

Comparison of the uniformity of thickness and crystal quality of III-nitride films grown by ammonia source and plasma source MBE



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GaN and AlN films grown by plasma assisted-MBE and by ammonia-MBE

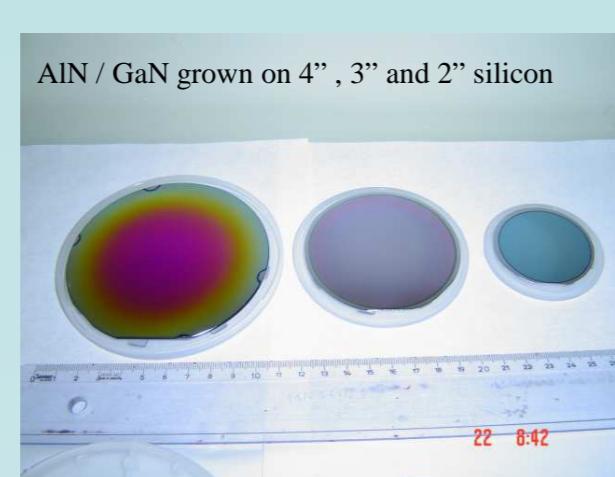
to study the influence of the nitrogen source and of the gas flow rate :

- on the uniformity of thickness
- on the surface and crystal quality

AlN grown on Si(111)

GaN grown on :

- Si (111) with GaN/AlN buffer layers
- GaN-on-sapphire templates grown by MOCVD (LUMILOG)



RIBER Compact 21T

Introduction

Ammonia MBE :

Ts~800°C (GaN) to 920°C (AlN), nitrogen rich, growth rate limited by group III fluxes

Trapping of ammonia on cryo-panels → recovery procedure

Interest for reducing NH₃ consumption

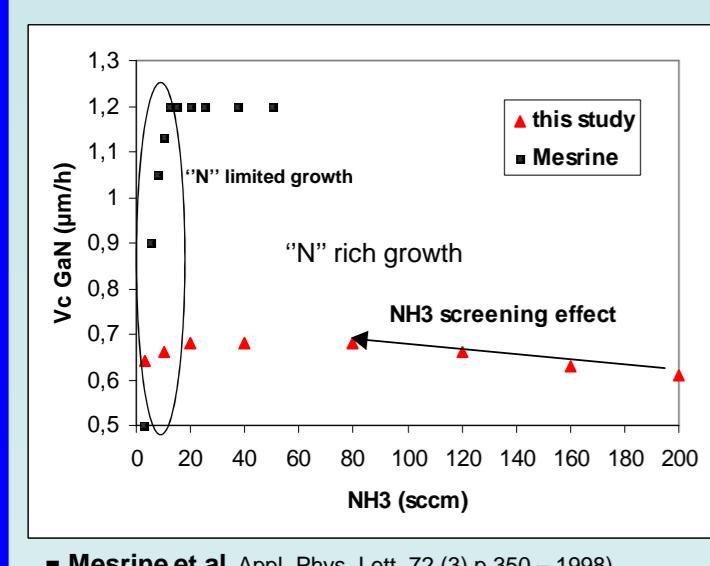
Plasma assisted MBE: Addon plasma cell (model RFN50/63)

GaN (Ts~720°C), usually metal rich, more complicated : necessary to tune group III fluxes, N₂ flow rate and RF power

AlN (Ts~830°C), metal or nitrogen rich



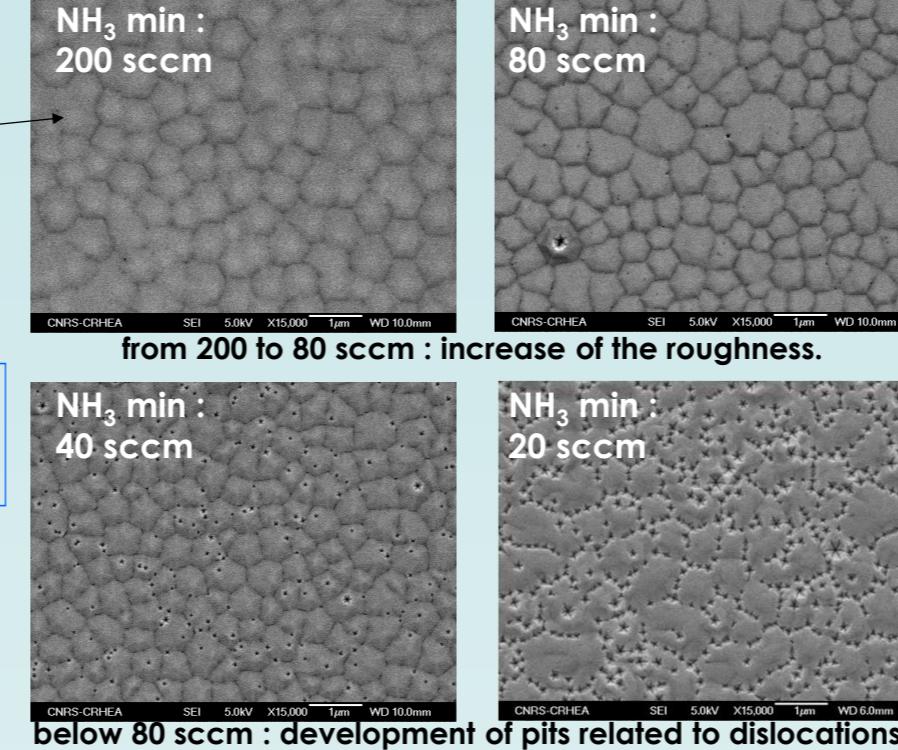
GaN ammonia growth : effect of flow rate



from 200 to 80 sccm : increase of the GaN growth rate ; reduction of the screening effect of NH₃. Vg: 0.61 – 0.68 μm/h

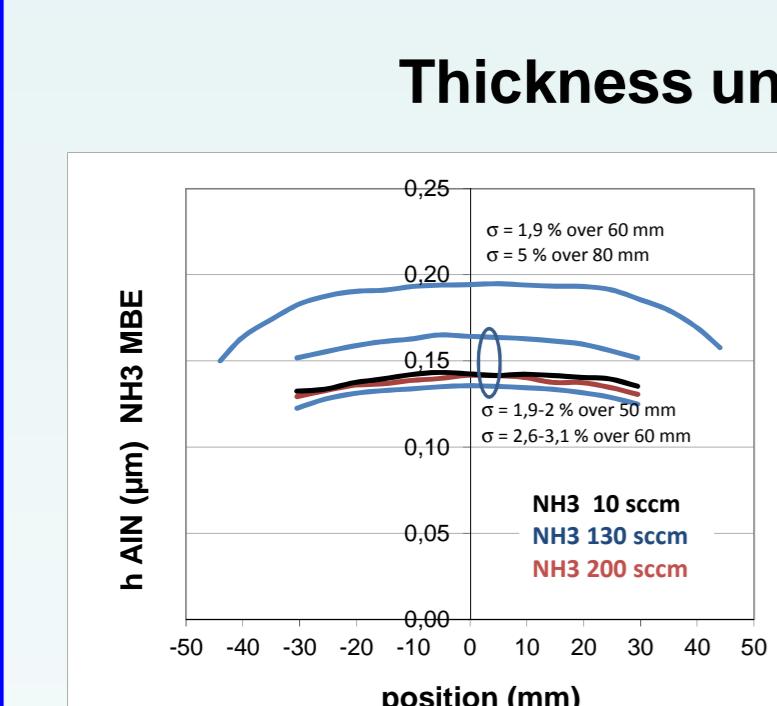
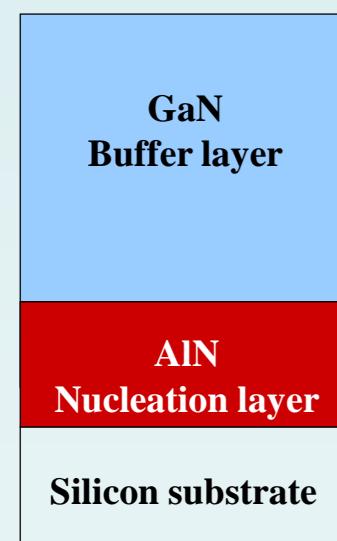
below 20 sccm : decrease of GaN growth rate due to insufficient supply of nitrogen.

AFM 1x1 μm²
NH₃ min : 200 sccm
growth mode intermediate between 2D nucleation and step flow
⇒ Step height 1 ML (0.25 nm)

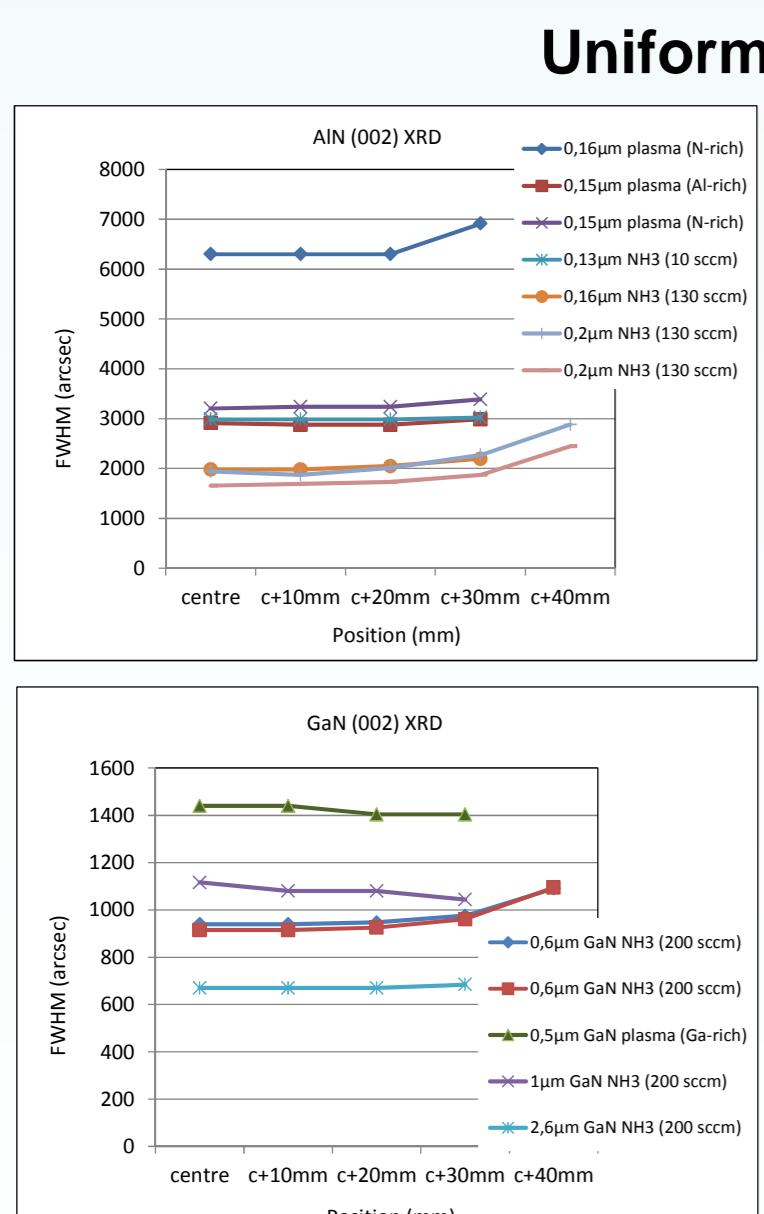


Ga : BEP ~ 5E-7 Torr
NH₃ 20 sccm : BEP ~ 7E-5 Torr
→ NH₃ cracking efficiency of a few %

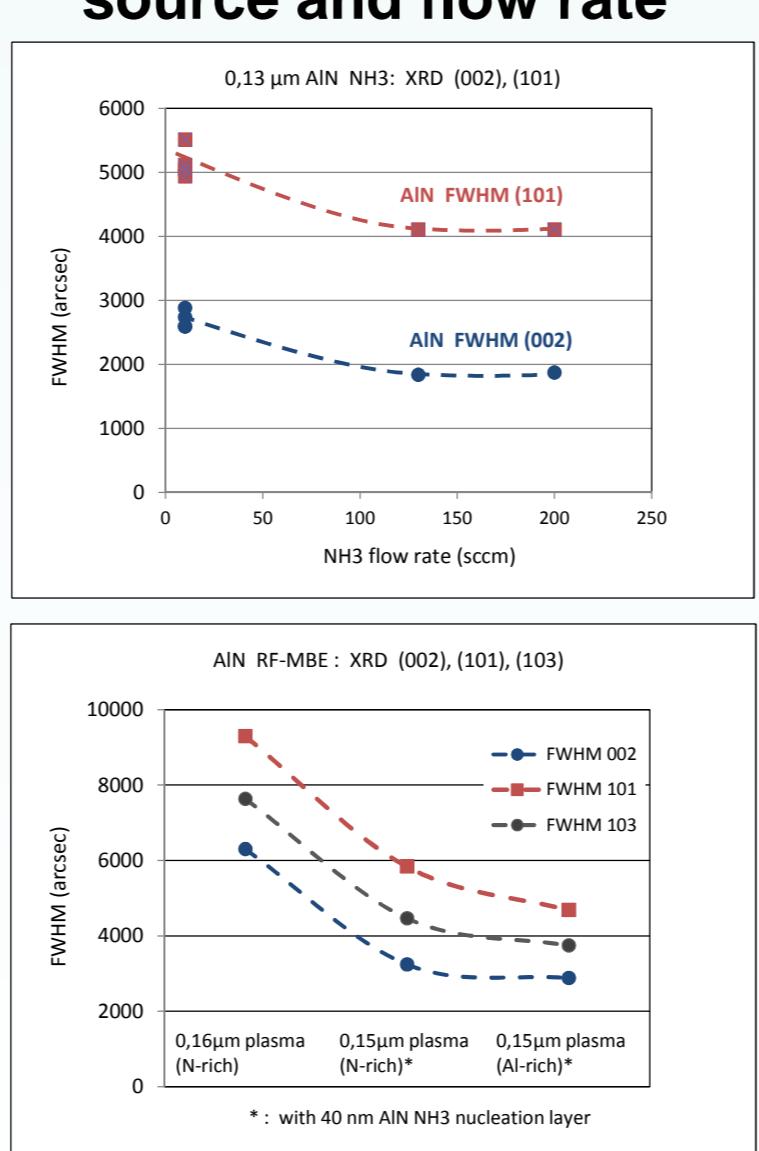
Mercury probe CV (Hg-CV)



XRD results



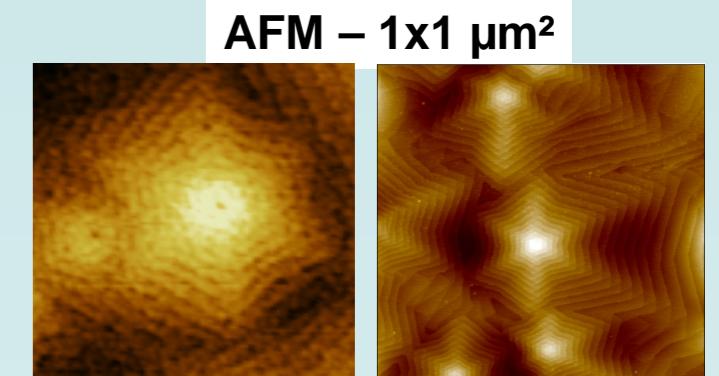
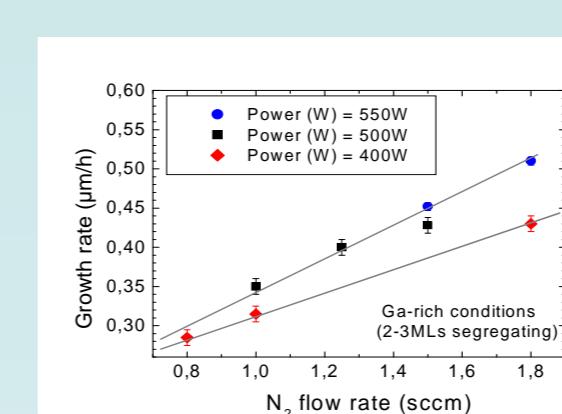
Influence of nitrogen source and flow rate



Thickness uniformity

GaN plasma assisted growth :

Growth using a nitrogen plasma source (GaN-rich growth regime) T > 700°C



Depending on growth conditions, AFM shows terraces with a mean height of step of 1 molecular monolayer (left) and 2 monolayers (right)

Effect of nitrogen flow rate and RF power.

Trade-off : growth rate – quality → P ~ 400-450 W, 1-1.8 sccm, Ts ~ 720 °C

Fourier Transform InfraRed spectroscopy (FTIR)



Advantages:

- Contactless
- Fast measurements
- Tunable probe size ~2-6 mm

Drawbacks:

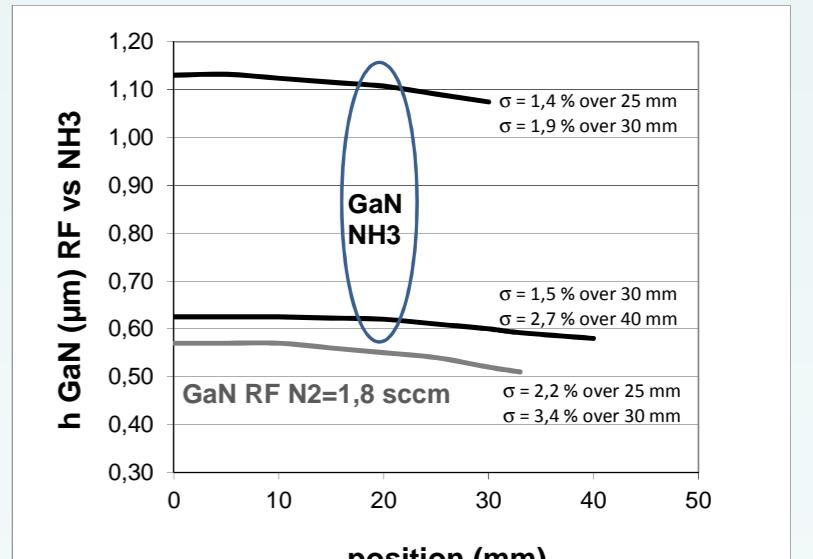
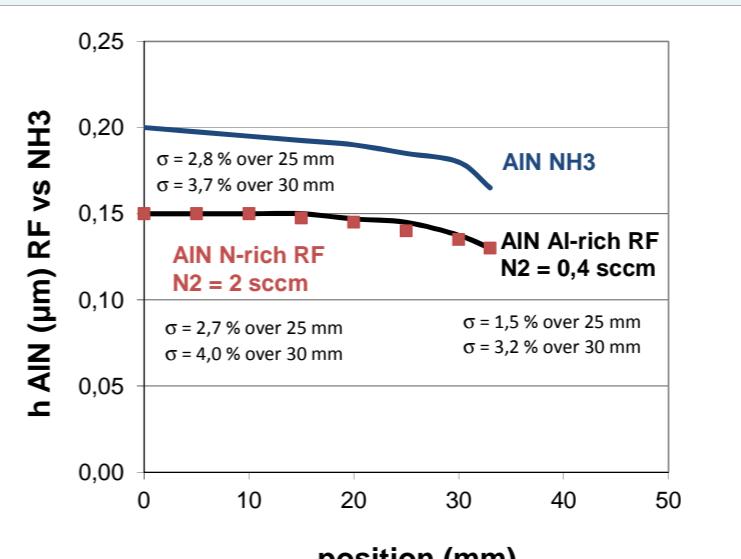
- Accuracy decreases when thickness decreases in the interference regime (necessitates the simulation of TO mode broadening)

Set up bench

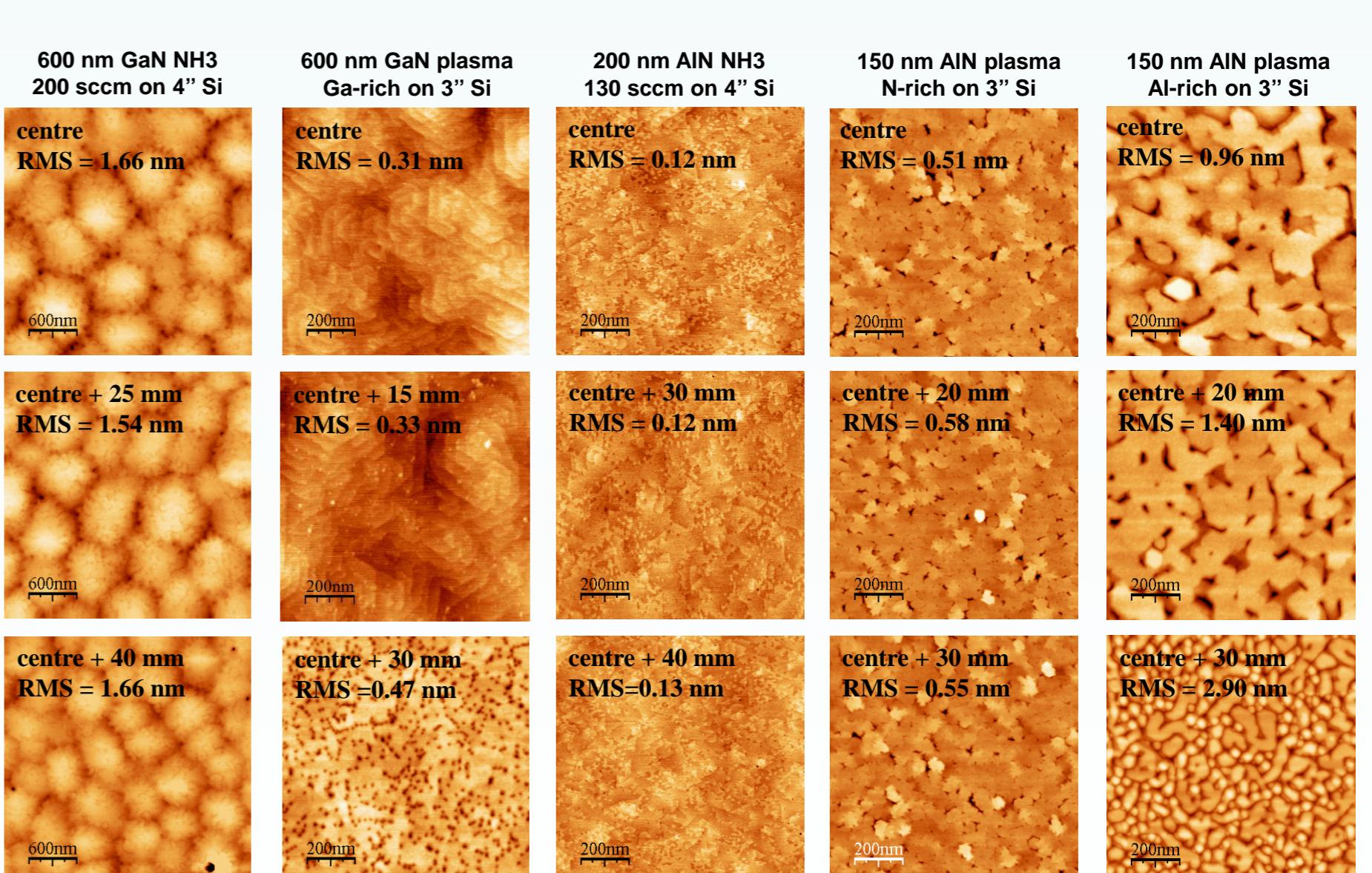
-IR source : 50-9000cm⁻¹

-Detector range (DGTS) : 380 – 7500cm⁻¹

Thickness uniformity from FTIR



AFM : surface morphology



Complementary information

-Influence of nitrogen precursor and its flow rate on the quality and the residual doping in GaN grown by molecular beam epitaxy, Y.Cordier, F.Natali, M.Chmielowska, M.Leroux, C.Chaix, P.Bouchaib, Physica Status Solidi C 9, 523–526 (2012).

-Advances in quality and uniformity of (Al,Ga)N/GaN quantum wells grown by molecular beam epitaxy with plasma source, F.Natali, Y.Cordier, C. Chaix, P.Bouchaib, Journal of Crystal Growth (311) 2029–2032 (2009).

-Signature of monolayer and bilayer fluctuations in the width of (Al,Ga)N/GaN quantum wells, F.Natali, Y.Cordier, J.Massies, S.Vezian, B.Damilano, M.Leroux, Physical Review B 79, 035328 (2009).

-Developments for the production of high quality and high uniformity AlGaN/GaN heterostructures by Ammonia MBE, Y.Cordier, F.Semond, J.Massies, M.Leroux, P.Lorenzini, C.Chaix, Journal of Crystal Growth (301/302) 434-436 (2007).

-Quality and uniformity assessment of AlGaN/GaN Quantum Wells and HEMT heterostructures grown by molecular beam epitaxy with ammonia source, Y.Cordier, F.Pruvost, F.Semond, J.Massies, M.Leroux, P.Lorenzini, C.Chaix, Physica Status Solidi C 3, 2325-2328 (2006).