

Question 2

For p type doped silicon ; $\phi_m > \phi_s$

$\phi_{Si} = 3.6 \text{ eV}$

(F) metal work function이 3.6 eV 이상일 경우, 적합한 material로 사용가능.

ex) Al (4.1 eV), Ag (4.7 eV), Au (4.8 eV) ... etc.

Question 3

NO. (Note. 태양전지 작동원리: 전자정공쌍 생성 → 전하분리 → 전류수집)

Solar cell 에는 light (Energy)가 인해 형성된 e^-h^+ pair 들이 pn junction을 지났다. 만약 metal을 사용하게 되면 depletion layer가 존재/형성되지 않으므로 e^-h^+ pair가 서로 다른 regions으로 이동하지 않아 전류 생성이 안된다.

Question 4

- (Area (A) = $4 \times 10^{-2} \text{ cm}^2$)
- (light of wavelength, $0.4 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}$)
- (Intensity (I) = 20 Wm^{-2})

(a) $E_{g, \text{GaAs}} = 2.4 \text{ eV}$

Should be ; $E_{\text{light}} > E_g$

$$E_{\text{light}} = \frac{hc}{\lambda} = \frac{(6.626 \times 10^{-34}) (3 \times 10^8)}{0.4 \times 10^{-6}} = 4.97 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$$

$$\frac{4.97 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}}{1.6 \times 10^{-19}} = 3.1 \text{ eV}$$

$\therefore e^-h^+$ pair will be generated.

(b)

$$P = AI$$

$$= (4 \times 10^{-2}) (20) \times 10^{-4}$$

$$= 8 \times 10^{-5} \text{ W (or J/s)}$$

$$\frac{8 \times 10^{-5} \text{ J/s}}{1.6 \times 10^{-19}} = 5 \times 10^{14} \text{ eV/sec.}$$

As $E_{\text{light}} = 3.1 \text{ eV}$ (refer to (a));

$$\frac{5 \times 10^{14}}{3.1} = 1.6 \times 10^{14} \text{ pairs per second.}$$

Question 5

Thermal energy @ RT (25°C, 298 K)

$$= kT = 8.616 \times 10^{-5} \times 298 = 2.6 \times 10^{-2} \text{ eV.}$$

$$E_{g, \text{Si}} = 1.12 \text{ eV.}$$

∴ Thermal $E(kT) \ll E_{g, \text{Si}}$ confirm ✓.

i.e. No intrinsic e's should be in the CB of Si @ RT.

According to Prob. 1; @ 300 K, $N_e \sim 9.8 \times 10^9 \text{ electrons/cm}^3$

⊗ HW #5 문제 4

$$\frac{m_e^*}{m_0} = 1 \text{ 의 가정에서 } N_e \text{ 값이 7배가 됨.}$$

$$\text{하지만 실제 } \frac{m_e^*}{m_0} \neq 1.$$

∴ There is a sizable amount of intrinsic electrons in the CB @ $T = 300 \text{ K}$.

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$$N_e = 4.84 \times 10^{15} \left(\frac{m_e^*}{m_0}\right)^{3/2} T^{3/2} \exp\left(-\frac{E_g}{2k_B T}\right)$$

$$\frac{m_e^*}{m_0} = 1, E_{g, 300\text{K}} = 1.12 \text{ eV}, k_B = 8.616 \times 10^{-5} \text{ eV/K.}$$

$$\therefore N_e \sim 9.8 \times 10^9 \text{ electrons/cm}^3.$$