

An Analytic Model for Kink Effect in I-V Characteristics of Single Electron Transistors

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Abstract: In this paper, we have investigated the effects of asymmetry in the source and drain capacitance of metallic island single electron transistors. By comparing the source and drain Fermi levels, in the ground and source referenced biasing configurations, with the island's discrete charging energy levels for various gate voltages, we have derived a set of closed form equations for the device threshold voltage. Extending our technique, for the first time, we have also modeled the "kink effect" appearing in the device I_D - V_{DS} characteristic, next to the threshold voltage. To demonstrate how accurate the calculated values of the threshold and kink voltages obtained from the analytically derived formulas are, next, we have used the master equation based on the orthodox theory to simulate the device parameters, numerically. Comparisons of the numerical results, obtained from both techniques, have demonstrated the tolerances in our analytical calculations, for the worst case, are less than 1%.

Keywords: Single Electron Transistor, Coulomb Blockade, Master Equation, Kink Effect.

1 Introduction

Breathtaking progress in modern CMOS technologies has pushed the device dimensions toward a certain limit, causing complications in device scalability and power consumption issues. A promising alternative device that could overwhelm such problems is the single electron transistor (SET) [1-3]. SETs operation is based on Coulomb blockade and single-electron tunneling processes. Although, at first glance, it might seem favorable to have a symmetric single electron transistor (SSET), experimental and theoretical studies of SETs with asymmetric source/drain junction resistances and capacitances have drawn much attention [4-6]. While Inokawa et al [4] and Mahapatra et al [5] have modeled asymmetric single electron transistors (ASETs) analytically; Doiron et al [6] have studied the electron

transport in an ASET coupled to an oscillator. Recent developments have shown the advantages of an ASET in designing a quantum computer [7] and also fabricating a quantum amplifier [8]. Furthermore, Mizugaki et al. in their most recent report [9] have presented a technique for optimizing such transistors. Using the Coulomb Blockade Stability Diagram, they have derived a relation for the difference between positive and negative threshold voltages. Our focus, in this paper, ASETs, whose asymmetry is due to inequality in S/D capacitances, and we call them CASETs.

Rest of the paper is organized as follows. After presenting the modeling backgrounds in Section 2, we demonstrate a graphical scheme to compare source/drain Fermi levels (SFL/DFL) with the island charging energy levels (CEL), in Section 3, where we present closed form formulas for both SSETs and CASETs threshold voltages. The graphs used in this scheme enable us to demonstrate conditions at which an electron can tunnel into (out of) the island. In Section 4, we present an analytic method for analyzing the "kink effect" in both SSETs' and CASETs' I - V characteristics. We also demonstrate that by applying a suitable gate voltage, the kink effect disappears. In Section 5, we compare the numerical results obtained for various CASETs with those obtained from closed form formulas. Finally, we close this paper by conclusion, in Section 6.

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2 Modeling Backgrounds

A SET consists of a conductive island surrounded by two tunnel junctions, known as source (S) and drain (D). These tunneling junctions contribute resistances, $R_{S/D}$, and capacitances $C_{S/D}$, to the device. In the theory of single electron tunneling, the tunneling resistance of the island should be larger than the quantum resistance, $R_Q=25.8 \text{ k}\Omega$. This condition ensures a reasonably long lifetime of an excess electron on an island [3]. Therefore, we can ignore the effect of electrons lifetime in the island. The island is coupled to the gate voltage, V_G , via a gate capacitance, C_G . Therefore, the total capacitance of the island is $C_\Sigma=C_S+C_D+C_G$. The models that we have used are based on the orthodox theory, in which the discrete charging energy levels inside the island are considered and quantum size effects may be ignored [10]. On the other hand, when the metallic island size is about 10nm, the alteration of E_F is negligible in compare to electrostatic energy $e^2/2C_\Sigma$ [11]. We have used the Master equations in steady state to obtain device current-voltage, I_D - V_{DS} , characteristics [12]. Solving such equations, we have calculated the probability, $P(n)$, of finding a state in which the n^{th} electron either enters or exits the island.

The existing biasing configurations for SETs are either the ground referenced (GR) or the source referenced (SR) models. Schematics of such biasing configurations are illustrated in Fig. 1. For the GR-SET, as shown in Fig. 1(a), it is assumed $V_D=-V_S=(V_D-V_S)/2\equiv V_{DS}/2$, with V_D and V_S as the drain and source biases, respectively. Although the simulation results obtained for such a biasing configuration are simpler, the SR model of Fig. 1(b) is more suitable for circuit level simulations.

In general, we assume that in equilibrium the island contains n electrons, with electrostatic energy, $E_{ch}(n)$, and the n^{th} charging energy level, CEL_n , are expressed as [3]:

$$E_{ch}(n) = (-ne + Q_{ext})^2 / 2C_\Sigma \quad (1)$$

and

$$CEL_n = E_{ch}(n+1) - E_{ch}(n) = e[(n+1/2)e - Q_{ext}] / C_\Sigma \quad (2)$$

respectively, where e is the electronic charge and

$$Q_{ext} = C_S V_S + C_D V_D + C_G V_G \quad (3a)$$

is the charge induced on the island by external voltages. For the ground-referenced (GR) and source-referenced (SR) models, (3a) reduces to,

$$Q_{ext}(\text{GR}) = (C_D - C_S) V_{DS} / 2 + C_G V_G \equiv \Delta C V_{DS} / 2 + C_G V_G \quad (3b)$$

$$Q_{ext}(\text{SR}) = C_D V_{DS} + C_G V_{GS} \quad (3c)$$

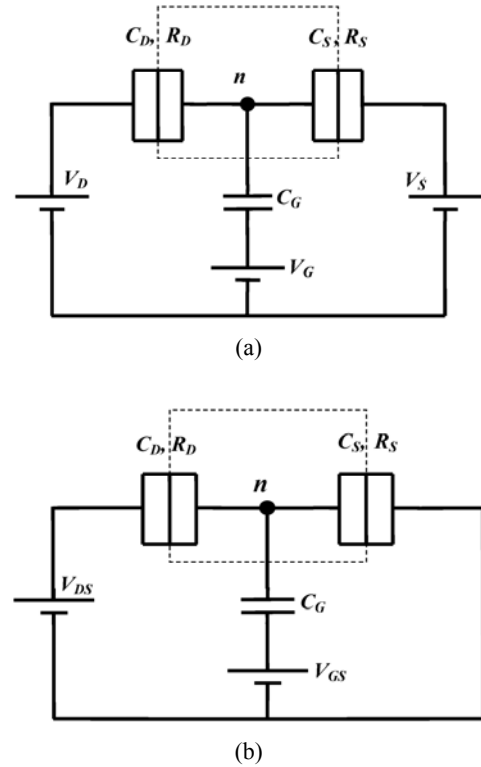


Fig. 1 Biasing configurations for a SET as (a) Ground referenced (GR); (b) Source referenced (SR)

From (2), one can see that the neighboring CELs, for all SETs in general, are equally spaced; i.e.

$$CEL_n - CEL_{n-1} = e^2 / C_\Sigma, \quad (4)$$

which corresponds to the charging energy of an electron. Furthermore, a change of $\Delta V_G = \pm e / C_G$, in the gate voltage results in a change of $\Delta Q_{ext} = \pm e$ in (3a)-(3c). This, in turn, is equivalent to lowering or raising CEL_n , in (2), by one level; i.e.

$$CEL_n(V_G \pm e / C_G) = CEL_n(V_G) \mp e^2 / C_\Sigma \equiv CEL_{n \mp 1}(V_G). \quad (5)$$

For a SSET, the term $\Delta C \equiv (C_D - C_S)$ vanishes and (3b) reduces to $Q_{ext}(\text{GR}) = C_G V_G$, while (3c) is unaffected. Hence, for a GR-SSET, CEL_n is independent of V_{DS} . Whereas, for a SR-SSET Q_{ext} and hence CEL_n vary linearly with V_{DS} . Furthermore, as one can see from (2) and (3), CEL_n of an island in a SET are independent of $R_{S/D}$. On the other hand, for a CASET in which $\Delta C \neq 0$, one can see the linear dependence of CEL_n , on V_{DS} , regardless of the biasing configuration.

3 Tunneling Conditions and Threshold Voltages

When a SET is biased by applying external voltages an electron may tunnel in or out of its island. Fundamental conditions for electron to tunnel across a tunneling junction depend upon the relative position of

SFL and DFL with respect to CEL). By definition, the threshold voltage, V_{TH} , in a SET, is the minimum V_{DS} for which such condition is satisfied.

Consider an island, subject to $V_G=0$, containing n electrons at equilibrium. In order to enable $(n+1)^{th}$ electron tunnels into the island, from either source or drain, an appropriate biasing condition is needed to increase the corresponding Fermi level beyond the island CEL_n . On the other hand, to enable n^{th} electron to tunnel from island out to either source or drain regions, an appropriate biasing condition is required to lower the corresponding Fermi level below CEL_{n-1} . A sufficient increase in V_{DS} , increases the separation between SFL and DFL, surrounding one or more CELs in between. This enables electrons to tunnel into and out of the island, increasing the drain current, I_D , as a result.

Now, we use a graphical scheme to demonstrate the conditions by which an electron may tunnel into/out of the island, for both SSETs and CASETs, in more details. Fig. 2 illustrates V_{DS} dependence of the SFL, DFL, and the island CELs of a SSET with $C_S=C_D=60\text{aF}$, $C_G=20\text{aF}$, and $R_S=R_D=160\text{k}\Omega$, biased in GR configuration. These variations are associated with tunneling of the first electron from the source to the island (S/I) or from the island to the drain (I/D). To avoid complications, in drawing such figures, we have assumed an offset in, by setting $n=0$.

As shown in Fig. 2, due to symmetry that exists in the relative positions of CEL_n and CEL_{n-1} with respect to SFL and DFL of the GR-SSET biased at $V_G=0$, they intersect SFL and DFL for the same V_{DS} . As shown in Fig. 2, for $V_G=0$, $V_{DS1}=V_{DS2}$. On the other hand, in a GR-CASET in general, the threshold voltage required for an electron to tunnel across S/I, V_{DS1-GR} , can be obtained from $CEL_n=-eV_S=eV_{DS}/2$,

$$V_{DS1-GR} = \frac{-2C_G V_G + e(2n+1)}{C_\Sigma + \Delta C} \quad (6)$$

while the threshold voltage, required for an electron to tunnel across I/D, V_{DS2-GR} , for the same device, can be obtained from $CEL_{n-1}=-eV_D=-eV_{DS}/2$,

$$V_{DS2-GR} = \frac{2C_G V_G - e(2n-1)}{C_\Sigma - \Delta C} \quad (7)$$

The general condition for simultaneous tunneling across S/I and I/D junction is obtained by equating (6) and (7), which results in,

$$V_{G0-GR} = \frac{e}{C_G} (n - \Delta C / 2C_\Sigma) \quad (8)$$

otherwise, the threshold voltage is determined by minimum of absolute values of Eqs. (6) and (7),

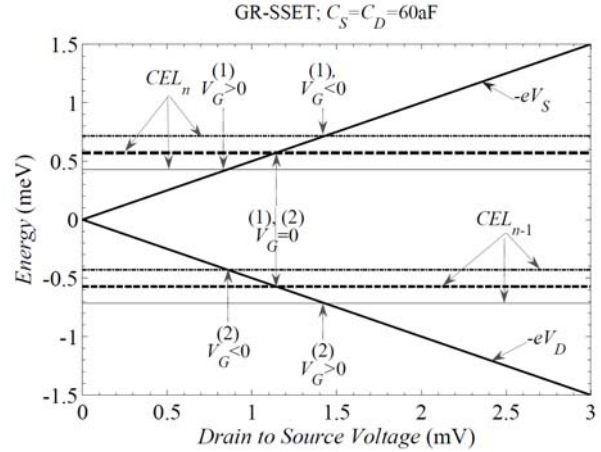


Fig. 2 V_{DS} dependence of SFL, DFL, CEL_n , and CEL_{n-1} a GR-SSET with $C_S=C_D=60\text{aF}$, $C_G=20\text{aF}$, and $R_S=R_D=160\text{k}\Omega$, illustrating the junctions tunneling conditions

$$V_{TH-GR-CASET} = \begin{cases} V_{DS2-GR} & \text{for } e(n-1/2)/C_G < V_G \leq V_{G0-GR} \\ V_{DS1-GR} & \text{for } V_{G0-GR} \leq V_G < e(n+1/2)/C_G \end{cases} \quad (9a)$$

As one can realize from Eqs. (6) and (7), only for gate voltages satisfying the condition $(n-1/2)e/C_G < V_G < (n+1/2)e/C_G$, both V_{DS1-GR} and V_{DS2-GR} and hence (9a) become positive. Note that, $0 < |\Delta C|/C_\Sigma < 1$. For our examples, the defined region is $-4\text{mV} < V_G < 4\text{mV}$.

For a GR-SSET, however, $\Delta C=0$ and the denominators of both (6) and (7) become equal to C_Σ , and hence, the simultaneous tunneling across the two neighboring junctions of a SSET sustains only for $V_{G0-GR-SSET}=en/C_G$, and (9a) reduces to

$$V_{TH-GR-SSET} = \begin{cases} V_{DS2-GR} (C_S = C_D) & \text{for } e(n-1/2)/C_G < V_G \leq en/C_G \\ V_{DS1-GR} (C_S = C_D) & \text{for } en/C_G \leq V_G < e(n+1/2)/C_G \end{cases} \quad (9b)$$

Fig. 3 illustrates the threshold conditions for electron tunneling across S/I and I/D junctions for a SR-SSET with the same capacitances and resistances as those of Fig. 2.

As seen from this figure, for $V_G=0$, $V_{DS1} \neq V_{DS2}$. To find the condition for simultaneous tunneling across S/I and I/D junctions, for the SR biasing configuration, one should set $CEL_n=0$ and $CEL_{n-1}=-eV_{DS}$. In general, this leads us to

$$V_{DS1-SR} = \frac{-C_G V_{GS} + e(n+1/2)}{C_D} \quad (10)$$

and

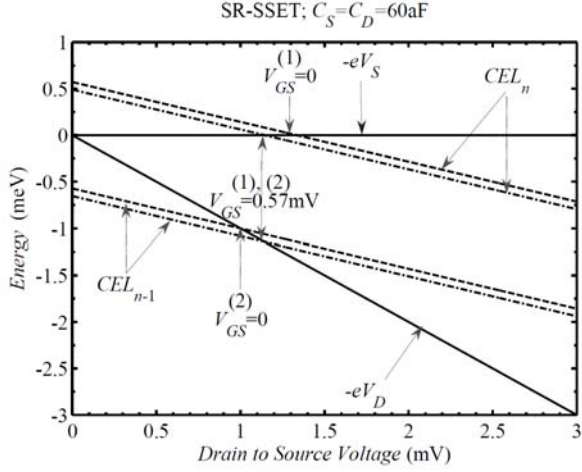


Fig. 3 VDS dependence of SFL, DFL, CELn, and CELn-1 a SR-SSET with $C_S=C_D=60$ aF, $C_G=20$ aF, and $R_S=R_D=160$ k Ω , illustrating the junctions tunneling conditions

$$V_{DS2-SR} = \frac{C_G V_{GS} - e(n-1/2)}{C_\Sigma - C_D} \quad (11)$$

The conditions for which both (10) and (11) become positive are exactly the same as those for (6) and (7). By equating (10) and (11), the gate bias condition for simultaneous tunneling across two neighboring junctions of a SR-CASET becomes

$$V_{GS0-SR} = \frac{e}{C_G} (n+1/2 - C_D/C_\Sigma) \quad (12)$$

In general, the threshold voltage for a SR-CASET is determined by the minimum of the absolute values of (10) and (11),

$$V_{TH-SR-CASET} = \begin{cases} V_{DS2-SR} & \text{for } e(n-1/2)/C_G < V_G \leq V_{GS0-SR} \\ V_{DS1-SR} & \text{for } V_{GS0-SR} \leq V_G < e(n+1/2)/C_G \end{cases} \quad (13)$$

Note that $0 < C_D/C_\Sigma < 1$.

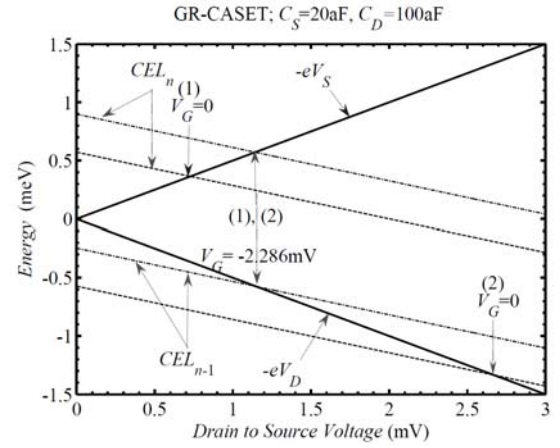
For a SR-SSET, however, the threshold voltage is simply obtained by substituting $C_D=C_S$ (or $C_\Sigma=2C_D+C_G$) into (10)-(13). As indicated in the example illustrated in Fig. 3, for this particular case, simultaneous tunneling occurs at $V_{GS0} \approx 0.571$ mV for which $V_{DS1}=V_{DS2} \approx 1.143$ mV.

Fig. 4 illustrates two graphical examples for tunneling conditions in GR-CASETs. All physical parameters, used in these two examples, are the same as those used in Fig. 2, except for C_S and C_D .

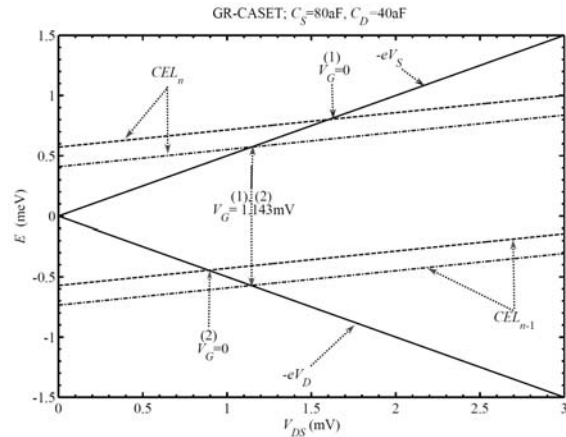
The charging energy levels, for each example, are drawn for $V_G=0$ and another one, obtained from (8), which satisfies the condition for simultaneous tunneling across S/I and I/D. That is, $V_G=-2.286$ mV, for the GR-

CASET with $C_S=20$ aF and $C_D=100$ aF, as illustrated in Fig. 4(a), and $V_G=1.143$ mV, for GR-CASET of Fig. 4(b) with $C_S=80$ aF and $C_D=40$ aF. As one can observe, by comparing these two examples, for an asymmetry with $C_D > C_S$ the slope of the CELs are negative, while for the case with $C_D < C_S$ the slopes become positive. Hence, for V_G biases that do not satisfy (8), the tunneling sequence across two neighboring junctions, for these two cases, alters.

Fig. 5 illustrates the tunneling conditions for the two SR-CASETs with physical parameters same as those of Fig. 4. CELs, for each example in this case, are drawn for $V_{GS}=0$ and the one (12). That is, $V_{GS1}=-1.714$ mV, for the SR-CASET with $C_S=20$ aF and $C_D=100$ aF, as illustrated in Fig. 5(a), and $V_{GS1}=+1.714$ mV, for SR-CASET of Fig. 5(b) with $C_S=80$ aF and $C_D=40$ aF.



(a)



(b)

Fig. 4 V_{DS} dependence of the SFL, DFL, CEL_n , and CEL_{n-1} of a GR-CASET with (a) $C_D=100$ aF and $C_S=20$ aF, for $V_G=0$ and -2.286 mV, and (b) $C_D=40$ aF and $C_S=80$ aF, for $V_G=0$ and $+1.143$ mV. $R_S=R_D=160$ k Ω , $C_G=20$ aF, for both CASETs

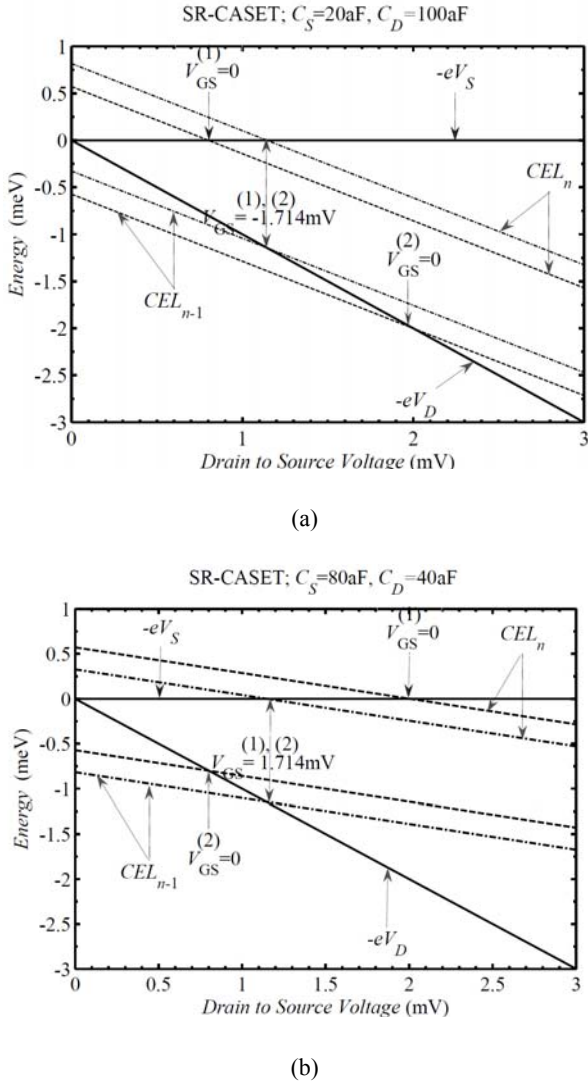


Fig. 5 V_{DS} dependence of SFL, DFL, CEL_n , and CEL_{n-1} of a SR-CASET with (a) $C_D=100$ aF and $C_S=20$ aF, for $V_{GS}=0$ and -1.714 mV, and (b) $C_D=40$ aF and $C_S=80$ aF, for $V_{GS}=0$ and $+1.714$ mV. $R_S=R_D=160$ k Ω , $C_G=20$ aF, for both CASETs

Although, as illustrated in this figure, the charging energy levels slopes, for both cases, are negative, those of the SR-CASET with $C_S > C_D$ are more positive than the corresponding slopes for SR-CASET with $C_S < C_D$. Hence the threshold condition for S/I tunneling, in the former device, prevails before that for the tunneling across I/D junction, contrary to the tunneling sequence in the latter device.

4 Kink Effect

As V_{DS} increases beyond V_{TH} , large enough to bring the second charging energy level between the SFL and DFL, one may see a “kink” in the device I_D - V_{DS} characteristics of SETs, biased in both GR and SR. Appearance of such an effect not only depends on the biasing conditions but also on the sign of ΔC and size of C_D/C_S for GR and SR configurations, respectively.

Although V_{TH} is found from the minimum of either (6) and (7) or (10) and (11), their maximum might not be the kink voltage, V_{kink} . In fact, to find the V_{DS} for which the second charging energy level enters between the SFL and DFL, we need to compare the source to drain voltages found from equating CEL_n and CEL_{n+1} with $SFL=-eV_S$ and CEL_{n-1} and CEL_{n-2} with $DFL=-eV_D$.

For a GR-CASET, $CEL_{n+1}=-eV_S=eV_{DS}/2$ results in

$$V_{DS3-GR} = \frac{-2C_G V_G + e(2n+3)}{C_S + \Delta C} \quad (14)$$

and $CEL_{n-2}=-eV_D=-eV_{DS}/2$ gives

$$V_{DS4-GR} = \frac{2C_G V_G - e(2n-3)}{C_S - \Delta C} \quad (15)$$

Note that for $(n-1/2)e/C_G < V_G < (n+1/2)e/C_G$, Eqs. (14) and (15) are both positive. For gate biases satisfying the simultaneous tunneling conditions, defined in Eq. (8), V_{kink} is determined from the minimum of Eqs. (14) and (15). Otherwise, V_{kink} is the second lowest V_{DS} among Eqs. (6), (7), (14), and (15). Comparing these four equations, at the first glance, one realizes that $V_{DS3-GR} > V_{DS1-GR}$ and $V_{DS4-GR} > V_{DS2-GR}$, for any arbitrary condition. Since we have already compared V_{DS1-GR} and V_{DS1-GR} , to find the V_{kink} and its corresponding V_G range, we need to compare V_{DS3} with V_{DS2} and V_{DS4} with V_{DS1} . For example, when $V_{DS2-GR} > V_{DS3-GR}$ then $V_{TH}=V_{DS1-GR}$ and $V_{kink}=V_{DS3-GR}$, while for $V_{DS1-GR} > V_{DS4-GR}$, $V_{TH}=V_{DS2-GR}$ and $V_{kink}=V_{DS4-GR}$. For a more general analysis, we should consider two cases depending on the sign of ΔC .

Case 1 ($\Delta C > 0$): In this case, V_{kink} is found to be

$$V_{kink-GR-CASET} = \begin{cases} V_{DS1-GR} & \text{for } e(n-1/2)/C_G < V_G < V_{G0-GR} \\ V_{DS3-GR} & \text{for } V_G = V_{G0-GR} \\ V_{DS2-GR} & \text{for } V_{G0-GR} < V_G < V_{G1-GR} \\ V_{DS3-GR} & \text{for } V_{G1-GR} < V_G < e(n+1/2)/C_G \end{cases} \quad \text{for } \Delta C > 0 \quad (16)$$

where

$$V_{G1-GR} = \frac{e}{C_G} (n+1/2 - \Delta C/C_S) \quad \text{for } \Delta C > 0 \quad (17)$$

Case 2 ($\Delta C < 0$): In this case, V_{kink} is found to be

$$V_{kink-GR-CASET} = \begin{cases} V_{DS4-GR} & \text{for } e(n-1/2)/C_G < V_G < V_{G2-GR} \\ V_{DS1-GR} & \text{for } V_{G2-GR} < V_G < V_{G0-GR} \\ V_{DS4-GR} & \text{for } V_G = V_{G0-GR} \\ V_{DS2-GR} & \text{for } V_{G0-GR} < V_G < e(n+1/2)/C_G \end{cases} \quad \text{for } \Delta C < 0 \quad (18)$$

where

$$V_{G2-GR} = \frac{e}{C_G} (n-1/2 - \Delta C/C_S) \quad \text{for } \Delta C < 0 \quad (19)$$

For a GR-SSET ($\Delta C=0$), for the whole range of $e(n-1/2) < V_G < e(n+1/2)$, $V_{DS2-GR} < V_{DS3-GR}$ and $V_{DS1-GR} < V_{DS4-GR}$, and for $V_{G0-GR} < en/C_G$ not only $V_{DS1-GR} = V_{DS2-GR}$, but also we should set $V_{DS4-GR} = V_{DS3-GR} = 3e/C_\Sigma$. Hence for $\Delta C=0$, the kink voltage becomes:

$$V_{kink-GR-SSET} = \begin{cases} V_{DS1-GR} (C_S = C_D) & \text{for } e(n-1/2)/C_G < V_G < en/C_G \\ 3e/C_\Sigma & \text{for } V_G = en/C_G \\ V_{DS2-GR} (C_S = C_D) & \text{for } en/C_G < V_G < e(n+1/2)/C_G \end{cases} \quad (20)$$

For a SR-CASET, $CEL_{n+1} = -eV_S = 0$ results in

$$V_{DS3-SR} = \frac{-C_G V_{GS} + e(n+3/2)}{C_D} \quad (21)$$

and $CEL_{n-2} = -eV_D = -eV_{DS}$ gives

$$V_{DS4-SR} = \frac{C_G V_{GS} - e(n-3/2)}{C_\Sigma - C_D} \quad (22)$$

In a similar manner to that for the GR configuration, we can find V_{kink} for the SR-CASET. For this configuration we perform our general analysis for three cases, which is defined by the size of C_D in comparison to that of C_Σ .

Case 1 ($C_D < C_\Sigma/2$ or $C_D < C_S + C_G$): In this case $V_{kink-SR}$ is found to be

$$V_{kink-SR-CASET} = \begin{cases} V_{DS4-SR} & \text{for } e(n-1/2)/C_G < V_{GS} < V_{GS1-SR} \\ V_{DS1-SR} & \text{for } V_{GS1-SR} < V_{GS} < V_{GS0-SR} \\ V_{DS4-SR} & \text{for } V_{GS} = V_{GS0-SR} \\ V_{DS2-SR} & \text{for } V_{GS0-SR} < V_{GS} < e(n+1/2)/C_G \end{cases} \quad \text{for } C_D < C_S + C_G \quad (23)$$

where,

$$V_{GS1-SR} = e(n+1/2 - 2C_D/C_\Sigma)/C_G \quad \text{for } 2C_D < C_\Sigma \quad (24)$$

Case 2 ($C_D > C_\Sigma/2$ or $C_D > C_S + C_G$): In this case $V_{kink-SR}$ is found to be

$$V_{kink-SR-CASET} = \begin{cases} V_{DS1-SR} & \text{for } e(n-1/2)/C_G < V_{GS} < V_{GS0-SR} \\ V_{DS3-SR} & \text{for } V_{GS} = V_{GS0-SR} \\ V_{DS2-SR} & \text{for } V_{GS0-SR} < V_{GS} < V_{GS2-SR} \\ V_{DS3-SR} & \text{for } V_{GS2-SR} < V_{GS} < e(n+1/2)/C_G \end{cases} \quad \text{for } C_D > C_S + C_G \quad (25)$$

where,

$$V_{GS2-SR} = e(n+3/2 - 2C_D/C_\Sigma)/C_G \quad \text{for } 2C_D > C_\Sigma \quad (26)$$

Case 3 ($C_\Sigma = 2C_D$ or $C_D = C_S + C_G$): For this specific SR-CASET, Eqs. (23) and (25) are simplified to

$$V_{kink-SR-CASET} = \begin{cases} V_{DS1-SR} (C_\Sigma = 2C_D) & \text{for } e(n-1/2)/C_G < V_{GS} < en/C_G \\ 3e/2C_D & \text{for } V_{GS} = en/C_G \\ V_{DS2-SR} (C_\Sigma = 2C_D) & \text{for } en/C_G < V_{GS} < e(n+1/2)/C_G \end{cases} \quad (27)$$

For a SR-SSET ($C_D = C_S$), $C_D < C_\Sigma/2 = (C_D + C_G)/2$ is always satisfied. Hence the kink voltage is simply obtained by inserting $C_D = C_S$ into Eq. (23).

5 Simulation Results

In this section, using master equation based on orthodox theory, we have simulated the effects of asymmetry in C_S and C_D on the device I - V characteristics, under various biasing conditions. Then, we have compared numerical results obtained from the simulation with those calculated from the analytic formulas we have already derived, in Sections 3 and 4.

First, we make an overview of our numerical method. In metallic islands or large semiconductor quantum dots, the states of charge energies can be considered continuous and according to the orthodox theory, the closed form of tunnel rate from source/drain to the island is given by [3]

$$\Gamma_{S/D}^{n \rightarrow n+1} = \frac{1}{e^2 R_{S/D}} \frac{CEL_n}{\exp\left(\frac{CEL_n}{k_B T}\right) - 1} \quad (28)$$

where $\Gamma_{S/D}^{n \rightarrow n+1}$ is tunneling rate from state n to state $n+1$, e is the charge of an electron, $R_{S/D}$ is the tunnel resistance of source/drain and $k_B T$ is the thermal energy.

The state probabilities can be achieved by solving the Master Equation given by [12]

$$\frac{dP(n)}{dt} = \left(\Gamma^{n+1 \rightarrow n} P(n+1) + \Gamma^{n-1 \rightarrow n} P(n-1) \right) - P(n) \left(\Gamma^{n \rightarrow n+1} + \Gamma^{n \rightarrow n-1} \right) \quad (29)$$

where $P(n)$ is the occupation of state n . The drain current is defined by

$$I_D = e \sum_n P(n) \left(\Gamma_D^{n \rightarrow n-1} - \Gamma_D^{n \rightarrow n+1} \right) \quad (30)$$

where $\Gamma_D^{n \rightarrow n-1}$ denotes the tunneling rate through island to drain, while $\Gamma_D^{n \rightarrow n+1}$ denotes the tunneling rate through drain to island.

The validity of numerical method is shown in Fig. 6, by drawing diamond diagram, which has good agreement with experimental contour plots for metallic SET, as an example an aluminum SET [13], with $E_{ch} = 100$ meV at $T = 4.2$ K [14]. In our numerical simulation, we have assumed the temperature to be $T = 20$ mK, and taken 19 charging states into account; i.e., $n-9$ to $n+9$. Hence, our model is only valid for the bias voltages in the range of $-9e/C_\Sigma < V_{DS} < +9e/C_\Sigma$.

Since threshold and kink voltages, whose effects can be observed in the device I - V characteristics, depend on the transistor asymmetry and its biasing conditions, we have performed our simulations for all five cases, explained in Section 4. In Table 1, we compare the numerical values of V_{TH} and V_K for CASSETs under various biasing conditions, obtained from both simulation and analytic formulas. Values of gate/gate-source voltages are chosen such that all regions defined in each case in (18), (20), (23), (25), and (27) are covered. Comparisons of the numerical values, obtained from both techniques, show that the accuracy of our derived analytic formulas, in worst case, are better than 1%.

As an example, we have illustrated the I - V characteristics of a SR-CASET with $C_S=20$ aF, $C_D=100$ aF, and $C_G=20$ aF (Case 2), for a more detailed discussion. Fig. 7 illustrates these I - V characteristics. The characteristics are drawn for the V_{GS} values taken in all four regions defined in (25).

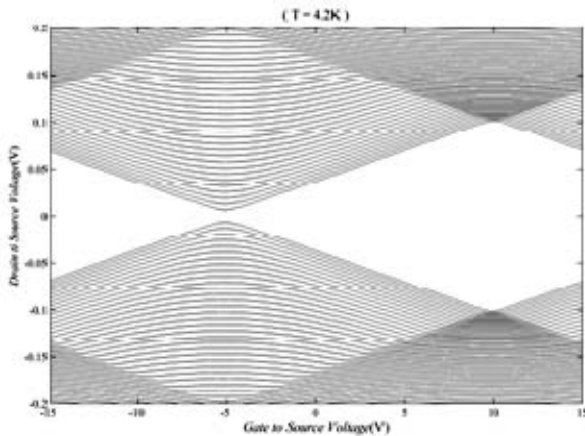


Fig. 6 Diamond diagram of an Al SET with $E_{ch}=100$ meV at $T=4.2$ K, which has good agreement with [14]

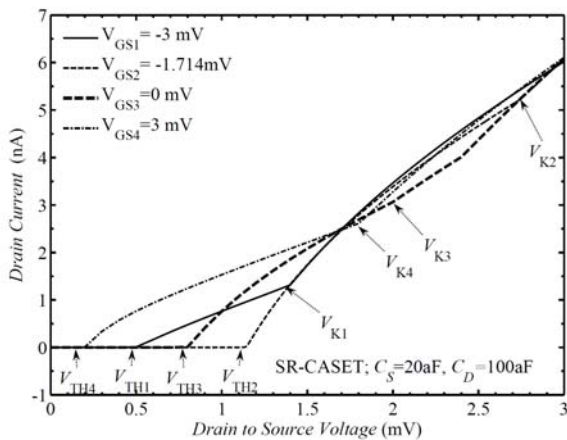


Fig. 7 I - V Characteristics of SR-CASET with $R_S=R_D=160$ k Ω , $C_G=20$ aF, $C_S=20$ aF and, $C_D=100$ aF for $V_{GS}=-3$ mV, -1.714 mV, 0 mV and 3 mV

As seen from this figure, the threshold and kink voltages vary with the applied V_{GS} , in a random fashion. Corresponding to V_{GSi} for each case, designated by a positive integer $i=1, 2, 3$, or 4 , there is a V_{THi} and a V_{Ki} , which can be explained by situation of the corresponding charging energy levels with respect to the source and drain Fermi levels. Figs. 8(a)-(d) illustrate four charging energy levels (CEL_{n+1} , CEL_n , CEL_{n-1} , and CEL_{n-2}) corresponding to $V_{GS1}=-3$ mV, $V_{GS2}=-1.714$ mV, $V_{GS3}=0$ mV, and $V_{GS4}=+3$ mV, respectively. In each case, these four levels are compared with both SFL and DFL. As indicated in each case, there are at least two points at which two neighboring CELs cross over DFL and/or SFL. The point corresponding to smallest V_{DS} , as we have mentioned earlier in Section 3, is the threshold voltage, and the next one is the kink voltage, as discussed in Section 4. Fig. 8 shows that as V_{GS} increases from -3 mV to $+3$ mV all four CELs are move towards lower energies. Since SFL and DFL in all four cases shown are the same, as CELs move towards lower energies their intercepts with the zero slope SFL move toward smaller values of V_{DS} , while their intercepts with the negative slope DFL move in opposite direction. As illustrated in Fig. 8(a), the threshold, V_{TH1} , and kink, V_{K1} , voltages are the V_{DS} values for which CEL_{n-1} and CEL_n cross over DFL and SFL, respectively.

The former corresponds to the situation in which an electron tunnels across the I/D junction, as also discussed in Section 3. Whereas, the latter corresponds to the situation in which an electron tunnels across the S/I junction, as also explained in Section 4. Fig. 8(a) also shows the next intercepting point is where CEL_{n+1} and SFL cross over just at far end of the V_{DS} window. Fig. 8(b) illustrates a case in which the first intercept shown in Fig. 8(a) has moved toward the right direction while the other two have moved toward the left direction. At the given V_{GS} , the first and the second crossovers now occur at the same $V_{DS}=V_{TH2}$ that corresponds to the occurrence of the simultaneous tunneling across S/I and I/D junctions.

Meanwhile, the third point now represents the new kink voltage, V_{K2} , which corresponds to tunneling of the next electron that occurs across the S/I junction. Increasing V_{GS} beyond that of Fig. 8(b), as shown in Fig. 8(c), the alternates the roles of the crossovers, such that V_{TH3} and V_{K3} now correspond to V_{DS} values for which CEL_n crosses SFL and CEL_{n-1} intercepts DFL, respectively. This means, under new biasing condition, tunneling across S/I junctions occurs before occurrence of tunneling across I/D junction. As also seen from this figure, the third point at which CEL_{n+1} crosses SFL now corresponds to the second kink seen in the corresponding I - V characteristic of Fig. 7, near $V_{DS}=2.4$ mV, which is related to the occurrence of the second tunneling across S/I junction, By increasing V_{GS} , even further, a situation like that shown in Fig. 8(d) can occur in which the crossover between CEL_{n-1} and DFL moves

beyond $V_{DS}=3$ mV, and V_{TH4} and V_{K4} corresponds to the

tunneling first two electrons both across S/I junction.

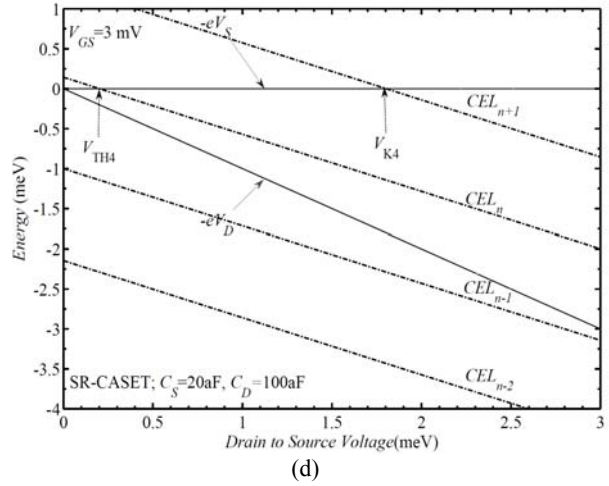
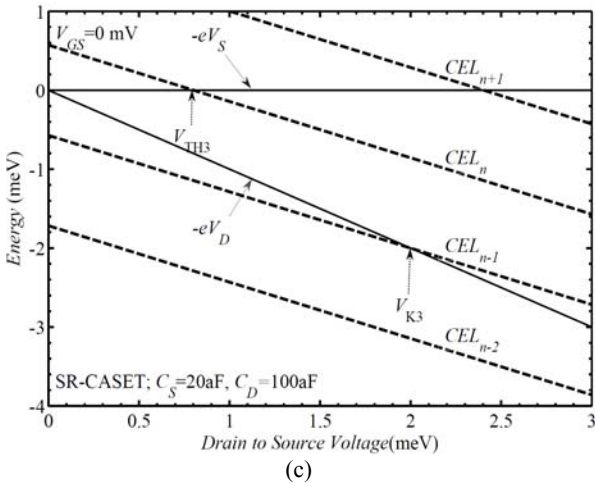
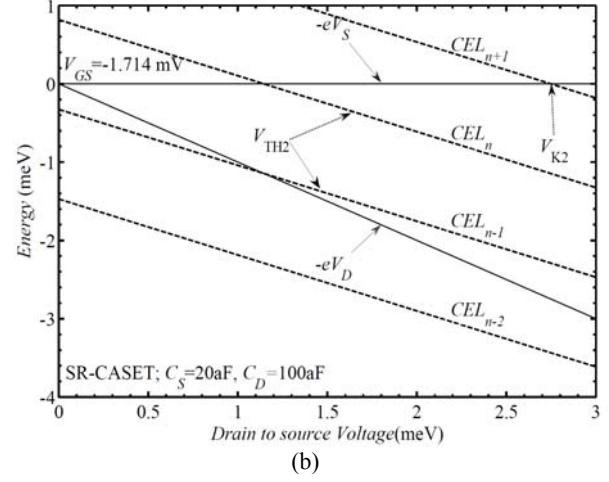
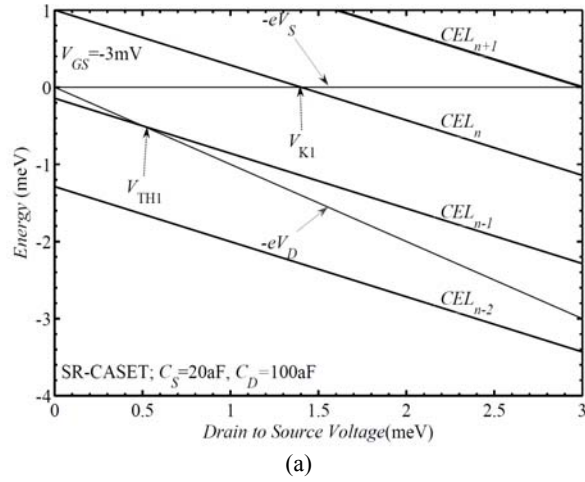


Fig. 8 V_{DS} dependence of SFL, DFL, CEL_{n+1} , CEL_n , CEL_{n-1} , and CEL_{n-2} of a SR-CASET with $R_S=R_D=160$ k Ω , $C_G=20$ aF, $C_S=20$ aF and, $C_D=100$ aF for (a) $V_{GS}=-3$ mV, (b) -1.714 mV, (c) 0 mV and (d) 3 mV

6 Conclusion

In this paper, for the first time, we have derived a set of closed form equations for both threshold and kink voltages of single electron transistors with asymmetric source and drain capacitances, under various biasing conditions. By comparing the calculated values for both V_{TH} and V_K , obtained from the analytic formulas with those obtained from numerical simulation master equation based on orthodox theory, we have demonstrated the accuracy of our analytically derived formulas, in worst case, are better than 1%. We have also demonstrated the effect of the size and sign of inequality (i.e. $\Delta C=C_S - C_D$) on the transistor I_D - V_{DS} characteristics under various biasing conditions.

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Table 1 Comparison of threshold and kink voltages calculated from simulation with those obtained from our analytical derived formulas for GR- and SR-CASETs at various $V_{G/GS}$ values

Biasing Condition	$V_{G/GS}$ (mV)	V_{TH} (mV)			V_K (mV)			
		Simulation	Formula	Tolerance (%)	Simulation	Formula	Tolerance (%)	
Ground Referenced	Case 1	-3	0.666	0.667	0.15	1.272	1.270	-0.16
		-2.286	1.142	1.140	-0.18	2.596	2.597	0.04
		-1	0.908	0.910	0.22	2.350	2.333	-0.72
		3	0.181	0.180	-0.55	1.635	1.630	-0.31
	Case 2	-3	0.221	0.220	-0.45	1.998	2.000	0.10
		-1	0.666	0.667	0.15	1.999	2.000	0.05
		1.143	1.142	1.143	0.09	2.920	2.900	-0.68
		3	0.399	0.400	0.25	1.555	1.550	-0.32
Source Referenced	Case 1	-3	0.199	0.200	0.50	1.800	1.800	0.00
		0	0.799	0.800	0.13	1.999	2.000	0.05
		1.714	1.142	1.143	0.09	2.742	2.740	-0.07
		3	0.499	0.500	0.20	1.399	1.400	0.07
	Case 2	-3	0.499	0.500	0.20	1.400	1.400	0.00
		-1.714	1.142	1.143	0.09	2.742	2.750	0.29
		0	0.799	0.800	0.13	1.999	2.000	0.05
		3	0.199	0.200	0.50	1.800	1.800	0.00
	Case 3	-2	0.570	0.571	0.18	1.713	1.714	0.06
		0	1.142	1.143	0.09	3.428	3.430	0.06
		3	0.284	0.286	0.70	1.999	2.000	0.05

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