How to run a reliable reactive HIPIMS process over a target lifetime

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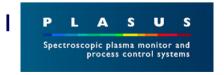
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Supported by:

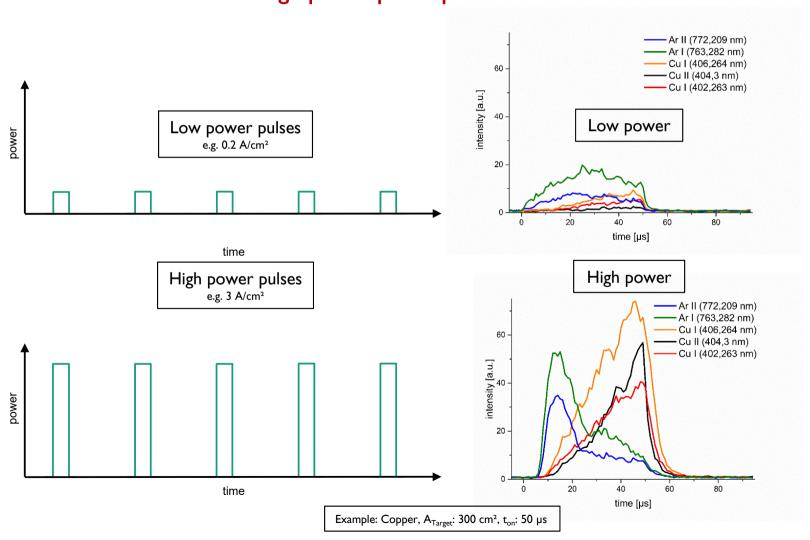


on the basis of a decision by the German Bundestag

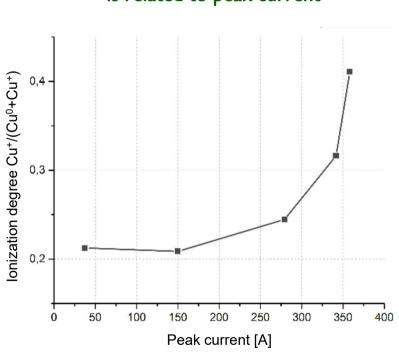
Motivation

High metal ion density is responsible for enhanced layer properties

High-power pulses produces metal ions



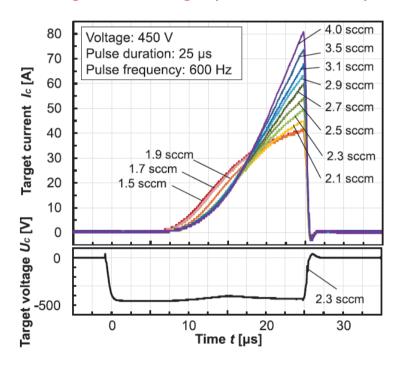
Degree of ionization is related to peak current



Motivation

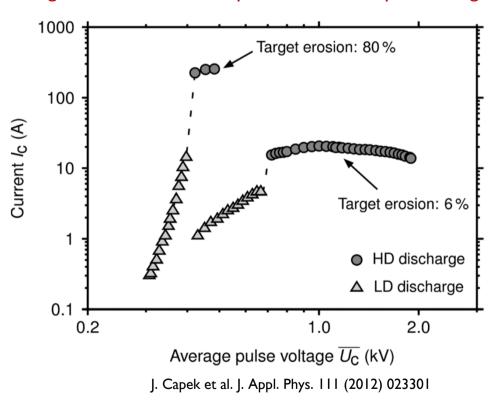
Reactive gas and target erosion affects peak current i.e. metal ion density

Reactive gas flow changes peak current and pulse form



T. Shimizu et al. J. Phys. D: Appl. Phys. 49 (2016) 065202

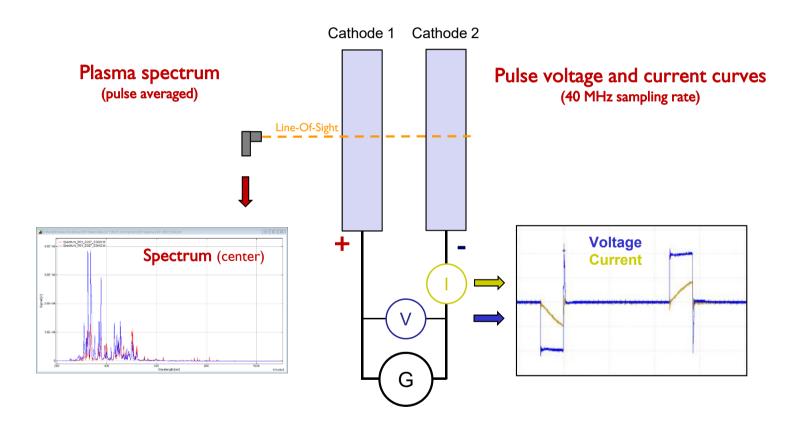
Target erosion influences peak current and peak voltage



Independent control of control reactive gas flow and metal ion density is essential to maintain process stability over target life time

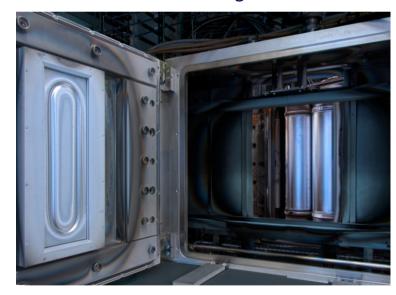
Realization and Setup

Combining spectroscopic plasma monitoring and pulse voltage/current measurement



Triggered and synchronized measurement realized in EMICON system

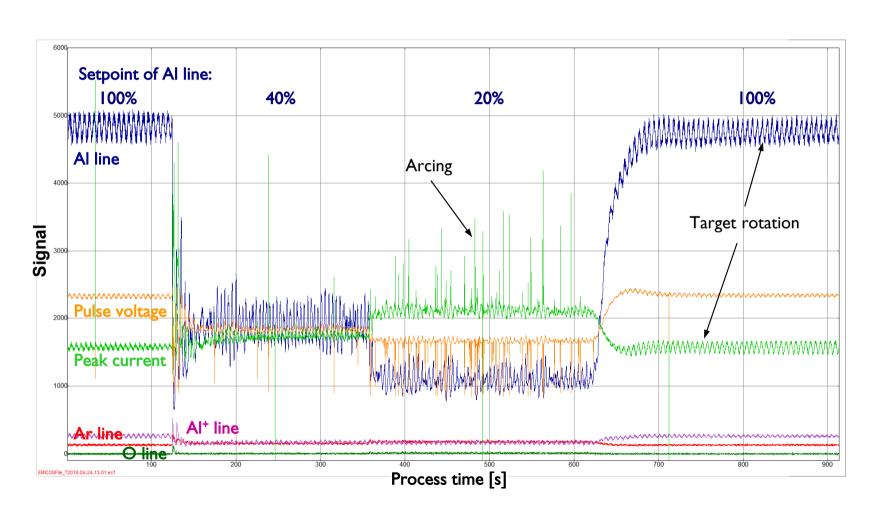
Rotatable cathodes in bipolar configuration 500 mm length



Fraunhofer Institute for Surface Engineering & Thin Films IST

Spectroscopic monitoring & pulse peak current and voltage

Reactive gas flow control



Application:

Al/O₂/Ar reactive HIPIMS plasma

Average power: 3 kW bipolar pulsed,

 t_{on} : 40 µs, t_{off} : 300 µs

5 Pa, 200 sccm Ar, 0-20 sccm O₂

Control of oxygen flow with Al line

Arc handling at 900 A

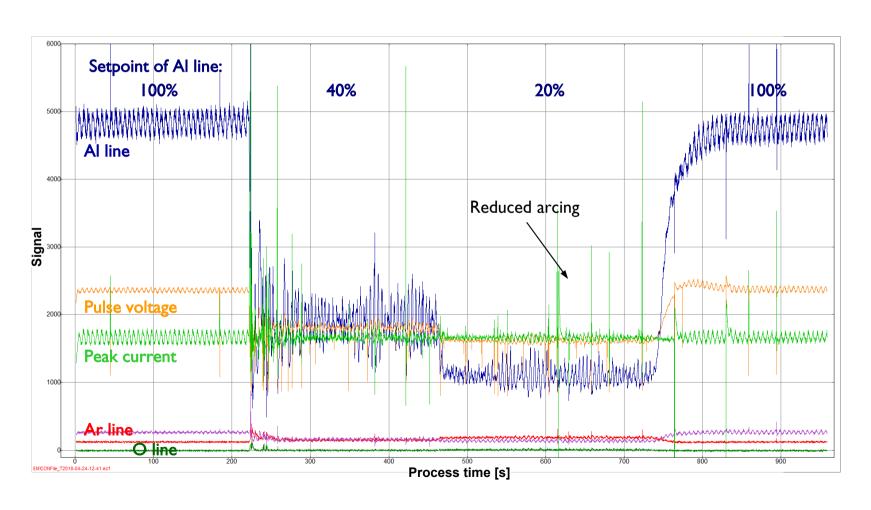
Features:

Stable gas flow control despite target rotation and arcing Pulse peak current increases with reactive gas flow Pulse voltage decreases with reactive gas flow

Simultaneous control of reactive gas flow & pulse peak current

Stabilizing pulse peak current while controlling reactive gas flow

www.plasus.de



Application:

Al/O₂/Ar reactive HIPIMS plasma

Control of oxygen flow with Al line

Control of pulse peak current by changing pulse-off time

Features:

Stable gas flow control despite target rotation and arcing Same pulse peak current at different reactive gas flow

Continuous control of reactive gas flow and pulse peak current

Application: Ti/O₂/Ar reactive HIPIMS plasma

Average power: 6 kW bipolar pulsed

t_{on}: 50 μs, t_{off}: 780 μs Peak current: 320 A

0.5 Pa, 125 sccm Ar, 0-20 sccm O₂

Arc handling at 800 A

Process control: Oxygen flow by Ti line

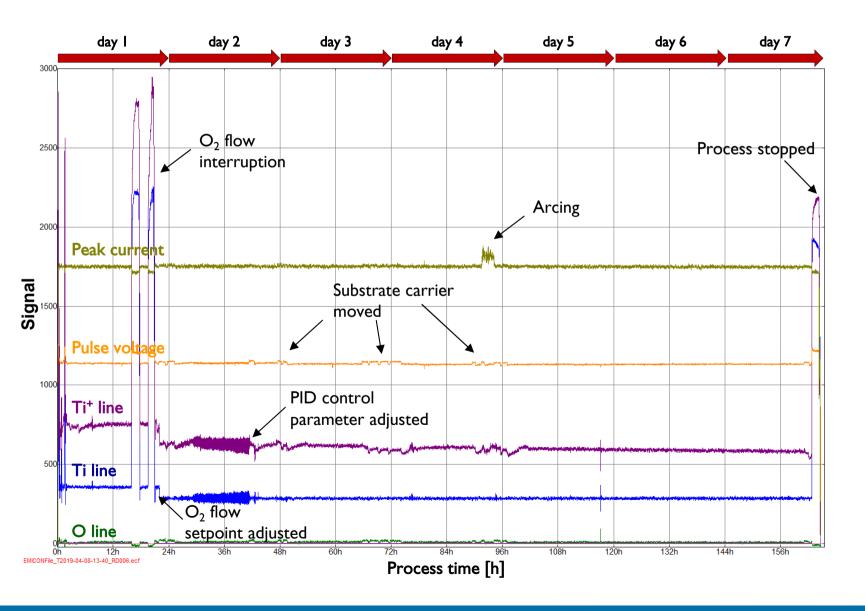
Peak current by charging voltage

Process time: 164 hours (almost 7 days)

Uninterrupted controlled plasma process

Coating samples: Samples coated throughout process time

Full data coverage of spectroscopic and pulse signals



Features:

Uninterrupted process for 164 hours (almost 7 days)
Stable gas flow control on Ti line
Stable peak current control

Process deviation when moving substrate carrier Return to setpoint after moving substrate carrier

Process deviation on oxygen gas flow malfunction

Benefits:

Constant peak current

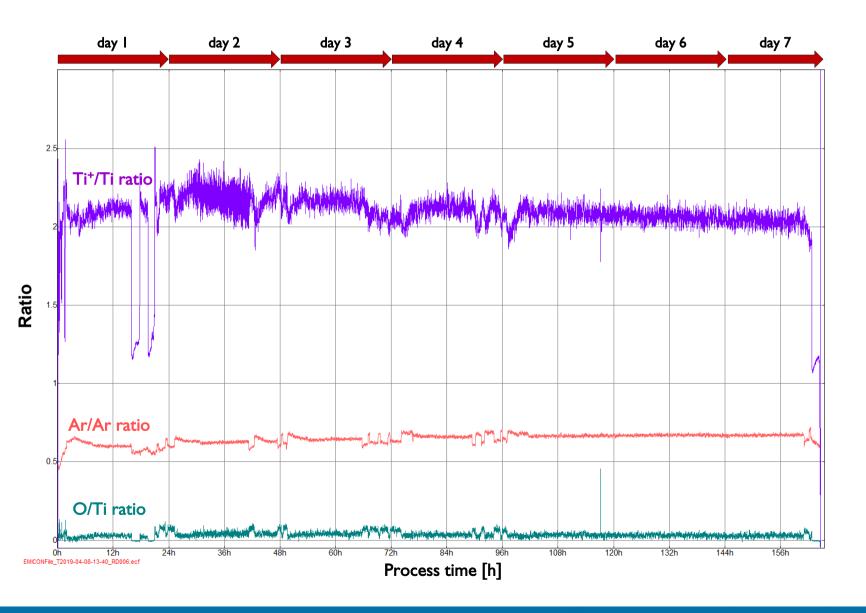
▶ stable pulse power

Constant Ti and O signals

► stable stoichiometry in plasma

Process fault detection and documentation

Additional process information from signal ratios



Features:

Real-time ratios of:

O / Ti signal ratio \rightarrow verification of stoichiometry different Ar line signals \rightarrow process parameter Ti⁺ / Ti ratio \rightarrow ionization degree

Benefits:

Constant ratio of Ar lines

► stable process parameter

Constant O / Ti signal ratio

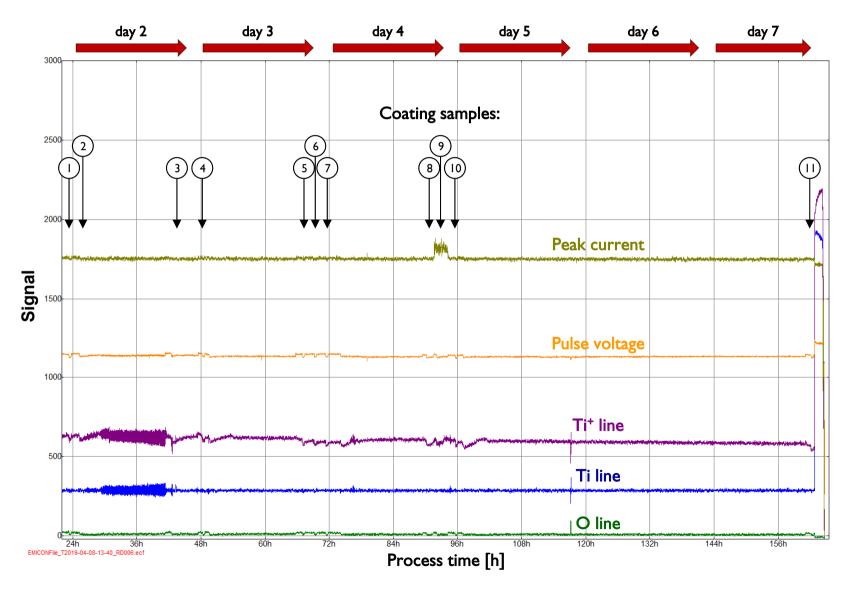
verification stoichiometry

Slightly drift in Ti⁺ / Ti

indication of target erosion (to be verified)

Coating samples

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Features:

Coating samples taken at various times during process

Moving substrate carrier in and out causes process deviation

Process stable during coating process

Benefits:

Confirmation of reactive setpoint

Verification of process control stability

Check of uniformity across target length

Coating sample results

Coating samples: II coating samples throughout process time

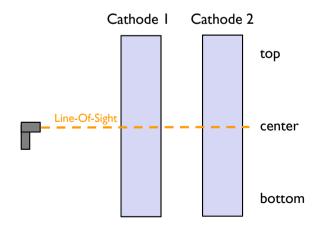
Deposition rate: 27 nm/min ± 3 nm/min

Optical properties: $n_{550} = 2.49 \pm 0.1$

 $k = 0.004 \pm 0.0005$

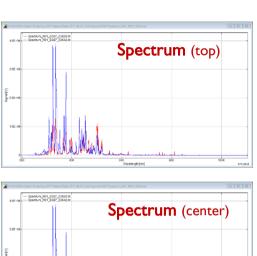
Layer uniformity: gradient from top to bottom

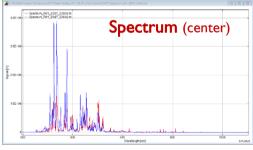
gas flow control at center manifold only

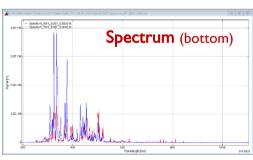


Sectional gas flow control along cathode length required for uniform layer deposition

Control setup for uniformity control

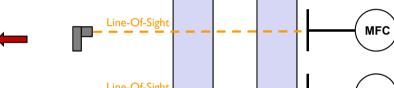






Plasma spectrum (pulse averaged)

Cathode 1 Cathode 2 Line-Of-Sigh MFC

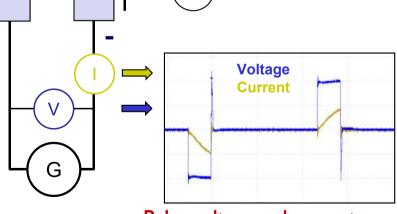


Line-Of-Sight MFC

Features:

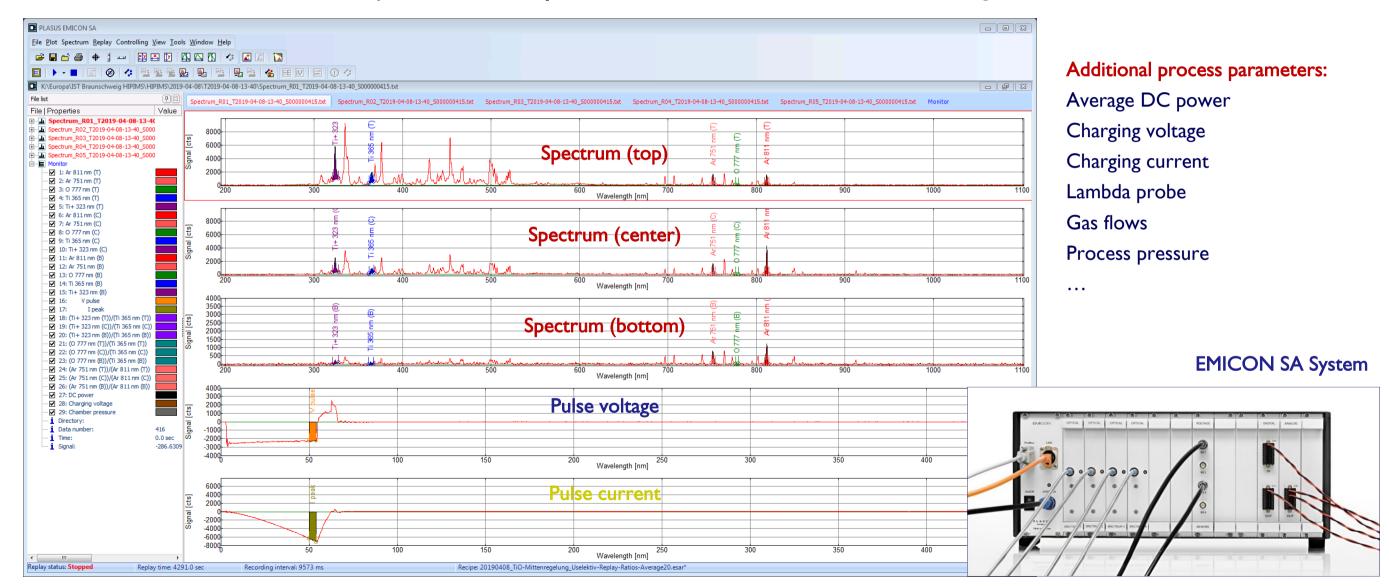
Main reactive gas flow control at center Balancing gas flows at top and bottom related to center gas flow

Real-time balancing control using spectroscopic line ratios



Pulse voltage and current curves (40 MHz sampling rate)

Full process control by simultaneous real-time measurements in single tool



Conclusion

Reliable long-term control of reactive HIPIMS processes by combining spectroscopic and electrical pulse measurements

Stabilizing peak current by controlling charging voltage or pulse-off time of pulse generator

Stabilizing reactive working point by controlling reactive gas flow

► Combined control of power and particle densities → securing deposition rate and layer properties

Monitoring process drifts from spectroscopic signals

Monitoring process stability from process parameters, e.g. process pressure, DC power, etc.

Detecting process faults

► Advanced and reliable control technique to run HIPIMS processes in long-term production

EMICON SA System

Turn-key solution for advanced and reliable HIPIMS process control

