

CuGaSe<sub>2</sub> 단결정 박막 성장과 광전류특성Growth and Photocurrent Properties of CuGaSe<sub>2</sub> Single Crystal

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The stoichiometric mixture of evaporating materials for the CuGaSe<sub>2</sub> single crystal thin films were prepared from horizontal furnace. Using extrapolation method of X-ray diffraction patterns for the polycrystal CuGaSe<sub>2</sub>, it was found tetragonal structure whose lattice constant  $a_0$  and  $c_0$  were 5.615Å and 11.025Å, respectively. To obtains the single crystal thin films, CuGaSe<sub>2</sub> mixed crystal was deposited on throughly etched GaAs(100) by the Hot Wall Epitaxy(HWE) system. The source and substrate temperature were 610°C and 450°C respectively, and the growth rate of the single crystal thin films was about 0.5 $\mu$ m/h. The crystalline structure of single crystal thin films was investigated by the double crystal X-ray diffraction(DCXD). Hall effect on this sample was measured by the method of van der pauw and studied on carrier density and mobility depending on temperature. From Hall data, the mobility was likely to be decreased by pizelectric scattering in the temperature range 30K to 150K and by polar optical scattering in the temperature range 150K to 293K. The optical energy gaps were found to be 1.68eV for CuGaSe<sub>2</sub> single crystal thin films at room temperature. The temperature dependence of the photocurrent peak energy is well explained by the Varshni equation then the constants in the Varshni equation are given by  $\alpha=9.615 \times 10^4$ eV/K, and  $\beta=335$ K. From the photocurrent spectra by illumination of polarized light of the CuGaSe<sub>2</sub> single crystal thin films. We have found that values of spin orbit coupling  $\Delta$ So and crystal field splitting  $\Delta$ Cr was 0.0900eV and 0.2498eV, respectively. From the PL spectra at 20K, the peaks corresponding to free bound excitons and D-A pair and a broad emission band due to SA is identified. The binding energy of the free excitons are determined to be 0.0626eV and the dissipation energy of the acceptor-bound exciton and donor-bound exciton to be 0.0352eV, 0.0932eV, respectively.