

# 第八章 p-n结

8.1 平衡p-n结特性

8.2 p-n结电流电压特性

8.3 p-n结电容

8.4 p-n结的击穿

8.5 p-n结隧道效应

# 8.2 p-n结电流电压特性<sub>1</sub>

## 8.2.1 p-n结中的电场和电势分布

一突变结p+-n

电荷分布

$$\rho(x) = q(N_D - N_A + p - n) \quad \begin{cases} \rho(x) = -qN_A, & -x_p \leq x \leq 0 \\ \rho(x) = qN_D, & 0 \leq x \leq x_n \end{cases}$$

耗尽近似  $p, n = 0$

泊松方程

$$\frac{d^2V}{dx^2} = -\frac{\rho(x)}{\epsilon_r \epsilon_0}$$

$$E(x) = -\frac{dV(x)}{dx} = -\int \frac{d^2V}{dx^2} dx$$

电场分布

边界条件  $x = x_n, x = -x_p, E = 0$

$$-x_p \leq x \leq 0$$

$$E(x) = \int \frac{\rho(x)}{\epsilon_r \epsilon_0} dx = -\int \frac{qN_A}{\epsilon_r \epsilon_0} dx = -\frac{qN_A}{\epsilon_r \epsilon_0} x + C$$

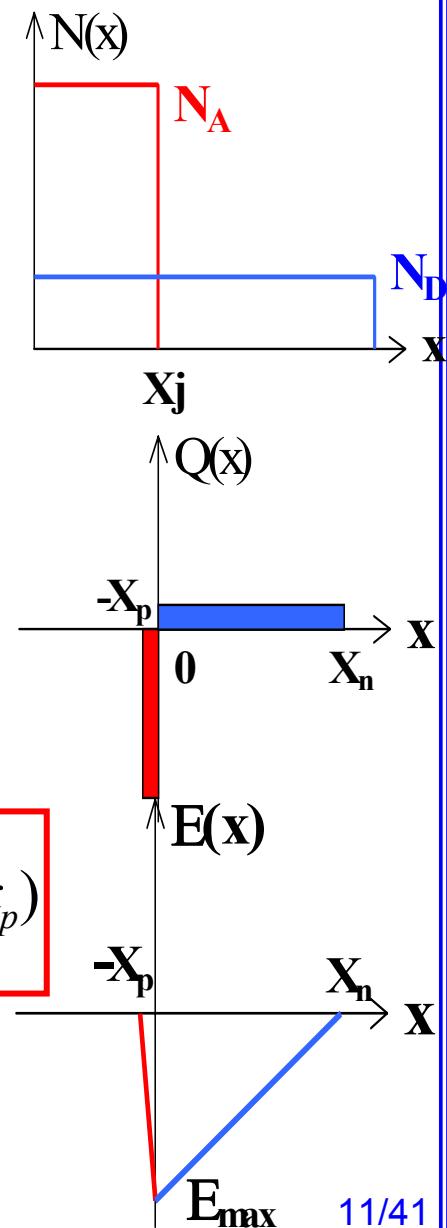
$$0 \leq x \leq x_n \quad x = 0$$

$$E_n(x) = -\frac{qN_D}{\epsilon_r \epsilon_0} (x_n - x)$$

$$E_m = -\frac{qN_A x_p}{\epsilon_r \epsilon_0} = -\frac{qN_D x_n}{\epsilon_r \epsilon_0}$$

$$E_p(x) = -\frac{qN_A}{\epsilon_r \epsilon_0} (x + x_p)$$

$$C = -\frac{qN_A}{\epsilon_r \epsilon_0} x_p$$



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## 8.2.1 p-n结中的电场和电势分布

一突变结p+ - n

$$E_m = -\frac{qN_A x_p}{\epsilon_r \epsilon_0} = -\frac{qN_D x_n}{\epsilon_r \epsilon_0}$$

正负电荷总量相等

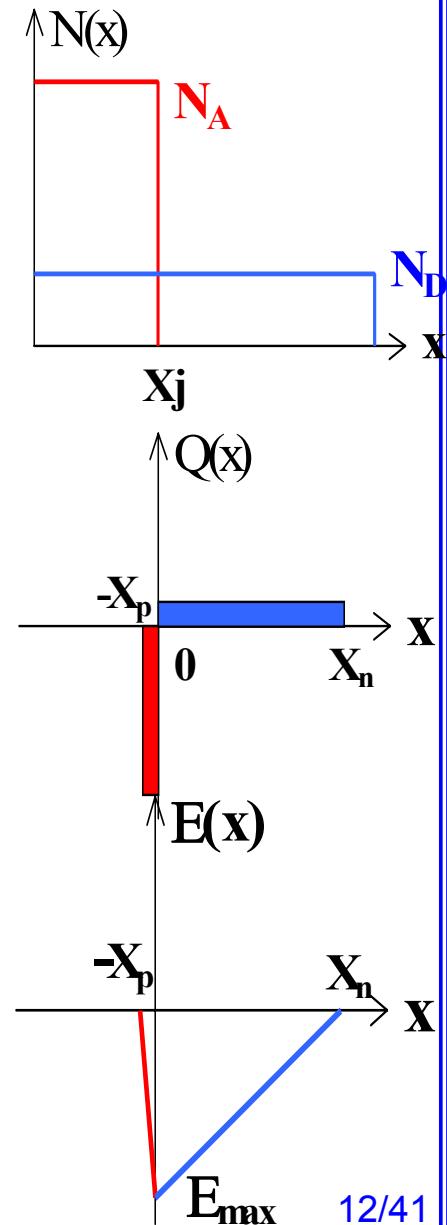
$$qN_A x_p = qN_D x_n$$

$$\frac{x_n}{x_p} = \frac{N_A}{N_D}$$

$$N_A \gg N_D$$

$$x_n \gg x_p$$

耗尽区主要在轻掺杂区的一边



# 8.2 p-n结电流电压特性<sub>3</sub>

## 8.2.1 p-n结中的电场和电势分布

一 突变结p+-n

**电场分布**

$$E_p(x) = -\frac{qN_A}{\epsilon_r \epsilon_0}(x+x_p) \quad E_n(x) = -\frac{qN_D}{\epsilon_r \epsilon_0}(x_n-x)$$

**电势分布**

$$V(x) = -\int E(x)dx$$

边界条件  $-x_p \leq x \leq 0 \quad x = -x_p, V = 0$

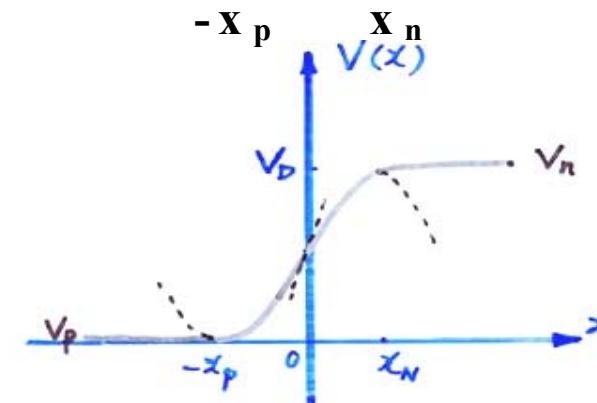
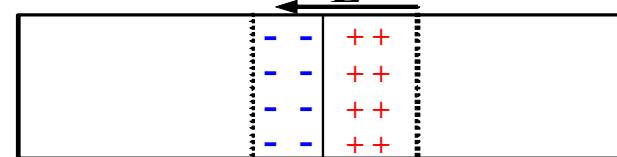
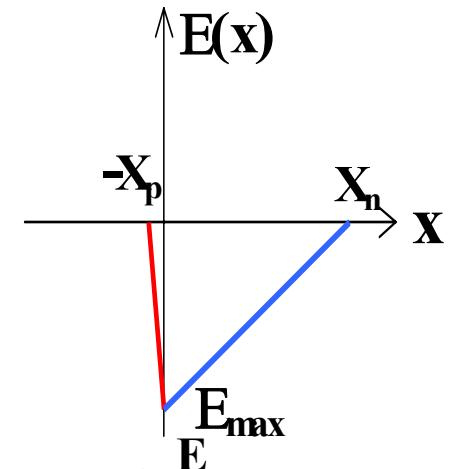
$0 \leq x \leq x_n \quad x = x_n, V = V_D$

$-x_p \leq x \leq 0$

$$V(x) = \int \frac{qN_A}{\epsilon_r \epsilon_0} (x+x_p) dx = \frac{qN_A}{2\epsilon_r \epsilon_0} (x+x_p)^2 + C, \quad C=0$$

$$V_p(x) = \frac{qN_A}{2\epsilon_r \epsilon_0} (x+x_p)^2$$

$$V_n(x) = V_D - \frac{qN_D}{2\epsilon_r \epsilon_0} (x_n-x)^2$$



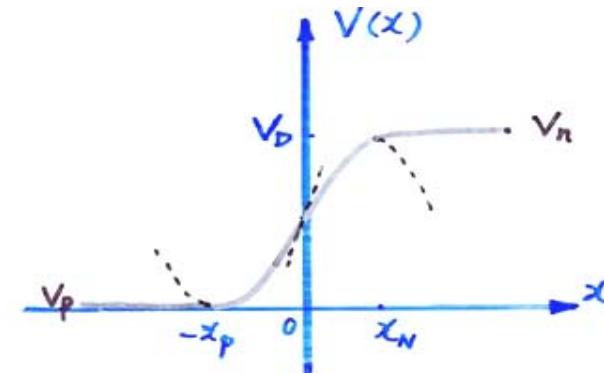
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## 8.2.1 p-n结中的电场和电势分布

一 突变结p+-n 电势分布

$$V_p(x) = \frac{qN_A}{2\epsilon_r\epsilon_0}(x + x_p)^2$$

$$V_n(x) = V_D - \frac{qN_D}{2\epsilon_r\epsilon_0}(x_n - x)^2$$



$$x=0$$

$$V_p(x) = V_n(x)$$

$$V_D = \frac{qN_A}{2\epsilon_r\epsilon_0}x_p^2 + \frac{qN_D}{2\epsilon_r\epsilon_0}x_n^2$$

$$x_n = \frac{N_A}{N_A + N_D}X_D$$

势垒宽度

$$X_D = x_p + x_n$$

$$\frac{x_p}{x_n} = \frac{N_D}{N_A} \rightarrow \frac{x_p}{x_n + x_p} = \frac{N_D}{N_A + N_D}$$

$$x_p = \frac{N_D}{N_A + N_D}X_D$$

$$X_D = \sqrt{\frac{2\epsilon_r\epsilon_0 V_D}{qN_D}} \quad \text{p+-n结} \quad N_A \gg N_D$$

$$X_D \approx x_n$$

$$X_D = \sqrt{\frac{2\epsilon_r\epsilon_0(N_A + N_D)V_D}{qN_A N_D}}$$

$$V_D = \frac{q}{2\epsilon_r\epsilon_0} \frac{N_A N_D}{N_A + N_D} X_D^2$$

n+-p结  
N\_D >> N\_A

$$X_D = \sqrt{\frac{2\epsilon_r\epsilon_0 V_D}{qN_A}} \rightarrow X_D \approx x_p$$

# 8.2 p-n结电流电压特性<sub>5</sub>

## 8.2.1 p-n结中的电场和电势分布

一线性缓变结

杂质浓度梯度

电荷分布  $\rho(x) = q(N_D - N_A) = q\alpha \downarrow x$

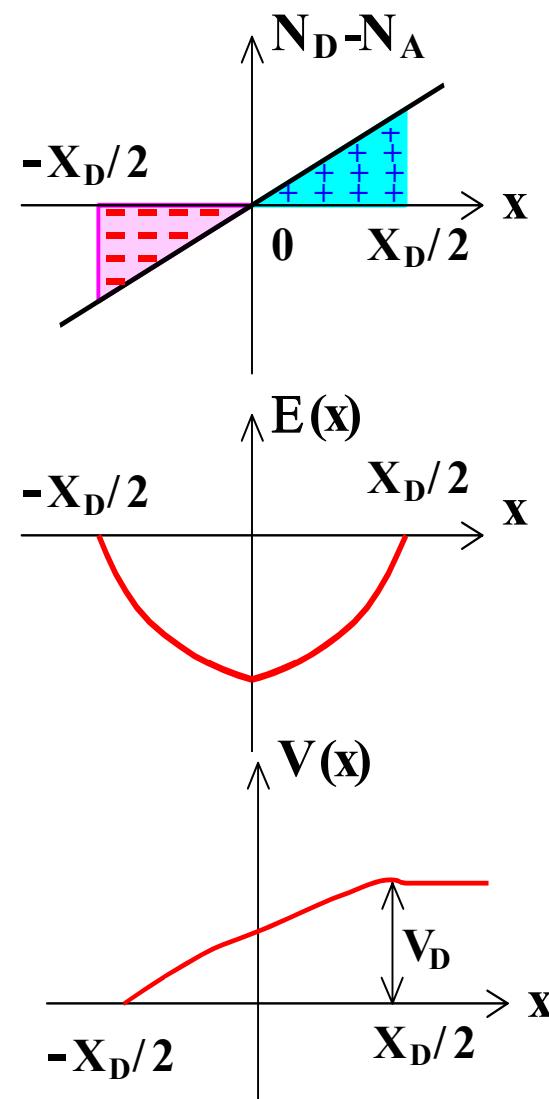
泊松方程  $\frac{d^2V}{dx^2} = -\frac{q\alpha x}{\epsilon_r \epsilon_0}$   $x = \pm \frac{X_D}{2}$ ,  $E(x) = 0$

电场分布  $E(x) = -\int \frac{d^2V}{dx^2} dx = \frac{q\alpha}{2\epsilon_r \epsilon_0} \left[ x^2 - \left(\frac{X_D}{2}\right)^2 \right]$

电势分布  $V(x) = -\int E(x) dx = \frac{q\alpha}{2\epsilon_r \epsilon_0} \left[ \left(\frac{X_D}{2}\right)^2 x - \frac{1}{3} x^3 \right]$

$$V_D = V\left(\frac{X_D}{2}\right) - V\left(-\frac{X_D}{2}\right) = \frac{q\alpha}{12\epsilon_r \epsilon_0} X_D^3$$

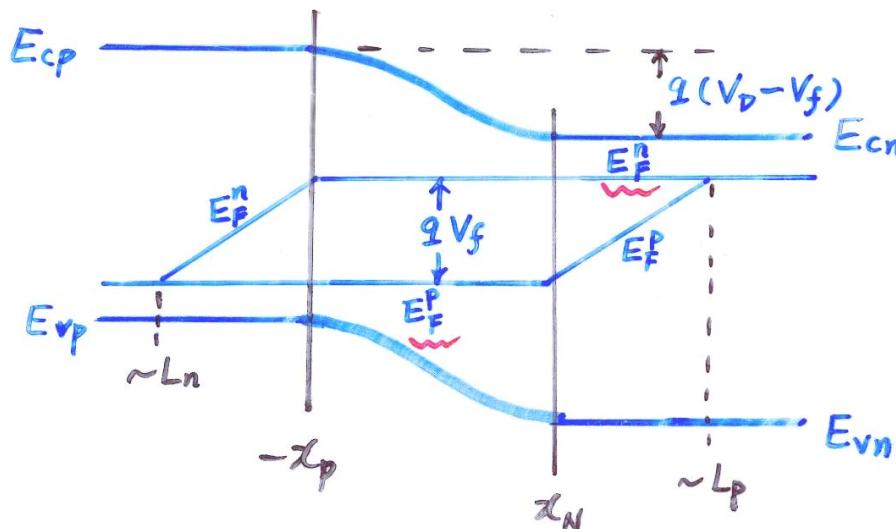
$$X_D = \left( \frac{12 \epsilon_r \epsilon_0 V_D}{q \alpha} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$



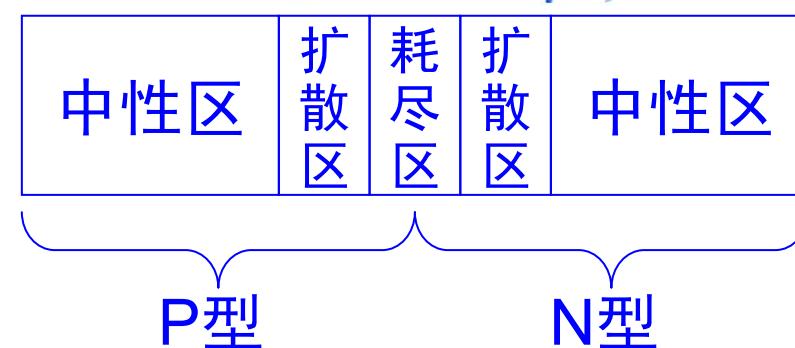
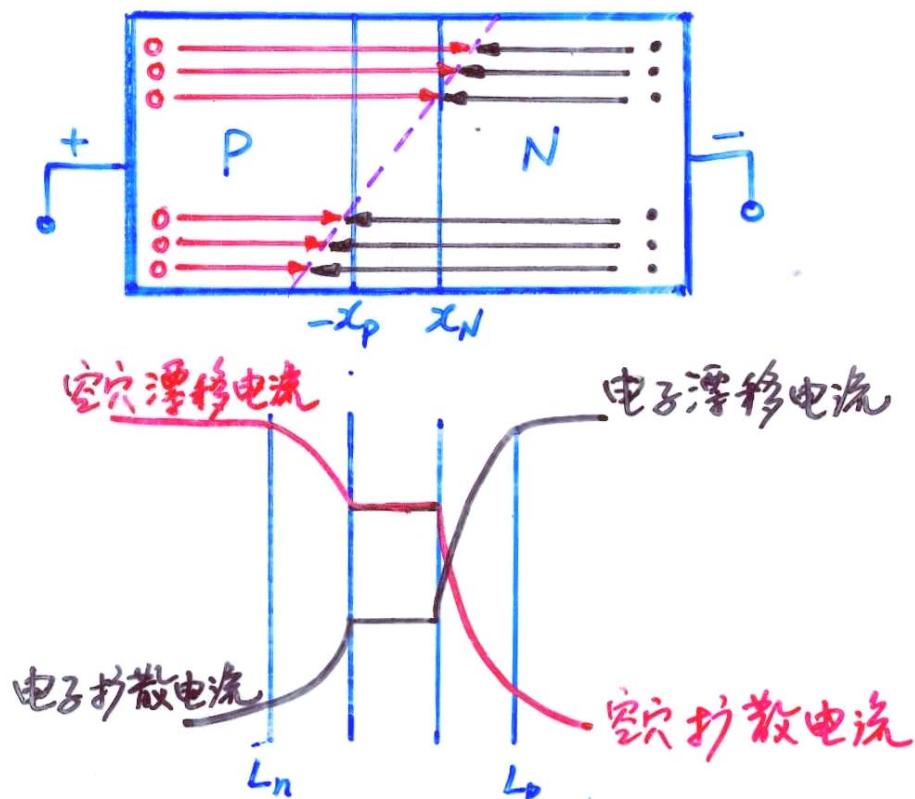
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## 8.2.2 非平衡p-n结的能带图

正向偏压 $V_f$ 下的能带图



四种电流的动态平衡



# 8.2 p-n结电流电压特性<sub>7</sub>

## 8.2.2 p-n结电流-电压特性

— 非平衡p-n结的能带图  
— 电压完全降在势垒区

