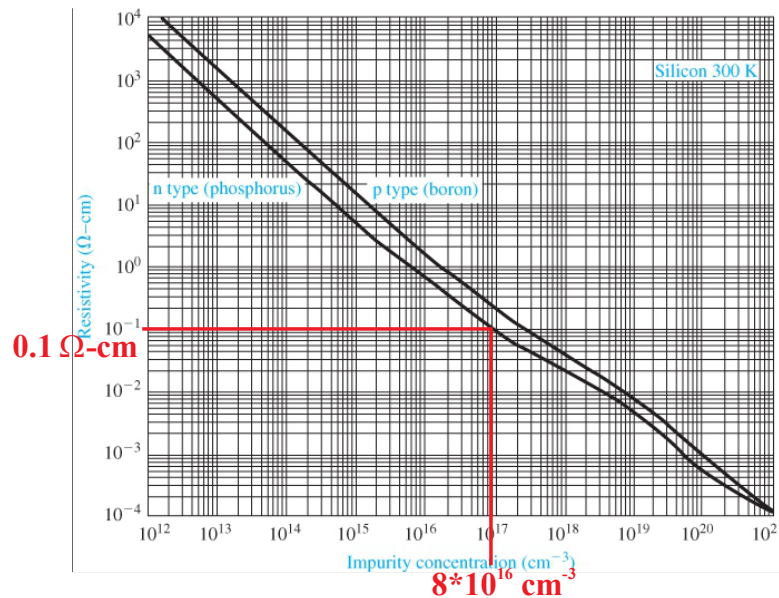


- 5.3** (a) The required conductivity of an n-type silicon sample at $T = 300$ K is to be $\sigma = 10(\Omega\text{-cm})^{-1}$. What donor impurity concentration is required? What is the electron mobility corresponding to this impurity concentration? (b) A p-type silicon material is required to have a resistivity of $\rho = 0.20(\Omega\text{-cm})$. What acceptor impurity concentration is required and what is the corresponding hole mobility?

a) Per (5.23), $\sigma = e(\mu_n n + \mu_p p)$.

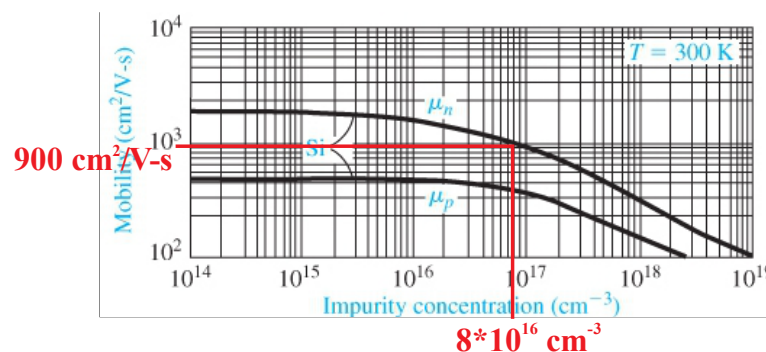
Assume the intrinsic charge concentration, $n_i = 1.5 \times 10^{10} \text{ \#/cm}^3$, (Table B.4) is negligible compared to N_d . So, $n \approx N_d$. Also, assume $N_a = 0$. This gives $\sigma \approx e\mu_n N_d$.

Per (5.20), the resistivity is $\rho = 1/\sigma = 1/10 = 0.1 \Omega\cdot\text{cm}$. Using Figure 5.4a, we read that the impurity concentration for n-type (phosphorous) should be $N_d = 8 \times 10^{16} \text{ \#/cm}^3$.



From Semiconductor Physics and Devices: Basic Principles (4th Edition), Donald A. Neamen, McGraw Hill, 2012, ISBN 978-0-07-352958-5.

Going to Figure 5.3 (middle graph for silicon), we can read what the electron mobility should be for this impurity concentration. This yields $\mu_n \approx 900 \text{ cm}^2/\text{V}\cdot\text{s}$.



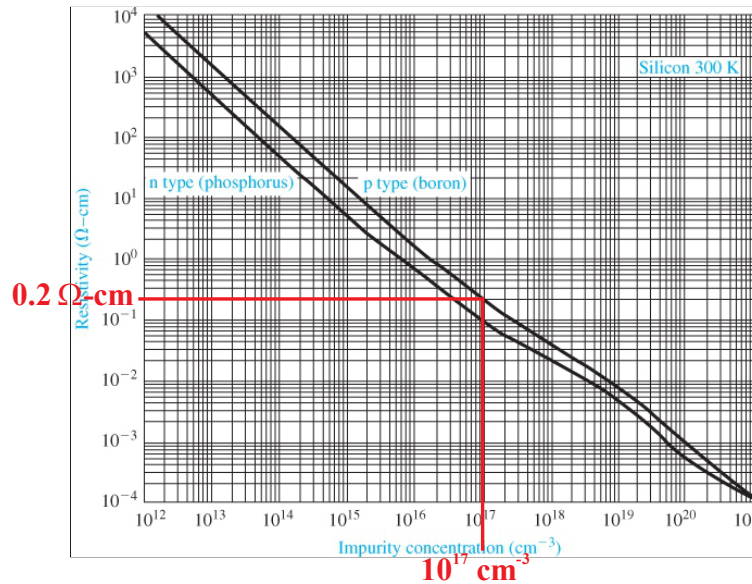
Check- $\sigma \approx e\mu_n N_d = (1.6022 \cdot 10^{-19})(900)8 \cdot 10^{16} \Rightarrow \sigma \approx 11.5 \text{ S/cm}$. [So-so agreement.]

b) Per (5.23), $\sigma = e(\mu_n n + \mu_p p)$.

Assume the intrinsic charge concentration, $n_i = 1.5 \times 10^{10} \text{ \#/cm}^3$, (Table B.4) is negligible compared to N_a . So, $p \approx N_a$. Also, assume $N_d = 0$. This gives $\sigma \approx e \mu_p N_a$.

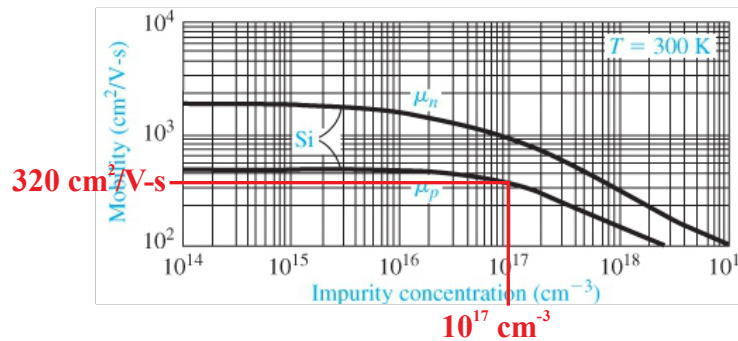
Using Figure 5.4a, we read that the impurity concentration for p -type (boron).

$\Rightarrow N_a = 10^{17} \text{ \#/cm}^3$.



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Going to Figure 5.3 (middle graph for silicon), we can read what the hole mobility should be for this impurity concentration. This yields $\mu_p \approx 320 \text{ cm}^2/\text{V-s}$.



Check- $\sigma \approx e \mu_p N_a = (1.6022 \cdot 10^{-19})(320)10^{17} = 5.13 \text{ S/cm} \Rightarrow \rho \approx 0.195 \text{ } \Omega \cdot \text{cm}$. Pretty good agreement.