



## Article

# Structural Properties and Energy Spectrum of Novel GaSb/AIP Self-Assembled Quantum Dots

Demid S. Abramkin <sup>1,2</sup>, Mikhail O. Petrushkov <sup>3</sup>, Dmitrii B. Bogomolov <sup>3</sup>, Eugeny A. Emelyanov <sup>3</sup> , Mikhail Yu. Yesin <sup>4</sup>, Andrey V. Vasev <sup>3</sup> , Alexey A. Bloshkin <sup>2,5</sup>, Eugeny S. Koptev <sup>5,6</sup>, Mikhail A. Putyato <sup>3</sup>, Victor V. Atuchin <sup>7,8,9,10,\*</sup> and Valery V. Preobrazhenskii <sup>3</sup>

- <sup>1</sup> Laboratory of Molecular-Beam Epitaxy of A3B5 Compounds, Institute of Semiconductor Physics, SB RAS, Novosibirsk 630090, Russia
  - <sup>2</sup> Department of Physics, Novosibirsk State University, Novosibirsk 630090, Russia
  - <sup>3</sup> Laboratory of Physical Bases of Semiconductor Heterostructures Epitaxy, Institute of Semiconductor Physics, SB RAS, Novosibirsk 630090, Russia
  - <sup>4</sup> Laboratory of Molecular-Beam Epitaxy of Elementary Semiconductors and A3B5 Compounds, Institute of Semiconductor Physics, SB RAS, Novosibirsk 630090, Russia
  - <sup>5</sup> Laboratory of Nonequilibrium Semiconductor Systems, Institute of Semiconductor Physics, SB RAS, Novosibirsk 630090, Russia
  - <sup>6</sup> Department of Automation and Computer Engineering, Novosibirsk State Technical University, Novosibirsk 630073, Russia
  - <sup>7</sup> Laboratory of Optical Materials and Structures, Institute of Semiconductor Physics, SB RAS, Novosibirsk 630090, Russia
  - <sup>8</sup> Research and Development Department, Kemerovo State University, Kemerovo 650000, Russia
  - <sup>9</sup> R&D Center “Advanced Electronic Technologies”, Tomsk State University, Tomsk 634034, Russia
  - <sup>10</sup> Department of Industrial Machinery Design, Novosibirsk State Technical University, Novosibirsk 630073, Russia
- \* Correspondence: atuchin@isp.nsc.ru or atuchin57@mail.ru, Tel.: +7-(383)-3308889



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**Abstract:** In this work, the formation, structural properties, and energy spectrum of novel self-assembled GaSb/AIP quantum dots (SAQDs) were studied by experimental methods. The growth conditions for the SAQDs' formation by molecular beam epitaxy on both matched GaP and artificial GaP/Si substrates were determined. An almost complete plastic relaxation of the elastic strain in SAQDs was reached. The strain relaxation in the SAQDs on the GaP/Si substrates does not lead to a reduction in the SAQDs luminescence efficiency, while the introduction of dislocations into SAQDs on the GaP substrates induced a strong quenching of SAQDs luminescence. Probably, this difference is caused by the introduction of Lomer 90°-dislocations without uncompensated atomic bonds in GaP/Si-based SAQDs, while threading 60°-dislocations are introduced into GaP-based SAQDs. It was shown that GaP/Si-based SAQDs have an energy spectrum of type II with an indirect bandgap and the ground electronic state belonging to the X-valley of the AIP conduction band. The hole localization energy in these SAQDs was estimated equal to 1.65–1.70 eV. This fact allows us to predict the charge storage time in the SAQDs to be as long as >>10 years, and it makes GaSb/AIP SAQDs promising objects for creating universal memory cells.

**Keywords:** quantum dots; GaSb/AIP; molecular beam epitaxy; structural properties; energy spectrum; QD-Flash

## 1. Introduction

The systems for long-term information storage with the possibility of fast access [1,2] are important for the development of computing technologies. The so-called universal memory cells combining the fast data access peculiar to the dynamic random-access memory (DRAM) and non-volatile long-term data storage will provide a significant increase in the performance and energy efficiency of memory elements that opens up prospects for a revolution in computer architecture. One of the promising methods in this research field is