

Experimental determination of the Gibbs free energy of formation of Ga vacancies in GaAs

J. Gebauer¹, F. Redmann¹, M. Lausmann¹, H.S. Leipner¹, R. Krause-Rehberg¹, Ph. Ebert²

Introduction

- Occurrence of a defect in thermal equilibrium determined by the Gibbs free energy of formation $G_f = H_f - T S_f$, i.e. by formation enthalpy H_f and formation entropy S_f , which are generally not well known
- V_{Ga} in GaAs - diffusion studies so far only experimental approach to determine G_f
- rather discrepant (i.e. $H_f = 2$ or 4 eV [1,2]) and not in line with theory (i.e. $S_f = 33 k_B$ from experiments [2] compared to $S_f = 7 k_B$ [3]), diffusion suggest two minus charge [1] of V_{Ga} compared to three minus charge expected from theory [3,4]
- This work: determination of G_f employing a new experimental approach - high temperature annealing + direct investigation of the defects with positron annihilation

Experimental

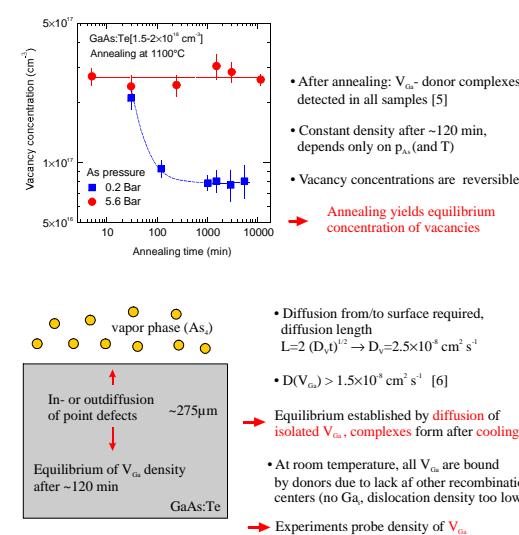
Samples: LEC-grown GaAs:Te, VB-grown GaAs:Si,Se,Sn

1. Annealing to introduce equilibrium defect densities:
2-zone furnace, control two degrees of freedom (sample temperature and As vapor pressure)

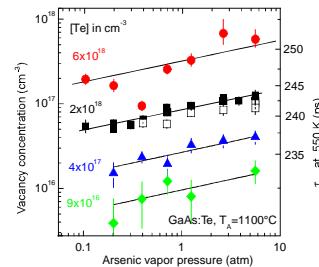
2. Quenching: 40 K/s in water to RT

3. Detection of vacancies with positron annihilation:
Lifetime spectroscopy (fast-fast system, FWHM=250 ps), Doppler coincidence spectroscopy (Ge-Ge system, 1.03 keV)

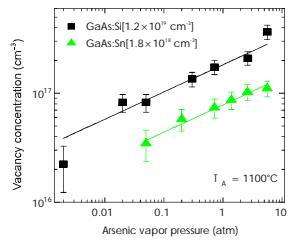
Microscopic processes during annealing



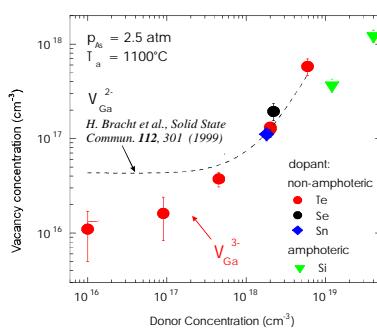
Vacancy concentration in equilibrium



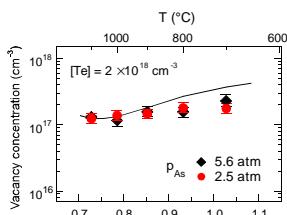
- vacancy concentration $[V]$ increases with p_{As}
- characteristic power-law for all dopants: $[V] \sim p_{\text{As}}^n$ with $n=1/4$ (lines)
- explanation: equilibrium reaction $1/4 \text{As}_{\text{(gas)}} \leftrightarrow \text{As}_{\text{si}} + V_{\text{Ga}}$ i.e. $[V_{\text{Ga}}] = K \cdot p_{\text{As}}^{1/4}$



Determination of the formation enthalpy



- V_{Ga} concentration increases with doping - Fermi level effect
- Lines: Fit to data from GaAs:Te, data are only compatible with 3- charge of V_{Ga}
- Vacancy concentration in GaAs:Si is lower, most probable due to the existence of additional Si_{As} acceptors



- Negative temperature dependence of the V_{Ga} concentration, predicted in [7]

Equilibrium concentration of V_{Ga}^{z-}

$$[V_{\text{Ga}}^{z-}] = \left(\frac{p_{\text{As}}}{B_{\text{As}}} \right)^{1/4} \exp \left(-\frac{G_f}{k_B T} \right) \quad [6.7]$$

where

$$G_f = H_f - s_{V_{\text{Ga}}}^f = h_{V_{\text{Ga}}}^f - \left(z E_F - \sum_{i=1}^z E_{i,i} \right) - s_{V_{\text{Ga}}}^f \quad (\text{Gibbs free energy of formation of } V_{\text{Ga}}^{z-})$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_f & \quad (\text{formation enthalpy of } V_{\text{Ga}}^{z-}) \\ h_{V_{\text{Ga}}}^f & \quad (\text{formation enthalpy of } V_{\text{Ga}}^{z-}) \\ s_{V_{\text{Ga}}}^f & \quad (\text{formation entropy of } V_{\text{Ga}}^{z-}) \\ B_{\text{As}} & = 135 T^{3/2} [\text{atm}] \quad (\text{gas constant for As}_s) \\ E_{i,i} & \quad (\text{ionization level of } V_{\text{Ga}}^{z-}) \\ E_F & \quad (\text{Fermi level}) \end{aligned}$$

• fit to data (solid lines) with $H_f = 1.9$ eV for intrinsic GaAs, difference between activation enthalpy of Ga self-diffusion (3.7 eV, [8]) and migration enthalpy of V_{Ga} (1.8 eV [9])

$$h_{V_{\text{Ga}}}^f = (3.2 \pm 0.2) \text{ eV} \quad (\text{enthalpy of formation of } V_{\text{Ga}}^{z-})$$

$$s_{V_{\text{Ga}}}^f = (9.6 \pm 1) \text{ k}_B \quad (\text{entropy of formation of } V_{\text{Ga}}^{z-})$$

V_{Ga} has 3 minus charge state in n-GaAs

$$\begin{aligned} 0/- & \dots 0.13 \times E_{\text{Gap}} \\ E_{a,i} & -/2 \dots 0.35 \times E_{\text{Gap}} \quad (\text{ionization level of } V_{\text{Ga}}^{z-}) \\ 2/-3 & \dots 0.49 \times E_{\text{Gap}} \end{aligned}$$

• Exact values for E_i can not be obtained because only the sum over the single values is relevant. Uncertainty for $\sum E_{a,i}$ is 0.3 eV at 1100°C

Discussion

• Only available theory where entropy is considered: $G_f = 3.6 \text{ eV} - 3 E_F - 7.3 k_B$ [3]

→ good agreement with our experimental result

• previous experiments:

a) $H_f = 4$ eV and $s_f = 32.9 k_B$ from diffusion in AlGaAs/GaAs structures [2]

b) V_{Ga} only twofold negative from diffusion in isotopically controlled GaAs layers [1]

• Both (a) and (b) in discrepancy to our results - most likely explanations that amphotericity of Si and formation of V_{Ga} -donor-complexes was not considered

Literature

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¹Fachbereich Physik, Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg, D-06099 Halle, Germany

²Institut für Festkörperforschung, Forschungszentrum Jülich GmbH, D-52425 Jülich, Germany

present address: Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, 1 Cyclotron Road, CA 94720 Berkeley

e-mail: J.Gebauer@lbl.gov



MARTIN-LUTHER-UNIVERSITÄT
HALLE-WITTENBERG