

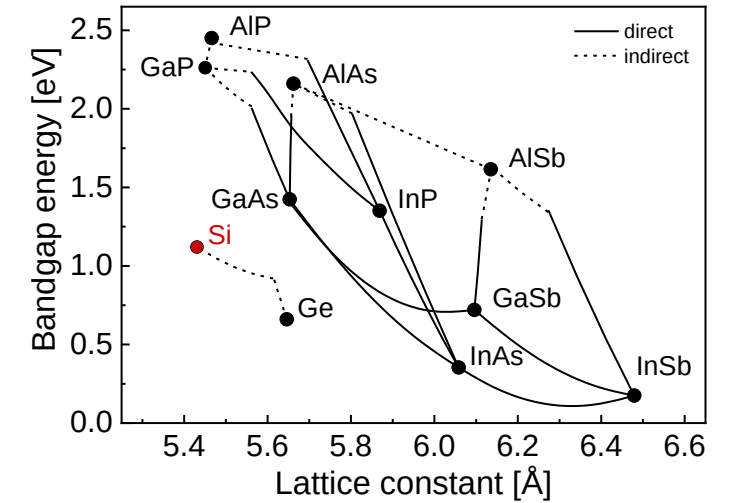
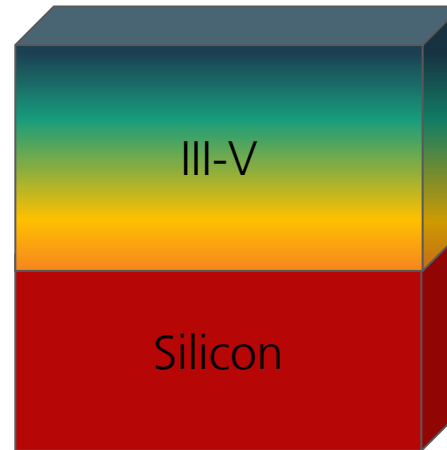
In-Situ Response During Pulsed GaP Nucleation on Silicon

Jonas Grutke, Jens Ohlmann
Fraunhofer ISE
LayTec User Meeting
November 13th 2025
www.ise.fraunhofer.de

GaP Nucleation on Silicon

Context

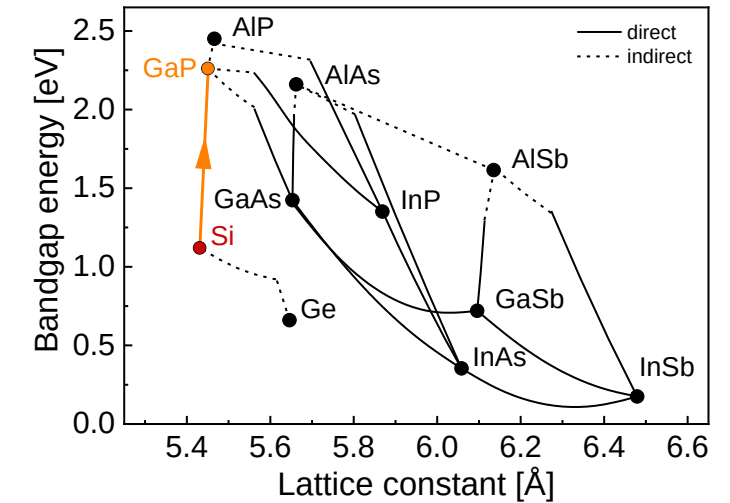
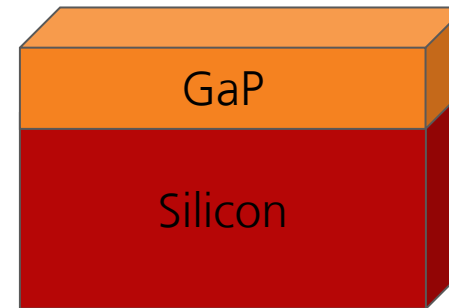
- Direct deposition of III-V structures on silicon



GaP Nucleation on Silicon

Context

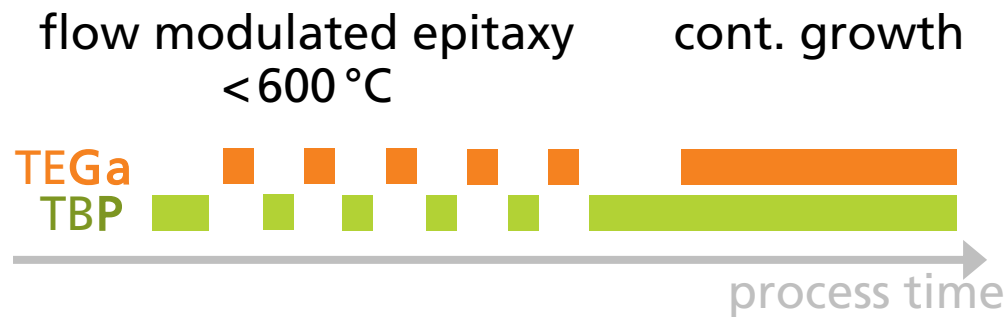
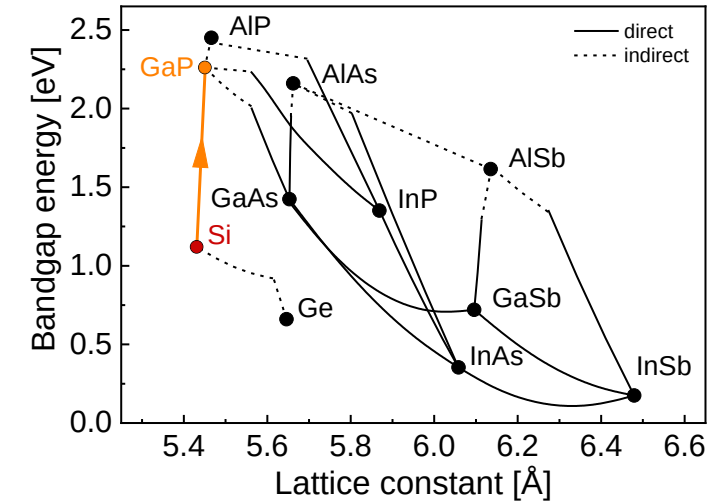
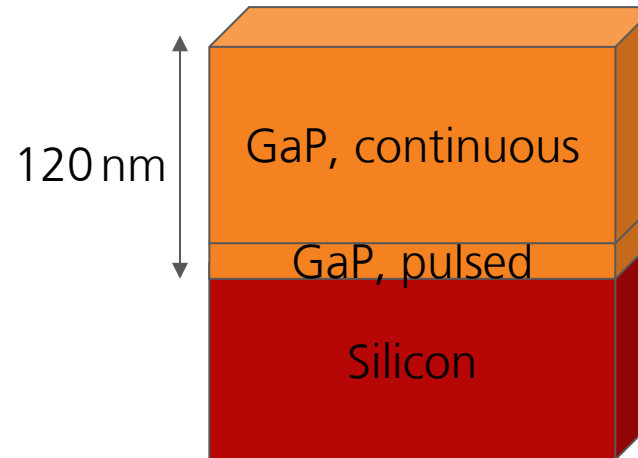
- Direct deposition of III-V structures on silicon
- Nucleation on silicon with minimal lattice mismatch of 0.3%



GaP Nucleation on Silicon

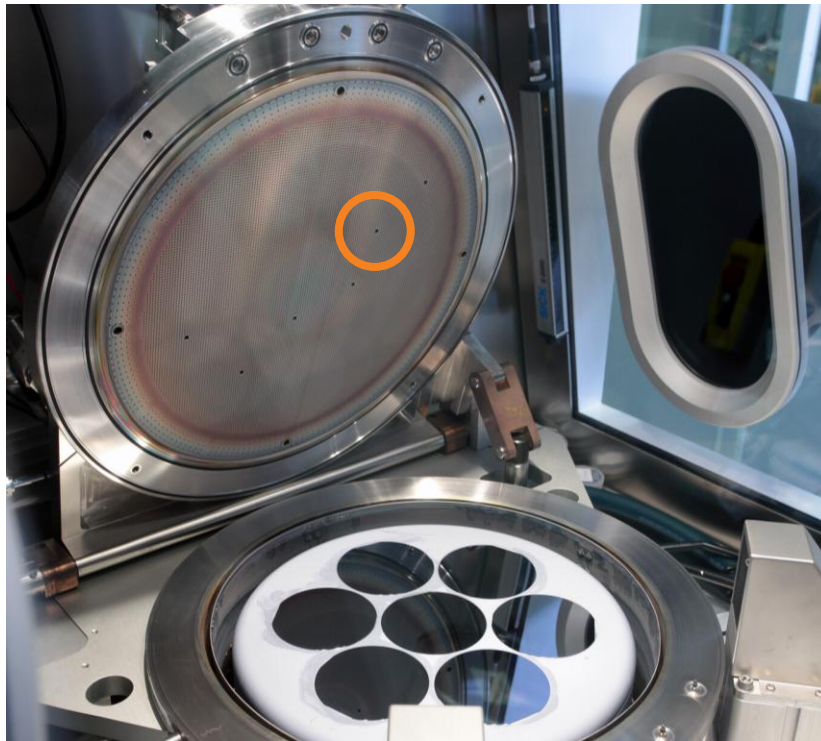
Context

- Direct deposition of III-V structures on silicon
- Nucleation on silicon with minimal lattice mismatch of 0.3%
- Deposition using flow modulated epitaxy



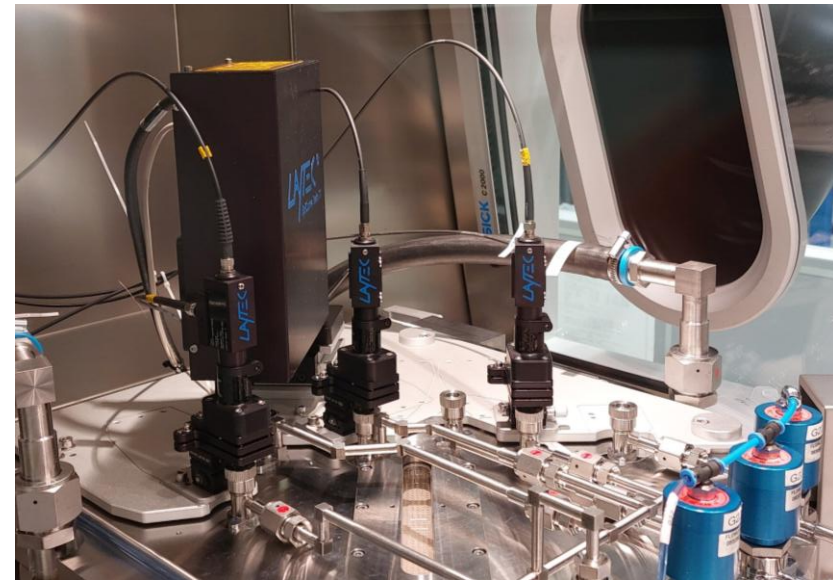
GaP Nucleation on Silicon Setup

7x4" Aixtron CRIUS CCS MOVPE



LayTec EpiCurve Twin TT

- EpiTT reflectance @ 405, 633, 950 nm
- AbsoluT
- EpiCurve

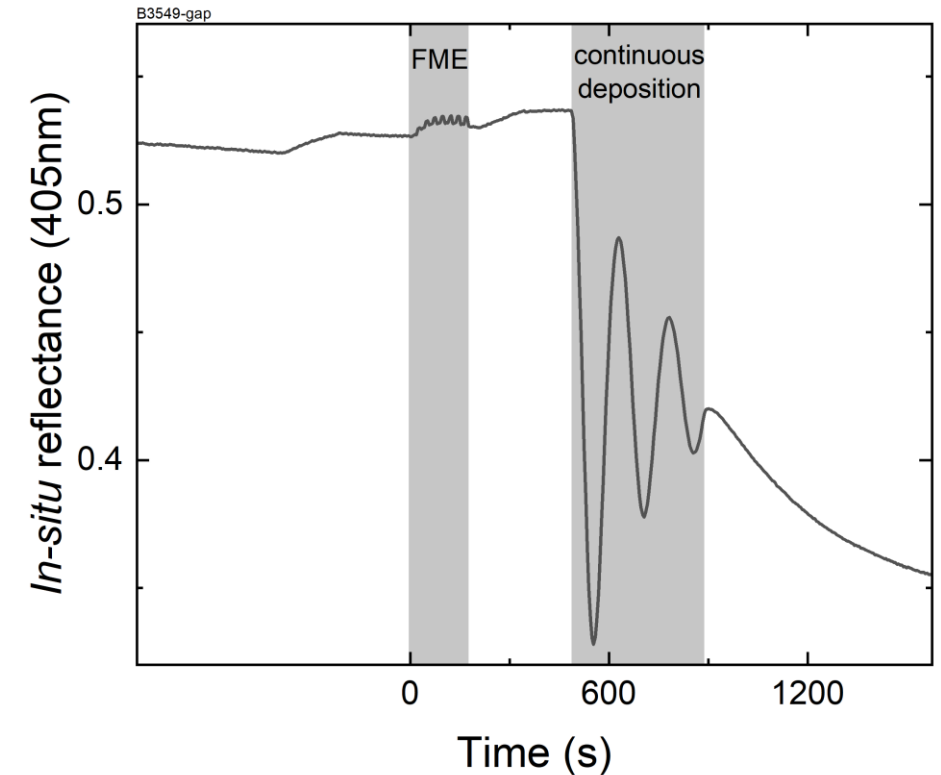
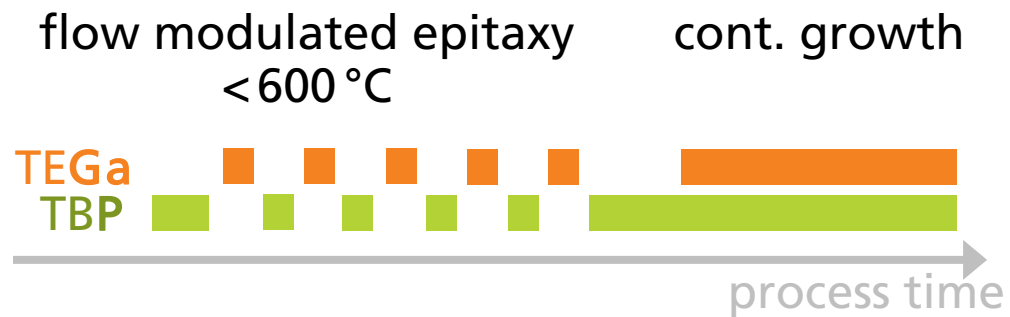


In-situ Observation of Surface Processes

Pulsed GaP Nucleation

In-situ reflectance at 405 nm during GaP nucleation

- Sensitive to surface, e.g. roughness
- Small oscillation during flow modulated epitaxy (FME)

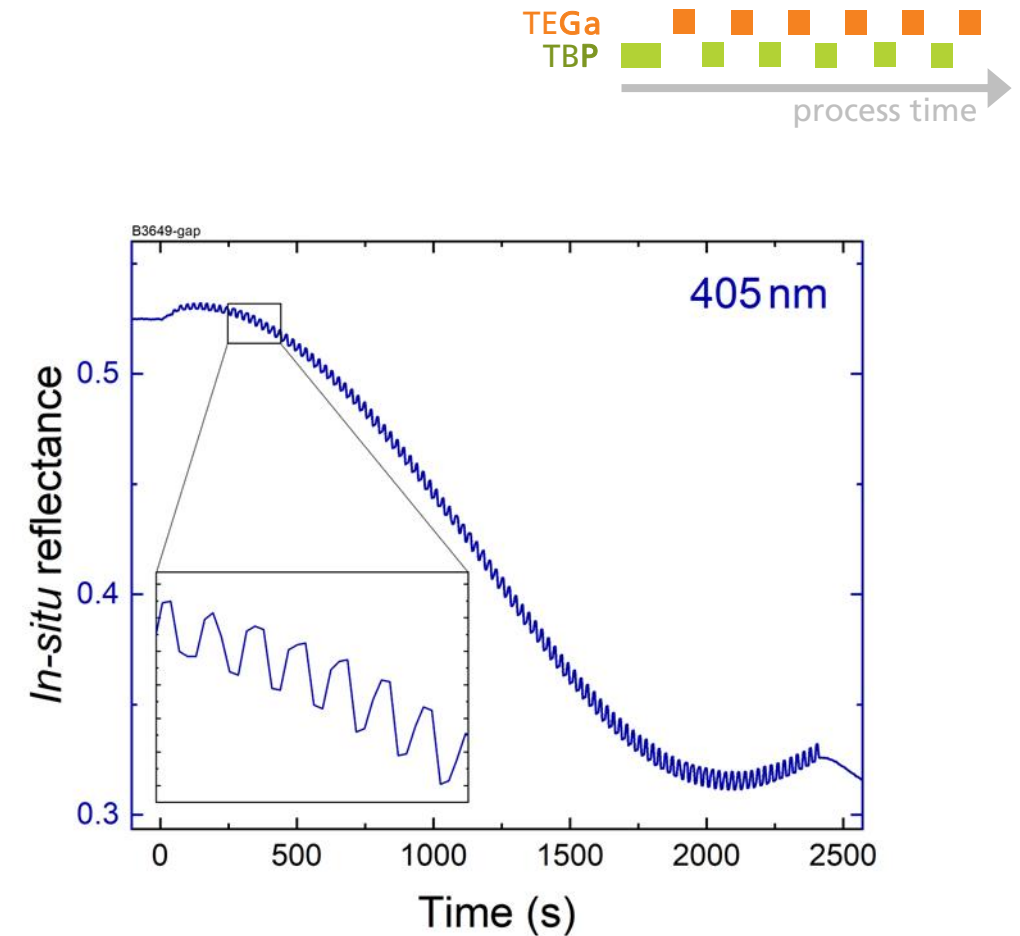


In-situ Observation of Surface Processes

Pulsed GaP Nucleation

In-situ reflectance at 405 nm during GaP nucleation

- Fabry-Pérot oscillation with additional modulation during flow modulated epitaxy (FME)

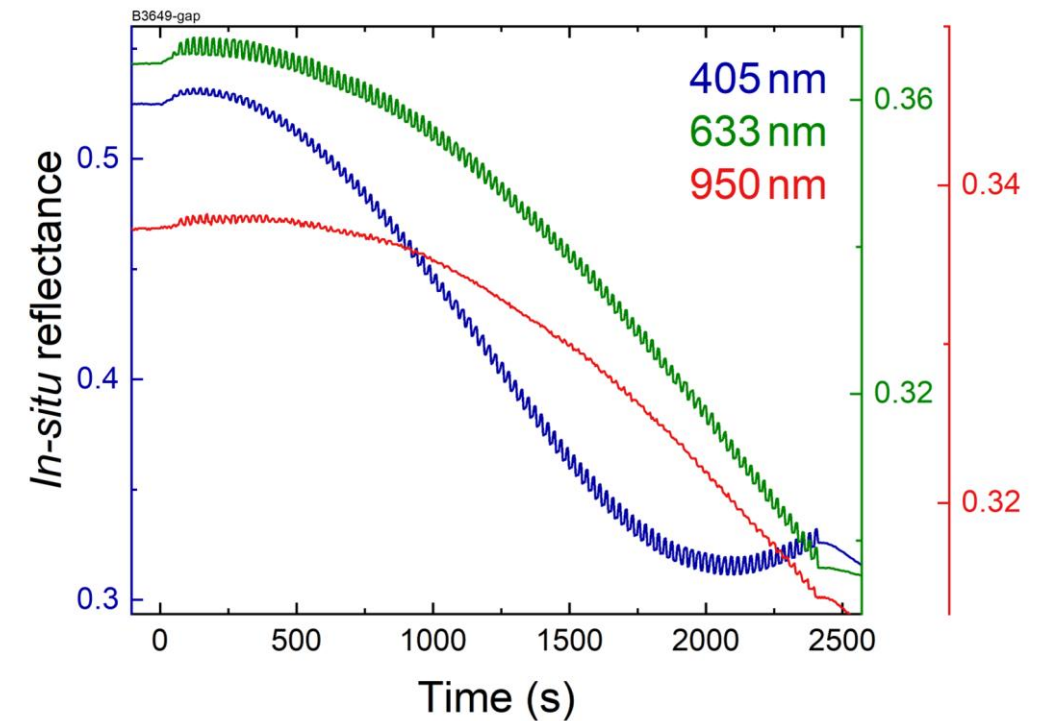
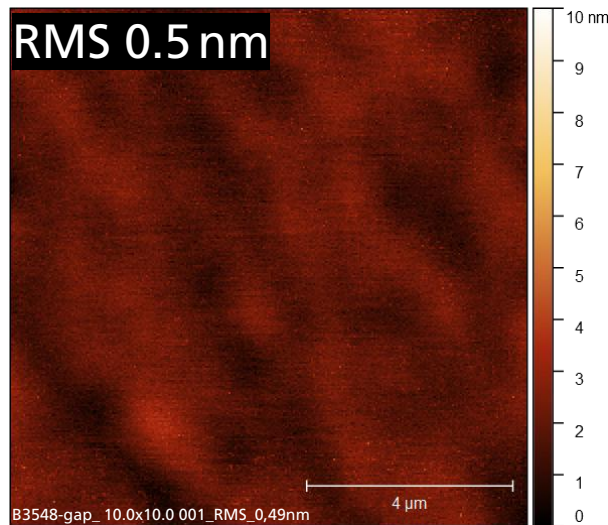


In-situ Observation of Surface Processes

Pulsed GaP Nucleation

In-situ reflectance during GaP nucleation

- Fabry-Pérot oscillation with additional modulation during flow modulated epitaxy (FME)
- No surface roughening

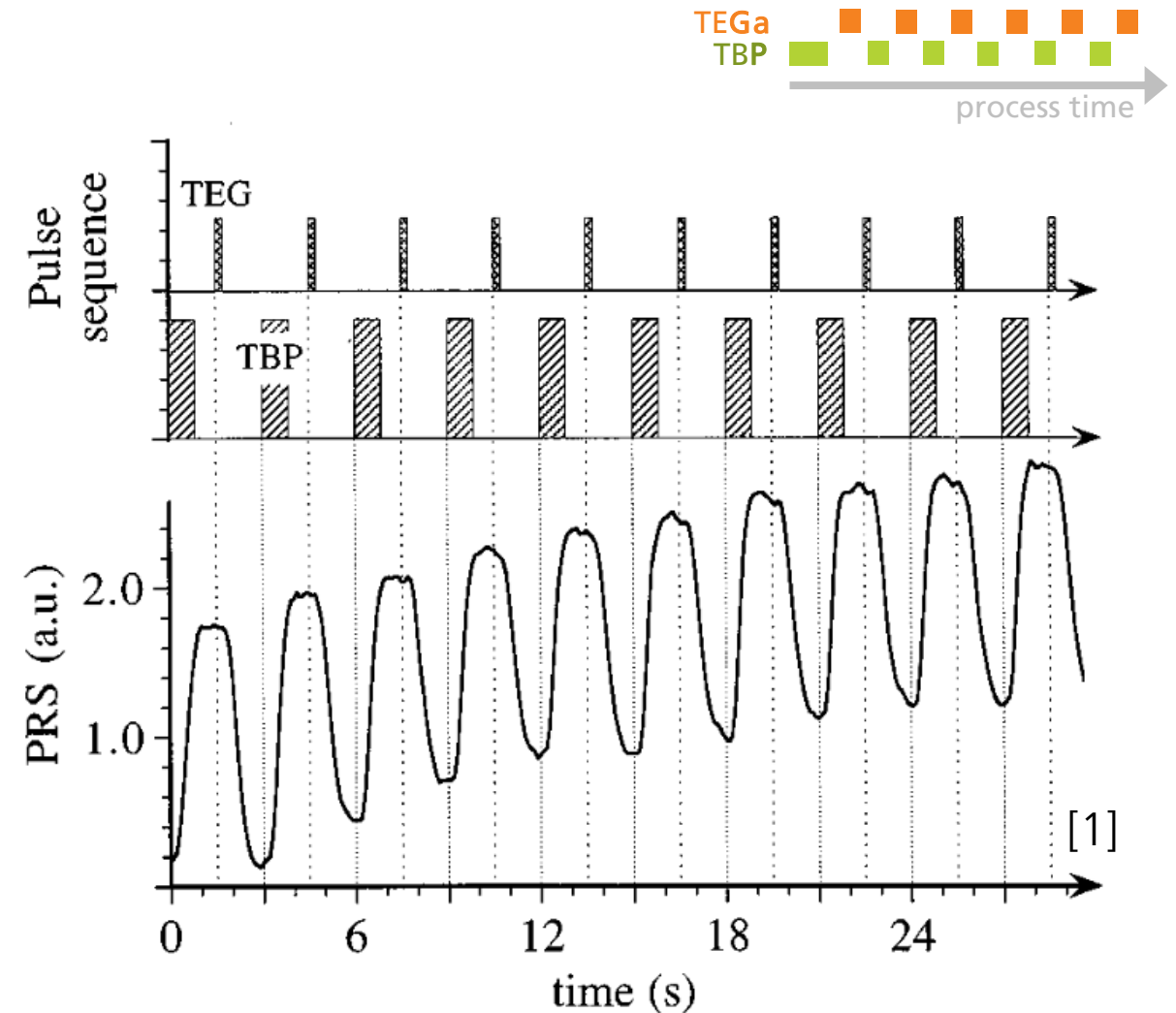


In-situ Observation of Surface Processes during Chemical Beam Epitaxy

Literature

P-polarized reflectance

- Pulsed CBE deposition of GaP on Si
- Oscillation of reflected signal due to thin film interference
- Additional modulation of reflection signal



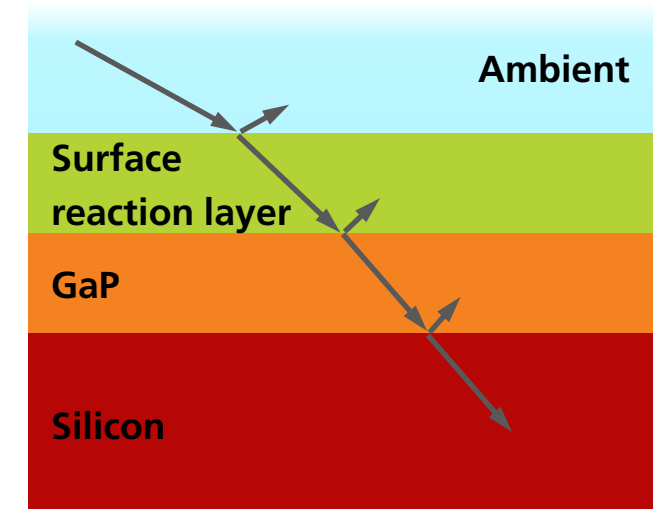
In-situ Observation of Surface Processes during Chemical Beam Epitaxy

Literature

P-polarized reflectance

- Pulsed CBE deposition of GaP on Si
- Oscillation of reflected signal due to thin film interference
- Additional modulation of reflection signal
- Model considering response of surface reaction layer

➔ Potential access to surface chemistry processes

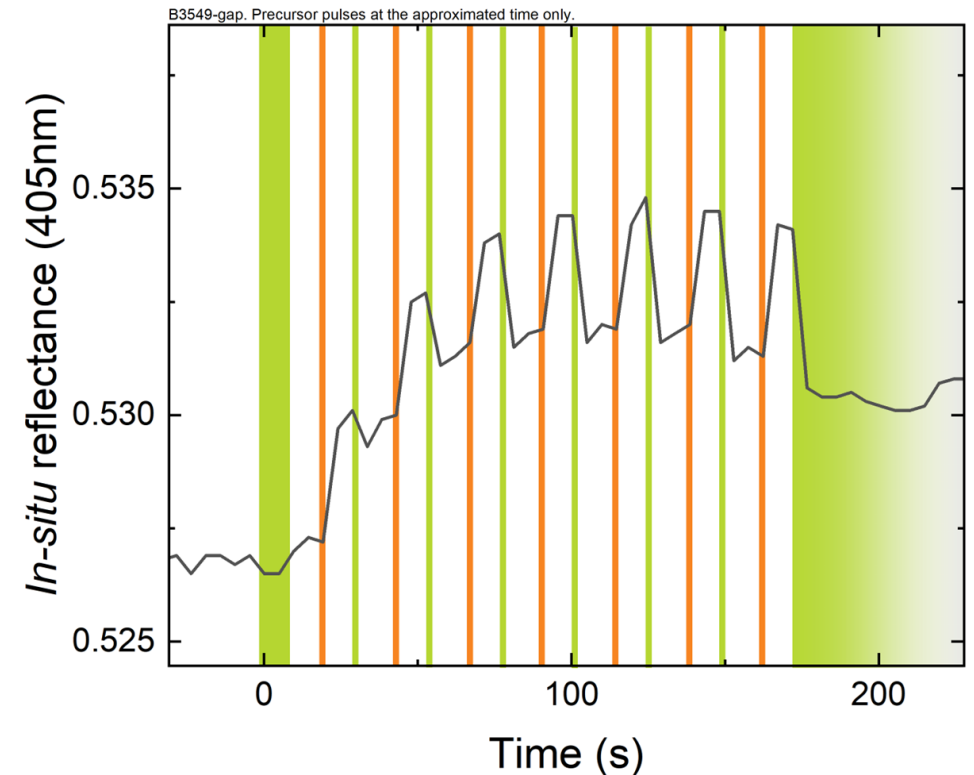


In-situ Observation of Surface Processes

Pulsed GaP Nucleation

In-situ reflectance at 405 nm during GaP nucleation

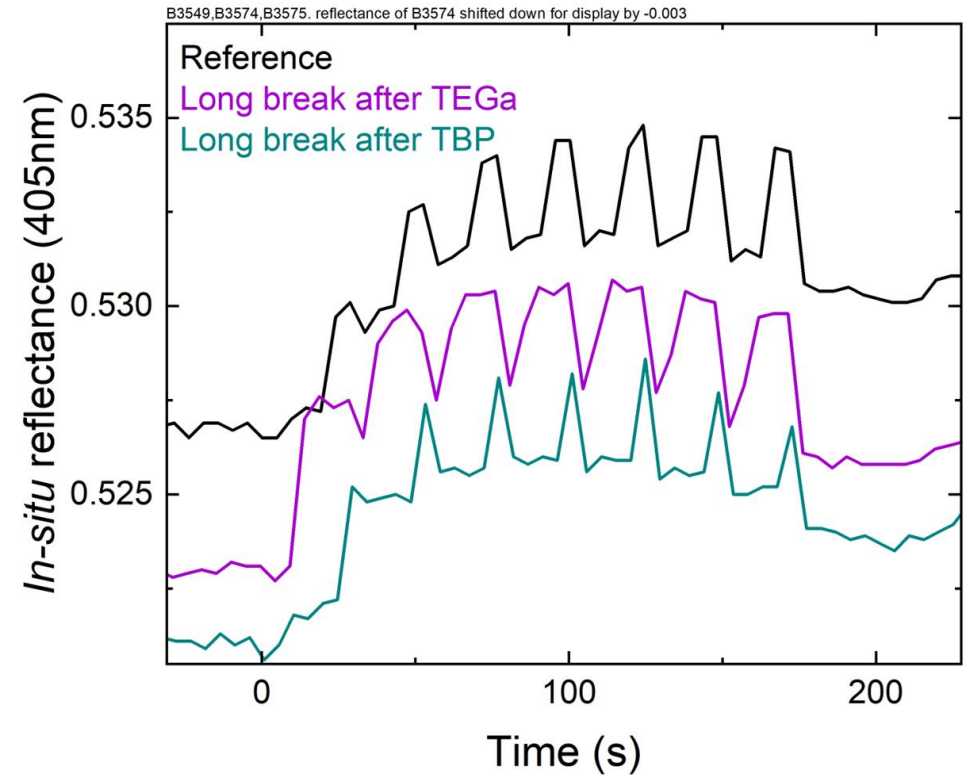
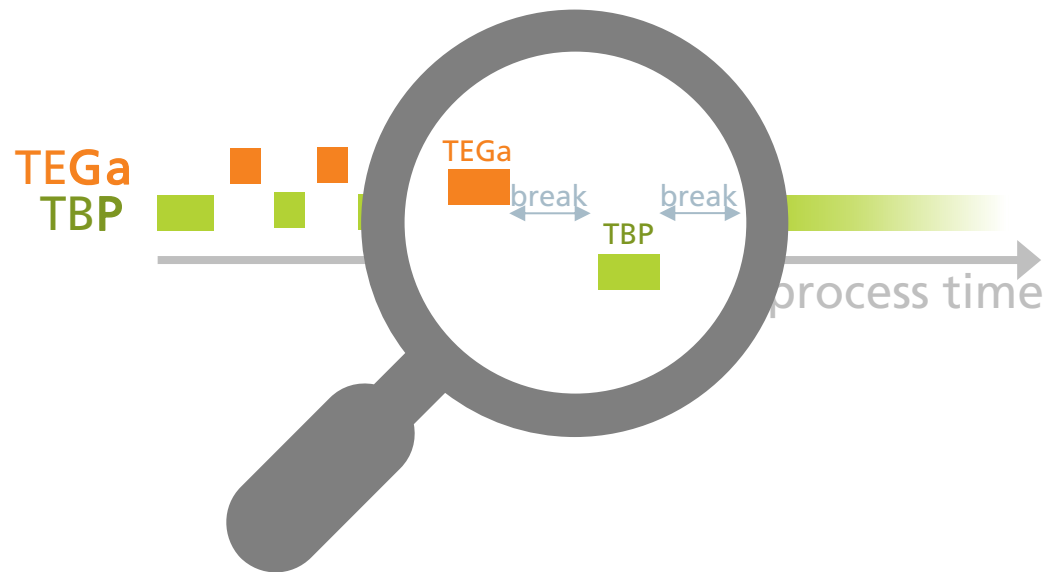
- Increased reflectance after TEGa pulse, back to “baseline” after TBP pulse
- Time resolution limited due to susceptor rotation



In-situ Observation of Surface Processes

Reflectance during FME

- Investigation of pulse sequence

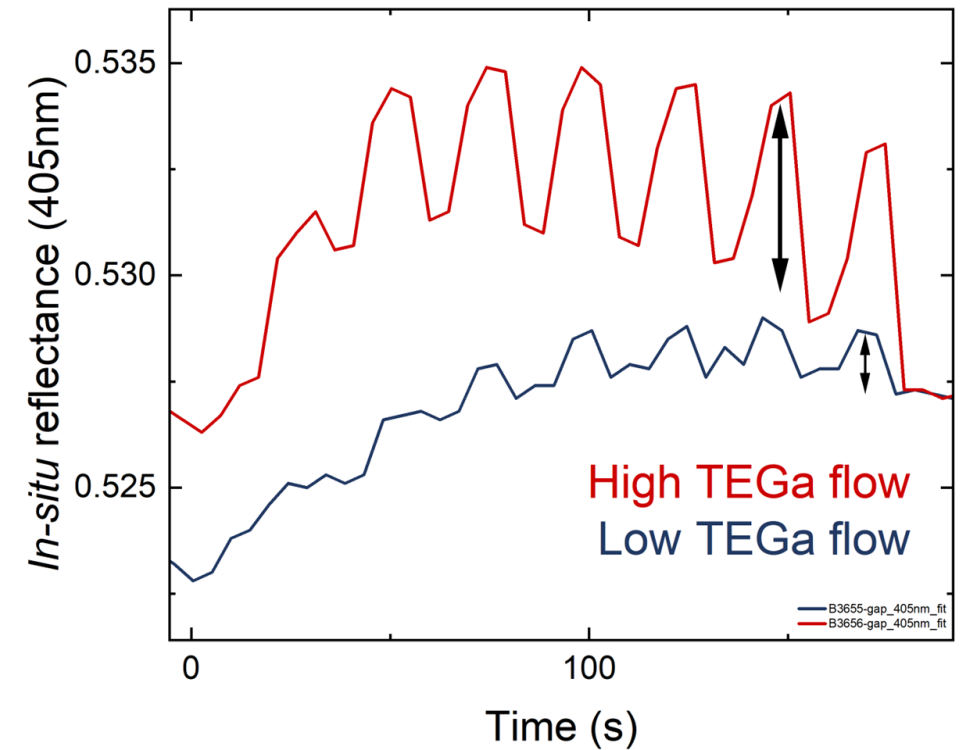


In-situ Observation of Surface Processes

Reflectance during FME

Variation of TEGa flow rate

- Signal strength determined by TEGa flow

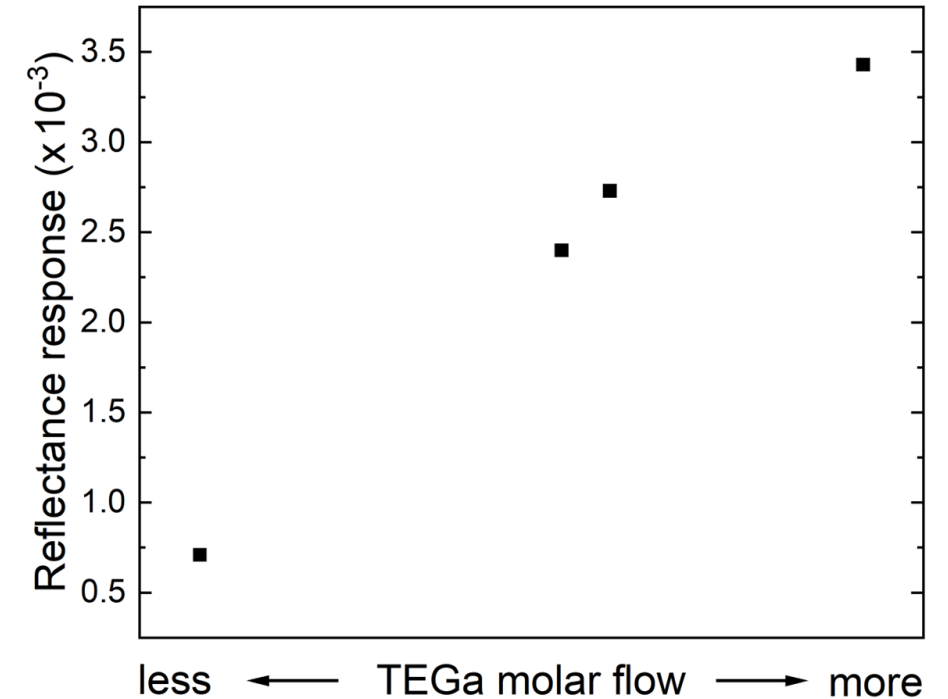


In-situ Observation of Surface Processes

Reflectance during FME

Variation of TEGa flow rate

- Signal strength determined by TEGa flow



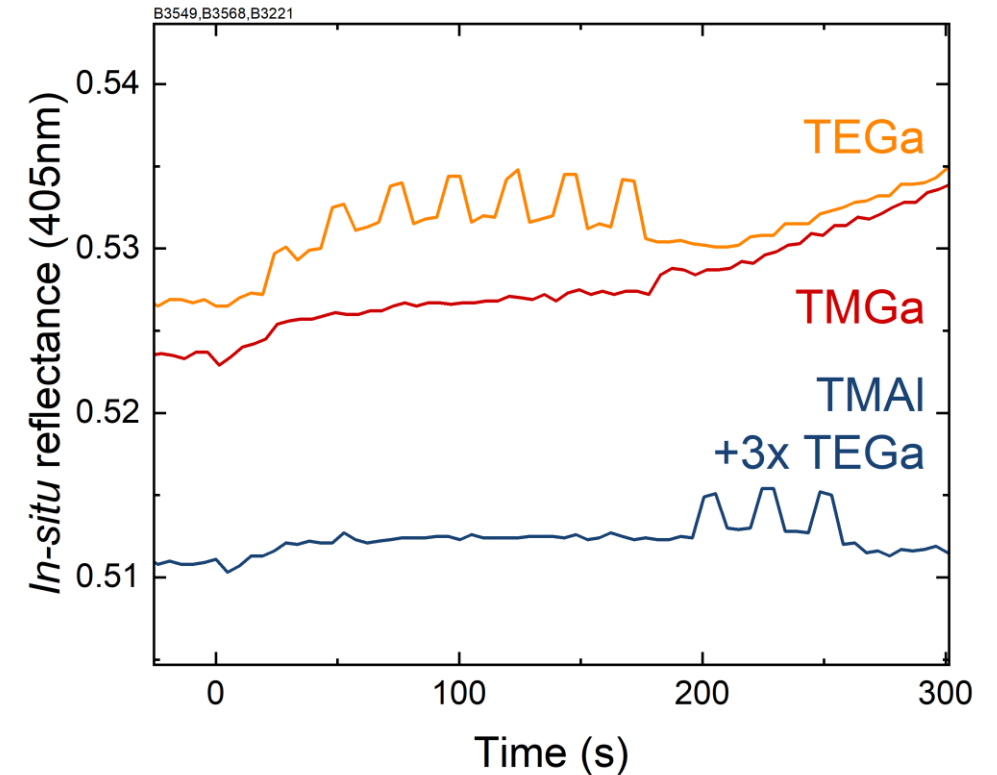
In-situ Observation of Surface Processes

Reflectance during FME

Flow modulated epitaxy with alternative precursors

- Signal strength determined by TEGa flow
- Oscillation only observed using TEGa
- Different decomposition and incorporation using TMGa/TMAI
- Change of optical response due to ethyl-groups of TEGa?

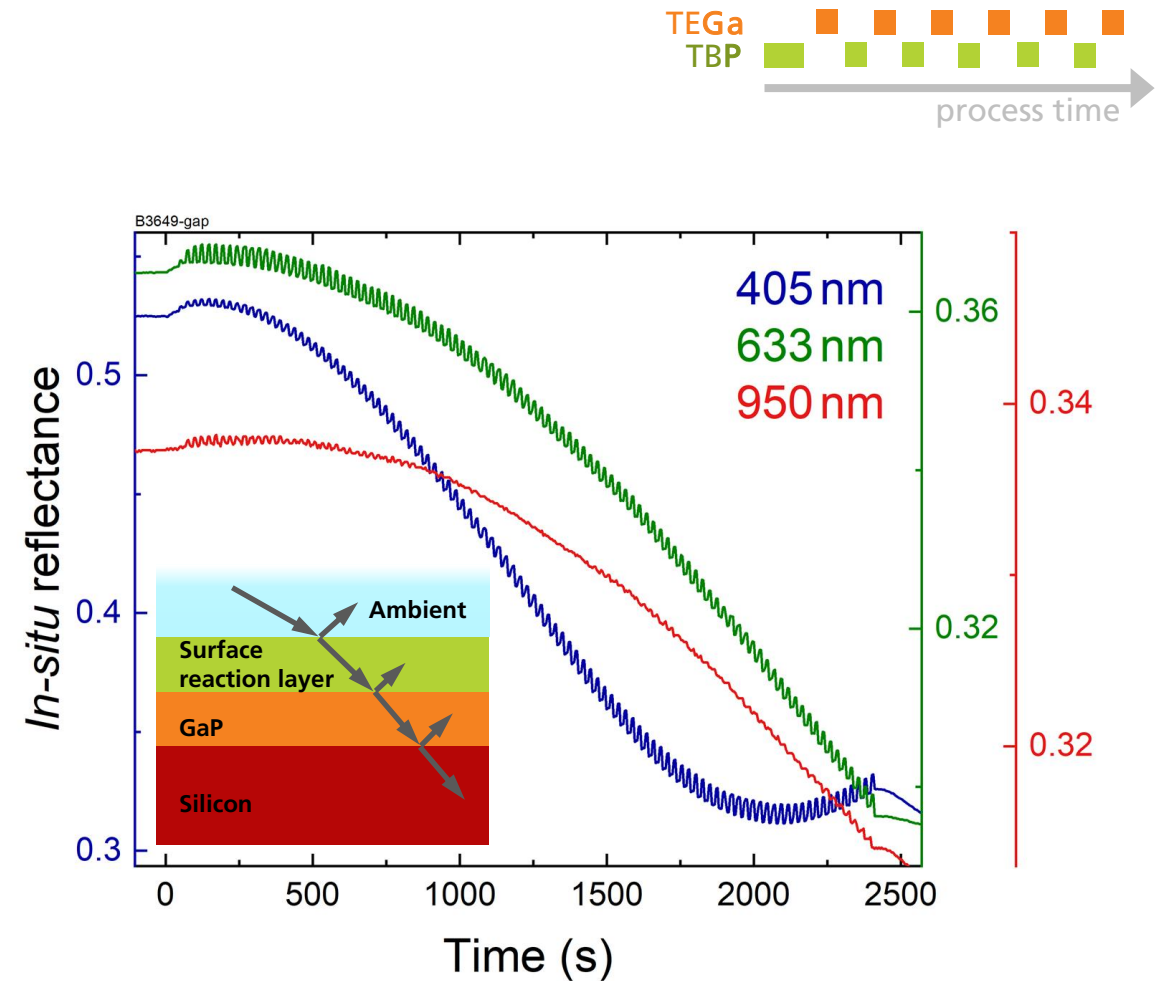
→ *In-situ* observation of decomposition processes



In-situ Observation of Surface Processes

Conclusion

- Oscillation in EpiTT reflection signal during pulsed nucleation of GaP on silicon
- Optical response due to surface reaction layer
- Effect only observed using TEGa, not TMGa/TMAI
- Signal strength determined by TEGa flow
- Observation of decomposition processes possible
- Determination of reaction kinetics (given adequate resolution)





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Thank you for your attention!

Jonas Grutke

III-V Epitaxy and Material Research

Fraunhofer Institute for Solar Energy Systems ISE

www.ise.fraunhofer.de

Tel. +49 761 4588-5093

jonas.grutke@ise.fraunhofer.de

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