



Двумерные системы

1. Подзоны размерного квантования.
2. Виды двумерных систем.
3. Плотность состояний двумерной системы.
4. Графен.

Размерное квантование

Принцип неопределенности Гейзенберга

$$\Delta p_z \Delta z \geq h/2, \Delta z \approx a \text{ для основного состояния } \Delta p_z \approx p_{1z} \Rightarrow p_{1z} = h/2a$$

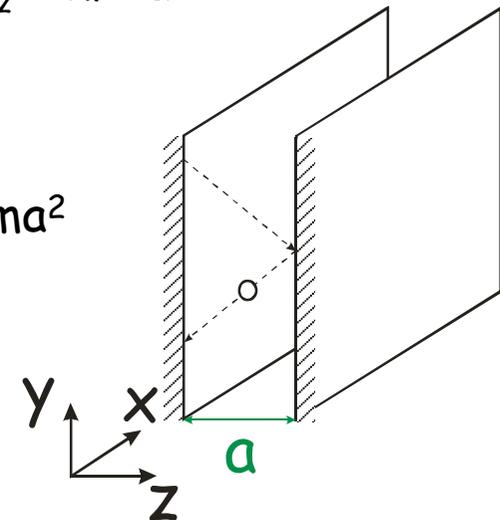
$$E_{1z} = p_{1z}^2/2m \approx h^2/8ma^2$$

$$\text{Для возбужденных уровней } p_{nz} a \approx nh \Rightarrow E_{nz} \approx h^2 n^2 / 2ma^2$$

Условия наблюдения квантовых уровней

$$E_{n+1z} - E_{nz} \gg kT \Rightarrow h^2/ma^2 \approx kT \text{ при } T = 300 \text{ К } kT = 26 \text{ мэВ} = 4,2 \times 10^{-20} \text{ Дж}$$

$$\text{для полупроводников } m = 0,1m_0 \Rightarrow a \approx 10 \text{ нм}$$



Волновая функция

Уравнение Шредингера

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \Delta \Psi(r,t) + V(r)\Psi(r,t) = i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \Psi(r,t)$$

В случае стационарных состояний $\Psi(r,t) = \varphi(r) \exp\left(-\frac{iEt}{\hbar}\right)$

Стационарное уравнение Шредингера $-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \Delta \varphi(r) + V(r)\varphi(r) = E\varphi(r)$

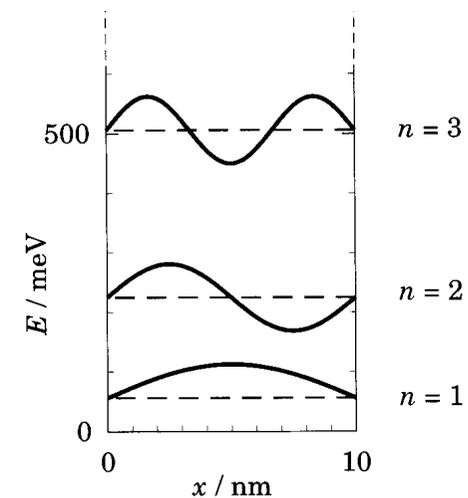
В случае двумерных систем $V(z)$ $\varphi(r) = \psi(z) \exp\left(\frac{ip_x x}{\hbar}\right) \exp\left(\frac{ip_y y}{\hbar}\right)$

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \psi(z) + V(z)\psi(z) = E_z \psi(z) \quad E = E_{zn} + \frac{p_x^2}{2m} + \frac{p_y^2}{2m}$$

10 нм пленка

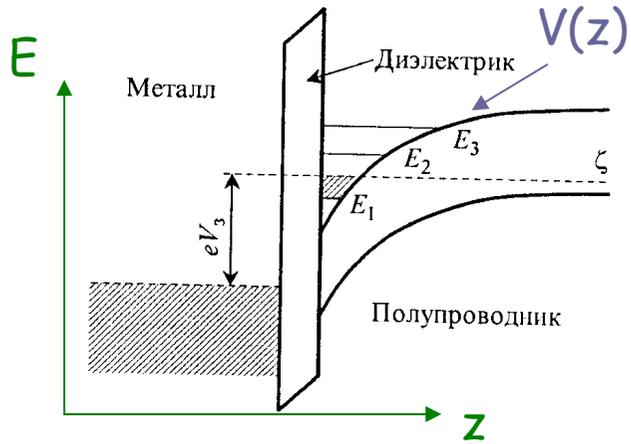
$$\begin{cases} V(z) = \infty \Rightarrow \psi(z) = 0 & z \in (-\infty; 0) \cup (a; +\infty) \\ V(z) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{d^2 \psi(z)}{dz^2} = -\frac{2mE_z}{\hbar^2} \psi(z) & z \in (0; a) \end{cases}$$

$$\psi(z) = \sqrt{2/a} \sin\left(\frac{\pi n}{a} z\right) \quad E_{zn} = \frac{\pi^2 \hbar^2 n^2}{2ma^2}$$

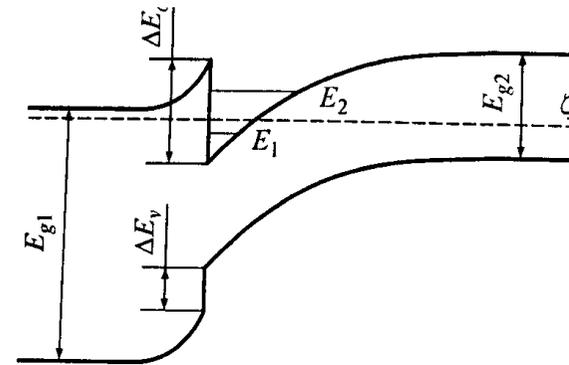


Виды двумерных (2D) систем

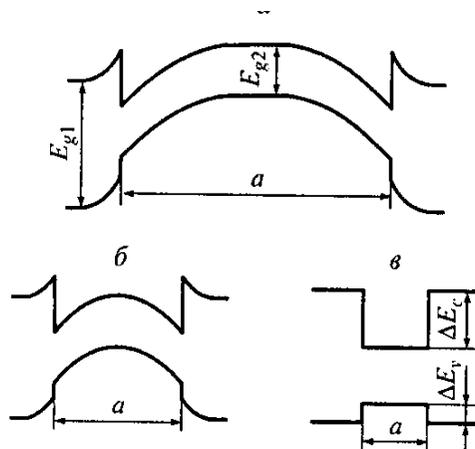
Инверсионный 2D слой



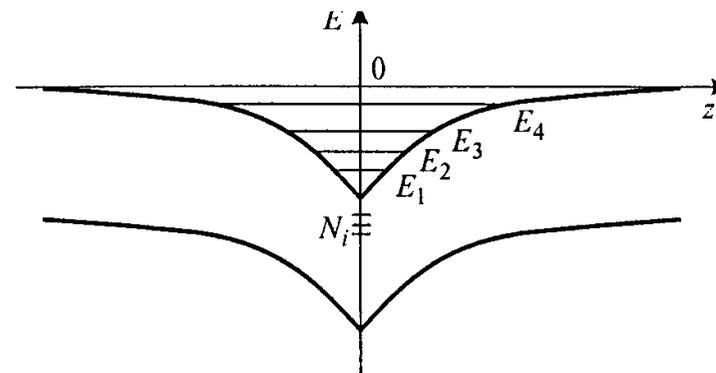
Аккумуляционный 2D слой



Квантовая яма



Дельта-слой



Плотность квантовых состояний

$$E = \frac{p_z^2}{2m} + \frac{p_x^2}{2m} + \frac{p_y^2}{2m}$$

$$n(E) = \frac{N(E)}{W} = \int_0^E \rho(\varepsilon) d\varepsilon$$

Определение:

$$E = E_{zn} + \frac{p_x^2}{2m} + \frac{p_y^2}{2m}$$

$$n(E - E_{zn}) = \frac{N(E - E_{zn})}{S} = \int_0^{E - E_{zn}} \rho(\varepsilon) d\varepsilon$$

Правило квантования Бора-Зоммерфельда:

Квантовое состояние имеет фазовый объем h^D

$$\delta N(E) = \frac{2 dp_x dp_y dp_z dx dy dz}{h^3}$$

$$\delta N(E) = \frac{p^2 dp dW}{\pi^2 \hbar^3}$$

$$p = \sqrt{2mE}$$

$$\delta N(E_{2D}) = \frac{2 dp_x dp_y dx dy}{h^2}$$

$$\delta N(E_{2D}) = \frac{p dp dS}{\pi \hbar^2}$$

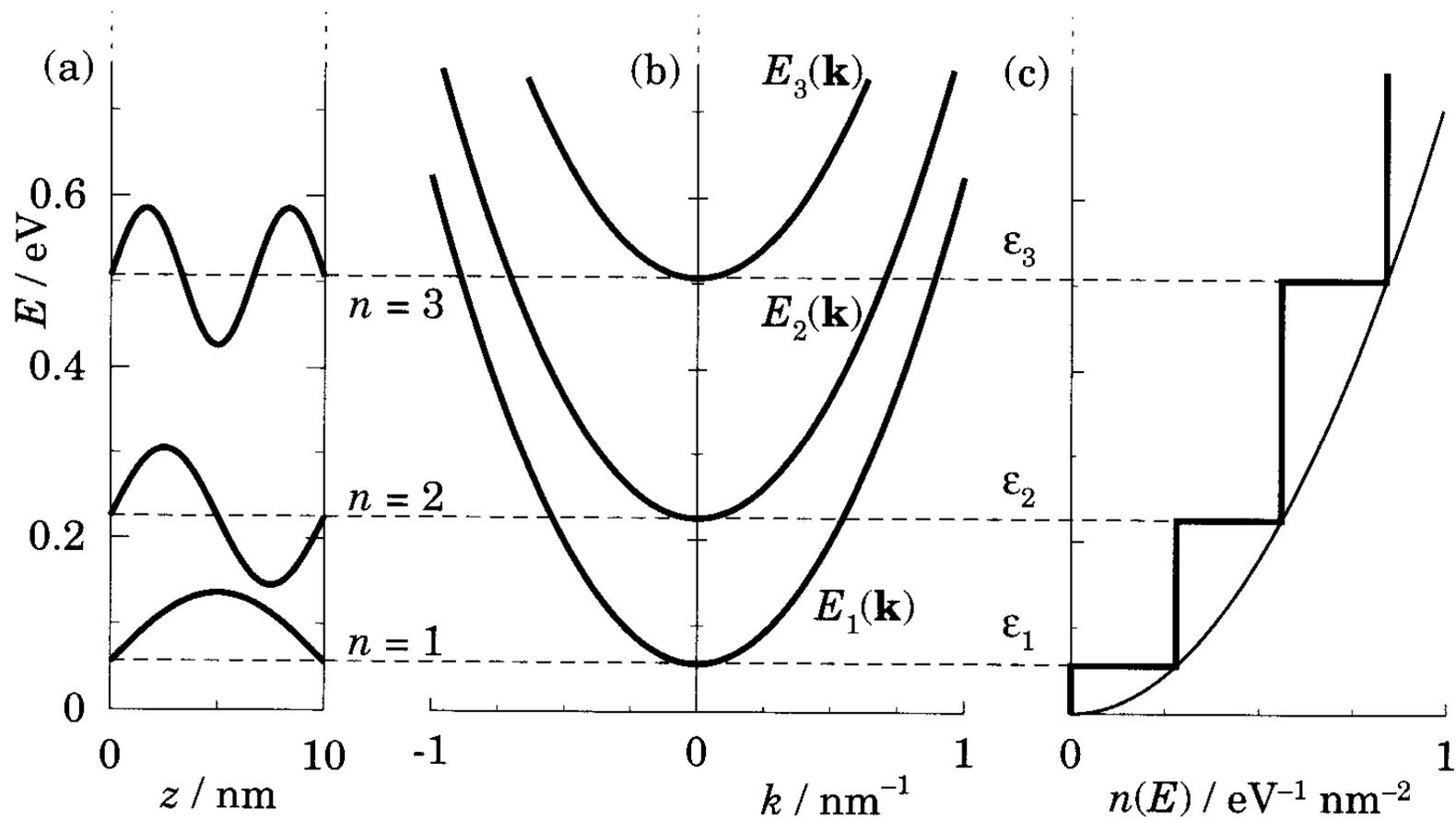
$$\delta n(E) = \frac{\delta N(E)}{dW} = \frac{\sqrt{2Em^3} dE}{\pi^2 \hbar^3}$$

$$\rho(E) = \frac{\delta n(E)}{dE} = \frac{\sqrt{2Em^3}}{\pi^2 \hbar^3}$$

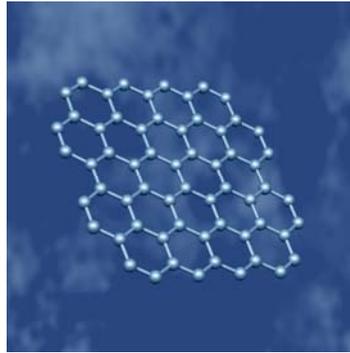
$$\delta n(E_{2D}) = \frac{\delta N(E_{2D})}{dS} = \frac{m dE_{2D}}{\pi \hbar^2}$$

$$\rho(E_{2D}) = \frac{\delta n(E_{2D})}{dE_{2D}} = \frac{m}{\pi \hbar^2}$$

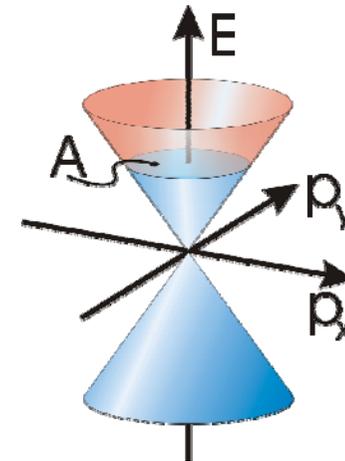
Подзоны размерного квантования



Графен



Теория



Эксперимент

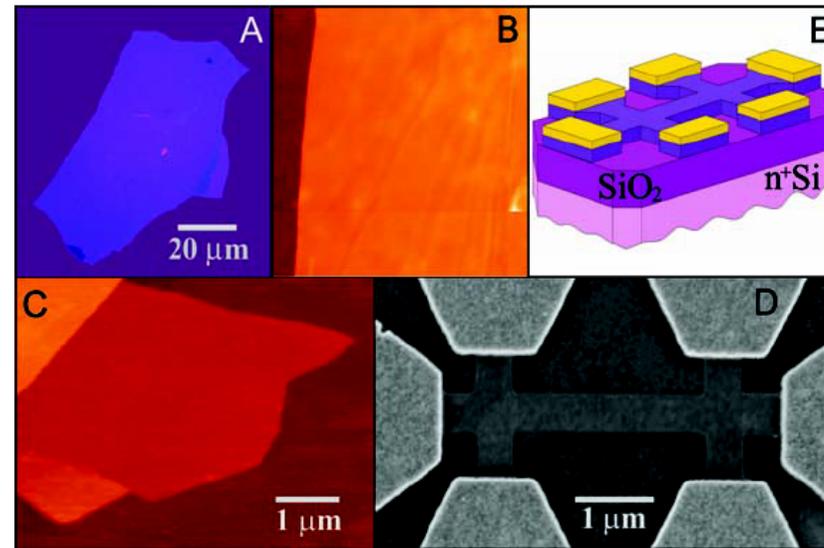
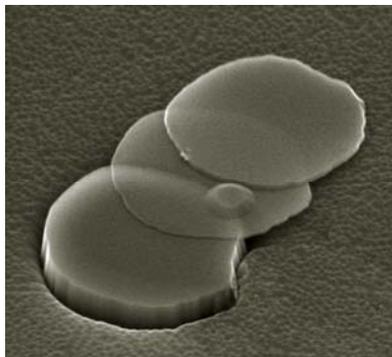


Fig. 1. Graphene films. (A) Photograph (in normal white light) of a relatively large multilayer graphene flake with thickness ~ 3 nm on top of an oxidized Si wafer. (B) Atomic force microscope (AFM) image of $2 \mu\text{m}$ by $2 \mu\text{m}$ area of this flake near its edge. Colors: dark brown, SiO_2 surface; orange, 3 nm height above the SiO_2 surface. (C) AFM image of single-layer graphene. Colors: dark brown, SiO_2 surface; brown-red (central area), 0.8 nm height; yellow-brown (bottom left), 1.2 nm; orange (top left), 2.5 nm. Notice the folded part of the film near the bottom, which exhibits a differential height of ~ 0.4 nm. For details of AFM imaging of single-layer graphene, see (15). (D) Scanning electron microscope image of one of our experimental devices prepared from FLG. (E) Schematic view of the device in (D).