## 行政院原子能委員會 委託研究計畫研究報告

## 氮化鋁鎵/氮化銦鎵薄膜量子點 低溫生長研究 Research on low temperature AlGaN/InGaN quantum dots growth

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## 中文摘要

本計劃使用交替式通入反應氣體方法成功地在低晶格不匹配度之A10.11Ga0.89N薄膜上成長自聚式氮化鎵量子點結構。實驗結果顯示我們成長GaN量子點的溫度在約~900℃,相較於目前世界上使用MOCVD系統成長GaN量子點之研究團隊之成長溫度明顯較低,顯示此種成長方式可以有效降低成長量子點所需之溫度。在InN量子點部分,相同於GaN量子點之成長,我們亦使用交替式通入反應氣體方式成長InN量子點。相較於去年之實驗結果,我們將成長溫度由600℃降低至500℃,由X光繞射譜圖(XRD)分析顯示在500℃之溫度下依舊可以成長出InN量子點,然而將溫度降低至400℃時,從XRD譜圖上觀察不到有任何InN相關譜峰出現。其原因為MOCVD系統使用之NH。反應源,在400℃之溫度下,分解效率幾乎為零,故無法成長出InN量子點。

## 英文摘要

This project successful grew gallium nitride (GaN) self-assembled quantum dots (QDs) structure on low lattice-mismatch Al<sub>0.11</sub>Ga<sub>0.89</sub>N thin films by the method of "alternating supply of precursors". The growth temperature we used on GaN QDs growth was lower than that other groups in the world used by MOCVD system. It was showed that this growth method can reduce QDs growth temperature efficiently. We also grow InN QDs on GaN template using alternating supply of precursors method. Comparing to the results of last year, we lowered the growth temperature from 600 to 500 . The InN QDs can be found at growth temperature of 500 by x-ray diffraction (XRD) analysis. No InN related peak can be found on XRD analysis at growth temperature of 400 . Because the cracked efficiency of NH3 that we used on MOCVD is almost zero, so we can not grow InN QDs at the growth temperature of 400