

Effective Mass in 2D

Electrons in some 2D material satisfy the E-k relation:

$$E = E_C + \frac{\hbar^2 k_x^2}{2m_1} + \frac{\hbar^2 k_y^2}{2m_2}$$

The effective mass tensor, defined as

$$\mathbf{M}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1/m_{xx} & 1/m_{xy} \\ 1/m_{yx} & 1/m_{yy} \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{is given by:}$$

$$\frac{1}{m_{ij}^*} = \frac{1}{\hbar^2} \frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial k_i \partial k_j}, \quad i, j = x, y$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} m_1^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & m_2^{-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

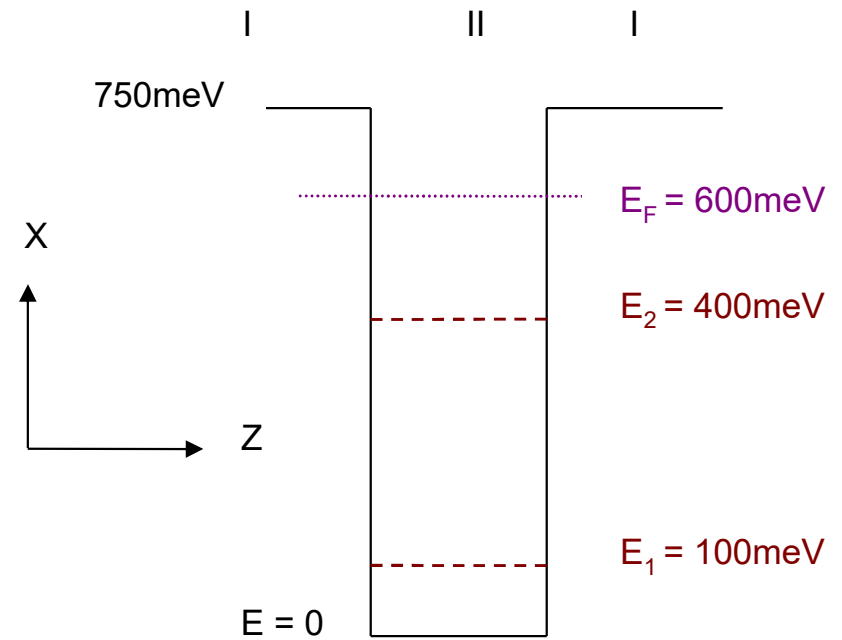
Carrier Density in 2D

The DOS for free electrons in 2D is: $g_{2D} = \frac{m_0}{\pi \hbar^2} \simeq 4.2 \times 10^{14} \text{cm}^{-2} \text{eV}^{-1}$
Consider now the quantum well in the heterostructure formed between semiconductors I and II, a quasi-2D system.

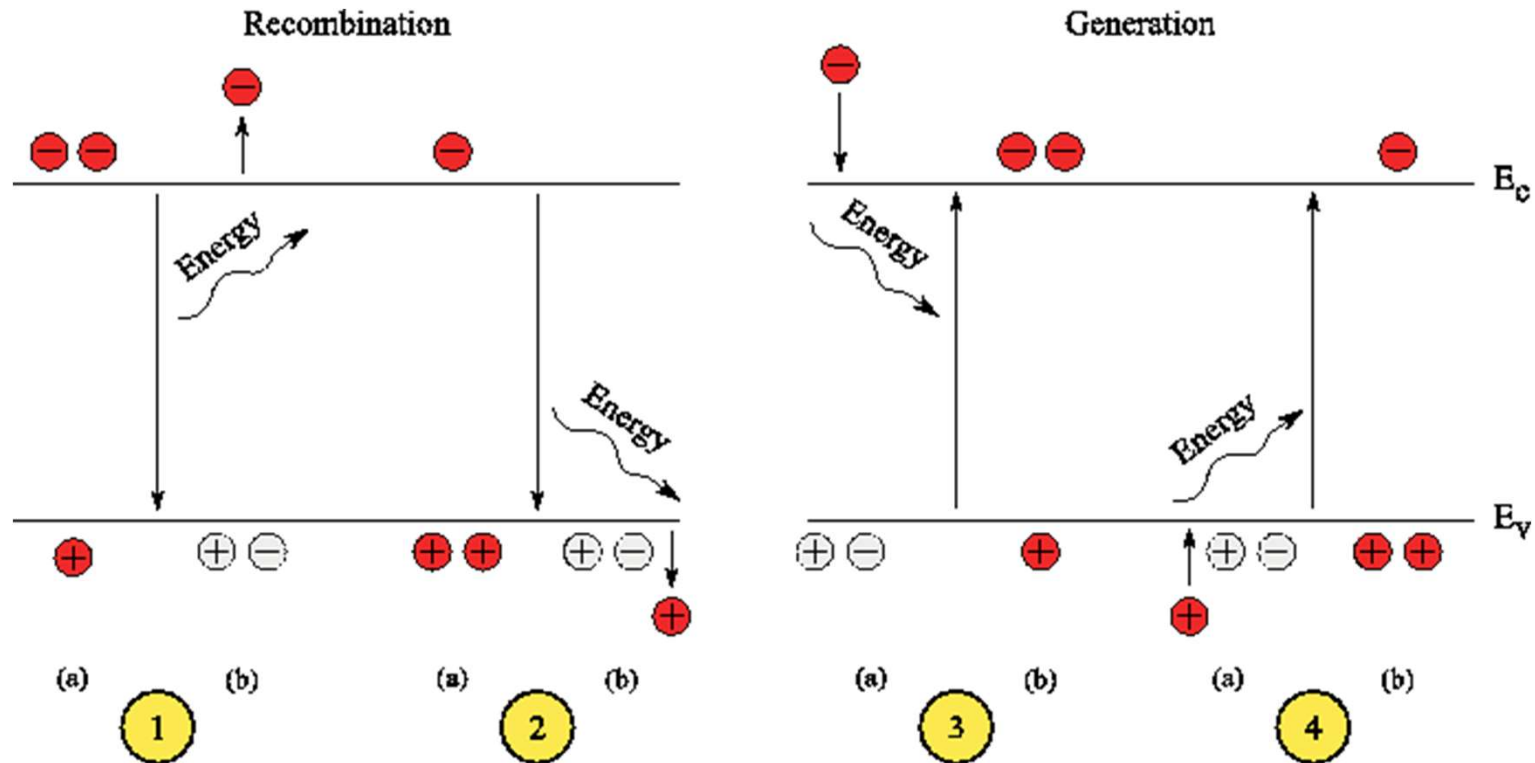
Assume spherical effective mass $m^* = m_0$ everywhere.

The 2D electron density at cryogenic temperature is:

- a. No idea
- b. $g_{2D} \times 0.4 \text{eV}$
- c. $g_{2D} \times 0.6 \text{eV}$
- d. $g_{2D} \times 0.7 \text{eV}$



Auger Recombination



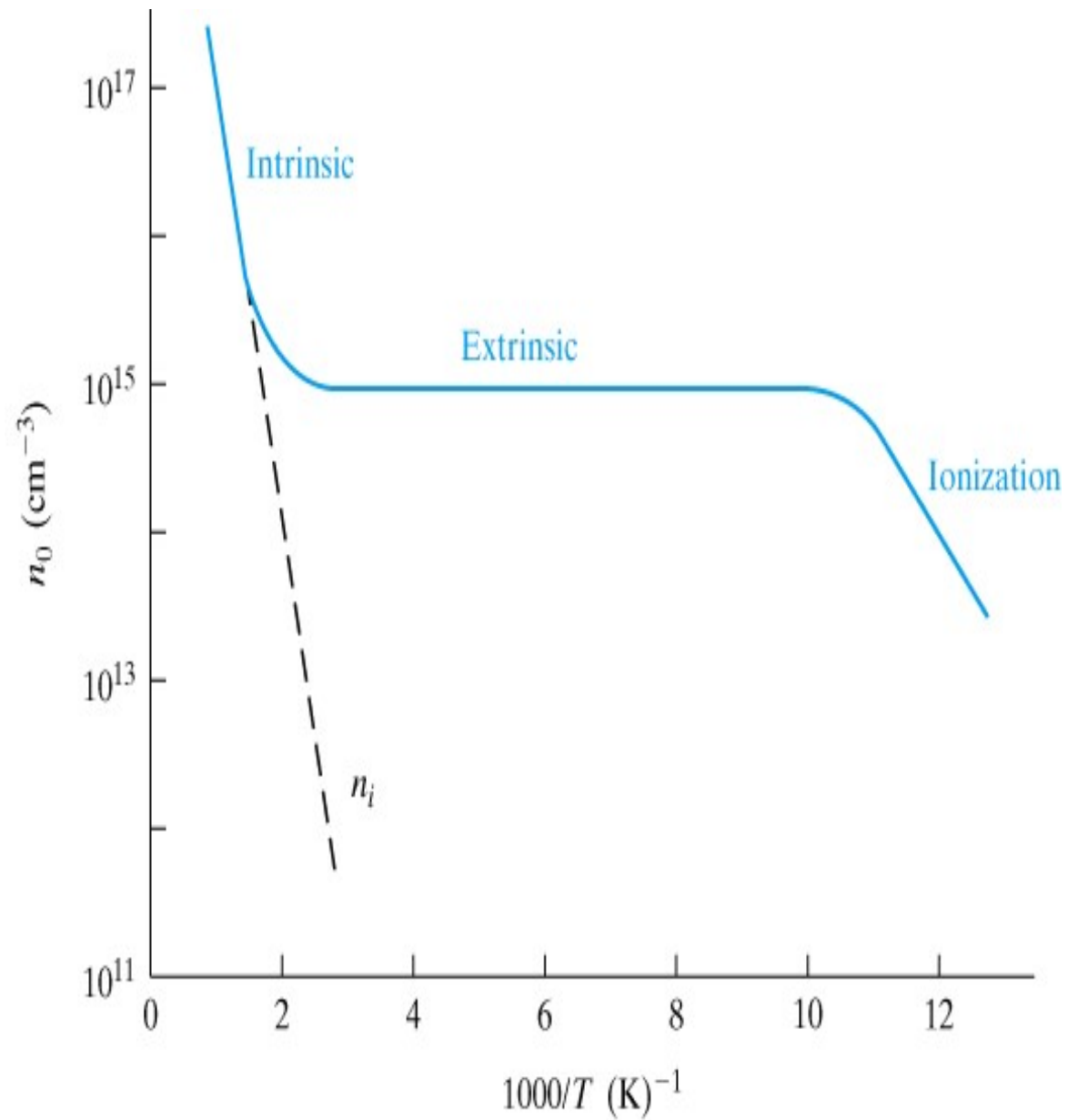
$$R = a_n (n^2 p - n_i^2 n) + a_p (np^2 - n_i^2 p)$$

$2e^- + 1h^+$

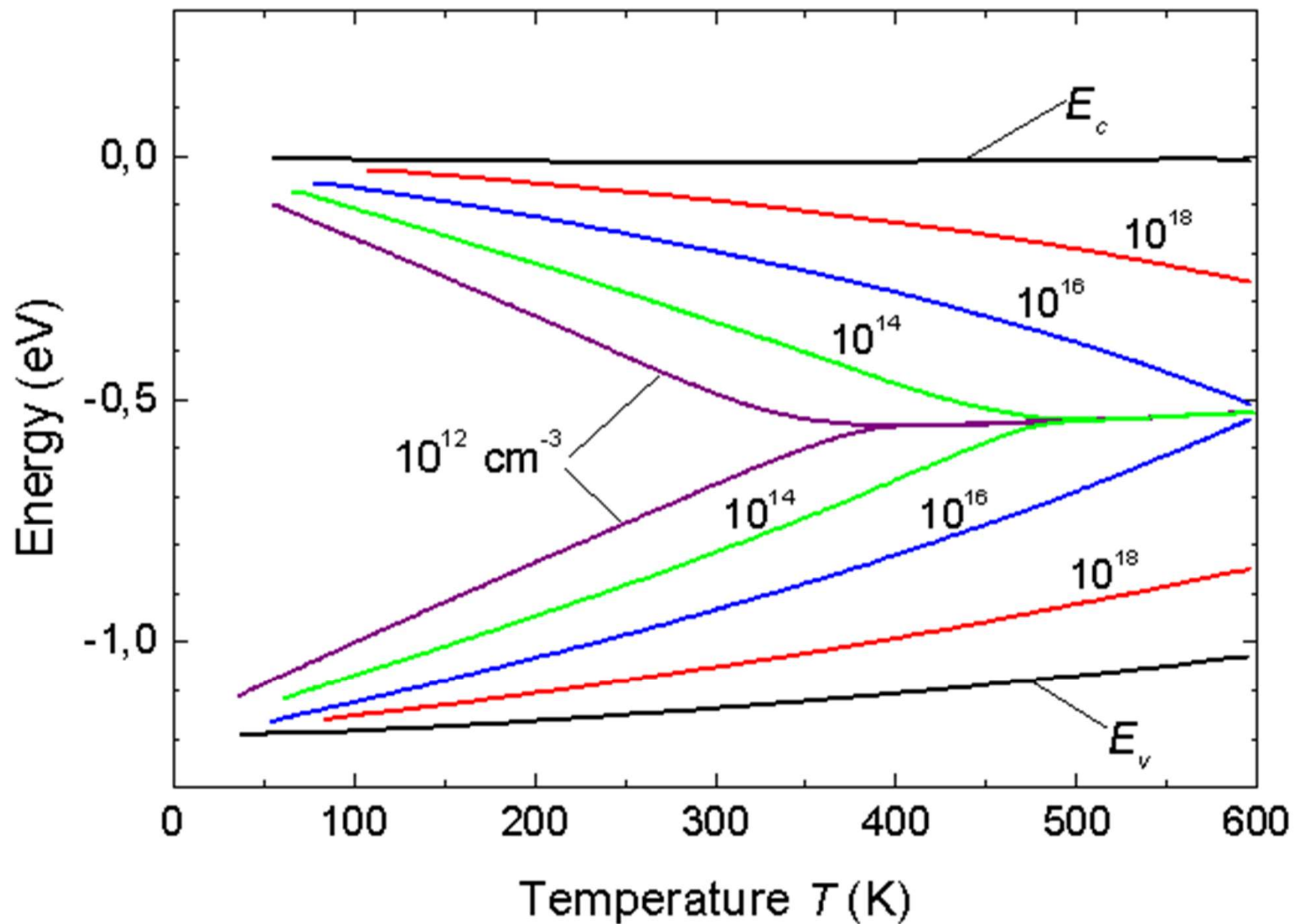
$1e^- + 2h^+$

Inverse (generation) process is impact ionization (?).

Density vs. Temp



E_F vs. Temp



SRH Recombination

$$R = \frac{(np - n_i^2)}{\tau_p \left(n + n_i e^{(E_t - E_i)/kT} \right) + \tau_n \left(p + n_i e^{(E_i - E_t)/kT} \right)}$$

Consider the SRH formula for the low-level injection case. Assume nearly equal lifetimes for electrons and holes. The most effective trap levels will have:

- a. $E_t \approx E_v$
- b. $E_t \approx E_i$
- c. $E_t \approx E_c$
- d. No idea

Quasi-Fermi Levels

The equilibrium and steady state conditions before and after illumination of a semiconductor are characterized by the energy band diagrams shown in figure below. If the resistivity before illumination is $4.8 \, \Omega\text{-cm}$, and $\mu_n = \mu_p$, then the resistivity (in $\Omega\text{-cm}$) after illumination will be:

- a) 4.8 b) 3.2 c) 2.4 d) 1.6

