

Intrinsic semiconductor:  $\uparrow\uparrow$   
 Pure semiconductor.  
 At high temp. Conduct<sup>n</sup> increases.

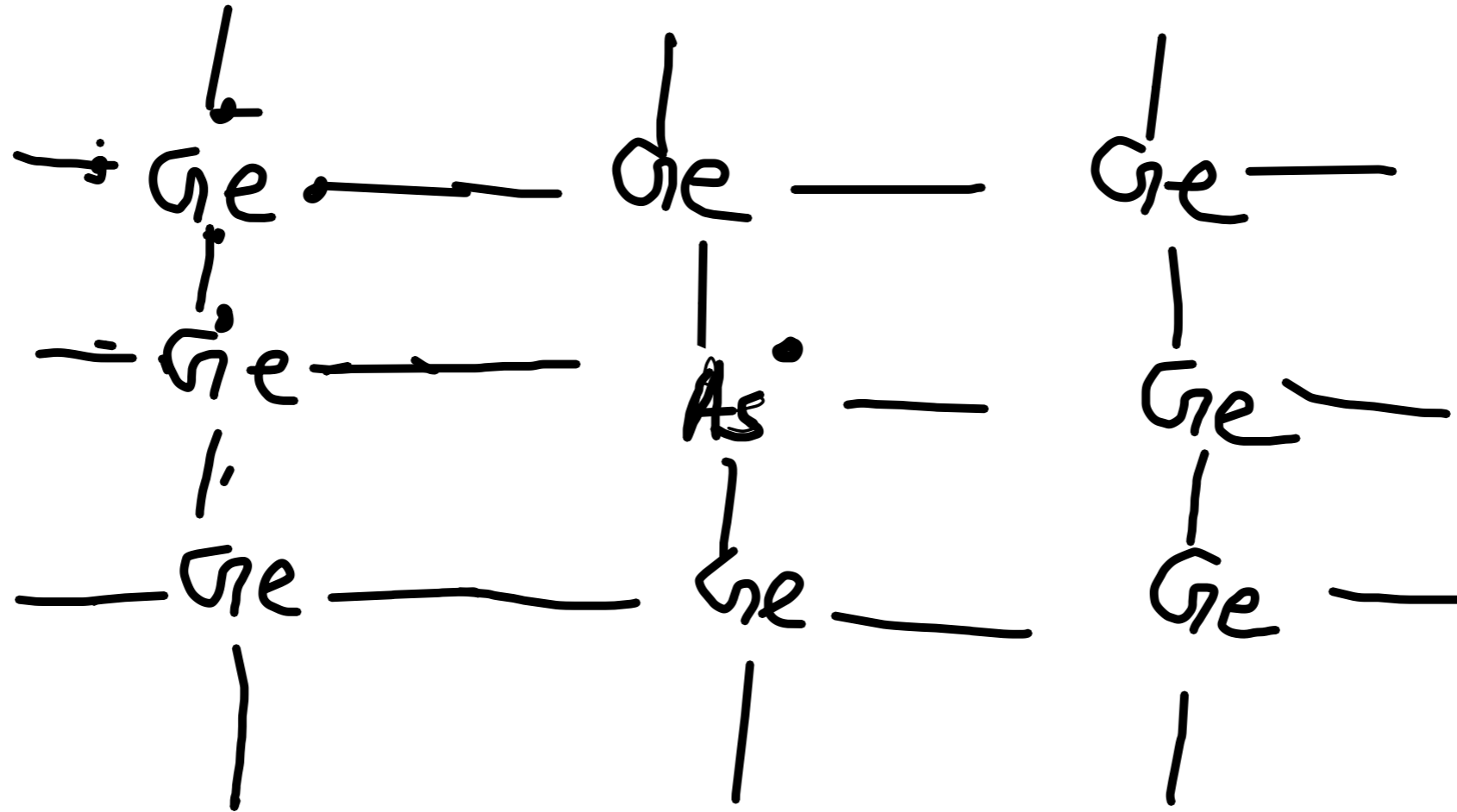
Extrinsic semiconductor:-

By doping it can be prepared.

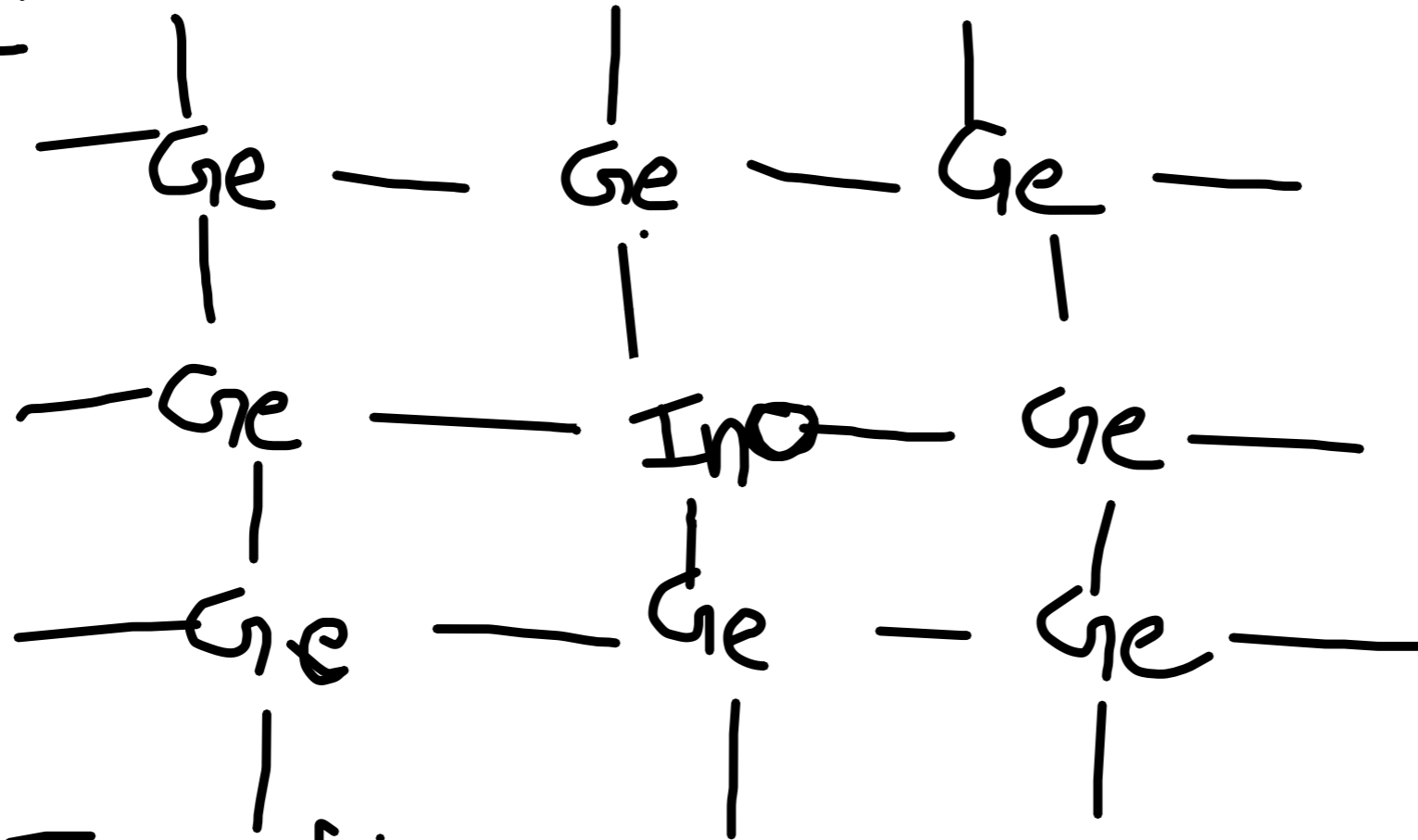
two types:-  
 n-type semiconductor  
 p-type semiconductor

n-type semiconductor:-

Gr - 14 - Ge. valance  $e^- = 4$



p-type :-



n-p Junction :-



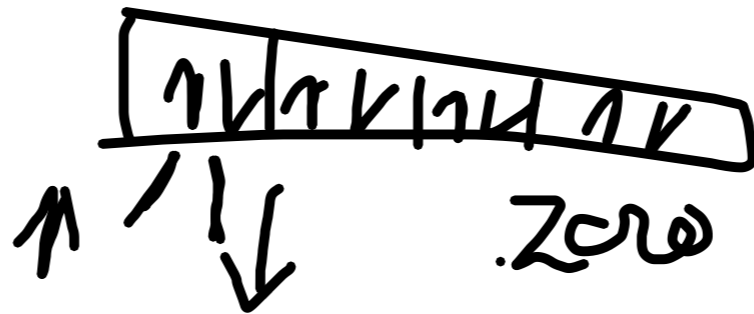
Magnetic :-

Para magnetic :-

weakly attracted by magnetic field.  
lose magnetism in absence of magnetic " .

Diamagnetic :-

repelled by M.L.F



ferro magnetic :-

strongly attracted M.L.F.



antiferro :-



ferri :-



an equal alignment

An element with molar mass  $2.7 \times 10^{-2} \text{ kg mol}^{-1}$  forms a cubic unit cell. Edge length 405 pm. If density  $2.7 \times 10^3 \text{ kg m}^{-3}$ . What is the nature of the unit cell.

$$Z = ?$$

Classify the following solid :-

tetraphosphorus decoxide ( $P_4O_{10}$ ) :- molecular

Graphite - co-valent

Brass - metallic

ammonium phosphate  $(NH_4)_3PO_4$  - ionic

SiC - co-valent

LiBr - ionic

Rb - metallic

$P_4$  - molecular

$I_2$  - molecular

Si - co-valent

Plastic - amorphous

glass :- amorphous

How many lattice points are there in  
fcc & BCC

In fcc :-

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{corner} = 8 \\ \text{face} = 6 \\ \hline 14 \end{array}$$

In BCC

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{corner} = 8 \\ \text{body centre} = 1 \\ \hline 9 \end{array}$$