

---

# RESISTIVITY OF $\text{Ge}_{1-x}\text{Si}_x$ SINGLE CRYSTALS UNDER HYDROSTATIC PRESSURE

Chernysh V.V.<sup>1</sup>, Melnyk M.D.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Eduardo Mondlane University, Maputo, Mozambique*

<sup>2</sup>*Vinnitsia National Technical University, Ukraine*

## Keywords:

Resistivity, Ge-Si alloy, deformation potential.

## Abstract:

$\text{Ge}_{1-x}\text{Si}_x$  alloys consider as one of the best thermoelectric material at high temperature range as follow from experimental data [1,2]. As well known in the strongly strained germanium single crystal  $\Delta_1$ - valleys play essential part in transport phenomena. For this reason the follow energetic model for  $\text{Ge}_{1-x}\text{Si}_x$  alloy single crystal have been considered: four  $L_1$ -valleys oriented along  $\langle 111 \rangle$  crystallographic axis, six  $\Delta_1$ - germanium valleys and six  $\Delta_1$ -silicon valleys with the same orientation along  $\langle 100 \rangle$ . The both  $\Delta_1$ - valleys are 0.18 eV above the  $L_1$ -valleys in non-deformed single crystal. The deformation potentials of  $L_1$ - and  $\Delta_1$ - valleys and their occupation numbers have been calculated and their pressure behavior has been analyzed under low (78K) and room (300K) temperatures. At the condition of strong elastic deformation an electron transfer takes place from  $L_1$  to  $\Delta_1$ - valleys. The hydrostatic pressure don't change the cubic symmetry of crystal but in the strained crystal the contribution of each valley can change significantly which originate no traditional dependences on resistivity in respect of composition  $x$  and stress  $P$ . The theory of anisotropic scattering, generalized for the case of strong elastic deformation of single crystal has been used to calculate the resistivity. The intraband mixed scattering of electrons by acoustic phonons and impurity ions and interband nonequivalent electron scattering between  $L_1$ - and  $\Delta_1$ - valleys as well as interband equivalent f- and g-scattering between  $\Delta_1$ - valleys have been considered. The results of the numerical calculation of resistivity as function of straining stress  $P$ , composition  $x$  and for temperatures  $T=78\text{K}$ ,  $300\text{K}$ ,  $450\text{K}$  are shown on graphics.

## References

1. Anatyshuk L.I., *Physics of Thermoelectricity*, v.1, Institute of Thermoelectricity, Kyiv, Chernivtsi, 1998, 376p.
2. Anatyshuk L.I., *Thermoelectric transformers of energy*, v.2, Institute of Thermoelectricity, Kyiv, Chernivtsi, 2003, 376p.
3. K. Fletcher and C.D. Pitt, *Intervalley scattering in n type Ge from a Hall effect experiment to high pressures*, *J. Phys. C: Solid State Phys.*, 1971, v.4, p.1822—1834.
4. V.Chernysh, V.Burdeyny, F.Tomo. *Peculiarity of Piezoresistance in  $L_1$ - $\Delta_1$  Model of Germanium*, *Proceedings of SPIE*, Vol.4425, p. 362-368, 2001, USA.
5. Chernysh V.V., Cuamba B.C., *Thermoemf in  $L_1$ - $\Delta_1$  model of Germanium*, *J. of Thermoelectricity*, 2007, v.3, p.29-44.
6. Chernysh V.V., Cuamba B.C., *Thermoemf in  $L_1$ - $\Delta_1$  model of Germanium under high hydrostatic pressure*, *J. of Thermoelectricity*, 2009, v.1, p.30-40.