

**PAC study of dynamic hyperfine
interactions at
 ^{111}In -doped Sc_2O_3 semiconductor
and comparison with *ab initio*
calculations**

**E. L. Muñoz¹, D. Richard¹, A.W. Carbonari²,
L. A. Errico¹ and M. Rentería¹**

¹Departamento de Física and IFLP (CONICET), La Plata, Argentina,

² Instituto de Pesquisas Energéticas y Nucleares, São Paulo, Brazil

Motivations

- The inclusion of impurities in semiconductors have broad significance for the basic and applied research.

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- The experimental characterizations at impurity sites in oxides have a fundamental importance for the evaluation of the *ab initio electronic structure calculation* predictions of structural and electronic properties in doped systems.

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- The inclusion of impurities in semiconductors have broad significance for the basic and applied research.
- The experimental characterizations at impurity sites in oxides have a fundamental importance for the evaluation of the *ab initio electronic structure calculation* predictions of structural and electronic properties in doped systems.
- To correctly understand the underlying physics of the phenomenological model used in perturbation factors it is necessary a theoretical study based in first-principles calculations.

Outline

- **Studied system**
- **PAC technique**
- **Experimental results**
- **FP-APW+lo calculations**
- **Final remarks**

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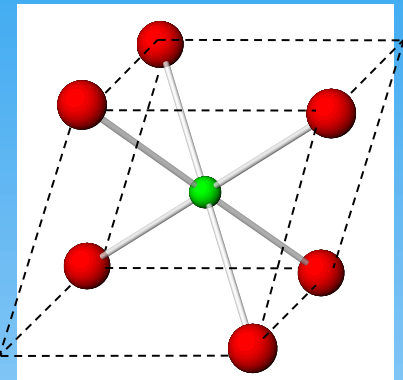
Studied system: Sc_2O_3

- The Sc_2O_3 oxide crystallizes in the bixbyite structure and presents two cation sites: C and D.

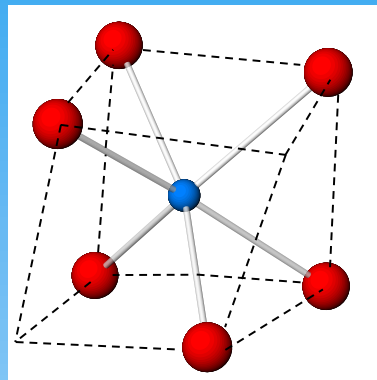
- The relative abundance is $f_C/f_D=3:1$.

- The ONN coordination is 6 for both sites.

- The D site is axially symmetric and the C site presents high asymmetry.



Site D



Site C

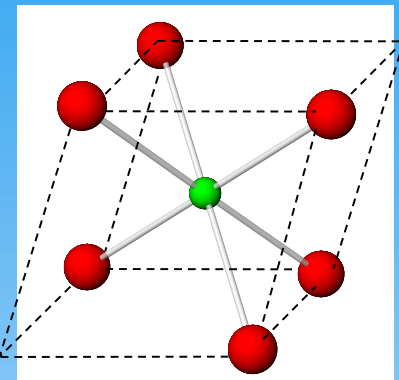
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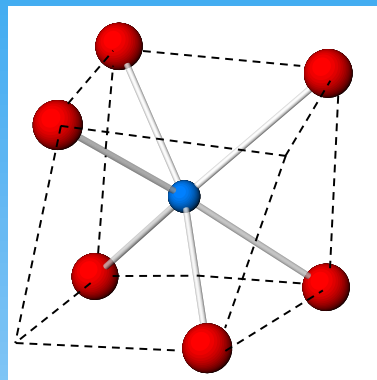
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Site D



Site C

Method	a (Å)	$-u$	x	y	z
Experimental [1]	9.845	0.03546	0.39137	0.15477	0.38137
FP-APW+lo (LDA)	9.708	0.0364	0.3915	0.1545	0.3810
FP-APW+lo (WC-GGA)	9.798	0.0361	0.3913	0.1543	0.3812

[1] M. Marezio, Acta Cryst. **20**, 723 (1966).

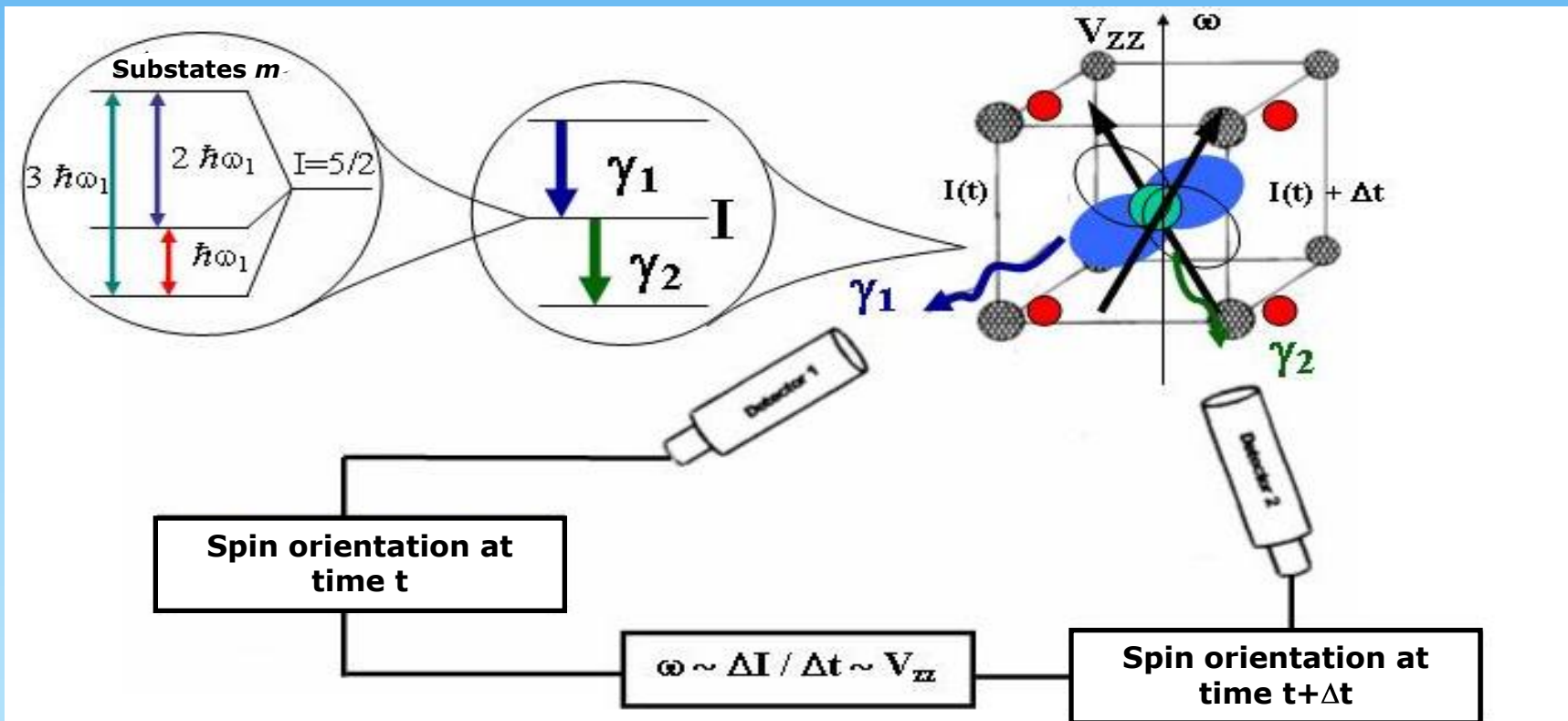
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PAC technique

$$G_{22}^S(t) = S_{20}(\eta) + \sum_{n=1}^3 S_{2n}(\eta) \cos(\omega_n(\eta, \omega_Q)t)$$

$$R(t) = 2 \frac{C(180^\circ, t) - C(90^\circ, t)}{C(180^\circ, t) + 2C(90^\circ, t)}, \quad \omega_Q = \frac{eQV_{33}}{40\hbar}, \quad \eta = \frac{V_{11} - V_{22}}{V_{33}}$$

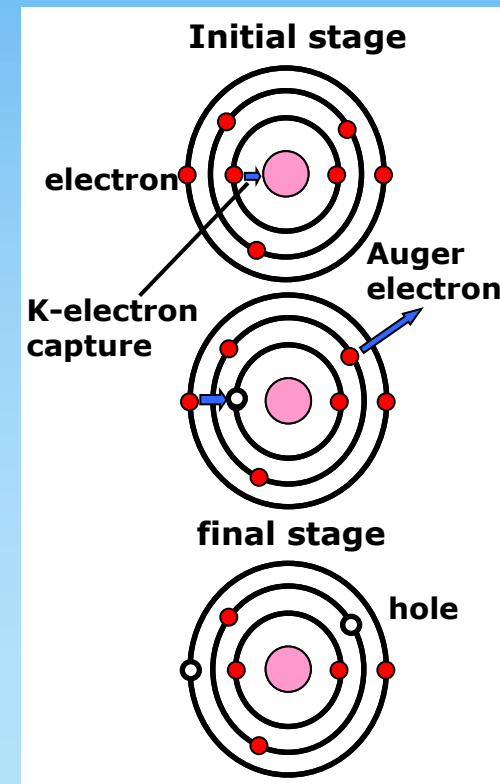
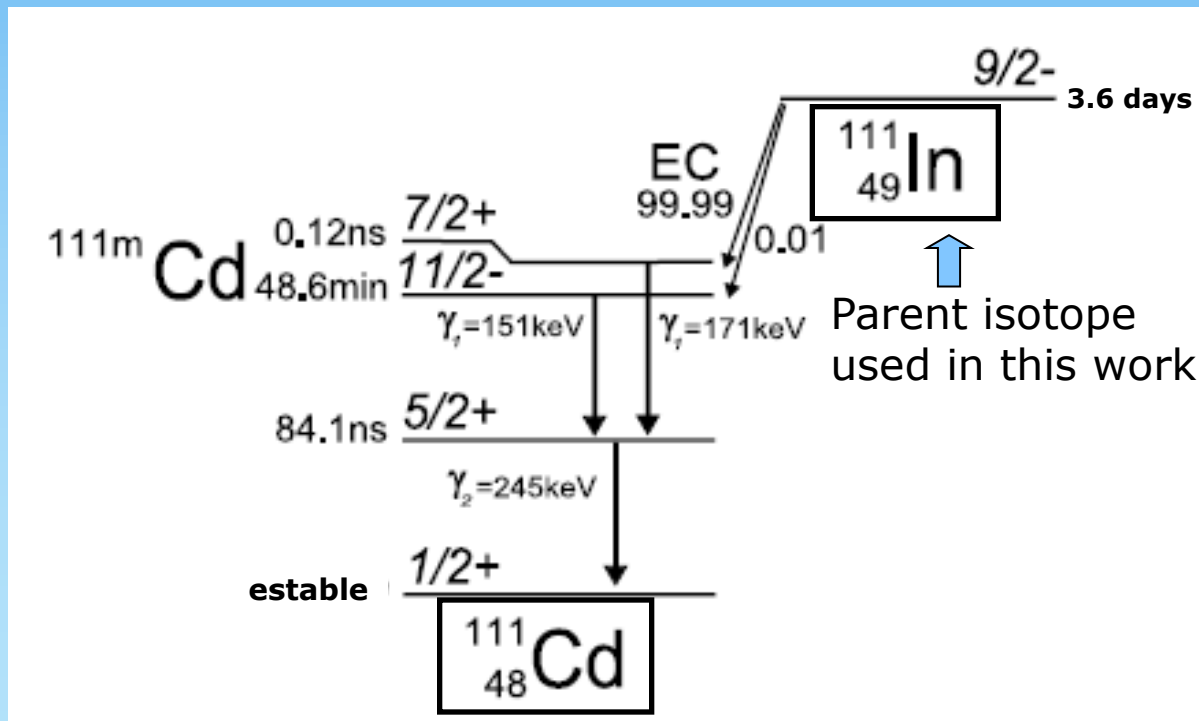


^{111}Cd probe and sample preparation

➤ Some drops of $^{111}\text{InCl}_3$ were deposited onto a Sc_2O_3 (99.999% purity) powder pellet. The ^{111}In thermal diffusion was performed in N_2 atmosphere (3×10^8 Pa) in steps from 423 K to 1073 K. The temperature dependence of the EFG was measured in the temperature range 10 K – 900 K.

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Dynamic Hyperfine Interactions: Bäverstam and Othaz model

$$G_{22}(t) = G_{22}^s(t) \cdot G_{22}^d(t)$$

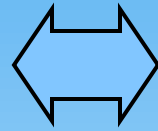
λ_r : Abragam and Pound constant

λ_g : recovery constant ($\lambda_g^{-1} = \tau_g$)

$$\lambda_g = \gamma(1 - \alpha)$$

$$\lambda_r = \alpha\gamma$$

$$G_{22}^d(t) = \frac{\lambda_g}{\lambda_g + \lambda_r} + \frac{\lambda_r}{\lambda_g + \lambda_r} e^{-(\lambda_g + \lambda_r)t}$$



$$\alpha = \frac{\lambda_r}{\lambda_g + \lambda_r}$$

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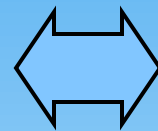
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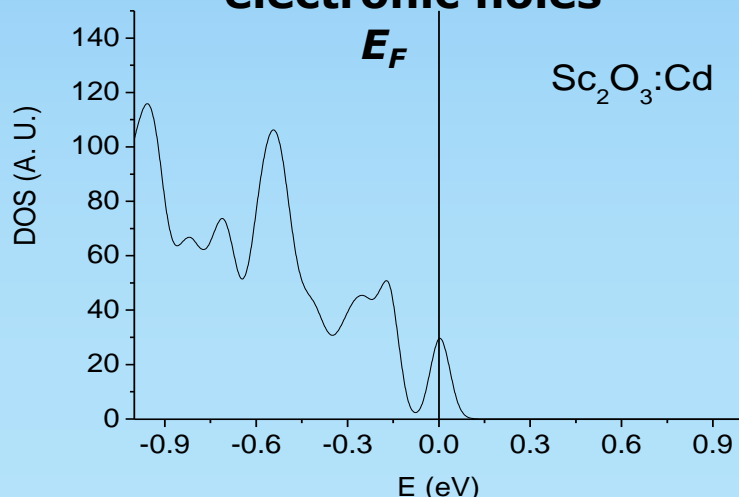


$$\alpha = \frac{\lambda_r}{\lambda_g + \lambda_r}$$

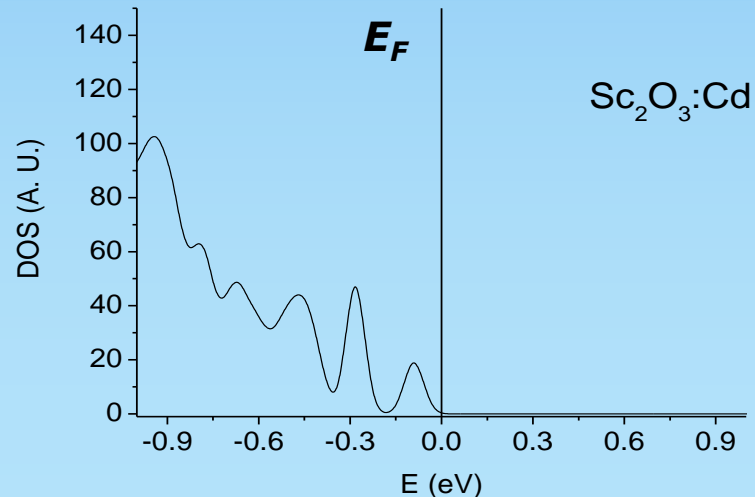
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**State with
electronic holes**



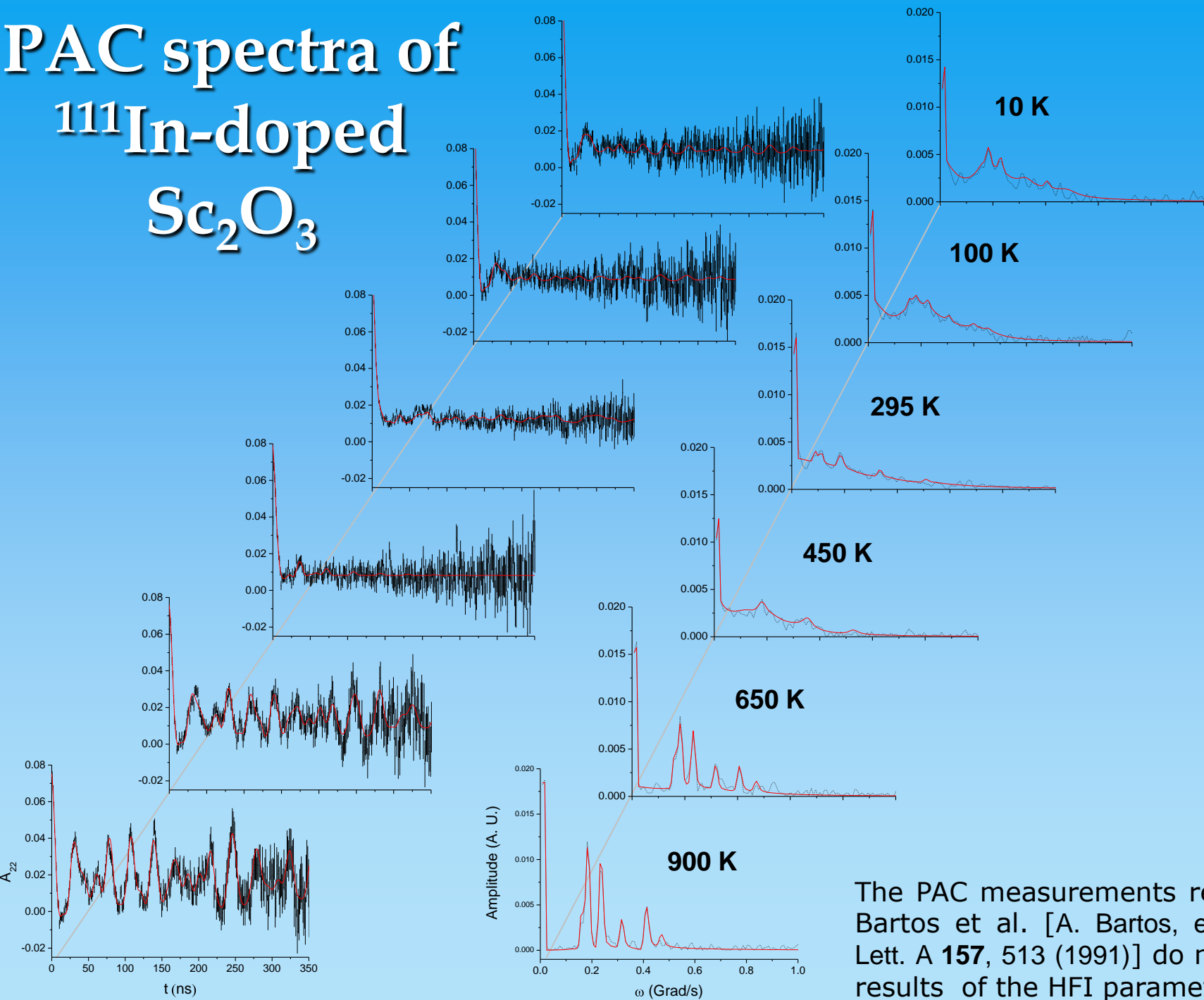
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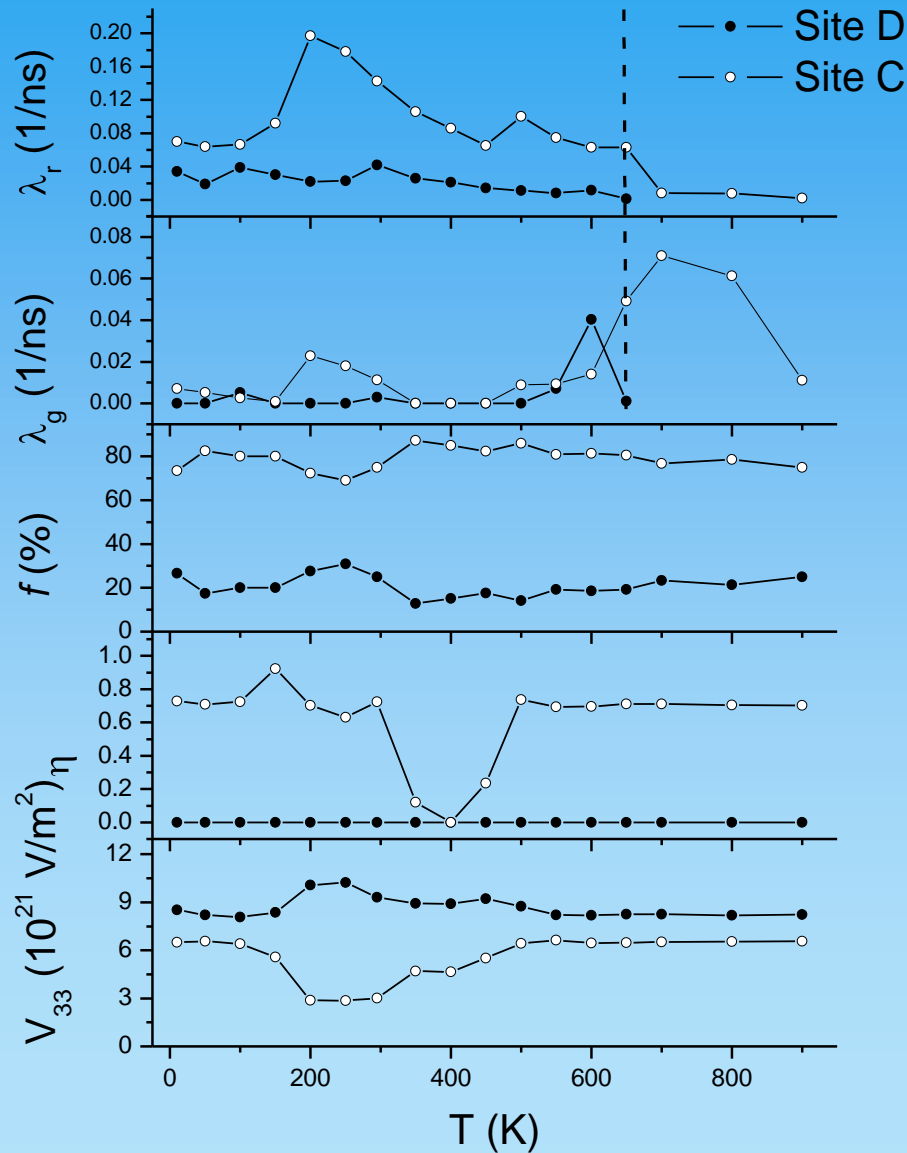
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PAC spectra of ^{111}In -doped Sc_2O_3

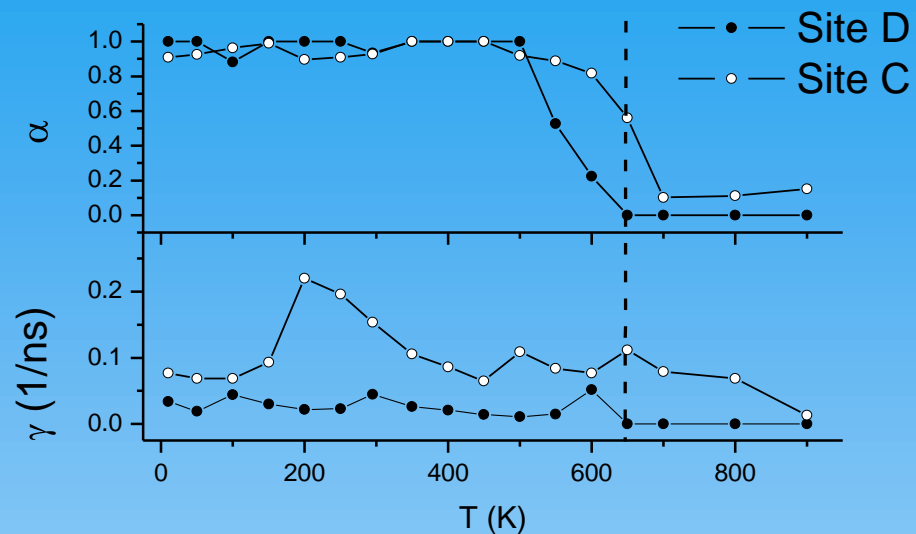
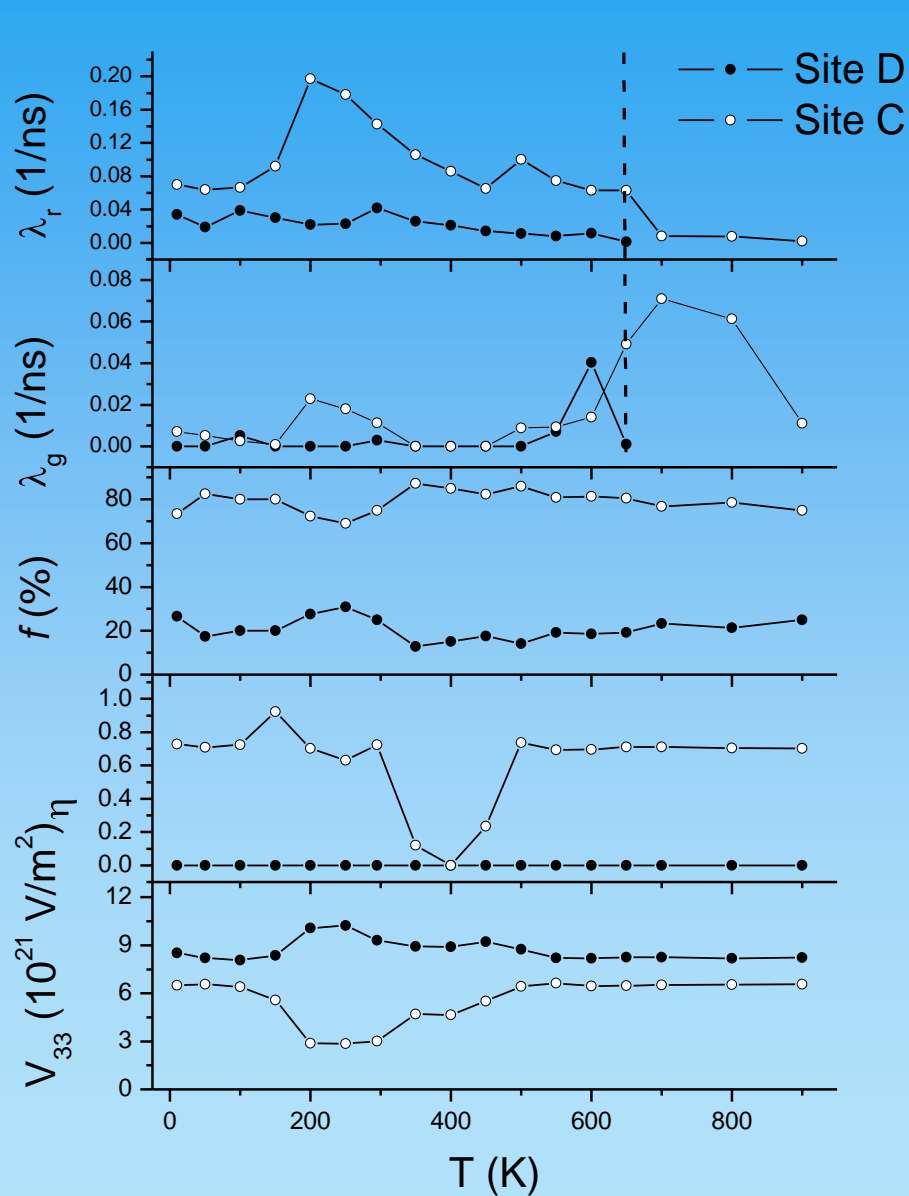


The PAC measurements reported by Bartos et al. [A. Bartos, et al., Phys. Lett. A **157**, 513 (1991)] do not present results of the HFI parameters vs. T .

Hyperfine Parameters vs. T



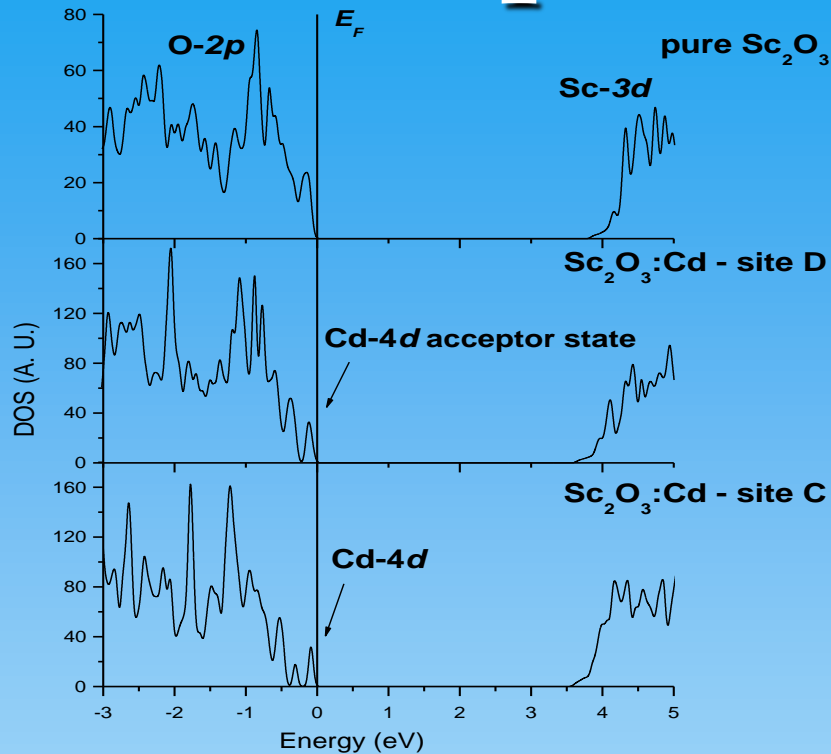
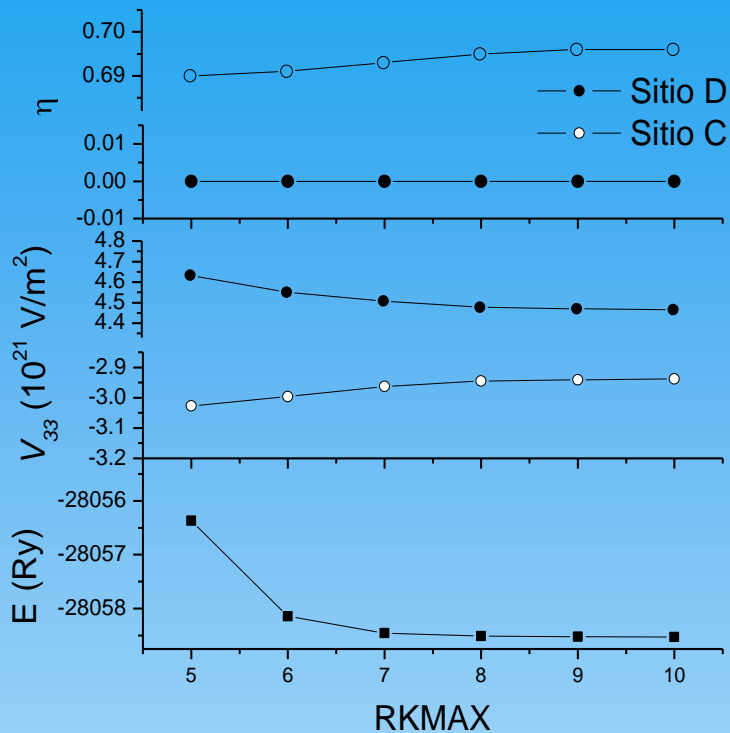
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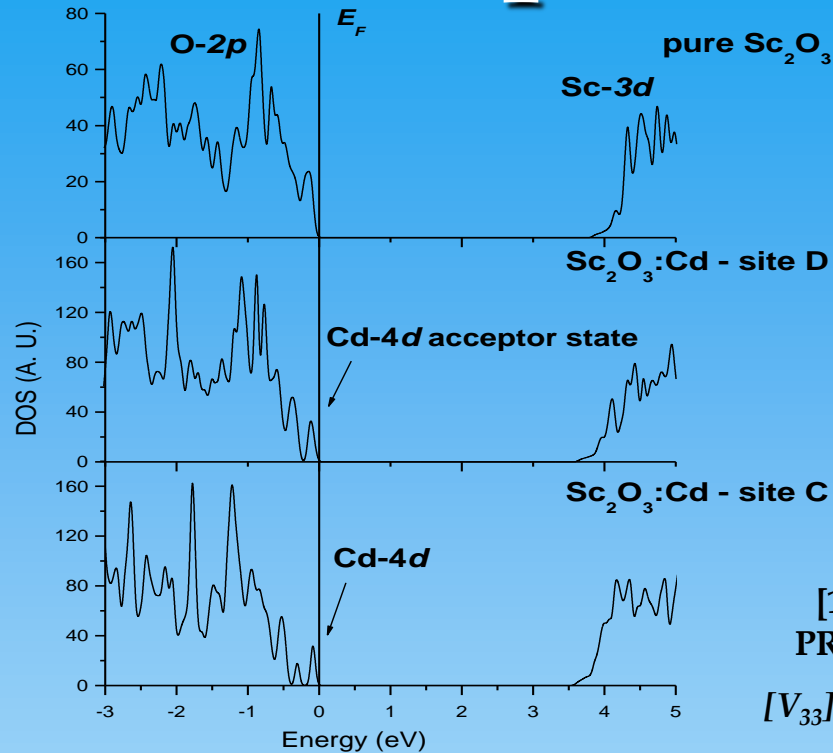
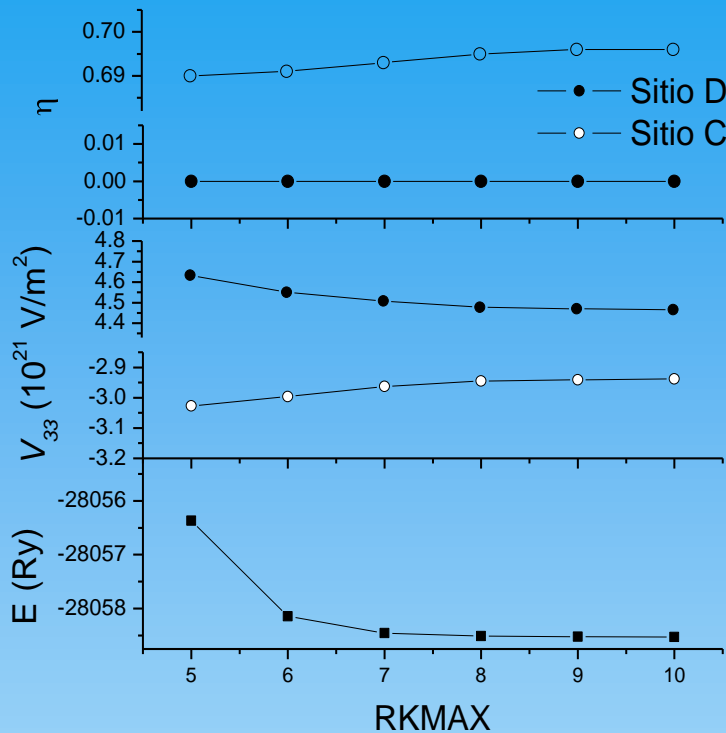
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FP-APW+lo results in pure Sc_2O_3



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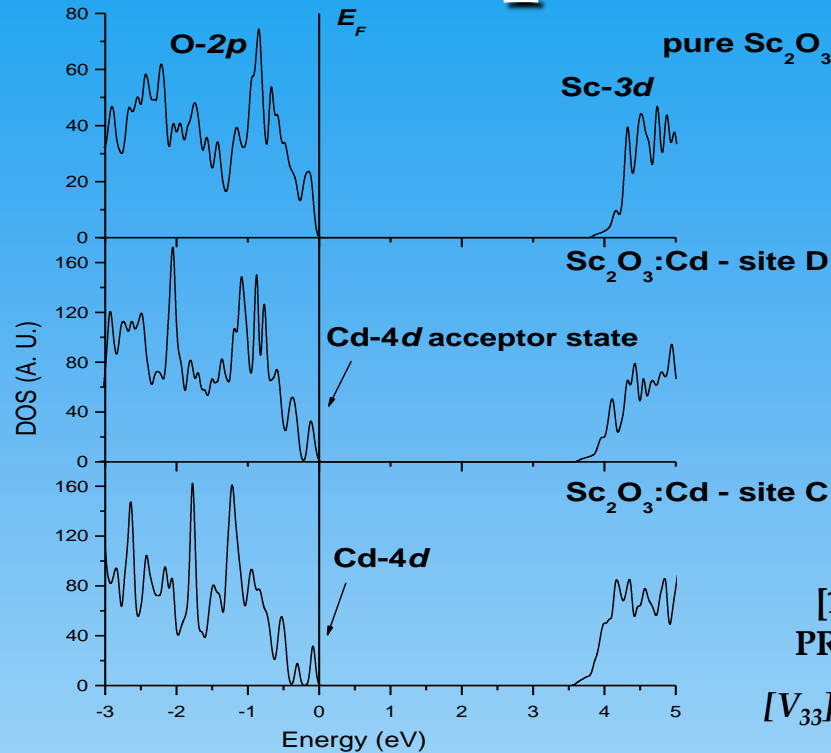
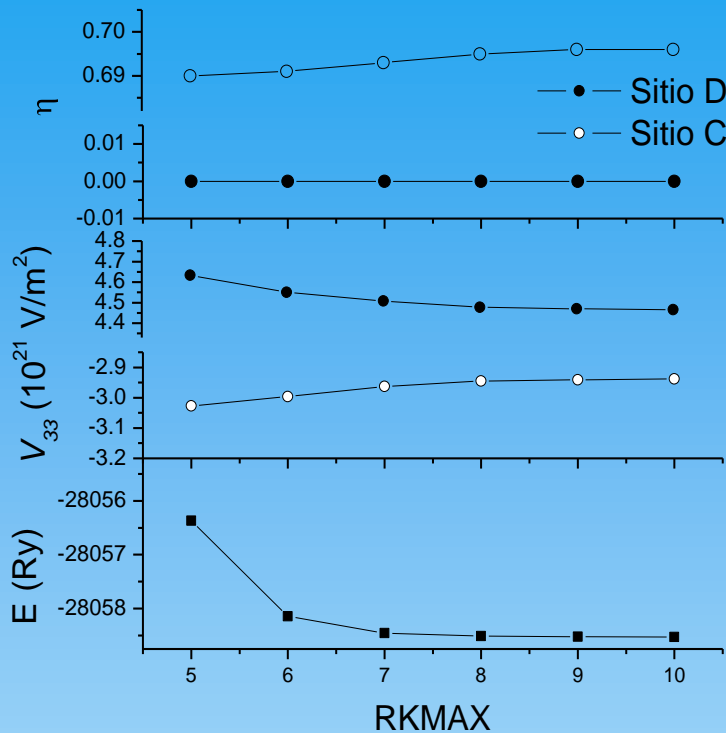
[1] D. Richard, et al.,
PRB 82, 035206 (2010).

$[V_{33}] = 10^{21} \text{ V/m}^2$; $[d_{NN}] = \text{\AA}$

Comparison between APW+lo results using experimental and refined structural parameters

Parameters	Aprox	Site D			Site C		
		d_{NN}	V_{33}	η	d_{NN}	V_{33}	η
Experimental	LDA	2.12	+4.53	0.00	2.08	-2.98	0.71
	CW	2.12	+4.52	0.00	2.08	-2.97	0.69
refined	LDA	2.12	+4.69	0.00	2.09	-3.11	0.53
	CW	2.12	+4.59	0.00	2.09	-2.92	0.52
PAC in ^{44}Sc results [1]			4.19(2)	0.00		2.741(7)	0.630(3)

FP-APW+lo results in pure Sc_2O_3



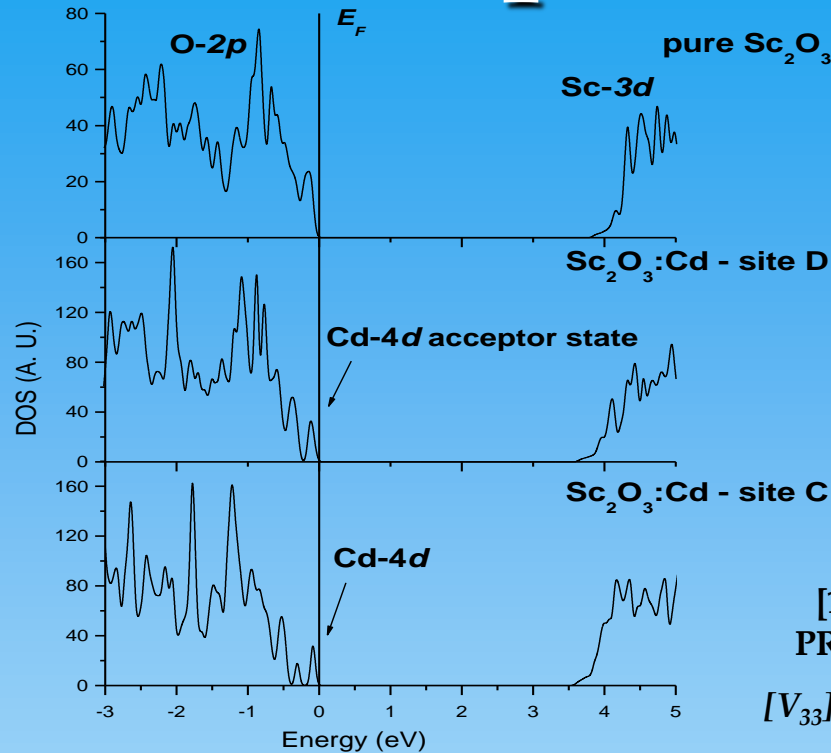
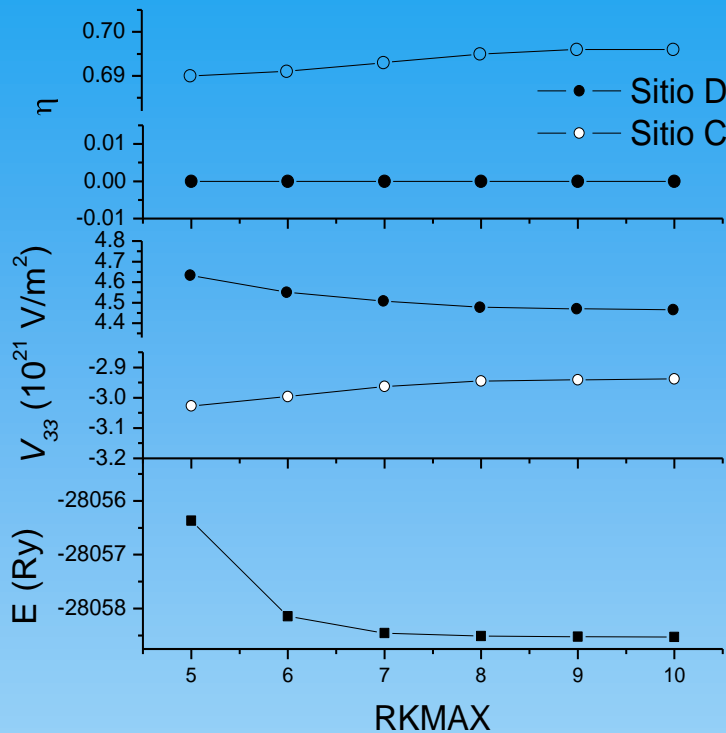
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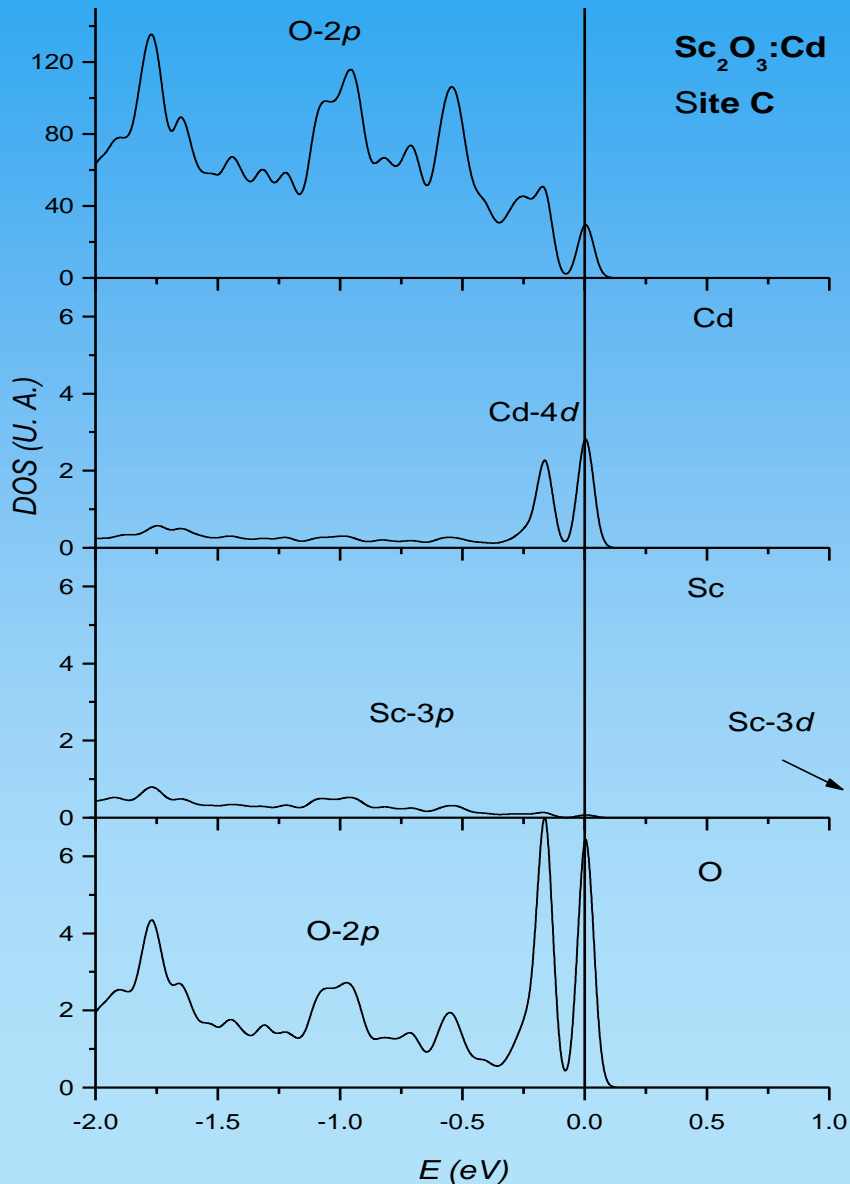
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Total Density of States $\text{Sc}_2\text{O}_3:\text{Cd}$

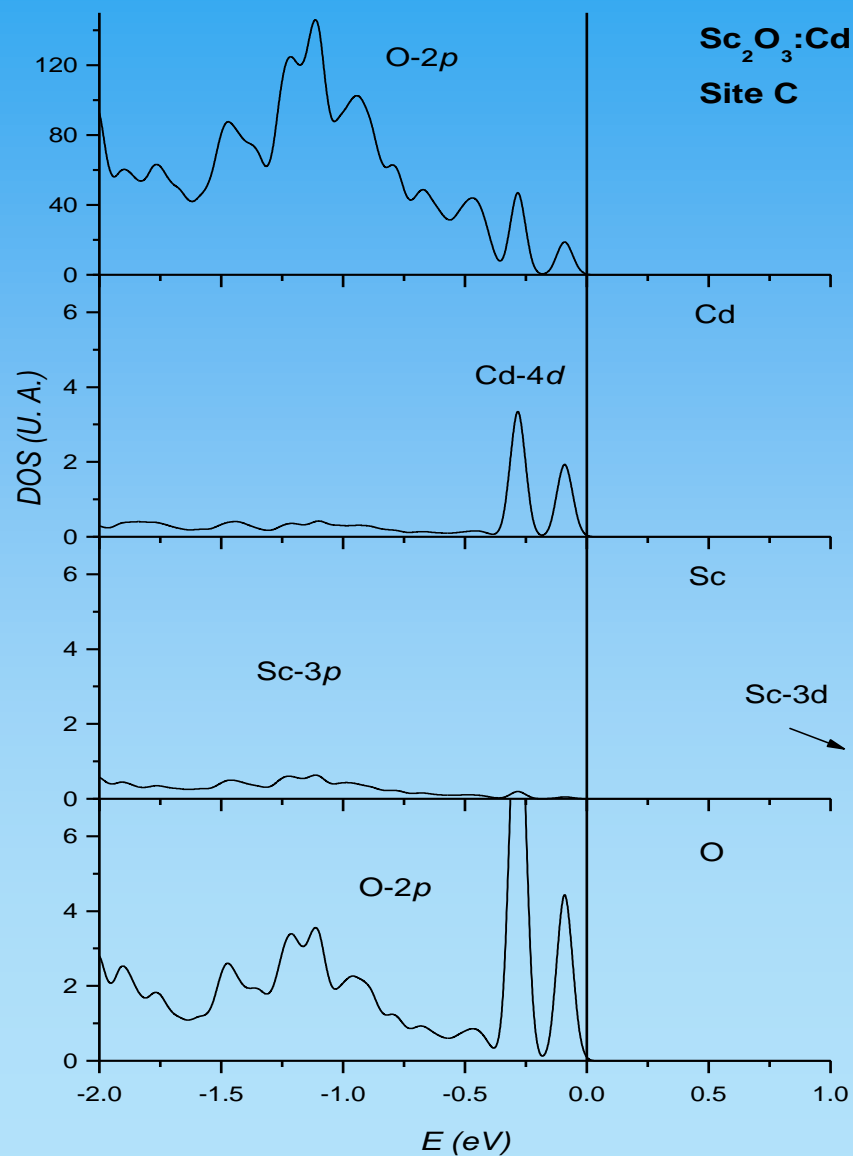
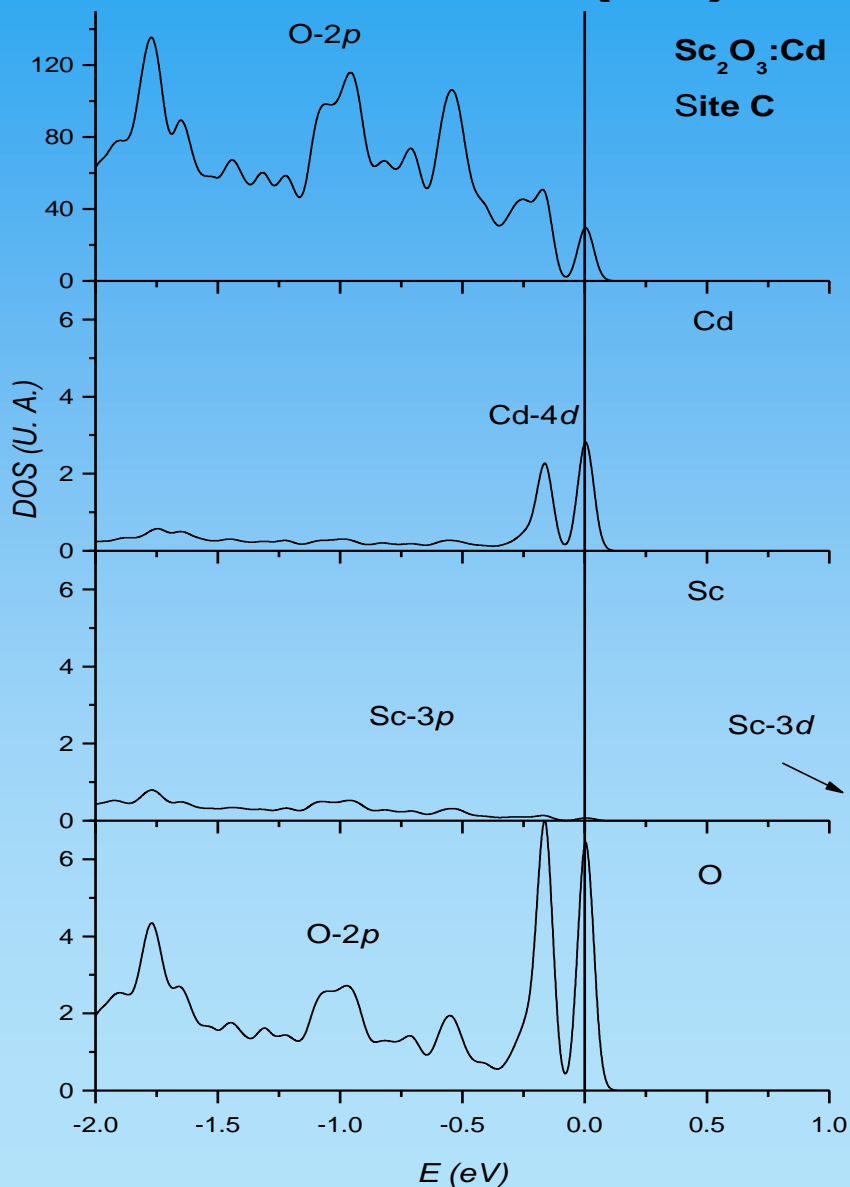
Neutral cell (Cd^0)



Total Density of States $\text{Sc}_2\text{O}_3:\text{Cd}$

Neutral cell (Cd^0)

Charged cell (Cd^{-1})



FP-APW+lo results in Cd-doped Sc_2O_3 for the unrelaxed and relaxed cell*

System	APW Approx.	Site D				Site C			
		d_{NN}	V_{33}	η	Dir. V_{33}	d_{NN}	V_{33}	η	Dir. V_{33}
Pure Sc_2O_3	LDA	2.12	4.63	0.0	[111]	2.08 2.12 2.16	-2.98	0.71	[0 -1 0.7]
Unrelaxed $\text{Sc}_2\text{O}_3:\text{Cd}$	LDA	2.12	8.65	0.0	[111]	2.08 2.12 2.16	-4.91	0.65	[0 -1 0.7]
Relaxed $\text{Sc}_2\text{O}_3:\text{Cd}$	LDA	2.28	8.05	0.0	[111]	2.17 2.30 2.31	6.75	0.74	[0 -0.9 1]
PAC results (T=900 K)			8.22₁	0.0	[111]	-	6.56₁	0.70₁	[0 -1 1]

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EFG dependence of the charge state of the Cd impurity

Cell Charge State	APW Appro x.	Site D				Site C			
		d_{NN}	V_{33}	η	Dir. V_{33}	d_{NN}	V_{33}	η	Dir. V_{33}
Uncharged Cell	WC	2.22	+8.24	0.00	[111]	2.10	+3.06	0.64	[0 0 1]
						2.24			
						2.32			
Neutral Cell	WC	2.25	+8.32	0.00	[111]	2.14	-3.81	0.34	[0 -0.7 1]
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These results were checked with the others approximations, LDA and GGA
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Uncharged cell (Cd^{+1}): 1 removed electron in the cell

Neutral cell (Cd^0): neutral Cd atom

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EFG contributions

Cd at D site

Uncharged Cell

Neutral Cell

Charged Cell

	V_{11}	V_{22}	V_{33}	V_{11}	V_{22}	V_{33}	V_{11}	V_{22}	V_{33}
<i>p</i>	-3.34	-3.34	6.68	-3.18	-3.18	6.36	-3.00	-3.00	6.00
<i>d</i>	-0.89	-0.89	1.78	-1.08	-1.08	2.16	-1.17	-1.17	2.35
<i>s-d</i>	0.10	0.10	-0.20	0.10	0.10	-0.20	0.10	0.10	-0.20
<i>total</i>	-4.13	-4.13	8.26	-4.16	-4.16	8.32	-4.07	-4.07	8.15

EFG contributions

Cd at D site

Uncharged Cell

Neutral Cell

Charged Cell

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EFG contributions

Cd at D site

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<i>s-d</i>	0.10	0.10	-0.20	0.10	0.10	-0.20	0.10	0.10	-0.20
total	-4.13	-4.13	8.26	-4.16	-4.16	8.32	-4.07	-4.07	8.15

Cd at C site

Uncharged Cell

Neutral Cell

Charged Cell

	V_{11}	V_{22}	V_{33}	V_{11}	V_{22}	V_{33}	V_{11}	V_{22}	V_{33}
<i>p</i>	9.60	-6.47	-3.12	-2.24	7.46	-5.22	-1.20	-3.67	4.87
<i>d</i>	-10.32	4.20	6.12	3.46	-4.86	1.39	0.25	-2.03	1.78
<i>s-d</i>	0.17	-0.21	0.05	0.04	0.15	-0.19	0.02	0.13	-0.15
total	-0.5	-2.53	3.03	1.25	2.57	-3.82	-0.93	-5.57	6.50

$$[V_{ij}] = 10^{21} \text{ V/m}^2$$

EFG contributions

Cd at D site

Uncharged Cell

Neutral Cell

Charged Cell

	V_{11}	V_{22}	V_{33}	V_{11}	V_{22}	V_{33}	V_{11}	V_{22}	V_{33}
<i>p</i>	-3.34	-3.34	6.68	-3.18	-3.18	6.36	-3.00	-3.00	6.00
<i>d</i>	-0.89	-0.89	1.78	-1.08	-1.08	2.16	-1.17	-1.17	2.35
<i>s-d</i>	0.10	0.10	-0.20	0.10	0.10	-0.20	0.10	0.10	-0.20
total	-4.13	-4.13	8.26	-4.16	-4.16	8.32	-4.07	-4.07	8.15

Cd at C site

Uncharged Cell

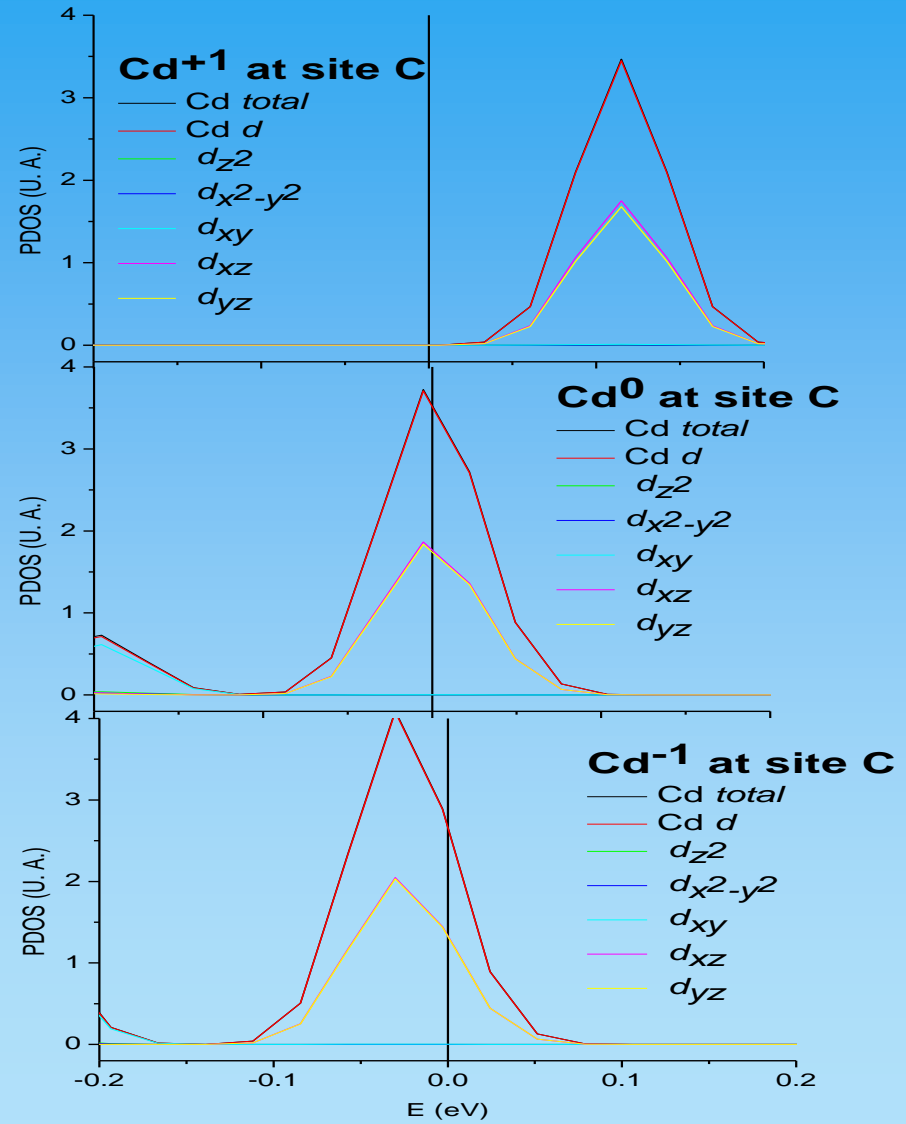
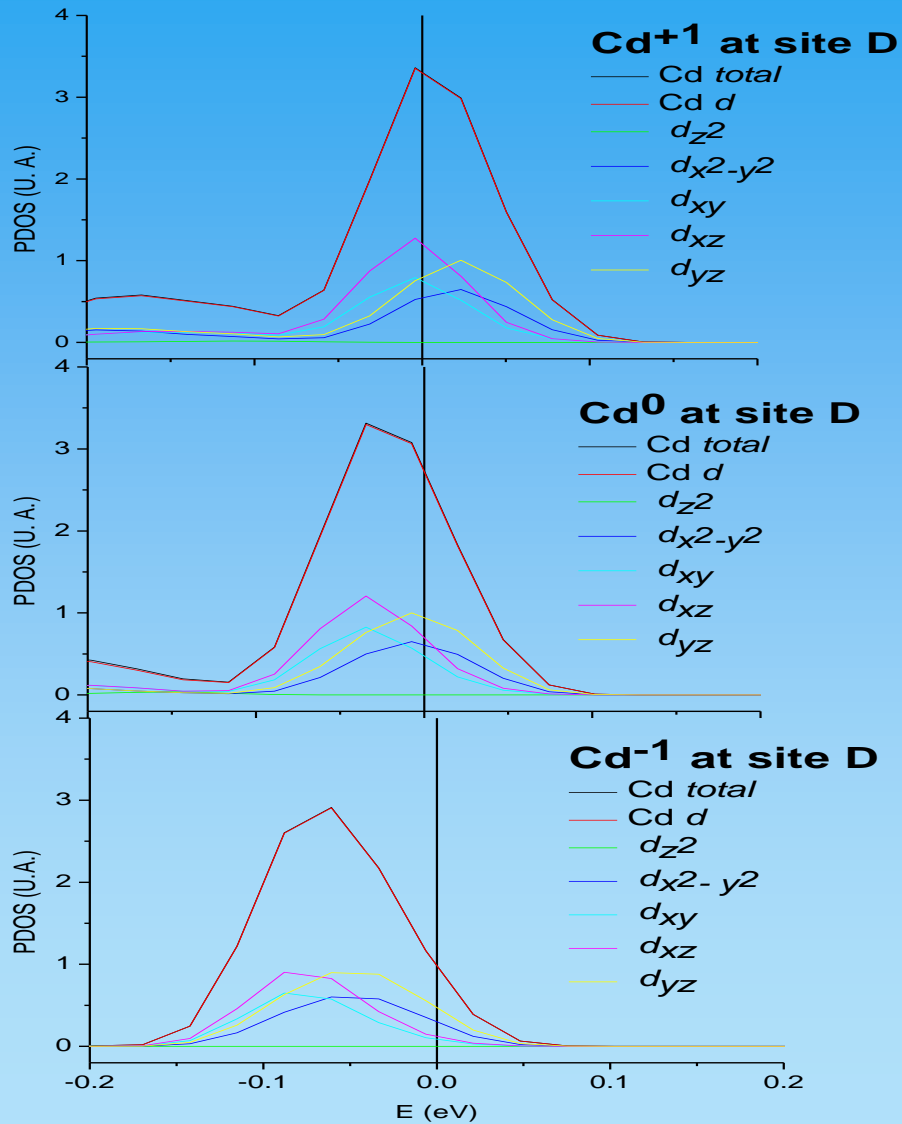
Neutral Cell

Charged Cell

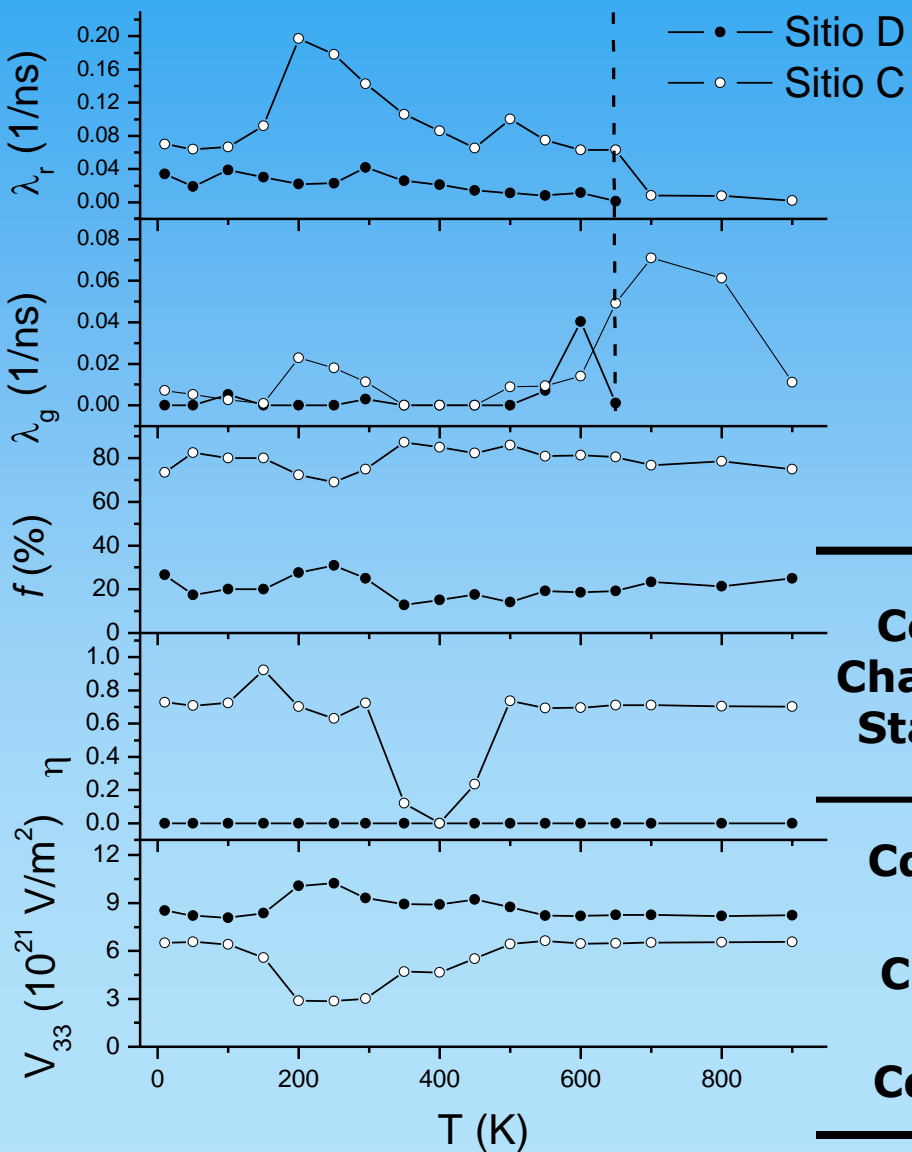
	V_{11}	V_{22}	V_{33}	V_{11}	V_{22}	V_{33}	V_{11}	V_{22}	V_{33}
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$$[V_{ij}] = 10^{21} \text{ V/m}^2$$

Partial Density of States Cd-4d

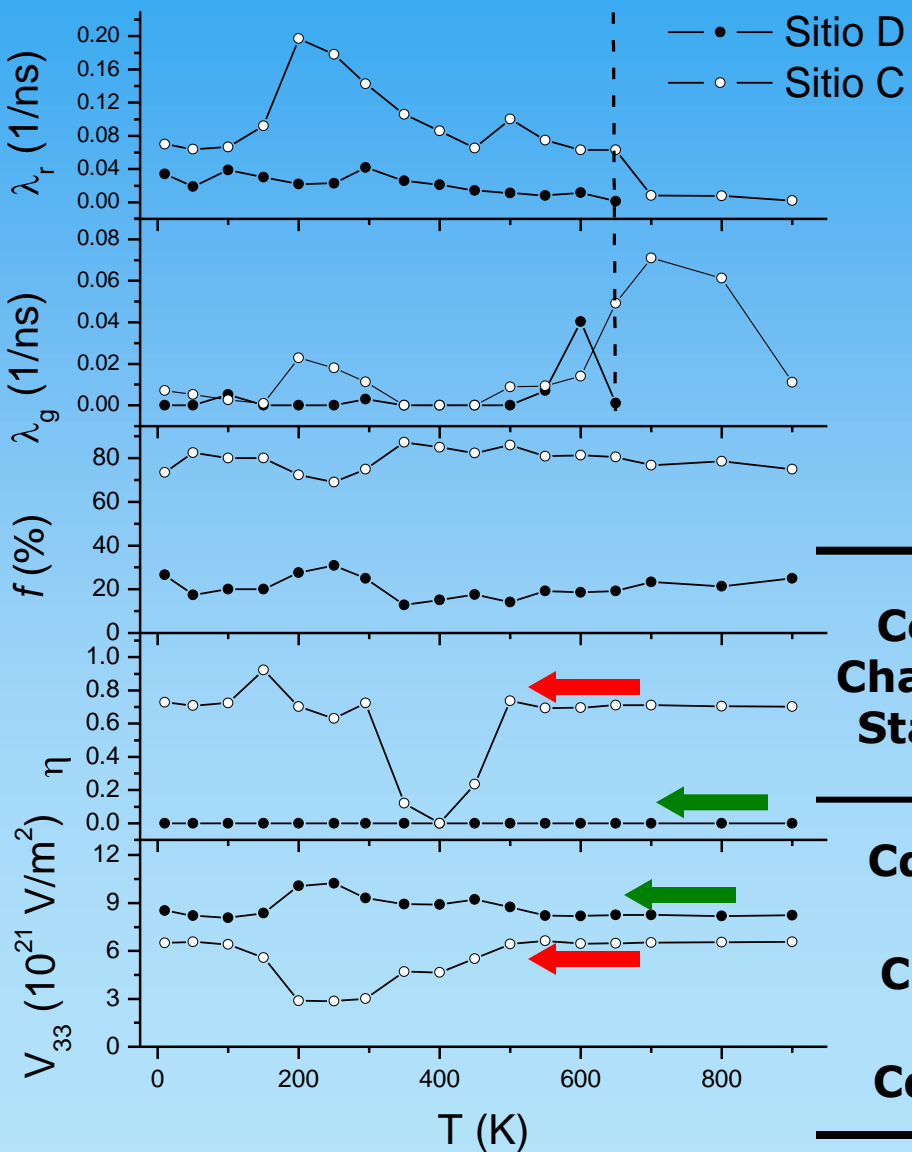


Comparison of the results



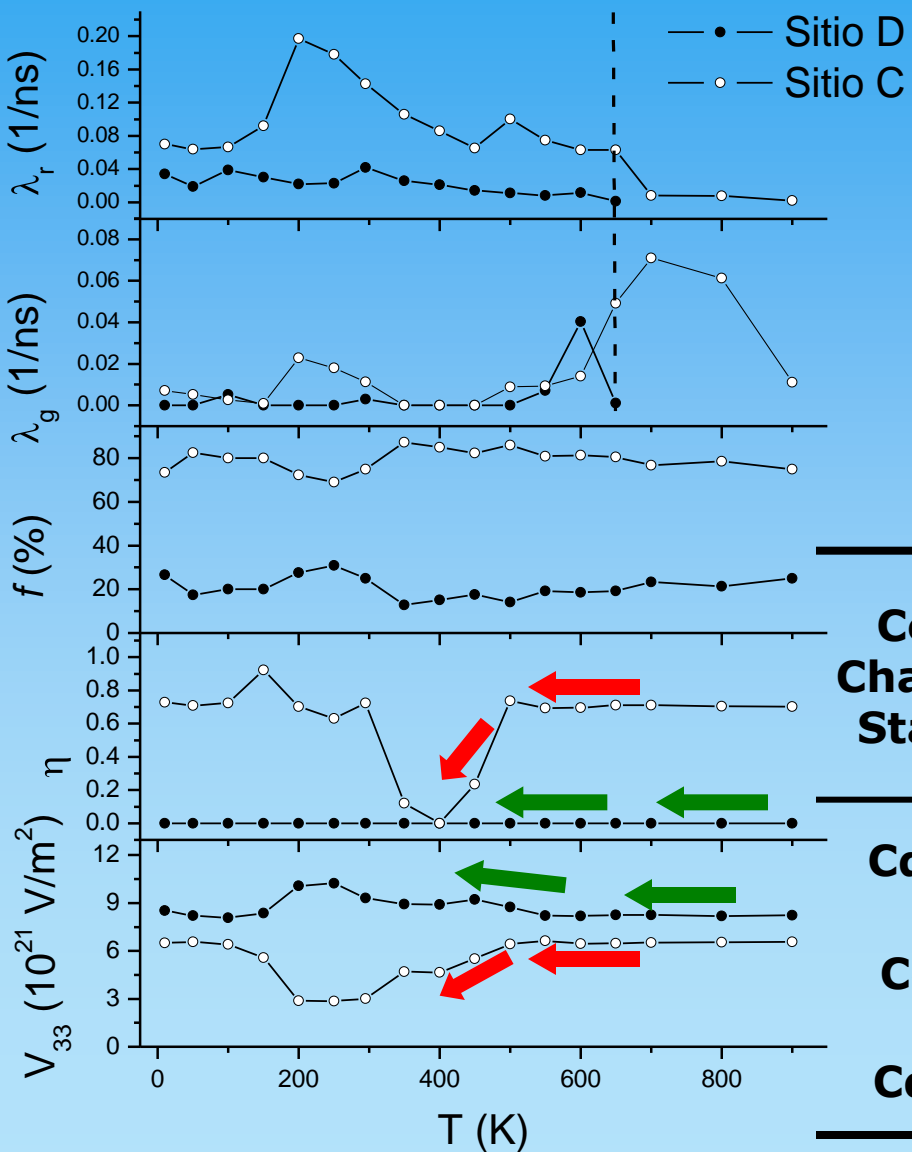
Cell Charge State	APW Approx.	Site D		Site C	
		V_{33}	η	V_{33}	η
Cd^{+1}	WC-GGA	+8.24	0.00	+3.06	0.64
Cd^0	WC-GGA	+8.32	0.00	-3.81	0.34
Cd^{-1}	WC-GGA	+8.16	0.00	+6.50	0.71

Comparison of the results



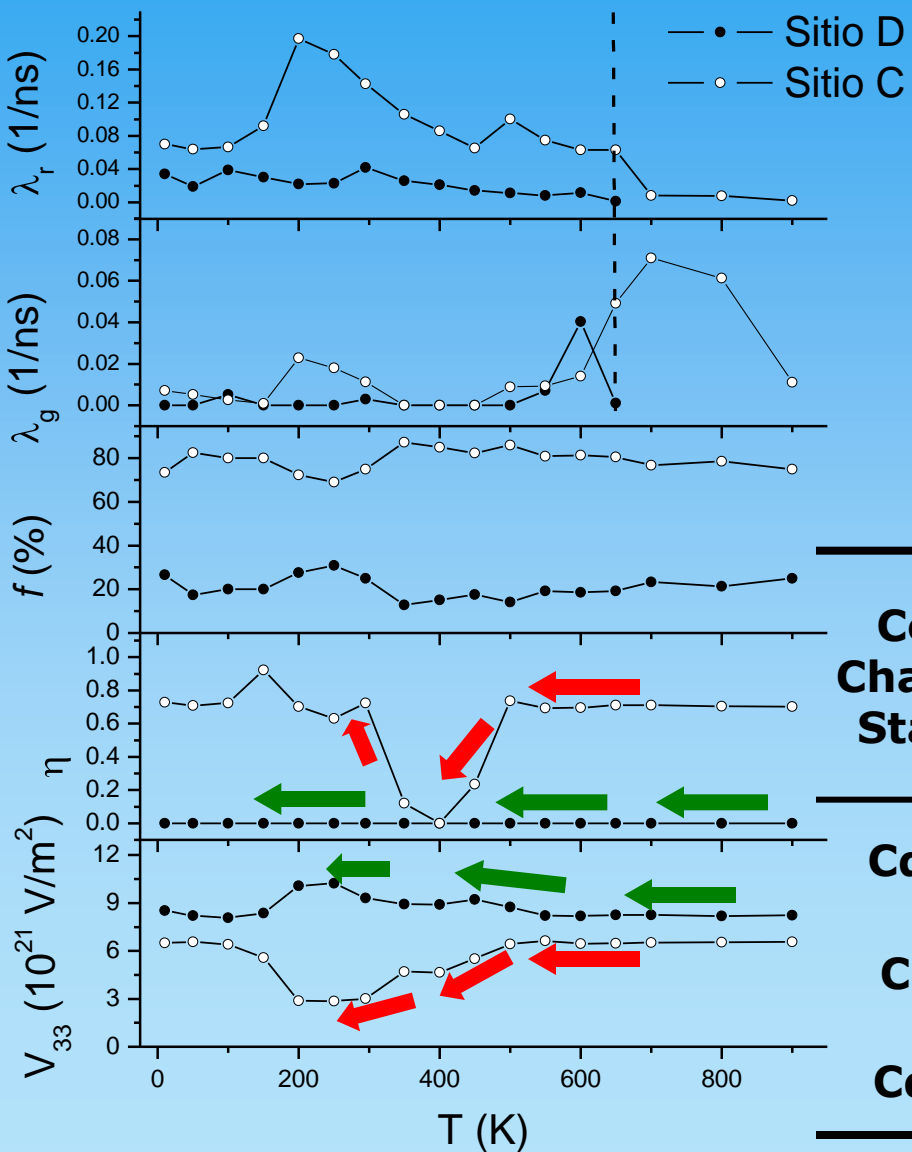
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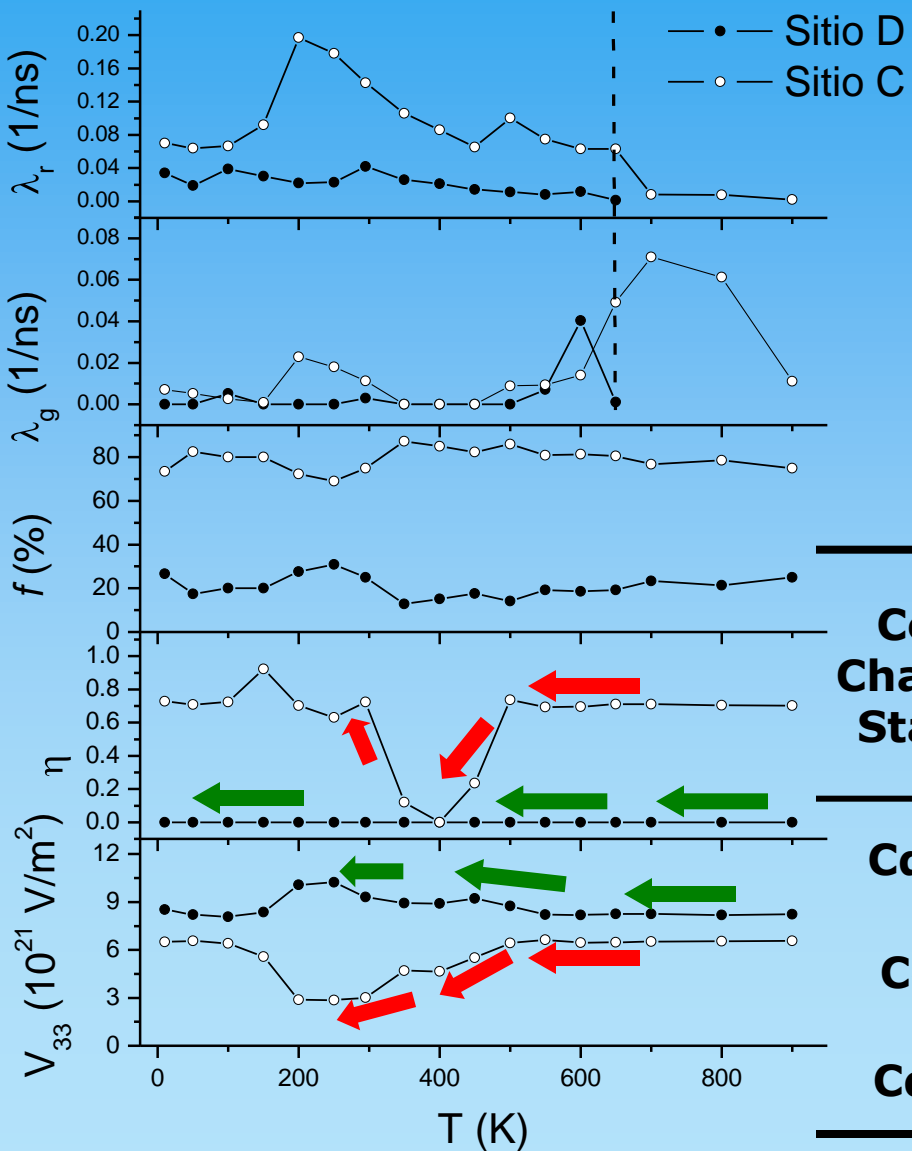
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Comparison of the results

➤ EFG calculated in Cd at site D does not present charge state dependence.

➤ EFG in Cd at site C has a strong charge state dependence.

➤ The Abragam and Pound constant at site C is larger of that of site D in all the temperature range.



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		V_{33}	η	V_{33}	η
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Outline

- Studied system
- PAC technique
- Experimental results
- FP-APW+lo calculations
- **Final remarks**

Final remarks

- From this experimental and *ab initio* approach, we can conclude that the dynamic interaction observed at Cd impurities located at C sites is more intense than the dynamic interaction at the D site. These behavior of the EFG is attributed to the symmetry of the each site.

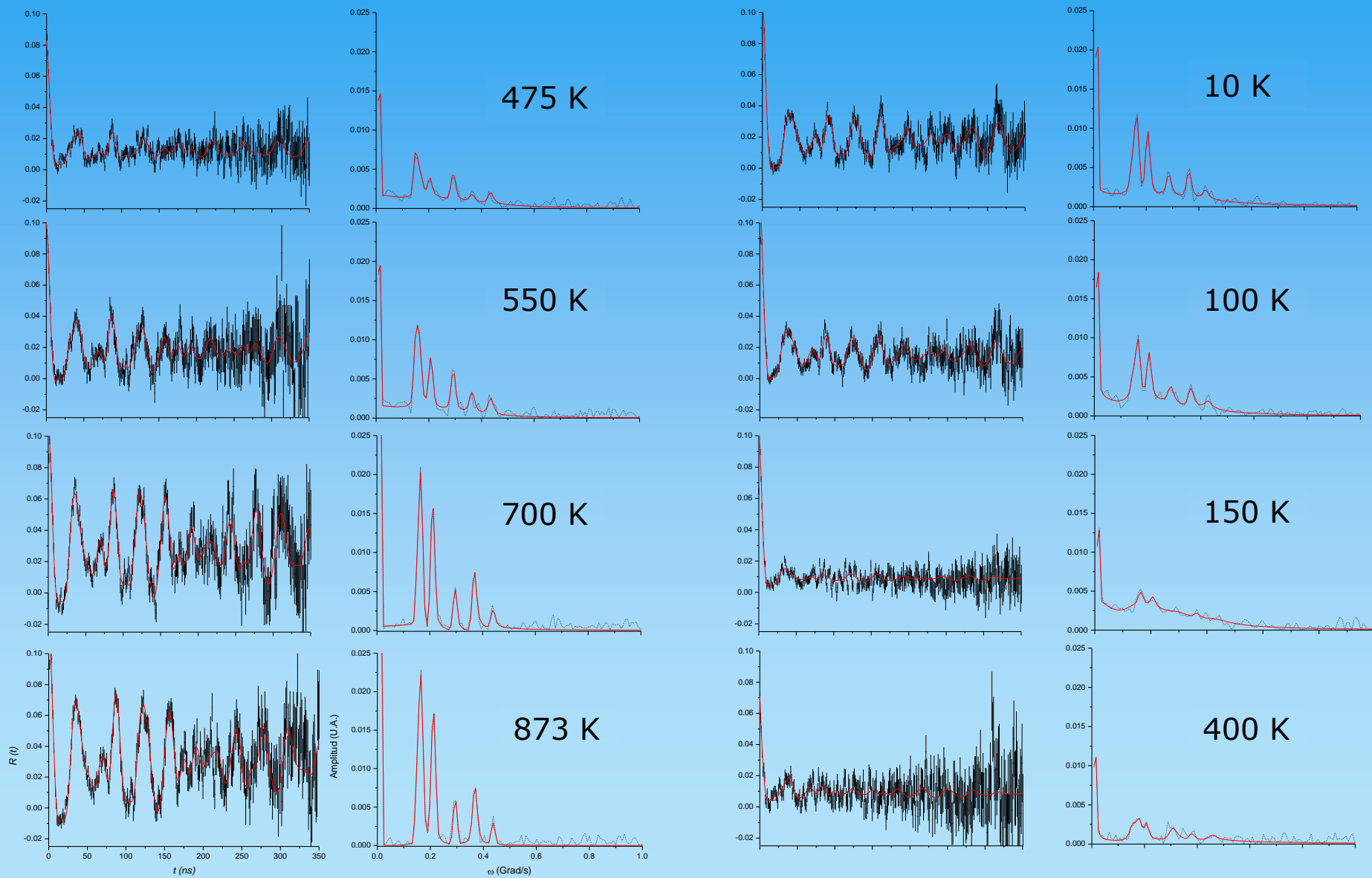
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- We can see that the increase of the EFG dependence with the charge state of the impurity is correlated with an increase of the strength of the dynamic interaction.

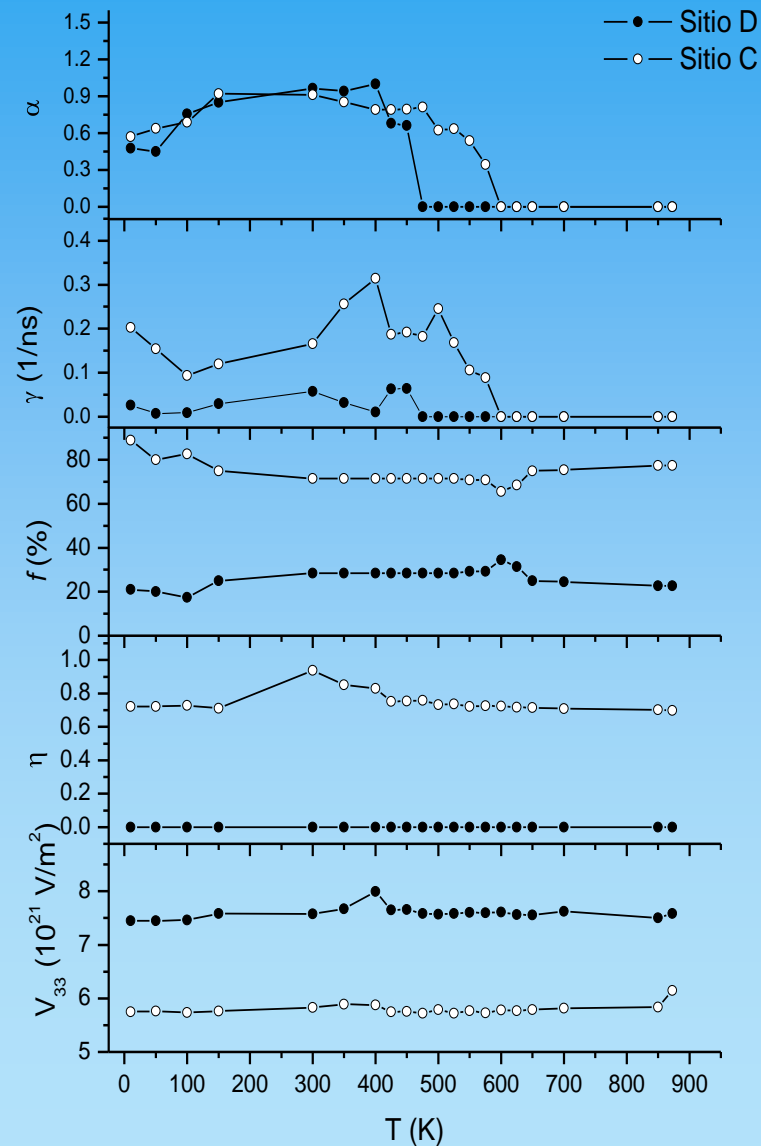
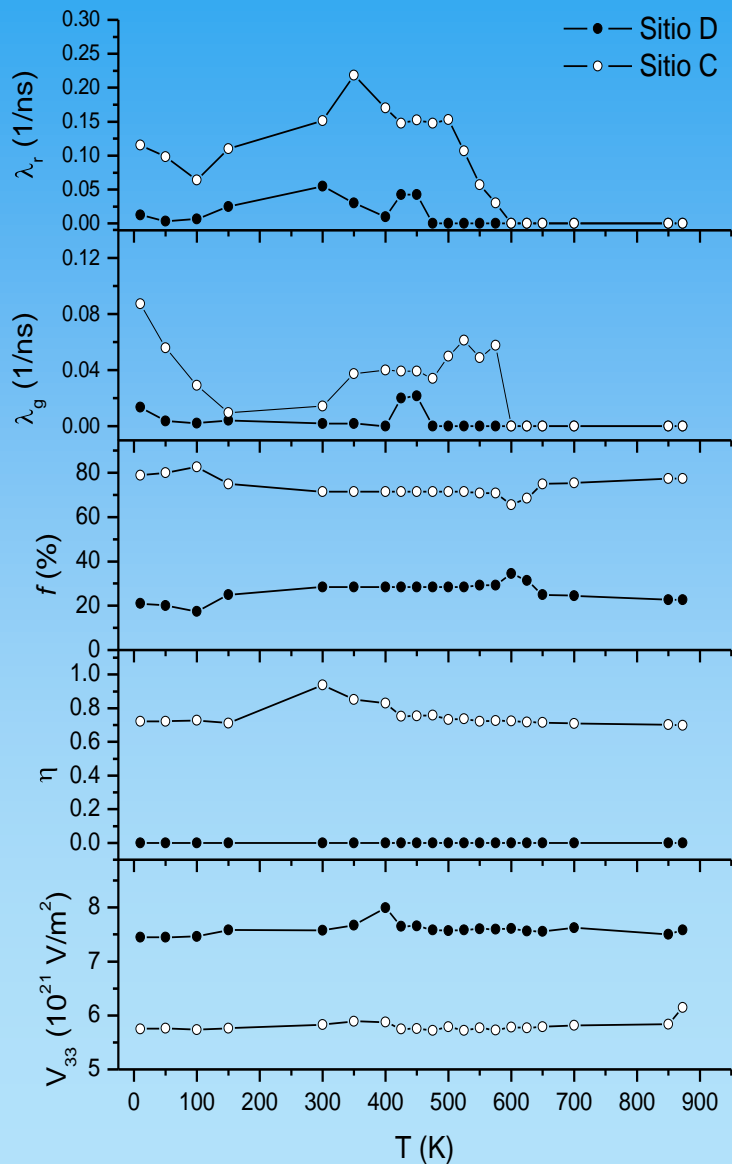
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- We can see that the increase of the EFG dependence with the charge state of the impurity is correlated with an increase of the strength of the dynamic interaction.
- Finally, we conclude that an *ab initio* study can help to understand the underlying physics described by the phenomenological Abragam and Pound model.

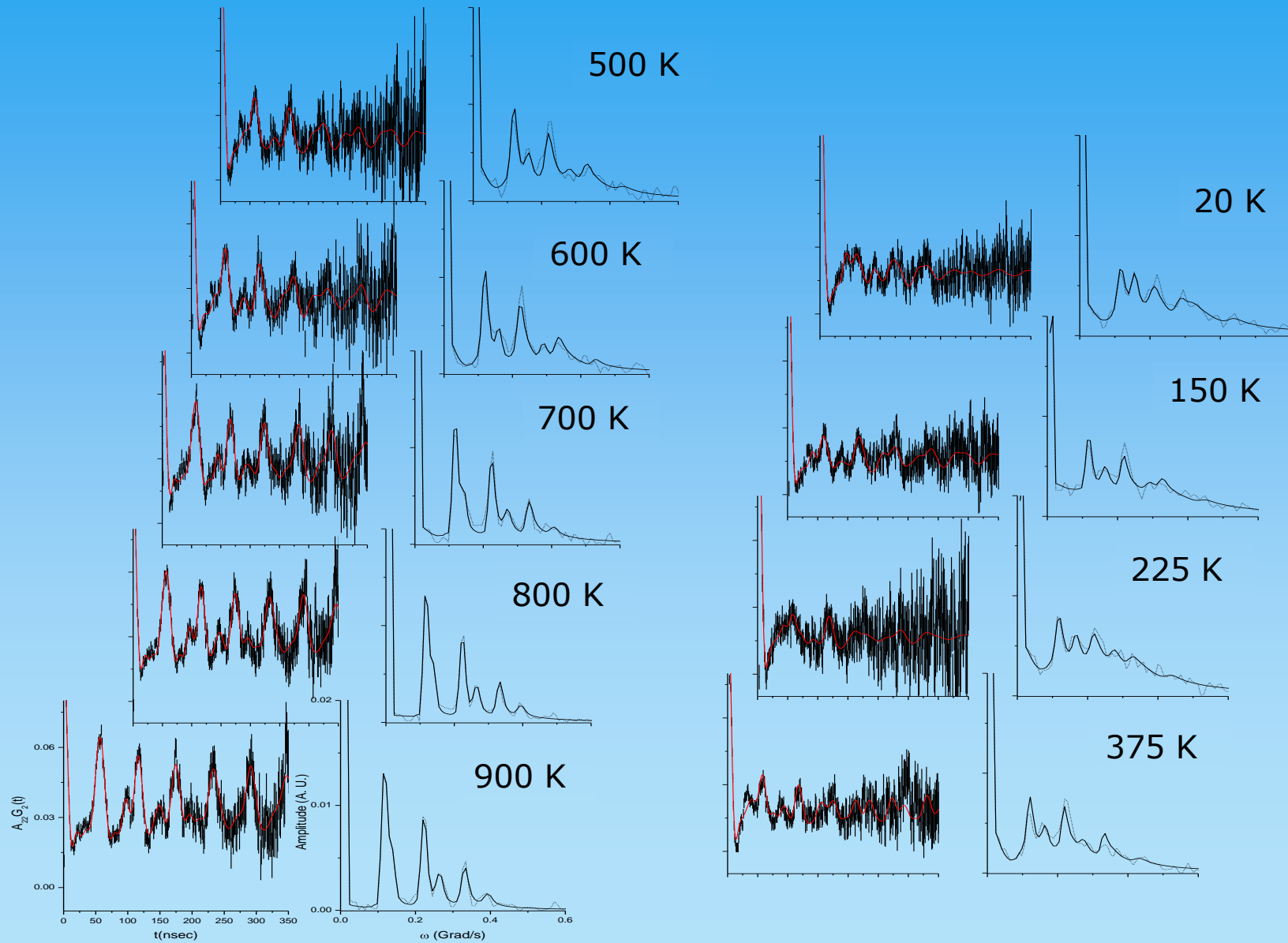
Cd-doped In_2O_3



In₂O₃:Cd - HFIs vs. T



Cd-doped SnO



Charge state	Aprox.	d_{NN} (Å)	h	V_{33} (10^{21} V/m ²)
Descargada	LDA	2.257	0.000	+7.79
Neutra	LDA	2.266	0.000	+5.26
Cargada	LDA	2.368	0.000	-4.52

← HFI2
← HFI1

