

**Week 2 Lecture 4 Quiz:
Density-of-States**

ECE 656: Electronic Conduction In Semiconductors

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Purdue University, Fall 2013
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Student's name: _____

Answer the **multiple choice questions** below by choosing the **one, best answer**. Then ask **a question** about the lecture.

- 1) The 1D DOS is given by $D_{1D} = 2/(\pi\hbar v)$. What are the units of this expression?
 - a) Joules⁻¹.
 - b) Joules⁻².
 - c) Joules⁻¹ m⁻¹.
 - d) Joules⁻¹ m⁻².
 - e) Joules⁻² m⁻¹.

- 2) The 1D DOS is given by: $D_{1D} = 2/(\pi\hbar v)$. What bandstructure does this apply to?
 - a) Parabolic.
 - b) Spherical.
 - c) Ellipsoidal.
 - d) Linear.
 - e) Any bandstructure.

- 3) A common way to describe a non-parabolic conduction band is $E(k)[1 + \alpha E(k)] = \hbar^2 k^2 / [2m^*(0)]$. What does non-parabolicity ($\alpha > 0$) do to the density of state in k-space and energy space?
 - a) Increases $DOS(k)$ and increases $DOS(E)$.
 - b) Increases $DOS(k)$ and decreases $DOS(E)$.
 - c) Decreases $DOS(k)$ and increases $DOS(E)$.
 - d) Decreases $DOS(k)$ and decreases $DOS(E)$.
 - e) Leaves $DOS(k)$ unchanged and increases $DOS(E)$.

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- 4) What is the quantity, $(1/A) \sum_k \delta(E - E_k)$?
- a) The number of electrons.
 - b) The density of electrons per cm^2 .
 - c) The density-of-states in k -space.
 - d) The density-of-states in energy-space.
 - e) Unity.
- 5) Very often, it suffices to know the DOS only near the bottom of the conduction band and the top of the valence band. Why?
- a) Because the DOS at higher (or lower) energies can be obtained by extrapolation of the DOS near the band edges.
 - b) Because the Fermi function ensures that states well above E_c are always empty and that states well below E_v are always full.
 - c) Because the bands become parabolic well above E_c and well below E_v .
 - d) All of the above.
 - e) None of the above.
- 6) What question do you have about this lecture?

Turn in to Prof. Lundstrom in class on Friday.