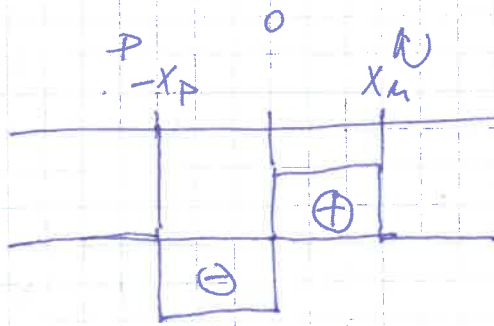


INE

P-N přechod
v homogenní

$$Q(x) = \begin{cases} -eN_A & -x_p < x < 0 \\ eN_D & 0 < x < x_n \\ 0 & \text{jinde} \end{cases}$$



$$W = x_p + x_n$$

Podmínka nábojové neutrality $N_A x_p = N_D x_n$

Elektrické pole se počítá z hustoty náboje (Gaussův zákon)
Coulombův

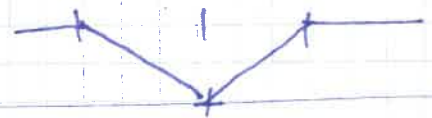
$$\nabla \cdot \vec{D} = \rho \Rightarrow \frac{dE(x)}{dx} = \frac{Q(x)}{\epsilon}$$

$$\textcircled{P} \quad E(x) = - \int_{-x_p}^x \frac{eN_A}{\epsilon} dx = - \frac{eN_A}{\epsilon} (x + x_p) \quad (-x_p < x < 0)$$

$$\textcircled{N} \quad = \int_{x_n}^x \frac{eN_D}{\epsilon} dx = \frac{eN_D}{\epsilon} (x - x_n) \quad (0 < x < x_n)$$

$E=0$ jinde

Spojitost pole v $x=0 \Rightarrow N_A x_p = N_D x_n$



Potenciál
ve Voltech x

$$E(x) = - \frac{dV(x)}{dx}$$

$$\textcircled{P} \quad V(x) = - \int_{-x_p}^x E(x) dx = \int_{-x_p}^x \frac{eN_A}{\epsilon} (x + x_p) dx = \frac{eN_A}{2\epsilon} (x^2 + 2xx_p)$$

$$\textcircled{N} \quad = - \int_{x_n}^x \frac{eN_D}{\epsilon} (x - x_n) dx = - \frac{eN_D}{2\epsilon} (x^2 - 2xx_n)$$

Spojitost v $x=0$
jinde V je konstantní

Difúzní potenciál

$$V_0 = V(x_n) - V(-x_p) = \frac{e}{2\epsilon} (N_D x_n^2 + N_A x_p^2)$$
$$= \frac{e}{2\epsilon} x_n^2 \left(N_D + \frac{N_D^2}{N_A} \right) = \frac{e}{2\epsilon} x_n^2 \frac{N_D}{N_A} (N_A + N_D)$$

$$\Rightarrow x_n^2 = V_0 \left(\frac{2\epsilon}{e} \right) \frac{N_A}{N_D (N_A + N_D)}$$

NWE

Dif. pol. potencial

$$V_0 = \frac{e}{2\epsilon} (N_D x_p^2 + N_A x_p^2)$$

$$= \frac{e}{2\epsilon} \left(\frac{N_D N_A^2 w^2}{(1)^2} + \frac{N_A N_D^2 w^2}{(1)^2} \right) = \frac{e}{2\epsilon} N_D N_A \frac{(N_A + N_D)}{(1)^2} w^2$$

$$V_0 = \frac{e}{2\epsilon} \frac{N_A N_D}{(N_A + N_D)} w^2$$

$$w = x_p + x_n = x_p \left(1 + \frac{N_A}{N_D} \right)$$

$$= \frac{x_p}{N_D} (N_D + N_A) = \frac{x_n}{N_A} (1 +)$$

$$x_n^2 = V_0 \left(\frac{2\epsilon}{e} \right) \frac{N_A}{W_D (+)} \quad ; \quad x_p^2 = V_0 \left(\frac{2\epsilon}{e} \right) \frac{N_D}{N_A (+)}$$

$$W = x_n + x_p = \sqrt{\frac{2\epsilon}{e} V_0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{N_A + N_D}} \left(\sqrt{\frac{N_D}{N_A}} + \sqrt{\frac{N_A}{N_D}} \right)$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2\epsilon}{e} V_0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{N_A + N_D}} \frac{N_D + N_A}{\sqrt{N_A \cdot N_D}}$$

$$W = \sqrt{\frac{2\epsilon}{e} V_0} \sqrt{\frac{N_D + N_A}{N_D N_A}} \quad \boxed{\text{UMOCENIT}}$$

$$V_0 = \frac{e}{2\epsilon} (N_D x_n^2 + N_A x_p^2) = \frac{e}{2\epsilon} N_D x_n^2 \left(1 + \frac{N_D N_A^2 x_p^2}{N_A N_D^2 x_n^2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{e}{2\epsilon} N_D x_n^2 \left(1 + \frac{N_D}{N_A} \right) = \frac{e}{2\epsilon} \frac{N_D}{N_A} x_n^2 (N_A + N_D)$$

$$W_0 = x_p + x_n = x_n \left(1 + \frac{N_D}{N_A} \right) \Rightarrow x_n = \frac{W_0}{1 + \frac{N_D}{N_A}} = \frac{W_0 N_A}{(+)}$$

$$V_0 = \frac{e}{2\epsilon} \frac{N_D}{N_A} \frac{W_0^2 N_A^2}{(+)^2 (+)} = \frac{e}{2\epsilon} \frac{N_D \cdot N_A}{(N_D + N_A)} W_0^2$$

Potencial je kvadraticky závislý na šířce odezvné oblasti

Einstein /1905/ Brownův pohyb

$\Rightarrow$ poměr mezi difuzí a driftovým koeficientem
jádrolar částice (náhody)

$$\frac{D_e}{\mu_e} = \frac{D_h}{\mu_h} = \frac{k_B T}{e} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{- difuzi způsobuje tepelný pohyb} \\ \text{- drift s el. poli způsobuje} \\ \text{náhody} \end{array}$$

Výpočet proudů elektronů a děr

termistor

drift

difuze

$$\ominus J_e(x) = e \mu_n n(x) E(x) + e D_n \frac{dn(x)}{dx} = 0$$

$$\oplus J_p(x) = e \mu_p p(x) E(x) - e D_p \frac{dp(x)}{dx} = 0$$

$$n(x) E(x) = - \frac{D_n}{\mu_n} \frac{dn}{dx} = - \frac{k_B T}{e} \frac{dn}{dx} = - \mu \frac{dV}{dx}$$

$$\frac{dn}{n} = \frac{e}{k_B T} dV \quad \left| \quad \frac{dp}{p} = - \frac{e}{k_B T} dV \right.$$

$$\int_{p_p}^{p_n} \frac{dp}{p} = - \int_0^{V_0} \frac{e}{k_B T} dV \Rightarrow \ln\left(\frac{p_n}{p_p}\right) = - \frac{e V_0}{k_B T} \Rightarrow V_0 = \frac{k_B T}{e} \ln\left(\frac{p_p}{p_n}\right)$$

$$\int_{n_p}^{n_n} \frac{dn}{n} = \int_0^{V_0} \frac{e}{k_B T} dV \Rightarrow \ln\left(\frac{n_n}{n_p}\right) = \frac{e V_0}{k_B T} \Rightarrow V_0 = \frac{k_B T}{e} \ln\left(\frac{n_n}{n_p}\right)$$

Použití činné doporad

$$p_p = N_A$$

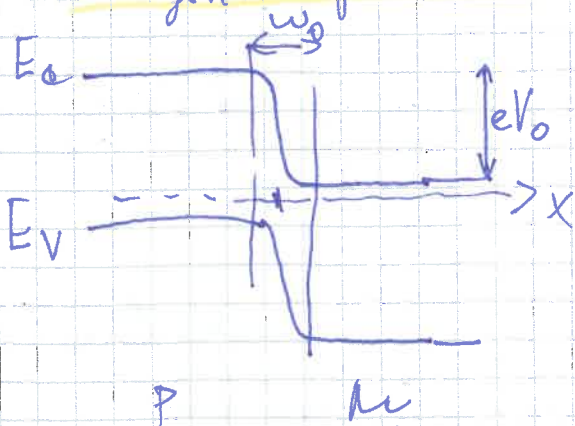
$$n_p = n_i^2 / N_A$$

$$n_n = N_D$$

$$p_n = n_i^2 / N_D$$

$$\Rightarrow V_0 = \frac{k_B T}{e} \ln\left(\frac{N_D N_A}{n_i^2}\right) = \frac{k_B T}{e} \ln\left(\frac{N_D}{n_i} \cdot \frac{N_A}{n_i}\right)$$

K energetické představě struktury je nutné přičíst $-eV(x)$



P-N přechod s přiloženým napětím, IV charakteristika

- minoritní proud
- drift $\neq$ difuze

} napětí schod $V_0 - V$

propustný směr

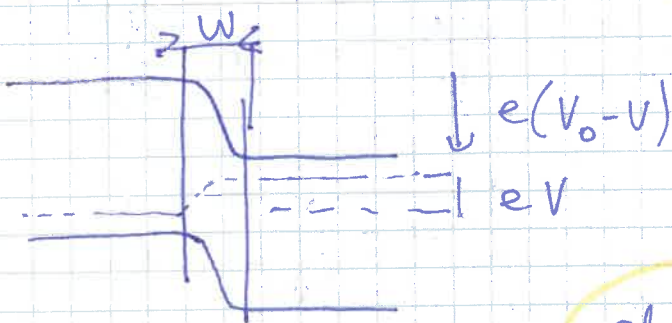


$$V > 0, W < W_0$$

záporný směr



$$V < 0, W > W_0$$



jiné obrácené
podmínky
ale jinak stejné

$$W = \frac{2\varepsilon}{e} \frac{(N_D + N_A)}{N_D \cdot N_A} (V_0 - V)$$

$$x_p' = \sqrt{\frac{2\varepsilon}{e} \frac{N_D}{N_A(+)} (V_0 - V)}$$

$$x_n' = \sqrt{\frac{2\varepsilon}{e} \frac{N_A}{N_D(+)} (V_0 - V)}$$

$$\frac{n(-x_p')}{N_p} = \frac{p(x_n')}{p_n} = e^{eV/k_B T}$$

↓
majorita

↓
minorita

↓
rozdíl díky
přiloženému
napětí

$$\Delta n_p = n_p (e^{eV/k_B T} - 1) ; \Delta p_n = p_n (e^{eV/k_B T} - 1)$$

Proud je součet difuze minorit. nosičů na obou stranách

$$j = e D_e \frac{\Delta n_p}{L_n} + e D_h \frac{\Delta p_n}{L_p}$$

$L_n, L_h \dots$ difuzní délky

$$= e \left(\frac{D_e}{L_n} n_p + \frac{D_h}{L_p} p_n \right) (e^{eV/k_B T} - 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow I = I_0 (e^{eV/k_B T} - 1)$$

I_0 vlna koncentrací
minoritních
nosičů

Forward concentration 1 rad $\Rightarrow e^{\frac{eV}{k_B T}} = 10 = \frac{n_n}{n_p}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{eV}{k_B T} = \ln(10) = \ln\left(\frac{n_n}{n_p}\right)$$

$$\ln(10) = 2.3$$

$$V = \frac{k_B T}{e} \ln(10)$$

$$T = 300K$$

$$\frac{k_B T}{e} = 26 \text{ meV}$$

$$\underline{V = 0.06 \text{ Volts}}$$