



Deposição de Vapor Químico

I – Motivação e Aplicações

2

I.1 - Introdução

- PVD – Deposição Física de Vapor
“Physical Vapor Deposition”
- CVD – Deposição Química de Vapor
“Chemical Vapor Deposition”

3



CVD – Reação química na superfície

Ex: oxidação

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VANTAGENS DO CVD

- Filmes de alta qualidade (estrutural/eletrônica)
- Taxas de deposição maiores que evaporação ou sputtering
- Controle de estequiometria relativamente fácil
- Facilidade de dopagem

6



VANTAGENS DO CVD

- Produção em grandes áreas / várias amostras
- Simplicidade do sistema de bombeamento ($p \sim atm$)
- Objetos de forma complexa podem ser recobertos

7



- Cinética das reações complicada
- Uso de fontes térmicas / contaminação
- T altas => restrição dos substratos
- Gases reativos, tóxicos e corrosivos

DESVANTAGENS \ PROBLEMAS

8



- Alguns reagentes caros (metalorgânicos)
- Cuidados com homogeneidade/uniformidade
- Deposições em regiões internas

DESVANTAGENS \ PROBLEMAS

9

Aplicações: transistor MOS

Chemical Vapor Deposition

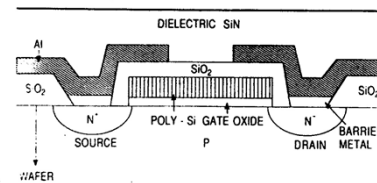
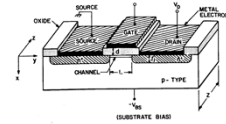


Figure 4-1. Schematic view of MOS field effect transistor cross section.



10

NANO LETTERS

Letter

Subscriber access provided by MIT

Large Area, Few-Layer Graphene Films on Arbitrary Substrates by Chemical Vapor Deposition

Alfonso Reina, Xiaoting Jia, John Ho, Daniel Nezich, Hyungbin Son, Vladimir Bulovic, Mildred S. Dresselhaus, and Jing Kong

Nano Lett., 2009, 9 (1), 30-35. DOI: 10.1021/nl801827v • Publication Date (Web): 01 December 2008
Downloaded from <http://pubs.acs.org> on February 14, 2009

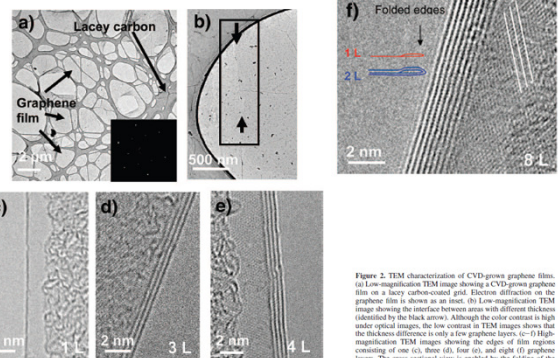
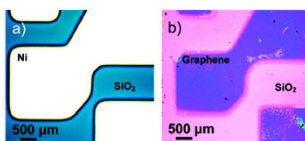


Figure 2. TEM characterization of CVD-grown graphene films. (a) Low-magnification TEM image showing a CVD-grown graphene film on a lacey carbon-coated grid. Electron diffraction on the graphene film is shown as an inset. (b) Low-magnification TEM image showing the interface between areas with different thickness (identified by the black arrows). Although the color contrast in high under optical images, the low contrast in TEM images shows that the thickness difference is only a few graphene layers. (c-f) High-magnification TEM images showing the edges of film regions consisting of one (c), two (d), three (e), four (f), and eight (f) graphene layers. The cross-sectional view is enabled by the folding of the film edge. The in-plane lattice fringes suggest local stacking order of the graphene layers.

12



● CVD – Processos Químicos

Filme => Produto de Reação Química

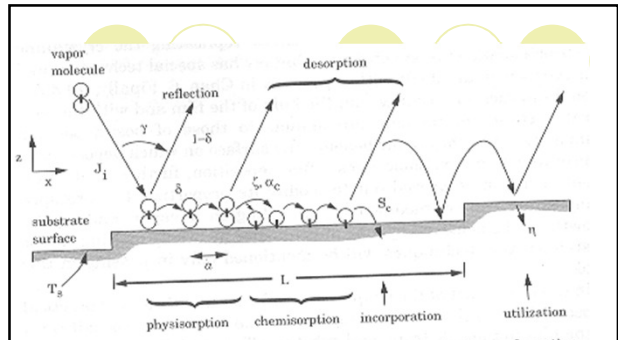
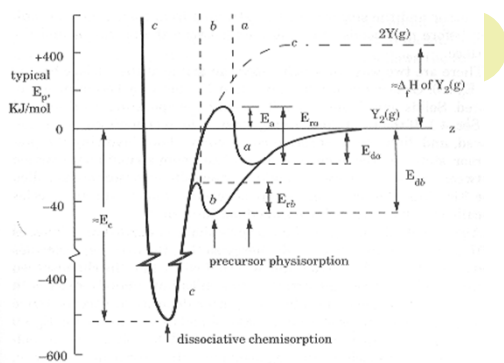


Figure 5.1 Adsorption processes and quantities. α_c is used only for condensation (adsorption of a material onto itself). A vertical connecting bar denotes a chemical bond.



Adsorção (fisorção) ↔ Ligação (quimisorção)

Reator Simples

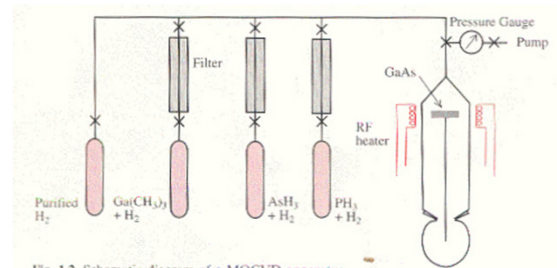
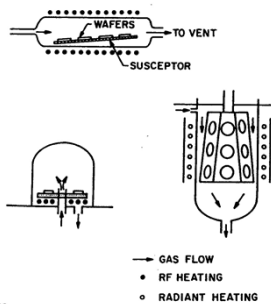


Fig. 1.2. Schematic diagram of a MOCVD apparatus

Forma de reatores (Si)



4-13. Schematic diagrams of reactors employed in epitaxial Si deposition: (top) horizontal; (lower left) pancake; (lower right) barrel. (Reprinted with permission from John Wiley and Sons, from S. M. Sze, Semiconductor Devices: Physics and Technology, Copyright © 1985, John Wiley and Sons).

Deposição de Vapor Químico

II – Exemplos de Reações



Exemplos

4.4. CVD Processes and Systems 183

Table 4-4. PECVD Reactants and Products, Deposition Temperatures, and Rates

Deposit	T (K)	Rate (cm/sec)	Reactants
Monoatômicos =			
a-Si	573	10^{-6} - 10^{-7}	SiH_4 ; SiF_4 - H_2 ; SiEt_2 - H_2
a-Si	673	10^{-6} - 10^{-7}	SiH_4 - H_2 ; SiF_4 - H_2 ; SiEt_2 - H_2
a-Ge	673	10^{-6} - 10^{-7}	GeH_4
c-Ge	673	10^{-6} - 10^{-7}	GeH_4 - H_2 ; GeEt_2 - H_2
a-B	673	10^{-6} - 10^{-7}	B_2H_6 ; BCl_3 - H_2 ; BBr_3
a-P, c-P	293-473	10^{-5}	$\text{P}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_3$
As	< 373	10^{-4}	AsH_3 ; AsEt_2 - H_2
Se, Te, Sb, Bi	373	10^{-7} - 10^{-8}	$\text{Me}-\text{H}_2$
Mo			$\text{Me}(\text{CO})_5$
Ni			$\text{Ni}(\text{CO})_4$
C (graphite)	1073-1273	10^{-5}	Cl_2 - H_2 ; Cl_2 - N_2
OS	373-573	10^{-6}	C_6H_6
Óxidos =			
SiO_2	523	10^{-6} - 10^{-8}	SiOC_2H_5 ; SiH_4 - O_2 ; N_2O
GeO_2	523	10^{-6} - 10^{-8}	GeOC_2H_5 ; GeH_4 - O_2 ; N_2O
$\text{SiO}_2/\text{GeO}_2$	1223	3×10^{-4}	SiCl_4 - GeCl_4 + O_2
Al_2O_3	523-773	10^{-6} - 10^{-7}	AlCl_3 - O_2
TiO_2	473-673	10^{-8}	TiCl_4 - O_2 ; metalloorganics
B_2O_3			$\text{B}(\text{OC}_2\text{H}_5)_3$ - O_2
Nitretos =			
Si_3N_4 (H)	573-773	10^{-6} - 10^{-7}	SiH_4 - N_2 ; NH_3
AlN	1273	10^{-6}	AlCl_3 - N_2
GaN	873	10^{-6} - 10^{-7}	GaCl_3 - N_2
TiN	523-1273	10^{-6} - 5×10^{-6}	TiCl_4 - H_2 + N_2
BN	673-973		B_2H_6 - NH_3
P_3N_5	633-673	5×10^{-4}	$\text{P}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_3$ - N_2
Carbetos =			
SiC	473-773	10^{-8}	SiH_4 - C_2H_6
TiC	673-873	5×10^{-6} - 10^{-4}	TiCl_4 - CH_4 + H_2
B ₂ C	673	10^{-6} - 10^{-7}	B_2H_6 - CH_4

From Ref. 27.

Reações no Quadro

I- Introdução

II – Exemplos de Reações

III- Termodinâmica / reações

IV- Solução de problemas práticos

V- Conclusões

21

III – Termodinâmica e Reações Químicas



22

Ao relento....



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Oxida mais ou sai o óxido ?

23



- O que diz se uma reação pode ou não ocorrer espontaneamente?

- R: Espontânea se a G dos produtos for menor do que a G dos reagentes!

24

Termodinâmica de materiais

$$G = H - TS$$

Energia livre de Gibbs

$$H = E + PV \quad \text{Entalpia}$$

E - Energia
 S - Entropia
 T - Temperatura

25

Reagentes



ΔG



Produtos

26

Termodinâmica de materiais

$$G = H - TS$$

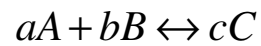
$$\Delta G = G_f - G_i$$

$$\Delta G = \Delta H - T\Delta S$$

Delta G menor que zero => minimiza G => favorece reação/ formação

27

Reações Químicas



$$\Delta G = cG_C - aG_A - bG_B$$

$$G_i = G_i^o + RT \ln(a_i)$$

a_i = atividade da espécie i = concentração termodinâmica específica

Ex:

$$a_C^c = [C]^c$$

28

$$\Delta G_i = \Delta G^o + RT \ln \left(\frac{a_C^c}{a_A^a a_B^b} \right)$$

$$\Delta G = RT \ln \left(\frac{\left(\frac{a_C}{a_{C(eq)}} \right)^c}{\left(\frac{a_A}{a_{A(eq)}} \right)^a \left(\frac{a_B}{a_{B(eq)}} \right)^b} \right)$$

$\frac{a_i}{a_{i(eq)}} > 1$ => supersaturação da espécie i $\frac{a_i}{a_{i(eq)}} < 1$ => subsaturação da espécie i

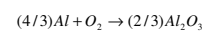
29

$$-\Delta G = RT \ln K$$

$$K = e^{-\Delta G^o / RT}$$

K = Constante de equilíbrio da reação

Exemplo:



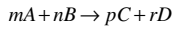
$$K = \left(\frac{a_{Al_2O_3}^{2/3}}{(a_{Al})^{4/3} P(O_2)} \right) = e^{-\Delta G^o / RT}$$

$$\Delta G^o = -202 \text{ kcal}(1000^\circ\text{C}) ; P(O_2) = 2 \times 10^{-38} \text{ atm}$$

30

CVD

III – Reação favorável / desfavorável?



$$K = \frac{[C]^p \cdot [D]^r}{[A]^m \cdot [B]^n} = e^{-\Delta G / RT}$$

$\Delta G \ll 0, K \gg 1 \Rightarrow \text{prob.}_\text{alta}$

$\Delta G \gg 0, K \ll 1 \Rightarrow \text{prob.}_\text{baixa}$

$\Delta G \cong 0, K \cong 1 \Rightarrow \text{reversível}(\leftrightarrow)$

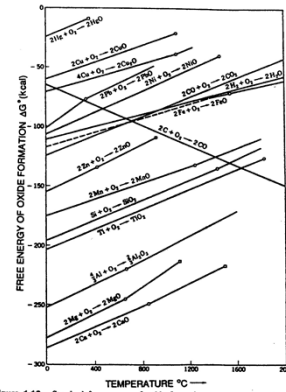


Figure 1-10. Standard free energy of oxide formation vs. temperature: □ Melting point of metal; □ boiling point of metal (1 atm). (Reprinted with permission from A. G. Guy, Introduction to Materials Science, McGraw-Hill, Inc., 1973).

Exercício: Filmes Epitaxiais de Si

Filmes epitaxiais de Si podem ser obtidos por redução com H₂, ou por pirólise de tetracloreto de Si, silano, ou de clorosilanos (SiCl₄). Pelo cálculo da energia livre de Gibbs encontrar em quais destes compostos pode ser aplicado o método pirolítico para precipitação de Si a 1.500 K. Trabalhar com todas as reações indicadas na tabela 5.1 e usar como referência os dados da tabela 5.2.

tabelas / exemplo

Table 5.1 Dissociation Reaction and Equilibrium Constant for Each Species of the Silicon, Hydrogen, Chlorine System

Dissociation	Equilibrium Constant
$\text{SiCl}_4 + 2\text{H}_2 \rightleftharpoons \text{Si} + 4\text{HCl}$	$K_{\text{SiCl}_4} = \frac{P_{\text{HCl}}^4}{P_{\text{SiCl}_4} P_{\text{H}_2}^2}$
$\text{SiHCl}_3 + \text{H}_2 \rightleftharpoons \text{Si} + 3\text{HCl}$	$K_{\text{SiHCl}_3} = \frac{P_{\text{HCl}}^3}{P_{\text{SiHCl}_3} P_{\text{H}_2}$
$\text{SiH}_2\text{Cl}_2 \rightleftharpoons \text{Si} + 2\text{HCl}$	$K_{\text{SiH}_2\text{Cl}_2} = \frac{P_{\text{HCl}}^2}{P_{\text{SiH}_2\text{Cl}_2}$
$\text{SiHCl} \rightleftharpoons \text{Si} + \text{HCl} + \text{H}_2$	$K_{\text{SiHCl}} = \frac{P_{\text{HCl}} P_{\text{H}_2}}{P_{\text{SiHCl}}}$
$\text{SiCl}_2 + \text{H}_2 \rightleftharpoons \text{Si} + 2\text{HCl}$	$K_{\text{SiCl}_2} = \frac{P_{\text{HCl}}^2}{P_{\text{SiCl}_2} P_{\text{H}_2}$
$\text{SiCl} + \frac{1}{2} \text{H}_2 \rightleftharpoons \text{Si} + \text{HCl}$	$K_{\text{SiCl}} = \frac{P_{\text{HCl}}}{P_{\text{SiCl}} P_{\text{H}_2}^{1/2}}$

Table 5.2 Values of the Change in Entropy and the Change in Enthalpy at 1500 K for the Dissociation Reactions Given in Table 5.1

Species	ΔS_{1500} (cal/mole K)	ΔH_{1500} (kcal/mole)
SiCl ₄	35.9	59.8
SiHCl ₃	29.9	49.3
SiH ₂ Cl ₂	26.0	31.1
SiHCl	23.7	12.9
SiH ₄	23.6	-5.2
SiCl ₂	-5.1	-7.7
SiCl	-21.5	-61.4

IV Dificuldades, complexidade e solução de problemas práticos

Cinética da reação de deposição de Si

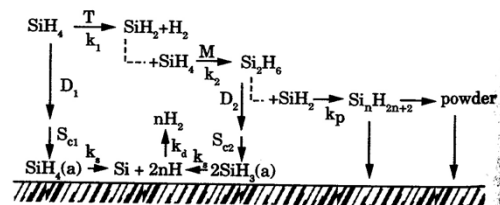


Figure 7.15 Gas-phase and surface reactions believed to be important in the thermal deposition of Si from SiH₄ gas; k_i = reaction rate constants, M = third body in a reactive collision, D_i = gas diffusivities, and S_{cl} = sticking coefficients.

Fluxo de gás / Inomogeneidades

322 Chemical Vapor Deposition

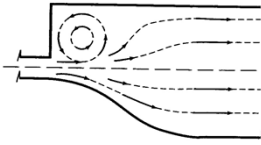


Figure 7.7 Two alternative reactor-entrance geometries (upper and lower halves). The upper pattern is avoided.

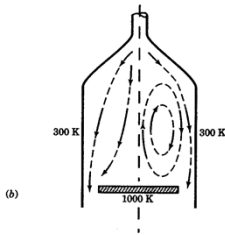


Figure 7.12 Typical free-convection roll cells: (a) horizontal rectangular-tube reactor (view along axis) with two alternate sidewall conditions, insulated (left) and cooled (right); (b) downflow axisymmetric reactor, showing two alternate flow patterns. In (b), the recirculating pattern (right) is to be avoided.

37

Distribuição de velocidades nas proximidades do susceptor (porta substratos).

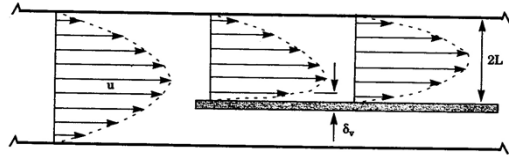
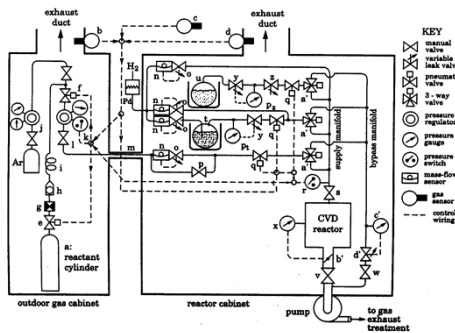


Figure 7.8 Velocity boundary layer of width δ_v forms at the susceptor leading edge in a tube reactor.

38

+ complexidade : esquema de um reator real



39

O que posso fazer para resolver problemas de homogeneidade nos filmes produzidos por CVD ?

40

CVD assistido por plasma (PECVD)

- Cilíndrico – fluxo radial / dep. de Si_3N_4

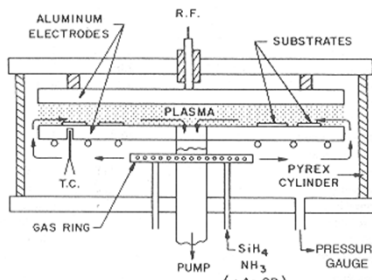


Figure 4-15. Typical cylindrical, radial flow, silicon nitride deposition reactor (From Ref. 26).

Linhas de fluxo de gás / simetria axial

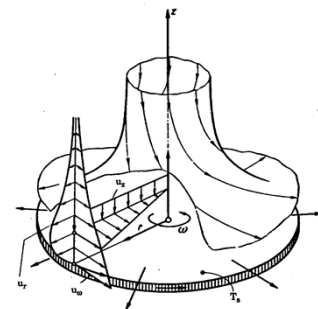


Figure 7.10 Axisymmetric flow pattern over a rotating disc. (Source: Reprinted from Ref. 7 by permission, © 1968 by McGraw-Hill Book Co.)

42

Pensar ... e ser criativo...

Ou investir ...

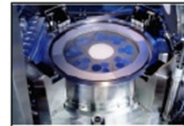
43

Reator comercial

(www.aixtrom.com)

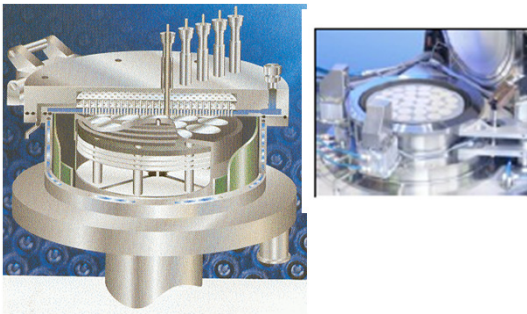
Overview of reactor types

Capacity	Max. Deposition Temperature	Typical Applications
Q1 24x2" 8x4"	1200°-1300°C	For GaN based materials
Q2 49x2" 12x4" 7x6" 5x10"	850°C	For Al/P based materials
Q3 42x2" 11x4"	1200°-1300°C	For GaN based materials
Q4 50x2" 15x4"	850°C	For Al/P based materials



14

Reator complexo (comercial)



45

Comercial:

CCS MOCVD Systems
Your future...
is our business

- World leading supplier of MOCVD solutions
- Unique Close-Coupled Showerhead (CCS) Technology
- Truly scalable reactor concept
- A range of Production and R&D systems available
- Low cost of ownership
- High yield
- Proven for a wide range of compound semiconductor materials
- Global service and support network



Thomas Swan Scientific Equipment Ltd

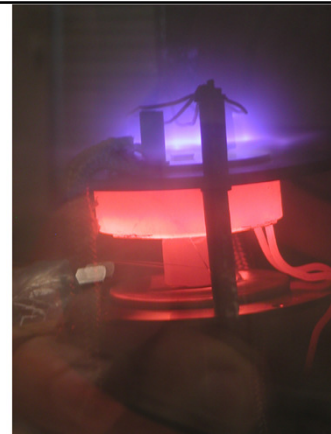
Station Road, Redditch, Warwickshire, CV23 9JL, UK. Tel: +44 (0)1223 519444. Fax: +44 (0)1223 519445. Email: sales@thomasswan.co.uk
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Reator horizontal comercial



PECVD lab



46

Reator PECVD - Wikipedia

CVD – Conclusões /Resumo

I - Pressões próximas da atmosférica

- Simplifica bombeamento
- Reator simples (!)
- Baixo “sticking” (Sc)
- Pode cobrir superfícies complexas/rugosas

49

CVD – Conclusões /Resumo

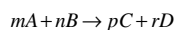
II – Uniformidade da deposição depende das uniformidades de:

- Fluxo de gás
- Temperatura (Grad(T(r))~0).

50

CVD – Conclusões /Resumo

III – Reação favorável / desfavorável?



$$K = \left(\frac{[C]^p \cdot [D]^r}{[A]^m \cdot [B]^n} \right) = e^{-\Delta G / RT}$$

$\Delta G \ll 0, K \gg 1 \Rightarrow \text{prob.}_\text{alta}$

$\Delta G \gg 0, K \ll 1 \Rightarrow \text{prob.}_\text{baixa}$

$\Delta G \cong 0, K \cong 1 \Rightarrow \text{reversível}(\leftrightarrow)$

51

CVD – Conclusões /Resumo

IV - Cinética de reação pode ser complexa

- Depende de produtos intermediários

52

CVD - Resumo

V – Altas temperaturas de substrato

- Pode excluir alguns materiais
 - Para contornar / otimizar
 - Precusores metalorgânicos M-(CH₃)_n – MOCVD
 - Deposição assistida por plasma – PECVD (plasma usado para “quebrar” moléculas).

53

CVD – Conclusões /Resumo

I - Pressões próximas da atmosférica

II - Uniformidade da deposição \leftrightarrow complexidade do sistema

III – Reação favorável $\Rightarrow \Delta G \ll 0$

IV - Cinética de reação \leftrightarrow produtos intermediários

V – Altas temperaturas vs. MOCVD / PECVD

54

Bibliografia

Smith – Cap. 7

Ohring – Caps. 1 e 4

Notas de aula – prof. Mário Bica de Moraes (Unicamp).

Alguns sites de interesse

- <http://www.timedomaincvd.com>
- <http://www.aixtron.com>

55

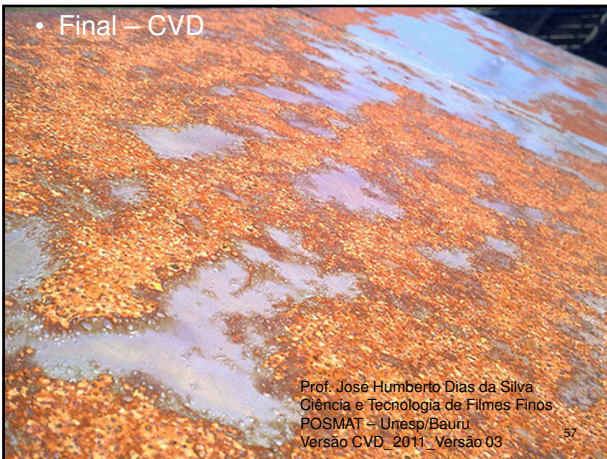
D180 GaN MOCVD System



Exceptional GaN material development and production
Get proven advantages for the growth of advanced GaN-based devices, including UV LEDs, blue spectrum lasers and FETs -- and meet the challenges of Al-containing compounds -- with the Veeco Discovery D180 GaN. It's ideally suited to provide fast growth rates for quality GaN deposition and provides stable growth chamber conditions from run-to-run with minimal build-up of deposits above wafers. The D180 GaN optimizes repeatability with integrated RealTemp® 200 in-situ wafer temperature measurement.

56

- Final – CVD



Prof. José Humberto Dias da Silva
Ciência e Tecnologia de Filmes Finos
POSMAT – Unesp/Bauri
Versão CVD_2011_Versão 03

57