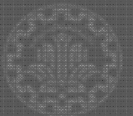


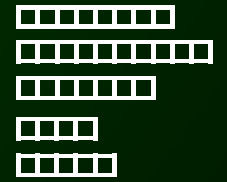
Session 7: Solid State Devices

Resonant Tunneling and Devices



Outline

1. I
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.



- ⊙ A
 - B
 - C
 - D
 - E
- ⊙ F
 - G
- ⊙ H
- ⊙ I
- ⊙ J



Outline

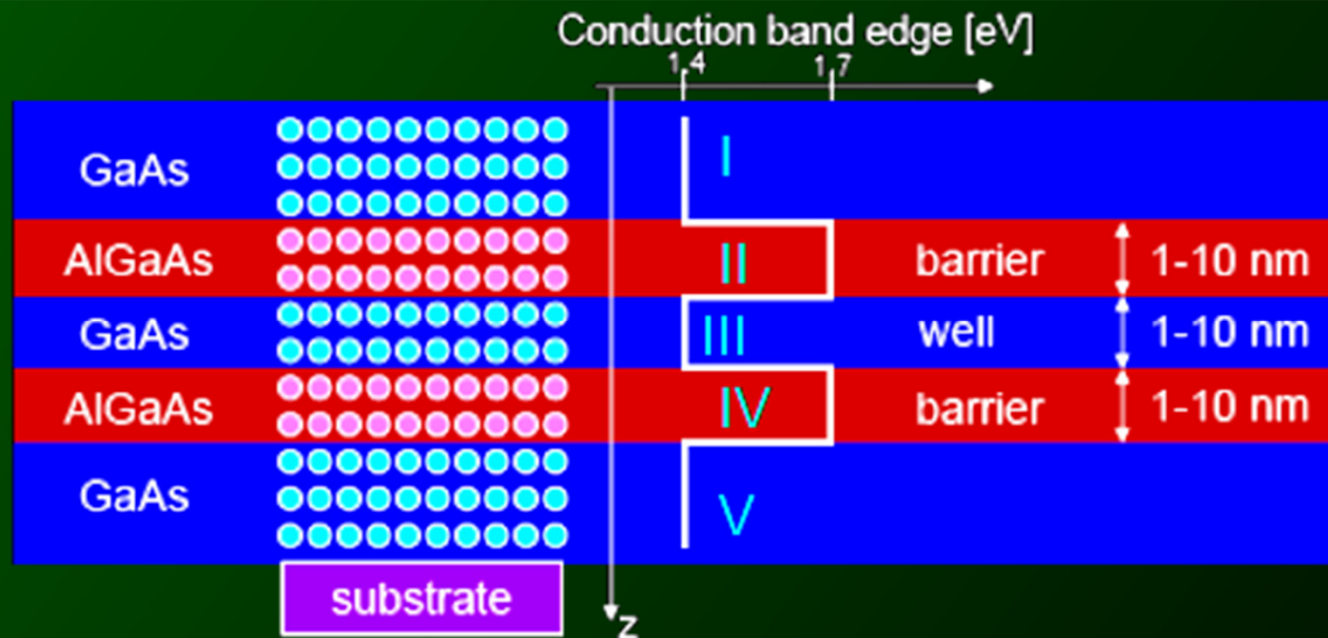
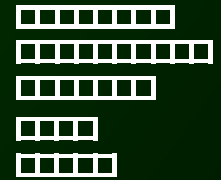
1. I	□□□□□□□□
2.	□□□□□□□□□□
3.	□□□□□□□□
4.	□□□□
5.	□□□□

- Ref: Brennan and Brown
Sze and Ng,



Resonant Tunneling

1. I
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

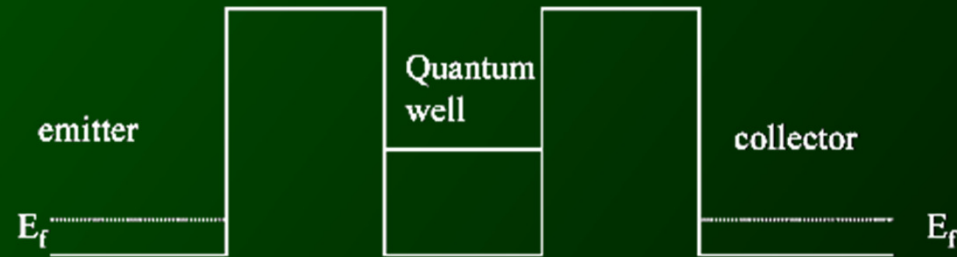
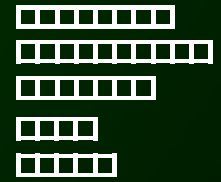


heavily doped (non-degenerate) $E_f > E_C$



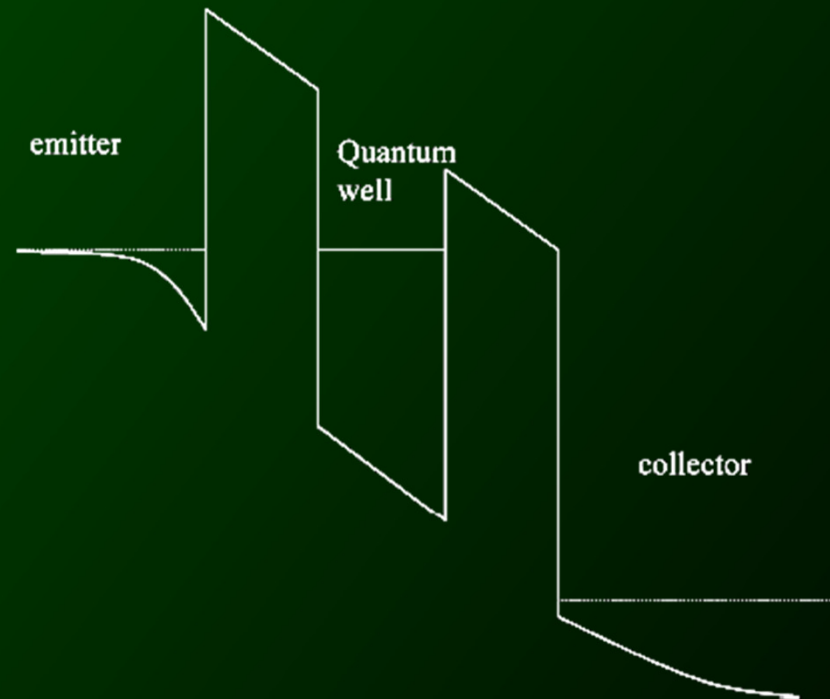
Resonant Tunneling

1. |
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.



$$E_G(Al_xGa_{1-x}As) = 1.24(GaAs) + 1.247x$$

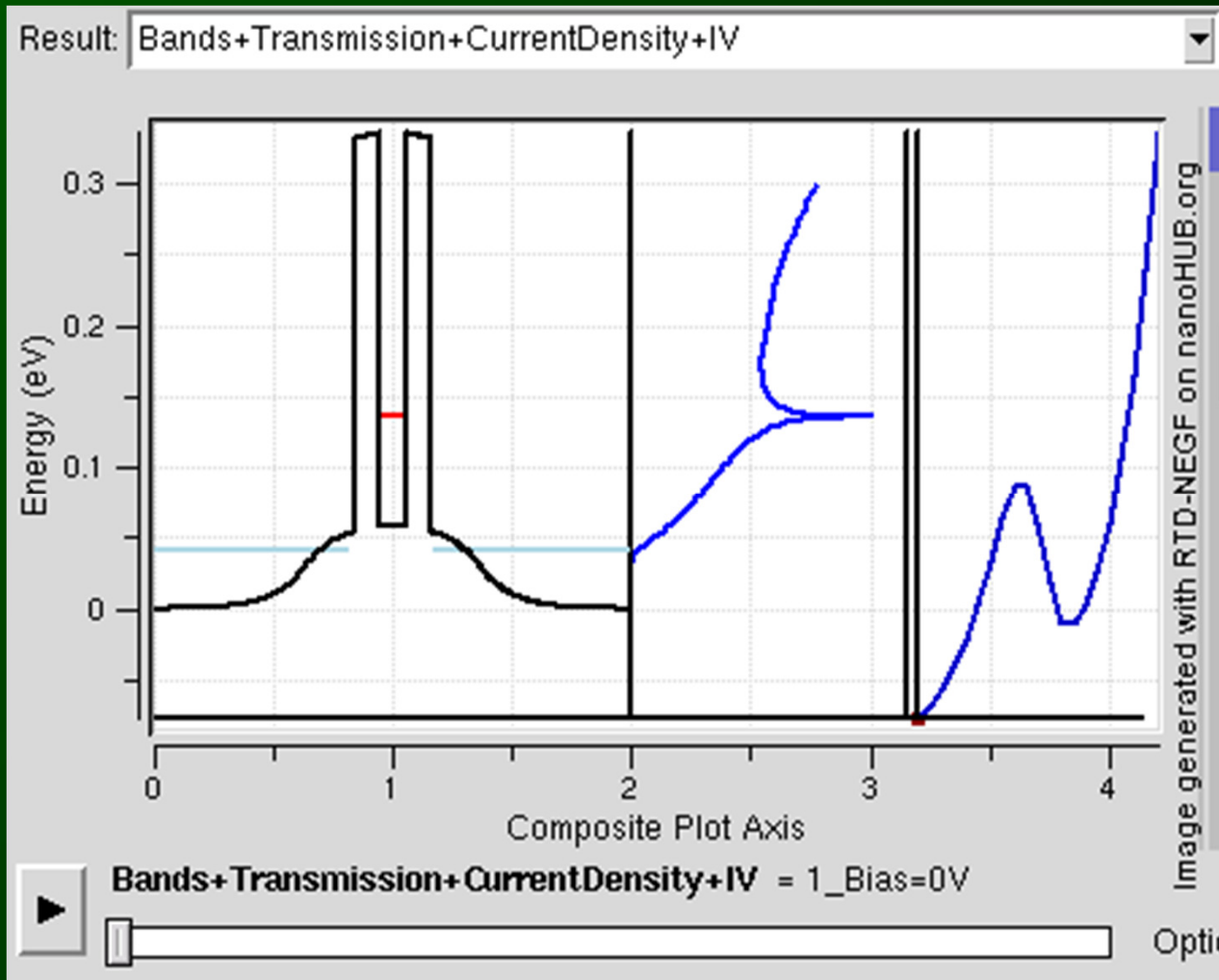
$$\Delta E_C = \Delta E_G$$



Qualitative!

- 1. I □□□□□□
- 2. □□□□□□□□
- 3. □□□□□□
- 4. □□□□
- 5. □□□□

Like Fabry–Perot resonator



Resonant enhancement of the transmissivity can occur only if the **electron waves remain coherent**.

- I. resonant tunneling (coherent)
- II. sequential tunneling (incoherent)

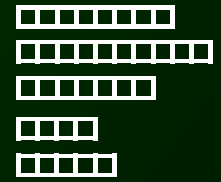
$$\frac{1}{\tau} \sim 6 \times 10^{12} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

polar optical phonon scattering

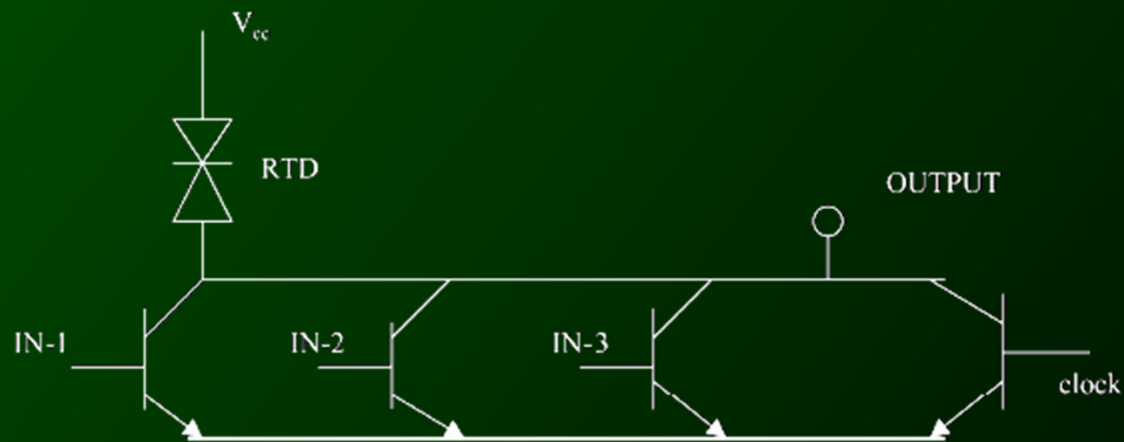


RTD : Digital Applications

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

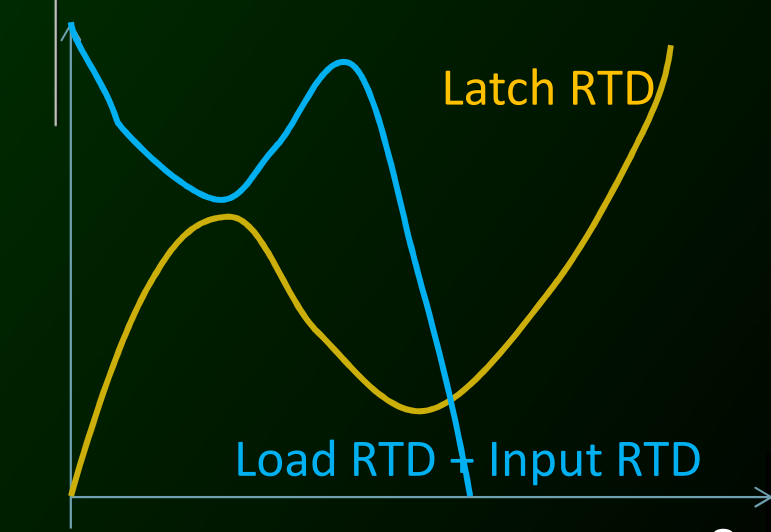
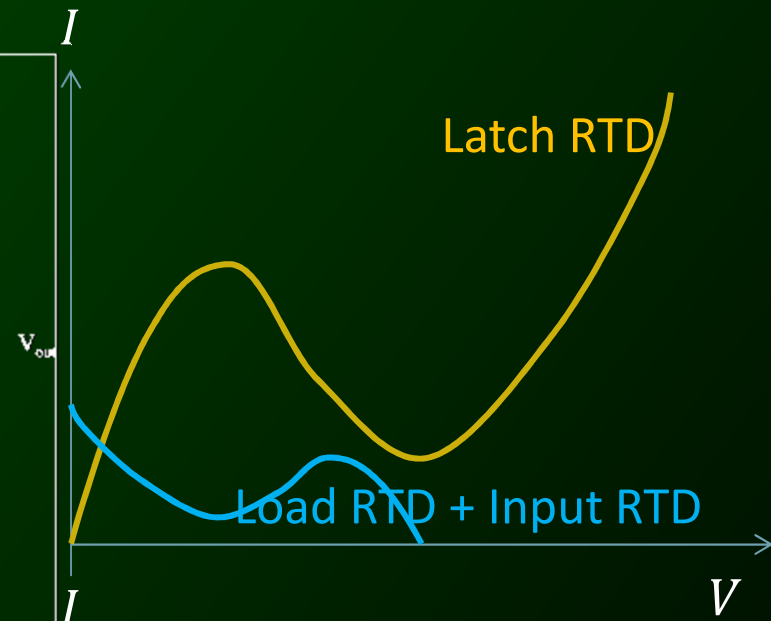
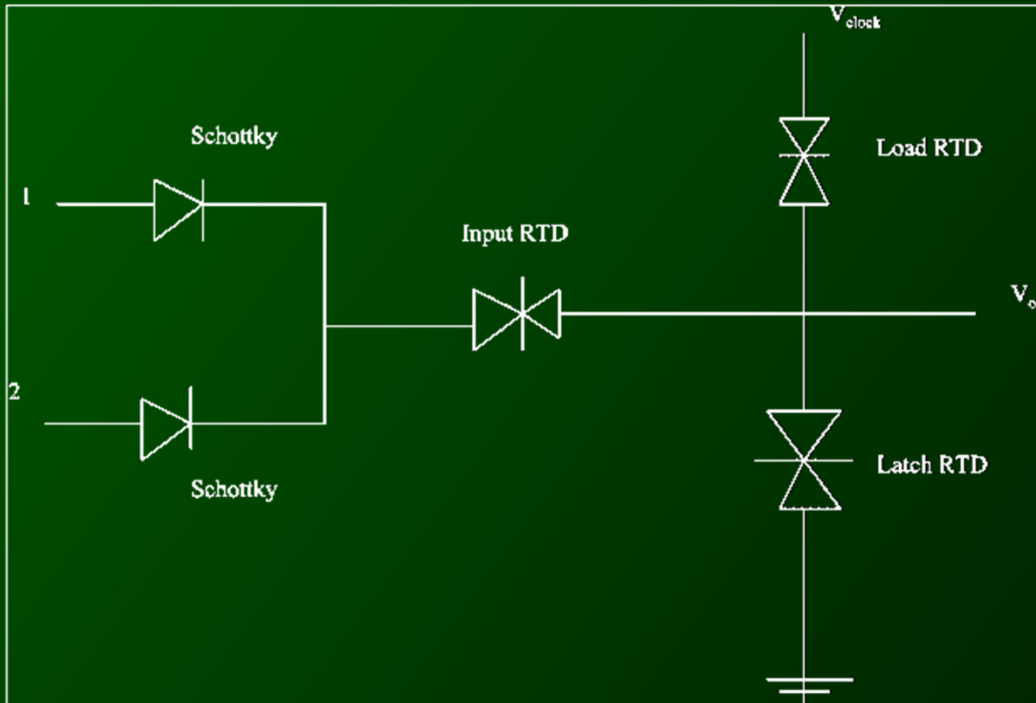
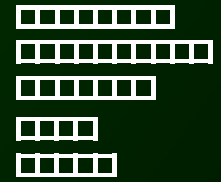


Multiple-valued logic gates → more efficient → less complex interconnect requirements
→ lower power consumption
→ high-speed operation



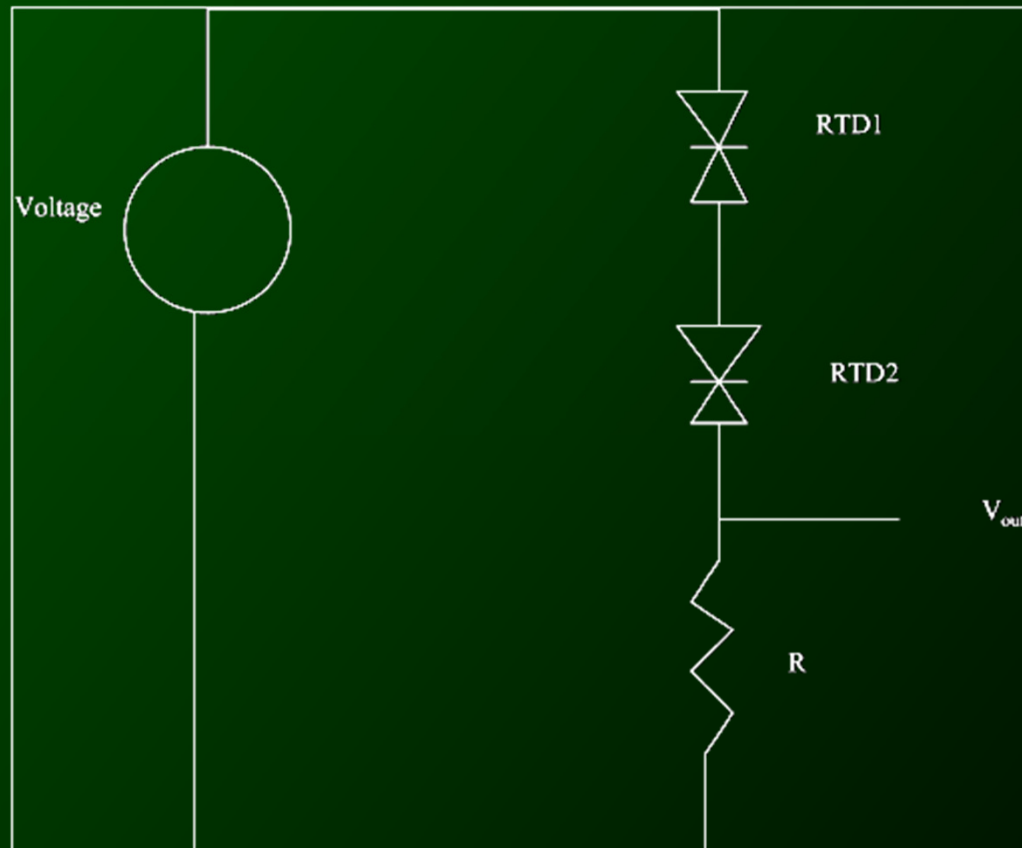
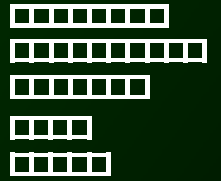
RTD

1. I
- 2.
- 3.
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- 5.



Series RTD

1. I
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.



Resonant Tunneling Transistor

- 1. I
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

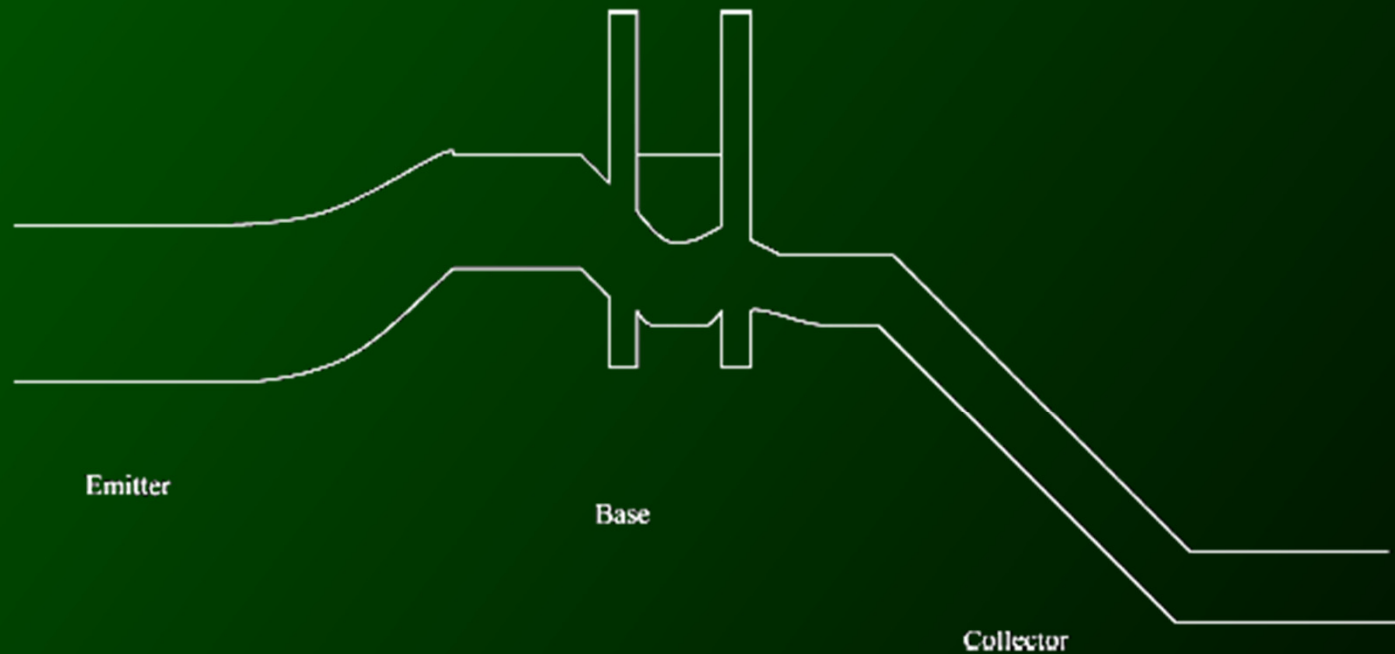
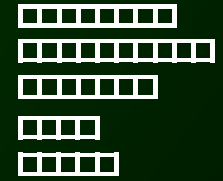


FIGURE 6.6.1 Resonant tunneling transistor with a double-barrier structure in the base region of the device. The region between the emitter and the quantum well is p-type with a bandgap larger than that of the well.