HYBRID BANDGAP ENGINEERING FOR
SUPER-HETERO-EPITAXIAL
SEMICONDUCTOR MATERIALS, AND
PRODUCTS THEREOF

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Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this
patent is extended or adjusted under 35
U.S.C. 154(b) by 933 days.

Prior Publication Data

Related U.S. Application Data
Provisional application No. 60/980,881, filed on Oct.
18, 2007, provisional application No. 60/980,880,
filed on Oct. 18, 2007, provisional application No.
60/980,878, filed on Oct. 18, 2007, provisional
application No. 60/980,871, filed on Oct. 18, 2007,
provisional application No. 60/980,870, filed on Oct.
18, 2007.

Tri-Unity System

Abstract

“Super-hetero-epitaxial” combinations comprise epitaxial
growth of one material on a different material with different
crystal structure. Compatible crystal structures may be
identified using a “Tri-Unity” system. New bandgap engineering
diagrams are provided for each class of combination, based
on determination of hybrid lattice constants for the constituent
materials in accordance with lattice-matching equations.
Using known bandgap figures for previously tested materials,
new materials with lattice constants that match desired sub-
strates and have the desired bandgap properties may be for-
mulated by reference to the diagrams and lattice matching
equations. In one embodiment, this analysis makes it possible
to formulate new super-hetero-epitaxial semiconductor sys-
tems, such as systems based on group IV alloys on c-plane
LaF₃; group IV alloys on c-plane langasite; Group III-V
alloys on c-plane langasite; and group II-VI alloys on c-plane
sapphire.

3 Claims, 26 Drawing Sheets
U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS


OTHER PUBLICATIONS


* cited by examiner
The world's first semiconductor laser diode

1.55 µm optical fiber communication laser diode

Fig. 01a

Fig. 01b
Fig. 03a

Single Crystal Zinc-Blende (ZB)

[111] Direction

Stacking-Fault (Wurtzite) 302

Fig. 03b

Highly Oriented Twinned Zinc-Blende

Twin Crystal ZB
The actual (220) planes in one unit cell

*For simplicity, only one representing plane will be drawn for one direction.

Three representing, non-perpendicular (220) planes near [111] orientation

There are 12 planes in {220} plane group. Only six of them are on the front side of a wafer. Because three of them are perpendicular to (111) plane, they cannot make X-ray diffraction. Only the other three planes can make X-ray diffraction. These three non-perpendicular planes are shown in the above drawing.

Fig. 09
Fig. 10

Projection of X-ray propagation direction

Some machines use symbol ψ, χ instead of symbol χ, ψ.

Method-I in real-space
(for χ = β, Ω = θ)

X-ray Source

SIGeSn晶片

Detector

[111] plane

[220] plane

Detector angle, 2θ

Primary Plane angle Ω = θ

Fig. 10
Fig. 13

n-SiGe on Al₂O₃

p-SiGe on Al₂O₃
Atomic alignment which was interpreted from XRD data shows 30 degree rotation. Type [B]

Fig. 20

SiGe, view on [111]

Cubic symmetry includes trigonal symmetry along <111> orientation

Trigonal Symmetry

Sapphire, view on [0001]

<200> direction

<1104>
Cubic Crystals with [111] direction (Si, Ge, Diamond, GaAs, ZnTe, InP, Zinc-blendes)

Crystals with Trigonal Space Symmetry (Sapphire, Calcite, Dolomite)

Crystals with Hexagonal Space Symmetry (GaN, AlN, 'Wurtzites')

Point Symmetry Group

Hexagonal

Trigonal

Epitaxial Layer: No double position defect
Epitaxial Layer: Double position defect at stepped interface
Twin detection XRD works

Substrate

Twin detection XRD does not work
* Wurtzite does not have propagating double position defects at the interface because it can be easily removed by c/2 vertical movement of lattice.

* No double position defects at the interface.
### Table 23

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Group</th>
<th>a</th>
<th>c</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GaAs</td>
<td>III-V</td>
<td>5.65</td>
<td>5.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AlAs</td>
<td></td>
<td>5.66</td>
<td>6.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InAs</td>
<td></td>
<td>5.45</td>
<td>5.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GaP</td>
<td></td>
<td>5.46</td>
<td>6.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InP</td>
<td></td>
<td>5.43</td>
<td>6.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AlP</td>
<td></td>
<td>5.43</td>
<td>6.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Si</td>
<td>IV</td>
<td>5.46</td>
<td>5.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ge</td>
<td></td>
<td>5.46</td>
<td>6.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InSb</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.57</td>
<td>5.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZnS</td>
<td>II-V</td>
<td>3.57</td>
<td>5.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZnSe</td>
<td></td>
<td>6.05</td>
<td>5.70</td>
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<tr>
<td>CdSe</td>
<td></td>
<td>6.05</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Substrates</th>
<th>a</th>
<th>c</th>
<th>Type [B]</th>
<th>Type [A]</th>
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<tr>
<td>Sapphire</td>
<td>4.76</td>
<td>12.99</td>
<td>5.49</td>
<td>4.09</td>
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<tr>
<td>Calcite</td>
<td>4.99</td>
<td>17.06</td>
<td>5.76</td>
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<tr>
<td>LaF3</td>
<td>7.19</td>
<td>8.30</td>
<td>8.18</td>
<td>5.10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Langsite (La3Ga5S8)0.14</td>
<td>7.37</td>
<td>8.30</td>
<td>8.18</td>
<td>5.10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig. 23
HYBRID BAND GAP ENGINEERING FOR SUPER-HETERO-EPITAXIAL SEMICONDUCTOR MATERIALS, AND PRODUCTS THEREOF

ORIGIN OF THE INVENTION


CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS


BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention is in the fields of solid-state physics and semiconductor materials, and more particularly concerns bandgap energy engineering analysis for new semiconductor alloy systems comprising hybrid epitaxial semiconductor crystal structures on heterogeneous substrates, including combinations of cubic, trigonal and hexagonal crystal materials.

2. Description of the Related Art

For the last 60 years since the invention of the first transistor by Bardeen, Brattain, and Shockley in 1947, the global microelectronics industry has used diamond structured group IV semiconductor crystals such as silicon (Si) and germanium (Ge). Another cubic compound semiconductor crystal structure, i.e. zinc-blende-alpha structure with group III-V and group II-VI, was also utilized by the semiconductor industry for the last 30 years. In the early 1990s, new semiconductor materials in different crystal structures were introduced in the microelectronics industry, including gallium nitride (GaN), aluminum nitride (AlN), and indium nitride (InN) in wurtzite structure. (See S. Nakamura, T. Mukai T, M. Senoh, Japanese Journal OfApplied Physics Part 2-Letters 30 (12a): L1998-L2001 Dec. 1, 1991.)

The term “bandgap” generally refers to the energy difference between the top of the valence band and the bottom of the conduction band of a material, the energy gap that enables electrons to jump from one band to another. “Bandgap engineering” is the process of controlling or altering the bandgap of a material by controlling the composition of its constituent semiconductor alloys. Bandgap energy is a fundamental design parameter for semiconductor compositions, and has been particularly important in the design of heterojunction devices, as well as photovoltaic devices such as laser diodes and solar cells.

The last 60 years of combined global effort in the field has resulted in a compilation of data showing bandgap energy as a function of the lattice constants associated with various semiconductor alloy compositions, for the diamond, zinc-blende and wurtzite structured materials referred to above. (See, e.g., V. Swaminathan, A. T. Macrander, Materials Aspects of GaAs and InP Based Structures, published by Prentice-Hall, p. 25 (1991); O. Ambacher, Journal of Physics D-Applied Physics 31 (20): 2653-2710 Oct. 21, 1998.)

The present work, including the other disclosures listed above which have been incorporated by reference herein, has involved development of new semiconductor materials with rhombohedral super-hetero epitaxial structures in various combinations of cubic, trigonal and hexagonal crystalline structures. The methods of determining lattice constants that underlie conventional bandgap engineering approaches translate directly to these new materials. Therefore, there was a need to develop a generalized engineering framework for relating these various crystal combinations, particularly in “super-hetero-epitaxial” combinations (i.e., epitaxial growth of one material on a different material with different crystal structure, and for specifying the bandgap energy engineering applicable to these classes of compositions.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of the present invention to develop relationships of bandgap energy as a function of lattice constants as
applicable to super-hetero-epitaxial structures of cubic, trigonal and/or hexagonal crystalline materials, and corresponding methods of designing super-hetero-epitaxial semiconductor materials based thereon.

It is a further object of the invention to apply the foregoing techniques to formulate useful super-hetero-epitaxial semiconductor alloys in lattice-matched alignment.

Accordingly, the present invention, drawing on developments in lattice-matching, X-ray diffraction and wafer fabrication disclosed in related disclosures which have been incorporated herein by reference, is a “Tri-Unity” system by which trigonal symmetry, (b) Type [A] (lower left) and Type [B] (upper right) atomic alignments; and (c) further detail of Type [B] alignment.

FIG. 25 is a graph showing bandgap energy vs. transformation of lattice constants in mixed configuration (trigonal ↔ cubic: Type [B], trigonal ↔ hexagonal (wurtzite): Type [B], cubic ↔ hexagonal (wurtzite): Type [A]).

The following is a detailed description of certain embodiments of the invention chosen to provide illustrative examples.
of how it may preferably be implemented. The scope of the invention is not limited to the specific embodiments described, nor is it limited by any specific implementation, composition, embodiment or characterization depicted in the accompanying drawings or stated or described in the invention summary or the abstract. In addition, it should be noted that this disclosure describes a number of methods that each comprise a plurality of steps. Nothing contained in this written description should be understood to imply any necessary order of steps in such methods, other than as specified by express claim language.

In the ensuing description, the well-known Miller indices notation of lattice planes is used. That is, crystal planes are designated by numbers within “( )”, groups of similar planes are designated by numbers within “[ ]”, direction or length is designated by numbers within “[ ]”, and groups of similar directions are designated by numbers within “< >”.

FIG. 1(a) is a bandgap engineering diagram reflecting a previously established and widely accepted mathematical diagram with group IV semiconductor materials in cubic diamond structure and group II-V and group II-VI materials in cubic zinc-blende structure. FIG. 1(b) is a similar diagram, but for semiconductor materials with wurtzite hexagonal crystal structures.

We refer to zinc-blende-alpha structure as zinc-blende (ZB) structure, which is a diatomic variation of diamond structure. Group III-V semiconductor includes gallium arsenide (GaAs), indium arsenide (InAs), aluminum arsenide (AlAs), gallium phosphide (GaP) and other combinations from these groups in the periodic table. Group II-VI semiconductor includes zinc selenide (ZnSe), zinc telluride (ZnTe), cadmium sulfide (CdS) and other combinations from those groups in the periodic table. The uniform alloys made with these groups have unique and different bandgap energy and different average-lattice-constants from the original materials, as shown in the connecting lines in FIG. 1(a). The averaged lattice constant of uniform pseudo alloy was very important to fabrication of defect-free semiconductor devices, while the bandgap energy of group III-V and II-VI materials determined the wavelength for emitting or absorbing light. For example, dotted line 102 shows that the world’s first semiconductor laser diode was built with the almost-lattice-matched two semiconductor materials, GaAs and AlAs. As another example, dotted line 104 shows that the alloy of InGaAs can match the lattice constant (see line 106) of InP substrate and match the bandgap energy of 1.55 micrometer optical fiber communication wavelength. The most efficient and reliable fiber communication InGaAs laser diode was built on dotted line 104 in FIG. 1(a).

Additional semiconductor materials in wurtzite structure that were introduced in the early 1990s were gallium nitride (GaN), aluminum nitride (AlN), and indium nitride (InN). Because wurtzite structure has trigonal point symmetry and hexagonal space symmetry, it could not be merged with cubic III-V structure; instead, it formed a separate bandgap diagram as shown in FIG. 1(b).

The above two bandgap engineering diagrams were built by many researchers’ efforts and it is the engineering summary of various semiconductor materials science for the last 60 years of global achievement.

An additional class of bandgap engineering diagrams, for rhombohedral super-hetero-epitaxy of three different crystal structures, cubic (diamond and zinc-blende), trigonal, and hexagonal crystals will now be established.

(1) X-Ray Characterization of Homo-Epitaxy
As further background, XRD methods for investigating stacking faults and twinning in homo-epitaxial structures have previously been published. (See Yeonjoon Park, Michael J. Cich, Rian Zhao, Petra Specht, Eike R. Weber, Eric Stach, Shinji Nozaki, Journal of Vacuum Science & Technology B 18 (3): 1566-1571 May-June 2000.) FIGS. 2 and 3 show the twinned diamond structure and zinc-blende structure as a result of stacking fault in the (111) plane. The X-ray characterization of twinning during homo-epitaxy growth on the (111) plane was successfully developed in the cited Park et al. publication. That publication noted that the stacking fault in ZB structure is the same as one monolayer of embedded wurtzite structure, as shown in dotted box 302 in FIG. 3(b).

The idea of mixed crystal structures was further investigated by Sanoprim, Shiraki, and others with hexagonal (wurtzite) and later with cubic (zinc-blende) GaN epitaxy on GaAs (111). (See B. S. Sanoprim S, E. Takuma, R. Katayama, H. Ichinose, K. Onabe, Y. Shiraki, Physica Status Solidi B-Basic Research 240 (2): 305-309 November 2003.)

2) Development of Analysis for Super-Hetero-Epitaxy
As developed in an accompanying disclosure that has been incorporated herein by reference (U.S. patent application Ser. No. 12/288,379, entitled “RHombohedral Cubic Semiconductor Materials on Trigonal Substrate with Single Crystal Properties and Devices Based on Such Materials”), we shall herein refer to as the “CRYSTAL GROWTH disclosure”, we have investigated the growth of diamond structured group IV alloys on basal plane of trigonal crystals such as c-plane sapphire. FIG. 4 shows the crystal structure of sapphire and diamond structure of group IV alloy made with Si, Ge, C, and Sn.

The primary purpose of the epitaxial trial was to align <111> direction of cubic diamond structure with <0001> direction of trigonal sapphire substrate. After trials, we found that there existed difficulties resulting from the trigonal symmetry of the (111) direction of cubic crystals. In many cases, the epitaxial layer showed two possible in-plane alignments, as shown in the top view in FIG. 5(b).

The two cubic crystals in FIG. 5(b) are twin crystals rotated by 60° in the (111) plane. High quality semiconductors require one single crystal structure all across the water. Therefore, if one cubic structure is a desired structure, the other structure becomes a twin (or “double position”) defect. However, the origin and nature of this defect was very different from the homo-epitaxy case. In the case of homo-epitaxy of GaAs (111)B, the stacking fault occurs at any place inside epitaxial layer during the growth, but in the case of rhombohedral growth of group IV alloys on c-plane sapphire, the stacking fault can occur (1) at the interface and (2) inside the epitaxial layer. Therefore, the twin defect of rhombohedral epitaxy on trigonal substrate made for a very different case, unlike the previous homo-epitaxy study. We found that most of the twin defect came from the interfacial defect rather than internal stacking faults in the middle of epitaxial layer.

The term “Super-hetero-Epitaxy” is used herein to refer to the epitaxial growth of one material on a different material with different crystal structures in order to distinguish it from conventional hetero-epitaxy, growth on a different material with same crystal structure. We may consider the well-known epitaxial growth of GaN and AlN which have hexagonal space symmetry on c-plane sapphire which has trigonal space symmetry as one example of super-hetero epitaxy.

In another disclosure which has been incorporated herein by reference (U.S. patent application Ser. No. 12/254,017, entitled “EPILOGAL GROWTH OF GROUP IV CUBIC CRYSTALLINE SEMICONDUCTOR ALLOYS ON BASAL PLANE OF TRIGONAL OR HEXAGONAL CRYSTAL”), herein referred to as the “LATTICE MATCH-
ING disclosure”, the development of four lattice-matching equations for rhombohedrally aligned cubic crystals on trigonal substrates was represented in a hexagonal coordinate system. In that disclosure, four types of alignment were identified between the cubic and underlying trigonal systems, as shown in FIGS. 6, 7 and 8. These are Type [A] alignment and Type [B] alignment, as shown in FIG. 6(b) (bottom-left and top-right, respectively), and the “fractional alignments,” 1/3 of Type [A] alignment (FIG. 7), and 1/2 of Type [A] alignment (FIG. 8).

The atomic alignment of [111] plane of cubic diamond and zinc-blende structure is shown in FIG. 6 with respect to the basal plane of trigonal lattice of sapphire. In “Type [A]” alignment, the hexagonal ring of atomic sites of [111] plane of cubic crystal directly meets the hexagonal ring or atomic sites in trigonal basal plane without any rotations as shown in FIG. 6(b). In “Type [B]” alignment, the hexagonal ring of atomic sites of [111] plane of cubic crystal meets the hexagonal ring of atomic sites in trigonal basal plane with 30º rotation, as shown in the upper right of FIG. 6(b). In trigonal symmetry, 30º rotation is the same as 90º rotation.

In addition, there are two more lattice matching conditions with fractional alignment of Type [A] and Type [B], which are referred to as “1/2 of Type [A]” and “5/3 of Type [B]” alignments, as shown in FIGS. 7 and 8, respectively. Fractional “2/3 of Type [A]” alignment is shown in FIG. 7. Fractional “1/2” of Type [B]” atomic alignments are shown in two sets as (i) and (ii) in FIG. 8.

The corresponding lattice-matching equations (for matching the cubic with the underlying trigonal structures in these four cases) are, respectively, as follows:

\[ L_{\text{target}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} a_{\text{cubic}} \text{ for Type [A] alignment} \]  
\[ L_{\text{target}} = \frac{4}{3} a_{\text{cubic}} \text{ for Type [B] alignment} \]  
\[ L_{\text{target}} = \frac{4}{3} a_{\text{cubic}} \text{ for 2/3 of Type [A] alignment} \]  
\[ L_{\text{target}} = \frac{2}{3} a_{\text{cubic}} \text{ for 1/2 of Type [B] alignment} \]

In the related XRD disclosures, (1) integral XRD method (“METHOD OF GENERATING X-RAY DIFFRACTION DATA FOR INTEGRAL DETECTION OF TWIN DEFECTS IN SUPER-HETERO-EPITAXIAL MATERIALS”) was measured by defect concentration with the development of three twin-defect detection X-Ray diffraction techniques and (2) XRD wafer mapping method (“X-RAY DIFFRACTION WAFER MAPPING METHOD FOR RIOMBOHEDRAL SUPER-HETERO-EPITAXY”) using [440] peaks to locate twin defect position are used to verify the structure of the fabricated materials, and also adapt for nondestructive quality control and wafer selection.

FIG. 9 shows three folded {220} planes of a cubic structure with a rotation along the {111} axis. For diamond structure and zinc-blende structure, {220} planes are a good choice for X-ray diffraction since they have strong diffraction intensity which can be calculated from the structure factor. Other three-folded planes along {111} axis, such as {004}, {113}, {224} and so on, can be used as well, although their X-ray diffraction intensity is not as good as those of the {220} planes.

For other crystal structures, like Face Centered Cubic (FCC) materials, different planes can be considered with different structure factors.

FIGS. 10, 11, and 12 show the three detailed X-ray diffraction methods reported in the XRD disclosure “METHOD OF GENERATING X-RAY DIFFRACTION DATA FOR INTEGRAL DETECTION OF TWIN DEFECTS IN SUPER-HETERO-EPITAXIAL MATERIALS.” By measuring three {220} X-ray diffraction peaks in Phi(φ)-scan, a single crystalline cubic material must show only three peaks which are apart from each other by 120º.

The techniques described in the XRD disclosures are not limited to group IV alloys. Cubic crystal includes group IV elements in diamond structure, group III-V and II-VI elements in zinc-blende structure as well as other elements in Body Centered Cubic (BCC) and Face Centered Cubic (FCC) structures. The above four lattice matching equations apply for all these materials. The X-ray diffraction methods of the XRD disclosures may be applied on these lattice matching conditions, on group IV, III-V, II-VI semiconductors, and rhombohedrally-lattice-matched FCC and BCC materials on various trigonal substrates.

(3) Grown Samples and Measured Data

As further detailed in the CRYSTAL GROWTH disclosure, a series of p-type and n-type SiGe alloy layers were grown on top of c-plane sapphire which has trigonal space symmetry, as shown in FIG. 13. The X-Ray Diffraction (XRD) analysis of some of the resulting samples is shown in the series of data in FIGS. 14-19.

A typical polycrystalline SiGe layer on c-sapphire shows multiple peaks in normal XRD scan data as shown in the left graph of FIG. 14. The SiGe {220} Phi Scan of such a sample often shows that {220} peaks are quite randomly distributed as shown in the right graph of FIG. 14.

On the other hand, the highly oriented samples in [111] direction on c-plane sapphire show a very strong SiGe (111) peak in the normal XRD scan, and they show a symmetry breaking in the Phi Scan of SiGe {220} peaks as shown in FIG. 15. About 60:40 ratio of symmetry breaking occurred in FIG. 15. The reason for this inequality was that there existed a difference in the formation energy of two diamond crystals which are rotated by 60º.

Phi-psi scan was also developed to compensate any sample-misalignment problem, as shown in the bottom graph of FIG. 14. The XRD Phi Scan and Phi-psi scan of three-fold inclined planes around the {111} direction of cubic crystals is referred to as the “Twin Detection XRD Method”. This method becomes clearer when the epitaxial layer peaks’ phi angles are compared with XRD peaks from the substrate’s inclined planes, such as sapphire [1-104] peaks, which are shown as lines 1601-1606 in FIG. 16. A mixture of Type [A] alignment and Type [B] alignment can also occur in some growth conditions, as shown in FIG. 16(b).

The highly oriented SiGe layer on c-plane sapphire has an ultra strong (111) peak 1701 when it is compared with other peaks in XRD normal scan, as shown in FIG. 17. About 99.99% of SiGe layer is oriented in [111] direction in terms of peak height and peak area, compared with SiGe (113) peak.

The Phi Scan of SiGe {220} peaks show that 92% of layer is the majority single crystal and 8% is the 60º rotated twin crystal on (111) plane as shown in FIG. 18. The super-symmetry breaking (92:8) shows the existence of a “golden” growth condition, which utilizes the difference of formation energy of two crystals on basal plane of trigonal substrate in trigonal space symmetry group.

Phi-psi scan of the same sample also confirms the super symmetry breaking, as shown in FIG. 19.
From the above data, the stable majority single-crystalline SiGe crystal on c-plane sapphire forms the atomic alignment as shown in FIG. 20. Three small parallelograms 2001, 2002 and 2003 of SiGe crystal indicate three (100) cubic facet planes surrounding vertical <111> direction (out of the paper in this diagram.)

(4) Tri-Unity Relationship

The extraordinary symmetry breaking (92:89 of highly oriented (99.99% in [111] direction) SiGe layer on c-plane sapphire indicates that there exists a golden growth condition to grow single crystalline [111] oriented SiGe layer (Cubic) on c-plane sapphire (Trigonal Space Symmetry). Based on these observations, we conclude that there exists a fundamental inter-crystal-structure epitaxial relationship and we refer to it as “Tri-Unity” epitaxial relation because three different crystal structures, cubic (diamond, zinc-blende, FCC, BCC and so on), trigonal (space symmetry), and hexagonal (space symmetry, wurtzite and so on) crystals can be integrated in one continuous epitaxial structure. This relationship is drawn in FIG. 21, along with the corresponding validity of Twin Detection XRD Methods for each type of relation. For those relations for which the Twin Detection XRD Method is applicable, it can be used to monitor the epitaxial layers as a non-destructive evaluation tool. It can be used for quality control and selection of prime wafers. The Twin Detection XRD Method can also be used to verify structures and as a key tool in developing unprecedented crystal alloy systems.

In the Tri-Unity diagram of FIG. 21, arrows are drawn from each underlying crystal structure such as substrate to an epitaxial crystal structure. All three crystal structures satisfy 120° rotational symmetry along cubic [111] or trigonal/hexagonal [0001] axes. However, double position defects can occur if the underlying crystal has hexagonal space symmetry including III-N wurtzite crystal structure, because it has additional 60° rotational space symmetry. The epitaxial growth with inevitable double position defect is drawn in dotted arrows 2111 and 2112. The epitaxial growth combinations marked with solid lines 2101, 2102, 2103, and 2104 can avoid double position defects that make twin crystals. The defect-free (no twin crystal) growth in solid line combinations marked with solid lines 2111, 2112, and 2101, 2102, 2103, and 2104 can avoid double position defects that make twin crystals. The defect-free (no twin crystal) growth in solid line combinations occurs in certain narrow “golden” growth conditions by utilizing the difference in the formation energy (as explained at greater length in the CRYSTAL GROWTH disclosure).

As for the dotted epitaxial lines 2111 and 2112, in spite of the interfacial double position defect at the interface, a possibility that a single crystalline layer can be formed by internal stacking faults and domain expansion phenomena in which domain size becomes larger than a wafer size or a region of interest is not excluded. One example of such a domain expansion is the spinodal decomposition.

As for the diatomic and more complex cubic crystals, such as zinc-blendes (GaAs, AIP, and so on), atomic inversion defect such as Ga—As vs. As—Ga can occur since [111] planes are polarized planes. However, the inversion defects will not be considered here because they are more related with specific stacking sequence.


With the Tri-Unity epitaxial relation, our LATTICE MATCHING disclosure becomes a special case of [Trigonal (Space Symmetry)→Cubic] and [Hexagonal (Space Symmetry)→Cubic] in FIG. 21.

The twin detection XRD methods reported in the XRD disclosures apply to the various epitaxial relations that have circles 2112, 2122, 2132, and 2124 in FIG. 21.

Accordingly, application of twin detection XRD methods on the epitaxial systems shown in Table 1 is valid:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Application of twin detection XRD methods on epitaxial systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) &lt;111&gt; Cubic Crystal Layer on [0001] Plane of Trigonal (Space Symmetry) Crystal Material Layer or Substrate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) &lt;0001&gt; Trigonal Crystal Layer on {111} Plane of Cubic Crystal Material Layer or Substrate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) &lt;111&gt; Cubic Crystal Layer on [0001] Plane of Hexagonal (Space Symmetry) Crystal Material Layer or Substrate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) &lt;0001&gt; Trigonal Crystal Layer on {111} Plane of Hexagonal (Space Symmetry) Crystal Material Layer or Substrate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(5) New Bandgap Engineering for Rhombohedral Super-Hetero-Epitaxy

The transformed lattice constants in Type [A], 3\(\frac{2}{3}\) of Type [A], Type [B], and \(\frac{1}{2}\) or Type [B] alignments are shown in Tables 2 and 3 below and FIG. 23.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE 2</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transformed Lattice Constants of Cubic Semiconductor Materials</td>
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<td>Group</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>III-V</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>IV</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>II-VI</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transformed Lattice Constants of Trigonal Crystals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substrates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sapphire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAF3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Langasite</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type [B]’s a’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.30</td>
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<tr>
<td>9.44</td>
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Because rhombohedral super-hetero-epitaxy uses transformed lattice constant, the bandgap engineering diagrams of bandgap energy vs. lattice constant have to be redrawn. The positions of many diamond group IV and zinc-blende III-V and II-VI semiconductor materials in Type [A] and 3\(\frac{2}{3}\) of Type [A] alignment are plotted in FIG. 24 and include a few new possible trigonal (space symmetry) crystal substrates’ lines for lattice matching conditions. (As explained in the LATTICE MATCHING disclosure, the detailed alloy lines in these diagrams may be further refined inside group IV, group III-V, group II-VI, and group III-nitride areas by taking into
The rhombohedral super-hetero-epitaxy bandgap engineering diagrams in FIGS. 24, 25 and 26 predict unprecedented bro-ken alloy lines and expanded by adding more substrates. Never-theless, it is certain that other useful alloys can be formulated by the methods described above and that these bandgap engineer-ing diagrams can serve to support the entire global semi-conductor industry as a roadmap for unprecedented super-hetero alloy material systems.

Some of the new materials made possible by the methods described above include the materials listed in Table 4.

TABLE 4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application of New Bandgap Engineering to &lt;111&gt; Oriented Rhombohedrally Lattice-Matched Semiconductor Alloys</th>
<th>New &lt;111&gt; Oriented Rhombohedrally Lattice Matched Semiconductor Alloys</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Group IV alloys (Si, Ge, C, and Sn) on c-plane LaF3: in half of Type [B] alignment</td>
<td>(2) Group IV alloys (Si, Ge, C, and Sn) on c-plane Langasite: in half of Type [B] alignment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Group III-V alloys on c-plane Langasite: in half of Type [B] alignment</td>
<td>(4) Group II-VI alloys on c-plane Langasite: in half of Type [B] alignment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) Group III-V alloys on c-plane Sapphire: in Type [B] alignment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Moreover, to the extent that strained InN, InGaN, and AlInN alloys on c-plane LaF3 substrate can form ½ of Type [A] alignment, these could also give low lattice mismatch as shown in FIG. 24.

Thus, it is apparent that the methods and materials described in the present disclosure satisfy the objectives of the invention set forth above. In particular, the present invention provides a rhombohedral super-hetero-epitaxy, an unprecedented hybrid bandgap engineering diagram, and mathe-matically-supported new lattice-matching models for deriving transformed lattice constants. The bandgap engineering diagrams summarize individual material-research efforts including novel material development, and also serve as a long-term roadmap for future material development in accordance with the methods described herein. The invention also uses concurrently filed twin detection XRD methods and the Tri-Unity relationship diagram herein to assist with the rhombohedral super-hetero-epitaxy developments.

The present invention is further discussed in Y. Park, G. C. King, S. H. Choi, Rhombohedral epitaxy of cubic SiGe on trigonal c-plane sapphire, Journal of Crystal Growth 310 (2008) 2724–2731, herein incorporated by reference in its entirety. Although the present invention has been described in detail, it should be understood that various changes, substitu-tions, and alterations may be readily ascertained by those skilled in the art and may be made herein without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention as defined by the following claims.

What is claimed as new and desired to be secured by Letters Patent of the United States is:

1. A method for quality control and selection of prime wafers in a rhombohedral, super-hetero epitaxial semiconductor material of a continuous epitaxial structure, said mate-rial comprising a substrate having a first crystal structure, and at least one epitaxial layer having a second crystal structure that differs from said first crystal structure, said method comprising:
   a) using X-ray diffraction in which the combination of Omega (goniometer angle) and Chi (angle of [111]) vec-tor relative to the X-ray diffraction reference orientation) parameters, as a function of Theta (Bragg angle) and Beta (interplanar angle of alloy’s [111] plane and selected non-perpendicular plane) are selected from the group consisting of (a) Chi=Beta, Omega=Theta; (b) Omega=Theta+Beta, Chi=0; and (c) Omega=Theta-Beta, Chi=0, in order to determine double position defects;
   b) wherein said X-ray diffraction method is applied where the correspondence of said first and second crystal structures are within the group consisting of (i) cubic on trigonal, (ii) trigonal on cubic, and (iii) hexagonal on trigonal wherein trigonal and hexagonal refers to space, symmetry).

2. The method of claim 1 applied to super-hetero epitaxial, semiconductor material selected from the group consisting of:
   a) <111> cubic crystal layer on {0001} plane of trigonal crystal material layer or substrate;  
   b) <0001> trigonal crystal layer on {111} plane of cubic crystal material layer or substrate;  
   c) <111> cubic crystal layer on {0001} plane of hexagonal crystal material layer or substrate; and  
   d) <0001> trigonal crystal layer on {111} plane of hexagonal crystal material layer or substrate.

3. A method for making a rhombohedral, super-hetero epitaxial semiconductor material of a continuous epitaxial structure having a selected bandgap energy comprising depositing on a substrate having a first crystal structure at least one epitaxial layer having a crystal structure that differs from said first crystal structure, said crystal structures each being from among the group consisting of cubic, trigonal (space symmetry) and hexagonal (space symmetry) wherein the first crystal structure and the crystal structure of at least one epitaxial layer are selected to have sufficiently similar transformed lattice constants to form a rhombohedral interface and the crystal structure of at least one epitaxial layer is selected to provide the selected bandgap energy, and wherein the correspondence of said first and second crystal structures are within the group consisting of (a) cubic on trigonal, (b) trigonal on cubic, (c) hexagonal on cubic, and (d) hexagonal on trigonal, further comprising performing quality control and selection of prime wafers by using X-ray diffraction in order to determine twin defects, and in which, for such X-ray diffraction, the combination of Omega (goniometer angle) and Chi (angle of [111] vector relative to the X-ray diffraction reference orientation) parameters, as a function of Theta (Bragg angle) and Beta (interplanar angle of said alloy’s [111] plane and selected non-perpendicular plane) are selected from the group consisting of:
   i) Chi=Beta, Omega=Theta;  
   ii) Omega=Theta+Beta, Chi=0; and  
   iii) Omega=Theta-Beta, Chi=0.

* * * * *