

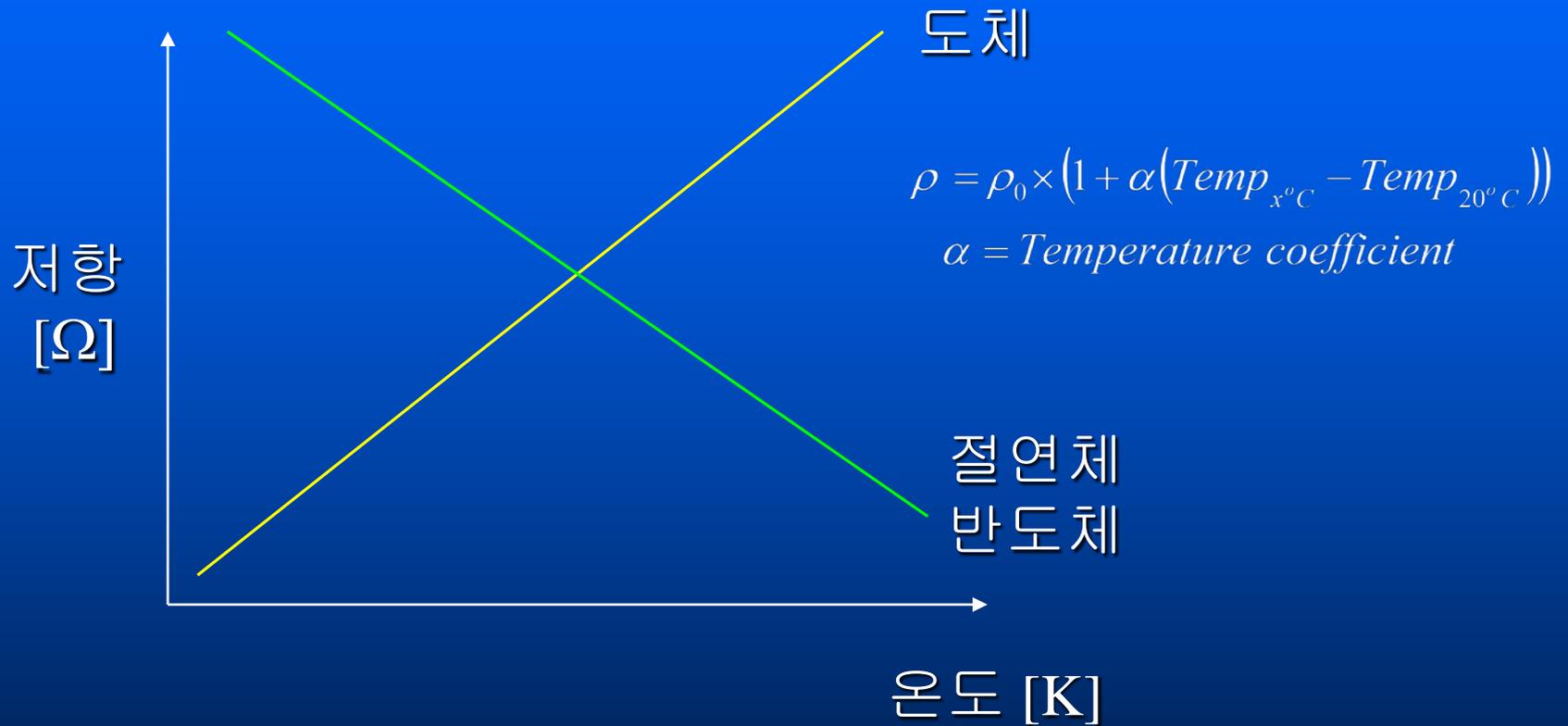
반도체의 물성

Semiconductor Properties

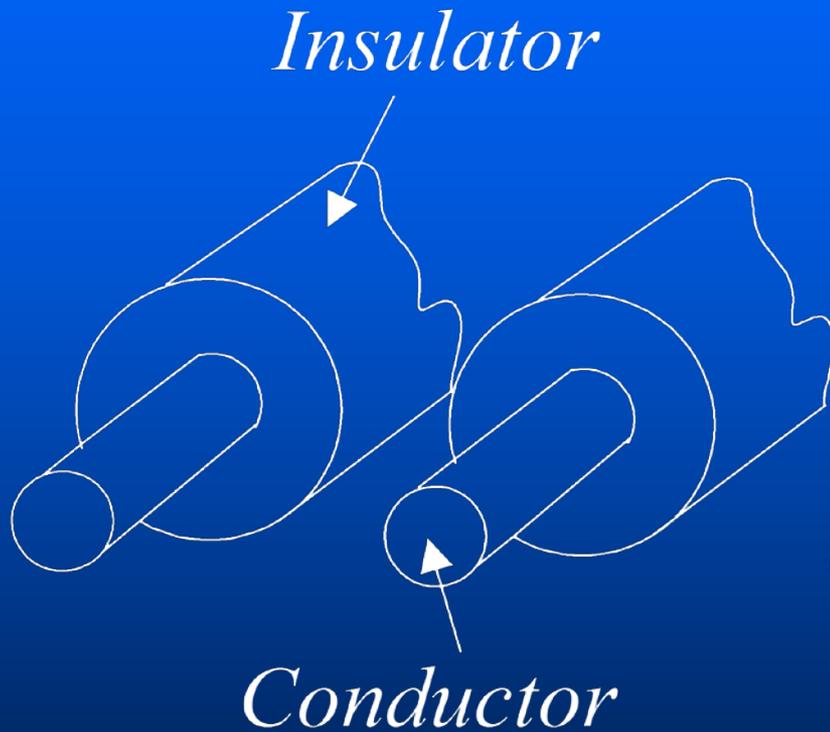
1. 물질의 전기적 구분

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 ?

3. 주기율표(Periodical Table)

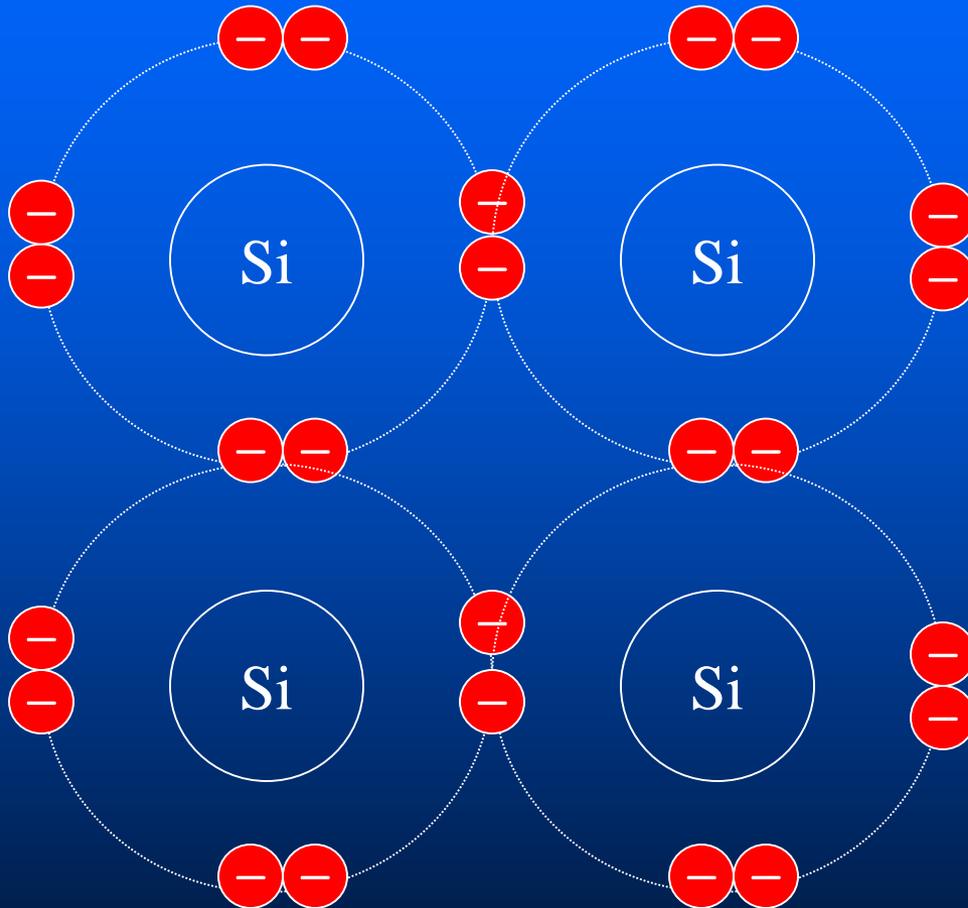
- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

* 족(가)=최외곽전자의 수

1 H											2 He						
3 Li	4 Be	21 Sc	22 Ti	23 V	24 Cr	25 Mn	26 Fe	27 Co	28 Ni	29 Cu	30 Zn	5 B	6 C	7 N	8 O	9 F	10 Ne
11 Na	12 Mg	39 Y	40 Zr	41 Nb	42 Mo	43 Tc	44 Ru	45 Rh	46 Pd	47 Ag	48 Cd	13 Al	14 Si	15 P	16 S	17 Cl	18 Ar
19 K	20 Ca	57 La	72 Hf	73 Ta	74 W	75 Re	76 Os	77 Ir	78 Pt	79 Au	80 Hg	31 Ga	32 Ge	33 As	34 Se	35 Br	36 Kr
37 Rb	38 Sr	89 Ac	104 Rf	105 Db	106 Sg	107 Bh	108 Hs	109 Mt	110 Uun			49 In	50 Sn	51 Sb	52 Te	53 I	54 Xe
55 Cs	56 Ba											81 Tl	82 Pb	83 Bi	84 Po	85 At	86 Rn
87 Fr	88 Ra																

58 Ce	59 Pr	60 Nd	61 Pm	62 Sm	63 Eu	64 Gd	65 Tb	66 Dy	67 Ho	68 Er	69 Tm	70 Yb	71 Lu
90 Th	91 Pa	92 U	93 Np	94 Pu	95 Am	96 Cm	97 Bk	98 Cf	99 Es	100 Fm	101 Md	102 No	103 Lr

5. Silicon의 공유 결합

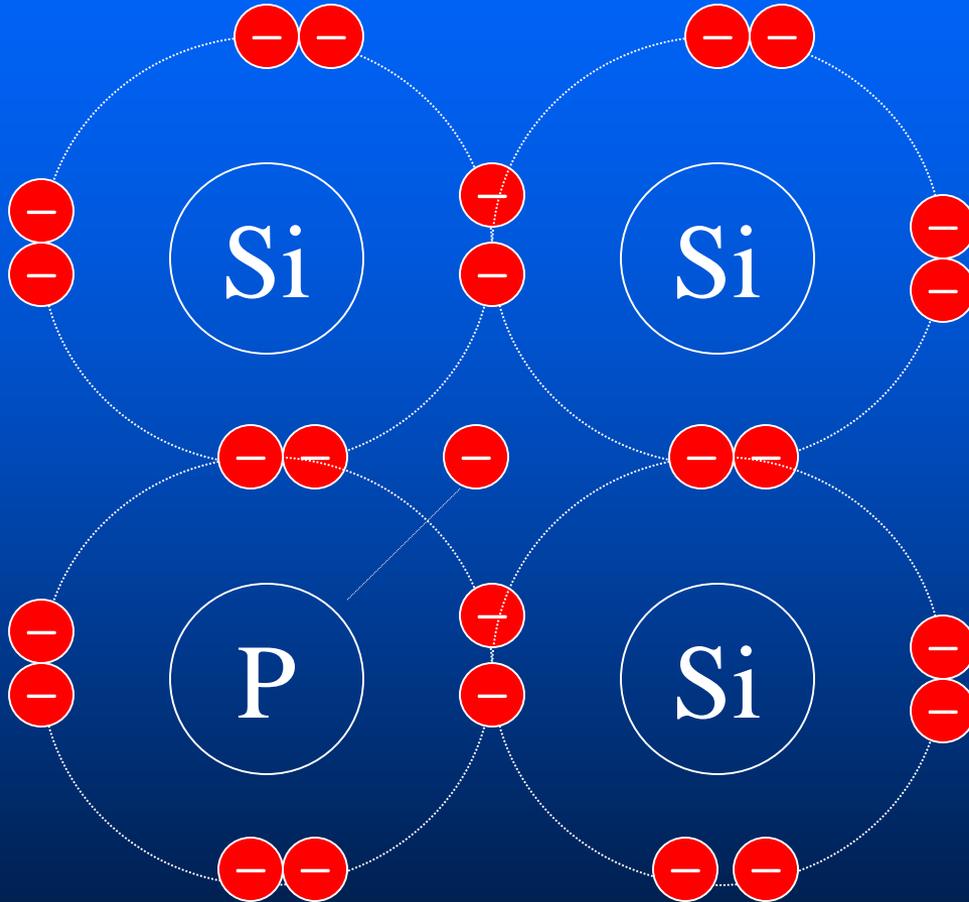


공유결합

✓ 최외곽 궤도 (Valance Band)의 전자의 결합

✓ 전자의 합이 8이 되어야 안정됨

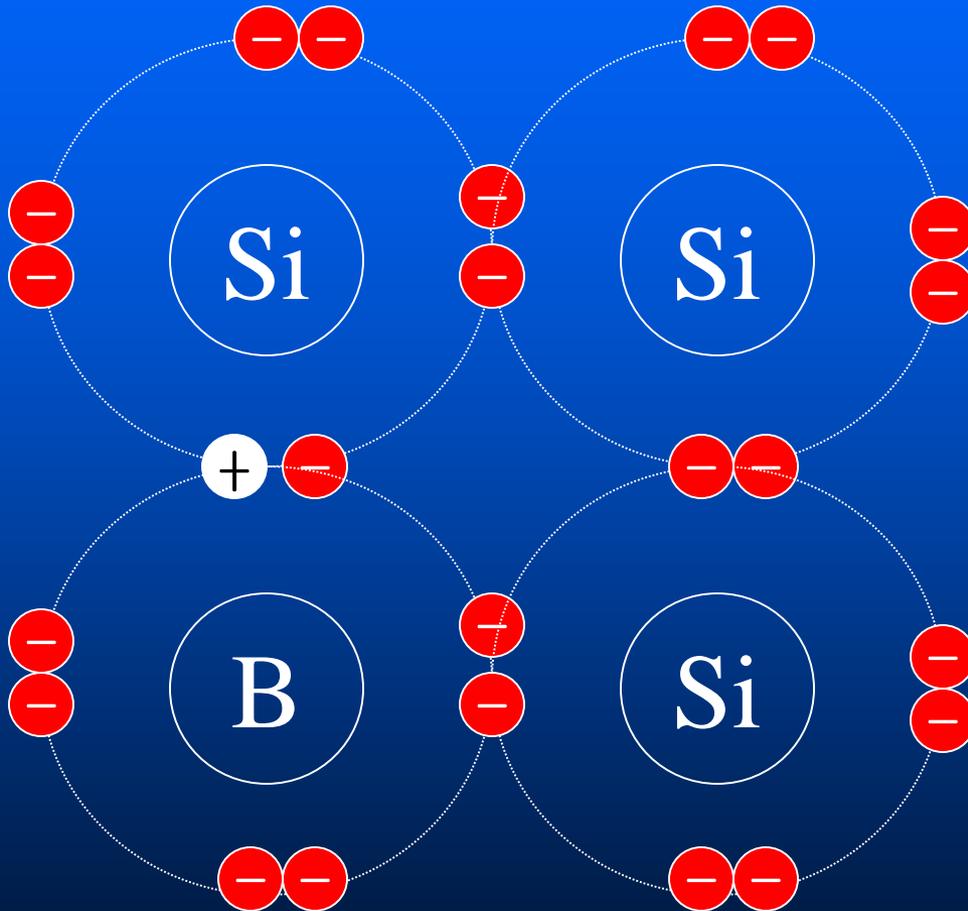
6. 불순물 반도체(N-Type)



■ 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

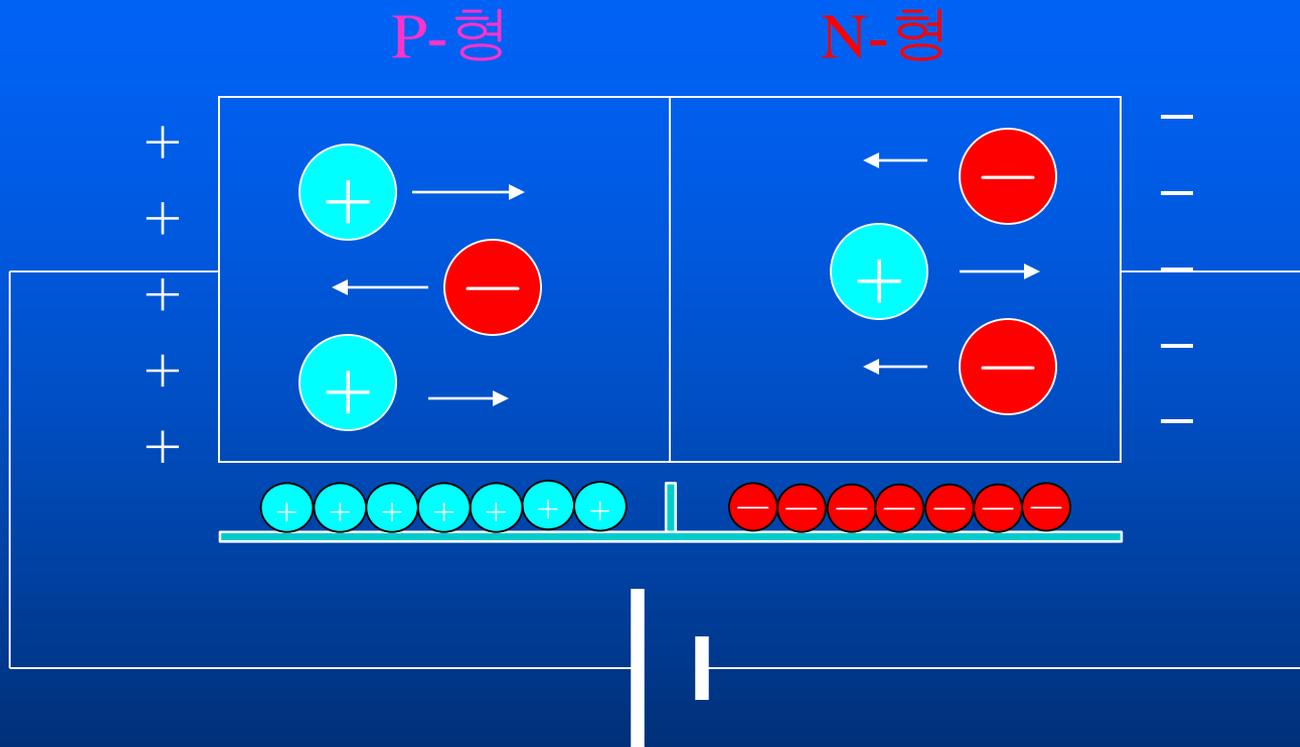
7. 불순물 반도체(P-Type)



■ P(positive) Type

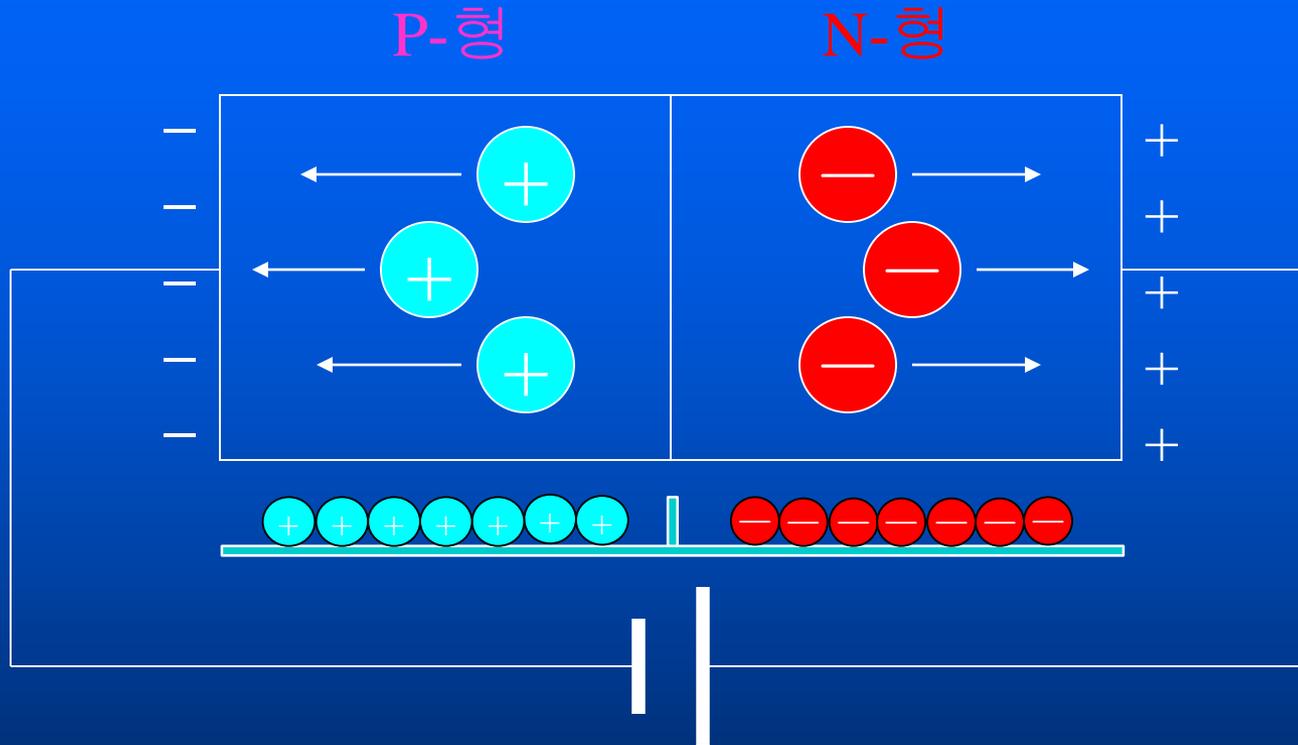
- ✓ Si은 도전율이 낮음
- ✓ Si에 3족의 원소 (B, Al, Ga, In, Tl)을 첨가
- ✓ 전자가 $4+3=7$ 로 되어 1개가 부족 정공(hole)이 생김
- ✓ 정공에 의하여 도전율이 증가

8. Diode의 동작원리: 순방향 (Forward)



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

9. Diode의 동작원리: 역방향 (Reverse)



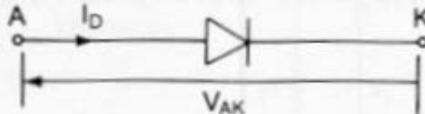
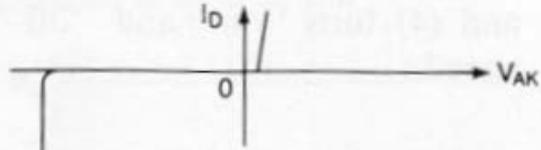
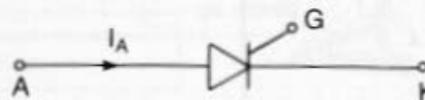
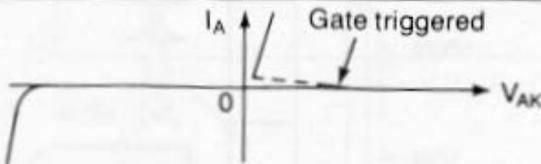
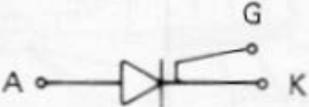
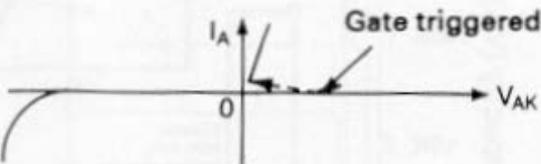
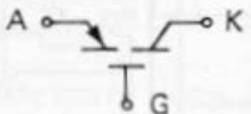
- 전류 = 전자전류 + 정공전류
- 전류가 흐르지 못함

10. P-N 접합(Junction)의 현상

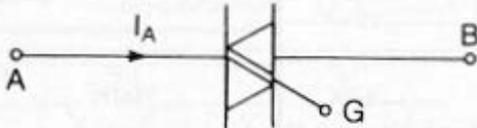
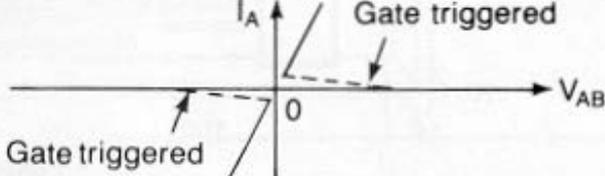
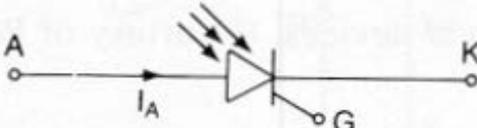
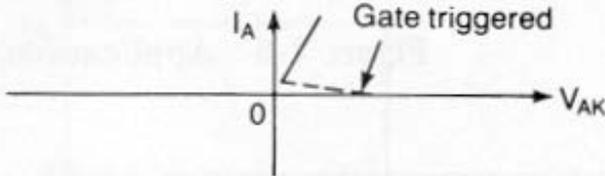
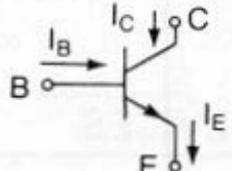
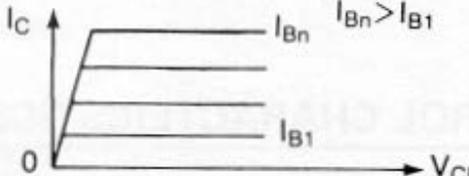
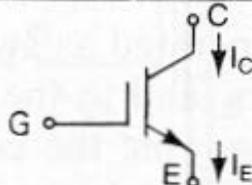
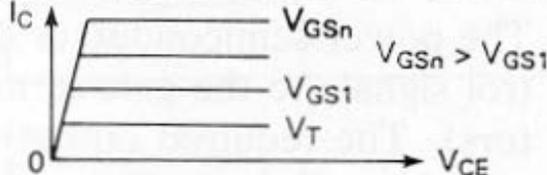
P-N 접합에서는 여러 가지 물리적인 현상 발생

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)

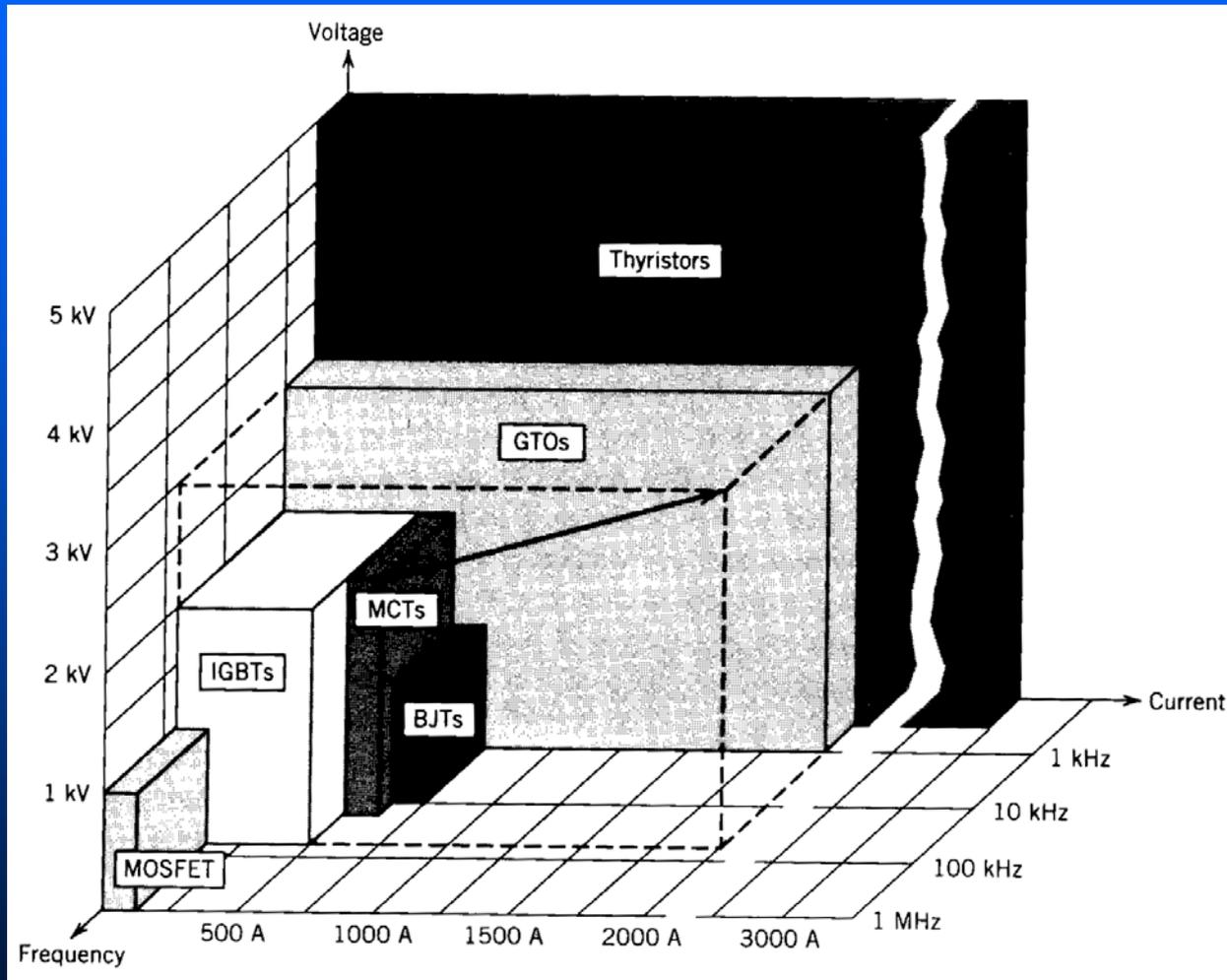
주요소자 1 (Components 1)

Devices	Symbols	Characteristics
Diode		
Thyristor		
SITH		
GTO		
MCT		

주요소자 2(Component 2)

<p>TRIAC</p>		
<p>LASCR</p>		
<p>NPN BJT</p>		
<p>IGBT</p>		

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