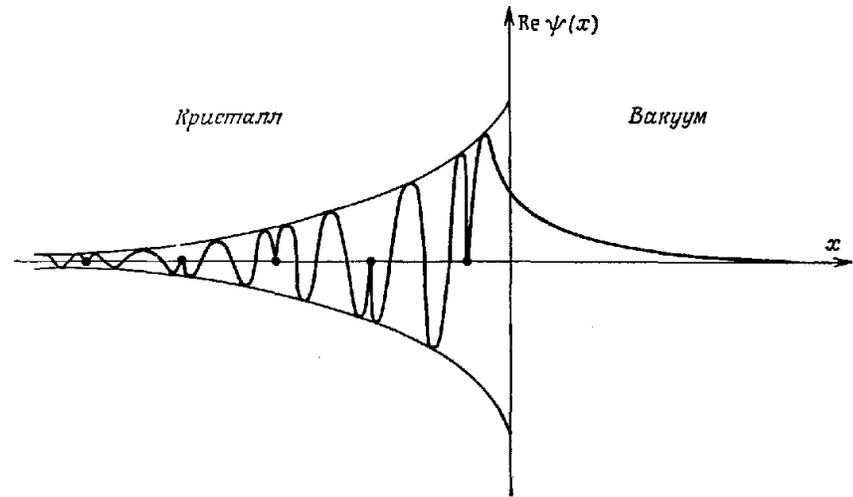
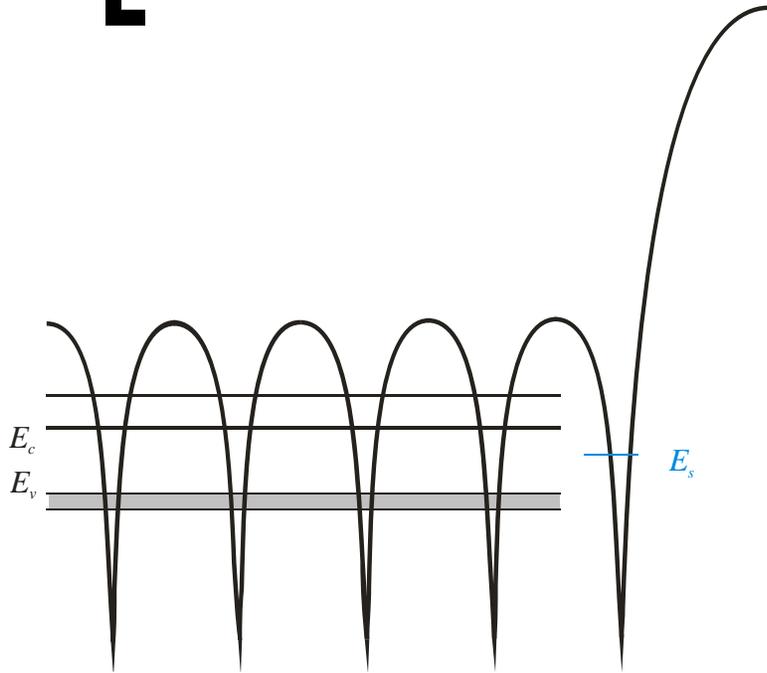
A decorative graphic consisting of a thin gold circle. A thick black bracket is on the left side, and a thick gold bracket is on the right side. A horizontal bar with a gold-to-white gradient is positioned across the middle of the circle, containing the title text.

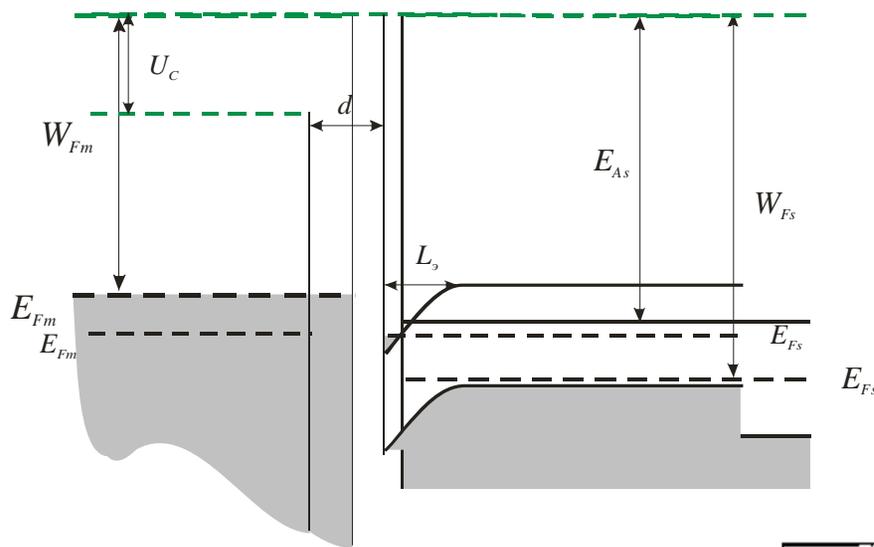
Двумерные полупроводниковые системы

1. Виды двумерных полупроводниковых систем.
2. Самосогласованный потенциал.
3. Емкость двумерной системы.
4. Экранирование в двумерной системе.

Поверхностные состояния



Обогащенные слои



$$F = \frac{U_c}{d_{эфф}} = \frac{U_c}{d + L_s}$$

$$L_s = L_D \sqrt{\frac{qD}{k_0 T \mu}}$$

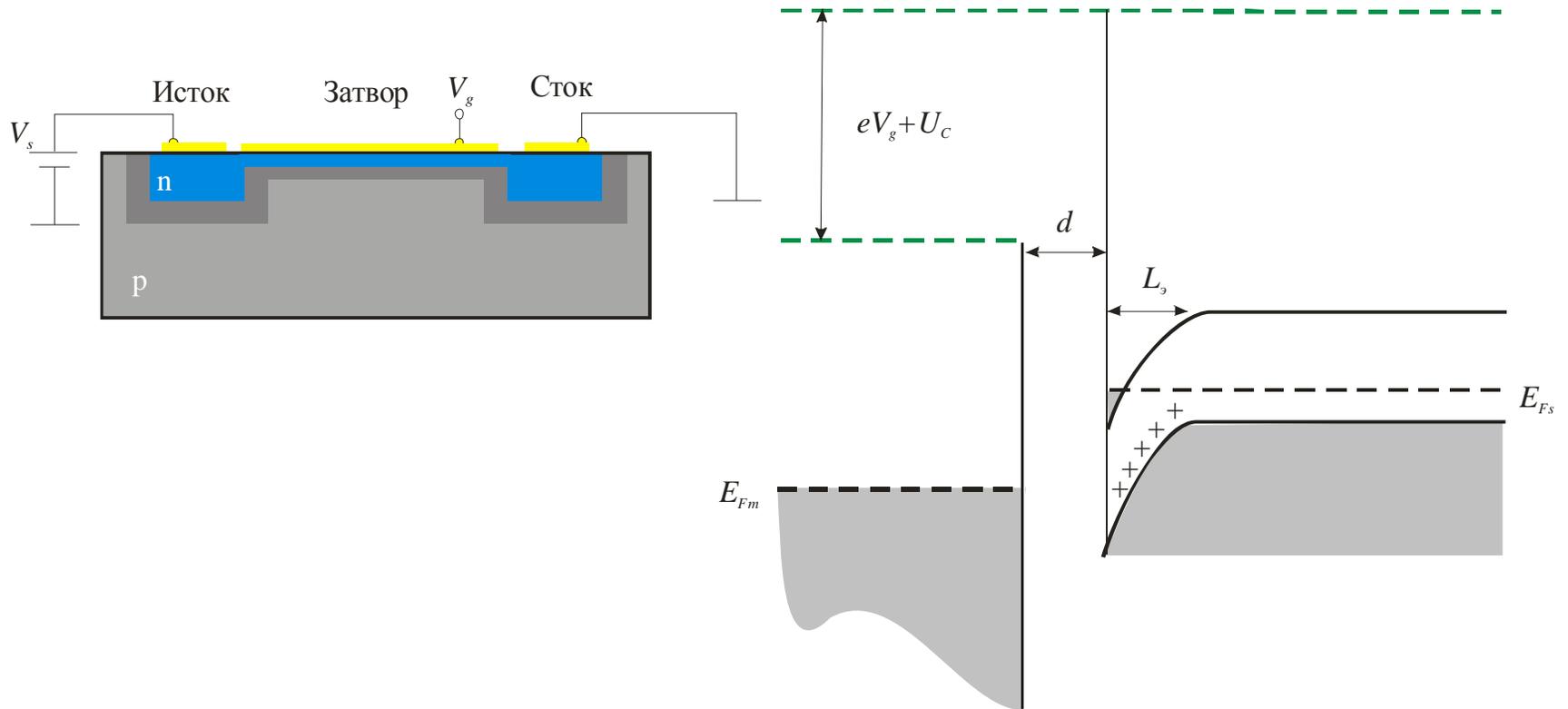
$$L_D = \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_0 \epsilon_s k_0 T}{q^2 n}}$$

$$n = \frac{1}{e} U_c C \quad C = \frac{e \epsilon_0}{d_{эфф}} \quad d_{эфф} \approx d + L_s$$

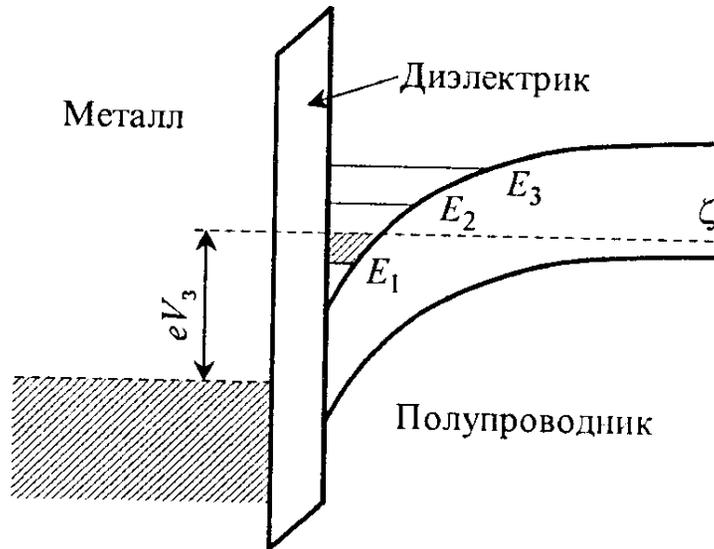
Условие наблюдения квантования

$$\Delta E_z \geq kT \quad \Delta E_z \approx \left(\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \right)^{1/3} \left(\frac{3p}{2} eF \right)^{2/3}$$

Инверсионные слои



Самосогласованный потенциал



$$\left(-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m_z} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} - qV(z) \right) \xi_i(z) = E_i \xi_i(z)$$

$$n(z) = \sum_i N_i |\xi_i(z)|^2$$

$$\rho(z) = q \left(-\sum_i N_i |\xi_i(z)|^2 + N_D - N_A \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial z^2} = -\frac{1}{\epsilon \epsilon_0} r(z)$$

Вариационный метод

Пробная волновая функция

$$y_0(z) = f_0(a, b, z) \quad \langle \hat{H} \rangle_{f_0} = \int f_0(a, b, z) \hat{H} f_0(a, b, z) dz$$

$$f_0(a, b, z) = \sum_n c_{0n}(a, b) y_n(z) \quad \langle \hat{H} \rangle_{f_0} = \sum_n |c_{0n}|^2 E_n \quad \sum_n |c_{0n}|^2 = 1$$

$$\min \langle \hat{H} \rangle_{f_0} \approx E_0$$

$$y_n(z) = f_n(a, b, z) \quad \min \langle \hat{H} \rangle_{f_n} = E_n$$

Приближение Фэнга-Ховарда

Функция Фэнга-Ховарда

$$u(z) = (\frac{1}{2}b^3)^{1/2} z \exp(-\frac{1}{2}bz) \quad \rho(z) = -en_{2D}|u(z)|^2 = -\frac{1}{2}en_{2D}b^3 z^2 \exp(-bz)$$

$$d^2\phi_H(z)/dz^2 = -\rho/\epsilon_0\epsilon_b \quad \phi_H(z) = -\frac{en_{2D}}{2\epsilon_0\epsilon_b b} \{6 - [(bz)^2 + 4bz + 6] \exp(-bz)\}$$

Поскольку $n_{2D} > 1$, минимизировать надо полную энергию 2D системы

$$E = \frac{1}{2} \sum_j q_j \phi_j \quad E_T = \langle \hat{T} \rangle + \frac{1}{2} \langle V_H \rangle$$

$$\langle \hat{T} \rangle = \frac{\hbar^2 b^3}{2m \cdot 2} \int_0^\infty z \exp(-\frac{1}{2}bz) \left[-\frac{d^2}{dz^2} z \exp(-\frac{1}{2}bz) \right] dz = \frac{\hbar^2 b^2}{8m}$$

$$\langle V_H \rangle = \frac{e^2 n_{2D} b^3}{2\epsilon_0 \epsilon_b b \cdot 2} \int_0^\infty \{6 - [(bz)^2 + 4bz + 6] \exp(-bz)\} z^2 \exp(-bz) dz = \frac{33e^2 n_{2D}}{16\epsilon_0 \epsilon_b b}$$

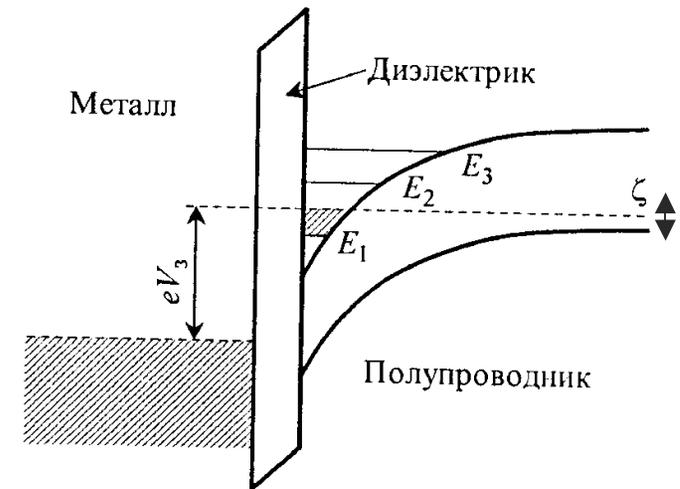
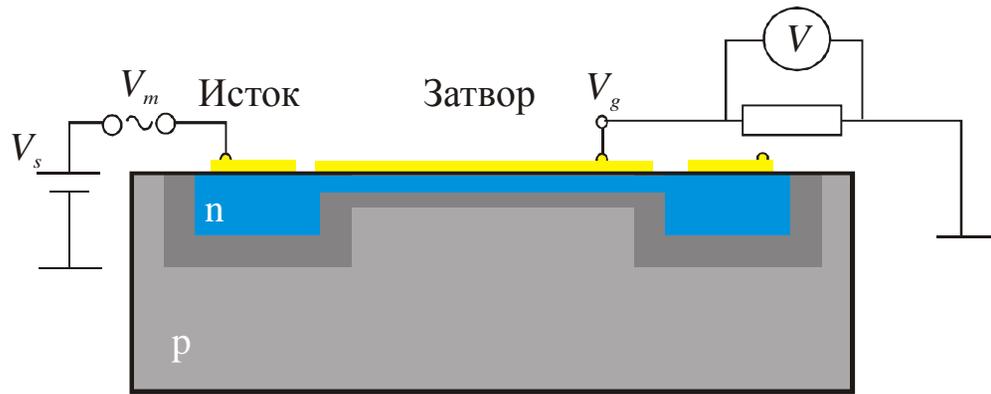
Энергия подзоны

$$E_T = \langle \hat{T} \rangle + \frac{1}{2} \langle V_H \rangle = \frac{\hbar^2 b^2}{8m} + \frac{33e^2 n_{2D}}{32\epsilon_0 \epsilon_b b}$$

$$b = \left(\frac{33me^2 n_{2D}}{8\hbar^2 \epsilon_0 \epsilon_b} \right)^{1/3} \quad \hat{H}_1 = \hat{T} + V_H \quad \epsilon_1 = \langle \hat{H}_1 \rangle$$

$$\epsilon_1 = \left[\frac{5}{16} \left(\frac{33}{2} \right)^{2/3} \right] \left[\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left(\frac{e^2 n_{2D}}{\epsilon_0 \epsilon_b} \right)^2 \right]^{1/3}$$

Емкость двумерной системы



$$dz = dE_1 + dE_F \quad C = \frac{edn_{2D}}{dz} = \frac{1}{C_0^{-1} + C_F^{-1}}$$

$$C_0 = \frac{edn_{2D}}{dE_1} \quad C_F = \frac{edn_{2D}}{dE_F} \quad n_{2D} = \int_0^{E_F} g_{2D} dE \Rightarrow \frac{\partial n_{2D}}{\partial E_F} = g_{2D}(E_F)$$

При большой толщине диэлектрика d $dE_1 \approx dj_b \Rightarrow C_0 \approx \frac{edn_{2D}}{dj_b} = \frac{ee_0}{d}$