

WELCOME TO

半導體的世界

晶程所製，電晶為開

---電晶體製程概述

小哥哥小姐姐講半導體  
余昕芸、蔡亞庭、許書華、史千優



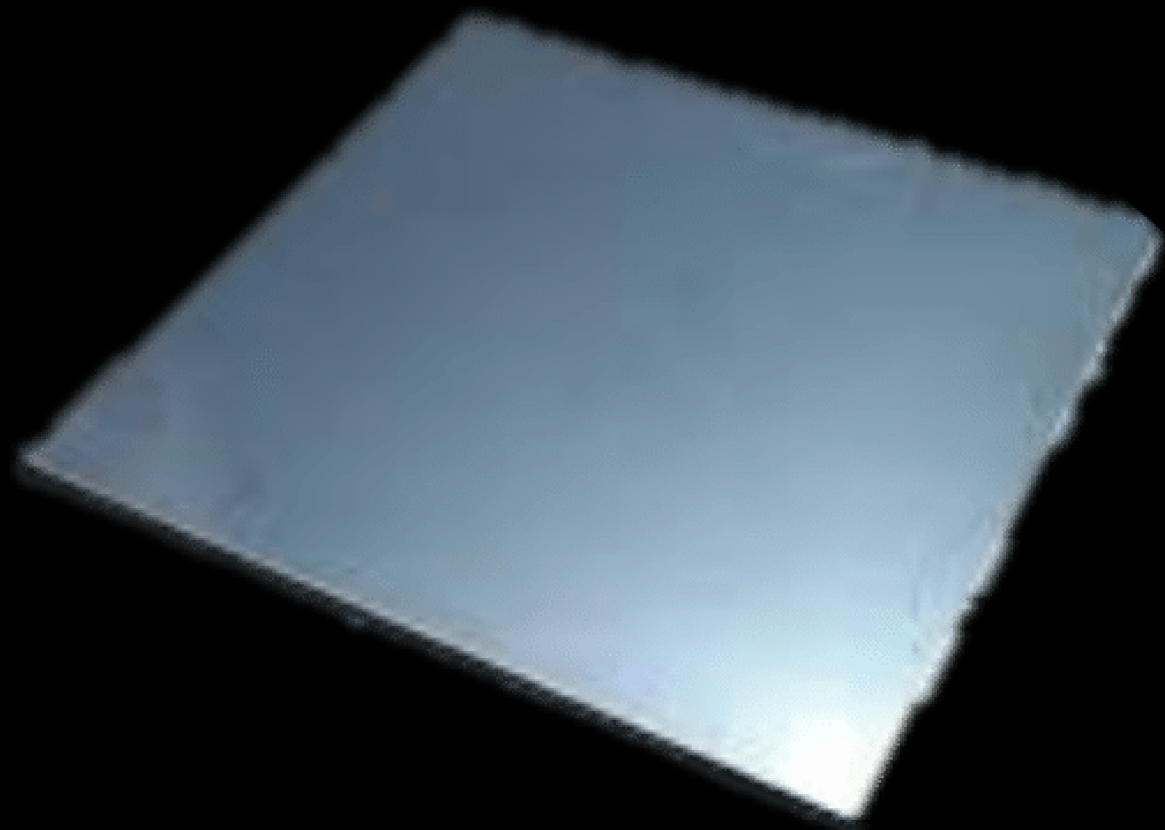
甚麼是半導體？

道體？





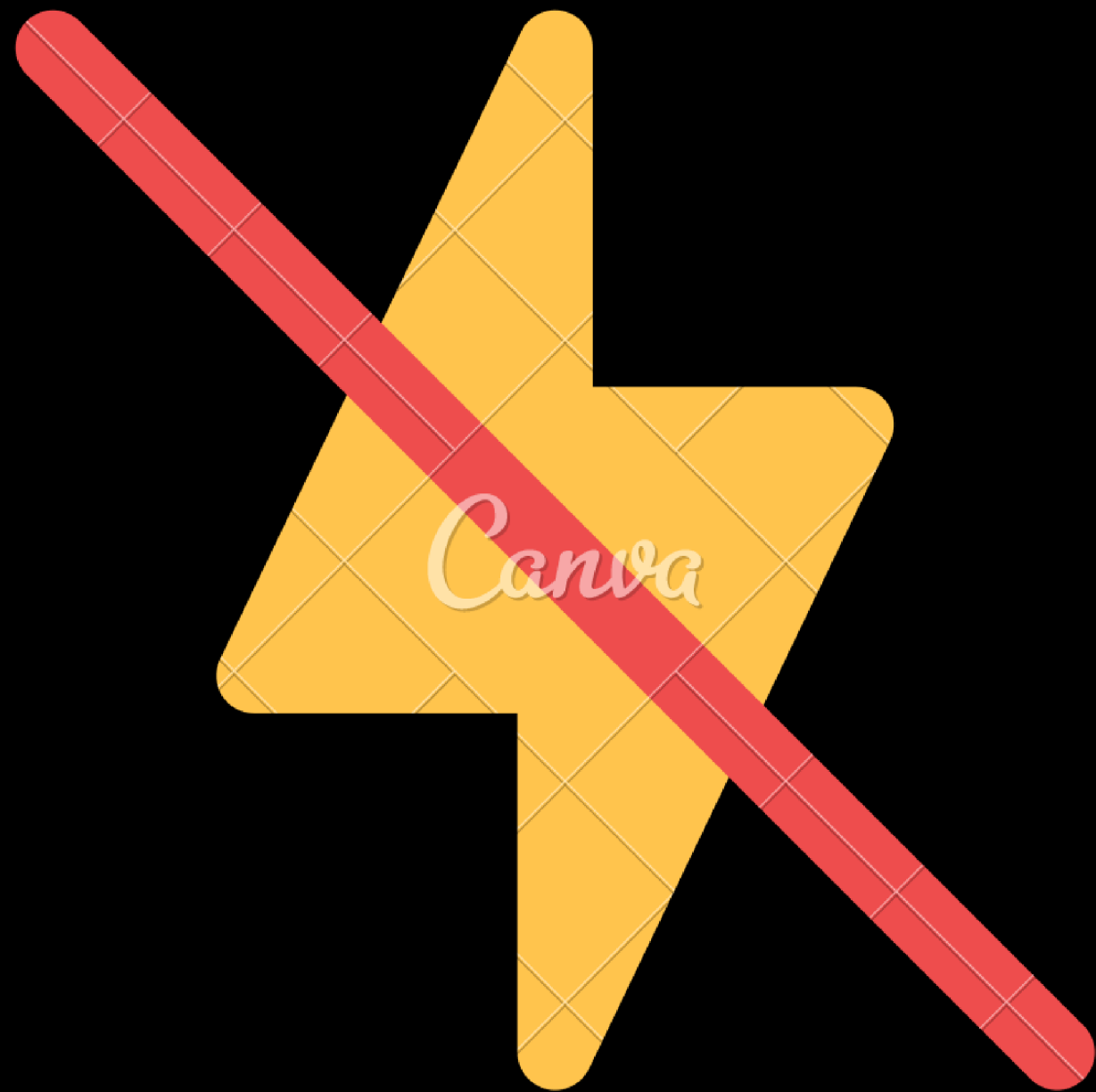
鐵片



銅線

絕緣體？



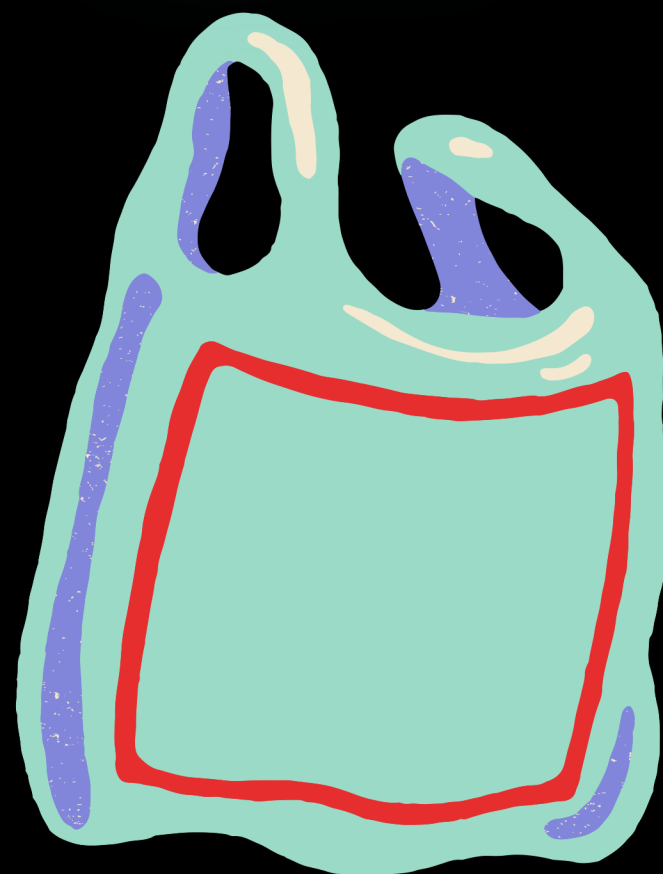




玻璃



塑膠



衣服

半導體？



*OR*

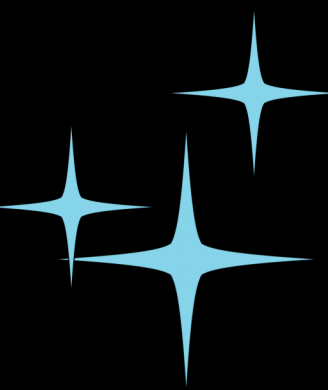
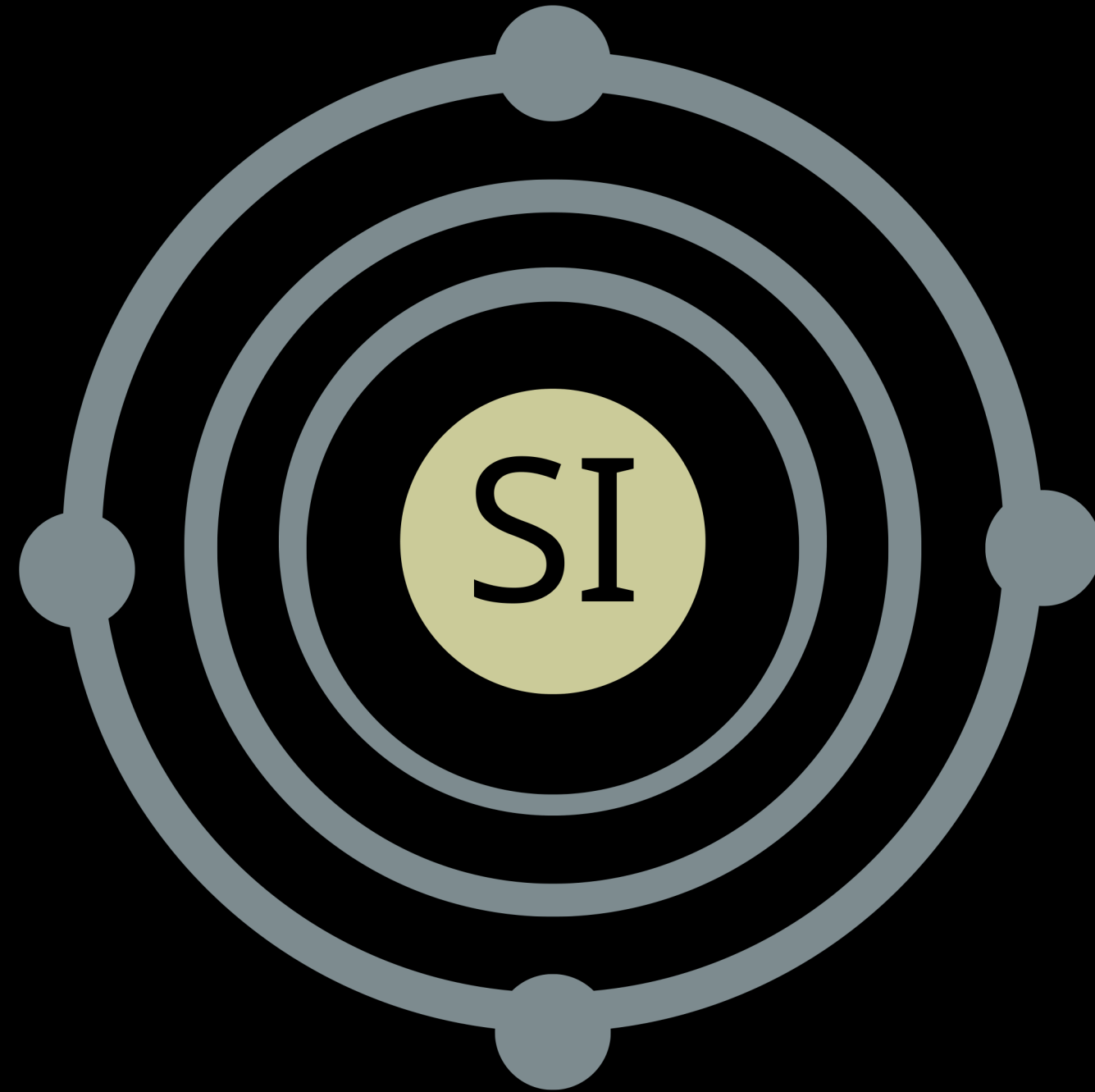




常見的半導體材料有哪些？

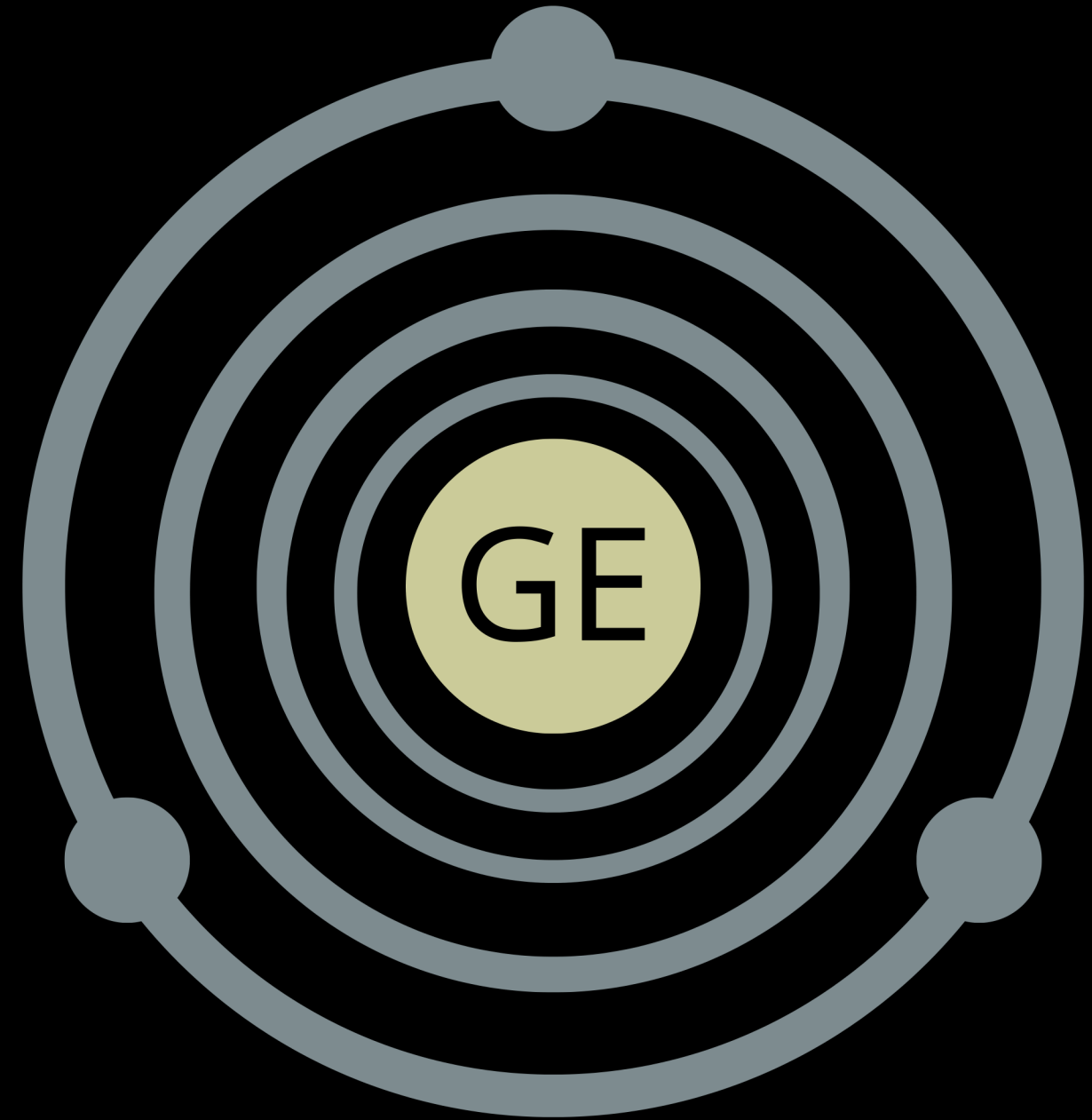
- 矽(Si)---4價/量多好取得

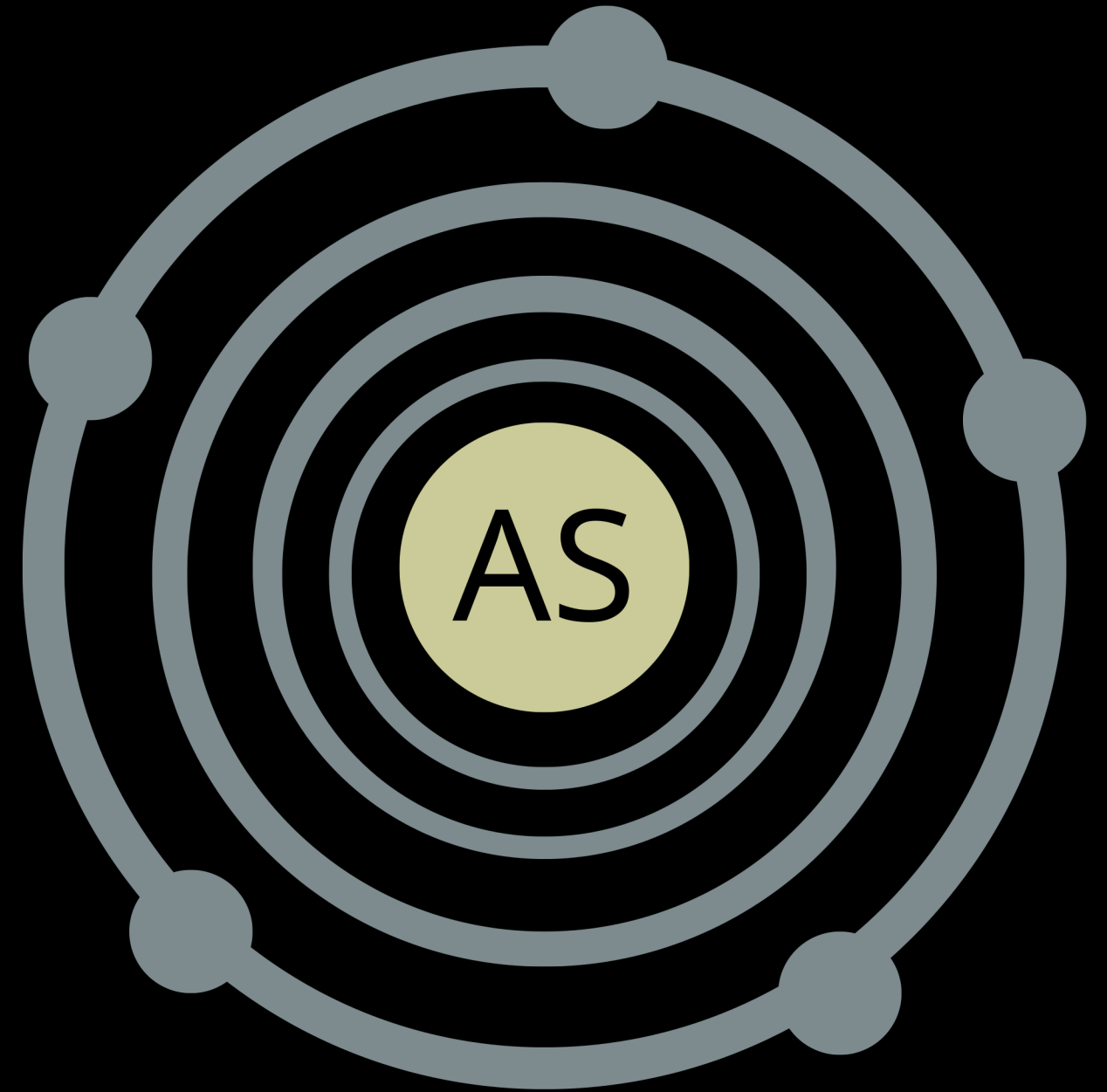




● 鍺(GE)--3價

● 砷(AS)--5價



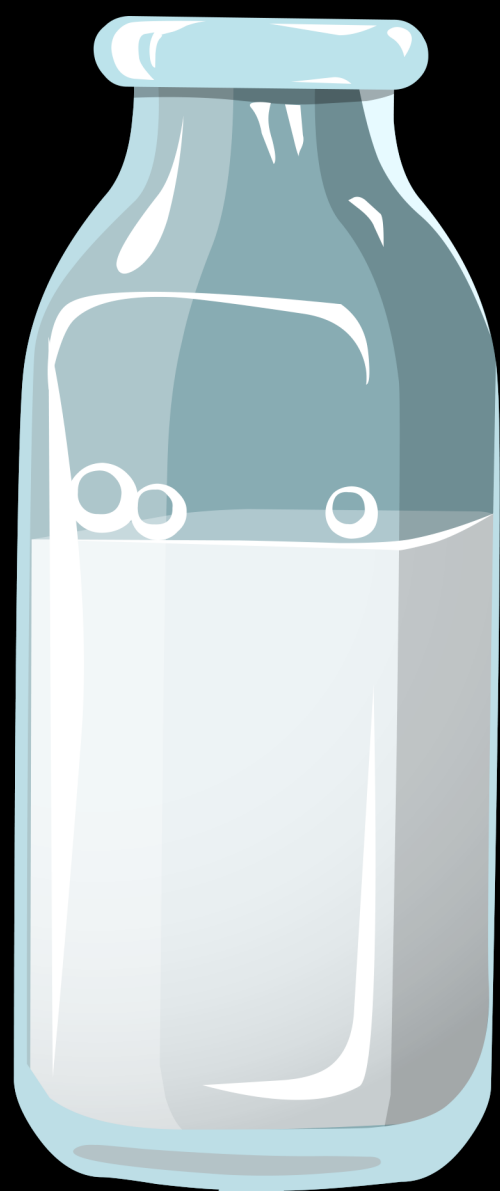


P型半導體  
N型半導體介紹

S



矽



硼



磷



P型半導體



N型半導體

# P-N接面二極體

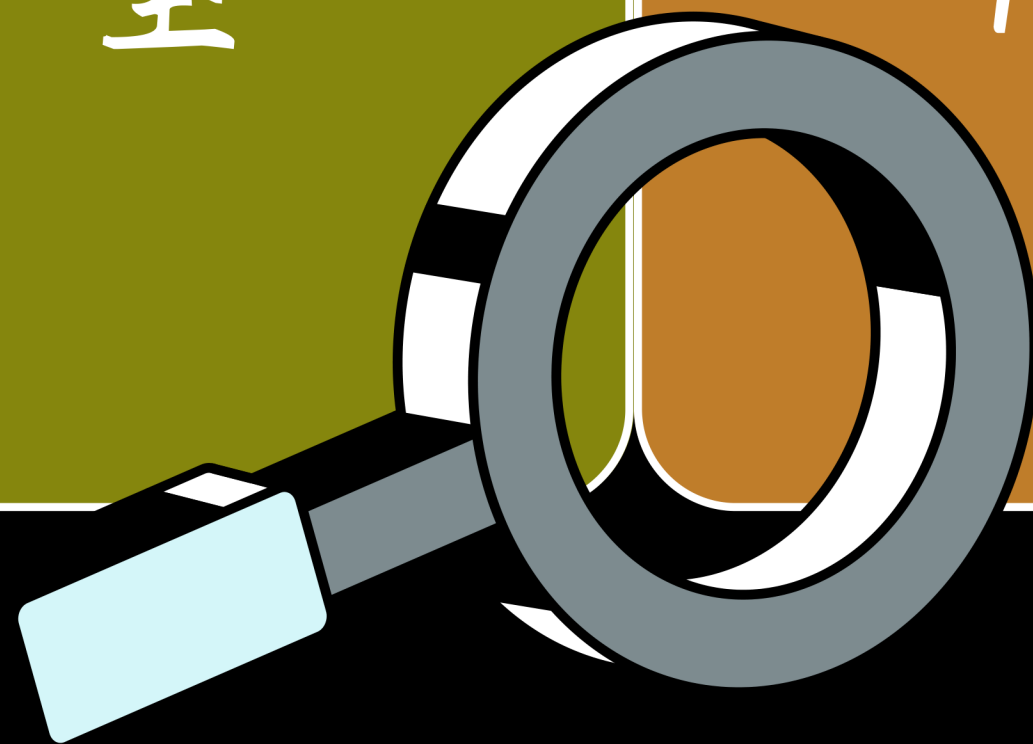


# 雙極性接面電晶體



P 型

N 型

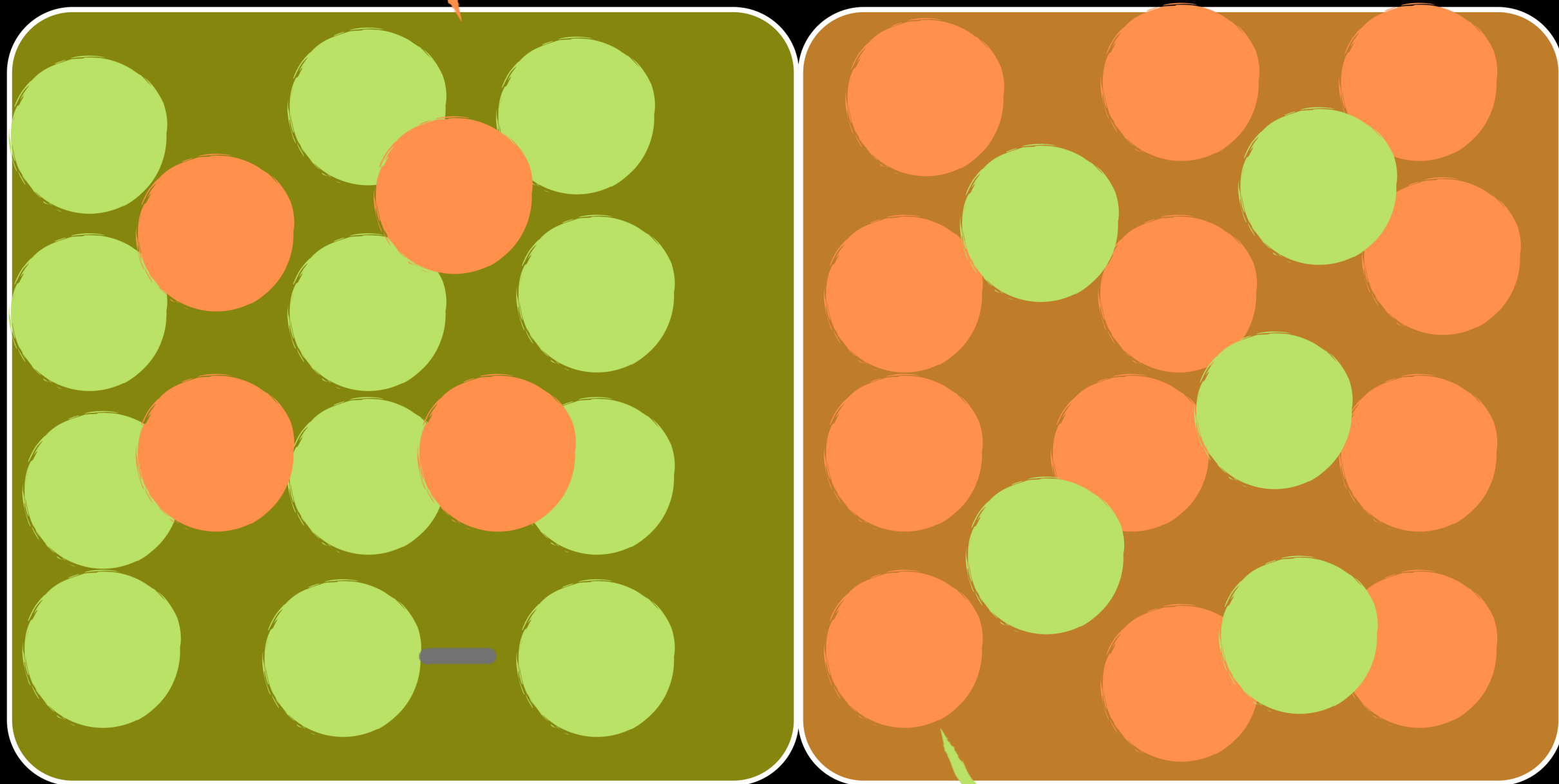


S



未加偏壓(不通電)

擴散電子流  
(飽和電流)



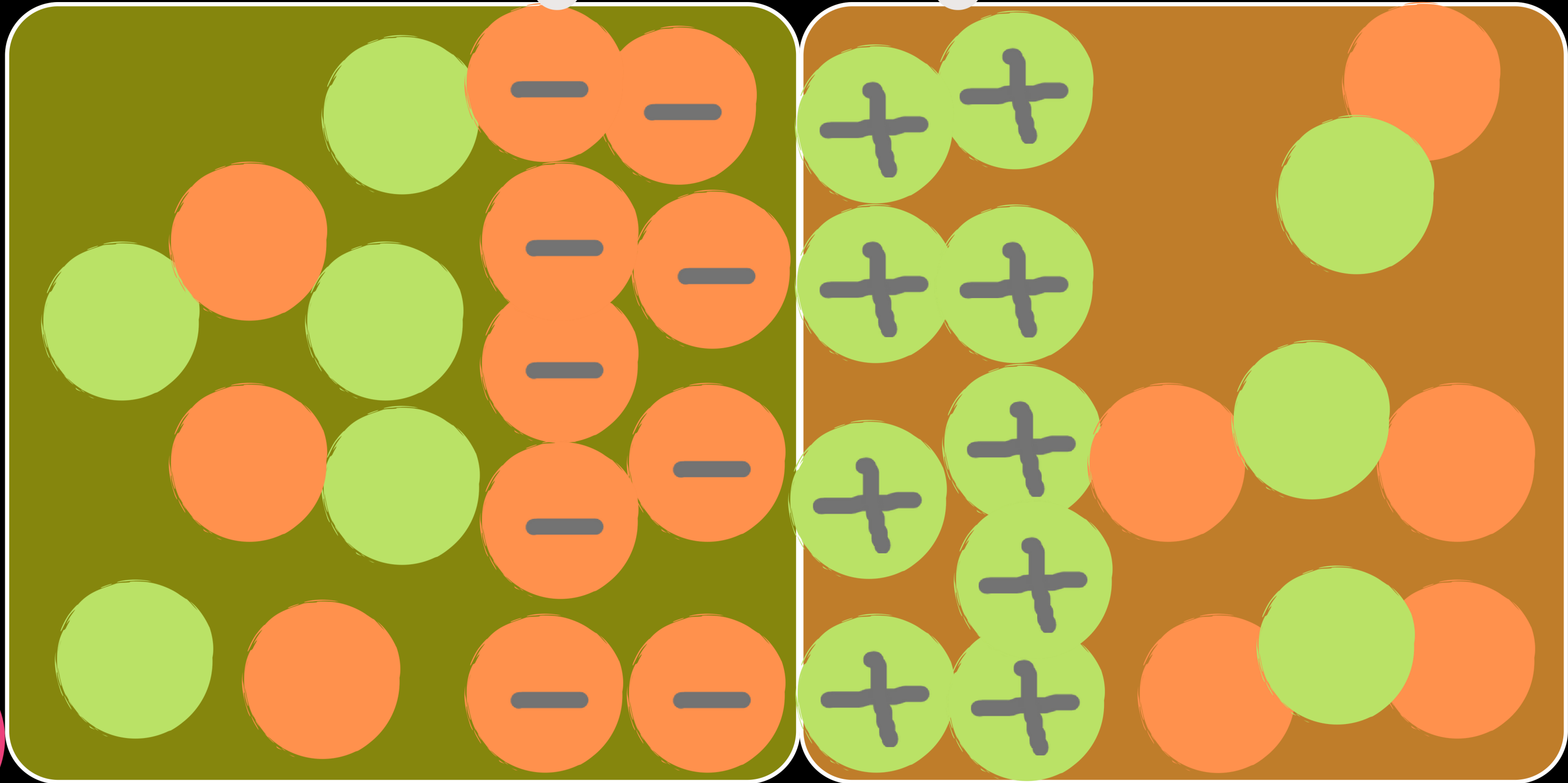
井多往少流



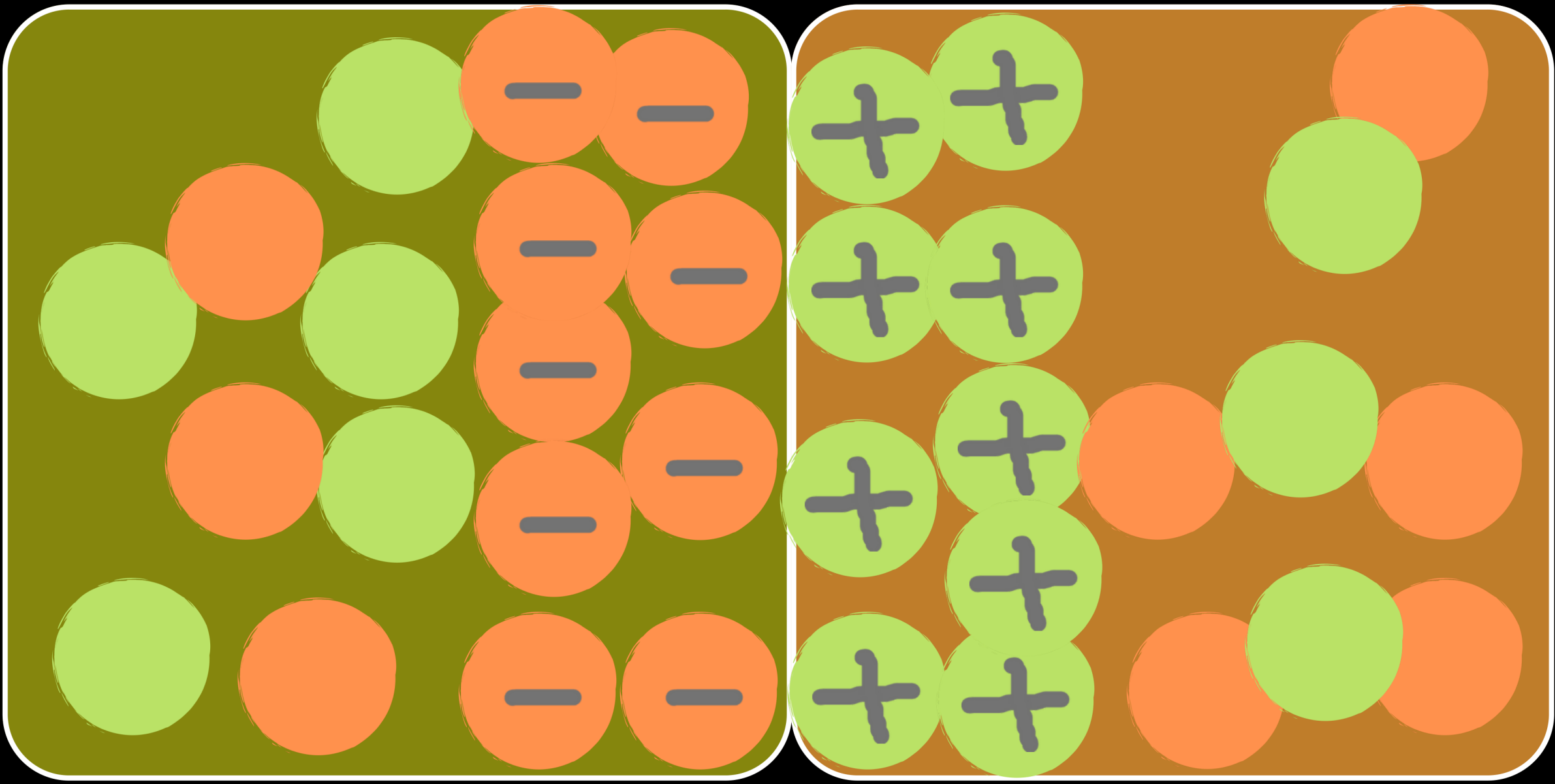
擴散電洞流



# 空乏區



飄移電流和飽和電流  
(逆向)



#同性相斥

S

飄移電子流



飄移電子流



擴散電子流(IF)



P 型



N 型



擴散電洞流(IF)



(逆向飽和電流)

飄移電子流



擴散電子流

達到平衡



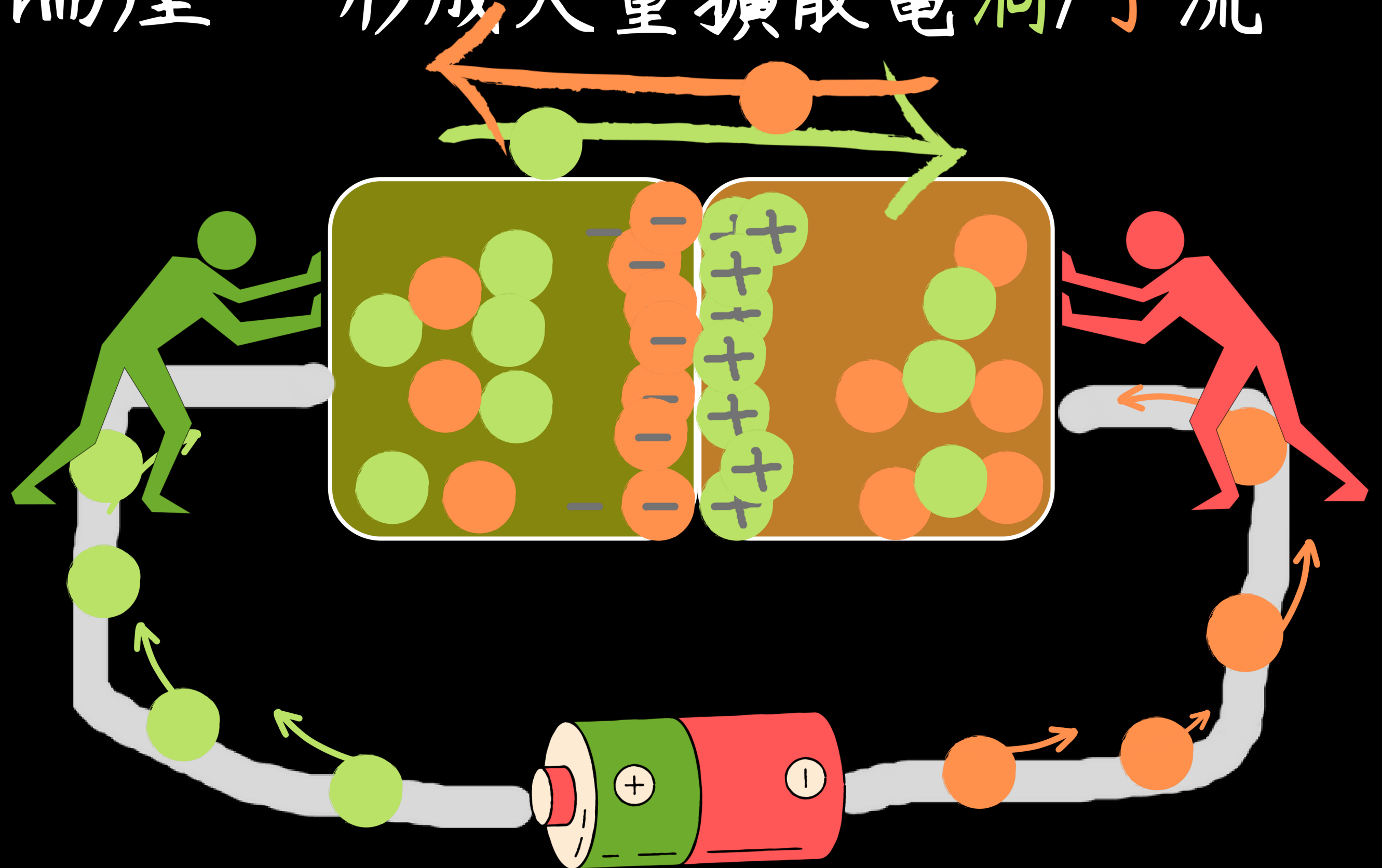
擴散電洞流



飄移電流

外加順向偏壓 形成大量擴散電洞/子流

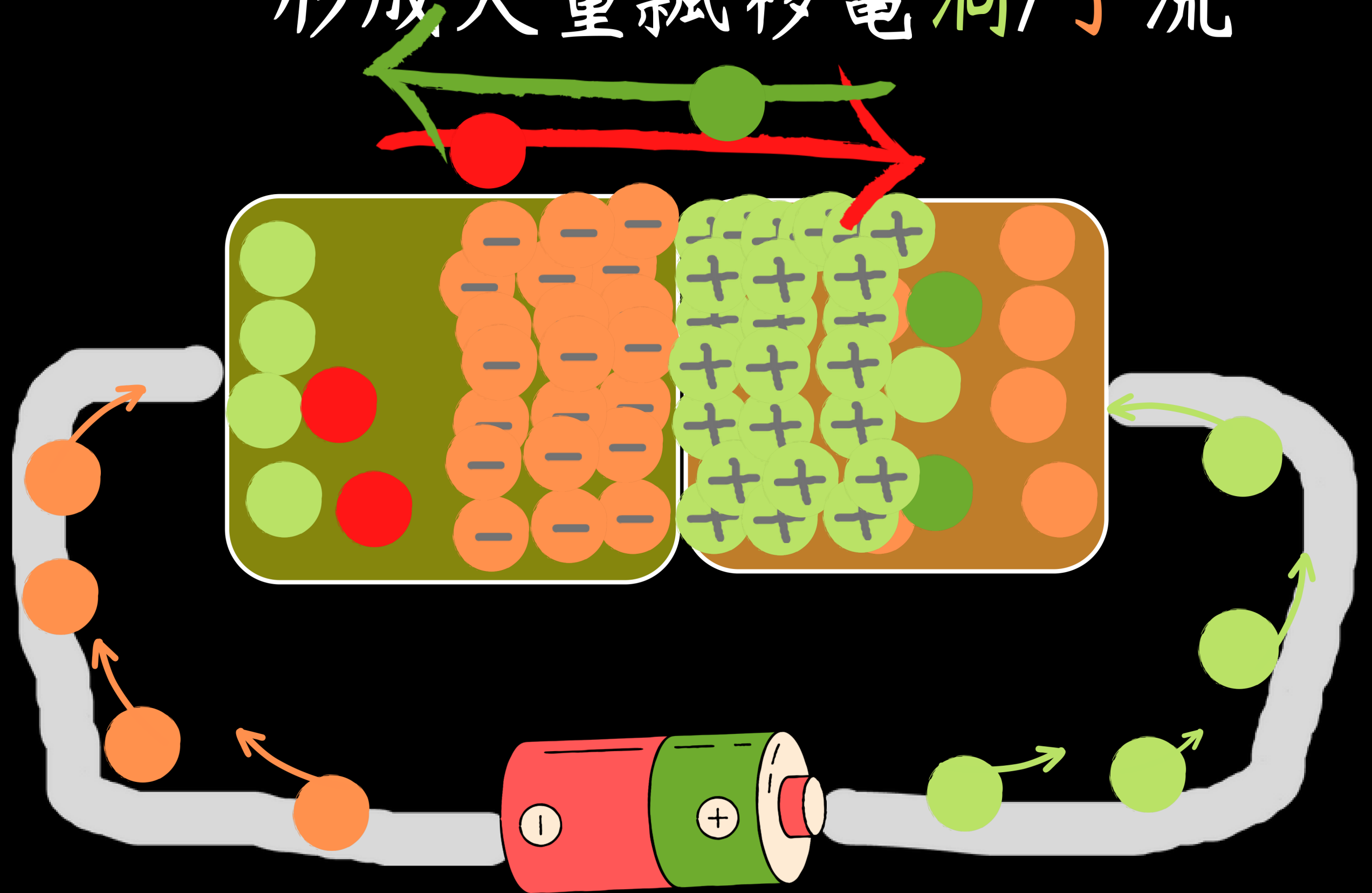
多往少流



# 外加逆向偏壓

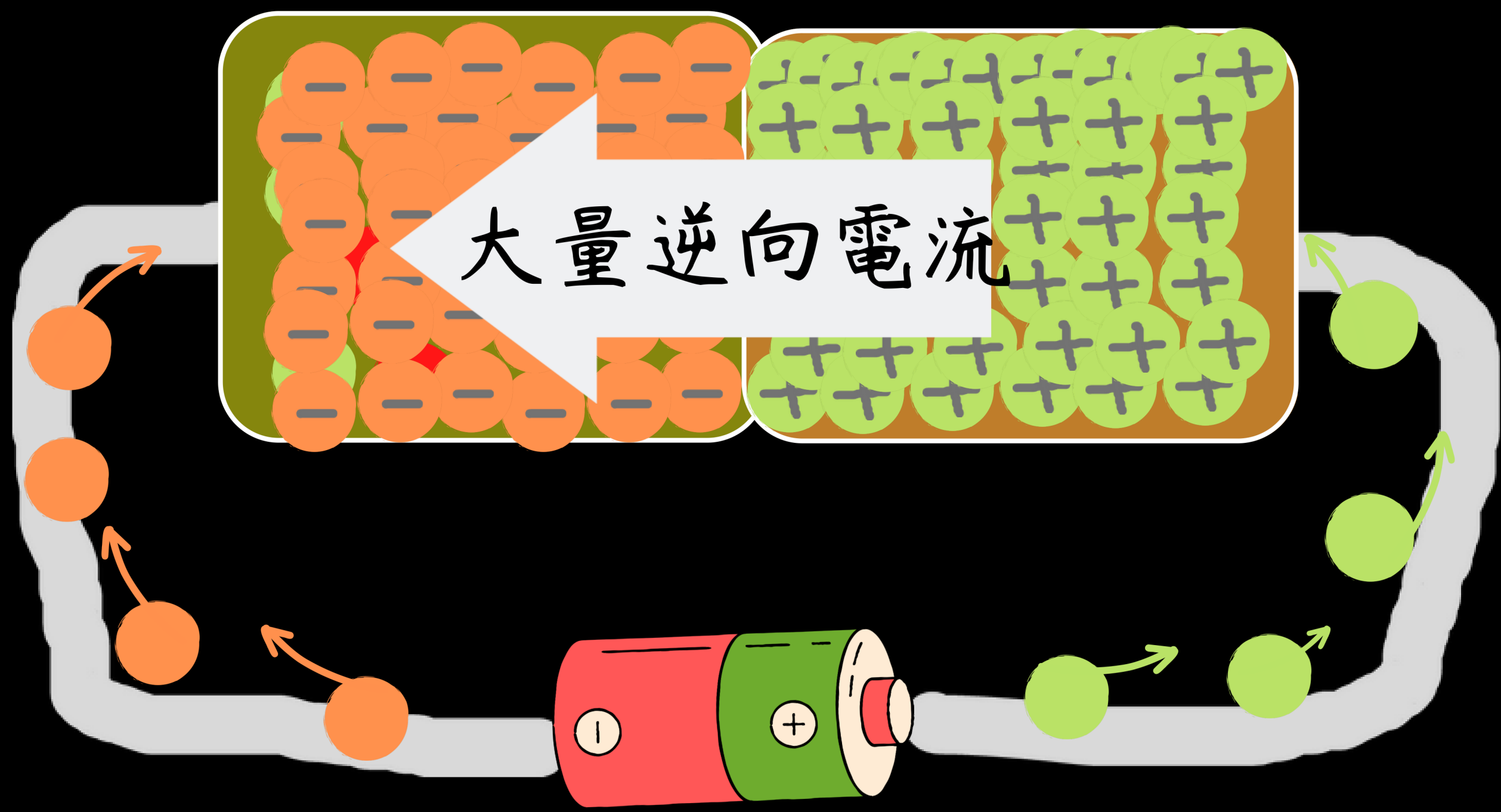
形成大量飄移電洞/子流

同性相斥

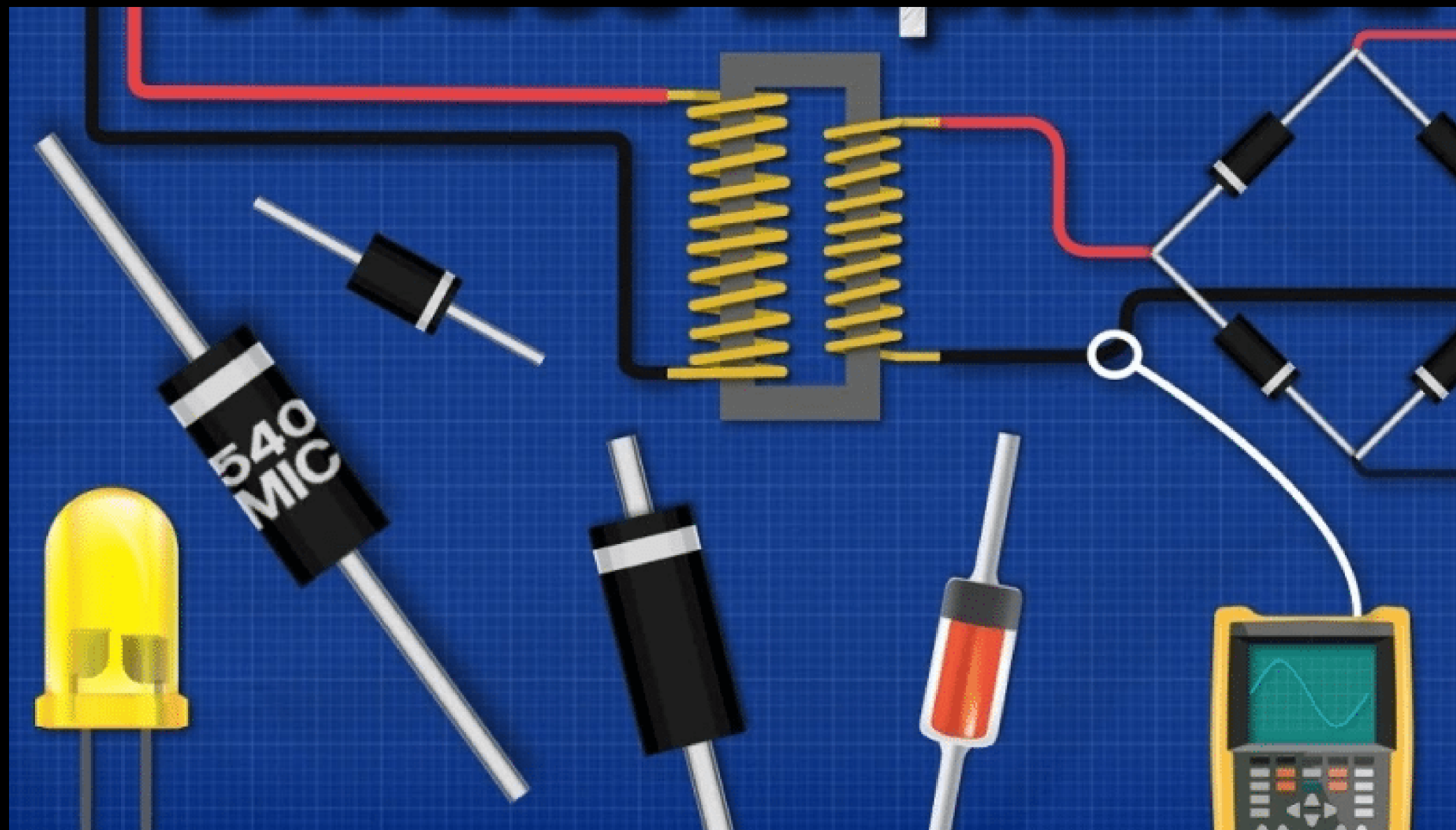


外加逆向偏壓-->崩潰特性-->二極體燒毀

#同性相斥

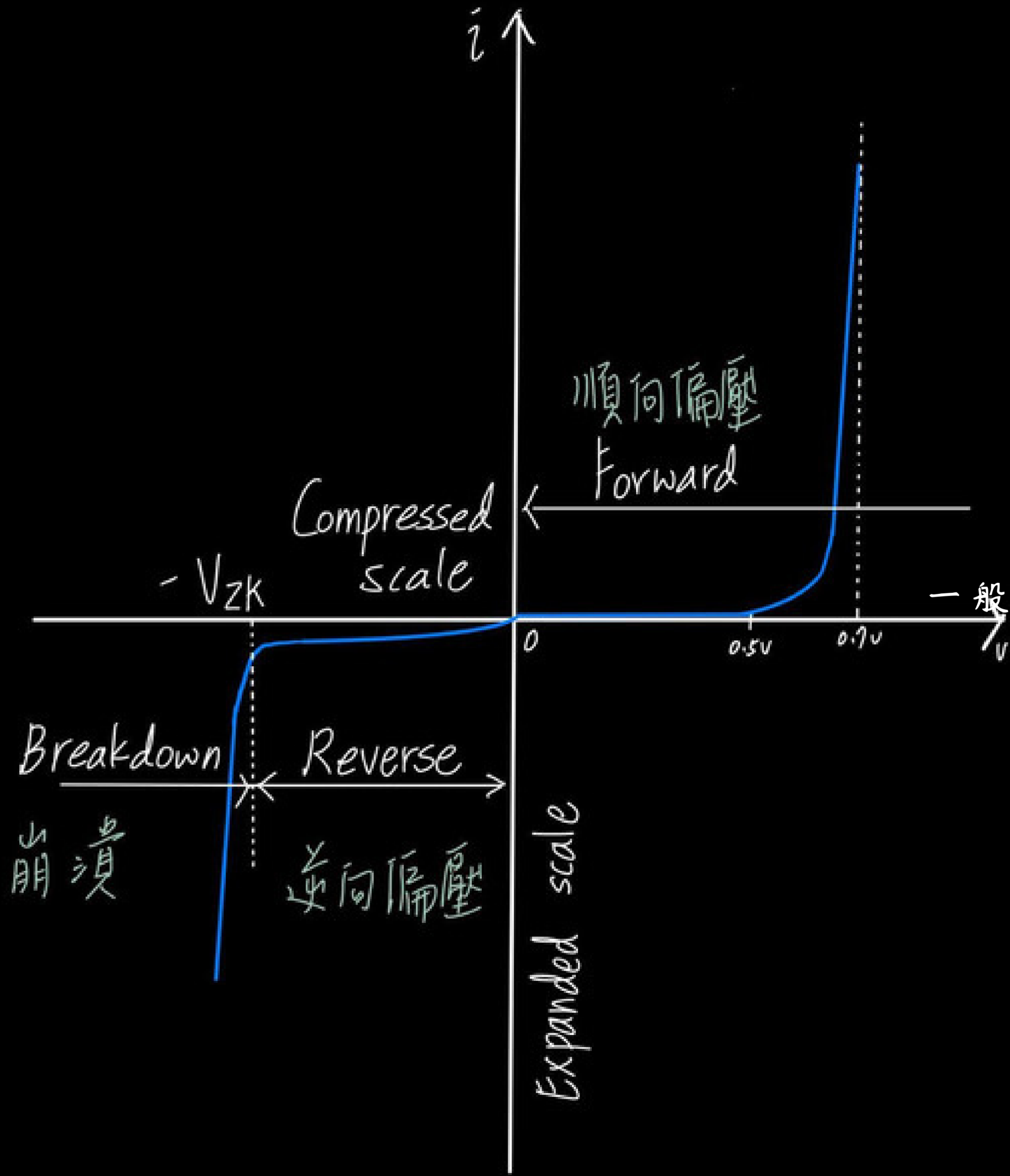




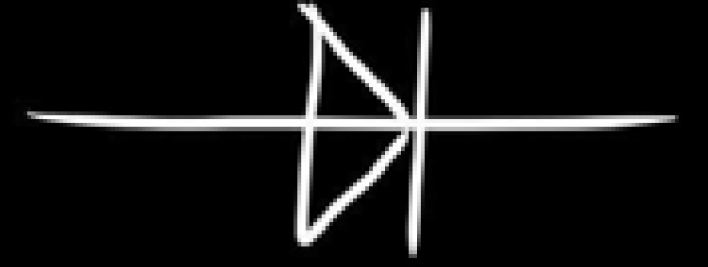


[HTTPS://WWW.EETTAIWAN.COM/2021/05/20/NT51-IS-DIODE-NEEDED-IN-RELAY/](https://www.eettaivan.com/2021/05/20/NT51-IS-DIODE-NEEDED-IN-RELAY/)

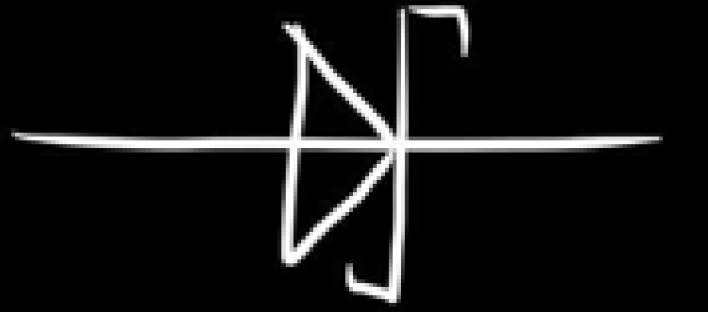
# 二極體是什麼?



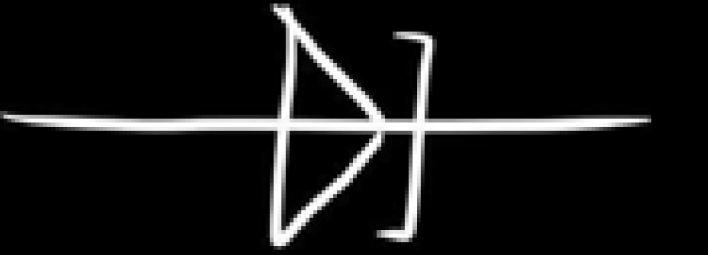
一般



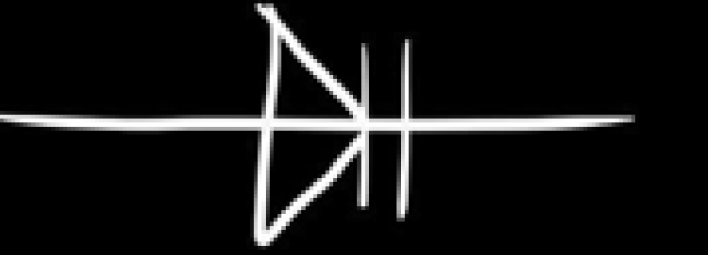
蕭特基



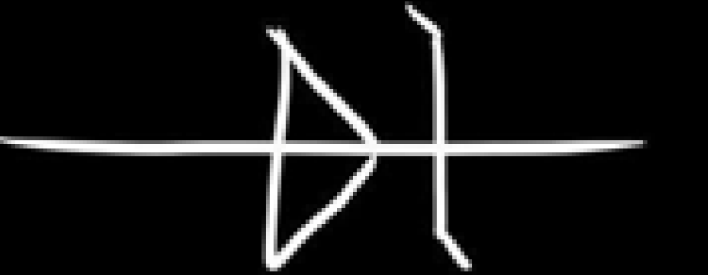
隧道



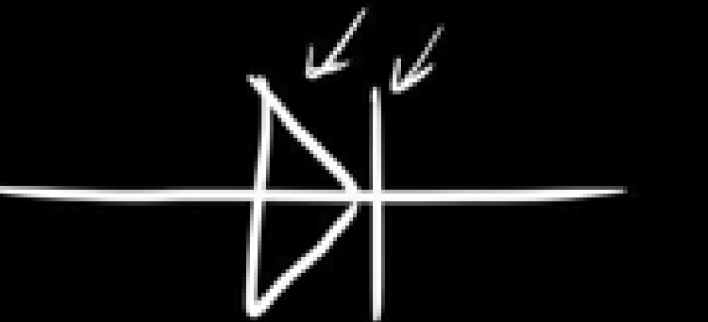
變容



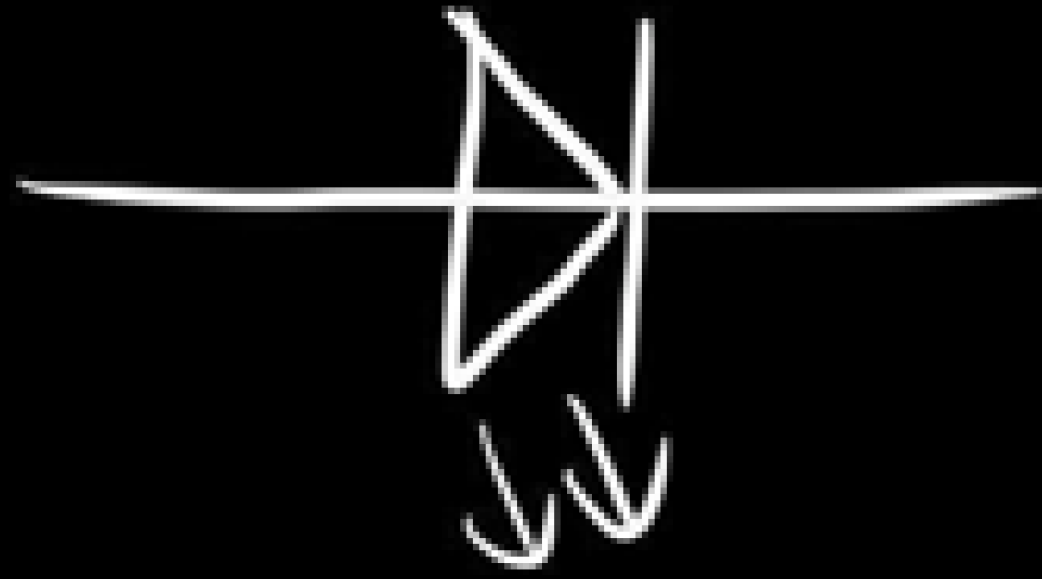
齊納



光電

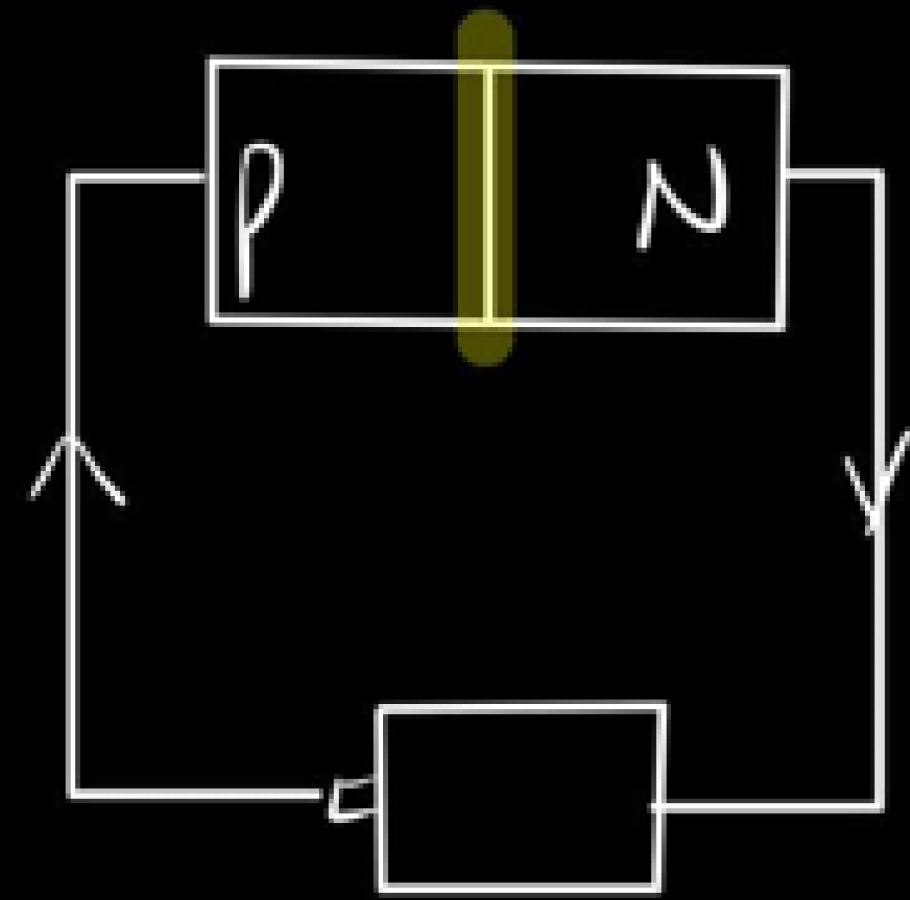
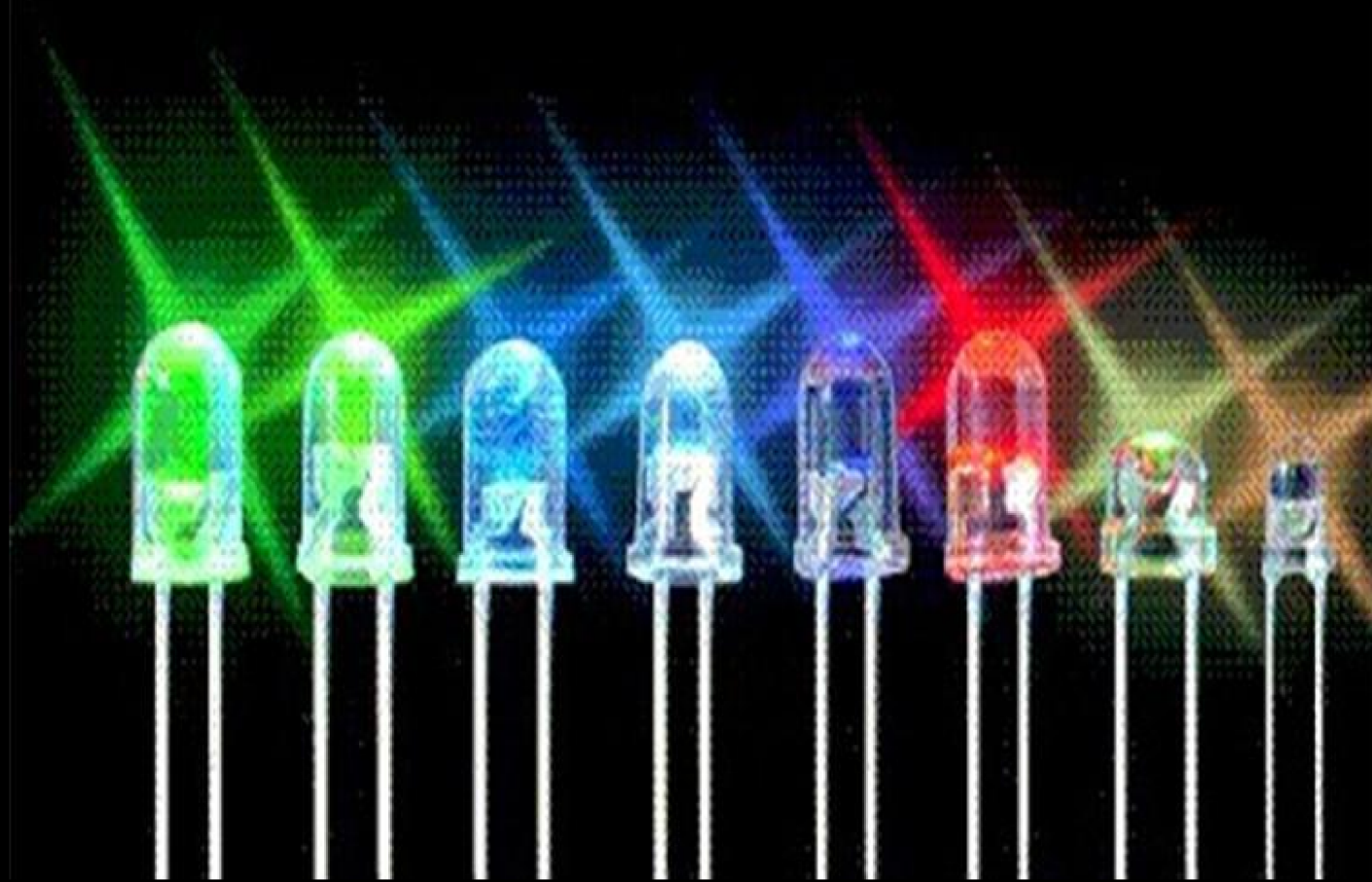


常見的二極體有哪些？



# 發光二極體

發光 (PN 接面)

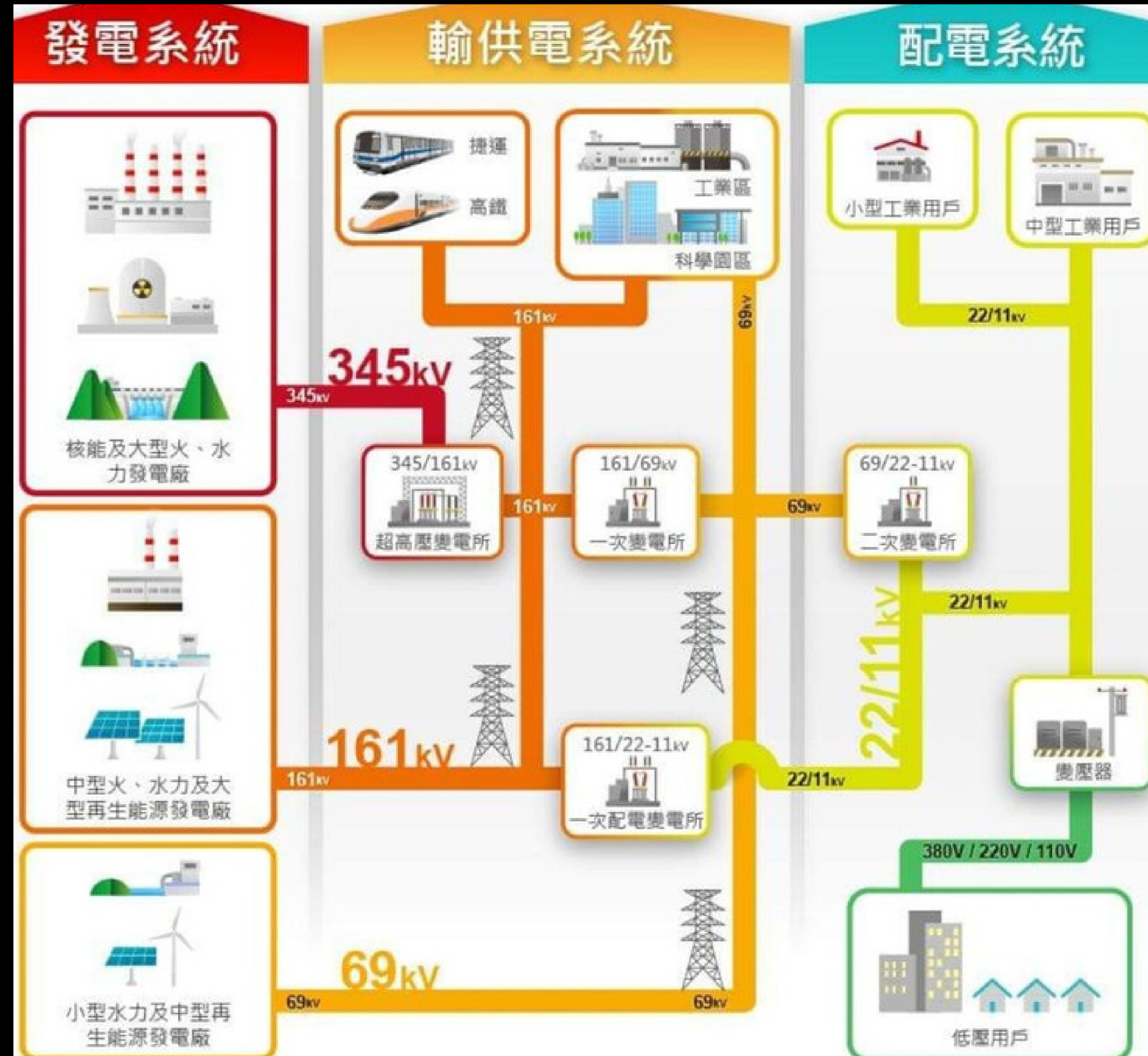
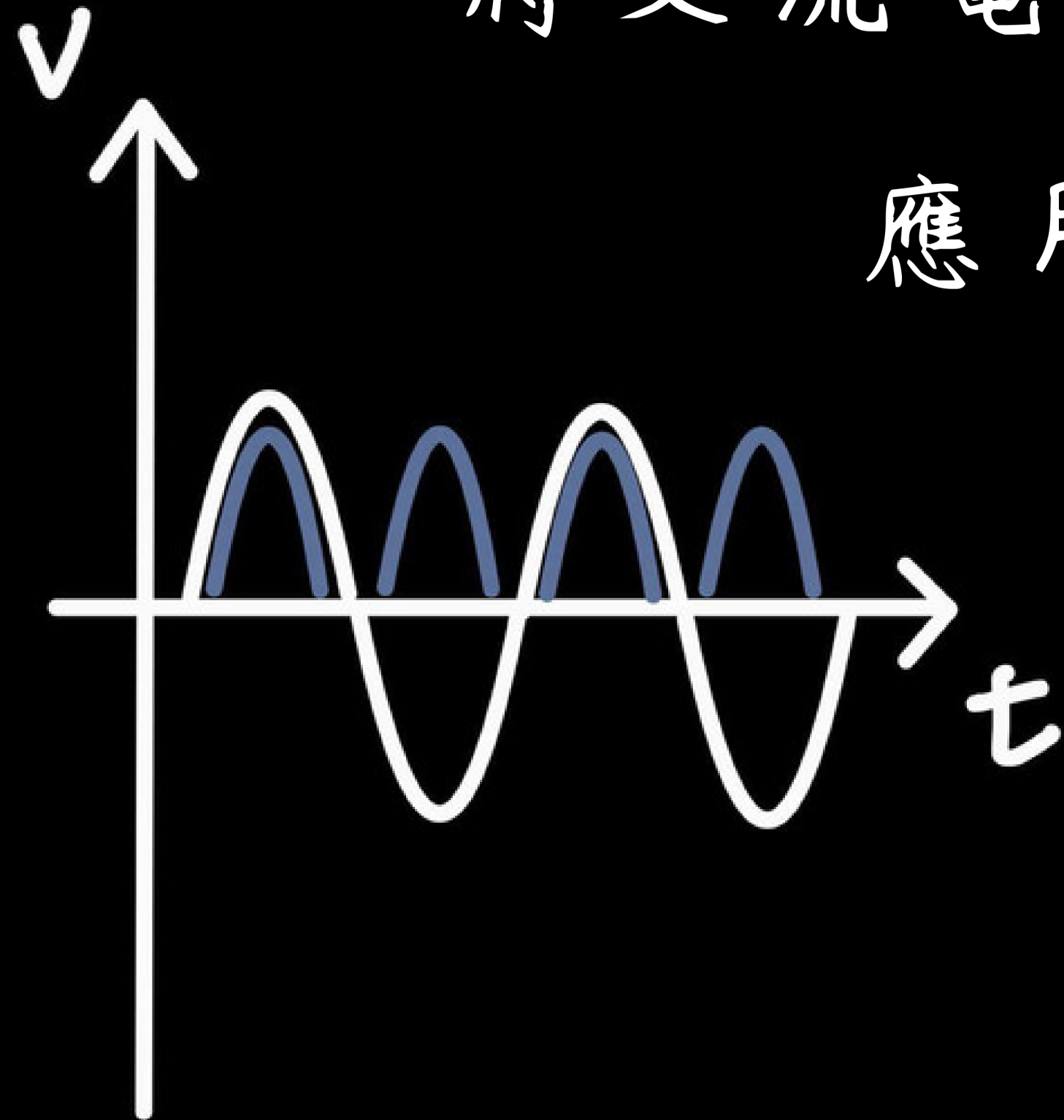


順向偏壓

# 整流二極體

將交流電(AC)轉為直流電(DC)

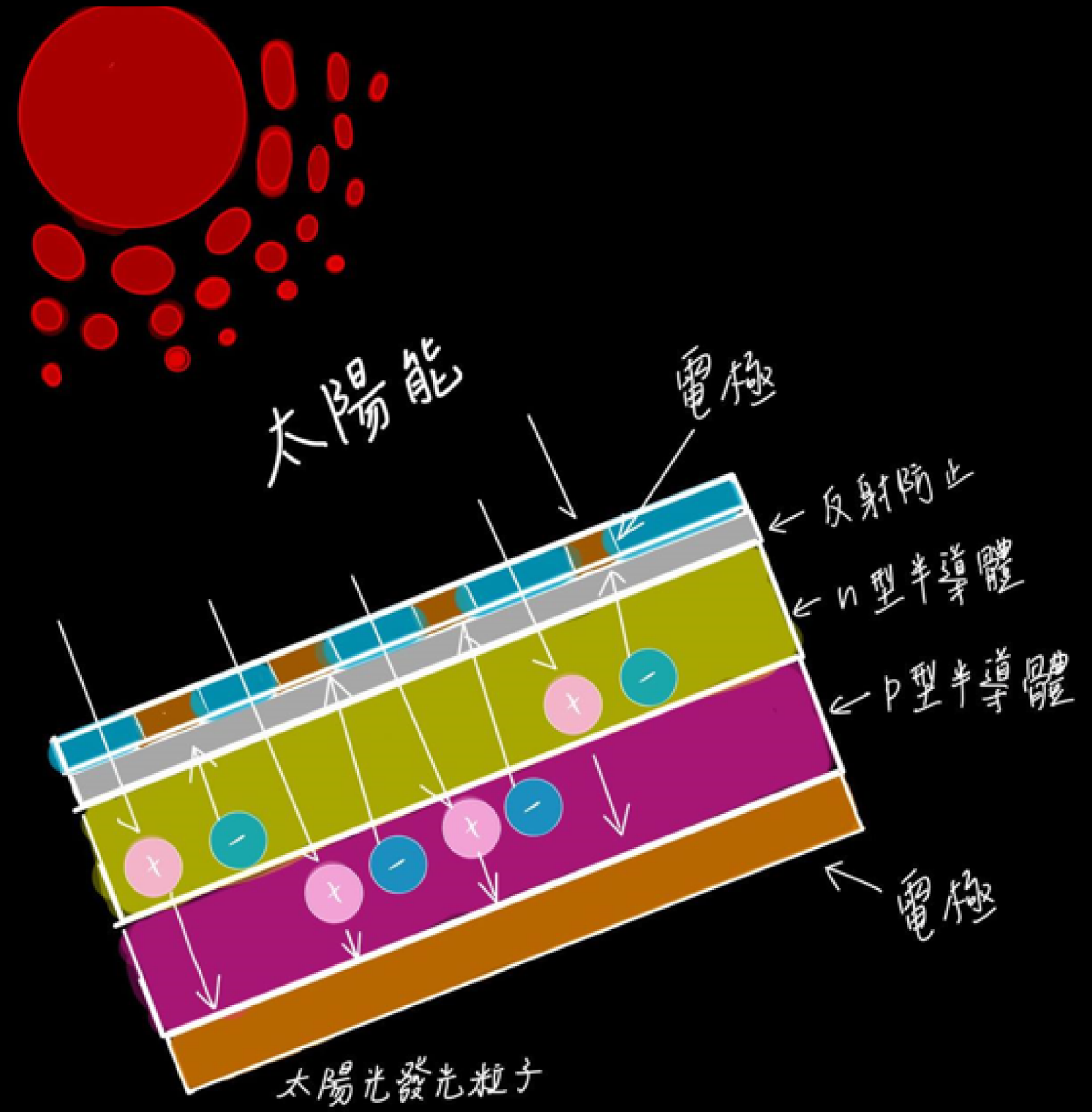
應用



來源：台灣電力公司

# 太陽能電池

由P型半導體和N型半導體構成，當適當光線照射到太陽能電池模組時，光能激發電子，造成導流，配合外加的導線電路，即可產生電流。



# 電晶體介紹



定義:電晶體是一種半導體器件，用於傳導、絕緣電流及電壓

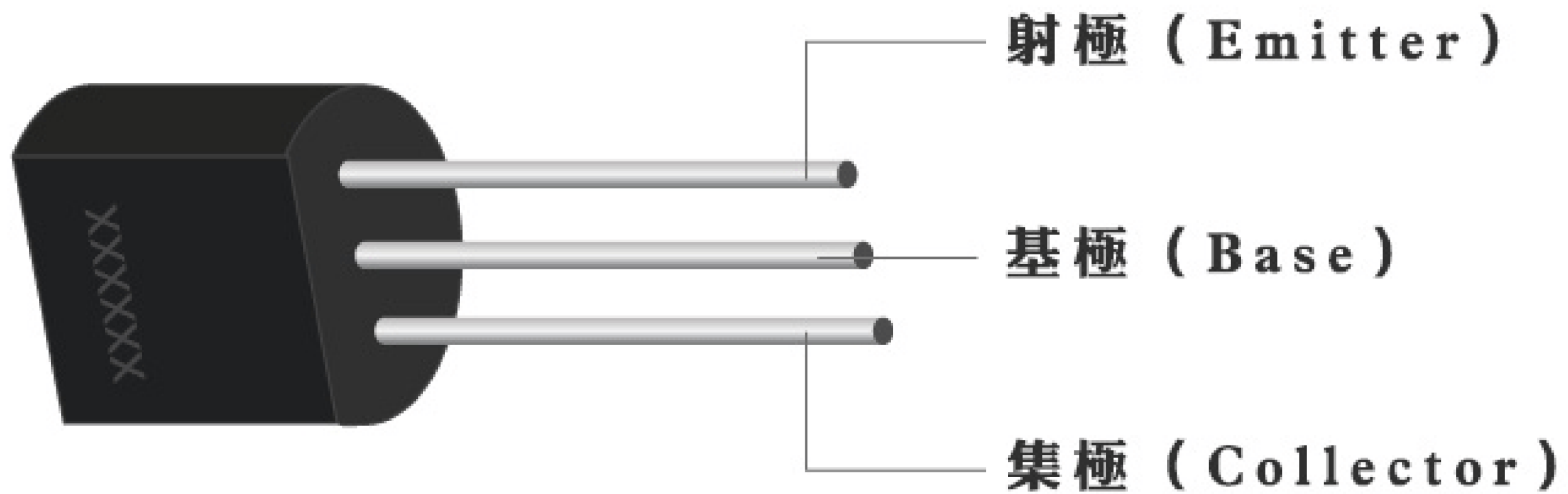
種類:分為BJT & FET

功能:開關和放大器

簡單來說，電晶體是一種微型元件，用於控制和調節電子信號的流動。







電晶體管有三個端子：

基極 (BASE)

集極 (COLLECTOR)

射極 (EMITTER)



# 雙極性接面電晶體(BJT)

功能:放大器、開關

組成:P-N接面二極體+N/P型半導體

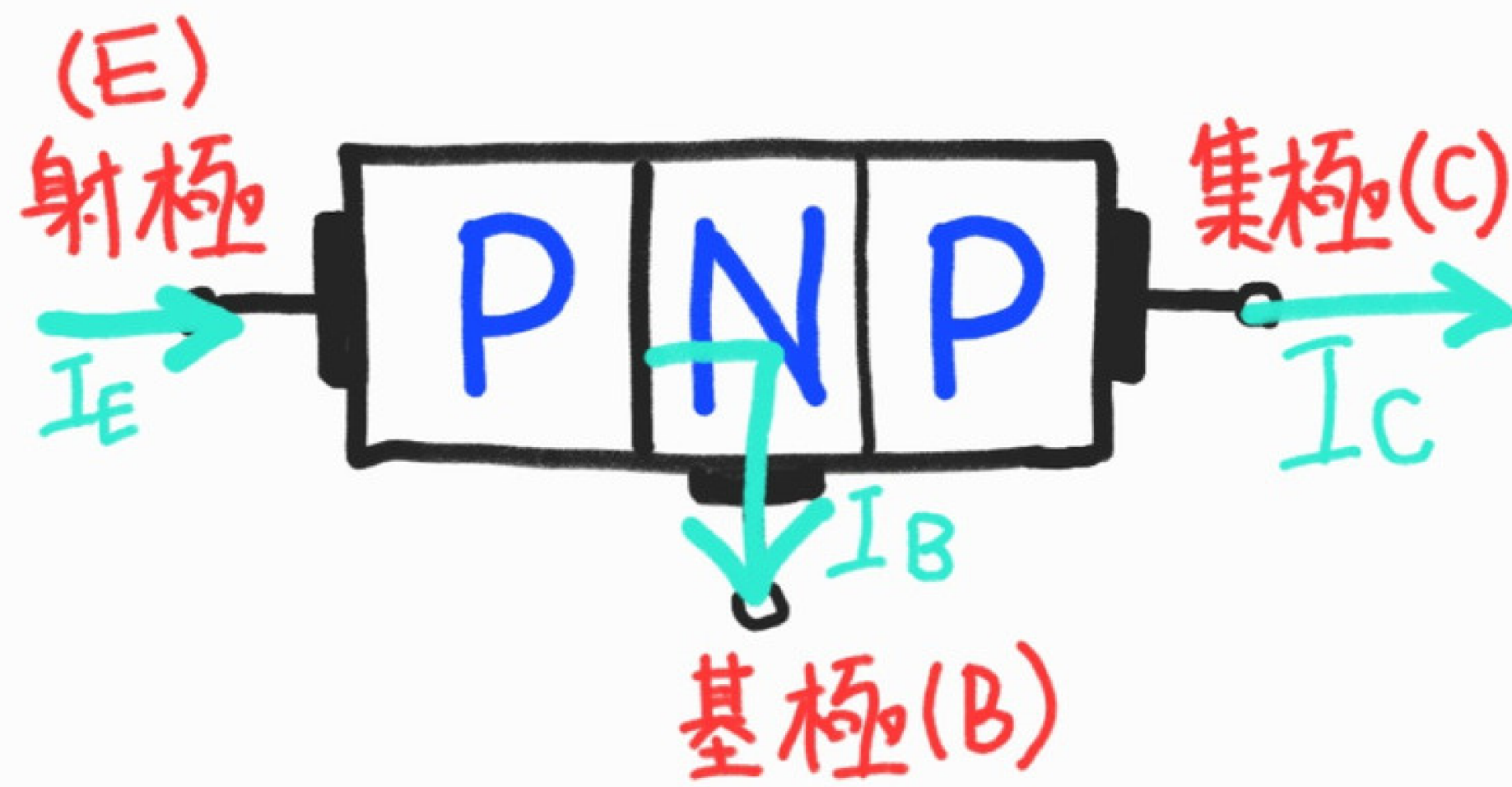
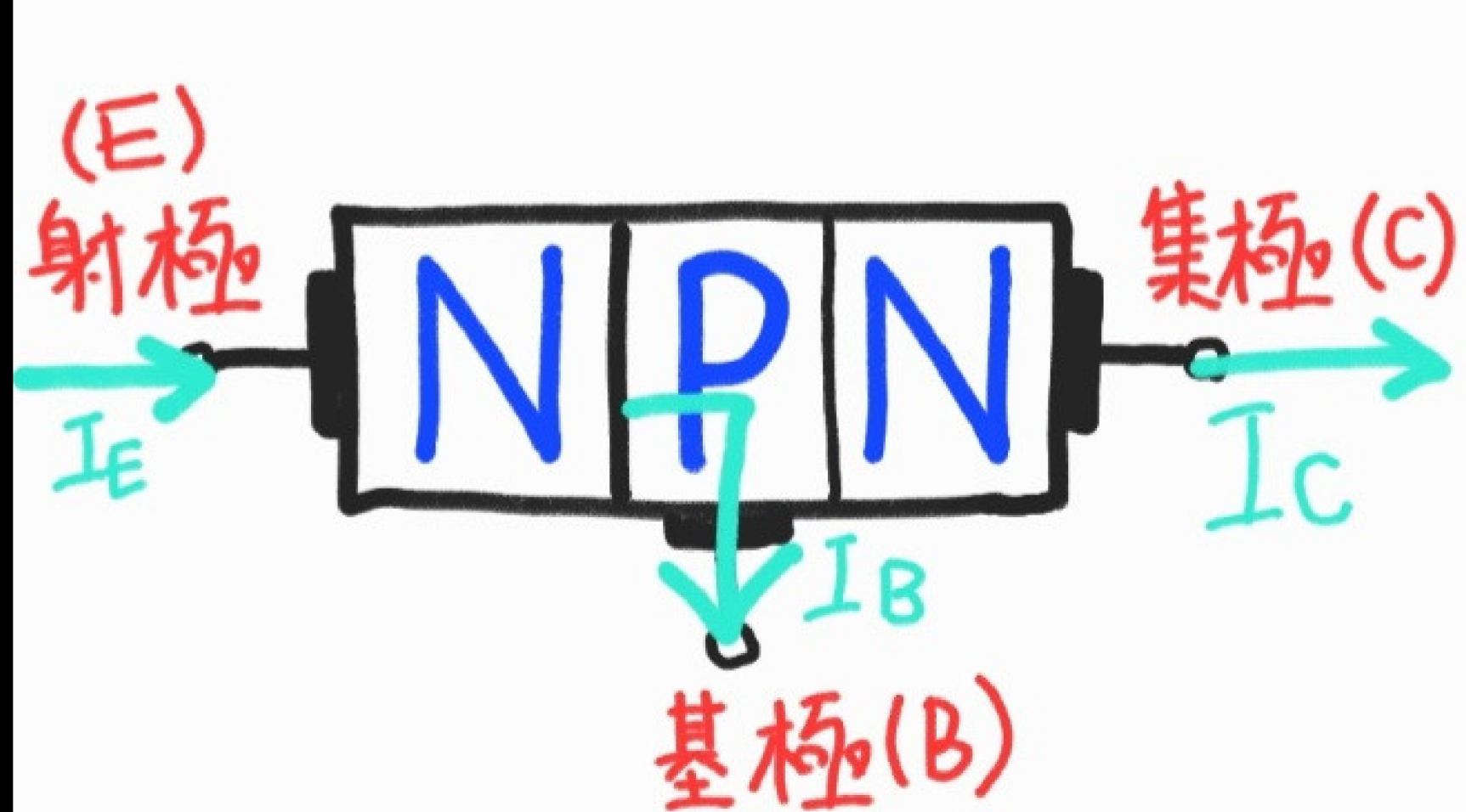
種類:分為NPN & PNP



# NPN & PNP 比較

PNP:P型為射極，P型的多數載子為電洞

NPN:N型為射極，N型的多數載子為電子

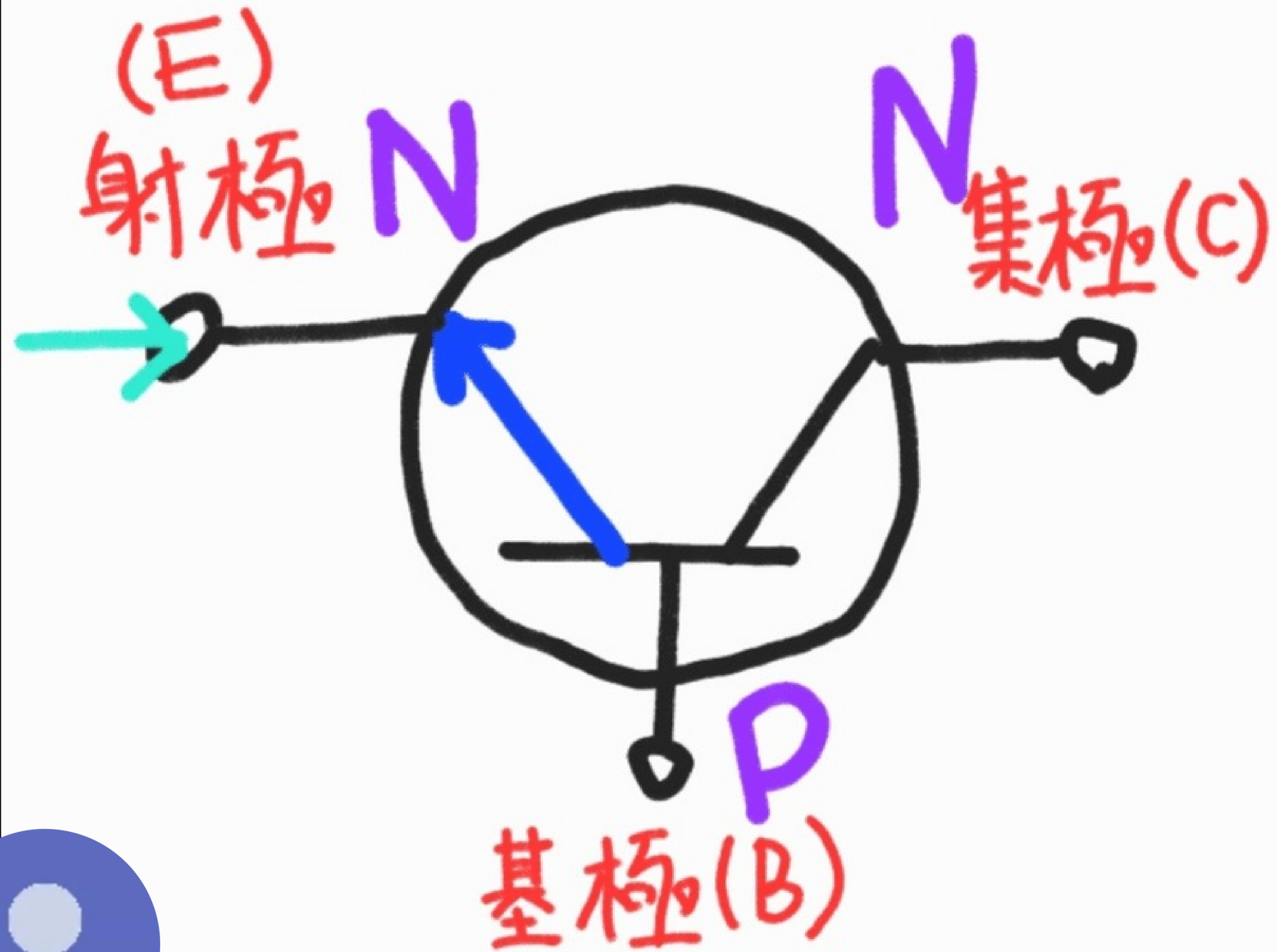


$$I_E = I_B + I_C$$

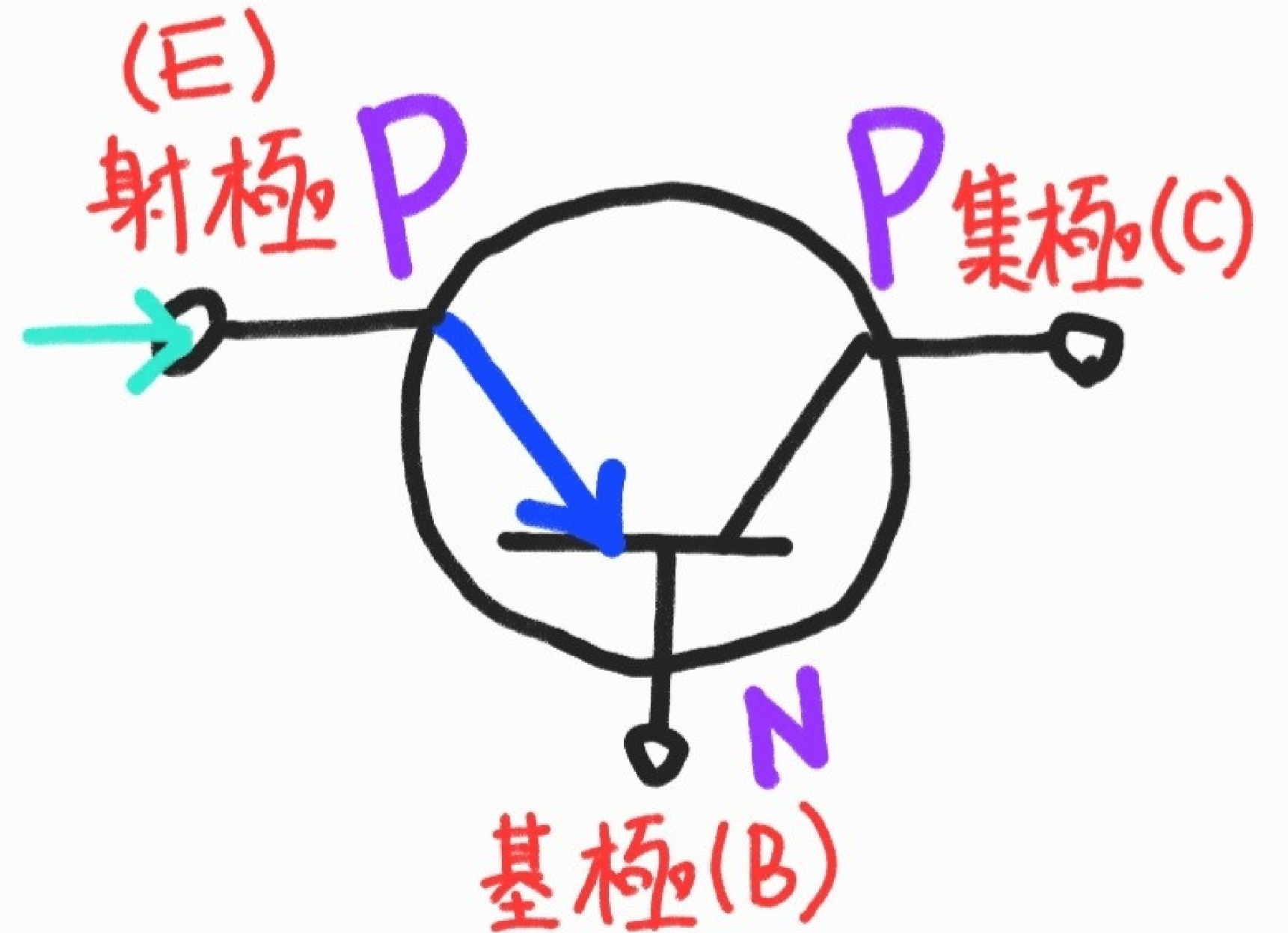


# 符號

NPN



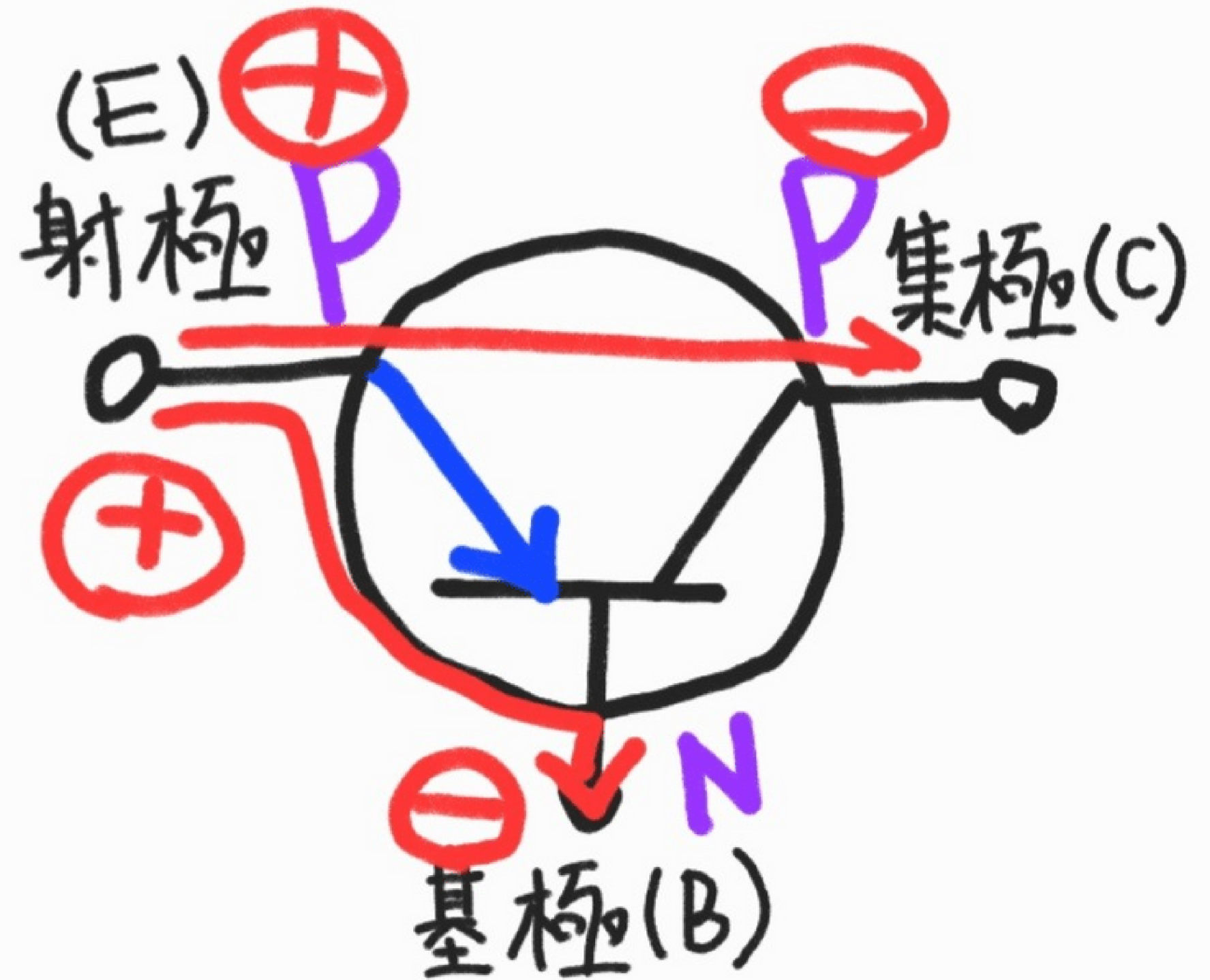
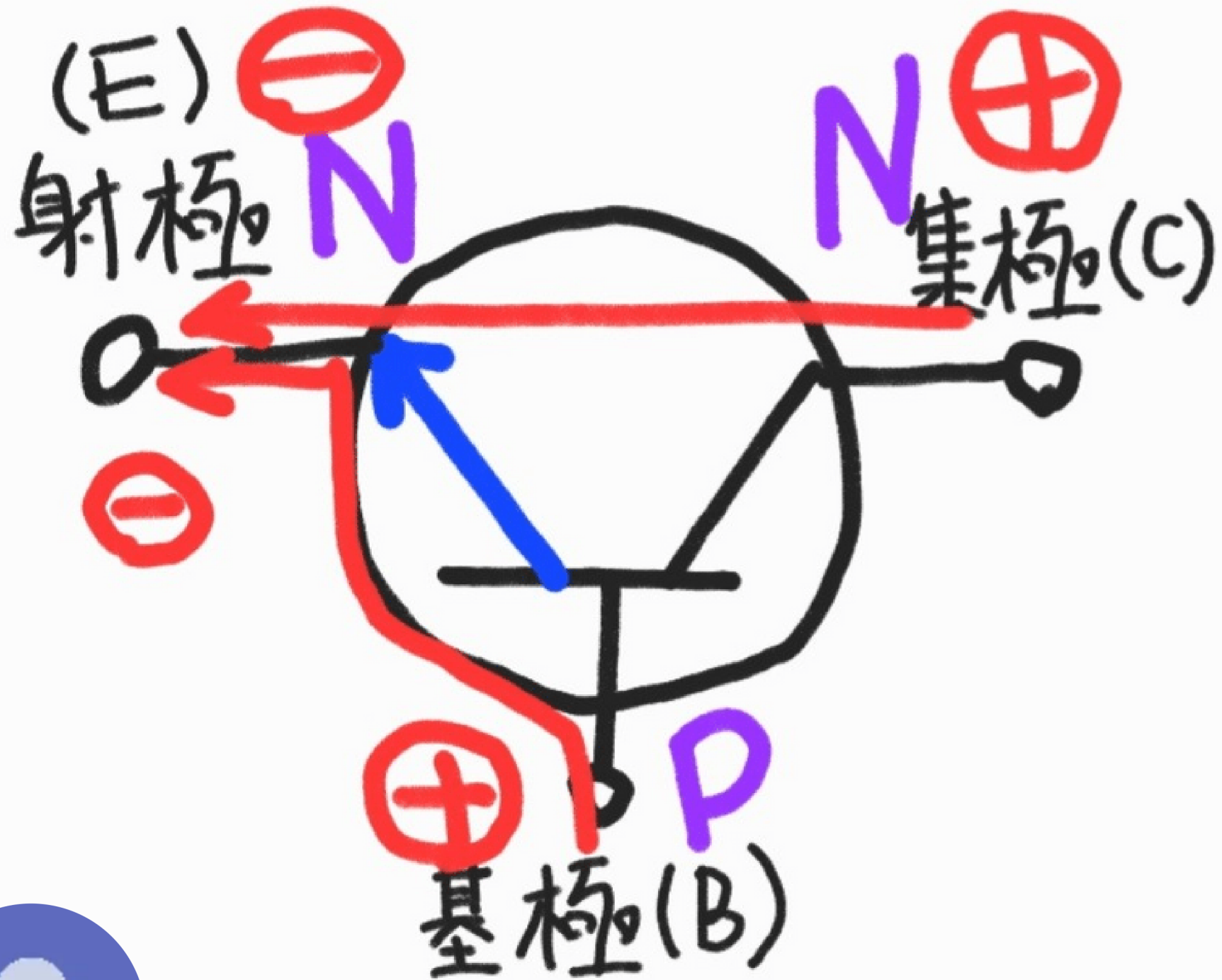
PNP



# 符號

NPN

PNP



# 電場效應電晶體(FET)

接腳介紹:

SOURCE(S)源極:發射多數載子, 多數載子的來源

GATE(G)閘極:控制多數載子通過的數量

DRAIN(D)汲極:收集發射過來的多數載子、提供多數載子流出



分類:

1. JFET(接面場效電晶體): 分為P通道和N通道

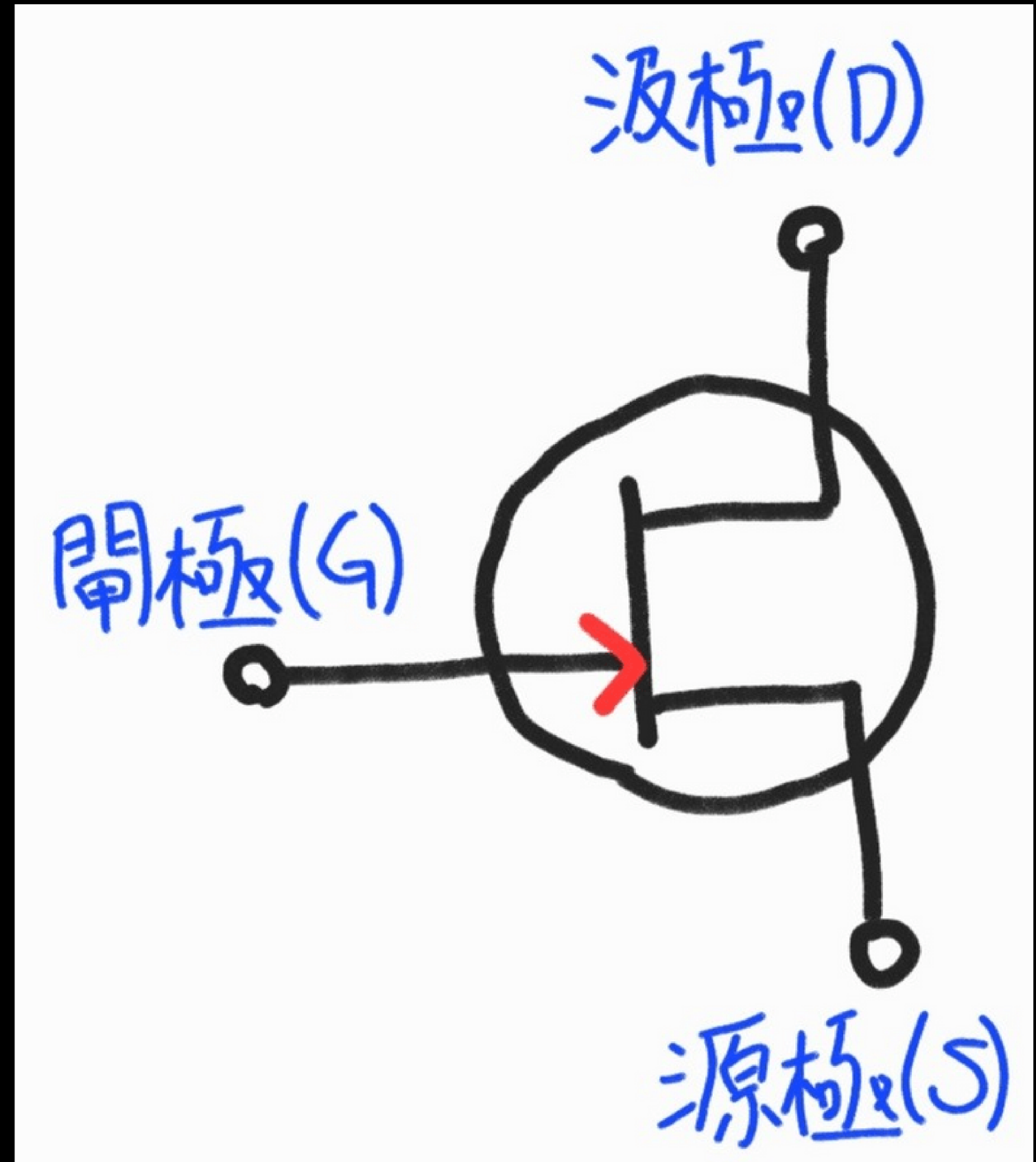
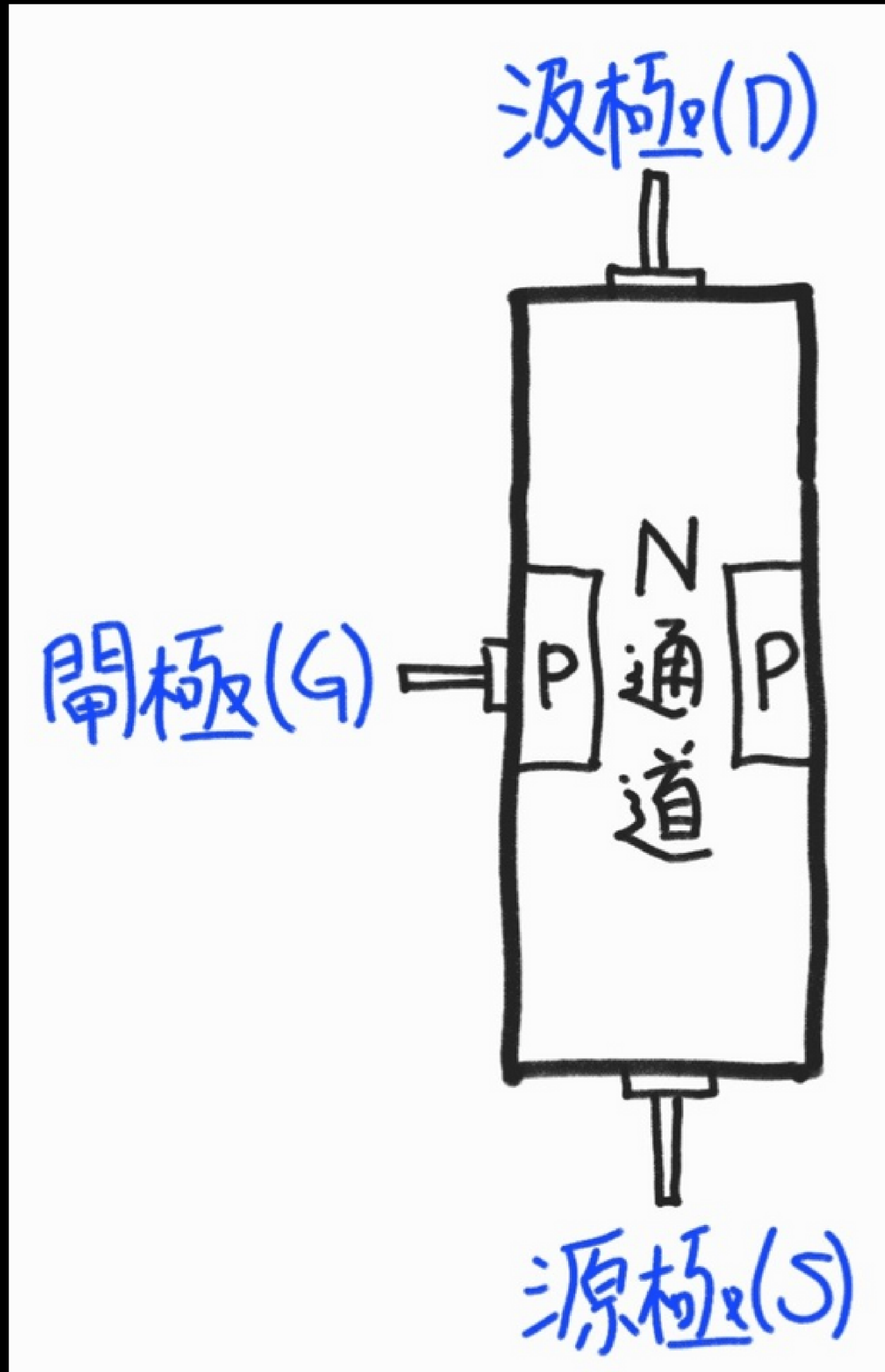
2. MOSFET(金屬氧化物半導體場效電晶體)

(1) D-MOSFET(空泛型): 分為P通道和N通道

(2) E-MOSFET(增強型): 分為P通道和N通道

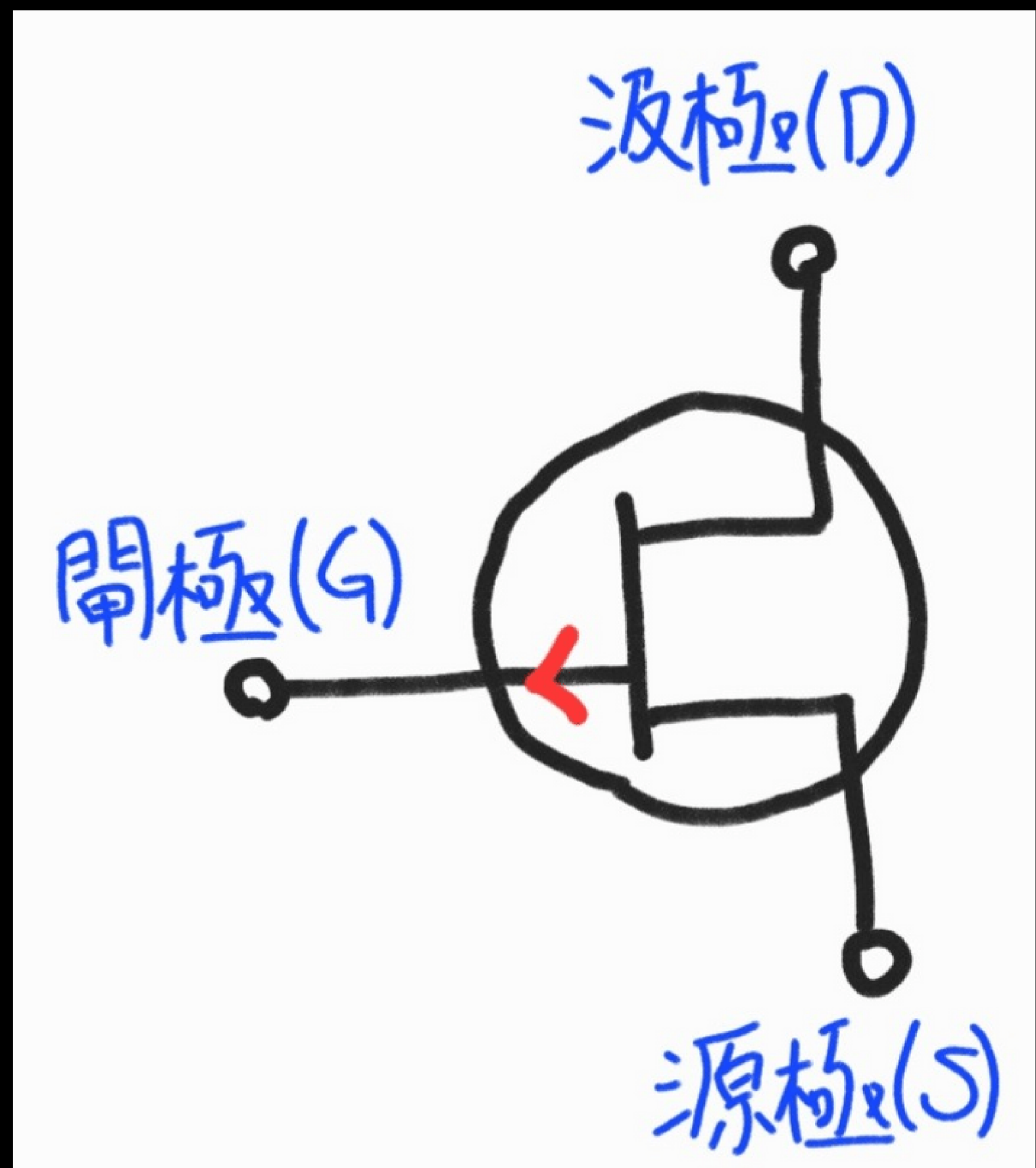
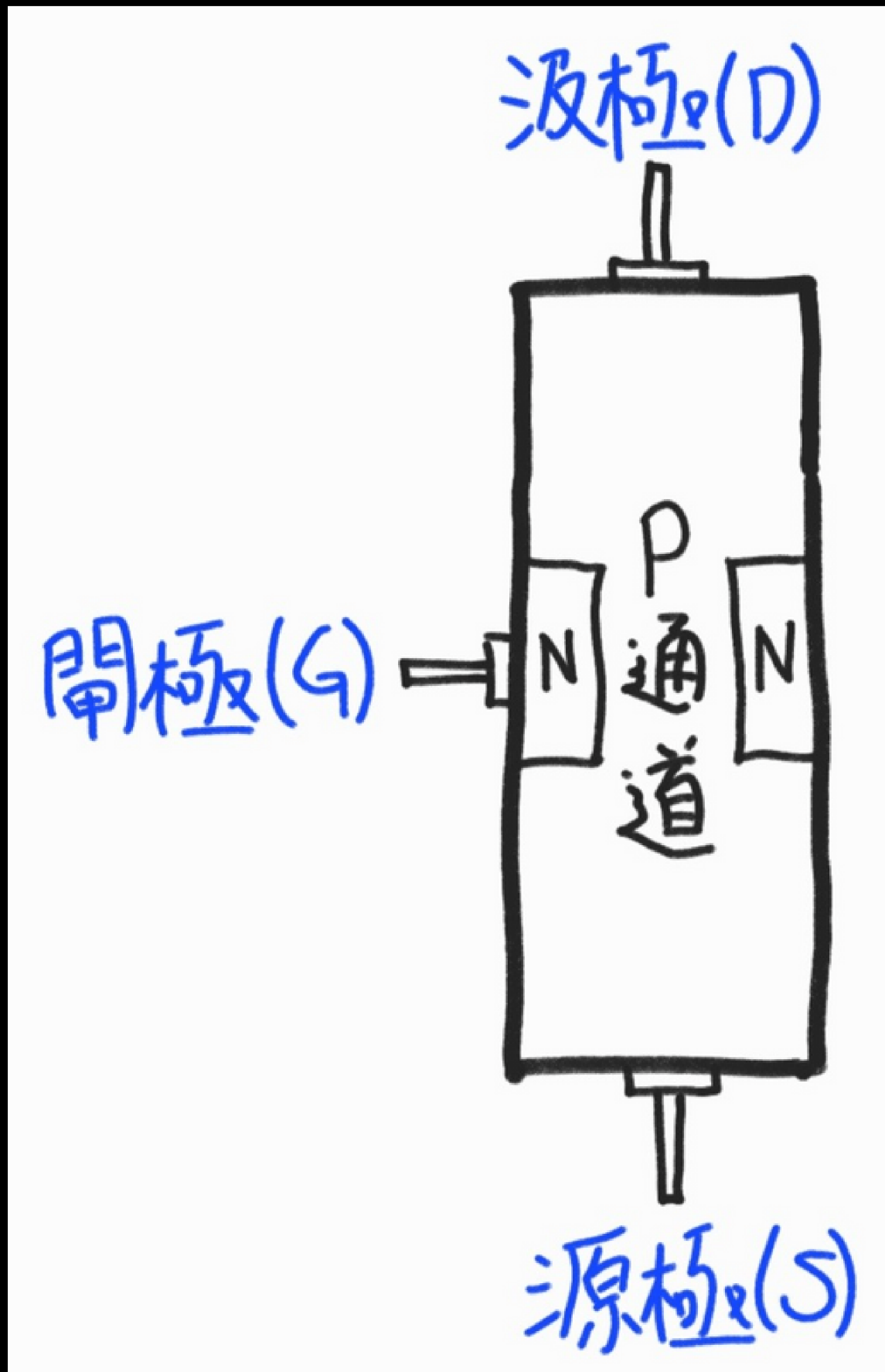


# NCH JFET

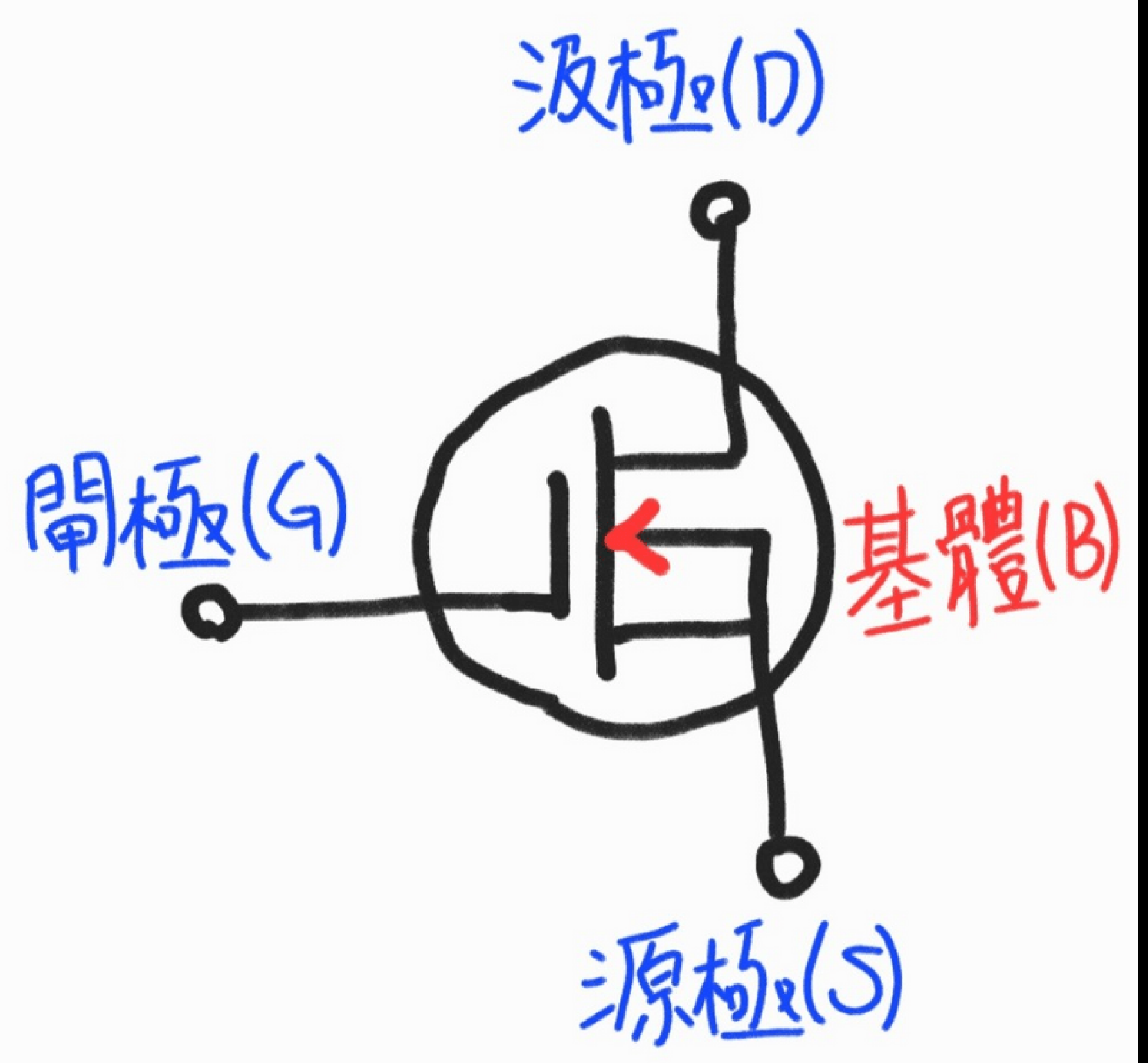
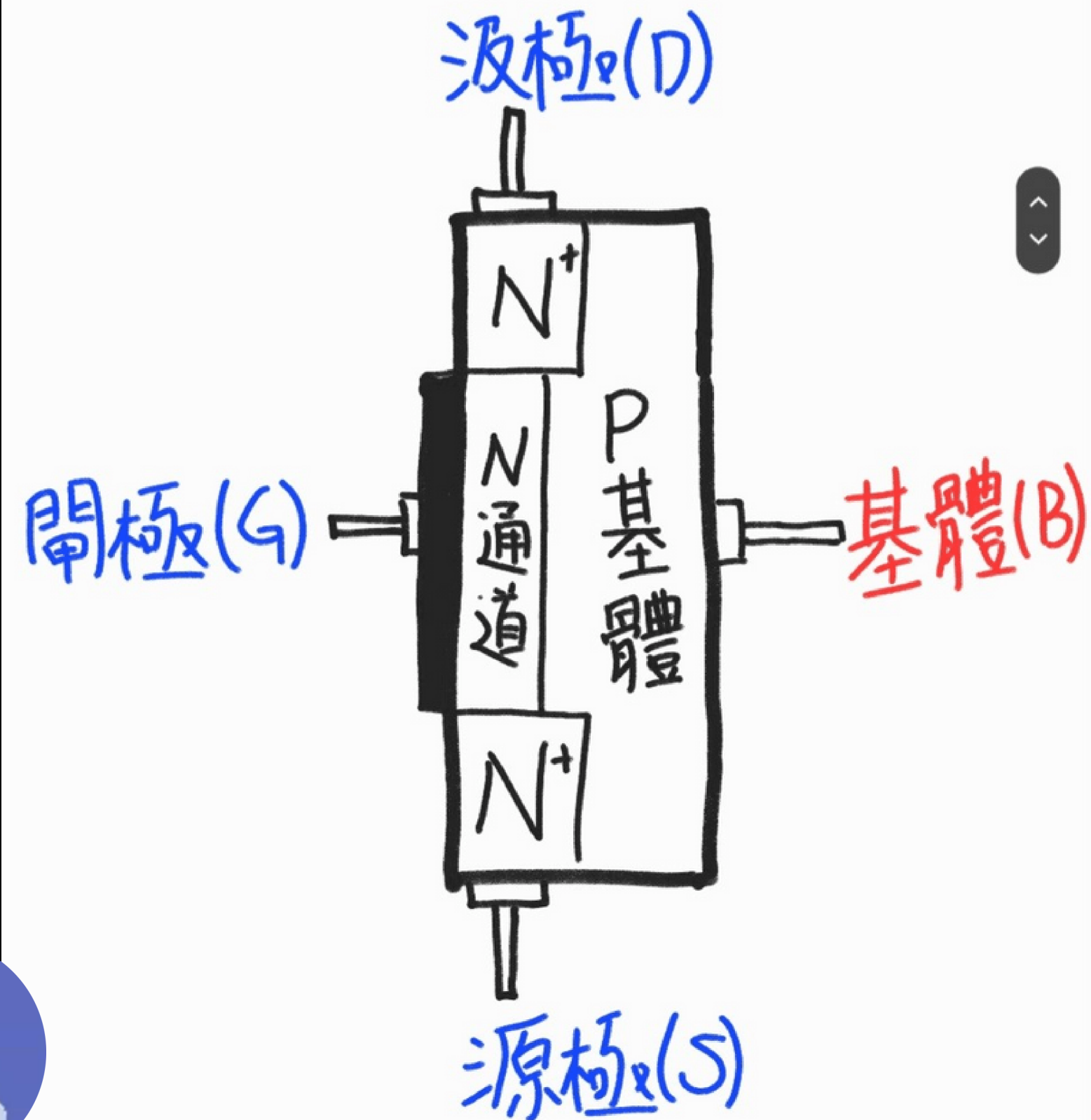




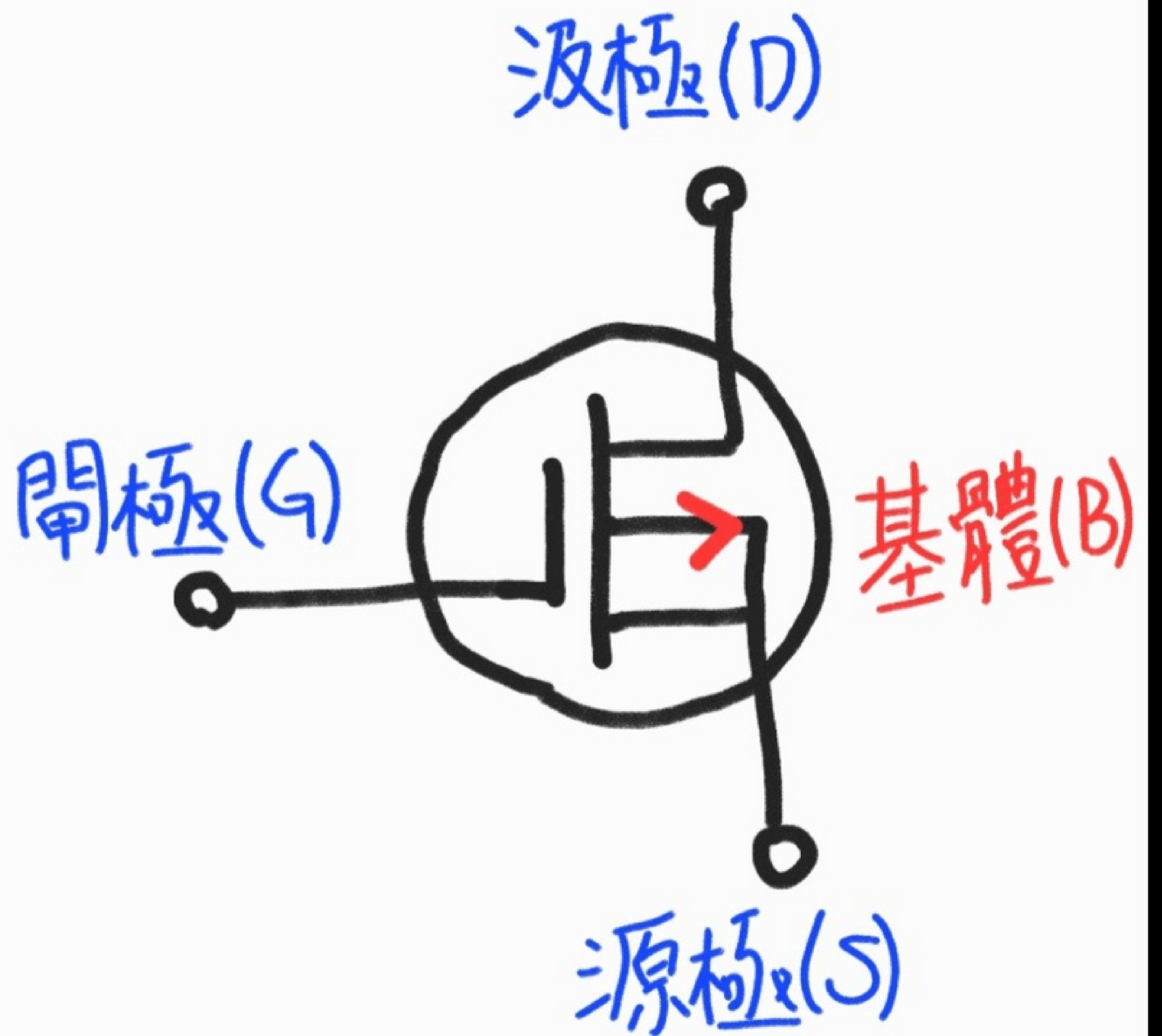
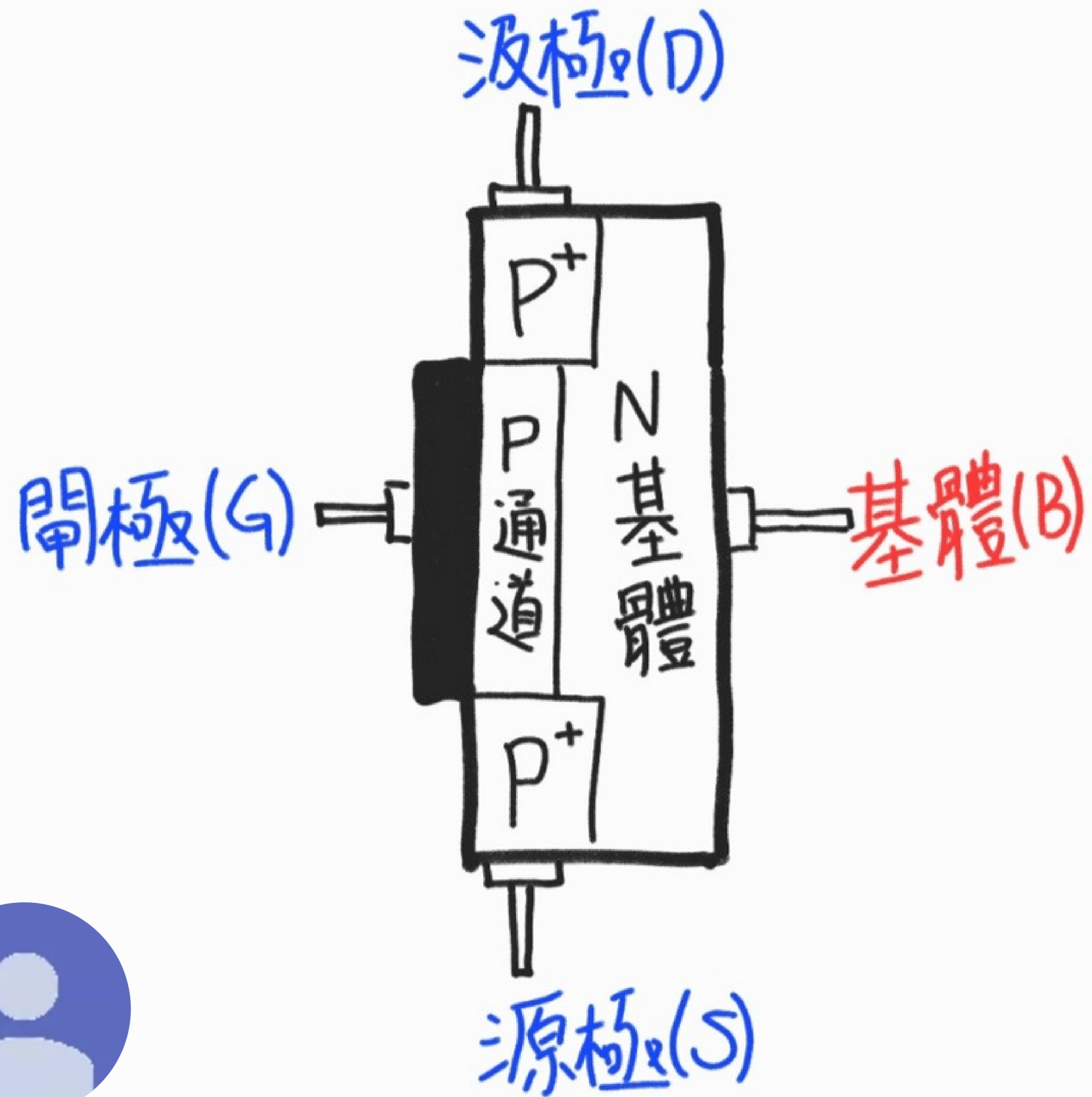
# PCH JFET



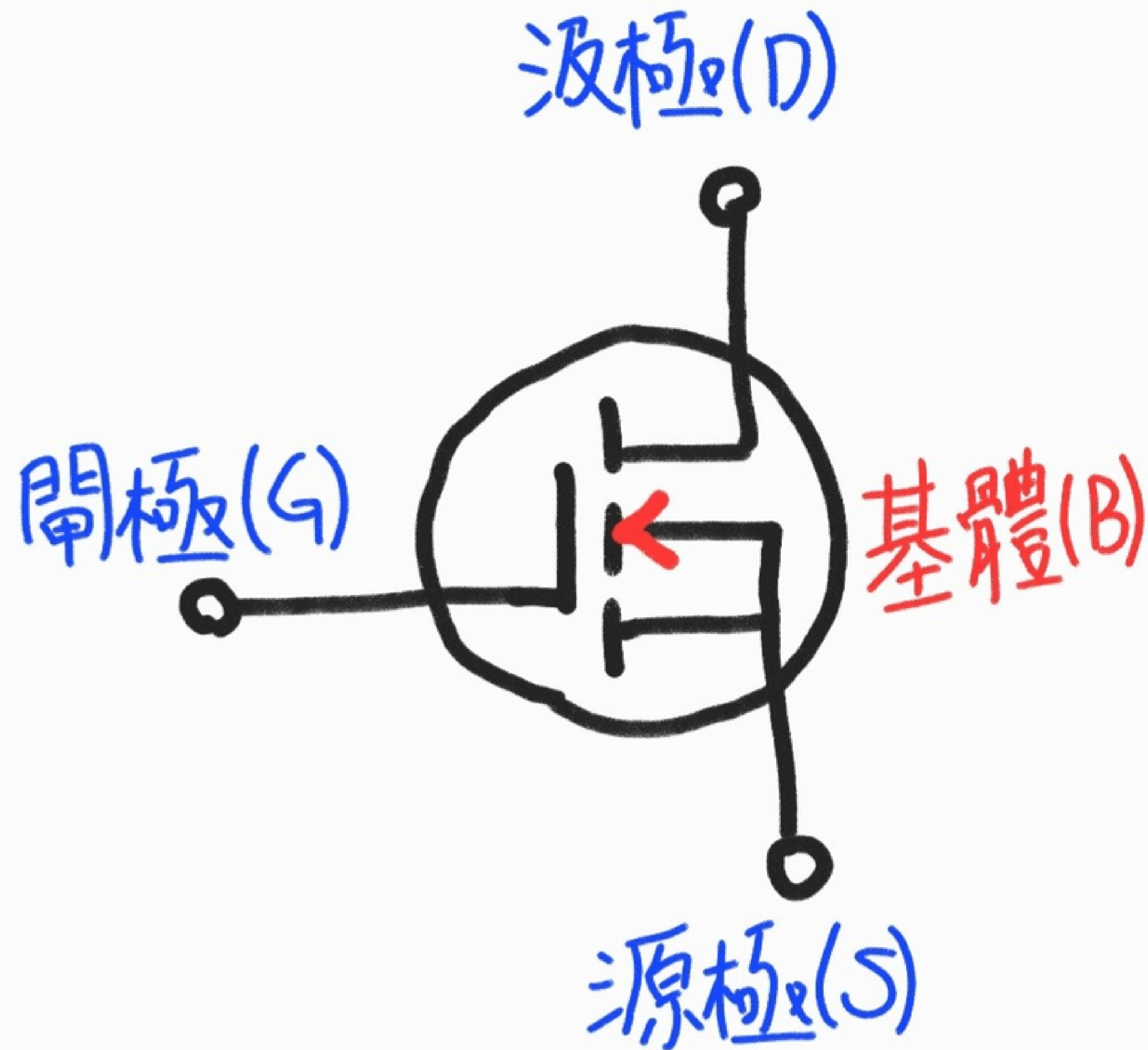
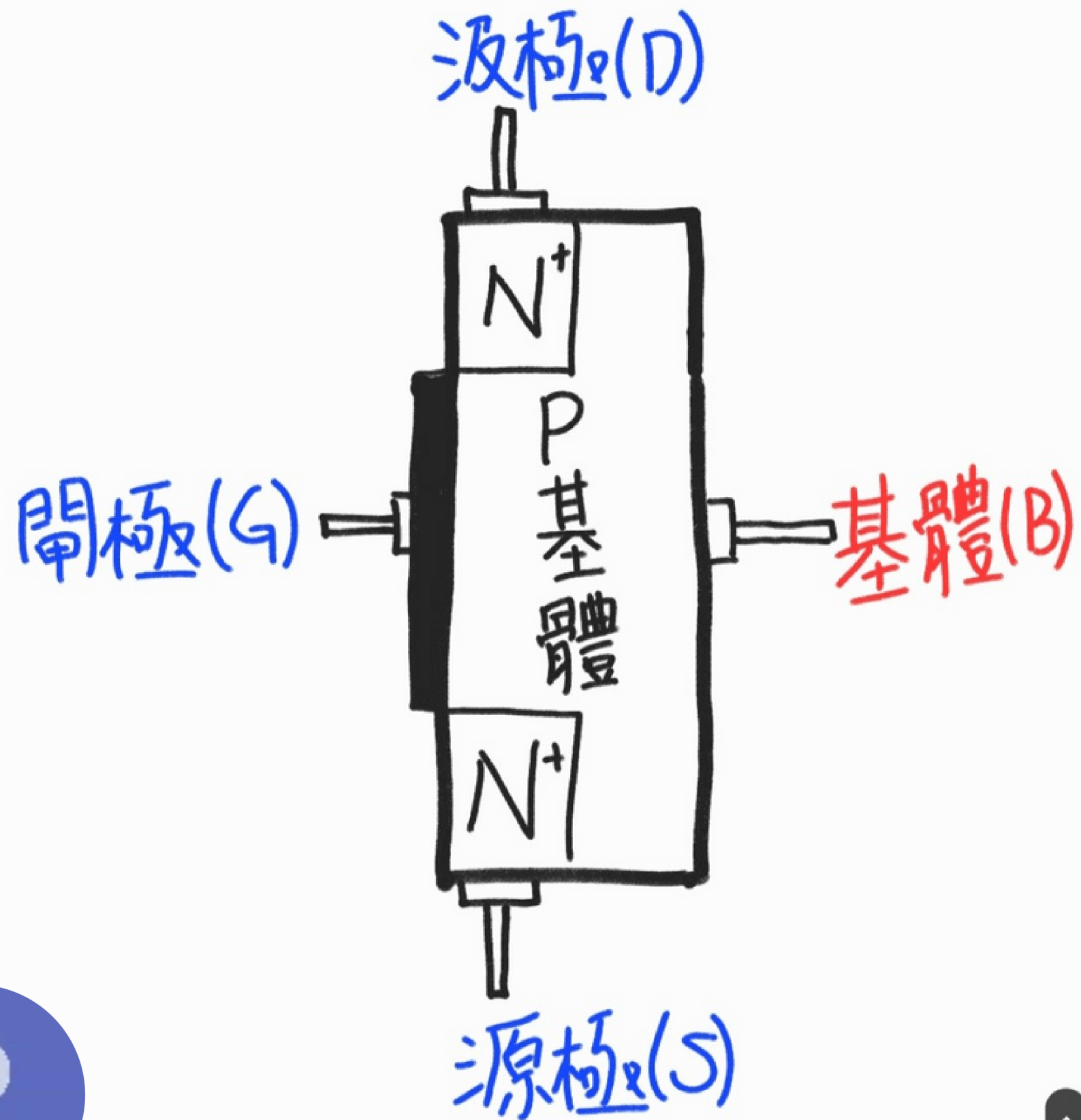
# NCH D-MOSFET



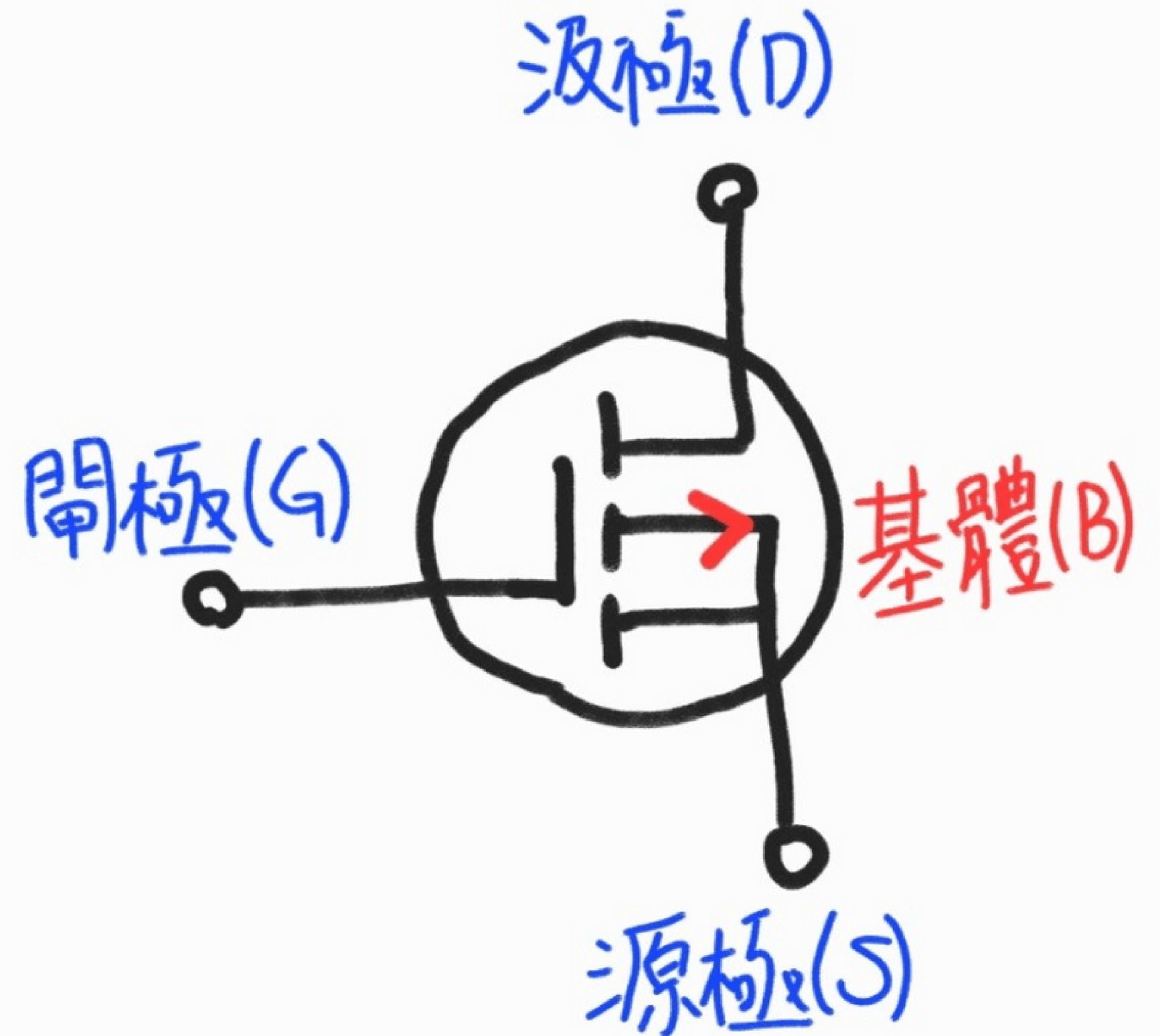
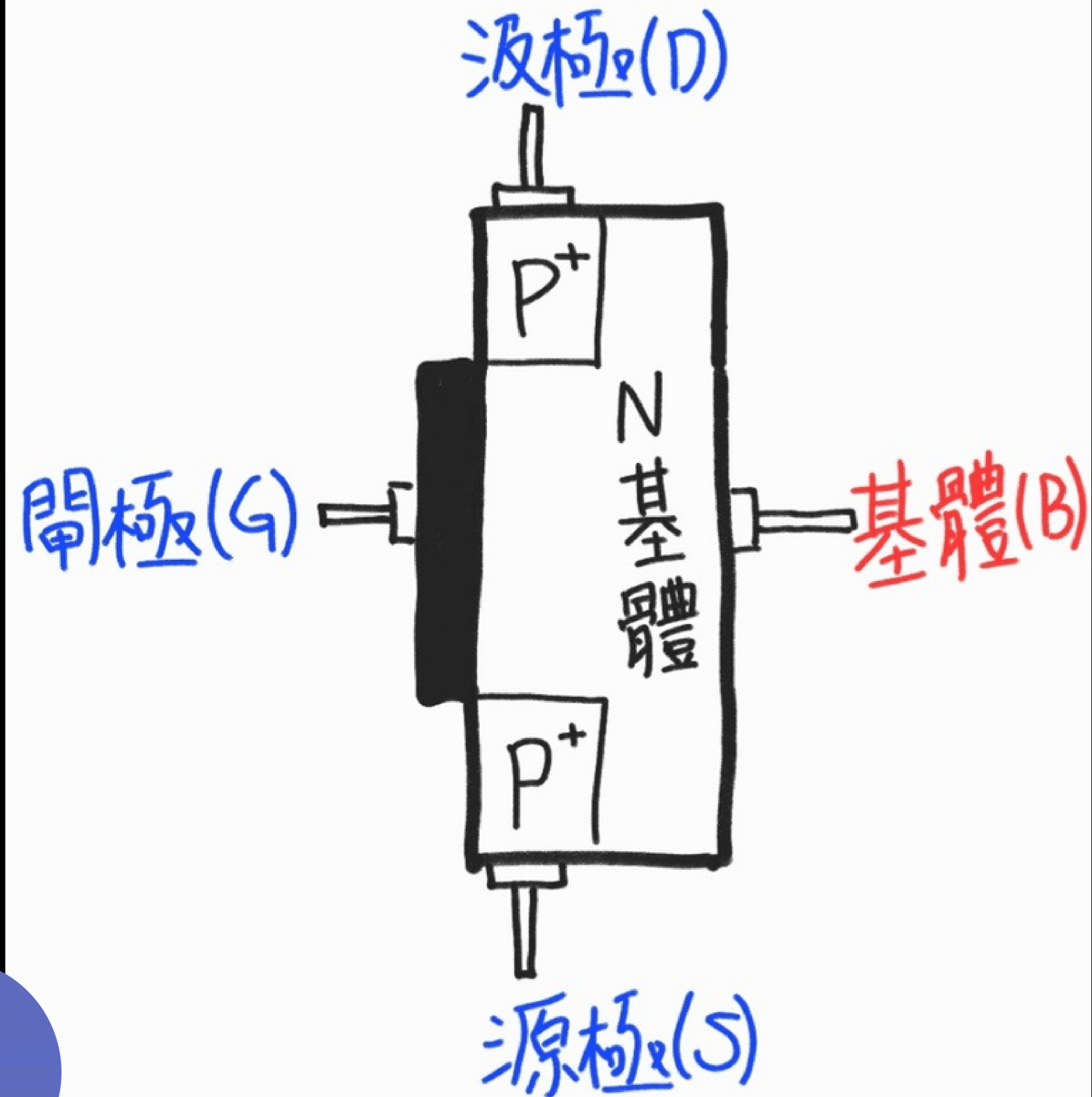
# PCH D-MOSFET



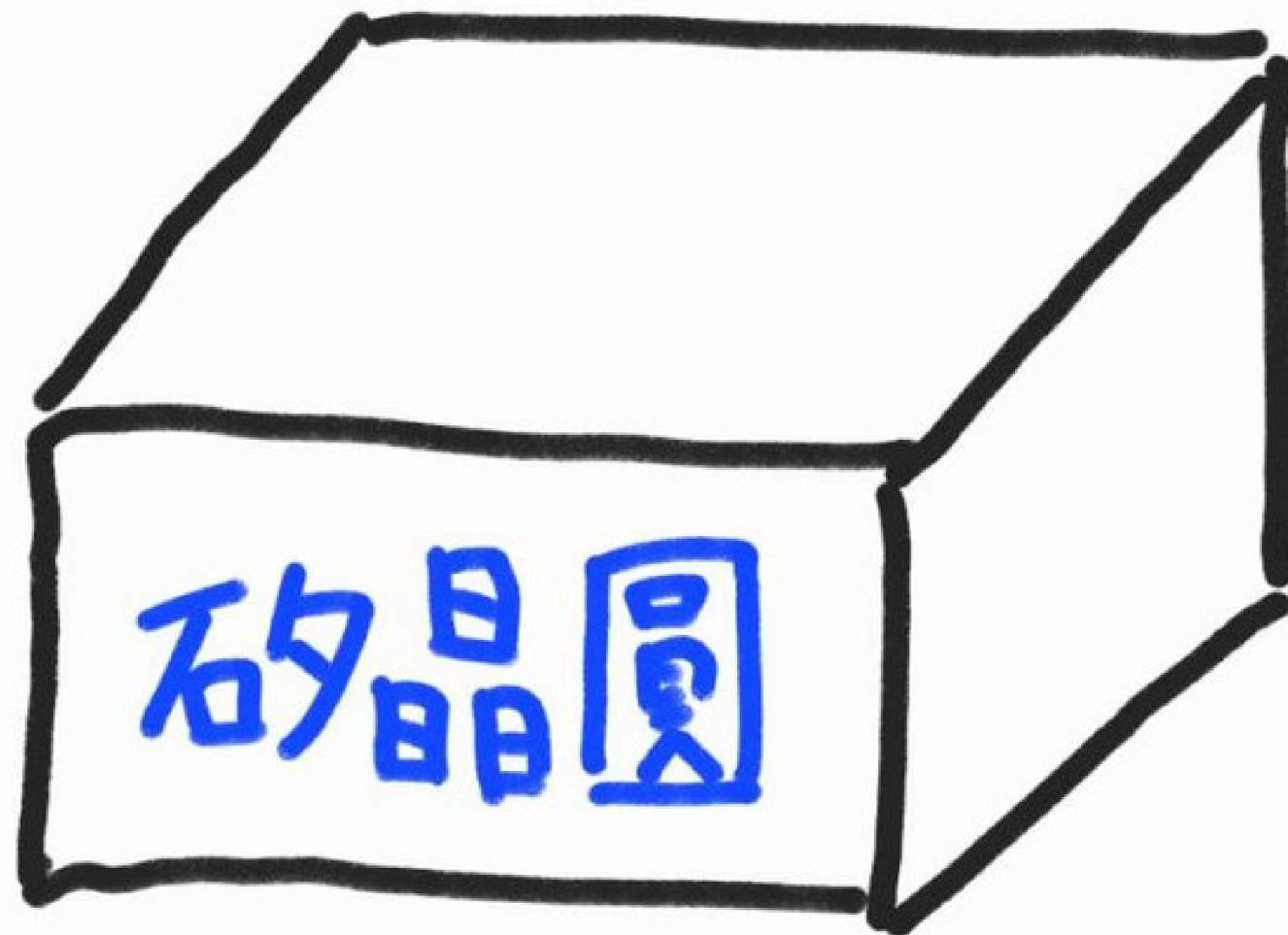
# NCH E-MOSFET



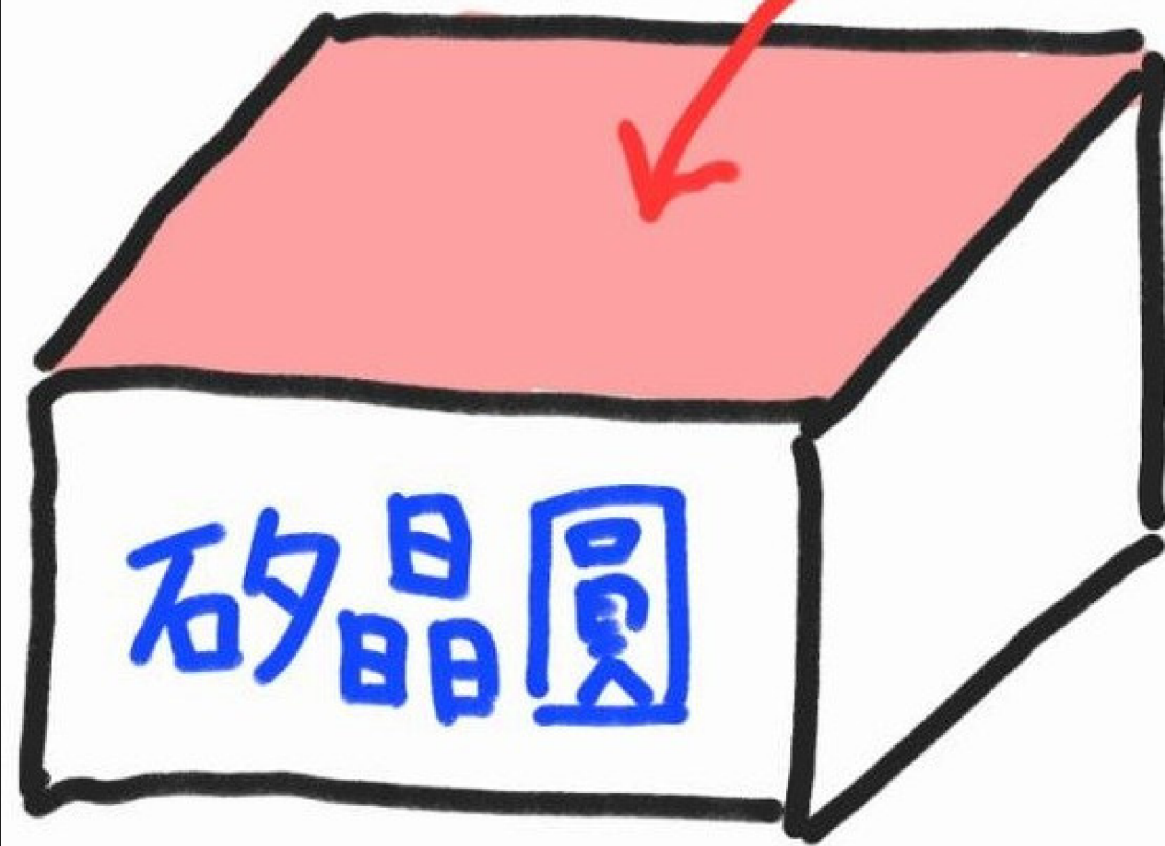
# PN E-MOSFET



# 電晶體製作

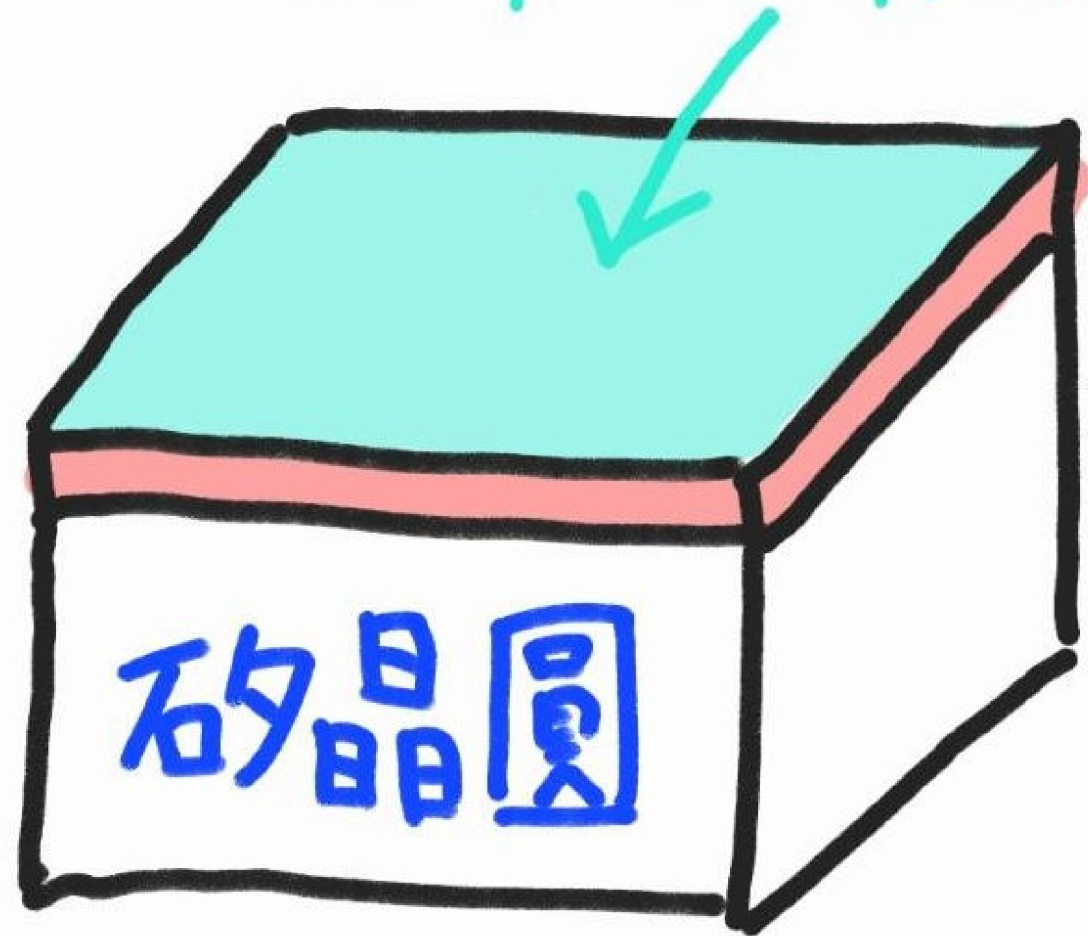


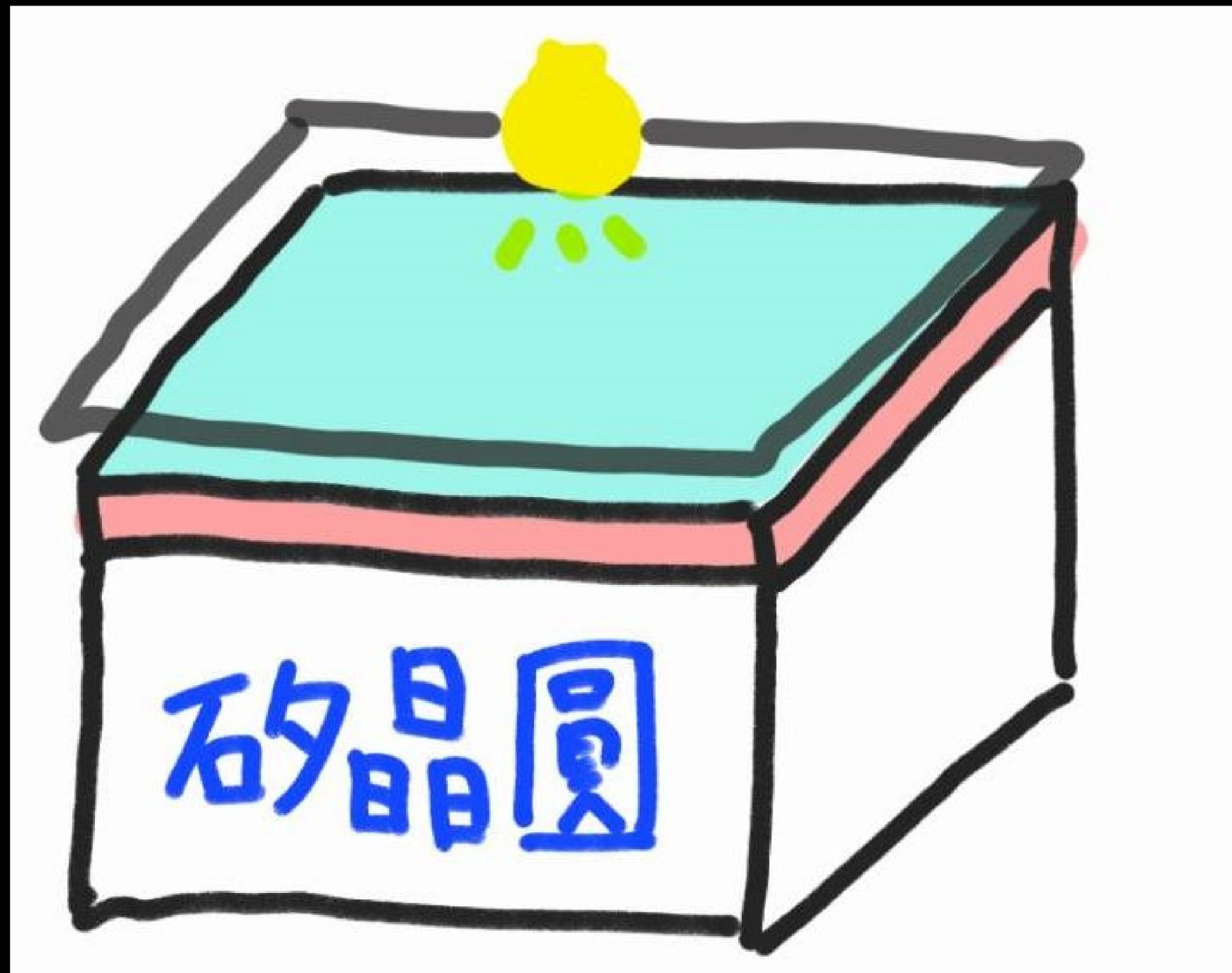
沉積氧化

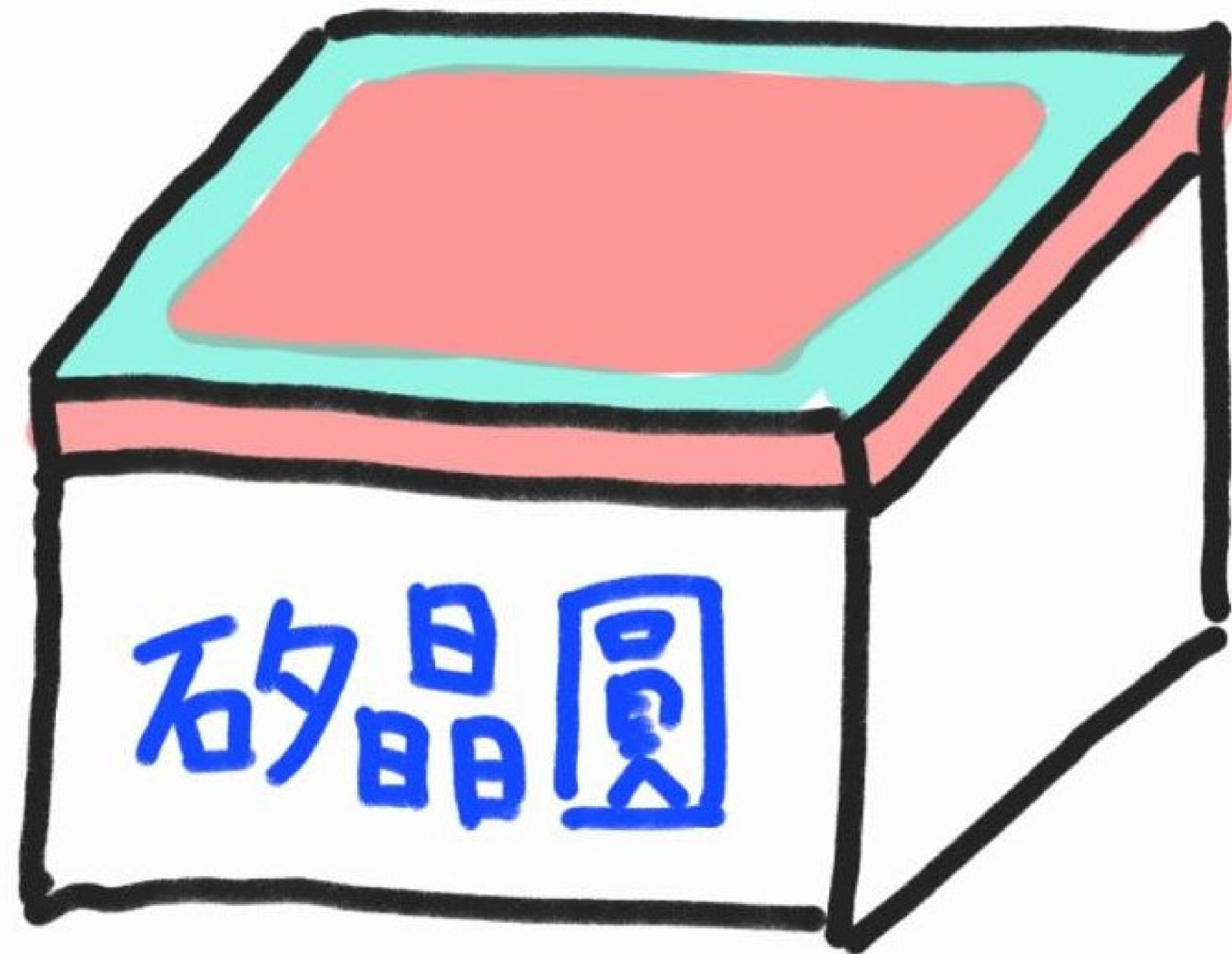


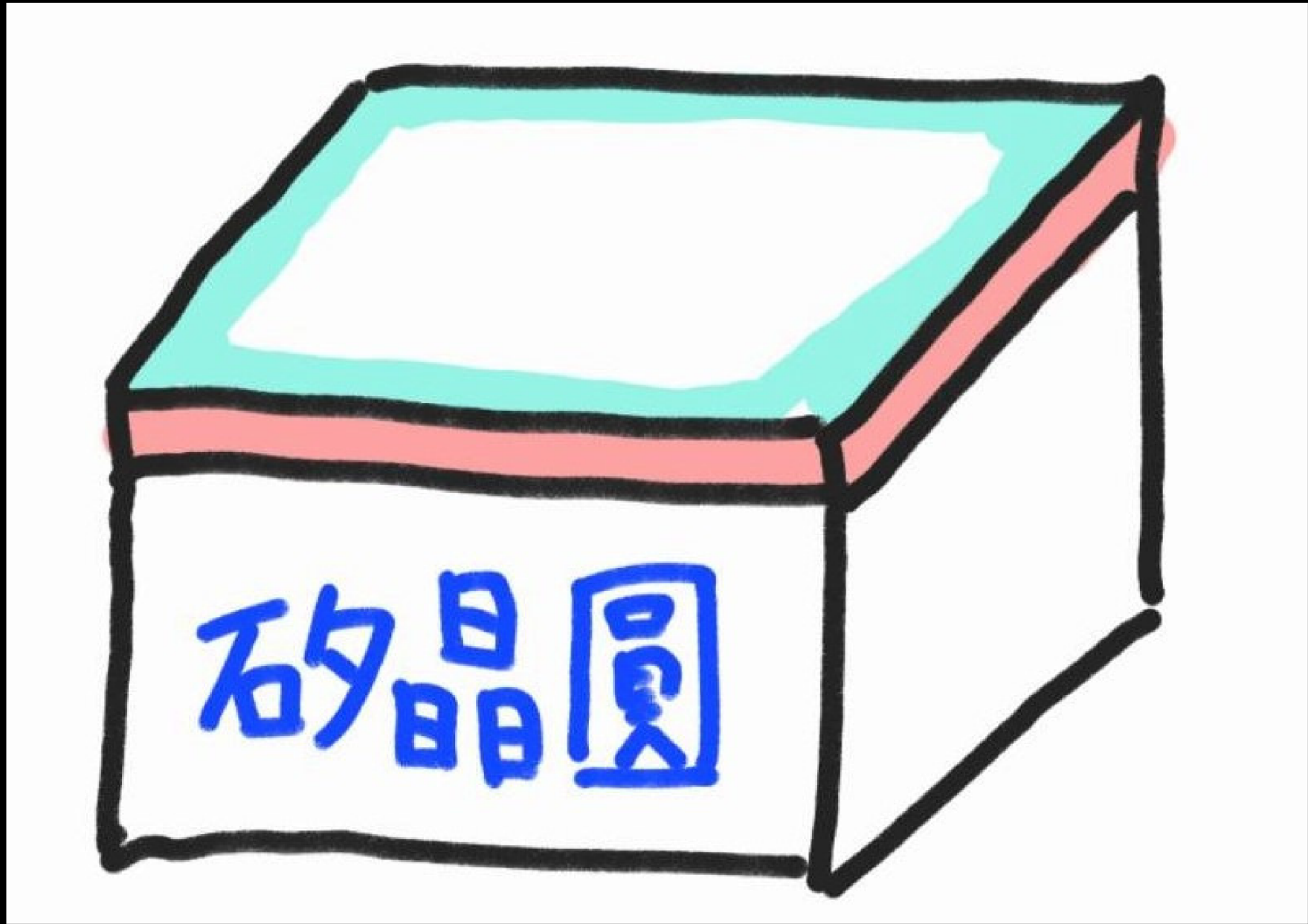


光敏液體

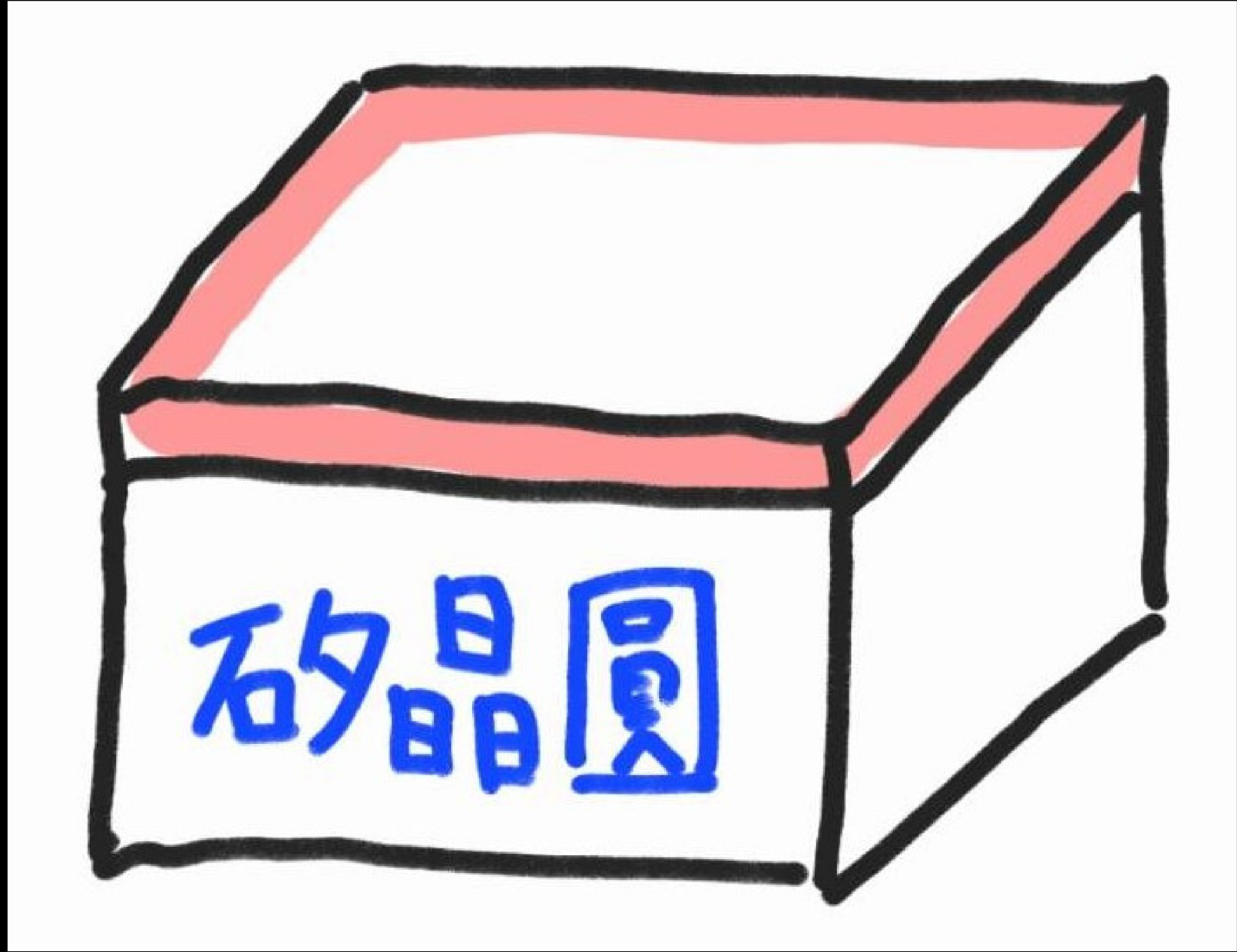


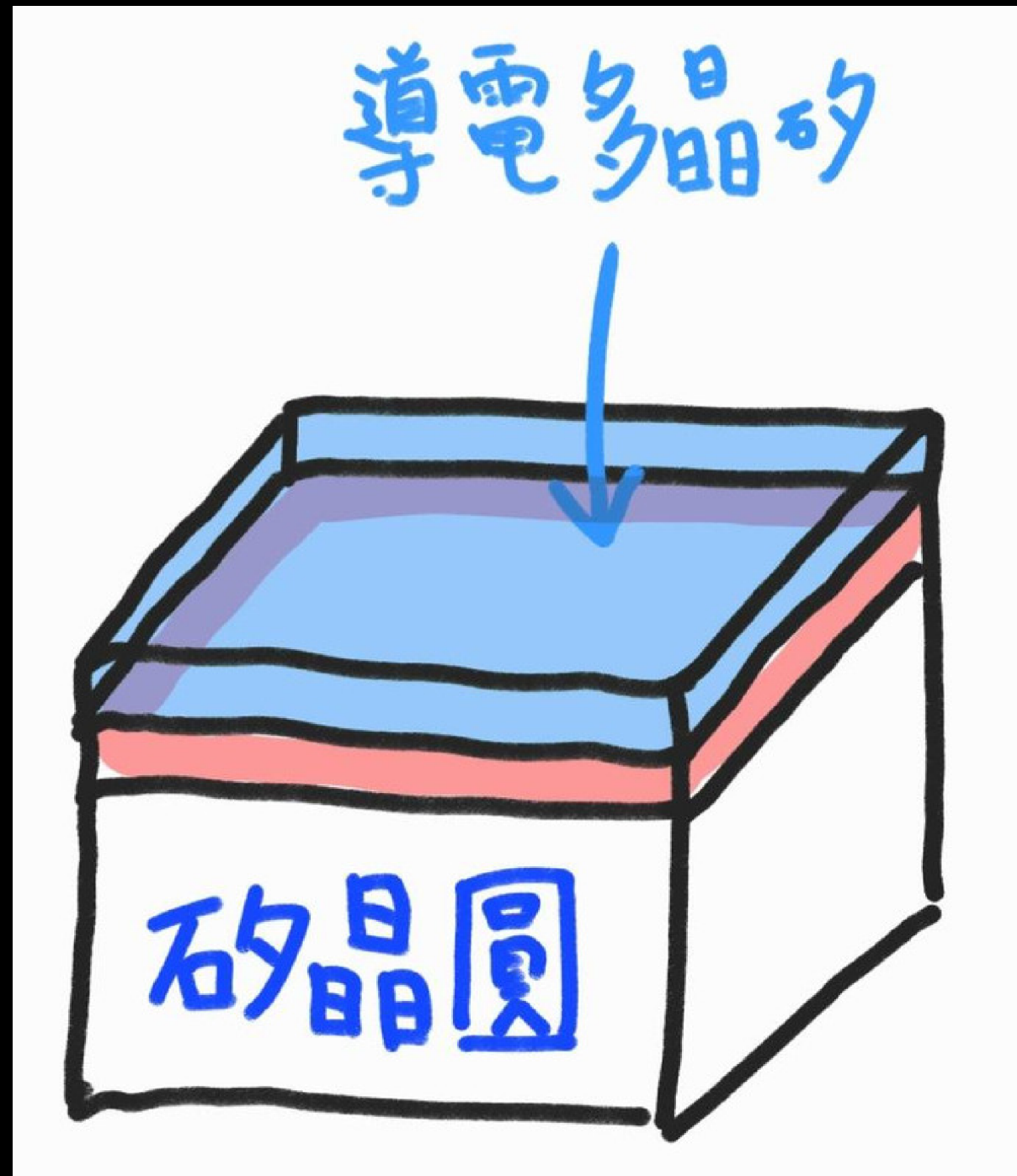




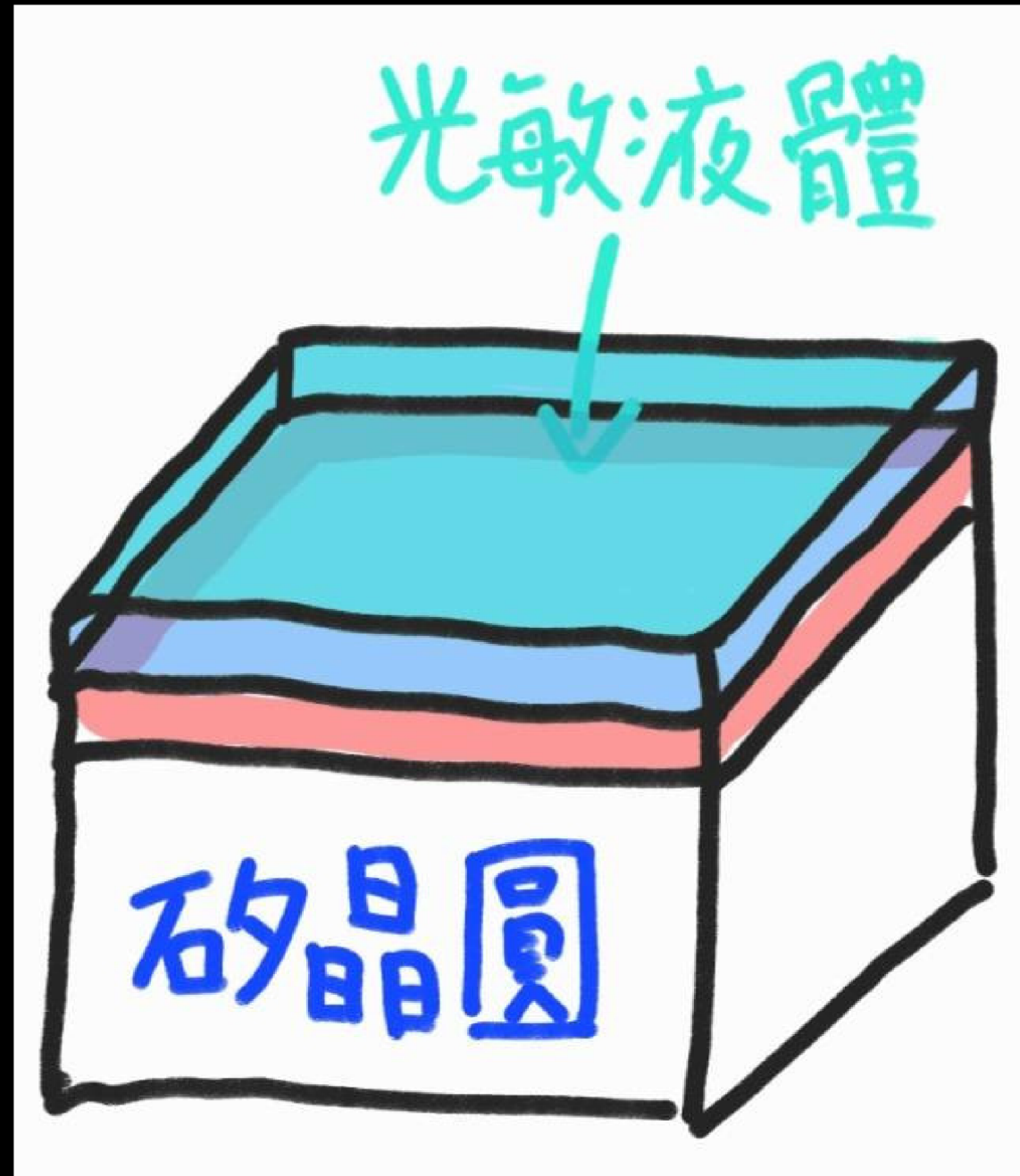


S





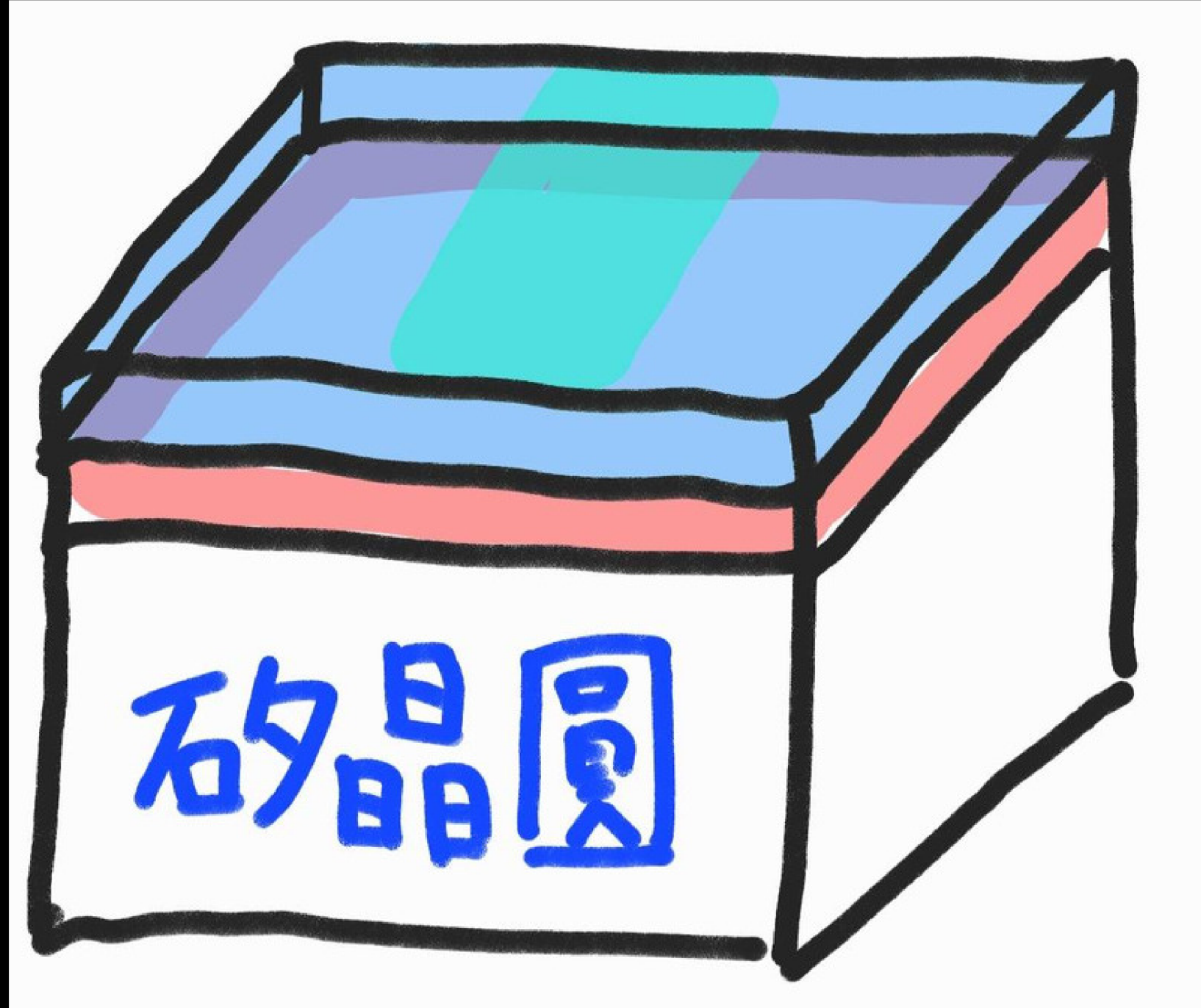
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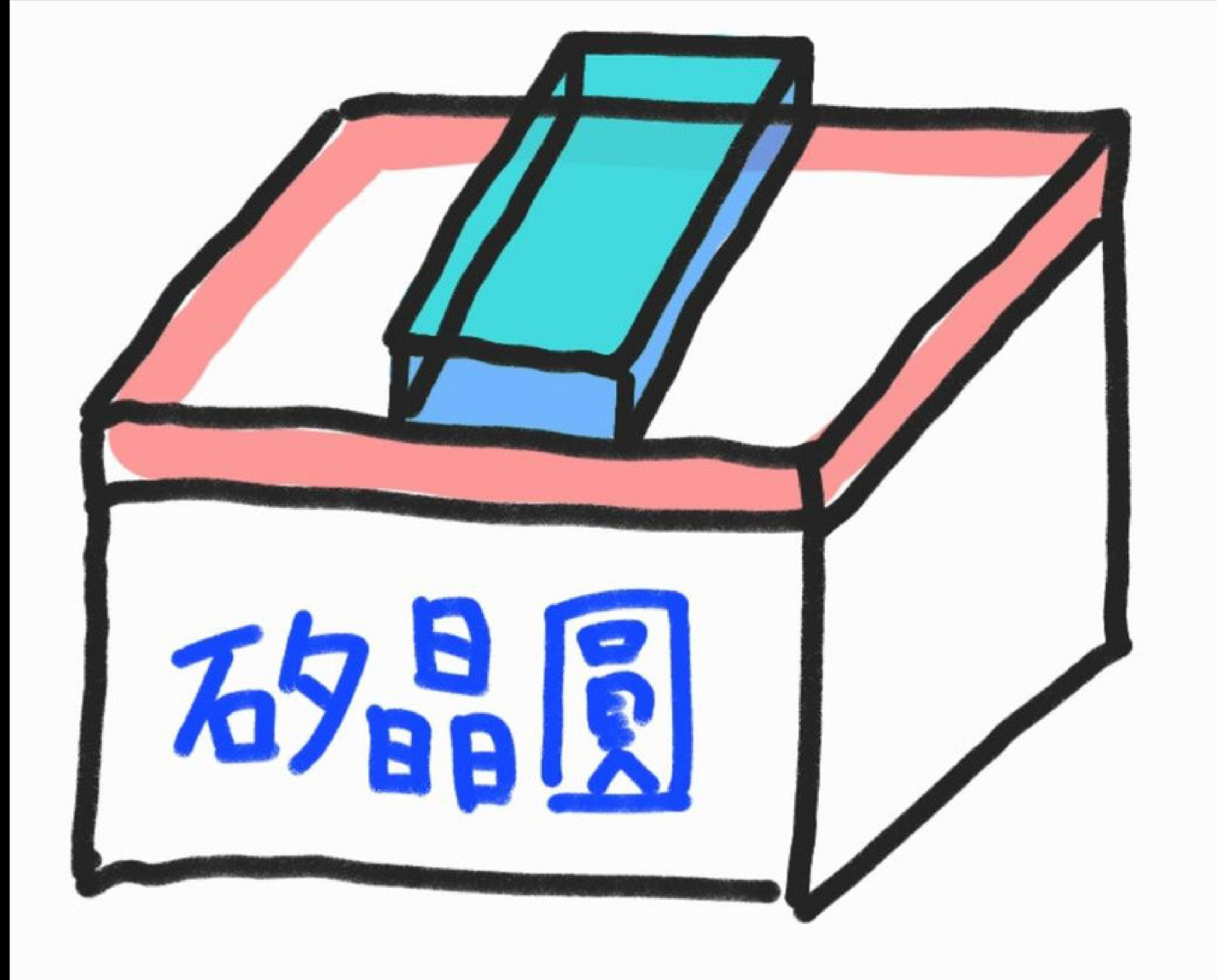


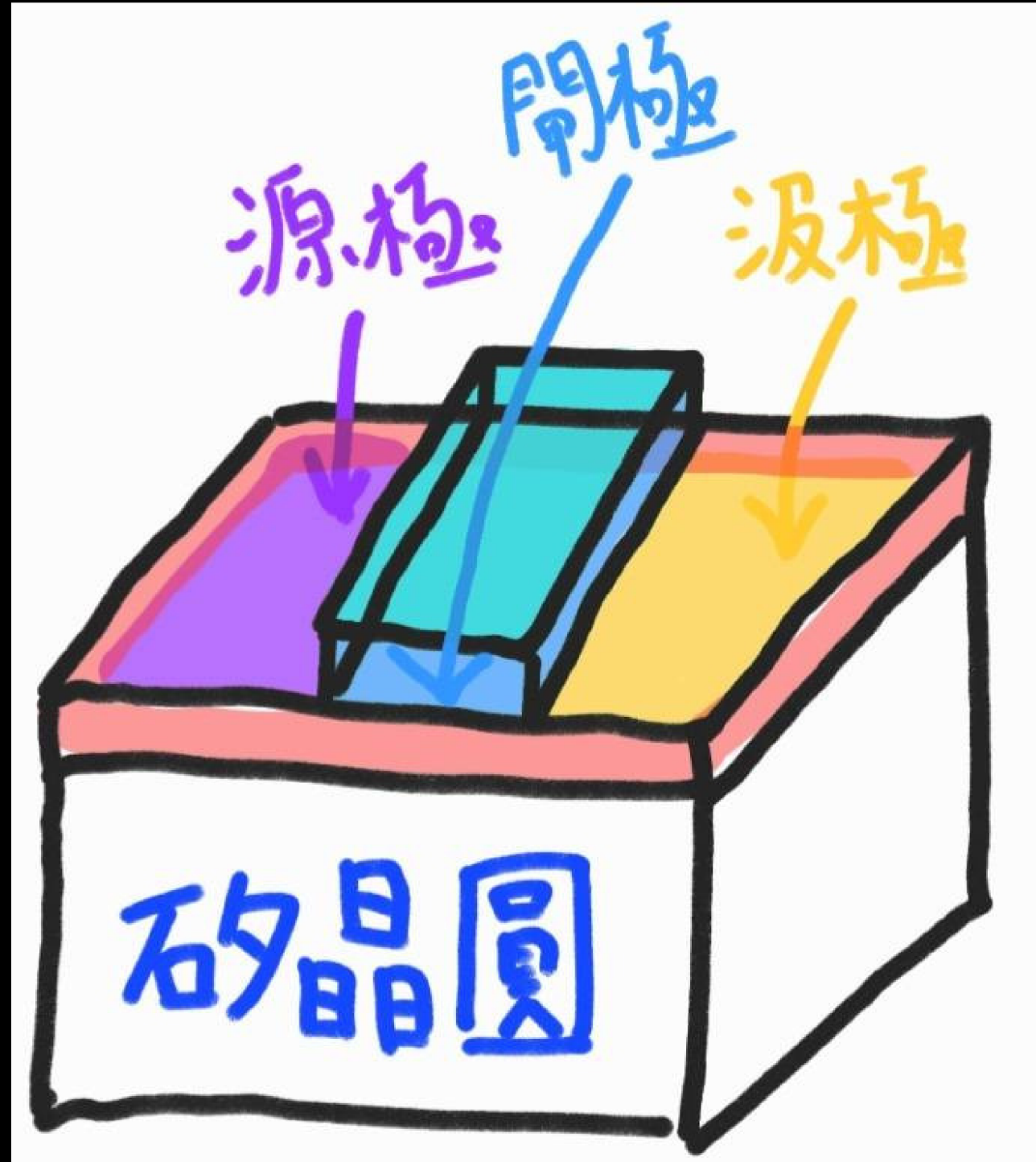


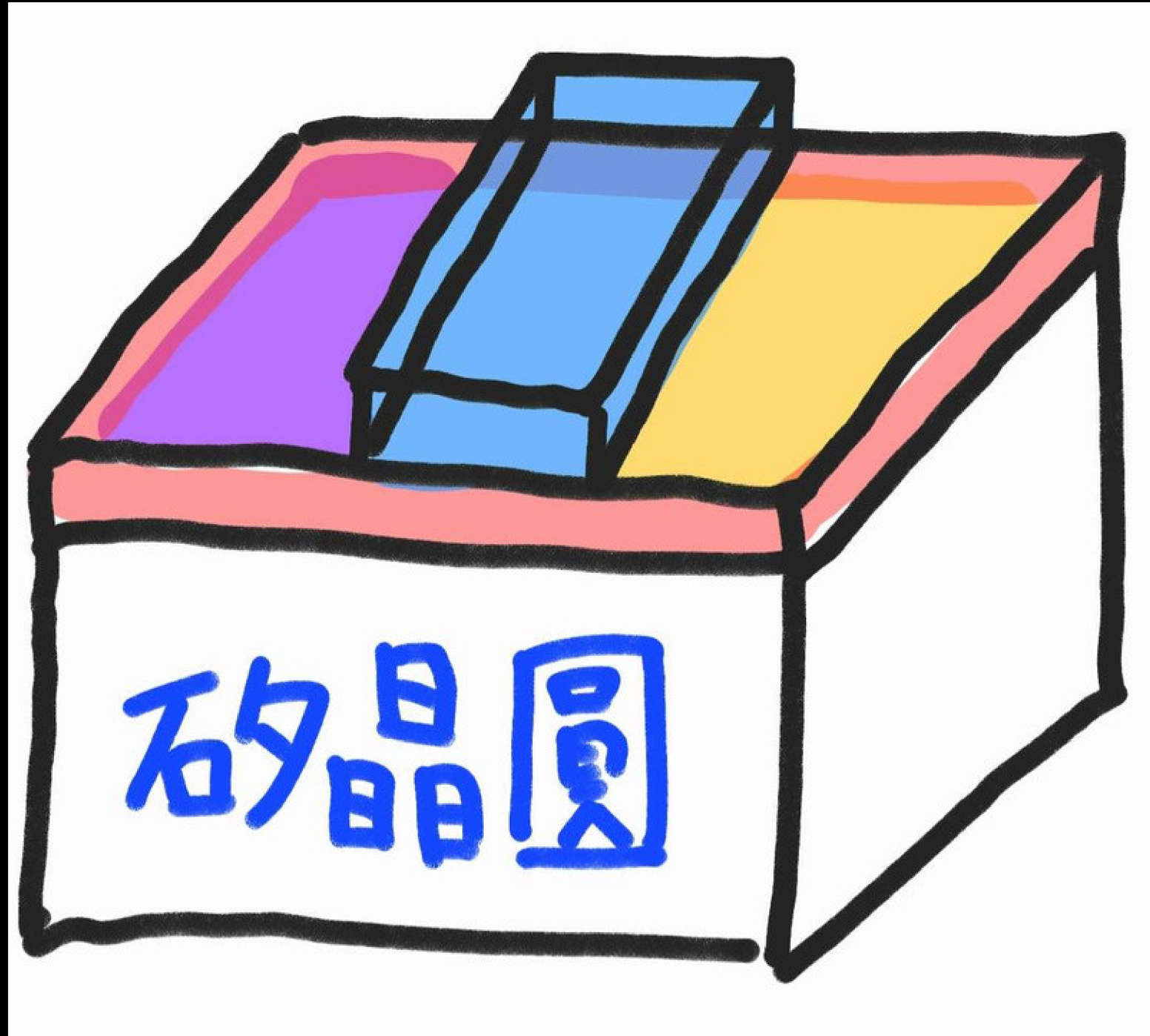
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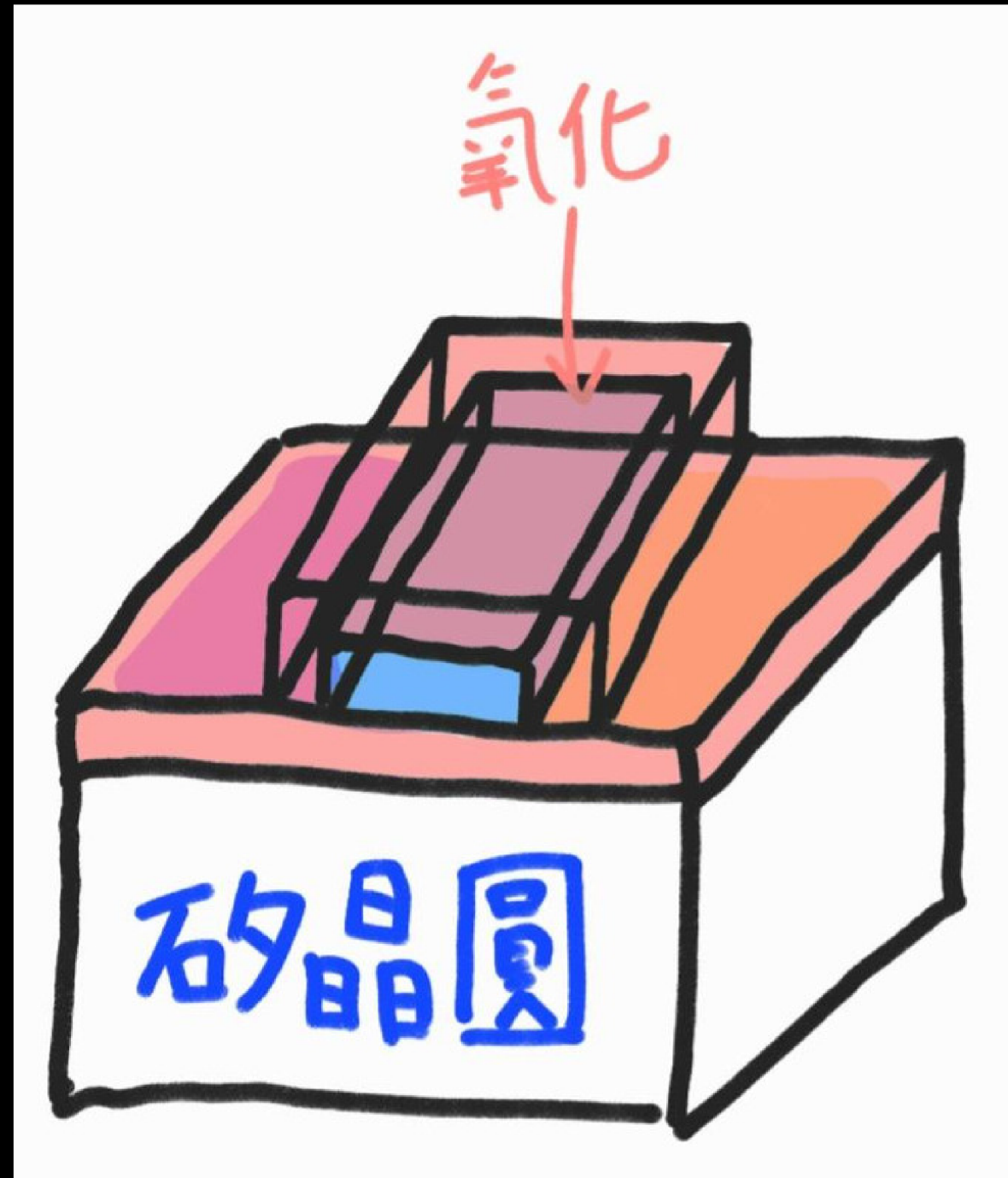
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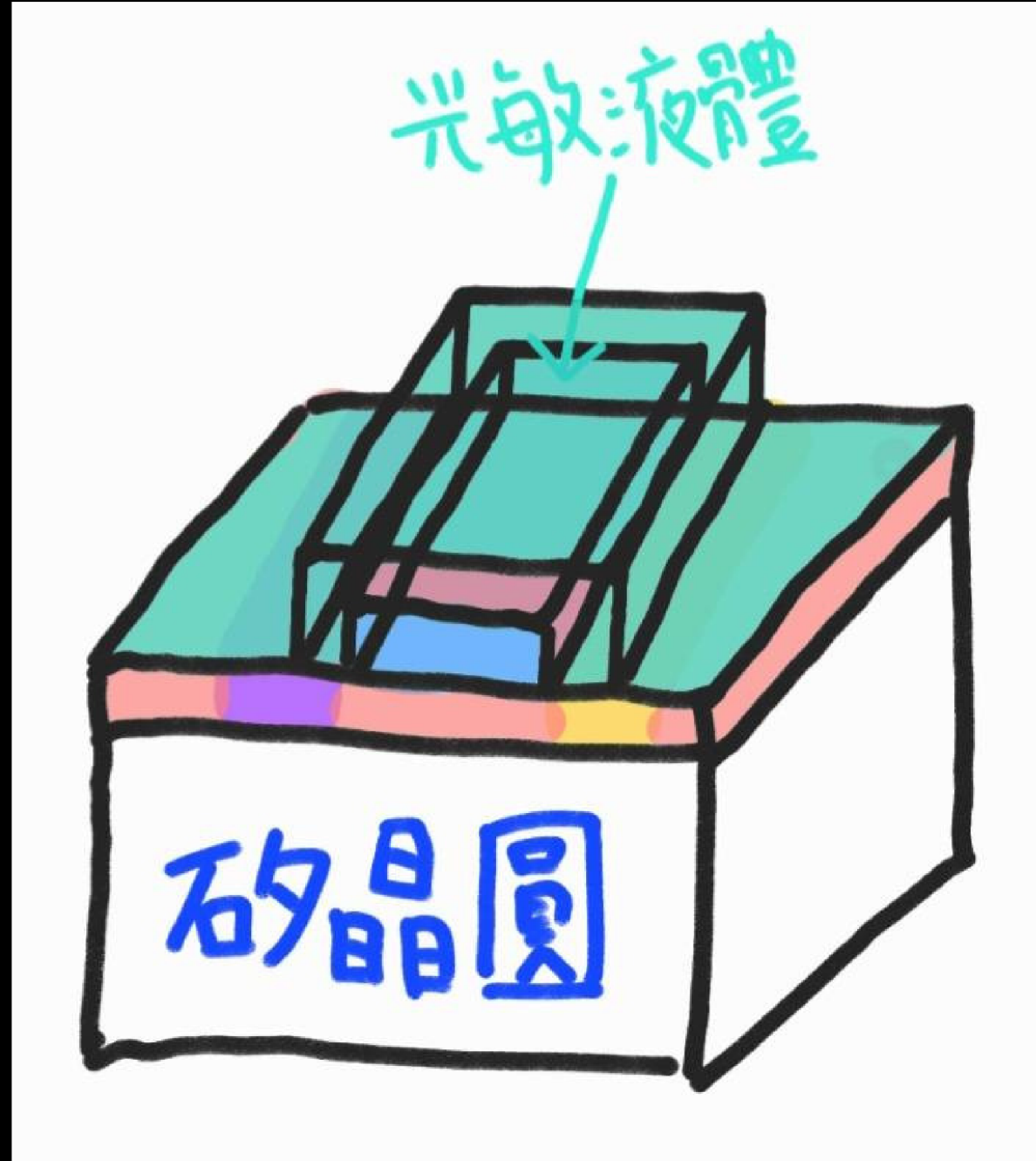




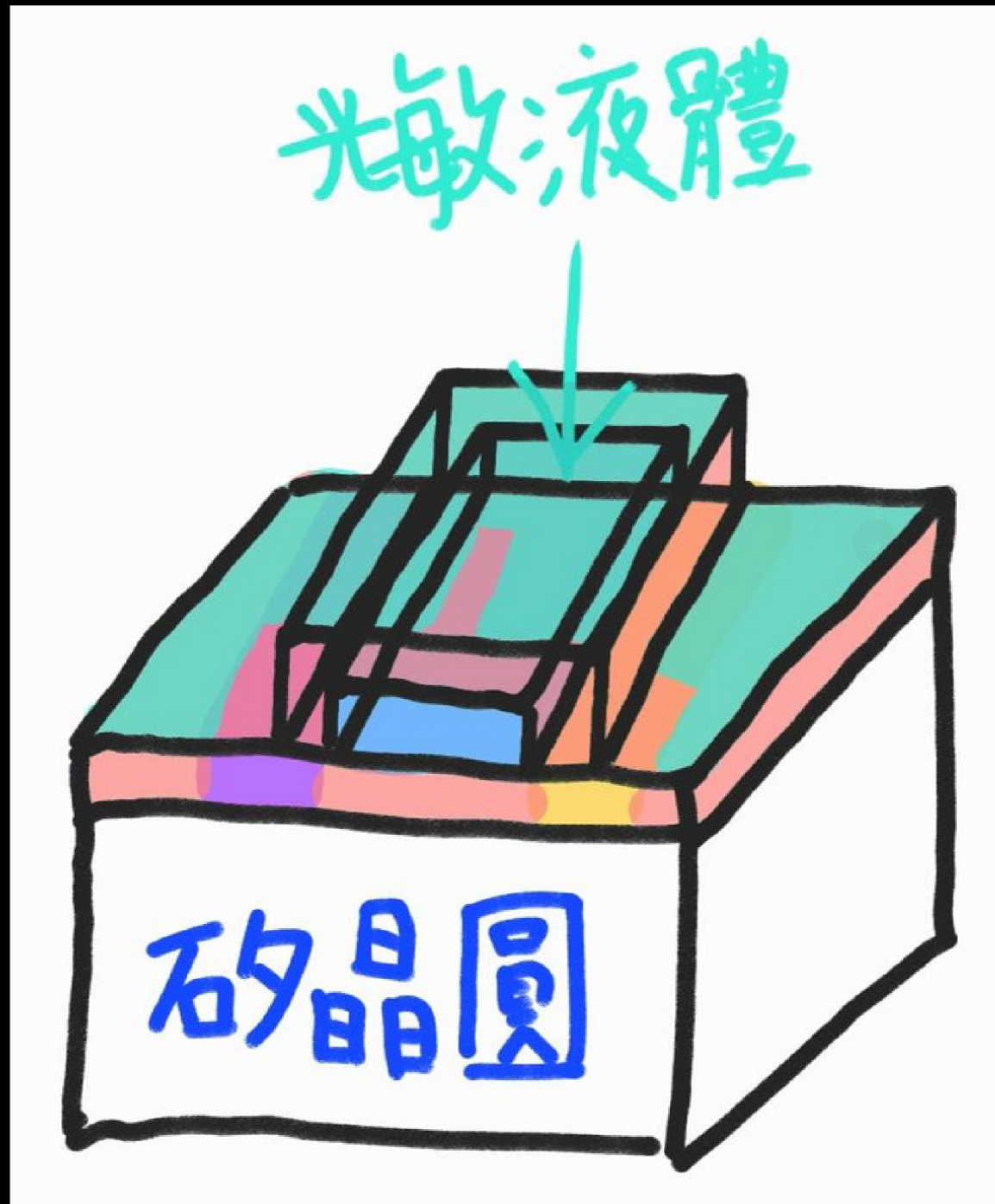


S

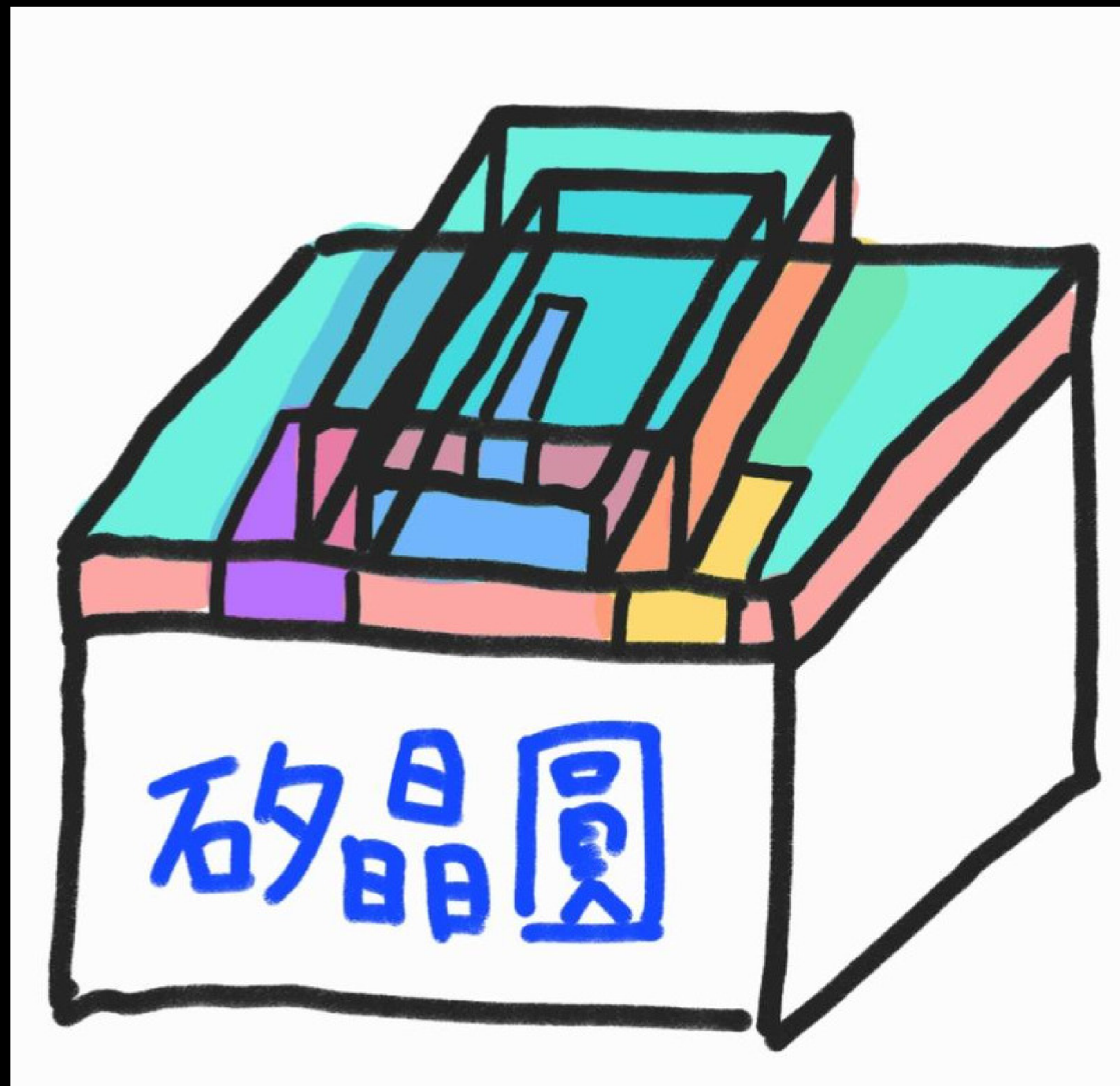


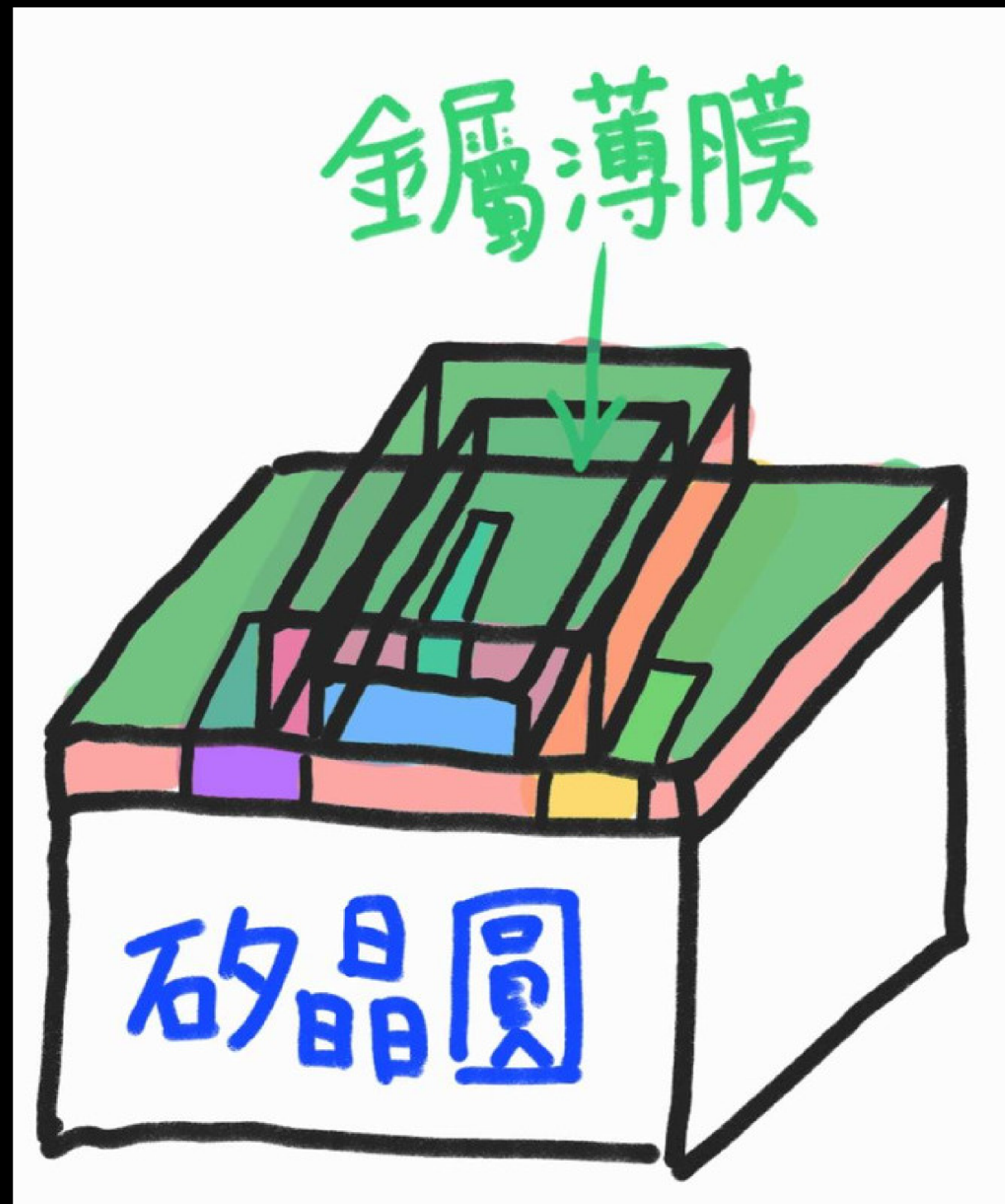


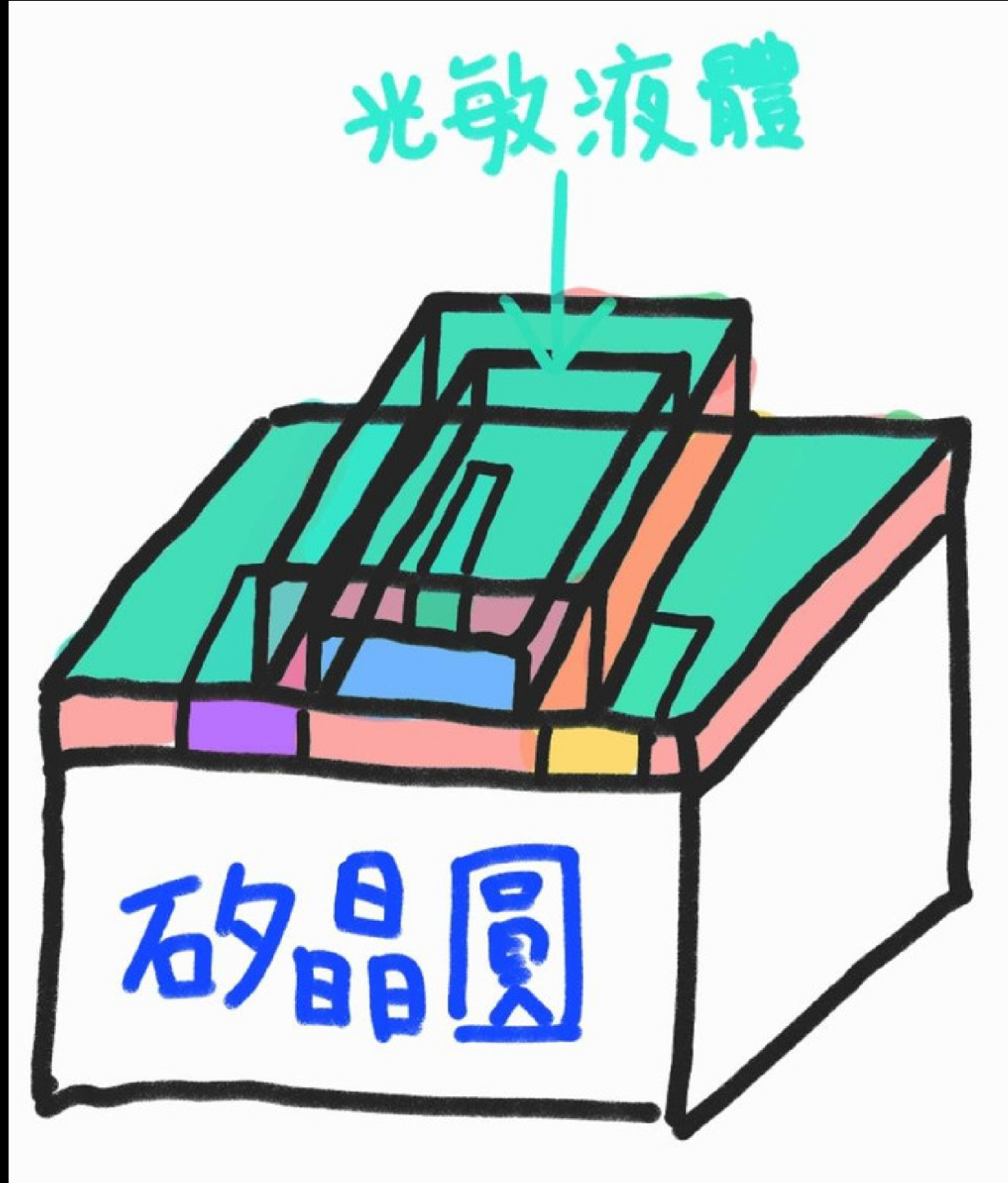


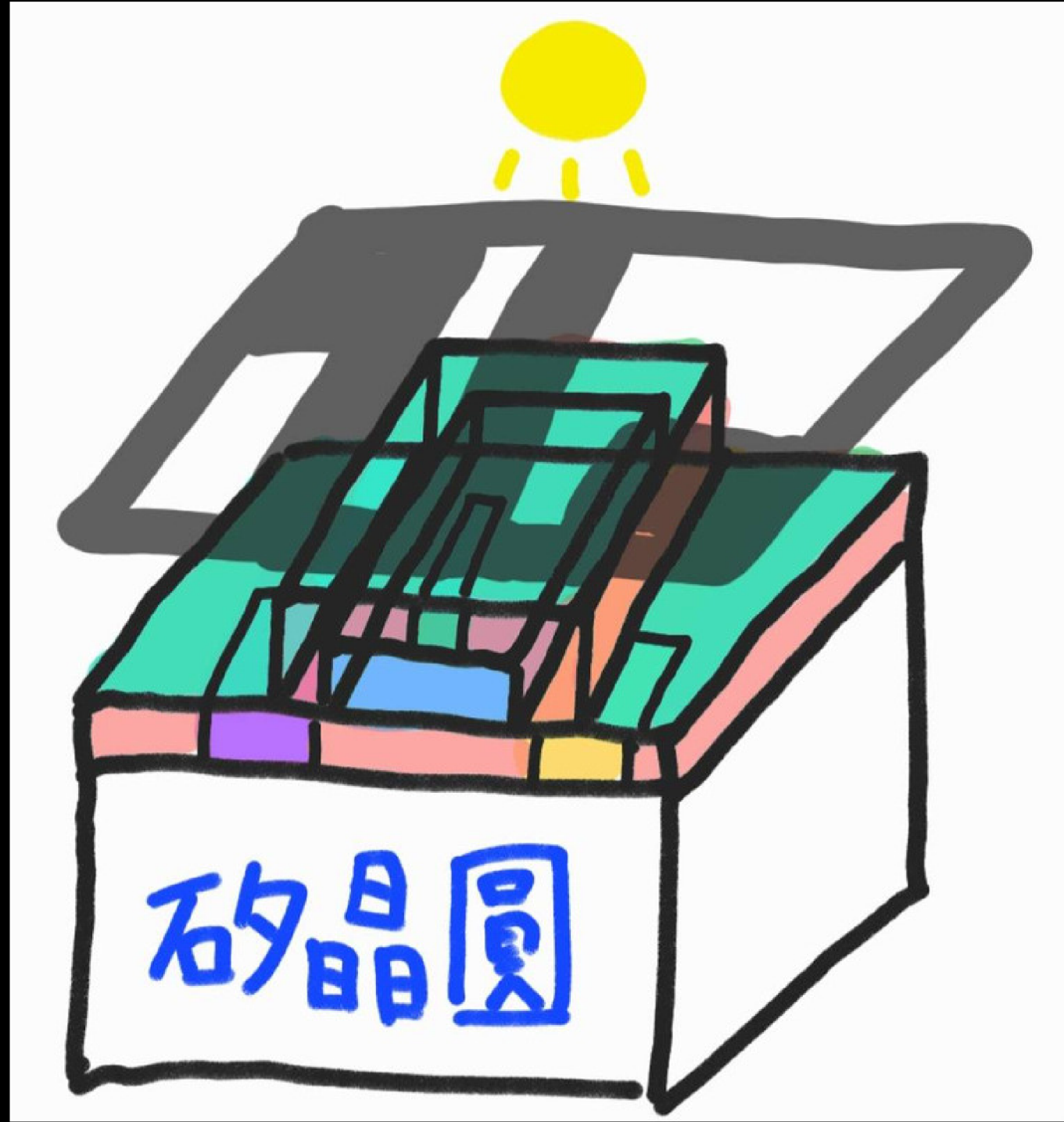






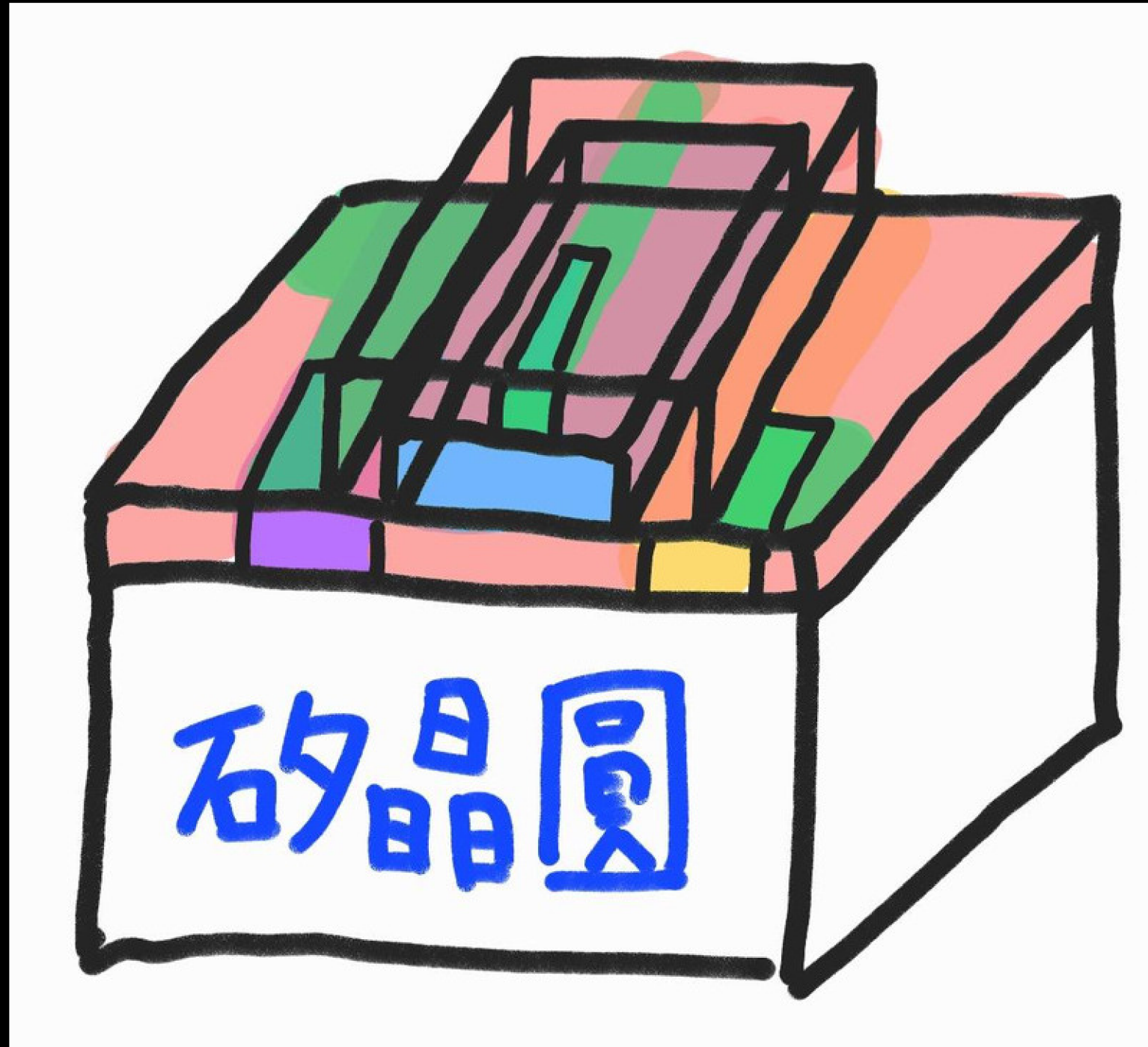




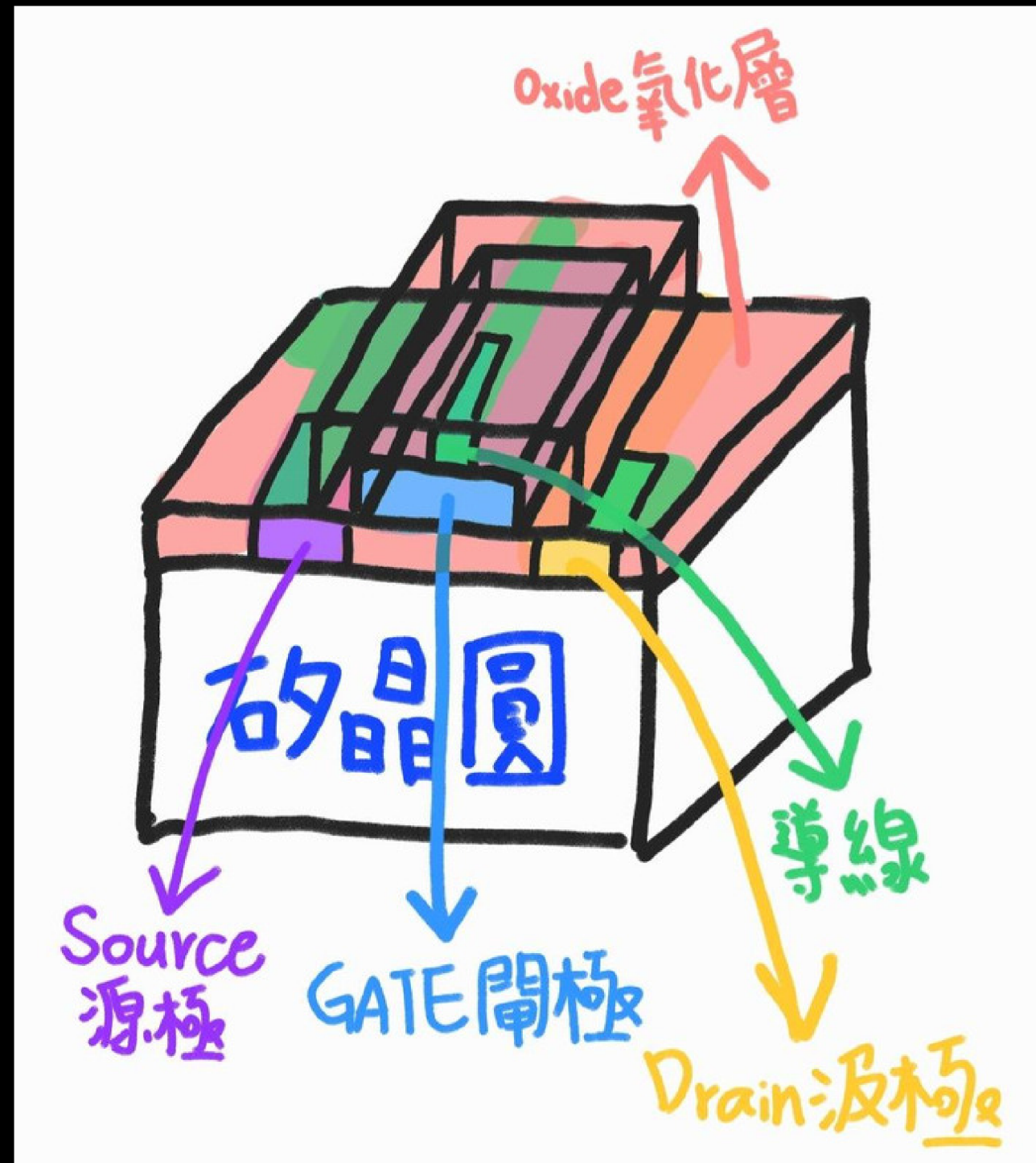








S







結論

THANK YOU!

謝謝大家

