國立交通大學97學年度碩士班考試入學試題

科目:平面顯示技術相關概論(8121)

考試日期:97年3月9日第3節

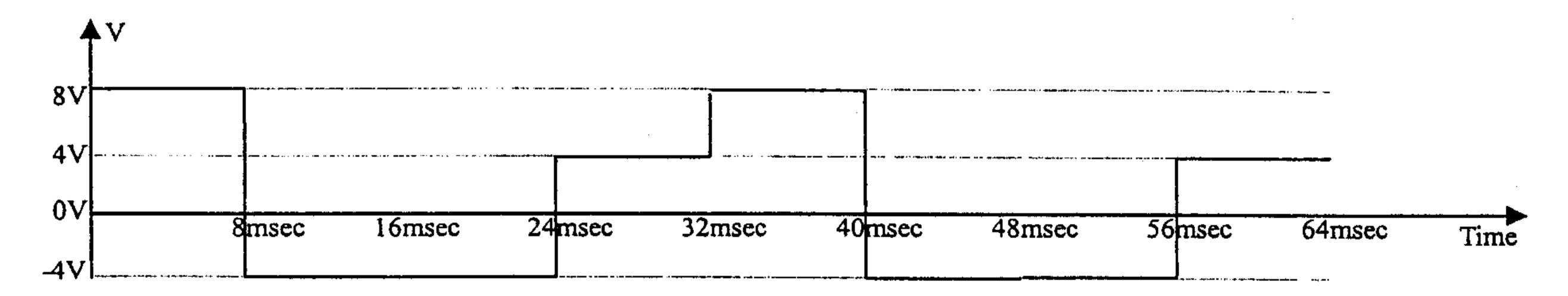
系所班別:平面顯示技術碩士學位學程

第 1 頁,共 2 頁

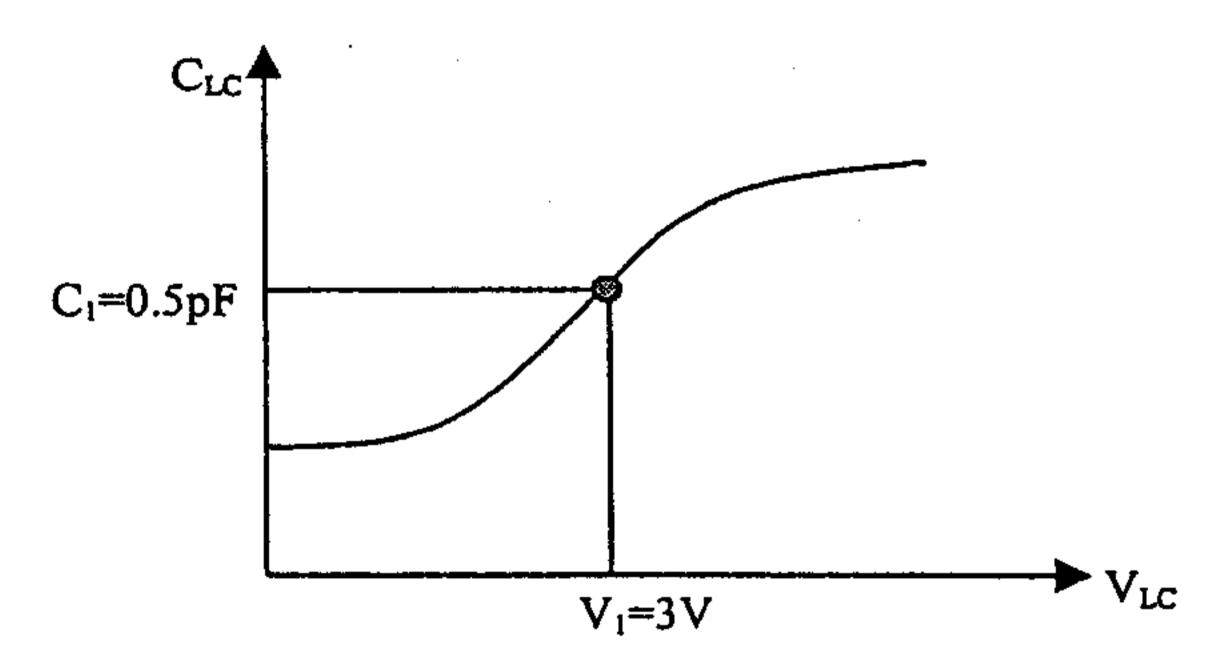
【可使用計算機】*作答前請先核對試題、答案卷(試卷)與准考證之所組別與考科是否相符!!

請從以下題目選擇五題作答,每題二十分。作答超過五題者,以最低分五題計算。

- 1. For the voltage waveform shown below with a period of 32 msec:
 - (a) What is its average value (DC content of waveform)?
 - (b) What is its RMS (root mean square) average?



- 2. For the liquid crystal with capacitance (C_{LC}) voltage (V_{LC}) characteristic shown below, when V_{LC} is 3 V.
 - (a) What is the potential energy stored in the capacitance?
 - (b) How many charges are stored on C_{LC}?



- 3. (a) Explain the differences of chemical structural requirements in liquid crystals (LCs) for the applications of twisting nematic (TN) and vertical alignment (VA) liquid crystal displays (LCDs), and how to reduce the birefringence (△n) values by adjusting their chemical structures?
 - (b) If air bubbles exist inside the panels, what will happen to the images in TN and VA modes of LCDs with cross-polarizers, respectively?
 - (c) If LCD panels run out of electricity (in the off state), what will be the images in TN and VA modes of LCDs with cross-polarizers, respectively?
- 4. (a) A semi-conducting material possessing an energy bandgap of 2 eV was made into a light-emitting diode (LED) device. What will be the emission wavelength of this LED device? (Hint: C= 3 x 10⁸ m/s and Planck's constant is 4.13 x 10⁻¹⁵ eV-s)?
 - (b) Why red LED materials are cheaper and easier to make than green and blue ones?
 - (c) How to increase the conductivity in semi-conducting organic (hydrocarbon-related) materials by tuning their chemical structures without doping?

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第 2 頁, 共 2 頁

【可使用計算機】*作答前請先核對試題、答案卷(試卷)與准考證之所組別與考科是否相符!!

- 5. Describe the basic principle of analytical methods to determine the crystallinity of Si.
- 6. (a) Draw a schematic diagram to show the major parts of a scanning electron microscope (SEM) instrument and describe their functions.
 - (b) Describe the mechanisms for image formation in SEM.
- 7. 在平面液晶顯示器中由薄膜電晶體(TFT)作爲驅動元件,請說明在薄膜電晶體陣列電路基板製程中,需使用幾種成膜方式? 其成膜方式所使用的製程設備有何不同?
- 8. Please explain the root causes of the motion picture blurring edge in LCDs and describe the methods to improve the motion image quality of LCDs.
- 9. 最近新聞報導,美國海軍研發多時的電磁軌道砲,近期有重大進展。這種不需火藥只需電力的砲彈,破壞力遠超過傳統5吋砲,可以「子彈價格」摧毀450公里外的精準目標,成爲美軍下一代戰艦的新武器。其實電磁武器早在幾十年前就有人提出了理論或試驗,其基本原理相當簡單。自1831年英國科學法拉第(Michael Faraday)發現電磁感應現象開始,就有電磁武器的研發。電磁武器大致可分爲兩大類:線圈砲(Coil Gun)與軌道砲(Rail Gun);請參考下列敘述,分別描繪出此兩大類電磁武器之運作原理(須包含電流方向,電磁場感應之磁場方向,以及其推進方向.
 - (a) 線圈砲(Coil Gun):是最早研發的電磁武器,在廿世紀初已經有能夠發射十公斤重彈頭的線圈砲問世。線圈砲的原理與磁浮列車推進原理相近,砲管上有著許多同軸線圈。當砲管上第一個線圈通過強大電流產生磁場時,砲彈上(或是砲彈彈射台上)的線圈會感應生成電流,此電流與磁場交互作用產生推力推動砲彈。此時依次改向砲管上第二、第三個線圈供電,就能將砲彈加速。線圈砲的彈頭可以不用直接接觸砲管,摩擦力較小,也能夠發射較重的彈頭。但是需要向不同線圈分別通供電,使得供電系統較複雜。
 - (b) 軌道炮(Rail Gun):也稱爲線性槍、線性炮(Linear Cannon),其結構較線圈炮簡單。置於兩個軌道間的炮彈(或是炮彈彈射台)屬於可導電物質,在通過強大電流時,軌道與炮彈上的電流會產生垂直軌道面的磁場,磁場與炮彈上的電流在「右手法則」下會產生推力將炮彈推向砲口。
- 10. 請簡單且明確的解釋下列問題:
 - ·(a) 何謂平面波(plane wave)以及入射面(Incident plane)的定義?
 - (b) 何謂 TEM, TE and TM wave?
 - (c) 在金屬導體中 [肌膚深度(skin depth)] 的意義爲何?