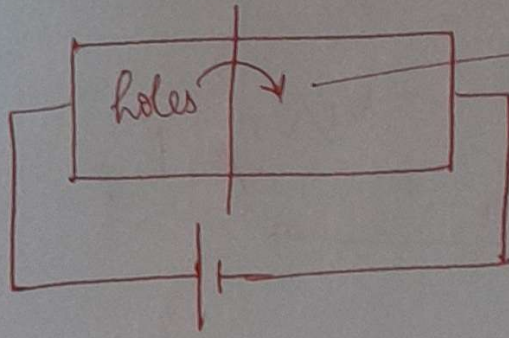


II

Diffusion Capacitance Derivation.

Assumption
P-side is heavily doped
 $I \approx I_p$

(Storage Capacitance)



become minority carriers
The excess minority carriers

(2)

So,

$$\Delta P(x_n) = P_n (e^{V_D/V_T} - 1) e^{-x_n/L_p}$$

$$\int e^{ax} dx = \frac{1}{a} e^{ax}$$

For. $V_D = 0.7V$ & $V_T = 26mV$

$$e^{V_D/V_T} - 1 \approx e^{V_D/V_T}$$

Concentration

$$\Delta P(x_n) = P_n e^{V_D/V_T} \cdot e^{-x_n/L_p}$$

Total charge

$$\text{Total charge} = q P_n e^{V_D/V_T} \cdot e^{-x_n/L_p}$$

Total charge density

$$\text{Total charge density} = q P_n e^{V_D/V_T} \cdot e^{-x_n/L_p} \cdot (A \cdot dx)$$

As the applied voltage is concentration of injected charge carriers increases.
→ This rate of injected charge is applied forward voltage.

$$Q = \int_0^{\infty} q P_n e^{V_D/V_T} \cdot e^{-x_n/L_p} \cdot A \cdot dx$$

$$= \frac{q P_n e^{V_D/V_T} A}{(-1/L_p)} \left[e^{-x_n/L_p} \right]_0^{\infty}$$

$$= \frac{q P_n e^{V_D/V_T} A}{(-1/L_p)} [0 - 1]$$

(dQ/dV) is defined as Diffusion capacitance.

$$Q = \frac{q \ln e^{V_0/V_T} A}{\left(-\frac{1}{L_p}\right)} [0 - 1]$$

$$Q = + q \ln e^{V_0/V_T} \cdot A L_p \left[\begin{matrix} \vdots \\ p_{x=0} = \ln e^{V_0/V_T} \end{matrix} \right]$$

$$= q P(x_{no}) \cdot A \cdot L_p$$

$$C = \frac{dQ}{dV} = \frac{q A P(x_{no})}{dV}$$

$$\boxed{C = q A L_p \cdot \frac{d}{dV} [P(x_{no})]} \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

Diffusion hole current in the N-side

$$I_p(x_n) = \frac{q D_p A}{L_p} \cdot P(x_{no}) \cdot e^{-x_n/L_p}$$

At $x=0$

$$I_p = \frac{q D_p A}{L_p} P(x_{no}) = I \quad \left[\because I_p \approx I \right]$$

$$\boxed{\therefore P(x_{no}) = \frac{I_p L_p}{q D_p A}} \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

Diff (2) W.r.t 'V'

(3)

$$\boxed{\frac{d[P(x_{no})]}{dv} = \frac{dI}{dv} \cdot \frac{L_p}{AqD_p}} \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

Subs. (3) in (1),

$$\therefore C = \cancel{A} L_p \cdot \frac{dI}{dv} \cdot \frac{L_p}{\cancel{A} q D_p}$$

$$C = \frac{dq}{dv} = \frac{dI}{dv} \cdot \frac{L_p^2}{D_p}$$

$$\boxed{C = g \cdot \tau}$$

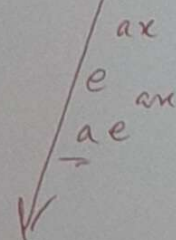
where $g = \frac{dI}{dv}$

$$\tau = \frac{L_p^2}{D_p}$$

$$\therefore C_D = \frac{I}{\eta V_T} \cdot \tau$$

C_D & frequency

[Pg 52]



$$I = I_s (e^{\frac{V_p}{\eta V_T}} - 1)$$

$$\frac{dI}{dv} = \left(\frac{I_s}{\eta V_T} \right) e^{\frac{V_p}{\eta V_T}}$$

$$= \frac{I_s}{\eta V_T}$$

$$\frac{I + I_s}{I_s}$$

I_0

$$= \frac{I_s}{\eta V_T} \cdot e^{\frac{V_0}{\eta V_T}}$$

$$\frac{I_s}{\eta V_T} \times \frac{I + I_s}{I_s}$$

$$\frac{dI}{dv} = \frac{I + I_s}{\eta V_T}$$

$I \gg I_s$

$$\frac{dI}{dv} = \frac{I}{\eta V_T} \quad (I \gg I_s)$$

$$I = I_s e^{\frac{V_0}{\eta V_T}} - I_s$$

$$\frac{I + I_s}{I_s}$$

$$I = I_s \left[e^{\frac{V_D}{\eta V_T}} - 1 \right]$$

$$I = I_s e^{\frac{V_D}{\eta V_T}} - I_s$$

$$\frac{I + I_s}{I_s} = e^{\frac{V_D}{\eta V_T}}$$

$$\frac{dI}{dV} = I_s \cdot \frac{1}{\eta V_T} \cdot e^{\frac{V_D}{\eta V_T}}$$

$$= \cancel{I_s} \cdot \frac{1}{\eta V_T} \cdot \frac{I + I_s}{\cancel{I_s}}$$

$$= \frac{I + I_s}{\eta V_T}$$

$$\underline{I \gg I_s}$$

$$\approx \boxed{\frac{I}{\eta V_T} = \frac{dI}{dV}}$$