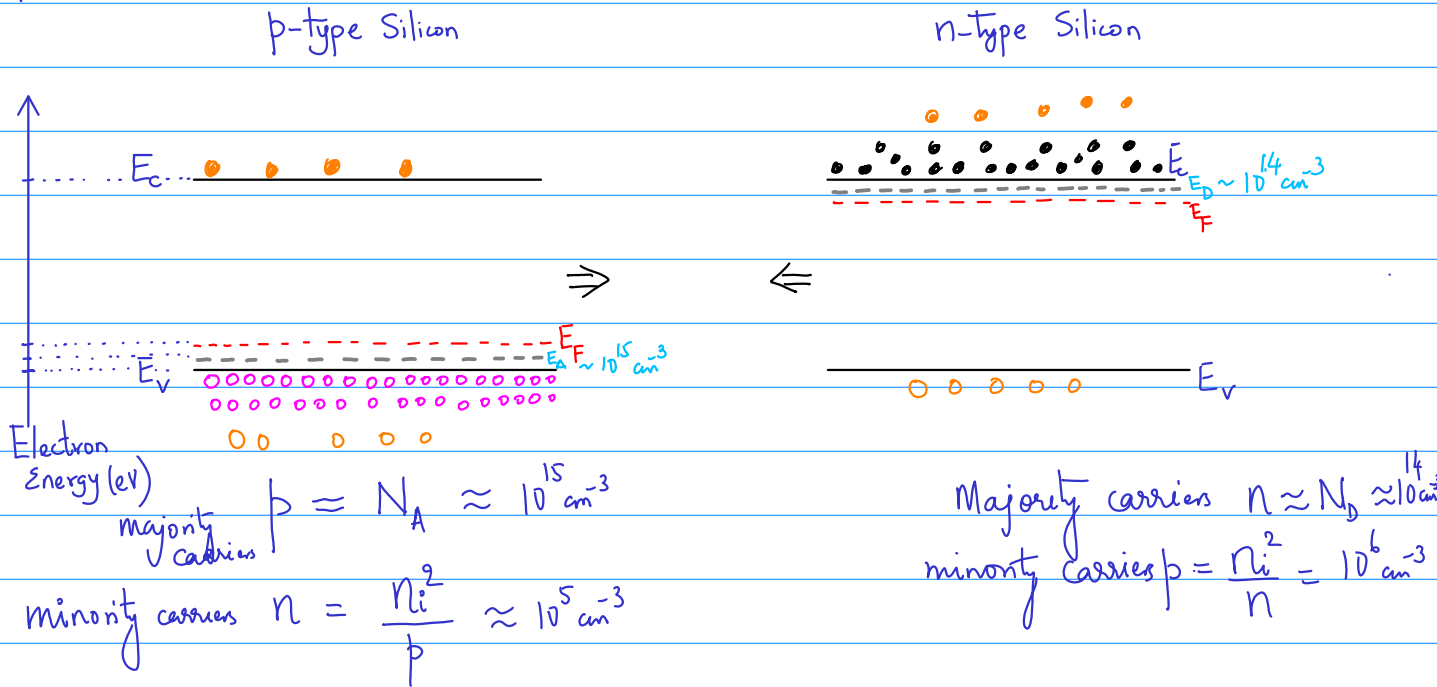
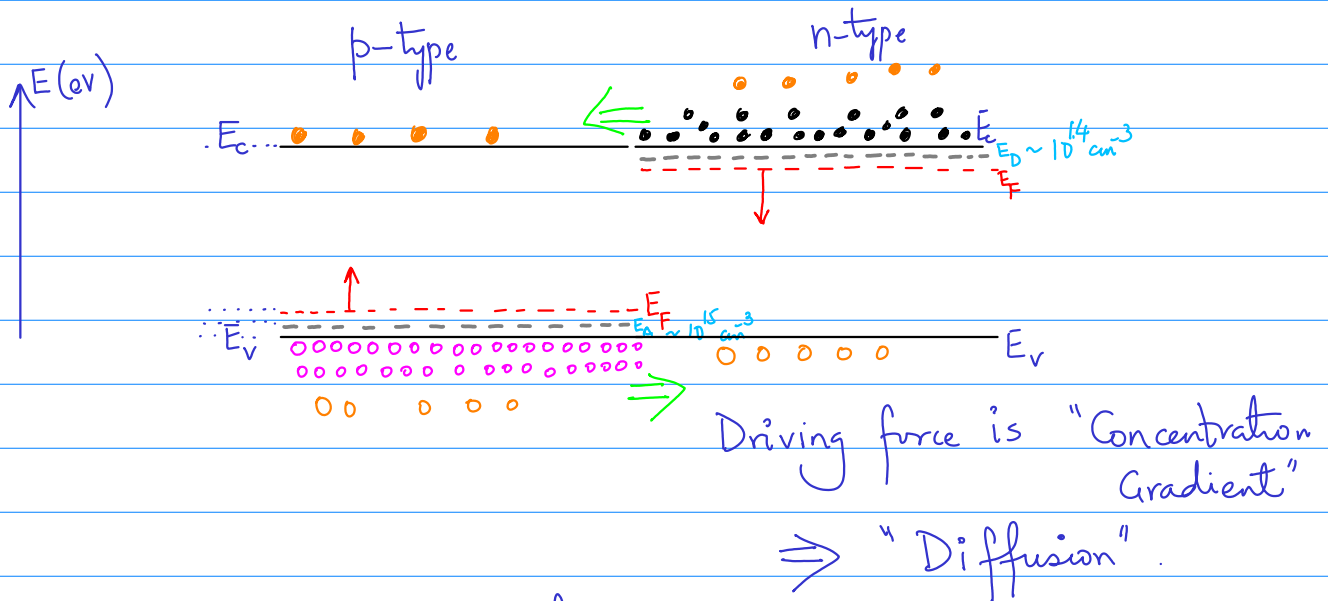


p-n Junction Diode

$T = 300K$

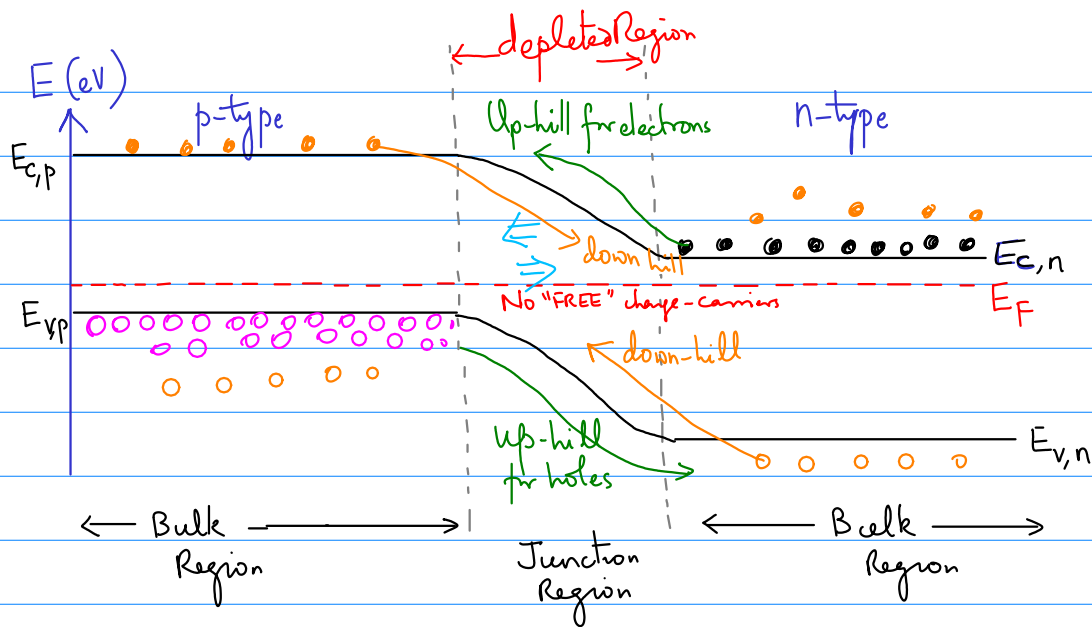


Ques: What happens when you join p-type and n-type semiconductors (here Silicon) together?



As a result, the ^{majority} charge-carriers flow under the driving force of diffusion until the position of the Fermi-level becomes same in both p- and n-side.

This results in band-bending in the junction region.



In steady-state, the diffusive flux of majority charge-carriers is equal to drift flux of the minority charge-carriers.

$$\text{Diffusion current (majority carriers)} = \text{Drift current (minority carriers)}$$

This band-bending in the junction region is referred as built-in-potential: (V_{bi})

The depletion width is dependent on the extent of doping level, i.e., depends upon the density of dopant atoms.

The depletion width $W = \sqrt{\frac{2\epsilon_r \epsilon_0}{q} V_{bi} \left(\frac{N_A + N_D}{N_A \cdot N_D} \right)}$

The built-in potential also depends upon the extent of doping level.

$$V_{bi} = \frac{k_B T}{q} \left[\ln \left(\frac{N_A \cdot N_D}{n_i^2} \right) \right]$$

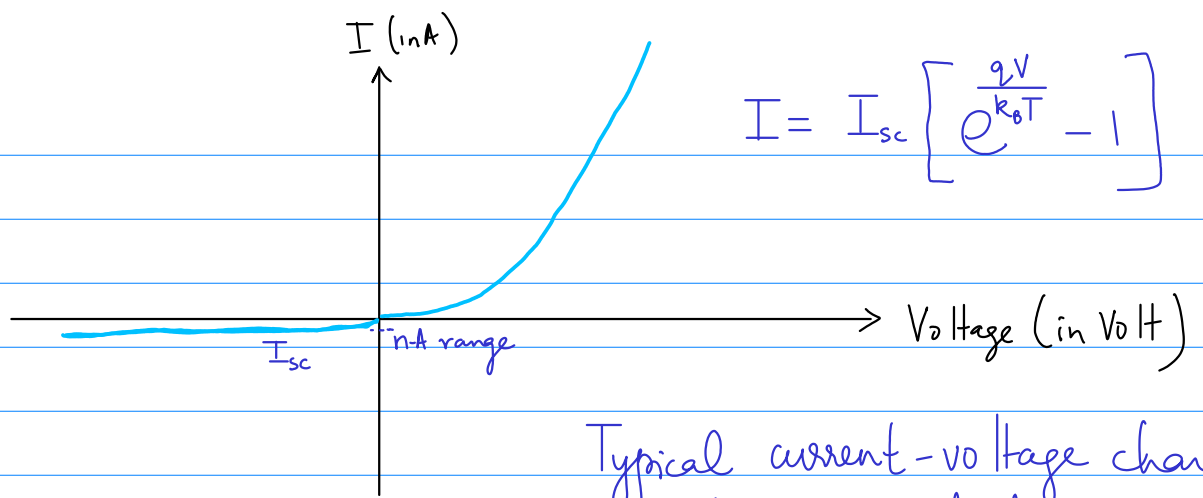
Ques: What will be the effect of Applied external voltage bias?

⇒ If p-side is connected with higher bias voltage w.r.t. n-side, we term it as "Forward-bias".

Under this condⁿ: depletion width decreases & diffusion current increases exponentially.

⇒ If p-side is connected with lower bias voltage w.r.t. n-side, we term it as "Reverse-bias".

Under this condⁿ: depletion width increases & diffusion current decreases to almost zero, whereas, the drift current flows. This leads to some saturation current.



$$I = I_{sc} \left[e^{\frac{qV}{k_B T}} - 1 \right]$$

Typical current-voltage charac.
of a p-n diode.