



EEE-1222: Basic Electronics

Computer Science & Engineering (CSE)

Lecture PPT # 02

<http://study.riazulislam.com>



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Date: 2012 Year, 07 Month, 07 Day



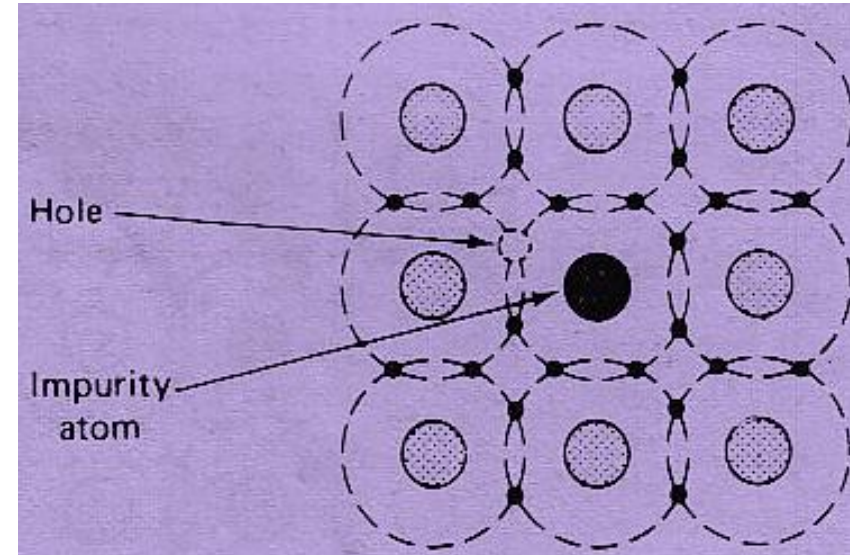
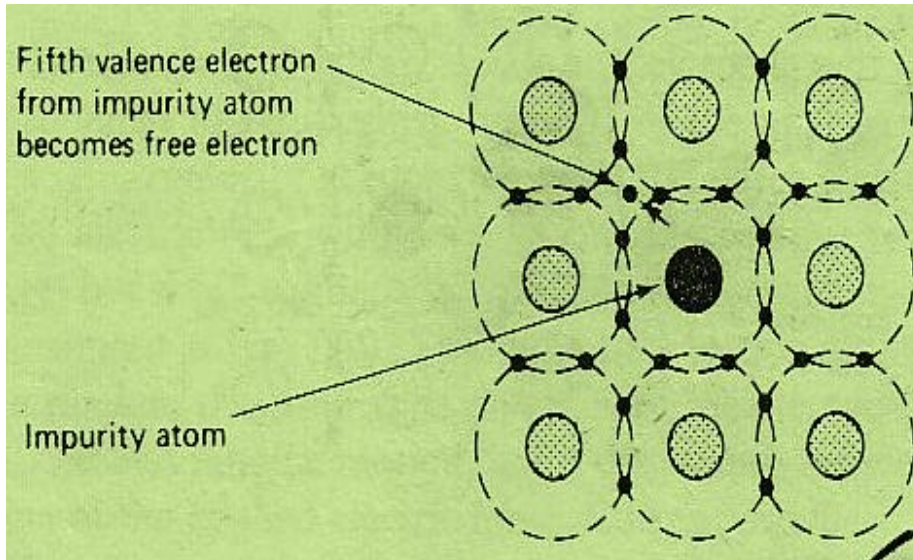
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- Drift and Diffusion Current
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P-type and N-type Semiconductors

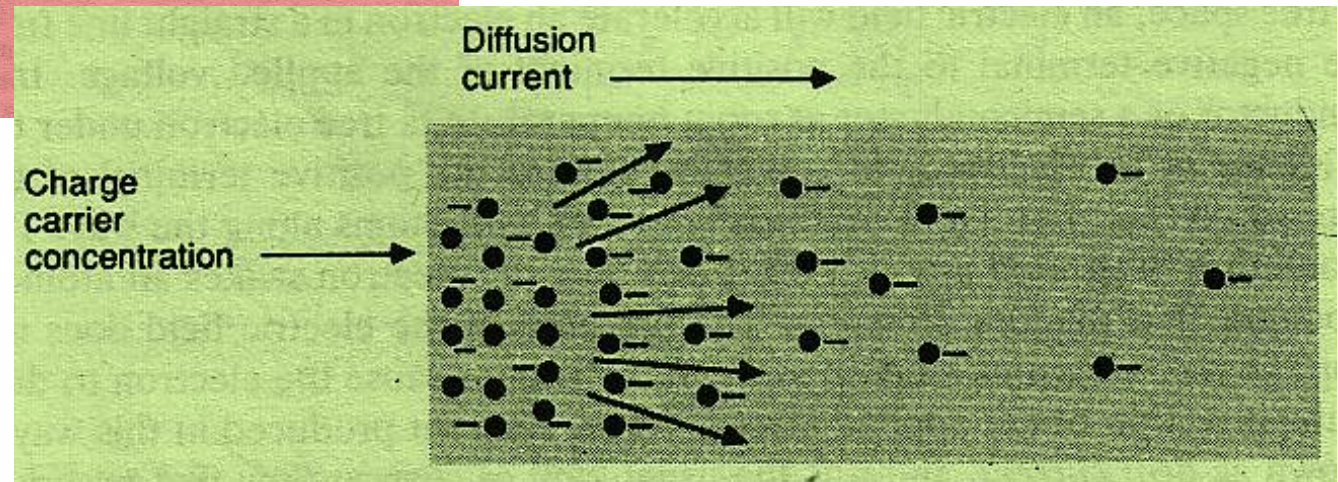
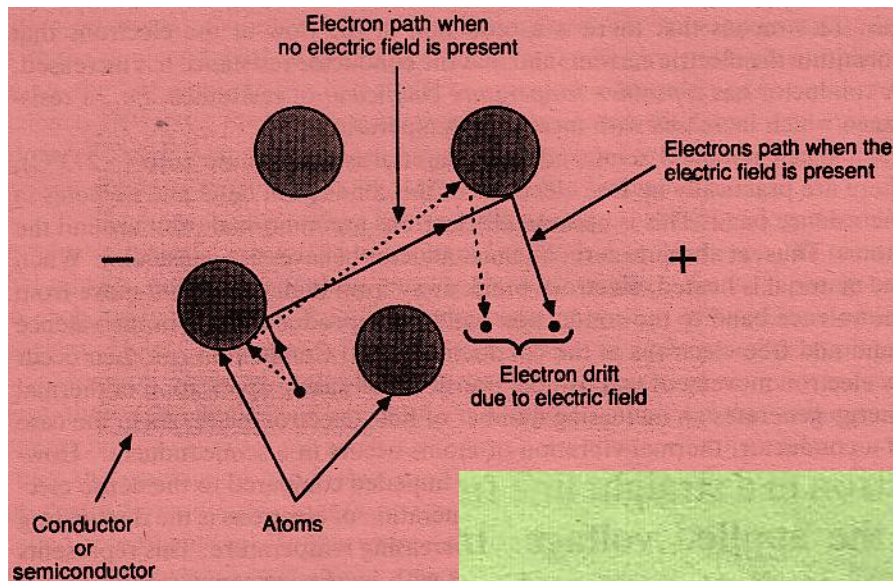
- Intrinsic: pure semicon
- Extrinsic: w. impurity by doping
- Donor doping: 5 electrons and 3 holes in valence shell
 - N-type semicon
 - Conduction is largely by electron motion
 - Ex: Sb, P, As
- Acceptor doping: 3 electrons and 5 holes
 - P-type
 - Conduction is largely by holes
 - Ex: B, Al, Ga

P-type and N-type Semiconductors

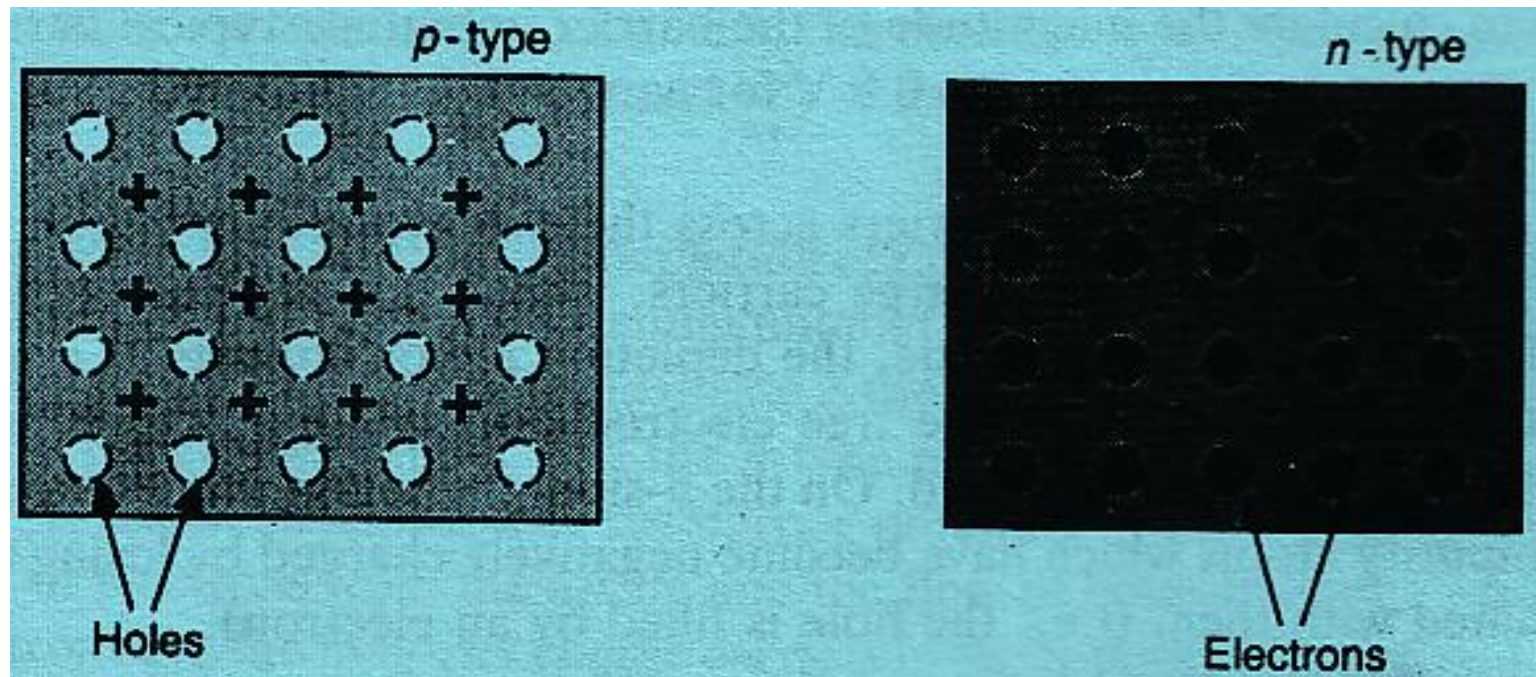


- Conductor: Positive temperature coefficient of resistance
- Semiconductor: Negative temperature coefficient of resistance

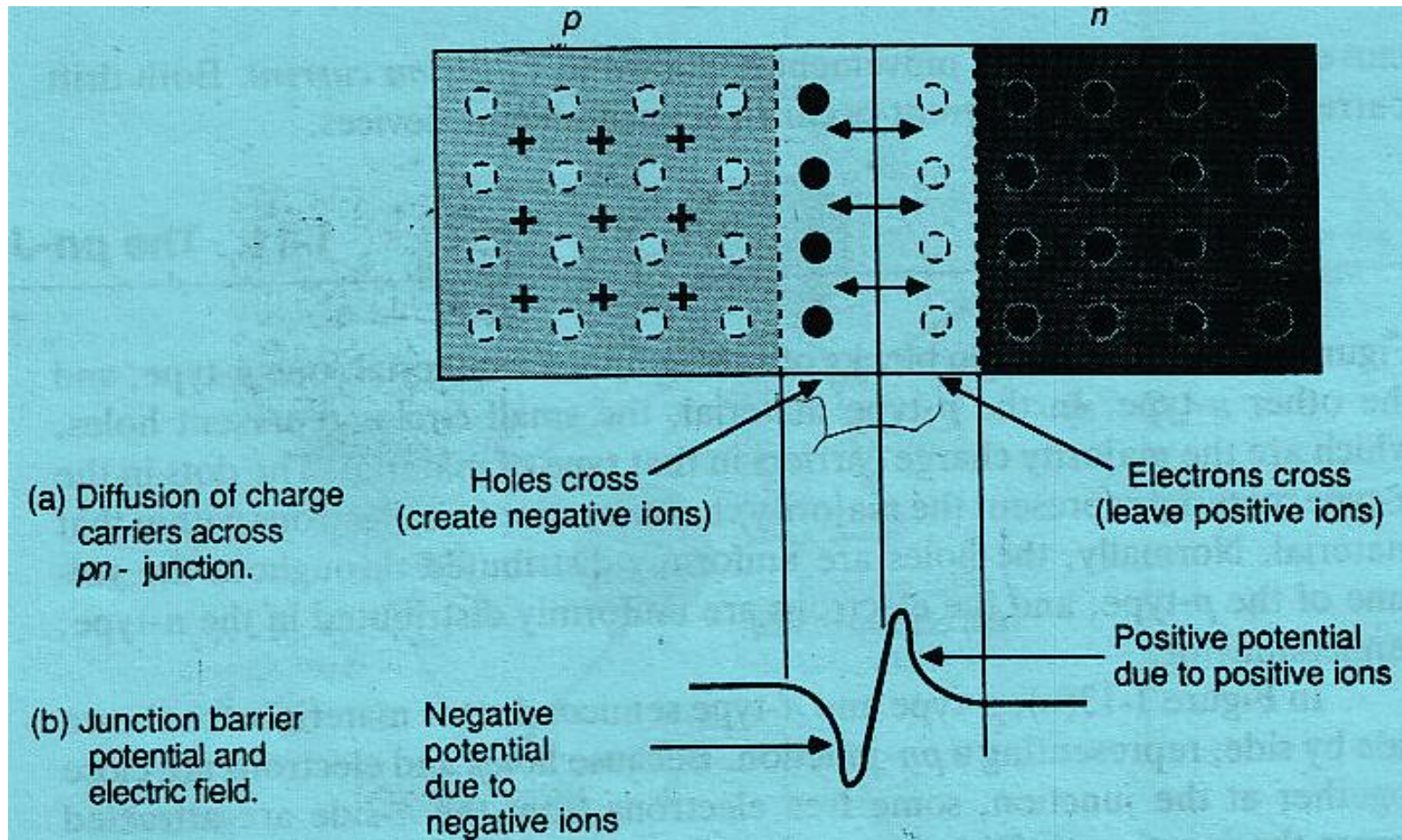
Drift Current and Diffusion Current



The PN-Junction

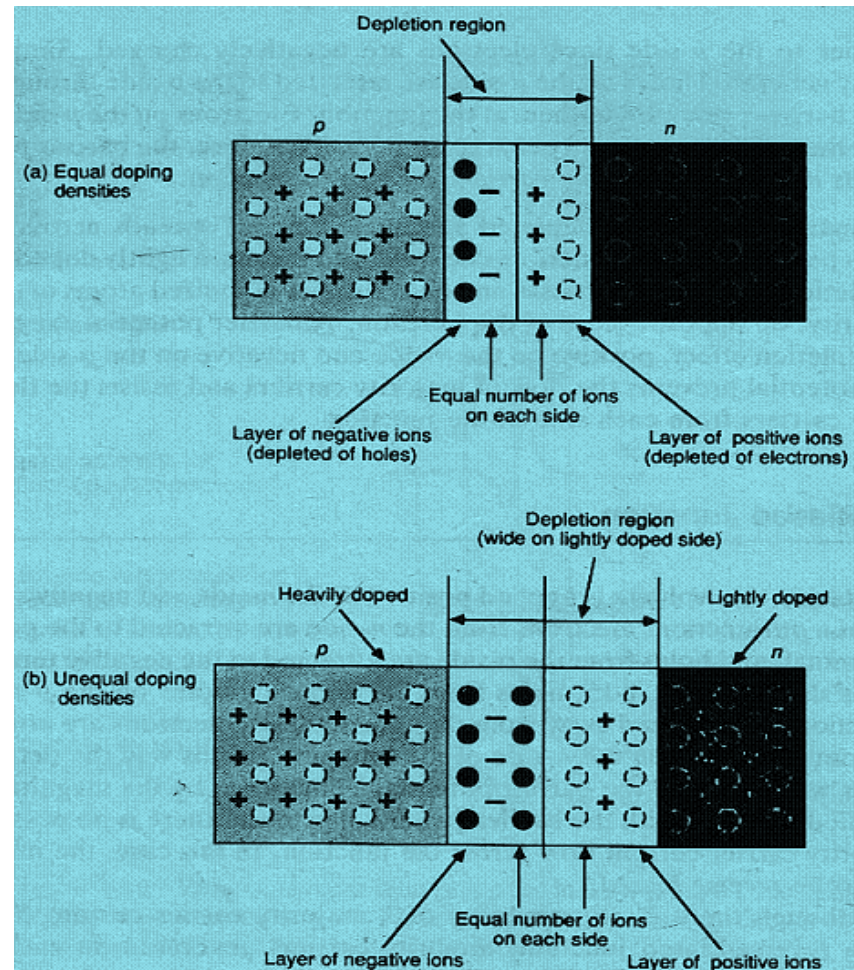


The PN-Junction

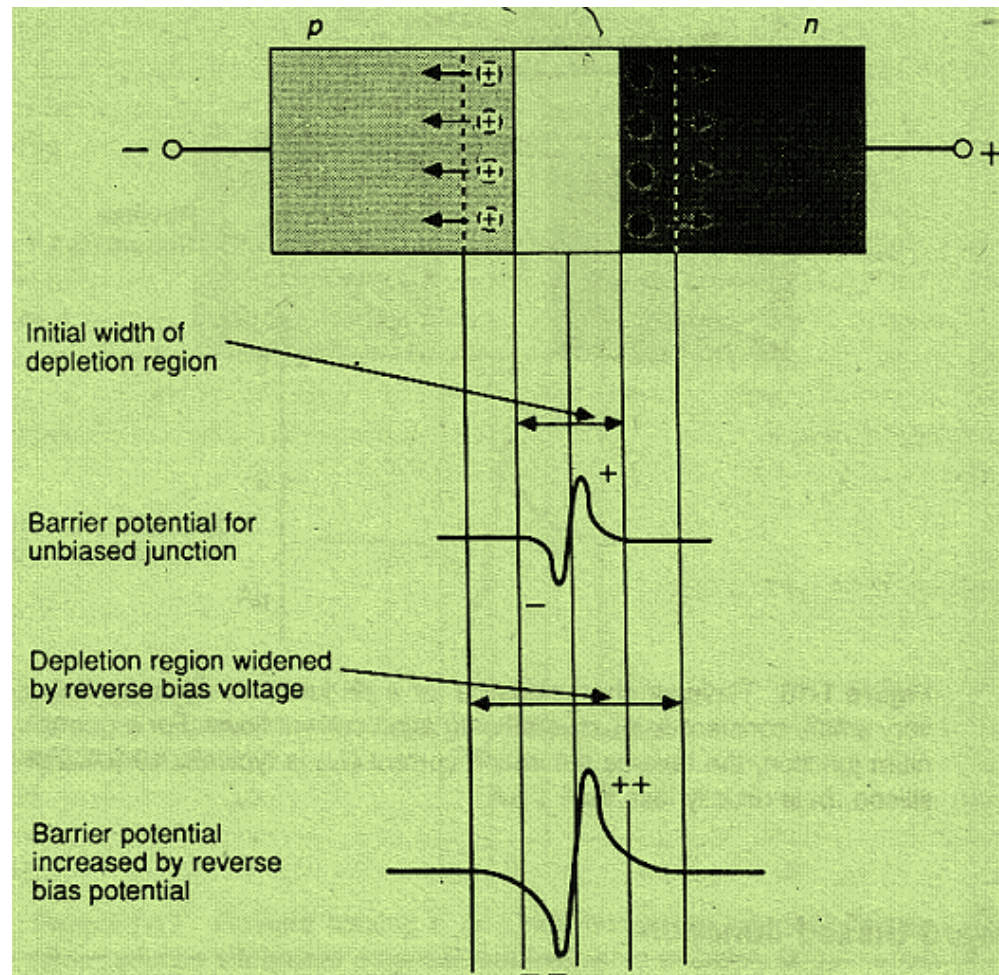


The PN-Junction

- The barrier potential prevents the flow of majority carriers and assists the flow of minority carriers from each side of the junction.



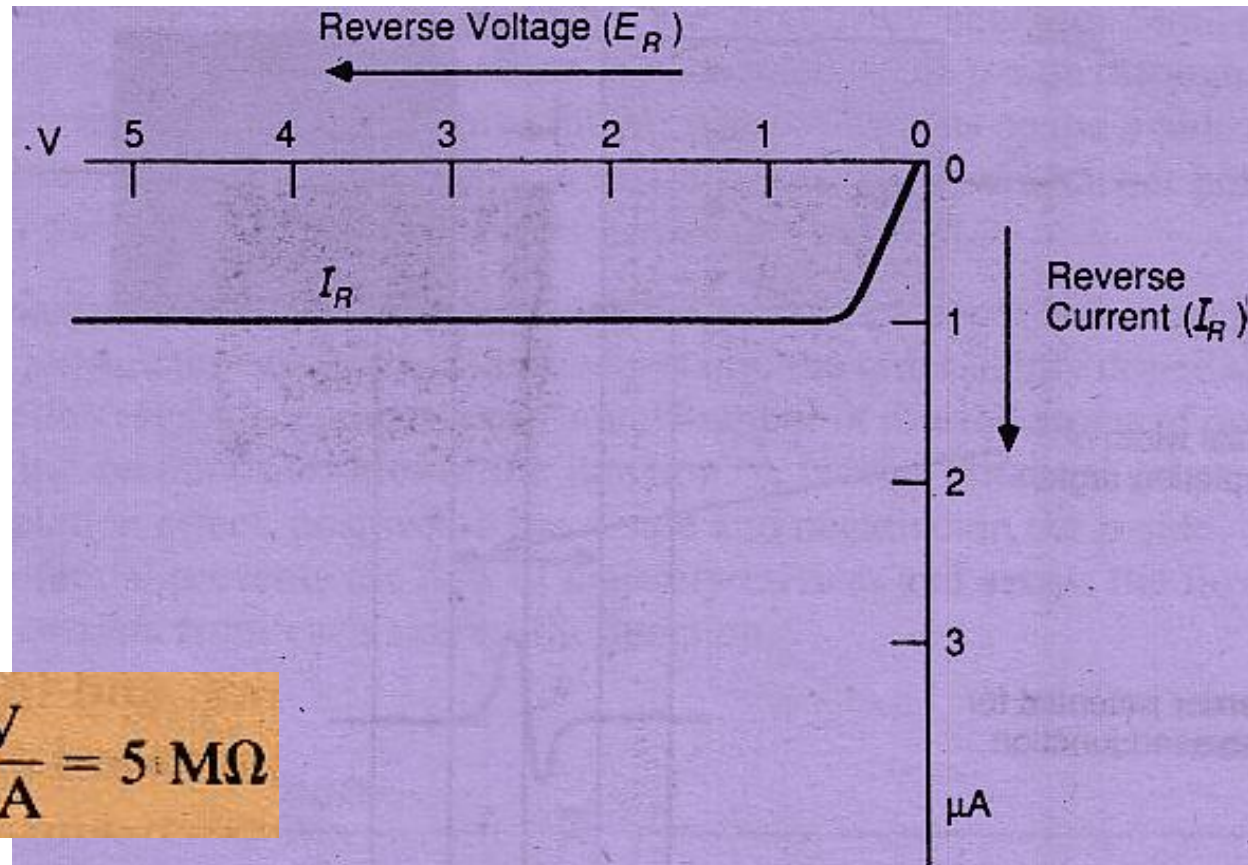
Reversed-Biased Junction



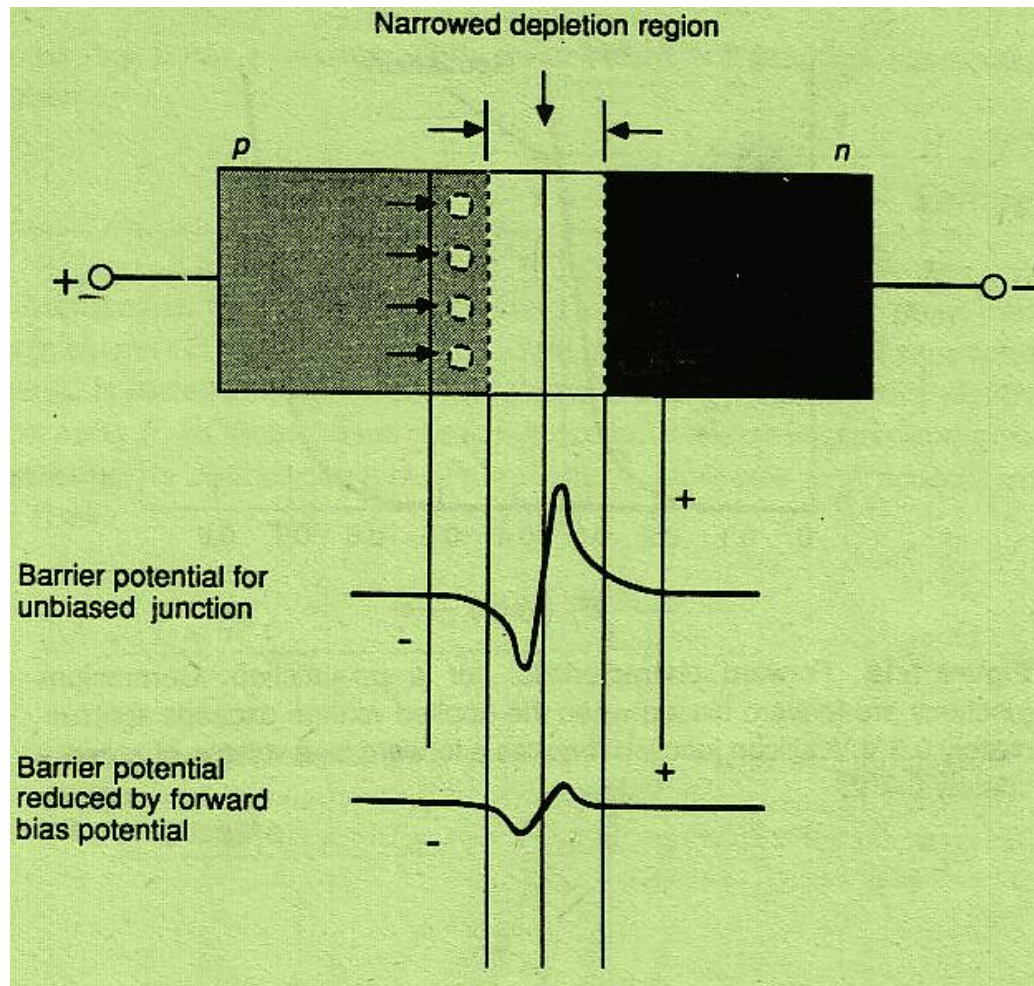
Reversed-Biased Junction

- ❑ For Si, I_R is less than 1 microA and may be as low as 1 nA.
- ❑ For Ge, I_R may exceed 10 microA.
- ❑ Represented by a very large resistance

$$R_R = \frac{5 \text{ V}}{1 \mu\text{A}} = 5 \text{ M}\Omega$$



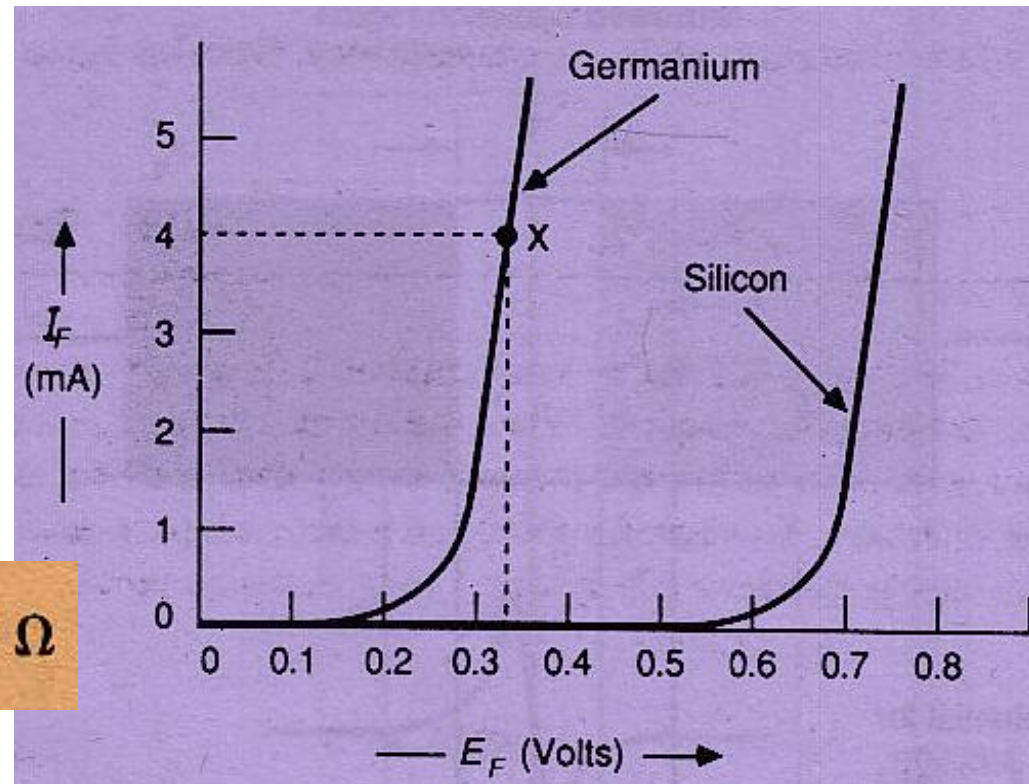
Forward-Biased Junction



Forward-Biased Junction

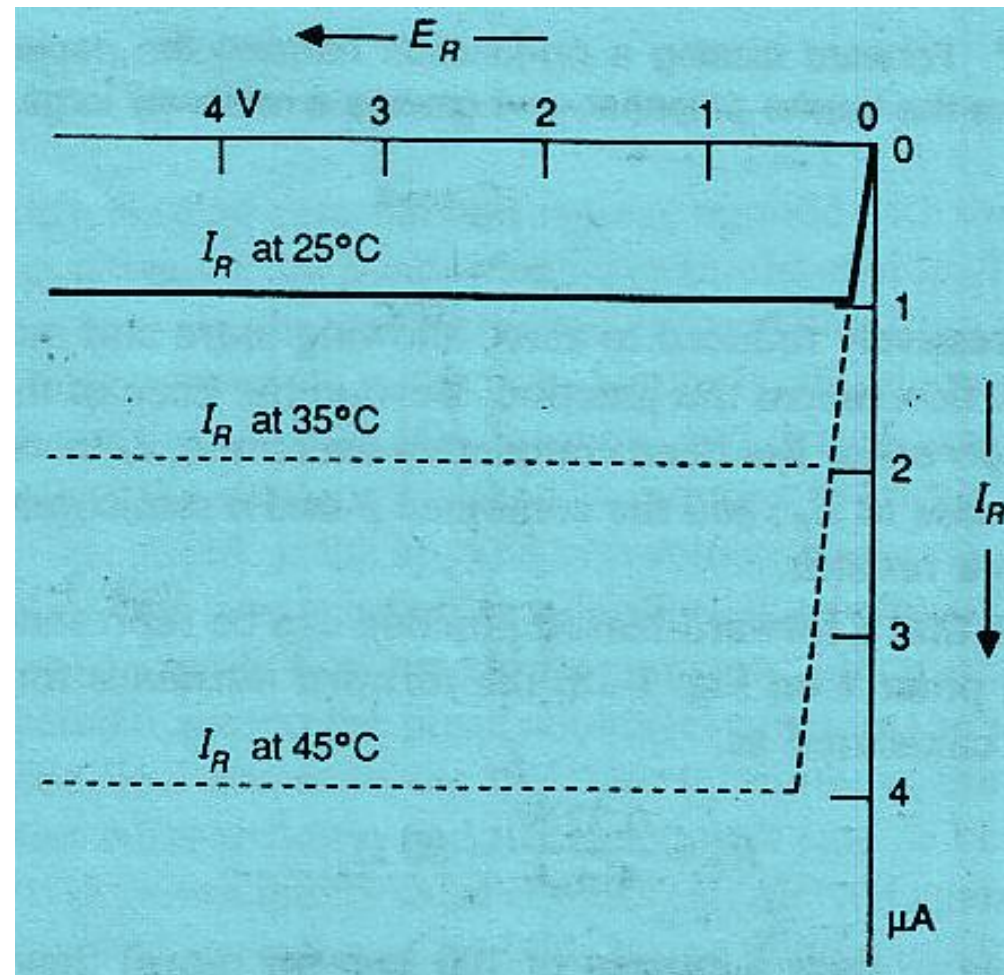
- Possible to have 100 mA current.
- FB: low resistance
- RB: high resistance

$$R_F \approx \frac{0.32 \text{ V}}{4 \text{ mA}} = 80 \Omega$$

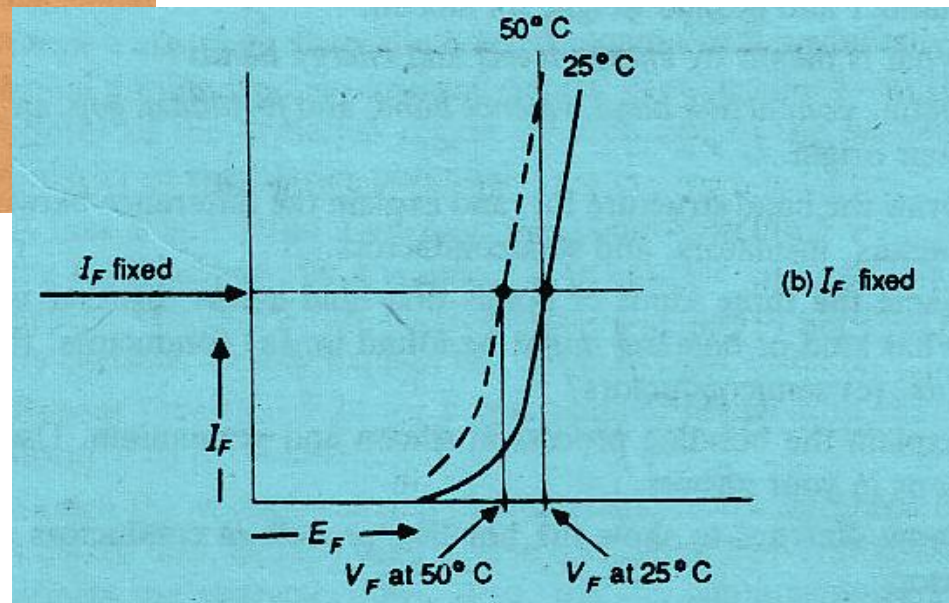
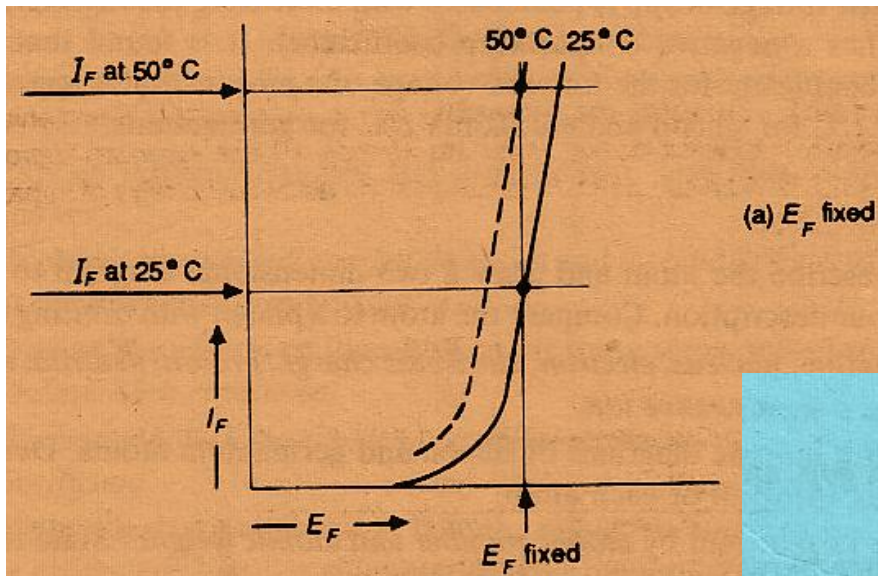


Temperature Effect

- I_R depends upon electronic charge, doping density, junction area and temp.
- I_R approx. doubles for each 10 deg C increase in temp.



Temperature Effect



Q & A

