

شبكة المعلومات الجامعية







شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم

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Electrical Properties of Te-Doped n-Type InSb At Low Temperatures

A thesis
submitted to Faculty of Science
Alexandria University
in Partial Fulfillment for the Degree of
M.Sc. in Physics

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Contents

		Page
Abstrac	et	1
Chapte	er I : Introduction	
1.1	General Feature of Semiconductors	3
1.2	Intrinsic Conductance of Semiconductors	6
1.3	Impurity Conductance of Semiconductors	. 10
1.4	Theory of Impurity States	. 13
1.5	The Hydrogen-Like Impurity Atom In a Magnetic Field	18
1.6	Compensation	21
1.7	Degeneracy in Semiconductors	21
1.8	Extreme Quantum Limit	22
1.9	Structure of InSb	23
1.10	Applications of Semiconductors	26
Chapte	er II : Experimental	
2.1	Crystal Growth and Purification of Semiconductors	. 29
2.2	Preparation of InSb single Crystals	32

2.3	Sample Preparation for the Experiment	33
2.4	Sample Holder	34
2.5	Cryostat and Thermometry	
	a - Cooling System	35
	b - Thermometry	37
2.6	Electromagnet	37
2.7	Electical Measurements	41
Chapte	er III: Theory	
3.1	Intrinsic Region	45
3.2	Electron-Phonon Scattering Region	46
3.3	Impurity Scattering Region	53
3.4	Conduction Mechanisms at Very Low Temperatures	57
3.5	Some Aspects Related to the Magnetoresistance	
	of a Semiconductor in the Quantum Limit	58
3.6	Metal-Insulator Transition in Semiconductors	61
3.	C.1. N	62
	6.1 Nature of Transition	02

Chapter IV: Results and Discussion

4.1	Intro	ducti	on	68
4.2	High	ı Tem	perature Region	79
4.3	Inter	media	ate Temperature Region	86
	4.3.1	Zero	Field Case in the Electron-Phonon	
		Scatt	tering Region	86
	4.3.2	Mag	netoresistance in the Electron-Phonon	
		Scatt	ering Regime	87
	4.3	3.2-a	Longitudinal Magnetoresistance in	
			the Electron-Phonon Scattering Region	91
	4.3	3.2-b	Transverse Magnetoresistance in the	
			Electron-Phonon Scattering Region	93
4.4	Low	Tem	perature Region	96
	4.4.1	Temp	perature Dependence of Resistivity in	
		the Z	Zero Field Case in the Ionized Impurity	
		Scatt	tering Regime	96
	4.4	4.2-a	Temperature and Magnetic Field Dependence	of
			the Transverse Resistivity in the Ionized	
			Impurity Scattering Regime	100
	4.4	1.2-b	Temperature dependence of theLongitudinal	
			Resistivity in the Ionized Impurity Scattering	g
			Regime	104
4.5	Pheno	omeno	on Related to MI-Transition	107

Chapter V: Conclusions and Suggestions

Conclusions and suggestions	111
References	114
Arabic Summary.	

ABSTRACT

Abstract

Measurements of the longitudinal and transverse direct current (dc) magnetoresistance of moderately doped n-InSb samples were carried out as a function of (i) temperature, T, down to 18 K and (ii) magnetic field up to 4.8 kG. Three different conduction mechanisms were observed.

The excess donor concentrations of the investigated samples were $9.5 \times 10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-3}$, $1.5 \times 10^{14} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ and $1.7 \times 10^{14} \text{ cm}^{-3}$. The average spacing between the donors was estimated and found to be in the order of the effective Bohr radius of this system (650 Å). The present concentrations, therefore, were assumed to be of a moderate type.

At low temperatures, in absence and presence of weak magnetic fields, the behaviour of the conductivity was of a metallic - like one, i.e., the conductivity σ tends to a finite value as $T \to 0$ K. However, at high magnetic fields, a metal-insulator transition might occur at a particular threshold value, H_c . This critical magnetic field depends on the concentration of the carriers. H_c , indeed, was found to increase as the concentration was increased. The presence of the magnetic field leads to a shrink in the electron wave functions associated with the different donors. The result is that; at a particular field, H_c , the overlap of the adjacent wave-functions will be negligibly small so that the donors may become isolated. Hence, metal-insulator transition may occur. High concentrations, then needs high magnetic fields to induce such transition.

Measurements carried out at zero magnetic field in the ionized impurity scattering regime (low temperatures, below 50 K) show that the resistivity ρ varies with T as $\rho \sim T^{-a}$ where a ~ 0.7 . This is less than the expected theoretical findings. This may be due to a possible contribution

of electron-phonon scattering at these temperatures. The transverse magnetoresistance in the ionized impurity scattering region in the direct vicinity of the quantum limit was discussed in terms of a recent model suggested by Murzin and Golovko (1991). In this case the contribution of the low-energy electrons to the transverse conductivity leads to a variation of the resistivity with T and Haccording to the form $\rho_{\perp} \sim HT^{-9/8}$ which is almost followed in the present study. The variation of the longitudinal magnetoresistance with both T and H was also considered.

At the intermediate temperature range, from about 145 K to about 50 K, the main contribution to the resistivity comes from the electron-phonon scattering mechanism. In this case the conductivity is governed by the relation $\sigma = ne\mu$ (at zero magnetic field). The concentration of the carriers, n, is constant and the variation of σ with T comes from the temperature dependence of the mobility μ , thus $\sigma \sim T^b$. On the theoretical side b = -1.5, nevertheless the experimental observations showed that $b \sim -1.1$. The reduction of b below the theoretical prediction is suggested to be due to a possible effect of the ionized impurity scattering which leads to an opposite temperature dependence of ρ . The temperature and magnetic field dependence of both the longitudinal (ρ_{11}) and the transverse (ρ_{1}) resistivities were discussed in terms of the existing theories.

At the higher temperature range (above 145 K) the conductivity is mainly due to the familiar intrinsic behaviour and the exponential temperature variation of ρ was observed as $\rho \sim \exp(E_g/2k_BT)$. The band gap width E_g was calculated and found to agree with the theoretical one.

CHAPTER I

POPTODUCTON

1.1 General Features of Semiconductors

Transport properties of semiconductors have been of considerable interest over the last four decades from both experimental and theoretical points of view. The charge transport measurements in these materials provide information about the different types of the conduction mechanisms.

Semiconductors are substances in which the valence band (V.B) is completely filled with electrons, while the conduction band (C.B.) is partially filled with them at temperature T > 0. The width of the forbidden gap is not great (not exceed few electron volts). Semiconductors owe their name to the fact that the electrical conductivity takes an intermediate position between metals and dielectrics. Fig. (1.1).

Intrinsic and extrinsic (impurity) semiconductors could be distinguished according to their behaviour with temperature. The intrinsic semiconductors include chemically pure ones. The electrical properties of the impurity semiconductor are determined by the impurities they have been artificially doped with.

The electrical properties of semiconductors are greatly affected by the concept of hole. In an intrinsic semiconductor at absolute zero, all the levels of the V.B. are completely filled with electrons, while they are absent in the C.B, Fig. (1.2.a). Under normal conditions an electric field cannot transfer electrons from the V.B. to the C.B., therefore an intrinsic semiconductor behaves as a dielectric at absolute zero. At temperatures