

Determination Of The  
Energy Gap  
In Semiconductors

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04.12.2021

## Summary:

The aim of the laboratory:

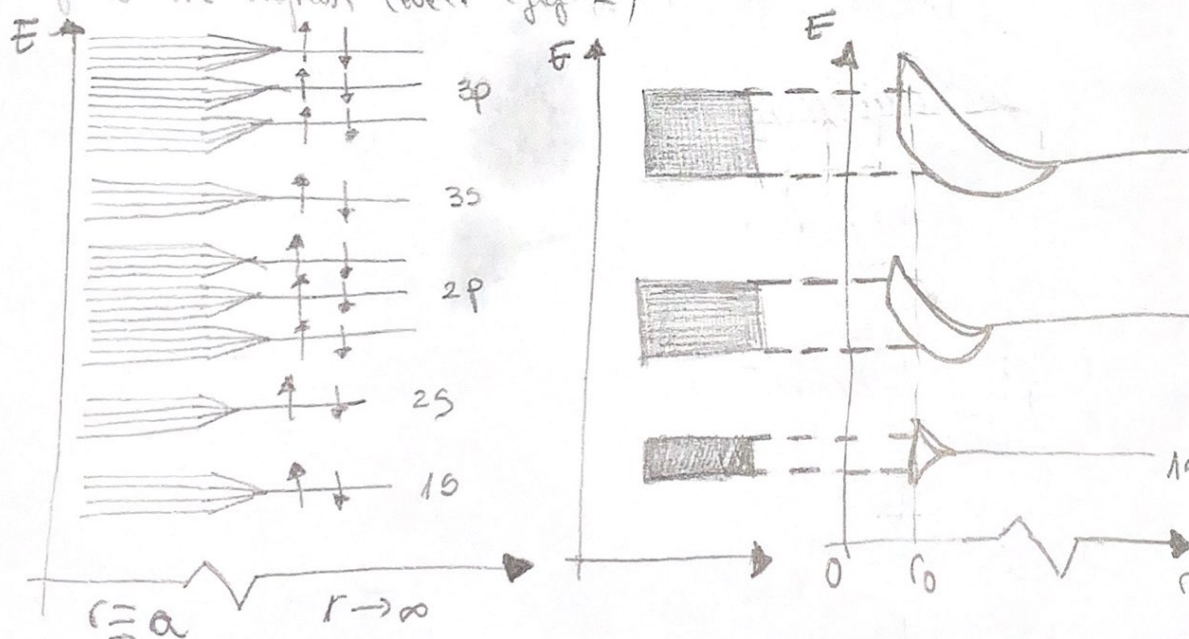
→ To observe the dependence of the resistance of a semiconductor function of temperature and to determine the energy gap for a given semiconductor.

→ at the room temperature, semiconductors present an electrical conductivity between  $10^{-10} - 10^2 \text{ (}\Omega\text{-cm)}^{-1}$ ; they are very important in technology.

→ These semiconductors are essential in modern devices, like phones, PC's and more.

→ the electron crystals can only have values within permitted bands, separated by energy gaps of forbidden values.

→ At  $0\text{K}$  the electrons will occupy the permitted bands starting from the lowest to the highest level. (fig 2)



→  $E_g = 0$  if the solid is a conductor

→  $E_g < 2 \text{ eV}$  if the substance is a semiconductor

→  $E_g > 2 \text{ eV}$  for an insulator.

$$E_g = E_c - E_v$$

### Types of semiconductors

→ Intrinsic semiconductors have no impurities and thus, no additional energy levels in the forbidden band (fig 3)

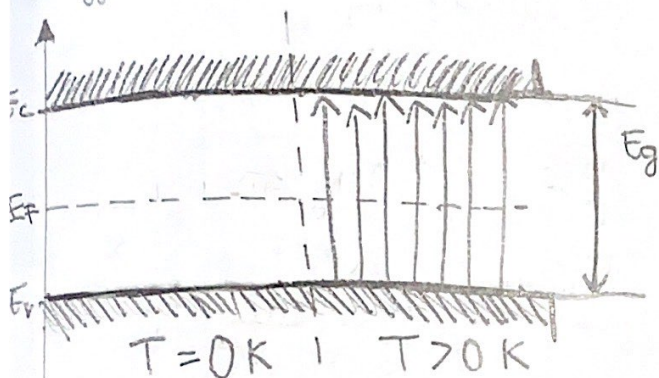
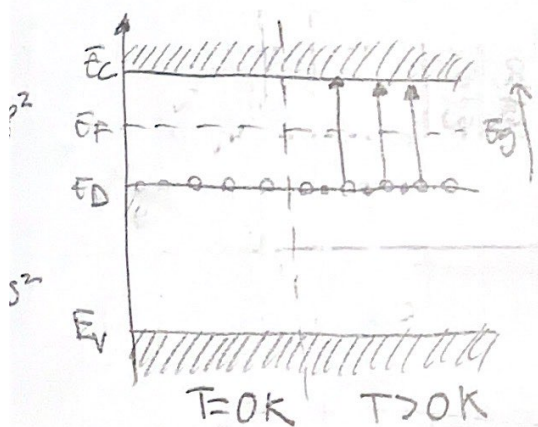


fig 3

→ Extrinsic (or doped) semiconductors have some additional allowed energy levels, between CB and VB. These additional energy levels are due to the impurities or to the lattice defects present in the semiconductor crystal (Fig 4)



$$\sigma = \sigma_0 \cdot e^{-\frac{E}{2KT}} \quad (1)$$

$$\ln \sigma = \ln \sigma_0 - \frac{E_g}{2KT} \quad (2)$$

$$\rho = \rho_0 \cdot e^{-\frac{E_g}{2KT}}$$

(3),

$$R = \rho \cdot \frac{l}{S} \quad (4)$$

$$R = R_0 \cdot e^{-\frac{E_g}{2KT}}$$

(5),

$$\ln R = \ln R_0 + \frac{E_g}{2KT} \quad (6)$$

$$\ln R = \ln R_0 + 0.43 \cdot \frac{E_g}{2KT} \quad (7)$$

$$\ln R = a + b \cdot \frac{10^3}{T}$$

$$\tan(\alpha) = 0.43 \cdot \frac{E_g}{2KT} \Rightarrow E_g = \frac{2K}{0.43} \cdot \tan(\alpha)$$

$$E_g = 0.2 \cdot \frac{8.6 \times 10^{-5} \cdot 10^3}{\frac{1}{10} - \frac{1}{11}} \quad (8)$$



$T$ [°C]	$T$ [K]	$\frac{10^3}{T}$ [K <sup>-1</sup> ]	$R$ [kJ]	$\lg R$	$\Delta F$ [eV]	$\frac{\Delta(\Delta F)}{\Delta T}$
23,4	296,55	3,372	16,09	4,20	0,18	
30	303,15	3,298	11,15	4,05		
40	313,15	3,193	6,95	3,84		
50	323,15	3,094	4,55	3,65		
60	333,15	3,001	3,06	3,48		
70	343,15	2,914	2,10	3,32		
80	353,15	2,831	1,44	3,16		
90	363,15	2,753	1,02	3		
99,06	372,29	2,679	0,76	-2,188		



Lab 5

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