

# 25PY101: Engineering Physics

## Module 1 – Unit 1

Course instructor: Dr. Sreekar Guddeti

October 25, 2025

### Assignment 2: Carrier drift

---

#### 1 Drift under low field regime

Reference: Problem 5.9

[Neamen]

Under low field, the drift velocity  $v_d$  of charge carrier is proportional to the applied electric field  $E$

$$v_d = \mu E$$

where  $\mu$  is the mobility of the carrier. This proportionality is valid only if the drift velocity is small compared to the thermal velocity  $v_{th}$ . This occurs in the **low field regime** where the applied field does not appreciably alter the thermal energy of the electron. Therefore, the low field regime is defined by <sup>1</sup>

$$\frac{v_d}{v_{th}} \ll 1.$$

**Problem:** A GaAs semiconductor resistor is doped with donor impurities at a concentration of  $N_d = 2 \times 10^{15} \text{ cm}^{-3}$  and has a cross-sectional area of  $5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ cm}^2$ . A current of  $I = 25 \text{ mA}$  is induced in the resistor with an applied bias of  $5 \text{ V}$ .

- (a) Determine the length of the resistor.
- (b) Using the results of part (a). calculate the drift velocity of electrons.
- (c) What is the electric field induced in the semiconductor?
- (d) What is the thermal velocity of electron at  $300 \text{ K}$ ?
- (e) What is the ratio of drift velocity to the thermal velocity?
- (f) Is the drift motion in the low field regime?

---

<sup>1</sup>A common heuristic in semiconductor physics is to consider a ratio less than 0.1 as  $\ll 1$ .

## 2 Drift under high field regime

Reference: Section 5.1.4 – Velocity Saturation

[Neamen]

When the electric field is high enough for the drift velocity to become comparable to the thermal velocity, the drift velocity saturates. This is the **high field regime**.

**Problem:** Use the velocity-field relations for Si and GaAs as shown in Figure. 2 to determine the transit time of electrons through a  $1\text{ }\mu\text{m}$  distance in these materials for an electric field of [Hint: This is a log-log plot.]

- (a)  $1\text{ kV cm}^{-1}$
- (b)  $50\text{ kV cm}^{-1}$

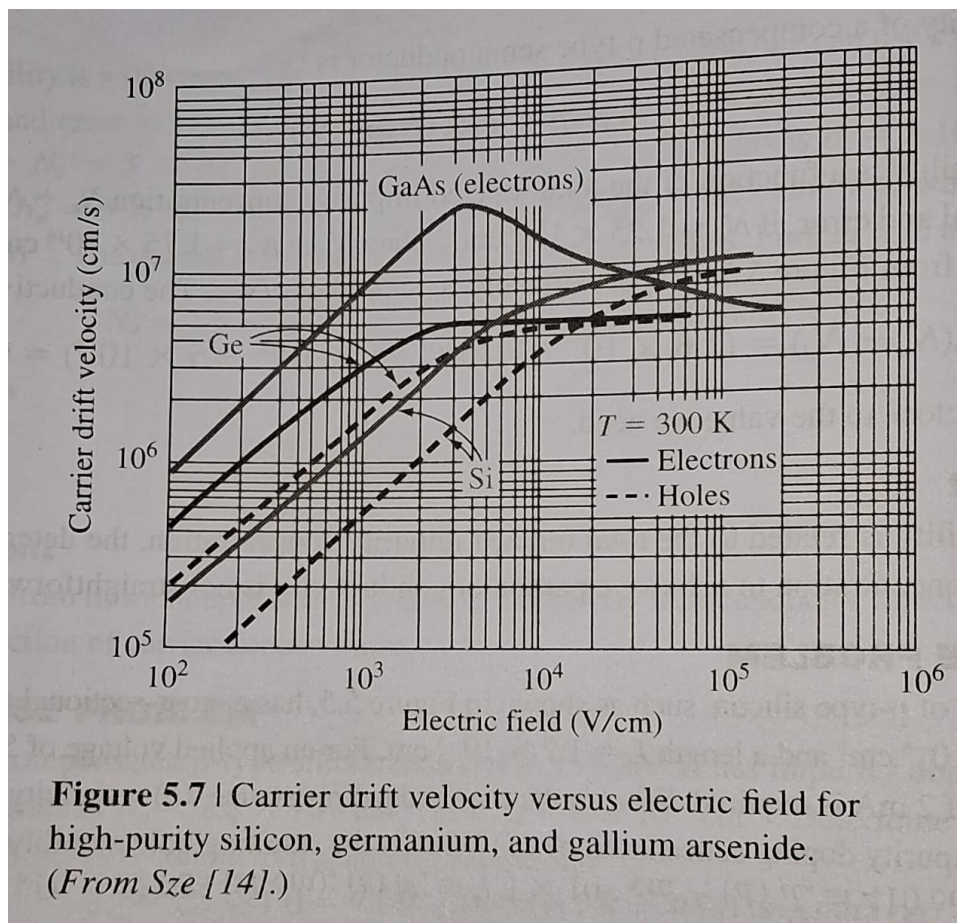


Figure 1: Taken from Neamen.

*End of Assignment*