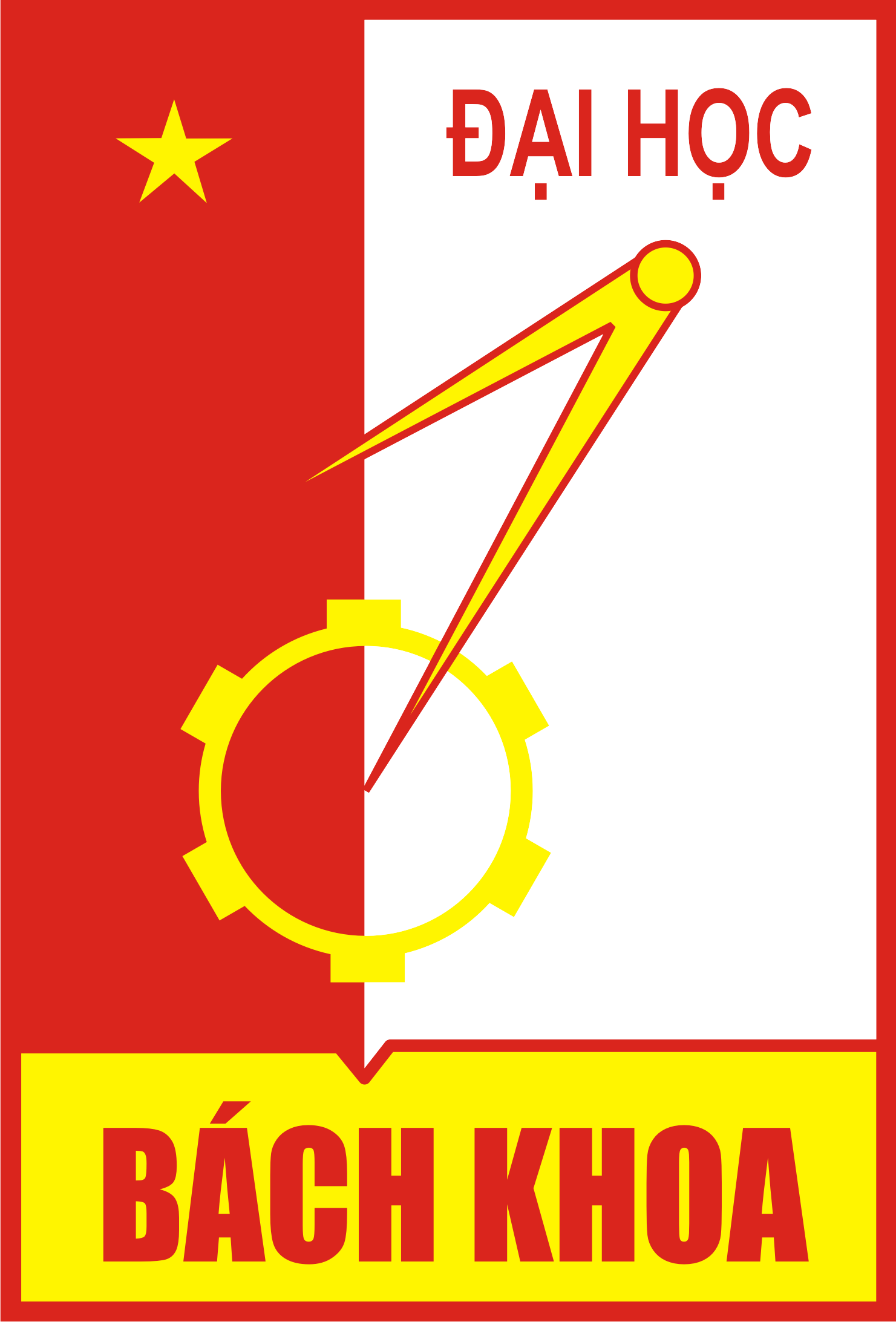
Hanoi University of Science and Technology  
School of Information and Communication Technology



**Mini-project Report**

**Subject: Object-Oriented Language and Theory (Java)**

***Topic: Semiconductor Visualization***

**Instructor: Nguyen Thi Thu Trang**

**Group 13**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Name** | **Student ID.** |
| **Trịnh Thu Hải** | **20184255** |
| **Nguyễn Thị Minh Châu** | **20184238** |

*Hanoi, 6/2020*

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# 1. Mini-project Description

## 1.1 Topic

An application to (visually) demonstrate how semiconductors work, using object-oriented programming methodology.

## 1.2 Detailed requirement

In order to explain how semiconductors conduct or insulate electricity under different conditions, the app must allow users to observe visually the flow of charge carriers (electrons & holes), inside a semiconductor crystal.

The electric flow might change in velocity (the average speed of charge carriers), or volume (the number of charge carriers flowing), under the effects of the following factors:

### Doping

A pure semiconductor has no free electron and no mobile holes (all electrons are bounded inside a valence bond), so in normal conditions, virtually no flow is detected

A semiconductor doped with P-typed atoms has 1 free electron for each P-type atom, these free electrons can flow with external voltage

A semiconductor doped with N-typed atoms has 1 mobile hole (an absent electron) for each N-type atom, these mobile holes can flow with external voltage

Dope level: semiconductors of type P and N can be doped in different levels. Higher dope level indicates more impure atoms in the material.

### Temperature

Increasing temperature can give energy to the bounded electrons in the semiconductor, thus, turning them into free electrons and create mobile holes in the position of the valence bonds where the bounded electrons used to be. This reaction increases the volume of the flow.

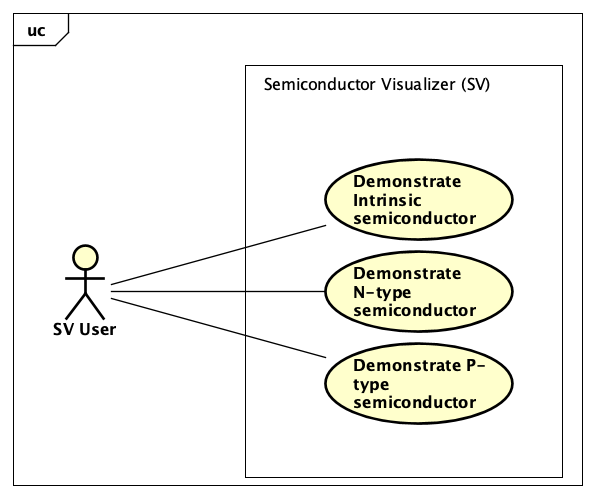
Decreasing temperature, in reverse, can decrease the volume of the flow

Temperature also affects movement of the free electrons. The higher the temperature, the more chaotically the electrons move.

### External voltage

As external voltage increases, the velocity of the flow increases and vice versa.

## 1.3 Use-case diagram



***Figure 1:*** *Use-case diagram of the application*

The program has 3 use-cases:

* Demonstrate the working principles of intrinsic semiconductor
* Demonstrate the working principles of P-type semiconductor
* Demonstrate the working principles of N-type semiconductor

In each use-case, users can

* vary conditions for visualizing the material in different situations. For example: external voltage and temperature applied on the material.
* change doping level (ie. lightly doped or heavily doped),
* start and stop the simulation

# 2. Design Ideas

## 2.1 Basic ideas

The application is built to visualize the basic operations of 3 types of semiconductors:

* Intrinsic type: purely consists of Silicon atoms
* P-type: consists of Silicon and Phosphorus atoms
* N-type: consists of Silicon and Aluminum atoms

Each type of the semiconductor will be constructed in the form of a 5x6 crystal, compositing of atoms of either Silicon, Phosphorus, or Aluminum.

The atom of each element is an aggregation of one nuclei at the center and these following components, called charge:

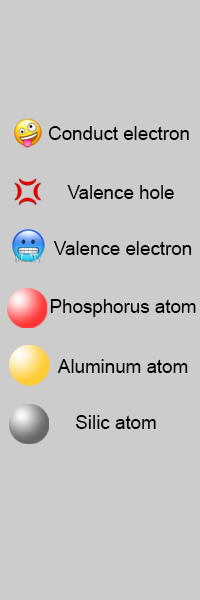
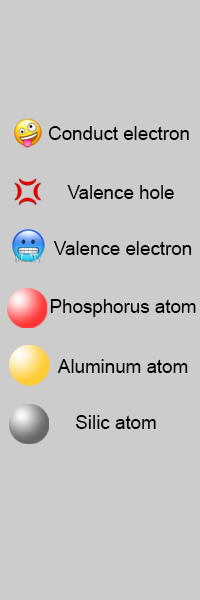
* conduct electron: electron in conduction band (can flow freely)
* valence electron: electron in valence band (cannot flow freely, but can switch position with hole under some conditions)
* valence hole: a gap in valence band (cannot flow freely, but can switch position with valence electron under some conditions)

Number of each type of charge in each type of element is shown in the table below:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Atom of element | #. Hole | #. Valence electron | #. Conduct electron |
| Silicon | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Phosphorus | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| Aluminum | 1 | 3 | 0 |

***Table 1:*** *Number of types of charge in each atom of different elements.*

The representation of holes, valence electrons, conduct electrons and different nuclei (due to various types of elements) are chosen differently for easily identifying the components of each atom being shown on the visualizer.



***Figure 2:*** *Representation of different components of atom in different elements*

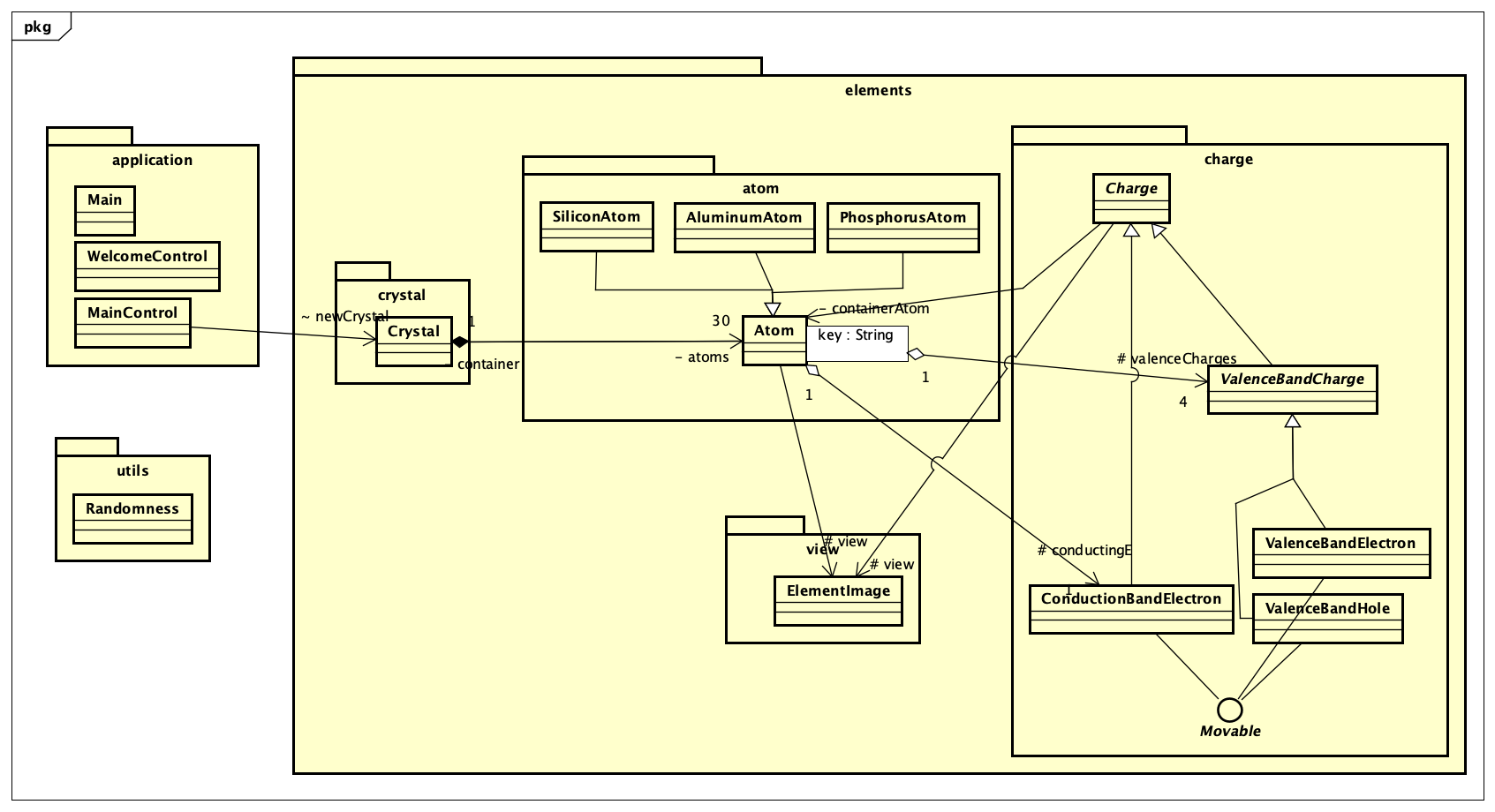
Users must choose a type of semiconductor before getting into the application. The program will automatically choose dope type of Light. However, these parameters can be changed while using the app.

The visualization will start after receiving a start request from the user. At this moment, users can vary applied temperature and external voltage onto the crystal to see the change in movement of particles inside the semiconductor in different situations. Users can also set the temperature and external voltage condition before starting the simulation.

After having observed the working principle of the semiconductor, users can choose to stop the visualization or exit the program.

Users can also see the instruction and information of the application when using the program.

## 2.2 General class diagram



***Figure 3:*** *General diagram of the application*

The application consists of 3 main packages

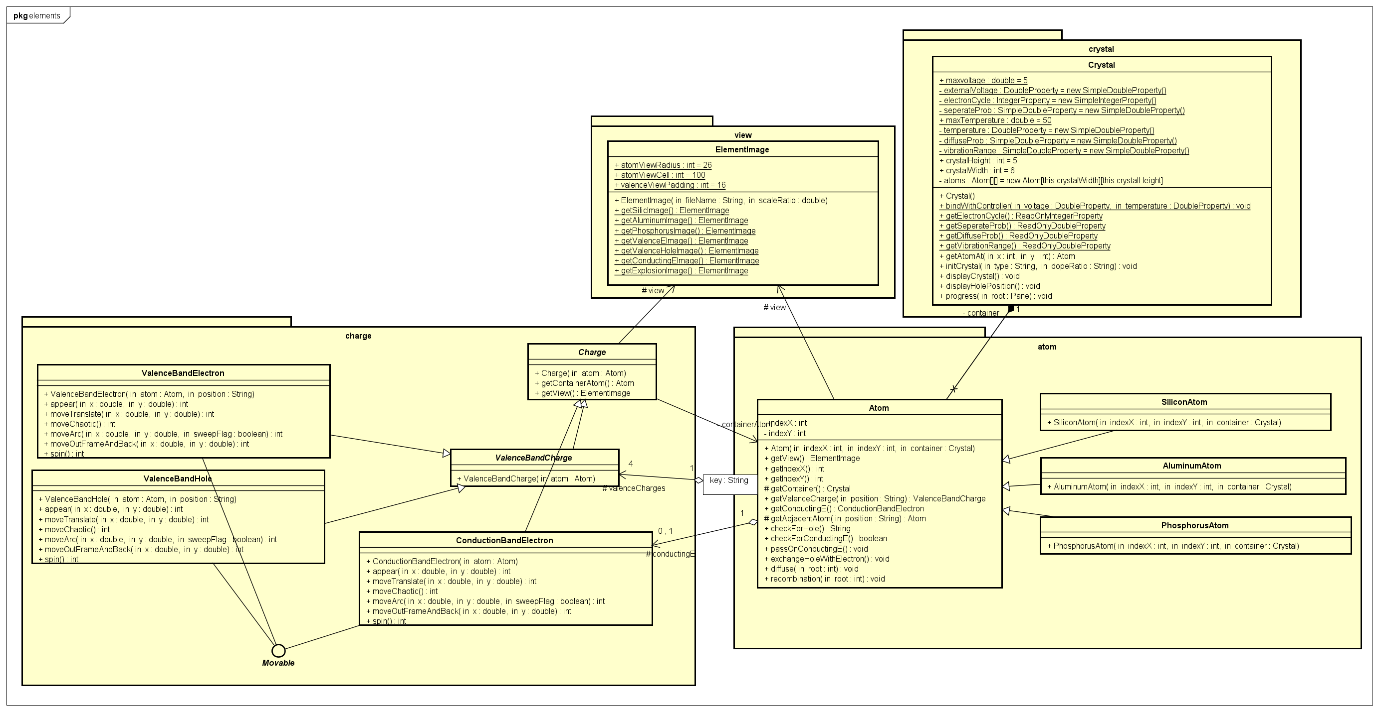
**elements:** contains 4 sub-packages: crystal, atom, charge, view. This module implements the state and behavior of the semiconductor.

**utils:**contains randomizing methods for initializing the doping position in the semiconductor crystal.

**application:** contains GUI classes

## 2.3 Detailed class Diagram

#### 2.3.1 Package: elements



***Figure 4:*** *Class diagram of package elements*

**Package: elements:**

The main design idea is based on the hierarchy: Crystal contains many atoms, each of which in turn contains many charges. Atoms & charges also have a graphical representation.

Hence, the package consists of 4 sub-packages: crystal, atom & charge – for 3 elements of the hierarchy, and lastly, the view package, which handles the graphical representation of the above elements.

***elements.crystal:*** consists of 1 class

**Crystal**

• Attributes:

Static final attributes to represent the limits of the external conditions:

* maxVoltage: the maximum applied voltage
* maxVoltage: the maximum applied temperature

Static attributes to represent the applied conditions:

* externalVoltage: the applied external voltage
* temperature: the applied temperature
* seperateProb: the probability for a recombination to not happen (function of externalVoltage)
* electronCycle: the time it takes an electron to move from atom to atom (function of externalVoltage)
* diffuseProb: the probability for a diffusion to happen (function of temperature)
* vibrationRange: how much force the temperature is causing the charge to move chaotically (function of temperature)

Crystal dimensions:

* crystalHeight: height of the crystal. Initial value: 5
* crystalWidth: width of the crystal. Initial value: 6

• Main Methods:

* getAtomAt(int x, int y): return atom at position (x,y)
* initCrystal(String type, String dopeRatio): initialize a crystal of type type and dope level dopeRatio (the result is stochastic).
* progress(Pane root): the crystal progresses one time unit into the future, displaying the all of its components’ complex behaviors in root Pane (ie. atoms exchange charges, or charges change position, etc)

Crystal and Atom have Composition relationship: if a crystal is destroyed, all atoms inside the crystal will also be destroyed.

***elements.atoms***: Consists of 4 class:

**Atom:** Parent class for 3 child class: **AluminumAtom, PhosphorusAtom** and **SiliconAtom**

• Attributes:

* indexX: horizontal position of atom in the crystal
* indexY: vertical position of atom in the crystal

# valenceCharges: hashMap of its 4 valence charges (key is position - “up”/ “down”/ “right”/ “left”). Each valence charge is either a valence electron or valence hole

# conductingE: can contain a conducting e, otherwise could be null

# view: attribute of class ElementImage, represents graphical view of atom on GUI

# container: attribute of class Crystal, indicate the crystal that the atom is in

• Constructors:

* Atom(int indexX, int indexY, Crystal container): set up an atom at row indexX, column indexY, belonging to crystal container, with no charges.

• Methods:

* getView(): return image representation of the atom
* getIndexX(): return horizontal position (row) of the atom
* getIndexY(): return vertical position (column) of the atom

# getContainer(): return the Crystal container that the atom is in.

* getValenceCharge(String position): return valence charge of the atom at specified position
* getConductingE(): return conducting electron of the atom (if exist)

# getAdjacentAtom(String position): return nearby atom at specified position

* checkForHole(): return a string representing the position of hole in the atom. If there is not anyhole, return “none”
* checkForConductingE(): return true if there is a conducting electron in the atom
* passOnConductingE(): pass conducting electron to nearby atom
* exchangeHoleWithElectron(): exchange hole with electron if reaching conditions
* diffuse(): change a valence electron into hole and conducting electron
* recombination(): combine conducting electron and hole into valence electron.

**AluminumAtom**

• Constructors:

* Atom(int indexX, int indexY, Crystal container): reuses **Atom** constructor, but add 3 valence electrons & 1 hole

**PhosphorusAtom**

• Constructors:

* Atom(int indexX, int indexY, Crystal container): reuses **Atom** constructor, but add 4 valence electrons & 1 conducting electron

**SiliconAtom**

• Constructors:

* Atom(int indexX, int indexY, Crystal container): reuses **Atom** constructor, but add 4 valence electrons

***elements.charge:*** consists of 5 classes:

The main design idea is as following:

There are three types of charges: conducting electron, valence electron & valence hole, which share some behaviors (e.g. belonging to an Atom and having a elementImage representation), so a parent class **Charge** will allow them to inherit the same methods relating to those common behaviors.

Valence electron & valence hole share common behaviors that conducting electrons do not have (for example: contributing to a valence bond, and moving in a restricted manner, etc.). On the contrary, conducting electron can move freely while the above cannot. Therefore, we create a parent **ValenceBandCharge** for valence electron & valence hole.

**Charge:** parent class of 2 child classes: **ConductionBandElectron** and **ValenceBandCharge**

• Attributes:

+ containerAtom: attribute of class Atom, shows which atom the charge belongs to

+ view: attribute of class ElementImage, shows graphical view of the charge on GUI

**ValenceBandCharge:** parent of 2 child classes: **ValenceBandElectron** and **ValenceBandHole**

**ConductionBandCharge**, **ConductionBandElectron** and **ConductionBandHole** inherits ***interface Movable***, with the following methods implemented in different ways:

* + appear(): appear on the visualizing pane
  + moveTranslate(): moving translational on visualizing pane
  + moveChaotic(): vibrate
  + moveArc(): moving in an arc
  + moveOutOfFrameAndBack(): when the particle reaches the right end of the crystal, it will continue moving and return to the left end.
  + spin(): spin

Charge aggregates Atoms, since charge is part of an atom but atoms can exchange charges.

***elements.view:*** consists of 1 class

**ElementImage**

• Attribute:

 Attributes:

     +    atomViewRadius: setting the radius of the central nuclei. Initial value: 26

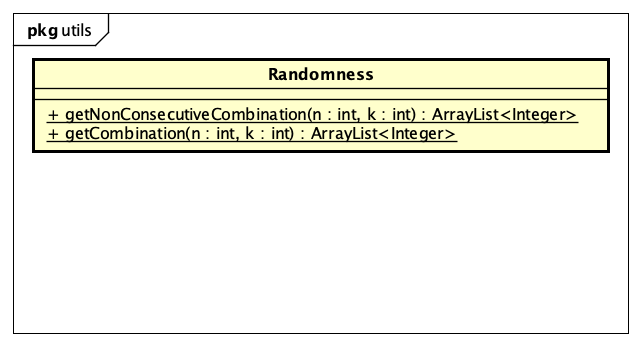
     +    atomViewCell: setting the distance between 2 center point of 2 adjacent atoms. Initial value: 100

     +    valenceViewPadding: setting the gap between the central nuclei and the valance band elements. Initial value: 16

• Methods:

* ElementImage(String fileName, double scaleRatio): load image of element and scale it with ratio scaleRatio
* get() methods: return image of element.

#### 2.3.2 Package: utils



***Figure 5:*** *Class diagram of package utils*

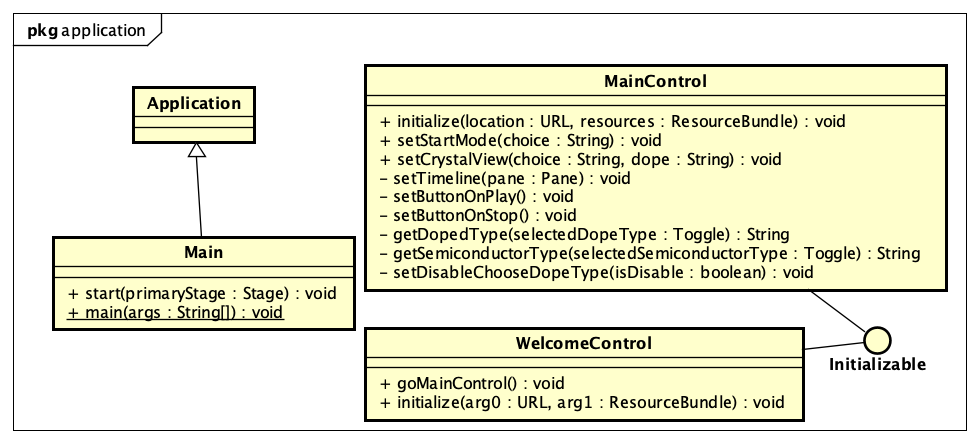
**Package: utils:** consists of 1 class

**Randomness:** additional methods for initializing the crystal

• Methods:

* getNonConsecutiveCombination(): get a random combination of non-consecutive k integers in the range [0, n-1], used in class **Crystal** to initialize doping position
* getCombination(): get a random combination of k integers in the range [0, n-1]

#### 2.3.4 Package: application



***Figure 6:*** *Class diagram of package application*

**Package: application:**  consists of 3 classes:

**Main:** derived from abstract class Application, override start() method, use for starting application.

**WelcomeControl:** inherits interface Initializable, overrides initialize() method for setting up components on welcome screen. WelcomeControl class has one method

* goMainControl(): for getting to the main window of the application after users have chosen visualize mode.

**MainControl:** inherits interface Initializable, overrides initialize() method for setting up components on main GUI. MainControl class has some other methods for helping getting/setting components of the GUI

* setStartMode(String choice): for setting start mode of the application, based on the choice of user at the welcome screen.
* setCrystalView(String choice, String dope) for setting initial simulation of semiconductor crystal on the main pane, take 2 parameters: choice for type of the material (P, N, instrinse) and dope (light and heavy dope level).
* setTimeline(Pane pane): for setting up timeline for animation of elements’ inside the crystal on the main pane in different situations.
* setButtonOnPlay(): for reset buttons when users perform operations on buttons when the visualization is being conducted.
* setButtonOnStop(): for reset buttons when users perform operations on buttons when the visualization is not being conducted.
* getDopedType(Toggle selectedDopeType): get selected dope level (from ToogleGroup) for setting up the crystal. This method is used for the situation when users change simulation mode after getting to the application.
* getDopedType(Toggle selectedDopeType): get selected dope level (from ToogleGroup) for setting up the crystal. This method is used for the situation when users change simulation mode after getting to the application.

# 3. Assignment of members

## 3.1 General assignment

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | Assignment |
| Trịnh Thu Hải | Design ideas  Design class diagram & use-case diagram  Implement backend codes  Test backend  Suggest modifications to frontend  Integrate frontend and backend code |
| Nguyễn Thị Minh Châu | Design ideas  Design class diagram & use-case diagram  Implement frontend codes & design GUI  Test frontend and GUI  Suggest modifications to backend  Final test  Write documents, preparing video & presentation slides. |

## 3.2 Detailed assignment

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | Assignment |
| Trịnh Thu Hải | Package: elements.atom  • Class   * Atom * AluminumAtom * PhosphorusAtom * SiliconAtom   Package: elements.charge  • Class   * Charge * ConductionBandElectron (all methods not inherited from Movable) * ValanceBandCharge * ValenceBandElectron (all methods not inherited from Movable) * ValenceBandHole (all methods not inherited from Movable)   Package: elements.crystal  • Class   * Crystal   Package: elements.view  • Class   * ElementImage   Package: environment  • Class   * Environment   Package: utils  • Class   * Randomness |
| Nguyễn Thị Minh Châu | Package: images  Package: application  • Class:   * Main * MainControl * WelcomeControl   • UI Design   * AboutWindow * HowToUseWindow * MainWindow\_1 * WelcomeWindow   Package: elements.charge  • Interface: Movable   * appear(); * moveArc(); * moveChaotic(); * moveTranslate(); * spin();   • Class:   * ConductionBandElectron (the inherited methods from Movable) * ValenceBandElectron (the inherited methods from Movable) * ValenceBandHole (the inherited methods from Movable) |
|  | \*\* no specifications means implementing all methods in class |