

A Tutorial Introduction to Negative Capacitor Field Effect Transistors: Perspective on The Road Ahead

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Acknowledgment

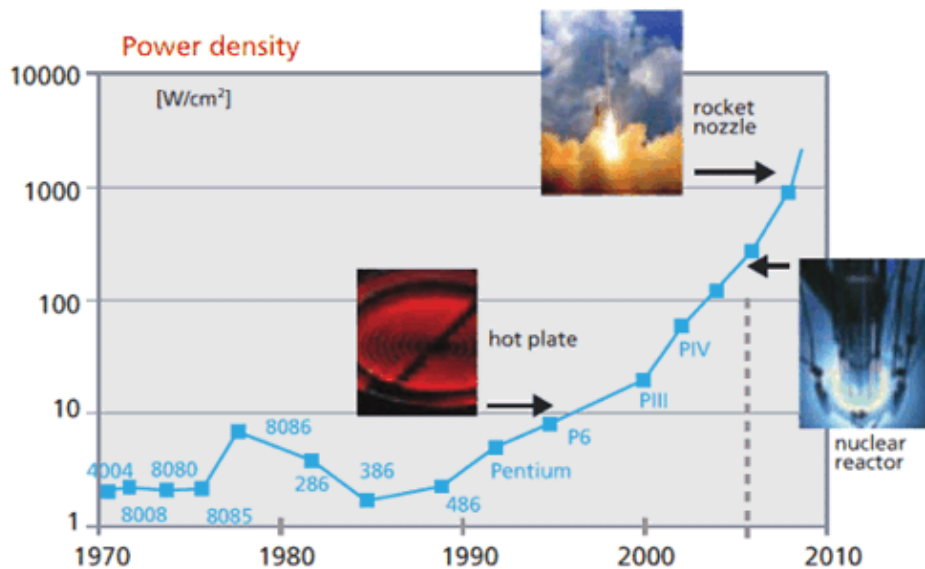
- A. Jain, M. Masuduzzaman, K. Karda, and M. Wahab
- Prof. S. Datta, M. Lundstrom, and S. Salahuddin
- D. Nikonov (Intel), C. Mouli (Micron)
- Funding: NSF NEEDS, NCN, and PRISM Center

Outline

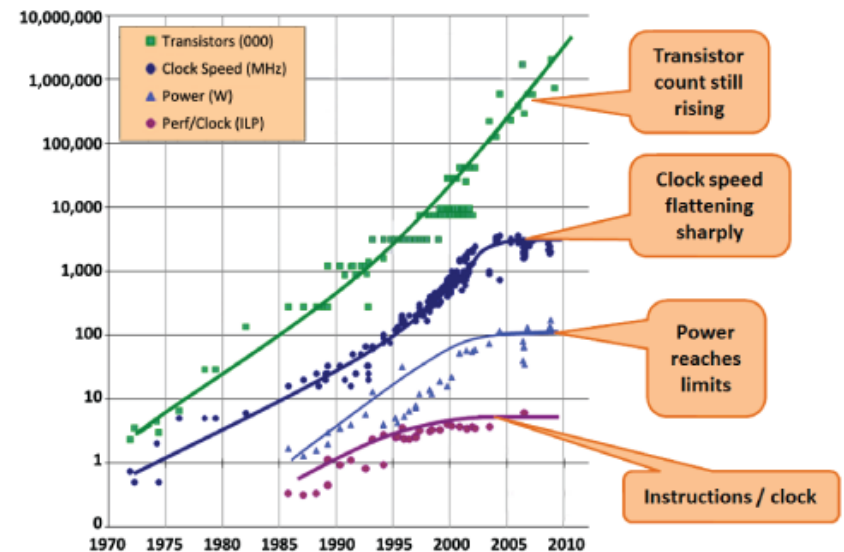
- Motivation: Self-heating in Transistors
- The physics of Classical and Landau-FET
- Physics of FE-based Landau Transistors
- Strategies of Improving FE-Transistors
- Speed, Reliability, and Fake Amplification
- Conclusions

Motivation: Power dissipation

A scary prospect ...



... the community listened

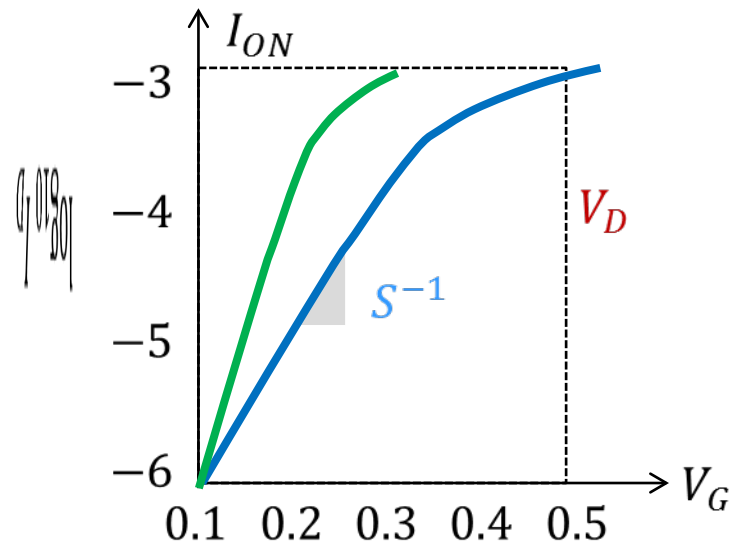
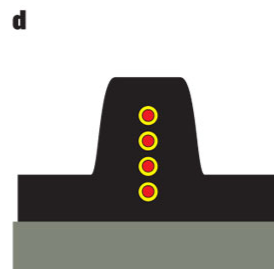
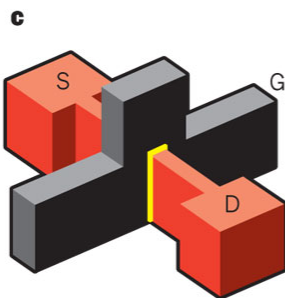
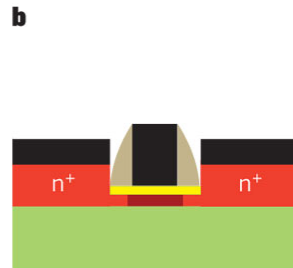
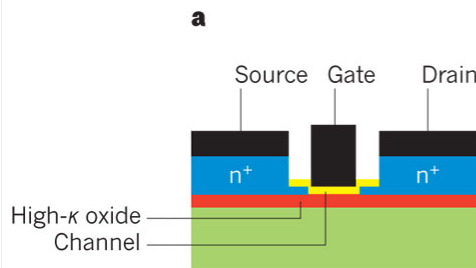


... but can we live happily ever after?

Power vs. self-heating

$$\Delta T \equiv T - T_a = P \times R_{th} \propto V_D^2 R_{th}$$

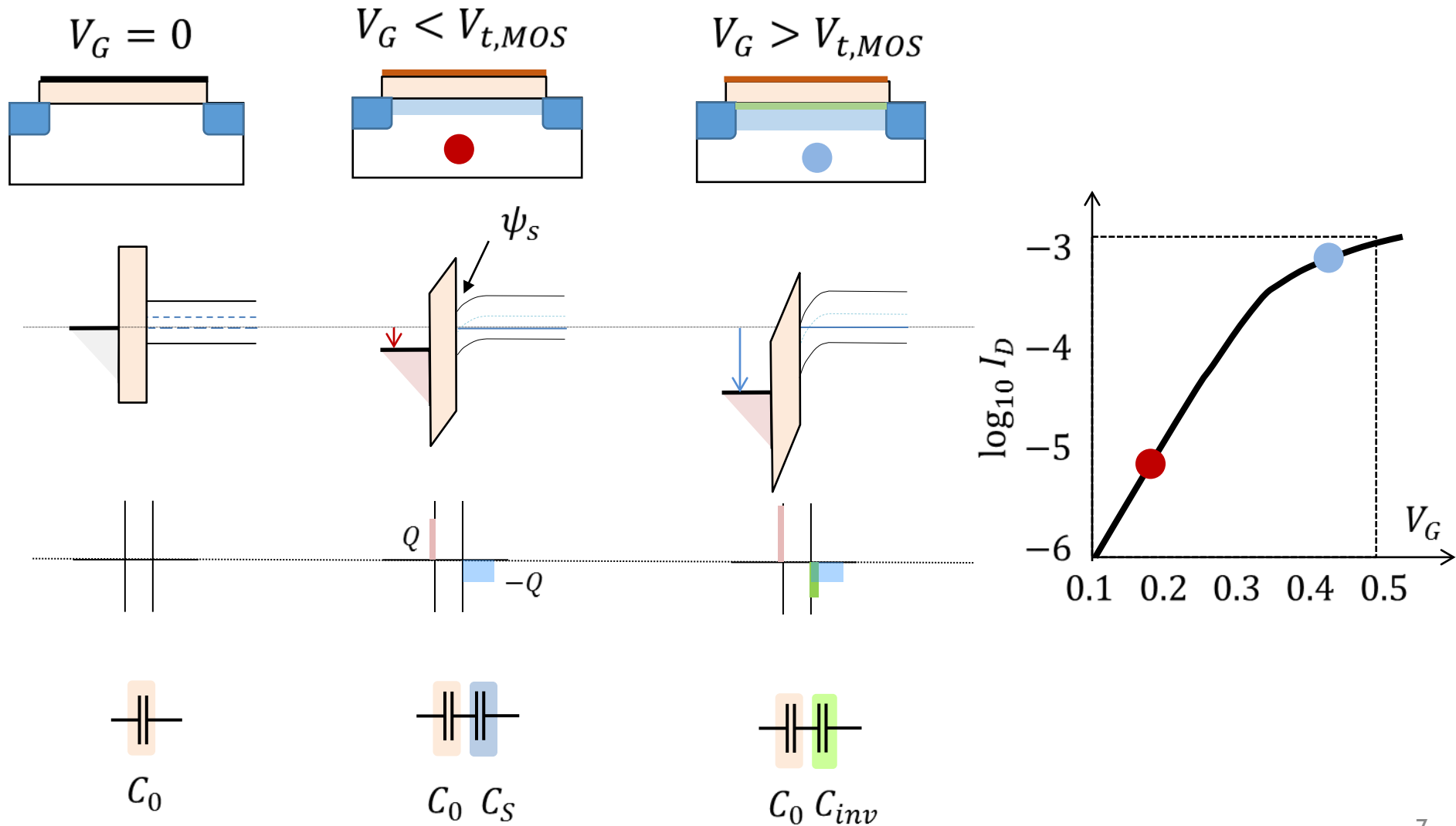
$$V_D > S \times \log(I_{ON}/I_{OFF})$$



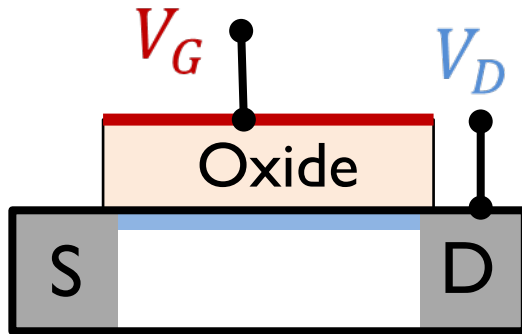
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- Motivation: Self-heating in Transistors
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Classical MOSFET: Band diagram

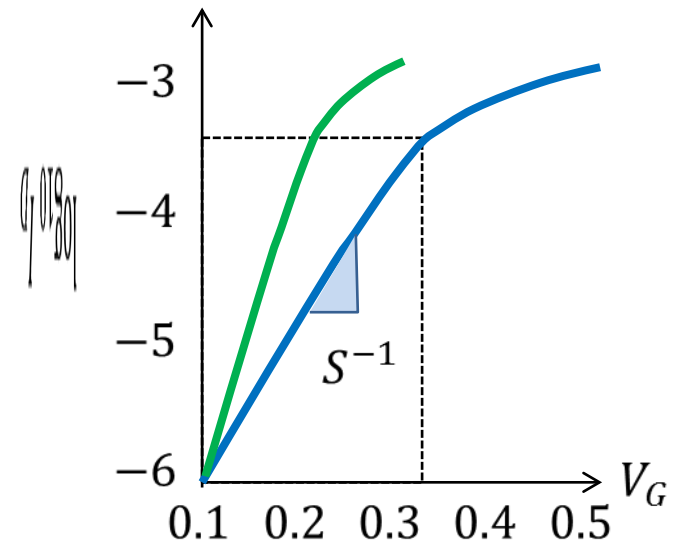
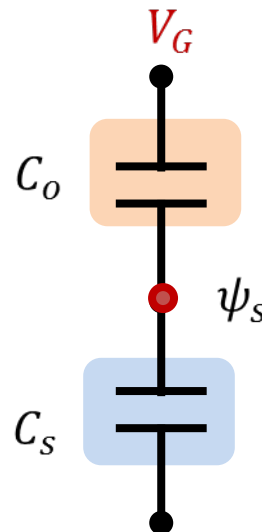
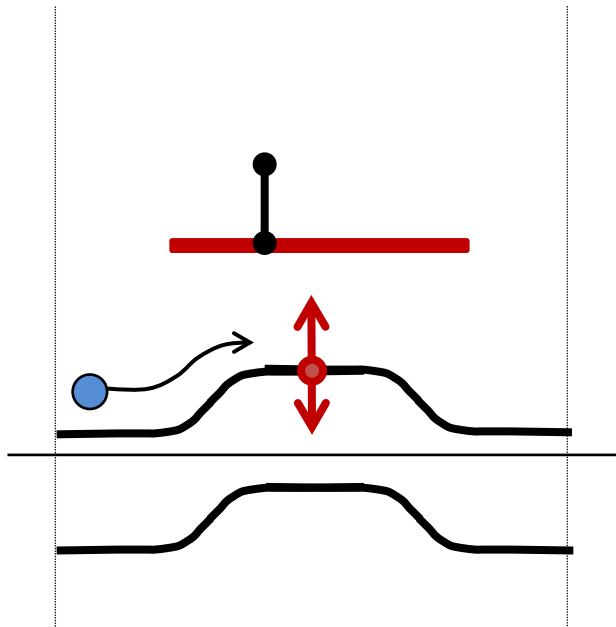


Capacitors control MOSFET Operation



$$S = \left(\frac{d \log I_D}{dV_G} \right)^{-1}$$

$$= \left[\left(\frac{d\psi_s}{dV_G} \right) \left(\frac{d \log I_D}{d\psi_s} \right) \right]^{-1} \equiv m \times n$$



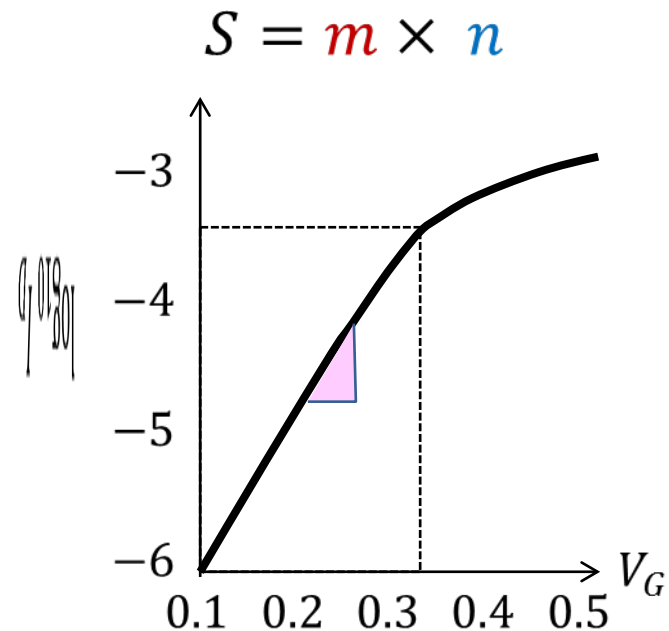
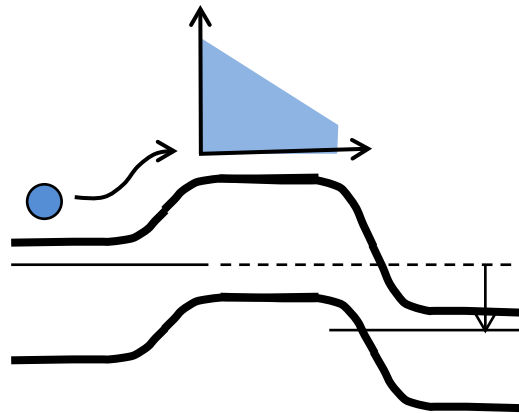
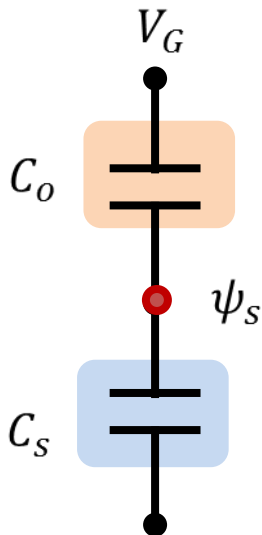
S for classical transistors

$$S = \left(\frac{d \log I_D}{dV_G} \right)^{-1} = \left[\left(\frac{d\psi_s}{dV_G} \right) \left(\frac{d \log I_D}{d\psi_s} \right) \right]^{-1} = m \times n$$

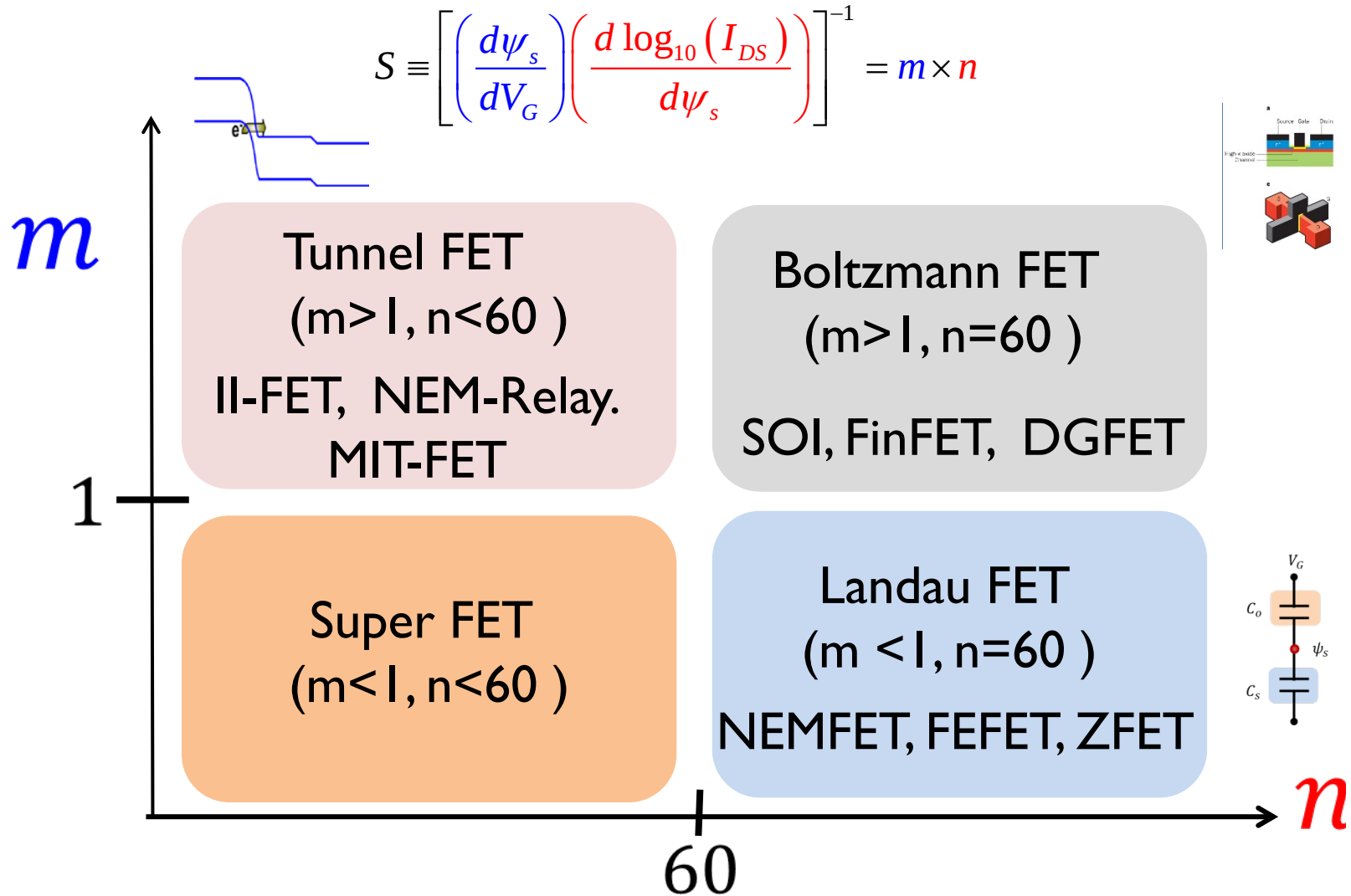
$$I_D = I_0 e^{\frac{q\psi_s}{kT}} \left(1 - e^{-\frac{qV_D}{kT}} \right) \sim I_0 e^{\frac{q\psi_s}{kT}} = I_0 e^{qV_G/mkT}$$

$$m = \frac{dV_G}{d\psi_s} = 1 + \frac{C_s}{C_0}$$

$$n = \frac{2.3k_B T}{q}$$

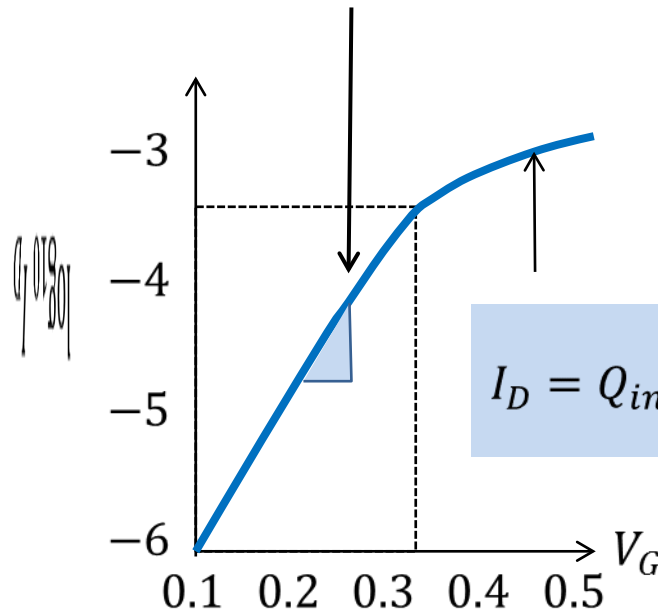


Phase Space of MOSFET



I-V Characteristics of a MOSFET

$$I_D = I_0 e^{\frac{qV_G}{m k T}} \left(1 - e^{-\frac{qV_D}{k T}} \right)$$



$$I_D = Q_{inv} v = \left(W \mu \frac{C_o}{L} \right) \left[(V_G - V_t) V_D - \frac{V_D^2}{2} \right]$$

Recall: Capacitor divider rule

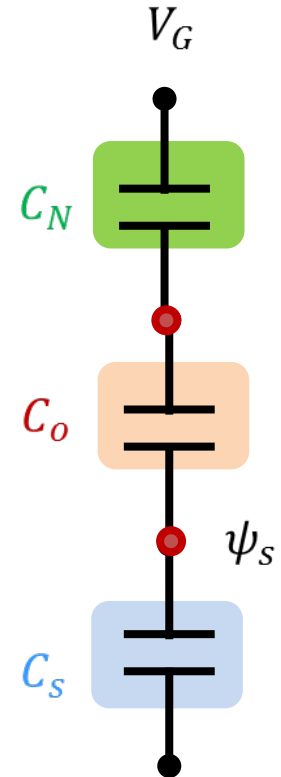
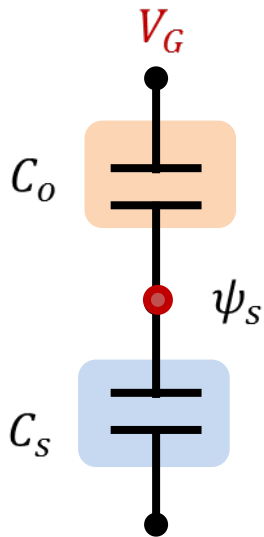
$$m = \frac{dV_G}{d\psi_s} = 1 + \frac{C_s}{C_0}$$

$$Q = V_G C_T = \psi_s C_S = C_N V_N$$

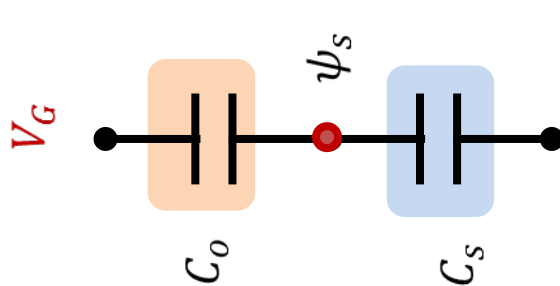
$$\frac{1}{C_T} = \frac{1}{C_S} + \frac{1}{C_0} + \frac{1}{C_N}$$

$$\frac{V_G}{\psi_s} = \frac{C_S}{C_T} = 1 + \frac{C_S}{C_0} + \frac{C_S}{C_N}$$

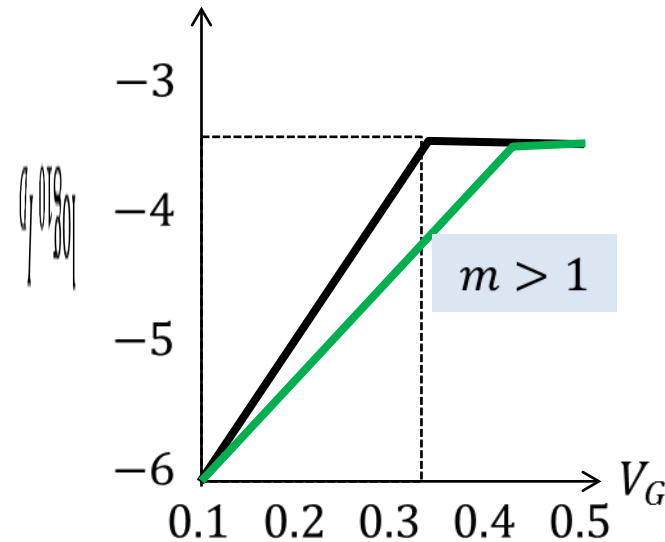
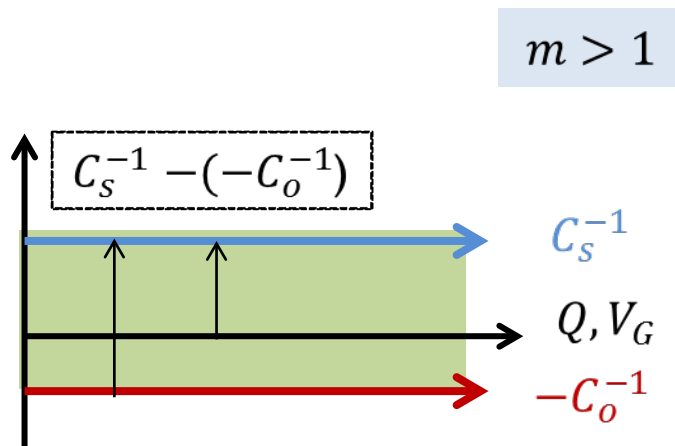
$$= 1 + \frac{C_{down}}{C_{up}}$$



Graphical approach to S: Classical FET

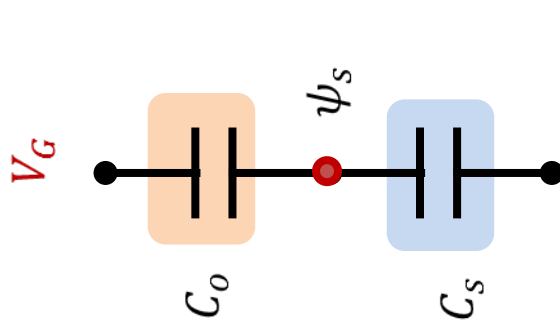


$$m = 1 + \frac{C_s}{C_0} = \frac{C_s^{-1} - (-C_0^{-1})}{C_s^{-1}}$$

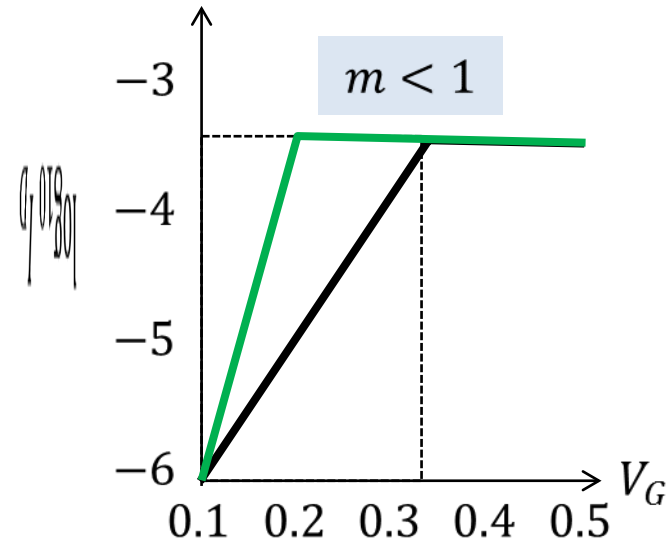
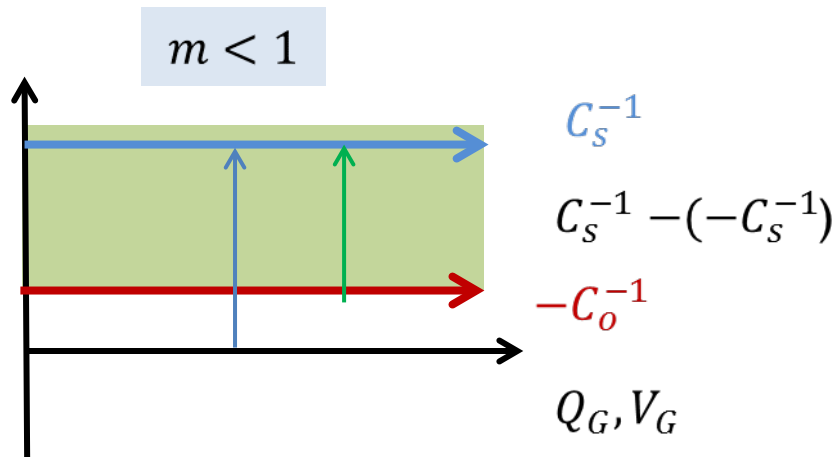


Any value of C_s is allowed.

Graphical approach to S: NC-FET



$$m = 1 + \frac{C_s}{C_0} = \frac{C_s^{-1} - (-C_0^{-1})}{C_s^{-1}}$$

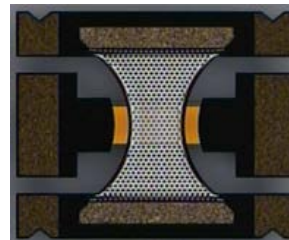
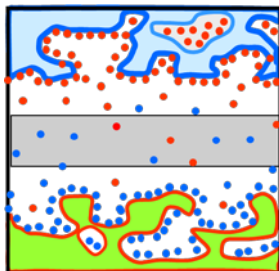
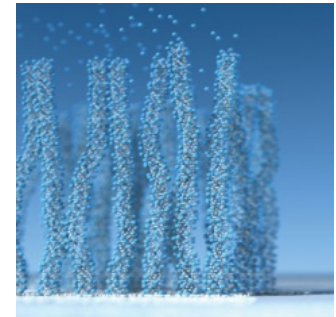
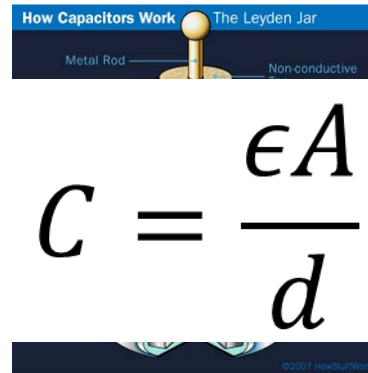
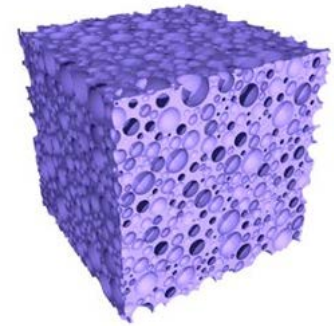
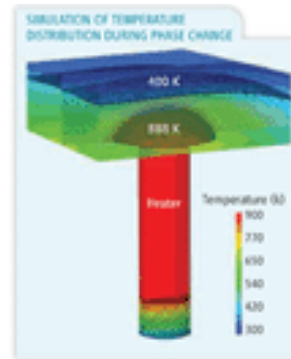
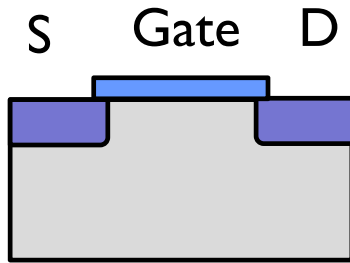


Only $C_s < C_0$ allowed.; $S = 0$ possible with perfect matching.

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A short history of positive capacitors



A capacitor minimizes stored energy

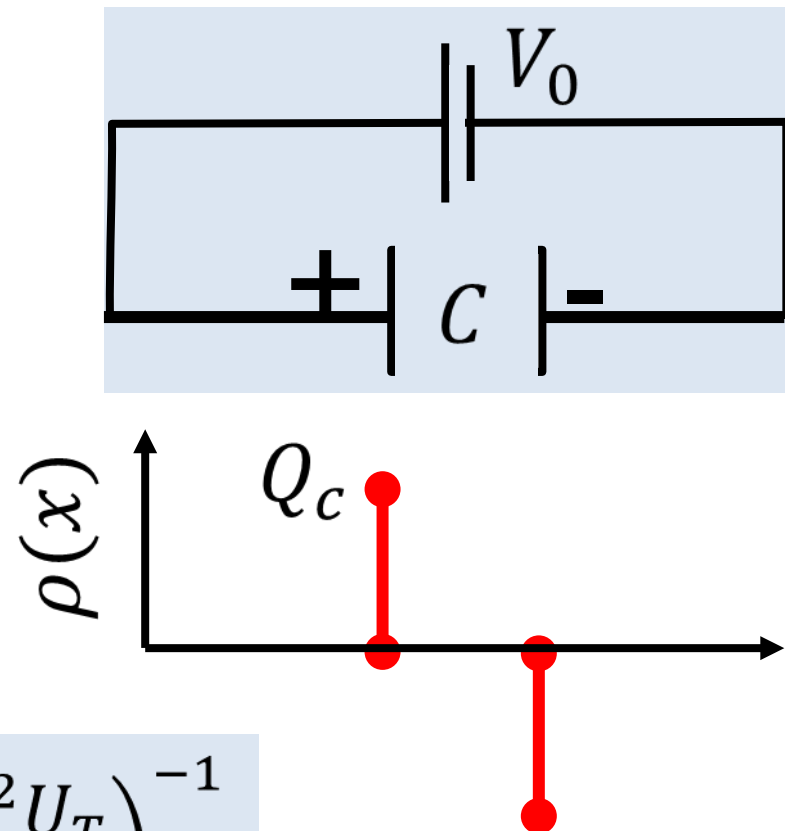
$$U_T = \frac{Q^2}{2C} - V_0 Q$$

$$\frac{dU_T}{dQ} = \frac{Q_c}{C} - V_0 = 0$$

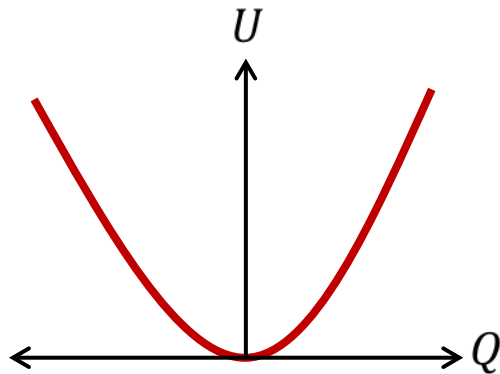
$$Q_c = C V_0$$

$$\frac{d^2 U_T}{dQ^2} = \frac{1}{C}$$

$$C \equiv \left(\frac{d^2 U_T}{dQ^2} \right)^{-1}$$



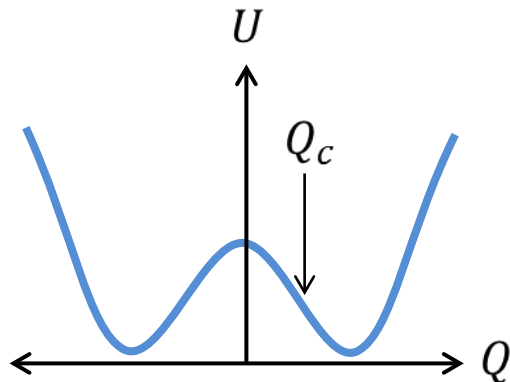
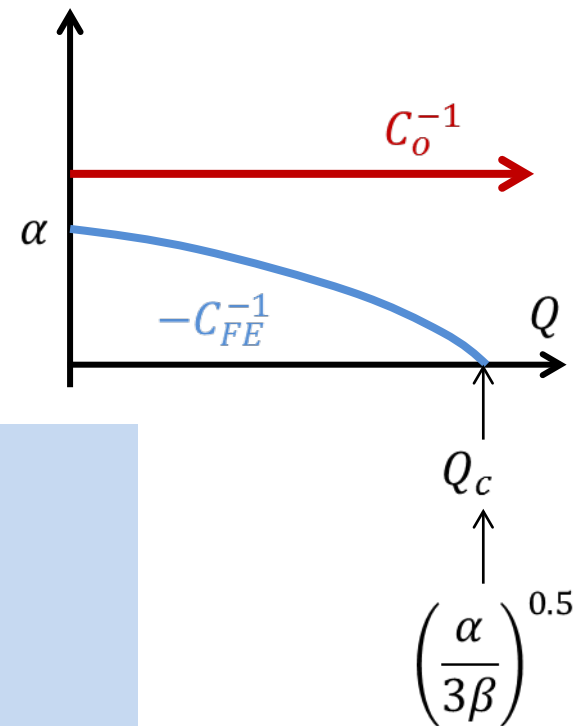
Landscape defines the sign of a capacitor



$$U = Q^2 / (2C_o)$$

$$V = dU/dQ = Q/C_o$$

$$C \equiv \left(\frac{d^2U}{dQ^2} \right)^{-1} = C_o$$

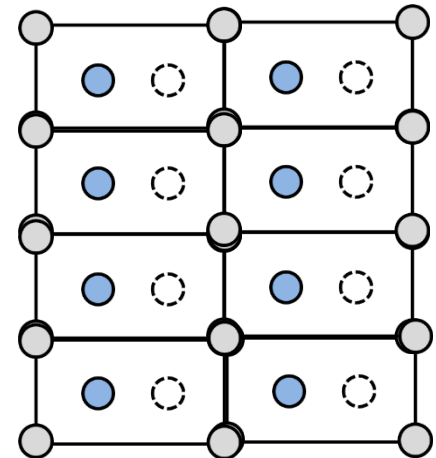
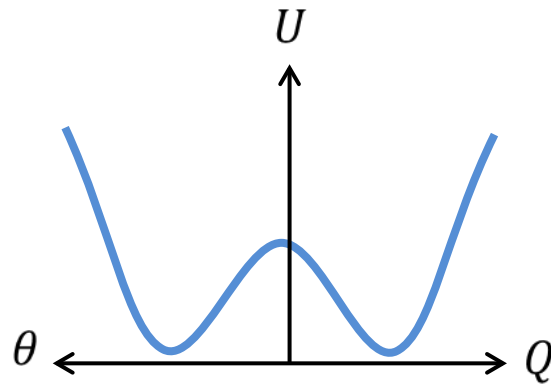
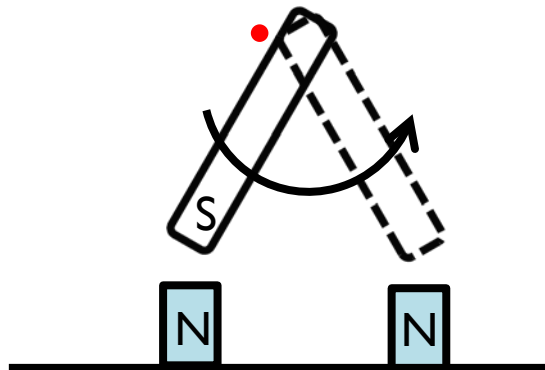
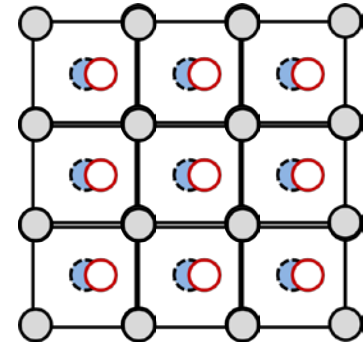
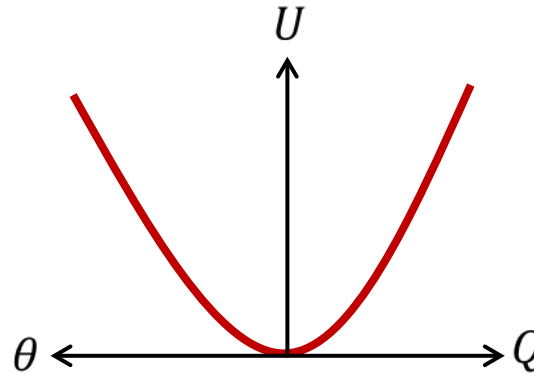
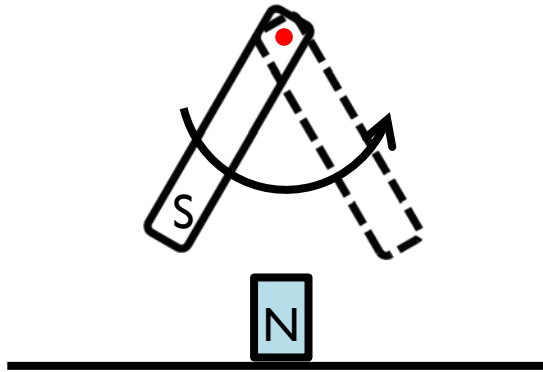


$$U = -(\alpha Q^2/2) + (\beta' Q^4/4)$$

$$V = \frac{dU}{dQ} = -\alpha Q + \beta Q^3$$

$$C^{-1} \equiv \left(\frac{d^2U}{dQ^2} \right) = -\alpha + 3\beta Q^2$$

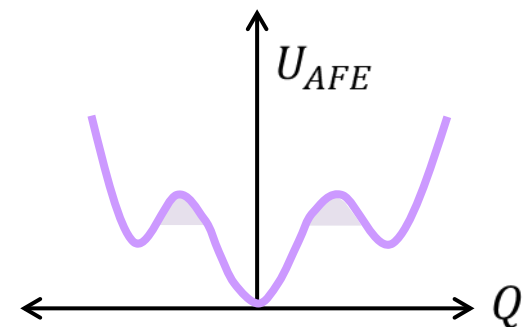
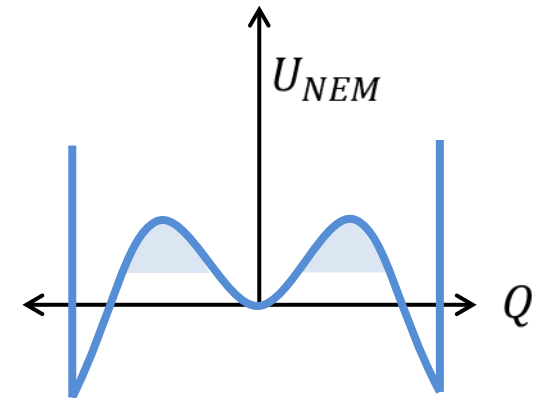
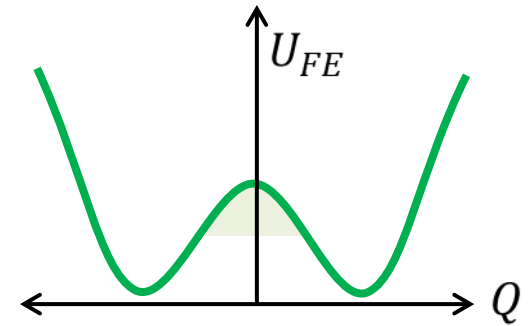
Positive and Negative Capacitors



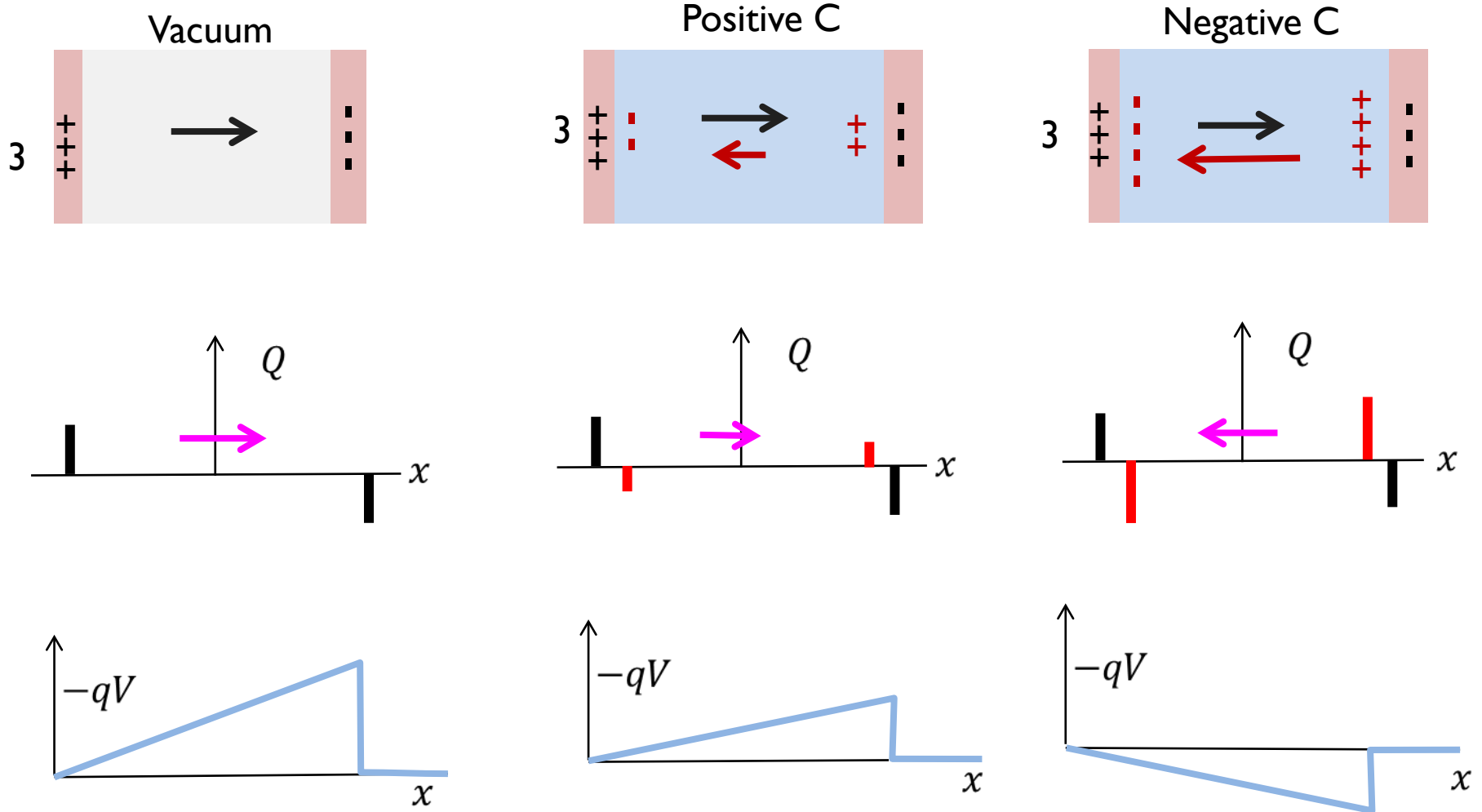
Types of NC

$$C^{-1} = \alpha + \beta Q^2 + \gamma Q^4$$

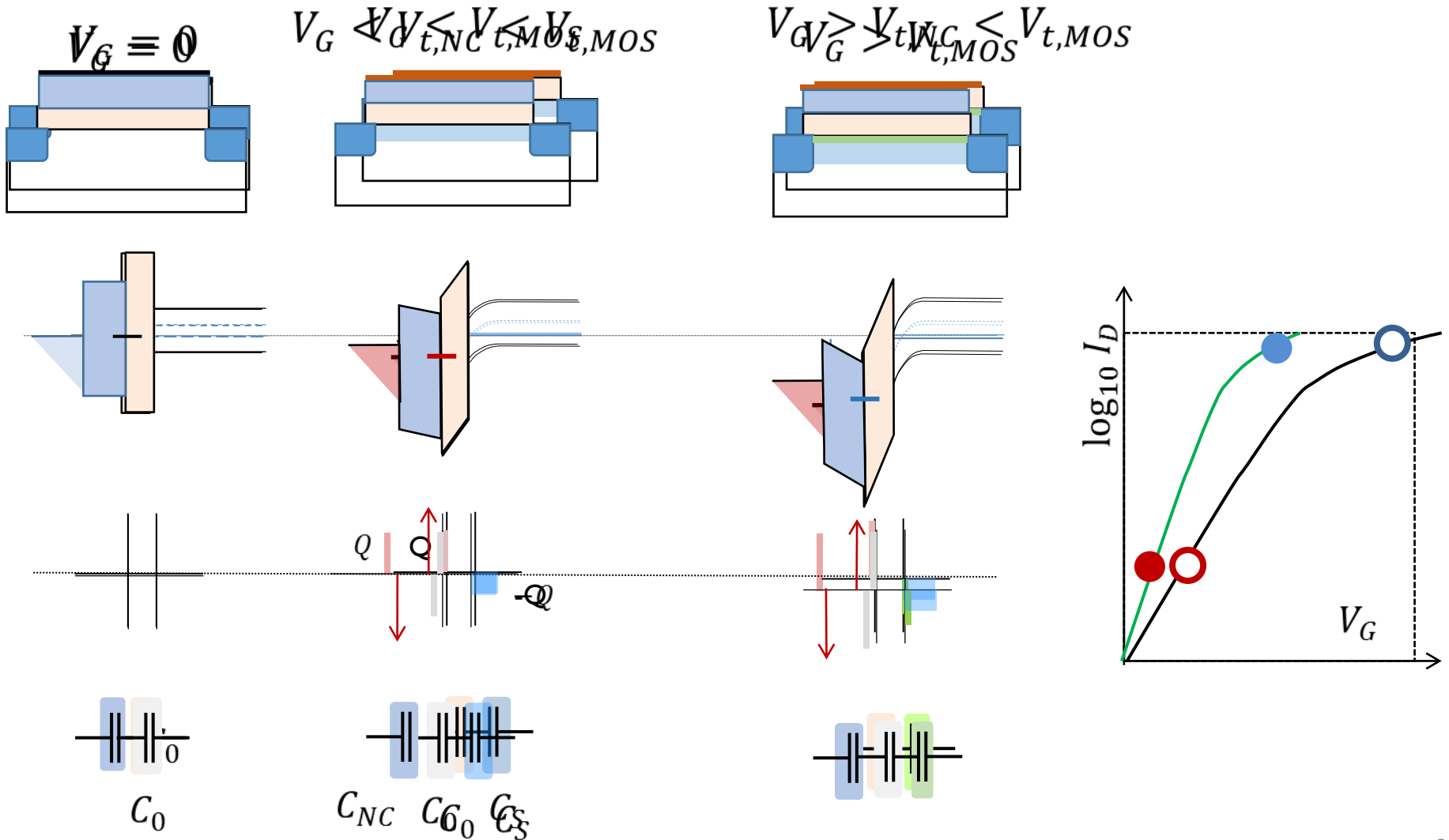
	α	β	γ
Positive	+	+	+
FE-1	—	+	+
FE-2	—	—	+
NEM	+	—	+
AFE			



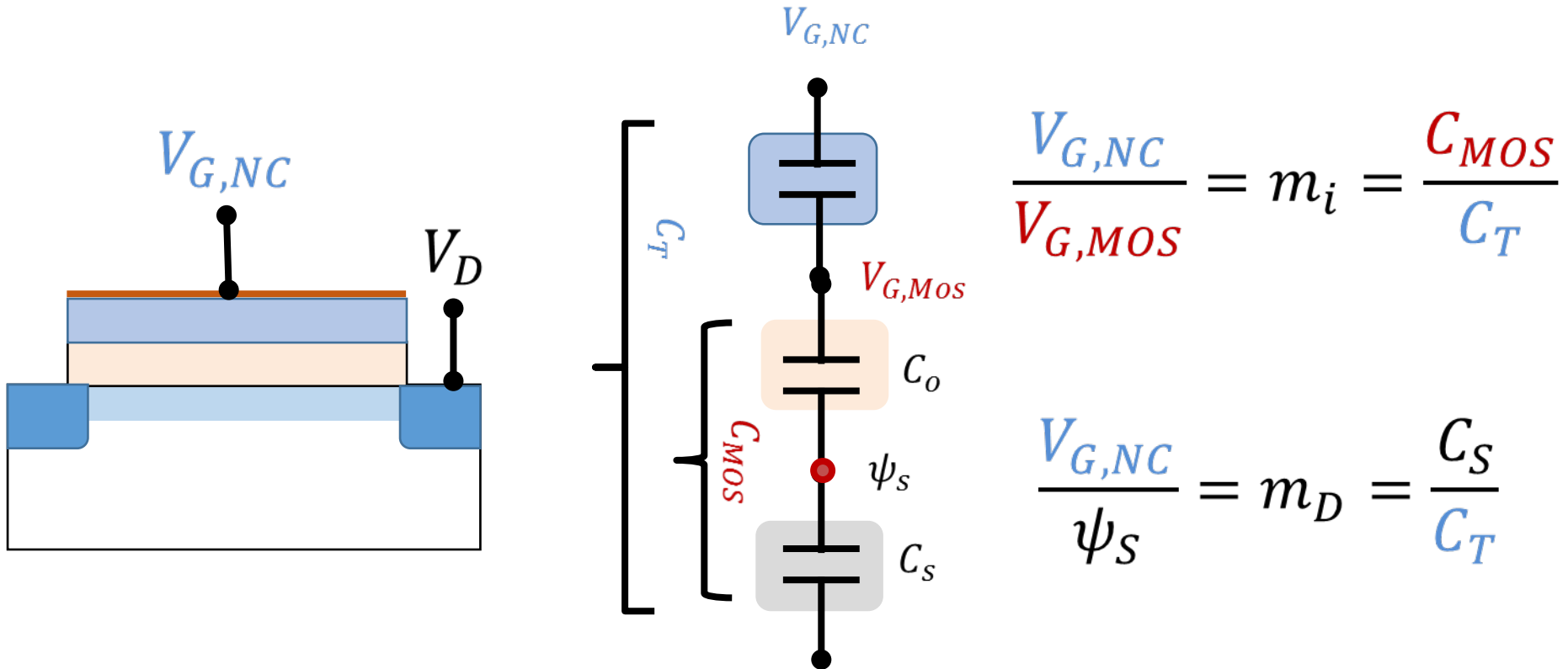
Charge, Field, Potential of Capacitors



Classical vs. NC-MOSFET

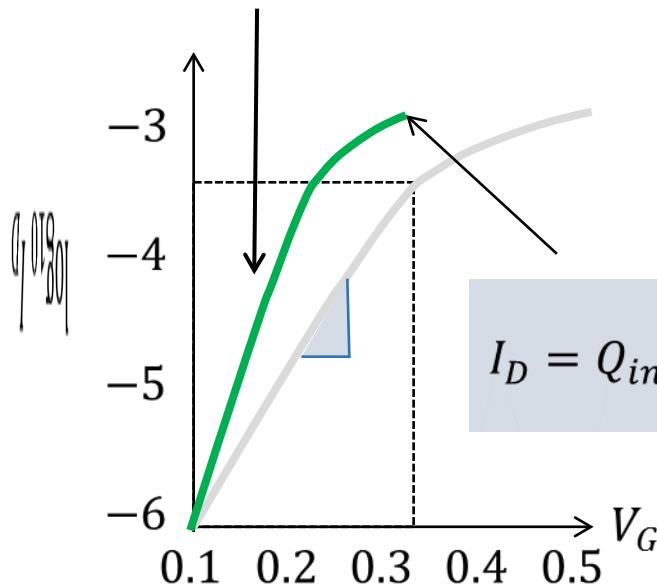


IF we had a constant NC-FET ...



... I-V would be easily calculated

$$I_D = I_0 e^{\frac{qV_{G,NC}}{m_D kT}} \left(1 - e^{-\frac{qV_D}{kT}}\right)$$



$$I_D = Q_{inv} v = \left(W \mu \frac{C_o}{L}\right) \left[\left(\frac{V_{G,NC}}{m_i} - V_t \right) V_D - \frac{V_D^2}{2} \right]$$

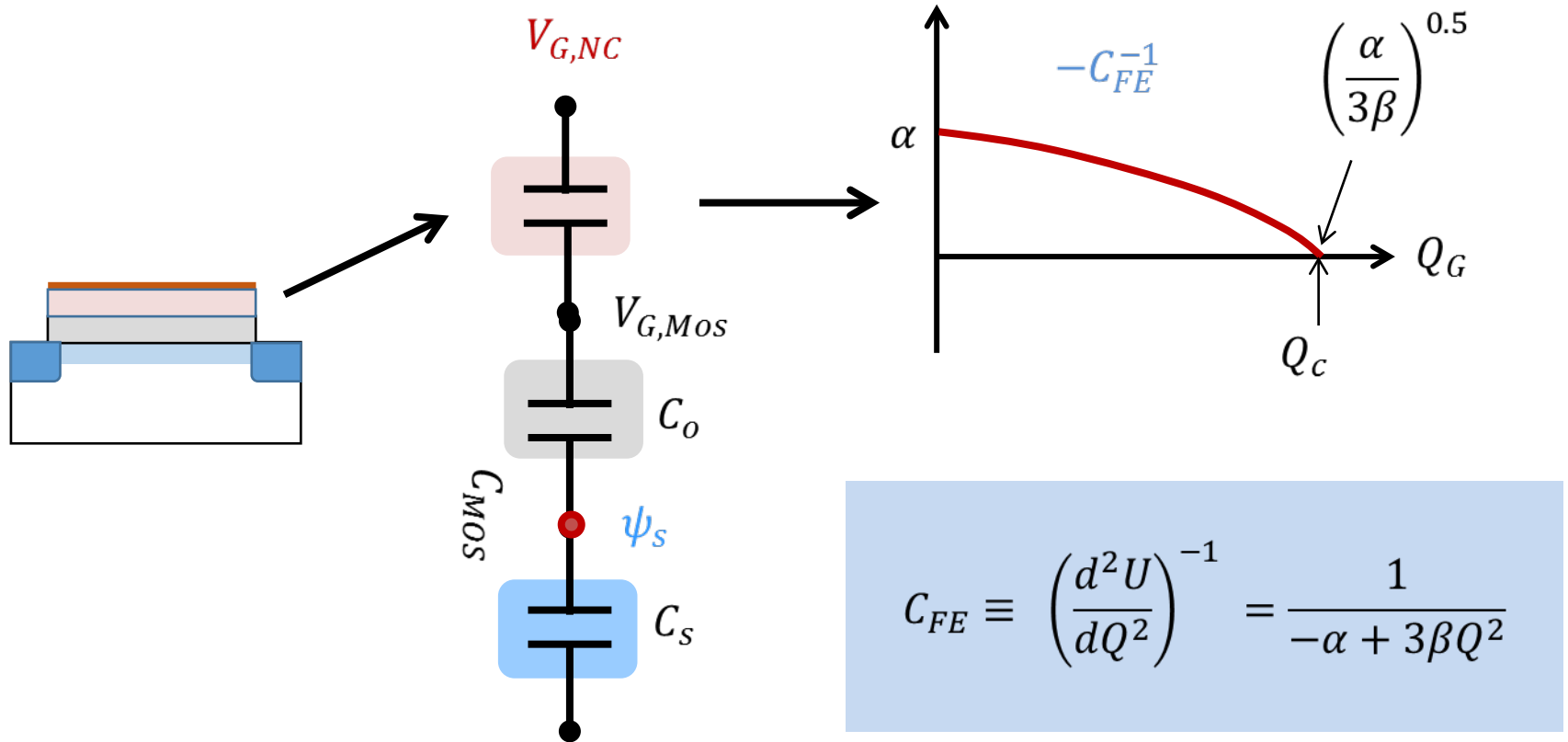
... and all our problems will be solved!

Outline

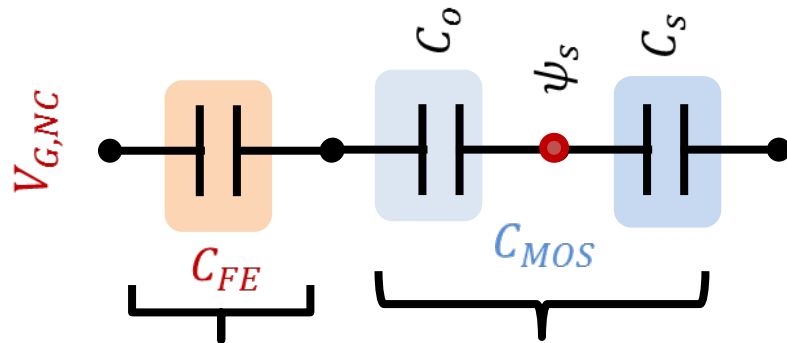
- Motivation: Self-heating in Transistors
- The physics of Classical and Landau-FET
- **Physics of FE-based Landau Transistors**
- Three strategies of Improving FE-Transistors
 - NEM-FE, FE-AFE gate stacks, overlap capacitance
- Additional Considerations:
 - Speed, Reliability, Fake amplification
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FE is a voltage dependent NC

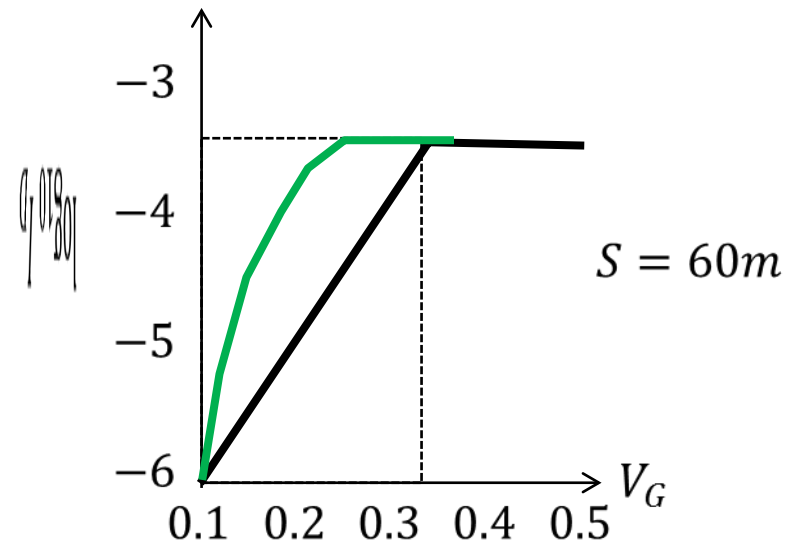
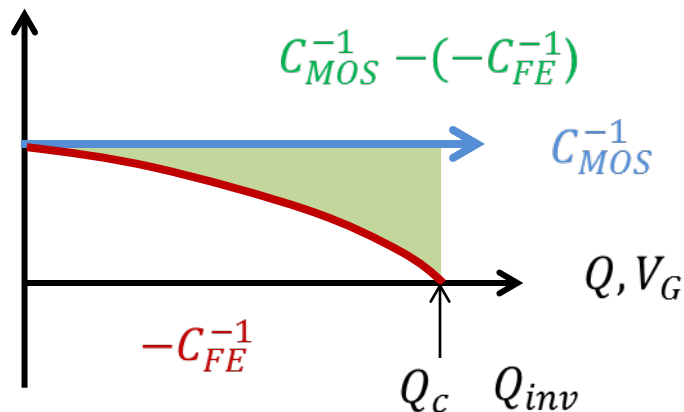
Salahuddin & Datta, NL, 2008



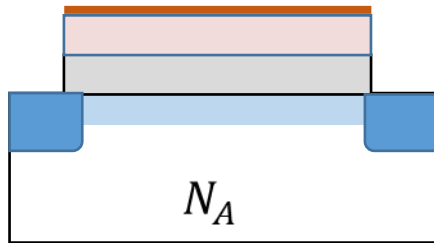
FE-FET improves $0 < S < 60$, but ...



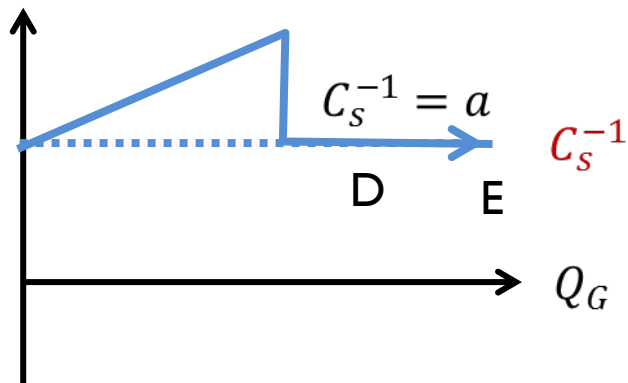
$$m = \frac{C_{MOS}^{-1} - (-C_{FE}^{-1})}{C_s^{-1}}$$



MOS Capacitor is nonlinear as well!



$$C_s^{-1} = a + pQ_G$$

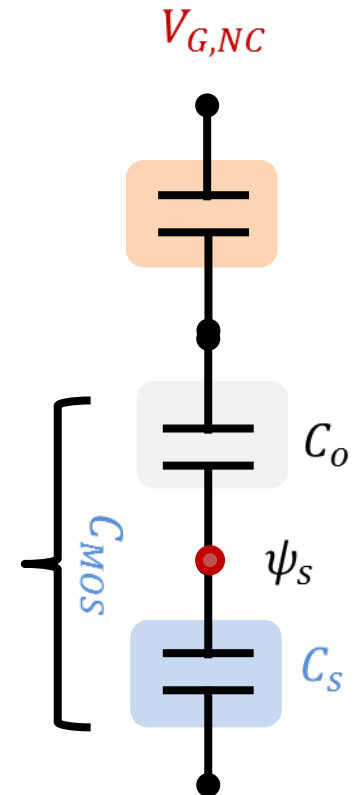


In depletion ...

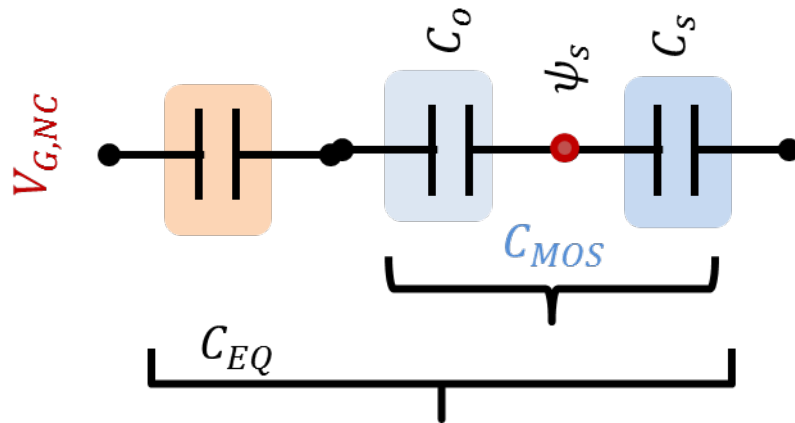
$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{C_{MOS}} &= \frac{1}{C_0} + \frac{1}{C_S} \\ &= \frac{1}{C_0} + \frac{W}{\kappa\epsilon_0} \end{aligned}$$

$$Q_G = Q_{dep} = qN_A W$$

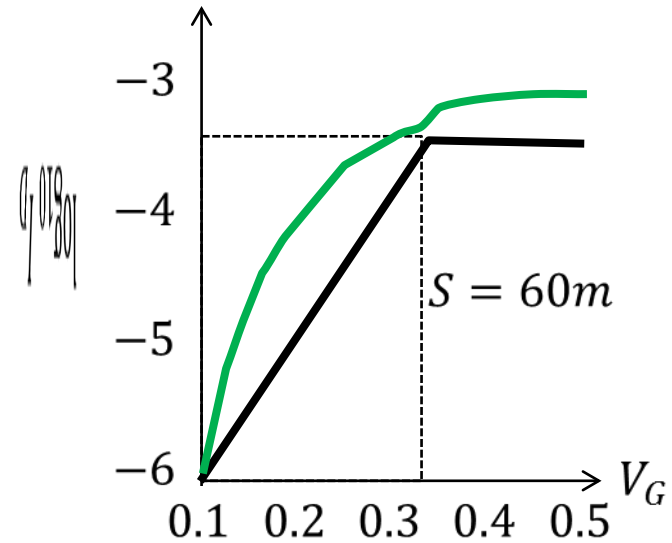
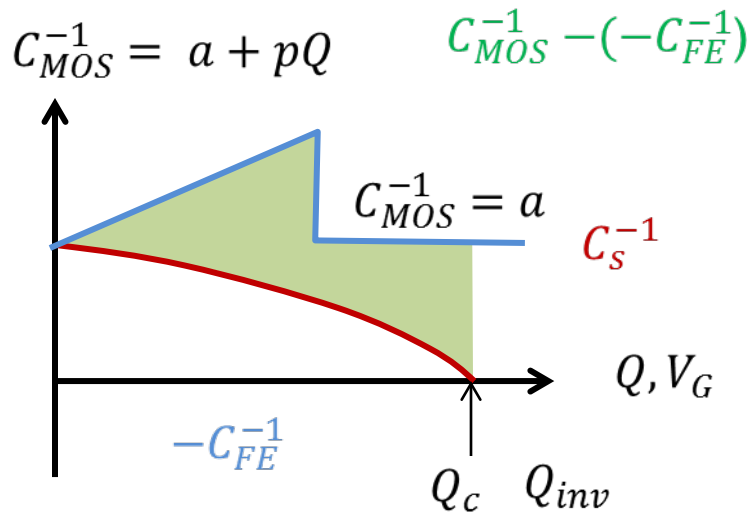
$$\frac{1}{C_{MOS}} = \frac{1}{C_0} + \frac{Q_G}{q\kappa\epsilon_0 N_A}$$



Real FE-FET with $0 < S < 60$



$$m = \frac{\int_{Q_{c1}}^{Q_{c2}} dQ [C_s^{-1} + C_0^{-1} - C_{FE}^{-1}]}{\int_{Q_{c1}}^{Q_{c2}} dQ C_s^{-1}}$$



Minimum S for different FE

$$C_{FE}^{-1} = \alpha_0 y_0 + 3\beta_0 y_0 Q^2 + 5\gamma_0 y_0 Q^4$$

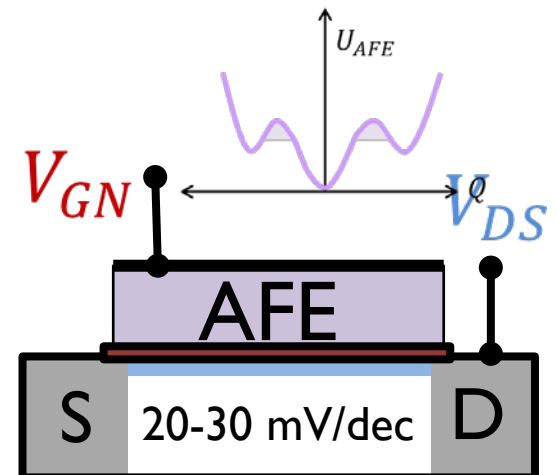
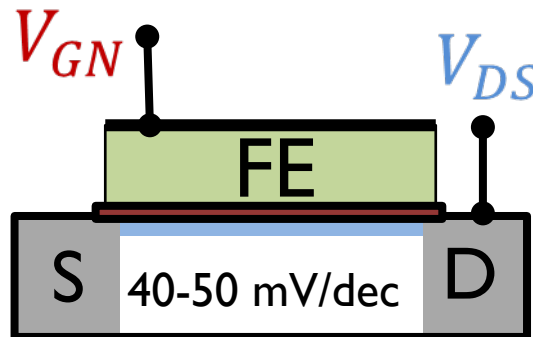
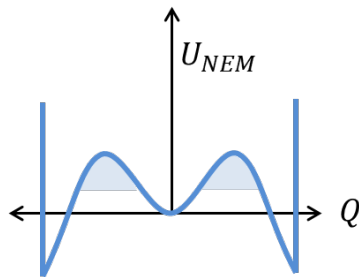
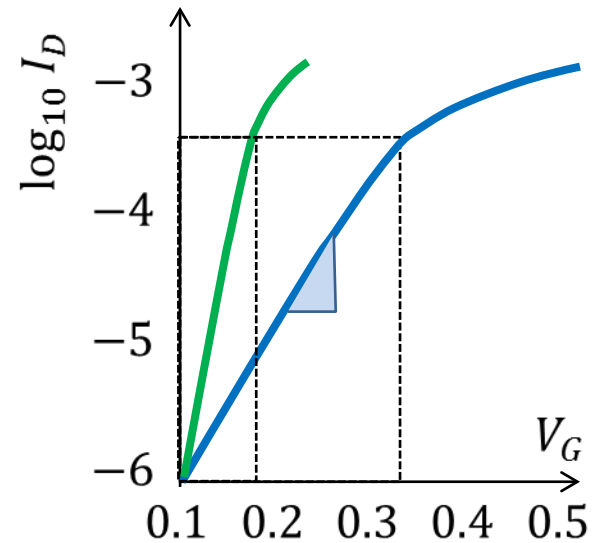
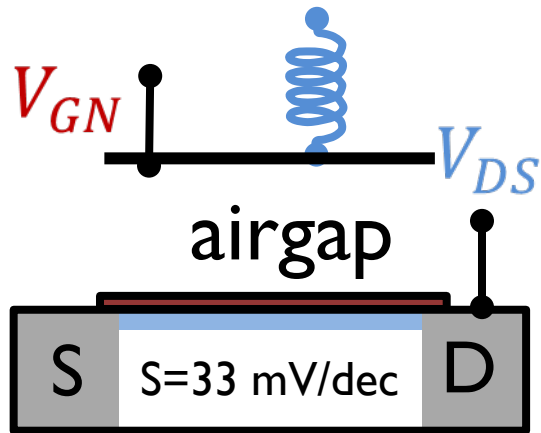
Jain et al., TED, 2014
Karda et al, APL, 2015

Parameters	BaTiO3	PZT	SBT
$\alpha_0(m/F)$	$-1e7$	$-4.5e7$	$-6.5e7$
$\beta_0(m^5 F/coul^2)$	$-8.9e8$	$5.2e8$	$3.75e9$
$\gamma_0(m^9 F/coul^4)$	$4.5e10$	$5.9e8$	0
S_{min}	42	52	52
S_{min}	17	20	20

Bulk-FET

Constant C_s

S improves for all these transistors

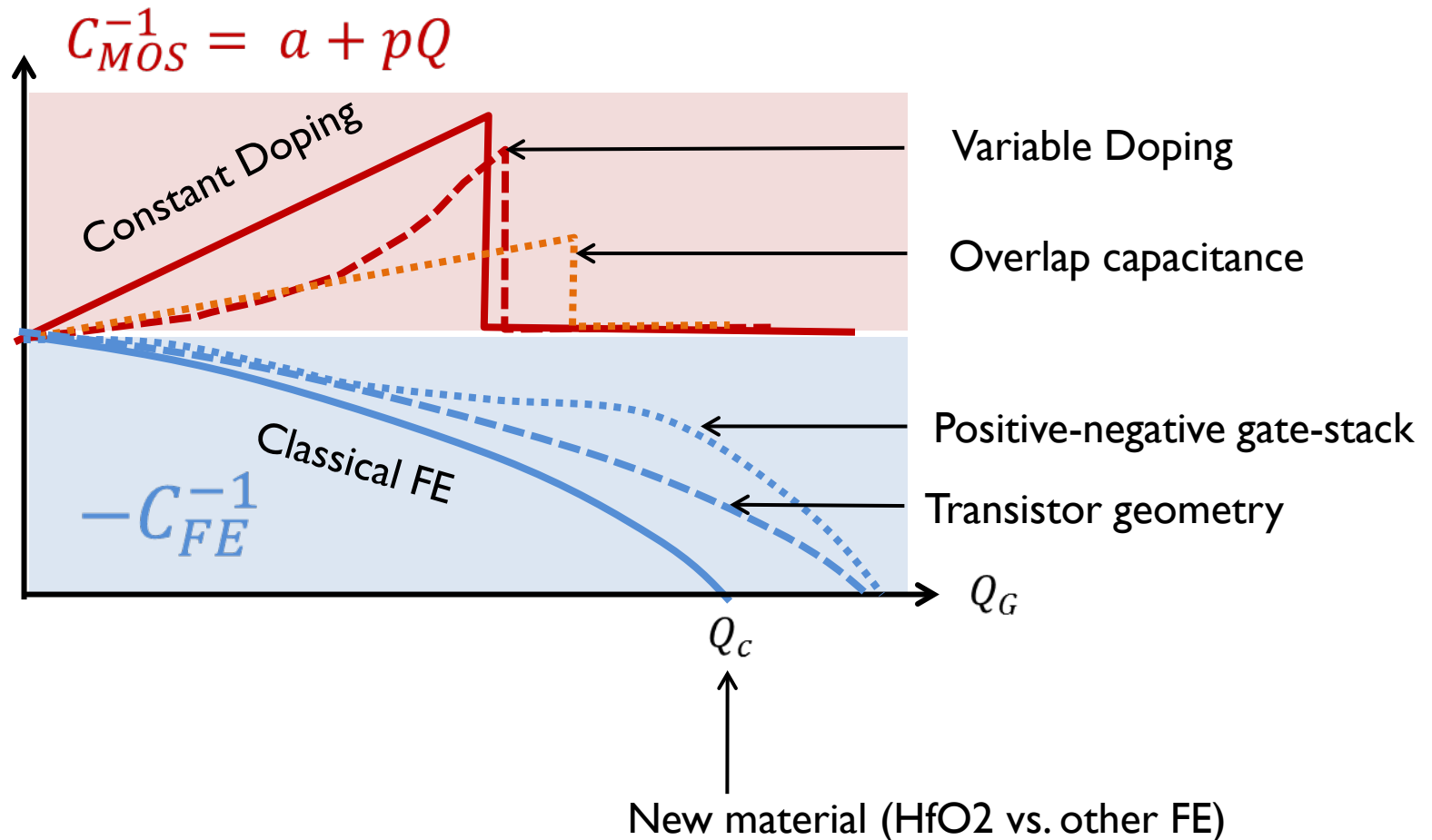


Jain et al., TED, 2014
Karda et al., APL, 2015

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Strategies to improve S

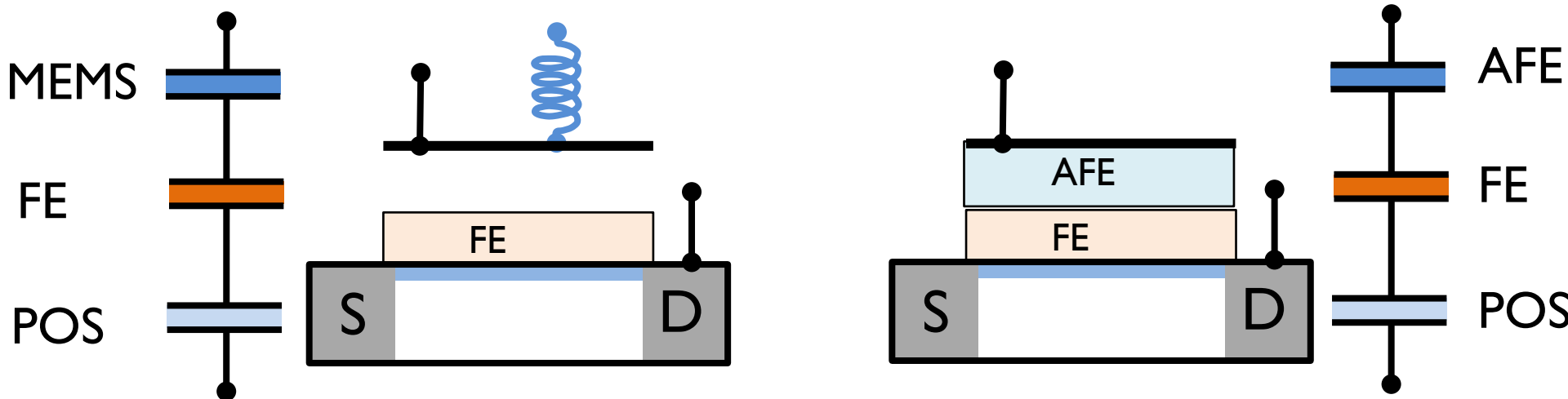


Approach I: Stack of Negative Capacitor

$$C^{-1} = \alpha + \beta Q^2 + \gamma Q^4$$

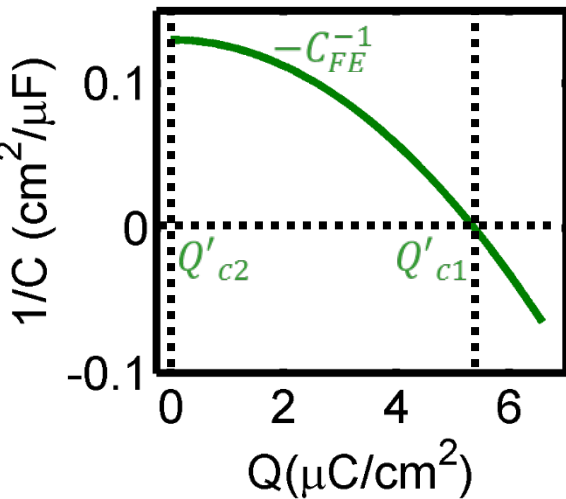
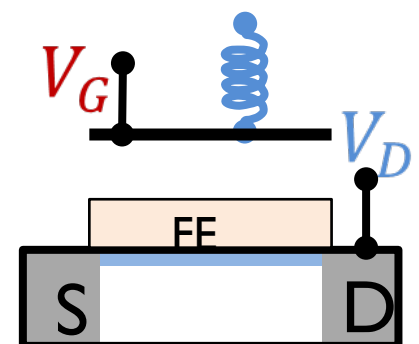
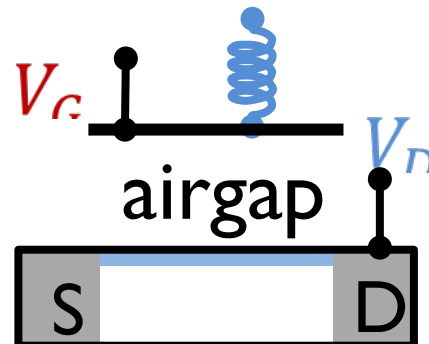
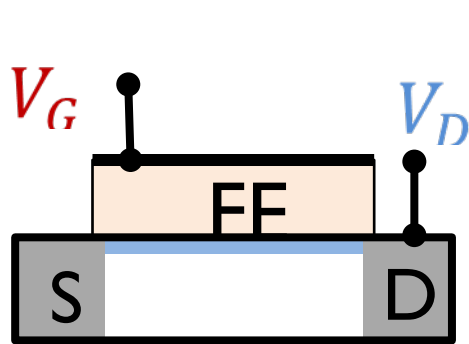
Jain et al., TED 2014
Karda et al, APL, 2015

	α	β	γ
Positive	+	+	+
FE	-	+	+
NEM	+	-	+
AFE	+	-	+

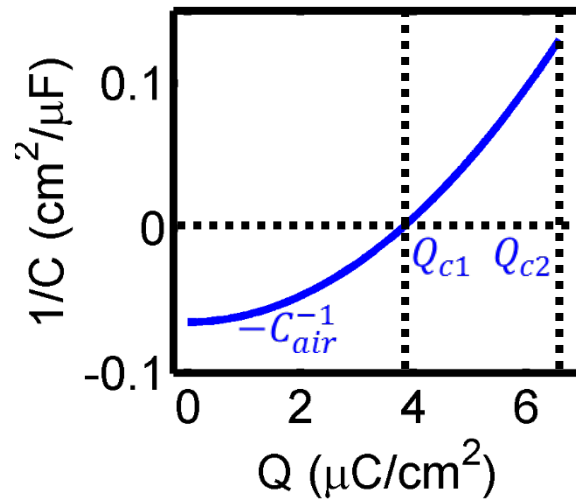


Proposed NEM-FE FET

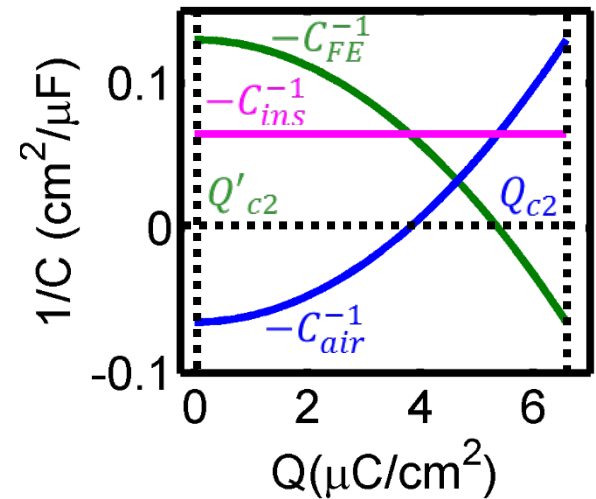
Jain et al., TED, 2014



$$C_F^{-1} = -\alpha_F + \beta_F Q^2$$



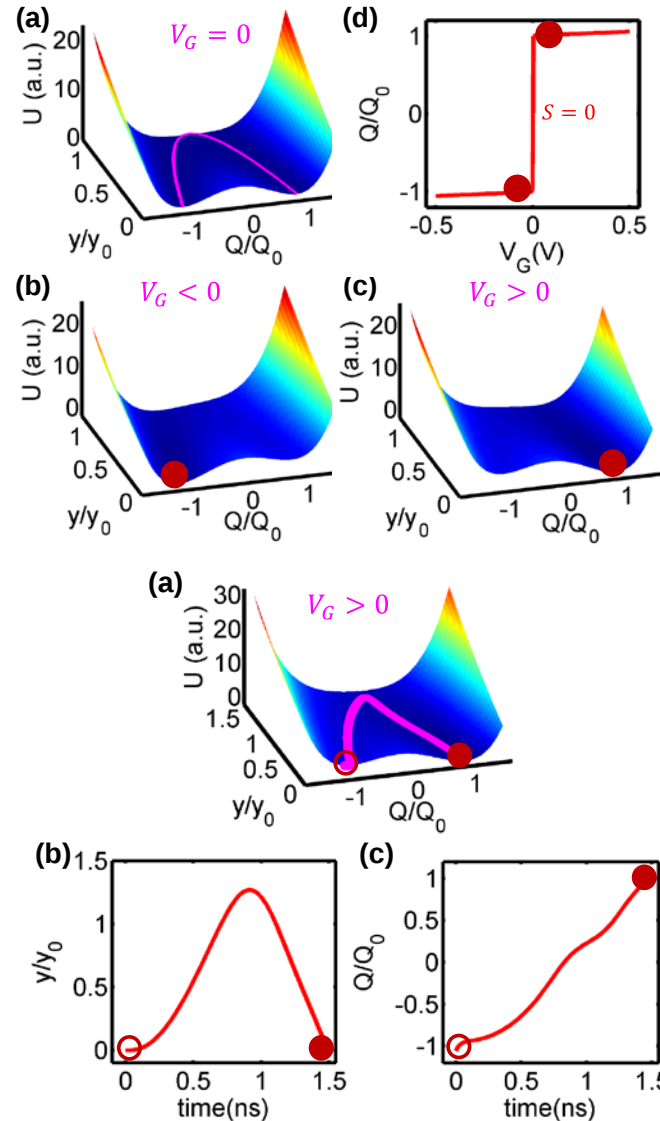
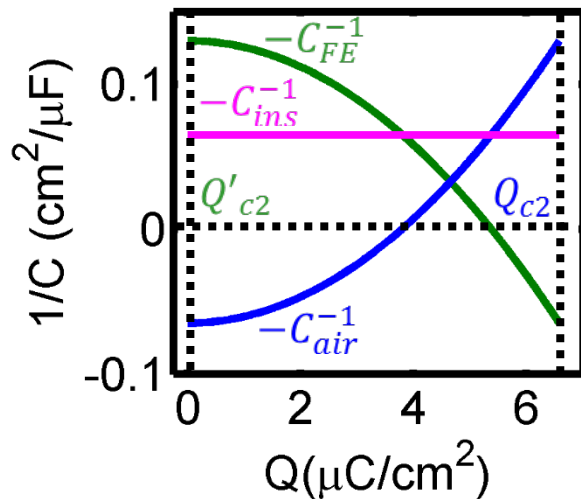
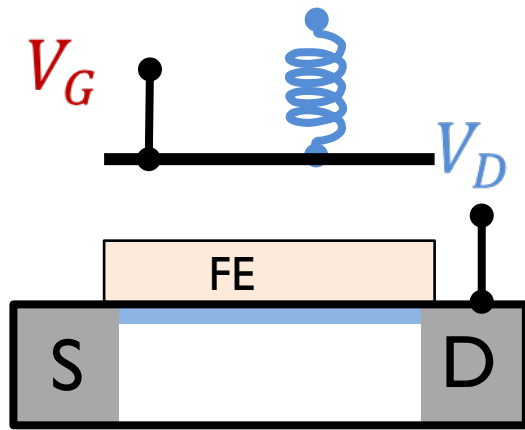
$$C_N^{-1} = \alpha_N - \beta_N Q^2$$



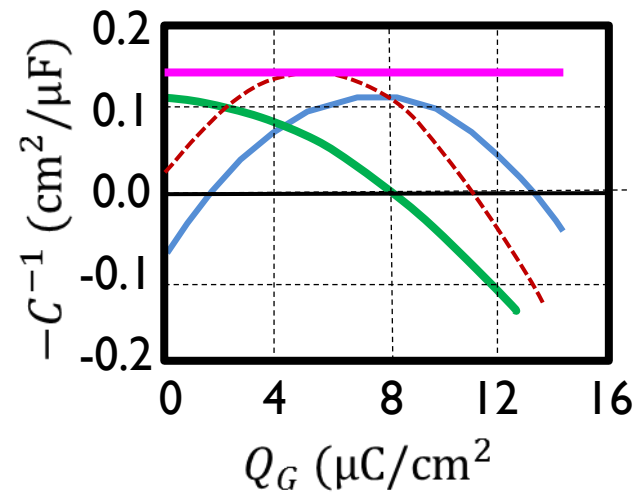
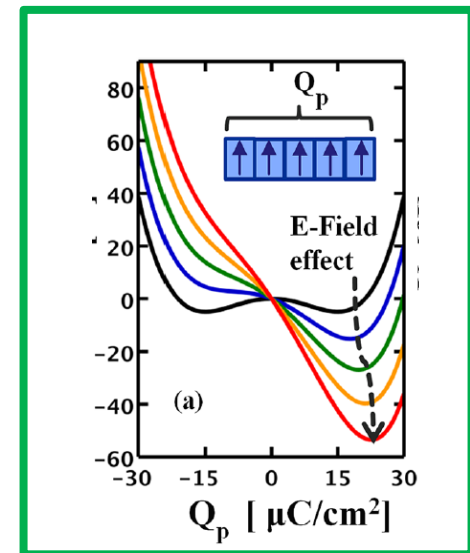
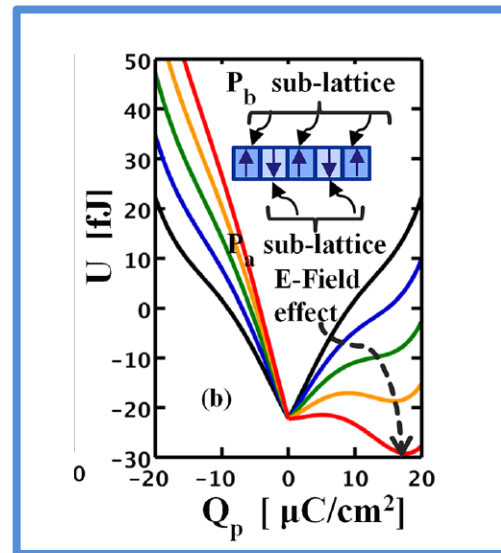
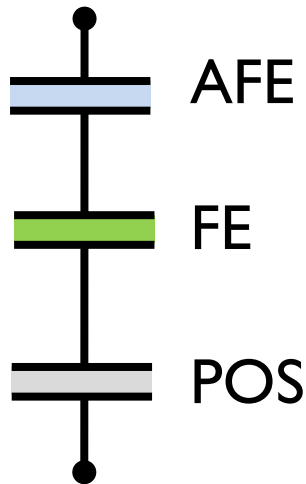
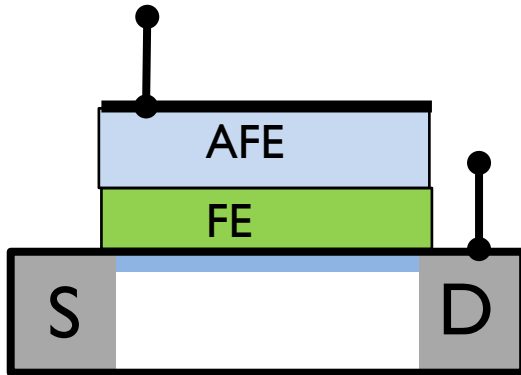
$$C_{ins}^{-1} = \alpha_N - \alpha_F < 0$$

Physics of Zero-subthreshold slope

Jain et al., TED, 2014



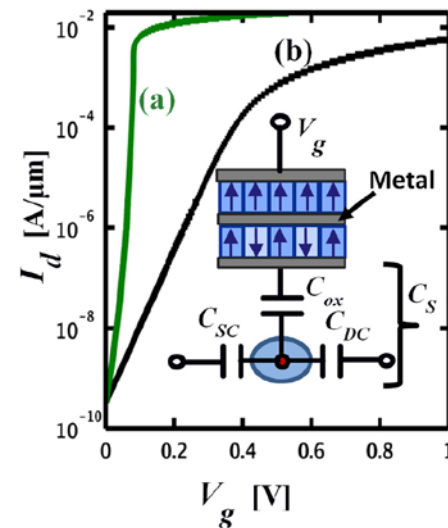
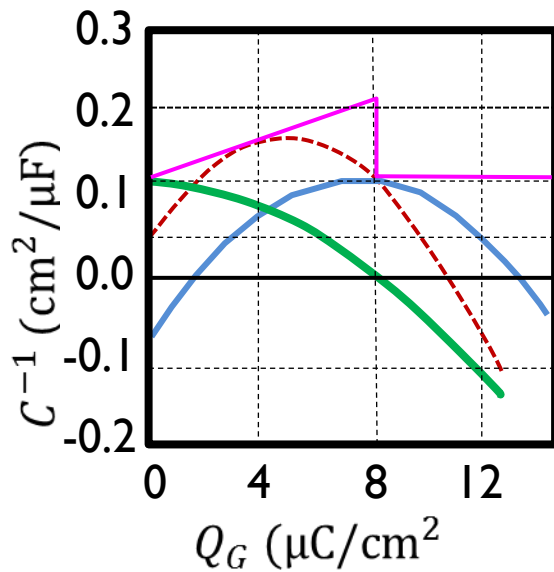
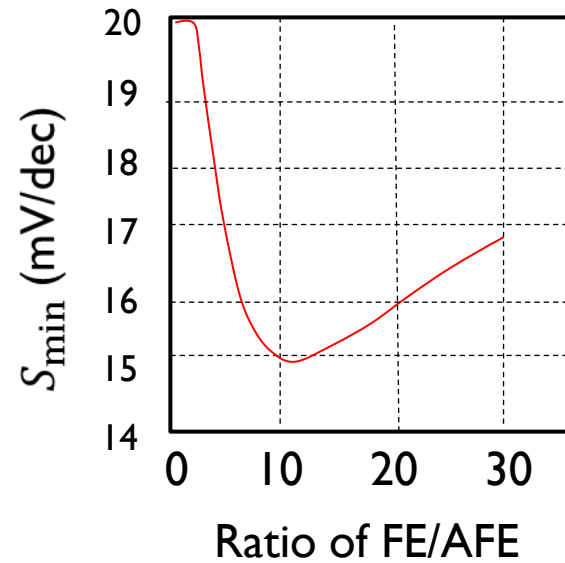
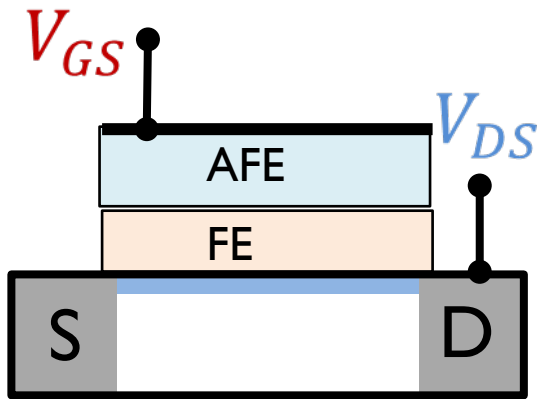
Capacitance of a FE-AFE FET



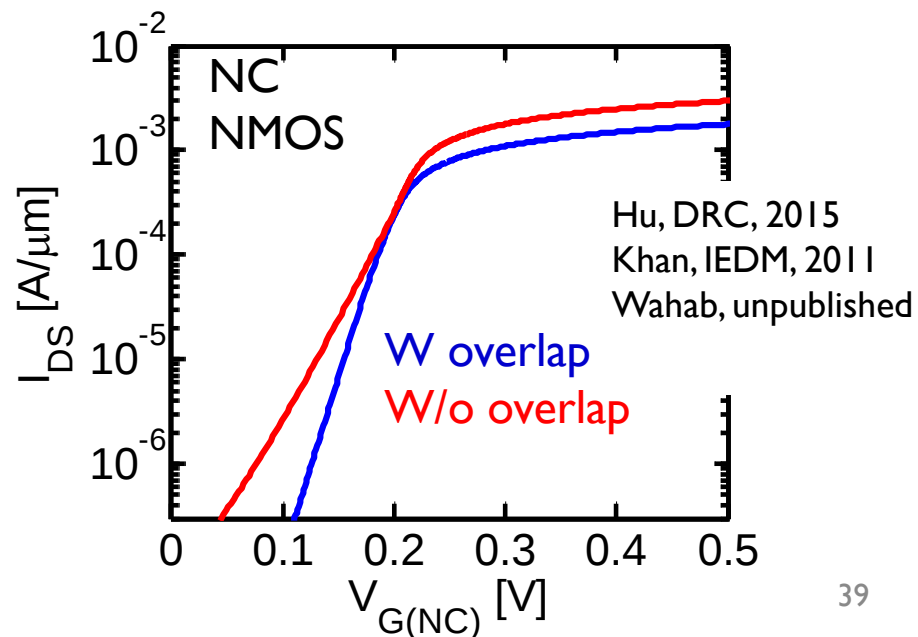
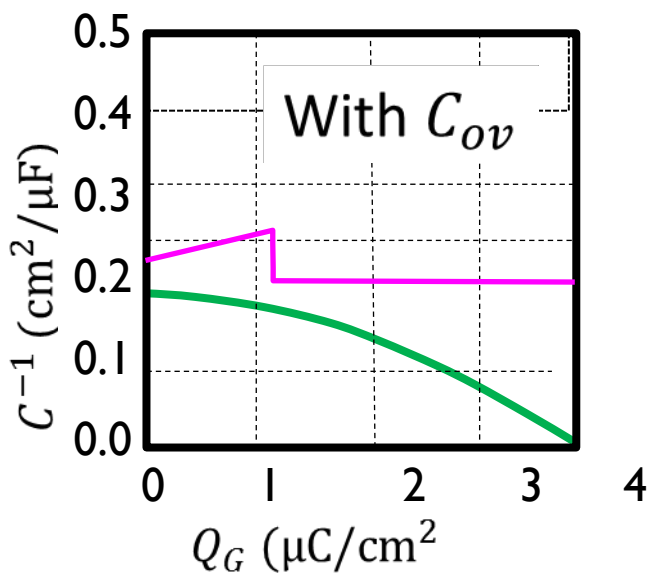
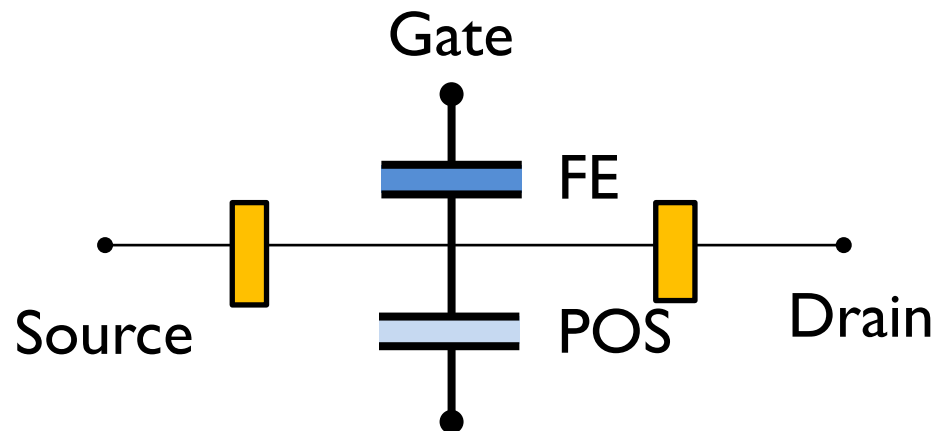
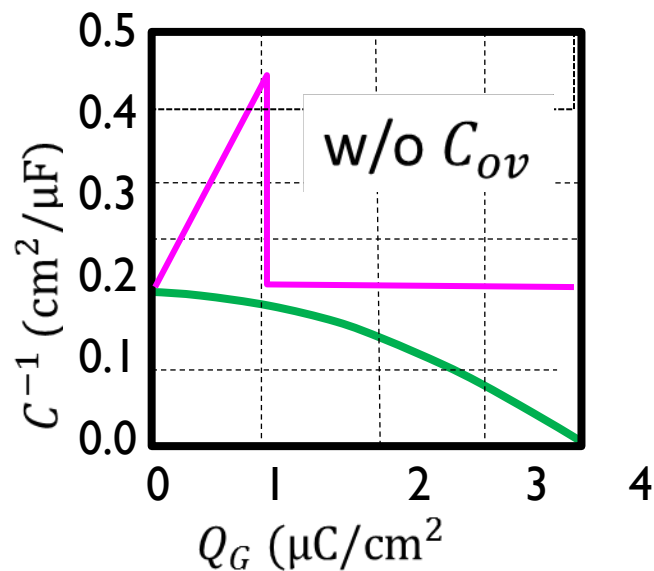
Karda et al. APL, 2015.

FE-AFE FET

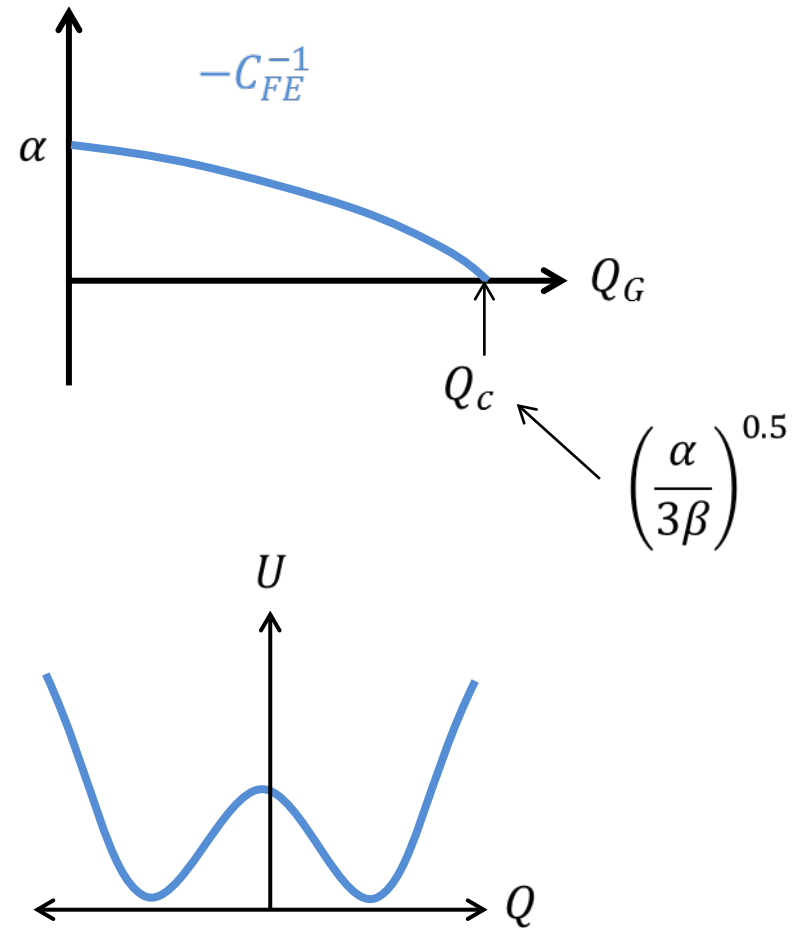
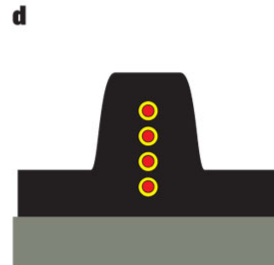
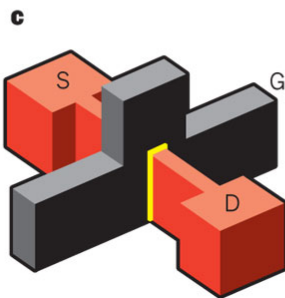
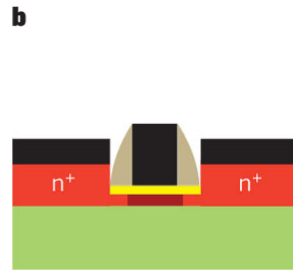
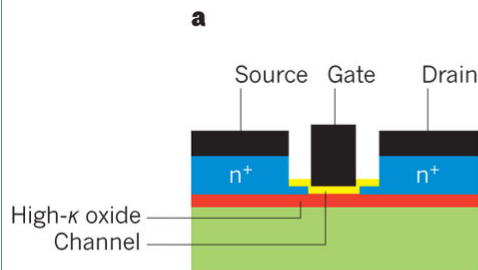
Karda et al. APL, 2015.



Approach 2: Use Overlap Capacitors

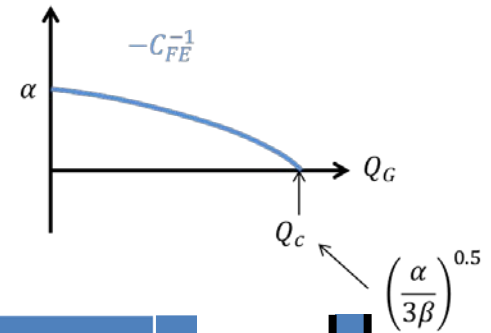


Approach 3: Tailor Coefficients by Geometry

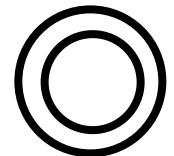
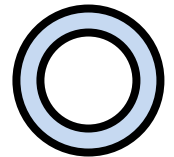
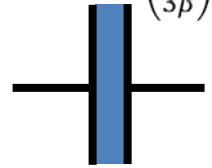


Approach 3: Tailor Coefficients by Geometry

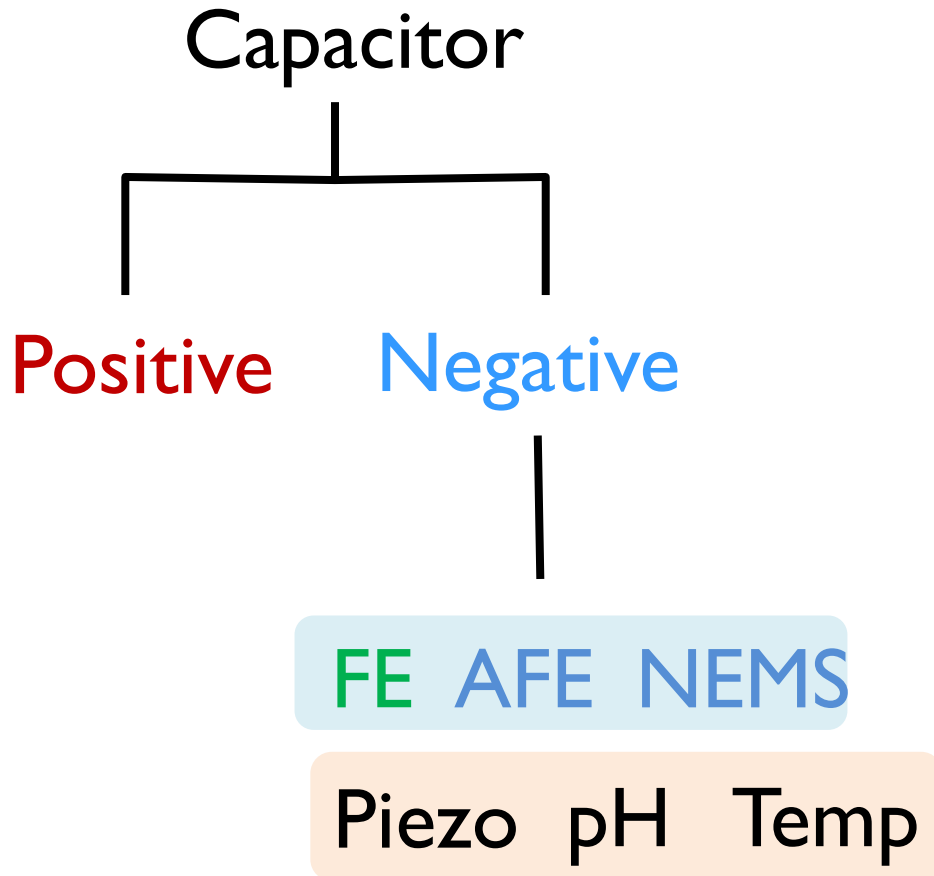
$$C^{-1} = \alpha + 3\beta Q^2$$



Dimension	α	β
2D: Planar	$\frac{\alpha_0 y}{A}$	$\frac{\beta_0 y}{A^3}$
1D: Cylinder	$\frac{\alpha_0}{2\pi L} \log\left(\frac{r_o}{r_i}\right)$	$\frac{\beta_0}{16\pi^3 L^3} \left(\frac{1}{r_i^2} - \frac{1}{r_o^2}\right)$
0D: Sphere	$\frac{\alpha_0}{4\pi} \left(\frac{1}{r_i} - \frac{1}{r_o}\right)$	$\frac{\beta_0}{320\pi^3} \left(\frac{1}{r_i^5} - \frac{1}{r_o^5}\right)$

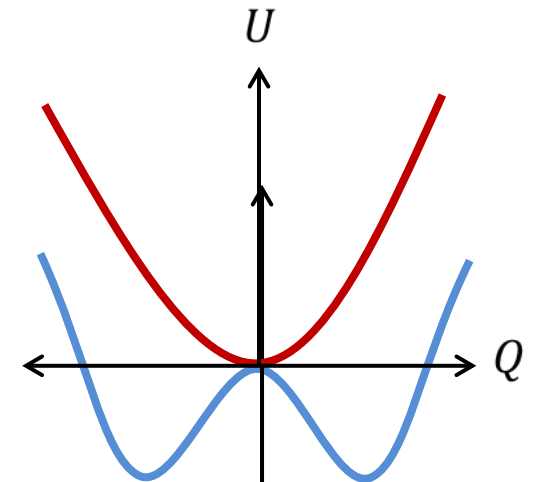


Induced NC



$$C^{-1} = \alpha + \beta Q^2 + \gamma Q^4$$

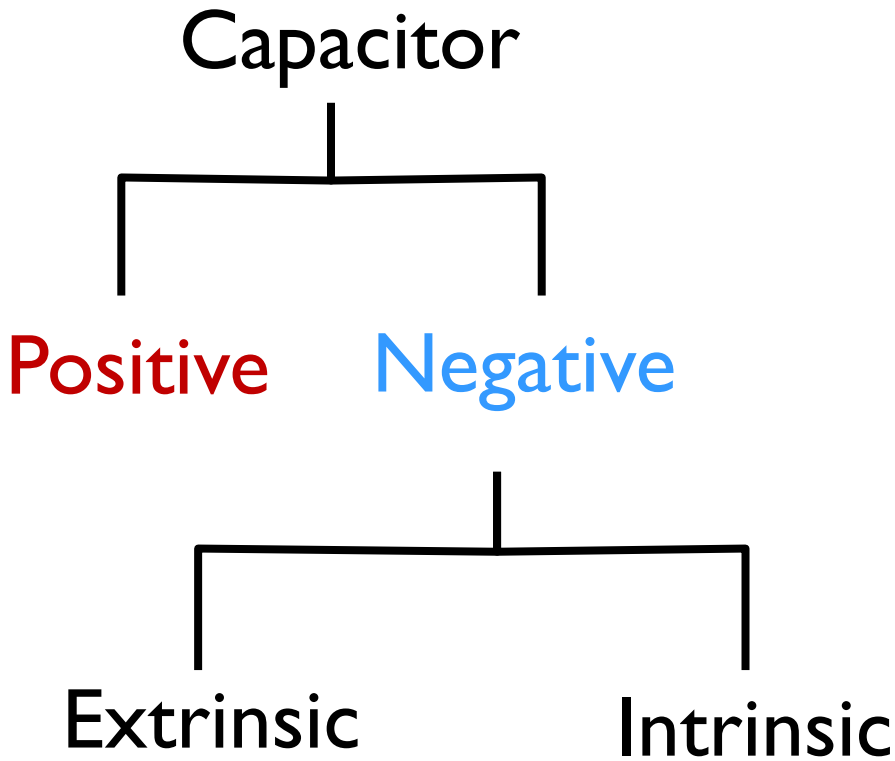
	α	β	γ
Positive	+	+	+
FE-1	-	+	+
FE-2	-	-	+
NEM AFE	+	-	+



Outline

- Motivation: Self-heating in Transistors
- The physics of Classical and Landau-FET
- Physics of FE-based Landau Transistors
- Strategies of Improving FE-Transistors
- **Additional Considerations:**
 - Speed, Reliability, Fake amplification
- Conclusions

$$C^{-1} = \alpha + \beta Q^2 + \gamma Q^4$$

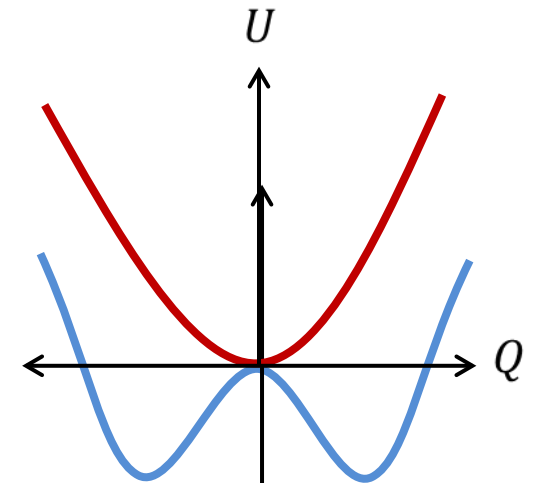


Charging
Dispersion

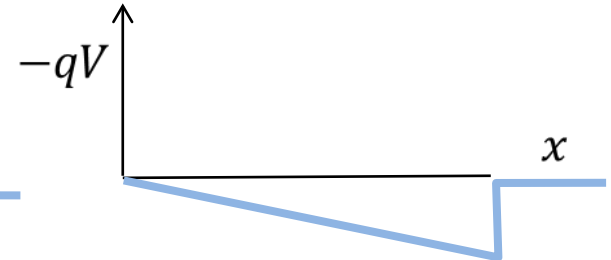
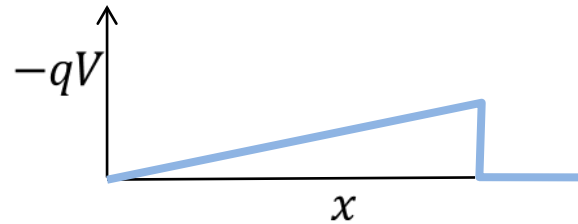
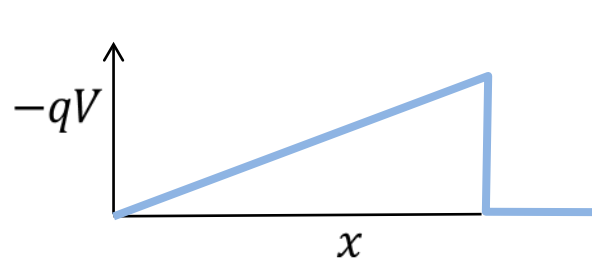
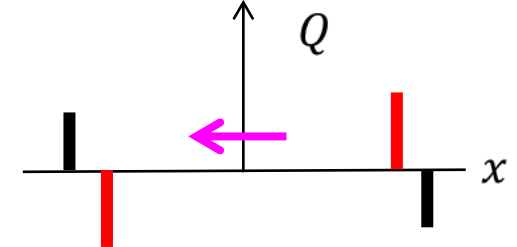
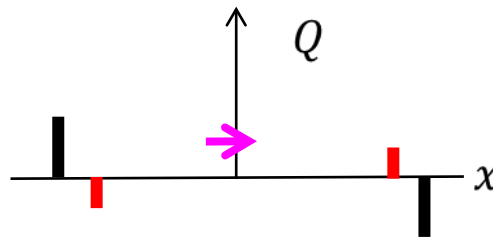
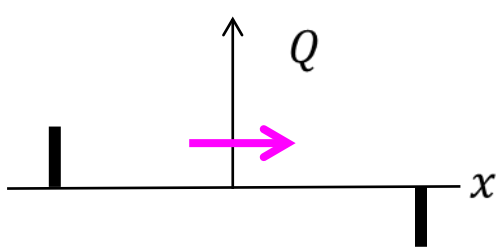
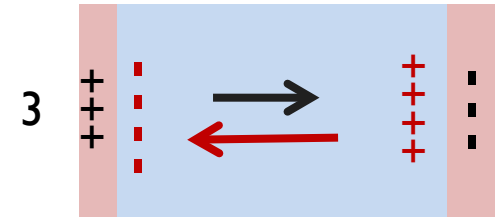
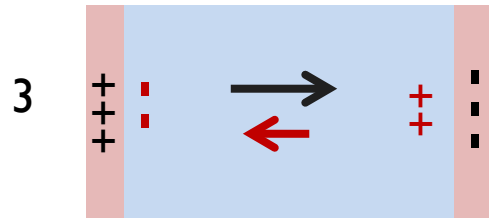
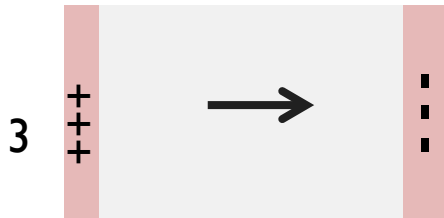
FE AFE NEMS

Piezo pH Temp

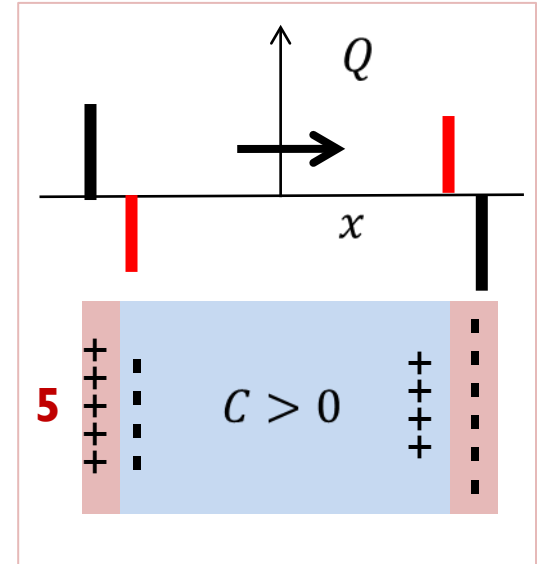
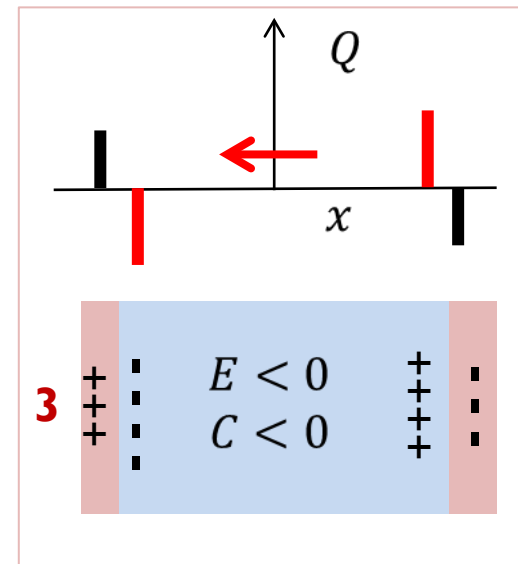
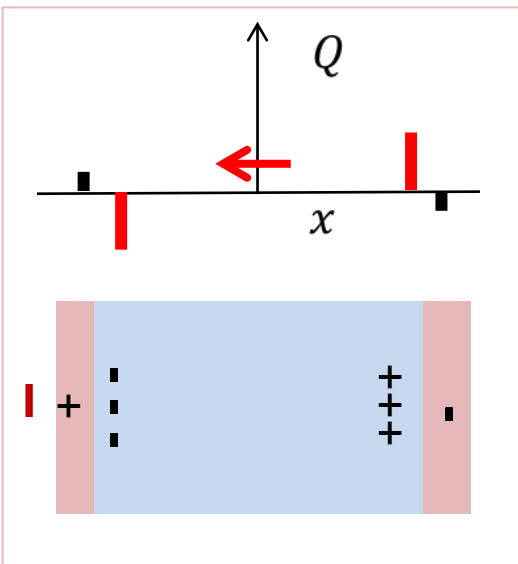
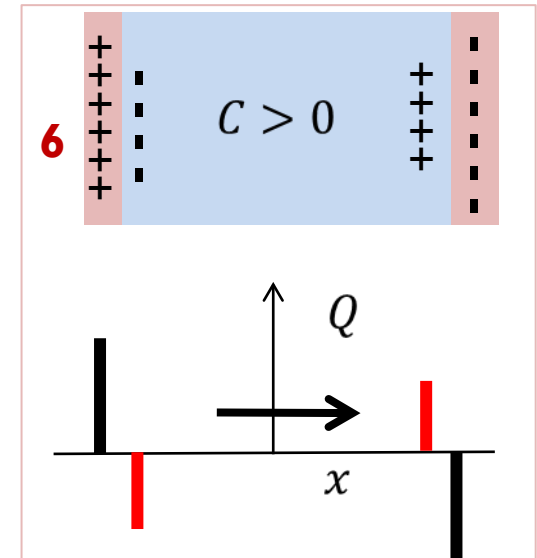
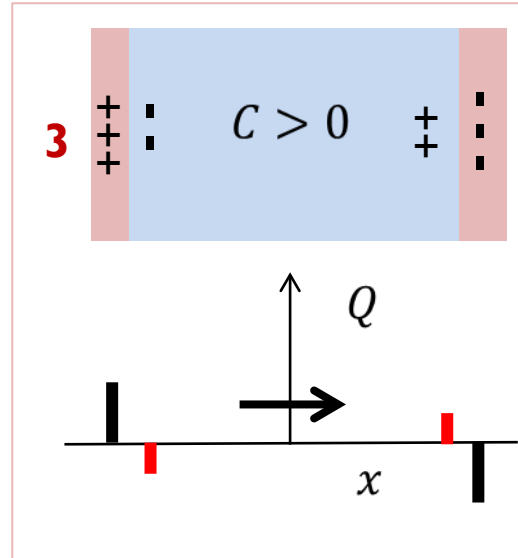
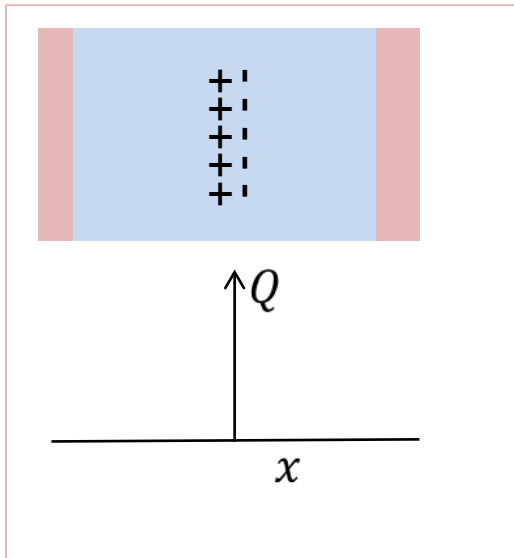
	α	β	γ
Positive	+	+	+
FE-1	-	+	+
FE-2	-	-	+
NEM AFE	+	-	+



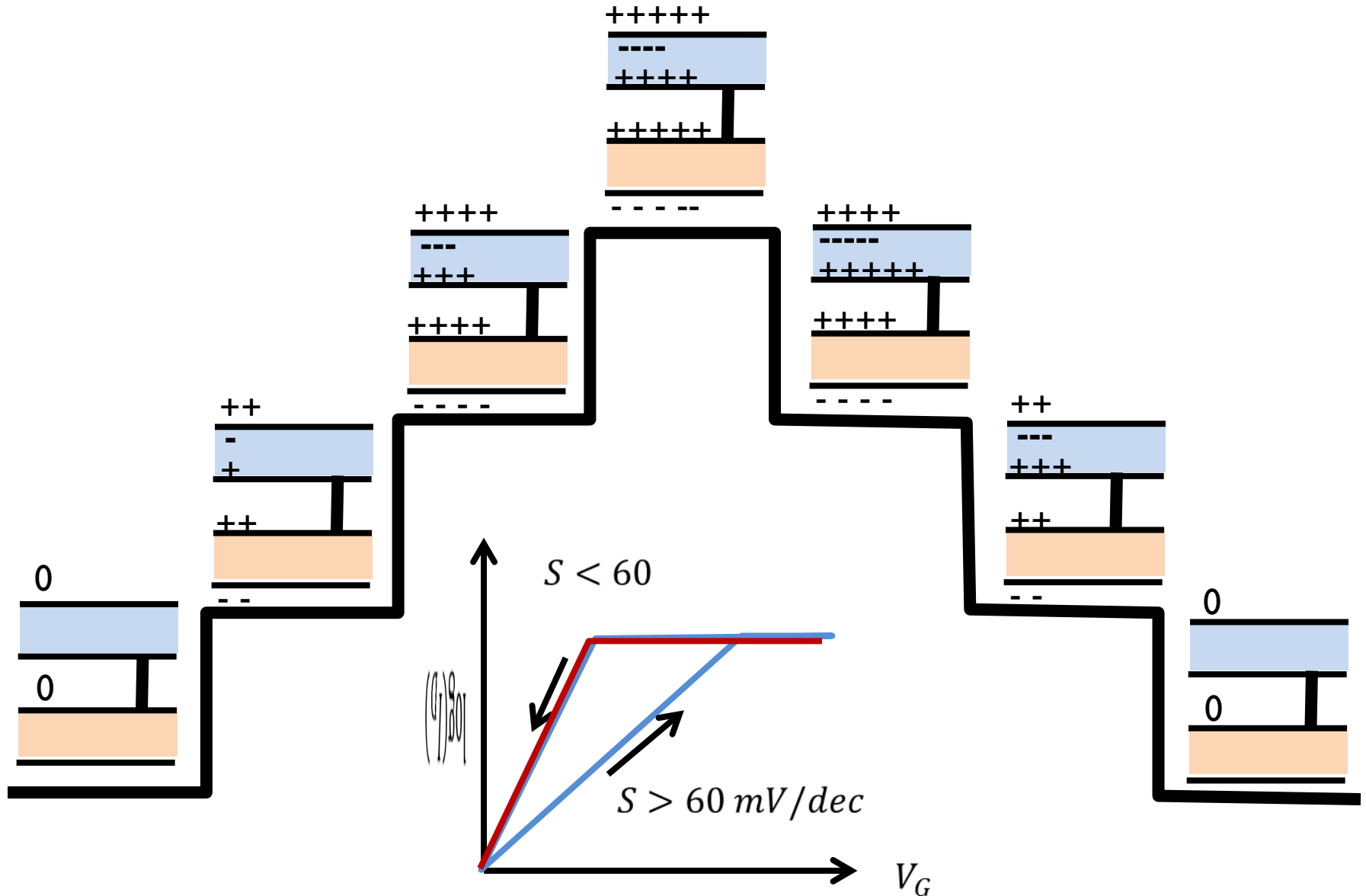
Recall: Essence of Negative Capacitor



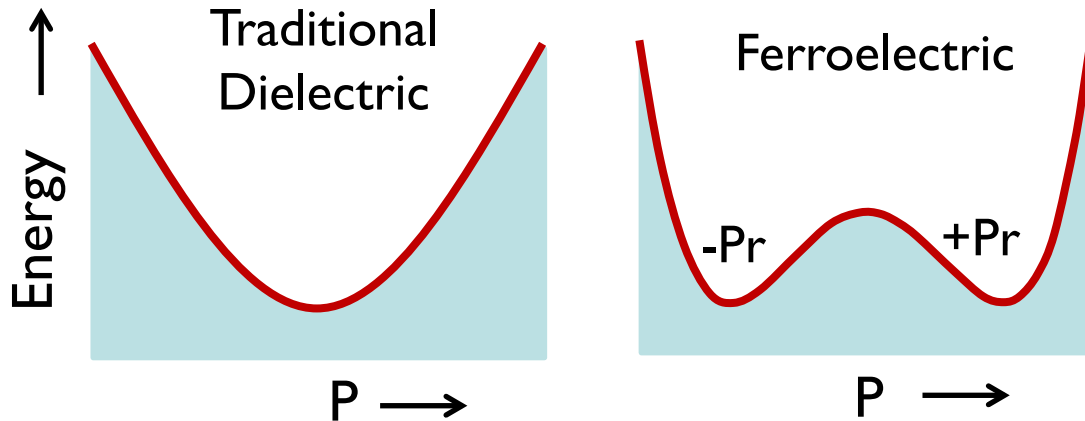
Ion Motion and Transient NC



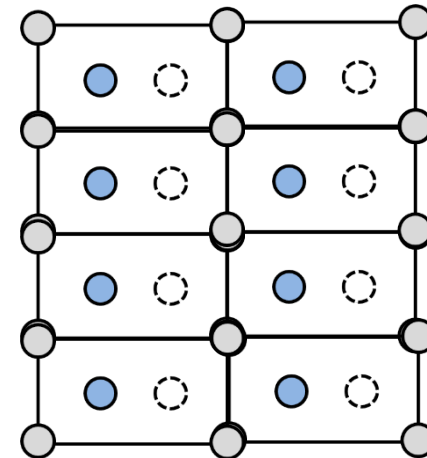
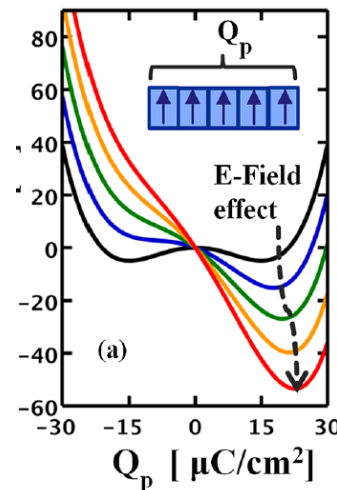
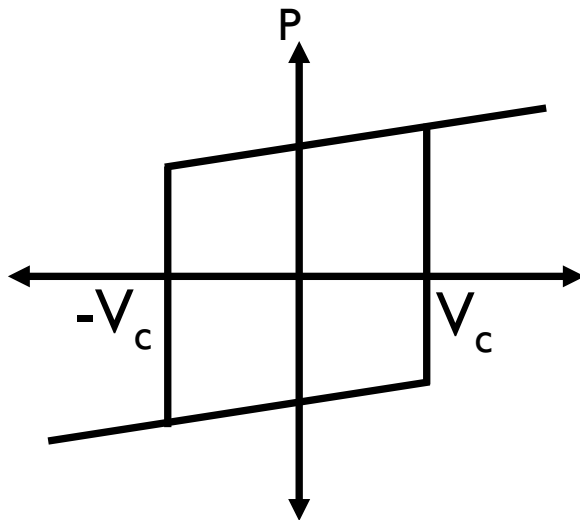
Ion Motion and Transient NC



Switching & Reliability of Ferroelectrics

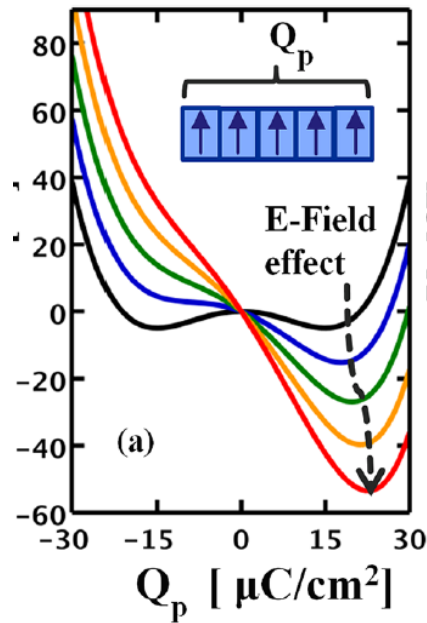


Would transient overshoot reduce lifetime?

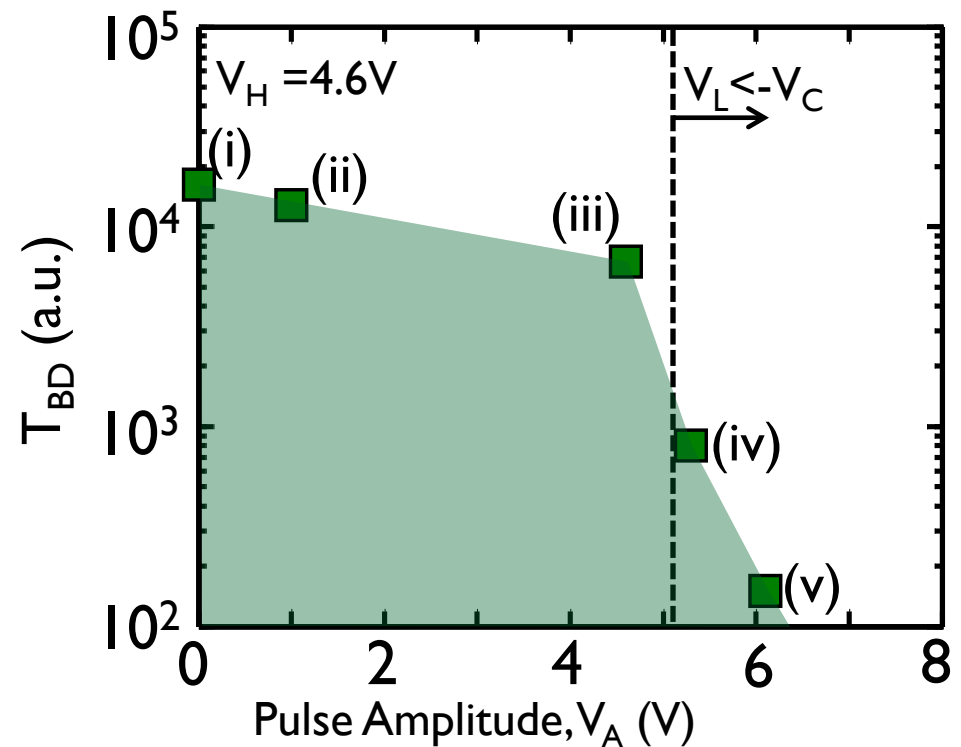
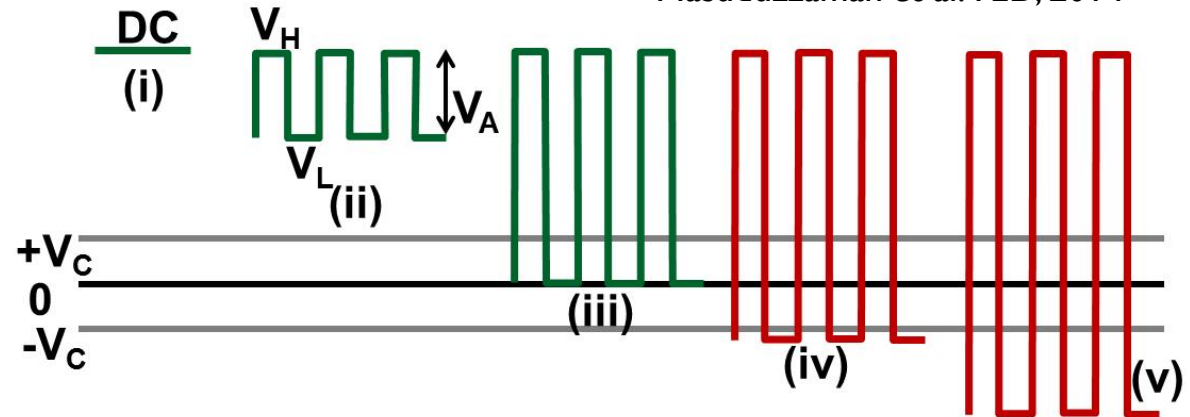


Coercive Voltage Dependence

Masuduzzaman et al. TED, 2014

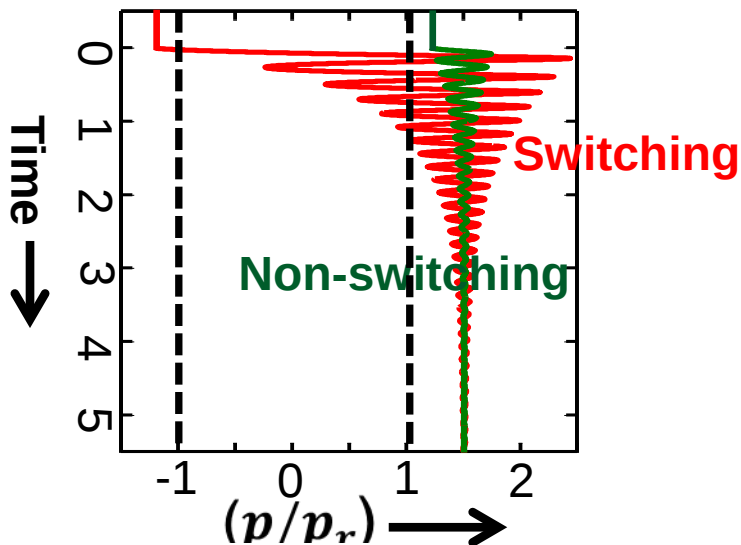
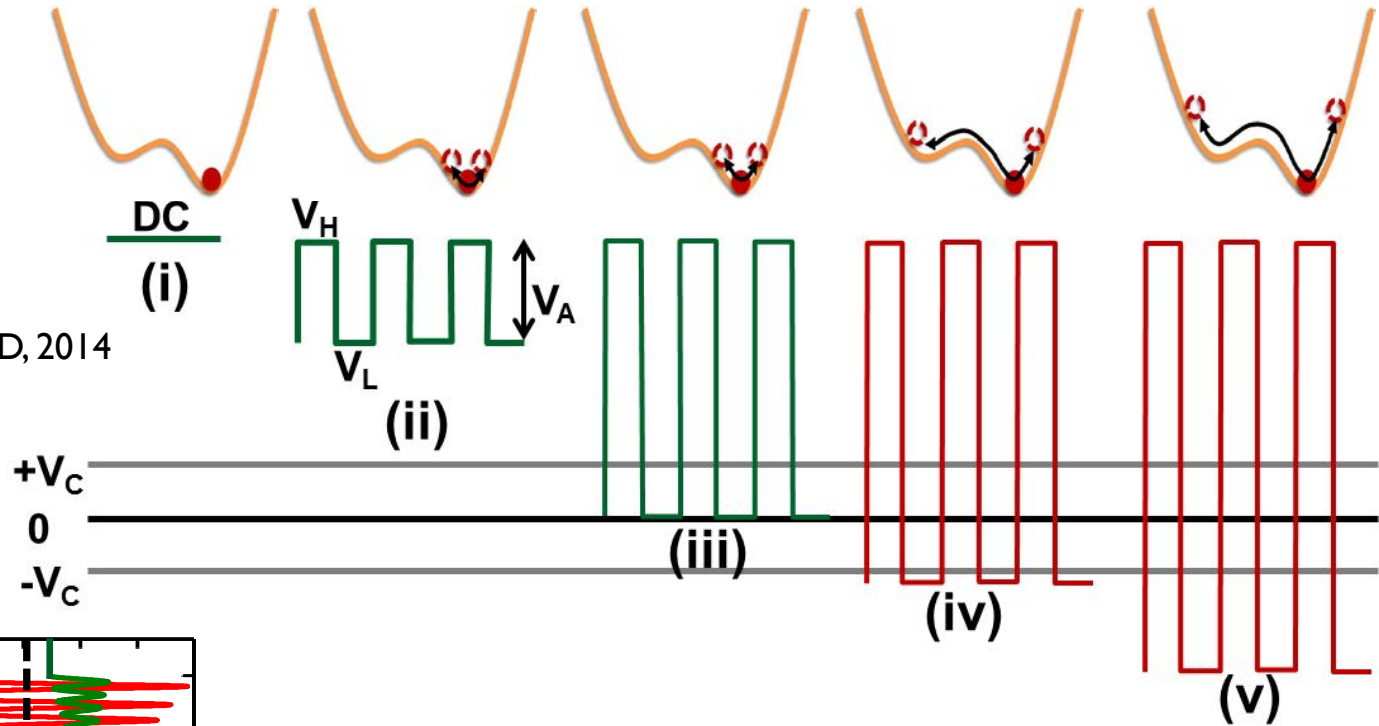


Lifetime decreases sharply as the FE starts switching



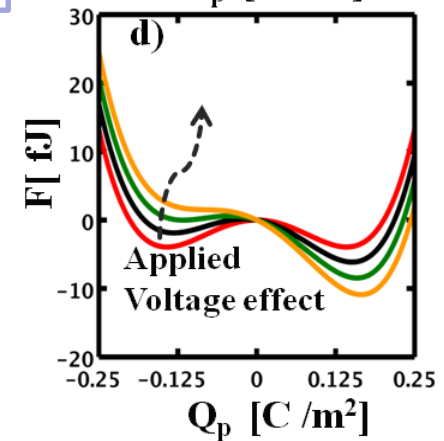
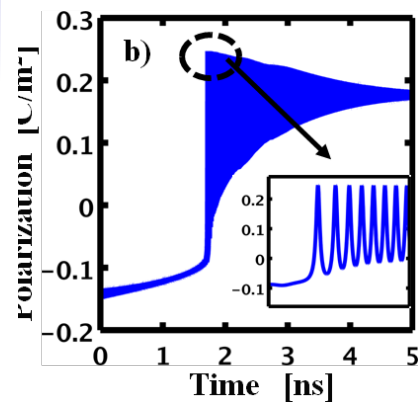
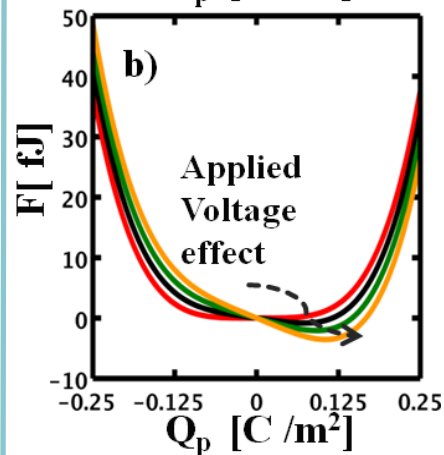
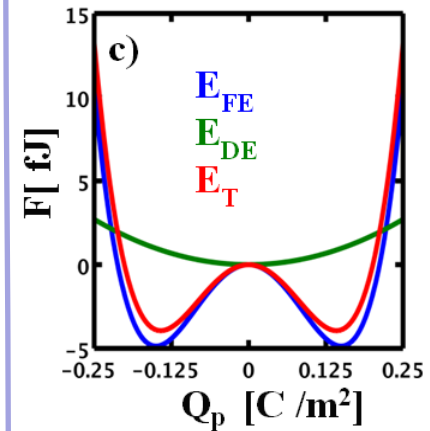
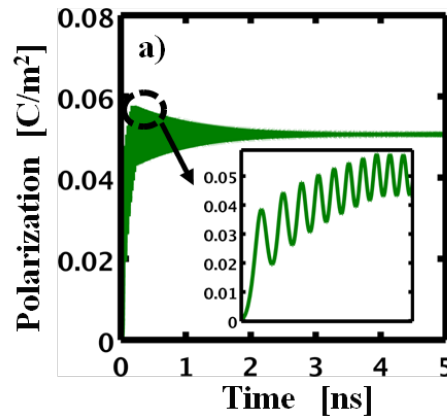
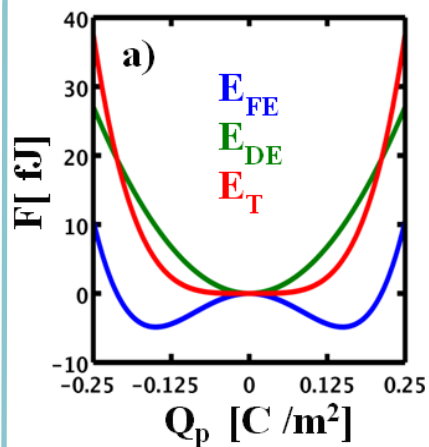
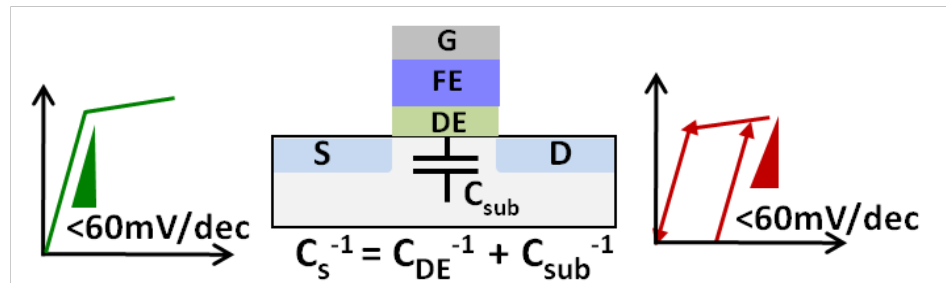
Theoretical Model (cont.)

Masuduzzaman et al. TED, 2014
Karda et al. EDL, 2015



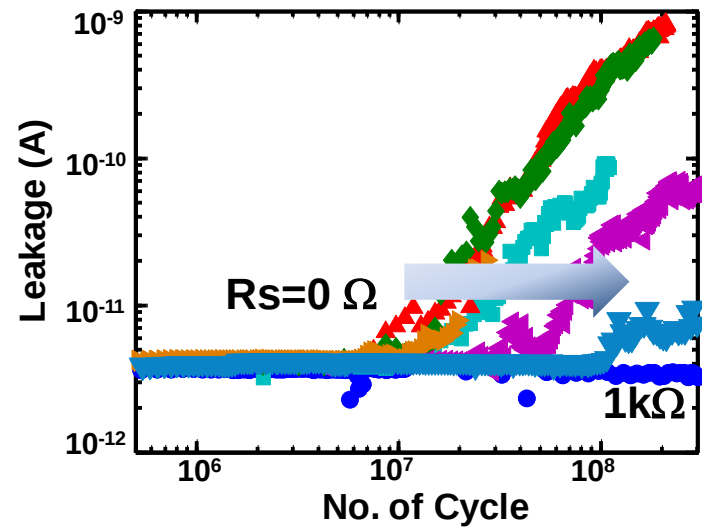
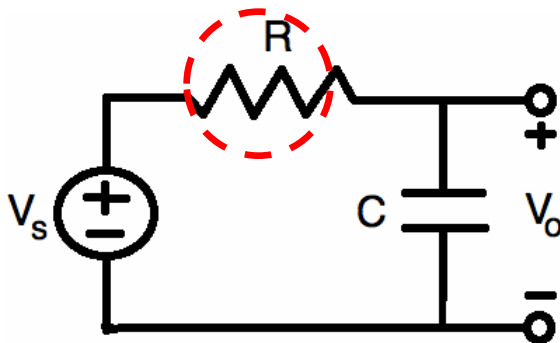
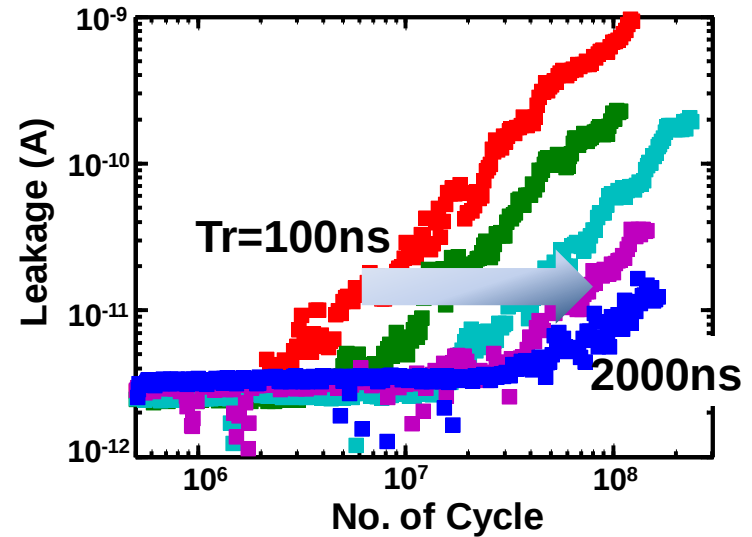
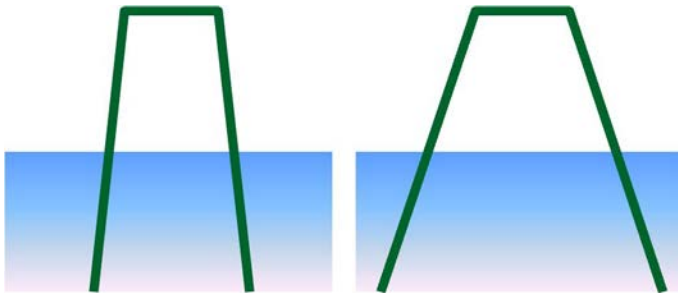
The model explains the
coercive field and cycle
dependence observation

$$M \frac{d^2 p_i}{dt^2} + \Gamma \frac{dp_i}{dt} = \mathcal{F}(p_i) + E(t)$$



Experimental Verification

Masduzzaman et al. TED, 2014

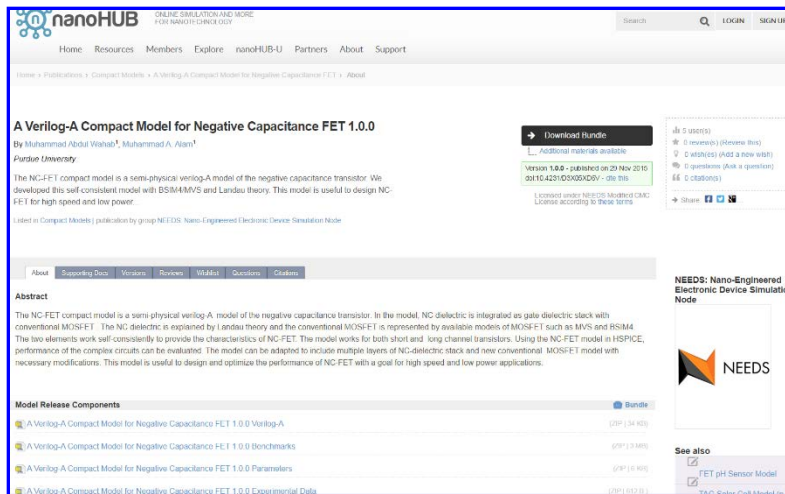


Conclusions

- Negative capacitor-FET promises to lower supply voltage and power dissipation.
- A simple graphical approach and band-diagram interprets NC-FET in terms of classical FET
- There are wide variety of Negative capacitors, all defined by Landau landscape. Combination of capacitors may improve performance.
- Hysteresis, reliability, speed, self-heating are emerging topics. Results are easy to misinterpret.
- Broad variety of new applications: circuits based on positive and negative resistors, inductors, and capacitors

Resources

- A simple code for exercise landaufet.m
- Compact model compatible with BSIM/MVS models posted at nanohub.org/groups/needs



For Further Reading: NC in Transistors

- **Various types of Single Negative Capacitor Transistors**
- **FE-FET**: Use of negative capacitance to provide voltage amplification for low power nanoscale devices, S Salahuddin, S Datta, Nano letters 8 (2), 405-410, 2008
- **FE-FET**: Ferroelectric negative capacitance MOSFET: Capacitance tuning & antiferroelectric operation, Al Khan, CW Yeung, C Hu, S Salahuddin, Electron Devices Meeting (IEDM), 2011 IEEE International, 11.3.1-11.3.4, 2011
- **FE-FET**: Experimental evidence of ferroelectric negative capacitance in nanoscale heterostructures, Al Khan, D Bhowmik, P Yu, SJ Kim, X Pan, R Ramesh, S Salahuddin, Applied Physics Letters 99 (11), 113501, 2011. Negative capacitance in a ferroelectric capacitor, A. I. Khan, K. Chatterjee, B. Wang, S. Drapcho, L. You, Claudy Serrao, S. R. Bakaul, R. Ramesh and S. Salahuddin, Nature Materials 14, 182–186 (2015)
- **NEFFET**: Three-Terminal Nanoelectromechanical Field Effect Transistor with Abrupt Subthreshold Slope, Ji-Hun Kim†, Zack C.Y. Chen†, Soonshin Kwon‡, and Jie Xiang, Nano Lett., 2014, 14 (3), pp 1687–1691, 2014
- **FE-FET**, **NEMFET**: Prospects of hysteresis-free abrupt switching (0 mV/decade) in Landau switches, A Jain, M Alam, Electron Devices, IEEE Transactions on 60 (12), 4269-4276, 2013.
- **NEMFET**, **FEFET**: Stability Constraints Define the Minimum Subthreshold Swing of a Negative Capacitance Field-Effect Transistor, A Jain, M Alam, IEEE Transactions on Electron Devices 61 (7), 2235 – 2242, 2014
- **Piezo-FET**: A Nanoscale Piezoelectric Transformer for Low-Voltage Transistors, Sapan Agarwal* and Eli Yablonovitch, Nano Lett., 2014, 14 (11), pp 6263–6268, DOI: 10.1021/nl502578q, 2014
- **HfO2-FE**: T. S. Böske, J. Müller, D. Bräuhäus, U. Schröder and U. Böttger "Ferroelectricity in Hafnium Oxide: CMOS compatible ferroelectric field effect transistors", IEDM Tech. Dig., pp.547 -550 2011

For Further Reading: NC in Transistors

- **Various types of Single Negative Capacitor Transistors**
 - FE-FET with Quantum Metal: D. Frank et al., “The Quantum Metal Field-Effect Transistors, TED, 2014.
 - FE-FET, parasitic Capacitance: 0.2 Volt Adiabatic NC-FinFET with 0.6mA/um Ion and 0.1 nA/um IOFF, C. Hu, S. Salahuddin, C.-I. Lin, and A. Khan, 978-1-4673-8135-2/15, 2015.
 - FE-FET, parasitic Capacitance: Abdul Wahab, Generalized NC compact model for BSIM and MVS, to be published, 2016.
 - FE-FET Reliability: Reliability and Switching Dynamics of Landau Switches, K. Karda, C. Mouli, and M.A. Alam, to be published, 2016.
- **Various types of NC-FET with Compensated Gate Dielectrics**
 - NEM-FE FET: Proposal of a hysteresis-free zero subthreshold swing field-effect transistor, A Jain, M Alam, Electron Devices, IEEE Transactions on 61 (10), 3546-3552, 2014.
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For Further Reading:

NC in Sensors, MEMS, DNA Design

- **NEM-Biosensors:** Intrinsic low pass filtering improves signal-to-noise ratio in critical-point flexure biosensors, A Jain, MA Alam, Applied Physics Letters 105 (8), 084106, 2014.
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- **DNA-Origami:** Direct Design of an Energy Landscape with Bistable DNA Origami Mechanisms, L. Zhou, A. Marras, H.-J. Su and C. E. Castro, NL, 1815, 2015.