April 1966

Brief 66-10142

NASA TECH BRIEF



NASA Tech Briefs are issued to summarize specific innovations derived from the U. S. space program and to encourage their commercial application. Copies are available to the public from the Clearinghouse for Federal Scientific and Technical Information, Springfield, Virginia 22151.

Diffusion Technique Stabilizes Resistor Values

The problem:

To stabilize the values, over a broad temperature range, of resistors used in linear integrated circuits. When several resistors are to be used together in a linear circuit, it is important that they remain as close as possible to their absolute values or that their values vary with temperature in such a manner that the same electrical relationship is maintained. If one resistance of a voltage divider, for example, is in the 10–100 ohm range while the other is several thousand ohms, their proportional variation with temperature or temperature tracking, can be expected to be very poor.

The solution:

Reduce the contact resistance of resistors by P_+ diffusion under the alloyed aluminum contacts.

How it's done:

Impurities are introduced into the resistor by P_+ diffusion. These impurities offer high conductivity to the region under the aluminum contacts of the resistor, thus reducing contact resistance. The effectiveness of this technique is checked by measuring the reverse breakdown of a base-emitter junction to compare the resistance of a resistor to its geometry after P_+ diffusion. A metallographic cross section stained with acid to delineate the junctions shows whether the reduction in contact resistance may be attributed to the P_+ diffusion.

Notes:

- 1. The effectiveness of this innovation has been verified by experiment; it is being used for all smallvalue resistors in the linear circuits of the Lunar Excursion Module TV camera.
- 2. Absolute value tolerances of resistors are reduced from $\pm 20\%$ to better than $\pm 10\%$. A linear amplifier whose voltage gain depends on the linearity and temperature tracking of a 1K ohm:50 ohm resistance ratio was improved from 25% to 3% variation in voltage gain over the temperature range -55° C to $+125^{\circ}$ C. In general, linearity with voltage polarity change is also improved.
- 3. Inquiries concerning this innovation may be directed to:

Technology Utilization Officer Manned Spacecraft Center Houston, Texas, 77001 Reference: B66-10142

Patent status:

No patent action is contemplated by NASA.

Source: Robert C. Gallagher and Michael N. Giuliano of Westinghouse Electric Corporation under contract to Manned Spacecraft Center (MSC-205)

Category 01

This document was prepared under the sponsorship of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Neither the United States Government nor any person acting on behalf of the United States Government assumes any liability resulting from the use of the information contained in this document, or warrants that such use will be free from privately owned rights.