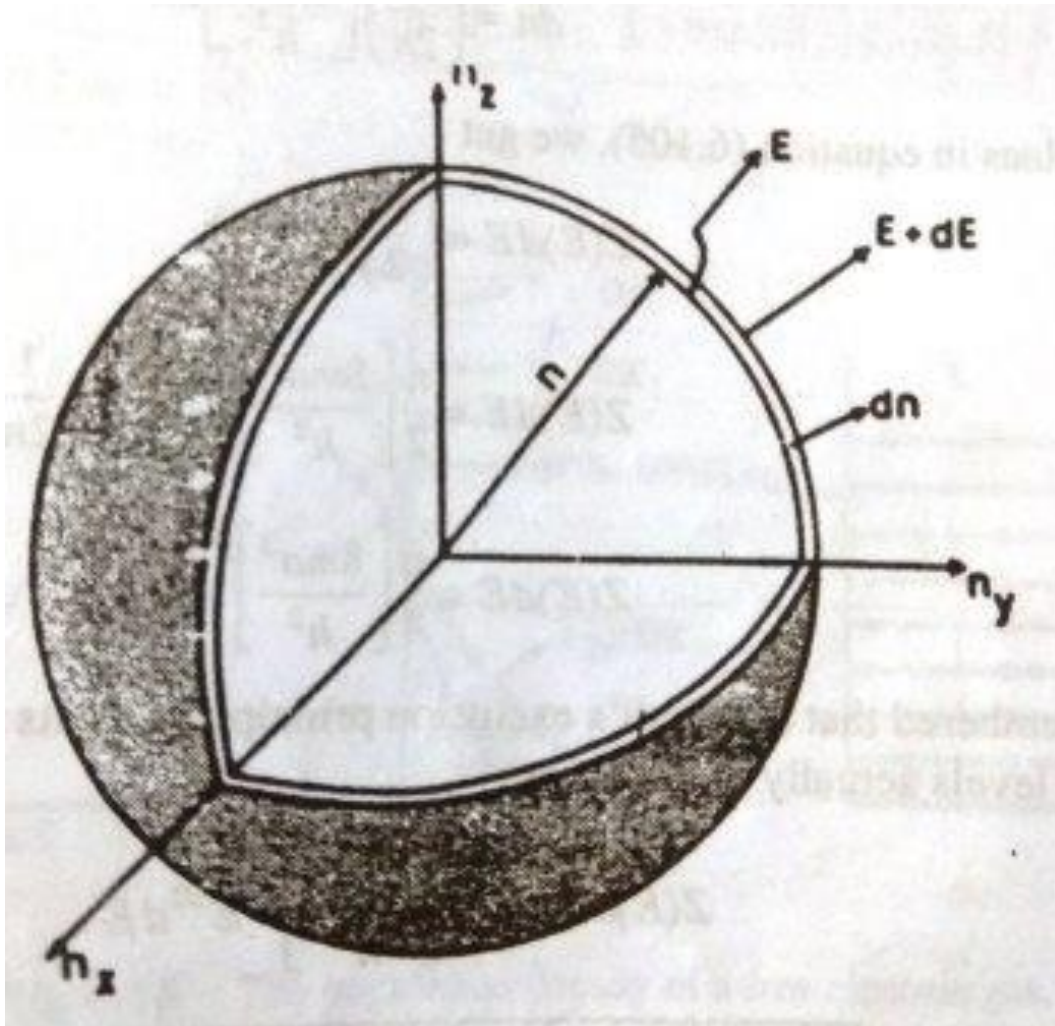


# Unit IV : Introduction to solids and semiconductors

# Density of states



# Failures of Quantum free electron theory

- This theory did not include mean free path.
- Could not explain conductivity of divalent and trivalent atoms
- Relaxation time is assumed to be same for thermal and electrical conductivity but they are not same. Phonons also carry thermal energy.
- Fermi surface considered spherical but it is not spherical
- Could not explain metallic properties of crystals

| <b>Material</b> | <b>Valency</b> | <b><math>\rho</math> (<math>\Omega\cdot\text{m}</math>) at 20 °C<br/>Resistivity</b> | <b><math>\sigma</math> (S/m) at 20 °C<br/>Conductivity</b> |
|-----------------|----------------|--|--|
| Silver          | 1              | $1.59 \times 10^{-8}$  | $6.30 \times 10^7$   |
| Copper          | 1,2            | $1.68 \times 10^{-8}$  | $5.96 \times 10^7$   |
| Gold            | 1,3            | $2.44 \times 10^{-8}$  | $4.10 \times 10^7$   |
| Aluminum        | 3              | $2.82 \times 10^{-8}$  | $3.5 \times 10^7$  |
| Zinc            | 2              | $5.90 \times 10^{-8}$  | $1.69 \times 10^7$   |

# Band theory of solids

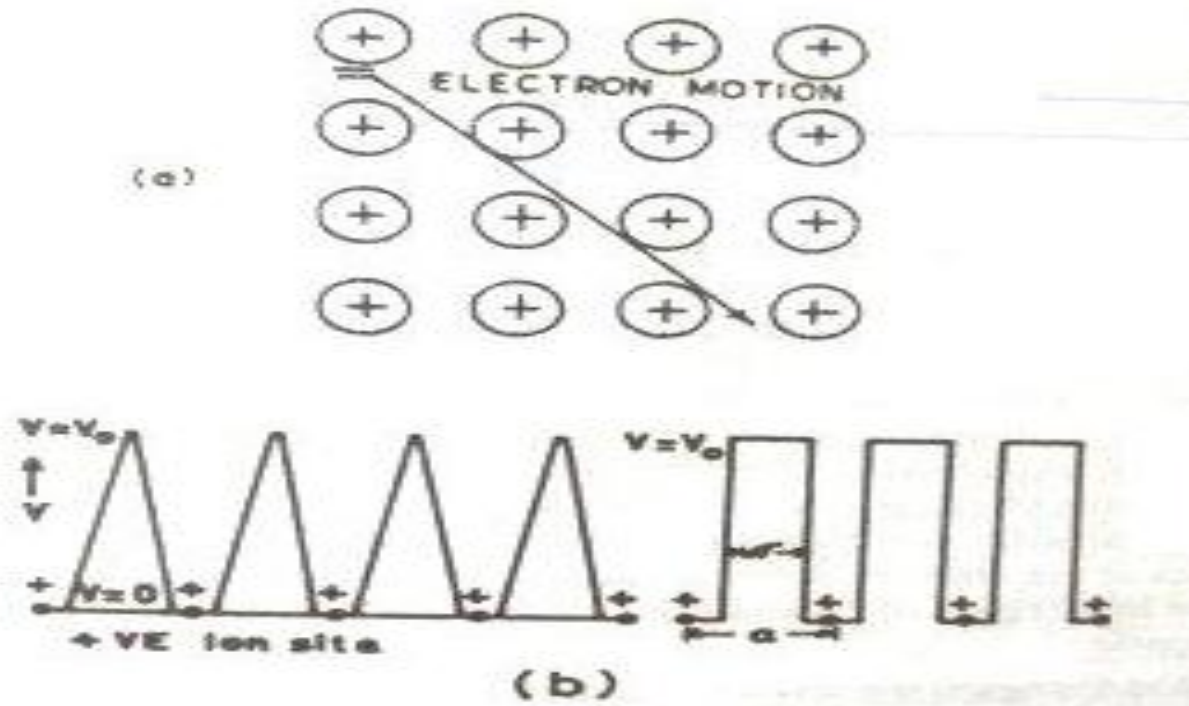
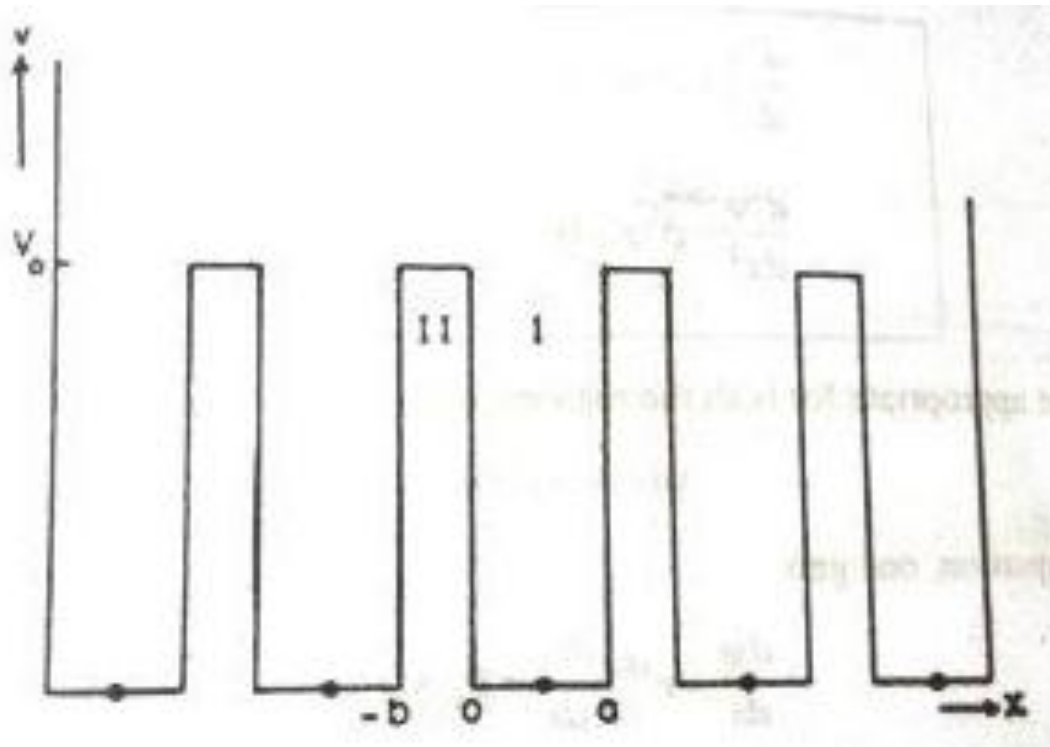
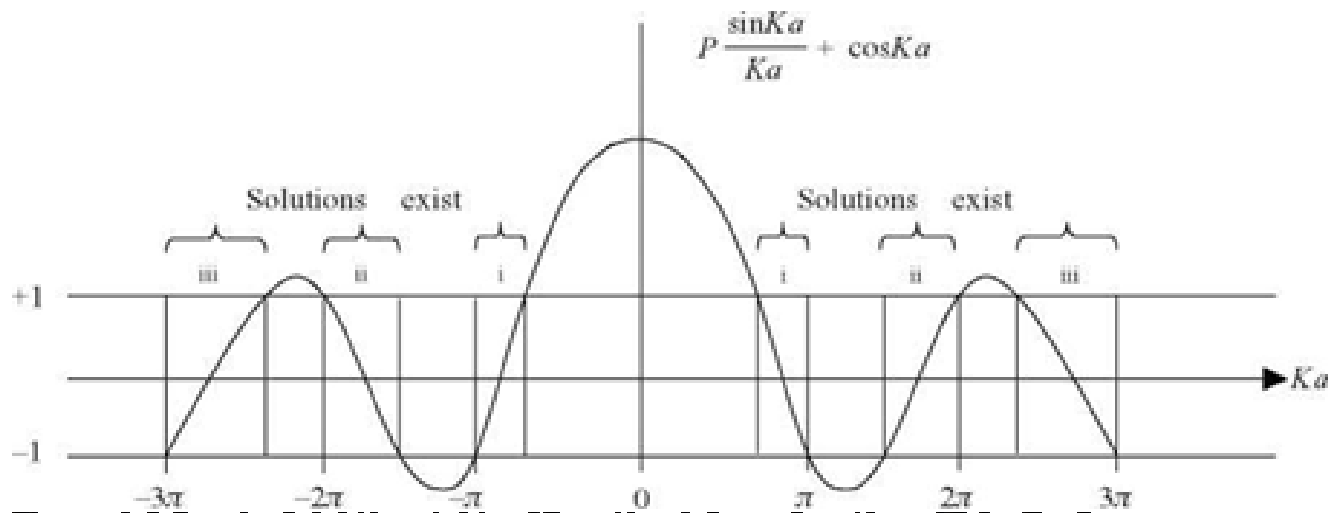
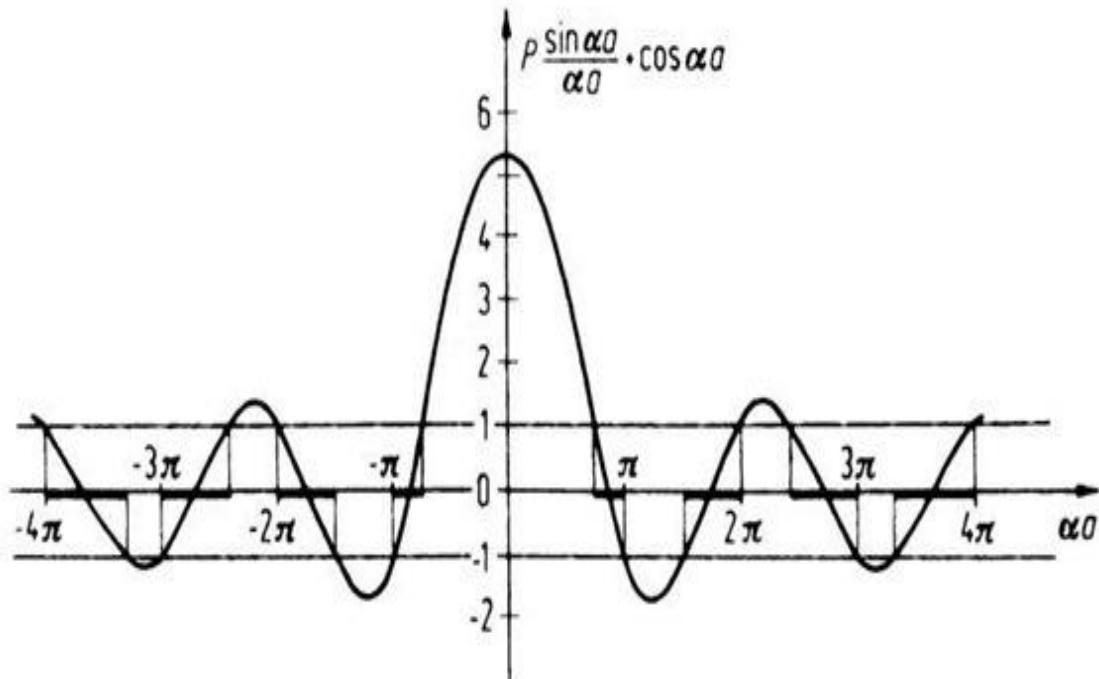


Fig. 6.42 One dimensional periodic potential distribution for a crystal.

# Kronig- Penney Model





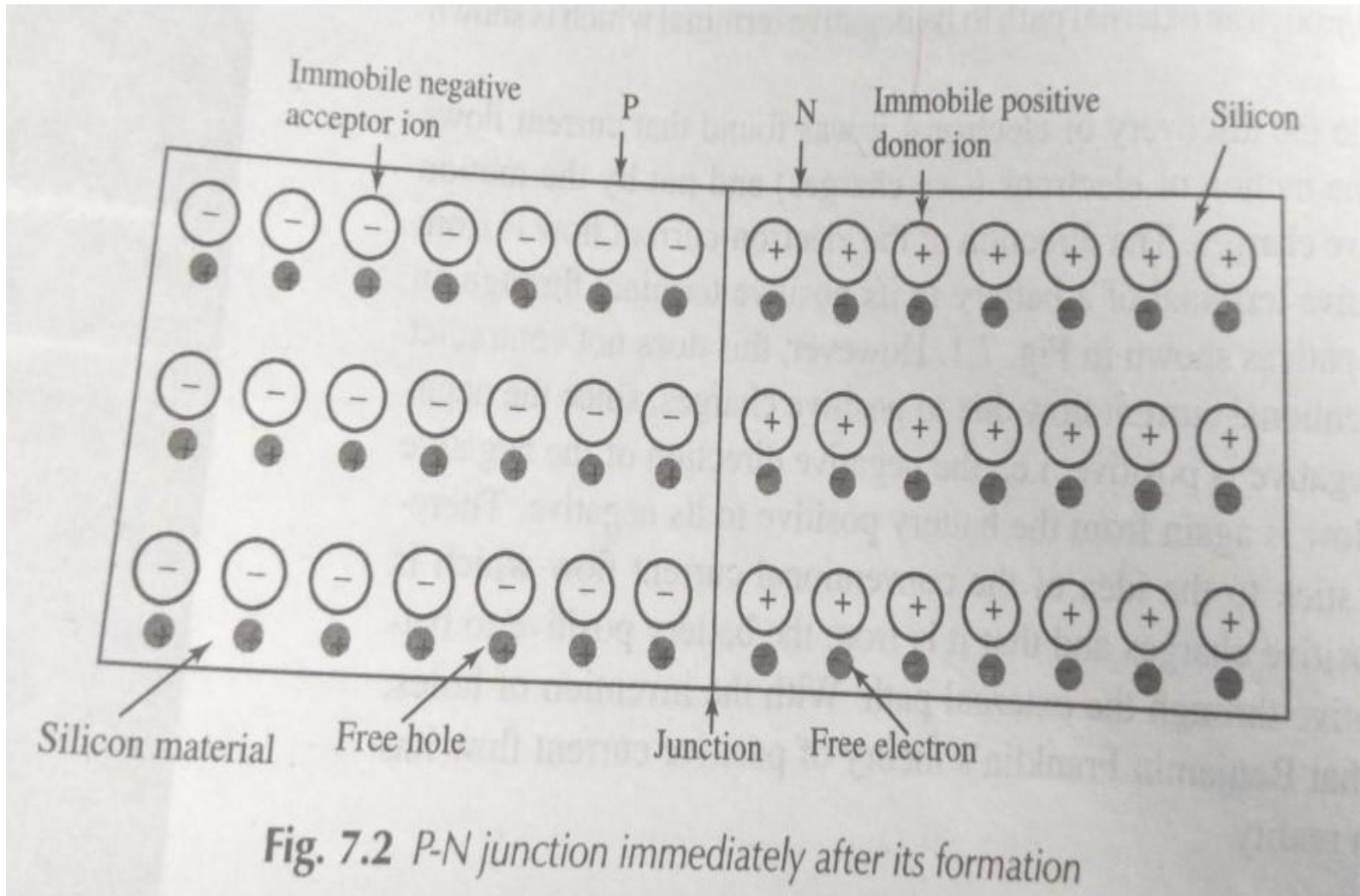
**Figure 1.2 Graph of righthand side of Equation 1.8 as a function of P for P= 2**

# Drift and diffusion current

- Drift current is the electric current, or movement of charge carriers, which is due to the applied electric field, often stated as the electromotive force over a given distance. When an electric field is applied across a semiconductor material, a current is produced due to the flow of charge carriers.
- Diffusion Current is a current in a semiconductor caused by the diffusion of charge carriers (holes and/or electrons). This is the current which is due to the transport of charges occurring because of non-uniform concentration of charged particles in a semiconductor.



# P-N Junction



**Fig. 7.2** P-N junction immediately after its formation

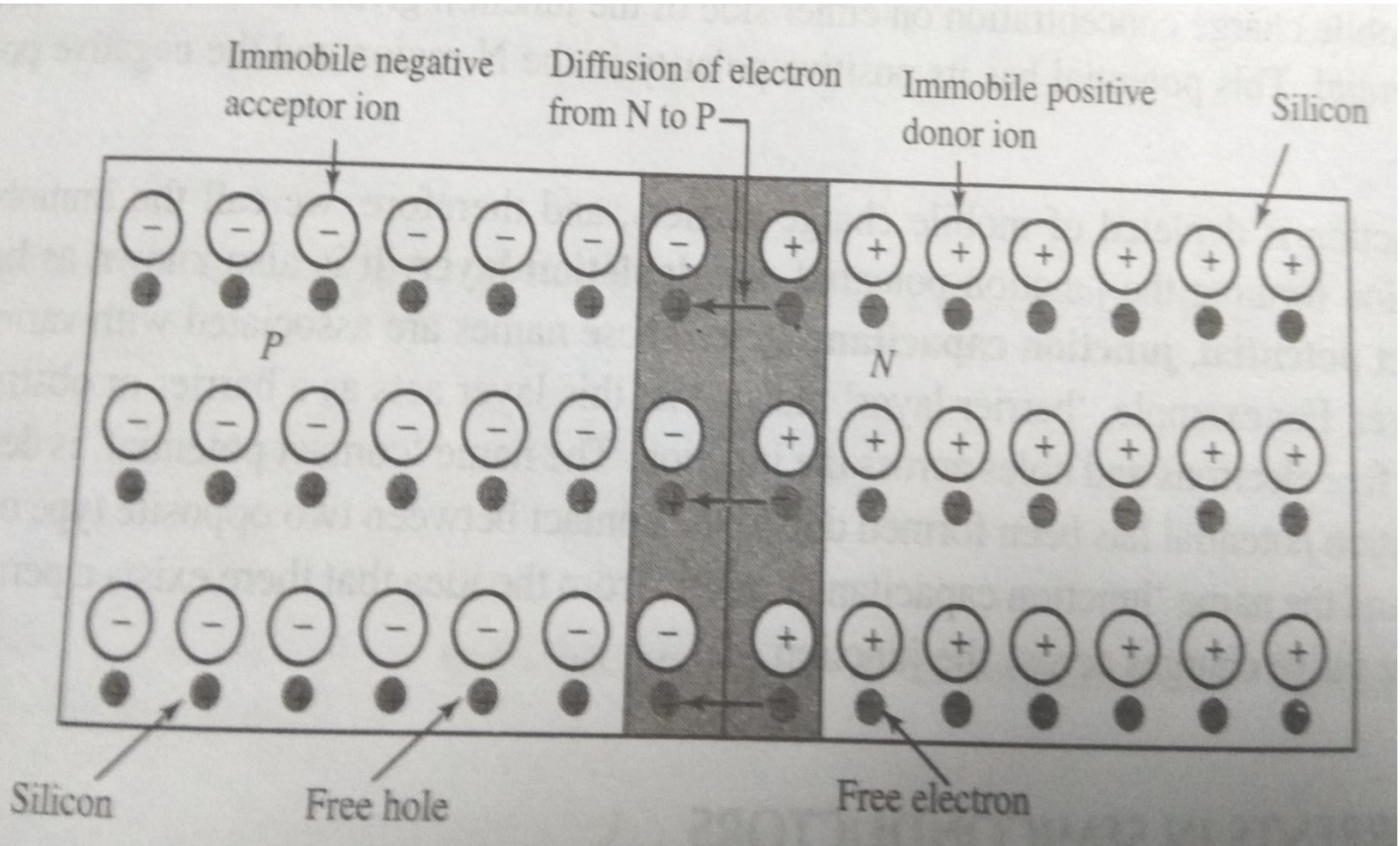
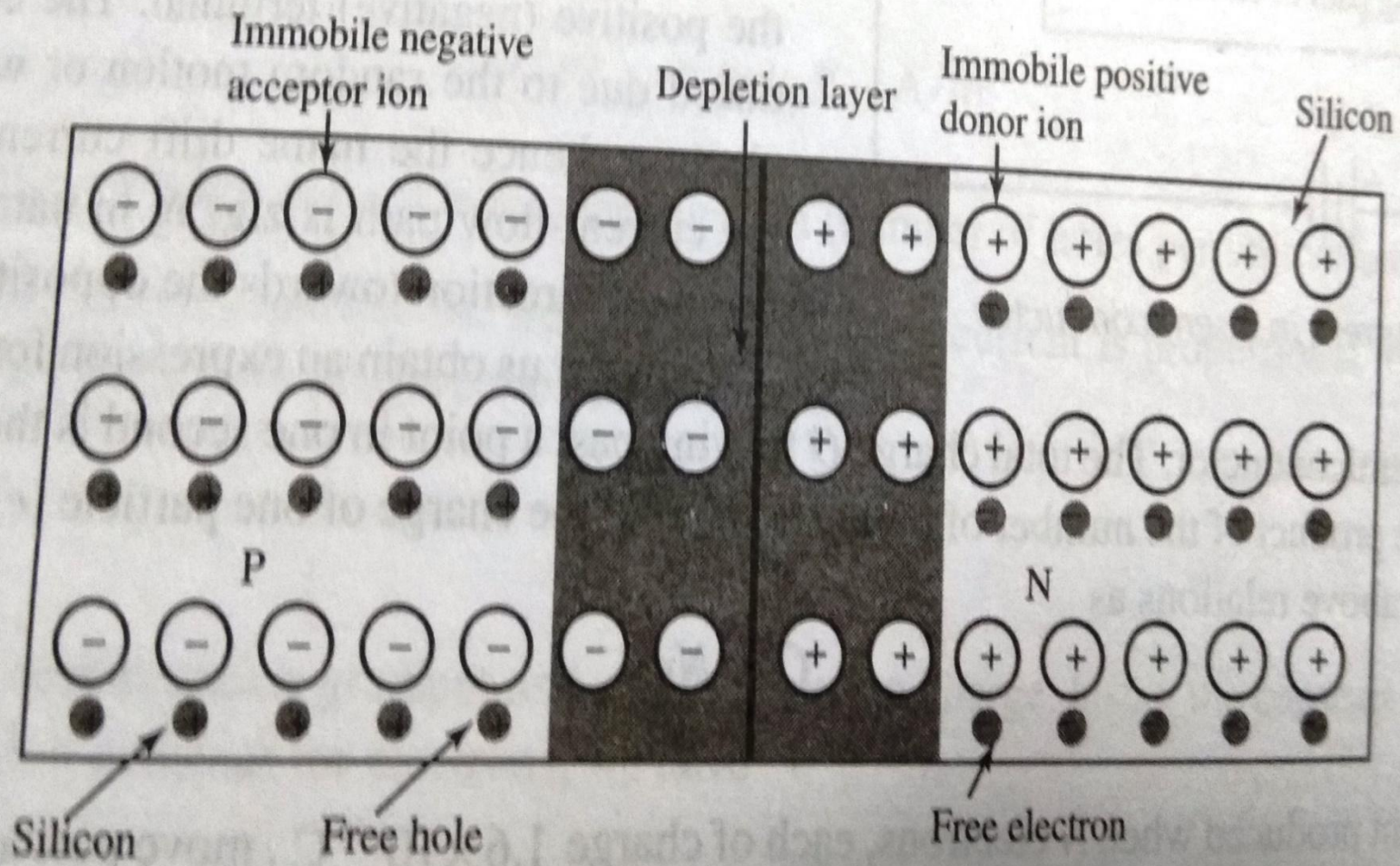


Fig. 7.3 Electron-hole diffusion across the junction



**Fig. 7.4** P-N junction after equilibrium state is reached

## Future Scope and relevance to industry

Devices based on

- p-n Junctions
- Light-Emitting Diodes/Photodetectors
- Bipolar Junction Transistors
- Field Effect Transistors

Research:

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/02564602.2003.11417075>