

Registration No:

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Total Number of Pages: 02

B.Tech  
BSCP1207

**3<sup>rd</sup> Semester Back Examination 2017-18**  
**Physics of Semiconductor Devices**  
**BRANCH : AEIE, BIOTECH, CSE,**  
**ECE, EEE, EIE, ELECTRICAL, ETC, IEE, IT**  
**Time : 3 Hours**  
**Max Marks : 70**  
**Q.Code : B878**

**Answer question No.1 which is compulsory and any five from the rest.**  
**The figures in the right hand margin indicate marks.**

- Q1 Answer the following questions: (2×10)**
- a) How is density of states related to energy in 3-dimensional metal?
  - b) What is the difference between direct band gap semiconductor and indirect band gap semiconductor?
  - c) Give examples of two materials for each case:  
(a) indirect band gap semiconductor and  
(b) direct band gap semiconductor.
  - d) What are the ways to make Ohmic contacts?
  - e) Define common-emitter current gain and common-base current gain.
  - f) Explain effective Richardson constant.
  - g) Why is Schottky junction diode preferred over pn junction diode for high-frequency device application?
  - h) Define Flat-Band voltage and Threshold voltage for MOS capacitor.
  - i) What do you mean by compensated semiconductors and compound semiconductor?
  - j) How is reverse saturation current of a pn junction diode related to temperature?
- Q2 a) Show that in long pn junction diode, minority carrier concentration exponentially decreases with distance from edge of depletion region if low injection rate is assumed. (5)**
- b) Derive current-voltage relationship for ideal pn junction diode. (5)**
- Q3 a) Derive ambipolar transport equation. (5)**
- b) Show that, at low injection rate, ambipolar transport equation could be written by using minority carrier parameters. (5)**
- Q4 a) Explain Schottky effect. Show that actual Schottky barrier height proportionately related to position of maximum barrier height due to Schottky effect. (5)**
- b) Show that the Schottky barrier lowering is around 0.03 V and the position of maximum barrier height is around 2 nm away from junction if it is assumed that  $E = 6.8 \times 10^4$  V/cm, inside the semiconductor. (5)**
- Q5 a) Explain thermoionic emission theory proposed by Bethe. (3)**
- b) Derive formula for current density due to flow of electron from n-type semiconductor to metal in a Schottky junction. (7)**

- Q6** a) Derive formula for concentration of electron in conduction band for an intrinsic semiconductor at temperature T. (5)
- b) Show that for intrinsic semiconductor, Fermi level lies around middle of band gap at room temperature. (5)
- Q7** a) Show that conductivity of an intrinsic semiconductor exponentially decreases with band gap at constant temperature. (5)
- b) Explain the mechanisms mainly responsible for pn junction breakdown. (5)
- Q8** a) Explain about the formation of accumulation, depletion and inversion layer at Silicon Oxide/n-type Silicon interface with diagram. (5)
- b) Draw the energy band diagram of metal – oxide- semiconductor (p-type) structure before contact and after contact at thermal equilibrium. (5)