

Chapter I

Growth of Cr-doped CdTe quantum dots

We studied two types of quantum dots: self assembled QDs, which have remaining strain on it, and strain free QDs. The strained dots are formed by the relaxation of a CdTe layer on ZnTe. Strain free dots are formed by thickness variation of a CdTe quantum well between CdMgTe barriers.

I.1 Generality on Molecular Beam Epitaxy

The samples were grown using Molecular Beam Epitaxy (MBE). Cells of pure elements are heated to control their evaporation or until they reach sublimation. Those elements will form the desired crystal on the substrate. They are kept in Knudsen cell, which consists of a crucible of high-melting-point material with a low contaminating power (typically Pyrolytic Boron Nitride) wrapped in tungsten filament which will act as heater. Each is closed by a shutter controlled by a computer.

Upon reaching the right temperature, said shutter is opened to let the element travel to the substrate. The chamber containing the substrate is kept in Ultra High Vacuum (about 10^{-8} Pa), in order to avoid contamination of the sample and get a mean free path of the gas long compared to distance to the sample. This process is illustrated on Fig. I.1. Reaching the surface, the atoms diffuse before stopping, either having dissipated their kinetic through interaction with the surface, or (more commonly) being kept by island of previously deposited atoms. In the ideal case, the growth occurs layer by layer, slowly (about 1 monolayer/s), giving a good control of the thickness of the grown material.

This necessity of Ultra High Vacuum kept the MBE to be developed before the end of the 1960s [1], although the idea was formalized at the end of the 19th

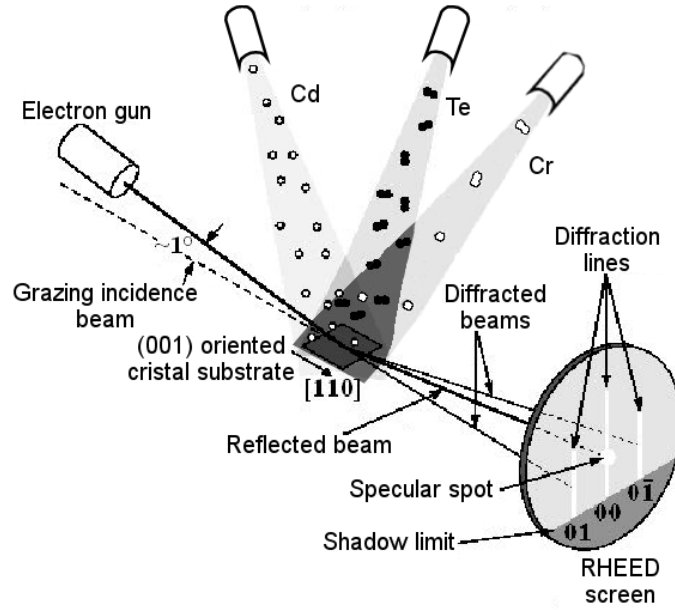


Figure I.1: Scheme of a MBE chamber and the position of the cells in regard of the substrate.

century. This method offers a good control on the growth, which make it useful for the development of nanostructure and nanoscience. The deposition layer by layer give the possibility to grow really thin structure, and the transition between two materials can be really abrupt, on a few monolayer (ML). Growing nano-structure is still the main use of MBE. However, this method is mainly on research purpose, its slow growth speed and hard to fulfil growth conditions being an obstacle for the industrialization of the process.

Another mode of MBE is used during the growth of the samples: Atomic Layer Epitaxy (ALE) or Migration-Enhanced Epitaxy (MEE). In this mode, only one element is opened at a time, growing the sample really layer by layer. Between each opening, the sample is left under vacuum in order to relax the surface. A full cycle correspond to opening each cell once. For CdTe, a substrate temperature between 260°C and 290°C guaranty a growth of only 0.5 ML for each cycle [2]. This allow a small uncertainty on the substrate temperature while keeping a really good control on the growth of the sample.

The growth was monitored with RHEED (Reflexion High-Energy Electron Diffraction). This technique requires a high vacuum, a given since MBE ask for ultra-high vacuum condition, and the use of an electron gun able to produce high

energy electron. The beam of the gun is sent at low angle, between 1° and 3° , to the surface sample. This way, the electrons will only probe the surface of the sample, entering the material only on a 3 or 4 ML. Therefore the detected pattern directly gives information on the flatness and the crystallinity of the surface.

Incident electrons have a wave vector $\mathbf{k}_i = 2\pi/\lambda_e$, with λ_e the electron wavelength, typically 6 or 7 pm for an electron gun energy between 30 and 40 kV. Since only scattered diffraction is considered, the diffracted wave vector \mathbf{k}_f has the same norm as the incident one \mathbf{k}_i . So the Ewald's Sphere has a radius equal to the norm of \mathbf{k}_i . In the reciprocal space, the plane of diffraction are infinite line. So, in the case of a perfect crystal, with a perfect detector, the intersection with Ewald's sphere should be points. However, since the crystal can have some defect and neither the gun or the detector are perfect, the diffracted pattern present line, such as visible on Fig.I.3(b).

Once dots are grown, though, the surface become rough at the scale of the length of coherence of the beam. The electrons can interact with several more layer while passing through the dots. This can be seen on the diffraction pattern, where lines become points, such as shown on Fig.I.3(e).

Another use of the RHEED diffraction is the monitoring of the number of layer grown through ALE. Focusing on the lowest angle reflected spot, called the specular spot, one can see small variation in the reflected intensity during the growth, such as presented on Fig.I.2. This intensity is minimal when there is half a ML grown, and maximal when the ML is fully grown. This is due to the variation of reflectivity of the surface: maximal for a flat surface, minimal for a rough one. Therefore, a period of these oscillation is exactly the growth of a single monolayer [3, 4]. We can also see the relaxation of a layer, if the variation of intensity disappear at a point.

I.2 Strained dots: CdTe/ZnTE

I.2.1 Substrate preparation

The sample was grown on ZnTe(100) substrates. In order to get the best surface to grow on, we need to clean the sample. Two cleaning methods were tested: etching of the sample in a Bromure solution, and exposition of the sample to a hydrogen radical plasma.

The etching process was done in four steps. All of them, except the etching in Bromure-ethanol, occur in an ultrasonic cleaning device vibrating the sample at 43kHz and last 3 minutes. We began with a cleaning in acetone, followed by one in ethanol. The third step was the actual etching: the substrate was put in a solution of Bromure-ethanol, with 3% of Bromure, during 1 minute. We finally rinsed it

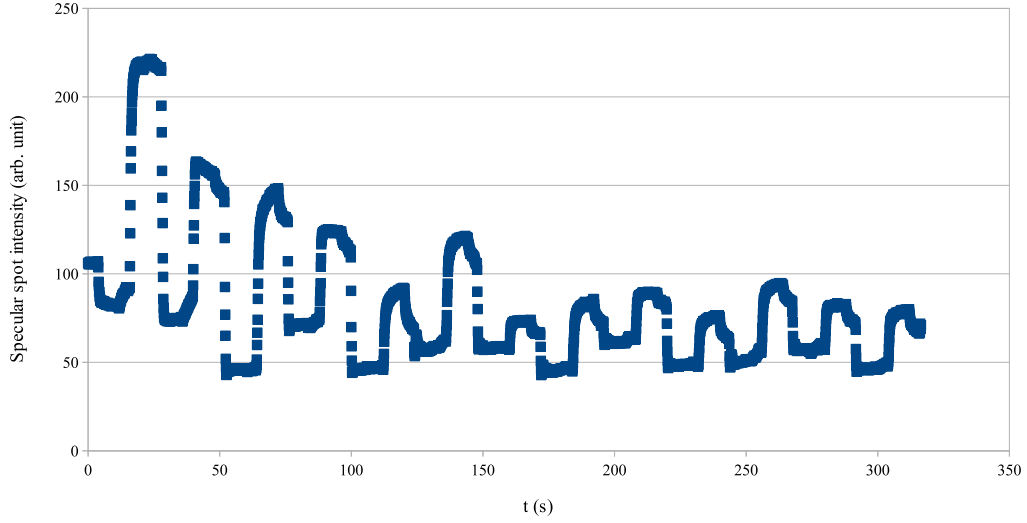


Figure I.2: RHEED oscillation for the ALE of strained dots.

in methanol. Once rinsed, we keep the sample in ethanol until fixing them to the sample holder. The growth usually occur the day after the cleaning, the sample being kept in the MBE load-lock chamber, under vacuum.

Another type of cleaning of the surface was tried: using hydrogen radical (H^*) to remove the impurity at the surface. This was done to get a smoother surface directly in the chamber, to avoid any contamination by the atmosphere that might occur during the transport from the etching room to the MBE chamber. In order to form the radical gas, a hydrogen gas was ionized in a chamber by a RF power source of 300 W and with a frequency of 13.6 MHz. This gas composition is optically checked by probing the emission of the Balmer series: for a pure hydrogen gas, peaks at 656 nm and 486 nm appear clearly. During the formation of this gas, the substrate temperature is raised to 400°C and we initiate its rotation. Once the plasma is formed, the valve to the main chamber is opened and the substrate is exposed to the plasma for 15 minutes. In order to check the quality of the surface, we look at the RHEED that should present strike.

I.2.2 Strained dots growth

The targeted flux chosen for the growth of the CdTe/ZnTe QD are presented in Tab. I.1 for each cell used during the growth of strained QDs. These flux were measured via the pressure gauge inside the MBE chamber. It was shown that the best quality of ZnTe was achieved for a growth in excess of Zn [5]. Otherwise, vacancies appear in the bulk, optically visible, and the surface is more rough.

Moreover, the adsorption power of the Zn is smaller than the Te. For these reason, we choose to grow the ZnTe barriers in excess of Zn.

Table I.1: Aimed flux for each cell during the growth of the strained QDs.

Elements	Targeted BEP (Torr)
Cd	4.5×10^{-7}
Te	4.5×10^{-7}
Zn	6.8×10^{-7}

The CdTe quantum dots was grown using ALE. When the sample is exposed to either Cd or Te, only one atomic layer will be deposited under each flux: we call this *auto-regulated* growth. The flux for both of the compound are therefore chosen to be the same [2].

Beginning the growth, the substrate temperature was initially raised to 320°C. The Zn cell shutter was open starting at 250°C, in order to flatten the surface for the growth. While it took several minutes to raise the substrate temperature, only one Zn layer was deposited due to the auto-regulation of the growth. When the substrate temperature reach 320°C, the Te shutter was also open, in order to grow the ZnTe buffer layer. This thick ZnTe layer guaranteed us to the best possible surface for the growth of the QD layer [6]. Once done, we set up the RHEED, growing a few more ZnTe level while searching the specular spot. The substrate temperature was then lowered to 170°C, the Zn cell being open until the temperature reach 250°C.

One of the main difficulty of this work was to calibrate the Cr flux in order to embed only a single Cr atom in most of the QDs of the sample. To achieve this, the Cr density must be of the same order as the QDs density at the surface of the sample. This means a really small flux, with a BEP of the magnitude of 10^{-10} Torr, which is about one order lower than the main chamber pressure and therefore not measurable with our technique. The optimisation was done starting with the know how acquired in Grenoble on the Mn and trying to optimise it for the Tsukuba machine, through a feedback loop with the micro-PL characterization in Grenoble.

This really small flux was achieved by heating the Cr cell around 1000K, low compared to its sublimation temperature, and opening the cell only once during the ALE, for only 5s. In order to have big enough QDs, emitting at right wavelengths, 6.5 ML of CdTe is the optimal CdTe thesis. However, the critical thickness of CdTe on ZnTe is 6.5 ML. Dislocations and defect will form in the layer for a higher thickness. Therefore, some sample were also grown with a 5.5 ML thickness in order to not get too close to the limit. At the chosen temperature, it correspond to either 13 cycles of ALE (for 6.5 ML) or 11 cycles (for 5.5 ML). The Cr cells was

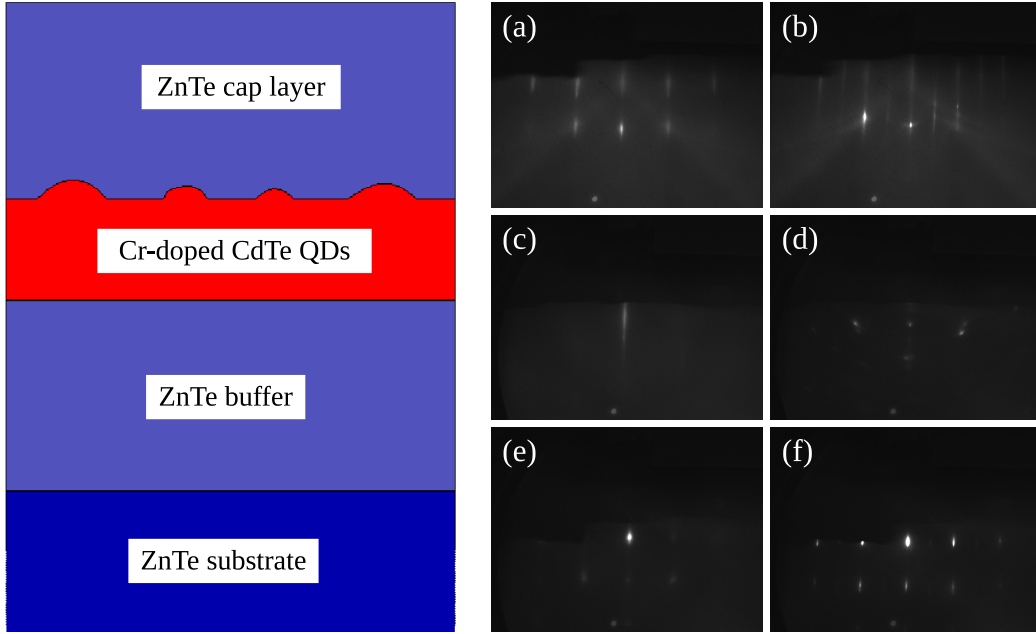


Figure I.3: Left: Layer structure of the strain Cr-doped CdTe QDs samples. Right: RHEED pattern taken at different key moment of the growth: (a) before the growth of the ZnTe buffer, (b) after the growth of the ZnTe buffer, (c) after the (Cd,Cr)Te ALE, (d) after the Te deposition, (e) during the Te evaporation (the picture was taken at $T_{\text{substrate}} = 177^{\circ}\text{C}$) and (f) after the growth of the ZnTe cap.

opened during the 7th cycle, halfway through the growth of the QD layer, in order to allow the Cr atoms to diffuse without going out the QD layers. The whole ALE recipe to grow the QDs layer is given in the Fig.I.4.

After the growth of the CdTe layer, we lowered the substrate temperature to 90°C to deposit the Te layer. It was deposited during 5 minutes. This step allows the CdTe layer to relax and form the quantum dots [7]. We then heated up the substrate again until 200°C , where we stayed for 20s in order to evaporate all the deposited Te [8]. If the dots were formed, we saw a spotty pattern like the one presented on Fig. I.3 (f). The Zn and Te cells were then opened, while the substrate temperature was raised to 240°C in order to grow a protective layer above the QDs.

I.2.3 Results

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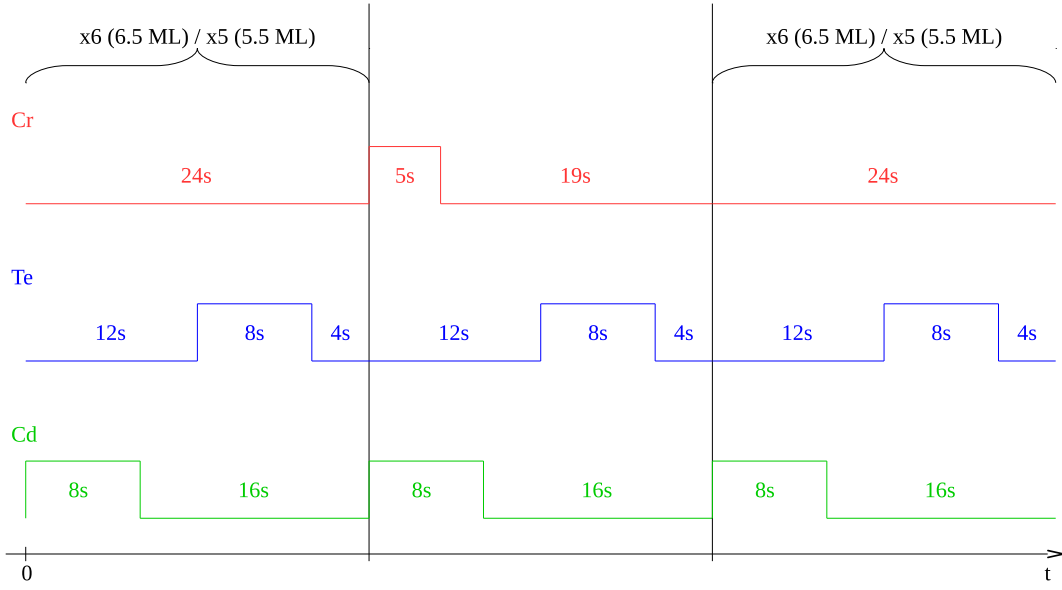


Figure I.4: Opening and closing cycles of each cell for the ALE of strained (Cd,Cr)Te samples.

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Table I.2: List of samples where Cr was found.

Sample	Type	Cleaning process	CdTe MLs	Cr aimed concentration (%)
dot358	Br etching	Strained dots	6.5	0.06
dot359	Br etching	Strained dots	6.5	0.11
dot363	Br etching	Strained dots	6.5	0.21
dot383	Br etching	Strained dots	5.5	0.19
dot385	Br etching	Strained dots	5.5	0.17

Gold deposition time (s)	Resistance (Ω)
15	300
20	80
25	25
30	20
35	0
60	0

Figure I.5: Measured conductivity of the Au layer on GaAs for different deposition time.

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I.3 Other kind of samples

I.3.1 Charge control samples

Charge control samples are pretty straightforward. Instead of growing the sample on a non-doped ZnTe substrate, we do the growth on p-doped ZnTe substrate. Same steps are followed, but with thinner buffer and cap layers, in order to have a stronger electric on the dot layer. We chose to do both about 150 nm thick, calibrating with the ZnTe growth speed calculated via the RHEED oscillations.

Once the growth were finished, a thin, semi-transparent gold layer is deposited by sputtering. The samples are kept in nitrogen atmosphere during the transport. The exposition time of the sample in the sputtering machine was calibrated using gold deposited on GaAs substrate. Resistance of the gold layer was measured. Results are presented in Fig. I.3. In order to keep a collection of the light emitted by the quantum, a thin layer was necessary. However, we also needed a gold layer thick enough to cover the entire surface of the sample. These considerations lead us to chose a deposition time of 35 s.

Results

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Figure I.6: Example of charge variation

Only one charged sample containing Cr atoms was grown: dot390. It was cleaned by H^* plasma. The QD layer was 5.5 ML thick and the Cr concentration was aimed to be 0.16%. However, no Cr doped quantum dots were found. Some dots presenting a emission close to the one expected for Cr atoms were found, but they were revealed to not have any magnetic atom inside. These are discussed in more in Sec. ??.

I.3.2 Strain-free quantum dots

Strain-free quantum dots are formed by the thickness fluctuations of a CdTe quantum well in $Cd_xMg_{1-x}Te$ barriers. These fluctuations form steps localizing the carrier, acting as QDs. The higher the Cd concentration will be, the closer the lattice parameter will be, but it will also reduce the gap energy difference, reducing the confinement. The best strain to confinement ratio was found for CdTe QW in $Cd_{0.7}Mg_{0.3}Te$. The needed flux for this growth are shown in Tab. I.4.

The strain-free sample were grown on an hybrid substrate. The substrate was made from a GaAs substrate, cleaned using H^* plasma. We grew on it a CdTe

Table I.3: Aimed flux for each cell during the growth of the strained samples.

Elements	Targeted BEP (Torr)
Cd	4.5×10^{-7}
Mg	1.6×10^{-8}
Te	5.26×10^{-7}

layer of about $3 \mu\text{m}$, in order to recover the lattice parameter and not have defect close to the surface. With this thickness, the remaining strain in the layer should be of about 0.1% [9, 10]. A thin layer (about 7 nm) of ZnTe was grown between the GaAs and the CdTe in order to help the relaxation of strains [11]. The RHEED taken after the growth of the CdTe layer (Fig. I.6 (d)) shows sharp straight line, hinting at the recovery of a flat surface. A protective layer of amorphous Te was grown on the surface to keep it from being damaged outside the MBE chamber. It was removed at the beginning of the growth by evaporation.

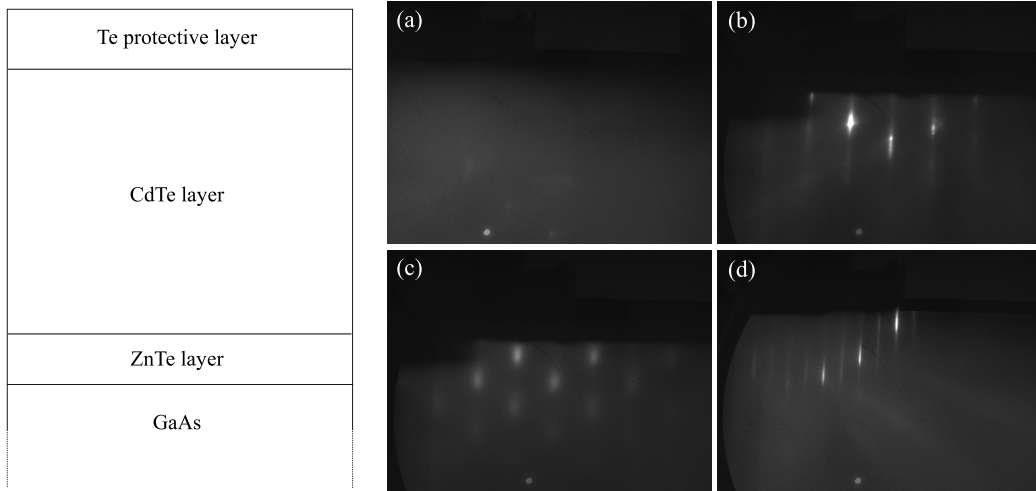


Figure I.7: Left: Layer structure of the hybrid substrate with its protective Te cap. Right: RHEED pattern taken at different key moment of the growth: (a) before H^* cleaning of GaAs, (b) after H^* cleaning of GaAs, (c) after the growth of the ZnTe layer, (d) after the growth of the CdTe layer.

We began to heat the substrate temperature to 180° , in order to remove the protective amorphous Te layer. We waited a few second at this temperature to remove all the deposited Te, and then resumed the heating to go to 250°C . Starting at 200°C , we opened the Te cells in order to stabilize the surface. When the substrate temperature was stabilized at 250°C , we opened the Cd cells and grew

a 2.35 μm layer of CdTe, in order to be as close as possible of a total lattice parameter recovery [9, 10].

We grew the first $\text{Cd}_{0.7}\text{Mg}_{0.3}\text{Te}$ barrier on this buffer layer. In order to be sure that there will be no relaxation in the quantum well, we choose to stick to the maximum cumulated thickness of the CdTe on a CdZnTe lattice, which has been shown to be lower than the one of CdTe on a CdMgTe lattice. This correspond to a maximum cumulated thickness of 130 nm [12]. We chose to grow 40 nm below the QW, and 90 nm above it, in order to have a thicker protective layer.

Once the 40 nm barrier layer was grown, we lowered the substrate temperature under Te flux. Growing the QW layer in a Te environment smooth the surface layer of the sample and help having a flat surface to grow the well. Once the substrate temperature reach respectively 170°C, we began the ALE of the QW. Two QW thickness was tested: either 4 ML or 2 ML. In both case, the growth was done growing CdTe layer as done for the strained sample, opening the Cr cell for 3 s for one cycle every two cycle. The whole recipe is described in Fig.I.7.

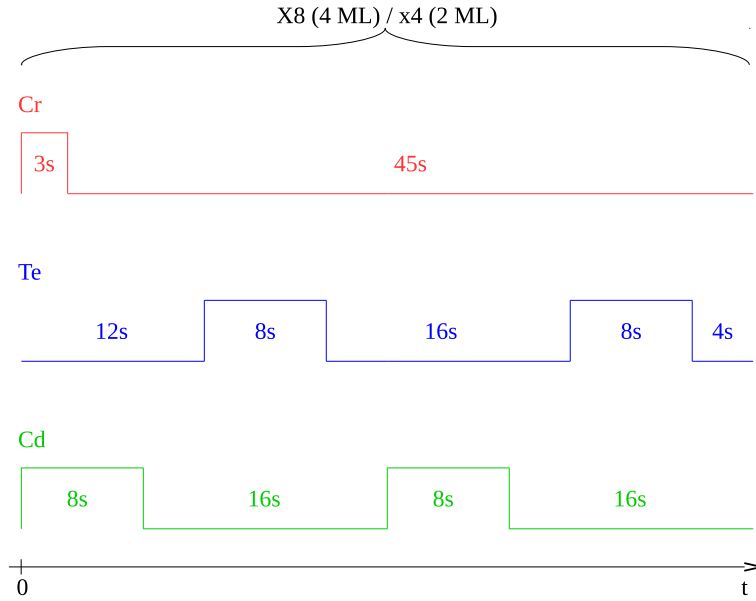


Figure I.8: Opening and closing cycles of each cell for the ALE of strain free (Cd,Cr)Te samples.

We then raised the substrate temperature up to 250°C, under a Te flux, in order to proceed to the growth of the upper barrier, acting also as a protective layer. The opening time was there calculated to grow 90 nm of $\text{Cd}_{0.7}\text{Mg}_{0.3}\text{Te}$.

Table I.4: List of sample grown trying to incorporate Cr in SFD dots.

Sample	CdTe MLs	Cr aimed concentration (%)	Probability of Cr-doped QD
SFD4	4	0.35	None found
SFD5	2	0.15	None found
SFD6	2	0.54	None found
SFD7	2	0.35	None found
SFD8	2	0.75	None found

Results

Four sample of strain-free dots doped with Cr were produced, listed in Tab. I.5.

The sample presented thin and intense peaks. It hints at a better confinement of the carriers in the QDs than what have been expected from dots formed by the thickness variation of a quantum well. This may be caused by higher steps than expected at the CdTe/Cd_{0.7}Mg_{0.3}Te interface.

As discussed in Sec. ??, the presence of a magnetic atom split the emission of the exciton into several peaks, the number depending on the spin of the magnetic atom. However, such complex wasn't found in the strain-free samples. It may be caused by the the absence of static Jahn-Teller effect. In strain dots, this effect increase the probability of the Chromium to have a quantization axis the growth axis, z , making the splitting visible in our experimental setup. Without strain, the Jahn-Teller effect doesn't discriminate anymore between the three different axis, and thus the Chromium spin might have a quantization axis along the x or y . In this case, no splitting are visible for the quantum dot in our experimental setup, and the magnetic atom goes undetected.

In order to counter that, it was proposed to slightly strain the quantum well. This might be done by incorporating a low density of Zn in the Cd_{0.7}Mg_{0.3}Te barrier. The strains created this way should be enough to increase the probability of quantization along the z axis, while staying negligible in regard of the Cr spin energy structure and dynamics. Such samples should be grown in the near future.

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