

The p-n Doped Silicon Nanostructures

Jiangchao Chen, Andrew Schmitz, Dmitri S. Kilin

*Department of Chemistry, University of South Dakota, Vermillion,
South Dakota 57069, United States*

Crystalline silicon quantum dot (QD) doped with aluminum and phosphorous together has been modeled with a formula of $\text{Si}_{36}\text{Al}_1\text{P}_1\text{H}_{42}$. QD is elliptical, elongated in $\langle 111 \rangle$ direction, dopants are spread along this direction. Total energy, density of electronic states, and absorption spectra of the co-doped silicon quantum dot are simulated for various equilibrium and non-equilibrium modifications: ionized, photoexcited, and thermalized. All calculations are done by VASP software in the basis of plane waves, and valent electrons are treated explicitly while core electrons are described with pseudopotentials.¹ Our results show the features in the electronic structure of the QD in the bandgap area near conduction band minimum and valence band maximum contributed by Al- and P-doping atoms, and transitions between those bands make contributions to absorption spectra. Thermal motion of ions leads to the deviation from an ideal crystal structure of silicon quantum dot and decreasing the bandgap after heating to 2000K. Interestingly, Al dopant was pushed out from the center to the surface of the QD upon thermalization.² This simulation can predict the charge transfer across p-n junction on atomistic scale, and our computation complements earlier works on QDs functionalized by a single doping atoms.³

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