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OPTICAL PROPERTIES OF THE FOUR AMORPHOUS SiO_x PHASES

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Для аморфных Si, SiO, SiO_{1.5} и SiO₂ известны экспериментальные спектры отражения R(E) в области 0–26 эВ. На их основе рассчитали спектры полных комплексов оптических фундаментальных функций (ϵ_2 , ϵ_1 , n, k, $-Im\epsilon^{-1}$ и др.), спектры ϵ_2 и $-Im\epsilon^{-1}$ разложили на поперечные и продольные элементарные составляющие и определили их основные параметры (E_i , H_i , I_i , S_i , f_i). Предположили, что компоненты ϵ_2 SiO₂ и SiO_{1.5} обусловлены экситонами малого радиуса.

We calculate the full complex optical fundamental functions spectra (ϵ_2 , ϵ_1 , n, k, $-Im\epsilon^{-1}$ and others), the ϵ_2 and $-Im\epsilon^{-1}$ spectra decompose into the transverse and longitudinal components and determine their main parameters (E_i , H_i , I_i , S_i , f_i), using the known R(E) experimental spectra of amorphous Si, SiO, SiO_{1.5} and SiO₂ in the energy range 0–26 eV [1] and calculation models of [2]. The four phases a-SiO_x are derived by the R(E) spectra in two groups: Si and SiO, SiO₂ and SiO_{1.5}. In each of it, the spectra are very similar by structure but highly different on the intensity. very wide R(E) band of a-Si retains only $\mu(E)$ but converted into very thin peak of n, ϵ_1 , ϵ_2 , k, $E^2\epsilon_2$. The longwavelength wide R(E) band of a-SiO (2–8 eV) also very sharpening in n and ϵ_1 but retains wide in ϵ_2 , k and μ . The shortwavelength R(E) band (13–22 eV) disappears (n, ϵ_1 , ϵ_2), retains (k, m) or become the main (μ , $E^2\epsilon_2$). The analogs of the a-SiO₂ four R(E) maxima also retained very narrow in the other optical functions. Their analogs of a-SiO_{1.5} also well visible in the spectra of all optical functions but two shortwavelength maxima are highly widened in n, ϵ_1 , ϵ_2 . It is generally accepted by the qualitative model, the first longwavelength and possibly the three their R(E) maxima of a-SiO₂ caused by excitons. The wide structural similarity of all the optical functions of a-SiO₂ and a-SiO_{1.5} allowed to purpose the main analogical model of the optical function maxima of a-SiO₂ and a-SiO_{1.5}. Very strong exciton effects on the a-SiO₂ and a-SiO_{1.5} spectra but their absence in the a-Si and a-SiO spectra are divided both pairs of amorphous materials in two different groups of the SiO_x phases. They are characterized by two principle different models of electronic structure. We appropriate the energy of possible maxima of the transition bands for the four a-SiO_x phases using the photoemission results [3], and value of E_g in accordance with the our calculated maxima of ϵ_2 spectra. Further, the ϵ_2 and $-Im\epsilon^{-1}$ spectra of four phases obtained were decomposed into the transverse and longi-

tudinal components, and their parameters (E_i , H_i , I_i , S_i , f_i) were determined. It was established in all 12 (Si), 18 (SiO), 12 (SiO₂) and 14 components (SiO_{1.5}) (tables 1 and 2).

Table 1. Energy (eV) E_i , areas S_i of Si and SiO ϵ_2 (1) and $-Im\epsilon^{-1}$ (2) components

N	E_1				S_1			
	Si		SiO		Si		SiO	
	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
1	2.75	2.90	—	—	4.6	0.03	—	—
2	3.50	3.40	3.9	—	35.8	0.03	1.20	—
3	4.30	4.30	4.8	—	8.7	0.08	3.20	—
4	5.50	5.4	5.9	—	10.9	0.20	3.60	—
5	6.80	7.0	7.2	7.4	6.9	0.38	3.60	0.90
6	8.10	8.6	8.4	—	4.1	0.56	2.60	—
7	9.60	10.0	9.7	—	3.0	0.77	2.00	—
8	11.0	11.1	10.5	10.8	2.4	1.03	2.00	1.40
9	12.4	12.6	11.8	—	1.9	1.25	1.90	—
10	14.0	14.0	13.4	13.8	1.5	1.35	2.60	0.90
11	15.9	16.0	16.8	16.3	1.2	7.69	1.20	2.00
12	—	18.2	18.1	18.0	—	1.90	2.00	0.60
13	—	—	19.2	19.6	—	—	0.30	2.10
14	—	—	20.5	—	—	—	1.70	—
15	—	—	22.1	22.2	—	—	0.4	3.90
16	—	—	24.0	24.4	—	—	1.40	1.30
8'	—	—	12.5	—	—	—	0.20	—
10'	—	—	14.2	—	—	—	0.80	—
11'	—	—	15.4	—	—	—	2.10	—

Table 2. Energy (eV) E_i , areas S_i of SiO₂ and SiO_{1.5} ϵ_2 (1) and $-Im\epsilon^{-1}$ (2) components

N	E_1				S_1			
	SiO ₂		SiO _{1.5}		SiO ₂		SiO _{1.5}	
	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
1	9.79	—	9.1	—	1.79	—	0.8	—
2	10.23	10.64	10.2	10.5	3.64	0.26	3.7	0.3
3	11.20	11.20	11.2	—	0.34	0.15	1.1	—
4	11.84	11.9	11.6	—	2.65	0.42	1.3	—
4'	—	—	12.3	12.4	—	—	1.0	0.5
5	12.85	13.0	12.8	—	1.09	0.46	0.7	—
5'	—	—	13.4	—	—	—	1.3	—
6	14.00	14.7	14.1	14.6	3.40	0.94	1.5	1.3
7	15.60	16.4	15.3	—	1.86	0.80	2.4	—
8	16.82	—	16.6	—	2.42	—	2.2	—
9	17.70	18.1	17.3	17.5	0.73	1.36	1.2	1.5
10	18.8	19.4	19.0	19.2	1.28	1.29	2.1	0.7
11	20.30	20.7	20.2	20.6	1.10	1.35	0.7	1.0
12	22.20	22.0	21.6	—	1.56	2.01	1.2	—
13	—	23.0	23.2	23.0	—	1.06	1.5	4.4
14	—	24.5	24.4	24.5	—	0.42	0.4	1.5
13'	—	23.7	—	—	—	0.76	—	—

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[2]. Sobolev V.Val. Phys. chem. glass.2002.V.28.P. 560