

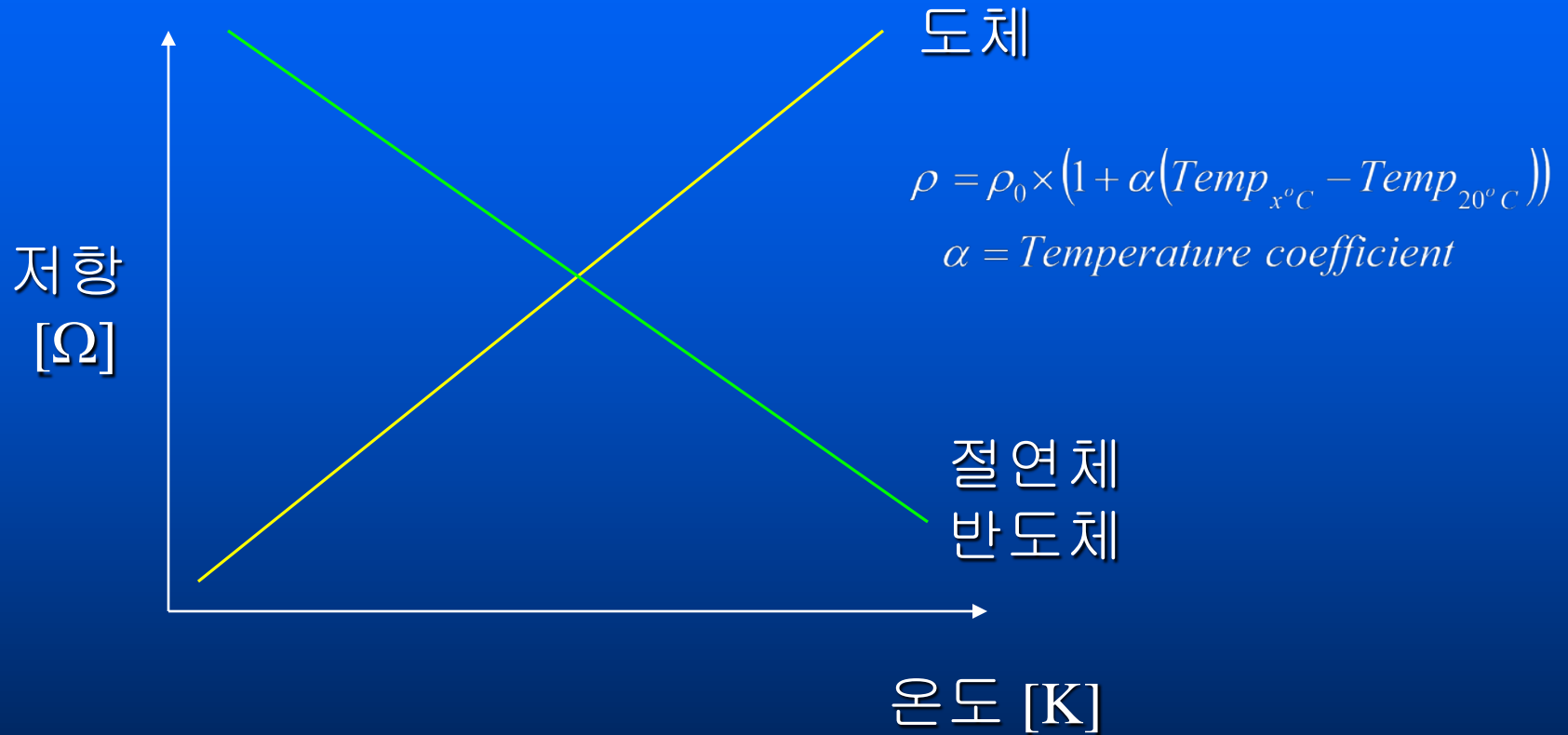
# 반도체의 물성

## *Semiconductor Properties*

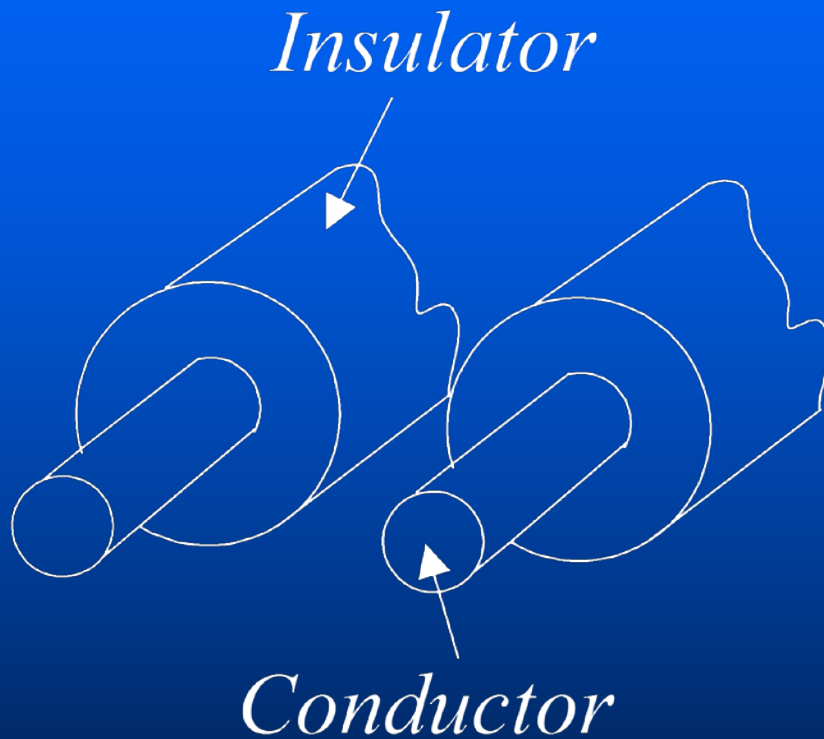
# 1. 물질의 전기적 구분

물질	특성
도체(conductor)	전기가 잘흐름
반도체(semiconductor)	도체와 절연체 중간
절연체(insulator)	전기가 잘안흐름

## 2. 물질의 온도 특성



# 전선의 온도 특성

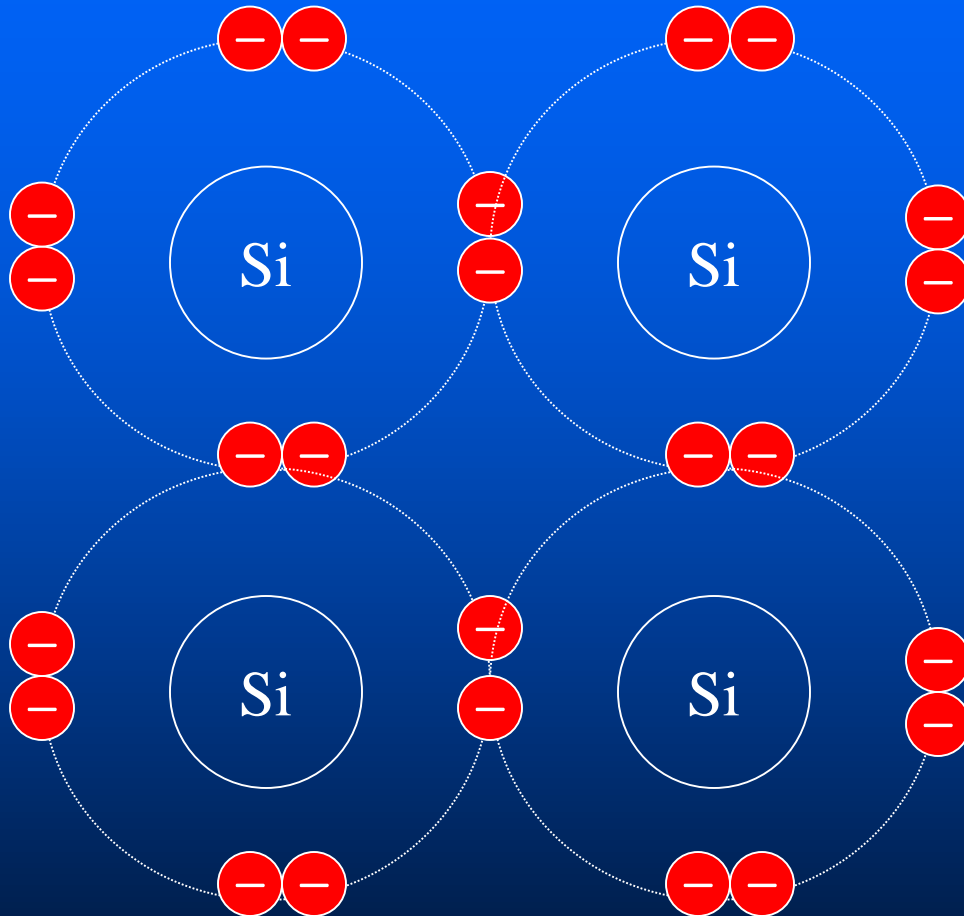


여름과 겨울의 저항은 ?





## 5. Silicon의 공유 결합

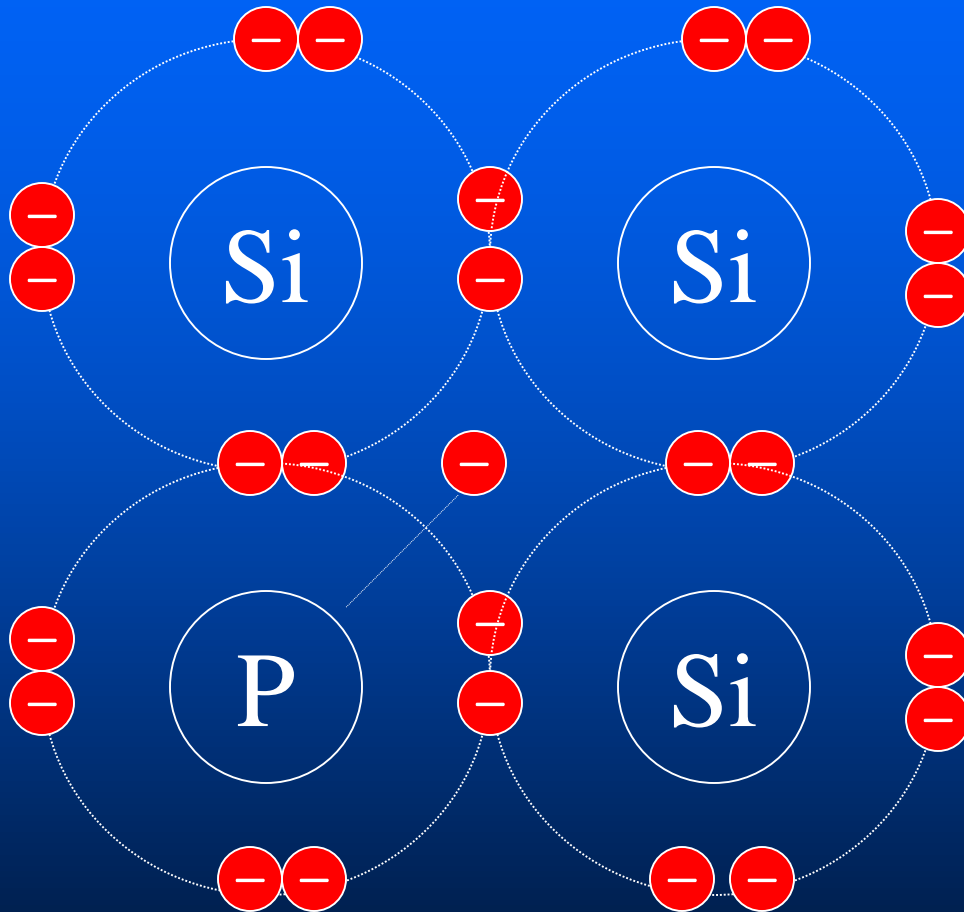


공유결합

✓ 최외곽 궤도  
(Valance Band)의  
전자의 결합

✓ 전자의 합이 8이  
되어야 안정됨

## 6. 불순물 반도체(N-Type)

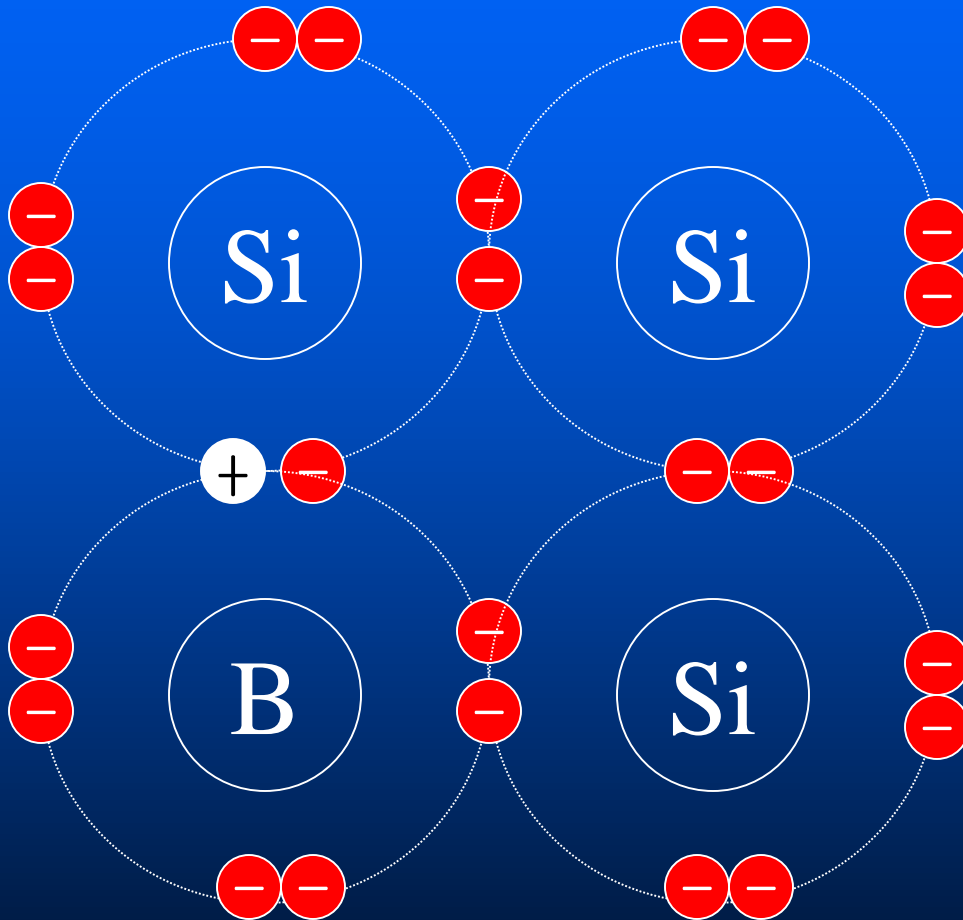


### ■ N(negative) Type

- ✓ Si은 도전율이 낮음
- ✓ Si에 5족의 원소 (N, P, As, Sb, Bi)을 첨가
- ✓ 전자가  $4+5=9$ 로 되어 1개가 남아 자유전자 (free electron)가 생김
- ✓ 자유전자에 의하여 도전율이 증가



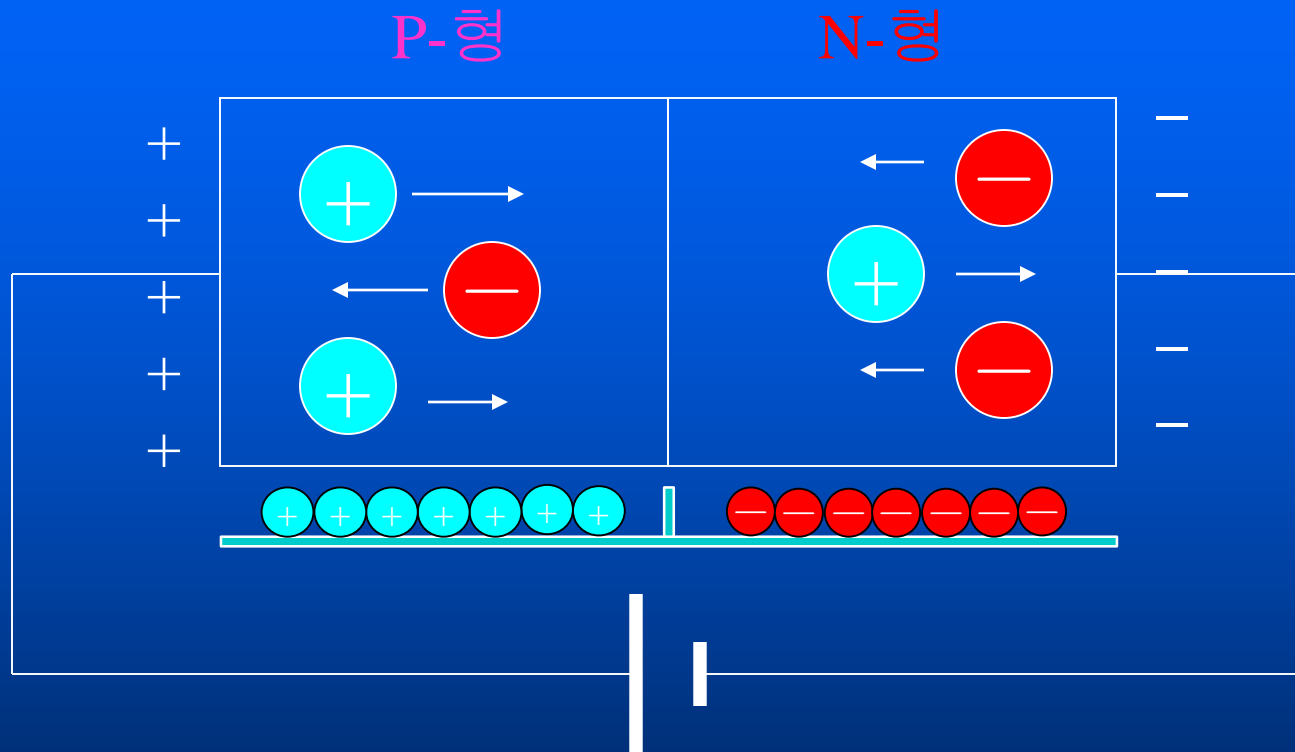
## 7. 불순물 반도체(P-Type)



### ■ P(positive) Type

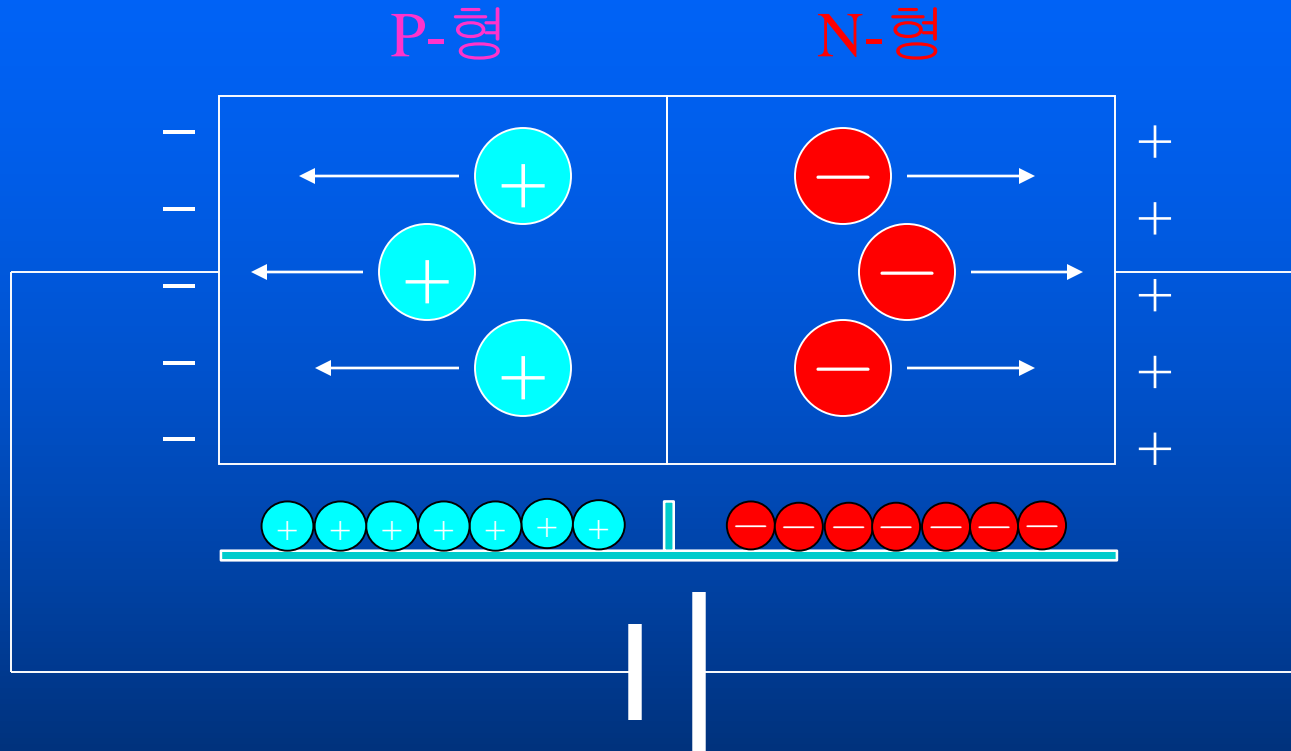
- ✓ Si은 도전율이 낮음
- ✓ Si에 3족의 원소 (B, Al, Ga, In, Tl)을 첨가
- ✓ 전자가  $4+3=7$ 로 되어 1개가 부족 정공(hole)이 생김
- ✓ 정공에 의하여 도전율이 증가

## 8. Diode의 동작원리: 순방향 (Forward)



- 전류 = 전자전류 + 정공전류
- 전자는 전류와 반대 방향
- 정공은 전류와 같은 방향

## 9. Diode의 동작원리: 역방향 (Reverse)



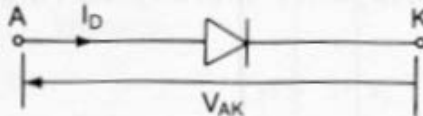
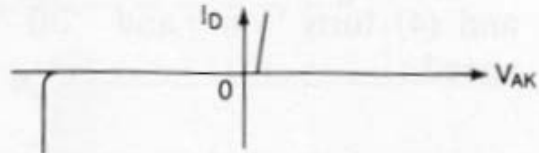
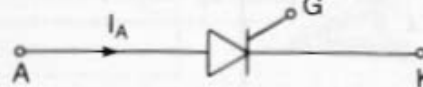
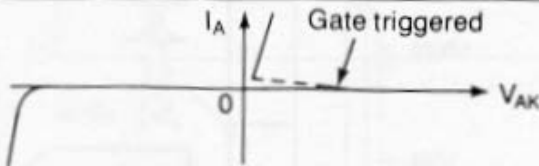
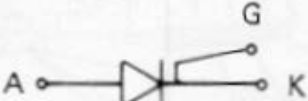

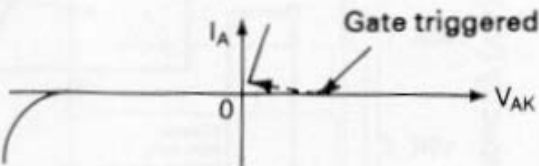
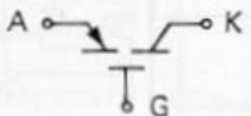
- 전류 = 전자전류 + 정공전류
- 전류가 흐르지 못함

## 10. P-N 접합(Junction)의 현상

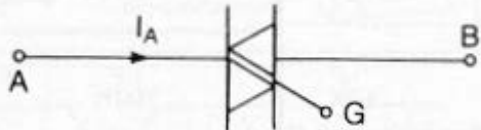
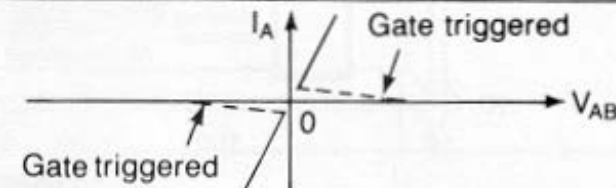

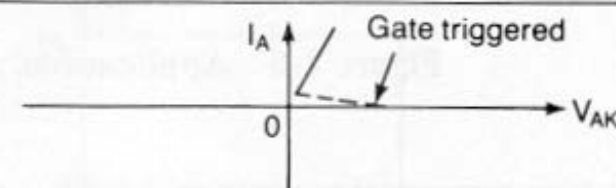
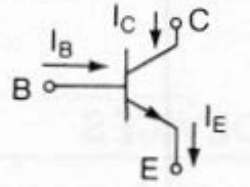
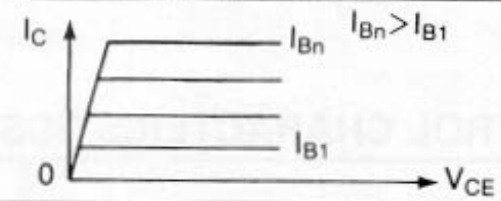
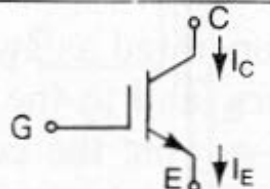
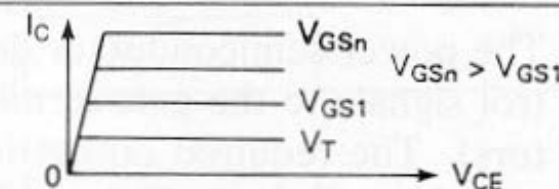
P-N 접합에서는 여러 가지 물리적인 현상 발생

1. 압력 인가 → Capacitance 값 변화, 전압 발생(압전 현상)
2. 외부전원 인가 → 정류 작용 : Diode
3. 외부 빛 인가 → 전류가 흐름(수광소자) : Photo Diode
4. 외부전원 인가 → 빛을 발생(발광소자) : LED(Light Emitting Diode)

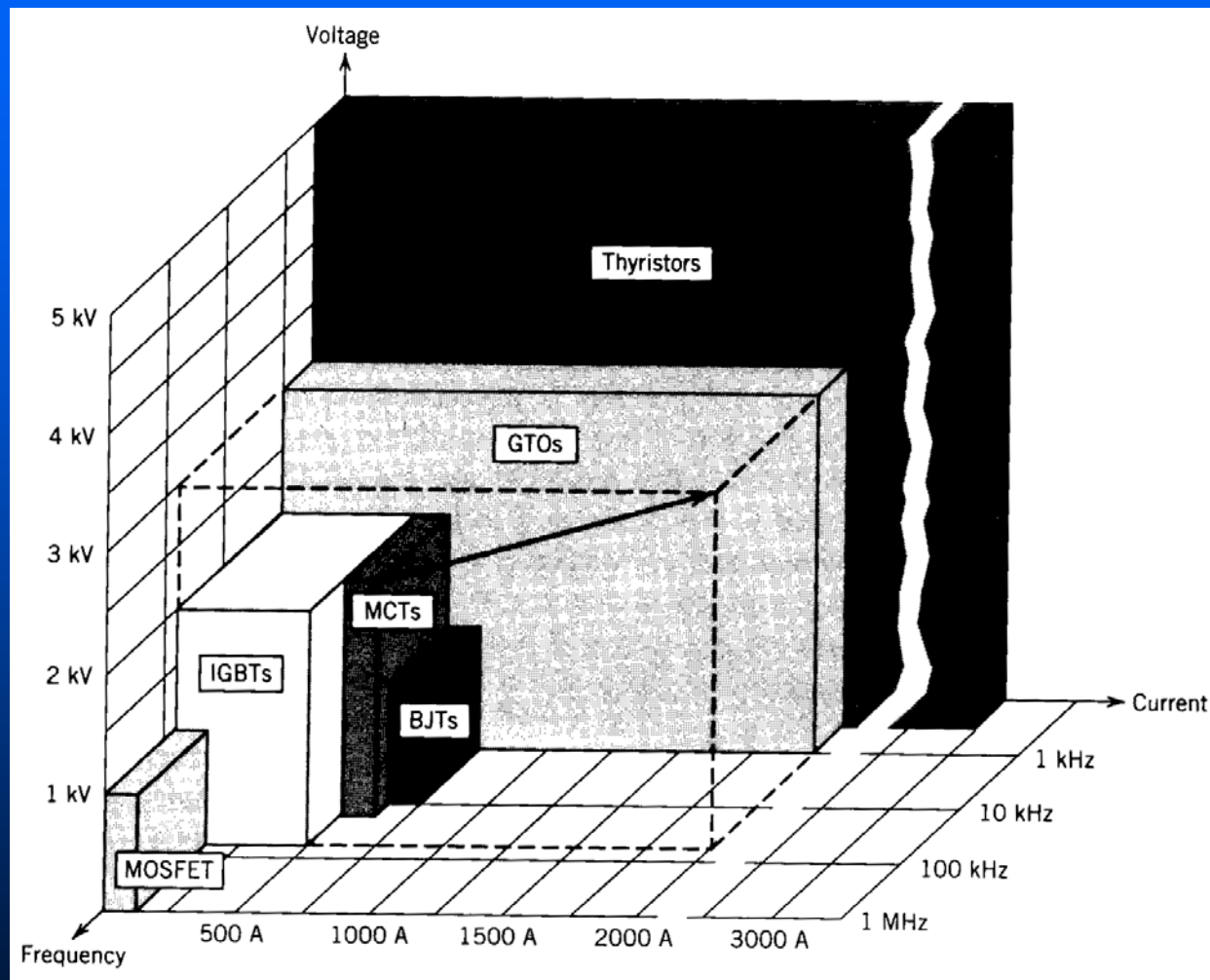
# 주요소자 1(Components 1)

Devices	Symbols	Characteristics
Diode		
Thyristor		
SITH		
GTO		
MCT		

## 주요소자 2(Components 2)

TRIAC		
LASCR		
NPN BJT		
IGBT		

# Switching 소자의 전기적 정격



## Switching 소자의 전기적 특성

소자	용량	스위칭 속도
BJT	Medium	Medium
MOSFET	Low	Fast
GTO/SCR	High	Slow
IGBT	Medium	Medium
MCT	Medium	Medium