

# Ultrabarrriers by Atomic Layer Deposition

Steven M. George

Depts. of Chemistry & Chemical Engineering  
University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado



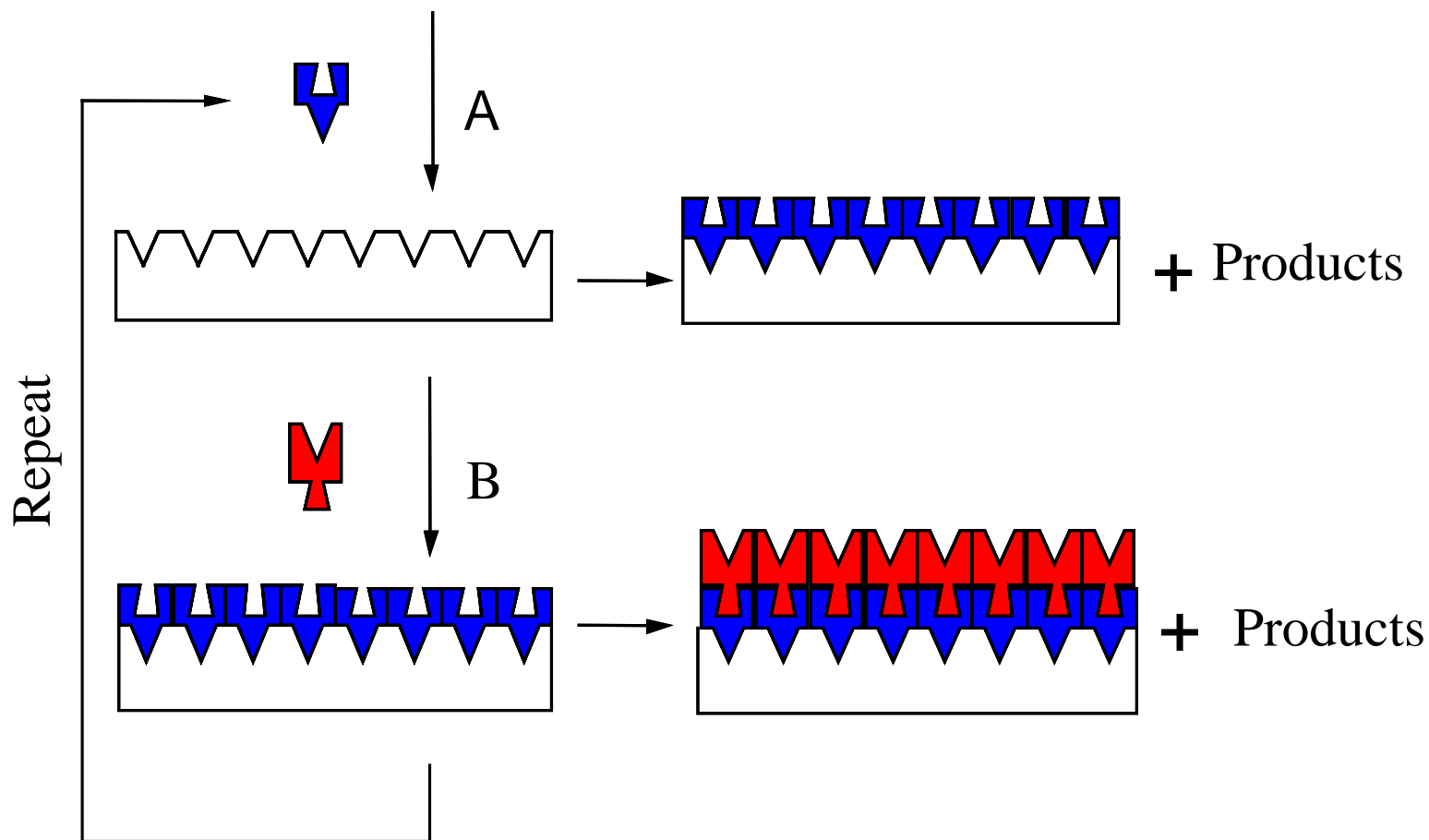
# Outline

1.  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  ALD barriers on PEN & PET
2. Critical tensile strains for  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  ALD films on PEN
3. Flexible alloy barriers using  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  ALD & Alucone MLD
4.  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  Corrosion &  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  ALD multilayer barriers

# Outline

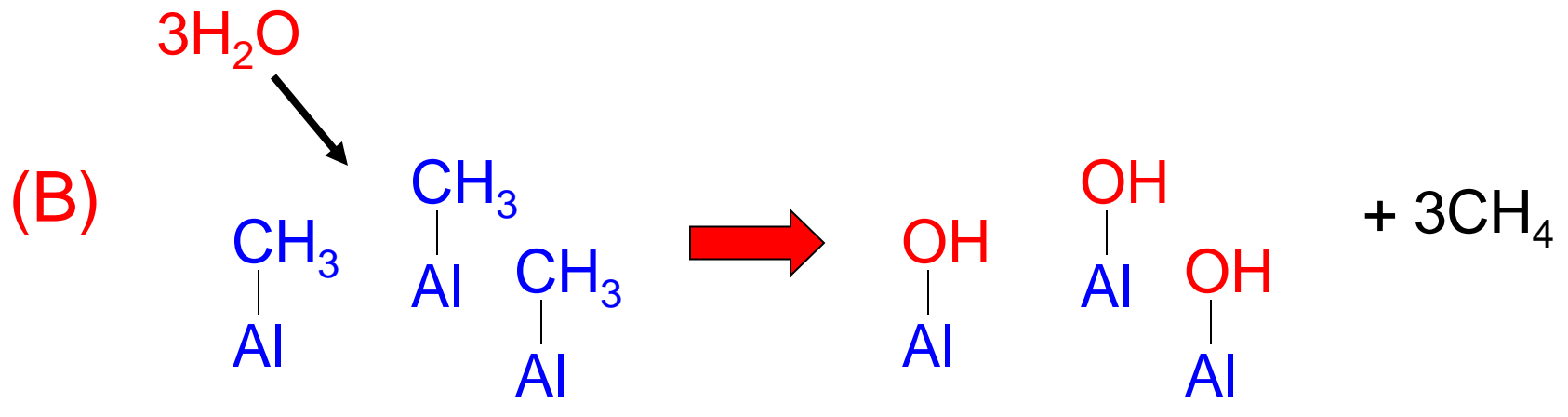
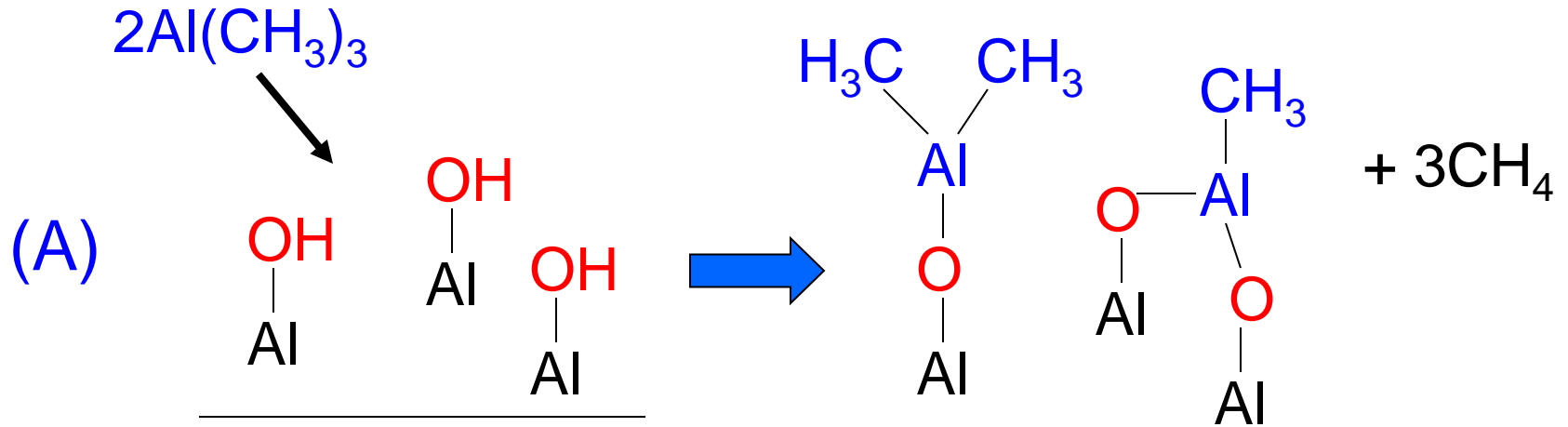
- 1.  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  ALD barriers on PEN & PET**
2. Critical tensile strains for  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  ALD films on PEN
3. Flexible alloy barriers using  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  ALD & Alucone MLD
4.  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  Corrosion &  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  ALD multilayer barriers

# Atomic Layer Deposition Based on Sequential, Self-Limiting Surface Reactions



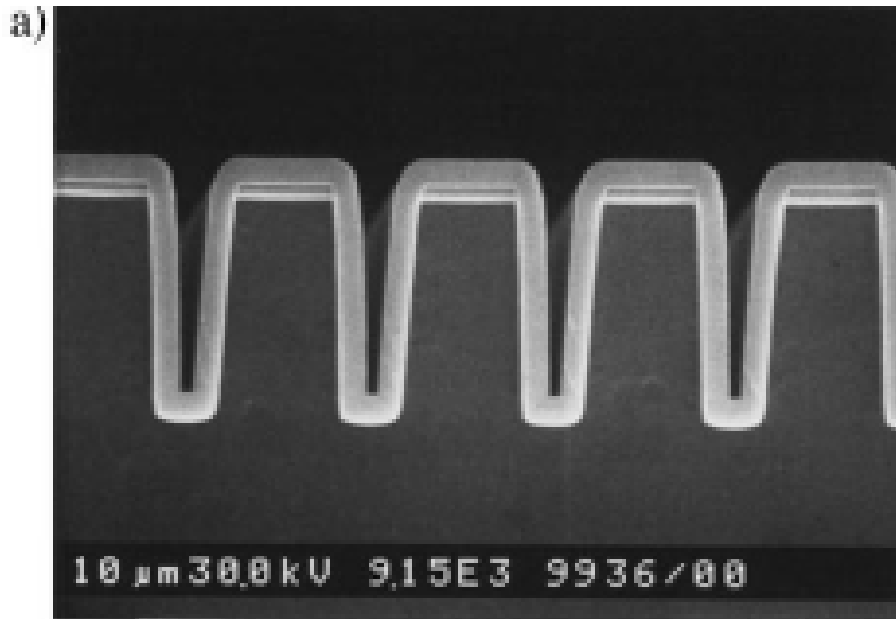
S.M. George, *Chem. Rev.* **110**, 111 (2010).

# $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ ALD Using TMA & $\text{H}_2\text{O}$



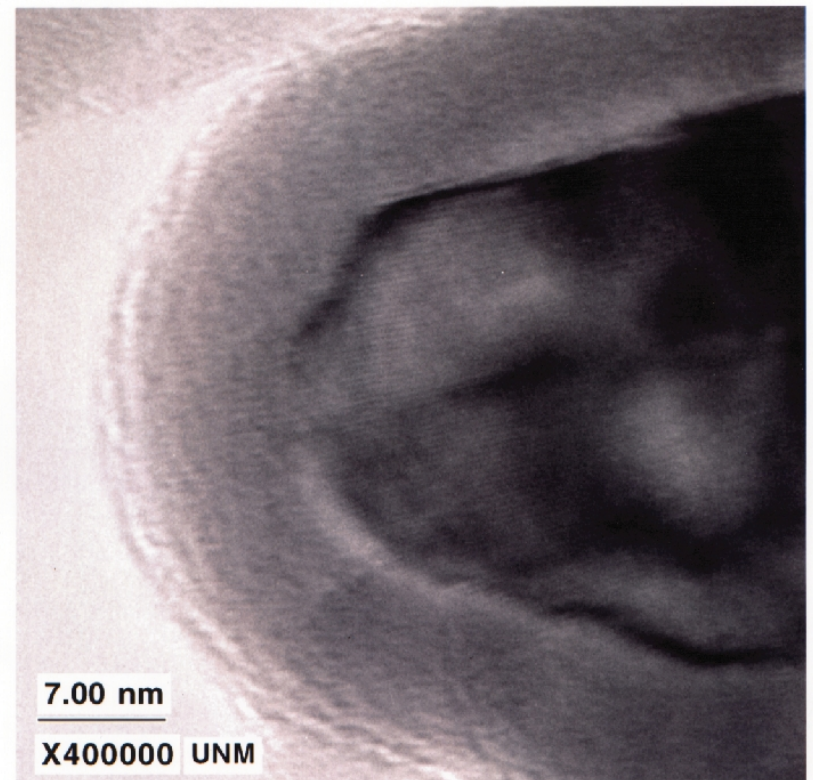
# Conformality of $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ ALD

## $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ ALD on Trenched Substrate



M. Ritala et al., *Chem. Vap. Deposition* **5**, 7 (1999).

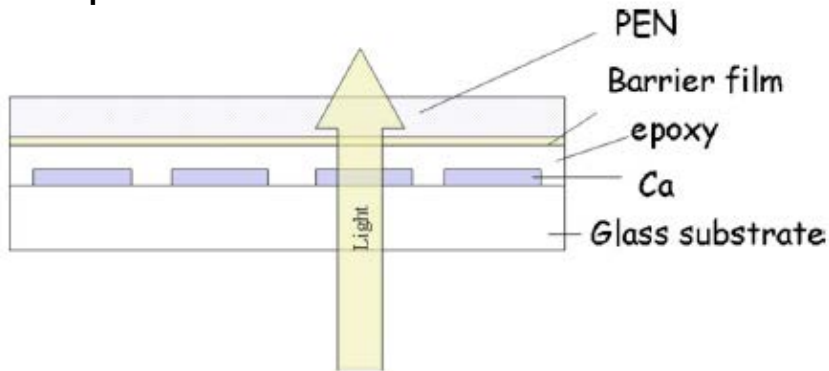
## $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ ALD on BN Nanoparticles



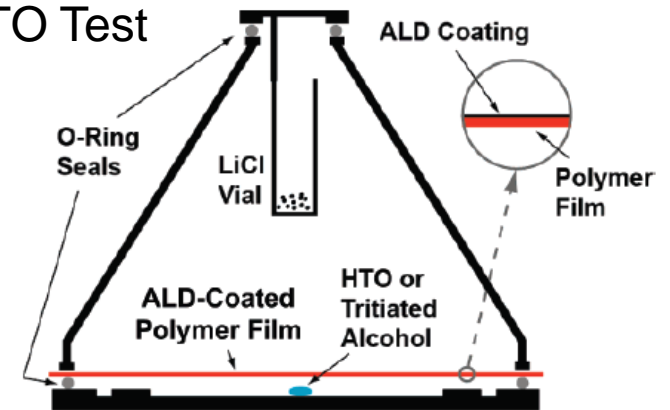
J.D. Ferguson, S.M. George et al., *Thin Solid Films* **371**, 95 (2000).

# Measurements of Water Vapor Transmission Rate (WVTR)

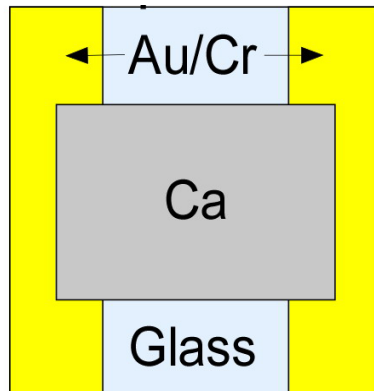
## Optical Calcium Test



## HTO Test



## Electrical Calcium Test

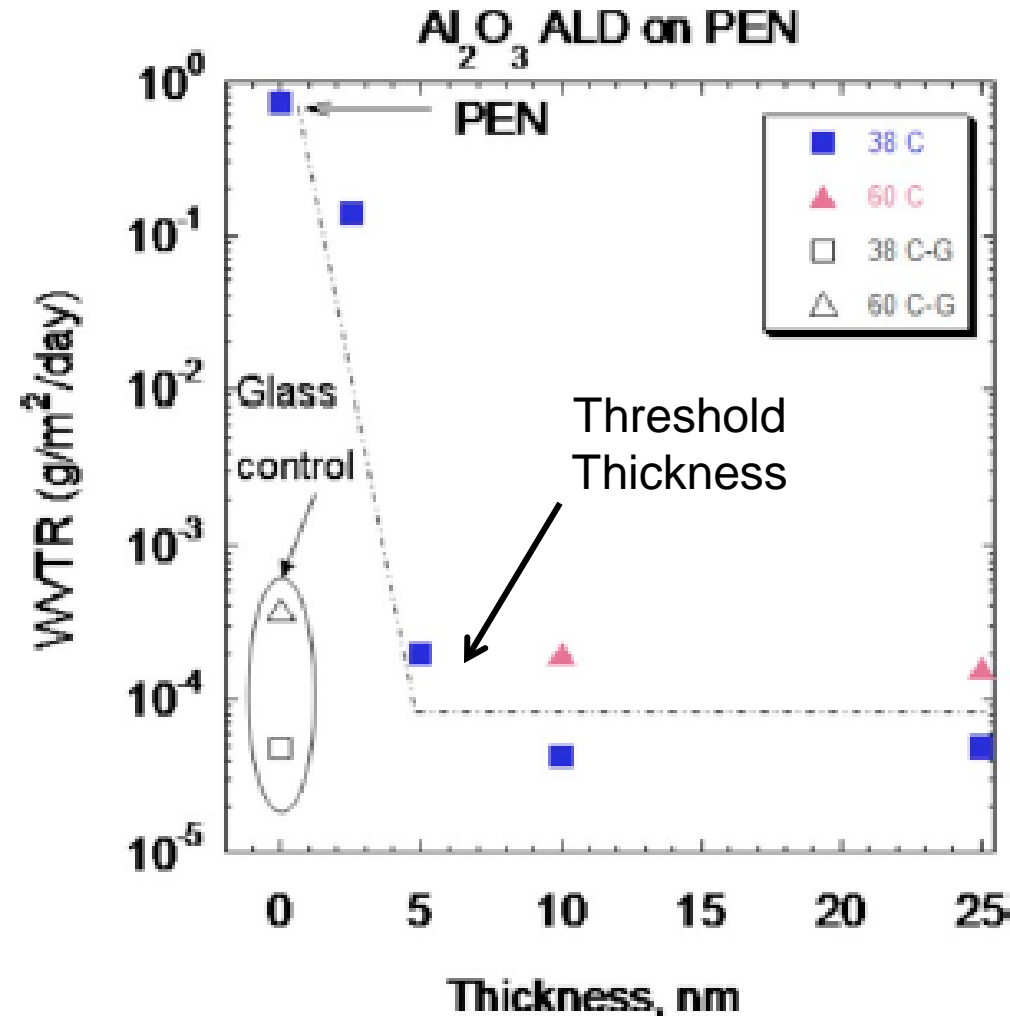


## MOCON Measurement



*Coulometric AQUATRACE Sensor*

# WVTRs for Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> ALD on PEN



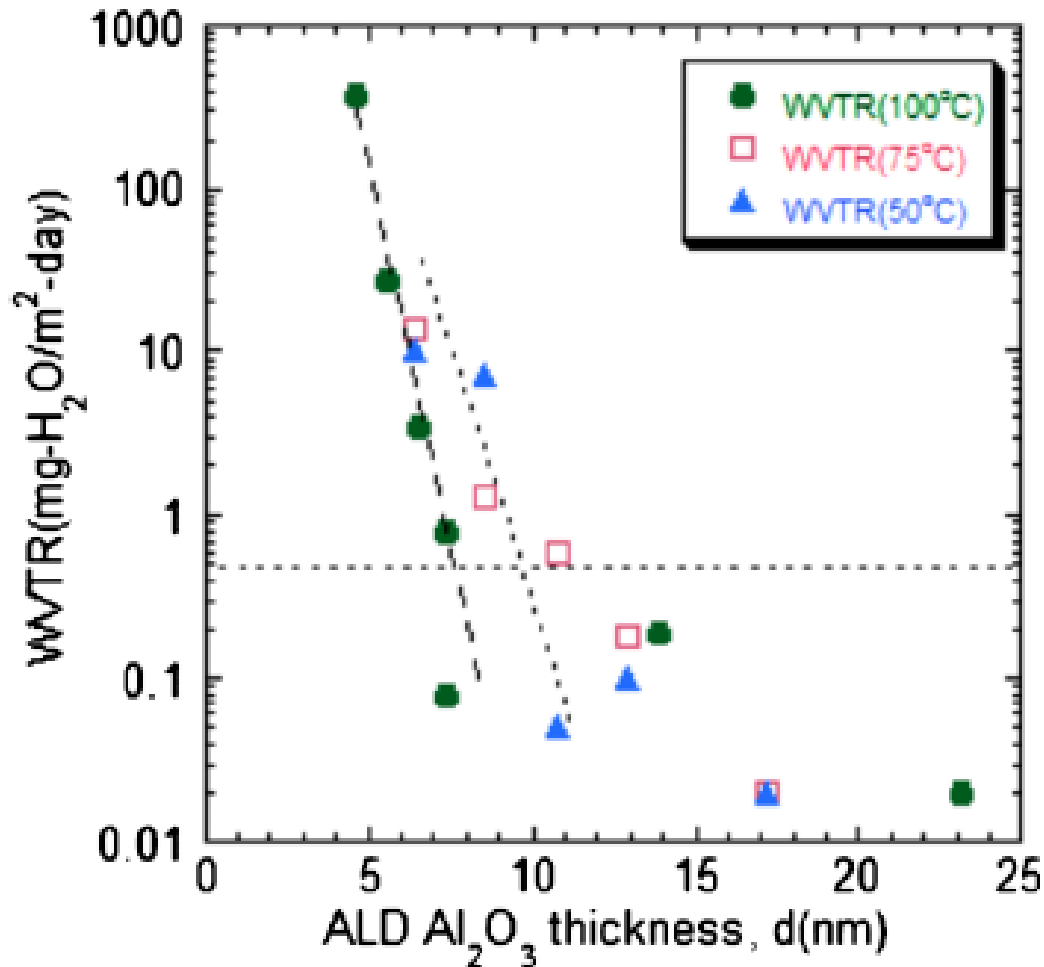
Optical Ca Test

WVTR of  $\leq 5 \times 10^{-5}$   
g/m<sup>2</sup>/day at 38°C/85%RH  
Threshold thickness ~5 nm  
Equivalent to glass control

P.F. Carcia, S.M. George et al.,  
*J. Appl. Phys.* **106**, 023533  
(2009).



# WVTRs for Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> ALD on PET



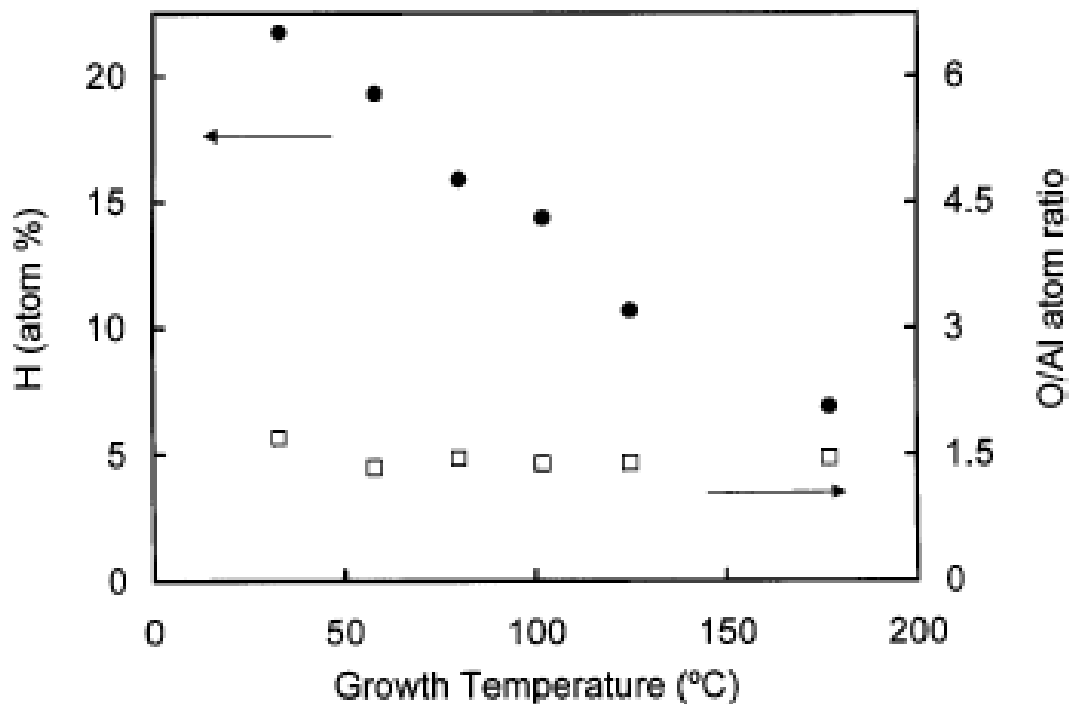
MOCON Measurement at  
38°C/85%RH

Dependence of threshold  
thickness on Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> ALD  
growth temperature

→ Postulate more AlOH  
species in Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> ALD  
film at lower growth  
temperatures

P.F. Carcia et al., *Appl. Phys. Lett.* **97**, 221901 (2010).

# Hydrogen Concentration in $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ ALD Films vs. Growth Temperature



Forward Rutherford  
Scattering Measurements

More AlOH in  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$   
ALD film at lower  
growth temperature

→  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  may percolate  
through AlOH regions in  
 $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  ALD film

M.D. Groner, S.M. George et al.,  
*Chem. Mater.* **16**, 639 (2004).

# Outline

1.  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  ALD barriers on PEN & PET
- 2. Critical tensile strains for  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  ALD films on PEN**
3. Flexible alloy barriers using  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  ALD & Alucone MLD
4.  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  Corrosion &  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  ALD multilayer barriers

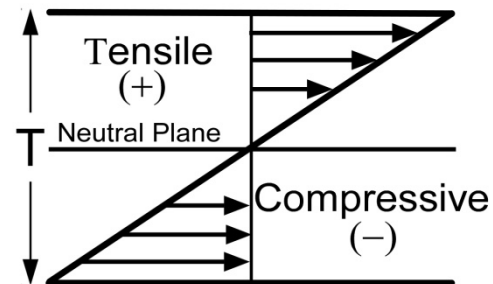
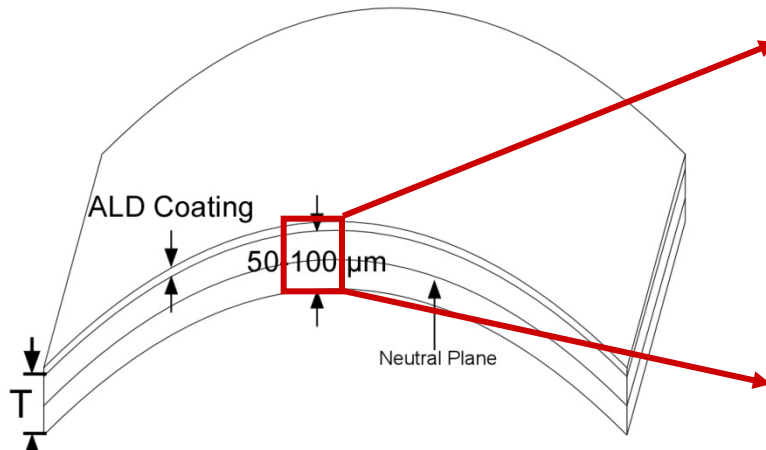
# Flexible Gas Diffusion Barriers Required for OLEDs & Thin Film Solar



Need Flexible Films for:

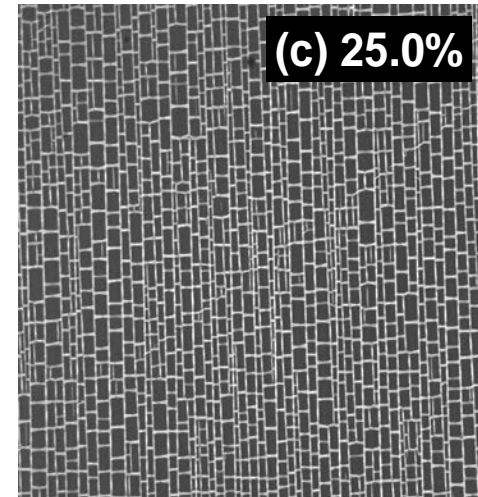
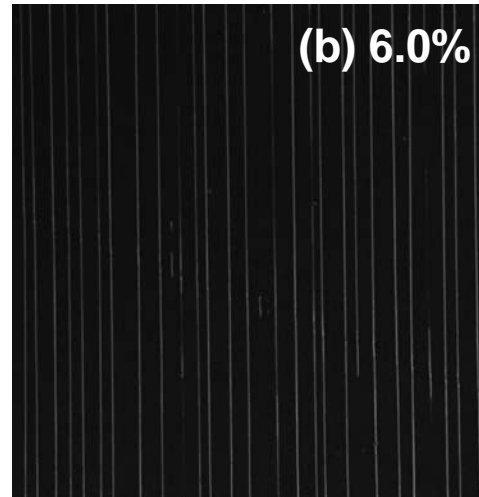
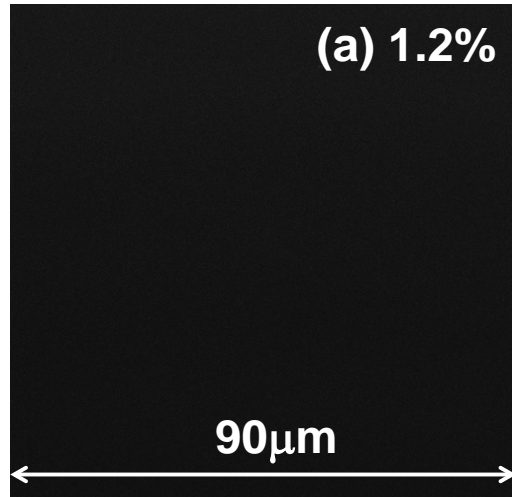
**Bending**

**Thermal Expansion  
Mismatch**



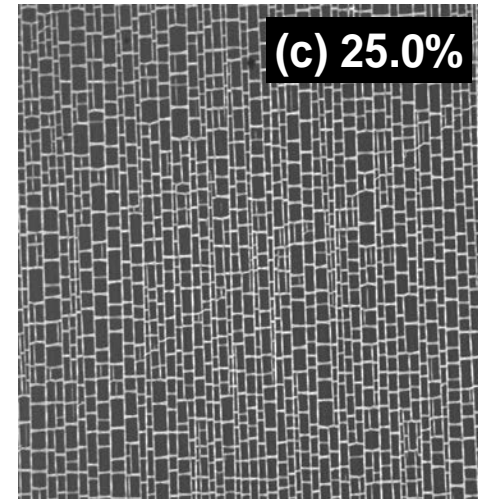
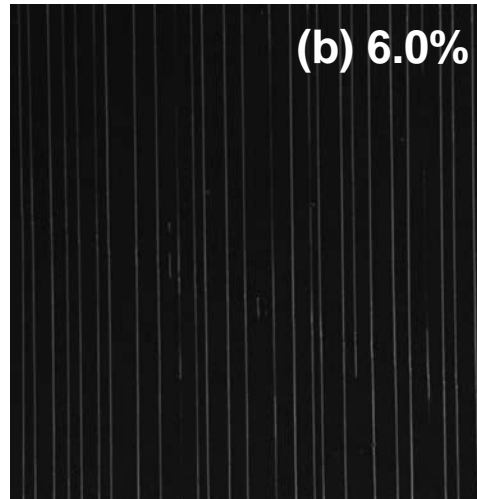
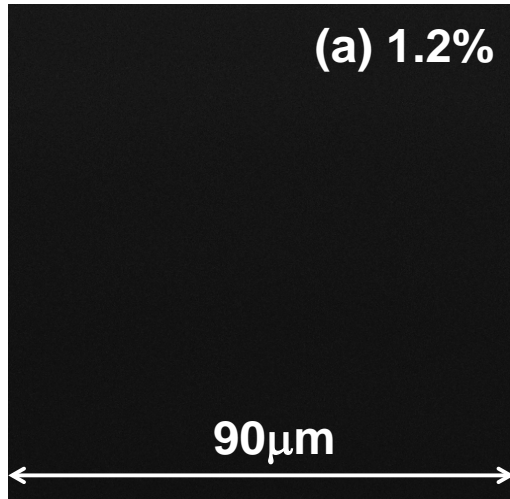
# Cracking vs Tensile Strain on PEN

12.5 nm Film Thickness

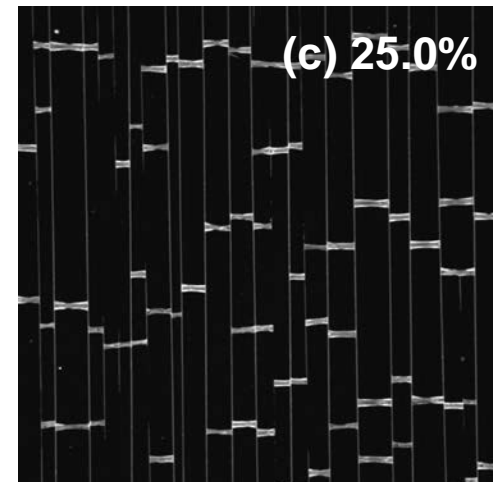
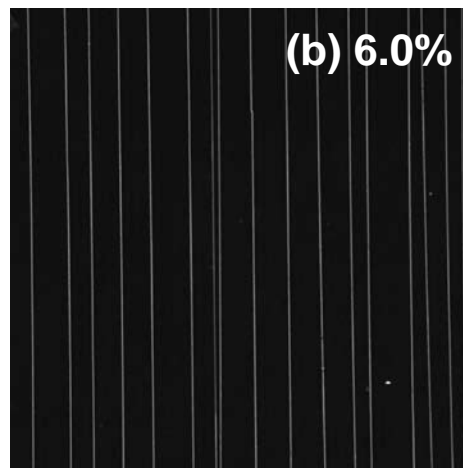
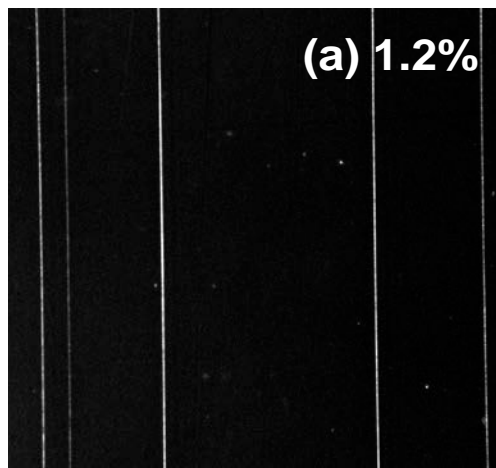


# Cracking vs Tensile Strain on PEN

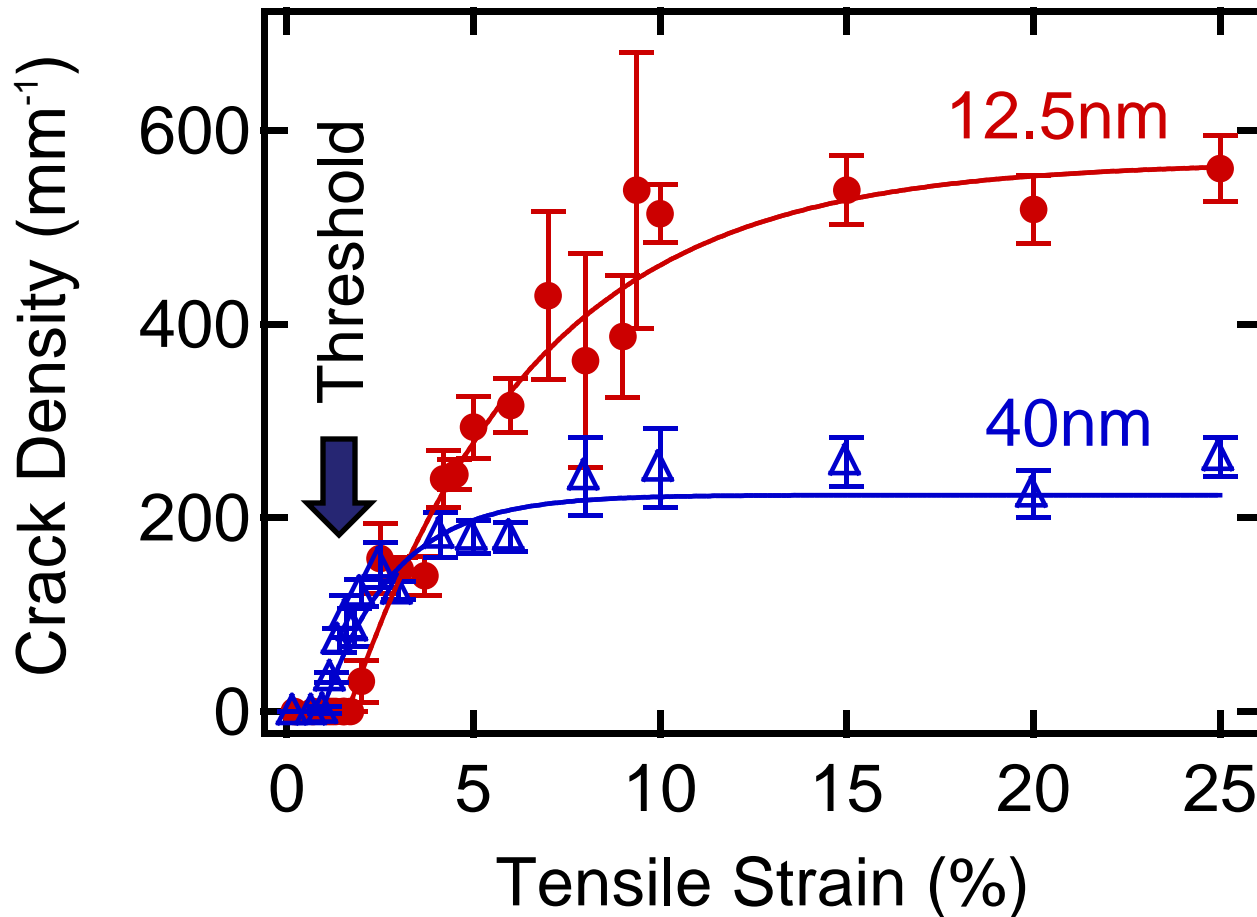
12.5 nm Film Thickness



40 nm Film Thickness

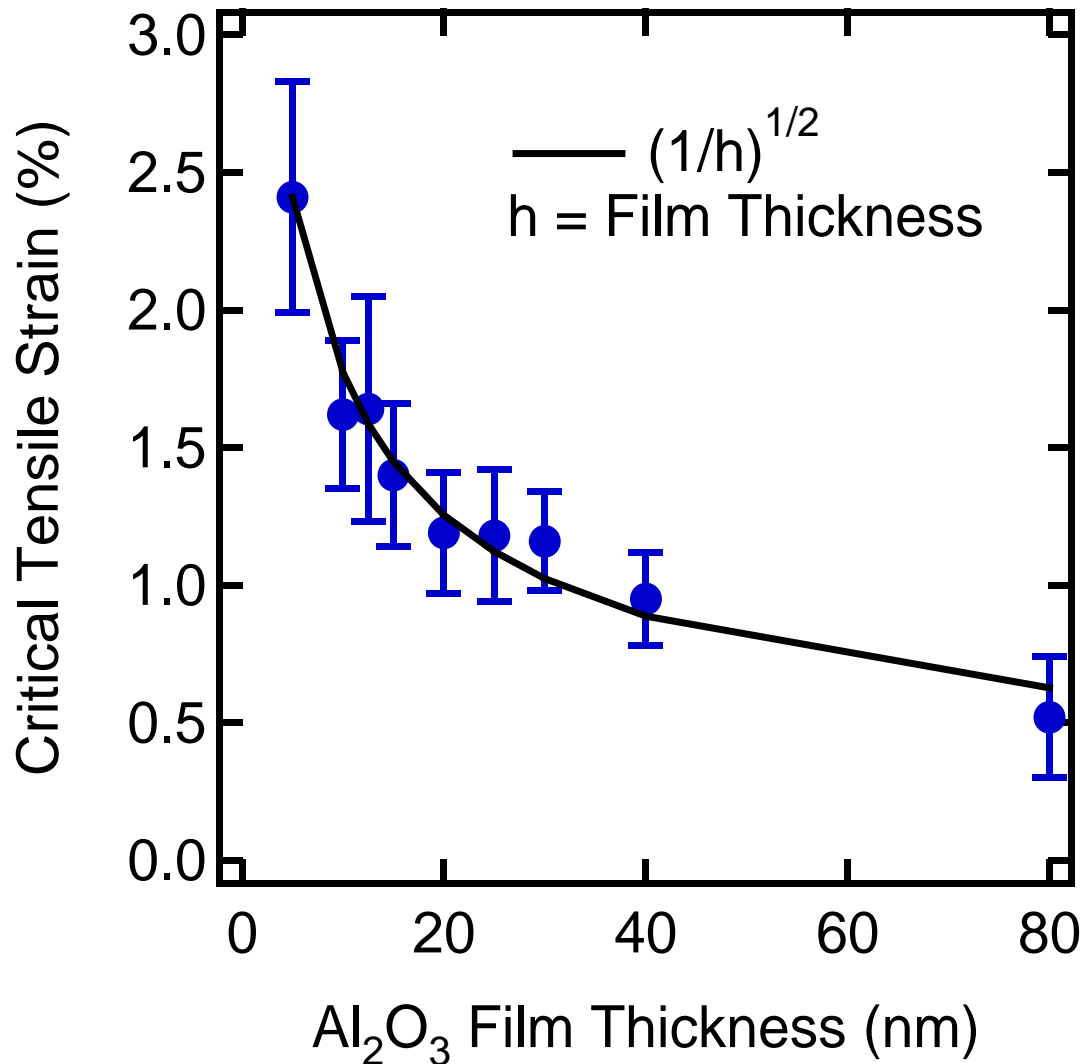


# Crack Density vs. Tensile Strain for $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ ALD Film on PEN



Higher  
threshold strains  
&  
saturation crack  
densities for  
thinner films

# Critical Tensile Strain for Cracking vs. $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ ALD Film Thickness on PEN



Higher critical tensile strains for cracking for thinner film thicknesses

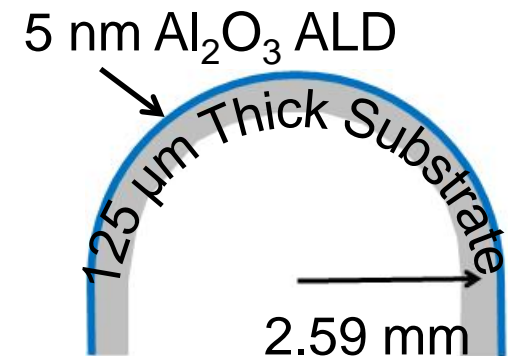
S.H. Jen, J.A. Bertrand & S.M. George, *J. Appl. Phys.* **109**, 084305 (2011).



# Threshold Bending Radius for Cracking from Threshold Strain

<b>h, Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> Thickness (nm)</b>	<b>ε, Threshold Tensile Strain (%)</b>	<b>R, Threshold Bending Radius (mm)</b>
5	2.41 ± 0.42	2.59
10	1.62 ± 0.27	3.86
12.5	1.64 ± 0.41	3.81
15	1.40 ± 0.26	4.46
20	1.19 ± 0.22	5.25
25	1.18 ± 0.24	5.30
30	1.16 ± 0.18	5.39
40	0.95 ± 0.17	6.58
80	0.52 ± 0.22	12.02

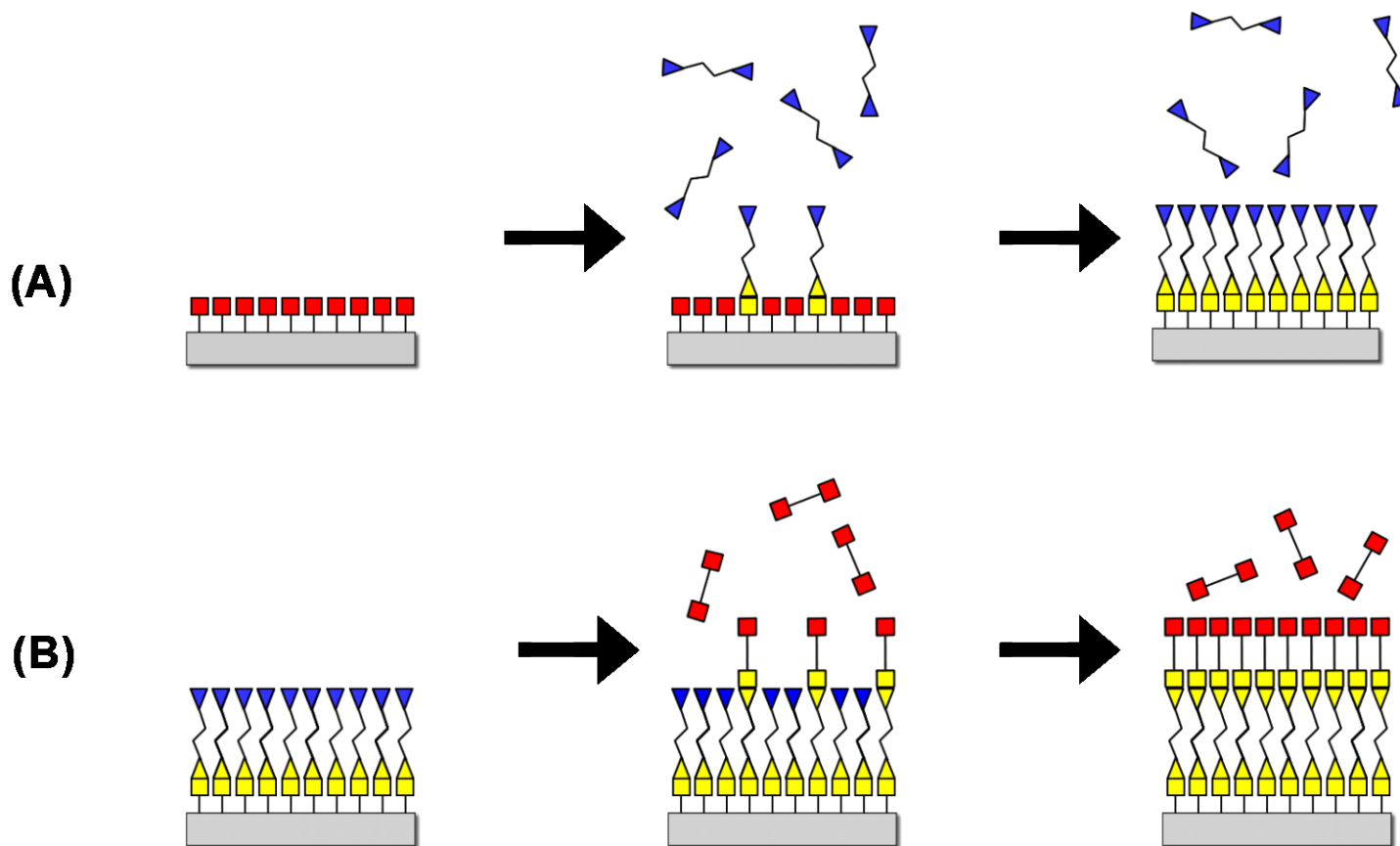
Strain,  $\varepsilon = D/2R$   
where D is substrate thickness



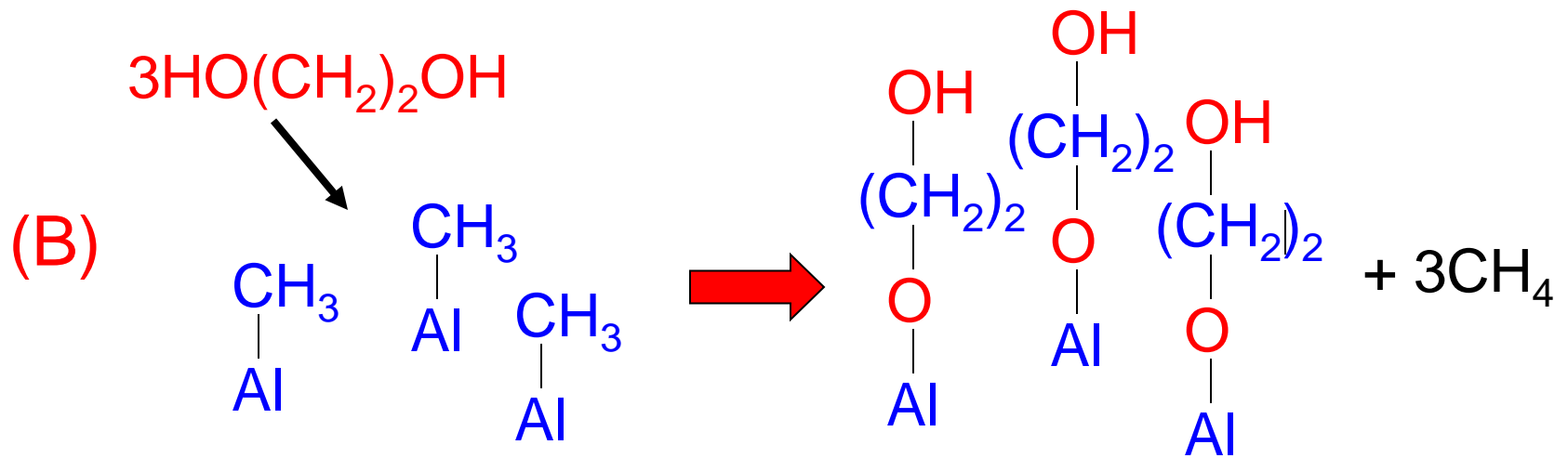
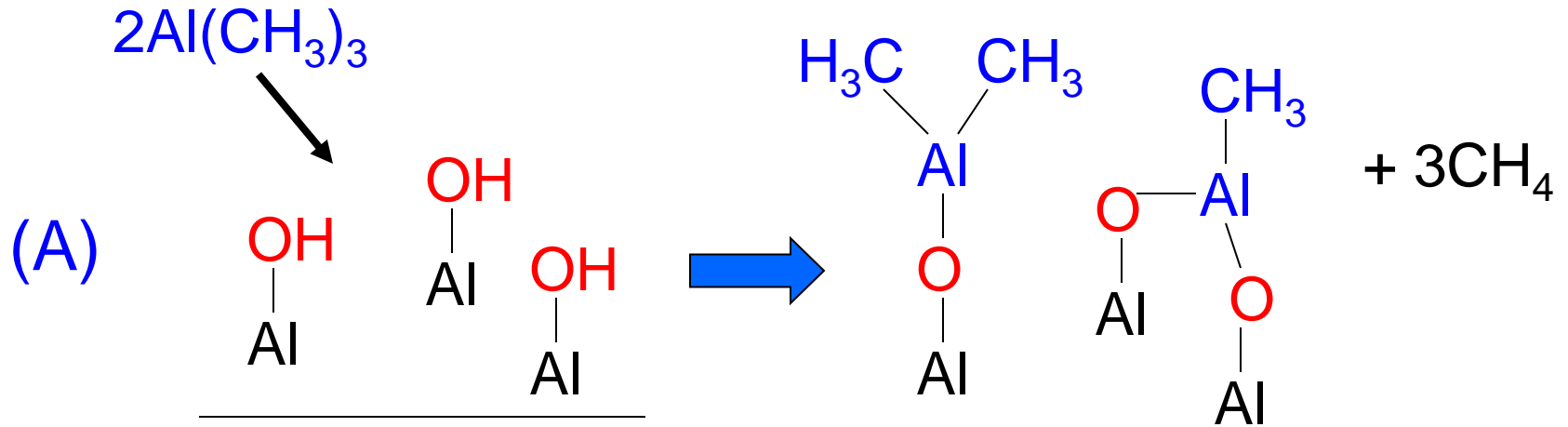
# Outline

1.  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  ALD barriers on PEN & PET
2. Critical tensile strains for  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  ALD films on PEN
- 3. Flexible alloy barriers using  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  ALD & Alucone MLD**
4.  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  Corrosion &  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  ALD multilayer barriers

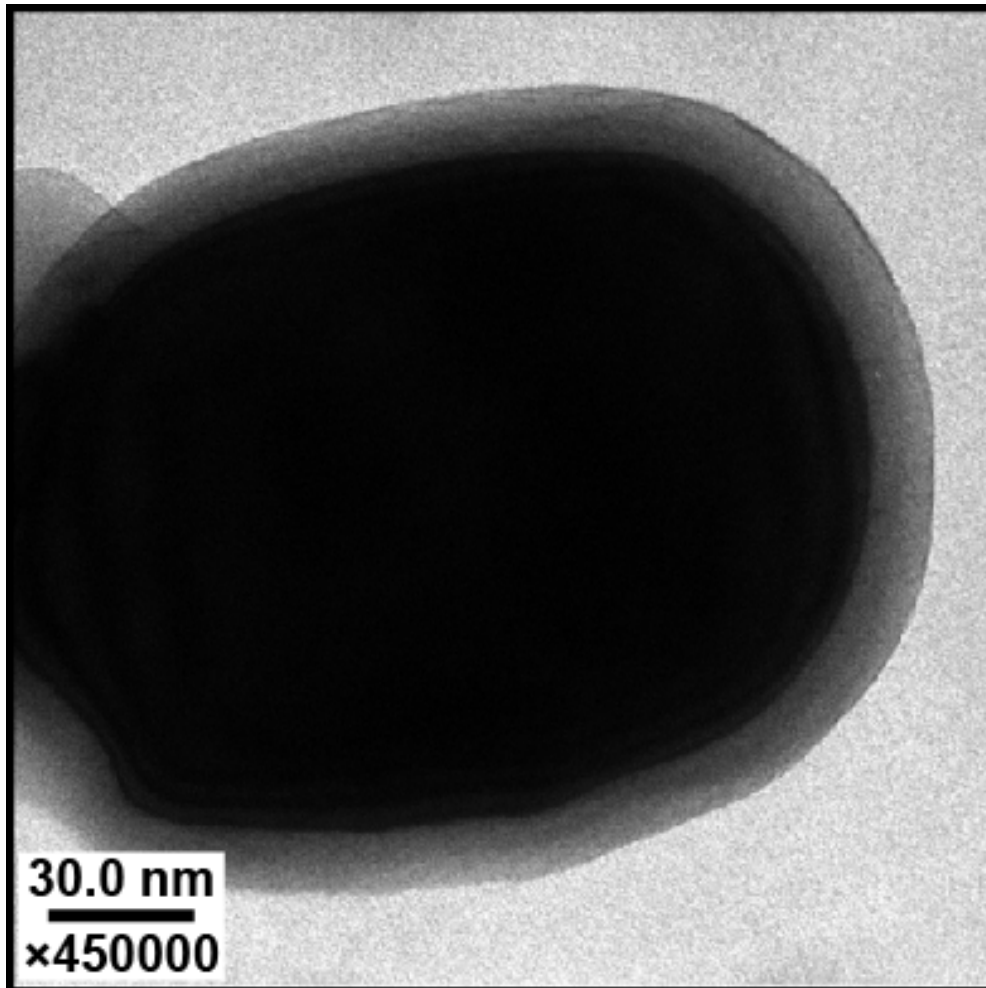
# Molecular Layer Deposition (MLD): Molecular Fragments Deposited During Sequential Surface Reactions



# Alucone MLD Using TMA & EG



# Conformal Alucone MLD Film on $\text{BaTiO}_3$ Nanoparticles



40 Cycles  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  ALD  
50 Cycles Alucone MLD  
~1.6 Å/Cycle for Alucone  
MLD at 135°C

A.A. Dameron, S.M. George  
et al., *Chem. Mater.* **20**, 3315  
(2008).

# Alloy Growth Using Metal Oxide ALD & Metalcone MLD

## **Growth Sequence:**

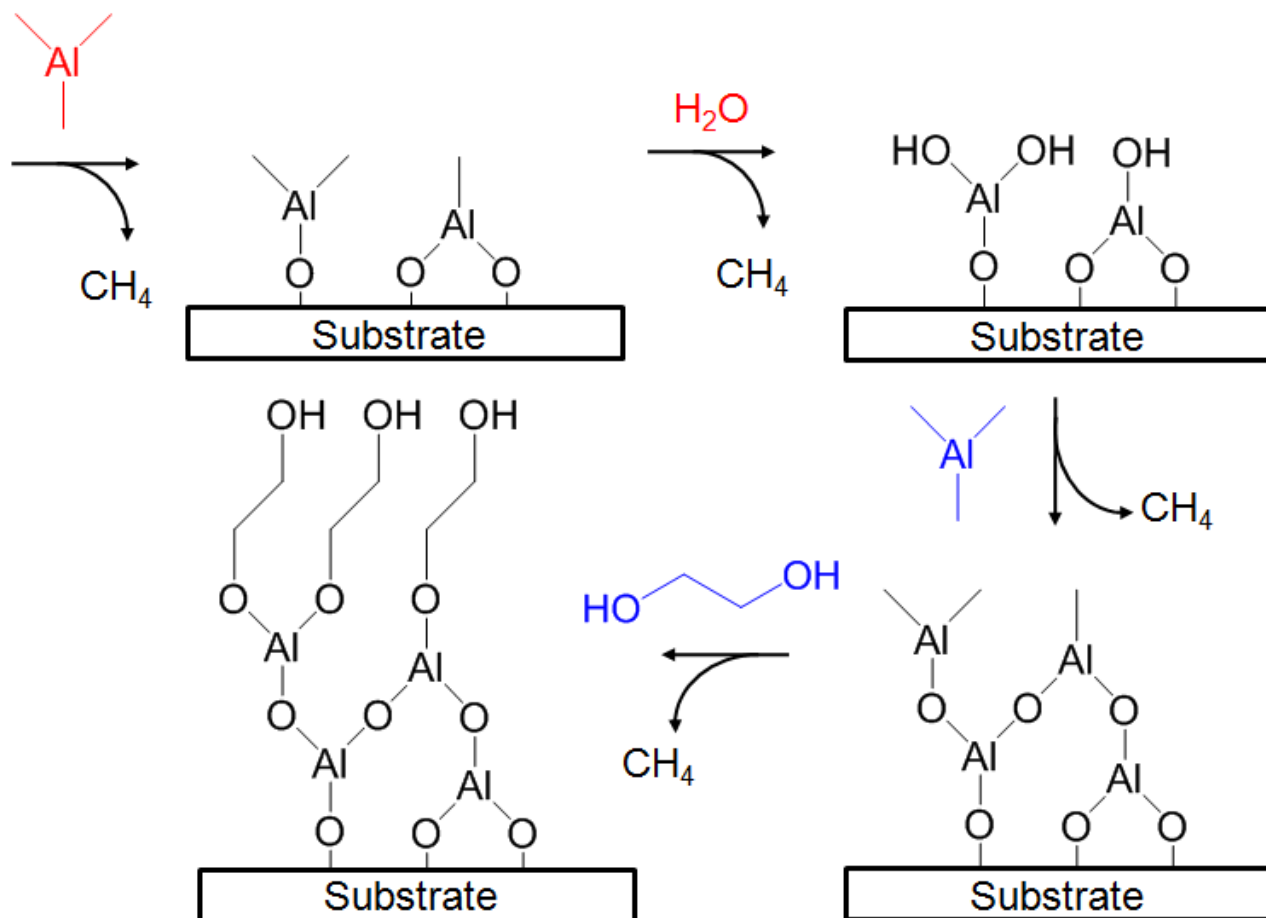
M Cycles of Metal Oxide ALD

N Cycles of Metalcone MLD

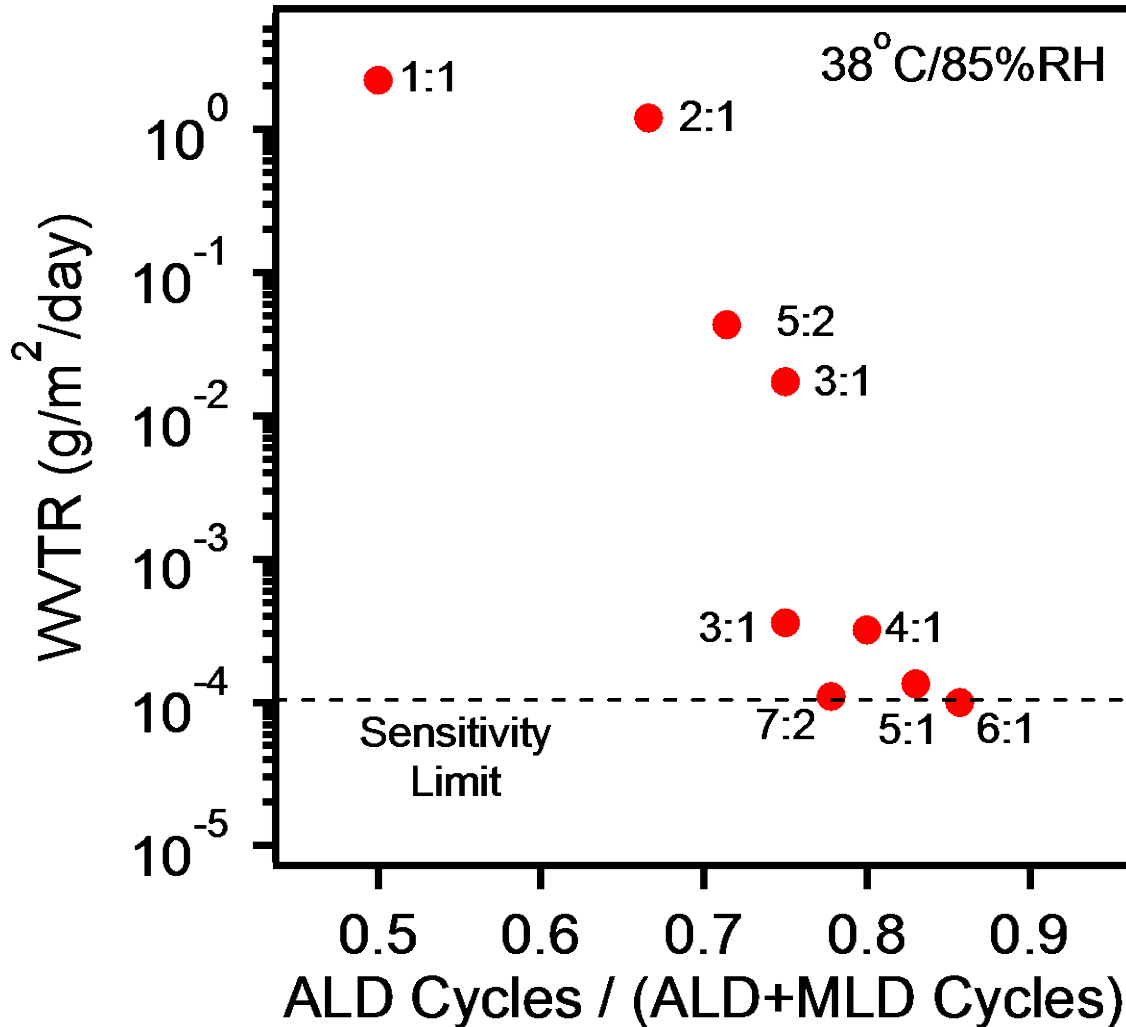
Repeat MNMN...

→ **M:N ALD:MLD Alloy**

# 1:1 $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ ALD: Alucone MLD Alloy



# Water Vapor Transmission Rate (WVTR) vs Fraction of ALD Cycles

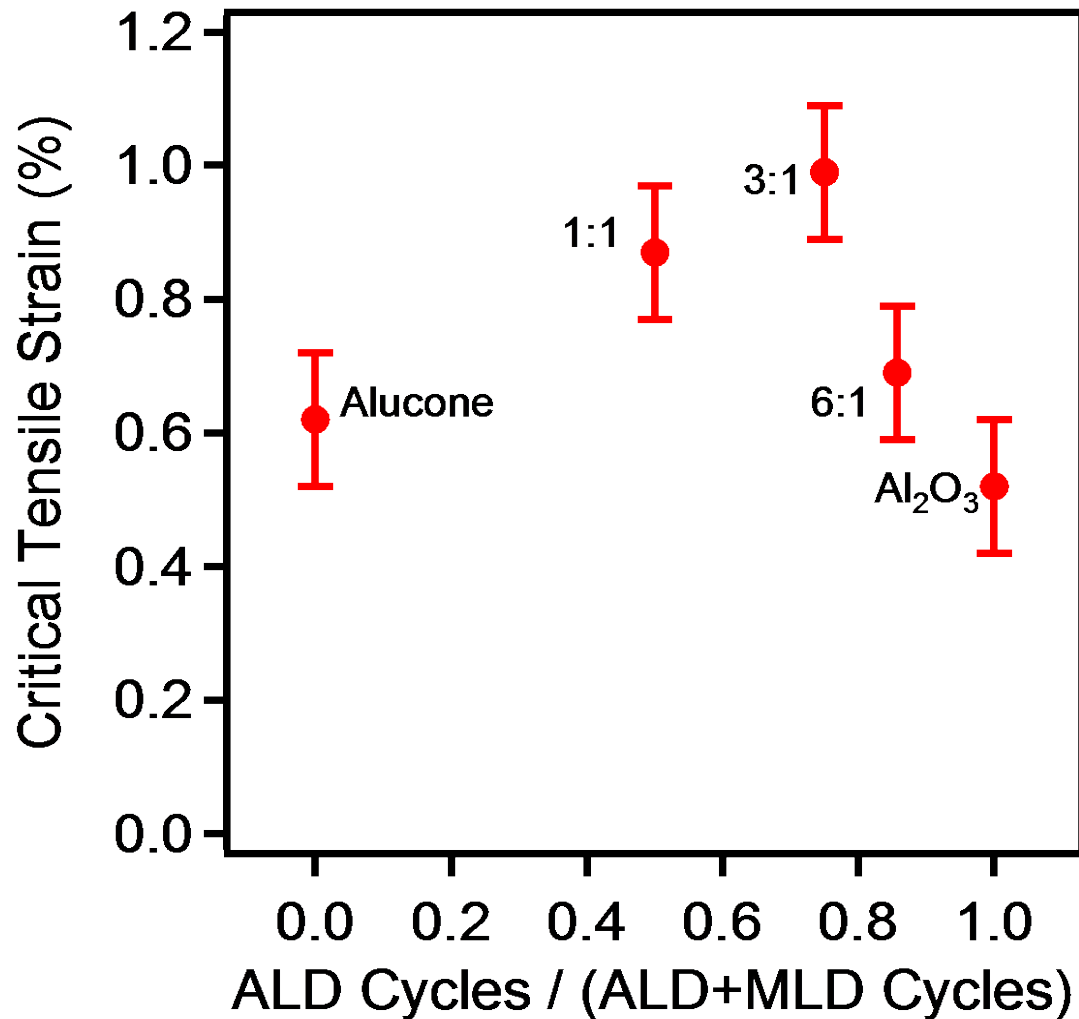


MOCON  
Measurement

Reach sensitivity  
limit at ~5:1  
ALD:MLD alloy

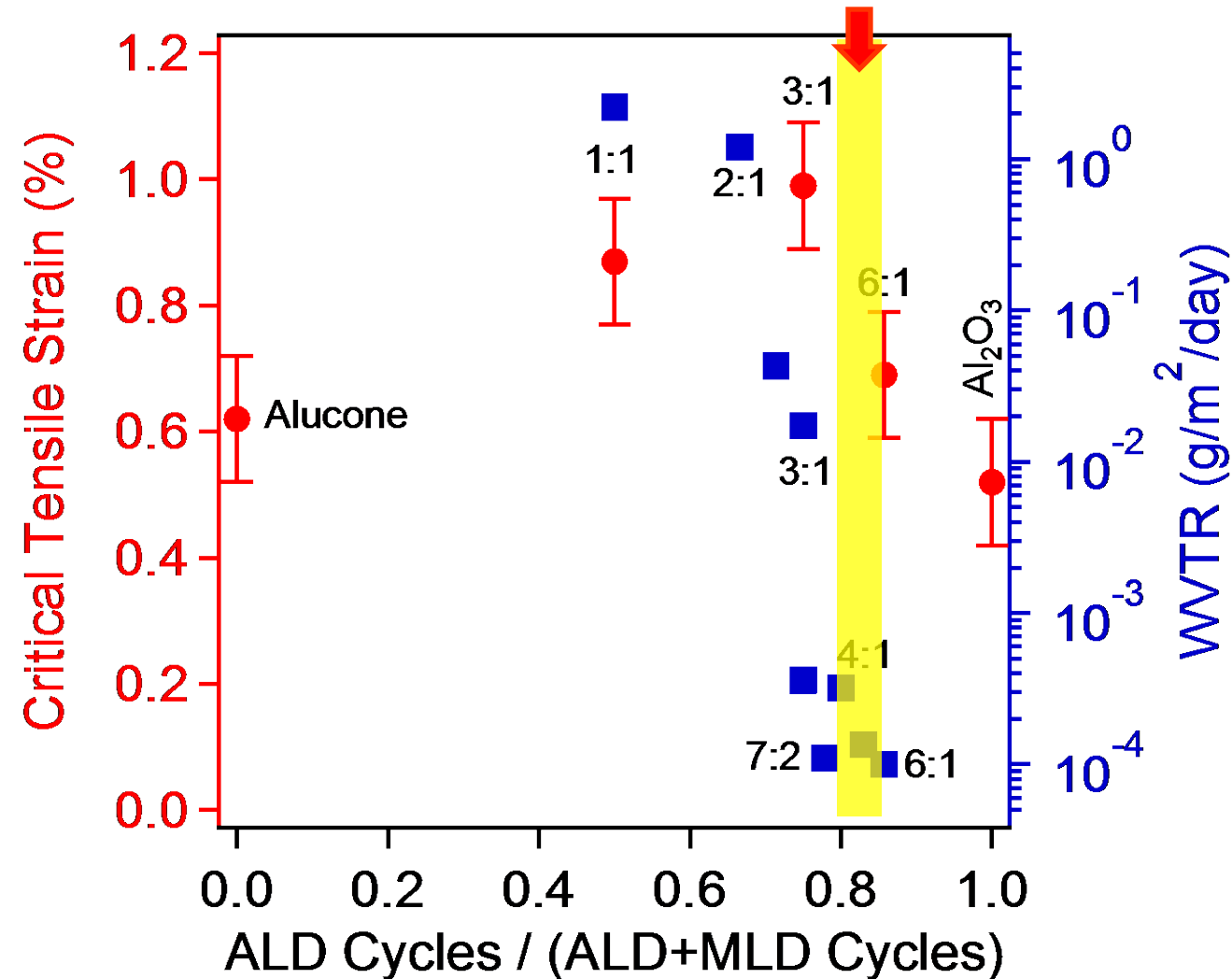


# Critical Tensile Strain vs Fraction of ALD Cycles for 100 nm Films



Maximum critical tensile strain of ~1.0% for 3:1 ALD:MLD alloy

# Comparison of WVTR and Critical Tensile Strains



ALD:MLD alloys can have higher critical tensile strain & equivalent WVTR compared with Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> ALD

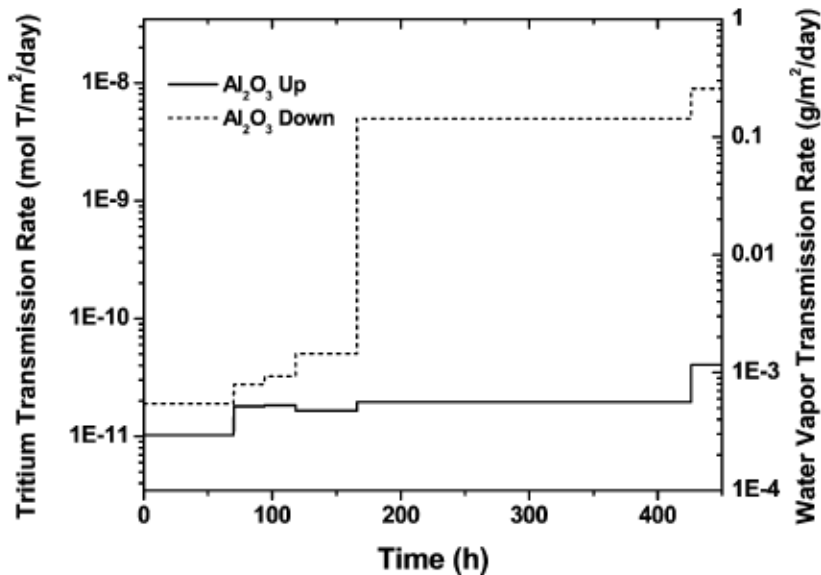
# Outline

1.  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  ALD barriers on PEN & PET
2. Critical tensile strains for  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  ALD films on PEN
3. Flexible alloy barriers using  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  ALD & Alucone MLD
- 4.  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  Corrosion &  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  ALD multilayer barriers**

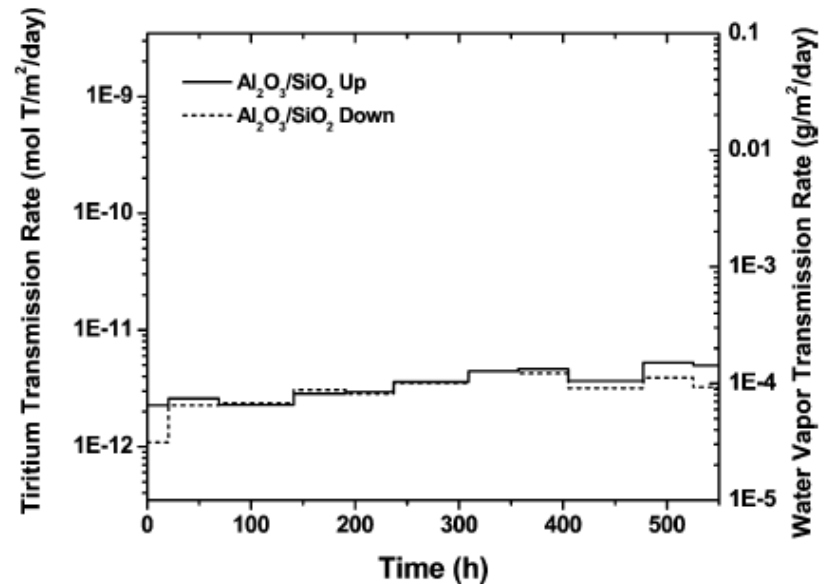
# WVTR of $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ & $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3/\text{SiO}_2$ on Kapton

HTO Test, RT/100%RH

Direct  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  exposure  
leads to barrier failure



$\text{SiO}_2$  ALD on  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  ALD  
prevents failure

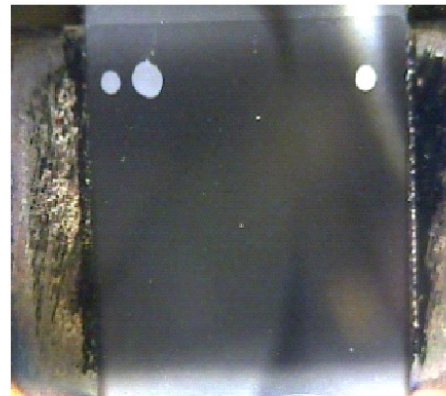
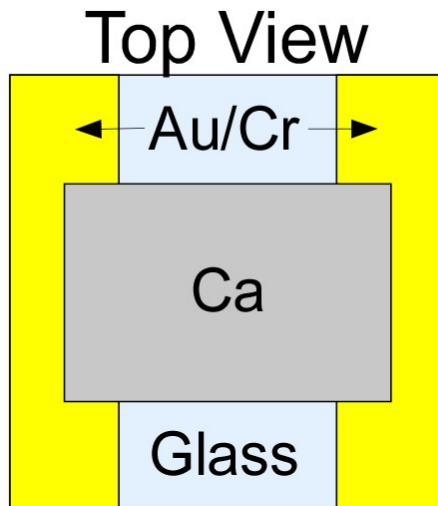


→  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  ALD film susceptible to  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  corrosion

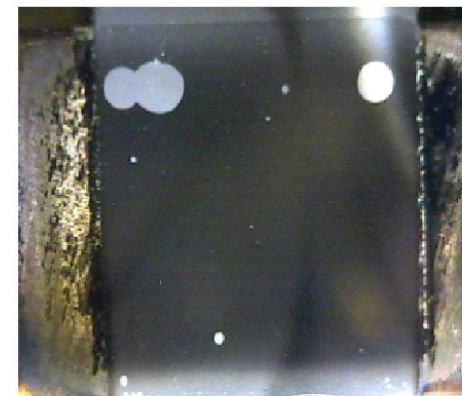
A.A. Dameron, S.M. George et al., *J. Phys. Chem. C* **112**,4573 (2008).

# $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ ALD Barrier Deposited Directly on Ca Film

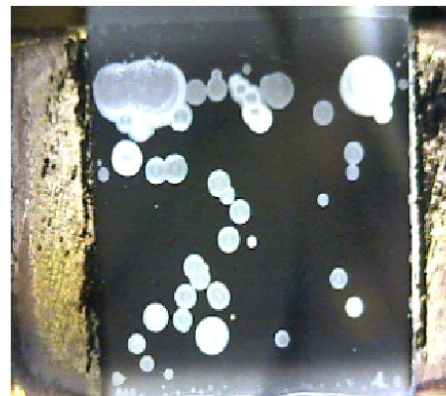
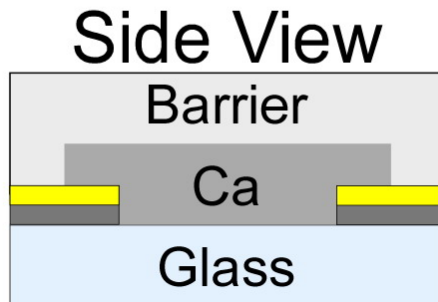
18.7 nm  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  ALD film, 70°C/28%RH



A) 23.6 hr



B) 30.6 hr



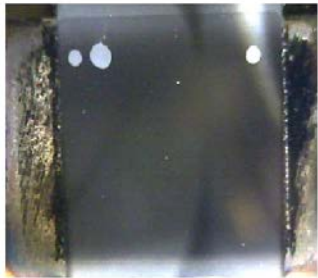
C) 37.0 hr



D) 55.0 hr

# Sudden “Blooming” of Circular Spots at Threshold Time

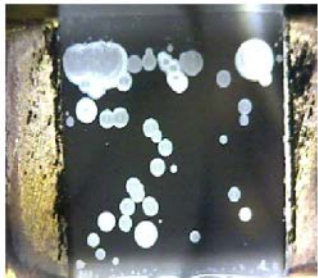
H<sub>2</sub>O vapor in direct contact with Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> ALD film.



A) 23.6 hr



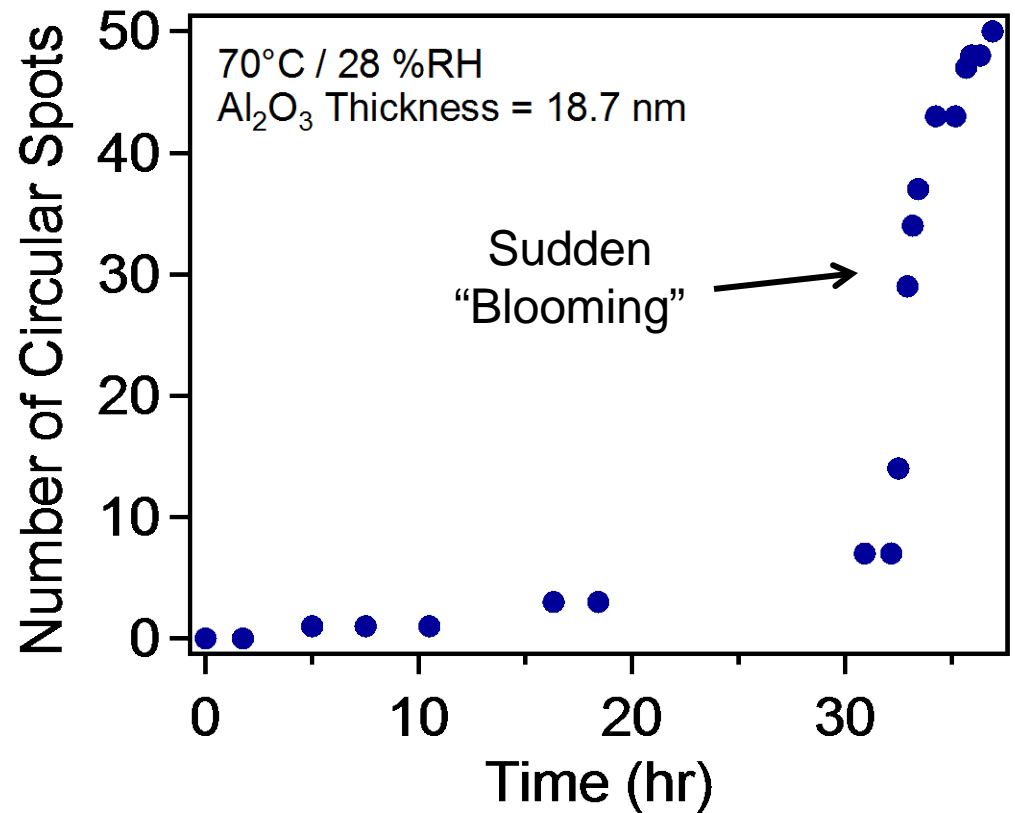
B) 30.6 hr



C) 37.0 hr

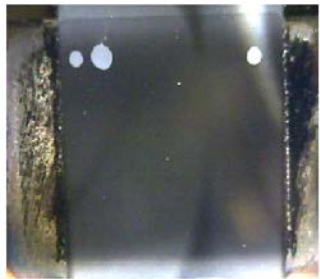


D) 55.0 hr

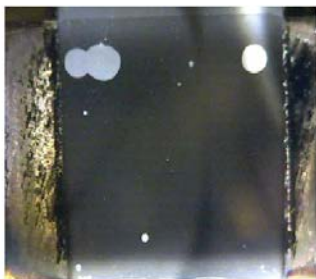


→ “Blooming” could indicate the sudden failure of Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> ALD film resulting from H<sub>2</sub>O corrosion.

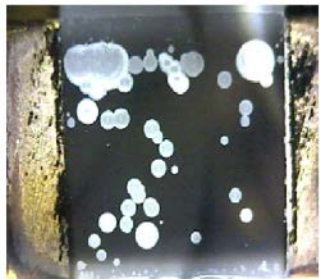
# Ca Conductance Displays Little Change until Close to “Blooming”



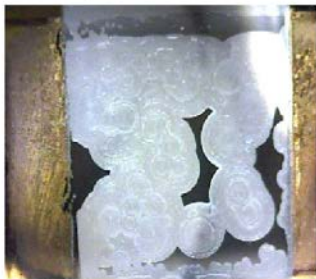
A) 23.6 hr



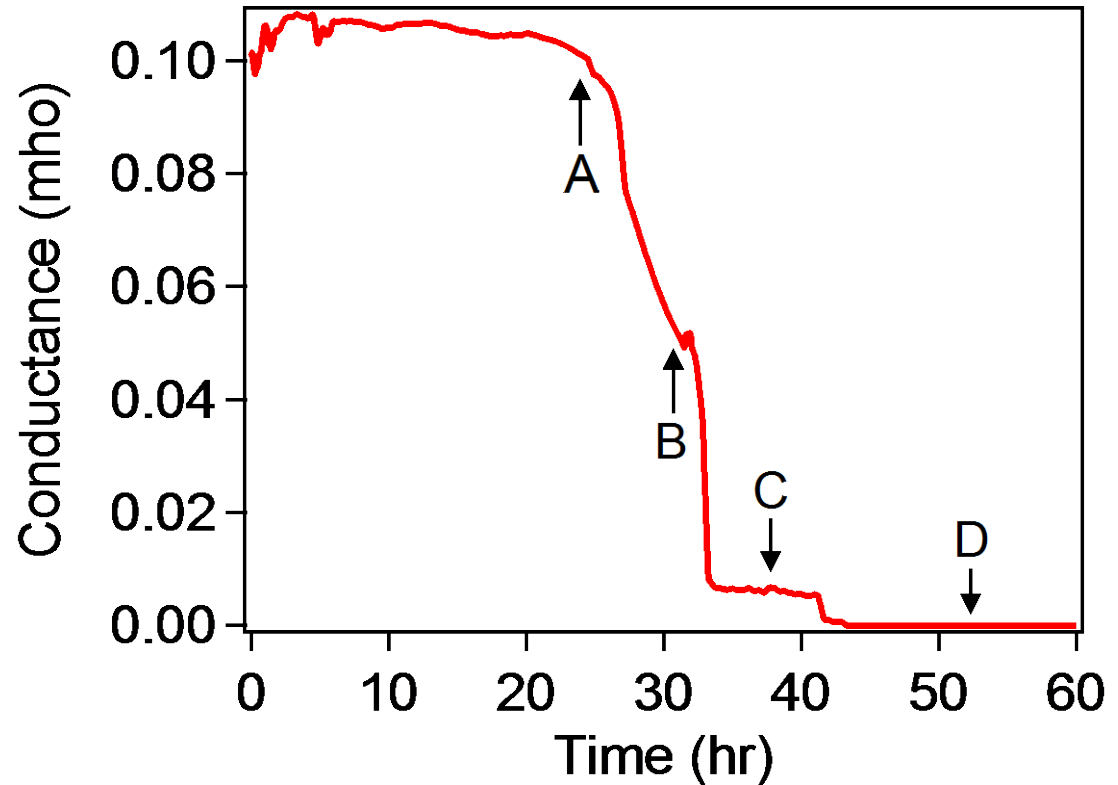
B) 30.6 hr



C) 37.0 hr

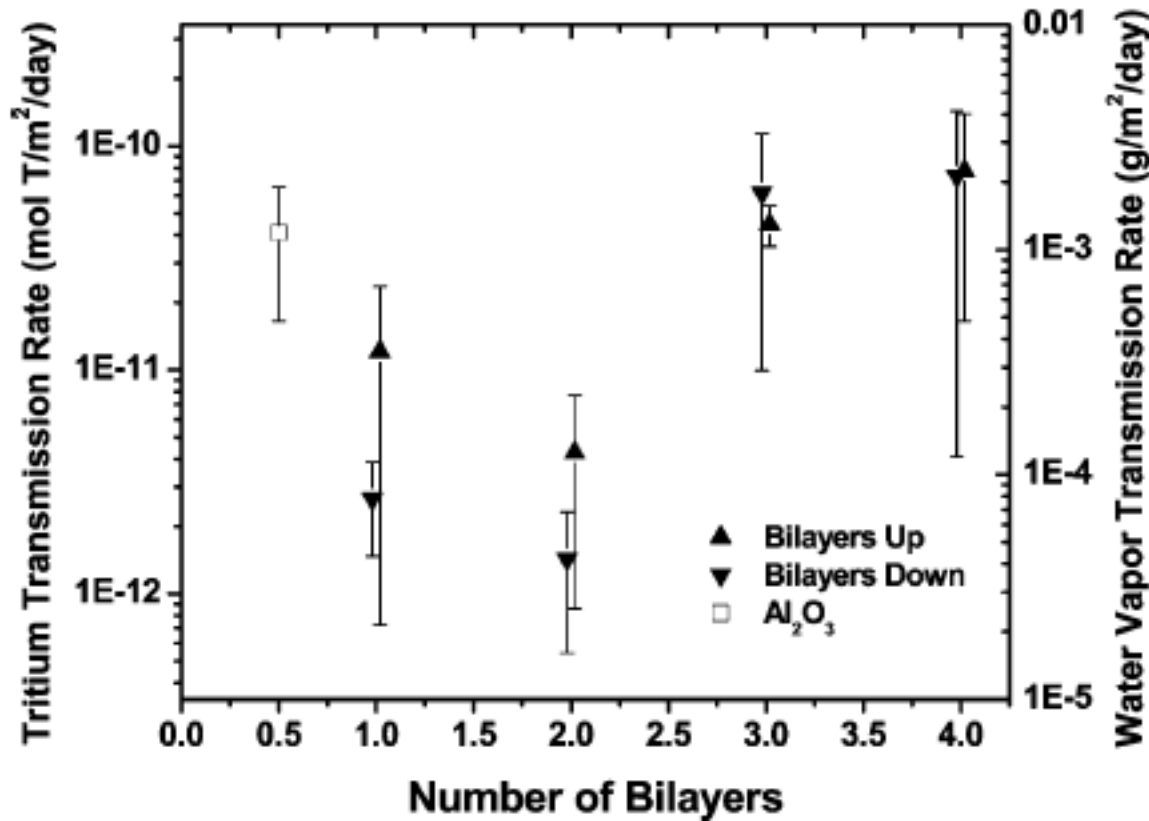


D) 55.0 hr



# WVTR vs. Number of $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3/\text{SiO}_2$ Bilayers on Kapton

HTO Test, RT/100%RH



Each Bilayer: 26 nm  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  & ~60 nm  $\text{SiO}_2$

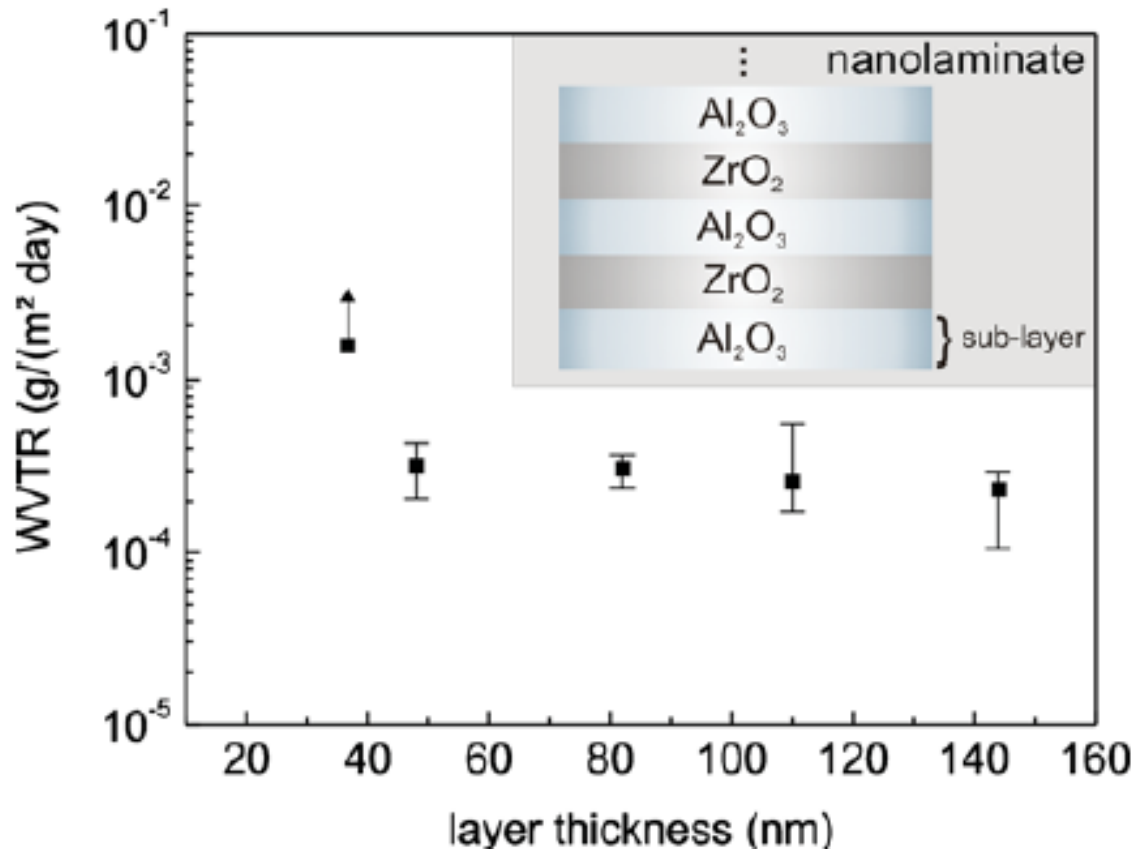
Additional  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3/\text{SiO}_2$  bilayer lowers WVTR

Cracking may affect thicker films



# WVTR for $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3/\text{ZrO}_2$ Nanolaminates

Conductance Ca test,  $80^\circ\text{C}/80\%\text{RH}$



Each bilayer: 2.1 nm  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ ; 3.1 nm  $\text{ZrO}_2$

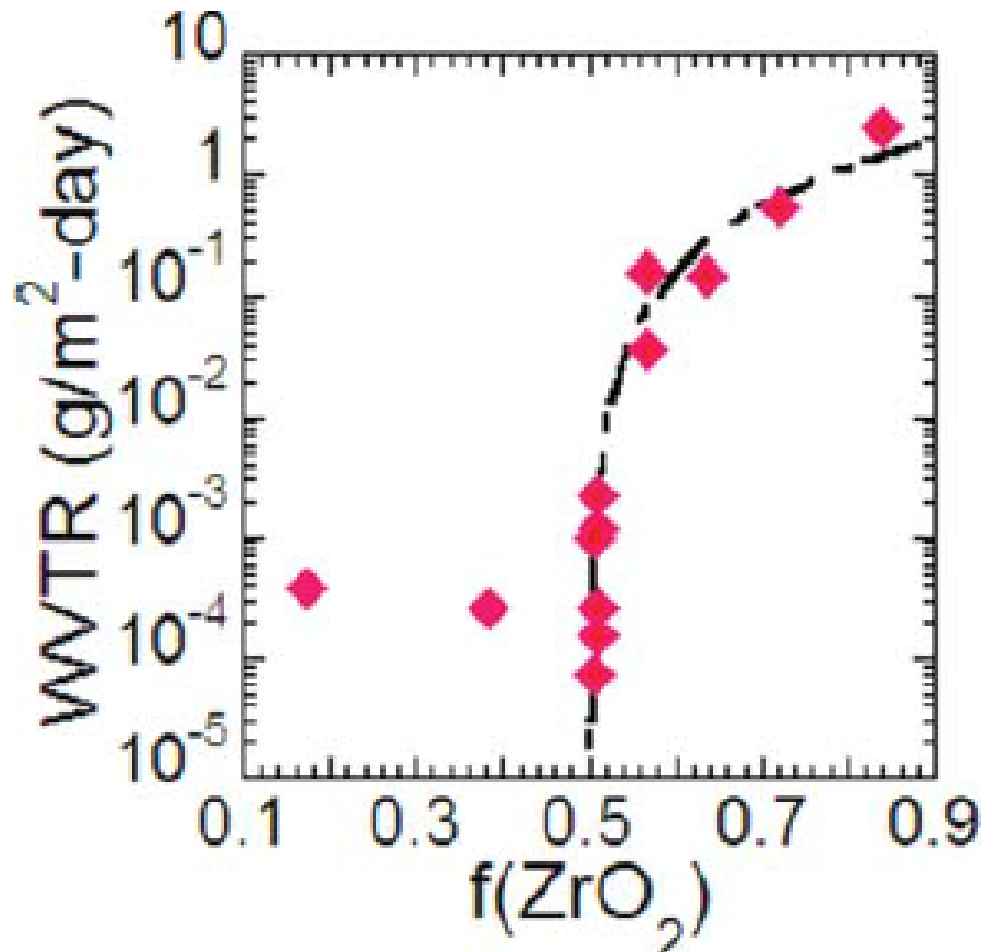
Threshold thickness of  $\sim 40$  nm

Postulate zirconium aluminate phase that improves  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  corrosion resistance

J. Meyer et al., *Appl. Phys. Lett.* **96**, 243308 (2010).

# WVTR for $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3/\text{ZrO}_2$ Nanolaminate vs. $\text{ZrO}_2$ Fraction

MOCON Measurement,  $38^\circ\text{C}/85\%\text{RH}$



Total film thickness  $\sim 10$  nm

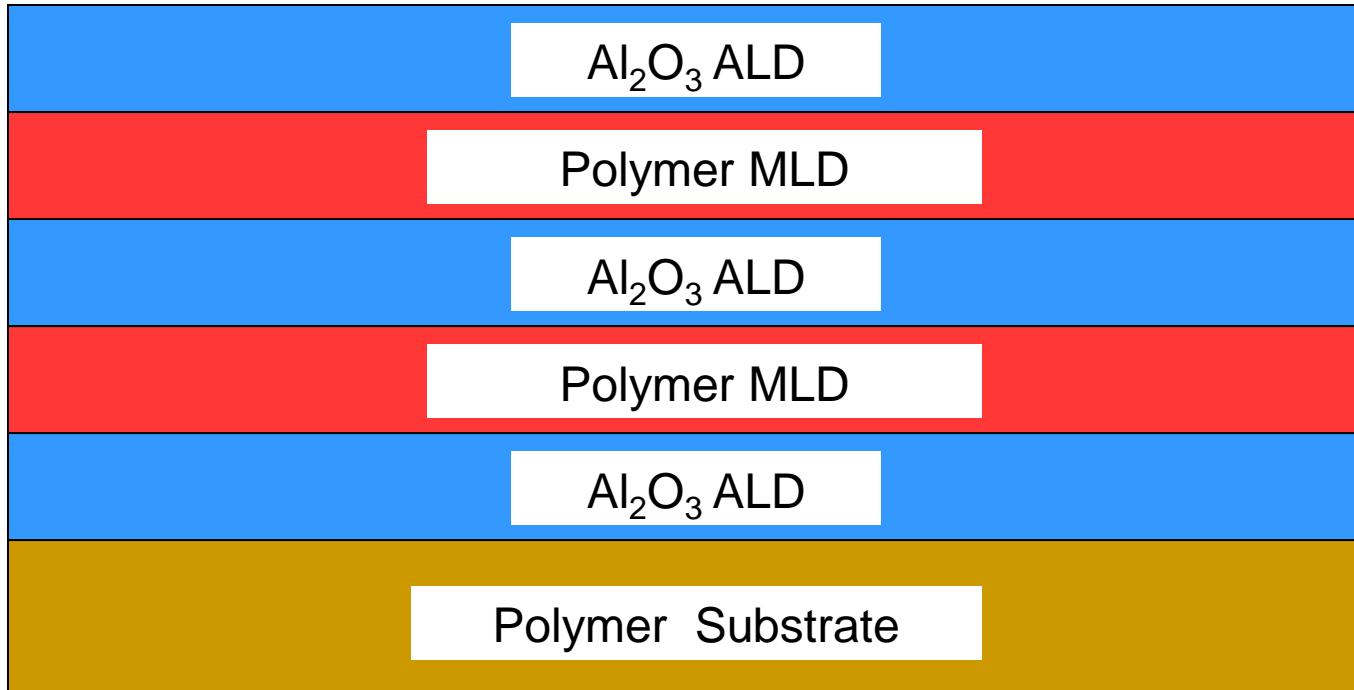
$\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  ALD/ $\text{ZrO}_2$  ALD  
cycle ratios from 5:1 to 1:5

Importance of  $\text{ZrO}_2$  volume  
fraction

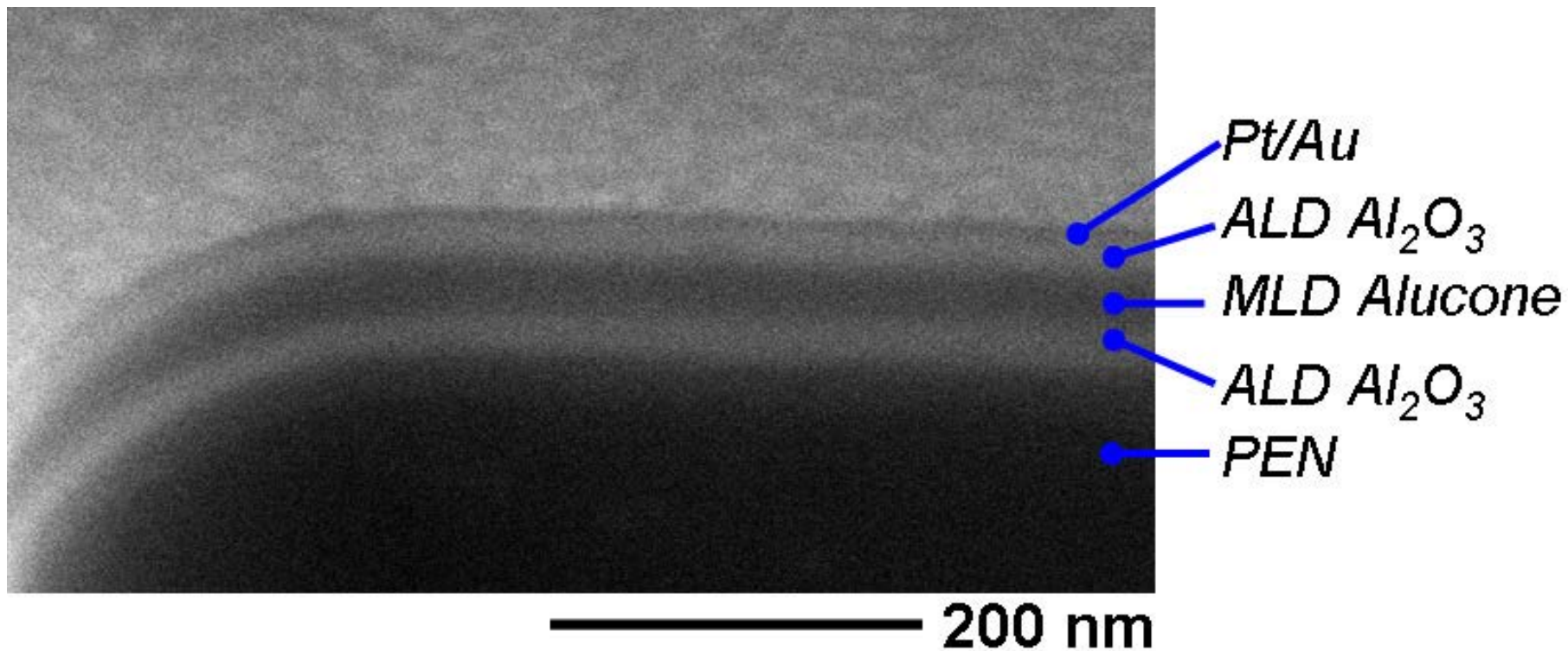
WVTR at sensitivity limit  
for  $f(\text{ZrO}_2) < 0.5$

P.F. Carcia et al., *J. Vac. Sci. Technol. A* **30**, 041515 (2012).

# Flexible ALD-MLD Inorganic-Organic Multilayer Barriers



# SEM of $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ ALD/AB Alucone MLD/ $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ ALD Trilayer on PEN



D.R. Miller, S.M. George et al., *J. Appl. Phys.* **105**, 093527 (2009)

# Conclusions

1.  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  ALD film is excellent gas diffusion barrier. WVTR  $\leq 5 \times 10^{-5}$  g/(m<sup>2</sup> day). Properties depend on deposition temperature.
2.  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  ALD with thicknesses  $\geq 80$  nm crack at tensile strains  $\leq 0.5\%$ . Thinner films can achieve  $\geq 2.0\%$  at  $\leq 5$  nm.
3.  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  ALD/Alucone MLD alloys can obtain higher critical tensile strains than  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  ALD with comparable WVTR.
4. Nanolaminates obtain lower WVTR values. Explanation may include protection from  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  corrosion.

# Acknowledgements

## Postdoctoral Research Associates:

Shih-Hui Jen (Sematech), Arrelaine Dameron (NREL),  
Markus Groner (ALD NanoSolutions), David Miller  
(NREL), Byoung Hoon Lee (Samsung)

## Graduate Students:

Jacob Bertrand, Daniel Higgs

## Senior Collaborators:

Peter Carcia & Scott McLean (DuPont), Martin Dunn (CU)

