V46

Der Faraday-Effekt

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1 Zielsetzung

Im diesem Versuch soll die Faraday-Rotation ausgenutzt werden, um die effektive Masse der Leitungselektronen in negativ dotiertem Galliumarsenid (n-GaAs) zu bestimmen.

2 Theorie [1]

2.1 Bandstruktur

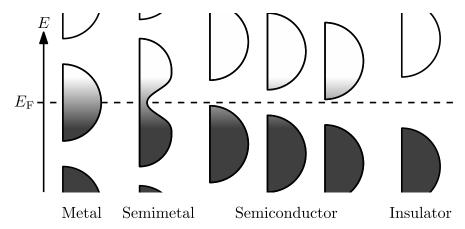


Abbildung 1: Energieschemata verschiedener Materialklassen im Vergleich. [3]

2.2 Dotierung

2.3 Faraday-Effekt

$$\boldsymbol{E}(z) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\boldsymbol{E}_R(z) + \boldsymbol{E}_L(z) \right) \tag{1}$$

$$\boldsymbol{E}_{R}(z) = E_{0} \left(\hat{\boldsymbol{x}} - i \hat{\boldsymbol{y}} \right) e^{i k_{R} z} \tag{2}$$

$$\boldsymbol{E}_L(z) = E_0 \left(\hat{\boldsymbol{x}} + i \hat{\boldsymbol{y}} \right) e^{i k_L z} \tag{3}$$

$$\boldsymbol{E}(0) = E_0 \hat{\boldsymbol{x}} \tag{4}$$

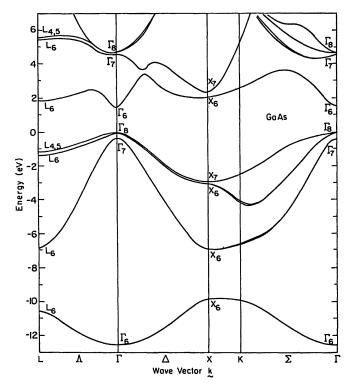
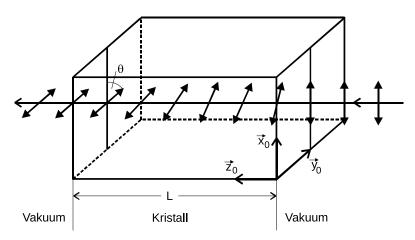


Abbildung 2: Berechnete Bandstruktur von GaAs um die Bandlücke. [2]



 ${\bf Abbildung~3:}~{\bf Drehung~der~Polarisationsebene~einer~Lichtwelle~beim~Durchgang~durch~einen~Kristall.~[1]$

$$\boldsymbol{E}(L) = \frac{1}{2} E_0 \left(\left(e^{ik_R L} + e^{ik_L L} \right) \hat{\boldsymbol{x}} + \left(e^{ik_R L} - e^{ik_L L} \right) \hat{\boldsymbol{y}} \right)$$
 (5)

$$\psi \equiv \frac{L}{2}(k_R + k_L) \tag{6}$$

$$\theta \equiv \frac{L}{2}(k_R - k_L) \tag{7}$$

$$\boldsymbol{E}(L) = \frac{1}{2} E_0 \left(\left(e^{i\psi} e^{i\theta} + e^{i\psi} e^{-i\theta} \right) \hat{\boldsymbol{x}} + \left(e^{i\psi} e^{i\theta} - e^{i\psi} e^{-i\theta} \right) \hat{\boldsymbol{y}} \right)$$
(8)

$$\mathbf{E}(L) = E_0 e^{i\psi} (\cos\theta \,\hat{\mathbf{x}} + \sin\theta \,\hat{\mathbf{y}}) \tag{9}$$

$$v = \frac{\omega}{k} \tag{10}$$

$$n = \frac{c}{v} = \frac{ck}{\omega} \tag{11}$$

$$\theta = \frac{L\omega}{2c}(n_R - n_L) \tag{12}$$

$$\chi = \begin{pmatrix} \chi_{xx} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \chi_{yy} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \chi_{zz} \end{pmatrix}$$
(13)

$$\chi = \begin{pmatrix} \chi_{xx} & i\chi_{xy} & 0\\ -i\chi_{xy} & \chi_{xx} & 0\\ 0 & 0 & X_{zz} \end{pmatrix}$$
(14)

$$\boldsymbol{D} = \varepsilon_0 \boldsymbol{E} + \boldsymbol{P} \approx \varepsilon_0 (1 + \chi) \boldsymbol{E} \tag{15}$$

$$\nabla \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{E}) = -\nabla \times \frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} = -\mu_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \nabla \times \mathbf{H} = -\mu_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\mathbf{j} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}}{\partial t} \right)$$
(16)

$$\nabla \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{E}) \approx -\mu_0 \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{D}}{\partial t^2} \approx -\varepsilon_0 \mu_0 (1+\chi) \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{E}}{\partial t^2} = -\frac{1}{c^2} (1+\chi) \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{E}}{\partial t^2}$$
(17)

$$\boldsymbol{E} = \boldsymbol{E}_0 e^{i(\boldsymbol{k}\boldsymbol{r} - \omega t)} \tag{18}$$

$$\mathbf{k} \times (\mathbf{k} \times \mathbf{E}) = -\frac{\omega^2}{c^2} (1 + \chi) \mathbf{E}$$
 (19)

$$\mathbf{k} = k\hat{\mathbf{z}} \tag{20}$$

$$\boldsymbol{E} = E_x \hat{\boldsymbol{x}} + E_y \hat{\boldsymbol{y}} + E_z \hat{\boldsymbol{z}} \tag{21}$$

$$\boldsymbol{k}\times(\boldsymbol{k}\times\boldsymbol{E}) = -k^2(E_x\hat{\boldsymbol{x}} + E_y\hat{\boldsymbol{y}}) \tag{22}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\chi}\boldsymbol{E} = (\chi_{xx}E_x + i\chi_{xy}E_y)\hat{\boldsymbol{x}} + (\chi_{xx}E_y - i\chi_{xy}E_x)\hat{\boldsymbol{y}} + \chi_{zz}E_z\hat{\boldsymbol{z}} \tag{23}$$

$$\frac{\omega^2}{c^2}(1+\chi_{zz})E_z = 0 {24}$$

$$E_z = 0 (25)$$

$$C\begin{pmatrix} E_x \\ E_y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\omega^2}{c^2} (1 + \chi_{xx}) - k^2 & i \frac{\omega^2}{c^2} \chi_{xy} \\ i \frac{\omega^2}{c^2} \chi_{xy} & -\frac{\omega^2}{c^2} (1 + \chi_{xx}) + k^2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} E_x \\ E_y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
(26)

$$0 = -\det \mathbf{C} = \left(\frac{\omega^2}{c^2}(1 + \chi_{xx}) - k^2\right)^2 + i^2 \frac{\omega^4}{c^4} \chi_{xy}^2$$
 (27)

$$k_{\pm} = \frac{\omega}{c} \sqrt{1 + \chi_{xx} \pm \chi_{xy}} \tag{28}$$

$$v_L^R = \frac{c}{\sqrt{1 + \chi_{xx} \pm \chi_{xy}}} \tag{29}$$

$$v = \frac{c}{\sqrt{1 + \chi_{xx}}}\tag{30}$$

$$E_{xL}^{\ R} = \pm i E_y \tag{31}$$

$$\theta = \frac{L}{2}(k_{+} - k_{-}) = \frac{L\omega}{2c} \left(\sqrt{1 + \chi_{xx} + \chi_{xy}} - \sqrt{1 + \chi_{xx} + \chi_{xy}} \right)$$
(32)

$$\theta \approx \frac{L\omega}{2c\sqrt{1+\chi_{xx}}}\chi_{xy} = \frac{L\omega v}{2c^2}\chi_{xy} = \frac{L\omega}{2cn}\chi_{xy}$$
 (33)

3 Aufbau

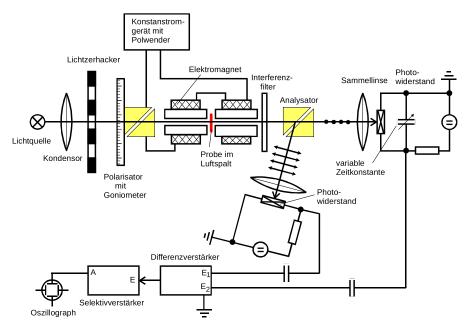


Abbildung 4: Schematische Darstellung der Messapparatur. [1]

4 Durchführung

5 Auswertung

- 5.1 Magnetfeld
- 5.2 Faraday-Rotation
- 5.2.1 Dotierte Proben
- 5.2.2 Reine Probe
- 5.3 Effektive Masse

6 Diskussion

Literatur

[1] Anleitung zu Versuch 46, Der Faraday-Effekt. TU Dortmund, Fakultät Physik. 2024.

- [2] "Band Structure of Gallium Arsenide". In: Marvin L. Cohen und James R. Chelikowsky. *Electronic Structure and Optical Properties of Semiconductors*. Springer Berlin, Heidelberg, 1988, S. 103. ISBN: 978-3-642-97080-1. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-642-97080-1.
- [3] Valence and Conduction Bands. 2013. URL: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/file:band_filling_diagram.svg.

Anhang