SECTION 1. Theoretical research in mathematics.

THE EFFECT OF THE VARIATION OF THE ELECTRIC FIELD OF THE UHF WAVES ON THE CVC OF THE ASYMMETRIC P-N-JUNCTION

Abstract: It is revealed that the occurrence of EMF and current at low heating of charge carriers is caused by the deviation of the electric field vector of the UHF wave inside the asymmetric concentration of the p-n-junction and the Frenkel effect, and their increase with strong heating of charge carriers is due to simultaneous perturbation of the potential barrier.

Key words: hot electrons, UHF field, p – n junction, EMF, capture and ionization coefficients.

Language: English

Citation: Dadamirzayev, M.G., & Kosimova, M.O. (2018). The effect of the variation of the electric field of the UHF waves on the CVC of the asymmetric p-n-junction. ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science, 10 (66), 401-405.

1. Introduction

To date, there are a large number of works devoted to the study of the electrical properties of p-n junctions in strong , UHF fields [1-3]. In [1], the current-voltage characteristics of silicon p – n junctions in strong , UHF fields were studied. It turned out that a change in the current – voltage characteristics of this p – n junctions is already observed in relatively weak fields, when the temperature rise of charge carriers is not yet noticeable. Under these conditions, the behavior of the no ideality coefficient, short-circuit current I_{oc} from the open circuit voltage U_{oc} from the UHF power is investigated. The dependence of I_{oc} on the inverse temperature of charge carriers determines the height of the barrier that carriers need to overcome for recombination. The growth of U_{oc} is not consistent with the change in the temperature of the charge carriers. Possible mechanisms for the appearance of EMF in silicon p – n junctions in strong UHF fields are discussed. In [4] the experimentally study detected effect of the emergence of a mode of negative differential resistance and switching in a tunnel diode under the action of an external UHF signal was theoretically described. The reasons for the existence of the bias voltage ranges on the diode and the UHF signal power levels have been elucidated and in which the effect has been observed.

The electric field strength of the UHF wave inside the sample changes its original direction. The electrical component of the wave inside the diode can be decomposed into perpendicular and parallel components to the sample surface (Fig.1.). The main impact of the parallel component is reduced to the heating of charge carriers. The perpendicular component participates both in the heating of charge carriers and changes the height of the potential barrier of the p – n junction and the magnitude of the surface potential. It was shown that modulation of the barrier height increases the current and the EMF of the p-n junction in a strong UHF field [5]. The distorted wave modulates not only the potential of the p-n junction, but also the surface potential. However, the deviation of the electric field strength of the UHF wave inside an asymmetric p-n junction has not been discussed enough in the literature before.

It was only indicated the possibility of such processes [6,7].
The purpose of this work is to construct a quantitative theory of the influence of the deviation of the direction of the electric field strength of a UHF wave and the Frenkel effect on the currents and EMF of an asymmetric p-n junction.

II. Study of the influence of the perturbation of the height of the potential barrier and the Frenkel effect on the current-voltage characteristic of an asymmetric p-n-junction in the UHF field

In [8], the influence of the heating wave distortion on the recombination currents and EMF generated at the p–n junction in a strong UHF field was studied. It is shown that the modulation of the surface potential and the height of the p-n-junction by the heating wave in the short-circuit current mode leads to a decrease in the effective barrier height and in the idling mode to anomalously large EMF values. In addition to these processes, the Frenkel effect also affects, and this can change the EMF and currents in the p-n-junction.

Now let us consider the influence of the deviation of the direction of the electric field of the UHF wave and the Frenkel effect on the currents and EMF arising in the p-n-junction located in the UHF field. In [9], the dependences of the capture coefficient on the ionization coefficient are given.

\[ \beta_n = \beta_{n0} \exp \left( \frac{\beta_{fp} \sqrt{E}}{kT} \right) \]
\[ \beta_p = \beta_{p0} \exp \left( \frac{\beta_{fp} \sqrt{E}}{kT} \right) \]

where \( \beta_n \) and \( \beta_p \) capture coefficients, \( \gamma_1 \) and \( \gamma_2 \) ionization coefficients for electrons and holes.

According to the Frenkel mechanism, the ionization coefficients are as follows [10]:

\[ \beta_{n0} = \gamma_1 n_0, \quad \beta_{p0} = \gamma_2 p_0, \quad \beta_{FP} \] - Frenkel-Bullet ratio.

The total current passing through the diode consists of electron and hole currents [11,12]:

\[ I = n_0 \gamma_1 E_0 + \beta_{n0} \exp \left( \frac{\beta_{fp} \sqrt{E}}{kT} \right) \]
This shows that the Frenkel mechanism also influences the volt-ampere characteristic of the p–n junction.

In Fig 2. The volt-ampere characteristics of the p–n junction are given taking into account the heating of charge carriers and the change in the direction of the electric field of the super high frequency, which are obtained using the formula (6).
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**Fig. 2. CVC p-n-transition under the condition:**

1- without UHF field. 2- at low UHF power, \((T_e = T_h = T; U_B ≠ 0)\) when only a perturbation of the height of the potential barrier occurs, which occurs due to the deviation of the electric field strength vector of the UHF wave inside the p-n junction. 3- at high UHF power \((T_e ≠ T_h > T; U_B ≠ 0)\), when charge carriers and perturbations of the height of the potential barrier are heated due to the deflection of the electric field vector of the UHF field inside the pn-junction, and the Frenkel effect.

From the graphs it can be seen that heating up charge carriers, perturbations of the potential barrier height, and also the Frenkel effect increase the direct currents of the diode.

**III. Conclusion**

Based on the conducted research, we can draw the following conclusion: Deviation of the electric field strength of the UHF wave inside the pn junction and the Frenkel effect will lead to the appearance of EMF and currents, even with a weak heating of the charge carriers. The total current appears due to the heating of charge carriers, disturbance of the height of the potential barrier, as well as the Frenkel effect, and this is the cause of the large voltages generated by the pn-junction.

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