

# ISOLDE Workshop and Users meeting 2013

## Origin of unusual Ag diffusion profiles in CdTe

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The ISOLDE Collaboration  
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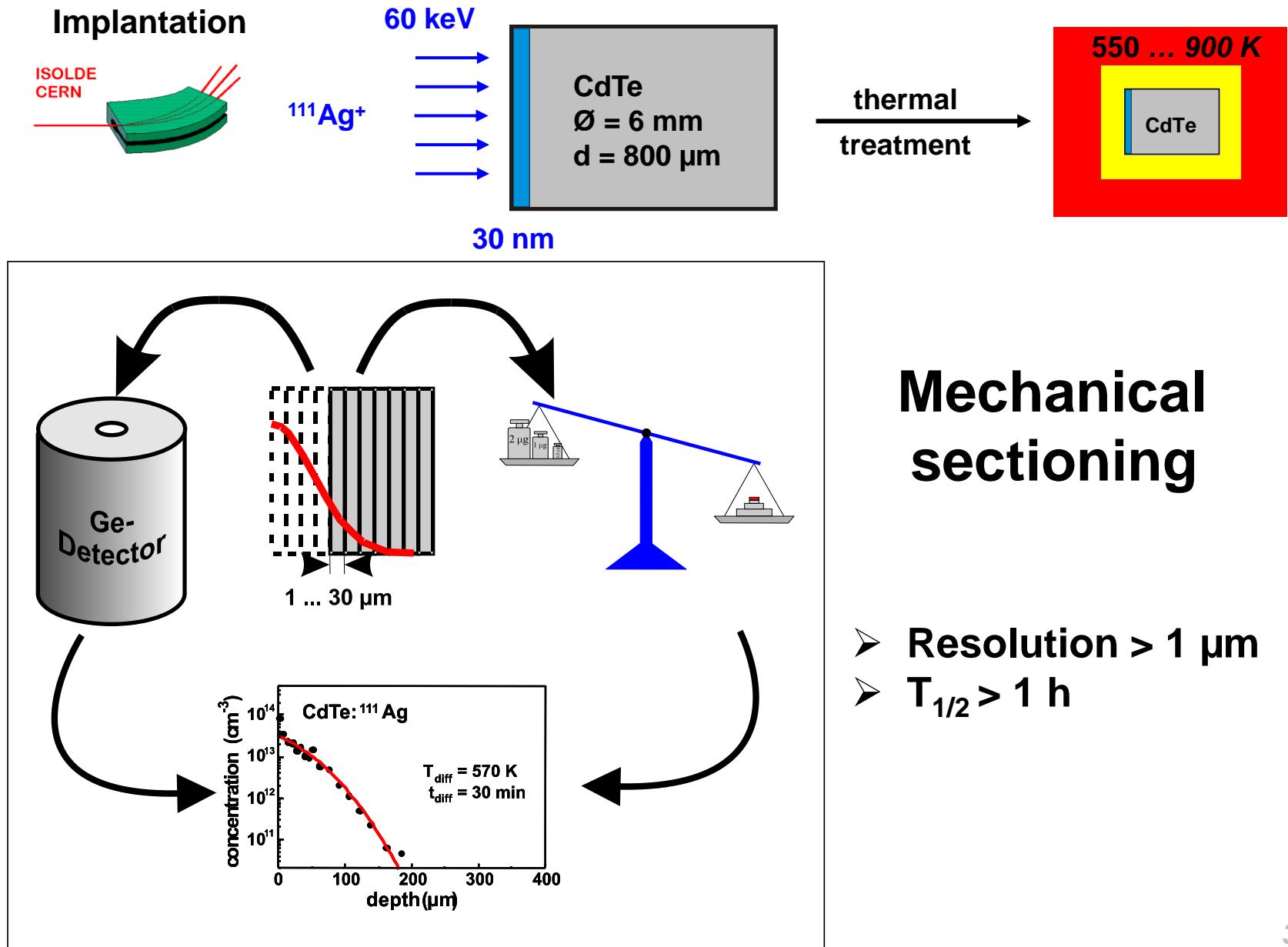


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# Outline

- Diffusion
- Uphill diffusion of Ag in CdTe
- Influence of metal layers on Ag diffusion
- Influence of oxidized crystal surfaces
- Summary

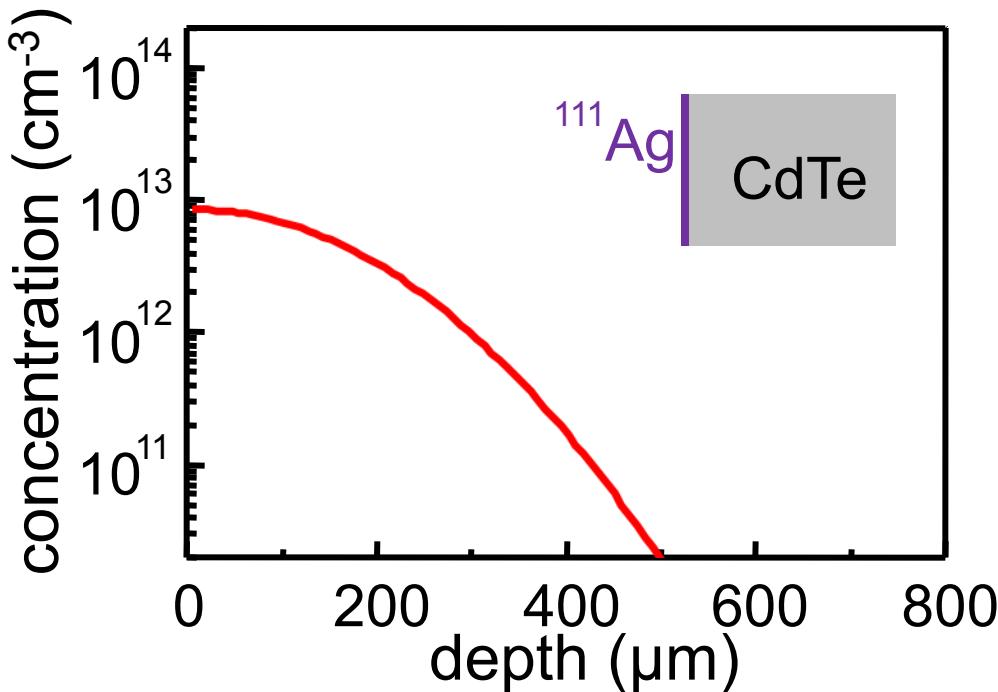
# Radiotracer technique



# Diffusion in solids

$$J(X) = -D_X \frac{\partial[X]}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial[X]}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial x} J(X)$$

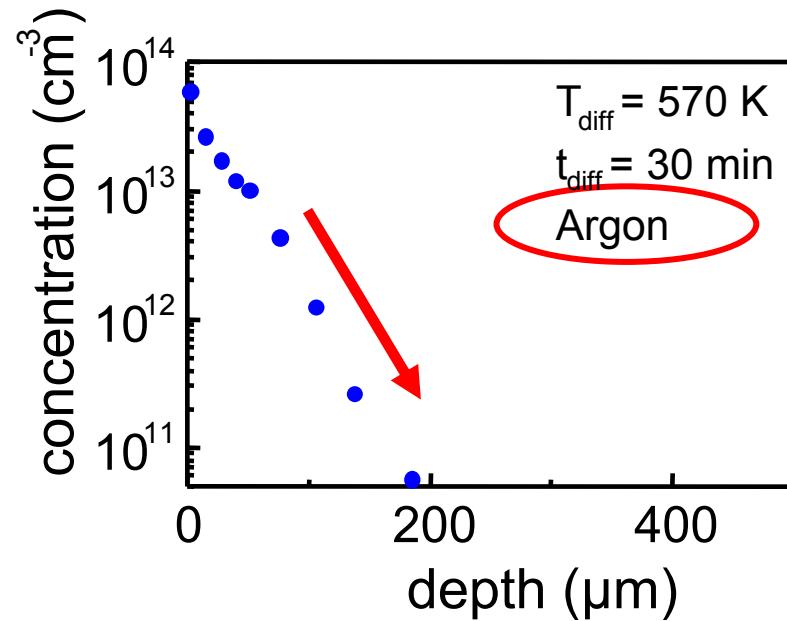


for  $C(x, t = 0) = N \cdot \delta(x)$

$$C(x, t) = \frac{N}{\sqrt{2\pi \cdot D t}} \cdot e^{-\frac{x^2}{4Dt}}$$

**Monotonously decreasing profiles**

# Diffusion of $^{111}\text{Ag}$ in CdTe



**Monotonously  
decreasing profile**

**Uphill diffusion profile**

# Model

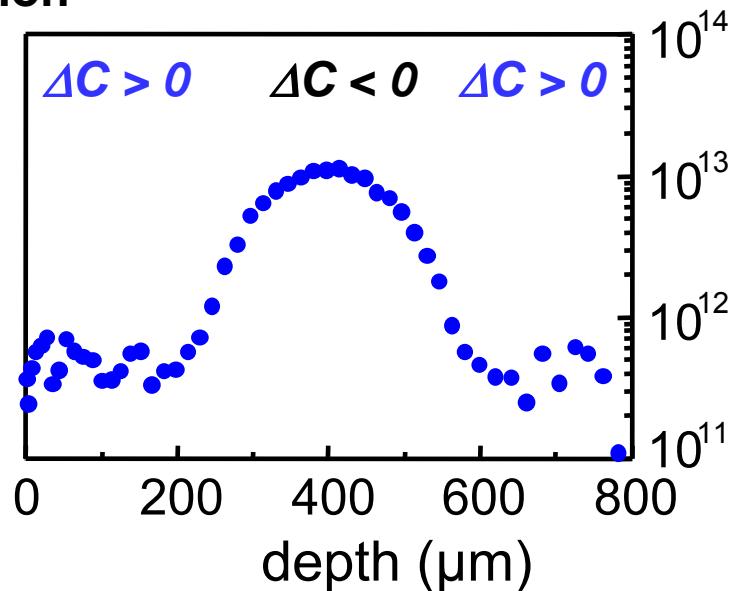
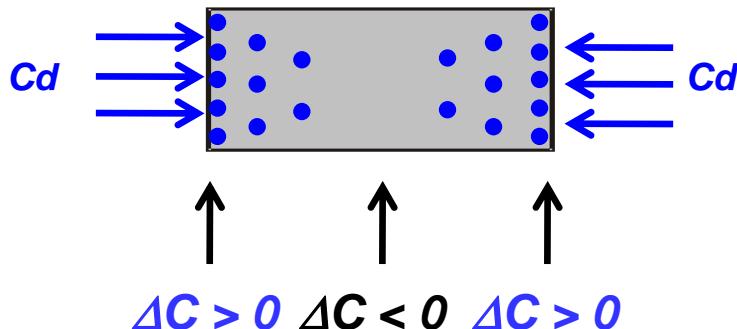
- Deviation from stoichiometry

$$[\Delta C] = [Cd_i] - [V_{Cd}]$$

- Initial state of the crystal Te rich

$$\Delta C < 0$$

- Highly mobile Cd interstitials
- Highly mobile Ag dopant (interstitial)
- Source of Cd interstitials during diffusion



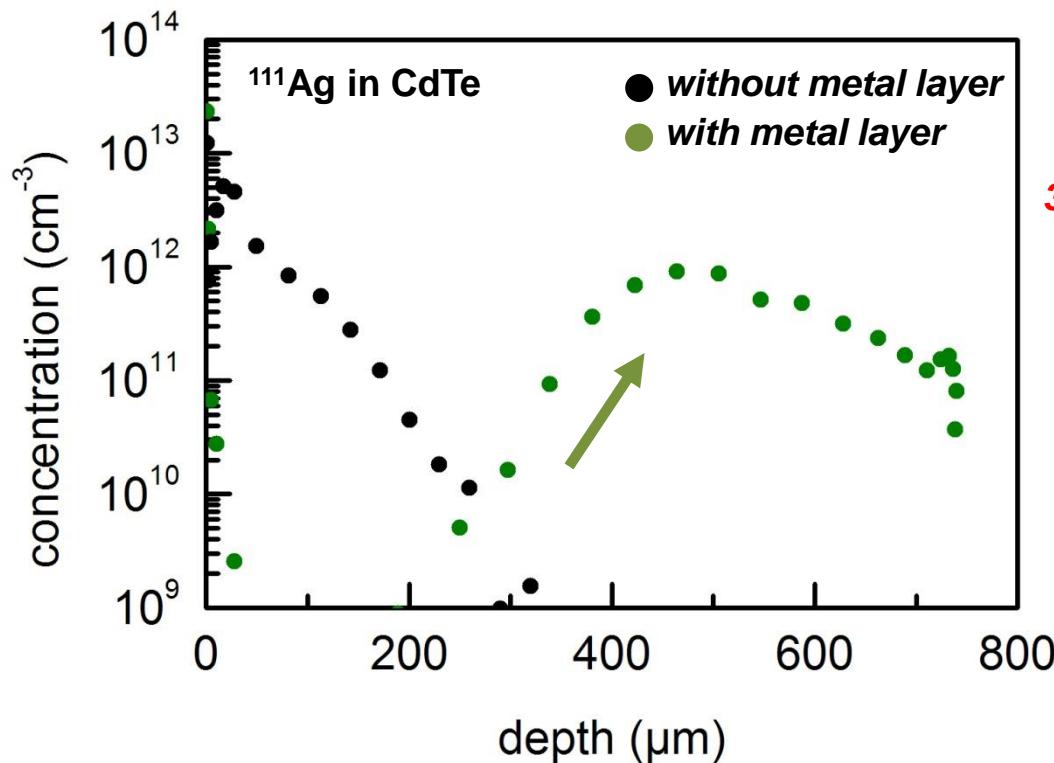
- Ag dopants images the profile of the intrinsic defects

## **Alternative sources for Cd<sub>i</sub> defects?**

- **Metal layers**
  
- **Oxidized crystal surfaces**

# Influence of metal layers (Cu)

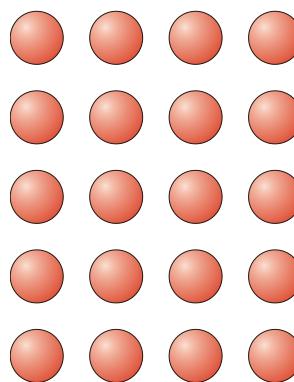
Diffusion without Cu layer at 500 K



Metal layers can initialize uphill diffusion

# Model

metal layer

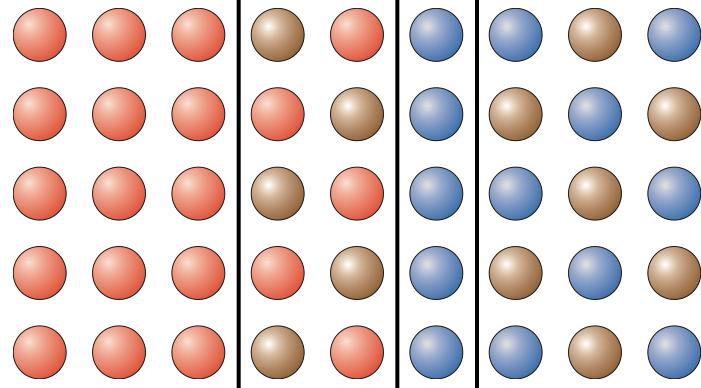


CdTe

$\xrightarrow{550\text{ K}}$

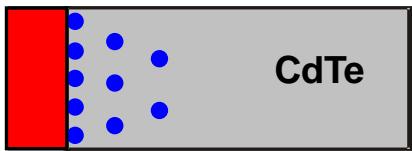
metal-Te  
alloy

metal layer

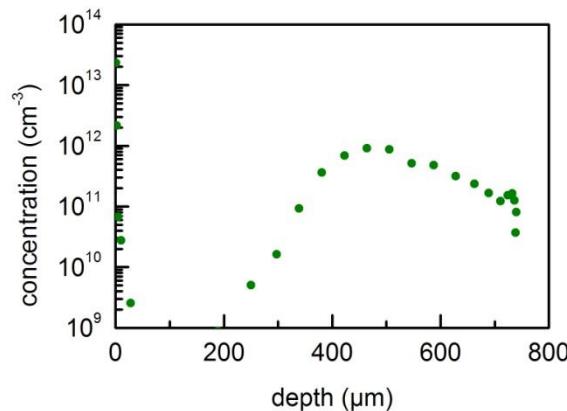


Cd<sub>i</sub> source

metal layer

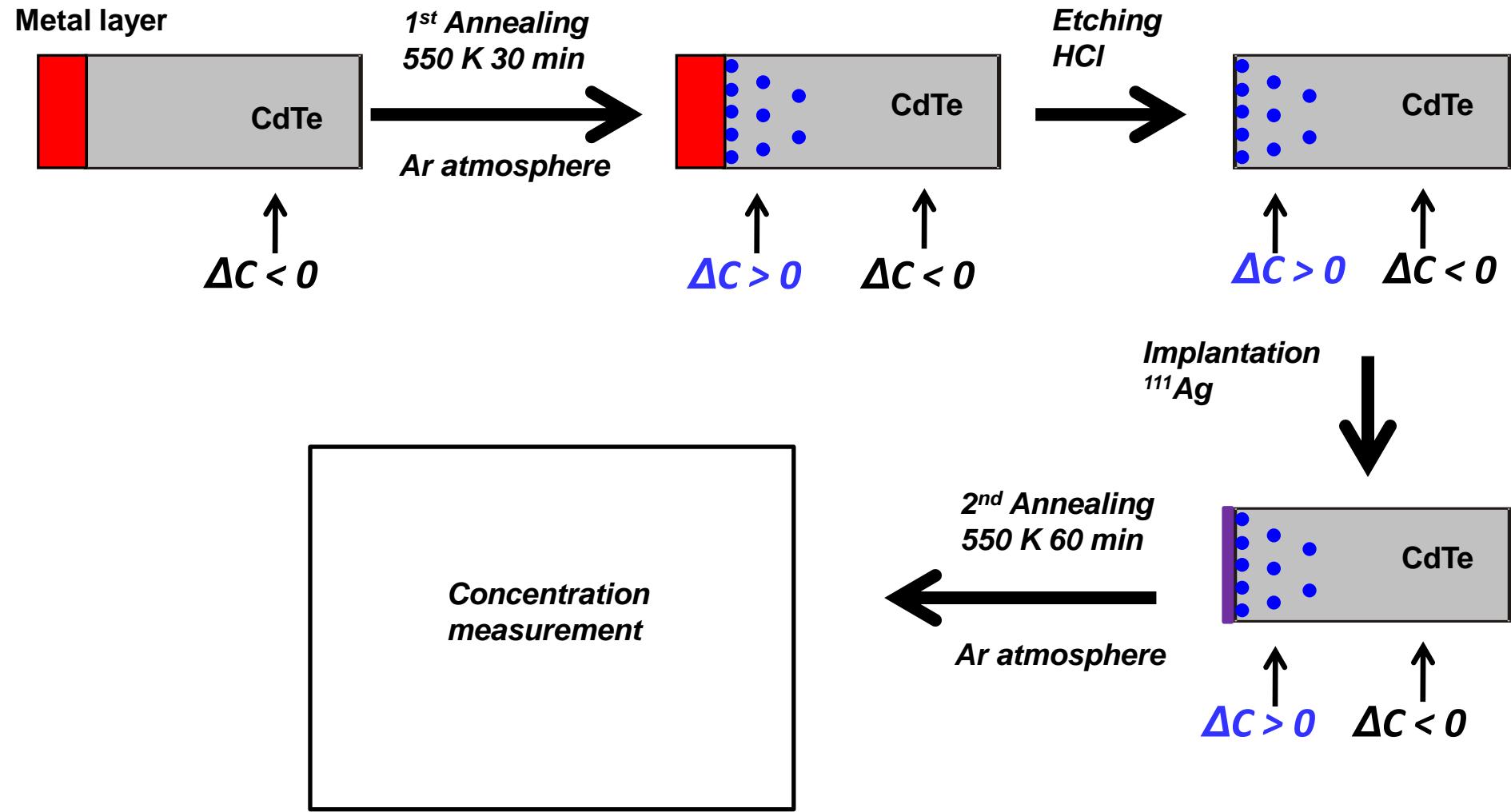


$$\Delta C > 0 \quad \Delta C < 0$$



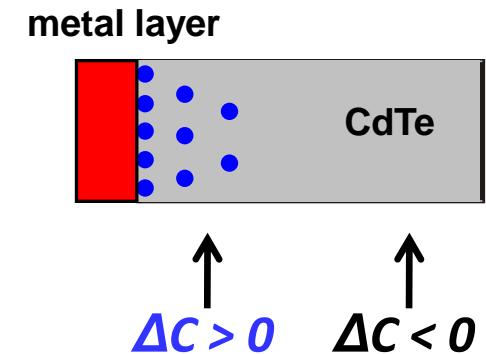
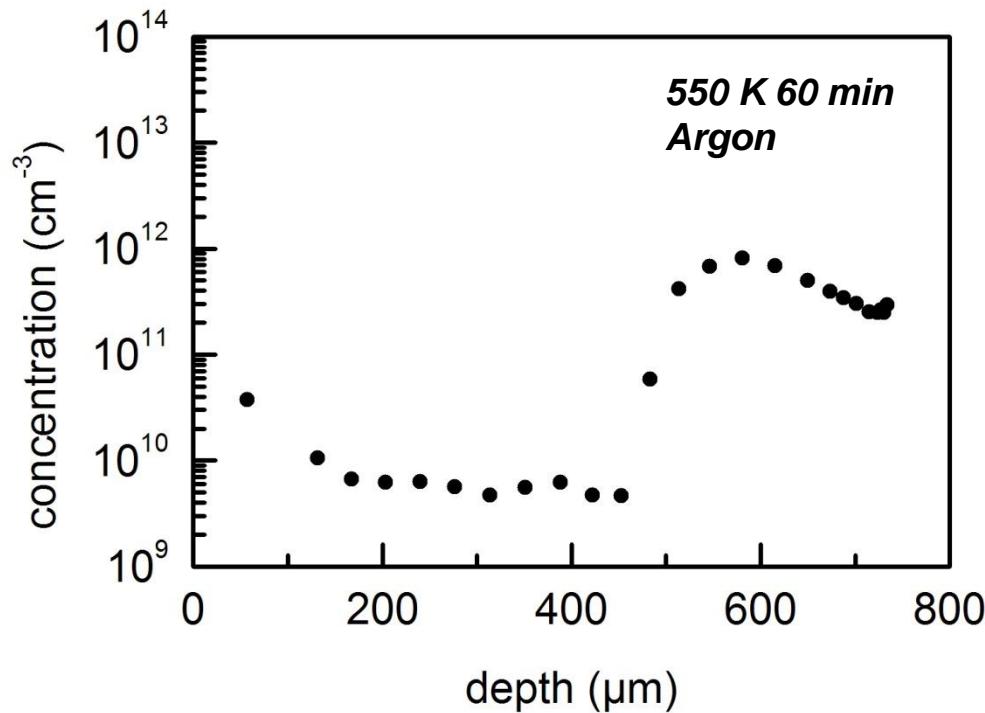
Ag dopant images the profile of deviation of stoichiometry again?

# Can Ag image a previously prepared deviation of stoichiometry?



Creating the deviation of stoichiometry before implantation of Ag

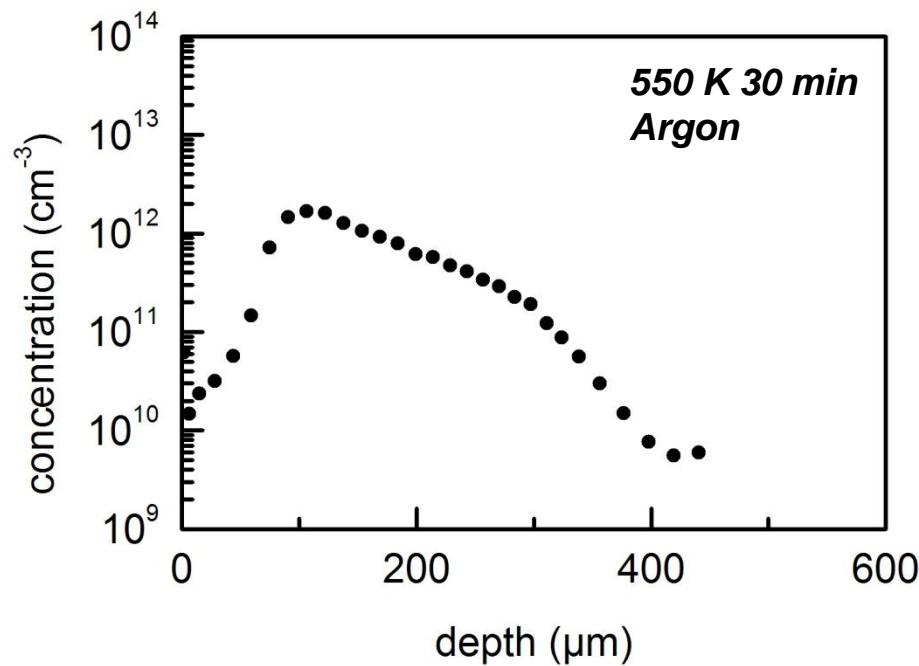
# Experimental result



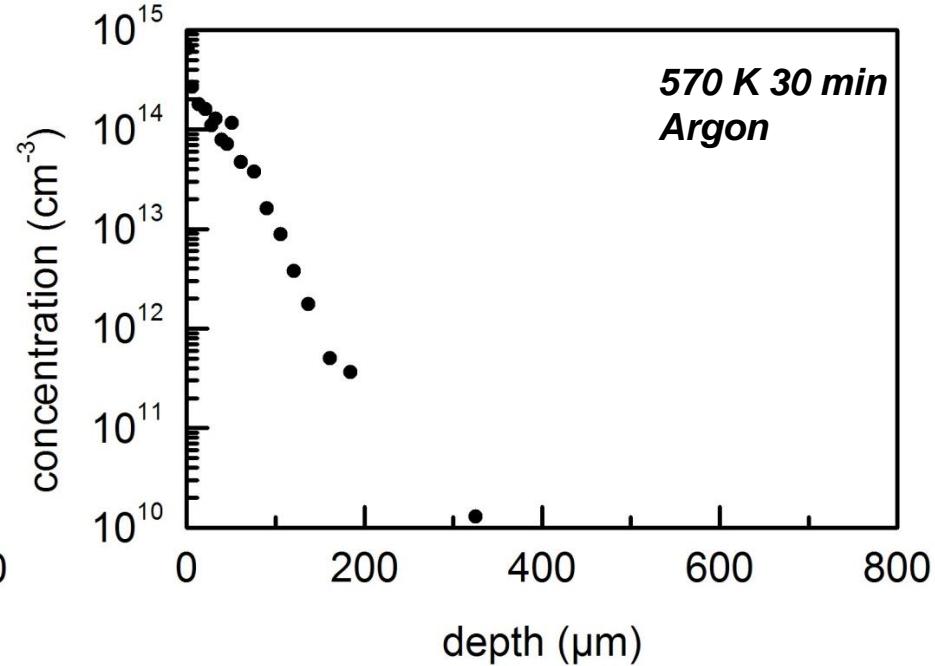
- Cd source is created by Te-metal alloy
- Concentration of the dopant images the profile of deviation from stoichiometry again
- Can we create a Cd source at the surface without evaporated metals?

# Influence of the condition of the crystal surface

as delivered



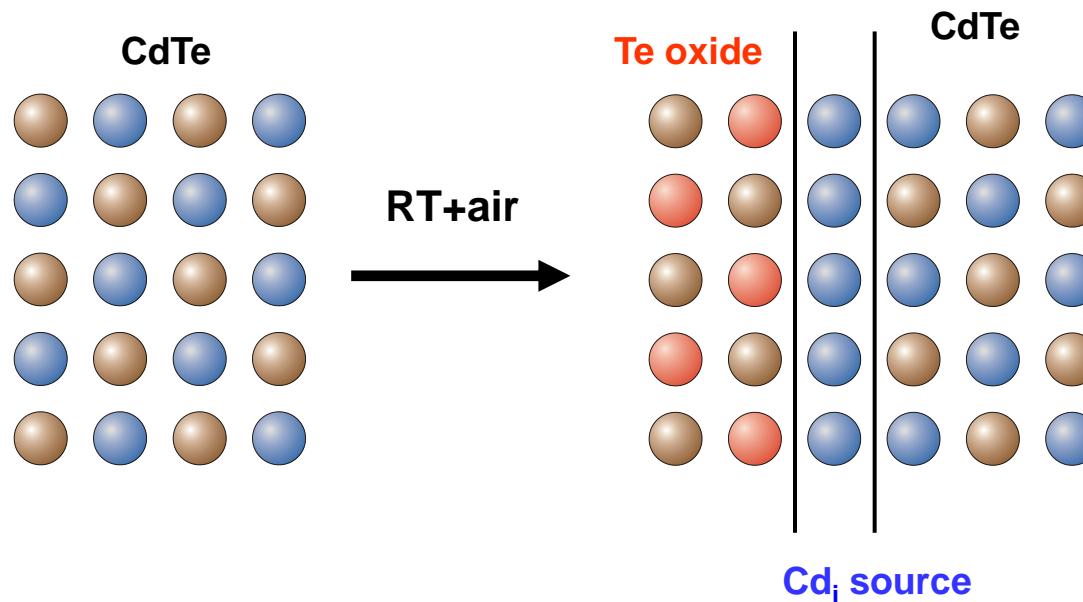
etched (Br-methanol, KOH)



- As delivered samples show uphill diffusion
- Br-methanol, KOH etching suppresses uphill diffusion
- Surface condition has significant effect on Ag diffusion

# Mechanism

- Natural oxidation at room temperature and air      1)
- TEM measurements:  $\text{TeO}_2$  at the surface      2)
- No evidence of Cd at the surface

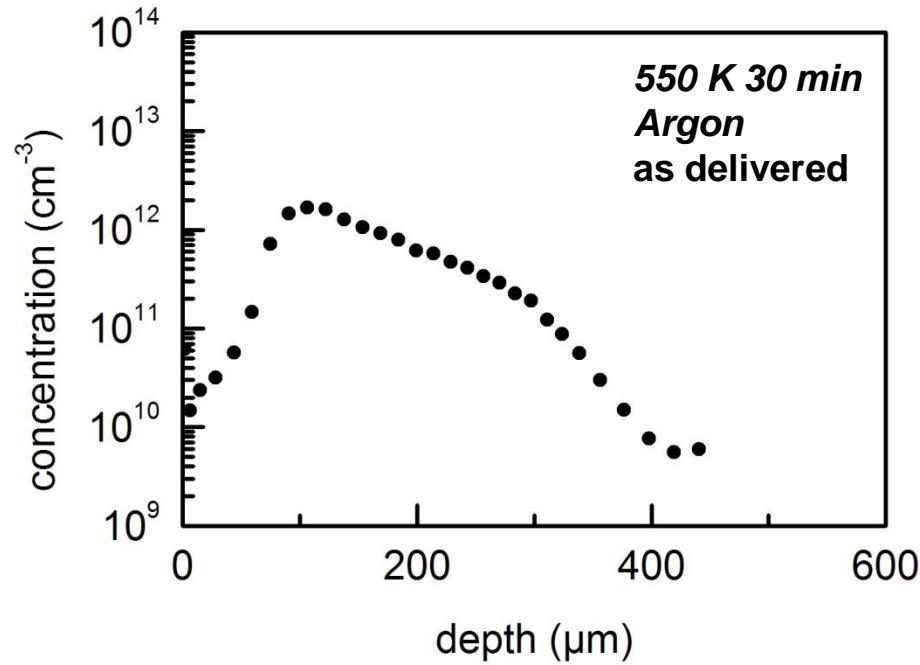
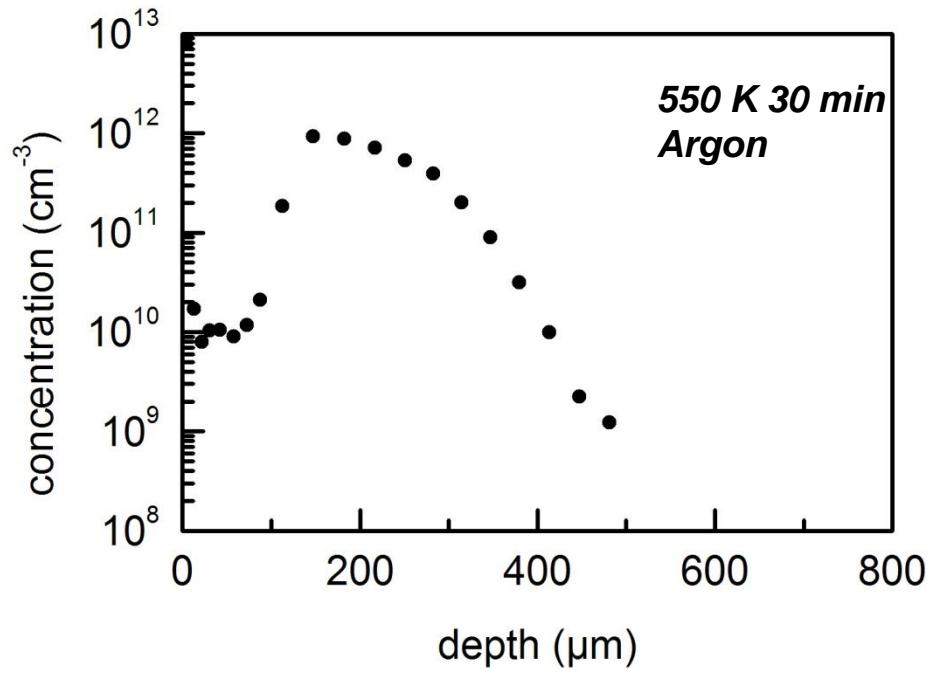
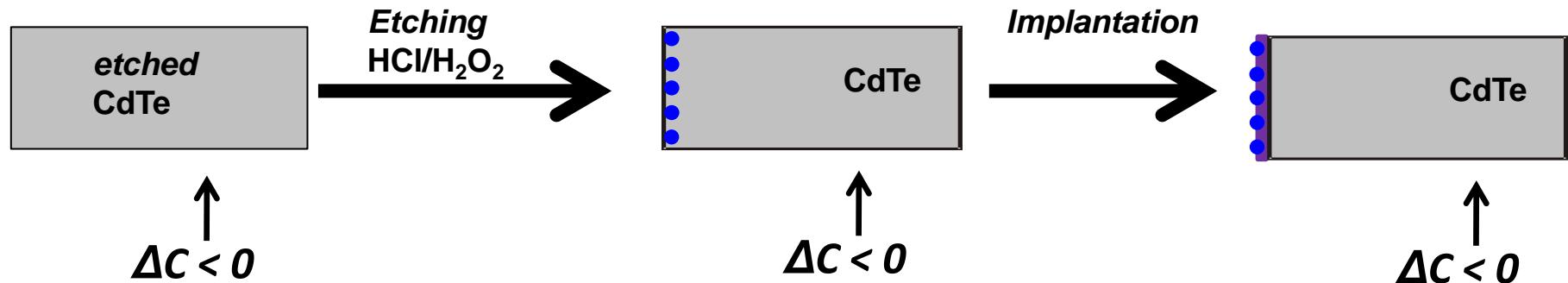


- Cd source is created by natural oxidation process
- Can we create a Cd source by oxidizing etching?

1) T. B. Wu, J. S. Chen, C. D. Chiang, Y. M. Pang, and S. J. Yang, *J. Appl. Phys.* 71, 5212 (1992)

2) F. A. Ponce, R. Sinclair, and R. H. Bube, *Appl. Phys. Lett.* 39, 951 (1981)

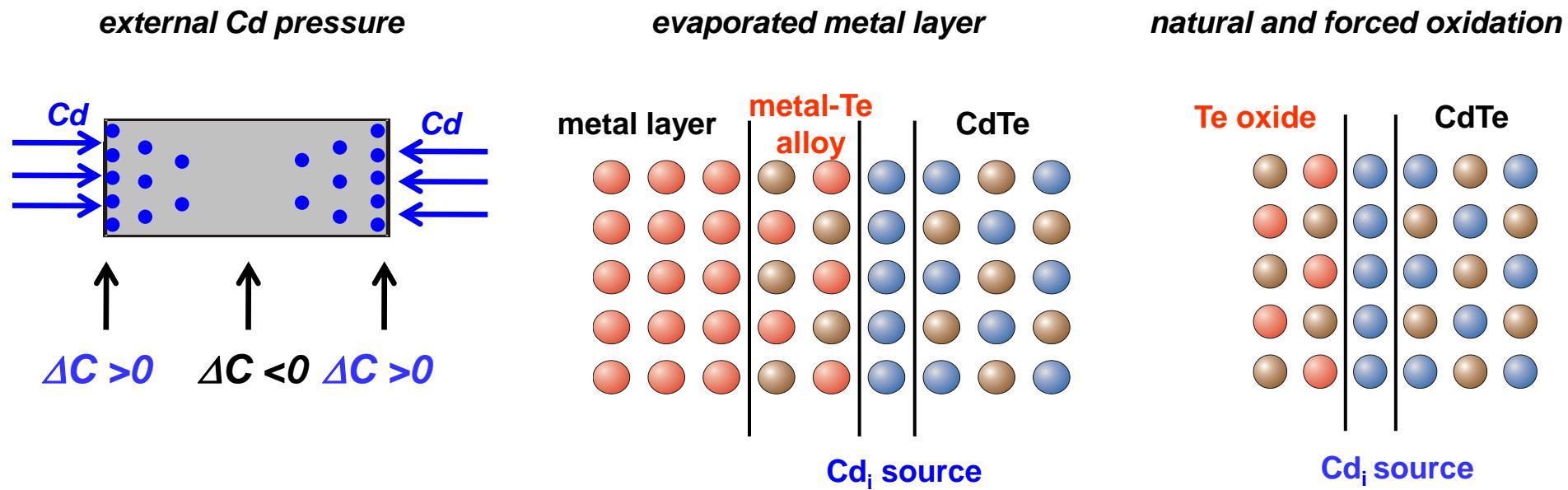
# Experimental idea



➤ Oxidation creates a Cd source

# Summary

- Uphill diffusion is initialized by a Cd source
- Ag dopant images the profile of the deviation from stoichiometry
- Cd source can be provided by:



## Outlook

- Verifying of the results by diffusion experiments AND observation of the state of the surface (XPS or similar method)

# Thanks to

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