

# ***Spectroscopy and ab initio studies of optical transitions in nanostructured ZnO***

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**Project 11-048/2007 NANOXI**

# Layout

- Overview
- Experimental
  - Synthesis
  - XRD, SEM, TEM
  - UV-VIS and Fluorescence Spectroscopy
- DFT study
- Conclusions

# Overview

- **ZnO (wide, direct band gap:  $E_g$  3.2–3.4 eV at 300K ) potential applications: transparent conductive contacts, solar cells, laser diodes, ultraviolet lasers, thin film transistors, optoelectronic and piezoelectric applications in surface acoustic wave devices.**
- **Al doping in ZnO : reported to change the electrical and optical properties of ZnO thin films. The influence of Al-doping on the visible light emission need to be further studied.**
- **Strong interest in ZnO -based DMS : 3d transition metal (TM) doped bulk and films exhibit magnetic order at RT, with applications in spintronic devices, such as SLED (spin light-emitting diode) and SFET (spin field effect transistor). The doping process leads to maipulation not only of optical and electrical properties, but also to magnetic effects.**

# Synthesis of ZnO:Al layers (0.5% and 5%Al)

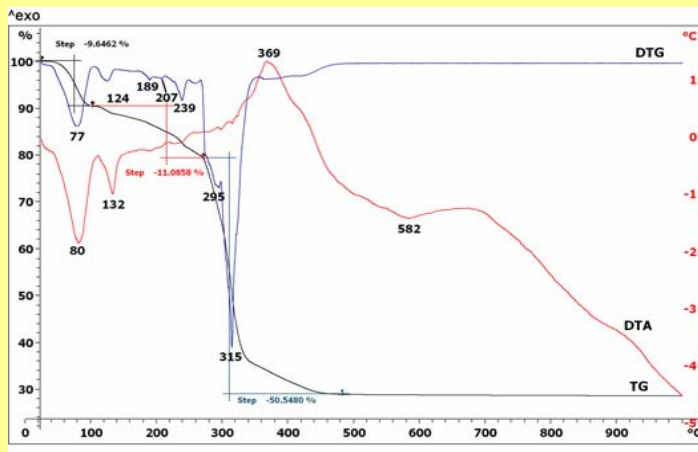
- Sol-gel method on Si/SiO<sub>2</sub> and glass.

- Multilayers : n = 1 - 10 layers

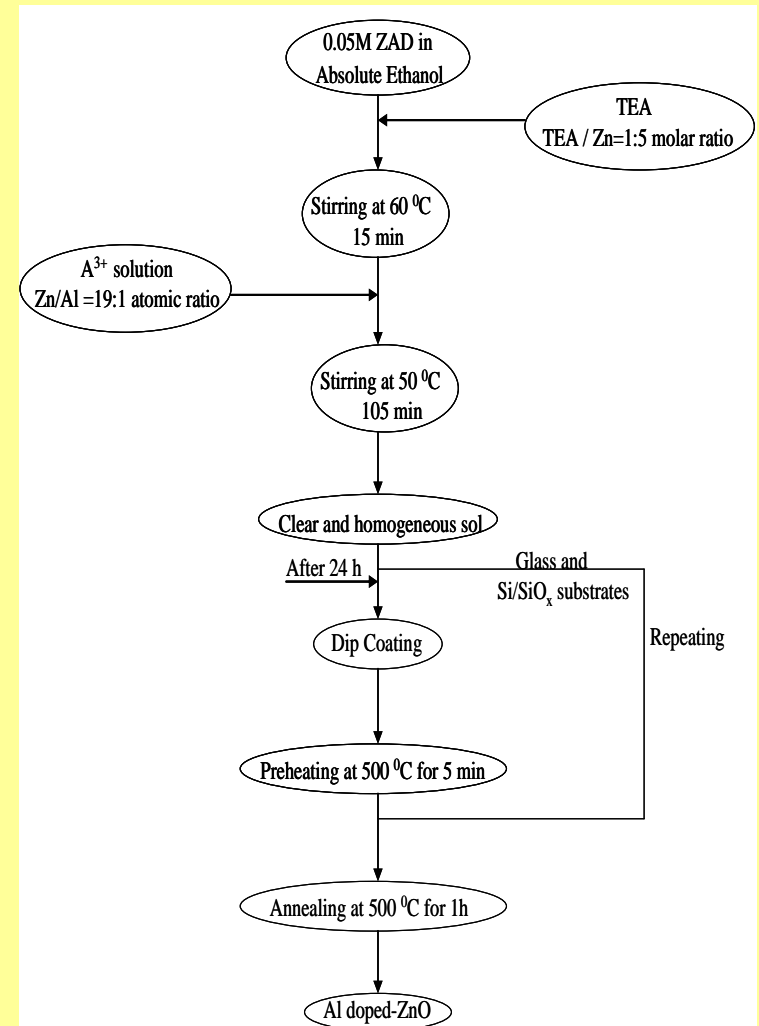
- Thickness: ~10 nm/ layer

**Solutions prepared from:**

- Zinc acetate dihydrate (p.a ):  
Zn(CH3COO)2x2H2O (**ZAD**)
- Aluminiumnitrat-nonahydrat:  
Al(NO3)3-9H2O(**ANN**)
- absolute ethanol - CH3CH2OH
- Triethanolamine - (CH3CH2OH)3N (**TEA**)

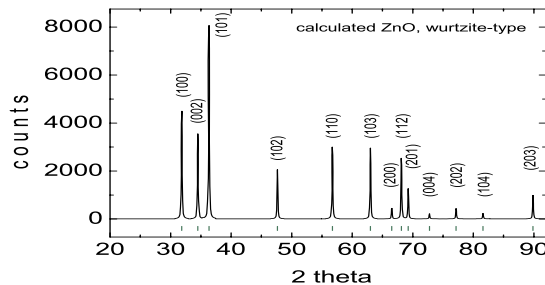
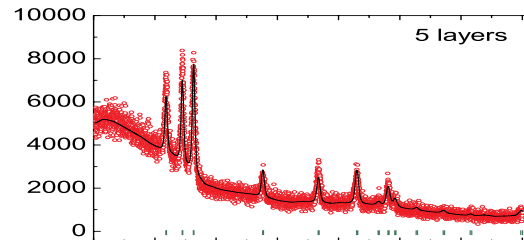
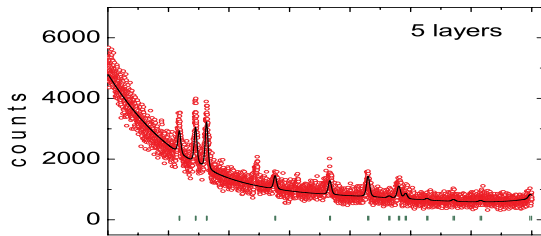
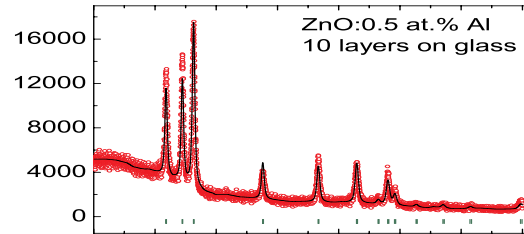
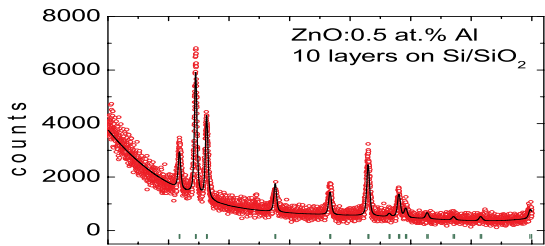
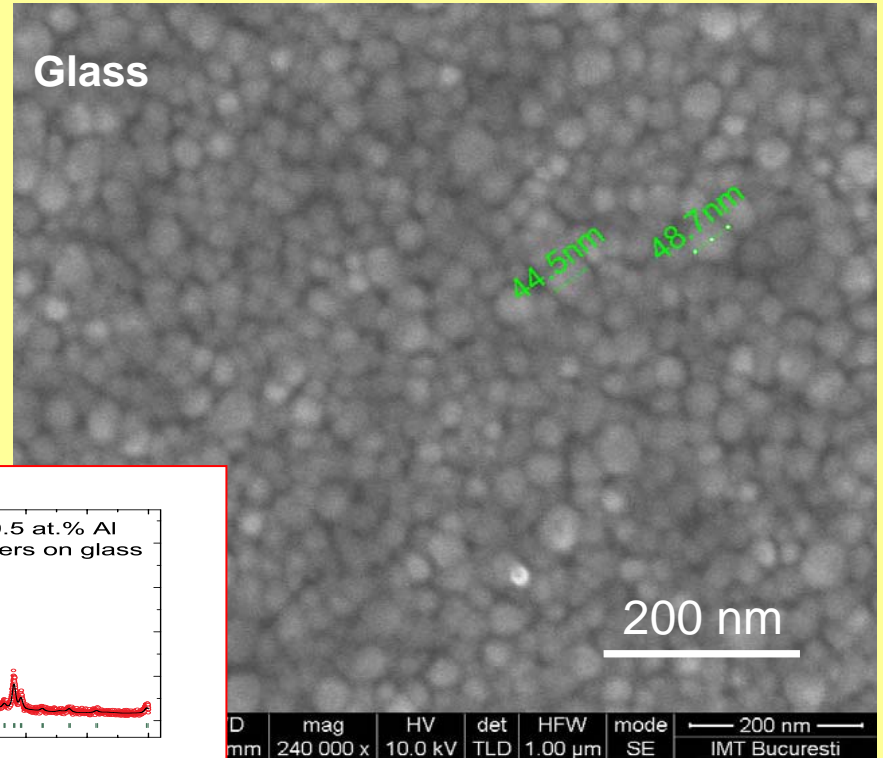
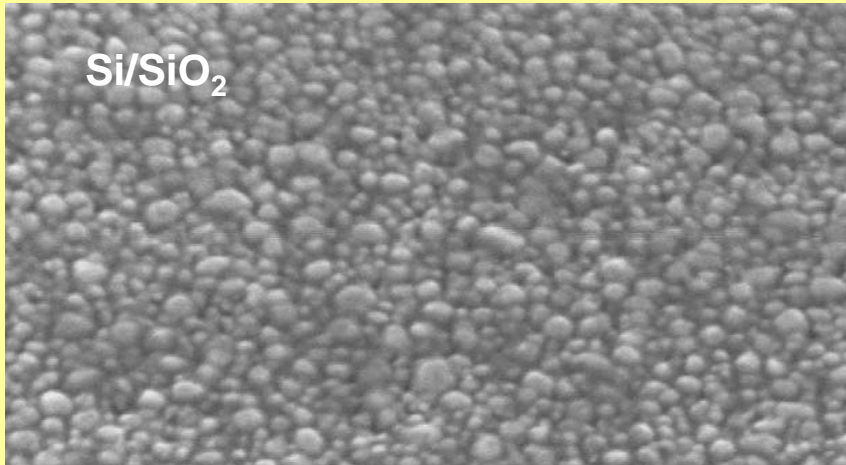


DTG, DTA and TG analysis of Al doped ZnO gel.



**Preparation procedure of ZnO:Al multilayers by sol-gel process.**

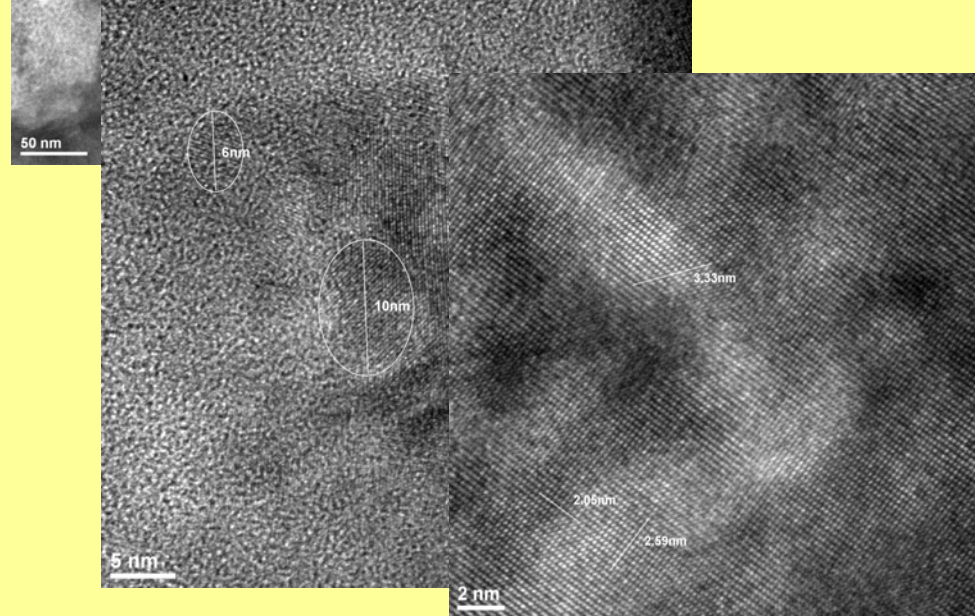
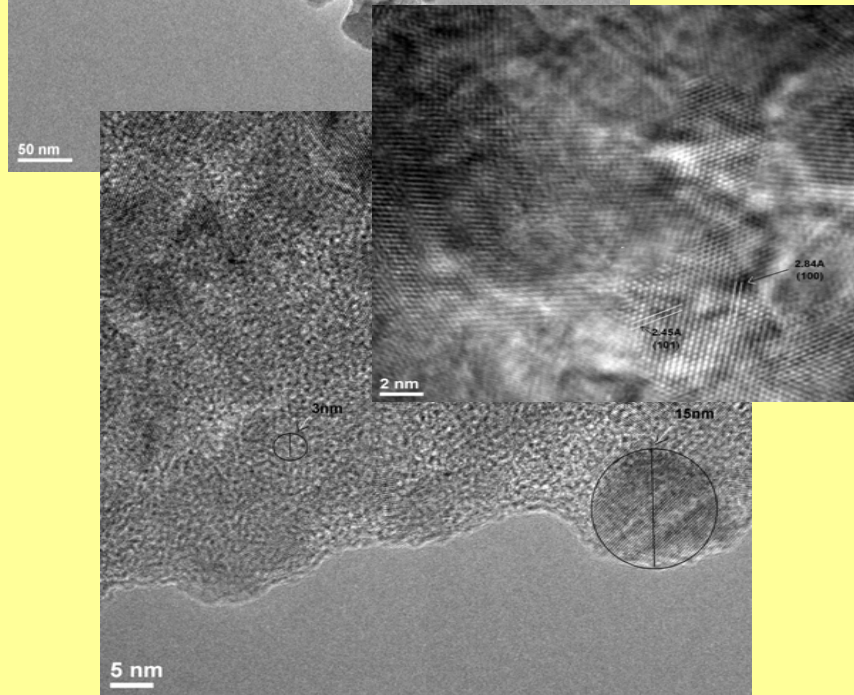
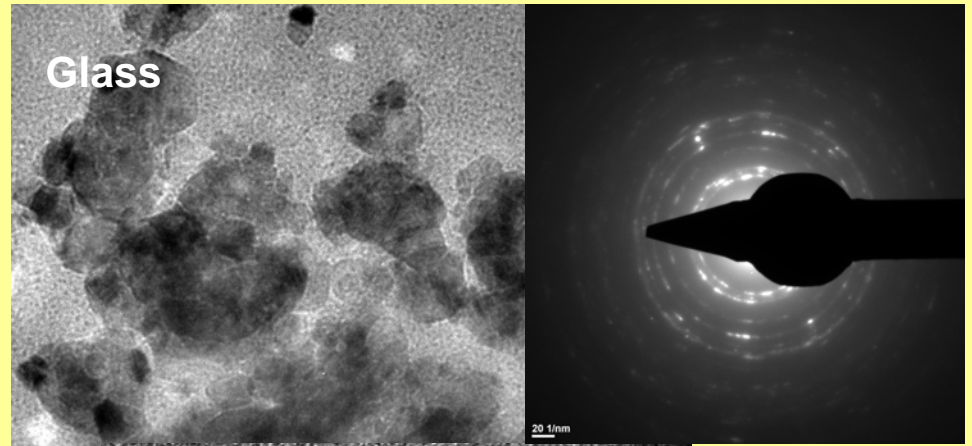
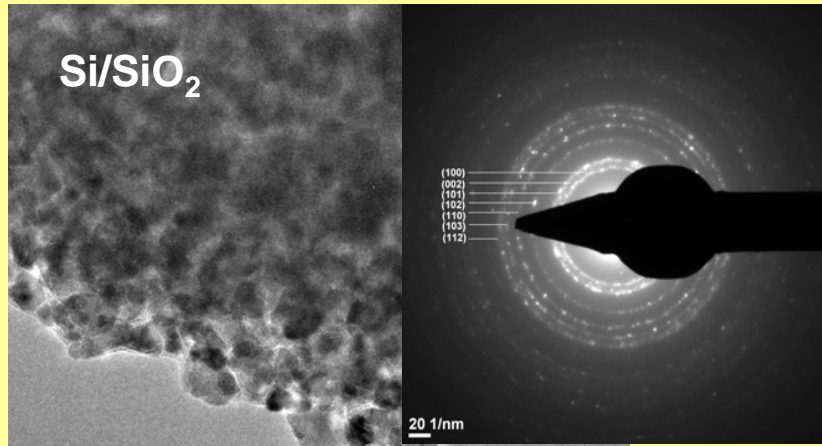
# XRD and SEM



**SEM images of the surface of ZnO:0.5%Al 10 layers films grown on Si/SiO<sub>2</sub> and glass substrates.**

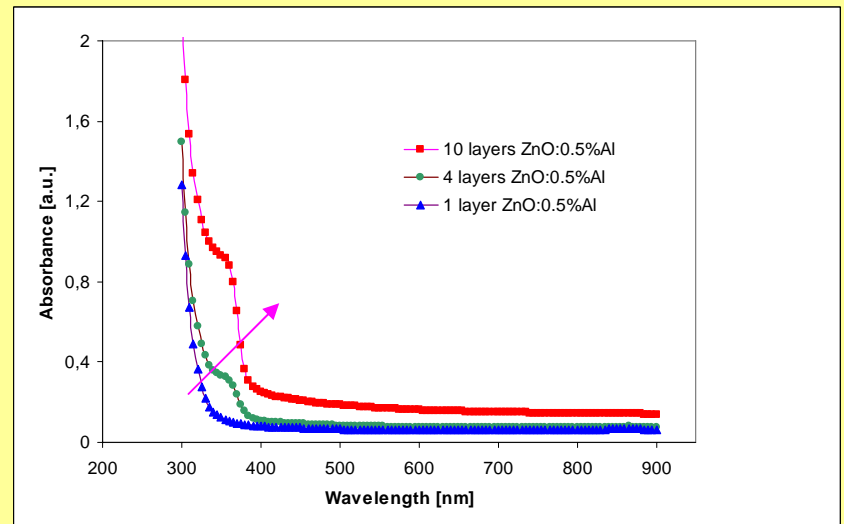
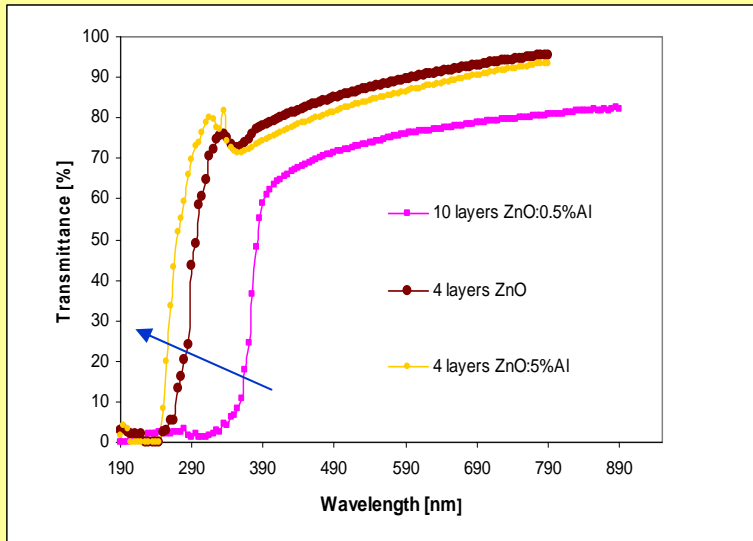
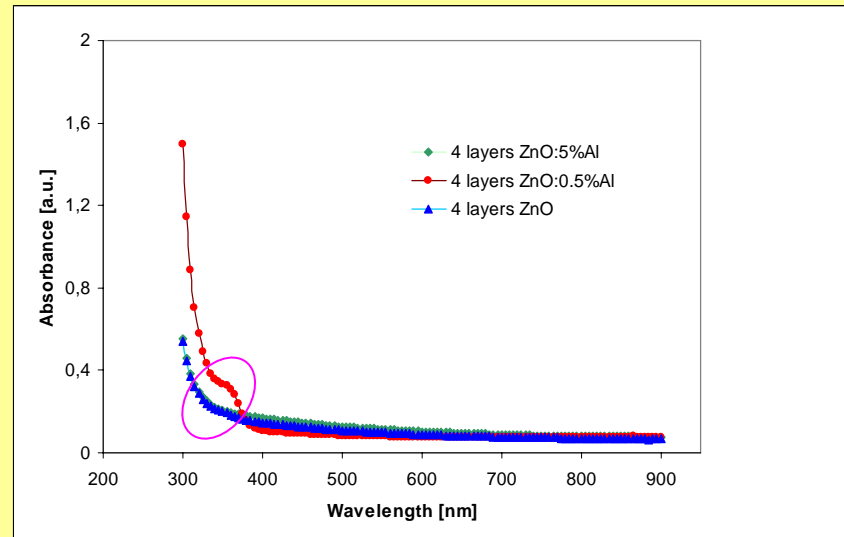
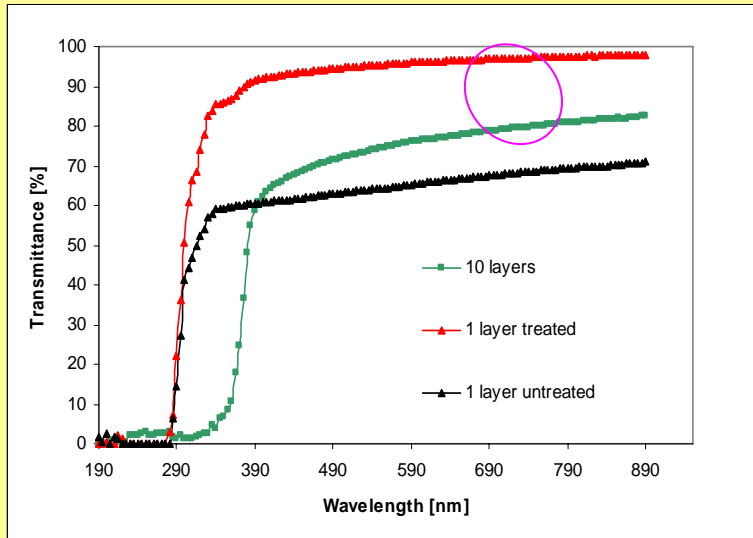
**XRD patterns of ZnO:0.5%Al, 5 layers and 10 layers on Si/SiO<sub>2</sub> and glass substrates.**

# HRTEM



HRTEM images and corresponding SAED patterns of ZnO:0.5%Al 10 layers films grown on Si/SiO<sub>2</sub> and glass substrates.

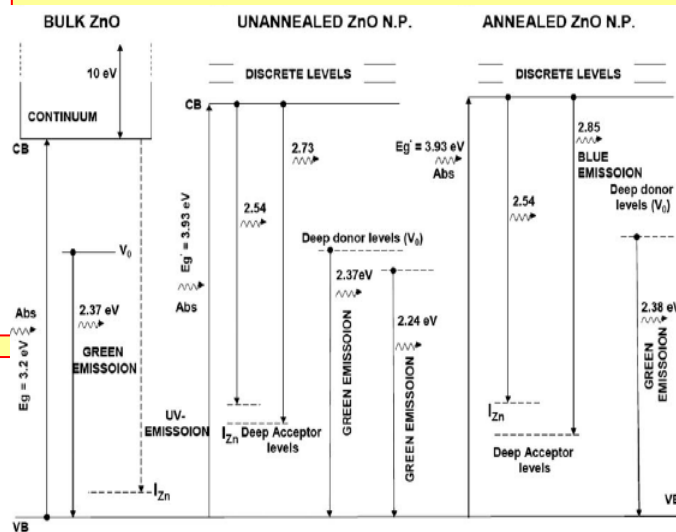
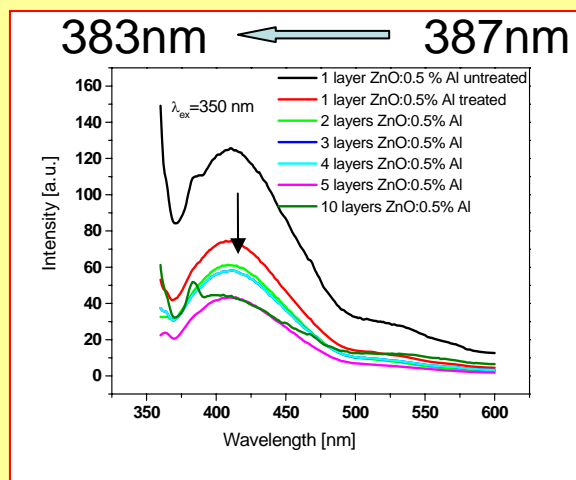
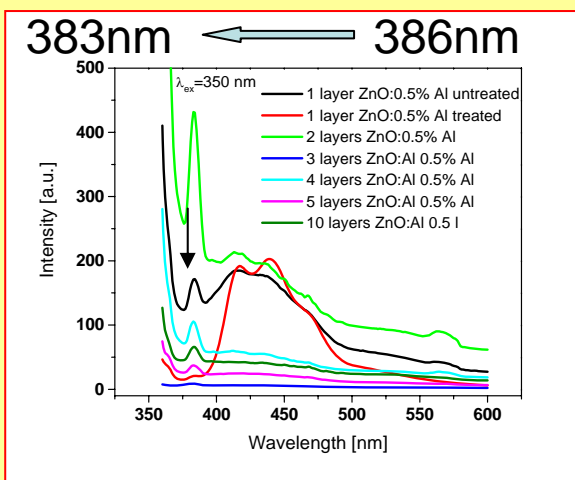
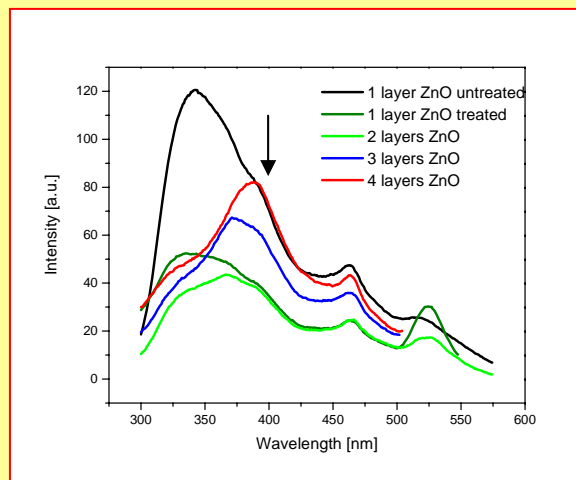
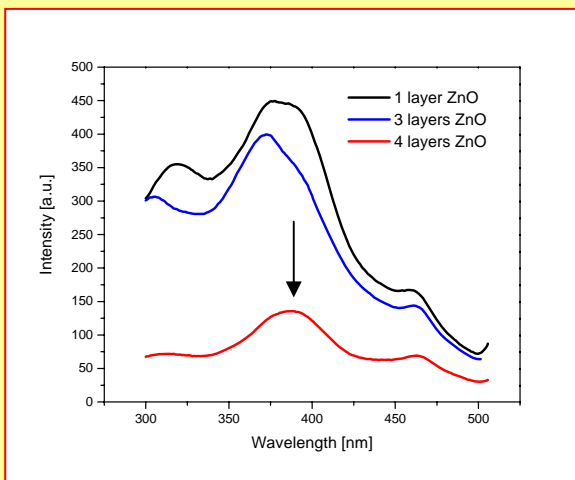
# UV-VIS Spectroscopy



**Optical transmission of ZnO, ZnO:0.5%Al and ZnO:5% Al layers.**

**UV-VIS absorption spectra of ZnO, ZnO:0.5%Al and ZnO:5%Al layers.**

# Fluorescence



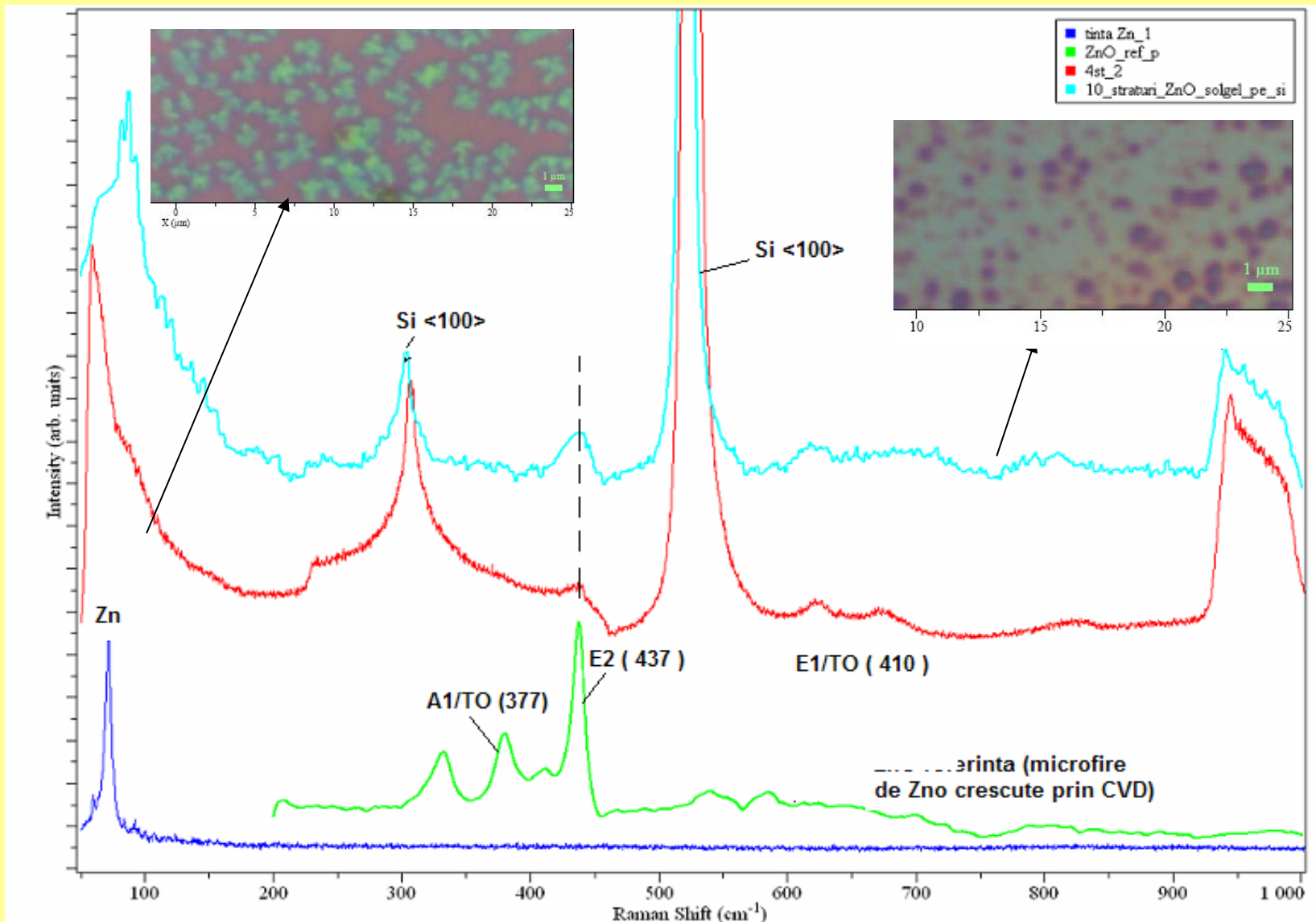
**Absorption and fluorescence emission in the bulk ZnO and nc ZnO.**

[N. Goswami, D.K. Sharma / *Physica E* 42 (2010) 1675–1682]

**Fluorescence properties of ZnO and ZnO:0.5%Al layers grown on Si/SiO<sub>2</sub> and glass substrates, at an excitation wavelength of 350 nm.**



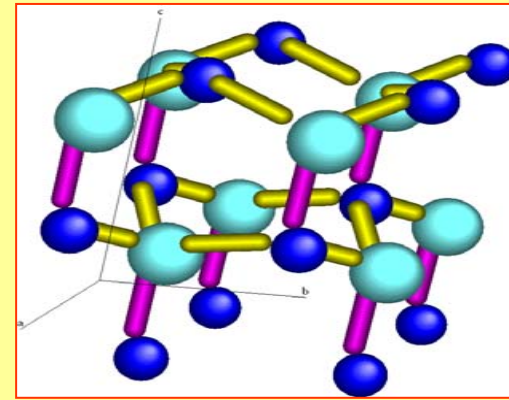
# Raman Spectroscopy



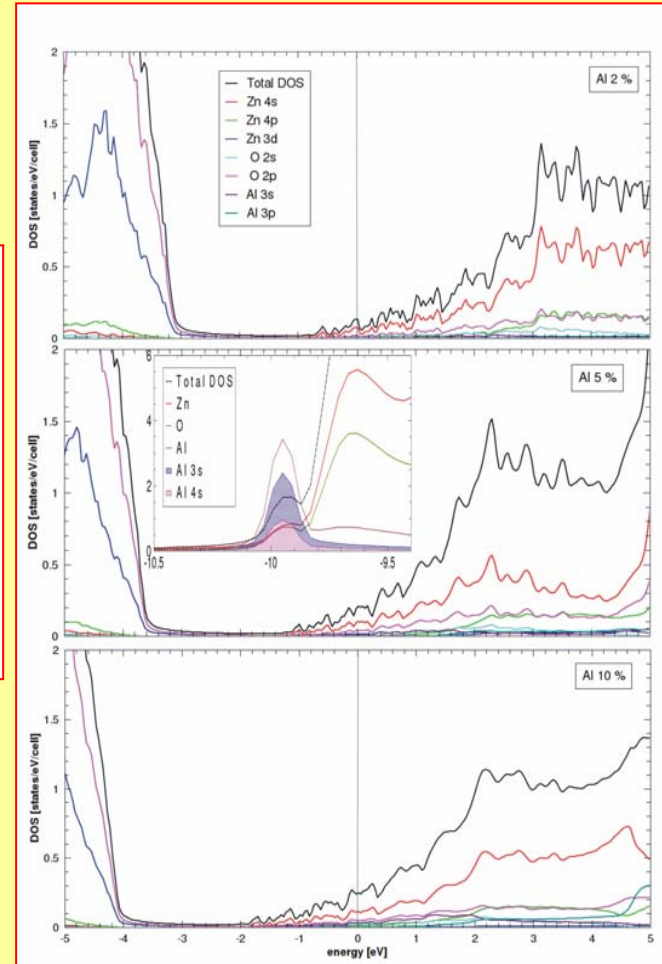
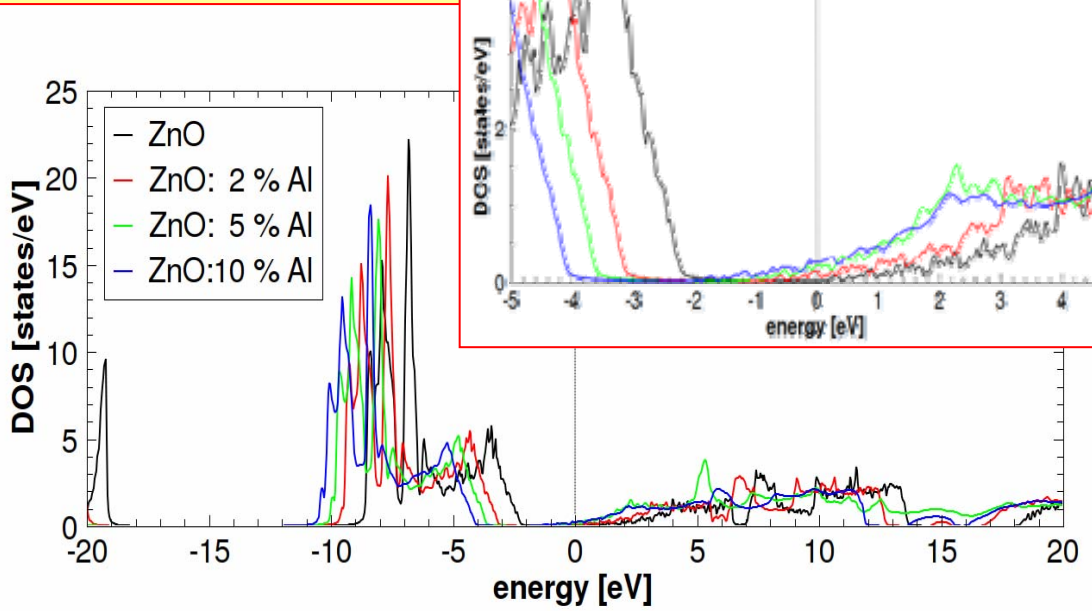
# DFT study

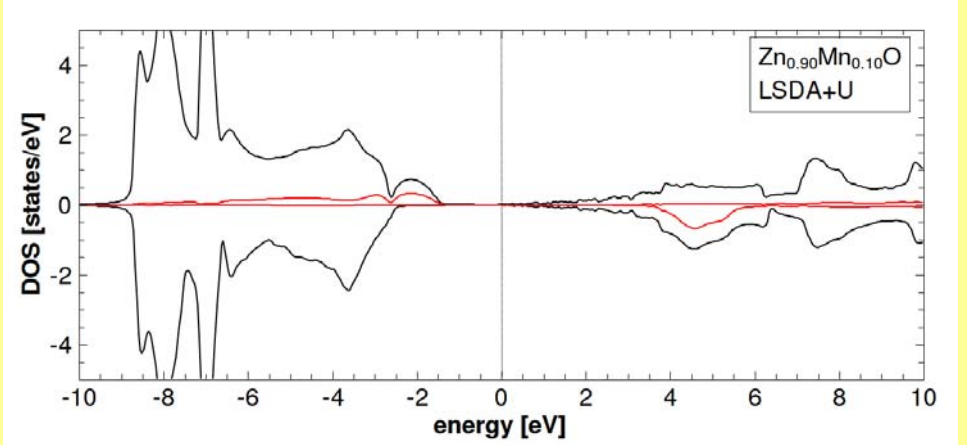
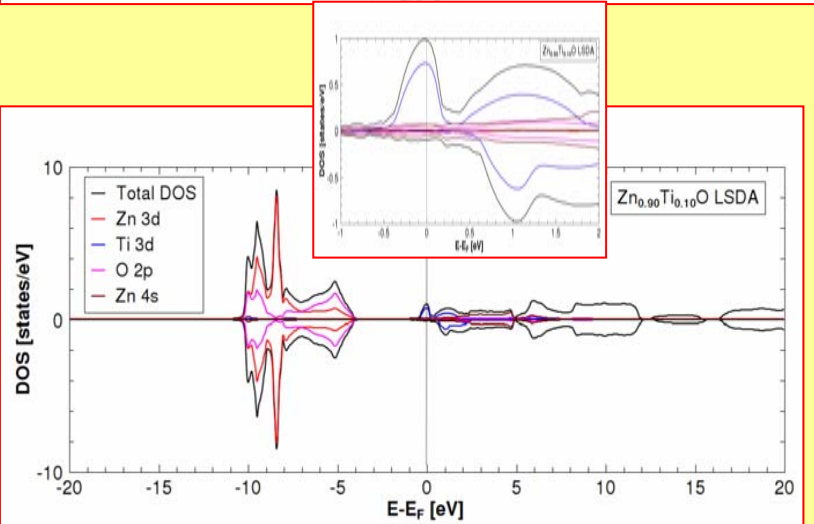
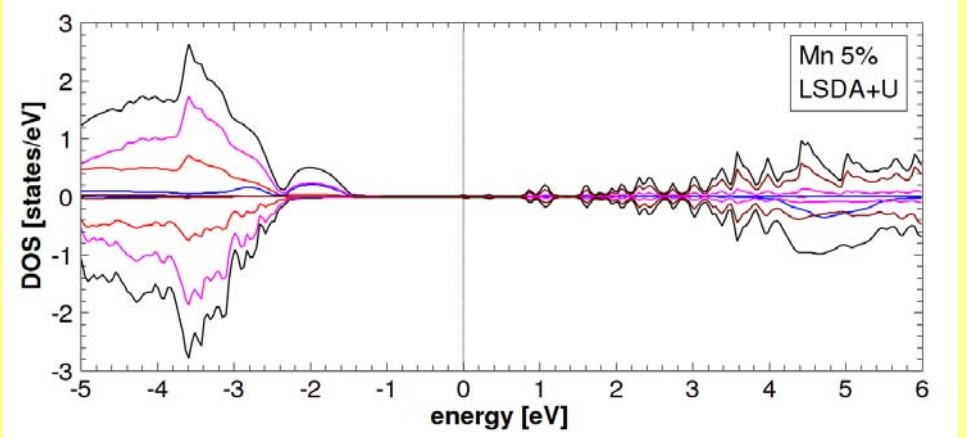
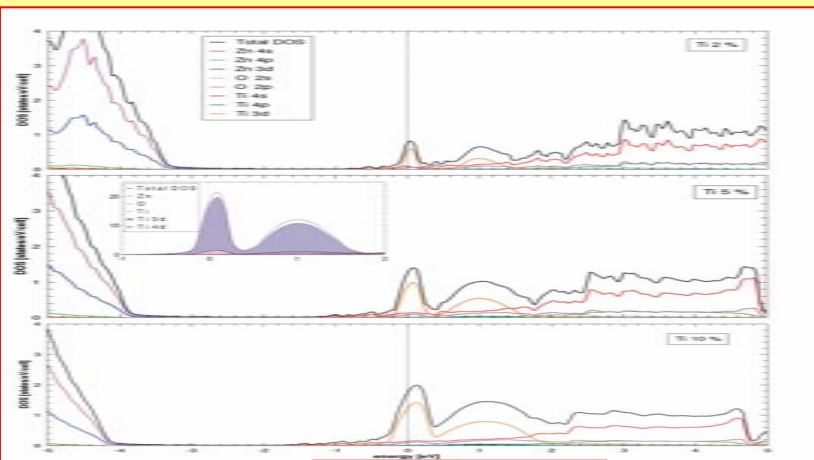
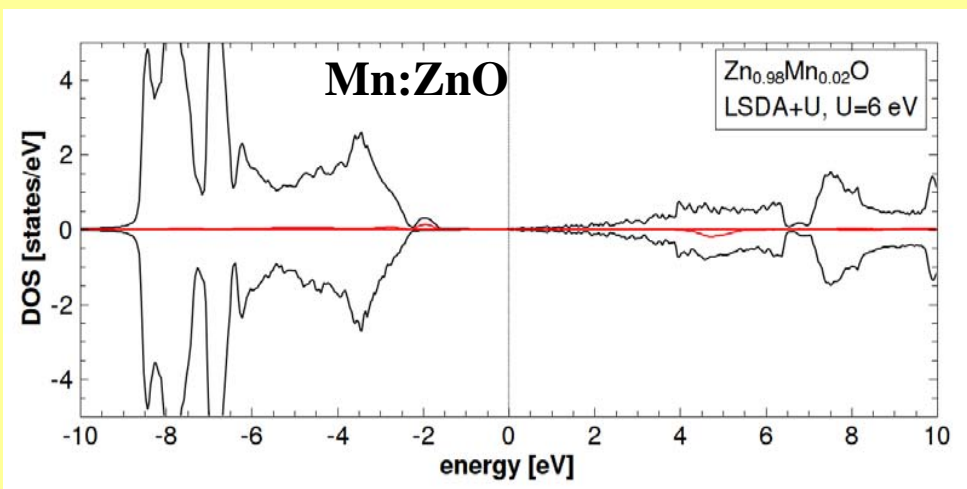
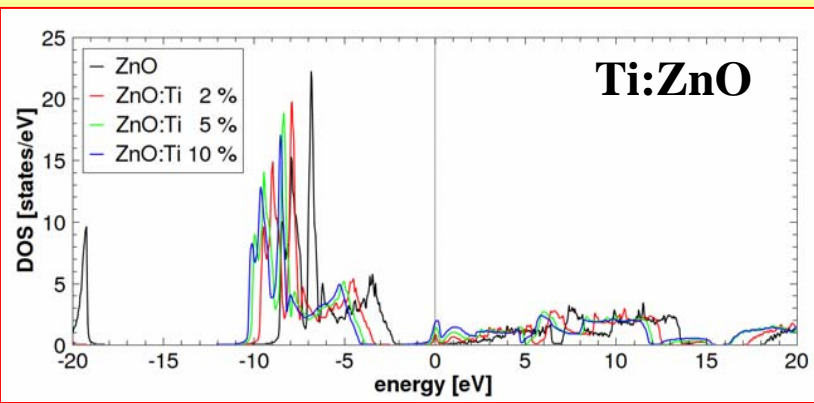
L(S)DA and LSDA+U, CPA-FPLO code [1].

- wurtzite-type  $\text{Zn}_{1-x}\text{TM}_x\text{O}$  (TM= Al, Ti, Mn)  
 $x= 2, 5$  and  $10\%$
- substitutional disorder at Zn site.
- no lattice relaxation ==> only electronic effects.



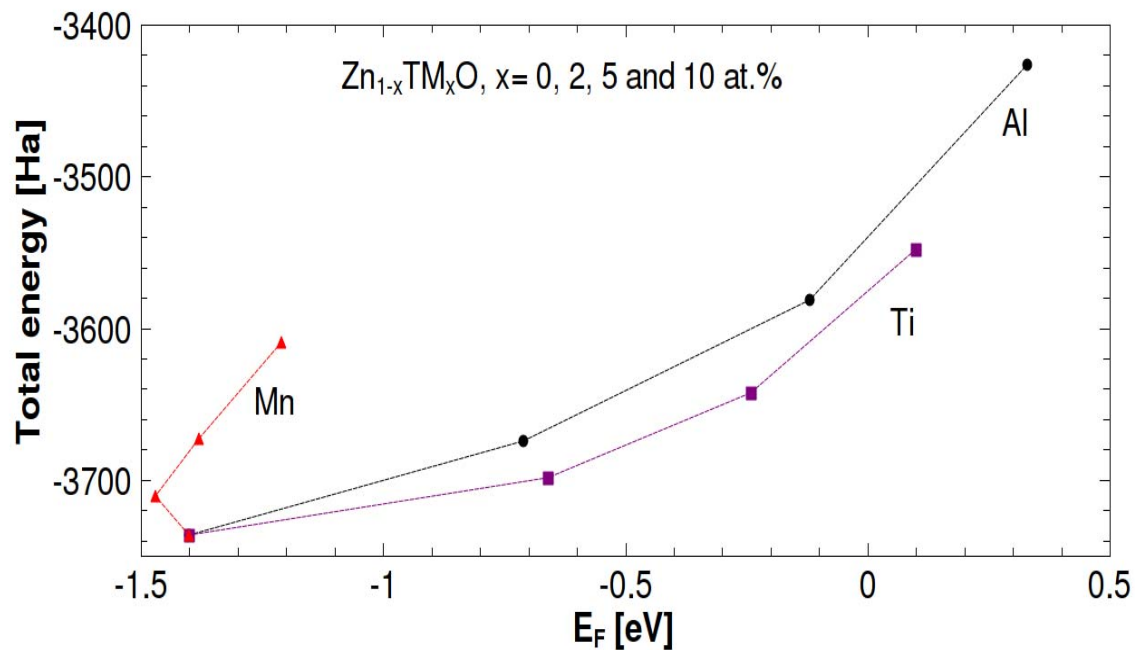
## Al:ZnO





**Table 1. Magnetic moment per 3d ion,  $m$ , and per formula unit,  $M$ , in Ti/Mn:ZnO.**

$x$ (3d)	(at.%)	2	5	10
$m$ ( $\mu_B$ /at)	Ti	0.90	1.13	1.28
	Mn	4.71	4.71	4.71
$M$ ( $\mu_B$ /f.u.)	Ti	0.02	0.06	0.13
	Mn	0.10	0.25	0.50



# Conclusions

- Al-doped ZnO multilayered films with hexagonal wurtzite structure were grown by sol-gel route on Si/SiO<sub>2</sub> and glass substrates.
- The substrate effect on films structure:
  - a) Si/SiO<sub>2</sub> substrate : nanostructured ZnO:0.5% at.Al layers (crystallites of 3-15 nm) with preferential (002) orientation;
  - b) Glass substrate : nanostructured ZnO:0.5at%Al (crystallites of 6-10 nm) randomly oriented.
- Thickness of 10 layers : about 100 nm. The ZnO crystal structure could be observed starting with 4-5 layers deposition.
- The transmittance of the 1-10 layers of ZnO:0.5at%Al is in the range of 80%-90% in the visible and near infra-red regions.
- Fluorescence emission shows the presence of defects, interstitial Zn, OVs.
- The optical band edge of ZnO is shifted to a shorter wavelength when increasing Al concentration (blue shift). Optical transmittance spectra and Moss–Burstein theory..
- Ab-initio calculations predict : *i*) Al, Ti, Mn behave as donors; *ii*) different effects on conductivity and magnetism; *iii*) local magnetic moments in T and Mn:ZnO.