

In situ X-ray studies of the early stage of ZnO

Atomic Layer Deposition on InGaAs and the synthesis of lamellar dichalcogenides thin films prepared by Molecular Layer Deposition and thermal annealing

H. Renevier

LMGP, Grenoble INP & CNRS, Grenoble, France

EPIDOX November 17 2021



Talk outline

Part 1

In situ growth studies of Atomic or Molecular Layer Deposition (ALD or MLD) at LMGP

Part 2

In situ X-ray studies of the early stage of ZnO Atomic Layer Deposition on InGaAs

Part 3

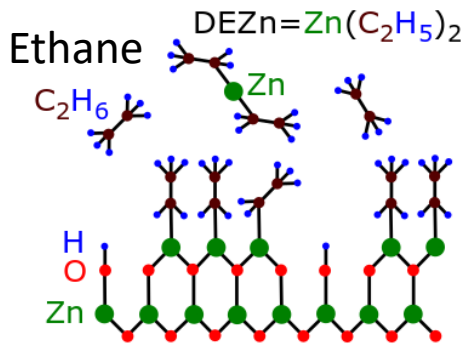
In situ X-ray studies of dichalcogenides thin films prepared by Molecular Layer Deposition and thermal annealing

In situ growth study of ALD or MLD

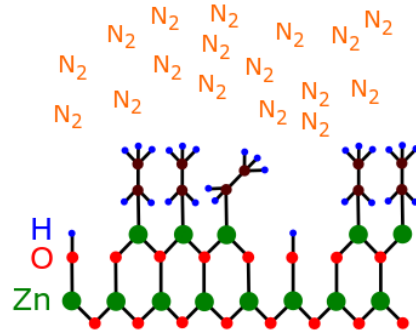
ZnO ALD (DEZn and H₂O)

(Self-limiting saturated surface reaction)

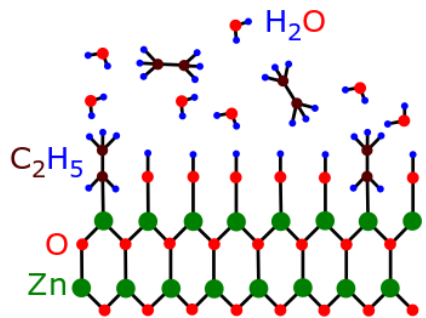
1. DEZn injection



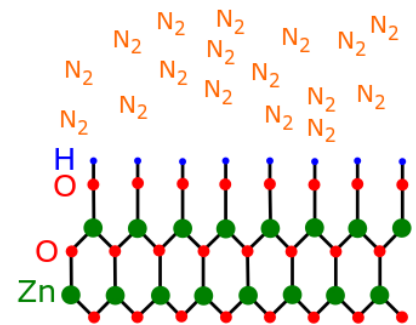
2. N₂ purge



3. H₂O injection



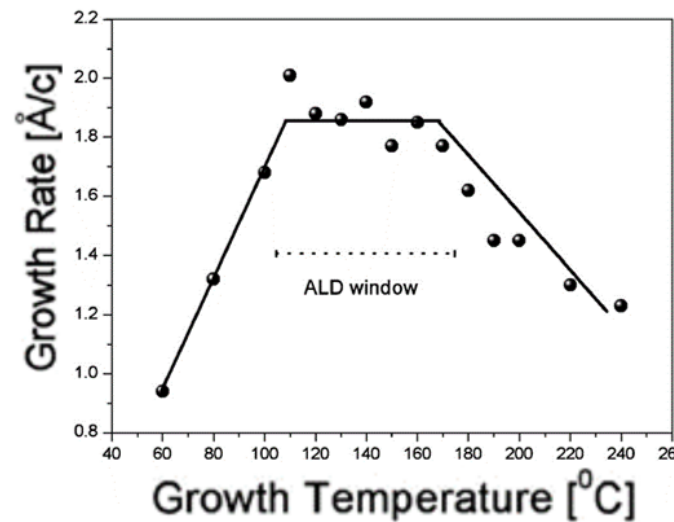
4. N₂ purge



Zn(C₂H₅)₂ is Diethylzinc or DEZn

ALD window (DEZn and H₂O)

(steady growth)

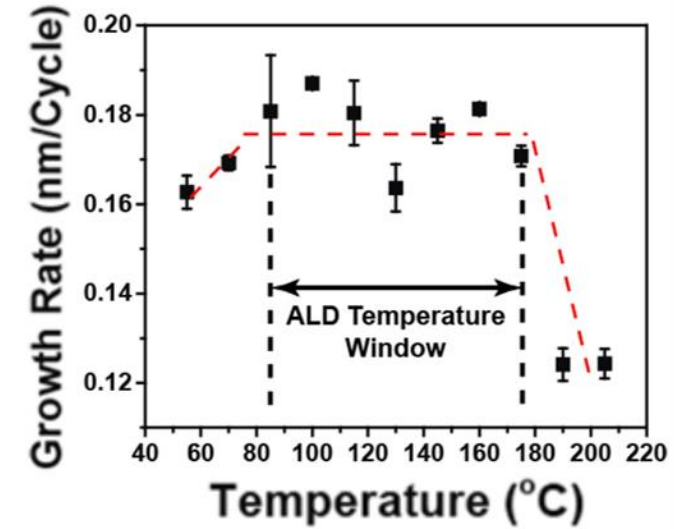


ALD ZnO on Si

500 and 1000 cycles *

T_{sub} between 100°C and 200°C GPC 0.16-0.22 nm.cy⁻¹

*Guziewicz et al. JAP 103 3 (2008)



ALD ZnO on Si

20 ALD cycles **

**Gao et al. JVST A 34 1 (2016)

In situ growth study of ALD or MLD

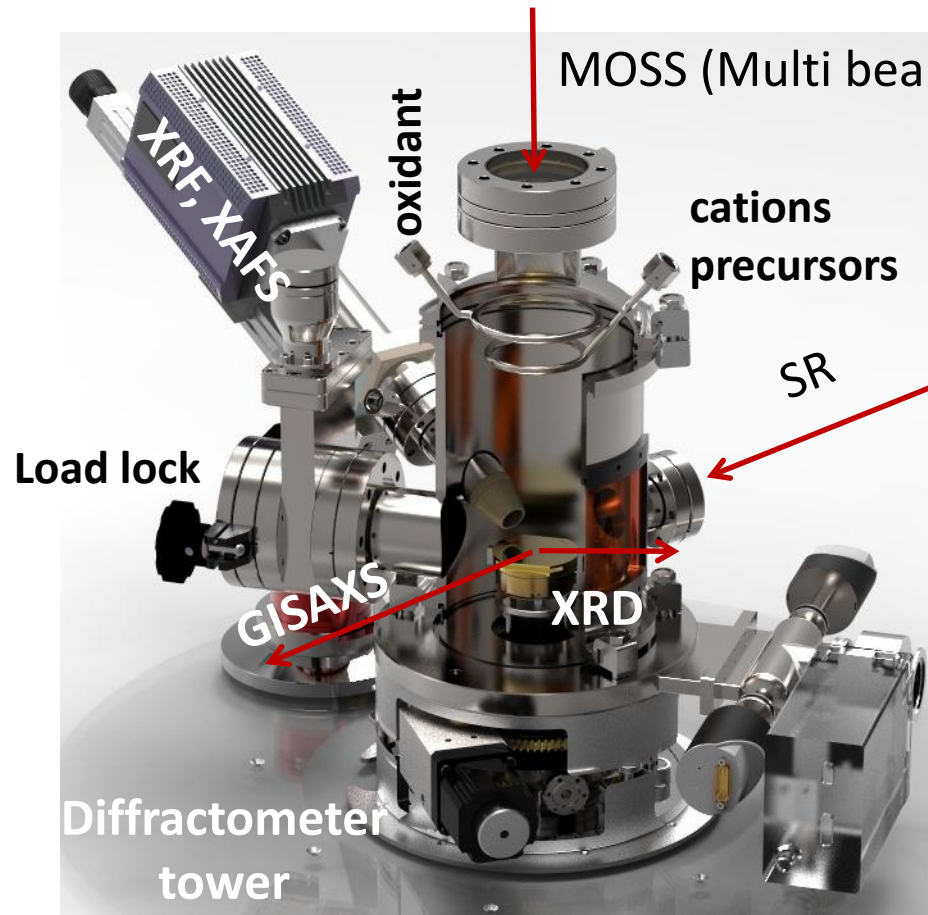
Thermal ALD

Allows:

- ✓ pressures from atmosphere to vacuum
- ✓ Thermal ALD: temperatures from room to 800°C
- ✓ Counter-rotating flange

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Designed and built under the guidance of D. de Barros

Synchrotron probes

- ✓ Fluorescence, spectroscopy (XAFS)
- ✓ Reflectivity vs angle, energy, thickness
- ✓ Grazing Incidence XRD
- ✓ Surface diffraction
- ✓ Anomalous diffraction, DAFS spectroscopy

In house probes

- ✓ Substrate curvature (MOSS)
- ✓ PL
- ✓ Ellipsometry (routinely used)
- ✓ Residual Gaz Analyzer (near future)

Chem. Mat. 28 592 (2016)

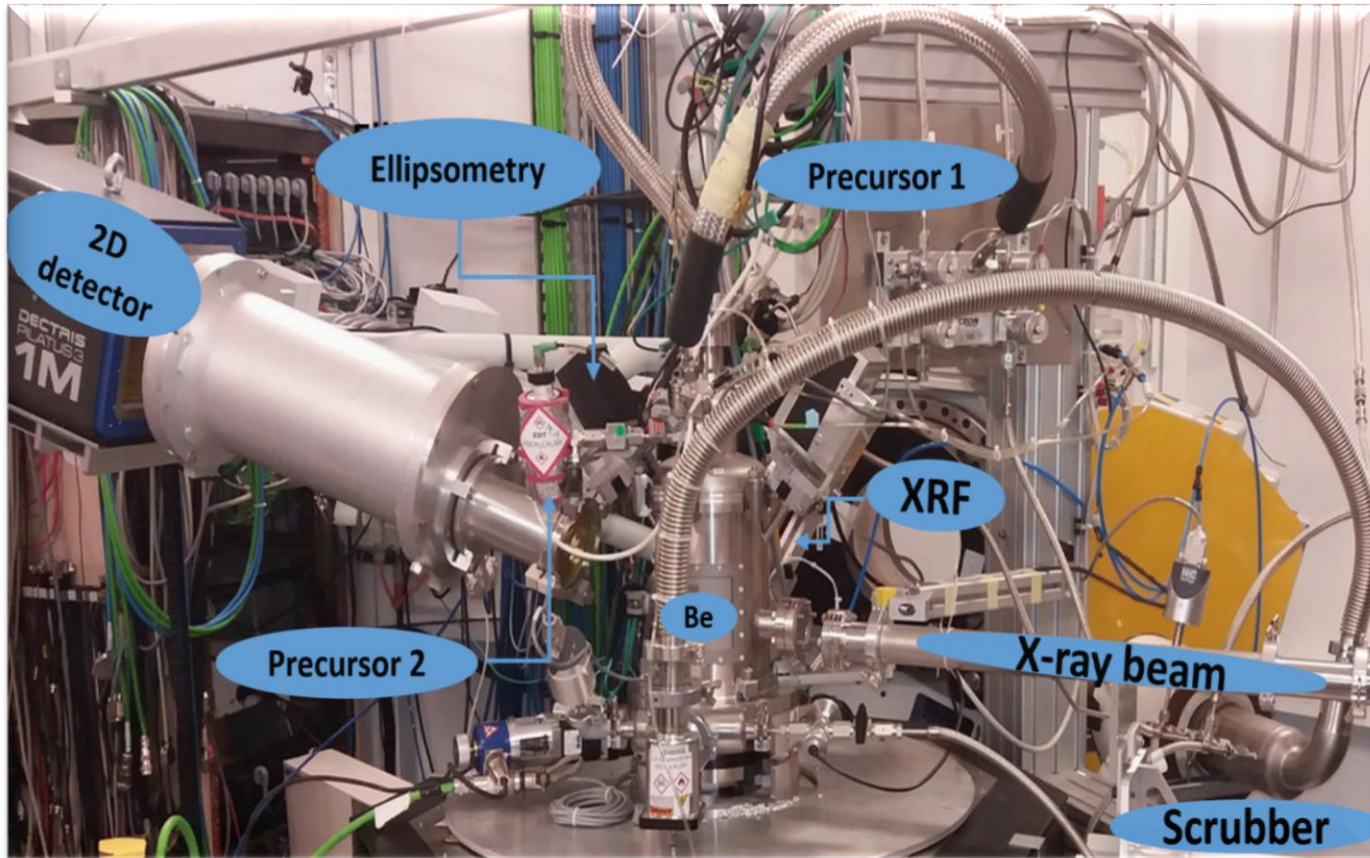
Cryst. Growth Des. 16 5339 (2016)

In situ growth study of ALD or MLD

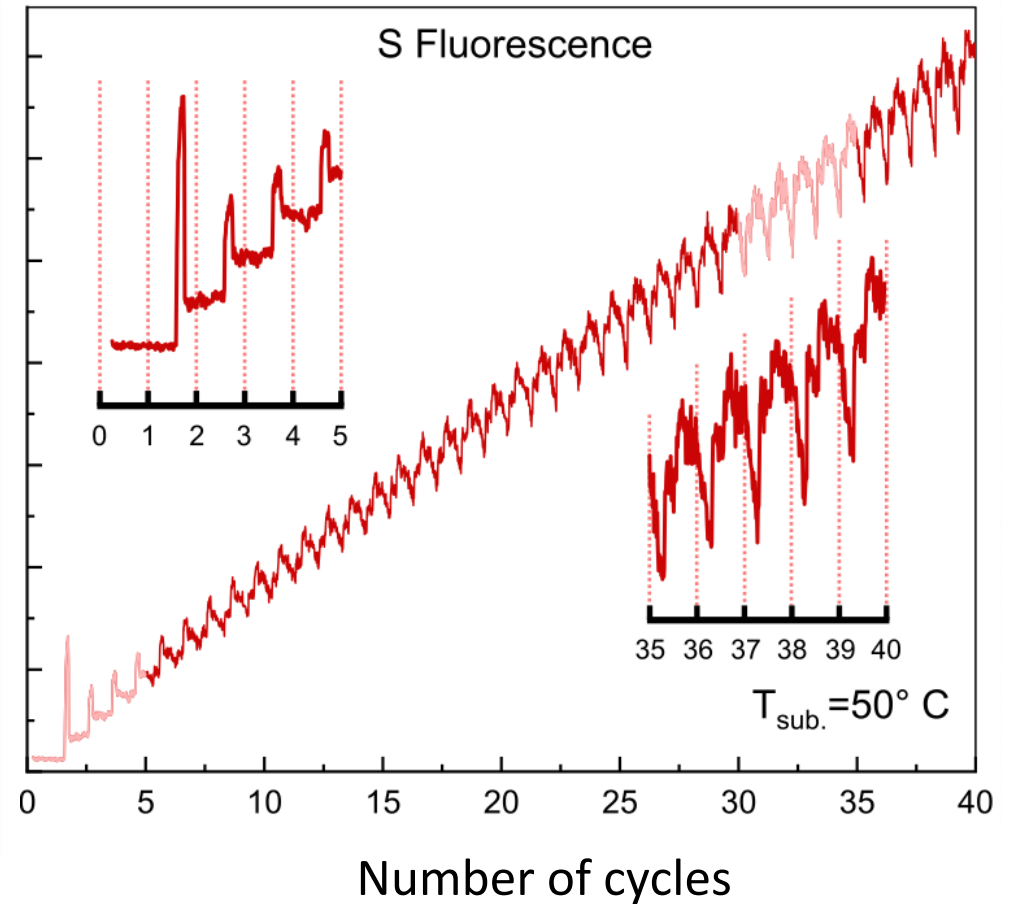
ALD setup @ SOLEIL

SIRIUS beamline (tender X-ray range)

September 2021



S K_{α} fluorescence (2.41 keV)

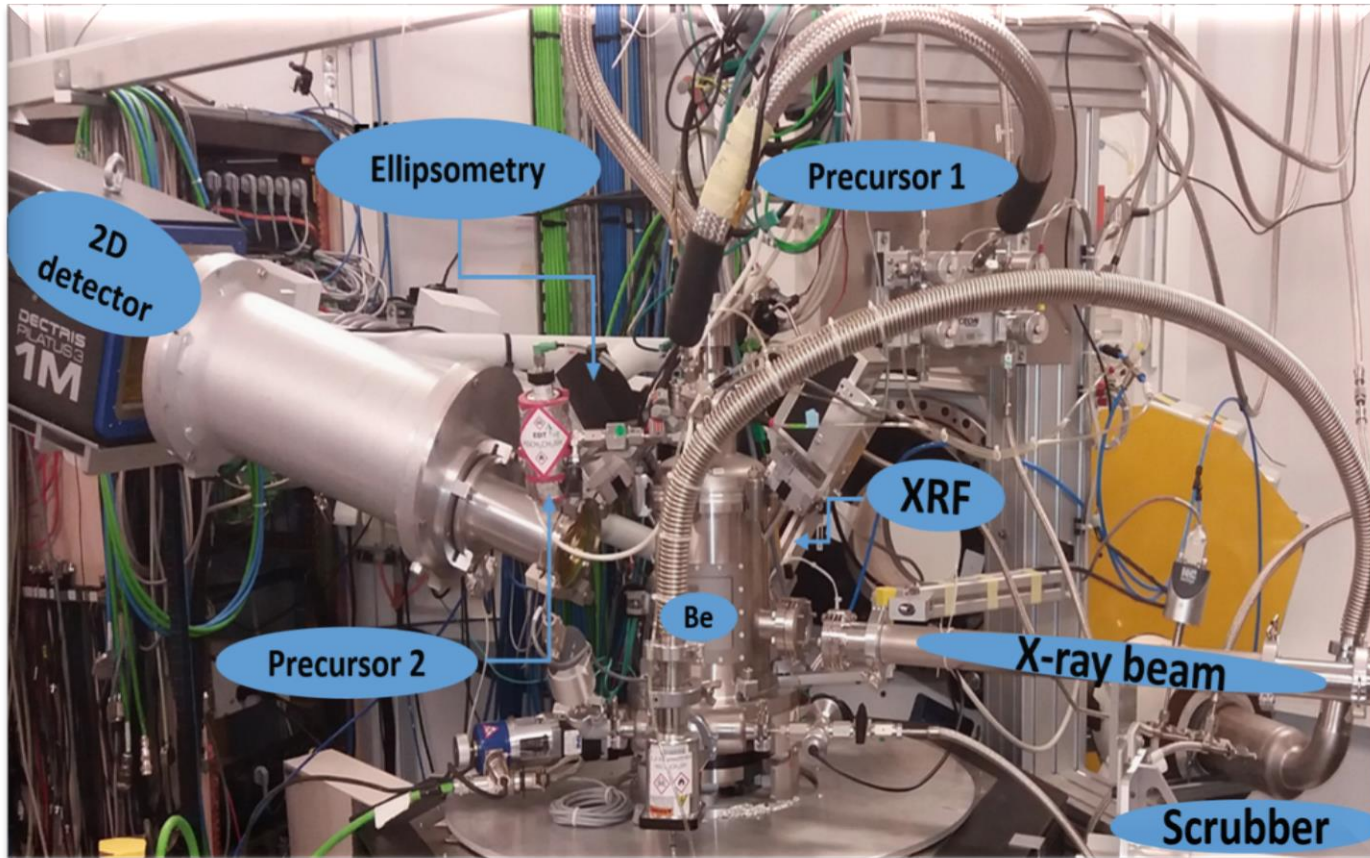


In situ growth study of ALD or MLD

ALD setup @ SOLEIL

SIRIUS beamline (tender X-ray range)

September 2021



ALD setup @ ESRF

ID3 beamline



Fast in-plane x-ray diffraction

In situ ALD reactors



B. Stephenson, P. H. Fuoss (CVD)
J. W. Elam, A. S. Hock, T. Proslie (ALD)



CoCOON group (C. Detavernier,
J. Dendooven)



S. Bent's group

G.B. Stephenson et al., MRS Bull. 24, 21 (1999)
D. Fong et al., Annu. Rev. Mater. Res 36, 431 (2006)
Devloo-Casier et al. Appl. Phys. Lett. 98, 231905 (2011)
Devloo-Casier et al. J. Vacc. Tech. A, 32, 01801 (2014)
S.M. Geyer et al., Rev. Sci. Ins. 85, 055116 (2014)
J. Klug et al., Rev. Sci. Ins. 86, 113901 (2015)
B. Boichot et al., Chem. Mat. 28, 592 (2016)
J. Dendooven et al., Rev. of Sci. Ins. 87, 113905 (2017)
Ju et al., Rev. of Sci. Ins. 88.3, 035113 (2017)

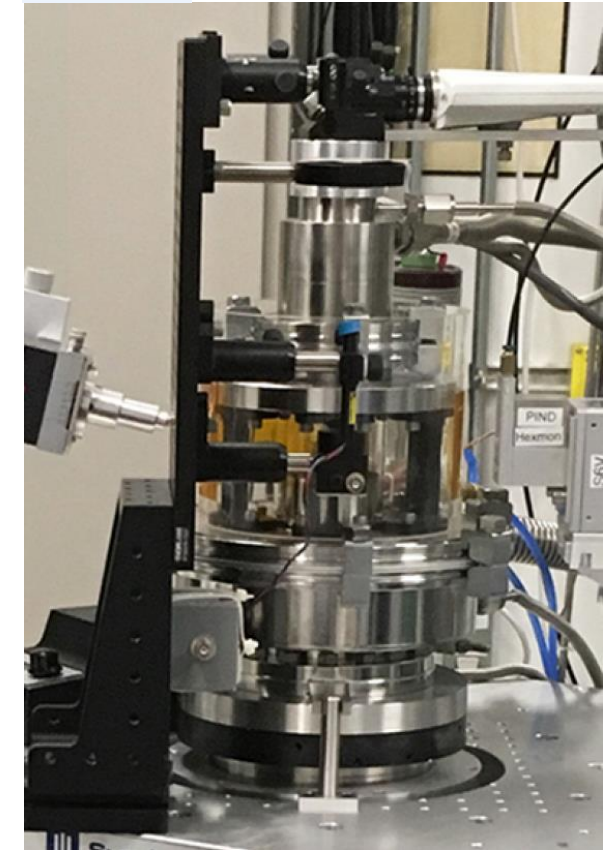
*J. Dendooven et al., Rev. of
Sci. Ins. 87, 113905 (2017)*



XRF, GISAXS



*Ju et al., Rev. of Sci. Ins.
88.3, 035113 (2017)*



Coherent X-ray Diffraction

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In situ X-ray studies of Dichalcogenides thin films prepared by Molecular Layer Deposition and thermal annealing

Collaborators

E. V. Skopin*, L. Rapenne, S. Quessada, I. Gelard,
H. Roussel, J.-L. Deschanvres & A. Claudel (NÉEL
Institute, Grenoble) * Minos Phd

LMGP, UGA & CNRS, Grenoble, France



E. Blanquet

SIMAP, UGA & CNRS, Grenoble, France



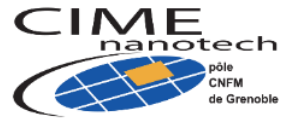
M.-I. Richard

Aix-Marseille Univ., IM2NP-CNRS, Marseille, France



V. Bolcato

CIME, UGA & CNRS, Grenoble, France



D. D. Fong

Argonne National Laboratory, Argonne, USA



C. Gomez

PTA, Grenoble, France



G. Ciatto, N. Aubert

Synchrotron SOLEIL, Saint Aubin,
France



X. Mescot

IMEP-LAHC, Grenoble, France



ID3 (ESRF) staff : **F. Carla, H. Isern, T.
Dufresne, L. Pithan**



P. Rodriguez, M. Bertrand

Leti, technology research institute,
Grenoble (France)



Labex
MINOS

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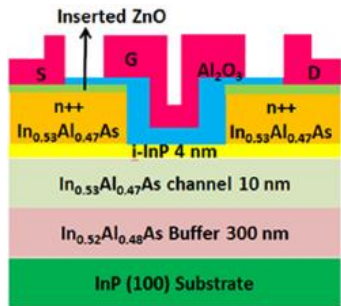
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Communauté
UNIVERSITÉ Grenoble Alpes

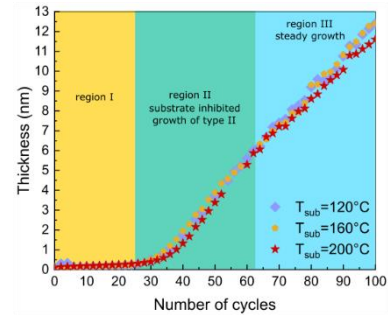
Talk outline

Motivation:
ZnO for MIS
junctions, IPL

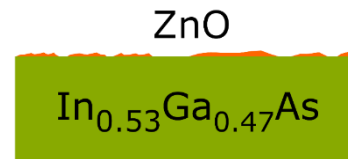


The early stage of
ZnO ALD on In_{0.53}Ga_{0.47}As

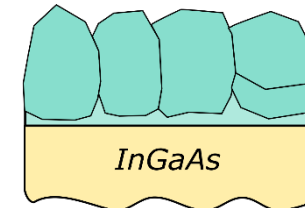
Substrate
temperature
effect



Transient regime
of growth



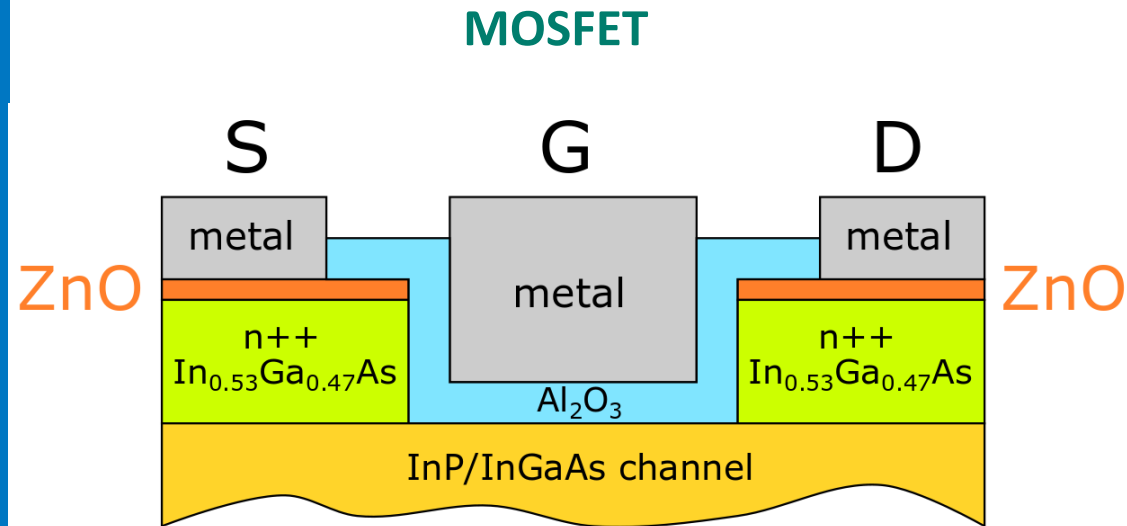
ZnO cristallisation



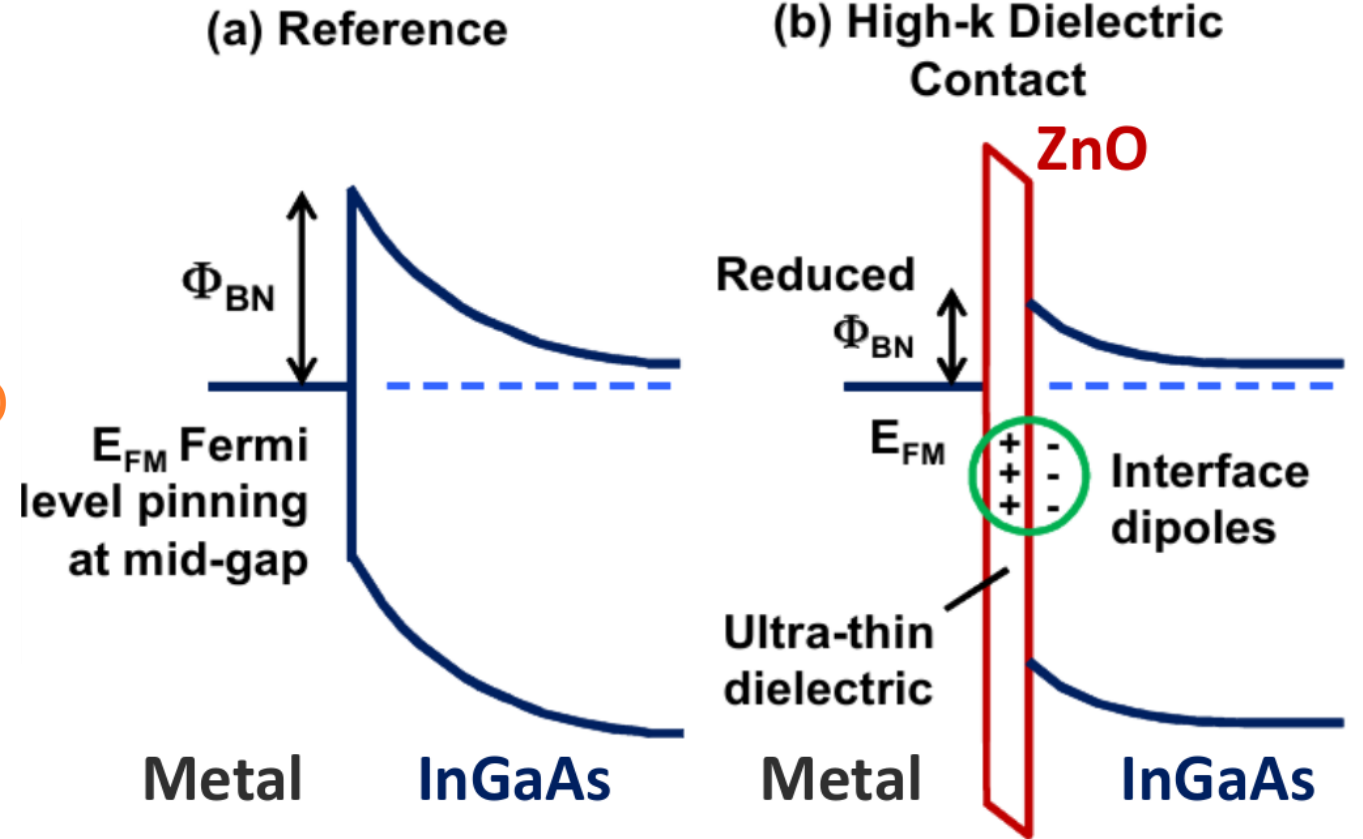
Conclusion



Source/Drain specific contact resistivity



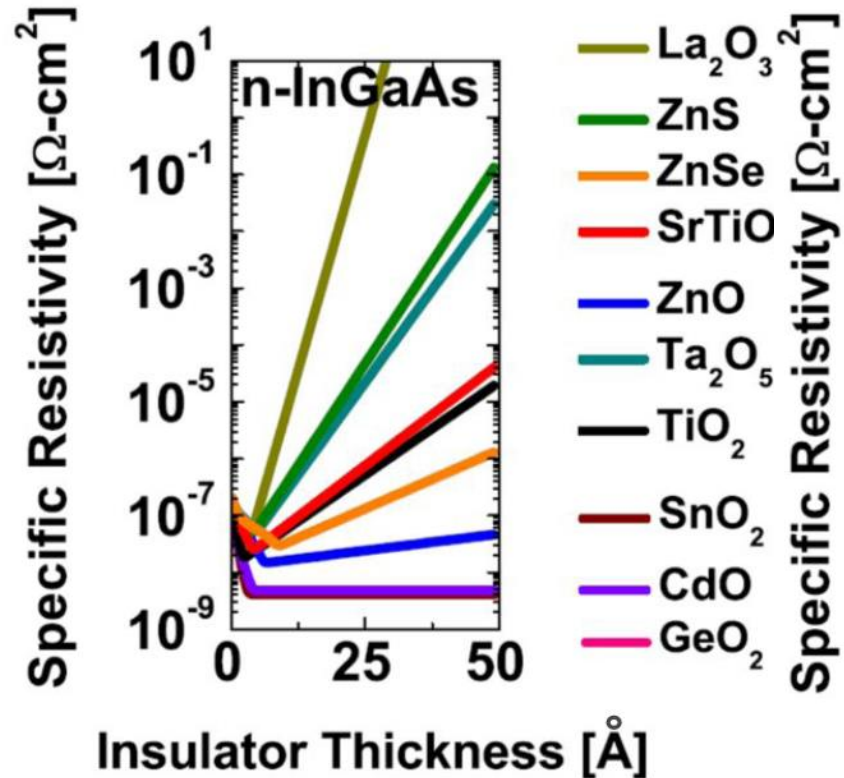
ZnO to reduce source/drain specific contact resistivity



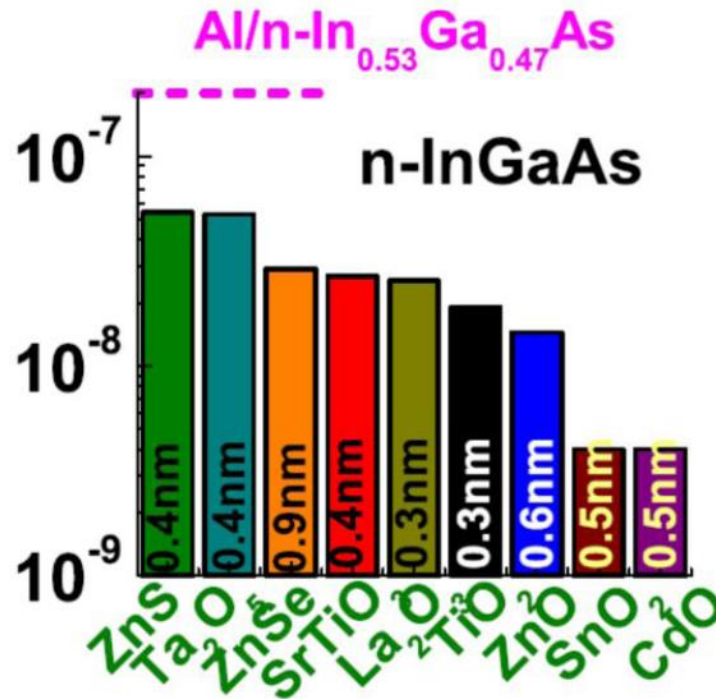
Liao et al., *Appl. Phys. Lett.* 103, 072102 (2013)
 Ang et al., *IEDM* (2012) 18.6.1

Optimal ZnO thickness

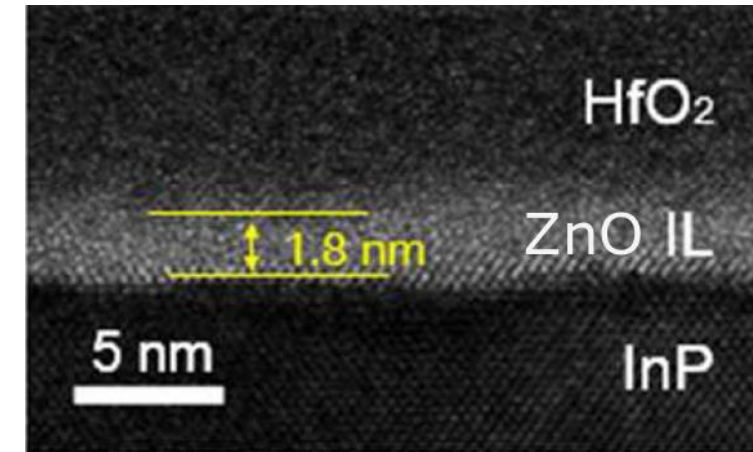
Al/Insulator/n-InGaAs



Optimal thickness



ZnO interfacial passivation layer (IPL)



- ✓ suppresses film crystallization
- ✓ reduces interface state density

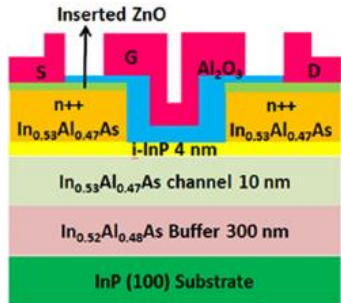
S.H. Kim et al. ACS App. Mat. & Int. 8.32 (2016)

calculations

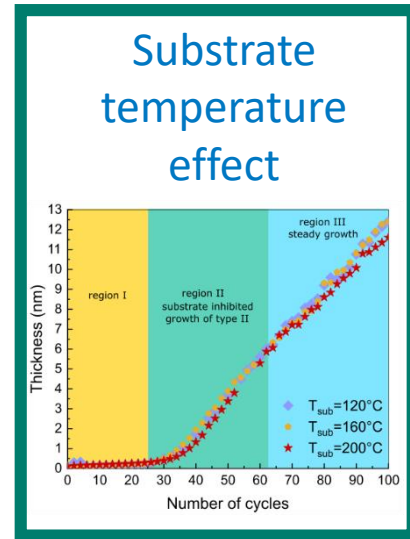
A. Agrawal et al. APL 101 042108 (2012)

Talk outline

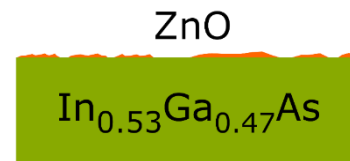
Motivation:
ZnO for MIS
junctions, IPL



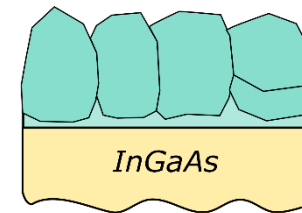
The early stage of
ZnO ALD on $\text{In}_{0.53}\text{Ga}_{0.47}\text{As}$



Transient regime
of growth



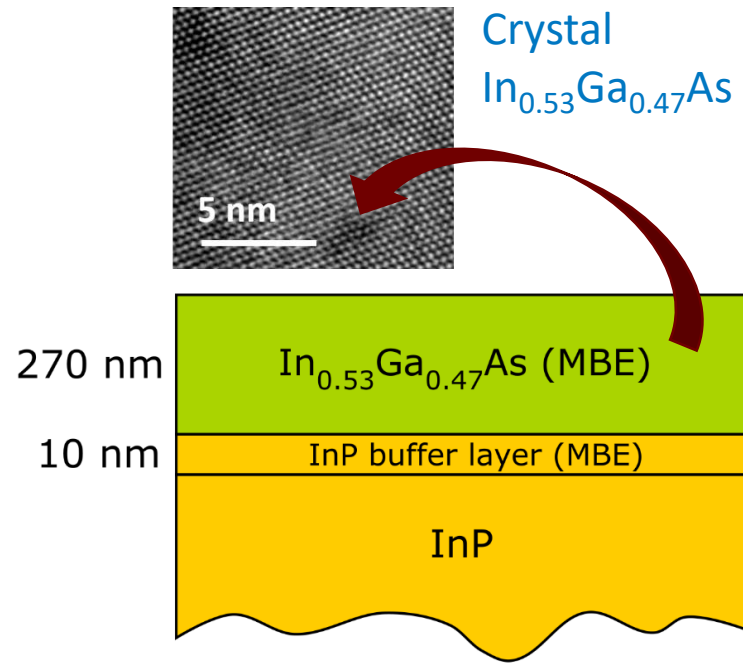
ZnO cristallisation



Conclusion



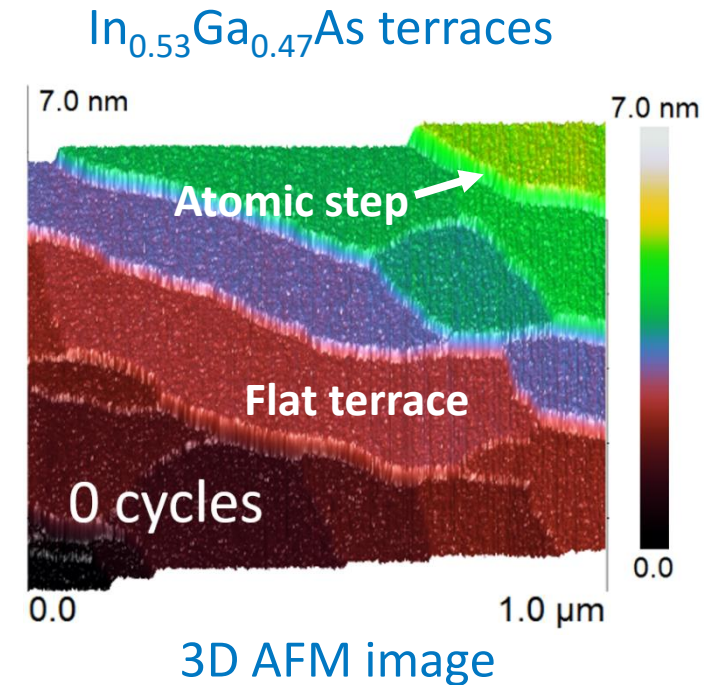
ZnO ALD on $\text{In}_{0.53}\text{Ga}_{0.47}\text{As}$ substrate



n-InGaAs & p-InGaAs provider : III-V Lab™

Etched 5 min in a 4M HCl solution

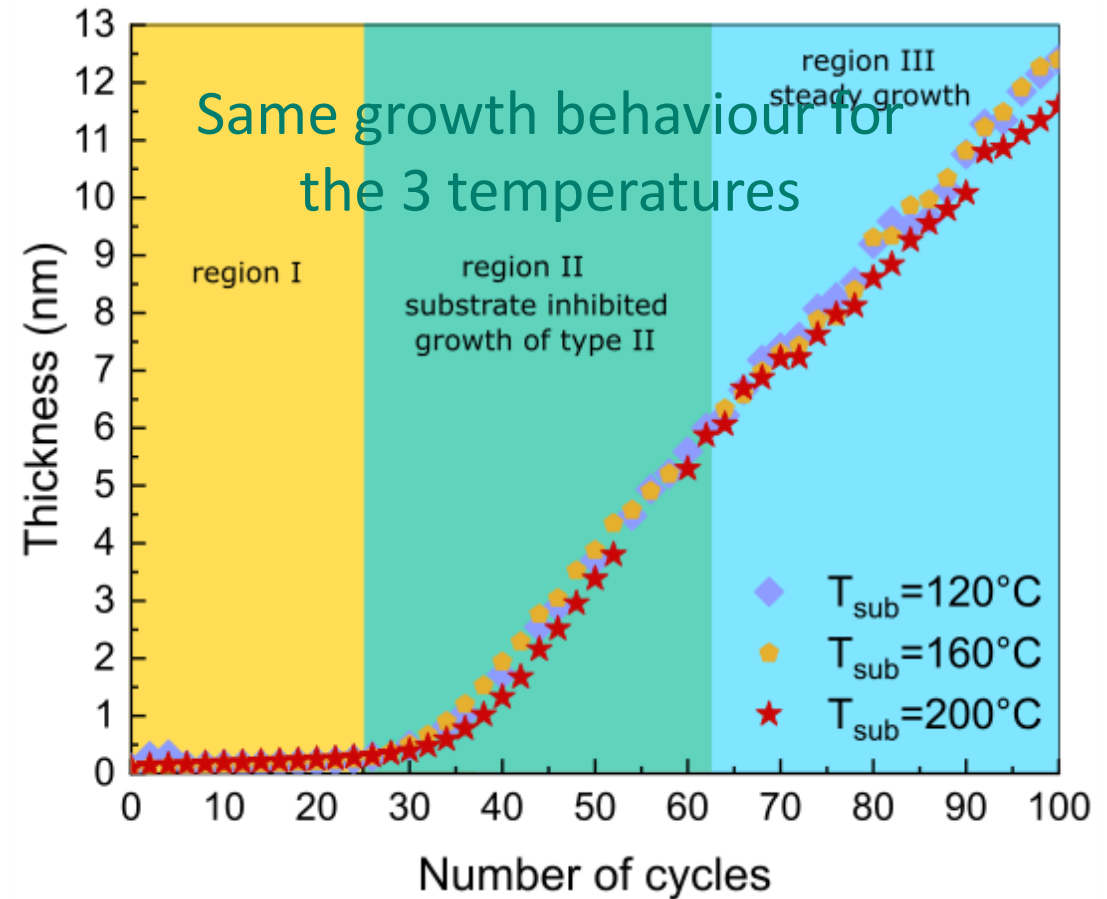
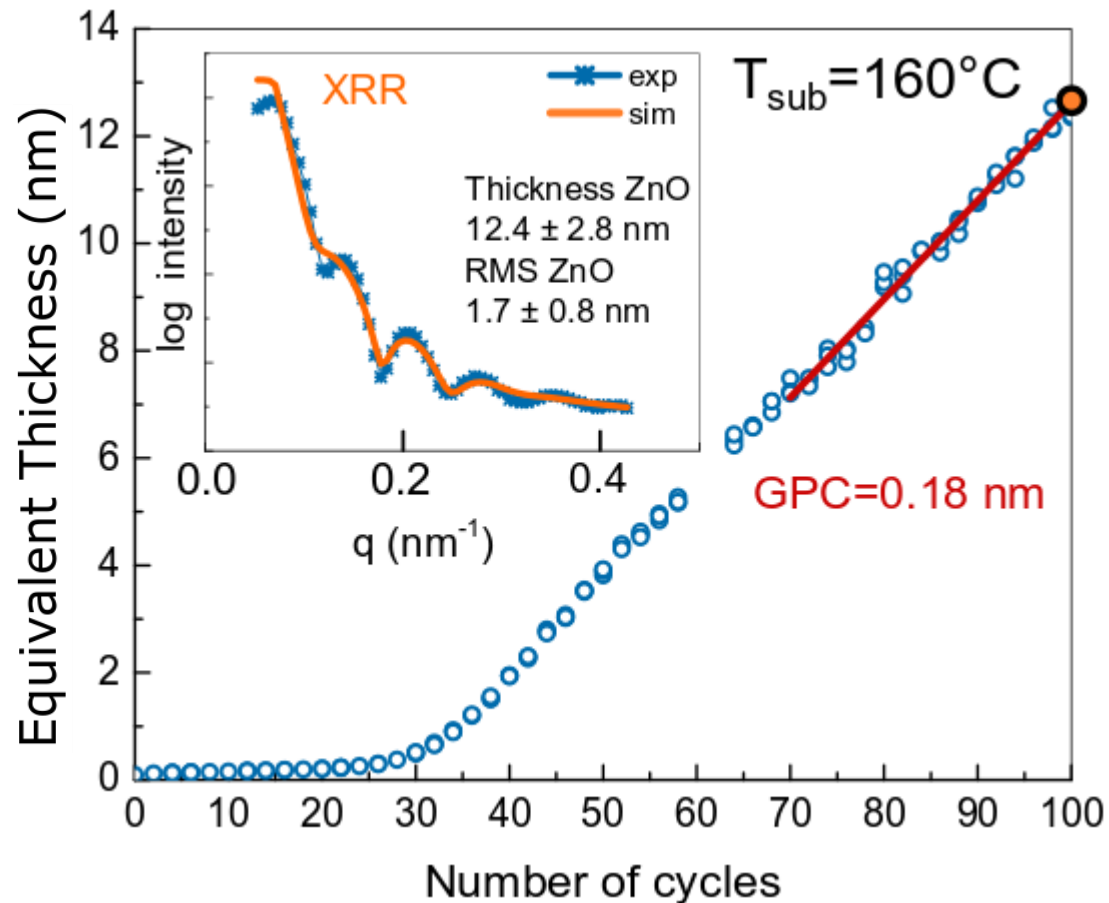
APL 93, 194103 (2008)



Substrate temperature effect

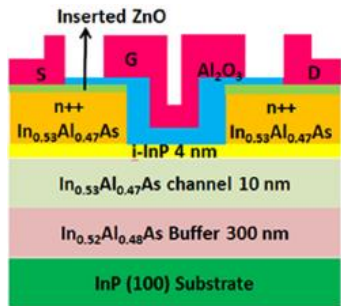
- Substrate temperature = 120°C, 160°C, 200°C
- Number of cycles = 100

- DEZn/ H₂O/ N₂ flow = 5sccm/2.6sccm/1000sccm
- DEZn/ H₂O/ N₂ inj. or purge time = 5s/40s/45s



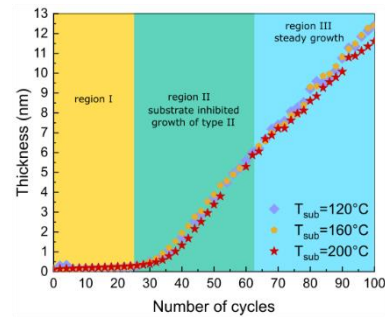
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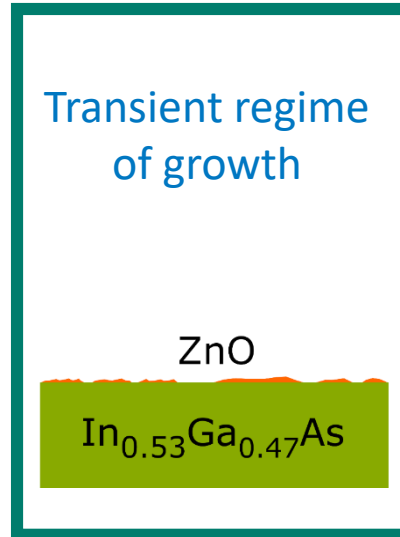


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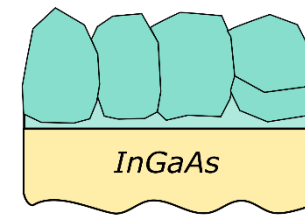
Substrate
temperature
effect



Transient regime
of growth



ZnO cristallisation



Conclusion

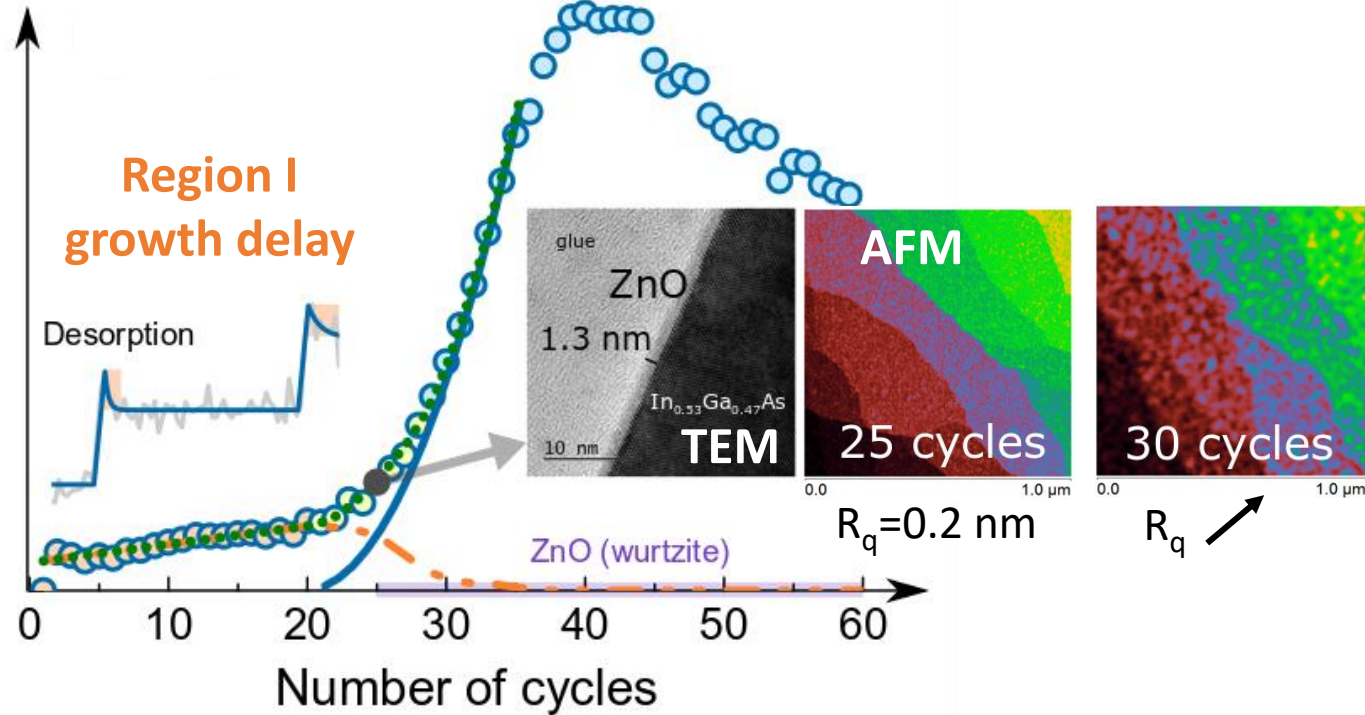


ZnO transient growth on InGaAs

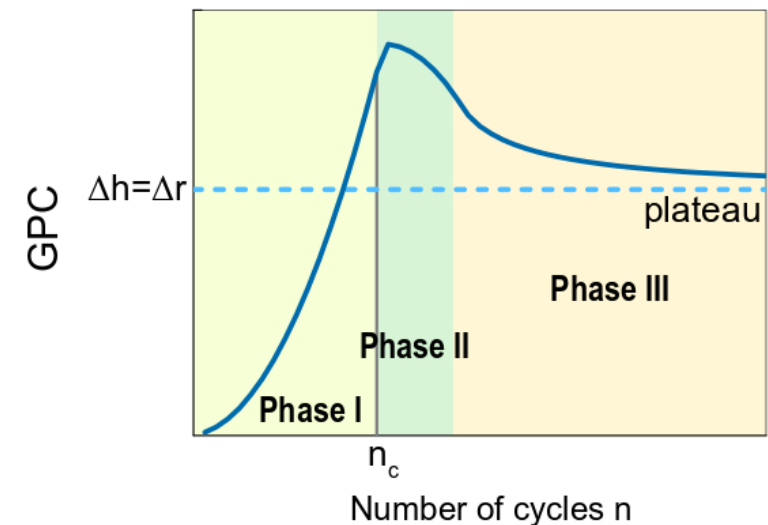
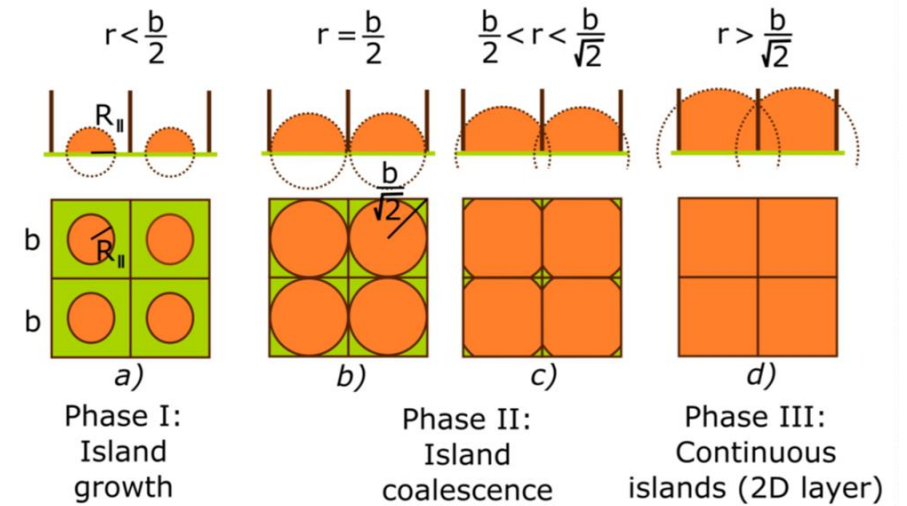
Growth Per Cycle (GPC)

Region II

S-shape growth



Region II: island growth model

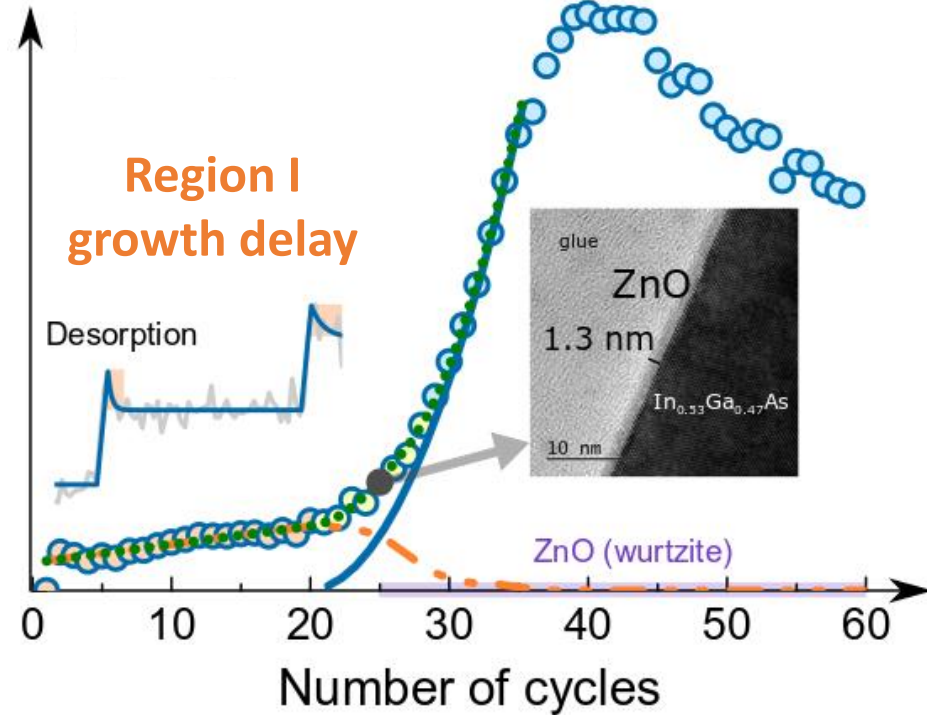


ZnO transient growth on InGaAs

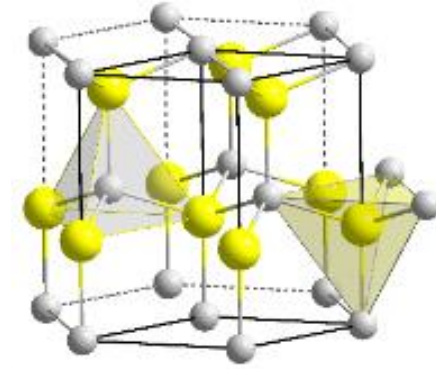
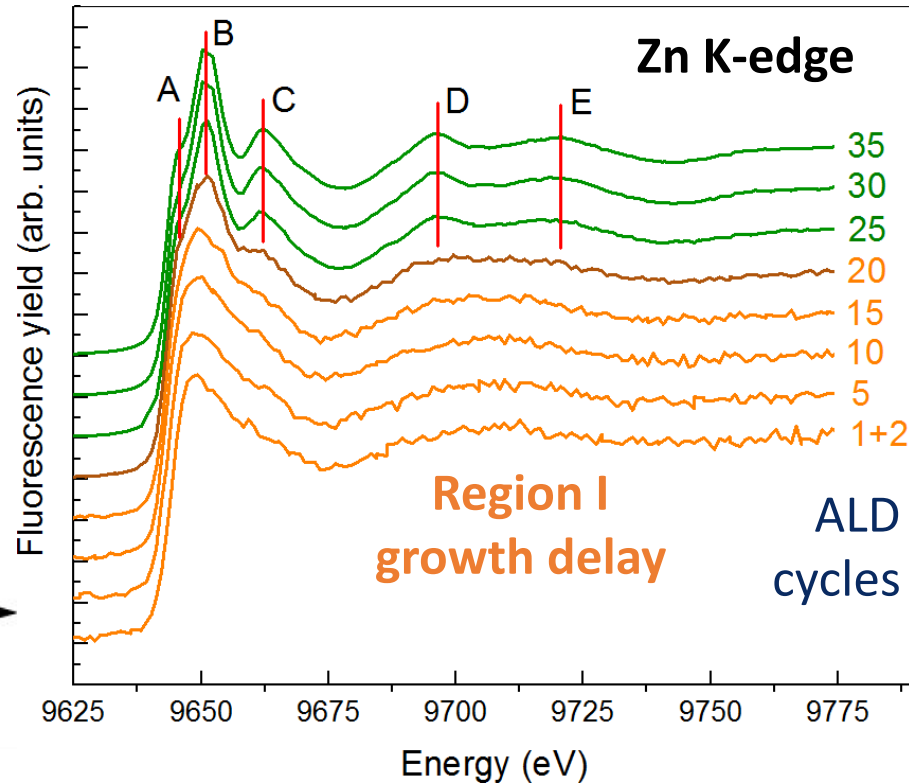
Growth Per Cycle (GPC)

Region II

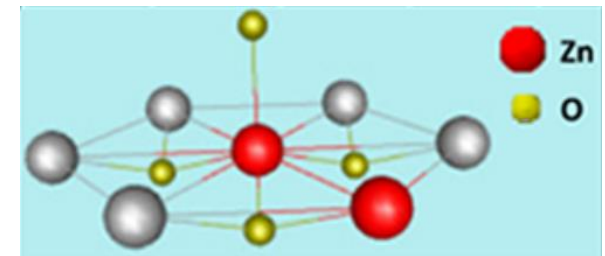
S-shape growth



X-ray Absorption Near Edge Structure



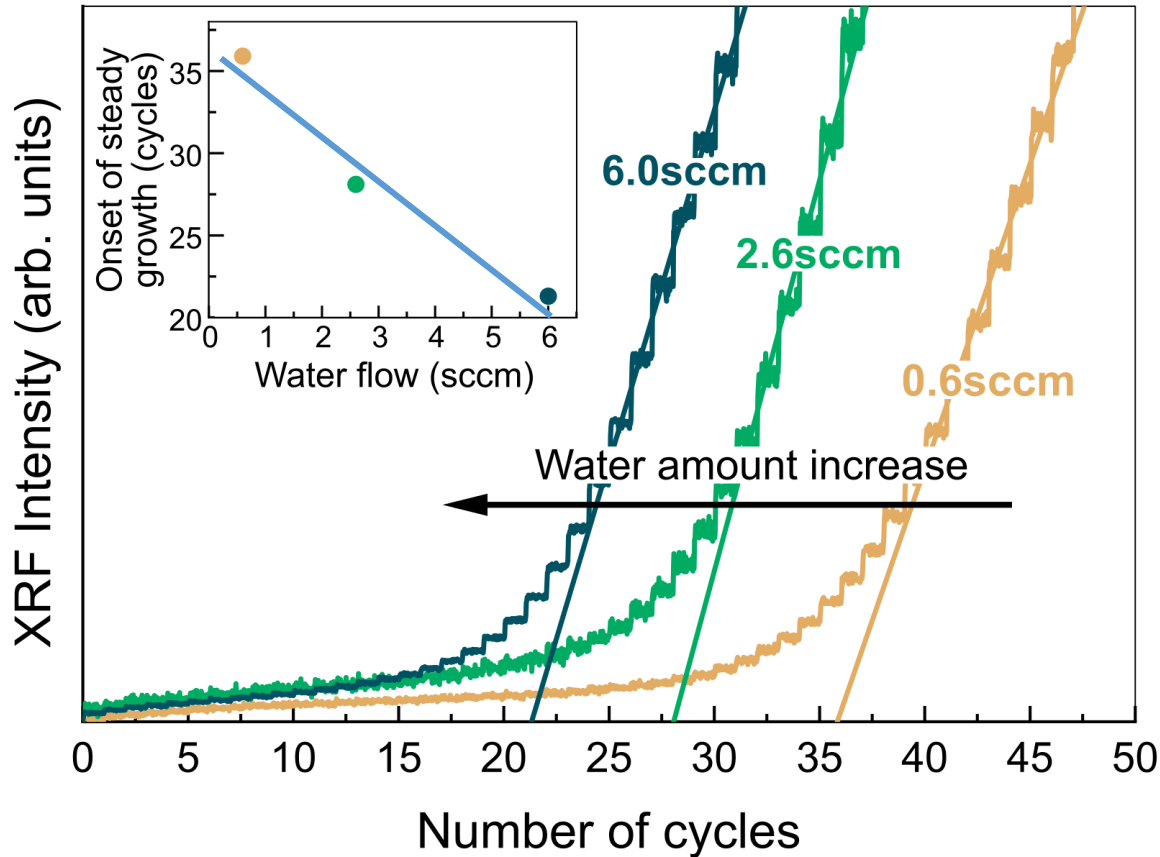
Wurtzite structure



Disordered Zn local environment/ small islands
Cryst. Growth Des. 16, 5339 (2016)

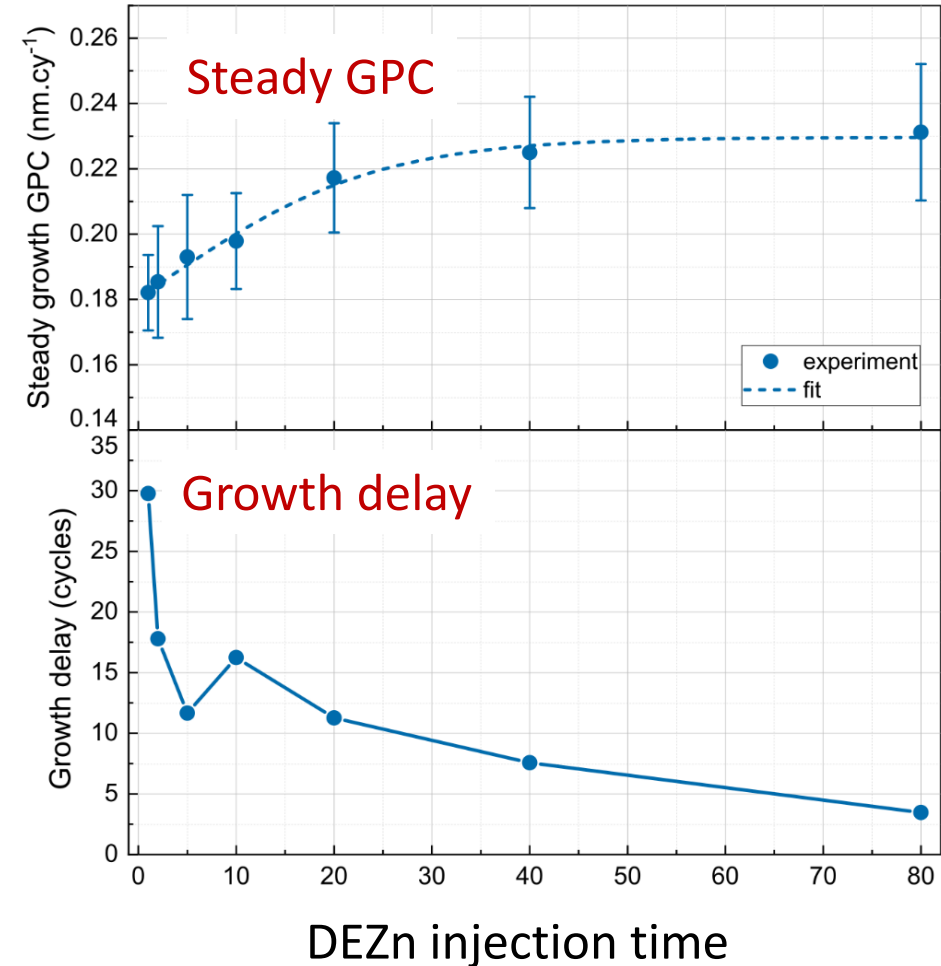
Precursor flow/inj. time effect on growth delay (region I)

in situ X-ray Fluorescence



PHYSICAL REVIEW MATERIALS 4, 043403 (2020)

in situ ellipsometry

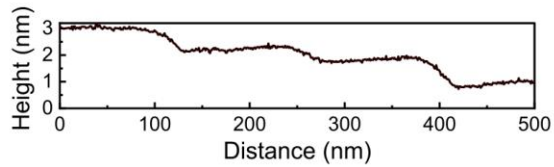
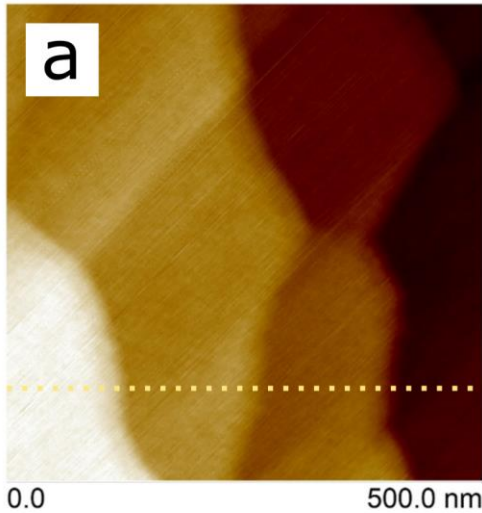


Phys. Status Solidi A 1900831 (2020)

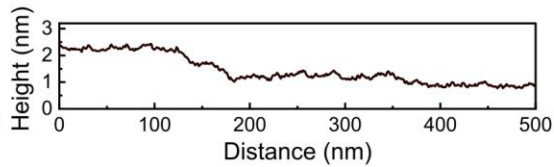
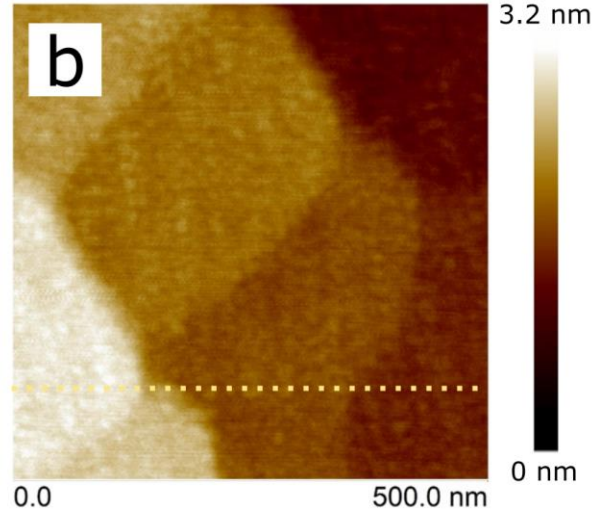
Precursor flow/inj. time effect on growth delay (region I)

AFM

InGaAs surface

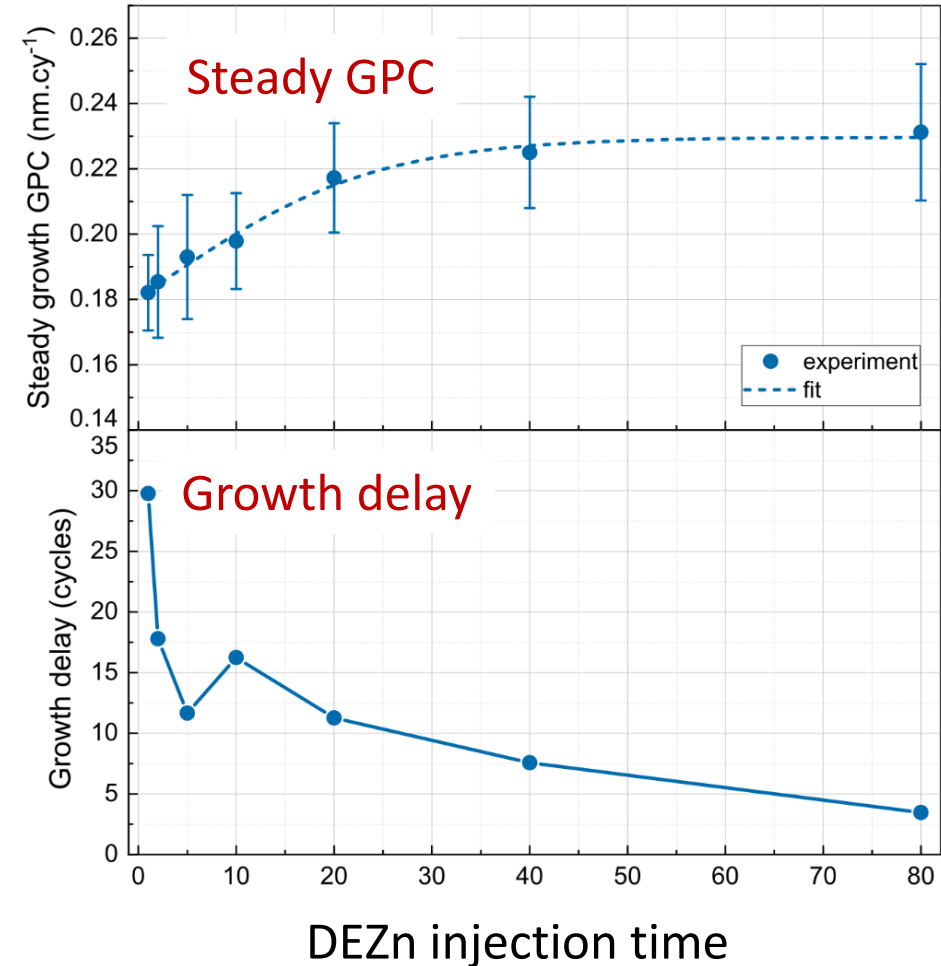


after cleaning, before deposition



after one ALD cycle including a long DEZn injection time

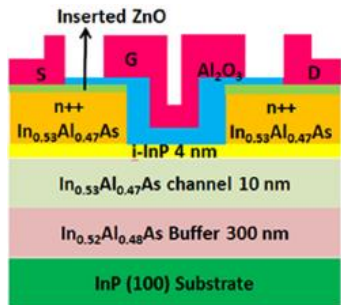
in situ ellipsometry



Phys. Status Solidi A 1900831 (2020)

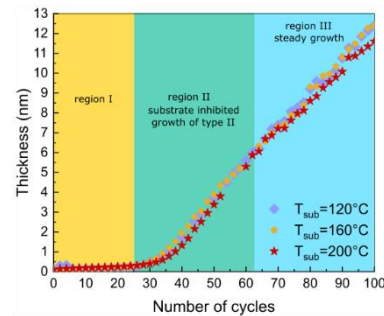
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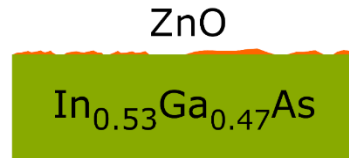


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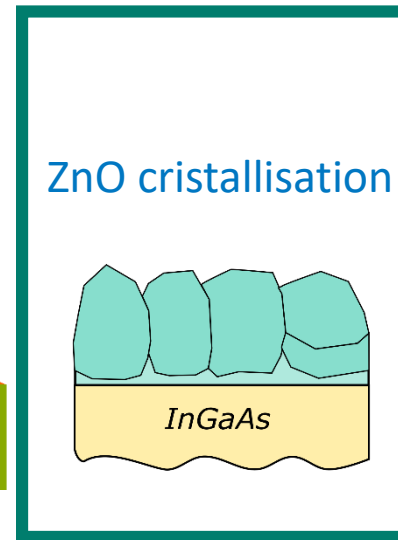
Substrate
temperature
effect



Transient region
of growth



ZnO crystallisation



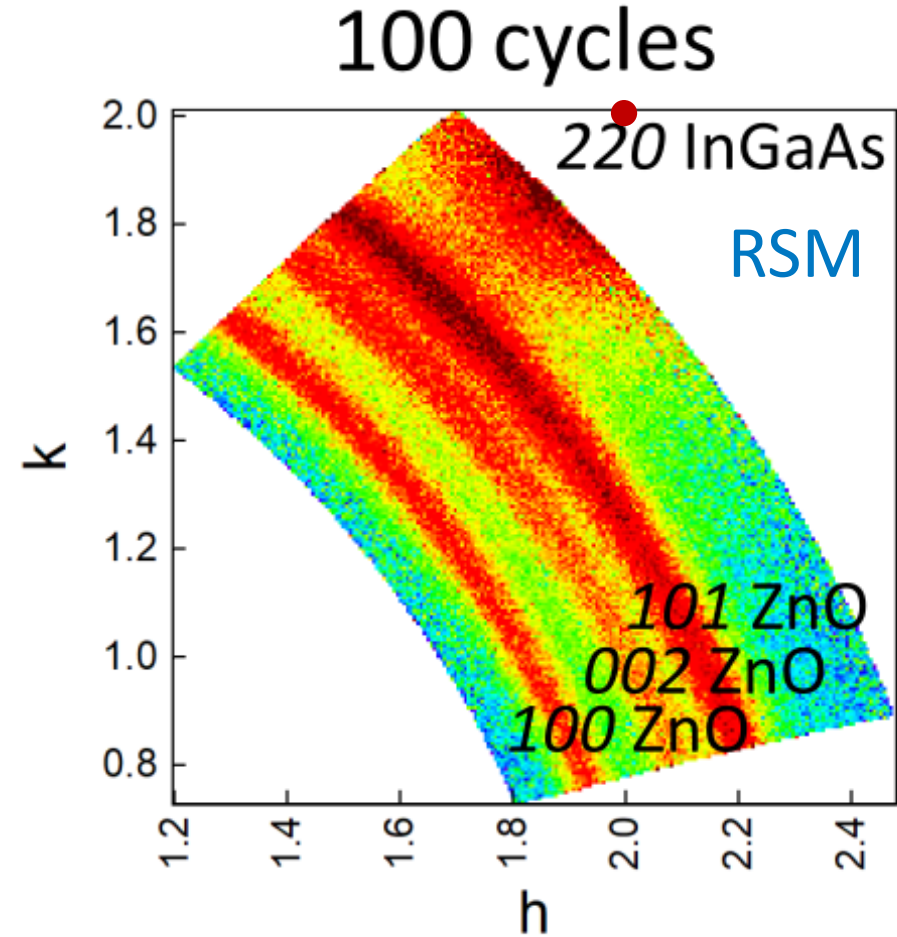
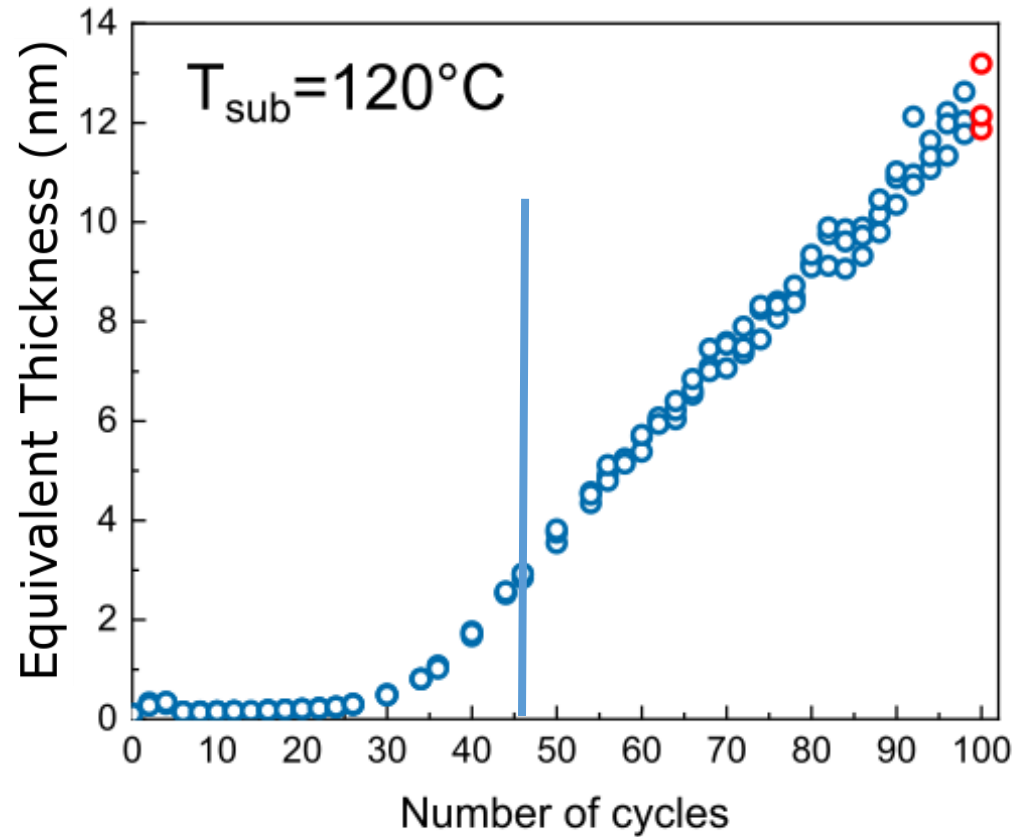
Conclusion



In-plane RSM vs ZnO film thickness



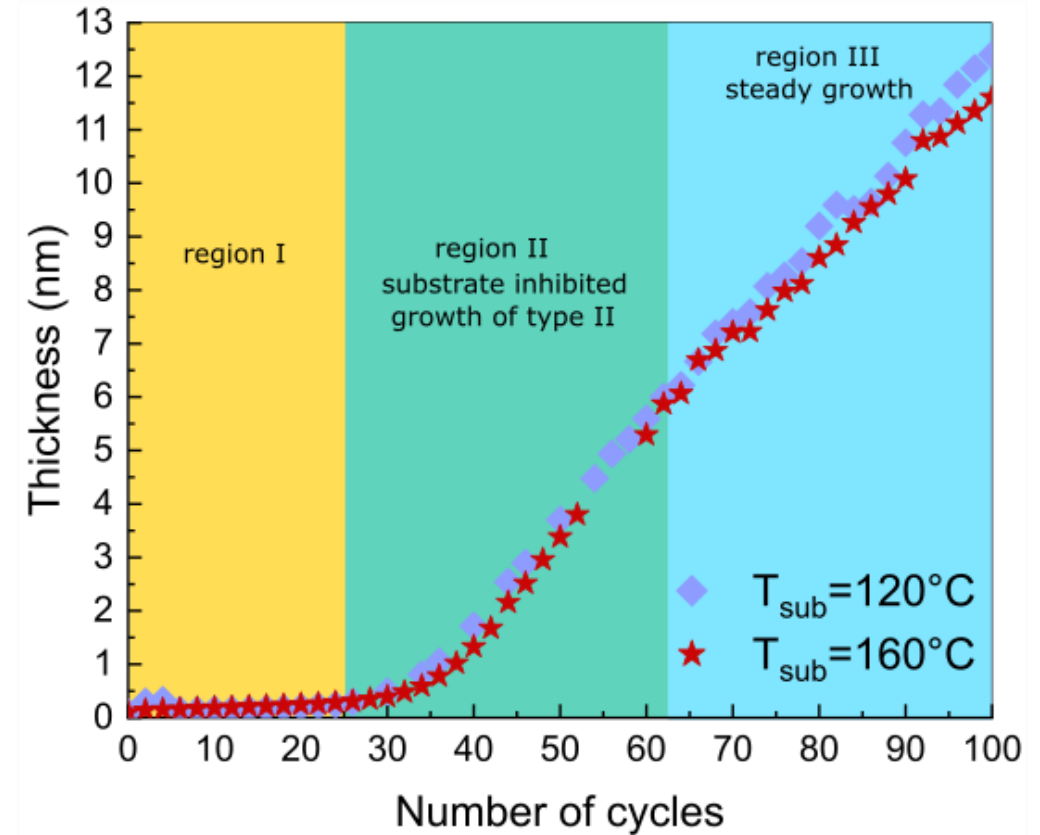
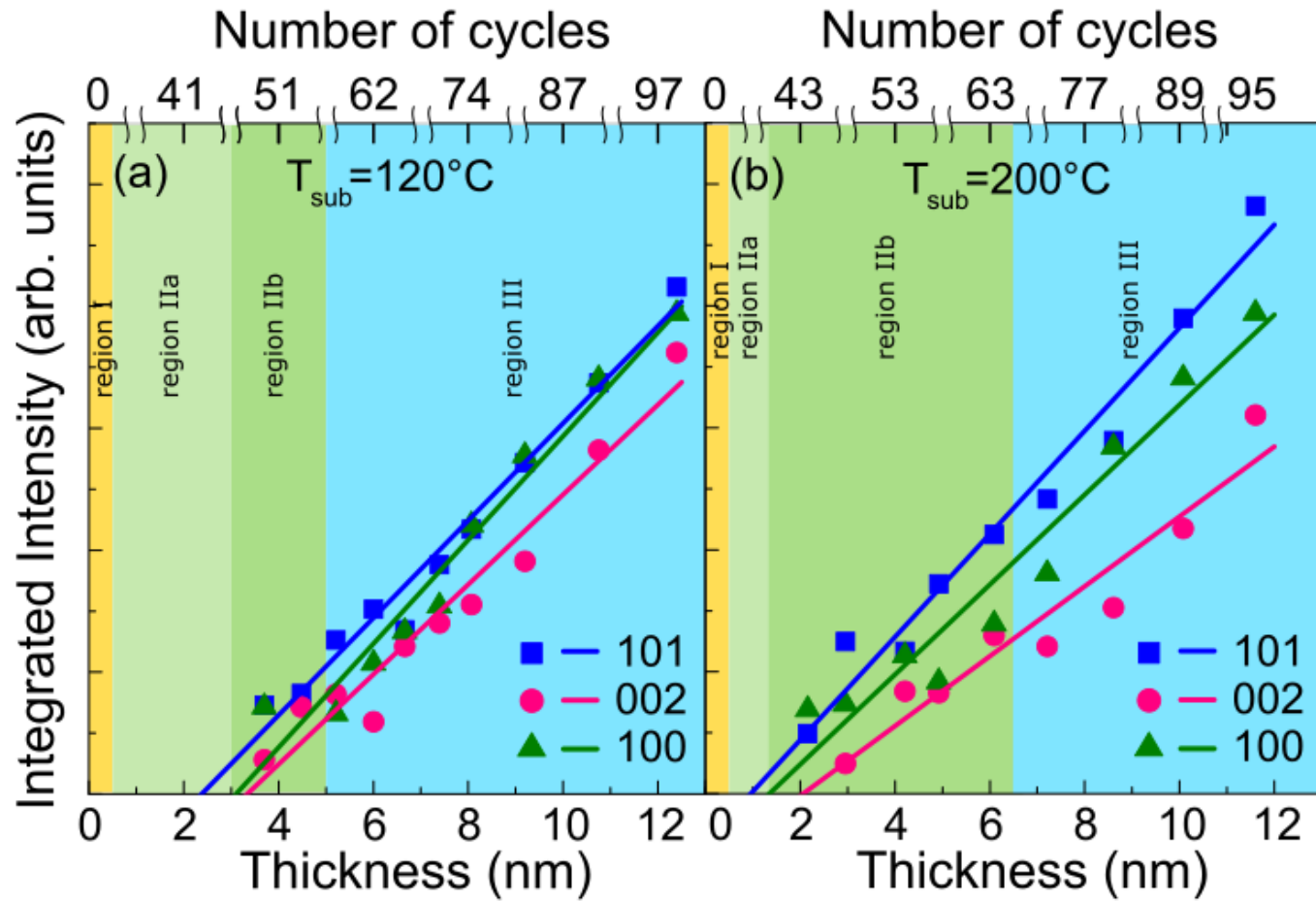
Fast in-plane diffraction



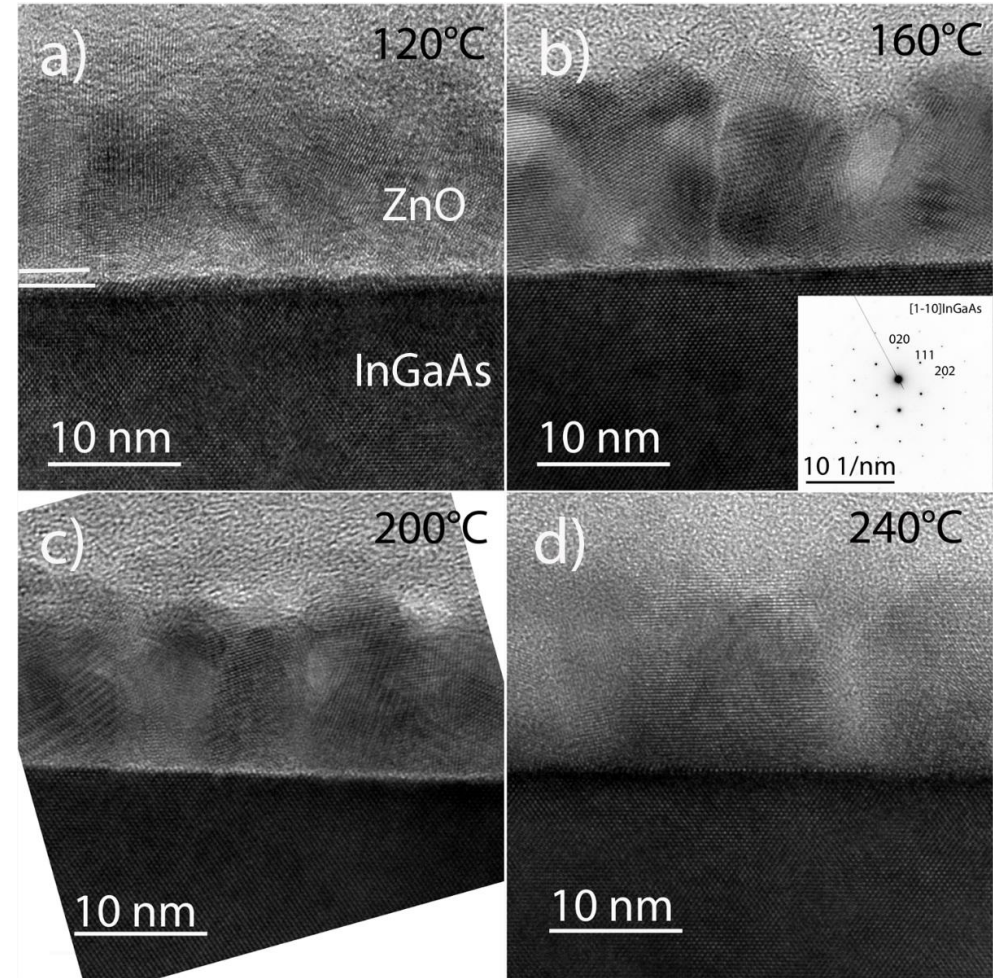
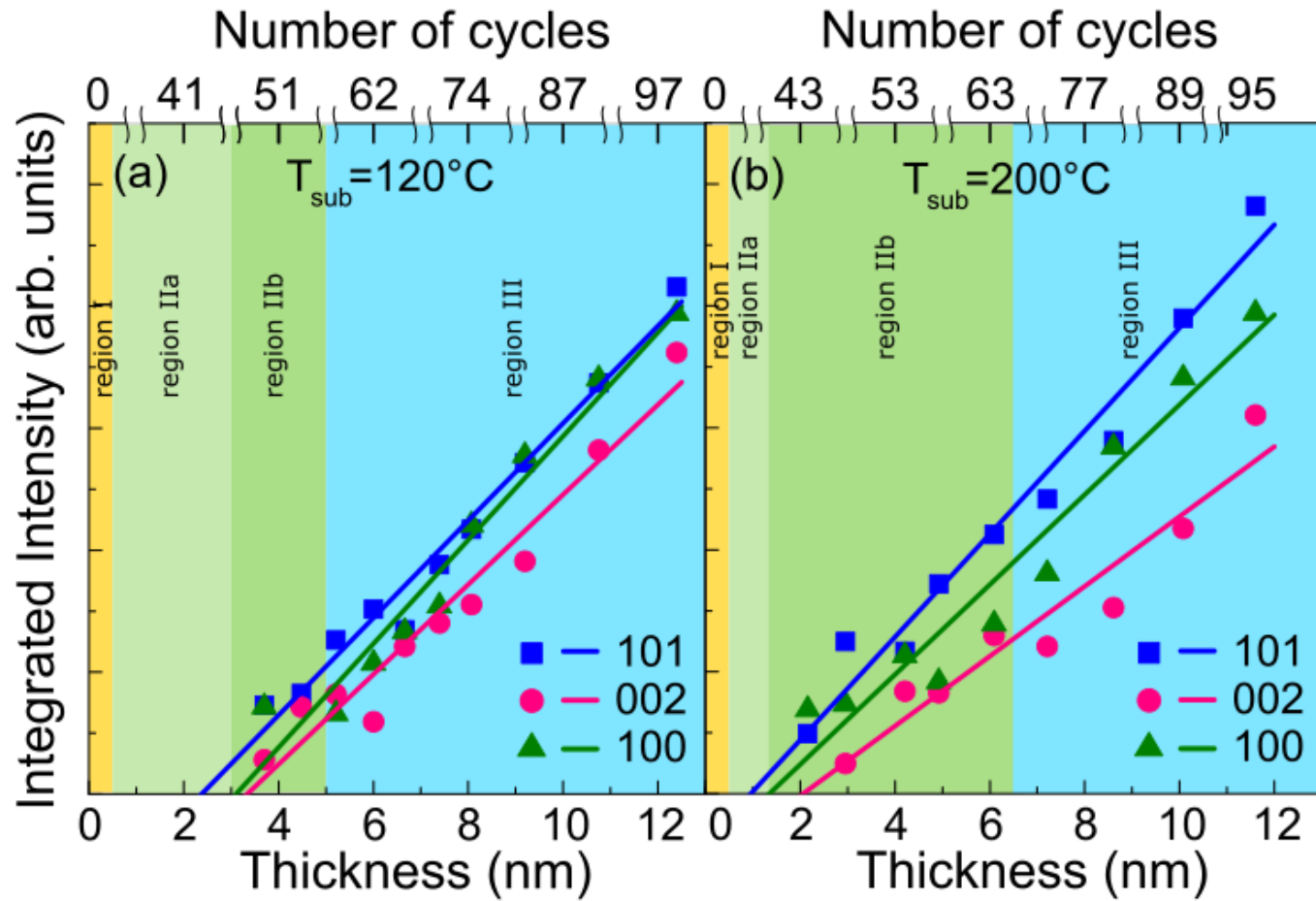
RSM : reciprocal space map

No in-plane texture

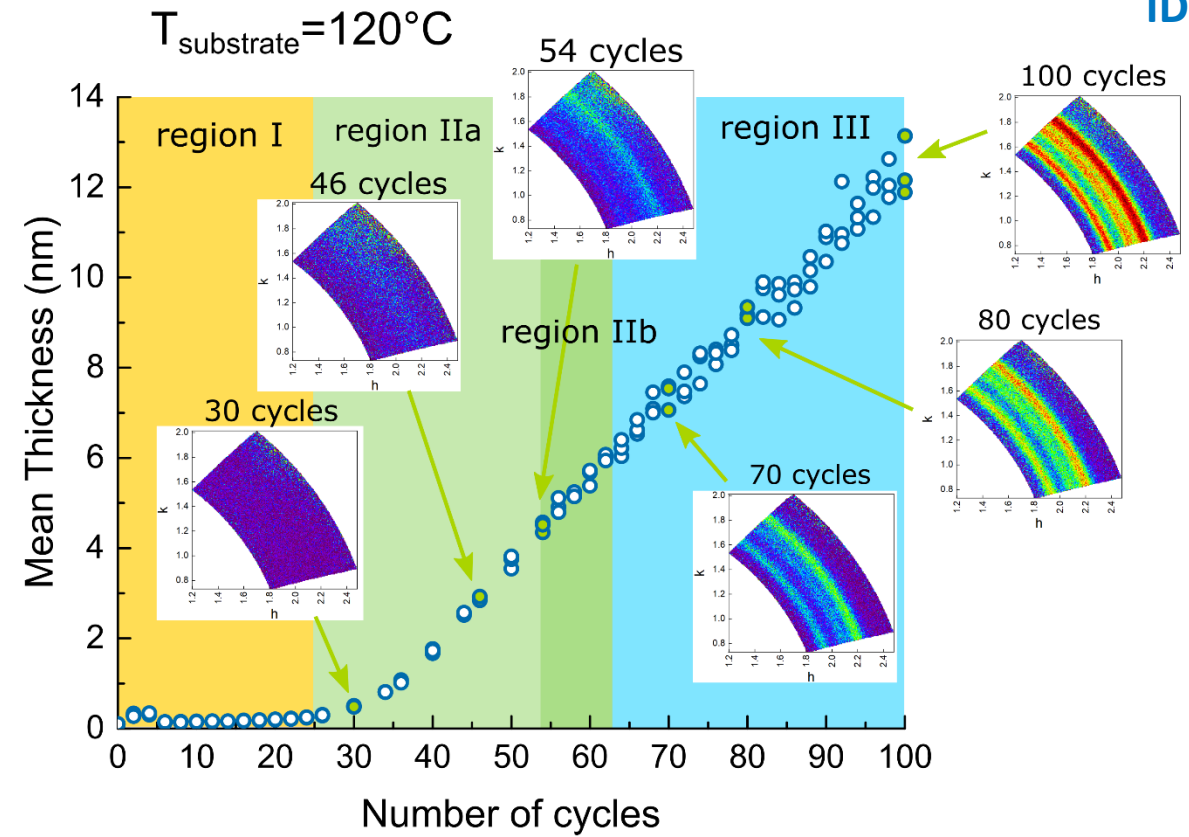
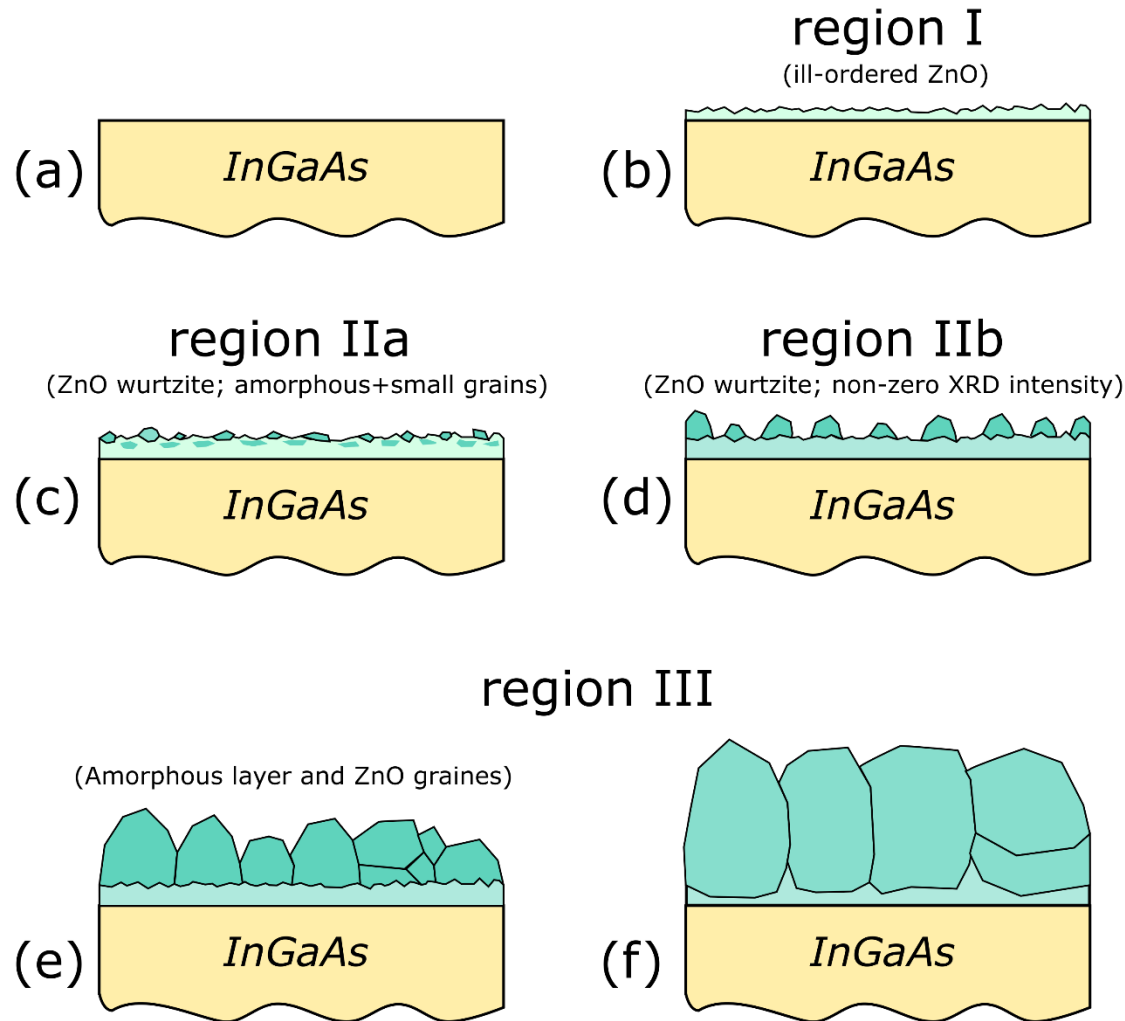
ZnO crystallization during growth



ZnO crystallization during growth



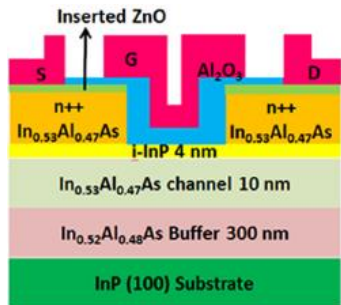
ZnO cristallisation on InGaAs



PHYSICAL REVIEW MATERIALS 4, 043403 (2020)

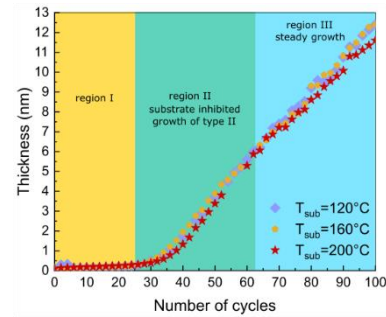
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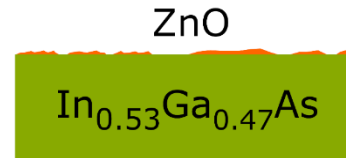


The early stage of ZnO ALD on $\text{In}_{0.53}\text{Ga}_{0.47}\text{As}$

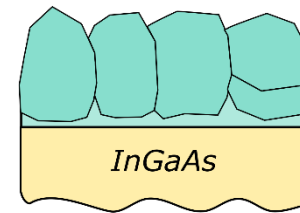
Substrate
temperature
effect



Transient region
of growth



ZnO cristallisation



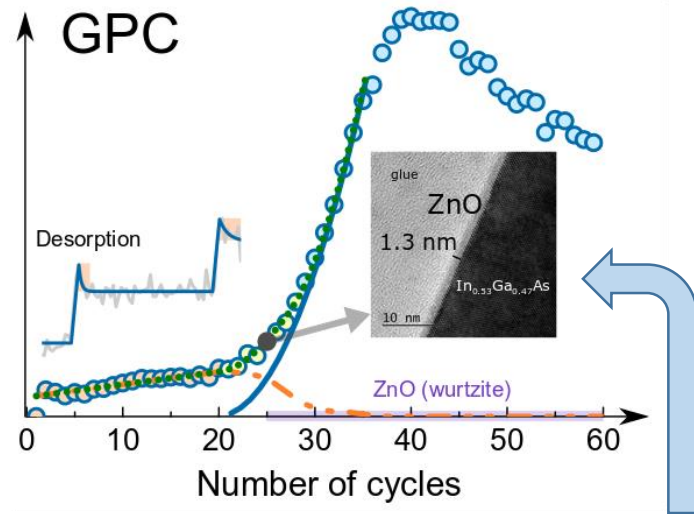
Conclusion



Conclusion (part 2)

✓ GPC of ZnO ALD on InGaAs $\sim 0.2\text{nm}\cdot\text{cy}^{-1}$ in steady growth regime & ALD temperature window

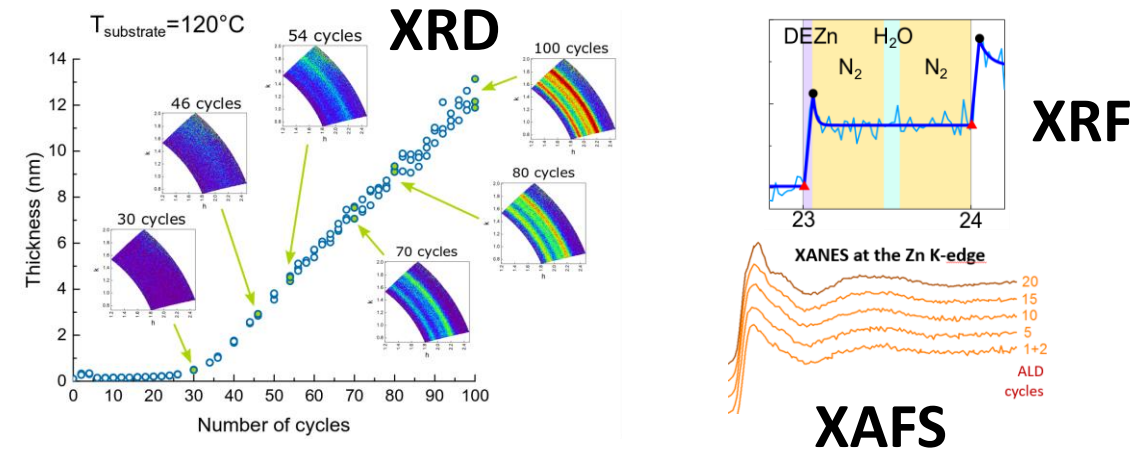
✓ Evidenced a transient growth regime (prior to steady growth)



✓ 1-2 nm thick, continuous, ill-ordered ZnO film

Nanoscale 10 11585 (2018)

✓ Further demonstrated the interest of *in situ* synchrotron experiments for studying the incipient growth during ALD



PHYSICAL REVIEW MATERIALS 4, 043403 (2020)

✓ Still to be performed : systematic electrical measurements

Talk outline

Part 1

In situ growth studies of Atomic or Molecular Layer Deposition (ALD or MLD)

Part 2

In situ X-ray studies of the early stage of ZnO Atomic Layer Deposition on InGaAs

Part 3

In situ X-ray studies of Dichalcogenides thin films prepared by Molecular Layer Deposition and thermal annealing

Collaborators - Framework

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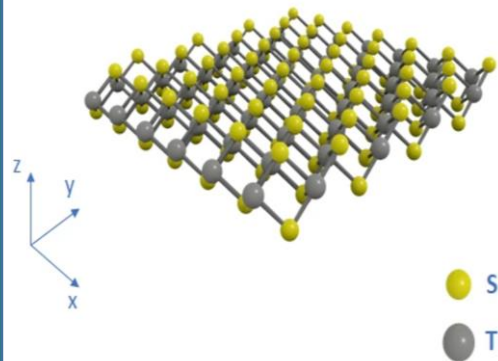
ULTIMED: **Atomic-level control over ultrathin 2D layers of Transition Metal Dichalcogenides by a Molecular Layer Deposition route**



Talk Outline

To be published

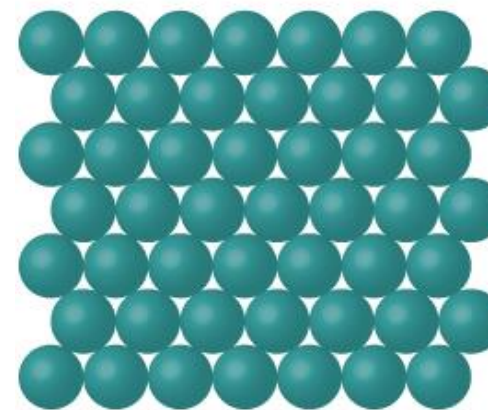
Motivation:
TiS₂ prepared by
MLD route



Ti-thiolate MLD:
in situ x-ray studies



Annealing *en route*
to TiS₂



Crystalline

Conclusion



Thank you for your attention!