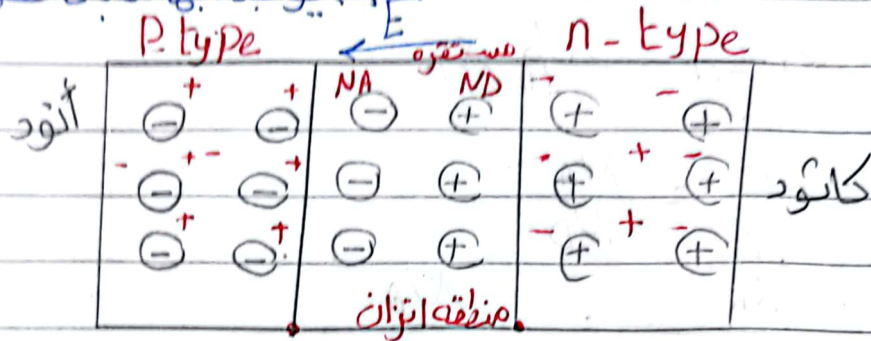


$$I_{total} = 0$$

أشزان

$\therefore$  the junction becomes at equilibrium

يوجد بها مجال كهربائي



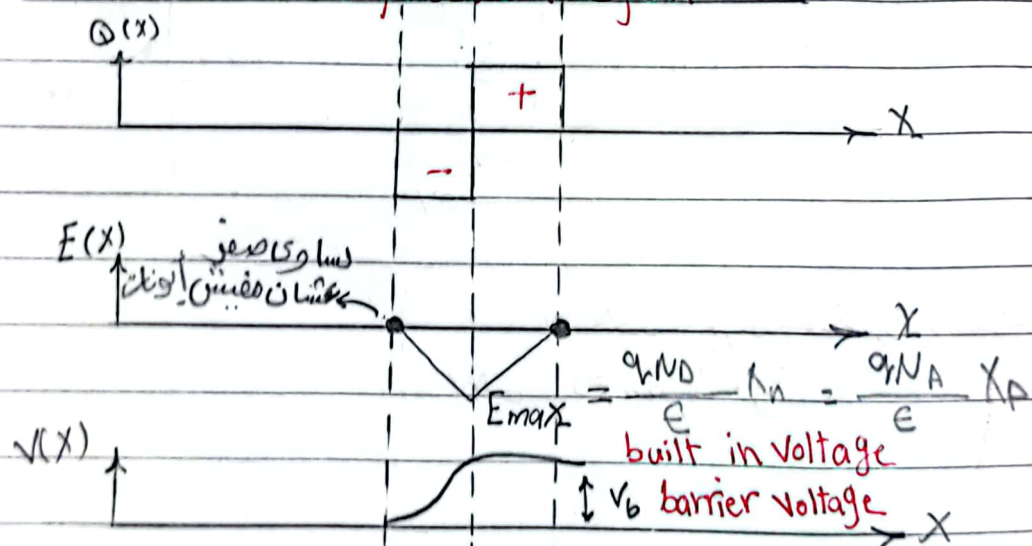
منطقة خالية من الأيونات  $\rightarrow$   $x_p$   $x_n$  depletion region

$$I_n = q n N_n E + q D_n \frac{dn}{dx}$$

$$I_p = q p N_p E - q \frac{dp}{dx}$$

$W = x_n + x_p$  draw  $E(x)$ ,  $V(x)$ ,  $Q(x)$  for p-n junction

ما ينشأ المجال الكهربائي  $\leftarrow$  تقابل الأيونات  $\oplus$  مع الألكترونات  $\ominus$   
depletion region



$$dE = \frac{dQ}{4\pi R^2} \hat{R}$$

In the depletion region

$$Q_+ = Q_-$$

$$q N_D A x_n = q N_A A x_p$$

$$Q_+ = q N_D A x_n$$

$$Q_- = q N_A A x_p$$

$$N_D x_n = N_A x_p$$

$$\frac{x_n}{x_p} = \frac{N_A}{N_D}$$

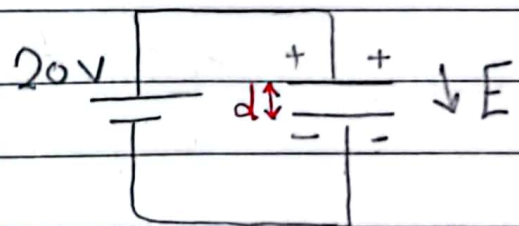
$$\frac{x_n}{x_n + x_p} = \frac{N_A}{N_A + N_D}$$

$$x_n = W \frac{N_A}{N_A + N_D}$$

$$x_p = W \frac{N_D}{N_A + N_D}$$

$$E = \frac{20}{5} = 4 \text{ V/cm}$$

20V  
118V  
112V  
108V  
104V  
0V



\* المجال الكهربائي خطوط وهدية  
كهربيه لا ترك

6KV



4m



$x_n \Rightarrow n\text{-type}$   $x_p \Rightarrow p\text{-type}$

Ex: Calculate the built in voltage in a Silicon Pn junction at  $T=300K$  For the following

(i)  $N_A = 5 \times 10^{15} / \text{cm}^3$  &  $N_D = 10^{17} / \text{cm}^3$

(ii)  $N_A = 2 \times 10^{16} / \text{cm}^3$  ,  $N_D = 2 \times 10^{15} / \text{cm}^3$

Sol:

$$V_b = \frac{kT}{q} \ln \frac{N_A N_D}{n_i^2}$$

$V_b$  ... built in voltage

$k$  ... Boltzman constant  $1.38 \times 10^{-23} \text{ J/K}$

$N_A$  ... concentration of acceptor atoms

$N_D$  ... " " Donor "

$q$  ... Charge of electrons  $1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$

$n_i$  ... Concentration of intrinsic silicon.

$$V_b = \frac{kT}{q} = \frac{1.38 \times 10^{-23} \frac{\text{J}}{\text{K}} \times 300 \text{ K}}{1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}}$$

$$= 0.026 \text{ V} = 26 \text{ mV}$$

$$n_i = 1.5 \times 10^{10} / \text{cm}^3$$

(i)  $V_b = 0.026 \times \ln \left( \frac{5 \times 10^{15} \times 10^{17}}{(1.5 \times 10^{10})^2} \right) = 0.736 \text{ V}$

(ii)  $V_b = 0.026 \times \ln \left( \frac{2 \times 10^{16} \times 2 \times 10^{15}}{(1.5 \times 10^{10})^2} \right) = 0.69 \text{ V}$

$\Rightarrow$  built in voltage depends on:  $T, N_A, N_D$

$$E_{\text{max}} = \frac{q N_D}{\epsilon} x_n$$

$$W = \sqrt{\frac{2\epsilon}{q} \left[ \frac{1}{N_A} + \frac{1}{N_D} \right] V_b}$$

$$x_n N_D = x_p N_A$$

$$\frac{x_n}{x_p} = \frac{N_A}{N_D}$$

$$\frac{x_n}{W} = \frac{N_A}{N_A + N_D}$$

$$x_n = W \frac{N_A}{N_A + N_D}$$

$$W = \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 1.04 \times 10^{-12}}{1.6 \times 10^{-19}} \left[ \frac{1}{5 \times 10^{15}} + \frac{1}{10^{17}} \right] \times 0.736} \quad \left\{ E_{\text{max}} = \frac{1.6 \times 10^{-19} \times 10^{17} (x_n)}{1.04 \times 10^{-12}} = \text{Volt/cm} \right.$$

Namur