

ELEG240- Spring, 2005  
Homework 9  
Due 5/3, noon

1. If a crystal has a lattice constant (distance between atoms) of  $5 \text{ \AA}$ , and an effective mass of  $0.1m$ , where  $m$  is the mass of a free electron, and a scattering time of  $10^{-14}$  seconds, what is the resistance of a sample with length 1 centimeter and  $1 \times 1 \text{ mm}^2$  (please, this is  $10^{-6} \text{ m}^2$ ), find the resistance if it is doped 1 part per billion, 1 part per million, and 1 part per thousand.  
ANSWER:

$$R = \frac{L}{\sigma S} = \frac{Lm^*}{Ne^2\tau S}$$

$N = f(1/5 \times 10^{-10})^3 \text{ 1/m}^3$ , where  $f$  is the fraction of atoms in the crystal that are dopant atoms. Thus, for 1 part per billion,  $N=8 \times 10^{18} \text{ 1/m}^3$ , for 1 part per million,  $N=8 \times 10^{21} \text{ 1/m}^3$ , and for 1 part per thousand,  $N=8 \times 10^{24} \text{ 1/m}^3$ . Thus,  $R=440000 \text{ ohms}$  for 1 per billion,  $440 \text{ ohms}$  for 1 part per million, and  $0.44 \text{ ohms}$  for 1 part per thousand.

2. You obtain a diode and measure that it has a current of  $-10^{-14}$  amps at  $V=-1$  volt. List the current in steps of 0.2 volts from -1 to 1 volt at 25 C.  
ANSWER:

$$I = I_0(e^{eV/k_B T} - 1)$$

At 25 C, or 298 K,  $k_B T / e = 0.0257$  volts, so

$$I = I_0(e^{V/0.0257} - 1) \text{ at 25 C.}$$

Now, for  $V=-1$  volt, the first term in this equation is nearly zero, so

$$I \cong I_0(-1) \text{ (} V \ll 0 \text{)}$$

Thus,  $I_0 = 10^{-14}$  amps. Now, just plug in:

$V$	$I$
-1.0	$-10^{-14}$
-0.8	$-10^{-14}$
-0.6	$-10^{-14}$
-0.4	$-10^{-14}$
-0.2	$-9.996 \times 10^{-15}$
0	0
0.2	$2.4 \times 10^{-11}$
0.4	$5.7 \times 10^{-8}$
0.6	$1.4 \times 10^{-4}$
0.8	0.33
1.0	790

where  $V$  is in volts and  $I$  is in amps.

3. Now list the current in steps of 0.2 volts from -1 to 1 volt at 150 C.  
ANSWER:

$$I = I_0 (e^{eV/k_B T} - 1) = I_0 * e^{-E_{GAP}/k_B T} (e^{eV/k_B T} - 1).$$

Since the band gap of silicon is 1.12 eV (from textbook) we have from problem 1 that  $I_0^* = 84100$  amps. Thus at 150 C (423 K),  $I_0 = 3.9 \times 10^{-9}$  amps.

At 150 C,  $k_B T / e = 0.0365$  volts, so

$$I = 3.9 \times 10^{-9} (e^{V/0.0365} - 1) \text{ at 150 C.}$$

Now, just plug in:

$V$	$I$
-1.0	$-3.9 \times 10^{-9}$
-0.8	$-3.9 \times 10^{-9}$
-0.6	$-3.9 \times 10^{-9}$
-0.4	$-3.9 \times 10^{-9}$
-0.2	$-3.88 \times 10^{-9}$

0	0
0.2	$9.3 \times 10^{-7}$
0.4	$2.2 \times 10^{-4}$
0.6	0.054
0.8	12
1.0	3100

where  $V$  is in volts and  $I$  is in amps.