

## Manganese oxide cluster in manganese doped gallium oxynitride

Shinichi KIKKAWA\*, Shinji OHTAKI and Takashi TAKEDA

Graduate School of Engineering, Hokkaido Univ.,  
N13W8, Kita-ku Sapporo 060-8628, Japan

### Introduction

Manganese doped gallium nitride has been attracted both theoretical and experimental interest expecting a diluted magnetic semiconductor at room temperature [1-7]. In the present investigation, the preparation of gallium oxynitride and its Mn doping were studied by nitridation of the gallium oxide precursor prepared by a citric acid route in ammonia flow [8].

### Experimental

Gallium and manganese nitrates were mixed together with their equimolar amount of citric acid in distilled water. Brown precursors obtained by firing their gel were nitrided in 5 N ammonia flow in a mullite boat in the range between 750°C and 850°C for 10 h.

### Results and discussion

Ga-K edge XAFS was performed on the samples nitrided at 750°C both without Mn and with 5 at% Mn. The first nearest neighbor appeared at around 0.16 nm corresponding to the Ga-(N, O) bonding distance, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2 for nitrided products without and with 5 at% Mn, respectively. Another radial distribution peak were around 0.29 nm in the product nitrided at 850°C with an improvement in its crystallinity. The appearance of the second nearest neighboring peak suggests that an improved local structure around Ga similar to that of h-GaN was achieved in the oxynitride products. Firing temperature dependence of the Fourier transform was slightly different for the Mn-doped products as compared to the above Mn-free samples. The radial distribution for Ga-Ga(Mn) in Fig. 2 was already observed at around 0.29 nm even in the case of the product nitrided at 750°C and then increased slightly in intensity at a nitridation temperature of 850°C. The manganese doping improved local structure around Ga at 750°C probably because most of the oxide ions formed manganese oxide clusters in the compound.

### References

- [1] T. Dietl et al., Science 287, 1019 (2000).
- [2] S. Sonoda et al., J. Cryst. Growth 237-23, 1358 (2002).
- [3] T. Kondo et al., J. Cryst. Growth 237-239, 1353 (2002).
- [4] M. Hashimoto et al., J. Cryst. Growth 252, 499 (2003).
- [5] M. Zajac et al., Appl. Phys. Lett. 79, 2432 (2001).
- [6] T. Szyszko et al., J. Cryst. Growth 233, 631 (2001).
- [7] M. Aoki et al., Jpn. J. Appl. Phys. 42, 5445 (2003).
- [8] S. Kikkawa et al., J. Alloys & Compd., in press.

\*kikkawa@eng.hokudai.ac.jp

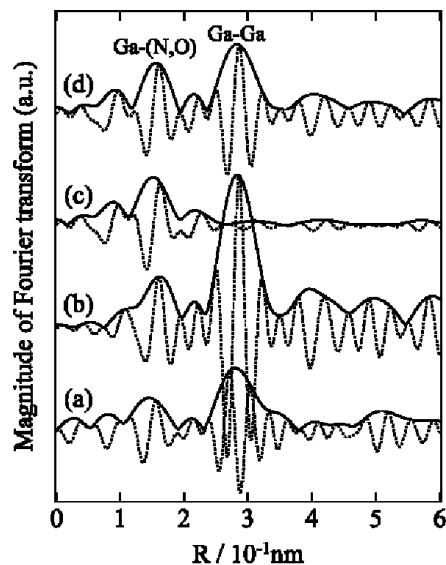


Figure 1 Fourier transform of Ga K-edge EXAFS for the samples without Mn doping. (a) Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> reference, (b) GaN reference, (c) the products nitrided at 750°C and (d) 850°C.

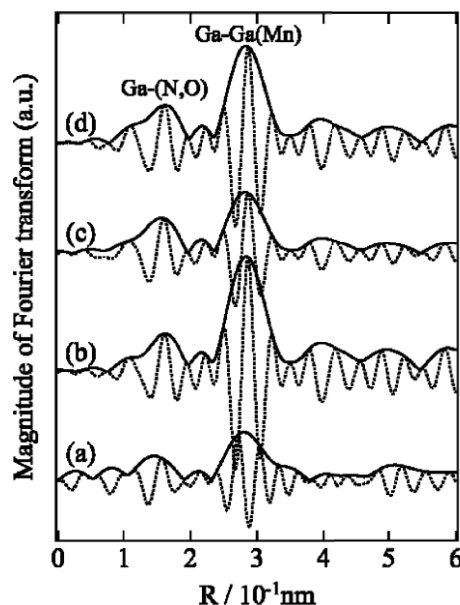


Figure 2 Fourier transform of Ga K-edge EXAFS for samples with 5 at% Mn doping. (a) Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> reference, (b) GaN reference, (c) the products nitrided at 750°C and (d) 850°C.