

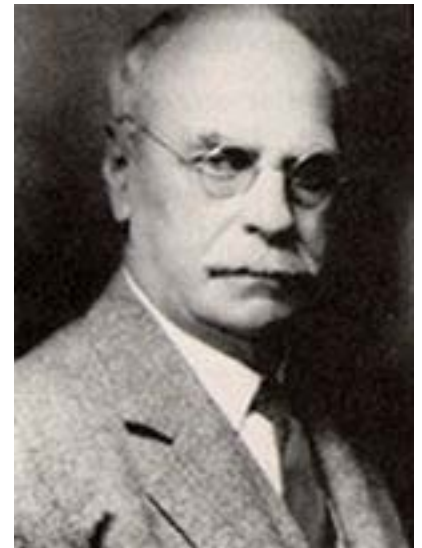
Hall Effect in Semiconductors

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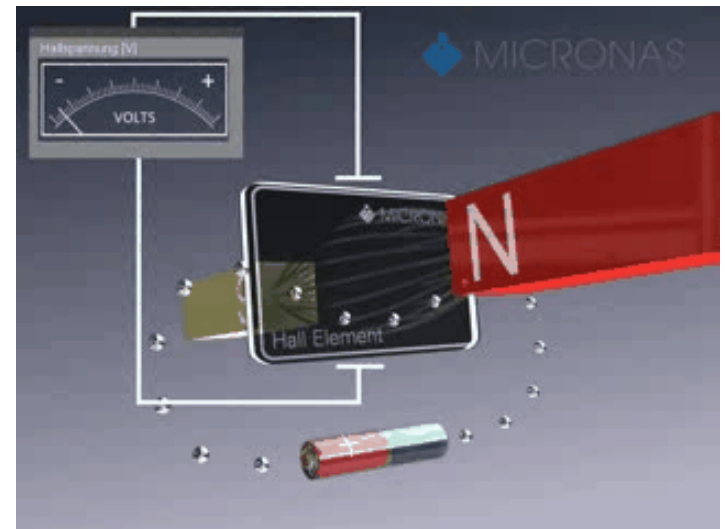
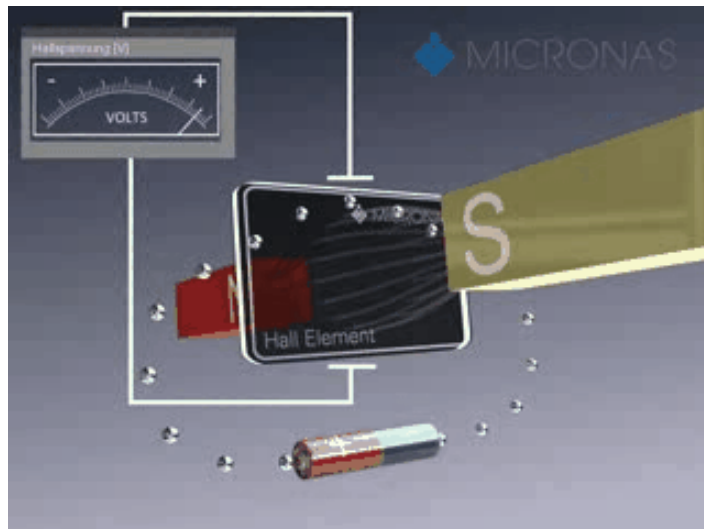
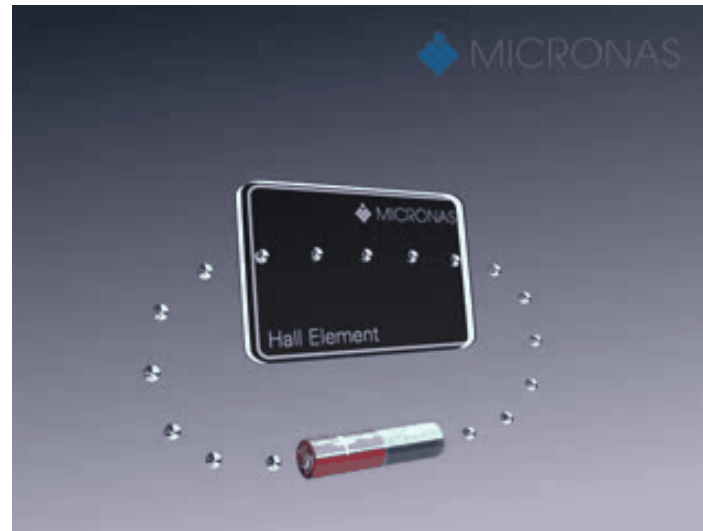
Introduction

- Edwin Hall (in 1879) observed that;
In a conducting material, when a magnetic field is applied perpendicular to the direction of current flowing through the conductor, an electric field induces in a direction transverse to the direction of both magnetic field and current flow.

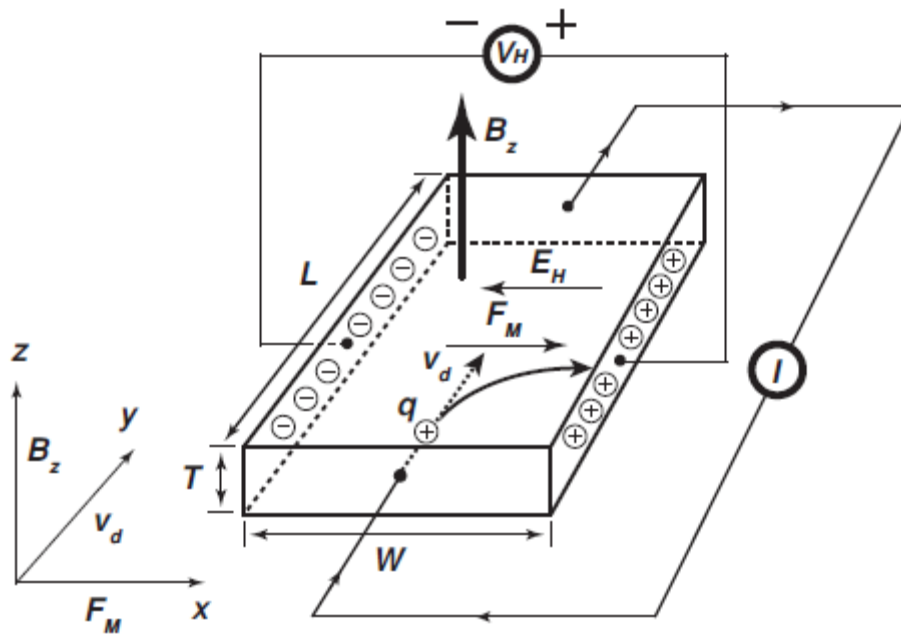


Edwin H. Hall
(1855-1938)

Introduction – Illustration



Hall Coefficient & Carrier concentration



In equilibrium condition,

$$qv_d B_z = qE_H$$

Where

$$V_H = WE_H$$

$$I = nqv_d A$$

$$V_H = \left(\frac{1}{nq} \right) \frac{IB_z}{T} = R_H \frac{IB_z}{T}$$

$$\vec{F}_M = q(\vec{v}_d \times \vec{B}_z) = qv_d B_z$$

$$R_H = \frac{1}{nq} \quad n = \frac{1}{qR_H}$$

Hall Coefficient & Carrier concentration

Hall coefficient in Metals

Metal	$R_H (\times 10^{-11})$ [m ³ A ⁻¹ S ⁻¹]
Ag	- 9.0
Au	- 7.2
Cu	- 5.5
Al	- 3.5
Na	-25
Mg	- 9.4

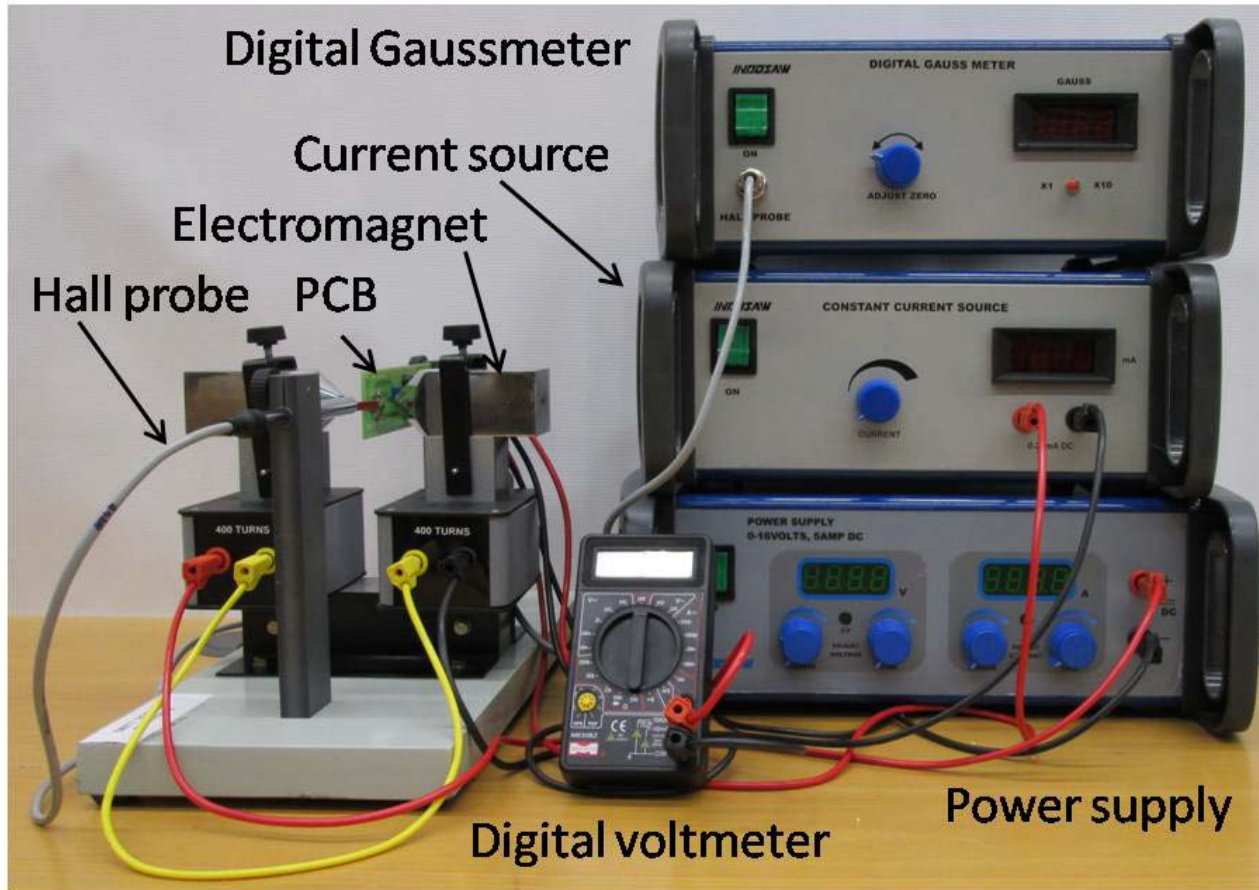
Carrier concentration

Material	n (m ⁻³)
Ag	5.58×10^{28}
Au	5.90×10^{28}
Cu	8.45×10^{28}
Si	1.50×10^{16}
Ge	2.10×10^{18}
GaAs	1.10×10^{13}

Applications

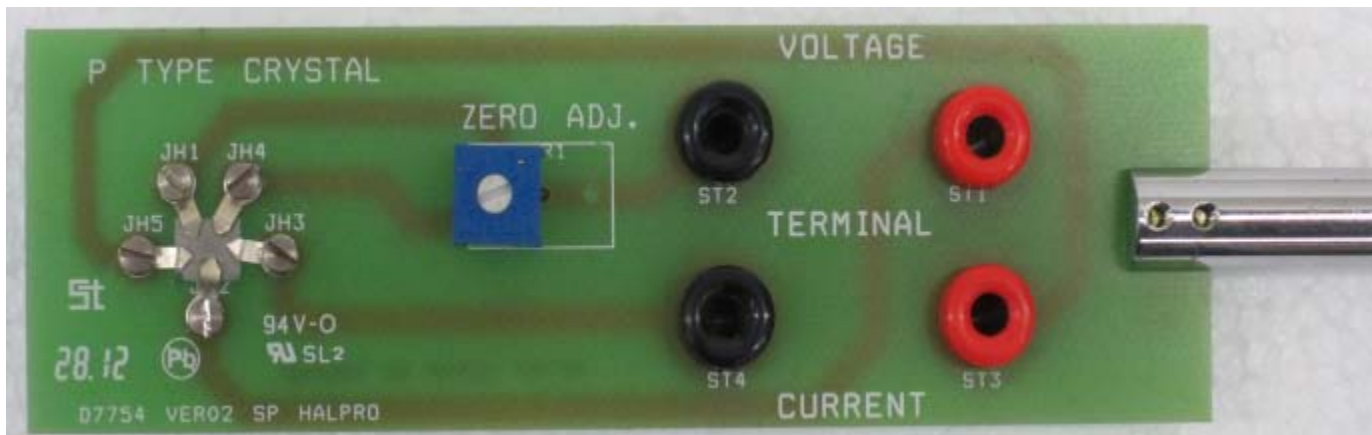
- Hall effect is a fundamental principle in magnetic field sensing.
- Hall probe/Gauss meter
- Proximity sensors
- Magnetically actuated electronic switches
 - Position and alignment detectors
 - Speed controller
 - Ignition systems

Setup & Experiments

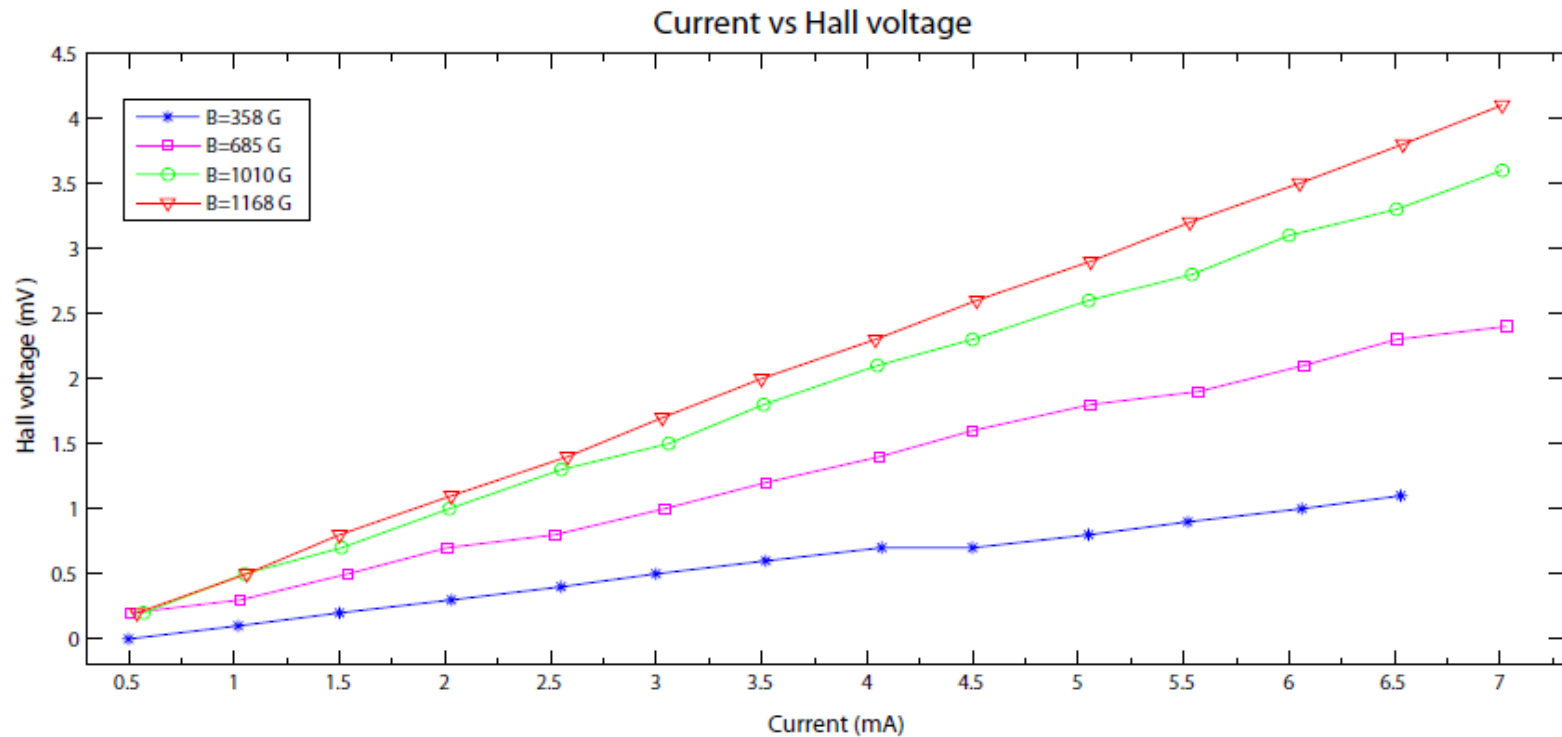


Setup & Experiment

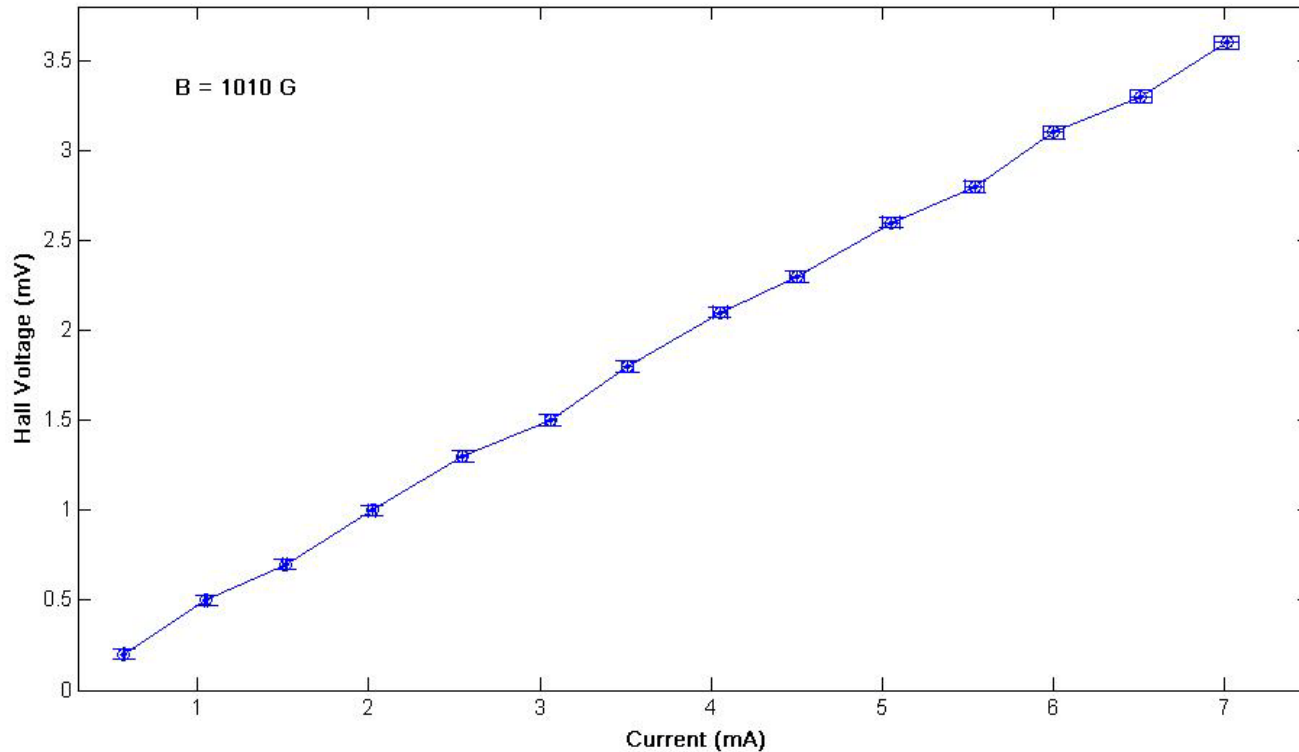
- Printed Circuit Board



Current vs Hall voltage plots



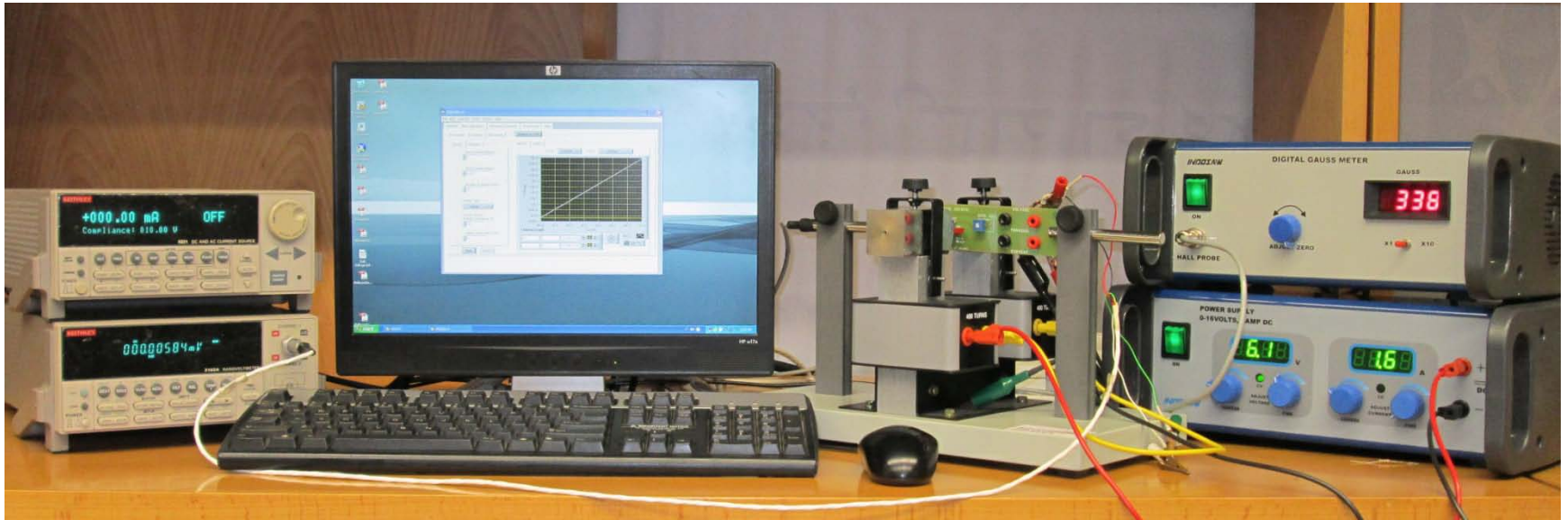
Current vs Hall voltage plot



$$R_H = \text{slope} \left(\frac{B}{I} \right) \cong (0.00265 \pm 0.00002) m^3 C^{-1}$$

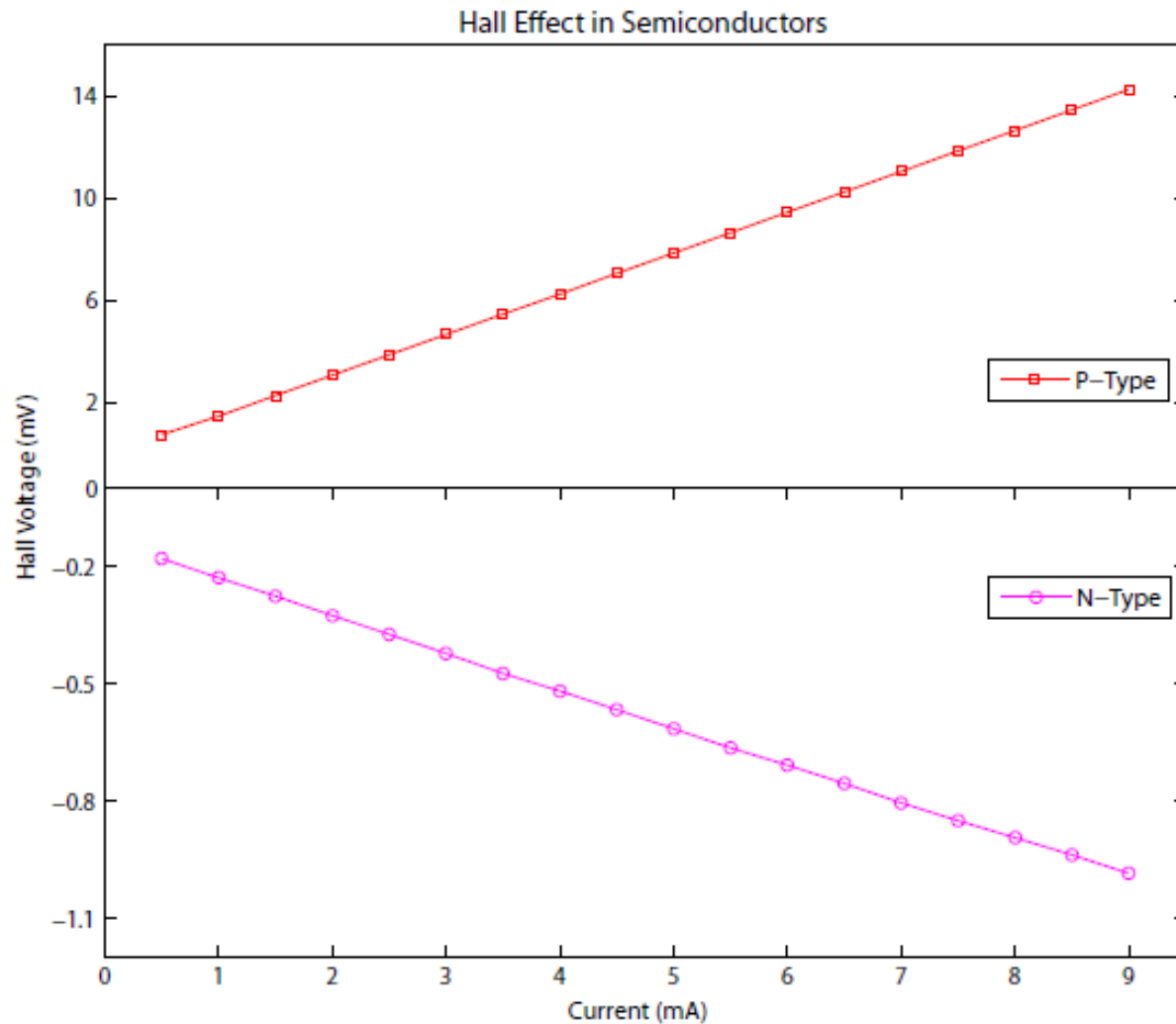
$$n = (2.43 \pm 0.02) \times 10^{21} m^{-3}$$

Hall Effect measurements with computer control



- Keithley 6221 DC & AC Current source
- Keithley 2182 nano-volt meter
- Kl6220.vi software package

Hall Effect measurements with computer control



**Thank you for
your attention**