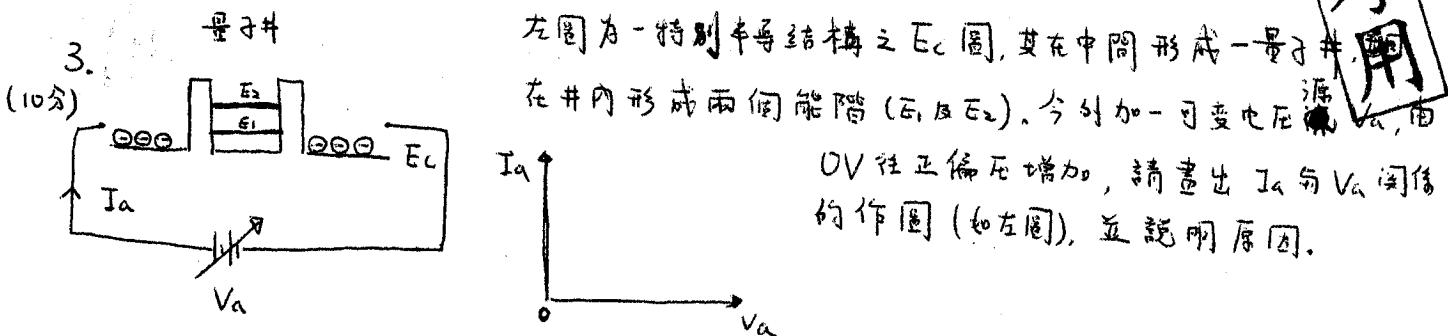
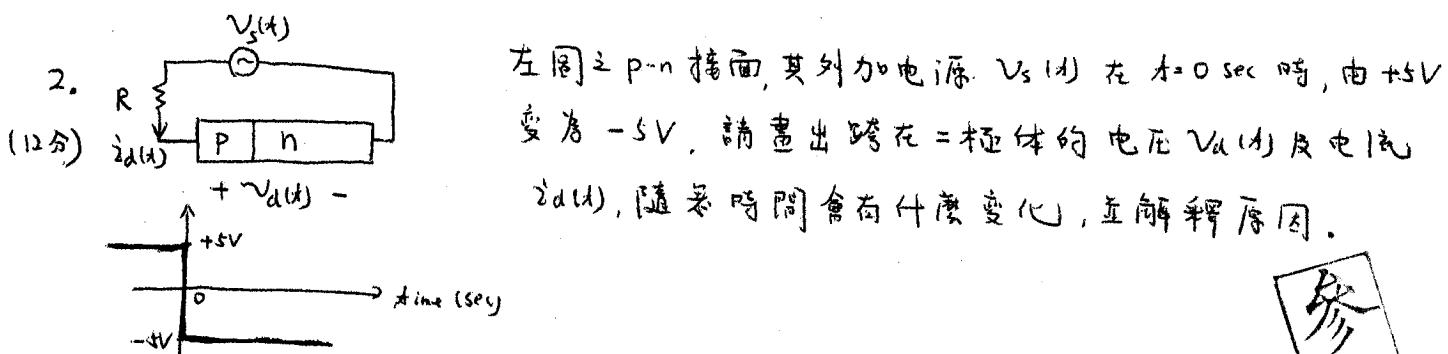
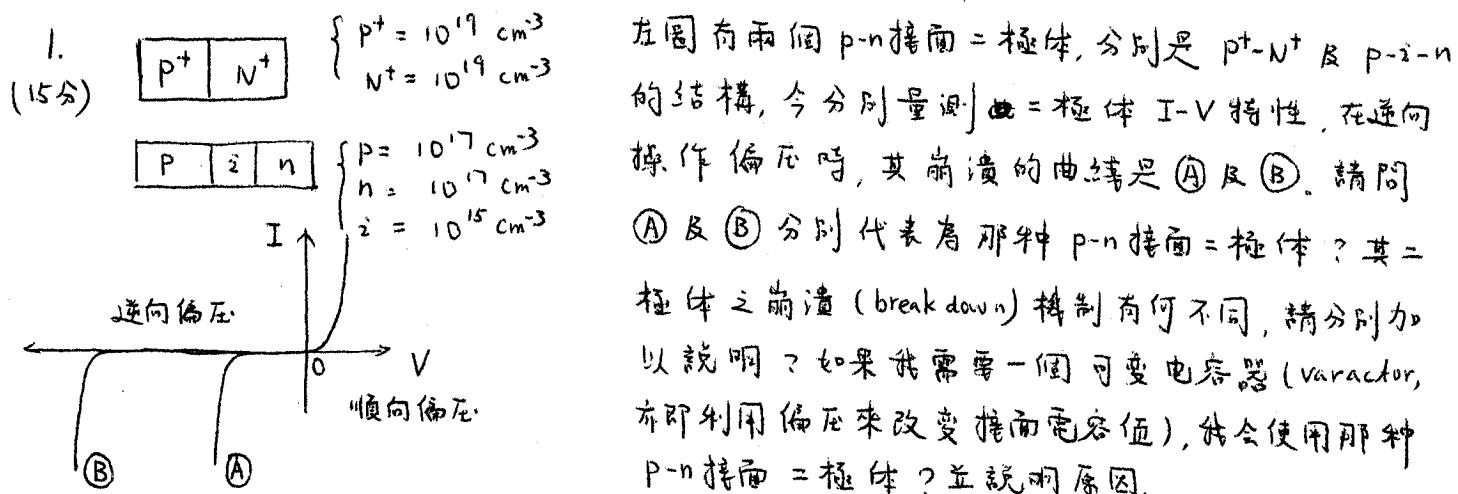


系所別：電機工程學系 乙組 科目：半導體元件



4. (13分) 半導體很多的特性是由能階 (bandgap) 所決定，其代表電子的能量是不能存在於能階裏面，此能階亦即所謂的能量不連續的特性是由什麼原因所形成？而能階又分為直接能階 (direct bandgap, 如 GaAs) 及間接能階 (indirect bandgap, 如 Si)，請問何種能階在電子電洞的產生及結合 (generation and recombination) 有著較高的效率並加以解釋。

注意：背面有試題

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系所別：電機工程學系 乙組 科目：半導體元件

5. (5%) (a) Sketch the energy band diagram for the electrons in an NPN transistor for saturation.

(5%) (b) Why the base width an important dimension in the quality of a transistor?

(5%) (c) Write the Ebers-Moll equations for an NPN transistor.

6. Assume we have an MOS device that has silicon P substrate with $N_A = 10^{16} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ and uses aluminum for the gate. The fixed charge $Q_f = 5 \times 10^{10} \text{ qC/cm}^2$, $\epsilon_{Si} = 11.8 \times 8.85 \times 10^{-14} \text{ F/cm}$, $\epsilon_{ox} = 3.9 \times 8.85 \times 10^{-14} \text{ F/cm}$, $KT/q = 0.026 \text{ V}$. The intrinsic concentration $n_i = 1 \times 10^{10} \text{ cm}^{-3}$, the energy gap $E_g = 1.12 \text{ eV}$, and the affinity $q\chi_s = 4.15 \text{ eV}$ for silicon. The oxide thickness $t_{ox} = 100 \times 10^{-8} \text{ cm}$. The work function $q\Phi_m = 4.1 \text{ eV}$ for aluminum.

(5%) (a) Determine the width of the depletion layer at the onset of strong inversion, $W_m(\text{cm})$

(5%) (b) Determine the flatband voltage $V_{FB} (\text{V})$

(5%) (c) Determine the threshold voltage $V_T (\text{V})$.



7. (10%) Compare the isolation processes used in the fabrication of the BJT and the MOSFET. Which one has the higher packing density? Sketch the cross-section view for (a) 2 isolated NPN BJT in the same P-substrate, (b) 2 isolated N-channel MOSFETs in the same P-substrate.

8. (10%) Use the device of Problem 6 to determine the required substrate bias that will increase the threshold voltage from V_{T0} to $V_{T0} + 0.5 \text{ V}$, where V_{T0} is the original threshold voltage.