

Fundamentals of Nanoelectronics

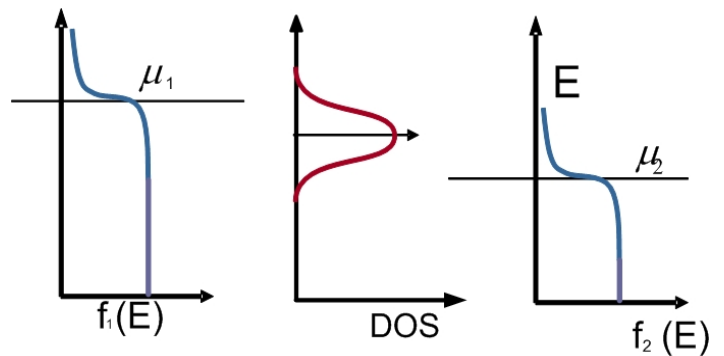
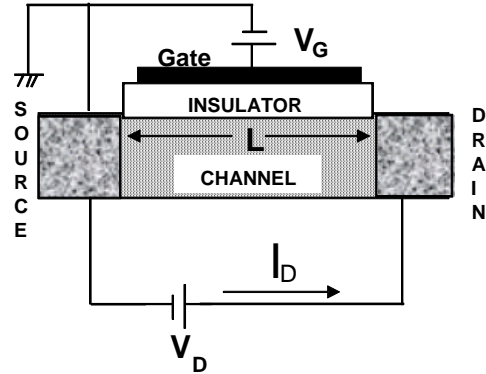
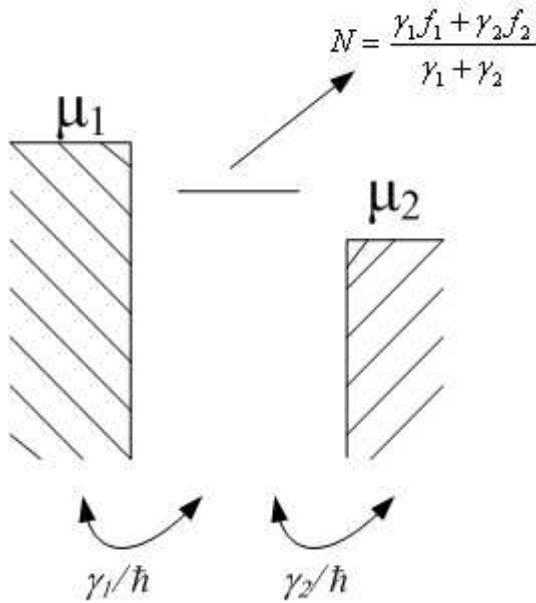
ECE495 - Session 31, Nov 11, 2009

Non-Equilibrium Green's Function (NEGF) Method

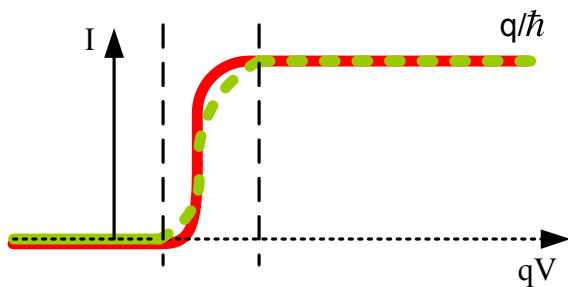
Professor Supriyo Datta

Class notes taken by: Mehdi Salmani

Review



$$I = \frac{q}{h} \int dE D(E) \frac{\gamma_1 \gamma_2}{\gamma_1 + \gamma_2} (f_1 - f_2)$$



Schrodinger Eq. and Modified Schrodinger Eq.

$$E\{\Psi\} = [H]\{\Psi\}$$

$$E \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon & t \\ t & \varepsilon \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} E - \varepsilon & -t \\ -t & E - \varepsilon \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \Psi_1 \\ \Psi_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$[EI - \underset{[\varepsilon]}{H}]\{\Psi\} = \{0\}$$

$$\left(E - \varepsilon + \overbrace{\frac{i\gamma_1}{2} + \frac{i\gamma_2}{2}}^{\frac{i\gamma}{2}} \right) \{\Psi\} = \overset{S_1+S_2}{\underset{\widehat{0}}{0}} \quad \text{Modified Schrödinger Equation}$$

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t} = \left(\varepsilon - i\frac{\gamma}{2} \right) \Psi \quad \text{the time dependent version}$$

$$\text{If we assume } \gamma=0 \text{ then } \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} \Psi(t) &= \psi(0)e^{-i\varepsilon t/\hbar} \\ \Psi\Psi^*(t) &= \psi\psi^*(0) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{aligned} \Psi(t) &= \psi(0)e^{-i\varepsilon t/\hbar} e^{-\gamma t/2\hbar} \\ \Psi\Psi^*(t) &= \psi\psi^*(0)e^{-\gamma t/\hbar} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{If we assume } S_1 \neq 0 \text{ then } \left(E - \varepsilon + \frac{i\gamma}{2} \right) \{\Psi\} = S_1 \text{ then}$$

$$\Psi = \frac{S_1}{E - \varepsilon + \frac{i\gamma}{2}} \Rightarrow \Psi\Psi^* = \frac{S_1 S_1^*}{(E - \varepsilon)^2 + \left(\frac{\gamma}{2}\right)^2}$$

$$N = \frac{S_1 S_1^*}{\gamma/2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dE \underbrace{\frac{1}{(E - \varepsilon)^2 + \left(\frac{\gamma}{2}\right)^2}}_{\overset{\gamma_1/2\pi}{\widehat{S_1 S_1^*}}} = \frac{\widehat{S_1 S_1^*}}{\gamma/2\pi} = \frac{\gamma_1}{\gamma}$$

$$[EI - H - \underset{\widehat{1}}{\Sigma_1 - \Sigma_2}]\{\Psi\} = \{S\}$$

Σ is a matrix in size of H and describes connect to contact.

$$\left(E - \varepsilon + \frac{i\gamma}{2} \right) \{\Psi\} = S_1 + S_2 \Rightarrow \Psi = \frac{S_1 + S_2}{E - \varepsilon + \frac{i\gamma}{2}} \Rightarrow \Psi\Psi^* = \frac{\overbrace{S_1 S_1^*}^{f_1} + \overbrace{S_2 S_2^*}^{f_2} + \overbrace{S_2 S_1^*}^0 + \overbrace{S_1 S_2^*}^0}{(E - \varepsilon)^2 + \left(\frac{\gamma}{2}\right)^2}$$