Introduction to Semiconductor Materials

- Semiconductors: Materials with electrical conductivity between conductors and insulators.
- Common semiconductor materials: Silicon (Si), Germanium (Ge), Gallium Arsenide (GaAs).

Doping in Semiconductors

- Doping: Process of adding impurities to a semiconductor to change its electrical properties.
- Types of Doping:
- N-type: Adding pentavalent impurities (e.g., Phosphorus, Arsenic) to introduce free electrons.
- P-type: Adding trivalent impurities (e.g., Boron, Gallium) to create holes.

Intrinsic & Extrinsic Semiconductors

- Intrinsic Semiconductor: Pure semiconductor material with equal electrons and holes.
- Extrinsic Semiconductor: Doped semiconductor with excess electrons (N-type) or holes (P-type).

PN Junction Diode

- Structure: Formed by joining P-type and N-type semiconductors.
- Characteristics:
- **Forward Bias**: Low resistance, current flows easily.
- Reverse Bias: High resistance, minimal current flows.

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Diffusion & Depletion Capacitance

- **Diffusion Capacitance**: Due to charge carrier movement in forward bias.
- Depletion Capacitance: Due to charge storage in the depletion region in reverse bias.

Rectifiers

- Purpose: Converts AC to DC.
- Types:
- Half-Wave Rectifier: Uses a single diode, rectifies only one half-cycle of AC.
- Full-Wave Rectifier: Uses two or four diodes (Bridge Rectifier) to rectify both half-cycles of AC.

Zener Diode

- Characteristics: Operates in reverse breakdown region with stable voltage.
- Zener Diode as Voltage Regulator: Maintains constant output voltage despite variations in input voltage or load.

Light Emitting Diode (LED)

- Function: Emits light when forward biased.
- **Applications**: Indicator lights, displays, communication devices.

Solar Cell

- Function: Converts light energy into electrical energy using the photovoltaic effect.
 Applications: Solar panels, calculators, satellites.