

脉冲激光沉积 ZnSe:Co_x 纳米晶薄膜的微结构及光学性质研究*

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摘 要: 采用脉冲激光沉积技术在基片温度为 800 °C 条件下制备了不同 Co 含量的 ZnSe:Co_x ($x=0.1, 0.3, 0.5$) 微晶薄膜。通过 X 射线衍射、原子力显微镜、X 射线光电子能谱、红外透射光谱及光致发光光谱分析了薄膜的微结构及光学特性。结果表明: 所制备的纳米晶薄膜结晶质量优秀, 具有 (111) 择优取向, 薄膜结晶质量、光谱透射率和光学带隙均随 Co 含量的增加而减小; 薄膜在波长约 700 ~ 850 nm 处存在一吸收带, 这源于 Co²⁺ 在周围 Se²⁻ 构成的四面体晶场中 ⁴A₂(4F) → ⁴T₁(4P) 能级之间的跃迁; 当 Co 掺入量 $x=0.5$ 时, 薄膜达到过掺杂状态, α -Co 杂质相出现, 薄膜红外光致发光谱大幅降低。

关 键 词: 脉冲激光沉积; 硒化锌掺钴; 薄膜; 光学性质

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Studies on the Microstructure and Optical Properties of Nanocrystalline ZnSe:Co_x Thin Film Prepared by Pulsed Laser Deposition

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Abstract: ZnSe:Co_x ($x=0.1, 0.3, 0.5$) nanocrystalline thin films were deposited on sapphire substrates by pulsed laser deposition at substrate temperature of 800 °C. The crystal structure and optical properties of the thin films were investigated by X-ray diffraction, atomic force microscope, X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy, optical transmittance and photoluminescence spectra. The results show that the thin films with excellent crystalline quality and (111) preferred orientation are prepared. With increasing Co concentration, the crystalline quality, average transmittance and band gap of films decrease. There is a absorption band at the wavelength of about 700–850 nm in the film, which comes from the transition between ⁴A₂(4F) → ⁴T₁(4P) energy levels of Co²⁺ in the tetrahedral crystal field composed of surrounding Se²⁻. The films reach an overdoping state when the x value increases to 0.5, and the photoluminescence intensity of films decrease substantially due to the α -Co impurities un-incorporating into ZnSe lattice.

Key words: pulsed laser deposition; ZnSe:Co; thin film; optical property

ZnSe 是一种重要的 II-VI 族硫系半导体材料, 具有宽禁带(禁带宽度约为 2.7 eV)和较大的激子结合能(21 meV), 并且具有高的发光效率和低的吸收系数。近年来, ZnSe 因在发光二极管^[1]、光催化^[2]、光电探测^[3]以及太阳能电池^[4]等方面具有很大的潜在应用价值而受到人们的广泛关注。此外, ZnSe 更是一种重要的红外光学材料^[5-6], 其折射率高, 在可见光到远红外波段有着较高的透过率, 可广泛应用于红外夜视、生物医

疗、测量探测以及军事科技等领域。

在 ZnSe 中掺杂过渡金属离子, 能够改变晶格以及晶体内部的电子云分布, 调控半导体材料中空穴或电子的浓度, 从而达到调节材料微结构、光学、电学、磁学等性能的目的, 获得物理性能可控的新型材料。莫延宏等采用微波辅助溶剂热反应合成 ZnSe:Mn 纳米片并研究了光催化问题, 发现掺杂后材料表现出很强的光催化效率^[7]。广西大学邹炳锁团队采用化学气相沉积技术制备

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