

Article

Supplementary materials for Stress and Strain Prediction of Zirconium Nitride under Oxygen Doping and Vacancy Introduction

Junfei Cai ^{1,2}, Sicheng Wu ^{1,2} and Jinjin Li ^{1,*}

¹ National Key Laboratory of Science and Technology on Micro/Nan Fabrication, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, Shanghai, 200240, China

² Department of Micro/Nano Electronics, School of Electronic Information and Electrical Engineering, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, Shanghai, 200240, China

* Correspondence: Jinjin Li (lijinjin@sjtu.edu.cn)

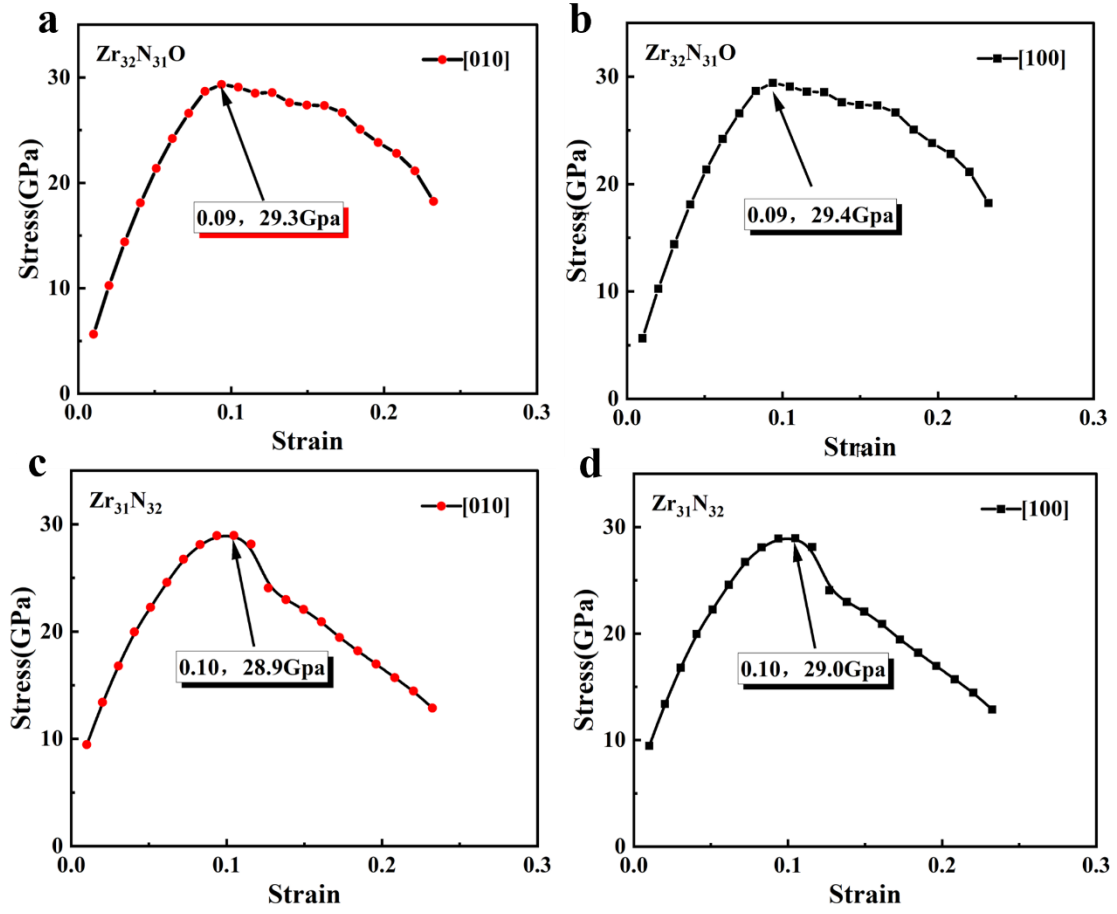


Figure S1. (a) Stress-strain relationship of $Zr_{32}N_{31}O$ in the $\langle 010 \rangle$ crystallographic direction. (b) Stress-strain relationship of $Zr_{32}N_{31}O$ in the $\langle 100 \rangle$ crystallographic direction. (c) Stress-strain relationship of $Zr_{31}N_{32}$ in the $\langle 010 \rangle$ crystallographic direction. (d) Stress-strain relationship of $Zr_{31}N_{32}$ in the $\langle 100 \rangle$ crystallographic direction.

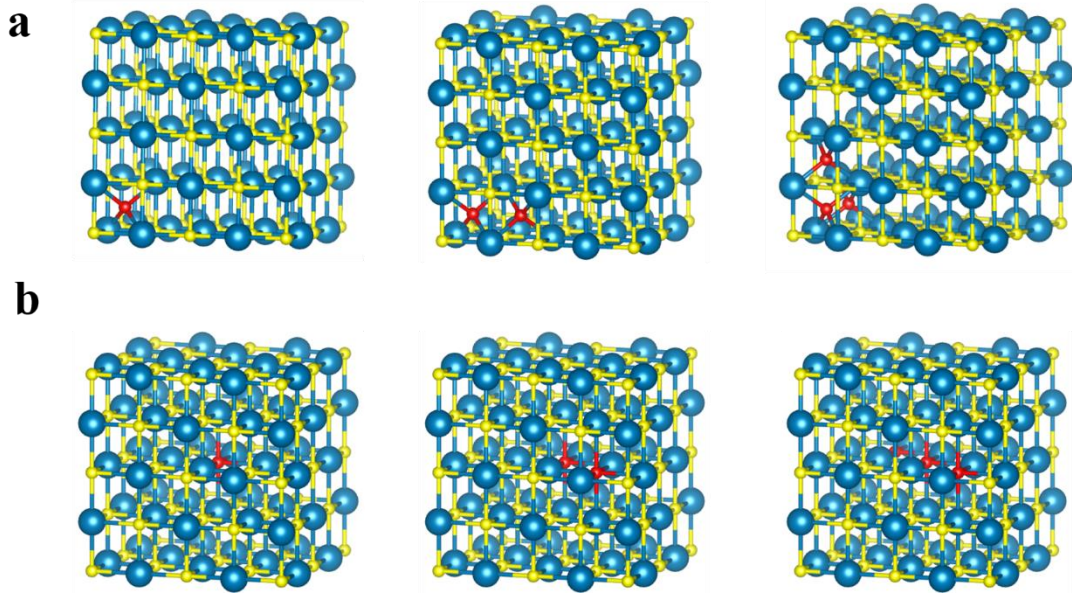


Figure S2. The location of the oxygen atoms during the calculation of formation energy. (a) interstitial oxygen atoms (b) substitutional oxygen atoms.

Table S1. The total energies in the calculation of the formation energy.

Configuration	Energy(eV)	Configuration	Energy(eV)
$E_{Zr_{32}N_{32}O}$	-657.167	$E_{Zr_{32}N_{31}O}$	-649.936
$E_{Zr_{32}N_{32}O_2}$	-662.515	$E_{Zr_{32}N_{30}O_2}$	-647.858
$E_{Zr_{32}N_{32}O_3}$	-666.963	$E_{Zr_{32}N_{29}O_3}$	-645.932