

Lecture 2

Oxide growth

100 nm thick layer

wet Oxygen 1000 °C

<100>

10^{-7} m

1273 K

$$C_1 = 2,14 \cdot 10^2 \text{ mm/hr}$$

$$C_2 = \frac{8,95}{1,68} \rightarrow 5,327 \cdot 10^7 \text{ mm/hr}$$

$$E_1 = 0,71 \text{ eV}$$

$$E_2 = 2,05 \text{ eV}$$

$$B = C_1 e^{-E_1/kT} = 0,3308 \text{ mm/hr}$$

$$k = 8,61739 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ eV/K}$$

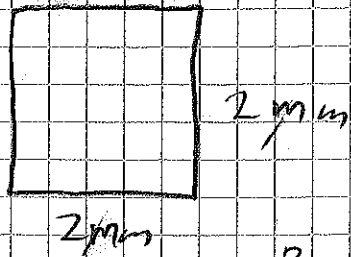
$$\frac{B}{A} = C_2 e^{-E_2/kT} = 0,4080 \text{ mm/hr}$$

$$x_i = 100 \text{ nm} = 0,1 \text{ mm}$$

$$\tau = \frac{x_i^2}{B} + \frac{x_i}{B/A} = 0,275 \text{ hr} = 16,52 \text{ min} \\ = 16 \text{ min } 31 \text{ s}$$

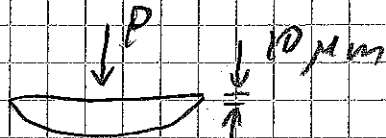
1 Lecture 4

Square membrane



$$D = \frac{Et^3}{12(1-\nu^2)} = \frac{190 \cdot 10^9 \cdot (10 \cdot 10^{-6})^3}{12(1-0,28^2)} = 1,718 \cdot 10^{-5}$$

$p = 1 \text{ kPa}$ max deflection



$$w_m = 0,001265 \frac{P \cdot a^4}{D}$$

$$\underline{w_m} = 0,001265 \frac{1000 \cdot (2 \cdot 10^{-3})^4}{1,718 \cdot 10^{-5}} = \underline{1,18 \text{ mm}}$$

Longitudinal stress max

$$\underline{\sigma_l} = 0,3081 \frac{Pa^2}{t^2} = 0,3081 \frac{1000 \cdot (2 \cdot 10^{-3})^2}{(10 \cdot 10^{-6})^2} = \underline{12,3 \text{ MPa}}$$

$$\sigma_t = 0,28 \sigma_l$$

Lecture 5 ex 1

$$N_D = 4 \cdot 10^{14} \text{ cm}^{-3}$$

$$N_A = 4.001 \cdot 10^{14} \text{ cm}^{-3}$$

$$p \approx N_A - N_D = 1 \cdot 10^{11} \text{ cm}^{-3}$$

$$n \approx 0$$

$$R_H = \frac{r_p}{q p} = \frac{0,7}{1,602 \cdot 10^{-19} \cdot 10^{11}} = 4,4 \cdot 10^7 \text{ cm}^3/\text{C}$$

ex 2 $I = 10 \text{ mA}$ $B = 1 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ T}$

$$t = 10 \text{ mm} \quad N_D \approx 10^{15} - 10^{16} \text{ cm}^{-3}$$

$$n t_{\min} = 1 \cdot 10^{12} \text{ cm}^{-2} = 10^{16} \text{ m}^{-2}$$

$$n t_{\max} = 1 \cdot 10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-2} = 10^{17} \text{ m}^{-2}$$

a)

$$\text{eq 16} \quad R_H / t = -r_n / q n t$$

$$r_n = 1,15 \quad q = 1,602 \cdot 10^{-19}$$

$$R_H = 7180 \text{ cm}^3/\text{C}$$

(assume weakest constant)

b)

$$\text{eq 16} \quad V_H / I B = -r_n / q n t$$

$$V_H = \frac{-r_n I B}{q n t}$$

$$V_{H \max} = \frac{-1,15 \cdot 10 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 10^{-2}}{-1,602 \cdot 10^{-19} \cdot 10^{16}} = 72 \text{ mV}$$

$$V_{H \min} = 7,2 \text{ mV}$$

Lecture 7 Floating membrane

a) Thermal resistance for one beam.

$$\text{Beam: } R_{th} = \frac{L}{W} \cdot \frac{1}{kD} = \frac{2 \cdot 10^{-3}}{200 \cdot 10^{-6}} \cdot \frac{1}{150 \cdot 5 \cdot 10^{-6}} \\ = 1,33 \cdot 10^4 \text{ K/W}$$

$$\text{Gas } R_{th} = \frac{L}{kA} = \frac{0,5 \cdot 10^{-3}}{18 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 2 \cdot 10^{-6}} = 1,39 \cdot 10^4 \text{ K/W}$$

$$\text{Gas two ways } R_{th} = \frac{1,39 \cdot 10^4}{2} = 6,94 \cdot 10^3 \text{ K/W}$$

b)

Membrane capacity

$$C = c_p V = 1,6 \cdot 10^6 \cdot 5 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot 2 \cdot 10^{-6} = \\ C = 1,6 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ J/K}$$

Time constant for membrane

$$\tau_{beam} = C \cdot R_{th}^{beam} = 1,6 \cdot 10^{-5} \cdot 1,33 \cdot 10^4 \\ = 0,21 \text{ s}$$

Time constant for membrane

$$\tau_{gas} = C \cdot R_{th}^{gas} = 1,6 \cdot 10^{-5} \cdot 6,94 \cdot 10^3 = \\ = 0,11 \text{ s}$$