Growth and Properties of Hg-Based Quantum Well Structures and Superlattices

J.F. Schetzina
Department of Physics, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, NC 27695-8202

An overview of the properties of HgTe-CdTe quantum well structures and superlattices will be presented. These new quantum structures are candidates for use as new LWIR and VLWIR detectors, as well as for other optoelectronic applications. Much as been learned within the past two years about the physics of such structures. The valence band offset has been determined to be ~350 meV, independent of temperature. The occurrence of electron and hole mobilities in excess of $10^5$ cm$^2$/V·s is now understood on the basis of SL band structure calculations. The in-plane and out-of-plane electron and hole effective masses have been measured and interpreted theoretically for HgTe-CdTe superlattices. Controlled substitutional doping of superlattices has recently been achieved at NCSU, and modulation-doped SLs have now been successfully grown and studied. Most recently, a dramatic lowering of the growth temperature of Hg-based quantum well structures and SLs (to~100 C) has been achieved by means of photoassisted MBE at NCSU. A number of new devices have been fabricated from these doped multilayers.

Work supported by NSF grant DMR-88-13525 and NRL contract N00014-89-5-2024.
GROWTH AND PROPERTIES OF Hg-BASED QUANTUM WELL STRUCTURES & SUPERLATTICES

J. F. Schetzina

Department of Physics

North Carolina State University, Raleigh, NC

NCSU II-VI SEMICONDUCTOR MBE PROGRAM

Collaborators and Students at NCSU

- Research Associates
  N.C. Giles
  S. Hwang
  Z. Yang
  J. Yu

- Graduate Students
  D. Dreifus
  J. Han
  Y. Lansari
  R. Vaudo
  R. Reed

- Technicians
  J. Matthews
  B. Sneed
  K. Bowers

- Secretary
  T. Hockenberger

- Undergraduates (4)
OVERVIEW OF PRESENTATION

- Photoassisted MBE at NCSU
  - Experimental Procedures
  - Summary of Materials Properties
- HgTe-CdTe Superlattices
  - Growth of VLWIR Structures (18 - 22 μm)
  - Controlled Doping Studies
  - Low Temperature Processing at NCSU
- Applications
  - Sources & Detectors
  - Amplifiers & Modulators

ENERGY BAND GAP vs LATTICE CONSTANT OF SELECTED SEMICONDUCTORS
PHOTOASSISTED MOLECULAR BEAM EPITAXY

A New Approach to Controlled Substitutional Doping

R.N. Bicknell, N.C. Giles, and J.F. Schetzina

- A Form of Energy-Assisted Epitaxy
- Growth Temperatures of II-VI Compounds are Low (150 - 350 °C)
- Photons Provide a Source of High Energy, Low Momentum Particles that Bathe the Substrate Surface during Film Growth & Induce Photochemical Reactions
- "It's all done with MIRRORS!!!"

PHOTOASSISTED MOLECULAR BEAM EPITAXY

ILLUMINATED SUBSTRATE

MBE OVENS

LIGHT SOURCE

SUBSTITUTIONAL DOPING OF II-VI SEMICONDUCTORS
Major Long-Term Problems

- Poor Quality Bulk Crystals & Substrates
- Large Dislocation Densities
- Large Densities of Native Defects
- Low Percentage of Dopant Activation
- Compensation Effects Often Dominate
- Poor Electrical Properties - Low Mobilities
- Inferior Optical Properties - Deep Levels
PHOTOASSISTED MOLECULAR BEAM EPITAXY
Microscopic Mechanisms

- Conversion of Surface Molecules into Atoms
- Photochemical Changes in Atomic Bonding
- Enhancement of Surface Mobility of Atoms
- Photochemical Activation of Dopant Atoms
- Modification of Stoichiometry of Growth Surface

PHOTOASSISTED MOLECULAR BEAM EPITAXY
MBE Film Growth Systems at NCSU

SYSTEMS DESIGNED AND CONSTRUCTED AT NCSU
- Custom Features for II-VI Materials
  - Cost Effective

MBE FACILITIES
- Three Hg-Compatible Systems
- One System for Wide Gap II-VIs
- Special Hg Sources (NCSU)
- Two-Zoned Furnaces (NCSU)
- Computer-Controlled Shutters
- Spectra Physics Argon Ion Laser
PHOTOASSISTED MOLECULAR BEAM EPITAXY
WIDE-BAND-GAP & NARROW-BAND-GAP II-VIs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MATERIALS GROWN</th>
<th>PROPERTIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CdTe:In</td>
<td>• Controlled Doping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CdTe:Sb</td>
<td>• High Carrier Mobilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CdTe:As</td>
<td>• Narrow Rocking Curves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CdMnTe-CdTe Superlattices</td>
<td>• Bright Photoluminescence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HgTe-CdTe Superlattices</td>
<td>• p-n Junctions Fabricated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modulation-Doped HgCdTe</td>
<td>• FETs Fabricated</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**HgTe-CdTe SUPERLATTICES**

Growth Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>VALUE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SUBSTRATE:</td>
<td>(100) CdZnTe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUBSTRATE TEMPERATURE:</td>
<td>150 °C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>140 °C (Photoassisted)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$T_{In}$:</td>
<td>400-475 °C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$T_{As}$:</td>
<td>220 °C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hg FLUX:</td>
<td>$1.5 \times 10^{-4}$ Torr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEPOSITION RATE:</td>
<td>1-3 Å/sec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAYER THICKNESSES:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HgTe</td>
<td>32-160 Å</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CdTe</td>
<td>26-102 Å</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hg Te-CdTe SUPERLATTICES

Designation of Electronic Transitions

**QUANTUM TRANSITIONS IN MULTILAYERS**

Optical Properties

**HgTe-Hg0.15Cd0.85Te Superlattice**

- 200 Double-Layers
- \( L_z = 77.5 \text{ Å} \)
- \( L_b = 29.2 \text{ Å} \)
- Substrate: (100) CdTe
- \( T_s = 175 \text{ °C} \)

**HgTe-Hg0.15Cd0.85Te Superlattice**

- 200 Double-Layers
- \( L_z = 45.4 \text{ Å} \)
- \( L_b = 42.0 \text{ Å} \)
- Substrate: (100) CdTe
- \( T_s = 175 \text{ °C} \)
HgTe-CdTe SUPERLATTICES

Optical Properties

Optical Properties: VLWIR Structures
HgTe-CdTe SUPERLATTICES
Optical Properties: V$LWIR$ Structures

\[ T = 77 \text{ K} \]

SL Band Gaps in 2-5 \( \mu \text{m} \) Regime
For All Possible SL Layer Combinations
HgTe-CdTe SUPERLATTICE BAND GAP

T = 77 K

SL Band Gaps in 8-14 \( \mu \text{m} \) Regime
For All Possible SL Layer Combinations

WAVELENGTH (\( \mu \text{m} \))

HgTe-CdTe SUPERLATTICE BAND GAP

T = 77 K

SL Band Gaps in 18-32 \( \mu \text{m} \) Regime
For All Possible SL Layer Combinations

WAVELENGTH (\( \mu \text{m} \))
HgTe-CdTe SUPERLATTICE BAND GAP

$T = 77 \text{ K}$

All SL Band Gaps
For All Possible SL Layer Combinations

Vertical Cross-Section TEM Photo
of Modulation Doped HgCdTe

N. Otsuka, Purdue University
HgTe-CdTe SUPERLATTICES

Structural Properties: X-Ray Diffraction

Substitutional Doping: n-Type (Indium)
HgTe-CdTe SUPERLATTICES
Substitutional Doping: n-Type (Indium)

Substitutional Doping: p-Type (Arsenic)
HgCdTe-CdTe SUPERLATTICES
Stimulated Emission

HgCdTe Double Heterojunction

Substrate: CdZnTe (100)

DARPA
Selective-Area Epitaxy of HgTe-CdTe Superlattices

NCSU

WAVELENGTH (microns)
2.4 2.6 2.8 3.0 3.2
HgCdTe Double Heterojunction

EMISSION INTENSITY (arb. units)

T=5 K
Nd:YAG 1.06 \mu m (cw)

P_0^* 6.3 kW/cm^2

P_0^* 1.1 kW/cm^2

WAVENUMBER (cm^-1)
4000 3650 3000 2950

376
ORIGINAL PAGE IS OF POOR QUALITY
Selective-Area Epitaxy of HgTe-CdTe Superlattices

Growth Parameters: CdZnTe Substrates, Ts = 150 °C,
Applications: Multicolored Sources and/or Detectors; Optical Waveguides; Light Modulators
ELECTROLUMINESCENCE (arb. units)

- $T = 300 \text{ K}$
  - 2.630 eV
  - FWHM = 54 meV

- $T = 77 \text{ K}$
  - 2.699 eV

- $T = 4.2 \text{ K}$
  - 2.786 eV
  - 2.700 eV

ENERGY (eV)
Gold

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>p-type ZnSe:Li 0.7 μm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>n-type ZnSe:Cl 1.8 μm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n-type GaAs:Si</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substrate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold-Germanium</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HgTe-CdTe SUPERLATTICES

Summary of Properties

- An interesting infrared quantum structure
- Superlattice has many different states which exhibit very different properties
- A variable band gap structure as predicted
- Exhibits large absorption in infrared region
- Excellent electrical properties
- Excellent structural properties
- Short minority carrier lifetimes (10 - 20 ns)
- Detector applications: VLWIR region (18 - 24 μm)