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Effects of Nitrogen Gas on the Growth of Magnesium Doped Indium Nitride Thin Films via Sol-gen Spin Coating Method.

H.S.Lee^{1,*}, S.S.Ng², and F.K.Yam¹

¹School of Physics, Universiti Sains Malaysia, 11800 Penang, Malaysia.

²Institute of Nano Optoelectronics Research and Technology (INOR), Universiti Sains

Malaysia, 11800, Penang, Malaysia.

*leehuisan530@yahoo.com

We report on the growth of magnesium doped indium nitride (InN:Mg) thin films via sol-gel spin coating method followed by nitridation process. Special attention was paid to the effects of nitrogen (N2) gas on the nitridation process. In this work, the nitridation processes were carried under ammonia with and without nitrogen ambiences. X-ray diffraction results reveal that InN:Mg thin films deposited with nitrogen ambiences show formation of hexagonal structure InN layer with (101) preferential orientation. However, it was found that InN thin film grown under ambient with N₂ gas has larger crystallite size (48.27 nm) as compared to that grown under the ambient without N₂ gas (38.10 nm). Field emission scanning electron microscopy results show that both deposited films exhibit coalesced island morphology with hexagonal like structure. Elemental composition analyses by X-rays dispersive spectroscopy reveal that sample grown under ambient with N2 gas has lower oxygen atomic percentage and higher ratio of indium to nitrogen as compared to that grown under ambient without N₂ gas. Optical properties of the Mg doped InN thin films were investigated by means of Raman spectroscopy. Two allowed Raman modes of wurtzite InN, namely, E2(High) and A₁(LO) modes, were clearly detected for both deposited films. Nevertheless, the film grown under the present of N₂ gas shows an additional feature corresponding to v₄ vibration of the MgN₄ tetrahedron at around 564cm⁻¹. The presence of this feature indicates that the magnesium acceptors were activated and the compensation of Mg_{In}-N (LVM) was occured. Finally, all the results suggest that present of N2 gas during nitridation process will induce better grow of the wurtzite structure Mg-doped InN thin films.

Keywords: Doped Indium nitride, Sol-gel spin coating, Nitridation process, Growth mechanism