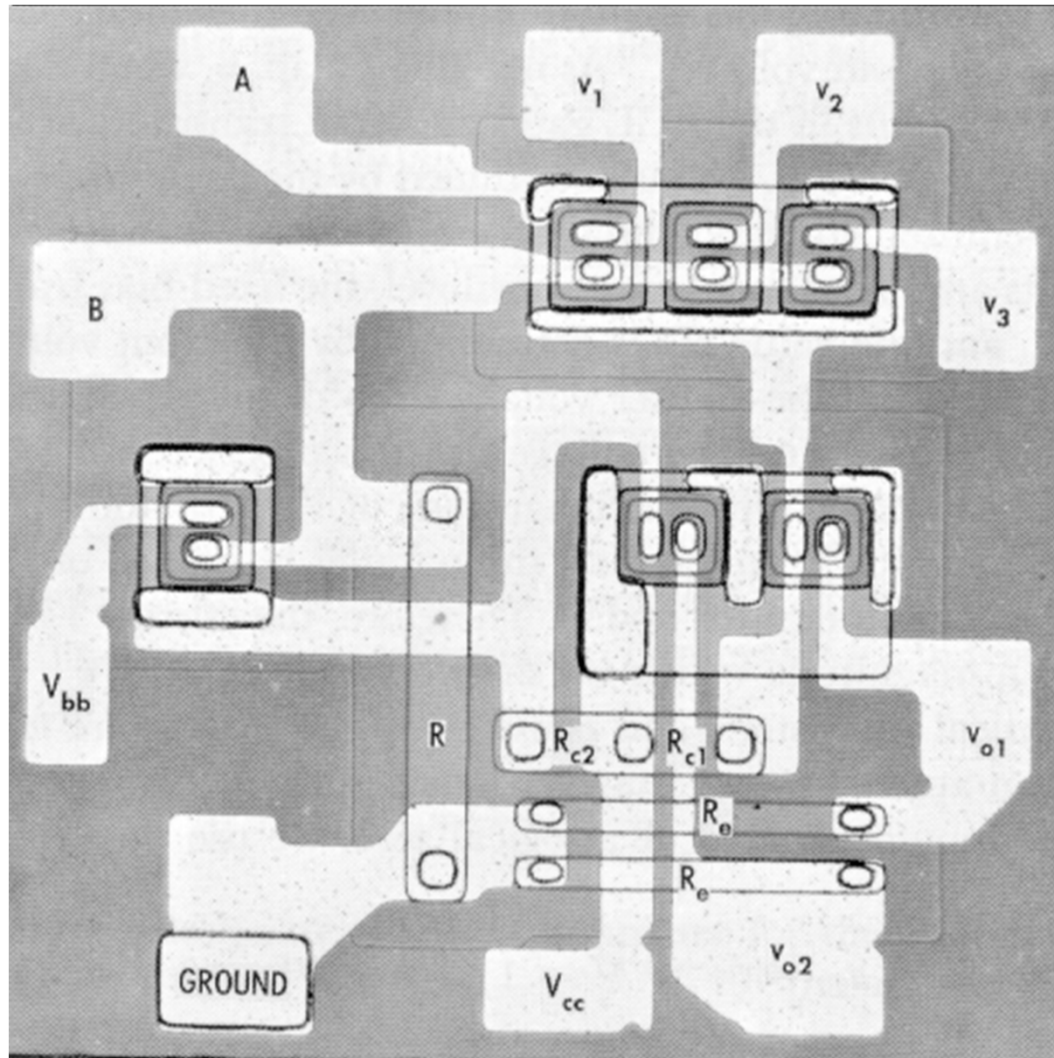


思考：反向工作区的电流传输图

◆ 双极集成电路管的结构与制造工艺(基本要求)



思考：看到平面版图画出电路图和结构图



本节课内容



2.2 理想本征双极晶体管的埃伯斯-莫尔(EM)模型

2.2.1 一结两层二极管的EM模型

2.2.2 两结三层三极管的EM模型

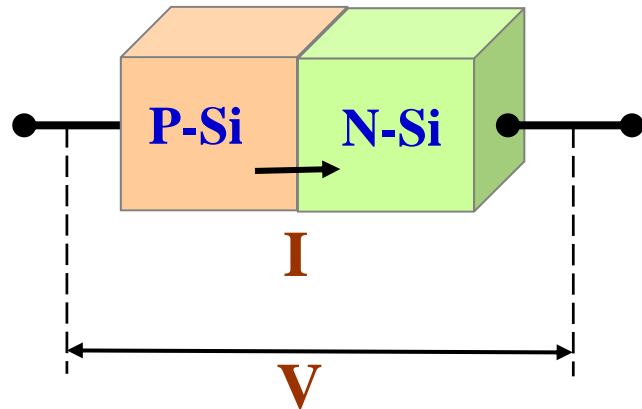
2.2.3 三结四层三极管的EM模型

2.3 集成双极晶体管的有源寄生

2.2 理想本征集成双极晶体管的EM模型



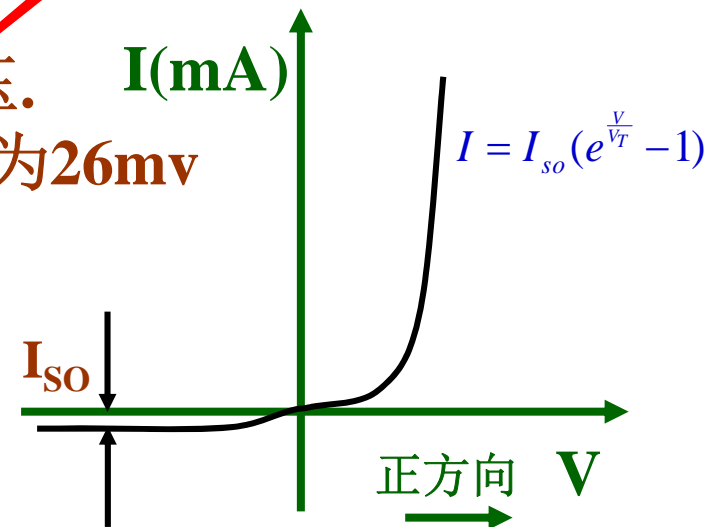
2.2.1 一结两层二极管(单结晶体管)



$$I = I_{s0} \left(e^{\frac{V}{V_T}} - 1 \right)$$

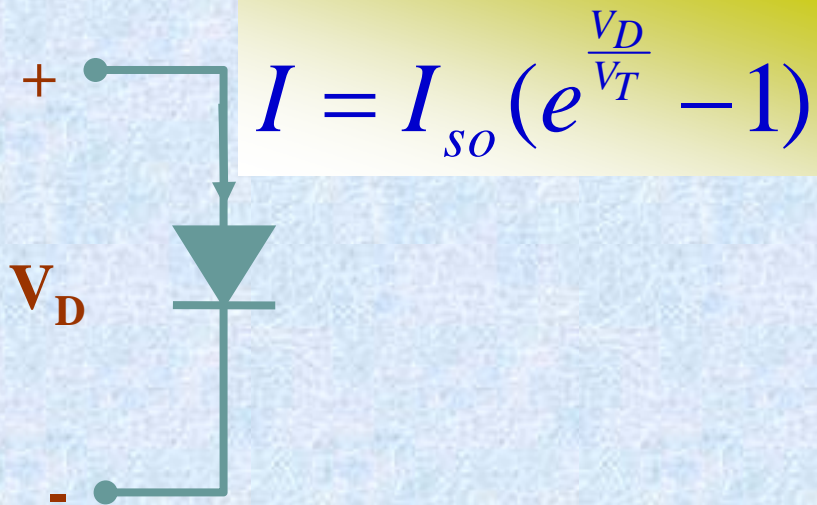
$$I_{s0} = Aq \left(\frac{D_n n_{p0}}{L_n} + \frac{D_p p_{n0}}{L_p} \right)$$

热电压. $T=300K$, 约为26mV

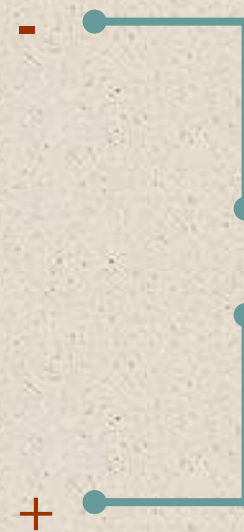


A: 结面积, D: 扩散系数, L: 扩散长度,
 p_{n0}, n_{p0} : 平衡少数载流子寿命

二极管的等效电路模型



正向偏置



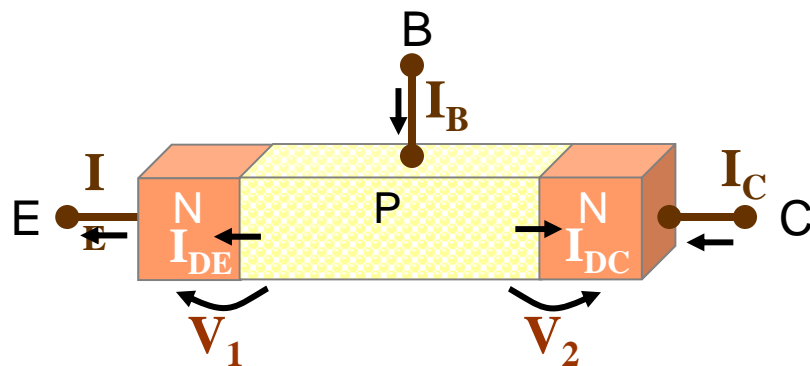
反向偏置

$$I_{SO} = q \left(\frac{D_n}{L_n} n_{p0} + \frac{D_p}{L_p} p_{n0} \right)$$

2.2.2 两结三层三极管(双结晶体管)



假设p区很宽，忽略两个PN结的相互作用，则：



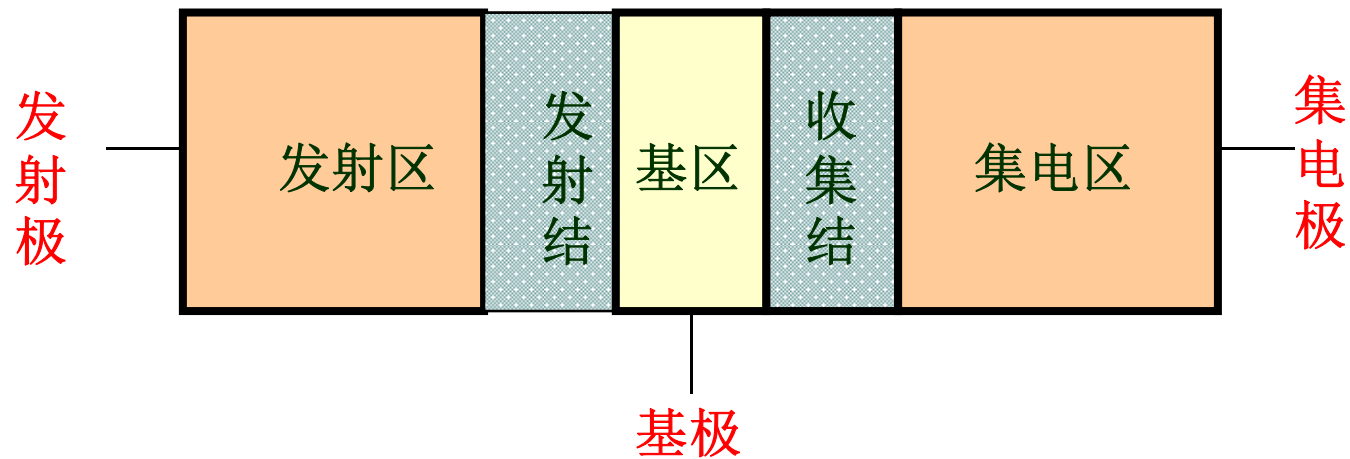
$$I_{DE} = I_{ES} \left(e^{\frac{V_1}{V_T}} - 1 \right)$$

$$I_{DC} = I_{CS} \left(e^{\frac{V_2}{V_T}} - 1 \right)$$



实际双极晶体管的结构

由两个相距很近的PN结组成：



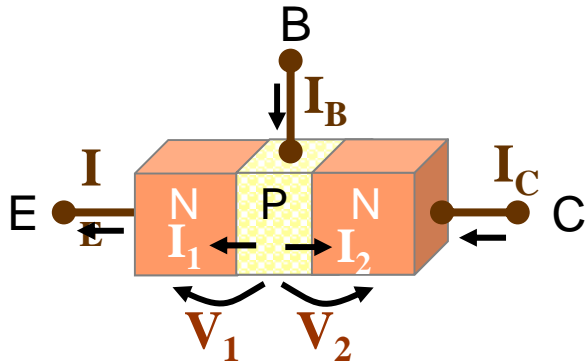
基区宽度远远小于少子扩散长度，相邻PN结之间存在着相互作用

两结三层三极管(双结晶体管)



$$I_1 = I_{ES} (e^{\frac{V_1}{V_T}} - 1) + a I_{CS} (e^{\frac{V_2}{V_T}} - 1)$$

$$I_2 = b I_{ES} (e^{\frac{V_1}{V_T}} - 1) + I_{CS} (e^{\frac{V_2}{V_T}} - 1)$$



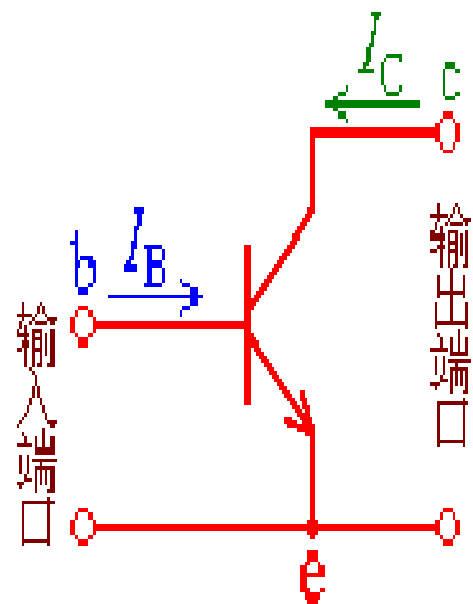
NPN管反向运用时
共基极短路电流增益

$$a = \frac{I_1}{I_2} \Big|_{V_1=0} = -\frac{I_E}{I_C} \Big|_{V_1=0} = -\alpha_R$$

$$b = \frac{I_2}{I_1} \Big|_{V_2=0} = -\frac{I_C}{I_E} \Big|_{V_2=0} = -\alpha_F$$

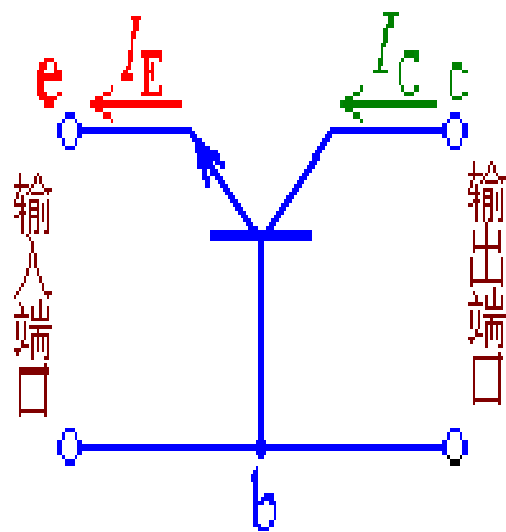
NPN管正向运用时
共基极短路电流增益

理想本征集成双极晶体管的EM模型



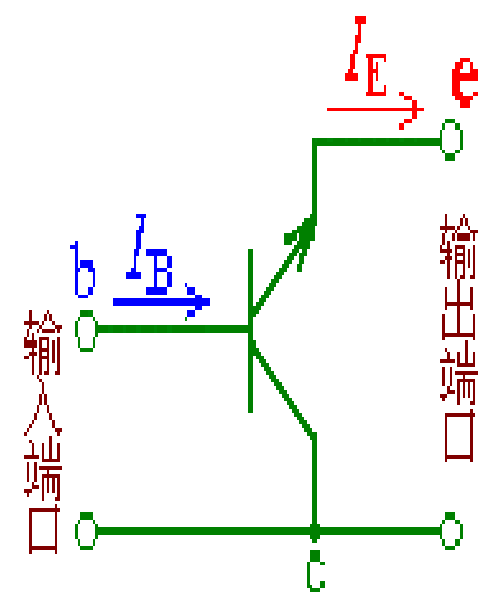
CE

$$I_C = \beta I_B$$



CB

$$I_C = \alpha I_E$$

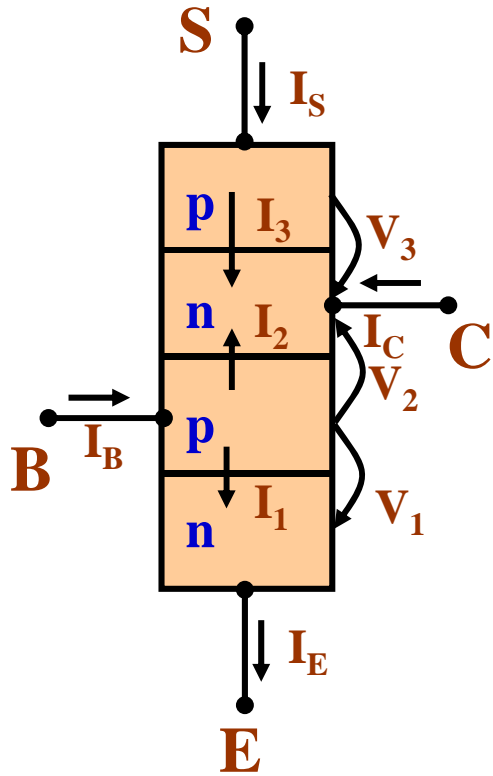


CC

$$I_E = I_B / (1 - \alpha)$$

BJT的三种组态

2.2.3 三结四层结构(多结晶体管)



$$I_1 = I_{ES} \left(e^{\frac{V_1}{V_T}} - 1 \right) + a I_{CS} \left(e^{\frac{V_2}{V_T}} - 1 \right)$$

$$I_2 = b I_{ES} \left(e^{\frac{V_1}{V_T}} - 1 \right) + I_{CS} \left(e^{\frac{V_2}{V_T}} - 1 \right) + c I_{SS} \left(e^{\frac{V_3}{V_T}} - 1 \right)$$

$$I_3 = d I_{CS} \left(e^{\frac{V_2}{V_T}} - 1 \right) + I_{SS} \left(e^{\frac{V_3}{V_T}} - 1 \right)$$

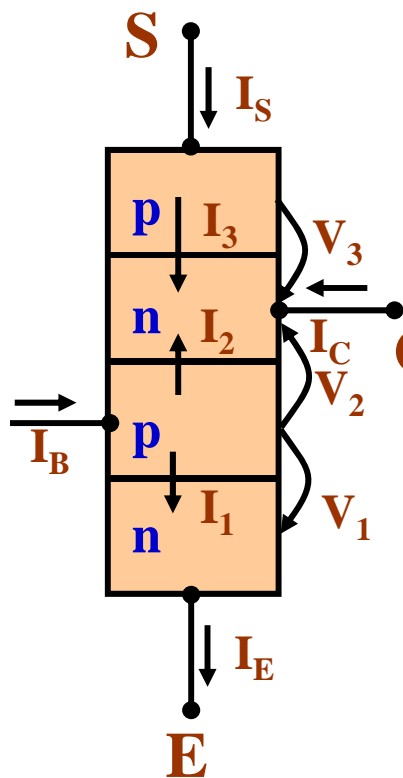
$$a = \frac{I_1}{I_2} \Big|_{V_1=0, V_3=0} = -\alpha_R$$

$$b = \frac{I_2}{I_1} \Big|_{V_2=0, V_3=0} = -\alpha_F$$

$$c = \frac{I_2}{I_3} \Big|_{V_1=0, V_2=0} = -\alpha_{SR}$$

$$d = \frac{I_3}{I_2} \Big|_{V_2=0, V_3=0} = -\alpha_{SF}$$

三结四层结构(多结晶体管)



$$\begin{pmatrix} I_1 \\ I_2 \\ I_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\alpha_R & 0 \\ -\alpha_R & 1 & -\alpha_R \\ 0 & -\alpha_R & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I_{ES} (e^{\frac{V_1}{V_T}} - 1) \\ I_{CS} (e^{\frac{V_2}{V_T}} - 1) \\ I_{SS} (e^{\frac{V_3}{V_T}} - 1) \end{bmatrix}$$

C 根据基尔霍夫定律，有：

$$\begin{pmatrix} I_E \\ I_B \\ I_C \\ I_S \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I_1 \\ I_2 \\ I_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

三结四层结构(多结晶体管)



$$\begin{pmatrix} I_E \\ I_B \\ I_C \\ I_S \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\alpha_R & 0 \\ 1-\alpha_F & 1-\alpha_R & -\alpha_{SR} \\ \alpha_F & -(1-\alpha_{SF}) & -(1-\alpha_{SR}) \\ 0 & -\alpha_{SF} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I_{ES} (e^{\frac{V_1}{V_T}} - 1) \\ I_{CS} (e^{\frac{V_2}{V_T}} - 1) \\ I_{SS} (e^{\frac{V_3}{V_T}} - 1) \end{bmatrix}$$

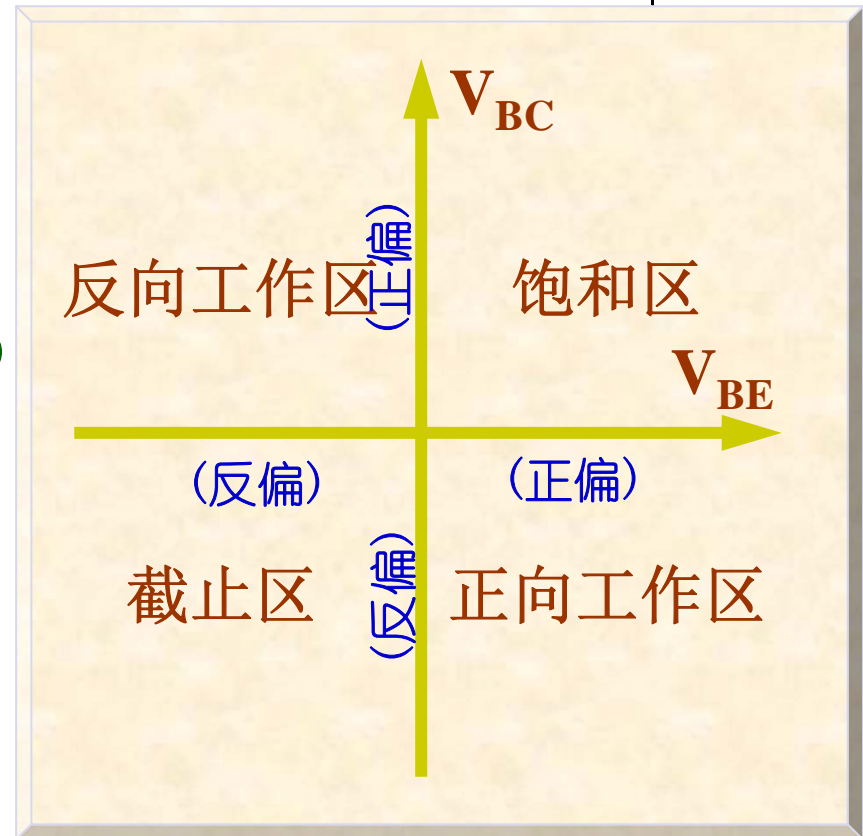
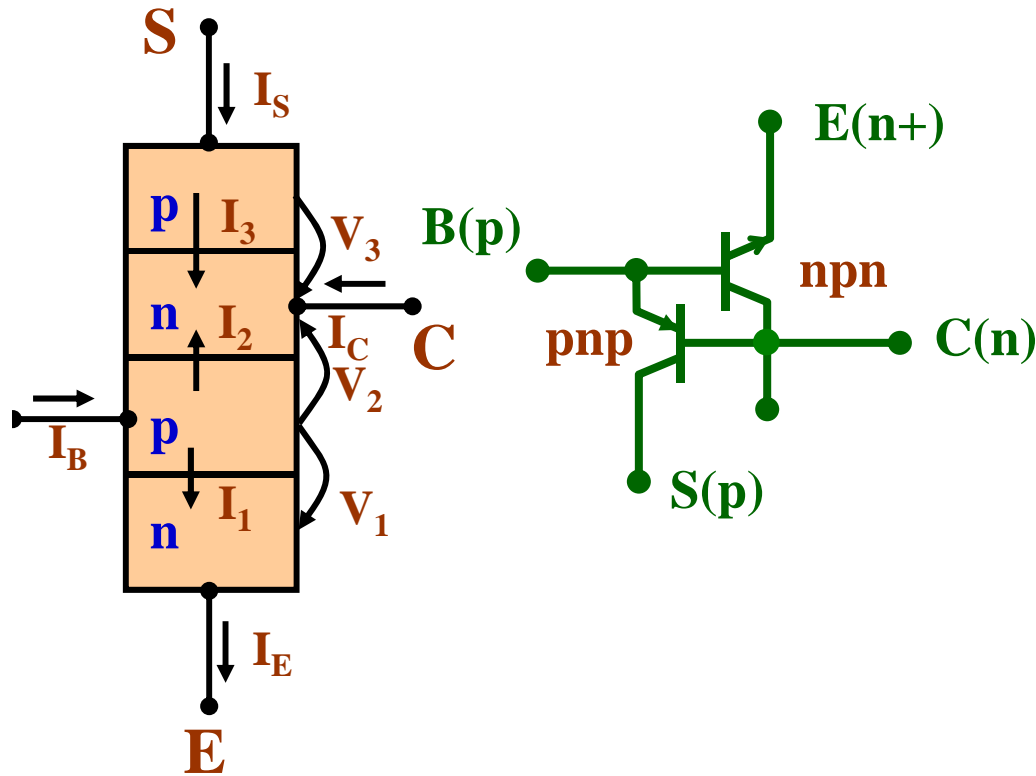
理想本征集成双极晶体管的
EM模型



§ 2.3 集成双极晶体管的有源寄生效应

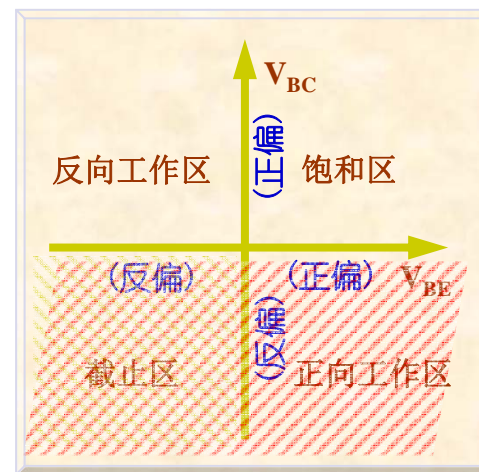
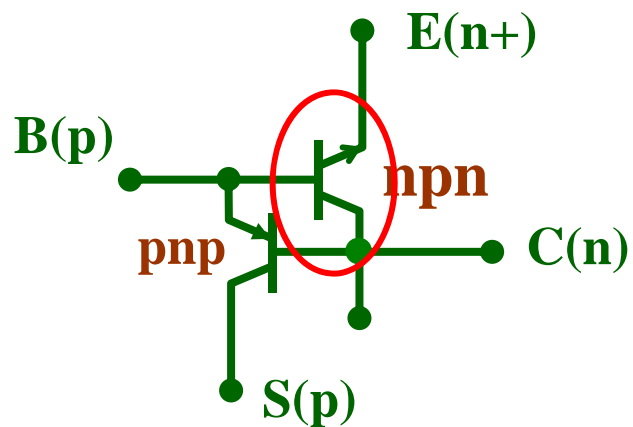


双极晶体管的四种工作状态





NPN管工作于正向工作区和截止区的情况



$V_{BC} < 0$

正向工作区和截止区

npn管

$V_{EB_pnp} < 0$

$V_S = 0$ $V_{CB_pnp} < 0$

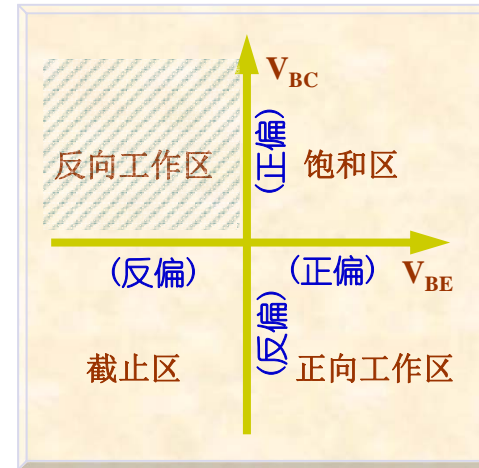
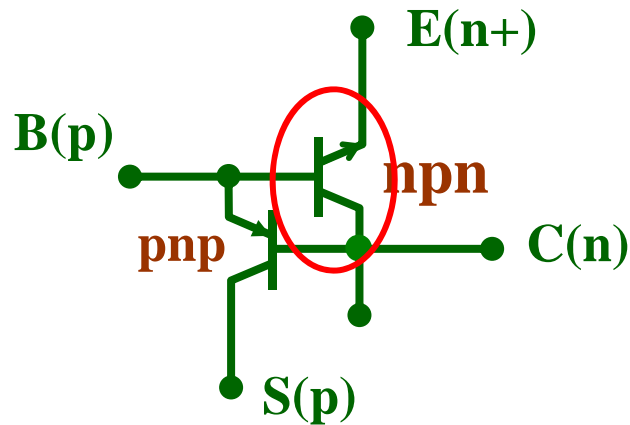
截止

pnp管

寄生晶体管的影响可以忽略

集成双极晶体管的有源寄生效应

🌿 NPN管工作于反向工作区的情况



$V_{BC} > 0$
 $V_{BE} < 0$
 反向工作区
 npn管

$V_{EB_pnp} = V_{BC_nnp} > 0$
 $V_S = 0 \quad V_{CB_pnp} < 0$
 正向工作区
 pnp管

寄生晶体管对电路产生影响

集成双极晶体管的有源寄生效应



👉 NPN管工作于反向工作区的情况

几个假设:

晶体管参数

$$\alpha_F = 0.99 \quad I_{ES} = 10^{-16} \text{ A}$$

$$\alpha_R = 0.20 \quad I_{CS} = 10^{-15} \text{ A}$$

$$\alpha_{SF} = 0.70 \quad I_{SS} = 10^{-13} \text{ A}$$

$$\alpha_{SR} = 0.10$$

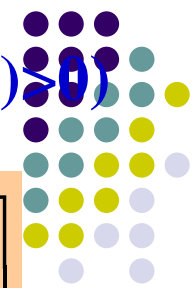
EM模型简化

PN结正偏工作时, $V_F > 0, (e^{V_F/V_T} - 1) \approx e^{V_F/V_T}$

PN结反偏工作时, $V_R < 0, (e^{V_R/V_T} - 1) \approx -1$

$V_{SC}(V_3) < 0, I_{SS}(e^{V_{SC}/V_T} - 1) \approx -I_{SS} \approx 0$

🌿 NPN管工作于反向工作区的EM方程($V_{BE}(V_1) < 0, V_{BC}(V_2) > 0$)



$$\begin{pmatrix} I_E \\ I_B \\ I_C \\ I_S \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\alpha_R & 0 \\ 1-\alpha_F & 1-\alpha_R & -\alpha_{SR} \\ \alpha_F & -(1-\alpha_{SF}) & -(1-\alpha_{SR}) \\ 0 & -\alpha_{SF} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I_{ES} (e^{\frac{V_1}{V_T}} - 1) \\ I_{CS} (e^{\frac{V_2}{V_T}} - 1) \\ I_{SS} (e^{\frac{V_3}{V_T}} - 1) \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\begin{pmatrix} I_E \\ I_B \\ I_C \\ I_S \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\alpha_R & 0 \\ 1-\alpha_F & 1-\alpha_R & -\alpha_{SR} \\ \alpha_F & -(1-\alpha_{SF}) & -(1-\alpha_{SR}) \\ 0 & -\alpha_{SF} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -I_{ES} \\ I_{CS} e^{\frac{V_{BC}}{V_T}} \\ -I_{SS} \end{bmatrix}$$

🌿 NPN管工作于反向工作区的EM方程



$$\begin{pmatrix} I_E \\ I_B \\ I_C \\ I_S \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\alpha_R & 0 \\ 1-\alpha_F & 1-\alpha_R & -\alpha_{SR} \\ \alpha_F & -(1-\alpha_{SF}) & -(1-\alpha_{SR}) \\ 0 & -\alpha_{SF} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -I_{ES} \\ I_{CS} e^{\frac{V_{BC}}{V_T}} \\ -I_{SS} \end{bmatrix}$$



$$I_E \approx -\alpha_R I_{CS} e^{\frac{V_{BC}}{V_T}} = -\alpha_R I_R$$

$$I_B \approx (1-\alpha_R) I_{CS} e^{\frac{V_{BC}}{V_T}} = (1-\alpha_R) I_R$$

$$-I_C \approx (1-\alpha_{SF}) I_{CS} e^{\frac{V_{BC}}{V_T}} = (1-\alpha_{SF}) I_R$$

$$I_S' \approx -\alpha_{SF} I_{CS} e^{\frac{V_{BC}}{V_T}} = -\alpha_{SF} I_R$$

减小了集电极电流
作为无用电流流入衬底



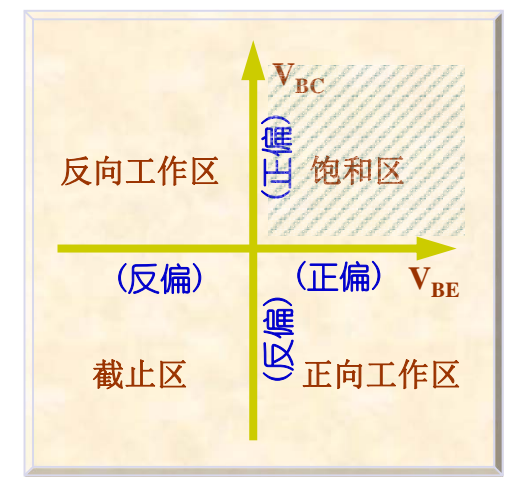
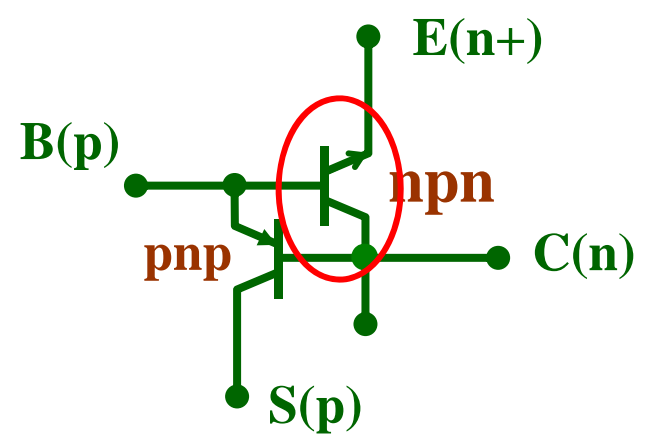
减小 α_{SF}



采用埋层和掺金工艺



🐞 NPN管工作于饱和和工作区的情况



$V_{BC} > 0$
 $V_{BE} > 0$
饱和工作区
nnp管

$V_{EB_pnp} = V_{BC_nnp} > 0$
 $V_S = 0$ $V_{CB_pnp} < 0$
正向工作区
pnp管

寄生晶体管对电路产生影响

集成双极晶体管的有源寄生效应

🔥 NPN管工作于饱和工作区的EM方程



$$I_E \approx I_F - \alpha_R I_R$$

$$I_B \approx (1 - \alpha_F) I_F + (1 - \alpha_R) I_R$$

$$I_C \approx \alpha_F I_F - (1 - \alpha_{SF}) I_R$$

$$I_S' \approx -\alpha_{SF} I_R$$



作业:

1. P8 1-1、1-2、1-3、1-4;
2. p24 2-1、2-5;

