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Regular article

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PII: S1350-4495(16)30684-3

DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.infrared.2017.02.001>

Reference: INFPHY 2231

To appear in: *Infrared Physics & Technology*

Received Date: 30 November 2016

Revised Date: 1 February 2017

Accepted Date: 3 February 2017

Please cite this article as: P. Jurczak, K.A. Sablon, M. Gutiérrez, H. Liu, J. Wu, 2.5- $\mu\text{m}$  InGaAs photodiodes grown on GaAs substrates by interfacial misfit array technique, *Infrared Physics & Technology* (2017), doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.infrared.2017.02.001>

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## 2.5- $\mu\text{m}$ InGaAs photodiodes grown on GaAs substrates by interfacial misfit array technique

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### Abstract

In<sub>0.85</sub>Ga<sub>0.15</sub>As photodetectors grown on GaAs substrates using an interfacial misfit array-based simple buffer are studied. The material quality is assessed with a range of characterization tools showing low surface roughness and low density of threading dislocations. These results indicate a significant improvement on crystal quality compared to structures grown on InP substrates by using metamorphic buffers. Quantum efficiency and responsivity measurements show good performance of the fabricated devices between 1.5 and 2.5  $\mu\text{m}$ , making them highly suitable for short-wavelength infrared applications.

**Keywords:** infrared; photodiodes; epitaxy; interfacial misfit array; short-wavelength

### Introduction

InGaAs short-wavelength infrared (SWIR) detectors are widely used in space remote sensing, environment monitoring, night vision, spectroscopy, etc. [1]. The In<sub>0.53</sub>Ga<sub>0.47</sub>As photodetectors lattice-matched to InP substrate have a limited cut-off wavelength of 1.7  $\mu\text{m}$ . Among many of these applications, e.g. gas sensing, it is highly desirable to extend the cut-off wavelength beyond 2.5  $\mu\text{m}$ . To meet such a goal, the indium content in In<sub>x</sub>Ga<sub>1-x</sub>As must be increased to 80%–85%, which results in a large lattice mismatch (+1.85% ~ +2.2%) between the InGaAs

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