國家同步輻射研究中心年度實驗報告
NSRRC Annual Experiment Report

Form: ER1
Revised on 2022/11/11

計劃編號 Proposal No.	2011-1-021		所有光束線編號 (含光源) Used Beamline No(s).	TLS BL13A1, BL17B1, TPS 09A1
報告題目 Report Title	High Quality ZnO Epitaxial Films			
計畫主持人 Principal Investigator	姓名 Name	******	單位 Affiliation	****大學******學系

年度實驗報告須以英文概述利用本中心設施之年度實驗成果。格式採單行距、英文字型 Times New Roman、12 號字，篇幅以 2 頁為限。
Please summarize the research results associated with NSRRC facilities in English. Use single line spacing and Times New Roman font, at 12 point size. Do NOT exceed 2 pages.

High quality ZnO epitaxial films were grown by pulsed-laser deposition on Si(111) substrates with a thin MBE grown Y2O3 buffer layer.[1] Radial scan along surface normal of the sample of a 0.2 m thick ZnO layer, not shown, reveals c-plane oriented ZnO layer was observed on the Si(111) substrate with the cubic Y2O3 beffer layer also (111) oriented. The azimuthal ϕ-scans across non-specular reflections of ZnO{10-11}, Y2O3(440) and Si{220} reflections, shown in Fig. 1, were performed and yielded the in-plan epitaxial relationship of ZnO{10-10}||Y2O3{22-4}||Si{4-2-2}. Cubic Y2O3 has a bixbyite structure, which can be described as a vacancy-ordered fluorite. Viewing along the [111] direction of Y2O3, the O sub-lattice in Y2O3 consists of two-dimensional defective hexagonal lattices stacking with ABC sequence along the [111] direction, as shown in Fig. 2(a), in which the filled circles denote O atoms and open circles represent O vacancies. The hexagonal unit cell has a lattice constant equal to a(Y2O3)· 2 /4 = 3.750 Å and its axes are aligned with the Y2O3 <10-1> directions, identical to the axes in ZnO basal plane. This elucidates the ZnO lattice is aligned with the O sub-lattice in Y2O3, as illustrated in Fig. 2(b). The lattice mismatch between ZnO and O sub-lattices in Y2O3 and in sapphire are -13.5% and 18.1%, respectively. For systems with such a large lattice mismatch, the well established lattice matching epitaxy (LME), where films grow by one-to-one matching of lattice constants or pseudomorphically across the film-substrate interface, is not the favorable mechanism. Instead, domain matching epitaxy (DME) [2], where integral multiples of lattice planes containing densely packed rows are matched across the interface, provides a nice description of the interfacial structure of these systems. The planar spacing ratio of ZnO(11-20) to parallel Y2O3(4-40), which coincides with the (11-20) planes of O sub-lattice inY2O3 falls between 6/7 and 7/8; this implies a matching of 7(8) planes of ZnO with 6(7) planes of Y2O3 across the interface along this direction. The large lattice mismatch is thus accommodated by the misfit dislocations localized at the interface.

References
[1] W.-R. Liu, Y.-H. Li, W. F. Hsieh, C.-H. Hsu, W. C. Lee, Y. J. Lee, M. Hong, and J. Kwo, Cryst. Growth Design 9, 239 (2009).
[2] J. Naraya, and B. C. Larson, J. Appl. Phys. 93, 278 (2003).

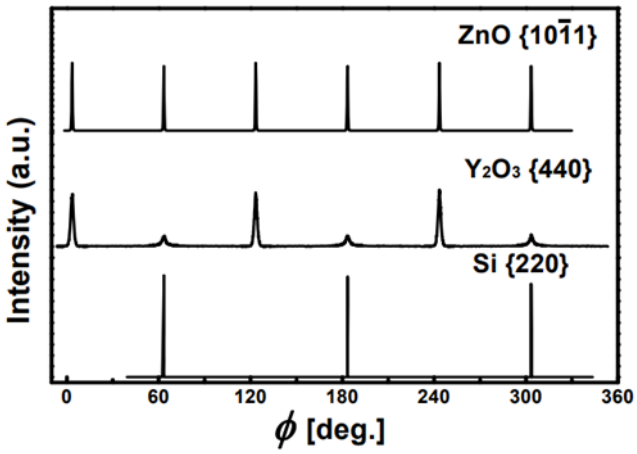

Fig. 1: ϕ-scan profiles across ZnO {10-11}, Y_2O_3{440}, and Si{220}off-normal reflections.

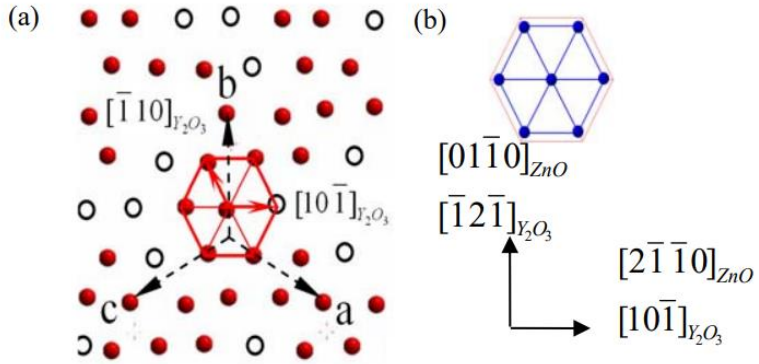

Fig. 2: (a) Schematic of atomic arrangement of O sub-lattice in Y_2O_3 (111) planes, where the filled circles are O atoms and the open circles denote O vacancies. The dashed arrows are (111) projection of the basis vectors of Y_2O_3 cubic lattice. (b) Illustration of the lattice alignment of ZnO basal plane (small hexagon) with O sub-lattice in Y_2O_3 (large hexagon).