

Electronic structures and band gaps of $\text{MgGe}_x\text{Sn}_{(1-x)}\text{N}_2$ semiconductors

Monday, 21 May 2018 18:15 (15 minutes)

Wide-band-gap semiconductors such as III-N have been used as innovation components of solid state lighting devices. For instance, AlN is used to make ultraviolet LEDs [Nature 441, 325 (2006)] and GaN is used to make blue LEDs [J. Appl. Phys. 94, 3675 (2004)]. The alternative wide-band-gap semiconductors are crucial to search for other applications. The mixing of group-III elements in binary semiconductors (III-N) are considered to enable turning of band gap energy such as $\text{In}_x\text{Ga}_{(1-x)}\text{N}$, but the large lattice mismatch between InN and GaN produces phase separation in their alloys [Opt. Commun. 237, 363 (2004)]. Thus, instead of mixing different group-III elements in binary semiconductors, the ternary compounds (II-IV-N₂) was proposed by replacing the group-III element with two elements of group-II and group-IV [Phys. Rev. B. 94, 125201 (2016)]. In this work, we study the lattice dynamics and electronic structure of nitride semiconductors $\text{MgGe}_x\text{Sn}_{(1-x)}\text{N}_2$, where $x = 0, 0.25, 0.5, 0.75$ and 1 by using density functional theory (DFT) calculations. Only valence electrons were considered exactly while core electronic states were represented via ultrasoft pseudo-potentials. The exchange correlation functional was approximated by the hybrid functional (HSE). The results present lattice constants of $\text{MgGe}_x\text{Sn}_{(1-x)}\text{N}_2$ compounds linearly increase with increasing Sn concentrations according to the Vegard's law and the bowing coefficients p_a , p_b and p_c are 0.0429 , -0.0194 and 0.0874 Å respectively. We also find that, in the electronic band structure, the N- p dominated valence band shifts down and Ge- s dominated conduction band moves up with increasing Ge concentrations. This computational study will serve a fundamental knowledge for band structure and defect engineering of this new family of wide-band-gap semiconductors.

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Session Classification: A06: Condense Matter and Accelerator (Poster)

Track Classification: Condensed Matter Physics