

Carrier dynamics in doped Germanium measured at the free electron laser FELBE

N. Deßmann¹, S. Pavlov², A. Pohl¹, S. Winnerl³, R. Zhukavin,⁴ V. Tsyplenkov⁴, N. Abrosimov⁵, D. Shengurov⁴, V. Shastin⁴, H.-W. Hübers^{1,2}

¹Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Institute of Physics, Newtonstraße 15, 12489 Berlin, Germany

²Institute of Optical Sensor Systems, German Aerospace Center (DLR), Rutherfordstrasse 2, 12489 Berlin, Germany

³Institute for Physics of Microstructures of the Russian Academy of Sciences (IPM RAS), Academicheskaya 7, Afonino, 603087, Russia

⁴Helmholtz-Zentrum Dresden-Rossendorf, Bautzner Landstr. 400, 01328 Dresden, Germany

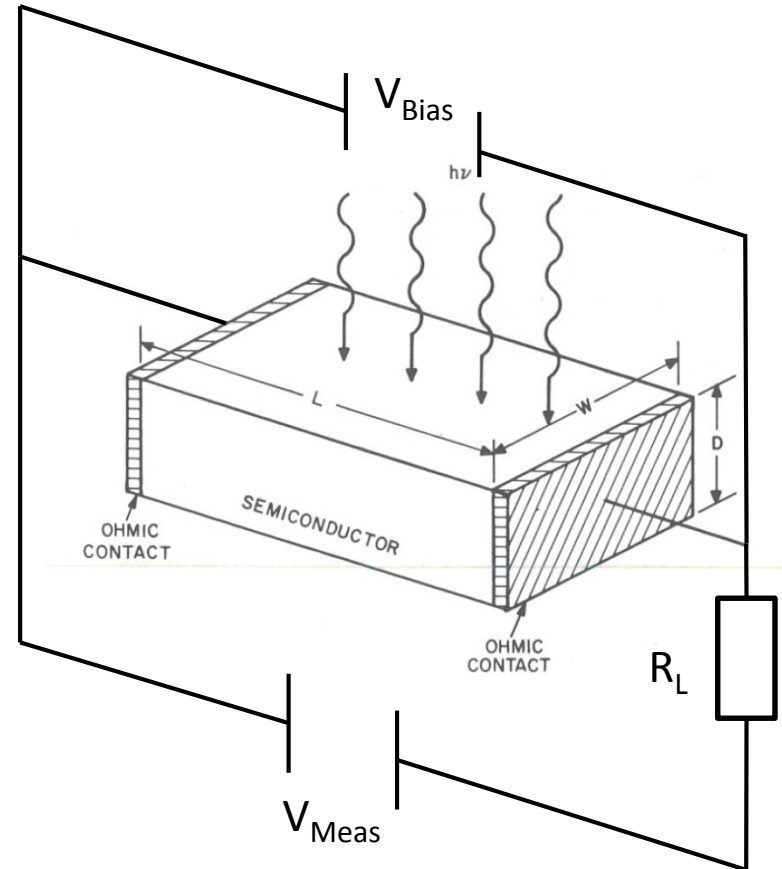
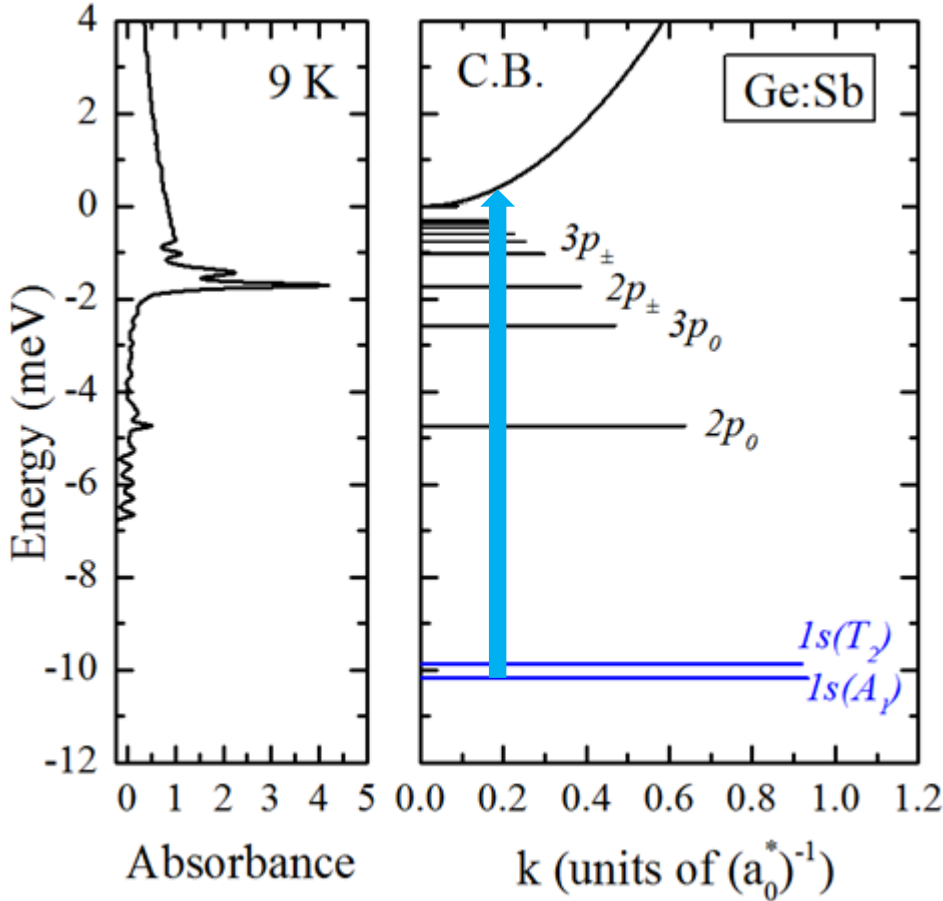
⁵Leibniz-Institute for Crystal Growth, Max-Born-Str. 2, 12489 Berlin Germany



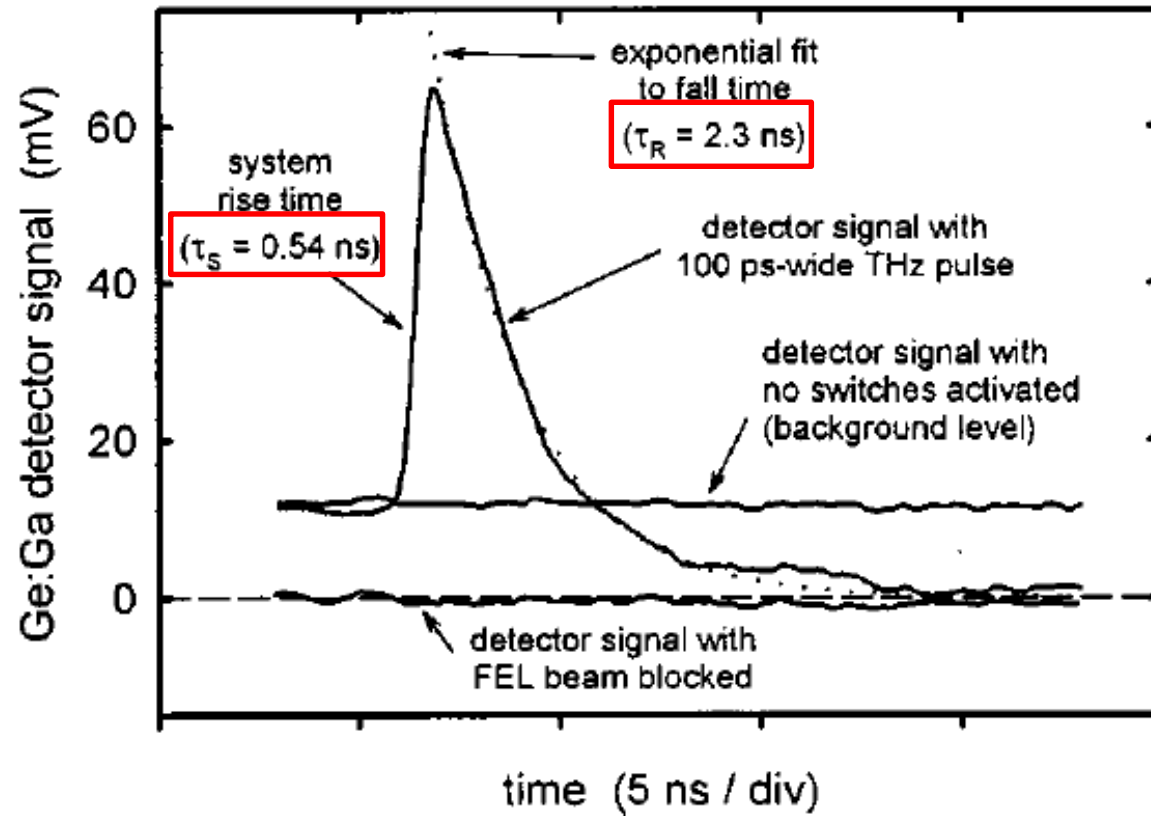
Knowledge for Tomorrow



Introduction



Introduction



F. A. Hegmann et al., "Time-resolved photoresponse of a gallium-doped germanium photoconductor using a variable pulse-width terahertz source," *Appl. Phys. Lett.*, vol. 76, no. 3, p. 262, 2000.1



FELs in Europe



Dedicated MIR/THz Pump-Probe setups available at:

FELBE¹(S. Winnerl)

FELIX² (A.F.G. van der Meer)

In the frame of German-Russian project „InTerFEL“ now also at NovoFEL

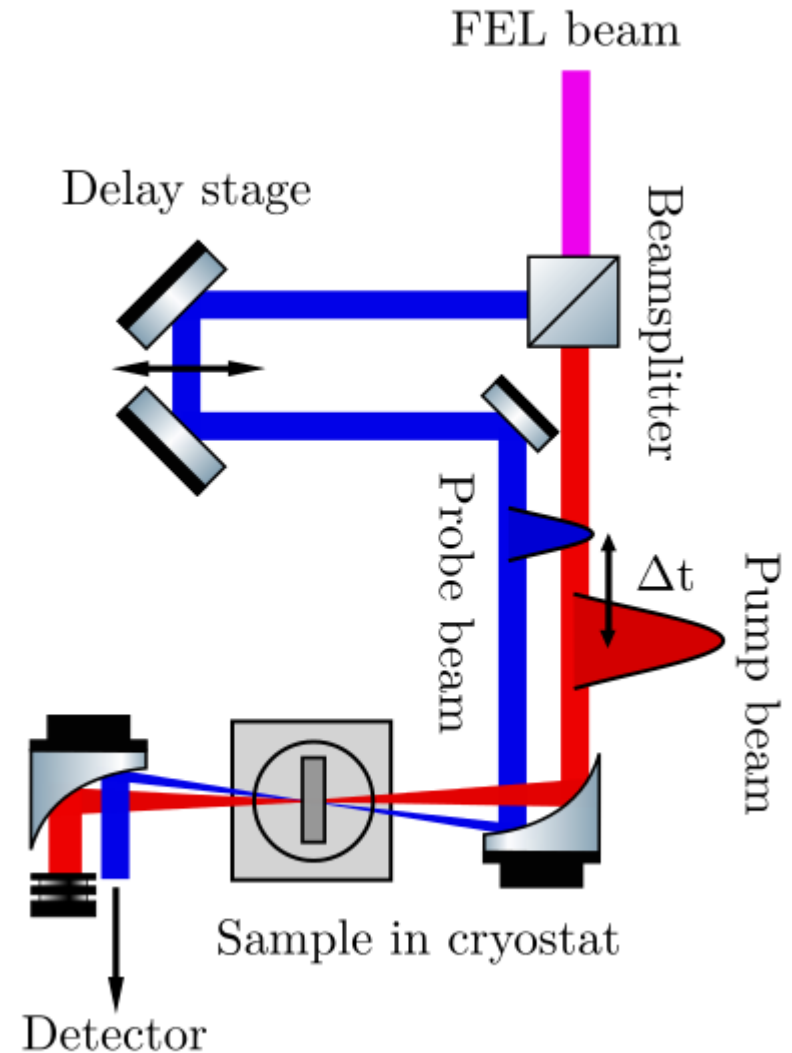
¹ S. Winnerl *et al.*, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **107**, 237401 (2011).

² P. T. Greenland, P. T. *et al.*, *Nature* **465**, 1057–61 (2010).



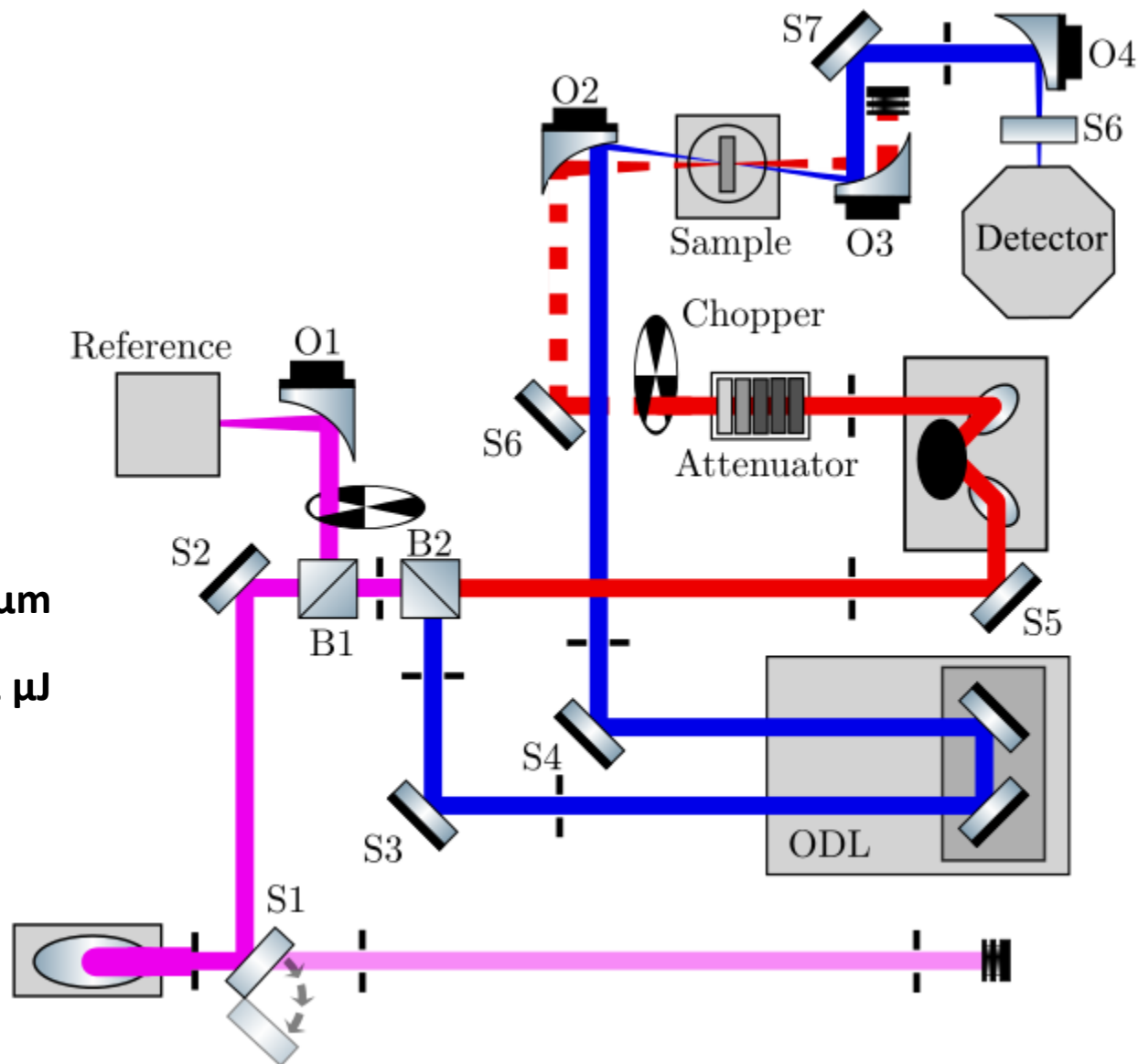
Setup (FELBE - U100)

- Undulator period 100 mm
- # periods 38
- K 0,3 – 2,7
- Max. power > 100 W
- **Wavelength 18 – 250 μm**
- **Max. pulse energy > 0,01 – 2 μJ**
- **Pulse duration 1 – 25 ps**
- **Repetition rate 13 MHz**



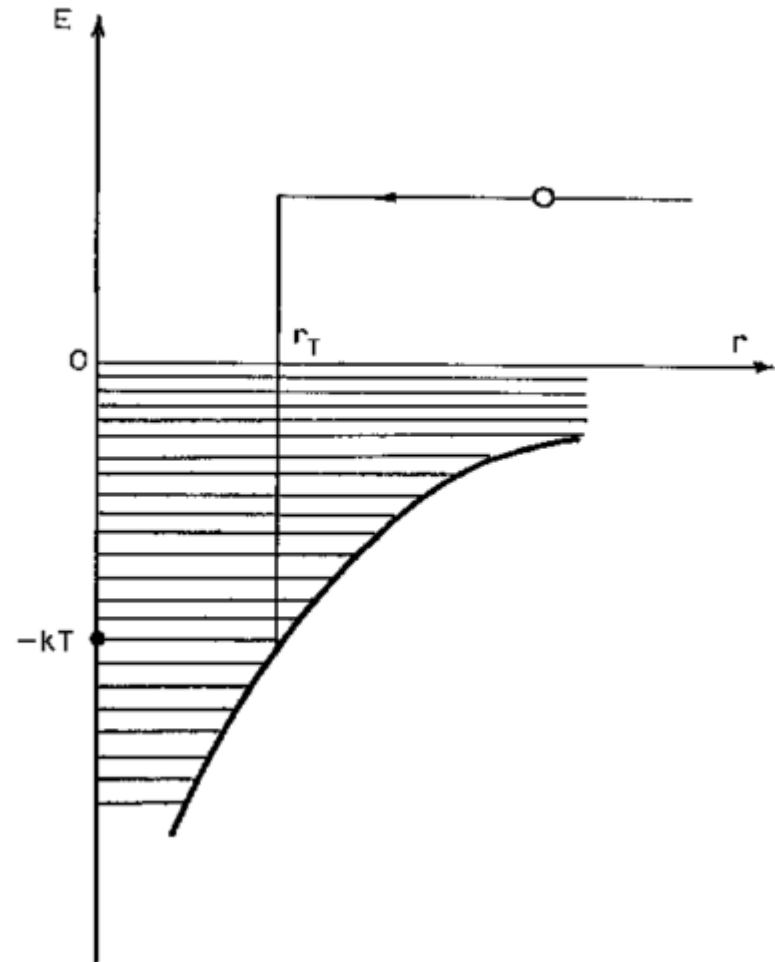
Setup (FELBE - U100)

- Undulator period 100 mm
- # periods 38
- K 0,3 – 2,7
- Max. power > 100 W
- **Wavelength 18 – 250 μm**
- **Max. pulse energy > 0,01 – 2 μJ**
- **Pulse duration 1 – 25 ps**
- **Repetition rate 13 MHz**



Cascade capture model

- Collision theory (Thomson), based on probability for capture in high-excited state
- Energy relaxation in a cascade of small steps by emission of acoustical phonons
- Practically bound if binding energy $> kT$
- Refinements by Abakumov, Perel', Yassievich, with prediction of two capture regimes

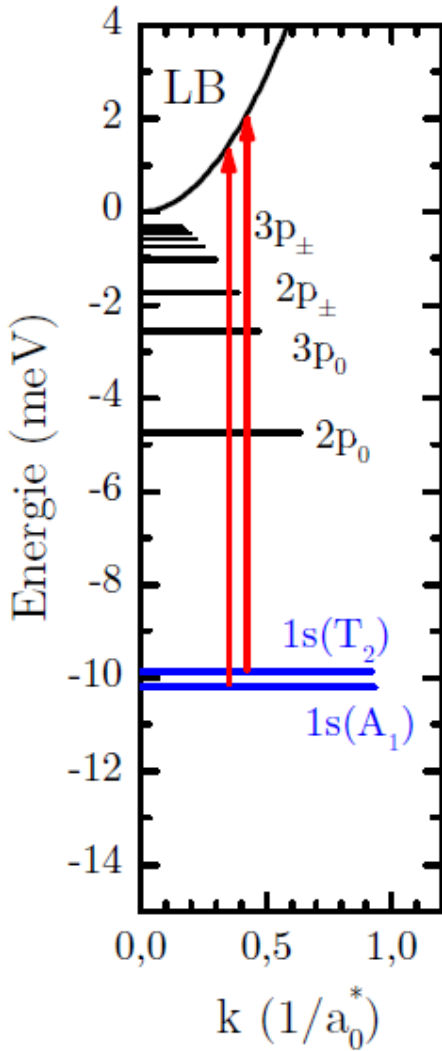


M. Lax, *Phys. Rev.* **119**, 1502–1523 (1960).

V. N. Abakumov et al., *Zh. Eksp. Theor. Fiz* **45**, 354–360 (1977).



Samples and investigated transitions

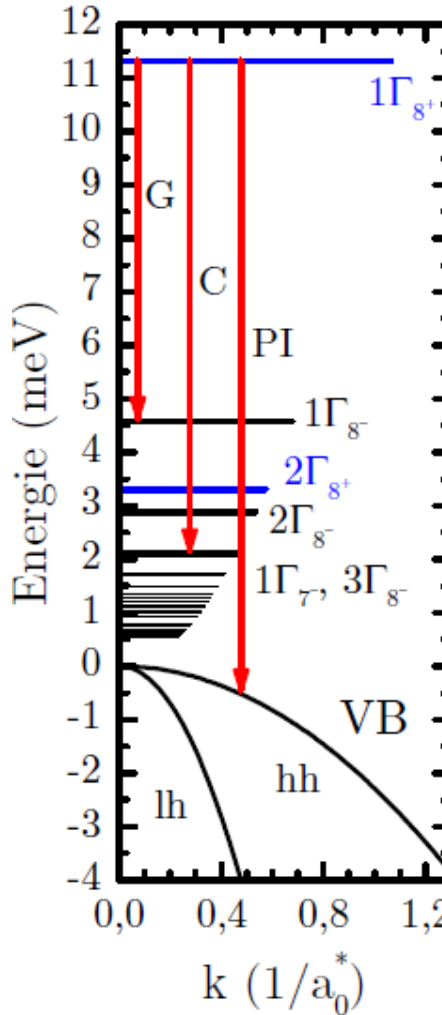


Sample - n:Ge:Sb

- Czochralski grown (IKZ)
- $1 \times 10^{15} \text{ cm}^{-3}$
- $0.5 \times 10 \times 10 \text{ mm}^3$

Experiment

- Flux dependent recombination ($105 \mu\text{m}$)
- Temperature dependent recombination



Sample – p-Ge:Ga

- Czochralski grown (IKZ)
- $2 \times 10^{15} \text{ cm}^{-3}$
- $0.5 \times 10 \times 10 \text{ mm}^3$

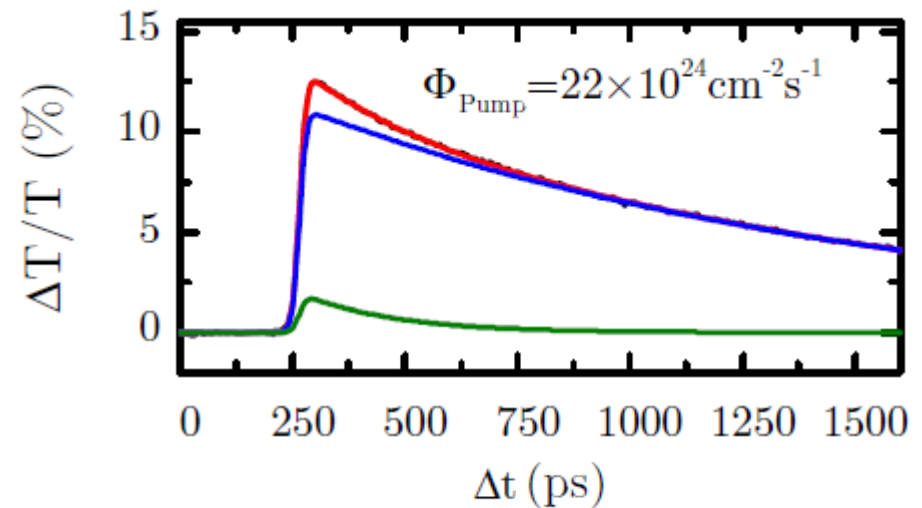
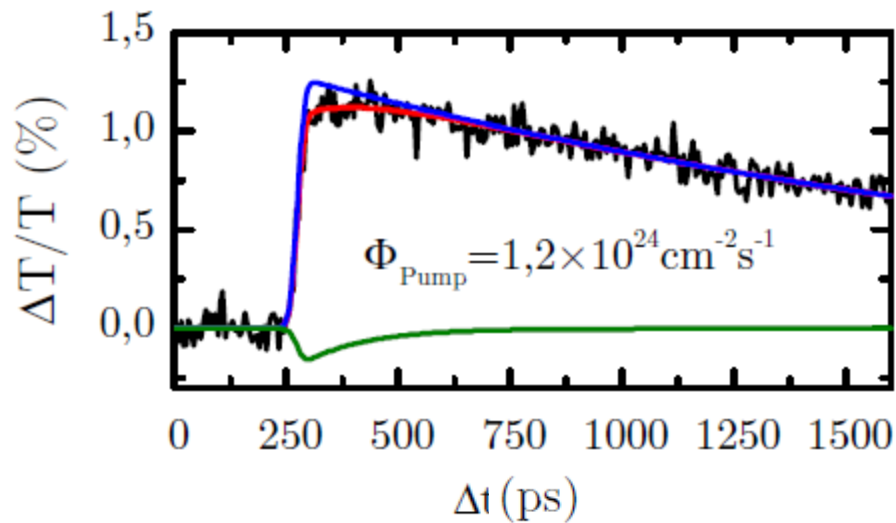
Experiment

- Flux dependent recombination ($105 \mu\text{m}$)
- Lifetime of two excited states



n-Ge

Czochralski, $1 \times 10^{15} \text{ cm}^{-3}$, Sb donors, $0.5 \times 10 \times 10 \text{ mm}^3$



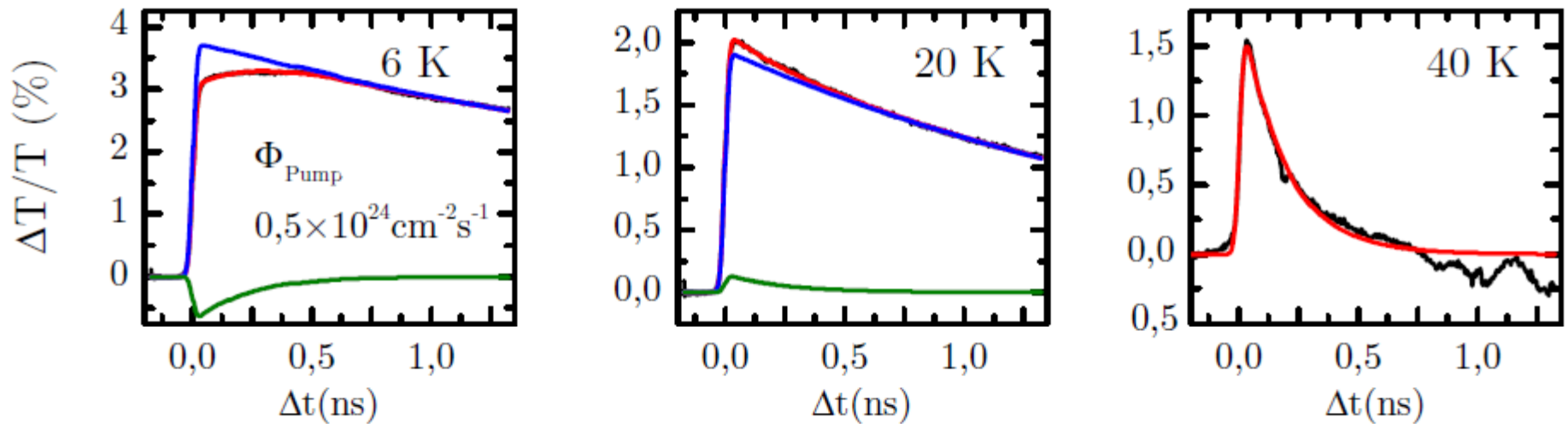
- two exponential components describe data
 - 1 (blue) – recombination (few ns)
 - 2 (green) – intraband relaxation (~ 200 ps)

N. Dessmann *et al.*, *Phys. Rev. B* **89**, 35205 (2014).



n-Ge

Czochralski, $1 \times 10^{15} \text{ cm}^{-3}$, Sb donors, $0.5 \times 10 \times 10 \text{ mm}^3$

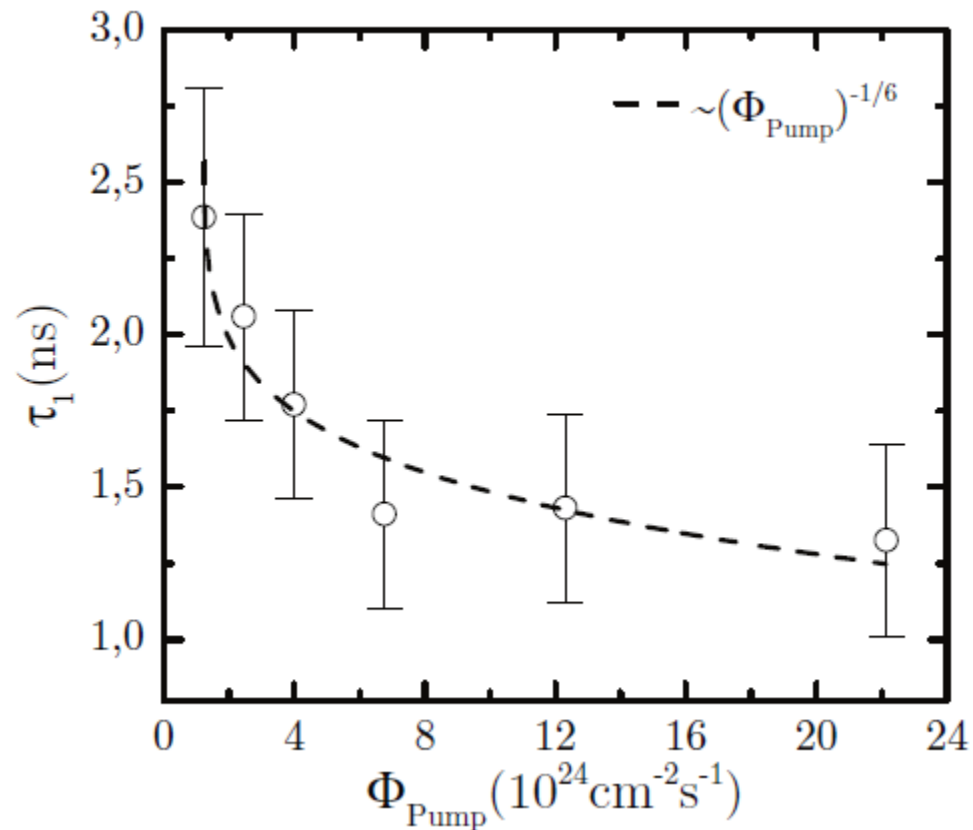


- Increasing Temperature leads to thermal ionization of impurity centers
- contribution of components is changed
- Intraband relaxation dominates at $T > 40 \text{ K}$



n-Ge

Czochralski, $1 \times 10^{15} \text{ cm}^{-3}$, Sb donors, $0.5 \times 10 \times 10 \text{ mm}^3$

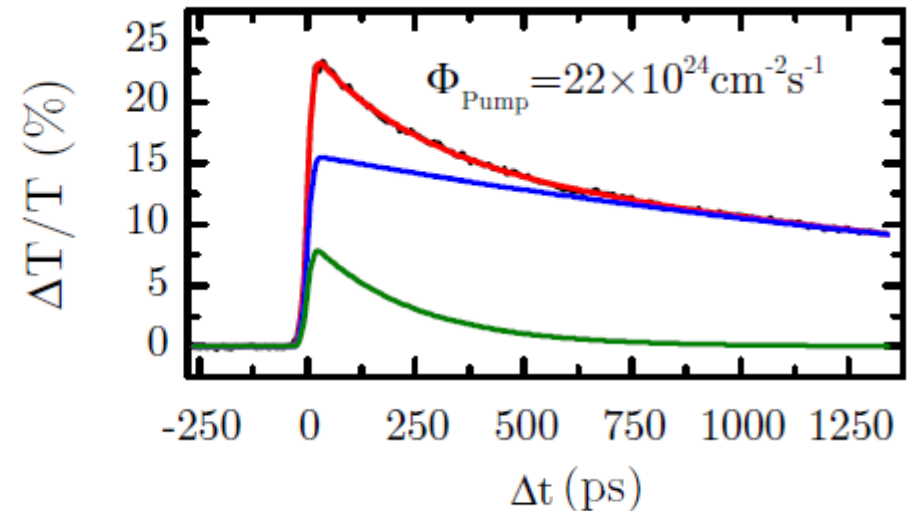
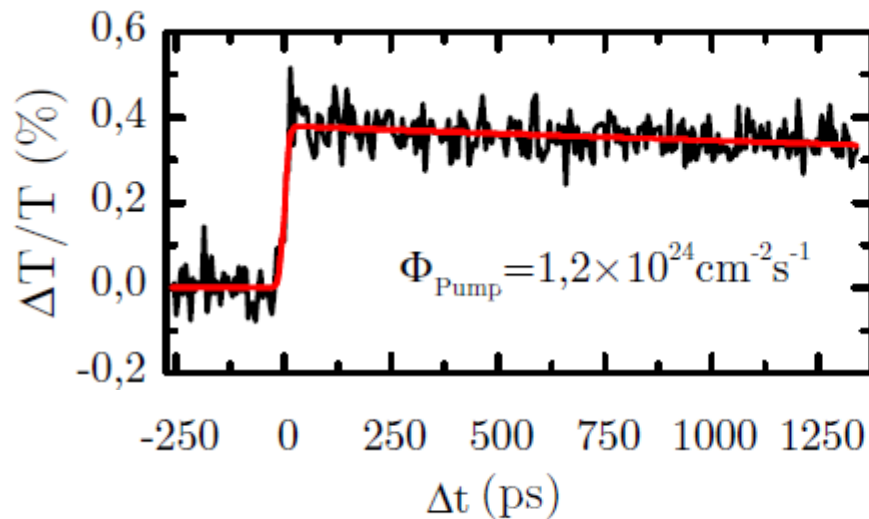


- Weak dependence of recombination time supports refined cascade capture model



p-Ge

Czochralski, $2 \times 10^{15} \text{ cm}^{-3}$, Ga donors, $0.5 \times 10 \times 10 \text{ mm}^3$

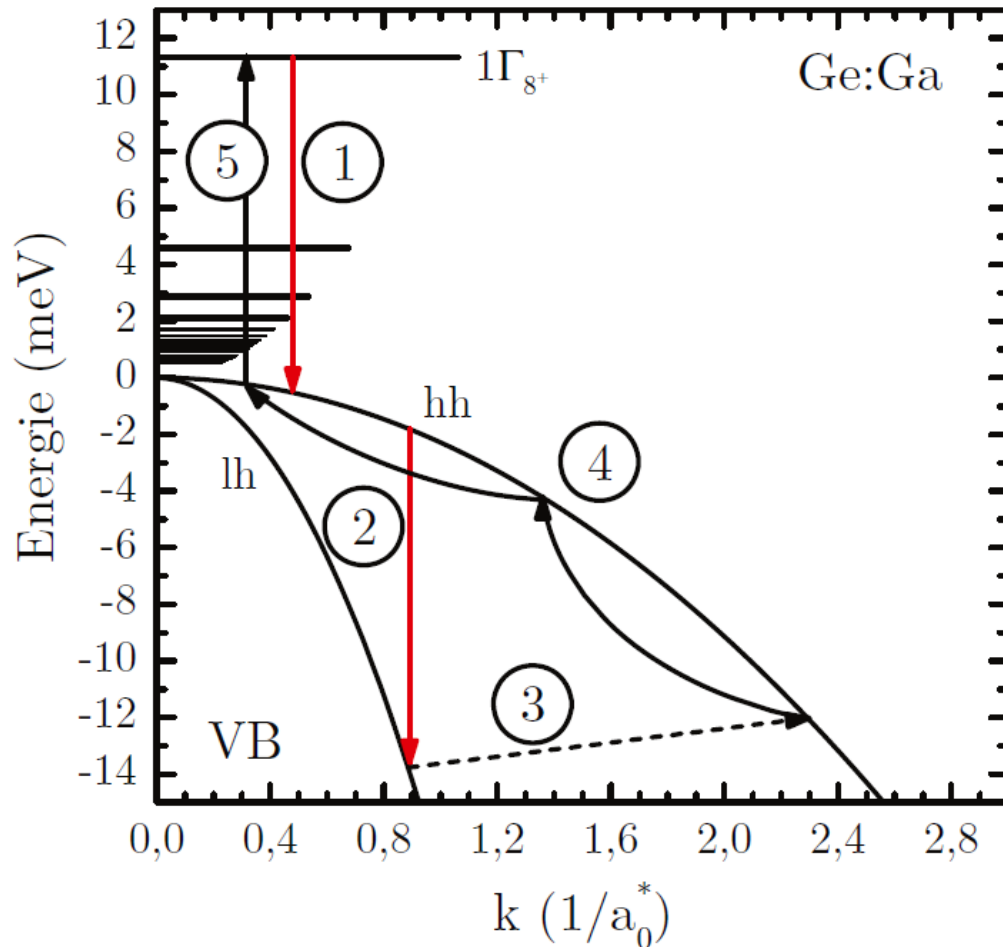


- two exponential components to describe data
 - 1 (blue) – recombination (few ns)
 - 2 (green) – intraband relaxation (~ 200 ps)
- more pronounced than in n-Ge due to valence band structure



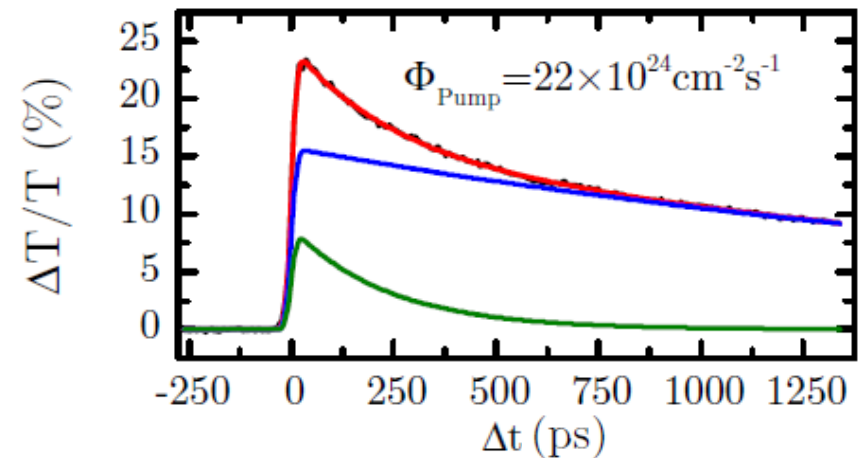
p-Ge

Czochralski, $2 \times 10^{15} \text{ cm}^{-3}$, Ga donors, $0.5 \times 10 \times 10 \text{ mm}^3$



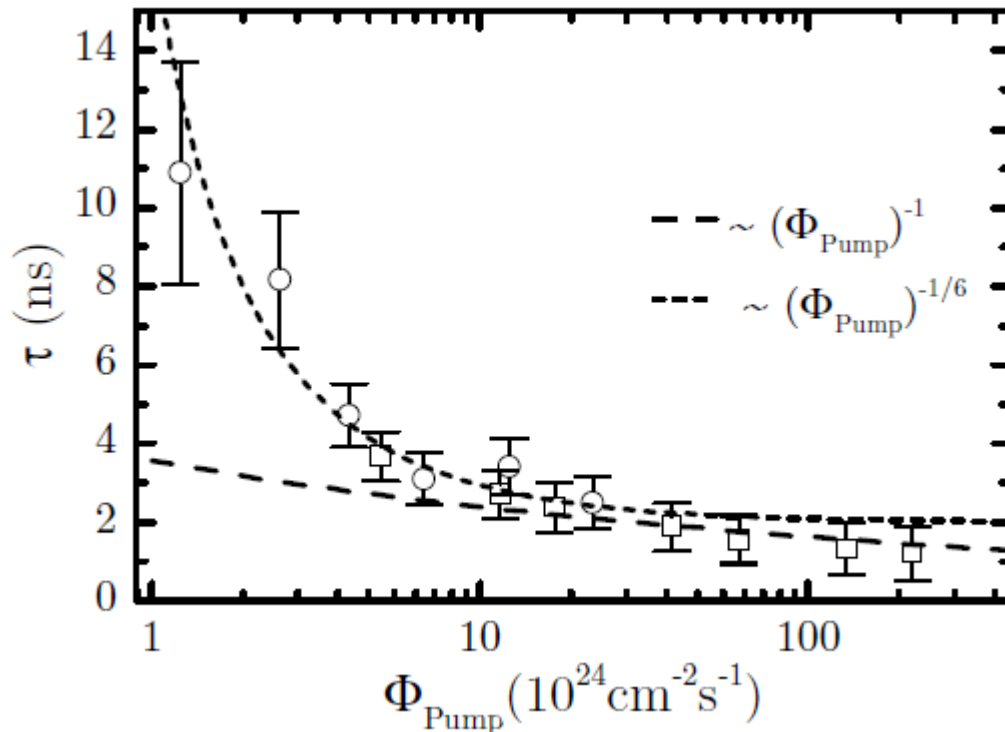
5-step process to describe signal

1. Photoionization
2. Intersubband absorption
3. Light to heavy hole scattering (few ps)
4. Intraband relaxation (200 ps)
5. Recombination (few ns)



p-Ge

Czochralski, $2 \times 10^{15} \text{ cm}^{-3}$, Ga donors, $0.5 \times 10 \times 10 \text{ mm}^3$

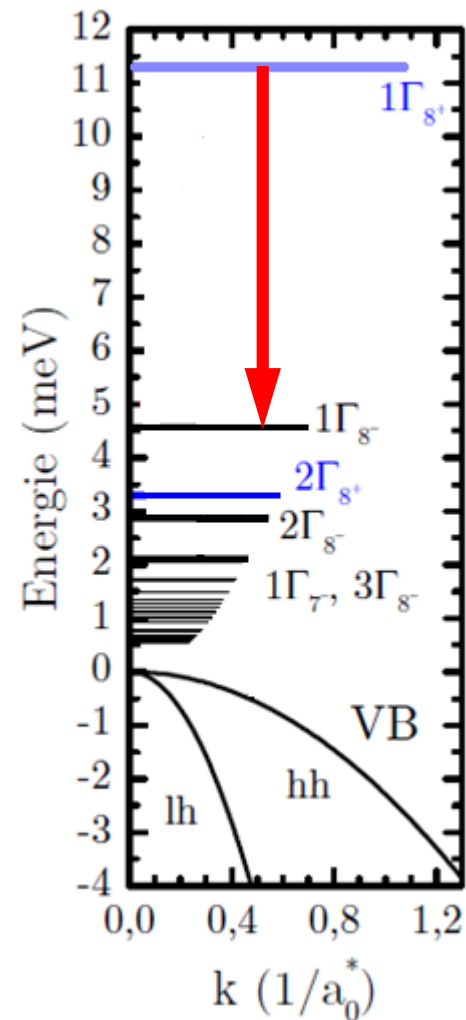
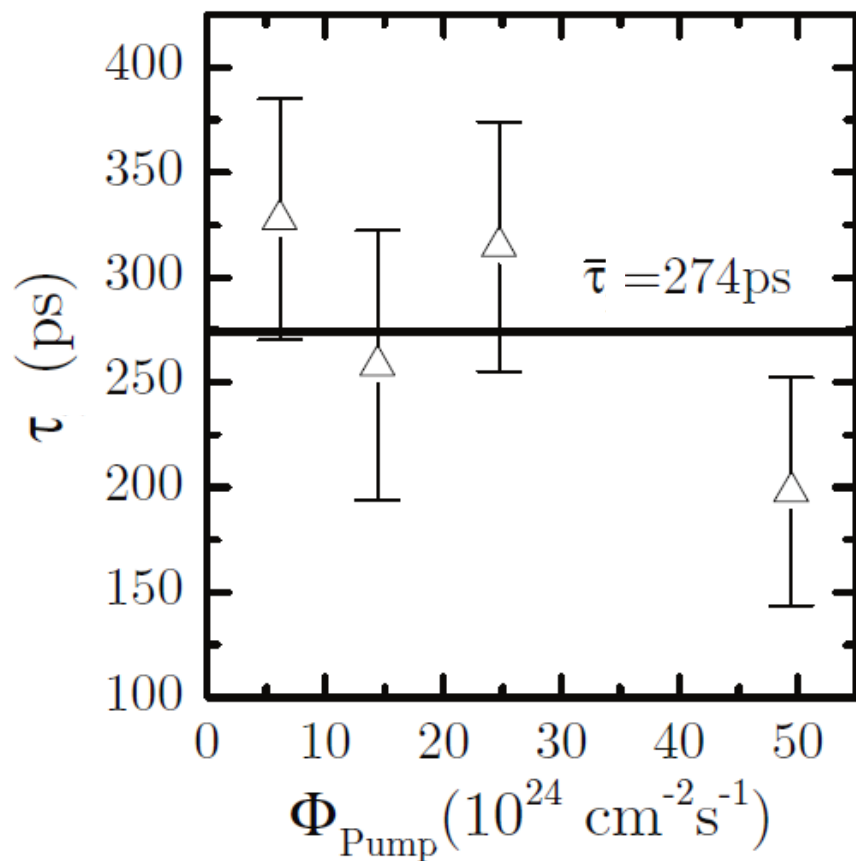


- Stronger dependence of recombination time on photon flux
- possible coverage of two predicted regimes



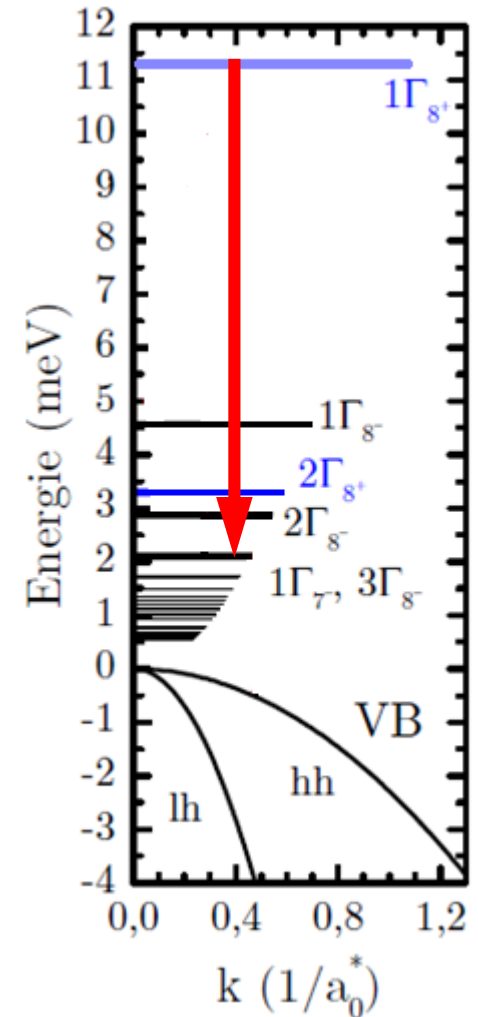
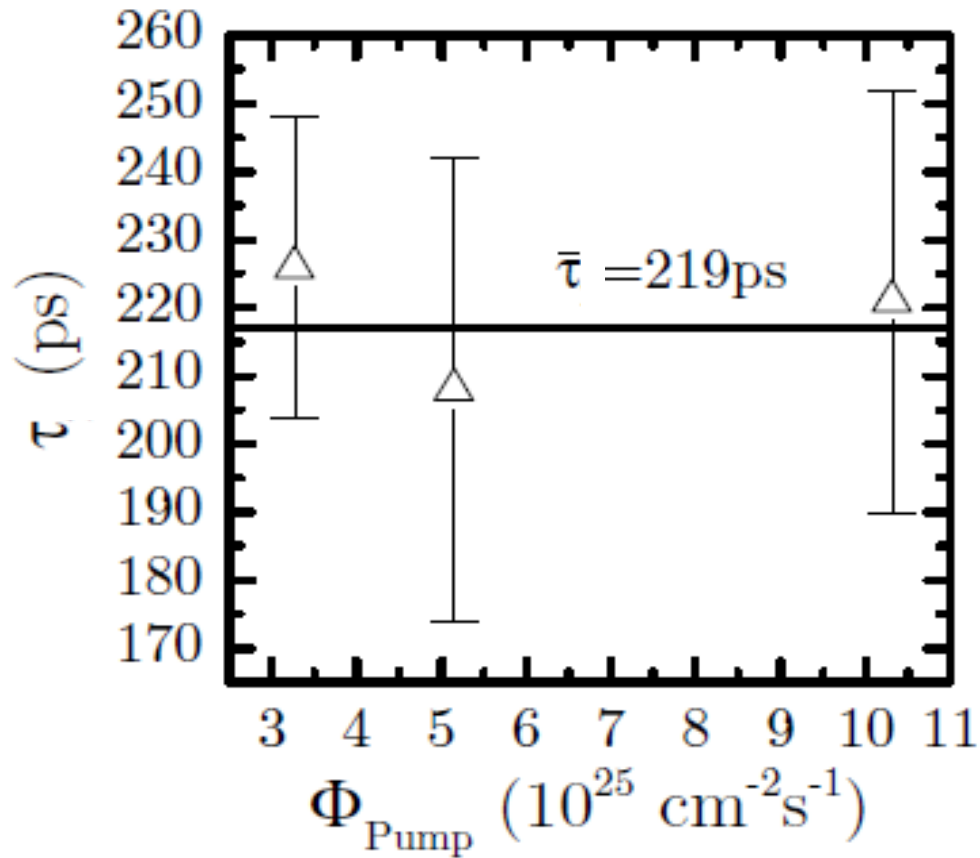
p-Ge

Czochralski, $2 \times 10^{15} \text{ cm}^{-3}$, Ga donors, $0.5 \times 10 \times 10 \text{ mm}^3$



p-Ge

Czochralski, $2 \times 10^{15} \text{ cm}^{-3}$, Ga donors, $0.5 \times 10 \times 10 \text{ mm}^3$



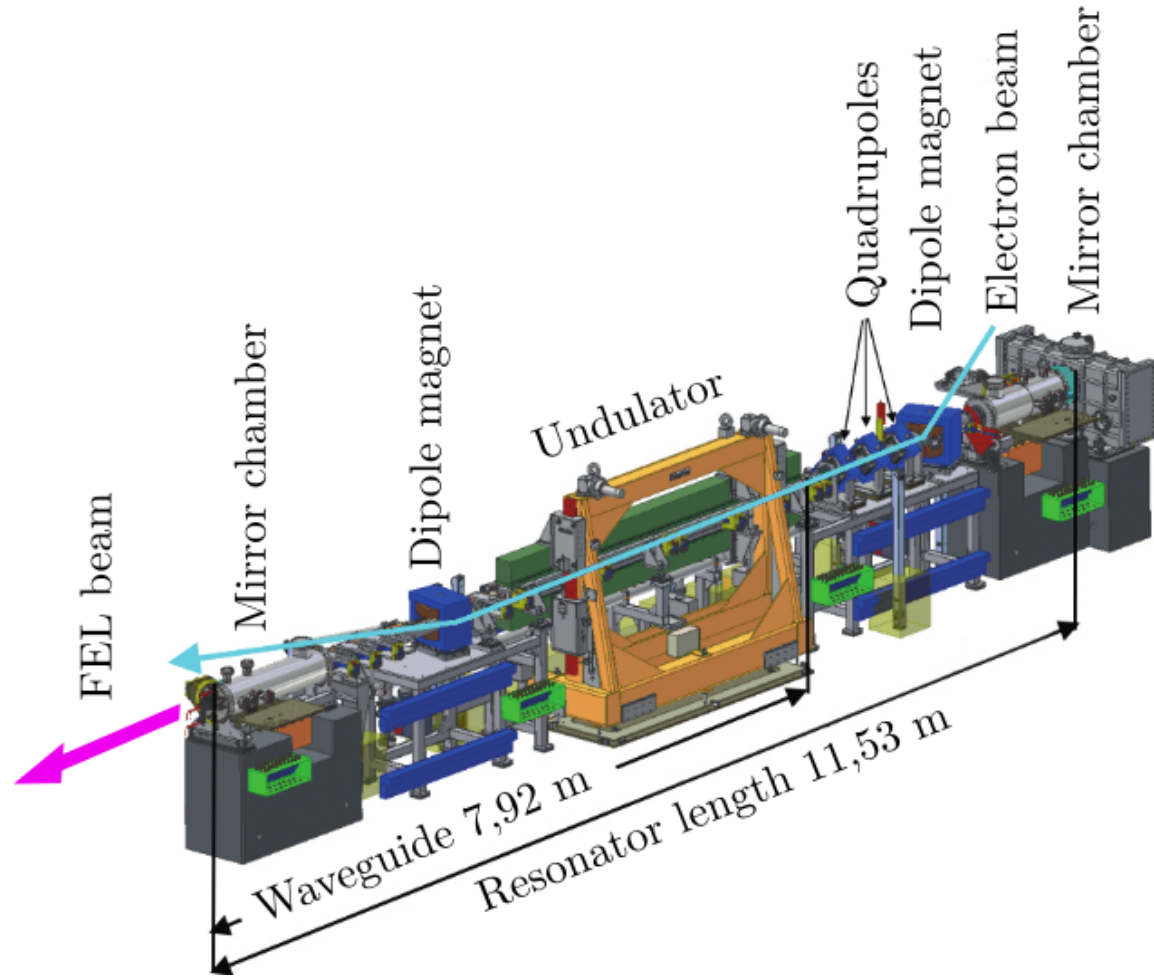
Summary

- First direct investigation of recombination times and lifetimes of excited states in p-/n-Ge in the time-domain
- Recombination times in the ns-range, as expected from previous, direct detector mode measurements
- Weak dependence of the recombination time on the Photon flux (pump) in accordance with the theory
- Explanation of biexponential decay of pump-probe-signal with intraband processes
- Lifetimes of two excited states in p-Ge:Ga shown to be ~200 ps



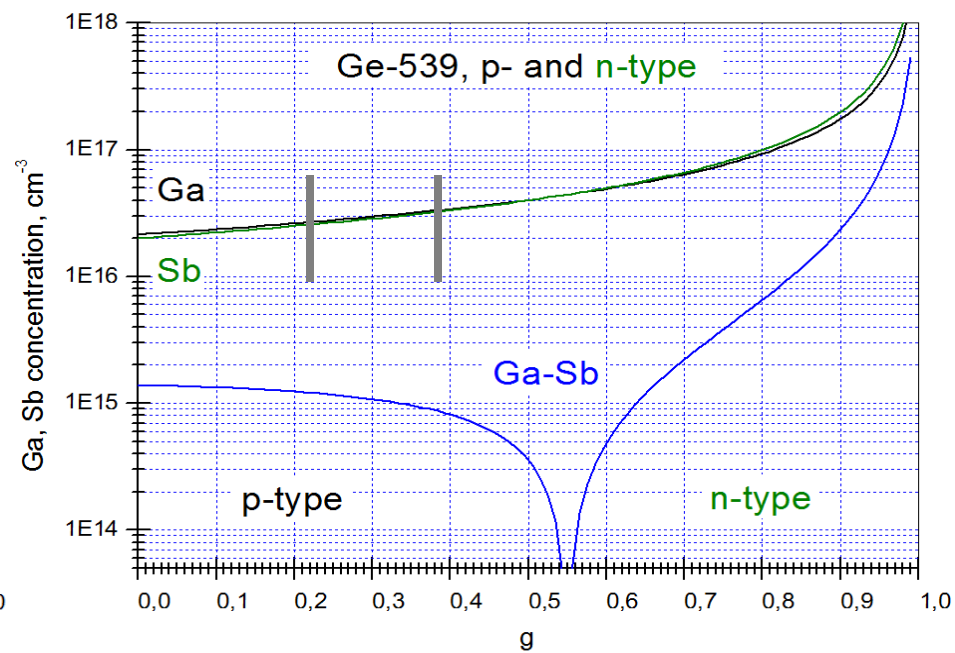
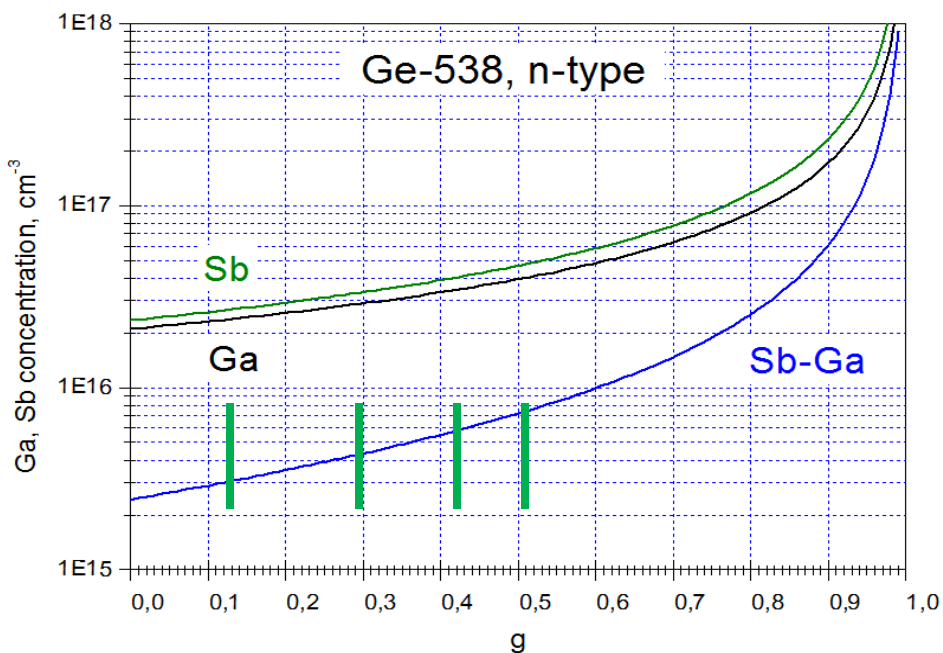
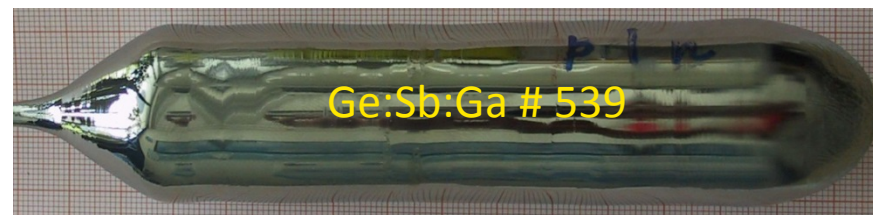
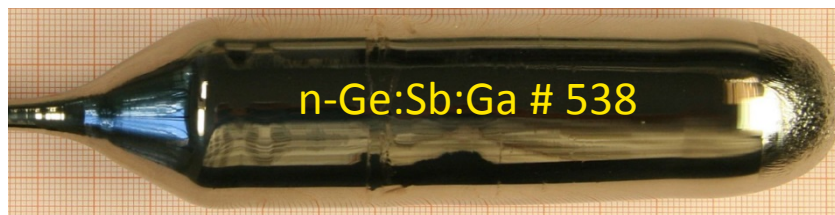
FELBE (U100)

- Undulator period 100 mm
- # periods 38
- K 0,3 – 2,7
- Max. power > 100 W
- Max. pulse energy > 0,01 – 2 μ J
- Pulse duration 1 – 25 ps
- Repetition rate 13 MHz

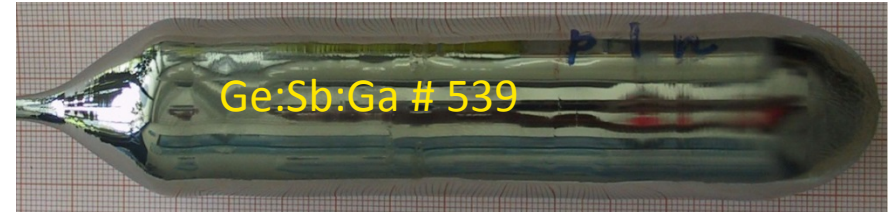
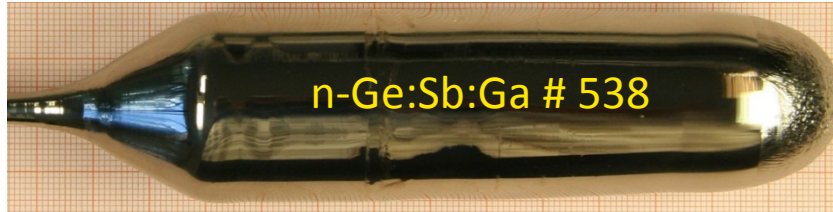




Results (Compensated Germanium)

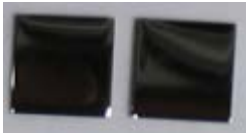


Results (Compensated Germanium)

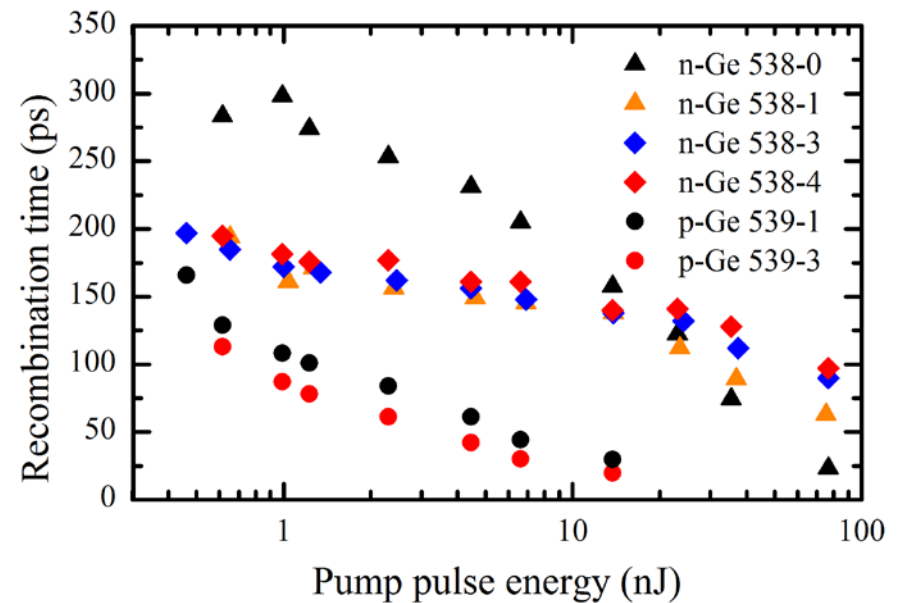
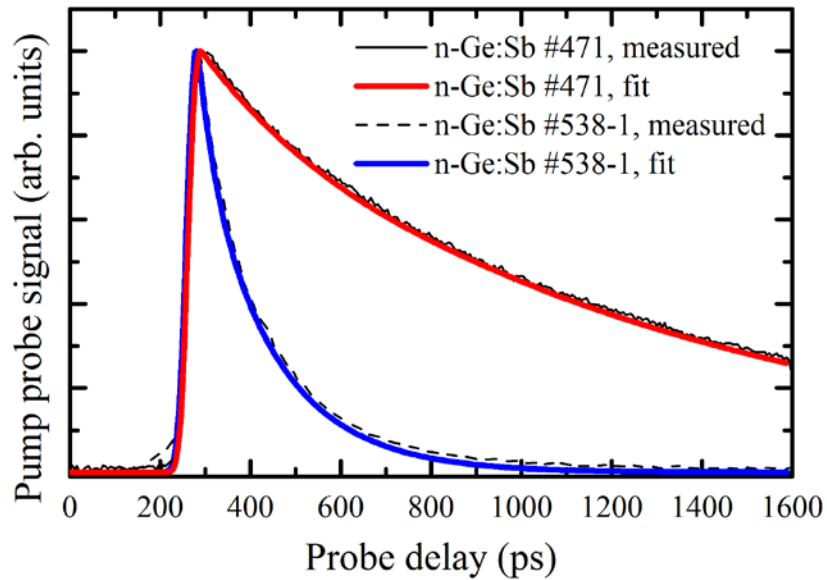


DOPING CONCENTRATIONS OF INVESTIGATED GERMANIUM SAMPLES

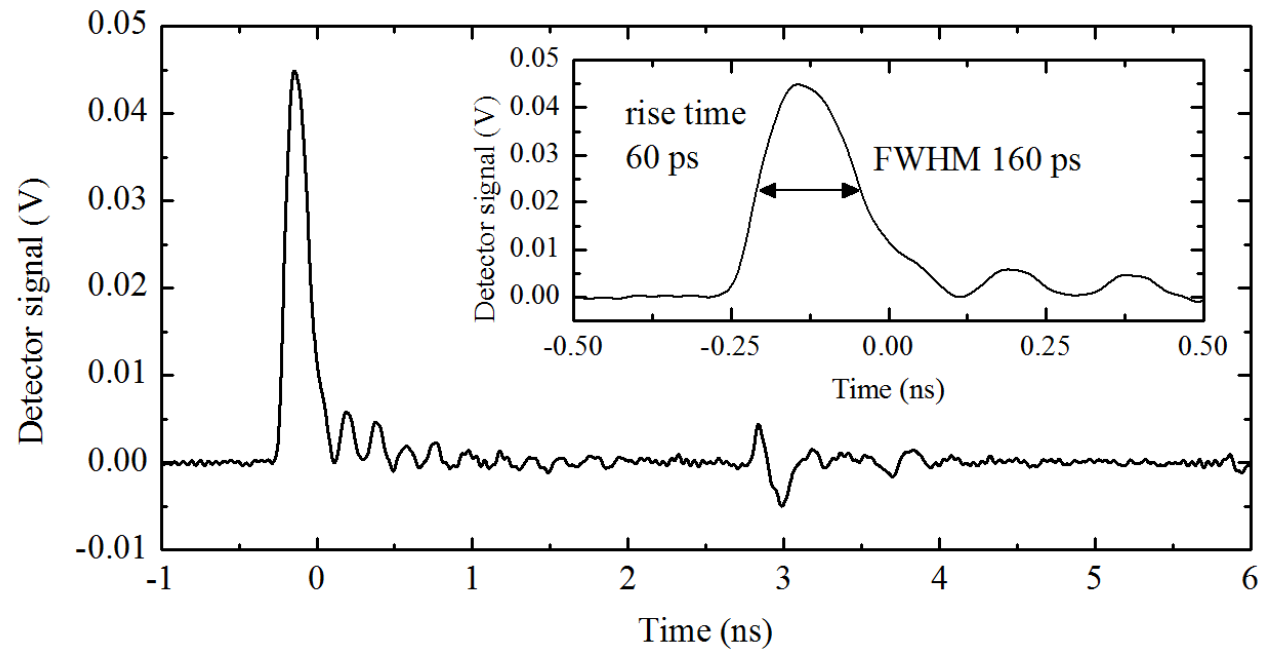
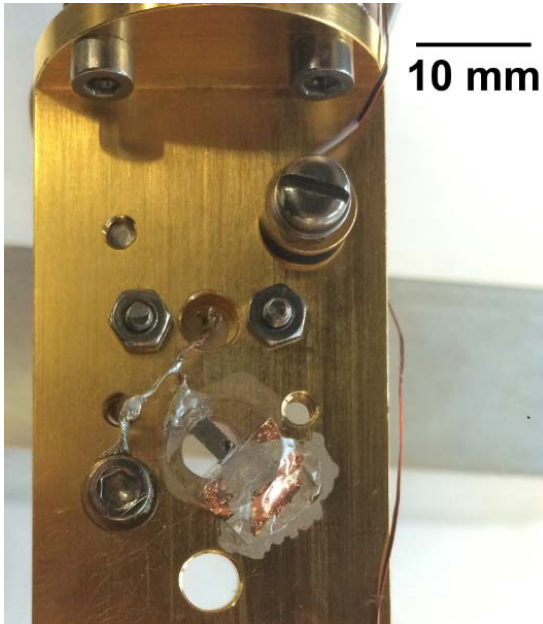
| Sample | $N_{Ga} \text{ (cm}^{-3}\text{)}$ | $N_{Sb} \text{ (cm}^{-3}\text{)}$ | $N_{net} \text{ (cm}^{-3}\text{)}$ | Comp (%) |
|----------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------|
| Ge-539-1 | 2.72×10^{16} | 2.6×10^{16} | (p) 1.2×10^{15} | 95.6 |
| Ge-539-3 | 3.4×10^{16} | 3.31×10^{16} | (p) 9×10^{14} | 97.3 |
| Ge-538-0 | 2.3×10^{16} | 2.6×10^{16} | (n) 3×10^{15} | 88.5 |
| Ge-538-1 | 2.9×10^{16} | 3.3×10^{16} | (n) 4×10^{15} | 87.9 |
| Ge-538-3 | 3.45×10^{16} | 4.0×10^{16} | (n) 5.5×10^{16} | 86.2 |
| Ge-538-4 | 4×10^{16} | 4.7×10^{16} | (n) 7×10^{15} | 85.1 |



Results (compensated Ge)



Results (compensated Ge)



N. Deßmann, S.G. Pavlov, A. Pohl, N. V. Abrosimov, S. Winnerl, M. Mittendorff, R.K. Zhukavin, V. V. Tsyplenkov, D. V. Shengurov, V.N. Shastin, and H.-W. Hübers, *Appl. Phys. Lett.* **106**, 171109 (2015).

