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Theoretical study on the origins of the gap bowing in $Mg_xZn_{1-x}O$ alloys

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ABSTRACT

The full potential linear muffin-tin orbital (FP-LMTO) method was applied to study the structural and electronic properties of the compounds MgO, ZnO and their alloy $Mg_xZn_{1-x}O$ in the zincblende and NaCl structures.

Results are obtained using the local density approximation (LDA), the ground-state properties like lattice constant and bulk modulus obtained agree very well with experimental and other theoretical calculations.

The effet of composition on lattice constant from Vegard's law and the bulk modulus was investigated. The microscopic origins of the gap bowing were explained by using the approach of Zunger and co-workers. It is concluded that the energy band gap bowing is primarily due to chemical charge-transfer effect. Contribution of volume deformation and structural relaxation to the gap bowing parameter is found to be very small.

INTRODUCTION

II-VI semiconductors have been of growing interest because of their wide band gap character and the potential applications for optoelectronic devices.

Currently, devices composed from the binary oxides of Mg, Zn, Cd and related alloys are generating considerable interest as they can provide, in principle, an accessible direct band-gap range from around 2.3eV to 7.7 eV[1].

This makes them promising candidates even for deep ultrat violet (UV) lighting applications[2,3].

The B1 phase is found to be stable over all (Mg,Zn)O compositions[4], as expected from the preferences of the binary oxides. However, there exists the serious problem of phase separation due to the large dissimilarity of stable cristal structure, thay is, wurtzite for ZnO and rocksalt for MgO.

Many ab initio calculations of the parent compounds, i.e, MgO and ZnO can be found in the literature[4,12]. To the best of our knowledge, there is no theoretical work on the structural and electronic properties of $Mg_xZn_{1-x}O$ alloy using FP-LMTO method.

Very recently, Fritsh et al[6] have calculated the electronicproperties of the rocksalt $Mg_xZn_{1-x}O$ alloy using empirical pseudopotential method, and Amrani et al[7] using FP-LAPW method.

The present study focus mainly on the compositions dependence on the structural and electronic properties of $Mg_xZn_{1-x}O$ ternary alloy in the NaCl structure, using the full-potential linear muffin-tin orbital (FP-LMTO) method, within the local-density approximation (LDA) scheme, to determine a set of physical parameters of MgO, ZnO and their ternary alloy, namely the optimized lattice constant, bulk modulus, energy band gap and gap bowing.

A brief description of the computational details and methodology are given in Section 2. The most relevant results obtained for the structural and electronic properties for $Mg_xZn_{1-x}O$ inrocksaltphase are presented and discussed in Section 3. The conclusion is given in Section 4.

METHOD OF CALCULATIONS

In order to study the structural and electronic properties of the binary compounds MgO and ZnO in rocksal and their alloy $Mg_xZn_{1-x}O$, in sodium chloride (B1), we carried out the present work, in which we employed the first principles full potential linear muffin-tin orbital (FP-LMTO) method[8] within the local-density approximation (LDA).

In this method the space is divided into an interstitial region (IR) and nanoverlapping (MT) spheres centered at the atomic sites.

In the (IR) region, the basis sets are described by radial solutions of the one particle Schrodinger equation (at fixed energy) and their energy derivatives multiplied by spherical harmonics.

In order to achieve energy eigenvalue convergence, the charge density and potential inside the muffin-tin spheres are represented by spherical harmonics up to $l_{max} = 6$.

The exchange-correlation potential was treated by the local density approximation (LDA) developed by Perdew and wang[9]. The *k* integration over Brillouin zone is performed using the tetrahedron method[19].

A short description of this method can be found in Ref.[8].

The value of the sphere radius (MTS) and the number of plane waves (NPLW), used in our calculations are listed in TABLE 1.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Structural properties

We first calculated structural properties of the binary compounds ZnO and MgO in therocksalt (B1) phases.

Then, the alloy was simulated for the compositions $x = 0.25$, 0.50 and 0.75 by applying Special Quasi-random Shemeproposed by Zunger et al[10]. This scheme has been applied to many semiconductors alloys[11-17] successfully. We calculated the the equilibrium structural parameters (lattice constant and bulk modulus) for the parent binary compoundsMgO, ZnO and their ternary alloy. As for the semiconductor ternary alloy in the type $B_xA_{1-x}C$ we have started our FP-LMTO calculations of the structural properties with B1 structure. We have chosen the basic cubic cell as the unit cell.

In the unit cell there are four C anions and three A and one B, two A and two B, and one A and three B cations respectively, for x = 0.25, 0.50 and 0.75. And the atomic positions for $Mg_xZn_{1-x}O$ are given in TABLE 2.

TABLE 1 : The plane wave number PW, energy cuttof (in Ry) and the muffin-tin radius (RMT) (ina.u.) used in calculations for binary MgO, ZnO and their alloy in rocksalt (B1) structures.

ZnO	(B3)	(B1)
PW	2974	2955
RMT (ua) Zn	2.4564	2.1657
RMT (ua) O.	1.89	1.94
CutoffRy	136.62	174.54612
MgO	**(B3)**	**(B1)**
PW	2974	2485
RMT (ua) Mg	2.017593	2.1585
RMT (ua) O.	1.89	1.94
CutoffRy	130.2546	151.24
(B1)	**$Mg_{0.75}Zn_{0.25}O$**	**$Mg_{0.5}Zn_{0.5}O$**	**$Mg_{0.25}Zn_{0.75}O$**
PW	44472	44472	44472
RMT (u.a)			
Mg	2.208	2.091	2.046
Zn	2.208	2.091	2.046
O	2.208	2.091	2.046
Cutoff (Ry)	196.8642	226.486	235.2752

TABLE 2 : Atomic positions in the $Mg_xZn_{1-x}O$ alloy.

Composition (x)	Atom	Atomic positions
0.25	Mg	(1/2,1/2,1/2)
	Zn	(1/2,0,0), (0,1/2,0), (0,0,1/2)
	O	(0,0,0), (0,1/2,1/2), (1/2,0,1/2),(1/2,1/2,0)
0.50	Mg	(1/2,1/2,1/2), (0,0,1/2)
	Zn	(1/2,0,0), (0,1/2,0),
	O	(0,0,0), (0,1/2,1/2), (1/2,0,1/2),(1/2,1/2,0)
0.75	Mg	(1/2,0,0), (0,1/2,0), (0,0,1/2)
	Zn	(1/2,1/2,1/2)
	O	(0,0,0), (0,1/2,1/2), (1/2,0,1/2),(1/2,1/2,0)

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We have assumed that the atoms are located at the ideal lattice sites in ordered positions.

The calculated lattice constant, bulk modulus and first-order pressure derivatives of bulk modulus (B'), for the ZnO, MgO and $Mg_XZn_{1-X}O$ alloy are summarized in TABLE 3. For the considered structures, we perform the structuraloptimization by minimizing the total energy with respect to unit cell parameters.

TABLE 3 : Calculated lattice parameter a_{eq} (A°), bulk modulus B (GPa) and first-order pressure derivatives of bulk modulus (B') for theZnO, MgO and $Mg_XZn_{1-X}O$ alloy.

x	a_{eq}(A°)	a_{eq}(Exp) otherwork	B (GPa)	B' B(Exp) other work
ZnO	4.220	4.283[a],4.271[b] 4.345[c] 4.223[d]	198.02	4.23 202.5[a] 166.7[i]
0.25	4.208	4.316	190.032	4.29 161.4[i]
0.5	4.196	4.298	186.628	4.39 157.2[i]
0.75	4.185	4.279	179.08	4.36 153.3[i]
MgO	4.173	4.213[c], 4.212[f] 4.259[g] 4.247[c]	175.06	4.02 156 [h]161.9[i]

[a]Ref[21]; [b]Ref[22]; [c]Ref[23]; [d]Ref[24]; [e]Ref[25]; [f]Ref[26]; [g]Ref[27]; [h]Ref[28]; [i]Ref[7]

The calculated lattice constant, bulk modulus and its pressure derivative for each x of the $Mg_xZn_{1-}xO$ with respect tothe cell parameters andalso the atomic positions.

The total energies were calculated as a function of volume and were fitted to the universal Murnaghan's equation of state[18]. The predicted lattice parameters for the binary compounds are in reasonable agreement with those measured experimentally as well as with those calculated from theoretical methods.

However, we have a small underestimation of the lattice parameters, when we compare our results to the experimental data, this is due essentially to the use of the LDA. The calculated values of the bulk modulus decrease from ZnO to MgO, i.e from the higher to the lower atomic number. This suggests that ZnO is more rigid than MgO.

Usually, in the treatment of alloy problems, it is assumed that the atoms are located at ideal lattice sites and the lattice constants of alloys should vary linearly with compositions x according to the so-called Vegard's law[20]:

$$a(A_xB_{1-x}C) = xa_{AC} + (1-x)a_{BC}$$

where a_{AC} and a_{BC} are the equilibrium lattice constants of the binary compounds ACand BC respectively, and $a(A_xB_{1-x}C)$ is the alloy lattice constant.

The calculated lattice constants at different compositions, as shown in Figure 1, where well fitted with the following relation:

$$a(A_xB_{1-x}C) = xa_{AC} + (1-x)a_{BC} - x(1-x)b$$

the quadratic term b represents the disorder parameter (bowing), the obtained bowing parameter b is 0.00114.

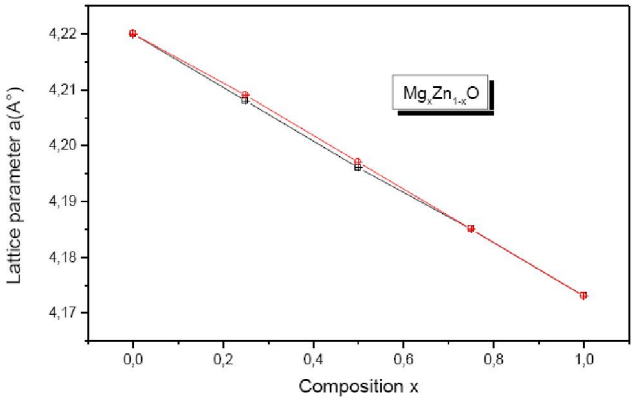

Figure 1 : Composition dependence lattice constant of $Mg_xZn_{1-x}O$ alloy (black line) and with VCA (red line).

The linear dependence in x is therefore in accordance with Vegard's Law with negligible bowing. Figure 2, show the variation of the bulk modulus versus concentration x for Mg_xZn_{1-x} alloy.

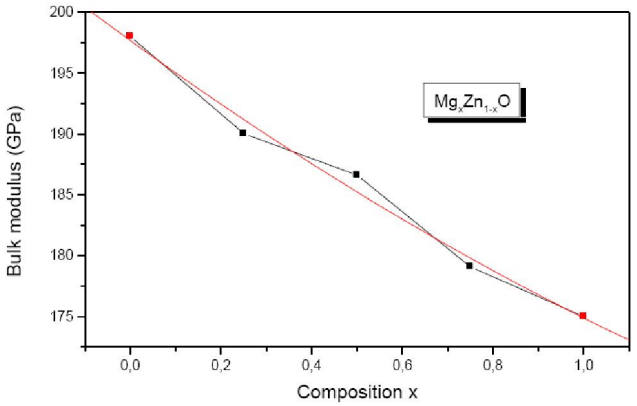

Figure 2 : Composition dependence of the calculated bulk modulus (solid squares) of $Mg_xZn_{1-x}O$ alloy compared with the linear composition dependence prediction (red line)

The overall behaviors of the variation of the bulk modulus as a function of the composition for the

MgxZn1-xO is presented in Figure 2 is compared to the results predicted by linear concentration dependence (LCD). A deviation from the LCD is observed with downward bowing equal to 4.19 GPa is obtained by fitting a calculated data with a polynomial of second order. This deviation from Vegard Law[20] is due to the fact that bulk modulusof ZnO is 11.2% higher than that of MgO.

Electronic properties

We have calculated the band structures for the $Mg_XZn_{1-X}O$ alloy along the high directions in the first Brillouin zone at the calculated equilibrium lattice constants.

The band structure calculations give a direct band gap Γ - Γ for MgO and an indirect band gap M- Γ forZnO and $Mg_xZn_{1-x}O$. The calculated band gaps for all studied compositions (x = 0, 0.25, 0.50, 0.75, 1) are given in TABLE 4. We calculated the gap bowing by fitting the non-linear variation of the calculated band gap versus composition x with the quadratic semi-empirical formula:

$$Eg^{A_xB_{1-x}C} = xEg^{AC} + (1-x)Eg^{BC} - x(1-x)b_g \quad (1)$$

Where $Eg^{A_xB_{1-x}C}$, Eg^{AC} and Eg^{BC} are the energy band gaps of the ternary alloy $A_xB_{1-x}C$ and its binary parents AC and BC, respectively. The curvature b_g is commonly known as gap bowing parameter. The results shown in Figure 3 are well fitted by the expression (1), and are summarized as follows:

$$Mg_xZn_{1-x}O(M\text{-}\Gamma) \rightarrow E_g(x) = 1.376 - 1.379x + 4.981x^2 \quad (2)$$

$$Mg_xZn_{1-x}O(\Gamma\text{ - }\Gamma) \rightarrow E_g(x) = 2.754 + 0.104x + 1.861x^2 \quad (3)$$

It is clear from the above equations that the direct (Γ - Γ) and indirect (M- Γ) bands gaps versus concentration have a nonlinear behavior. This behavior was observed by Amrani et al[7] by using ab initio FP-LAPW. The indirect gap has a downward bowing with a value of 4.98, and 1.86 for the direct gap.

TABLE 4 : Indirect and direct band gap energy of $Mg_xZn_{1-x}O$ alloy.

X	Γ - Γ			M- Γ		
	Present work	Experiment	Other work	Present work	Experiment	Other work
ZnO	2.715		2.60[c] 2.55[i]	1.196	2.45[a]	1.1[b] 1.46[i]
0.25	2.956		2.90[i]	1.644		1.74[i]
0.50	3.297		3.31[i]	2.069		2.20[i]
0.75	3.780		3.89[i]	2.581		2.88[i]
MgO	4.766	7.8[d]	4.98[e] 5.40[i]	5.130		5.98[i]

[a] Ref[29]; [b] Ref[23]; [c] Ref[24]; [d]Ref[30]; [e]Ref[31]; [i] Ref[7]

From the Figure 3, it is clear that the crossover of indirect band gap (M- Γ) to direct (Γ - Γ) is at concentration of 0.9.

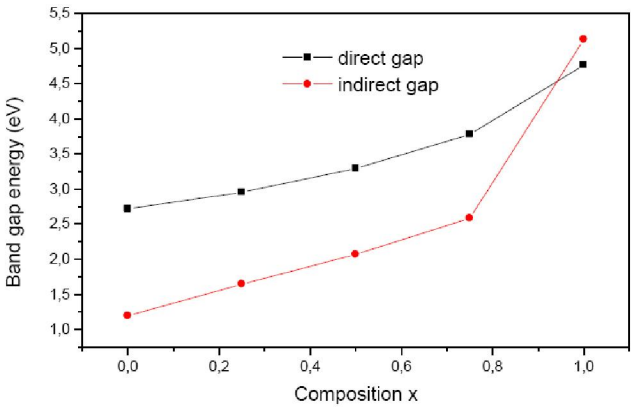

Figure 3 : Direct and indirect band gap energies of $Mg_xZn_{1-x}O$ alloy as a function of Mg concentration.

In order to better understand the physical origins of the gap bowing parameter in $Mg_xZn_{1-x}O$ alloys, we follow the procedure of Bernard and Zunger[5] and decompose the total bowing parameter b into three physically distinct contributions. The overall bowing coefficient at each composition x measures the change in the band gap according to the formal reaction:

$$xMgO(a_{MgO}) + (1-x)ZnO(a_{ZnO}) \rightarrow Mg_xZn_{1-x}O(a_{eq}) \quad (4)$$

where a_{MgO} and a_{ZnO} are the equilibrium lattice constants of the binary compounds and a_{eq} is the equilibrium lattice constant of the alloy with average composition x. Eq. (4) is decomposed into three steps:

$$MgO(a_{MgO}) + ZnO(a_{ZnO}) \rightarrow MgO(a) + ZnO(a) \quad (5)$$

$$xMgO(a) + (1-x)\,ZnO(a) \rightarrow Mg_xZn_{1-x}O(a) \quad (6)$$

$$Mg_xZn_{1-x}O(a) \rightarrow Mg_xZn_{1-x}O(a_{eq}) \quad (7)$$

The first step measures the volume deformation (VD) effect on the bowing. The corresponding contribution

b_{VD} to the bowing parameter represents the relative response of the band structure of the binary compounds MgO and ZnO to hydrostatic pressure, which here arises from the change of their individual equilibrium lattice constants to the alloy value a = a(x). The second contribution, the charge exchange (CE) contribution b_{CE}, reflects the charge transfer effect which is due to the different (averaged) bonding behavior at the lattice constant a. The last contribution, the so called: structural relaxation (SR), measures changes in passing from the unrelaxed to the relaxed alloy by b_{SR}. Consequently, the total bowing parameter is defined as:

$$\mathbf{b = b_{VD} + b_{CE} + b_{SR}} \quad \mathbf{(8)}$$

The general representation of the composition-dependent band gap of the alloy in terms of the gaps of the binary compounds $E_{MgO}(a_{MgO})$, $E_{ZnO}(a_{ZnO})$, and the total bowing parameter b is given by:

$$\mathbf{Eg(x) = xE_{MgO}(a_{MgO}) + (1\text{-}x)E_{ZnO}(a_{ZnO}) - bx(1\text{-}x)} \quad \mathbf{(9)}$$

This allows a splitting of the total bowing b into three contributions according to:

$$\mathbf{b_{VD}} = \frac{E_{MgO}(a_{MgO}) - E_{MgO}(a)}{1-x} + \frac{E_{ZnO}(a_{ZnO}) - E_{ZnO}(a)}{x} \quad \mathbf{(10)}$$

$$\mathbf{b_{CE}} = \frac{E_{MgO}(a)}{1-x} + \frac{E_{ZnO}(a)}{x} - \frac{E_{MgZnO}(a)}{x(1-x)} \quad \mathbf{(11)}$$

$$\mathbf{b_{SR}} = \frac{E_{MgZnO}(a) - E_{MgZnO}(a_{eq})}{x(1-x)} \quad \mathbf{(12)}$$

where E is the energy band gap calculated for the indicated compound with the indicated atomic positions and lattice constant a_{MgO}, a_{ZnO} and a_{eq} are the equilibrium lattice constants of MgO, ZnO and $Mg_xZn_{1-x}O$ alloys respectively. The lattice constant (a) is calculated by linear composition dependence rule[20] for the alloys.

Using Eqs.(10)-(12), the bowing coefficients b calculated at molar fractions x = 0.25, 0.50 and 0.75 for the $Mg_xZn_{1-x}O$ alloy are listed in TABLE 5, together with the bowing obtained using a quadratic variation of the band gap energy versus composition x. The calculated quadratic parameters of the gap bowingare in good agreement with the values found from the approach of Bernard and Zunger[5]. The charge transfer contribution b_{CE} dominates the total gap bowing parameter in the three compositions x: (x= 0.25, 0.50 and 0.75); this is related to electronegativity mismatch between the constituting atoms: Mg(1.31), Zn(1.65) and O(3.44). The low value of b_{VD} is related to the weak mismatch of the lattice parameters of MgO and ZnO compounds. The small contribution of the structural relaxation to the bowing parameter it due to that our calculations are for ordered structure.

TABLE 5 : Decomposition of optical bowing into volume deformation (VD), charge exchange (CE) and structural relaxation (SR). contribution compared with the optical bowing obtained by a quadratic interpolation. (All valeurs are in eV).

	Zungerapproch		Quadratic equation	other work Ref.[7]
$Mg_{0.25}Zn_{0.75}O$	bvp	0.415		
	bce	4.391		
	bsr	0.160		
	b	4,966	4.98	
$Mg_{0.5}Zn_{0.5}O$	bvp	0.311		
	bce	5.130		
	bsr	- 0.010		
	b	5,431	4.98	6.206, 6.219
$Mg_{0.75}Zn_{0.25}O$	bvp	0.519		
	bce	5.129		
	bsr	-0.021		
	b	5,627	4.98	

CONCLUSION

In this study, we have presented a complete theoretical analysis of the structural and electronic properties of $Mg_xZn_{1-x}O$ alloys by using the FP-LMTO) method within the local-density approximation (LDA). The equilibrium lattice constants, bulk modulus and first order pressure derivatives of the bulk modulus of the binary compounds and $Mg_xZn_{1-x}O$ alloy have been studied.

The energy gaps of ZnO and MgO compounds calculated with the equilibrium lattice constant, are found to be reasonable agreement with the experimental data.

We have investigated the composition dependence of the lattice constant, bulk modulus and band gap. The calculated lattice constants scale linearly with composition, showing the validity of Vegard's linear rule in the definition of lattice constants of $Mg_xZn_{1-x}O$ alloys. A significant deviation of the bulk modulus from LCD is observed for these alloys. The gap bowing is mainly caused by the charge-transfer effect, while the volume

deformation and the structural relaxation contribute at smaller magnitude.

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