

## Excitons In Low Dimensional Semiconductors Theory Numerical Methods Applications Springer Series In Solid State Sciences

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### Exciton - Wikipedia

Strongly-bound excitons and trions in anisotropic 2D semiconductors Sangho Yoon<sup>1,2†</sup>, Taehoon Kim<sup>1,2†</sup>, Seung-Young Seo<sup>1,2</sup>, Seung-Hyun Shin<sup>3</sup>, Su-Beom Song<sup>1,2</sup>, B. J. Kim<sup>2,3</sup>, Kenji Watanabe<sup>4</sup>, Takashi Taniguchi<sup>5</sup>, Gil-Ho Lee<sup>3</sup>, Moon-Ho Jo<sup>1,2</sup>, Diana Y. Qiu<sup>6\*</sup>, Jonghwan Kim<sup>1,2,3\*</sup> 1 Department of Materials Science and Engineering, Pohang University of Science and

### Excitons In Low Dimensional Semiconductors

The author develops the effective-mass theory of excitons in low-dimensional semiconductors and describes numerical methods for calculating the optical absorption including Coulomb interaction,...

### Valley excitons in two-dimensional semiconductors ...

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### Excitons in Low-Dimensional Semiconductors - Theory ...

Low-dimensional semiconductors provide a marvelous platform for pursuing versatile photocatalytic solar energy conversion. Compared with the bulk counterparts, low-dimensional semiconductors possess notable Coulomb-interaction-mediated excitonic effects arising from the reduced dielectric screening.

### Excitons - an overview | ScienceDirect Topics

Theoretical and experimental results on excitonic effects in monomolecular layers of transition

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metal dichalcogenides are reviewed. These two-dimensional semiconductors exhibit a direct bandgap of about 2 eV at the Brillouin zone edges, and the binding energies of their neutral and charged excitons are in the range of hundreds and tens of millielectron-volts, respectively.

Excitons in Low-Dimensional Semiconductors - Toc

As will become apparent, excitonic effects in low-dimensional semiconductors are hugely enhanced. The reason is that excitonic effects originate from the attractive interaction between electrons and holes. The stronger the attraction, the more pronounced the excitonic correction to the response.

An Excitonic Perspective on Low-Dimensional Semiconductors ...

Confinement of excitons in low-dimensional structures leads to a strong enhancement of excitonic effect. They have impact on optical properties of these structures up to room temperature even for materials with low excitonic binding in the bulk. We will start in this chapter with the properties of excitons in quasi-2D structures (quantum wells).

Excitons in Low-Dimensional Semiconductors

The author develops the effective-mass theory of excitons in low-dimensional semiconductors and describes numerical methods for calculating the optical absorption including Coulomb interaction, geometry, and external fields. The theory is applied to Fano resonances in low-dimensional semiconductors and the Zener breakdown in superlattices.

OSA | Single-photon emission from localized excitons in an ...

Excitonic properties of synthetic low-dimensional semiconductors based on PbI units have been extensively studied, because excitons in these semiconductors have very large binding energy and various dimensions in the translational motion. The optical properties have been summarized by Ishihara in 1995 and by Papavassiliou in 1997.

Excitons and trions in two-dimensional semiconductors ...

Single-photon sources are basic building blocks for quantum communications, processing, and metrology. Solid-state quantum emitters in semiconductors have the potential for robust and reliable generation of photons, and atomically thin transition metal dichalcogenides, such as MoS<sub>2</sub>, MoSe<sub>2</sub>, WS<sub>2</sub>, and WSe<sub>2</sub>, are a promising new class of two-dimensional semiconductors with a direct optical bandgap ...

Strongly-bound excitons and trions in anisotropic 2D ...

Electron-Hole Interactions. Induced by the promoted interactions between photoinduced electrons and holes, excitonic effects could be prominent and general in low-dimensional semiconductors. As a result, excitons will be dominating photoinduced species that coexist with charge carriers (that is, electrons and holes).

Excitons in Low-Dimensional Semiconductor Structures ...

Excitons in Low-Dimensional Semiconductors Theory Numerical Methods Applications  
Bearbeitet von Stephan Glutsch 1. Auflage 2004. Buch. xi, 298 S. Hardcover ISBN 978 3 540 20240 0 Format (B x L): 15,5 x 23,5 cm Gewicht: 1360 g Weitere Fachgebiete > Technik > Sonstige Technologien, Angewandte Technik > Angewandte Optik schnell und portofrei erhältlich bei

Excitons in a single two-dimensional semiconductor crystal ...

PACS. 78.66.-w Optical properties of specific thin films, surfaces, and low-dimensional

structures-71.35.-y Excitons and related phenomena - 71.36.+c Polaritons (including photon-phonon and ...

Low-Dimensional Semiconductors in Artificial ...

Strong Coulomb interaction in atomically-thin transition metal dichalcogenides makes these systems particularly promising for studies of excitonic physics. Of special interest are the manifestations of the charged excitons, also known as trions, in the optical properties of two-dimensional semiconductors. In order to describe the optical response of such a system, the exciton interaction with ...

Excitons in Low-Dimensional Semiconductors: Theory ...

Carsten Deibel, in Semiconductors and Semimetals, 2011. 2.3 Charge Transfer and Energy Transfer. Singlet excitons can be dissociated into polarons—charges leading to an ultrafast reorganization of the nonrigid organic molecules on which they reside—by charge transfer. Thus, only one of the two constituents of an exciton, electron or hole, migrate to another molecule.

10. Excitons in Bulk and Two-dimensional Semiconductors

In 2017 Kogar et al. found "compelling evidence" for observed excitons condensing in the three-dimensional semimetal 1T-TiSe<sub>2</sub>. Spatially direct and indirect excitons. Normally, excitons in a semiconductor have a very short lifetime due to the close proximity of the electron and hole.

Excitons in Low-Dimensional Semiconductors | SpringerLink

The author develops the effective-mass theory of excitons in low-dimensional semiconductors and describes numerical methods for calculating the optical absorption including Coulomb interaction, geometry, and external fields. The theory is applied to Fano resonances in low-dimensional semiconductors and the Zener breakdown in superlattices.

Optical properties of charged excitons in two-dimensional ...

The physics of excitons, the bound states of electrons and holes, has been one of the most actively studied topics on these two-dimensional semiconductors, where the excitons exhibit remarkably new features due to the strong Coulomb binding, the valley degeneracy of the band edges and the valley-dependent optical selection rules for interband transitions.

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