

# Homework 1

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ECE 542: Semiconductor Development Fundamentals

1/13/2020

1 A SEMICONDUCTOR HAS A BANDGAP OF 0.5 eV. WHAT IS THE BANDGAP IN JOULES?

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0.5 eV =  $8.0109 \times 10^{-20}$  J

2 A SEMICONDUCTOR HAS A BANDGAP OF  $2 \times 10^{-19}$  J. WHAT IS THE BANDGAP IN eV?

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$2 \times 10^{-19}$  J = 1.2484 eV

3 FIND THE COST PER TRANSISTOR FOR:

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3.1 A SINGLE TRANSISTOR  
FQP13N10

\$0.98

3.1.1 Source: Mouser

3.1.2 Part Number:

*3.1.2.1 Mouser #: 512-FQP13N10*

*3.1.2.2 Manufacturer #: FQP13N10*

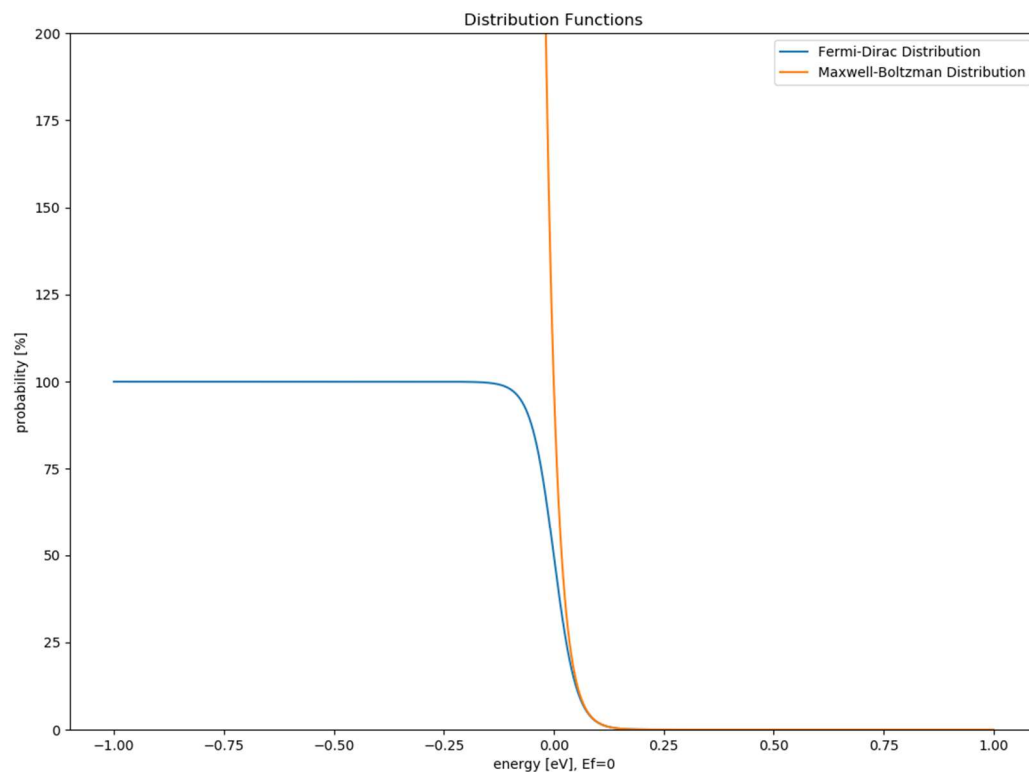
3.2 A REPRESENTATIVE IC  
AMD Ryzen™ 9 3900X

\$0.0499e-8

3.2.1 Source: AMD

3.2.2 Part Number: 100-000000023

- 4 USING A COMPUTER AND YOUR FAVORITE MATH PROGRAM, PLOT THE FERMI-DIRAC DISTRIBUTION FUNCTION AS A FUNCTION OF ENERGY. ON THE SAME PLOT, SHOW THE MAXWELL-BOLTZMANN DISTRIBUTION FUNCTION. THE Y-AXIS SHOULD RANGE FROM 0 TO 2. THE X-AXIS SHOULD RANGE FROM  $E_F - 1 \text{ eV}$  TO  $E_F + 1 \text{ eV}$ . DO THIS AT A TEMPERATURE OF 300 K.
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Note: The y-axis range is 0-200 because the entire y-axis is multiplied by 100 to ensure it represents a probability value.

#### 4.1 OVER WHAT RANGE DOES THE MAXWELL-BOLTZMANN DISTRIBUTION FUNCTION APPROXIMATE THE FERMI-DIRAC DISTRIBUTION FUNCTION?

The Maxwell-Boltzmann distribution approximates the Fermi-Dirac equation well when  $E - E_F$  is 0.1 or greater.

## 5 APPENDIX

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### 5.1 CALCULATIONS.PY

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

def convert_ev_to_joules(electron_volts):
    return electron_volts * 1.60218e-19

def convert_joule_to_ev(joules):
    return joules * 6.242e18

def fermi_dirac_distribution(E, Ef=0, T=300):
    boltzmann_constant = 1.38064852e-23 # m^2*kg*s^-2*K^-1
    # E and Ef are expected to be in eV
    exp_value = (convert_ev_to_joules(E) - convert_ev_to_joules(Ef)) / (boltzmann_constant * T)

    return 1 / ( 1 + np.exp(exp_value))

def maxwell_boltzmann_distribution(E, Ef=0, T=300):
    boltzmann_constant = 1.38064852e-23 # m^2*kg*s^-2*K^-1
    # E and Ef are expected to be in eV
    exp_value = convert_ev_to_joules(E - Ef) / (boltzmann_constant * T)
    return np.exp(-exp_value)

if __name__ == "__main__":
    print("A SEMICONDUCTOR HAS A BANDGAP OF 0.5 EV. WHAT IS THE BANDGAP IN JOULES?")
    print("0.5 Ev = ", convert_ev_to_joules(0.5), "J")

    print("A SEMICONDUCTOR HAS A BANDGAP OF 2e-19 J. WHAT IS THE BANDGAP IN EV?")
    print("2e-19 J = ", convert_joule_to_ev(2e-19), "eV")

    energies = np.linspace(-1, 1, 10000)
    fermi_dirac_distributions = np.array(list(map(fermi_dirac_distribution, energies))) * 100
    maxwell_boltzmann_distributions = np.array(list(map(maxwell_boltzmann_distribution, energies))) * 100

    plt.plot(energies, fermi_dirac_distributions, label="Fermi-Dirac Distribution")
    plt.plot(energies, maxwell_boltzmann_distributions, label="Maxwell-Boltzman Distribution")
    plt.legend()
    plt.title("Distribution Functions")
    plt.xlabel("energy [eV], Ef=0")
    plt.ylabel("probability [%]")
    plt.ylim((0, 200))
    plt.show()
```