

Experiment 6: Energy gap of Semiconductor

Aim: To measure energy gap of given semiconductor

- Apparatus**
- (i) Semiconductor (thermistor with NTC)
 - (ii) Heating arrangement with mini-oven filled with sand powder and secondary windings of a step down transformer for controlled electrical heating.
 - (iii) Digital Multimeter (DMM)
(Refer Fig 7.2)

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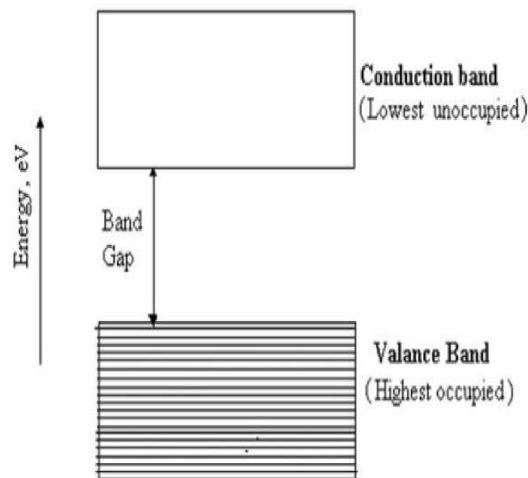


Figure 6.1: Concept of energy gap

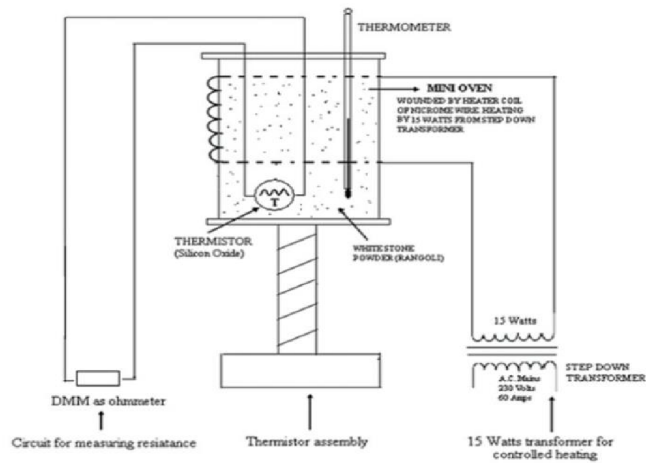


Figure 6.2: Experimental arrangement for the band gap experiment

ROUGH WORK

Observation table

Sr. No.	Observations		Calculations		
	Temperature $T, ^\circ\text{C}$	Resistance R_T, Ω	Temperature, $T (\text{K})$	$1/T$ (Expressed in 10^{-3} K^{-1})	$\ln R_T$
1	R.T. = 20	935278	293	3.41	13.748
2	30	660676	303	3.30	13.401
3	40	477281	313	3.19	13.075
4	50	351765	323	3.10	12.770
5	60	264075	333	3.0	12.483
6	70	201572	343	2.92	12.213
7	80	156245	353	2.83	11.959
8	90	122816	363	2.75	11.718
9	100	097625	373	2.68	11.488

Calculations:

Slope of the graph of $\ln R_T$ Vs $\frac{1}{T} = m = \dots$ 3.115

Energy gap, $E_g = 2Km$, where $K = \text{Boltzman's constant} = 1.37 \times 10^{-23} \text{ J/K}$

$$= 2 \times 1.37 \times 10^{-23} \left(\frac{J}{K} \right) \times m (K) = 2 \times 1.37 \times 10^{-23} \left(\frac{J}{K} \right) \times 3.115 \quad (1)$$

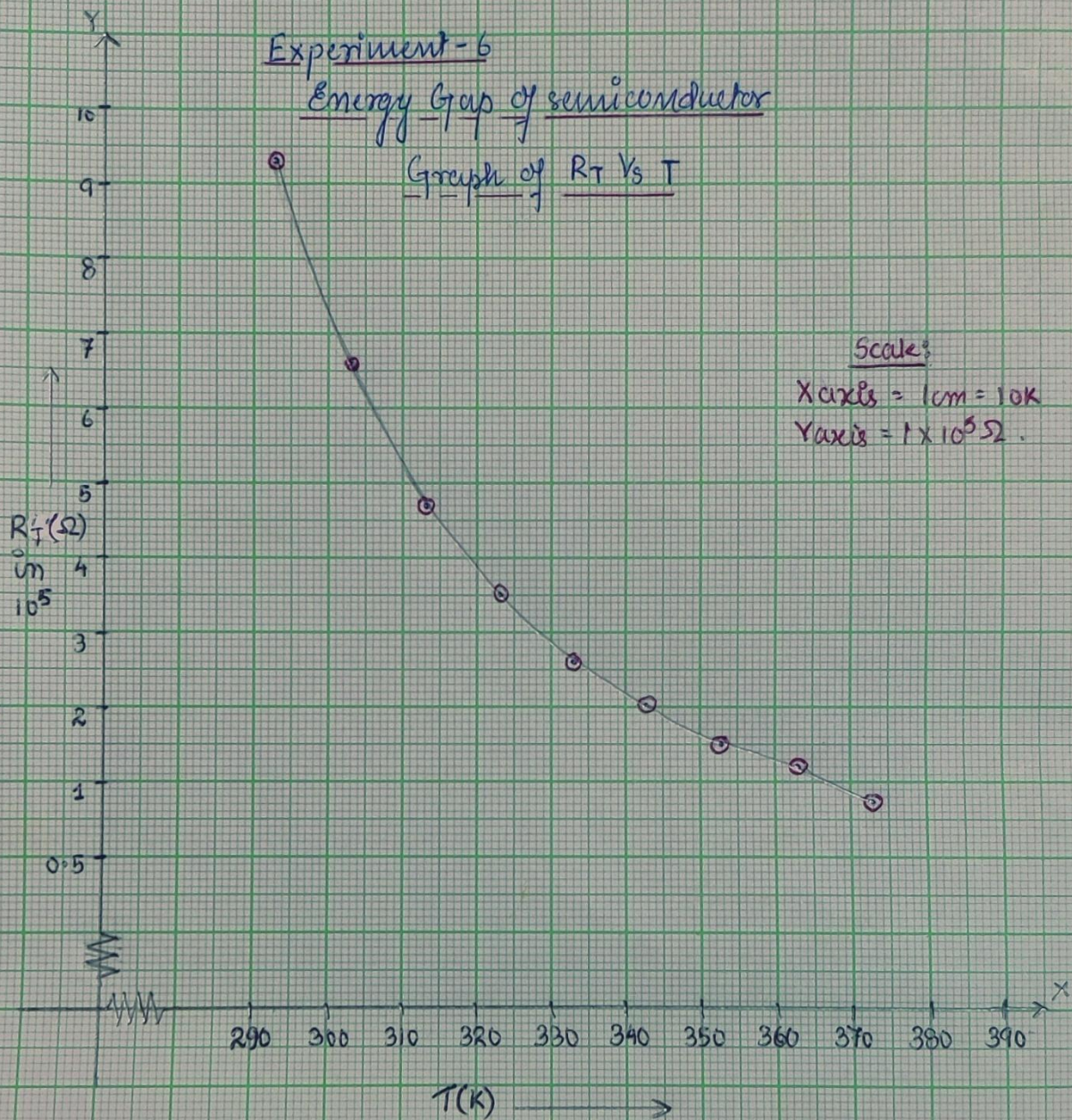
$$= \dots 8.5351 \times 10^{-23} = \dots \frac{8.5351 \times 10^{-23}}{1.6 \times 10^{-19} \frac{J}{eV}} = 5.33 \times 10^{-5}$$

Result: The energy gap of given semiconductor (thermistor) is 5.33×10^{-5}

Experiment-6

Energy Gap of semiconductor

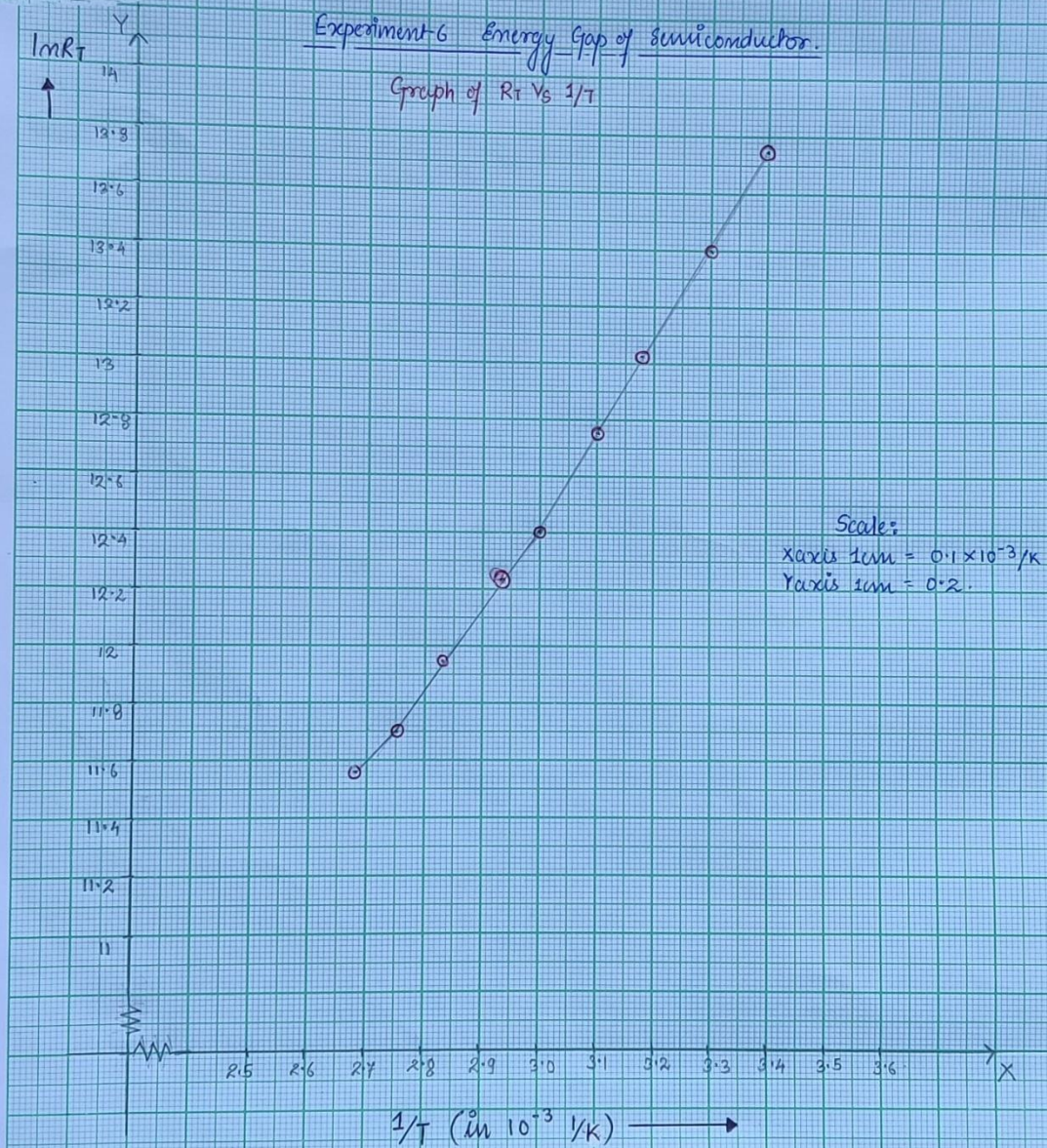
Graph of R_T Vs T



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Experiment 6 Energy Gap of Semiconductor.

Graph of R_T Vs $1/T$



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