◆第1-2讲

1.硅突变结二极管的掺杂浓度为: $N_D=10^{15}$ cm⁻³, $N_A=4\times10^{20}$ cm⁻³。在 室温下计算: (1)内建电势差; (2)耗尽层宽度; (3)零偏下最大内建 电场

解: (1)內建电势差
$$V_D = \frac{kT}{q} \ln \left(\frac{N_A N_D}{n_i^2} \right) = 0.0259 \ln \frac{10^{15} \times 4 \times 10^{20}}{\left(1.02 \times 10^{10} \right)^2} = 0.929 \text{V}$$

$$(2) 耗尽层宽度 X_D = \sqrt{\frac{2\varepsilon_r \varepsilon_0 V_D}{q N_D}}$$

$$=\sqrt{\frac{2\times11.9\times8.854\times10^{-14}\times0.929}{1.6\times10^{-19}\times10^{15}}}=1.106\times10^{-4}cm$$

(3)最大电场

$$E_{\text{max}} = -\frac{qN_D x_n}{\varepsilon_r \varepsilon_0} = -\frac{1.6 \times 10^{-19} \times 10^{15} \times 1.106 \times 10^{-4}}{11.9 \times 8.854 \times 10^{-14}} = -1.68 \times 10^4 \,\text{V/cm}$$

◆第1-2讲

2.考虑掺杂浓度为 $N_D = N_A = 2 \times 10^{16} \text{cm}^{-3}$ 的硅突变PN结,T=300K, (1) 计算相对于本征费米能级, P区与N区内费米能级位置; (2)画出PN 结的平衡状态能带图,从图中确定内建电势 V_D ,并标注(1)中计算结 果; (3)用公式计算 V_D ; (4)求 x_n , x_p 以及该结的峰值电场

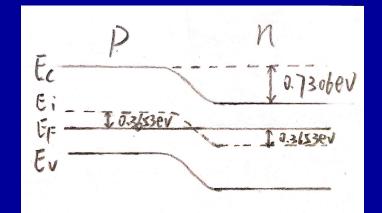
解: (1)n区
$$E_F - E_{Fi} = kT \ln \left(\frac{N_d}{n_i} \right)$$
$$= (0.0259) \ln \left(\frac{2 \times 10^{16}}{1.5 \times 10^{10}} \right)$$
$$= 0.3653 \text{ eV}$$

$$E_{Fi} - E_F = kT \ln \left(\frac{N_a}{n_i} \right)$$

$$= (0.0259) \ln \left(\frac{2 \times 10^{16}}{1.5 \times 10^{10}} \right)$$

$$= 0.3653 \text{ eV}$$

(2)



 $V_{bi} = 0.3653 + 0.3653$

= 0.7306 V

二草乙题

解: (3)

$$V_{bi} = V_t \ln \left(\frac{N_a N_d}{n_i^2} \right)$$

$$= (0.0259) \ln \left[\frac{(2 \times 10^{16})(2 \times 10^{16})}{(1.5 \times 10^{10})^2} \right]$$

$$= 0.7305 \text{ V}$$

(4)
$$x_{n} = \left[\frac{2 \in_{s} V_{bi}}{e} \left(\frac{N_{a}}{N_{d}}\right) \left(\frac{1}{N_{a} + N_{d}}\right)\right]^{1/2}$$

$$= \left[\frac{2(11.7)(8.85 \times 10^{-14})(0.7305)}{1.6 \times 10^{-19}}\right]^{1/2}$$

$$\times \left(\frac{2 \times 10^{16}}{2 \times 10^{16}}\right) \left(\frac{1}{2 \times 10^{16} + 2 \times 10^{16}}\right)^{1/2}$$

$$= 0.154 \times 10^{-4} \text{ cm} = 0.154 \ \mu \text{ m}$$

$$|E_{\text{max}}| = \frac{eN_{d} x_{n}}{\in_{s}}$$

$$= \frac{(1.6 \times 10^{16})}{(1.6 \times 10^{16})}$$

$$= \frac{eN_{d} x_{n}}{\in_{s}}$$

$$= \frac{(1.6 \times 10^{16})}{(1.6 \times 10^{16})}$$

$$= 0.154 \times 10^{-4} \text{ cm} = 0.154 \ \mu \text{ m}$$

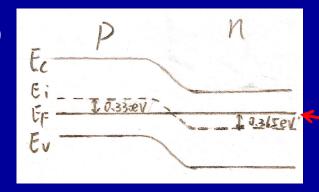
$$\begin{aligned} \left| \mathbf{E}_{\text{max}} \right| &= \frac{eN_d x_n}{\epsilon_s} \\ &= \frac{\left(1.6 \times 10^{-19} \right) \left(2 \times 10^{16} \right) \left(0.1537 \times 10^{-4} \right)}{\left(11.7 \right) \left(8.85 \times 10^{-14} \right)} \end{aligned}$$

 $\left| E_{\text{max}} \right| = 4.75 \times 10^4 \text{ V/cm}$

◆第1-2讲

3.考虑T=300K时的均匀掺杂GaAs PN结,其N区的 E_F - E_{Fi} =0.365eV,P区的 E_{Fi} - E_F =0.330eV,设 n_i 为1.5×10¹⁰cm⁻³。(1)画出PN结的能带图;(2)求N区与P区的掺杂浓度 N_D 和 N_A ; (3)确定 V_D

解: (1)



(3)

$$V_{bi} = (0.0259) \ln \left[\frac{(5.12 \times 10^{15})(1.98 \times 10^{16})}{(1.5 \times 10^{10})^2} \right]$$

$$= 0.695 \text{ V}$$

(2)
$$N_d = n_i \exp\left(\frac{E_F - E_{Fi}}{kT}\right)$$

= $\left(1.5 \times 10^{10}\right) \exp\left(\frac{0.365}{0.0259}\right)$
 $N_d = 1.98 \times 10^{16} \text{ cm}^{-3}$

$$\begin{aligned} N_a &= n_i \exp\!\left(\frac{E_{Fi} - E_F}{kT}\right) \\ &= \left(1.5 \times 10^{10}\right) \exp\!\left(\frac{0.330}{0.0259}\right) \\ N_a &= 5.12 \times 10^{15} \, \mathrm{cm}^{-3} \end{aligned}$$

◆第1-2讲

4.考虑T=300K时的均匀掺杂硅PN结。在零偏下,总空间电荷区的 1/4处在N型区内,内建电势 V_D =0.710V。求 $(1)N_A$, $(2)N_D$, $(3)x_n$, $(4)x_p$, $(5)E_{\max}$ 绝对值

解:

$$x_n = 0.25W = 0.25(x_n + x_p)$$

$$0.75x_n = 0.25x_p \Rightarrow \frac{x_p}{x_n} = 3$$

$$x_n N_d = x_p N_a \Rightarrow \frac{N_d}{N_a} = \frac{x_p}{x_n} = 3$$

$$N_d = 3N_a$$

$$V_{bi} = (0.0259) \ln \left[\frac{N_a N_d}{(1.5 \times 10^{10})^2} \right]$$

$$0.710 = (0.0259) \ln \left[\frac{3N_a^2}{(1.5 \times 10^{10})^2} \right]$$

$$3N_a^2 = (1.5 \times 10^{10})^2 \exp \left(\frac{0.710}{0.0259} \right)$$

$$N_a = 7.766 \times 10^{15} \text{ cm}^{-3}$$

$$N_d = 2.33 \times 10^{16} \text{ cm}^{-3}$$

◆第1-2讲

解:

$$x_{n} = \left\{ \frac{2 \in_{s} V_{bi}}{e} \left(\frac{N_{a}}{N_{d}} \right) \left(\frac{1}{N_{a} + N_{d}} \right) \right\}^{1/2}$$

$$= \left\{ \frac{2(11.7)(8.85 \times 10^{-14})(0.710)}{1.6 \times 10^{-19}} \right\}$$

$$\times \left(\frac{1}{3} \right) \left[\frac{1}{4(7.766 \times 10^{15})} \right]^{1/2}$$

$$= \left\{ \frac{2(11.7)(8.85 \times 10^{-14})(0.710)}{1.6 \times 10^{-19}} \right\}^{1/2}$$

$$= 2.979 \times 10^{-5} \text{ cm}$$
or $x_{p} = 0.2979 \,\mu\text{ m}$

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \mathbf{E}_{\text{max}} \right| &= \frac{eN_d x_n}{\epsilon_s} \\ &= \frac{\left(1.6 \times 10^{-19} \right) \left(2.33 \times 10^{16} \right) \left(0.0993 \times 10^{-4} \right)}{\left(11.7 \right) \left(8.85 \times 10^{-14} \right)} \\ &= 3.58 \times 10^4 \text{ V/cm} \end{aligned}$$

$$x_{p} = \left\{ \frac{2(11.7)(8.85 \times 10^{-14})(0.710)}{1.6 \times 10^{-19}} \times \left(\frac{3}{1} \right) \left[\frac{1}{4(7.766 \times 10^{15})} \right] \right\}^{1/2}$$

$$= 2.979 \times 10^{-5} \text{ cm}$$
or $x_{p} = 0.2979 \ \mu \text{ m}$

◆第3-4讲

1.理想的p+n结为T=300K时均匀掺杂的冶金结。掺杂浓度的关系为 N_a =80 N_d 。内建电势差为 V_{bi} =0.74V。反偏电压 V_R =10V。设 n_i =1.5×10¹⁰cm⁻³, ε_r =11.7。计算(1) N_a 、 N_d ; (2) x_p 、 x_n ; (3) $|E_{\rm max}|$; (4)C'(单位势垒电容)

解: (1)

$$\begin{aligned} V_{bi} &= V_t \ln \left(\frac{N_a N_d}{n_i^2} \right) \\ &= V_t \ln \left(\frac{80 N_d^2}{n_i^2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$80N_d^2 = n_i^2 \exp\left(\frac{V_{bi}}{V_t}\right)$$
$$= (1.5 \times 10^{10})^2 \exp\left(\frac{0.740}{0.0259}\right)$$
$$= 5.762 \times 10^{32}$$

$$\Rightarrow N_d = 2.684 \times 10^{15} \text{ cm}^{-3}$$

 $N_a = 2.147 \times 10^{17} \text{ cm}^{-3}$

◆第3-4讲

解: (2)

$$x_{n} = \left\{ \frac{2 \in_{s} (V_{bi} + V_{R})}{e} \left(\frac{N_{a}}{N_{d}} \right) \left(\frac{1}{N_{a} + N_{d}} \right) \right\}^{1/2}$$

$$= \left\{ \frac{2(11.7)(8.85 \times 10^{-14})(0.740 + 10)}{1.6 \times 10^{-19}} \right\}^{1/2}$$

$$= \left\{ \frac{2(11.7)(8.85 \times 10^{-14})(0.740 + 10)}{1.6 \times 10^{-19}} \right\}^{1/2}$$

$$= \left\{ \frac{2(11.7)(8.85 \times 10^{-14})(0.740 + 10)}{1.6 \times 10^{-19}} \right\}^{1/2}$$

$$\times \left(\frac{80}{1} \right) \left(\frac{1}{2.147 \times 10^{17} + 2.684 \times 10^{15}} \right) \right\}^{1/2}$$

$$= 2.262 \times 10^{-4} \text{ cm}$$
or $x_{n} = 2.262 \mu \text{ m}$

$$= 2.83 \times 10^{-6} \text{ cm}$$
or $x_{p} = 0.0283 \mu \text{ m}$

$$x_{p} = \left\{ \frac{2 \in_{s} (V_{bi} + V_{R})}{e} \left(\frac{N_{d}}{N_{a}} \right) \left(\frac{1}{N_{a} + N_{d}} \right) \right\}^{1/2}$$

$$= \left\{ \frac{2(11.7)(8.85 \times 10^{-14})(0.740 + 10)}{1.6 \times 10^{-19}} \times \left(\frac{1}{80} \right) \left(\frac{1}{2.147 \times 10^{17} + 2.684 \times 10^{15}} \right) \right\}^{1/2}$$

$$= 2.83 \times 10^{-6} \text{ cm}$$
or $x_{p} = 0.0283 \ \mu \text{ m}$

◆第3-4讲

解: (3)

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \mathbf{E}_{\text{max}} \right| &= \frac{2(V_{bi} + V_R)}{W} \\ &= \frac{2(0.740 + 10)}{(2.262 + 0.0283) \times 10^{-4}} \\ &= 9.38 \times 10^4 \text{ V/cm} \end{aligned}$$

(4)

$$C' = \left\{ \frac{e \in_{s} N_{a} N_{d}}{2(V_{bi} + V_{R})(N_{a} + N_{d})} \right\}^{1/2}$$

$$= \left\{ \frac{(1.6 \times 10^{-19})(11.7)(8.85 \times 10^{-14})}{2(0.740 + 10)} \times \left[\frac{(2.147 \times 10^{17})(2.684 \times 10^{15})}{2.147 \times 10^{17} + 2.684 \times 10^{15})} \right] \right\}^{1/2}$$

$$C' = 4.52 \times 10^{-9} \text{ F/cm}^{2}$$

◆第3-4讲

2.考虑反偏电压5V时的硅 n^+p 结。(1)当P区掺杂浓度变为原来的三倍时,求内建电势差的变化量;(2)当P区掺杂浓度由 N_a 变为3 N_a 时,求势垒电容的变化比率。

解: (1)

$$V_{bi}(3N_{a}) - V_{bi}(N_{a})$$

$$= V_{t} \ln \left[\frac{N_{d}(3N_{a})}{n_{i}^{2}} \right] - V_{t} \ln \left[\frac{N_{d}N_{a}}{n_{i}^{2}} \right]$$

$$= V_{t} \left\{ \ln(3) + \ln \left[\frac{N_{d}N_{a}}{n_{i}^{2}} \right] \right\} - V_{t} \ln \left[\frac{N_{d}N_{a}}{n_{i}^{2}} \right]$$

$$= V_{t} \ln(3) = (0.0259) \ln(3)$$

$$= 0.02845 \text{ V}$$

(2)

$$C' \cong \left\{ \frac{e \in_{s} N_{a}}{2(V_{bi} + V_{R})} \right\}^{1/2}$$

$$\frac{C'(3N_{a})}{C'(N_{a})} = \left\{ \frac{3N_{a}}{N_{a}} \right\}^{1/2} = \sqrt{3} = 1.732$$

◆第3-4讲

3.反偏电压 V_R =1V, T=300K时, GaAs PN结的总势垒电容为1.1pF。其中一侧的掺杂浓度为8×10¹⁶cm⁻³, 内建电势差 V_{bi} =1.2V。设 n_i =1.8×10⁶cm⁻³, ε_r =13.1。(1)计算另一侧的掺杂浓度; (2)结的横截面积; (3)当结电容变为0.8pF时的反偏电压 V_R 。

解: (1)

$$V_{bi} = (0.0259) \ln \left[\frac{(8 \times 10^{16}) N_d}{(1.8 \times 10^6)^2} \right] = 1.20$$

$$(8 \times 10^{16}) N_d = (1.8 \times 10^6)^2 \exp \left(\frac{1.20}{0.0259} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow N_d = 5.36 \times 10^{15} \text{ cm}^{-3}$$

◆第3-4讲

解: (2)

$$C = AC' = A \left\{ \frac{e \in_{s} N_{a} N_{d}}{2(V_{bi} + V_{R})(N_{a} + N_{d})} \right\}^{1/2}$$

$$1.10 \times 10^{-12} = A \left\{ \frac{\left(1.6 \times 10^{-19}\right)}{2\left(1.20 + 1.0\right)} \right\}^{1/2}$$

$$\times \frac{(13.1)(8.85 \times 10^{-14})(8 \times 10^{16})(5.36 \times 10^{15})}{(8 \times 10^{16} + 5.36 \times 10^{15})} \right\}^{1/2}$$

$$\Rightarrow A = 7.56 \times 10^{-5} \text{ cm}^{2}$$

(3)

$$0.80 \times 10^{-12} = \left(7.56 \times 10^{-5}\right) \left\{ \frac{\left(1.6 \times 10^{-19}\right)}{2\left(V_{bi} + V_{R}\right)} \times \frac{\left(13.1\right)\left(8.85 \times 10^{-14}\right)\left(8 \times 10^{16}\right)\left(5.36 \times 10^{15}\right)}{\left(8 \times 10^{16} + 5.36 \times 10^{15}\right)} \right\}^{1/2}$$

$$1.0582 \times 10^{-8} = \frac{2.1585 \times 10^{-8}}{\sqrt{V_{bi} + V_{R}}}$$

$$\Rightarrow V_{bi} + V_{R} = 4.161 = 1.20 + V_{R}$$

$$V_{R} = 2.96 \text{ V}$$

◆第3-4讲

4.硅PN结二极管的掺杂浓度为 N_d =2×10¹⁵cm-3, N_a =8×10¹⁵cm-3。设 n_i =1.5×10¹⁰cm-3。计算下列条件下空间电荷区边缘的少子浓度:外

加电压(1)V=0.55V; (2)V=-0.55V。

解:

$$n_{po} = \frac{n_i^2}{N_a} = \frac{\left(1.5 \times 10^{10}\right)^2}{8 \times 10^{15}} = 2.8125 \times 10^4 \text{ cm}^{-3}$$

$$p_{no} = \frac{n_i^2}{N_d} = \frac{\left(1.5 \times 10^{10}\right)^2}{2 \times 10^{15}} = 1.125 \times 10^5 \text{ cm}^{-3}$$

$$p_n(x_n) = p_{no} \exp\left(\frac{V_a}{V_t}\right)$$

$$n_p(-x_p) = n_{po} \exp\left(\frac{V_a}{V_t}\right)$$

$$V_a = 0.55 \text{ V},$$

$$p_n(x_n) = (1.125 \times 10^5) \exp\left(\frac{0.55}{0.0259}\right)$$

$$= 1.88 \times 10^{14} \text{ cm}^{-3}$$

$$n_p(-x_p) = (2.8125 \times 10^4) \exp\left(\frac{0.55}{0.0259}\right)$$

$$= 4.69 \times 10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-3}$$

$$V_a = -0.55 \text{ V}$$

$$p_n(x_n) = (1.125 \times 10^5) \exp\left(\frac{-0.55}{0.0259}\right)$$

$$\approx 0$$

$$n_p(-x_p) = (2.8125 \times 10^4) \exp\left(\frac{-0.55}{0.0259}\right)$$

◆第3-4讲

5.GaAs PN结的掺杂浓度为 $N_a = 5 \times 10^{16} \text{cm}^{-3}$, $N_d = 10^{16} \text{cm}^{-3}$, 结面积为 A=10-3cm², 外加正偏电压V=1.1V。设 n_i =1.8×106cm⁻³, D_n =205cm²/s , $D_p=9.8 \,\mathrm{cm^2/s}$, $\tau_{n\theta}=5\times10^{-8}\mathrm{s}$, $\tau_{p\theta}=10^{-8}\mathrm{s}$ 。 计算(1)空间电荷区边缘的 少子电子扩散电流; (2)空间电荷区边缘的少子空穴扩散电流;

(3)PN结二极管的总电流。

第:
$$J_{n}(-x_{p}) = \frac{eD_{n}n_{po}}{L_{n}} \exp\left(\frac{V_{a}}{V_{t}}\right)$$

$$= \frac{en_{i}^{2}}{N_{a}} \sqrt{\frac{D_{n}}{\tau_{no}}} \cdot \exp\left(\frac{V_{a}}{V_{t}}\right)$$

$$= \frac{\left(1.6 \times 10^{-19}\right)\left(1.8 \times 10^{6}\right)^{2}}{5 \times 10^{16}} \sqrt{\frac{205}{5 \times 10^{-8}}}$$

$$\times \exp\left(\frac{1.10}{0.0259}\right)$$

$$= 1.849 \text{ A/cm}^{2}$$

$$I_{n} = AJ_{n}(-x_{p}) = \left(10^{-3}\right)\left(1.849\right) \text{ A}$$
or $I_{n} = 1.85 \text{ mA}$

$$J_{p}(x_{n}) = \frac{eD_{p}p_{no}}{L_{p}} \exp\left(\frac{V_{a}}{V_{t}}\right)$$

$$= \frac{en_{i}^{2}}{N_{d}} \sqrt{\frac{D_{p}}{\tau_{p0}}} \cdot \exp\left(\frac{V_{a}}{V_{t}}\right)$$

$$= \frac{\left(1.6 \times 10^{-19}\right)\left(1.8 \times 10^{6}\right)^{2}}{10^{16}} \sqrt{\frac{9.80}{10^{-8}}}$$

$$\times \exp\left(\frac{1.10}{0.0259}\right)$$

$$= 4.521 \text{ A/cm}^{2}$$

$$I_{p} = AJ_{p}(x_{n}) = \left(10^{-3}\right)\left(4.521\right) \text{ A}$$
or $I_{p} = 4.52 \text{ mA}$

$$I = I_{n} + I_{p} = 1.85 + 4.52 = 6.37 \text{ mA}$$

◆第3-4讲

6.考虑T=300K时的硅n+p二极管,其参数如下: N_d =10¹⁸cm-³, N_a =10¹⁶cm-³, D_n =25cm²/s, D_p =10cm²/s, τ_{n0} = τ_{p0} =1 μ s, A=10-⁴cm²。 设 n_i =1.5×10¹⁰cm-³。确定下列偏压下的二极管电流: (1)正偏电压 0.5V; (2)反偏电压0.5V。

(1)

$$\begin{split} I_S &= Aen_i^2 \cdot \frac{1}{N_a} \sqrt{\frac{D_n}{\tau_{nO}}} \\ &= \frac{\left(10^{-4}\right) \left(1.6 \times 10^{-19}\right) \left(1.5 \times 10^{10}\right)^2}{10^{16}} \sqrt{\frac{25}{10^{-6}}} \end{split}$$

$$I_S = 1.8 \times 10^{-15} \,\mathrm{A}$$

$$\begin{split} I_D &\cong I_S \, \exp\!\!\left(\frac{V_a}{V_t}\right) \\ &= \! \left(1.8 \times 10^{-15}\right) \! \exp\!\!\left(\frac{0.5}{0.0259}\right) \end{split}$$

$$I_D = 4.36 \times 10^{-7} \,\mathrm{A}$$

$$I_D = (1.8 \times 10^{-15}) \left[\exp\left(\frac{-0.5}{0.0259}\right) - 1 \right]$$

$$I_D \cong -I_S = -1.8 \times 10^{-15} \,\mathrm{A}$$

◆第3-4讲

7.理想硅PN结的掺杂浓度为 N_d =1.5×10¹⁶cm⁻³, N_a =5×10¹⁶cm⁻³, 结的横截面积为A=5×10⁻⁴cm²。 D_n =25cm²/s, D_p =10cm²/s, τ_{n0} =2×10⁻⁷s, τ_{p0} =8×10⁻⁸s。设 n_i =1.5×10¹⁰cm⁻³。计算(1)空穴形成的理想反向饱和电流; (2)电子形成的理想反向饱和电流; (3)外加正偏压 V_a =0.8 V_{bi} 时, x_n 处的空穴浓度; (4)外加正偏压 V_a =0.8 V_{bi} 时, $-x_p$ 处的电子浓度。

解: (1)

$$\begin{split} I_{sp} &= A \left(\frac{eD_p p_{no}}{L_p} \right) = eA \sqrt{\frac{D_p}{\tau_{po}}} \cdot \frac{n_i^2}{N_d} \\ &= \left(1.6 \times 10^{-19} \right) \left(5 \times 10^{-4} \right) \sqrt{\frac{10}{8 \times 10^{-8}}} \cdot \frac{\left(1.5 \times 10^{10} \right)^2}{1.5 \times 10^{16}} \\ I_{sp} &= 1.342 \times 10^{-14} \text{ A} \end{split}$$

$$I_{sn} = A \left(\frac{eD_n n_{po}}{L_n} \right) = eA \sqrt{\frac{D_n}{\tau_{no}}} \cdot \frac{n_i^2}{N_a}$$

$$= \left(1.6 \times 10^{-19} \right) \left(5 \times 10^{-4} \right) \sqrt{\frac{25}{2 \times 10^{-7}}} \cdot \frac{\left(1.5 \times 10^{10} \right)^2}{5 \times 10^{16}}$$

$$I_{sn} = 4.025 \times 10^{-15} \text{ A}$$

◆第3-4讲

解: (3)

$$V_{bi} = (0.0259) \ln \left[\frac{(5 \times 10^{16})(1.5 \times 10^{16})}{(1.5 \times 10^{10})^2} \right]$$

$$= 0.746826 \text{ V}$$

$$V_a = (0.8)V_{bi} = (0.8)(0.746826) = 0.59746 \text{ V}$$

$$p_n(x_n) = p_{no} \exp \left(\frac{V_a}{V_t} \right) = \frac{n_i^2}{N_d} \exp \left(\frac{V_a}{V_t} \right)$$

$$= \frac{(1.5 \times 10^{10})^2}{1.5 \times 10^{16}} \exp \left(\frac{0.59746}{0.0259} \right)$$

$$= 1.56 \times 10^{14} \text{ cm}^{-3}$$

$$n_p(-x_p) = n_{p0} \exp\left(\frac{V_a}{V_t}\right) = \frac{n_i^2}{N_a} \exp\left(\frac{V_a}{V_t}\right) = 4.69 \times 10^{13} cm^{-3}$$

◆第3-4讲

8.T=300K时的两个理想PN结,除了禁带宽度不同,其他的电学与物理学参数相同。第一个PN结的禁带宽度为 E_g =0.525eV。加正偏压 V_a =0.255V时I=10mA。计算当第二个PN结的禁带宽度为多少时,给它外加 V_a =0.32V的正偏电压会产生10 μ A的电流。

$$I \propto n_i^2 \exp\left(\frac{V_a}{V_i}\right) \propto \exp\left(\frac{-E_g}{kT}\right).$$

$$I \propto \exp\left(\frac{eV_a - E_g}{kT}\right)$$

$$\frac{I_1}{I_2} = \frac{\exp\left(\frac{eV_{a1} - E_{g1}}{kT}\right)}{\exp\left(\frac{eV_{a2} - E_{g2}}{kT}\right)}$$

$$I \propto n_i^2 \exp\left(\frac{V_a}{V_t}\right) \propto \exp\left(\frac{-E_g}{kT}\right) \cdot \exp\left(\frac{eV_a}{kT}\right)$$

$$\frac{I_1}{I_2} = \exp\left(\frac{eV_{a1} - eV_{a2} - E_{g1} + E_{g2}}{kT}\right)$$

$$\frac{10 \times 10^{-3}}{10 \times 10^{-6}} = \exp\left(\frac{0.255 - 0.32 - 0.525 + E_{g2}}{0.0259}\right)$$

$$E_{g2} = 0.59 + (0.0259) \ln(10^3)$$

$$E_{g2} = 0.769 \text{ eV}$$

◆第3-4讲

9.考虑反偏的硅PN结二极管,其反偏电压为 V_R =5V。其他参数如下: N_d = N_a =4×10¹⁶cm⁻³,结的横截面积为A=10⁻⁴cm²。假定少子寿命 τ_{n0} = τ_{p0} =10⁻⁷s, D_n =25cm²/s, D_p =10cm²/s, n_i =1.5×10¹⁰cm⁻³。计算(1) 理想反向饱和电流;(2)反偏产生电流;(3)产生电流与理想反向饱和电流的比值。

解: (1)

$$\begin{split} I_s &= Aen_i^2 \Bigg[\frac{1}{N_a} \sqrt{\frac{D_n}{\tau_{n0}}} + \frac{1}{N_d} \sqrt{\frac{D_p}{\tau_{p0}}} \Bigg] \\ &= \Big(10^{-4} \Big) \Big(1.6 \times 10^{-19} \Big) \Big(1.5 \times 10^{10} \Big)^2 \\ &\times \Bigg[\frac{1}{4 \times 10^{16}} \sqrt{\frac{25}{10^{-7}}} + \frac{1}{4 \times 10^{16}} \sqrt{\frac{10}{10^{-7}}} \Bigg] \\ I_s &= 2.323 \times 10^{-15} \, \mathrm{A} \end{split}$$

◆第3-4讲

解: (2)
$$I_{gen} = \frac{Aen_i W}{2\tau_0}$$

$$V_{bi} = (0.0259) \ln \left[\frac{(4 \times 10^{16})(4 \times 10^{16})}{(1.5 \times 10^{10})^2} \right]$$
$$= 0.7665 \text{ V}$$

$$W = \left\{ \frac{2 \in_{s} (V_{bi} + V_{R})}{e} \left(\frac{N_{a} + N_{d}}{N_{a} N_{d}} \right) \right\}^{1/2}$$

$$= \left\{ \frac{2(11.7)(8.85 \times 10^{-14})(0.7665 + 5)}{1.6 \times 10^{-19}} \times \left[\frac{4 \times 10^{16} + 4 \times 10^{16}}{(4 \times 10^{16})(4 \times 10^{16})} \right] \right\}^{1/2}$$

$$W = 6.109 \times 10^{-5} \text{ cm}$$

$$I_{gen} = \frac{(10^{-4})(1.6 \times 10^{-19})(1.5 \times 10^{10})(6.109 \times 10^{-5})}{2(10^{-7})}$$
$$= 7.331 \times 10^{-11} \,\text{A}$$

(3)
$$\frac{I_{gen}}{I_s} = \frac{7.331 \times 10^{-11}}{2.323 \times 10^{-15}} = 3.16 \times 10^4$$

◆第3-4讲

10.(1)考虑在T=300K有一理想的硅PN结二极管, N_a =10¹⁹cm⁻³ N_a =10¹⁷cm⁻³,请画出此PN结二极管的(-1V到1.2V)J-V曲线,并求出此二极管的饱和电流密度 J_s ,阈值电压(取电流超过1mA的电压为阈值电压),0.6V、0.8V和1V时的电流密度J@0.6V、J@0.8V和J@1V,1V时正向导通电阻 $R_{on}@1$ V(R_{on} = Δ V/ Δ I)(τ_p = τ_n =10⁻⁷s; D_p =12.4 cm²/s, D_n =35cm²/s, n_i =1.5×10¹⁰cm⁻³,器件面积A=100 μ m²)

解: (1) 对于p+n结

$$J_{s} = \frac{qD_{p}n_{i}^{2}}{L_{p}N_{d}} = 4 \times 10^{-12} A / cm^{2}$$

$$J@0.6V = J_{s} \exp\left(\frac{0.6V}{V_{t}}\right)$$

$$= 4 \times 10^{-12} \exp\left(\frac{0.6}{0.026}\right) = 0.042 A / cm^{2}$$

$$J@0.8V = 92.3 A / cm^{2}$$

$$J@1V = 2 \times 10^{5} A / cm^{2}$$

$$I_D = AJ_s \exp\left(\frac{V_a}{V_t}\right) = 1mA$$

$$4 \times 10^{-12} \times 10^{-6} \exp\left(\frac{V_a}{V_t}\right) = 0.001$$

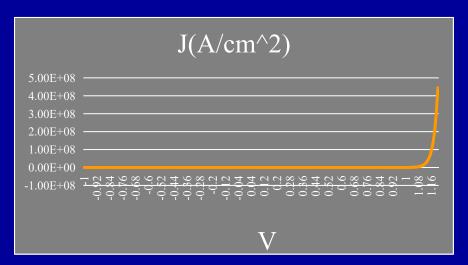
$$V_a = 0.86V$$

$$R_{on} = 1/(dI/dV)$$

$$R_{on} = 0.13\Omega$$

◆第3-4讲

解: (1)



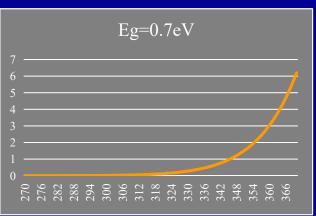
(2)考虑有一 p^+ n结二极管, D_p 和 D_n 均正比于 T^3 , $\tau_p = \tau_n$ 且正比于T,画出 E_g 分别为0.7、1.1、3.4eV时PN结-1V的电流密度J@-1V随温度T的变化趋势图(270K-370K)。并回答,硅器件为什么不适合在高温环境中工作?什么样的器件适合在高温环境下工作?

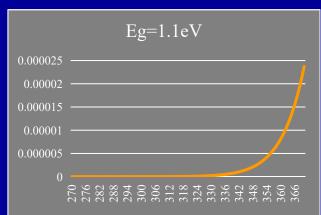
$$J@-1V \propto J_s \propto \sqrt{\frac{D_p}{\tau_{p0}}}n_i^2 \propto T^4 \exp\left(-\frac{E_g}{kT}\right)$$

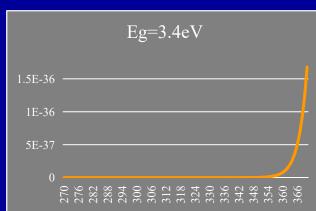
随着温度的增加,器件的饱和电流密度将随温度指数式增加,导致 二极管无法实现反向截止,器件失效。

◆第3-4讲

解: (2)







宽禁带半导体器件由于本征载流子浓度低导致饱和电流密度低,所以在高温下仍然可以保持良好的对反向电流的截止能力。所以宽禁带半导体器件适合在高温下工作。

(3)简述串联电阻 R_s 对器件性能的影响?

如:降低实际导通电流,导致器件产生额外的工作损耗,导致器件产生额外的导通压降,且额外导通压降随电流大小变化...

◆第5-6讲

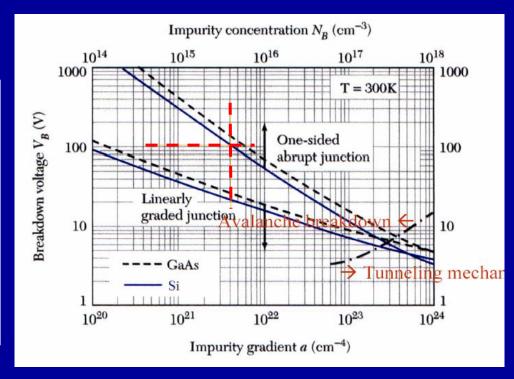
1.突变硅p+n结中n区的掺杂浓度为 N_d =4×10½cm-3。当雪崩击穿发生时,不让耗尽区到达欧姆接触(穿通)的最小n区长度是多少(课件最终版pdf P28图)?

解: 读图得*V_B*≈100V

$$x_n \approx \left(\frac{2\varepsilon_s V_B}{qN_d}\right)^{1/2}$$

$$= \left(\frac{2 \times 11.7 \times 8.85 \times 10^{-14} \times 100}{1.6 \times 10^{-19} \times 4 \times 10^{15}}\right)^{1/2}$$

$$= 5.69 \times 10^{-4} cm = 5.69 \,\mu m$$



◆第5-6讲

2.硅pn结的掺杂浓度为 $N_d=N_a=10^{18}cm^{-3}$ 。发生齐纳击穿时的临界电场 为 10^{6} V/cm。设 $n_{i}=1.5\times10^{10}$ cm-3, $\varepsilon_{r}=11.7$ 。求击穿电压的值(不忽略 内建电势)。

$$V_{bi} = (0.0259) \ln \left[\frac{(10^{18})(10^{18})}{(1.5 \times 10^{10})^2} \right] = 0$$

$$E_{\text{max}} = \frac{eN_d x_n}{\epsilon_s}$$

$$10^6 = \frac{(1.6 \times 10^{-19})(10^{18})x_n}{(11.7)(8.85 \times 10^{-14})}$$

$$x_n = 6.47 \times 10^{-6} \text{ cm}$$

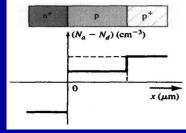
$$V_{bi} = (0.0259) \ln \left[\frac{(10^{18})(10^{18})}{(1.5 \times 10^{10})^2} \right] = 0.933 \text{ V}$$

$$E_{max} = \frac{eN_d x_n}{\epsilon_s}$$

$$10^6 = \frac{(1.6 \times 10^{-19})(10^{18})x_n}{(11.7)(8.85 \times 10^{-14})}$$

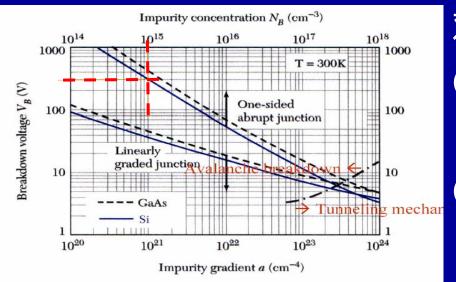
$$x_n = 6.47 \times 10^{-6} \text{ cm}$$

◆第5-6讲



3.二极管的掺杂曲线经常如图所示,即所谓的 n^+pp^+ 二极管。反偏时,耗尽区必须处于p区内,以防止过早的击穿。p区的掺杂浓度为 10^{15} cm- 3 。 ε_r =11.7。计算使耗尽区处于p区内并且不发生击穿的反偏电压,假设p区长度为(a)75 μ m、(b)150 μ m。确定每种情况下,是耗尽区最大宽度先产生还是击穿先产生(忽略内建电势)?(可以当成 n^+p 结构考虑)(课件最终版pdf P28图)

解:



对n+p结

$$x_{p} = \left[\frac{2 \in_{s} \left(V_{bi} + V_{R}\right)}{eN_{a}}\right]^{1/2}$$

$$(1) \quad (75 \times 10^{-4})^2 = \frac{2(11.7)(8.85 \times 10^{-14})V_R}{(1.6 \times 10^{-19})(10^{15})}$$

$$V_R = 4.35 \times 10^3 \,\text{V}$$

$$(2) \quad (150 \times 10^{-4})^2 = \frac{2(11.7)(8.85 \times 10^{-14})V_R}{(1.6 \times 10^{-19})(10^{15})}$$

$$V_R = 1.74 \times 10^4 \text{ V}$$

读图可知击穿电压在300V,因此(1)(2)问均先击穿

◆第5-6讲

4.硅PIN结的掺杂曲线如图"I"对应着理想本征区。本征区内没有杂 质掺杂。给PIN结外加一个反偏电场,以使空间电荷区占据从-2μm 到2μm的所有区域。(a)采用泊松方程计算出x=0处的电场,(b)画出 PIN结电场随距离变化的曲线,(c)计算出外加反偏电压的大小。

解: (a)
$$\frac{d^2\phi(x)}{dx^2} = -\frac{\rho(x)}{\epsilon_s} = -\frac{dE(x)}{dx}$$

$$-2 < x < -1 \mu \text{ m}, \ \rho(x) = +eN_d$$

$$\frac{d\mathbf{E}}{dx} = \frac{eN_d}{\epsilon_s} \Rightarrow \mathbf{E} = \frac{eN_d x}{\epsilon_s} + C_1$$

$$x = -2 \mu \text{ m} \equiv -x_0, E = 0$$

$$C_1 = \frac{eN_d x_O}{\epsilon_s}$$

$$E = \frac{eN_d}{\in_s} (x + x_0)$$

$$x = 0, E(0) = E(x = -1),$$

$$5 \times 10^{15}$$

$$-5 \times 10^{15}$$

$$-5 \times 10^{15}$$

$$x = 0$$
, $E(0) = E(x = -1)$,

$$E(0) = \frac{eN_d}{\epsilon_s} (-1+2) \times 10^{-4}$$

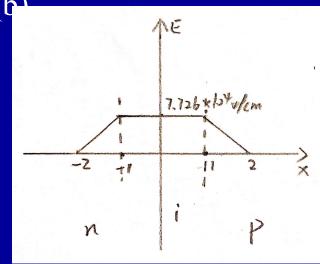
$$= \frac{(1.6 \times 10^{-19})(5 \times 10^{15})}{(11.7)(8.85 \times 10^{-14})} (1 \times 10^{-4})$$

 $(N_d - N_a) (\text{cm}^{-3})$

$$E(0) = 7.726 \times 10^4 \text{ V/cm}$$

◆第5-6讲

解: (ト)



(c)在不考虑平衡时内建电势时,

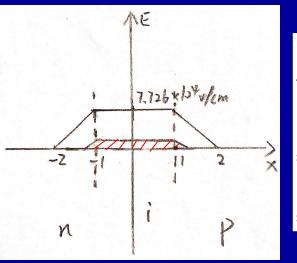
左图梯形面积即为外加反偏电压

$$V_R = (2+4) \times 7.726 \times 10^4 \div 2 = 23.2V$$

在考虑热平衡内建电势时,原PN结 V_D

$$V_{bi} = V_t \ln \left(\frac{N_a N_d}{n_i^2} \right) \qquad V_{bi} = 0.66 V$$

$$V_{bi} = 0.66V$$



$$x_{p} = \left\{ \frac{2\varepsilon_{s}V_{D}}{q(N_{a} + N_{d})} \right\}^{1/2}$$

$$= \left(\frac{2 \times 11.7 \times 8.854 \times 10^{-14} \times 0.66}{1.6 \times 10^{-19} \times 10^{16}} \right)^{1/2}$$

$$= 2.92 \times 10^{-5} cm$$

$$E_{\text{max}} = \frac{qN_a x_p}{\varepsilon_s} = 2.255 \times 10^4 V / cm$$

$$V_D = E_{\text{max}} \times x_i + V_D$$

= $4.51\text{V} + 0.66\text{V} = 5.17\text{V}$
 $V_R = 23.2 - 5.17 = 18.03\text{V}$

◆第5-6讲

5.考虑T=300K时的硅p+n结。其扩散电容-正偏电流曲线的斜率为2.5×10-6F/A。确定空穴的寿命以及正偏电流为1mA时的扩散电容值。(交流小信号下扩散电容)

解:对于 p^+ n结, $I_{P0}>>I_{n0}$,

$$C_d = \left(\frac{1}{2V_t}\right) \left(I_{pO}\tau_{pO}\right) \longrightarrow \frac{\tau_{pO}}{2V_t} = 2.5 \times 10^{-6} \,\text{F/A}$$

$$\tau_{pO} = 2(0.0259)(2.5 \times 10^{-6})$$

$$\tau_{pO} = 1.3 \times 10^{-7} \text{ s}$$

$$C_d = (2.5 \times 10^{-6})(10^{-3})$$

$$C_d = 2.5 \times 10^{-9} \,\mathrm{F}$$

◆第5-6讲

6.单边p⁺n硅二极管掺杂浓度为 N_a =4×10¹⁷cm⁻³, N_d =8×10¹⁵cm⁻³。二极管结面积为A=5×10⁻⁴cm²。扩散电容最大值为1nF。设 n_i =1.5×10¹⁰cm⁻³, D_p =10cm²/s, τ_{p0} =10⁻⁷s。确定二极管最大电流,最大正偏电压,扩散电阻。(交流小信号下扩散电容)

解:对于p+n结,I_{P0}>>I_{n0}

$$C_d = \frac{I_{po} \tau_{p0}}{2V_t}$$

$$I_{po} = \frac{2V_t(C_d)}{\tau_{p0}} = \frac{2(0.0259)(10^{-9})}{10^{-7}}$$
$$= 5.18 \times 10^{-4} \text{ A}$$
$$I_{po} = 0.518 \text{ mA}$$

$$r_d = \frac{V_t}{I_D} = \frac{0.0259}{0.518 \times 10^{-3}} = 50 \,\Omega$$

$$\begin{split} I_{po} &= Ae\sqrt{\frac{D_p}{\tau_{p0}}} \cdot \frac{n_i^2}{N_d} \exp\left(\frac{V_a}{V_t}\right) \\ 0.518 \times 10^{-3} &= \left(5 \times 10^{-4}\right) \left(1.6 \times 10^{-19}\right) \sqrt{\frac{10}{10^{-7}}} \\ &\qquad \times \frac{\left(1.5 \times 10^{10}\right)^2}{8 \times 10^{15}} \exp\left(\frac{V_a}{V_t}\right) \\ V_a &= \left(0.0259\right) \ln\left(\frac{0.518 \times 10^{-3}}{2.25 \times 10^{-14}}\right) \\ &= 0.618 \, \mathrm{V} \end{split}$$

◆第5-6讲

7.T=300K时,正偏硅pn结二极管的最大小信号扩散电阻为 $r_d=32\Omega$ 。 反向饱和电流为 $I_s=5\times10^{-12}$ A。计算满足上述要求的最小正偏电压。

解:

$$r_{d} = \frac{V_{t}}{I_{D}} \Rightarrow I_{D} = \frac{V_{t}}{r_{d}} = \frac{0.0259}{32}$$

$$I_{D} = 8.09375 \times 10^{-4} \text{ A}$$

$$V_{a} = V_{t} \ln \left(\frac{I_{D}}{I_{s}}\right)$$

$$= (0.0259) \ln \left(\frac{8.09375 \times 10^{-4}}{5 \times 10^{-12}}\right)$$

$$V_{a} = 0.4896 \text{ V}$$

n·型半导体

n型半导体

- ◆第5-6讲
- 8.推导n+n结内建电势。

解:设n+区浓度为 N_{dl} , n区为 N_{d2}

$$E_{F(n^{+})} = E_{i} + kT \ln(N_{d1}/n_{i})$$

$$E_{F(n)} = E_{i} + kT \ln(N_{d2}/n_{i})$$

$$qV_{D} = E_{F(n^{+})} - E_{F(n)}$$

$$V_{D} = \frac{kT}{q} \ln \frac{N_{d1}}{N_{d2}}$$