

EE 362 Electronic, Magnetic, & Opt. Prop. of Mat'ls Quiz 6 (Spring 2026)Name KEY A

Instructions: Open book/notes. Place answers in indicated spaces and **show all** work for credit. Carry *at least 6* significant figures on constants/parameters in calculations. Give answers with **3-4** significant figures.

At 400 K, a semiconductor has an intrinsic carrier concentration $6 \times 10^{11} \text{ #/cm}^3$ and a relative permittivity of 11.5. Determine the thermal and built-in voltages for a pn junction in this semiconductor when the acceptor concentration is $7 \times 10^{17} \text{ #/cm}^3$ and the donor concentration is $6 \times 10^{16} \text{ #/cm}^3$. With no bias voltage applied, find the width of the depletion layer (m), magnitude of the maximum electric field (V/m), and the junction capacitance (assume cross-sectional area of pn junction is $56 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m}^2$).

Per (7.10), the built-in voltage is $V_{bi} = \frac{k_B T}{e} \ln\left(\frac{N_a N_d}{n_i^2}\right) = V_t \ln\left(\frac{N_a N_d}{n_i^2}\right)$.

At 400 K, the thermal voltage $V_t = \frac{k_B T}{e} = \frac{8.617333 \times 10^{-5} \text{ eV/K} (400 \text{ K})}{e} \Rightarrow \underline{V_t = 0.034469 \text{ V}}$.

Here, $V_{bi} = 0.034469 \ln\left(\frac{6 \times 10^{16} (7 \times 10^{17})}{(6 \times 10^{11})^2}\right) \Rightarrow \underline{V_{bi} = 0.878368 \text{ V}}$.

Per (7.31),

$$W = \left\{ \frac{2\epsilon_s V_{bi} (N_a + N_d)}{e N_a N_d} \right\}^{1/2} = \left\{ \frac{2(11.5)8.8542 \times 10^{-12} (0.878368) (7 \times 10^{23} + 6 \times 10^{22})}{1.602176634 \times 10^{-19} (7 \times 10^{23} (6 \times 10^{22}))} \right\}^{1/2} \Rightarrow \underline{W = 1.42136 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m} = 142.136 \text{ nm}}$$

Per (7.37),

$$|E_{\max}| = \left| \frac{-2(V_{bi} + V_R)}{W} \right| = \frac{2(0.878368 + 0)}{1.42136 \times 10^{-7}} \Rightarrow \underline{|E_{\max}| = 1.23596 \times 10^7 \text{ V/m} = 12.36 \text{ MV/m}}$$

Per (7.43), $C' = \frac{\epsilon_s}{W} = \frac{11.5(8.8541878 \times 10^{-12})}{1.42136 \times 10^{-7}} \Rightarrow \underline{C' = 7.16379 \times 10^{-4} \text{ F/m}^2}$.

$$C = C' A = 7.16379 \times 10^{-4} \text{ F/m}^2 (56 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m}^2) \Rightarrow \underline{C = 4.01173 \times 10^{-11} \text{ F} = 40.117 \text{ pF}}$$

$$V_t = \underline{0.034469 \text{ V}} \quad V_{bi} = \underline{0.878368 \text{ V}} \quad W = \underline{142.136 \text{ nm}}$$

$$|E_{\max}| = \underline{12.36 \text{ MV/m}} \quad C = \underline{40.117 \text{ pF}}$$

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Name KEY B

Instructions: Open book/notes. Place answers in indicated spaces and **show all** work for credit. Carry *at least 6* significant figures on constants/parameters in calculations. Give answers with **3-4** significant figures.

At 200 K, a semiconductor has an intrinsic carrier concentration $3 \times 10^9 \text{ \#/cm}^3$ and a relative permittivity of 12.2. Determine the thermal and built-in voltages for a pn junction in this semiconductor when the acceptor concentration is $3 \times 10^{16} \text{ \#/cm}^3$ and the donor concentration is $4 \times 10^{17} \text{ \#/cm}^3$. With no bias voltage applied, find the width of the depletion layer (m), magnitude of the maximum electric field (V/m), and the junction capacitance (assume cross-sectional area of pn junction is $65 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m}^2$).

Per (7.10), the built-in voltage is $V_{bi} = \frac{k_B T}{e} \ln\left(\frac{N_a N_d}{n_i^2}\right) = V_t \ln\left(\frac{N_a N_d}{n_i^2}\right)$.

At 200 K, the thermal voltage $V_t = \frac{k_B T}{e} = \frac{8.617333 \times 10^{-5} \text{ eV/K} (200 \text{ K})}{e} \Rightarrow \underline{V_t = 0.017235 \text{ V}}$.

Here, $V_{bi} = 0.017235 \ln\left(\frac{3 \times 10^{16} (4 \times 10^{17})}{(3 \times 10^9)^2}\right) \Rightarrow \underline{V_{bi} = 0.600222 \text{ V}}$.

Per (7.31),

$$W = \left\{ \frac{2\epsilon_s V_{bi} (N_a + N_d)}{e N_a N_d} \right\}^{1/2} = \left\{ \frac{2(12.2)8.8542 \times 10^{-12} (0.600222) (3 \times 10^{22} + 4 \times 10^{23})}{1.602176634 \times 10^{-19} (3 \times 10^{22} (4 \times 10^{23}))} \right\}^{1/2}$$

$\Rightarrow \underline{W = 1.702997 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m} = 170.30 \text{ nm}}$

Per (7.37),

$$|E_{\max}| = \left| \frac{-2(V_{bi} + V_R)}{W} \right| = \frac{2(0.600222 + 0)}{1.702997 \times 10^{-7}} \Rightarrow \underline{|E_{\max}| = 70.4901 \times 10^6 \text{ V/m} = 7.049 \text{ MV/m}}$$

Per (7.43), $C' = \frac{\epsilon_s}{W} = \frac{12.2(8.8541878 \times 10^{-12})}{1.702997 \times 10^{-7}} \Rightarrow \underline{C' = 6.3430 \times 10^{-4} \text{ F/m}^2}$.

$$C = C' A = 6.343 \times 10^{-4} \text{ F/m}^2 (65 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m}^2) \Rightarrow \underline{C = 4.12295 \times 10^{-11} \text{ F} = 41.23 \text{ pF}}$$

$$V_t = \underline{0.017235 \text{ V}}$$

$$V_{bi} = \underline{0.60022 \text{ V}}$$

$$W = \underline{170.30 \text{ nm}}$$

$$|E_{\max}| = \underline{7.049 \text{ MV/m}}$$

$$C = \underline{41.23 \text{ pF}}$$