DEFECTS IN SI-Ge ANNEALED UNDER HIGH HYDROSTATIC PRESSURE

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Keywords: Si-Ge, uniformity, annealing, hydrostatic pressure, defects

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Silicon-germanium single crystals (Si-Ge) are of growing interest, mostly because of their application in optoelectronics [1]. Even in the case of low Ge content, such wafers indicate the presence of growing bands related to non-uniform Ge distribution.

Annealing of Si-Ge (grown by the Czochralski method), especially under enhanced pressure of inert gas ambient (HP), results in transformation of its defect structure [2]. This effect is related to precipitation of interstitial oxygen (O_i) always present in such material.

The defect structure of Si-Ge samples with different Ge and O_i contents (Table 1), subjected to processing for 5 h at up to 1400 K under HP up to 1.1 GPa, has been investigated by synchrotron (at HASYLAB), high resolution X-ray, photoluminescence (PL) and infrared (IR) methods.

Synchrotron topographs of as grown and processed Si-Ge revealed the presence of dense growth bands (Fig. 1) connected with segregation of Ge, and dislocations, often forming the glide bands. The dislocation density exceeded 10^3 cm⁻³; most of dislocations exhibited features related to their decoration with impurities.

Annealing at 1270 / 1400 K under 10^5 Pa resulted in markedly increased lattice parameter, *a*, caused, probably, by re-distribution of Ge in the Si-Ge lattice improving its homogeneity. The same processing under HP also resulted in changed *a* (Fig. 2). This change is related to partial HP-induced precipitation of O_i's, as confirmed also by PL and IR measurements. Both, oxygen precipitation and sample homogenisation, are observed after processing of Si-Ge, especially under HP.

Table 1. Investigated Si-Ge samples: content of Ge, orientation, and concentration of O_i , c_o (×10¹⁷ cm⁻³).

at. % of Ge	orientation	C_o
1.4×10 ⁻³	001	6.5
1.4	111	9.0
1.8	111	10
2.6	111	8.0







Figure 2. $2\Theta/\omega$ scan (111 reflection) for Si_{0.986}Ge_{0.014}: 1 – as grown; 2, 3 – processed for 5 h at 1270 K under 10⁵ Pa (2) or 1.1 GPa (3).

Acknowledgements: The authors are indebted to Dr N.V. Abrosimov from the Institute of Crystal Growth, Berlin and Prof. Deren Yang from the State Key Laboratory of Silicon Materials, Hangzhou, China, for some Si-Ge samples.

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