



**COMPUTER
HISTORY
MUSEUM**



First-Order Modeling of the IBM 1401 Loopy Transistors

The “Inversion Charge Dumping” Model

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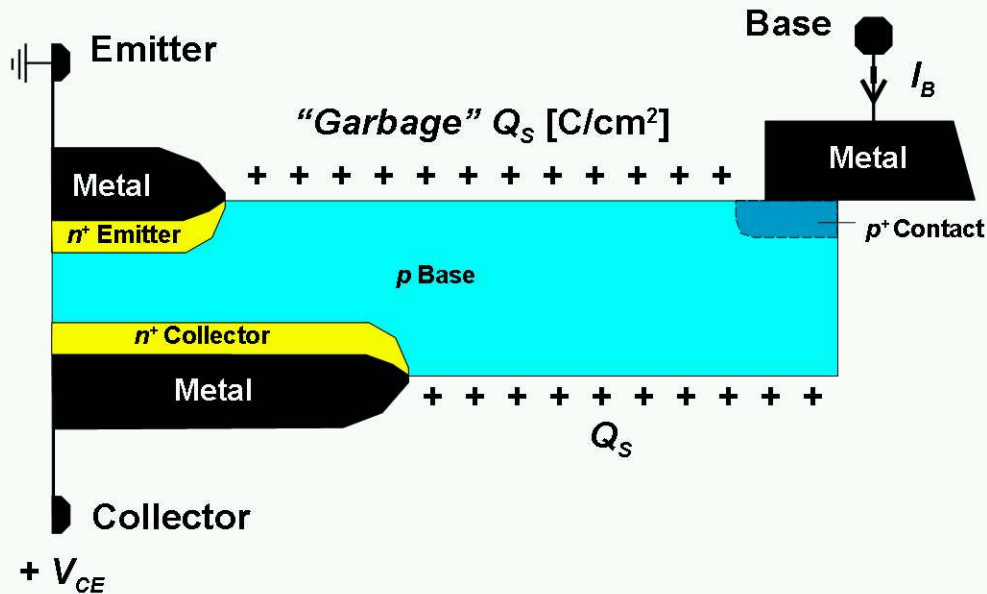
Mountain View, California, 6 April 2016

Assumptions

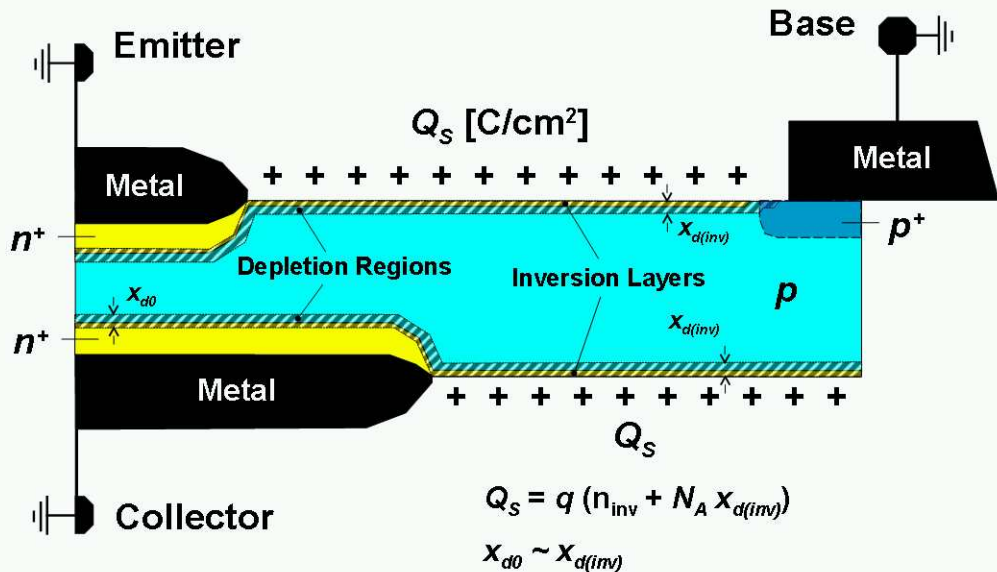
- Alloyed Germanium *npn* Transistors
- Lowly doped base
- Fixed positive charge on the surface of p-type Ge, Q_s [C/cm²], strong enough to invert surface
 - To be distinguished from Grove's interface charge, Q_{SS} .
- The Grove-Deal-Snow theory on the MOS system, fully proven for Silicon, applies identically to Germanium
 - Polarities of voltages and region types are important: the npn and pnp modeling stories will be different!
- General “Surface States” language avoided unless clearly defined



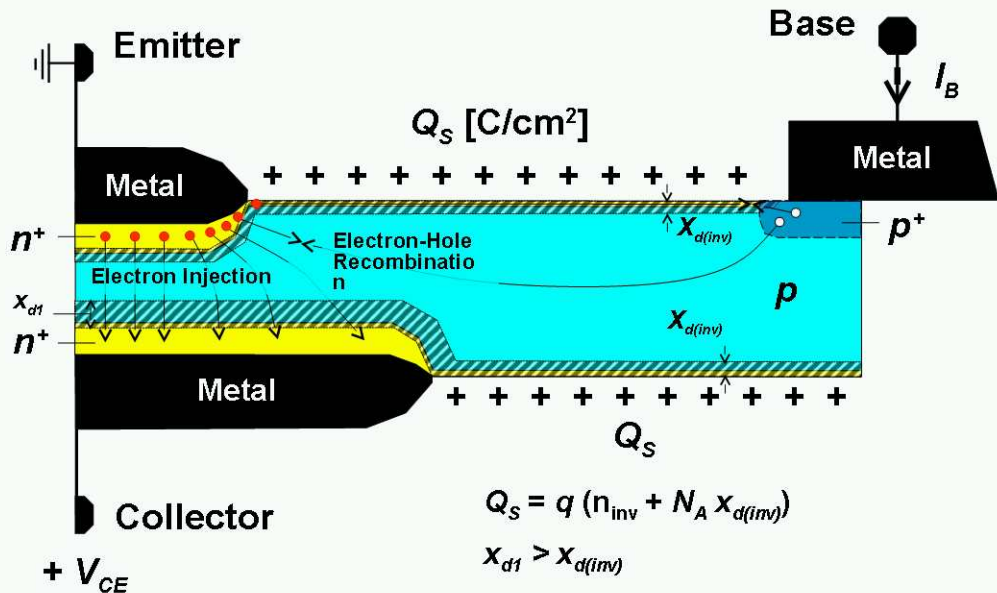
Physical Structure (Half Cross-Section)



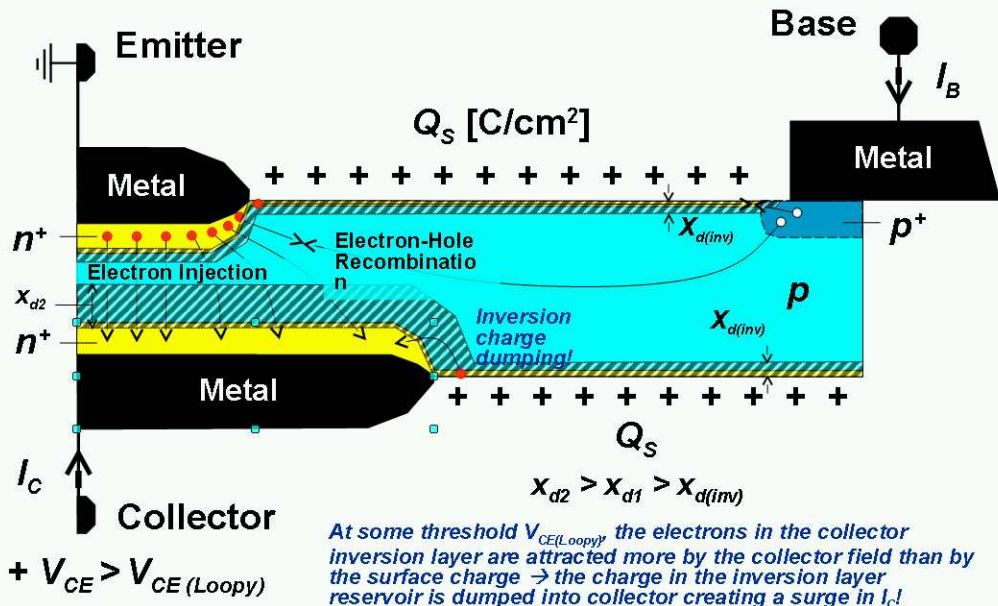
Thermal Equilibrium Situation



Low- V_{CE} Electronic Activities

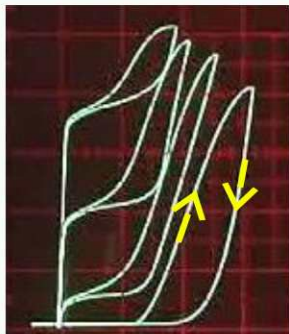


Higher- V_{CE} Electronic Activities

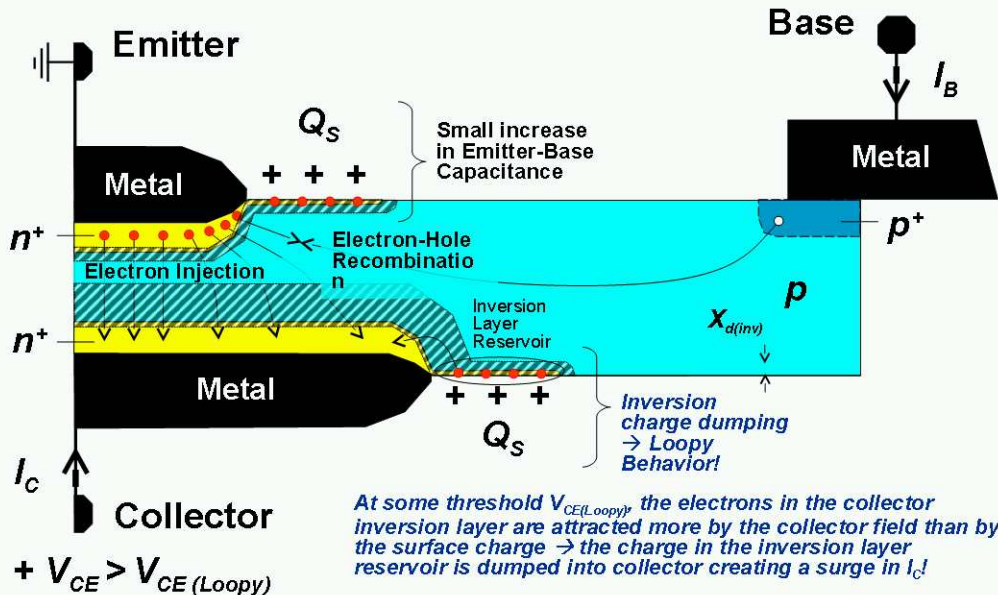


Discussion...

- Uniform Q_s is not actually needed in this model: localized surface charge around E-B and C-B junctions works better
 - Eliminates E-B leakage (channel-limited forward diode current, perhaps not seen).
- Inversion Charge Dumping expected to saturate as rate of charge dumping exceeds rate of inversion layer rebuilding by pair generation
- When collector voltage sweeps back down...
 - Electric field that created Inversion Charge Dumping reduces, reducing the rate of charge dumping.
 - Inversion charge generation is a slow process → the supply of charge to be dumped diminishes → faster recovery to normal drain current → **loopy behavior!**
 - Field structure involving fixed and mobile charges expected to be too complex for qualitative speculations → TCAD needed.



“Final” Model for Today, $V_{CE} > V_{CE(Loopy)}$





Thanks for your attention!