

Nanocomposites and nanomaterials

Positron-positronium trapping algorithm in application to study of nanostructured effects in Ge-Ga-Se/S chalcogenide glasses

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Positron annihilation lifetime (PAL) spectroscopy is well-known technique to study atomistic imperfections such as free-volume defects (vacancies, vacancy-like clusters, voids and void agglomerates, pores and even macroscopic cracks, etc.) in different solids despite their structural organization [1]. In application to semiconductors, this method allows useful identification of intrinsic free volumes owing to simple models considering competitive channels of positron trapping from defect-free bulk states, deep ground states of positron traps and “pick-off” decaying of bounded positron-electron (positronium Ps) states [1]. But when dealing with nanomaterials possessing nanostructural inhomogeneities, the PAL method seems too ambiguous in view of numerous complications in the adequate meaningful interpretation of the detected PAL spectra.

In this work, we shall use positron-positronium trapping algorithm [2] to study effects nanostructurization in the 80GeSe₂-20Ga₂Se₃ glasses caused by annealing at different duration (effects of void agglomeration and fragmentation) and in the 80GeS₂-20Ga₂S₃ glasses with different amount of CsCl additives (effects of void agglomeration).

1. *Krause-Rehberg R., Leipner H.* Positron annihilation in semiconductors: defect studies, Springer, Heidelberg; 1999.
2. *Shpotyuk O., Filipecki J., Ingram A., Golovchak R., Vakiv M., Klym H., Balitska V., Shpotyuk M., Kozdras A.* Positronics of subnanometer atomistic imperfections in solids as high-informative structure characterization tool // *Nanoscale Res Letters*-2015.-10.-P. 77-1-77-5.