Photoluminescent Determination of the Fundamental Gap for the Ferromagnetic Semiconductor CdCr₂Se₄

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(Received 7 July 1980)

Photoluminescence has been used to elucidate the electronic structure of the ferromagnetic semiconductor CdCr₂Se₄. Luminescence spectra and decay have been measured and analyzed as a function of temperature and the quantum efficiency has been determined at 77 K. The data indicate that the observed emission results from conduction-band to valence-band transitions and place the fundamental gap at 1.8 eV.

PACS numbers: 78.55.Hx, 75.50.Dd

Chromium chalcogenide spinels have generated considerable interest because they present the opportunity to study magnetic interactions in systems where the itinerant-electron population is accessible to experimental control.¹ ² We report here the first photoluminescence decay and quantum efficiency measurements for any of these materials. In addition, we have obtained, for the first time, emission under cw excitation and have demonstrated that luminescence is observed for all pump wavelengths shorter than that of the emission. As a result of these measurements, we have determined that the fundamental gap E₁ of CdCr₂Se₄ is 1.8 eV.

CdCr₂Se₄ orders ferromagnetically at 130 K and has attracted special attention because it displays optically induced permeability changes³ and possibly magnetization changes as well.⁴ Although this material has been extensively studied by a wide variety of optical and transport techniques, its electronic structure has remained controversial. Recently, two band-structure calculations have appeared which differ both in the size of the fundamental gap and in the position of the narrow d bands relative to the valence and conduction bands.⁵ ⁶ To clarify experimentally the electronic structure of this material, we have measured quantum efficiency at 77 K as well as luminescence decay, line shape, and line position as a function of temperature. Although 1.8-eV luminescence had previously been reported by Vezelay et al.⁷ for CdCr₂Se₄, these authors attributed it to transitions between crystal-field-split states of Cr³⁺ rather than band-gap emission. This luminescence is difficult to assign because the absorption edge lies at lower energy (1.2 eV at 77 K). The analysis of our data, however, indicates that this emission is not due to an intra-Cr³⁺ transition but rather results from a parity allowed, conduction-band to valence-band transition (possibly involving a shallow donor or acceptor). Accordingly, we have been able to determine that the size of the fundamental gap is 1.8 eV.

The experiments were performed with use of cw, nanosecond-pulse, and picosecond-pulse excitation. For line-shape analysis, low power (≤10 mW) cw excitation was provided by the 496-nm line of an argon-ion laser. A nitrogen-laser-dye-laser system was used to probe the effect of varying the exciting wavelength over the interval 560–685 nm. With both these excitation sources the emission was analyzed with spectrometers and detected with conventional photomultipliers. In the decay measurements, picosecond excitation was provided by a frequency-doubled (530 nm), mode-locked Nd:glass laser (pulse width ≈6 ps) with detection by a 10-ps-resolution streak camera used in combination with bandpass filters. Single crystals of CdCr₂Se₄ approximately 1 mm on a side were mounted in optical cryostats and cooled by flowing N₂ gas.

The samples were grown with use of the flux method⁸ and the lattice parameter was verified by an x-ray powder pattern. Spectrochemical analysis revealed only trace impurities.

Several samples were subjected to electron microprobe analysis which revealed no significant variations in composition across the 1-mm faces.

Figure 1 illustrates the results of the luminescence decay measurements at temperatures from 77 to 250 K. The decays are exponential at all temperatures. The large uncertainties in the
FIG. 1. Lifetime of CdCr$_2$Se$_4$ luminescence as a function of temperature. Decays are exponential at all temperatures and were measured at the emission peak (1.8 eV at 77 K). The inset shows a typical decay measurement.

shorter lifetimes are caused by the need to deconvolve the pulse width and streak tube response. The data show a clear pattern of an ~25 ps lifetime at 77 K falling to just a few picoseconds at room temperature. These very short lifetimes indicate that the relaxation of the excited state is dominated by nonradiative decay or transitions to intermediate states. This conclusion is confirmed by quantum efficiency measurements in which the emission intensity was compared to that of Rhodamine-6G under identical excitation and collection conditions. If we assume unit efficiency for Rhodamine-6G, the quantum efficiency of the 1.8-eV emission of CdCr$_2$Se$_4$ is ~10$^{-4}$ at 77 K. This value is probably an underestimate because of the strong self-absorption at this energy.

Taken together, these measurements reveal important information about the states involved in this transition. The quantum efficiency measurement indicates that at 77 K the radiative decay rate is ~10$^{-4}$ of the total decay rate, yielding a minimum value of 4×10$^5$ sec$^{-1}$ for the radiative transition rate. This is too large for a parity forbidden transition and precludes the possibility of the transition being between crystal-field-split 3d$^3$ states of Cr. In this material the Cr sites have octahedral symmetry$^{10}$ and in the many-electron representation the ground state of Cr$^{3+}$ has $A_{2g}$ symmetry while the first excited state is either $E_g$ or $T_{2g}$.$^{11}$ In the high-crystal-field limit the former is lower making the transition to the ground state both spin and parity forbidden with typical radiative transition rates of ~10$^3$ sec$^{-1}$. In the low-field limit the $T_{2g}$ is the low-
est excited state making the transition spin allowed with radiative rates <10$^5$ sec$^{-1}$, still three orders of magnitude smaller than in CdCr$_2$Se$_4$.

In the context of the more appropriate energy-band scheme, the 4×10$^5$ sec$^{-1}$ rate for this material requires that the emission result from transitions between bands of opposite parity.

The decay measurements also clarify the ambiguities in electronic structure resulting from the absorption edge being at lower energy than the luminescence. As is the case for CdSe, one expects the band states and resonances to be strongly coupled to polar optical modes$^{12}$ and, therefore, to relax via intraband phonon-assisted processes on a time scale of less than a picosecond.$^{13}$ The observed decay time of 25 ps at 77 K requires a gap between the levels involved in the radiative transition and the lower-lying ones involved in the 1.2-eV absorption edge. The simplest interpretation of the optical data requires a 1.8-eV valence-band to conduction-band gap with $d$ bands in the gap. The octahedral symmetry splits the Cr 3d$^3$ states into two components with the Fermi level between them and one$^6$ or both$^5$ components in the gap. The absorption edge results from transitions between either occupied $d$ bands in the gap and the conduction band or unoccupied $d$ bands in the gap and the valence band. Emission results from conduction-band to valence-band transition. Both published calculations show some variation of this structure.$^{4,6}$

To verify that we are observing fundamental-gap recombination we performed several additional tests, including line-shape analysis. Under moderate excitation nondegenerate free carriers in the conduction or valence band are described by a Maxwell-Boltzmann distribution.$^{12}$ For these conditions, interband recombination radiation reflects the Boltzmann factor, and the carrier temperature can be ascertained from an exponential fit to the high-energy edge of the line. This was done for spectra obtained under low-power cw excitation over the temperature interval from 90 to 200 K. The high-energy edges are exponential to within the accuracies of the measurements and Fig. 2 shows the calculated carrier temperature plotted as a function of the measured sample temperature. The good agreement indicates that free carriers thermalized to the lattice temperature are involved in this transition. At these high sample temperatures and low excitation levels the carrier temperature is expected to deviate little from that of the lattice.

The quadratic temperature dependence of $E_x$
for semiconductors at low temperature has been used to further test our assignment of the 1.8-eV luminescence as band-gap emission. Figure 3 shows position versus temperature for the photoluminescence peak which demonstrates the expected behavior for $E_g$ by shifting to lower energy as the temperature is increased. In contrast, the absorption edge shifts to higher energy with increasing temperature. For allowed, interband recombination of noninteracting carriers the emission peak lies $\frac{1}{2}kT$ higher in energy than $E_g$ for a direct transition and $2kT$ higher for an indirect transition. For both direct and indirect cases the electron-hole interaction will introduce an additive constant to the offset, while for the indirect transition it will in addition modify the offset so that it has no simple functional form but lies in the range from $\frac{1}{2}kT$ to $2kT$. If either $\frac{1}{2}kT$ or $2kT$ is subtracted from the data of Fig. 3, the resulting values of $E_g$ have a quadratic dependence on $T$. The peak position calculated by fitting $E_g$ to a quadratic function is indicated for the $\frac{1}{2}kT$ and $2kT$ extreme cases by the lines in Fig. 3. The good agreement verifies that the temperature dependence of the luminescence is completely explained by a temperature dependence of the energy gap typical of nonmagnetic semiconductors. Unfortunately, the fits are not sensitive enough to determine where in the range from $\frac{1}{2}kT$ to $2kT$ the offset lies and give no information as to whether the transition is direct or indirect.

The above analyses, although establishing that a band must be involved in this emission, do not eliminate the possibility that the other state may be a deep level associated with an impurity or native defect. This situation would require the threshold for excitation to be a significant fraction of $E_g$ larger than the emission energy. However, luminescence was excited with a dye laser tuned continuously over the range from 40 meV to 0.4 eV above the transition. The near-resonance excitation indicates that deep levels are not involved. Equipment limitations prevented a closer approach to resonance excitation, and so it is possible that the band gap is indirect or that shallow donors or acceptors are involved in the transition.

Our results are in qualitative agreement with the two recent theoretical band structures published for CdCr$_2$Se$_4$ and extended Hückel calculation by Kambara, Oguchi, and Gondaira and a self-consistent $X\alpha$ calculation by Oguchi, Kambara, and Gondaira. Kambara, Oguchi, and Gondaira predict a direct 1.7-eV fundamental gap for the ferromagnetic phase which is consistent with the value of 1.8 eV which we observe. Oguchi, Kambara, and Gondaira find a larger, slightly indirect gap of 2.3 eV. Although the emission energy is close to the separation at the
Gamma point between the top of the valence band and the lowest antibonding d bands in the Oguchi calculation, the latter states have negative dispersion. Thus one would not expect to see emission from the bands at Gamma but rather from the indirect minimum at X, a transition of only 0.7 eV. In addition to this quantitative discrepancy between our measurements and the X alpha calculation, another unresolved problem is the short carrier lifetime of this material. Nonradiative recombination or transitions to intermediate levels, possibly the d bands, are the dominant relaxation processes in CdCr$_2$Se$_4$. Like the deep levels in semi-insulating GaAs:C, the d bands in the gap may have the effect of shortening carrier lifetimes but to a much greater extent in this stoichiometric material.

The crystals were grown by B. C. McCollum and D. Guenther. We wish to also acknowledge much helpful discussion with E.J. Johnson, S.J. Nettel, H.P. Hjalmason, and R.W. Davies. Work at The City College of New York was supported in part by the Air Force Office of Scientific Research under Grant No. AFOSR-80-0079, Work at GTE Laboratories was supported in part by the Air Force Office of Scientific research under Contract No. F49620-79-C-0182.