

ELEG 867 - Nano Hmk # 4 Solution

1. $E_i^{0D} = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m^*} \left[\frac{\alpha_{ne}}{R} \right]^2$ from Abramowitz & Stegun

$\alpha_{10} = \pi$

$\alpha_{11} = 4.4934$

a) for $R = 5 \text{ nm}$: $m^* = m_0$

$$E_{10} = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m^* R^2} [\alpha_{10}]^2$$

$$= \frac{(1.054 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J}\cdot\text{s})^2}{2 \times 9.109 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg} \times (5 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m})^2} \times \pi^2$$

$$= 2.44 \times 10^{-22} \text{ J} \times \pi^2 = 2.407 \times 10^{-21} \text{ J}$$

$E_{10} = 0.015 \text{ eV} = 15 \text{ meV}$

b) for $\Delta E_{11 \rightarrow 10} = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m^* R^2} [\alpha_{11}^2 - \alpha_{10}^2] = 0.0258$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \downarrow \qquad \qquad \downarrow \\ (4.4934)^2 - \pi^2 \end{array} \right\} = 10.32$$

so $R^2 = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m^* \Delta E_{11,10}} [\alpha_{11}^2 - \alpha_{10}^2]$

$$R = \frac{\hbar = 1.054 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J}\cdot\text{s}}{\sqrt{2 \times 9.11 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg} \times 0.0258 \text{ eV} \times 16 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J/eV}}} \times \sqrt{10.32}$$

$= 3.9 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m} = 3.9 \text{ nm}$

c)

c) Coulomb correction from Brus:

$$E(R=5\text{nm}) = E_g + \frac{\hbar^2 \pi^2}{2R^2} \left[\frac{1}{m_e^*} + \frac{1}{m_h^*} \right] - \frac{1.8 e^2}{4\pi \epsilon_0 \epsilon R}$$

assume $E_g = 1\text{eV}$, $m_e^* = m_h^* = m_0$, $\epsilon = 1$

$$E(5\text{nm}) = 1\text{eV} + \frac{(1.054 \times 10^{-34} \text{J}\cdot\text{s})^2 \pi^2}{2 \times (5\text{nm})^2 \times 9.11 \times 10^{-31} \text{kg}}$$
$$- \frac{1.8 \times (1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{C})^2}{4\pi \times 8.85 \times 10^{-12} \text{F/m} \times 1 \times 5 \times 10^{-9} \text{m}}$$

$$= 1\text{eV} + 4.81 \times 10^{-21} \text{Joule} - 8.29 \times 10^{-20} \text{J}$$

$$= 1\text{eV} + 0.030 \text{eV} - 0.518 \text{eV}$$

$$= 0.512 \text{eV}$$

2. Current in Quantum wire

$$\text{dia} = 5 \text{ nm}$$

$$\text{length} = 100 \text{ nm}$$

$$\Delta V = 1 \text{ V.}$$

The current in a single channel of a quantum wire is given by:

$$c) \quad I_n = \frac{2e^2}{h} V_{\text{appl.}} = \frac{2}{25882 \Omega} \times 1 \text{ V} = 77.27 \mu\text{A}$$
$$\frac{2}{25.882 \text{ k}\Omega}$$

$$b) \quad \frac{1 \text{ mA}}{77.27 \mu\text{A}} = 12.94 \rightarrow 13 \text{ channels needed}$$

c) as the length increases, the propagation delay time increases but the number of electrons also increases so $I = \text{constant}$
also can interpret:
as the group velocity increases, the density of states decreases, with the current constant