

421

Accession number:12903278

Title:Nonlocal host isotope effect in silicon: high-resolution spectroscopy of the 29 cm⁻¹ oxygen vibrational line

Authors:Lassmann, K. (1); Gorshunov, B.P. (1); Prokhorov, A.S. (2); Zhukova, E.S. (1); Korolev, P.S. (2); Kalinushkin, V.P. (2); Plotnichenko, V.G. (3); Abrosimov, N.V. (4); Sennikov, P.G. (5); Pohl, H.-J. (6); Dressel, M. (1)

Author affiliation:(1) 1. Phys. Inst., Univ. Stuttgart, Stuttgart, Germany; (2) A.M. Prokhorov Gen. Phys. Inst., Moscow, Russia; (3) Fiber Opt. Res. Centre, Moscow, Russia; (4) Leibniz Inst. for Crystal Growth, Berlin, Germany; (5) Inst. of Chem. of High-Purity Substances, Nizhny Novgorod, Russia; (6) Phys.-Tech. Bundesanstalt, Braunschweig, Germany

Source title:Physical Review B (Condensed Matter and Materials Physics)

Abbreviated source title:Phys. Rev. B, Condens. Matter Mater. Phys. (USA)

Volume:86

Issue:7

Publication date:15 Aug. 2012

Pages:075201 (8 pp.)

Language:English

ISSN:1098-0121

CODEN:PRBMDO

Document type:Journal article (JA)

Publisher:American Physical Society

Country of publication:USA

Material Identity Number:DQ91-2012-031

Abstract:To investigate a possible host isotope effect on the local-mode-coupled low-energy two-dimensional motion of interstitial oxygen in silicon, we have measured the resonance parameters of the lowest transition of the 29cm⁻¹ band of the Si-O-Si complex in three samples of natural silicon (^{nat}Si) and in isotopically enriched ²⁸Si and ³⁰Si at temperatures between 5 and 50 K by means of coherent-source terahertz spectroscopy. At 5 K the resonance frequencies are 29.220±0.003, 29.240±0.003, and 28.820±0.006cm⁻¹ and the line widths are 0.11±0.01, 0.10±0.01cm⁻¹, and 0.07±0.01cm⁻¹ for ^{nat}Si, ²⁸Si, and ³⁰Si, respectively; samples with similar oxygen content. The frequency of the resonance maximum in ^{nat}Si is clearly downward shifted from that of ²⁸Si, though 85.2% of the Si-O-Si in ^{nat}Si consist of ²⁸Si pairs. From this observation and the fact that not only the lines in the isotopically enriched samples but also in natSi can be fitted by single Lorentzians we conclude that shift and width of the ^{nat}Si-resonance is not due to the Si isotopes in the Si-O-Si complex but to an average effect of the isotopically inhomogeneous lattice.

Number of references:45

Inspected controlled terms:elemental semiconductors - interstitials - isotope effects - localised modes - oxygen - silicon - terahertz wave spectra

Uncontrolled terms:nonlocal host isotope effect - high-resolution spectroscopy - oxygen

vibrational linewidth - local-mode-coupled low-energy two-dimensional motion - interstitial oxygen - resonance parameters - Si-O-Si complex - natural silicon - isotopically enriched silicon - coherent-source terahertz spectroscopy - resonance frequencies - oxygen content - single Lorentzians - resonance shift - resonance width - isotopically inhomogeneous lattice - temperature 5 K to 50 K - wave number 29 cm^{-1} - Si:O

Inspec classification codes:A6320P Localized modes in crystal lattices - A7870G Microwave and radiofrequency interactions with condensed matter - A6170B Interstitials and vacancies

Numerical data indexing:temperature 5.0E+00 5.0E+01 K;wavelength 3.448276E-04 m

Chemical indexing:Si:O/bin Si/bin O/bin Si/el O/el O/dop

Treatment:Experimental (EXP)

Discipline:Physics (A)

DOI:10.1103/PhysRevB.86.075201

Database:Inspec

Copyright 2012, The Institution of Engineering and Technology