

# Fundamentals of precision current-voltage measurement



**ATMINC - Lim Kyo Seung**

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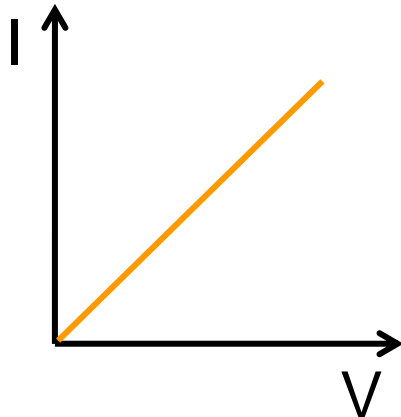
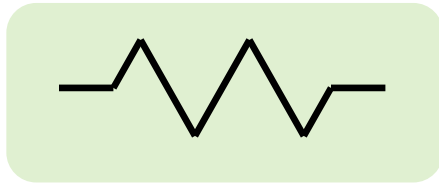
# Agenda

1. What is Current-Voltage(IV) measurement?
2. What are Parameters on IV measurement?
3. Conventional measurement setup & problems
4. Introduction of SMU
5. Tips for accurate IV measurement
6. Keysight IV Measurement solution line-up

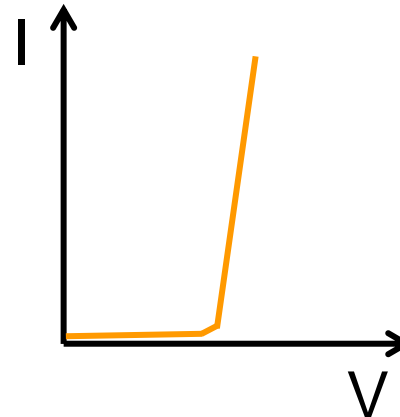
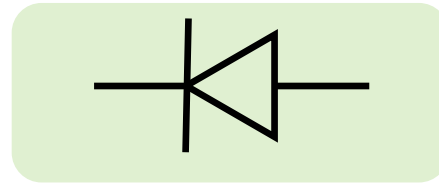
# 1. What is Current-Voltage(IV) measurement?

A task to obtain the current vs. voltage or resistance characteristics

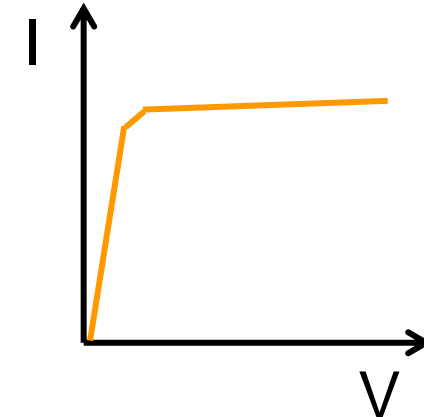
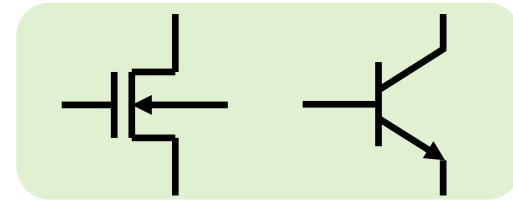
Examples:



Resistance



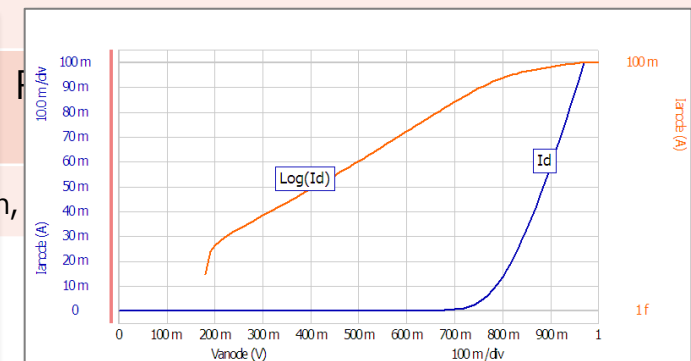
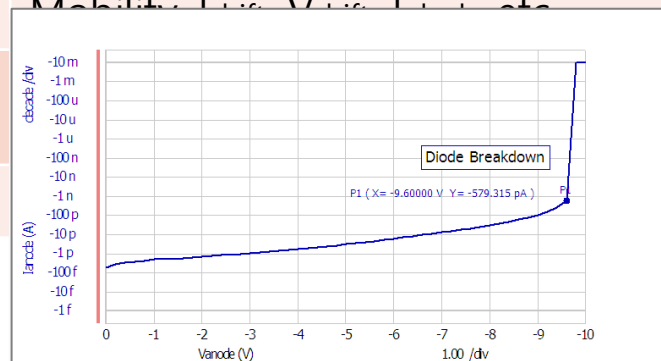
Diode



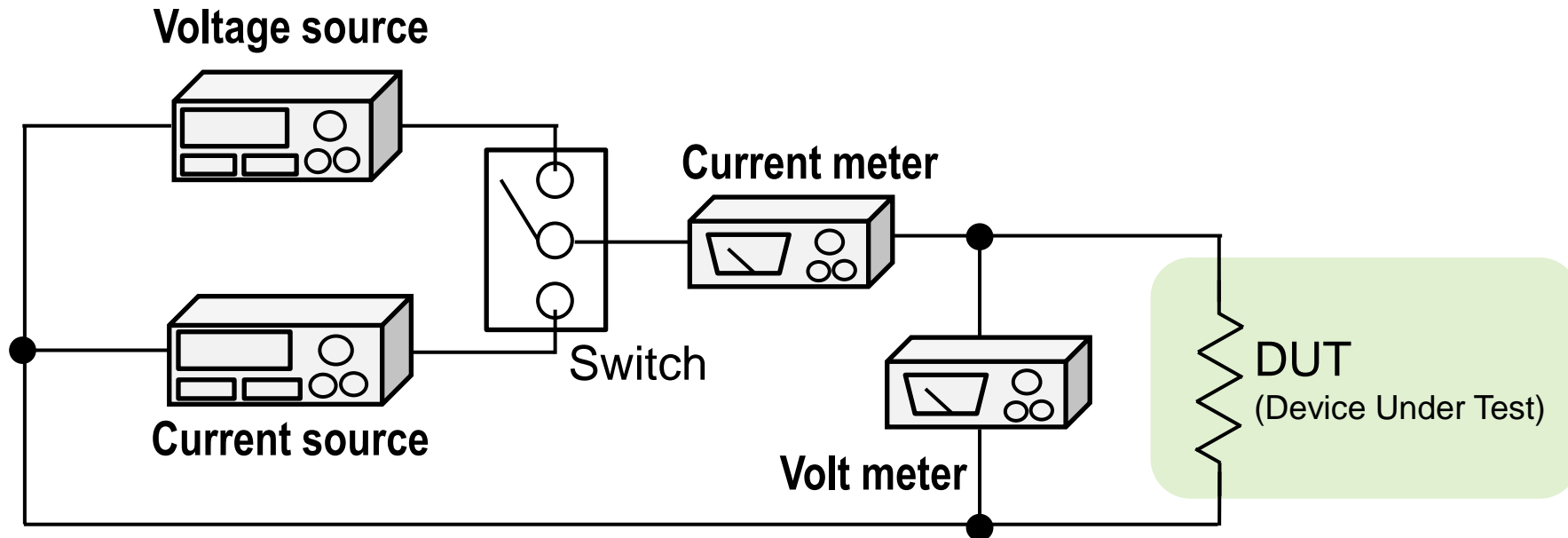
Transistor

## 2. What are Parameters on IV measurement?

Device Type	Key Parameters
Resistance	R, R(T), Rsheet, Rave, Rds, Ron, Roff etc
Diode	BV, Is, Ifwd, Ioff, Rs, Delta I, etc
Transistor (BJT)	BVcbo, BVcei, BVceo, BVebo, hfe, Ib, Ic, Ion, Ioff, Vb, Vc, etc
Transistor (MOS)	BVdss, BVgso, BVgb, Id, Ig, Ion, Ioff, Isub, gm, gmMax, Vd, Vg, Vs, Vsub, Vth, etc
Memory	Id, Idmax, Retention time, Verace, Vwrite, Vthinitial, Vtheraced, Vthshift,
Reliability	Delta I, Delta V, Delta R, Failure time, Icpmax, Nss, Vbd, Vthmin, Vthmax, etc
CNT/Nanotech	Delta V, Diff R, Rmin, Rmax, gm, Vbackgate, Ibackgate, Idshift, etc
Organic device	Mobility, Vg, Vd, etc
Solar Cell	
Power Device/IGBT	



### 3. Conventional measurement setup & problems

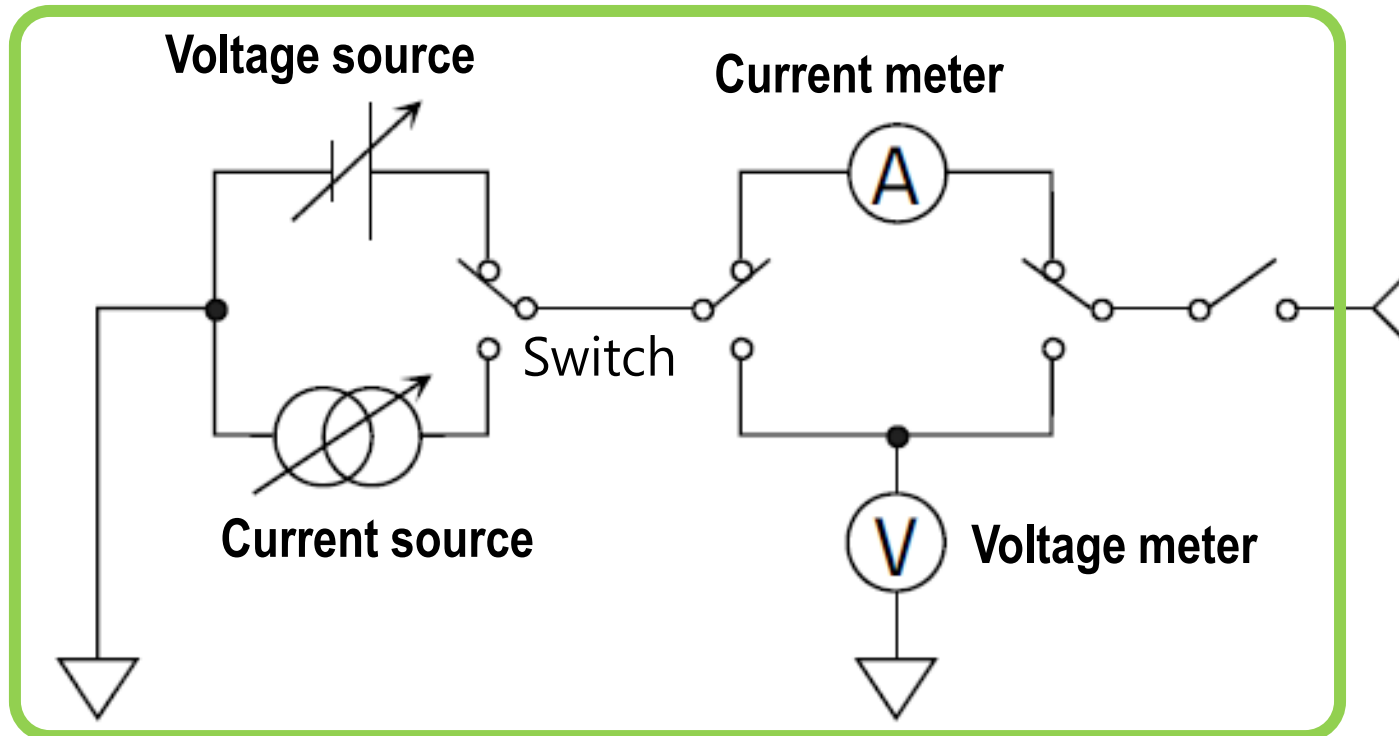


#### Problems

- Difficult to control and synchronize multiple instruments
- Complex cabling & setup
- Difficult to obtain good measurement performance

## 4. Introduction of SMU

- Five functions are integrated on one board.



## 4. Introduction of SMU

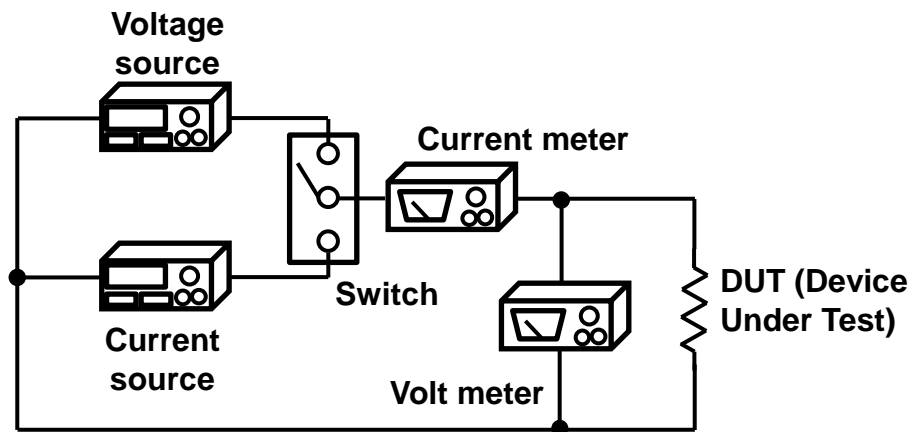
### Feature & Benefit of SMU

Feature	Benefit
Five functions on one board	Simple measurement setup and cabling with resource synchronization
	Better measurement performance than conventional equipment
Guard technology	Ultra low current measurement down to fA
Auto ranging function	Wide current/voltage measurement coverage with the best resolution
I/V limit (compliance) function	Protect devices from damage caused by excessive voltage or current.

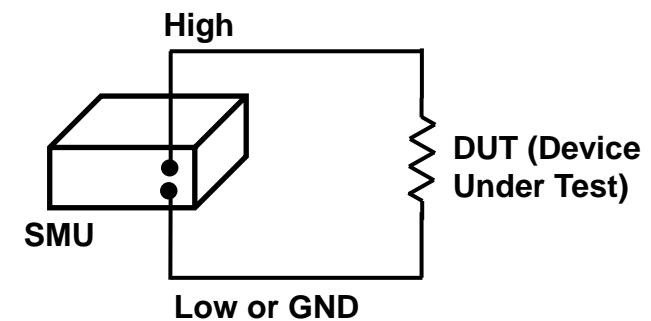
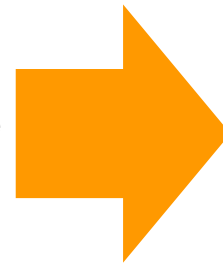
## 4-1. Feature & Benefit of SMU

- **Simple measurement setup and cabling with resource synchronization**
- **Better measurement performance than conventional equipment**

An SMU reduces the number of instruments and messy wiring, and provides simple operations.



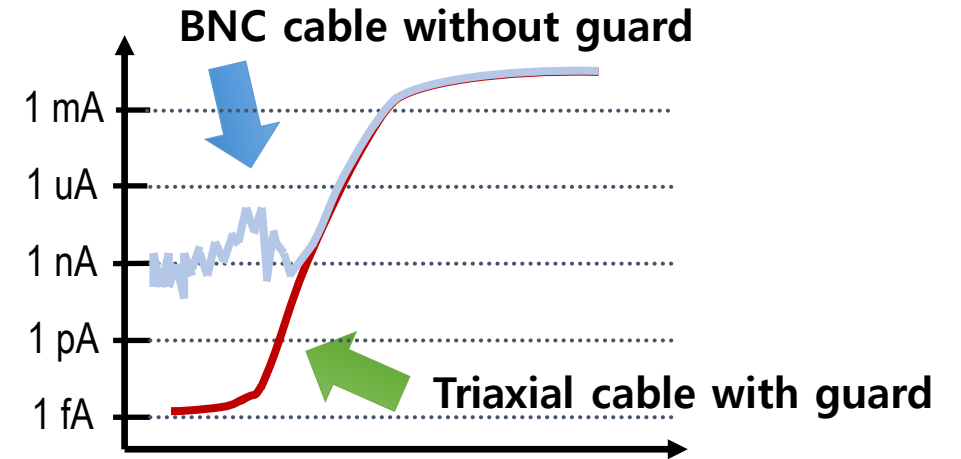
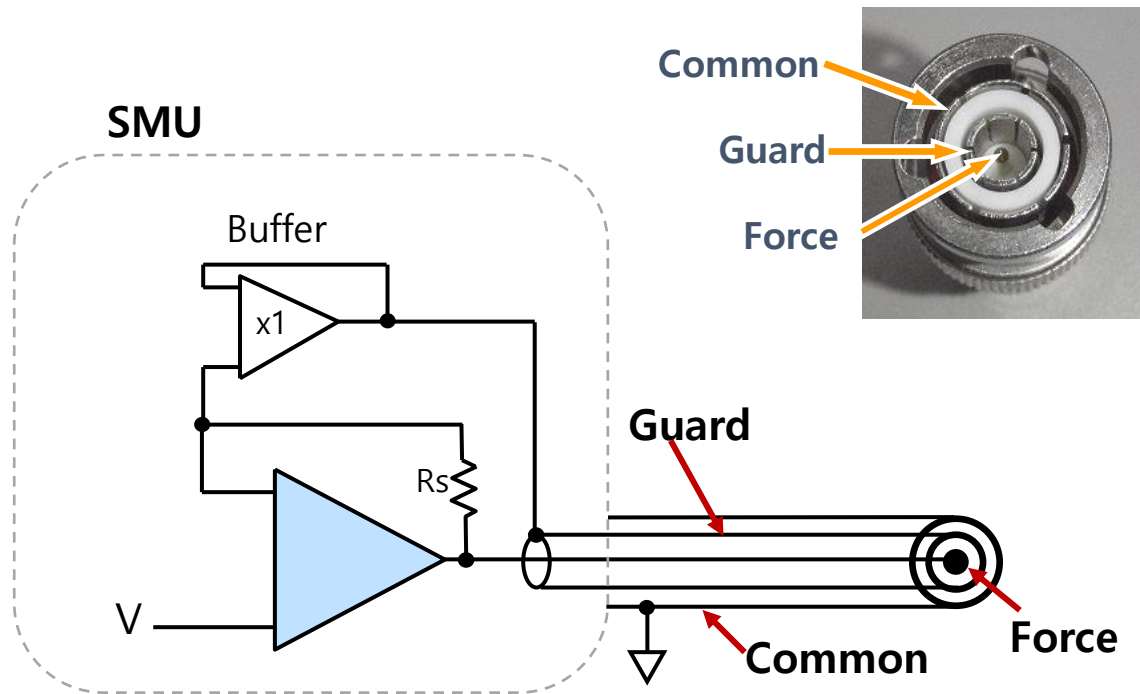
Conventional setup



Simplified setup by using SMU

## 4-2. Feature & Benefit of SMU

- Guard Technology for low current measurement



Guard Voltage = Force voltage

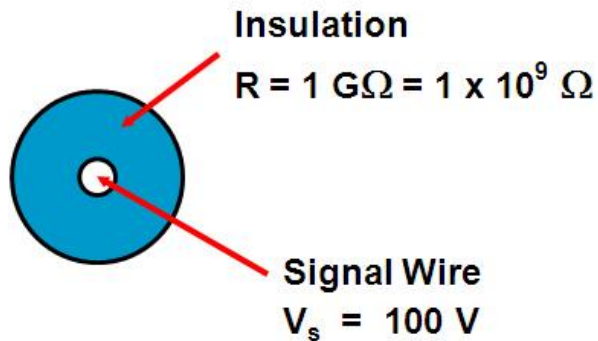


No leakage current!

## 4-2. Feature & Benefit of SMU

- Guard Technology for low current measurement

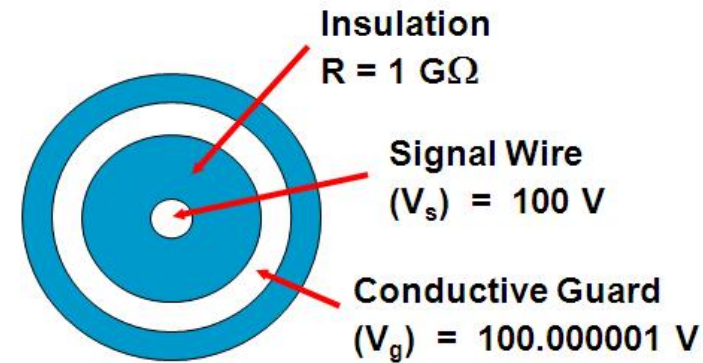
BNC (Coaxial) Cable:



Leakage Current:

$$\frac{100 \text{ V}}{1 \times 10^9 \Omega} = 100 \text{ nA}$$

Triaxial Cable:



Leakage Current:

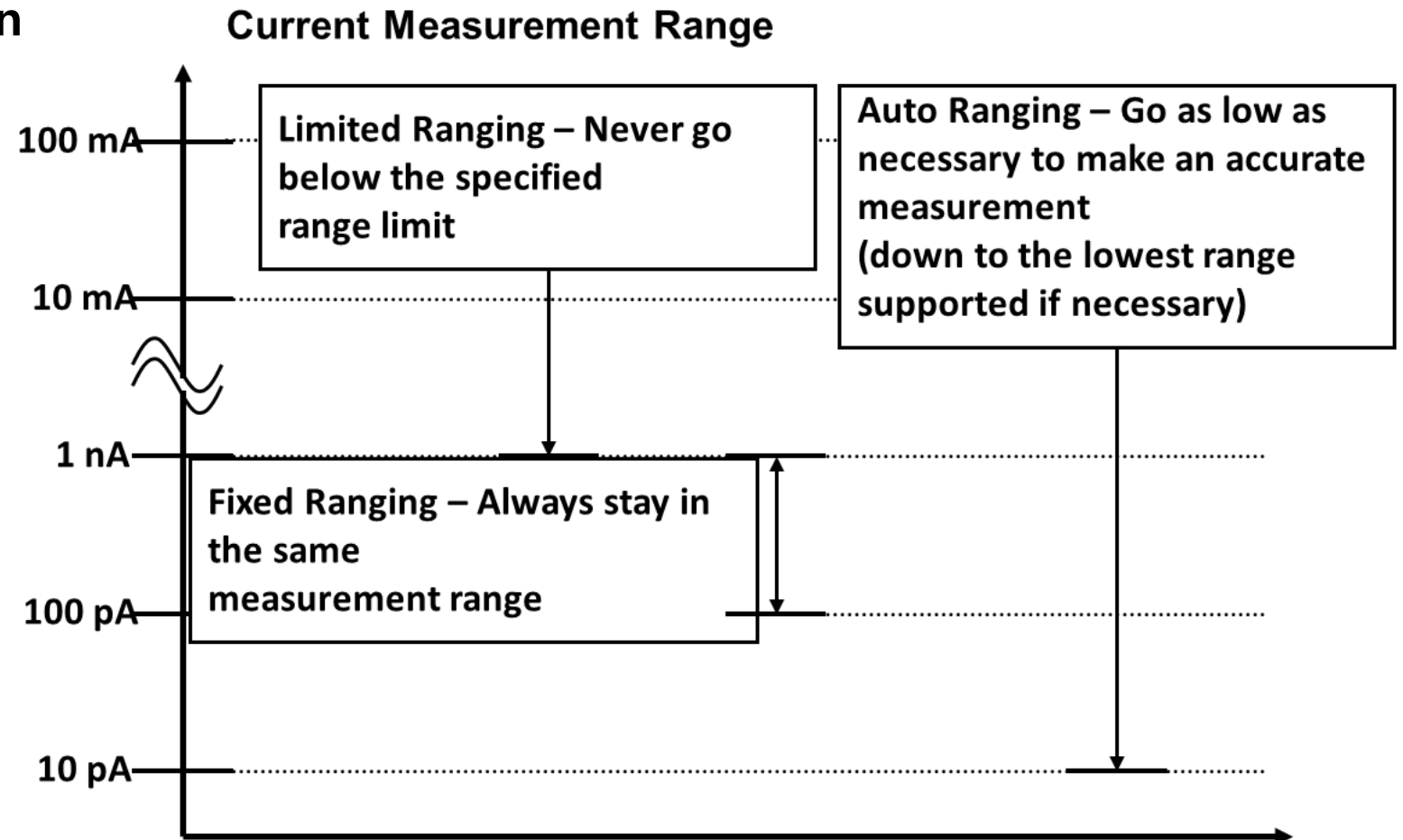
$$\frac{(100.000001 \text{ V} - 100 \text{ V})}{1 \times 10^9 \Omega} = 1 \text{ fA}$$

Triaxial cable reduces leakage current by a factor of 100,000,000.

## 4-3. Feature & Benefit of SMU

### Auto ranging function

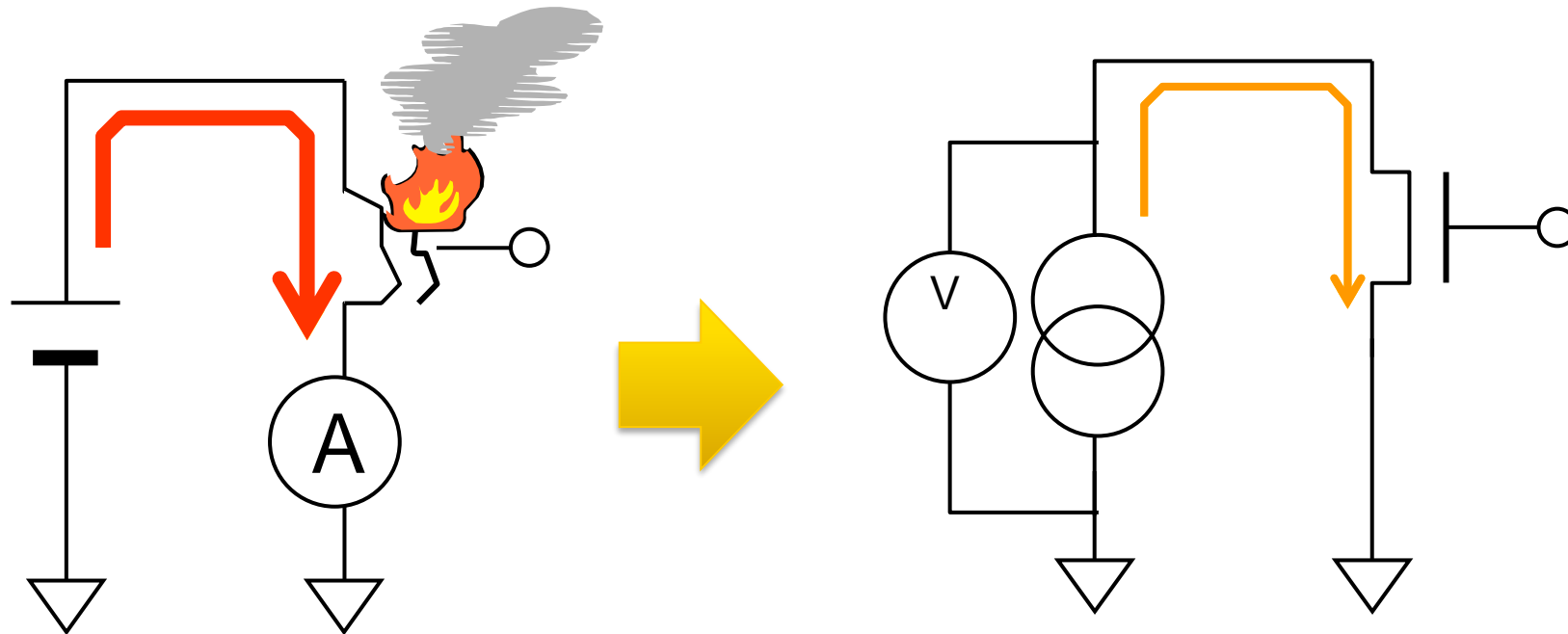
- Auto Range
- Limited Range
- Fixed Range



## 4-4. Feature & Benefit of SMU

### I/V limit (Compliance) function

Limit (Compliance) protects your devices from excessive voltage or current

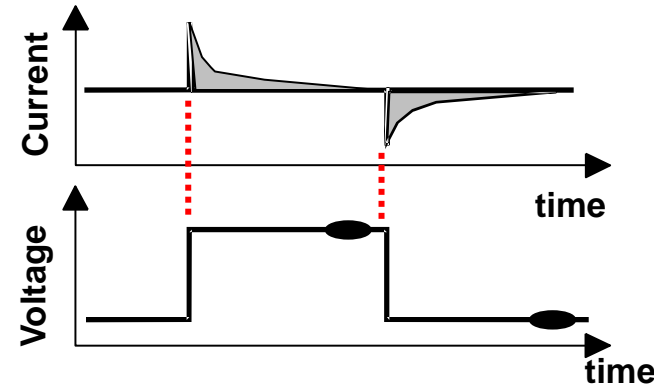
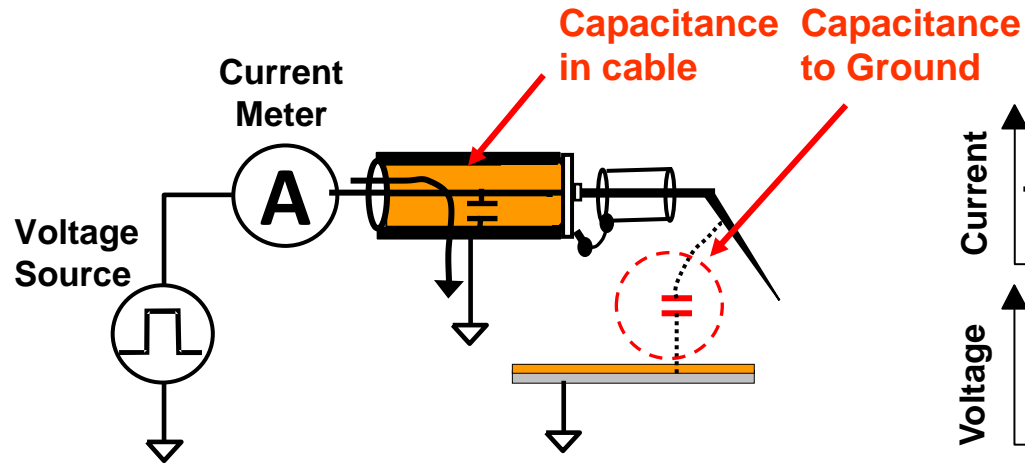


**Conventional setup**  
(No current / voltage limit)

**SMU**  
(with current / voltage limit)

## 5-1. Tips for accurate IV measurement

### Wait Time to reduce Dielectric Absorption



#### What is dielectric absorption

- Dielectric absorption appears as an unstable slow change or setting leakage current when the applied voltage is changed.

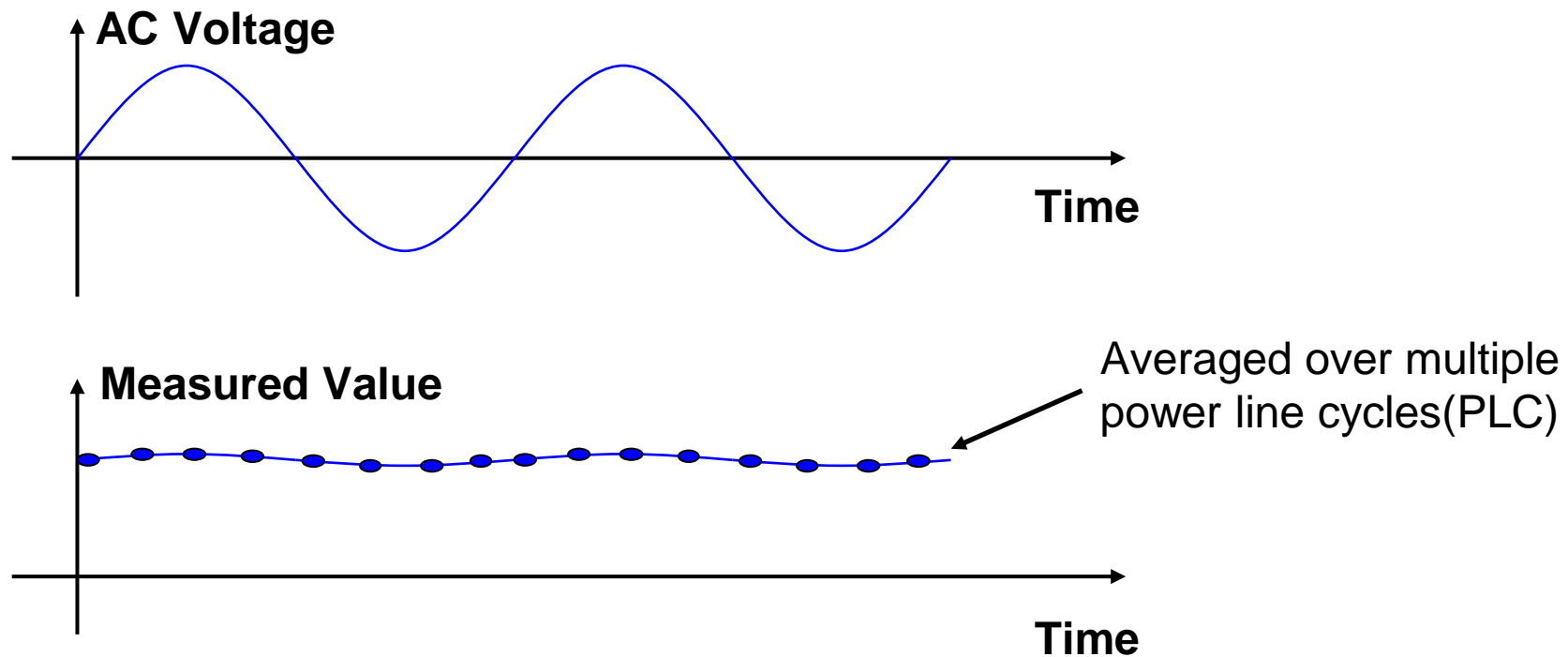
#### How to minimize its effect:

- Keep guard connections as close as to DUT
- Minimize capacitive coupling
- Insert appropriate "Wait Time".

(B1500A & B1505A set suitable timing parameters automatically)

## 5-2. Tips for accurate IV measurement

### Effect of Averaging



Integration **DOES NOT** have any effect on the measurement resolution.

## 5-2. Tips for accurate IV measurement

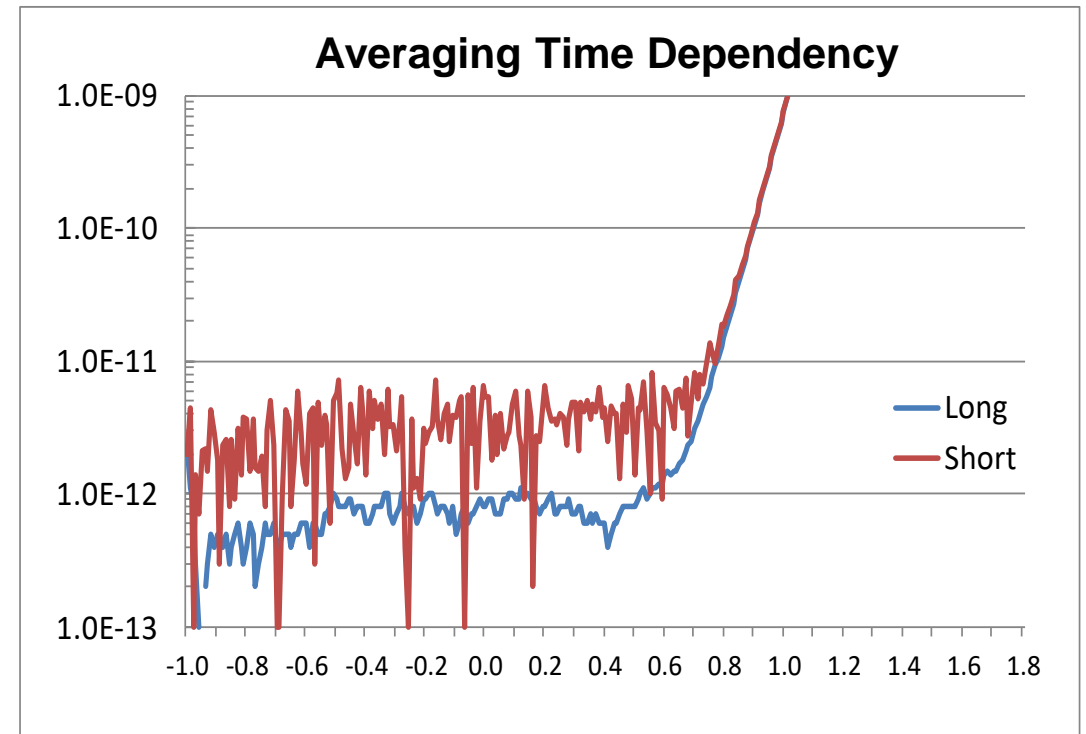
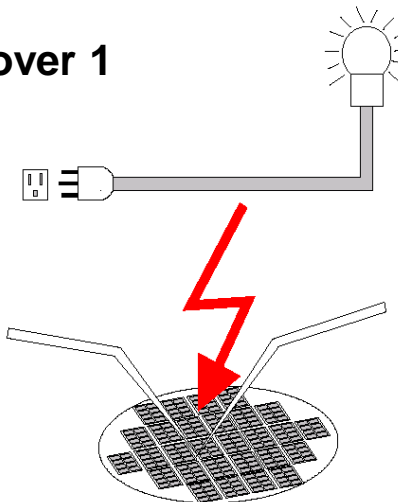
### Effect of Averaging

Averaging = Integration time or Aperture time

Longer averaging time makes better repeatability / lower noise

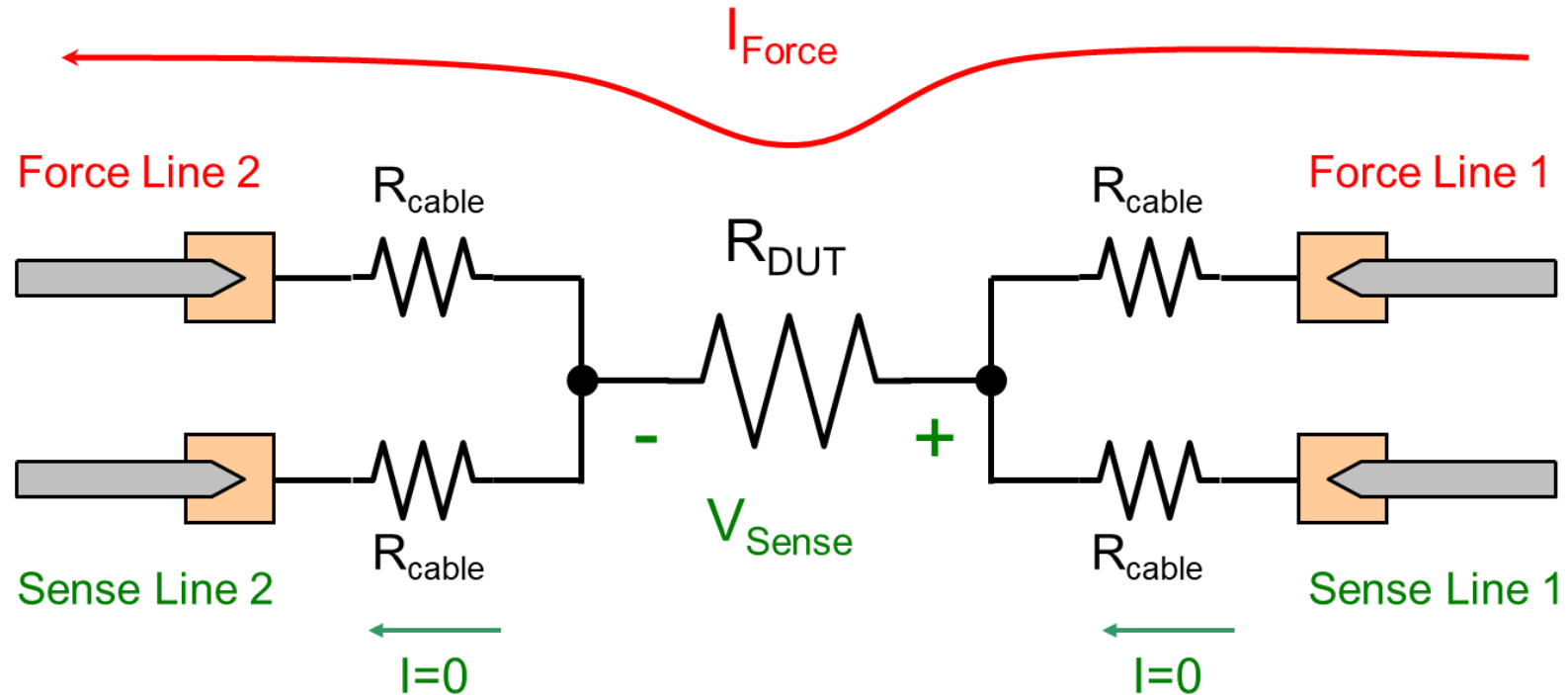
Power line is one of the **largest noise** factor which shows a wide band noise spectrum.

Power line noise can be reduced by over 1 PLC (Power Line Cycle) averaging.



## 5-3. Tips for accurate IV measurement

### Kelvin (4-Wire) Measurement



→ Eliminate cable resistance from the measurement

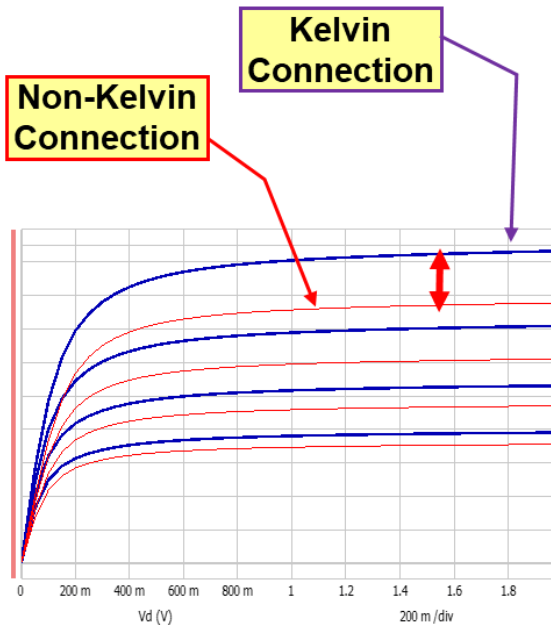
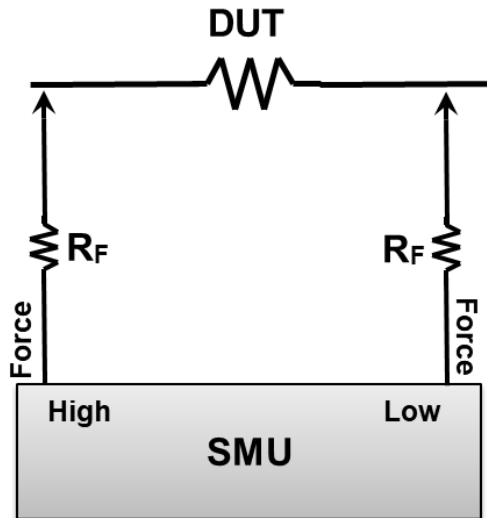
## 5-3. Tips for accurate IV measurement

### Kelvin (4-Wire) Measurement

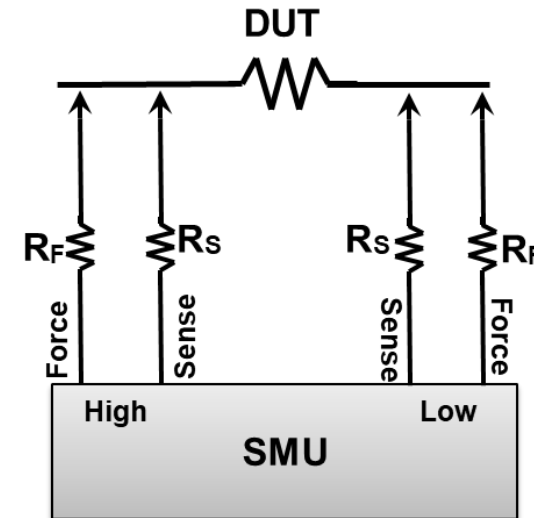
Kelvin (4-Wire) connection is effective for low voltage/resistance measurement

The error from the connection cable resistance and the contact resistance on the pads of DUT can be eliminated.

#### Non-Kelvin Connection



#### Kelvin Connection

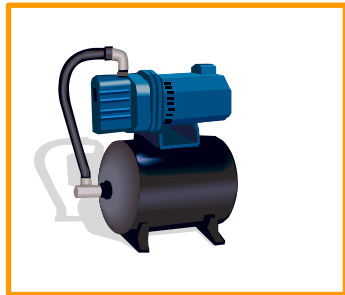


Id-Vd curve on MOSFET

# 5-5. Tips for accurate IV measurement

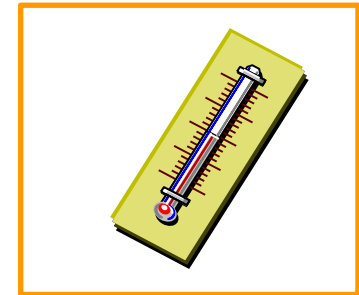
## Environment consideration

Keep away from noise sources from your test environment



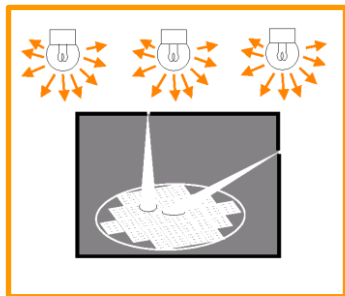
### Vibration

Use Anti-vibration table



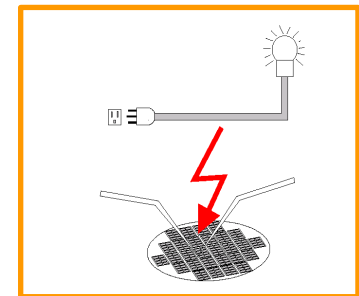
### Temperature

Temperature control  
Air conditioner



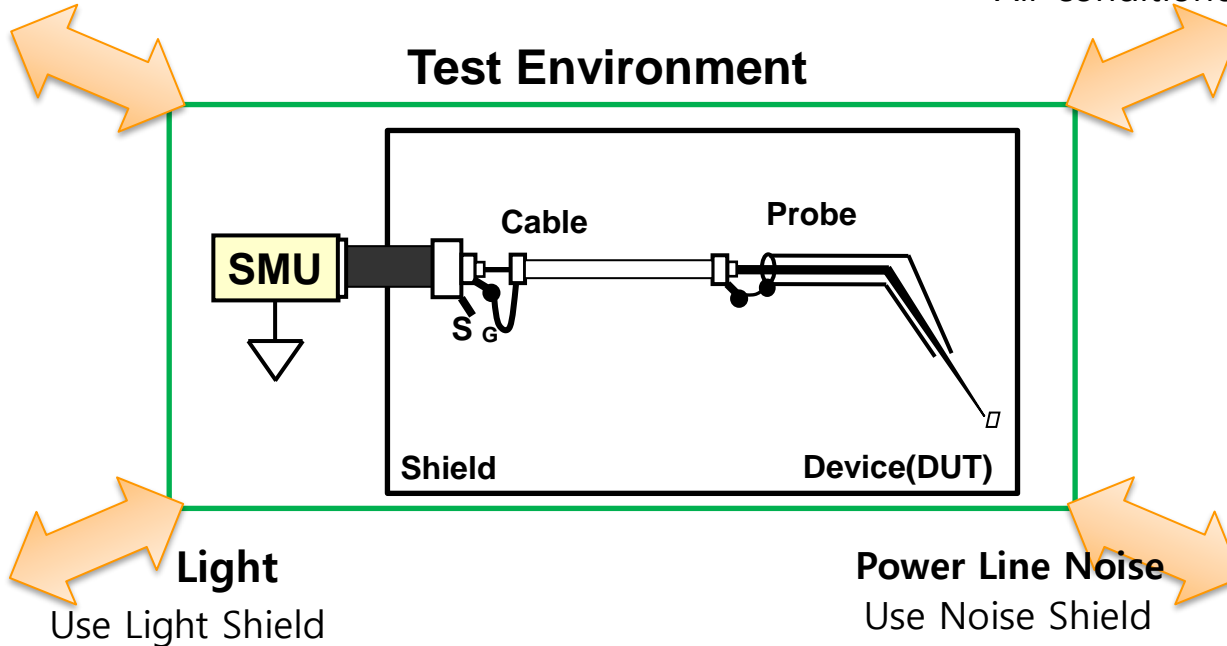
### Light

Use Light Shield



### Power Line Noise

Use Noise Shield



## 6. SMU Line up

### Precision bench-top instrument

Each Series is optimized for current-voltage source & measurement

#### PRECISION Source

##### B2960A Series



Low Noise Power Source

#### PRECISION Source & Measure

##### B2900A Series



Source/Measure Units

#### PRECISION Measure

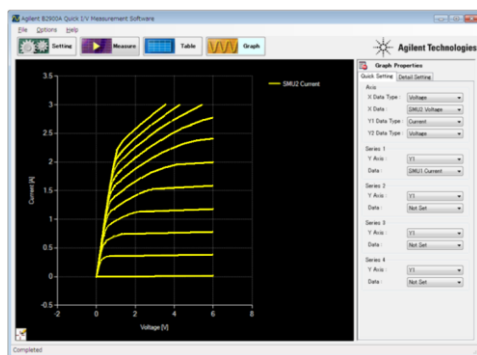
##### B2980A Series



Femto/Picoammeter Electrometer/  
High Resistance Meter

## 6. SMU Line up

### Keysight Precision IV Measurement Solution



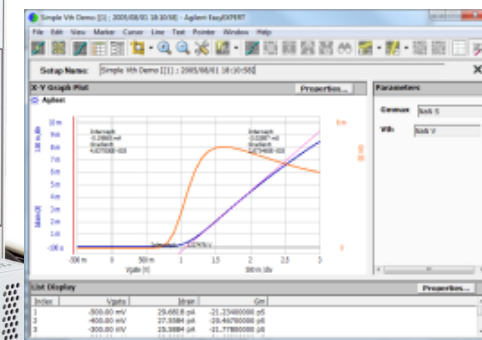
Keysight B2900A  
Bench top SMU series

**10 fA to 10.5 A / 0.1 uV to 210V**



Keysight B1500A  
Semiconductor Device Analyzer

**0.1 fA to 1 A / 0.5 uV to 200 V**





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Thank you.