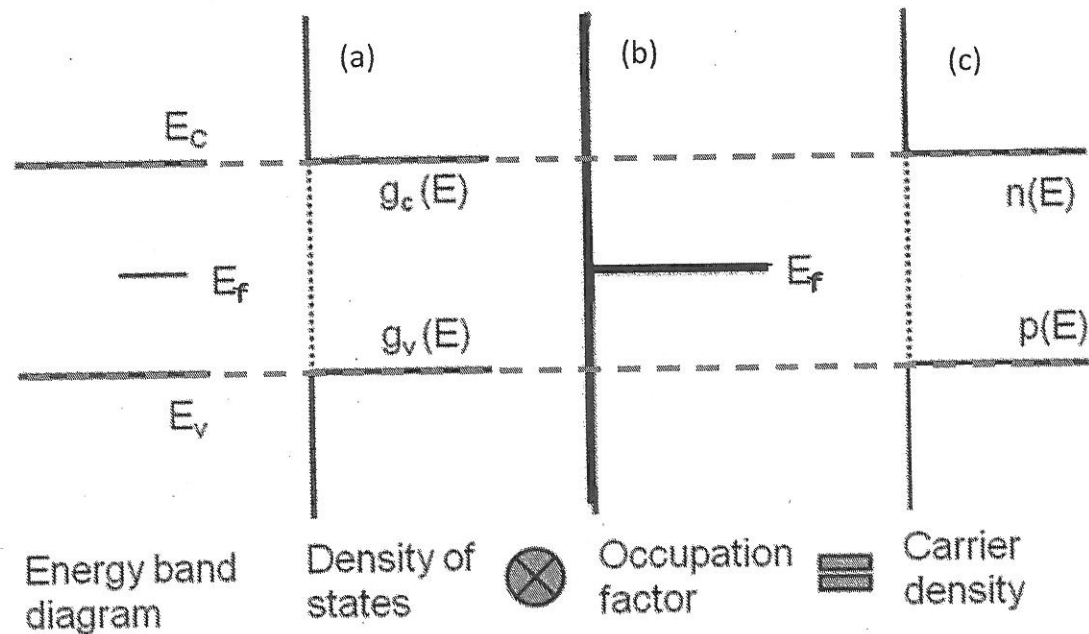


- (25%) 1. Explain the following items:
- (a) GRIN-SCH multiple-quantum-well laser structure.
 - (b) Float-zone process.
 - (c) High electron mobility transistor.
 - (d) Ideality factor.
 - (e) How p-type semiconductors could make Ohmic-contact junction with metals?
- (25%) 2. Describe detailedly for the Haynes-Shockley experiment including:
- (a) The experimental setup.
 - (b) How it works?
3. Semiconductor
- (1). Which of the following statements are correct? (multiple choice) (5%)
- (A). the conductivity of semiconductor increases with increasing temperature
 - (B). the conductivity of insulator increases with increasing temperature
 - (C). the conductivity of metal increases with increasing temperature
 - (D). the conductivity of semiconductor decreases with increasing temperature
4. What is the main function of the gate inside a field effect transistor? (multi-choice) (5%)
- (A). Change the current between source and drain
 - (B). Change the current between source and gate
 - (C). Change the voltage between source and drain
 - (D). Ground the device
 - (E). None of the above, state your reason _____
5. What do you tell if a metal electrode is schottky or ohmic to a semiconductor? when we put two identical metal electrode on a semiconductor and measure its current/voltage (I-V) behavior, what are we expecting? (multi-choice) (5%)
- (A). When contact is Schottky, the I-V is linear
 - (B). When contact is Ohmic, the I-V is linear
 - (C). When contact is Ohmic, the current will exponential increase with voltage
 - (D). None of the above, state your reason _____
6. If a material(as illustration, $D=W=0.1$ cm, $l=1$ cm) has conductivity of 0.1 $(\Omega\text{cm})^{-1}$,
- (1). What is its resistivity of this material? ____ (unit). (5%)
7. Given the semiconductor band diagram on the left hand side of the figure with Energy as the y-axis: Sketch (a) the density of state, (b) the Fermi distribution and the resulting (c) carrier density in this figure for a 3-dimensional material (5%)



8. Calculate the intrinsic carrier concentration in silicon at $T=300\text{K}$, (Hint $kT=0.0259\text{ eV}$, $E_g=1.1\text{ eV}$, plank constant $= 6.626 \times 10^{-34}\text{ m}^2\text{ kg/s}$, $m_n^* = 1.08m_0$, $m_p^*=0.56m_0$,)

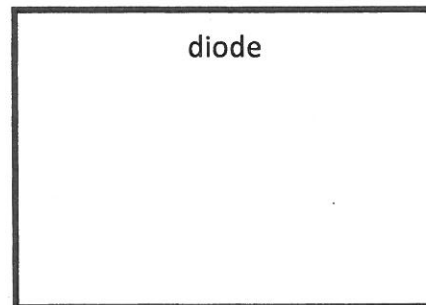
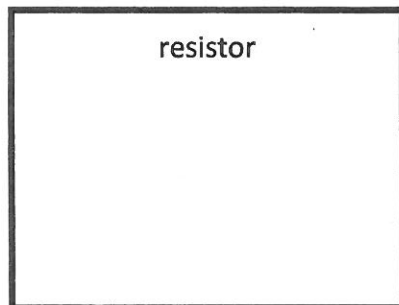
Ans: _____ cm^{-3} (5%)

9. If the intrinsic carrier concentration of silicon is $1.5 \times 10^{10}\text{ cm}^3$, $kT=0.026\text{ eV}$, $m_n^* = 1.08m_0$, $m_p^*=0.56m_0$, (10%)

(1). Determine the $E_{fi}-E_{g/2} =$ _____ eV (E_{fi} : intrinsic fermi level)

(2). If this intrinsic silicon was doped with $N_d=10^{16}\text{ cm}^3$, what will be the resulting hole concentration? _____ cm^3

10. Draw the voltage/current diagram of a resistor and a diode? (5%)



11. How many photons does a 100 mW green light (532nm) laser generate within 1 second? (5%) _____