## PROBLEM SET \#5

Issued: Thursday, Feb. 25, 2010
Due: Thursday, Mar. 4, 2010, 7:00 p.m. in the EE 143 homework box in 240 Cory

1. You would like to oxidize a $1-\mu \mathrm{m}$ radius cylindrical polysilicon rod as shown below via thermal oxidation at $1000^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to form a $1-\mu \mathrm{m}$-thick oxide sheath.


Pure silicon contains $5 \times 10^{22} \mathrm{Si}$ atoms per $\mathrm{cm}^{3}$ and silicon oxide contains $2.3 \times$ $10^{22} \mathrm{SiO}_{2}$ molecules per $\mathrm{cm}^{3}$. After the $1-\mu \mathrm{m}$-thick oxide sheath is grown, what is the radius of the silicon rod remaining in the middle? Assume that cylindrical symmetry is maintained during the oxidation.
2. Suppose you plan to evaporate aluminum over a substrate with a layer of patterned oxide to form an ohmic contact as illustrated below. Assume the evaporation source is very far from the wafer such that the evaporation flux can be considered as uniform and parallel and also the contact opening has straight vertical sidewalls. The aluminum film deposition rate is $100 \mathrm{~nm} / \mathrm{min}$ and the evaporation flux has an angle of $30^{\circ}$ with respect to the normal of the wafer surface. Draw the cross-sectional profile of the evaporated film over the oxide and silicon and label the film thickness at all relevant locations after 1 minute of evaporation.

3. Problem 6.8, 6.9, 6.11 in the textbook (Jaeger).

