

The very first idea is to make this document a learning tool for git and Electronics. I will be very proud of ourselves if we reach to maintain English as its primary language. Let's do it!

Electronic Formulas and utilities

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1 Semiconductors

Semiconductors are material with an electrical conductivity value falling between that of a conductor and an insulator. An important property of semiconductors is that, during a temperature increment, their resistance decreases. Common semiconductors material are:

- Silicon, Si. Atomic number = 14. IV (14^{th}) group.
- Germanium, Ge. Atomic number = 32. IV (14^{th}) group
- Gallium Arsenide, GaAs, a compound of Gallium and Arsenic.

1.1 Doping

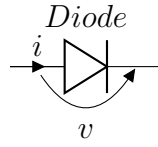
The doping process consists in significantly change the number of *electrons* or *holes* in a semiconductor. This result is achieved inserting atoms of the doping element in the crystalline arrangement of the doped.

1.1.1 Utilities and numbers

- $N_d \cong 10^{12} : 10^{20} cm^{-3}$ number of donors
- $p[\frac{electrons}{cm^3}]$ number of holes
- $n[\frac{electrons}{cm^3}]$ number of electrons

TO ADD: the part regarding mobility and resistance.

2 Diodes



Diodes are defined as a p-n junction.

Problem 6. a) Suppose an entire function f is bounded by M along $|z| = R$. Show that the coefficients C_k in its power series expansion about 0 satisfy

$$|C_k| \leq \frac{M}{R^k}.$$

b) Suppose a polynomial is bounded by 1 in the unit disc. Show that all its coefficients are bounded by 1.

Solution Part a): Since f is an entire function it can be expressed as an infinite power series, i.e.

$$f(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(k)}(0)}{k!} z^k = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} C_k z^k.$$

If we recall Cauchy's Integral we have

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} \frac{f(w)}{w - z} dw,$$

carefully notice that $\frac{1}{w-z} = \frac{1}{w} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{z}{w}}$ can be written as a geometric series. We have

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} \frac{f(w)}{w - z} dw &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} \left\{ \frac{f(w)}{w} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{1 - \frac{z}{w}} \right) \right\} dw \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} \left\{ \frac{f(w)}{w} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{z}{w} + \frac{z^2}{w^2} + \frac{z^3}{w^3} + \dots \right) \right\} dw \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} \frac{f(w)}{w} dw \right) z^0 + \left(\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} \frac{f(w)}{w^2} dw \right) z^1 + \left(\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} \frac{f(w)}{w^3} dw \right) z^2 \dots \end{aligned}$$

Now take the modulus of C_k to get

$$|C_k| = \left| \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} \frac{f(w)}{w^{k+1}} dw \right| \leq \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\gamma} \frac{|f(w)|}{|w^{k+1}|} |dw| \leq \frac{M}{2\pi} \int_{\gamma} \frac{|dw|}{|w^{k+1}|}$$

Then integrate along $\gamma(\theta) = Re^{i\theta}$ for $\theta \in [0, 2\pi]$ to get

$$|C_k| \leq \frac{M}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{|iRe^{i\theta} d\theta|}{|R^{k+1}e^{ik\theta}|} = \frac{M}{2\pi \cdot R^k} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta = \frac{M}{R^k}.$$

Hence, $|C_k| \leq \frac{M}{R^k}$.