

**UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT BERKELEY**  
**College of Engineering**  
**Department of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science**

**EECS 130 Midterm #2**  
**Nov. 10<sup>th</sup>, 1998**  
**Prof. C. Hu**

NAME:

SID:

(Close book. One sheet of notes of Chapters 8-18 allowed)

**Physical Constants**

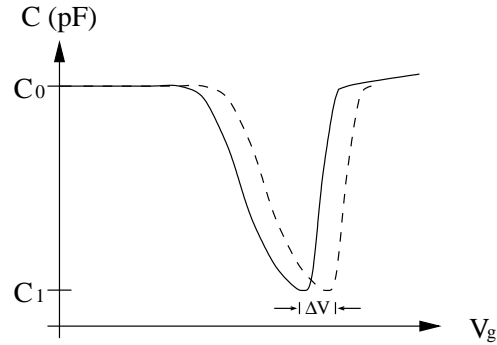
Electronic Charge	$q$	$1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$
Permittivity of Vacuum	$\epsilon_0$	$8.85 \times 10^{-14} \text{ F/cm}$
Free Electron Mass	$m_0$	$9.11 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$
Boltzmann's Constant	$k$	$8.62 \times 10^{-5} \text{ eV/K}$

**Physical Constants for Si and SiO<sub>2</sub>**

Si Intrinsic Carrier Concentration	$n_i$	$1 \times 10^{10} \text{ cm}^{-3}$
Si Bandgap	$E_{g-Si}$	1.12 eV
Si Electron affinity	$\chi_{Si}$	4.05 eV
Diaelectric constant of Si	$\epsilon_{Si}$	11.7
Dielectric constant of SiO <sub>2</sub>	$\epsilon_{OX}$	3.9

Problem 1	/ 20
Problem 2	/ 24
Problem 3	/ 16
Problem 4	/ 20
Problem 5	/ 20
<b>Total</b>	<b>/ 100</b>

1. (20 pts) Consider the C-V curve of a MOS capacitor in the figure (the solid line), the capacitor area is  $6400 \mu\text{m}^2$ .  $C_0 = 45 \text{ pF}$ ,  $C_1 = 5.6 \text{ pF}$ .



(a) (3 pts) What is the substrate type?

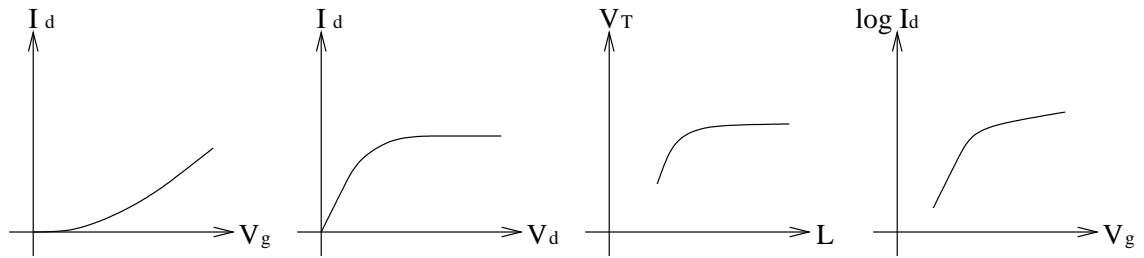
(b) (5 pts) Find  $T_{OX}$ , the gate oxide thickness.

(c) (7 pts) Find the substrate doping concentration  $N_{SUB}$ .

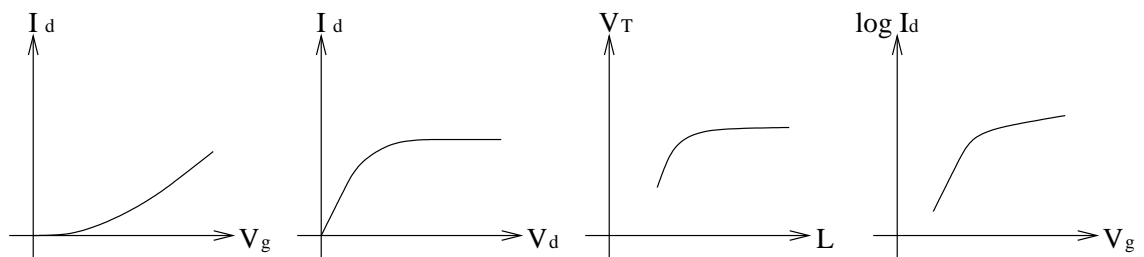
(d) (5 pts) If due to oxide fixed charge, the C-V curve shifted from the solid line to the dashed line, with  $\Delta V = 0.05 \text{ V}$ , what is the type and area density ( $\text{C}/\text{cm}^2$ ) of the oxide fixed charge?

2. (24 pts, 2 pts for each figure) On each of the following figures, a curve for a MOSFET is given by the solid line. Use a dashed line to qualitatively indicate the new curve that corresponds to the changed condition:

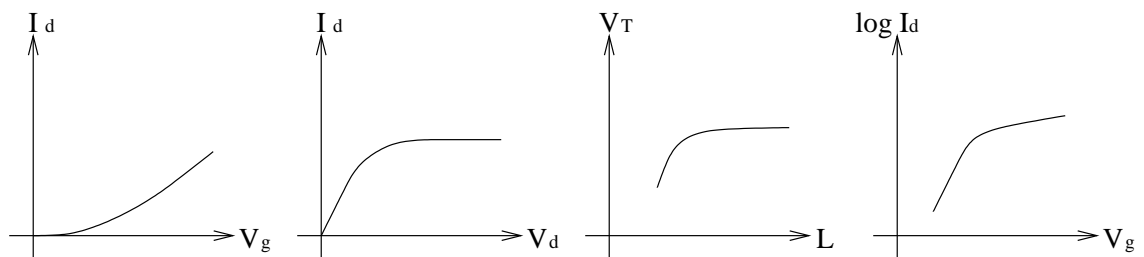
(a) Adding positive charge in the gate oxide:



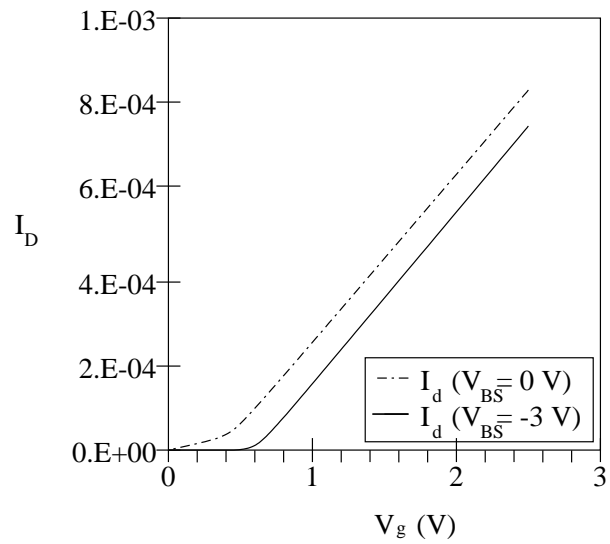
(b) Decreasing  $N_{SUB}$ .



(c) Increasing  $T_{OX}$ .



3. (16 pts) In the following  $I_D$  vs.  $V_g$  curve, assume  $T_{OX} = 50 \text{ \AA}$  and  $V_d$  is small:



(a) (6 pts) What is the threshold voltage at  $V_{BS} = -3 \text{ V}$ ?

(b) (10 pts) Determine the substrate doping concentration.

4. (20 pts) Consider a MOSFET, given  $V_T = 0.7 \text{ V}$ ,  $W = 10 \mu\text{m}$ ,  $L = 0.3 \mu\text{m}$ ,  $T_{OX} = 50 \text{ \AA}$  and  $I_{DSAT} = 18 \text{ mA}$  at  $V_{GS} = 3 \text{ V}$ .

(a) (8 pts) Ignoring velocity saturation, find  $\mu_N$ , estimate  $I_{DSAT}$  at  $V_{GS} = 2 \text{ V}$ .

(b) (12 pts) Now consider the effect of velocity saturation, with  $E_{SAT} = 3 \times 10^4 \text{ V/cm}$ , use the same  $\mu_N$  as in part (a), find  $I_{DSAT}$  and  $V_{DSAT}$  at  $V_{GS} = 2 \text{ V}$  and at  $V_{GS} = 3 \text{ V}$  respectively.

5. (20 pts, 4 pts for each question) Answer each question with one or two sentences.

(a) What does the term “isolation” mean in CMOS technology? Give the name of one isolation technology.

(b) Draw the cross-section of the structure produced by LOCOS process.

(c) Give two reasons why poly-crystalline silicon gate is preferred over metal gate.

(d) Why is CMOS technology called a low-power technology?

(e) Why is the sub-threshold current an important parameter in MOSFET design?