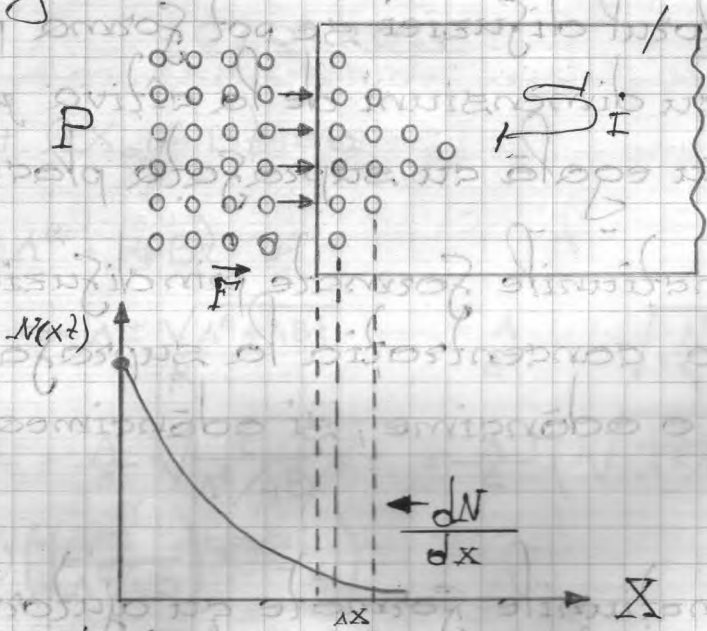


- 1) difuzia prin nodurile rețelei.
- 2) dif. prin vacanțe
- 3) dif. prin ciocnirea cu rețeaua.

Teoria difuziei

Legile difuziei au fost scrise de Fick in 1855.

1) Legea I



$$F = -D \frac{dN}{dx} \quad (1) \quad \left[\frac{at}{cm^2 \cdot s} \right]$$

F - densitatea fluxului de atomi
 F - este îndreptat invers gradientului $\frac{dN}{dx}$
 de aceea se pune minus.

$$\frac{dN}{dx} = a \Rightarrow F = -D$$

D - caracterizarea F când $\frac{dN}{dx} = 1$

(18) $\left[\frac{at}{cm^2 \cdot s} \right] = - \frac{cm}{s} \frac{\frac{at}{cm^3}}{cm}$

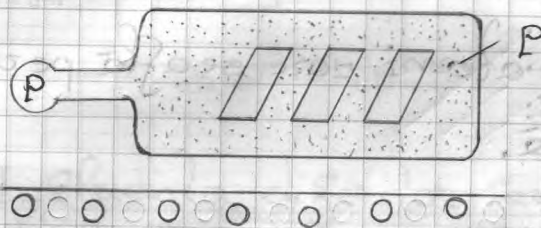
2) Legea II: caracterizarea viteza de schimbare a impurităților.

$$\frac{\partial N(x,t)}{\partial t} = D \left(\frac{\partial^2 N}{\partial x^2} \right) \quad (1)$$

$$= D \left(\frac{\partial^2 N}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 N}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 N}{\partial z^2} \right) = D \Delta N.$$

Avem difuzia din sursă semiinfinită și difuzia din sursă limitată.

• Dif. din sursă semiinfinită :



Porosul se evaporază prin substanțe

$$N_{\text{gaz}} = \text{const.}$$

$$N(x,t) = N_0 \quad \text{pentru } (x=0, 0 < t < \infty)$$

$$N(x,t) = 0 \quad \text{pentru } (t=0, 0 < x < \infty)$$

$$N(x,t) = 0 \quad \text{pentru } (x=\infty, 0 < t < \infty)$$

$$\lambda = \frac{x}{\sqrt{t}}$$

$$\frac{\partial N}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial N}{\partial \lambda} \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial x}$$

$$N(x,t) = N_0 \left(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^{\frac{x}{\sqrt{Dt}}} e^{-\lambda^2} d\lambda \right)$$

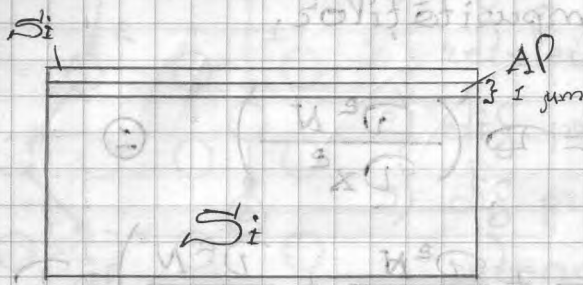
funcția de eroare

$$0 < \text{erf} \zeta < 1$$

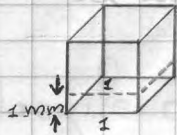
$$\text{erfc} \zeta = 1 - \text{erf} \zeta$$

$$N(x,t) = N_0 \text{erfc} \frac{x}{\sqrt{Dt}}$$

= Dif. din sursă limitată :



$$V = 1 \text{ cm}^3$$



$$N_{AE} \approx 5 \cdot 10^{22} \frac{\text{at}}{\text{cm}^3} \text{ în } 1 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$N_{AE} = 5 \cdot 10^{21} \frac{\text{at}}{\text{cm}^2} \text{ în } 1 \text{ mm}$$

$$N_{AE} = 5 \cdot 10^{18} \frac{\text{at}}{\text{cm}^2} \text{ în } 1 \mu\text{m}$$

Q - Cantitatea de atomi care se află pe unitatea de suprafață.

$$Q \approx 5 \cdot 10^{18} \frac{\text{at}}{\text{cm}^2}$$

$$N(x,t) = 0 \quad (t=0, 0 < x < \sigma)$$

$$N(x,t) = 0 \quad (t > 0, x \rightarrow \sigma)$$

$$\frac{\partial N}{\partial x} = 0 \quad (x=0, t > 0)$$

$$\int_0^x N(x,t) dx = Q \quad (0 < x < \sigma, 0 < t < \infty)$$

$$N(x,t) = \frac{Q}{\sqrt{\pi D t}} \exp\left(-\frac{x^2}{4 D t}\right)$$

$$x=0$$

$$N(0,t) = \frac{Q}{\sqrt{\pi D t}}$$

$N(x,t)$

N_0

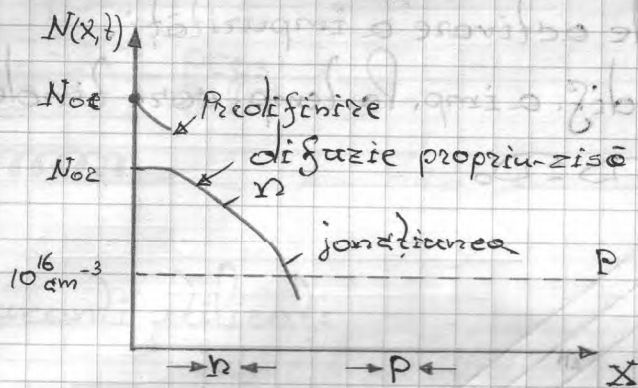
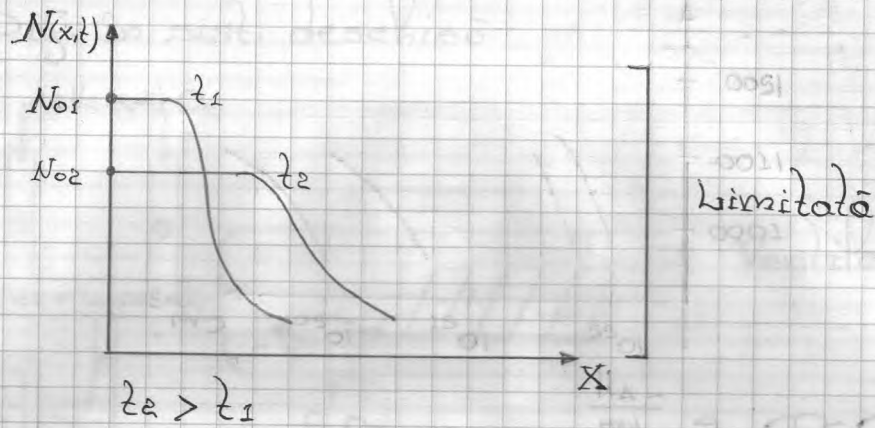
t_1

t_2

t_3

$t_3 > t_2 > t_1$

Semiînfinită.



• Influența diferitor factori la procesul de difuzie.

- 1) Solubilitatea solidă a impurității
- 2) T timpul
- 3) T temperatura
- 4) Deservirea rețelei cristaline a cristalului.

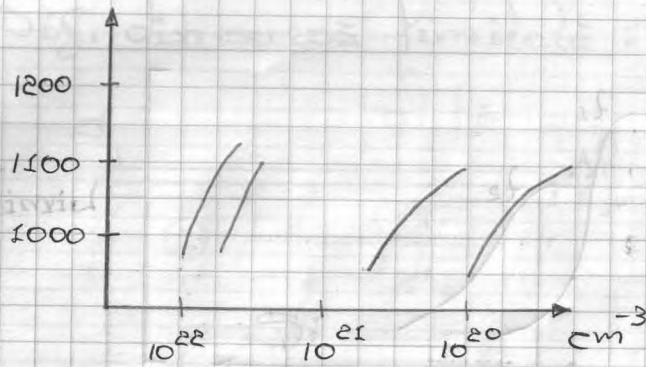
1) $N_{si} = 5 \cdot 10^{22} \frac{\text{at}}{\text{cm}^3}$

1% impuritate (P) $\approx 5 \cdot 10^{20} \frac{\text{at}}{\text{cm}^3}$

10% imp. $\approx 5 \cdot 10^{21}$

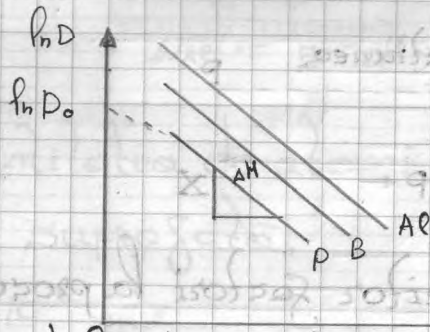
50% imp. $\approx 2,5 \cdot 10^{22}$

• Solubilitatea solidă este concentrația maximă de impurități care poate fi introdusă la temperatura dată fără a apărea faze noi.



e) $D = D_0 e^{-\frac{\Delta H}{kT}}$

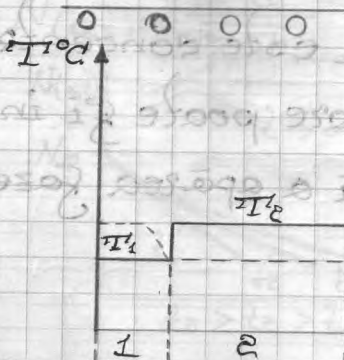
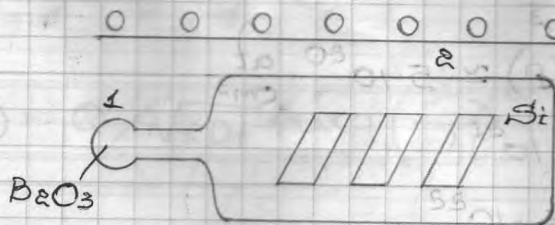
ΔH - energia de activare a impurității.
 D_0 - coef. de dif. a imp. la temp. care tinde la ∞ .
 $T \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow D = D_0$



• Metodele de efectuare a difuziei și difuzanții utilizați.

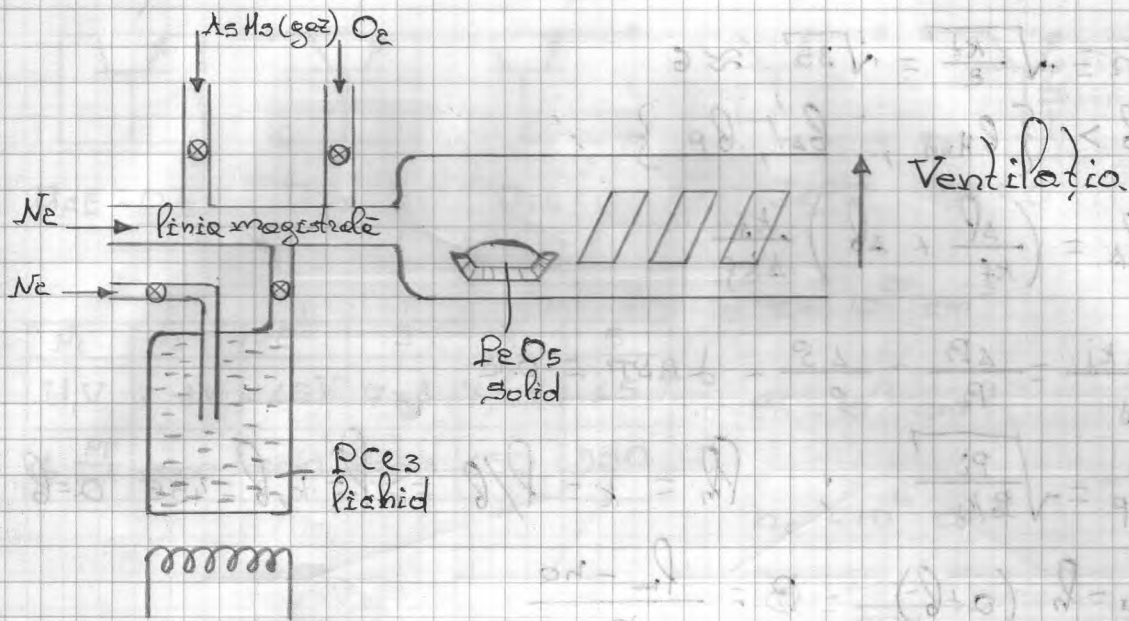
Difuzia poate fi efectuată prin 2 metode:

- 1) Dif. în sisteme închise.
- e) Dif. în sisteme deschise.



l - lungimea cupolei

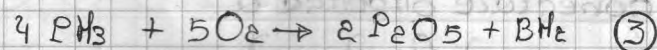
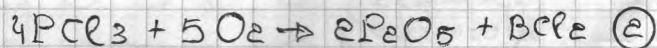
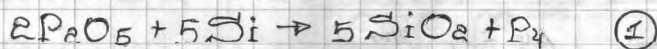
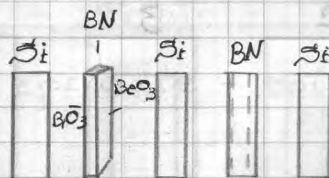
Dif. în sist. deschisă



Difuzanți utilizați

Si

	Si	P
S	FeO5 As2O5 Pcl3	BeO3 BN BBr3
L	POCl3 AsCl3	
G	PH3 AsH3	B2H6 - diboran



Practica

De calculat dimensiunile geometrice a unei P

cu $R_i = 21 \text{ K}\Omega$; $\frac{\Delta R}{R} = 20\%$; $\Delta T = 60^\circ\text{C}$;

$S_i = 300 \text{ }\Omega/\square$; $L_R = 0.5 \cdot 10^3 \frac{1}{^\circ\text{C}}$; $P_{dis} = 1.5 \text{ mW}$;

$R = 0.5 \text{ W/mm}^2$;

$$K_s = \frac{P_i}{P} \cdot \frac{21K}{300} = 70$$

$$n = \sqrt{\frac{K_s}{2}} = \sqrt{35} \approx 6$$

$$b > \{ b_{H_{mn}}, b_{\Delta'}, b_p \}$$

$$b_{\Delta} = \left(\frac{\Delta P}{k_f} + \Delta b \right) \frac{k_f}{\Delta k_f}$$

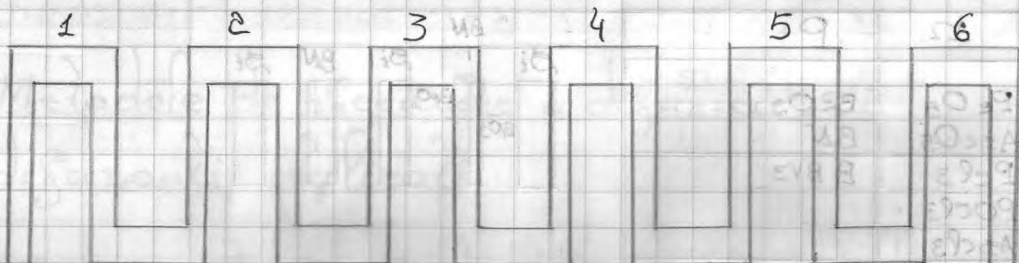
$$\frac{\Delta k_j}{k_j} = \frac{\Delta R}{R} - \frac{\Delta P}{P} - \Delta R_{AT} = 0.12$$

$$b_p = \sqrt{\frac{P_i}{R k_j}} ; \quad P_m = k = l/b \Rightarrow l = k \cdot b = 455 \quad a = b$$

$$L = h (a + b) \quad B = \frac{l_m - h a}{n}$$

$$L = 2 n a^2 = 2 \cdot 6 \cdot 6,5 \mu m = 78 \mu m$$

$$B = \frac{l - 6 \cdot 6,5 \mu m}{6} = 74,8 \mu m$$



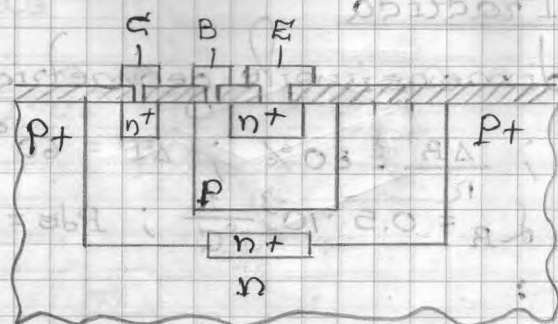
$$b_{masc} = b + e / \Delta x + \Delta y$$

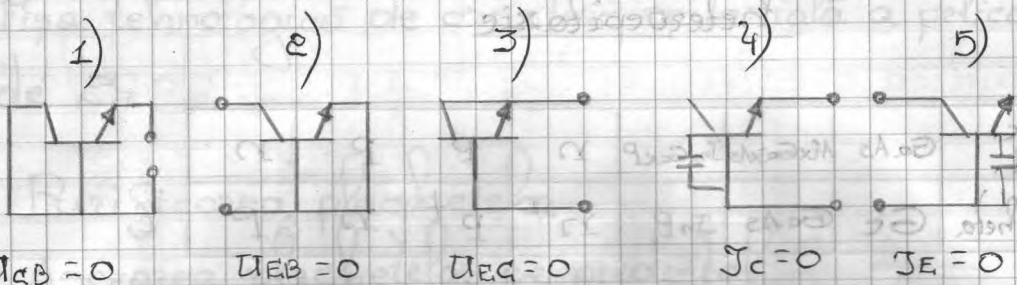
$$= 9,5 \mu m$$

$$\Delta x = 0,2 \mu m$$

$$\Delta y = 1,3 \mu m$$

- Cinci tipuri de conectare diodică a tranzistoarelor în circuitul integrat.





N_2	1	2	3	4	5
U, V	7-8V	15V	7-8	7-8	15
$C_0 \frac{PF}{mm^2}$	1000	300	1300	150	300

$$n_{E+} = 10^{20} \text{ cm}^{-3}$$

$$p_B = 10^{18} \text{ cm}^{-3}$$

$$n_C = 10^{16} \text{ cm}^{-3}$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{en\mu}$$