

## Haynes-Shockley simulation

- *motivation*
  - minority carrier mobility and diffusion in doped neutral region
  - why important, how used
- *model*
  - holes in n-type material
  - SIMPLIFYING ASSUMPTION: ignore recombination (long  $\tau$ )
  - finding mobility directly from time-of-travel
  - diffusion equation  $\rightarrow$  Gaussian distribution
  - role of  $D_p$  in formula
  - solving for  $D_p$  if you know width of distribution at  $(1/e)$ (excess conc. at peak)
- *measurement technique*
  - scope trace: pulse width in time  $\rightarrow$  width of distribution along x-axis
- *simulation*
  - SIMPLIFYING ASSUMPTIONS:
    - (initial #EHP's) = ( $\Delta P$  in Gaussian), because recombination ignored
    - show the Gaussian only at the detection point
  - Fixed values:
    - $\mu$ ,  $D_p$
  - Controls to vary:
    - number of EHP's created by light pulse
    - detection distance
  - Show that, for a given detection distance, different EHP injections give same  $\mu$ ,  $D_p$
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