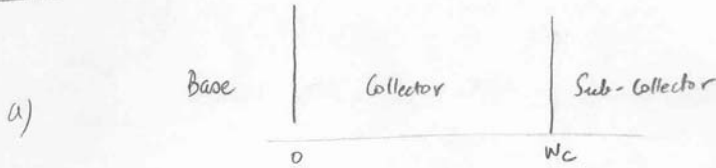


ASSIGNMENT 8 - SOLUTIONS

Soln. by Aditya Jena

EE 566 - SOLID STATE DEVICES

PROBLEM I: To show that collector-transit time is $w_c / 2v_{sat}$



$$dF = \frac{qQ}{\epsilon_s} = \frac{q n(x) dx}{\epsilon_s}$$

Consider a slice of the charge of thickness dx @ x . The slice travels at a velocity v_{sat} from base to collector. I'll give a solution given in the solution by Qin Zhang, which is elegant.

$$\frac{dJ_D}{dx} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial D}{\partial t} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial D}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial J}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{A \cdot w_c} \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial t}$$

$$= q \frac{v_{sat} n(x)}{w_c}$$

$$\Rightarrow J_D = \frac{q v_{sat}}{w_c} \int_0^{w_c} dx n(x)$$

b)

$$|J_D| = \left| \frac{q v_{sat}}{w_c} \int_0^{w_c} dx n(x) \right| = \frac{q v_{sat} n_0}{w_c} \left| \int_0^{w_c} dx e^{-i \omega x / v_{sat}} \right| |e^{i \omega t}|$$

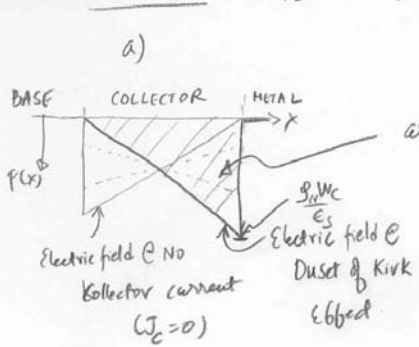
evaluates to $2w_c \left(\frac{\sin(\omega \tau_c)}{\omega \tau_c} \right)$ where $\tau_c = \frac{w_c}{v_{sat}}$

$$\Rightarrow |J_D| = q n_0 v_{sat} \left| \frac{\sin(\omega \tau_c)}{\omega \tau_c} \right|$$

$$\tau_c = \frac{w_c}{v_{sat}}$$

2

PROBLEM II : HBT KIRK-EFFECT (BASE PUSHOUT)



area = $(V_{CB} + V_{bi}) = \frac{1}{2\epsilon_s} \left(-qN_{DC} + \frac{J_{Kirk}}{v_{sat}} \right) w_c^2$

J_{Kirk} ← critical carrier density!
has to be negative!

$$J_{Kirk} = \left[\frac{2\epsilon_s}{w_c^2} (V_{CB} + V_{bi}) + qN_{DC}^+ \right] v_{sat}$$

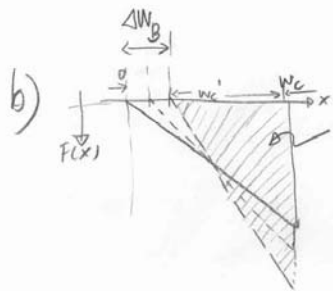
$$J_{Kirk} = \frac{2\epsilon_s v_{sat} (V_{CB} + V_{bi})}{w_c^2} + qN_{DC}^+ v_{sat}$$

$V_{bi} = \frac{kT}{q} \ln \left(\frac{N_{DC} N_{AB}}{n_i^2} \right) = 1.34 \text{ Volt}$ $v_{sat} (\text{GaAs}) \approx 10^7 \text{ cm/s}$

$$\Rightarrow J_{Kirk} = \left[\frac{2 \times 12.9 \times 8.85 \times 10^{-14} \times 10^7 \times (4 + 1.34)}{(10^{-4} + 10^{-7})^2} + 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \times 10^7 \times 10^7 \right] \text{ A/cm}^2$$

$$\approx 122 \frac{\text{A}}{\text{cm}^2} + 160 \text{ RA/cm}^2$$

$J_{Kirk} \approx 160 \text{ RA/cm}^2$, $J_{Kirk} - qN_{DC}^+ v_{sat} \approx 122 \text{ A/cm}^2$



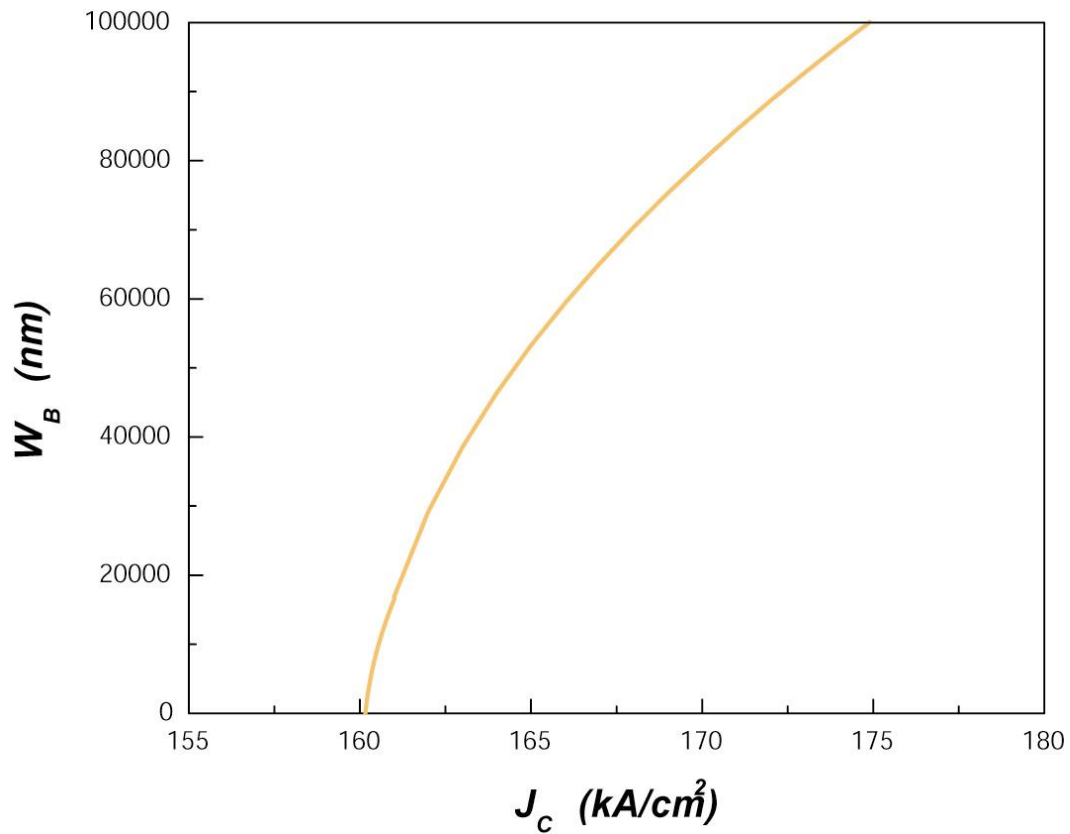
Area still $\rightarrow V_{CB} + V_{bi} = \frac{1}{2\epsilon_s} \left[-qN_{DC}^+ + \frac{J_c}{v_{sat}} \right] w_c'^2$

also, $V_{CB} + V_{bi} = \frac{1}{2\epsilon_s} \left[-qN_{DC}^+ + \frac{J_{Kirk}}{v_{sat}} \right] w_{c0}^2$

$\Delta w_B = w_{c0} - w_c'$

$= \left(1 - \frac{w_c'}{w_{c0}} \right) w_{c0} = w_{c0} \times \left[1 - \frac{\sqrt{J_c - qN_{DC}^+ v_{sat}}}{\sqrt{J_{Kirk} - qN_{DC}^+ v_{sat}}} \right]$

$\Rightarrow \Delta w_B = w_{c0} \left[1 - \sqrt{\frac{J_c - qN_{DC}^+ v_{sat}}{J_{Kirk} - qN_{DC}^+ v_{sat}}} \right]$ Plot on next page.



④

ASSIGNMENT 8 - SOLN^S CONTD:

①

Kirk-effect widens the base \Rightarrow $\Delta N_B \uparrow \Rightarrow \beta_F \downarrow$.

To reduce the effect, $W_C \downarrow$, dope slightly heavily, but not too much since $\frac{W_C}{W_B}$ Breakdown @ C-B J^n will suffer!