

半导体物理

主讲人：蒋玉龙

微电子学楼312室， 65643768

Email: yljiang@fudan.edu.cn

<http://10.14.3.121>

第十一章 异质结 霍耳效应

11.1 异质结

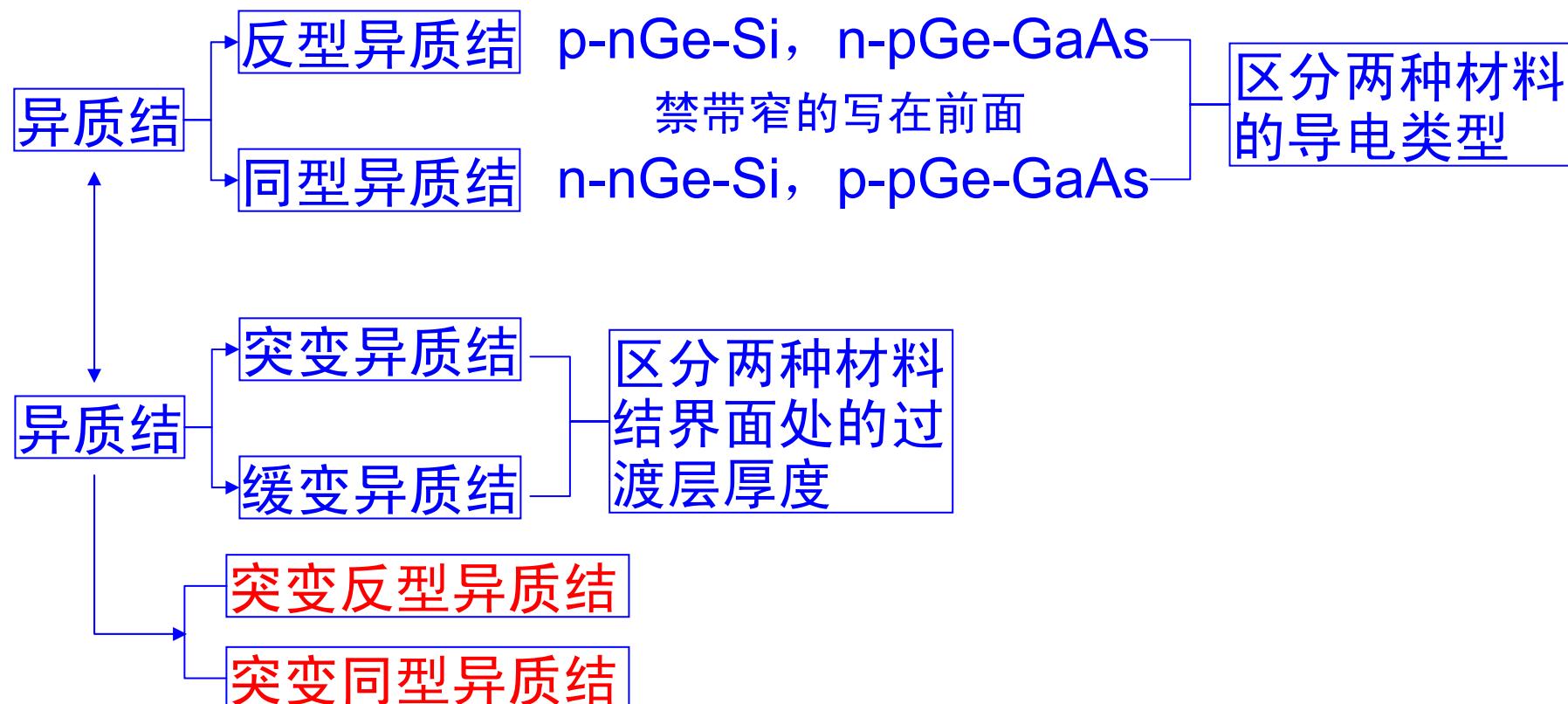
11.2 霍耳效应

11.1 异质结₁

11.1.1 异质结的分类

同质结—由同种半导体单晶材料组成的结

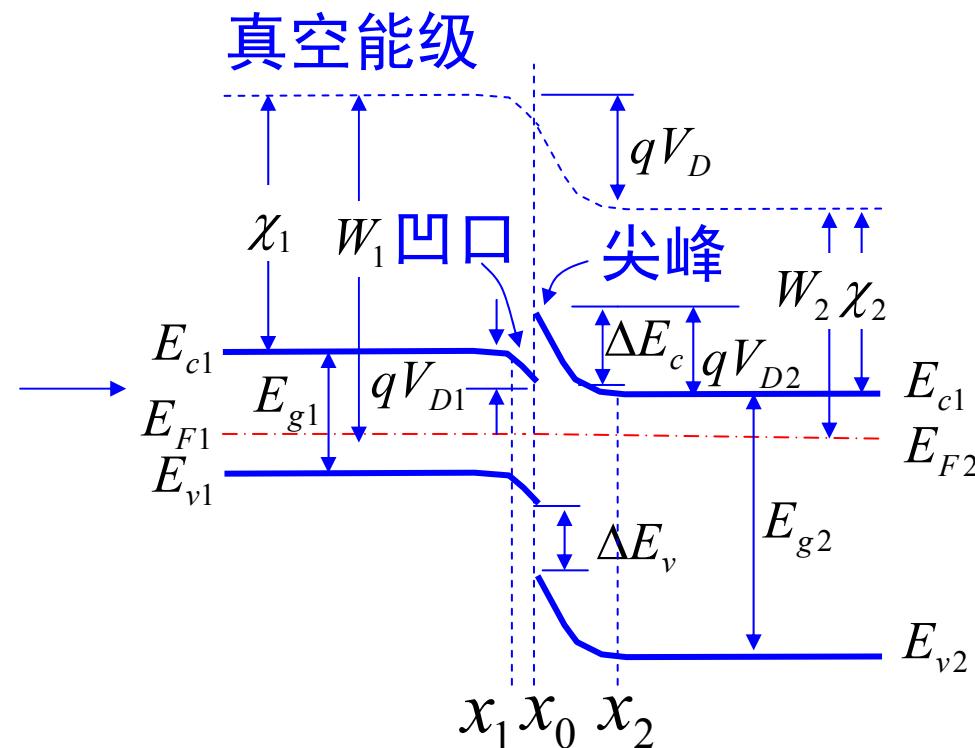
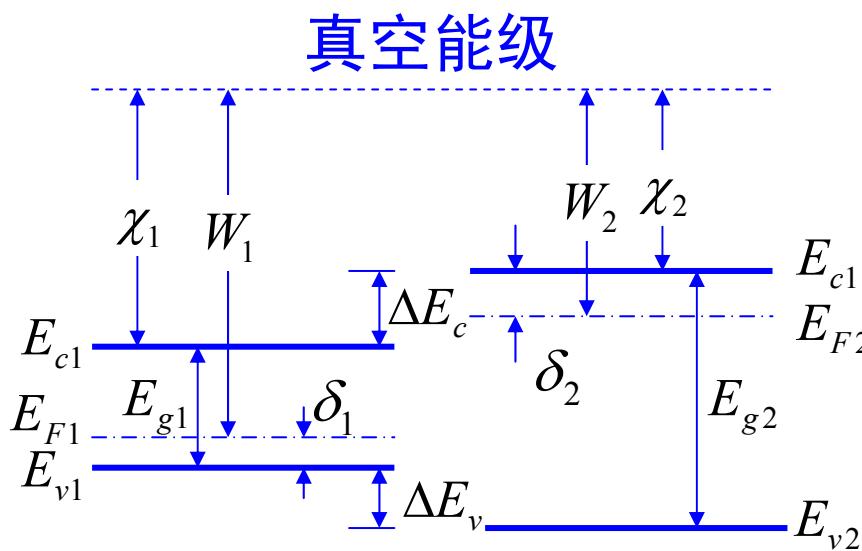
异质结—由不同种半导体单晶材料组成的结 p-nGe-Si



11.1 异质结₂

11.1.2 异质结的能带图

不考虑界面态情况，突变反型异质结的能带图



- 能带弯曲，形成尖峰和凹口
- 能带在界面处不连续
- 界面处内建电场不连续，要考虑材料介电常数的不同
- 结两边都是耗尽层

$$V_D = V_{D1} + V_{D2}$$

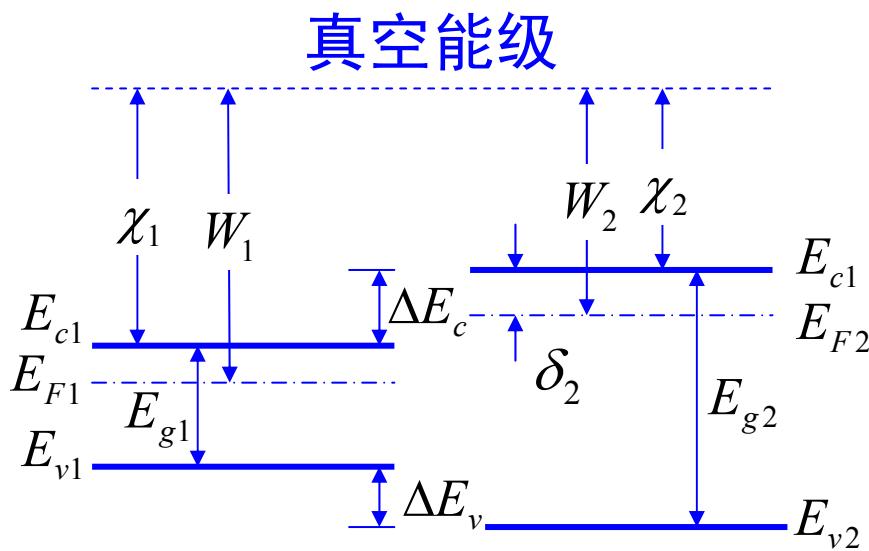
$$\Delta E_c = \chi_1 - \chi_2$$

$$\Delta E_c + \Delta E_v = E_{g2} - E_{g1}$$

11.1 异质结₃

11.1.2 异质结的能带图

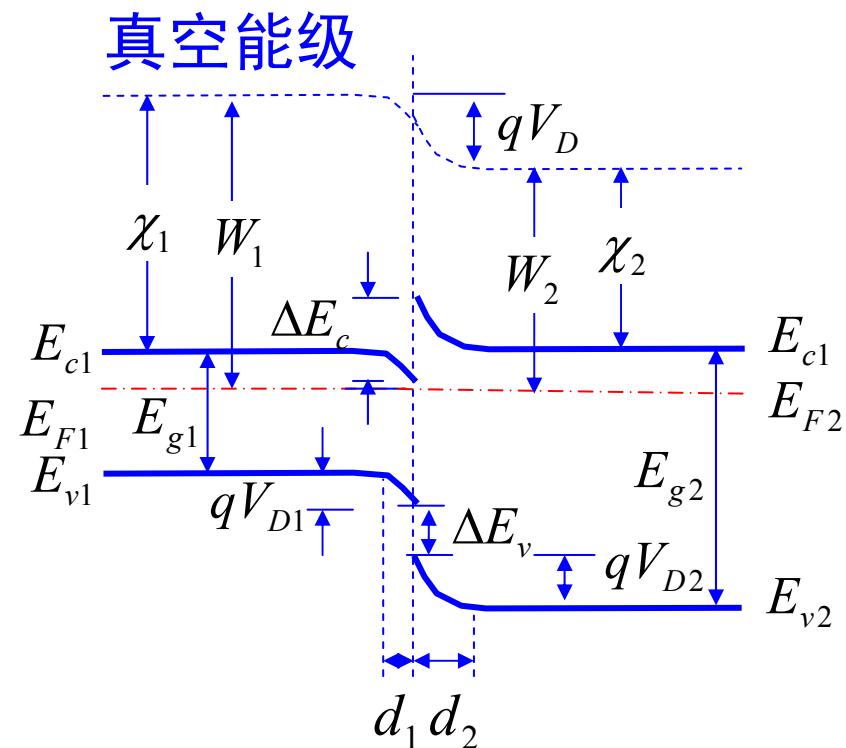
不考虑界面态情况，突变同型异质结的能带图



$$V_D = V_{D1} + V_{D2}$$

$$\Delta E_c = \chi_1 - \chi_2$$

$$\Delta E_c + \Delta E_v = E_{g2} - E_{g1}$$



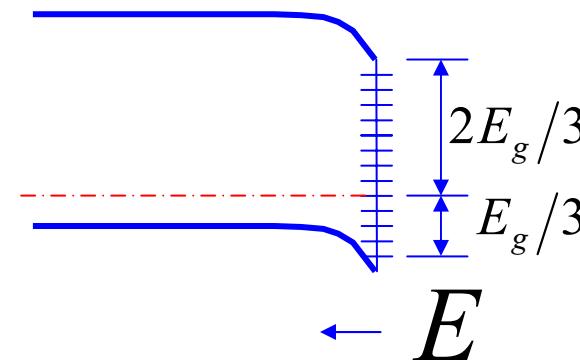
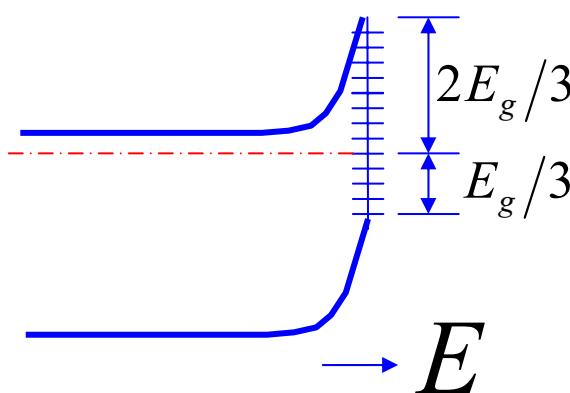
一同型异质结中，一般必有一边成为积累层，而另一边形成耗尽层

11.1 异质结₄

11.1.2 异质结的能带图

考虑界面态情况，

巴丁极限—表面费米能级位于禁带宽度的约1/3处

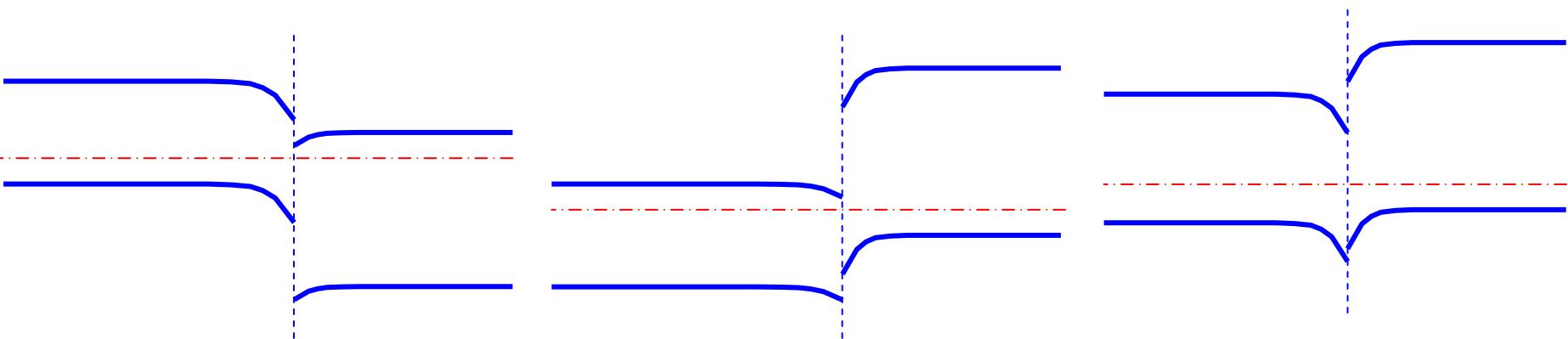


- 对于n型半导体，悬挂键起受主作用
- 对于p型半导体，悬挂键起施主作用
- 悬挂键使半导体表面区域耗尽

11.1 异质结₄

11.1.2 异质结的能带图

考虑界面态情况，施主型悬挂键对应的异质节能带图



- 施主型悬挂键向结界面两边同时提供电子，造成p型半导体耗尽，n型半导体积累，结果是两边的能带都下弯
- 受主型悬挂键向结界面两边同时提供空穴，造成p型半导体积累，n型半导体耗尽，结果是两边的能带都上弯

第十一章 异质结 霍耳效应

11.1 异质结

11.2 霍耳效应

11.2 霍耳效应₁

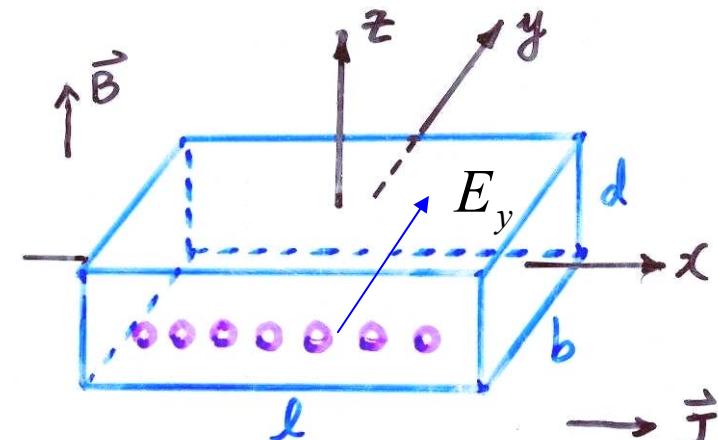
11.2.1 一种载流子的霍耳效应

霍耳效应

$$E_y = R_H J_x B_z$$

$$R_H = \frac{E_y}{J_x B_z}$$

霍耳系数



空穴y方向受到的力

洛伦兹力

$$-qv_x B_z$$

电场力

$$qE_y$$

稳态

$$qE_y - qv_x B_z = 0$$

—假设只有一种载流子（空穴）

—温度均匀

—忽略载流子的速度统计

$$R_H = -\frac{1}{nq} < 0$$

$$J_x = pqv_x \rightarrow E_y = v_x B_z = \frac{J_x}{pq} B_z$$

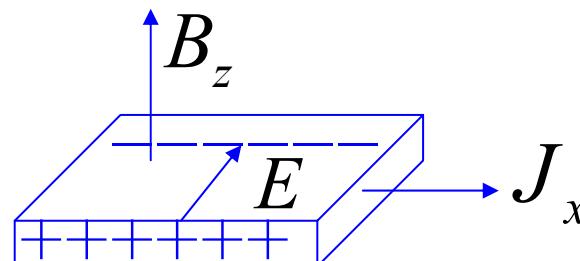
$$R_H = \frac{E_y}{J_x B_z}$$

$$R_H = \frac{1}{pq} > 0$$

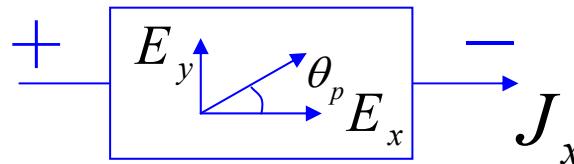
11.2 霍耳效应₂

11.2.1 一种载流子的霍耳效应

霍耳角

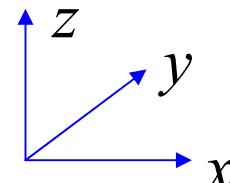


p型



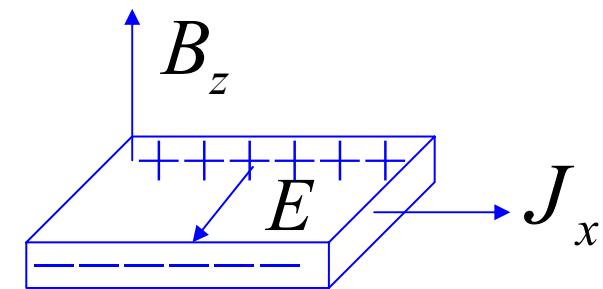
$$\tan \theta_p = \frac{E_y}{E_x} > 0$$

$$\tan \theta_p = \mu_p B_z$$

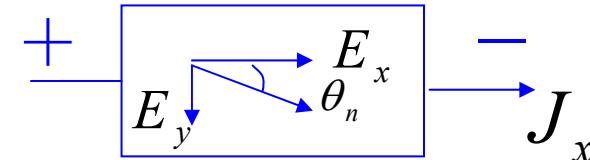


$$E_y = v_x B_z$$

$$v_x = \mu E_x$$



n型



$$\tan \theta_n = -\frac{E_y}{E_x} < 0$$

$$|\tan \theta_n| = \mu_n B_z$$

11.2 霍耳效应₂

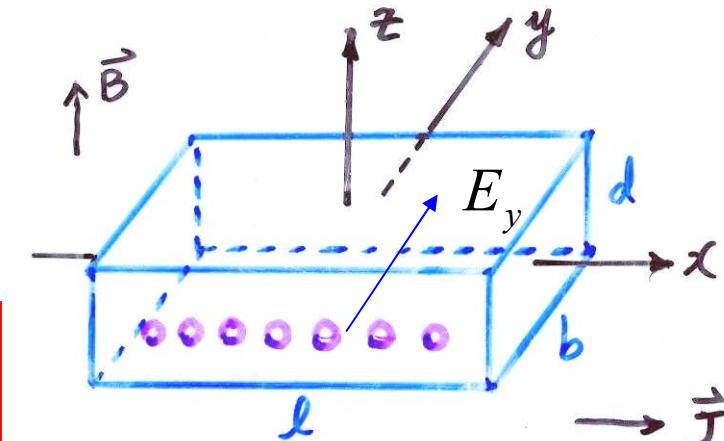
11.2.2 考虑速度统计分布后一种载流子的霍耳效应

$$R_H = \frac{1}{pq} > 0$$

$$R_H = \left(\frac{\mu_H}{\mu} \right)_p \frac{1}{pq} > 0$$

$$R_H = -\frac{1}{nq} < 0$$

$$R_H = -\left(\frac{\mu_H}{\mu} \right)_n \frac{1}{nq} < 0$$



μ_H — 霍耳迁移率

— 对于简单能带结构的半导体 $\left(\frac{\mu_H}{\mu} \right)_n = \left(\frac{\mu_H}{\mu} \right)_p = \frac{\mu_H}{\mu} = A$

— A的值随散射过程而异, 通常情形下 $A \neq 1$, 但 ~ 1

若散射由晶格振动散射决定, 则 $A = 3\pi/8 \approx 1.18$

电离杂质散射 $A = 315\pi/512 \approx 1.93$

简并半导体 $A = 1$

11.2 霍耳效应₃

11.2.3 两种载流子的霍耳效应

$$(J_p)_y = pq\mu_p E_y - pq\mu_p^2 E_x B_z$$

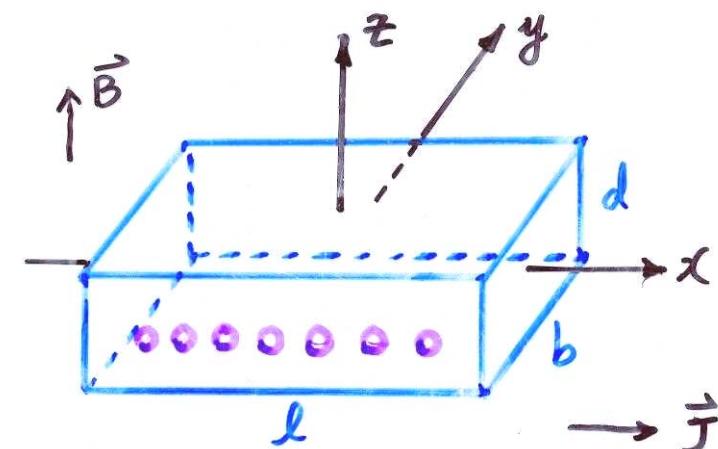
$$(J_n)_y = nq\mu_n E_y + nq\mu_n^2 E_x B_z$$

稳态 $J_y = (J_p)_y + (J_n)_y = 0$

$$b = \mu_n / \mu_p$$

$$R_H = \frac{1}{q} \frac{(p - nb^2)}{(p + nb)^2}$$

考虑速度统计



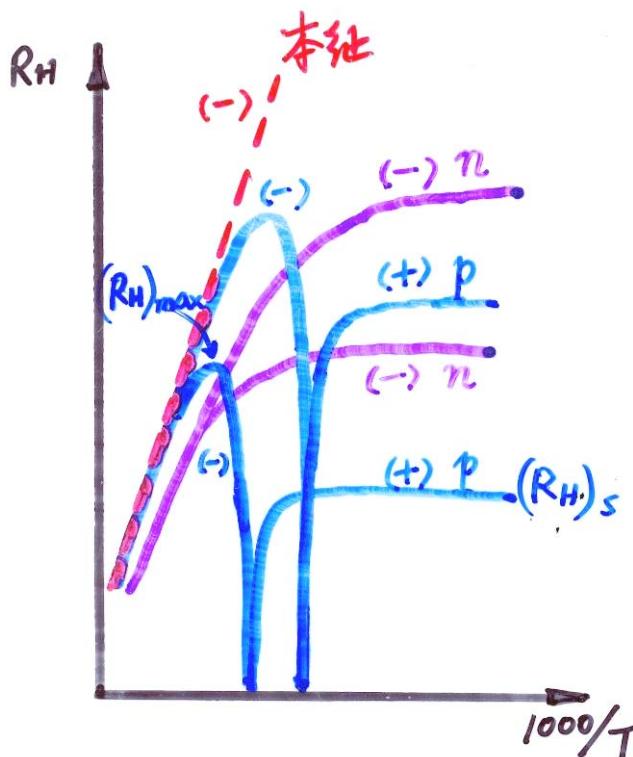
$$R_H = \frac{1}{q} \left(\frac{\mu_H}{\mu} \right) \frac{(p - nb^2)}{(p + nb)^2}$$

11.2 霍耳效应₄

11.2.3 两种载流子的霍耳效应

$$R_H = \frac{A}{q} \frac{(p - nb^2)}{(p + nb)^2}$$

$\left(\frac{\mu_H}{\mu} \right)_n = \left(\frac{\mu_H}{\mu} \right)_p = \frac{\mu_H}{\mu} = A$



通常 $b = \mu_n/\mu_p > 1$

1° n型, $n \gg p$, $R_H < 0$

2° 本征, $p = n = n_i$ $R_H = \frac{A}{q} \frac{1 - b^2}{(1 + b)^2} \frac{1}{n_i} < 0$

3° p型, R_H 有正有负
零点 $p - nb^2 = 0$