### **Supplementary Information**

## Regulation of surface kinetics: Rapid growth of n-AlGaN with high conductivity for deep-ultraviolet light emitters

# Jiaming Wang,<sup>a</sup> Fujun Xu,<sup>\*</sup>a Jing Lang,<sup>a</sup> Xuzhou Fang,<sup>a</sup> Liubing Wang,<sup>a</sup> Xueqi Guo,<sup>a</sup> Chen Ji,<sup>a</sup> Xiangning Kang,<sup>a</sup> Zhixin Qin,<sup>a</sup> Xuelin Yang,<sup>a</sup> Xinqiang Wang,<sup>abc</sup> Weikun

Ge,<sup>a</sup> and Bo Shen<sup>abc</sup>

<sup>a</sup> State Key Laboratory of Artificial Microstructure and Mesoscopic Physics, School of Physics, Peking University, Beijing 100871, China
<sup>b</sup> Nano-optoelectronics Frontier Center of Ministry of Education, Peking University, Beijing 100871, China
<sup>c</sup> Collaborative Innovation Center of Quantum Matter, Beijing 100871, China
\*E-mail: fjxu@pku.edu.cn

#### I. Calculation-related parameters

Since the supersaturation of Al is several orders of magnitude higher than that of  $Ga^{1}$  in other words, the surface diffusion capability of Al is much weaker than Ga, the Al nucleation on the terrace is much easier to occur than Ga during AlGaN growth, making it the main limit of the growth rate. Therefore, the correlation between the growth temperature and critical growth rate of Al is firstly calculated, and then the critical growth rate of AlGaN is obtained according to<sup>2</sup>

$$x = \frac{R_{Al}}{R_{Al} + R_{Ga}} \tag{1}$$

$$R_{AlGaN} = R_{Al} + R_{Ga} \tag{2}$$

where x,  $R_{A1}$  and  $R_{Ga}$  are the Al composition (0.55 here), growth rate of Al and Ga, respectively.

	1 0.00 0.10
Parameter	Value
Lattice constant a	0.3112 nm for AlN
	0.3189 nm for GaN
Lattice constant <i>c</i>	0.4982 nm for AlN
	0.5186 nm for GaN
$\lambda_{_S}$	$\lambda_{s} = \lambda_{e} exp\left(\frac{E_{ad} - E_{d}}{2kT}\right)$
	$E_{ad} - E_d = 1.312 \text{ eV}^3$
Equilibrium constant for AlN	$Al(g)+NH_3(g)\leftrightarrow AlN(alloy)+3/2H_2(g)$
	$\frac{3}{2}$
	$K = -\frac{a_{AlN}P_{H_2}}{a_{AlN}P_{H_2}} - a_{All} \frac{\Delta G}{\Delta G}$
	$R_{AlN} = \frac{P_{Al}P_{NH_3}}{P_{Al}P_{NH_3}} = exp(1-\frac{1}{kT})$
	$\Delta G = 580480 + 112.6T \text{ J/mol}^{4}$
Decomposition efficiency	0.2.1
of NH <sub>3</sub>	0.2
$\frac{n_{s0}}{\tau_s}$	$\frac{n_{s0}}{\tau_s} = \frac{P_{Al}}{\sqrt{2\pi m_{Al}kT}}$
	$P_{Al}^{4} + \left(2xB + \frac{8a_{AlN}^{2}}{xK_{AlN}^{2}}\right)P_{Al}^{3} + \left(x^{2}B^{2} - \frac{12Aa_{AlN}^{2}}{K_{AlN}^{2}}\right)P_{Al}^{2}$
	$+\frac{6a_{AlN}^{2}xA^{2}}{K_{AlN}^{2}}P_{Al}-\frac{a_{AlN}^{2}x^{2}}{K_{AlN}^{2}}A^{3}=0$
	$A = \frac{2}{x} P_{Al}^{0} + P_{H_{2}}^{0} \text{ and } B = P_{NH_{3}}^{0} - \frac{P_{Al}^{0}}{x}$
$R_{nuc}^{*}$	$10^{12} - 10^{14} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1.5}$
V	2.17×10 <sup>-23</sup> cm <sup>3</sup>
σ	14.9 eV/nm <sup>2</sup> for AlN (0001) <sup>3</sup>
	about 16 eV/nm <sup>2</sup> for GaN(0001) <sup>6</sup>

Table S1. Related parameters in the calculation for  $Al_{0.55}Ga_{0.45}N$ .

#### References

1 S. Washiyama, P. Reddy, F. Kaess, R. Kirste, S. Mita, R. Collazo, and Z. Sitar, J.

Appl. Phys. 124, 115304 (2018).

- I. Bryan, Z. Bryan, S. Mita, A. Rice, L. Hussey, C. Shelton, J. Tweedie, J.-P. Maria,
   R. Collazo, and Z. Sitar, J. Cryst. Growth 451, 65 (2016).
- 3 I. Bryan, Z. Bryan, S. Mita, A. Rice, J. Tweedie, R. Collazo, and Z. Sitar, J. Cryst. Growth **438**, 81 (2016).
- 4 A. Koukitu, N. Takahashi, and H. Seki, Jpn. J. Appl. Phys. Part 2 36, L1136 (1997).
- 5 H. Matsunami and T. Kimoto, Mat. Sci. Eng. R 20, 125 (1997).
- 6 C. E. Dreyer, A. Janotti, and C. G. Van de Walle, Phys. Rev. B 89, 081305(R) (2014).



#### II. Growth of the DUV-LED structure on 0.5° miscut sapphire

**Fig. S1.** In-situ optical reflectance (405 nm) curves for the DUV-LED structure on 0.5° miscut sapphire