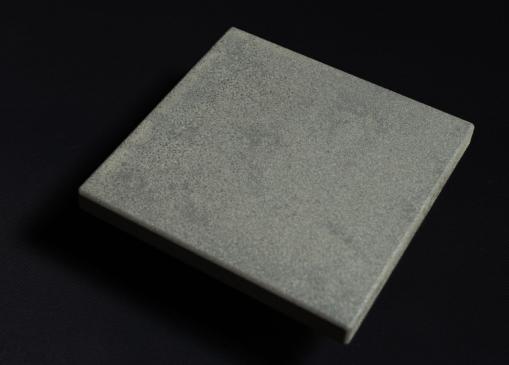
EFFICIENT PROTECTION OF GRAPHITE MATERIALS AGAINST CORROSION & OXIDATION







INCREASES LIFETIME OF GRAPHITE PARTS IN EPITAXY PROCESSES



## **EFFICIENT PROTECTION**

Nippon Kornmeyer Carbon Group GmbH and Fraunhofer IISB present their  $2^{nd}$  innovative and patented coating technology SICCOTA  $^{\otimes}$ 

The corrosion and oxidation resistant SiC coating can be applied to isostatic pressed graphite substrates and used in semiconductor production and processing steps along the value chain. SICCOTA® protects graphite parts from decomposition and corrosion in typical high temperature and reactive gas processes like SiC / nitride epitaxy and oxidation, resulting in longer lifetime and improved cost of ownership.

#### **R&D BY FRAUNHOFER IISB:**

- Delivery of test parts and application demonstrators
- Application testing support
- Custom tailored coating developments and short feedback loops
- R&D project collaboration

#### PARTS SUPPLY BY NIPPON KORNMEYER CARBON GROUP GMBH:

From small batches to relevant production quantities



### EFFICIENT SURFACE SEALING

The SICCOTA® coating technology utilizes a dense SiC layer resulting in a highly efficient surface sealing of the porous graphite substrate.

As a result, the gas permeability of graphite materials is drastically reduced by sealing the surface near pores during the coating process.



Darcy's Permeability tests (according to EN 993-4: 1995) of SICCOTA® samples show a gas permeability of at least three orders of magnitude lower in comparison to original state.

## **ADVANCED COATING TECHNOLOGY**

## INCREASES SERVICE LIFE OF GRAPHITE PARTS AND MAKES SEMICONDUCTOR PROCESSES MORE ECONOMIC

#### **COATING FEATURES AND BENEFITS**

- Protection of graphite part (avoidance of contact reactions)
- High temperature resistance (>1600°C)
- Resistance against corrosive, reducing and oxidizing gases
- Wear resistance and excellent adhesion to the substrate
- Low gas permeability due to highly dense crystalline SiC-structure

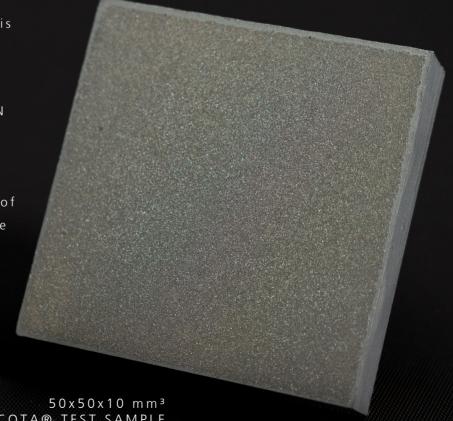
#### TECHNOLOGY BENEFITS

- Applicable to graphites of different porosity & thermal expansion (CTE)
- Flexibility in part size and geometry
- Partial and all around coating possible
- Resource efficient and environmentally friendly
- Use of conflict-free materials only

### **EXCELLENT MECHANICAL PROPERTIES**

 Cross cut test after DIN EN ISO 2409:2013-06 revealed that SICCOTA® is classified as ISO 0

 Pull off test after DIN EN ISO 4624:2014-06 shows 8 MPa adhesive strength to the graphite substrate before failure of the adhesive used for the measurements



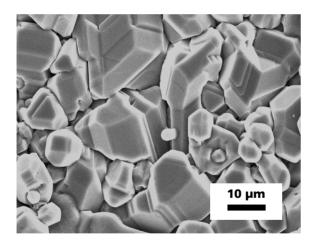
SICCOTA® TEST SAMPLE

## **COATING MORPHOLOGY**

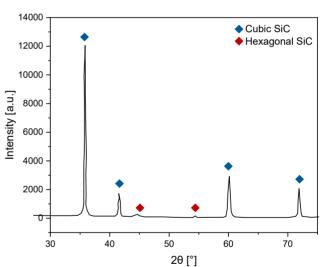
## HIGH QUALITY SILICON CARBIDE LAYER

The dense polycrystalline SiC layer mainly consists of cubic SiC (99.97%) and therefore is a proper candidate for protection of graphite parts.

SEM-IMAGE OF THE SICCOTA®
COATING SURFACE



XRD-DIFFRACTOGRAM OF THE SICCOTA ® COATING



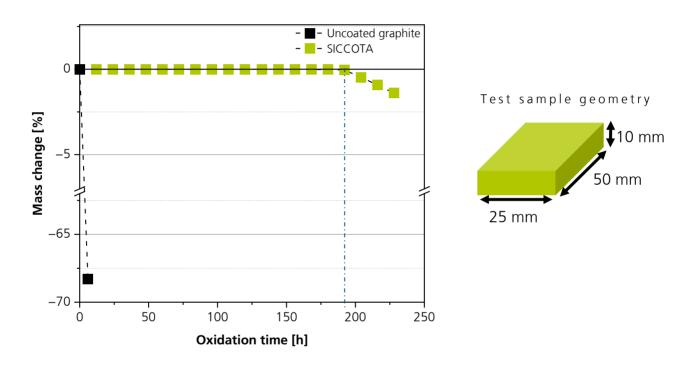
Contactless measurements of the coating surface with a 3D-Profilometer shows an average roughness  $R_a$  of 1-2  $\mu m_{\cdot}$ 

INCREASES LIFETIME OF GRAPHITE PARTS IN OXIDATION PROCESSES



## **HIGH OXIDATION RESISTANCE**

OXIDATION OF SURFACE-SEALED GRAPHITE SAMPLES AT 1100°C UNDER CONTINUOUS AIR FLOW



To measure oxidation resistance, the mass change [%] of a sample in an oxidizing environment was measured at time increments. Increased oxidation resistance of the SICCOTA® treated graphite was confirmed with no mass change after 192 hours in an oxidizing environment.



## WITHSTANDS SIC EPITAXY CONDITIONS



## LOW CONTAMINATION LEVEL OF SIC WAFER

## AFTER EPITAXY RUN USING SICCOTA® WAFER CARRIER

Detection limit (dl)	Species	Processed SiC Wafer (Si-plane)	Unprocessed SiC-Wafer (Si-plane)	Industrial epitaxy process
0.031	Li	<dl< td=""><td><dl< td=""><td>n.m.</td></dl<></td></dl<>	<dl< td=""><td>n.m.</td></dl<>	n.m.
0.126	Na	7.157	1.068	n.m.
1.125	Al	1.583	<dl< td=""><td>n.m.</td></dl<>	n.m.
0.115	K	11	0.364	0.053
0.738	Ca	2.641	18.78	<dl (0.05)<="" td=""></dl>
0.016	Ti	1.52	<dl< td=""><td><dl (0.03)<="" td=""></dl></td></dl<>	<dl (0.03)<="" td=""></dl>
0.063	V	1,58	<dl< td=""><td><dl (0.02)<="" td=""></dl></td></dl<>	<dl (0.02)<="" td=""></dl>
0.471	Cr	<dl< td=""><td><dl< td=""><td>0.105</td></dl<></td></dl<>	<dl< td=""><td>0.105</td></dl<>	0.105
0.051	Mn	<dl< td=""><td><dl< td=""><td>0.488</td></dl<></td></dl<>	<dl< td=""><td>0.488</td></dl<>	0.488
0.270	Fe	0.385	<dl< td=""><td>0.306</td></dl<>	0.306
0.108	Со	0.412	<dl< td=""><td><dl (0.02)<="" td=""></dl></td></dl<>	<dl (0.02)<="" td=""></dl>
0.363	Ni	1.448	<dl< td=""><td><dl (0.25)<="" td=""></dl></td></dl<>	<dl (0.25)<="" td=""></dl>
0.618	Cu	<dl< td=""><td><dl< td=""><td><dl (0.14)<="" td=""></dl></td></dl<></td></dl<>	<dl< td=""><td><dl (0.14)<="" td=""></dl></td></dl<>	<dl (0.14)<="" td=""></dl>
0.032	Zn	0.3	<dl< td=""><td><dl (0.05)<="" td=""></dl></td></dl<>	<dl (0.05)<="" td=""></dl>
0.565	As	<dl< td=""><td><dl< td=""><td><dl (0.21)<="" td=""></dl></td></dl<></td></dl<>	<dl< td=""><td><dl (0.21)<="" td=""></dl></td></dl<>	<dl (0.21)<="" td=""></dl>
0.015	Sr	<dl< td=""><td><dl< td=""><td><dl (0.003)<="" td=""></dl></td></dl<></td></dl<>	<dl< td=""><td><dl (0.003)<="" td=""></dl></td></dl<>	<dl (0.003)<="" td=""></dl>
0.008	Cd	<dl< td=""><td><dl< td=""><td><dl (0.004)<="" td=""></dl></td></dl<></td></dl<>	<dl< td=""><td><dl (0.004)<="" td=""></dl></td></dl<>	<dl (0.004)<="" td=""></dl>
0.010	Ba	0.012	0.051	<dl (0.001)<="" td=""></dl>
0.001	Та	0.077	0.066	0.058
0.012	Pb	<dl< td=""><td><dl< td=""><td><dl (0.002)<="" td=""></dl></td></dl<></td></dl<>	<dl< td=""><td><dl (0.002)<="" td=""></dl></td></dl<>	<dl (0.002)<="" td=""></dl>
0.002	Bi	<dl< td=""><td><dl< td=""><td><dl (0.001)<="" td=""></dl></td></dl<></td></dl<>	<dl< td=""><td><dl (0.001)<="" td=""></dl></td></dl<>	<dl (0.001)<="" td=""></dl>

Values for surface contamination in 1E10 at/cm², measured by VPD ICP-MS on Si-side (upwards) of virgin & processed epi-ready Ø100 mm SiC-wafer.

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