

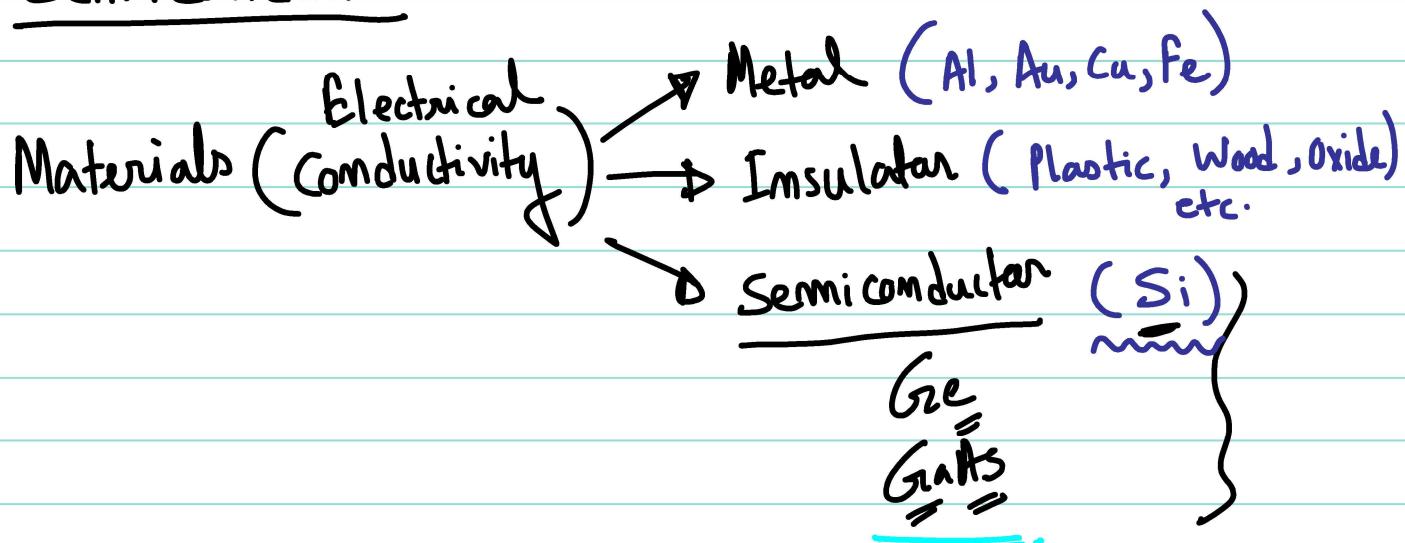
Basic Electronics

(Lec-2)

Note Title

16-08-2021

Semiconductor



Si → Atomic number is (14)

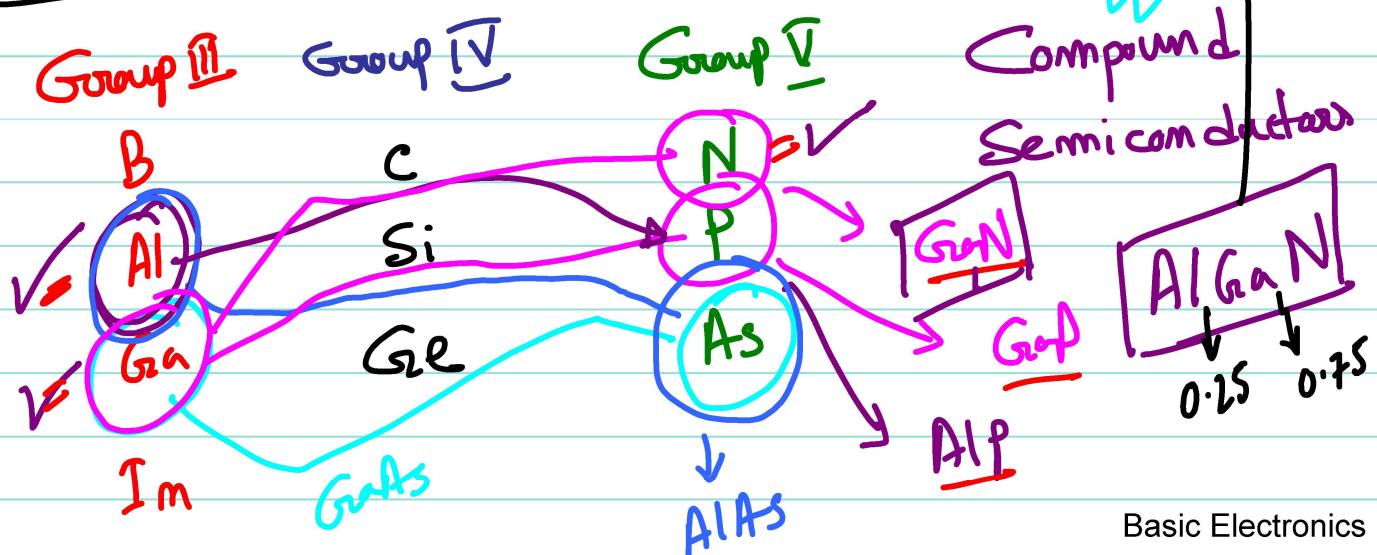
Si ⇒ $1S^2 2S^2 2P^6 \underline{3S^2} \underline{3P^2}$

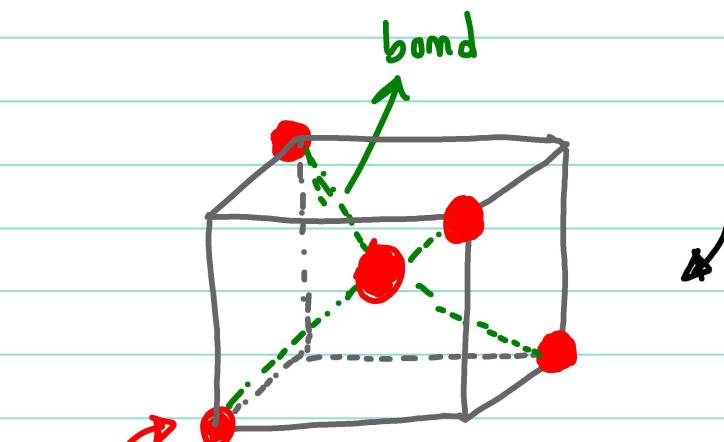
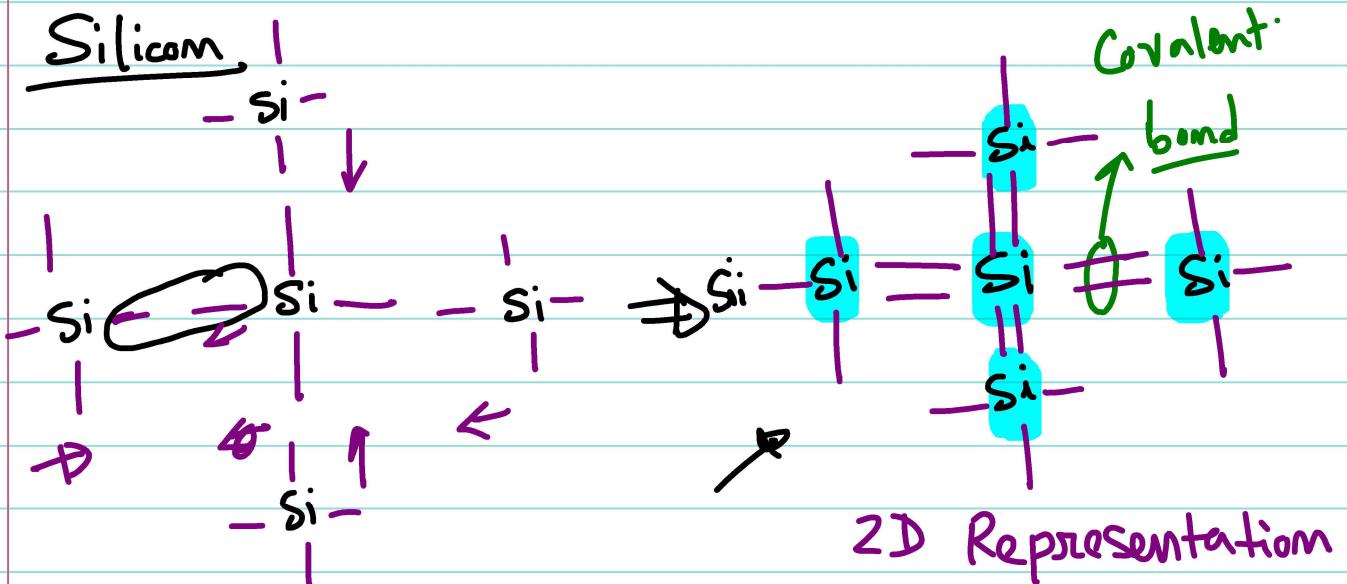
Ge (32) ⇒ $1S^2 2S^2 2P^6 3S^2 3P^6 3d^{10} \underline{4S^2} \underline{4P^2}$

Elemental Semiconductors →

Si, Ge

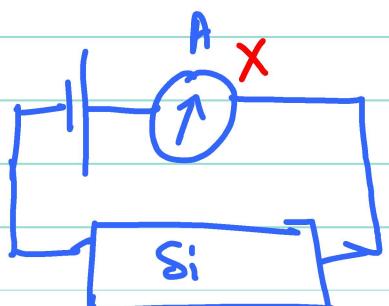
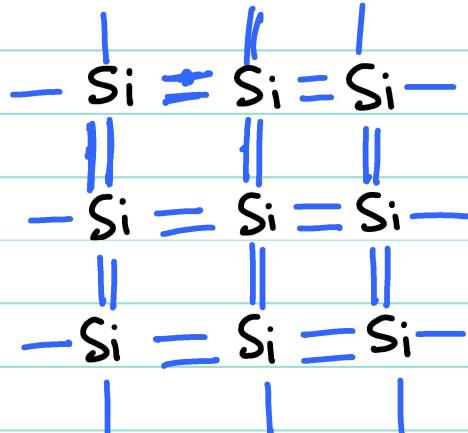
In periodic table





Note: Si-atoms are not in the same plane

"Tetrahedral Configuration"

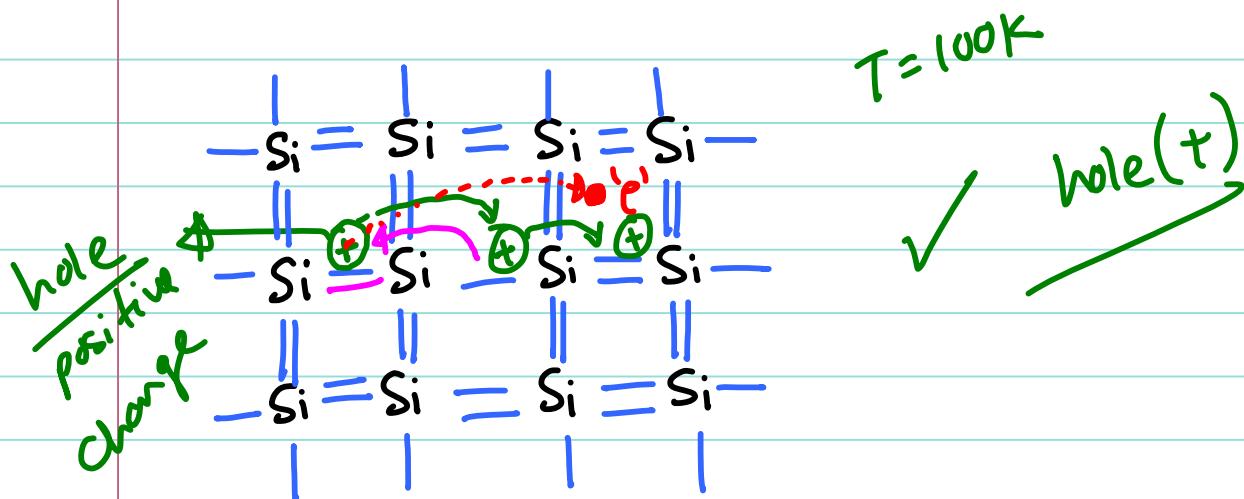
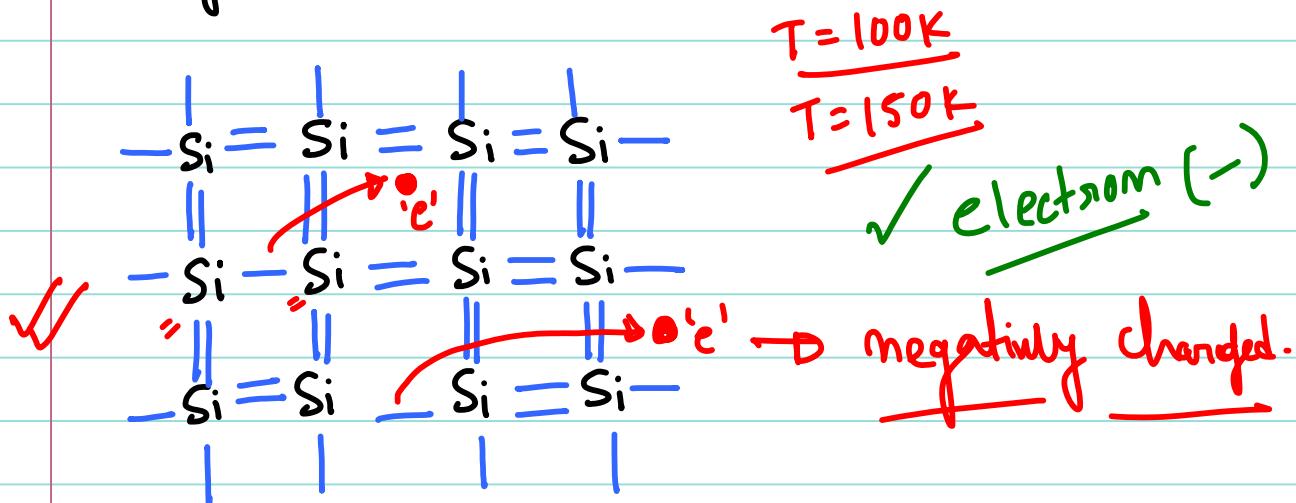


at T=0K

At T=0K, all valence electrons are bound to Si-atoms

'Si' behaves as an insulator

Charged Particles in Semiconductors:



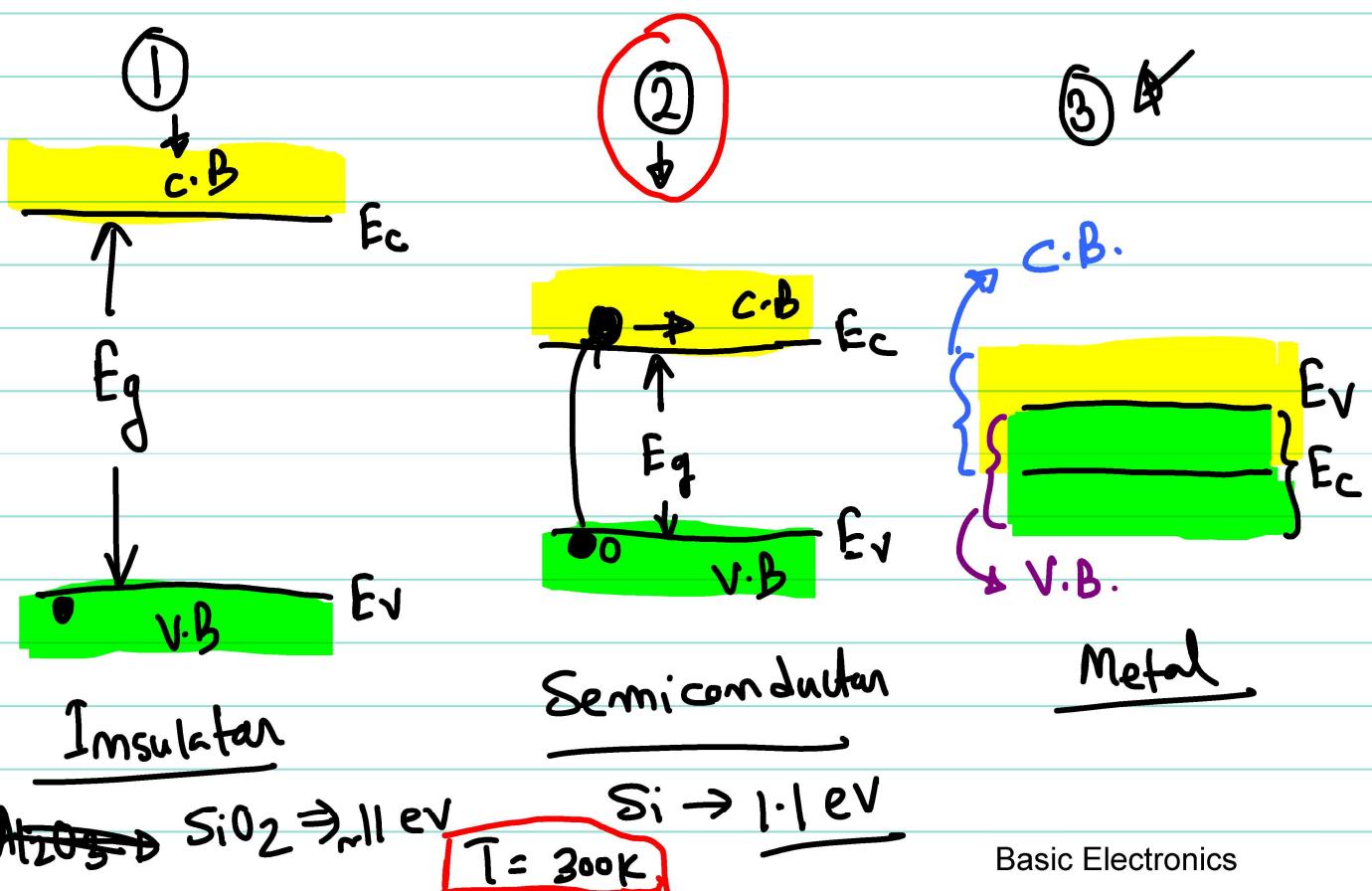
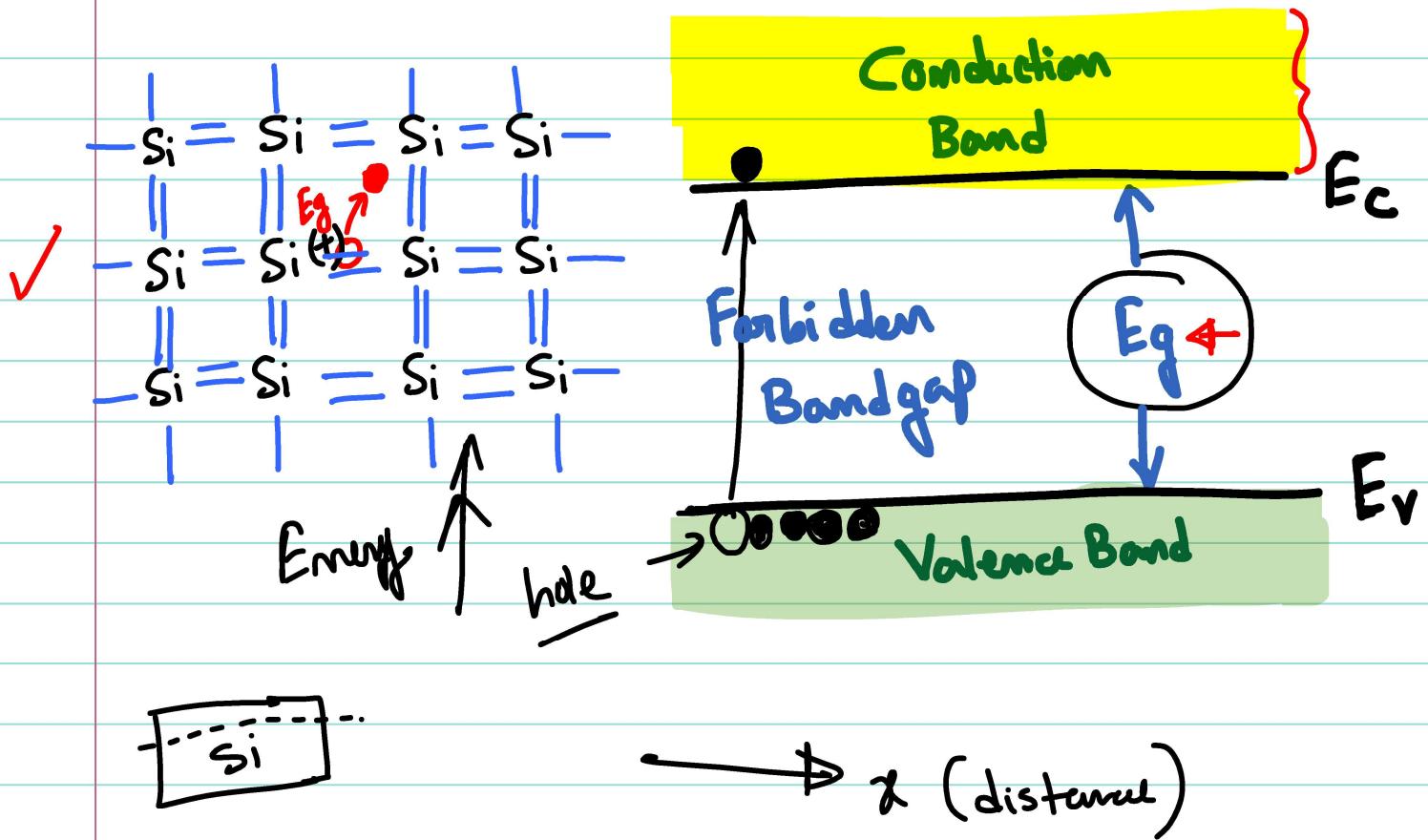
Intrinsic Semiconductors

{ pure Semiconductors \rightarrow without impurity .

Si \rightarrow pure Si \rightarrow only Si atoms.

Ge \rightarrow pure Ge \rightarrow " Ge "

Concept of Energy Band Diagram (Simplified)



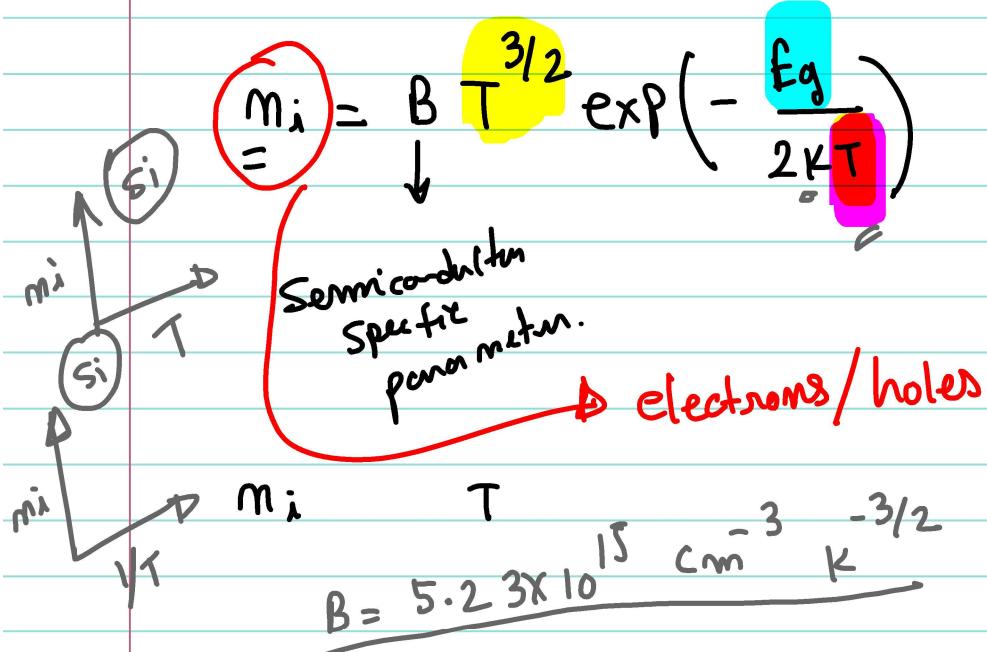
Intrinsic Carrier Concentration (n_i)

$T = 300\text{K}$, unit no./cm^3

$T = \text{temp. (K)}$

$E_g = \text{energy bandgap (eV)}$

$k = \text{Boltzmann's const.}$



Electron Conc. = Hole Conc. = n_i

for intrinsic Semiconductor

$n_i = N_{\text{atoms}} / V$

At $T = 300\text{K}$

Material

$E_g(\text{eV})$

$n_i(\text{cm}^{-3})$

Ge

0.66

2.4×10^{13}

[
Si
=]
Graats

1.1

1.5×10^{10}] for this conc.

1.4

1.8×10^6

* \Rightarrow GaN

3.4

1.9×10^{-10}