

Evaluation of physical constants in engineering formulas (semiconductor engineering)

$$\Theta = \exp\left(\frac{-qBL}{E_g}\right) \quad \text{with} \quad B = \frac{4\sqrt{2m^*} E_g^{3/2}}{3q(h/2\pi)}$$

$$\Theta = \exp\left(\frac{-L}{L_o}\right) \quad \text{with}$$

$$L_o = \frac{E_g}{qB} = \frac{E_g 3q(h/2\pi)}{q 4\sqrt{2m^*} E_g^{3/2}} = \frac{3}{4} \frac{(h/2\pi)}{\sqrt{2m^*} E_g^{1/2}} = \frac{3}{4} \frac{(hc/2\pi)}{\sqrt{2c^2 m^*} E_g^{1/2}}$$

we use $m^* c^2 = 0.51 \text{ MeV}$ and $hc = 12430 \text{ eV} \cdot \text{\AA} = 12430 \text{ eV} \cdot 10^{-10} \text{ m}$

$$L_o = \frac{3}{4} \frac{(hc/2\pi)}{\sqrt{2c^2 m^*} E_g^{1/2}} = \frac{3}{4} \frac{(hc/2\pi)}{\sqrt{2c^2 m^*} E_g^{1/2}} = 0.75 \frac{(12430/2\pi)}{\sqrt{1.02 \times 10^6 \cdot 1.1^{1/2}}} = 1.4 \text{ \AA} = 1.4 \cdot 10^{-10} \text{ m}$$

$$\Theta = \exp(-L/L_o) = 6.25 \times 10^{-8} \quad \rightarrow \quad L = 16.58 \times 1.4 = 23 \text{ \AA} = 2.3 \text{ nm}$$

if we correct for effective mass $m^* = 0.2m$ $L = 5 \text{ nm}$

$$\alpha = \sqrt{\frac{2m(V_o - E)}{(h/2\pi)^2}}$$

$$T_o = \frac{16E(V_o - E)}{V_o^2}$$

$$\alpha = \sqrt{\frac{2m(V_o - E)}{(h/2\pi)^2}} = \left[\frac{2(9.1 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg})(10 \text{ eV} - 7 \text{ eV})(1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J / eV})}{(1.05 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J / s})^2} \right]^{1/2} = 8.9 \times 10^9 \text{ m}^{-1}$$

$$\alpha a = (8.9 \times 10^9 \text{ m}^{-1})(5 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m}) = 44.50 \quad \text{for} \quad a = 5 \text{ nm}$$

$$1 \text{ eV} = 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J} \quad \text{conversion Joule to eV}$$

$$\alpha = \sqrt{\frac{2m(V_o - E)}{(h/2\pi)^2}} = \left[\frac{2(9.1 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg})(10 \text{ eV} - 7 \text{ eV})(1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J / eV})}{(1.05 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J / s})^2} \right]^{1/2} = 8.9 \times 10^9 \text{ m}^{-1}$$

$$1 \text{ eV} = 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J} \quad \text{conversion}$$

Alternative evaluation

$$\alpha = \sqrt{\frac{2m(V_o - E)}{(h/2\pi)^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2m(V_o - E)}}{h/2\pi} = \frac{\sqrt{2mc^2(V_o - E)}}{hc/(2\pi)}$$

we use $m_e c^2 = 0.51 \text{ MeV}$ and $hc = 12430 \text{ eV} \cdot 10^{-10} \text{ m}$

$$\alpha = \frac{\sqrt{2mc^2(V_o - E)}}{hc/(2\pi)} = \frac{\sqrt{1.02 \times 10^6 \times 3}}{12430 / (6.28) \times 10^{-10}} = 8.84 \times 10^9 \text{ m}^{-1}$$

Solution:

$$T = T_o \exp(-2\alpha a) = 3.36 \exp(-2 \times 44.50) = 3.36 \exp(-89) \approx 7.4 \times 10^{-39} \quad \text{for } a = 5 \text{ nm}$$

with $a = 1 \text{ nm}$

$$T = T_o \exp(-2\alpha a) = 3.36 \exp(-2 \times 8.9) = 3.36 \exp(-17.8) \approx 6.2 \times 10^{-8} \quad \text{for } a = 1 \text{ nm}$$

$$R = 1 - T \approx 1$$

$$T = T_o \exp(-2\alpha a) = 30.24 \exp(-2 \times 13.6) = 30.24 \times \exp(-27.2) \approx 4.65 \times 10^{-11}$$

for $a = 1 \text{ nm}$ and $E = 3 \text{ eV}$