

# Photoluminescence Property of Si-based nanosheet bundles rooted on Si substrates

Grad. Sch. Sci. & Technol., Shizuoka Univ.<sup>1</sup>, RCAST, The Univ. of Tokyo<sup>2</sup>, Grad. Sch. Integr. Sci. &

Technol., Dept. Eng., Shizuoka Univ.<sup>3</sup>, Peiling Yuan<sup>1</sup>, Ryo Tamaki<sup>2</sup>, Kenta Sasaki<sup>3</sup>, Makoto

Nakayama<sup>3</sup>, Yuya Saito<sup>3</sup>, Shinya Kusazaki<sup>3</sup>, Yuki Kumazawa<sup>3</sup>, Xiang Meng<sup>1</sup>,

Nazmul Ahsan<sup>2</sup>, Yoshitaka Okada<sup>2</sup> and Hirokazu Tatsuoka<sup>3</sup>

E-mail: ts049272@ipc.shizuoka.ac.jp

**Introduction:** Low-dimensional materials have attracted much interest due to their enhanced or modified optical, electronic and mechanical properties compared to those of bulk materials. A nanosheet bundle is also one of the potential structures for technological applications. The Si-based nanosheet bundles have been synthesized from CaSi<sub>2</sub> microwalls on Si substrates. The structural properties of the bundles were characterized in the past [1,2]. In this study, the photoluminescence (PL) property of the bundles is characterized, and the results are discussed in terms of quantum effect and surface states of the nanosheets.

**Experiments:** First, CaSi<sub>2</sub> microwalls were grown on Si substrates [3]. Then, Si-based nanosheet bundles have been synthesized from the CaSi<sub>2</sub> microwalls on Si substrates by inositol hexakisphosphate (IP6) in an aqueous solution and thermal treatment under FeCl<sub>2</sub> vapors. The growth conditions of the microwalls and nanosheet bundles are described elsewhere [1,2]. PL measurements were performed at temperatures between 18 and 300 K within a closed cycle helium cryostat. The signals were detected using a standard lock-in technique with a cw 532 nm second harmonic generation (SHG) Nd:YVO<sub>4</sub> laser as the excitation source and an InGaAs photodetector.

**Results and Discussion:** Figure 1(a) and (b) show temperature dependences of the PL spectra of the Si-based nanosheets synthesized by IP6 and FeCl<sub>2</sub> treatments, respectively. The small broad emissions around 850 and 1350 nm for the nanosheet bundles synthesized by IP6 are due to radiative recombination from quantum states in two-dimensional (2D) quantum well and its related near-infrared emission. On the other hand, for the FeCl<sub>2</sub> treated Si-based nanosheet bundles, small surface radiative recombination peaks, except PL peaks from the Si substrate, appear around 800 – 1600 nm, caused by the bandgap broadening of Si. The quantum confinement effect in 2D nanosheet system is observed for Si-based nanosheet bundles synthesized from CaSi<sub>2</sub> crystals.

## References

- [1] X. Meng, *et al.*, Jpn J.Appl.Phys., accepted.
- [2] X. Meng, *et al.*, to be submitted.
- [3] X.Meng, *et al.*, Chem. Eur. J., accepted.

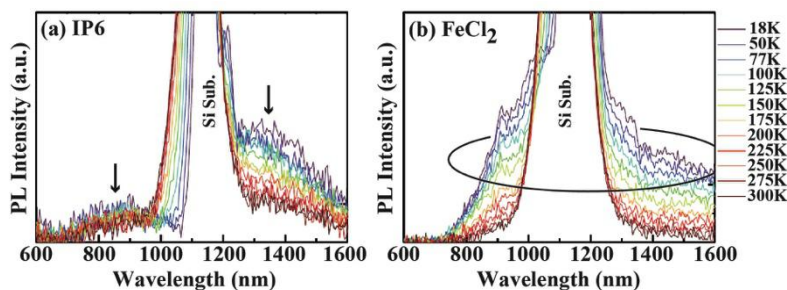


Fig.1 Temperature dependences of the PL spectra of the Si-based nanosheets synthesized by (a) IP6 and (b) FeCl<sub>2</sub> treatments, respectively.