What is a semiconductor?

IIIA IVA VA VIA 8 5 6 7 Ν В С О 13 14 15 16 AI Si S Ρ IIB 30 31 32 33 34 Zn Ge As Ga Se 49 51 48 50 52 Sn Sb Cd In Те

(Razavi 2.1.1 ~ 2.1.2 Youtube: Lec. 1, 21 min. to End Lec. 2, Beginning to 34 min.)

Group IV elements (for example, Si) has four valence electrons

(Also for combination of Group III and Group V elements, for example, GaAs, and Group II and Group VI elements, for example, ZnSe)

Electronic Circuits 1 (15/2)



Prof. Woo-Young Choi

How does it look? Diamond-like crystal structure



- Si atoms share electrons with neighboring atoms
- $\rightarrow$  each atom can have 8 electrons



At finite temperature, some electrons escape from bonds creating mobile electrons and holes



→ Current conduction due to electrons and holes

 $n_i$  at RT for Si : about  $10^{10} (1/cm^3)$  No. of Si atoms:  $5 \times 10^{22} (1/cm^3)$ n x p =  $n_i^2$  Intrinsic semicondutor

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What happens when Group V (donor) atoms are added (doping)?



If  $N_d >> n_i$ ,  $n \sim N_d$  (majority carrier) Extrinsic semiconductor: N-type  $p \sim n_i^2 / N_d$  (minority carrier)  $\rightarrow$  More conductive (less resistive)

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What happens when Group III (acceptor) atoms are added (doping)?



#### Extra holes!

If  $N_a >> n_i$ ,  $p \sim N_a$  (majority carrier)  $n \sim n_i^2 / N_a$  (minority carrier)  $\rightarrow$ 

Extrinsic semiconductor: P-type

→ More conductive (less resistive)

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For Thursday (9/3) Razavi Youtube lectures: Lec. 1, 21 min. to End, Lec. 2, Beginning to 34 min.

→ Quiz 1

Quiz will start at 9 o'clock. Don't be late.

