

EECS-130

Integrated Circuit Devices

Midterm Exam #2, part one Solutions

(35% total point weighting)

March 14, 1996

1.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{a. } Q_p &= \int_{x_n}^{\infty} q p'(x) dx = \int_{x_n}^{\infty} q p_{no} (e^{\frac{qV}{kT}} - 1) \left(e^{-\frac{(x-x_n)}{L_p}} \right) dx \\
 Q_p &= q \frac{n_i^2}{N_d} (e^{\frac{qV}{kT}} - 1) L_p \\
 Q_n &= \int_{-x_p}^{\infty} q n'(x) dx = \int_{-x_p}^{\infty} q n_{po} (e^{\frac{qV}{kT}} - 1) \left(e^{\frac{(x+x_p)}{L_n}} \right) dx \\
 Q_n &= q \frac{n_i^2}{N_a} (e^{\frac{qV}{kT}} - 1) L_n
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{b. } J_n &= \frac{Q_n}{\tau_n} & J_p &= \frac{Q_p}{\tau_p} \\
 J_n &= \frac{q n_i^2}{\tau_n N_d} (e^{\frac{qV}{kT}} - 1) L_n & J_p &= \frac{q n_i^2}{\tau_p N_d} (e^{\frac{qV}{kT}} - 1) L_p \\
 J_{total} &= J_n + J_p = \frac{Q_n}{\tau_n} + \frac{Q_p}{\tau_p}
 \end{aligned}$$

c. The current supplied by forward biasing the p-n is that needed to replenish minority charge being lost due to recombination.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{d. } J_{total} \propto n_i^2 &\rightarrow J_{total} \propto T^3 \\
 L_p \propto T^{\frac{1}{2}} & D_p \propto T^{\frac{1}{2}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Current increases as temperature increases

2.

$$\text{a. } I_{op} = qAD_p \frac{P_{no}}{L_p} = qA \cdot \frac{D_p}{\sqrt{D_p \tau_p}} \cdot \frac{n_i^2}{N_d} = 8.76 \times 10^{-15} A$$

$$\text{b. } I_{on} = qAD_N \frac{n_{pi}}{L_N} = qA \cdot \frac{D_N}{\sqrt{D_N \tau_N}} \cdot \frac{n_i^2}{N_A} = 5.9 \times 10^{-15} A$$

c. $I_o = I_{cm} + I_{cp} = 14.66 \times 10^{-15} A$

d.

i.
$$V_a = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{kt}{q} \ln\left(\frac{N_D N_A}{n_i^2}\right) = .3204 V$$

$$p_n'(x_n) = P_{no} \left(e^{\frac{qV_a}{kt}} - 1 \right) = n_i^2 / N_D \left(e^{qV_a/kt} - 1 \right) = 2.24 \times 10^{10} \text{ cm}^{-3} \text{ (injected)}$$

$$p_n(x_n) = p_{no} + p_n'(x_n) \approx p_n'(x_n) = 2.24 \times 10^{10} \text{ cm}^{-3}$$

ii.

iii.

iv.
$$n_p\left(\frac{L_n}{2}\right) = n_{po} + n_{po} \left(e^{\frac{qV_a}{kt}} - 1 \right) e^{\frac{-x_n''}{L_n}}$$

$$n_p\left(\frac{L_n}{2}\right) = 2.72 \times 10^9 \text{ cm}^{-3}$$

e.
$$Q_p = qA \int_0^{\infty} p_n'(x') dx' = qA \int_0^{\infty} p_{no} \left(e^{qV_a/kt} - 1 \right) e^{\frac{-x'}{L_p}} dx'$$

$$Q_p = qA p_o'(x_n) L_p$$

$$V_a = .3203 V \quad Q_p = 7.98 \times 10^{-16} C$$