Insight into the Role of Oxygen in Phase-Change Material GeTe

Linggang Zhu1,2, Zhen Li1, Jian Zhou1, Naihua Miao1,2 and Zhimei Sun1,2,*

1School of Materials Science and Engineering, Beihang University, Beijing 100191, China
2Center for Integrated Computational Materials Engineering, International Research Institute for Multidisciplinary Science, Beihang University, Beijing 100191, China

*Corresponding Author. Email: zmsun@buaa.edu.cn

Content

1. Movie1: Crystallization of GeTe-O system in the first 180 ps
3. FigureS1: Radial distribution functional g(r) for the snapshots in the crystallization simulations. The g(r) at 180 ps presents the more ordered structure in the case of GeTe than GeTe-O, indicating the higher crystallization speed for GeTe.

Figure S1: Radial distribution functional (g(r)) for the snapshots in the
crystallization simulations of (a) GeTe-O and (b) Ge-Te systems, the corresponding atomic structures of these snapshots can be found in Fig. 7. Since the doping concentration of oxygen is rather low in GeTe-O system, the coordination environments of O is omitted in (a), for clearer comparison.