

INTRODUCTION TO ELECTRONICS

CHAPTER OUTLINE

- 1 The Atom
- 2 Materials Used in Electronics
- 3 Current in Semiconductors
- 4 *N-Type and P-Type Semiconductors*
- 5 The *PN* Junction
GreenTech Application: *Solar Power*

CHAPTER OBJECTIVES

- ◆ Describe the structure of an atom
- ◆ Discuss insulators, conductors, and semiconductors and how they differ
- ◆ Describe how current is produced in a semiconductor
- ◆ Describe the properties of *n*-type and *p*-type semiconductors
- ◆ Describe how a *pn* junction is formed

KEY TERMS

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| ◆ Atom | ◆ Conductor |
| ◆ Proton | ◆ Semiconductor |
| ◆ Electron | ◆ Silicon |
| ◆ Shell | ◆ Crystal |
| ◆ Valence | ◆ Hole |
| ◆ Ionization | ◆ Doping |
| ◆ Free electron | ◆ <i>PN</i> junction |
| ◆ Orbital | ◆ Barrier potential |
| ◆ Insulator | |

VISIT THE COMPANION WEBSITE

Study aids for this chapter are available at <http://www.pearsonhighered.com/electronics>

INTRODUCTION

Electronic devices such as diodes, transistors, and integrated circuits are made of a semiconductive material. To understand how these devices work, you should have a basic knowledge of the structure of atoms and the interaction of atomic particles. An important concept introduced in this chapter is that of the *pn* junction that is formed when two different types of semiconductive material are joined. The *pn* junction is fundamental to the operation of devices such as the solar cell, the diode, and certain types of transistors.