

## 半导体物理习题解答

1-1. (P<sub>32</sub>) 设晶格常数为  $a$  的一维晶格, 导带极小值附近能量  $E_c(k)$  和价带极大值附近能量  $E_v(k)$  分别为:

$$E_c(k) = \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{3m_0} + \frac{\hbar^2 (k - k_1)^2}{m_0} \text{ 和 } E_v(k) = \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{6m_0} - \frac{3\hbar^2 k^2}{m_0};$$

$m_0$  为电子惯性质量,  $k_1 = 1/2a$ ;  $a = 0.314\text{nm}$ 。试求:

- ①禁带宽度;
- ②导带底电子有效质量;
- ③价带顶电子有效质量;
- ④价带顶电子跃迁到导带底时准动量的变化。

**【解】** ①禁带宽度  $E_g$

根据  $\frac{dE_c(k)}{dk} = \frac{2\hbar^2 k}{3m_0} + \frac{2\hbar^2 (k - k_1)}{m_0} = 0$ ; 可求出对应导带能量极小值  $E_{\min}$  的  $k$  值:

$$k_{\min} = \frac{3}{4} k_1,$$

由题中  $E_c$  式可得:  $E_{\min} = E_c(k) |_{k=k_{\min}} = \frac{\hbar^2}{4m_0} k_1^2$ ;

由题中  $E_v$  式可看出, 对应价带能量极大值  $E_{\max}$  的  $k$  值为:  $k_{\max} = 0$ ;

$$\text{并且 } E_{\min} = E_v(k) |_{k=k_{\max}} = \frac{\hbar^2 k_1^2}{6m_0}; \therefore E_g = E_{\min} - E_{\max} = \frac{\hbar^2 k_1^2}{12m_0} = \frac{\hbar^2}{48m_0 a^2}$$

$$= \frac{(6.62 \times 10^{-27})^2}{48 \times 9.1 \times 10^{-28} \times (3.14 \times 10^{-8})^2 \times 1.6 \times 10^{-11}} = 0.64\text{eV}$$

②导带底电子有效质量  $m_n$

$$\frac{d^2 E_c}{dk^2} = \frac{2\hbar^2}{3m_0} + \frac{2\hbar^2}{m_0} = \frac{8\hbar^2}{3m_0}; \therefore m_n = \hbar^2 / \frac{d^2 E_c}{dk^2} = \frac{3}{8} m_0$$

③价带顶电子有效质量  $m'$

$$\frac{d^2 E_v}{dk^2} = -\frac{6\hbar^2}{m_0}, \therefore m'_n = \hbar^2 / \frac{d^2 E_v}{dk^2} = -\frac{1}{6} m_0$$

④准动量的改变量

$$\hbar \Delta k = \hbar (k_{\min} - k_{\max}) = \frac{3}{4} \hbar k_1 = \frac{3\hbar}{8a} \quad [\text{毕}]$$

1-2. (P<sub>33</sub>) 晶格常数为  $0.25\text{nm}$  的一维晶格, 当外加  $10^2\text{V/m}$ ,  $10^7\text{V/m}$  的电场时, 试分别计算电子自能带底运动到能带顶所需的时间。

**【解】** 设电场强度为  $E$ ,  $\therefore F = \hbar \frac{dk}{dt} = qE$  (取绝对值)  $\therefore dt = \frac{\hbar}{qE} dk$

$$\therefore t = \int_0^t dt = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2a}} \frac{\hbar}{qE} dk = \frac{\hbar}{qE} \frac{1}{2a} \quad \text{代入数据得:}$$

$$t = \frac{6.62 \times 10^{-34}}{2 \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \times 2.5 \times 10^{-10} \times E} = \frac{8.3 \times 10^{-6}}{E} \quad (\text{s})$$

当  $E = 10^2 \text{ V/m}$  时,  $t = 8.3 \times 10^{-8} \text{ (s)}$ ;  $E = 10^7 \text{ V/m}$  时,  $t = 8.3 \times 10^{-13} \text{ (s)}$ 。 [毕]

3-7. (P<sub>81</sub>) ①在室温下, 锗的有效状态密度  $N_c = 1.05 \times 10^{19} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ ,  $N_v = 5.7 \times 10^{18} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ , 试求锗的载流子有效质量  $m_n^*$  和  $m_p^*$ 。计算 77k 时的  $N_c$  和  $N_v$ 。已知 300k 时,  $E_g = 0.67 \text{ eV}$ 。77k 时  $E_g = 0.76 \text{ eV}$ 。求这两个温度时锗的本征载流子浓度。②77k, 锗的电子浓度为  $10^{17} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ , 假定浓度为零, 而  $E_c - E_D = 0.01 \text{ eV}$ , 求锗中施主浓度  $N_D$  为多少?

[解] ①室温下,  $T = 300 \text{ K}$  ( $27^\circ \text{C}$ ),  $k_0 = 1.380 \times 10^{-23} \text{ J/K}$ ,  $h = 6.625 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J} \cdot \text{s}$ ,

对于锗:  $N_c = 1.05 \times 10^{19} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ ,  $N_v = 5.7 \times 10^{18} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ :

# 求 300k 时的  $N_c$  和  $N_v$ :

根据 (3-18) 式:

$$N_c = \frac{2(2\pi \cdot m_n^* k_0 T)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{h^3} \Rightarrow m_n^* = \frac{h^2 (\frac{N_c}{2})^{\frac{2}{3}}}{2\pi \cdot k_0 T} = \frac{(6.625 \times 10^{-34})^2 (\frac{1.05 \times 10^{19}}{2})^{\frac{2}{3}}}{2 \times 3.14 \times 1.38 \times 10^{-23} \times 300} = 5.0968 \times 10^{-31} \text{ Kg} \text{ 根据 (3-23) 式:}$$

$$N_v = \frac{2(2\pi \cdot m_p^* k_0 T)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{h^3} \Rightarrow m_p^* = \frac{h^2 (\frac{N_v}{2})^{\frac{2}{3}}}{2\pi \cdot k_0 T} = \frac{(6.625 \times 10^{-34})^2 (\frac{5.7 \times 10^{18}}{2})^{\frac{2}{3}}}{2 \times 3.14 \times 1.38 \times 10^{-23} \times 300} = 3.39173 \times 10^{-31} \text{ Kg} \text{ # 求 77k 时的 } N_c \text{ 和}$$

$N_v$ :

$$\frac{N'_c}{N_c} = \frac{\frac{2(2\pi \cdot m_n^* k_0 T')^{\frac{3}{2}}}{h^3}}{\frac{2(2\pi \cdot m_n^* k_0 T)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{h^3}} = (\frac{T'}{T})^{\frac{3}{2}}; N'_c = (\frac{T'}{T})^{\frac{3}{2}} N_c = (\frac{77}{300})^{\frac{3}{2}} \times 1.05 \times 10^{19} = 1.365 \times 10^{19}$$

同理:

$$N'_v = (\frac{T'}{T})^{\frac{3}{2}} N_v = (\frac{77}{300})^{\frac{3}{2}} \times 5.7 \times 10^{18} = 7.41 \times 10^{17}$$

# 求 300k 时的  $n_i$ :

$$n_i = (N_c N_v)^{\frac{1}{2}} \exp(-\frac{E_g}{2k_0 T}) = (1.05 \times 10^{19} \times 5.7 \times 10^{18}) \exp(-\frac{0.67}{0.052}) = 1.96 \times 10^{13}$$

求 77k 时的  $n_i$ :

$$n_i = (N_c N_v)^{\frac{1}{2}} \exp(-\frac{E_g}{2k_0 T}) = (1.05 \times 10^{19} \times 5.7 \times 10^{18}) \exp(-\frac{0.76 \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19}}{2 \times 1.38 \times 10^{-23} \times 77}) = 1.094 \times 10^{-7} \text{ ②77k 时, 由 (3}$$

-46) 式得到:

$$E_c - E_D = 0.01 \text{ eV} = 0.01 \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19}; \quad T = 77 \text{ K}; \quad k_0 = 1.38 \times 10^{-23}; \quad n_0 = 10^{17}; \quad N_c = 1.365 \times 10^{19} \text{ cm}^{-3};$$

$$N_D = \frac{[n_0 \exp(\frac{E_c - E_D}{2k_0 T})]^2 \times 2}{N_c} = \frac{[10^{17} \times \exp(\frac{0.01 \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19}}{2 \times 1.38 \times 10^{-23} \times 77})]^2 \times 2}{1.365 \times 10^{19}} = 6.6 \times 10^{16}; \text{ [毕]}$$

3-8. (P<sub>82</sub>) 利用题 7 所给的  $N_c$  和  $N_v$  数值及  $E_g = 0.67 \text{ eV}$ , 求温度为 300k 和 500k 时, 含施主浓度  $N_D = 5 \times 10^{15} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ , 受主浓度  $N_A = 2 \times 10^9 \text{ cm}^{-3}$  的锗中电子及空穴浓度为多少?

[解] 1)  $T = 300 \text{ K}$  时, 对于锗:  $N_D = 5 \times 10^{15} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ ,  $N_A = 2 \times 10^9 \text{ cm}^{-3}$ :

$$n_i = (N_c N_v)^{\frac{1}{2}} \exp\left(-\frac{E_g}{2k_0 T}\right) = 1.96 \times 10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-3};$$

$$n_0 = N_D - N_A = 5 \times 10^{15} - 2 \times 10^9 \approx 5 \times 10^{15};$$

$$n_0 \gg n_i;$$

$$p_0 = \frac{n_i^2}{n_0} = \frac{(1.96 \times 10^{13})^2}{5 \times 10^{15}} \approx 7.7 \times 10^{10};$$

2) T=300k 时:

$$E_g(500) = E_g(0) - \frac{\alpha \cdot T^2}{T + \beta} = 0.7437 - \frac{4.774 \times 10^{-4} \times 500^2}{500 + 235} \approx 0.58132 \text{ eV};$$

查图 3-7(P<sub>61</sub>)可得:  $n_i \approx 2.2 \times 10^{16}$ , 属于过渡区,

$$n_0 = \frac{(N_D - N_A) + [(N_D - N_A)^2 + 4n_i^2]^{\frac{1}{2}}}{2} = 2.464 \times 10^{16};$$

$$p_0 = \frac{n_i^2}{n_0} = 1.964 \times 10^{16}.$$

(此题中, 也可以用另外的方法得到  $n_i$ :

$$N_c' = \frac{(N_c)^{\frac{300k}{3}}}{300^{\frac{3}{2}}} \times 500^{\frac{3}{2}}; \quad N_v' = \frac{(N_v)^{\frac{300k}{3}}}{300^{\frac{3}{2}}} \times 500^{\frac{3}{2}}; \quad n_i = (N_c N_v)^{\frac{1}{2}} \exp\left(-\frac{E_g}{2k_0 T}\right) \text{ 求得 } n_i) \text{ [毕]}$$

3-11. (P<sub>82</sub>) 若锗中杂质电离能  $\Delta E_D = 0.01 \text{ eV}$ , 施主杂质浓度分别为  $N_D = 10^{14} \text{ cm}^{-3}$  及  $10^{17} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ , 计算 (1) 99% 电离, (2) 90% 电离, (3) 50% 电离时温度各为多少?

[解] 未电离杂质占的百分比为:

$$D_- = \frac{2N_D}{N_c} \exp\left(\frac{\Delta E_D}{k_0 T}\right) \Rightarrow \frac{\Delta E_D}{k_0 T} = \ln \frac{D_- N_c}{2N_D};$$

求得:

$$\frac{\Delta E_D}{k_0 T} = \frac{0.01}{1.38 \times 10^{-23}} \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19} = 116;$$

$$N_c = \frac{2(2\pi m_n^* k_0)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{h^3} = 2 \times 10^{15} (T^{\frac{3}{2}} / \text{cm}^3)$$

$$\therefore \frac{116}{T} = \ln \frac{D_- N_c}{2N_D} = \ln \left( \frac{D_- \times 2 \times 10^{15} \times T^{\frac{3}{2}}}{2N_D} \right) = \ln \left( \frac{10^{15}}{N_D} D_- T^{\frac{3}{2}} \right)$$

(1)  $N_D = 10^{14} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ , 99% 电离, 即  $D_- = 1 - 99\% = 0.01$

$$\frac{116}{T} = \ln(10^{-1} T^{\frac{3}{2}}) = \frac{3}{2} \ln T - 2.3$$

$$\text{即: } \frac{116}{T} = \frac{3}{2} \ln T - 2.3$$

将  $N_D=10^{17}\text{cm}^{-3}$ ,  $D_-=0.01$  代入得:

$$\frac{116}{T} = \ln 10^4 T^{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{3}{2} \ln T - 4 \ln 10$$

$$\text{即: } \frac{116}{T} = \frac{3}{2} \ln T - 9.2$$

(2) 90%时,  $D_-=0.1$

$$N_D = 10^{14} \text{cm}^{-3} \quad \frac{\Delta E_D}{k_0 T} = \ln \frac{0.1 N_c}{2 N_D}$$

$$\frac{116}{T} = \ln \frac{0.1 \times 2 \times 10^{15}}{2 N_D} T^{\frac{3}{2}} = \ln \frac{10^{14}}{N_D} T^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$\text{即: } \frac{116}{T} = \frac{3}{2} \ln T$$

$$N_D=10^{17}\text{cm}^{-3} \text{ 得: } \frac{116}{T} = \frac{3}{2} \ln T - 3 \ln 10$$

$$\text{即: } \frac{116}{T} = \frac{3}{2} \ln T - 6.9;$$

(3) 50% 电离不能再用上式

$$\because n_D = n_D^+ = \frac{N_D}{2}$$

$$\text{即: } \frac{N_D}{1 + \frac{1}{2} \exp(\frac{E_D - E_F}{k_0 T})} = \frac{N_D}{1 + 2 \exp(-\frac{E_D - E_F}{k_0 T})}$$

$$\therefore \exp(\frac{E_D - E_F}{k_0 T}) = 4 \exp(-\frac{E_D - E_F}{k_0 T})$$

$$\frac{E_D - E_F}{k_0 T} = \ln 4 - \frac{E_D - E_F}{k_0 T}$$

$$\text{即: } E_F = E_D - k_0 T \ln 2$$

$$n_0 = N_c \exp(-\frac{E_c - E_F}{k_0 T}) = \frac{N_D}{2}$$

取对数后得:

$$-\frac{E_c - E_D + k_0 T \ln 2}{k_0 T} = \ln \frac{N_D}{2 N_c}$$

整理得下式:

$$-\frac{\Delta E_D}{k_0 T} - \ln 2 = \ln \frac{N_D}{2 N_c} \quad \therefore -\frac{\Delta E_D}{k_0 T} = \ln \frac{N_D}{N_c}$$

$$\text{即: } \frac{\Delta E_D}{k_0 T} = \ln \frac{N_C}{N_D}$$

当  $N_D = 10^{14} \text{cm}^{-3}$  时,

$$\frac{116}{T} = \ln \frac{2 \times 10^{15} \times T^{\frac{3}{2}}}{10^{14}} = \ln(20T^{\frac{3}{2}}) = \frac{3}{2} \ln T + \ln 20$$

$$\text{得 } \frac{116}{T} = \frac{3}{2} \ln T + 3$$

$$\text{当 } N_D = 10^{17} \text{cm}^{-3} \text{ 时 } \frac{116}{T} = \frac{3}{2} \ln T - 3.9$$

此对数方程可用图解法或迭代法解出。[毕]

3-14. (P82) 计算含有施主杂质浓度  $N_D = 9 \times 10^{15} \text{cm}^{-3}$  及受主杂质浓度为  $1.1 \times 10^{16} \text{cm}^{-3}$  的硅在 300K 时的电子和空穴浓度以及费米能级的位置。

[解] 对于硅材料:  $N_D = 9 \times 10^{15} \text{cm}^{-3}$ ;  $N_A = 1.1 \times 10^{16} \text{cm}^{-3}$ ;  $T = 300\text{K}$  时  $n_i = 1.5 \times 10^{10} \text{cm}^{-3}$ :

$$p_0 = N_A - N_D = 2 \times 10^{15} \text{cm}^{-3};$$

$$n_0 = \frac{n_i}{p_0} = \frac{(1.5 \times 10^{10})^2}{0.2 \times 10^{16}} \text{cm}^{-3} = 1.125 \times 10^5 \text{cm}^{-3}$$

$$\because p_0 = N_A - N_D \text{ 且 } p_0 = N_V \cdot \exp\left(\frac{E_V - E_F}{K_0 T}\right)$$

$$\therefore \frac{N_A - N_D}{N_V} = \exp\left(\frac{E_V - E_F}{k_0 T}\right)$$

$$\therefore E_F = E_V - k_0 T \ln \frac{N_A - N_D}{N_V} = E_V - 0.026 \ln \frac{0.2 \times 10^{16}}{1.1 \times 10^{19}} (\text{eV}) = E_V - 0.224 \text{eV} \quad [\text{毕}]$$

3-18. (P82) 掺磷的 n 型硅, 已知磷的电离能为 0.04eV, 求室温下杂质一般电离时费米能级的位置和磷的浓度。

[解] n 型硅,  $\Delta E_D = 0.044 \text{eV}$ , 依题意得:

$$n_0 = n_D^+ = 0.5 N_D$$

$$\therefore \frac{N_D}{1 + 2 \exp\left(-\frac{E_D - E_F}{k_0 T}\right)} = 0.5 N_D$$

$$\therefore 1 + 2 \exp\left(-\frac{E_D - E_F}{k_0 T}\right) = 2 \Rightarrow \exp\left(-\frac{E_D - E_F}{k_0 T}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore E_D - E_F = -k_0 T \ln \frac{1}{2} = k_0 T \ln 2 \Rightarrow E_D - E_C + E_C - E_F = k_0 T \ln 2$$

$$\because \Delta E_D = E_C - E_D = 0.044$$

$$\therefore E_F = E_C - k_0 T \ln 2 - 0.044 \Rightarrow E_F - E_C = -k_0 T \ln 2 - 0.044 = 0.062 \text{eV}$$

$$N_D = 2N_C \exp\left(-\frac{E_C - E_F}{k_0T}\right) = 2 \times 2.8 \times 10^{19} \exp\left(-\frac{0.062}{0.026}\right) \approx 5.16 \times 10^{18} (cm^{-3}) \quad [\text{毕}]$$

3-19. (P82) 求室温下掺铟的 n 型硅，使  $E_F = (E_C + E_D)/2$  时的铟的浓度。已知铟的电离能为 0.039eV。

**[解]** 由  $E_F = \frac{E_C + E_D}{2}$  可知， $E_F > E_D$ ， $\therefore E_F$  标志电子的填充水平，故  $E_D$  上几乎全被电子占据，又  $\therefore$  在室温下，故此

n 型 Si 应为高掺杂，而且已经简并了。

$$\therefore \Delta E_D = E_C - E_D = 0.039 eV$$

$$E_C - E_F = E_C - \frac{E_C + E_D}{2} = 0.0195 < 0.052 = 2k_0T$$

即  $0 < \frac{E_C - E_F}{k_0T} < 2$ ；故此 n 型 Si 应为弱简并情况。

$$\therefore n_0 = n_D^+ = \frac{N_D}{1 + 2 \exp\left(\frac{E_F - E_D}{k_0T}\right)} = \frac{N_D}{1 + 2 \exp\left(\frac{\Delta E_D}{k_0T}\right)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} N_D &= \frac{2N_C}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left[1 + 2 \exp\left(\frac{E_F - E_D}{k_0T}\right)\right] \times F_{\frac{1}{2}}\left(\frac{E_F - E_C}{k_0T}\right) \\ &= \frac{2N_C}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left[1 + 2 \exp\left(\frac{E_F - E_C}{k_0T}\right) \exp\left(\frac{\Delta E_D}{k_0T}\right)\right] \times F_{\frac{1}{2}}\left(\frac{E_F - E_C}{k_0T}\right) \\ \therefore &= \frac{2N_C}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left[1 + 2 \exp\left(\frac{-0.0195}{0.026}\right) \exp\left(\frac{0.039}{0.026}\right)\right] \times F_{\frac{1}{2}}\left(\frac{-0.0195}{0.026}\right) \\ &= \frac{2 \times 2.8 \times 10^{19}}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left[1 + 2 \exp\left(\frac{0.0195}{0.026}\right)\right] \times F_{\frac{1}{2}}\left(\frac{-0.0195}{0.026}\right) \approx 6.6 \times 10^{19} (cm^{-3}) \end{aligned}$$

其中  $F_{\frac{1}{2}}(-0.75) = 0.4$  [毕]

3-20. (P82) 制造晶体管一般是在高杂质浓度的 n 型衬底上外延一层 n 型的外延层，再在外延层中扩散硼、磷而成。①设 n 型硅单晶衬底是掺铟的，铟的电离能为 0.039eV，300k 时的  $E_F$  位于导带底下面 0.026eV 处，计算铟的浓度和导带中电子浓度。

**[解]** ①根据第 19 题讨论，此时 Ti 为高掺杂，未完全电离：

$$0 < E_C - E_F = 0.026 < 0.052 = 2k_0T, \text{ 即此时为弱简并}$$

$$\therefore n_0 \approx n_D^+ = \frac{N_D}{1 + 2 \exp\left(\frac{E_F - E_D}{k_0T}\right)}$$

$$E_F - E_D = (E_C - E_D) - (E_C - E_F) = 0.039 - 0.026 = 0.013 (eV)$$

$$N_D = \frac{2Nc}{\sqrt{\pi}} [1 + 2\exp(\frac{E_F - E_C}{k_0T}) \times \exp(\frac{\Delta E_D}{k_0T})] F_{\frac{1}{2}}(\frac{E_F - E_C}{k_0T})$$

$$= \frac{2 \times 2.8 \times 10^{19}}{\sqrt{\pi}} [1 + 2\exp(-1) \times \exp(\frac{0.039}{0.026})] F_{\frac{1}{2}}(-1)$$

$$\approx 4.07 \times 10^{19} (cm^{-3})$$

其中  $F_{\frac{1}{2}}(-1) = 0.3$

$$n_0 = Nc \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} F_{\frac{1}{2}}(\frac{E_F - E_C}{k_0T}) = \frac{2 \times 2.8 \times 10^{19}}{\sqrt{\pi}} F_{\frac{1}{2}}(\frac{-0.026}{0.026}) \approx 9.5 \times 10^{19} (cm^{-3}) \text{ [毕]}$$

4-1. (P<sub>113</sub>) 300K 时, Ge 的本征电阻率为 47 Ω · cm, 如电子和空穴迁移率分别为 3900cm<sup>2</sup>/V · S 和 1900cm<sup>2</sup>/V · S, 试求本征 Ge 的载流子浓度。

**[解]** T=300K, ρ = 47 Ω · cm, μ<sub>n</sub> = 3900cm<sup>2</sup>/V · S, μ<sub>p</sub> = 1900 cm<sup>2</sup>/V · S

$$\rho = \frac{1}{n_i q (\mu_n + \mu_p)} \Rightarrow n_i = \frac{1}{\rho q (\mu_n + \mu_p)} = \frac{1}{47 \times 1.602 \times 10^{-19} (3900 + 1900)} = 2.29 \times 10^{13} cm^{-3} \text{ [毕]}$$

4-2. (P<sub>113</sub>) 试计算本征 Si 在室温时的电导率, 设电子和空穴迁移率分别为 1350cm<sup>2</sup>/V · S 和 500cm<sup>2</sup>/V · S。当掺入百万分之一的 As 后, 设杂质全部电离, 试计算其电导率。比本征 Si 的电导率增大了多少倍?

**[解]** T=300K, μ<sub>n</sub> = 1350cm<sup>2</sup>/V · S, μ<sub>p</sub> = 500 cm<sup>2</sup>/V · S

$$\sigma = n_i q (\mu_n + \mu_p) = 1.5 \times 10^{10} \times 1.602 \times 10^{-19} \times (1350 + 500) = 4.45 \times 10^{-6} s/cm$$

掺入 As 浓度为 N<sub>D</sub> = 5.00 × 10<sup>22</sup> × 10<sup>-6</sup> = 5.00 × 10<sup>16</sup> cm<sup>-3</sup>

杂质全部电离, N<sub>D</sub> >> n<sub>i</sub><sup>2</sup>, 查 P<sub>89</sub> 页, 图 4-14 可查此时 μ<sub>n</sub> = 900cm<sup>2</sup>/V · S

$$\sigma_2 = nq\mu_n = 5 \times 10^{16} \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \times 900 = 7.2 S/cm$$

$$\frac{\sigma_2}{\sigma} = \frac{7.2}{4.45 \times 10^{-6}} = 1.62 \times 10^6 \text{ [毕]}$$

4-13. (P<sub>114</sub>) 掺有 1.1 × 10<sup>16</sup> cm<sup>-3</sup> 硼原子和 9 × 10<sup>15</sup> cm<sup>-3</sup> 磷原子的 Si 样品, 试计算室温时多数载流子和少数载流子浓度及样品的电阻率。

**[解]** N<sub>A</sub> = 1.1 × 10<sup>16</sup> cm<sup>-3</sup>, N<sub>D</sub> = 9 × 10<sup>15</sup> cm<sup>-3</sup>

$$p_0 = N_A - N_D = 2 \times 10^{15} cm^{-3}$$

$$n_0 = \frac{n_i^2}{p_0} = \frac{1.5 \times 10^{10}}{2 \times 10^{15}} = 1.125 \times 10^5 cm^{-3}$$

可查图 4-15 得到 ρ = 7 Ω · cm

(根据 N<sub>A</sub> + N<sub>D</sub> = 2 × 10<sup>16</sup> cm<sup>-3</sup>, 查图 4-14 得 ρ, 然后计算可得。) [毕]

4-15. (P<sub>114</sub>) 施主浓度分别为 10<sup>13</sup> 和 10<sup>17</sup> cm<sup>-3</sup> 的两个 Si 样品, 设杂质全部电离, 分别计算: ① 室温时的电导率。

**[解]** n<sub>1</sub> = 10<sup>13</sup> cm<sup>-3</sup>, T = 300K,

$$\sigma_1 = n_1 q \mu_n = 10^{13} \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \times 1350 s/cm = 2.16 \times 10^{-3} s/cm$$

$n_2 = 10^{17} \text{cm}^{-3}$  时, 查图可得  $\mu_n = 800 \Omega \cdot \text{cm}$

$$\sigma_1 = n_1 q \mu_n = 10^{13} \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \times 800 \text{S/cm} = 12.8 \text{S/cm} \quad [\text{毕}]$$

5-5. ( $P_{144}$ ) n 型硅中, 掺杂浓度  $N_D = 10^{16} \text{cm}^{-3}$ , 光注入的非平衡载流子浓度  $\Delta n = \Delta p = 10^{14} \text{cm}^{-3}$ 。计算无光照和有光照时的电导率。

[解]

n-Si,  $N_D = 10^{16} \text{cm}^{-3}$ ,  $\Delta n = \Delta p = 10^{14} \text{cm}^{-3}$ , 查表 4-14 得到:  $\mu_n \approx 1200, \mu_p = 400$ :

$$\text{无光照: } \sigma = n q \mu_n = N_D q \mu_n = 10^{16} \times 1.602 \times 10^{-19} \times 1200 \approx 1.92 (\text{S/cm})$$

$\Delta n = \Delta p \ll N_D$ , 为小注入:

有光照:

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma' &= (n + \Delta n) q \mu_n + (p + \Delta p) q \mu_p = [(10^{16} + 10^{14}) \times 1200 + 10^{14} \times 400] \times 1.602 \times 10^{-19} \\ &\approx 1.945 (\text{S/cm}) \end{aligned} \quad [\text{毕}]$$

5-7. ( $P_{144}$ ) 掺施主杂质的  $N_D = 10^{15} \text{cm}^{-3}$  n 型硅, 由于光的照射产生了非平衡载流子  $\Delta n = \Delta p = 10^{14} \text{cm}^{-3}$ 。试计算这种情况下准费米能级的位置, 并和原来的费米能级做比较。

[解]

n-Si,  $N_D = 10^{15} \text{cm}^{-3}$ ,  $\Delta n = \Delta p = 10^{14} \text{cm}^{-3}$ ,

$$n_0 = N_C \exp\left(-\frac{E_C - E_F}{k_0 T}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow E_F = E_C + k_0 T \ln \frac{n_0}{N_C} = E_C + 0.026 \ln \frac{10^{15}}{2.8 \times 10^{19}} \text{eV} = E_C - 0.266 \text{eV}$$

光照后的半导体处于非平衡状态:

$$n = n_0 + \Delta n = N_C \exp\left(-\frac{E_C - E_F^n}{k_0 T}\right)$$

$$\therefore E_F^n = E_C + k_0 T \ln \frac{n_0 + \Delta n}{N_C} = E_C + 0.026 \ln \frac{10^{15} + 10^{14}}{2.8 \times 10^{19}} \text{eV} = E_C - 0.264 \text{eV}$$

$$E_F^n - E_F = 0.002 \text{eV}$$

$$p \approx \Delta p = N_V \exp\left(\frac{E_V - E_F^p}{k_0 T}\right)$$

$$\therefore E_F^p = E_V - k_0 T \ln \frac{\Delta p}{N_V} = E_V - 0.026 \ln \frac{10^{14}}{1.1 \times 10^{19}} \text{eV} = E_V + 0.302 \text{eV}$$

室温下,  $E_{\text{gsi}} = 1.12 \text{eV}$ ;

$$E_F = E_C - 0.266 \text{eV} = E_g + E_V - 0.266 \text{eV} = 1.12 \text{eV} + E_V - 0.266 \text{eV} = E_V + 0.854 \text{eV}$$

$$E_F - E_F^p = 0.552 \text{eV}$$

比较:

由于光照的影响, 非平衡多子的准费米能级  $E_F^n$  与原来的费米能级  $E_F$  相比较偏离不多, 而非平衡空穴的费米能级

$E_F^p$  与原来的费米能级  $E_F$  相比较偏离很大。[毕]



5-16. (P<sub>145</sub>) 一块电阻率为  $3\Omega \cdot \text{cm}$  的 n 型硅样品, 空穴寿命  $\tau_p = 5\mu\text{s}$ , 再其平面形的表面处有稳定的空穴注入, 过剩空穴浓度  $(\Delta p)_0 = 10^{13} \text{cm}^{-3}$ , 计算从这个表面扩散进入半导体内部空穴电流密度, 以及在离表面多远处过剩空穴浓度等于  $10^{12} \text{cm}^{-3}$ ?

[解]  $\rho = 3\Omega \cdot \text{cm}$ ;  $\tau_p = 5\mu\text{s}$ ,  $(\Delta p)_0 = 10^{13} \text{cm}^{-3}$ :

由  $\rho = 3\Omega \cdot \text{cm}$  查图 4-15 可得:  $N_D \approx 1.75 \times 10^{15} \text{cm}^{-3}$ ,

又查图 4-14 可得:  $\mu_p \approx 500 \text{cm}^2 / \text{V} \cdot \text{S}$

由爱因斯坦关系式可得:  $D_p = \frac{k_0 T}{q} \mu_p = \frac{1}{40} \cdot 500 \text{cm}^2 / \text{S} = 12.5 \text{cm}^2 / \text{S}$

$$\text{所求 } (Jp)_{\text{射}} = q \frac{D_p}{L_p} \Delta p(x) = q \frac{D_p}{\sqrt{D_p \tau_p}} (\Delta p)_0 \exp\left(-\frac{x}{\sqrt{D_p \tau_p}}\right)$$

$$\text{而 } L_p = \sqrt{D_p \tau_p} = \sqrt{12.5 \times 5 \times 10^{-6}} \text{cm} \approx 7.9057 \times 10^{-3} \text{cm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore (Jp)_{\text{射}} &= 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \cdot \frac{12.5}{7.9057} \cdot 10^{13} \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{x}{7.9057 \times 10^{-3}}\right) \text{A} / \text{cm}^2 \\ &\approx 2.53 \times 10^{-3} \cdot \exp(-126.5x) \text{A} / \text{cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta p(x) = (\Delta p)_0 \exp(-126.5x)$$

$$\therefore x = -\frac{1}{126.5} \ln \frac{\Delta p(x)}{(\Delta p)_0} = -\frac{1}{126.5} \ln \frac{10^{12}}{10^{13}} \text{cm} \approx -\frac{1}{126.5} \cdot (-2.3) \text{cm} = 0.0182 \text{cm} [\text{毕}]$$