

# Class 04

## Charge density in intrinsic semiconductors

25.02.2025

- Fermi-Dirac distribution and Fermi energy
- Carrier Statistics
- Charge density engineering
  - Effect of band gap
  - Effect of dimensionality
  - Effect of temperature
  - Effect of electric field
  - Effect of confinement

## Impact of **temperature** on the carrier density

$$n_i = p_i = \sqrt{N_V N_C} \exp\left(-\frac{E_g}{2kT}\right)$$

The bandgap also varies with T due to a different electron-phonon interaction and the variation of the interatomic distance.

How does the band gap change with increasing T?

- Larger BG
- Same BG (negligible effect)
- Smaller BG

Which factor is dominant for the  $n_i$ ?

# Impact of **temperature** on the carrier density

$$n_i = p_i = \sqrt{N_V N_C} \exp\left(-\frac{E_g}{2kT}\right)$$

The bandgap also varies with T due to a different electron-phonon interaction and the variation of the interatomic distance.

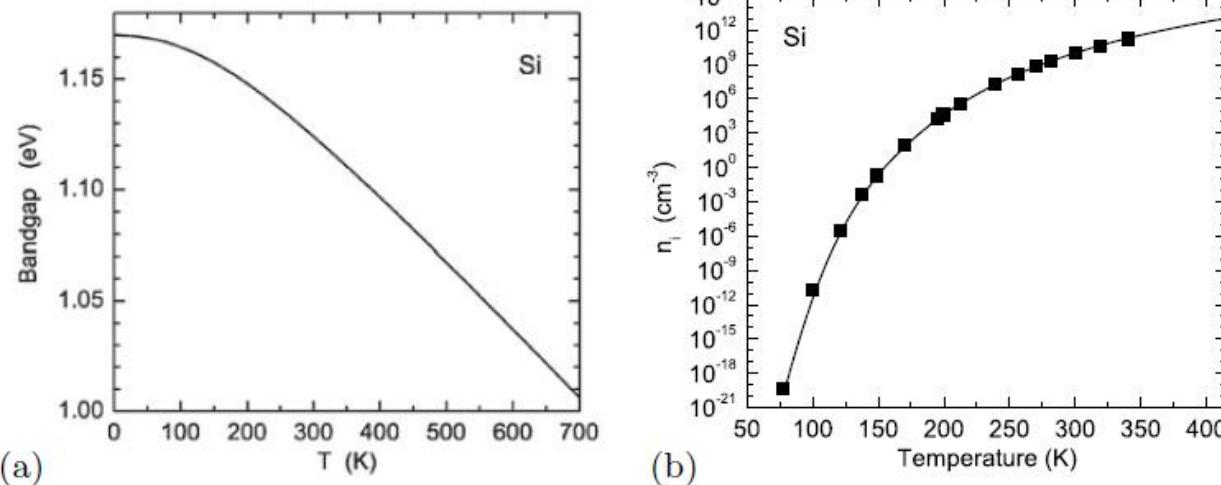


Fig. 7.3 **a** Bandgap of silicon versus temperature. **b** Intrinsic carrier concentration of silicon versus temperature. *Solid line* is (7.17) using  $E_g = 1.204 \text{ eV} - (2.73 \times 10^{-4} \text{ eV/K}) T$  [564], *symbols* are experimental data from [565]

How does the band gap change with increasing T?

- Larger BG
- Same BG (negligible effect)
- **Smaller BG**

Which factor is dominant for the  $n_i$ ?

$$E_g(T) = E_g(0) - \frac{\alpha T^2}{T + \beta} , \quad \text{Varshni Formula}$$

Grundmann Ch 6.7