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Analysis of Porous Silicon Size in Raman Scattering

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The Raman scattering was studied from the porous silicons which were made by changing anodization current and time. As the current density was increased, it was observed that Raman peak was red shift and the full width half maximum increased, and was analyzed theoretically.

Key words: porous silicon, Raman scattering

가 Phonon (non-radiative transition) . 가 Tsu (Tsu et al., 1992). Z. Sui 가 가 480 cm⁻¹ 가 Canham (1990)HF 2.5 3 nm (Sui et al., 1992). 가 500 800nm 가 PL (photoluminescence)

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H. Muender
                          36 65%
                                                                             가
                                  가
                             가 가
     35
                                                                             (FWHM: full width at half-
                                                                                              가 .
                                                         maximum)
                                (Muender et al.,
                               가 가 p p+
1992). A. Halimaoui
                      (Gregoria et al., 1994).
                                                               \phi(q_0, r) = u(q_0, r) \exp(-iq_0 \cdot r)
              p
  가
                                                                                                , u(q_0,r)
                                                                     q_0
                                                                                (Bloch)
                                                                              , W(r,L),
                                                                          L
                                            가
                     가 520 cm<sup>-1</sup>
                      가
                                                             \Psi(q_0,r) = W(r,L)\phi(q_0,r)
                               가
                                                                     = u(Q_0, r) \Psi'(q_0, r)
                                                                                                       (1)
                                                             , \Psi'(q_0,r)
              II.
                                                                  가 .
                                                             \Psi'(q_0,r) = \int C(q_0,q) \exp(iq \cdot r)
                                                                                                        (2)
(q = 0)
                          (Brillouin zone)
( point )
                                                            C(q_0,q) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^3} \int \Psi'(q_0,r) \exp(-q \cdot r) dr
                                                                                                        (3)
                            520 cm<sup>-1</sup>
    가
                                         3.5 cm<sup>-1</sup>
                                                                                가 , W(r,L), 가 ,
                                       480 cm<sup>-1</sup>
                                                            가
                                        (Morhange
et al., 1979).
                                                           W(r, L) = \exp(-8\pi^2 r^2/L^2)
                                                                                                        (4)
      (phonon confinement model)
                  . Richter (1981)
                                                                   가
Campbell (1986)
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$$|C(q_0,q)|^2 \cong \exp(-q^2L^2/16\pi^2)$$
 (5)

Fig. 2 , 488 nm 20 mW

. \mathbf{q}_0 \mathbf{q}

$$I(\omega) \propto \int_0^{2\pi/a_0} \frac{|C(q_0,q)|^2 4\pi q^2 dq}{[\omega - \omega(q)]^2 + (\Gamma_0/2)^2}$$
 (6)

, a
$$_{0}$$
 $\qquad \qquad \Gamma _{0}$. $\qquad \omega (q)$

$$\omega(q) = \omega_0 - 120(q/q_0) \tag{7}$$

(5) (7)

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Ш.

. 가 ,

Arbitrary Function Generator (Houkuto Denko Ltd., HB-105)

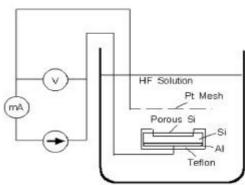


Fig. 1. The apparatus for the formation of porous silicon.

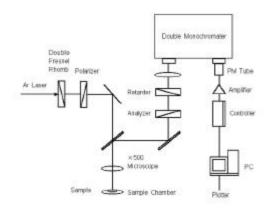


Fig. 2. The experimental setup for measuring the Raman signal.

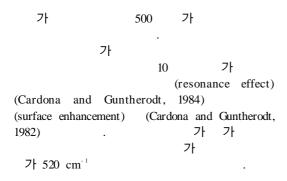


Fig. 4 ± 0.1 ± 0.5 cm⁻¹, ± 0.5 cm⁻¹ nm, . Fig. 5 10 nm . Fig.6

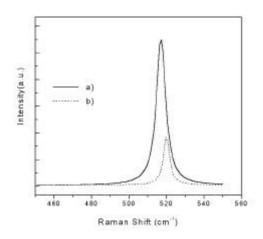


Fig. 3. The Raman spectra of light-emitting porous silicon samples.

- a) porous silicon; 40 mA/cm², 500 sec
- b) p-type single crystalline silicon wafer.

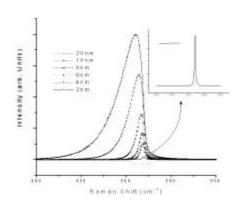


Fig. 4. The Raman spectra of computer simulation.

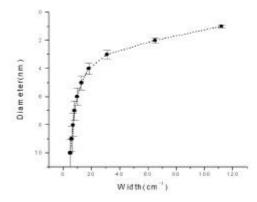


Fig. 5. The relationship between the peak width and the crystal diameter.

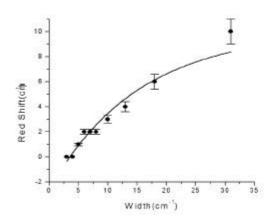


Fig. 6. The relationship between the peak width and the red shift.

IV.

20% HF-가 가

가 PL 가 PL 가 .

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