

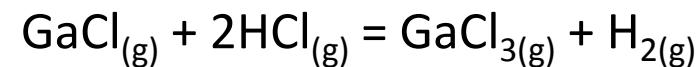
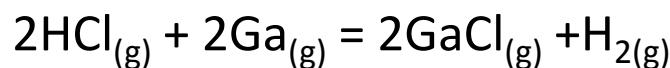
HVPE-GaN growth on ammonothermal GaN seeds:

State of the art

Influence of seed misorientation

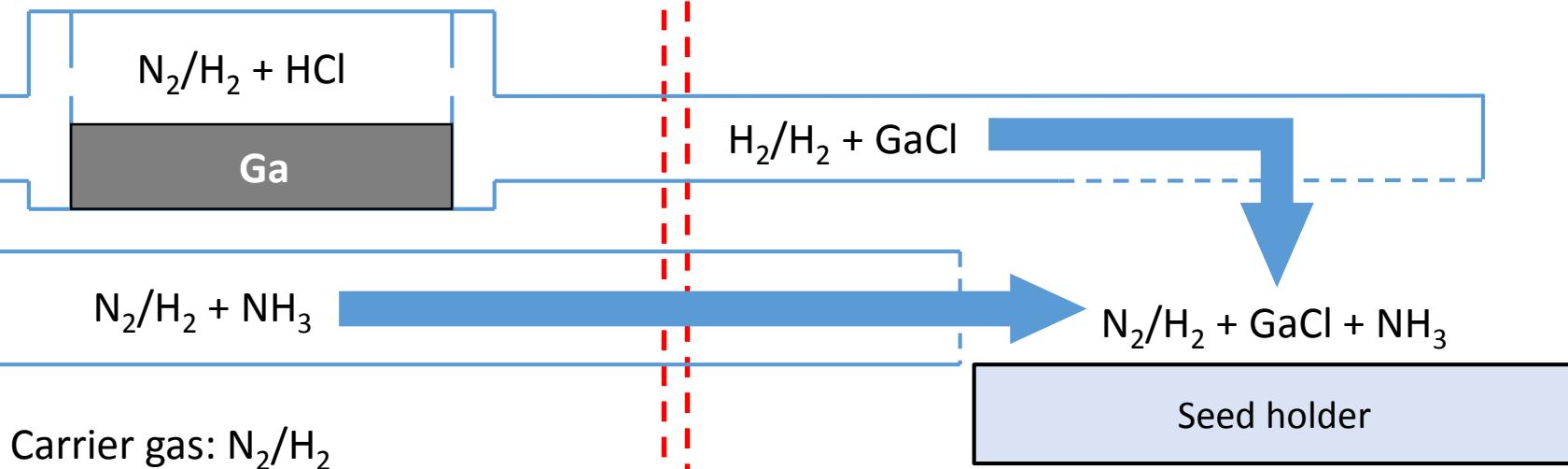
Growth rate vs Critical Thickness

Background of the Halide Vapor Phase Epitaxy



Substrats zone T= 850°C

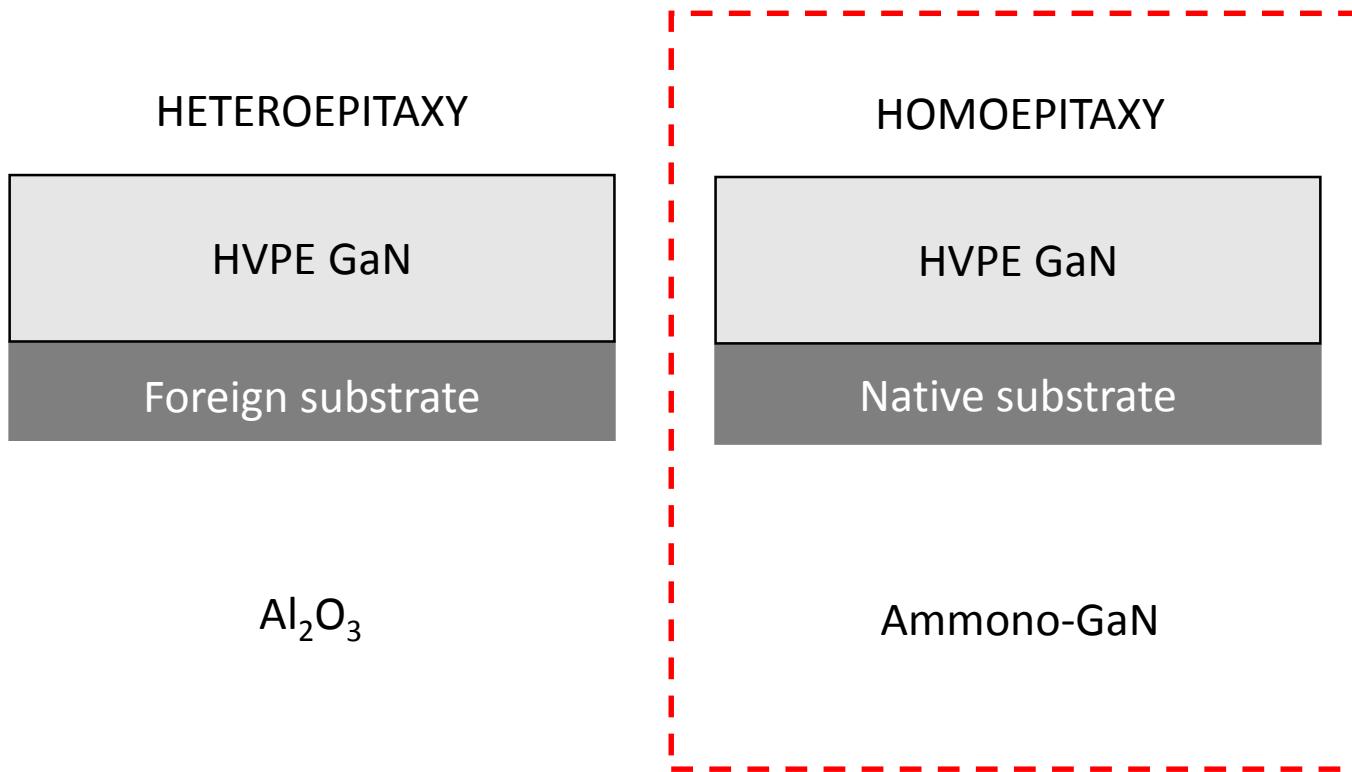
Growth zone T= 1045°C



$$\Delta P_{\text{Ga}} = [P^{\circ}_{\text{GaCl}} - (P_{\text{GaCl}_3} + P_{\text{GaCl}})]$$

(nitrogen reach condition)

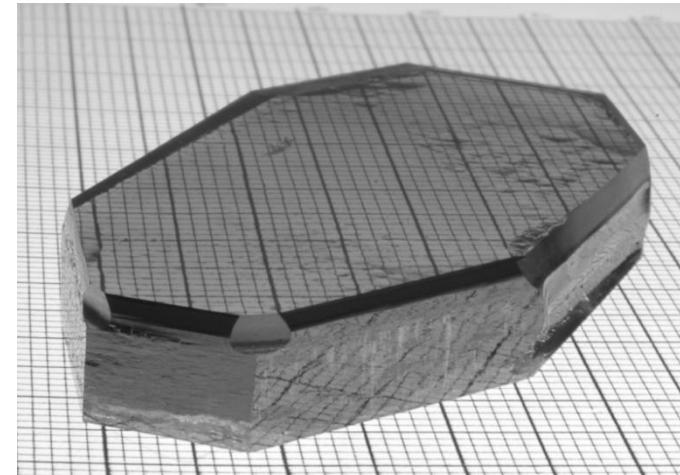
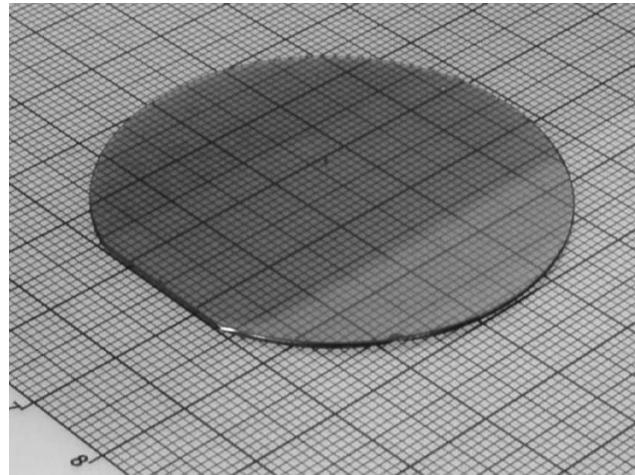
Seeds for HVPE growth



Ammono-GaN crystals available on market

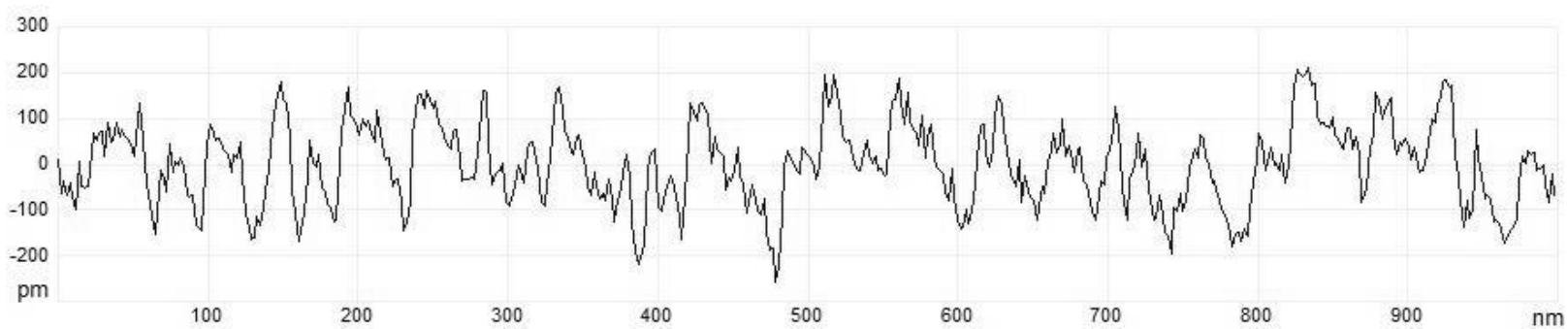
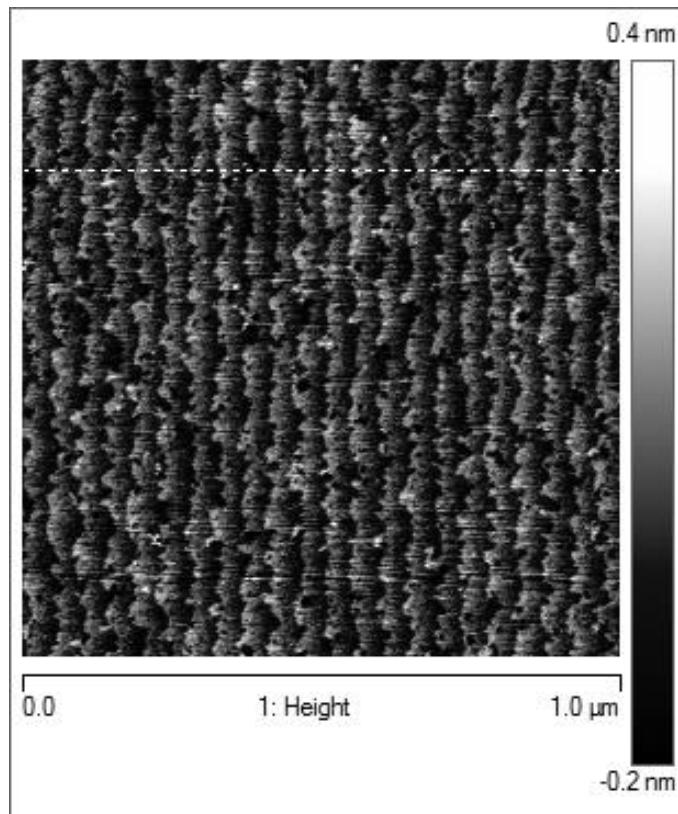
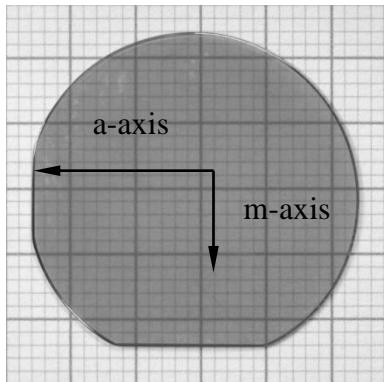


ammono



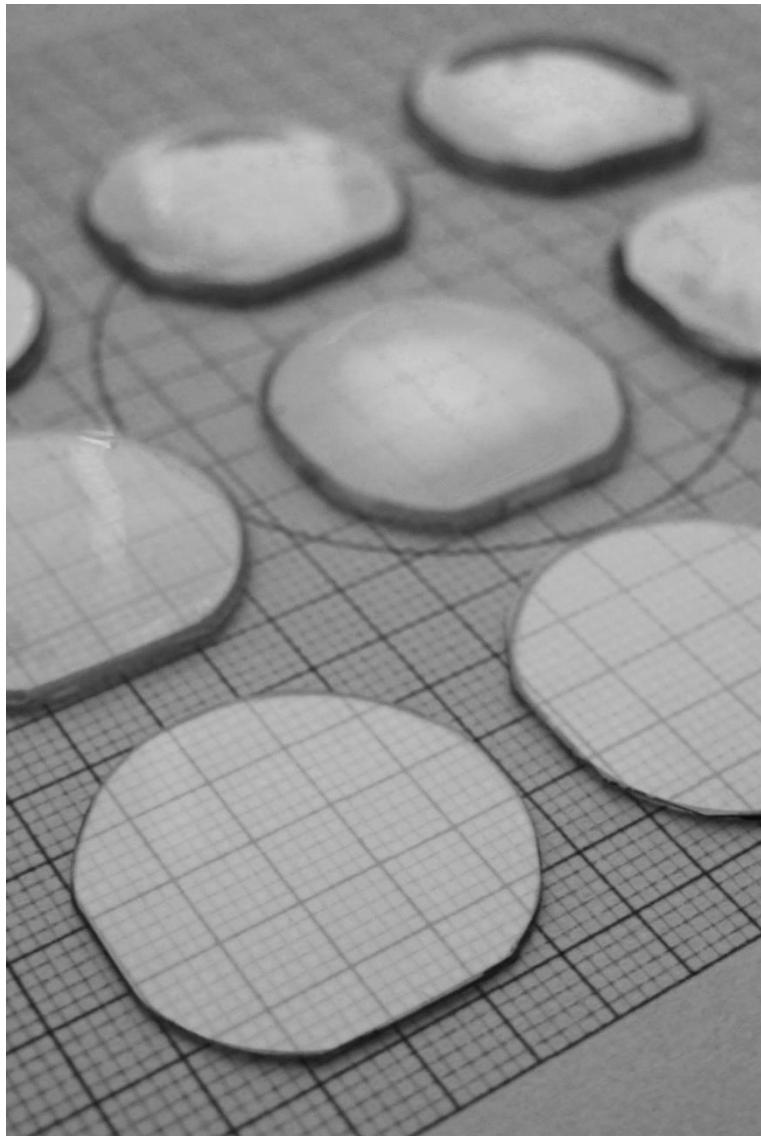
- $TDD \approx 10^4 \text{ cm}^{-2}$
- $R > 20 \text{ m} (\text{even} > 100 \text{ m})$
- FWHM of XRC = 18 arcsec*
- Growth rate $\leq 10 \mu\text{m/h}$
- Carrier concentration: n-type, p-type, semi-insulating

Seeds preparation to epi-ready state



- Mechano-chemical polishing
 - RMS = 0.1 nm
 - Visible atomic steps
- FWHM of XRC was improved

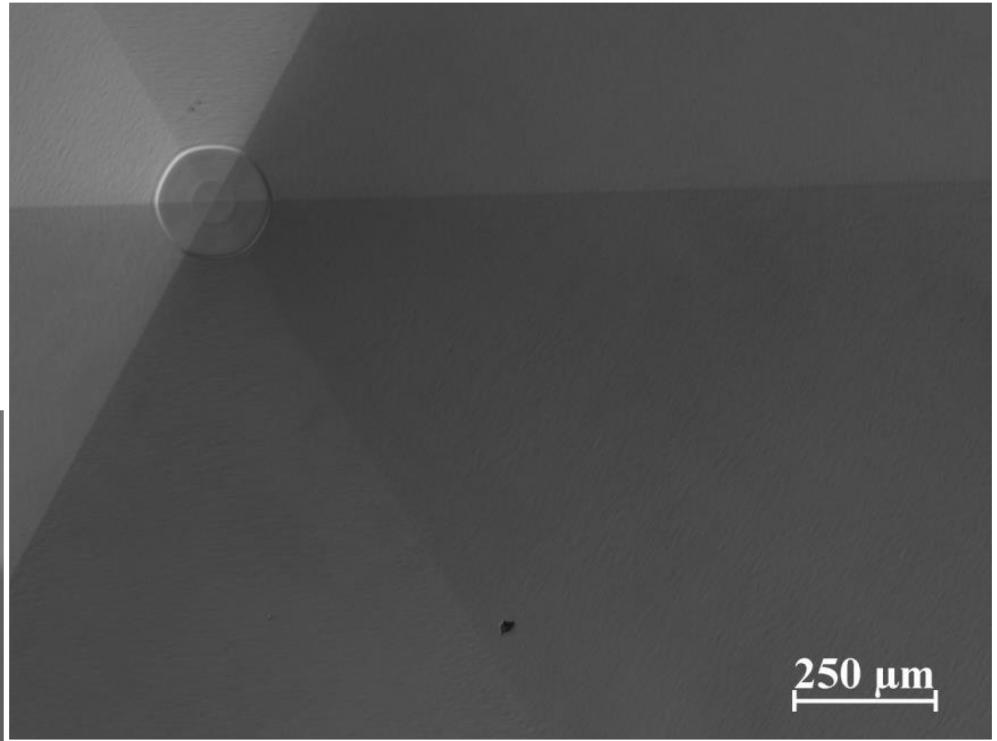
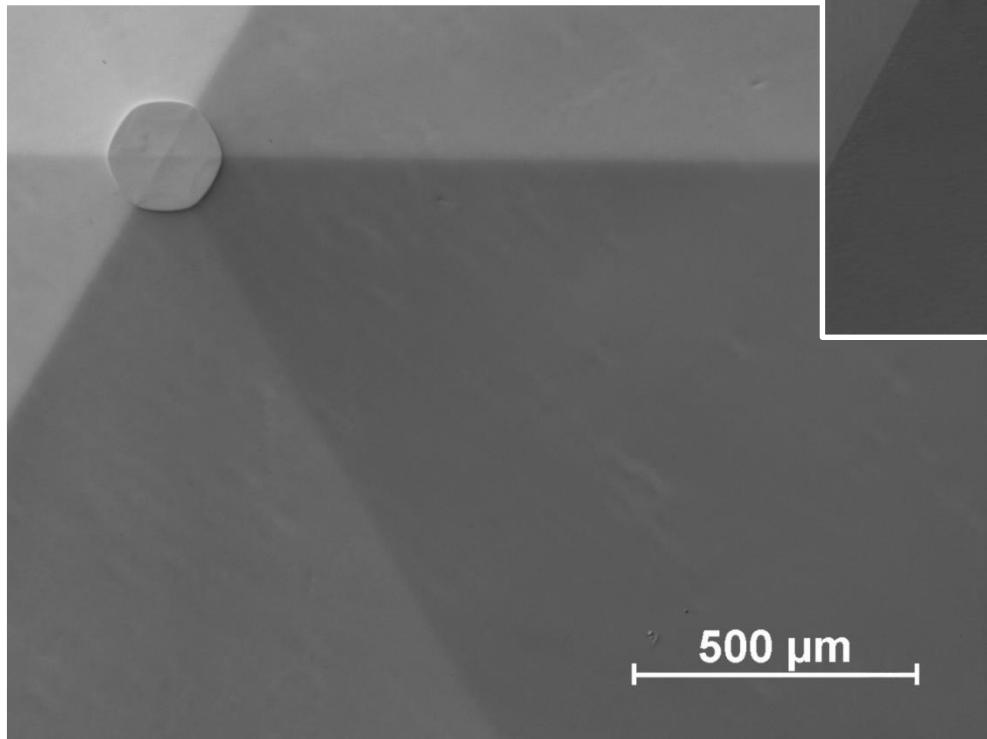
HVPE-GaN layers grown on 1-inch Am-GaN seeds



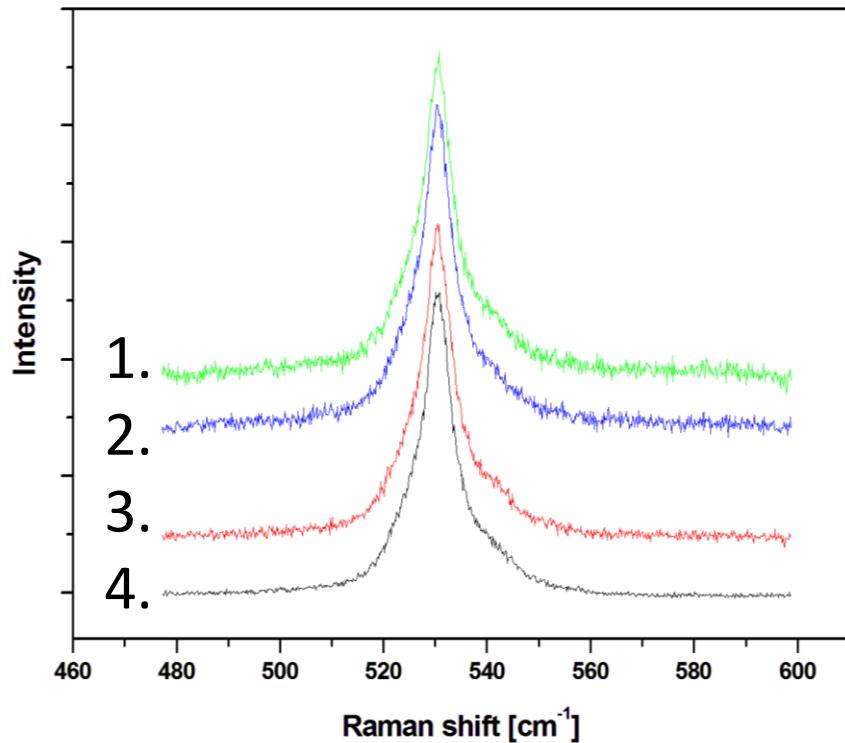
- Seed misorientation: 0.3° to m direction
 - Seeds with $n = 5 \times 10^{17} - 5 \times 10^{18} \text{ cm}^{-2}$
 - **Size: 1 inch**

- Growth temperature: 1050°C
 - V/III ratio: 20
 - H_2 as a carrier gas
- Crystallization time: 7 – 9 h
- **Growth rate: 150-330 $\mu\text{m/h}$**

Surface morphology of HVPE-GaN grown on Ammono-GaN



Scanning Raman spectra through the cross section

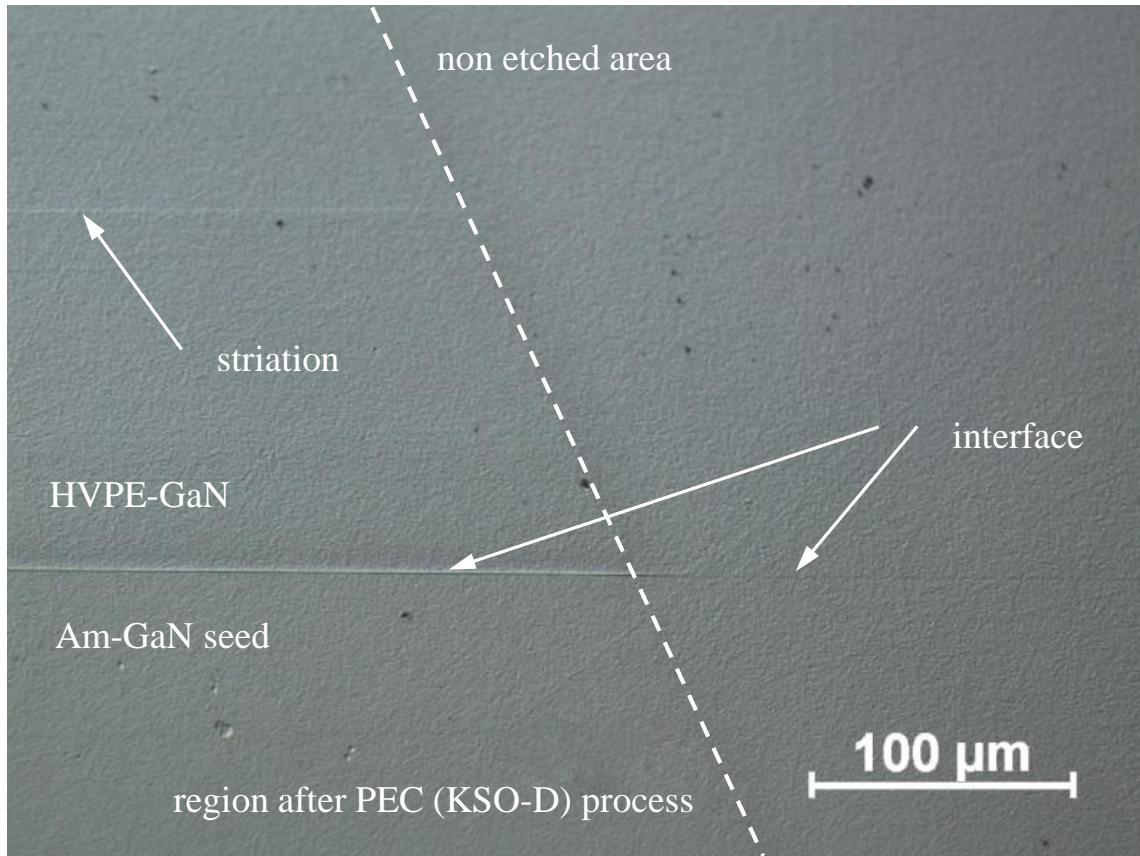


Scanning Raman spectra through a cross-section (m-plane) of an HVPE-GaN/Am GaN couple.

No shift of the A₁(TO) peak is observed for the HVPE-GaN and the Am-GaN seed; measurements were performed at different distances from the interface.

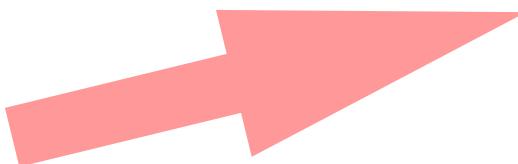
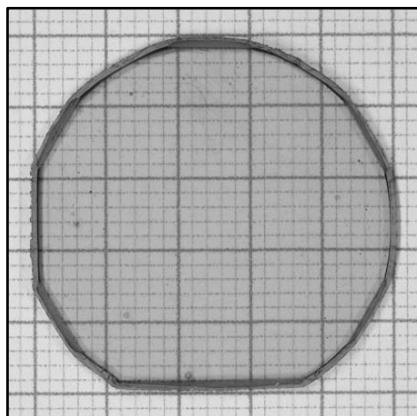
1. HVPE-GaN 600 μm above the interface
2. HVPE-GaN 200 μm above the interface
3. Am-GaN seed 200 μm below the interface
4. Am-GaN seed 600 μm below the interface

Cross-section (cleaved in m plane) of HVPEGaN/Am-GaN couple

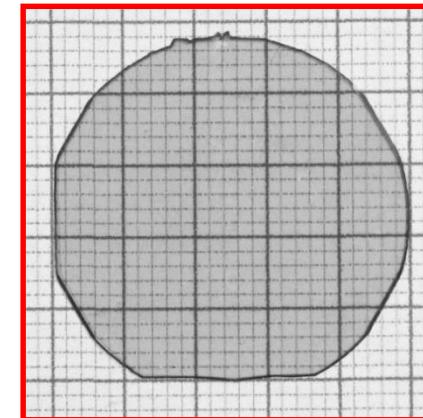


Materials above the interface and below it seemed homogeneous. Some striations could be found in the HVPE-GaN. One of them is marked. It should be noticed that the features such as interface and/or striations were not well visible in the non-photo-etched region.

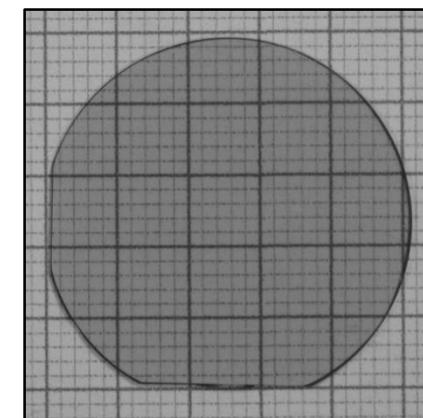
Free-standing HVPE-GaN from Ammono-GaN



Slicing

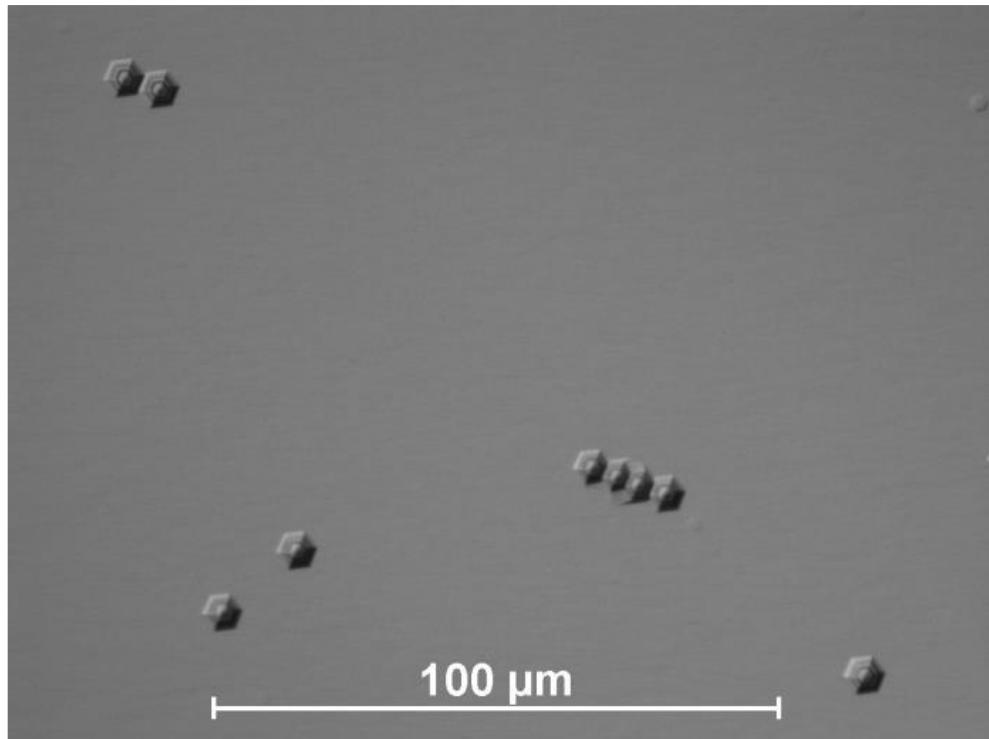


HVPE-GaN after
polishing



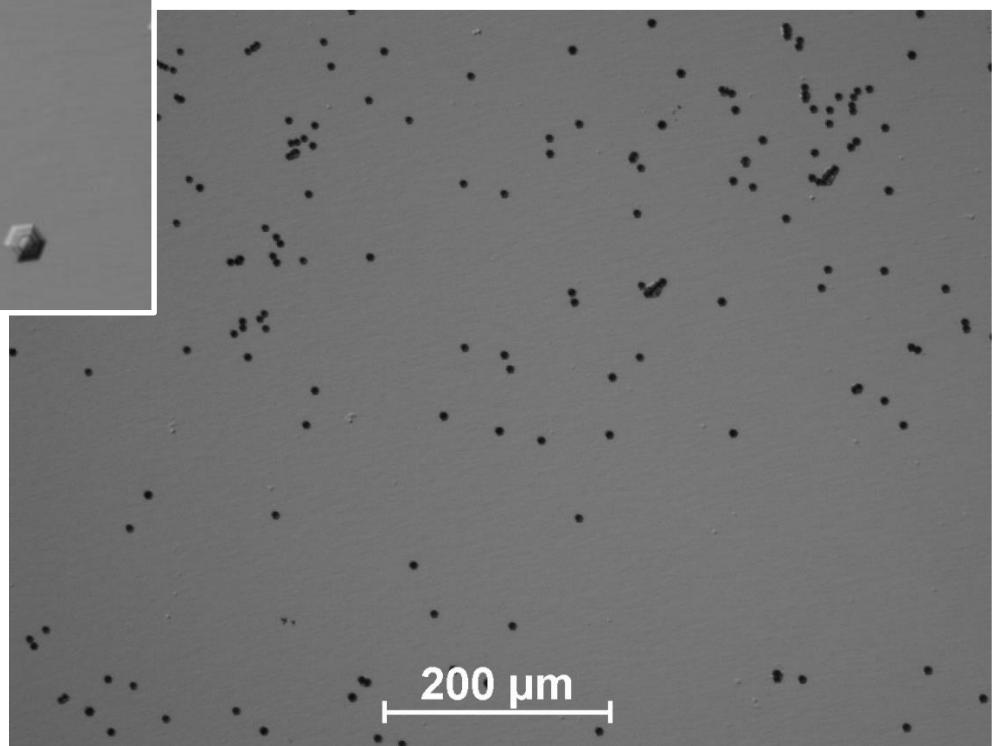
Am-GaN after
polishing

HVPE-GaN grown on Ammono-GaN – dislocation density

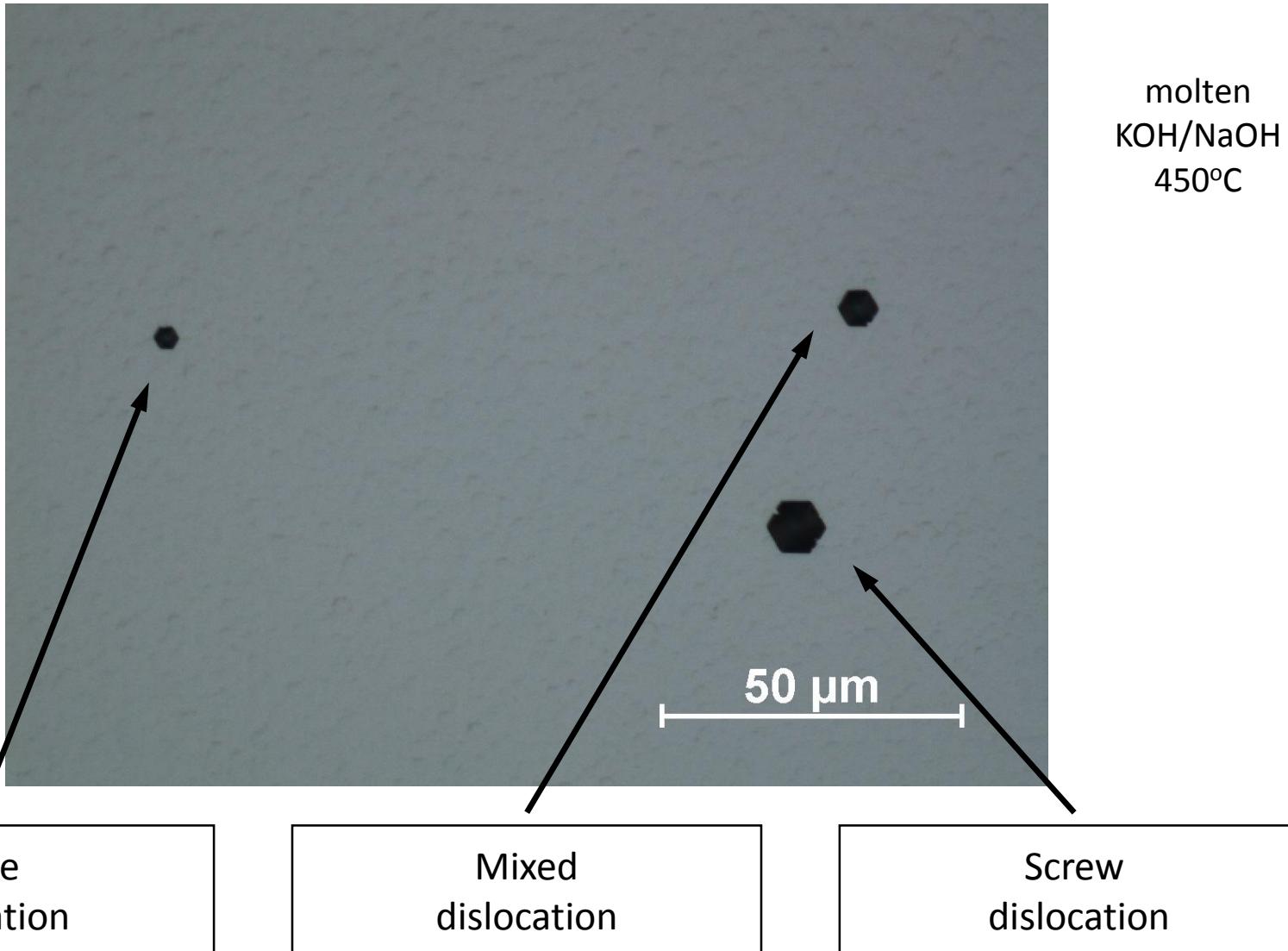


molten KOH/NaOH 450 °C

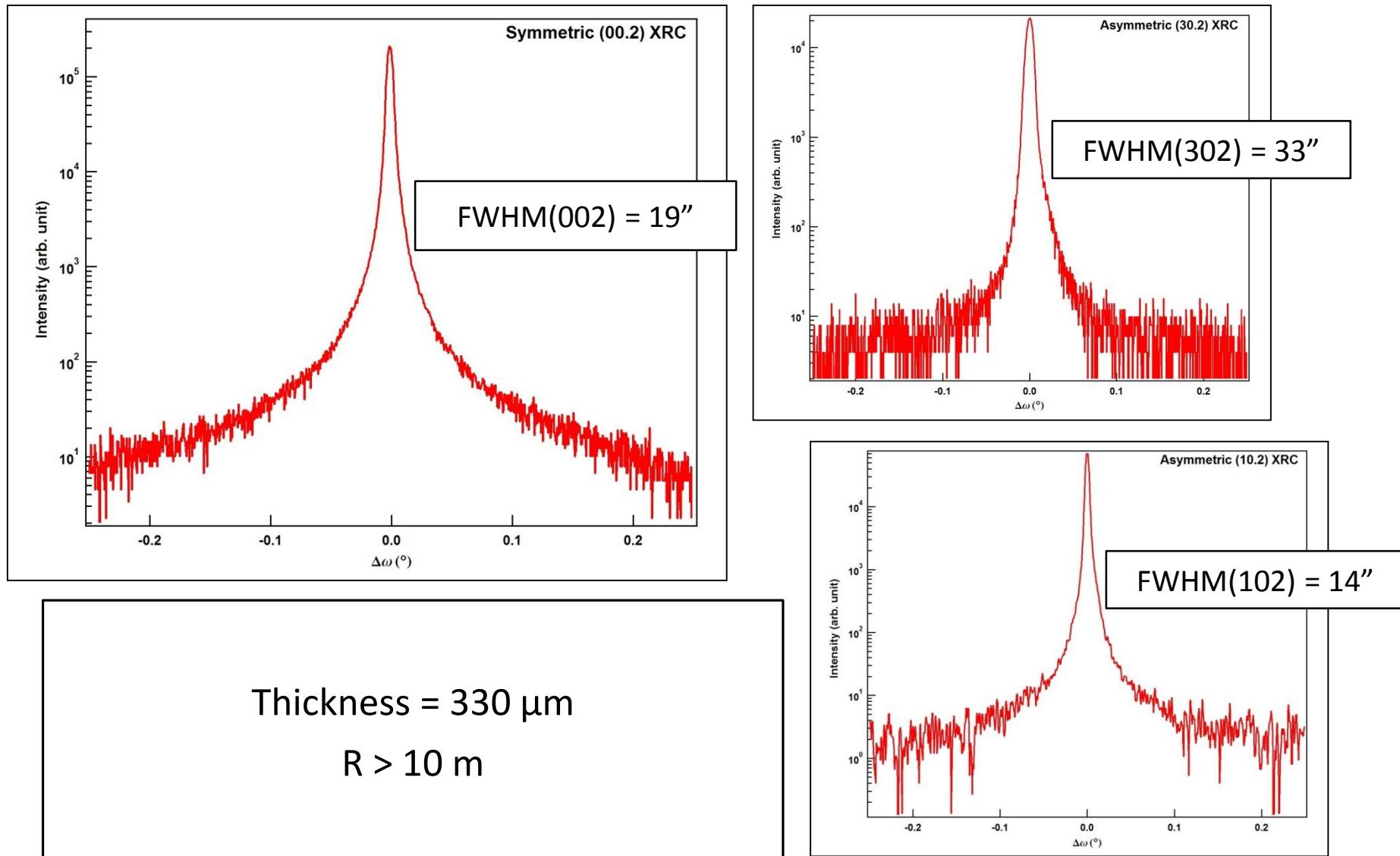
TDD = $4 \times 10^4\text{ cm}^{-2}$



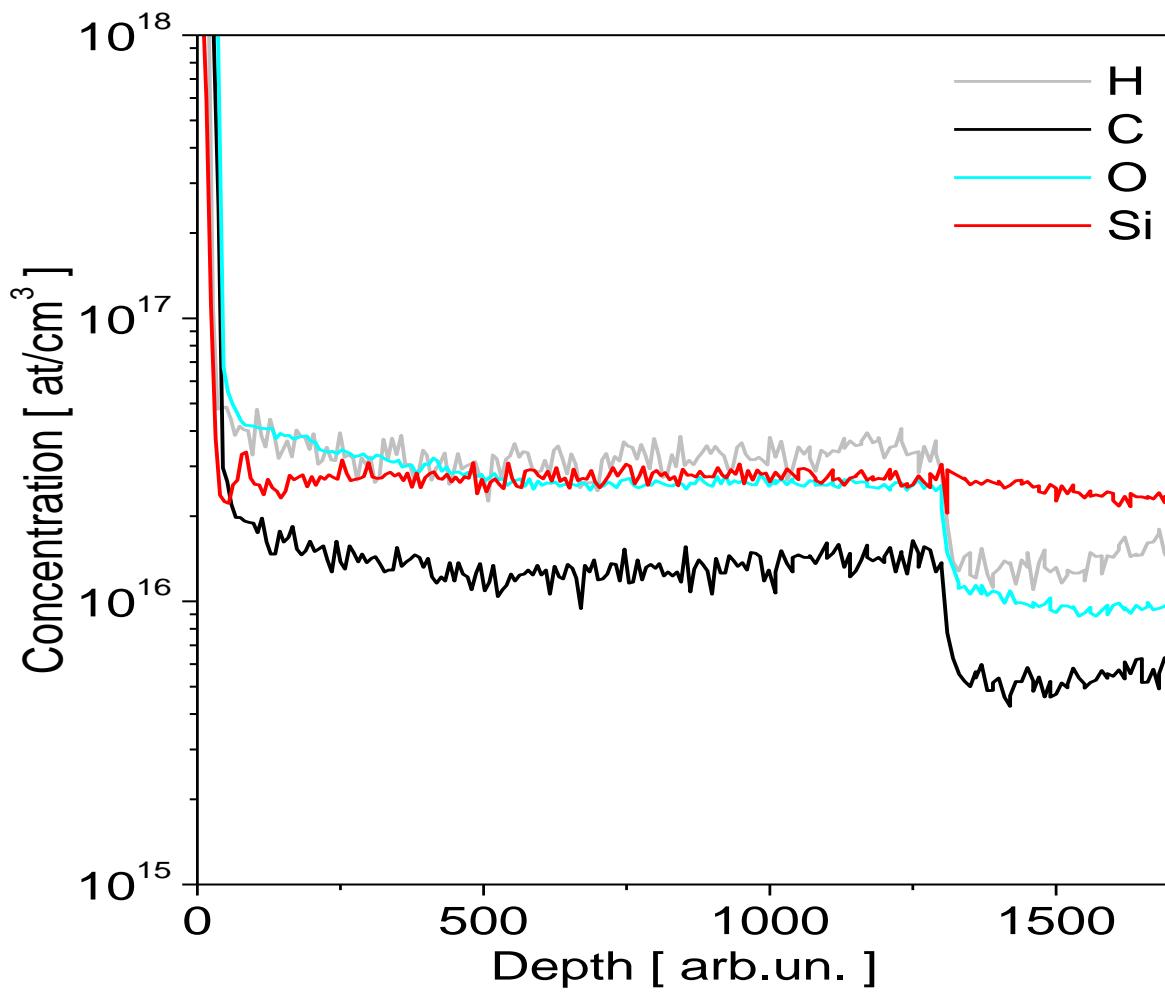
Types of dislocations revealed by DSE



Structural Quality – free-standing HVPE GaN



Purity - SIMS measurements



Below detection limit

H: $1 \times 10^{16} \text{ cm}^{-3}$

C: $5 \times 10^{15} \text{ cm}^{-3}$

O: $9 \times 10^{15} \text{ cm}^{-3}$

Real value

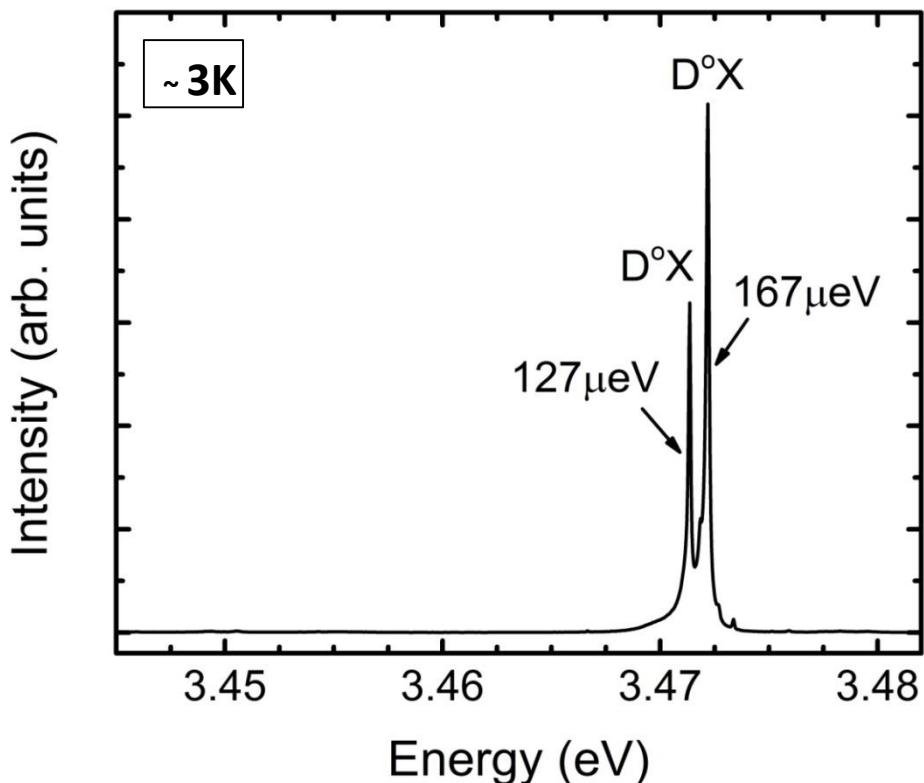
Si: $3 \times 10^{16} \text{ cm}^{-3}$

Electrical properties

$n = 1.7 \times 10^{16} \text{ cm}^{-3}$

$\mu = 1120 \text{ cm}^2/\text{V}\cdot\text{s}$

Two sharp donor bound exciton emission lines at 3.471 eV and 3.472 eV

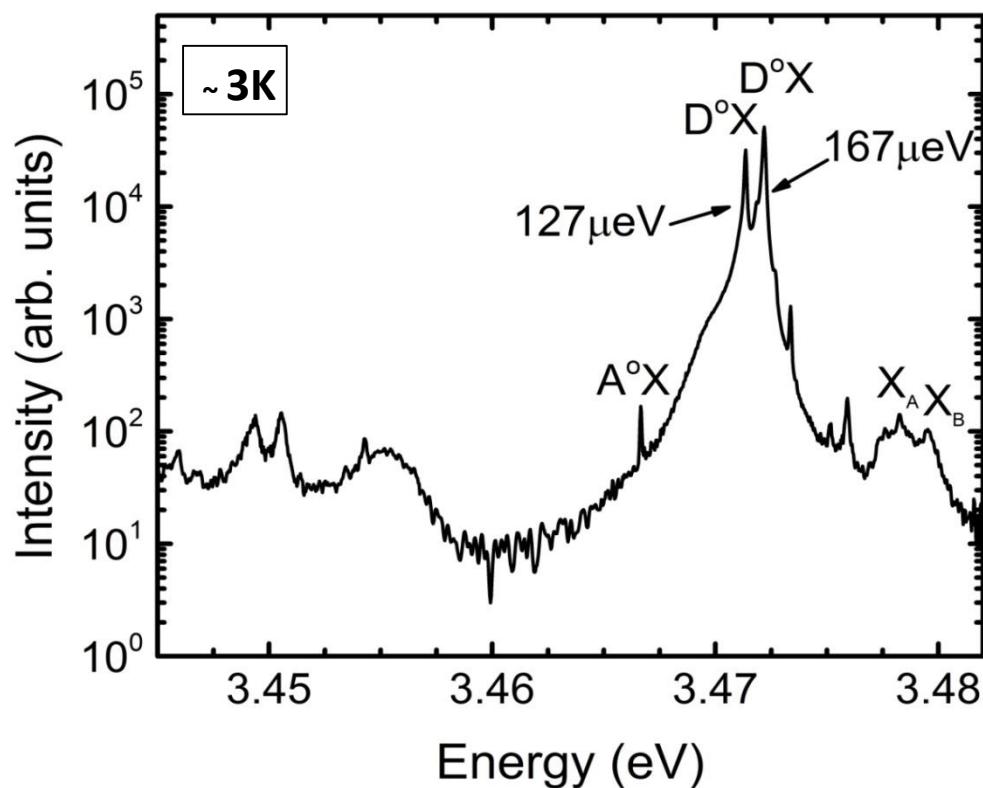


He-Cd laser
($\lambda \sim 325$ nm)

Closed-cycle Helium cryostat,
Princeton Instruments Acton SP2750 0.75 m high-resolution monochromator with 3600 grooves/mm grating,

PIXIS: 2KBUV cooled charge-coupled device camera

Free and bound exciton emissions confirm the high optical quality and purity.



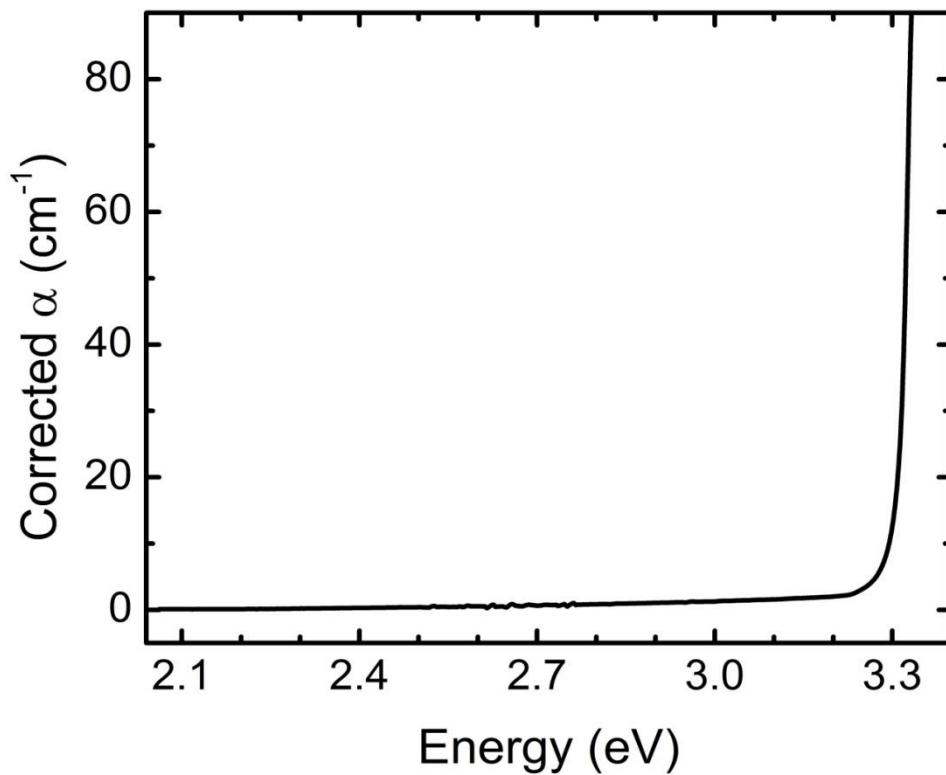
acceptor bound exciton emission at 3.466 eV

donor bound exciton emission at 3.471 eV and 3.472eV

free exciton emissions at 3.478 eV and 3.480 eV

very weak and broad yellow-green luminescence

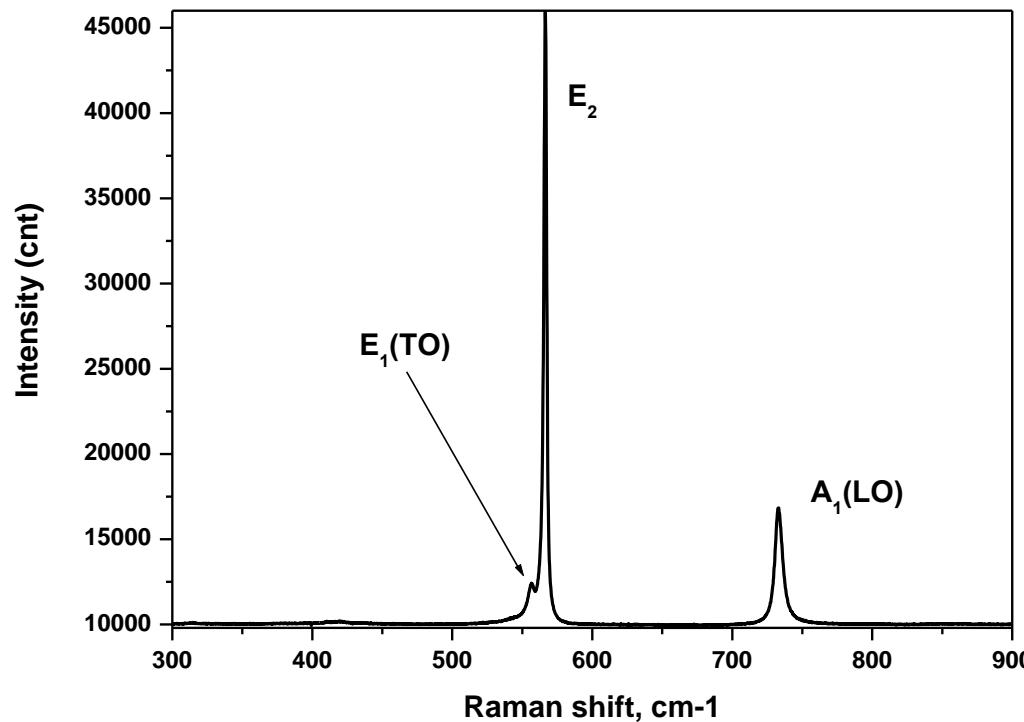
No structure was observed in the absorption spectra close to the band edge.



Hg(Xe) arc lamp source
Princeton Instruments Acton SP2750 0.75 m high-resolution monochromator with 3600 grooves/mm grating,

Free-standing HVPE-GaN - Raman spectrum

parallel to
(0001) direction



	A1(TO)	E1(TO)	E2	A1(LO)	QLO
V. Darakchieva	530,6±0,1	557,9±0,1	567,0±0,2	733,6±0,1	740,3±0,1
A.R. Goni	531,7±0,3	558,2±0,1	567,0±0,1	736,5±0,2	742±0,2
c-GaN		556,5±0,5	566,5±0,5	733,0±0,5	

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