

ECE 3030 Spring 2025 HOMEWORK ASSIGNMENT NO. 5

Due: Friday, February 26th 11:59 pm upload to Carmen 3030 SpeedGrader

Please complete the following exercises:

1. (20 pts) A Si sample with 10^{16} cm^{-3} donors is optically excited such that 10^{19} cm^{-3} EHPs are generated per second uniformly. The laser used causes the Si to heat up to 450 K. Find F_n and F_p and the change in conductivity σ upon shining the light. τ_e and $\tau_h = 10 \text{ } \mu\text{s}$. $D_p = 12 \text{ cm}^2/\text{s}$; $D_n = 36 \text{ cm}^2/\text{s}$ at 450 K. What is the change in σ upon shining the light?
2. (15 pts) A Si bar 0.1 cm long and $100 \text{ } \mu\text{m}^2$ (10^{-6} cm^2) in cross sectional area is doped with 10^{17} cm^{-3} antimony. (a) Find the current at 300K with 10V applied. Repeat for a Si bar 1 μm long. (b) How long does it take an average electron to drift 1 μm in *pure* Si at an electric field of 50 V/cm? Repeat for $5 \times 10^5 \text{ V/cm}$.
3. (15 pts) For a hypothetical semiconductor, we have $\mu_n = \mu_p = 1000 \text{ cm}^2/\text{V}\cdot\text{s}$ and $N_C = N_V = 10^{19} \text{ cm}^{-3}$. If the conductivity of the intrinsic semiconductor at 300 K is $4 \times 10^{-6} (\Omega\cdot\text{cm})^{-1}$, what is the conductivity at 600 K? Assume that N_C , N_V , and E_G do not vary with T.
4. (20 pts) Referring to S&B Fig. 3-25, consider a semiconductor bar with $w = 0.01 \text{ cm}$, $t = 10 \text{ } \mu\text{m}$, and $L = 5 \text{ mm}$. For $B = 10 \text{ kG}$ in the direction shown ($1 \text{ kG} = 10^{-5} \text{ Wb/cm}^2$) and a current of 1 mA, we have $V_{AB} = -2 \text{ mV}$, $V_{CD} = 100 \text{ mV}$. Find the type, concentration, and mobility of the majority carrier.
5. (15 pts) Boron is diffused into an intrinsic Si sample such that $N_a = N_0 \exp(-ax)$, where $x=0$ at the surface. (a) Find an expression for $\mathcal{E}(x)$ at equilibrium over the range for which $N_a \gg n_i$. (b) Evaluate $\mathcal{E}(x)$ when $a = 2 (\mu\text{m})^{-1}$. Sketch the equilibrium band diagram to show the direction and slope of the resulting electric field, for $N_a(x) \gg n_i$. Repeat for phosphorus with $N_d(x) > n_i$. *Note: $kT/q = 0.0259$. (q cancels e .)*
6. (15 pts) In Fig. 4-17, the steady state excess hole concentration at $x = 0$ is $\Delta p = 10^{17} \text{ cm}^{-3}$. The semi-infinite Si bar has a cross section $A = 10^{-3} \text{ cm}^2$. The hole diffusion length L_p is 10^{-3} cm , and the hole lifetime is 10^{-7} s .
 - (a) What is the steady state stored charge Q_p in the exponential excess hole distribution?
 - (b) What is the hole current $I_p(x = 0)$ feeding this steady state distribution?
 - (c) What is the slope of the distribution (in cm^{-4}) at $x = 0$?
7. Bonus (20 Pts) Design and sketch a photoconductor using a 5- μm -thick film of CdS, assuming that $\tau_n = \tau_p = 10^{-6} \text{ s}$ and $N_d = 10^{14} \text{ cm}^{-3}$. The dark resistance (with $g_{op} = 0$) should be $10 \text{ M}\Omega$, and the device must fit in a square 0.5 cm on a side; therefore, some sort of folded or zigzag pattern is in order. With an excitation of $g_{op} = 10^{20} \text{ EHP/cm}^2\cdot\text{s}$, what is the resistance change?

