Oblique roughness replication in strained SiGe/Si multilayers

Citation for published version (APA):

DOI:
10.1103/PhysRevB.57.12435

Document status and date:
Published: 01/01/1998

Document Version:
Publisher’s PDF, also known as Version of Record (includes final page, issue and volume numbers)

Please check the document version of this publication:
• A submitted manuscript is the version of the article upon submission and before peer-review. There can be important differences between the submitted version and the official published version of record. People interested in the research are advised to contact the author for the final version of the publication, or visit the DOI to the publisher’s website.
• The final author version and the galley proof are versions of the publication after peer review.
• The final published version features the final layout of the paper including the volume, issue and page numbers.

Link to publication

General rights
Copyright and moral rights for the publications made accessible in the public portal are retained by the authors and/or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

• Users may download and print one copy of any publication from the public portal for the purpose of private study or research.
• You may not further distribute the material or use it for any profit-making activity or commercial gain
• You may freely distribute the URL identifying the publication in the public portal.

If the publication is distributed under the terms of Article 25fa of the Dutch Copyright Act, indicated by the “Taverne” license above, please follow below link for the End User Agreement:
www.tue.nl/taverne

Take down policy
If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us at:
openaccess@tue.nl
providing details and we will investigate your claim.
Oblique roughness replication in strained SiGe/Si multilayers

V. Holy
Laboratory of Thin Films and Nanostructures, Department of Solid State Physics, Faculty of Science, Masaryk University, Kotlářská 2, 61137 Brno, Czech Republic

A. A. Darhuber, J. Stangl, and G. Bauer
Institut für Halbleiterphysik, Universität Linz, Altenbergerstraße 69, A-4040 Linz, Austria

J. Nützel and G. Abstreiter
Walter Schottky Institut, Technische Universität München, Am Coulombwall 2, D-85748 Garching, Germany

(Received 30 April 1997; revised manuscript received 24 November 1997)

The replication of the interface roughness in SiGe/Si multilayers grown on miscut Si(001) substrates has been studied by means of x-ray reflectivity reciprocal space mapping. The interface profiles were found to be highly correlated and the direction of the maximal replication was inclined with respect to the growth direction. This oblique replication is explained by the influence of the inhomogeneous strain distribution around step bunches. The formation of step bunches is described by a kinetic step-flow model based on the work by Tersoff et al. [Phys. Rev. Lett. 75, 2730 (1995)]. We have generalized this model by taking into account local variations of the in-plane strain. The angle of obliqueness deduced from these calculations agrees very well with the experimental findings.

I. INTRODUCTION

The interface roughness in heteroepitaxial multilayers is an important parameter for their electrical and optical performance.1 The associated well width fluctuations broaden the distribution of subband energies and correspondingly the intersubband transition energies relevant, e.g., for SiGe-based multi-quantum-well infrared detectors.2–4

Commercially available Si(001) substrates usually have an unintentional miscut in the range of 0.2°–0.5°, and the epitaxial growth in this case may be dominated by the flow of monolayer steps. I.e., if the growth conditions provide for sufficiently large surface diffusion lengths, the impinging adatoms are incorporated preferably at the step edges. This step-flow growth mode has been studied both experimentally and theoretically for a number of years.5–14 Tersoff et al.9 have developed a microscopic theoretical model for the temporal evolution of the step distribution. According to this model, the lattice mismatch induces a tendency for the monolayer steps to group together and to form so-called step bunches. Consequently, the surface of a strained layer (e.g., SiGe on Si) exhibits a steplike modulation with flat terraces between the step bunches. Dependent on the growth and material parameters, the step bunches contain typically several tens of monolayer steps and the size of the terraces is up to about 1 μm.

In the case of pseudomorphic multilayers and superlattices, the experimental finding was that the interface profiles are highly correlated.15–23 If the strained layer is overgrown with the substrate material again (e.g., Si on SiGe), the surface modulation decreases and, finally, for sufficiently thick Si layers, a comparably flat surface with a homogeneous distribution of monolayer steps results.24,19 Therefore it is not the morphology which induces an interface correlation, but inhomogeneous strain fields caused by the step bunches are attributed as the basis of the oblique replication mechanism.

Oblique roughness replication in SiGe/Si multilayers on vicinal Si substrates has been reported previously by Phang et al.19 and Headrick, Baribeau, and Strausser20 and the corresponding angles χ were determined. Phang et al.19 suggested that the oblique replication is related to the presence of step-bunch-associated strain fields, but to our knowledge no quantitative theoretical approach to this phenomenon has been made so far.

The one-dimensional step-flow model by Tersoff et al.9 has been formulated for a single growing layer with a homogeneous strain. It does not take into account lateral strain inhomogeneities occurring in a strained multilayer with a terraced interface structure. In order to study the influence of these inhomogeneities, we have generalized this model assuming a localized increase of the in-plane strain. As we will demonstrate, this local strain inhomogeneity has a strong influence on the density of the monolayer steps in its vicinity. It leads to the formation of a step bunch at the position of the disturbance. Due to the asymmetric shape of a step bunch, the in-plane strain peaks not directly above the step-bunch position, but laterally displaced, which explains the oblique replication of the interface profiles.

For experimental support of the proposed relations, we have performed high resolution x-ray reflectivity reciprocal space mapping on Si/SiGe multilayers. The experimental value for the angle between the growth direction and the direction of the roughness replication is in good agreement with the theoretical predictions.

Section II contains the sample parameters, the experimental setup of the synchrotron measurements, and the acquired reciprocal space map. In Sec. III A, we briefly describe the step-flow model by Tersoff et al.9 in Sec. III B we present an analytical model for the strain fields around an overgrown step bunch taking into account the relaxation at the free sur-
II. EXPERIMENT

SiGe/Si multilayer samples have been grown by solid source molecular beam epitaxy (MBE) at the Walter Schottky Institut using a Riber Siva 32 MBE. In the following, we will concentrate on the results obtained on a ten period multi-quantum-well sample of nominally 30 Å Si$_{0.7}$Ge$_{0.3}$ and 151 Å Si on a nominally (001)-oriented Si substrate. The multi-quantum well was capped with nominally 270 Å Si. The growth temperature was varied between 500 °C for the SiGe wells and 400 °C for the Si barriers. The ramping of the temperature was done during the growth of each individual layer: Si-layer thicknesses and the Ge concentration: Si-layer thickness $d_{Si}$=177 Å, SiGe layer thickness $d_{SiGe}$=31 Å, and Ge content $x_{Ge}$ = 23%. The miscut angle $\beta_0$ has been determined by means of x-ray diffraction. We found $\beta_0 = (0.51 \pm 0.01)^{\circ}$; the azimuth of the miscut direction has been determined with an accuracy of $\pm 5^\circ$.

The sample structure has been determined by high resolution x-ray diffraction and by subsequent analysis using dynamical diffraction theory. This yielded the following values for the layer thicknesses and the Ge concentration: Si-layer thickness $d_{Si}$=177 Å, SiGe layer thickness $d_{SiGe}$=31 Å, and Ge content $x_{Ge}$ = 23%. The miscut angle $\beta_0$ has been determined by means of x-ray diffraction. We found $\beta_0 = (0.51 \pm 0.01)^{\circ}$; the azimuth of the miscut direction has been determined with an accuracy of $\pm 5^\circ$.

The specular and nonspecular x-ray reflection of the sample have been measured in a coplanar geometry at the OPTICS beamline of the European Synchrotron Radiation Facility (ESRF), Grenoble in a horizontal scattering geometry. A triple bounce Si (111) monochromator and a wavelength of 1.05 Å were used. The incidence angle of the x rays on the sample surface is called $\omega$, while the deflection (scattering) angle is denoted as $2\theta$. By means of a narrow slit in front of the detector an angular resolution in $2\theta$ of approximately $0.018^\circ$ has been achieved. The divergence of the primary beam and hence the resolution in $\omega$ was about $0.002^\circ$. We have measured the distribution of the scattered intensity in reciprocal space (reciprocal space map) $I(Q)$, where $Q=k-k_0$, $k$ and $k_0$ are the wave vectors of the incident and scattered beams, respectively. The $Q_x$ axis is parallel to the sample surface and the $Q_z$ axis is parallel to the outward surface normal. The angle $\phi$ determines the azimuthal orientation of the sample with respect to the incident x-ray beam (see Fig. 1).

From a fit of the specular reflectivity, the following values of the sample parameters were determined: the thicknesses of the individual layers: $d_{Si}=(180\pm2)$ Å, $d_{SiGe}=(26\pm2)$ Å, the root-mean-square (rms) roughness of the interfaces $\sigma$ =$(7\pm1)$ Å, the thickness of the capping Si layer $d_{cap}=(210\pm10)$ Å, thickness of the native oxide layer at the free surface $d_{ox}=(30\pm15)$ Å.

Since the ratio of the layer thicknesses in the multilayer is approximately 1:7, every eighth superlattice satellite should be suppressed. This occurs only if the reflectivities of both the Si-SiGe and SiGe-Si interfaces are similar. In the experimental reflectivity curve, the eighth satellite was close to, whereas the ninth and the subsequent satellites were well above, the background level. Therefore the rms roughnesses of the two interface types could differ by 1 Å at most. From a fit of $2\theta$ scans, the vertical correlation length was determined as $(2000\pm500)$ Å, i.e., the interface profiles are highly correlated throughout the entire multilayer stack.

In Fig. 2(a) we present a reciprocal space map of the scattered intensity measured for the azimuthal orientation $\phi$ = 0. In addition to the specular peaks at $Q_z=0$ we observe stripes of diffusely scattered intensity [so-called resonant diffuse scattering (RDS)] (Refs. 26 and 27) crossing the specular peaks. These stripes are not straight due to refraction of x rays at the sample surface. In Fig. 2(b), we have eliminated this refraction effect, which allows a more precise determi-
nation of the angle $\chi$ between the RDS stripes and the $Q_x$ axis. The ordinate label $q_z$ refers to the reciprocal space coordinate system after the refraction correction. $\chi$ equals the angle between the growth direction and the direction of maximal correlation of the interface profiles. If $\chi$ is zero, the replication direction is parallel to the growth direction. In the measurement presented in Fig. 2, $\chi$ is approximately $35^\circ$ with an uncertainty of about $10^\circ$. This large value induces a pronounced asymmetry in the intensity asymmetry and the inclination of the orientation with an uncertainty of about $10^\circ$. This large value induces a pronounced asymmetry in

$$v_m = \frac{F}{\rho(x_m)} - \frac{B}{\rho(x_m)} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} |_{x_m}.$$  \hspace{1cm} (2)

The force acting on the step at position $x$ is

$$f(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx' \rho(x') \left[ \frac{\alpha_1}{x-x'} - \frac{\alpha_2}{(x-x')^3} \right].$$ \hspace{1cm} (3)

Simple geometrical considerations yield the following relation between the step density and the step velocity:

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x}.$$ \hspace{1cm} (4)

Inserting Eqs. (3) and (4) into Eq. (2) we obtain after some algebra the final equation

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = \frac{F}{\rho} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x} - B \left[ \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x} \rho^* G - \rho^* G' \right],$$ \hspace{1cm} (5)

where

$$G(x-x') = \frac{2\alpha_1}{(x-x')^3} - \frac{12\alpha_2}{(x-x')^5}$$

and $G'$ is its first derivative; $^*$ denotes convolution. In replacing the discrete distribution of monolayer steps by a continuous one, a convergence of the integrals occurring in Eq. (5) can be achieved by introduction of a (small) cutoff radius $R_0$. For the qualitative behavior of the step-flow model its value is insignificant and we have chosen $R_0$ equal to the lattice constant. For the solution of Eq. (5) we have assumed periodical boundary conditions. The initial density distribution $\rho(x,t=0)$ is random with a mean value $\langle \rho(x,t=0) \rangle = \beta_0/h_0$, where $\beta_0$ is the miscut angle and $h_0$ is the height of the monolayer step.

Exact numerical values of the constants $B$ and $\alpha_{1,2}$ are not known. $\alpha_1$ can be approximated by $\alpha_1 \approx \varepsilon_1^2 M h_0^3$, where $M$ is the elastic constant and $\varepsilon_1$ is the strain in the growing layer. The value of $\alpha_2$ follows from the energetically most favorable separation $L_0 = (\alpha_2/\alpha_1)$ of an isolated step pair; we have used $L_0 = 10$ Å in our calculations. Only the order of the magnitude of $B$ can be determined. If we assume that the surface diffusivity is sufficiently high so that every atom can reach the nearest monolayer step, we find $B \alpha_1 \approx 2 \times 10^5$ Å$^3$ s$^{-1}$.

In Fig. 3(a) we plotted the simulated function $\rho(x,t=40)$ for three different fluxes $F$. It can be seen that sharp maxima of $\rho$ occur for small $F$, while the modulation of the step density is shallower for large $F$. Therefore high and steep step bunches are formed for small $F$, while a large flux gives rise to a smoother interface profile [Figs. 3(b)–3(d)], where the angle between the terraces and the mean surface $\beta$ is smaller than the nominal miscut $\beta_0$.

**III. THEORETICAL DESCRIPTION**

**A. Step-flow model**

The step-flow model describes the epitaxial growth process as a movement of individual monolayer steps at a strained vicinal surface. Tersoff et al.\cite{9} provided equations of motion for the monolayer steps regarding both the interaction of the steps and the relevant growth parameters. The interaction of the monolayer steps is of elastic nature both with a repulsive and an attractive component.\cite{28,29}

The force corresponding to the repulsive interaction between two steps at positions $x$ and $x'$ is given by $\alpha_2 (x - x')^{-3}$ where $\alpha_2$ is determined by the elastic constants and the surface energy.\cite{28} The attractive force $\alpha_1 (x - x')^{-1}$ depends on the strain in the system and is inversely proportional to the distance between two steps.\cite{9} The following equation for the velocity $v_m$ of the $m$th monolayer step has been derived:\cite{9}

$$v_m = F \frac{x_{m+1} - x_{m-1}}{2} - B \left( \frac{f_{m+1} - f_m}{x_{m+1} - x_m} - \frac{f_m - f_{m-1}}{x_m - x_{m-1}} \right),$$ \hspace{1cm} (1)

where $B$ depends on the surface diffusion coefficient, the growth temperature, and the activation energy for the dissociation of an atom from a step. $F$ is the flux rate per lattice site and $f_m$ is the total force on a monolayer step with position $x_m$, which includes the interactions with all other steps in the system.

A numerical solution of this equation yielded the interesting result that the monolayer steps gather in groups (‘‘bunches’’) and atomically flat terraces exist between them. Since one step bunch can contain several tens of monolayer steps, a statistically significant description of the growth process requires the consideration of several thousands of individual monolayer steps. As such calculations would be very time consuming, we introduced a continuum description of the problem based on a step density $\rho(x,t)$, which corresponds to the inverse distance between neighboring steps.

Within the continuum approach, Eq. (1) can be rewritten as
tic strain fields extend into the Si layers, too. Thus, in the case of the step-flow growth, the deformation field originating in one SiGe layer affects the morphology of the subsequently grown SiGe layers.

In this section we outline the calculation of the strain field of a series of overgrown step bunches. The calculation is based on the elastic Green function\textsuperscript{30} taking surface relaxation into account. This approach assumes elastic isotropy and identical elastic constants of both constituents Si and SiGe. We assume straight steps parallel to the y axis, the x and z axes are parallel and perpendicular to the surface. The averaged SiGe-Si interface is parallel to the surface in depth $H$. $\beta$ is the miscut angle.\textsuperscript{6}

For the model calculations, the layer profile is replaced by a periodic series of steps with identical triangular cross section. The component $\epsilon_{xx}$ of the strain tensor at the free surface $z=0$ is

$$\epsilon_{xx}(x) = 2\delta \frac{1 + \nu}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx' \left[ \frac{H - h(x')}{(x-x')^2 + [H-h(x')]^2} \right. $$

$$\left. - \frac{H}{(x-x')^2 + H^2} \right].$$

$h(x)$ describes the shape of the interface according to Fig. 4(a). $\delta$ is the lattice mismatch between SiGe and Si, and $\nu$ is the Poisson ratio. The assumed profile of the interface is sketched in Fig. 4(a). It is characterized by the angles $\beta$ and $\gamma$ and the base width $L$ of the triangles. After simple but lengthy algebra Eq. (6) results in the expression

$$\epsilon_{xx}(x) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \epsilon_{xx}^{(n)}(x-nL),$$

where

$\epsilon_{xx}^{(n)}(x)$.
\[ e_{xx}^{(1)}(x) = 2 \delta \frac{1 + \nu}{\pi} \left[ \mathcal{F}(\beta, x + L/2, x_0 + L/2, H) - \mathcal{F}(\beta, x + L/2, 0, H) + \mathcal{F}(\gamma, x - L/2, 0, H) - \mathcal{F}(\gamma, x - L/2, x_0 - L/2, H) \right] \]

is the contribution of a single triangle. The function \( \mathcal{F} \) is given by

\[
\mathcal{F}(\beta, x, t, H) = \arctan \left( \frac{x - t}{H} \right) + \frac{\cos^2 \beta}{2} \left[ 2 \arctan \left( \frac{x + H \tan \beta - t \cos^2 \beta}{x \tan \beta - H} \right) \right] - \tan \beta \ln \left( (x - t)^2 + (H - t \tan \beta)^2 \right) .
\]

In Fig. 4(b) we have plotted the dependence of the in-plane strain \( \varepsilon_{xx} \) at the surface as a function of \( x \) and \( H \) for the profiled defined by \( L = 1 \ \mu m, \ \beta = 1^\circ, \ \gamma = 90^\circ - \beta = 89^\circ \). The inhomogeneity of the strain distribution is clearly visible, the regions where \( \varepsilon_{xx} < 0 \) are shifted laterally with respect to the step-bunch positions in positive \( x \) direction, i.e., “downstairs.” The dotted lines in the figure mark the positions of the minima of \( \varepsilon_{xx} \) as a function of \( H \). The result for \( \gamma = 80^\circ \) is nearly identical, therefore its value is rather insignificant as long as it is much larger than \( \beta \).

### C. Roughness replication

In the preceding section we have shown that the step bunches on the interface of a strained SiGe layer induce inhomogeneous elastic strain fields in the unstrained Si layer above. The growth of the subsequent strained layer is affected by this inhomogeneous strain distribution, which superimposes on the homogeneous strain \( \varepsilon_{xx}^{(0)} \) due to the lattice mismatch. Since \( a_{SiGe} > a_{Si}, \varepsilon_{xx}^{(0)} \) is negative, therefore at the point on the growing interface where \( \varepsilon_{xx} \) has a minimum, the value \( \varepsilon_{xx} + \varepsilon_{xx}^{(0)} \) has a local maximum.

As shown in Refs. 28 and 9, the coefficient \( \alpha_1 \) of the attractive force is proportional to the square of the in-plane strain. Therefore, in order to study the influence of inhomogeneous strain on the step-bunching mechanism, we add a term

\[ \Delta \alpha_1 = \alpha_1 \left( 1 + \frac{\varepsilon_{xx}}{\varepsilon_{xx}^{(0)}} \right)^2 - \alpha_1 \]

as the final equation. \( R_0 \) is the cutoff radius defined in Sec. III A. For the derivation of Eq. (12), we have assumed that an increased strain occurs only in a small region \( x \in (x_0 - l/2, x_0 + l/2) \) and that the step density distribution \( \rho(x, t) \) in this interval can be replaced by its value in the center \( \rho(x_0, t) \). Moreover, we assumed \( \Delta \alpha_1 \) to be constant in this region.

In Fig. 5 we have plotted the resulting temporal evolution of the step density \( \rho(x) \) calculated without (dashed line) and with (full line) the region of increased \( \alpha_1 \). We used the values \( \Delta \alpha_1 / \alpha_1 = 0.1 \) and \( l = 400 \ \AA \). The other parameters were identical to the set used in Fig. 3. From the calculation follows that a local increase in the parameter \( \alpha_1 \) results in a maximum of the step density corresponding to a step bunch. The physical interpretation of this effect is that the elastic strain relaxation in the step bunches decreases the total elastic energy stored in the strained layer. Therefore it is energetically favorable for a step bunch to form in the position of increased elastic energy density.

The obliqueness of the interface correlation is therefore caused by the asymmetry in the distribution of the elastic strain produced due to the asymmetrical interface profile. The obliqueness angle \( \chi \) between the growth direction and the direction of the interface replication can be calculated from the shift of the minimum of the inhomogeneous strain \( \varepsilon_{xx} \) at the surface with respect to the position of the step bunch. In Fig. 6(a) we have plotted the dependence of \( \chi \) on the depth of the interface \( H \) (which corresponds to the Si layer thickness) for different angles \( \beta \) between the terrace and the mean surface and a constant average distance \( L = 1.3 \ \mu m \) between the step bunches. Figure 6(b) shows the dependence of \( \chi \) on \( L \) for a constant \( \beta = 0.5^\circ \).
The vertical and horizontal components of the step velocity can be ruled out. Let us assume that the shape and evolution of the surface profile are described by the profile function \(h(x,t)\). The density of the monolayer steps is thus

\[
\rho = \frac{\beta_0 - \beta}{h_0}, \quad \text{where} \quad \beta = \frac{\partial h}{\partial x}.
\]

The vertical and horizontal components of the step velocity are

\[
v_z = \frac{F h_0 \sin(\beta_0)}{\beta_0 - \beta} \approx \frac{F h_0 \beta_0}{\beta_0 - \beta},
\]

\[
v_x = \frac{F h_0 \cos(\beta_0)}{\beta_0 - \beta} \approx \frac{F h_0}{\beta_0 - \beta},
\]

if we do not take a bunching of steps into account and \(\beta_0\) is small. During the small time interval \(dt\) the surface moves according to \(h(x,t+dt) = h(x-v_z dt, t)+v_x dt\). Therefore the evolution of surface profile \(h\) does not depend on \(x\),

\[
\frac{\partial h}{\partial t} = v_z - \beta v_x = F h_0 = \text{const},
\]

which corresponds to a strictly vertical replication direction.

**IV. DISCUSSION**

The terrace length \(L=1.3\ \mu m\) was determined from the spacing of the lateral maxima in the RDS stripes in the reciprocal space map presented in Fig. 2 and the angle \(\chi = 35^\circ \pm 10^\circ\) from the obliqueness of the RDS stripes. The theoretically predicted value of \(\chi\) (about 36° if we assume \(\beta=\beta_0\)) agrees very well with the experimentally obtained value both for the absolute value and the direction (see Fig. 6).

The experimental reflectivity data do not indicate that the Si-SiGe interfaces are much smoother than the SiGe-Si interfaces, which is consistent with the findings of Teichert et al.\(^{21}\) Judging from the specular reflectivity, the rms roughnesses of the interfaces \(\sigma_{\text{Si-SiGe}}\) and \(\sigma_{\text{SiGe-Si}}\) differ only by 1 Å. Atomic force microscopy (AFM) investigations of the surface morphology of the sample, which is capped by a 21 nm thick Si layer, revealed a waviness perpendicular to the direction of the miscut with a period of about 1 \(\mu m\). We conclude that the buried Si-SiGe interfaces are also not flat. The growth temperature of the Si layers (400 °C) was comparatively low corresponding to a diffusion length of Si adatoms significantly smaller than 1.3 \(\mu m\), which provides a possible explanation for the nearly undiminished Si-SiGe interface roughness. So far, it is not clear how the surface of the Si layers mimics the Si-Si interface profiles during growth. Therefore it cannot be ruled out that the surface morphology influences the obliqueness angle \(\chi\) to some extent as well.

The height of the step bunches is related to the rms roughness of \(\sigma = 7\ \AA\) determined by specular x-ray reflection. If we approximate the terrace profile by a sequence of triangles, the rms roughness of a terraced interface is

\[
\sigma = \frac{h}{\sqrt{12}},
\]

which results in a bunch height \(h\) of approximately 25 Å. If we assume \(\beta=\beta_0\), the step height would be about 100 Å. Both values are obviously too large, since they exceed the thickness of the SiGe layers. Thus the terrace angle \(\beta\) must be much smaller than the nominal miscut \(\beta_0\) and, in addition, only a part of the measured rms roughness is caused by the terraces. A similar result was found in Holy’et al.\(^{22}\) where nonspecular x-ray reflection from strained Ga\(_x\)In\(_{1-x}\)As/GaAs/GaAs,\(_{1-y}\) superlattices was measured. A terrace angle of \(\beta=0.3^\circ\) was determined, whereas the nominal miscut angle \(\beta_0\) was about 2.5°.

The calculated dependence of the skewness angle \(\chi\) on \(H\) for smaller values of \(\beta\) is qualitatively similar. The dashed line in Fig. 6(a) corresponds to \(\beta=0.1^\circ\) and \(L=1.3\ \mu m\). For \(H=180\ \AA\), which equals the actual thickness of the Si layers, we obtain \(\chi\approx 42^\circ\). Thus, for sufficiently large values of \(H\), the predicted obliqueness angle \(\chi\) is rather independent of \(\beta\). However, for smaller miscut angles the minima and maxima of the inhomogeneous strain fields become shallower and less significant for the growth process.

The measured reciprocal space map of the scattered intensity in Fig. 2 exhibits a distinct asymmetry, the intensity maxima on the right-hand side of the RDS stripes are higher than those on the left side. This asymmetry is caused by the asymmetric profile of the terraced interfaces. The centers of the envelopes of the RDS maxima lie along a line perpendicular to the terrace levels between the step bunches. On the basis of the interface profiles shown in Fig. 3 we simulated...
oblique roughness replication in strained layers.

A localized increase of the in-plane strain $|\varepsilon_{xx}|$ in the layer induces the formation of a step bunch. The height of this bunch depends on the absolute value and the width of this strain maximum. If the thickness of the unstrained Si layers increases or if the terrace angle $\beta$ decreases, the corresponding strain maximum becomes wide and shallow and the number of vertically correlated interfaces is reduced. Hence the correlation of the interfaces breaks down and the angle $\chi$ becomes undefined. Naturally, our model for strained multilayers cannot be applied if no misfit strain is present in the structure as is the case for lattice-matched materials.7

Apart from the influence of the inhomogeneous strain fields around the step bunches on the oblique replication direction, also stress-driven alloy decomposition may occur during step-flow growth.31 This mechanism may become important for SiGe layers with higher Ge concentrations than those investigated here and/or for samples with a higher substrate temperature during growth.

In Sec. III B, we have assumed that the terrace edges are straight. If the terrace edges are jagged parallel to the surface, the description of the growth process requires a two-dimensional model (see, e.g., Ref. 8) and the average replication angle $\chi$ is expected to decrease. Thus the values of $\chi$ in Fig. 6 represent upper limits for the obliqueness angle.

V. SUMMARY

We have presented a quantitative theoretical model for the oblique roughness replication in strained semiconductor multilayers. We have adapted a kinetic step-flow growth model to include effects of inhomogeneous strain due to the formation of step bunches in the strained layers. It turned out that the asymmetric strain distribution in the Si layers above the step bunches is responsible for the oblique roughness replication. The SiGe interface profiles are replicated in the direction of maximum lateral compression, i.e., “downstairs.” The predictions of the model are in good agreement with results obtained from measurements of the resonant diffuse x-ray scattering of SiGe/Si multilayers.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This work has been supported by the Grant Agency of the Czech Republic (Project No. 202/97/0003), by the Ministry of Education of the Czech Republic (Project No. VS96102), by the Fonds zur Förderung der Wissenschaftlichen Forschung (Project No. 11557), and by the Bundesministerium für Wissenschaft und Verkehr (Project “Nanostructures”). We are grateful to J. H. Li for his participation in part of the synchrotron experiments, and one of us (V. H.) acknowledges stimulating discussions with P. Šmilauer (Prague). The experiments have been performed at the OPTICS beamline of the European Synchrotron Radiation Facility (ESRF), and we would like to thank A. Souvorov and A. Freund for their assistance.

6. T. Marschner, S. Lutgen, M. Volk, W. Stolz, E. O. Goebel, N. Y.
Jin, and F. Philipp, Superlattices Microstruct. 15, 183 (1994).
14 M. Rost, P. Šmilauer, and J. Krug, Surf. Sci. 369, 393 (1996), and references therein.