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缓冲层 $In_x Ga_{1-x} As$ 组分对 $In_{0.82} Ga_{0.18} As$ 结晶质量和表面形貌的影响

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摘要:采用低压金属有机化学气相沉积(LP-MOCVD)技术,两步生长法在 InP 衬底上制备 In_{0.82} Ga_{0.18} As 材料。研究缓冲层 In_x Ga_{1-x} As 的 In 组分对 In_{0.82} Ga_{0.18} As 结晶质量和表面形貌的影响。X 射线衍射(XRD)用于表征材料的组分和结晶质量。用扫描电子显微镜(SEM) 观察样品的表面形貌。实验结果表明,低温生长的缓冲层 In_x Ga_{1-x} As 的 In 组分影响高温生长的外延层 In_{0.82} Ga_{0.18} As 的结晶质量和表面形貌。测量得到四个样品的外延层 In_{0.82} Ga_{0.18} As 的 X 射线衍射谱峰半峰全宽(FWHM)为 0.596°, 0.468°, 0.362°和 0.391°, 分别对应缓冲层 In 组分 x=0.28, 0.53, 0.82, 0.88, 当缓冲层 In 组分是 0.82 时, FWHM 最窄, 表明样品的结晶质量最好。SEM 观察四个样品的表面形貌,当缓冲层 In 组分是 0.82 时, 样品的表面平整, 没有出现交叉平行线或蚀坑等缺陷,表面形貌最佳。

关 键 词: 铟镓砷; 金属有机化学气相沉积; X 射线衍射; 扫描电子显微镜

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1 引 言

在 InP 衬底上外延生长的 In, Ga1_, As 是制作 1~3 um 红外波段光电探测器的重要材料。通过 改变 In 组分可以获得不同的带隙,从而使它的探 测范围可调。近年来,高 In 组分的 InGaAs 红外 探测器在地球观测、遥感和环境监测等方面有着 很好的应用前景。MOCVD 生长 InGaAs 材料,生 长温度通常选在 540~670 ℃之间[1]。而生长高 In 组分的 InGaAs 时,生长温度一般选在550 ℃以 下,由于In-As 的键能低于Ga-As 的键能,制备 高 In 组分的 InGaAs 要求较低的生长温度^[2]。但 低温生长的材料其电学和光学性质较差,所以选 择适当的生长温度,对生长高质量的 InGaAs 尤为 重要。In_{0.82}Ga_{0.18}As 红外探测器可探测红外波长 达到 2.6 µm, 它与 InP 衬底的晶格失配达到 2%[3]。由于晶格失配而导致薄膜表面形貌粗糙 和存在大量的缺陷,会影响所制作探测器的性能。 为生长高质量的失配半导体材料,在衬底和外延 层之间插入缓冲层是最有效的方法。已报道的缓

冲层结构有:固定组分、组分线性变化、组分阶跃变化,或者采用超晶格等方法 $^{[4-7]}$ 。Isamu Akasaki在 Al $_2$ O $_3$ 上生长 GaN 的两个重大技术突破之一就是低温生长缓冲层技术 $^{[8]}$ 。我们采用两步生长法,利用低温生长 In_x Ga $_{1-x}$ As 缓冲层,因为低温可以有效地抑制三维岛状生长,增加临界厚度 $^{[9]}$,减小线位错密度 $^{[10]}$,提高薄膜的结晶质量。然后高温生长外延层,因为高温生长可以使外延层获得更好的电学和光学性质,从而提高所制作探测器的性能。本文用两步生长法制备的 $In_{0.82}$ -Ga $_{0.18}$ As,不仅得到表面平整的材料,还为在 InP 衬底上生长失配的 In_x Ga $_{1-x}$ As 提供了新的途径。

2 实 验

实验设备为 LP-MOCVD,水平式生长室,旋转石墨转盘,高频感应加热,衬底温度由热电偶测量,生长过程中反应室压强为 10 000 Pa。实验采用掺 Fe 半绝缘(100) InP 衬底;三甲基铟(TMIn)和三甲基镓(TMGa)作为Ⅲ族源;浓度为 10%的砷烷(AsH,)作为 V 族源。我们通过固定 TMGa

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和 AsH₃ 的流量,调整 TMIn 的流量,先在低温 450 $^{\circ}$ 生长厚度为 300 nm,组分分别为 x=0.28, 0.53,0.82,0.88 的 $In_xGa_{1-x}As$ 缓冲层,然后升高温度至 530 $^{\circ}$,生长厚度为 1 μ m 的 $In_{0.82}Ga_{0.18}As$ 外延层。使用D/max-RA型 X 射线衍射仪,分析样品的组分及结晶质量。用 KYKY-1000B 扫描电子显微镜观察样品表面形貌。

3 结果与讨论

3.1 X 射线衍射结果

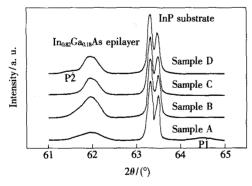


图 1 $In_{0.82}Ga_{0.18}As/In_xGa_{1-x}As/InP$ 的 XRD 谱 Fig. 1 X-ray diffraction patterns of $In_{0.82}Ga_{0.18}As/In_xGa_{1-x}-As/InP$.

通过测量样品的外延层衍射峰的半峰全宽 $(FWHM)^{[2,12]}$,可以分析外延层结晶质量。表 1 列出四个样品缓冲层的 In 组分 x 和外延层的 In 组分 x 及对应的外延层衍射峰的 FWHM 值。可以看到,当缓冲层的组分为 x=0. 28 时,FWHM 值为 x=0. 28 时,x=0. 28 时,x=0. 53 时,结晶质量最差;当缓冲层的组分为 x=0. 53 时,x=0. 54 时,x=0. 55 时,x=0. 56 时,x=0. 58 时,x=0.

0.362°是四个样品中最窄的,此时样品结晶质量最好;而当缓冲层的组分为 x = 0.88 时,FWHM值为0.391°,表明样品结晶质量又下降了。我们所生长的四个样品除缓冲层组分不同外,其他生长条件都是相同的,这就排除了样品的厚度、温度和生长速率等条件对外延层的FWHM影响,那么FWHM值的变化就与缓冲层的组分有直接联系。当缓冲层组分 x = 0.82,与外延层组分相同时,FWHM最窄,说明选择此组分生长缓冲层可以改善外延层的结晶质量。

表 1 不同缓冲层组分与 In_{0.82} Ga_{0.18} As 外延层 X 射线衍射峰的 FWHM 关系

Table 1 The relation between different composition of buffer layer and FWHM of XRD peaks of ${\rm In_{0.82}\,Ga_{0.18}\,As}$ epilayer.

样品	缓冲层 In 组分 x	外延层 In 组分 <i>x</i>	外延层 FWHM (°)
A	0.28	0.82	0.596
В	0.53	0.82	0.468
C	0.82	0.82	0.362
<u>a</u>	0.88	0.82	0.391

3. 2 SEM 观察样品的表面形貌

图 2 给出四个样品的 SEM 图像,我们可以观 察到当缓冲层组分 x < 0.82 时,样品的表面出现 交叉平行线或蚀坑等; 当缓冲层组分 x > 0.82 时, 样品的外延层表面形貌也比组分 x = 0.82 的样品 稍差。当缓冲层组分为 x = 0.28 时,缓冲层的晶 格常数小于衬底 InP 的晶格常数,它们之间是负 失配,而外延层为 Ino.82 Gao.18 As,与衬底之间是正 失配。这两种不同的失配相互作用,没有使两种 不同的失配相互抵消而改善外延层质量,反而使 外延层表面出现交叉平行线等缺陷。当缓冲层组 分为x=0.53时,缓冲层的晶格常数与衬底相同, 它们之间是晶格匹配的,而外延层与衬底之间是 正失配,外延层表面的交叉平行线消失了,但出现 一些蚀坑。当缓冲层 \ln 组分为 x = 0.82 时,它与 外延层的组分相一致,缓冲层与外延层的晶格是 匹配的,缓冲层和外延层与衬底之间都是正失配, 然而外延层表面交叉平行线和蚀坑等缺陷都消失 了。当缓冲层 In 组分为 x = 0.88 时,缓冲层与外 延层对衬底都是正失配,而缓冲层与外延层之间 又是负失配,正负失配之间相互作用也没有改善

表面形貌,还略微变差了。由此,我们可以得知, 当缓冲层组分为 x < 0.82 或 x > 0.82 时,通过缓冲层、衬底和外延层之间的正负失配相互作用,没 能使外延层的表面形貌得到改善,而当缓冲层组分与外延层组分都是 x = 0.82 时,外延层表面形貌最佳。

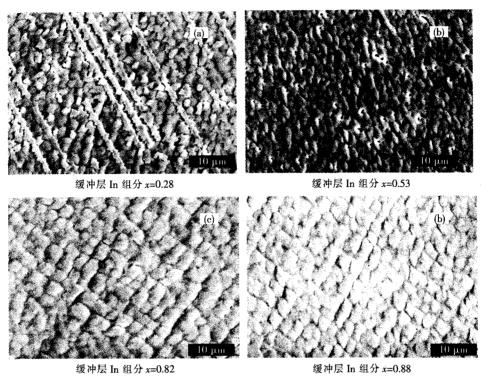


图 2 In_{0.82}Ga_{0.18}As/In_xGa_{1-x}As/InP的 SEM 图像 Fig. 2 SEM images of In_{0.82}Ga_{0.18}As/In_xGa_{1-x}As/InP.

4 结 论

由于 In_{0.82} Ga_{0.18} As 与衬底 InP 晶格失配大, 生长表面光亮、无缺陷的薄膜单晶比较困难。我 们所采用的两步生长法,与采用组分线性变化或 组分阶跃变化生长缓冲层的方法相比,步骤少、结 构简单、更容易实现。从本实验结果来看,外延层的结晶质量和表面形貌与缓冲层组分的选择有很大的关系,当低温生长的缓冲层晶格匹配于高温生长的外延层时,外延层 In_{0.82} Ga_{0.18} As 结晶质量和表面形貌是最佳。实验表明两步生长法是生长失配材料的一种有效方法。

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Effect of the In_xGa_{1-x}As Buffer Layer Compositions on Crystalline Quality and Surface Morphology of In_{0.82}Ga_{0.18}As Grown by Low Pressure MOCVD

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Abstract: The In, Ga_{1-x}As material is very important for uncooled infrared detector and has spectral response from 1 µm to 3 µm. In recent years, there are growing needs for high In composition In, Ga1-, As detectors, the most important applications are spectral imaging including earth observation, remote sensing and environmental monitoring, etc. The In_*Ga_{1-} As (x>0.53) was grown on semi-insulating (100) Fe-doped InP substrates by LP-MOCVD. The growth was performed using TMIn, TMGa, and AsH3 as growth precursors in a horizontal reactor. Two step method of In_{0.82}Ga_{0.18}As growth that the buffer layer was grown at low temperature of 450 °C and the epilayer was grown at higher temperature of 530 °C was studied. After depositing 300 nm In_xGa_{1-x}As buffer layer, In_{0.82}Ga_{0.18}As epilayer with thickness of 1 μm was deposited. It was observed that the different In composition of In, Ga_{1,7}As buffer layer influence on crystalline quality and surface morphology of In_{0.82}Ga_{0.18}As epilayer. The crystalline quality of the epilayer materials was characterized by X-ray diffraction (XRD). In our experiment, the In composition of the In_xGa_{1-x}As buffer layers was 0.28, 0.53, 0.82 and 0.88, respectively. The full-width-at-half-maximum (FWHM) of diffraction peak for the buffer layer of In_{0.82}Ga_{0.18}As is 0.362° and is the narrowest among the four samples. The surface morphology was observed by scanning electron microscopy (SEM). The SEM image of the sample with buffer layer of In_{0.82} Ga_{0.18} As is a flat surface and is better than other samples with cross-hatches, pits or some defects. We found that the In composition of the $In_xGa_{1-x}As$ buffer can influence on the surface morphology of the $In_{0.82}Ga_{0.18}As$ epilayer. The experiments show the crystalline quality and the surface morphology of the In_{0.82} Ga_{0.18} As epilayer is optimum when the In composition of buffer layer is the same as that of the epilayer.

Key words: In_{0.82}Ga_{0.18}As; MOCVD; XRD; SEM