

ECE 113A
Professor Burke (15400) Section A
Homework #1 Solutions and Grading Criteria

1) If the lattice constant or unit cell length in Si is $a = 5.43 \times 10^{-8} \text{cm}$:

a) Find the number of atoms/cm³ in Si **(20 pts total)**

3 pts *Corner atoms:* $(8 \text{ corners})(1/8 \text{ atom per corner}) = 1 \text{ atom}$

3 pts *Face atoms:* $(6 \text{ faces})(1/2 \text{ atom per face}) = 3 \text{ atoms}$

3 pts *Center atoms:* $(4 \text{ centers})(1 \text{ atom per center}) = 4 \text{ atoms}$

3 pts $N = 1 \text{ atom} + 3 \text{ atoms} + 4 \text{ atoms} = 8 \text{ atoms}$

3 pts $V = a^3 = (5.43 \times 10^{-8} \text{cm})^3 = 1.60 \times 10^{-22} \text{cm}^3$

3 pts $N/V = 8 \text{ atoms} / 1.60 \times 10^{-22} \text{cm}^3$

2 pts $= 5.00 \times 10^{22} \text{atoms/cm}^3$

b) Find the number of atoms/m³ in Si **(20 pts total)**

5 pts $N = 8 \text{ atoms (from part A)}$

5 pts $a = 5.43 \times 10^{-8} \text{cm} = 5.43 \times 10^{-10} \text{m}$

3 pts $V = a^3 = (5.43 \times 10^{-8} \text{cm})^3 = 1.60 \times 10^{-28} \text{cm}^3$

3 pts $N/V = 8 \text{ atoms} / 1.60 \times 10^{-28} \text{cm}^3$

4 pts $= 5.00 \times 10^{28} \text{atoms/m}^3$

or

5 pts $1 \text{m} = 10^2 \text{cm}$

5 pts $1 \text{m}^3 = (10^2 \text{cm})^3 = 10^6 \text{cm}^3$

5 pts $N/V = (5.00 \times 10^{22} \text{atoms/cm}^3)(10^6 \text{cm}^3/1 \text{m}^3)$

5 pts $= 5.00 \times 10^{28} \text{atoms/m}^3$

2) 10^{10} electrons pass through an opening $1 \text{cm} \times 0.5 \text{cm}$ per second.

a) What is the current in A? **(20 pts total)**

5 pts $q = ne = (10^{10} \text{ electrons})(1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{C/electron})$

5 pts $= 1.6 \times 10^{-9} \text{C}$

5 pts $I = \Delta q / \Delta t = (1.6 \times 10^{-9} \text{C}) / (1 \text{ second}) = 1.6 \times 10^{-9} \text{C/s}$

5 pts $= 1.6 \times 10^{-9} \text{A}$

b) What is the current density in A/cm²? **(20 pts total)**

5 pts $A(\text{area}) = 1 \text{cm} \times 0.5 \text{cm}$

5 pts $= 0.5 \text{cm}^2$

5 pts $J = I/A = 1.6 \times 10^{-9} \text{A} / 0.5 \text{cm}^2$

5 pts $= 3.2 \times 10^{-9} \text{A/cm}^2$

3) In a modern integrated circuit, there are 10^8 transistors. If each one occupies an area of $0.1 \mu\text{m} \times 0.1 \mu\text{m}$, how big does the chip have to be in cm²? **(20 pts total)**

4 pts $A_{\text{transistor}} = 0.1 \mu\text{m} \times 0.1 \mu\text{m} = 0.01 \mu\text{m}^2$

4 pts $A_{\text{chip}} = \# \text{ transistors} \times A_{\text{transistor}} = (10^8 \text{ transistors})(0.01 \mu\text{m}^2/\text{transistor}) = 10^6 \mu\text{m}^2$

2 pts $1 \mu\text{m} = 10^{-4} \text{cm}$

3 pts $1 \mu\text{m}^2 = (10^{-4} \text{cm})^2 = 10^{-8} \text{cm}^2$

5 pts $A_{\text{chip}} = (10^6 \mu\text{m}^2)(10^{-8} \text{cm}^2/1 \mu\text{m}^2)$

2 pts $= 10^{-2} \text{cm}^2$

or

4 pts $1 \mu\text{m} = 10^{-4} \text{cm}$

4 pts $.1 \mu\text{m} = 10^{-5} \text{cm}$

5 pts $A_{\text{transistor}} = 10^{-5} \text{cm} \times 10^{-5} \text{cm} = 10^{-10} \text{cm}^2$

5 pts $A_{\text{chip}} = \# \text{ transistors} \times A_{\text{transistor}} = (10^8 \text{ transistors})(10^{-10} \text{cm}^2/\text{transistor})$

2 pts $= 10^{-2} \text{cm}^2$