

5.8.
$$I_n(x_n) = I - I_p(x_n)$$

$$= qA \left(\frac{D_p}{L_p} p_n + \frac{D_n}{L_n} n_p \right) (e^{qV/KT} - 1)$$

$$- qA \frac{D_p}{L_p} p_n e^{-x_n/L_p} (e^{qV/KT} - 1)$$

$$I_n(x_n) = qA \left(\frac{D_p}{L_p} p_n (1 - e^{-x_n/L_p}) + \frac{D_n}{L_n} n_p \right) (e^{qV/KT} - 1)$$

$$I_n(x_n) = I_n(\text{drift}) + I_n(\text{diff.})$$

I_n neutral n-region, $\frac{dn}{dx} \approx 0$, so, $I_n(\text{diff.}) \approx 0$

And $I_n(x_n, \text{neutral}) \approx I_n(\text{drift})$

$$I_n(\text{drift}) \approx qA \left(\frac{D_p}{L_p} p_n (1 - e^{-x_n/L_p}) + \frac{D_n}{L_n} n_p \right) (e^{qV/KT} - 1)$$

5.11. (a)
$$\alpha = \frac{|I_n(x = -x_p)|}{I}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\left| -\frac{qAD_n}{L_n} n_p (e^{qV/KT} - 1) \right|}{\dots \dots \dots (5-34)}$$

$$qA \left(\frac{D_p}{L_p} p_n + \frac{D_n}{L_n} n_p \right) (e^{qV/KT} - 1) \dots \dots \dots (5-36)$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{\frac{D_p L_n p_n}{D_n L_p n_p} + 1}$$

$$5.11. (b). \left. \begin{aligned} P_p &= P_n e^{qV_0/kT} \\ n_n &= n_p e^{qV_0/kT} \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \frac{P_p}{n_n} = \frac{P_n}{n_p}$$

$$\mu = q \cdot \left(\frac{D}{kT} \right) \Rightarrow \frac{D_p}{D_n} = \frac{\mu_p}{\mu_n}$$

Then.
$$\alpha = \left(1 + \frac{\mu_p L_n P_p}{\mu_n L_p n_n} \right)^{-1}$$

To increase α , we can reduce the ratio of

$$\left(\frac{\mu_p L_n P_p}{\mu_n L_p n_n} \right), \text{ but the most practical way is to}$$

increase N_d and decrease N_a to reduce the ratio

$$\frac{P_p}{n_n} \approx \frac{N_a}{N_d}$$

5.12. $p^+ - n$ junction, so $N_a \gg N_d$

$$I = I_p(x_n=0) + I_n(x_p=0) \approx I_p(x_n=0)$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{qA D_p}{L_p} P_n (e^{qV_0/kT} - 1)$$

$$L_p = \sqrt{D_p \tau_p} = \sqrt{10 \times 10^{-6}} = 3.16 \times 10^{-3} \text{ cm}$$

$$P_n = \frac{(n_i)^2}{N_d} = \frac{(1.5 \times 10^{10})^2}{5 \times 10^{16}} = 4500 \text{ cm}^{-3}$$

$$I = 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \times 10^{-3} \times \frac{10}{3.16 \times 10^{-3}} \times 4500 \times (e^{\frac{0.5\text{eV}}{0.0258\text{eV}}} - 1)$$

$$I = 5.9 \times 10^{-7} \text{ A}$$