

Quiz-2 Answer Keys

Sol.1) Given, $N_A = 2 \times 10^{16} / \text{cm}^3$

$$t_{ox} = 80 \text{ nm}$$

$$Q_{ox} = 2 \times 10^{-8} / \text{cm}^2$$

$$\phi_{ms} = -0.90 \text{ V}$$

$$\epsilon_{SiO_2} = 3.9$$

$$|V_f| = \frac{Q_{ox}}{C_{ox}} = \frac{Q_{ox}}{\epsilon_{ox} / t_{ox}}$$

$$\Rightarrow |V_f| = \frac{2 \times 10^{-8}}{3.9 \times 8.85 \times 10^{-14} / 80 \times 10^{-7}}$$

$$\Rightarrow |V_f| = 0.463 \text{ V}$$

$$\therefore V_{FB} = -V_f - \phi_{ms}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{V_{FB} = -1.363 \text{ V}}$$

Sol.2 Given, $t_{ox} = 100 \text{ \AA}$

$$N_A = 10^{17} / \text{cm}^3$$

$$a) \quad V_s = 2kT \ln \left(\frac{N_A}{n_i} \right)$$

$$= 2 \times 0.026 \ln \left(\frac{10^{17}}{1.5 \times 10^{10}} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{V_s = 0.817 \text{ V}}$$

$$b) \quad W = \sqrt{\frac{2\epsilon_s}{qN_A} V_s} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 11.8 \times 8.85 \times 10^{-14}}{1.6 \times 10^{-19} \times 10^{17}} \times 0.817}$$

$$\boxed{W = 1.032 \times 10^{-5} \text{ cm}}$$

$$c) \quad C_{ox} = \frac{\epsilon_{ox}}{t_{ox}} = \frac{3.9 \times 8.85 \times 10^{-14}}{100 \times 10^{-8}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{C_{ox} = 34.515 \times 10^{-8} \text{ F/cm}}$$

$$d) \quad V_m = V_{ox} + V_s$$

$$= \frac{qN_A W}{C_{ox}} + V_s$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{V_m = 0.817 \text{ V}}$$

$$V_{Th} = 1.295 \text{ V}$$

$$e) I_D = \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{Z}{2L} (V_{GS} - V_{Th})^2 \quad [\text{under Saturation}]$$

$$2) 1 \times 10^{-3} = 150 \times 34.515 \times 10^{-8} \times \frac{150}{10} (V_{GS} - 1.295)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow V_{GS} = 0.3 \text{ V}$$

$$\text{Sol. 3 a) } V_{0, EB} = KT \ln \left(\frac{N_E N_B}{n_i^2} \right) = 0.817 \text{ V}$$

$$b) V_{0, CB} = KT \ln \left(\frac{N_C N_B}{n_i^2} \right) = 0.637 \text{ V}$$

$$c) W_{CB} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \epsilon}{q} (V_{0, CB} + V_R) \left(\frac{1}{N_C} + \frac{1}{N_B} \right)}$$

$$\therefore W_{CB} = 6.632 \text{ } \mu\text{m}$$

Hence, the effective base width,

$$W_B' = W_B - W_{CB}$$

$$2) \boxed{w_B' = 0.368 \mu\text{m}}$$

Ans. 4) The current gains are expressed as follows:

$$\alpha = \frac{I_c}{I_E} \quad \& \quad \beta = \frac{I_c}{I_B}$$

$$\beta = \frac{I_c / I_E}{I_B / I_E},$$

We know, $I_E = I_c + I_B$

$$\therefore I_B = I_E - I_c$$

$$2) \beta = \frac{I_c / I_E}{(I_E - I_c) / I_E}$$

$$= \frac{\alpha}{1 - \frac{I_c}{I_E}}$$

$$2) \boxed{\beta = \frac{\alpha}{1 - \alpha}}$$

