



CS INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE 2023

Bruker X-ray Solutions for GaN Power Device Metrology

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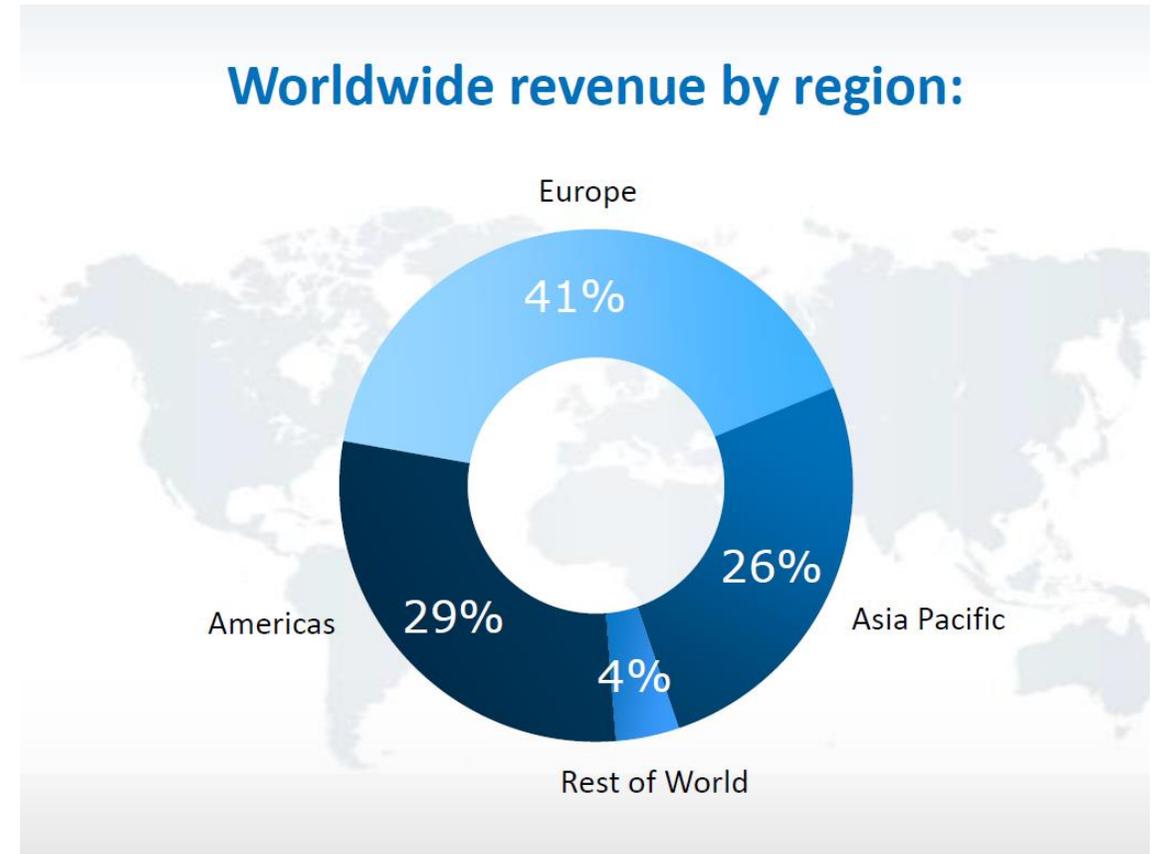
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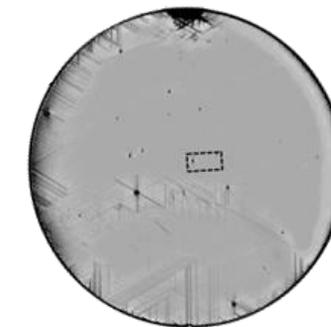
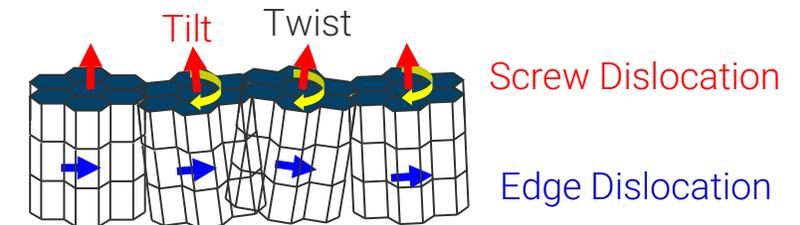
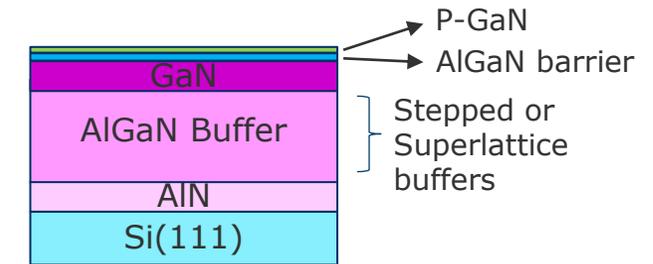
Bruker Overview

- Leaders in the markets we serve
- Innovation driven culture:
 - 9% investment across the company
 - 18% R&D investment for Bruker Semi products
- Over 6,000 employees worldwide
- Stable and profitable growth:
 - Founded more than 55 years ago
 - Publicly traded NASDAQ; BRKR



Importance of X-ray metrology and defect inspection for GaN power devices

- Device thickness and composition are critical to electrical properties but are difficult to measure
- GaN and AlN layer quality are critical
 - Monitor the crystal quality by measuring FWHM of rocking curves
- Defectivity during growth can affect the wafer quality
 - Cracks, slips, strain, and dislocations
- Bruker solutions: non-destructive X-ray metrology can monitor epi and substrate quality, improve process reliability and yield

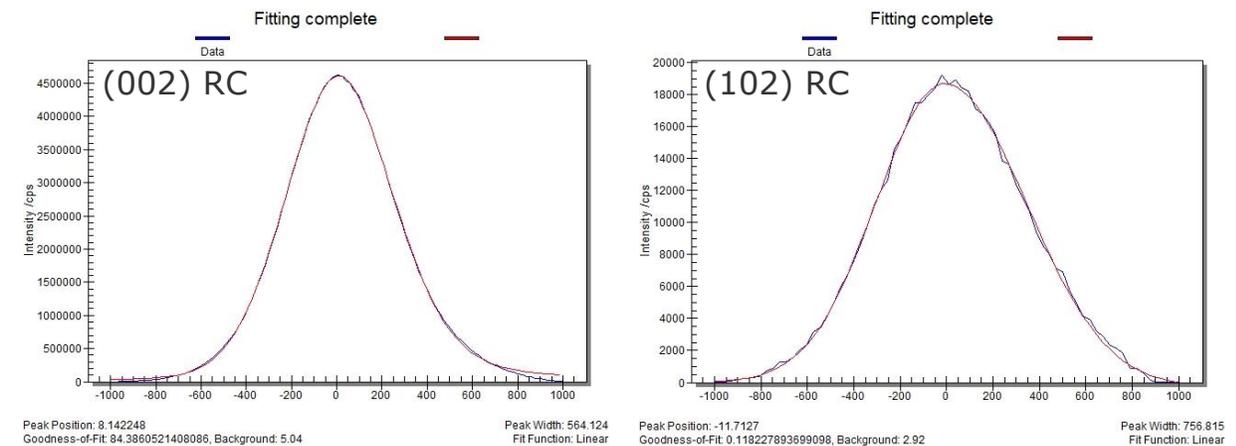
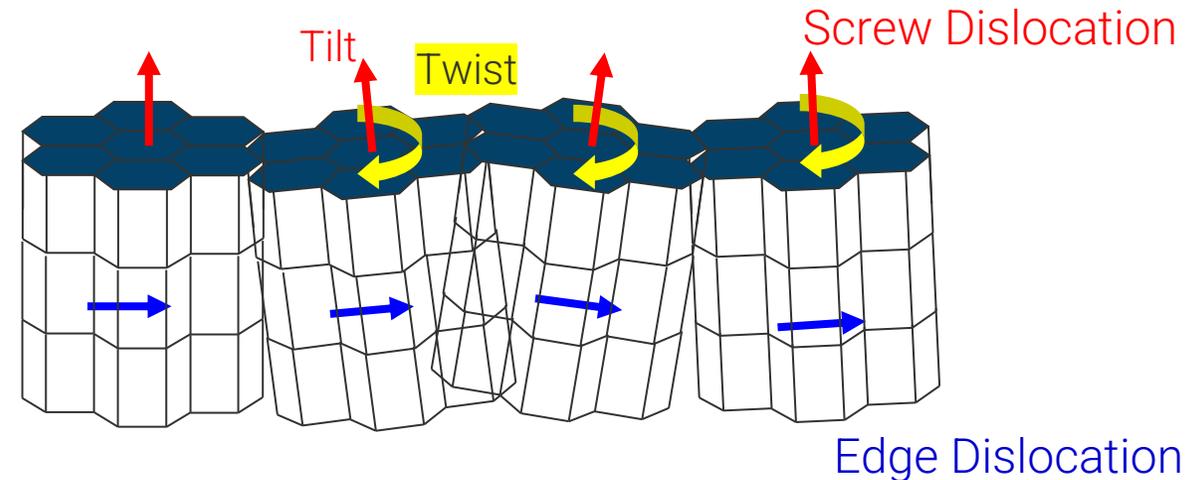


Defectivity

GaN BKM Story

Rocking Curves

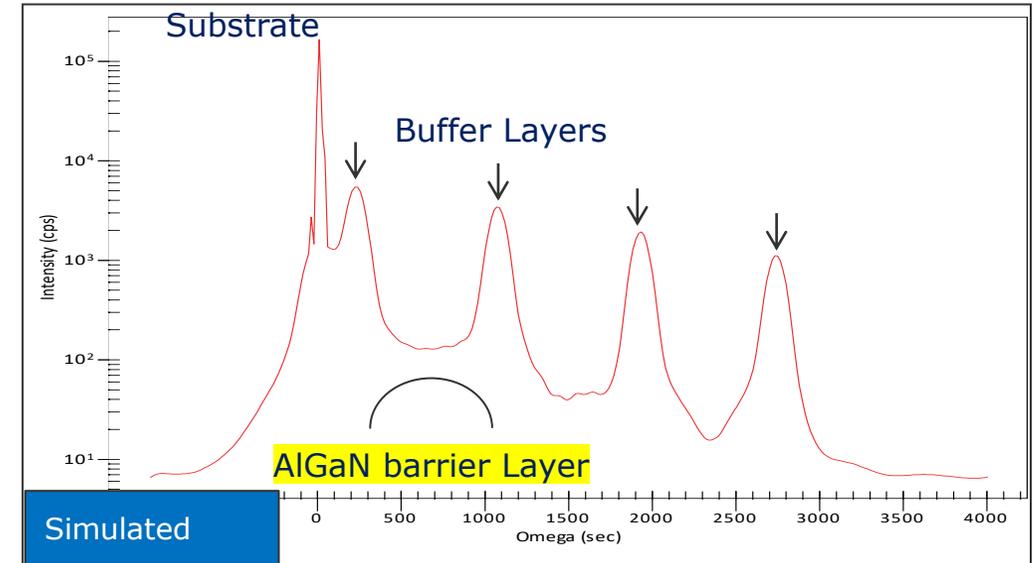
- GaN grows in “mosaic” structure
 - Tilted with respect to surface
 - Twisted (rotated) with respect to each other
 - Range of tilt and twist is important for device as it sets dislocation amounts
- The tilt and twist of a particular layer can be measured using rocking curves:
 - The tilt is calculated using the (002) reflection
 - The twist (100)/(110) is calculated from (002) and (102) rocking curves^[1]



[1] Srikant V., Speck J. S., Clarke D. R., *J. Appl. Phys.* 82 9 4286-4295 1997

Hidden AlGaN Layer

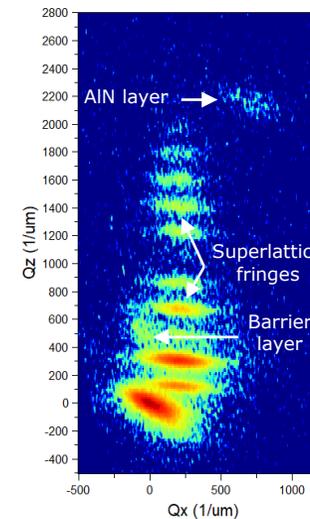
- AlGaN is a widely used material in the production of power transistors and other semiconductor devices
- Controlling the Al composition of the barrier is critical for strain engineering
 - The AlGaN barrier can be buried under the buffer layer peaks
- Bruker has developed techniques for eliminating the buffer layer problem for thickness and composition



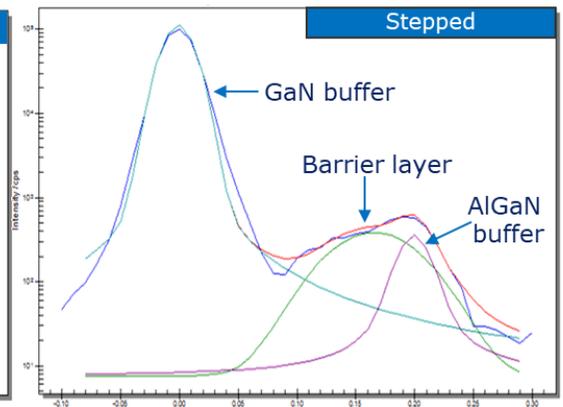
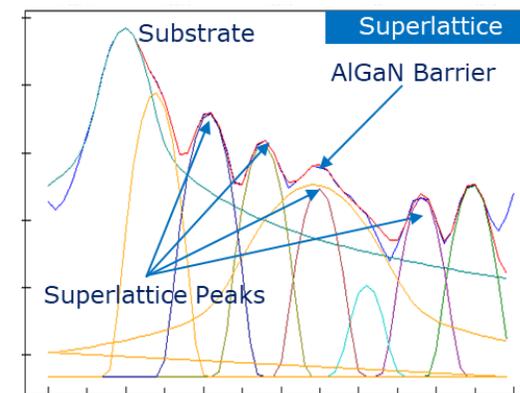
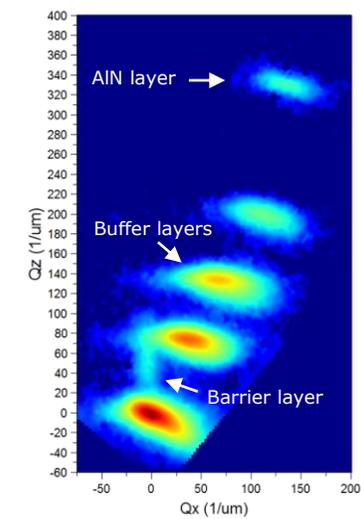
Bruker Solutions for Hidden AlGaN Barrier Layer

- Bruker solutions - HRXRD
 - Asymmetric RSM: can determine the composition and relaxation of barrier layer and buffer layers
 - Composition scan: a line scan across GaN layer of reciprocal space in the L direction, allowing direct measurement of AlGaN barrier layer with minimal interference from the buffer layer
 - High throughput and repeatability
 - Bruker proprietary scan and analysis

SL buffer

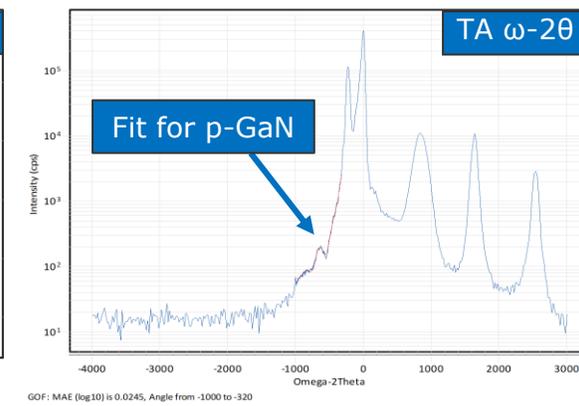
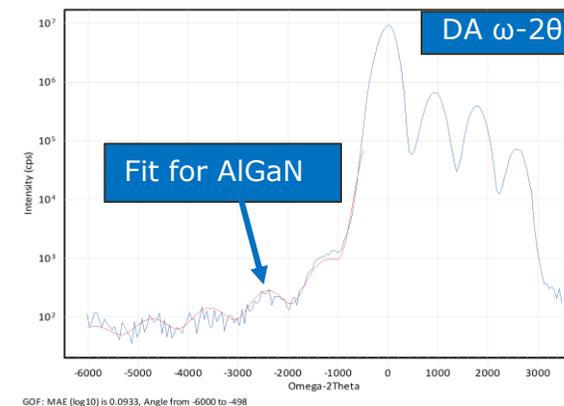
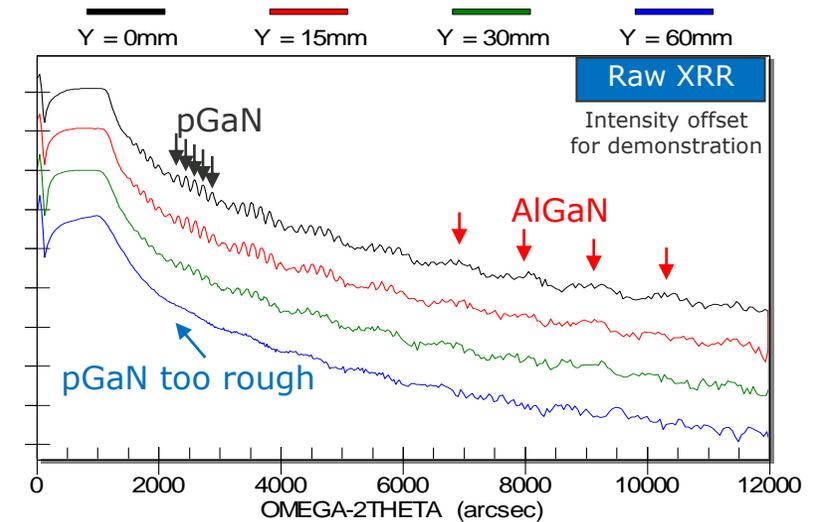


Stepped buffer



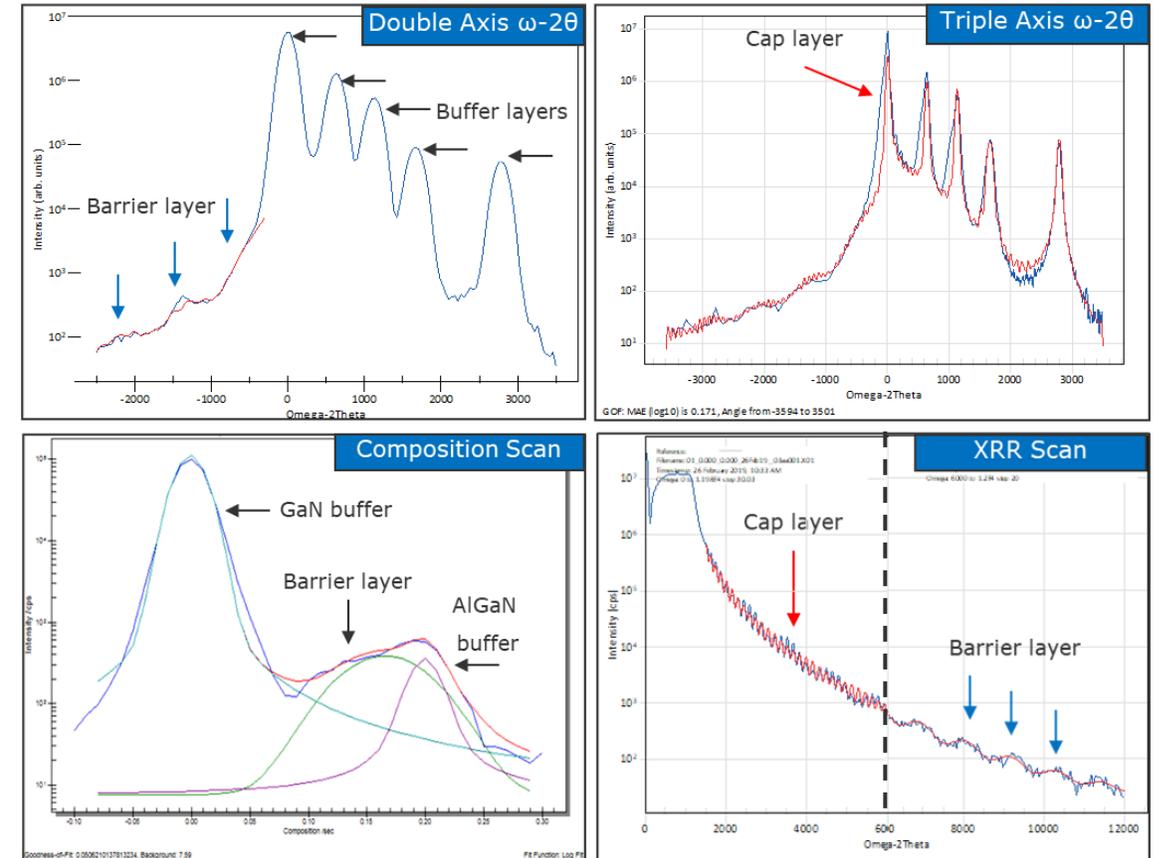
Thick pGaN Problem

- Device cap and barrier layer thickness are important for AlGaN/GaN HEMTs
- Measuring thick pGaN is difficult with all metrology techniques
 - Fringes disappear quickly when layer is too rough
 - AlGaN fringes can also lose intensity due to sample roughness
- Bruker solutions:
 - Bruker XRR can measure the thickness of AlGaN barrier and pGaN layer
 - Bruker HRXRD technique can also measure the thickness of AlGaN barrier and pGaN layer



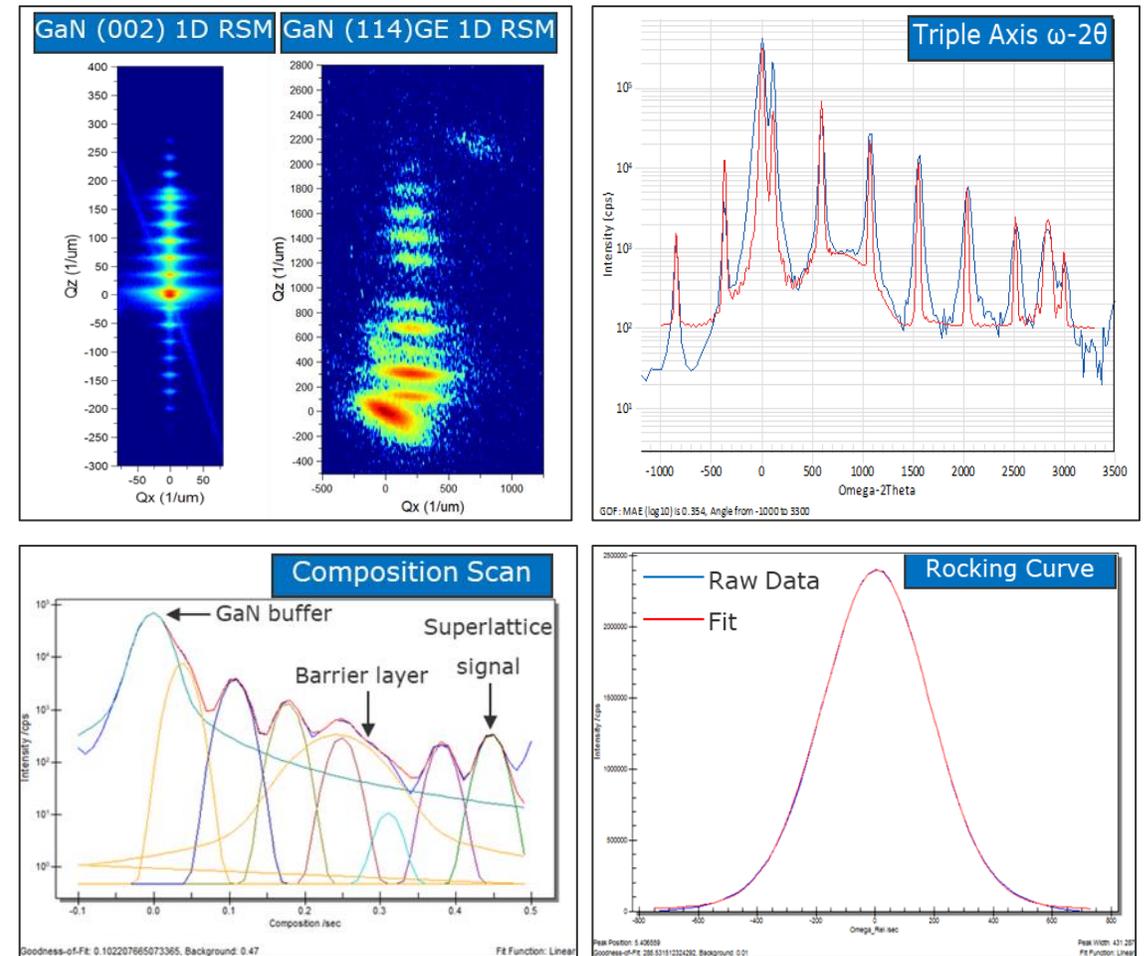
GaN on Si Metrology BKM Overview – Stepped Buffer

- Device layer thickness and buffer composition:
 - pGaN fringes measured in triple axis scan
 - AlGaN barrier fringes measured in double axis scan
- Barrier and buffer layer composition / relaxation:
 - Reciprocal space maps
- Barrier and cap layer thickness:
 - XRR (two-stage fitting)
- Barrier layer composition:
 - Bruker proprietary composition scan
- Crystal quality:
 - GaN (002) + (102) rocking curves



Bruker BKM - GaN on Si Metrology – SL Buffer Structures

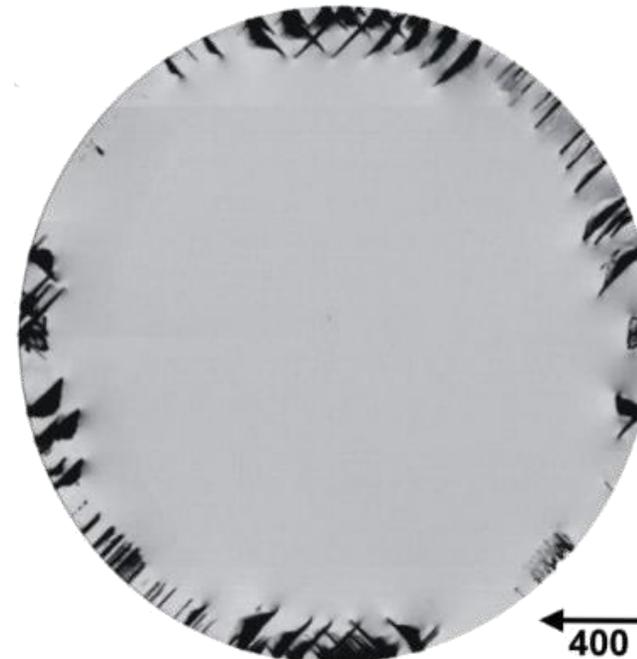
- Buffer layer and superlattice composition, superlattice pair thickness:
 - Triple axis Omega-2Theta scan
- Barrier and buffer layer composition / relaxation:
 - Reciprocal space maps
- Barrier and cap layer thickness:
 - XRR
- Barrier layer composition:
 - Bruker proprietary composition scan
- Crystal quality:
 - GaN (002) (102) rocking curves



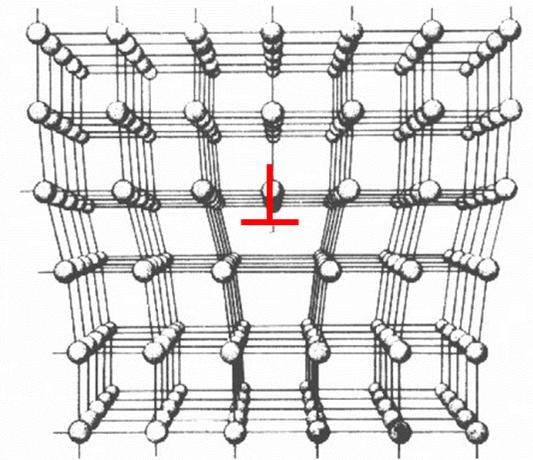
XRDI solutions

X-ray Diffraction Imaging (XRDI) or X-ray topography

- Crystalline defects induce changes to the spacing (strain) and/or the rotation (tilt) of the crystal lattice around them forming a strain field
- XRDI is a non destructive technique that allows imaging of the strain field induced by these defects
 - Strain fields are always much larger than the defects themselves
- XRDI is sensitive to
 - Edge cracks and layer cracks
 - Dislocations
 - Slip
 - Inclusions
 - Other crystalline defects



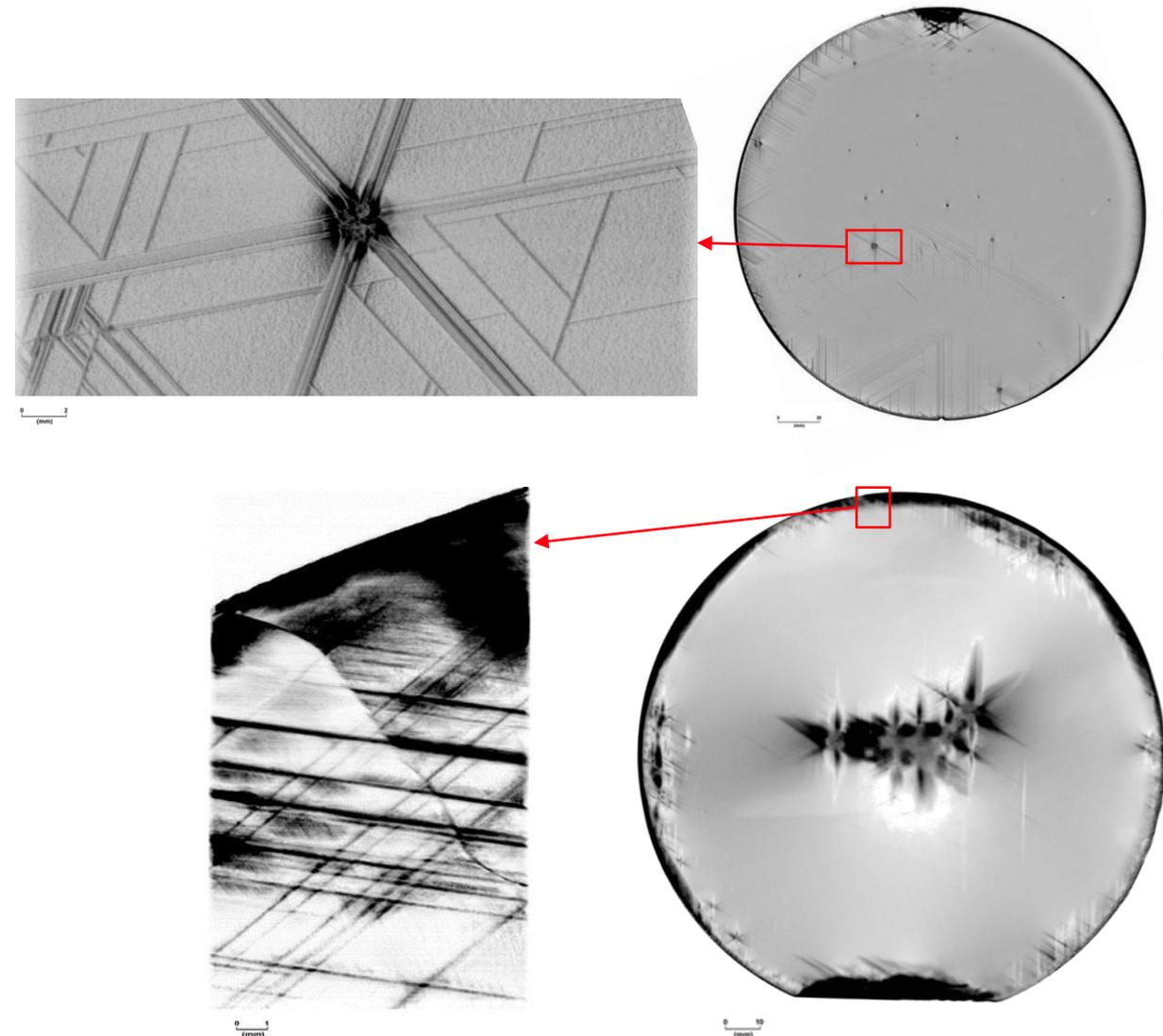
Prime (001) Silicon wafer after plateau anneal $T > 800^\circ\text{C}$ for several tens of seconds



Example of a dislocation and the deformation of the crystal lattice

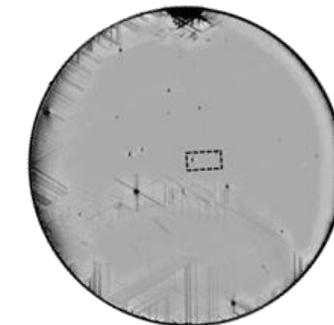
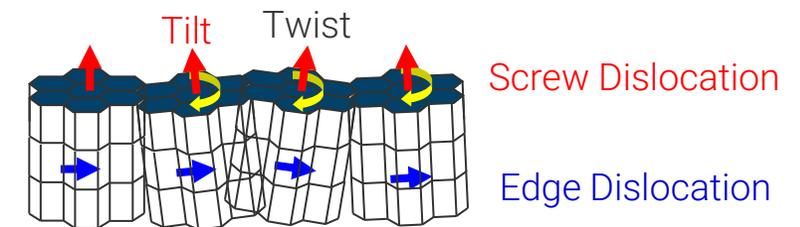
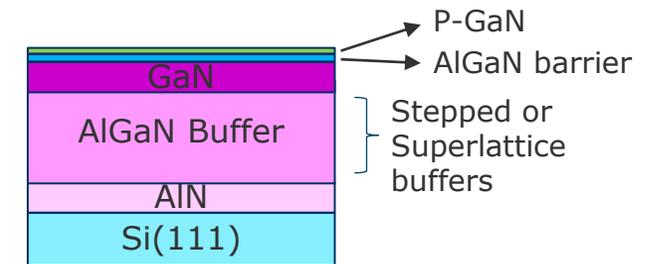
Bruker XRFI Solutions for GaN on Si

- High resolution review scan can be used to investigate nature of defect
 - Defect cluster near the wafer centre at the intersection of hexagonally aligned linear defects
- XRFI technique can see defects extending through full substrate thickness with cross-section scans
 - Dislocations, slip and cracks
 - Strain and edge effects
 - Blanket or patterned wafer



X-ray metrology for GaN power summary

- Bruker solutions: non-destructive X-ray metrology can monitor epi and substrate quality, improve process reliability and yield.
 - GaN (002) + (102) rocking curves used to measure the tilt and twist of epilayer
 - Bruker proprietary composition scan
 - RSM for relaxation and composition of barrier and buffer layers
 - XRR used to model thickness of pGaN and AlGaN barrier layer
 - HRXRD used for buffer layer and superlattice composition, superlattice pair thickness, pGaN and barrier thickness
 - XRF used to image full wafer for defects, HR and cross-section scans used to further investigate nature of defects



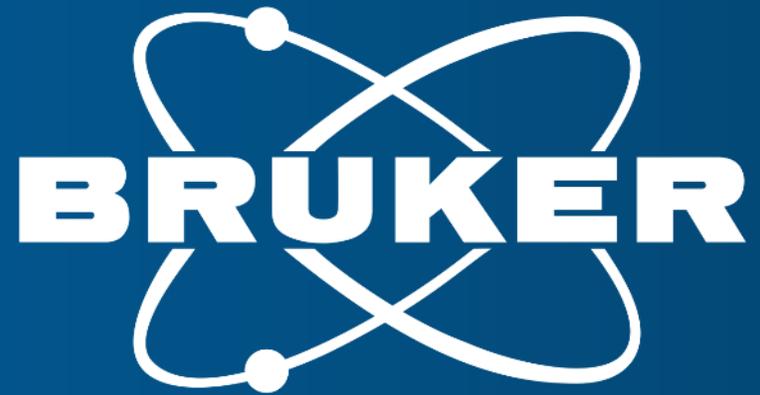
Defectivity

Product Overview

Bruker Products



- Production-dedicated systems for analysis of compound semiconductor materials
- High throughput and repeatability
- Full automation, ease-of-use software



Innovation with Integrity