Photoluminescence properties of cuprous phosphide prepared through phosphating copper with a native oxide layer

Xue Peng^a, Yanfei Lv ^{*a}, Li Fu^a, Fei Chen^a, Weitao Su^a, Jingzhou Li ^{*b}, Qi Zhang ^a, Shichao Zhao ^{*a}

aCollege of Materials & Environmental Engineering, Hangzhou Dianzi University, Hangzhou, 310018, P. R.

China

^bHangzhou Institute for Advanced Study, University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Hangzhou, 310024, PR China

* To whom correspondence should be addressed: lvyanfei@hdu.edu.cn, lijingzhou@ucas.ac.cn, zhaoshichao@hdu.edu.cn

Supporting Information

Sample preparation method for cross section morphology test.

The cuprous phosphide film grown on the copper substrate at 300 °C was cut by scissors to leave fresh cross section. During the cutting process, cuprous phosphide is stripped from the surface of copper substrate, and the stripped cuprous phosphide is sticked to the SEM test platform with conductive adhensive for characterization.

The cross-section morphology of cuprous phosphide film is shown in Fig. S1. The typical thickness of the film is ca. $2.7 \mu m$.

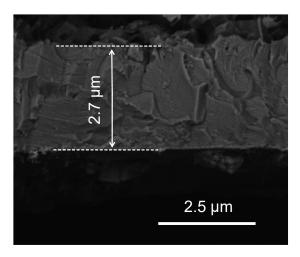


Fig.S1 The cross-section morphology of the cuprous phosphide film.

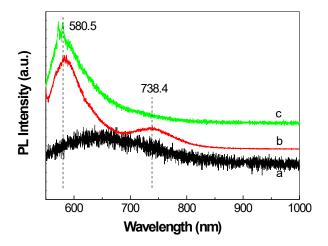


Fig. S2 Photoluminescence spectra of Cu₃P annealed at (a) 600 °C, (b) 700 °C, and (c) 800 °C. Curve (a) and (c) were magnified 12.5 times and 5 times for clarity, respectively. The peaks at 580.5 and 738.4 are due to Cu₂O and Cu₃P, respectively.

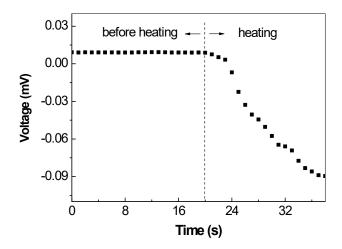


Fig. S3 Hot-probe characteristic for p-type Cu₃P.