

AM-MEE growth of InAlN on Si(111) using RF-MBE

¹TADASHI OHACHI, ³OSAMU ARIYADA, ²YUUKI SATO, ²SHINZO YOSHIKADO AND ²MOTOI WADA

¹ Interface Reaction Epitaxy Laboratory, Doshisha University

²Department of Electrical Engineering, Doshisha University, ³ARIOS INC.

¹ D-egg, 1 Jizoutani Kodo, Kyotababe, Kyoto 610-0332, ²1-3 Miyakotani, Kyotanabe, Kyoto 610-0321

³3-2-20 Musashino, Akishima, Tokyo 196-0021, Japan

phone: +81-774-66-2314, fax: +81-774-66-2314

e-mail: tohachi@irel.jp

1. Introduction

RF-MBE (Radio frequency plasma assisted molecular beam epitaxy) is the most simple growth method for group III-nitrides using group III metal atoms and N atoms. It uses chemically safe materials only and a material saving growth method. AM-MEE (the activity modulation migration enhanced epitaxy) of RF-MBE method is a candidate to grow high quality group III-nitrides on a large size Si wafer. The AM of an rf discharge means the activity selection of chemically active nitrogen atoms (N+N*), where N and N* are ground and excited atoms, respectively, produced by a high brightness (HB) discharge mode and physically active excited nitrogen molecules N₂* produced by a low brightness (LB) discharge mode [1].

In this report in order to improve lattice miss matching of AlGa_xN/GaN HEMT, In_{0.17}Al_{0.83}N mixed nitride film, which is a lattice matching material for GaN film as shown in Fig.1, is grown by AM-MEE and the characterization of these films is presented.

2. Experimental

An IRFS-501 rf nitrogen radical source made by Arios Inc and a periodical power controller were in a VG-80H MBE chamber. After preparing a DBL of AlN/β-Si₃N₄/Si, which is formed by reactive epitaxy with Al and an intermediate layer of β-Si₃N₄ [2-3] on Si, the AM-MEE growth of In_xAl_(1-x)N was performed. The detailed procedure of AM-MEE is shown in elsewhere[3-5]. The time sequence of AM-MEE is shown in Fig. 2 and 3 schematically. To prove the lattice matching HEMT structure of InAlN/GaN/AlN/DBL/Si(111) was prepared. Mixing effect of In and Al atoms by exposure of N₂* is characterized by XRD 2θ-ω measurement.

3. Results and discussion

Fig. 4 shows a wide range ω/2θ measurement from 25 to 160 deg for In_{0.17}Al_{0.83}N/GaN/AlN/GBL/Si HEMT structure. Lattice matching was not perfect because of higher angle peak separation of GaN(0006) and In_{0.17}Al_{0.83}N(0006). The higher angle measurement of XRD is a good tool for lattice matching interface proof.

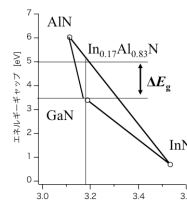


Fig. 1 Lattice constant and energy gap.

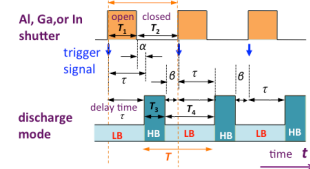


Fig. 2 Pulse exposure of group III atoms and N radicals mode change between LB and HB.

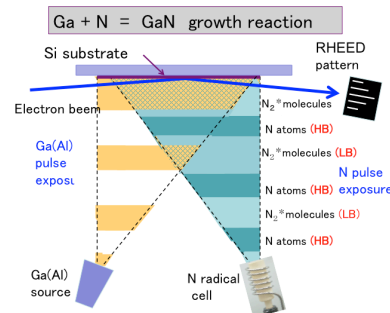


Fig. 3 Pulse exposure in AM-MEE.

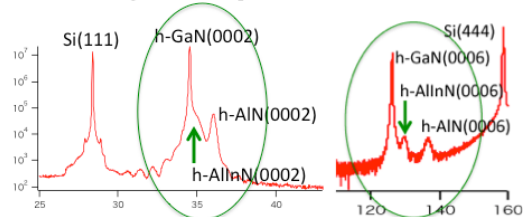


Fig 4 XRD pattern of In_{0.17}Al_{0.83}N/GaN/Si(111).

References

- [1] T. Ohachi *et. al*, *J. Crystal Growth* 311 (2009) 2987–2991. [2] N. Yamabe *et. al*, *J. Crystal Growth* 311 (2009) 3049–3053. [3] T. Ohachi *et. al*, *Phys. Stat. Sol. C10* (2013) 429. [4] Y. Yamamoto *et. al*, *J. Crystal Growth* 318 (2011) 474. [5] T. Ohachi *et. al*, *J. Jpn. Appl. Phys.* 50 (2011) 01AE01(1)-(8).