

A Multiple Quantum Well $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3/\text{Ga}_2\text{O}_3$ Fabricated Under Atmospheric Pressure by Mist Chemical Vapor Deposition Based on Leidenfrost Effect

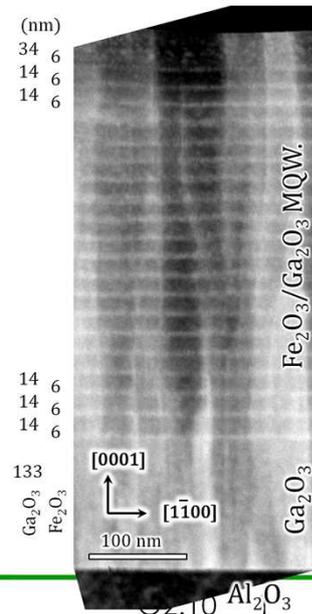


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Thank you, chairman.

My name is Toshiyuki Kawaharamura belonging to Research Institute, Kochi University of Technology.

Today, I want to report about the multiple quantum well $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3/\text{Ga}_2\text{O}_3$ fabricated by open-air atmospheric pressure solution based thin film fabrication method, that is mist chemical vapor deposition based on Leidenfrost Effect.

This is the contents of today's talk.

ご紹介ありがとうございます。

高知工科大学 川原村です。

本日は、こちらに示す Fe_2O_3 と Ga_2O_3 の量子井戸をミストCVDという大気開放溶液系の機能薄膜作製法でしたことについて報告いたします。

本発表での内容はこちらに示すとおりです。

Background 1 - Quantum Devices



Quantum devices, such as, LED using quantum well and topological insulator, have been actively developed for next-generation devices recently.



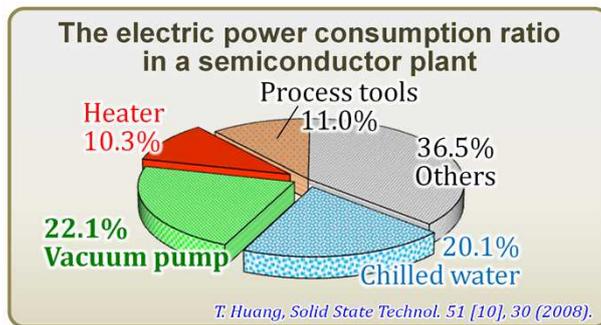
Now, MBE and MOCVD are mainly used for quantum device fabrication.

How much energy do these systems consume?

As you know, quantum devices, such as LED using quantum well and Topological Insulator (TI), have been actively developed for next generation devices recently. Now, vacuum processes, such as molecular beam epitaxy (MBE) and metal organic chemical vapor deposition (MOCVD), are mainly employed for fabricating high quality thin film of quantum devices. By the way, do you know how much energy these systems consume?

量子井戸やトポロジカルインシュレータ等、次世代デバイスとして量子デバイスの開発は非常に活発です。現在、量子デバイスの様な高品質な薄膜を作製するには、主に、MBEやMOCVD等の真空プロセスが採用されています。ところで真空の利用はエネルギーを損失すると聞きますが、実際どれぐらい損失するかご存じでしょうか。

Background 2 - Advantages of Non-vacuum



If non-vacuum process is employed in the plant, environmental load can be reduced dramatically.

Utility cost; **Cheap.**
System construction; **Simple.**
Maintenance; **Easy.**

Significant advantages of system conversion from vacuum to non-vacuum!!

Therefore,
Thin film fabrication under atmospheric pressure has attracted great attention.
There are many related reports about the atmospheric pressure processes.

Then why has not the report of quantum device fabrication by non-vacuum process been announced yet?

This figure shows the report on the electric power consumption ratio in a semiconductor plant. From this figure, over 22% energy in the plant is used to just operate vacuum pump. If non-vacuum process is employed in the plant, environmental load can be reduced dramatically. And there are a lot of advantages in non-vacuum process compared with vacuum process. Utility cost is cheap, system construction is simple, and maintenance is easy. So, there are significant advantages of the system conversion from vacuum process to non-vacuum process! Therefore, thin film fabrication under atmospheric pressure has attracted great attention, now, and there are many related reports about the atmospheric pressure processes. Then why has not the report of quantum device fabrication by non-vacuum process been announced yet?

こちらに、ある半導体工場で利用されているエネルギーを項目毎に表示させたグラフがあります。このグラフによれば、真空を維持するためだけに少なくとも22%ものエネルギーが利用されている事がわかります。加えて、非真空プロセスには、真空プロセスに比べ多くの利点があります。環境への負荷が小さい。運転コストが安い。システム構造が簡易。メンテナンスが容易。つまり、真空から非真空プロセスへのシステム転換のメリットは非常に大きいことが分かります。そこで、大気圧下での薄膜作製に注目が集まっております。それらに関する多くの報告がされています。では何故、2010年代に入っても一向に、非真空プロセスで量子デバイスを作製したという報告を聞かないのでしょうか？

Background 3 - Vacuum vs. Non-vacuum

Vacuum process

Few influence

Few influence

←

Side reaction

→

Non-vacuum process

Influence

Influence



When the high quality thin films are fabricated by non-vacuum processes,
Precursor flow and ambient temperature have to be controlled carefully!!

But...

Conventional non-vacuum process does not provide highly controlled technology.



This is a reason why the report of quantum device fabrication by non-vacuum process has not been announced yet.

Open-air atmospheric pressure solution-based fabrication method using mist, "mist CVD", has been developed.

To put it simply, it is concerned with whether the influence of side reaction and disturbance has to be considered or not. In other words, the side reaction and disturbance do not have big influence on the fabrication of high quality thin film under a vacuum. On the other hand, those influences cannot be ignored under an atmospheric pressure. Therefore, precursor flow and ambient temperature have to be controlled carefully when the high quality thin films are fabricated by non-vacuum processes. But conventional non-vacuum process does not provide highly controlled technology. This is a reason why the report of quantum device fabrication by non-vacuum process has not been announced yet. Therefore, we have developed the open-air atmospheric pressure solution-based fabrication method using mist. That name is mist CVD!

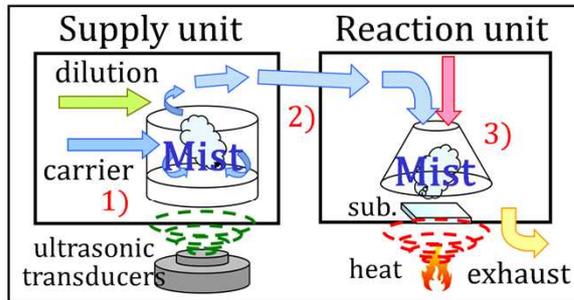
それは簡単に言えば、副反応や外乱の影響を考えなければいけないか否かに関わってきます。つまり、真空プロセスでは、副反応の影響と外乱の影響を考える必要がなく、一方で、非真空プロセスでは、副反応の影響と外乱の影響を無視することが出来ず、高品質な薄膜を作製するためには原料の挙動や雰囲気温度を高度に制御する必要があるからです。2010年代に入っても一向に、非真空プロセスで量子デバイスを作製したという報告を聞かないのは、未だに高度な制御技術を有する非真空プロセス技術が開発されてきていないからだと言えます。

そこで、我々はこれらの制御を可能にする、ミストを用いた新たな薄膜作製システム「ミスト化学気相成長(CVD)法」を開発してきました。

Mist CVD

▶ Mist (chemical vapor) deposition

One of the solution-based thin film fabrication techniques under atmospheric pressure.



- 1) In the **supply unit** the precursor solution is misted by ultrasonic transducers. As a result, mist is formed from μm size droplet.
- 2) In the **transportation** the mist is transferred from the supply unit into the reaction unit with a carrier gas.
- 3) In the **reaction unit** thin films or particles are fabricated by thermal decomposition.

▶ Feature of mist

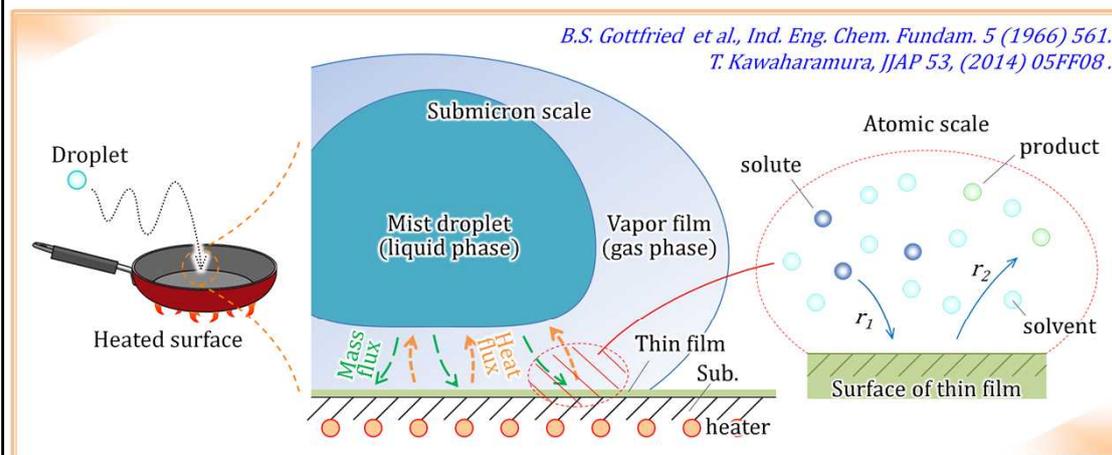
- A. Floats in air
- B. Evaporates with small energy

Suitable for controlling the behavior of precursor under atmospheric pressure.

Mist deposition, Mist Chemical vapor deposition, is one of the solution-based thin film fabrication techniques under atmospheric pressure. This slide shows schematic apparatus of mist deposition. In the mist deposition system, there are two parts, supply unit and reaction unit. Supply unit consists of a solution tank and a few ultrasonic transducers. Reaction unit consists of a reactor chamber and a heater. First, we prepare the precursor solution and it is misted by ultrasonic transducers in the supply unit. As a result, mist is formed from micrometer size droplet. Then, mist is transferred from the supply unit into the reaction unit with a carrier gas. And, thin films or particles are fabricated by the thermal decomposition in the reaction unit. The significant feature of the mist deposition is the usage of mist. Mist floats in air and evaporates with small energy. These features are suitable for controlling the behavior of precursor under atmospheric pressure.

ミストデポジション、ミストCVDは、大気圧下で薄膜を作製する為の技術の一つです。こちらに示す図は、ミストデポジションの概略図です。一般的なミストデポジションシステムには二つのパートがあります。供給部と反応部です。供給部は、溶液タンクと超音波振動子から構成されます。反応部は、反応炉とヒータから構成されます。まず、原料溶液を用意し、超音波エネルギーを用いてミスト化します。この時液滴のサイズは数マイクロメートルぐらいの大きさとなります。キャリアガスによって原料ミストを供給部から反応部へ搬送します。そして、薄膜や粒子を熱分解などによって作製します。ミスト法の最大の特徴は、ミストを扱う事である。ミストは、空中に浮遊し、ちょっとしたエネルギーでガス化するという特徴を有する。これらの特徴は、我々が原料の挙動を制御するにあたって、もってこいである。

Leidenfrost effect

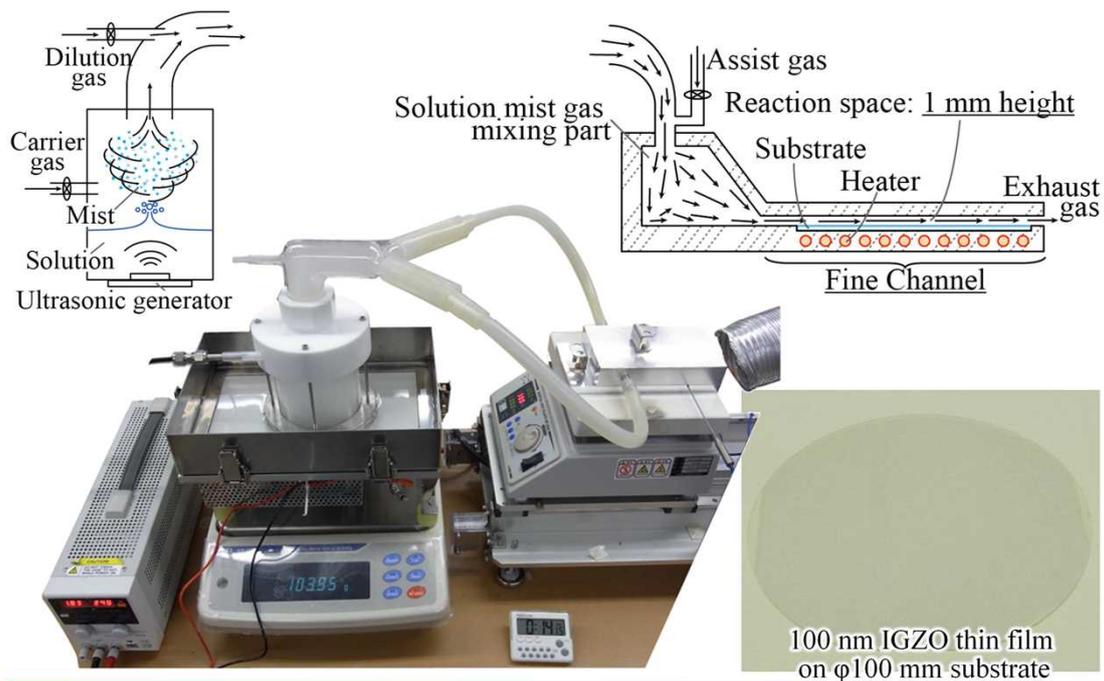


Similarly, in the mist CVD, mist droplets of a few micrometers in diameter are heated near a hot substrate and migrate on the substrate surface, exhibiting the Leidenfrost effect. The molecules, ions, or atoms of precursor materials are supplied to the substrate through the vapor film as a mass flux until the mist droplet disappears, that is, for as long as 100 ms at 400°C.

By the way, do you know the Leidenfrost effect? As an example around our life, we can see this phenomenon when a droplet drops on a heated pan. Droplet jumps up and down on the heated pan. More specifically, droplet is covered with a steam film by abruptly heating, which is low thermal conductivity, and droplet is floated in air. Similarly, in the mist CVD, mist droplets of a few micrometers in diameter are heated near a hot substrate and migrate on the substrate surface, exhibiting the Leidenfrost effect. The molecules, ions, or atoms of precursor materials include in the mist droplets are supplied to the substrate through the vapor film as a mass flux; this continues until the mist droplet disappears, that is, for as long as 100 ms at 400° C.

ところで、ライデンフロスト効果という現象をご存じでしょうか。我々の身の回りで見られる現象で、例えば、加熱されたフライパンに液滴をたらしたときに飛び跳ねる現象です。原理的には、急激な加熱により液表面が熱伝導率の低い蒸気膜に覆われ、液滴が浮遊する現象です。ミストCVDではこれを利用して、数 μm の液滴が加熱基板に近づき加熱され、ライデンフロスト状態となり、表面を動き回ります。この時、ミスト液滴に含まれる分子やイオンや原子が蒸気膜を通して基板に供給されます。これはミスト液滴が消失するまで続きます。400° Cでは約100 msもの長時間続きます。

Fine Channel type Mist CVD System



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This is an actual mist CVD system in my laboratory. And this system has a fine channel design, shown here, which effectively enables the Leidenfrost effect. Precursor solution is misted by ultrasonic transducers in the mist generator. And mist droplets are changed to the Leidenfrost state in this reactor. This picture is one of the thin films prepared by this system. We can easily obtain a uniform thin film on the entire substrate of $\phi 100$ mm in diameter.

こちらの装置が、このライデンフロスト効果を効果的に起こすことが可能なミストCVDシステムです。噴霧器では、原料を超音波振動子により霧化します。反応炉はファインチャンネル構造になっており、供給した原料のミスト液滴を急激に加熱させライデンフロスト状態にすることが出来ます。この図は $\phi 100$ mm基板に均質につけた100 nmのIGZO薄膜です。ご覧の通り、大面積に亘りむら無く均質な薄膜が容易に出来ています。

Motivation of this work

Using mist CVD with the Leidenfrost effect,

**Fabrication of the thin film
controlled at the atomic layer level???**

It is interesting to ask whether this can be realized or not.



Therefore,
a quantum well structure was fabricated by mist CVD
in order to answer the question.

In this work, we fabricated a quantum well structure by mist CVD to answer the question whether fabrication of thin films controlled at atomic layer level can be realized at atmospheric pressure or not.

(From these explanations, it is considered that fabrication of the thin film controlled at the atomic layer level can be performed, using mist CVD with the Leidenfrost effect. We thought, it was indeed interesting to ask whether this consideration was correct or not. Therefore, the quantum well structure was fabricated by mist CVD in order to answer the question. This is the motivation of this research.)

つまり、これらの考えから、ライデンフロスト効果を利用できるミストCVDは、その原理から原子層レベルで薄膜成長を制御できているのではないかと考えられます。これは、我々にとって非常に興味深いことです。そこで、この事実を確認するため、量子井戸構造を試作してみたのが今回の発表研究の動機です。

Growth conditions

	$\alpha\text{-Ga}_2\text{O}_3$	$\alpha\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$
Solute	$\text{Ga}(\text{acac})_3^{\text{b)}$	$\text{Fe}(\text{acac})_3^{\text{c)}$
Solvent (Mixing ratio)	DW ^{d)} , HCl ^{e)} (100 : 1)	DW ^{d)} , HCl ^{e)} (100 : 1)
Concentration (mol/L)	0.020	0.020
Temperature (°C)	400	400
Substrate	c-plane sapphire (c- Al_2O_3) ^{f)}	
System	Fine-channel type mist CVD system (30 mm ver.)	
Carrier gas (flow rate)	Air, 2.5 L/min	
Dilution gas (flow rate)	Air, 4.5 L/min	
Ultrasonic transducer ^{a)}	2.4 MHz, 24 V · 0.6 A, 3 (frequency, power, number)	

a) Honda Electronics HM-2412

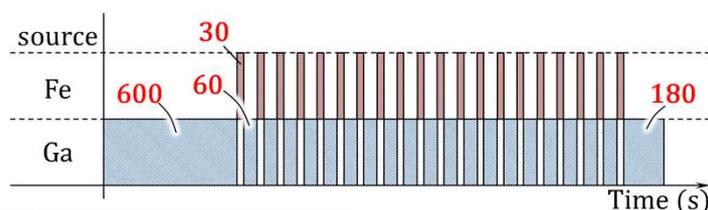
b) Gallium acetylacetonate; 99.99%, Sigma-Aldrich

c) Iron acetylacetonate;

d) Distilled water; Wako Pure Chemical Industries

e) Hydrochloric acid, 35–37%, Wako Pure Chemical Industries

f) Kyocera

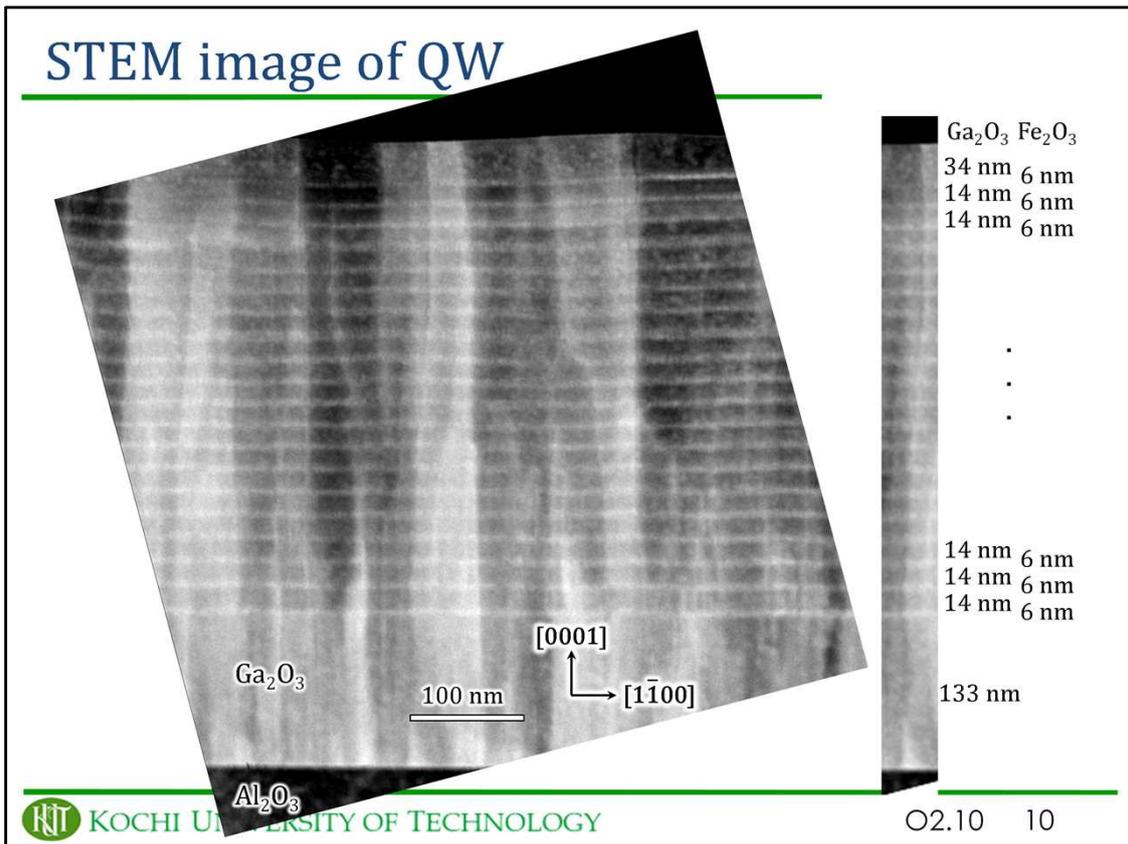


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The growth conditions of this experiment are shown in here. In this time, $\alpha\text{-Ga}_2\text{O}_3$ and $\alpha\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ were selected because those crystals are corundum structure, that is, a same as a sapphire substrate. Precursor materials were acetylacetonate compounds. Substrate temperature was set at 400° C. First an $\alpha\text{-Ga}_2\text{O}_3$ buffer layer was fabricated for 10 min. Then, supply of the Fe precursor for 30 sec and supply of the Ga precursor for 1 min were repeated. And finally, an $\alpha\text{-Ga}_2\text{O}_3$ cap layer was fabricated for 3 min.

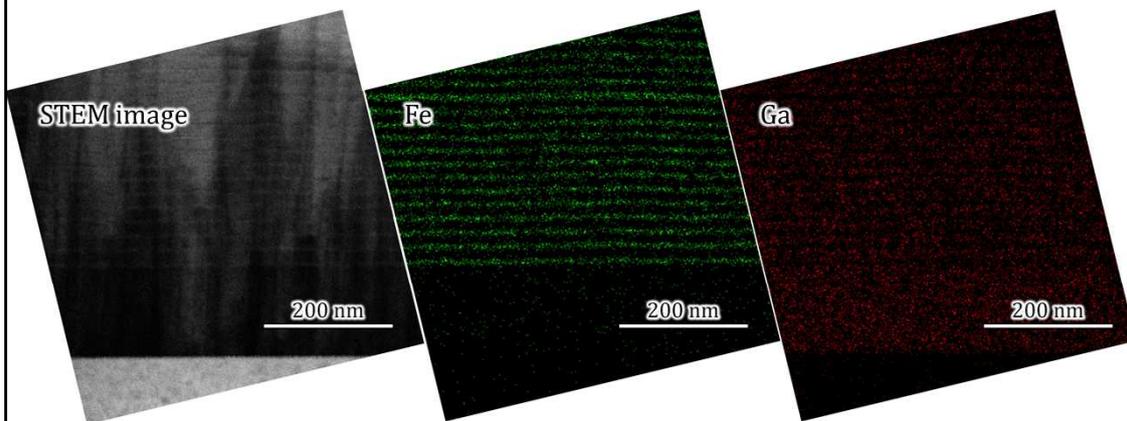
こちらに実験条件を記載します。今回はサファイア基板と同じ結晶構造を持つ $\alpha\text{-Ga}_2\text{O}_3$ と $\alpha\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ を対象としました。原料はアセチルアセトナート化合物で、成膜温度は、400° Cで、まずバッファ層として $\alpha\text{-Ga}_2\text{O}_3$ を10分成長し、その後、Fe源を30秒、Ga源を1分を繰り返しました。最後はキャップ層として3分 $\alpha\text{-Ga}_2\text{O}_3$ を成膜しました。



This is the STEM image of 20 QW $\alpha\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3/\alpha\text{-Ga}_2\text{O}_3$ on c-sapphire fabricated by mist CVD. As you can see, the multiple quantum wells were formed by stacking the layer by layer. The thickness of $\alpha\text{-Ga}_2\text{O}_3$ and $\alpha\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ were 14 nm and 6 nm, respectively.

こちらに、今回作製したSTEM像を掲載します。見事に、 $\alpha\text{-Ga}_2\text{O}_3$ と $\alpha\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ が積層されている様子が分かります。膜厚は、 $\alpha\text{-Ga}_2\text{O}_3$ の壁が14 nm、 $\alpha\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ の井戸が6 nmです。

Component analysis of EDS

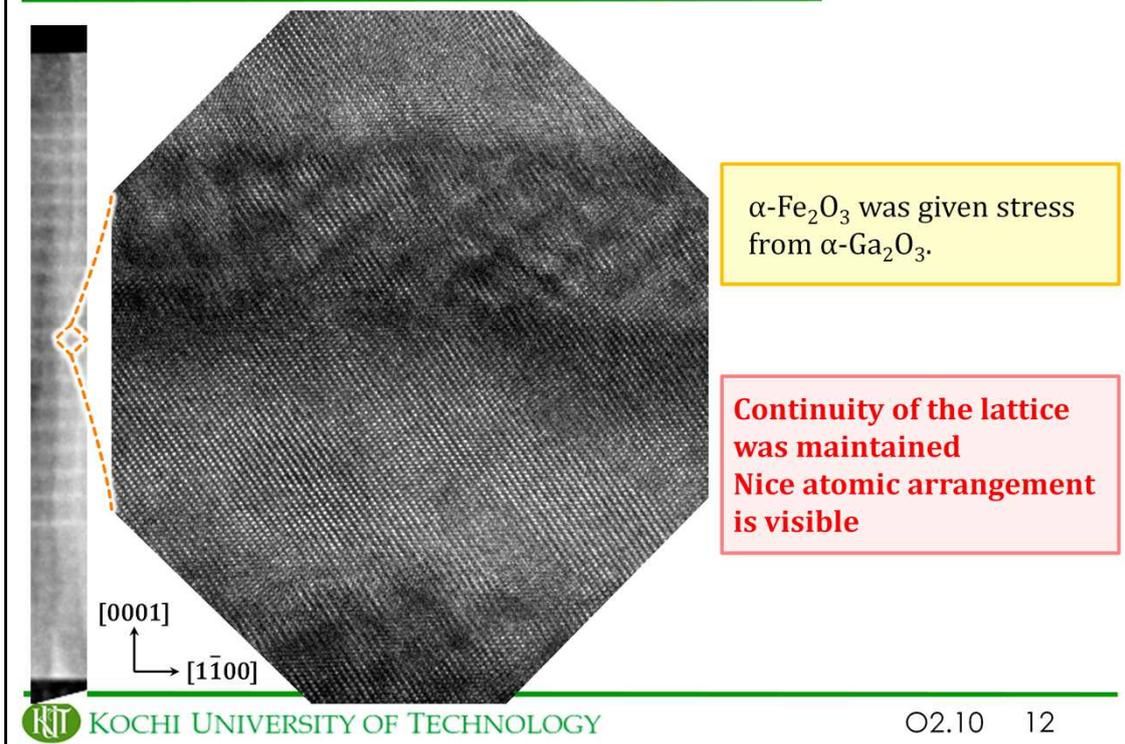


The layers of $\alpha\text{-Ga}_2\text{O}_3$ and $\alpha\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ were separated, clearly.

From a component analysis of EDS, it is evident that $\alpha\text{-Ga}_2\text{O}_3$ and $\alpha\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ were separated at each layer and those thin films were formed by stacking the layer-by-layer.

EDSによる組成分析からも、FeとGaが明確に分かれている様子が分かります。

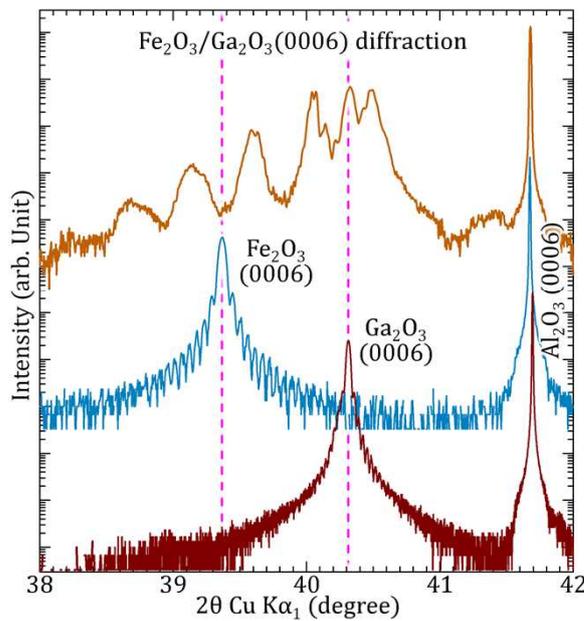
High resolution TEM image of QW



From a high resolution TEM image, it is clear that the continuity of the lattice between $\alpha\text{-Ga}_2\text{O}_3$ and $\alpha\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ was maintained from bottom to the top. And nice atomic arrangement is visible, indicating high single crystallinity. On the other hand, $\alpha\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ layer was given stress from $\alpha\text{-Ga}_2\text{O}_3$ layer.

高分解能像からは、格子の連続性が保たれていることが分かります。また、綺麗な原子配列が見られ、高品質な単結晶が形成している事が示唆されます。また、 $\alpha\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ 層は $\alpha\text{-Ga}_2\text{O}_3$ からの歪みを受けています。

XRD



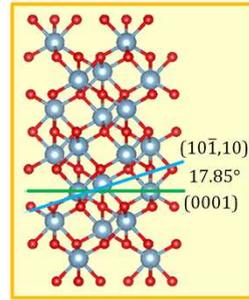
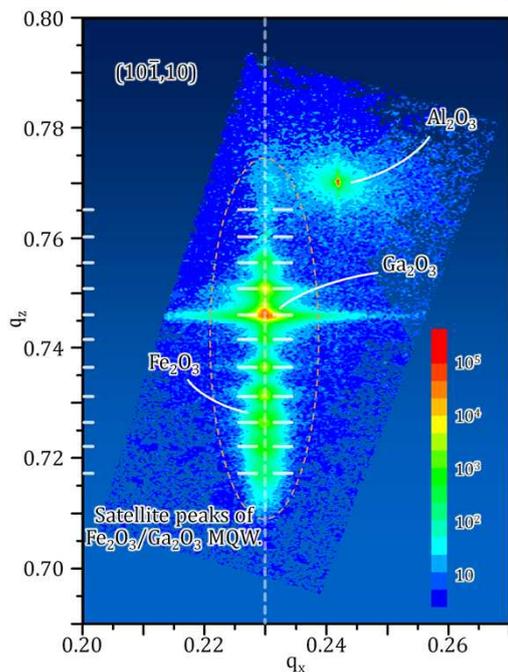
Satellite peaks associated with α -Ga₂O₃ (0006) are observed from the MQW.

Super high quality thin films of α -Ga₂O₃ and α -Fe₂O₃ were fabricated, as evident from numerous Laue fringes.

This figure shows the x-ray diffraction results of α -Ga₂O₃ thin film, α -Fe₂O₃ thin film, and the MQW. Super high quality thin films of α -Ga₂O₃ and α -Fe₂O₃ were fabricated, as evident from numerous Laue fringes. And satellite peaks associated with α -Ga₂O₃ (0006) are observed from the MQW.

こちらには、 α -Ga₂O₃薄膜と α -Fe₂O₃薄膜、そして α -Fe₂O₃/ α -Ga₂O₃量子井戸のX線測定結果を示します。 α -Ga₂O₃薄膜と α -Fe₂O₃薄膜は、ラウエフリンジが観測されるほど高品質な薄膜が作製されていることが分かります。また、 α -Fe₂O₃/ α -Ga₂O₃量子井戸からは、 α -Ga₂O₃ (0006)面に関連した衛星ピークが確認されます。

RSM of $(10\bar{1},10)$ $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3/\text{Ga}_2\text{O}_3$ MQW

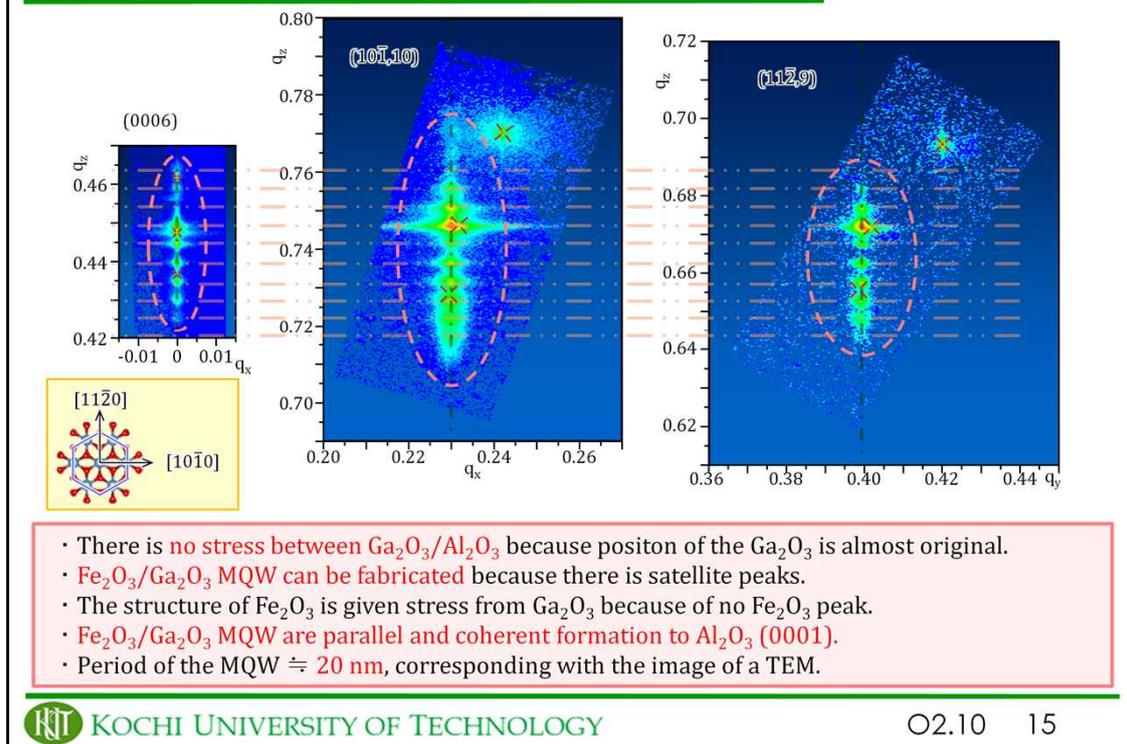


- There is no stress between $\text{Ga}_2\text{O}_3/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ because the position of the Ga_2O_3 ($10\bar{1}10$) is almost original.
- And satellite peaks assigned to the $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3/\text{Ga}_2\text{O}_3$ MQW can be seen.

And, reciprocal space map around the Al_2O_3 ($10\bar{1}10$) is shown in here. The orientation of Al_2O_3 ($10\bar{1}10$) is 17.85° tilted from the Al_2O_3 (0001) plane. This peak and this peak originate from the Al_2O_3 ($10\bar{1}10$) plane and the Ga_2O_3 ($10\bar{1}10$) plane, respectively. There is no stress between $\text{Ga}_2\text{O}_3/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ because the position of the Ga_2O_3 ($10\bar{1}10$) is almost original. And satellite peaks assigned to the MQW can be seen.

また、 Al_2O_3 ($10\bar{1}10$)面周囲の逆格子マップをこちらに示します。 Al_2O_3 ($10\bar{1}10$)面は、 Al_2O_3 (0001)面から 17.85° 回転した面です。 Al_2O_3 ($10\bar{1}10$)面由来のピークはここで、 Ga_2O_3 ($10\bar{1}10$)面由来のピークはここにあたります。 Ga_2O_3 ($10\bar{1}10$)面由来のピークがほぼオリジナル位置にあるので、 $\text{Ga}_2\text{O}_3/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ 間に歪みがない事がわかる。また、 $\alpha\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3/\alpha\text{-Ga}_2\text{O}_3$ の衛星ピークが確認されます。

Properties of MQW fabricated by mist CVD



And, reciprocal space map around the Al₂O₃ (11 $\bar{2}$ 9) is shown in here. The Al₂O₃ [0001], [10 $\bar{1}$ 0] and [11 $\bar{2}$ 0] direction are perpendicular to each other. Because MQW satellite peaks are parallel to the q_z axis, MQWs are parallel and coherent formation to the Al₂O₃ (0001) plane. Then, period of MQW satellite peaks suggests that the period of MQW is 20 nm, corresponding with the TEM image.

またこちらに、Al₂O₃ (11 $\bar{2}$ 9)面周囲の逆格子マップを示します。Al₂O₃ [0001]は、[10 $\bar{1}$ 0]及びAl₂O₃ [11 $\bar{2}$ 0]に対して垂直位置関係にあります。どちらの図においても、MQW由来のサテライトピークがq_z軸に平行に見られるため、MQWがAl₂O₃ (0006)面にコヒーレントに形成している事がわかります。また、サテライトピークの周期からMQWの周期が20 nmであることが分かり、TEM像とも一致していることがわかります。

Conclusions

Multiple quantum well $\alpha\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3/\alpha\text{-Ga}_2\text{O}_3$ has been successfully fabricated by open-air atmospheric-pressure solution-based mist CVD.

- The structure of Fe_2O_3 is given stress from Ga_2O_3 because of no Fe_2O_3 peak.
- $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3/\text{Ga}_2\text{O}_3$ MQW is parallel and coherent formation to the Al_2O_3 (0001).
- Period of the MQW \doteq 20 nm.

In the near future,

➡ The electrical and optical properties will be reported
Fabrication of oxide quantum devices is planned now.

Fabrication of the thin film controlled at the atomic layer level can be performed by mist CVD.

- Precursor flow and ambient temperature are controlled carefully.
- The droplets of the Leidenfrost state are used.

Hoping,

➡ this technique becomes an index of non-vacuum process conversion.
supports the reduction of environmental load.

OK. This is conclusion of my talk. Multiple quantum well $\alpha\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3/\alpha\text{-Ga}_2\text{O}_3$, which is coherent formation to the c-sapphire substrate, has been successfully fabricated by open-air atmospheric-pressure solution-based mist CVD. In the near future, the electrical and optical properties are reported. And now, we are making a plan to fabricate the oxide quantum devices using this technology. And, it was demonstrated that fabrication of the thin film controlled at the atomic layer level can be performed by mist CVD, with carefully control of precursor flow and ambient temperature, such as using the special state of droplet. We are hoping that this technique becomes an index of non-vacuum process conversion and supports the reduction of environmental load.

さて、最後に今回の発表のまとめです。今回我々は、大気開放溶液系機能薄膜作製手法「ミストCVD」でサファイア基板に対して首尾一貫した $\alpha\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3/\text{Ga}_2\text{O}_3$ の量子井戸構造の作製に成功しました。近い将来、これらの酸化物薄膜の電子・光特性を報告します。また、この技術を基に、酸化物量子デバイスの作製を行う予定です。そして、例えば液滴のライデンフロスト状態を利用して、原料流と環境温度を注意深く制御すれば、大気開放溶液系機能薄膜作製でも原子レベルでの高品質な薄膜を作製出来る事を示しました。我々は、この技術が大気圧プロセス転換の指標になり、環境負荷を低減させることが出来れば良いなど、思っています。