

15th International Conference on
the Physics of Non-Ideal Plasmas
Almaty, August 30- September 4,
2015

QNP



Book of Abstracts

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Al-Farabi Kazakh
National University



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Plasma treatment of ZnO:B nanostructured layers synthesized by hydrothermal route

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At present, zinc oxide due to its unique physical characteristics becomes an important material for use in short-wavelength light-emitting diodes, detectors, piezoelectric devices, power electronics and many other applications. In particular, ZnO thin films doped with boron is used as a transparent and conductive facial contact of solar cells based on different materials.

One of the most common, low-cost and effective synthesis methods of the different ZnO nanostructures are hydrothermal and sol-gel methods. For the preparing of ZnO structures with required electrical and optical properties is used doping by impurity atoms. In this paper, hydrothermal synthesis of ZnO:B nanorods was performed according to the low temperature technique [1, 2].

The influence of plasma treatment on the electric, optical properties and photoluminescence (PL) spectra of ZnO:B thin films grown on glass substrates was studied. It was found that hydrogen plasma treatment lead to the recovery of the electrical characteristics of ZnO:B samples after degradation caused by thermal annealing in air. Free carrier mobility was especially sensitive to the hydrogen plasma treatment. It is noted that in the hydrogen plasma treatment dramatically increases the intrinsic PL intensity in ZnO:B samples. The initial PL spectra consist of a weak band's own interband luminescence and the impurity band at 550-600 nm. H-plasma treatment causes a significant increase in the intensity of the own photoluminescence more than two orders.

References

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