

Supplementary information for:

Chemical Vapor Deposition of Hexagonal Boron

Nitride on Germanium from Borazine

Katherine A. Su^a, Songying Li^a, Wei-Chen Wen^b, Yuji Yamamoto^b,
Michael S. Arnold^{a*}

^a Department of Materials Science and Engineering, University of Wisconsin-Madison,
Madison, Wisconsin 53706, United States

^b IHP-Leibniz-Institut für Innovative Mikroelektronik, Im Technologiepark 25, 15236
Frankfurt (Oder), Germany

*Email: michael.arnold@wisc.edu

Supplementary Note 1: Borazine purification via freeze-pump-thaw

Prior to growth, borazine is purified via freeze-pump-thaw cycles. First, ~5 mL of borazine (contained in a Pyrex tube attached to our CVD system) is frozen via submersion into a liquid nitrogen dewar for 5 minutes. To remove hydrogen and residual gases, the borazine is purged with 100 sccm of Ar for 5 minutes and then evacuated with no Ar flow for 5 minutes with a dry scroll pump, reaching a pressure of approximately 9×10^{-3} torr. Then, evacuation is stopped, and the borazine is allowed to thaw by removing the liquid nitrogen dewar and submerging the Pyrex tube in room temperature water for approximately 3 minutes. This process is repeated three times before growth. Note, only a small fraction (<10%) of our Pyrex tube is filled with borazine, and the unfilled space gives borazine room to expand during thawing.

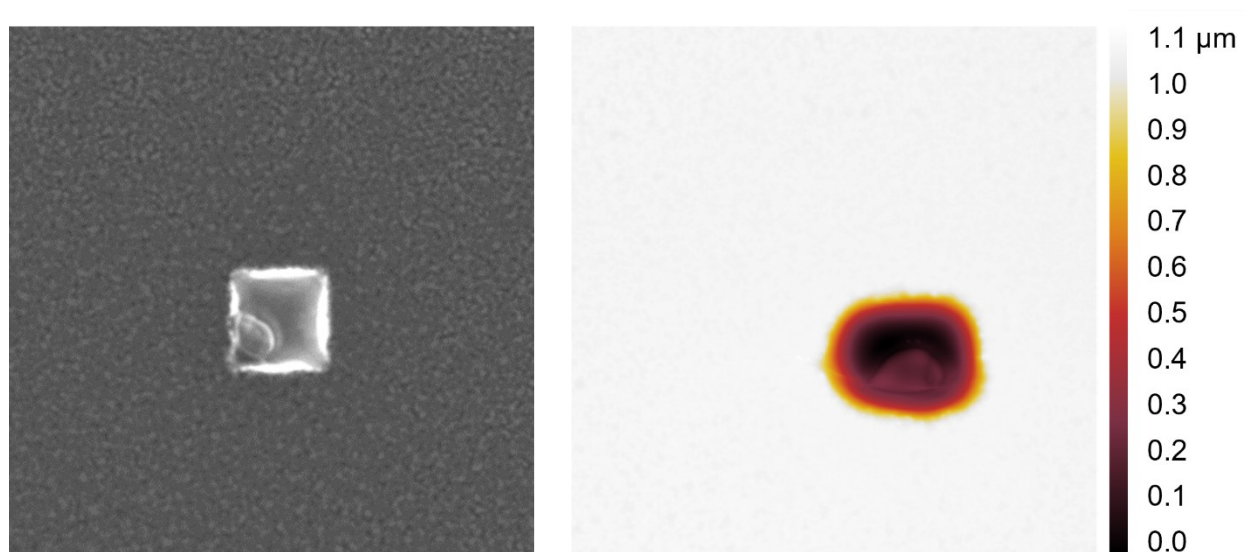


Figure S1: a) SEM image (20 μm by 20 μm) and b) AFM height map (20 μm by 20 μm) showing an etch pit in the Ge(001) surface after high-vacuum annealing in the face-up sample configuration for 30 min.

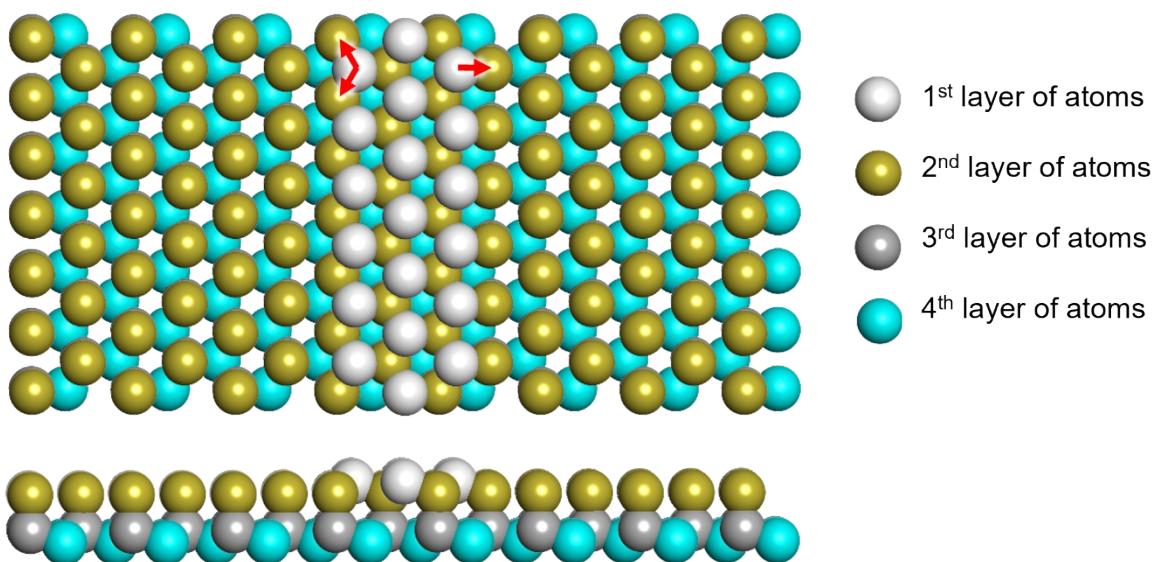


Figure S2: Schematic showing asymmetry of step edges on Ge(111), highlighted by red arrows.

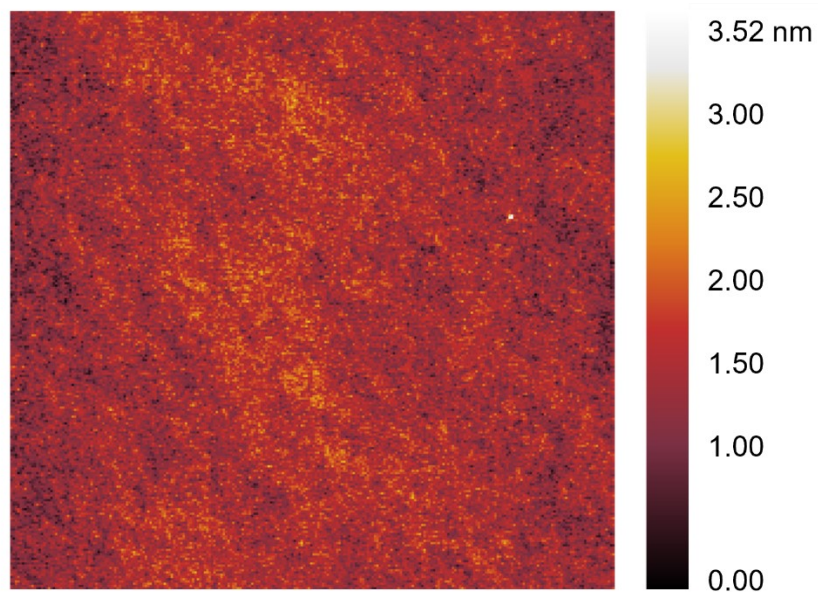


Figure S3: AFM scan (10 μm × 10 μm) of a bare Ge(110) substrate exposed to 0.02 M FeCl₃ for 1 minute, showing a lack of etch pits.

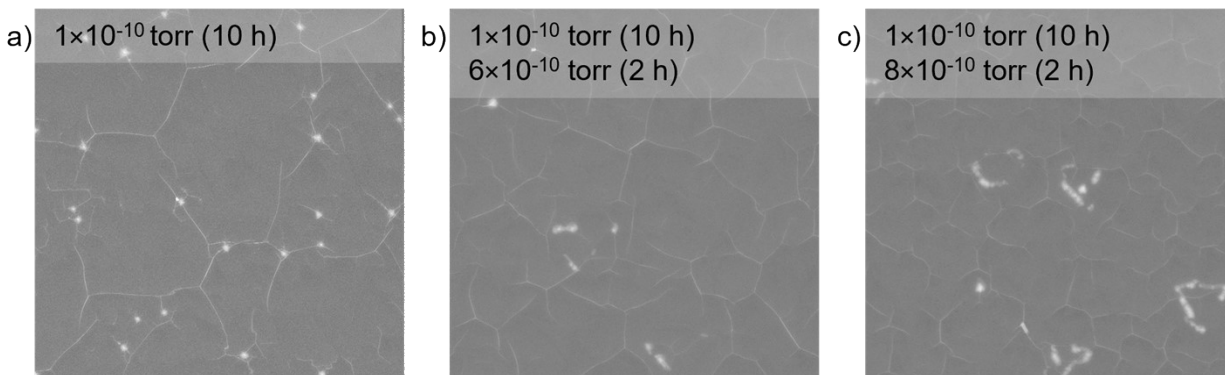


Figure S4: SEM images ($10\ \mu\text{m} \times 10\ \mu\text{m}$) of monolayer hBN grown on Ge(110) with borazine partial pressures of a) 1×10^{-10} torr for 10 h, b) 1×10^{-10} torr for 10 h and then 6×10^{-10} torr for 2 h, and c) 1×10^{-10} torr for 10 h and then 8×10^{-10} torr for 2 h.

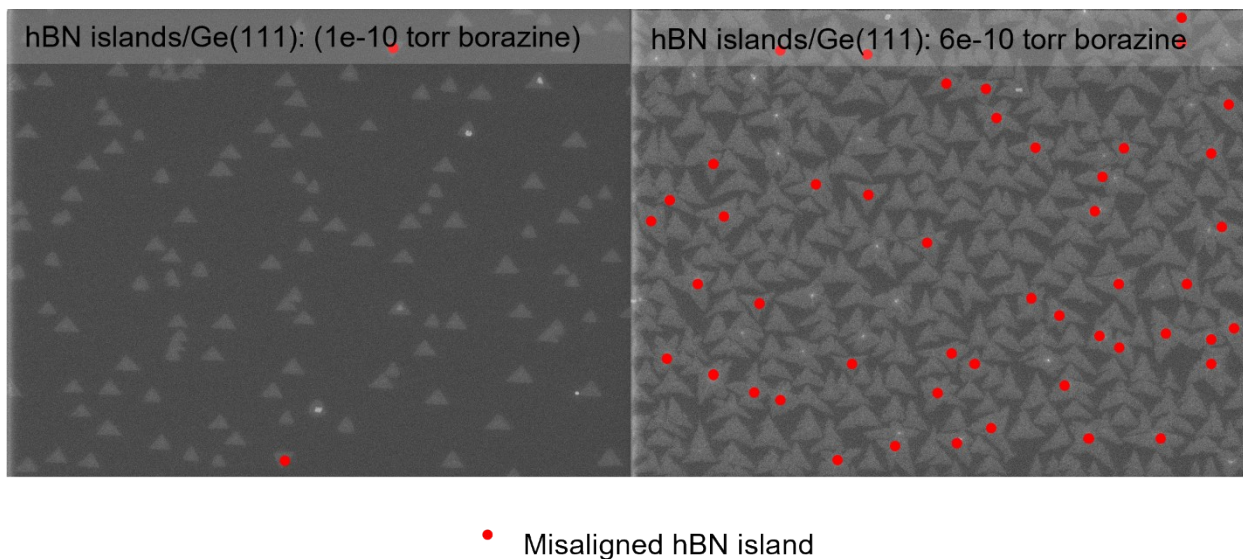


Figure S5: SEM images ($11.25\ \mu\text{m} \times 8.44\ \mu\text{m}$) comparing hBN islands grown on Ge(111) with 1×10^{-10} and 6×10^{-10} torr for 30 minutes. Misaligned hBN islands are marked with a red dot.

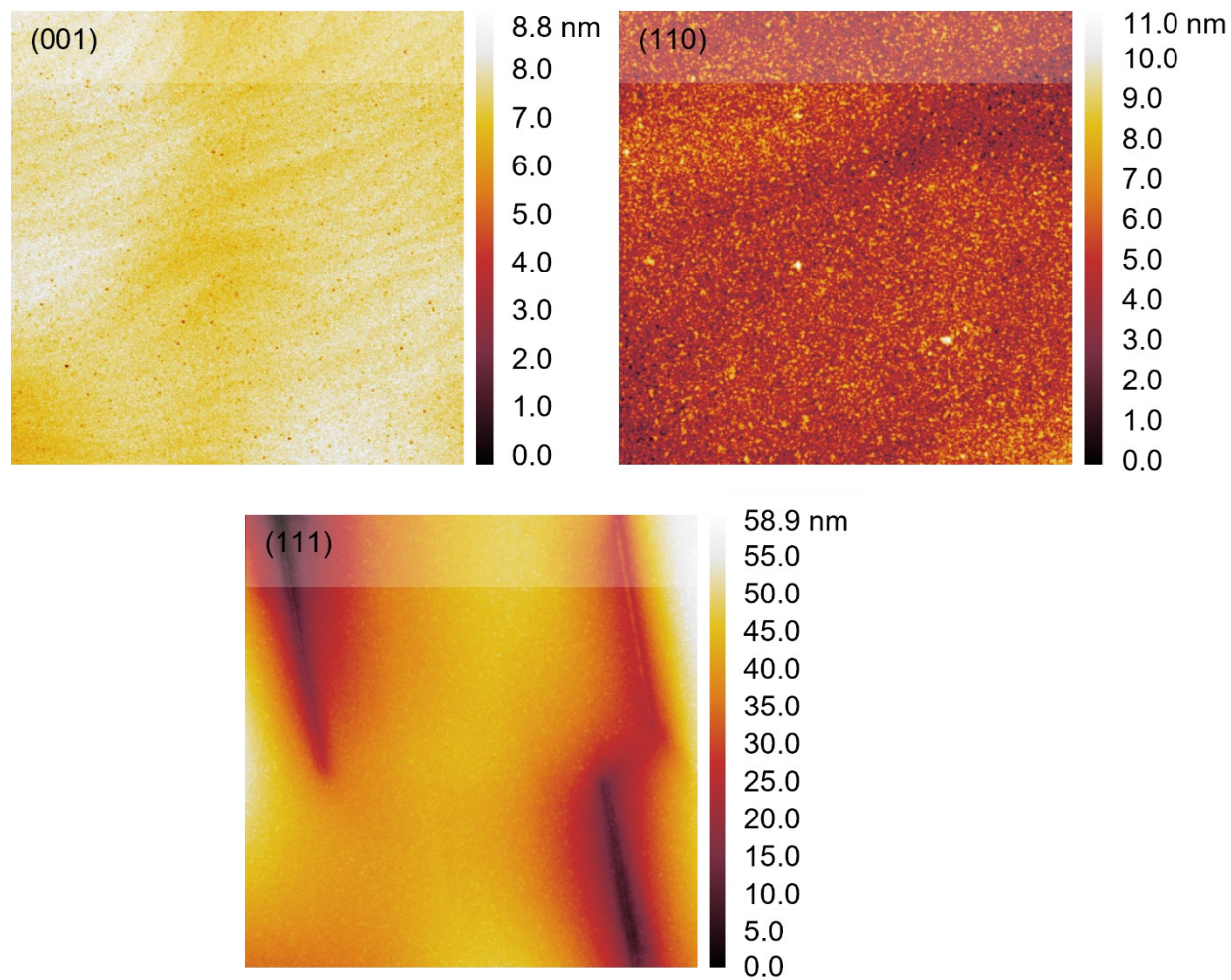


Figure S6: AFM scans (5 μm × 5 μm) showing initial roughness of the Ge/Si wafers.

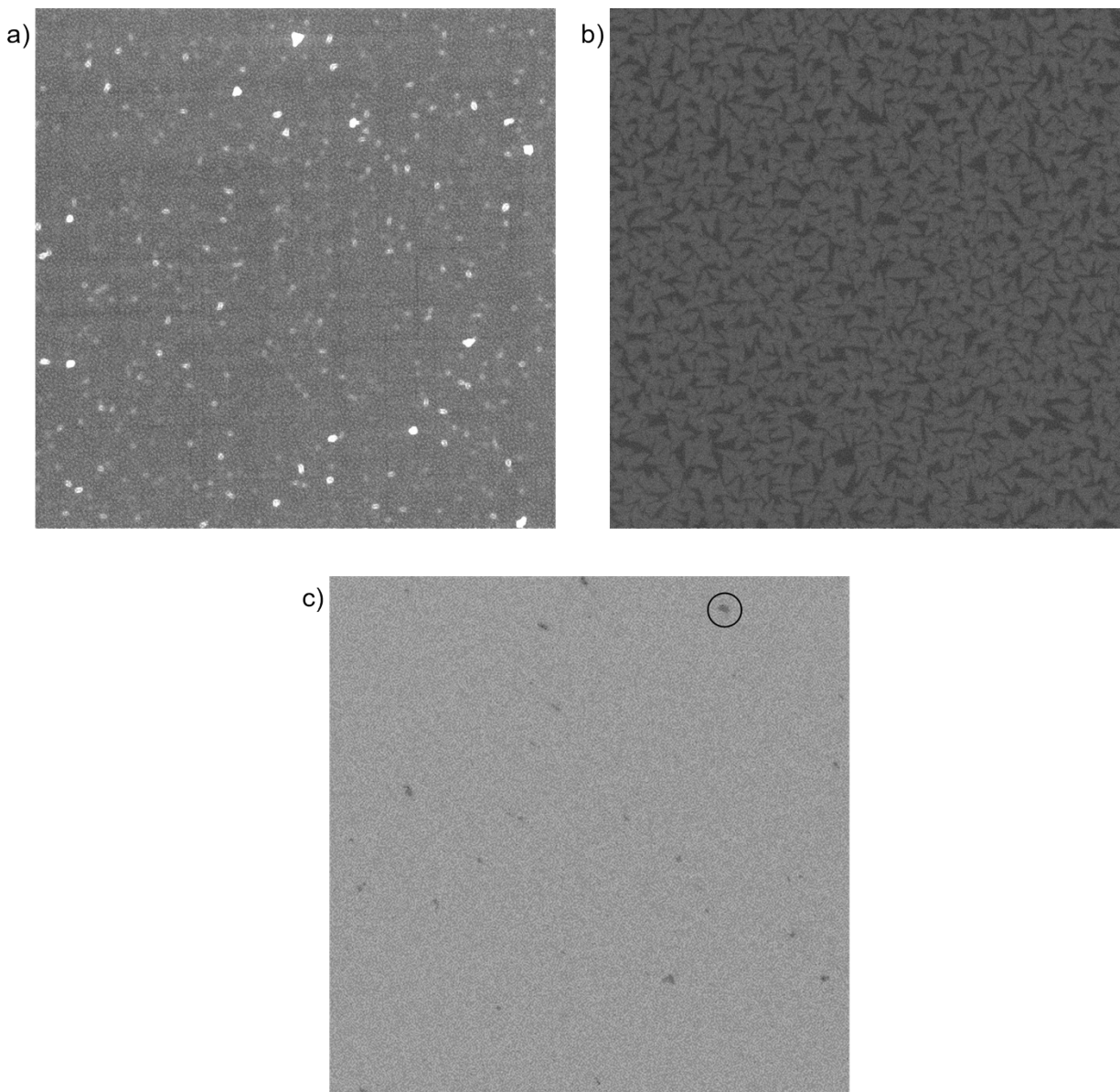


Figure S7. SEM images ($10\ \mu\text{m} \times 10\ \mu\text{m}$) of hBN grown on Ge/Si(001) using 6×10^{-10} torr borazine for 30 minutes. The Ge/Si(001) substrates were annealed in Ar and H_2 at $920\ ^\circ\text{C}$ for a) 9 hours and b) the typical 45 minutes. c) SEM image ($10\ \mu\text{m} \times 10\ \mu\text{m}$) of hBN grown on Ge/Si(001) using 1×10^{-10} torr borazine for 10 hours. The circle marks one region where the film is incomplete.