

InAs - Indium Arsenide

Electrical properties

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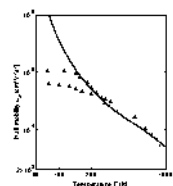
[Impact Ionization](#)

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Basic Parameters

Breakdown field	$\approx 4 \cdot 10^4 \text{ V cm}^{-1}$
Mobility of electrons	$\leq 4 \cdot 10^4 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ V}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$
Mobility of holes	$\leq 5 \cdot 10^2 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ V}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$
Diffusion coefficient of electrons	$\leq 10^3 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$
Diffusion coefficient of holes	$\leq 13 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$
Electron thermal velocity	$7.7 \cdot 10^5 \text{ m s}^{-1}$
Hole thermal velocity	$2 \cdot 10^5 \text{ m s}^{-1}$

Mobility and Hall Effect



Electron Hall mobility versus temperature for different electron concentration:

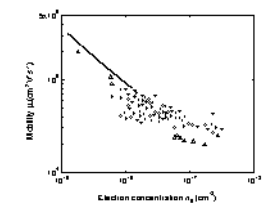
full triangles $n_0 = 4 \cdot 10^{15} \text{ cm}^{-3}$,

circles $n_0 = 4 \cdot 10^{16} \text{ cm}^{-3}$,

open triangles $n_0 = 1.7 \cdot 10^{16} \text{ cm}^{-3}$.

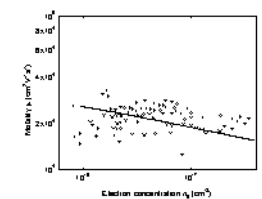
Solid curve—calculation for pure InAs.

[\(Rode \[1975\]\)](#)



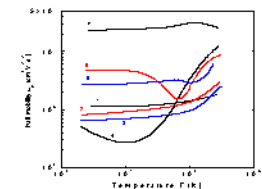
Electron Hall mobility versus electron concentration. $T = 77 \text{ K}$.

[\(Karataev et al. \[1977\]\)](#)



Electron Hall mobility versus electron concentration $T = 300 \text{ K}$

[\(Karataev et al. \[1977\]\)](#)



Electron Hall mobility ($R \cdot \sigma$) in compensated material

Curve	$n \text{ cm}^{-3}$	$N_a + N_d \text{ cm}^{-3}$	$\theta = N_a / N_d$
1	$8.2 \cdot 10^{16}$	$3 \cdot 10^{17}$	0.58
2	$3.2 \cdot 10^{17}$	$6.1 \cdot 10^{18}$	0.9
3	$5.1 \cdot 10^{16}$	$3.2 \cdot 10^{18}$	0.96
4	$3.3 \cdot 10^{16}$	$7.5 \cdot 10^{17}$	0.91
5	$7.6 \cdot 10^{15}$	$3.4 \cdot 10^{17}$	0.95
6	$6.4 \cdot 10^{15}$	$3.8 \cdot 10^{17}$	0.96
7	$3.3 \cdot 10^{15}$	$3.9 \cdot 10^{17}$	0.98

[\(Garyagdyev et al. \[1974\]\)](#)

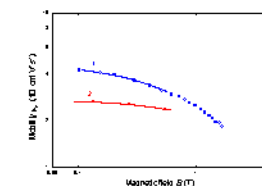
Electron Hall mobility versus transverse magnetic field, $T = 77 \text{ K}$.

$N_d \text{ (cm}^{-3}\text{):}$

1. $1.7 \cdot 10^{16}$;

2. $5.8 \cdot 10^{16}$.

[\(Kamakura et al. \[1975\]\)](#)

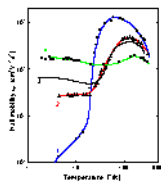


At $T = 300 \text{ K}$ the electron Hall factor in pure n -InAs $r_H \sim 1.3$.

Hole Hall mobility ($R \cdot \sigma$) versus temperature for different acceptor densities.

Hole concentration at 300 K p_0 (cm^{-3}): 1. $5.7 \cdot 10^{16}$; 2. $2.6 \cdot 10^{17}$; 3. $4.2 \cdot 10^{17}$; 4. $1.3 \cdot 10^{18}$.

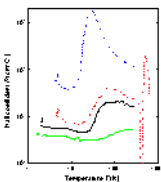
([Kasamanly et al. \[1968\]](#)).



Hall coefficient versus temperature for different acceptor densities.

Hole concentration at 300 K p_0 (cm^{-3}): 1. $5.7 \cdot 10^{16}$; 2. $2.6 \cdot 10^{17}$; 3. $4.2 \cdot 10^{17}$; 4. $1.3 \cdot 10^{18}$.

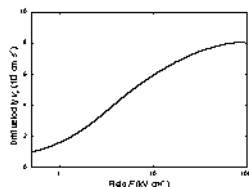
([Kasamanly et al. \[1968\]](#)).



Transport Properties in High Electric Fields

Steady state field dependence of the electron drift velocity, 300 K, $F \parallel (100)$. Theoretical calculation

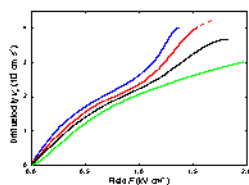
([Brennan and Hess \[1984\]](#)).



Field dependence of the electron drift velocity at different transverse magnetic fields for long (microsecond) pulses.

Experimental results, 77 K
Magnetic field B(T): 1. 0.0; 2. 0.3; 3. 0.9; 4. 1.5.

([Kamakura et al. \[1975\]](#)).



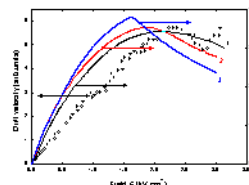
Field dependence of the electron drift velocity, 77 K.

Solid lines show results of theoretical calculation for different non-parabolicity

α (eV^{-1}): 1. 2.85; 2. 2.0; 3. 1.5. ([Kuchar et al. \[1973\]](#)).

Points show experimental results for very short (pico-second) pulses

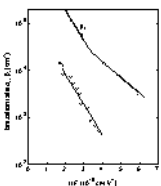
([Krotkus and Dobrovolskis \[1988\]](#)).



Impact Ionization

The dependence of ionization rates for electrons α_i and holes β_i versus $1/F$, $T = 77\text{K}$

([Mikhailova et al. \[1976\]](#)).



For electrons:

$$\alpha_i = \alpha_0 \exp(-F_{n0}/F)$$

$$\alpha_0 = 1.8 \cdot 10^5 \text{ cm}^{-1};$$

$$F_{n0} = 1.6 \cdot 10^5 \text{ V cm}^{-1} \text{ (77 K)}$$

For holes:

$$\beta_i = \beta_0 \exp(-F_{p0}/F)$$

At 77 K

$$1.5 \cdot 10^4 \text{ V cm}^{-1} < F < 3 \cdot 10^4 \text{ V cm}^{-1}$$

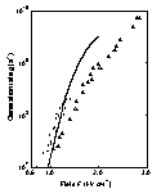
$$\beta_0 = 4.7 \cdot 10^5 \text{ cm}^{-1};$$

$$F_{p0} = 0.85 \cdot 10^5 \text{ V cm}^{-1}.$$

$$3 \cdot 10^4 \text{ V cm}^{-1} < F < 6 \cdot 10^4 \text{ V cm}^{-1}$$

$$\beta_0 = 4.5 \cdot 10^6 \text{ cm}^{-1};$$

$$F_{p0} = 1.54 \cdot 10^5 \text{ V cm}^{-1}$$



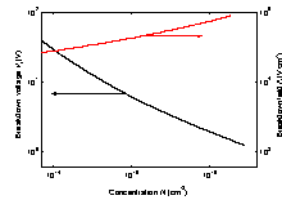
Generation rate g versus electric field for relatively low fields, $T = 77$ K.

Solid line shows result of calculation.

Experimental results: open and full circles -undoped InAs,

open triangles - compensated InAs.

[\(Krotkus and Dobrovolskis\[1988\]\).](#)



Breakdown voltage and breakdown field versus doping density for an abrupt p - n junction, 77 K.

Recombination Parameters

Pure n -type material ($n_0 = 2 \cdot 10^{15} \text{ cm}^{-3}$)

The longest lifetime of holes $\tau_p \sim 3 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ s}$

Diffusion length $L_p \sim 10 - 20 \text{ } \mu\text{m}$.

Pure p -type material

The longest lifetime of electrons $\tau_n \sim 3 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ s}$

Diffusion length $L_n \sim 30 - 60 \text{ } \mu\text{m}$

Characteristic surface recombination rates (cm s^{-1}) $10^2 - 10^4$.

Radiative recombination coefficient

77 K $1.2 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ cm}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}$

298 K $1.1 \cdot 10^{-10} \text{ cm}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}$

Auger coefficient

300 K $2.2 \cdot 10^{-27} \text{ cm}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}$

[\(Gel'mont et al. \[1982\]\).](#)

