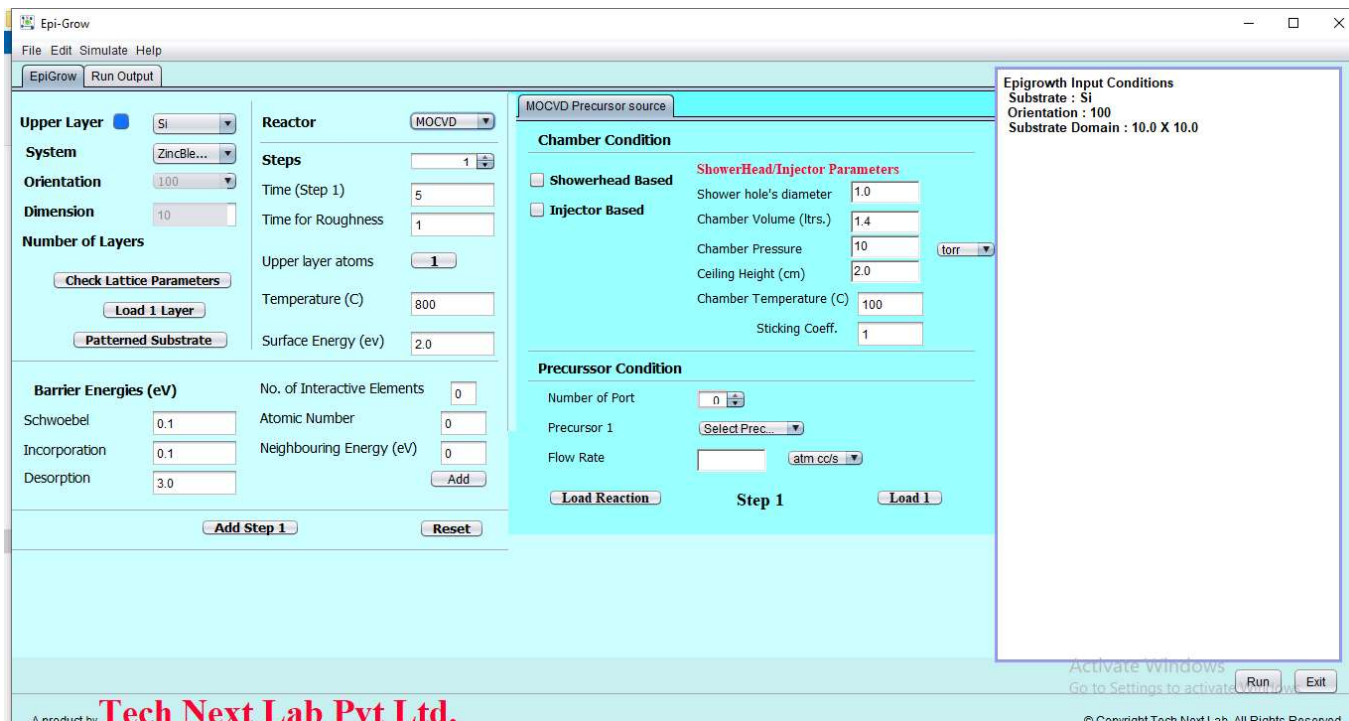




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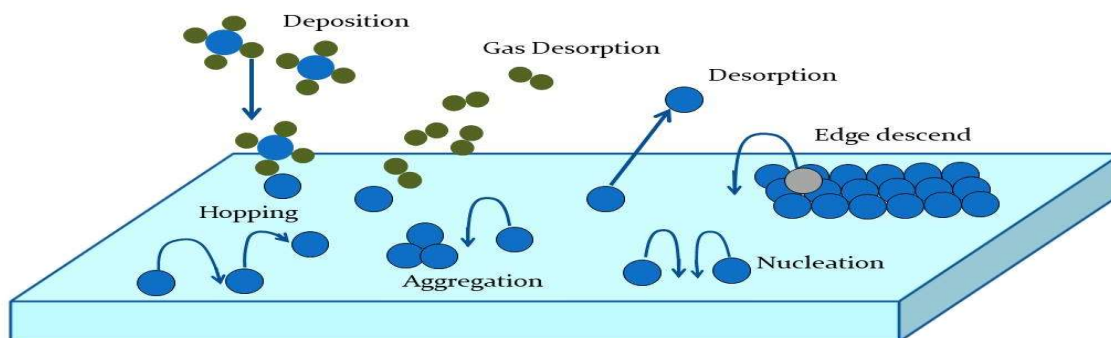
TECH NEXT LAB

To reduce the development cost, time and manpower consumption & to cater semiconductor material industry needs, TNL Epitaxial Material Growth CAD tools based on various reactor configurations will be useful and provide flexibilities to do hit & trail on computer with real reactor's geometries & various other input conditions.



Features

- TNL TCAD Tools are Graphical User Interface (GUI) based
- Accurate and fast kinetic Monte Carlo (kMC) algorithms for reactor based deposition
- No Statistical/thermodynamically assumptions or no use of any continuum models.
- Chemical kinetics database available for gas- & surface phase reactions
- kMC technique controls random selection among three basic processes i.e. Adsorption, Diffusion or hopping and Desorption
- Various energy barriers E.g. Schwoebel–Ehrlich, incorporation and nearest neighbor etc barriers.
- Chemical Reaction Kinetics; $k = AT^n \exp \left(-\frac{E_a}{RT} \right)$



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Reaction

Precursors

H₂, SiH₄

No.	Name	A	n	E(Cal)
1	G 1 SiH ₄ --> SiH ₂ + H ₂	9.49	1.7	54710
2	G 2 SiH ₄ + SiH ₂ --> Si ₂ H ₆	10.26	1.7	50200
3	G 3 Si ₂ H ₆ + SiH ₂ --> HSiSiH ₃ + ...	14.24	0.4	8900
4	G 4 Si ₂ H ₆ --> H ₂ + HSiSiH ₃	9.96	1.8	54200
5	G 5 HSiSiH ₃ --> H ₂ SiSiH ₂	13.40	0.2	5380
6	G 6 HSiSiH ₃ +H ₂ --> SiH ₂ + SiH ₄	13.97	0	4092

Output_Window

No.	Gas_Reaction	A	n	E(Cal)
1	G 1 SiH ₄ --> SiH ₂ + H ₂	9.49	1.7	54710
2	G 2 SiH ₄ + SiH ₂ --> Si ₂ H ₆	10.26	1.7	50200
3	G 3 Si ₂ H ₆ + SiH ₂ --> HSiSiH ₃ + SiH ₄	14.24	0.4	8900
4	G 4 Si ₂ H ₆ --> H ₂ + HSiSiH ₃	9.96	1.8	54200
5	G 5 HSiSiH ₃ --> H ₂ SiSiH ₂	13.40	0.2	5380

Editor

No.	Surface_Reaction	A	n	E(Cal)
2	S 2 SiH ₂ + sigma --> Si+H ₂	11.76	0.5	0
3	S 3 H ₂ + 2sigma --> 2H*	11.36	0.5	17250

Deposition

- ❖ Rates of each event help in calculating total rates

$$R = A + H + D$$

Here A, H and D are the adsorption, diffusion and desorption rates respectively.

Outputs

- Surface roughness
- Average & layer by layer Strain profiling
- Types Defects with location in the lattice
 - Vacancies (Point Defect)
 - Interstitials (Point Defect)
 - Dislocation (Line Defect)
 - Impurities in the lattice
 - Stacking faults
- Lattice parameter
- Growth rate with mole fraction

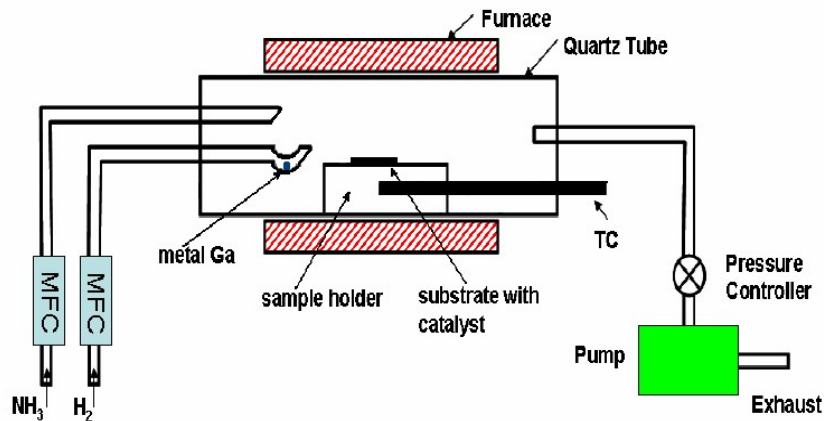


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CVD Reactor Process



- Currently laminar CVD reactor architecture is implemented with two types of separate operations including gases/vapors precursors and a chunk of volatile material can be used inside the chamber e.g. gallium etc as well.
- The chamber temperature causes the precursor gases to react or decompose into the desired atoms/molecules and adsorb over the substrate surface.
- Tube and precursors parameters like tube length, tube diameter, viscosity and other chamber conditions are required for initiating the CVD growth process.

Capabilities

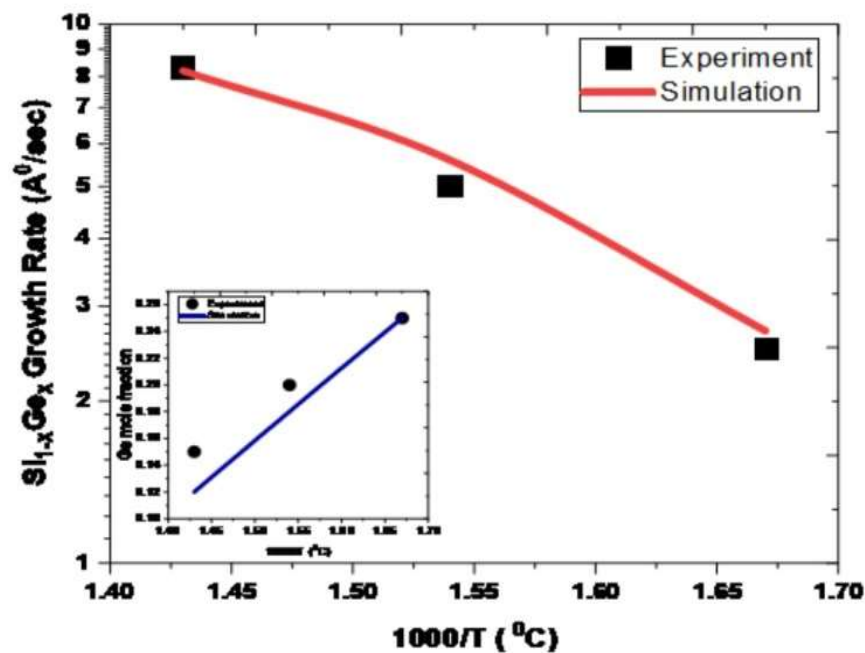
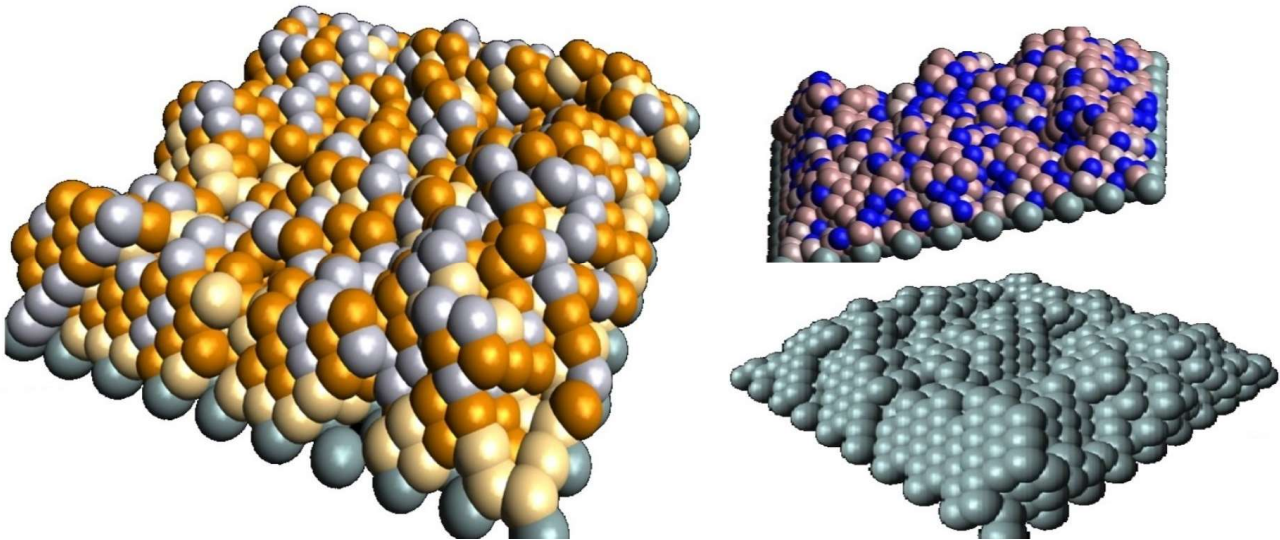
- Optimize Reactor based growth conditions
- Availability of various material database
- Optimize chemical kinetics i.e. probabilities of various chemical reactions and reaction paths
- Predictive growth rates with mole fractions extraction
- Defects extraction qualitatively and quantitatively
- Extraction of Strain: Average and within each monolayer
- Surface Profiling (Surface Roughness)
- Fewer experiments for optimization
- Optimize reduction in waste during experimentation
- Ability to deal with different reactive species and reactor geometries
- Explore rigorous physical information at Atomistic Scale
- On-line growth process control
- Cost effective solution: wafer and other growth industry



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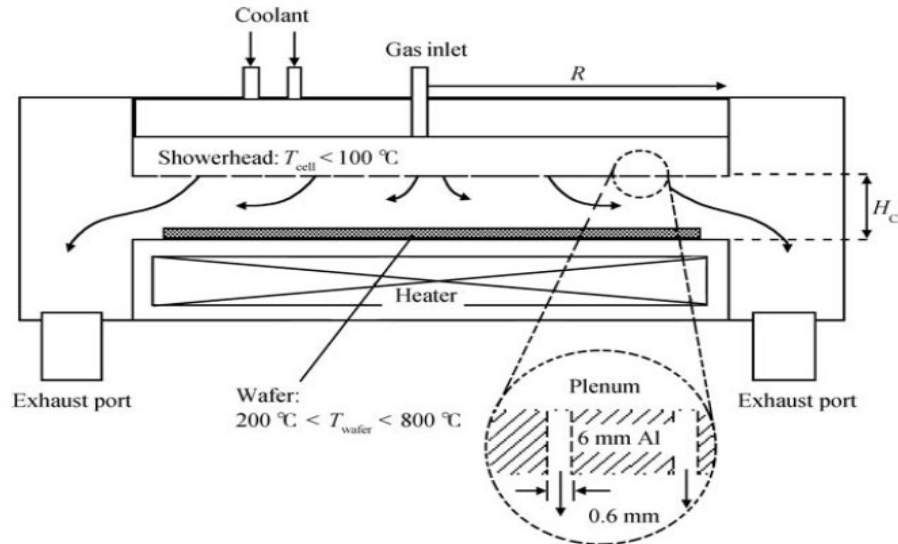


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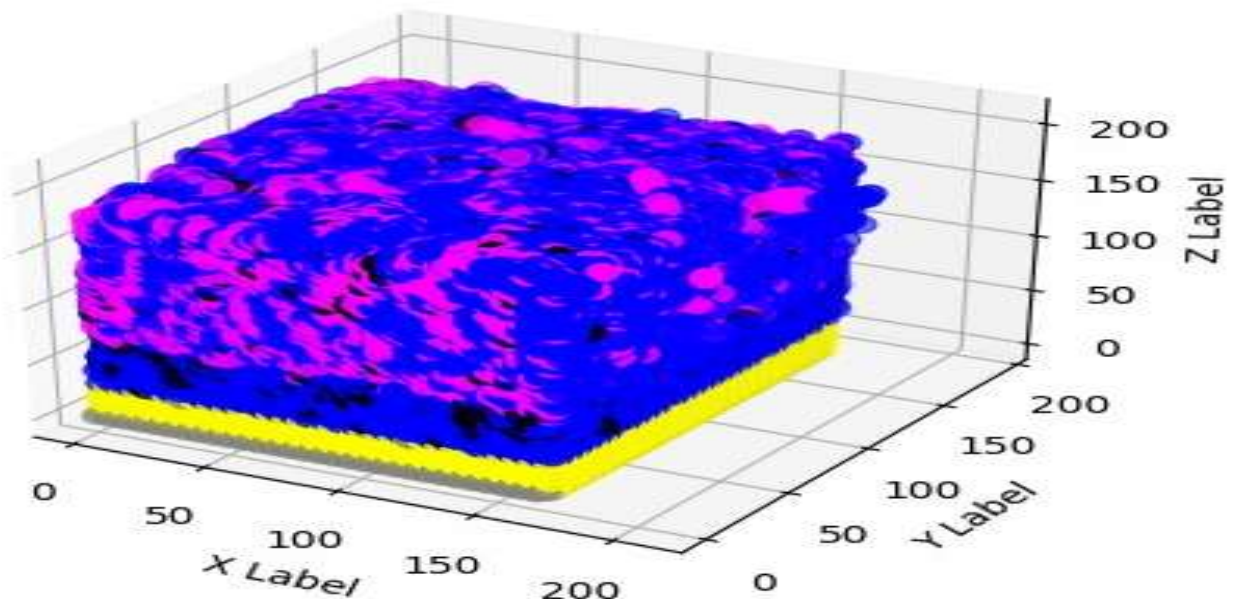
MOCVD-Showerhead Reactor Process



Features

- Showerhead flange & inlets very close to substrate.
- Reactant gases are injected vertically from the showerhead flange
- Reactant gases travel across the boundary layer onto the substrate surface by diffusion.
- Optimizing the space H_c to suppress convection & gas residence time to use reactant gases efficiently
- $L_d/R < 1$ convection, & $L_d/H_c > 1$ diffusion
- Chemical kinetics database available for gas- & surface phase reactions
- Residence time; $t_{res} = -\frac{H_c}{v_{in}} \ln \frac{\delta}{H_c} + \frac{\delta^2}{4D}$

where δ is the boundary layer thickness in stagnation flow, H_c is the ceiling height, v_{in} the inlet velocity and D is the mass diffusivity.



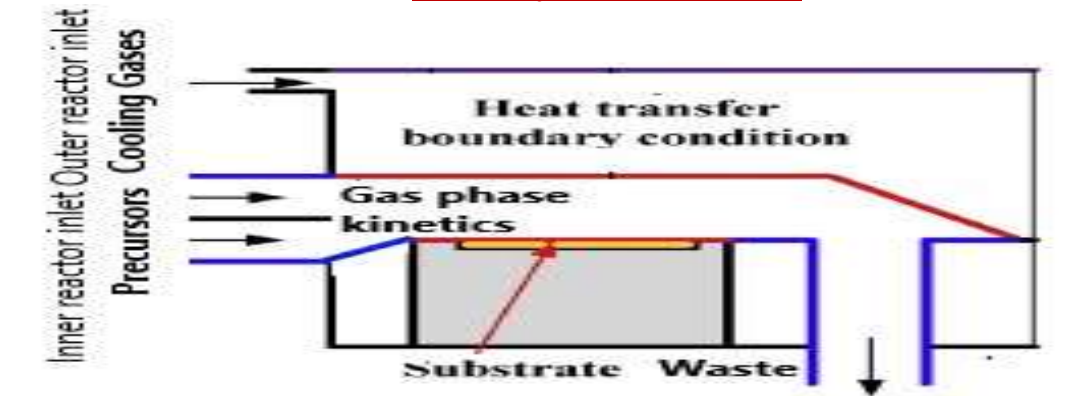


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MOCVD-Injector Reactor Process



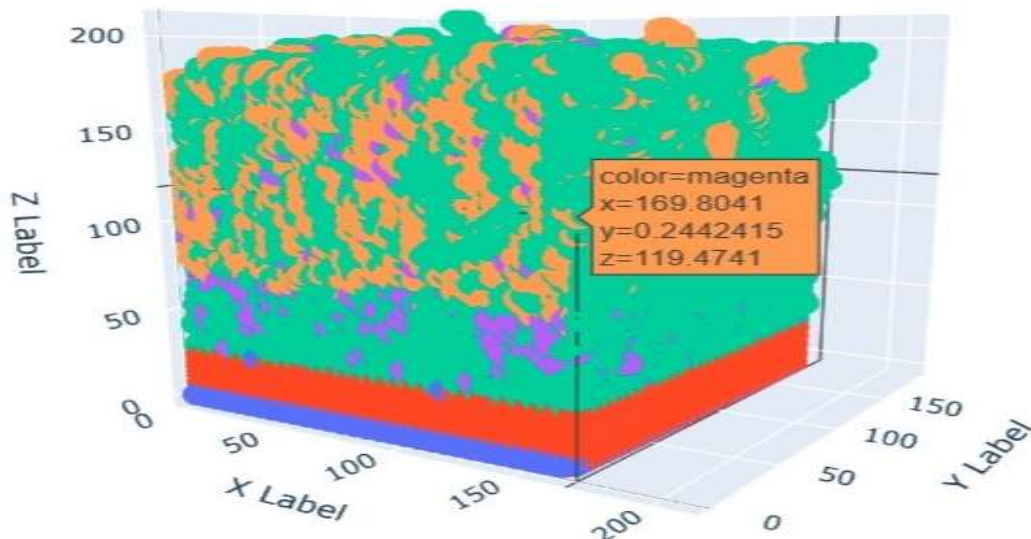
Features

- Symmetry with **AIXTRON AIX 200/4** horizontal MOCVD reactor
- Boundary conditions dependent film growth prediction ability
- To develop new chemical kinetic path & reactions
- Optimize transport phenomena i.e. distribution of gas flow, temperature and species concentration in the reactor chamber
- A complete reaction kinetics mechanism as well as a comprehensive transport phenomena modeling
- Diffusion behavior of each gas species in gas mixture depends on the temperature and pressure,

$$D_i = 2.7 \times 10^{-3} \frac{\sqrt{T^3(M_i + M_{H_2})/(2 \times 10^3 M_i M_{H_2})}}{p \sigma_i \sigma_{H_2} \Omega_D}$$

M is molecular weight (kg/mol), Ω_D is the collision integral and σ is the characteristic length (Å) of the Lennard-Jones potential.

- Chemical kinetics database available for group III-V.
- Descending steps in form of Schwoebel-Ehrlich barrier and ascending steps in form of incorporation barrier



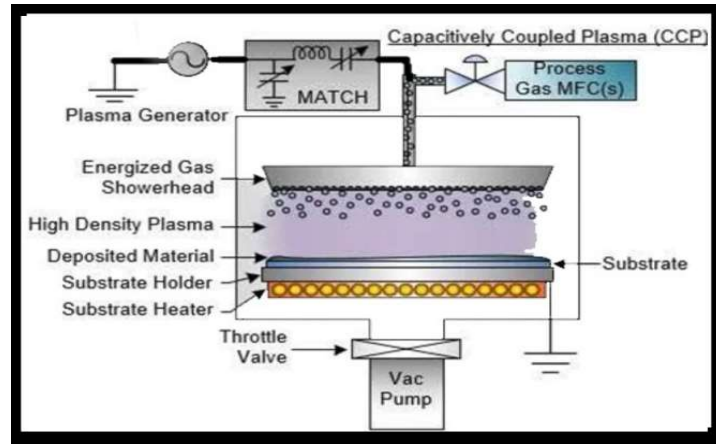


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PECVD Reactor Process



Features

- A single-wafer parallel electrode PECVD process with showerhead architecture
- Characterization of the physico-chemical phenomena including glow discharge chemistry,
- Material to be coated amorphous silicon, SiO_2 , Si_3N_4 and SiC
- Impact of RF powers on plasma density in an Ar/O_2 mixture
- Plasma use as a continuum medium,
- Physical properties of the gases assumed constant,
- Negligible volume change of the reacting gases,
- Azimuthal reactor geometry,

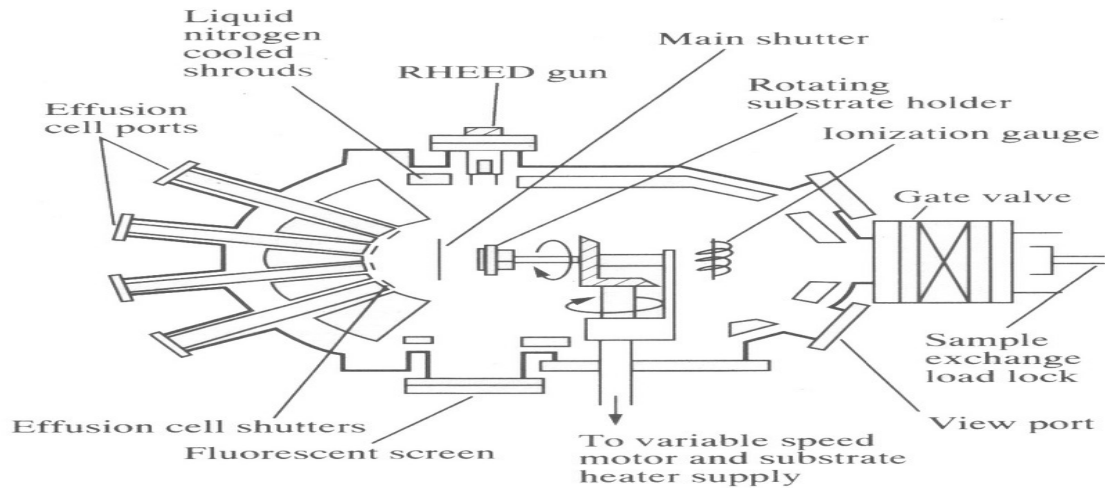


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Molecular Beam Epitaxy (MBE) Reactor Process



Features

- MBE reactor can handle multiple Effusion Cells at a time.
- Vapour pressure of elements are calculated on the basis of known available database inbuilt.
- Chamber conditions as substrate to effusion cell distance, substrate temperature etc. are mandatory requirement.

