

## **Funkcionālu Ga<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub> un Ga<sub>2</sub>Se<sub>3</sub> apvalku veidošana Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> nanovadiem, izmantojot sulfurizēšanu un selenizēšanu**

Edgars Butanovs<sup>1</sup>, Luīze Dipāne<sup>1</sup>, Aleksejs Zolotarjovs<sup>1</sup>, Sergei Vlassov<sup>2</sup>, Boris Poļakovs<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Cietvielu fizikas institūts, Latvijas Universitāte, Ķengaraga iela 8, Riga, Latvia, LV, 1063*

<sup>2</sup>*Institute of Physics, University of Tartu, W. Ostwaldi Str. 1, 50412, Tartu, Estonia*

Kombinējot defektu pusvadītājus Ga<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub> un Ga<sub>2</sub>Se<sub>3</sub> ar Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> nanovadu (NWs) heterostruktūrās, tām ir potenciāls izmantošanai fotonikā un optoelektronikā materiālu unikālo optisko īpašību dēļ.

Šajā darbā tika izstrādāti un pētīti Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>–Ga<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub> un, pirmo reizi, Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>–Ga<sub>2</sub>Se<sub>3</sub> kodola-apvalka NWs. Ga<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub> un Ga<sub>2</sub>Se<sub>3</sub> apvalki tika iegūti, veicot Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> NWs augstas temperatūras sulfurizēšanas un selenizācijas procesu ķīmiskās tvaiku transporta cauruļveida krāsnī. Šādi veidotas nanostruktūras tika raksturotas ar skenējošo un transmisijas elektronu mikroskopiju, rentgenstaru difrakciju, rentgenstaru fotoelektronu spektroskopiju un fotoluminescences mēriņumiem. Viena NW fotodetektoru ierīces tika izgatavotas, lai demonstrētu to elektriskās un fotovadāmības īpašības. Šādas kodola-apvalka NW heterostruktūras potenciāli varētu izmantot nanomēroga elektriskajās un optoelektroniskajās ierīcēs.

## **Preparation of functional Ga<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub> and Ga<sub>2</sub>Se<sub>3</sub> shells around Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> nanowires via sulfurization or selenization**

Edgars Butanovs<sup>1</sup>, Luize Dipane<sup>1</sup>, Aleksejs Zolotarjovs<sup>1</sup>, Sergei Vlassov<sup>2</sup>, Boris Polakov<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Institute of Solid State Physics, University of Latvia, Kengaraga Street 8, Riga, Latvia, LV, 1063*

<sup>2</sup>*Institute of Physics, University of Tartu, W. Ostwaldi Str. 1, 50412, Tartu, Estonia*

Combining defect semiconductors Ga<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub> and Ga<sub>2</sub>Se<sub>3</sub> in Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>-based heterostructured nanowires (NWs) have potential in photonics and optoelectronics applications due to the materials appealing optical properties.

In this work, we have developed and studied Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>–Ga<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub> and, for the first time, Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>–Ga<sub>2</sub>Se<sub>3</sub> core-shell NWs. Ga<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub> and Ga<sub>2</sub>Se<sub>3</sub> shell was obtained during the high-temperature sulfurization and selenization process of pure Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> NWs, respectively, in a chemical vapour transport reactor. As-grown nanostructures were characterized with scanning and transmission electron microscopy, X-ray diffraction, X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy and photoluminescence measurements. Single-nanowire photodetector devices were fabricated in order to demonstrate their electric and photoconductive properties. Such novel core-shell NW heterostructures could potentially be used in next-generation nanoscale electronic and optoelectronic devices.