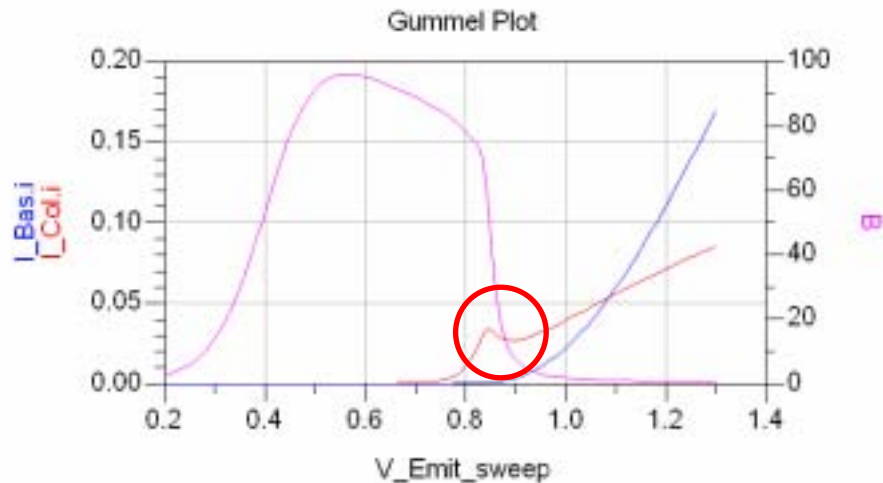

How to avoid negative slope in the Hicum Level0 collector current ?

by
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The problem: negative slope in I_c

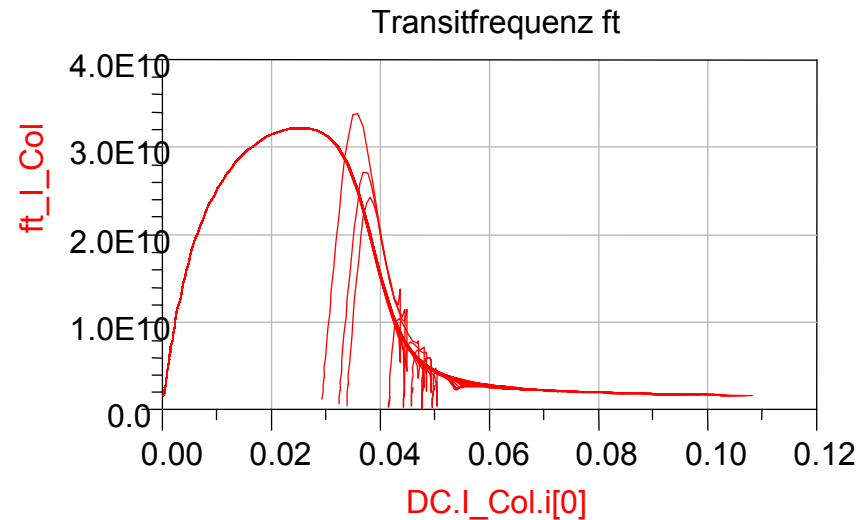


red = I_c
 blue = I_b
 magenta = Beta

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 27.10.2006

- Negative slope in I_c may appear if HL0 parameter IQFH is low, resp. THF is high
- Simulation conditions
 1. HL0 v1p11, va-version
 2. ADS 2005
 3. IQFH=14m, THF=1e-20
 4. Circuit: fg_0

The result during MC simulation



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- Ambiguous relation between I_c and V_b
- Convergence problems in Monte Carlo simulation, if IQFH is varied
- The only work around: don't use IQFH for Monte Carlo simulations

HLO transfer current

$$I_{TF} = \frac{I_{TFL}}{1 + \frac{\Delta q_{FH}}{q_{PT}}}$$



$$I_{TF} = \frac{I_{TFI}}{q_{PT} + \Delta q_{FH}}$$



$$q_{PT} = \frac{q_J}{2} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{q_J}{2}\right)^2 + q_M}$$



$$q_J = 1 + \frac{q_{JCI}}{VEF}$$

$$q_M = \frac{I_{TFI}}{IQF} + \frac{I_{TRI}}{IQR}$$

- Denominator consist of a sum of two normalized charges
- q_{pt} is nearly appropriate to SGP
- dq_{fh} is intended to model the high current beta roll off

Simplification of dqfh

$$\Delta q_{FH} = \left[\omega l^2 + TFH \frac{I_{TFL}}{I_{CK}} \right] \frac{I_{TFL}}{IQFH}$$



$$\Delta q_{FH} = \omega l^2 \frac{I_{TFL}}{IQFH}$$



$$I_{TF} = \frac{I_{TFI}}{q_{PT} + \Delta q_{FH}} = \frac{I_{TFI}}{\underbrace{q_{PT}}_{\text{Term A}} + \underbrace{\omega l^2 \frac{I_{TFL}}{IQFH}}_{\text{Term B}}}$$

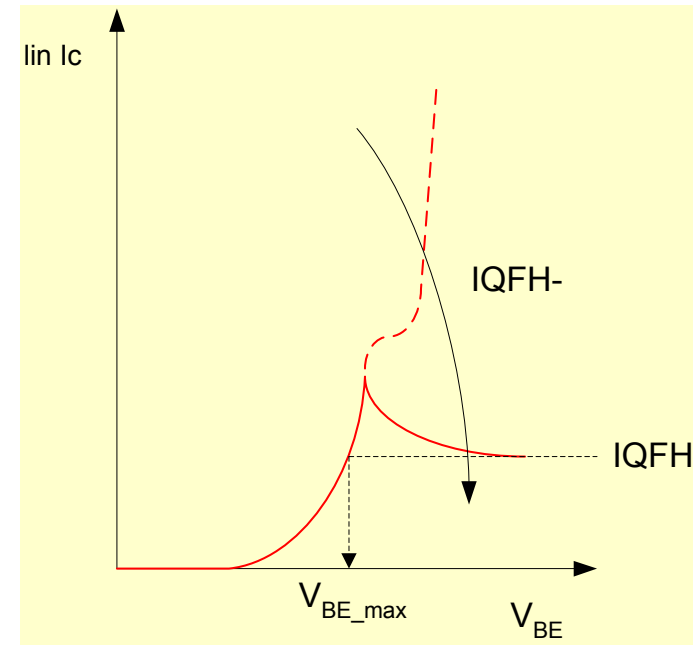
- 1st assumption: setting TFH=0 could solve the problem (Note, that TFH=0 creates an simulation error and use e.g. TFH=1e-20)
- However, the problem still exist: negative slope in Ic appears, if IQFH is chosen low enough
- A critical minimum value for IQFH however may not defined, because it depends on the model parameter IS via ideal current ITFI .

HL0: critical maximum V_{BE}

$$V_{BE\ max} = V_T \ln\left(\frac{IQFH}{IS}\right)$$

resp.

$$IQFH_{\min} = IS \exp\left(\frac{V_{BE\ max}}{V_T}\right)$$



- At least, we may define as a rule of thumb a critical maximum V_{BE} , until which no negative slope will appear in collector current
- However, this does not really solve the problem

HL0: different OP dependencies

$$I_{TF} = \frac{I_{TFI}}{q_{PT} + \Delta q_{FH}} = \frac{I_{TFI}}{\underbrace{q_{PT}}_{\text{Term A}} + \underbrace{wl^2 \frac{I_{TFL}}{IQFH}}_{\text{Term B}}}$$

$$q_{PT} = \frac{q_J}{2} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{q_J}{2}\right)^2 + q_M}$$

$$wl = \frac{al + \sqrt{al^2 + AHC}}{1 + \sqrt{1 + AHC}}$$

$$q_M = \frac{I_{TFL}}{IQF} + \frac{I_{TRI}}{IQR}$$

$$al = 1 - \frac{I_{CK}}{I_{TFL}}$$

- The problem appears because of the different operating point dependencies of term A and B
- wl depends on I_{TFL} and I_{CK} (V_{ce})

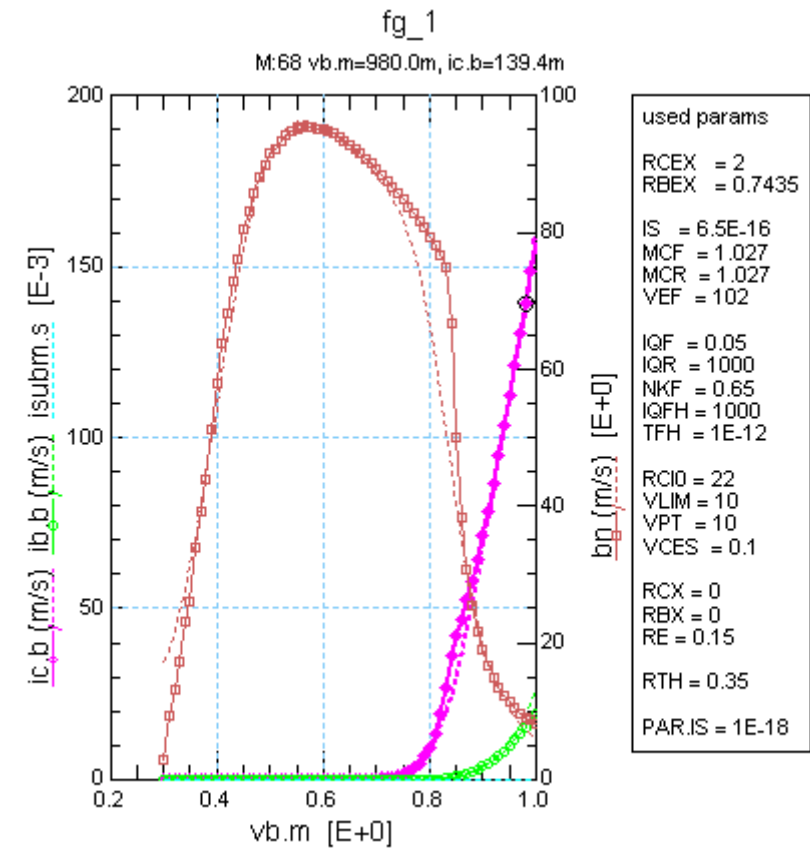
HL0: use of VBIC equation for qpt

$$I_{TF} = \frac{I_{TFI}}{q_{PT}}$$



$$q_{PT} = \frac{1}{2} \left[q_J + (q_J)^{1/NKF} + 4q_M \right]^{NKF}$$

- Use of VBIC qpt-equation
- Introduction of NKF allows a steeper beta decrease,
- Advantage: valid range for NKF may easily be defined in Verilog a



Plot extract_hlo/Extract_IS_MCF_IBES_MBE_IRE_MRE_IQF/Check_at_fg_1/fgb_lin

PO

A

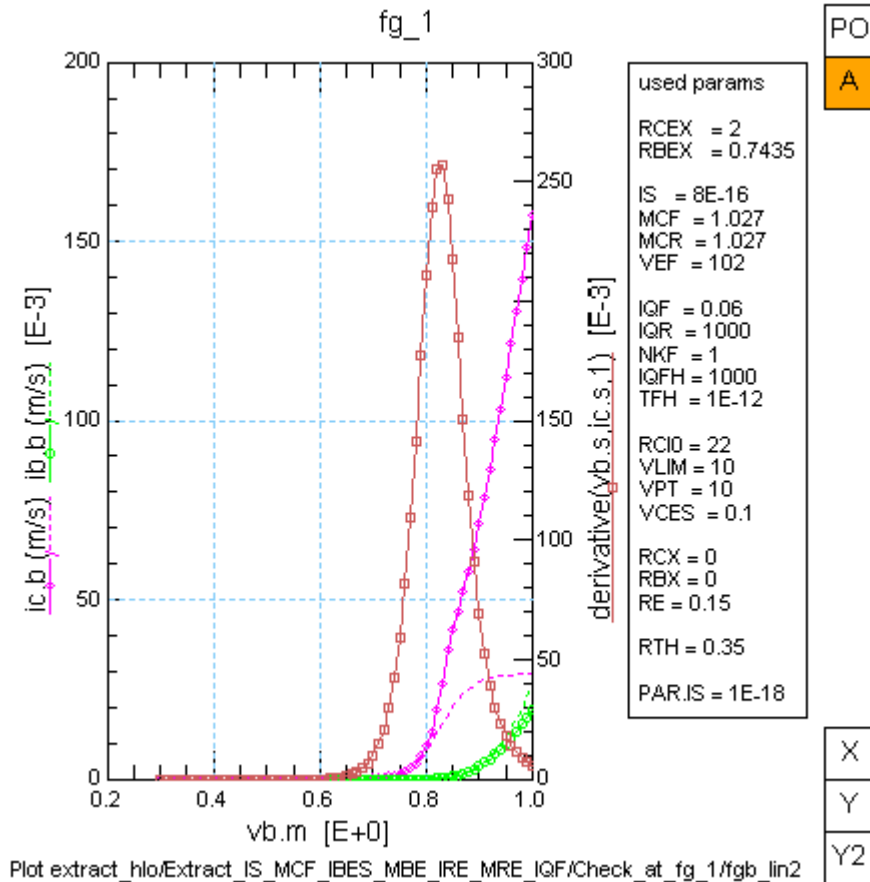
X

Y

Y2

HL0: NKF valid range

- Advantage : valid range for NKF may be easy defined in Verilog A
- In this way, negative slope of I_c may be avoided, if base is v_b driven
- Disadvantage: does not work for I_b condition at the base



parameter real nkf 0.5 from [0:1]

Summary

- The possibility of a negative slope may create serious problems using the HL0 model, especially during MC simulations
- The use of the VBIC qpt equation does not solve the problem
- Several other modification of the dqfh term where investigated, but not succesful
- A solution to avoid negative slope in I_c of HL0 is still an open problem
- Further investigation is necessary