Gallium nitride films grown on AlN/sapphire templates

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High-quality GaN films were grown on AlN/c-sapphire templates by MOVPE with Hall mobility of $802 \text{ cm}^2/\text{V.s}$ and carrier concentration of $8.1 \times 10^{16}/\text{cm}^3$ at 300K have achieved. The film low dislocation density of $5 \times 10^7 \text{ cm}^{-2}$ and X-ray rocking curve FWHM of 101 and 250 arcsec for the (0004) and (20-24) reflections were also obtained, respectively.

Introduction

Gallium nitride is an attractive material for the applications in optoelectronics, high power and high frequency electronic devices such as HEMTs, LEDs, UVLEDs, Photodectors, Solar Cells, etc.[1-5] Among many substrates, sapphire substrate dominated as one of the most popular one which has been widely used for the growth of GaN films on it. However, it is difficult to grow high quality GaN films because of lattice constant and thermal expansion coefficient mismatches between them. One of the most popular methods used to grow GaN/sapphire is to use thin aluminum nitride (AlN) or low temperature (LT) GaN films as the buffer layer [6,7]. The GaN films grown on sapphire substrates with LT buffer layers normally show high dislocation densities and residual stresses. In this report, we show that high quality AlN films grown on sapphire substrate at high temperature higher than 1200°C are excellent templates for further growth of GaN films. The AlN/sapphire templates are used as substrates for the further growth of GaN are expected to get higher crystal qualities than those grown on LT GaN layers because the AlN/sapphire templates are single crystalline. Yoshida et al. has grown GaN/AlN films at high temperatures by molecular beam epitaxy and showed that Hall mobilities and cathodoluminescence peak intensity was improved [8] even the crystal quality was not good enough. In this report, we have presented the electrical, crystal, optical qualities of GaN films grown on AlN/sapphire templates with much improvements.

Experimental procedure

Epitaxial AlN films grown on 2-in. c-plane sapphire substrates by horizontal low-pressure MOVPE. Trimethylaluminum (TMA) and ammonia (NH_3) were used as Al and N sources, respectively. Trimethylgallium (TMG) and ammonia were used as Ga and N sources, and monosilane (SiH_4) was used as the n-type dopant. The substrates were heated at a temperature higher than 1200°C to grow approximately $3 \mu\text{m}$ -thick AlN films. Si-doped $3.2 \mu\text{m}$ -thick GaN films were grown on these AlN/sapphire templates without any LT buffer layers. Hall effect measurement was performed using the Van der Pauw technique. X-ray diffraction (XRD) measurement was performed to confirm the crystal quality. The surface morphology and transmission electron microscopy were applied but not shown the images here.

Results and discussion

Figure 1 shows the Hall mobilities of Si-doped GaN films as a function of the carrier concentration at room temperature. The highest Hall mobility were $802 \text{ cm}^2/\text{V.s}$ with an electron carrier concentration of $8.1 \times 10^{16}/\text{cm}^3$ at 300K. These results of GaN films grown on AlN/sapphire templates showed very higher values than those of GaN films grown on sapphire substrates with LT GaN as mentioned above. Thus, the GaN films grown on AlN/sapphire templates provided high quality to those grown on sapphire substrates with LT buffer layers such as LT GaN.

Figure 1 shows the mobility as a function of the carrier concentration.

Hall mobility and carrier concentrations of GaN films grown on AlN/sapphire templates are shown as a function of temperature as shown in Figures 2(a, b), respectively. The maximum Hall mobility was 1880 cm²/V.s and the electron carrier concentration of $4.1 \times 10^{16}/\text{cm}^3$ at 127 K. As shown in the figure 2(a), the Hall mobility first increased and then decreased as the temperature decreased from 270 to 77 K. From this temperature dependence, the main scattering mechanism was found to be acoustic phonon scattering above 127 K. Besides that, the thermal activation energy of electrons was estimated between 77 and 270 K from the Figure 2(b).

Figure 2 shows the carrier concentration and mobility of GaN.

We also carried out the AFM and TEM measurements to check the surface roughness and dislocation density. The results showed a smooth surface of the GaN film grown on an AlN/sapphire template of 0.25 nm and very low dislocation density $5 \times 10^7 \text{ cm}^{-2}$ together with XRD FWHM of 101 and 250 arcsec for the (0004) and (20-24) reflections (figures not shown here)

Conclusions

We have successfully grown high quality GaN films on AlN/sapphire templates. Hall mobility of the GaN films were 802 and 1880 cm²/V.s with electron carrier concentrations of $4.1 \times 10^{16}/\text{cm}^3$. The XRD FWHMs were 101 and 250 arcsec for the (0004) and (20-24) reflections, respectively. AFM and TEM results showed that the crystal quality was excellent with very low surface roughness and dislocation density.

References:

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