

Measurements of the Photo-Induced Complex Permittivity of Si, Ge, and Te at 9 GHz

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The photo-induced complex permittivity $\Delta\epsilon_r (= \Delta\epsilon_r' - j\Delta\epsilon_r'')$ of single, crystal silicon, germanium, and tellurium samples was studied using a transmission microwave bridge method at frequencies of about 9 GHz. The measurements were made at temperatures in a range from 100 to 300 K over an optical wavelength range from about 0.6 to 1.4 μm for silicon, 0.8 to 2.0 μm for germanium, and 1.5 to 4.2 μm for tellurium. The incident monochromatic illumination was chopped at about 90 Hz. It was found that the spectral variation of $\Delta\epsilon_r'$ was similar to that for $\Delta\epsilon_r''$ over the wavelength ranges with the incident monochromatic light intensity in the order of 100 $\mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2$. The spectral peaks (for Si and Ge samples) of both $\Delta\epsilon_r'$ and $\Delta\epsilon_r''$ were found to shift towards shorter wavelengths as the temperature was decreased. From the photo-induced complex permittivity results, the collision time of the free carriers was derived.

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