

6. Limits of Extrinsic Doping and Low Injection

$$D' = \frac{D_n D_p (n + p)}{D_n n + D_p p} = \frac{D_n D_p (n_o + \delta n + p_o + \delta p)}{D_n (n_o + \delta n) + D_p (p_o + \delta p)}$$

If *p*-type semiconductor, $p_o \gg n_o$

If low level injection, $\delta p \ll p_o$

$$D' \approx D_n$$

$$\therefore \mu' = \frac{\mu_n \mu_p (p_o + \delta p - n_o - \delta n)}{\mu_n (n_o + \delta n) + \mu_p (p_o + \delta p)} \approx \mu_n$$

- Extrinsic p형 반도체가 low-level injection일 때 ambipolar diffusion 계수와 ambipolar mobility 계수는 상수(constant)인 minority carrier (electron)의 parameter로 귀착
- Low-level injection 조건의 n형 반도체의 경우, 비슷한 방법으로

$$p_o \ll n_o, \quad \delta n \ll n_o \quad \rightarrow \quad D' = D_p, \quad \mu' = -\mu_p$$

- $\frac{1}{\tau_{nt}} \left(\frac{1}{\tau_{pt}} \right)$: 전자(정공)가 정공(전자)과 만나 재결합할 단위시간당 확률
- **Low level injection 조건에서의 extrinsic p형 반도체**
 - majority carrier hole의 농도는 본질적으로 일정
 - 단위시간당 minority carrier electron이 majority carrier hole을 만나는 확률도 기본적으로 일정
 - 따라서, $1/\tau_{nt} = 1/\tau_n$ (여기서 τ_n 은 minority carrier electron의 수명) = 일정
- **Low level injection 조건에서의 extrinsic n형 반도체**
 - minority carrier hole의 수명, $1/\tau_{pt}=1/\tau_p$ = 일정
 - minority carrier hole 농도가 크게 증가
 - 단위시간당 majority carrier electron이 hole을 만날 확률 크게 증가
 - majority carrier 수명 크게 변화

- 전자에 대해
$$g - R = g_n - R_n = \underbrace{(G_{no} + g'_n)}_{\text{thermal equilibrium}} - \underbrace{(R_{no} + R'_n)}_{\text{excess}}$$

$$\text{Thermal equilibrium} \rightarrow G_{no} = R_{no} \rightarrow g - R = g'_n - R'_n = g'_n - \frac{\delta n}{\tau_n}$$

- 정공에 대해
$$g - R = g_p - R_p = \underbrace{(G_{po} + g'_p)}_{\text{thermal equilibrium}} - \underbrace{(R_{po} + R'_p)}_{\text{excess}}$$

$$\text{Thermal equilibrium} \rightarrow G_{po} = R_{po} \rightarrow g - R = g'_p - R'_p = g'_p - \frac{\delta p}{\tau_p}$$

- excess 전자의 생성 비율은 excess 정공의 생성 비율과 같아야 하므로 $g' = g'_n = g'_p$
- Low level injection 조건의 p형 반도체**

$$D_n \frac{\partial^2 (\delta n)}{\partial x^2} + \mu_n E \frac{\partial (\delta n)}{\partial x} + g' - \frac{\delta n}{\tau_{no}} = \frac{\partial (\delta n)}{\partial t}$$

where τ_{no} is minority carrier life time under low-level injection

- Low level injection 조건의 n형 반도체**

$$D_p \frac{\partial^2 (\delta p)}{\partial x^2} - \mu_p E \frac{\partial (\delta p)}{\partial x} + g' - \frac{\delta p}{\tau_{po}} = \frac{\partial (\delta p)}{\partial t}$$

where τ_{po} is minority carrier life time under low-level injection

- excess majority carriers 움직임은 minority carriers의 파라미터에 의해 결정된다**

Table 6.2 | Common ambipolar transport equation simplifications

Specification	Effect
Steady state	$\frac{\partial(\delta n)}{\partial t} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial(\delta p)}{\partial t} = 0$
Uniform distribution of excess carriers (uniform generation rate)	$D_n \frac{\partial^2(\delta n)}{\partial x^2} = 0, \quad D_p \frac{\partial^2(\delta p)}{\partial x^2} = 0$
Zero electric field	$E \frac{\partial(\delta n)}{\partial x} = 0, \quad E \frac{\partial(\delta p)}{\partial x} = 0$
No excess carrier generation	$g' = 0$
No excess carrier recombination (infinite lifetime)	$\frac{\delta n}{\tau_{n0}} = 0, \quad \frac{\delta p}{\tau_{p0}} = 0$

- [예제1]
 - 반도체가 열적 평형상태로 갈 때 시간에 따른 excess carrier 움직임을 결정하라.
 - (조건) 1. 무한히 큰 크기의 homogeneous한 n형 반도체
 - 2. 외부에서 가해진 전기 = 0
 - 3. t=0에서 excess carrier가 균일하게 발생
 - 4. t > 0 조건에서 g'=0
 - 5. low level injection

[해답]

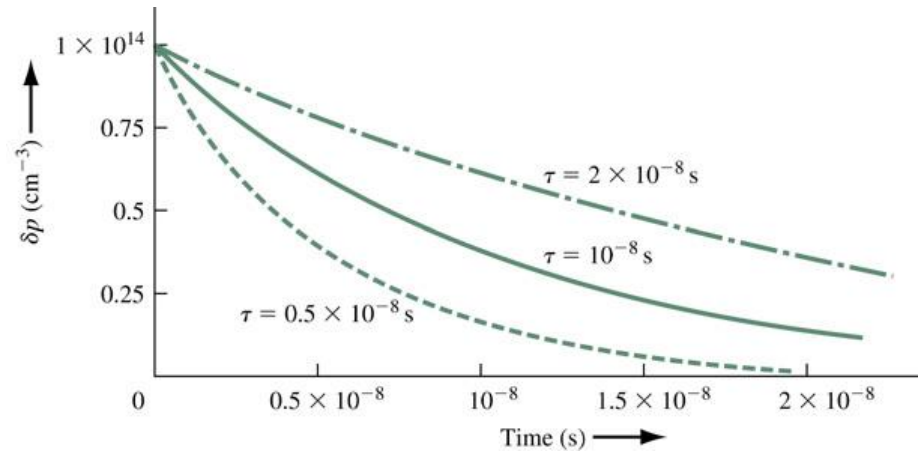
$$D_p \frac{\partial^2(\delta p)}{\partial x^2} - \mu_p E \frac{\partial(\delta p)}{\partial x} + g' - \frac{\delta p}{\tau_{po}} = \frac{\partial(\delta p)}{\partial t}$$

$$\text{uniform concentration} \rightarrow \frac{\partial^2(\delta p)}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial(\delta p)}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$\text{when } t > 0, g' = 0 \rightarrow \frac{\partial(\delta p)}{\partial t} = - \frac{\delta p}{\tau_{po}}$$

$$\therefore \delta p(t) = \delta p(0) e^{-t/\tau_{po}}$$

$$\delta n(t) = \delta p(0) e^{-t/\tau_{po}} \quad (\text{charge neutrality})$$



“The excess electrons and holes recombine at the rate determined by the excess minority carrier hole lifetime in the n-type semiconductor.”

- [예제2] excess carrier 농도의 공간상 분포를 결정하라.
 - (조건) 1. 무한히 넓은 homogeneous p형 반도체
 - 2. $x=0$ 에서 excess carrier 발생
 - 3. 외부에서 인가된 전계 또는 전압 = 0

[해답]

$$D_n \frac{\partial^2 (\delta n)}{\partial x^2} + \mu_n E \frac{\partial (\delta n)}{\partial x} + g' - \frac{\delta n}{\tau_{no}} = \frac{\partial (\delta n)}{\partial t}$$

From assumptions, $E = 0$, $g' = 0$ for $x \neq 0$

For steady state, $\frac{\partial (\delta n)}{\partial t} = 0$

$$\therefore D_n \frac{\partial^2 (\delta n)}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\delta n}{\tau_{no}} = 0$$

$$\frac{d^2 (\delta n)}{dx^2} - \frac{\delta n}{D_n \tau_{no}} = \frac{d^2 (\delta n)}{dx^2} - \frac{\delta n}{L_n^2} = 0$$

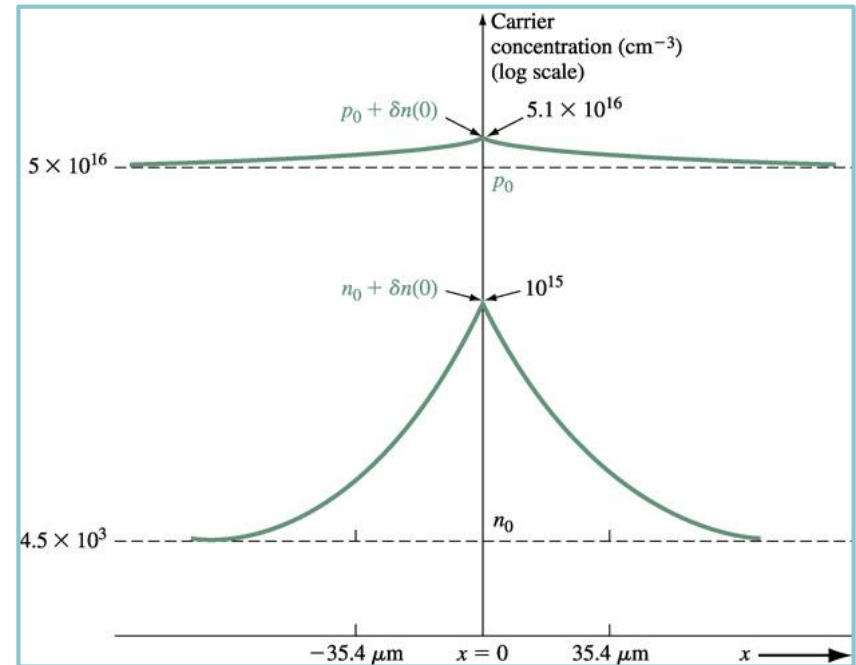
where $L_n^2 = D_n \tau_{no}$, minority carrier diffusion length

$$\therefore \delta n(x) = Ae^{-x/L_n} + Be^{x/L_n}$$

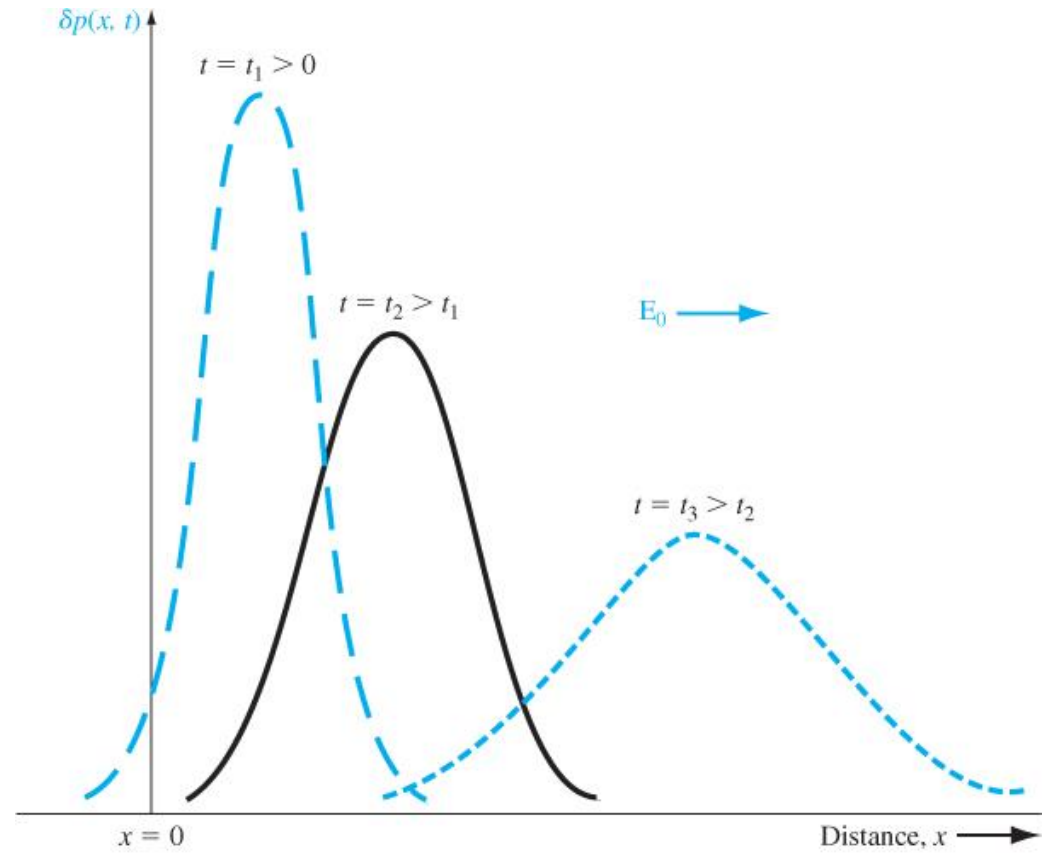
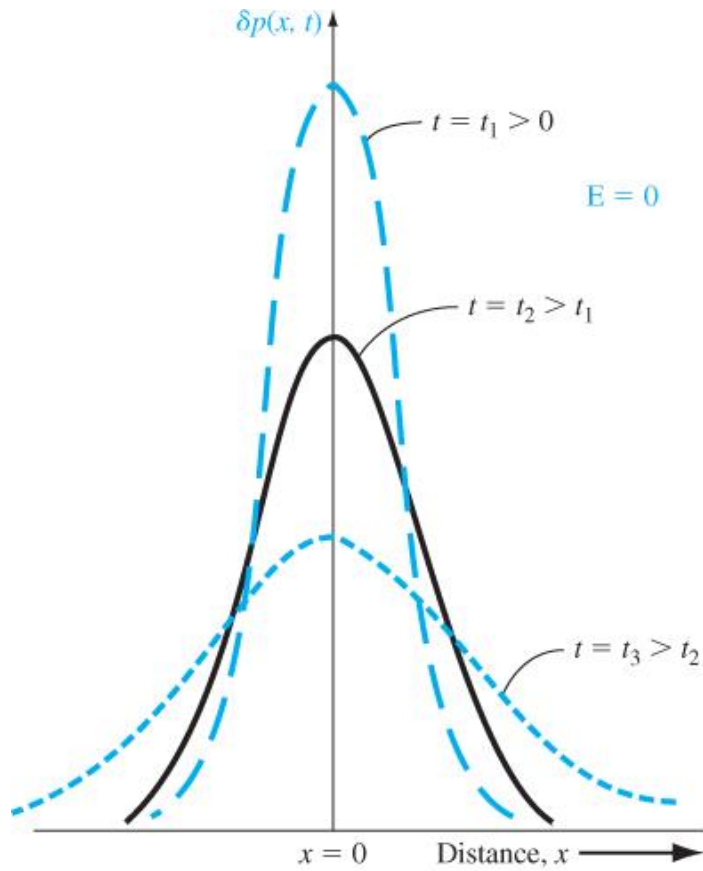
$$\delta n(\infty) = 0, \quad B = 0$$

$$\delta n(0) = A \rightarrow \delta n(x) = \delta n(0)e^{-x/L_n} \quad \text{for } x \geq 0$$

$$\delta n(x) = \delta n(0)e^{x/L_n} \quad \text{for } x \leq 0$$



excess minority hole concentration in the n-type semiconductor



7. Dielectric Relaxation Time Constant

- n형 반도체에 δp 가 갑자기 인가

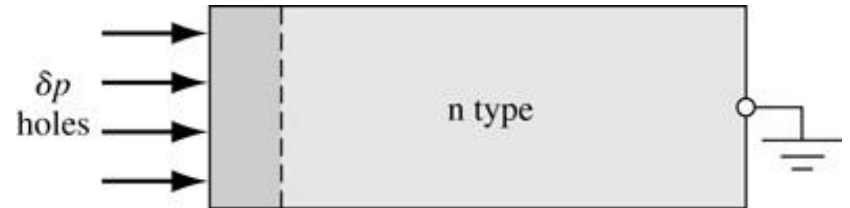
$$\text{Poisson equation: } \nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon}$$

$$\text{Ohm's law: } \mathbf{J} = \sigma \mathbf{E}$$

$$\text{Continuity equation: } \nabla \cdot \mathbf{J} = -\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{J} = \sigma \nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = \frac{\sigma \rho}{\epsilon}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\sigma \rho}{\epsilon} = -\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} \Rightarrow -\frac{d\rho}{dt} + \left(\frac{\sigma}{\epsilon}\right)\rho = 0 \rightarrow \rho(0)e^{-(t/\tau_d)}$$



- 여기서 $\tau_d = (\epsilon/\sigma)$ 는 dielectric relaxation time constant 이며, sub-psec 정도의 값을 가짐
- 일반적으로 excess carrier의 수명은 0.1 us 수준

▪ dielectric relaxation time constant ?

- charge neutrality를 얼마나 빨리 회복하느냐의 척도
- 순간적으로 bulk로 부터 전자들을 끌어와서 neutralize 시키는 정도를 나타냄

8. Quasi-Fermi Energy Levels

- Excess carrier가 반도체에서 발생
 - 열적평형상태 (x), Fermi energy 정의 (x)
 - 새로운 Fermi energy 정의 필요 → **quasi-Fermi level**

- 열적 평형 상태에서

$$n_o = n_i \cdot \exp\left(\frac{E_F - E_{Fi}}{kT}\right)$$

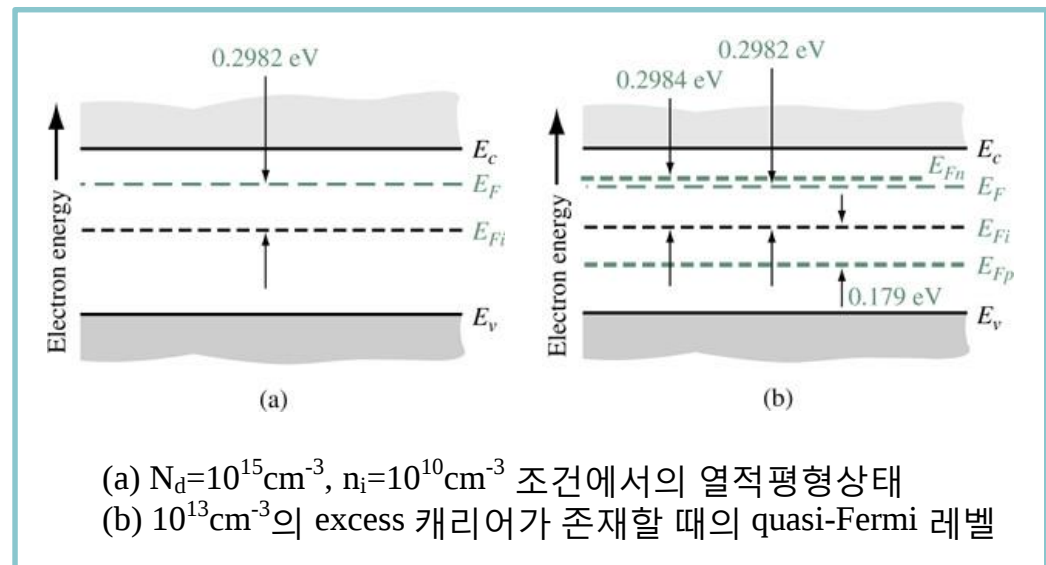
$$p_o = n_i \cdot \exp\left(\frac{E_{Fi} - E_F}{kT}\right)$$

- 열적 비평형 상태에서

$$n_o + \delta n = n_i \cdot \exp\left(\frac{E_{Fn} - E_{Fi}}{kT}\right)$$

$$p_o + \delta p = n_i \cdot \exp\left(\frac{E_{Fi} - E_{Fp}}{kT}\right)$$

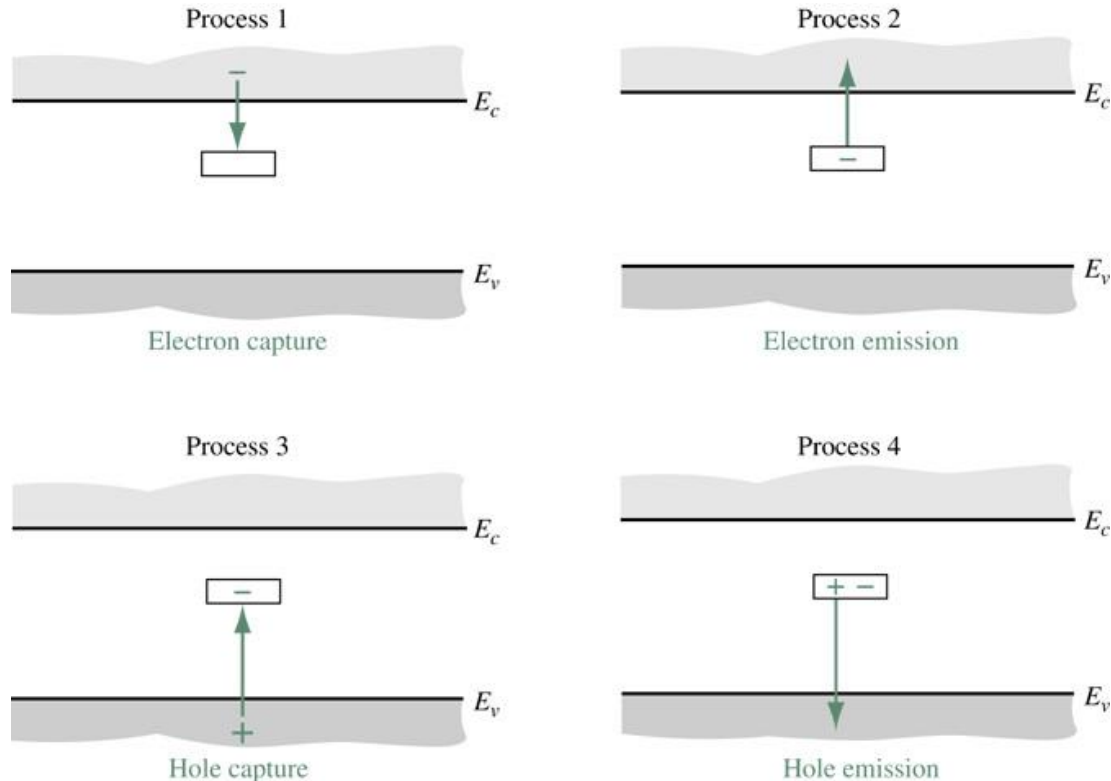
여기서 E_{Fn} 과 E_{Fp} 는 quasi-Fermi 에너지 레벨



8. Excess Carrier Lifetime

Carrier의 평균 수명은 **Shockley-Read-Hall의 재결합(recombination) 이론**으로부터 결정될 수 있다

- forbidden-energy band 에서의 defect states $\rightarrow$ 재결합에 영향 $\rightarrow \tau_{no}, \tau_{po}$ 에 영향
- forbidden 밴드갭 안에서의 허용된 에너지 상태 (trap)은 recombination center 의 역할
- **acceptor-type trap 에 관련된 4가지 기본 천이과정** (acceptor-type trap: negatively charged with electron)
 - Process 1 : 처음에 비어있는 neutral trap에 의해 conduction band로부터 전자를 capture
 - Process 2 : 과정1의 반대과정으로 처음에 trap을 채우고 있던 전자가 conduction band로 다시 방출
 - Process 3 : 전자를 포함하고 있는 trap이 valence band로부터 정공을 capture (valence band로의 전자방출로 생각 가능)
 - Process 4 : 과정3의 역과정. neutral trap으로부터 valence band로 정공의 방출 (또는 valence band로부터 전자의 capture)



☞ pp. 223~224의 수식 전개 따라가보기

- $E=E_t$ 에 있는 recombination center에 의한 전자와 정공의 recombination rate는 다음의 식으로 주어진다

$$R_n = R_p = R = \frac{C_n C_p N_t (np - n_i^2)}{C_n (n + n') + C_p (p + p')}$$

- 여기서 C_n 은 전자의 capture rate에 비례하는 상수이고 C_p 는 정공의 capture rate에 비례하는 상수임.
 N_t 는 trapping center의 전체 농도를 의미함
- 열적평형상태 : $np = n_0 p_0 = n_i^2 \rightarrow R_p = R_n = 0$
- R_n, R_p 는 excess carrier의 recombination rate 이므로, $R = \delta n / \tau$

Limits of Extrinsic Doping and Injection

- Low injection 조건의 n형 반도체에서 $n_0 \gg p_0$, $n_0 \gg \delta p$, $n_0 \gg n'$, $n_0 \gg p'$
- $n_0 \gg n'$, $n_0 \gg p' \rightarrow$ trap 에너지 레벨이 밴드갭의 중간 근처에 있다는 의미

$$R \approx C_p N_t \delta p = \frac{\delta n}{\tau} \equiv \frac{\delta p}{\tau_{po}} \quad \text{where} \quad \tau_{po} = \frac{1}{C_p N_t}$$

capture rate of minority carrier hole

- N_t 증가 $\rightarrow$ excess carrier recombination 확률 증가 $\rightarrow$ excess carrier lifetime 감소

- 비슷한 방법으로, p형 반도체를 생각하면 low injection 조건에서

$$\tau_{no} = \frac{1}{C_n N_t}$$

capture rate of minority carrier electron

- 결론적으로 **extrinsic 반도체에서 excess carrier lifetime은 low injection 조건하에서 minority carrier lifetime으로 귀착됨**

Intrinsic 반도체에서의 excess carrier lifetime

$$R = \frac{C_n C_p N_t (np - n_i^2)}{C_n (n + n') + C_p (p + p')} = \frac{np - n_i^2}{\tau_{po} (n + n') + \tau_{no} (p + p')}$$

Intrinsic semiconductor $\rightarrow n = n_i + \delta n$, $p = n_i + \delta n$

$$R = \frac{2\delta n \cdot n_i + (\delta n)^2}{(2n_i + \delta n)(\tau_{no} + \tau_{po})}$$

Very Low level injection condition $\rightarrow \delta n \ll 2n_i$

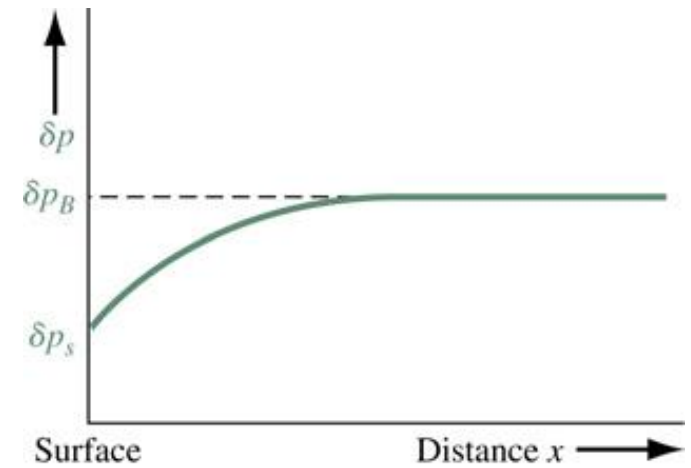
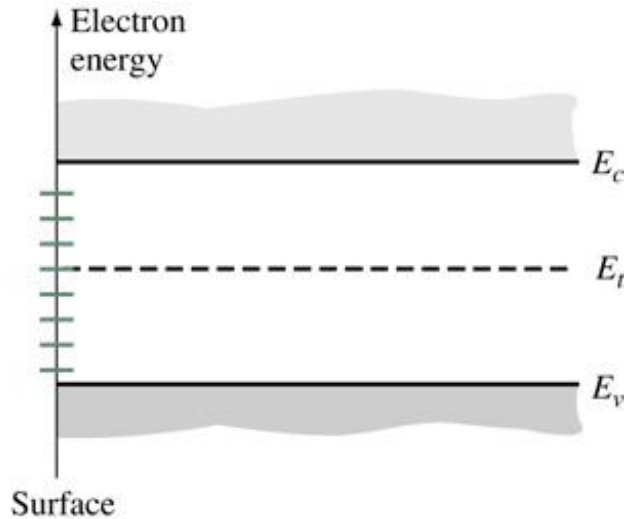
$$R \approx \frac{2\delta n \cdot n_i}{2n_i (\tau_{no} + \tau_{po})} = \frac{\delta n}{\tau_{no} + \tau_{po}} = \frac{\delta n}{\tau}$$

where $\tau = \tau_{no} + \tau_{po}$

‘반도체가 extrinsic 에서 intrinsic으로 갈수록 minority carrier lifetime은 길어짐’

9. Surface Effects

- 반도체가 갑자기 종단되었을 때 crystal periodicity는 사라짐
 - 밴드갭 내에 허용된 전자 에너지 상태를 형성



$$\tau_{pos} < \tau_{po} \rightarrow \delta_{ps} < \delta_{pB}$$

homogeneous and steady-state condition
: $G = R, R = R_s$

→ 표면에서의 trap 밀도 > bulk에서의 trap 밀도

$$@ \text{ surface } : R_s = \frac{\delta p_s}{\tau_{pos}} \quad , \quad \text{in bulk } : R = \frac{\delta p_B}{\tau_{po}}$$

[Example 6.9]

conditions : **n-type semiconductor**

$\delta p_B = 10^{14} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ and $\tau_{po} = 10^{-6} \text{ s}$ in the bulk

$\tau_{pos} = 10^{-7} \text{ s}$ at the surface

assume zero applied electric field and let $D_p = 10 \text{ cm}^2/\text{s}$

Determine the steady-state excess carrier concentrations as a function of distance from the surface of a semiconductor

[Solution]

$$\frac{\delta p_B}{\tau_{po}} = \frac{\delta p_s}{\tau_{pos}}$$

$$\delta p_s = \delta p_B \frac{\tau_{pos}}{\tau_{po}} = 10^{14} \left(\frac{10^{-7}}{10^{-6}} \right) = 10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-3}$$

$$D_p \frac{d^2(\delta p)}{dx^2} + g' - \frac{\delta p}{\tau_{po}} = 0$$

where steady - state generation rate in the bulk is $g' = \frac{\delta p_B}{\tau_{po}} = \frac{10^{14}}{10^{-6}} = 10^{20} \text{ cm}^{-3} \text{ s}^{-1}$

The solution is

$$\delta p(x) = g' \tau_{po} + A e^{x/L_p} + B e^{-x/L_p}$$

$$\text{As } x \rightarrow \infty, \delta p(x) = \delta p_B = g' \tau_{po} = 10^{14} \text{ cm}^{-3} \rightarrow A = 0$$

$$\text{At } x = 0, \delta p(0) = \delta p_s = 10^{13} + B = 10^{13} \rightarrow B = -9 \times 10^{13}$$

$$\therefore \delta p(x) = 10^{14} \left(1 - 0.9 e^{-x/L_p} \right) \text{ where } L_p = \sqrt{D_p \tau_{po}} = \sqrt{10 \times 10^{-6}} = 31.6 \mu\text{m}$$