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Introduction to Electronics

An introduction to electronic components and a study of circuits containing such devices.



TECH



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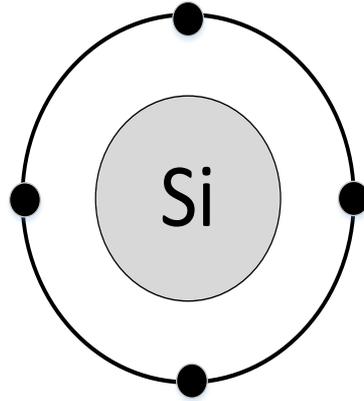
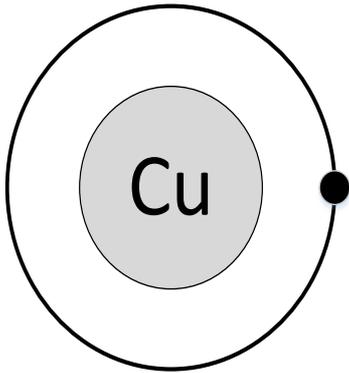
Module 3: Diodes Introduction To PN Junctions

Introduce PN junctions and explain their physical behavior.

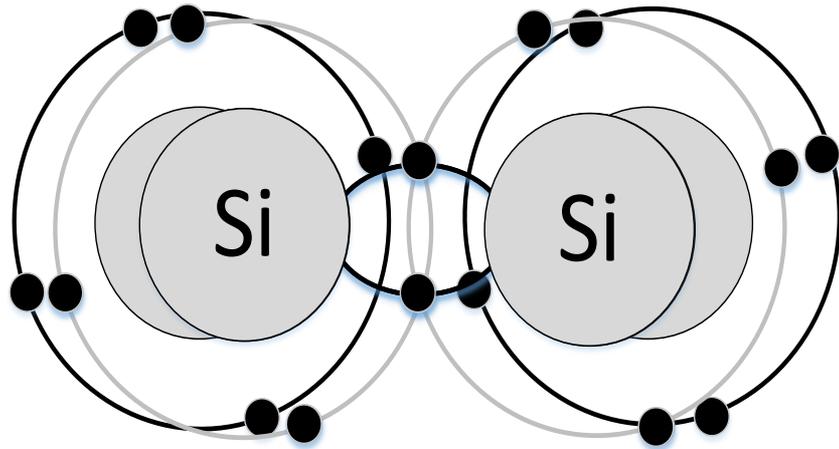
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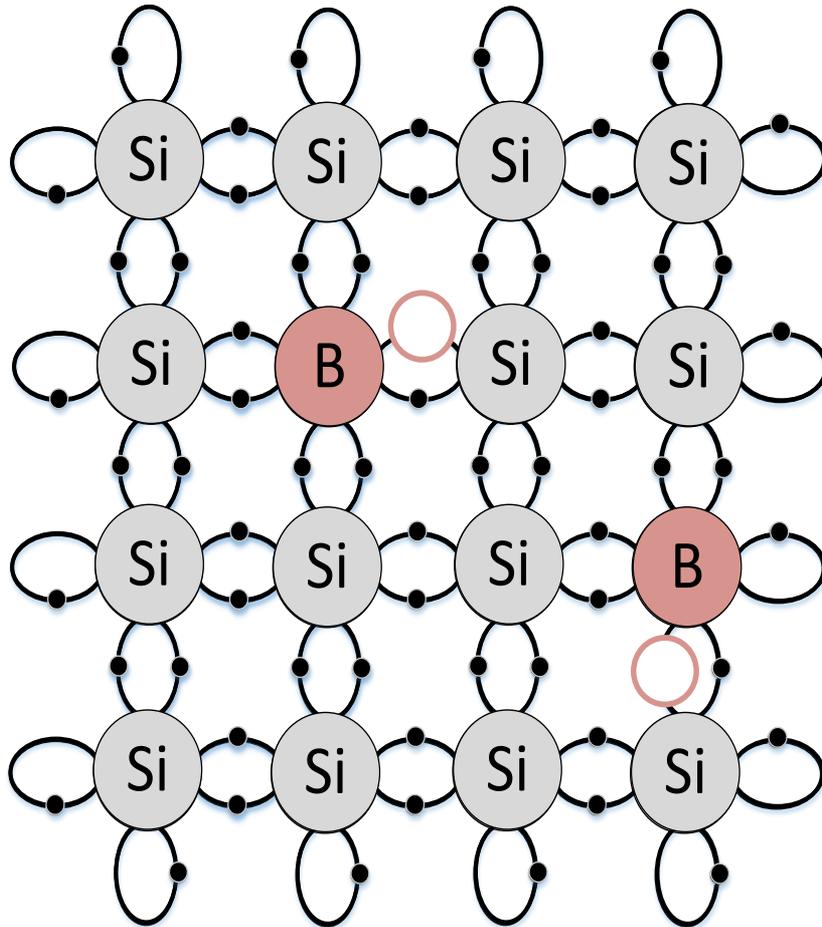
Lesson Objectives

- Demonstrate the physics of semiconductors
- Introduce PN Junctions



Semiconductor



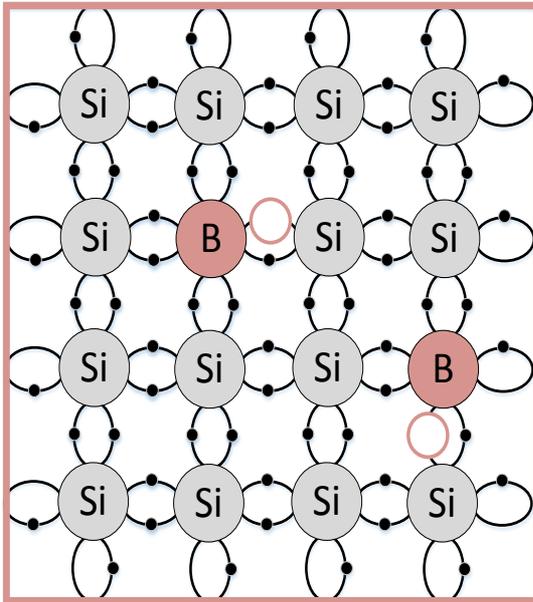


Doping - Add impurities such as Boron or Phosphorus

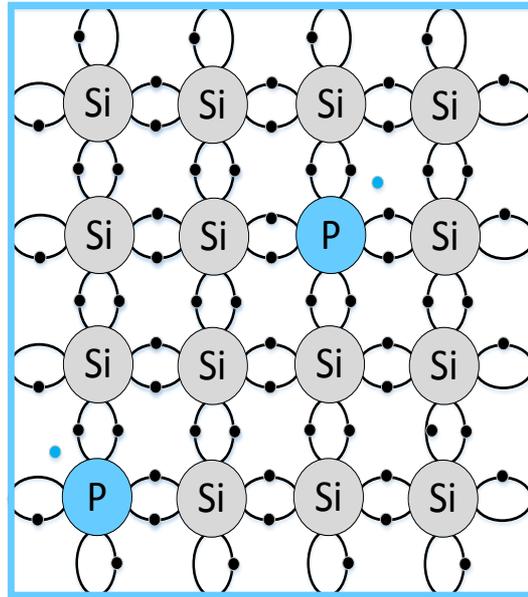
Number of electrons in outer shell:

- Boron has 3 electrons
- Phosphorus has 5 electrons

P-Type and N-Type Semiconductors

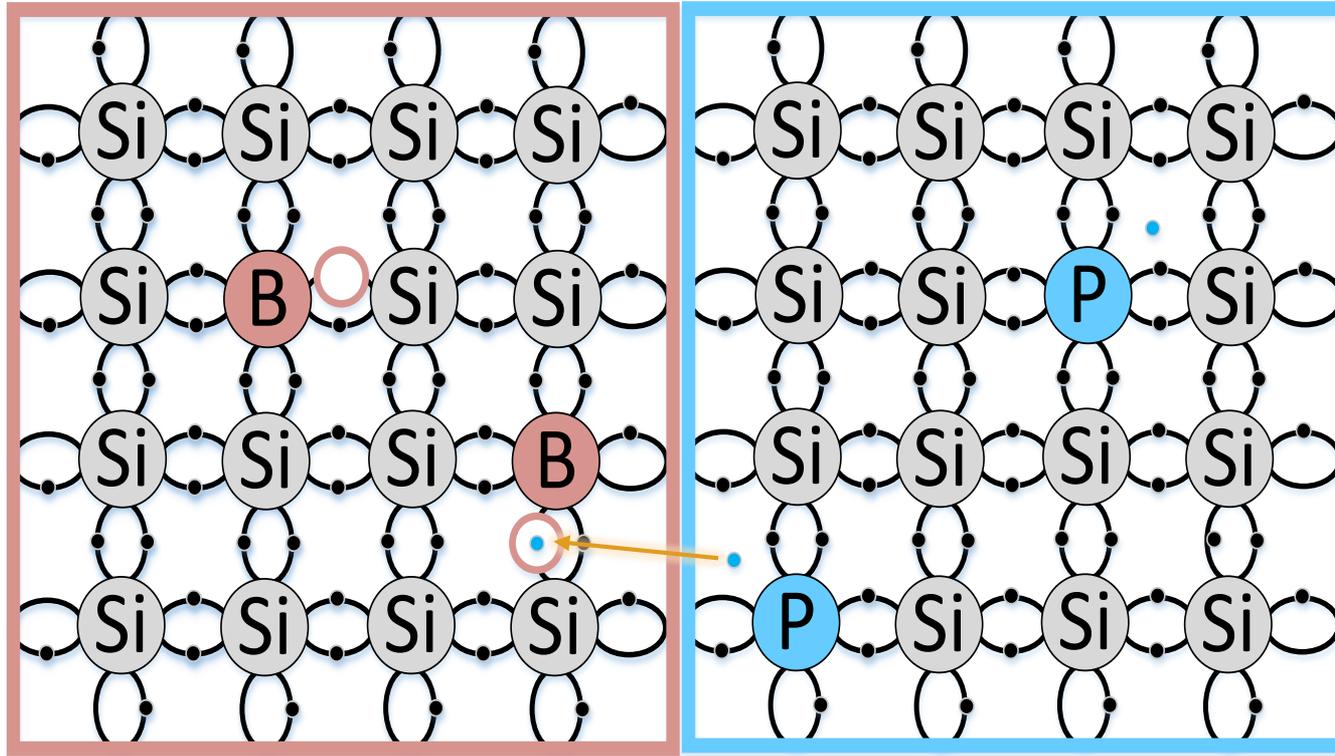


P-Type: extra holes



N-Type: extra free electrons

PN Junction

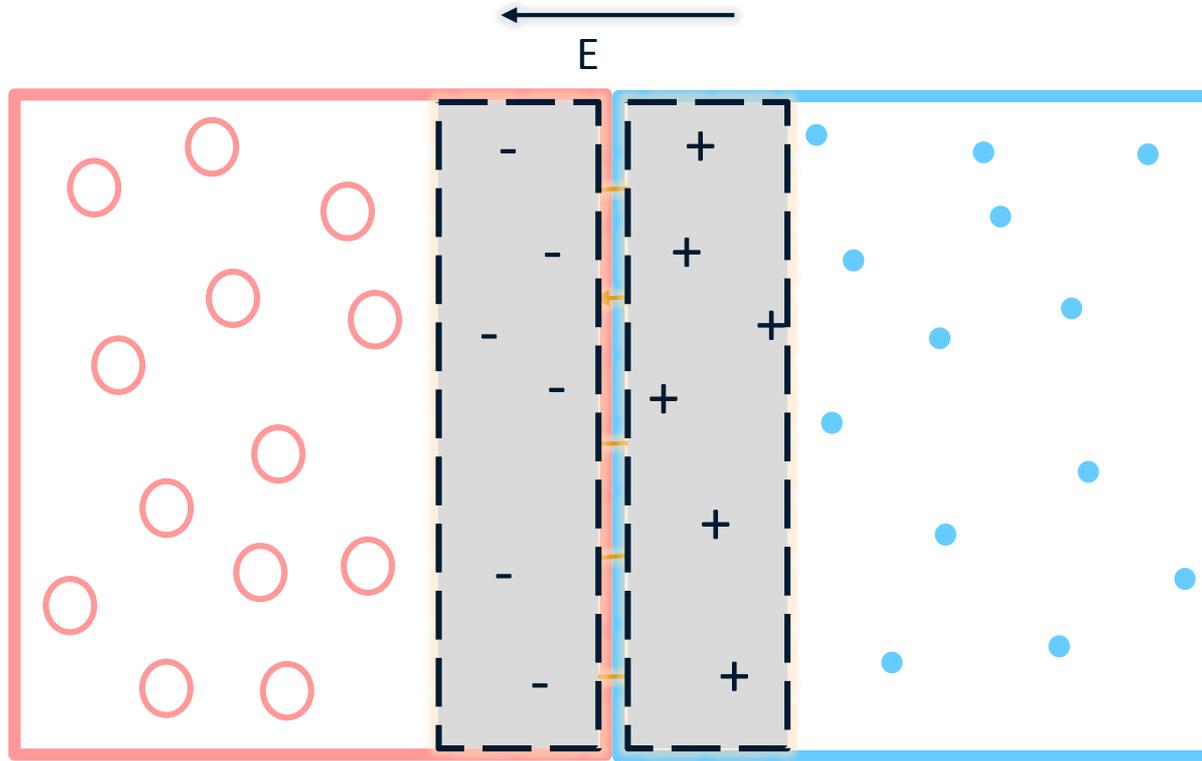


P-Type

N-Type

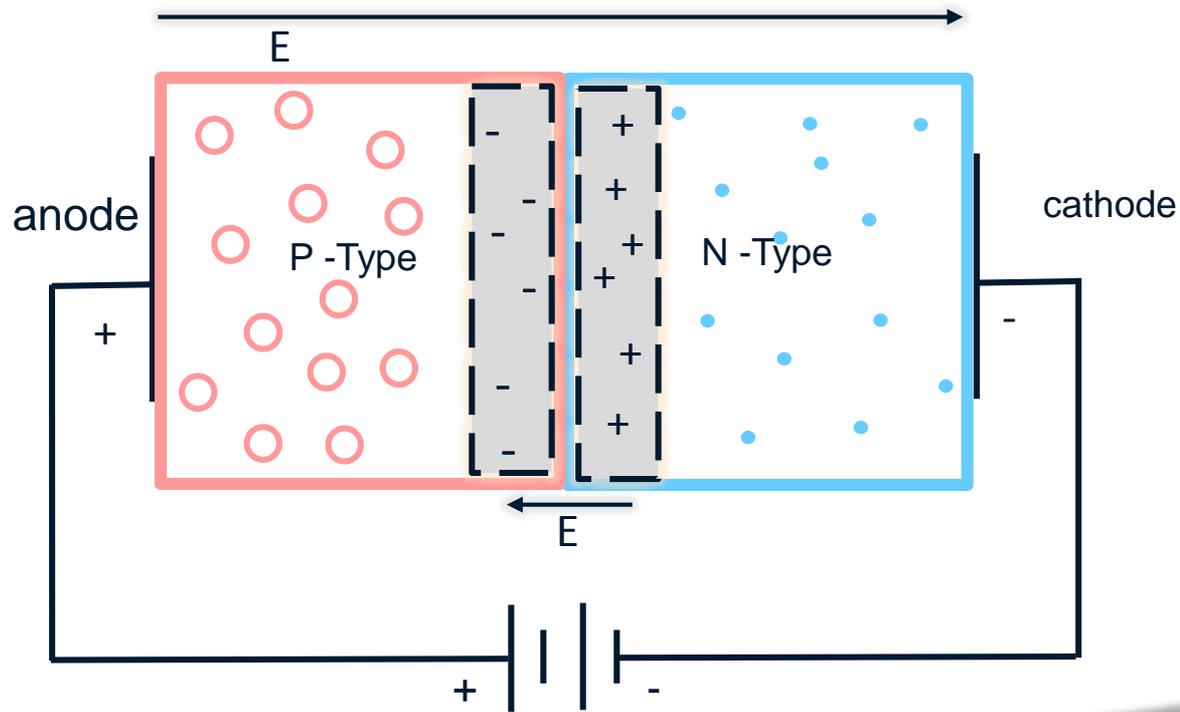
Energy – heat or light makes electrons at the junction diffuse to fill nearest holes

PN Junction

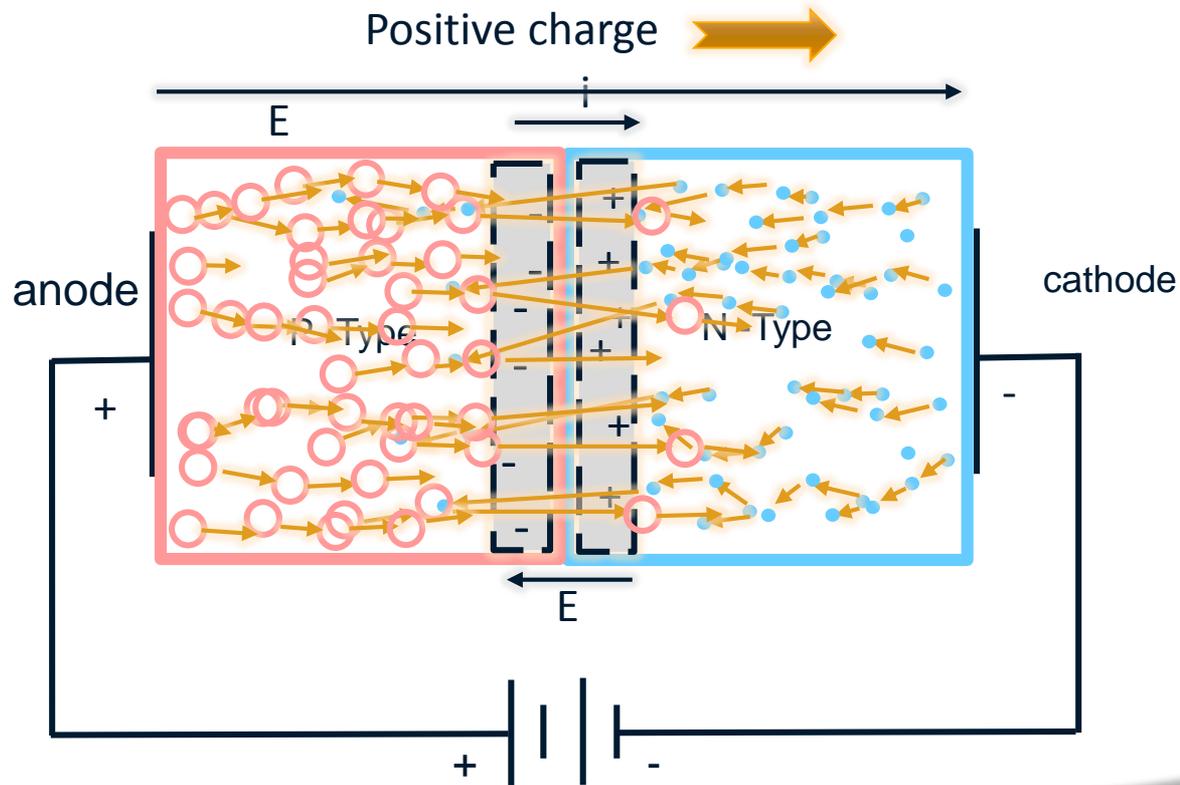


Depletion Region

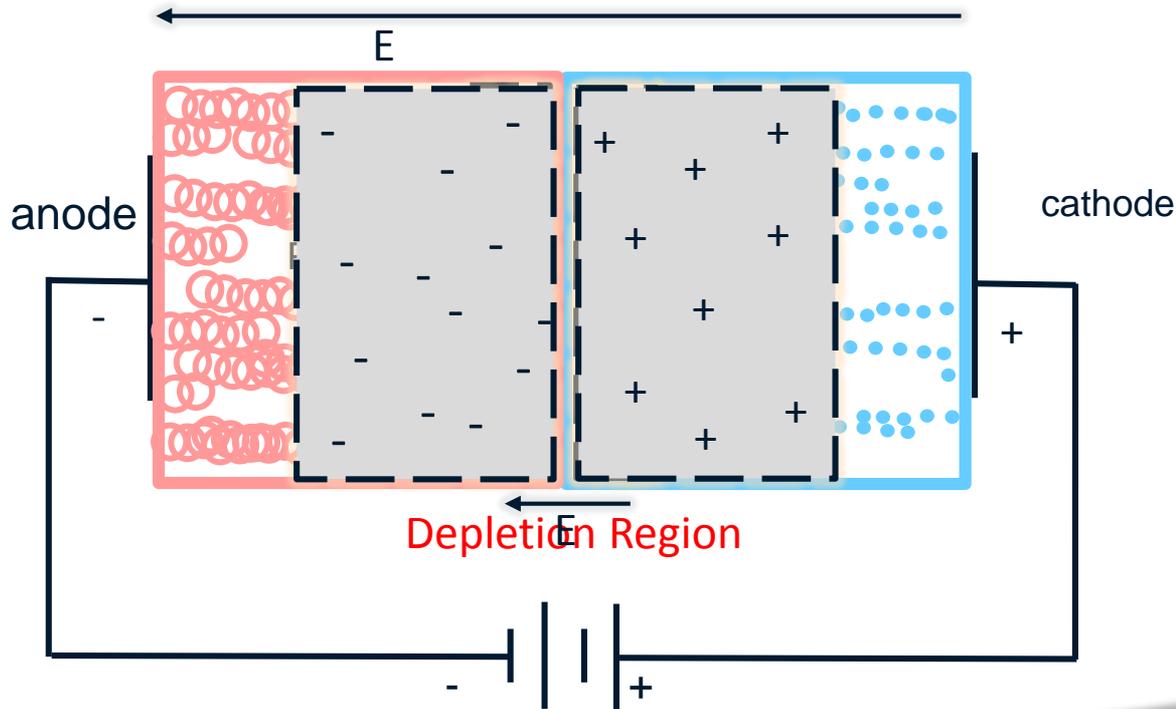
PN Junction: Conducting



PN Junction: Conducting

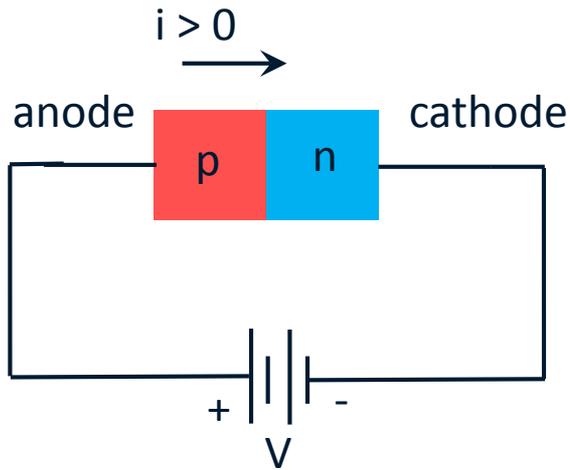


PN Junction: Not Conducting

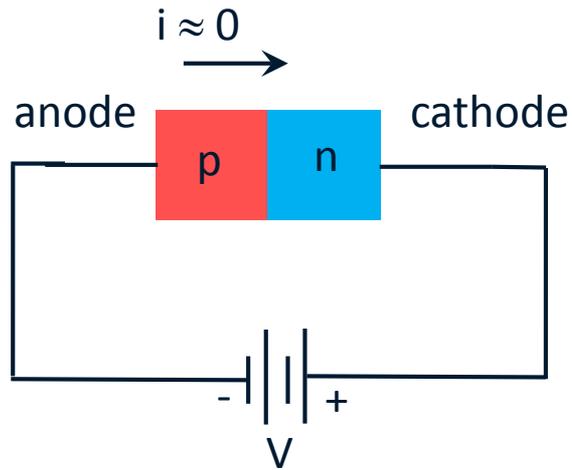


Summary of Behavior

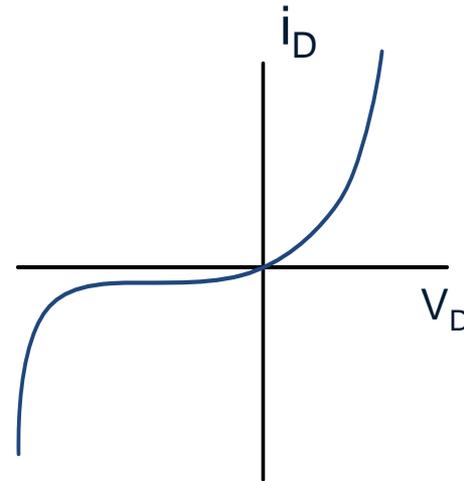
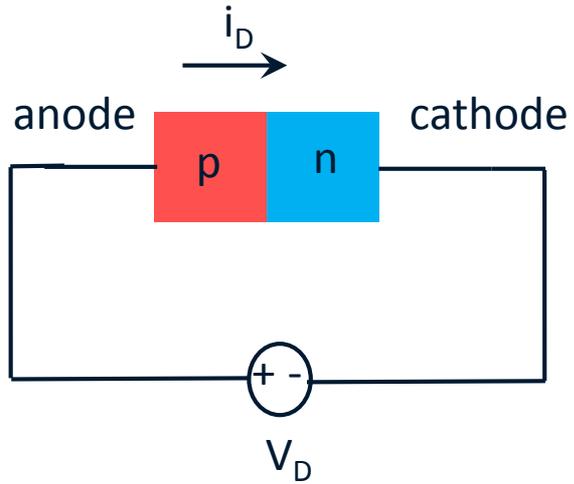
Conducting



Not Conducting

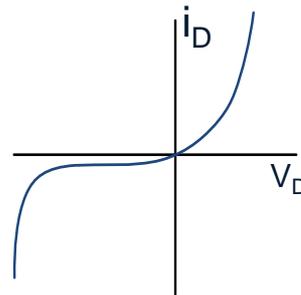
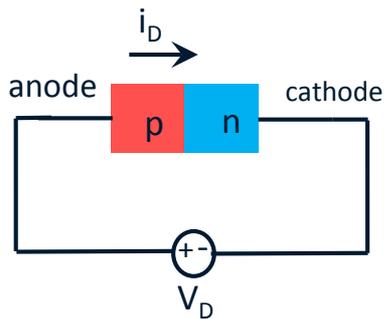


Diode



Summary

- Semiconductors become better conductors when
 - Doped
 - Exposed to heat or light
- PN Junctions (Diodes)



Remainder of Module 3: Diodes

- Circuit analysis with simple diode models
- Applications: rectifiers, AM detector, LEDs, voltage limiters, voltage regulators, AC to DC conversion