

In a tiny (simplified) semiconductor sample, an electron can either be in a single trapped state at a donor site or in a many-state band. The energy in the many-state band is 4.2×10^{-20} J higher than in the trap. Let $T = 300$ K. Ignore electron spin.

- a) What is the ratio of the probability the electron is trapped to the probability it is in a particular single state in the band? (P_{trap}/P_{b1})

The ratio of the probabilities of two *states* is just the ratio of the Boltzmann factors for those states.

$$\frac{P(\text{trap})}{P(b1)} = \frac{e^{-E_{\text{trap}}/kT}}{e^{-E_{\text{band}}/kT}} = e^{-\frac{E_{\text{trap}} - E_{\text{band}}}{kT}} = e^{-\frac{4.2 \times 10^{-20} \text{ J}}{(1.38 \times 10^{-23} \text{ J/K})(300 \text{ K})}} = 25,500$$

The important thing to realize here is that $P(b1)$ denotes the probability of *one* of the band states. There is only one trapped state, but were there more, $P(\text{trap})$ would be the probability of one of them. See b).

- b) If there are 10^5 states in the band, what is the ratio of the probability that the electron is trapped to the probability it is somewhere in the collection of band states? ($P_{\text{trap}}/P_{\text{band}}$)

Since there can be more than one state with the same energy, the probability of having an energy E_A is

$$P(E_A) = \Omega(E_A) P(A),$$

where $P(A)$ is the probability of *one* of the states with energy E_A and $\Omega(E_A)$ is the number of states with energy E_A .

$$\frac{P(\text{trap})}{P(\text{band})} = \frac{P(E_{\text{trap}})}{P(E_{\text{band}})} = \frac{\Omega(E_{\text{trap}})P(\text{trap})}{\Omega(E_{\text{band}})P(b1)} = \frac{1 \cdot P(\text{trap})}{10^5 \cdot P(b1)} = \frac{1}{10^5} 25,500 = 0.255$$

- c) What is the probability the electron is trapped? (P_{trap})

We know from b) that $P(E_{\text{band}}) = (1 / 0.255) P(E_{\text{trap}}) = 3.92 P(E_{\text{trap}})$.

We need a second equation in order to find $P(\text{trap}) = P(E_{\text{trap}})$, and we know that the total probability must be 1. That is, since the electron must have an energy equal to some value.

$$\sum_{\text{All}(E)} P(E) = 1; \quad P(E_{\text{trap}}) + P(E_{\text{band}}) = 1; \quad P(E_{\text{trap}}) + 3.92 P(E_{\text{trap}}) = 1; \quad P(E_{\text{trap}}) = 1 / 4.92 = \mathbf{0.203}$$