

A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide, consisting of a network of light blue lines and circles that resemble a printed circuit board (PCB) layout. The lines are of varying thickness and connect to small circular nodes, creating a complex, branching pattern that extends from the top to the bottom of the left edge.

BASIC OF SEMICONDUCTORS.

HISTORY OF DISCOVERY

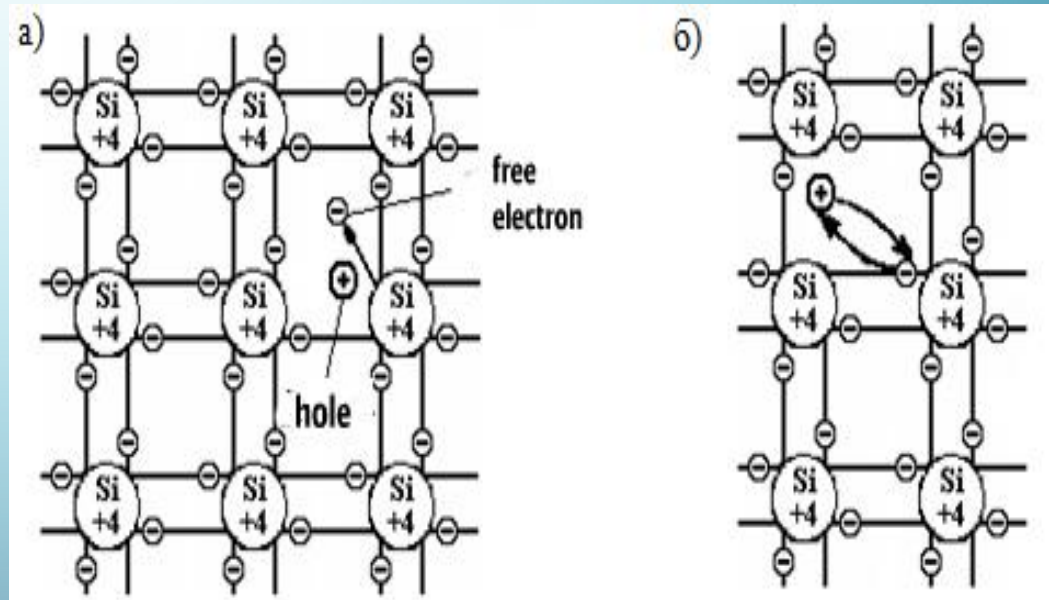
- Semiconductor was opened by three American scientists John Barden, Walter Brattain and William Shockley. And all of them received the Nobel Prize in 1956.



DIFFERENT TYPES OF SEMICONDUCTORS

- Intrinsic semiconductor

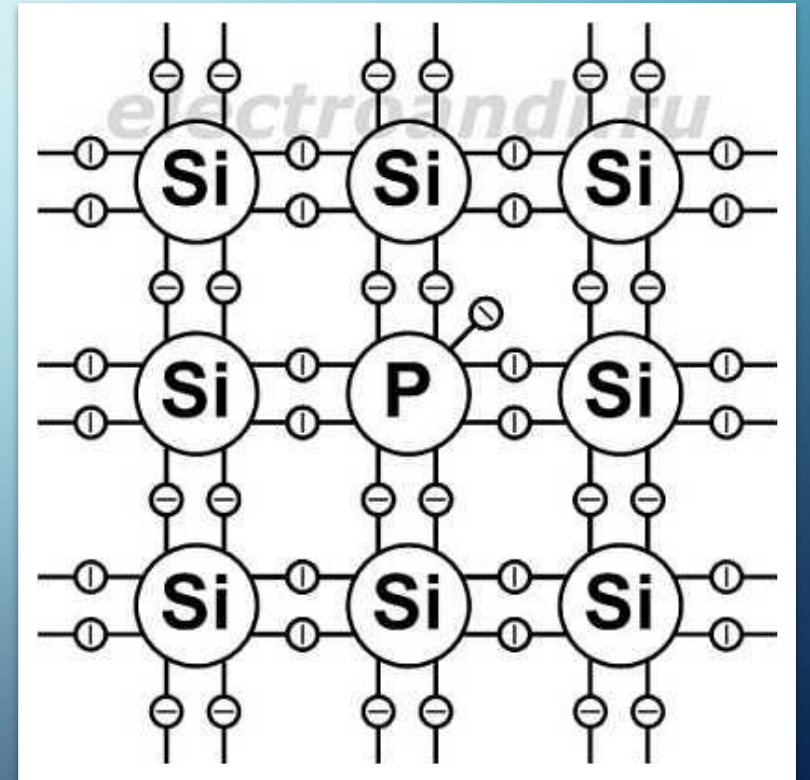
This is a pure form of semiconductor crystal.



• Extrinsic semiconductor

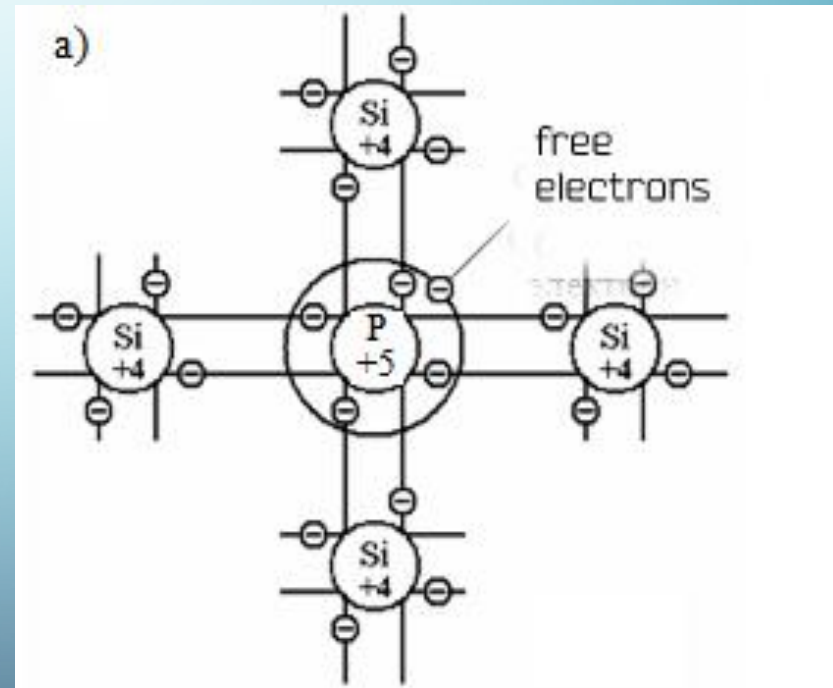
When the properties of intrinsic semiconducting materials are altered by adding impurities to it, it becomes an extrinsic semiconducting material. Besides, extrinsic semiconductors classified into

- N-type
- P-type



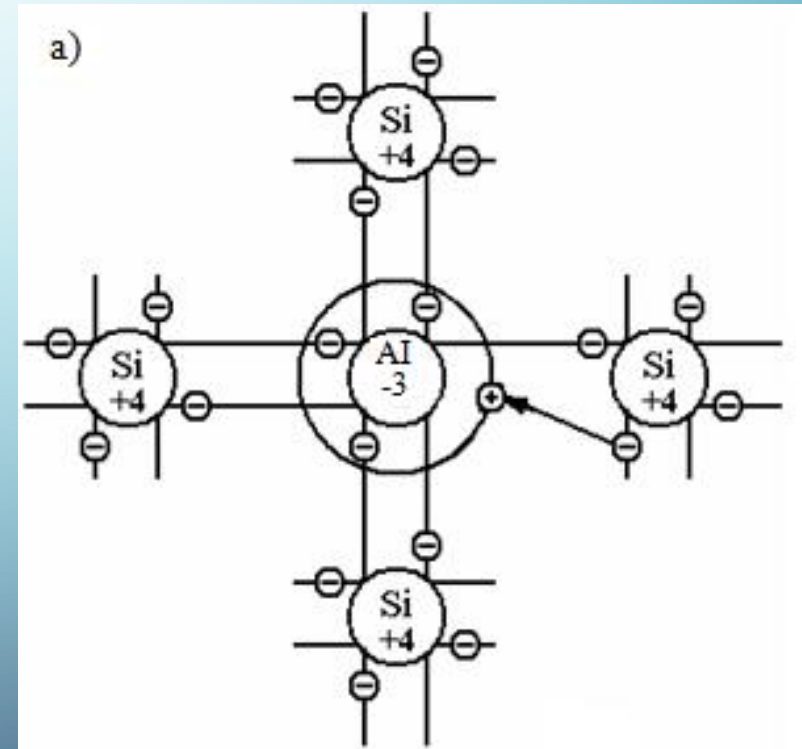
○ N-type

N-type semiconductors are produced when a pentavalent impurity such as antimony or phosphorus is added to a pure semiconducting material like silicon or germanium.



○ P-type

P-type semiconductors are produced when a trivalent impurity such as aluminum or indium is added to a pure semiconducting material like silicon.



APPLICATIONS OF THE SEMICONDUCTORS

- basic electronic components
- for electric rail roads
- for radar and satellite communication
- integrated solar cells

