Compositional evolution of Bi-induced acceptor states in GaAs\(_{1-x}\)Bi\(_x\) alloy

G. Pettinari, \(^5\) H. Engelkamp, P. C. M. Christianen, and J. C. Maan
High Field Magnet Laboratory, Institute for Molecules and Materials, Radboud University Nijmegen,
Toernooiveld 7, NL-6525 ED Nijmegen, The Netherlands

A. Polimeni and M. Capizzi
CNISM-Dipartimento di Fisica, Sapienza Università di Roma, P.le A. Moro 2, I-00185 Roma, Italy

X. Lu and T. Tiedje
Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia V6T 1Z4, Canada
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Far-infrared absorption measurements have been performed in nominally undoped GaAs\(_{1-x}\)Bi\(_x\) (0.6% ≤ \(x\) ≤ 10.6%) for magnetic field up to 30 T. For 0.6% ≤ \(x\) ≤ 4.5%, the Lyman series of an acceptor has been observed. An exceedingly high value of the ground-state \(g\) factor provides strong evidence of Bi-related acceptor states. For \(x\) ≥ 5.6%, however, these acceptors suddenly disappear. Such anomalous dependence on Bi concentration parallels those recently reported in GaAs\(_{1-x}\)Bi\(_x\) for other electronic and structural properties.

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Bismuthides form a new class of highly mismatched semiconductor alloys with very peculiar properties. Bismuth alloying in GaAs produces a band gap reduction sizably larger than that achieved for a same mismatch of the lattice constant by alloying N, Sb, or In in GaAs.\(^1\)–\(^4\) Bismuthides are, therefore, more promising candidates for photovoltaic and telecommunication applications based on GaAs technology.\(^5\)–\(^6\) Moreover, large relativistic corrections reduce the Bi chemical valence from \(5\) to \(5\) and provide a clue about the sudden changes in the exciton reduced mass.\(^7\)–\(^8\) For \(x\) ≥ 5%, the exciton reduced mass largely decreases and begins to follow a regular \(k\cdot p\) behavior, while a random anion distribution is restored. These results support theoretical predictions,\(^10\)–\(^11\) and compositional evolution are still debated issues.

In this work, far-infrared (FIR) absorption measurements as a function of magnetic field in nominally undoped GaAs\(_{1-x}\)Bi\(_x\) show transitions belonging to the Lyman series of Bi-related acceptor states. The Lyman series dominates the absorption spectra for \(x\) < 5%, while it suddenly disappears at higher Bi concentrations. Thus, the present FIR absorption measurements confirm a transition in the material electronic properties for \(x\) ∼ 5% and provide a clue about the sudden changes observed in the exciton reduced mass and SRO of GaAs\(_{1-x}\)Bi\(_x\) for \(x\) ∼ 5%.

GaAs\(_{1-x}\)Bi\(_x\) epitaxial layers (thickness \(t\) = 30−125 nm; \(x\) = 0.6%, 1.9%, 3.8%, 4.5%, 5.6%, 8.5%, and 10.6%) grown by solid source molecular beam epitaxy on a GaAs substrate were investigated; see elsewhere for details on the growth procedure and sample parameters.\(^1\)–\(^6\)–\(^8\) The Bi concentration was determined by combining x-ray diffraction and optical data. Far-infrared absorption at \(T = 2\) K was measured in the 50–500 cm\(^{-1}\) spectral region by means of a Fourier transform interferometer (Bruker IFS-113v) with an unapodized spectral resolution of 1 cm\(^{-1}\). The FIR radiation coming from an evacuated beam line was partially transmitted through the sample and detected by a liquid-helium-cooled Si-composite bolometer. A secondary optical illumination (HeNe laser, \(P_{\text{exc}}\) ≈ 30 mW/cm\(^2\)) was directed onto the sample to increase the signal from the impurity levels.\(^14\) The signal dependence on magnetic field \(B\) was determined in the Faraday geometry with the sample in a 33-T water-cooled Bitter magnet.

Figure 1 shows the transmission (\(T\)) spectra of the \(x\) = 4.5% sample for different values of \(B\). In the displayed spectra, the transmitted FIR intensity under secondary optical illumination, \(I_{\text{exc}}(B)\), has been normalized to the transmission intensity at zero magnetic field without secondary optical illumination, \(I_{\text{dark}}(B = 0)\); \(T = I_{\text{exc}}(B)/I_{\text{dark}}(B = 0)\). The increase upon secondary illumination in the FIR absorption from carriers bound to impurity levels,\(^14\) shown in the inset of Fig. 1(a) for \(B = 0\) T, has allowed the observation of absorption peaks for transmissions as small as \(T\) ∼ 1%. In the spectral region from 110 cm\(^{-1}\) to 240 cm\(^{-1}\), the transmission spectrum at \(B = 0\) T shows four main absorption peaks with energies and relative intensities characteristic of hole transitions from the ground to the excited states of shallow acceptors.\(^14\)–\(^16\) Transitions at 124.2 ± 0.5 cm\(^{-1}\), 156 ± 1 cm\(^{-1}\), and 172.7 ± 0.5 cm\(^{-1}\) are attributed to the three first parity-allowed transitions of the Lyman series, namely, the \(G\), \(D\), and \(C\) lines, in the order.\(^16\) The energy differences between \(C\) and \(D\) lines (16.7 ± 1.5 cm\(^{-1}\)) and \(G\) and \(D\) lines (31.8 ± 1.5 cm\(^{-1}\)) are in good agreement with those theoretically predicted and experimentally observed for shallow acceptors in GaAs.\(^14\)–\(^16\),\(^18\)–\(^20\) The \(E_b\) absorption peak at 203 ± 1 cm\(^{-1}\) (25.2 ± 0.2 meV) is attributed to a hole transition from the ground state to the continuum (top of the valence band) in the Lyman series and directly gives the acceptor binding energy. Since none of the binding energy values
The absorption peak with energy intermediate between the LL2 and LL3 transitions (much more intense than neighboring peaks) cannot be attributed, however, to the Landau-related series. The diamagnetic shift of this peak has a slope (6.79 cm$^{-1}$/T), much larger than that of the neighboring LLn transitions and extrapolates at $B = 0$ T at 171 $\pm$ 1 cm$^{-1}$, namely, the energy of the C line. Therefore, this transition is attributed to the highest-energy component of the Zeeman multiplet related to the C line. The other two components of the Zeeman multiplet are clearly resolved at lower energies, for all magnetic fields (a scheme of the involved levels is shown in the inset of Fig. 2). The energy splitting of the four ground-state sublevels, namely, the energy difference between the highest-energy and the lowest-energy components of the C line, is given by $\Delta E = (4g_1 + 7g_2)\mu_B B = g_{\text{eff}}\mu_B B$. The value obtained by this analysis, $g_{\text{eff}}^{\text{Bi}} = 14.9$, is one order of magnitude larger than that predicted for a normal substitutional shallow acceptor in GaAs ($g_{\text{eff}} = 1.93$) and observed for Be and C.

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Similar values of $g_{\text{eff}}$ have been obtained in all other GaAs$_{1-x}$Bi$_x$ samples with lower Bi concentration ($x \leq 4.5\%$). These high $g_{\text{eff}}$ values characterize atoms with high atomic numbers and strong relativistic effects, thus strongly supporting the attribution of the observed lines to a Bi-related acceptor. So far, giant relativistic corrections in the GaAs$_{1-x}$Bi$_x$ alloy have been theoretically predicted but experimentally inferred only by measurements of the spin-orbit bowing.27

A drastically different behavior is observed for Bi concentration $> 5\%$, as shown in Fig. 3 for the $x = 5.6\%$ sample. The strongest components of the $D$ and $C$ transitions have the same energies but absorption intensities $\sim 40$ times smaller than in the $x = 4.5\%$ sample, as highlighted in the inset of Fig. 3(a).

In the fan plot of all observed lines, shown in Fig. 3(b), circles label the $D$ and $C$ lines of the Bi-related Lyman series and a relatively weak absorption with a linear dependence on $B$ (14.1 cm$^{-1}$/T). The latter transition dominates all absorption spectra for $x > 5.6\%$ (not shown here) and extrapolates to 32.7 cm$^{-1}$ (4.1 meV) for zero magnetic field. The effective mass of the involved carrier, estimated from the slope of the transition energy vs $B$, is $m^*_B = 0.066 m_0$. This absorption is attributed, therefore, to the $1s \rightarrow 2p^+\uparrow$ transition of a donor level in the GaAs substrate,28,29 as also confirmed by a comparison with data reported in the literature [croses in Fig. 3(b)].28,30 Notice that the GaAs substrate contributes to the FIR absorption spectra with a single peak, visible only for $x \geq 5.6\%$, relatively weak, and well separated from the Bi-induced peaks. Therefore, the substrate does not influence the analysis of Bi-induced acceptor levels.

The peculiar dependence of the acceptor state absorption on Bi concentration is shown in Fig. 4. First, the change in the absorption coefficient ($\Delta \alpha$) on going from dark to secondary optical illumination conditions has been calculated at zero field [$\Delta \alpha = -\ln(I_{\text{exc}}/I_{\text{dark}})$, where $I$ is the GaAs$_{1-x}$Bi$_x$-layer thickness; see Table I in Ref. 8]. Then, $\Delta \alpha$ has been integrated over the spectral region of Bi-acceptor levels (110–220 cm$^{-1}$; see Fig. 4, inset) and shown on a semilog scale as a function of $x$. The acceptor density (which is proportional to $\Delta \alpha$) is high for low $x$, with a maximum at $x = 4.5\%$, then it suddenly decreases down to the detection limit for $x \geq 5.6\%$.

This Bi behavior recalls an insulator to metal transition, IMT. A Bi concentration of 5% in GaAs corresponds to a Bi atom density of $10^{21}$ cm$^{-3}$. The Mott’s criterion ($\rho_B n_{\text{IMT}} \leq 0.25$) predicts $n_{\text{IMT}} = 5 \times 10^{19}$ cm$^{-3}$ assuming hydrogenic impurity state at the acceptor sites and using the hole effective mass deduced by the Landau-related transition analysis. Therefore, only a fraction of $\sim 0.5\%$ of the total Bi atoms is estimated to contribute to form acceptor states in the present GaAs$_{1-x}$Bi$_x$ samples. It should be mentioned that in
Ga$_{1-x}$Mn$_x$As epilayers an IMT has been observed for $y = 3\%$, namely, a concentration of Mn acceptors very close to that of Bi in our samples.

The possible origin of acceptor states in nominally undoped GaAs$_{1-x}$Bi$_x$ is now discussed. In the impurity limit of GaAs:Bi (Bi concentration $\sim 3 \times 10^{16} \text{ cm}^{-3}$), electron spin resonance measurements have estimated that $\sim 10\%$ of Bi atoms occupy the Ga site, therein acting as double donors. On the other hand, the substitution of As atoms with isovalent Bi atoms cannot give rise to acceptors. However, strong relativistic effects lead to a large energy separation between $6s^3$ and $6p^3$ atomic orbitals in heavy atoms. Therefore, Bi assumes also a valence of 3, e.g., in Bi$_2$Te$_3$ and Bi$_2$Se$_3$, and should behave as an “isoelectronic” impurity in a group-III sublattice site or as a “substitutional double acceptor” in a group-V sublattice site. In the latter case, the secondary optical illumination under which the FIR absorption spectra have been recorded could partially neutralize the double acceptors, thus accounting for observed spectra and a binding energy resembling those under which the FIR absorption spectra have been recorded as a “substitutional double acceptor” in a group-V sublattice site.

In summary, we have given evidence of a Bi-related acceptor level ($E_a \sim 25$ meV) in nominally undoped GaAs$_{1-x}$Bi$_x$ and of its composition dependence that mirrors those reported in the same Bi concentration range for the electronic and structural properties. The giant effective $g$ factor ($g_{\text{eff}} = 14.9$) measured for the acceptor ground state indicates the involvement of Bi atoms with strong relativistic corrections. This study represents an important input to a further theoretical and experimental investigation of Bi inclusion in GaAs, as well as of the peculiar properties of GaAs$_{1-x}$Bi$_x$ alloys.

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