

1. a). $\rho = \frac{1}{\sigma} = 10^{-1} \Omega \cdot \text{cm}$

From the figure, we can get donor impurity is around $7 \times 10^{16} \text{ cm}^{-3}$.

$$\sigma = q \mu_n N_d \Rightarrow \mu_n = \frac{\sigma}{e N_d} = \frac{10}{1.6 \times 10^{-19} \times 7 \times 10^{16}} = 892.9 \text{ cm}^2/\text{V-s}$$

b). From the figure, we can get acceptor impurity is around $9 \times 10^{16} \text{ cm}^{-3}$

$$\sigma = q \mu_p N_a \Rightarrow \mu_p = \frac{\sigma}{e N_a} = \frac{1}{1.6 \times 10^{-19} \times 0.2 \times 9 \times 10^{16}} = 347.2 \text{ cm}^2/\text{V-s}$$

2. $\rho = \frac{1}{\sigma} = \frac{1}{q(\mu_n + \mu_p)n_i}$

a). $\mu_n \approx 1350 \text{ cm}^2/\text{V-s}$, $\mu_p \approx 480 \text{ cm}^2/\text{V-s}$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{e(\mu_n + \mu_p)n_i} = \frac{1}{1.6 \times 10^{-19} (1350 + 480) \times 1.5 \times 10^{10}} = 2.28 \times 10^5 \Omega \cdot \text{cm}$$

b). $\mu_n \approx 1200 \text{ cm}^2/\text{V-s}$, $\mu_p \approx 400 \text{ cm}^2/\text{V-s}$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{e(\mu_n + \mu_p)n_i} = \frac{1}{1.6 \times 10^{-19} (1200 + 400) \times 1.5 \times 10^{10}} = 2.60 \times 10^5 \Omega \cdot \text{cm}$$

c). $\mu_n \approx 300 \text{ cm}^2/\text{V-s}$, $\mu_p \approx 100 \text{ cm}^2/\text{V-s}$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{e(\mu_n + \mu_p)n_i} = \frac{1}{1.6 \times 10^{-19} (300 + 100) \times 1.5 \times 10^{10}} = 1.04 \times 10^6 \Omega \cdot \text{cm}$$

3. a). $J = e(p_0 \mu_p + n_0 \mu_n)E$

$$n_0 = N_d - N_a = 10^{14} \text{ cm}^{-3}$$

$$J = 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \times 10^{14} \times 1000 \times 100 = 1.6 \text{ A/cm}^2$$

b). $n_0 = 1.05 \times 10^{16} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ now.

$$n_0 = \frac{(N_d - N_a)}{2} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{N_d - N_a}{2}\right)^2 + n_i^2} \Rightarrow n_i^2 = 5.25 \times 10^{16}$$

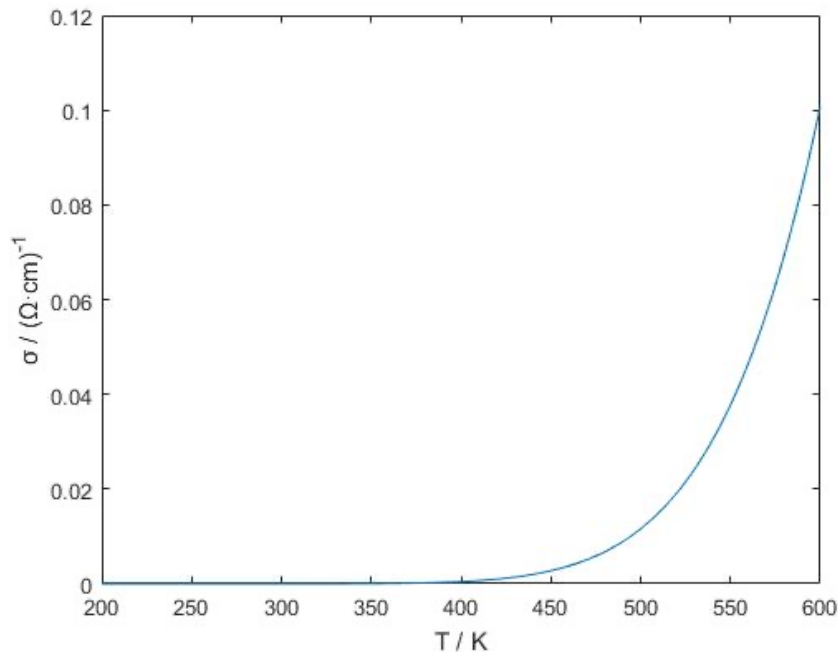
$$n_i^2 = N_c N_v \exp\left(-\frac{E_g}{kT}\right) \Rightarrow 5.25 \times 10^{16} = 2 \times 10^{19} \times 10^{19} \times \left(\frac{T}{300}\right)^3 \exp\left(\frac{-1.1}{0.0259 T/300}\right)$$

We can get $T = 456 \text{ K}$

$$4. n_i = \sqrt{N_c N_v} \exp\left(-\frac{E_g}{2kT}\right)$$

$$\sigma = e(\mu_n + \mu_p) n_i = 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \times 1830 \times \left(\frac{T}{300}\right)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \times \sqrt{2.8 \times 10^{19} \left(\frac{T}{300}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \times 1.04 \times 10^{19} \left(\frac{T}{300}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \exp\left(-\frac{1.12}{2kT}\right)$$

$$= 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \times 1830 \times 10^{19} \times \left(\frac{T}{300}\right)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \times \left(\frac{T}{300}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \times \sqrt{2.8 \times 1.04} \exp\left(-\frac{1.12}{2 \times 0.0259 \times T / 300}\right)$$



$$5. J = e D_n \frac{dn}{dx} = 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \times 27 \times \frac{5 \times 10^{15} - 2 \times 10^{16}}{0.012 - 0} = -5.4 \text{ A/cm}^2$$

$$b. a). E_x = -\left(\frac{kT}{e}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{N_d(x)} \cdot \frac{dN_d(x)}{dx}$$

$$= -0.0259 \times \frac{1}{N_{d0} e^{-\frac{x}{L}}} \times N_{d0} e^{-\frac{x}{L}} \times -\frac{1}{L}$$

$$= 0.0259 \times \frac{1}{10 \times 10^{-4}} = 25.9 \text{ V/cm}$$

$$b). \phi = -\int_0^L E_x dx = -25.9 \times 10 \times 10^{-4} = -2.59 \times 10^{-2} \text{ V}$$