

Morphology and Chemistry of S-treated GaAs(001) Surfaces

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- Problem: GaAs has high surface state density.
- Consequence: Fermi level pinning near midgap.
- Solution: surface passivation by S-treatment.
- But: how homogeneous is the S-passivation?
- Our approach: AFM and SPEM measurements.
- SPEM = scanning photoemission microscope.





SPEM images of sample A all images 6.4 µm x 12.8 µm upper and lower half of sampled area different Region 1: higher intensity at Ga 3d, As 3d, and S 2p Region 2: higher intensity at O 1s contrast inversion, chemical contrast



SPEM images of sample B all images 19.2 µm x 38.4 µm laterally homogeneous emission from all core levels

- AFM and SPEM images consistent, but:
- different length scales
- different contrast mechanisms



• S 2p / Ga 3d =1.5 for A and 1.1 for B [Ga 3d / As 3d = 1.2 for A,B] • From position of Ga 3d and As 3d: CBM - $E_{E} \le 0.2 \text{ eV}$



Conclusions

• After the S-treatment, the surface of the GaAs substrate is covered by a S layer. The S bonds mainly to Ga. • Sample A (w/o water rinse): inhomogeneous distribution

- of particles observed by AFM.
- SPEM: inhomogeneous distribution of O-S bonds.
- · Water rinse removes the particles and reduces the
- amount of S at the surface. • The particles are made of SO_v.
- Sample B (with water rinse): homogeneous surface.



Core level spectra of Regions 1 and 2 of sample A

Peak shape and position approximately equal for Regions 1 and 2

No distinct differences in chemical composition

Peak intensities from Region 2 are 75% lower

Attenuation

intensity of 534.3 eV component changes strongly