Old Dominion University ODU Digital Commons

Chemistry & Biochemistry Faculty Publications

Chemistry & Biochemistry

2001

STM and Electrochemical Investigation of Homoepitaxial Boron-Doped CVD Diamond Films

John B. Cooper Old Dominion University, jcooper@odu.edu

Jason A. Moulton Old Dominion University

Sacharia Albin Old Dominion University, salbin@odu.edu

Bing Xiao Old Dominion University, bxiao001@gsa.odu.edu

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.odu.edu/chemistry_fac_pubs Part of the <u>Electrical and Computer Engineering Commons</u>, and the <u>Physical Chemistry</u> <u>Commons</u>

Repository Citation

Cooper, John B.; Moulton, Jason A.; Albin, Sacharia; and Xiao, Bing, "STM and Electrochemical Investigation of Homoepitaxial Boron-Doped CVD Diamond Films" (2001). *Chemistry & Biochemistry Faculty Publications*. 169. https://digitalcommons.odu.edu/chemistry_fac_pubs/169

Original Publication Citation

Cooper, J. B., Moulton, J. A., Albin, S., & Xiao, B. (2001). *STM and electrochemical investigation of homoepitaxial boron-doped CVD diamond films*. Paper presented at the Sixth Applied Diamond Conference/Second Frontier Carbon Technology Joint Conference(ADC/FCT 2001), Auburn, Alabama August 6-10, 2001.

This Conference Paper is brought to you for free and open access by the Chemistry & Biochemistry at ODU Digital Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in Chemistry & Biochemistry Faculty Publications by an authorized administrator of ODU Digital Commons. For more information, please contact digitalcommons@odu.edu.

STM AND ELECTROCHEMICAL INVESTIGATION OF HOMOEPITAXIAL BORON-DOPED CVD DIAMOND FILMS

John B. Cooper, Jason A. Moulton

Department of Chemistry, Old Dominion University, Norfolk, Virginia 23529

Sacharia Albin, and Bing Xiao

Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering, Old Dominion University, Norfolk, Virginia 23529

ABSTRACT

Homoepitaxial growth of boron-doped CVD diamond films was carried out on (100) and (111) oriented substrates. Atomic resolution images were obtained for both (100) and (111) surfaces using scanning tunneling microscopy. STM images reveal the presence of a 2x1-monohydride reconstruction for the untreated (100) surface and a 1x1 reconstruction for the untreated (111) surface. No other atomically resolved reconstructions were observed under a wide range of growth conditions. Non-aqueous electrochemical investigations were carried out on the films exhibiting atomically resolved reconstructions. Evidence for potential-induced surface-reconstruction and surface chemical modification of the (100) 2x1-monohydride surface has been observed.

Keywords: Homoepitaxial, STM, Electrochemical Modification, Diamond, Surface Reconstruction

John B. Cooper Department of Chemistry Old Dominion University Norfolk, VA 23529 USA Fax: (757) 683-4628 Tel: (757) 683-4096