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UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

Final Examination  
2015/2016 Academic Session

May/June 2016

**JIF 418 – Semiconductor and Devices**  
*[Semikonduktor dan Peranti ]*

Duration : 3 hours  
*[Masa : 3 jam]*

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Please ensure that this examination paper has **SEVEN** printed pages before you answer any questions.

Answer **ALL** questions. You may answer **either** in Bahasa Malaysia or in English.

Read the instructions carefully before answering.

Each question carries 20 marks.

In the event of any discrepancies in the exam questions, the English version shall be used.

*Sila pastikan kertas peperiksaan ini mengandungi **TUJUH** muka surat yang bercetak sebelum anda menjawab sebarang soalan.*

*Jawab **SEMUA** soalan. Anda dibenarkan menjawab soalan **sama ada** dalam Bahasa Malaysia atau Bahasa Inggeris.*

*Baca setiap arahan dengan teliti sebelum menjawab.*

*Setiap soalan bernilai 20 markah.*

*Sekiranya terdapat sebarang percanggahan pada soalan peperiksaan, versi Bahasa Inggeris hendaklah diguna pakai.*

**CONSTANTS**

Charge,  $q = 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$

Boltzmann's constant,  $k = 1.38 \times 10^{-23} \text{ J K}^{-1} = 8.62 \times 10^{-5} \text{ eV K}^{-1}$

Permittivity of free space,  $\epsilon_0 = 8.85 \times 10^{-14} \text{ F cm}^{-1}$

Relative dielectric constant of Si,  $\epsilon_r = 11.8$

Density of Si =  $2.33 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$

Segregation coefficient of boron with Si,  $k_d = 0.8$

Atomic weight of boron =  $10.8 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$

At 300 K:

Intrinsic carrier concentration of Si =  $1.5 \times 10^{10} \text{ cm}^{-3}$

Conduction band effective density of states of Si,  $N_c = 2.8 \times 10^{19} \text{ cm}^{-3}$

Conduction band effective density of state of GaAs,  $N_c = 4.7 \times 10^{17} \text{ cm}^{-3}$

Answer **ALL** questions.

1. With appropriate illustration/equation (if any), give your comments on the **truthfulness** of the following statements:

(a) Increasing impurity content will increase the conductivity of a semiconductor.

(5 marks)

(b) Acceptor level eases the excitation of electrons to the conduction band.

(5 marks)

(c) The energy state at Fermi level has a probability of  $\frac{1}{2}$  being occupied by an electron.

(5 marks)

(d) The drift current in a p-n junction flows in the opposite direction to the diffusion current.

(5 marks)

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2. (a) Describe the technique to grow a Si bulk single crystal.  
(10 marks)
- (b) A Si crystal is pulled from a 10 kg Si melt doped with boron. Calculate the mass of boron that should be introduced in the melt to achieve an initial doping of  $5 \times 10^{16} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ .  
(10 marks)
3. (a) With the aid of a diagram, explain the formation of the Si energy band gap.  
(10 marks)
- (b) At 400 K, the hole and intrinsic carrier concentrations of GaAs are  $2.08 \times 10^4 \text{ cm}^{-3}$  and  $3 \times 10^9 \text{ cm}^{-3}$  respectively. Calculate the energy difference between the conduction band edge and the Fermi level.  
(10 marks)
4. (a) With the aid of a diagram, explain how the minority carrier diffusion coefficient is measured in a semiconductor.  
(10 marks)
- (b) A Si sample is doped with  $10^{16} \text{ cm}^{-3}$  phosphorus atoms. The Si sample is steadily illuminated. The steady state optical generation rate is  $10^{21} \text{ EHP cm}^{-3} \text{ s}^{-1}$  and each carrier lifetime is  $10^{-6} \text{ s}$ . Calculate the separation in the quasi-Fermi levels.  
(10 marks)
5. (a) A Si sample contains  $10^{20} \text{ cm}^{-3}$  Sb atoms. Is Al appropriate for forming a junction in this material? Explain your answer.  
(5 marks)

- (b) An  $10^{-4} \text{ cm}^2$  Si abrupt junction has the following properties at 300 K:

Region	<i>p</i> side	<i>n</i> side
Doping concentration	$N_a = 10^{17} \text{ cm}^{-3}$	$N_d = 10^{15} \text{ cm}^{-3}$
Carrier lifetime	$\tau_n = 0.1 \text{ } \mu\text{s}$	$\tau_p = 10 \text{ } \mu\text{s}$
Mobility	$\mu_n = 700 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ V}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$ $\mu_p = 200 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ V}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$	$\mu_n = 1300 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ V}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$ $\mu_p = 450 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ V}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$

If the junction is forward biased by 0.5 V, calculate the forward current.

(15 marks)

**PEMALAR**

Cas,  $q = 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$

Pemalar Boltzmann,  $k = 1.38 \times 10^{-23} \text{ J K}^{-1} = 8.62 \times 10^{-5} \text{ eV K}^{-1}$

Ketelusan ruang bebas,  $\epsilon_0 = 8.85 \times 10^{-14} \text{ F cm}^{-1}$

Pemalar dielektrik relatif Si,  $\epsilon_r = 11.8$

Ketumpatan Si =  $2.33 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$

Pekali pengasingan boron dengan Si,  $k_d = 0.8$

Berat atom boron =  $10.8 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$

Pada 300 K:

Kepekatan pembawa intrinsik Si,  $n_i = 1.5 \times 10^{10} \text{ cm}^{-3}$

Ketumpatan keadaan berkesan jalur konduksi Si,  $N_c = 2.8 \times 10^{19} \text{ cm}^{-3}$

Ketumpatan keadaan berkesan jalur konduksi GaAs,  $N_c = 4.7 \times 10^{17} \text{ cm}^{-3}$

Jawab **KESEMUA** soalan.

1. Dengan menggunakan ilustrasi/rumus yang bersesuaian (jika ada), berikan komen anda terhadap **kebenaran** pernyataan berikut:
  - (a) Menambah kandungan bendasing akan meningkatkan kekonduksian sesuatu semikonduktor. (5 markah)
  - (b) Aras penerima memudahkan pengujaan elektron ke jalur konduksi. (5 markah)
  - (c) Keadaan tenaga pada aras Fermi mempunyai kemungkinan sebanyak  $\frac{1}{2}$  untuk didiami oleh elektron. (5 markah)
  - (d) Arus hanyut dalam simpang p-n mengalir mengikut arah yang bertentangan dengan arus resapan.

(5 markah)

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2. (a) Terangkan teknik bagi menumbuhkan hablur pukal tunggal Si. (10 markah)
- (b) Suatu hablur Si ditarik daripada 10 kg Si lebur terdop dengan boron. Hitung jisim boron yang patut dimasukkan ke dalam leburan tersebut bagi mendapatkan dopan awal sebanyak  $5 \times 10^{16} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ . (10 markah)
3. (a) Dengan bantuan satu gambar rajah, jelaskan pembentukan jurang jalur di dalam Si. (10 markah)
- (b) Pada 400 K, kepekatan lohong dan pembawa intrinsik GaAs masing-masing ialah  $2.08 \times 10^4 \text{ cm}^{-3}$  dan  $3 \times 10^9 \text{ cm}^{-3}$ . Hitung perbezaan tenaga di antara pinggir jalur konduksi dengan aras Fermi. (10 markah)
4. (a) Dengan bantuan satu gambar rajah, jelaskan bagaimana pekali resapan minoriti diukur di dalam satu semikonduktor. (10 markah)
- (b) Satu sampel Si didopkan dengan  $10^{16} \text{ cm}^{-3}$  atom fosforus. Sampel Si disinari secara mantap. Kadar penjanaan optikal keadaan mantap ialah  $10^{21} \text{ EHP cm}^{-3} \text{ s}^{-1}$  dan masa hayat setiap pembawa ialah  $10^{-6} \text{ s}$ . Hitung pemisahan di antara aras kuasi-Fermi. (10 markah)
5. (a) Satu sampel Si mengandungi  $10^{20} \text{ cm}^{-3}$  atom Sb. Adakah Al sesuai bagi membentuk simpang dalam bahan ini? Jelaskan jawapan anda.

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(5 markah)

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(b) Satu  $10^{-4} \text{ cm}^2$  simpang tajam Si mempunyai ciri-ciri berikut pada 300 K:

Kawasan	Rantau $p$	Rantau $n$
Kepekatan pendop	$N_a = 10^{17} \text{ cm}^{-3}$	$N_d = 10^{15} \text{ cm}^{-3}$
Masa hayat pembawa cas	$\tau_n = 0.1 \mu\text{s}$	$\tau_p = 10 \mu\text{s}$
Mobiliti	$\mu_n = 1300 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ V}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$ $\mu_p = 450 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ V}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$	$\mu_n = 700 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ V}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$ $\mu_p = 250 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ V}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$

Jika simpang tersebut dipincang depan sebanyak 0.5 V, hitung arus depan.

(15 markah)

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