

CONDUTTORI  
(Al, Cu...)

$$\rho \approx 10^{-9} \Omega \cdot m$$

SEMI-CONDUTTORI  
Si,

$$\rho \approx 1 \Omega \cdot m$$

PURO

ISOLANTI  
SiO<sub>2</sub>

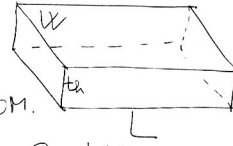
$$\rho \approx 10^9 \Omega \cdot m$$

$$\sigma \approx 0 \rightarrow n \approx 0$$

(10<sup>9</sup>)

$$V = RI \downarrow$$

$$R = \rho \cdot \frac{L}{S}$$



PAR. GEOM.

$$S = w \cdot t$$

$$\sigma = \frac{1}{\rho}$$

$$\sigma = q \mu_m n$$

$$q = 1.6 \times 10^{-19} e$$

$$[n] = \frac{1}{cm^3} \left( \frac{1}{m^3} \right)$$

$$[\mu_m] = m^2/V_s$$

$$n(Al) = 6 \times 10^{22} cm^{-3} \quad V_{media} = -\mu_m E$$

$$\mu_m(Al) = 0.0035 m^2/V_s$$

SEMICONDUCTORI

Si (IV gruppo)

SEMI-COMPOSTI  
(LED)

GaAs  
III - V

InC  
Al

GaN DISP. P

semiconduttori Si (IV Gruppo) || PURO

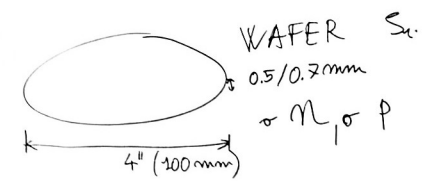
$n(T=300 K) \approx 1.5 \times 10^{10} \text{ cm}^{-3}$

↓ P, As (V Gruppo) DROGGAGGIO (n, elettroni)

$[P] \leq 10^{19} \text{ cm}^{-3}$

1 cm<sup>3</sup> Si 10<sup>22</sup> atomi +  
 10<sup>16</sup> atomi P / cm<sup>3</sup>  
 ⇒ n ≤ 10<sup>19</sup> cm<sup>-3</sup>

$10^{-5} \leq \rho_{Si} (\Omega \cdot m) < 1 \Omega \cdot m$



$$\sigma = q \mu_n n$$

$$q = 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$$

$$[n] = \frac{1}{\text{cm}^3} \left( \frac{1}{\text{m}^3} \right)$$

$$[\mu_n] = \text{m}^2 / \text{V} \cdot \text{s}$$

$$n(Ar) = 6 \times 10^{22} \text{ cm}^{-3} \quad V_{media} = -\mu_n E$$

$$\mu_n(Ar) = 0.0035 \text{ m}^2 / \text{V} \cdot \text{s}$$

B (III Gruppo)

$10^{14} \leq [B] \leq 10^{19} \text{ cm}^{-3}$

BUCA HOLE  
 LACUNA

carica +q  
 Massa ≈ elettrone

$p = [B] \text{ cm}^{-3}$   
 (h)  
 $[B] = 10^{16} \text{ cm}^{-3}$

$$J = \sigma_m E$$

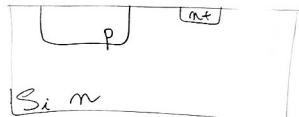
SCD n  
(P, A<sub>s</sub>, S<sub>b</sub>)  $\sigma_m = q \mu_n n$

$$J = \sigma_p E$$

SCD p  $\sigma_p = q \mu_p p$

EQUAZIONI di  
DRIFT-DIFFUSION  
TRASCINAMENTO (campo elettrico)  
DIFFUSIONE (gradiente  
conc.)

DROGGAGGIO  
SELETTIVO

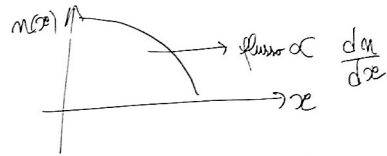


$E \neq 0$  e  $dn/dx \neq 0$  ( $dp/dx \neq 0$ )

$$J_m = \frac{q \mu_n n}{\sigma_m} E + q D_n \frac{dn(x)}{dx}$$

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

$n(x), p(x)$



$\frac{dn}{dx} \neq 0$  o  $\frac{dp}{dx} \neq 0$

→ CORRENTE di DIFFUSIONE

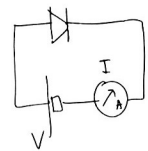
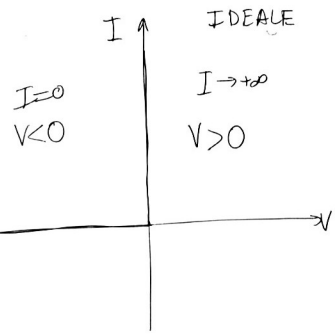
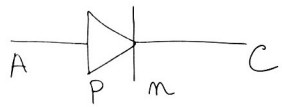
$$J_p = -q D_p \frac{dp(x)}{dx}$$

$$J_n = +q D_n \frac{dn(x)}{dx}$$

con  $E = 0$

$D_p, D_n$ :  
COEFFICIENTI  
di  
DIFFUSIONE  
 $D_n = \frac{kT}{q} \mu_n$

# GIUNZIONE p-n o DIODO

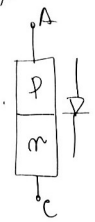
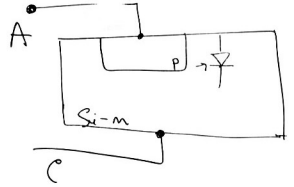


$$J_p = q \mu_p p(x) \mathcal{E} - q D_p \frac{dp}{dx}$$

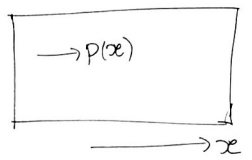
EQUILIBRIO  $\rightarrow J_p = 0$

$$q \mu_p p \mathcal{E} - q D_p \frac{dp}{dx} = 0$$

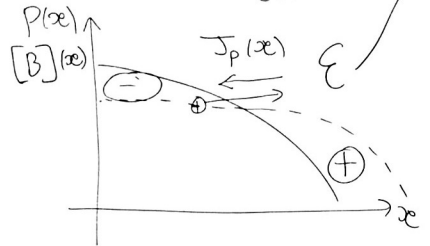
$$\mathcal{E} \neq 0 \rightarrow V \neq 0$$

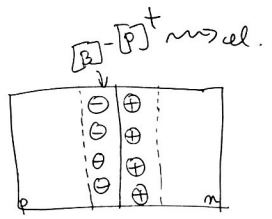


$B^{(III)}(-)$

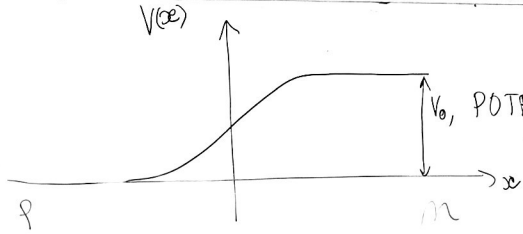


$$J_p = -q D_p \frac{dp(x)}{dx}$$

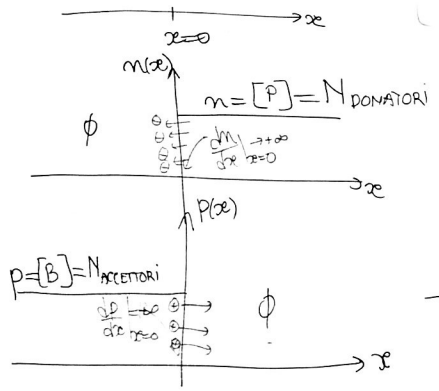
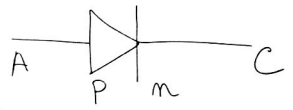




$J = \Phi$

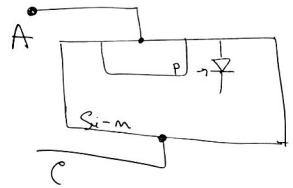
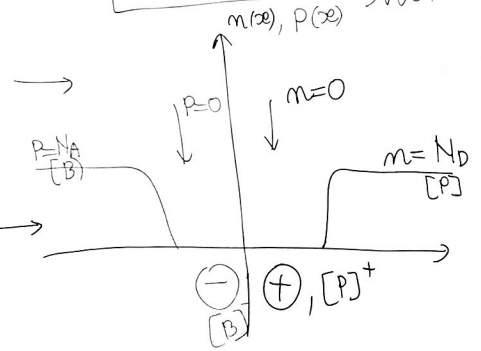


GIUNZIONE p n o DIODO



EQUILIBRIO REGIONE SVUOTATA (DEPLETION REGION)

$n = N_D, p = N_A, V_0 = \frac{kT}{q} \ln\left(\frac{N_A N_D}{n_i^2}\right)$



$n = N_{Donat.} = [P]_o [As]$   $x > 0$

$p = N_{Accettori} = [B]$   $x < 0$

$n_i = 1.5 \times 10^{10} \text{ cm}^{-3}$

CONP. di ELETTRONI nel Si PURO, INTRINSECO  $n_{intrinseco}$

