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## **(G) Substitutionality of ion beam implanted Sn in Si (001)**

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Epitaxy of group IV semiconductors is a key enabler for electronics, telecommunications, and quantum devices. In the case of Sn, the growth challenges posed by lattice mismatch and the low solid solubility of Sn (<0.1%) in Si and Ge are significant. This research addresses these challenges by investigating ion implantation as a non-equilibrium growth technique combined with post-implantation annealing. A range of Sn concentrations was explored using Sn ions implanted into Si (001) at different doses ( $5E14$  –  $4E16$  atoms/cm<sup>2</sup>) and annealed at 600°C and 800°C (30 mins, dry N<sub>2</sub>). The structural and optical properties of the samples were analyzed using Rutherford Backscattering Spectrometry (RBS), Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM), X-ray Photoelectron Spectroscopy (XPS), Positron Annihilation Spectroscopy (PAS), and Spectroscopic Ellipsometry (SE). RBS and SEM results indicate a maximum Sn dose of  $5E15$  for avoiding segregation during annealing at 600°C and 800°C, with Sn substitutionality reaching  $\sim 95 \pm 1\%$ . SE results demonstrate increased optical absorption coefficient ( $\alpha$ ) of Si for all implanted Sn doses (for  $\lambda = 800 - 1700$  nm), with the highest  $\alpha$  values recorded for the highest dose of Sn ( $4E16$ ). Evidence of segregated Sn contributing to changes in optical properties of Si is observed by etching the SiSn sample with  $4E16$  dose of Sn. The results show a reduction in the initial  $\alpha$  values; however, values obtained after etching were still higher than for pure Si. In conclusion, our study identifies Sn compositions that achieve high ( $\sim 95\%$ ) substitutionality in Si without onset of segregation at 600°C and 800°C annealing temperatures. We analyze the implications of these findings on the optical properties of Si.

### **Keyword-1**

Group IV Semiconductors

### **Keyword-2**

Ion Implantation

### **Keyword-3**

RBS

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