

Comparison of MD and BCA for Displacement Cascades in GaAs

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Comparison of MD and BCA Methodologies

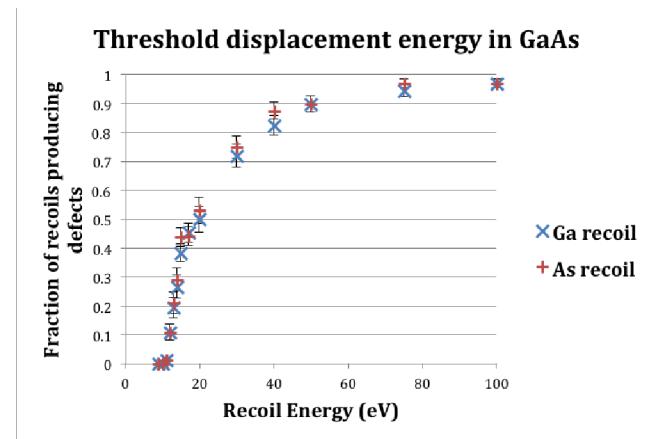
	Binary Collision Approx. (Marlowe)	Molecular Dynamics
Interatomic Interactions	Short-range repulsion (ZBL)	Cohesive model based on covalent bonding plus short-range repulsion (ZBL)
Dynamics	Series of binary collisions	Fully-coupled atomic dynamics
Threshold Displacement Energy	<i>Adjustable parameter</i>	Predicted (9 eV)
Electronic Stopping	ZBL model	Lindhard-Scharf
Nature of output data	Location of point defects – only type of damage model can predict	Atomic positions – analysis produces point defects and amorphous zones
Combination of near defects	Adjacent defects combined if appropriate	Adjacent defects combined if appropriate

MD simulation details

- **Analytic Bond Order Potential (BOP) for GaAs interatomic potential**
 - Short-range behavior corrected to match standard ‘ZBL’ short-range ionic repulsion
- **LAMMPS MD code**
 - Widely-used internationally
- **Simulation Setup**
 - Periodic Boundary Conditions
 - 64,000 atoms for 100 eV; 13,824,000 atoms for 50 keV
 - Mixed ‘NVE’ and Langevin simulations
 - Standard NVE dynamics in the center of cell
 - Langevin random forces added around edge of cell
 - Simple treatment of electronic stopping through a velocity dependent drag term
 - Lindhard-Scharff model
 - Dynamic time step adjustment

BOP *predicts* reasonable threshold displacement energies

- Experimental information based on electron irradiation
 - Threshold energy on the As sublattice: 9-10 eV
 - Threshold energy on the Ga sublattice: undetermined
 - Cannot observe these defects even at cryogenic temperatures
 - Pons and Bourgoin, J of Phys C: Solid State Physics 18, 3839 (1985)
- BOP simulation results are *predictions*
 - *Validation* data point



- MD predicted threshold energy
 - 11 eV
- Recoil direction at threshold
 - $<1\ 1\ 1>$ - along nearest neighbors

A combination of analysis algorithms is used to identify defects

- **Analysis of ring structures to define non-crystalline regions**
 - Ring is a closed path of nearest neighbor hops
 - For ideal diamond structure, shortest non-trivial rings are 6- and 8-member paths
 - Amorphous structures have significant numbers of 5- and 7-member rings
 - Local high density of 5- and 7-member rings will be taken to mean locally non-crystalline (amorphous) material
- **For regions which are “crystalline” by the above criterion, use a cell method based on an ideal lattice to define defects**
 - Examine occupation of cell around each ideal lattice sites
 - Defects are defined by deviations from ideal occupation
 - Vacancy: empty cell
 - Interstitial: multiply occupied cell
 - Anti-site defect: atom of wrong type in cell

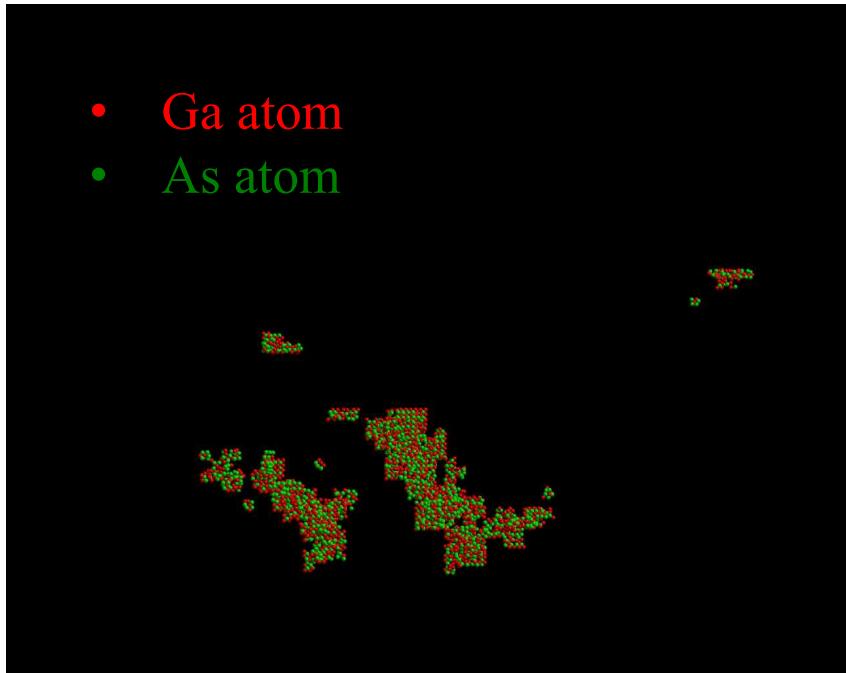
Assume recombination of defects on nearest neighbor sites

- **Analogous to combination of defects in Marlowe**
- **Combinations occur between nearest neighbor sites**
 - Vacancy and interstitial
 - Same types \rightarrow annihilate
 - Opposite types \rightarrow anti-site defect
 - Vacancy and an anti-site
 - ‘a’ vacancy + a(b) anti-site \rightarrow ‘b’ vacancy
 - Interstitial and an anti-site
 - ‘a’ interstitial + b(a) anti-site \rightarrow ‘b’ interstitial
 - Repeat these combinations until a ‘stable’ state is reached

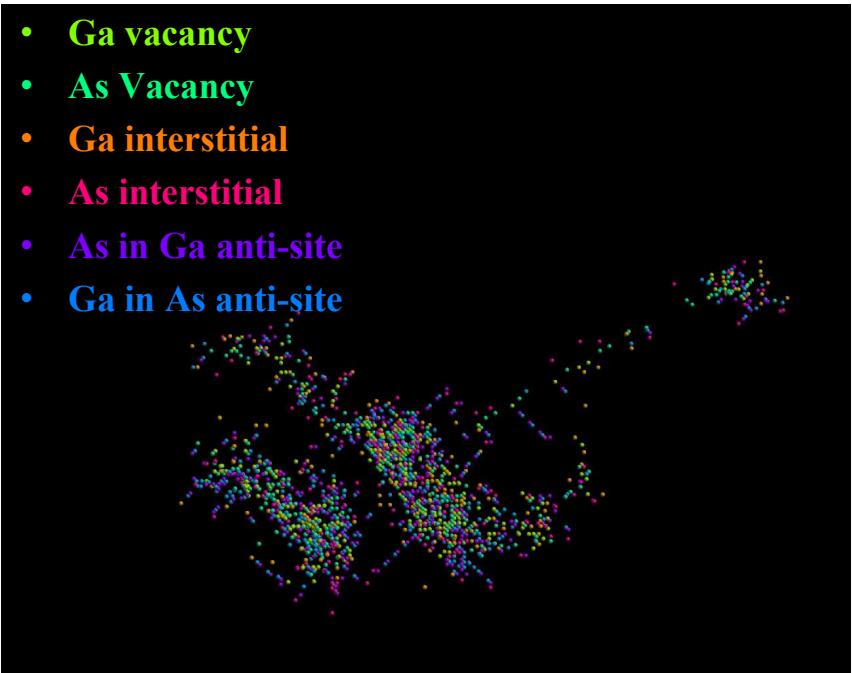
Example of Defect Identification

50 keV recoil in GaAs

Amorphous zones



Point Defects



- Breaks into subcascades
- Electrical Consequences?

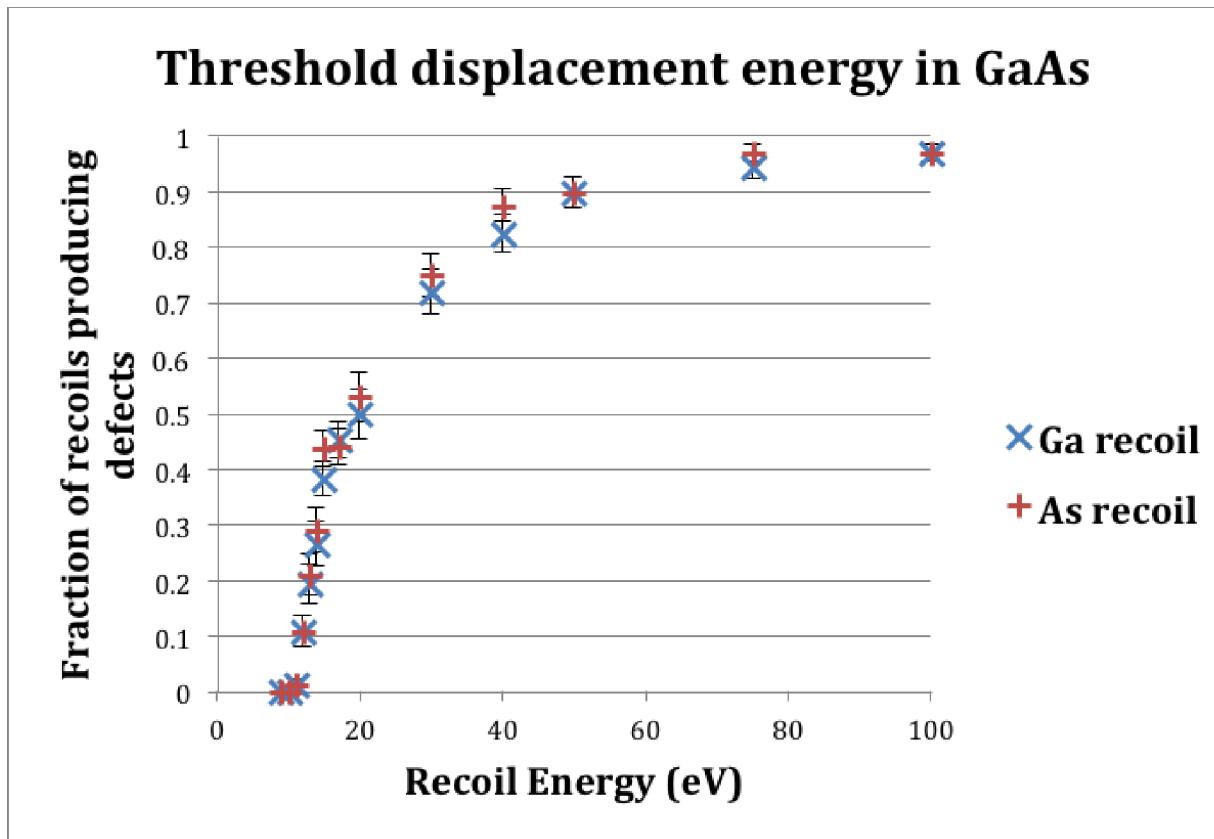
- Point defects are highly clustered
 - Related to lack of well-defined states in DLTS?

BCA assumes an “Effective Threshold Displacement Energy”

- **Effective Threshold energy is one of the key physical input parameters for a BCA calculation**
 - In collision sequence, if a recoil energy is less than the threshold, ion is assumed to stay in its lattice site
 - Effective threshold energy has a strong influence on the predicted number of defects
- **Effective threshold for BCA is *NOT* the experimentally determined threshold displacement energy**
 - Threshold displacement energy is a lower bound

**What insight can MD give on the choice of the
BCA Effective Threshold Energy?**

MD determines probability of defect production



- MD simulations of recoils for varying energies – at each energy a uniform grid of recoil directions was simulated

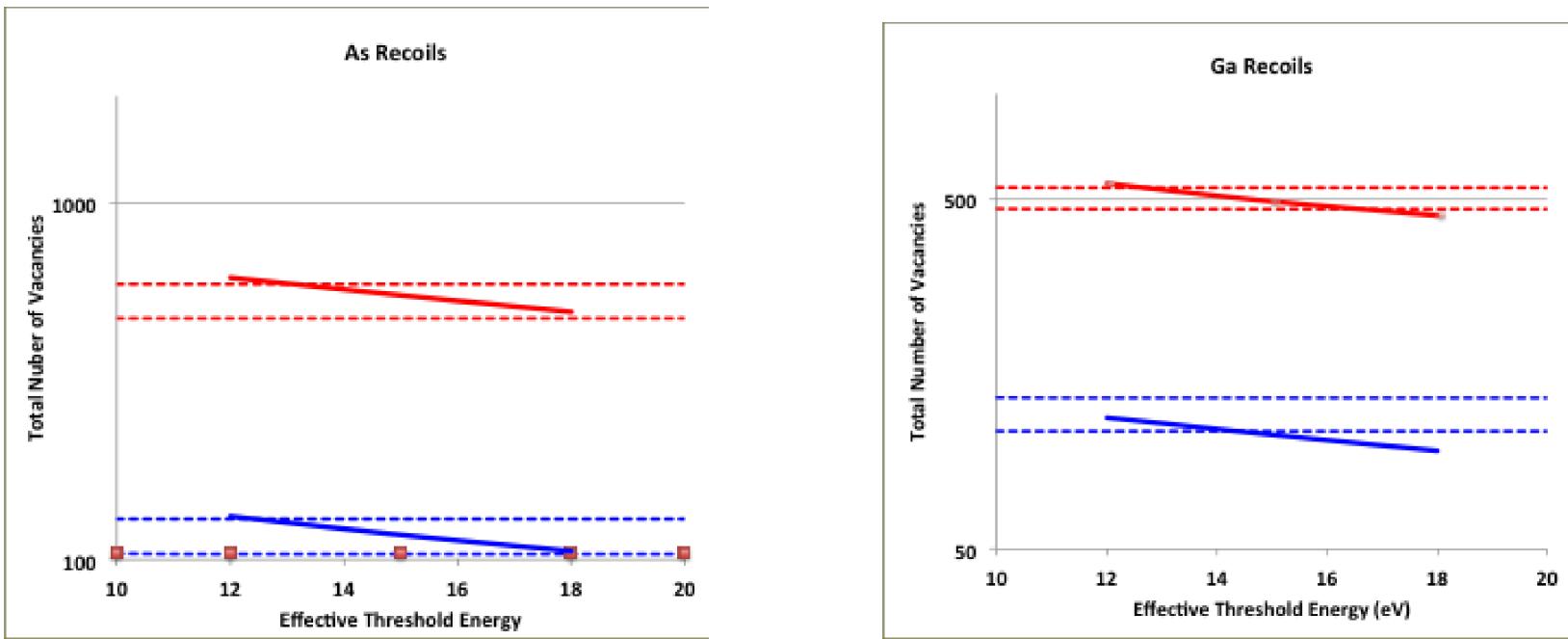
First MD estimate of effective threshold energy

- **There is not a rigorous way to relate the recoil probability to the effective energy**
 - Various approaches in the literature
- **Simple, intuitively appealing criteria**
 - Effective threshold energy is the energy where there is a 50% chance of persistent damage
 - 19 eV
 - Since MD overestimates the experimental threshold by 2 eV, should adjust this estimate to 17 eV

Second approach for effective threshold Compare predicted number of defects

- **MD simulations yield a predicted number of defects at selected energies**
 - Consider 10 keV and 50 keV recoils
 - 10 MD runs at each recoil energy and species
- **BCA calculations were performed at the same recoil energies with a range of assumed effective threshold energies**
 - 500 runs at each set of conditions

Comparison of vacancy production for different effective threshold energies



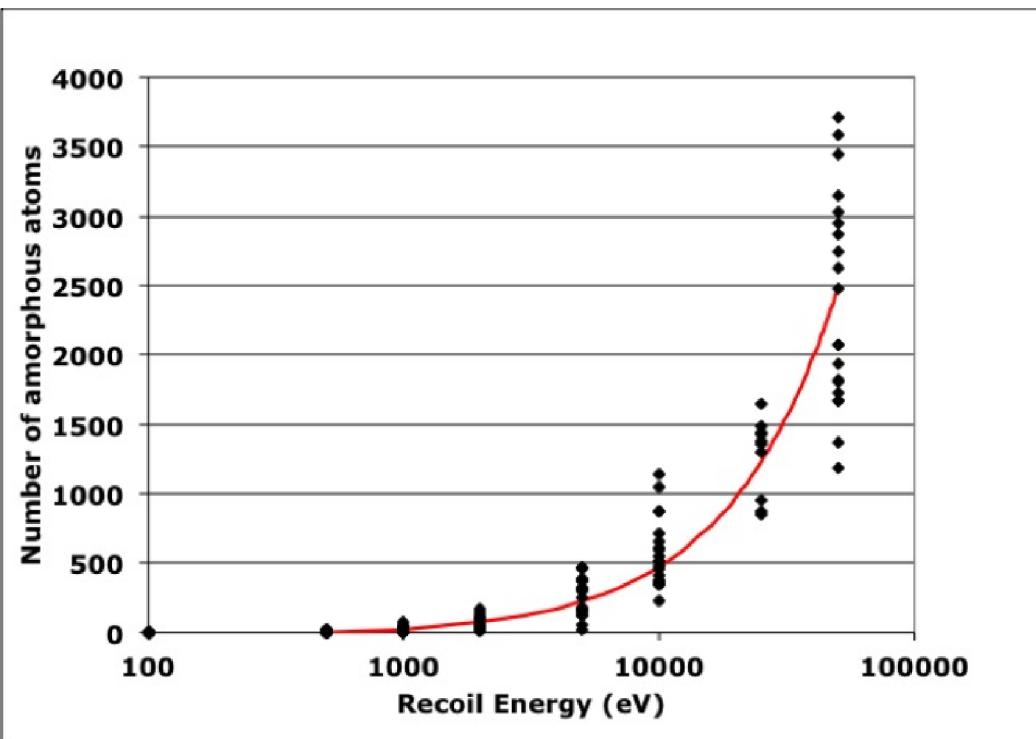
- Red – 50 keV recoils; Blue – 10 keV recoils
 - Solid lines – BCA data
 - Dotted lines – range of MD results
- Effective threshold of about 15 eV is consistent with this data.

Comparison of the predicted defect number MD vs BCA

Recoil Type	Defect	MD 10 keV	BCA 10keV	MD 50 keV	BCA 50 keV
Ga	Ga int.	44.2 ± 1.8	52.9 ± 0.5	188.9 ± 9.6	248.2 ± 2.9
As	Ga int.	46.3 ± 2.9	58.3 ± 0.5	194.7 ± 10.3	277.8 ± 2.7
Ga	As int.	45.7 ± 4.7	50.9 ± 0.5	196.8 ± 11.2	240.1 ± 2.9
As	As int.	41.1 ± 4.3	57.4 ± 0.5	203.2 ± 11.2	271.8 ± 2.6
Ga	Ga anti-site	76.1 ± 6.4	21.8 ± 0.3	329.1 ± 18.5	102.0 ± 1.4
As	Ga anti-site	68.4 ± 5.7	23.4 ± 0.3	349.2 ± 15.0	118.8 ± 1.5
Ga	As anti-site	75.7 ± 6.0	22.7 ± 0.3	319.7 ± 19.9	109.0 ± 1.5
As	As anti-site	69.5 ± 7.0	24.3 ± 0.3	346.4 ± 15.6	124.6 ± 1.6

- Use BCA effective threshold of 15 eV
- Reasonable agreement for interstitials
- Serious discrepancy on the number of anti-site defects

There is a threshold energy for the production of amorphous regions



- Threshold for production of amorphous GaAs between 500 and 1000 eV
 - Similar threshold observed for Si between 200 and 500 eV
 - Srour notes the onset of “clustered defects” in Si at 400 eV
- Number of amorphous atoms increases roughly linearly above this threshold
 - Slope $\sim 0.05/\text{eV}$

Coordination of amorphous atoms MD and Expt in agreement

- **Experimental estimate of the average coordination**
 - 3.85 ± 0.20
 - M.C. Ridgway, NIMPR B 148. 391 (1999)
- **MD prediction**
 - 3.9
- **Validation point for the MD simulations**

Most amorphous atoms do NOT have ideally coordinated environment

		Number of Neighbors of Same Species				
		0	1	2	3	4
Total Coordination	2	0.013	0.008	0.000		
	3	0.056	0.054	0.032	0.006	
	4	0.268	0.281	0.115	0.024	0.002
	5	0.010	0.061	0.046	0.014	0.001

- **69% of atoms are four-fold coordinated**
 - 15% are 3-fold coordinated
 - 13% are 5-fold coordinated
- **Only 27% of atoms have ideal coordination including composition**
 - Compositional defects are common

Future Direction: Electronic Properties of Amorphous Zones

- **Small candidate amorphous structures will be generated for DFT studies**
 - Cell need to to 500 – 1000 atoms
 - Cut out of MD simulations or generated to agree with MD structural data
- **DFT simulations will be performed using QUEST**
 - Are there states deep in the gap that could be candidates sources of the U-band?
 - Are amorphous zones charged?
- **Initial Goal: Decide if the amorphous zones deserve further examination**

BACKUP SLIDES

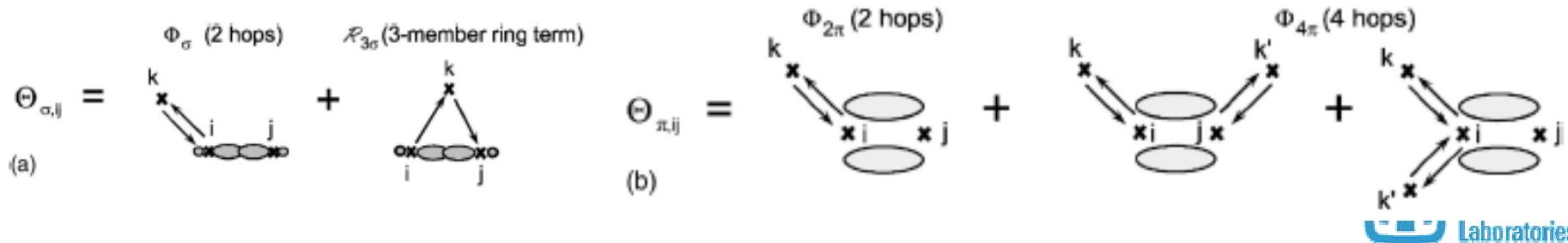
“Bond Order Potentials” (BOP) provide a physically-based interaction model

- **Advantages**

- Derived from a tight-binding description of covalent bonding
 - Approximates the quantum mechanical basis of bond formation
- A parameterization exists for GaAs
 - Murdick, Zhou, Wadley, Nguyen-Manh, Drautz and Pettifor, Phys. Rev. B 73, 045206 (2006)
- Structural and binding energy trends generally match experiment and ab initio calculations

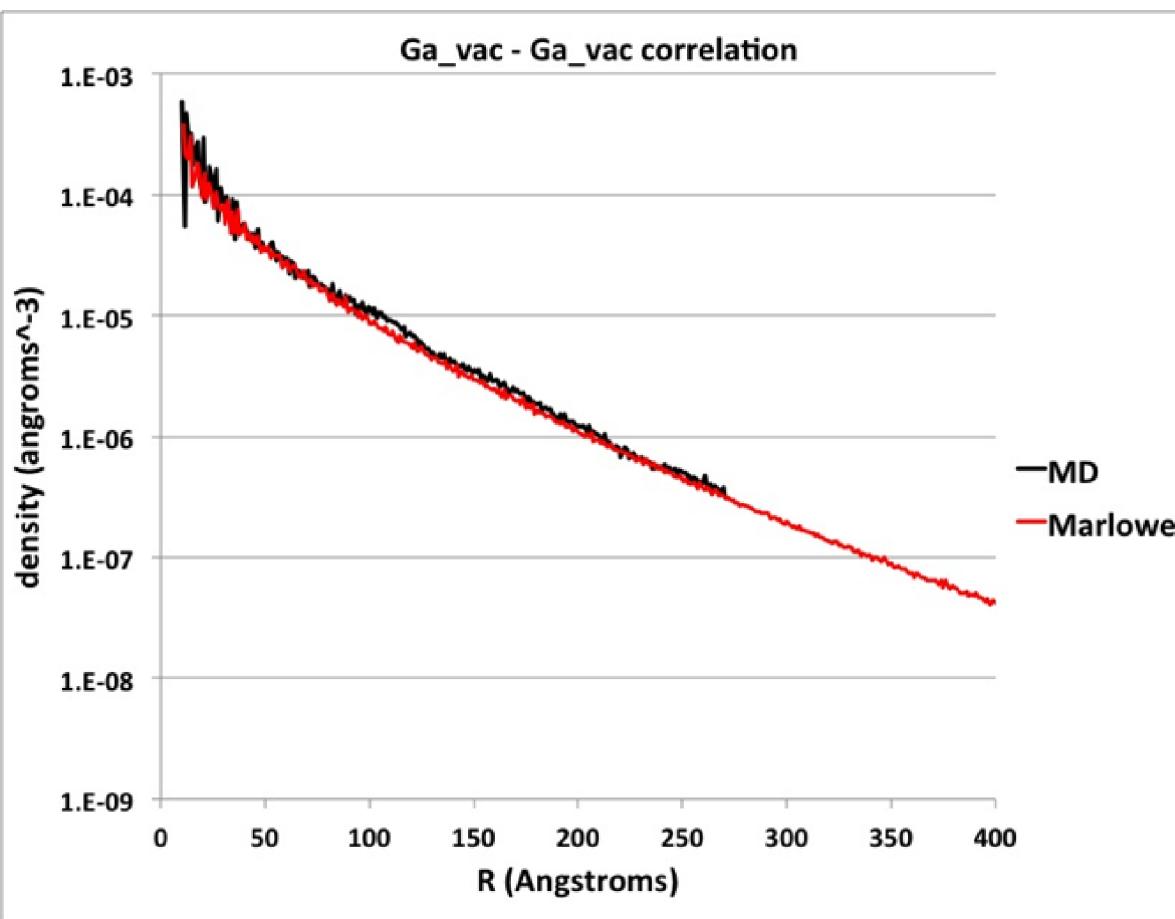
- **Disadvantages**

- Computational expense at least an order of magnitude higher than Tersoff-style potentials used for Si studies
- Less accurate than electronic structure calculations (DFT)



Sample correlation comparison

Ga_vacancy – Ga_vacancy



- BCA and MD predict very similar defect clustering!
- Level of agreement similar for other defect combinations except for overall offset due to different number of defects

50 keV Ga recoils