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**Lattice Thermal Conductivity in  $\varepsilon$ -Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>** MICHAEL MEHL, Physics Department, US Naval Academy, Annapolis MD, N. NEEPA, V. D. WHEELER, D. J. MEYER, Electronic Science and Technology Division, US Naval Research Laboratory, Washington DC —  $\beta$ -Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> has seen increased popularity as a substrate and device material because of its large band gap and theoretical breakdown field, but it suffers from low thermal conductivity ( $\kappa$ ). The question arises whether other polytypes of Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> might have higher thermal conductivity along with an ultra-wide band gap. One potential phase is  $\varepsilon$ -Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, which has a large band gap (4.9 eV) and a wurtzite-like crystal structure. Unfortunately, the  $\varepsilon$  phase is difficult to model from first principles, as several of the Ga Wyckoff positions are only partially occupied. In this talk we examine several structures which approximate  $\varepsilon$ -Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>. For these structures we then calculate the lattice contribution to the bulk thermal conductivity tensor  $\kappa$  by computing second- and third-order force constants. We compare our results with experimental and theoretical data for  $\beta$ -Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>.

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