第五章半导体载流子的平衡态统计分布

- 5.1 状态密度
- 5.2 费米能级和载流子的统计分布
- 5.3 本征半导体中的载流子统计
- 5.4 杂质半导体中的载流子统计
- 5.5 简并半导体

5.3.1 本征载流子浓度n_i

- 一热激发所产生的载流子
- 一没有杂质和缺陷的半导体

T = 0 K,价带全满,导带全空

T≠0K, 热激发, 电子从价带激发到导带(本征激发)

$$T > 0K$$
, $n = p = n_i$, $n \cdot p = n_i^2$ — 电中性条件

$$\mathbf{n_i} = \sqrt{n \cdot p} = \sqrt{N_c \exp\left(-\frac{E_c - E_f}{kT}\right)} \cdot N_v \exp\left(-\frac{E_f - E_v}{kT}\right) = \sqrt{N_c N_v} \exp\left(-\frac{E_c - E_v}{2kT}\right)$$

$$n_i = 4.82 \times 10^{-15} \left(\frac{m_{dn} m_{dp}}{m_0^2} \right)^{3/4} T^{3/2} \exp \left(-\frac{E_g}{2kT} \right)$$

5.3.1 本征载流子浓度n_i

$$n_i = 4.82 \times 10^{15} \left(\frac{m_{dn} m_{dp}}{m_0^2} \right)^{3/4} T^{3/2} \exp \left(-\frac{E_g}{2kT} \right)$$

本征载流子浓度ni与禁带宽度Eg

T=300K Ge: Eg=
$$0.67eV$$
, $n_i = 2.4 \times 10^{13} cm^{-3}$

Si: Eg=1.12eV,
$$n_i = 1.5 \times 10^{10} cm^{-3}$$

GaAs Eg=
$$1.43eV$$
, $n_i = 1.1 \times 10^7 cm^{-3}$

测量值

本征载流子浓度ni与温度T

$$\ln(n_i T^{-3/2}) = -\frac{Eg}{2k} \frac{1}{T} + B$$

5.3.1 本征载流子浓度n_i

$$n_i = 4.82 \times 10^{15} \left(\frac{m_{dn} m_{dp}}{m_0^2} \right)^{3/4} T^{3/2} \exp \left(-\frac{E_g}{2kT} \right)$$

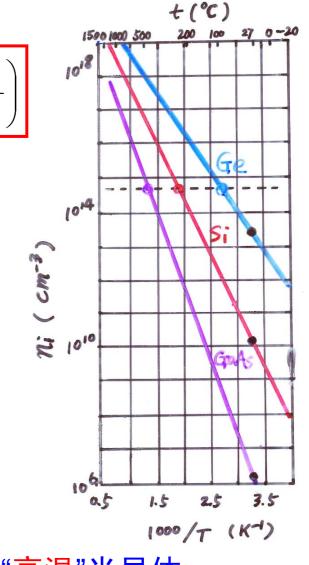
注意点:

1° 对于某种半导体材料,T 确定, n_i 也确定

室温下 Si 1.5×10¹⁰ cm⁻³

Ge 2.4×10¹³ cm⁻³

- 2° 斜率 $=-\frac{E_g}{2k} \propto E_g$
- 3° 极限工作温度 Si ~ 520 K $n_i < 5 \times 10^{14} \ cm^{-3}$ Ge ~ 370 K



5.3.2 本征半导体的费米能级位置

$$\mathbf{n} = \mathbf{p}$$

$$n = N_c \exp\left(-\frac{E_c - E_f}{kT}\right) \quad p = N_v \exp\left(-\frac{E_f - E_v}{kT}\right)$$

$$N_c = \frac{2(2\pi m_{dn}kT)^{3/2}}{h^3} \quad N_v = \frac{2(2\pi m_{dp}kT)^{3/2}}{h^3}$$

$$E_c$$

$$E_f = \frac{E_C + E_V}{2} + \frac{kT}{2} \ln\left(\frac{N_V}{N_C}\right)$$

$$E_i = E_f = \frac{E_C + E_V}{2} + \frac{3kT}{4} \ln\left(\frac{m_{dp}}{m_{dn}}\right)$$

$$E_c + E_V > \frac{3kT}{4} \ln\left(\frac{m_{dp}}{m_{dn}}\right)$$

本征费米能级Ei基本上在禁带中线处

(禁带中线)

 m_{dp} 和 m_{dn} 同数量级 Si(300K) $E_f = \frac{E_c + E_v}{2} - 0.013 \text{ eV}$

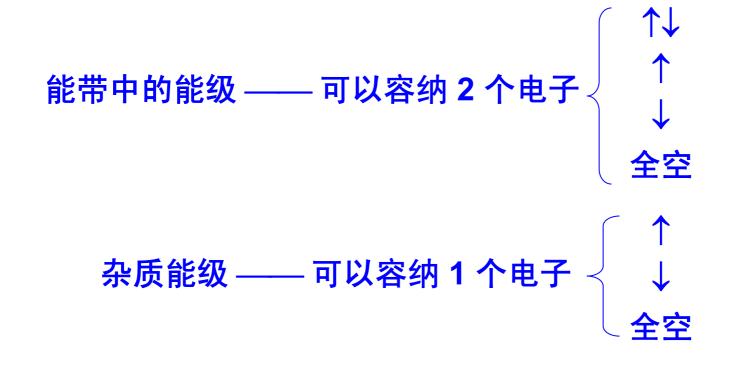
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- 5.5 简并半导体

5.4.1 非补偿情形(单一杂质)

一杂质能级的分布函数: 电子(或空穴)占据杂质能级的几率



5.4.1 非补偿情形(单一杂质)

- 一杂质能级的分布函数 可以证明:
 - (1) 电子占据施主能级的几率

$$f_D(E) = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2} \exp\left(\frac{E_D - E_f}{kT}\right)} \qquad f_A(E) = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2} \exp\left(\frac{E_f - E_A}{kT}\right)}$$

(2) 空穴占据受主能级的几率

$$f_A(E) = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2} \exp\left(\frac{E_f - E_A}{kT}\right)}$$

讨论
$$f_D(E)$$
: 1° 当 E_D - E_f >> kT 时 $f_D(E) \rightarrow 0$
2° 当 E_f E $_D$ >> kT 时 $f_D(E) \rightarrow 1$

$$3^{\circ}$$
 一般情况下 $0 < f_D(E) < 1$ 当 $E_D = E_f$ 时 $f_D(E) = 2/3$

5.4.1 非补偿情形(单一杂质)

一杂质能级的分布函数:术语定义

施主能级上的电子浓度 (未电离的施主浓度)

$$n_D = N_D f_D(E)$$

$$= \frac{N_D}{1 + \frac{1}{2} \exp\left(\frac{E_D - E_f}{kT}\right)}$$

受主能级上的空穴浓度 (未电离的受主浓度)

$$p_A = N_A f_A(E)$$

$$= \frac{N_A}{1 + \frac{1}{2} \exp\left(\frac{E_f - E_A}{kT}\right)}$$

电离施主浓度
(向导带激发电子的浓度)

$$n_D^+ = N_D - n_D = N_D [1 - f_D(E)]$$

$$= \frac{N_D}{1 + 2 \exp\left(-\frac{E_D - E_f}{kT}\right)}$$

$$p_A^- = N_A - n_A = N_A [1 - f_A(E)]$$

$$= \frac{IV_A}{1 + 2\exp\left(-\frac{E_f - E_A}{kT}\right)}$$

5.4.1 非补偿情形(单一杂质)

一例子: n型半导体中的载流子浓度(电中性条件和 E_f)

假定只有一种施主杂质, E_D , N_D ,则电中性条件

$$\boxed{ N_C \exp \biggl(-\frac{E_C - E_f}{kT} \biggr) = \frac{N_D}{1 + 2 \exp \biggl(-\frac{E_D - E_f}{kT} \biggr)} + N_V \exp \biggl(-\frac{E_f - E_V}{kT} \biggr) }$$

思路: 只要 T 确定, E_f 也随着确定, n_0 和 p_0 也确定.

5.4.1 非补偿情形(单一杂质)

一例子: n型半导体中的载流子浓度(不同温区的讨论)

(1) 低温弱电离区
$$(p_0 \approx 0 \quad n_0 = n_D^+ << N_D)$$
 $n_0 = n_D^+ + p_0$

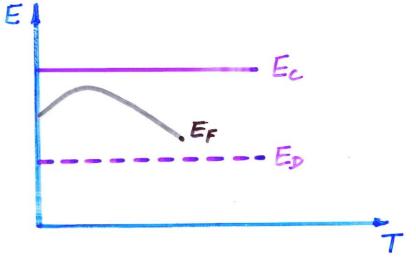
$$N_{C} \exp\left(-\frac{E_{C} - E_{f}}{kT}\right) = \frac{N_{D}}{1 + 2 \exp\left(-\frac{E_{D} - E_{f}}{kT}\right)} \approx \frac{N_{D}}{2} \exp\left(\frac{E_{D} - E_{f}}{kT}\right)$$

$$(n_{D}^{+} << N_{D}, \text{ } \Rightarrow >> 1)$$

$$E_f = \frac{E_C + E_D}{2} + \frac{kT}{2} \ln \left(\frac{N_D}{2N_C}\right)$$

$$n_0 = \left(\frac{N_D N_C}{2}\right)^{1/2} \exp\left(-\frac{E_C - E_D}{2kT}\right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{N_D N_C}{2}\right)^{1/2} \exp\left(-\frac{\Delta E_D}{2kT}\right)$$



5.4.1 非补偿情形(单一杂质)

一例子: n型半导体中的载流子浓度(不同温区的讨论)

(2) 中等电离区 → 强电离区
$$n_0 = n_D^+ + p_0$$

$$N_C \exp\left(-\frac{E_C - E_f}{kT}\right) = \frac{N_D}{1 + 2\exp\left(-\frac{E_D - E_f}{kT}\right)}$$

$$\frac{N_C}{2N_D} \exp\left(-\frac{\Delta E_D}{kT}\right) \cdot 2 \exp\left(-\frac{E_D - E_f}{kT}\right) = \frac{1}{1 + 2 \exp\left(-\frac{E_D - E_f}{kT}\right)}$$

$$E_{f} = E_{D} + kT \ln \left(\frac{\sqrt{\chi^{2} + 4} - \chi}{4\chi} \right) \qquad n_{0} = N_{D} \left[\frac{2\chi}{\sqrt{\chi^{2} + 4} + \chi} \right] \qquad p_{0} = \frac{n_{i}^{2}}{n_{0}}$$

$$n_0 = N_D \left[\frac{2\chi}{\sqrt{\chi^2 + 4} + \chi} \right]$$

5.4.1 非补偿情形(单一杂质)

一例子: n型半导体中的载流子浓度(不同温区的讨论)

一个极限
$$\chi \to 0$$
 (低温弱电离区)
$$\frac{N_C}{2N_D} \exp\left(-\frac{\Delta E_D}{kT}\right) = \chi^2$$
 另一个极限 $\chi >> 1$ (强电离区)

$$E_f = E_C + kT \ln\left(\frac{N_D}{N_C}\right) \longrightarrow E_f = E_D + kT \ln\left(\frac{\sqrt{\chi^2 + 4} - \chi}{4\chi}\right)$$

$$\chi >> 1$$

$$n_0 = N_D$$

$$n_0 = N_D \left[\frac{2\chi}{\sqrt{\chi^2 + 4} + \chi}\right]$$

(3) 过渡区 (强电离区 → 本征激发) 需要考虑本征激发部分

$$n_0 = p_0 + N_D$$
 — 电中性条件 $n_0 p_0 = n_i^2$

5.4.1 非补偿情形(单一杂质)

一例子: n型半导体中的载流子浓度(不同温区的讨论)

$$\begin{cases} n_{0} = p_{0} + N_{D} \\ n_{0}p_{0} = n_{i}^{2} \end{cases} \rightarrow n_{0} = \frac{\sqrt{N_{D}^{2} + 4n_{i}^{2}} + N_{D}}{2} \quad p_{0} = \frac{\sqrt{N_{D}^{2} + 4n_{i}^{2}} - N_{D}}{2} \\ n_{0} = n_{i} \exp\left(\frac{E_{f} - E_{i}}{kT}\right) \leftarrow n_{i} = N_{c} \exp\left(-\frac{E_{c} - E_{i}}{kT}\right) \end{cases}$$

$$n_{0}, p_{0} \text{ 的另 } \rightarrow \text{ 种表示方法}$$

$$\begin{cases} n_{0} = n_{i} \exp\left(\frac{E_{f} - E_{f}}{kT}\right) \leftarrow p_{i} = N_{v} \exp\left(-\frac{E_{i} - E_{v}}{kT}\right) \end{cases}$$

$$N_{D} = n_{0} - p_{0} = 2n_{i} \sinh\left(\frac{E_{f} - E_{i}}{kT}\right) \qquad \text{双曲正弦函数}$$

$$E_f = E_i + kT \sinh^{-1} \left(\frac{N_D}{2n_i} \right)$$

5.4.1 非补偿情形(单一杂质)

一例子: n型半导体中的载流子浓度(不同温区的讨论)

(4) 本征激发区

高温下 $n_i >> N_D$

$$\begin{cases} n_0 = n_i \\ p_0 = n_i \end{cases}$$

$$E_f = \frac{E_C + E_V}{2} + \frac{kT}{2} \ln \left(\frac{N_V}{N_C} \right)$$

5.4.1 非补偿情形(单一杂质)

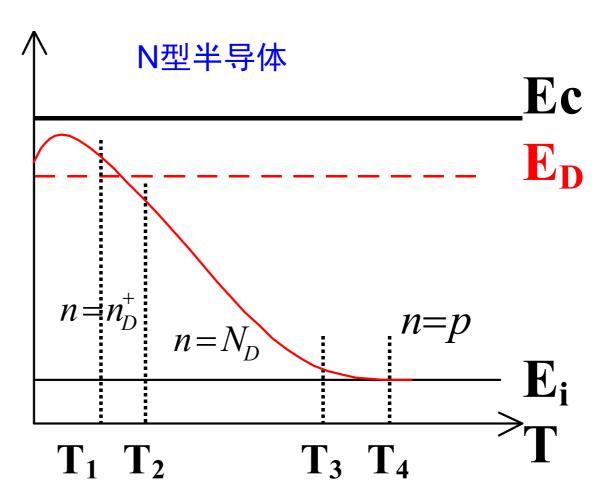
一小结

$$E_f = \frac{E_C + E_D}{2} + \frac{kT}{2} \ln \left(\frac{N_D}{2N_C} \right)$$

$$E_f = E_C + kT \ln \left(\frac{N_D}{N_C}\right)$$

$$E_f = E_i + kT \sinh^{-1} \left(\frac{N_D}{2n_i} \right)$$

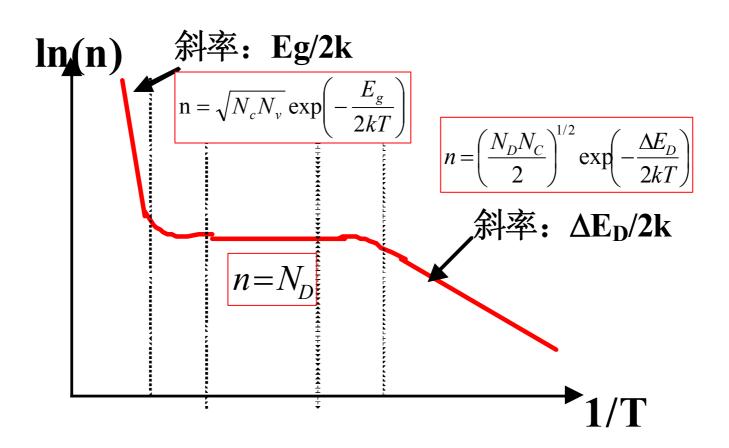
$$E_f = \frac{E_C + E_V}{2} + \frac{kT}{2} \ln \left(\frac{N_V}{N_C} \right)$$



5.4.1 非补偿情形(单一杂质)

一小结

N型半导体中的电子浓度随温度的变化关系



5.4.1 非补偿情形(单一杂质)

一小结 $E_f \sim N_D$ (强电离,室温)

$$E_f = E_C + kT \ln \left(\frac{N_D}{N_C} \right) \quad np = n_i^2$$

一费米能级:反应半导体导电类型和掺杂水平

 N_D 低 $N_D \approx N_A$ N_D 高 N_{Δ} 低 N_{Δ} 高

本征

弱p型 强p型 少数载流子(少子)

n 型半导体 电子

弱n型

多数载流子(多子)

电子

空穴

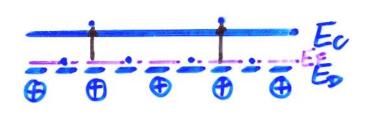
强n型

p 型半导体 空穴

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5.4.2 补偿情形

一少量受主杂质情况:N_□>N_△



电中性条件
$$p_0 + n_D^+ = n_0 + p_A^-$$

 \vec{x} $p_0 + N_D - n_D = n_0 + N_A - p_A$

 $N_D > N_A$

$$N_{V} \exp\left(-\frac{E_{f} - E_{V}}{kT}\right) + \frac{N_{D}}{1 + 2 \exp\left(\frac{E_{f} - E_{D}}{kT}\right)} = N_{C} \exp\left(-\frac{E_{C} - E_{f}}{kT}\right) + \frac{N_{A}}{1 + 2 \exp\left(\frac{E_{A} - E_{f}}{kT}\right)}$$

仅Ef和T未知

5.4.2 补偿情形

- 一化简方程,多温度区讨论
 - 1. 低温弱电离区

$$p_0 + N_D - n_D = n_0 + N_A - p_A$$

 $N_D > N_A$, E_f 钉扎在 E_D 附近,则远在 E_A 之上, E_A 完全被电子填充 $p_0 \approx 0$ $p_A \approx 0$, 而 n_0 , n_D 则不确定.

$$n_0 + N_A = \frac{N_D}{1 + 2 \exp\left(\frac{E_f - E_D}{kT}\right)}$$

(1) $N_A >> n_0$ 极低温度情形

$$N_A = \frac{N_D}{1 + 2 \exp\left(\frac{E_f - E_D}{kT}\right)} \longrightarrow$$

$$N_{A} = \frac{N_{D}}{1 + 2 \exp\left(\frac{E_{f} - E_{D}}{kT}\right)} \qquad \qquad \begin{cases} E_{f} = E_{D} + kT \ln\left(\frac{N_{D} - N_{A}}{2N_{A}}\right) \\ n_{0} = \frac{N_{C}(N_{D} - N_{A})}{2N_{A}} \exp\left(-\Delta E_{D}/kT\right) \end{cases}$$

5.4.2 补偿情形

一化简方程,多温度区讨论

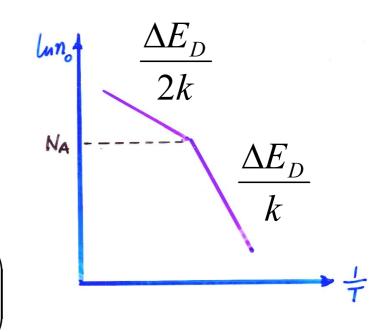
(2)
$$n_0 >> N_A$$
 单一杂质情形

$$n_0 = \frac{N_D}{1 + 2 \exp\left(\frac{E_f - E_D}{kT}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{E_C + E_D}{kT} \cdot \frac{kT}{kT} \cdot \frac{1}{kT}$$

$$E_f = \frac{E_C + E_D}{2} + \frac{kT}{2} \ln \left(\frac{N_D}{2N_C} \right)$$

$$n_0 = \left(\frac{N_D N_C}{2} \right)^{1/2} \exp \left(-\frac{\Delta E_D}{2kT} \right)$$



5.4.2 补偿情形

$$n_0 + N_A = \frac{N_D}{1 + 2\exp\left(\frac{E_f - E_D}{kT}\right)}$$

(3) 一般情形

$$\frac{n_0(N_A + n_0)}{N_D - (N_A + n_0)} = \frac{N_C}{2} \exp\left(-\frac{\Delta E_D}{kT}\right) \equiv N_C'$$

$$n_0 = -\frac{N_C' + N_A}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left[(N_C' + N_A)^2 + 4N_C' (N_D - N_A) \right]^{1/2}$$

$$E_F = \dots$$

2. 强电离区 N_D - N_A >> n_i

$$n_0 = N_D - N_A \qquad E_f = E_C + kT \ln \left(\frac{N_D - N_A}{N_C} \right)$$

5.4.2 补偿情形

- 一化简方程,多温度区讨论
 - 3. 过渡区 (考虑本征激发作用)

$$\begin{cases} n_0 + N_A = p_0 + N_D \\ n_0 p_0 = n_i^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} n_0 + N_A = p_0 + N_D \\ n_0 p_0 = n_i^2 \end{cases} \begin{cases} n_0 = \frac{N_D - N_A}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left[(N_D - N_A)^2 + 4n_i^2 \right]^{1/2} \\ p_0 = -\frac{N_D - N_A}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left[(N_D - N_A)^2 + 4n_i^2 \right]^{1/2} \\ E_f = E_i + kT \sinh^{-1} \left(\frac{N_D - N_A}{2n_i} \right) \end{cases}$$

4. 本征激发区

$$\begin{cases} n_0 = p_0 = n_i \\ E_f = E_i \end{cases}$$

|5.4.2 补偿情形

一多种施主、多种受主并存

$$p_0 + \sum_j n_{D_i}^+ = n_0 + \sum_j p_{A_i}^-$$
 ____ 电中性条件

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5.5.1 简并的出现

一单一杂质, n 型半导体, 处于强电离区(饱和区)

$$E_f = E_C + kT \ln \left(\frac{N_D}{N_C}\right)$$

当 $N_D \ge N_C$ 时, $E_f \ge E_C$,玻耳兹曼统计不适用

接受统计个运用
$$f(E) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp\left(\frac{E - E_f}{kT}\right)} \sim 1$$

必须用费米统计,必须考虑泡里不相容原理

—— 载流子简并化 简并半导体

5.5.2 简并半导体的载流子浓度

一单一杂质, n 型半导体, 处于强电离区(饱和区)

$$n_{0} = \int_{E_{C}}^{E_{C} \max} \frac{1}{V} f_{F}(E) g_{c}(E) dE$$

$$= 4\pi \frac{(2m_{dn})^{3/2}}{h^{3}} \int_{E_{C}}^{\infty} \frac{(E - E_{C})^{1/2}}{1 + \exp\left(\frac{E - E_{f}}{kT}\right)} dE$$

$$= N_{C} \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{1/2}}{1 + \exp(x - \xi)} dx$$

$$= N_{C} \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{1/2}}{1 + \exp(x - \xi)} dx$$

$$= F_{1/2}(\xi) = F_{1/2} \left(\frac{E_{f} - E_{C}}{kT}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{x = \frac{E - E_C}{kT}} \boxed{\xi = \frac{E_f - E_C}{kT}}$$

$$= N_C \frac{2}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{x^{1/2}}{2}\right)}} dx$$

$$p_0 \equiv N_v \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} F_{1/2} \left(\frac{E_v - E_f}{kT} \right)$$

费米积分
$$=F_{1/2}(\xi)=F_{1/2}\left(\frac{E_f-E_C}{kT}\right)$$

$$n_0 p_0 = n_i^2$$

 $|n_0 p_0 = n_i^2|$ 简并半导体不适用!

5.5.3 简并化条件

一非简并与简并情况下的相对误差

$$n_B = n_0 = N_c \exp\left(-\frac{E_c - E_f}{kT}\right) \quad n = N_c \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} F_{1/2} \left(-\frac{E_c - E_f}{kT}\right)$$

$$\frac{\Delta n}{n} = \frac{n - n_B}{n} = 1 - \frac{\sqrt{\pi} \exp(\eta)}{2F_{1/2}(\eta)}$$

$$\eta = \frac{E_f - E_C}{kT}$$

$F_{1/2}(\eta)$.	016	049							
- 1/2 (1/2)	010	. 043	. 115	. 291	. 678	1. 396	2. 502	3. 977	5. 771
$ \Delta n/n $. (014	. 026	. 043	. 12	. 307	. 726	1.617	3. 476	7. 384

Ec-Ef >2kT 非简并

弱简并

简并

$$5.5$$
 简并半导体 $_{4}$
 $5.5.3$ 简并化条件 $_{0}$ $_{$

临界浓度 N_D^C 的估算

$$E_{\rm f} = \frac{E_C + E_D}{2} + \frac{kT}{2} \ln \left(\frac{N_D}{2N_C} \right) \left[\frac{dE_{\rm f}}{dT} = 0 \right] \Rightarrow \ln \left(\frac{N_D}{2N_C} \right) = \frac{3}{2}$$

 $E_{\text{f max}} = \frac{E_C + E_D}{2} + \frac{3}{4} k T_{\text{max}} N_C = 0.11 N_D$

$$E_{\text{f max}} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \kappa I_{\text{max}} \quad \text{IN}_{\text{C}} - \text{O.I IIV}_{D}$$

$$N_{\text{C}} = 4.82 \times 10^{15} \text{T}^{3/2} \left(\frac{m_{dn}}{m_{0}}\right)^{3/2} = 0.11 N_{D} \quad \text{T}_{\text{max}} = 8.12 \times 10^{-12} \left(\frac{m_{0}}{m_{dn}}\right) N_{D}^{2/3}$$

$$E_{\text{f max}} = E_{\text{C}}, \quad N_{\text{D}} \Rightarrow N_{D}^{\text{C}} \quad \text{Si} : \Delta E_{D} = 0.044 \ eV, m_{\text{ad}}^{*} = 1.08 \ m_{0}, N_{D}^{\text{C}} = 3 \times 10^{20} \ cm^{-3}$$

 N_{D1} < N_{D2} < N_{D3}

$$E_{\text{f max}} = E_C, \ N_D \Rightarrow N_D^C \ Si : \Delta E_D = 0.044 \ eV, m_{ed}^* = 1.08 \ m_0, N_D^C = 3 \times 10^{20} \ cm^{-3}$$

 $N_{D}^{C} = 2.9 \times 10^{22} \left(\frac{m_{ed}^{*}}{m} \right)^{3/2} \Delta E_{D}^{3/2}$ $Ge: \Delta E_{D} = 0.012 \, eV, m_{ed}^{*} = 0.56 \, m_{0}, N_{D}^{C} = 1.6 \times 10^{19} \, cm^{-3}$ 52/54

5.5.3 简并化条件

一简并判剧 简并浓度的正式计算

$$n_0 = n_D^+$$
 —— 电中性条件

强简并条件
$$E_f = E_C$$

$$E_f = E_C$$

$$N_C \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} F_{1/2} \left(\frac{E_f - E_C}{kT} \right) = \frac{N_D}{1 + 2 \exp\left(\frac{E_f - E_D}{kT} \right)}$$

$$N_C \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} 0.6 = \frac{N_D}{1 + 2 \exp\left(\frac{E_C - E_D}{kT} \right)}$$

$$N_D = 0.68N_C \left[1 + 2 \exp(\Delta E_D / kT) \right]$$

结论:

1° 发生简并时, $N_D \ge \sim N_C \sim 10^{19} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ 重掺杂

 $2^{\circ} N_D$ 之值与 ΔE_D , m_e^* 有关

3° Nn 之值与 T 有关

5.5.4 简并时杂质的电离

一简并时杂质不能充分电离

$$n_D^+ = \frac{N_D}{1 + 2 \exp\left(\frac{E_f - E_D}{kT}\right)}$$

非简并时,室温下通常 $E_f \leq E_D$, $n_D^+ \approx N_D$ (强电离区饱和区)

简并时, $E_f \ge E_C$,则 $n_D^+ < N_D$ 简并时杂质不能充分电离