## High-quality heteroepitaxy of ε-Ga2O3 films on 4H-SiC substrates via MOCVD

Shujian Chen<sup>1,2</sup>, Zimin Chen<sup>2</sup>, Weiqu Chen<sup>2</sup>, Paiwen Fang<sup>1,2</sup>, Zesheng Lv<sup>2</sup>, Bindi Cai<sup>2</sup>, Congcong Che<sup>1,2</sup>, Jun Liang<sup>1,2</sup>\*, Xinzhong Wang<sup>1</sup>\*, Gang Wang<sup>2,3</sup>, and Yanli Pei<sup>2,3</sup>\*

<sup>1</sup>Shenzhen Institute of Information Technology, Shenzhen 518172, China

<sup>2</sup>State Key Lab of Optoelectronics Materials & Technology, School of Electronics

and Information Technology, Sun Yat-sen university, Guangzhou 510006, PR China

<sup>3</sup>Foshan Institute of Sun Yat-Sen University, Foshan 528225, China

\*E-mail : liangjun@sziit.edu.cn (Jun Liang), wangxz@sziit.edu.cn (Xinzhong Wang) , peiyanli@mail.sysu.edu.cn (yanli Pei)

## Section 1. Twist extraction

The tilt and twist are extracted from the FHMWs of the measured X-ray rocking curves (XRCs) of symmetric (004) and skew symmetric (131), (133), (135) and (136) reflections. The XRCs are shown in Fig. S1 (a)-(d) and the FWHM (W) of different reflections for different samples is shown in Table S1. The tilt and twist of  $\varepsilon$ -Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> on 4H-SiC were calculated by following formula: [1]  $W^{tilt}(\chi) = cos^{-1}[cos^2(\chi)cos(W_{out}) + sin^2(\chi)]$ 

$$W^{twsit}(\chi) = \cos^{-1} \left[ \sin^2(\chi) \cos\left(W_{in}\right) + \cos^2(\chi) \right]$$
$$W^{tilt}_{eff}(\chi) = W^{tilt}(\chi) \exp\left(-m\frac{W^{twsit}(\chi)}{W^{twsit}(90)}\right)$$
$$W^{twist}_{eff}(\chi) = W^{twsit}(\chi) \exp\left(-m\frac{W^{tilt}(\chi)}{W^{tilt}(0)}\right)$$
$$W(\chi) = \left\{ \left[W^{tilt}_{eff}(\chi)\right]^n + W^{twist}_{eff}(\chi)\right]^n \right\}^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

where  $\chi$  is the angle of inclination between crystal plane of interest and the surface normal,  $W_{out}$  and  $W_{in}$  are the out-plane tilt and in-plane twist angle. *m* is a parameter to characterize the interdependence between the tilt and the twist. The constant n = 1 + (1 - f) depends on the fraction (*f*) of the Lorentzian character in the XRD rocking curves in terms of the pseudoVoigt (PV) function, PV(x) = (1 - f)G(x) + fL(x), where G(x) and L(x) represent the Gaussian and Lorentz functions, respectively.

As shown in Fig. S2, good fittings of  $W(\chi)$  as a function of  $\chi$  are obtained for all samples and the values of  $W_{out}$  and  $W_{in}$  are obtained, listing in Table S2.



FIG. S1. X-ray rocking curves (XRCs) of different planes under symmetric and skew symmetric geometries. (a)  $T_{necl.} = 550$  °C samples, (b)  $T_{necl.} = 570$  °C samples, (c)  $T_{necl.} = 600$  °C samples and (d)  $T_{necl.} = 600$  °C, 5 hours samples.

Reflection	2θ (°)	X (°)	FWHM (°)			
			550 °C	570 °C	600 °C	600 °C(5h)
(131)	18.28	74.87	0.70	0.60	0.62	0.56
(133)	22.95	50.96	0.61	0.52	0.51	0.46
(135)	30.61	36.50	0.51	0.43	0.41	0.36
(136)	35.24	31.66	0.47	0.42	0.37	0.33
(004)	38.94	0	0.30	0.25	0.17	0.09



FIG. S2.  $W(\chi)$  as a function of inclination angle  $\chi$ . The lines are fitting results using a model developed by Srikant et al.

Table S2. The tilt and twist for different samples extracted from the mosaic model

T <sub>nucl.</sub> (°C)	Growth T. (h)	W <sub>out</sub> (°)	W <sub>in</sub> (°)
550	2	0.30	0.73
570	2	0.25	0.63
600	2	0.17	0.66
600	5	0.09	0.58

 V. Srikant, J. S. Speck, and D. R. Clarke, "Mosaic structure in epitaxial thin films having large lattice mismatch," *J. Appl. Phys.*, vol. 82, no. 9, pp. 4286-4295, 1997, doi: 10.1063/1.366235.