

Effect of Weak Magnetic Field Treatment on Optical Properties of Epitaxial GaN Films

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Abstract: The results of optical studies of the effect of pulsed magnetic field ($B = 60$ mT, $\tau = 1.2$ ms, $t = 5$ min) on the structural perfection and recombination properties of epitaxial GaN films grown on sapphire are presented. Nonmonotonic changes in the spectral dependence of transmittance and photoluminescence were detected for GaN films after exposure to magnetic field. They occurred during several days, with a maximum deviation from the initial values on the 12th day. The observed effect is presumably related to the magnetic field-induced changes in parameters of the surfaces and interfaces of epitaxial films.

Keywords: Optical transmittance, photoluminescence, weak magnetic field.

1. INTRODUCTION

It is well known that epitaxial layers of gallium nitride grown on classical sapphire substrate by metal organic chemical vapor deposition (MOCVD) technique have many electrically active defects of different nature that are non-uniformly distributed in the grown layers. To improve structural perfection of epitaxial layers, various technological approaches usually based on high temperature procedures were used in the course of growth processes. They led to complication of the epitaxial structure technology, but required quality has not been always achieved. To change the structural characteristics of epitaxial films (EFs), not only improving of the growth process can be used but different external actions on the grown layers as well. Among the latter is magnetic field (MF) treatment. It was established [1] that weak MF can affect the structure-sensitive physical processes in various semiconductor materials, even at room temperature.

This feature has formed the ground for (i) study of optical properties changes in GaN EFs stimulated by weak MF and (ii) identification of structural elements that are sensitive to the effects of weak MF.

2. EXPERIMENT

We investigated GaN EFs (thickness of ~ 2 μm) MOCVD-grown on a sapphire substrate (~ 430 μm). A total

of 50 samples have been investigated. The charge carrier concentration of $\sim 8 \cdot 10^{17}$ cm^{-3} was determined by using plasma resonance.

Photoluminescence (PL) spectra of the samples illuminated by light with $h\nu = 3.94$ eV were measured in the 1.9-3.5 eV spectral range at 300 K using a spectrometer (Perkin-Elmer LS55 PL). So we could study band-to-band as well as impurity PL.

The spectra of optical transmittance (OT) were measured at 300 K with a spectrophotometer (Specord 210) in the 2.0-3.5 eV spectral range. The treatment of the material under investigation was performed at room temperature by weak pulsed MF with $B = 60$ mT, $\tau = 1.2$ ms, $t = 5$ min.

The magnetic induction B was normal to the sample surface. For PL and OT measurements, we used a standard normalization methodology of the received signal with the spectrum of the reference sample. As much as 1/3 of the surface of tested sample formed optical signal, while the rest was covered with a light-tight material.

The reference (not treated) films served as an indicator of natural aging of samples and were studied along with those exposed to MF. Between the measurements, they were kept under the same conditions as the treated samples. The exciting light beam at PL (OT) measurements was oriented at an angle of 45° (0°) to the surface, respectively.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

All samples under investigation demonstrated similar results. We have chosen the most typical ones, but general features were inherent for all subjects studied. The PL

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The effect of MF treatment on PL spectra is shown in Fig. (1). Some features in the PL spectral dependences should be noted:

- i) changes in the PL spectra are observed only after a certain time interval after treatment (~7 days) and continue for a long period at samples aging under laboratory conditions;
- ii) the energy position of the near-edge PL band does not change in the course of long time relaxation. Shifting of the impurity band maximum position to the red spectral region is accompanied with a small change of its form. The maximal shift (~50 meV) was registered after aging for 19 days;
- iii) the long-term changes in the intensities of near-edge and impurity PL bands in the course of relaxation were nonmonotonic.

Fig. (3) shows the changes in the band intensities normalized to the corresponding initial values. The observed changes are symbate. However, MF treatment affects differently the intensities of the near-edge and impurity bands. The most essential changes were detected for the near-edge band (the intensity increased by 20-25%). For the impurity band, a change of intensity was much weaker, with smoother reduction to the initial value.

Fig. (3). The time dependence of observed PL bands intensities (marks – experiment, curve – averaging, empty squares and circles– control sample).

Let us try to consider factors caused by weak MF treatment that can affect the radiative recombination in the structures under investigation. Strongly absorbed light ($\lambda = 315$ nm, absorption coefficient $\alpha = 1.25 \cdot 10^5$ cm⁻¹ [7]) was used to excite PL. Thus, the thickness of the layer where electron-hole pairs are generated is $\sim 8 \cdot 10^{-6}$ cm. On the other hand, it is possible to estimate the space charge region length L (the Schottky layer width) from the expression [8]:

$$L = \left(\frac{2\epsilon\epsilon_0\phi_0}{en_0} \right)^{1/2}, \quad (1)$$

where ϕ_0 is band bending, n_0 electron concentration; the rest of parameters are well-known. For our estimation, we took $\phi_0 = 1$ eV [2] and $n_0 = \sim 8 \cdot 10^{17}$ cm⁻³. Assuming a uniform

distribution of impurities, we obtained for Schottky layer width $\sim 4.04 \cdot 10^{-6}$ cm. Thus, the light absorption depth and Schottky layer width are comparable, so changes in the physical and chemical state of the surface should affect the intensities of different PL bands in GaN.

The effect of surface electronic structure on radiative recombination was analyzed in [9, 10]. As was noted in [10], the change in the surface band bending is accompanied by nonmonotonic variation of PL bands intensities, with a clear selectivity for different bands, just as was observed in our case.

The main feature of observed phenomena is small energy value ($\sim 10^{-5}$ eV) obtained in the magnetic field ($\mu_B B \ll kT$, μ_B is the Bohr magneton). According to the traditional approach, this energy should be much higher than that of thermal fluctuations of electron gas at room temperature. The effect of electromagnetic induction can appear in semiconductor materials at weak MF treatment. Its value can

be estimated from the well-known relation $\varepsilon = -\frac{\partial\Phi}{\partial t}$, where

$$\Phi = \int_s B_n dS. \text{ For } B = 60 \text{ mT, } \tau = 1.2 \text{ ms and } S \sim 1 \text{ cm}^2, \text{ we}$$

have $\varepsilon \approx 5$ mV. Obviously, such voltage is not able to induce any structural modifications. The most likely mechanism of weak MF action is associated with breakage of strained chemical bonds at the surface and in the impurity-defect complexes in the near-surface region due to MF-induced intercombination transitions. So weak MF treatment can lead to changing of the electronic structure of the surface and appearance of charged defects, thus resulting in modification of the luminescence spectra. Moreover, according to [11-13], these changes in the PL spectra should be long-term and nonmonotonic.

On the other hand, MF-stimulated oxidation can be a factor influencing the PL bands [12]. This can change the elastically-strained state of the GaN surface region. A shift of the maximum, strong PL quenching and broadening of the edge band due to increase of native stresses in GaN/Al₂O₃ were observed in [14], while the yellow band intensity did not change essentially.

The qualitatively different changes of observed PL bands in the same crystal indicate more than one factor of influence. For example, a decrease (increase) in the rate of surface nonradiative recombination could be another reason for the changes observed. So, we should believe that the observed modification of PL spectra occurs due to the action of factors considered above.

While the results of PL measurements indicate variation of the defect concentration (and energy state) in the surface layer, the OT spectral curves depend on the defect concentration in the GaN film and its thickness.

The OT spectra of GaN/Al₂O₃ taken during 30 days after weak MF treatment are shown in Fig. (2). It can be seen that there are long-term nonmonotonic changes of transmittance. Moreover, the transformation of curves obtained, as well as those at PL measurements, does not occur immediately after

MF treatment. Changes in the peak heights and distances between peak positions were detected.

Using the method of interference analysis proposed in [6], it is possible to estimate the effective thickness d for GaN EFs from the expression

$$d = \frac{\lambda_1 \lambda_2}{2n(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1)}, \quad (2)$$

where λ_1 and λ_2 are the wavelengths of neighboring interference maxima and n the GaN refractive index ($n \approx 2.4$ [15]). The dependence $d(t)$ obtained under the assumption of constancy of n at MF treatment is shown in Fig. (4). The presented data indicate variation in the macrogeometry of structure under investigation.

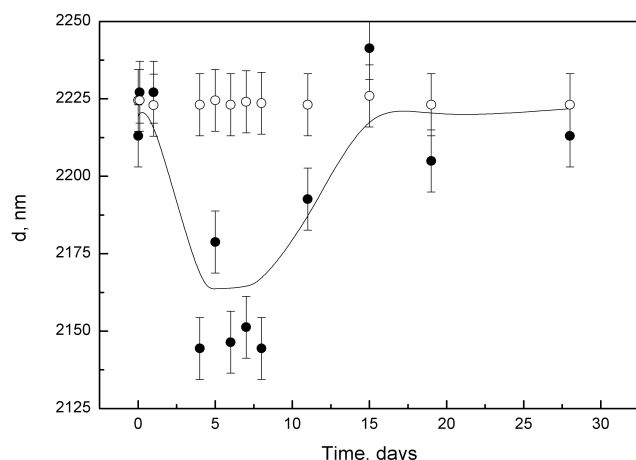


Fig. (4). The variation of thickness of the layer that formed interference as a function of time after weak MF treatment (filled circles – experiment, line – averaging, empty circles – control sample).

Large mismatch between the film and substrate lattice constants results in strong tensile stresses at the interface. Their compensation is provided not only by generation of misfit dislocations but also by diffusion broadening of the interface due to intermixing of film and substrate atomic components, as well as by possible formation of new phases, such as amorphous oxynitride. As a result, a structurally inhomogeneous transition region (TR) of complex chemical composition appears. Such TR could affect the interference conditions for reflected (transmitted) light.

Indeed, if TR thickness is large enough, then interference occurs due to light reflection from the GaN film-TR interface. But if TR thickness is too small (TR is transparent to incident radiation), then reflection occurs from the TR-substrate interface. In the intermediate case, the interference changes because of variation of TR contribution which may cause the observed nonmonotonic behavior of the curve in Fig. (4).

The physical reason for TR transformation may be the action of mechanical force that appears as the structure is subjected to MF. Since magnetization gradient is maximal in the region of EF-substrate interface, the mechanical strength may vary the native stresses at the interface and,

consequently, result in appearance of diffusion fluxes of atoms and structural defects that can change TR thickness and structure.

After MF removal, the TR thickness relaxes to its initial value because the reason for native stresses in the structure under investigation is not removed.

CONCLUSION

Thus, the effect of pulse MF results in structural changes of the surface as well as GaN film-substrate interface. These changes are long-term and nonmonotonic. MF acts on spins of electrons that take part in the formation of strained bonds on the GaN surface. This results in their weakening with further breakage. Then the surface activation and a change of the surface charge (band bending) occur. The magnitude and sign of surface band bending affect the intensity of PL bands. These facts can also occur at the film-substrate interface, resulting in its structural reorganization; besides, the mechanical forces generated by MF vary its macrogeometry. We expect that scanning electron microscopy and energy dispersive X-ray spectroscopy will confirm our conclusions. MF action can be applied as a cost-effective method for modification of the recombination and structural parameters of multilayer EFs and detection of nonequilibrium centers in finished semiconductor materials and devices.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors confirm that this article content has no conflict of interest.

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