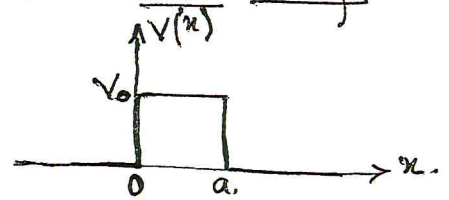


* Corrigé de l'exercice 1.

$V_0 = 10 \text{ eV.}$

$E = 7 \text{ eV.}$



1°/ $E < V_0 \Rightarrow$ Le coefficient de Transmission est:

$$T = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{V_0^2}{4E(V_0 - E)} \sinh^2(k_2 a)} = \left[1 + \frac{V_0^2}{4E(V_0 - E)} \sinh^2(k_2 a) \right]^{-1}$$

2°/ L'approximation du cas d'une

barrière très large $\Rightarrow k_2 a \gg 1 \Rightarrow \sinh(k_2 a) \approx \frac{e^{k_2 a}}{2}$

$$\Rightarrow T = 16 \cdot \frac{E}{V_0} \left(1 - \frac{E}{V_0}\right) \exp(-2k_2 a)$$

3°/ si la barrière est haute $\Rightarrow V_0 \gg E \Rightarrow T = 16 \cdot \frac{E}{V_0} \exp\left(-\frac{2a}{\hbar} \sqrt{2mV_0}\right)$

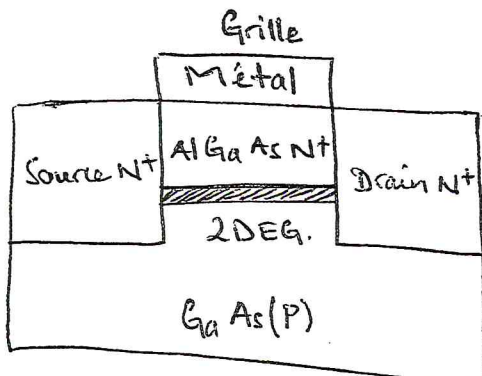
4°/ si $E = 7 \text{ eV.}$
 $a = 1 \text{ nm} \Rightarrow T = 0,657 \cdot 10^{-6}$

* Réponses aux questions de cours:

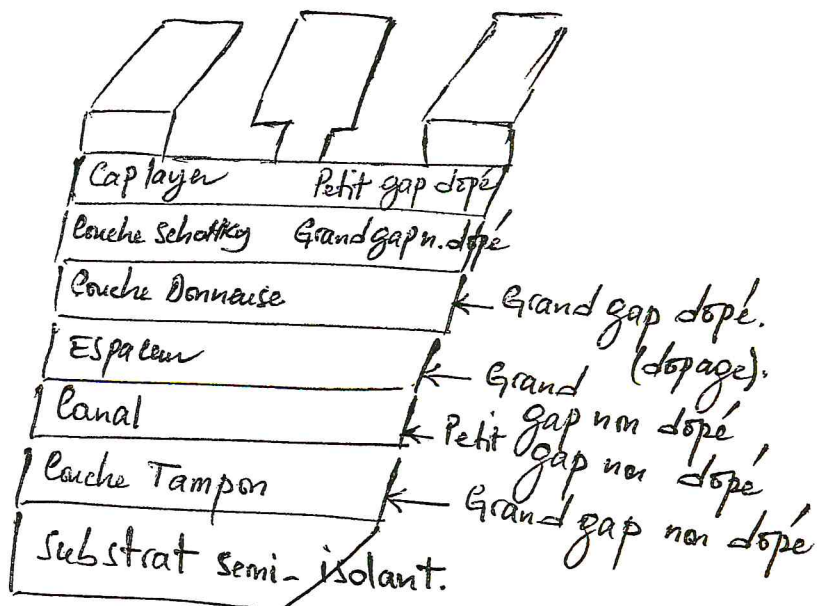
b. Les dénominations du transistor HEMT:

HEMT: High Electron Mobility Transistor.

TEGFET: Two Dimensional Electron Gas Field Effect Transistor



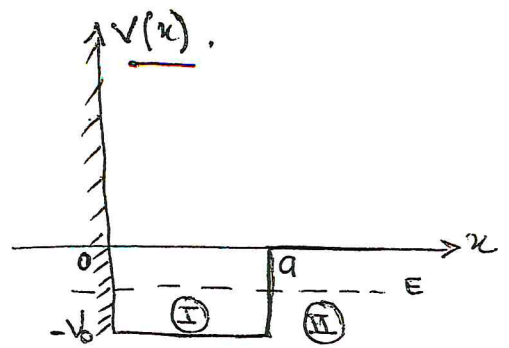
Structure simplifiée.
du HEMT



Solution de l'exercice n°2

Il s'agit des états liés dans un puits:

$$V(x) = \begin{cases} \infty & x < 0. \\ -V_0 & 0 < x < a. \text{ région (I)} \\ 0 & x > a. \text{ " (II).} \end{cases}$$



On a 3 régions:

- * Région $x < 0$: \longrightarrow
- " (I) $0 < x < a$: \longrightarrow
- " (II) $x > a$: \longrightarrow

① Equation de Schrödinger des états stationnaires:

$$\frac{d^2 \psi(x)}{dx^2} + \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} (E - V(x)) \psi(x) = 0.$$

~~$$\frac{d^2 \psi(x)}{dx^2} + \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} (E - V(x)) \psi(x) = 0.$$~~

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2 \psi}{dx^2} + V(x) \psi(x) = E \psi(x).$$

$$\boxed{\frac{d^2 \psi(x)}{dx^2} + \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} [E - V(x)] \psi(x) = 0}$$

région (I) : $0 < x < a$: $V(x) = -V_0$. $-V_0 < E < 0$

$$\frac{d^2 \psi(x)}{dx^2} + \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} (E + V_0) \psi(x) = 0.$$

les solutions sont de la forme:

$$\boxed{\psi_I(x) = A e^{ik_1 x} + B e^{-ik_1 x}}$$

avec:

$$\boxed{k_1 = \frac{\sqrt{2m(E + V_0)}}{\hbar}}$$

région (II) : $x > a$: $V(x) = 0$.

$$\frac{d^2 \psi(x)}{dx^2} + \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} E \psi(x) = 0.$$

les solutions sont de la forme:

$$\boxed{\psi_{II}(x) = C e^{k_2 x} + D e^{-k_2 x}} \Rightarrow \boxed{\psi_{II}(x) = D e^{-k_2 x}}$$

l'exponentielle positive diverge et ne présente pas une solution physique :
 $C=0 \Rightarrow$ c'est une onde évanescente.

3. Conditions aux limites:

En $x=0$: $\rightarrow \psi_{x<0}(x) = \psi_I(x) = 0.$

En $x=a$:

$$\begin{cases} \psi_I(a) = \psi_{II}(a). \\ \psi_I'(a) = \psi_{II}'(a). \end{cases}$$

• $\psi_I(0) = 0 = A + B \Rightarrow \boxed{A = -B}$ ---

• $\psi_I(a) = \psi_{II}(a) \Rightarrow A \cdot e^{ik_1 a} + B \cdot e^{-ik_1 a} = C e^{k_2 a} + D \cdot e^{-k_2 a}$ Onde évanescente
 $\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^x = \infty$
 $A \cdot e^{ik_1 a} + B \cdot e^{-ik_1 a} = D \cdot e^{-k_2 a}$ ---- ① $\Rightarrow \boxed{C=0}$

• $\psi_I'(a) = \psi_{II}'(a) = iA k_1 e^{ik_1 a} - iB k_1 e^{-ik_1 a} = -D k_2 \cdot e^{-k_2 a}$ ---- ②

• En remplaçant B par $-A$, on obtient:

$$A e^{ik_1 a} - A e^{-ik_1 a} = D \cdot e^{-k_2 a}.$$

$$2 \sin a = \frac{e^a - e^{-a}}{2}$$

$$\boxed{2iA \sin k_1 a = D \cdot e^{-k_2 a}} \text{ ---- ③}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{A = \frac{D \cdot e^{-k_2 a}}{2i \sin k_1 a}}$$

$$iA k_1 e^{ik_1 a} + iA k_1 e^{-ik_1 a} = -D k_2 e^{-k_2 a}.$$

$$2iA k_1 \cos k_1 a = -D k_2 e^{-k_2 a}.$$

$$\boxed{2iA \cdot \frac{k_1}{k_2} \cos k_1 a = -D \cdot e^{-k_2 a}} \text{ ---- ④}$$

$$\textcircled{3} + \textcircled{4} \Leftrightarrow 2iA \left(\sin k_1 a + \frac{k_1}{k_2} \cos k_1 a \right) = 0 \Rightarrow \sin k_1 a = -\frac{k_1}{k_2} \cos k_1 a.$$

$$\textcircled{3} - \textcircled{4} \Leftrightarrow 2iA \left(\sin k_1 a - \frac{k_1}{k_2} \cos k_1 a \right) = 2D \cdot e^{-k_2 a}.$$

$$\boxed{D = iA \left(\sin k_1 a - \frac{k_1}{k_2} \cos k_1 a \right) \cdot e^{k_2 a}} = iA (2 \sin k_1 a) e^{k_2 a}.$$

Les fct d'onde:

$$\psi_I(x) = A \left(e^{ik_1 x} - e^{-ik_1 x} \right) = \boxed{2iA \sin k_1 x = \psi_I(x)}$$

$$\psi_{II}(x) = iA (2 \sin k_1 a) e^{k_2 a} \cdot e^{-k_2 x} \Rightarrow \boxed{\psi_{II}(x) = 2iA \sin k_1 a \cdot e^{-k_2 (x-a)}} \quad \text{f}$$

oii- Densité de Probabilité: (Suite ex02).

$$|\psi_{\pm}(x)|^2 = 4A^2 / \sin^2 k_1 x.$$

$$|\psi_{\pm}(x)|^2 = 4A^2 / \sin^2 k_1 a \cdot e^{-2(x-a)}.$$

4- i valeurs des énergies

