

Further investigations of a defect-complex in III-nitride ternary semiconductors

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Earlier PAC measurements with ^{111}In in GaN and AlN show a defect complex of the implanted In and a nitrogen vacancy (VN) which is stable up to high temperatures. This could give insights in the not well understood luminescence mechanism.

To gain more information about this complex we compared $^{111}\text{In}(^{111}\text{Cd})$ with $^{111}\text{mCd}(^{111}\text{Cd})$ measurements to check the possible influence of after effects that can occur after the decay of the parent nucleus ^{111}In via electron capture. This leaves a hole in the electron shell of the probe atom.

Furthermore the different relative charges of the incorporated probe atoms can be studied; ^{111}In being neutral and $^{117}\text{Cd}(^{117}\text{In})$, $^{111}\text{mCd}(^{111}\text{Cd})$ forming acceptors.

We present the results from our last two implantations at ISOLDE and compare them with previous measurements. ^{117}Cd and ^{111}mCd were implanted in $3\mu\text{m}$ thin films of GaN and AlN on sapphire substrate. After thorough annealing we performed temperature dependent PAC measurements.

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