



Photoluminescence of 2D-vertical In-rich APBs embedded in InGaP/SiGe/Si

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Photoluminescence of 2D-vertical In-rich APBs embedded in InGaP/SiGe/Si

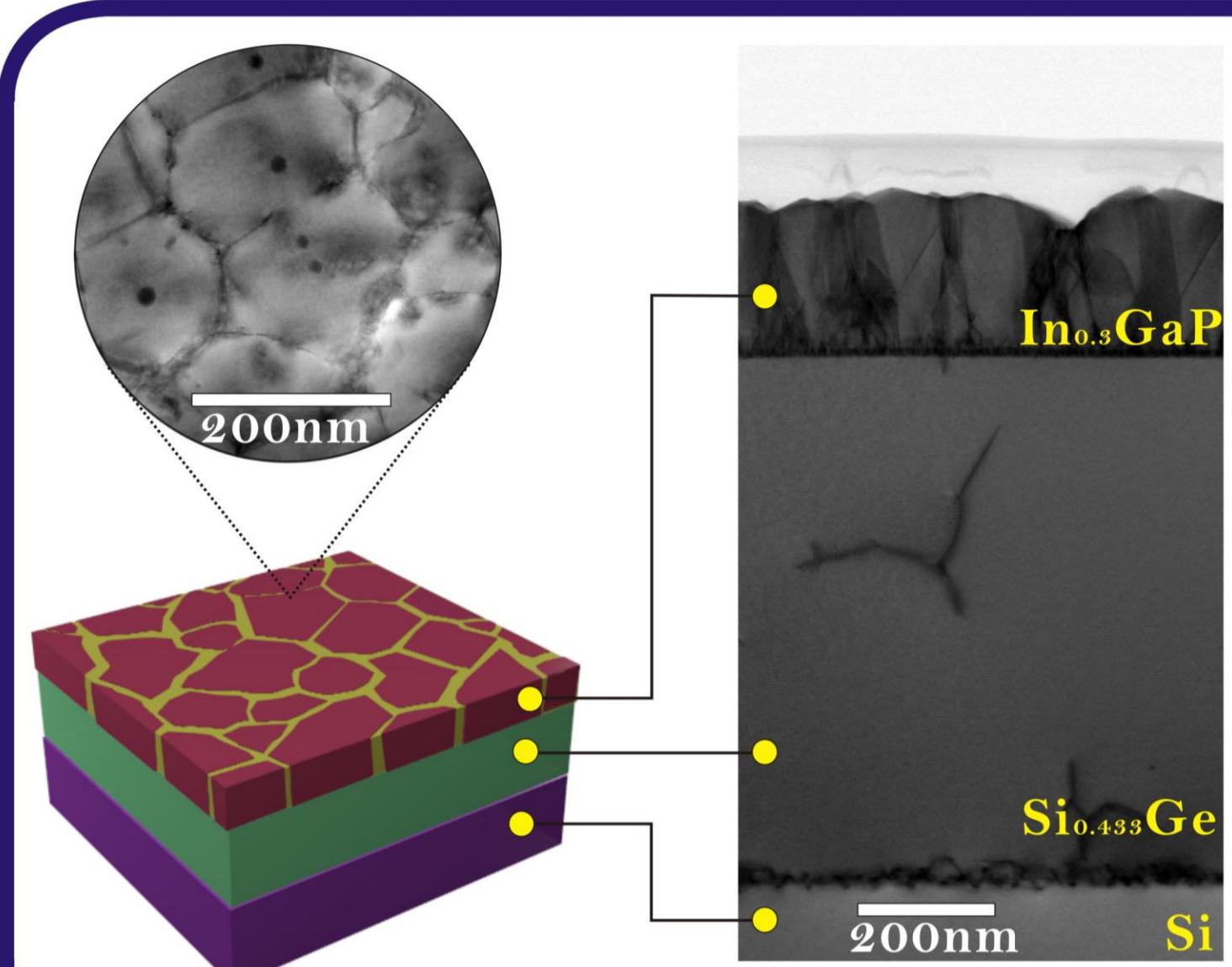
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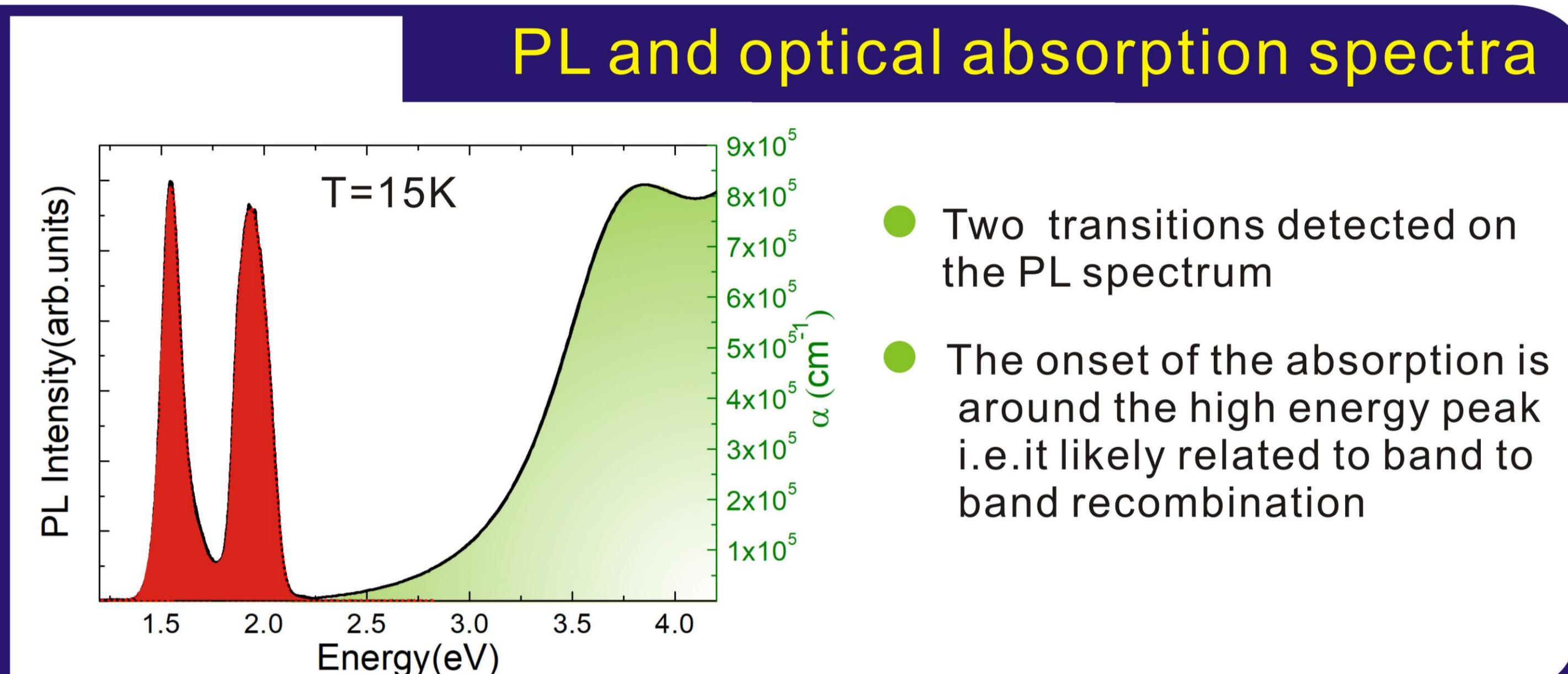
Introduction

Heterogeneous epitaxy of III-V compounds with superior optical properties onto Si substrate very close to the III-V/Si hetero-interface becomes major concern for Si photonics. Antiphase boundaries(APB) are generated during heteroepitaxy, have always been considered as detrimental defects for optical devices. However, in this work we provided a new insight into the APBs which are involved in an efficient luminescence process.



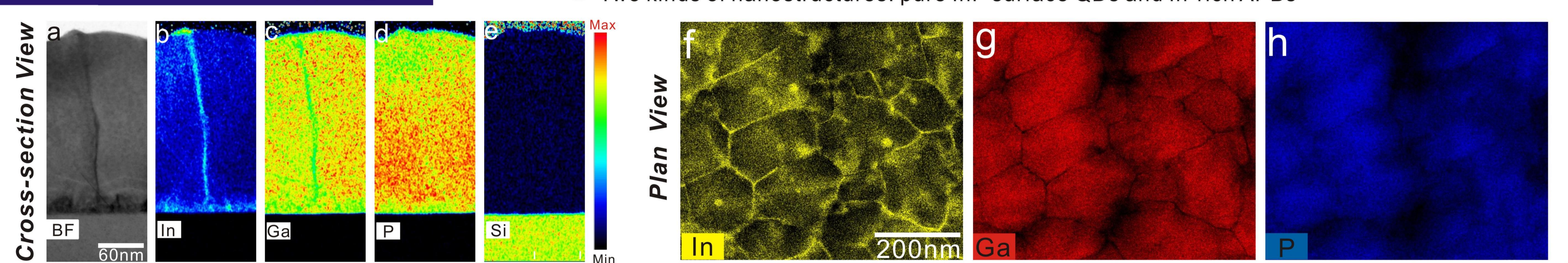
TEM micrographs

- InGaP active layer contains many antiphase boundaries (APBs)
- Some quantum dots(QDs) observed on the surface

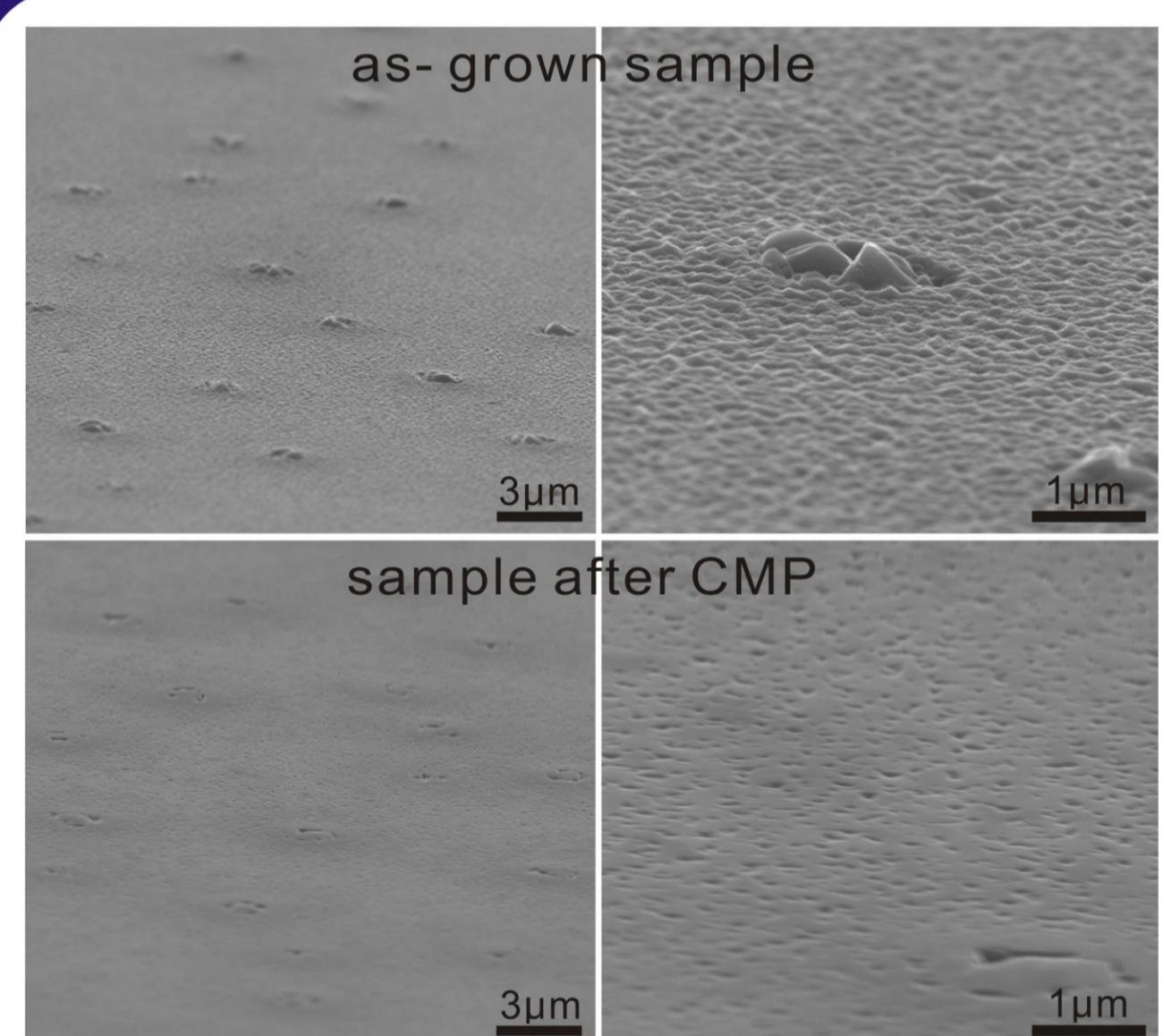


- Two transitions detected on the PL spectrum
- The onset of the absorption is around the high energy peak i.e.it likely related to band to band recombination

EDX elemental mapping

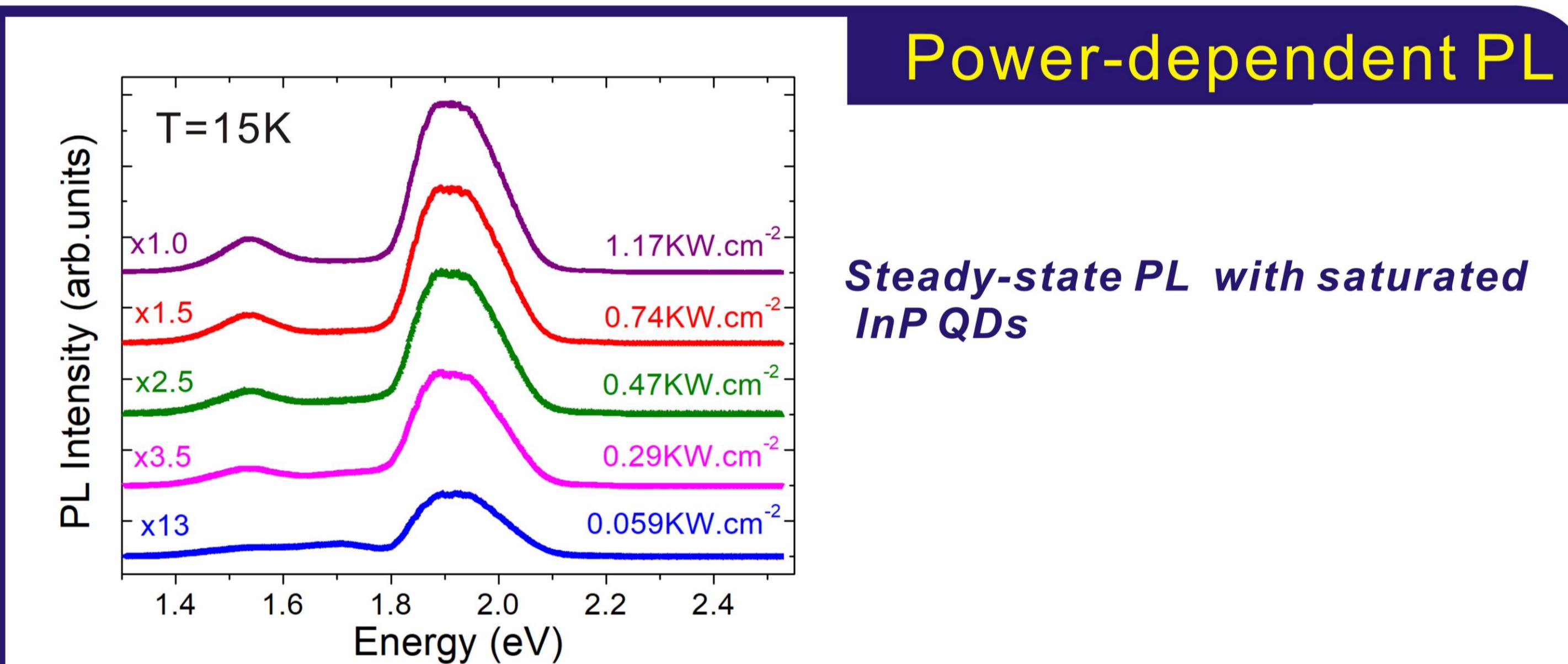


Sample after CMP

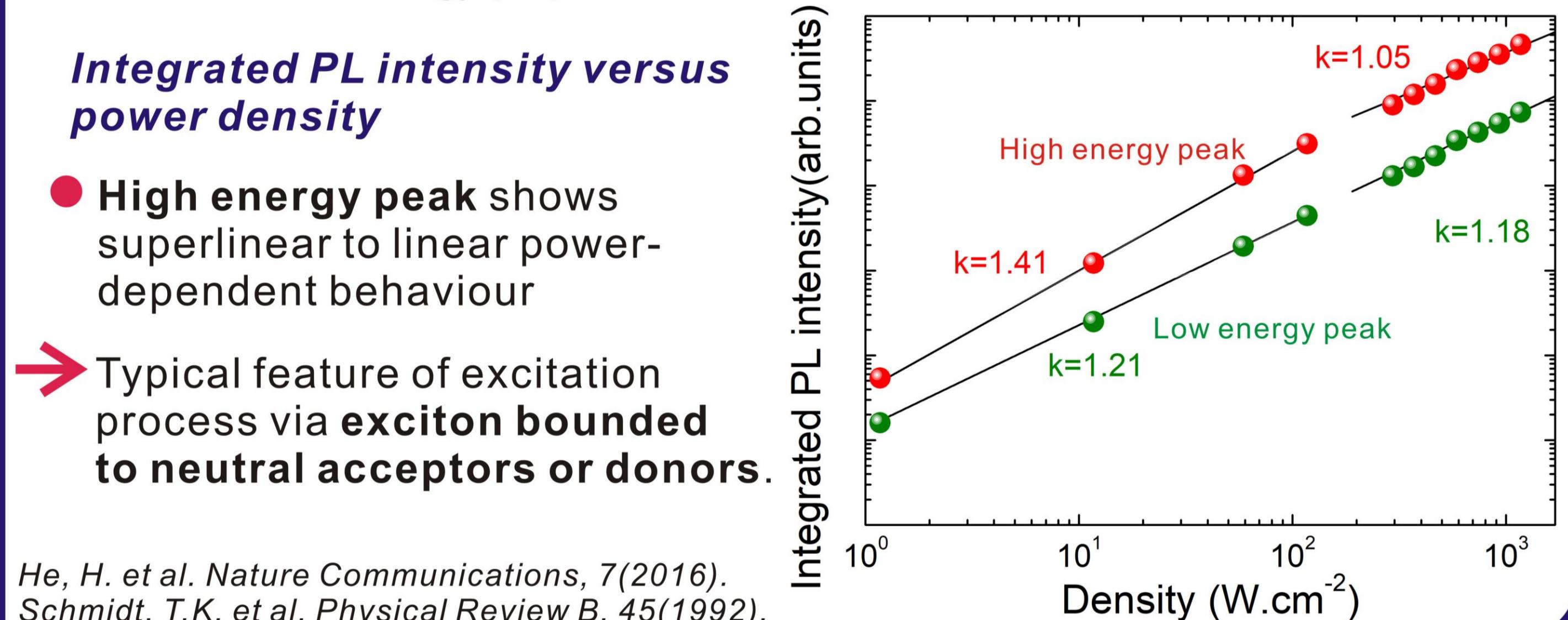
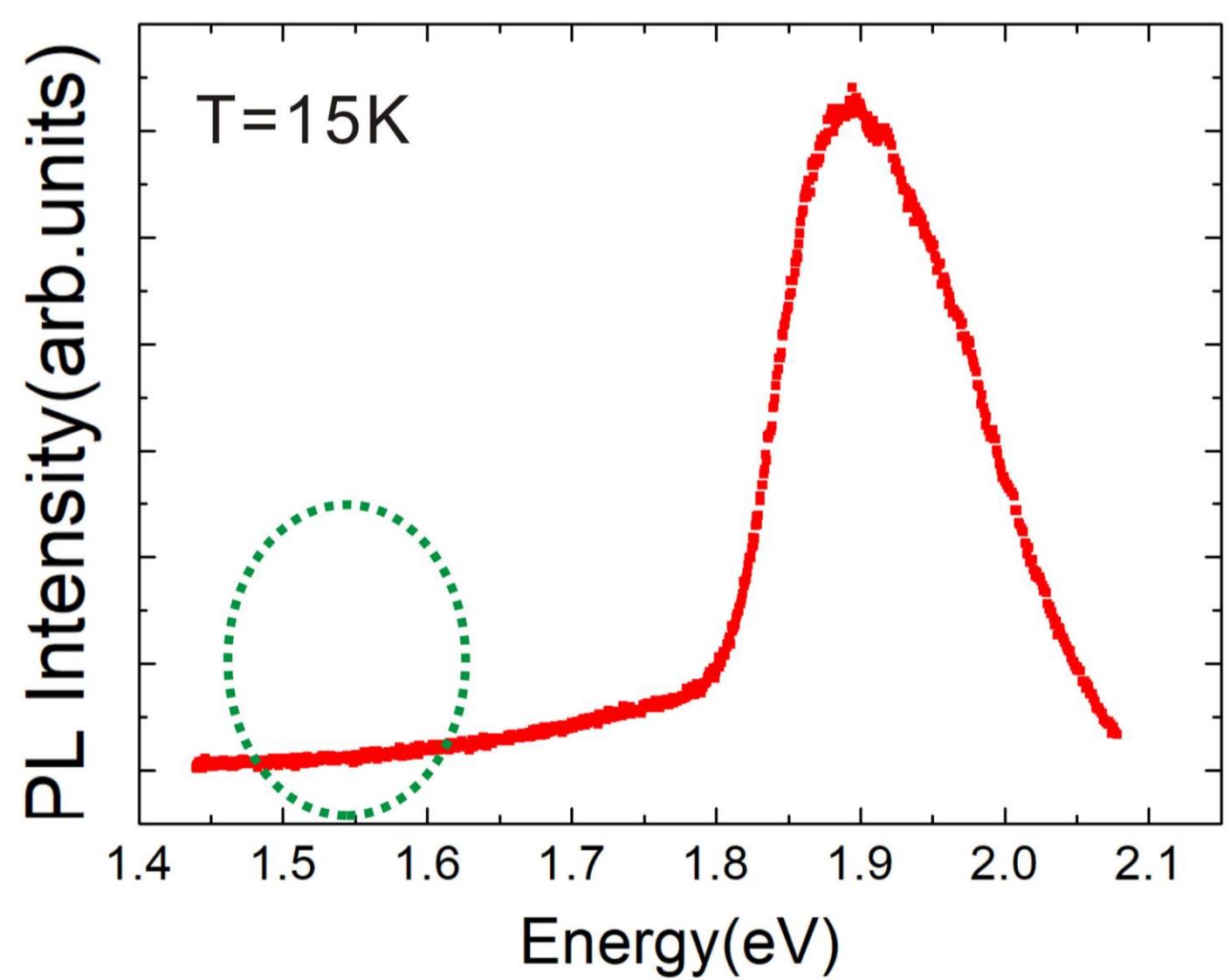


SEM images of as-grown sample and sample after chemical mechanical polishing(CMP)

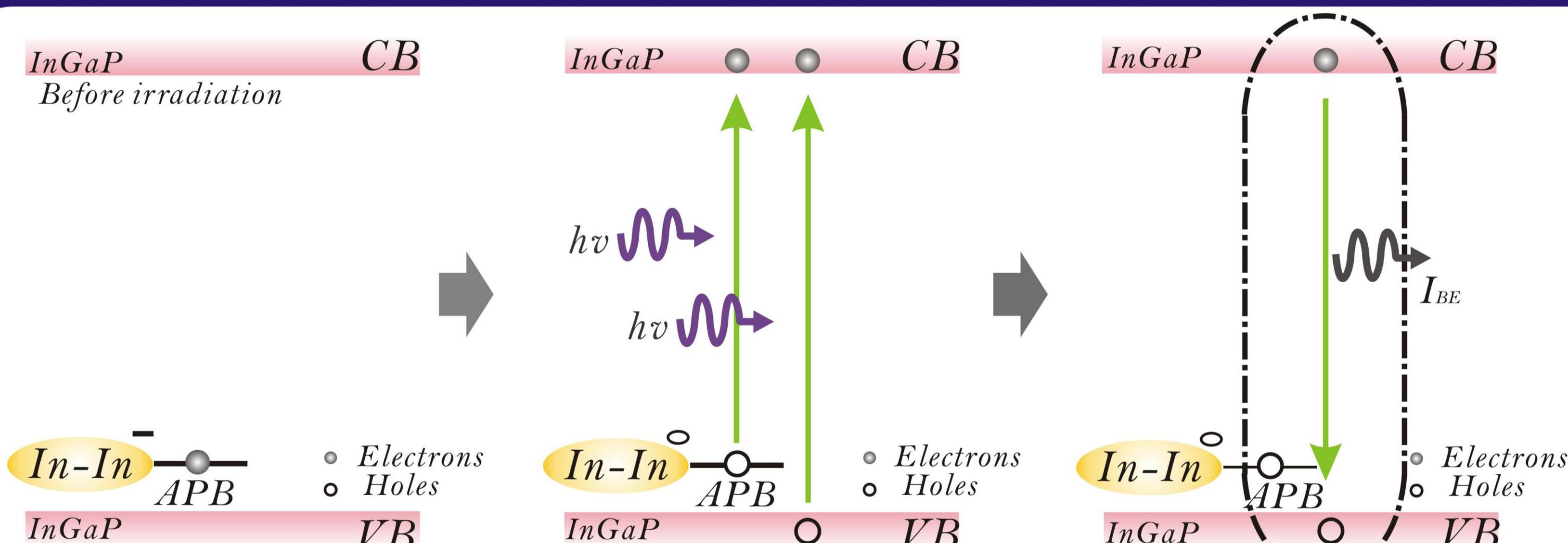
- Surface QDs are almost removed after CMP



Power-dependent PL



InGaP Before irradiation



Physical mechanism proposed for the high energy PL peak

- In APB spacing, many acceptor-like states shown due to III-III bonds in the band gap
- Excitons bounded to neutral APBs

Tea, E. et al. Journal of Applied Physics, 115(2014).

Conclusions

- Preferential incorporation of In atoms on APBs is evidenced.
- Low energy peak is proved to come from the surface InP QDs.
- High energy peak results from localized excitons bounded around the neutralized In-rich APBs.