

أمتحان 2022 - 2023  
الالكترونية

Choose:- 1) 1.2 2) 0.7 3) higher 4) dark  
5) forward 6) low 7) Positive 8) micro or nano  
9) Reverse 10) n-region 11) (c)

Ques "2" :-  $N_D = 5 \times 10^{16} \text{ cm}^{-3}$   $r = 0.02 \text{ inch}$   $N_A = 4 \times 10^{18} \text{ cm}^{-3}$   
 $n_i = 1.5 \times 10^{10} \text{ cm}^{-3}$   $q = 1.6 \times 10^{-19}$   $V_t = 25 \text{ mV}$

$$V_0 = V_t \ln \frac{N_A N_D}{n_i^2} = 25 \times \ln \frac{(4 \times 10^{18})(5 \times 10^{16})}{(1.5 \times 10^{10})^2} = 866.8 \text{ mV}$$

$$\epsilon_s = \epsilon_0 \epsilon_r = (8.85 \times 10^{-14})(11.8) = 1.0443 \times 10^{-12}$$

$$W = \sqrt{\frac{2 \epsilon_s V_0}{q} \left( \frac{1}{N_A} + \frac{1}{N_D} \right)} = \sqrt{\frac{(1.04 \times 10^{-12}) \times 866.82}{(1.6 \times 10^{-19})} \left( \frac{1}{4 \times 10^{18}} + \frac{1}{5 \times 10^{16}} \right)}$$

$$X_{no} = \frac{W N_A}{N_A + N_D} = 4.57 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$= \frac{(4.57 \times 10^{-4}) 4 \times 10^{18}}{(4 \times 10^{18}) + (5 \times 10^{16})} = 4.51 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$X_{po} = \frac{W N_D}{N_A + N_D} = 5.641 \times 10^{-6}$$

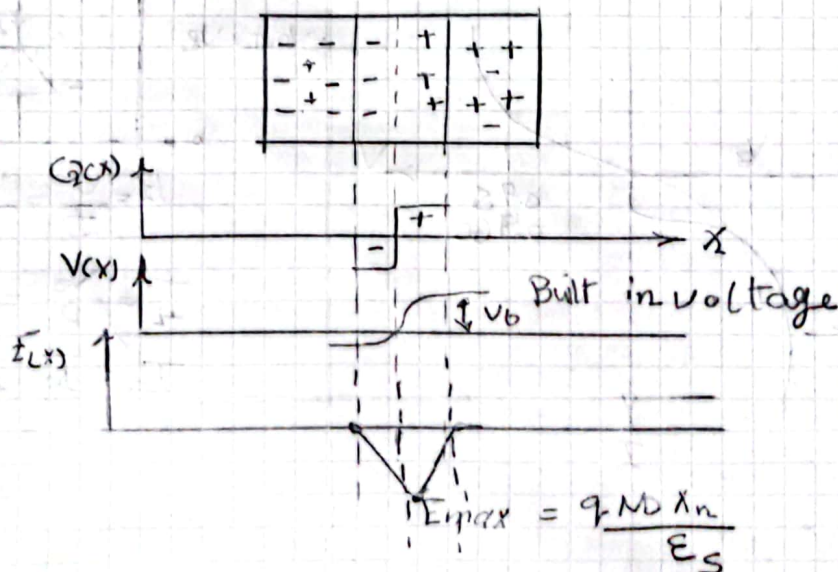
$$Q^+ = q X_{no} N_D A \quad A = \pi r^2 \quad r = 0.25$$

$$= (1.6 \times 10^{-19})(4.51 \times 10^{-4})(5 \times 10^{16})(\pi (0.25)^2)$$

$$= 7.06 \times 10^{-7}$$



$$E_{max} = q \frac{N_D X_n}{\epsilon_s} = \frac{1.6 \times 10^{-19} \times (5 \times 10^{16}) \times (4.51 \times 10^{-4})}{1.0443 \times 10^{-12}}$$

$$= 3.44 \times 10^6$$



led

Photo

Function	It convert elec to light	It convert light to elec
Symbol		
Bias	Forward	Reverse
Application	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- T.V</li> <li>- Traffic Signals</li> <li>- colour display</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Remote Control</li> <li>- Smoke detector</li> <li>- medical devices</li> <li>- Solar cell</li> </ul>

Ques 3:

@clc ; clear all ; close all ;

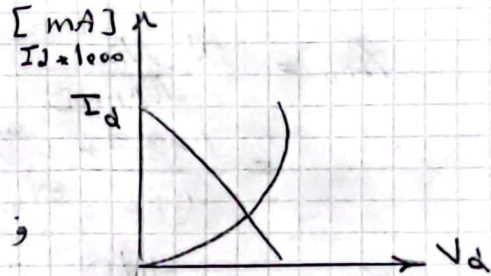
$$I_{sat} = 4 \times 10^{-5} A ;$$

$$V_b = [0:0.001:4] ;$$

$$R = 20 \Omega , V = 1 ;$$

$$I_d = I_{sat} \times \exp \left( \frac{V_d}{(1.85 \times (20 \Omega))} - 1 \right) ;$$

$$iR = -\frac{V_d}{R} + \frac{V_s}{R} ;$$



Figure

Plot ( Vd, Id\*1000, 'b', Vd, iR\*1000, 'r' ) ;

xlabel ( 'Diode voltage Vd' )

ylabel ( 'Diode current Id [mA]' )

axis [0 50 50]

Ques 4:

