

Explanation of optical shift on $\text{Ga}_{1-x}\text{In}_x\text{As}_y\text{Sb}_{1-y}/\text{GaSb}$ grown by Liquid- Phase Epitaxy

R. Sánchez-Cano ^{(1)*}, L. Tirado-Mejía ⁽²⁾, G. Fonthal ⁽²⁾, H. Ariza-Calderón ⁽²⁾ and N. Porras-Montenegro ⁽³⁾

(1) *Departamento de Física, Universidad Autónoma de Occidente, A.A. 2790,*

rsanchez40@gmail.com Cali, Colombia

(2) *Laboratorio de Optoelectrónica, Universidad del Quindío, A.A. 4603*

litirado@uniquindio.edu.co, gfonthal@uniquindio.edu.co, heariza@uniquindio.edu.co Armenia, Colombia

(3) *Departamento de Física, Universidad del Valle, A.A. 25360,*

nelsonporras.montenegro@gmail.com Cali, Colombia

* *corresponding author*

$\text{Ga}_{1-x}\text{In}_x\text{As}_y\text{Sb}_{1-y}$ is a new semiconductor material, but its growth by liquid-phase epitaxy presents growing inhomogeneities seen as a 20 meV photoluminescence shift regarding photoreflectance at 12K. As we believe that the formation of low-dimensional structures during growth are responsible for this energy shift, we studied the optical emission spectra associated with the transition between the first conduction and valence band levels in spherical $\text{Ga}_{1-x}\text{In}_x\text{As}_y\text{Sb}_{1-y}/\text{GaSb}$ quantum dots by using the experimental x and y values. Comparisons of our results with experimental data show that 15 nm QDs are possibly formed during the growth process.