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Red and green nanocomposite phosphors prepared from porous GaAs templates

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Abstract

Rare-earth-containing oxide nanocomposites are prepared in a controlled fashion from porous GaAs templates. The initial porous GaAs network is replaced by a $\beta$-Ga$_2$O$_3$ one during annealing at temperatures from 500 to 900 $^\circ$C. The impregnation of Eu and Er lanthanides from EuCl$_3$:C$_2$H$_5$OH and ErCl$_3$:C$_2$H$_5$OH solutions results in the formation of xenotime EuAsO$_4$ and ErAsO$_4$ microcrystals finely dispersed into the native oxide matrix. The 4f–4f intrashell transitions in Eu$^{3+}$ and Er$^{3+}$ ions ensure red and green emission from EuAsO$_4$ and ErAsO$_4$ nanophases. These nanocomposites may prove useful in future generations of optoelectronic and photonic devices.

Keywords: porous materials, photoluminescence, x-ray diffraction

Over the last few years, there has been considerable interest in the understanding and control of materials including luminescent materials on a nanometre scale. The control of phosphor structure and morphology at a nanometre level allows one to tailor its macroscopic properties such as emission spectrum and luminous efficiency. Rare-earth-ion-doped nanocrystals dispersed in a transparent medium are of special interest as potential optoelectronic materials. This issue becomes especially important in connection with the growing interest in the development of random lasers (see, e.g., [1] and references therein). Porous semiconductor templates prepared by electrochemical treatment of bulk substrates are ideal matrices for the preparation of a variety of composites including those doped with rare-earth elements as well as media with controlled scattering properties for the development of random lasers. Recently, an attempt was undertaken to dope Eu ions into a porous GaP template [2]. It was supposed that the visible emission comes from the Eu$^{3+}$ ions incorporated into the porous GaP host. Apart from wide-bandgap semiconductors transparent to visible light, porous templates like GaAs and InP are of interest for doping with rare-earth ions exhibiting intrashell transitions in the IR spectral range, for instance, the 1500 nm transition in Er$^{3+}$ ions which is a popular choice in a wide variety of telecommunication applications. Moreover, the easy oxidation of semiconductor templates results in nanostructured oxides which are the most commonly used materials in phosphor technologies. In this paper, we report on the development of technological methods for the preparation of nanocomposites on the basis of porous GaAs templates doped with Eu and Er lanthanides. We identify the nanophases and the electronic transitions responsible for the visible emission from these composites.
Figure 1. SEM images taken in cross section of an initially porous GaAs layer (a) and a sample annealed for 30 min at 600 °C (b).

respectively. Afterwards, the samples were annealed in a nitrogen flow containing less than 1% oxygen by using a halogen lamp heater during different periods of time ranging from several minutes to several hours at definite temperatures in the interval 400 to 1000 °C.

The morphology and the chemical composition microanalysis of etched samples were studied using a TESCAN scanning electron microscope (SEM) equipped with an Oxford Instruments INCA energy dispersive x-ray (EDX) system. The x-ray diffraction (XRD) analysis of the samples was performed with a Philips X-Pert MPD System PH 3710/1830 with Cu Kα radiation. The photoluminescence (PL) was excited by different lines of a SpectraPhysics Ar+ ion laser and analysed in a quasi-backscattering geometry through a double spectrometer with 1200 grooves mm⁻¹ gratings producing a linear dispersion of 0.8 nm mm⁻¹ and equipped with a photomultiplier working in a photon counting mode. The spectral resolution was better than 0.5 meV.

The porous GaAs templates used in this work represent porous layers up to 100 μm thick with a three-dimensional structure containing crossing pores oriented along the ⟨111⟩B crystallographic directions [3, 4], as illustrated in figure 1(a). The rare earth impurities introduced by impregnation into templates were found to be optically activated at annealing temperatures higher than 500 °C. In order to inhibit and easily control the oxidation of the porous template the annealing was performed in nitrogen flow containing less than 1% oxygen at temperatures under 500 °C, and the porous template is totally oxidized at an annealing temperature of 500 °C after 30 min of annealing as demonstrated by the EDX and XRD analysis.

The EDX and XRD analyses of the oxide demonstrate the formation of a stoichiometric β-Ga₂O₃ (monoclinic C2/m) phase (1997 JCPDS: 11-0370). Note that this is the most stable form of the Ga₂O₃ oxide. The Ga atoms have two different environments in this structure, that is, half of the atoms are in tetrahedral sites and the other half in octahedral sites. It is well known that rare earth ions are rarely, if ever, found at the tetrahedrally coordinated sites of a III–V host because of their large ionic radii [5]. It was demonstrated that the presence of oxygen is imperative for achieving efficient emission from rare earth ions introduced into a III–V material [6, 7]. The oxygen co-doping leads to the formation of quasi-molecular centres at low impurity density [5–8] and to the segregation of an oxide phase at higher doping levels [9]. The theoretical study of the point defects in a monoclinic β-Ga₂O₃ [10] showed that isovalent ions with a slightly larger ionic radius relative to Ga³⁺ are likely to be stabilized at the octahedral gallium sites with a higher coordination index and a larger nearest-neighbour distance. However, the overly large rare earth ions prefer a coordination number higher than six, making their segregation into a separate oxide phase highly probable. In order to determine this issue and to identify the phases, we have prepared samples with a high density of the Eu or Er impurity. We found that the constitution of the composite is controlled by the conditions of infiltration and annealing. The density of the impurity can be controlled through the concentration of the infiltrated solution and the duration of time that the samples are held in the solution before the thermal treatment. Usually, the samples were held in the infiltrated solution for 4 h, and the content of Er or Eu in the obtained composite was found to increase linearly with their concentration in the solution reaching a value of 3 at.% at the concentration of 1 g ErCl₃ or EuCl₃ per 4 ml C₂H₅OH.

The composite represents ErAsO₄ (1997 JCPDS: 15-0751) or EuAsO₄ (1997 JCPDS: 15-0750) micro-crystallites incorporated into the porous Ga₂O₃ native oxide structure at annealing temperatures above 500 °C for more than 30 min, as illustrated if figure 2. Annealing at temperatures lower than 500 °C for several minutes allows one to conserve a significant part of the zincblende GaAs skeleton. Interestingly,
oxidized in these conditions. Moreover, the growing β-Ga2O3 oxide is well oriented since only several reflection peaks from this phase predominate the XRD spectrum (see figure 2). Only at annealing temperatures around 900°C is the morphology of the sample changed and the XRD spectrum becomes identical to the one measured from β-Ga2O3 powder, indicating a totally disoriented oxide structure. As concerns the segregation of ErAsO4 and EuAsO4 phases, both of them belong to the xenotime (tetragonal I41/amd) structure. It is known that the REAsO4 oxides with a RE element having the atomic mass higher than Pm crystallize in a xenotime structure. Each RE ion in this structure is coordinated by eight oxygen atoms forming RO8 dodecahedra. The point-group symmetry at the RE site is D2d (3m2). The sizes of ErAsO4 and EuAsO4 crystallites deduced from the XRD spectra according to the Debye–Scherrer formula vary from several nanometres to more than 100 nm, depending on the conditions of fabrication. The scanning EDX analysis with a resolution around 1 μm shows a uniform distribution of ErAsO4 and EuAsO4 nanophases across the composite.

Analysis of the luminescence intensity under excitation by different laser lines shows that the highest luminescence intensity from samples doped with Er is observed under excitation by the 488.0 nm laser line, while in Eu doped samples this is achieved under the excitation by the 465.8 nm laser line. The fact that the photon energy of these lines at temperatures between 500 and 700°C, as illustrated in figure 1(b), in spite of the fact that the skeleton is totally oxidized in these conditions. Moreover, the growing β-Ga2O3 oxide is well oriented since only several reflection peaks from this phase predominate the XRD spectrum (see figure 2). Only at annealing temperatures around 900°C is the morphology of the sample changed and the XRD spectrum becomes identical to the one measured from β-Ga2O3 powder, indicating a totally disoriented oxide structure. As concerns the segregation of ErAsO4 and EuAsO4 phases, both of them belong to the xenotime (tetragonal I41/amd) structure. It is known that the REAsO4 oxides with a RE element having the atomic mass higher than Pm crystalize in a xenotime structure. Each RE ion in this structure is coordinated by eight oxygen atoms forming RO8 dodecahedra. The point-group symmetry at the RE site is D2d (3m2). The sizes of ErAsO4 and EuAsO4 crystallites deduced from the XRD spectra according to the Debye–Scherrer formula vary from several nanometres to more than 100 nm, depending on the conditions of fabrication. The scanning EDX analysis with a resolution around 1 μm shows a uniform distribution of ErAsO4 and EuAsO4 nanophases across the composite.

The PL spectrum of a sample doped with Er as illustrated in figure 3 proved to be independent of the annealing temperature, while the intensity of luminescence increases with increasing concentration of Er. The photoluminescence quantum efficiency of the best samples is estimated to be 5–10% using the integrated sphere. This observation suggests that emission comes from Er3+ ions incorporated at true D2d sites of the xenotime ErAsO4, and the Er3+ ions are well stabilized at these sites in the annealing temperature interval from 500 to 900°C.

In contrast to Er-doped samples, Eu-doped materials exhibit a strong dependence of the emission spectrum upon the annealing temperature (see figure 4). One broad peak is observed at photon energies corresponding to 4D0→2F1 transitions, two peaks are evidenced in the region of 4D0→2F2 transitions and at least two peaks corresponding to 4D0→2F3 transitions are found in the emission spectrum of samples annealed at 900°C. This spectrum perfectly fits the one previously reported for xenotime EuAsO4 [11] and is similar to the PL spectrum of an isostructural EuVO4 compound [11–13]. The degeneracy of the 2F3 levels of Eu3+ ions is only partially lifted by crystal fields at sites with D2h symmetry. Therefore, two energy levels (E and A2) are produced by crystal fields for the 2F1 level, and the 2F1 level is split also into two levels (E and B2). The very small splitting (5.4 cm−1) [11] of the E and A2 levels corresponding to the 2F1 level is not resolved in the PL spectrum. However, the width of the peak around 593.6 nm indicates the overlap of bands related to the corresponding two transitions. The PL spectrum of samples annealed at 500 and 700°C is more complicated, being dominated by two series of peaks labelled 1 and 2 for annealing temperatures 500 and 700°C, respectively. This is clear evidence of the presence of other sites for the Eu3+ ions in addition to the one with true D2h symmetry. The number of peaks corresponding to the 2F1 level (three) demonstrates that the symmetry of these sites is lower than that of the perfect crystal (D2h), therefore leading to complete lifting of the 2J + 1 degeneracy of the 7FJ levels. Note that the xenotime EuAsO4 and the isomorphous EuVO4 compounds were shown to be highly predisposed to the formation of crystallographically perturbed (defect) sites even...
in high-quality single crystals [11, 12]. Our results demonstrate that the Eu$^{3+}$ ions are stabilized in a crystallographic site of true D$_{2d}$ symmetry only at an annealing temperature of 900$^\circ$C, while at lower annealing temperatures different defect sites involving the Eu$^{3+}$ ions are formed. The observation of lines around 580 nm in the PL spectrum of samples annealed at 500 and 700$^\circ$C corresponding to the $^5$D$_0$–$^7$F$_0$ transition, which is strictly forbidden by the D$_{2d}$ site symmetry, and their absence in samples annealed at 900$^\circ$C corroborates this statement.

In conclusion, the results of this work demonstrate the controlled preparation of different rare-earth-doped oxide nanocomposites from porous GaAs templates impregnated with rare-earth ions and annealed at different temperatures. These composites are transparent for visible and UV light and may find applications as light emitters for integrated optoelectronic and photonic circuits. The composites prepared by annealing at temperatures lower than 500$^\circ$C conserve partially the initial GaAs template skeleton and can be applied in devices which make use of rare-earth ion transitions in the IR spectral range, e.g. 1500 nm transition in Er$^{3+}$ ions. The latter composites are also prospects for the design of multiphase random laser media in which the high-refractive index GaAs skeleton provides the strong light scattering necessary for the formation of laser micro-cavities, while the rare-earth-doped oxide nanophase plays the role of emitting and amplifying the electromagnetic radiation.

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References