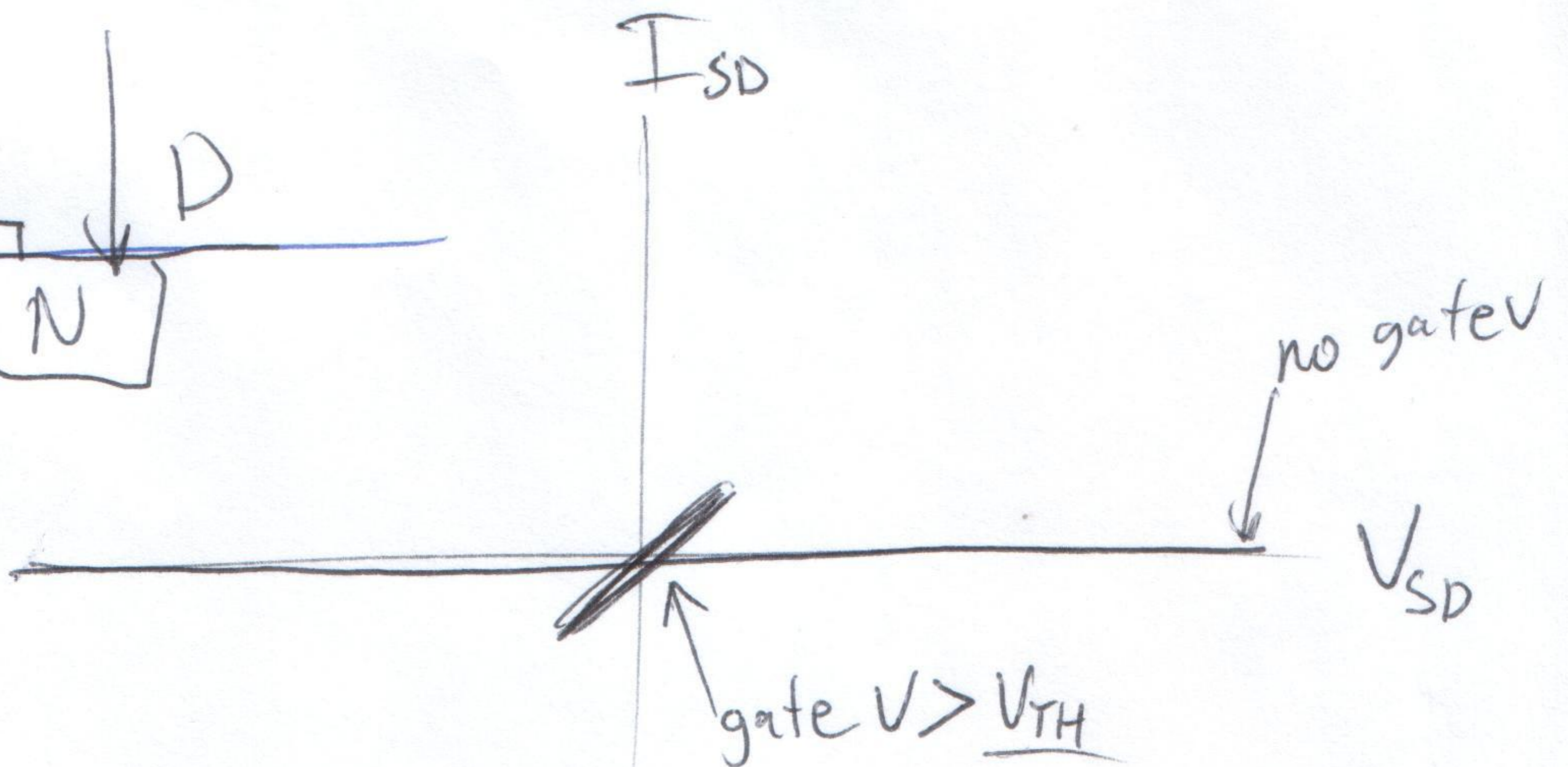
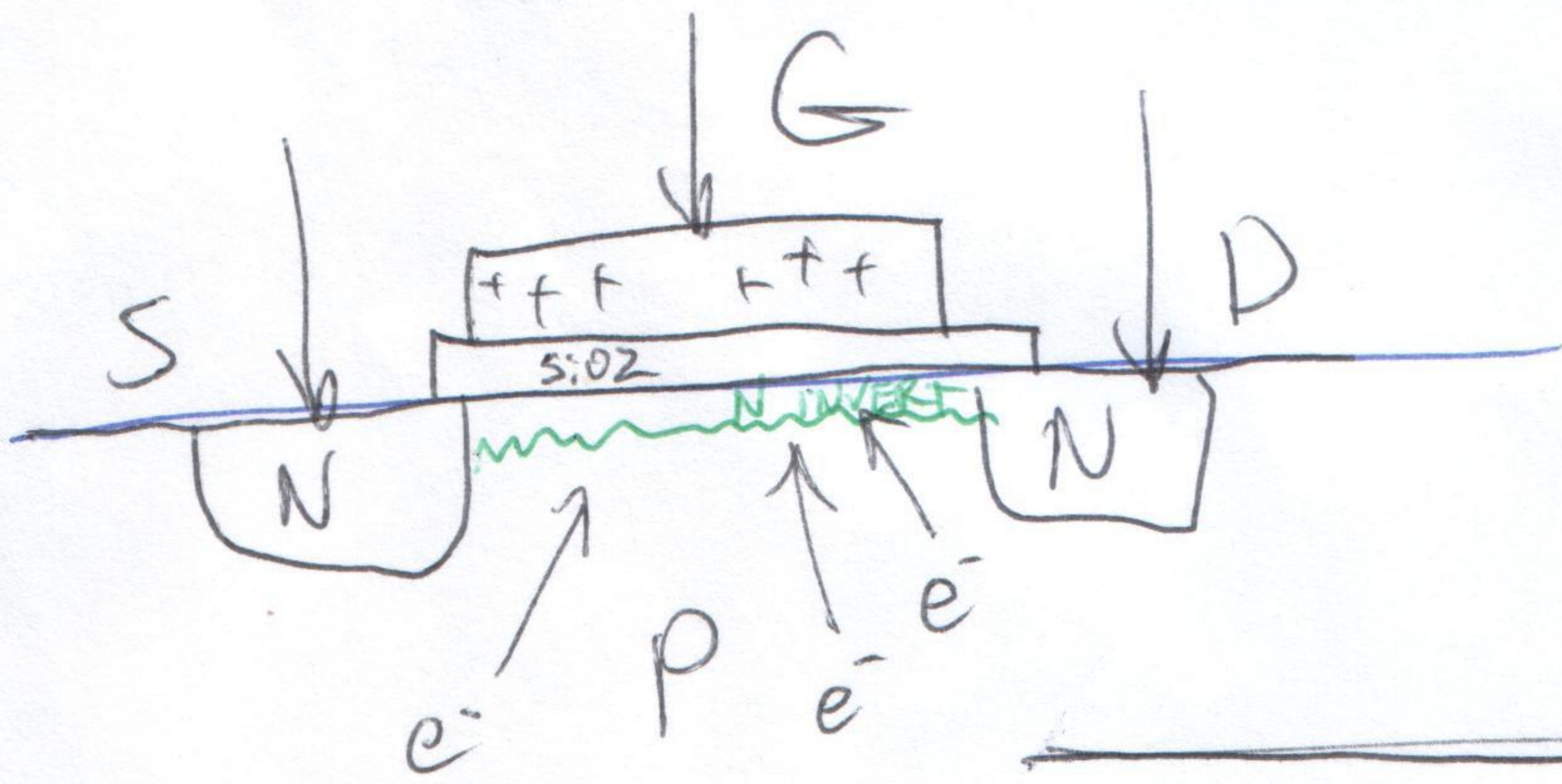
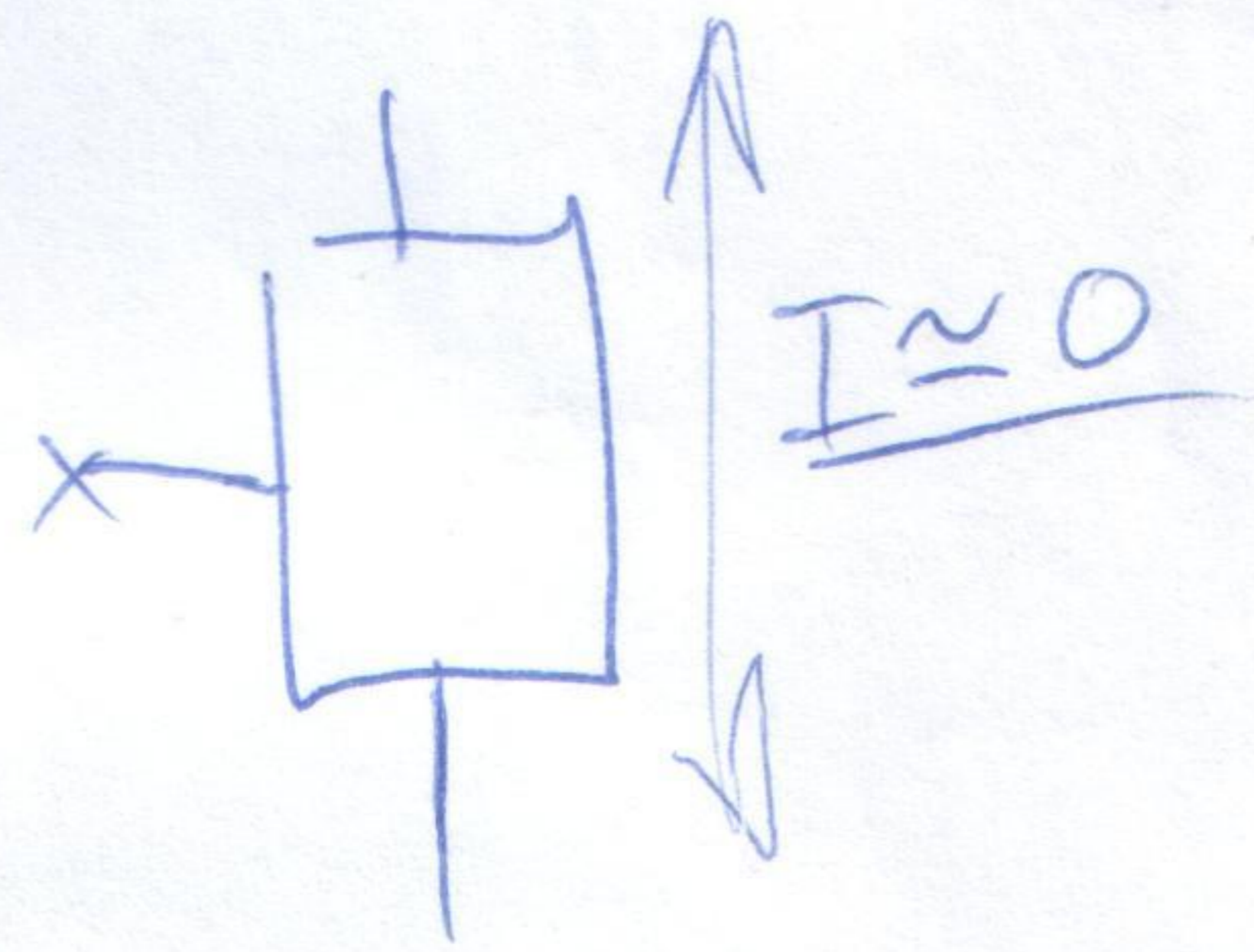
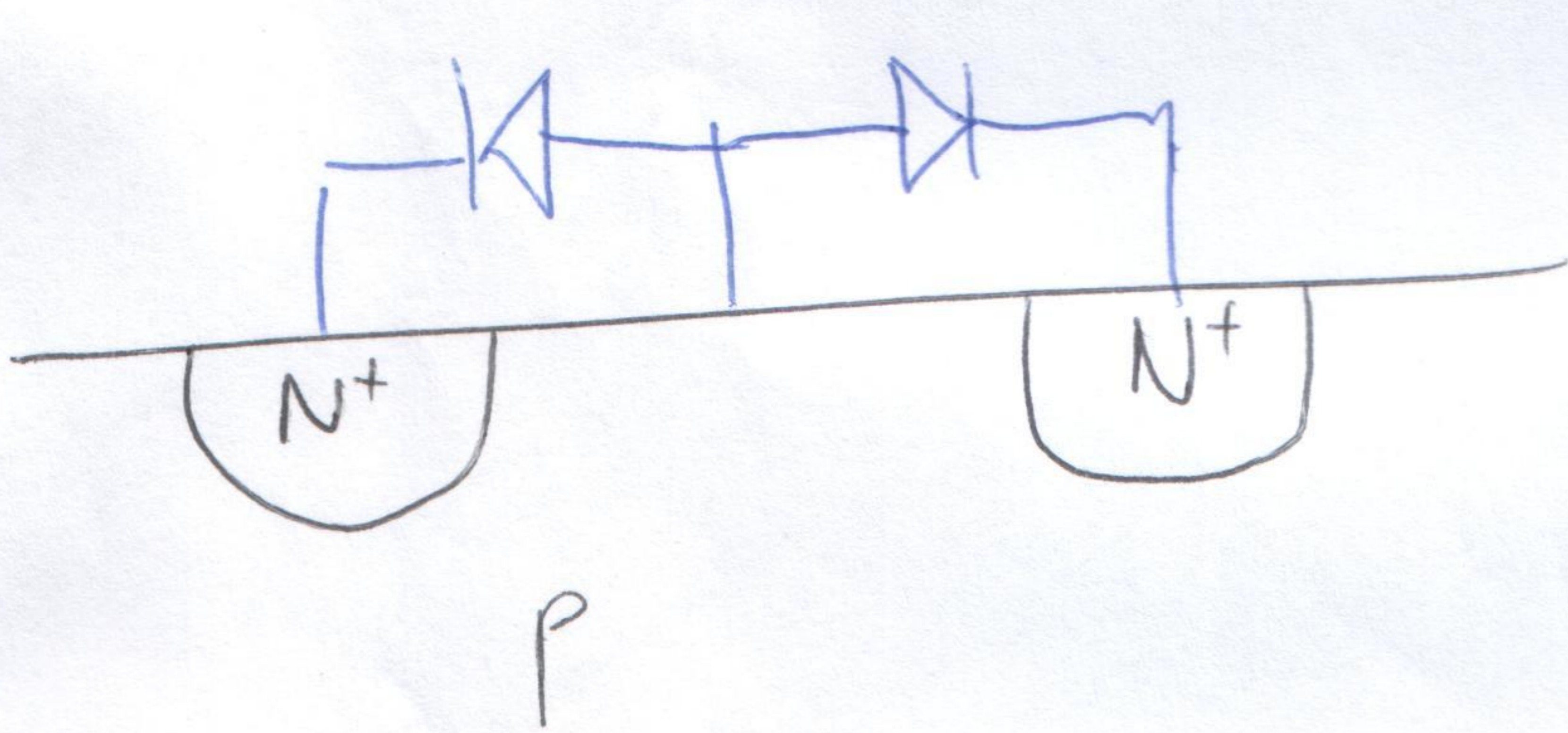
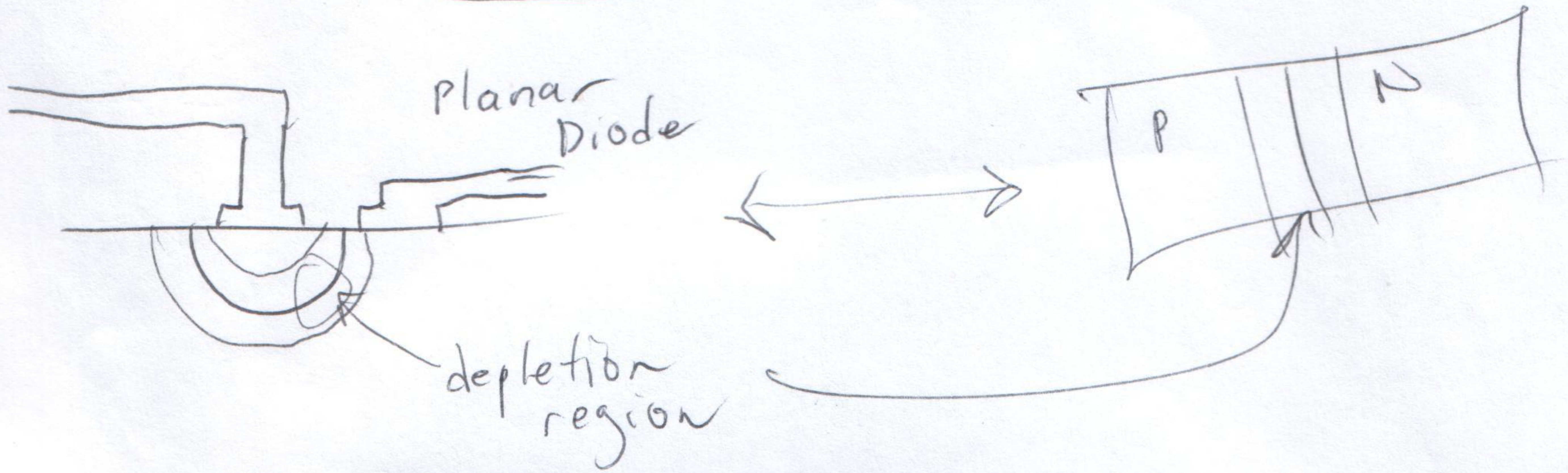
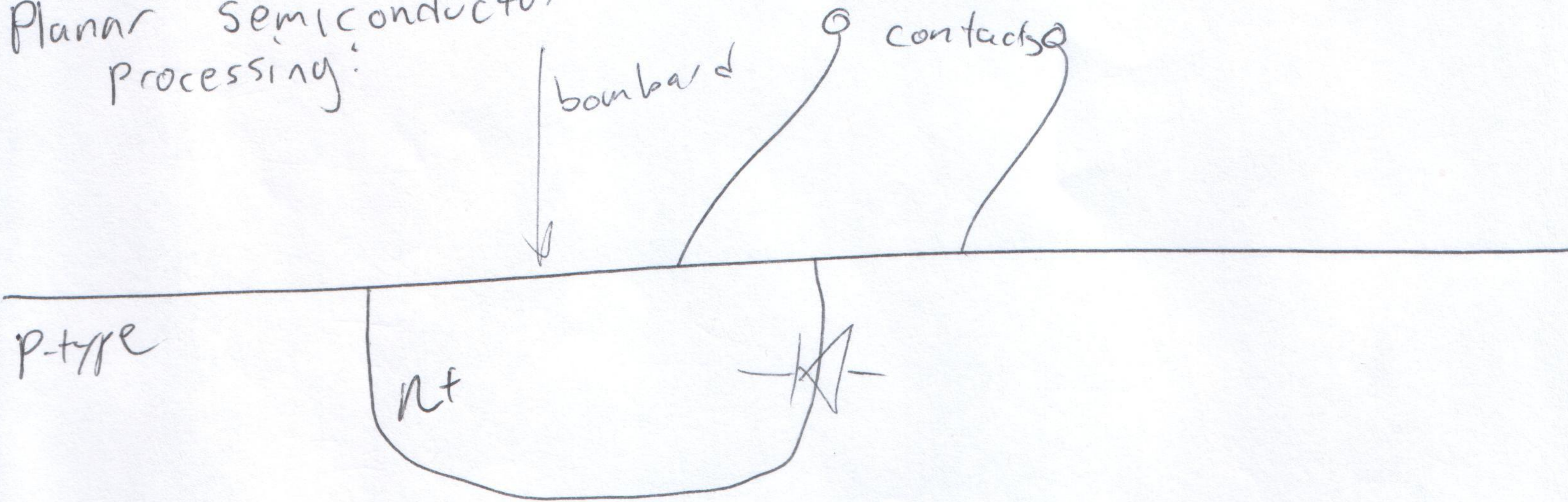
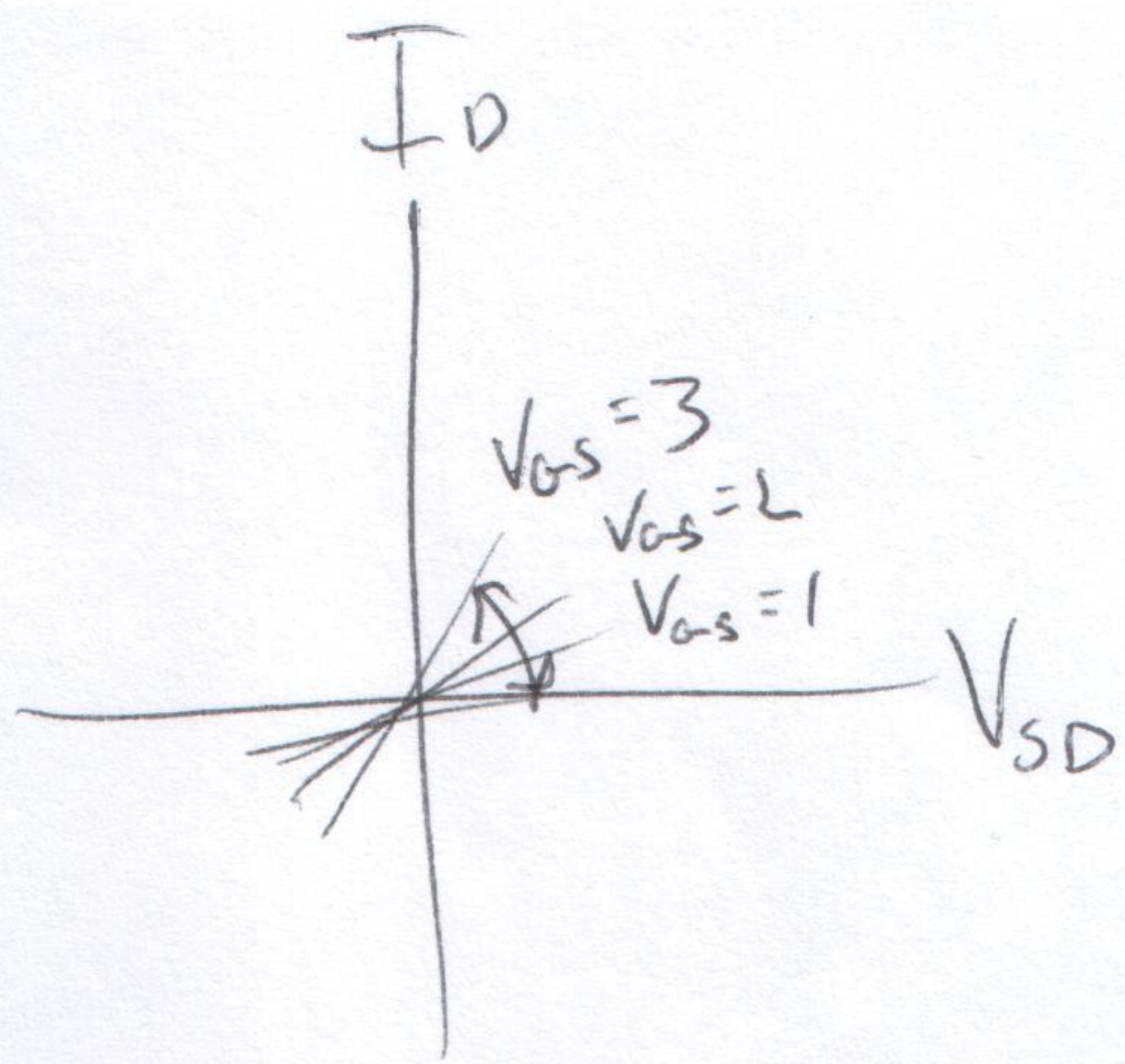


A little bit on MOSFETS (Preview)

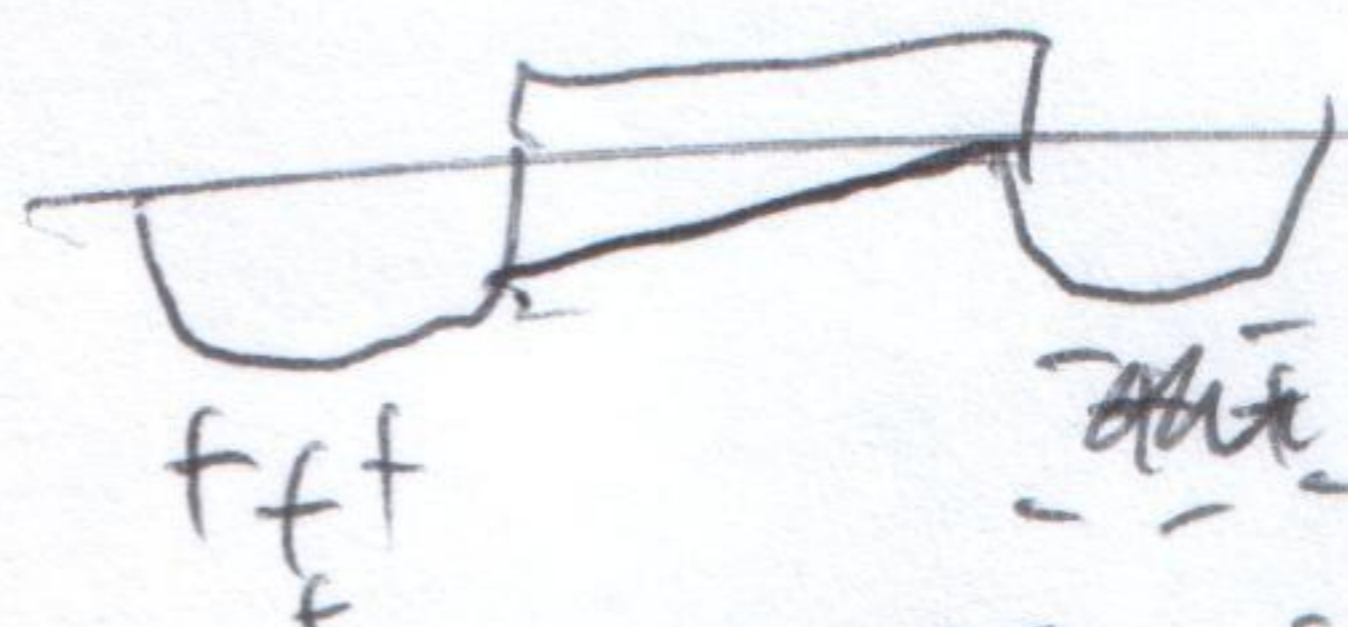
Planar semiconductor processing:



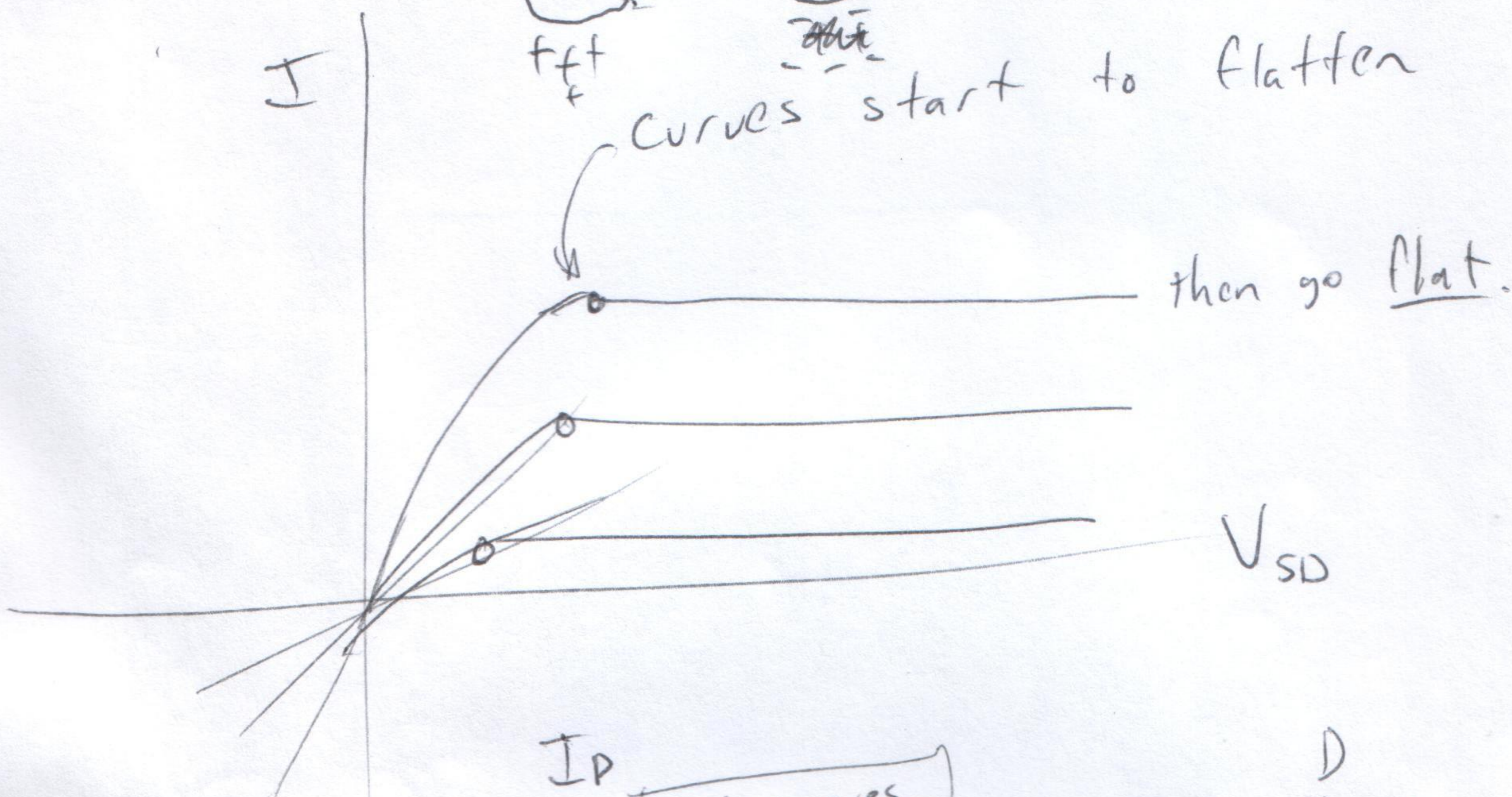


At small values of V_{DS} , this model is accurate.
 we have V_{ctrl} ~~is not~~
 it's ~~NOT~~

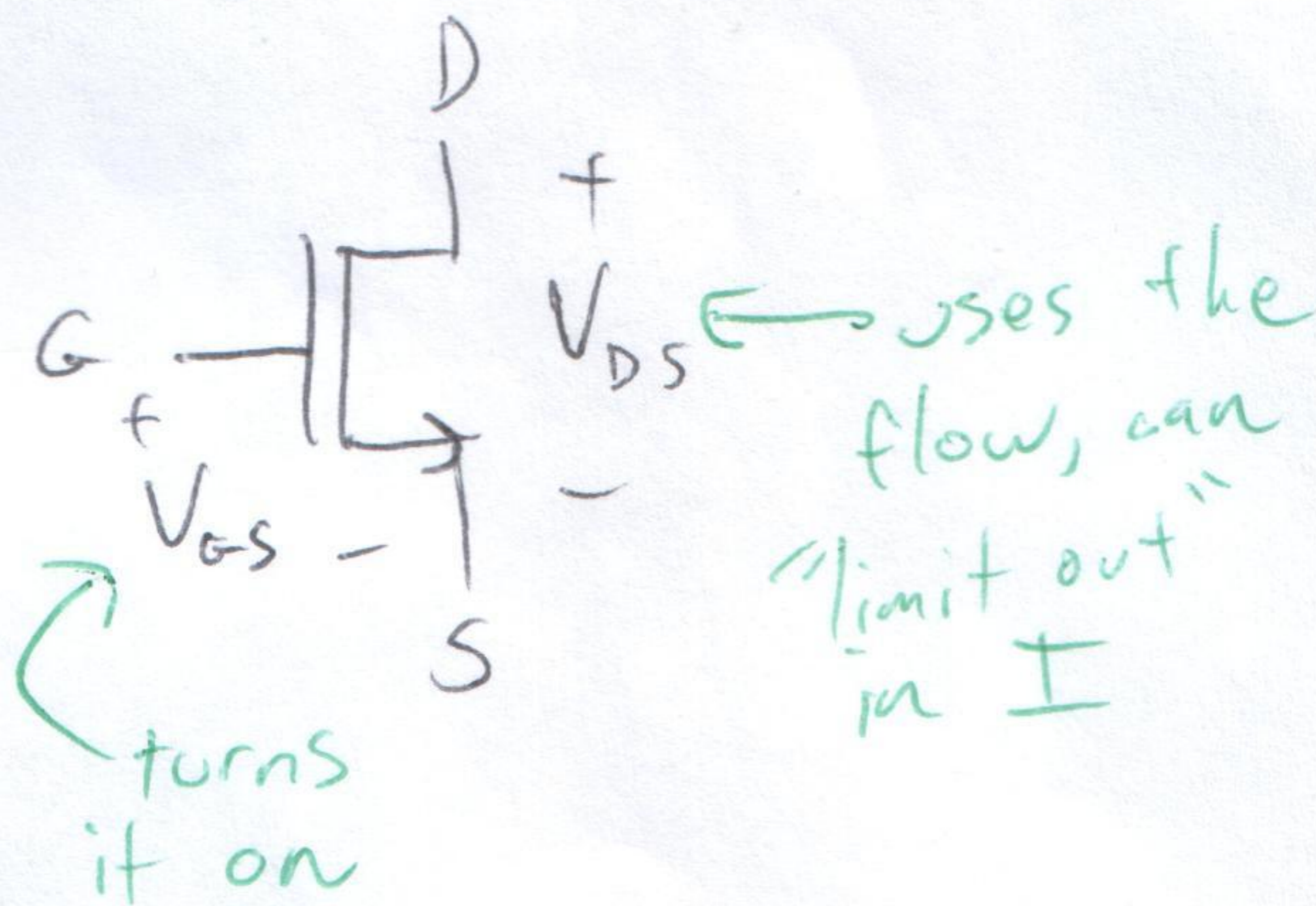
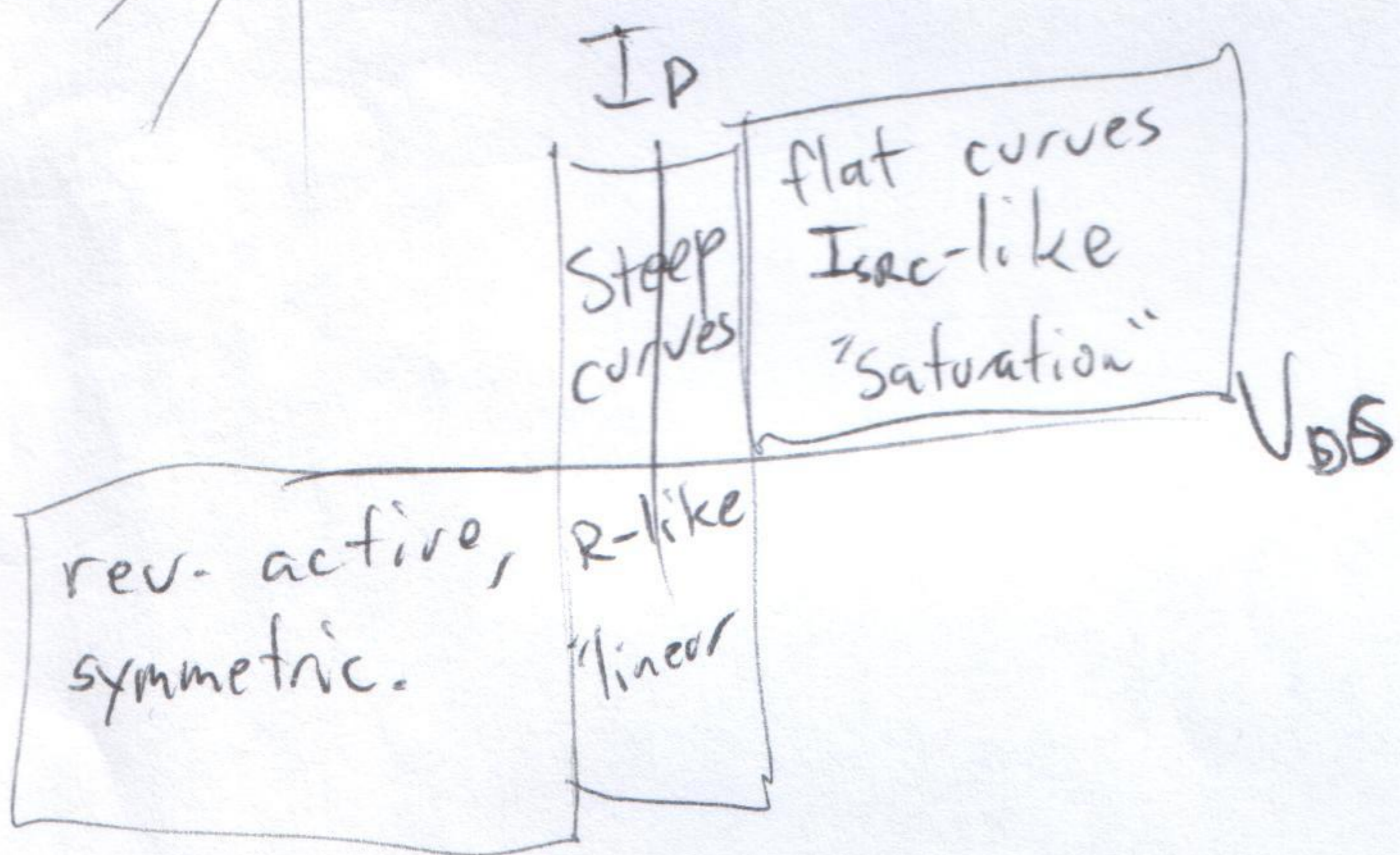
$I \rightarrow$



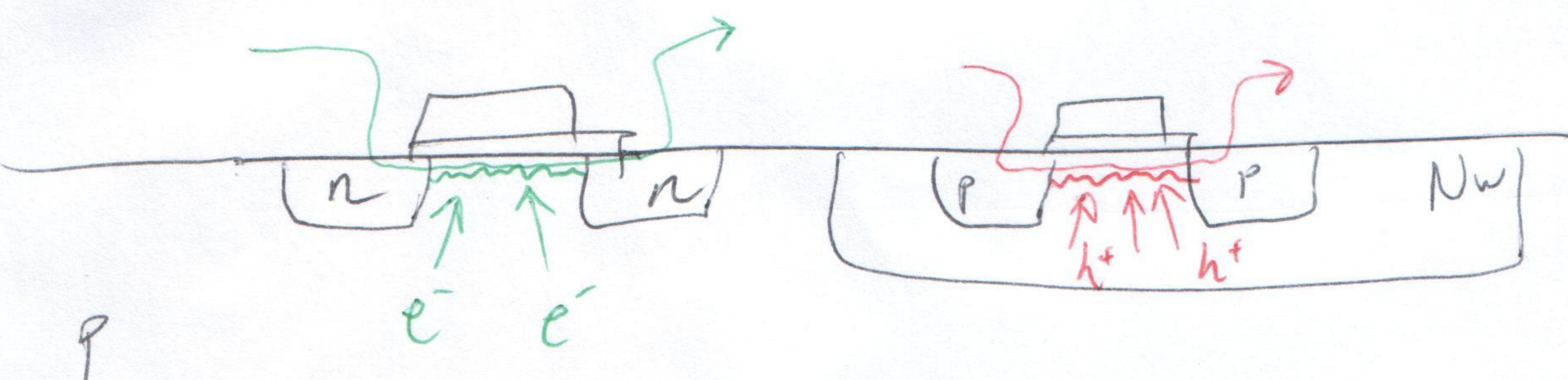
Curves start to flatten



then go flat.

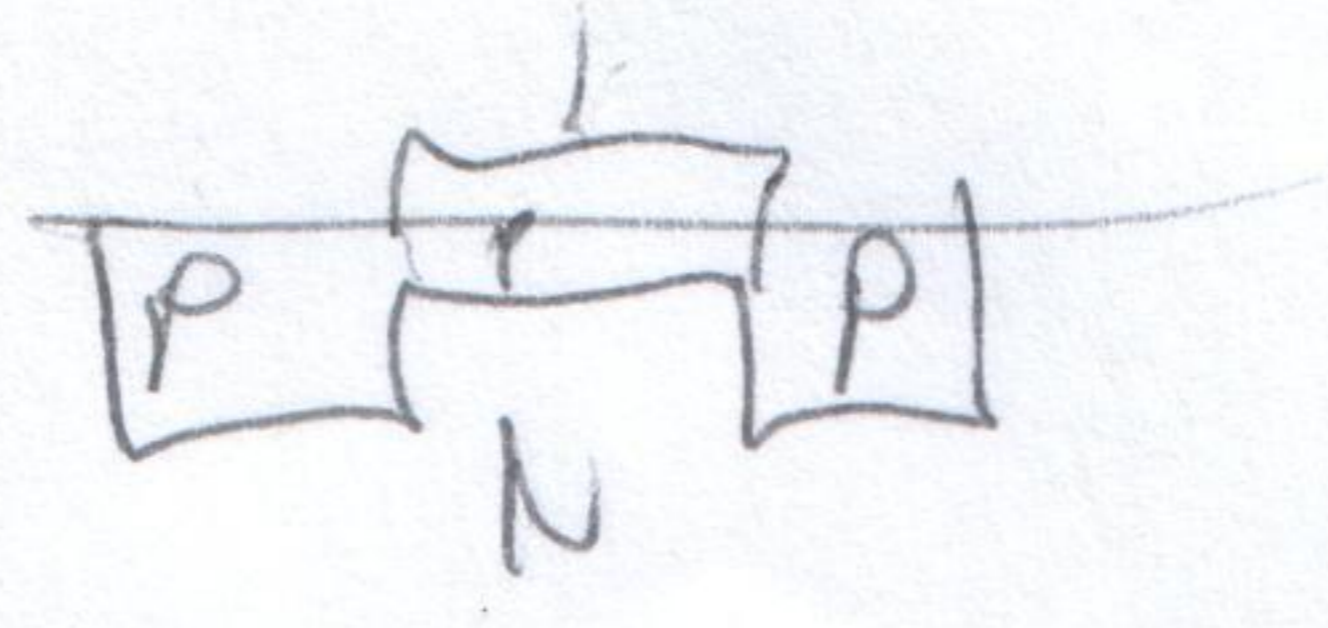
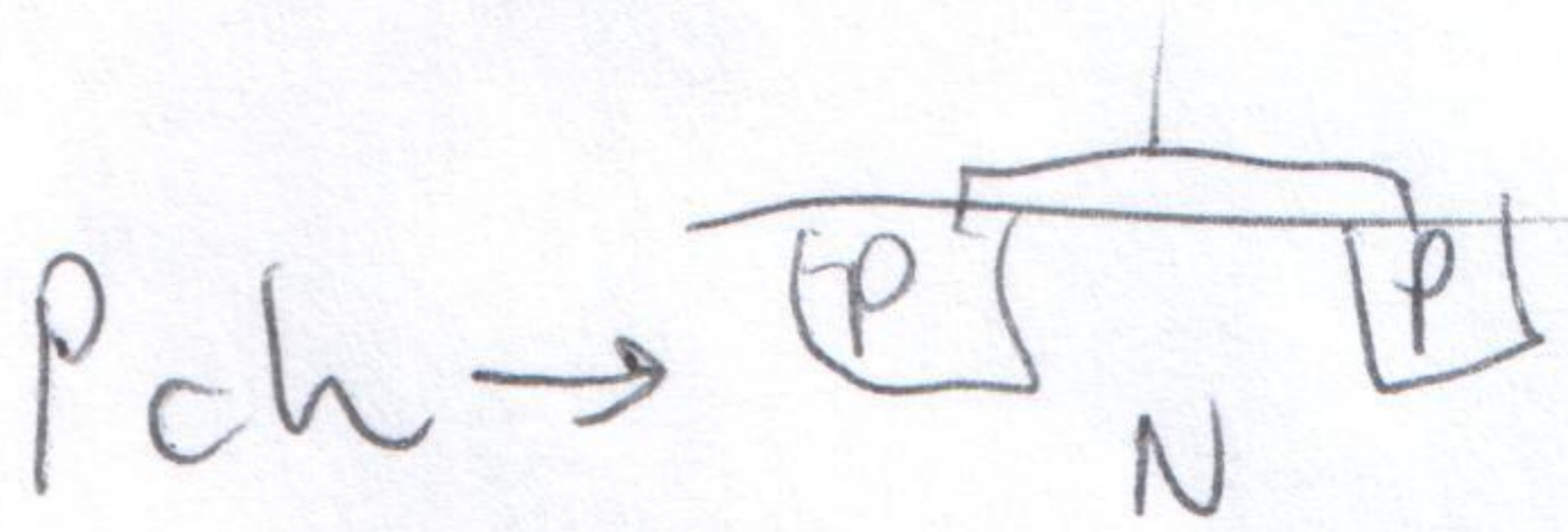
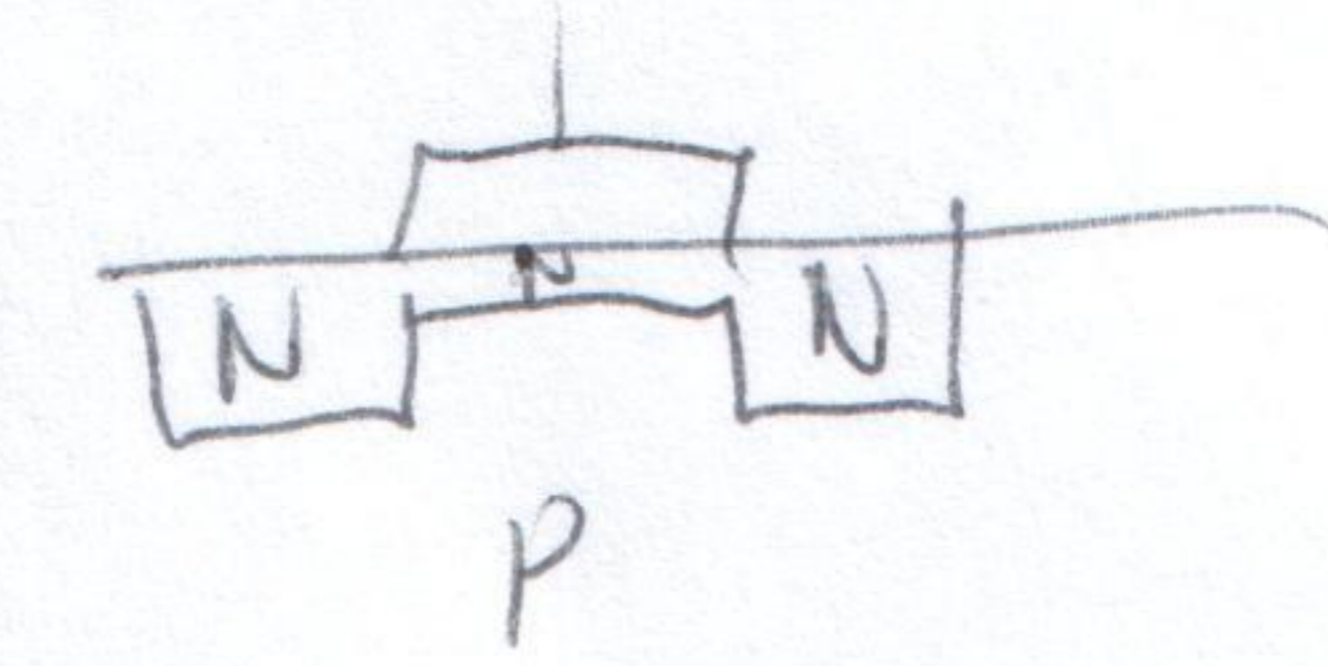
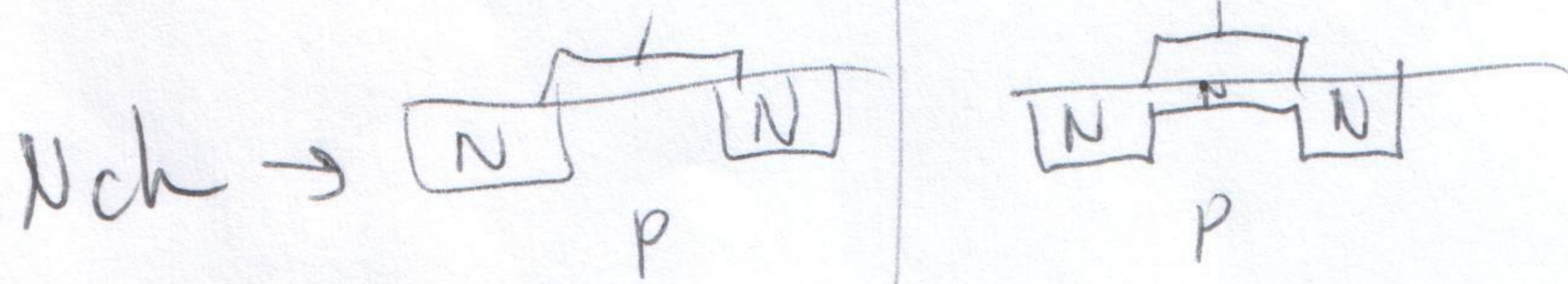


"Enhancement Mode CMOS" (IE everything):



See Also: ~~labNotes-3.pdf~~
 labnotes-3.pdf
 Enh ↓ Dep ↓

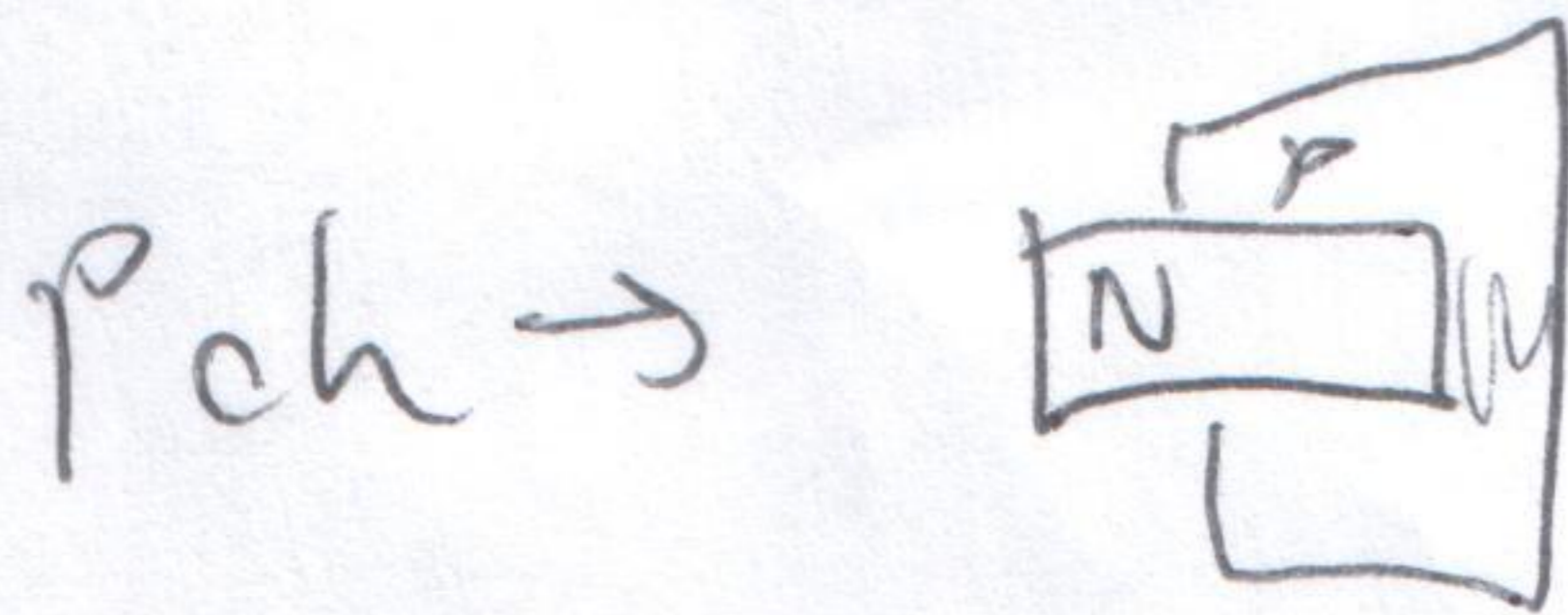
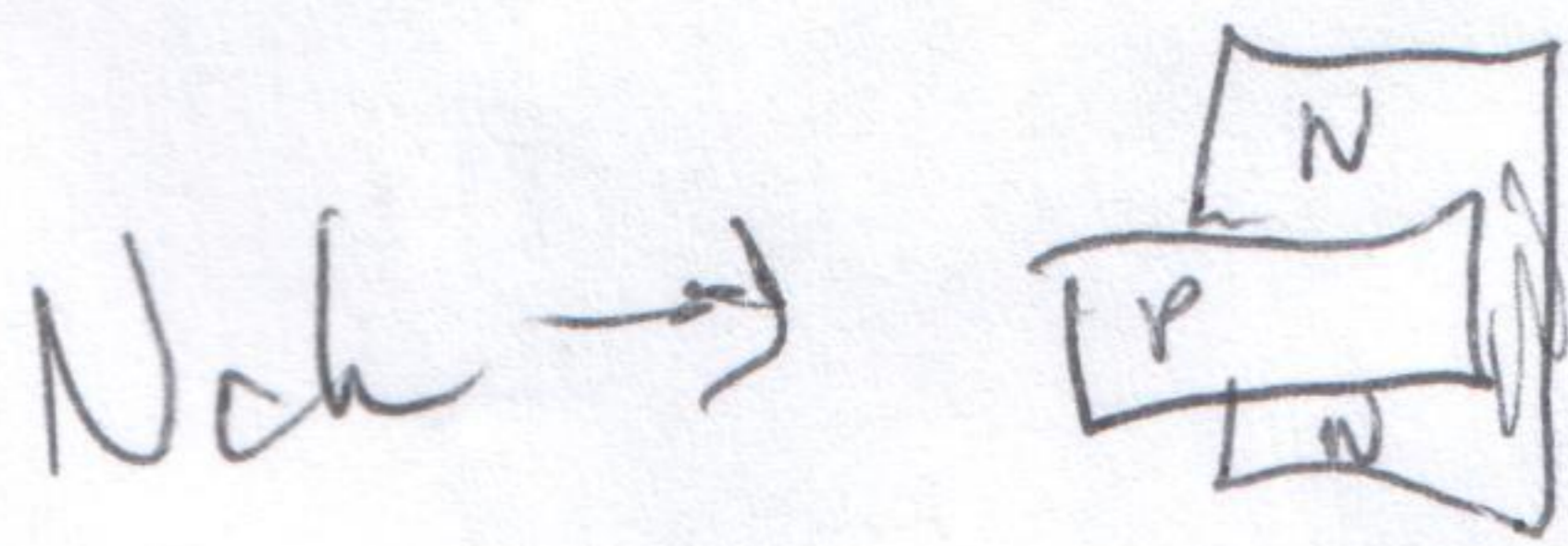
MOSFET:



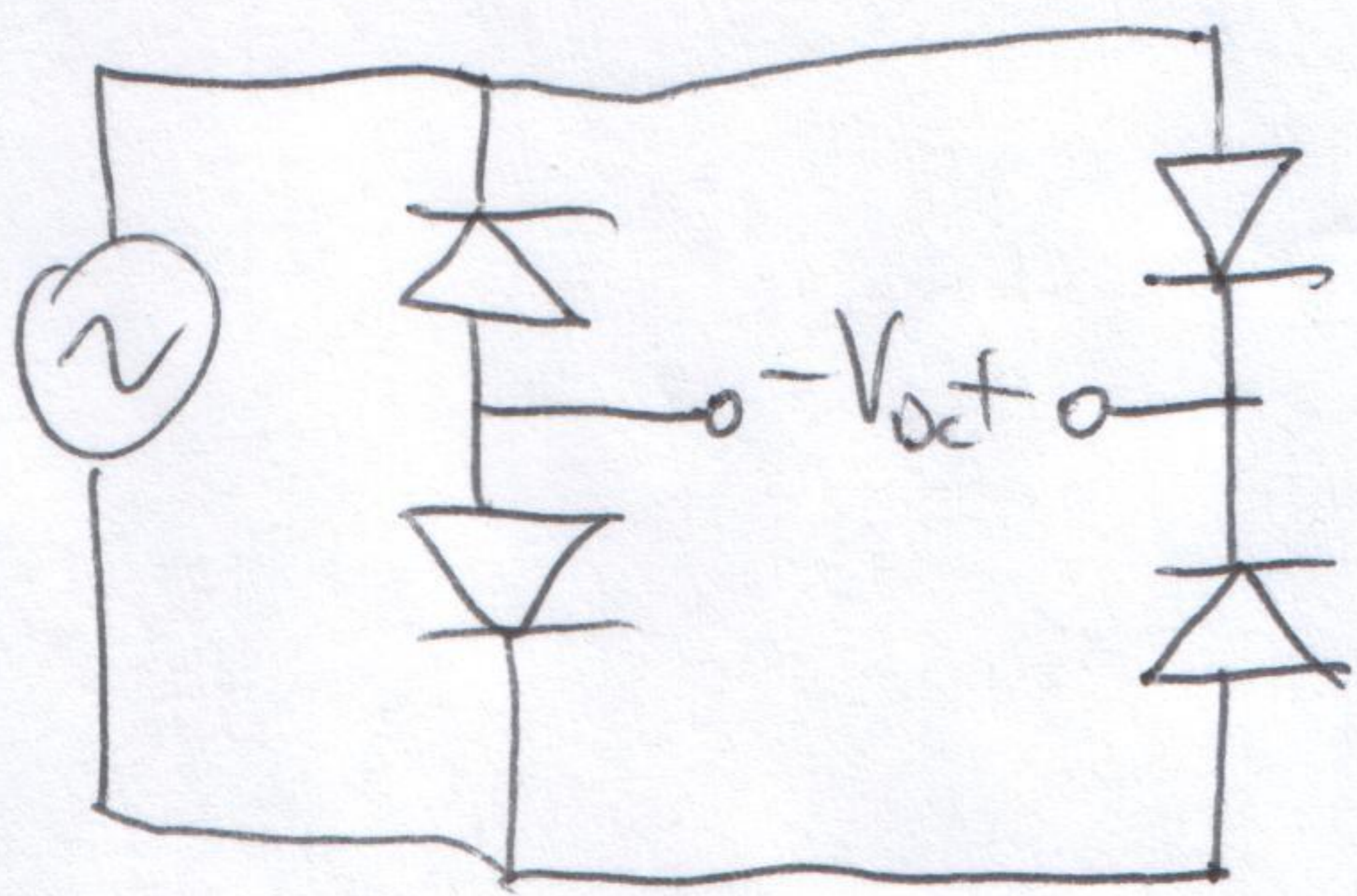
JFET:

Enh ↓

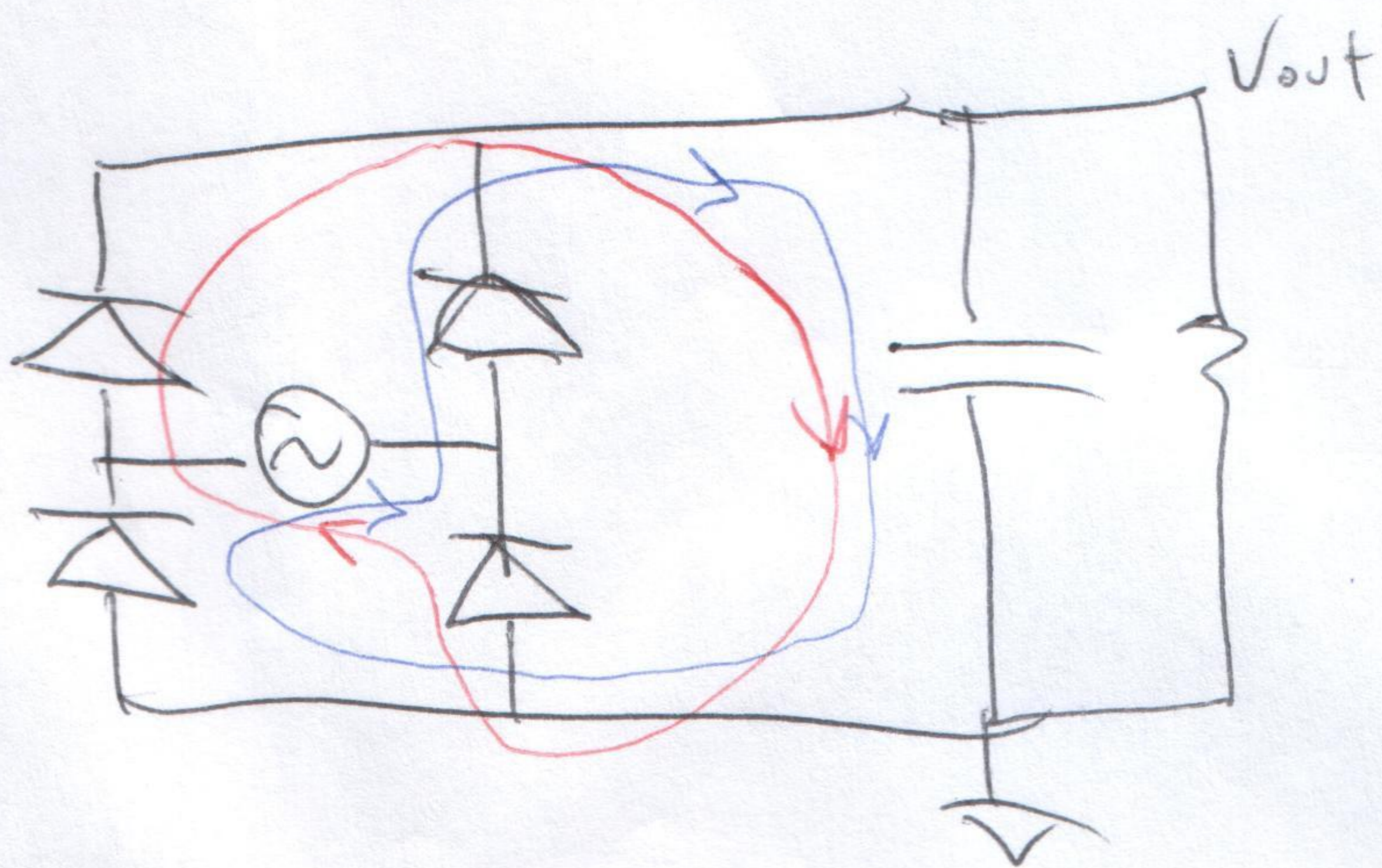
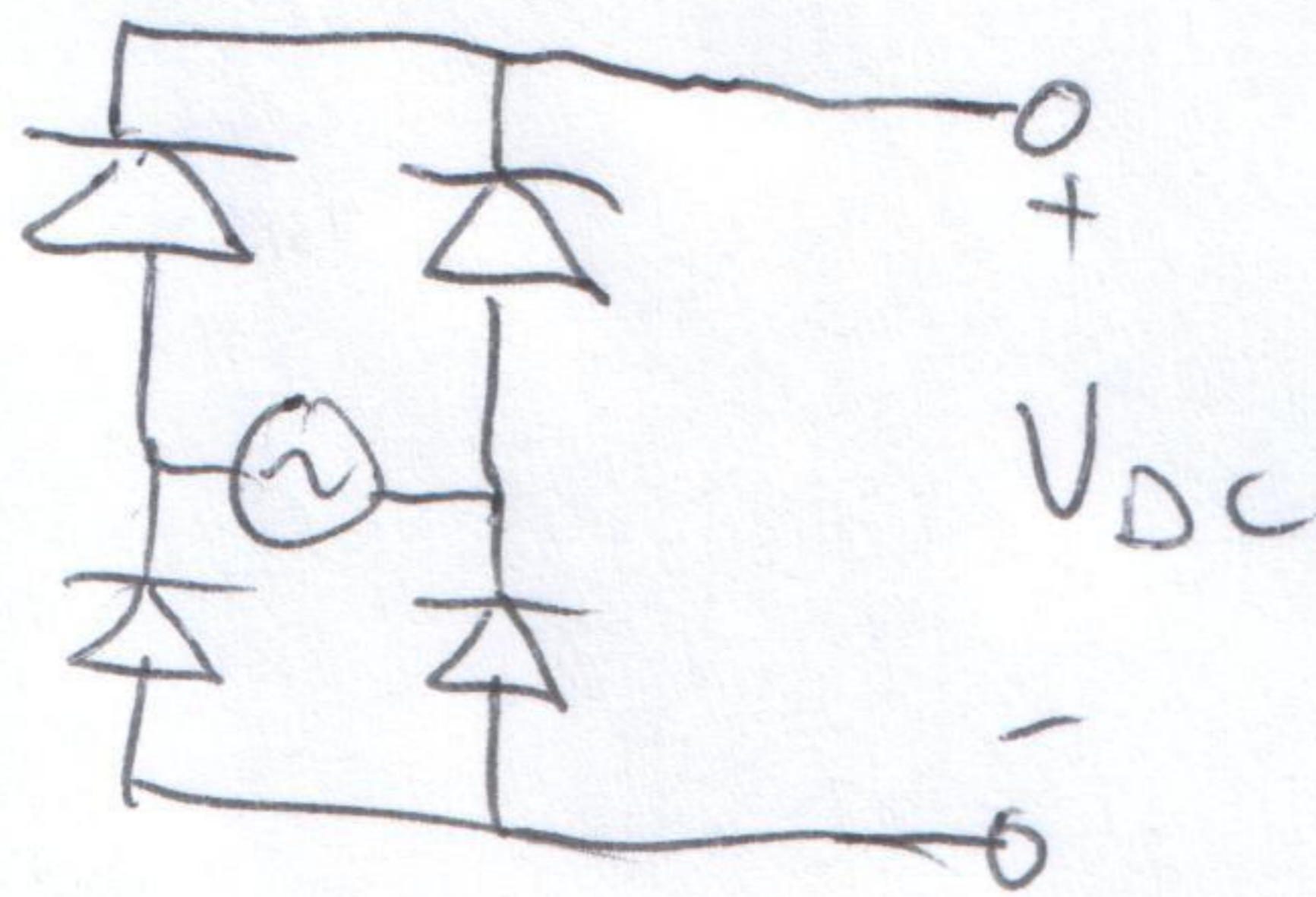
Dep ↓



Full-Wave Bridge Rectifier



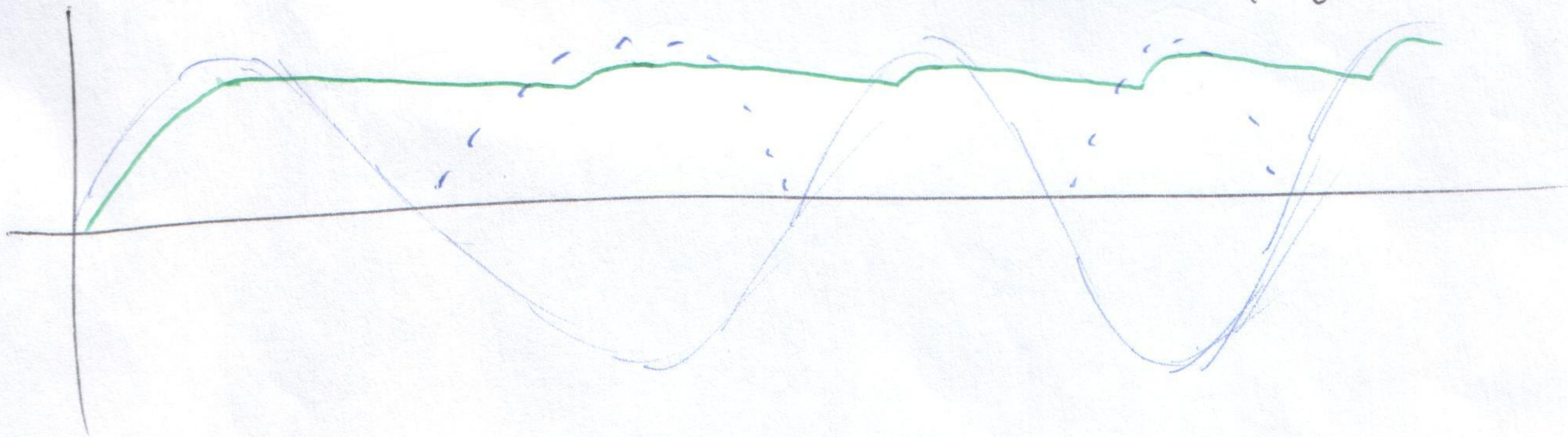
OR
EVEN:



$$V_{out} = V_p - (V_{DIODE} \cdot 2)$$

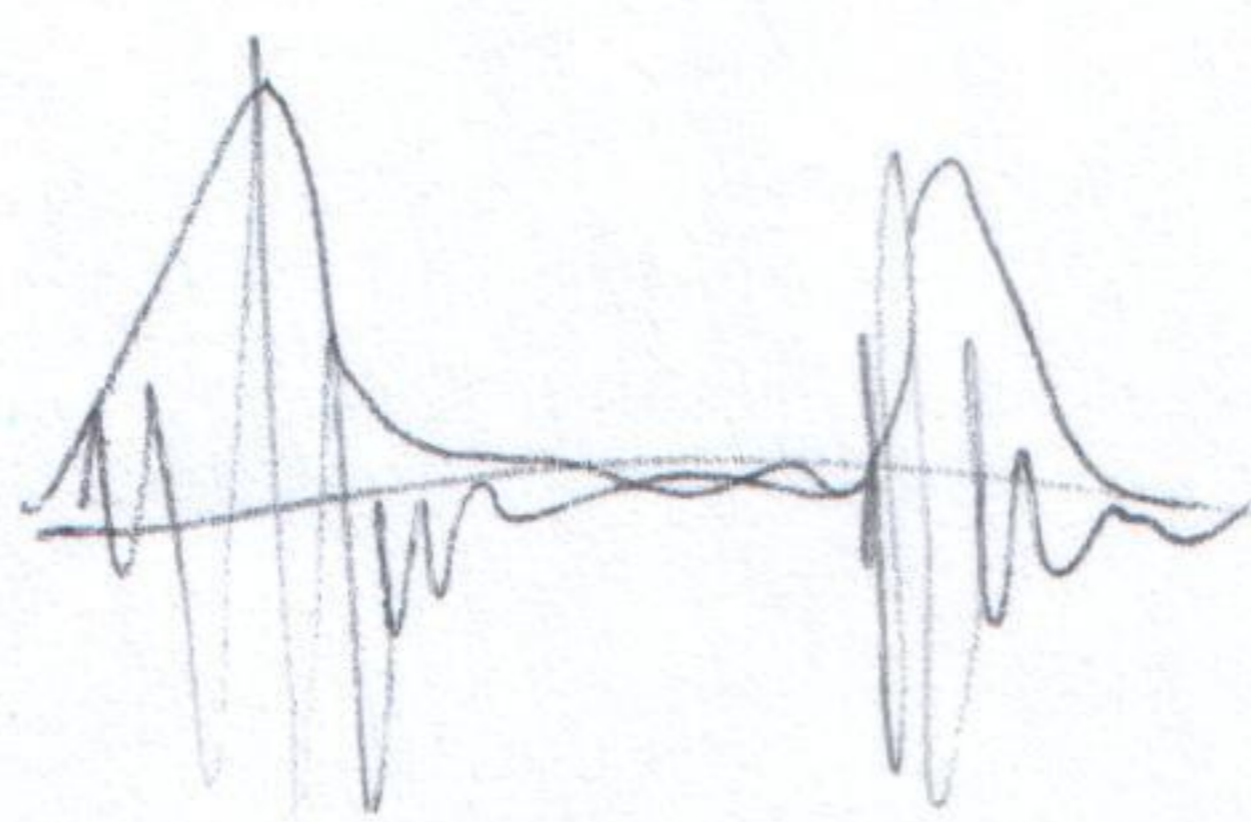
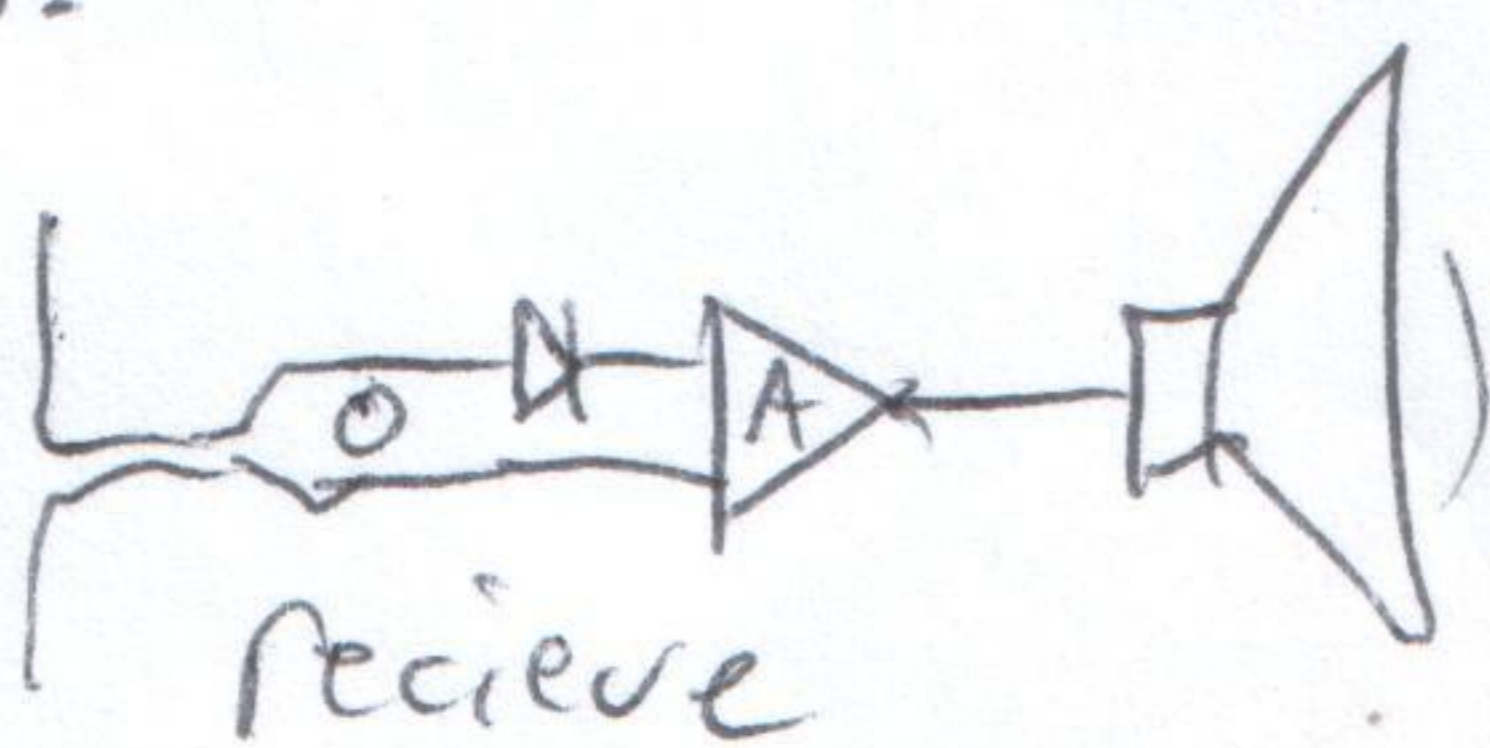
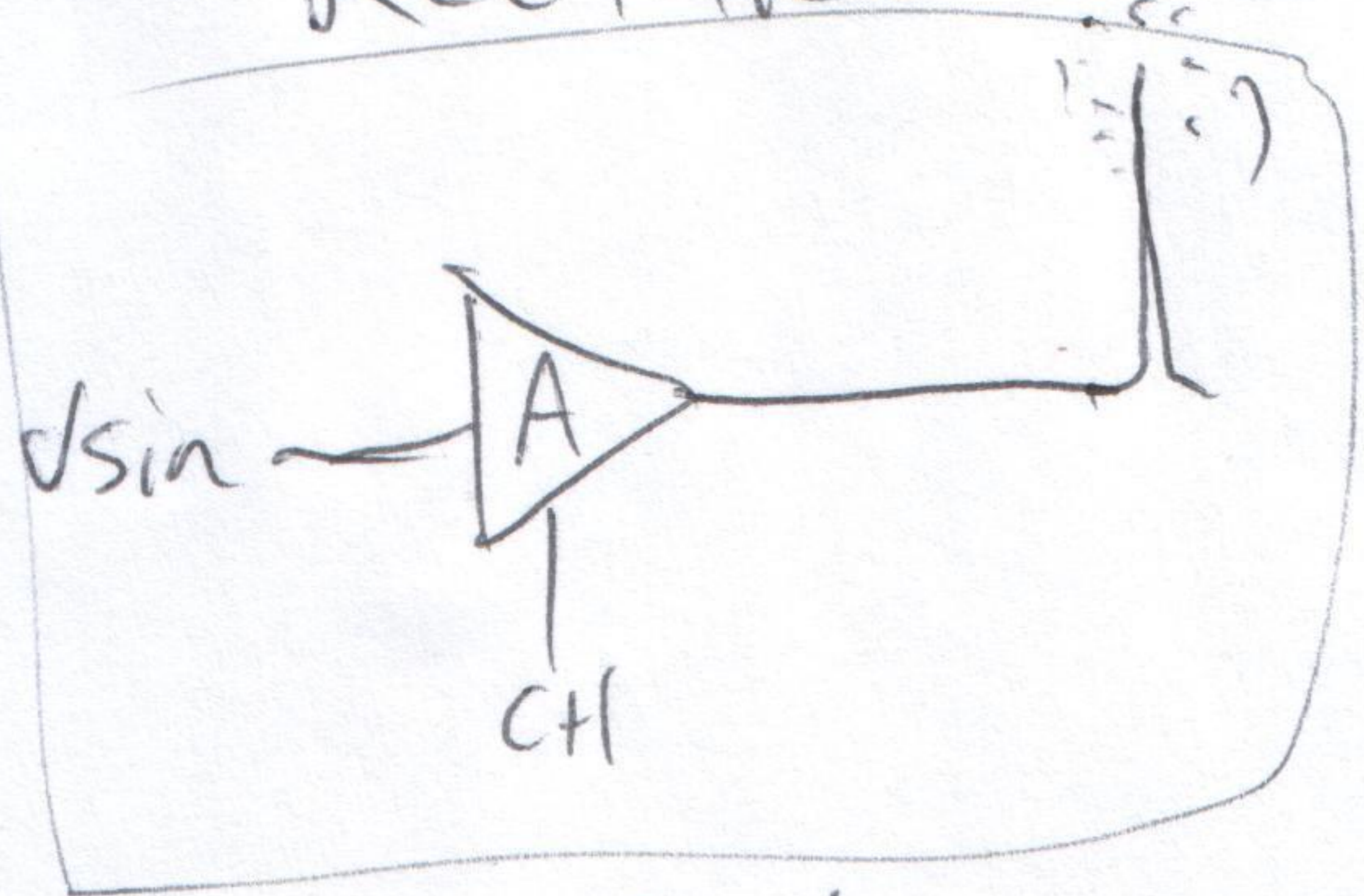
Surge current: unchanged -
(you could argue it's smaller, but only if you assume V_p is constant rather than V_{DC})

Repetitive Diode Current: reduced by increased freq.

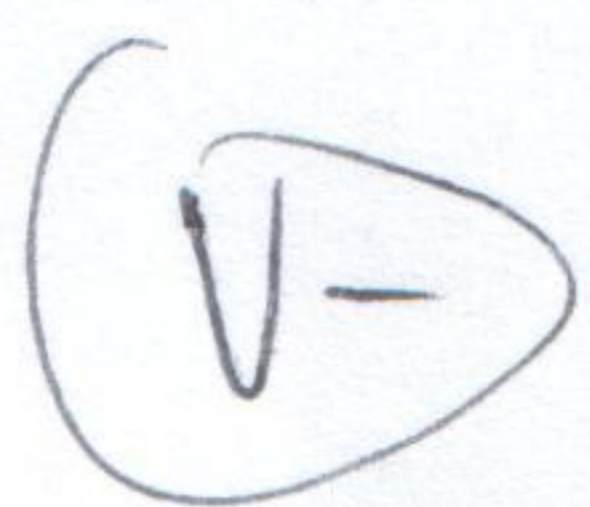
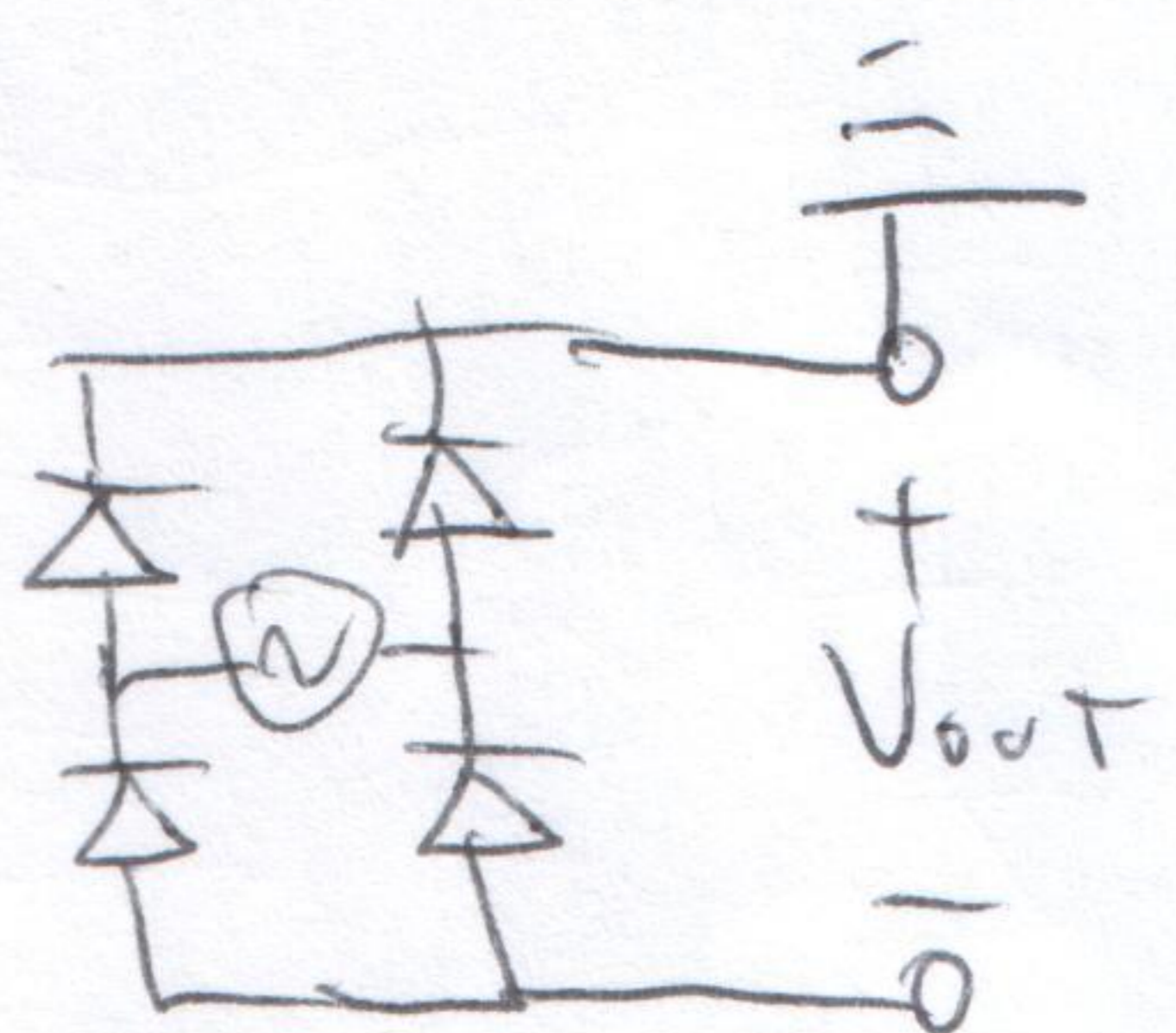


Odds & Ends:

-Rectification & AM Ratio:



Rectify for $-V$:

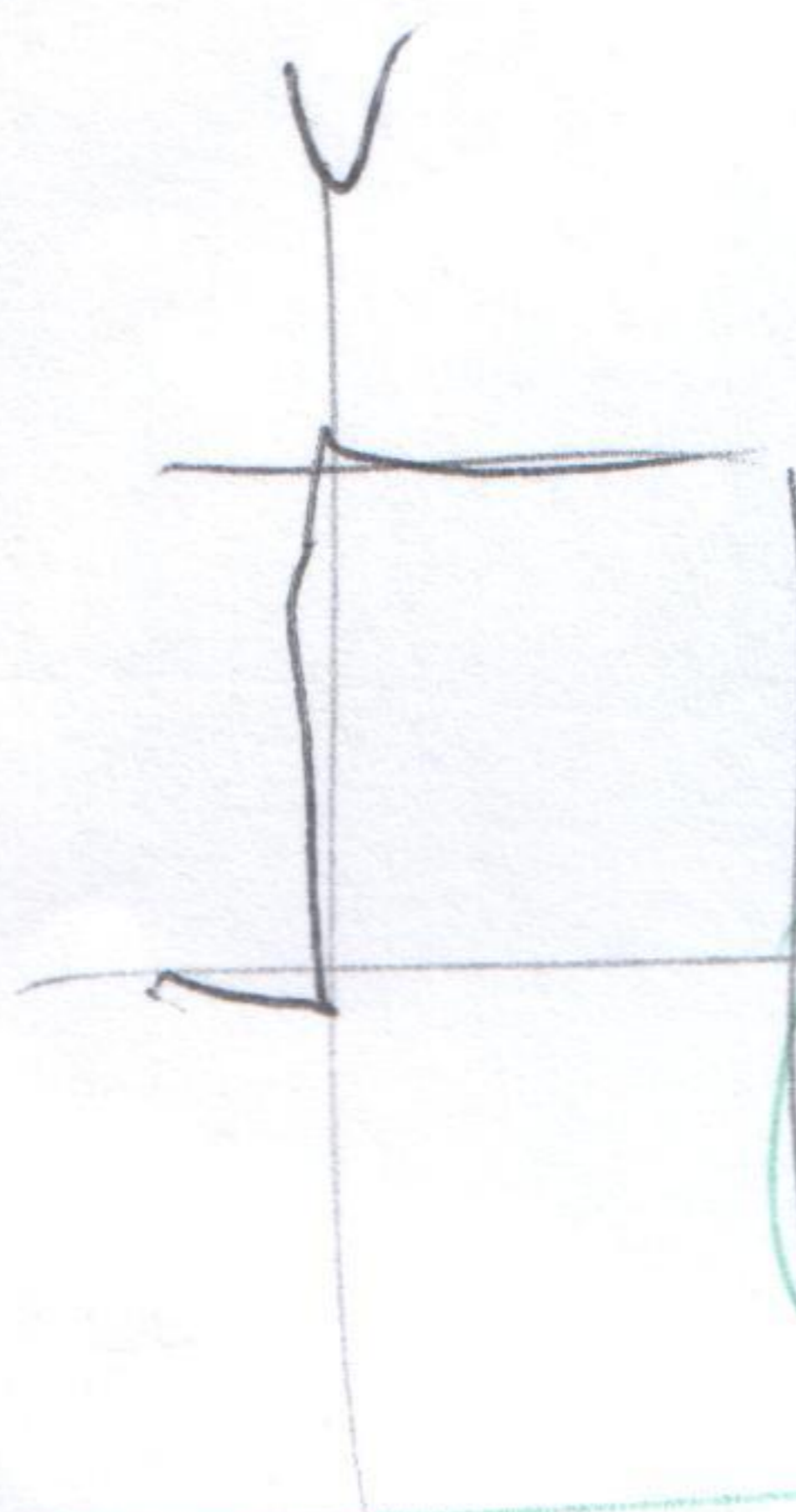
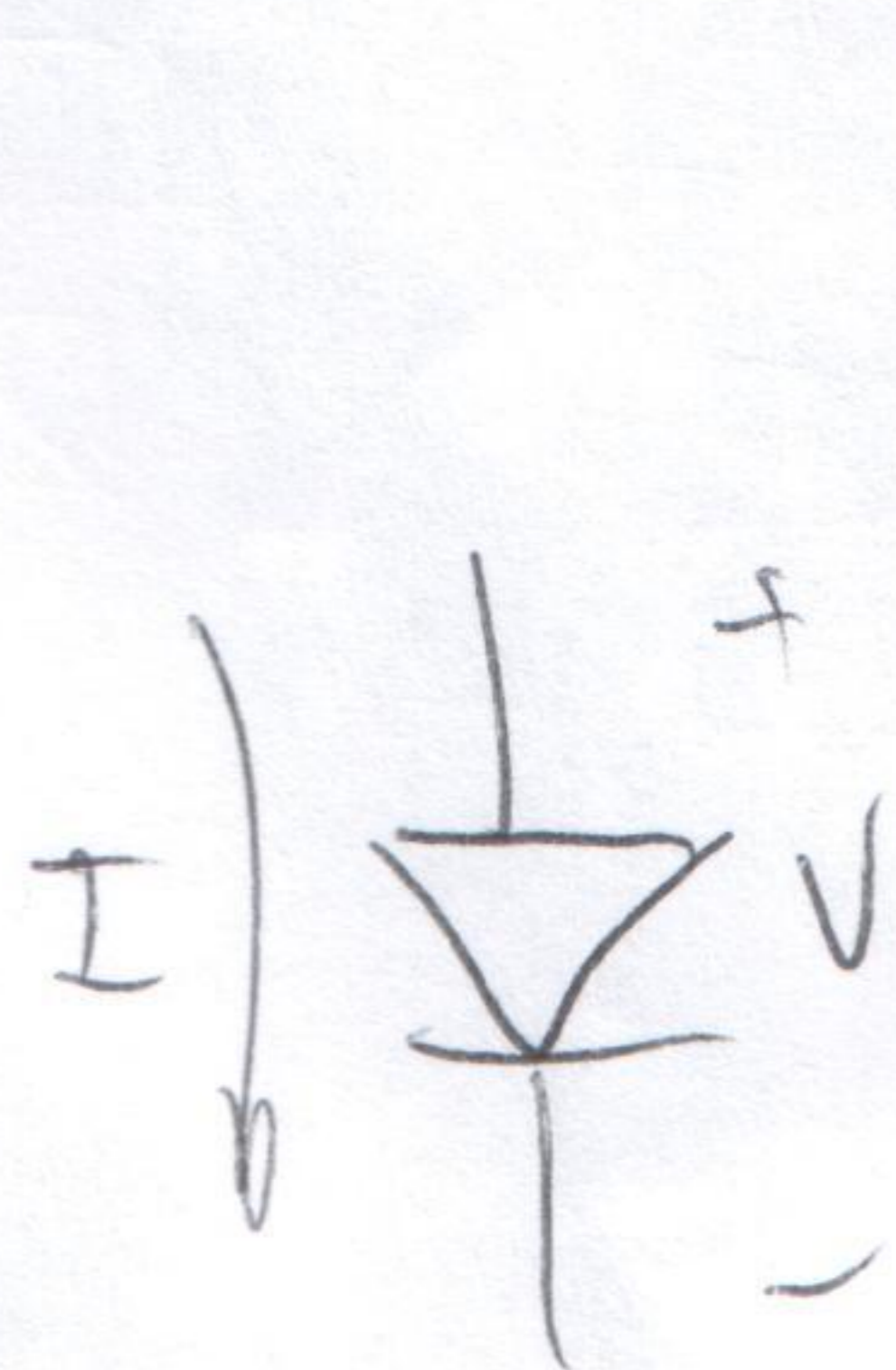


Do it twice for:

+12 0 -12

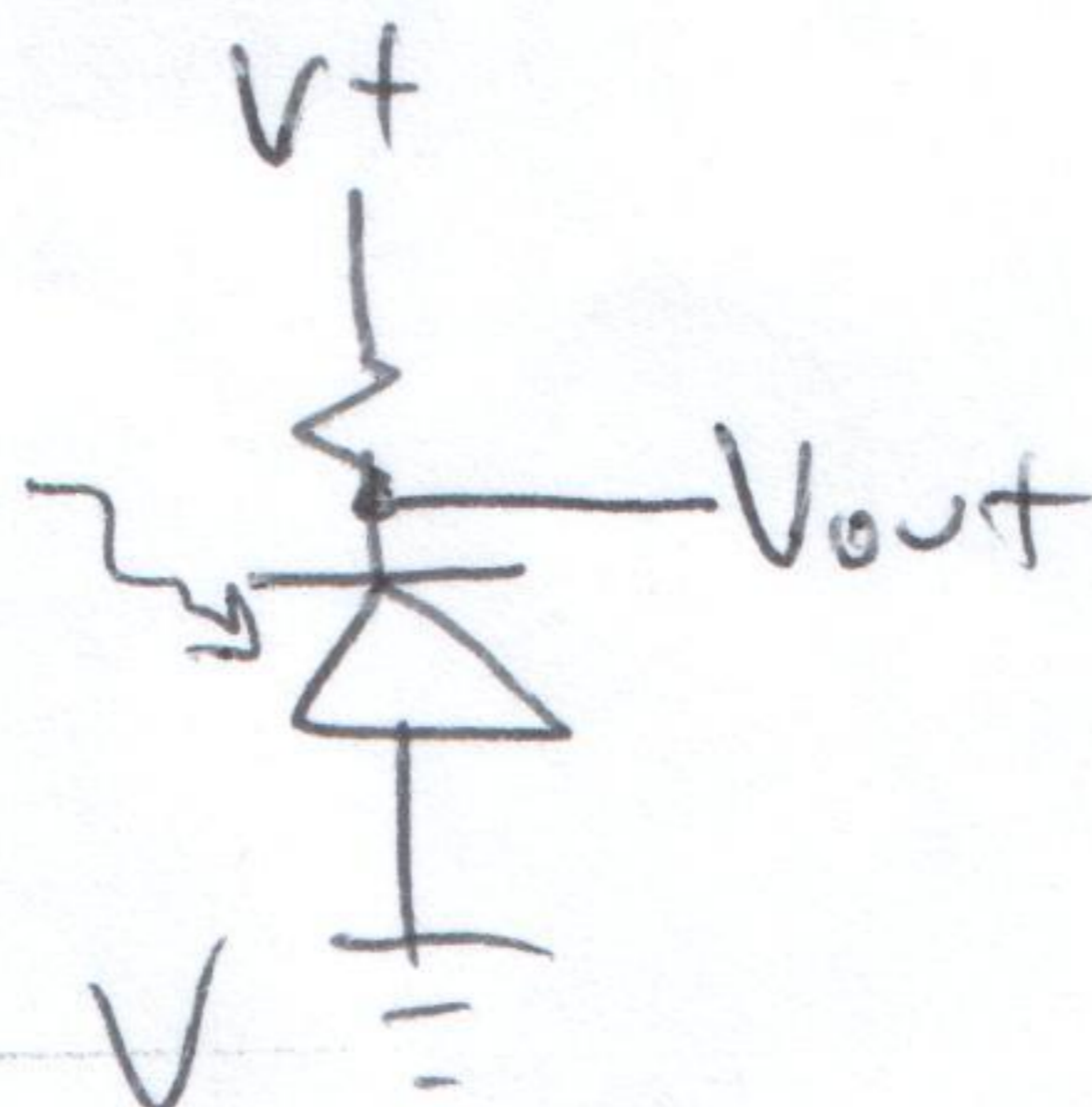
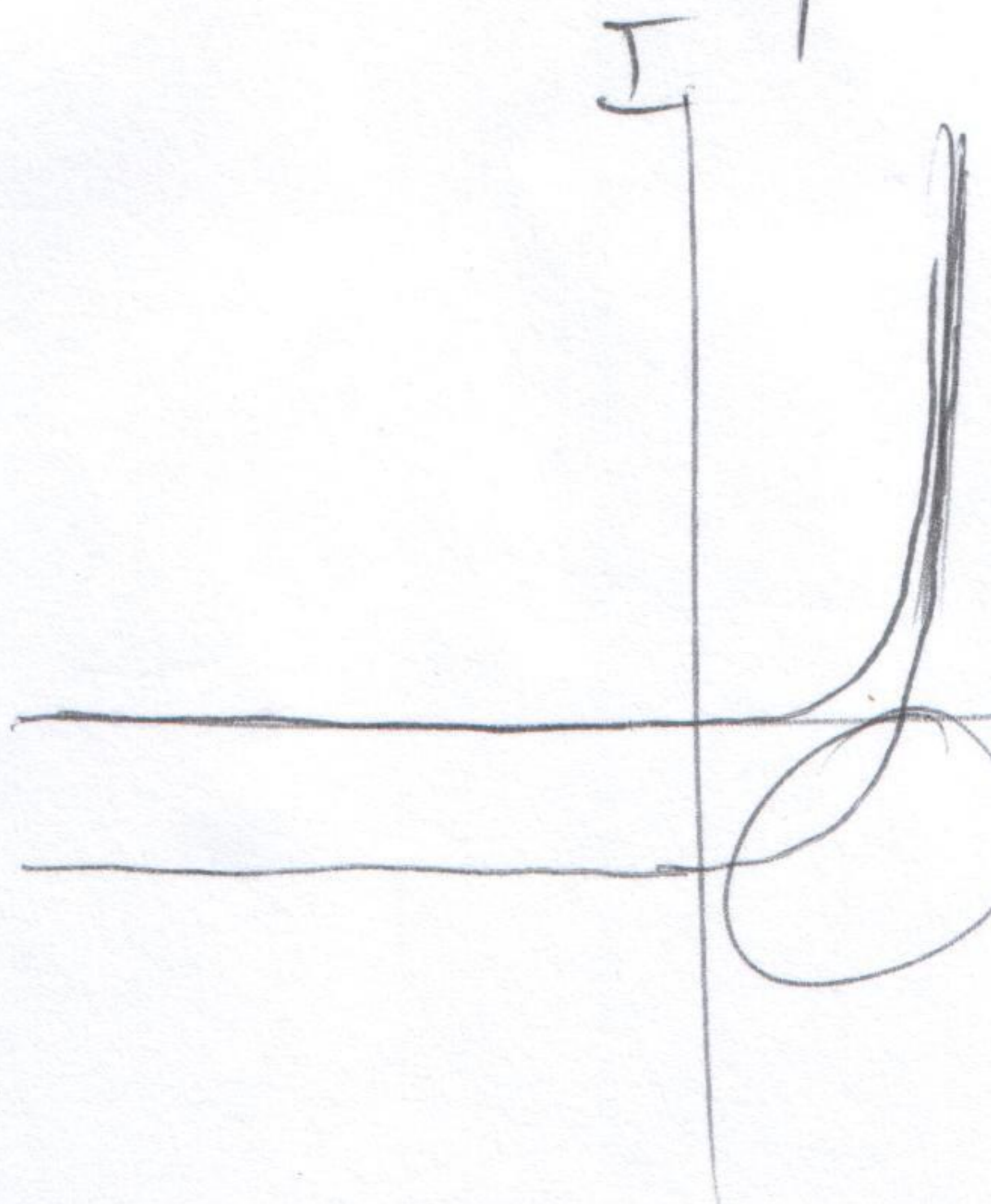
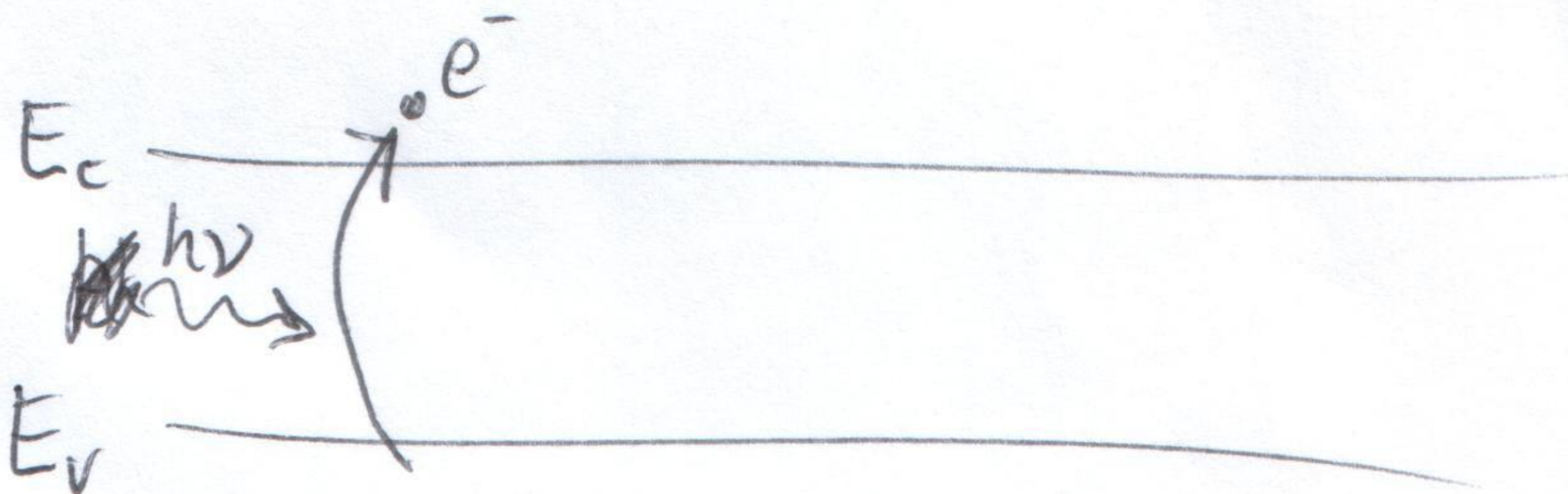
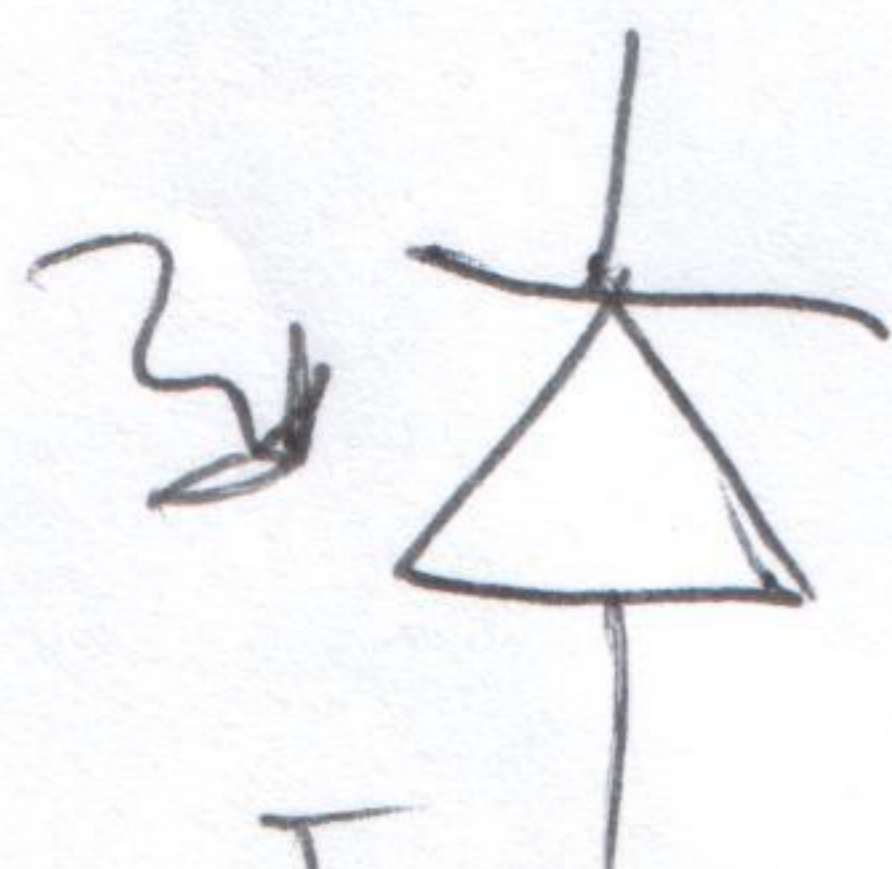
Diode Transients:

On very short time scales, diodes & other semiconductors exhibit nonlinear timing behavior:



Diode absorbs current to replenish charge Depletion region

Photodetector:

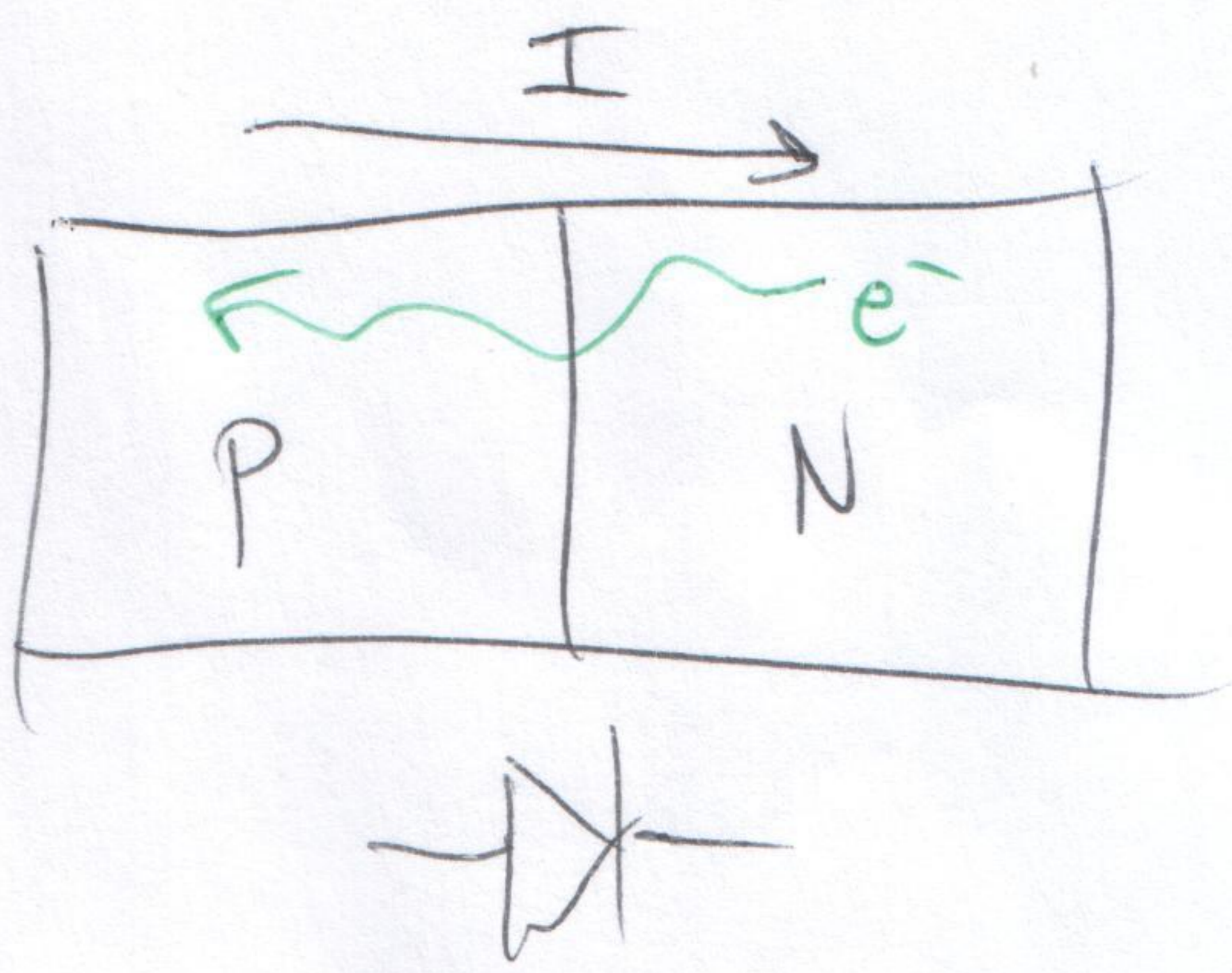


Sitting at zero volts, nonzero current is generated

generating energy???

[pv energy]

Weird Energy Stuff: LEDs



- large population of electrons entering heavily p-type region

$$e^-_{(cond.)} = h\nu + e^-_{(val.)}$$

however! physics also must be satisfied

e^- has a momentum that must be equal to the momentum of an available energy state, or be:

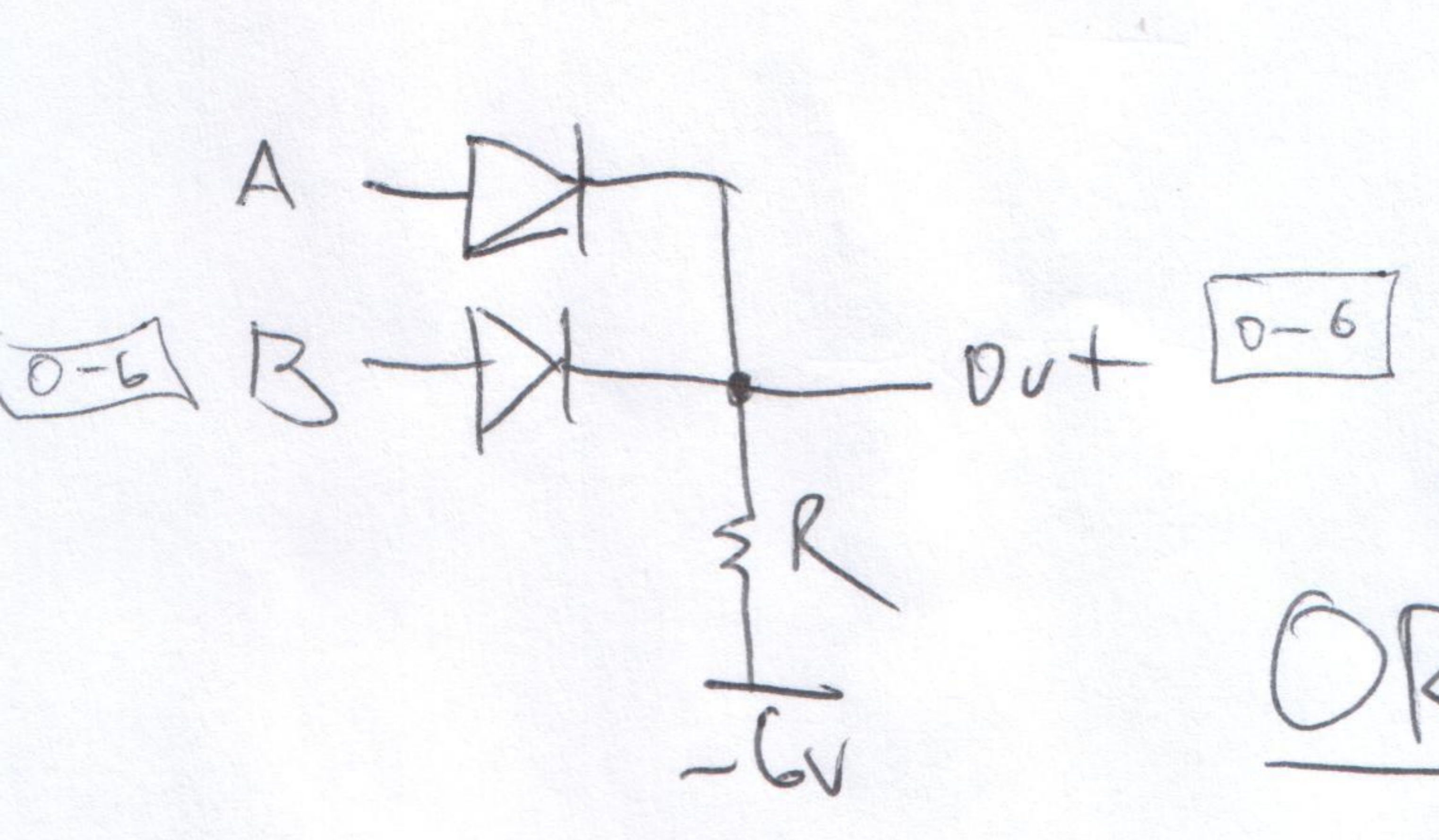
$$e^-_{(cond.)} + \langle \text{momentum} \rangle = h\nu + e^-_{(val.)}$$

crystal must have available energy of exactly the right kind, **massively** reducing probability of e^- drop.

Some semiconductors have valence energies of equal (momentum to their conduction energies) (Direct band gap) so the formula is:

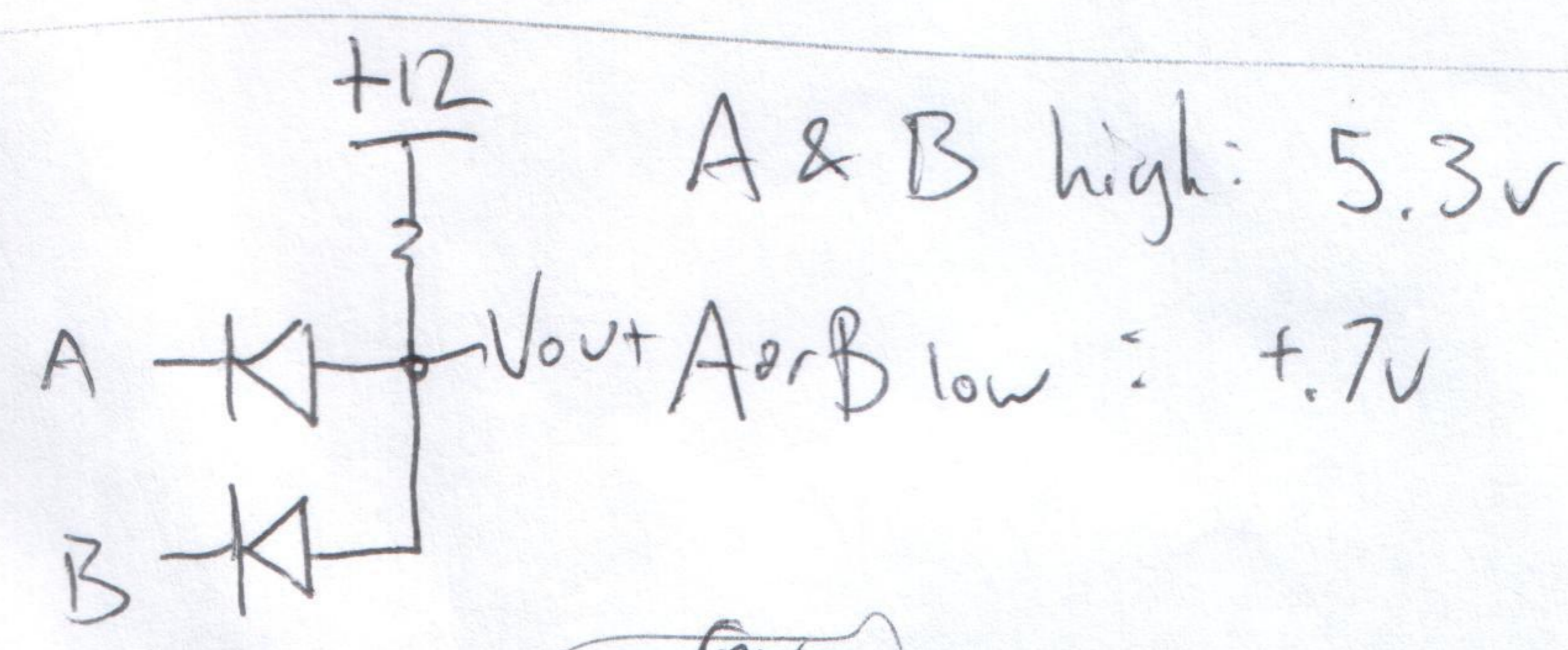
- Direct band gap
- Desired band ^{gap} energy

Diode Logic

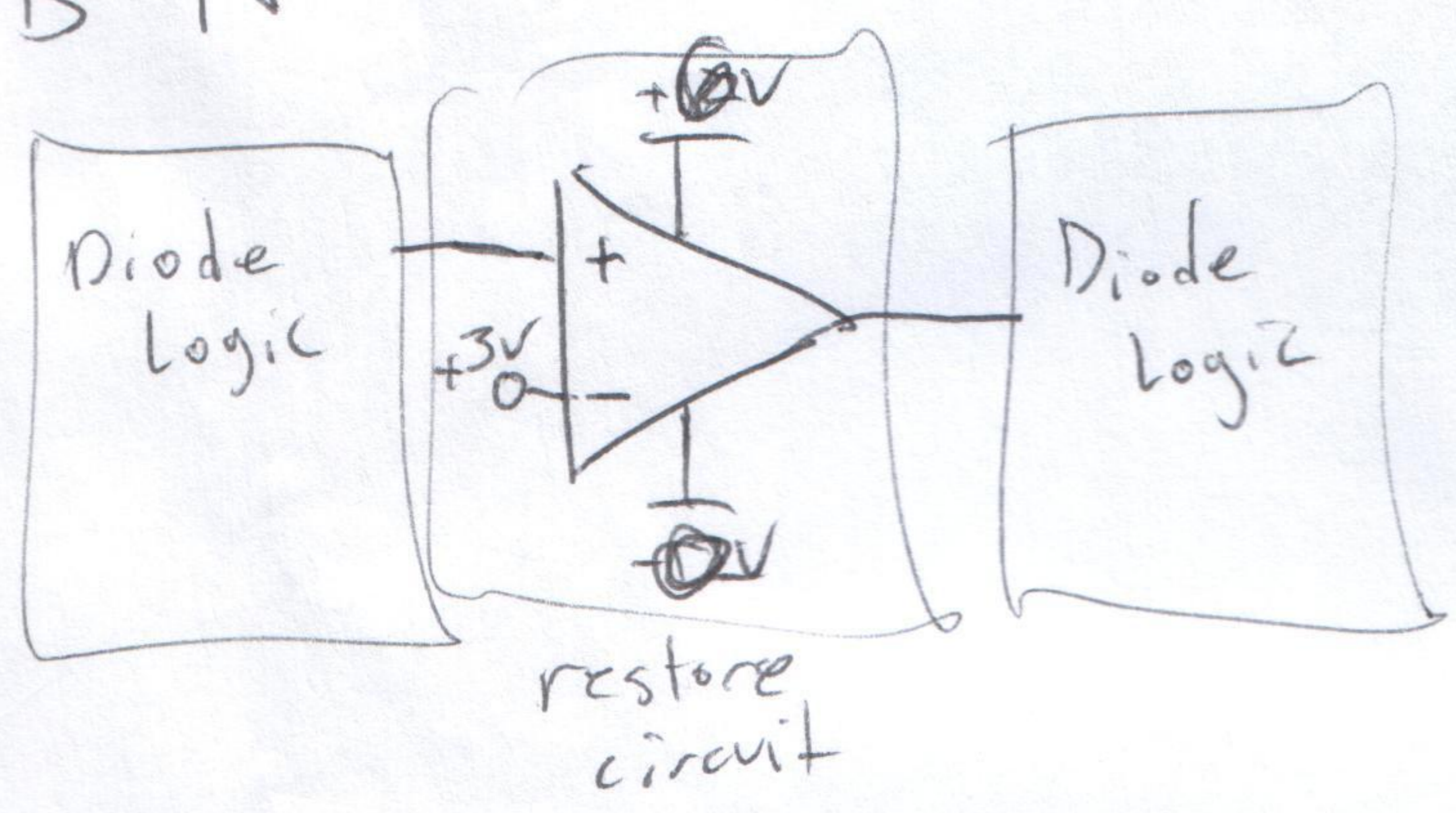


A, B low: I flowing gives you $-0.7V$
 A or B high: I gives you $5.3V$

OR



Inverting Gates...
 better use an opamp



... and that's it for diodes. Now we review!