Atomic structure determination of mixed amorphous Ta_2O_5-GeO_2 thin films deposited on silicon nitride membranes

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We have probed the local structure of amorphous $Ta_xGe_{1-x}O_{2+x/2}$ thin films over a range of compositions (including binary Ta_2O_5) using x-ray diffraction, x-ray absorption spectroscopy, and molecular dynamics. The films were sputtered on thin silicon nitride windows to minimize scattering from the underlying substrate, greatly facilitating the background subtraction process. Coordination numbers and bond distances for pure amorphous Ta_2O_5 are similar to values reported in previous studies. Incorporation of GeO_2 in Ta_2O_5 results in substantial deviation in the local environments compared to those of pure Ta_2O_5. The suppression in density reported previously for Ta-rich $Ta_xGe_{1-x}O_{2+x/2}$ is attributed to increase in bond distances, while enhancement of the dielectric constant is linked to changes in local coordination.

I. INTRODUCTION

Ta_2O_5 is a dielectric that possesses many desirable properties and has been studied extensively. [1] Recently, it was observed that introducing a small amount of GeO_2 into amorphous Ta_2O_5 dramatically increases the dielectric constant of the material at low GeO_2 concentrations, while retaining its amorphicity.[2] On the other hand, SiO_2 substitution does not elicit this anomalous behavior. [3] Furthermore, changes in Ta/Ge composition were shown to greatly affect the $Ta_xGe_{1-x}O_{2+x/2}$ density, one notable feature being the substantial suppression of the density below the linearly interpolated value for Ta-rich compositions. Again, $Ta_xSi_{1-x}O_{2+x/2}$ serves as a counterexample in that the density (as well as the dielectric constant) varies simply linearly with composition. The large discrepancy between the structure and dielectric properties of $Ta_xSi_{1-x}O_{2+x/2}$ and $Ta_xGe_{1-x}O_{2+x/2}$ is surprising since chemically SiO_2 and GeO_2 are so similar.

For crystalline mixtures it is not surprising to find that mixing two or more dielectric materials would result in unusual dielectric properties. For example, alloying ZrO_2 with a small fraction of Y_2O_3 stabilizes the cubic zirconia phase with an enhanced the dielectric constant $\epsilon_r = 29$, compared to the dielectric constant of pure ZrO_2, $\epsilon_r = 22$. [4] Similarly, alloying Ta_2O_5 with TiO_2 results in a near fourfold increase in the dielectric constant. [5] These dielectric anomalies are outstanding consequences of the link between changes in structure and dielectric behavior. In contrast, when the same materials are combined in amorphous form, enhancement is not typically observed. [6–8] One might expect that a thin film chemical system that is amorphous for all compositions would yield structural and dielectric property trends that as in the $Ta_xSi_{1-x}O_{2+x/2}$ system, *i.e.*, in that these properties interpolate linearly with composition. Such an expectation is overly simplistic since it ignores the interplay of local bonding units (LBUs) at the atomic level and the ways in which local atomic configurations manifest in macroscopic properties. The complexity of the matter is exemplified in studies of amorphous zirconium and hafnium silicates, [9, 10] which demonstrated that the dielectric properties in these amorphous systems are highly contingent on the stabilization of certain LBUs.

In some cases, amorphous systems can be conditioned to exhibit properties that are theoretically restricted to non-centrosymmetric crystalline materials by creating a so-called quasi-amorphous phase. For example, this was accomplished by pulling as-deposited $SrTiO_3$ and $BaTiO_3$ thin films through a high thermal gradient. [11, 12] Probing the local structure of $SrTiO_3$ quasi-amorphous by x-ray absorption spectroscopy (XAS)

showed major structural changes in in the local environment of Sr, but not Ti. It is currently believed that the origin of the observed polarity is due to partial alignment of distorted TiO_6 octahedra, [12] which again indicates the importance of LBUs on the electronic properties. Methods to study the local structure of materials have been developed and extensively applied to both amorphous and crystalline materials,[13–18] including specifically amorphous Ta_2O_5[19, 20] and GeO_2[21].

However, the structural evolution of more complex thin film amorphous oxides—materials containing two or more cations—have been explored to a much lesser extent. In this study, we systematically investigate the local structure of amorphous Ta_2O_5 and $Ta_xGe_{1-x}O_{2+x/2}$ thin films deposited on silicon nitride membranes by simultaneously applying Pair Distribution Function (PDF) methods, XAS—specifically Extended X-ray Absorption Fine Structure (EXAFS), and Molecular Dynamics (MD). Combining various complementary techniques greatly reduces the structure space that must be explored by constraining the structural parameters of the local environment. This is particularly important for complex amorphous materials because one cannot employ refinement techniques based on crystal symmetry. Deposition of thin films on nitride membrane arrays greatly facilitates the background subtraction of peaks caused by Si thermal diffuse scattering, [22] and allows for probing multiple sample compositions from a film deposited in one experiment on a single Si substrate, thus avoiding sample-to-sample variation in deposition conditions. We note that this method is well adapted for examining complex amorphous materials but would also be valuable for investigating crystalline films.

II. EXPERIMENTAL DETAILS

A. Silicon nitride membrane fabrication and thin film deposition

Silicon nitride membrane arrays were fabricated using standard clean room processes in the Cornell Nanofabrication Facility. The membranes were arranged in a two-dimensional array as shown in Figure 1. The square window size was modified depending on the number of membranes in the array. Windows for the 12x12 array were 2 mm on a side, whereas the windows for the 8x8 and 9x9 arrays were 3 mm. Prior to silicon nitride deposition, 75 mm diameter double-side-polished wafers were cleaned in an acid bath followed by a base bath, rinsing in deionized water after each bath. The wafers were then transferred to a MRL Industries low pressure chemical vapor deposition (LPCVD) furnace where low stress silicon nitride was deposited. The nitride deposition rate was approximately 3 nm/minute as determined in prior calibration runs. The substrates were maintained in the furnace for 7 hours at 775 °C, which yielded nitride films that were approximately 1.5-1.6 microns thick as determined by re-

flectometry (FilMetrics Film Measurement System). The window array patterns were developed on the wafer using standard photolithographic methods. This involves transferring a photoresist pattern of the array on to the nitride coated substrate and etching away the nitride in the exposed windows. Finally, the wafer was back-etched using a potassium hydroxide solution leaving intact silicon nitride windows.
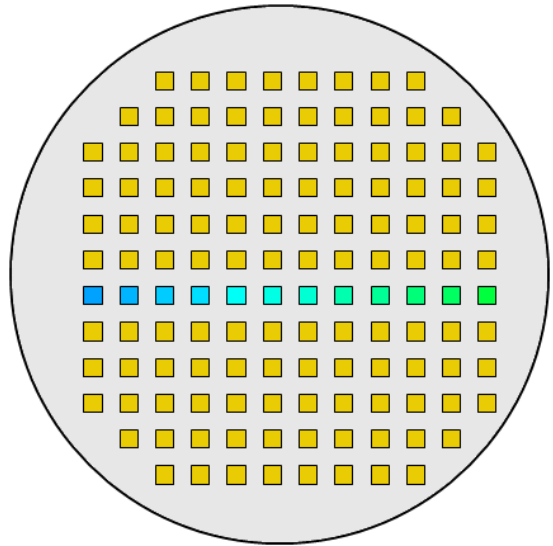

FIG. 1. A cartoon of the 12×12 silicon nitride membranes fabricated for the analysis of amorphous thin film oxides. This membrane shows a deposition of a binary composition spread indicated by the gradual color change of the center membranes. Blank membranes adjacent to the films were used for subtraction of the signal associated with the membrane itself.

Binary Ta_2O_5 and $Ta_xGe_{1-x}O_{2+x/2}$ composition spreads were deposited on the membrane-array wafers using reactive radio frequency (rf) sputtering from two-inch-diameter metal targets in the 90°off-axis configuration[23]. 12x12 arrays were used for the $Ta_xGe_{1-x}O_{2+x/2}$ spread, while the 8x8 pattern was used for Ta_2O_5 since the latter film had no composition gradient. Parts of the wafer were covered with clean Si to mask deposition so that the $Ta_xGe_{1-x}O_{2+x/2}$ film was deposited on a only single row of membranes along the center of the wafer (Figure 1). The uncoated membranes immediately adjacent to the coated membranes were used for background subtraction. Prior to film deposition the chamber was evacuated to a pressure of 10^{-6} Torr. The working pressure during deposition was maintained at 30 mTorr using a throttle valve. Gas flow rates during deposition were 15 standard cubic centimeters per minute (SCCM) Ar and 10 SCCM O_2. The rf guns were operated at 100 W Ta and 20 W Ge. The substrate was also intentionally biased at -75 V using a separate rf power source. The substrate temperature during deposition was maintained below 60 °C.

B. Data collection and analysis

1. Diffraction experiment and PDF analysis

Room temperature diffraction experiments were performed at the Cornell High Energy Synchrotron Source (CHESS) A2 line in transmission at 40 keV ($\lambda = 0.030657$ nm). The samples were oriented such that the x-rays entered the membranes perpendicular to the film surface; the scattered beam was collected using a General Electric (GE) DXR-250 area detector. The sample-detector distance was 422 mm as determined using Si powder mounted at the same position as the sample. This corresponds to a $Q_{\max} \sim 12$ Å^{-1} ($Q = 4\pi \sin\theta/\lambda$). The collection of data at positions across the wafer was enabled by a translation stage. Careful wafer alignment avoided inadvertent scattering from the Si substrate.

The 2D diffraction images were azimuthally integrated into 1D intensity (I_m) versus Q patterns using Fit2D [24, 25]. (I_m) was normalized for incident flux (ion chamber counts) and the signal from the uncoated membranes as well as the from the dark image was subtracted from the measured intensity of the coated membranes. A low sigma Gaussian filter was applied to the data to filter out spurious artifacts in the 1D image without introducing artificial features in the PDF. The 1D data was then sine Fourier transformed into PDFs using PDFgetX3.[26] The PDF, or $G(r)$ is defined as,

$$G(r) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{Q_{min}}^{Q_{max}} Q[S(Q) - 1] \sin(Qr) dQ \qquad (1)$$

where $S(Q)$ is the structure function. Integration of the Fourier kernel was carried out from $Q_{min} = 1$ Å^{-1} to $Q_{max} = 11.7$ Å^{-1} with an r$_{poly}$ of 1.33. The composition associated with each PDF was determined using deposition rate profiles (estimated absolute error is less than 5 at.%; relative error is much lower).

2. X-ray absorption spectroscopy

X-ray absorption spectra were collected simultaneously in transmission and fluorescent modes at the F3 line at CHESS. Samples were mounted on a linear translation stage, allowing for multiple sample runs on a single wafer minimizing sample disturbance. A standard double-crystal Si (111) monochromator was used to tune the energy of the X-ray beam to the Ta L$_{III}$ edge at 9881 eV. A metallic Ta film was used as a calibration sample. Absorption spectra were collected over the range of 9700-10900 eV for all samples.

Data from multiple sample runs were averaged and imported into Athena [27] for background subtraction and normalization to the edge step, where the edge energy was taken to be the maximum of the first derivative of the absorption. In some cases, detector glitches were manually removed from the spectra within Athena. Energy shifts were applied to the each sample based on the Ta calibration sample for energy grid calibration. $\chi(k)$ with a k weight of two was then Fourier transformed into R-space by limiting the k-range from 2 to 11 Å^{-1} using a Kaiser-Bessel window. The k-range was selected to maximize the number of included k-components in the transform while minimizing noisy data, commonly found as one goes to higher k-values.

The transformed data was then imported into Artemis [27]. Theoretical amorphous structures generated using genetic algorithms were input into Artemis as Crystallization Information Files (CIFs), from which theoretical scattering pathways were calculated using FEFF6.[28] the maximum cluster size in the FEFF calculation was limited to 10.0 Å and the longest path to 5.0 Å. Theoretical scattering pathways were then used to fit the EXAFS spectra using the EXAFS equation:

$$\chi(k) = S_0^2 \sum_j \frac{N_j f_j(k) e^{-2k^2\sigma_j^2} e^{-2R_j/\lambda(k)}}{2kR_j^2} \sin[2kR_j + \delta_j(k)]$$

$$(2)$$

From the central absorbing atom, N_j is the coordination number of the jth coordination shell, where the bond distance of the atom in the jth shell is indicated by R_j. $f_j(K)$ and $\delta_j(k)$ are values calculated *ab-initio* and represent the scattering factor and phase shifts of the atoms in the jth coordination respectively. To account for thermal disorder of the system we include the $e^{-2k^2\sigma_j^2}$ term, in which σ_j^2 is the mean-squared displacement (MSD) of the bond distance R. Considerations for inelastic scattering of photo-electrons are contained in the $e^{-2R_j/\lambda(k)}$ term, with photoelectron mean free path $\lambda(k)$. Finally, the S_0^2 term is an amplitude reduction factor. The measured EXAFS is the sum of all the contributions from each scattering atom.

The general fitting strategy is to minimize the R-factor in Artemis through a least-squares regression, where a good fit is typically characterized by an R-factor < 0.05. Variables allowed to float were the half-path length R_Γ, energy shift ΔE_o, and mean-squared disorder σ_Γ. The amplitude, S_o, was generally set to a fixed value between 0.8 and 1.0 to evaluate the degeneracy of the coordination shell, N_Γ.

3. Calculation details

We employed a melt-and-quench approach [29] using *ab-initio* MD to generate amorphous structures. Using GASP, our genetic algorithm code for structure predictions,[30] we first created three random low-energy Ta$_2$O$_5$ amorphous structures (Ta$_{16}$O$_{40}$). These were heated past the melting point of Ta$_2$O$_5$ (up to 2500 K) and then cooled to room temperature. The structures were then relaxed to obtain the final approximates

of the amorphous structure of Ta_2O_5. We used an energy convergence 0.01 meV for self-consistency during the MD calculations and 0.001 meV for the final relaxations. A time step of 2 fs was used for all MD calculations. The temperature cycle for the melt-and-quench process is shown in the Figure 2.

We also generated three $Ta_xGe_{1-x}O_{2+x/2}$ compositions in addition to pure Ta_2O_5. Starting from the three previously generated amorphous structures, we replaced the required number of Ta atoms with Ge to obtain new structures at each of the following compositions: $Ta_{0.5}Ge_{0.5}O_y$ ($Ta_8Ge_8O_{40}$), $Ta_{0.75}Ge_{0.25}O_y$ ($Ta_{12}Ge_{40}O_{40}$), $Ta_{0.875}Ge_{0.1250}O_y$ ($Ta_{14}Ge_2O_{40}$), and $Ta_{0.9375}Ge_{0.06250}O_y$ ($Ta_{15}Ge_1O_{40}$). We performed the same melt-and-quench cycle on the new structures to obtain amorphous structures at all four compositions.
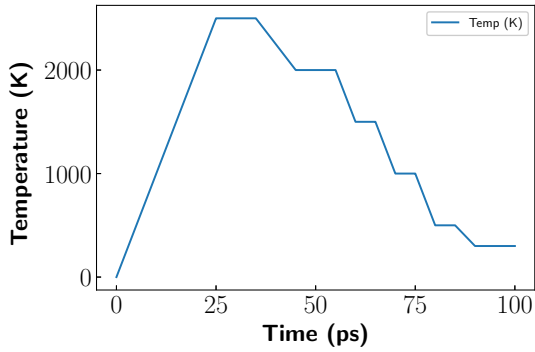

FIG. 2. Temperature cycle for the melt-quench process used to generate the amorphous structures.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Experimental PDFs for Ta_2O_5 and $Ta_xGe_{1-x}O_{2+x/2}$

The 2D background-subtracted diffraction image for Ta_2O_5 is shown in Figure 3a. The broad circular rings in the diffraction image indicate that the film is amorphous as expected, since the crystallization temperature of Ta_2O_5 is high ($T_{cryst} \sim 650$ °C) [31]. The images for $Ta_xGe_{1-x}O_{2+x/2}$ (not shown) are visually very similar to the one in Figure 3a, indicating that substitution by GeO_2 does not result in any detectable crystallization. We compare the 2D diffraction pattern in Figure 3a with the azimuthally integrated diffraction pattern of Figure 3b. The abrupt decrease in the intensity for $Q < 1$ Å is a simple artifact of the masking function in Fit2D applied to eliminate data where the detector is in the shadow of the beam stop. The gradual decrease in the x-ray intensity with increasing wavevector observed in the powder diffraction pattern reflects the dependence of the x-ray atomic scattering factor as a function of scattering angle.
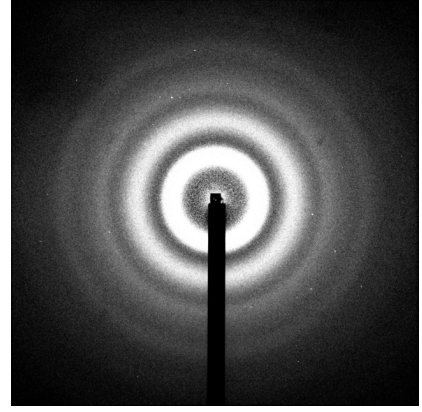
(a)
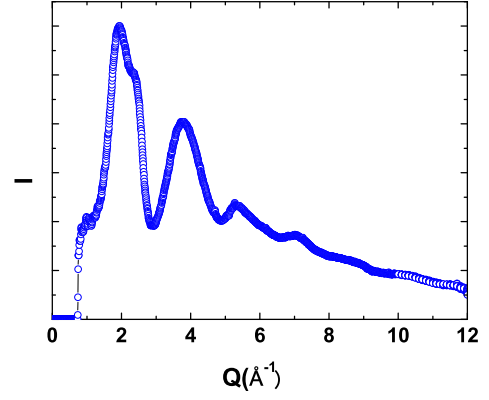
(b)

FIG. 3. (a) 2D diffraction image after background subtraction for pure Ta_2O_5 deposited on the silicon nitride membranes. (b) The resulting powder diffraction pattern after azimuthal integration of (a). The abrupt drop in the integrated intensity for low values of Q is a result of masking shadowed by the beam stop.

The PDF in Figure 4 displays a typical pattern generated using PDFgetX3 from the reduced structure function $F(\mathbf{Q})$; the PDF shown is for amorphous Ta_2O_5. The series of PDFs for $Ta_xGe_{1-x}O_{2+x/2}$ are displayed in the form of a waterfall and contour plot in Figure 5. There is generally no discernible ordering in the PDF beyond 5 Å as demonstrated by the lack of peaks that exceed the noise. We determined the peak positions for each bond distance by fitting a Gaussian of the form,

$$\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{A}{W} \exp\left(\frac{-2(x - x_c)^2}{W^2}\right) \qquad (3)$$

to each peak in the PDF. Here A, W, and x_c are fitting parameters, and we take x_c to be the center of the peak. Bond distances in the literature[19, 20, 32] served as a guide for peak identification. In pure Ta_2O_5 (Figure 4), the peak located at roughly 1.9 Å is the Ta-O bond distance; we limited the fitting range to $r = 1.5 - 2.4$ Å to determine a precise bond distance of $r_{Ta-O} = 1.93$ Å, which is comparable with reported
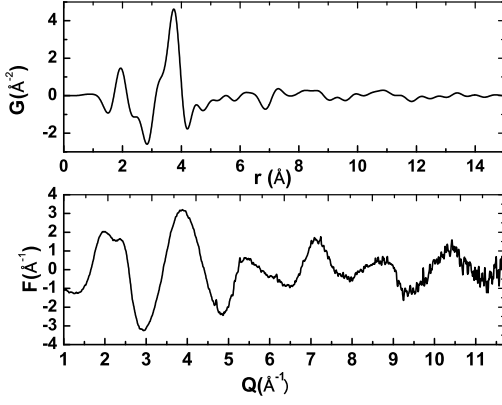
FIG. 4. (Top) The generated PDF, G(r), calculated from the reduced structure function, F(Q), (Bottom) for pure Ta_2O_5.

bond distances.[19, 20] The smaller peak at $\sim$2.5 Å is the O-O pair distance; fitting a Gaussian over the range $r = 2.4-2.85$ Å yields $r_{O-O} = 2.47$ Å. Finally, the peaks spanning from roughly $3-4$ Å are attributed to Ta-Ta and Ta-O pair separations.

Changes in the local environment of the material with substitution of GeO_2 into Ta_2O_5 are reflected by a shift in PDF peak positions (Figure 5). Unfortunately, the resolution of the PDF limits our ability to properly attribute PDF peaks to Ta_2O_5 and GeO_2. For example, we expect a peak at around 1.73 Å for the Ge-O pair[32] in the PDF pattern at 0.34 Ta cation fraction (Figure 5), but we can only observe the peak at $\sim$1.85 Å, which we presume contain overlapping Ta_2O_5 and GeO_2 peaks. There are several ways to resolve the resolution problem: increase the resolution of the PDF by going to higher Q, use a different technique altogether, or use an ensemble of complementary techniques. Increasing the resolution by capturing a larger Q range is desirable, but in some situations may be impractical or impossible due to limitations in tooling, or due to the type of materials one is investigating. As we alluded earlier we have taken the last approach: we use EXAFS data to supplement our results from the PDF analysis, which we present in the following section.

B. Uncovering structural trends of $Ta_xGe_{1-x}O_{2+x/2}$ using EXAFS and PDF data

XAS is a useful tool which probes the local structure and chemistry of materials and is particularly useful in investigating disordered systems. We take advantage of the chemical specificity of XAS to examine the Ta L-III edge to investigate the fine structure, or EXAFS centered around Ta atoms. The edge corresponds to dipole-allowed transitions $2p_{3/2} \rightarrow 5d_{5/2}, 5d_{3/2}$ (Figure 6a). There is no energy shift in the position of the white-line peak, which indicates that the formal valence of Ta is
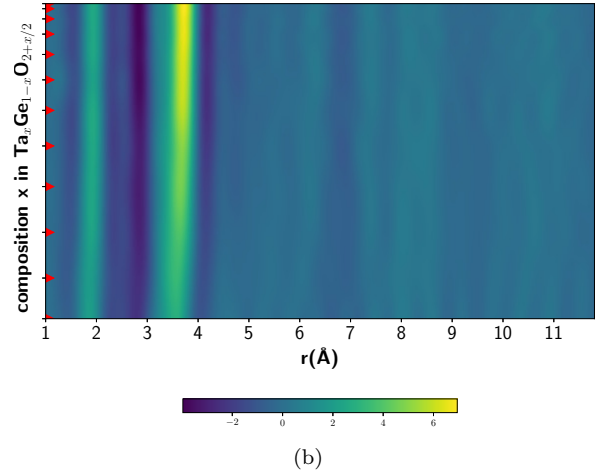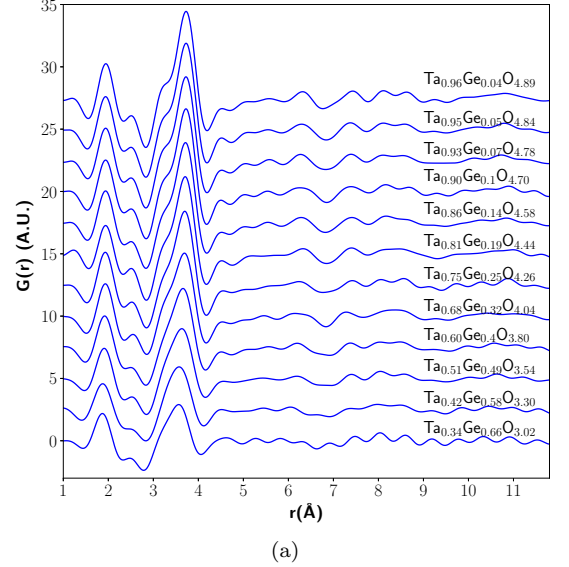

(a)

(b)

FIG. 5. (a) Waterfall plot of the PDFs generated using PDFgetX3 for $Ta_xGe_{1-x}O_{2+x/2}$ compositions. The Ta cation composition x, increases from bottom to top. (b) A heatmap plot of the same set of PDFs as in (a). The color scale plot corresponds to the height of the PDF. Red arrows on the y-axis mark the specific compositions measured, while the compositions in-between are algorithmically interpolated.

constant as Ge is incorporated into the amorphous structure. However, the height of the L-III edge decreases monotonically with Ge incorporation (Figure 6a inset). The height of the white-line peak directly correlates with d-orbital occupancy in 5d transition metals.[33] Therefore, a decrease in the L-III edge peak suggests that Ge doping changes the d-band occupation of electrons, $i.e.$, Ta is being reduced. Reduction of the Ta atoms in the $Ta_xGe_{1-x}O_{2+x/2}$ amorphous mixture is also reflected in X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) spectra (not shown). Addition of GeO_2 causes the spin-orbit Ta $4f_{5/2}$ and Ta $4f_{7/2}$ doublet to shift to lower binding energies, a sign that is consistent with Ta becoming more metallic.

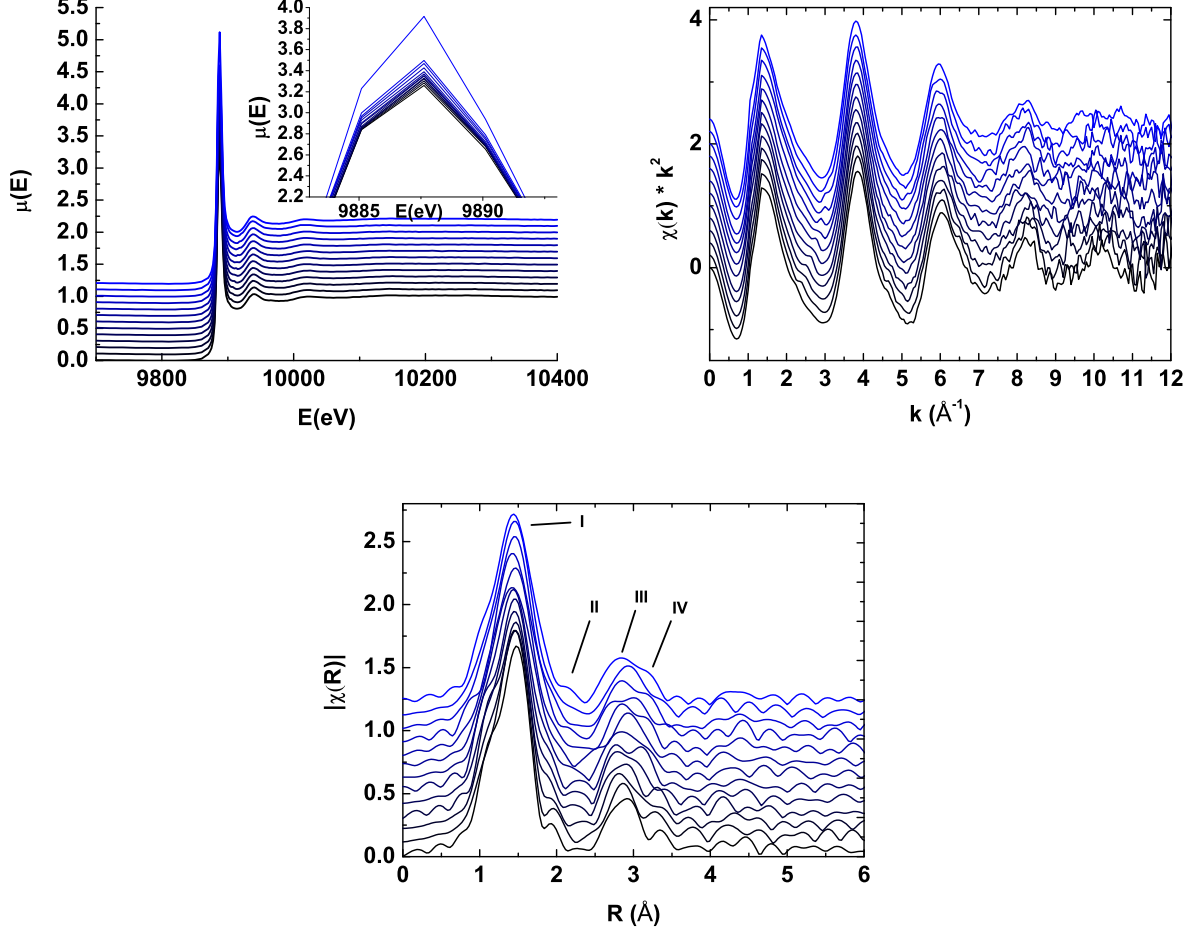The behaviors of $k^2\chi(k)$ and its Fourier transform are

FIG. 6. (a) The XAS absorption spectra of amorphous Ta_2O_5 and $Ta_xGe_{1-x}O_{2+x/2}$ thin films. The spectra are vertically shifted for easier viewing. Film compositions are identical to those investigated in the PDF. The inset shows the variation of the (unshifted) L-III line with composition. (b) $\chi(k)$ and (c) $|\chi(R)|$ spectra as a function of composition. $|\chi(R)|$ is plotted without a phase shift. The top-most spectrum for each figure corresponds to the spectrum of pure Ta_2O_5.

plotted as a function of Ta cation composition in Figure 6. Here, $\chi(R)$ is not corrected for the photoelectron phase shift. The sample-to-sample variation of the $k^2\chi(k)$ spectra is difficult to interpret, so we limit ourselves to examining variations in the $\chi(R)$ spectra. We see that the position of the inner shell peak I is roughly independent of composition, whereas peak II changes in peak position and amplitude, though the exact behavior of the latter is hard to discern from the spectra alone. Other prominent features are the outer shell peaks III and IV, which show high variability in peak shape and position.

We fit four experimental EXAFS spectra to amorphous structural models of similar compositions derived from *ab-initio* genetic algorithms to gain a quantitative understanding of the EXAFS data. The resulting fit parameters are tabulated in Table I and the fitted EXAFS in k and R-space are shown in Figure 7. The combination of scattering paths yielding the lowest R-factor

differ between each model, but generally consist of one or two inner-shell Ta-O single scattering paths, an outer shell Ta-Ta, or Ta-Ge single scattering path, and an outer shell Ta-O single scattering path.

Our fits to pure Ta_2O_5 yield two Ta-O shells at 1.88 and 2.03 Å (Table I), which shows the existence of two oxygen sites. These bond distances are close to our experimental results obtained from analysis of the PDF data (Figure 4), although the PDF is able to resolve only a single Ta-O peak. By fixing the amplitude reduction factor to $S_o = 1.0$, we estimated the coordination numbers in the EXAFS equation. We obtain $N = 2.92$ and $N = 1.20$ for the coordination numbers of the two Ta-O inner shells (Table I), hence the coordination number of the Ta-O inner shell is $N_{Ta-O} \sim 4$. This is lower than one might expect based on coordination numbers of crystalline Ta_2O_5, which is six or seven. [34–36] However, the discrepancy is unsurprising if we consider the fact that the coordination number of metal-oxygen (M-O) com-

plexes in amorphous melts and glasses can be significantly lower than in the corresponding crystalline phase, which holds true especially for cations with low fields and larger ionic radii, *i.e.*, poor network formers.[37] For comparison, we calculate the field strength of Ta-O and Ge-O as $F = Z_M/(r_{MO}-1.24)^2$, where Z_M is the formal charge of the cation, r_{MO} is the M-O bond distance, and 1.24 is the ionic radius of Oxygen[38]. Using experimentally derived M-O bond distances we determine $F_{Ta_2O_5} = 10.5$ $e^2/\text{Å}$ and $F_{GeO_2} = 16.7$ $e^2/\text{Å}$. In contrast, $F_{SiO_2} = 26$ $e^2/\text{Å}$.[37] Since Ta-O tends to be a poor network former, we expect the coordination numbers to be reduced and indeed our values are very much consistent with values from a recent EXAFS study by Bassiri et al.[39] We also find the bond distances and coordination numbers for Ta-Ta and the outer shell Ta-O to be consistent with values obtained from the PDF and by Bassiri et al.[39]

Model	Path	$R(\text{Å})$	$\Delta R(\text{Å})$	N	σ^2 (Å^2)
Ta_2O_5 ($Ta_{16}O_{40}$)	Ta-O	1.88	0.058	2.92	0.004
	Ta-O	2.03	0.047	1.20	0.004
	Ta-Ta	3.10	-0.001	1.05	0.005
	Ta-O	3.53	-0.240	2.60	0.007
	Ta-Ta	3.74	-0.001	0.21	0.005
$Ta_{0.93}Ge_{0.07}O_\delta$ ($Ta_{15}Ge_1O_{40}$)	Ta-O	1.91	-0.020	3.93	0.006
	Ta-O	2.07	0.067	0.80	0.006
	Ta-Ta	3.10	-0.280	0.43	0.001
	Ta-O	3.52	-0.051	2.78	0.008
$Ta_{0.75}Ge_{0.25}O_\delta$ ($Ta_{12}Ge_4O_{40}$)	Ta-O	1.92	-0.051	4.13	0.006
	Ta-O	2.11	0.041	1.69	0.006
	Ta-Ta	3.02	-0.257	6.17	0.011
	Ta-Ge	3.07	-0.084	12.7	0.020
$Ta_{0.51}Ge_{0.49}O_\delta$ ($Ta_8Ge_8O_{40}$)	Ta-O	1.93	0.071	5.48	0.008
	Ta-O	2.20	0.093	1.79	0.008
	Ta-Ge	3.03	-0.008	7.99	0.018
	Ta-Ta	3.06	-0.060	14.2	0.023

TABLE I. EXAFS fit parameters for Ta_2O_5 and $Ta_xGe_{1-x}O_{2+x/2}$ amorphous thin films on silicon nitride for four different compositions. Experimentally derived compositions are indicated without parenthesis, while the compositions of models used in the simulations are shown within parentheses.

The addition of GeO_2 into Ta_2O_5 result in conspicuous changes to pair bond distances. We present the inner shell Ta(Ge)-O bond distances based on our PDF data, $r^{PDF}_{Ta(Ge)-O}$, in Figure 8a. The Ta-O, Ta-Ta, and Ta-Ge inner shell bond distances obtained from our fits to the EXAFS spectra ($r^{EXAFS}_{Ta-O_{(I,II)}}$, r^{EXAFS}_{Ta-Ta}, r^{EXAFS}_{Ta-Ge}) are shown in Figure 8b. We note that $r^{PDF}_{Ta(Ge)-O}$ is assumed to be composed of overlapping inner shell Ta-O and Ge-O peaks, for which the contribution from the individual peaks depends on the composition. Comparing the PDF data in Figure 8a to the EXAFS data in Figure 8b, we notice that $r^{EXAFS}_{Ta-O_{(I,II)}}$ is actually increas-

ing with the addition of GeO_2, where the increase is most prominent in the second inner shell Ta-O bond distance ($r^{EXAFS}_{Ta-O_{(II)}}$); the first inner shell Ta-O bond distance ($r^{EXAFS}_{Ta-O_{(I)}}$) shows only a modest increase with decreasing x. For example, $r^{EXAFS}_{Ta-O_{(I)}}$ increases from 1.88 Å to 1.91 Å and $r^{EXAFS}_{Ta-O_{(II)}}$ increases from 2.03 Å to 2.07 Å when x decreases from 1.0 to 0.93. However, the net effect of the change in $r^{EXAFS}_{Ta-O_{(I,II)}}$ results in a less drastic enhancement of $r^{PDF}_{Ta(Ge)-O}$ above linear interpolation of endmember values: at $x = 0.93$ $r^{PDF}_{Ta(Ge)-O}$ is 1.94 Å. Assuming the contribution of the Ge-O PDF peak to $r^{PDF}_{Ta(Ge)-O}$ is negligible for Ta-rich compositions, the lack of a larger increase in $r^{PDF}_{Ta(Ge)-O}$ implies that the Ta-O structural unit experiences on average, only a modest degree of distortion with low levels of GeO_2 doping.

Further addition of GeO_2 in Ta_2O_5 results in decrease of $r^{PDF}_{Ta(Ge)-O}$ even as $r^{EXAFS}_{Ta-O_{(I,II)}}$ continues to increase. We attribute the decrease in $r^{PDF}_{Ta(Ge)-O}$ with decreasing x to increasing contributions from the Ge-O peak to $r^{PDF}_{Ta(Ge)-O}$, though without explicit knowledge of the Ge-O bond distance (r_{Ge-O}), a definitive conclusion is not achievable. By contrast, r^{EXAFS}_{Ta-Ta} and r^{EXAFS}_{Ta-Ge} do not demonstrate substantial changes with change in x (Figure 8b). The Ta-Ta pair bond distance contracts slightly with decreasing x, though the sparseness of the data precludes a definitive trend.

GeO_2 substitution elicits a dramatic change in the coordination environment around Ta (Figure 8c). Interestingly, as more GeO_2 is substituted we see an increase in the Ta-O coordination number. Ge occupation of Ta_2O_5 interstitial sites may lead to increased network connectivity and in turn, increase Ta-O coordination. The most dramatic coordination shift however, occurs for the metal-metal (M-M) pairs, namely Ta-Ta and Ta-Ge. We observe a large coordination increase in the Ta-Ta coordination (N_{Ta-Ta}) from $x = 0.93$ to $x = 0.75$, where N_{Ta-Ta} jumps from 0.43 to 6.17. The EXAFS fit at $x = 0.75$ also includes a Ta-Ge shell with a large coordination number of $N_{Ta-Ge} = 12.7$. When the composition of Ta and Ge cations are roughly equal, the short-range order starts to resemble that of low temperature Ta_2O_5 (L-Ta_2O_5). This is evidenced by the coordination number of the Ta-O inner shells ($N_{Ta-O_{(I,II)}}$), where $N_{Ta-O_{(I)}} = 5.48$ and $N_{Ta-O_{(II)}} = 1.79$ (collectively $N_{Ta-O} \sim 7$ for the inner shell). Moreover, the M-M pair coordination numbers exhibit an inversion, where N_{Ta-Ta} becomes large than N_{Ta-Ge}. This suggests that there may be some segregation occurring at the atomic level.

We can use our findings from this study to elucidate trends from previous studies on amorphous $Ta_xGe_{1-x}O_{2+x/2}$ thin films.[3] Specifically, we wish to address the 1) large decrease in density away from linear interpolation of endmembers in the $0.6 < x < 0.9$ Ta cation range and 2) the dielectric enhancement observed
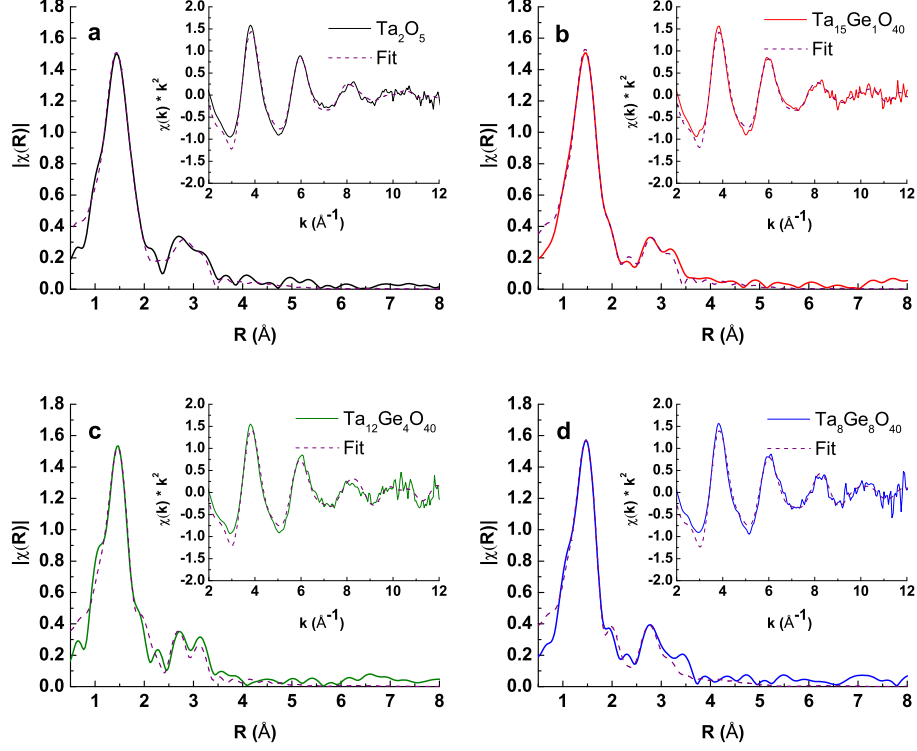
FIG. 7. Fitted EXAFS $\chi(k)$ and $\chi(R)$ spectra for (a) pure Ta_2O_5 (b) $Ta_{15}Ge_1O_{40}$ (c) $Ta_{12}Ge_4O_{40}$ and (d) $Ta_8Ge_8O_{40}$. The dashed lines are the best fit lines for each spectrum.

in the $0.75 < x < 0.95$.

First, we attribute the reduction of density in the specified range to increases in bond distances. Bond distances relate inversely with density: an increase in bond distances will typically result in decreased density. Our data is consistent with this expectation: the enhancement of $r^{PDF}_{Ta(Ge)-O}$ above linear interpolation should result in a proportional decrease in density for a given x. Also note the overall increase in r_{O-O} with decreasing x. This suggests a distortion in the M-O-M structural unit, which may further contribute to local bond distance expansion.

Second, we suggest that changes in the local coordination environment around Ta brought about by substitution of GeO_2 play a role in dielectric enhancement. Prominent features supporting this claim are the sizable shifts in Ta-Ge and Ta-Ta coordination (Figure 8c), accompanied by changes in O-O pair bond distances (Figure 8d). Though the data for Ta-Ge coordination is sparse, the jump in Ta-Ge coordination (from $N_{Ta\_Ge} = 7.99$ at $x = 0.5$ to $N_{Ta\_Ge} = 12.7$ for $x = 0.75$) clearly coincides with the transition from the unenhanced to enhanced region, where the transition roughly occurs around $x \sim 0.7$.[3] The corresponding drop in N_{Ta_Ta} from $x = 0.5$ to $x = 0.75$ is likely due to reorganization of the local environment such that there is a high Ge occupancy around Ta instead of Ta. The further drop of N_{Ta_Ta} suggests that the reorganization occurs through-

out the enhanced region ($x = 0.75$ and $x = 0.93$). The O-O bond distances obtained from PDF data also provide some evidence of reorganization between $x = 0.75$ and $x = 0.93$ where coordination data from EXAFS is lacking. We observe a significant increase in r_{O-O} from roughly $x = 0.75$ to $x = 0.85$, with a peak at roughly $x \sim 0.85$; further increase in x above $x = 0.85$ results in the decrease of the O-O bond distance (Figure 8d). We surmise that local atomic reorganization occurring between $0.5 < x < 0.93$ creates local deviations in stoichiometry (for instance, Ge interstitials), enhancing low-frequency polarizabilities and in turn enhancing the dielectric constants. **I think we overlooked the possibility that our observation of Ta reduction, i.e., changing the electron density around Ta, could significantly affect the response of the electron cloud. That is, affecting the polarizability directly, as well as suggesting the possibility that bond spring constant could change. So I've added some words here: please definitely don't just accept them– this may need too be reworded substantially...- Bruce** Another factor that must be considered is the observation of Ta reduction, which could affect the electronic response polarizability directly, as well as affecting the phonon modes that lead to the low-frequency dielectric constant. A careful probe of the local environment around Ge, whether determined using EXAFS, PDF, or
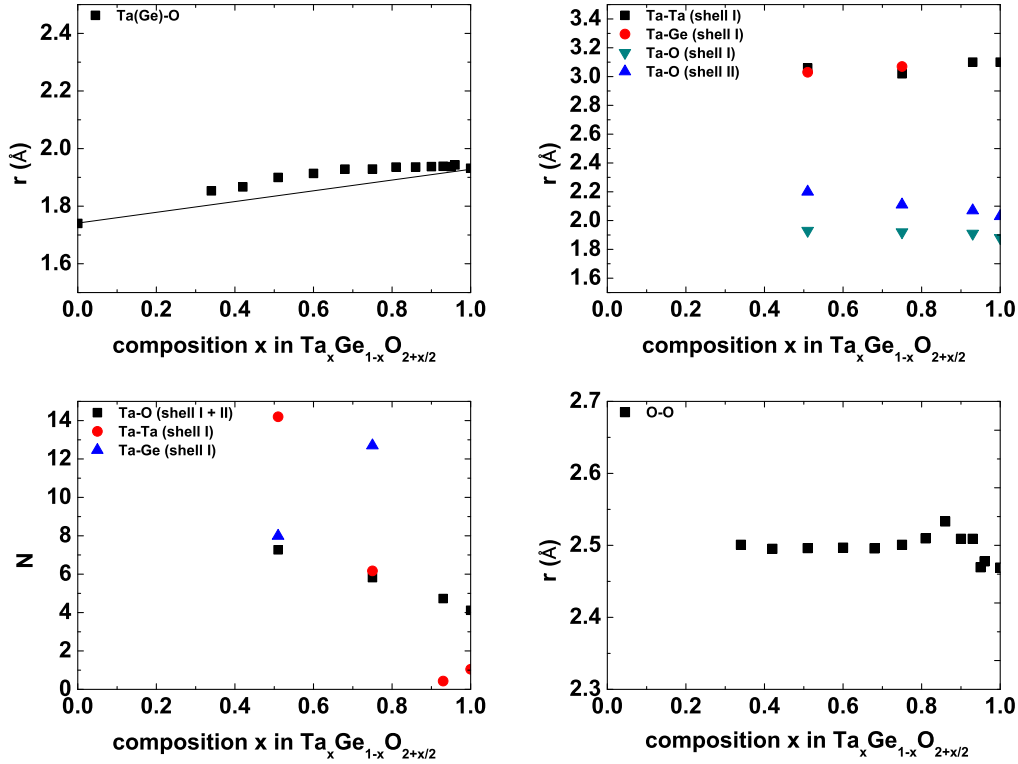
FIG. 8. (a) Composition dependence of Ta(Ge)-O bond distances determined from PDF data (first peaks in Figure 5a). The solid line is an interpolation between values of endmembers. (b) Composition dependent bond distances determined from EXAFS data for Ta-O, Ta-Ta and Ta-Ge. (c) Composition dependent coordination numbers determined from EXAFS data for Ta-O, Ta-Ta and Ta-Ge. (d) Composition dependence of O-O bond distances determined from PDF data (second peaks in Figure 5a).

some other technique, along with measurements of IR spectra in the enhanced region should yield a more complete understanding of the relationship between the low-frequency phonon modes and the local atomic structure.

IV. CONCLUSION

We have investigated the local structure of amorphous Ta_2O_5 and $Ta_xGe_{1-x}O_{2+x/2}$ thin films using PDF, EXAFS, and MD. The films were sputtered on silicon nitride films to facilitate the background subtraction process, yielding data of very high quality. Reliable distribution functions for both Ta_2O_5 and $Ta_xGe_{1-x}O_{2+x/2}$ could be inferred from the diffraction patterns. The results of PDF analysis were combined with EXAFS to interpret the local structure evolution of $Ta_xGe_{1-x}O_{2+x/2}$ with changes in composition. The coordination numbers and bond distances of amorphous Ta_2O_5 are consistent with values reported in previous studies, while addition of GeO_2 in Ta_2O_5 clearly resulted in substantial alterations to the local environment of pure Ta_2O_5. We deduce that bond distance enhancement is directly responsible for suppressions of density observed previously. Finally,

we explain the previously observed enhancement in the dielectric constant as a direct consequence of changes in local coordination, which we presume enhances the low-frequency vibrational modes. Direct observation of the putative low-frequency modes would confirm our hypothesis.

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