

9, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 19

**8.1** In forward bias

$$I_f = I_s \exp\left(\frac{eV_f}{kT}\right)$$

Then

$$\frac{I_{f1}}{I_{f2}} = \frac{I_s \exp\left(\frac{eV_{f1}}{kT}\right)}{I_s \exp\left(\frac{eV_{f2}}{kT}\right)} = \exp\left[\left(\frac{e}{kT}\right)(V_{f1} - V_{f2})\right]$$

or

$$V_{f1} - V_{f2} = \left(\frac{kT}{e}\right) \ln\left(\frac{I_{f1}}{I_{f2}}\right)$$

(a)

For  $\frac{I_{f1}}{I_{f2}} = 10$ , then

$$V_{f1} - V_{f2} = (0.0259) \ln(10)$$

or

$$V_{f1} - V_{f2} = 59.6 \text{ mV} \approx 60 \text{ mV}$$

(b)

For  $\frac{I_{f1}}{I_{f2}} = 100$ , then

$$V_{f1} - V_{f2} = (0.0259) \ln(100)$$

or

$$V_{f1} - V_{f2} = 119.3 \text{ mV} \approx 120 \text{ mV}$$

**8.2**

$$n_{p0} = \frac{n_i^2}{N_a} = \frac{(1.5 \times 10^{10})^2}{8 \times 10^{15}} = 2.8125 \times 10^4 \text{ cm}^{-3}$$

$$p_{n0} = \frac{n_i^2}{N_d} = \frac{(1.5 \times 10^{10})^2}{2 \times 10^{15}} = 1.125 \times 10^5 \text{ cm}^{-3}$$

$$p_n(x_n) = p_{n0} \exp\left(\frac{V_n}{V_f}\right)$$

$$n_p(-x_p) = n_{p0} \exp\left(\frac{V_p}{V_f}\right)$$

(a)  $V_n = 0.45 \text{ V}$ ,

$$p_n(x_n) = (1.125 \times 10^5) \exp\left(\frac{0.45}{0.0259}\right) = 3.95 \times 10^{12} \text{ cm}^{-3}$$

$$n_p(-x_p) = (2.8125 \times 10^4) \exp\left(\frac{0.45}{0.0259}\right)$$

or

$$n_p(-x_p) = 9.88 \times 10^{11} \text{ cm}^{-3}$$

(b)  $V_n = 0.55 \text{ V}$ ,

$$p_n(x_n) = (1.125 \times 10^5) \exp\left(\frac{0.55}{0.0259}\right) = 1.88 \times 10^{14} \text{ cm}^{-3}$$

$$n_p(-x_p) = (2.8125 \times 10^4) \exp\left(\frac{0.55}{0.0259}\right) = 4.69 \times 10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-3}$$

(c)  $V_n = -0.55 \text{ V}$

$$p_n(x_n) = (1.125 \times 10^5) \exp\left(\frac{-0.55}{0.0259}\right) = 0$$

$$n_p(-x_p) = (2.8125 \times 10^4) \exp\left(\frac{-0.55}{0.0259}\right) = 0$$

**8.3**

$$n_{p0} = \frac{n_i^2}{N_a} = \frac{(1.8 \times 10^6)^2}{4 \times 10^{16}} = 8.1 \times 10^{-5} \text{ cm}^{-3}$$

$$p_{n0} = \frac{n_i^2}{N_d} = \frac{(1.8 \times 10^6)^2}{10^{15}} = 3.24 \times 10^{-4} \text{ cm}^{-3}$$

(a)  $V_n = 0.90 \text{ V}$ ,

$$p_n(x_n) = (3.24 \times 10^{-4}) \exp\left(\frac{0.90}{0.0259}\right) = 4.0 \times 10^{11} \text{ cm}^{-3}$$

$$n_p(-x_p) = (8.1 \times 10^{-5}) \exp\left(\frac{0.90}{0.0259}\right) = 10.0 \times 10^{10} \text{ cm}^{-3}$$

(b)  $V_n = 1.10 \text{ V}$

$$p_n(x_n) = (3.24 \times 10^{-4}) \exp\left(\frac{1.10}{0.0259}\right) = 9.03 \times 10^{14} \text{ cm}^{-3}$$

$$n_p(-x_p) = (8.1 \times 10^{-5}) \exp\left(\frac{1.10}{0.0259}\right) = 2.26 \times 10^{14} \text{ cm}^{-3}$$

(c)  $p_n(x_n) \approx 0$

$$n_p(-x_p) \approx 0$$

**8.4**

(a)  $n_{p0} = \frac{n_i^2}{N_a} = \frac{(1.5 \times 10^{10})^2}{5 \times 10^{16}} = 4.5 \times 10^3 \text{ cm}^{-3}$

$$p_{n0} = \frac{n_i^2}{N_d} = \frac{(1.5 \times 10^{10})^2}{5 \times 10^{15}} = 4.5 \times 10^4 \text{ cm}^{-3}$$

(i)  $p_n(x_n) = p_{n0} \exp\left(\frac{V_n}{V_f}\right)$

or  $V_n = V_f \ln\left[\frac{p_n(x_n)}{p_{n0}}\right]$

$$= (0.0259) \ln\left[\frac{(0.1)(5 \times 10^{15})}{4.5 \times 10^4}\right] = 0.599 \text{ V}$$

(ii) n-region - lower doped side

(b)  $n_{p0} = \frac{n_i^2}{N_a} = \frac{(1.5 \times 10^{10})^2}{7 \times 10^{15}} = 3.214 \times 10^4 \text{ cm}^{-3}$

$$p_{n0} = \frac{n_i^2}{N_d} = \frac{(1.5 \times 10^{10})^2}{3 \times 10^{16}} = 7.5 \times 10^3 \text{ cm}^{-3}$$

(i)  $V_n = V_f \ln\left[\frac{(0.1)N_a}{n_{p0}}\right]$

$$= (0.0259) \ln\left[\frac{(0.1)(7 \times 10^{15})}{3.214 \times 10^4}\right] = 0.6165 \text{ V}$$

(ii) p-region - lower doped side

8.5

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(a) } J_n(-x_p) &= \frac{eD_n n_{p0}}{L_n} \exp\left(\frac{V_a}{V_T}\right) \\
 &= \frac{e \omega_n^2 \left[ \frac{D_n}{N_a} \sqrt{\tau_{n0}} \right] \exp\left(\frac{V_a}{V_T}\right)}{5 \times 10^{16}} \\
 &= \frac{(1.6 \times 10^{-19}) (1.8 \times 10^6)^2 \sqrt{205}}{5 \times 10^{16}} \\
 &\quad \times \exp\left(\frac{1.10}{0.0259}\right) \\
 &= 1.849 \text{ A/cm}^2 \\
 I_n &= AJ_n(-x_p) = (10^{-3})(1.849) \text{ A} \\
 \text{or } I_n &= 1.85 \text{ mA}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(b) } J_p(x_n) &= \frac{eD_p p_{n0}}{L_p} \exp\left(\frac{V_a}{V_T}\right) \\
 &= \frac{e \omega_p^2 \left[ \frac{D_p}{N_d} \sqrt{\tau_{p0}} \right] \exp\left(\frac{V_a}{V_T}\right)}{10^{16}} \\
 &= \frac{(1.6 \times 10^{-19}) (1.8 \times 10^6)^2 \sqrt{9.80}}{10^{16}} \\
 &\quad \times \exp\left(\frac{1.10}{0.0259}\right) \\
 &= 4.521 \text{ A/cm}^2 \\
 I_p &= AJ_p(x_n) = (10^{-3})(4.521) \text{ A} \\
 \text{or } I_p &= 4.52 \text{ mA} \\
 \text{(c) } I &= I_n + I_p = 1.85 + 4.52 = 6.37 \text{ mA}
 \end{aligned}$$

8.6

For an  $n^+p$  silicon diode

$$\begin{aligned}
 J_s &= Aen_i^2 \left[ \frac{1}{N_a} \sqrt{\frac{D_n}{\tau_{n0}}} + \frac{1}{N_d} \sqrt{\frac{D_p}{\tau_{p0}}} \right] \\
 &= \frac{(10^{-4})(1.6 \times 10^{-19})^2 (1.5 \times 10^{16})^2 \sqrt{25}}{10^{16}} \sqrt{10^{-6}}
 \end{aligned}$$

or

$$J_s = 1.8 \times 10^{-13} \text{ A}$$

(a) For  $V_a = 0.5 \text{ V}$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_D &= J_s \exp\left(\frac{V_a}{V_T}\right) \\
 &= (1.8 \times 10^{-13}) \exp\left(\frac{0.5}{0.0259}\right)
 \end{aligned}$$

or

$$I_D = 4.36 \times 10^{-7} \text{ A}$$

(b) For  $V_a = -0.5 \text{ V}$ ,

$$I_D = (1.8 \times 10^{-13}) \left[ \exp\left(\frac{-0.5}{0.0259}\right) - 1 \right]$$

or

$$I_D = -I_s = -1.8 \times 10^{-13} \text{ A}$$

8.7

$$\begin{aligned}
 J_s &= en_i^2 \left[ \frac{1}{N_a} \sqrt{\frac{D_n}{\tau_{n0}}} + \frac{1}{N_d} \sqrt{\frac{D_p}{\tau_{p0}}} \right] \\
 &= (1.6 \times 10^{-19}) (2.4 \times 10^{13})^2 \\
 &\quad \times \left[ \frac{1}{4 \times 10^{17}} \sqrt{\frac{90}{2 \times 10^{-6}}} + \frac{1}{2 \times 10^{17}} \sqrt{\frac{48}{2 \times 10^{-6}}} \right] \\
 J_s &= 1.568 \times 10^{-4} \text{ A/cm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

(a)  $I = AJ_s \exp\left(\frac{V_a}{V_T}\right)$ 

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= (10^{-4})(1.568 \times 10^{-4}) \exp\left(\frac{0.25}{0.0259}\right) \\
 &= 2.44 \times 10^{-4} \text{ A} \\
 \text{or } I &= 0.244 \text{ mA}
 \end{aligned}$$

(b)  $I = -I_s = -AJ_s = -(10^{-4})(1.568 \times 10^{-4})$ 

$$= -1.568 \times 10^{-4} \text{ A}$$

8.8

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(a) } J_s &= en_i^2 \left[ \frac{1}{N_a} \sqrt{\frac{D_n}{\tau_{n0}}} + \frac{1}{N_d} \sqrt{\frac{D_p}{\tau_{p0}}} \right] \\
 &= (1.6 \times 10^{-19}) (1.5 \times 10^{16})^2 \\
 &\quad \times \left[ \frac{1}{5 \times 10^{17}} \sqrt{\frac{25}{10^{-6}}} + \frac{1}{8 \times 10^{17}} \sqrt{\frac{10}{8 \times 10^{-6}}} \right] \\
 J_s &= 5.145 \times 10^{-11} \text{ A/cm}^2 \\
 I_s &= AJ_s = (2 \times 10^{-4})(5.145 \times 10^{-11}) \\
 &= 1.029 \times 10^{-14} \text{ A}
 \end{aligned}$$

(b)  $I = I_s \exp\left(\frac{V_a}{V_T}\right)$ 

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(i) } I &= (1.029 \times 10^{-14}) \exp\left(\frac{0.45}{0.0259}\right) \\
 &= 3.61 \times 10^{-7} \text{ A}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(ii) } I &= (1.029 \times 10^{-14}) \exp\left(\frac{0.55}{0.0259}\right) \\
 &= 1.72 \times 10^{-7} \text{ A}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(iii) } I &= (1.029 \times 10^{-14}) \exp\left(\frac{0.65}{0.0259}\right) \\
 &= 8.16 \times 10^{-7} \text{ A}
 \end{aligned}$$

8.10

Case 1:  $I = I_s \exp\left(\frac{V_d}{V_T}\right)$

$$0.50 \times 10^{-3} = I_s \exp\left(\frac{0.65}{0.0259}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow I_s = 6.305 \times 10^{-15} \text{ A} = 6.305 \times 10^{-12} \text{ mA}$$

$$J_s = \frac{I_s}{A} = \frac{6.305 \times 10^{-12}}{2 \times 10^{-4}} = 3.153 \times 10^{-8} \text{ mA/cm}^2$$

Case 2:  $I = I_s \exp\left(\frac{V_d}{V_T}\right)$

$$= (2 \times 10^{-12}) \exp\left(\frac{0.70}{0.0259}\right)$$

or  $I = 1.093 \text{ mA}$

$$J_s = \frac{I_s}{A} = \frac{2 \times 10^{-12}}{1 \times 10^{-3}} = 2 \times 10^{-9} \text{ mA/cm}^2$$

Case 3:  $I = A J_s \exp\left(\frac{V_d}{V_T}\right)$

So  $V_d = V_T \ln\left[\frac{I}{A J_s}\right]$

$$= (0.0259) \ln\left[\frac{10^{-4}}{10^{-4} \times 10^{-9}}\right]$$

$$V_d = 0.6502 \text{ V}$$

Then

$$I_s = A J_s = (10^{-4})(10^{-9}) = 10^{-13} \text{ mA}$$

Case 4:  $I_s = \frac{I}{\exp\left(\frac{V_d}{V_T}\right)} = \frac{1.20}{\exp\left(\frac{0.72}{0.0259}\right)}$

$$I_s = 1.014 \times 10^{-12} \text{ mA}$$

$$A = \frac{I_s}{J_s} = \frac{1.014 \times 10^{-12}}{2 \times 10^{-4}} = 5.07 \times 10^{-9} \text{ cm}^2$$

8.11

(a)  $\frac{J_n}{J_n + J_p} = \frac{e D_n n_{po}}{e D_n n_{po} + e D_p p_{no}}$

$$= \frac{\frac{D_n}{\tau_{no}} \frac{n_i^2}{N_d}}{\frac{D_n}{\tau_{no}} \frac{n_i^2}{N_d} + \frac{D_p}{\tau_{po}} \frac{n_i^2}{N_d}}$$

$$0.90 = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{D_p \tau_{no}}{D_n \tau_{po}} \left(\frac{N_d}{N_a}\right)}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{D_p \tau_{no}}{D_n \tau_{po}} \left(\frac{N_d}{N_a}\right)} = \frac{1}{0.90} - 1$$

$$\frac{N_d}{N_a} = \sqrt{\frac{D_n \tau_{po}}{D_p \tau_{no}} \left(\frac{1}{0.90} - 1\right)}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{(25)(10^{-7})}{(10)(5 \times 10^{-7})}} (0.1111)$$

$$\frac{N_d}{N_a} = 0.07857 \text{ or } \frac{N_d}{N_a} = 12.73$$

(b) From part (a),

$$\frac{N_d}{N_a} = \sqrt{\frac{D_n \tau_{po}}{D_p \tau_{no}} \left(\frac{1}{0.20} - 1\right)}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{(25)(10^{-7})}{(10)(5 \times 10^{-7})}} (4)$$

$$\frac{N_d}{N_a} = 2.828 \text{ or } \frac{N_d}{N_a} = 0.354$$

8.12

The cross-sectional area is

$$A = \frac{I}{J} = \frac{10 \times 10^{-3}}{20} = 5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ cm}^2$$

We have

$$J = J_s \exp\left(\frac{V_d}{V_T}\right) = 20 = J_s \exp\left(\frac{0.65}{0.0259}\right)$$

which yields

$$J_s = 2.522 \times 10^{-10} \text{ A/cm}^2$$

We can write

$$J_s = e n_i^2 \left[ \frac{1}{N_a} \sqrt{\frac{D_n}{\tau_{no}}} + \frac{1}{N_d} \sqrt{\frac{D_p}{\tau_{po}}} \right]$$

We want

$$\frac{1}{N_a} \sqrt{\frac{D_n}{\tau_{no}}} = 0.10$$

$$\frac{1}{N_a} \sqrt{\frac{D_n}{\tau_{no}}} + \frac{1}{N_d} \sqrt{\frac{D_p}{\tau_{po}}} = 0.10$$

or

$$\frac{1}{N_a} \sqrt{\frac{25}{5 \times 10^{-7}}} + \frac{1}{N_d} \sqrt{\frac{10}{5 \times 10^{-7}}} = 0.10$$

$$= \frac{7.071 \times 10^3 + \frac{N_d}{N_a} (4.472 \times 10^3)}{7.071 \times 10^3 + \frac{N_d}{N_a} (4.472 \times 10^3)} = 0.10$$

which yields

$$\frac{N_d}{N_a} = 14.23$$

Now

$$J_s = 2.522 \times 10^{-10} = (1.6 \times 10^{-19}) (1.5 \times 10^{16})^2 \sqrt{\frac{1}{(14.23)(5 \times 10^{-7})} + \frac{25}{5 \times 10^{-7}} + \frac{1}{N_d} \sqrt{\frac{10}{5 \times 10^{-7}}}}$$

We find

$$N_d = 7.09 \times 10^4 \text{ cm}^{-3}$$

and

$$N_a = 1.01 \times 10^6 \text{ cm}^{-3}$$

8.14

(a)

$$\frac{J_n}{J_n + J_p} = \frac{e D_n n_{po}}{e D_n n_{po} + e D_p p_{no}}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{D_n}{\tau_{no}} \frac{n_i^2}{N_d}}{\frac{D_n}{\tau_{no}} \frac{n_i^2}{N_d} + \frac{D_p}{\tau_{po}} \frac{n_i^2}{N_d}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 + \frac{D_p \tau_{no}}{D_n \tau_{po}} \left(\frac{N_d}{N_a}\right)}$$

8.14

(a)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{J_+}{J_+ + J_-} &= \frac{eD_+ n_p}{L_+} = \frac{eD_+ n_p}{eD_+ n_p + eD_- p_n} \\ &= \frac{\frac{D_+}{L_+} \frac{n_p}{N_A}}{\frac{D_+}{L_+} \frac{n_p}{N_A} + \frac{D_-}{L_-} \frac{p_n}{N_D}} \\ &= \frac{1}{1 + \frac{D_- L_+}{D_+ L_-} \left( \frac{N_D}{N_A} \right)} \end{aligned}$$

We have

$$\frac{D_+}{L_+} = \frac{\mu_n}{\tau_n} = \frac{1}{2.4} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{L_-}{L_+} = \frac{1}{0.1}$$

so

$$\frac{J_+}{J_+ + J_-} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2.4}} \frac{1}{0.1} \left( \frac{N_D}{N_A} \right)}$$

or

$$\frac{J_+}{J_+ + J_-} = \frac{1}{1 + (2.04) \left( \frac{N_D}{N_A} \right)}$$

(b) Using Einstein's relation, we can write

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{J_+}{J_+ + J_-} &= \frac{e\mu_n n_p}{L_+ N_A} = \frac{e\mu_n n_p}{L_+ N_A} + \frac{e\mu_p p_n}{L_- N_D} \\ &= \frac{e\mu_n N_D}{e\mu_n N_A + \frac{L_+}{L_-} e\mu_p N_D} \end{aligned}$$

We have

$$\sigma_n = e\mu_n N_D \quad \text{and} \quad \sigma_p = e\mu_p N_A$$

Also

$$\frac{L_+}{L_-} = \frac{D_+ \tau_n}{D_- \tau_p} = \frac{\sqrt{2.4}}{\sqrt{0.1}} = 4.90$$

Then

$$\frac{J_+}{J_+ + J_-} = \frac{(\sigma_n / \sigma_p)}{(\sigma_n / \sigma_p) + 4.90}$$

8.15

(a) p-side:

$$\begin{aligned} E_p - E_n &= kT \ln \left( \frac{N_D}{n} \right) \\ &= (0.0259) \ln \left( \frac{5 \times 10^{11}}{1.5 \times 10^{17}} \right) \end{aligned}$$

or

$$E_p - E_n = 0.329 \text{ eV}$$

Also on the n-side:

$$\begin{aligned} E_p - E_n &= kT \ln \left( \frac{N_D}{n} \right) \\ &= (0.0259) \ln \left( \frac{10^{17}}{1.5 \times 10^{17}} \right) \end{aligned}$$

or

$$E_p - E_n = 0.407 \text{ eV}$$

(b) We can find

$$D_p = (1250)(0.0259) = 32.4 \text{ cm}^2/\text{s}$$

$$D_n = (320)(0.0259) = 8.29 \text{ cm}^2/\text{s}$$

Now

$$\begin{aligned} J_n &= en \left[ \frac{1}{N_D} \frac{D_n}{L_n} + \frac{1}{N_A} \frac{D_p}{L_p} \right] \\ &= [1.6 \times 10^{19}] [1.5 \times 10^{17}] \\ &\quad \times \left[ \frac{1}{5 \times 10^{17}} \frac{8.29}{\sqrt{10^{-2}}} + \frac{1}{10^{17}} \frac{32.4}{\sqrt{10^{-2}}} \right] \end{aligned}$$

or

$$J_n = 4.426 \times 10^{-11} \text{ A/cm}^2$$

Then

$$I_n = A J_n = (10^{-2}) (4.426 \times 10^{-11})$$

or

$$I_n = 4.426 \times 10^{-13} \text{ A}$$

We find

$$\begin{aligned} I &= I_n \exp \left( \frac{V_p}{V_T} \right) \\ &= (4.426 \times 10^{-13}) \exp \left( \frac{0.5}{0.0259} \right) \end{aligned}$$

or

$$I = 1.07 \times 10^{-6} \text{ A} = 1.07 \mu\text{A}$$

(c) The hole current is

$$\begin{aligned} J_p &= ep \left[ A \frac{1}{N_A} \frac{D_p}{L_p} \exp \left( \frac{V_p}{V_T} \right) \right] \\ &= [1.6 \times 10^{-19}] [1.5 \times 10^{17}] 80^{-2} \left( \frac{1}{10^2} \right) \\ &\quad \times \frac{32.4}{\sqrt{10^{-2}}} \exp \left( \frac{V_p}{V_T} \right) \end{aligned}$$

or

$$J_p = 3.278 \times 10^{-14} \exp \left( \frac{V_p}{V_T} \right) \text{ (A)}$$

Then

$$\frac{J_p}{J_n} = \frac{3.278 \times 10^{-14}}{4.426 \times 10^{-11}} = 0.0741$$

8.16

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(a)} \quad J_n &= e \left( \frac{eD_n p_n}{L_n} \right) = e \left( \frac{D_n}{L_n} \frac{n_p}{N_A} \right) \\ &= [1.6 \times 10^{-19}] [5 \times 10^{17}] \left[ \frac{10}{8 \times 10^{-2}} \frac{0.5 \times 10^{17}}{1.5 \times 10^{17}} \right] \\ J_n &= 1.342 \times 10^{-10} \text{ A} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(b)} \quad J_p &= e \left( \frac{eD_p p_n}{L_p} \right) = e \left( \frac{D_p}{L_p} \frac{n_p}{N_A} \right) \\ &= [1.6 \times 10^{-19}] [5 \times 10^{17}] \left[ \frac{25}{2 \times 10^{-2}} \frac{0.5 \times 10^{17}}{5 \times 10^{17}} \right] \\ J_p &= 4.025 \times 10^{-11} \text{ A} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(c)} \quad V_n &= (0.0259) \ln \left[ \frac{(5 \times 10^{17}) (1.5 \times 10^{17})}{(0.5 \times 10^{17})^2} \right] \\ &= 0.746826 \text{ V} \\ V_p &= (0.8) V_n = (0.8)(0.746826) = 0.59746 \text{ V} \\ p_n(x) &= p_n \exp \left( \frac{V_p}{V_T} \right) = \frac{n_p}{N_A} \exp \left( \frac{V_p}{V_T} \right) \\ &= \frac{0.5 \times 10^{17}}{1.5 \times 10^{17}} \exp \left( \frac{0.59746}{0.0259} \right) \\ &= 1.56 \times 10^{-4} \text{ cm}^{-3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(d)} \quad J_p(x) &= J_p \exp \left( \frac{V_p}{V_T} \right) \\ &= (4.025 \times 10^{-11}) \exp \left( \frac{0.59746}{0.0259} \right) \\ &= 4.1981 \times 10^{-7} \text{ A} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(e)} \quad J_p(x) &= J_p \exp \left( \frac{V_p}{V_T} \right) \\ &= (1.342 \times 10^{-10}) \exp \left( \frac{0.59746}{0.0259} \right) \\ &= 1.3997 \times 10^{-7} \text{ A} \\ J_{net} &= J_n - J_p \\ &= 4.1981 \times 10^{-7} + 1.3997 \times 10^{-7} \\ &= 5.5978 \times 10^{-7} \text{ A} \end{aligned}$$

Now

$$\begin{aligned} J_p \left( x + \frac{1}{2} L_p \right) &= J_p \exp \left( -\frac{(x/2)L_p}{L_p} \right) \\ &= (1.3997 \times 10^{-7}) \exp \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right) \\ &= 8.4896 \times 10^{-8} \text{ A} \end{aligned}$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} J_p \left( x + \frac{1}{2} L_p \right) &= J_{net} - J_p \left( x + \frac{1}{2} L_p \right) \\ &= 5.5978 \times 10^{-7} - 8.4896 \times 10^{-8} \\ &= 4.7488 \times 10^{-7} \text{ A} \end{aligned}$$

8.19

The excess electron concentration is given by

$$\Delta n_p = n_p - n_{p0} = n_{p0} \left[ \exp\left(\frac{V_p}{V_T}\right) - 1 \right] \exp\left(-\frac{x}{L_n}\right)$$

The total number of excess electrons is

$$N_p = A \int_0^L \Delta n_p dx$$

We may note that

$$\int_0^L \exp\left(-\frac{x}{L_n}\right) dx = -L_n \exp\left(-\frac{x}{L_n}\right) \Big|_0^L = L_n \left[ 1 - \exp\left(-\frac{L}{L_n}\right) \right]$$

Then

$$N_p = A L_n n_{p0} \left[ \exp\left(\frac{V_p}{V_T}\right) - 1 \right] \left[ 1 - \exp\left(-\frac{L}{L_n}\right) \right]$$

We find that

$$D_n = 25 \text{ cm}^2/\text{s and } L_n = 50.0 \mu\text{m}$$

Also

$$n_{p0} = \frac{n_i^2}{N_A} = \frac{(1.5 \times 10^{10})^2}{8 \times 10^{17}} = 2.81 \times 10^6 \text{ cm}^{-3}$$

Then

$$N_p = (0.1406) (50.0 \times 10^{-4}) (2.8125 \times 10^6) \times \left[ \exp\left(\frac{V_p}{V_T}\right) - 1 \right]$$

or

$$N_p = (0.1406) \left[ \exp\left(\frac{V_p}{V_T}\right) - 1 \right]$$

Then, we find the total number of excess electrons in the p-region to be:

$$(a) V_p = 0.3 \text{ V}, N_p = 1.51 \times 10^4$$

$$(b) V_p = 0.4 \text{ V}, N_p = 7.17 \times 10^4$$

$$(c) V_p = 0.5 \text{ V}, N_p = 3.40 \times 10^5$$

Similarly, the total number of excess holes in the n-region is found to be

$$P_n = A L_p p_{n0} \left[ \exp\left(\frac{V_p}{V_T}\right) - 1 \right]$$

We find that

$$D_p = 10.0 \text{ cm}^2/\text{s and } L_p = 10.0 \mu\text{m}$$

Also

$$p_{n0} = \frac{n_i^2}{N_D} = \frac{(1.5 \times 10^{10})^2}{10^{18}} = 2.25 \times 10^6 \text{ cm}^{-3}$$

Then

$$P_n = (2.25 \times 10^6) \left[ \exp\left(\frac{V_p}{V_T}\right) - 1 \right]$$

So

$$(a) V_p = 0.3 \text{ V}, P_n = 2.41 \times 10^3$$

$$(b) V_p = 0.4 \text{ V}, P_n = 1.15 \times 10^4$$

$$(c) V_p = 0.5 \text{ V}, P_n = 5.45 \times 10^4$$