

Introduction

processes: energy and time scales

atomistic simulation methods

processes: energy and time scales

ion implantation and subsequent thermal annealing

(i) deposition of the implanted ions and displacement of target atoms during ultrafast **ballistic processes**

energy: > 100 eV, duration: < 100 fs

(ii) formation of a (meta)stable defect structure after **fast relaxation**

energy: 1...100 eV, duration: 100 fs ...100 ps

(iii) **long-term thermally induced processes:**

defect rearrangement, migration, recombination and reduction, interaction between defects and implanted ions

energy: < 1 eV, duration: > 100 ps

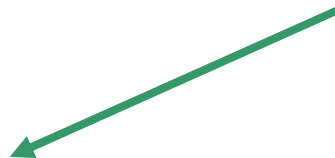
atomistic simulations methods

- based on atomic degrees of freedom
- description of atomic interaction by classical potentials
- semiempirical models for the electronic excitations

processes with different energy and time scales



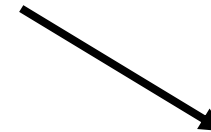
different types of atomistic simulations



ion implantation



**ion-beam induced
defect formation**



defect migration

atomistic simulation of ion implantation

ballistic processes

energy: > 100 eV, duration: < 100 fs

series of consecutive binary collisions of the moving projectile with the nearest target atom (lattice structure)

repulsive interaction between the projectile and the target atom
(screened Coulomb potential)

*semiempirical model for the **electronic energy loss** of fast particles*

*Debye (-Einstein) model for **lattice vibrations***

*phenomenological models for **damage buildup and dynamic annealing***

computer simulations based on the binary collision approximation (BCA), *Crystal-TRIM* code

→ range distribution of the implanted ions

→ distribution of atomic displacements

atomistic simulation of **ion-beam-induced defect formation**

combined simulation method:

ballistic processes

energy: > 100 eV, duration: < 100 fs

BCA simulations

fast relaxation processes

energy: $1 \dots 100$ eV, duration: 100 fs ... 100 ps

Molecular Dynamics (MD)

repulsive and attractive interaction between all atoms (classical potential),
semiempirical model for the electronic energy loss of fast particles

→ defect types and morphology

atomistic simulation of **defect migration**

thermally activated processes

energy: < 1 eV, duration: > 100 ps

Molecular Dynamics (MD)

repulsive and attractive interaction between all atoms (classical potential),

→ diffusivity, atomic mechanisms