

## 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<sub>c</sub>(k) 和价带极大值附近能量 E<sub>v</sub>(k) 分别为:

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

m<sub>0</sub> 为电子惯性质量, k<sub>1</sub>=1/2a; a=0.314nm。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<sub>g</sub>

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

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

由题中 E<sub>c</sub> 式可得: E<sub>min</sub>=E<sub>c</sub>(k) | k=k<sub>min</sub>= $\frac{\hbar}{4m_0}k_1^2$ ;

由题中 E<sub>v</sub> 式可看出, 对应价带能量极大值 E<sub>max</sub> 的 k 值为: k<sub>max</sub>=0;

$$\text{并且 } E_{\min} = E_v(k) | k=k_{\max} = \frac{h_2 k_1^2}{6m_0}; \therefore E_g = E_{\min} - E_{\max} = \frac{h^2 k_1^2}{12m_0} = \frac{h^2}{48m_0 a^2}$$

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

②导带底电子有效质量 m<sub>n</sub>

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

③价带顶电子有效质量 m'

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

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 0.25nm 的一维晶格, 当外加 10<sup>2</sup>V/m, 10<sup>7</sup>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, ∵ F=qE ∴  $\frac{dk}{dt} = qE$  (取绝对值) ∴  $dt = \frac{h}{qE} dk$

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

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

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,  $T = 300 \text{ K}$  ( $27^\circ\text{C}$ ),  $k_0 = 1.38 \times 10^{-23} \text{ J/K}$ ,  $h = 6.625 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J} \cdot \text{S}$ ,

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:

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

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

$N_v$ :

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

同理:

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

# 求 300k 时的  $n_i$ :

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

求 77k 时的  $n_i$ :

$$n_i = (N_c N_v)^{\frac{1}{2}} \exp\left(-\frac{E_g}{2k_0 T}\right) = (1.05 \times 10^{19} \times 5.7 \times 10^{18}) \exp\left(-\frac{0.76 \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19}}{2 \times 1.38 \times 10^{-23} \times 77}\right) = 1.094 \times 10^{-7} \text{ ②77k 时, 由(3-46) 式得到:}$$

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

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

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:  $N_D = 5 \times 10^{15} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ ,  $N_A = 2 \times 10^9 \text{ cm}^{-3}$ :

$$n_i = (NcNv)^{\frac{1}{2}} \exp\left(-\frac{Eg}{2k_0T}\right) = 1.96 \times 10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-3};$$

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

$$n_0 \gg n_i;$$

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

2) T=300k 时:

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

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  $n_i$ :

$$N_c = \frac{(Nc)_{300k}}{300^2} \times 500^{\frac{3}{2}}; \quad N_v = \frac{(Nv)_{300k}}{300^2} \times 500^{\frac{3}{2}}; \quad n_i = (NcNv)^{\frac{1}{2}} \exp\left(-\frac{Eg}{2k_0T}\right) \text{ 求得 } n_i \text{) [毕]}$$

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:

$$D_- = \frac{2N_D}{Nc} \exp\left(\frac{\Delta E_D}{k_0T}\right) \Rightarrow \frac{\Delta E_D}{k_0T} = \ln\left(\frac{D_-}{2N_D}\right);$$

求得:

$$\frac{\Delta E_D}{k_0T} = \frac{0.01}{1.38 \times 10^{-23}} \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19} = 116;$$

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

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

(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:

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

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

(2) 90%时,  $D_- = 0.1$

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

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

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

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

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

(3) 50%电离不能再用上式

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

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

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

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

即:  $E_F = E_D - k_0 T \ln 2$

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

取对数后得:

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

整理得下式:

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

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

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. (P<sub>82</sub>) 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. (P<sub>82</sub>) 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:

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$N_D = 2N_c \exp\left(-\frac{E_C - E_F}{k_0 T}\right) = 2 \times 2.8 \times 10^{19} \exp\left(-\frac{0.062}{0.026}\right) \approx 5.16 \times 10^{18} (cm^{-3}) \quad [\text{毕}]$$

3-19. (P<sub>82</sub>) 求室温下掺锑的 n 型硅, 使  $E_F = (E_C + E_D)/2$  时的锑的浓度。已知锑的电离能为 0.039eV。

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

n 型 Si 应为高掺杂, 而且已经简并了。

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

$$E_C - E_F = E_C - \frac{E_C + E_D}{2} = 0.0195 < 0.052 = 2k_0 T$$

即  $0 < \frac{E_C - E_F}{k_0 T} < 2$  ; 故此 n 型 Si 应为弱简并情况。

$$\therefore n_0 = n_D^+ = \frac{N_D}{1 + 2 \exp\left(\frac{E_F - E_D}{k_0 T}\right)} = \frac{N_D}{1 + 2 \exp\left(\frac{\Delta E_D}{k_0 T}\right)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} N_D &= \frac{2Nc}{\sqrt{\pi}} [1 + 2 \exp\left(\frac{E_F - E_D}{k_0 T}\right)] \times F_{\frac{1}{2}}\left(\frac{E_F - E_C}{k_0 T}\right) \\ &= \frac{2Nc}{\sqrt{\pi}} [1 + 2 \exp\left(\frac{E_F - E_C}{k_0 T}\right) \exp\left(\frac{\Delta E_D}{k_0 T}\right)] \times F_{\frac{1}{2}}\left(\frac{E_F - E_C}{k_0 T}\right) \\ \therefore &= \frac{2Nc}{\sqrt{\pi}} [1 + 2 \exp\left(\frac{-0.0195}{0.026}\right) \exp\left(\frac{0.039}{0.026}\right)] \times F_{\frac{1}{2}}\left(\frac{-0.0195}{0.026}\right) \\ &= \frac{2 \times 2.8 \times 10^{19}}{\sqrt{\pi}} [1 + 2 \exp\left(\frac{0.0195}{0.026}\right)] \times F_{\frac{1}{2}}\left(\frac{-0.0195}{0.026}\right) \approx 6.6 \times 10^{19} (cm^{-3}) \end{aligned}$$

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

3-20. (P<sub>82</sub>) 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 型硅单晶衬底是掺锑的, 锑的电离能为 0.039eV, 300k 时的  $E_F$  位于导带底下面 0.026eV 处, 计算锑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:

$$0 < E_C - E_F = 0.026 < 0.052 = 2k_0 T, \text{ 即此时为弱简并}$$

$$\therefore n_0 \approx n_D^+ = \frac{N_D}{1 + 2 \exp\left(\frac{E_F - E_D}{k_0 T}\right)}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
N_D &= \frac{2Nc}{\sqrt{\pi}} [1 + 2\exp\left(\frac{E_F - E_C}{k_0 T}\right) \times \exp\left(\frac{\Delta E_D}{k_0 T}\right)] F_{\frac{1}{2}}\left(\frac{E_F - E_C}{k_0 T}\right) \\
&= \frac{2 \times 2.8 \times 10^{19}}{\sqrt{\pi}} [1 + 2\exp(-1) \times \exp\left(\frac{0.039}{0.026}\right)] F_{\frac{1}{2}}(-1) \\
&\approx 4.07 \times 10^{19} \text{ (cm}^{-3})
\end{aligned}$$

其中  $F_{\frac{1}{2}}(-1) = 0.3$

$$n_0 = Nc \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} F_{\frac{1}{2}}\left(\frac{E_F - E_C}{k_0 T}\right) = \frac{2 \times 2.8 \times 10^{19}}{\sqrt{\pi}} F_{\frac{1}{2}}\left(\frac{-0.026}{0.026}\right) \approx 9.5 \times 10^{19} \text{ (cm}^{-3}) \quad [\text{毕}]$$

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

[解]  $T=300\text{K}$ ,  $\rho = 47 \Omega \cdot \text{cm}$ ,  $\mu_n = 3900 \text{ cm}^2/\text{V} \cdot \text{S}$ ,  $\mu_p = 1900 \text{ cm}^2/\text{V} \cdot \text{S}$

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

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  $1350 \text{ cm}^2/\text{V} \cdot \text{S}$  和  $500 \text{ cm}^2/\text{V} \cdot \text{S}$ 。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]  $T=300\text{K}$ ,  $\mu_n = 1350 \text{ cm}^2/\text{V} \cdot \text{S}$ ,  $\mu_p = 500 \text{ cm}^2/\text{V} \cdot \text{S}$

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

掺入 As 浓度为  $N_D = 5.00 \times 10^{22} \times 10^{-6} = 5.00 \times 10^{16} \text{ cm}^{-3}$

杂质全部电离,  $N_D \gg n_i^2$ , 查 P<sub>89</sub> 页, 图 4-14 可查此时  $\mu_n = 900 \text{ cm}^2/\text{V} \cdot \text{S}$

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

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

4-13. (P<sub>114</sub>) 掺有  $1.1 \times 10^{16} \text{ cm}^{-3}$  硼原子和  $9 \times 10^{15} \text{ cm}^{-3}$  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]  $N_A = 1.1 \times 10^{16} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ ,  $N_D = 9 \times 10^{15} \text{ cm}^{-3}$

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

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

可查图 4-15 得到  $\rho = 7 \Omega \cdot \text{cm}$

(根据  $N_A + N_D = 2 \times 10^{16} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ , 查图 4-14 得  $\rho$ , 然后计算可得。) [毕]

4-15. (P<sub>114</sub>) 施主浓度分别为  $10^{13}$  和  $10^{17} \text{ cm}^{-3}$  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]  $n_1 = 10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ ,  $T = 300\text{K}$ ,

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

$n_2 = 10^{17} \text{ cm}^{-3}$  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<sub>144</sub>) 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:

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

5-7. (P<sub>144</sub>) 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,  $N_D = 10^{15} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ ,  $\Delta n = \Delta p = 10^{14} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} n_0 &= N_C \exp\left(-\frac{E_C - E_F}{k_0 T}\right) \\ \Rightarrow E_F &= E_C + k_0 T \ln \frac{n_0}{N_C} = E_C + 0.026 \ln \frac{10^{15}}{2.8 \times 10^{19}} \text{ eV} = E_C - 0.266 \text{ eV} \end{aligned}$$

光照后的半导体处于非平衡状态:

$$\begin{aligned} n &= n_0 + \Delta n = N_C \exp\left(-\frac{E_C - E_F^n}{k_0 T}\right) \\ \therefore E_F^n &= E_C + k_0 T \ln \frac{n_0 + \Delta n}{N_C} = E_C + 0.026 \ln \frac{10^{15} + 10^{14}}{2.8 \times 10^{19}} \text{ eV} = E_C - 0.264 \text{ eV} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} p \approx \Delta p &= N_V \exp\left(-\frac{E_V - E_F^p}{k_0 T}\right) \\ \therefore E_F^p &= E_V - k_0 T \ln \frac{\Delta p}{N_V} = E_V - 0.026 \ln \frac{10^{14}}{1.1 \times 10^{19}} \text{ eV} = E_V + 0.302 \text{ eV} \end{aligned}$$

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, 而非平衡少子的费米能级

$E_F^p$  与原来的费米能级  $E_F$  相比较偏离很大。[毕]

5-16. (P145) 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的空穴电流密度, 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:  $D_p = \frac{k_0 T}{q} \mu_p = \frac{1}{40} \cdot 500 \text{ cm}^2 / \text{S} = 12.5 \text{ cm}^2 / \text{S}$

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

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

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

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

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