

**Week 7 Lecture 15 Quiz:  
Near-Equilibrium Transport in the Bulk**

**ECE 656: Electronic Conduction In Semiconductors**

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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 electron current equation commonly used in semiconductor physics is written as  $J_n = \sigma_n d(F_n/q)/dx$ . To derive this from the Landauer approach, what assumptions are needed?
- a) Near-equilibrium transport.
  - b) Constant temperature.
  - c) A conductor that is many mean-free-paths long.
  - d) Answers a) and c) above
  - e) Answers a) b), and c) above.
- 2) The drift-diffusion equation commonly used in semiconductor physics is written as  $J_{nx} = nq\mu_n E_x + qD_n dn/dx$ . What assumption is **NOT needed** to derive this equation from the Landauer approach?
- a) Near-equilibrium transport.
  - b) Constant temperature.
  - c) A conductor that is many mean-free-paths long.
  - d) Maxwell-Boltzmann statistics.
  - e) Steady-state conduction.

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3) Which of the following is correct about the conductivity of a 2D metal?

- a)  $\sigma_s = q^2 D_n(E_F) D_{2D}(E_F)$
- b)  $\sigma_s = q^2 D_{2D}(E_F) \frac{v^2(E_F) \tau(E_F)}{2}$
- c)  $\sigma_s = \frac{2q^2}{h} M_{2D}(E_F) \lambda(E_F)$
- d)  $\sigma_s = n_s q \left( \frac{q \tau(E_F)}{m^*} \right)$
- e) All of the above are correct.

4) What is the quantity:  $\frac{2q}{h n_s} \int \lambda(E) M_{2D}(E) \left( -\frac{\partial f_0}{\partial E} \right) dE$  ?

- a) The conductivity of a 2D material.
- b) The mobility of a 2D material.
- c) The diffusion coefficient of a 2D material.
- d) The average mean-free-path of a 2D material.
- e) The resistivity of a 2D material.

5) How can we determine is a long resistor is operating in near-equilibrium conditions?

- a) The voltage across the resistor must be less than  $k_B T / q$ .
- b) The measured current is proportional to the applied voltage.
- c) The magnitude of the electric field satisfies  $\mathcal{E} \ll (k_B T / q) / \lambda_E$  where  $\lambda_E$  is the energy relaxation length.
- d) a) and b) above.
- e) a), b), and c) above.

6) What question do you have about this lecture?

**Turn in to Prof. Lundstrom in class on Friday.**