Contents

- Publishing Documents with MATLAB
- Part 1
- Modeling the electrons in the silicon as particles with the effective %

- would have if its kinetic energy were equal to the average energy %%%%%

```
% Student Name: Patrobas Adewumi
% Student Number: 100963608
% ELEC 4700: The Physics and Modeling of Advanced Devices and Technologies
% Assignment#1: Monte-Carlo Modeling of Electron Transport
clearvars -GLOBAL
close all
global C
global X Y
   C.q 0 = 1.60217653e-19;
                                      % electron charge
   C.hb = 1.054571596e-34;
                                      % Dirac constant
   C.h = C.hb * 2 * pi;
                                       % Planck constant
   C.m 0 = 9.10938215e-31;
                                      % electron rest mass
                                       % Boltzmann constant
   C.kb = 1.3806504e-23;
   C.eps 0 = 8.854187817e-12;
                                       % vacuum permittivity
   C.mu 0 = 1.2566370614e-6;
                                      % vacuum permeability
   C.c = 299792458;
                                       % speed of light
   C.g = 9.80665;
                                        % metres (32.1740 ft) per s<sup>2</sup>
                                        % effective masss of electron
mn = 0.26*C.m 0;
Temp = 300;
                                        % In kelvin
runTime = 10000;
                                        % run time in timesteps
Tmn = 0.2e-12;
                                        % mean time between collisions
sizeX = 200e-9;
                                        % normal size of the region in x dir (length)
sizeY = 100e-9;
                                        % normal size of the region in y dir (width)
```

Publishing Documents with MATLAB

Part 1

Modeling the electrons in the silicon as particles with the effective %

Thermal Velocity

would have if its kinetic energy were equal to the average energy %%%%%

of all the particles of the system.

```
Vth = sqrt(2*C.kb*Temp/mn);
size = 1000;
dispSize = 10;
%%%%%%% Assigning each particle a random location in the x?y plane %%%%%%%
X = rand(2, size);
Y = rand(2, size);
Pos X(1,:) = X(1,:) * sizeX;
Pos Y(1,:) = Y(1,:) *sizeY;
colour = rand(1,dispSize);
%%%%% Assigning each particle with the fixed velocity given by vth %%%%%%%%
angle(1,:) = X(2,:)*2*pi;
Vel X(1,:) = Vth*cos(angle(1,:));
Vel Y(1,:) = Vth*sin(angle(1,:));
spacStep = 0.01*sizeY;
dt = spacStep/Vth;
timesteps = 1000;
Vel X(1,:) = Vel X(1,:)*dt;
Vel Y(1,:) = Vel Y(1,:)*dt;
AvgTemp = zeros(1, size);
% prev Pos X(1,:) = size(Pos X(1,:));
% prev Pos Y(1,:) = size(Pos Y(1,:));
figure (1)
for i = 1:1:timesteps
  CheckRHSPos_X = Pos_X + Vel_X > 2e-7;
  Pos X(CheckRHSPos X)=Pos X(CheckRHSPos X) + Vel X(CheckRHSPos X) - sizeX;
  CheckLHSPos X = Pos X + Vel X < 0;
  Pos X(CheckLHSPos X) = Pos X(CheckLHSPos X) + Vel X(CheckLHSPos X) + sizeX;
  leftover = ~(CheckRHSPos X | CheckLHSPos X);
  Pos X(leftover) = Pos X(leftover) + Vel X(leftover);
  checkPos Y = (Pos Y + Vel Y > 1e-7 | Pos Y + Vel Y < 0);
  Vel_Y(checkPos_Y) = Vel_Y(checkPos Y).*(-1);
  Pos Y(1,:) = Pos Y(1,:) + Vel Y(1,:);
```

```
Xtmep sum = sum((Vel X/dt).^2);
   Ytemp sum = sum((Vel Y/dt).^2);
   calcTemp = mn*((Ytemp sum)+(Xtmep sum))/(2*C.kb);
   AvgTemp(1,i) = calcTemp/size;
   prev Pos X(i,:) = Pos X(1,:);
   prev_Pos_Y(i,:) = Pos_Y(1,:);
end
for j = 1:1:dispSize
    plot(prev Pos X(:,j),prev Pos Y(:,j),'color',[colour(1,j) 0 j/dispSize])
    title('Particle Trajectories')
    xlabel ('Length of semiconductor region')
    ylabel ('width of semiconductor region')
    xlim([0 sizeX])
    ylim([0 sizeY])
    legend(['Temperature: ' num2str(sum(AvgTemp)/size)])
    drawnow
    hold on
end
figure(2)
plot(linspace(1, size, size), AvgTemp);
title('Temperature vs Time Step Plot')
xlabel('Time step')
ylabel('Temperature (K)')
display('The thermal velocity, Vth asuming a temperature of 300K is')
display(Vth)
display('The Mean Free Path given a mean time between collision of 0.2 ps is')
display(Vth*Tmn)
```

```
The thermal velocity, Vth asuming a temperature of 300K is

Vth =

1.8702e+05

The Mean Free Path given a mean time between collision of 0.2 ps is
3.7404e-08
```



