

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₁

8.2.1 p-n结中的电场和电势分布

— 突变结 p⁺-n

电荷分布

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

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 $x = x_n, x = -x_p, E = 0$

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

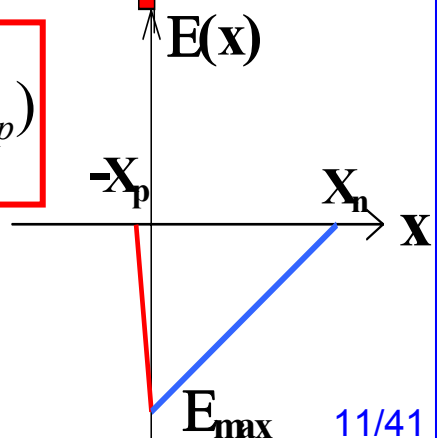
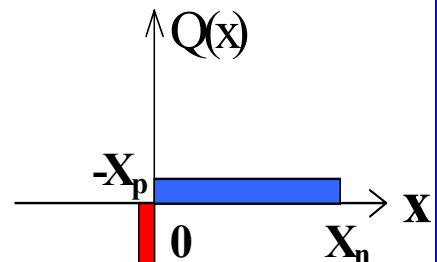
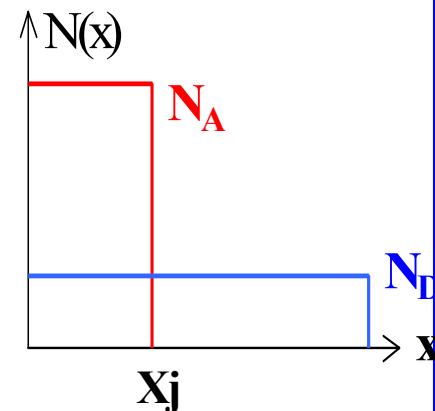
$$E(x) = \int \frac{\rho(x)}{\epsilon_r \epsilon_0} dx = -\int \frac{qN_A}{\epsilon_r \epsilon_0} dx = -\frac{qN_A}{\epsilon_r \epsilon_0} x + C \rightarrow E_p(x) = -\frac{qN_A}{\epsilon_r \epsilon_0} (x + x_p)$$

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

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

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

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



8.2 p-n结电流电压特性₂

8.2.1 p-n结中的电场和电势分布

—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

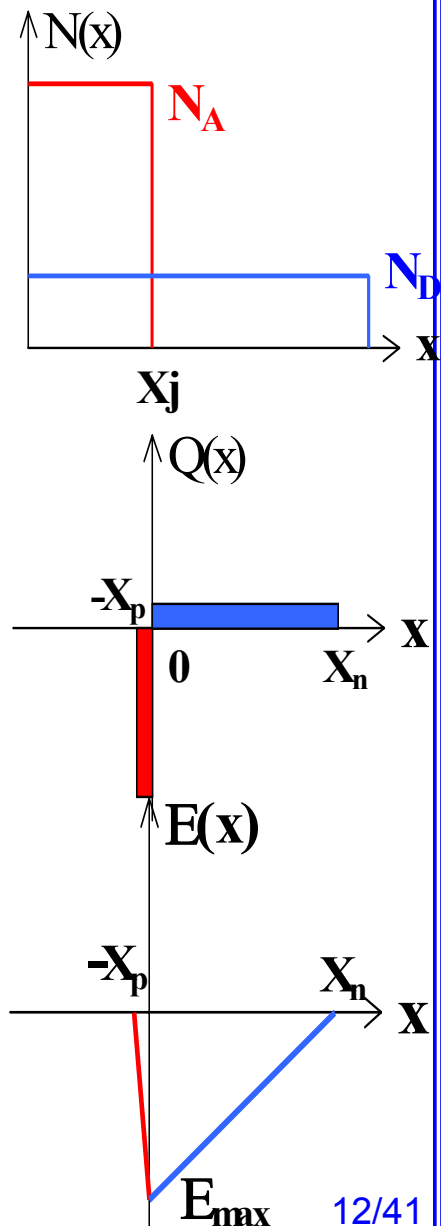
$$qN_A x_p = qN_D x_n$$

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

$$N_A \gg N_D$$

$$x_n \gg x_p$$

耗尽区主要在轻掺杂区的一边



8.2 p-n结电流电压特性₃

8.2.1 p-n结中的电场和电势分布

— 突变结 p⁺-n

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

电势分布 $V(x) = -\int E(x)dx$

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

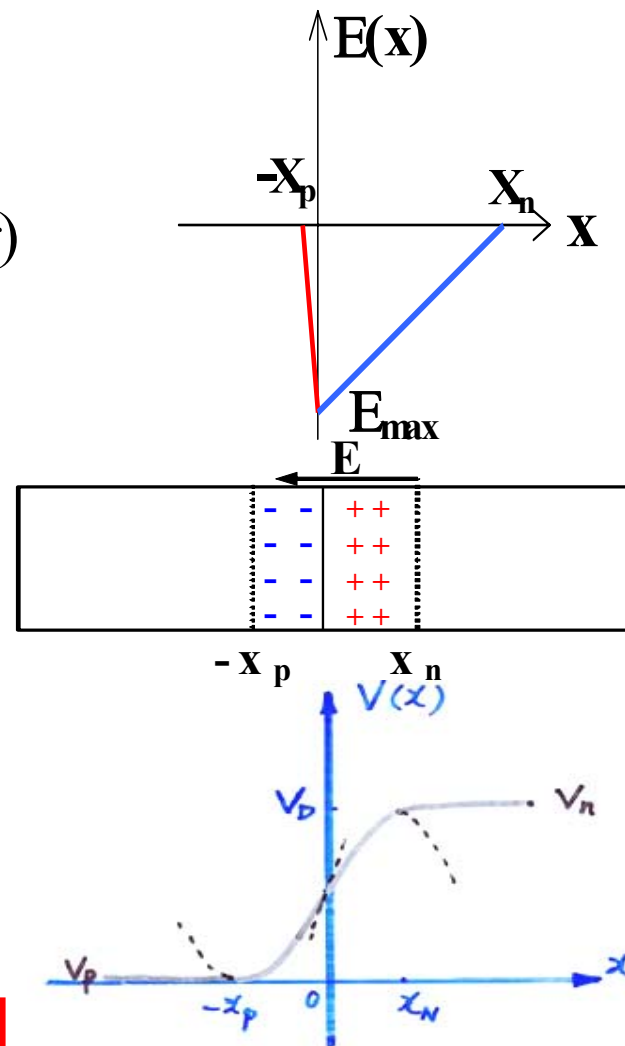
$0 \leq x \leq x_n$ $x = x_n, V = V_D$

$-x_p \leq x \leq 0$

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

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

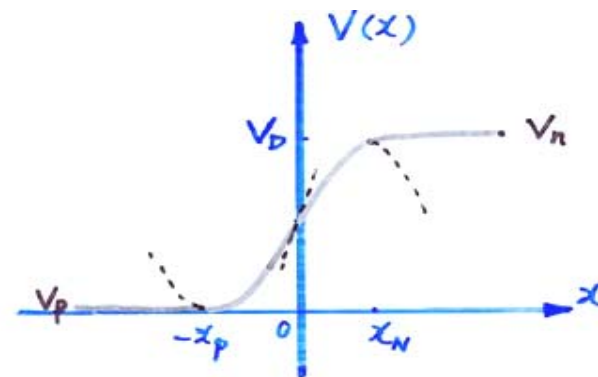
$$V_n(x) = V_D - \frac{qN_D}{2\epsilon_r\epsilon_0}(x_n-x)^2$$



8.2 p-n结电流电压特性₄

8.2.1 p-n结中的电场和电势分布

—突变结p⁺-n 电势分布



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

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

$$x=0 \quad V_p(x) = V_n(x) \rightarrow V_D = \frac{qN_A}{2\epsilon_r\epsilon_0} x_p^2 + \frac{qN_D}{2\epsilon_r\epsilon_0} x_n^2$$

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

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

势垒宽度 $X_D = x_p + x_n$

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

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

$$X_D \approx x_n$$

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

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

n⁺-p结 $N_D \gg N_A$

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

8.2 p-n结电流电压特性₅

8.2.1 p-n结中的电场和电势分布

—线性缓变结

杂质浓度梯度

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

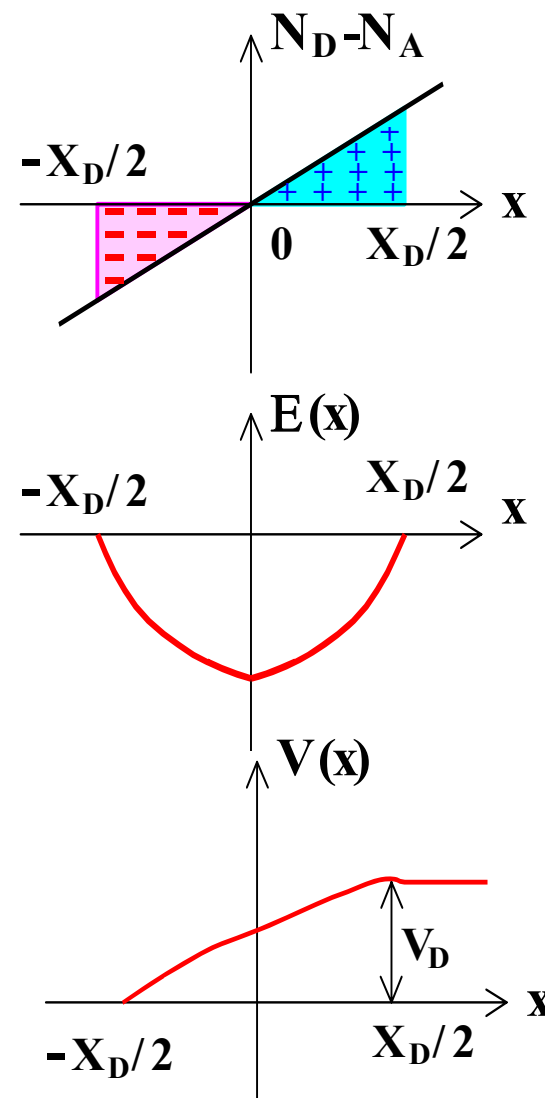
泊松方程 $\frac{d^2V}{dx^2} = -\frac{q\alpha x}{\epsilon_r\epsilon_0} \quad x = \pm \frac{X_D}{2}, \quad E(x) = 0$

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

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

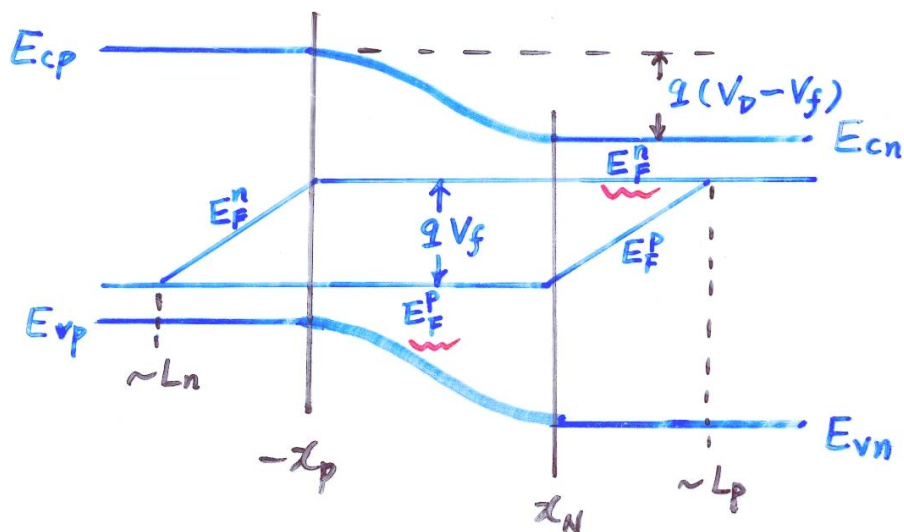
$$X_D = \left(\frac{12 \epsilon_r \epsilon_0 V_D}{q \alpha} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$



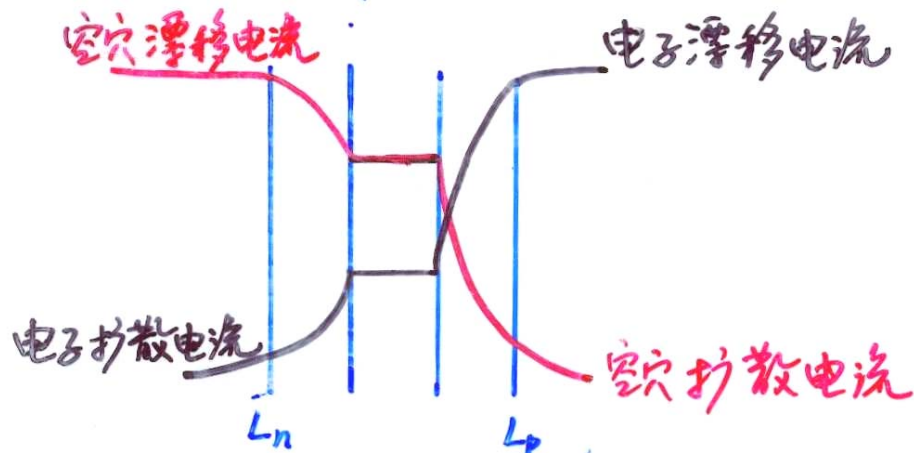
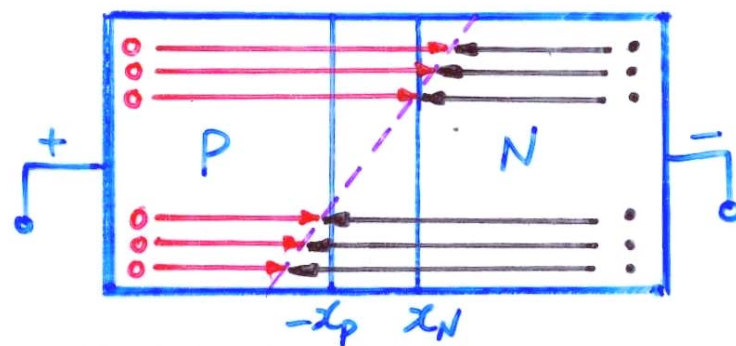
8.2 p-n结电流电压特性₆

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



中性区	扩散区	耗尽区	扩散区	中性区
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P型

N型

8.2 p-n结电流电压特性₇

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

