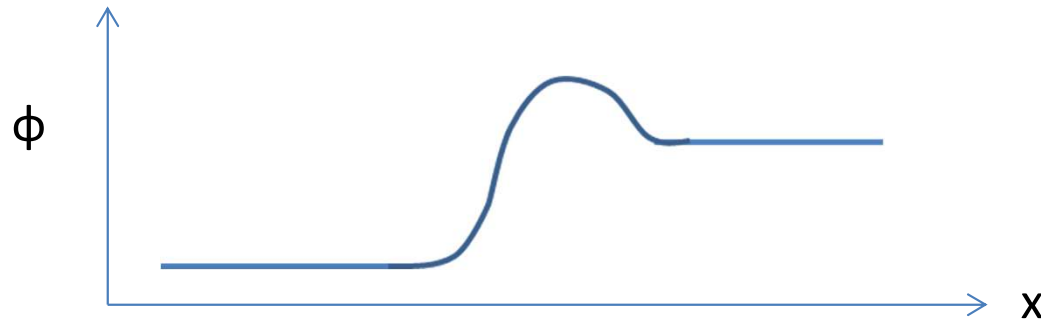


Electrostatics



The potential profile across a device is shown above. The total space charge inside the device is:

(a) Negative

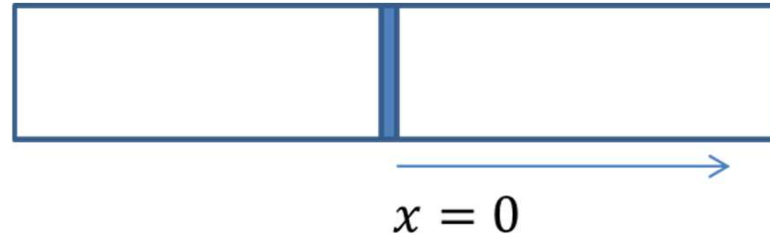
(b) Zero

(c) Positive

(d) No idea

$$-\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial x} = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon} = q(p - n + N_d^+ - N_a^-)$$
$$[E]_L^R = \int_L^R \frac{\rho(x)}{\epsilon} dx$$

Depletion due to a Sheet Charge



If the *sheet charge density* is $-Q$, the zero-bias depletion width is given by:

a. There is no depletion

b.
$$W = \sqrt{\frac{2\varepsilon}{qN_D} \left(\frac{k_B T}{q} \ln \left(\frac{N_D}{n_i} \right) \right)}$$

c.
$$W = \frac{Q}{2qN_D}$$

d.
$$W = \frac{Q}{qN_D}$$

What is the barrier-height/well-width?

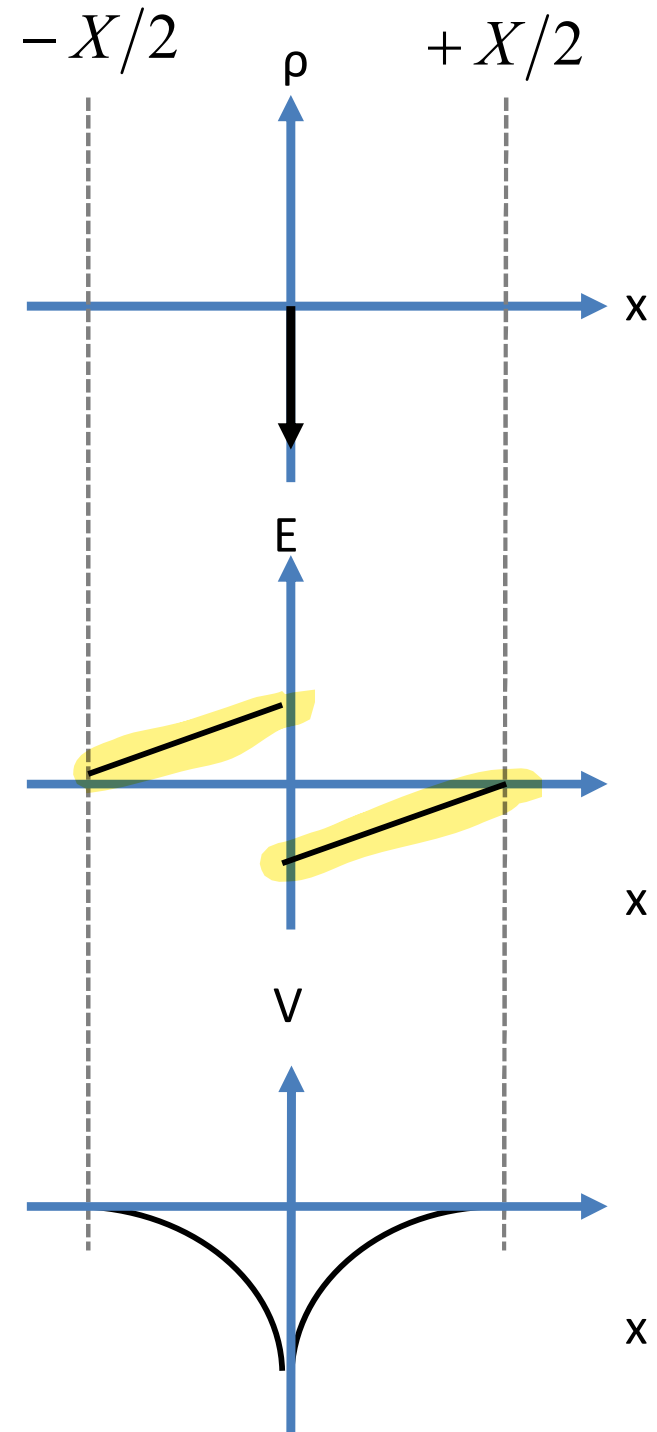
Depletion due to a Sheet Charge

$$Q = qN_D X \Rightarrow X = Q/qN_D$$

$$E_m^\pm = \pm qN_D X / 2\varepsilon$$

$$\Delta D = \varepsilon \Delta E = 2\varepsilon E_m^+ = qN_D X = Q \quad \text{Whence?}$$

$$qV_b = \frac{1}{2} E_m^+ \cdot \frac{X}{2} = \frac{qN_D X^2}{8\varepsilon} = \frac{Q^2}{8\varepsilon qN_D}$$

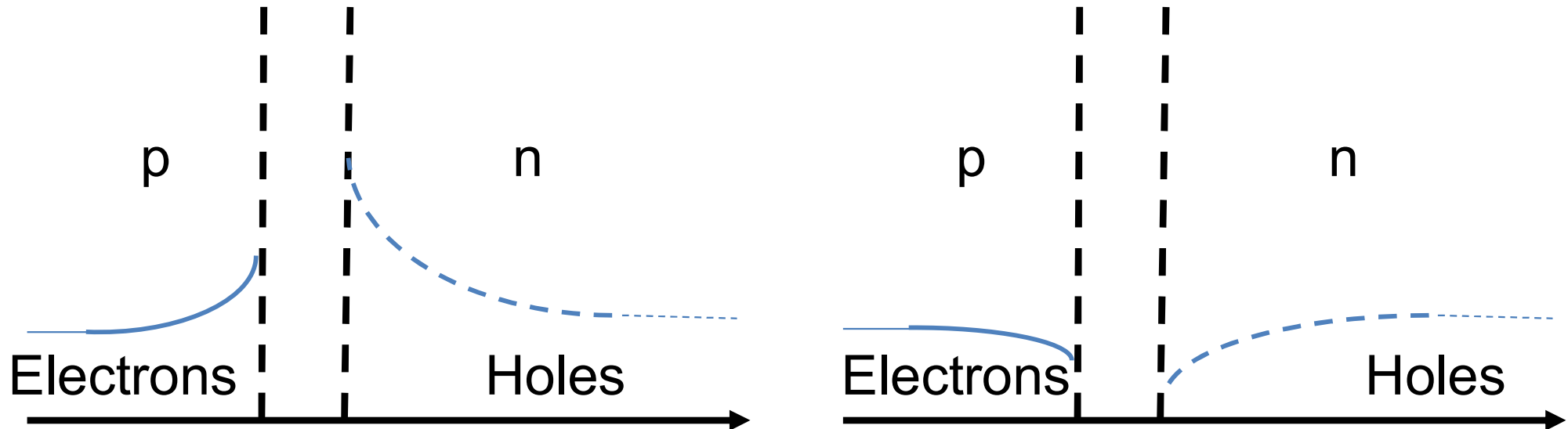


Reverse Leakage Current – Charge Control Analysis

Consider a *wide* p-n junction. The *approximate* flux of minority electrons that diffuse from the bulk of the p-side to the depletion region per unit time is:

- a. $\frac{D_n}{\lambda_n} \frac{n_i^2}{N_a}$
- b. $\frac{D_n}{W_p} \frac{n_i^2}{N_a}$
- c. $\frac{W_p}{\tau_n} \frac{n_i^2}{N_a}, W_p \gg \lambda_n$
- d. None of the above/no idea
- $$J_n(x_P) = \frac{Q_n}{\tau_n} = \frac{q\lambda_n}{\tau_n} \frac{n_i^2}{N_a} = \frac{q\lambda_a^2}{\tau_n\lambda_n} \frac{n_i^2}{N_a} = \frac{qD_n}{\lambda_n} \frac{n_i^2}{N_a}$$

Reverse Leakage Current – Charge Control Analysis



$$p_N(x) = p_{N0} + p_{N0} (e^{qV_f/k_B T} - 1) e^{-(x-x_N)/\lambda_p}$$

$$\delta p_N(x) = p_{N0} (e^{qV_f/k_B T} - 1) e^{-(x-x_N)/\lambda_p}$$

$$J_n \approx \frac{q\lambda_n}{\tau_n} n_{P0} = \frac{qD_n}{\lambda_n} \frac{n_i^2}{N_a}$$

$$J_p(x_N) = \frac{Q_p}{\tau_p} = \frac{q \int_{x_N}^{\infty} \delta p_N dx}{\tau_p} = \frac{q\lambda_p}{\tau_p} \delta p_N(x_N)$$

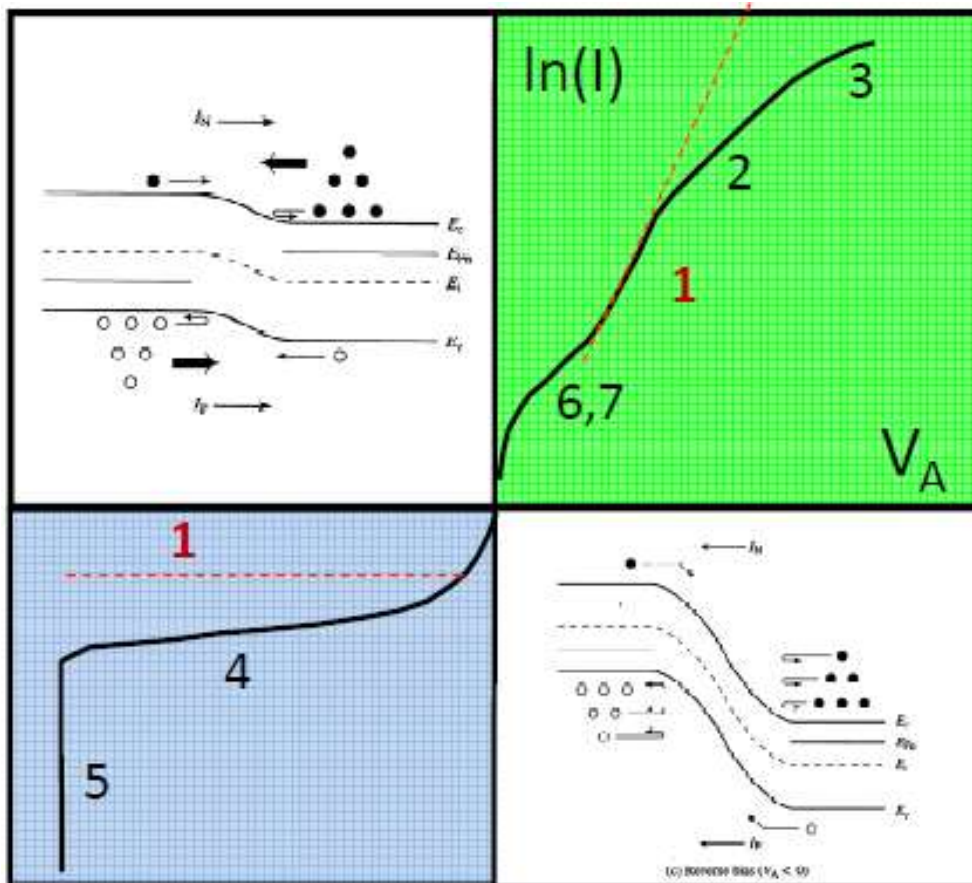
$$J_p(x_N) = \frac{q\lambda_p p_{N0}}{\tau_p} (e^{qV_f/k_B T} - 1)$$

Ideal vs. Non-ideal Reverse Characteristics

Between Si ($E_G = 1.1$ eV) and Ge ($E_G = 0.7$ eV) which one is expected to show characteristic (1) and which one (4)?

$$E_t = E_i \Rightarrow U = \frac{\sigma v_{th} N_t (np - n_i^2)}{n + p + 2n_i}$$

$$\frac{D_n}{\lambda_n} \frac{n_i^2}{N_a}$$



Diode Reverse Leakage vs. Ohmic



Ohmic



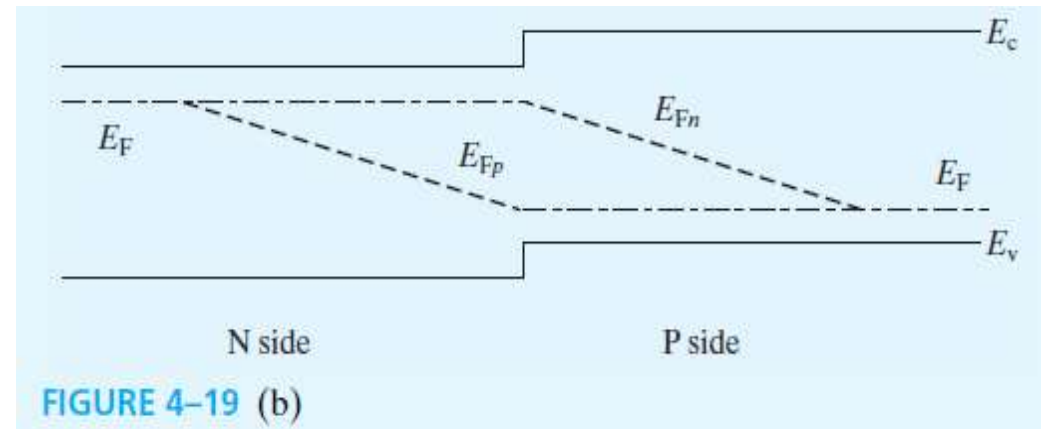
Diode Reverse Leakage

Quasi Fermi Levels in Forward Bias

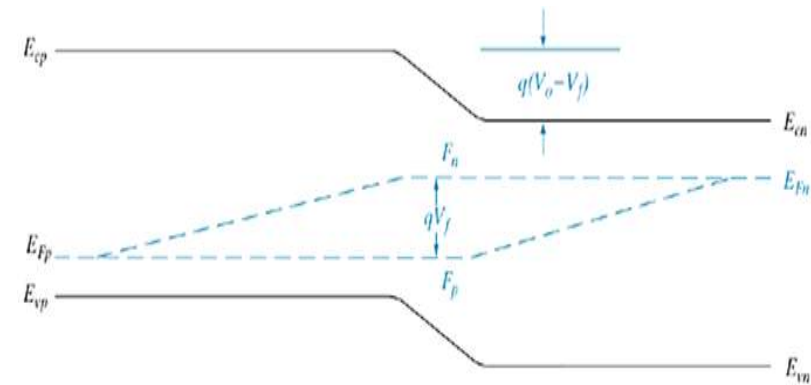
$$J_n = n\mu_n \frac{dF_n}{dx} \Rightarrow \frac{dF_n}{dx} = \frac{J_n}{n\mu_n}$$

$$n \propto e^{-x/\lambda_n} \Rightarrow J_n \propto e^{-x/\lambda_n}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dF_n}{dx} = \text{constant}$$

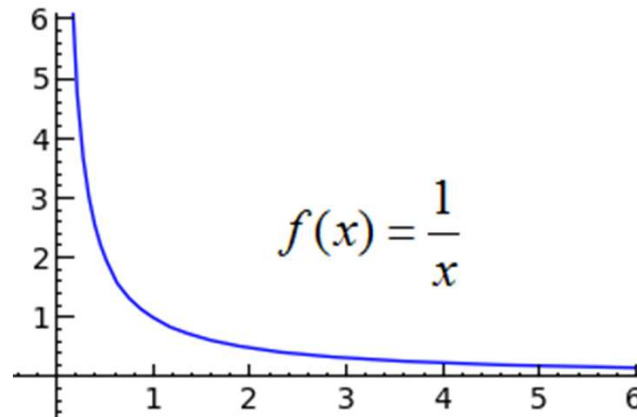


Quasi Fermi Levels in Depletion Region

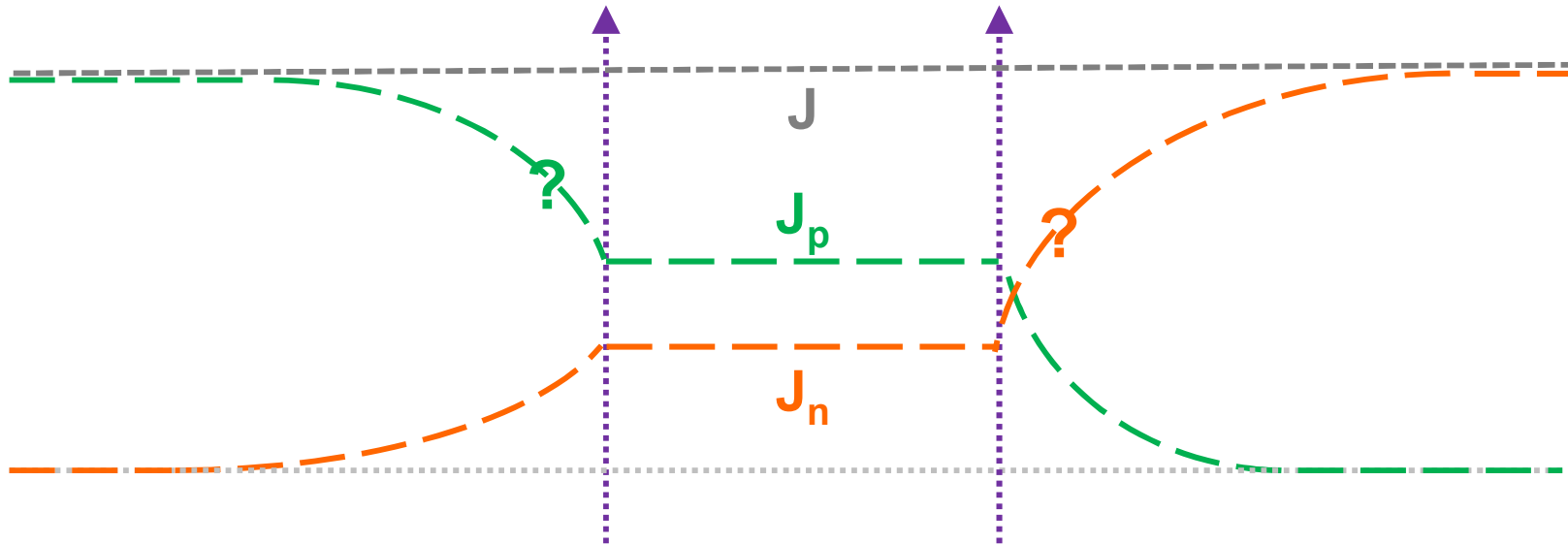


$$J_n = n\mu_n \frac{dF_n}{dx}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dF_n}{dx} = \frac{J_n}{\mu_n n}$$



Current components in Forward Bias

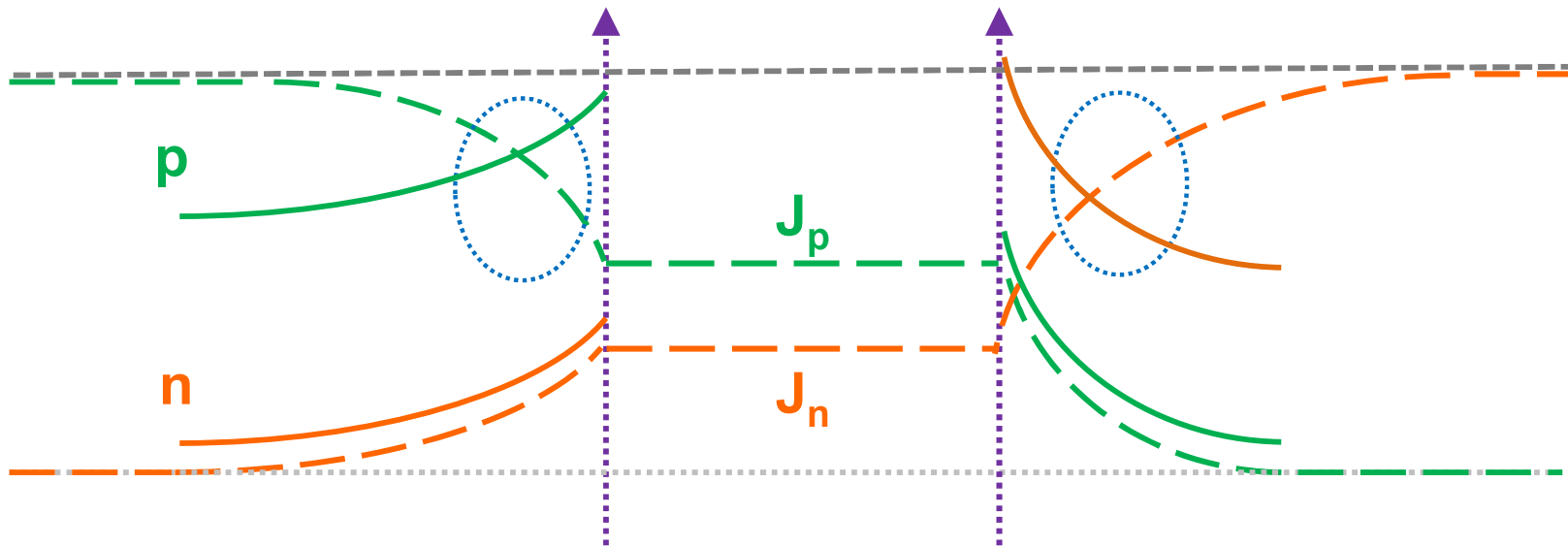


$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial t} = -\frac{1}{e} \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{J}_p + (G_p - R_p)$$

$$\frac{\partial n}{\partial t} = +\frac{1}{e} \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{J}_n + (G_n - R_n)$$

Steady-state: $\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{J} = 0$

Current components in Forward Bias



The majority current close to the junction is:

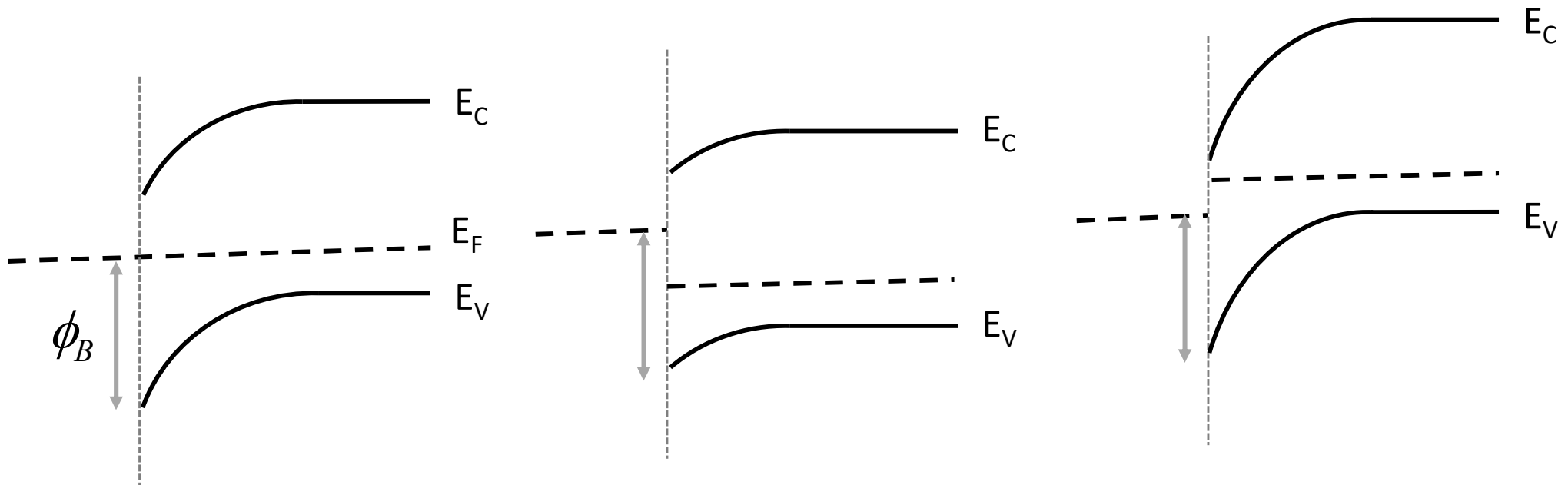
- a. Dominated by diffusion
- b. Dominated by drift
- c. A mix of drift and diffusion
- d. This cannot be determined analytically

Ideal Schottky Junction

Consider an *ideal* metal-semiconductor junction.

$$\varphi_s = 4.8\text{eV} \quad E_g = 1\text{eV} \quad \chi_s = 4\text{eV} \quad \varphi_m = 4.3\text{eV}$$

Draw the band diagrams: in equilibrium, small \pm bias.

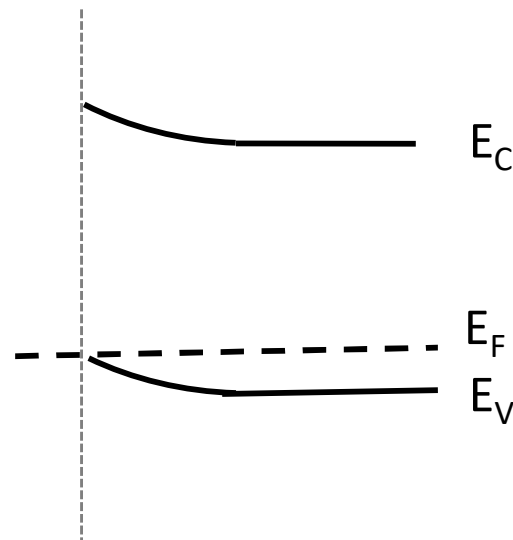


Non-ideal Schottky Junction – Fermi Level Pinning

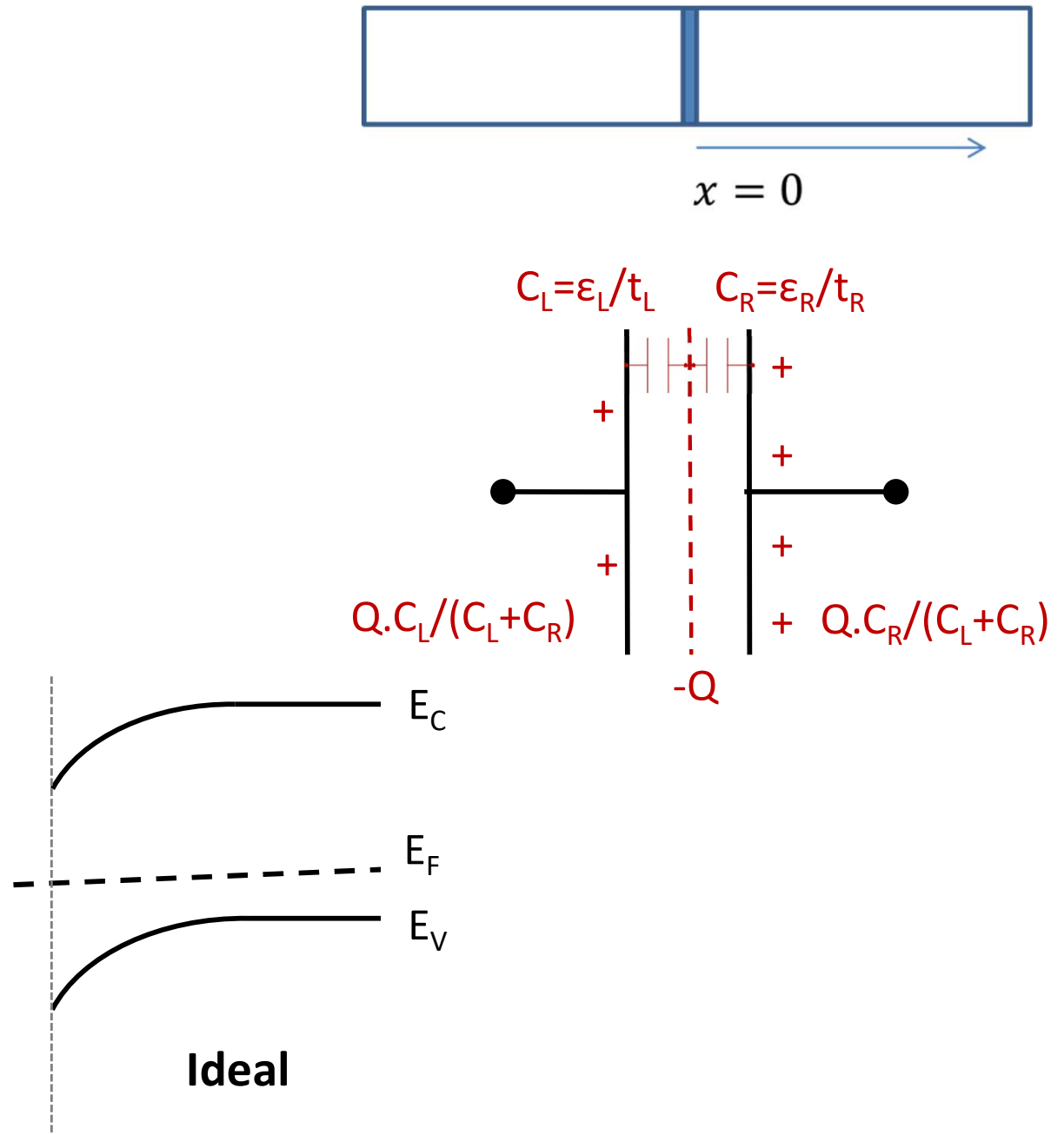
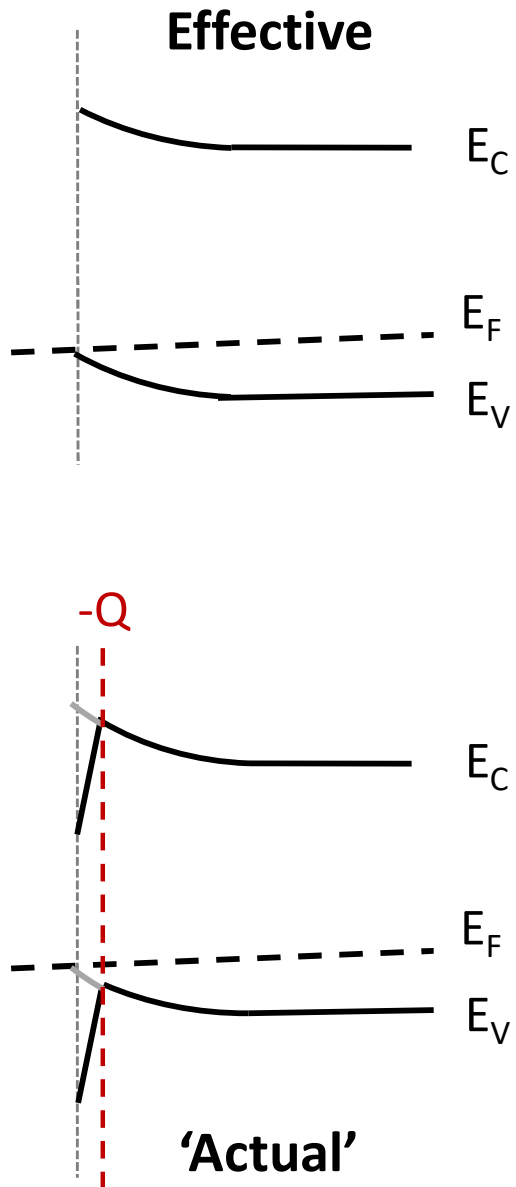
Consider M-S junction, with *Fermi-level pinning* (no modulation of potential with workfunction) at VB.

$$\varphi_s = 4.8\text{eV} \quad E_g = 1\text{eV} \quad \chi_s = 4\text{eV} \quad \varphi_m = 4.3\text{eV}$$

Draw the band diagram in equilibrium. How is the band-bending related to the initial difference in Fermi levels?



Non-ideal Schottky Junction – Fermi Level Pinning



V_{BR} vs. doping

