

## Section 7

### Bandstructure in 1D Periodic Potentials

#### 7.2 Bandstructure - Solutions

Gerhard Klimeck  
[gekco@purdue.edu](mailto:gekco@purdue.edu)



School of Electrical and  
Computer Engineering

# Section 7

## Bandstructure - in 1D Periodic Potentials

### • 7.1 Bandstructure - Problem Formulation

$$\psi[x + NL] = \psi(x)e^{ikLN}$$

- » Kronig-Penney Model setup
- » Bloch theorem
- » Analytical solution process

$$\frac{1-2\xi}{2\xi\sqrt{1-\xi}} \times \dots = \cos kL \quad \xi \equiv \frac{E}{U_0} \quad \alpha_0 \equiv \sqrt{\frac{2mU_0}{\hbar^2}}$$

### • 7.2 Bandstructure - Solutions



- » Bandgaps
- » Comparison to finite system model

$$\frac{1-2\xi}{2\xi\sqrt{1-\xi}} \times \dots = \cos kL$$

$$k = \pm \frac{2\pi n}{NL} \quad n = -\frac{N}{2}, \dots, -1, 0, 1, \dots, \frac{N}{2}$$

### • 7.3 Band Properties

**Reference:** Vol. 6, Ch. 3

Daniel Mejia, Gerhard Klimeck (2019), "Periodic Potential Lab - Kronig Penney Model,

" <https://nanohub.org/resources/kronigpenneylab>. (DOI: 10.21981/TT2Y-A185).

One Video Segment

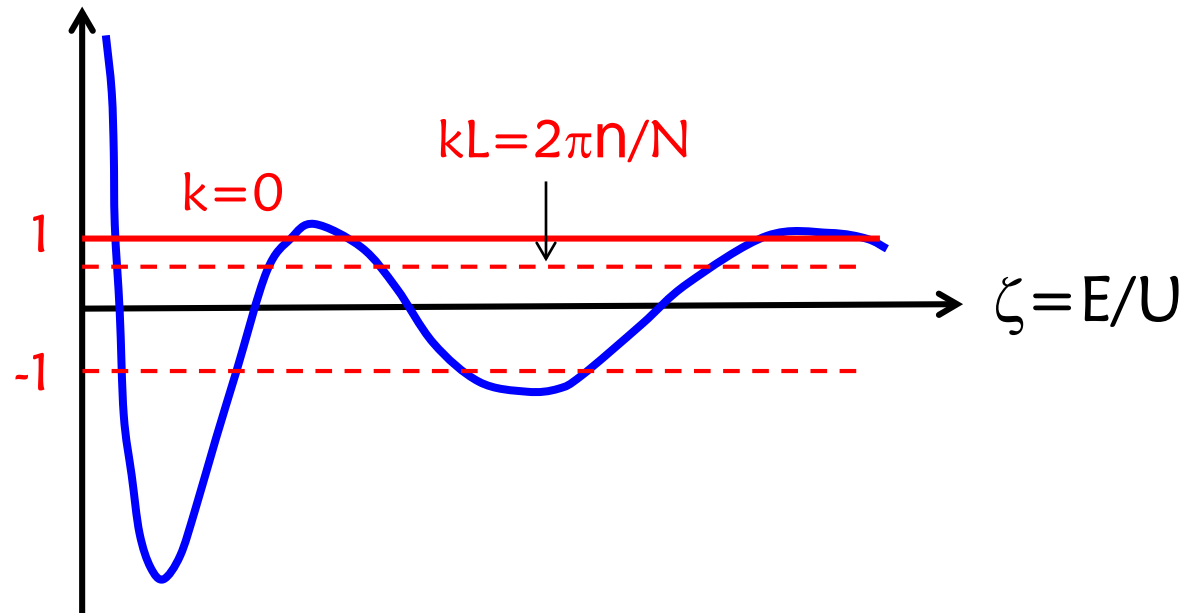
One Video Segment

One Video Segment

# Graphical solution to Energy Levels

$$\frac{1-2\xi}{2\xi\sqrt{1-\xi}} \times \dots = \cos kL$$

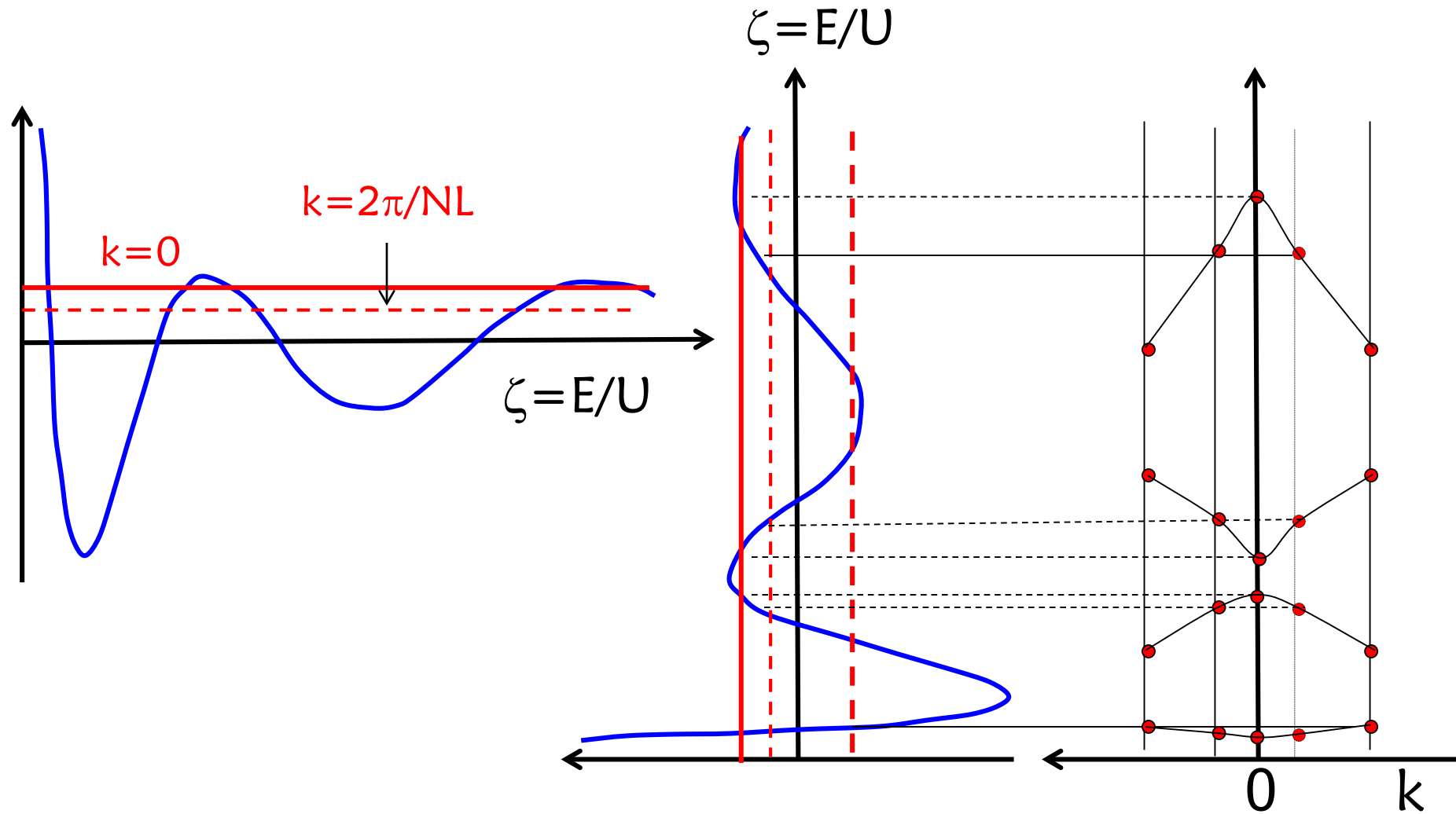
$$k = \pm \frac{2\pi n}{NL} \quad n = -\frac{N}{2}, \dots, -1, 0, 1, \dots, \frac{N}{2}$$



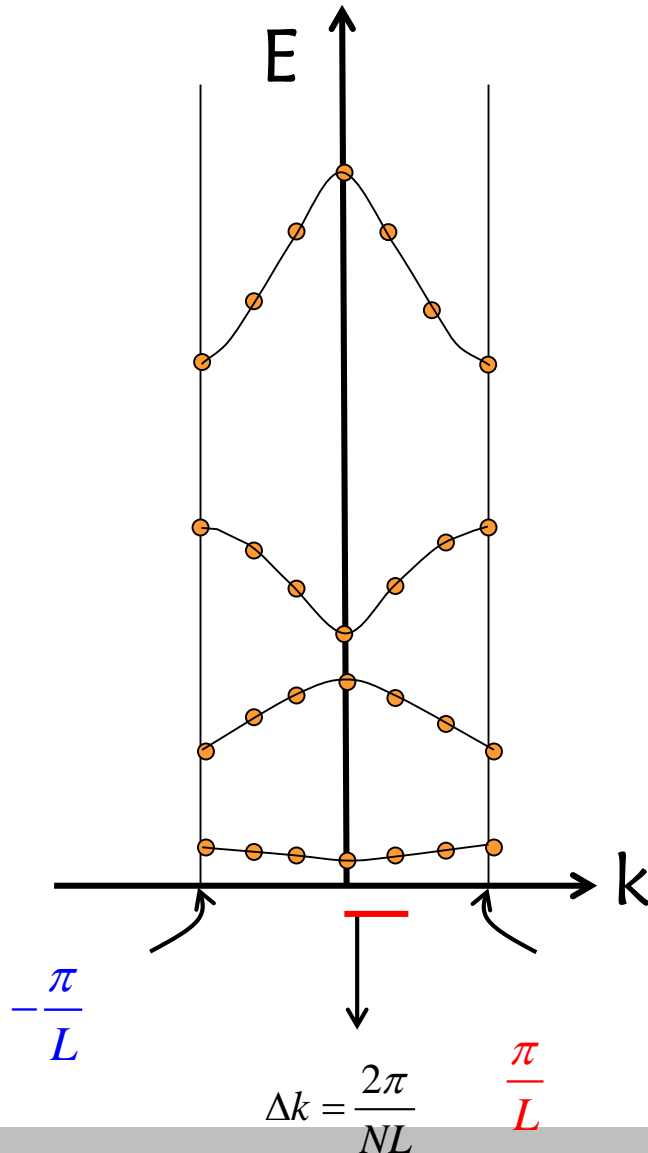
**Right Hand side is a set of N flat lines between -1 and 1**

**Left Hand side is an oscillatory function with damping**

# Energy Band Diagram



# Brillouin Zone and Number of States

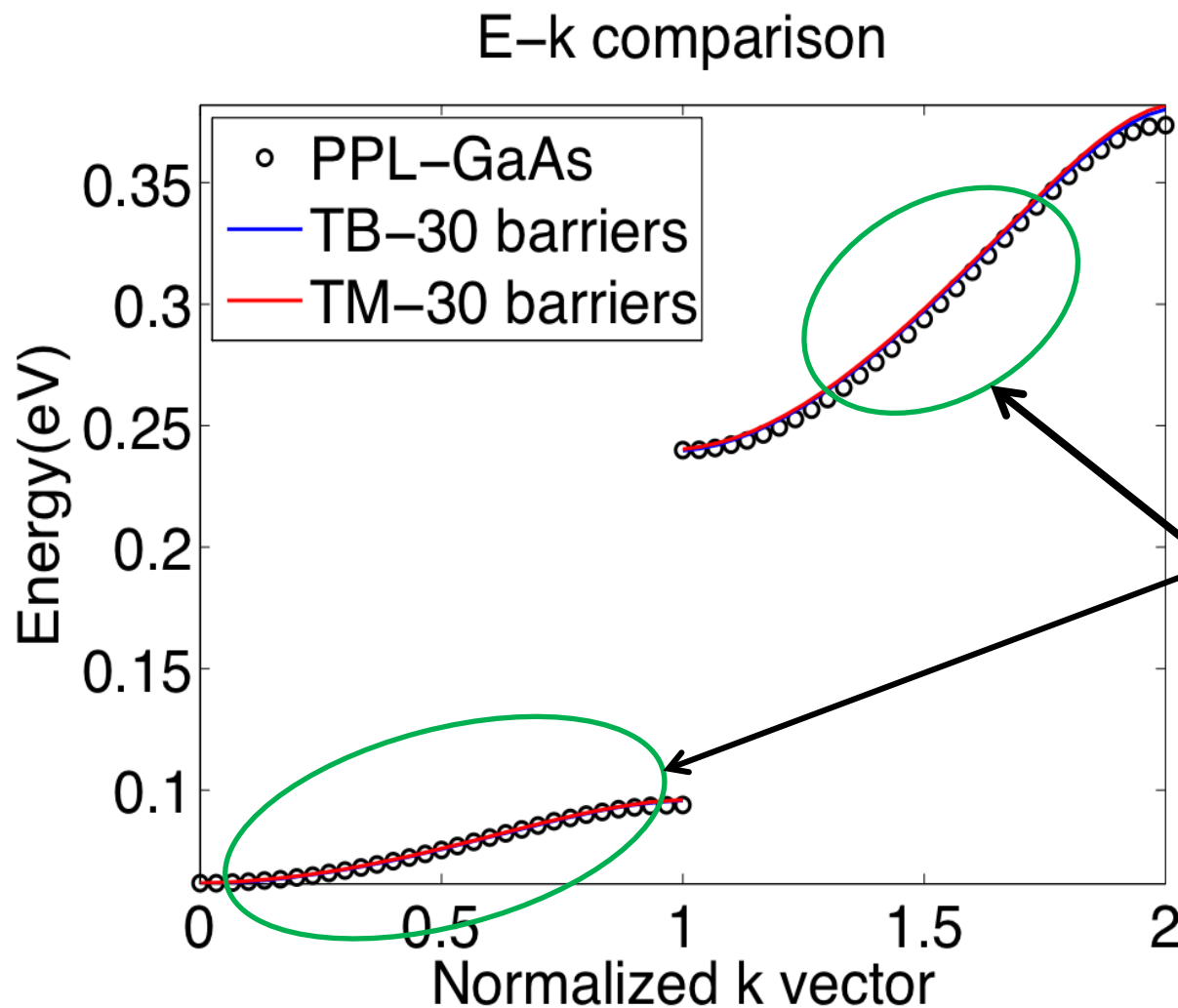


$$k = \pm \frac{2\pi n}{NL} \quad n = -\frac{N}{2}, \dots, -1, 0, 1, \dots, \frac{N}{2}$$

$$\frac{\text{States}}{\text{band}} = \frac{k_{\text{max}} - k_{\text{min}}}{\Delta k} = \frac{2\pi/L}{2\pi/NL} = N$$

**4 states per atom, N atoms  
=> 4 bands, N states in each band**

# GaAs Well Comparison - 30 Barriers

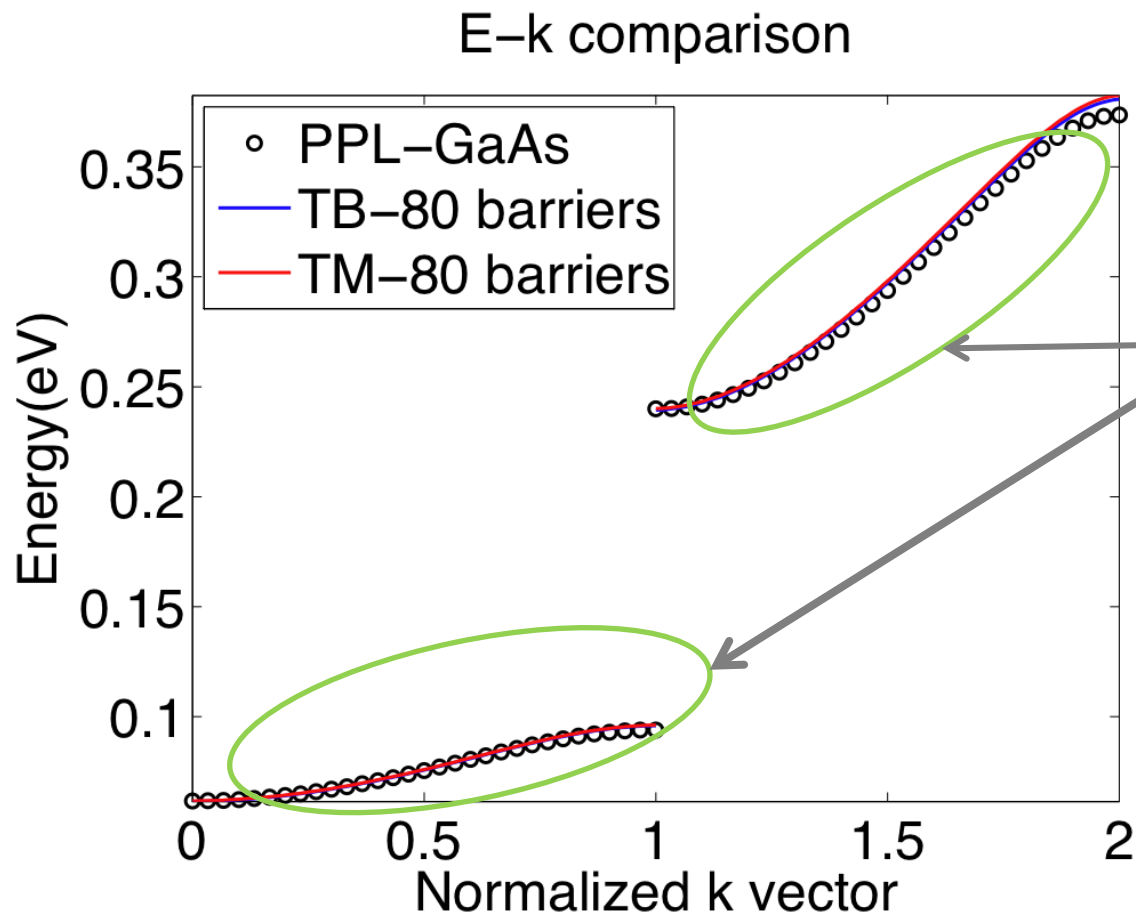


A GaAs structure with 6nm wells, 2nm barriers and 0.4eV barrier height is modeled as follows,

- PPL-Periodic structure repeated indefinitely.
- TB: 30 barriers using tight-binding.
- TM: 30 barriers using transfer matrices.

It can be seen that the results of these three approaches agree well.

# GaAs Well Comparison - 80 Barriers



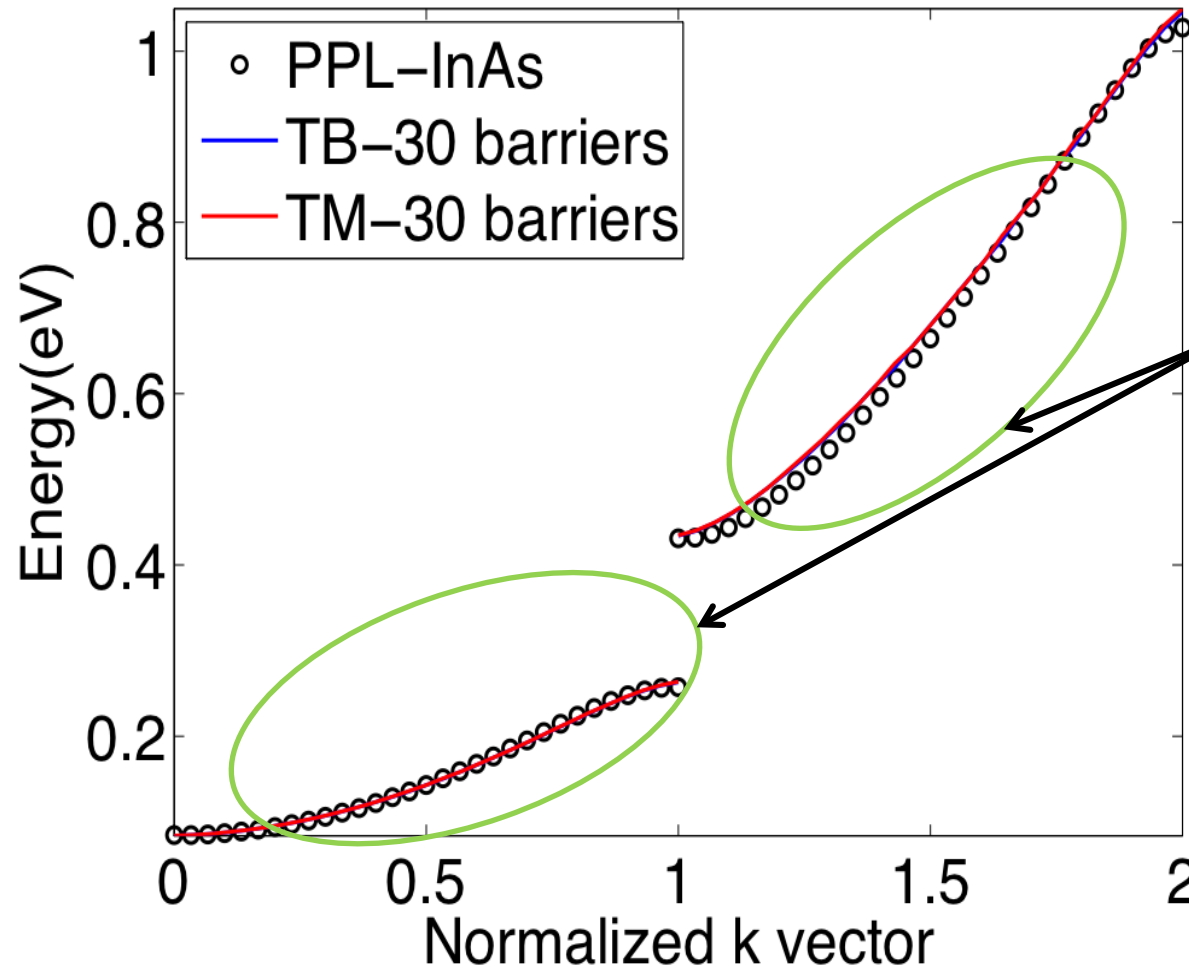
A GaAs structure with 6nm wells, 2nm barriers and 0.4eV barrier height is modeled as follows,

- PPL-Periodic structure repeated indefinitely.
- TB: 80 barriers using tight-binding.
- TM: 80 barriers using transfer matrices.

It can be seen that the results of these three approaches agree well.

# InAs Well Comparison - 30 Barriers

## E-k comparison



An InAs structure with 6nm wells, 2nm barriers and 0.4eV barrier height is modeled as follows,

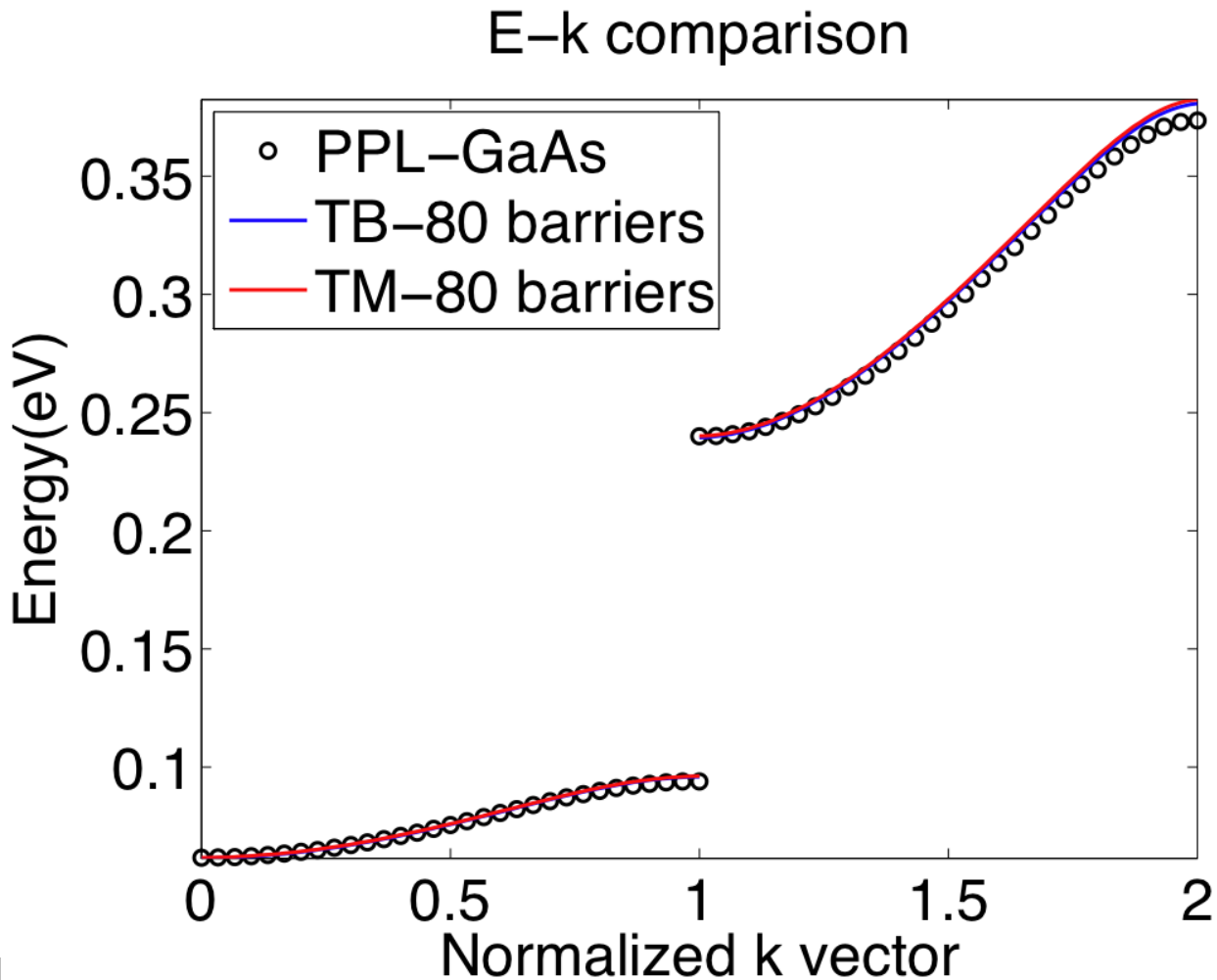
- PPL-Periodic structure repeated indefinitely.
- TB: 30 barriers using tight-binding.
- TM: 30 barriers using transfer matrices.

It can be seen that the results of these three approaches agree well.



# Key Summary

- Finite superlattice with large number of repeated cells approaches the periodic potential model



# Section 7

## Bandstructure - in 1D Periodic Potentials

### • 7.1 Bandstructure - Problem Formulation

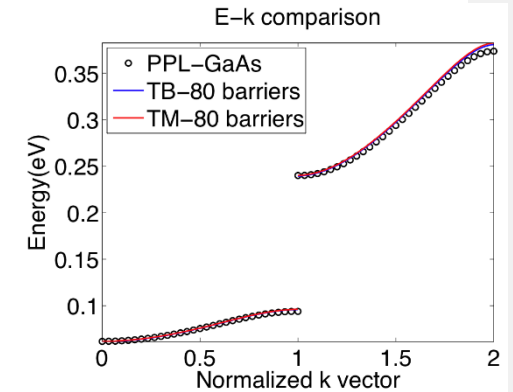
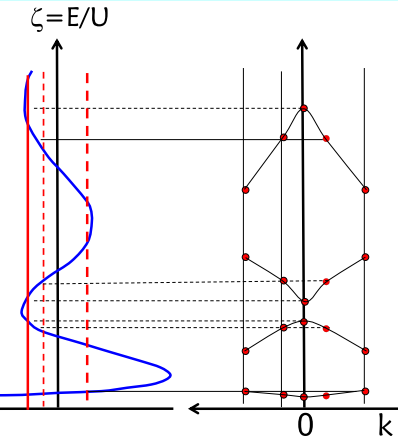
- » Kronig-Penney Model setup
- » Bloch theorem
- » Analytical solution process

$$\psi[x + NL] = \psi(x)e^{ikLN}$$

$$\frac{1-2\xi}{2\xi\sqrt{1-\xi}} \times \dots = \cos kL \quad \xi \equiv \frac{E}{U_0} \quad \alpha_0 \equiv \sqrt{\frac{2mU_0}{\hbar^2}}$$

### • 7.2 Bandstructure - Solutions

- » Bandgaps
- » Comparison to finite system model



### • 7.3 Band Properties

**Reference:** Vol. 6, Ch. 3

Daniel Mejia, Gerhard Klimeck (2019), "Periodic Potential Lab - Kronig Penney Model," <https://nanohub.org/resources/kronigpenneylab>. (DOI: 10.21981/TT2Y-A185).

One Video Segment

One Video Segment

One Video Segment

# Section 7

## Bandstructure - in 1D Periodic Potentials

### • 7.1 Bandstructure - Problem Formulation

- » Kronig-Penney Model setup
- » Bloch theorem
- » Analytical solution process

### • 7.2 Bandstructure - Solutions

- » Bandgaps
- » Comparison to finite system model

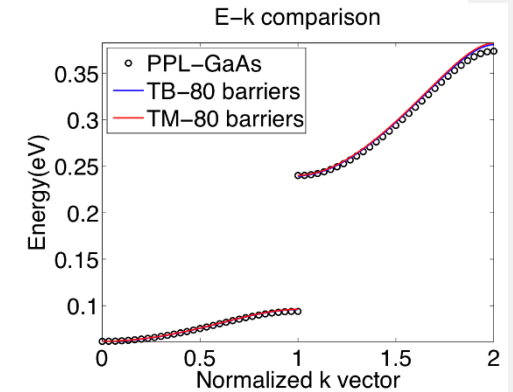
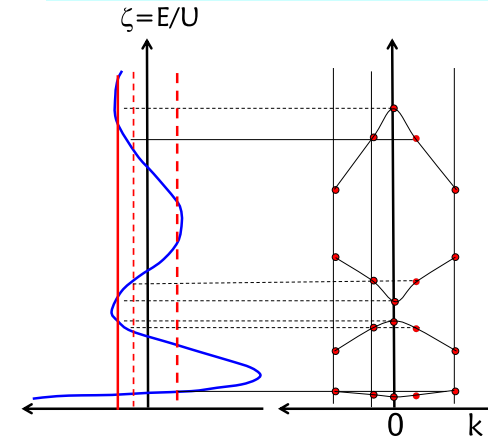
### • 7.3 Band Properties

- » Wave packets
- » Effective mass
- » Electrons and Holes



$$\psi[x + NL] = \psi(x)e^{ikLN}$$

$$\frac{1-2\xi}{2\xi\sqrt{1-\xi}} \times \dots = \cos kL \quad \xi \equiv \frac{E}{U_0} \quad \alpha_0 \equiv \sqrt{\frac{2mU_0}{\hbar^2}}$$



**Reference:** Vol. 6, Ch. 3

Daniel Mejia, Gerhard Klimeck (2019), "Periodic Potential Lab - Kronig Penney Model,

" <https://nanohub.org/resources/kronigpenneylab>. (DOI: 10.21981/TT2Y-A185).

One Video Segment

One Video Segment

One Video Segment