

# 18ECO134T – Sensors and Transducers

Unit IV : Session 3 : SLO 1

# Hall effect

- Its also called as Galvanomagnetic effect sensor.
- Observed in metals and semiconductors.
- When a current is sent through a very long strip of extrinsic homogenous semiconductor in the x direction and across the plane xy perpendicular to it, a magnetic field is applied to produce a flux density  $B_z$ , then an electric field  $E_y$  in the direction of y is produced which is called Hall field.

# Cont...

- With electrodes across the strip in y direction, a voltage  $V_H$  called the Hall voltage, can be collected with approximately is given by

$$V_H \approx B_z I_x \quad (4.33)$$

- Galvanomagnetic effects, arise because of Lorentz force on the charge carrier transport phenomena in condensed medium. Lorentz force is

$$\mathbf{F} = e\mathbf{E} + e[\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{B}] \quad (4.34)$$

where

$e$  is the charge of the carrier,

$\mathbf{E}$  is the electrical field,

$\mathbf{v}$  is carrier velocity, and

$\mathbf{B}$  is the magnetic induction.

If  $\mathbf{J}$  is the total current density, then the carrier transport equation is

# Cont...

- $\mu_H$  – Hall mobility
- $J_0$  – current density due to electric field  $E$
- Carrier concentration  $\Delta n$
- A magnetic field also affect the electric field potential and carrier concentration and hence it is not justified to write  $J=J_0$  and  $B=0$

$$\mathbf{J} = \mathbf{J}_0 + \mu_H[\mathbf{J}_0 \times \mathbf{B}]$$

(4.35)

# Cont...

- $\sigma$ - conductivity
- $D$  – diffusion coefficient

$$\mathbf{J}_0 = \sigma \mathbf{E} - eD \nabla n \quad (4.36)$$

- Drift – 1st term, Diffusion – 2nd term, transverse transport caused by magnetic field – 3rd term of eq. 4.35

## Cont...

- The transport coefficients  $\mu_H$ ,  $\sigma$ ,  $D$  are dependent on electric and magnetic field and are determined by carrier scattering process.
- Hall mobility  $\mu_H$  is the product of drift mobility of the carrier  $\mu$  and hall scattering factor  $r$ , which is given by appropriate ratio of relaxation time averages of their energy distribution, thus

$$r = \frac{\langle \tau^2 \rangle}{\langle \tau \rangle^2} \quad (4.37a)$$

$$\mu_H = r\mu \quad (4.37b)$$