

电子在斐波那契量子阱结构中的能量性质

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[摘要] 本文利用一维斐波那契量子阱结构模型推导了电子能级表达式. 在半导体材料的参数范围内, 通过数值计算进一步研究了温度、势垒宽度、势垒高度对一维斐波那契量子阱结构的电子能级的影响.

[关键词] 斐波那契量子阱结构, 电子能级, 薛定谔方程

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Electronic Energy Properties of the Fibonacci Quantum Wells Structure

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Abstract: The electronic energy expression $S_{22}(E)$ for one-dimensional Fibonacci quantum wells structure has been derived. For a selected range of parameters of semiconductor materials, the characteristics of the electronic level versus the well width have been calculated in numerical methods, and the influence of temperature and the height of the barrier on the curves of $S_{22}(E)$ -electronic energy has also been analyzed.

Key words: the Fibonacci quantum wells structure, electronic level, Schrödinger equation

自从超晶格^[1]的概念被提出来, 同时由于分子束外延^[2](MBE), 金属氧化物沉积^[2](MOCVD)等制备超晶格技术的不断完善, 超晶格被越来越多地研究^[3-10].

自从 Merlin R^[11]提出来, 斐波那契量子阱结构已经变成标准模型, 现在斐波那契量子阱结构被越来越多地研究. Vasconcelos M S^[12-23]利用 Dyson's 方程和转移矩阵计算了斐波那契超晶格的电子态密度. Liwei Zhang^[14]研究了一维斐波那契光子晶体的透射性质. Velasco V R^[15-16]计算了斐波那契 GaAs-AlAs 异质结的电子态. Yamina Sefir^[17]计算了准周期多势垒结构的透射系数. Xiangbo Yang^[18-19]研究了光通过斐波那契多层结构的透射性质.

在本文中, 首先, 我们利用转移矩阵^[20-22]和边界条件^[23]计算了斐波那契量子阱结构的电子能量本征值. 其次, 我们分析了电子能量本征值和温度、势阱宽度和势垒高度之间的关系.

1 模型和理论

本文采用的多势垒结构如图 1 所示, 其中, N 为势垒的个数, v_0 为势垒高度, 势垒和势阱中电子的有效质量分别为 m_b^* 和 m_w^* , 势垒和势阱宽度分别为 b_1, b_2, a . 斐波那契量子阱结构沿着 x 方向生长, 其迭代生成法则为 $B \rightarrow A, A \rightarrow AB$, 假定初始值(假如定义为第 0 代) $F_0 = A$, 则 $F_1 = AB, F_2 = ABA, F_3 = ABAAB, \dots, F_n = F_{n-1} \cdot F_{n-2}$.

现考虑将 GaAs/GaAlAs 导带简化成多势垒结构, GaAs 形成势阱, GaAlAs 形成势垒, 如图 1(a)所示, 且假定该多势垒结构中势垒和势阱不含杂质, 电子从左向右入射. N 层矩形量子阱结构形成了 $2N+1$ 个区域, 每个区域的势能为:

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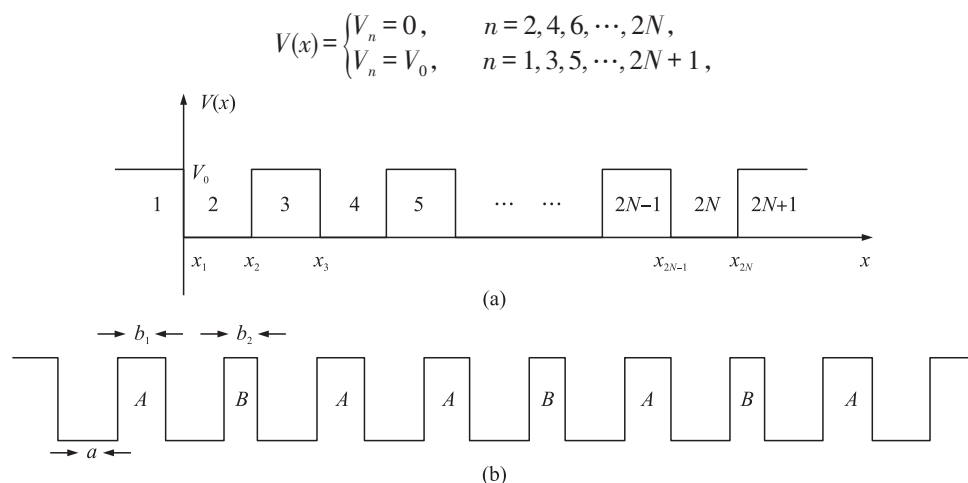


图1 (a)一维矩形量子阱结构;(b)第四代斐波那契矩形量子阱结构
Fig.1 (a)One dimensional rectangular quantum wells structure;
(b)the square potential of the fourth Fibonacci quantum well structure

在每个区域利用薛定谔方程:

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2} \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{m(x)} \frac{d}{dx} \psi(x) \right) + V(x) \psi(x) = E \psi(x), \quad (1)$$

在每个势阱和势垒的边界波函数和波函数一阶导数连续 ($x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, \dots, x_{2N-1}, x_{2N}$, $\psi_j = \psi_{j+1}$, $\frac{1}{m_j} \psi'_j = \frac{1}{m_{j+1}} \psi'_{j+1}$ [23])., 从而我们可得到:

$$\begin{pmatrix} A_1 \\ B_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} S_{11} & S_{12} \\ S_{21} & S_{22} \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} A_{2N+1} \\ B_{2N+1} \end{pmatrix}. \quad (2)$$

现在我们假定具有一定能量的粒子由斐波那契量子阱结构的最左边 ($x < 0$) 向右方入射. 在 1 区域: $\psi_1 = A_1 e^{k_1 x} + B_1 e^{-k_1 x}$, $x \rightarrow -\infty$, $\psi_1 \rightarrow 0$, $\Rightarrow B_1 = 0$. 在 $2N+1$ 区域: $\psi_{2N+1} = A_{2N+1} e^{k_{2N+1} x} + B_{2N+1} e^{-k_{2N+1} x}$, $x \rightarrow +\infty$, $\psi_{2N+1} \rightarrow 0$, $\Rightarrow A_{2N+1} = 0$. 则由方程(2)可得:

$$B_1 = S_{21} A_{2N+1} + S_{22} B_{2N+1}, \quad (3)$$

由边界条件可知, 如果 $B_{2N+1} = 0$, 则 A_j, B_j ($j = 2, 3, \dots, 2N-1, 2N$) 也必须等于零 ($A_1 = S_{11} A_{2N+1} + S_{12} B_{2N+1}$), 所以 $B_{2N+1} \neq 0$, 则方程(3)变为:

$$S_{22}(E) = 0, \quad (4)$$

2 计算结果和分析

图 2(a)、(b) 表明一个势阱结构有 3 个能量本征值, 分别为: 0.032 4 eV, 0.130 2 eV, 0.286 7 eV, 图 2(c)、(d) 展示了两个势阱结构具有 6 个能量本征值, 分别为: 0.031 2 eV, 0.033 5 eV, 0.125 6 eV, 0.135 2 eV, 0.277 0 eV, 0.301 9 eV. 图 2(e)、(f) 显示了 3 个势阱结构产生 9 个能量本征值, 分别为: 0.030 1 eV, 0.032 4 eV, 0.034 6 eV, 0.121 6 eV, 0.130 1 eV, 0.139 7 eV, 0.271 3 eV, 0.289 5 eV, 0.314 3 eV. 图 2(b)、(d) 两个势阱结构中的能级由 1 个分裂为两个. 图 2(b)、(f) 3 个势阱结构中电子能级由 1 个分裂为 3 个. 基态能级分裂为 3 个能级并形成能量微带. 与此同时, N 个势阱的斐波那契量子阱结构的能级分布行为可以由图 2 讨论出来.

图 3 展示了第四代斐波那契量子阱结构能量本征值和势阱宽度之间的关系. 由图可知, 能级逐渐形成微带, 因为随着势阱宽度的增加, 相邻势阱间的能级耦合效应逐渐增大. 随着势阱宽度增大, 微带逐渐变窄, 能量降低, 和理论结果一致 ($E_n = \frac{\hbar^2 n^2 \pi^2}{2ma^2}$, $a \rightarrow$ 势阱宽度).

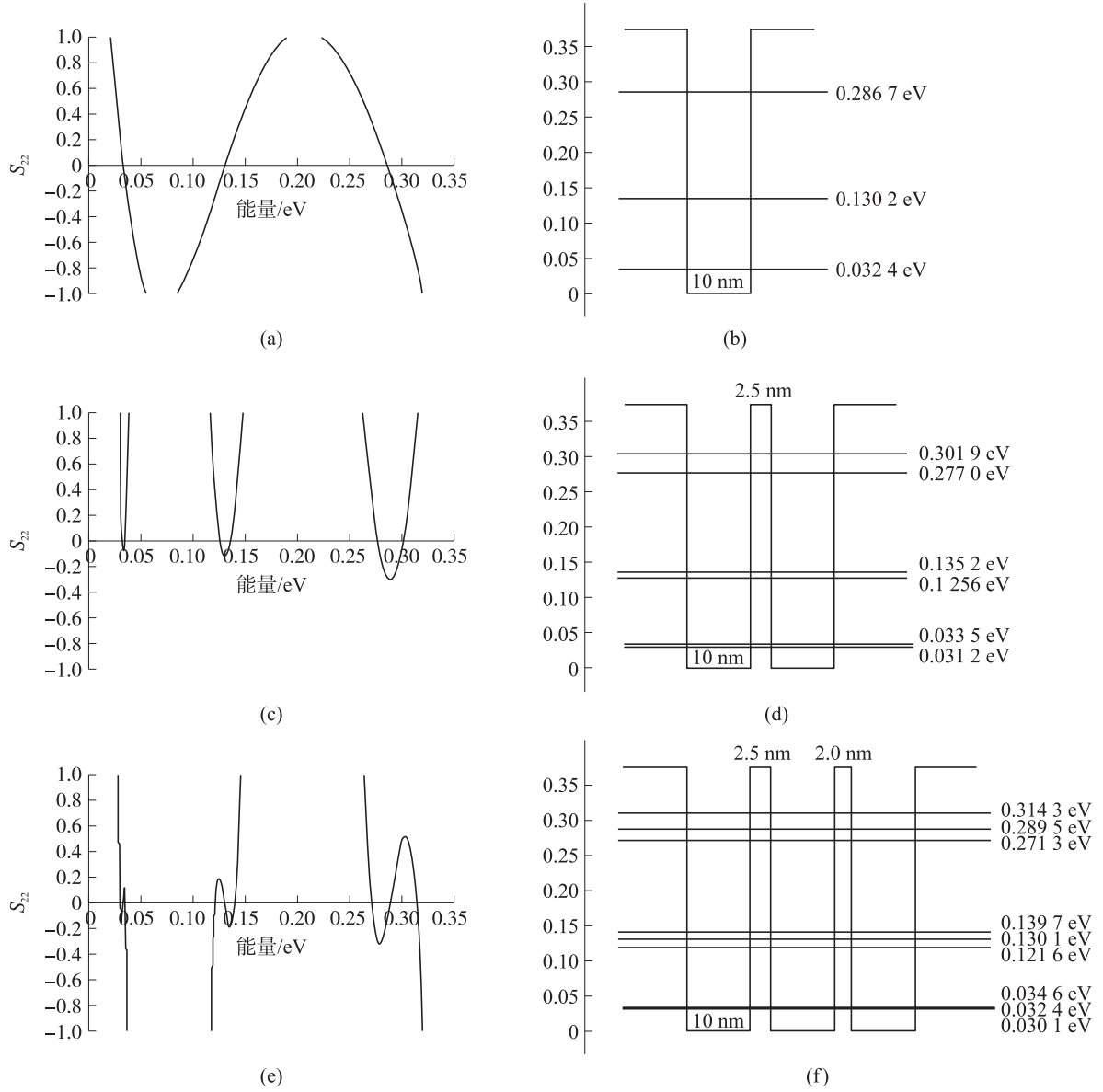


图2 (a)、(c)、(e)分别为一个势阱、两个势阱、三个势阱的斐波那契量子阱结构的电子能级;

(b)、(d)、(f)一个势阱、两个势阱、三个势阱的能级图谱;有效质量分别为 $m_w^* = 0.067m_0$, $m_b^* = 0.1085m_0$,

势垒宽度为 $b_1 = 2.5$ nm, $b_2 = 2.0$ nm, 势阱宽度为 $a = 10.0$ nm, 势垒高度为 $V_0 = 0.375$ eV

Fig.2 (a)(c)(e)Plot of transfer matrix element $S_{22}(E)$ as a function of energy E for an electron in the single well, F_0 (double wells) and F_1 (triple wells) rectangular Fibonacci quantum wells, respectively; (b)(d)(f) Energy-level spectra for single well, F_0 (double wells) and F_1 (triple wells) rectangular Fibonacci quantum wells structure, respectively. The effective mass $m_w^* = 0.067m_0$, $m_b^* = 0.1085m_0$, the barrier width $b_1 = 2.5$ nm, $b_2 = 2.0$ nm, the well width $a = 10.0$ nm, the barrier height $V_0 = 0.375$ eV

图4表明了第四代斐波那契量子阱结构能量本征值和势垒高度之间的关系. 我们可以看出具有3个能带, 因为具有9个势阱, 每个能带含有9个能级, 能量随着势垒高度增大而增大, 并且产生了新的能级, 与此同时, 无论势垒高度怎么变化, 能量本征值总是存在.

图5表明了第一代斐波那契量子阱结构能量本征值和温度之间的关系. 随着温度增加, 能量逐渐向高能量方向移动.

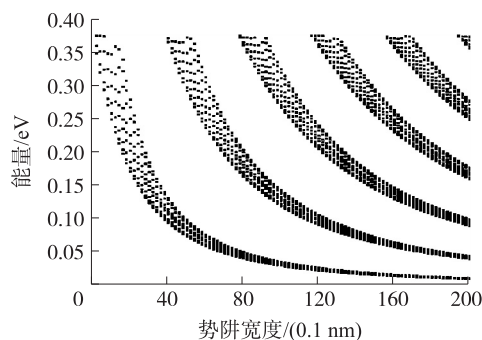


图3 第四代斐波那契量子阱结构能量本征值和势阱宽度之间的关系. 有效质量分别为 $m_w^* = 0.067m_0$, $m_b^* = 0.1085m_0$, 势垒宽度为 $b_1 = 2.5$ nm, $b_2 = 2.0$ nm, 势垒高度为 $V_0 = 0.375$ eV

Fig.3 The energy levels of the F_4 (nine wells) Fibonacci quantum well as a function of the well width. The effective mass $m_w^* = 0.067m_0$, $m_b^* = 0.1085m_0$, the barrier width $b_1 = 2.5$ nm, $b_2 = 2.0$ nm, the barrier height $V_0 = 0.375$ eV

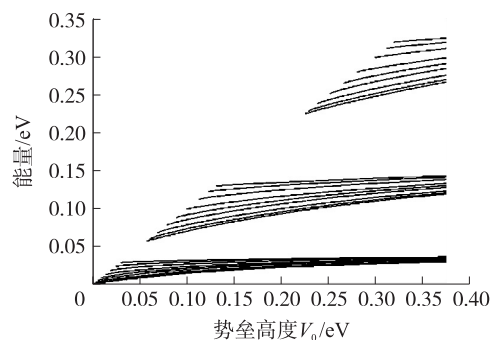


图4 第四代斐波那契量子阱结构能量本征值和势垒高度之间的关系. 有效质量分别为 $m_w^* = 0.067m_0$, $m_b^* = 0.1085m_0$, 势垒宽度为 $b_1 = 2.5$ nm, $b_2 = 2.0$ nm, 势阱宽度为 $a = 10.0$ nm

Fig.4 The energy levels of the F_4 (nine wells) Fibonacci quantum well as a function of the barrier height. The effective mass $m_w^* = 0.067m_0$, $m_b^* = 0.1085m_0$, the well width $a = 10.0$ nm, the barrier width $b_1 = 2.5$ nm, $b_2 = 2.0$ nm

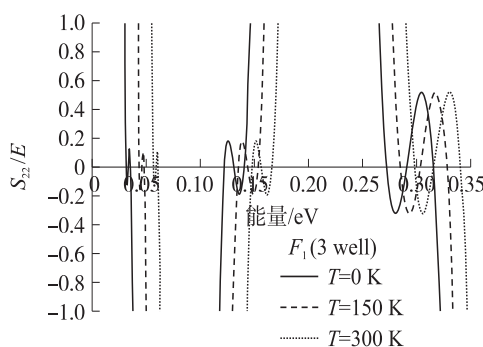


图5 第一代斐波那契量子阱结构电子能级和温度之间的关系. 有效质量分别为 $m_w^* = 0.067m_0$, $m_b^* = 0.1085m_0$, 势垒宽度为 $b_1 = 2.5$ nm, $b_2 = 2.0$ nm, 势阱宽度为 $a = 10.0$ nm, 势垒高度为 $V_0 = 0.375$ eV

Fig.5 The energy levels of the F_1 (3 wells) Fibonacci quantum well as a function of the temperature. The effective mass $m_w^* = 0.067m_0$, $m_b^* = 0.1085m_0$, the well width $a = 10.0$ nm, the barrier width $b_1 = 2.5$ nm, $b_2 = 2.0$ nm. The barrier height $V_0 = 0.375$ eV

3 结论

本文推导出能级表达式,并分析和研究了能级和温度、势阱宽度和势垒高度之间的关系.数值结果表明(1)随着势阱宽度逐渐增加,能量减小,微带也逐渐变窄.(2)随着势垒高度逐渐增加,能量增大,形成新的能级.(3)随着温度逐渐增加,能级向高能量方向移动.这些结果有利于我们去理解和分析异质结的电学和光学性质,同时对实验和器件研究也具有一定的参考和指导作用.

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