半导体物理回顾

曾琅

2020/09/08

晶体结构

- 了解并会使用密勒指数
- 理解基本的晶体结构
- 理解量子力学的基本知识

• 物理常数

$$\hbar = 1.055 \times 10^{-34}$$
 [J-s]
 $m_0 = 9.109 \times 10^{-31}$ [kg]
 $k_B = 1.380 \times 10^{-23}$ [J/K]
 $q = 1.602 \times 10^{-19}$ [C]

• 密勒指数

 $(hkl) \{hkl\} [hkl] < hkl>$

• 两个晶面之间的角度

$$: \cos \theta = \frac{h_1 h_2 + k_1 k_2 + l_1 l_2}{\sqrt{h_1^2 + k_1^2 + l_1^2} \sqrt{h_2^2 + k_2^2 + l_2^2}}$$

• 两个晶面之间的距离

$$d = \frac{1}{|\vec{N}|} = \frac{a}{\sqrt{h^2 + k^2 + l^2}}$$

能带结构

- 理解E-k关系,能从E-k关系中提取速度、有效质量、等能面等信息
- 理解态密度、费米积分,并进行简单的计算
- 在一定的温度和掺杂情况下,会计算电子和空穴的浓度

· K空间的态密度

1D:
$$N_k dk = 2 \times (L/2\pi) dk = (L/\pi) dk$$

2D:
$$N_k d^2 k = 2 \times \left[A / (2\pi)^2 \right] d^2 k = \left(A / 2\pi^2 \right) d^2 k$$

3D:
$$N_k d^3 k = 2 \times (\Omega/8\pi^3) d^3 k = (\Omega/4\pi^3) d^3 k$$

· E空间的态密度

1D:
$$D_{1D}(E) = \frac{1}{\pi \hbar} \sqrt{\frac{2m_D^*}{E - E_C}}$$
 2D: $D_{2D}(E) = \frac{m_D^*}{\pi \hbar^2}$ 3D: $D_{3D}(E) = \frac{\left(m_D^*\right)^{3/2} \sqrt{2(E - E_C)}}{\pi^2 \hbar^3}$

• 费米狄拉克分布

$$f(E) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{(E - E_F)/k_B T}}$$

• 费米积分(电子浓度)

1D:
$$n_L = N_C \mathcal{F}_{-1/2}(\eta_F) \text{ m}^{-1}$$
 $N_C = \frac{1}{\hbar} \sqrt{\frac{2m_D^* k_B T}{\pi}} \text{ m}^{-1}$

2D:
$$n_S = N_C \mathcal{F}_0(\eta_F) \text{ m}^{-2}$$
 $N_C = \left(\frac{m_D^* k_B T}{\pi \hbar^2}\right) \text{ m}^{-2}$ $(\eta_F = (E_F - E_C)/k_B T)$

3D:
$$n = N_C \mathcal{F}_{1/2}(\eta_F)$$
 m⁻³ $N_C = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{2m_D^* k_B T}{\pi \hbar^2} \right)^{3/2}$ m⁻³

• 电中性条件

$$p - n + N_D^+ - N_A^- = 0$$

$$\frac{N_D^+}{N_D} = \frac{1}{1 + g_D e^{(E_F - E_D)/k_B T}} \qquad \frac{N_A^-}{N_A} = \frac{1}{1 + g_A e^{(E_A - E_F)/k_B T}}$$

非平衡态

- 理解载流子的产生与复合
- 理解载流子的扩散与漂移
- 初步求解简单的少数载流子扩散方程

• SRH公式

$$-\frac{\partial n}{\partial t}\bigg|_{SRH} = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial t}\bigg|_{SRH} = R_{SRH} = \frac{\left(np - n_i^2\right)}{\tau_p(n + n_1) + \tau_n(p + p_1)}$$

• 扩散电流与漂移电流

$$J_{n} = n\mu_{n} \frac{dF_{n}}{dx} \qquad J_{n} = nq\mu_{n} \mathcal{E}_{x} + qD_{n} \frac{dn}{dx} \qquad D_{n}/\mu_{n} = k_{B}T/q$$

$$J_{p} = p\mu_{p} \frac{dF_{p}}{dx} \qquad J_{p} = pq\mu_{p} \mathcal{E}_{x} - qD_{p} \frac{dp}{dx} \qquad D_{p}/\mu_{p} = k_{B}T/q$$

• 半导体方程

$$\frac{\partial n}{\partial t} = -\nabla \cdot \left(\frac{\vec{J}_n}{-q}\right) + G_n - R_n$$

$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial t} = -\nabla \cdot \left(\frac{\vec{J}_p}{q}\right) + G_p - R_p$$

$$0 = -\nabla \cdot \left(\varepsilon \vec{\mathcal{E}}\right) + \rho$$

• 少数载流子扩散方程

$$\frac{\partial \Delta p}{\partial t} = D_p \frac{\partial^2 \Delta p}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\Delta p}{\tau_p} + G_L$$
$$L_p = \sqrt{D_p \tau_p}$$