

Comparison of MD and BCA for Displacement Cascades in GaAs

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Stephen M Foiles
Computational Materials Science and Engineering Dept.

Comparison of MD and BCA Methodologies

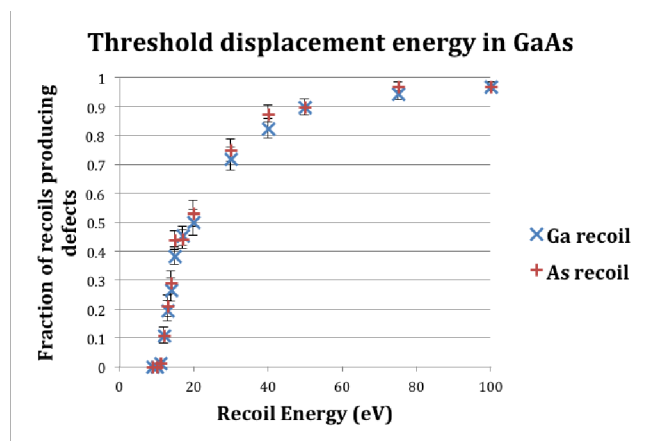
	Binary Collision Approx. (Marlowe)	Molecular Dynamics
Interatomic Interactions	Short-range repulsion (ZBL)	Cohesive model based on covalent bonding plus short-range repulsion (ZBL)
Dynamics	Series of binary collisions	Fully-coupled atomic dynamics
Threshold Displacement Energy	<i>Adjustable parameter</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
 - $\langle 111 \rangle$ - 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

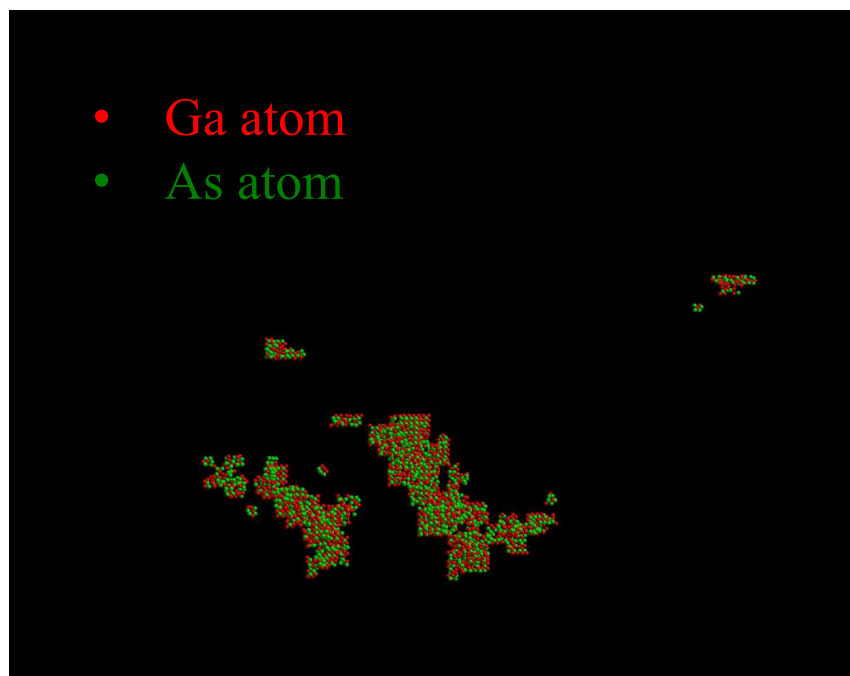
Assume recombination of defects on nearest neighbor sites

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

Example of Defect Identification

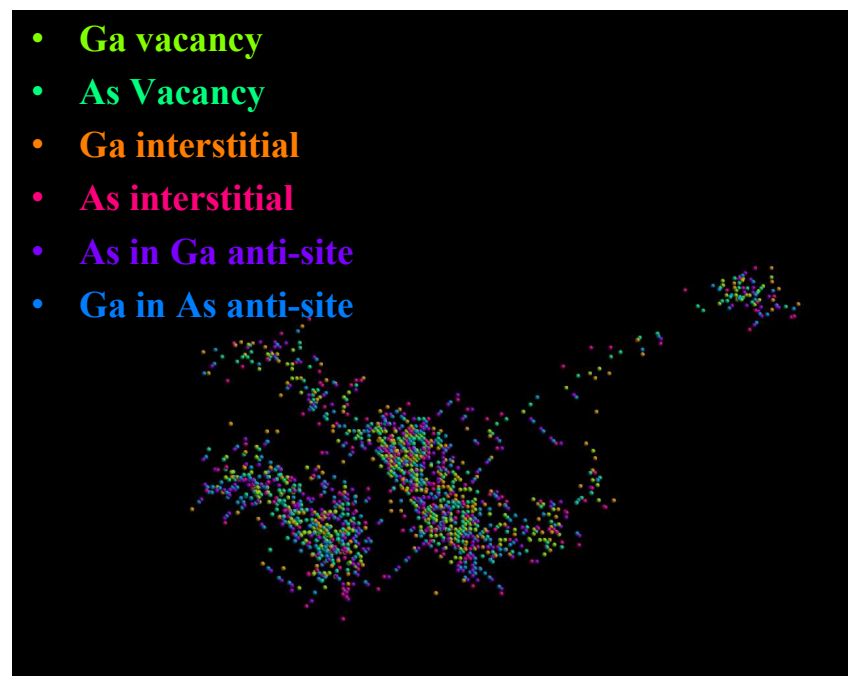
50 keV recoil in GaAs

Amorphous zones



- Breaks into subcascades
- Electrical Consequences?

Point Defects



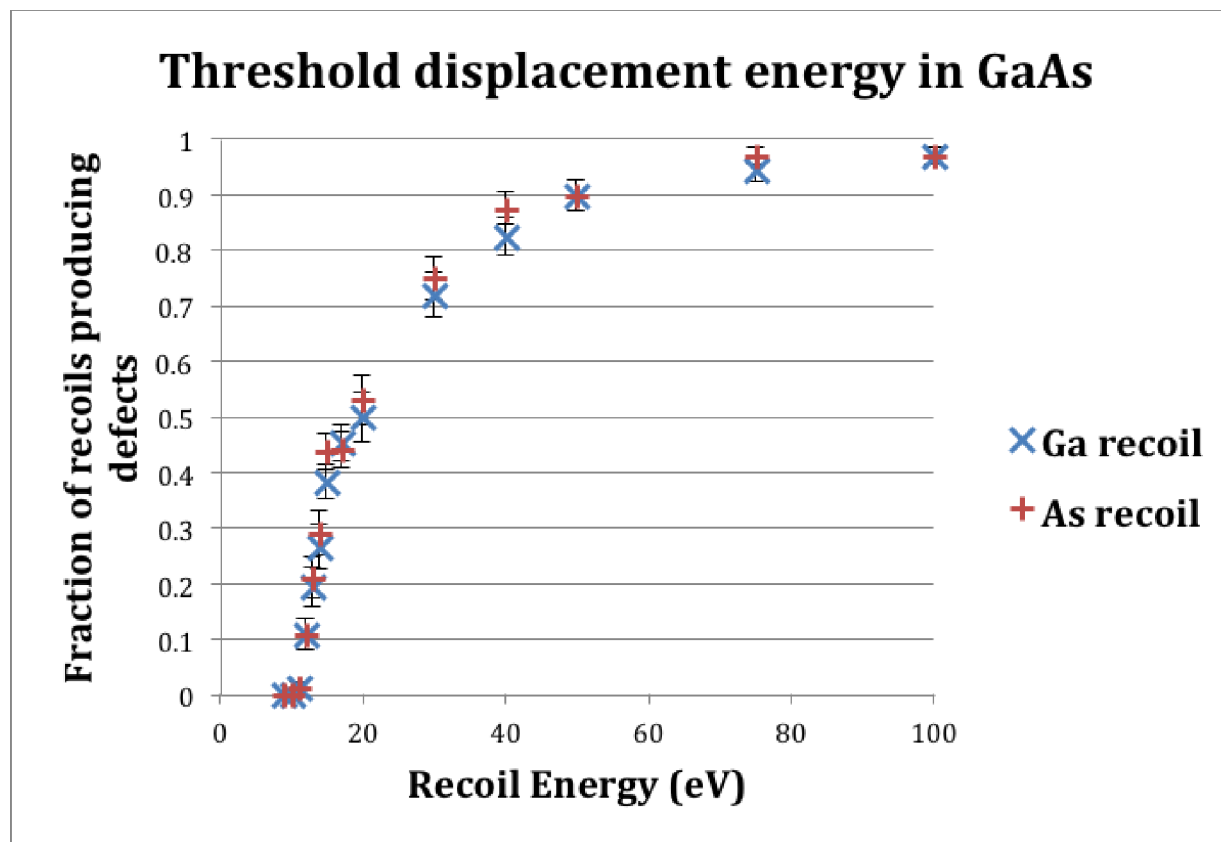
- Point defects are highly clustered
 - Related to lack of well-defined states in DLTS?

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

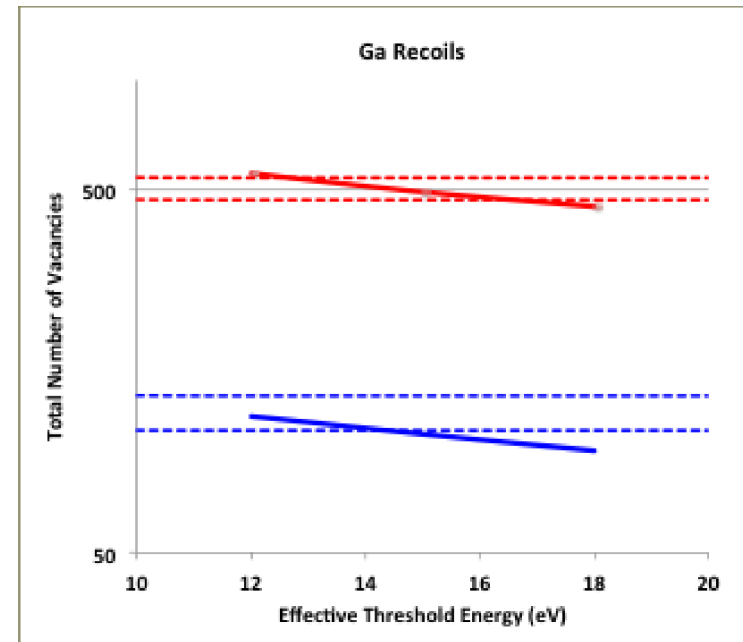
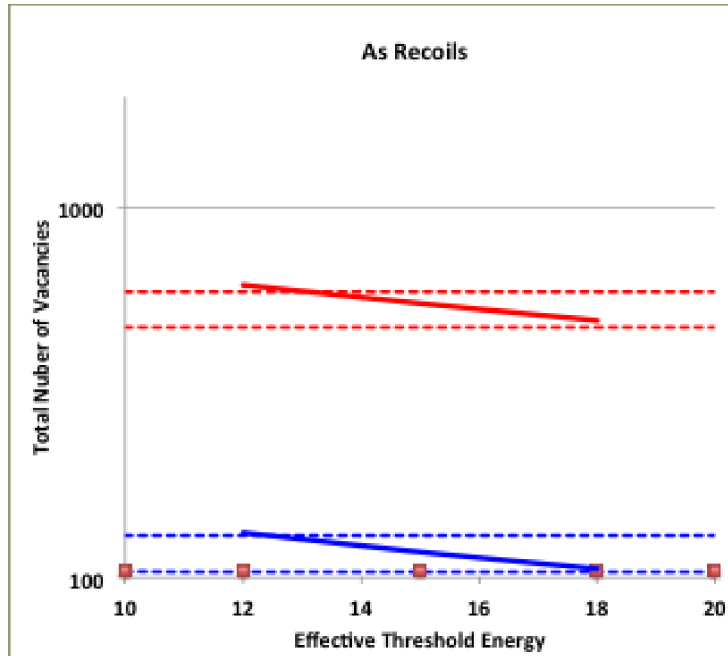
- **There is not a rigorous way to relate the recoil probability to the effective energy**
 - Various approaches in the literature
- **Simple, intuitively appealing criteria**
 - Effective threshold energy is the energy where there is a 50% chance of persistent damage
 - 19 eV
 - Since MD overestimates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



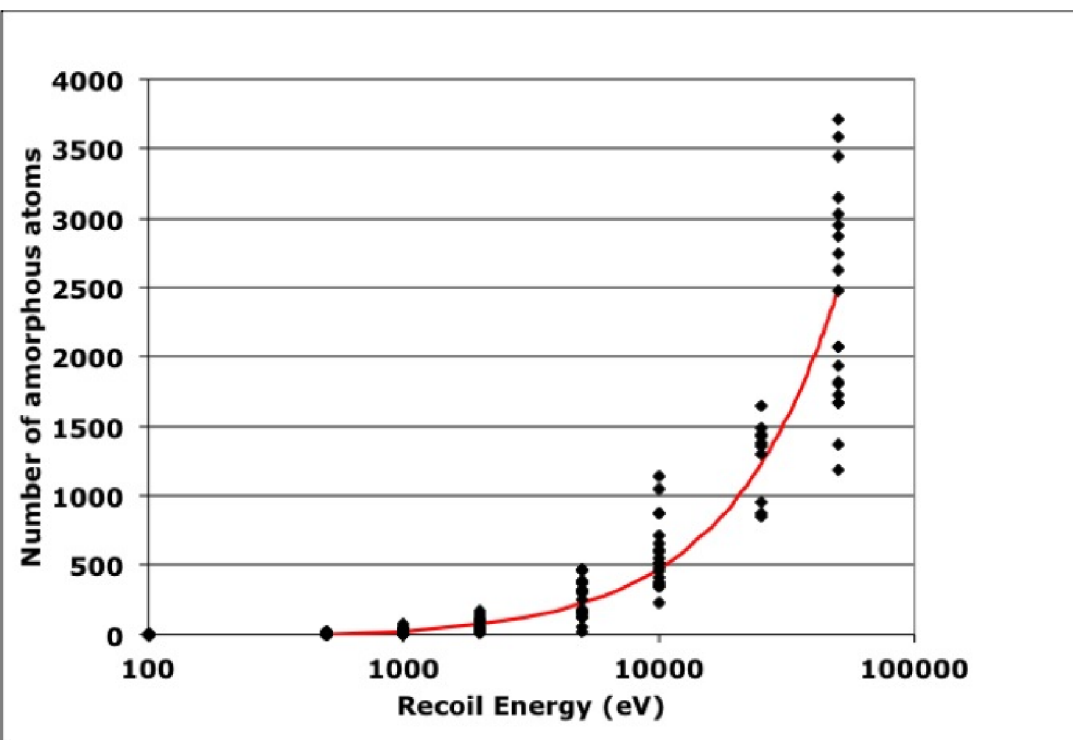
- **Red – 50 keV recoils; Blue – 10 keV recoils**
 - Solid lines – BCA data
 - Dotted lines – range of MD results
- **Effective threshold of about 15 eV is consistent with this data.**

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

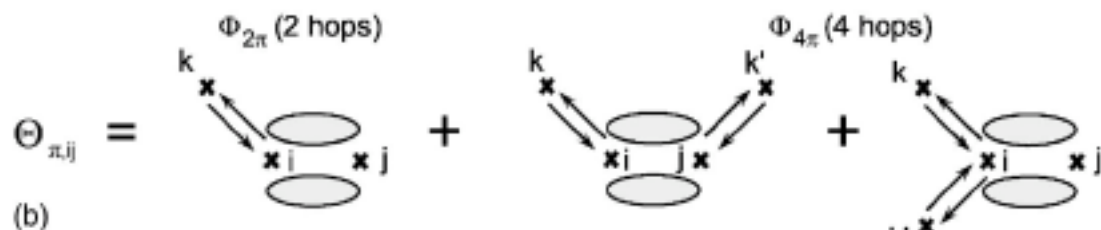
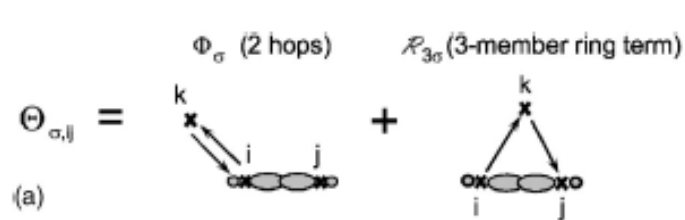
“Bond Order Potentials” (BOP) provide a physically-based interaction model

• Advantages

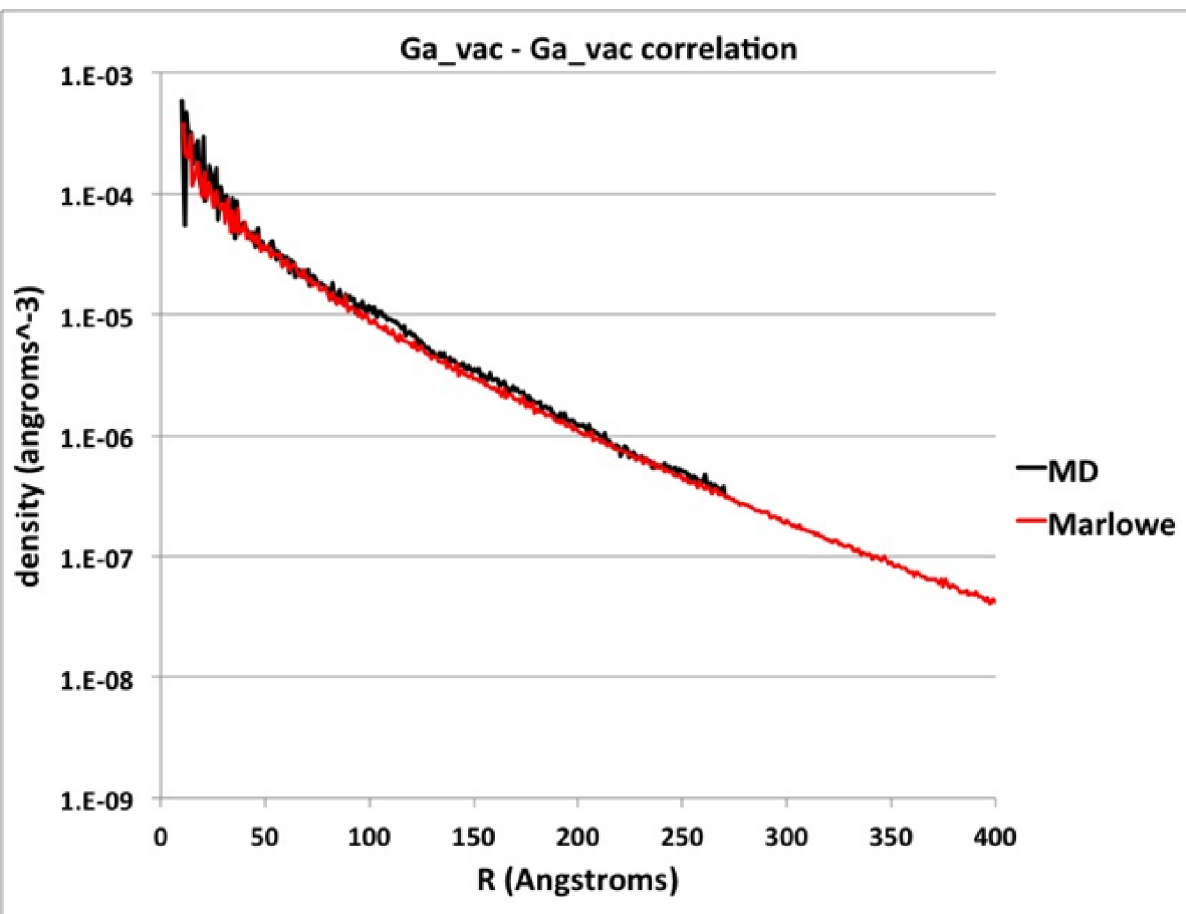
- Derived from a tight-binding description of covalent bonding
 - Approximates the quantum mechanical basis of bond formation
- A parameterization exists for GaAs
 - Murdick, Zhou, Wadley, Nguyen-Manh, Drautz and Pettifor, Phys. Rev. B 73, 045206 (2006)
- Structural and binding energy trends generally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