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(54) **OPTO-ELECTRONIC AND ELECTRONIC DEVICES USING N-FACE OR M-PLANE GAN SUBSTRATE PREPARED WITH AMMONOTHERMAL GROWTH**

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(76) Inventors: **Tadao Hashimoto**, Santa Barbara, CA (US); **Hitoshi Sato**, Santa Barbara, CA (US); **Shuji Nakamura**, Santa Barbara, CA (US)

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Correspondence Address:

GATES & COOPER LLP
HOWARD HUGHES CENTER
6701 CENTER DRIVE WEST, SUITE 1050
LOS ANGELES, CA 90045 (US)

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A method for growing III-V nitride films having an N-face or M-plane using an ammonothermal growth technique. The method comprises using an autoclave, heating the autoclave, and introducing ammonia into the autoclave to produce smooth N-face or M-plane Gallium Nitride films and bulk GaN.

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414



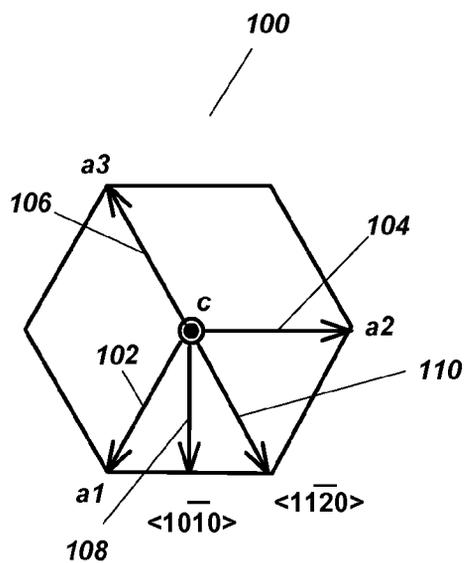


FIG. 1(a)

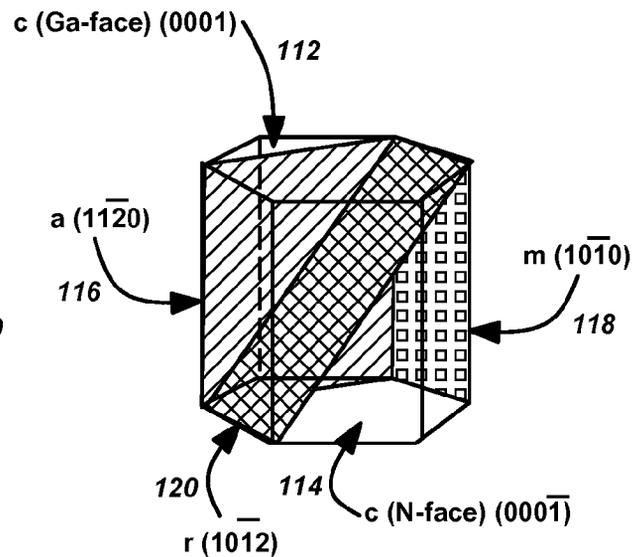


FIG. 1(b)

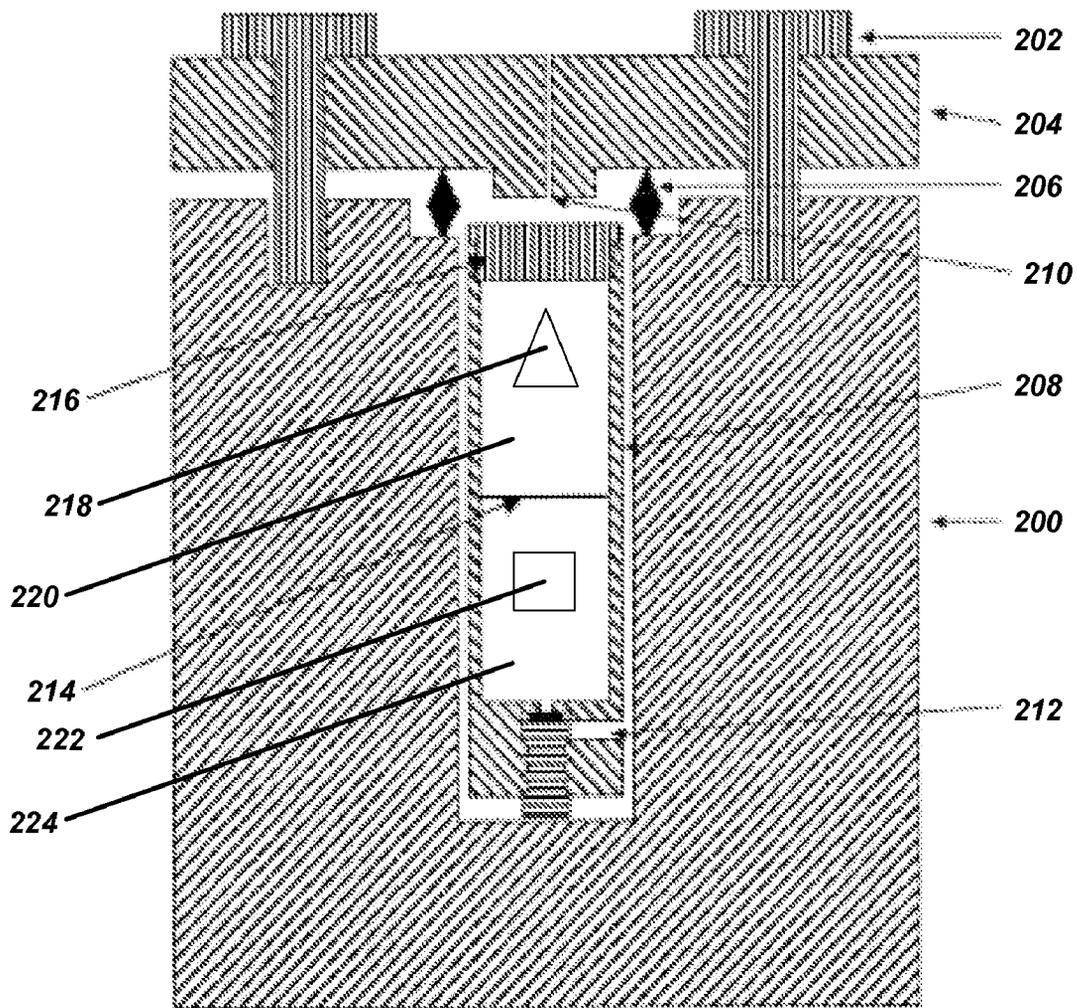


FIG. 2

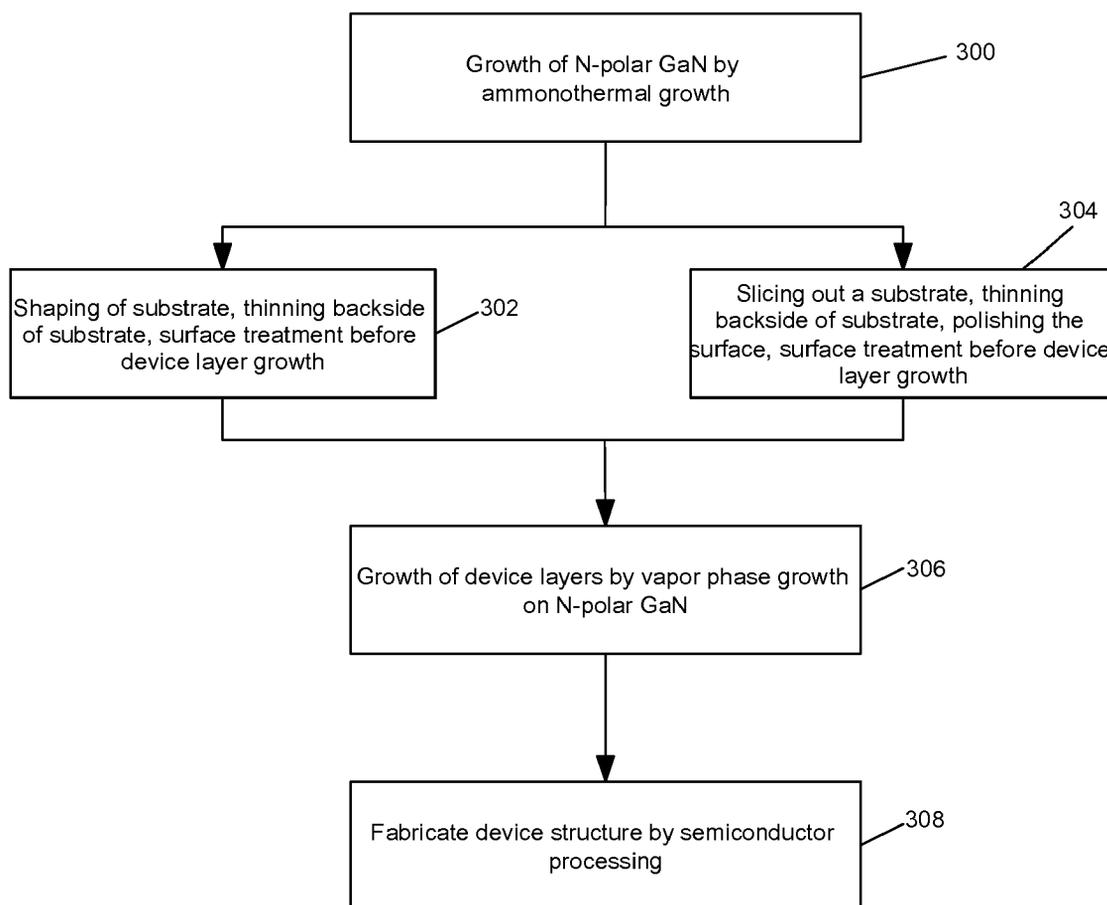


FIG. 3

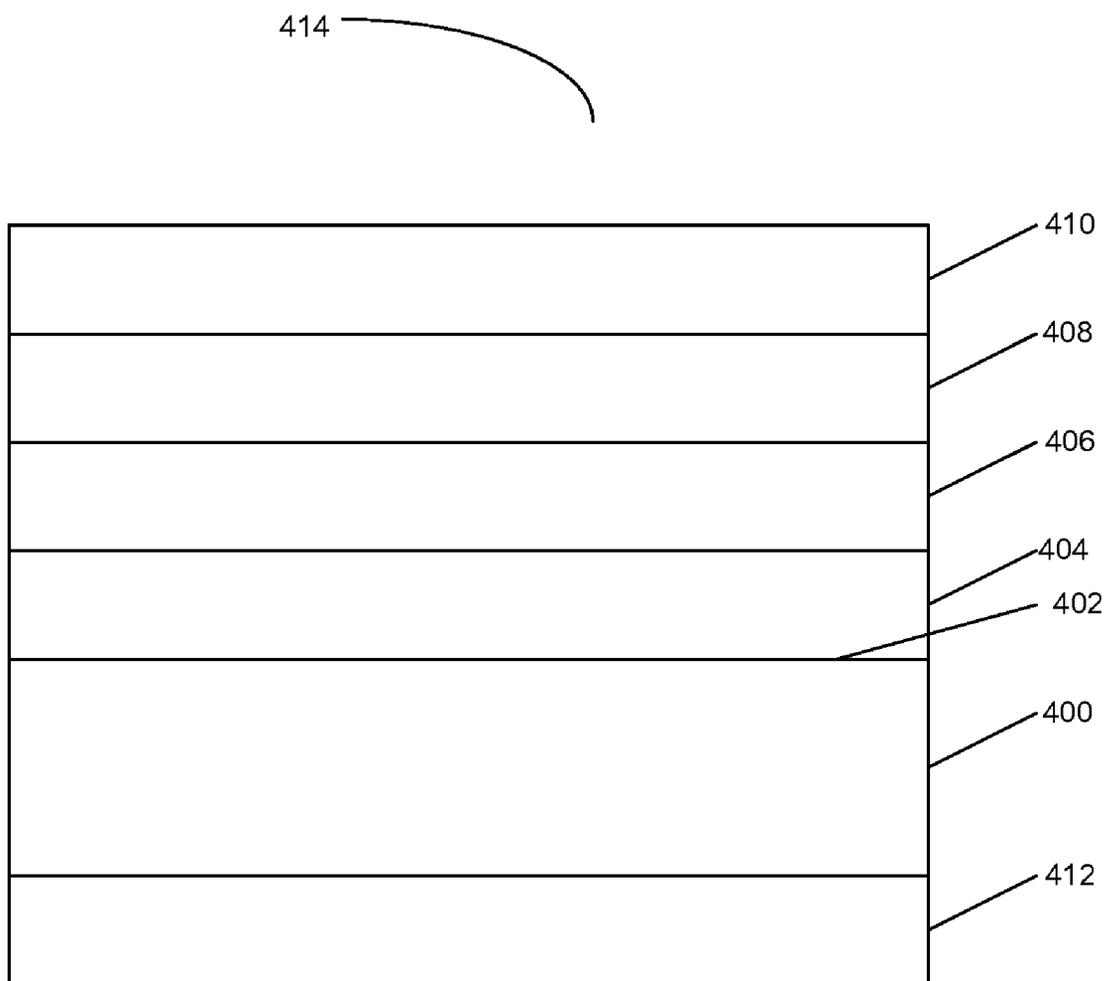


FIG. 4

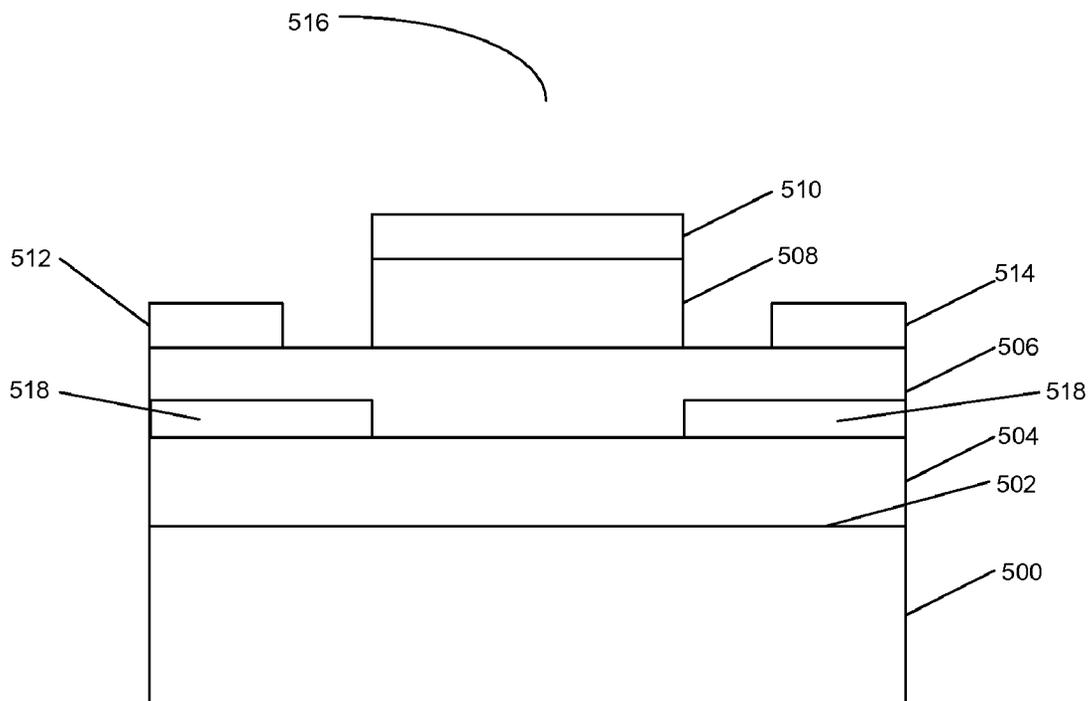


FIG. 5

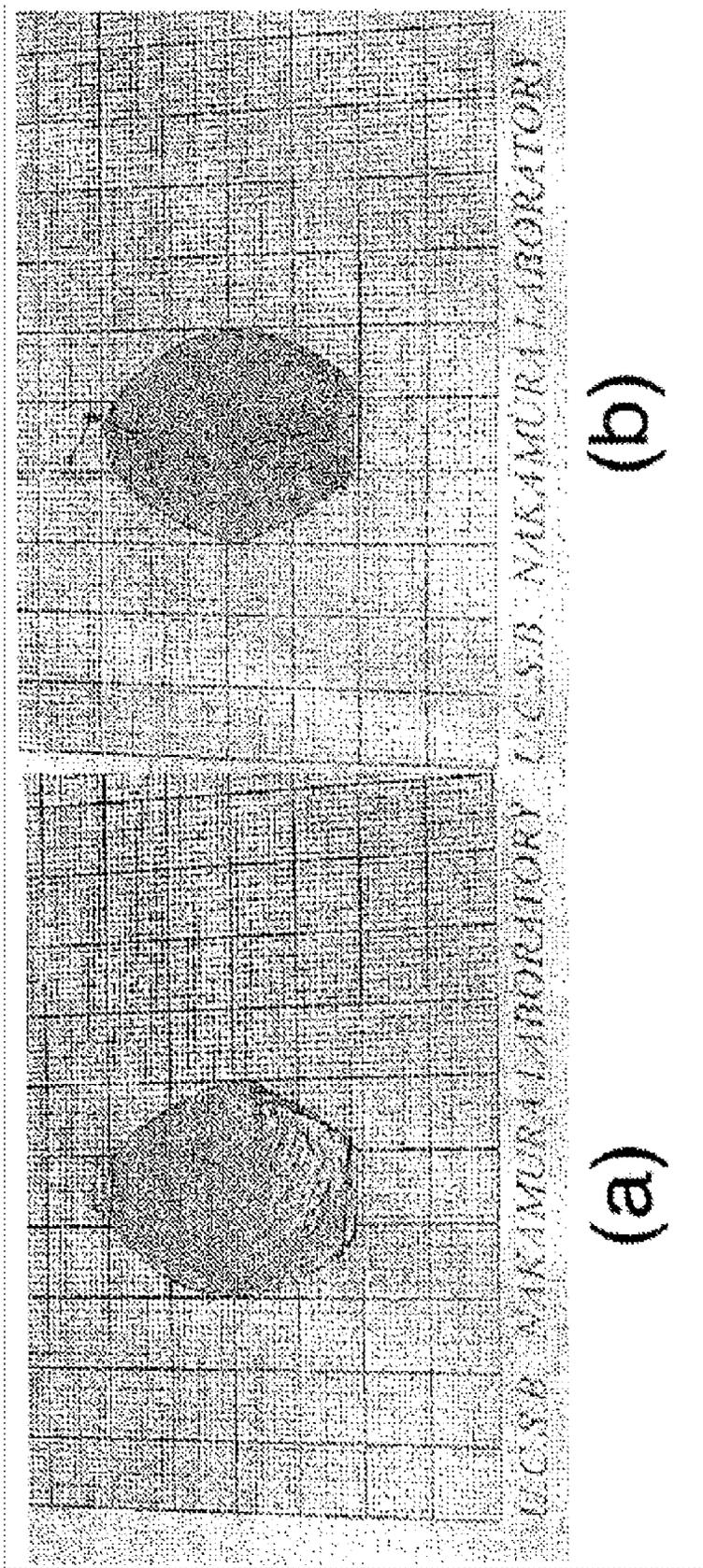
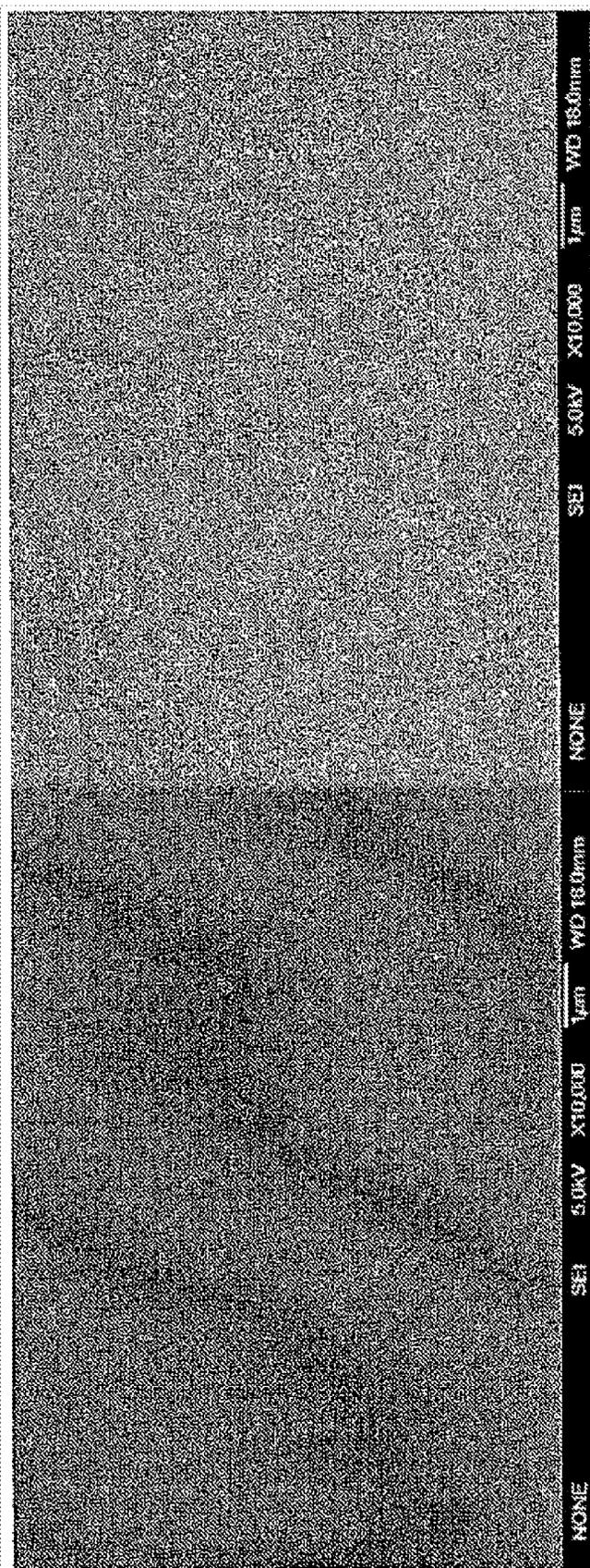


FIG. 6



(a)

(b)

FIG. 7

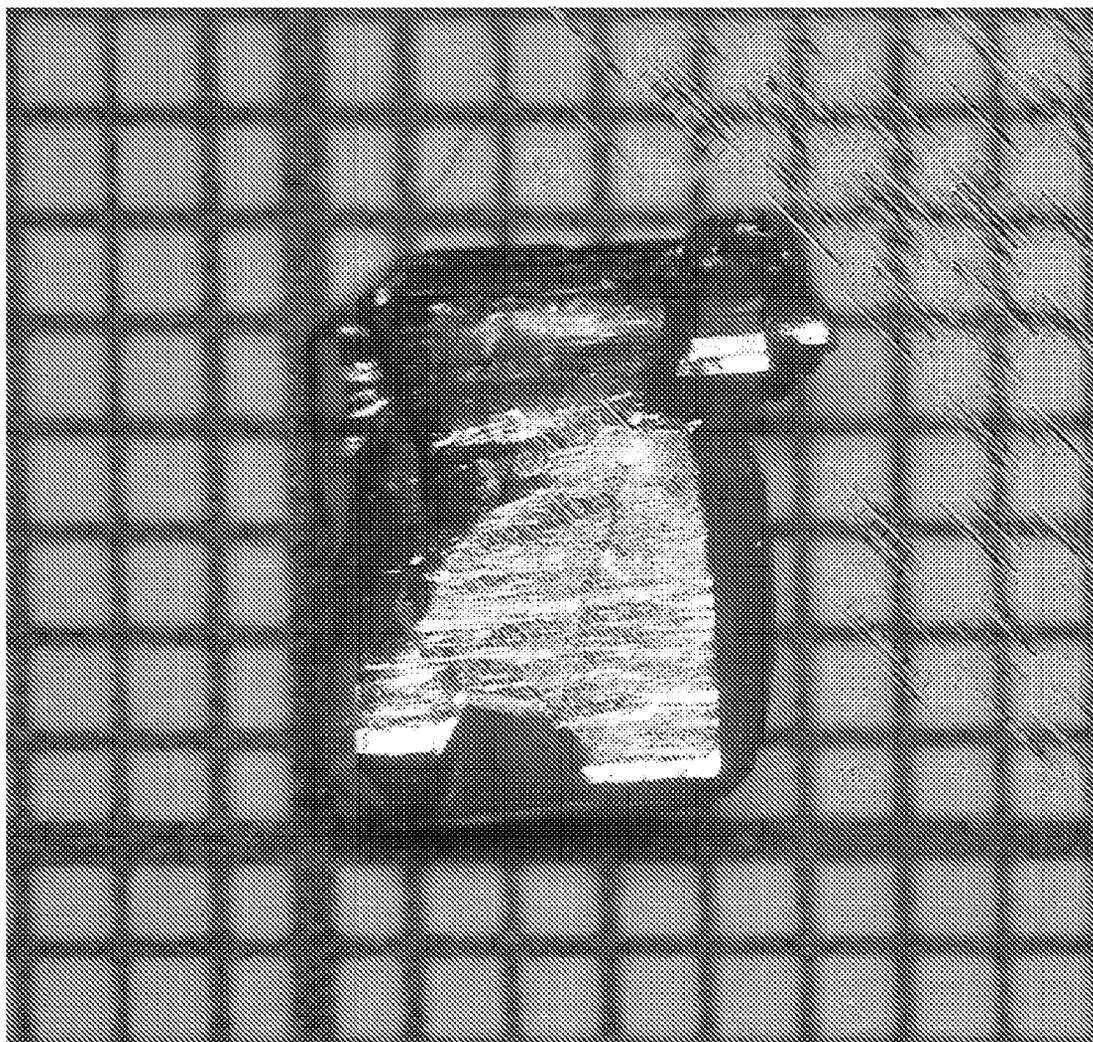


FIG. 7C

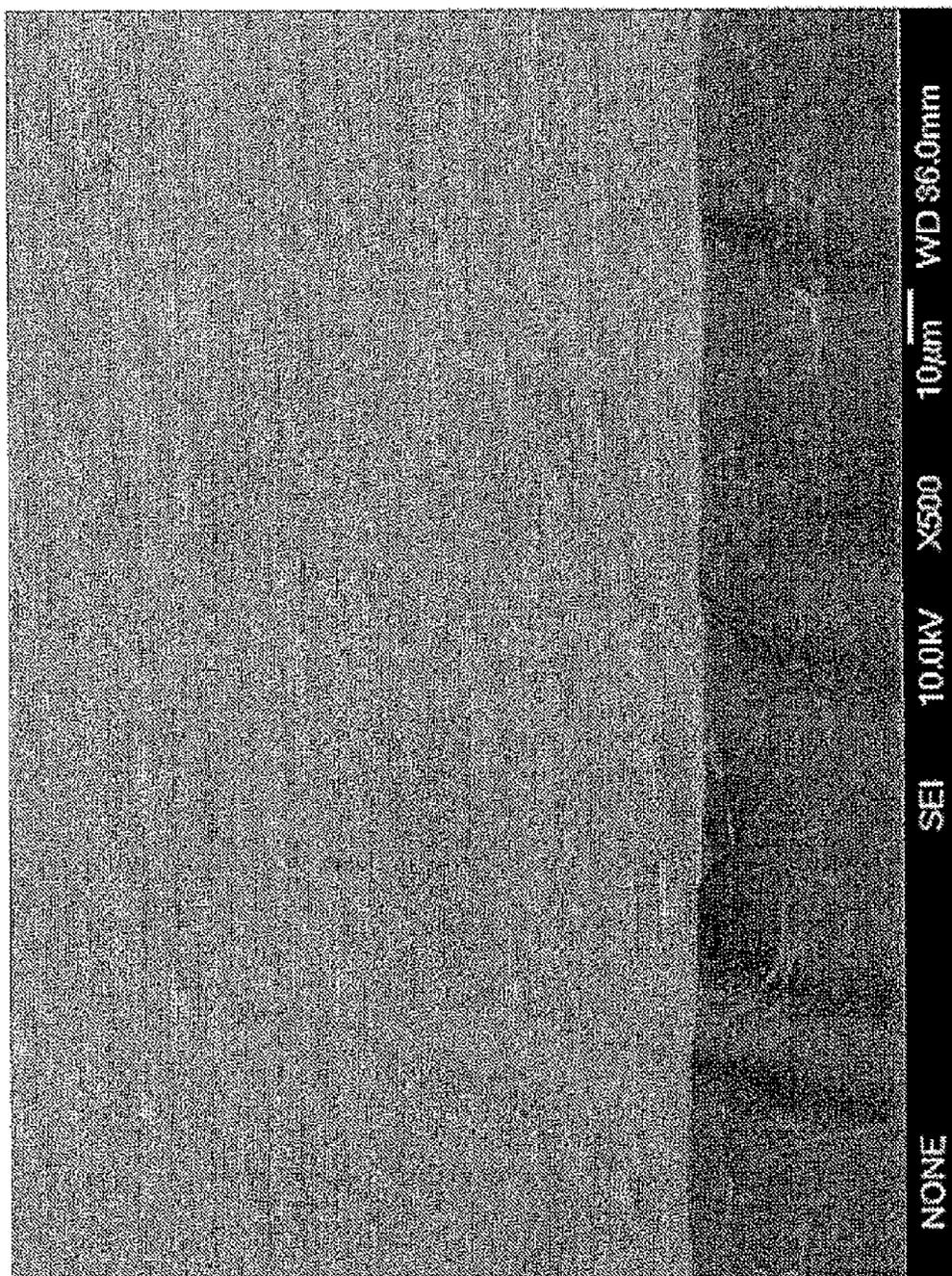


FIG. 8

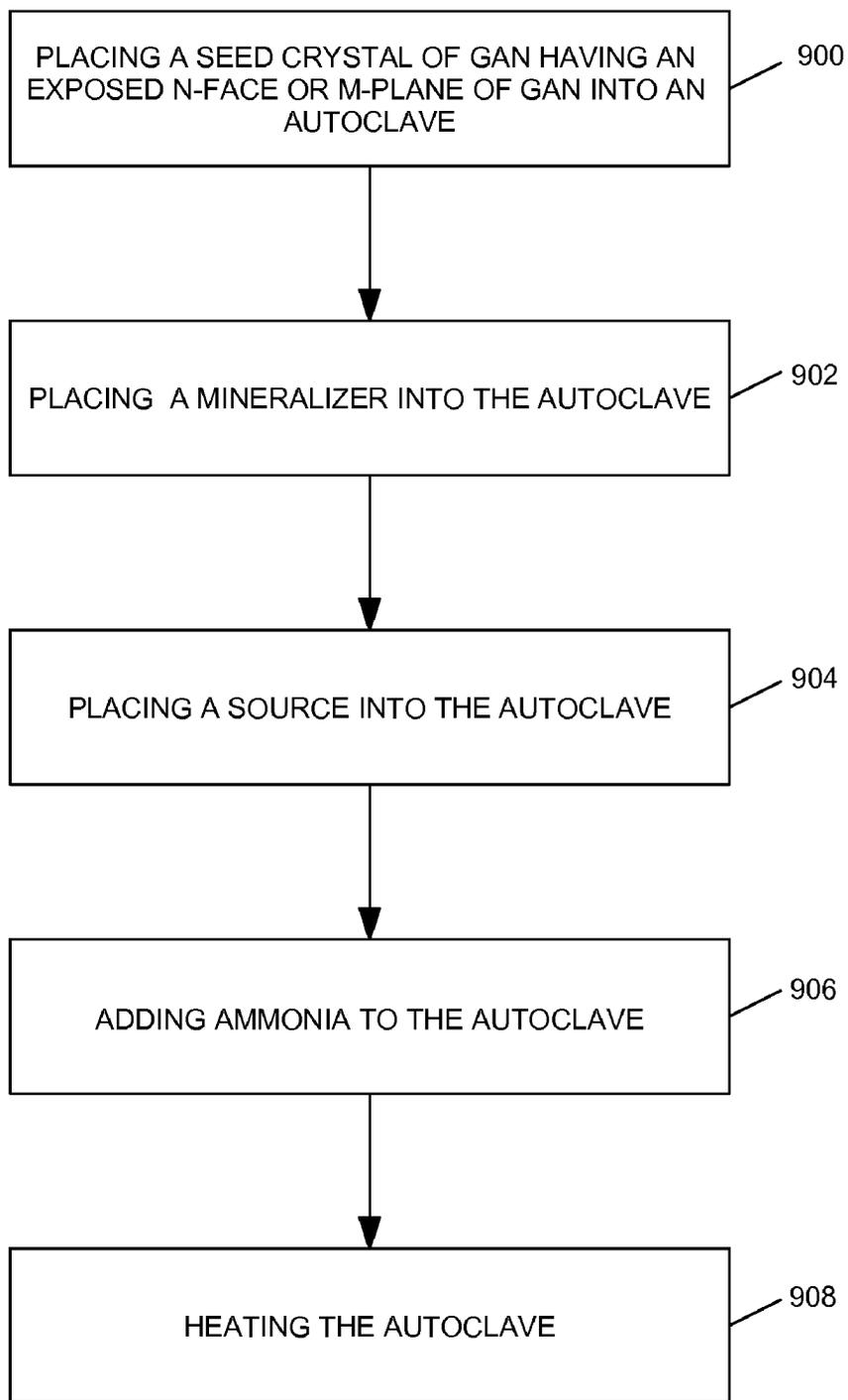


FIG. 9

**OPTO-ELECTRONIC AND ELECTRONIC
DEVICES USING N-FACE OR M-PLANE GAN
SUBSTRATE PREPARED WITH
AMMONOTHERMAL GROWTH**

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED
APPLICATIONS

[0001] The present application is related to the following application:

[0002] U.S. Provisional Patent Application Ser. No. 60/790,310, filed Apr. 7, 2006, entitled "A METHOD FOR GROWING LARGE SURFACE AREA GALLIUM NITRIDE CRYSTALS IN SUPERCRITICAL AMMONIA AND LARGE SURFACE AREA GALLIUM NITRIDE CRYSTALS," by Tadao Hashimoto, et al., Attorney Docket No. 30794.0179USP1; which application is incorporated by reference herein.

[0003] This application claims the benefit under 35 U.S.C. Section 119(e) of U.S. Provisional Application Ser. No. 60/815,507, filed on Jun. 21, 2006, by Tadao Hashimoto, Hitoshi Sato, and Shuji Nakamura, entitled "OPTO-ELECTRONIC AND ELECTRONIC DEVICES USING N-FACE GAN SUBSTRATE PREPARED WITH AMMONOTHERMAL GROWTH," attorneys' docket number 30794.184-US-P1 (2006-666), which application is incorporated by reference herein.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0004] 1. Field of the Invention

[0005] The invention is related to a method and materials for growing N-face Gallium Nitride (GaN) or M-plane Gallium Nitride using ammonothermal growth techniques.

[0006] 2. Description of the Related Art

[0007] The usefulness of gallium nitride (GaN) and its ternary and quaternary alloys incorporating aluminum and indium (AlGaN, InGaN, AlInGaN) has been well established for fabrication of visible and ultraviolet opto-electronic devices and high-power electronic devices. These devices are typically grown epitaxially on heterogeneous substrates, such as sapphire and silicon carbide, by Vapor Phase Epitaxy (VPE) techniques such as Metal-Organic Chemical Vapor Deposition (MOCVD) and Molecular Beam Epitaxy (MBE). The growth of device layers is usually initiated by growing a buffer layer on the substrate in the MOCVD or MBE reactor. The buffer layer provides a smooth surface of GaN or AlN suitable for successive growth of device layers. However, the buffer layer is usually a Ga-polar (Ga-face) surface, because growth along the N-polar (N-face) direction results in a rough surface in the VPE growth phase.

[0008] Commercially available GaN-based devices are all grown on Ga-polar surface (Gallium-face of the C-plane, also known as the (0001) plane). Recently, however, several studies have pointed out many benefits of N-polar (the Nitrogen-face of the C-plane, also known as the (000-1) plane) devices. Also, it has been pointed out that devices grown on M-plane, also known as the {10-10} plane have further advantages over Ga-polar or N-polar devices.

[0009] One major benefit of N-polar (N-face) growth is for p-type doping. In Ga-polar (Ga-face) growth of Mg-doped

GaN, the film polarity locally starts to invert to the N-polar (N-face) direction. This phenomenon is known as inversion domains when the concentration of Mg exceeds a certain limit. The inversion domains deteriorate the surface smoothness; therefore, a Ga-polar (Ga-face) film is limited in its hole concentrations. Since high Mg doping favors N-polar (N-face) growth, using a N-polar (N-face) substrate is expected to attain higher Mg concentrations, and thus higher hole concentrations. Opto-electronic devices with high p-type conduction will improve their efficiency by decreasing series resistance of the devices.

[0010] A second major benefit is the inverted polarization charge. Although GaN-based High Electron Mobility Transistors (HEMTs) are currently available, their usage is very limited due to many unsolved problems. GaN-based HEMTs currently available have high gate leakage and are typically depletion mode devices. Transistors grown on N-face GaN would realize low gate leakage devices, devices that operate in enhancement mode (normally off mode), are crucial for power switching devices, low dispersion devices, and improved carrier confinement.

[0011] One of the major benefits of M-plane optical devices is the higher emission efficiency due to absence of polarization field. Another major benefit of M-plane optical devices is that the optically active layer can contain more In, allowing longer wavelength emission. This enables to realize green, yellow, even red color LEDs.

[0012] Despite these benefits, current technology is limited to Ga-polar (Ga-face) devices because of the poor surface smoothness of N-polar (N-face) surface or M-plane surface. Therefore new technology to attain a smooth surface of N-polar (N-face) or M-plane GaN is needed to realize the next generation of high-performance devices such as ultra-high bright LEDs, low threshold current Laser Diodes (LDs), high-power high-speed signal transistors and high-power switching transistors.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0013] To overcome the limitations in the prior art described above, and to overcome other limitations that will become apparent upon reading and understanding the present specification, the present invention discloses a method for growing N-face or M-plane GaN using an ammonothermal growth technique.

[0014] In summary, the present invention describes methods and devices which have a directly grown N-face of the C-plane (000-1) or M-plane {10-10}. Although described with respect to GaN herein, any group-III nitride material can benefit from the teachings of the present invention.

[0015] An electronic device in accordance with the present invention comprises a GaN layer, wherein the GaN layer is fabricated by utilizing an N-polar (000-1) surface or M-plane {10-10} surface of the GaN layer having an off-axis angle less than 10 degrees, wherein the N-polar (000-1) surface or the M-plane {10-10} surface is prepared with an ammonothermal growth technique.

[0016] Such a device further optionally comprises the GaN being fabricated under pressure less than 760 Torr, and an AlGaN layer coupled to the N-polar or M-plane surface of the GaN layer, and a second GaN layer coupled to the

AlGaIn layer, wherein electrons are induced at the interface between the AlGaIn layer and the second GaN layer on the second GaN layer side.

[0017] An opto-electronic device in accordance with the present invention comprises an electrically conducting GaN substrate having an N-polar or M-plane surface whose off-axis angle is less than ten degrees, the GaN substrate being fabricated using an ammonothermal growth method, a plurality of n-type group III nitride layers coupled to the N-polar or M-plane surface of the GaN substrate, at least one group III nitride light-emitting active layer coupled to the plurality of n-type group III nitride layers, and at least one p-type group III nitride layer having an Mg doping coupled to the active layers.

[0018] Such a device further optionally comprises at least one Mg-doped layer, wherein a concentration of the Mg-doped layer is more than 10^{21} cm^{-3} , and a thickness of the Mg-doped layer is more than 0.1 micron.

[0019] A method for directly growing N-polar (000-1) or M-plane {10-10} Gallium Nitride (GaN) in accordance with the present invention comprises placing a seed crystal of GaN having an exposed N-face (000-1) or M-plane {10-10} of GaN into an autoclave, placing a mineralizer into the autoclave, placing a source into the autoclave, adding ammonia to the autoclave, and heating the autoclave.

[0020] Such a method further optionally comprises the mineralizer being selected from a group comprising NaNH_2 , KNH_2 , LiNH_2 , NH_4C_1 , NH_4Br , and NH_4I , the source comprising Ga metal, the autoclave being heated in zones, a first zone being heated to a first temperature and a second zone being heated to a second temperature, and the source being placed in the first zone and the seed crystal of GaN having an exposed N-face (000-1) or M-plane {10-10} of GaN being placed in the second zone.

[0021] A group-III nitride layer in accordance with the present invention comprises a group-III nitride layer grown on a substrate, wherein the group-III nitride layer comprises an N-face of a C-plane (000-1) or a M-plane {10-10} that is directly exposed as a result of the growth of the group-III nitride layer.

[0022] Such a layer further optionally comprises the growth being an ammonothermal growth, the N-face of the C-plane (000-1) or the M-plane {10-10} is substantially co-planar with a surface of the substrate, the N-face of the C-plane (000-1) or the M-plane {10-10} is tilted with respect to a surface of the substrate, the N-face of the C-plane (000-1) or the M-plane {10-10} is tilted at an angle less than 10 degrees with respect to the surface of the substrate, the N-face of the C-plane (000-1) or the M-plane {10-10} directly accepts growth of at least one additional group-III nitride layer, the at least one additional group-III nitride layer comprising at least one Mg-doped layer wherein a concentration of the Mg-doped layer is more than 10^{21} cm^{-3} , and a thickness of the Mg-doped layer being more than 0.1 micron.

[0023] The current invention provides opto-electronic devices such as Light Emitting Diodes (LEDs) and Laser Diodes (LDs), and electronic devices such as High-Electron Mobility Transistors (HEMTs), Field Effect Transistors (FETs) and Hetero-Bipolar Transistors (HBTs) with higher performance than existing devices by utilizing an N-face or

M-plane GaN substrate prepared with an ammonothermal growth method. All commercially available GaN-related devices are fabricated on the Ga-face of GaN substrates at this moment, although utilizing the N-face or M-plane of GaN substrates would provide better performance. This is because growth of GaN template on a heterogeneous substrate such as sapphire or SiC favors Ga-face growth, and N-face or M-plane growth usually suffers from a rough surface profile, making processing and further growth more difficult. By using an ammonothermal growth method, N-face or M-plane growth results in a smoother surface than Ga-face growth. Utilizing such a smooth surface of an N-polar (N-face) or M-plane substrate will enable to improve performance of various opto-electronic and electronic devices made of GaN and its related alloys.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0024] Referring now to the drawings in which like reference numbers represent corresponding parts throughout:

[0025] FIGS. 1(a) and 1(b) are schematics of crystallographic directions and planes of interest in hexagonal GaN;

[0026] FIG. 2 is a schematic of an autoclave according to an embodiment of the present invention;

[0027] FIG. 3 illustrates a process flow diagram;

[0028] FIG. 4 illustrates an example of a LED using a high-doped Mg layer on a N-polar (N-face) substrate;

[0029] FIG. 5 illustrates a HEMT utilizing N-polar (N-face) smooth surface of GaN grown by the ammonothermal method;

[0030] FIGS. 6(a) and 6(b) illustrate GaN crystals grown in a first method in accordance with the present invention;

[0031] FIGS. 7(a) and 7(b) illustrate GaN crystals grown in a second method in accordance with the present invention;

[0032] FIG. 7C shows a photograph of the grown M-plane GaN;

[0033] FIG. 8 illustrates a 1 micron-thick GaN layer with a smooth surface grown on the GaN crystals of FIG. 4(a); and

[0034] FIG. 9 illustrates a process chart outlining the steps used to perform the invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0035] In the following description of the preferred embodiment, reference is made to a specific embodiment in which the invention may be practiced. It is to be understood that other embodiments may be utilized and structural changes may be made without departing from the scope of the present invention.

Crystallography

[0036] FIGS. 1(a) and 1(b) are schematics of crystallographic directions and planes of interest in hexagonal GaN. These schematics show the different crystallographic growth directions and also the planes of interest in the hexagonal

wurtzite GaN structure. The fill patterns are intended to illustrate the planes of interest, but do not represent the materials of the structure.

[0037] FIG. 1(a) shows a top view of c-plane 100, with directions a1102, a2104, and a3106 to orient the wurtzite crystal. Directions 108 and 110 also assist in orienting the crystal, showing the <10-10> and <11-20> directions, respectively.

[0038] FIG. 1(b) illustrates an isometric view of the wurtzite crystal. The c-plane, Ga-face (0001) of the crystal is shown as plane 112. The c-plane, N-face (000-1) of the crystal is shown as plane 114. The a-plane 116, m-plane 118, and r-plane 120 are shown for clarity.

[0039] It is relatively easy to grow c-plane (Ga-face, (0001)) GaN due to its large growth window (pressure, temperature and precursor flows) and its stability. Therefore, nearly all GaN-based devices are grown along the polar c-axis. However, as a result of c-plane growth, each material layer suffers from separation of electrons and holes to opposite faces of the layers. Furthermore, strain at the interfaces between adjacent layers gives rise to piezoelectric polarization, causing further charge separation.

Growth Chamber

[0040] FIG. 2 is a schematic of an autoclave according to an embodiment of the present invention.

[0041] The autoclave (200) comprises an autoclave lid (202), autoclave screws (204), a gasket (206), an internal chamber (208), an ammonia releasing port (210), an ammonia inlet port (212), internal chamber baffle (214) and internal chamber lid (216).

[0042] As noted above, the objective of the present invention is to provide a method of growing large high-quality GaN crystals in supercritical ammonia with a fast growth rate. GaN bulk crystals are grown in supercritical ammonia by using Ga-containing source materials, typically Ga metal or polycrystalline GaN.

[0043] The autoclave (200), which has a long dimension along the vertical direction, is used to contain high-pressure ammonia at temperatures exceeding 300° C. Since the pressure of ammonia reaches more than 1.5 kbar, the wall thickness of the autoclave (200) must be at least 1 inch.

[0044] In order to grow large crystals, the inner diameter of the autoclave (200) is designed to be more than 5 cm. Due to high pressure and the large cross section of the autoclave (200), the necessary tightening torque of screws (204) to seal the lid (202) of the autoclave (200) is very high. To hold high-pressure at temperatures higher than 300° C., a Ni—Cr based superalloy is used as an autoclave (200) material. However, the Ni—Cr seizes the screws (204) of the lid (202) after heat cycling to grow GaN. After the autoclave (200) is cooled down, the necessary torque to loosen the screws (204) of the lid (202) easily exceeds the maximum torque of a hydraulic wrench.

[0045] Therefore, it is necessary to loosen the screws (204) of the lid (202) before cooling down the autoclave (200). In order to loosen the screws (204) of the lid (202) before cooling down, the high-pressure ammonia is released under heated condition after GaN growth. The autoclave (200) is equipped with an ammonia-releasing port (210)

with a high-pressure valve. The location of the ammonia-releasing port (210) is at the top of the autoclave (200) because H₂ generated by growth reaction stays inside the tubing of the ammonia-releasing port (210), thereby preventing clogging of the port (210).

[0046] The internal chamber (208) is used to realize safe operation and pure crystal growth. Since the total volume of the autoclave (200) to grow large GaN crystals is very large, the necessary amount of anhydrous liquid ammonia is more than 100 g. Since the direct feeding of ammonia to the autoclave (200) through the ammonia-releasing port (210) takes a very long time due to the very small conductance of the high-pressure valve, it is necessary to use an internal chamber (208) equipped with an ammonia-inlet port (212) whose conductance is larger than that of the ammonia-releasing port (210). In this way, Ga-containing materials used as source materials, GaN single crystals used as seed crystals, mineralizers, and ammonia can be loaded outside of the massive autoclave (200).

[0047] The internal chamber (208) is equipped with a baffle (214), which divides the internal chamber (208) into two regions along the longitudinal direction of the autoclave (200), wherein these regions are designated as a top region and a bottom region. The Ga-containing materials are typically loaded in the top region and the GaN single crystals are typically placed in the bottom region. Mineralizers containing alkali metal or alkali earth metal are also loaded into the internal chamber (208). Moreover, In-containing material, typically In metal, is preferably added to increase growth rate of GaN. After loading all solid materials in the internal chamber (208), the lid (216) of the internal chamber (208) is sealed. Ammonia is fed through the ammonia-inlet port (212) of the internal chamber (208). After the ammonia charge, the ammonia-inlet port (212) is closed with a gas-tight screw. In this way, all solid materials and ammonia can be loaded into the internal chamber (208) without any oxygen and moisture contamination.

[0048] Existing technology typically uses KNH₂, NaNH₂, LiNH₂, K, Na, Li as mineralizers. Instead of the mineralizers containing Group I alkali metals, use of Group II alkali earth compounds such as Ca(NH₂)₂, Mg(NH₂)₂, Ba(NH₂)₂, Ca₃N₂, Mg₃N₂, MgCl₂, CaCl₂, MgBr₂, CaBr₂, MgI₂, or CaI₂ is preferable because contamination of group I alkali metal results in colored GaN crystals. In-containing materials such as In metal can be added to increase the growth rate of GaN.

[0049] After charging all necessary materials in the internal chamber (208), the internal chamber (208) is transported into the autoclave (200). The internal chamber (208) is designed to release ammonia under heated conditions and the high-pressure ammonia is contained by the autoclave (200). The autoclave (200) is heated with multi-zone heaters to set a temperature difference between the top region and the bottom region. In this way, the source materials are dissolved in the supercritical ammonia, transported to the seed crystals, and GaN is crystallized on the seed crystals.

[0050] Existing technology uses Ni—Cr superalloy for the internal chamber materials. However, Ni—Cr superalloy causes contamination of the grown GaN. Based on corrosion-resistance experiments on various metals, Vanadium and Vanadium based alloys are suitable materials for the internal chamber (208) or a liner coating of the internal chamber (208).

[0051] The internal chamber is equipped with baffles (214) which divides the internal chamber (208) into two regions along the longitudinal direction of the autoclave, wherein the two regions are known as a top region and a bottom region. Since the large sized high-pressure vessel has a thick wall to hold high-pressure, it is challenging to set enough temperature difference between the two regions with one baffle plate. Therefore, using more than one baffle plate is preferable.

[0052] The Ga-containing source materials (218) such as Ga metal or polycrystalline GaN are placed in the top region (218) of the internal chamber and seed crystals (220) such as single crystal GaN are placed in the bottom region (222) of the internal chamber (208).

[0053] To enhance the reaction, a small amount of chemicals called mineralizers are added. Existing technology typically uses KNH_2 , NaNH_2 , LiNH_2 , K, Na, Li to obtain a basic condition. Instead of the mineralizers containing Group I alkali metals, use of Group II alkali earth compounds such as $\text{Ca}(\text{NH}_2)_2$, $\text{Mg}(\text{NH}_2)_2$, $\text{Ba}(\text{NH}_2)_2$, Ca_3N_2 , Mg_3N_2 , MgCl_2 , CaCl_2 , MgBr_2 , CaBr_2 , MgI_2 , CaI_2 , prevents contamination of the grown GaN crystals with alkali metals. In addition, in this invention, indium (In) containing materials such as In metal is added to increase the GaN growth rate.

[0054] The internal chamber (208) is filled with ammonia, loaded into the autoclave (200), and the autoclave (200) is heated from outside by multi-zone heaters to a set temperature difference between the top region (220) and the bottom region (224).

[0055] The use of the autoclave (200) and proper heating and materials (218, 222) being added to the autoclave (200) in accordance with the present invention allow for direct growth of GaN with an exposed N-face or M-plane that is of device quality. This allows for direct processing of GaN devices rather than performing debonding and/or cleaving of the grown GaN to expose the N-face or M-plane, or processing of a rough N-face or M-plane prior to device layer growth. This reduction in processing steps reduces the overall cost of GaN devices, as well as reducing the time to produce such devices and increasing the yield of such devices.

Process Flow

[0056] FIG. 3 shows a process flow diagram.

[0057] The objective of the present invention is to provide high-performance opto-electronic and electronic devices by utilizing a smooth surface of N-polar (N-face) GaN or M-plane GaN as a substrate. Box 300 illustrates growing a smooth N-polar (N-face) GaN or M-plane GaN substrate by ammonothermal growth as described herein. The ammonothermal growth illustrated in box 300 can be used for either growing a N-polar (N-face) or M-plane film of GaN or growing bulk GaN. In the case of film growth, box 302 illustrates shaping the substrate and back-etching so that it fits into the VPE reactor. Further, box 302 illustrates that before growing device layers, the N-polar (N-face) or M-plane surface grown in box 300 is cleaned with solvents, and, if necessary, surface polishing, angled-polishing of the surface, or surface etching can be performed.

[0058] In the case of bulk growth, box 304 illustrates slicing GaN substrates from the bulk crystals grown in box

300, and further illustrates subsequent appropriate surface polishing and treatment. Then, box 306 illustrates growing device layers on the N-polar (N-face) or M-plane surface by conventional vapor phase epitaxy such as MOCVD or MBE. The exposed N-face or M-plane can be exactly within the c-plane 114, or the surface of the GaN can be slightly out-of-plane, with an off-axis angle of up to and including 25 degrees, but typically less than 10 degrees off-axis. Finally, box 308 illustrates fabricating a device structure using semiconductor processing.

[0059] So, the present invention allows for a group-III nitride layer to be grown on a substrate, wherein the group III nitride layer comprises an N-face of a C-plane (000-1) or M-plane $\{10^{-10}\}$ that is directly exposed as a result of the growth of the group-III nitride layer. Directly exposing the N-face or M-plane typically means that the N-face or M-plane is exposed as a result of the ammonothermal growth process, rather than the use of laser lift-off, cutting, or de-bonding techniques that separate the N-face or M-plane from the substrate. Further, the present invention contemplates that the N-face or M-plane will be substantially co-planar with the plane of the substrate, rather than substantially perpendicular as in sidewall lateral-epitaxial overgrowth (SLEO) or lateral-epitaxial overgrowth (LEO) techniques described elsewhere in the related art. However, if the seed crystals are slightly mis-cut, then the N-face or M-plane will be slightly misaligned with the plane of the substrate, as much as 25 degrees as described above.

[0060] The group-III nitride layer having the N-face of the C-plane (000-1) or M-plane $\{10^{-10}\}$ grown in accordance with the present invention directly accepts growth of at least one additional group-III nitride layer. Directly accepts growth typically means that the group-III nitride layer grown in accordance with the present invention can be used to grow additional layers, e.g., InGaN layers, additional GaN layers, etc., without further processing to smooth out the layer. No dry etching, wet etching, or polishing is typically needed to prepare the N-face of the C-plane (000-1) or M-plane $\{10^{-10}\}$ when the present invention's methods and devices are used.

[0061] Although described with respect to ammonothermal growth herein, other growth techniques can be used in conjunction with or in place of the ammonothermal growth technique herein described without departing from the scope of the present invention.

Device Examples

[0062] FIG. 4 illustrates an example of a LED using a high-doped Mg layer on a N-polar (N-face) or M-plane substrate. By using the N-polar (N-face) or M-plane surface, the doping level of Mg is not limited by formation of inversion domains. This structure has a lower series resistance which leads to higher emission efficiency.

[0063] Substrate 400 is shown, and is grown using the ammonothermal method disclosed herein. Substrate 400 is grown with the N-polar (N-face) or M-plane surface 402 as a surface for future growth steps. N-type GaN layer 404 is then grown on the N-polar (N-face) or M-plane surface 402, using VPE or other growth techniques. Active layer 406 is then grown on N-type layer 404, where active layer 406 is a light-emitting layer of material. Highly doped layer 408 is then grown on active layer 406. Highly doped layer 408 is

typically a highly-doped p-type GaN layer, doped with Mg and thicker than 0.1 micron, where the Mg doping level is typically above 10^{20} cm^{-3} and sometimes above 10^{21} cm^{-3} . Anode **410** and cathode **412** act as the electrode contacts for device **414**, which is a LED.

[0064] FIG. 5 illustrates a HEMT utilizing N-polar (N-face) smooth surface of GaN grown by the ammonothermal method. As in FIG. 2, substrate **500** is shown, and is grown using the ammonothermal method disclosed herein. Substrate **500** is grown with the N-polar (N-face) surface **502** as a surface for future growth steps. Undoped AlGaIn layer **504** is then grown on the N-polar (N-face) surface **502**, using VPE or other growth techniques. Undoped GaN layer **506** is then grown on undoped AlGaIn layer **504**, where layer **506** acts as the charge carrying layer for the HEMT. Undoped AlGaIn gate layer **508** is then grown on layer **506**. Gate electrode **510**, source electrode **512** and drain electrode **514** act as the electrode contacts for device **516**, which is a HEMT.

[0065] Unlike the conventional HEMT structure using Ga-polar (Ga-face) GaN, the electron sheet charge **518** is induced above AlGaIn layer **504**, not below AlGaIn layer **504**, so that the induced carriers cannot leak out to the substrate **500**. Also, the AlGaIn layer **508** below the gate electrode **510** modifies the internal electric field to sweep away the electrons under the gate while maintaining electrons under the source **512** and drain **514** regions. This enables enhancement-mode HEMT (normally-off mode) devices **516** which have not been attained with GaN/AlGaIn systems grown on a Ga-polar (Ga-face) surface.

EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

Example 1

Growth of Smooth N-polar (N-Face) GaN using Metallic Ga in Ammonothermal Method

[0066] A large surface area, about $3 \text{ cm} \times 4 \text{ cm}$, of a GaN seed crystal, a small surface area about $5 \text{ mm} \times 5 \text{ mm}$, of some GaN seed crystals, 40 g of Ga metal, NaNH_2 (1 mol % to ammonia), NaI (0.05 mol % to ammonia), 1.0 g of In metal, and 114.3 g of anhydrous liquid ammonia were loaded into the internal chamber. After transporting the internal chamber **208** into the autoclave **200** of which the inner diameter is about 5 cm, the autoclave **200** was heated at 625° C . (top region **220**) and 675° C . (bottom region **224**). The resulting maximum pressure was 31505 psi (2.2 kbar). The autoclave **200** was maintained at this high temperature for 1 day and the ammonia was released after 1 day. The resulting GaN crystal grown in the autoclave **200** according to the method of the present invention is shown in FIGS. **6(a)** and **6(b)**. FIG. **6(a)** shows the N-polar (N-face) surface and FIG. **6(b)** shows the Ga-polar (Ga-face) surface. The thickness of the ammonothermally grown layer (layers **400** and/or **500** discussed in FIGS. **4** and **5**) was about 40 microns. As shows in FIGS. **6(a)-(b)**, the N-face is smoother than Ga-face. This smooth surface is suitable for successive device fabrication by vapor phase growth.

[0067] The N-face shown in FIG. **6(a)** is ready for device layer growth described in FIGS. **4-5** without subsequent processing; as such, GaN wafers produced by the method of the present invention do not need to be de-bonded or have substrates removed to expose the N-face of the c-plane for device production.

Example 2

Growth of Smooth N-Polar (N-Face) GaN using Polycrystalline GaN in Ammonothermal Method

[0068] GaN seed crystals in size of about $5 \text{ mm} \times 5 \text{ mm}$, about 120 g of polycrystalline GaN, NaNH_2 (3 mol % to ammonia), and 101.3 g of anhydrous liquid ammonia were loaded into the internal chamber. After transporting the internal chamber **208** into the autoclave **200** of which the inner diameter is about 5 cm, the autoclave **200** was heated at 550° C . (top region **220**) and 675° C . (bottom region **224**). The resulting maximum pressure was 27686 psi (1.9 kbar). The autoclave **200** was maintained at this high temperature for 10 days and the ammonia was released after 10 days. About 2.5-2.6 microns of GaN films were grown on a seed crystal. Scanning electron microscope images of the resulting GaN crystal are shown in FIGS. **7(a)** and **7(b)**. FIG. **7(a)** shows the N-face and FIG. **7(b)** shows the Ga-face. Similar to Example 1, the N-polar (N-face) surface was smoother than the Ga-polar (Ga-face). The N-face shown in FIG. **7(a)** is smooth enough for direct growth of device layers as described in FIGS. **4-5**.

Example 3

Growth of Smooth M-Plane GaN using Polycrystalline GaN in Ammonothermal Method

[0069] M-plane GaN seed crystals in size of about $3 \text{ mm} \times 3 \text{ mm}$, about 100 g of polycrystalline GaN, NaNH_2 (3.8 mol % to ammonia), and 101.5 g of anhydrous liquid ammonia were loaded into the internal chamber. After transporting the internal chamber **208** into the autoclave **200** of which the inner diameter is about 5 cm, the autoclave **200** was heated at 510° C . (top region **220**) and 700° C . (bottom region **224**). The resulting maximum pressure was 27986 psi (1.9 kbar). The autoclave **200** was maintained at this high temperature for 83 days and the ammonia was released after 83 days. Smooth M-plane GaN was grown on the M-plane GaN seed. FIG. **7C** shows a photograph of the grown M-plane GaN.

Example 4

Growth of Smooth N-Polar (N-Face) GaN by MOCVD on N-Polar (N-Face) GaN Prepared by the Ammonothermal Method

[0070] A GaN thin film was grown by MOCVD on N-face GaN grown in Example 1. Prior to the growth, the backside (Ga-face) of the substrate was thinned with a grinding machine down to about 400 microns. A GaN thin film was grown with trimethylgallium and ammonia as source gases under low pressure. The flow rate of trimethylgallium and ammonia was $18 \mu\text{mol}/\text{min}$ and 3 liter/min, respectively. The substrate temperature was 1185° C . and the reactor pressure was 76 Torr. Typically, the growth pressure is below 760 Torr, and is typically approximately 100 Torr. After 1 hour of growth, about a 1 micron-thick GaN layer with a smooth surface of the N-face of the C-plane directly exposed was obtained, as shown in FIG. **8**.

POSSIBLE MODIFICATIONS AND VARIATIONS ON THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

[0071] Although GaN films growth by ammonothermal method were presented in the examples, GaN substrates

sliced from bulk GaN crystals grown by ammonothermal method can also be used for high-performance optoelectronic and electron devices. Mineralizers used in the examples were NaNH_2 , but other mineralizers such as KNH_2 , LiNH_2 , NH_4C_1 , NH_4Br , NH_4I , and others can be used to grow smooth N-polar (N-face) GaN.

[0072] In the experimental results and examples, only N-face of the C-plane GaN or M-plane GaN was explained. However, similar effect can be expected for {11-20} A-plane GaN, {10-11}, {10-1-1}, {11-22}, or {11-2-2} semipolar planes.

ADVANTAGES

[0073] In existing methods and devices, the Ga-polar (Ga-face) surface is used for device fabrication. The use of the Ga-polar (Ga-face) surface has disadvantages in its nature, which limits the performance of resulting optoelectronic and electronic devices. However, despite predicted benefits of N-polar (N-face) or M-plane devices, existing growth methods cannot provide a smooth N-polar (N-face) or M-plane surface for subsequent growth and device processing.

[0074] In the current invention, it is presented that ammonothermal growth method provides a smooth N-polar (N-face) or M-plane surface which is suitable for successive device fabrication. All kinds of optoelectronic and electronic devices can improve the performance by using the N-polar (N-face) or M-plane surface prepared with the ammonothermal method of the present invention. The present invention also reduces processing steps because flip-chip bonding and de-bonding steps are no longer needed to expose the N-face or M-plane of the growth.

Process Chart

[0075] FIG. 9 illustrates a process chart outlining the steps used to perform the invention.

[0076] Box 900 illustrates placing a seed crystal of GaN having an exposed N-face or M-plane of GaN into an autoclave.

[0077] Box 902 illustrates placing a mineralizer into the autoclave.

[0078] Box 904 illustrates placing a source into the autoclave.

[0079] Box 906 illustrates adding ammonia to the autoclave.

[0080] Box 908 illustrates heating the autoclave.

CONCLUSION

[0081] In summary, the present invention describes methods and devices which have a directly grown N-face of the C-plane (000-1) or M-plane {10-10}. Although described with respect to GaN herein, any group-III nitride material can benefit from the teachings of the present invention.

[0082] An electronic device in accordance with the present invention comprises a GaN layer, wherein the GaN layer is fabricated by utilizing an N-polar (000-1) surface of the GaN layer having an off-axis angle less than 10 degrees, wherein the N-polar (000-1) surface is prepared with an ammonothermal growth technique.

[0083] Such a device further optionally comprises the GaN being fabricated under pressure less than 760 Torr, and an AlGaIn layer coupled to the N-polar surface of the GaN layer, and a second GaN layer coupled to the AlGaIn layer, wherein electrons are induced at the interface between the AlGaIn layer and the second GaN layer on the second GaN layer side.

[0084] An opto-electronic device in accordance with the present invention comprises an electrically conducting GaN substrate having an N-polar or M-plane surface whose off-axis angle is less than ten degrees, the GaN substrate being fabricated using an ammonothermal growth method, a plurality of n-type group III nitride layers coupled to the N-polar or M-plane surface of the GaN substrate, at least one group III nitride light-emitting active layer coupled to the plurality of n-type group III nitride layers, and at least one p-type group III nitride layer having an Mg doping coupled to the active layers.

[0085] Such a device further optionally comprises at least one Mg-doped layer, wherein a concentration of the Mg-doped layer is more than 10^{21} cm^{-3} , and a thickness of the Mg-doped layer is more than 0.1 micron.

[0086] A method for directly growing N-polar (000-1) or M-plane Gallium Nitride (GaN) in accordance with the present invention comprises placing a seed crystal of GaN having an exposed N-face (000-1) or M-plane of GaN into an autoclave, placing a mineralizer into the autoclave, placing a source into the autoclave, adding ammonia to the autoclave, and heating the autoclave.

[0087] Such a method further optionally comprises the mineralizer being selected from a group comprising NaNH_2 , KNH_2 , LiNH_2 , NH_4C_1 , NH_4Br , and NH_4I , the source comprising Ga metal, the autoclave being heated in zones, a first zone being heated to a first temperature and a second zone being heated to a second temperature, and the source being placed in the first zone and the seed crystal of GaN having an exposed N-face (000-1) or M-plane of GaN being placed in the second zone.

[0088] A group-III nitride layer in accordance with the present invention comprises a group-III nitride layer grown on a substrate, wherein the group-III nitride layer comprises an N-face of a C-plane (000-1) or M-plane { 10^{-10} } that is directly exposed as a result of the growth of the group-III nitride layer.

[0089] Such a layer further optionally comprises the growth being an ammonothermal growth, the N-face of the C-plane (000-1) or M-plane {10-10} is substantially coplanar with a surface of the substrate, the N-face of the C-plane (000-1) or M-plane {10-10} is tilted with respect to a surface of the substrate, the N-face of the C-plane (000-1) or M-plane { 10^{-10} } is tilted at an angle less than 10 degrees with respect to the surface of the substrate, the N-face of the C-plane (000-1) or M-plane { 10^{-10} } directly accepts growth of at least one additional group-III nitride layer, the at least one additional group-III nitride layer comprising at least one Mg-doped layer wherein a concentration of the Mg-doped layer is more than 10^{21} cm^{-3} , and a thickness of the Mg-doped layer being more than 0.1 micron.

[0090] Although described with respect to the N-face of the C-plane and the M-plane of the GaN crystal, the present invention works with any surface of the GaN crystal that is

not Ga-polar. In other words, the present invention works with every surface of the GaN wurtzite structure other than the Ga-face of the C-plane, which is Ga-polar. All other non-Ga polar surfaces, especially those outside of the C-plane, benefit from the present invention. Such surfaces include at least the M-plane {10-10} surface, the A-plane {11-20} surface, a {10-11} surface, a {10-1-1} surface, a {11-22} surface, and a {11-2-2} surface.

[0091] This concludes the description of the preferred embodiment of the present invention. The foregoing description of one or more embodiments of the invention has been presented for the purposes of illustration and description. It is not intended to be exhaustive or to limit the invention to the precise form disclosed. Many modifications and variations are possible in light of the above teaching. It is intended that the scope of the invention be limited not by this detailed description, but rather by the claims appended hereto and the full range of equivalents to the claims appended hereto.

What is claimed is:

1. An electronic device comprising:
 - a GaN layer, wherein the GaN layer is fabricated by utilizing an N-polar (000-1) surface of the GaN layer having an off-axis angle less than 10 degrees, wherein the N-polar (000-1) surface is prepared with an ammonothermal growth technique.
2. The electronic device of claim 1, wherein the GaN is fabricated under pressure less than 760 Torr.
3. The electronic device of claim 1, further comprising an AlGaIn layer coupled to the N-polar surface of the GaN layer, and a second GaN layer coupled to the AlGaIn layer, wherein electrons are induced at the interface between the AlGaIn layer and the second GaN layer on the second GaN layer side.
4. An opto-electronic device comprising:
 - an electrically conducting GaN substrate having an N-polar surface whose off-axis angle is less than ten degrees, the GaN substrate being fabricated using an ammonothermal growth method;
 - a plurality of n-type group III nitride layers coupled to the N-polar surface of the GaN substrate;
 - at least one group III nitride light-emitting active layer coupled to the plurality of n-type group III nitride layers; and
 - at least one p-type group III nitride layer having an Mg doping coupled to the active layers.
5. The opto-electronic device in claim 4, further comprising at least one Mg-doped layer, wherein a concentration of the Mg-doped layer is more than 10^{21} cm^{-3} .
6. The opto-electronic device of claim 5, wherein a thickness of the Mg-doped layer is more than 0.1 micron.
7. A method for directly growing a non-Ga-polar surface of Gallium Nitride (GaN), comprising:
 - placing a seed crystal of GaN having an exposed non-Ga polar surface of GaN into an autoclave;
 - placing a mineralizer into the autoclave;
 - placing a source into the autoclave;
 - adding ammonia to the autoclave; and
 - heating the autoclave.
8. The method of claim 7, wherein the mineralizer is selected from a group comprising NaNH_2 , KNH_2 , LiNH_2 , NH_4C_1 , NH_4Br , and NH_4I .
9. The method of claim 7, wherein the source comprises polycrystalline GaN.
10. The method of claim 7, wherein the autoclave is heated in zones.
11. The method of claim 10, wherein a first zone is heated to a first temperature and a second zone is heated to a second temperature.
12. The method of claim 11, wherein the source is placed in the first zone and the seed crystal of GaN having the exposed non-Ga polar surface of GaN is placed in the second zone.
13. The method of claim 12 wherein the non-Ga polar surface is an N-polar C-plane (000-1) surface.
14. The method of claim 12 wherein the non-Ga polar surface is an M-plane {10-10} surface.
15. The method of claim 12 wherein the non-Ga polar surface is an A-plane {11-20} surface.
16. The method of claim 12 wherein the non-Ga polar surface is a {10-11} surface.
17. The method of claim 12 wherein the non-Ga polar surface is a {10-1-1} surface.
18. The method of claim 12 wherein the non-Ga polar surface is a {11-22} surface.
19. The method of claim 12 wherein the non-Ga polar surface is a {11-2-2} surface.
20. The method of claim 7, wherein the source comprises Ga metal.
21. An electronic device comprising:
 - a GaN layer, wherein the GaN layer is fabricated by utilizing a surface other than a C-plane of the GaN layer having an off-axis angle less than 10 degrees, wherein the surface is prepared with an ammonothermal growth technique.
22. The electronic device of claim 21, further comprising an AlGaIn layer coupled to the surface of the GaN layer, and a second GaN layer coupled to the AlGaIn layer, wherein electrons are induced at the interface between the AlGaIn layer and the second GaN layer on the second GaN layer side.
23. The electronic device of claim 22 wherein the surface is an M-plane $\{10^{-10}\}$ surface.
24. The electronic device of claim 22 wherein the surface is an A-plane {11-20} surface.
25. The electronic device of claim 22 wherein the surface is a {10-11} surface.
26. The electronic device of claim 22 wherein the surface is a {10-1-1} surface.
27. The electronic device of claim 22 wherein the surface is a {11-22} surface.
28. The electronic device of claim 22 wherein the surface is a {11-2-2} surface.
29. An opto-electronic device comprising:
 - an electrically conducting GaN substrate having a surface other than a C-plane whose off-axis angle is less than ten degrees, the GaN substrate being fabricated using an ammonothermal growth method;
 - a plurality of n-type group III nitride layers coupled to the surface of the GaN substrate;

at least one group III nitride light-emitting active layer coupled to the plurality of n-type group III nitride layers; and

at least one p-type group III nitride layer having an Mg doping coupled to the active layers.

30. The opto-electronic device in claim 29, further comprising at least one Mg-doped layer, wherein a concentration of the Mg-doped layer is more than 10^{21} cm⁻³.

31. The opto-electronic device of claim 29 wherein the surface is an M-plane {10-10} surface.

32. The opto-electronic device of claim 29 wherein the surface is an A-plane {1-20} surface.

33. The opto-electronic device of claim 29 wherein the surface is a {10-11} surface.

34. The opto-electronic device of claim 29 wherein the surface is a {10-1-1} surface.

35. The opto-electronic device of claim 29 wherein the surface is a {11-22} surface.

36. The opto-electronic device of claim 29 wherein the surface is a {11-2-2} surface.

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