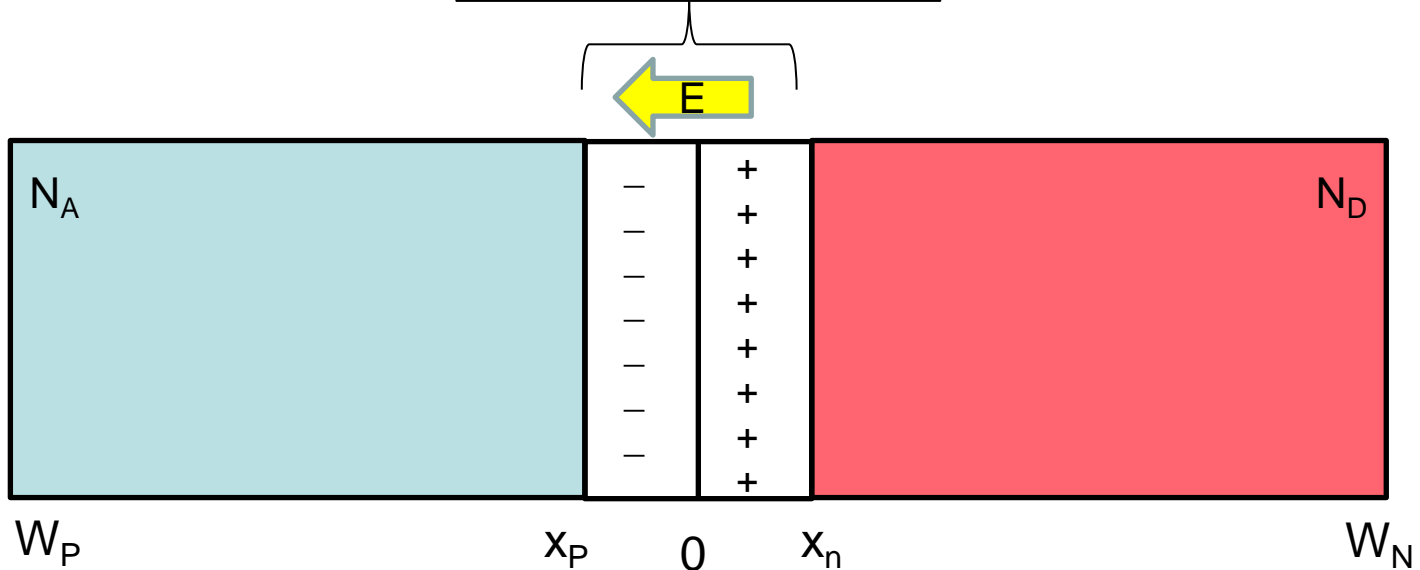
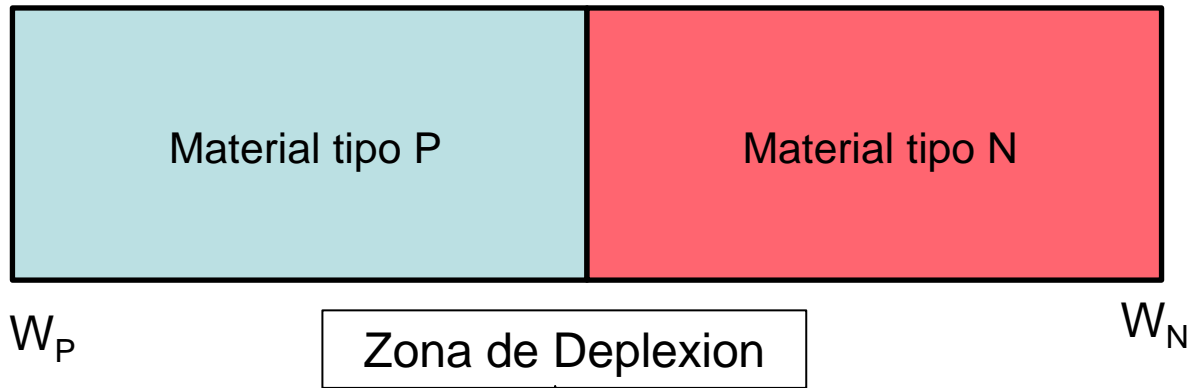


# Juntura P - N

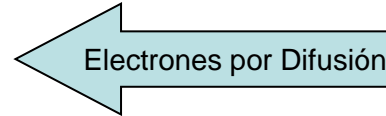
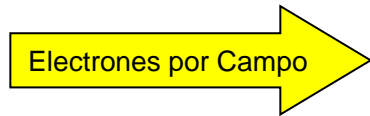
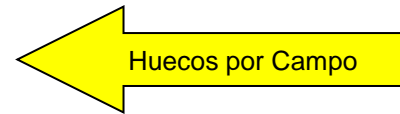
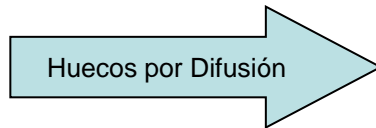
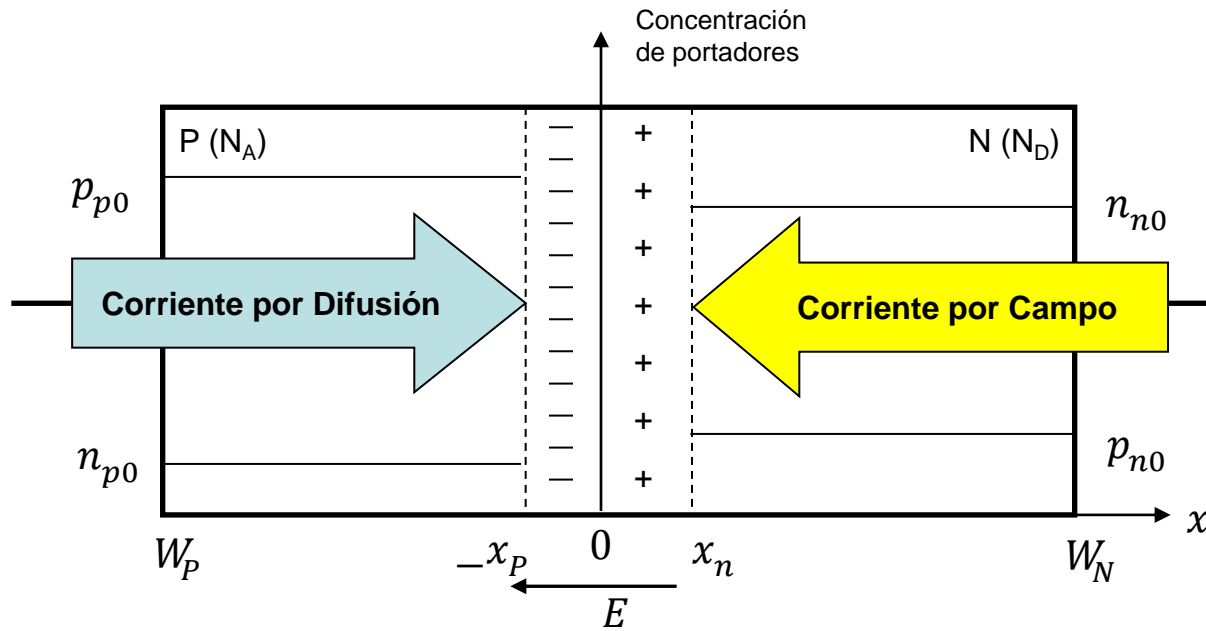
Material tipo P

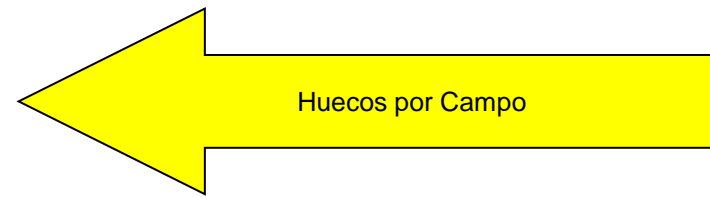
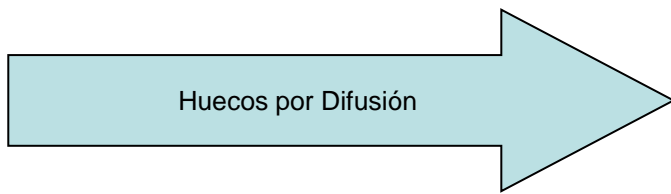
$$p_{p0} \approx N_A \quad n_{p0} = \frac{n_i^2}{N_A}$$

Material tipo N

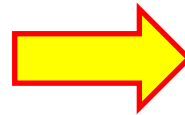
$$n_{n0} \approx N_D \quad p_{n0} = \frac{n_i^2}{N_D}$$


# JUNTURA P-N EN EQUILIBRIO



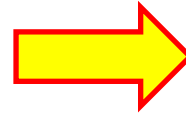


En equilibrio



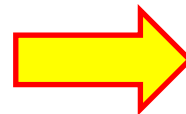
$$J_{Dp} = J_{\mu p}$$

Campo que establece la condición de equilibrio



$$E(x) = U_T \frac{1}{p_n(x)} \frac{dp_n(x)}{dx}$$

Tensión de juntura para equilibrio



$$V_{j0} = U_T \ln \frac{N_A N_D}{n_i^2}$$

Concentraciones de huecos de la juntura en equilibrio

$$p_n(x_n) = p_{n0}$$

$$p_n(-x_p) = p_{p0}$$

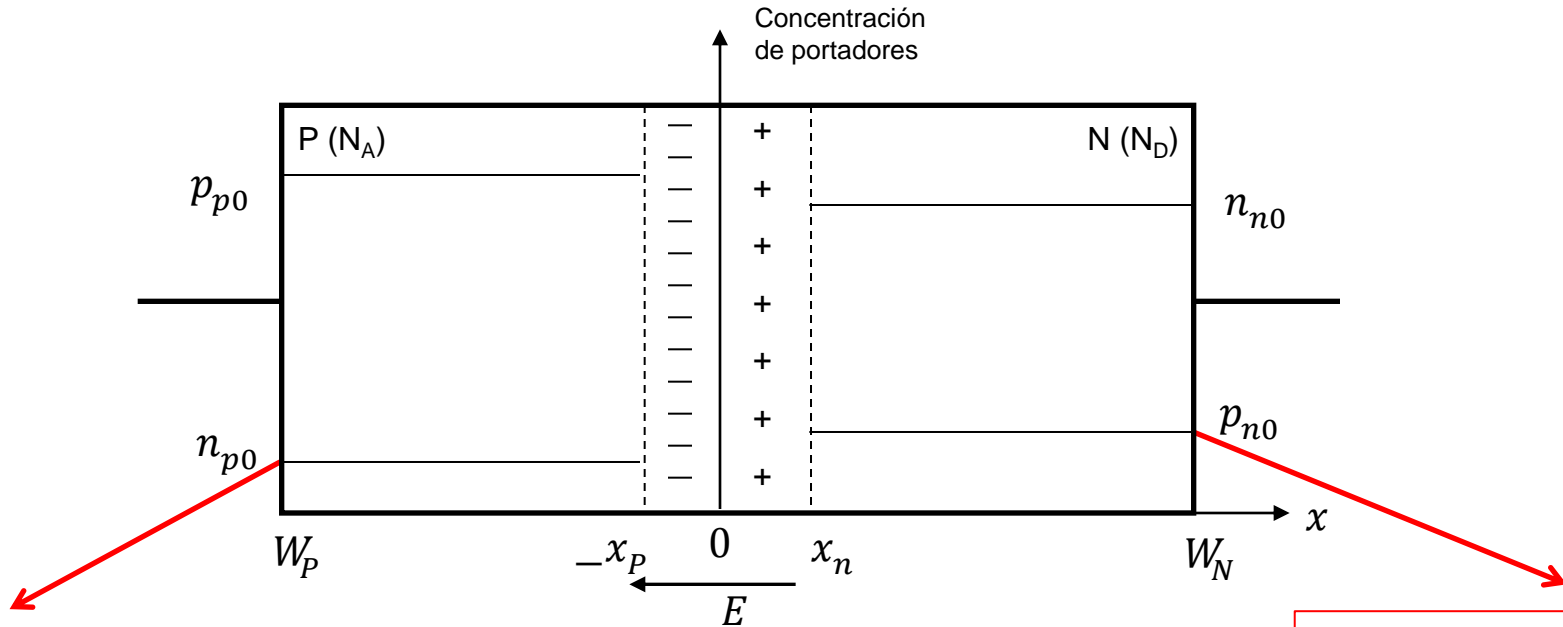
Relación entre los huecos de la zona N y la zona P en equilibrio

$$p_{n0} = p_{p0} e^{(-V_{j0}/U_T)}$$

Relación entre los electrones de la zona P y la zona N en equilibrio

$$n_{p0} = n_{n0} e^{(-V_{j0}/U_T)}$$

# JUNTURA P-N EN EQUILIBRIO



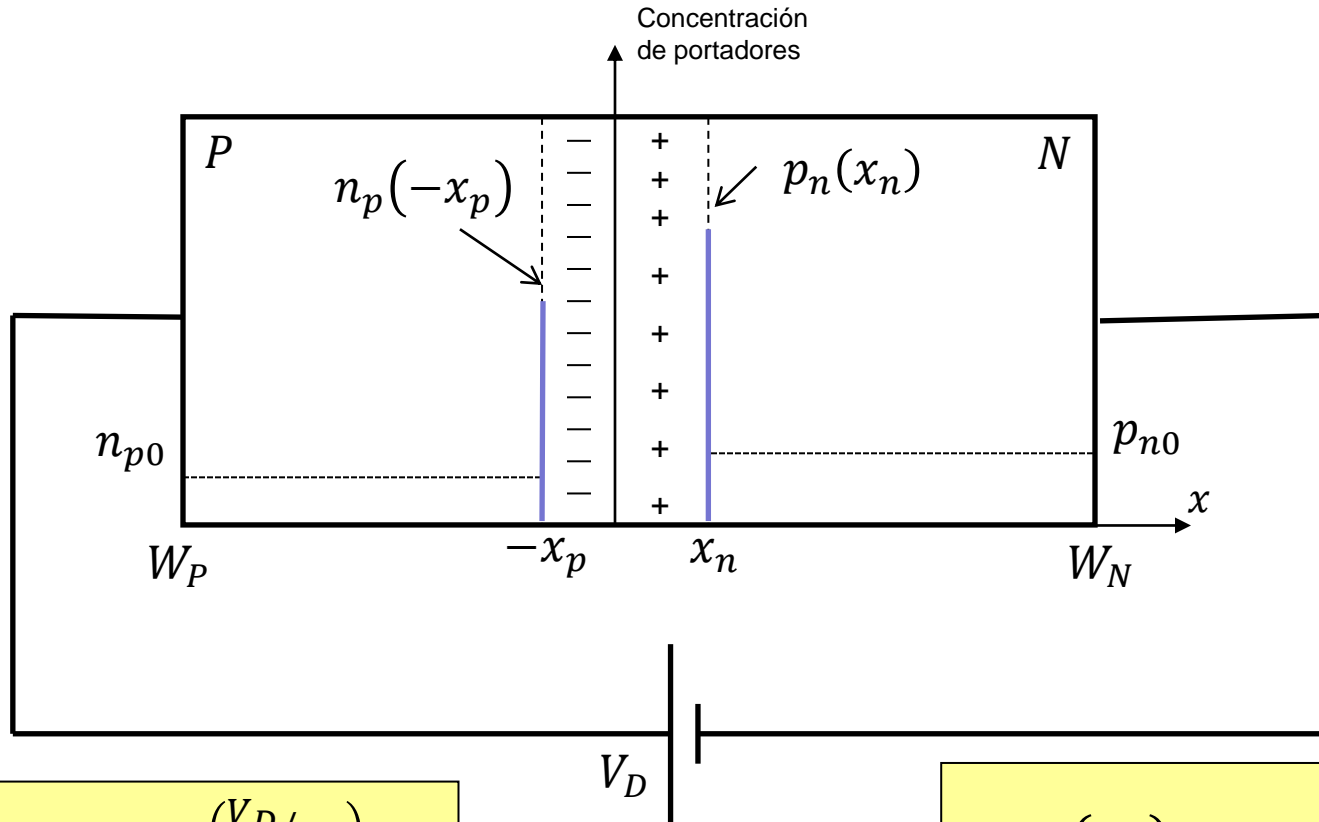
$$n_{p0} = n_{n0} e^{(-V_{j0}/U_T)}$$

$$p_{n0} = p_{p0} e^{(-V_{j0}/U_T)}$$

$$V_{j0} = U_T \ln \frac{N_A N_D}{n_i^2}$$

- Con la juntura en equilibrio en la zona de deplexion se establece un potencial  $V_{j0}$
- Las concentraciones de huecos y electrones en los bordes de la zona de deplexion están relacionadas por la exponencial  $e^{(-V_{j0}/U_T)}$

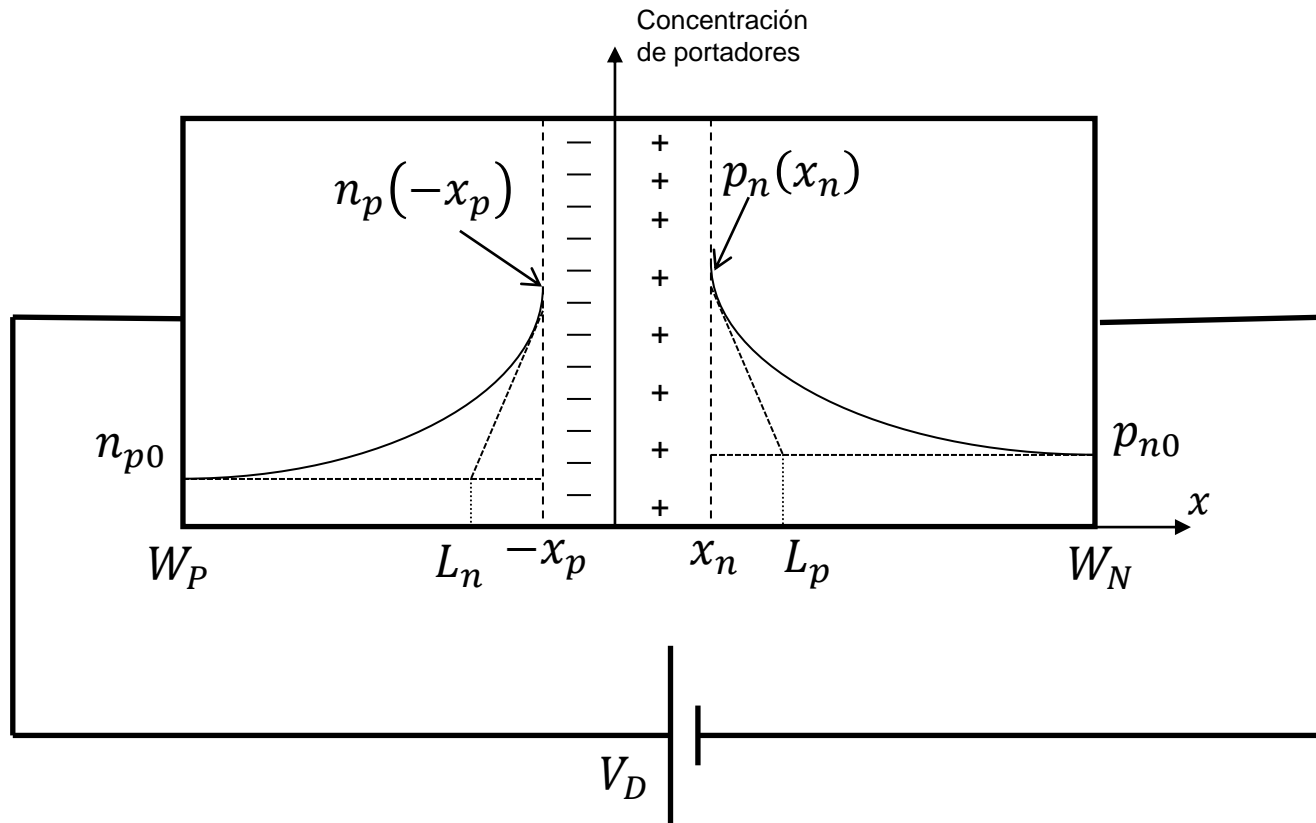
# JUNTURA P-N CON POLARIZACION DIRECTA



$$n_p(-x_p) = n_{p0} e^{(V_D/U_T)}$$

$$p_n(x_n) = p_{n0} e^{(V_D/U_T)}$$

- Como consecuencia de la tensión  $V_D$  se produce:
  - Una inyección de huecos [  $p_n(x_n)$  ] de la zona P a la N
  - Una inyección de electrones [  $n_p(-x_p)$  ] de la zona N a la P



- Podemos calcular como se distribuyen los electrones y huecos inyectados aplicando la ecuación de continuidad en la zona N y P

$$E = 0$$

$$\frac{dp_n}{dt} = \frac{dn_p}{dt} = 0$$

$$p_n(x_n) = p_{n0} e^{(V_D/U_T)}$$

$$n_p(-x_p) = n_{p0} e^{(V_D/U_T)}$$

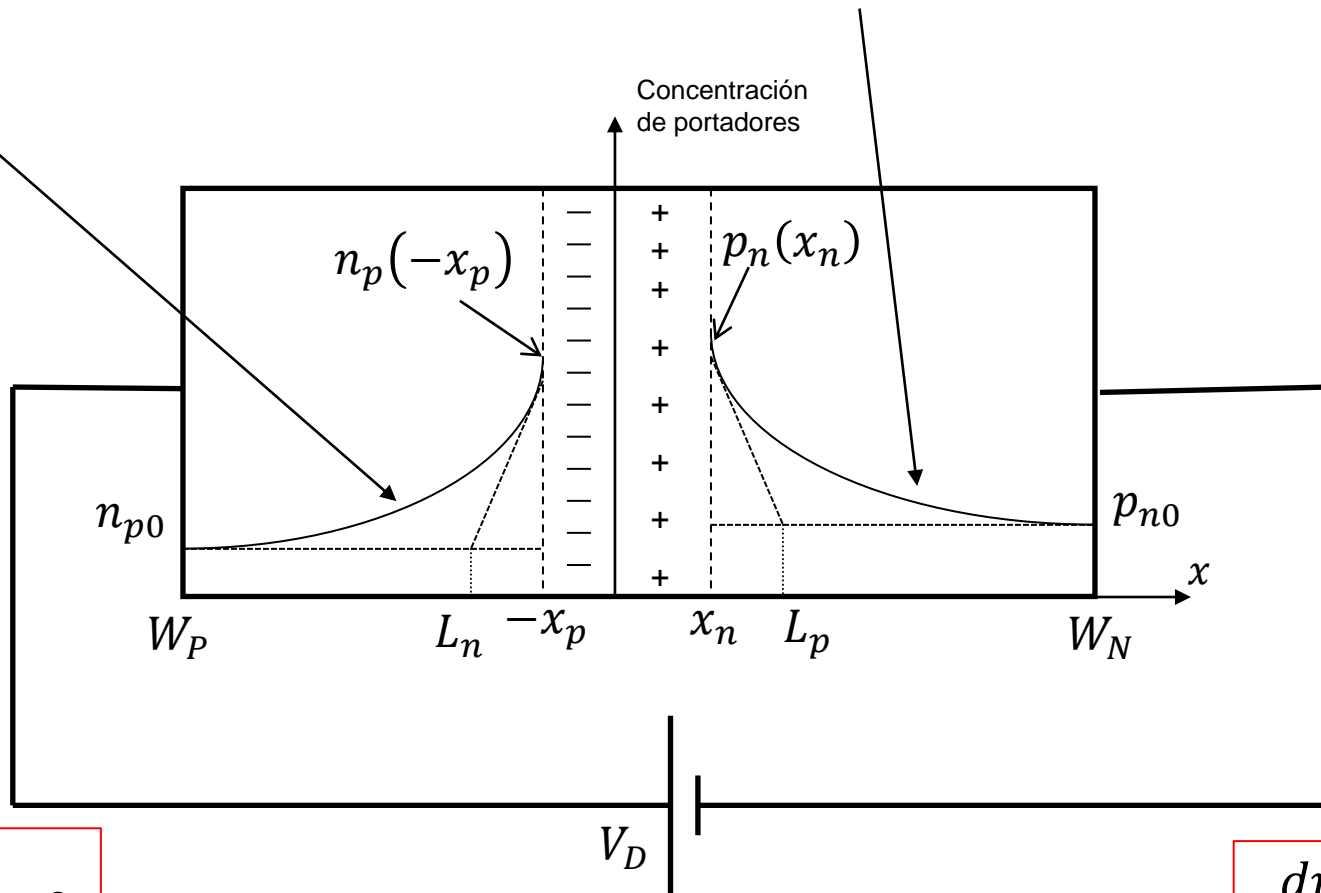
- La solución de la ecuación de continuidad nos dará

$$p_n(x)$$

$$n_p(x)$$

$$n_p(x) = [n_p(-x_p) - n_{p0}] e^{\frac{(x+x_p)}{L_n}} + n_{p0}$$

$$p_n(x) = [p_n(x_n) - p_{n0}] e^{\frac{(-x+x_n)}{L_p}} + p_{n0}$$



$$\frac{dn_p(x)}{dx} \neq 0$$

$$\frac{dp_n(x)}{dx} \neq 0$$

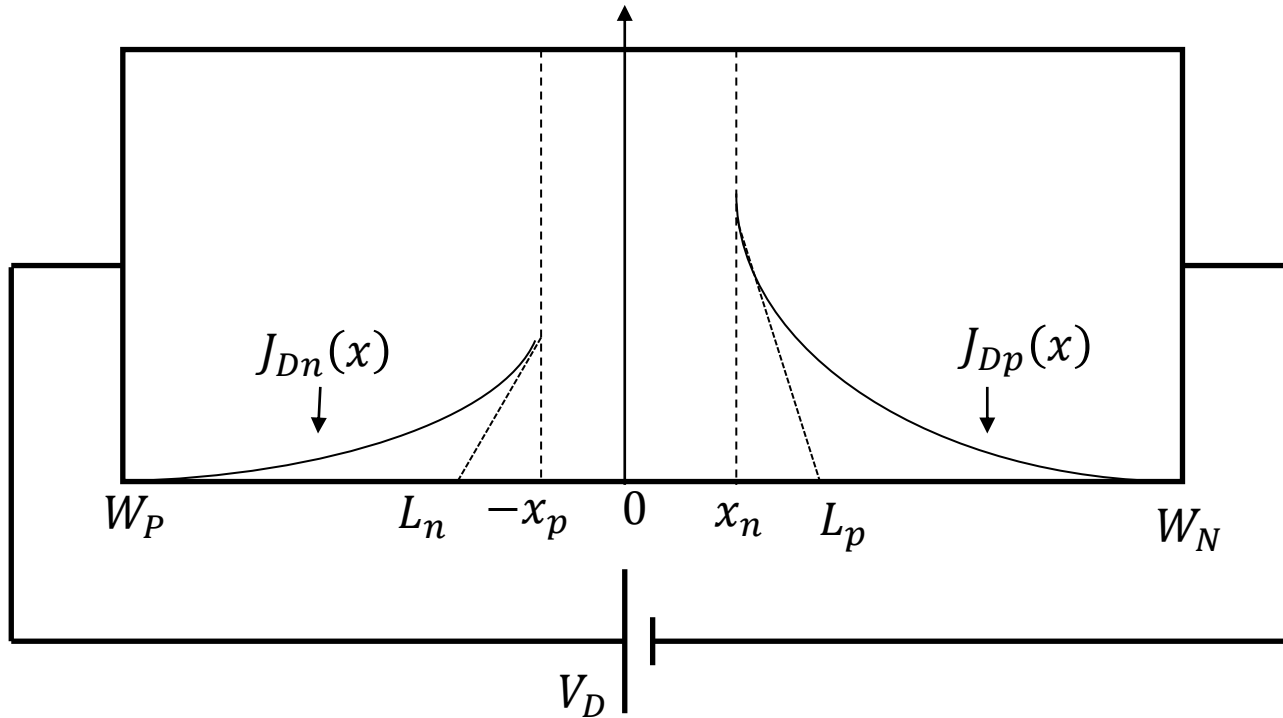
Tendremos corrientes por difusión de huecos en la zona N y electrones en la zona P

$$J_n(x) = q D_n \frac{dn(x)}{dx}$$

$$J_p(x) = -q D_p \frac{dp(x)}{dx}$$



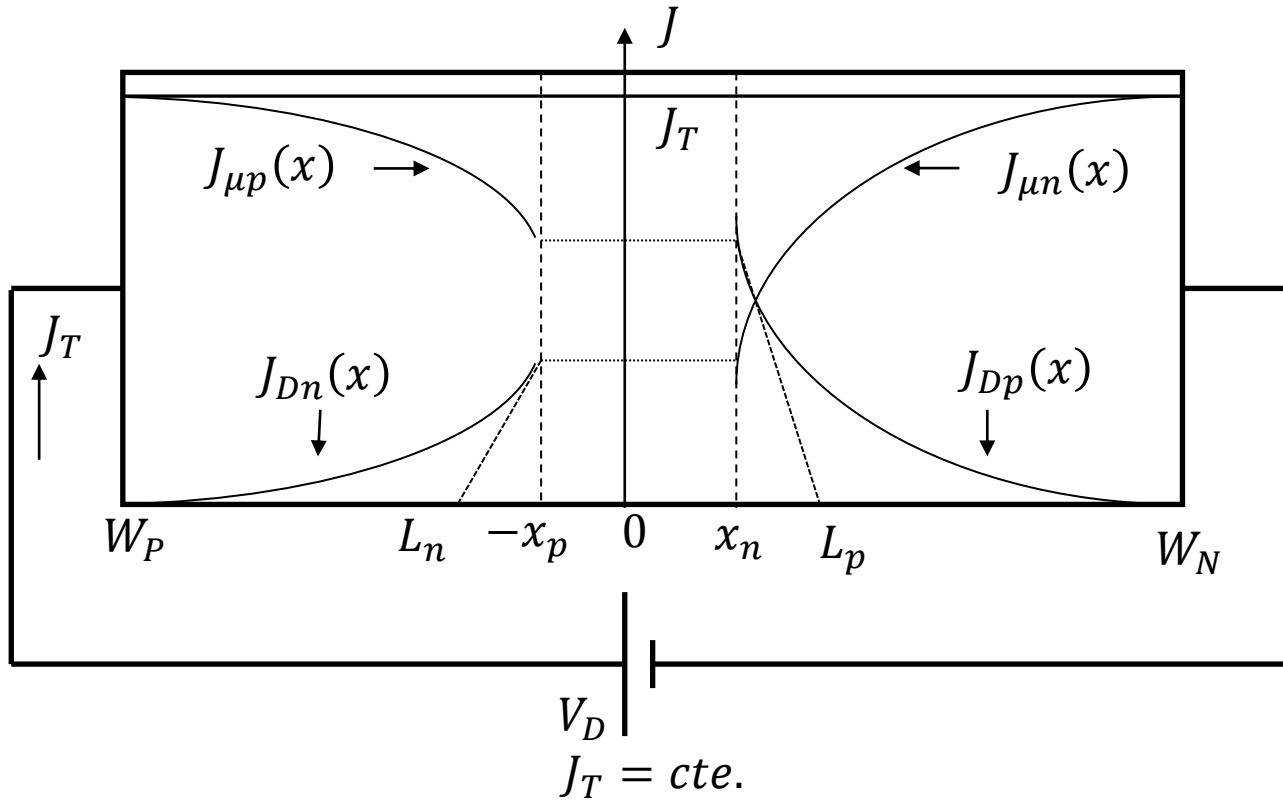
# CORRIENTES POR DIFUSION EN LA JUNTURA P-N POLARIZADA DIRECTA



$$J_{Dn}(x) = \frac{qD_n[n_p(-x_p) - n_{p0}]}{L_n} e^{\left(\frac{x+x_p}{L_n}\right)} \longrightarrow \text{para } x \leq -x_p$$

$$J_{Dp}(x) = \frac{qD_p[p_n(x_n) - p_{n0}]}{L_p} e^{\left(\frac{-x+x_n}{L_p}\right)} \longrightarrow \text{para } x \geq x_n$$

# CORRIENTE TOTAL EN LA JUNTURA POLARIZADA DIRECTA



$$J_T = J_{Dn}(x) + J_{\mu p}(x) \quad \longrightarrow \quad \text{para } x \leq -x_p$$

$$J_T = J_{Dp}(x) + J_{\mu n}(x) \quad \longrightarrow \quad \text{para } x \geq x_n$$

$$J_T = J_{\mu n}(W_N) = J_{\mu p}(-W_P)$$

$$J_T = J_{Dp}(x_n) + J_{Dn}(-x_p)$$

## ECUACION DE LA JUNTURA P-N

$$J_T = J_{Dp}(x_n) + J_{Dn}(-x_p)$$

$$J_{Dp}(x) = \frac{qD_p[p_n(x_n) - p_{n0}]}{L_p} e^{\left(\frac{-x+x_n}{L_p}\right)}$$



$$J_{Dp}(x_n) = \frac{qD_p[p_n(x_n) - p_{n0}]}{L_p}$$

$$p_n(x_n) = p_{n0}e^{(V_D/U_T)}$$

$$J_{Dp}(x_n) = \frac{qD_p p_{n0}}{L_p} [e^{(V_D/U_T)} - 1]$$

$$J_{Dn}(x) = \frac{qD_n[n_p(-x_p) - n_{p0}]}{L_n} e^{\left(\frac{x+x_p}{L_n}\right)}$$



$$J_{Dn}(-x_p) = \frac{qD_n[n_p(-x_p) - n_{p0}]}{L_n}$$

$$n_p(-x_p) = n_{p0}e^{(V_D/U_T)}$$

$$J_{Dn}(-x_p) = \frac{qD_n n_{p0}}{L_n} [e^{(V_D/U_T)} - 1]$$

$$J_T = \left[ \frac{qD_p p_{n0}}{L_p} + \frac{qD_n n_{p0}}{L_n} \right] [e^{(V_D/U_T)} - 1]$$

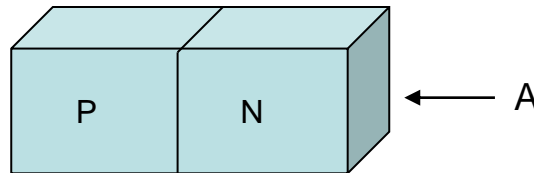
$$J_T = J_s [e^{(V_D/U_T)} - 1]$$

$$J_s = \left[ \frac{qD_p p_{n0}}{L_p} + \frac{qD_n n_{p0}}{L_n} \right]$$

$$p_{n0} = \frac{n_i^2}{N_D}$$

$$n_{p0} = \frac{n_i^2}{N_A}$$

$$J_s = qn_i^2 \left[ \frac{qD_p}{L_p N_D} + \frac{qD_n}{L_n N_A} \right]$$



$$I_s = J_s \times A$$



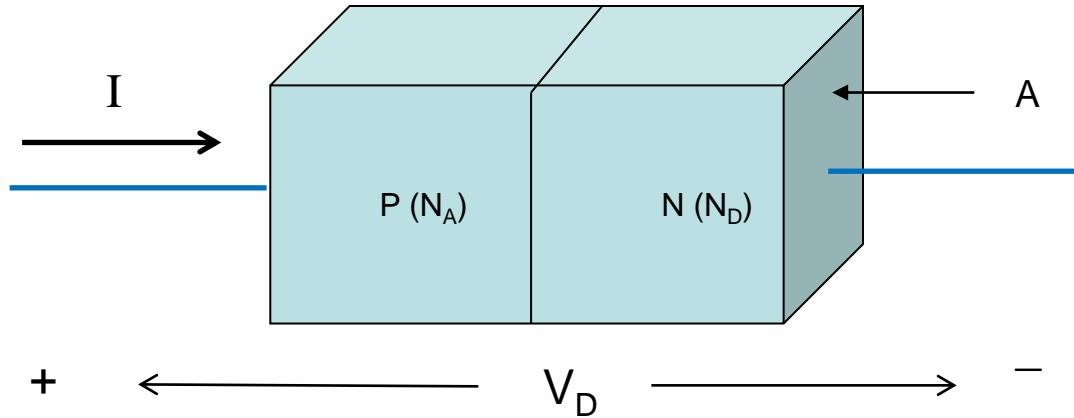
$$I_s = qn_i^2 A \left[ \frac{D_p}{L_p N_D} + \frac{D_n}{L_n N_A} \right]$$

$$I = J \times A$$



$$I = I_s [e^{(V_D/U_T)} - 1]$$

# Ecuación de la Juntura P - N



Depende de la polarización

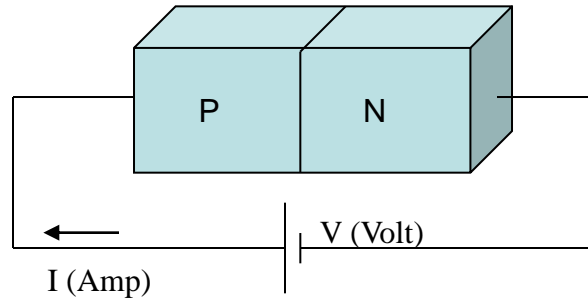
$$I = I_S \left[ e^{(V_D/U_T)} - 1 \right]$$

Depende de la fabricación

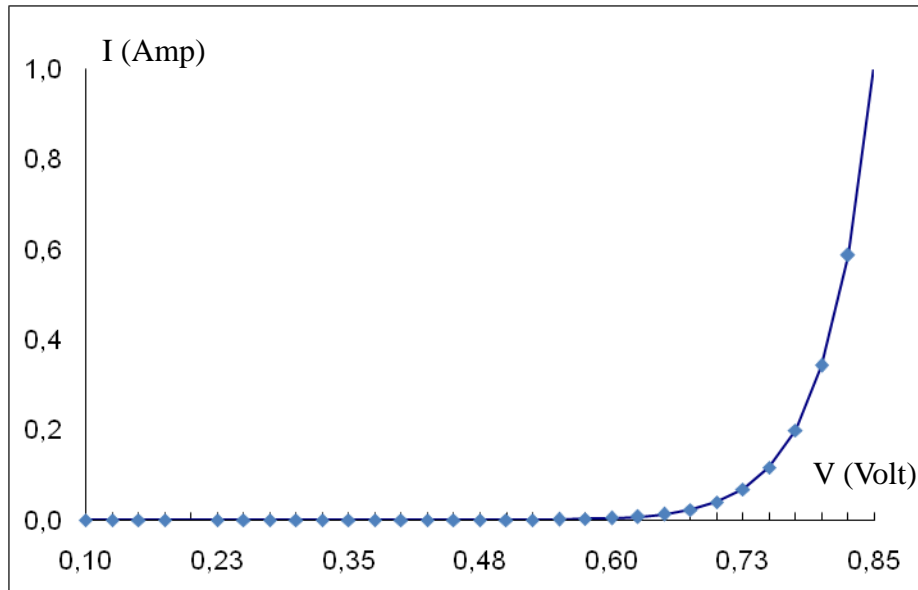
$$I_S = qn_i^2 A \left[ \frac{D_p}{L_p N_D} + \frac{D_n}{L_n N_A} \right]$$

# CARACTERISTICA V- I JUNTURA P-N

$$I_s = 1,1 \times 10^{-8}$$



$$I = I_s [ \exp (V_D/U_T) - 1 ]$$



V	I
0,1	8,39E-08
0,125	1,52E-07
0,15	2,68E-07
0,175	4,68E-07
0,2	8,09E-07
0,225	1,40E-06
0,25	2,40E-06
0,275	4,13E-06
0,3	7,08E-06
0,325	1,22E-05
0,35	2,08E-05
0,375	3,58E-05
0,4	6,13E-05
0,425	1,05E-04
0,45	1,80E-04
0,475	3,09E-04
0,5	5,30E-04
0,525	9,09E-04
0,55	1,56E-03
0,575	2,67E-03
0,6	4,58E-03
0,625	7,86E-03
0,65	1,35E-02
0,675	2,31E-02
0,7	3,96E-02
0,725	6,79E-02
0,75	1,17E-01
0,775	2,00E-01
0,8	3,43E-01
0,825	5,87E-01
0,85	1,01E+00