

INFORMACIJE

MIDEM

4.1990

Strokovno društvo za mikroelektroniko
elektronske sestavne dele in materiale

Časopis za mikroelektroniko, elektronske sestavne dele in materiale

Časopis za mikroelektroniku, elektronske sastavne dijelove i materijale

Journal of Microelectronics, Electronic Components and Materials

INFORMACIJE MIDEM, LETNIK 20, ŠT. 4(56), LJUBLJANA, DECEMBER 1990



gorenjepoint

KRONOS

sistem za beleženje delovnega časa!

INFORMACIJE

MIDEM

4 ° 1990

INFORMACIJE MIDEM	LETNIK 20, ŠT. 4(56), LJUBLJANA,	DECEMBER 1990
INFORMACIJE MIDEM	GODINA 20, BR. 4(56), LJUBLJANA,	DECEMBAR 1990
INFORMACIJE MIDEM	VOLUME 20, NO. 4(56), LJUBLJANA,	DECEMBER 1990

Izdaja trimesečno (marec, junij, september, december) Strokovno društvo za mikroelektroniko, elektronske sestavne dele in materiale.

Izdaja tromjesečno (mart, jun, septembar, decembar) Stručno društvo za mikroelektroniku, elektronske sestavne dijelove i materiale.
Published quarterly (march, june, september, december) by Society for Microelectronics, Electronic Components and Materials - MIDEM.

Glavni in odgovorni urednik
Glavni i odgovorni urednik
Editor in Chief

Iztok Šorli, dipl. ing.
MIKROIKS, Ljubljana

Tehnični urednik
Tehnički urednik
Executive Editor

Janko Colnar

Uredniški odbor
Redakcioni odbor
Editorial Board

mag. Rudi Babič, dipl. ing. Tehniška fakulteta Maribor
Dr. Rudi Ročak, dipl. ing., MIKROIKS, Ljubljana
mag. Milan Slokan, dipl. ing., MIDEM, Ljubljana
Zlatko Bele, dipl. ing., MIKROIKS, Ljubljana
Miroslav Turina, dipl. ing., Rade Končar, Zagreb
Jože Jekovec, dipl. ing., Iskra ZORIN, Ljubljana

Časopisni svet
Izdavački savet
Publishing Council

Prof. dr. Leo Budin, dipl. ing., Elektrotehnički fakultet, Zagreb
Prof. dr. Dimitrije Čajkovski, dipl. ing., PMF, Sarajevo
Prof. dr. Georgij Dimirovski, dipl. ing., Elektrotehnički fakultet, Skopje
Prof. dr. Jože Furlan, dipl. ing. - Fakulteta za elektrotehniko, Ljubljana
Franc Jan, dipl. ing. - Iskra-HIPOT, Šentjernej
Prof. dr. Drago Kolar, dipl. ing. - Institut Jošef Stefan, Ljubljana
Ratko Krčmar, dipl. ing., Rudi Čajavec, Banja Luka
Prof. dr. Ninoslav Stojadinović, dipl. ing. - Elektronski fakultet, Niš
Prof. dr. Dimitrije Tjapkin, dipl. ing. - Elektrotehnički fakultet, Beograd

Naslov uredništva
Adresa redakcije
Headquarters

Uredništvo Informacije MIDEM
Elektrotehnička zveza Slovenije
Titova 50, 61000 Ljubljana
telefon (061) 316-886

Letna naročnina za delovne organizacije znaša 560,00 din, za zasebne naročnike 280,00 din, cena posamezne številke 70,00 din.
Člani in sponzorji MIDEM prejemajo Informacije MIDEM brezplačno.

Godišnja predplata za radne organizacije iznosi 560,00 din, za privatne naručioce 280,00 din, cijena pojedinog broja je 70,00 din.
Članovi i sponzori MIDEM primaju Informacije MIDEM besplatno.

Annual Subscription Rate is US\$ 40 for companies and US\$ 20 for individuals, separate issue is US\$ 6. MIDEM members and Society sponsors receive Informacije MIDEM for free.

Znanstveni svet za tehnične vede I je podal pozitivno mnenje o časopisu kot znanstveno strokovni reviji za mikroelektroniko, elektronske sestavne dele in materiale. Izdajo revije sofinancirajo Republiški komite za raziskovalno dejavnost in tehnologijo in sponzorji društva.

Znanstveno-strokovne prispevke objavljene v Informacijah MIDEM zajemamo v domačo bazo podatkov
- ISKRA SAIDC-el, kakor tudi v tujo bazo podatkov
- INSPEC.

Po mnenju Republiškega komiteja za informiranje št. 23 z dne 27. 9. 1988 je publikacija oproščena plačila davka od prometa proizvodov.

Mišljenjem Republičkog komiteta za informiranje br. 23 od 27. 9. 1988 publikacija je oslobođena plačanja poreza na promet.

Oblikovanje besedila in tisk
Oblikovanje stavka i štampa
Printed by

BIRO M, Ljubljana

Naklada
Tiraž
Circulation

1000 izvodov
1000 primjeraka
1000 issues

R.Ročak: Rumeni karton	184	R.Ročak: Yellow card
ZNANSTVENO STROKOVNI PRISPEVKI		PROFESSIONAL SCIENTIFIC PAPERS
P. Habaš, S. Selberherr: Vpliv nedegenerirane krmilne elektrode na delovanje submikronskih MOS tranzistorjev	185	P. Habaš, S. Selberherr: Impact of the Non-Degenerate Gate Effect on the Performance of Submicron MOS Devices
Dejan Križaj: Modeliranje zapornih lastnosti PN struktur	189	Dejan Križaj: Two Dimensional Modeling of Reverse Biased PN Structures
F. Mihalič, M. Milanovič, K. Jezernik: Modeliranje MOSFET tranzistorjev za program SPICE	193	F. Mihalič, M. Milanovič, K. Jezernik: Modeling MOSFET Transistors with SPICE Program
M. Klanjšek-Gunde, B. Aleksandrov: Tankoplastni silicijevi oksidi, III. Valenčno nihanje povezovalnega kisika kot detektor razlik v plasteh	201	M. Klanjšek-Gunde, B. Aleksandrov: Silicon Oxide Films, III. Si-O-Si Bond Stretching Vibration as a Detector of Differences among Films
B. Saje, J. Holc, S. Beseničar: Nove tehnologije za izdelavo Fe-Nd-B magnetov	205	B. Saje, J. Holc, S. Beseničar: New Technologies for Producing Fe-Nd-B Magnets
Z.Bele: GALI - Generične logične mreže, III.del	211	Z.Bele: GALs - Generic Array Logic, Part III.
PRIKAZI DOGODKOV, DEJAVNOSTI ČLANOV MIDEM IN DRUGIH INSTITUCIJ		REPRESENT OF EVENTS, ACTIVITIES OF MIDEM MEMBERS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS
Izbor profilometrov firme Tencor Instruments	216	The Line of Stylus Surface Profilers from Tencor Instruments
KONFERENCE, POSVETOVAJNA, SEMINARJI, POROČILA		CONFERENCES, COLLOQUYUMS, SEMINARS, REPORTS
M. Slokan: SD 90	228	M. Slokan: SD 90
D. Ročak: Poročilo o sodelovanju na ISHM-ITALY WORKSHOP	228	D. Ročak: ISHM-ITALY WORKSHOP Report
B. Saje: Poročilo s seminarja "NATO-ASI, Supermagnets, Hard Magnetic Materials"	230	B. Saje: NATO-ASI, Supermagnets, Hard Magnetic Materials - Seminar Report
PREDSTAVLJAMO DO Z NASLOVNICE		REPRESENT OF COMPANY FROM FRONT PAGE
D. Šulek: GORENJE POINT	231	D. Šulek: GORENJE POINT
VESTI, OBVESTILA	233	NEWS, INFORMATION
KOLEDAR PRIREDITEV	233	CALENDAR OF EVENTS
JUGOSLOVANSKI TERMINOLOŠKI STANDARDI		YUGOSLAV TERMINOLOGICAL STANDARDS
Slika na naslovnici : GORENJE POINT, KRONOS - Sistem za beleženje delovnega časa		Front page : GORENJE POINT, KRONOS - Time Registration System

RUMENI KARTON

Uredništvo časopisa "Iskra", ki je od letos "neodvisen" iskrin časopis, je napisalo v svoji 4. številki:

"Tisto, kar resnično ogroža vaš in naš časopis pa je mentaliteta nekaterih naših direktorjev, ki menijo, da si ga (oni?) ne morejo privoščiti (!!?)."

V nadaljevanju pa:

"Demagoški direktori, ki svoje zaposlene lažno zavajajo, da si glasila "ne morejo privoščiti" tvegajo ugotovitev - če si ga namreč zares ne morejo privoščiti, da so svoja podjetja že pripeljali tako daleč, da si tudi ta ne morejo več "priviščiti" takšnih direktorjev".

Verjetno se sprašujete kakšno zvezo ima ta citat z društvom MIDEM?

Iskra, oziroma razna njena podjetja so v preteklosti močno podpirala delovanje društva MIDEM. Razumevanje iskrinih direktorjev, ki so finančno (pa čeprav z relativno majhnimi posameznimi zneskimi) pomagali društvu, je omogočilo redno izhajanje našega časopisa, ki ga imate letos četrтиč v svojih rokah. Tokrat ne po zaslugi teh direktorjev!

Letos časopis financiramo v veliki meri s finančno uspešnimi posvetovanji. Mnogi člani so opazili, nekateri pa kar čutili skoraj neusmiljeno strogost ob registraciji na posvetih.

Lista sponzorjev na zadnji strani časopisa je sicer še precej dolga, vendar so že redka podjetja, ki so časopis resnično tudi sofinancirala. Tem velja zahvala, direktorjem podjetij, ki so "pozabili" na sponzorstvo pa moramo podobno, kot je naredilo uredništvo časopisa "Iskra", dvigniti rumeni karton.

Rumeni karton zaslužijo tudi tisti naši člani, v stroki pomembne osebnosti izven Slovenije, ki že nekaj let kljub pogostim dogovorom še niso uredili v svojem okolju formalno priznanje našemu časopisu kot osrednji jugoslovanski reviji s področja delovanja društva, kar de facto tudi je.

Slovenska raziskovalna skupnost že nekaj let sofinancira časopis, vendar z minimalnimi možnimi sredstvi (v letu 1990 vsega 12.000 din, kar je približno strošek ene četrtine ene številke). Že nekajkrat smo zaprosili za povišanje dodeljenih sredstev, vendar brezuspešno. Letos smo ugotovili, da smo bili deležni "pomoči" spoštovanega člana našega Izvršnega odbora. Njegovo mnenje, da je osrednja revija za mikroelektroniko Elektrotehniški Vestnik, pa zato naj bi Raziskovalna skupnost eventuelna dodatna sredstva namenila temu časopisu (nekako citirano iz zapisnika) je komisija za dodelitev sredstev tudi sprejela in MIDEM je ostal praznih rok.

Naj pokažemo temu kolegu rumeni, ali pa kar rdeči karton?

Upajmo, da bomo v naslednjem letu deležni čim manj takšnih "pomoči", da bomo kot vsa leta doslej uspeli zadržati med posameznimi člani pa čeprav v konkurenčnih podjetjih, korekten, kolegialen odnos, ki je vedno krasil profesionalnost strokovnjakov na našem področju. Kvaliteto časopisa želimo še izboljšati in izpeljati predvidena posvetovanja.

To so želje za nas, vam, ki praznujete božič želimo vesela verska in družinska praznovanja, vsem pa srečno novo leto in veliko delovnih uspehov skozi vso 1991 leto.

Predsednik društva MIDEM



IMPACT OF THE NON-DEGENERATE GATE EFFECT ON THE PERFORMANCE OF SUBMICRON MOS-DEVICES

Predrag Habaš and Siegfried Selberherr

KEY WORDS: MOS-device, numerical simulation, implanted gate, non-degenerate gate

ABSTRACT: In order to analyze implanted polysilicon-gate devices our simulator MINI-MOS has been extended to solve the basic semiconductor equations also in the poly-gate area self-consistently. Heavy doping effects in the gate have been taken into account. The impact of the activated impurity concentration in the gate near the oxide and the charge at the gate / oxide interface on the performance of deep submicron (thin oxide) MOSFETs is studied by means of numerical simulation.

VPLIV NEDEGENERIRANE KRMILNE ELEKTRODE NA DELOVANJE SUBMIKRONSKIH MOS TRANZISTORJEV

KLJUČNE BESEDE: MOS tranzistor, numerična simulacija, implantirana krmilna elektroda, nedegenerirana krmilna elektroda

POVZETEK: MINI-MOS simulator smo razširili na reševanje osnovnih polprevodnih enačb v področju same polisilicijeve krmilne elektrode s čimer smo omogočili analizo tranzistorjev s krmilno elektrodo dopirano z implantacijo. Pri razširitvi smo upoštevali efekte močnega dopiranja v krmilni elektrodi. Z numerično simulacijo smo študirali vpliv aktiviranih dopantov v elektrodi blizu oksida in vpliv naboja na meji elektroda / oksid na delovanje submikronskih MOSFET tranzistorjev s tankim krmilnim oksidom.

1. Introduction

Implanted gate MOS-devices have become common in submicron technologies. Usually, N-gates are used in N-channel and P-gates in P-channel devices^(1, 2, 3). Due to the segregation of phosphorus and arsenic at grain boundaries in polysilicon⁽⁴⁾, the activation of the impurities in N-gates can be very low after annealing (which depends on the technological process e.g. type of impurity, grain size, annealing cycle⁽⁵⁾). In P-gates the chemical concentration at $1 - 2 \cdot 10^{19} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ in polysilicon for TaSi₂/polysilicon gate structures has been reported in⁽⁶⁾. Moreover, the temperature for the annealing of P-gates gas to be limited (in order to avoid the boron penetration⁽⁷⁾). In spite of the absence of the boron segregation at grain boundaries⁽⁴⁾, the final activated impurity concentration in P-gates can be low, too.

A shift of the high-frequency C-V curve⁽¹⁾ as well as the degradation of (the inversion part of) the quasi-static C-V curve^(2,3) has been experimentally observed in implanted poly-gate devices. The latter effect suggests a reduction of the drain current of implanted gate devices in comparison with their degenerate-gate counterparts. Consequently, the driving capabilities of devices and the speed of circuits are reduced. These experimental findings have been related to a non-degenerate position of the Fermi level in poly-gate and depletion in the poly-gate due to the penetration of the electric field into the gate. An additional severe effect in P-gates is boron penetration⁽⁷⁾. The implanted poly-gate can no longer be assumed an equipotential area, especially in modeling

of thin oxide devices. An analytical model of thin oxide devices, which accounts for the potential drop in poly-gate, has been presented elsewhere^{((8) and its references)}. In this paper, the numerical modeling of the poly-gate effect is presented, and this enables us to account for realistic doping profiles and 2D effects in submicron devices.

2. Physical model

The simulator MINIMOS 5 has been extended to solve self-consistently the basic semi-conductor equations also in the poly-gate area (including fully non-planar devices). Poisson's equation is solved in the total simulation area (from y_t until y_B - Fig. 1.).

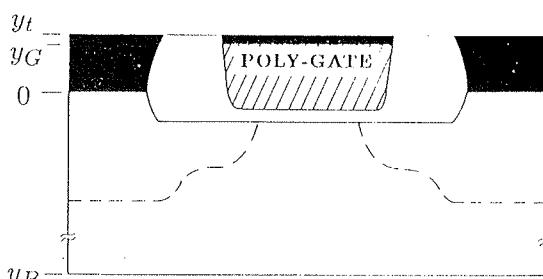


Figure 1: Simulation area

For the continuity equations two approaches have been implemented⁽⁹⁾. In the first one, both discretized continuity equations are solved in the poly-gate simulta-

neously with the bulk area (from y_G until y_B - Fig.1.). This approach is interesting for the transient simulation, however a proper modeling of mobility and generation-recombination phenomena in polysilicon (e.g. grain boundary recombination) is necessary. We restrict ourselves to steady-state condition in this paper. The poly-gate, is then in thermodynamic equilibrium (net recombination vanishes and leakage currents are negligible). A unique and constant Fermi level exists in the poly gate, which enables the carrier concentrations to be calculated analytically as a function of the local potential Ψ . In such an approach the discretization error of the continuity equation (specially at the non-planar gate/oxide interface - Fig.1) is avoided. This approach permits that band gap narrowing and Fermi-Dirac statistics can be implemented in a simpler way than in the first. A rigid-parabolic-band model is assumed to hold at the doping concentrations of interest. It follows then

$$n(\Psi) = N_c F_{1/2} \left\{ \frac{\Psi - \Psi_G + \Phi_{fc} + \delta E_c - \delta E_{cg}}{U_T} \right\}$$

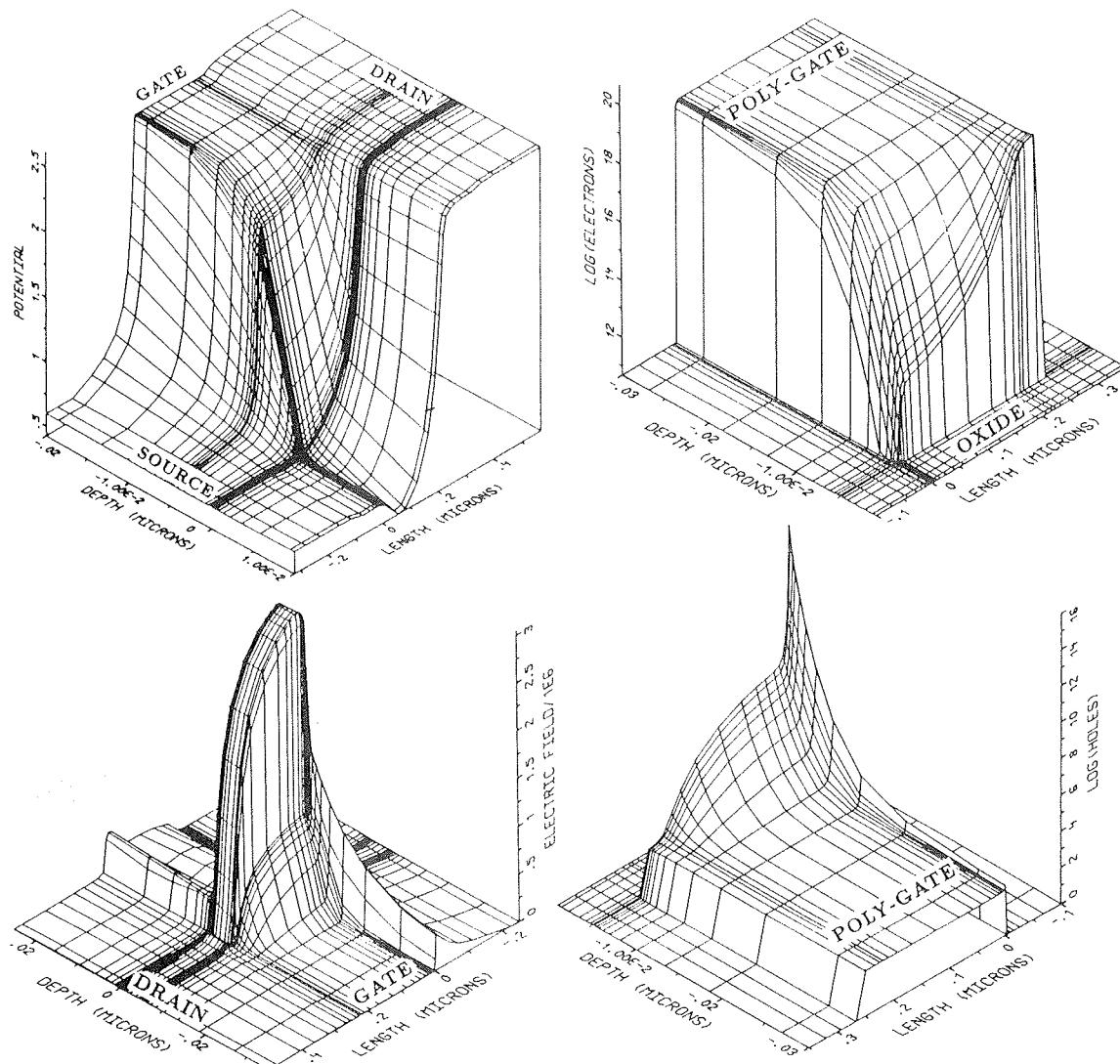


Figure 2: Potential, field, electron and hole distributions. N-gate / N-channel device: $t_{ox} = 5\text{nm}$, $L = 0.25\mu\text{m}$, $N_g = 10^{19}\text{cm}^{-3}$, $U_{DS} = 2\text{V}$, $U_{GS} = 2\text{V}$

$$p(\Psi) = N_v F_{1/2} \left\{ \frac{\Psi_G - \Psi + \Phi_{vf} + \delta E_v - \delta E_{vg}}{U_T} \right\}$$

where N_c , N_v are the effective density of states for conduction and valence band, and δE_c , δE_v are the local shift of the conduction and valence band due to band gap narrowing. The index G denotes the quantities at the gate/polysilicon contact (y_G at Fig.1.). It holds

$$\Phi_{fc} + \Phi_{vf} = -(E_{go} - \delta E_g),$$

where E_{go} is the ideal band gap, and δE_g is the total band gap narrowing. The quantities Φ_{fc} and Φ_{vf} can be calculated by

$$\Phi_{fc} = U_T F_{1/2}^{-1} (N_{gG}/N_c),$$

$$\Phi_{vf} = U_T F_{1/2}^{-1} (N_{gG}/N_v)$$

for N-type and P-type gates, respectively. N_g is the activated impurity concentration in the gate. The neutral majority carrier concentration (which equals the activated impurity concentration) is assumed at the gate

contact (usually silicide/polysilicon). The top gate potential with respect to the Fermi level in the source (boundary condition) is given by

$$\Psi_G = \Phi_{fc} - \delta E_{cg} + U_{GS} + (E_{co} - E_{io})$$

where U_{GS} is the terminal voltage and E_{co} , E_{io} denote the conduction band edge and the intrinsic level in the ideal silicon band. The previous equations account properly for a position dependent band gap narrowing, and ensure that the potential Ψ is continuous in the total simulation area (from y_1 until y_B - Fig.1). The Fermi integral $F_{1/2}$ and its inverse can be calculated both accurately and efficiently by analytical approximations⁽¹⁰⁾.

The strong influence of the charge at the polysilicon/oxide interface on the field penetration into the gate, and therefore on the flat-band and threshold voltage, has been demonstrated by a 1-D analytical model in reference 8. There is not much information about the nature of this charge in the literature. Since the polysilicon is deposited over oxide, it is believed that the gate/oxide interface is worse than the interface between thermally grown oxide and bulk-silicon. A positive total interface charge of order $\approx 10^{12} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ has been obtained experimentally in⁽¹¹⁾. The acceptor type interface traps have been speculated in⁽¹²⁾, and fixed charge, traps and dipole layer have been proposed for heavy doped gates in⁽¹³⁾. We have incorporated fixed oxide and interface trapped charge (with both donor and acceptor nature) in our simulations. The traps at the grain boundaries in the polysilicon have not been taken into account in the present model. If the doping is several times higher than the equivalent volume trap density in polysilicon N_{tvo} (surface trap density at grain boundary/grain size), the trapped charge is negligible compared to the space charge due to impurity ions. A value $N_{tvo} \approx 10^{18} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ has been reported for small grain size polysilicon⁽¹⁴⁾ and its references⁽¹⁵⁾. Note that no accurate experimental data are available about the grain size in gates within the first few extrinsic Debye length (max $\approx 30 \text{ nm}$) from the oxide.

3. Some results and discussion

The impact of the poly-gate depletion on the characteristics of thin oxide submicron MOSFETs is discussed next. Quarter- μm planar devices are analyzed. The devices have 5nm oxide thickness, threshold voltage $\pm 0.25 \text{ V}$, and are designed for room temperature operation. Multiple implanted source/drain profiles (Fig.1) are reconstructed from the data in literature^(e.g., 1, 3, 15, 16). For the P-gate device we assume that there is not boron penetration. Fig. 2 shows the distribution of the potential, field and electron and hole concentrations in the gate of the N-channel/N-gate device. Due to thin oxide, medium ionized impurity concentration at the gate/oxide interface (10^{19} cm^{-3}) and high gate bias (2V), a remarkable potential drop occurs in the gate. The gate-drive is reduced about 20% at the source channel-end. Note that for this device the inversion in the poly-gate takes place (beginning at the source channel-end) at $U_{GS} \approx 3.7 \text{ V}$,

leading to the recovery of the transconductance (experimental finding in⁽²⁾). The inversion in the poly-gate produces a recovery of the quasistatic C-V curve, too (obtained experimentally in^(2,3), and calculated analytically in⁽⁸⁾).

The threshold voltage and the potential drop in poly-gate at the threshold versus ionized impurity concentration near the gate/oxide interface N_g are shown for the P-gate/P-channel device in Fig.3. The charge at the gate/oxide interface Q_{go} (here assumed as fixed) has a strong influence on the voltage drop in the poly-gate and therefore on the threshold voltage. Assuming Q_{go} to be a positive charge, the voltage drop in the gate is increased for a P-gate/P-channel device, while in a N-gate/N-channel device a positive Q_{go} has a screening effect.

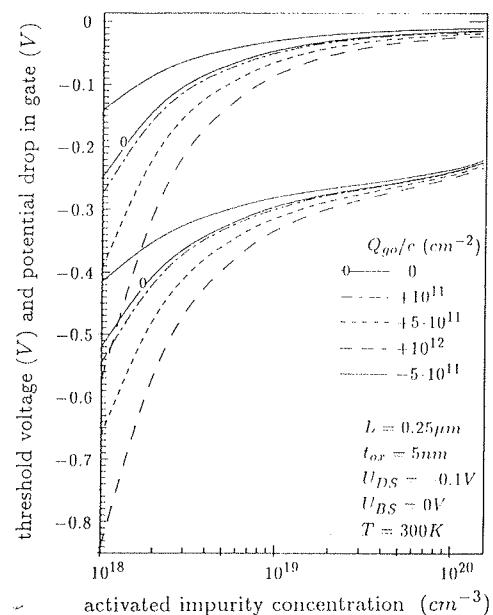


Figure 3: Threshold voltage of P-gate/P-channel device. Parameter Q_{go} is fixed charge density at gate / oxide interface.

The fall-off of the drain current in the saturation region with N_g as parameter is shown in Fig.4. For common values Q_{go} has a minor influence, and N_g is the main parameter in determination of the drain current degradation. In order to suppress totally the reduction of the gate drive, the activated impurity concentration near the gate/oxide interface must be at least $4 \cdot 10^{19} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ for the analyzed 5nm-oxide devices.

The relative ratio of the effective and the terminal gate-source voltage is given roughly by (assuming solely depletion in the gate)

$$\frac{2}{1 + \sqrt{1 + 2\epsilon_{ox}^2 U_{GS} / (\epsilon_{pg} \epsilon_{ox}^2 N_g)}}$$

where ϵ_{ox} and ϵ_{pg} are the permittivities in oxide and polysilicon-gate, respectively. Applying different scaling rules on t_{ox} and U_{GS} the poly-gate effect becomes more or less severe by miniaturization. E.g., for the device at Fig.4 the reduction of the current at the gate and drain

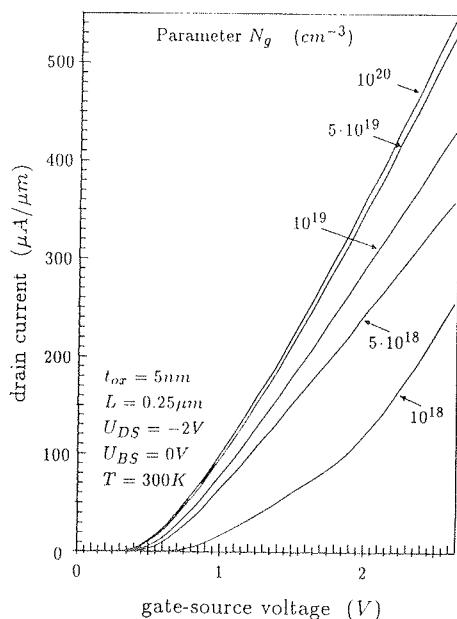


Figure 4: Transfer characteristics in the saturation for P-gate/P- channel device. The absolute values are shown.

supply voltage of - 2V is 20% at $N_g = 10^{19} \text{ cm}^{-3}$, while for a simulated 10nm-oxide (0.5μm) device the corresponding reduction was 12% at -5V. Note that the recent development shows a tendency to reduce the oxide thickness under the established 5nm limit, but to keep the supply voltage high: a 3.5nm-oxide subquarter-μm CMOS technology with 2V supply has recently been presented in⁽¹⁵⁾ (compared to 5nm-oxide quarter-μm device with 1V supply discussed in⁽¹⁶⁾).

Acknowledgement - Our work is considerably supported by the research laboratories of Digital Equipment Corporation at Hudson U.S.A.

References

- (1) C.Y.Wong, J.Y.-C.Sun, Y.Taur, C.S.Oh, R.Angelucci and B.Davari: Doping of N⁺ and P⁺ Polysilicon in a Dual-Gate CMOS Process, in IEDM-88 Tech. Dig. p.238.
- (2) C.-Y.Lu, J.M.Sung, H.C.Kirsch, S.J.Hillenius, T.E.Smith and L.Manchanda: Anomalous C- V Characteristics of Implanted Poly-MOS Structure in n⁺/p⁺ Dual-Gate CMOS Technology, IEEE Electron Device Letters 10(5) p.192, 1989.
- (3) R.A.Chapman, C.C.Wei, D.A.Bell, S.Aur, G.A.Brown and R.A.Haken: 0.5 Micron CMOS for High Performance at 3.3V, in IEDM- 88 Tech. Dig. p.52.
- (4) M.M.Mandurah, K.C.Saraswat and C.R.Helms: Dopant segregation in polycrystalline silicon, J. Appl. Phys. 51(11) p.5755, 1980.
- (5) Y.-C.J.Sun, R.Angelucci, C.Y.Wong, G.Scilla and E.Landi: Rapid Thermal Processing of Arsenic-Implanted Polysilicon on Very Thin Oxide, Proc. ESSDERC'88 Conf. (Journal de physique C4(9) p.401).

- (6) U.Schwalke,C.Mazure and F.Neppl: Redistribution of boron implanted into TaSi₂/poly-Si gates, Mat. Res. Soc. Symp. Proc. 106 p.187, 1988.
- C.Mazure, U.Schwalke, F.Neppl, Eichinger and M.Metzger: Influence of the fabrication conditions on the p⁺- TaSi₂/poly-Si gate quality, Proc. ESSDERC'88 Conf. (Journal de physique C4(9) p.401).

- (7) F.K.Baker, J.R.Pfister, T.C.Mele, H.-H.Tseng, Ph.J.Tobin, J.D.Hayden, C.D.Gunderson and L.C.Parrillo: The Influence of Fluorine on Threshold voltage Instabilities in P⁺ Polysilicon Gated P- Channel MOSFETs, in IEDM-88 Tech. Dig. p.443.
- A.J.Walker and P.H.Woerlee: The Use of Boron Doped Polysilicon in PMOS Devices, Proc. ESSDERC'88 Conf. p.29.

- (8) P.Habaš and S.Selberherr: On the effect of non-degenerate doping of polysilicon gate in thin oxide MOS-devices - Analytical Modeling, to be published in Solid-State Electronics.

- (9) P.Habaš and S.Selberherr: Numerical Simulation of MOS-Devices with Non-Degenerate Gate, in Proc. ESSDERC'90 Conf., Nottingham, Sept. 1990.

- (10) X.Aymerich-Humet, F.Serra-Mestres and J.Millan: An analytical approximation for the Fermi-Dirac integral F_{3/2}, Solid-State Electronics 24 (10) p.981, 1981.

- N.G.Nilsson: Empirical approximations for the Fermi energy in a semiconductor with parabolic bands, Appl. Phys. Lett. 33(7) p.653, 1978.

- (11) G.Yaron and D.Frohman-Bentchkowsky: Capacitance voltage characterization of poly Si-SiO₂-Si structures, Solid-State Electronics 23 p.443, 1980.

- (12) N.Lifshitz and S.Luryi: Influence of a Resistive Sublayer at the Polysilicon/Silicon Dioxide Interface on MOS Properties, IEEE Trans. on Electron Devices 30(7) p.833, 1983.

- (13) T.W.Hickmott and R.D.Isaac: Barrier heights at the polycrystalline silicon-SiO₂ interface, J. Appl. Phys. 52(5) p.3464, 1981.

- (14) D.M.Petković: Effect of grain size on completely doped grains in doped polycrystalline silicon thin films, Proc. of MIEL'89 Conf.Niš, Elsevier Advanced Technology, p.209, 1989.

- (15) Y.Okazaki, T.Kobayashi, M.Miyake, T.Matsuda, K.Sakuma, Y.Kawai, M.Takahashi and K.Kanisawa: High-Performance Sub-quarter- Micrometer Gate CMOS Technology, IEEE Electron Device Letters 11(4) p.134, 1990.

- (16) G.Baccarani, M.R.Wordeman, R.H.Dennard: Generalized Scaling Theory and Its Application to 1/4 Micrometer MOSFET Design, IEEE Trans. on Electron Devices ED-31(4) p.452, 1984.

Predrag Habas^{2),1)}
and Siegfried Selberherr²⁾

1) on leave from Department of
Electrical Engineering
Faculty of Technical Sciences,
University of Novi Sad
V. Vlahovića 3, 21000 Novi Sad,
Yugoslavia.

2) Institute for Microelectronics
Technical University Vienna
Gußhausstrasse 27-29, 1040 Vienna,
Austria.

Prispelo: 18.10.90. Sprejeto: 20.11.90.

TWO-DIMENSIONAL MODELING OF REVERSE BIASED PN STRUCTURES

Dejan Križaj, Slavko Amon

KEY WORDS: semiconductor devices, 2D modeling, pn structure termination, numerical modeling, computer aided modeling, computer program

ABSTRACT: The paper presents a program for two-dimensional modeling of reverse biased pn structures. The analysis is simplified with zero-current approximation that allows solving the Poisson equation only. Breakdown voltage is calculated with the ionization integral. The program includes the possibility of guard-ring and field-plate junction termination modeling.

MODELIRANJE ZAPORNIH LASNOSTI PN STRUKTUR

KLJUČNE BESEDE: polprevodniški elementi, 2D modeliranje, zaključitve pn spojev, numerično modeliranje, računalniško modeliranje, računalniški program

VSEBINA: V delu je opisan program za dvodimenzionalno modeliranje zapornih lastnosti pn struktur. Analiza je zato poenostavljena z uvedbo aproksimacije ničelnega toka, kar omogoča reševanje samo Poissonove enačbe, prebojne napetosti pa so določene z rešitvijo integrala ionizacije. Program omogoča poleg simulacij pn struktur tudi modeliranje zaključitvenih tehnik pn spoja z zaščitnim obročem (guard-ring) ali s kontaktom preko oksida (field-plate).

Glossary of symbols:

ψ	electric potential
Δ	Laplace operator
q	elementary charge
ϵ	permittivity
n	free electron concentration
p	free hole concentration
C	net doping concentration
n_i	intrinsic carrier concentration
ϕ_n, ϕ_p	electron and hole quasifermi potential
U_t	thermal voltage
h, k	lateral and vertical distance between two mesh points

1. INTRODUCTION

The limitations of analytical semiconductor device modeling have led to numerical modeling with the use of computers. The growing speed and affordability of computers has made computer aided device modeling accessible to a wide spectrum of users.

The system of three semiconductor equations (Poisson's and two continuity eq.) that needs to be solved can be very large. For example, on a mesh of 100x100 points, 3x10000 mutually dependent nonlinear equations need to be solved. In the matrix notation $\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$ the matrix \mathbf{A} has 30000 rows and columns. Solving such a system of equations is time consuming and numerically exacting and therefore still an interesting problem not only for researchers in microelectronics area but also for

mathematicians, physics and computer experts. Sometimes we are interested in physical and electrical properties of precisely determined structures and we do not need a general sophisticated program that would be capable of arbitrary semiconductor device modeling. In this case some admissible simplifications can be made such as neglecting minority carriers in MOS structure analysis or solving only Poisson equation for reverse biased structure modeling. The last method is most suitable for planar junction breakdown modeling because otherwise (taking into account all three semiconductor equations) the system of three equations is strongly coupled. Therefore more complicated solution algorithms are needed.

The program developed in the Laboratory for Semiconductor Devices at the Faculty of Electrical and Computer Engineering in Ljubljana allows various types of two dimensional (2D) reverse biased planar structure modeling. If we solve only the Poisson equation, the breakdown properties should be determined through the ionization integral calculation.

2. NUMERICAL MODELING OF REVERSE BIASED JUNCTIONS

Assuming there is no current flow through the reverse biased structure (zero current approximation) the system of three semiconductor equations can be reduced to only one - Poisson equation

$$\Delta\psi = \frac{q}{\epsilon} \cdot (n - p - C) \quad (1)$$

Besides it is possible to neglect electron and hole concentrations in the depletion layer, but in this case, depletion layer edges should be determined iteratively^{2/}. The following approach, used also in our program, is to consider quasifermi potentials constant through the entire structure and to express free carrier concentrations as a function of varying potential and constant quasifermi potential

$$n = n_i \cdot e^{\frac{\Psi - \Phi_n}{U_t}} \quad (2)$$

$$p = n_i \cdot e^{\frac{\Phi_p - \Psi}{U_t}} \quad (3)$$

There are many ways to solve the discretized system of equations involved. The most common are Newton's method or some kind of relaxation method (SOR). In our approach, equation (1) is locally linearized and the resulting system is solved with the Gauss-Seidel relaxation (or over relaxation) method. Since we perform relaxation on a linearized system of equations the method can be named Gauss-Seidel-Newton relaxation. The potential value in point i,j in the next iteration step $k+1$ is (in program code these equations are scaled)

$$\psi_{i,j}^{k+1} = \psi_{i,j}^k - \frac{F_{i,j}(\psi^k)}{F_{i,i}(\psi^k)} \quad (4)$$

where (5)

$$F_{i,j}(\psi^k) = \Delta\psi_{i,j}^k - \frac{q}{\varepsilon} \cdot \left(n_i \cdot e^{\frac{\psi_{i,j}^k - \varphi_n}{u_t}} - n_i \cdot e^{\frac{\varphi_p - \psi_{i,j}^k}{u_t}} - c_{i,j} \right)$$

and (6)

$$F_{ij}^+(\psi^k) = - \left\{ \frac{2}{h^2} + \frac{2}{k^2} \right\} - \frac{q}{\varepsilon} \cdot \frac{n_i}{u_t} \cdot \left(e^{\frac{\psi_{i,j}^k - \varphi_n}{u_t}} + e^{\frac{\varphi_p - \psi_{i,j}^k}{u_t}} \right)$$

$\Delta\psi_{ij}^k$ is approximated on a rectangle grid (fig.1) by the 5-point finite difference equation

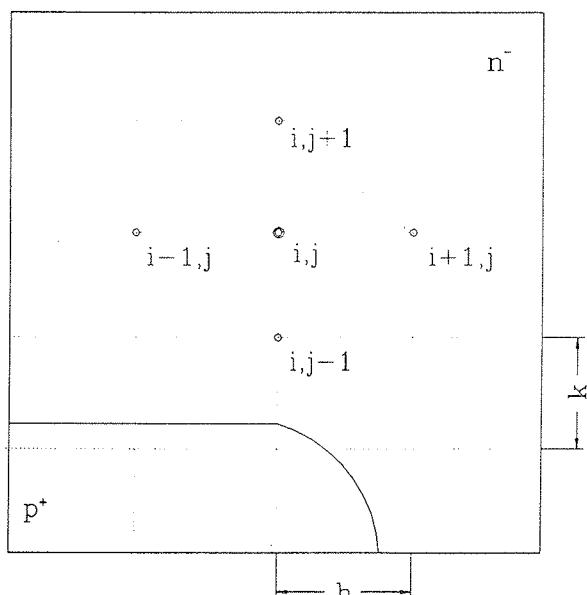


Fig. 1: Numbering of points on a rectangular grid

$$\Delta \Psi_{ij}^k = \frac{1}{h^2} \left\{ \Psi_{i+1,j} + \Psi_{i-1,j} \right\} - \left\{ \frac{2}{h^2} + \frac{2}{k^2} \right\} \cdot \Psi_{ij} + \frac{1}{k^2} \cdot \left\{ \Psi_{i,j+1} + \Psi_{i,j-1} \right\}$$

To reduce further the solution time i.e. time needed to solve the system of equations to predetermined accuracy, the multigrid method^[4] is applied.

The program written in Pascal is basically developed for PC AT computers but with minor changes it can be transferred to VAX computers (not the graphics). For easier handling, menu items are used (fig.2) and an additional iteration menu (fig.3) allows control over intermediate results (specially important in the development stage). Representation of the results can be graphical (3D graphs or equipotential, field,.., lines) or numerical (tables). The program computes potential values in mesh points. Besides, electrical field, electron and hole concentrations, charge density and ionization integral can be evaluated. The doping profile can be abrupt, linear or defined with a gaussian or erfc function with optional radius of curvature (lateral diffusion).

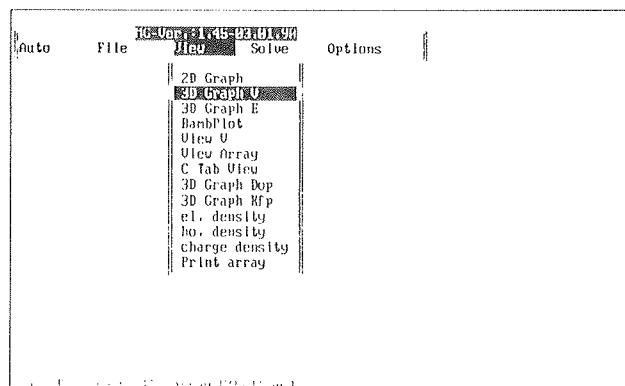


Fig. 2: Main menu items

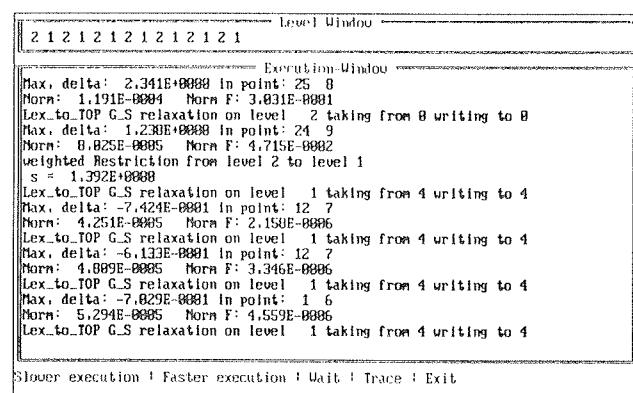


Fig. 3: Iteration menu

3. MODELING EXAMPLES

As an modeling example p⁺n structure with substrate concentration $5 \cdot 10^{14} \text{ cm}^{-3}$, gaussian doping profile with surface concentration $2 \cdot 10^{18} \text{ cm}^{-3}$, junction depth 8 μm and lateral diffusion 70% of the vertical one, is analyzed (fig.4). For reverse bias 208V (breakdown voltage ob-

tained with ionization parameters from⁵⁾ the potential and field distributions are shown in fig. 5 and 6 respectively. Breakdown is a consequence of the high electric field at the junction curvature (field crowding effect). Spreading the depletion layer laterally would reduce the junction curvature effect and thus raise the breakdown voltage. This can be achieved with various junction termination techniques among which guard-ring and field-plate are the most common ones.

The next example is a guard-ring structure (fig.7) where the ring potential is floating (not fixed) and depends on the applied reverse voltage. Reverse current flow into the ring needs to come out (of the ring) at one point and there the ring should be slightly forward biased³⁾. According to this, the quasifermi potential of the ring should be iteratively changed until the upper conditions are met.

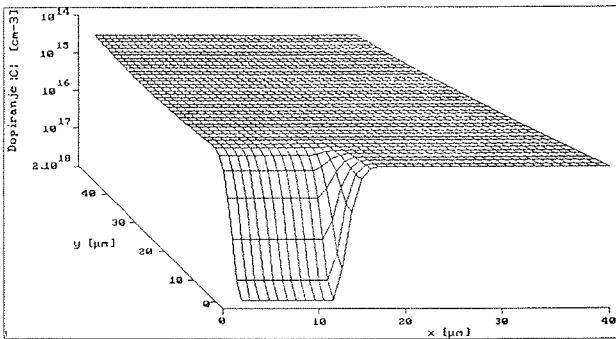


Fig. 4: Doping profile of a simulated p^+ n structure

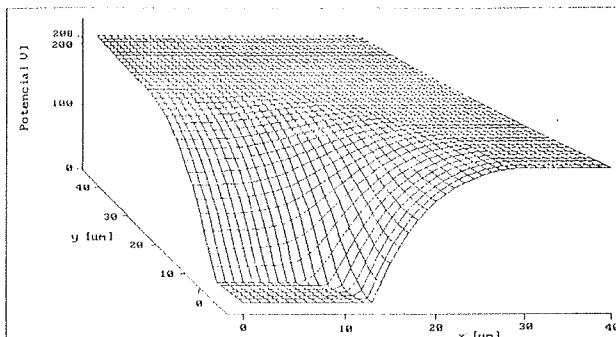


Fig. 5: Potential distribution of a simulated p^+ n structure

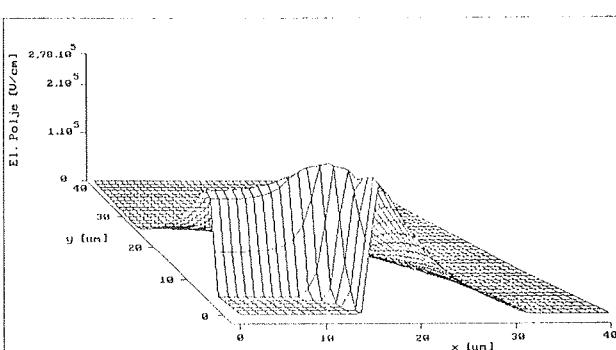


Fig. 6: Field distribution of a simulated p^+ n structure

For the guard-ring structure with a 10 μm distance between ring and contact junction the calculated potential and field distribution are shown in fig. 8 and 9 respectively.

Further development of the program demonstrated also a possibility to model field-plate (FP) structure (fig.10) without solving the Laplace equation in the oxide. As an example FP structure simulation with substrate concentration $5 \cdot 10^{14} \text{ cm}^{-3}$, junction depth 15 μm, oxide thickness 2.6 μm and the FP edge at 51.75 μm was performed. Resulting potential and field distributions are shown in fig. 11 and 12 .

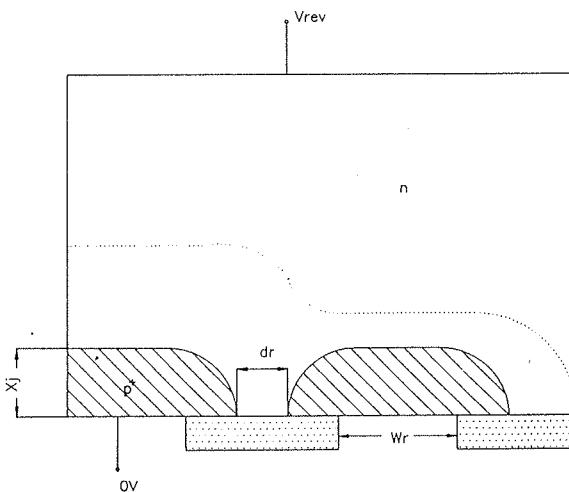


Fig. 7: Guard ring structure

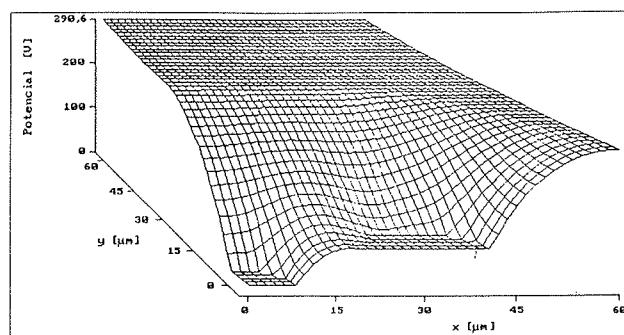


Fig. 8: Potential distribution of a simulated guard ring structure

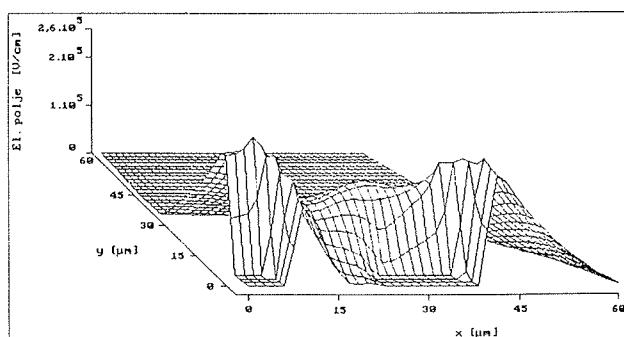


Fig. 9: Field distribution of a simulated guard ring structure

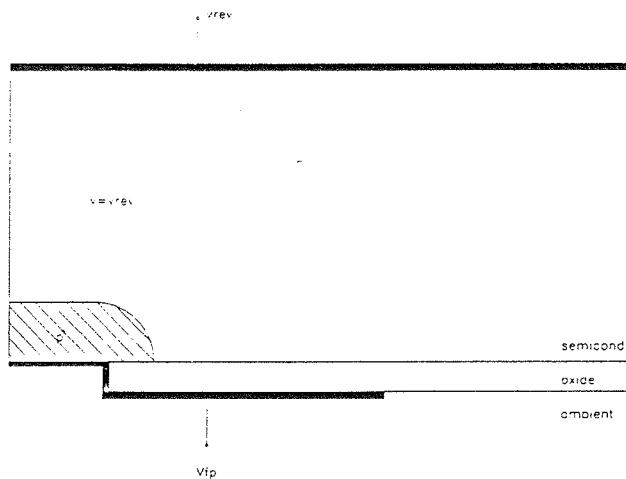


Fig. 10: Field-plate structure

4. CONCLUSIONS

In the paper a possibility of reverse biased semiconductor structure simulation with solving Poisson equation only is demonstrated. The program written for this purpose is capable of 2D planar structure breakdown modeling and modeling of guard-ring and field-plate junction termination techniques.

Some basic advantages and deficiencies of the resulting program are :

a.) advantages: - reduced number of equations by a factor of three - reduced convergence problems - reduced time consumption due to multigrid method - modeling runs also on a PC AT computer - menu-items for easier handling - 2D, 3D and tabellar result presentation - possibility of intermediate result and iteration control - guard-ring and field-plate termination modeling

b.) deficiencies: - simplified physical model - maximum 49x49 mesh points (for PC AT, only) - limitation to reverse biased structures - lack of current analysis due to zero current approximation - rectangular structure simulation only

Some more details on the program can be found elsewhere^{6,7,8}.

References:

/1/ S.Selberher,A.Schitz,H.W.Potz: MINIMOS- A two dimensional MOS transistor Analyser; IEEE Trans.E.D., Vol.27, p.1540, august 1980.

/2/ S.Colac,E.H.Stupp: Reverse Avalanche Breakdown in Gated Diodes; Sol.St.Electr., Vol.23, pp.467-472, 1980.

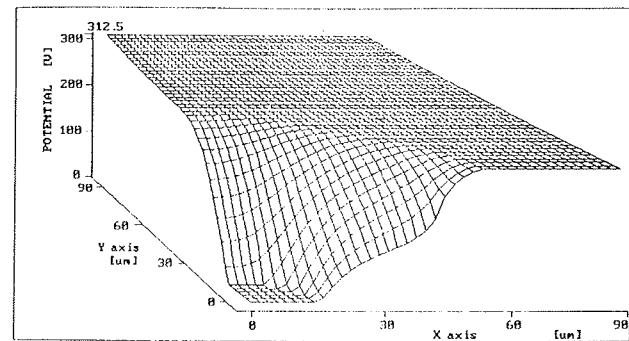


Fig. 11: Potential distribution of a simulated field-plate structure

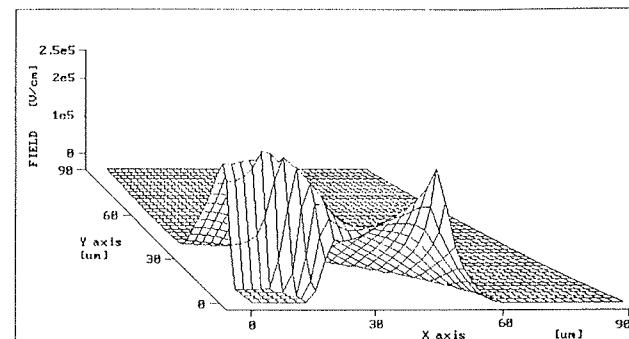


Fig. 12: Field distribution of a simulated field-plate structure

/3/ S.Yasuda,T.Yonezawa: High-voltage planar junction with a field-limiting ring, Sol.St.Electr., Vol.25, pp.423-427, 1982.

/4/ W.Hackbusch: Multigrid method and applications, Springer-Verlag, 1985.

/5/ R. Van Overstraeten,H.De Mann: Measurement of the ionization rates in diffused silicon p-n junctions, Sol.St.Electron., Vol.13, pp.583-609, 1970.

/6/ D.Križaj, D.Reichmann,S.Amon: Multigrid Method for reverse biased semiconductor simulation in two dimensions; MIEL 90, Ljubljana, 1990.

/7/ D.Križaj, S.Amon: 2D Modeliranje preboja v planarnem pn spoju; ETAN 90, Zagreb, 1990.

/8/ D.Križaj,S.Amon,U.Aljančić: Modeliranje prebojnih lastnosti planarnih struktur; v pripravi

Dejan Križaj, dipl.ing.
prof.dr. Slavko Amon, dipl.ing.
Fakulteta za elektrotehniko in računalništvo
Tržaška 25, 61000 Ljubljana

Prispelo: 23.10.90

Sprejeto: 12.11.90

MODELIRANJE MOSFET TRANZISTORJEV ZA PROGRAM SPICE

F. Mihalič, M. Milanović, K. Jezernik

KLJUČNE BESEDE: močnostni stiskalni tranzistorji, MOSFET, računalniško modeliranje, simulacija, simulacijski program, SPICE, algoritmi

POVZETEK: Prikazali bomo postopek izračuna bistvenih karakterističnih parametrov za model MOSFET tranzistorja. Na podlagi statičnih karakteristik in ostalih podatkov iz kataloga izračunamo potrebne podatke. Tako dobljen model uporabimo v simulacijskem programu SPICE. Rezultate na koncu primerjamo s tistimi iz kataloga.

MODELLING MOSFET TRANSISTORS WITH SPICE PROGRAM

KEY WORDS: switching power transistors, MOSFET, computer aided modeling, simulation, simulation program, SPICE, algorithms

ABSTRACT: The algorithm for the calculation of the important characteristic parameters of the MOSFET transistor model is described. With help of the parameters from data sheet the needed pieces of the informations are found out. Such a model is used in the simulation program SPICE. The results are compared and verified with those from data sheet.

1. UVOD

Močnostni MOSFET tranzistorji nam poenostavljajo gradnjo elektronskih vezij, saj so to napetostno krmiljeni elementi in zahtevajo zelo majhen konstanten tok iz krmilnega vezja. Preklopni časi so krajši od 100ns, kar pomeni zelo nizke stikalne izgube. Za razliko od bipolarnih tranzistorjev nimajo drugega preboja nosilcev (second breakdown), pa tudi temperaturna stabilnost ojačanja in časovnih odzivov je izredna.

Simulacijski program SPICE je primeren in uporaben za simulacijo in analizo elektronskih vezij. Ker pa je pripadajoča knjižnica elementov zelo skopa, kaže naslednji prispevek postopek izračuna pomembnih parametrov za model MOSFET tranzistorja.

2. MODEL MOSFET TRANZISTORJA

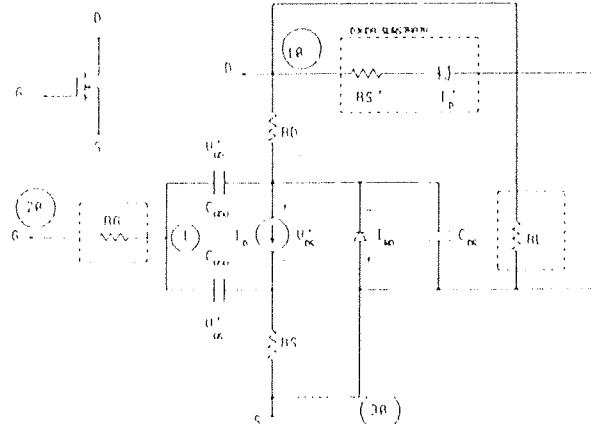
Statično prevodno karakteristiko modela MOSFET-a v grobem določata nelinearni tokovni vir I_D in parazitna upornost izvora, RS . Razlikujemo tri različna področja delovanja. Modelne enačbe za tokovni vir I_D in pogoji delovanja v vsakem področju so naslednji:

I. Področje odklopljenosti (Cutoff Region):

$$V'_{GS} \leq V_T \text{ in } V'_{GD} \leq V_T : \\ I_D = 0 \quad (1)$$

II. Ohmsko področje (Ohmic Region):

$$V'_{GS} \geq V_T \text{ in } V'_{GD} \geq V_T : \\ I_D = K_P V'_{DS} \left\{ (V'_{GS} - V_T) - \frac{V'_{DS}}{2} \right\} \cdot (1 + \lambda V'_{DS}) \quad (2)$$



Slika 1: SPICE model MOSFET-a.

III. Področje nasičenja (Pinch off Region):

$$V'_{GS} \geq V_T \text{ in } V'_{GD} \leq V_T :$$

$$I_D = \frac{K_P}{2} (V'_{GS} - V_T)^2 \cdot (1 + \lambda V'_{DS}) \quad (3)$$

Kjer so:

V_T - pragovna napetost

K_P - parameter transkonduktance

λ - modulacijski parameter dolžine kanala

V splošnem je pragovna napetost V_T funkcija napetosti V_{BS} . Za HEXFET tranzistorje to ne velja dokler je $V_{BS} \equiv 0$.

V prvem področju delovanja ($V_{DS} > 0$) velja $I'_D + I_{BD} \equiv I_S + I'_S$ kar znaša 10^{-11} A za tipičen HEXFET. Dokler je ta tok zanemarljivo majhen, je upor RL na sliki 1 dimenzioniran tako, da prevaja končen izklopni tok v FET-u. V

drugem in tretjem področju je tok skozi RL zanemarljiv v primerjavi s tokom I_D .

Parazitna upornost RS na sliki 1 ima pomembno vlogo v modelu močnostnih MOSFET-ov: povratna upornost teži k linearizaciji karakteristike ponora pri visokih tokovih.

Vsota parazitnih upornosti RD in RS je spodnja meja najnižje vklopne upornosti FET-a. Vklopna upornost se približa tej limiti, ko gre $V_{GS} \Rightarrow \infty$. Če izločimo diodo substrata, je njegova upornost v inverznom področju zajeta v RD. Skratka, nemogoče je izbrati upornost RD tako, da bi ohranili dobre razmere v obeh smereh prevajanja: prevodni in inverzni. Z zunanjim diodom je inverzna upornost substrata $\approx RS'$, ob pogoju, da je $RS' \ll RD$ - kar pa velja za tipične HEXFET tranzistorje. Če izločimo upornost substrata RS' , opisuje karakteristiko zunanje diode enačba (4):

$$I'_D = I'_S (e^{V'_D/0.026N} - 1) \quad (4)$$

kjer je I'_S = tok nasičenja inverzne diode $\approx 10^{-11}$ in $N=1$. Eناčba, ki opisuje tok skozi vgrajeno diodo - I_{BD} se glasi:

$$I_{BD} = I_S (e^{V_{SD}/0.026} - 1)$$

Ta komponenta postane z zunanjim diodom odvečna. Ker pa je ne moremo popolnoma izločiti iz modela, minimiziramo njen vpliv z izbiro toka $I_S \ll I'_S$.

Parazitna upornost vrat RG nima vpliva na statične lastnosti elementa, določa pa spodnjo mejo hitrosti polnjenga in praznjenja parazitnih kapacitivnosti elementa. Skratka, ima pomembno vlogo pri določanju vklopne in izklopne zakasnitve.

Kapacitivnost med vrti in kanalom predstavimo z dve delnimi kapacitivnostima: CGSO in CGDO. V SPICE modelu sta obe kapacitivnosti izbrani konstantni. Kapacitivnost spoja med ponorom in substratom - CDS je podana z:

$$CDS = \frac{CBD}{(1 + V_{DS}/PB)^{1/2}} \quad (5)$$

Pri tem je:

CBD = vrednost CDS pri $V_{DS} = 0$ in

PB = potencial spoja ≈ 1 V.

2.1. IZRAČUN PARAMETROV MODELA MOSFET -a

Ogledali si bomo izračun bistvenih parametrov SPICE modela za močnostne MOSFET-e. Za zgled je izbran IRF330. Glede na sliko 1 so napetost V_{GS} in V_{DS} oz. V_{GS} in V_{DS} ter tok I_D povezani s Kirchoffovim zakonom:

$$V_{GS} = V'_{GS} + I_D RS \quad (6)$$

$$V_{DS} = V'_{DS} + I_D (RS + RD) \quad (7)$$

Če vstavimo ti dve enačbi v en. (3) in (2), dobimo odvisnost toka za področje nasičenja:

$$I_D = \frac{K_P}{2} (V_{GS} - V_T - I_D RS)^2 \cdot \{1 + \lambda \{V_{DS} - I_D (RS + RD)\}\} \quad (8)$$

Za področje prevajanja pa dobimo:

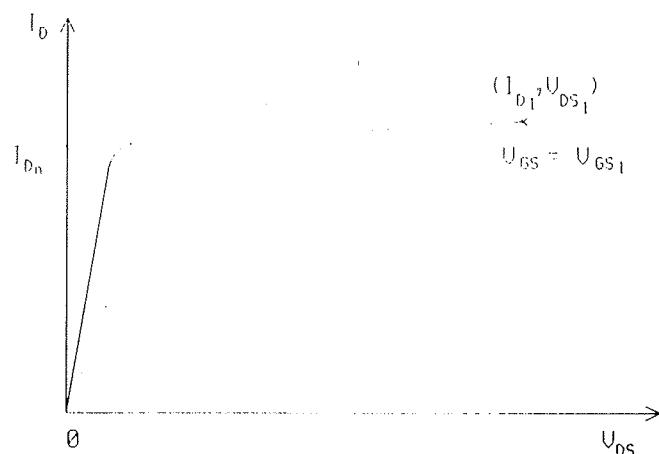
$$I_D = K_P \{V_{DS} - I_D (RS + RD)\} \cdot \left\{ (V_{GS} - V_T - I_D RS) - \frac{\{V_{DS} - I_D (RS + RD)\}}{2} \right\} \quad (9)$$

V enačbi (8) lahko zanemarimo:

$$\lambda \{V_{DS} - I_D (RS + RD)\} \ll 1.$$

A.) IZRAČUN λ

Parameter modulacije dolžine kanala λ je določen z najvišjo tokovno krivuljo I_D statične karakteristike (glej sliko 2).



Slika 2: Izračun λ

Glede na sliko 2 lahko aproksimiramo na krivulji $V_{GS} = V_{GS1}$ točko I_D0 . Tudi druga točka (I_D1, V_{DS1}) skrajno desno na krivulji $V_{GS} = V_{GS1}$ je ravno tako izbrana. Če vstavimo ti dve točki v en. (8), dobimo:

$$\lambda \equiv \frac{I_D1 - I_D0}{I_D0 V_{DS1}} \quad (10)$$

Ta rezultat bazira na približkih, ki so veljavni za vsak realni element:

$$V_{DS1} \gg I_D0 (RS + RD)$$

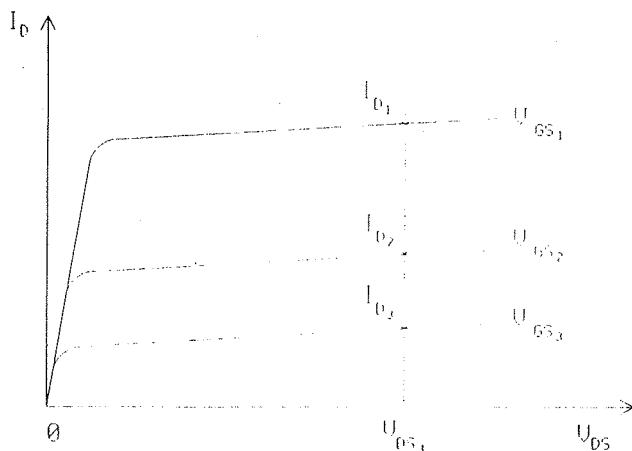
$$\lambda I_D0 (RS + RD) \ll 1$$

$$(V_{GS1} - V_T - I_D0 RS)^2 \approx (V_{GS1} - V_T - I_D1 RS)^2$$

Za izbran tranzistor IRF330 je $I_D1 \approx I_D0$ in zato je $\lambda \approx 0$. Če je vpliv parametra λ kritičen, izvedemo meritve podatkov za izračun.

B.) IZRAČUN K_P , V_T IN RS

Parametre K_P , V_T in RS določimo iz treh točk v področju nasičenja I_D karakteristike. Iz slike 3 je razvidno, da je prva točka (I_D1, V_{DS1}) izbrana pri najvišjem toku, ko je $V_{GS} = V_{GS1}$. Druga točka (I_D2, V_{DS2}) je locirana na drugi najvišji krivulji pri $V_{GS} = V_{GS2}$ in tretja točka na tretji najvišji krivulji pri $V_{GS} = V_{GS3}$.



Slika 3: Izbera treh točk

Za smiselno numerično natančnost izberemo I_{D3} med 10% in 30% toka I_{D1} , tok I_{D2} pa naj bo na sredi med I_{D1} in I_{D3} . Omeniti je treba še, da je vrednost $V_{DS} = V_{DS1}$ enaka za vse tri točke in povsod mora veljati: $V_{DS1} \gg I_D (RS + RD)$. Če vstavimo te tri točke v enačbo (8), dobimo:

$$I_{D1} = \frac{K_P}{2} (V_{GS1} - V_T - I_{D1} RS)^2 \cdot (1 + \lambda V_{DS1}) \quad (11a)$$

$$I_{D2} = \frac{K_P}{2} (V_{GS2} - V_T - I_{D2} RS)^2 \cdot (1 + \lambda V_{DS1}) \quad (11b)$$

$$I_{D3} = \frac{K_P}{2} (V_{GS3} - V_T - I_{D3} RS)^2 \cdot (1 + \lambda V_{DS1}) \quad (11c)$$

Parametra K_P in λ izločimo z delitvijo enačbe (11a) z (11b) in (11a) z enačbo (11c), da dobimo dve enačbi in dve neznanki - V_T in RS :

$$a = \left(\frac{I_{D1}}{I_{D2}} \right)^{1/2} = \frac{V_{GS1} - V_T - I_{D1} RS}{V_{GS2} - V_T - I_{D2} RS} \quad (12a)$$

$$b = \left(\frac{I_{D1}}{I_{D3}} \right)^{1/2} = \frac{V_{GS1} - V_T - I_{D1} RS}{V_{GS3} - V_T - I_{D3} RS} \quad (12b)$$

Iz teh dveh enačb izločimo RS in dobimo:

$$V_T = \frac{V_{GS1}(1/a - 1/b) - V_{GS2}a(1 - 1/b) + V_{GS3}b(1 - 1/a)}{1/a - 1/b - a(1 - 1/b) + b(1 - 1/a)} \quad (13)$$

RS dobimo s preureditvijo enačbe (12a):

$$RS = \frac{V_{GS1} - a V_{GS2} - V_T(1 - a)}{I_{D1}(1 - 1/a)} \quad (\Omega) \quad (14)$$

In na koncu določimo še K_P iz enačbe (11a):

$$K_P = \frac{2I_{D1}}{(V_{GS1} - V_T - I_{D1} RS)^2 \cdot (1 + \lambda V_{DS1})} \quad (A/V^2) \quad (15)$$

C.) IZRAČUN RD

Parameter RD je določen iz vklopne upornosti $R_{DS(on)}$, ki določa strmino karakteristike ponora v vklopнем področju. Teoretično je pri $V_{DS}=0$ ta odvisnost podana z enačbo (16):

$$R_{DS(on)} = RD + RS + \frac{1}{K_P(V_{GS} - V_i)} \quad (\Omega) \quad (16)$$

D.) IZRAČUN RL

Parameter RL je določen z enačbo (17):

$$RL = \frac{V_{DS(max)}}{I_{DSS}} ; \text{kjer je } I_{DSS} = \text{tok } I_D \text{ pri } V_{GS} = 0. \quad (17)$$

E.) IZRAČUN I's, N, RS' IN Is

V aplikacijah, kjer močnostni MOSFET tranzistor ne deluje v inverznom področju ($V_{DS} < 0$), teh parametrov ni potrebno podati. Za delovanje v inverznom režimu pa so ti parametri definirani takole - napetost na diodi (če izločimo RS') opisuje enačba (18):

$$V'D = 0.026N \ln \frac{I'subD}{I's} \quad (18)$$

Če izberemo $N=1$ in $I's=10^{-11}$, dobimo padec napetosti $V'D = 0.478$ V pri $I'D = 1$ mA. Če izhajamo iz eksperimentalnih rezultatov, je to tipična inverzna napetost za večina HEXFET tranzistorjev pri tako malem toku, ko je ohmski padec napetosti zanemarljiv. Skratka, ta dva parametra izračunamo, ne pa izmerimo.

Upornost RS' je določena iz maksimalnega toka v inverzni smeri I'_D in padca napetosti na diodi V_{SD} . Iz enačbe (18) izračunamo $V'D$ in nato še:

$$RS' = \frac{V_{SD} - V'D}{I'_D} \quad (\Omega) \quad (19)$$

Tok I_{BD} predpostavimo veliko manjši kot I'_D , če sta izpolnjena naslednja pogoja:

$$I_S > I's \text{ in } RD > RS'$$

Prva neenačba je izpolnjena z izbiro $I_S = 10^{-15}$ A, druga pa prav tako za vrednosti RD in RS' pri IRF330 (če izberemo za tok I_S prenizko vrednost, lahko to privede do povečanja časa računanja). Za uporabljene vrednosti lahko pokažemo, da je tok $I_{BD} \approx 1$ A pri $I'_D \approx 20$ A - drugače povedano, vgrajena dioda nosi le okoli 5% celotnega inverznega toka 21 A. Pri nižjih vrednostih tokov ta odstotek naraste in pri višjih pada.

V kritičnem področju delovanja podamo še prehodno časovno konstanto TT v modelu diode, drugače pa ima model diode zanemarljiv čas obnovitve nosilcev ob izklopu.

F.) IZRAČUN CGSO , CGDO , CBD IN N

Kapacitivnosti CGSO, CGDO in CBD lahko določimo iz vhodne, prehodne in izhodne kapacitivnosti. Le - te so označene v katalogu z C_{iss} , C_{rss} in C_{oss} . Pri določeni napetosti določimo iskane kapacitivnosti iz naslednjih povezav:

$$\begin{aligned} CGDO &= C_{rss} \\ CGSO &= C_{iss} - C_{rss} \\ CDS &= C_{oss} - C_{rss} \\ CBD \text{ pa določimo iz en. (5) pri } V_{DS} &= 25 \text{ V.} \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

Za tipične HEXFET tranzistorje je CGSO približno konstantna, medtem ko pa CGDO z napetostjo pada. Kljub temu pa sta oba parametra vzeta kot konstantna v SPICE modelu. Odstopanja lahko zajamemo na dva načina:

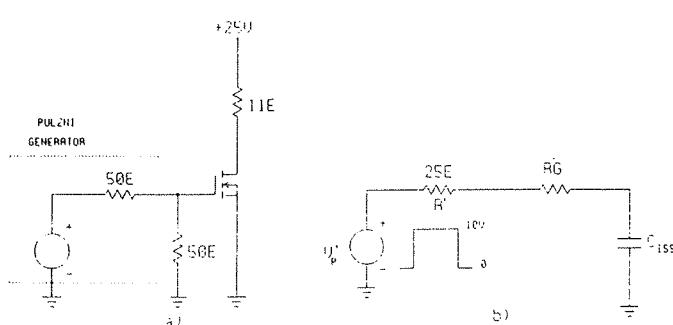
a) Uporabimo povprečno vrednost CGDO v delovnem območju. Ta približek pomeni, da bomo z modelom simulirali povprečne časovne zakasnitve, ne pa točne vrednosti prehodnih pojavov.

b) Dodamo zunanj diodo med vrata in ponor. Kapacitivnost p-n spoja te diode uporabimo za simulacijo nelinearne kapacitivnosti CGDO. Obenem so spremenjeni tudi ostali parametri, tako da teče ves čas zanemarljiv tok skozi diodo. Če uporabimo za $I_S = 10^{-15}$ A in $N = 1000$, teče skozi diodo tok $1\mu\text{A}$, ko je napetost $V_{GD} = +538\text{V}$. Ta tok pada za faktor 10 na vsakih 60V.

Ugotovimo lahko, da izbira konstantne vrednosti za CGDO daje tesnejšo povezanost simulacij in podatkov iz kataloga v celotnem področju.

G.) IZRAČUN RG

Pri vsakem močnostnem MOSFET tranzistorju nastopata vklopni čas zakasnitve (turn-on delay) in izklopni čas zakasnitve (turn-off delay). Za razlogo si oglejmo vezje na sliki 4a. Ekvivalentno vezje na vhodni strani pa prikazuje slika 4b.



Slika 4: a) Vezje za testiranje preklopnih časov.
b) Ekvivalentno vezje na vhodni strani.

Pri tem sta:

$$R' \approx \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \quad \text{in} \quad V'_p \approx \frac{V_p R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \quad (21)$$

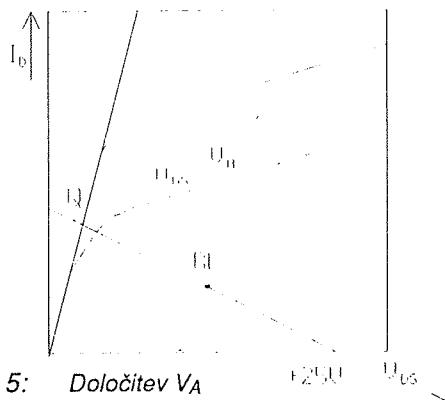
Vhodni model velja aproksimativno za zaporno področje in področje vklopa. Če je FET izklopljen in nastopi na vratih pulz $V'_p = +10\text{V}$, tok I_D ne steče, dokler se C_{iss} ne napolni na napetost V_T . Ta čas polnjenja določa vklopno zakasnitev, $t_{d(on)}$:

$$t_{d(on)} = (R_{G1} + R') C_{iss} \ln \left\{ \frac{10}{10 - V_T} \right\} \quad (22)$$

Vrednost R izračunamo iz tega za C_{iss} pri $V_{DS} = 25\text{V}$.

Zakasnitev izklopa pa določimo s postavitvijo delovne točke na statično karakteristiko MOSFET-a. Presečišče delovne premice s krivuljo prevajanja je vklopna delovna

točka za FET. Z interpolacijo napetosti vrat (V_{GS}), ki sekajo delovno točko, dobimo mejno vrednost napetosti vrat med prevodnim področjem in področjem nasičenja. Imenujmo to mejno vrednost napetosti V_A (slika 5).



Slika 5: Določitev V_A

Če se vhodna napetost skokoma spremeni z V'_p na 0V , se tok I_D ne more zmanjšati naenkrat, dokler se kapacitivnost C_{iss} ne sprazni z začetne vrednosti 10V na vrednost V_A . Ta čas praznjenja določa zakasnitev izklopa in ga lahko izračunamo iz en. (23):

$$t_{d(off)} = (R_{G2} + R') C_{iss} \ln \left\{ \frac{10}{10 - V_A} \right\} \quad (23)$$

Za SPICE model je vrednost parametra RG:

$$RG = \frac{R_{G1} + R_{G2}}{2} \quad (24)$$

Vrednost RG, ki je uporabljen v modelu, je povprečje vrednosti izračunane iz obeh enačb. Opozorimo še, da poenostavljen model na sliki 4b ni veljaven med časom naraščanja in padanja prehodnega pojava, dokler je element v področju nasičenja in Millerjev efekt kapacitivnosti ni zanemarljiv.

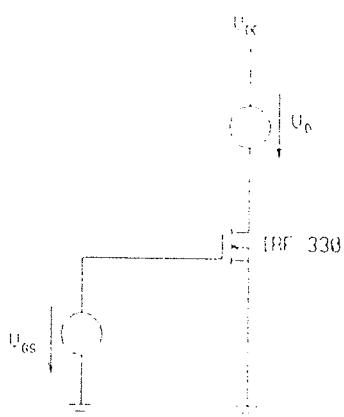
S pomočjo izračunanih podatkov lahko zapišemo SPICE model za MOSFET IRF330. Vozlišča so oštrevljeni glede na sliko 1.

```
.SUBCKT IRF330 10 20 30
*          nD nG nS
MOS 10 1 30 30 MOSFET OFF W=1 L=1
RG 10 1 72
RL 10 30 1.6MEG
DREV 30 10 D01
.MODEL MOSFET NMOS (VTO=3.54 KP=9.155 RS=0.109
RD=0.674
+           CGSO=660P CGDO=40P CBD=560P
PB=1.0 IS=1.0F)
.MODEL D01 D (IS=10P RS=0.0432)
.ENDS IRF330
```

Izpis 1: SPICE model MOSFET-a IRF330.

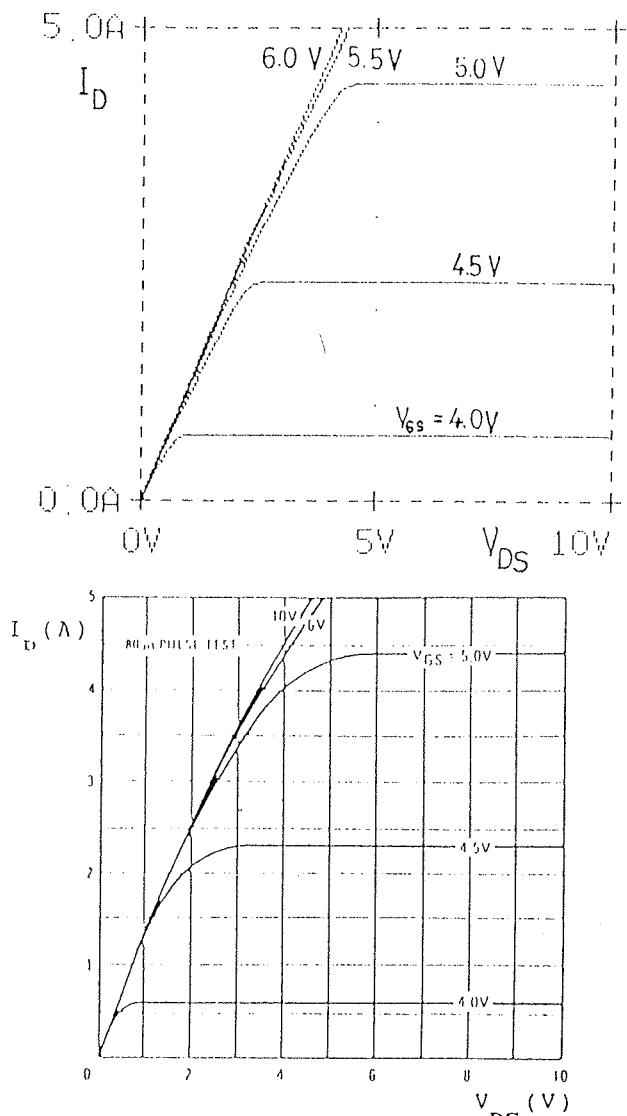
2.2. REZULTATI SIMULACIJ

Sedaj lahko dobljeni model MOSFET-a preizkusimo med delovanjem. In sicer si najprej oglejmo enosmerne razmere. Na sliki 6 je vezje za simulacijo statičnih karakteristik.



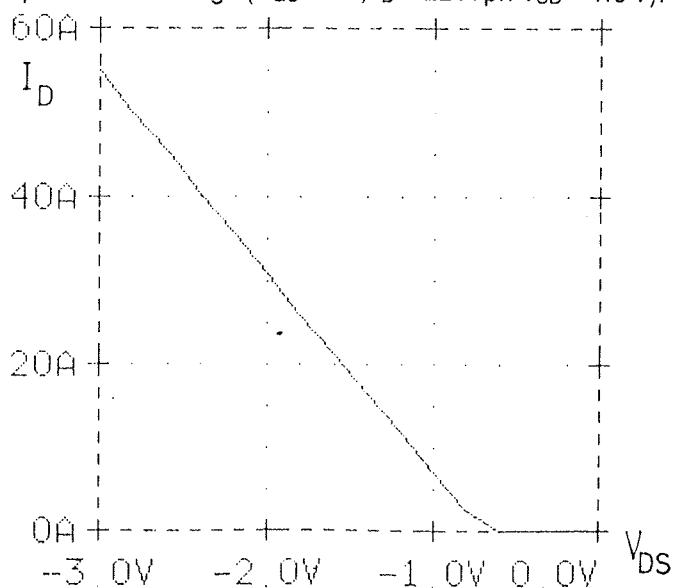
Slika 6: Izračun statičnih karakteristik

Simulacije smo opravili za različne vrednosti napetosti vrat: $V_{GS} = 4.0 \text{ V}, 4.5 \text{ V}, 5.0 \text{ V}, 5.5 \text{ V}$ in 6.0 V pri linearjem spremenjanju napetosti V_{DD} od 0 V do 10 V . Rezultati kažejo zelo dobro ujemanje odzivov v področju našišenja (slika 7).



Slika 7: Statična karakteristika MOSFET-a IRF330 v področju našišenja

Delovanje v inverznem področju nam kaže slika 8. Vidimo, da se rezultati simulacije zelo dobro ujemajo s podatki iz kataloga ($V_{GS} = 0 \text{ V}$, $I_D = 22 \text{ A}$ pri $V_{SD} = 1.6 \text{ V}$).



Slika 8: Delovanje v inverznem področju.

Po zadovoljivem enosmernem delovanju MOSFET-a smo preizkusili še točnost časovnih odzivov. Rezultati simulacije so dobavljeni s pomočjo vezave na sliki 4a. Vklop in izklop tranzistorja kažeta sliki 9 in 10.

Iz posnetih odzivov lahko določimo časovne konstante prehodnih pojavov. Vklopni čas sestavlja čas zakasnitve vklopa $t_{d(on)}$ in čas naraščanja toka I_D , t_r . Izklopni čas sestavlja zakasnitev izklopa, $t_{d(off)}$ in čas padanja toka I_D , t_f . Primerjava časov simulacij in podatkov iz kataloga je v tabeli 1.

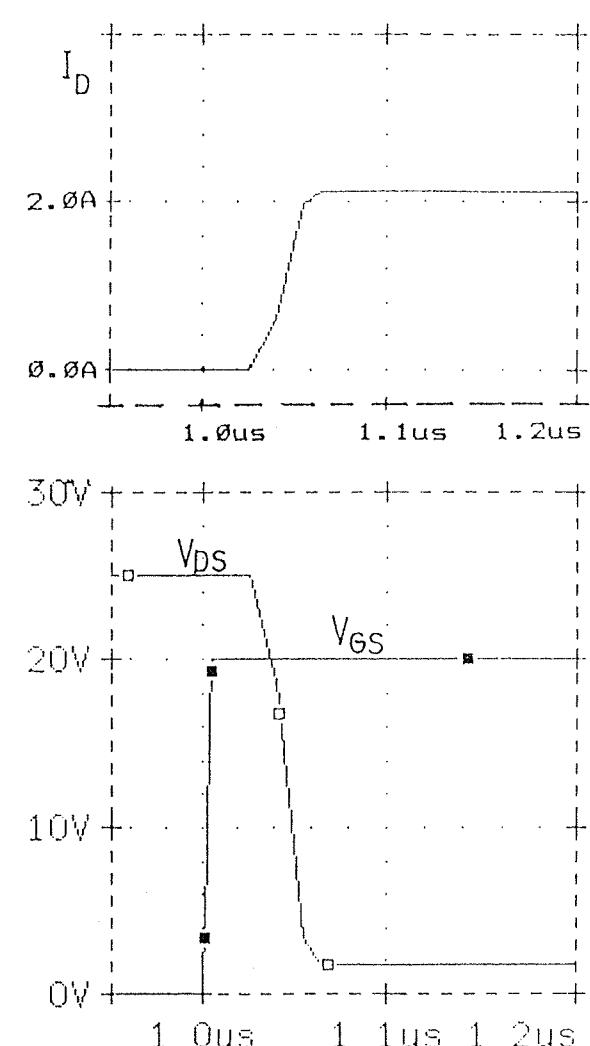
PREHODNI POJAV	PODATKI IZ KATALOGA	REZULTATI SIMULACIJ
$t_{d(on)}$	30 ns	26 ns
t_r	35 ns	30 ns
$t_{d(off)}$	55 ns	57 ns
t_f	35 ns	41 ns

TABELA 1

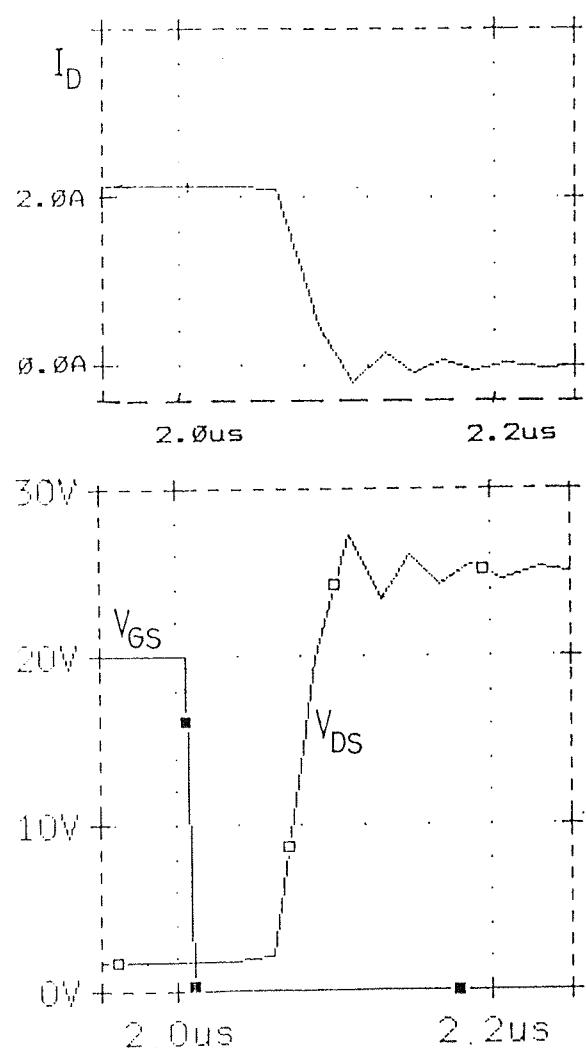
Opazimo lahko nekoliko krajši čas vklopa in malenkost daljši čas izklopa, kljub temu pa so odstopanja manjša kot jih lahko pričakujemo med dvema tranzistorjema istega tipa.

2.3. VPLIV PARAZITNIH INDUKTIVNOSTI IZVORA NA DINAMIČNO OBNAŠAJE MOSFET TRANZISTORJA

Kot smo lahko do sedaj opazili, dinamično obnašanje SPICE modela MOSFET-a na sliki 1 ni idealno. Skratka, če so dinamični parametri modela izbrani tako, da na-



Slika 9: Vkllop MOSFET-a

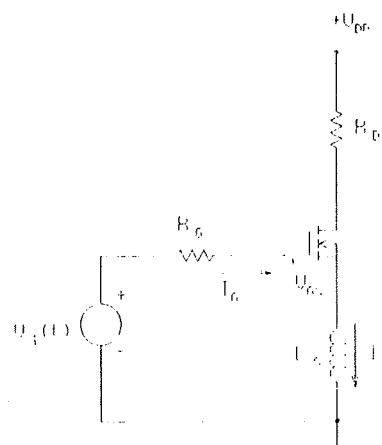


Slika 10: Izklop MOSFET-a

tančno določajo vklopne in izklopne zakasnitve, pa se čas naraščanja in padanja nekoliko razlikujeta od izmerjenih. Eden možnih vzrokov za odstopanje je parazitna induktivnost izvora, ki nastopa tako interna kot eksterno v tranzistorju.

Namen tega dodatka je preučiti vpliv teh induktivnosti, katere smo zanemarili v prvotnem modelu. Spremembe modela enostavno vključimo v SPICE program.

Notranji induktivnosti L_s in L_d sta izmerjeni in določeni s strani proizvajalca (**HEXFET** tranzistorji firme International Rectifier). Za IRF330 sta ti dve vrednosti 12.5nH in 5nH. Zunanjo (stresano) induktivnost pa določa uporabnik. Odvisna je od dolžine in premera vodnika, ki povezuje izvor in maso proženja. V splošnem velja, čim daljši in tanjši je vodnik, večja je stresana induktivnost. Vrednost te induktivnosti lahko minimiziramo s priključitvijo čim krajšega vodnika mase proženja direktno na priključek izvora (S). Za razlago vpliva parazitnih induktivnosti si oglejmo poenostavljeno stikalno stopnjo na sliki 11.

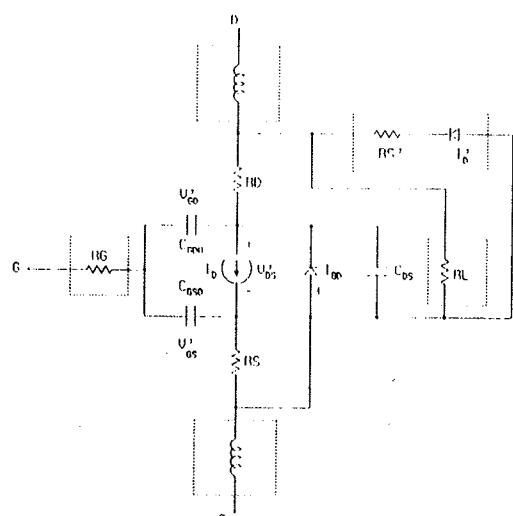


Slika 11: Poenostavljena stikalna stopnja z induktivnostjo

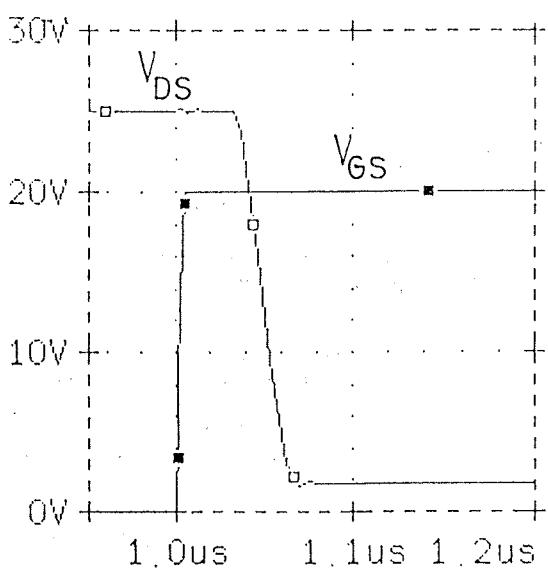
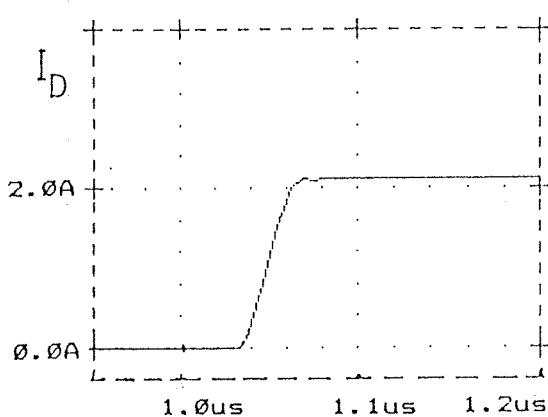
Parazitna induktivnost L_s je prikazana zunaj FET-a. Z uporabo Kirchoffovega zakona dobimo:

$$V(t) = R_g i_g + V_{GS} + L_s \frac{di_s}{dt} \quad (25)$$

Med vklopno in izklopno zakasnitvijo sta L_s in $d i_s / dt$ mali in vrednost inducirane napetosti $L_s di_s / dt$ je zanemarljiva.

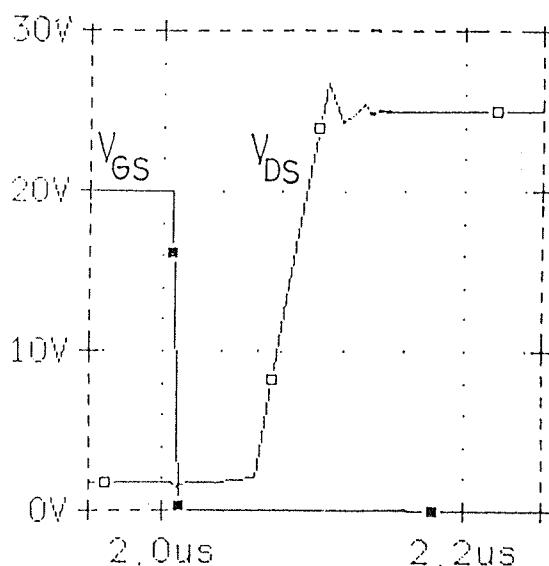
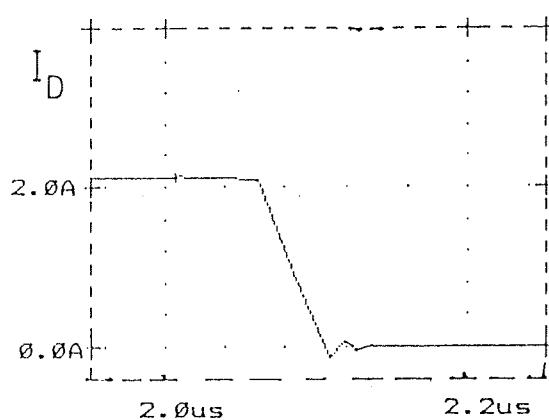


Slika 12: SPICE model MOSFET-a z L_D in L_S



Slika 13: Vklop MOSFET-a

Precejšen del vhodne napetosti odpade na L zato je manj ostane za napolnitev in spraznitev kapacitivnosti FET-a. Rezultat tega je daljši čas naraščanja in padanja toka I_D . Ker pa smo dinamični parameter R_G modela izračunali iz časa zakasnitve, ki pa očitno ni odvisen od L_S , je ta parameter še vedno veljaven.



Slika 14: Izklop MOSFET-a

Za preučitev vpliva parazitnih induktivnosti smo model FET-a na sliki 1 preuredili tako, da smo vključili L_D in L_S kot kaže slika 12. Uporabili smo vrednosti parametrov za nov model IRF330 in izvedli simulacijo po sliki 4a. Rezultate - vklop in izklop tranzistorja - kažeta sliki 13 in 14.

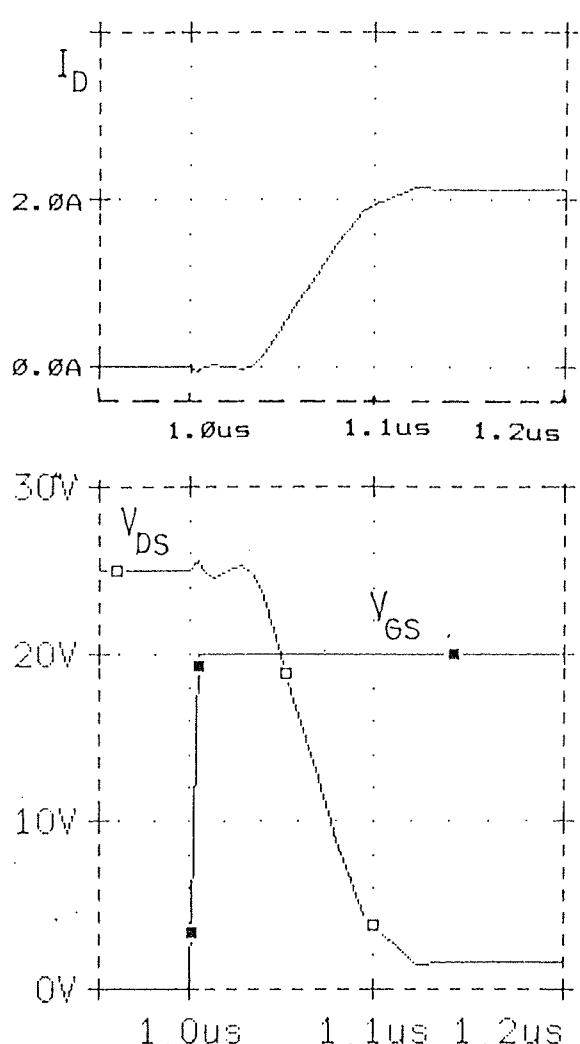
Nazadnje smo dodali še zunanjo induktivnost $L_S = 100\text{nH}$. Odzivi so posneti na slikah 15 in 16.

3. ZAKLJUČEK

Primerjava rezultatov simulacij in podatkov iz kataloga kaže tabela 2.

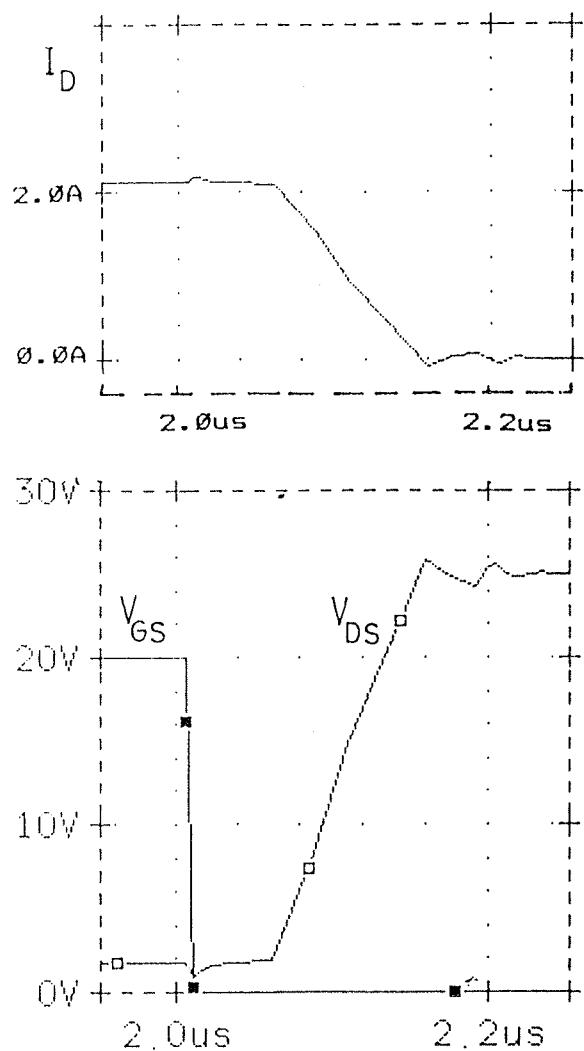
Prehodni pojav	Podatki iz kataloga	Idealni model	Model z $L_S = 12.5\text{nH}$	Model z $L_S = 100\text{nH}$
$t_{d(on)}$	30 ns	26 ns	32 ns	34 ns
t_r	35 ns	30 ns	30 ns	68 ns
$t_{d(off)}$	55 ns	57 ns	57 ns	57 ns
t_f	35 ns	41 ns	43 ns	90 ns

TABELA 2.



Slika 15: Vkllop MOSFET-a

Opazimo lahko, da model z notranjo induktivnostjo L_s daje bolj stvarne rezultate od idealnega modela. Induktivnost ima majhen vpliv na časovne zakasnitve, poveča pa se čas padanja. Ko pa dodamo zunanjou induktivnost 100nH, pa čas zakasnitve vklopa in izklopa malenkost naraste, obenem pa se čas naraščanja in padanja povečata za več kot dvakrat. To nam kaže na pomembnost minimiziranja stresanih induktivnosti za doseg hitrejših preklopov. Tudi induktivnost L_D smo vključili v model zaradi celovitosti modela, lahko pa jo izločimo, ne da bi s tem bistveno vplivali na rezultate simulacij.



Slika 16: Izklop MOSFET-a

LITERATURA:

1. International Rectifier: Power MOSFET Databook, 1985, 1987.
2. Hoefer E. E. E., Nielinger H.: SPICE, Analyseprogramm für elektronische Schaltungen, Springer Verlag, Berlin, Heidelberg, Tokyo, 1985.
3. PSPICE, Microsim Corporation, Copyright 1984, 85, 86, P.O.Box 2025-233, Tustin, CA 92681 (714-770-3022), January 1986.
4. Rudy Severns and Jack Armijos, ed., MOSPOWER Applications Handbook, Siliconix Inc., Santa Clara, California, 1984, Ch.2., pp. 56-69.

F. Mihalič dipl.ing,
dr. M. Milanović, dipl.ing.
dr. K. Jezernik, dipl.ing.

UNIVERZA V MARIBORU,
TEHNIŠKA FAKULTETA,
VTO Elektrotehnika, računalništvo in informatika,
Smetanova 17, 62000 Maribor

Prispelo: 12.11.90

Sprejeto: 05.12.90

TANKOPLASTNI SILICIJEVI OKSIDI

III. VALENČNO NIHANJE POVEZOVALNEGA KISIKA KOT DETEKTOR RAZLIK V PLASTEH

Marta Klanjšek Gunde, Boris Aleksandrov

KLJUČNE BESEDE: silicijevi oksidi, tanke plasti, infrardeči spekter, spektralna analiza, disperzijska frekvenca, optične konstante, frekvenčni pomik, substrati, oksidne plasti

POVZETEK: Na osnovi položaja valenčnega nihanja povezovalnega kisika sklepamo o vplivu različnih temperatur popuščanja na oksidne plasti. S pomočjo optičnih konstant upoštevamo premik traku zaradi različne debeline vzorcev. Z višanjem temperature popuščanja se vezi v strukturi jačajo.

SILICONE OXIDE FILMS

III. Si-O-Si BOND STRECHING VIBRATION AS A DETECTOR OF DIFFERENCES AMONG FILMS

KEY WORDS: silicon oxides, thin films, infrared spectrum, spectral analysis, dispersion frequency, optical constants, frequency shift, substrates, oxide films

ABSTRACT: The effect of differences in annealing temperature is studied via the position of Si-O-Si bond stretching vibration. The thickness-dependent frequency shift is taken into account by the optical constants. Increasing of the annealing temperature yields to stronger bonds in the oxide structure.

I. UVOD

Veliko študij infrardečih spektrov SiO_x se ukvarja s področjem najmočnejše absorpcije, kjer dominira valenčno nihanje povezovalnega kisika. To nihanje je nekakšen detektor sprememb v snovi. Položaj tega traku (s) je močno odvisen tako od načina nanašanja plasti, kot tudi od morebitne kasnejše termične obdelave. Tako je mogoče sklepati o naravi Si-O vezi, gostoti in poroznosti plasti, pa tudi o stehiometriji oksida.^{1,2,3,4,5} Tovrstne analize temeljijo na merjenju frekvence valenčnega nihanja.

Frekvence posameznih nihanj določamo z ustreznimi maksimumi v absorbančnih (oziroma minimumi v transmisijskih) spektrih. Za zelo tanke vzorce (v limiti, ko gre debelina proti nič) tako določene frekvence natančno ustrezajo disperzijskim frekvencam. V primeru, da spektre snemamo pri vpadnem kotu 0° , smo tako izmerili lastne frekvence pripadajočih nihanj v snovi, to je snovne parametre. Striktno bi morali pravzaprav govoriti o dveh frekvencah, o frekvenci absorpcijskega traku v spektru vzorca z dano debelino in o disperzijski frekvenči. Infrardeča spektralna analiza pri položaju posameznega traku običajno ne upošteva debeline vzorca. Izkusnje namreč kažejo, da premik absorpcijskega traku zaradi različne debeline vzorca opazimo zelo redko. Pojav teoretično pojasnjuje takojmenovani "efekt izkrivljene disperzije".⁶ Največji je pri snoveh, ki imajo široko območje anomalne disperzije (to je področje, kjer z

rastočo valovno dolžino lomni količnik snovi narašča). Silicijev oksid ta pogoj izpoljuje.

Pri primerjavi različnih vzorcev je mnogokrat težko ločiti premik traku zaradi sprembe debeline od premika zaradi drugih vzrokov. Nekateri avtorji poročajo o odvisnosti v_s od debeline plasti, kot vzrok pa večinoma navajajo spremembe v snovi. Te nastanejo zaradi lastnosti procesa nanašanja plasti,³ manjšanja napetosti v vezi Si-O z naraščajočo debelino,⁴ in podobno. V nekaterih študijah podatek o debelini plasti sploh ni naveden, čeprav lahko sklepamo, da obravnavani vzorci verjetno niso enako debeli.

Z uporabo optičnih konstant smo za nekatere vzorce izračunali disperzijsko frekvenco valenčnega nihanja in odvisnost položaja tega nihanja od debeline oksidne plasti. Tako smo dobili metodo za detekcijo snovnih sprememb v različno debelih silicijevih oksidih. Uporabili smo jo za študij sprememb v plasteh pri spremenjanju temperature popuščanja.

II. IZRAČUN OPTIČNIH KONSTANT

Optične lastnosti poljubne homogene snovi so popolnoma določene s spektralnim potekom optične konstante. Termin "optična konstanta" se uporablja iz zgodovinskih razlogov in je pravzaprav zelo neposrečen, saj ne gre

za konstanto, pač pa za funkcijo, ki je povrhu še kompleksna. Zapišemo lahko:

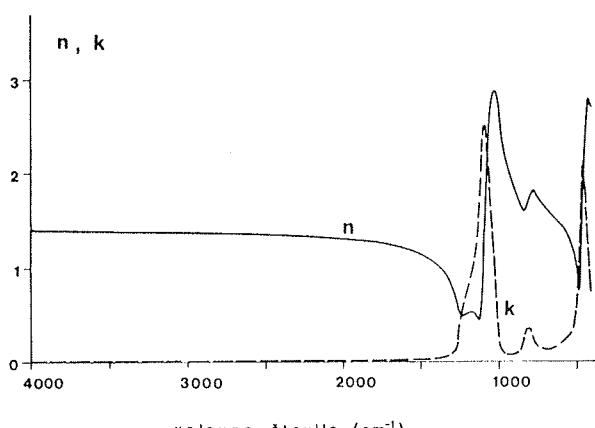
$$\hat{n}(v) = n(v) - i \cdot k(v)$$

Lomni količnik $n(v)$ pomeni razmerje hitrosti elektromagnetnega valovanja v vakuumu in v snovi. Ekstinkcijski koeficient $k(v)$ predstavlja absorpcijo. Oslabitev amplitude elektromagnetskoga valovanja v snovi na poti ene vakuumske valovne dolžine znaša $e^{-2\pi k}$. Obe komponenti kompleksne funkcije $\hat{n}(v)$ se običajno poimenujeta kar **optični konstanti**.

Optične konstante snovi je mogoče določiti na različne načine. Na kratko bomo opisali metodo, ki smo jo razvili sami in jo uporabili za izračun optičnih konstant silicijevega oksida v infrardečem delu spektra. Debeline substrata in tanke plasti na njem izmerimo s katero od običajnih metod. Dalje poteka določevanje v dveh korakih. V prvem določimo optične konstante za substrat, v drugem za tanko plast na njem.

Metoda temelji na poteku žarkov po vzorcu. Lom in odboj žarkov na optično ravnih mejah med dvema sredstvoma preko Fresnelovih koeficientov izrazimo z optičnimi konstantami ustreznega sredstva. Na hrapavih mejah se intenzitete v smeri lomljenih in odbitih žarkov ustrezeno zmanjšajo. Intenzitete žarkov, ki jih po zaporednih odbojih po substratu le-ta končno prepusti na svoji zadnji oziroma sprednji strani, seštejemo. Tako dobiveni vsoti skupno z merjenim transmisijskim in refleksijskim spektrom tvorita implicitni sistem dveh enačb z dvema neznankama. To sta spektra obej optičnih konstant substrata.

Podoben implicitni sistem enačb zapišemo tudi za sistem tanka plast/substrat. Žarke po tanki plasti seštejemo koherentno, po substratu pa, tako kakor prej, nekoherentno. Ob poznavanju optičnih konstant substrata (določili smo jih v prvem koraku) ima sistem pri vsakem valovnem številu v spektru dve neznanki - obe optični konstanti.



Slika 1: Optične konstante silicijevega dioksida v infrardečem področju.

Problem večkratnih rešitev rešimo s fizikalno smiselnimi zahtevami, kot je naprimer zveznost obej rešitev preko celotnega spektra. Vzročno povezavo med $n(v)$ in $k(v)$ tako za substrat, kot tudi za tanko plast preverimo z uporabo Kramer-Kronigove relacije.⁷

Spektralni potek optičnih konstant, ki smo ga izračunali za enega izmed obravnavanih silicijevih oksidov, prikazuje slika 1.

III. IZRAČUN ODVISNOSTI POLOŽAJA VALENČNEGA NIHANJA OD DEBELINE OKSIDNE PLASTI

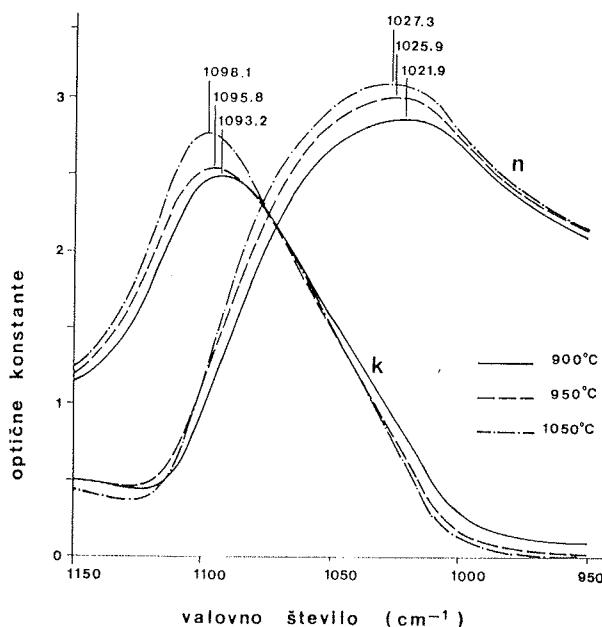
Predstavljajmo si, da imamo različno debele tanke plasti SiO_x , ki imajo enake vse parametre sestave in tudi strukture. Kakšno odvisnost položaja valenčnega nihanja (vs) od debeline plasti bi izmerili za take namišljene vzorce? Vprašanje rešimo po računski poti. Absorbančne spekture simuliramo tako, da uporabimo isto snov (to je nespremenjene optične konstante), debelin pa kot neodvisni računski parameter spremenjamo v želenem območju. Iz tako izračunanih spektrov odčitamo vrednosti vs in narišemo iskanou odvisnost od debeline. Natančna analiza je pokazala, da povzročata največji prispevek k frekvenčnemu premiku traku transmisijska faktorja na prehodih zrak - tanka plast in tanka plast - substrat.⁸ Ta dva faktorja zagotavljata ohranitev energije.

IV. MERITVE IN REZULTATI

Uporabljali smo tri vrste substratov. Podatki o njih so zbrani v tabeli I. Na te substrate smo nanesli različne silicijeve okside. Z izjemo vzorca z oznako O1, ki je zrastel pri termični oksidaciji, so bili vsi ostali nanešeni v CVD tehniki. Vse vzorce smo popuščali 15 minut v dušikovi atmosferi pri temperaturah 900, 950 ali pa 1050°C. Podatki o vzorcih so zbrani v tabeli II.

Za vzorce TF3, TF4, TF5, TF6, TF7 in TF8 smo izračunali optične konstante. Te so za vzorce, ki so bili popuščani pri enaki temperaturi v okviru natančnosti računa enake, za plasti z različno temperaturo popuščanja pa se razlikujejo. V območju najmočnejše absorpcije te razlike prikazuje slika 2. Z višanjem TP se višata tako lomni količnik, kot tudi ekstinkcijski koeficient.

Iz izračunanih optičnih konstant smo določili položaje maksimuma funkcije dielektričnih izgub za valenčno nihanje povezovalnega kisika. Tako smo dobili disperzijske frekvence, ki so snovni parametri in tako niso odvisni od geometrije vzorca. Rezultati so zbrani v tabeli III. Za vzorce z enako temperaturo popuščanja so disperzijske frekvence enake, z višanjem TP pa se pomikajo proti višjim valovnim številom. Na osnovi tega pomika lahko sklepamo, da se z višanjem TP krepi vez Si-O - struktura SiO_2 se jača.



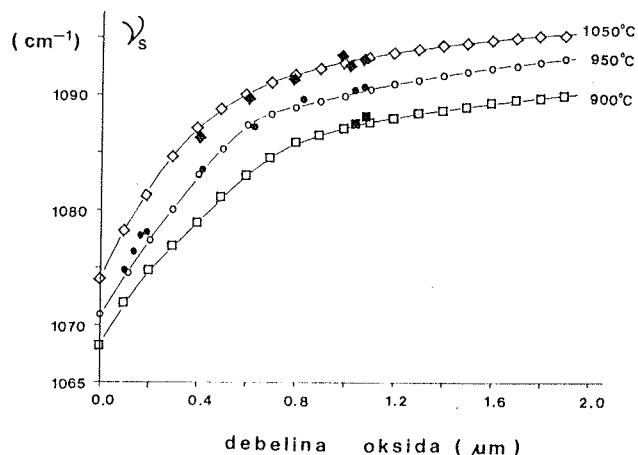
Slika 2: Optične konstante silicijevih oksidov, ki so bili popuščani 15 minut v dušikovi atmosferi pri 900°C (vzorec TF3), 950°C (vzorec TF7) in 1050°C (vzorec TF5) v območju valenčnega nihanja povezovalnega kisika.

Za vse optične konstante smo izračunali odvisnost položaja valenčnega nihanja povezovalnega kisika od debeline plasti, $\nu_s(d)$. Kot smo pričakovali, je ta odvisnost za vzorce z enako temperaturo popuščanja praktično enaka. Ko zvišamo TP, se krivulja približno paralelno premakne proti višjim valovnim številom. Vrednosti ν_s smo nato za vse vzorce, ki so opisani v tabeli II, odčitali iz absorbančnih spektrov. Tako dobljene eksperimentalne rezultate smo vnesli na sliko z izračunanimi krivuljami. Kot je razvidno na sliki 3, se meritve zelo dobro vklapljamjo v izračunano krivuljo $\nu_s(d)$ za ustrezeno TP. V okviru naše natančnosti to potrjuje domnevo, da imajo vsi vzorci, ki so bili na enak način popuščani, z IR stališča neločljivo strukturo ne glede na način priprave.

Ujemanje eksperimentalnih podatkov z računsko določeno odvisnostjo $\nu_s(d)$ je dobro tudi pri majhnih debelinih. To navaja na misel, da je vmesna plast med Si in SiO_2 tako tanka, da je njen vpliv za te debeline praktično zanemarljiv. Domneva se sklada s podatkom iz literature, da je vmesna plast debela le reda velikost 1 nm,⁹ kar je dva reda manj od najtanjšega obravnavanega vzorca.

V. ZAKLJUČEK

Opazovali smo nekatere efekte, povezane z amorfno strukturo silicijevih oksidov s skupno formulo SiO_x . Ugotovitve je mogoče strniti takole:



Slika 3: Odvisnost položaja valenčnega nihanja povezovalnega kisika v absorbančnih spektrih od debeline vzorcev za popuščanje pri 900°C (□), 950°C (○) in 1050°C (◊). Prazni znaki pomenijo računske točke, polni pa položaje traku v izmerjenih absorbančnih spektrih (glej tudi tabelo II!).

Tako po depoziciji so oksidne plasti različne z vidika stehiometrije in vsebnosti primesi (npr. vezana voda, hidroksilne skupine, silanolne grupe ipd.). Plasti so lahko tudi različno porozne (lomni količnik v bližnjem IR področju).

Visoka temperatura v dušikovi atmosferi zgosti oksidne plasti (zmanjšanje debeline). Prej spektroskopsko vidne vezane primesi izginejo, IR spekter postane kvalitativno neločljiv od spektra termičnega oksida - temperaturno popuščane plasti imajo sestavo SiO_2 .

V okviru naše natančnosti lahko trdimo, da imajo oksidi, ki so bili popuščani na enak način, enako tudi strukturo ne glede na način depozicije.

Z višanjem temperature popuščanja postaja struktura oksida vedno bolj trdna.

Sodelavcema ISKRE Mikroelektronike Ljubljana Ratku Kuzmi in Tonetu Sušcu se zahvaljujeva za izdelavo tankih plasti in meritve njihovih debelin ter lomnih količnikov.

Za obojestransko polirane substrate se zahvaljujeva Miranu Krambergerju iz ISKRE polprevodniki Trbovlje.

Akademiku prof. dr. Dušanu Hadžiju se zahvaljujeva za kritične pripombe in koristne nasvete.

Tabela I.

Podatki o silicijevih rezinah, ki smo jih uporabili za substrate. Vse rezine so bile n tipa. Odrezane so bile kristalni ravnini <100> od monokristala tipa Czochralski. V tabeli so podane debeline (D), upornosti (R_\square), koncentracije intersticialnega kisika (O_i), tip poliranja in proizvajalci za vse tri tipe rezin, ki smo jih uporabili.

	D (mm)	ρ (Ωcm)	O_i (cm^{-3}) [*]	poliranje	proizvajalec
A	0.52	10	5.7×10^{17}	obojestransko	ISKRA Trbovlje
B	0.55	2 - 5	6.9×10^{17}	enostransko	Wacker
C	0.55	2 - 5	7.3×10^{17}	enostransko	Dynamit Nobel

* določeno po IR metodi¹⁰ na nepopuščanih rezinah

Tabela II.

Priprava različno debelih silicijevih oksidov. Vsi vzorci so bili popuščani 15 minut v dušikovi atmosferi pri različnih temperaturah (T_P). V tabeli so podani tip substrata (Si, glej tudi tabelo I), hitrosti nanašanja (h_D), temperature depozicije (T_D), debeline oksidnih plasti (d) in položaj valenčnega nihanja povezovalnega kisika (v_s).

vzorec	Si	h_D (nm/min)	T_D (°C)	T_P (°C)	d (nm)	v_s (cm^{-1})
TF3	B	46.0	350	900	1044.5	1087.5
TF6	B	66.3	350	900	1080.4	1088.2
TF4	B	46.0	350	950	1036.4	1090.4
TF7	B	66.3	350	950	1076.9	1090.7
P1	A	3.5	160	950	192.7	1078.1
P2	A	41.1	355	950	135.3	1076.4
P3	A	20.1	355	950	160.4	1077.9
O1	A	0.19	750	950	114.5	1074.7
S1950	C	49.2	350	950	417.6	1083.5
S2950	C	50.1	350	950	620.2	1087.3
S3950	C	50.2	350	950	819.9	1089.8
TF5	B	46.0	350	1050	1025.4	1092.6
TF8	B	66.3	350	1050	1081.9	1093.1
S11050	C	49.2	350	1050	409.2	1086.2
S21050	C	50.1	350	1050	614.2	1089.5
S31050	C	50.2	350	1050	801.9	1091.2
S41050	C	49.7	350	1050	987.8	1093.5

Tabela III.

Disperzijske frekvence valenčnega nihanja povezovalnega kisika (v_s^0) v nekaterih vzorcih. Dobljene so kot maksimumi funkcije dielektričnih izgub za homogeno snov.

vzorec	T_P (°C)	v_s^0 (cm^{-1})
TF3	900	1068.3
TF6	900	1067.6
TF4	950	1070.3
TF7	950	1070.8
TF5	1050	1074.0
TF8	1050	1073.7

Literatura

- M. Nakamura, Y. Mochizuki and K. Usami, Solid State Communications 50 (1984), 1079-1081
- W. A. Pliskin, D. R. Kerr, and J. A. Perri, "Thin Glass Films" v Physics of Thin Films, vol. 4, (1967) 257-324
- Takehiko Kubota and Mototaka Kamoshida, Japanese Journal of Applied Physics 11 (1972), 15-19
- I. W. Boyd and J. I. B. Wilson, J. Appl. Phys. 53 (1982), 4166-4172
- Minoru Nakamura, Ryosaku Konzawa, and Kohji Sakai, Journal of the Electrochemical Society, Solid State Science and Technology 133 (1986) 1167-1171
- J. P. Hawranek, P. Neelakantan, R. P. Young and R. N. Jones, Spectrochim. Acta 32A,(1976) 85-98
- D. Y. Smith, "Dispersion Theory, Sum Rules, and Their Application to the Analysis of Optical Data" v Handbook of Optical Constants of Solids, editor Edward D. Palik, Academic Press 1985, str. 35-68
- M. Klanjšek Gunde, B. Aleksandrov, Applied Spectroscopy 44, 1990, pp 970-974
- B. J. Mrstik, A. G. Revesz, M. Ancona and H. L. Huges, J. Electrochem. Soc.: Solid-State Science and Technology, 134 (1987) 2020-2027
- B. Aleksandrov, B. Orel, Kvantitativna analiza intersticialnega kisika silicijevih rezin z FTIR spektroskopijo, MIEL - XVI. jugoslovensko posvetovanje o mikroelektroniki, Zagreb maj 1988, Zbornik referatov str. 17-24

mag. Marta Klanjšek Gunde, dipl. ing.
Kemijski inštitut Boris Kidrič
Hajdrihova 19, Ljubljana

Boris Aleksandrov, dipl. ing.
Brillejeva 4, Ljubljana

Prispelo: 23.02.1990 Sprejeto: 23.10.1990

NOVE TEHNOLOGIJE ZA IZDELAVO Fe-Nd-B MAGNETOV

Boris Saje, Janez Holc, Spomenka Beseničar

KLJUČNE BESEDE: trajni magneti, magneti FeNdB, magneti redkih zemelj, sintrani magneti, magnetne zlitine, magnetne lastnosti, tehnologija

POVZETEK: Pripravili smo pregled tehnologij za pripravo trajnih magnetov na osnovi zlitine Fe-Nd-B, ki so bili razviti kot alternativa postopku prašne metalurgije. Opisani so postopki ultrahitrega ohlajanja, mehanskega legiranja, rotacijskega kovanja, hladnega stiskanja, vročega stiskanja, utopnega kovanja, ekstrudiranja in toplotne obdelave. Podane so tudi magnetne lastnosti, ki jih s posameznimi postopki dosežemo.

NEW TECHNOLOGIES FOR PRODUCING Fe-Nd-B MAGNETS

KEYWORDS: permanent magnets, FeNdB magnets, sintered magnets, rare earth magnets, magnetic alloys, magnetic properties, technology

ABSTRACT: A review of technologies for manufacturing permanent magnets on basis of Fe-Nd-B alloy was prepared. These technologies were developed as alternative to powder metallurgical process which is sophisticated and time and energy wasteful. Processes of rapid quench melt spinning, mechanical alloying, rotary forging, cold compacting, hot pressing, die-upset forging, extruding and annealing are described. A brief review of magnetic properties corresponding to these processes is also given.

UVOD

Od leta 1984, ko so bili objavljeni prvi članki⁽¹⁾ o pripravi kovinskih trajnih magnetov na osnovi zlitine Fe-Nd-B s postopkom prašne metalurgije, je bilo razvitetih mnogo novih tehnoških postopkov. Razlogi so predvsem trije⁽²⁾:

- Prašno-metalurški postopek⁽¹⁾ je tehnoško zapleten ter časovo in energetsko potraten. Težnja je zmanjšati število tehnoških stopenj na minimum.
- Glede na zahteve uporabnikov magnetov, ni univerzalnega procesa za izdelavo Fe-Nd-B magnetov. Kvaliteto oz. primernost magneta za aplikacijo lahko definiramo le v okviru njegovih prednosti na točno določenem področju uporabe, ki določa preferenčne lastnosti magneta (magnetne lastnosti, termično obstojnost, korozjsko obstojnost, mehansko trdnost, ceno)⁽³⁾.
- izogniti se patentnim zaščitam, kar je možno predvsem na dva načina in sicer z definiranjem nove tehnikije ali z definiranjem nove sestave.

POSTOPKI ZA IZDELAVO PRAHOV ALI MAGNETNE ZLITINE

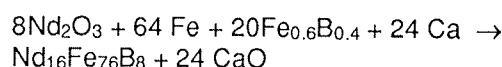
Kalciotermična redukcija

Kmalu po odkritju zlitine so pri firmi Goldschmidt⁽⁵⁾ razvili postopek za pripravo prahov direktno iz oksidov redkih zemelj in sicer s kalciotermično redukcijo. Postopek je poznan tudi kot redukcijsko - difuzijski proces. Redukcija s Ca poteka zato, ker je prosta energija za Ca oksid nižja od energije za Nd oksid v vsem temperaturnem ob-

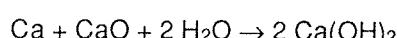
močju. Delamo v inertni zaščitni atmosferi z 20 do 50% prebitkom Ca. Postopek poteka v treh stopnjah:

- redukcija neodimovega oksida s Ca
- tvorba Fe-Nd-B zlitine z difuzijo pri povišani temperaturi (860 - 1050°C)
- luženje Ca oksida pri sobni temperaturi v vodi, ki vsebuje organska topila.

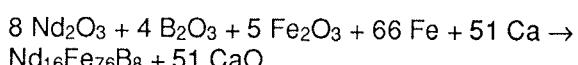
Proces poteka po enačbi:



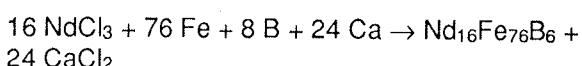
Izljuževanje CaO pa po enačbi :



FeB navadno vsebuje Al, za katerega je bilo naknadno ugotovljeno, da vpliva na mikrostrukturo in s tem na magnetne lastnosti. Zato se je osnovni kalciotermični postopek modificiral v postopek kjer ne uporablajo FeB⁽²⁾ in poteka po enačbi :

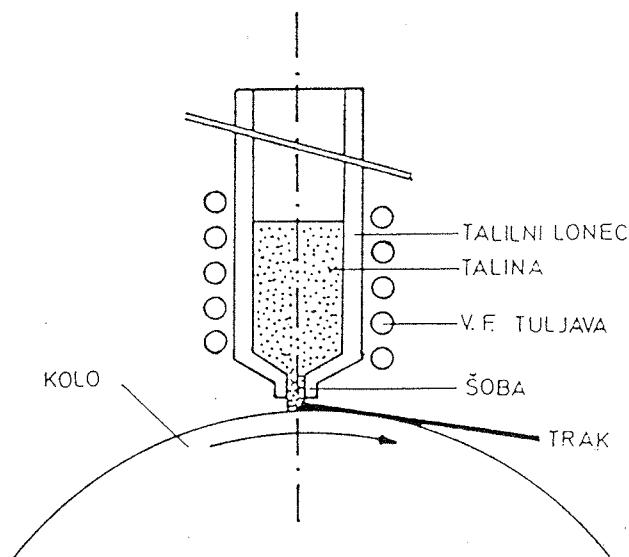


Naknadno je bil odkrit postopek za pripravo NdFeB prahu iz $\text{NdCl}_3^{(6)}$, ki je cenejši, ker odpade pretvorba v Nd_2O_3 , in poteka po enačbi:



Ultra hitro strjevanje (rapid quench melt spinning)

Postopek je bil razvit skoraj istočasno s prašno-metalurškim postopkom⁽⁹⁾. S to tehnologijo dobimo amorfen ali mikrokristaliničen metastabilen prekurzor za izdelavo prahov ali magnetov.



Slika 1: Shematični prikaz naprave za hitro ohlajanje zlitine⁽⁴⁾

Aparatura je prikazana na sliki 1. Proses poteka v vakuumu ali zaščitni atmosferi (navadno Ar). Talina pod tlakom brizga skozi šobo na hitrovreči se valj iz Cu zlitine, kjer se ohlaja odvisno od premera šobe, tlaka brizganja in hitrosti vrtenja kolesa, z ohlajevalno hitrostjo okoli 10^6 K/s .

Na kolesu dobimo 30 - 50 um debel in okoli 2 mm širok, krhek trak, ki je magnetno izotopen. Magnetne lastnosti so odvisne od ohlajevalne hitrosti⁽¹⁰⁾.

Prekaljen (overquenched) trak je amorfen, z magnetnimi lastnostmi $B_r = 0.3 \text{ T}$, $H_{ci} = 40 \text{ kA/m}$ in $(BH)_{\max} = \text{zanemarljiv}$.

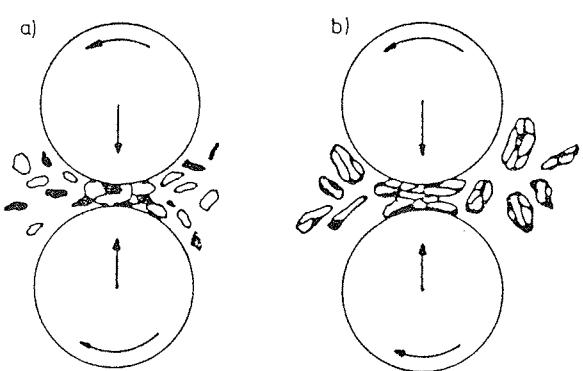
Optimalno kaljen (optimally quenched) trak je mikrokristaliničen s sferoidnimi zrnji $\text{Nd}_2\text{Fe}_{14}\text{B}$ faze premera od 20 do 100 nm in amorfno Nd-Fe fazo premera 2 nm na mejah zrn. Magnetne lastnosti $B_r = 0.85 \text{ T}$, $H_{ci} = 1114 \text{ kA/m}$, $(BH)_{\max} = 111 \text{ kJ/m}^3$.

Podkaljen (under-quench) ima še večja zrna kot optimalno kaljen in magnetne lastnosti $B_r = 0.7 \text{ T}$, $H_{ci} = 875 \text{ kA/m}$ in $(BH)_{\max} = 64 \text{ kJ/m}^3$.

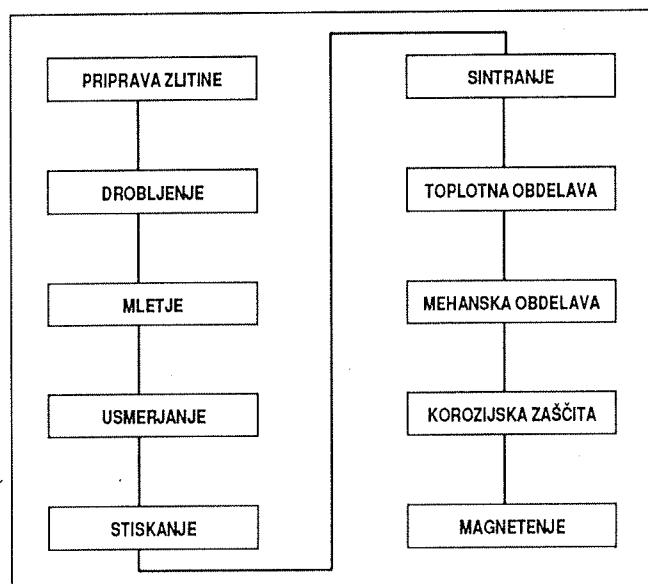
Trakove, tako kot mehansko legiran prah, obdelamo do končnega izdelka z različnimi postopki, ki bodo opisani kasneje, da dobimo odgovarjajočo obliko, gostoto in lastnosti magnetov.

Mehansko legiranje (mechanical alloying)

Proces, ki omogoča izdelavo homogene zlitine, je interdifuzija med plastmi kompozitnih delcev, ki se tvorijo med postopkom mehanskega legiranja⁽⁷⁾. Shematično je postopek prikazan na sliki 2. Delci prahu se v procesu mletja z jeklenimi kroglastimi v visokoenergetskih attritorjih v argonu, močno deformirajo in hladno varijo med seboj, kar vodi najprej do večplastne strukture, nato pa do zrn s homogeno sestavo. Interdifuzija lahko poteče do kon-



Slika 2: Shematični prikaz mehanskega legiranja⁽²⁰⁾



Slika 3: Potek priprave trajnih magnetov NdFeB po standardnem prašno-metalurškem postopku⁽⁴⁾

ca že med samim procesom ali pa je potrebna dodatna topotna obdelava kot pri Fe-Nd-B zlitini, ker amorfni B med samim procesom mletja ne difundira v zlitino⁽⁸⁾.

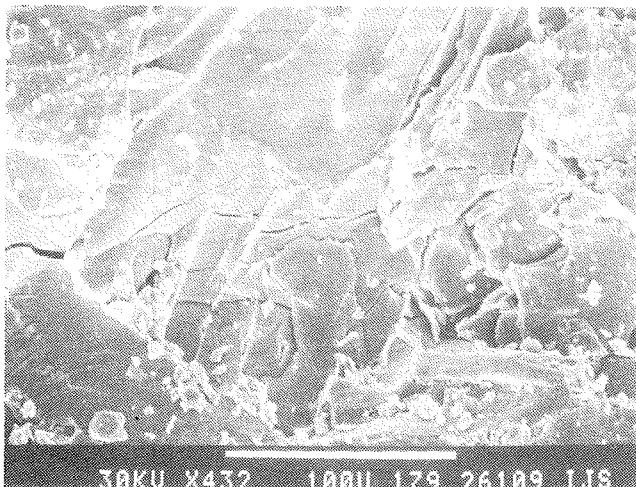
Kot izhodno surovino uporabljamo za izdelavo NdFeB prahu čiste komponente in sicer Fe velikosti 5 do 40 μm , Nd velikosti 0.5 mm in podmikronski amorfni B.

Dobimo amorfni oziora mikrokristaliničen prah z magnetnimi lastnostmi, ki so v območju magnetnih lastnosti prahov, ki jih dobimo z postopkom hitrega ohlajanja.

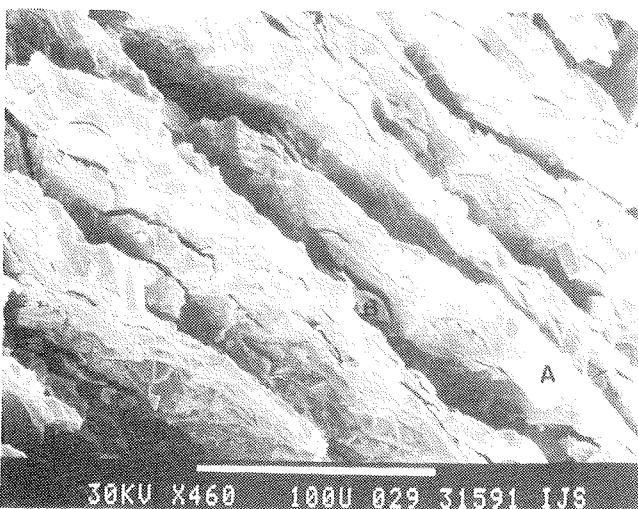
Nadaljnja obdelava prahu do magnetov poteka po postopkih hladnega ali vročega stiskanja in utopnega kovanja.

Hidriranje zlitine (Hydrogenation-decrepitation process)

To je postopek⁽¹¹⁾ s katerim dobimo prah iz taljenih ingotov obenem pa se izognemo drobljenju in mletju na grobih stopnjah.



Slika 4: SEM posnetek preloma nehidrirane zlitine



Slika 5: SEM posnetek hidrirane zlitine (A = Nd₂Fe₁₄B, matrična faza, B = medmatrični prostori)

Osnova postopka je v tem, da Fe-Nd-B zlitina tvori z vodikom krhke hidride s pozitivno spremembjo volumna. Zlitina zaradi tega med hidriranjem razpoka, hidriran prah pa je krhek in ga je v nadalnjem postopku zelo lahko domleti do ustrezne velikosti v krajših časih kot nehidriran prah.

Na slikah 4 in 5 je prikazana razlika med strukturo preloma nehidrirane in hidrirane zlitine. Razvidno je (slika 5), kako zlitina zaradi tvorbe hidridov transkristalno in intergranularno razpoka. Proses hidriranja je bil vpeljan na Odseku za Keramiko, Instituta "Jožef Stefan" v sodelovanju z Iskra Magneti v okviru razvoja tehnologije in parametrov priprave Fe-Nd-B magnetov. Hidriran prah je tudi manj občutljiv na oksidacijo, saj vodik tvori zaščitno bariero na površini prašnih zrn. Vodik iz zlitine odstranimo šele med procesom sintranja v vakuumu, seveda pa zahteva to prilagojene temperaturne režime segrevanja vzorcev.

Kot varianta obdelave magnetne zlitine z vodikom je bil razvit tudi HDD (hydrogenation, disproportionation, desorption) postopek⁽¹⁸⁾ izdelave magnetnih prahov za izdelavo plastično vezanih magnetov, pri katerem gre za

segrevanje zlitine v vodiku do temperature sintranja in nato ohlajanje v vakuumu, med katerim vodik desorbira iz zlitine^(2, 19). Prahovi so izotropni, velikosti okrog 500 μm in brez dodatne obdelave pripravljeni za hladno oblikovanje z dodatkom polimernih ali kovinskih veziv. Magnetne lastnosti tako pridobljenih prahov so $B_r = 0.77$ T, $H_{CI} = 720$ kA/m in $(BH)_{max} = 100$ kJ/m³.

POSTOPKI ZA IZDELAVO MAGNETOV

Prašno-metalurški postopek

Potek standardnega prašno-metalurškega postopka⁽⁴⁾, za izdelavo NdFeB magneta je prikazan na sliki 3.

Priprava zlitine poteka navadno z indukcijskim ali elektro obločnim taljenjem predzlitin ali čistih komponent v vakuumu ali v zaščitni atmosferi.

Za drobljenje ingotov do granulacije 500 μm uporabljamo navadno čeljustne ali udarne drobilnike, meljemo pa v attritor, jet ali vibro mlinih do granulacije okrog 5 μm. Čas mletja naj bi bil čim krajiš s čemer se izognemo pretirani oksidaciji prahu. Zagotovil naj bi tudi odgovarjajočo velikost delcev, po možnosti velikost monodomenskih delcev, od česar so odvisne magnetne lastnosti, in dovolj veliko reakcijsko površino, od česar je odvisna sinterabilnost prahu.

Usmerjanje prahov poteka navadno v impulznem magnetnem polju jakosti okoli 5 T s katerim zagotovimo največjo možno magnetenje v dani smeri in s tem magnetno anizotropen material. Usmerjanje se lahko kombinira s stiskanjem, ali pa prah usmerimo in stisnemo v izostatski stiskalnici.

Sintranje in topotna obdelava potekata v vakuumu ali zaščitni atmosferi. Sintranje naj bi zagotovilo magnet z visoko gostoto, od česar je odvisna predvsem remanentno magnetenje, brez odprte poroznosti, ki je lahko vzrok za oksidacijo in korozionsko nestabilnost magneta.

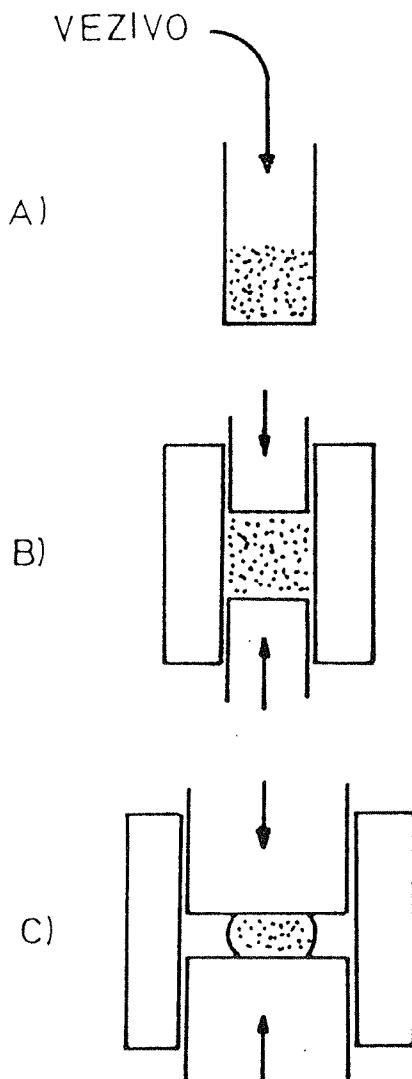
S topotno obdelavo povečamo predvsem koercitivno silo.

Trend novih tehnologij je v zmanjšanju tehnoških stopenj osnovnega postopka ali v zamenjavi posameznih tehnoških stopenj z novimi.

Hladno stiskanje

Pri hladnem stiskanju⁽¹²⁾ lahko kot vložek uporabljamo trakove dobljene z ultrahitrim ohlajanjem, mikrokristalinične mehansko legirane prahove ali pa prahove dobljene s HDD postopkom. Prah zmešamo z vezivom (epoksi smole, najlon, silikonska guma) in hladno stisnemo s tlaki od 600 do 700 MPa. Postopek je shematično prikazan na sliki 6.a.

Doseže se ponavadi okoli 85 % teoretične gostote Nd₂Fe₁₄B, posledica tega pa so manjše magnetne lastnosti glede na izhodni prah. S tem postopkom dobimo



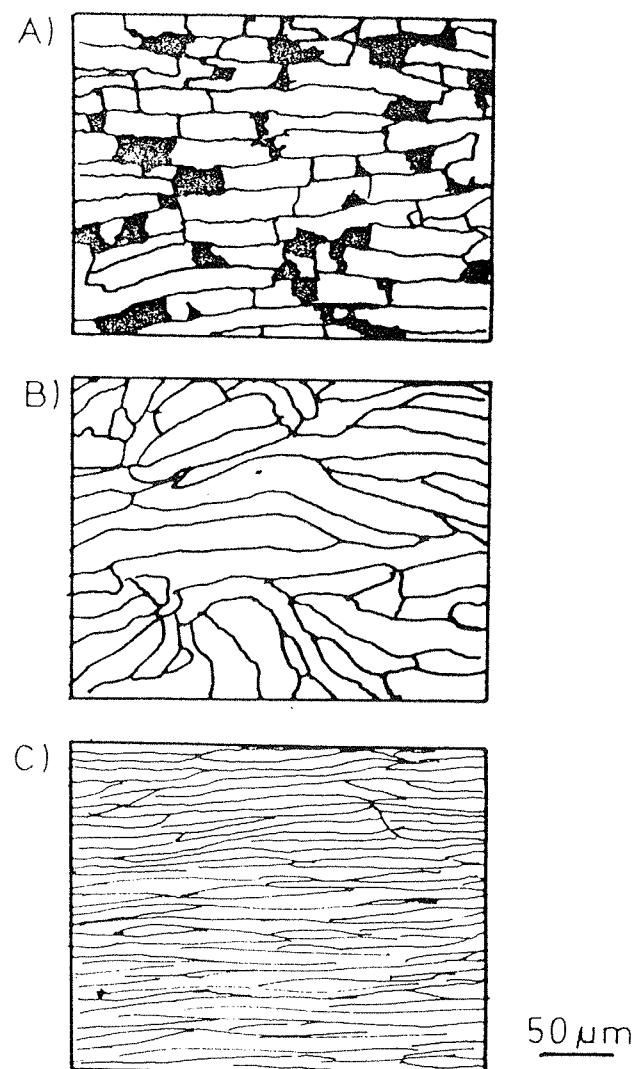
Slika 6: Obdelava prahov z a) hladnim stiskanjem, b) vročim stiskanjem in c) utopnim kovanjem⁽²⁰⁾

izotropne magnetne, ki jih ni potrebno dodatno mehansko obdelovati, magnetnih lastnosti $B_r = 0.7 \text{ T}$, $H_{Cl} = 1114 \text{ kA/m}$ in $(BH)_{max} = 72 \text{ kJ/m}^3$. Mikrostruktura vzorcev je shematično prikazana na sliki 7.a.

Kot varianta hladnega stiskanja se uporablja za vložek prah, ki je predhodno obdelan v plazmi⁽¹³⁾, ki prah očisti in aktivira za stiskanje s 30 MPa. S tem povečamo B_r za 50 mT.

Vroči stiskanje

Postopek vročega stiskanja⁽¹²⁾ poteka brez dodatkov veziv, s tlakom okoli 100 MPa pri temperaturi okrog 700°C v argonu (slika 6.b). Stopnja deformacije je nizka, toliko da dosežemo obliko, proces poteka nekaj minut. Doseže se 100% TG. Kot vložek uporabljamo amorfen prekaljen trak, ker med procesom zaradi temperature pride do rasti zrn, tako da je končna mikrostruktura podobna mikrostrukturi optimalno kaljenih trakov samo zrna so večja (slika 7.b).



Slika 7: Shematičen prikaz mikrostrukture a) hladno stisnjene, b) vroče stisnjene in c) utopno kovane zlitine⁽¹²⁾

Stopnja magnetne anizotropije dobljenih magnetov je majhna, okrog 10% razlike med smerjo vzporedno smeri stiskanja in pravokotno na smer stiskanja, magnetne lastnosti pa so $B_r = 0,8 \text{ T}$, $H_{Cl} = 1353 \text{ kA/m}$ in $(BH)_{max} = 80$ do 150 kJ/m^3 .

Varianta vročega stiskanja amorfnih ali mikrokristaliničnih trakov je vroče stiskanje vlike zlitine „Seiko-Epson“ postopek⁽¹²⁾, ki jo naknadno topotetno obdelamo in dosežemo magnetne lastnosti $B_r = 1,25 \text{ T}$, $H_{Cl} = 800 \text{ kA/m}$ in $(BH)_{max} = 285 \text{ kJ/m}^3$.

Utopno kovanje (die-upset forging)

Pri utopnem kovanju gre za mehansko preoblikovanje vroče stisnjenega vzorca pravokotno na smer stiskanja (slika 6.c). Proses poteka pri okoli 700°C in tlaku 600 MPa⁽¹²⁾. Bistvena razlika med vročim stiskanjem in utopnim kovanjem pa sta hitrost in stopnja deformacije. Proses poteka nekaj sekund z velikimi redukcijami začetne višine - do 75 %.

Vzorec je magnetno anizotopen - 85 % razlike v magnetnih lastnostih paralelno in pravokotno na smer kovanja - in ima magnetne lastnosti $B_r = 1,35 \text{ T}$, $H_{Cl} = 875 \text{ kA/m}$ in $(BH)_{max} = 320 \text{ kJ/m}^3$.

Mikrostruktura kovanega vzorca je prikazana na sliki 7.c.

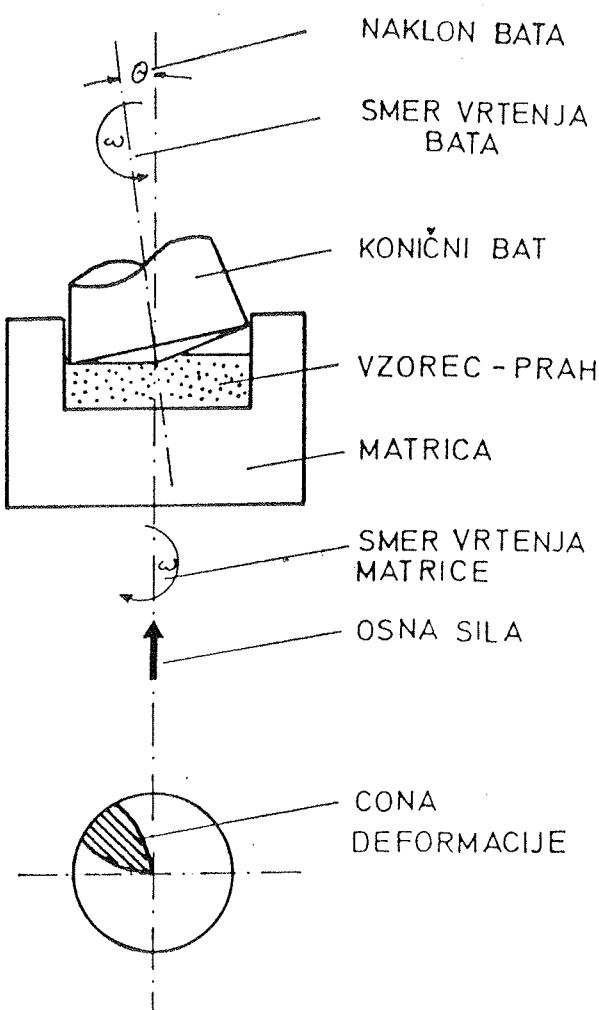
Rotacijsko kovanje (rotary forging)

To je postopek hladnega kompaktiranja za izdelavo plastično vezanih magnetov⁽¹⁵⁾.

Shematično je aparatura prikazana na sliki 8. Postopek teče pri sobni temperaturi v argonu in traja nekaj sekund. Zaradi kratkega časa stiskanja in dobrega odvajanja toplote ne pride do lokalnega pregrevanja vzorcev, ki bi povzročilo rast zrn.

Kot vložek uporabljamo zmes iz 90% prahu iz hitro ohlajenih trakov in 10% veziva, ki je navadno mehka kovina v prahu kot npr. Al. Parametri, ki jih lahko kontrolliramo so pritisk koničnega bata ($p = 0.7$ do $1,3 \text{ MPa}$) in podajanje matrice.

Pri postopku dosežemo 100% TG in magnetne lastnosti $B_r = 1,05 \text{ T}$, $H_{Cl} = 1150 \text{ kA/m}$ in $(BH)_{max} = 230 \text{ kJ/m}^3$.



Slika 8: Shema naprave za rotacijsko kovanje⁽¹⁵⁾

Ekstruzija ("Grenoble" postopek)

Odvisno od izhodne zlitine je lahko ekstruzija⁽¹⁶⁾ v hladnem ali v vročem. Pri postopku v hladnem uporabljamo atomiziran prah, ki ga enkapsuliramo in nato hladno ekstrudiramo. Temu sledi topotna obdelava in odstranitev kapsule.

Pri postopku v vročem, pa izhajamo neposredno iz vlite zlitine. Iztisnjence po iztiskanju še topotno obdelamo.

Dosežene magnetne lastnosti so v območju $B_r = 0.7$ do 0.8 T , $H_{Cl} = 950$ do 1200 kA/m in $(BH)_{max} = 150 \text{ kJ/m}^3$.

Vlivanje in topotna obdelava

To je varianca Seiko-Epson postopka⁽¹⁴⁾, ki je s tem postopkom najbolj zreduciral tehniološke stopnje prikazane na shemi 3. Pretaljeno in vrito zlitino z dodatki Cu in Pr direktno topotno obdelamo in dosežemo magnetne lastnosti $B_r = 0,6$ do 0.8 T in $H_{Cl} = 950 \text{ kA/m}$.

SMERNICE RAZVOJA

Osnove izpopolnjevanja starih tehnologij in razvoja novih lahko strnemo v sledečih točkah:

- Izdelava mikrokristaliničnega hitro ohlajenega traku, ki bi bil magnetno anizotopen že po samem postopku hitrega ohlajanja brez dodatne mehanske ali topotne obdelave.
- Zmanjšanje zapletenih, dolgotrajnih in energijsko potratnih tehnioloških faz postopkov (drobljenje, sintranje, topotna obdelava).
- Izdelava zlitine, ki bi izkazovala magnetne lastnosti že po samem vlivanju ali pa v kombinaciji s kratkotrajno topotno obdelavo.

Izkusnje zadnjih trideset let pa kažejo⁽¹⁷⁾, da je prej odkrit nov material, nova zlita, kot pa so izkoriscene teoretične možnosti starega materiala.

LITERATURA

1. M. Sagawa in ostali: "Permanent magnet materials based on the Rare Earth - Iron - Boron tetragonal compound", IEEE Trans. Mag. MAG 20, 1984, 1584 - 1589.
2. I.R. Harris: "Possible new developments in magnets", Lecture notes, NATO ASI, Supermagnets, Hard magnetuc materials, 10. - 22. 6. 1990. Il-Ciocco, Italy.
3. K.J. Strnat: "Permanent magnets based on 4f-3d compounds", IEEE Trans. Mag., MAG 23 (5), 1987, 2094-2099.
4. J. Ormerod: "Processsingh and physical metallurgy of NdFeB and other RE magnets", v Nd-Fe permanent magnets: Their present and future application, (I.V. Mitchell ed.), Brussels, Belgium, 1985.
5. K.H.J. Buschow: "New permanent magnet material", Materials science reports, 1, 1986, 1-64.
6. G.Sun in ostal: "The synthesis of Nd-Fe-Co-B by reduction-diffusion and its magnetic properties", J.Appl. Phys. 64(10), 1988, 5519-5521.

7. J.S.Benjamin:"Mechanical alloying", Sci. American, 234 (5), 1976, 40-48.
8. L. Schultz in ostali:"Formation and properties of NdFeB prepared by mechanical alloying and solid-state reaction, J.Appl. Phys. 61 (8), 1987, 3583-3585.
9. J.J.Croat in ostali:"Pr-Fe and Nd-Fe based materials: A new class of high performance permanent magnets", J.Appl.Phys., 55(6), 1984, 2078-2082.
- 10.J.F.Herbst:"Rapidly solidified R₂Fe₁₄B-type permanent magnet materials", Lecture notes, NATO ASI, Supermagnets, Hardmagnetic materials, 10.-22. 6. 1990, II-Ciocco, Italy.
11. I.R.Harris:"The hydrogen decrepitation of an Nd₁₅Fe₇₇B₈ magnetic alloy", J.Less Comm. Met. 106 , 1985, L1-L4.
12. R.W.Lee:"Hot pressed neodymium- iron- boron magnets", Appl. Phys. Lett. 46(8), 1985, 790-791.
13. M. Wada:"New method of making Nd-Fe-Co-B full dense magnet, INTERMAG 90, International magnetic conference, 17-20. 4. 1990, Brighton, UK.
- 14.T.Shimada:"High-energy cast Pr-Fe-B magnets", J. Appl. Phys, 64(10), 1988, 5290-5292.
- 15.N.Rowlinson:"Anisotropy induced by the rotary forging of rapidly quenched Nd-Fe-B ribbons," J. Mag.Mag. Mat., 87, 1990, 93-96..
- 16.J.P.Nozieres:"Permanent magnets prepared by hot working cast ingots of NdFeB, J.Magh.Mag.Mat., 80, 1989, 88-92.
17. H. Kronnmueler:"Micromagnetic concepts in the developement of High-Tech permanent magnet", Lecture notes NATO ASI, Supermagnets hardmagnetic materials, 10.-22. 6. 1990, II-Ciocco Italy.
18. T. Takeshita, R. Nakajama:" Magnetic properties and microstructure of the NdFeB magnet powder produced by hydrogen treatment", Proc. 10th Int. Workshop on Rare Earth Magnets and Their Application, Kyoto, (1989), 551.
19. P.J. McGuiness in ostali:"Hydrogenation, disproportionation and desorption (HDD):An effective processing route for Nd-Fe-B type magnets", J. Less common Met., 158, (1990), 359-365.
20. L. Schultz:"Preparation and properties of mechanically alloyed Nd-Fe-B magnets", NATO-ASI Lecture Notes, Supermagnets, Hard magnetic materials, 10 do 22. 6. 1990, II-Ciocco, Italy.

*Boris Saje, dipl. ing. met.,
ISKRA Magneti,
Stegne 37, 61000 Ljubljana*

*dr. Janez Holc, dipl. ing. kem.,
Institut "Jožef Stefan",
Jamova 39, 61111 Ljubljana*

*mgr. Spomenka Beseničar, dipl. ing. kem.,
Institut "Jožef Stefan",
Jamova 39, 61111 Ljubljana.*

Prispelo: 23.10.90. Sprejeto: 27.11.90.

GALs - GENERIC ARRAY LOGIC (Part III)

(A member of PLDs family)

Zlatko Bele

KEY WORDS: Programmable logic circuits (PLDs), integrated circuits, Application specific integrated circuits (ASIC), EECMOS, Output Logic Macro Cell (OLMC), GAL

ABSTRACT: In previous parts of the article an overview and detailed architecture of GALs has been presented. Part III deals with programming software and hardware for GAL devices as well as programming example. A way of emulating conventional PAL devices with GAL devices is also presented.

GALi - Generične logične mreže (III.del)

KLJUČNE BESEDE: programabilna logična vezja (PLDs), integrirana vezja, vezja po naročilu (ASIC), EECMOS, izhodne logične makrocelice (OLMC), GAL

POVZETEK: V prvih dveh delih članka je bil podan pregled in podrobna zgradba GAL programabilnih logičnih vezij, tretji del pa opisuje programska in strojna orodja za programiranje GAL vezij skupaj s konkretnim primerom programiranja. Podan je tudi način emulacije konvencionalnih PAL vezij z GAL vezji.

1. INTRODUCTION

Appearance of first PLD devices (bipolar PAL's) falls into early 70's. At that time these devices had a quite difficult time being accepted by system's and board designers due to the lack of good programming software. It was necessary to load each individual fuse location into the devices after extensive analysis of the design requirements. This was a slow and cumbersome process requiring the designer to learn the architecture of many different devices in addition to the fact that logic errors could not be automatically identified.

Development and availability of user-friendly and functional software tools had the main contribution to the tremendous upsurge in the usage of the PLD devices in late 80's.

2. SOFTWARE TOOLS

The most popular early assembler based programming software for PAL devices was PALASM from Monolithic Memories. This assembler allows inputs only as Boolean equations, has a difficult command structure, allows equations only in SOP (sum-of-products) format, works on PAL devices only and has no intelligence i.e. unable to do logic minimization or identify specific device types which will or will not work with a given set of Boolean equations. The most severe restrictions of this type of approach was the inflexibility of the software to work on other vendors devices thus forcing designers to learn many different assemblers in order to have more than one device supplier to choose from.

The development of compiler based software in the early 80's was the response to the need for more flexibility and utility in development tools. The original packages were developed by third-party manufacturers, not device vendors, with the goal of supporting all device types and all manufacturers. These original packages as "CUPL" from Personal CAD systems and "ABEL" from DATA I/O Corp. had the capability of logic equation minimization, macros, truth table and state machine syntax and self-documentation.

The latest advance in the PLD development software has occurred in the mid-80's. These programs allow schematic capture using pre-programmed macros in the software which allow a designer to simply create a logic schematic as the input to a translator. The translator converts the graphic representation to a network list that is then compiled to the fuse maps by the software tool. All the other functions of the software such as logic minimization are then available to streamline the design before it is downloaded into a device. The most widely used of these tools are "CAE-1" from Personal CAD systems and "DASH" from DATA I/O.

3. HARDWARE TOOLS

The hardware used to program GAL devices can be divided roughly into two types:

- a) Universal programmers
- b) GAL-only programmers

a) Universal programmers

In this case "universal" means with respect to PLD devices only, this terminology should not be confused with the broader sense of "universal" programmers, meaning those that program EPROM memories or EPROM arrays in microprocessors as well as PLD's.

In these category of universal type programmers are those from DATA I/O and STAG MICROSYSTEMS as well as many others. These programmers support many different PLD devices, including ECL, CMOS EPROM, standard bipolar PALs and GAL EECMOS device types. These universal programmers also support many advanced functions such as test vectors, register preload, and even automatic chip handler control in a production environment.

b) GAL-only programmers

Main advantage of GAL-only programmers is, of course, their low price. Well known vendors of such programmers are QWERTY and PROGRAMMABLE LOGIC TECHNOLOGIES. The QWERTY also supports test vectors and registers preload for full functional testing of GAL devices.

The type of tool chosen should reflect the environment it will be used in. This means that GAL-only programmer could be considered in an operation where GAL only development and small volume production is occurring in a situation where a low-cost evaluation and programming of GALs is necessary. However in a large development lab where many types of PLDs are being evaluated or a high volume production environment where automated handling of devices is necessary, a universal type programmer with chip handler may be more appropriate. A prime consideration should also be the necessary functions of the programmer as well. For example although a 100% programming yield of GAL devices is guaranteed by vendor, test vector and register preload capability is recommended for the designer to verify that the device is doing exactly what was planned.

4. PROGRAMMING PROCESS

Programming GAL device is the process of providing it with so called "JEDEC" file. This file has got its name by the standards organization JEDEC with the representatives from major semiconductor companies on its committees, which has approved a standard for the interchange of PLD data. So JEDEC file is used as the medium of transfer from the development computer environment to that of the hardware device programmer. Included in the file are control bits that determine the status of programming cells, status of security cell, test vectors and data-transmission checksum. Test vectors, if included, indicate the stimulus and response for a PLD and serve primarily to validate the functionality of a design source file.

JEDEC file is written into the device by applying a series of specific voltage pulses. "Responsibility" of the programmer manufacturer refers to his ability to provide the

correct voltages and timing pulses and make the correct measurements on the outputs, if applicable, for the device.

JEDEC file is produced from a design source file which is written in a specific syntax and compiled with a compiler based programming software. As mentioned before one of the most known such a software is that of CUPL from Personal CAD systems.

First what we have to do developing a design source file using CUPL or in general some other development software is to tell the software which type of GAL device will be used. Then entry of some optional informations such as company name, design description, designer name is provided.

The device pinout and pin labels need to be specified next. Convenient names should be used since the software doesn't care what the pin is called as long as we are consistent. Pin definition example is as follows:

```
/* inputs */
pin (1,2) = ( A, !B);

/* outputs */
pin (18,19) = (Y,!Z);
```

It is also a good idea to specify pin names in a format that is consistent with the actual pin state. In the above definitions, signals A and Y are active high, while B and Z are active low. An exclamation point prefixing label is used to indicate active-low data signals. The use of active-high variation of these signals in subsequent design statements will automatically be resolved by the software compiler.

Entry of logic functions is next. Traditionally, this entry is in the form of Boolean equations. Current revisions of CUPL software allow truthtable, state-machine and schematic-entry formats, as well. In example below a traditional equation-entry format is used to create an AND function on Y (pin 18) and an XOR function on Z (pin 19). Since Z has been defined as an active-low signal, however, function on pin 19 is actually XNOR:

```
/* logic equations */
Y = A & B;
Z = !A & B # A & !B;
```

The operators used in the CUPL language are "!" for invert, "&" for the AND function and "#" for the OR function. The equations are written exactly as needed. All of the inversions for active-low inputs and outputs will be automatically resolved, a routine procedure for the compiler software. Although these are simple equations, if they had been complex ones that needed automatic reduction to a specific number of product terms for a given PLD, the software would have performed that reduction, as well.

Next, the CUPL compiler needs to be invoked to process the "source" file. Through compiling process a JEDEC file is produced together with so called "documentation file". The purpose of this file is to provide a

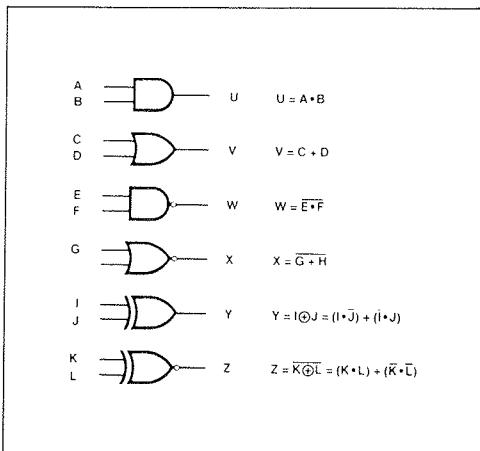


Fig. 1 Basic Logic Gates

hard-copy documentation of the final (reduced) equations, the cell map and chip diagram, if desired.

As an actual example an implementation of the basic logic gates AND, OR, NAND, NOR, and XNOR (see Figure 1) in a GAL16V8 device is presented next.

Since 12 inputs and 6 outputs are needed (Figure 2), 2 Output Logic Macrocells (OLMCs) must be configured as dedicated inputs and 6 as dedicated combinational outputs. Programming software automatically handles this task. Active-high or low outputs are no problem either, because of the programmable polarity feature of the GAL16V8.

Figure 3 shows a CUPL design input source file as it has to be prepared to program GAL16V8 with basic logic gates from Figure 1.

Once this file is compiled with CUPL compiler a JEDEC file as shown on Figure 4 is produced. Zeros in the cell's field represent active cells.

Detailed and complete cell map or so called 'fuse plot' for mentioned example is presented on Figure 4. As can be seen all inactive cells have to be programmed.

As mentioned, for testing the functionality of the device and design verification a "test vectors" has to be provided by means of CUPL simulation file. In this case JEDEC file includes also test vectors. Both files are shown on Figure 5 and Figure 6 respectively.

At the end of programming process a 'documentation' file is generated which consists of:

- Expanded product terms (Figure 7)
- Symbol table (Figure 8)
- Chip diagram (Figure 9)
- Fuse plot (already shown on Figure 4)

The patterning of the GAL device array is done using a parallel programming scheme. This allows the device to be programmed very fast and in fact is less than a second on most programming hardware. This is up to an order of magnitude faster than device using the UV-CMOS approach. During this programming cycle, the logic array, the architecture matrix programming and

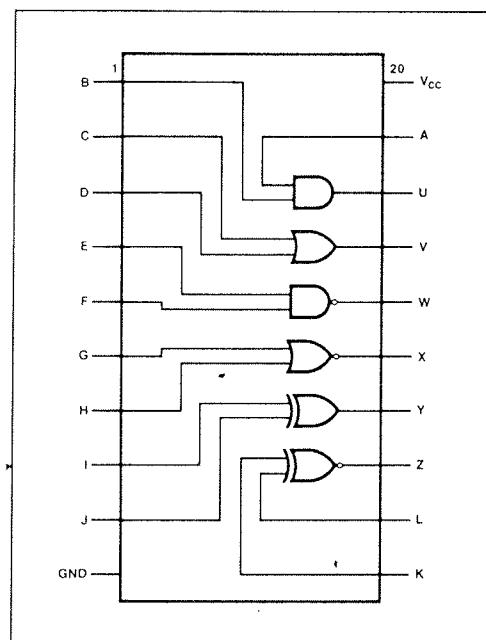


Fig. 2 GAL16V8 Basic Gates Pinout

```

Name      GATES;
Partno   00001;
Date     29/06/87;
Revision 01;
Designer ALBERTO;
Company  SGS-THOMSON Microelectronics;
Assembly PC AT;
Location PLZNI;
FORMAT   JEDEC;
*****
/*
 * BASIC GATES : INPUT FILE
 */
/*
***** Allowable Target Device Types: G16V8
***** */

/** Inputs **/
Pin [19,1] = [A,B];          /* INPUTS AND */ 
Pin [2,3] = [C,D];           /* INPUTS OR */ 
Pin [4,5] = [E,F];           /* INPUTS NAND */ 
Pin [6,7] = [G,H];           /* INPUTS NOR */ 
Pin [8,9] = [I,J];           /* INPUTS XOR */ 
Pin [11,12] = [K,L];         /* INPUTS XNOR */ 

/** Outputs **/
Pin 18 = U;                 /* OUTPUT AND */ 
Pin 17 = V;                 /* OUTPUT OR */ 
Pin 16 = W;                 /* OUTPUT NAND */ 
Pin 15 = X;                 /* OUTPUT NOR */ 
Pin 14 = Y;                 /* OUTPUT XOR */ 
Pin 13 = Z;                 /* OUTPUT XNOR */ 

/** Declarations and Intermediate Variable Definitions **/ 

/** Logic Equations **/
U = A & B;                  /* A N D */ 
V = C # D;                  /* O R */ 
W = !(E & F);               /* N A N D */ 
X = !(G # H);               /* N O R */ 
Y = I $ J;                  /* X O R */ 
Z = !(K $ L);               /* X N O R */ 

```

Fig. 3 CUPL Design Input File

the verify cycle are executed. The verify cycle check programming and margins conservatively such that a minimum data retention of 20 years is ensured.

Syn 2192 ~ Ac0 2193 x

Pin #19 2048 Po1 x 2120 Ac1 -	Pin #15 2052 Po1 x 2124 Ac1 x
0000 xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	1024 -----x-----
0032 xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	1056 -----x-----
0064 xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	1088 xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~~~~xxxxxx
0096 xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	1120 xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~~~~xxxxxx
0128 xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	1152 xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~~~~xxxxxx
0160 xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	1184 xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~~~~xxxxxx
0192 xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	1216 xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~~~~xxxxxx
0224 xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	1248 xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~~~~xxxxxx
Pin #18 2049 Po1 - 2121 Ac1 x	Pin #14 2053 Po1 - 2125 Ac1 x
0256 --x--x-----	1280 -----x-----
0288 xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	1312 -----x-----
0320 xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~~~~xxxxxx	1344 xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~~~~xxxxxx
0352 xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	1376 xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~~~~xxxxxx
0384 xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	1408 xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~~~~xxxxxx
0416 xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	1440 xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~~~~xxxxxx
0448 xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	1472 xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~~~~xxxxxx
0480 xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	1504 xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~~~~xxxxxx
Pin #17 2050 Po1 - 2122 Ac1 x	Pin #13 2054 Po1 x 2126 Ac1 x
0512 x-----	1536 -----x-----
0544 -----x-----	1568 -----x-----
0576 xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	1600 xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~~~~xxxxxx
0608 xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	1632 xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~~~~xxxxxx
0640 xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	1664 xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~~~~xxxxxx
0672 xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	1696 xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~~~~xxxxxx
0704 xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	1728 xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~~~~xxxxxx
0736 xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	1760 xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~~~~xxxxxx
Pin #16 2051 Po1 x 2123 Ac1 x	Pin #12 2055 Po1 x 2127 Ac1 -
0768 --x--x-----	1792 xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~~~~xxxxxx
0800 xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	1824 xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~~~~xxxxxx
0832 xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	1856 xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~~~~xxxxxx
0864 xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	1888 xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~~~~xxxxxx
0896 xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	1920 xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~~~~xxxxxx
0928 xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	1952 xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~~~~xxxxxx
0960 xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	1984 xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~~~~xxxxxx
0992 xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	2016 xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~~~~xxxxxx

Fig. 4 CUPL Fuse Plot

LEGEND X : fuse not blown
 - : fuse blown

CSIM Version 2.11b Serial# 5-00001-154
Copyright (C) 1983,1986 Personal CAD Systems, Inc.
CREATED Fri Sep 18 17:15:04 1987

LISTING FOR SIMULATION FILE: GATES.si

```

1: Name          GATES;
2: Partno       00001;
3: Revision     01;
4: Date         29/06/87;
5: Designer     ALBERTO;
6: Company      SGS-THOMSON Microelectronics
7: Location     PLZN1;
8: Assembly    PC AT;
9: Format       JEDEC;
10: ****
11: /*
12: /*  BASIC GATES : SIMULATION FILE
13: /*
14: ****
15: /*  Target Devices: G16V8
16: ****
17:
18:
19: Order: A,B,%2,U,%3,C,D,%2,V,%3,E,F,%2,W,%3,G,H,%2,X,
        %3,I,J,%2,Y,%3,K,L,%2,Z;
20:
21:
===== Simulation Results =====
=====
```

	N				X			
	A		A		N		X	N
	N	O	N	O	O	O	O	O
	AB	D	CD	R	EF	G	H	I
0001:	00	L	00	L	00	H	00	H
0002:	10	L	10	H	10	H	10	L
0003:	01	L	01	H	01	L	01	H
0004:	11	H	11	H	11	L	11	L

Fig. 5 CUPL Simulation File

Fig. 6 CUPL JEDEC File with Test Vectors

Symbol Table							
Pin	Variable Name	Ext	Pin	Type	Pterms Used	Max Pterms	Min Level
A			19	V	-	-	-
B			1	V	-	-	-
C			2	V	-	-	-
D			3	V	-	-	-
E			4	V	-	-	-
F			5	V	-	-	-
G			6	V	-	-	-
H			7	V	-	-	-
I			8	V	-	-	-
J			9	V	-	-	-
K			11	V	-	-	-
L			12	V	-	-	-
M			13	V	1	8	1
V			17	V	2	8	1
W			16	V	1	8	1
X			15	V	2	8	1
Y			14	V	2	8	1
Z			13	V	2	8	1

Fig. 8 CUPL Symbol Table

References:

SGS-THOMSON: Programmable logic manula-GAL products

```

*****
***** GATES *****
***** GATES *****

CUPL          2.11b Serial# 5-00001-154
Device        g16v8s Library DLIB-f-23-8
Created       Fri Sep 18 17:07:24 1987
Name          GATES
Partno        00001
Revision      01
Date          29/06/87
Designer      ALBERTO
Company       SOS-THOMSON Microelectronics
Assembly      PC AT
Location      PLZN1

=====
                                         Expanded Product Terms
=====

U =>
    A & B

V =>
    C
    # D

W =>
    E & F

X =>
    G
    # H

Y =>
    I & !J
    # !I & J

Z =>
    K & !L
    # !K & L

```

Fig. 7 CUPL Expanded Product Terms

	***** * * * * * **** B * 1 **** * GATES	***** * * * * * **** 20 * VCC
C * 2		***** 19 * A
D * 3		***** 18 * U
E * 4		***** 17 * V
F * 5		***** 16 * W
G * 6		***** 15 * X
H * 7		***** 14 * Y
I * 8		***** 13 * Z
J * 9		***** 12 * L
GND * 10		***** 11 * K

Fig. 9 CUPL Chip Diagram

Zlatko Bele, dipl.ing.
MIKROIKS d.o.o.
Titova 36A
61000 Ljubljana

Prispelo: 05.05.1990 Sprejeto: 20.11.1990

PRIKAZI DOGODKOV, DEJAVNOSTI ČLANOV MIDEM IN DRUGIH INSTITUCIJ

THE LINE OF STYLUS SURFACE PROFILERS FROM TENCOR INSTRUMENTS

GENERAL

Today research, development and process engineers in many industries routinely measure a combination of surface parameters on a variety of substrates. These may be :

- semiconductor devices or integrated circuit wafers
- optical and magnetic disks
- hybrid circuits and ceramic substrates
- flat panel displays
- optical masks of any kind
- paper and foil finishes
- polished surfaces (glass, metal, plastics, ..)
- coated or painted surfaces
- precision machined surfaces of all kinds.

Surface parameters are measured to nanometer level precision with stylus profilers which register vertical motion while scanning horizontally over a surface.

The study and classification of surface texture have been underway for approximately 50 years. The subject is inherently complicated because of the large range of size and shape of surface artifacts, as well as the variety of surface generation methods. And this is driven by the vast divergence of specific industry applications. Researchers have generated numerous evaluation parameters and at least 24 national standards committees have assigned names and definitions to the measurement parameters.

Variations in surface topography can be divided into three general classes based on relative wavelengths of the variations: form error, roughness, and waviness. Form error is a deviation from a perfect realization of a

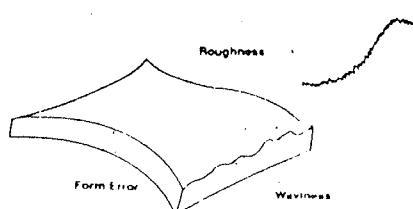


Figure 1: This illustration shows the relative values of form error, waviness, and roughness

nominally specified shape. If a surface is nominally flat its wave form error may be defined by the deviation from flatness. However, if the deviation from flatness has several lobes, then the shape cannot be classified as form error. Such error is called waviness. If there are many hundreds of thousands of randomly shaped undulations, this is called roughness. Representative illustrations of these variations are shown in figure 1.

Many profilers such as P-1 from Tencor Instruments, can separate data into roughness, waviness and raw data traces as shown in figure 2. This separation is particularly useful since multiple analysis can be taken from single scan, which saves time and ensures that all analysis data is obtained from a single measurement area. Digital software filtering is employed to separate the roughness data from waviness and form error inputs.

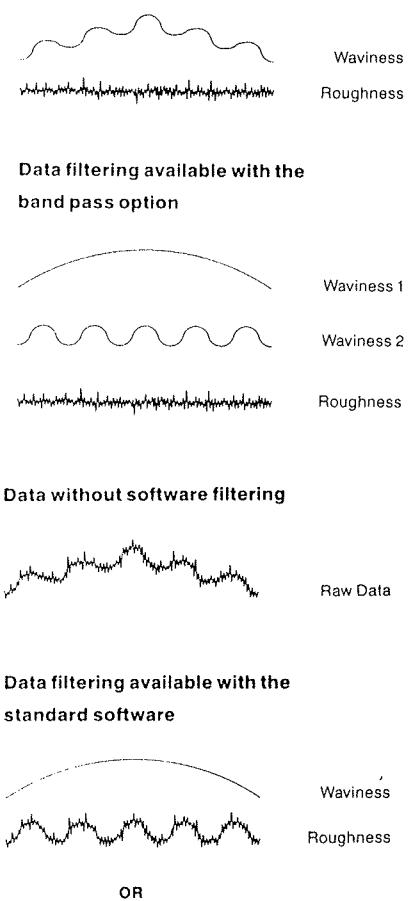


Figure 2: The effect of filtering on scan data, P-1 profiler

These class divisions are arbitrary in that the size of the wavelengths involved depends on the size of the sample being considered. No sharp divisions can be drawn between the categories. When wavebands of the categories are naturally well separated, it is easy to separate their outputs using filtering techniques for separate analyses. An example of this would be a form error = 1 to 3 waves, waviness = 25 to 80 waves, and roughness = 500 to 5000 waves. When there is a continuum of wavelengths, there is no way to separate the categories without significant data distortion. In this situation, the user must find a method of data analysis which is effective in controlling surface quality for the specific application.

A DEFINITION OF ROUGHNESS

Most development in the research of surface analysis regards the measurement and calculation of roughness. The earliest parameter to be developed was roughness average (R_a), which is the arithmetic average of the absolute values of the profile height deviations. These values are taken within the sampling length and are in reference to the graphical centerline. R_a is defined by the following formula per the ANSI/ASME standard, figure 3.

$$R_a = \frac{1}{L} \int_0^L |y| dx$$

where R_a = arithmetic average deviation from the centerline
 L = sampling length
 y = ordinate of the curve of the profile

R_a provides a good representation for a scale of roughness which is symmetrical about the centerline and has a Gaussian distribution of peak and valley heights. It contains little information about the nature of the roughness, however, and often fails in application correlation, see figure 4.

Note that surfaces A and B produce the same R_a value even though A is obviously more rough and is a very bad bearing surface while B is an excellent one due to wear considerations and ability to retain lubricant. A different roughness parameter, R_q , more accurately shows a 36% reduction for B since it is defined as the Root Mean Square (RMS) average rather than the arithmetic average. RMS (R_q) is defined per the ANSI/ASME standard as:

$$R_q = \sqrt{\frac{1}{L} \int_0^L y^2 dx}$$

Squaring the y values gives emphasis to the large values of y versus the small values so that a distinction is made between surfaces A and B. Many other parameters have been developed in order to improve the correlation between a parameter value and a particular surface performance.

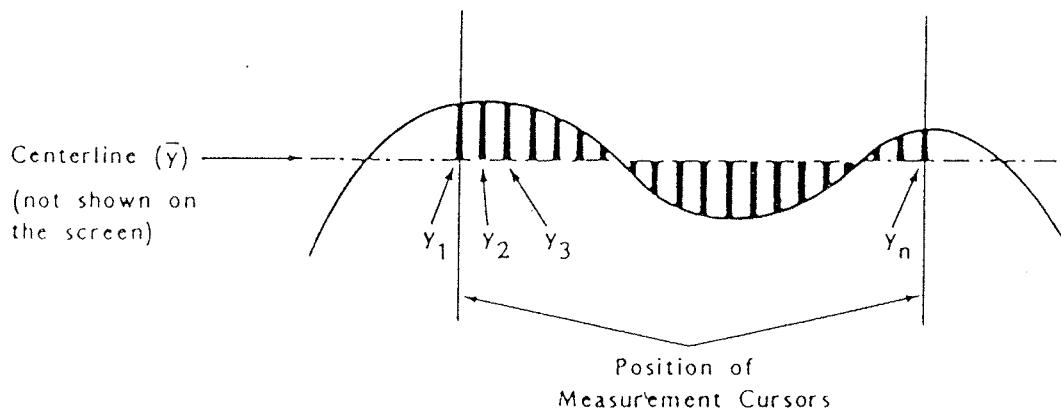


Figure 3: Definition of roughness average

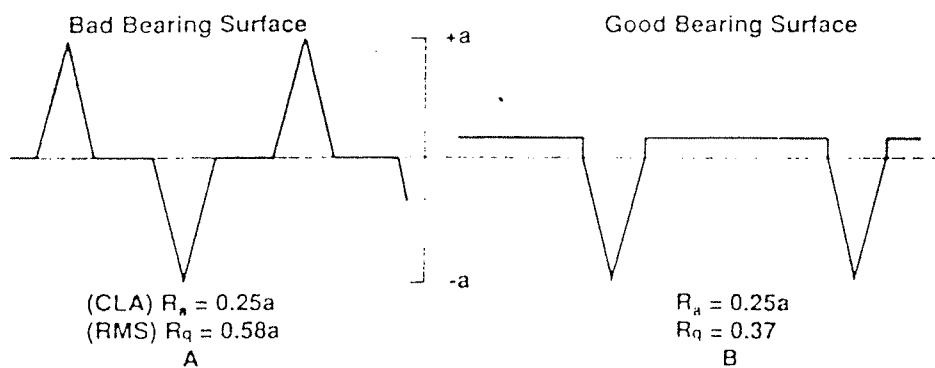


Figure 4: R_a provides a good representation of for a scale of roughness which is symmetrical about the centerline and it has a Gaussian distribution of peak and valley heights

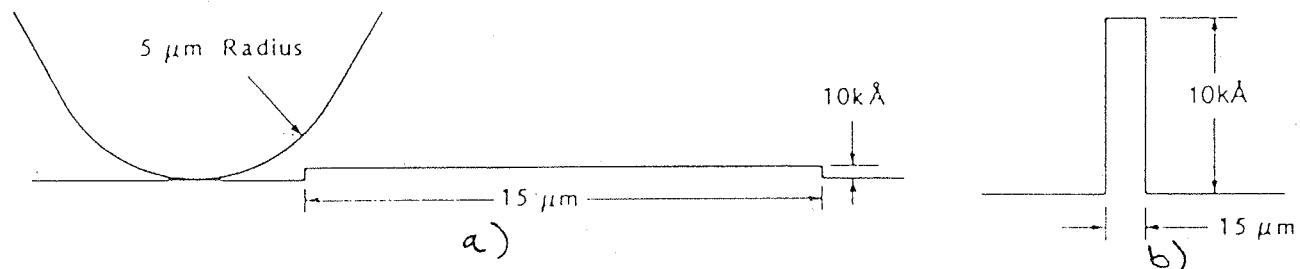


Figure 5: a. : A stylus measures surface characteristics
b. : The display after 1000x compression

Stylus geometry can also affect the roughness data. If the valleys on the surface are smaller in width than the stylus diameter, they will not register on the trace or will be greatly attenuated in height. The smaller the stylus, the greater the indicated value of roughness will be.

BASIC FACTORS IN STEP HEIGHT MEASUREMENTS

Most surface features measured on a profilometer are much smaller vertically than are horizontally. In plotting such features the vertical axis is exaggerated with respect to the horizontal axis by factors as large as 90000 to 1. This horizontal compression is useful because it allows the entire step to be seen at one time.

For example, as a typical stylus moves across a surface, it may encounter a physical feature like that shown in figure 5a., which after 1000x horizontal to vertical compression is displayed in different manner, figure 5b.

The pictorial representation of an artifact is affected by two factors : the dimensions of the stylus and the finite bandwidth of the instrument's circuitry. These factors can affect measurements of very fine line geometries. One effect is an apparent loss of groove width and depth. Another is rounding of profile features.

STYLUS SIZE

The size and shape of the stylus impose a lower limit to the size of the grooves to be measured. Ideally, the stylus should have a zero dimension horizontally. However, stress considerations require it to have some dimension. It can be modeled as a 60 degree cone rounded to a spherical tip with a $12.5 \mu\text{m}$ radius. In the figure 6. is shown the path the stylus will follow in tracing a groove, where R is the radius of the stylus and L is the loss in groove width.

The stylus will follow a curve of radius R to a depth of $R/2$ and then a 60 degree angle to the bottom of the groove. This reduces the apparent width of the groove being measured. The loss is most noticeable when the radius is large compared to the groove depth. The table and graph in the figure 7. show the relationship between stylus radius and groove-width loss for a given groove depth.

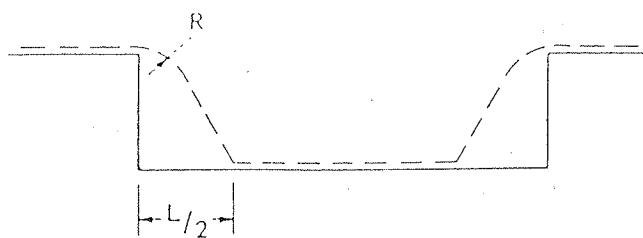


Figure 6: The importance of stylus shape on dimensioning
The important implication of these figures is that small radius styli should be used for substrates with very fine line widths. Optional styli are available with 1.5 to $2.5 \mu\text{m}$ radii and with sub-micrometer radii.

SURFACE CHARACTERISTICS

Basically, surface profilers provide an analysis of four important surface characteristics, namely :

a) AVERAGE PROFILE HEIGHT, average height of the profile section between the cursors relative to a base line established by the intersection of the profiles with the leveling cursors, figure 8.

b) TOTAL INDICATED RUNOUT (TIR), the difference between the maximum and the minimum profile heights; it is computed for the section of the profile between the measurement cursors, figure 9

c) ROUGHNESS, previously discussed

d) AREA, the cross-sectional area of the profile above a base line is displayed in square micrometers; the base line extends between the intersections of the measuring cursors and the profile; the line is not necessarily horizontal - the angle depends on the positioning of the cursors and the profile.

Three options are available for this parameter : positive, negative and total, figure 10.

In addition to these, slope measurements, as well as average difference mode and multiple scan and average are available.

Groove Width Loss, "L" (μm) for Different Stylus Radii and Groove Depths

Stylus Radius (μm)	Groove Depth (μm)											
	.02	.05	.1	.2	.4	.8	1.6	2.5	5	10	20	25
12.5	1.4	2.2	3.2	4.5	6.3	8.8	12	15	20	26	38	43
5.0	.89	1.4	2.0	2.8	3.9	5.4	7.3	8.7	12	17	29	35
2.0	.56	.89	1.3	1.7	2.4	3.2	4.2	5.2	8.1	14	25	31
1.0	.40	.62	.87	1.2	1.6	2.1	3.0	4.0	6.9	13	24	30
0.4	.25	.39	.53	.69	.92	1.4	2.3	3.4	6.2	12	24	29
0.2	.17	.26	.35	.46	.69	1.2	2.1	3.1	6.0	12	23	29
0.0	.02	.06	.12	.23	.46	.92	1.9	2.9	5.8	12	23	29

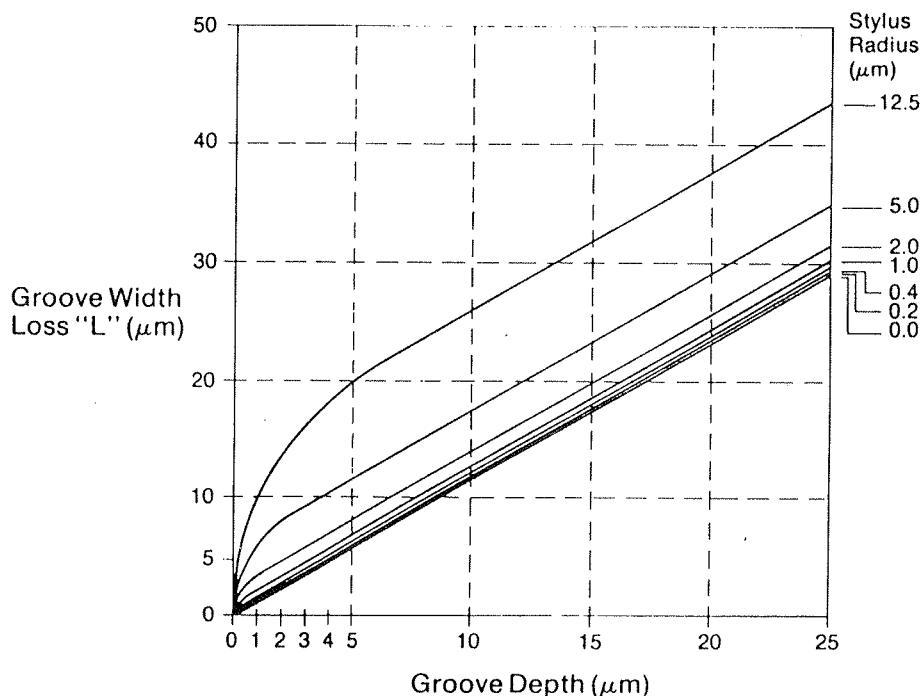


Figure 7: The relationship between stylus radius and groove-width loss.

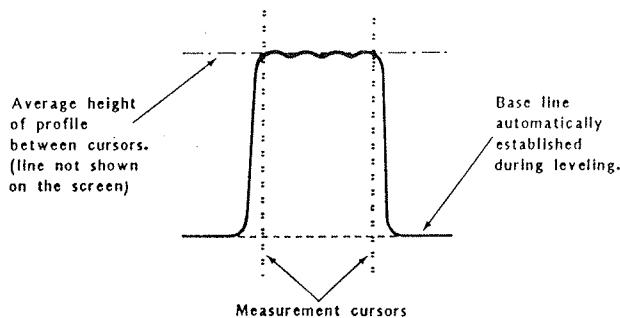


Figure 8: Measuring the average profile height

SURFACE PROFILERS FROM TENCOR INSTRUMENTS, see also the table

TENCOR Instruments designs and manufactures measurement instrumentation for use in the semiconductor, magnetic and optical disks, electronics, and precision machining industries where precision metrology is required. Since first company's profiler, TENCOR Instruments is the leading producer of the state of the art stylus

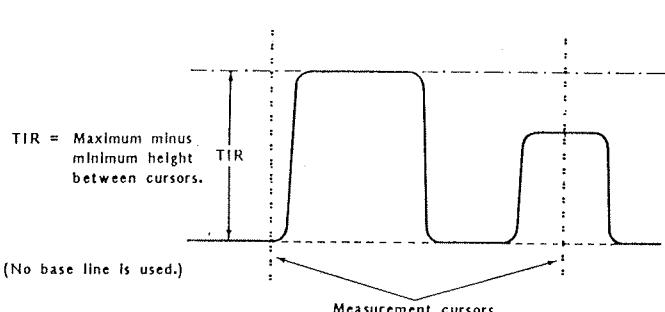


Figure 9: Measuring the total indicated runout (TIR)

surface profilers in the world. In the table, basic configurations, functions, performance, sampling handling, measurement control, data storage, data analysis and all available options for ALPHA STEP 200, ALPHA STEP 250, ALPHA STEP 300 and P-1 TENCOR surface profilers are displayed and compared.

When you decide to buy the profiler for your fabrication facility, there are several things to consider. You need

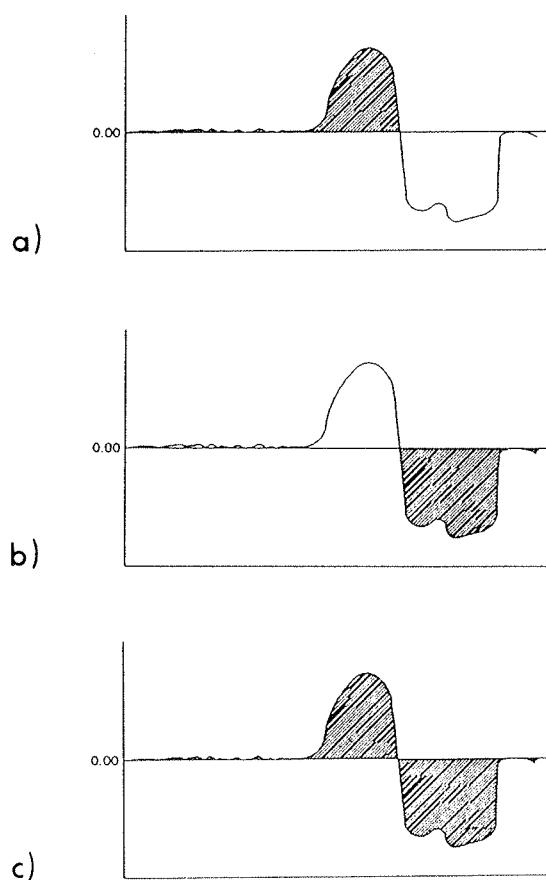


Figure 10: Measuring the area

- a) positive
- b) negative
- c) total

to determine what your needs are, first : what kind of accuracy you are looking for and do you want to measure tight spaces or over long scans. In addition, repeatability, data conversion rate and data processing capabilities must be considered, as well.

Up till now, there was no such a profiler to satisfy ALL your needs for every application you might have in your facility. After introduction of P-1, the user has finally got THE surface profiler of uncompered flexibility.

P -1, LARGE SCAN SURFACE PROFILER

The Tencor P-1 is a surface profiling instrument that provides high resolution (± 0.1 nm, best) measurements on substrates with vertical geometries from 10 nm to 280 μ m, continuous scans up to 210 mm, and data recording capacity of 5000 to 6000 points per scan. The 0.1 nm resolution with computerized linearity assures accuracy over a full dynamic range.

The profiler system is highly automated for production use, but engineering flexibility is maintained through the programmability of a built in PC/AT. It is intended for evaluation of precision surfaces on which large scan capacity is required, e.g. magnetic storage disks, semiconductors, hybrid circuits and flat panel displays, as

well as surfaces in precision machining operations. Highly sensitive and repeatable measurements can be taken on glass, ceramic, plastic, paper or metal surfaces.

The machine stage holds samples up to 355 mm on a side, 63 mm thick and 2.2 kg in weight. The stylus can access any part of a sample within an 210 mm dia field and profile it side to side without rotation. Samples larger than 210 mm are measured half way and then rotated to measure the remaining portion.

The sample is placed on the stage, and the door is closed for protection against contamination, air turbulence, and phonic noise. A vacuum grip may be switched on to hold the sample in position during the measurement. A motorized, rotary leveling system for automatic sample leveling is available as an option. Pressing the LOAD button automatically centers the stage under the measurement head and lowers the head until the stylus touches the sample. A video microscope image of the stylus and sample appears on the screen with X-Y coordinates overlayed.

Next, the operator selects a recipe from the menu screen or chooses new parameters such as units of measure, scan length, scan speed, stylus force, direction, and vertical range. The START button is pressed and measurement begins.

The video microscope displays the sample, stylus tip, and preliminary scan data throughout the measurement. The stylus remains stationary as the stage moves along the x axis. After the scan is completed, the stylus retracts and the stage returns to the precise starting point, allowing for repetitive measurements.

The profiler is easy to use. Many functions are accessible through color screens organized around pull-down menus and pop-up windows. Scan data can be displayed in any combination of roughness, waviness, or step height readings. Roughness and waviness traces can be displayed separately by applying any of eight filters with "cut off lengths" from 8 um to 25 mm.

P-1 OPTIONS

Band pass filter option allows definition of an intermediate wavelength in addition to roughness and waviness profiles. This option provides two user selectable filters, for "longwave" and "shortwave" cutoff values, instead of the single longwave cutoff which is standard on P-1. In a regular data trace, wavelengths that are smaller than the programmable longwave cutoff value are displayed as roughness, and larger wavelengths are shown as waviness. The shortwave band-pass filter acts as an additional noise filter and is used to isolate intermediate wavelength components. This feature is especially useful in the manufacture of flat glass panel displays.

Software package for measurement of wafer film stress allows measurement of process induced film stress on semiconductor wafers. The software calculates the average, maximum and center stress measurements.

The new software capitalizes on the high precision long scan measurements performed by the Tencor P-1 in the computation of film stress. Calculations are made using an equation for stress which is standard in the industry, and several factors :

data from the difference between surface scans taken before and after processing, and user input on substrate type and film thickness. Elastic constant values can be selected from stored constants for 11 common substrate materials such as silicon, GaAs, aluminum or glass. Wafer bow measurement is also displayed. All stress measurement output is in dyn/cm². Analysis of the data obtained can indicate changes needed to eliminate stress factors - thus potentially increasing yield.

Interactive 3-dimensional displays option produces color coded 3-D plots created from a series of two dimensional plots programmed at a fixed Y distance. A unique interactive feature, "zoom rescan", allows the image to be zoomed and a rescan taken automatically for higher resolution display of the selected area. The "zoom recalc" function allows data analysis such as average roughness, waviness parameters, or maximum and minimum heights to be calculated for the selected areas. The image can be rotated for 360 deg. for viewing in all directions. With the new software, a three dimensional view of the surface and a user selected two dimensional plot of a single scan are displayed together on one easy to read screen. Related scan data such as average roughness, step height, and maximum peak to valley statistics are shown on the same screen. The 3-D display is colour coded to show the relative height of the surface and can also be presented as a top-view contour map. Any 2-D plot from within the 3-D area can be selected for detailed analysis using the cursor keys or trackball. The trace will be instantly displayed and cursors can be moved for step height measurements.

Data automation software package takes advantage of the 210 mm long scan capability of the instrument. Different measurements can be made at selected seg-

ments of the same scan by simply reprogramming the cursor positions without taking a new profile. Software for the optional motorized rotary/leveling stage is also included. The motorized rotary allows the sample position to be programmed in rotation with an accuracy of $\pm 4 \mu\text{m}$ at 100 mm from the center and a resolution of 0.005 degrees. This addresses a number of applications such as the OD to OD form error of a magnetic disk, and wafer stress measurements over several diameters. Motorized leveling greatly facilitates the task of mechanically leveling the sample within the vertical measurement range of the instrument. Vertical range can be configured to +280/-20 μm or -280/+20 μm , as well as the basic $\pm 150 \mu\text{m}$, for greater total usable dynamic range.

In this software version, data summary statistics from the measurement sequence such as mean, standard deviation, minimum, maximum and range are automatically computed and presented in a tabular format. This data can be easily converted into ASCII format for export and analysis by many available spreadsheet or database programs.

Profiler configuration for flat panel displays and other large substrates accommodates up to 43 x 43 cm substrates, such as flat panel displays, printed circuit boards, and photomasks. The new open frame configuration includes a removable environmental enclosure that covers the front and sides of the measurement stage. This helps to ensure very precise and sensitive measurements below 10 nm. The cover has a plexiglass front access door to allow the sample to be easily placed on the stage. Measurements are made in 200 mm diameter area which can be overlapped to allow access to practically any portion of 43 cm substrate. Motorized leveling and theta rotation of the stage are optional.

Such configuration allows the user to make long scans as well as characterize form, microwaviness, and roughness across the entire surface with angstrom levels of precision.

TENCOR line of profilers is distributed in Europe by John P. Kummer AG, Zug, Switzerland. In Yugoslavia, contact MIKROIKS d.o.o., Titova 36a, Ljubljana, Mr. Iztok Šorli.

THE LINE OF STYLUS PROFILERS FROM TENCOR INSTRUMENTS

ALPHA STEP 200	ALPHA STEP 250	ALPHA STEP 300	P-1 LONG SCAN PROFILER
SPECIFICATIONS			
PROGRAMMED FUNCTIONS	PROGRAMMED FUNCTIONS	PROGRAMMED FUNCTIONS	FUNCTIONS
The Alpha-Step 250 automatically calculates and displays four measurements of surface profiles:	— Automatic display of Average Height, Total Indicated Runout(TIR) or Peak-to-Valley Average Roughness(R _a) and Cross- Sectional Area (positive and/or negative areas).	— Delta Average with 4 cursors and 2 regions of differing lengths, — Repeat and Average	Displays roughness, waviness and step height as defined in ANSI/ASME B46.1-1985. Roughness and waviness displays can be separated by one of sixteen user-selectable filters with the following cut-offs: mm .0045 .45 .008 .8 .014 1.4 .025 2.5 .045 4.5 .08 8.0 .14 14.0 .25 25.0
Average Height (AVG): Calculation of the average height of all data points between the measurement cursors, referenced from the leveled baseline.	Total Indicated Runout (TIR): Calculation of the height between the highest and lowest point within the cursors.	Average Roughness (R_a): Calculation of center line average roughness according to American National Standards Institute Specifications (ANSI B46.1-1978).	User selectable parameters listed below. Values are referenced to two movable cursors, or two movable fields of different lengths.
Cross-Sectional Area (Area): Calculation of the area between the surface profile and the base reference line measured in square micrometers.	Three additional data analysis features are available on command from the Keyboard.	Slope: Useful for comparative measurements, the angle of the plotted surface profile is measured in degrees.	FUNCTIONS
		Delta Average: Provides precise height measurements of rough or uneven substrates and films. This software quantifies the difference between the average height of one region and the average height of another. The two regions can be of differing lengths.	Displays roughness, waviness and step height as defined in ANSI/ASME B46.1-1985. Roughness and waviness displays can be separated by one of sixteen user-selectable filters with the following cut-offs: mm .0045 .45 .008 .8 .014 1.4 .025 2.5 .045 4.5 .08 8.0 .14 14.0 .25 25.0
Vertical Measurement Ranges	Vertical Measurement Ranges	Horizontal Measurement Ranges and Sampling	FUNCTIONS
Autoranging up to: $\pm 3.2 \mu\text{m}$ or $\pm 16 \mu\text{m}$	Autoranging up to: $\pm 160 \text{k}\text{\AA}$ or $\pm 160 \mu\text{m}$	Vertical Measurement Ranges and Sampling	FUNCTIONS
Max.Scan Length 2,000 μm 400 μm 80 μm	Scan Time 8-sec 0.2 1.0 5.0	Scan Time 40-sec 1.0 5.0 25.0	Displays roughness, waviness and step height as defined in ANSI/ASME B46.1-1985. Roughness and waviness displays can be separated by one of sixteen user-selectable filters with the following cut-offs: mm .0045 .45 .008 .8 .014 1.4 .025 2.5 .045 4.5 .08 8.0 .14 14.0 .25 25.0
Any of the three set-up lines above are user-selectable. Any scan length can be programmed up to the maximum value shown, within a given range. Scan direction is also user-selectable.	Scan Direction left or right left or right left or right	Scan Length 10 mm 2 mm 400 μm 80 μm	User selectable parameters listed below. Values are referenced to two movable cursors, or two movable fields of different lengths.
		Scan Time 8-sec — 40-sec	FUNCTIONS
		Scan Time 8-sec — 40-sec	Roughness Arithmetic Average Root-Mean-Square (RMS) Roughness Maximum Height Maximum Depth Maximum Peak-to-Valley Ten-Point Height Six-Point Height
		Scan Time 40-sec — 40-sec	Waviness Arithmetic Average Root-Mean-Square Waviness Maximum Height Maximum Depth Maximum Peak-to-Valley
		Scan Time 40-sec — 40-sec	Topography TIR (Total Indicator Run-out) Height between two points (Step Height) Average height of two regions of equal or differing length (Delta Average Mode)

Step Height Repeatability	
Step Height ¹	Repeatability ²
180 Å	+ 6 Å
440 Å or 880 Å	+ 6 Å
4500 Å or 9400 Å	+ 8 Å

Guarantee: If the Tencor Instruments' remote keyboard and isolation hood are used; and the instrument is operated under adequate protection against noise from the environment including shock, vibration, sudden temperature changes, and air turbulence; and the cursors are placed as close together as the step geometry will allow; then Tencor Instruments will guarantee the above repeatability.

Scan Menu Parameters (Nine Menus)	Number of Data Points Up to 2000 per profile
Scan Length	Scan Menu Parameters (Nine Menus)
Sampling Rate	Scan Length:
Scan Direction	Sampling Rate:
Stage Position (Programmable X-Y Stage only)	Scan Direction:
Print Selection (Summary only, entire screen or RS232C output port)	
Resolution	Resolution
Vertical:	5 Å with ±160 kÅ range 5 nm with ±160 µm range Horizontal 400 Å
Horizontal:	Vertical:
50 samples/second.	50 samples/second.
Digital Conversion Rate	Digital Conversion Rate
Standard:	Scan Length:
12.5 µm	Sampling Rate:
Optional:	Vertical Range:
5 µm, 1 µm to 3 µm, and submicron	At 1 Å resolution: ±6.5 µm
	At 25 Å resolution: ±150 µm or -20/+280 µm, or -280/+20 µm
Stylus Radius	Stylus Radius
Standard:	Stylus Radius:
12.5 µm	12.5 µm
Optional:	Optional:
5 µm, 1 µm to 3 µm, and submicron	25 µm, 5.0 µm to 1.5 µm, 2.5 µm and submicron
Stylus Tracking Force	Stylus Tracking Force
	Adjustable between 0.8 to 9.9 mg in 0.1 mg increments, and to 25 mg in 1 mg increments. Continuously monitored and displayed on CRT Scan Method
	Stylus moves, stage remains stationary.
Scan Method	
Stylus moves, stage remains stationary.	Adjustable between 1 and 25 mg Continuously monitored and displayed on CRT Scan Method
Sample Leveling	Sample Leveling
Automatically computed. Manual coarse-leveling adjustment.	Automatically computed. Manual coarse-leveling adjustment.
	Vertical Linearity: 0.5%, entire range
	Horizontal Resolution: Up to 5900 data points per scan, depending on scan speed and length.
	Vertical Linearity: 0.5%, entire range
	Horizontal Resolution: Up to 5900 data points per scan, depending on scan speed and length.
Stylus Control	Stylus Control
Programmable Force Range:	Programmable Force Range: 1.0-100 mg
Resolution:	Resolution: 0.1 mg
Full Retract Between Scans	Full Retract Between Scans
Programmable Descent Rate	Programmable Descent Rate

Using VLSI Standards' Step Height Calibration Standard
2 Sigma for 10 successive averages of 9 measurements
executed automatically in the Multiple Scan and Average mode.

Guarantee: If the Tencor Instruments' remote keyboard and isolation hood are used; and the instrument is operated under adequate protection against noise from the environment including shock, vibration, sudden temperature changes, and air turbulence; and the cursors are placed as close together as the step geometry will allow; then Tencor Instruments will guarantee the above repeatability.

Scan Menu Parameters (Nine Menus)

Scan Length:

Sampling Rate:

Scan Direction:

Stage Position (Programmable X-Y Stage only)

Print Selection (Summary only, entire screen or RS232C output port)

Resolution

Vertical: 1 Å with ±3.2 µm range
5 Å with ±16 µm range
400 Å max

Horizontal: 50 samples/second.

Digital Conversion Rate

Standard: 12.5 µm

Optional: 5 µm, 1 µm to 3 µm, and submicron

Stylus Radius

Standard: 12.5 µm

Optional: 5 µm, 1 µm to 3 µm, and submicron

Stylus Tracking Force

Adjustable between 0.8 to 9.9 mg in 0.1 mg increments, and
to 25 mg in 1 mg increments. Continuously monitored and
displayed on CRT Scan Method

Stylus moves, stage remains stationary.

Sample Leveling

Automatically computed. Manual coarse-leveling adjustment.

Stylus Control

Programmable Force Range:
1.0-100 mg

Resolution:
0.1 mg

Full Retract Between Scans

Programmable Descent Rate

Programmable Force Range:
1.0-100 mg

Resolution:
0.1 mg

Full Retract Between Scans

Programmable Descent Rate

STANDARD MANUAL X-Y STAGE		SAMPLE HANDLING	
Maximum Sample Dimensions	Maximum Sample Dimensions With theta table: 17 mm Without theta table: 21 mm	Alpha Step 300, Motorized Open Frame Configuration	Motorized X-Y, with 2 programmable locations is standard.
Thickness:	With theta table: 17 mm Without theta table: 21 mm	Alpha Step 300	Automation/Data Option for unlimited X-Y programmability.
Diameter:	Measures to center of 162 mm sample	Maximum Sample Size: 254 x 254 mm	Manual control via trackball or keyboard
Sample Stage Movement	X-Axis 100 mm Y-Axis 81 mm Z-Axis 21 mm 360 degree theta rotation	355 x 355 mm with side panel removed	Maximum Sample Size: 254 x 254 mm 355 x 355 mm with side panel removed
Sample Location	Precision manual knobs for X-Axis and Y-Axis stage movement, servocontrol up/down buttons for Z-Axis stage movement	X, Y Maximum Travel: 210 mm Stylus Access: 210 mm diameter	Stylus Access: 210 mm diameter
OPTIONAL PROGRAMMABLE X-Y STAGE	Precision manual knobs for X-Axis and Y-Axis stage movement, servocontrol up/down buttons for Z-Axis stage movement	210 x 210 mm without repositioning	Note: Larger samples can be accommodated with the Tenor P1 Open Frame configuration. See separate data sheet for details
Operating Modes	Manual Semi-Automatic Automatic	Table Top: 210 mm diameter Maximum Sample Weight: 2.2 kg Throat Depth: 228 mm Throat Height: 63.5 mm	Maximum Sample Weight: 2.2 kg Throat Depth: 228 mm Throat Height: 63.5 mm X, Y Maximum Travel: 210 mm X, Y Positioning Speed: Variable, up to 25 mm/sec
Maximum Number of Programmed Locations	9 + "home" (0) + 99 with the IBM PC option	Standard Configuration Manual X-Y Stage with Standard Manual Rotary (No detent).	Stylus and Sample Programmed Position Repeatability: $1\sigma \pm 2 \mu m$
Locator Block Positions	3", 100 mm, 125 mm, 150 mm	Motorized X-Y Stage, with Manual Rotary or optional Motorized Leveling and Rotary.	Rotary Stage — High Precision Manual Version is standard. Can be set with 6 detents (4 at 90° , 2 at $\pm 45^\circ$) — Motorized option has programmed repeatability at 4° , from center of $\pm 4 \mu m$ — Same throat height in any configuration
Maximum Sample Dimensions	With theta table: 10 mm Without theta table: 17 mm Measures to center of 162 mm (6.4")	Manual control via trackball or keyboard X, Y positioning speed: Variable, up to 25 mm/sec	Levelling — Electronic data leveling is standard — Semi-automatic mechanical leveling with the Motorized level and Rotation option
Stage Movement Range	X-Axis 151 mm Y-Axis 81 mm Z-Axis 17 mm 180 degree theta rotation with +/- 3 degree fine adjustment	Stylus and Sample Programmed Position Repeatability $1\sigma \pm 2 \mu m$ Manual Rotary can be set with 6 detents (4 at 90° , 2 at $\pm 45^\circ$). *Note: Different from the Manual Rotary of the Standard Configuration (no detent).	Sample Vacuum Hold-down — Standard with all rotary stages
Stage Movement Rate	Fast Rate: 10 mm/sec Slow Rate: 0.10 mm/sec Min. increment: 1.3 μm	Number of programmable positions Motorized Configuration: 2 Automatic Configuration: 200 Motorized Level and Rotation Option: - Automatic mechanical leveling of the sample - Programmable 360° sample rotation - Repeatable at 4 in. from center of $\pm 4 \mu m$	Standard Precision Locator — Choice of one Custom Fixturing Interface — Via 6 mounting holes
Positional Repeatability	3 sigma (99.7 %), up to 20 consecutive positions: ± 10 mm 1 sigma for up to 20 consecutive positions: ± 10 mm each axis.	Positional Repeatability 3 sigma (99.7 %), up to 20 consecutive positions: ± 30 microns each axis.	Levelling — Electronic data leveling is standard — Automatic mechanical leveling is available with the Motorized Level and Rotation option (Motorized or Automatic Configurations).
Vacuum Requirements	Vacuum area: 40 mm diameter. 100 torr minimum.	Vacuum Requirements Vacuum area: 40 mm diameter. 100 torr minimum.	Sample Vacuum Hold-down — Standard with all rotary stages Custom Fixturing Interface — Via 6 mounting holes

MEASUREMENT CONTROL

Manual/Single Scan Mode

Parameters of a given type of scan are programmed within a "recipe". The type can be either continuous or segmented into sections of equal lengths.

Keylock with 3 Modes

Position 1:	Run one recipe or sequence without modification
Position 2:	Full selection of recipes or sequence without modification
Position 3:	Unlocked. All functions available.

Repeat and Average Mode

Any scan can be repeated up to 10 times and the computed average displayed.

Sequence Mode (Automatic configuration only)

Up to 200 different combinations of recipes and artifact locations can be combined into a "sequence". The complete sequence will run with or without operator intervention. Precise artifact positioning can be achieved by means of "deskewing".

DATA STORAGE

20 Mbyte Hard Disk stores up to 4000 scans of 1000 points. Storage includes the scan, recipe and/or sequence plus time and date. The harddisk also stores the recipe and sequence catalogs.

1.4 Mbyte, 3.5 inch Diskette provides probability for selected data. Each diskette will hold 300 scans of 1000 points. It can also be used for back-up storage or transfer of recipe and sequence catalogs.

DATA ANALYSIS

Data Screen

Single Scan Interactive Graph and Data Table: Shows two cursor read-out. Each cursor is movable, independently or in tandem, by trackball or direction keys.

Each cursor can be expanded into a field, independently or in tandem, for Delta Average Mode of measurement and leveling.

Zoom box data expansion: The portion of the graph contained in a user-defined "zoom box" of variable aspect ratio can be instantly replotted.

Immediate data retrieval and display by pointing to an item of the data catalog.

Sequence statistics and Data Base Manager Option (Automatic configuration only)

For each recipe in a given sequence: data table with statistics of mean, standard deviation, minimum, maximum, and range, for up to 20 surface analysis parameters selected.

Recall of purge data saved on disk by the following criteria: up to 7 user-labeled identifiers, in addition to recipe and sequence identifiers, dates.

Scan data can be formatted for PC-AT compatible programs such as spreadsheets.

MEASUREMENT CONTROL

Manual/Single Scan Mode

Parameters of a given type of scan are programmed within a "recipe". The type can be either continuous or segmented into sections of equal lengths.

Keylock with 3 Modes

Position 1:	Run one recipe or sequence without modification
Position 2:	Full selection of recipes or sequence without modification
Position 3:	Unlocked. All functions available.

Repeat and Average Mode

Any scan can be repeated up to 10 times and the computed average displayed.

Automatic Sequence Mode

With this option, up to 200 different combinations of recipes and artifact locations can be combined into a "sequence". The complete sequence will run with or without operator intervention. Precise artifact positioning can be achieved by means of means of "deskewring".

DATA STORAGE

20 Mbyte Hard Disk stores up to 4000 scans of 1000 points. Storage includes the scan, recipe and/or sequence plus time and date. The harddisk also stores the recipe and sequence catalogs.

1.4 Mbyte, 3.5 inch Diskette provides probability for selected data. Each diskette will hold 300 scans of 1000 points. It can also be used for back-up storage or transfer of recipe and sequence catalogs.

DATA ANALYSIS

Data Screen

Single Scan Interactive Graph and Data Table: Shows two cursor read-out. Each cursor is movable, independently or in tandem, by trackball or direction keys.

Each cursor can be expanded into a field, independently or in tandem, for Delta Average Mode of measurement and leveling.

Zoom box data expansion: The portion of the graph contained in a user-defined "zoom box" of variable aspect ratio can be instantly replotted.

Immediate data retrieval and display by pointing to an item of the data catalog.

Automation/Data Option

For each recipe in a given sequence: data table with statistics of mean, standard deviation, minimum, maximum, and range, for up to 20 surface analysis parameters selected.

Recall of purge data saved on disk by the following criteria: up to 7 user-labeled identifiers, in addition to recipe and sequence identifiers, dates.

Scan data can be formatted for PC-AT compatible programs such as spreadsheets.

Video	Standard: High-contrast 9" CRT; with 40 x to 120 x video microscope. Quartz-halogen illumination lamp (When ordering new unit) 12x to 36 x low power magnification 90x to 270 x high power magnification	Screen Output A High-contrast 9" CRT Monitor display either the sample image or the data. A high resolution sample image is provided by a 600-line vidicon camera with automatic focus.	ADDITIONAL FEATURES	
Output Standard:	Remote video microscope connector	Processor 80386-20 MHz Controller, PC/AT compatible, runs MS-DOS Operating System, version 3.3	Processor 80386-20 MHz Controller, PC/AT compatible, runs MS-DOS Operating System, version 3.3	
Optional:	RS 232C Serial Data Output Remote Printer (replaces built-in printer)	Screen Displays a magnified optical image of the sample or various forms of computer output data. Initial data trace or cross-hair identification of stylus location relative to stage table can be superimposed on sample image.	Screen Displays a magnified optical image of the sample or various forms of computer output data. Initial data trace or cross-hair identification of stylus location relative to stage table can be superimposed on sample image.	
Dimensions	Standard: 40 x to 120 x video microscope magnification 12x to 36 x low power magnification 90x to 270 x high power magnification Factory installed X, noninterchangeable	Color Color data display, user-selectable colors. 33 cm diagonal.	Color Color data display, user-selectable colors. 33 cm diagonal.	
Weight	26 kg	Resolution High resolution: 640 x 350 pixels	Resolution High resolution: 640 x 350 pixels	
Electrical	90-130 V, 50/60 Hz 180-260 V, 50/60 Hz Power Requirements: 100 VA	Image Magnification Selectable baud rate (50 to 9600 baud) Alpha-Link PC Interface <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Upload/store measurement data- Upload/store/download menus- Create a sequence of up to 100 menus/locations to run in automatic or semiautomatic mode when used with a programmable X-Y stage (see Alpha Link Data Sheet for details) Dimensions Width: 330 mm Height: 422 mm Depth: 684 mm	Image Magnification 100-400x is standard 40-160x is optional Motorized zoom with keyboard control is standard Console Color-coded user keypad with four screen-dependent function keys is standard. With the Motorized and Automatic configurations, a trackball and keyboard can be used interchangeably for either manual positioning of the stage or for data analysis. The Automation/Sequence option includes a removable computer keyboard which can be mounted with brackets in front of the instrument. This adds alphabetical entries and allows the use of PC/AT compatible programs, or custom programming by the user.	
Real Time Clock	Provides date and time of day.	Real Time Clock Battery backed. Provides date and time of day.	Real Time Clock Battery backed. Provides date and time of day.	
				PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS
				Dimensions
				Width: 57 cm Height: 75 cm Depth: 77 cm
				Weight
				Instrument: 113 kg Shipping weight: 197 kg
				Electrical
				90-110 V, 50/60 Hz 110-130 V, 50/60 Hz 180-260 V, 50/60 Hz Power Requirements: 150 VA

SOFTWARE OPTIONS

Automation/Data (included in Automatic configuration)

Includes

- Sequence software
- Removable computer keyboard with mounting brackets
- Sequence mode will test up to 200 positions on a substrate with an unlimited choice of recipes, or will analyze a single scan with up to 200 different cursor positions. Fully automatic or manually controlled operation. Sequence statistics described in Data Analysis section above.
- Database Manager will store traces and/or summary data under up to seven identifiers to facilitate future analysis by attributes. Functions as part of a corporate database or as an independent data center. Export will format data for use with PC/AT compatible programs which accept ASCII data entry.

SOFTWARE OPTIONS

Automation/Data

Includes

- Sequence software
- Data Base Manager software
- Removable computer keyboard with mounting brackets
- Sequence mode will test up to 200 positions on a substrate with an unlimited choice of recipes, or will analyze a single scan with up to 200 different cursor positions. Fully automatic or manually controlled operation. Sequence statistics described in Data Analysis section above.
- Database Manager will store traces and/or summary data under up to seven identifiers to facilitate future analysis by attributes. Functions as part of a corporate database or as an independent data center. Export will format data for use with PC/AT compatible programs which accept ASCII data entry.

SECS II

Interface complies with GEM/SEMI Standards. Recipes and sequences can be bi-directionally transferred between the Alpha-Step and host computer to facilitate storage and off-line manipulation of data. User written software programs can be used for detailed data analysis. SECS parameters such as a baud rate and time-out can be configured from within the program.

Stress Measurement

Computes three values of stress (Average, Maximum and Center) in dynes/cm² based on the difference of two profiles (pre- and post-stress), or a single profile (post-stress only) with better than 1% accuracy. Requires user selection of one of 10 substrate materials including Silicon, Gallium Arsenide, Germanium, Aluminum and 3 types of glass, and user entry of sample and film thickness. Includes one wafer precision locator optimized for stress measurements, 3 to 8 inch wafer sizes available.

HARDWARE OPTIONS

Low Magnification Optics

Replaces 100-400x optics with 40-160x.
Initial factory installation only

- Motorized Level and Rotation
- Automatic mechanical leveling of the sample
- Programmable 360° sample rotation

HARDWARE OPTIONS

Low Magnification Optics

Replaces 100-400x optics with 40-160x.
Initial factory installation only

- Motorized Level and Rotation
- Automatic mechanical leveling of the sample
- Programmable 360° sample rotation

Printer, Black and White*

9-pin dot matrix
80 columns, graphics
8.5 x 11 inch paper

Printer, Color*

Ink jet
7 colors

*Note: Only these two printers are available and supported in the USA (120 Volts). The warranty of the manufacturer applies.
+ Note: Ink jet printer not recommended for clean room use.

Precision Sample Locators

Wafer with flat:
2", 3", 100, 125, 150 mm
Wafer with notch:
82 mm, 20 mm
Disk:
2.5, 3.5, 5, 25, 8, 9, 12 inch
Note: Disk Locator is compatible with Tencor P-1 Long Scan Profiler.

Standard Precision Sample Locators

One of the following is included in the basic configuration
Disk:
3.5 or 5.25 inch
Wafer with flat:
3, 4, 5 or 6 inch
Wafer with notch:
8 inch

Additional Optional Locators

Disk:
2.5, 8, 9, 12 inch
Wafer with Notch:
82 mm, 5 inch
Wafer Stress with Flatt:
3, 4, 5, 6 inch
Wafer Stress with Notch:
8 inch

KONFERENCE, POSVETOVARJA, SEMINARJI, POREČILA

SD 90

Letošnji 16. simpozij o elektronskih sestavnih delih in materialih SD 90 je v organizaciji MDEM potekal v času od 19. do 21. 9. 1990 v zdravilišču Radenci in v udobnem okolju hotela A kategorije Radin. Pokrovitelj simpozija je bila Tovarna elektronike, elektromehanike, anten in kablov Elrad iz Gornje Radgome, ki se je vsestransko izkazala ter poskrbela za prijetno počutje udeležencev.

Glavna tema in poudarek simpozija je bil na materialih, kar je naletelo na močan odziv udeležencev (okoli 100). Programsko-organizacijski odbor pod zelo aktivnim vodstvom Darje Uvodič je izbral privlačen program šestih povabljenih referatov: V. Pantović iz IRI El Zemun s temo Materijali i tehnologije elektronskih kola, H. Štastna iz Research Institute of Mathematical Machines z naslovom Some results of failure analysis of electronic components and printed circuits, prof. D. Kolar z Univerze v Ljubljani o smereh razvoja sodobne keramike za elektroniko in I. Vivoda iz Rade Končarja Zagreb o uporabi galvanotehnike v proizvodnji delov za elektronske naprave. Dva zanimiva vabljena referata sta sicer natisnjena v zborniku simpozija, vendar sta zaradi odštenosti predavateljev odpadla: I. Tabaković z Univerze v Banja Luki z naslovom Organski poluprovodnici in N. Blagojević iz Beograda s temo Staklo u optoelektronici.

Poleg tega je bilo prikazanih še 50 raziskovalnih dosegkov na posterjih, ki so tematsko obravnavali naslednje skupine:

- polprevodniški materiali, elementi in tehnologije
- debeloplastni materiali, elementi in tehnologije
- tanke plasti, materiali in tehnologije
- keramični materiali, elementi in tehnologije
- optoelektronski elementi
- elektromehanski elementi ter ostalo.

K prikazu posterjev so po številu največ prispevali avtorji z Inštituta Jožef Stefan iz Ljubljane, Istraživačko-razvojnog centra El iz Zemuna in z Inštituta za elektroniko in vakuumsko tehniko iz Ljubljane, zapažena pa je bila tudi udeležba štirih avtorjev iz ČSFR. Sicer so sodelo-

vale elektronske in strojne fakultete iz Ljubljane, Niša in Novega Sada, še nekateri inštituti ter industrija (Iskra in El Niš). Razprave in izmenjave izkušenj ob posterjih so bile živahne in zelo koristne.

V okviru simpozija so udeleženci zadnji dan obravnavali študijsko temo z naslovom "Logistika razvojnih projektov", ki sicer ni imela raziskovalne, pač pa organizacijsko-ekonomsko vsebino z namenom, da bi prisotni spoznali probleme in domače izkušnje pri izvajaju razvojnih projektov za nove izdelke (s področja elektronike in elektrotehnike). Namesto avtorja R. Faleskinija je v prvem referatu R. Ročak podal temo Poslovodna obravnavo RR projektov. V svojem predavanju pa je K. Sapač zelo zanimivo prikazal metodologijo selekcije razvojnih projektov v podjetju Elrad. Bilo je precej razprave o uspešnosti sistema pa tudi o stimulirjanju kadrov.

Organizator MDEM je izkoristil priložnost, ko je bilo zbrano precej članov društva, da je sklical redni občni zbor, kjer so med drugim podelili tudi priznanja za aktivno delo in sodelovanje z društvom podjetju Iskra-Center za elektrooptiko iz Ljubljane ter Elektronski fakulteti Niš, razen tega pa še posameznim članom: Alenki Rožaj-Brvar, Mariji Kosec, Rudiju Babiču in Iztušku Šorliju. - Za tem ko je predsednik Rudi Ročak podal poročilo o delu društva v preteklem obdobju, so člani v zelo živahni razpravi (zapaženi prispevki Lj. Pešića, M. Goja, Jovanovića, R. Ročaka itd.) spregovorili o problematiki stroke, na primer o kriznem stanju v industriji in posebej v mikroelektroniki ter predlagali konkretnne akcije v bočem obdobju dela društva. Predsednik je tudi poročal o stanju priprav za MIEL 91 v Beogradu pod pokroviteljstvom El Niš ter o začetih razgovorih za organizacijo naslednjega SD 91 (z možno lokacijo Ribno pri Bledu) pod možnim pokroviteljstvom Iskre Feriti. Občni zbor je izzvenel v prepričanju vseh prisotnih, da je pomemben čim boljši kontakt in sodelovanje med člani društva iz vseh republik Jugoslavije, k čemur prispevajo med drugim tudi glasilo Informacije MDEM ter konference kot so MIEL in SD.

Milan Slokan
MDEM
Titova 50, Ljubljana

POREČILO O SODELOVANJU NA ISHM-ITALY WORKSHOP

V dneh od 13-14 septembra 1990 sem se udeležila ISHM-ITALY WORKSHOP na temo: Površinska montaža v primerjavi z debeloplastno tehnologijo (razlogi za izbiro tehnologije). Prisostvovalo je okrog 100 udeležencev iz različnih dežel zahodne Evrope, največ pa članov ISHM-Italia. V dveh dneh je bilo 15 referatov na tematiko primerjave tehnologije površinske montaže in

debeloplastne tehnologije. Predavatelji so bili iz vodilnih italijanskih firm, ki imajo proizvodnjo v obeh tehnologijah: Marconi, Italtel, Marelli Autronica, Alcatel Sud Latina, Hybritec in Aurel, in znanih evropskih firm: Saab-Scania (Švedska), Valtronic (Švica), Mitel (Anglija), DuPont (Švica), Hoechst (Zah.Nemčija), Nokia (Finska).

V prvem referatu z naslovom: "Izziv za hibridno tehnologijo in kako ga obvladati", je predavatelj Norlyng iz Danske predstavil elektronska vezja za različne naprave, ki jih proizvajajo v tehnologiji površinske montaže (SMT- surface mounted technology), hibridni izvedbi in mešanimi tehnologijami (SMT, debeloplastna in tankoplastna). Vezja se uporablja v medicini in v merilnih napravah. V nekaterih merilnih napravah so uporabili hibridna vezja z golimi tabletkami, zaščitenimi z epoksidno kapljo, chip kondenzatorje in SMD aktivne komponente. Vezja izdelana v tankoplastni tehnologiji so uporabili v napravah, kjer je potrebna velika stabilnost vezja. Pokazali so nekaj primerov uporabe vezij v debeloplastni tehnologiji z uporabo polimernih uporov tiskanih na plastični substrat in z nekaj golimi tabletkami, bondiranimi na vezje in potem zaščitenimi z epoksidom (COB- chip on board). V tehnologiji SMT so prikazali izvedbo večplastne tiskane dvostranske plošče, na kateri je razen SMT montaže komponent uporabljeni tudi pritrjevanje klasičnih elektronskih komponent. Na koncu so za uporabo v profesionalni prenosni merilni napravi prikazali vezje, izbrano s tehnološkega in ekonomskega stališča: tankoplastni upori na debeloplastnem dvosranskem vezju, ki so ga montirali na tiskano ploščo s polimernimi prevodniki in upori. V naslednjem referatu predavatelja iz Marconi, Italia: "Debeloplastna tehnologija in SMT", so analizirane možnosti obeh tehnologij pri izdelavi vezja za telekomunikacije in na področju aeronavtike. Če so komponente tipa ASIC v plastičnem ohišju in je temperaturno področje delovanja vezij od -20°C do 70°C, se lahko vezje izdela na plastičnem substratu v več plasteh. (Zahteve za termično disipacijo ne smejo biti velike).

V primeru, da so na vezju integrirane komponente v keramičnem nosilcu tabletk, je vezje potrebno izdelati na keramičnem substratu in v debeloplastni tehnologiji.

Močnostno vezje ni ustrezeno za izdelavo na plastičnem substratu (FR4), zaradi slabega odvajanja toplote plastične. V tem primeru se lahko uporabi večplastno tiskano vezje z dva kovinska sloja za napajanje in maso vezja. Slaba stran pri tej izdelavi vezja je raztezanje ploščice v smeri z, ki lahko povzroči lom metalizacije lukenj in odstopanja notranjih slojev vezja. Preizkusi so pokazali, da je najbolj kritičen postopek spajkanja vezja zaradi deformacije različnih materialov. Čeprav obstajajo materiali z manjšimi raztezki, ni potrebno uporabljati teh dragih materialov, če se optimizira postopek spajkanja vezja.

Drugi možen način izdelave močnostnega vezja je debeloplastna tehnologija na keramičnem substratu. Problem različnega raztezka med substratom in keramičnim nosilcem tabletk je manjši kot na plastičnem substratu. Problem toplotne prevodnosti je manjši, če je vezje izdelano na plastičnem substratu z dvema kovinskima plastema. V referatu H. Danielssona (Saab, Scandinavia): "Primerjava med povezavo SMD komponent in povezave silicijevih tabletk z žičko", je avtor na osnovi izračuna verjetnosti odpovedi ocenil zanesljivost povezave SMD komponent in povezave silicijevih tabletk z

žičko. Primerjal je ASIC integrirano vezje, pritrjeno na substrat z obema načinoma povezave. Verjetnost odpovedi vezja z ASIC komponentami, pritrjenimi v SMD tehnologiji, je zelo odvisna od skupnega števila povezav in verjetnosti odpovedi posamezne povezave. Verjetnost odpovedi vezja na katerem so ASIC komponente pritrjene v SMD tehnologiji ali z bondiranjem direktno na prevodnik, je veliko manjša v drugem primeru (za isto število vhodnih in izhodnih povezav integriranih komponent). Avtor meni, da je rešitev povezave ASIC komponent na tiskana vezja v bondiranju z Al žičko, ali s TAB (tape automatic bonding) postopkom.

Tabletki je najbolje zaščititi s silikonsko zaščito. Eksperimentalni rezultati qdpovedi vezja v firmi Nokia (Finska) kažejo število odpovedi 200-900 Fitov za vezja v keramičnem ohišju in 190 Fitov za vezja s tabletkami, zaščitenimi s silikonsko kapljo. Primerjava cene investiranja v postopek pritrjevanja s SMD tehnologijo in bondiranje tabletk kaže manjše stroške v primeru povezave tabletke z žičko.

Naslednji referat predavatelja L.Texiera iz firme Valtronic SA, Švica z naslovom: "PCB vs PCB", primerja dve izdelavi vezja; tiskana vezja in tiskana vezja na keramičnem substratu. Na primeru izdelave vezja, ki se uporablja v TV napravah za firmo Kodak so ugotovili, da je postopek izdelave ploščice na keramičnem substratu, na katerem so natiskali upore, najbolj ustrezen glede na hitrost proizvodnega postopka, kvalitetu vezja in ceno. Vezje vsebuje razen miniaturnih aktivnih komponent še 7 silicijevih tabletk, zaščitenih s polimerno zaščito.

Referat, ki ga je predstavil R.Garbella iz Italtela z naslovom : "Skupaj , ali nasprotniki v bodočnosti" primerja obe tehnologiji za izdelavo vezij v telekomunikacijskih napravah. Poudarjen je problem odločitve za eno od obeh tehnologij v Italtelu. Prikazana je porazdelitev proizvodnje hibridnih vezij v Italtelu po posameznih področjih, največ 56% v komutacijah, 22% prenos podatkov, ostalo 20% prosto tržišče (od tega 61% telekomunikacije, 34% računalništvo, 31% avtomobilska industrija in 1% vojaško-letalska industrija). Analiza stroškov v tehnologiji SMD in debeloplastni tehnologiji kaže, da je prispevek cene komponent večji v SMD tehnologiji, ostalih materialov enak in laboratorijski stroški večji pri izdelavi vezij v debeloplastni tehnologiji. Skupni stroški za enako funkcijo vezja so nekoliko večji v debeloplastni tehnologiji. Z lastnimi izkušnjami so prišli do nekaterih temeljnih parametrov pri izbiri debeloplastne tehnologije: a) če so zahteve pri izdelavi vezja; - uporovno razmerje s majhno toleranco

- funkcionalno justiranje vezij
- večje disipacije moči
- uporaba vezij v frekventnem področju nad 10 MHz in b) če je število uporov na vezju > 10-15

Na koncu so podali rezultate ankete v 231 firmah v Italiji zakaj ne uporabljajo hibridnih vezij: 31% zaradi tradicionalne uporabe tiskanih vezij, 34% ne pozna hibridne tehnologije, 26% menijo da so neekonomična in 9%

zaradi uporabe SMT tehnologije. Na osnovi podanih analiz so zaključili, da za izdelavo vezij v telekomunikacijskih napravah obe tehnologiji nista konkurenca druga drugi, temveč ju enakopravno uporabljajo pri izdelavi vezij, odvisno od zahtev vezja. Še en prispevek avtorja J. Gingell iz Anglije: "Uporaba hibridnih vezij v telekomunikacijah" poudarja izbiro debeloplastne tehnologije v primeru zahteve za visoko kvaliteto vezij in v primeru vezij z več upori v razmerju z ozko toleranco. Lahko se izbere mešana tehnologija: tiskana plošča s SMD komponentami in hibridnimi vezji kot moduli. Čepravse SMT tehnologija hitro razvija, ponujajo hibridna vezja rešitev v področju, kjer ni možno zadovoljiti zahtev za kvaliteto po zmerni ceni.

V referatu L. Benini iz Marelli Autronica z naslovom: "Uporaba vezij v avtomobilski industriji in izbire v Marelli Autronica", so primerjali obe tehnologiji za uporabo v prostoru avtomobila in motorja avtomobila. Zaradi vedno zahtevnejših pogojev funkciranja vezij v prostoru motorja avtomobila, zahteve na kvaliteto vezja so višje. Posebno ostri pogoji delovanja vezij so v prostoru motorja, zaradi visoke temperature, vlage in korozivnih tekočin. Glede na zahteve vezij so primerjali možnost uporabe SMT in debeloplastne tehnologije pri izdelavi vezij. SMT tehnologija ima manj možnosti uporabe v področju motorja avtomobila zaradi omejenega temperaturnega področja delovanja vezij, neodpornosti vezij na vlago in korozivne tekočine in manjšo zanesljivost (vezja večjih dimenzijs ne prestanejo preizkusa na temperaturne spremembe od -30°C do 130°C). V primeru izdelave vezij v debeloplastni tehnologiji temperaturno področje uporabe je višje, vezja so odporna na vlago in korozivne tekočine ter zanesljivost vezij je večja. V primerjavi s SMT tehnologijo, debeloplastna vezja imajo manjše število spajkanih komponent, ali se uporabljajo gole silicijeve tabletke bondirane z zlato žičko, katerih zanesljivost povezav je višja.

Problem pri izdelavi močnostnih vezij za avtomobilsko industrijo se rešuje na ta način, da se močnostna vezja razdelijo od logičnih vezij. Močnostna vezja se izdelujejo v debeloplastni tehnologiji na ta način, da se močnostne tabletke pritrjujejo na substrat s postopkom direktnega bondiranja na baker, nato pa na substrat iz AlNi, zaradi boljše toplotne prevodnosti. Na koncu so pokazali svoje

vezje izdelano v debeloplastni tehnologiji za vžig v motorju, katero vsebuje debeloplastne upore, chip kondenzatorje, močnostne diode, integrirana vezja (eno vezje je močnostni smart chip), skupaj okrog 70 komponent. Vezje so izdelali v dveh slojih, močnostne tabletke montirali na baker pritrjen na keramiko, za lepljenje tabletk so uporabili prevodna polimerna lepila.

V referatu M. Weinholda iz Du Ponta z naslovom :"SMT na PCS; izziv za hibridno industrijo" je za določeno uporabo vezij pokazal prednost PCB tehnologije v primerjavi s hibridno tehnologijo (velika gostota prevodnih linij na več plasteh in luknje za povezavo med posameznimi plastmi). Tiskana vezja so lahko večjih dimenzijs, večje gostote linij, možna je izdelava do 14 plasti. Prikazal je optimalno izbiro vezja za video kamero Sony s kombinacijo tiskanega vezja, fleksibilnega tiskanega vezja in hibridnega vezja.

Referat D. Reina iz Hybriteca z naslovom: "Ekomska primerjava v površinski montaži" kaže rezultate uporabe obeh tehnologij pri izdelavi vezij. Tudi v tem referatu so podane nekatere zahteve vezij, ki jih laže zadovolji hibridna tehnologija. To so: večja zanesljivost, večja toplotna prevodnost, širše temperaturno področje uporabe, funkcionalno doravnavanje vezij, preciznost uporavnih vrednosti, manjše število odpovedi, možnost montiranja golih tabletk. V primerih, kjer vezje vsebuje majhno število komponent za medsebojno povezavo, majhno število uporov, veliko število kondenzatorjev, je boljša izbira površinske montaže na tiskano ploščico. Na konkretnem primeru izdelave vezja s 4 intergriranimi vezji, 4 polprevodniškimi komponentami, 20 keramičnimi kondenzatorji in 26 upori so pokazali obe izvedbi vezij, SMT vezje in hibridno vezje. Na tem primeru so izračunali ceno vezja in pokazali, da je izvedba v hibridni tehnologiji 15% cenejša. Število odpovedi v hibridni izvedbi je bilo veliko manjše (3%) v primerjavi s SMT izvedbo vezja (20%). Na osnovu teh izkušenj trdijo da je vezje z najmanj 10 uporov cenejše v hibridni izvedbi kot pa v SMT.

mag. Dubrovka Ročak, dipl. ing.
Institut Jožef Stefan
Jamova 39, Ljubljana

POROČILO S SEMINARJA "NATO-ASI, SUPERMAGNETS, HARD MAGNETIC MATERIALS"

NATO Advanced Study Institutes (zaradi verodostojnosti bom izraze navajal v originalu) so ena od oblik organiziranega študija v okviru NATO International Scientific Exchange Programmes, ki podpirajo mednarodno individualno sodelovanje znanstvenikov in raziskovalcev. (Ne kot večina mednarodnih znanstvenih programov, ki so orientirani v institutsko ali programsko sodelovanje). Namen ASI je širjenje novih spoznanj, ki še niso dostop-

na v publikacijah in spodbujati mednarodno znanstveno sodelovanje skozi znanstvena srečanja v obliki seminarja. Seminarji trajajo dva tedna, organizirani so na post -doktorskem nivoju. Razmerje med predavatelji in študenti je navadno okoli 1:5 (10 do 20 predavateljev in 60 - 80 ostalih udeležencev). Prispevki (predavanja, diskusije, povzetki posterjev) izidejo v eni od izdaj NATO ASI Series.

Letošnji NATO ASI je bil od 10. do 23. junija v konferenčnem centru II-Ciocco v Italiji, pod naslovom "Supermagnets, Hard Magnetic Materials". Zasnovan je bil kot izpopolnjevalni seminar za magistrante, doktorante, post-doktorante in inženirje s področja permanentnih magnetnih materialov, s poudarkom na Fe-Nd-B magnetih.

Organizirane so bile tudi poster sekcije, kjer so udeleženci lahko prikazali svoje nove dosežke. Naša skupina (S. Beseničar, J. Holc in B. Saje) je predstavila poster z naslovom: "Hydrogenation of Nd-Dy-Fe-B alloy", v katerem smo obravnavali kinetiko hidriranja zlitine.

V okviru izobraževalnega dela seminarja je bilo organiziranih 47 (sedeminštirideset) enournih predavanj, predvsem s petimi področji teorije in tehnologije magnetizma Fe-Nd-B magnetov:fizike magnetizma, faznih relacij, preiskovalnih metod, tehnoških postopkov in uporabe.

Pri fizikalnih osnovah magnetizma so bile obravnavane strukturne lastnosti, magnetna anizotropija, izračuni elektronskih struktur, izmenjalno in kristalno polje ter spinska reorientacija.

V okviru preiskovalnih metod, smo poslušali predavanja o Moessbauerjevi spektroskopiji, NMR in nevronski spektroskopiji na mikro nivoju, na makro nivoju pa o preiskavi prahov z rentgensko difrakcijo in SPD metodo.

O faznih relacijah v sistemih ki tvorijo magnetne zlitine so bila predavanja o faznih diagramih, metastabilnih fazah, novih spojinah in mikromagnetnih osnovah "Hi-tech" trajnih magnetov.

Predstavljena je bila uporaba novih, alternativnih tehnoških postopkov, kot so ultrahitro ohlajanje, mehansko legiranje in rotacijsko kovanje, (nekaj alternativnih postopkov s tega področja je opisano v članku Saje, Holc, Beseničar:"Nove tehnologije za izdelavo Fe-Nd-B magnetov", Informacije MDEM, 20(4), 1990).

O uporabi Fe-Nd-B magnetov je tekla beseda predvsem o načrtovanju, analizi in simulaciji PM strojev in elektromotorjev.

ASI se je udeležilo okoli 70 slušateljev in 20 predavateljev. Slušatelji so bili večinoma doktoranti in raziskovalci post-doktoranti iz Zahodne Evrope, ZDA, Kanade, Brazilije, Argentine, Kitajske, Japonske, Iz Vzhodne Evrope ni bilo nobenega.

Spolšni vtis je tak, da v velikih raziskovalnih laboratorijsih delajo na vseh tehnikah in vseh zlitinah (FeNdB, SmCo₅, Sm₂Co₁₇, nove zlitine), preferenčno pa na tisti in tistem postopku za katerega imajo patent. Na vseh zlitinah se dela zato, ker zaenkrat še ne poznamo univerzalnega magneta, ki bi zadovoljeval vse zahteve (magnetne, temperaturne, mehanske, korozijske in ekonomske). Na novih sestavah se dela predvsem zato, da se izogne patentnim zaščitam.

*Boris Saje, dipl. ing. met.
Iskra Magneti, Stegne 37, 61000 Ljubljana
(MR na Institutu "Jožef Stefan",
Jamova 39, 61111 Ljubljana)*

PREDSTAVLJAMO DO Z NASLOVNICE

Gorenje Point - Podjetje za informacijske tehnologije d.o.o.

GORENJE POINT DANES

Gorenje Point je sodobno tržno orientirano podjetje s 36 zaposlenimi, ki so pred tem delali v razvoju in v proizvodnji računalniških terminalov v Gorenju in v proizvodnji osebnih računalnikov v bivši Iskri Delti. Urejeni lastniški odnosi omogočajo učinkovito upravljanje, saj sta v podjetju ustrezno prepletena družbeni kapital Gorenja Elektronika in bivše Iskre Delti ter zasebni kapital zaposlenih, ki ga je za dobro četrtino celotnega kapitala. Zasebni interes zagotavlja izjemno angažiranost zaposlenih, povezanost s koncernom Gorenje pa omogoča poslovnost, kakršna je normalna za veliko večja podjetja kot je Gorenje Point danes.

Podjetje je registrirano za širok spekter dejavnosti, ki sodijo v okvir razvoja, proizvodnje, trženja in vzdrževanja računalniške strojne opreme ter sistemskih in aplikacijskih programov.

tivne programske opreme, kakor tudi za mehansko prototipno dejavnost v kovinski stroki.

V sedanjem proizvodnjem in tržnem programu so:

Osebni računalniki DIALOG

Proizvodnja, testiranje, trženje, instaliranje in servisiranje IBM AT kompatibilnih računalnikov in njihovih mrež, s postrebljeno terminalno opremo vseh konfiguracij in zmogljivosti, ki so običajne na svetovnem tržišču. Z najcenejšo ponudbo kvalitetnih osebnih računalnikov na jugoslovanskem tržišču uresničuje Gorenje Point enega izmed svojih ciljev - osebni računalnik naj postane širokopotrošno blago, dostopno za računalniško opismedjovanje mladih, kakor je to v razvitem svetu.

Večuporabniški računalniški sistemi

Dobava in instalacija Digital kompatibilnih Microvax računalniških sistemov, terminalne opreme, sitemsko programske opreme in izbor poslovne aplikativne programske opreme.

Razvoj in trženje strojne in programske opreme za UNIX operacijske sisteme, ki se uveljavljajo kot mednarodni standard za vse vrste računalnikov - od osebnih računalnikov in njihovih mrež do velikih računalniških sistemov.

Sistemi za registracijo delovnega časa KRONOS

Proizvodnja, trženje in servisiranje registratorjev, mrežnih krmilnikov in potrebne računalniške podpore za registracijo z magnetnimi karticami in tekoče računalniško ažurirano vodenje vseh evidenc v zvezi s prisotnostjo delavcev na delu. Sistem je licenčno odkupljen od IJS Ljubljana, nadaljnji razvoj pa teče v medsebojnem sodelovanju.

Sistemi Telestik

Proizvodnja, trženje in vzdrževanje strojne in programske opreme sistemov za obveščanje v internih TV mrežah na osnovi teleteksta z možnostjo aplikacije video strani.

Trgovinska informacijska oprema

Dobava, instaliranje in vzdrževanje računalniške strojne in programske opreme za trgovine in trgovska skladišča.

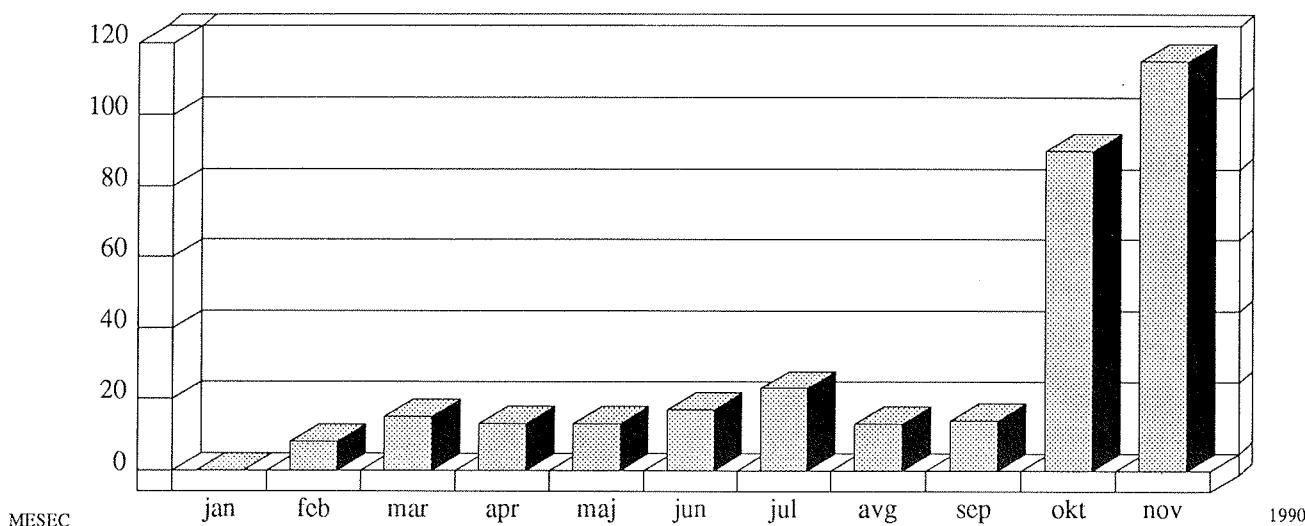
Programska oprema

Zaokrožitev ponudbe programske opreme za poslovne aplikacije iz lastnih virov in od nekaterih specializiranih proizvajalcev programske opreme, s katerimi smo vzpostavili trajnejše poslovno sodelovanje.

Storitve mehanske delavnice

Vse vrste prototipnih storitev in izdelava majhnih serij istovrstnih kovinskih ali plastičnih izdelkov s sodobnimi CNC krmiljenimi stroji.

KOM.



RAST PRODAJE - RAČUNALNIKI DIALOG

Gorenje Point jutri

Rezultati prvih desetih mesecev poslovanja kažejo, da je **Gorenje Point** na dobri poti, kakor nazorno kaže histogram prodaje osebnih računalnikov **DIALOG**. Z manjšimi odstopanjmi in z nekoliko počasnejšim tempom raste tudi prodaja drugih izdelkov, ki jih **Gorenje Point** ponuja trgu.

Kljud temu, da je bilo podjetje **Gorenje Point** ob ustanovitvi usmerjeno predvsem v proizvodnjo, sestavljanje in trženje strojne opreme, je razvojna strategija naravnana v zaokroženo ponudbo različnih računalniško podprtih poslovnih in drugih aplikativnih orodij. V kratkem času je vodstvu podjetja uspelo v povezavah s specaliziranimi podjetji in v povezavi z Odsekom za računalništvo Instituta Jožef Stefan zagotoviti širok izbor takšnih delujočih orodij, od sistema **Kronos** do ponudbe aplikativnih poslovnih programov v operacijskem sistemu **UNIX**. Tak razvojni in tržni pristop vsekakor opravičuje marketinški slogan, s katerim se pojedjetje predstavlja javnosti, namreč **Z Gorenjem Point od tod do poslovnosti**.

Gorenje Point sprejema tudi iziv svetovnega trga in resno obdeluje predvsem vzhodnoevropska tržišča s precejšnjimi možnostmi za uspeh. Usposobitev nekaterih izdelkov za izvoz poteka načrtno s povečevanjem vlaganj v nujne raziskave in razvoj, kamor bo že v letu 1991 vloženih okrog 10% celotnega prihodka podjetja. Na svetovnem in tudi na jugoslovanskem trgu za izdelke visoke tehnologije ni srednje poti. Dolgoročno lahko preživijo samo podjetja, ki so med najboljšimi in tega se **Gorenje Point** zelo dobro zaveda.

DIREKTOR
mag. Drago Šulek
GORENJE POINT
Žarova 19, Velenje

ČLANI MDEM

Novi člani

Jenko Monika 654
 Jovin Jelena 652
 Kolenko Štefka 682
 Lipnjak Gorana 681

Mićović Miroslav 680
 Obradović Goran 649
 Suhadolnik Pavla 650
 Čadež Pečar Zvezda 653

PISMO UREDNIKU

V članku "Čas mrhovinarjev, čas tabloidov", objavljenem v sobotni prilogi Dela (3., november 1990), Janez Stanič piše med ostalim o poplavi novih tabloidov, na primer Lady ali Kaj in potoži, zakaj ni poleg Vročega Kaja tudi kake nove, "vroče" kulturne ali znanstvene revije. Pa si poglejmo kar naše Informacije MDEM. Je solidna revija z dobrimi članki in prispevkvi, to pa je tudi vse. Kar pzinjamo si, malokdo od nas željno zalista po novem izvodu s trepetajočimi rokami in pričakovanjem v srcu, razen če upamo, da je prav v tej številki objavljen kak naš umotvor. Zato imamo nekaj predlogov za spremembo profila Informacij, s čimer bi postale bolj "vroče", si razširile krog bralcev in zmanjšale remitendo.

Na primer:

Rubrika Ljudje:

Pikantne podrobnosti iz življenja znanih mikroelektronikov.

Poročila s konferenc:

SD 90 - kaj se je ponoči zares dogajalo v hotelu Radin?

Pregledni članki o razvoju strojev:

Bardeen in Brattain sta očeta tranzistorja! Zakaj se o materi še danes, po 42 letih molči?

Na naslovnicah pa bi lahko namesto slik integriranih vezij, merilnih instrumentov ali difuzijskih peči objavljali slike mlajših članic društva MDEM v kopalkah.

To je bilo samo nekaj idej, verjetno pa lahko bralci in uredništvo dodajo še precej novih, ki bi sivino strokovne revije povzdignite k dražljivosti trač časopisv in hkrati ohranile kvaliteto.

*Z lepimi pozdravi vaš zvesti bralec
 Marko Hrovat, Institut Jožef Stefan*

KOLEDAR PRIREDITEV

1991

FEBRUAR

25.-28. Modern Microwave Techniques, seminar CEI, Garmisch-Partenkirchen
 25.-1.marec MESFET and Heterostructure Based MMIC's, seminar CEI, Garmisch-Partenkirchen

APRIL

8.-12. VLSI Lithography, seminar CEI, Pisa
 Plasma Etching for VLSI
 Chemical Vapor Deposition for VLSI
 CMOS/BICMOS Process Integration
 MOS Devices for Advanced VLSI
 15.-19. RF and Microwave Circuit Design, Linear Circuits, seminar CEI, Pisa
 21.-24. VI.Evropska konferenca o MB-epitaksiji in sorodnih načinih rasti kristalov, Tampere, Finska
 22.-26. RF and Microwave Circuit Design, Non-Linear Circuits, seminar CEI, Pisa

MAJ

5.-11. III.Evropska konferenca o rasti kristalov, Budimpešta
 14.-16. SENSOR 91, Nueremberg (info. ACS Organisation, Von Muenchhausen str. 29, D-3050, Wunstorf 2)
 15.-17. MIEL91, 19. jugoslovanska konferenca o mikroelektroniki, Beograd (info. MDEM tel. 061- 316886)

19.-24. MIPRO'91, Opatija (info. M.Filiferović, tel 051-211051)

29. - 31. 8th European Hybrid Microelectronics Conference, Rotterdam, (info. Eurocongres, Koningslaan 52, NL 1075 AE Amsterdam)

JUNIJ

11. - 14. LASER 91 Muenchen (info. OZEHA Zagreb, tel. 041-421322)

SEPTEMBER

9.-12. ECOS 12, 12.evropska konferenca o znanosti površin, Stockholm- Uppsala (info. ECOSSS12 c/o CONGREX BOX 5619, S-11486, Stockholm)

22.-25. V.konferenca o senzorjih in njih uporabi, Edinburgh

23.-25. EVC-3, 3. evropska vakuumnska konferenca, Dunaj (info. W.Husinsky, Inst. f. Allgemeine Phys., TU Wien)

OKTOBER

14.-18. ECASIA-91 4. evropska konferenca o uporabi metod za analizo površin in faznih mej, Budimpešta (Info. L.Kover, MTA ATOMKI, H-4001 Debrecen, p.f.51)

21. - 25. SYSTEMS 91 München (info. OZEHA Zagreb, tel. 041-421322)

NOVEMBER

12. - 16. PRODUCTRONICA 91 München (info. OZEHA Zagreb, tel. 041- 421322)

NAVODILA AVTORJEM

Informacije MIDEM je znanstveno-strokovno-društvena publikacija Strokovnega društva za mikroelektroniko, elektronske sestavne dele in materiale-MIDEM. Časopis objavlja prispevke domačih in tujih avtorjev, še posebej članov MIDEM, s področja mikroelektronike, elektronskih sestavnih delov in materialov, ki so lahko:

izvorni znanstveni članki, predhodna sporočila, pregledni članki, razprave z znanstvenih in strokovnih posvetovanj in strokovni članki.

Članki bodo recenzirani.

Časopis objavlja tudi novice iz stroke, vesti iz delovnih organizacij, inštitutov in fakultet, obvestila o akcijah društva MIDEM in njegovih članov ter druge relevantne prispevke.

Strokovni prispevki morajo biti pripravljeni na naslednji način

- 1. Naslov dela, imena in priimki avtorjev brez titula.
- 2. Ključne besede in povzetek (največ 250 besed).
- 3. Naslov dela v angleščini.
- 4. Ključne besede v angleščini (Keywords) in povzetek v angleščini (Abstract).
- 5. Uvod, glavni del, zaključek, zahvale, dodatki in literatura.
- 6. Imena in priimki avtorjev, titule in naslovi delovnih organizacij, v katerih so zaposleni.

Ostala splošna navodila

1. Članki morajo biti tipkani na listih A4 formata v vrsticah dolžine 16 cm. Rob na lev strani mora biti širok 3,5-4 cm.

2. V članku je potrebno uporabljati SI sistem enot oz. v oklepaju navesti alternativne enote.

3. Risbe je potrebno izdelati s tušem na pavis ali belem papirju. Širina risb naj bo do 7,5 oz. 15 cm. Vsaka risba, tabela ali fotografija naj ima številko in podnapis, ki označuje njen vsebino. Risb, tabel in fotografij ni potrebno lepiti med tekst, ampak jih je potrebno ločeno priložiti članku. V tekstu je potrebno označiti mesto, kjer jih je potrebno vstaviti.

4. Delo je lahko napisano in bo objavljeno v kateremkoli jugoslovanskem jeziku v latinici in v angleščini.

Uredniški odbor ne bo sprejel strokovnih člankov, ki ne bodo poslani v treh izvodih.

Avtorji, ki pripravljajo besedilo v urejevalnikih besedil, lahko pošlejo zapis datoteke na diskete (360 ali 1,2) v formatih ASCII, wordstar (3,4, 4,0), wordperfect, word, ker bo besedilo oblikovano v programu Ventura 2.0. Grafične datoteke solahko v formatu HPL, SLD (AutoCAD), PCX ali IMG/GEM.

Avtorji so v celoti odgovorni za vsebino objavljenega sestavka. Rokopisov ne vračamo.

Rokopise pošljite na naslov

Uredništvo Informacije MIDEM
Elektrotehniška zveza Slovenije
Titova 50, 61000 Ljubljana

UPUTE AUTORIMA

Informacije MIDEM je znanstveno-stručno-društvena publikacija Stručnog društva za mikroelektroniku, elektronske sestavne dijelove i materijale - MIDEM. Časopis objavljuje priloge domaćih i stranih autora, naročito članova MIDEM, s područja mikroelektronike, elektronskih sastavnih dijelova i materijala koji mogu biti:

izvorni znanstveni članci, predhodna priopćenja, pregledni članci, izlaganja sa znanstvenih i stručnih skupova i stručni članci.

Članci će biti recenzirani.

Časopis također objavljuje novosti iz stuke, obavijesti iz radnih organizacija, instituta i fakulteta, obavijesti o akcijama društva MIDEM i njegovih članova i druge relevantne obavijesti.

Stručni članci moraju biti pripremljeni kako slijedi

- 1. Naslov članka, imena i prezimena autora bez titula.
- 2. Ključne riječi i sažetak (najviše 250 riječi).
- 3. Naslov članka na engleskom jeziku.
- 4. Ključne riječi na engleskom jeziku (3Key Words) i sažetak na engleskom jeziku (Abstract).
- 5. Uvod, glavni dio, zaključni dio, zahvale, dodaci i literatura.
- 6. Imena i prezimena autora, titule i naslovi institucija u kojima su zaposleni.

Ostale opšte upute

1. Prilozi moraju biti strojno pisani na listovima A4 formata u redovima dužine 16 cm. Na levej strani teksta treba biti rub širok 3,5 do 4 cm.

2. U prilogu treba upotrebljavati SI sistem jedinica od. u zagradi navesti alternativne jedinice.

3. Crteže treba izraditi tušem na pausu ili bijelom papiru. Širina crteža neka bude do 7,5 odnosno 15 cm. Svaki crtež, tablica ili fotografija treba imati broj i naziv koji označuje njen sadržaj. Crteže, tabele i fotografije nije potrebno lepiti u tekst, već ih priložiti odvojeno, a u tekstu samo naznačiti mjesto gdje dolaze.

4. Rad može biti pisan i biti će objavljen na bilo kojem od jugoslavenskih jezika u latinici i na engleskom jeziku.

Autori mogu poslati radove na disketama (360 ili 1,2) u formatima teksta procesora ASCII, wordstar (3,4, 4,0), word, wordperfect pošto će biti tekst dalje obraden u Ventura 2.0. Grafične datoteke mogu biti u formatu HPL, SLD (AutoCAD), PCX ili IMG/GEM.

Uredniški odbor će odbiti sve radove koji neće biti poslani u tri primjera.

Za sadržaj članaka autori odgovaraju u potpunosti. Rukopisi se na vraćaju.

Rukopise šaljite na adresu:

Uredništvo Informacije MIDEM
Elektrotehnična zveza Slovenije
Titova 50, 61000 Ljubljana

INFORMATION FOR CONTRIBUTORS

Informacije MIDEM je profesional-scientific-social publication of Yugoslav Society for Microelectronics, Electronic Components and Materials. In the Journal contributions of domestic and foreign authors, especially members of MIDEM, are published covering field of microelectronics, electronic components and materials. These contributions may be:

original scientific papers, preliminary communications, reviews, conference papers and professional papers.

All manuscripts are subject to reviews.

Scientific news, news from the companies, institutes and universities, reports on actions of MIDEM Society and its members as well as other relevant contributions are also welcome.

Each contribution should include the following specific components:

- 1. Title of the paper and authors' names.
- 2. Key Words and Abstract (not more than 250 words).
- 3. Introduction, main text, conclusion, acknowledgements, appendix and references.
- 4. Authors' names, titles and complete company or institution address.

General information

1. Papers should be typed on page format A4 in lines up to 16 cm long. Space on left side of the text should be at least 3,5 to 4 cm long.

2. Authors should use SI units and provide alternative units in parentheses wherever necessary.

3. Illustrations should be in black on white or tracing paper. Their width should be up to 7,5 or 15 cm. Each illustration, table or photograph should be numbered and with legend added. Illustrations, tables and photographs are not to be placed into the text but added separately. However, their position in the text should be clearly marked.

4. Contributions may be written and will be published in any Yugoslav language and in english.

Authors may send their files on formatted diskettes (360 or 1,2) in ASCII, wordstar (3,4 or 4,0), word, wordperfect as text will be formatted in Ventura 2.0. Graphics may be in HPL, SLD (AutoCAD), PCX or IMG/GEM formats.

Papers will not be accepted unless three copies are received.

Authors are fully responsible for the content of the paper. Manuscripts are not returned.

Contributions are to be sent to the address:

Uredništvo Informacije MIDEM
Elektrotehnička zveza Slovenije
Titova 50, 61000 Ljubljana,
Yugoslavia

JUGOSLOVANSKI TERMINOLOŠKI STANDARDI

1	2	3	4
4.1.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • nekoncentričnost jezgoreferentna površina • pogreška koncentričnosti jezgre i referentne površine • неконцентричност међу срцевината и референтната површина • nekoncentričnost stržena in referenčne površine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • core-reference surface concentricity error <p>Nekoncentričnost je definirana z obrazcem:</p> $C_{cr.} = \frac{Y}{D_{c,av.}}$ <p>kjer je: Y — razdalja med središčema stržena in referenčne površine.</p>	
4.1.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • eliptičnost jezgra • nekružnost jezgre • елпитичност на срцевината • eliptičnost stržena 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • core non-circularity <p>Eliptičnost je definirana z obrazcem:</p> $N_c = \frac{D_{c,max} - D_{c,min.}}{2 \cdot D_{c,av.}}$ <p>kjer je: D_c — premer stržena,</p>	
4.1.10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • eliptičnost omotača • nekružnost ovojnice • елпитичност на обвивката • eliptičnost lupine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cladding non-circularity <p>Eliptičnost je definirana z obrazcem:</p> $N = \frac{D_{max} - D_{min.}}{2 \cdot D_{av.}}$ <p>kjer je: D — premer lupine.</p>	
4.1.11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • eliptičnost referentne površine • nekružnost referentne površine • елпитичност на референтната површина • eliptičnost referenčne površine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reference surface non-circularity <p>Eliptičnost je definirana z obrazcem:</p> $N_r = \frac{D_{r,max} - D_{r,min.}}{2 \cdot D_{r,av.}}$ <p>kjer je: D_r — premer referenčne površine.</p>	

JUGOSLOVANSKI TERMINOLOŠKI STANDARDI

4.2 Prenosne karakteristike

1	2	3	4
4.2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prenosna funkcija vlakna • prijenosna funkcija vlakna • prenosna funkcija na vlaknato • prenosna funkcija vlakna 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • transfer function of fibre 	Frekvenčni, amplitudni in fazni odziv optičnega vlakna.
4.2.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • impulsni odziv • impulsni odziv • impulsen odziv • impulzni odziv 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • impulse response 	<p>Časovni odziv vlakna na udarni impuls širine nič.</p>
4.2.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • odziv u opsegu modulacionih frekvencija • odziv u osnovnom frekvenčiskom području • odziv vo osnovniot pojac • odziv na osnovni pas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • baseband response 	<p>Odziv na pas modulirnih frekvenc se more izraziti v časovnem ali frekvenčnem prostoru:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Časovni prostor (time domain): <p>Impulzni odziv je podan s funkcijom $g(t)$, katere konvolucija s sevalno močjo na vhodu v vlakno daje sevalno moč na izhodu iz vlakna.</p> 2. Frekvenčni prostor (frequency domain): <p>Funkcija $G(\omega)$ je podana z obrazcem:</p> $G(\omega) = \frac{P_2(\omega)}{P_1(\omega)}$ <p>kjer je:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> $P_1(\omega)$ — močnostni spekter signala, ki prehaja skozi povprečni pre-vez ena (1) vlakna, $P_2(\omega)$ — močnostni spekter signala, ki prehaja skozi povprečni pre-vez dve (2) vlakna. <p>Amplitudni in fazni odziv sta absolutna vrednost oz. argument $G(\omega)$.</p> <p>Opomba:</p> <p>Odziva na pas moduliranih frekvenc sta za časovni in frekvenčni prostor povezana z obrazcem:</p> $G(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(t) \cdot \exp(-j\omega t) \cdot dt$

JUGOSLOVANSKI TERMINOLOŠKI STANDARDI

1	2	3	4
4.2.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • propusni opseg • širina pojas-a • пропусеч појас • pasovna širina 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bandwidth 	Širina pasu med mejnima frekvencama, pri katerih ima prenosna funkcija optičnega (ali električnega) vlakna vrednost, ki je za 3 dB (ali za 6 dB) manjša od največje vrednosti.
4.2.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • spektralna širina; širina spektralnog opsega • spektralna širina pojas-a • спектрална ширина • spektralna pasovna širina 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • spectral bandwidth 	Razlika med valovnima dolžinama, pri katerih znáša jakost sevanja 50% svoje največje vrednosti, če ni drugače določeno.
4.2.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • efektivno jezgro • djelotvorna jezgra • ефективна срцевина • učinkoviti stržen 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • effective core 	Za izhodni povprečni prerez v podani dolžini optičnega vlakna, vzbujenega pri vnaprej določenih pogojih, je učinkoviti stržen površina, ki jo obdaja krivulja, nastala s povezavo vseh točk, v katerih ima sevalna gostota mejno vrednost po t. 4.2.7 (glej definicijo izraza: učinkoviti premer stržena).
4.2.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • efektivni prečnik jezgra • djelotvorni promjer jezgre • пречник на ефективната срцевина • učinkoviti premer stržena 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • effective core diameter 	<p>Najmanjši premer, ki gre skozi središče stržena v vhodnem povprečnem prerezu podane dolžine optičnega vlakna, vzbujenega pri vnaprej določenih pogojih, in pri katerem je gostota sevalne moči na obreh končih večja kot gostota v lupini, in to za vrednost, ki je k kratnosti razlika med največjo gostoto sevalne moči in gostoto sevalne moči v lupini.</p> <p>Opomba: Kot v primeru stržena, je tudi tu možno definirati največjo, najmanjšo in povprečno vrednost ter koncentričnost in eliptičnost.</p>

JUGOSLOVANSKI TERMINOLOŠKI STANDARDI

1	2	3	4
4.2.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • širina impulsa u vlačnici • širina impulsa u vlačnici • широта на импулсот во оптичкото влакно • широта на импулса у влакну 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fibre pulse width 	Celotna širina na polovici amplitudne impulza ali celotna širina povprečne kvadratne vrednosti impulza.
4.2.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • dužina impulsa, širina impulsa • trajanje impulsa • додлжина на импулсот • додлжина импулза 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pulse length 	Časovni interval, v katerem pride do emitiranja energije impulznega lasersa. Navadno se meri med točkama polovične moči pri 0.707 celotne višine napetostnega ali tokovnega impulza.
4.2.10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • preslušavanje • preslušavanje • преслушување • преслух 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cross talk 	Prehod signala z enega optičnega vodnika na drugega, ki se more meriti.
4.3	Optične karakteristike		
4.3.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prečnik svjetlosnog snopa • promjer svjetlosnog snopa • пречник на светлинскиот сноп • premer (svetlobnega) curka 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • beam diameter 	Razdalja med dvema diametralnima točkama, v katerih je gostota moči ali energije določeni del (navadno $1/2$, $1/e$, $1/e^2$ ali $1/10$) temenske gostote.
4.3.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • divergencija svjetlosnog snopa • rasap svjetlosnog snopa • дивергенција на светлинскиот сноп • divergencia (svetlobnega) curka 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • beam divergence 	Večanje premere svetlobnega curka z večanjem razdalje od izhodne odprtine vira. Divergenca v mrad se meri v dolžini točkah, navadno tam, kjer gostota moči ali energije upade na $1/2$ ali $1/e^2$ navečje vrednosti, in se označuje kot polovični kót ali kot celotni kót divergencije svetlobnega curka.
4.3.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • širina svjetlosnog snopa θ_o • širina svjetlosnog snopa θ_o • широта на светлинскиот сноп θ_o • широта (svetlobnega) curka θ_o 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • beamwidth θ_o 	Razlika med kotoma, pri katerih sevalna jakost I upade na 50% temenske vrednosti, če ni drugače določeno.