



Edition 1.0 2021-04

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



Semiconductor devices – Classification of defects in gallium nitride epitaxial film on silicon carbide substrate

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

ICS 31.080.99

ISBN 978-2-8322-9669-1

Warning! Make sure that you obtained this publication from an authorized distributor.

CONTENTS

FOREWORD	3	
INTRODUCTION	5	
1 Scope	6	
2 Normative references	6	
3 Terms and definitions	6	
4 Classification of defects	9	
4.1 General	9	
4.2 Description of the defect classes	9	
4.2.1 General	9	
4.2.2 Vacancy	.9	
4.2.3 Interstitial	10	
4.2.4 Substitutional defect	11	
4.2.5 Point defect complex	12	
4.2.6 Threading dislocation	13	
4.2.7 Crack	14	
4.2.8 Inclusion	15	
4.2.9 Hillock	16	
4.2.10 Pit	18	
4.2.11 Scratch	20	
4.2.12 Others	21	
Figure 1 – Vacancy	10	
Figure 2 – Interstitial	11	
Figure 3 – Substitutional defect	12	
Figure 4 – Point defect complex	13	
Figure 5 – Threading dislocation	14	
Figure 6 – Crack	15	
Figure 7 – Inclusion	16	
Figure 8 – Hillock	18	
- Figure 9 – Pit		
Figure 10 – Scratch		

Table 1 – Classification of defects in GaN epitaxial film on SiC substrate9

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICES – CLASSIFICATION OF DEFECTS IN GALLIUM NITRIDE EPITAXIAL FILM ON SILICON CARBIDE SUBSTRATE

FOREWORD

- 1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as "IEC Publication(s)"). Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
- 2) The formal decisions or agreements of IEC on technical matters express, as nearly as possible, an international consensus of opinion on the relevant subjects since each technical committee has representation from all interested IEC National Committees.
- 3) IEC Publications have the form of recommendations for international use and are accepted by IEC National Committees in that sense. While all reasonable efforts are made to ensure that the technical content of IEC Publications is accurate, IEC cannot be held responsible for the way in which they are used or for any misinterpretation by any end user.
- 4) In order to promote international uniformity, IEC National Committees undertake to apply IEC Publications transparently to the maximum extent possible in their national and regional publications. Any divergence between any IEC Publication and the corresponding national or regional publication shall be clearly indicated in the latter.
- 5) IEC itself does not provide any attestation of conformity. Independent certification bodies provide conformity assessment services and, in some areas, access to IEC marks of conformity. IEC is not responsible for any services carried out by independent certification bodies.
- 6) All users should ensure that they have the latest edition of this publication.
- 7) No liability shall attach to IEC or its directors, employees, servants or agents including individual experts and members of its technical committees and IEC National Committees for any personal injury, property damage or other damage of any nature whatsoever, whether direct or indirect, or for costs (including legal fees) and expenses arising out of the publication, use of, or reliance upon, this IEC Publication or any other IEC Publications.
- 8) Attention is drawn to the Normative references cited in this publication. Use of the referenced publications is indispensable for the correct application of this publication.
- Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this IEC Publication may be the subject of patent rights. IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard IEC 63229 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 47: Semiconductor devices. It is an International Standard.

The text of this International Standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
47/2687/FDIS	47/2693/RVD

Full information on the voting for its approval can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

The language used for the development of this International Standard is English.

This document was drafted in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, and developed in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1 and ISO/IEC Directives, IEC Supplement, available at www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs. The main document types developed by IEC are described in greater detail at www.iec.ch/standardsdev/publications.

The committee has decided that the contents of this document will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under webstore.iec.ch in the data related to the specific document. At this date, the document will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

IMPORTANT – The "colour inside" logo on the cover page of this document indicates that it contains colours which are considered to be useful for the correct understanding of its contents. Users should therefore print this document using a colour printer.

INTRODUCTION

Gallium nitride (GaN) as a representative of the wide band gap semiconductors has outstanding properties, such as wide band gap, high critical electric field, high electron saturation drift velocity, and good resistance to corrosion and radiation. Owing to these properties, GaN can bring significant improvements to electronic devices, such as high-voltage, high-frequency, and high-power, which will be widely used in wireless communication base stations, radars, automotive electronics, aerospace, the nuclear industry, and military electronics.

To date, the development of GaN epitaxial film and related devices is hindered by high cost, low yield, and poor reliability. Among them, the defects in GaN epitaxial film, which closely related to device reliability, are especially serious.

There are various defects found in GaN epitaxial film on silicon carbide (SiC) substrate. In addition, global researchers have not established a uniform definition and classification criterion for defects in GaN epitaxial film yet. Thus, it is essential to establish a set of international standards for GaN epitaxial film on SiC substrate, which will benefit the development of GaN epitaxial film and related devices.

To define and classify defects in GaN epitaxial film on SiC substrate, a new international standard is proposed. The main contents of this document are listing and illustrating the definition and classification of defects in GaN epitaxial film on SiC substrate, providing reference for future GaN-related research and device manufacture.

SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICES – CLASSIFICATION OF DEFECTS IN GALLIUM NITRIDE EPITAXIAL FILM ON SILICON CARBIDE SUBSTRATE

1 Scope

This International Standard gives guidelines for the definition and classification of defects in GaN epitaxial film grown on SiC substrate. They are identified and described on the basis of examples, mainly by schematic illustrations, optical microscope images, and transmission electron microscope images for these defects. This document covers only defects in as-grown GaN epitaxial film on SiC substrate and does not include defects caused by subsequent processes.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.