

Optical transitions in new semiconductor alloy GaAs_{1-x}Bi_x with temperature-insensitive band gap

Junichi Yoshida, Hideaki Yamamizu, and Takashi Kita

The Graduate School of Science & Technology, Kobe University,

1-1 Rokkodai, Nada, Kobe 657-8501, Japan

E-mail : 009t258n@y00.kobe-u.ac.jp

Kunishige Oe

Faculty of Engineering and Design, Kyoto Institute of Technology,

Matsugasaki, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto 606-8585, Japan

The band-gap energies of GaAs_{1-x}Bi_x were investigated by photoreflectance (PR) spectroscopy. We found that temperature coefficient of direct band-gap for GaAs_{1-x}Bi_x becomes much smaller with increasing Bi-mole fraction.

Bi-containing III-V semiconductor alloys are hopeful for new semiconductor materials, because they are expected to have temperature-insensitive band-gaps, which are very important for semiconductor lasers operating in the 1.3-1.6 μm range. For this purpose we focus our attention on new GaInAsBi alloys. One of the Bi-containing alloys, GaAs_{1-x}Bi_x, has been grown on a GaAs(100) substrate by a horizontal low pressure MOVPE at substrate temperature below 365 . It has been already reported that the temperature dependence of the PL-peak energy of GaAs_{1-x}Bi_x is much weaker than that of GaAs.^[1] In this study, we performed PR spectroscopy in order to investigate band-edge optical transitions of the GaAs_{1-x}Bi_x alloys.

Bi-mole fractions of GaAs_{1-x}Bi_x investigated in this study are 0, 0.005, 0.012, and 0.024. Figure 1 shows typical PR spectra obtained for the GaAs_{1-x}Bi_x samples. The PR spectra for the three samples exhibit Franz-Keldysh oscillations (FKOs) above the band-gap energies due to built-in electric field at the surface. The FKO signal enables us to evaluate the band-gap energy. Figure 2 plots temperature dependence of the evaluated band-gap energies for the three samples together with that of GaAs. Temperature coefficients for these samples are 0.39, 0.18, 0.18, and 0.15 meV/K for x=0, 0.005, 0.012, and 0.024, respectively. These results show that a small amount of Bi-mole fraction causes the temperature-insensitive band gap. Furthermore, effective mass depending on Bi-mole fraction will be discussed.

[1] K.Oe and H.Okamoto, Jpn. J. Appl. Phys. **37**, 1283 (1998)

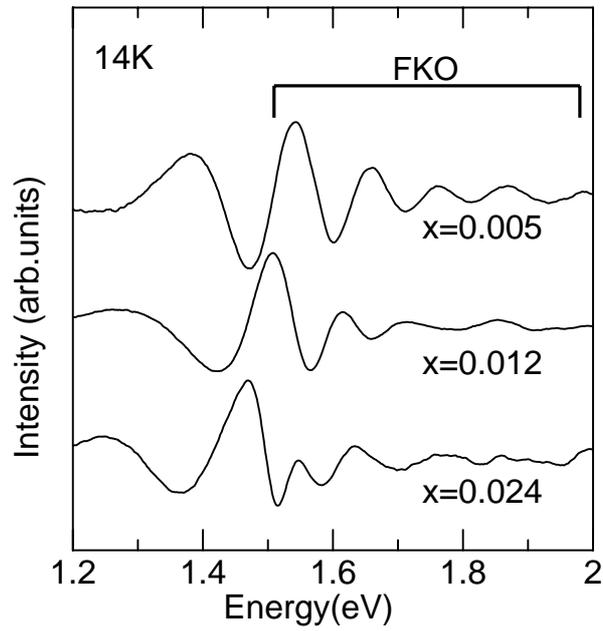


Figure 1 : PR spectra of three GaAs_{1-x}Bi_x at 14K.

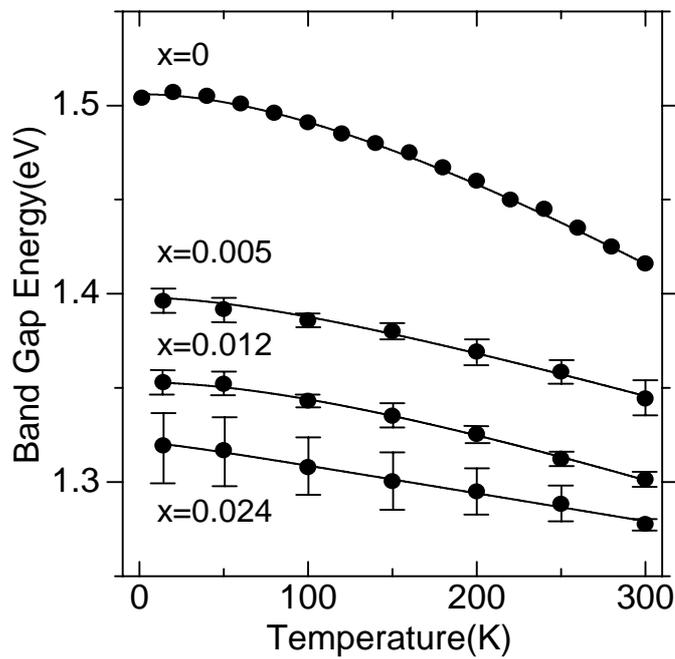


Figure 2 : Temperature dependence of the band-gap energy of GaAs_{1-x}Bi_x (x=0, 0.005, 0.012, and 0.024).