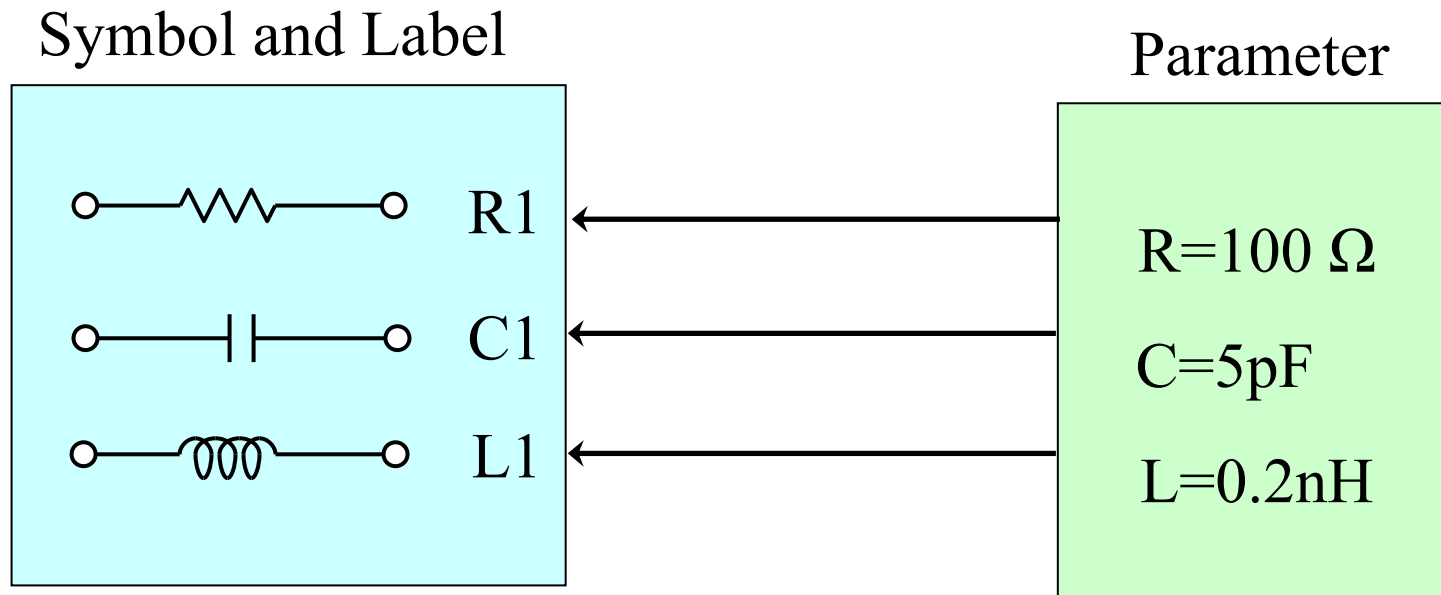


4.3 Device model of MOSFET

Mathematical model of MOSFET for
a circuit simulation

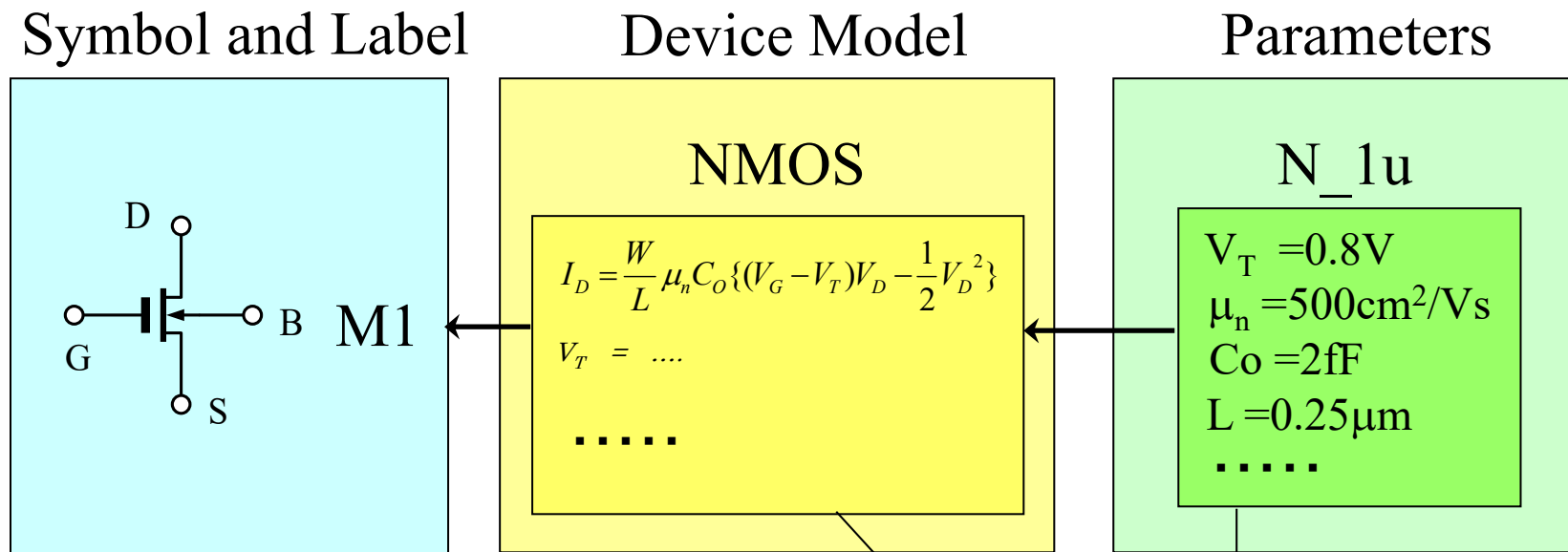
Model of passive components



The passive elements are characterized by one parameter, if you do not consider the temperature coefficient.

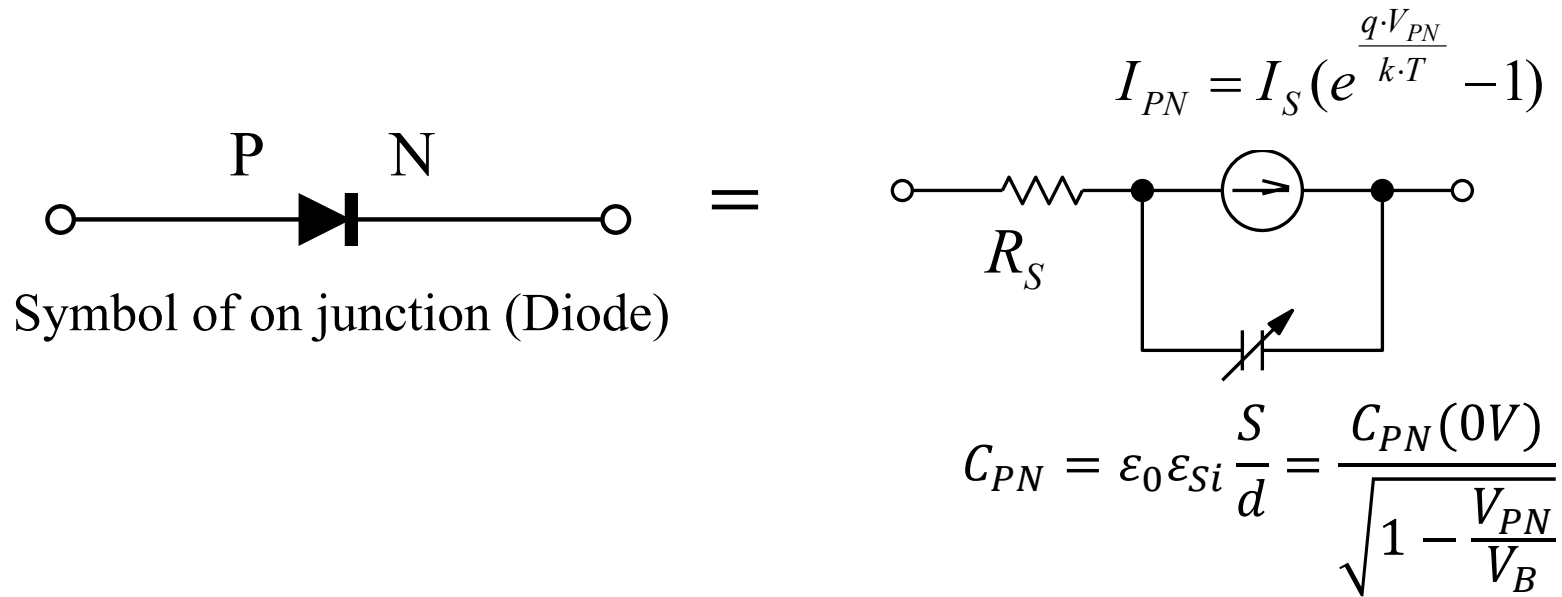
Model of semiconductor devices

A device model and model parameters of semiconductor devices



A characteristics of semiconductor devices = Device model + Parameters.
 Example of n-ch MOSFET: `.MODEL N_1u NMOS (Parameters ...)`

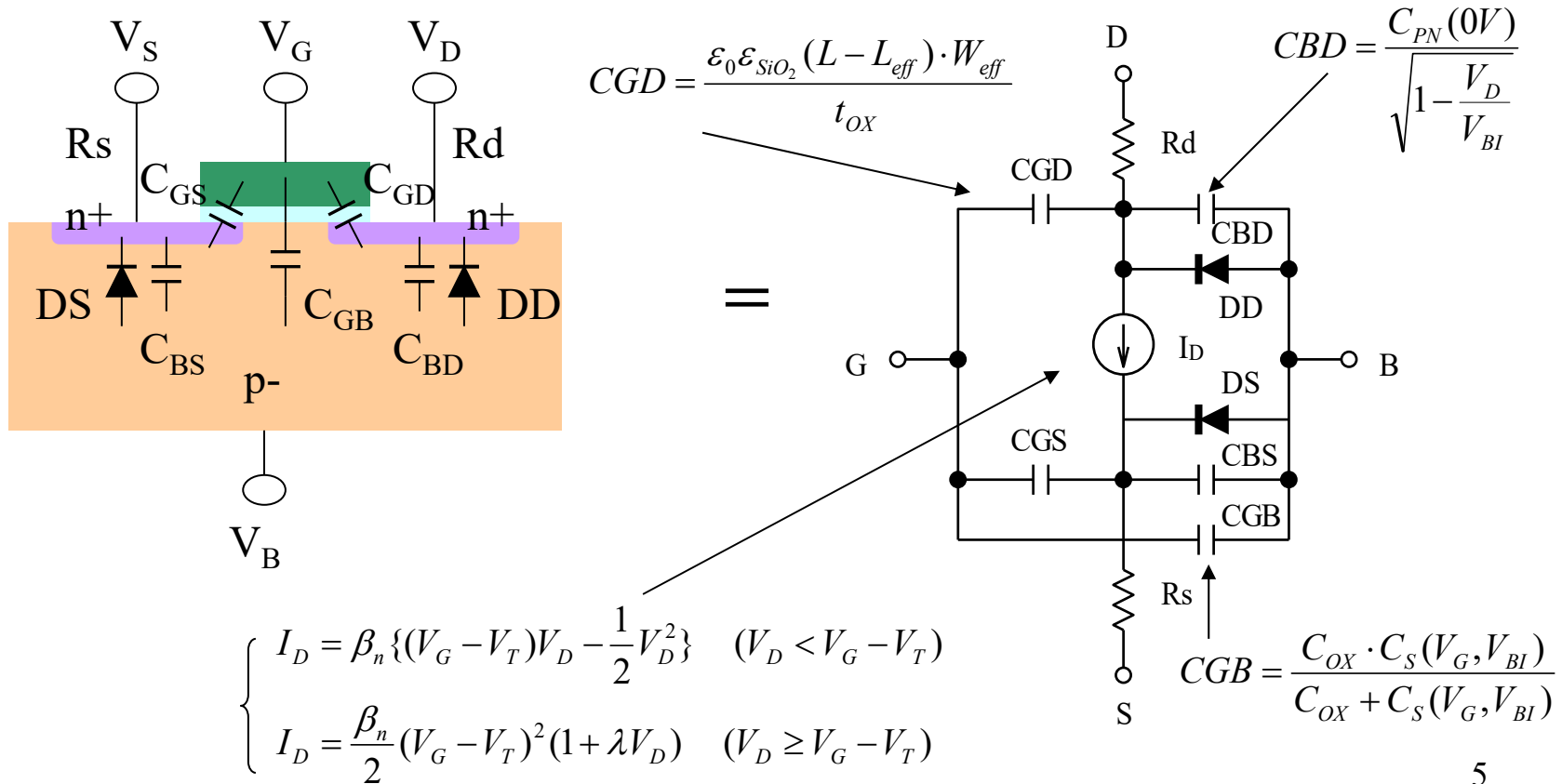
Model of pn junction



The parameters R_S , $C_{PN}(0V)$, I_S , and V_B are estimated by a measured characteristics.

Device model of MOSFET

The device model is defined as a set of formulas: I-V characteristics of MOSFET and pn junction, C-V characteristics of parasitic capacitances, and series resistances.



Differences of circuit simulation and logic simulation

- Circuit simulation
 - is used for a **detailed verification of analog and digital circuits**.
 - requires a **transistor schematic** and a wave form of an input signal.
 - finds a numerical solution of a circuit equations.
 - is a **close-to-reality simulation** based on a semiconductor characteristics.
 - takes **very long time** to calculate.
- Logic simulation
 - is used for a **functional and timing verification of a logic**.
 - requires a **HDL description** and a input vector of logic values.
 - find a timing diagram with time slice accuracy.
 - can be estimate a circuit performance of a logic, but the simulation accuracy depends on that of the propagation delay data of each gate.
 - is completed in a **relatively short time**.
 - has **no ability to simulate an analog circuit**.