Date of Submission:

					7	卢成	29	年	1月	13 日
Department		Student ID Number	## 40000 F							
電気・電子情報工学専攻		学籍番号	第 103326 号	Sı	upervisors					
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Abstract

論文内容の要旨 (博士)

Title of Thesis 博士学位論文名 Monolithic Fabrication Processing of Large-Scale Optoelectronic Integrated Circuits using Si/SiO₂/III-Nitride wafer

窒化物半導体-シリコン異種ウェハ接合を用いた高密度光電子集積回路の基盤技術

(Approx. 800 words)

(要旨 1,200 字程度)

窒化物半導体(GaN系)を用いた高密度光電子集積回路(OEIC)の実現は、ディスプレイ、医工学、計算機科学等の様々な分野との異分野融合による高付加価値応用の創出に繋がり、Siエレクトロニクスと光エレクトロニクスを跨ぐ境界領域に新たな展開を与える。その実現の鍵を握るのは、ウェハ接合による異種材料積層構造作製、熱収支管理、集積回路および発光デバイスのモノリシック集積工程の設計に関わる基盤技術の開発である。本研究では、上記技術に加え、GaN系発光デバイスの集積化ならびにポリマー導波路の集積化を要素技術と位置づけ、GaN系発光デバイスを基軸とした新たな光電子集積回路の実現に関わる基盤技術の開発を目的とした。

次に、ウェハ接合によるSi/SiO $_2$ /GaN-LED構造の作製から熱耐性評価、モノリシック光電子集積回路の基本回路の実証までを検討した。本研究で導入した表面活性化ウェハ接合の基本的な接合条件の探索から行い、それを基にSi/SiO $_2$ /GaN-LED基板を実現した。そこでは、接合前の表面平坦性とSi層の結晶性間に存在するモデルの提案を行い、高品質Si/SiO $_2$ /GaN-LED基板の作製条件を見出した。また、接合基板上のSi層の熱耐性の評価から、Si層膜厚を340 nm以下まで薄膜化することで集積回路工程中の熱耐性を確保出来ることを実証した。青色 GaN-LEDの熱耐性から決定された900 °C 30分未満の熱収支内でSi-nMOSFETと $_\mu$ LEDのモノリシック集積工程を設計・実施し、Si/SiO $_2$ /GaN-LED基板上に10 MHz以上の動作帯域を示すGaN- $_\mu$ LED用駆動回路が作製出来ることを実証した。

最後に、短波長域に適したシクロオレフィンポリマー(COP)導波路の集積化を検討した。有限時間領域差分法によりGaN- μLED とCOP導波路の集積構造を解析し、単純な構造においても約3%の光結合効率が得られることを確認した。また、COP膜を作製するための手法を確立し、可視光全域で透明かつ自乗平均面粗さ0.3 nmの良好なCOP膜質を実現した。その後、COP導波路と μLED のモノリシック集積工程を考案し、COP導波路端面からの μLED の発光の観測まで実証を行った。

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Large-scale optoelectronic integrated circuits (OEIC) using GaN-based materials will promote to create various high added value applications by interdisciplinary fusion, such as display, medical engineering and computer science. Key technologies for the OEIC are to develop generic technologies composed of Si/SiO₂/GaN heterogeneous wafer fabrication using wafer bonding, thermal budget management and monolithic integration process design of GaN-based emitting devices and Si-integrated circuits. This doctoral thesis presents a study on heterogeneous device integration using Si/SiO₂/GaN wafer, and related techniques for integration of GaN-based emitting device and polymer based waveguide.

Firstly, the integration techniques of GaN-based micro light-emitting-diode (GaN-µLED) based on implementation into OEIC were investigated. Drastic increasing on series resistance of GaN-µLED after passivation process was examined, and it was found that the origin is thermal stability of p-contact metal on GaN-µLED. For understanding a scaling low of GaN-µLED, various size µLEDs were fabricated onto GaN-LED substrate. From results of size dependence on optical properties of µLED, an influence of the plasma damage induced through device fabrication process was suggested. For an investigation of a influence on passivation method for the GaN surface, plasma enhanced chemical vapor deposition (PECVD) and low pressure CVD (LPCVD) were compared. As a result, LPCVD showed relative good availability in terms of consistency with the integration process. For enhancing reliability of wiring process on GaN-µLED, a basic condition of ion implantation technique for a conduction type control of p-GaN was examined, and a prototype of planer-type LED structure was demonstrated.

Next, a fabrication method of Si/SiO₂/GaN-LED structure using surface activated bonding (SAB) method and a thermal tolerance of the structure was investigated. Basic bonding condition of SAB method was examined, and Si/SiO₂/GaN-LED wafer was realized. A model on a relationship between the crystalline quality of Si layer and surface roughness of bonded substrates before bonding was proposed, and fabrication method of high crystalline quality Si/SiO₂/GaN-LED wafer clarified. The thermal tolerance of Si layer on Si/SiO₂/GaN/Sapphire structure was examined, and it was found that the thermal tolerance of Si layer under Si integrated circuit fabrication process can be compensated by thinning of Si layer thickness until less than 340 nm. The monolithic integration process of GaN-μLED and Si-nMOSFET was designed based on thermal budget of 900 °C for 30 min determined by thermal tolerance of GaN-LED layer. As a result, GaN-μLEDs and Si-nMOSFETs were monolithically integrated onto Si/SiO₂/GaN-LED wafer, and the GaN-μLED driver circuit showing more than 10 MHz operation bandwidth was demonstrated.

Finally, the integration technique of cyclo-olefin polymer (COP) based waveguide for the short wavelength region was investigated. From results of electromagnetic analysis on device structure composed of the COP waveguide and GaN- μ LED by using finite-difference time-domain method, an optical coupling efficiency of over 1% in simple structure was obtained. A fabrication method of COP film was established, and the fabricated COP film showed good transparency in entire visible light region and good surface roughness as root mean square of 0.3 nm. The monolithic integration process of COP waveguide and GaN- μ LED was designed and demonstrated, as a result, emission light of μ LED was observed from the end face of COP waveguide.