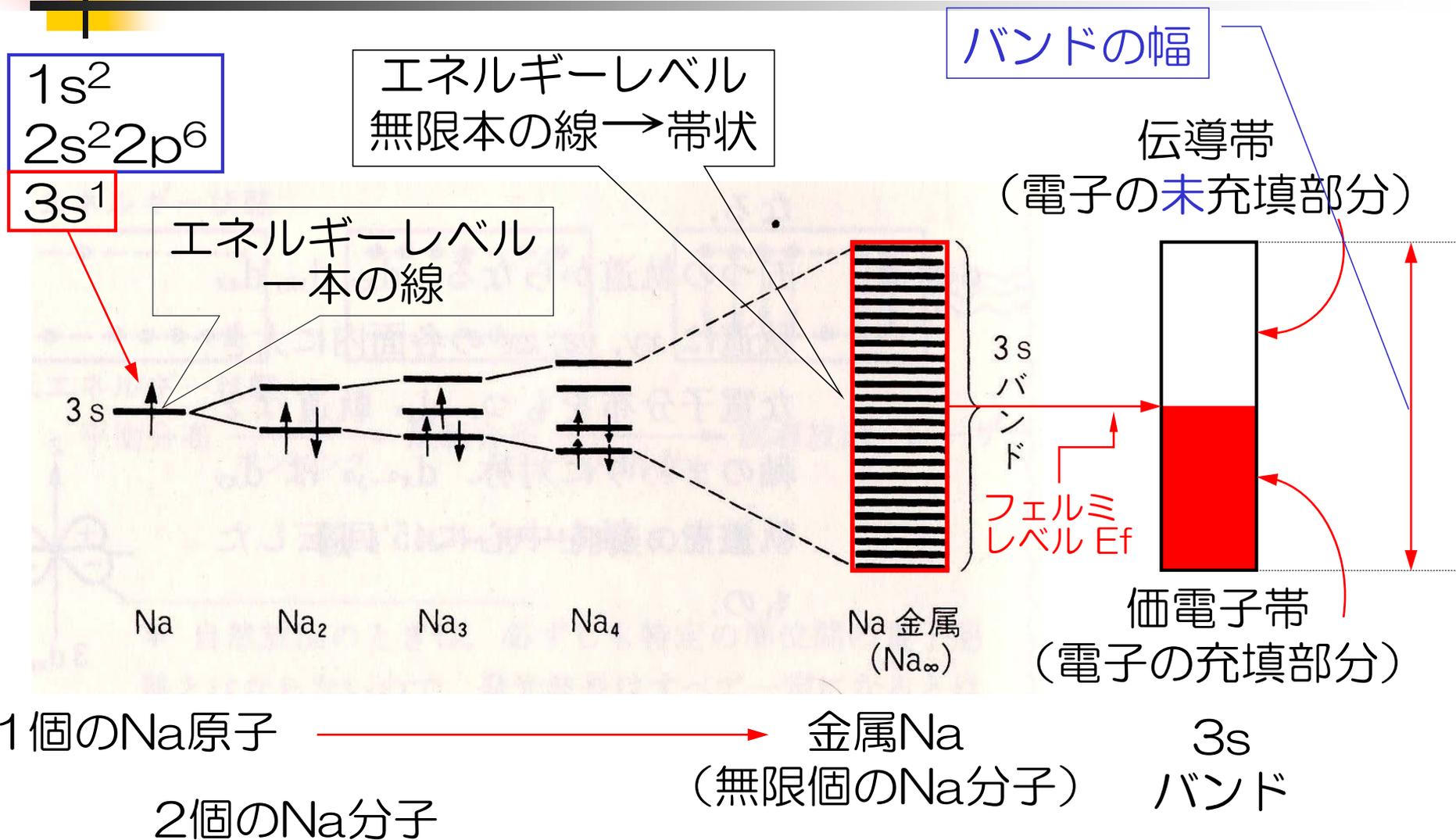
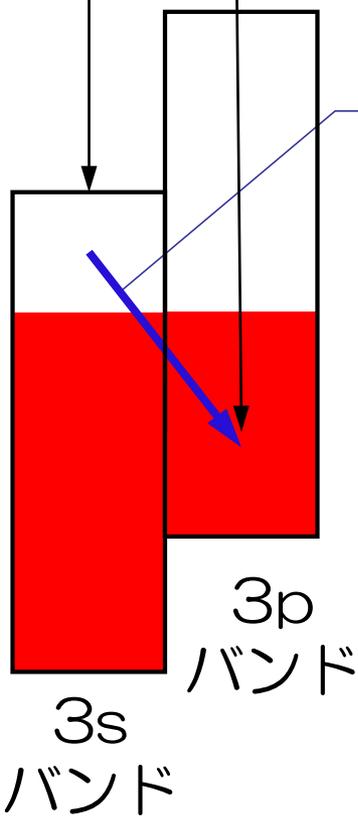
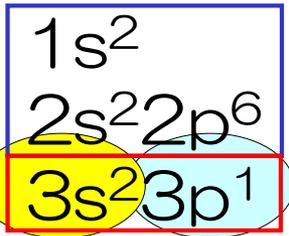


バンド（帯）理論



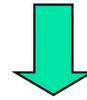


本来なら3s軌道帯は完全に電子が充填されている。

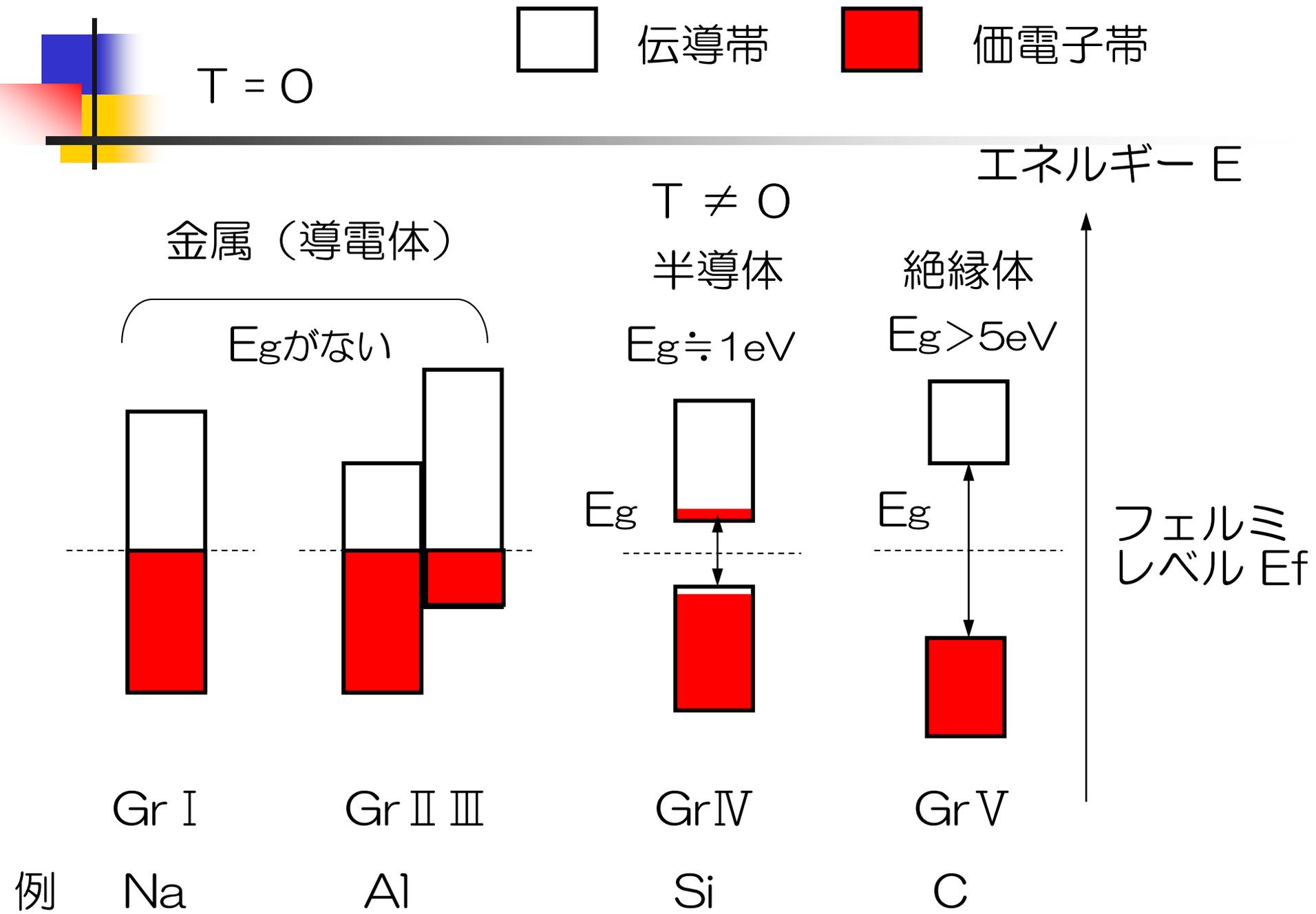


3s軌道帯に未充填部分が生じる

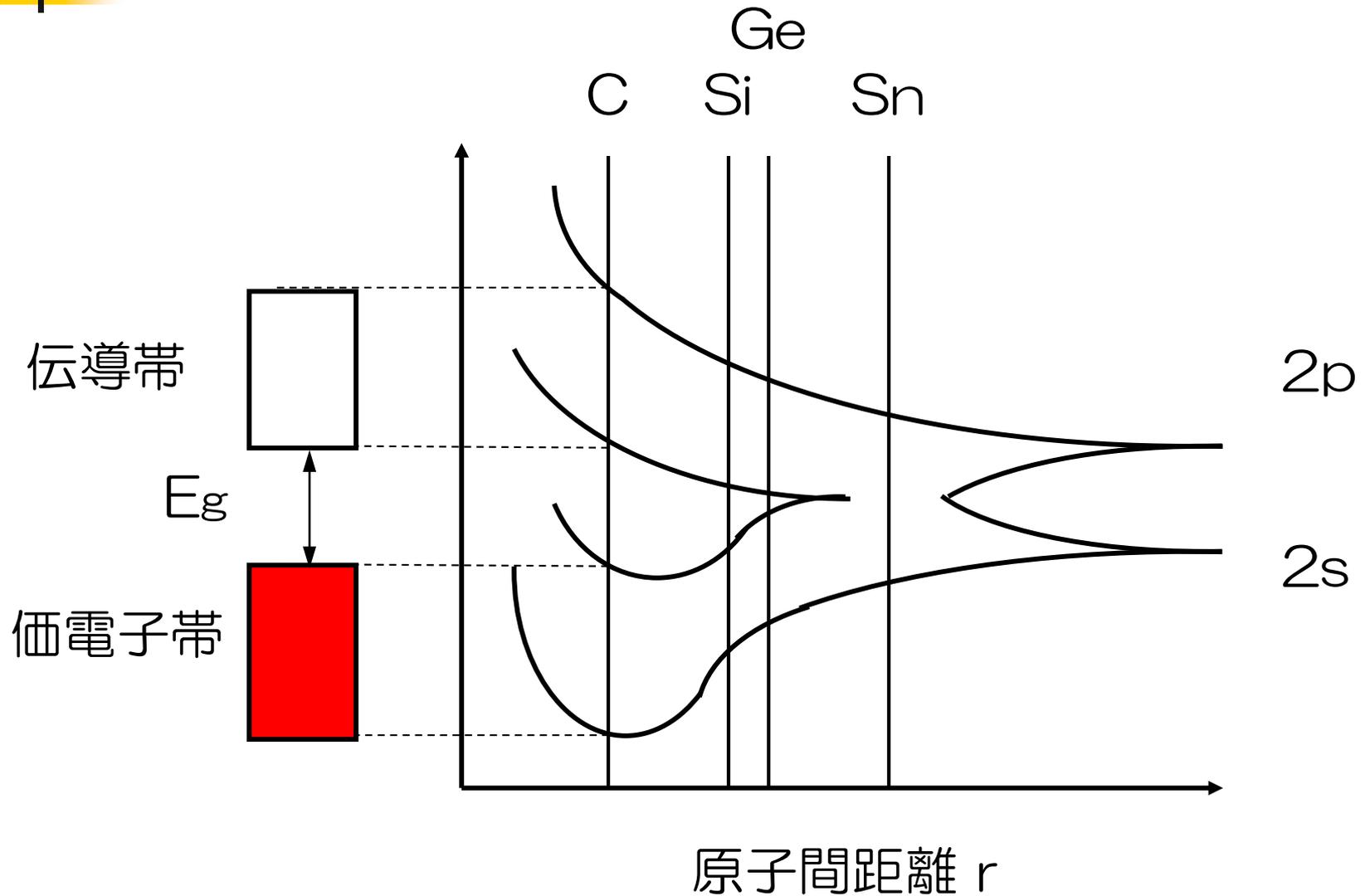
本来なら3p軌道帯には電子の未充填部分がある。

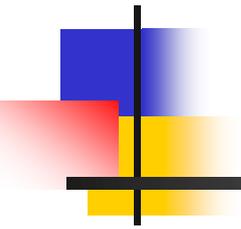


3p軌道帯は完全に充填される。



原子間距離 r とエネルギーギャップ E_g

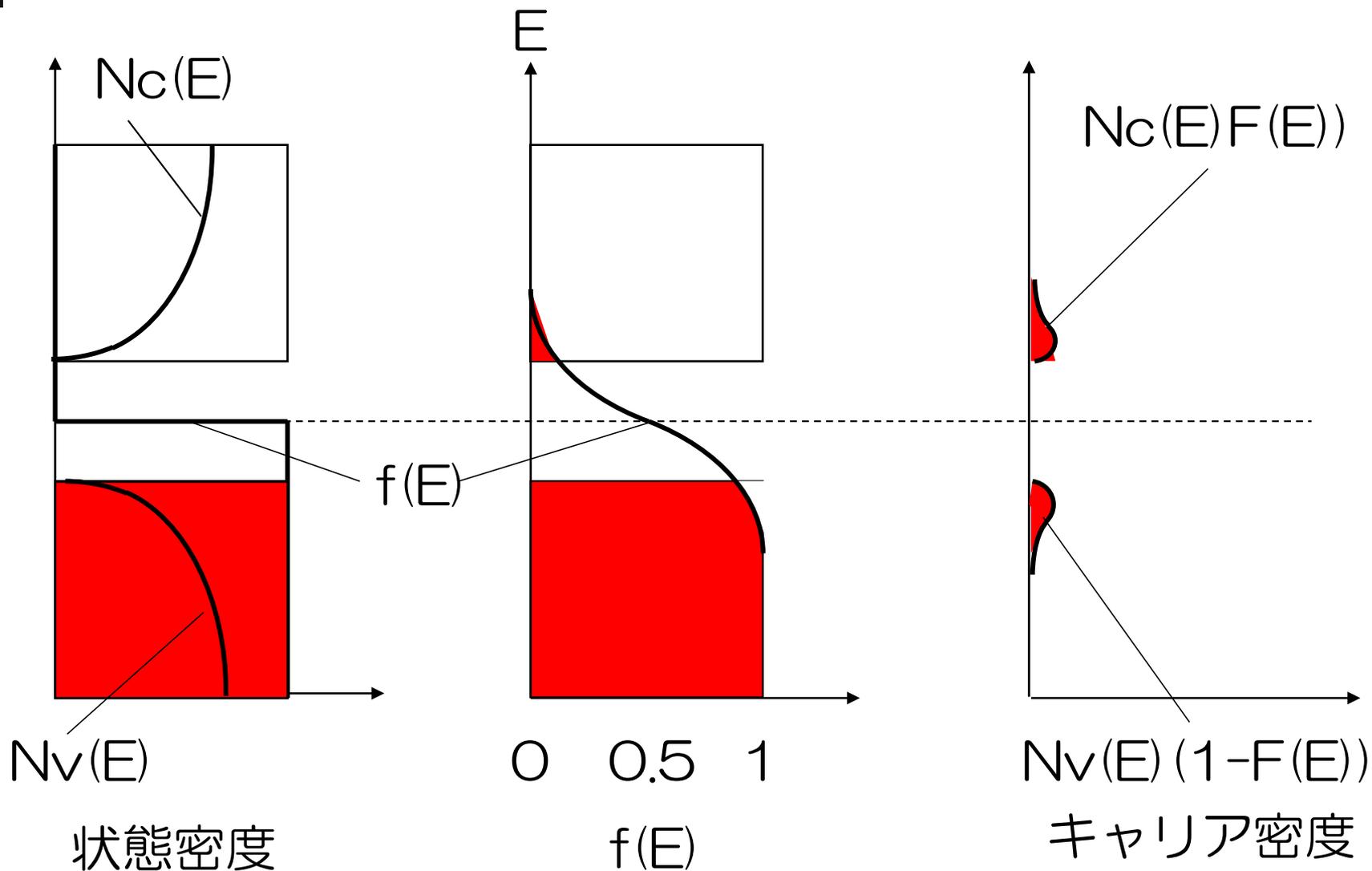




元素	結晶	距離	Eg	導電性
		a ₀	eV	
C	Diamond	0.356	5.4	絶縁体
Si	Silicon	0.543	1.1	半導体
Ge	Germanium	0.566	1.0	半導体
Sn	Tin	0.646	-	導電体

$T = 0$

$T \neq 0$



Fermi-Dirac Details

At absolute zero, fermions will fill up all available energy states below a level E_F called the Fermi energy with one (and only one) particle. They are constrained by the Pauli exclusion principle. At higher temperatures, some are elevated to levels above the Fermi level.

The probability that a particle will have energy E

$$f(E) = \frac{1}{e^{(E - E_F)/kT} + 1}$$

Fermi-Dirac

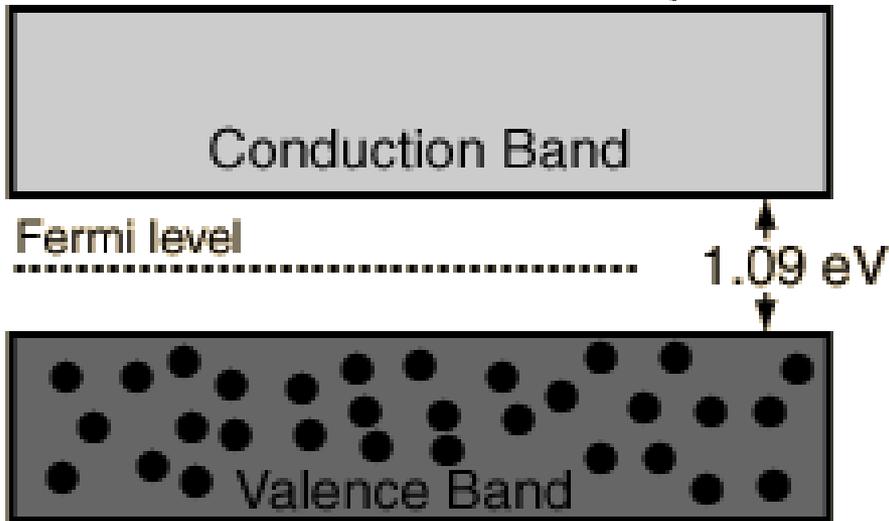
See the Maxwell-Boltzmann distribution for a general discussion of the exponential term.

For low temperatures, those energy states below the Fermi energy E_F have a probability of essentially 1, and those above the Fermi energy essentially zero.

The quantum difference which arises from the fact that the particles are indistinguishable.

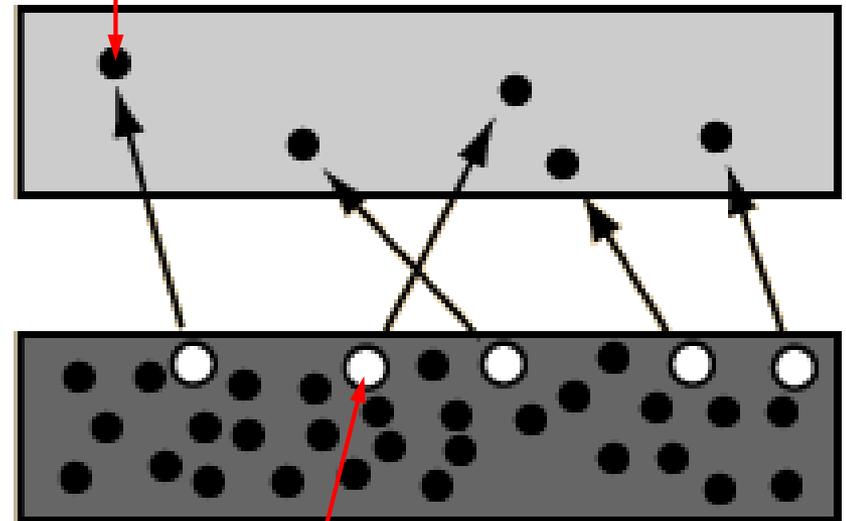
Semiconductor

0 K (No electrons in conduction band.)



電子 e^-

300 K



正孔 h^+

Semiconductor Current

