# Lecture 12 — 二极管电路 part1

Chapter3 from Microelectronic Circuits Text
by Sedra and Smith
Oxford Publishing

#### 课程纲要

- 7.1 二极管的结构和工作原理
- 7.1.1 本征半导体、掺杂半导体、PN结基本概念
- 7.1.2 二极管结构及其伏安特性
- 7.1.3 二极管电路模型 (包括简化、恒压降和小信号模型)
- 7.1.4 齐纳二极管伏安特性、主要参数及其应用电路
- 7.2 二极管应用电路的分析
- 7.2.1 整流电路(包括半波、全波和桥式)
- 7.2.2 限幅和钳位电路
- 7.2.3 电压倍增电路
- 7.2.4 逻辑门

## Semiconductor Physics 半导体物理

#### **Semiconductors**

- Charge Carriers 载流子
- Doping 掺杂
- Transport of Carriers
   载流子的运动

Part 1: 半导体基础

#### PN Junction PN结

- Structure 结构
- Reverse and Forward
   Bias Conditions 反向和正向偏置
- I/V Characteristics I/V特性
- Circuit Models 电路模型

Part 2: PN结 (二极管器件的物理基础)

- 半导体器件是微电子的核心;
- PN结(PN junction)是最基本的半导体器件

# **Charge Carriers in Semiconductor** 半导体中的载流子

Part 1: 半导体基础

Charge Carriers in Solids

晶体结构 ● Crystal Structure

带隙 • Bandgap Energy

空穴 • Holes



- Intrinsic Semiconducto ● Extrinsic Semicondi
- Doping 掺杂

Transport of Carriers



• Drift 漂移

- 对电路设计者而言,最重要的是掌握PN结的I/V特性, 以及表征这一特性的等效电路模型
- 为了更好地理解I/V特性,我们需要先介绍半导体物理 的一些基本概念: 电子空穴对、掺杂、载流子密度、 漂移电流、扩散电流等

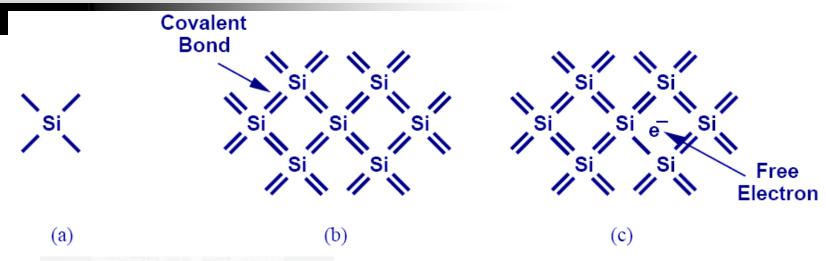
# Periodic Table 元素周期表

		III	IV	V	
ı					
		Boron (B)	Carbon (C)		
• •	•	Aluminum (Al)	Silicon (Si)	Phosphorous (P)	
		Galium (AI)	Germanium (Ge)	Arsenic (As)	
			•		
			•		

■ 半导体有单一元素半导体(Si, Ge)、化合物半导体(GaAs) 之分,本课程主要针对 Si 单一元素半导体

#### Silicon本征硅: 由纯Si构成的晶体,无杂质

本征: 就是没有杂质的意思



- Si有4个价电子,因此,需要与周围的4个Si原子共享电子,形成共价键;
- 绝对温度为0度时,所有共价键都是完整的,没有自由电子 → 不能导电
- 当温度升高到室温时,由于热能的作用,部分共价键被打断,形成自由电子 → 自由电子在电场作用下形成定向运动,也即可以导电,因此自由电子被称为"载流子"

# Electron-Hole Pair Interaction 电子空穴对

 $t = t_1$   $t = t_2$   $t = t_3$   $\begin{cases} s_1 \\ s_2 \\ s_3 \\ s_4 \\ s_4 \\ s_5 \\ s_6 \\ s_$ 

- 打断共价键,形成自由电子的同时,会在原先共价键的位置 留下一个"空穴";
- 空穴会被邻近的自由电子填充,如图所示,空穴被邻近电子填充的过程也可以看作空穴的运动,因此空穴也被称为"载流子"(半导体中的空穴可类比与水中的气泡)
- 于是,我们有了<mark>两类载流子:</mark>①自由电子、②空穴;本征硅中,自由电子的数量(或浓度)=空穴的数量(或浓度)
- 而空穴带正电(positive),所以用p表示

# 自由电子、空穴浓度的计算

本征硅中电子与空穴的浓度, 单位 #/cm³

$$n=p=n_i$$

- $n = p = n_i$  1. n = p, 因为每打断一个共价键, 就产生一个自由电子和一个空穴

   2. i表示本征半导体 (intrinsic)

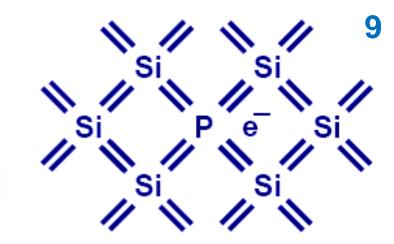
$$n_i = BT^{3/2}e^{-E_g/2kT} = 1.5 \times 10^{10} \text{ carriers/cm}^3 \text{ for T=300 K}$$

- 1. 常温下,只有极少数的 共价键被打断,形成"电 子-空穴"对
- 温度T对载流子浓度的

where B is a material-dependent parameter that is  $7.3 \times 10^{15} \text{cm}^{-3} \text{K}^{-3/2}$  for silicon; T is the temperature in K;  $E_g$ , a parameter known as the **bandgap energy**, is 1.12 electron volt (eV) for silicon<sup>2</sup>; and k is Boltzmann's constant  $(8.62 \times 10^{-5} \text{ eV/K})$ . It is interesting to know that the bandgap energy  $E_g$  is the minimum energy required to break a covalent bond and thus Si的原子密度  $5 \times 10^{22}$  atoms/cm<sup>3</sup> generate an electron-hole pair.

- 显然,温度升高,本征Si中自由电子和空穴的数量增加
- 打断一个共价键,形成一对自由电子-空穴对需克服一定 的能量,该能量被称为Si的带隙(Eg, Bandgap, 1.12 eV for Si)
- 本征Si中自由电子(空穴)的数量与Eg指数相关

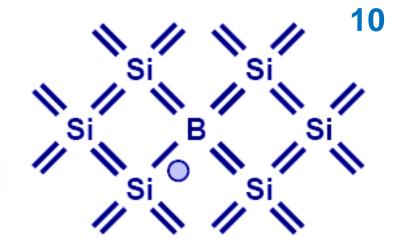
# Doping (n type) n型掺杂



- 在本征硅(纯Si)中掺入一个5价的磷(P)原子,则会贡献出N<sub>D</sub>出一个多余的自由电子,掺入N<sub>D</sub>个P原子,则会贡献出N<sub>D</sub>个自由电子; P原子施舍了电子,所以被称为施主(Donor)
- 因为电子带负电(negative),所以用n表示,即n型掺杂;
- 实际N<sub>D</sub>表示每立方厘米掺入的P原子数,所以N<sub>D</sub>称为掺杂浓度;
- 实际N<sub>D</sub> >> n<sub>i</sub>,因此n型掺杂半导体中的主要载流子为自由电子、且自由电子浓度(n)主要又N<sub>D</sub>决定,n≈N<sub>D</sub>
- 空穴浓度(p)呢?小于n<sub>i</sub>,因为大量的自由电子存在,使得空穴被自由电子复合的几率大大增加。

• 但是: 
$$np = n_i^2$$

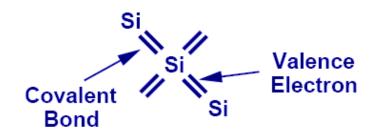
## Doping (p type) p型掺杂



- 在本征硅(纯Si)中掺入一个3价的硼(B)原子,则会贡献出一个多余的空穴,掺入N<sub>A</sub>个B原子,则会贡献出N<sub>A</sub>个空穴;B原子用来接受自由电子,所以被称为受主(Acceptor)
- 因为空穴带正电(positive),所以用p表示,即p型掺杂;
- 实际N<sub>A</sub>表示每立方厘米掺入的B原子数,所以N<sub>A</sub>称为掺杂浓度;
- 实际 $N_A >> n_i$ ,因此p型掺杂半导体中的主要载流子为空穴,且空穴浓度(p)主要 $\sum_{A}$  决定, $p \approx N_A$
- 自由电子浓度(n)呢? 小于n<sub>i</sub>,因为大量的空穴的存在,使得自由电子被空穴复合的几率大大增加。
- 但是,同样有: $np = n_i^2$

# Summary of Charge Carriers

#### Intrinsic Semiconductor

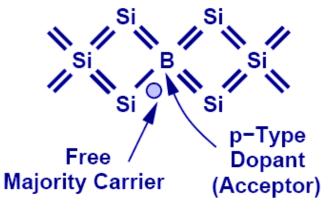


#### **Extrinsic Semiconductor**

n型半导体 Silicon Crystal 施主 N<sub>D</sub> Donors/cm<sup>3</sup>

Si Pe Si Free Majority Carrier (Donor)

Silicon Crystal p型半导体 N<sub>A</sub> Acceptors/cm<sup>3</sup> 安主



# 自由电子和空穴的浓度

p型,Majority Carriers:  $p \approx N_A$ 

p型,Minority Carriers:  $n \approx \frac{n_i^2}{N_A}$ 

n型,Majority Carriers:  $n \approx N_D$ 

n型,Minority Carriers:  $p \approx \frac{n_i^2}{N_D}$ 

- $np = n_i^2$  关系式始终成立,不管何种掺杂,何种程度的掺杂
- n型半导体中,主要载流子(也称为"多子")为电子,其浓度n≈N<sub>D</sub>;少数载流子("少子")为空穴,
- P型半导体中,多子为空穴,其浓度p≈N<sub>A</sub>,少子为电子

It should be emphasized that a piece of n-type or p-type silicon is electrically neutral; the charge of the majority free carriers (electrons in the n-type and holes in the p-type silicon) are neutralized by the bound charges associated with the impurity atoms.

#### Example 3.2

Consider an *n*-type silicon for which the dopant concentration  $N_D = 10^{17}/\text{cm}^3$ . Find the electron and hole concentrations at T = 300 K.

① N<sub>D</sub>表示n型掺杂

#### Solution

The concentration of the majority electrons is

②电子浓度 = 掺杂浓度 
$$n_D \simeq N_D = 10^{17}/\text{cm}^3$$
 下标n表示n型半导体

The concentration of the minority holes is

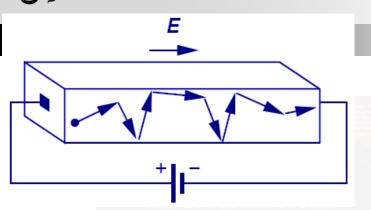
③少子 (空穴) 浓度用恒等式 
$$p_n \simeq \frac{n_i^2}{N_D}$$
 np=n<sub>i</sub><sup>2</sup>计算

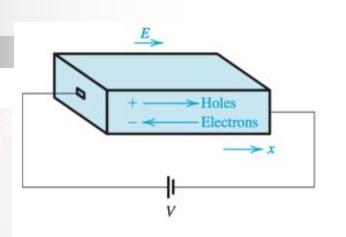
In Example 3.1 we found that at T = 300 K,  $n_i = 1.5 \times 10^{10} \text{ cm}^3$ . Thus,

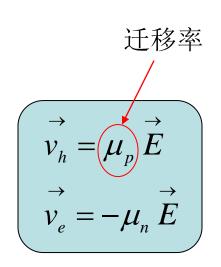
$$p_n = \frac{(1.5 \times 10^{10})^2}{10^{17}}$$
$$= 2.25 \times 10^3 / \text{cm}^3$$

Observe that  $n_n \gg n_i$  and that  $n_n$  is vastly higher than  $p_n$ .

#### 漂移电流





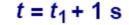


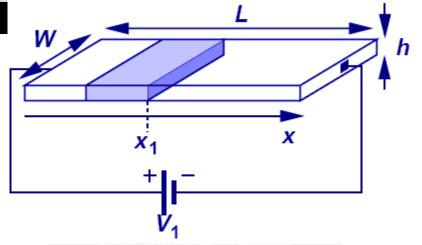
- 漂移: 电场引起的载流子运动
- 载流子的运动速度正比于电场强度,该<mark>比例系数</mark>称为载流 子的迁移率;
- 电子的迁移率1350 cm²/(V\*s) > 空穴迁移率 480 cm²/(V\*s), 因为空穴的移动实际上是电子补位邻近空穴的过程(release--trap),移动性没有电子高
- 掺杂会降低载流子迁移率

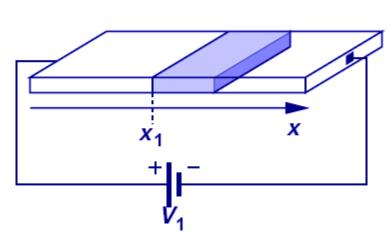
# **Current Flow: General** Case 电荷移动产生电流

$$t = t_1$$

$$U$$







- 电流 I 计算:单位时间内流过的电荷
- 电流 J 密度:单位截面积内的电流

$$I_p = Aqpv_{p-drift}$$

$$\nu_{p\text{-drift}} = \mu_p E$$

$$I_p = Aqpv_{p ext{-drift}} \stackrel{
u_{p ext{-drift}} = \mu_p E}{\Longrightarrow} J_p = rac{I_p}{A} = qp\mu_p E$$

$$I_n = -Aqnv_{n-\text{drift}} \stackrel{v_{n-\text{drift}}}{\Longrightarrow} = -\mu_n B$$

$$J_n = q n \mu_n E$$

- 图示为空穴, 电子类似
- 观察x,处的截面,一秒时间 后,蓝色区域的电荷流过了 截面 (左图 → 右图)
- 3. 蓝色区域的体积:vWh=vA
- 4. 蓝色区域的载流子数量: vAp
- 蓝色区域的电荷量: vApq

#### **Current Flow: Drift**

总电流密度 = 空穴电流密度 + 电子电流密度

电流密度和电场

$$\sigma = q(p\mu_p + n\mu_n)$$
 电导率

$$\rho = \frac{1}{\sigma} = \frac{1}{q(p\mu_p + n\mu_n)} + \mathbb{E}$$

Find the resistivity of (a) intrinsic silicon and (b) p-type silicon with  $N_A = 10^{16} / \text{cm}^3$ . Use  $n_i = 1.5 \times 10^{10} / \text{cm}^3$ , and assume that for intrinsic silicon  $\mu_n = 1350 \text{ cm}^2/\text{V} \cdot \text{s}$  and  $\mu_p = 480 \text{ cm}^2/\text{V} \cdot \text{s}$ , and for the doped silicon  $\mu_n = 1110 \text{ cm}^2/\text{V} \cdot \text{s}$  and  $\mu_p = 400 \text{ cm}^2/\text{V} \cdot \text{s}$ . (Note that doping results in reduced carrier mobilities).

本征**硅:** 
$$\rho = \frac{1}{q(p\mu_p + n\mu_n)} = 2.28 \times 10^5 \ \Omega \cdot \text{cm}$$

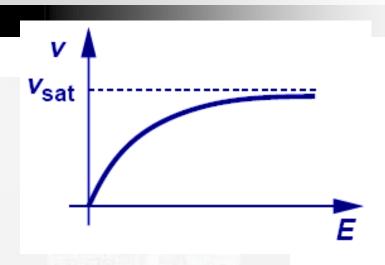
p型硅:  $p_p \simeq N_A = 10^{16} / \text{cm}^3$ 

$$n_p \simeq \frac{n_i^2}{N_A} = \frac{(1.5 \times 10^{10})^2}{10^{16}} = 2.25 \times 10^4 / \text{cm}^3$$

掺杂半导体电阻率显著降低

$$\rho = \frac{1}{q(p\mu_p + n\mu_n)} = 1.56 \ \Omega \cdot \text{cm}$$

#### **Velocity Saturation**



$$\mu = \frac{\mu_0}{1 + bE}$$

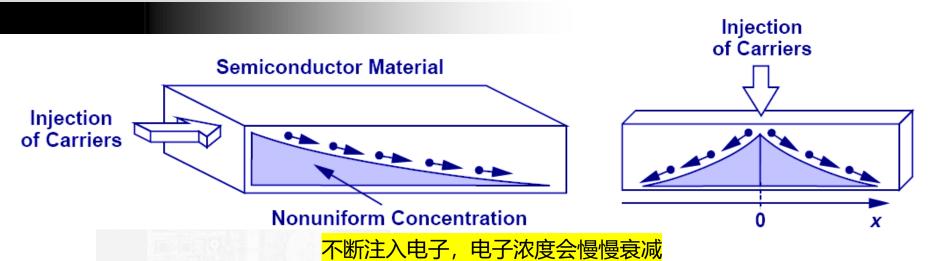
$$v_{sat} = \frac{\mu_0}{b}$$

$$v = \frac{\mu_0}{1 + \frac{\mu_0 E}{v_{sat}}}$$

■ 当电场比较大时,载流子的运动速度会趋于饱和

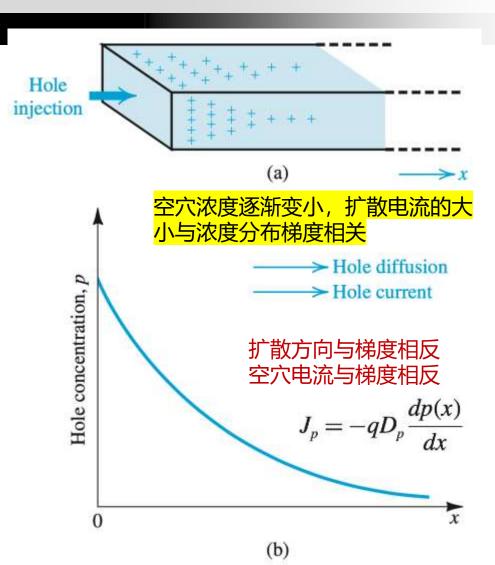
知道此结论即可, 公式不管

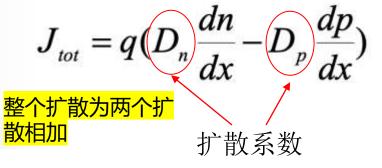
# 扩散电流



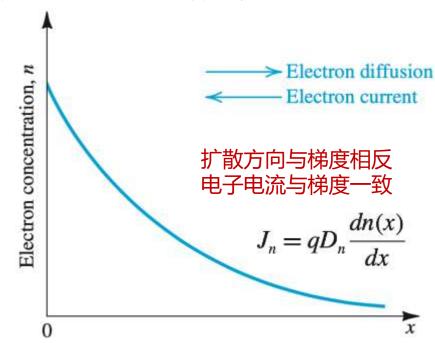
- 扩散: 载流子从高浓度的地方向低浓度的地方扩散
- 与一滴墨水滴到一瓶纯净水中扩散的情形类似;

# 扩散电流



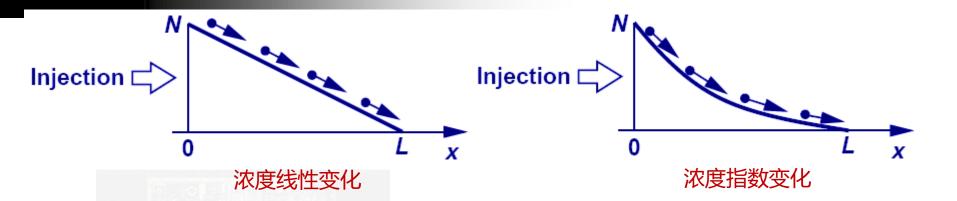


共有四个电流(电子漂移电流、 空穴漂移电流、电子扩散电流、 空穴扩散电流)中,只有空穴扩 散电流的表达式含有负号



# Example: Linear vs. Nonlinear Charge Density Profile

#### 这是两个典型曲线



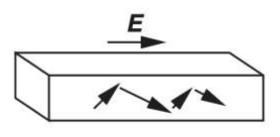
$$J_n = qD_n \frac{dn}{dx} = -qD_n \cdot \frac{N}{L}$$

$$J_n = qD\frac{dn}{dx} = \frac{-qD_nN}{L_d}\exp\frac{-x}{L_d}$$

- 载流子浓度为线性变化 → 扩散电流密度为常数;
- 载流子浓度为指数变化 → 扩散电流密度也为指数函数

#### Einstein's Relation 爱因斯坦关系

#### **Drift Current**

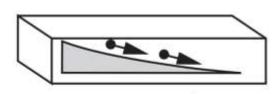


$$J_n = q n \mu_n E$$

$$J_p = q p \mu_p E$$

浓度不同会扩散,电场也会有飘 移。两者看似没什么关系,但其 实却有关联

#### Diffusion Current



$$J_{\rm n} = q \, D_{\rm n} \, \frac{dn}{dx}$$

$$J_{\rm p} = -q \, D_{\rm p} \, \frac{dp}{dx}$$

$$\frac{D}{\mu} = \frac{kT}{q} = V_T \approx 26 \text{mV@300K}$$

<mark>300K时,电压为26mV。</mark> 室温22度算出电压为25<u>mV</u>

- 虽然载流子漂移和扩散的机制完全不同,<mark>但它们的系</mark>数却线性相关;
- 知其一,可求另一;
- <u>室温下</u>, V<sub>T</sub>=26 mV 需熟记

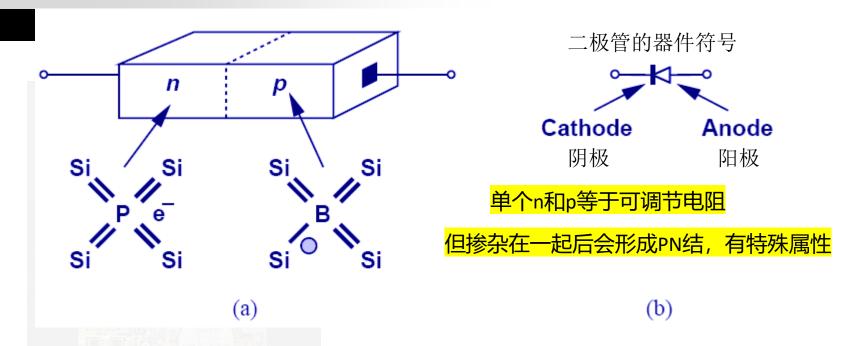
■ 半导体物理的基本概念已介绍完毕

SEDRA/SMITH

■ 接下来进入最基本的半导体器件——PN结的介绍

#### PN Junction (Diode) PN结(二极管)

电流只能阳到阴



■ 将n型半导体和p型半导体放在一起(实际上是同一Si片上进行不同的掺杂),就形成了PN结,PN结也称为二极管。

# Diode's Three Operation Regions

Part 2: PN结 (二极管器件的物理基础)

PN Junction in Equilibrium PN Junction Under Reverse Bias PN Junction Under Forward Bias

Depletion Region



Junction Capacitance



I/V Characteristics

Built-in Potential

#### 热平衡

- •耗尽区
- •内建电势

#### 反向偏置

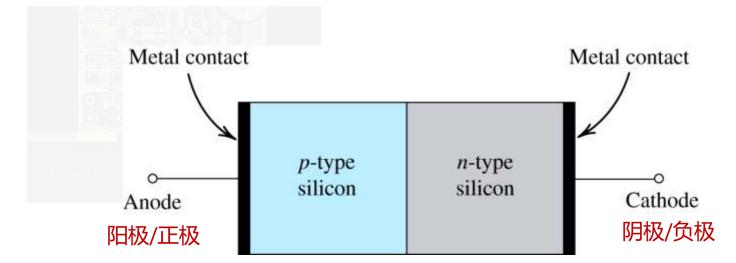
- •结电容
- •I/V特性

#### 正向偏置

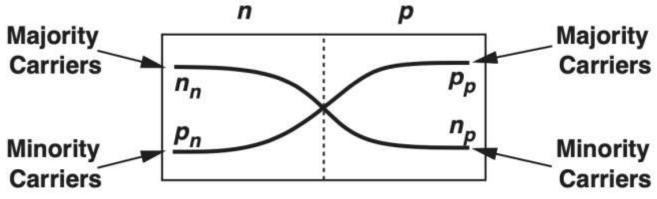
- •扩散电容
- •I/V特性
- 为了理解二极管的工作原理,需要对二极管的三个工作状态(区域)分别进行研究:①热平衡状态(无外加电压),②反向偏置(电压正极加在n侧),③正向偏置(电压正极加在p侧)

# 3.4.1. 物理结构

- pn junction structure
  - p-type semiconductor
  - n-type semiconductor
  - metal contact for connection







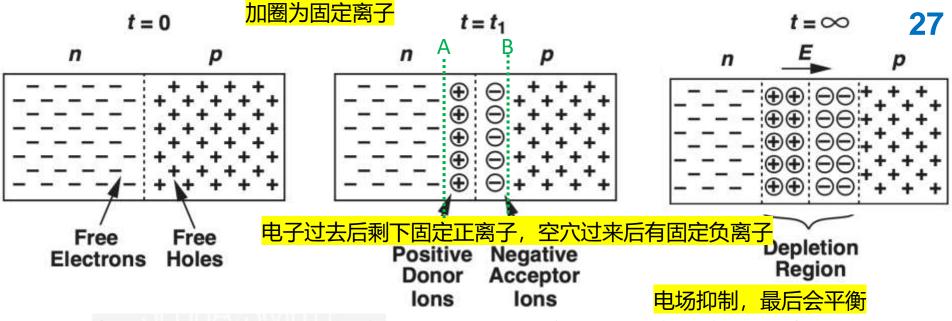
 $n_n$ : Concentration of electrons on n side

 $p_n$ : Concentration of holes on n side

 $p_p$ : Concentration of holes on p side

 $n_p$ : Concentration of electrons on p side

- 掺杂半导体中有四类带电粒子:
  - 电子(自由移动)、空穴(自由移动)、完全离化的施主离子P+ (固定不动)、完全离化的受主离子B-(固定不动)
- p型半导体的多子为空穴;
  - p=N<sub>A</sub> → 空穴的数量与带负电的<mark>固定B</mark>-离子数量相等(少子电子的数 量可忽略),整体保持电中性;
- n型半导体的多子为电子;
  - n=N<sub>D</sub> → 电子的数量与带正电的固定P+离子数量相等(少子空穴的 数量可忽略),整体保持电中性;



- 原本n和p都是电中性的,中性区域的固定离子在图中没有画出来;
- ① n区域电子浓度较高,p区域空穴浓度较高 → t=0+时刻,电子向右边<mark>扩散</mark>,空穴向左边扩散;
- ② t=t₁时刻,扩散后,n区域靠近边界处暴露出带正电的固定离子,p区域 靠近边界处暴露出带负电的离子,正负离子形成电场,电场阻碍扩散运动, 同时电场产生漂移电流(将n侧的少子空穴扫到p侧),方向与扩散电流方向 相反,漂移电流大小与边界A处的少子浓度pn(B处的少子浓度np)有关,与 电场大小无关;**【到达边界A(B)处的少子p(n)迅速被电场扫走】**
- ③ 随着扩散继续,暴露出的正负离子增加,导致电场增加,最终扩散电流与漂移电流平衡,暴露出离子的区域(耗尽区)宽度不再增加,达到平衡;
- ④耗尽区宽度、电场(电势差)可计算,由p侧和n侧的浓度所决定 耗尽区指只

Figure 3.9 (a) The pn junction with no applied voltage (open-circuited terminals). (b) The potential distribution along an axis perpendicular to the junction.

Example 2.12

In the junction shown in Fig. 2.21, the depletion region has a width of b on the n side and a on the p side. Sketch the electric field as a function of x.

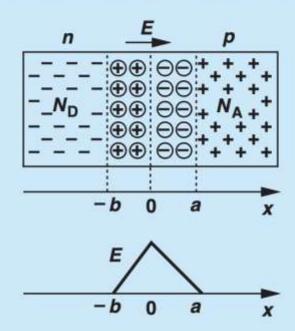


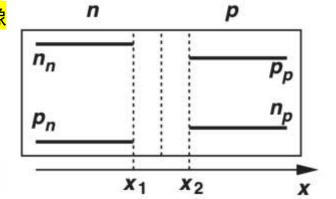
Figure 2.21 Electric field profile in a pn junction.

Solution

Beginning at x < -b, we note that the absence of net charge yields E = 0. At x > -b, each positive donor ion contributes to the electric field, i.e., the magnitude of E rises as x approaches zero. As we pass x = 0, the negative acceptor atoms begin to contribute negatively to the field, i.e., E falls. At x = a, the negative and positive charge exactly cancel each other and E = 0.

#### 因为乘积等于常数,所以图像 有此分布

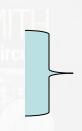
内建电势计算



30

平衡时,漂移电流 = 扩散电流  $|I_{\mathrm{drift},p}|=|I_{\mathrm{diff},p}|$   $|I_{\mathrm{drift},n}|=|I_{\mathrm{diff},n}|$ 

$$q\mu_p pE = qD_p \frac{dp}{dx}$$
$$E = -dV/dx$$



$$-\mu_p p \frac{dV}{dx} = D_p \frac{dp}{dx} \Longrightarrow -\mu_p \int_{x_1}^{x_2} dV = D_p \int_{p_n}^{p_p} \frac{dp}{p}$$

$$V(x_2) - V(x_1) = -\frac{D_p}{\mu_p} \ln \frac{p_p}{p_n}$$

$$\frac{D}{\mu} = \frac{kT}{q} \ln \frac{p_p}{p_n}$$

$$|V_0| = \frac{kT}{q} \ln \frac{p_p}{p_n}$$

内建电势与载流子的 浓度差有关(p区空穴 浓度/n区空穴浓度) 浓度相差越大→内建 电势越大

$$V_0 = \frac{kT}{q} \ln \frac{N_A N_D}{n_i^2}$$

前面是25mV,电势只和两 侧浓度和温度有关

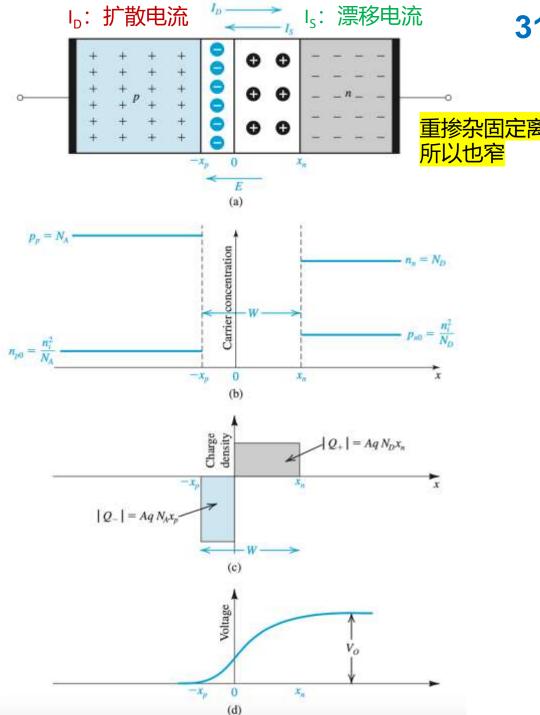
p侧重掺杂; n侧轻掺杂

p侧耗尽区窄; n侧耗尽区宽

Microelectronic Circuits

p侧耗尽区电荷 = n侧耗尽区电荷

电势, 耗尽区变化, 中性区不变

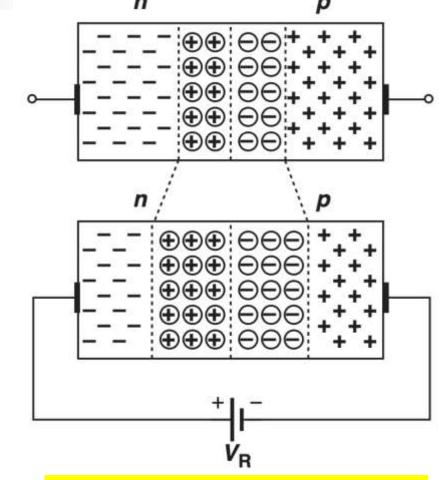


# 反向偏置

偏置 (Bias) ,可以是动词,也可以是名词, indicates operation under some "desirable" conditions

- 外加电源的"+"施加在n区域
- 相当于"<mark>增强了</mark>"内建电势 → 暴露出 更多的固定离子 → 耗尽区变宽
- 扩散电流,因势垒(n侧与p侧的电势差)增加,更难扩散 → 扩散电流减小
- 漂移电流,因n侧与p侧的少子浓度pn,np不变→漂移电流不变【因为少子浓度qn,所以漂移电流很小】
- 总电流值很小,从n侧到p侧

最后表现出的特性,就是元件里面有内建电势差。但其不是恒电源。 不是恒电源。 元件不会对外输出电压,要 符合能量守恒



即使加了电压,也不会有电流通过回路。 但相当于把内建电势增强,扩散更难,电流

#### 正向偏置

相当于减小耗尽区。但扩散更加容易(要克服的 势垒减小),所以扩散电流增加,但漂移电流同 上,不变

漂移电流都很小,因为少子浓度很小

- 外加电源的"+"施加在p区域
- 相当于"削弱了"内建电势 → 暴露出 更少的固定离子 → 耗尽区变窄
- 扩散电流,因势垒(n侧与p侧的电势差)减小,更容易扩散→扩散电流增加
- 漂移电流,因n侧与p侧的少子浓度
   p<sub>n</sub>, n<sub>p</sub> 不变 → 漂移电流不变【因为少子浓度很小,所以漂移电流很小】

■ 总电流为正,从p侧到n侧

#### 电流方向定义为p到n

#### 扩散电流一变化漂移电流一、不变

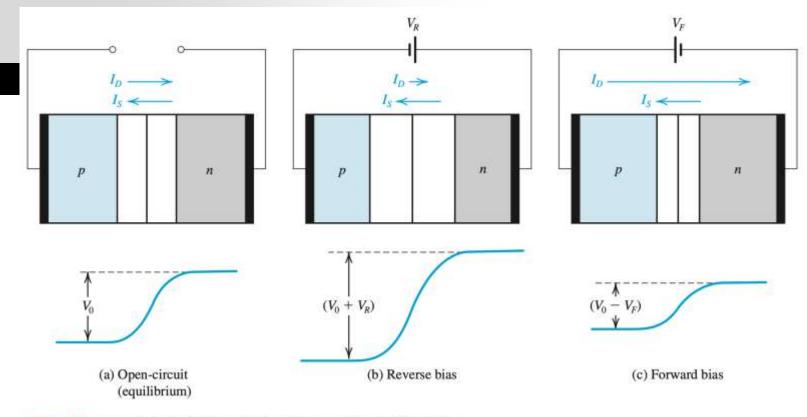


Figure 3.11 The pn junction in: (a) equilibrium; (b) reverse bias; (c) forward bias.

P到n电流为0

电压为负时,电流为-is

电压为正时, 电流迅速增加 为指数增长

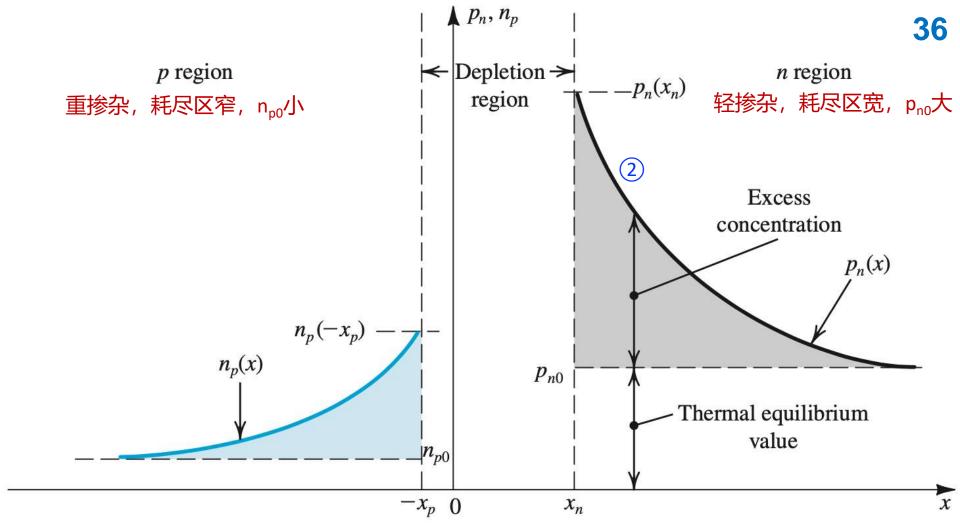
**Figure 3.12** Minority-carrier distribution in a forward-biased pn junction. It is assumed that the p region is more heavily doped than the n region;  $N_A \gg N_D$ .

①考虑从p侧扩散到n侧的空穴,刚越过耗尽区边界x<sub>n</sub>时,浓度为p<sub>n</sub>(x<sub>n</sub>),然后迅速与n区的电子复合,浓度减小

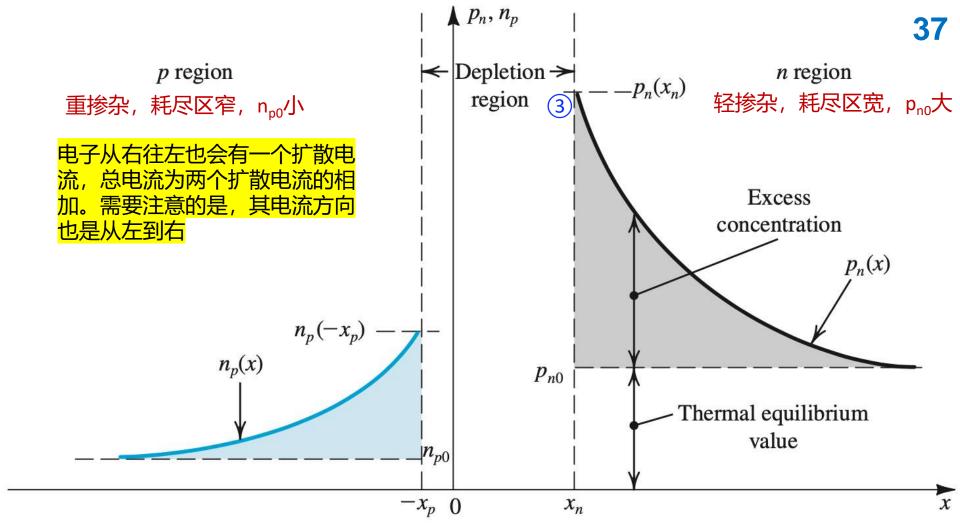
$$p_n(x_n) = p_{n0}e^{VV_T}$$

V=0时,退化为热平衡状态,p<sub>n</sub>(x<sub>n</sub>) = p<sub>no</sub>
 V>0时,正向偏置,存在超额少子

Excess concentration =  $p_{n0}e^{VV_T} - p_{n0}$  $(x=x_n <table-cell> b)$  =  $p_{n0}(e^{VV_T} - 1)$ 



**Figure 3.12** Minority-carrier distribution in a forward-biased pn junction. It is assumed that the p region is more heavily doped than the n region;  $N_A \gg N_D$ .



**Figure 3.12** Minority-carrier distribution in a forward-biased pn junction. It is assumed that the p region is more heavily doped than the n region;  $N_A \gg N_D$ .

③ 超额少子在n区的浓度分布存在梯度 → 扩散电流

x<sub>n</sub>处的扩散电流:

$$J_{p}(x) = -qD_{p}\frac{dp_{n}(x)}{dx} \implies J_{p}(x) = q\left(\frac{D_{p}}{L_{p}}\right)p_{n0}\left(e^{VV_{T}}-1\right)e^{-(x-x_{n})U_{p}} \implies J_{p}(x_{n}) = q\left(\frac{D_{p}}{L_{p}}\right)p_{n0}\left(e^{VV_{T}}-1\right)e^{-(x-x_{n})U_{p}}$$

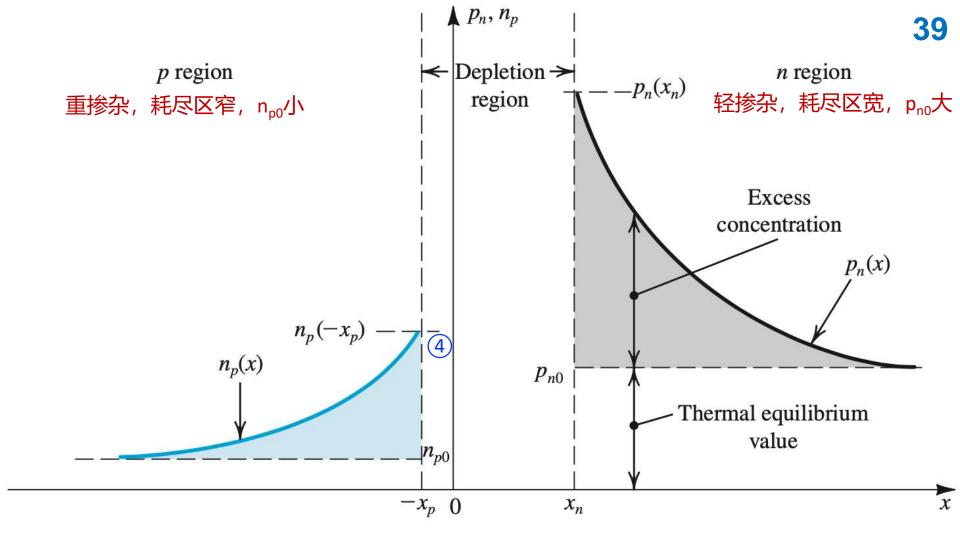
**Figure 3.12** Minority-carrier distribution in a forward-biased pn junction. It is assumed that the p region is more heavily doped than the n region;  $N_A \gg N_D$ .

 $x_n$ 

④同理,可计算-x。处的扩散电流。耗尽区内部电流不变化,所以可以得到总电流:

 $-x_p = 0$ 

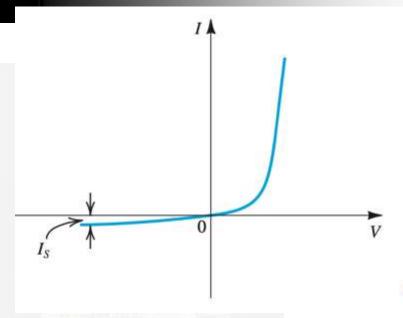
$$J_{n}(-x_{p}) = q\left(\frac{D_{n}}{L_{n}}\right)n_{p0}\left(e^{V/V_{T}} - 1\right) \qquad I = A\left(J_{p} + J_{n}\right) \implies I = Aq\left(\frac{D_{p}}{L_{n}}p_{n0} + \frac{D_{n}}{L_{n}}n_{p0}\right)\left(e^{V/V_{T}} - 1\right)$$



**Figure 3.12** Minority-carrier distribution in a forward-biased pn junction. It is assumed that the p region is more heavily doped than the n region;  $N_A \gg N_D$ .

④ι<sub>s</sub>称为饱和电流,也称scale current,因其随面积按比例缩放;ι<sub>s</sub> 受温度影响严重(与n<sub>i</sub>²相关)

$$I_{S} = Aqn_{i}^{2} \left( \frac{D_{p}}{L_{n}N_{D}} + \frac{D_{n}}{L_{n}N_{A}} \right)$$



#### Is为最大电流,即饱和电流

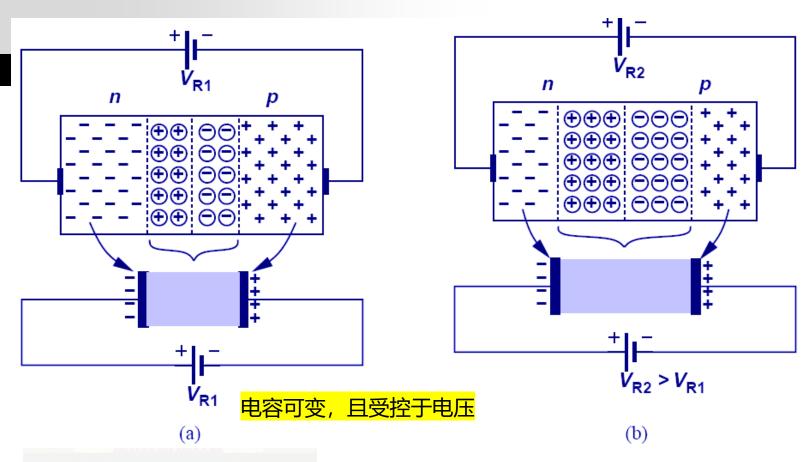
$$I = I_S \left( e^{V/V_T} - 1 \right)$$

当V远远大于26mV时,就可以把1舍去

Figure 3.13 The pn junction I-V characteristic.

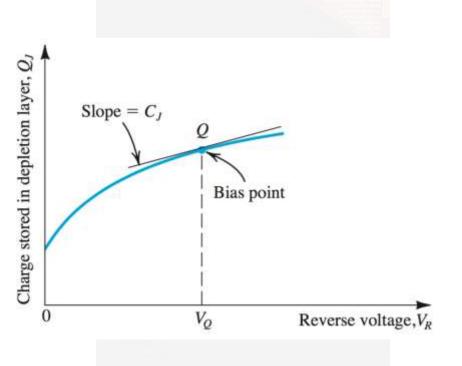
表达式符合正部分,但认为可以符合正负无穷部分

#### 电容效应1:反向偏置-可变结电容



The PN junction can be viewed as a capacitor. By varying V<sub>R</sub>, the depletion width changes, changing its capacitance value; therefore, the PN junction is actually a voltagedependent capacitor. 反向电压增加,耗尽区变宽,电容减小

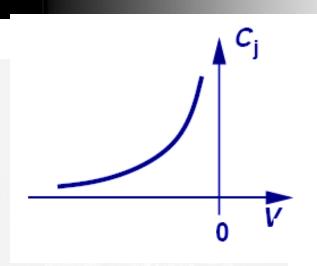
# 结电容: 耗尽区固定 离子引起的



$$Q_J = A \sqrt{2\varepsilon_s q \frac{N_A N_D}{N_A + N_D}} (V_0 + V_R)$$

$$C_j = \left. \frac{dQ_J}{dV_R} \right|_{V_R = V_Q}$$

# Voltage-Dependent Capacitance



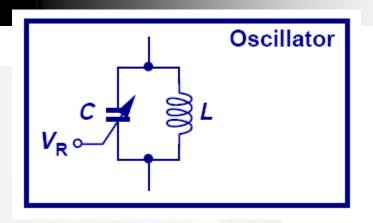
$$C_{j} = \frac{C_{j0}}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{V_{R}}{V_{0}}}}$$

$$C_{j0} = \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon_{si}q}{2} \frac{N_{A}N_{D}}{N_{A} + N_{D}} \frac{1}{V_{0}}}$$

■ 外加电压变化 → 耗尽区宽度变化 → 耗尽区内储存的电荷变化 → 等效电容值变化;反向偏置时,能实现可变电容(<mark>变容二极管,Varactor</mark>)

# Voltage-Controlled Oscillator

#### 压控振荡器



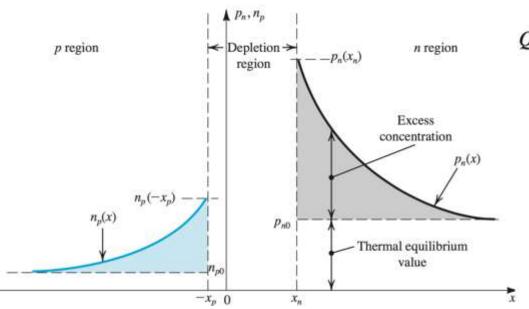
$$f_{res} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$

#### 电压调节电容,从而改变谐振频率

A very important application of a reverse-biased PN junction is VCO, in which an LC tank is used in an oscillator. By changing V<sub>R</sub>, we can change C, which also changes the oscillation frequency.

## 电容效应2: 正向偏置--扩散电容

- 正向偏压时,大量电流可以流过结,因此也代表中性区有大量的移动载流子.这些随着偏压增加的移动载流子增量会贡献出额外的一项电容,称为扩散电容(反偏时为耗尽区固定离子电荷引起的结电容)
- 正向偏压增加→超量少子的浓度和梯度都增加→正向电流 增加、存储电荷增加→等效的扩散电容增加;

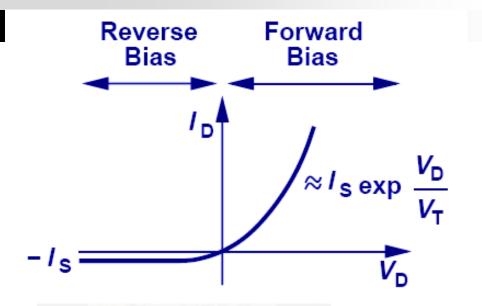


 $Q_p = Aq \times \text{shaded area under the } p_n(x) \text{ curve}$ =  $Aq[p_n(x_n) - p_{n0}]L_p$ 

$$C_d = \frac{dQ}{dV}$$

正向偏置时同样为电容,是由扩散引起 的。反向是耗尽区展宽引起。

## PN结的I/V特性(伏安特性)

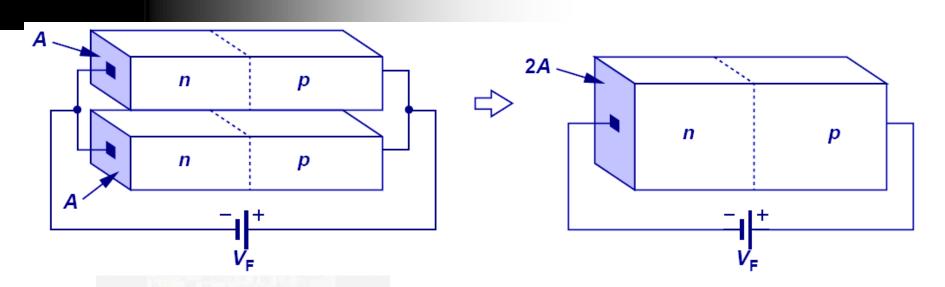


$$I = I_S(e^{V/V_T} - 1)$$

- 正向、反向都可以用统一的公式表达
  - 正向特性: 指数关系; 反向特性: 恒定电流
  - 室温下V<sub>T</sub>=26 mV

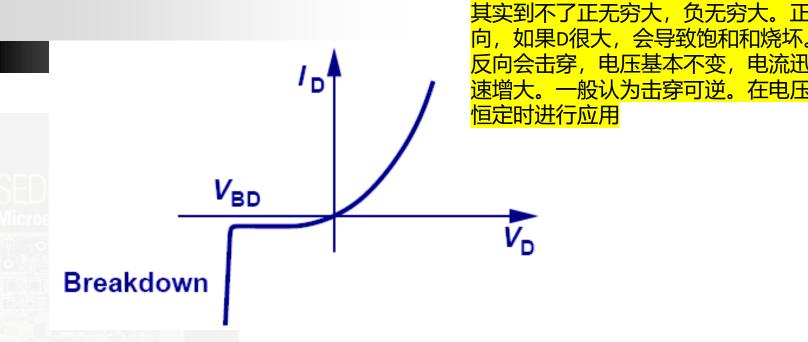
#### **Parallel PN Junctions**

如果两个PN结并联,相当于增加面积,Vt不变,Is和面积成正比(根据前面公式),所以变大



Since junction currents are proportional to the junction's cross-section area. Two PN junctions put in parallel are effectively one PN junction with twice the cross-section area, and hence twice the current.

#### 反向击穿区



- 当反向电压过大时,会发生击穿;
  - 击穿特性: 电压恒定

# 反向击穿的两种机理:齐纳(Zener)击穿vs. 雪崩(Avalanche)击穿 雪崩:

掺杂浓度高,耗尽区窄,在同样电

穿电压相对低

(a)

下, 电场强, 会破坏共价键。击

■ Zener breakdown, 高掺杂情况下,耗尽区窄 → 电场强, 直接破坏共价键,产生电子空穴对; 齐纳击穿电压较低 5-7v两 (<5V)

(b)

Avalanche breakdown, 低掺杂浓度,耗尽区较宽,当反向电压较高时,高能电子轰击耗尽区内中性原子,产生电离、雪崩;雪崩击穿电压较高(>7V)
 基尽区宽。雪崩概率大(因为高)

## 二极管的电路模型

PN结,构成最基本的半导体器件:二极管

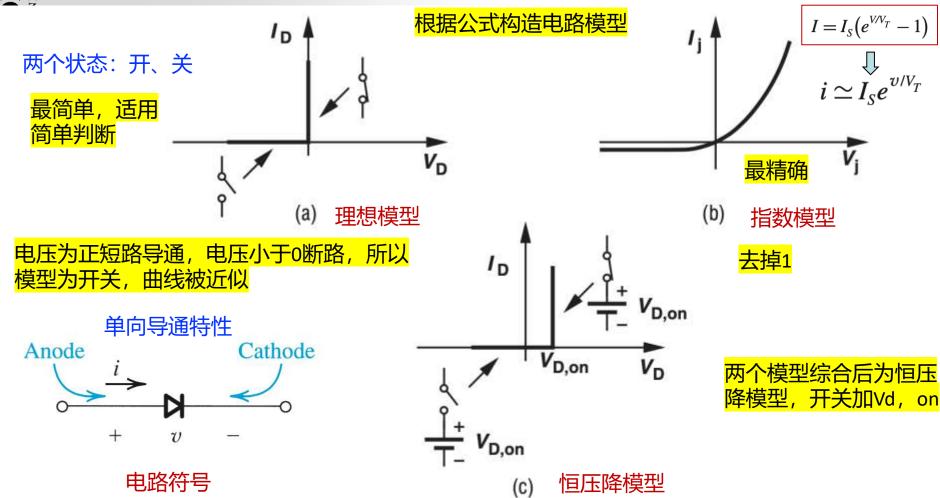


Figure 3.13 Diode characteristics: (a) ideal model, (b) exponential model, (c) constant-voltage model.

二极管电流电压关系,单向导通性,去1的指数曲线

分析电路时,首先判断二极管是on还是off。 若电路复杂,则先假设,后验证是否正确。 若假设on,看开关流过电流的方向,如果是从正 到负,则可能正确,负到正,则假设错误 若假设为off,若有电压为正向,则假设错误

- 本征半导体中,电子、空穴的浓度:  $n = p = n_i$   $n_i = BT^{3/2}e^{-E_g/2kT}$ 
  - n=p
  - 与温度相关, 300 K 时, ≈ 1.5 × 10<sup>10</sup> carriers/cm<sup>3</sup>
- 掺杂半导体
  - 恒等式  $pn = n_i^2$
  - lacktriangle n  $\mathbf{n}$   $\mathbf{$
  - $lacksymbol{ iny p}$  p型,p=N $_{\! ext{A}}$ ,再根据恒等式求n  $p_{p}\simeq N_{\! ext{A}}$   $n_{\! ext{p}}\simeq rac{n_{i}^{2}}{N_{\! ext{A}}}$
- 载流子运动——漂移(电场引起)

$$u_{p ext{-drift}} = \mu_p E$$
 $v_{n ext{-drift}} = -\mu_n E$ 
 $J = J_p + J_n = q(p\mu_p + n\mu_n)E$ 

■ 掺杂半导体的电导率  $\sigma = q(p\mu_p + n\mu_n)$ 

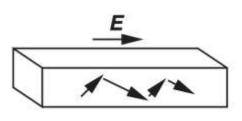
载流子运动——扩散(浓度梯度引起)

$$J_n = qD_n \frac{dn}{dx}$$

$$J_p = -qD_p \frac{dp}{dx}$$

$$J_n = qD_n \frac{dn}{dx}$$
  $J_p = -qD_p \frac{dp}{dx}$   $J_{tot} = q\left(D_n \frac{dn}{dx} - D_p \frac{dp}{dx}\right)$ 

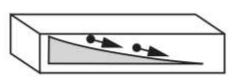
#### **Drift Current**



$$J_n = q n \mu_n E$$

$$J_p = q p \mu_p E$$

#### **Diffusion Current**



$$J_{\rm n} = q D_{\rm n} \frac{dn}{dx}$$
$$J_{\rm p} = -q D_{\rm p} \frac{dp}{dx}$$

$$J_{\rm p} = -q D_{\rm p} \frac{dp}{dx}$$

爱因斯坦关系 
$$\frac{D_n}{\mu_n} = \frac{D_p}{\mu_p} = V_T = \frac{kT}{q} \approx 26 \text{ mV @ 300K}$$

#### ■ PN结的三个工作状态

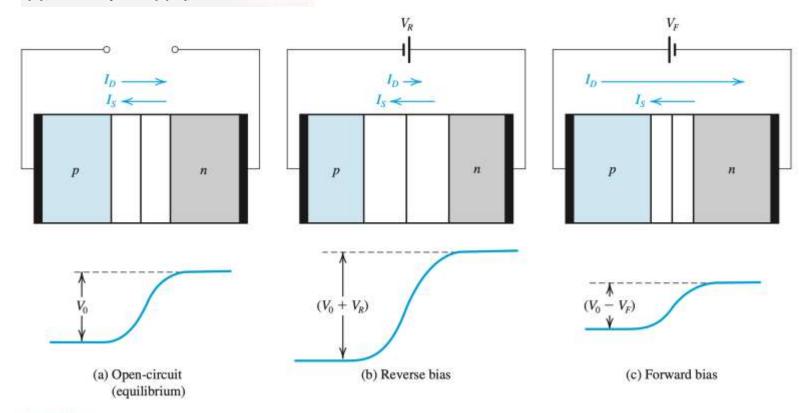
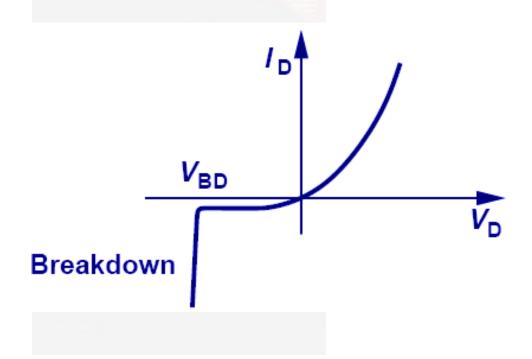


Figure 3.11 The pn junction in: (a) equilibrium; (b) reverse bias; (c) forward bias.

■ PN结的I/V特性



$$I = I_S(e^{V/V_T} - 1)$$

#### 作业

3.1 Calculate the intrinsic carrier density  $n_i$  for silicon at T = 50 K and 350 K.

Ans.  $9.6 \times 10^{-39} / \text{cm}^3$ ;  $4.15 \times 10^{11} / \text{cm}^3$ 

$$n_i = BT^{3/2}e^{-E_g/2kT}$$

where B is a material-dependent parameter that is  $7.3 \times 10^{15} \text{cm}^{-3} \text{K}^{-3/2}$  for silicon; T is the temperature in K;  $E_g$ , a parameter known as the **bandgap energy**, is 1.12 electron volt (eV) for silicon<sup>2</sup>; and k is Boltzmann's constant  $(8.62 \times 10^{-5} \text{ eV/K})$ .

3.3 For a silicon crystal doped with boron, what must  $N_A$  be if at T = 300 K the electron concentration drops below the intrinsic level by a factor of  $10^6$ ?

Ans.  $N_A = 1.5 \times 10^{16} / \text{cm}^3$ 

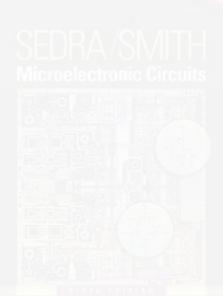
$$(p_p \simeq N_A \quad p_p n_p = n_i^2 \quad n_i \simeq 1.5 \times 10^{10} / \text{cm}^3)$$

# SEDRA/SIVITH Microelectronic Circuits

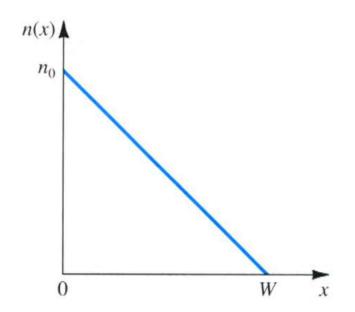
$$v_{n\text{-drift}} = -\mu_n E$$

$$J = J_p + J_n = q(p\mu_p + n\mu_n)E$$

- A uniform bar of n-type silicon of 2 µm length has a voltage of 1 V applied across it. If  $N_D = 10^{16} / \text{cm}^3$  and  $\mu_n = 1350 \text{ cm}^2 / \text{V} \cdot \text{s}$ , find (a) the electron drift velocity, (b) the time it takes an electron to cross the 2-µm length, (c) the drift-current density, and (d) the drift current in the case the silicon bar has a cross sectional area of 0.25  $\mu$ m<sup>2</sup>. Ans.  $6.75 \times 10^6$  cm/s; 30 ps;  $1.08 \times 10^4$  A/cm<sup>2</sup>; 27  $\mu$ A



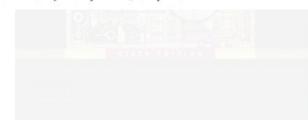
3.5 The linear electron-concentration profile shown in Fig. E3.5 has been established in a piece of silicon. If  $n_0 = 10^{17}/\text{cm}^3$  and  $W = 0.5 \,\mu\text{m}$ , find the electron-current density in microamperes per micron squared ( $\mu A/\mu m^2$ ). If a diffusion current of 1 mA is required, what must the cross-sectional area (in a direction perpendicular to the page) be? Recall that  $D_n = 35 \,\text{cm}^2/\text{s}$ .



$$J_{tot} = q \left( D_n \frac{dn}{dx} - D_p \frac{dp}{dx} \right)$$

Figure E3.5

Ans.  $112 \,\mu\text{A}/\mu\text{m}^2$ ;  $9 \,\mu\text{m}^2$ 



A diode operates in the forward bias region with a typical current level [i.e.,  $I_D \approx I_S \exp(V_D/V_T)$ ]. Suppose we wish to increase the current by a factor of 10. How much change in  $V_D$  is required?

Ans.  $V_D$  changes by 60 mV for a decade (tenfold) change in  $I_D$ 

