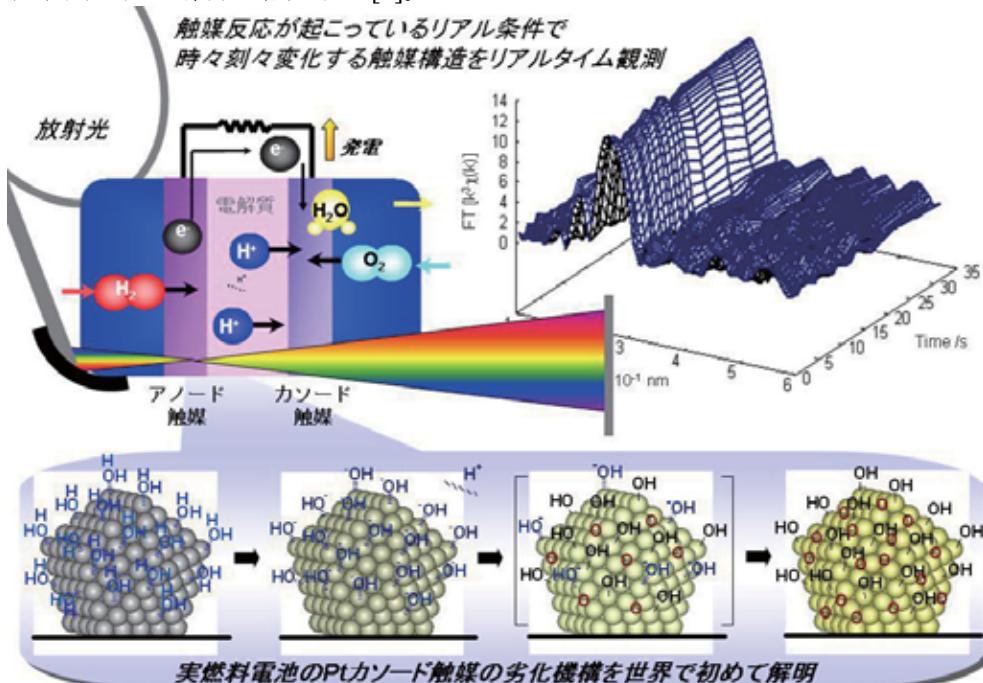


放射光を用いた触媒活性構造の時間分解解析

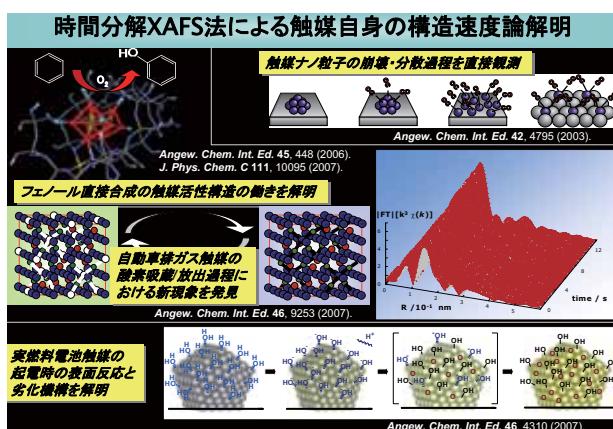
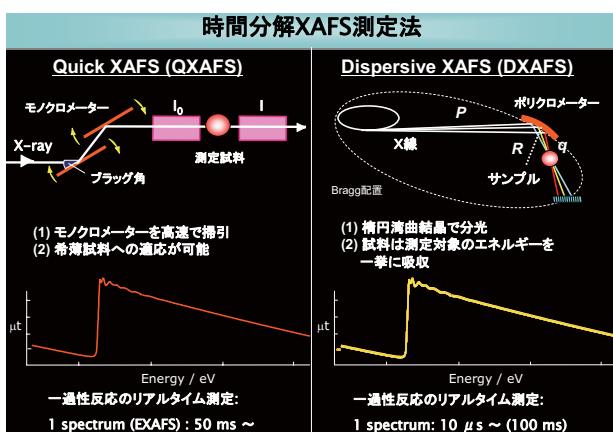
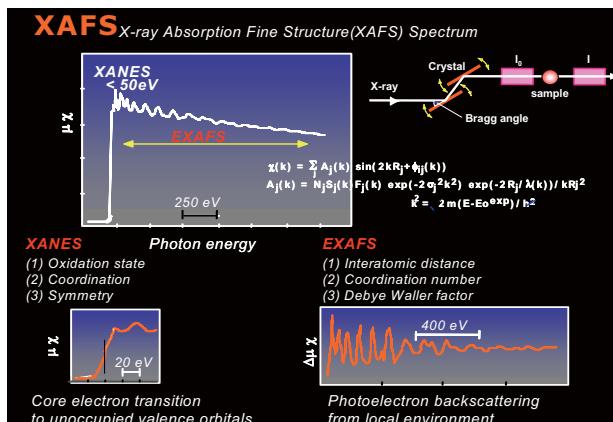
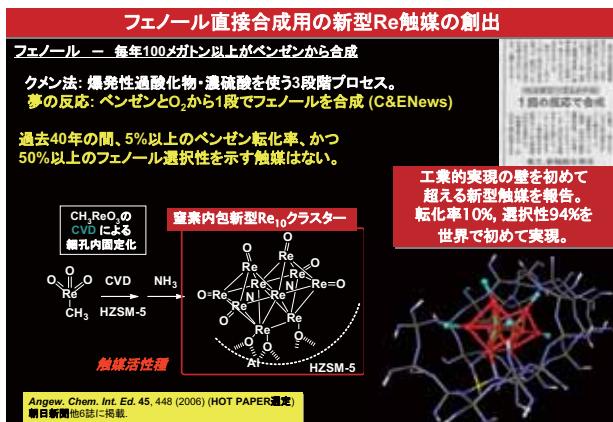
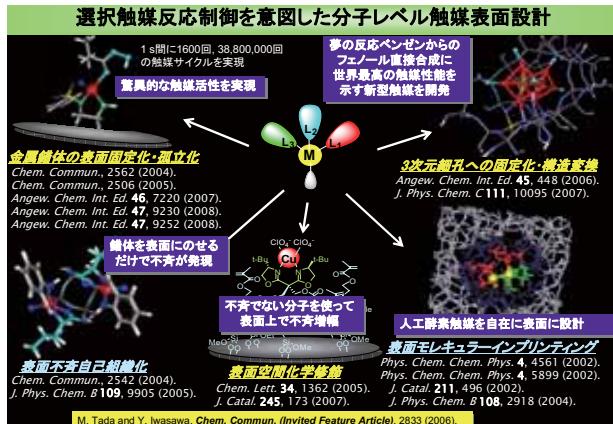
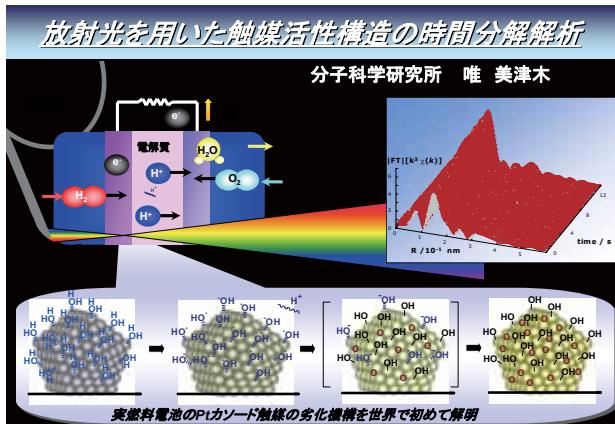
分子科学研究所 唯 美津木

現代社会で汎用される多種多様な有用化合物の殆どが、固体触媒の存在下、人工的に大量合成されており、高活性・高選択性を担う固体触媒表面の合理的設計は、次世代の化学技術を支える重要課題のひとつである。このためには、固体表面上で高活性・高選択性を担う触媒活性構造を分子レベルで均質に作成する触媒表面の設計手法を持ち、また触媒反応が効率良く進行しているその場 (*in-situ*) で、かつ物質変換が成される時間スケールで、表面の触媒活性構造がどのように働くか、そのダイナミックな構造変化を理解することが必要である。我々は、独自の触媒表面の分子レベル設計法により、固体表面上に均質な高活性触媒構造を作り分け、放射光から出る硬X線を利用して *in-situ* 時間分解 XAFS 構造解析に取り組んできた。エネルギー分散型 DXAFS や QXAES 法の時間分解 XAFS 法を駆使することにより、一過性の単発反応過程において、時々刻々変化する触媒自身の動きや働きをリアルタイムで明らかにすることに成功し、物質変換における触媒自身の構造速度論を提案した。高活性を担う触媒の本質を明らかにし、同時に触媒自身の構造を設計できる手法を持つことで、初めて次の触媒設計に通じる構造解析が実現できる。

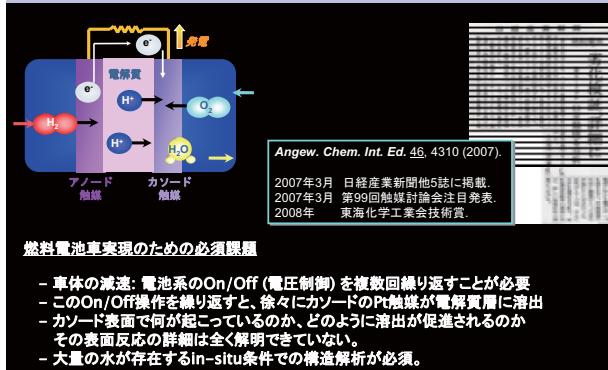
ここでは、*in-situ* 時間分解 XAFS による実高活性触媒における触媒反応過程のリアルタイム構造解析として、(1) 夢の触媒反応—ベンゼンと酸素からのフェノール一段合成に世界最高の触媒特性を示す新型 Re 触媒のダイナミック構造変化の解析[1]、(2) 実燃料電池 Pt/C カソード触媒運転時の表面反応と触媒劣化機構の解明[2]、(3) 自動車排ガス浄化 CZ 触媒における酸素吸蔵/放出過程の解析を紹介する[3]。



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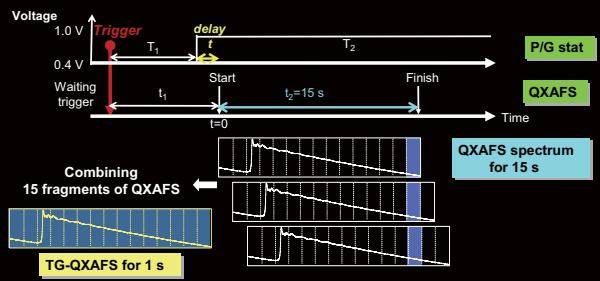
In-situ時分割XAFSによる燃料電池触媒のリアルタイム構造解析 - 燃料電池車実現へ向けた課題解決につながるか？ -



Time-Gating Quick XAFS (TG-QXAFS)

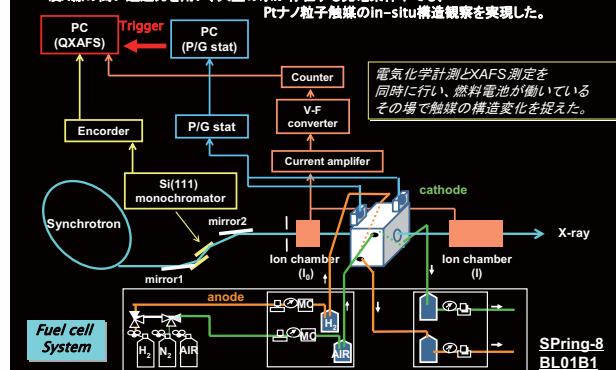
燃料電池セルの電圧変化時の電気的反応

電圧変化でセルを流れる電流は、数秒でゼロに至る。
Pt L_{III} 端のQXAFS測定には、最低でも15秒が必要。

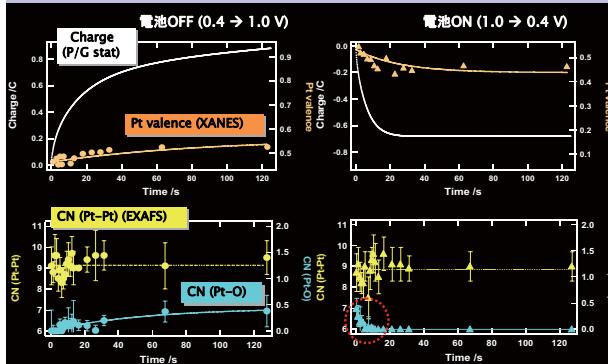


発電条件下での燃料電池触媒のin-situ XAFS測定

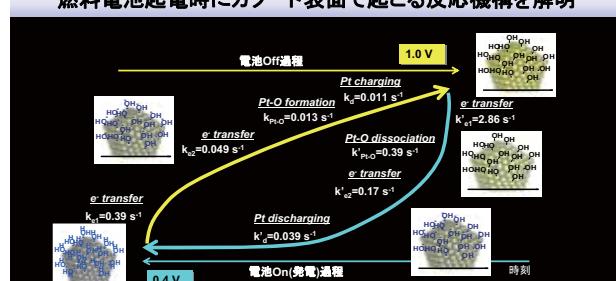
硬X線の高い透過力を用い、大量の水が存在する発電条件下でも、
Ptナノ粒子触媒のin-situ構造観察を実現した。



Time-Gating QXAFS法による燃料電池起電時の Pt/Cカソード触媒の時間分解構造解析

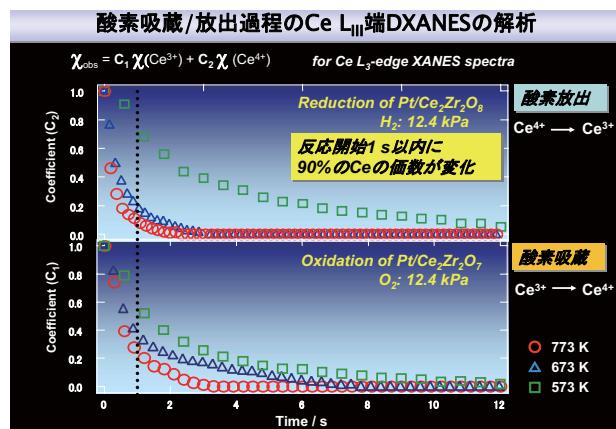
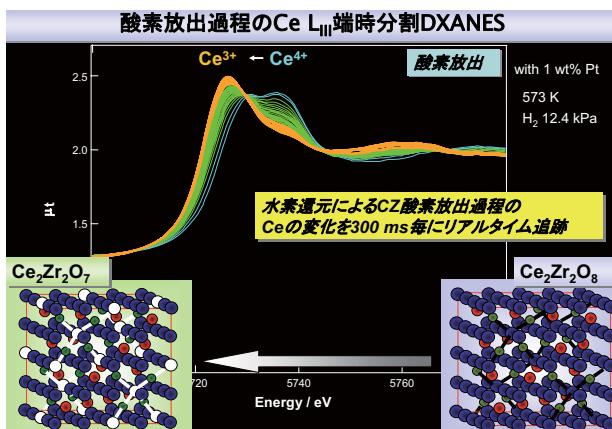
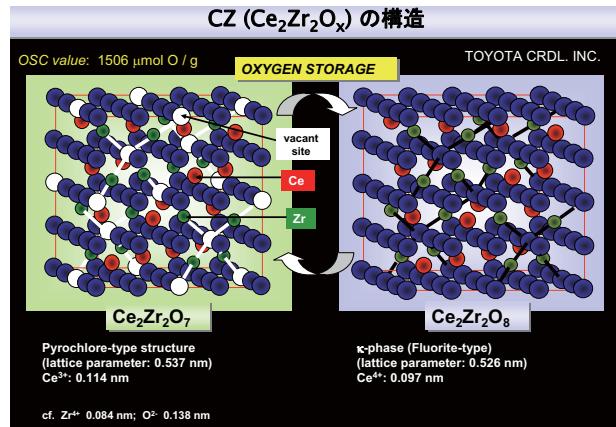
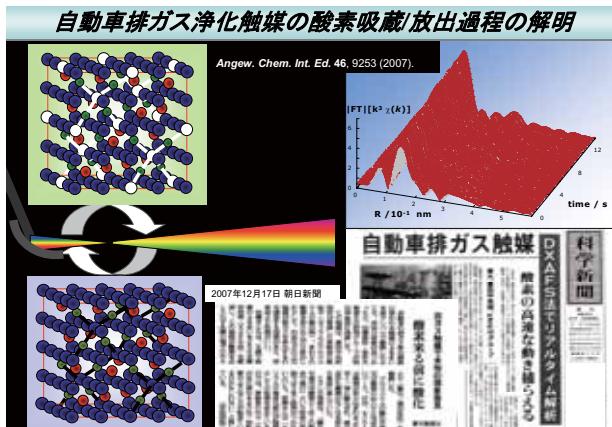
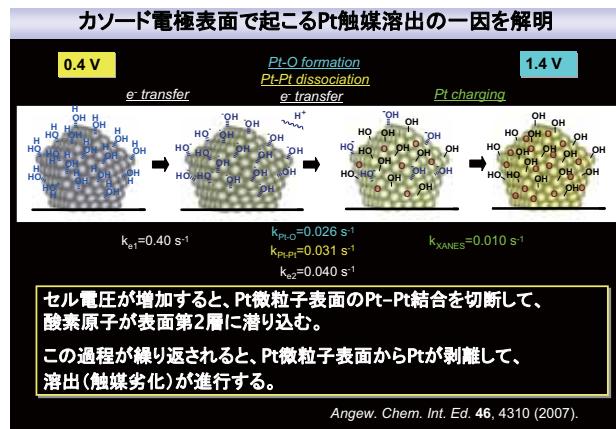
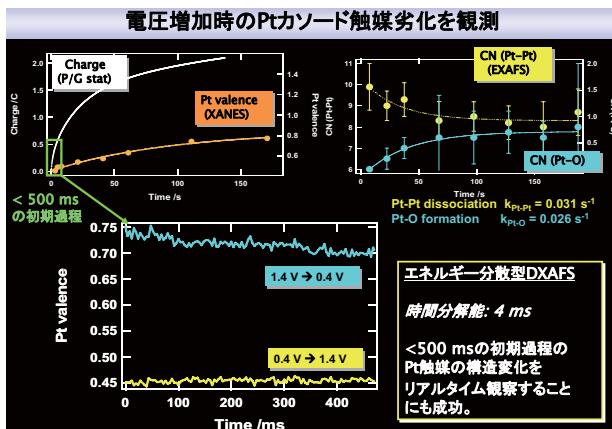


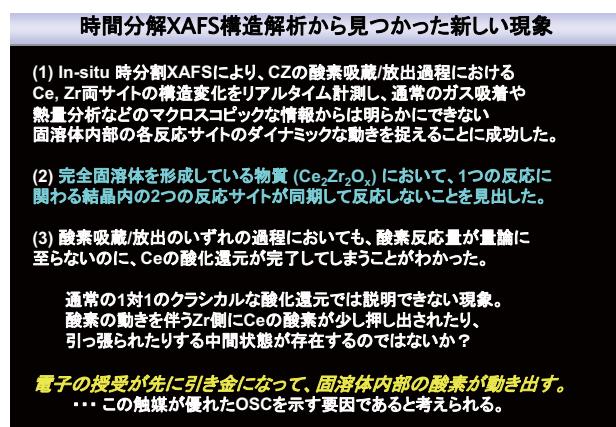
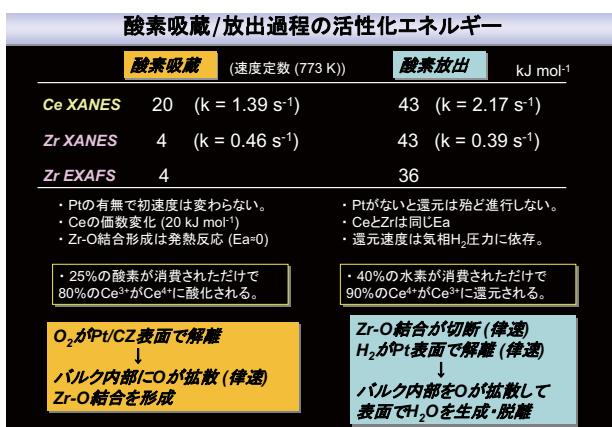
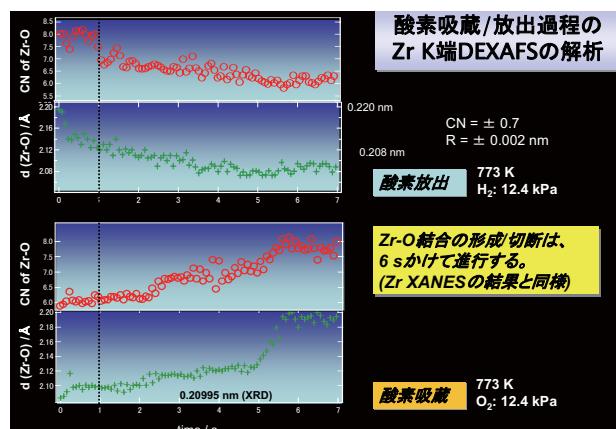
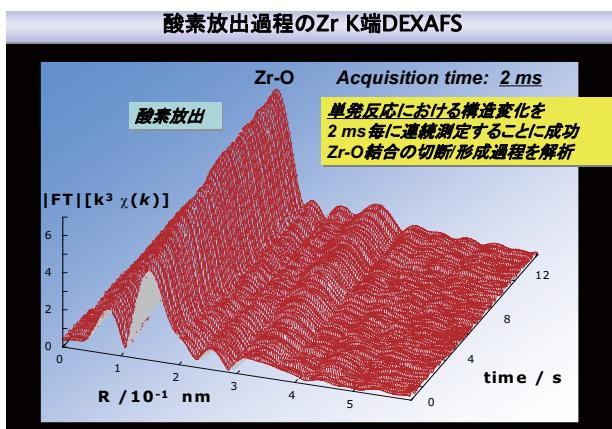
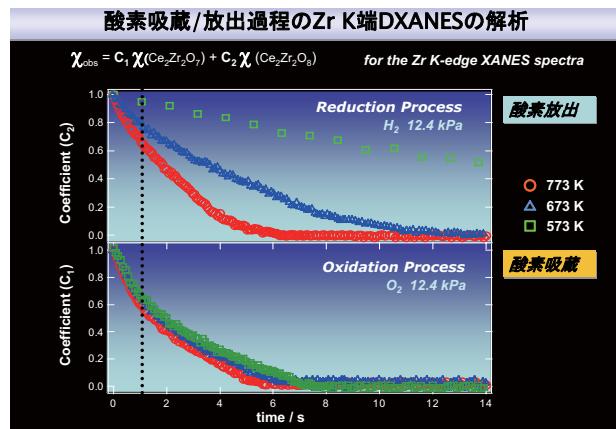
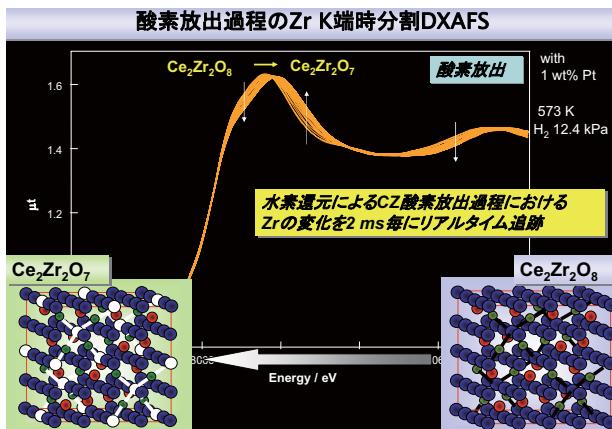
斜面走行時にカーボード表面で起こる反応機構を解明



実用燃料電池の起電過程における8つの素過程全ての反応速度定数を決定。

これまで同時に起こると考えられてきた電気化学反応と触媒自身の構造変化の間に、明確な時間差が存在する新しい現象を発見。





謝辞

東京大学大学院理学系研究科化学専攻 岩澤慶裕教授

JASRI/SPring-8
高田昌樹教授・宇留賀朋哉博士

谷田肇博士・加藤和男博士

東京大学大学院工学系研究科
尾崎正治教授

トヨタ自動車株式会社燃料電池開発センター
村田成亮氏・中西治通氏・松本信一氏

三井化学㈱触媒科学研究所
藤田照典博士・藤原謙二博士・及川隆博士

東大院理岩澤研究室
Dr. Bal・Dr. Kantam・谷池俊明博士
山本孝博士・鈴木あかね博士・上村洋平
島本倫男・田中里佳・吉田淳・赤塚優作

分子科学研究所
Dr. Yang・Dr. Weng
木下陸雄・村上大輔・石黒志・串田祐子

KEK PF
野村昌治教授・稻田康宏准教授

東京大学大学院新領域創成科学研究所
佐々木岳彦准教授

豊田中央研究所

朝岡賢彦氏・廣嶋一崇氏
長井康貴氏

Funding:
東京大学21世紀COE・グローバルCOE
若手研究(A)、若手研究(B)
特定領域研究「協奏機能触媒」
特定領域研究「配位空間の化学」
特定領域研究「極微構造反応ダイナミクス」
NEDO次世代技術開発事業
トヨタ自動車株式会社
三井化学㈱触媒科学研究所
日産自動車総合研究所

遷移金属酸化物ナノ構造体の最近の研究--- (I) ZnO の3Dナノ構造体の作製と Randomlaser 発振への応用

Recent study on nano-structured semiconducting materials based on transition metal oxides—

(1)Fabrication of 3D nanostructures of ZnO and their application to random laser emission

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S. Tanemura^{1,2*}, L. Miao^{2,1}, H.Y. Yang⁴, S.P. Lau⁴, B.K. Tay⁴

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3 シンガポール南洋工科大学 電気・電子工学科、

The semiconductor oxide materials, e.g., ZnO and TiO₂, have attracted much attention over decades due to their unique advantages: stable, inexpensive, wide band gap and etc. These unique properties lead to various novel applications which different from conventional semiconductors greatly: photo-induced reactivity [1], optoelectronic device [2-3], solar cell [4-5], smart windows [6] and etc. To prepare these semiconductor oxides in nanometer-scale and to find the novel optical properties of the prepared nano-materials different from those of conventional bulk materials should contribute to the development of innovative nano-systems and nano-structured materials.

In our laboratory, we recently focused on the synthesis, optical properties and novel applications of ZnO. Several kinds of nanostructures: nano-films[7-12], nanobamboos[13], nanorods[14,15], and nanowalls[16-19] were fabricated by either physical or chemical methods. In this presentation, we highlight the accomplishment on 3D nano-wall ZnO [16-19].

A solid-vapor phase thermal sublimation technique was employed to fabricate low-cost and mass-production of ZnO 3D random-wall structure on ZnO/SiO₂/Si substrate without any catalyst and additive in tube furnace as shown in Fig.1. We prepared 3 samples by following the conditions listed in Table 1, where T_p: the temperature of mixed powder at the bottom of the tube; T_s: the temperature of substrate; T_{dep}: deposition time; ZnO: C: the weight percentage for raw materials ZnO powder and carbon powder; P_{tot}: base pressure under the evacuation of the tube furnace, and O₂: introduced oxygen rate. The oxygen flow rate was 150ml/min. The substrates (ZnOfilm/SiO₂/Si) were used. “Patterning” in Table1 means that we used Cu-mesh mask in sputtering process for top thin layer of ZnO.

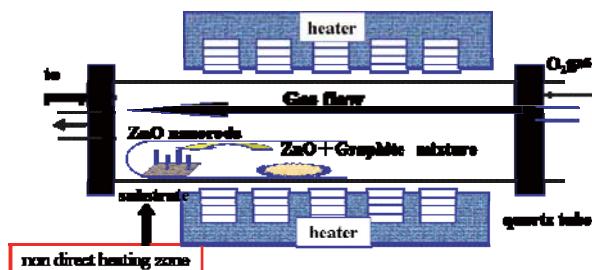


Fig.1. Schematics of the tube furnace used for the fabrication of ZnO nanostructure.

Table 1. Typical fabrication conditions of samples A, B and C.

Sample Name.	T _p /T _s (°C)	ZnO: C (mg)	Oxygen flow (ml/min)	T _{dep} (min)	Patterning
A	1000/630	500:20	150	30	X
B	1000/730	500:20	150	30	○
C	1000/730	500:20	150	30	X

Figure 2 shows the SEM images of three samples. Except sample C, Samples A and B display vertically [001] grown nanorods with hexagonal end planes, averaged diameters in about 100~200 nm, and the length ranging from 500~1700 nm. Although the substrate temperature is slightly different, the morphology difference of sample B from that of sample A is the patterned c-axis growth of rods. The coalescence of several rods is apparent in sample A.

Although three samples show very strong and narrow near band edge emission centered at 380 nm in wavelength

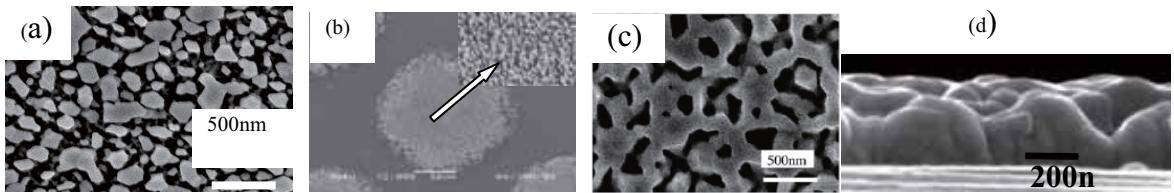


Fig. 2. SEM images of ZnO nanostructures synthesized in the conditions listed in Table 1. (a) nanorods in Sample A; (b) low-magnified image of nanorods with mesh patterning in Sample B and insert high magnified-image; (c) 3-D random-wall nano structure in Sample C; (d) cross-sectional and tilted SEM images of 3-D random wall nanostructure in Sample C. The cavities with 20-200 nm in diameters are holed throughout the layer. The wall has irregular height from 250-95 nm.

without any broad green band emission centered at 500nm, no lasing action was observed except a single broad spontaneous emission peak (amplified spontaneous emission: ASE) with a full width at half maximum of ~ 20 nm for samples A and B under high power pumping as 0.8 MW/cm^2 . Random laser action with strong coherent feedback has been firstly observed at the wavelength between 375 nm- 395 nm under 355 nm optical excitation with threshold pumping intensity 0.38 MW/cm^2 in sample C with ZnO 3-D random-wall nanostructure as shown in Fig.3 There is no significant difference between TE and TM mode in randomlasing.

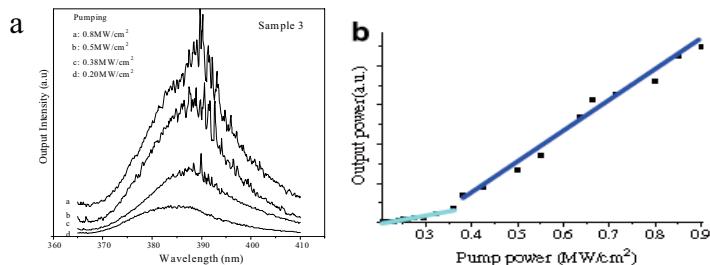


Fig.3. (a) Evolution of emission spectra of sample C (ZnO 3D random walls) under different pump intensities (from bottom: 0.20, 0.38, 0.50, and 0.80 MW/cm^2). Horizontal axis: wavelength in nm, and vertical axis: out put intensity in a.u. ; (b) Output light-pumped light curves.

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Recent Study on Nano-Structured Semiconducting Materials Based on Transition Metal Oxides-- (1) Fabrication of 3D nanostructures of ZnO and their application to random laser emission

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Our Publication Lists on this Subject

- 1) L. Miao Y. Ieda, S. Tanemura, M. Tanemura, Y. Hayashi, S. Toh, K. Kaneko, S. P. Lau and B. K. Tay
"Synthesis, microstructure, and photoluminescence of well-aligned ZnO nanorods on Si substrates"
Sci. Tech. Adv. Material 8 ((2007) 443-447)
- 2) L.Miao, S.Tanemura, Y.Ieda, M.Tanemura, Y.Hayashi, H.Y.Yang, S.P.Lau, B.K.Tay, Y.G.Cao
"Synthesis, morphology, and random laser action of ZnO nanostructure"
Surface Sci., 601 [13] (2007) 2660-2663
- 3) X.H.Zhang, S.J. Chua, A.M.Yong, H.Y.Yang, S.P.Lau, F.Yu, X.W. Sun, L.Miao, M.Tanemura, S.Tanemura
Linewidth dependence of exciton radiative lifetime in ZnO nanorods
Appl. Phys. Lett., 90 (2007) 13107
- 4) S.Tanemura, L.Miao, M.Tanemura, F.Y.Ran, Y.G.Cao, H.Y.Yang, S.P.Lau
"Synthesis, Optical properties, and Functional Applications of ZnO Nano-materials: A Review",
Proc. IEEE Nano Electronics Conference (IEEE NEC) 08, pp58-63.
- 5) L. Miao , S. Tanemura*, H.Y. Yang, S.P. Lau,
"Synthesis and random laser application of ZnO nano-walls: Review"
J. Nano Tech. (in printing)
- 6) L.Miao, S.Tanemura, H.Y. Yang, S.P. Lau, G.Xu
"Random laser action in 3-D ZnO nanostructures"
Phys. Stat. Solidi, C (in printing) (2009)

1

Presentation Content

1. Research background

2. Fabrication of ZnO nano rods and 3-D nano random-wall by a chemical reaction/vapor transportation deposition method

3. Characterization of Optical properties :

- ✓ PL spectra;
- ✓ Random laser action by Nd:YAG (355nm) excitation;
- ✓ Mueller matrix ellipsometry analysis;
- ✓ Polarization

Research background (1) ZnO characteristics and Possible applications

Wide band gap semiconductor (3.37eV)

Short wavelength optoelectronic applications (LED (wide band), Laser)

High exciton binding energy (60meV> room temp.)
→ High amplitude gain
Easy induced emission

Photonic material in the blue-UV region

Piezoelectric and pyroelectric properties

Mechanical actuators and piezoelectric sensor/transducer

High transmittance

Transparent electrode for Display and/or PV

3

4

On Random lasing

Random lasing is not usual lasing action occurred by amplitude gain of light traveling between two forwarding mirrors, but by closed-loop scattering through inhomogeneously distributing media and coherent amplification of light. This laser is emitted spherically in direction. Physical mechanism such as quantum confinement of the excited electrons and excitons, enhancement of DOS near band edge, and accelerated recombination of excitons and electrons by light emission might be assisted.

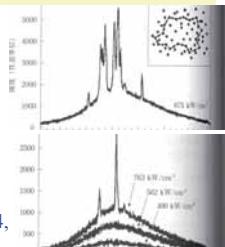
Initial works on random laser action

N. M. Lawandy et al, "Laser action in strongly scattering media",

Nature, 368 (1994) 436: Colloidal solution containing rhodamine 640 perchlorate dye in methanol and TiO₂ (rutile)

On ZnO random laser:

H. Cao et al: Phys. Rev. Lett, 82(1999) 2278, 84(2000) 5584, ZnO particles is excited by Nd:YAG laser($\lambda=355\text{nm}$) threshold energy(562kW/cm²),



5

References on ZnO random lasing

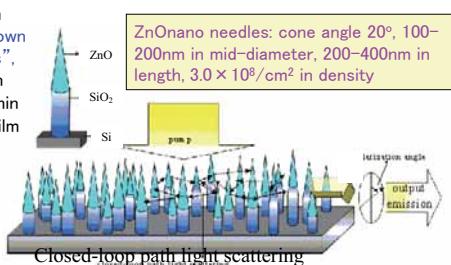
1) M.H.Huang et al, "Room-Temperature Ultraviolet Nanowire Nanolaser", Science, 292 (2001) 1897, Vapor phase transportation method on Au thin film catalysis/sapphire, wire diameter: 20-150nm, length: 2-10um. two naturally faceted hexagonal end faces of epitaxially grown ZnO acting as mirrors.

2) S.F.Yu et al, "Random laser action in ZnO nanorod arrays embeded in ZnO epilayers", A.P.L. 84(2004) 3241-3243, MOVPE epitaxy method on sapphire/Mg(700nm)/ZnO film(200nm) at 400 °C, diameter: 70nm, length 2um, 1.7×10^{11} nanorods/cm².

3) S.P.Lau et al, "Laser action in ZnO nanoneedles selectively grown on silicon and plastic substrates", A.P.L. 87(2005) 013104 , Ar+ Ion bombardment method on ZnO thin film (520nm, by FCVA)/plastic film or ZnO(300nm, by FCVA)/SiO₂ (200nm)/Si at room temp.

FCVA: Filtered Cathodic Vacuum Arc method

ZnO nano needles: cone angle 20°, 100-200nm in mid-diameter, 200-400nm in length, $3.0 \times 10^8/\text{cm}^2$ in density



Random lasing by ZnO nano-structure

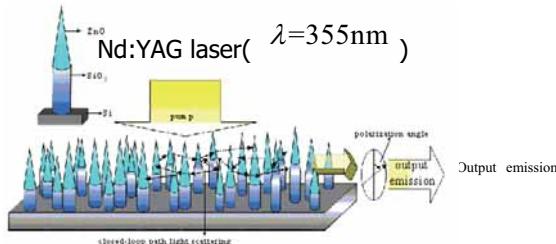


ZnO: promising for UV laser



It is difficult to get
high quality p-type

『Random laser』 ··· No requirement for p-n junction



Closed-loop scattering and coherent amplification of incidental light



Lasing!

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Fabrication method for ZnO nano-optoelectronics



Reported methods

1. Filtered Cathodic Vacuum Arc (FCVA)
2. Molecular Beam Epitaxy (MBE)
3. Metalorganic Chemical Vapour deposition
4. Pulsed Laser Deposition (PLD)
5. Ion bombardment (seeds/corn processing) at R.T.

Limitations:

Complicated vacuum equipment

Expensive substrate

Necessary needs:

Low-cost, high quality thin film or nanostructures

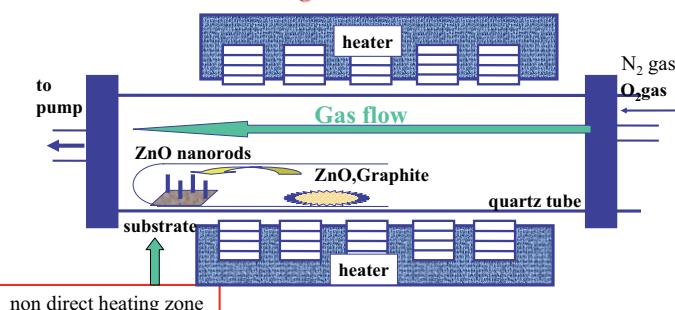
We proposed:

A chemical reaction/vapor transportation deposition method in a tube furnace to fabricate low-cost and mass-production of ZnO nano-rods/3-D random-wall structure on ZnO/SiO₂/Si substrate without any catalyst and additive.

Experimental (TCR/VTD)



The schematic diagram of the horizontal furnace



Parameters:

The ratio of ZnO:C, The temperature of mixed raw materials, the temperature of substrate, gas flow, deposition time, reaction gas, catalyst, substrate

Synthesis conditions for lasing ZnO nanostructures depending on substrate conditions



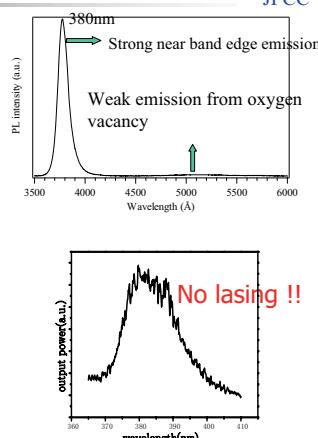
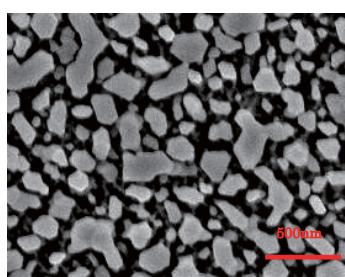
Samples	T _p /T _s (°C)	T _{dep.} (min)	ZnO:C(mg)	P _{tot} (Pa)	O ₂ (ml/min)
ZnO film(300nm)/SiO ₂ /Si	1000/630	30	500:20	40	150
Sample 1:smooth surface	1000/730	30	500:20	40	150
Sample 2: rough surface					

Experimental parameters being optimized after tremendous experiments which being performed by various set of parameters.

Note: T_p: the temperature of mixed powder; T_s: the temperature of substrate; T_{dep}: deposition time; ZnO: C: the weight percentage for raw materials ZnO powder and carbon powder; P_{tot}: total pressure;

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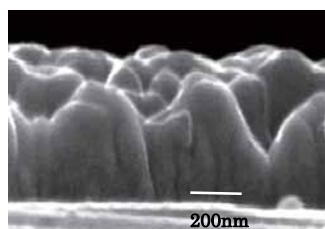
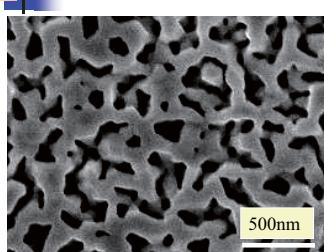
FE-SEM image and PL of ZnO nanorods arrays grown on ZnO film (300nm) (sample 1, 630°C)



Diameter: { Range: 60-350 nm
Length: 500-700 nm

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FE SEM image of ZnO nanostructure grown on ZnO film (730°C) (sample 2)



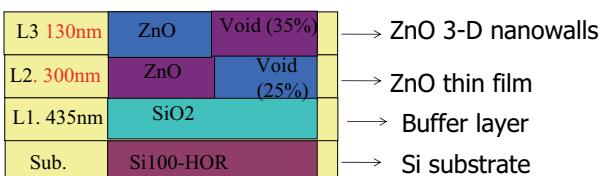
The top view of SEM image shows quite different in morphology. Any isolated nanorod is not observed, and the nanorods grown along c-axis are coalesced to form the honeycomb wall with 80~100 nm in thickness.

Cross-sectional and tilted SEM images of 3-D random wall nanostructure. The wall has irregular height from 250-95 nm .

Honeycomb-shaped 3-D nano random-wall

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Mueller matrix spectroscopic ellipsometry analysis



Dispersion formula of refractive index $n(E)$ and $k(E)$ for ZnO

: F & B 2terms formula

Bruggeman EMT: applied for ZnO thin film and 3-D structure

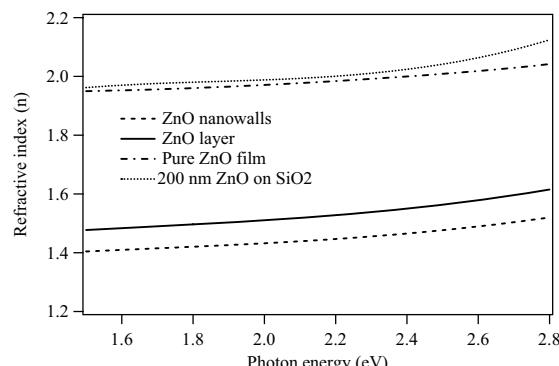
Energy range: 848-429nm.

χ^2 : 14.85

$$[\chi^2 = ((\Psi_M(\lambda), \Delta_M(\lambda)) - (\Psi_T(\lambda), \Delta_T(\lambda)))^2]$$

The thicknesses achieved by SE fit to SEM observation very well.

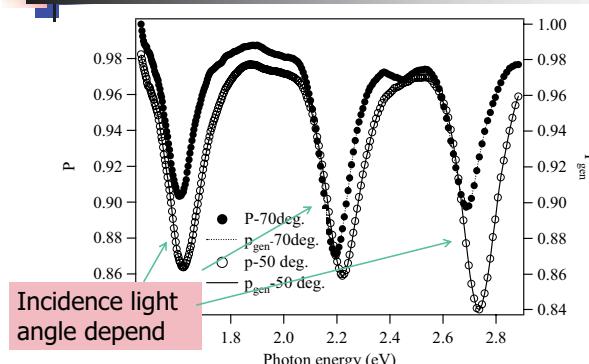
Refractive index of ZnO nanowalls compared with ZnO thin films



Compared with ZnO thin films, ZnO nanowalls has: Similar curve shape, but lower refractive index value

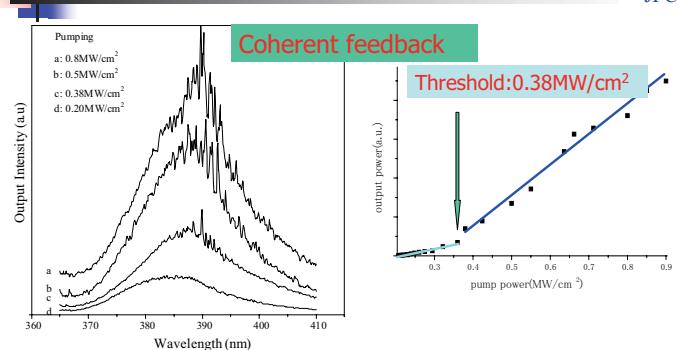
14

Optical polarization property of ZnO nanowall



15

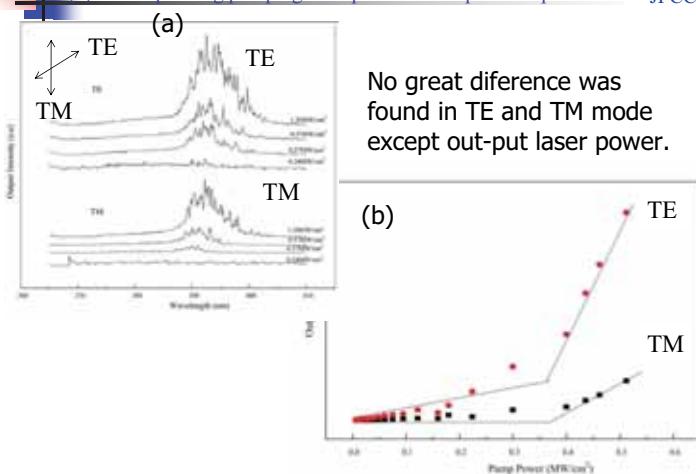
Evolution of emission spectra of the ZnO 3-D random-wall of sample 2



When the pump power reached a threshold as high as 0.38MW/cm², a dramatic emission oscillation in a line width as narrow as 0.4 nm emerged from the single-broad emission spectra.

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- (a) Pumping power dependent Emission spectra of TE and/or TM mode and
- (b) corresponding pumping laser power vs out-put laser power



Summary



Through a simple solid-vapour phase thermal sublimation technique :

- ✉ 3-D ZnO random-wall structure and well-aligned ZnO nanorods were grown on ZnO thin film using Si substrate
- ✉ Morphology is the key parameter
- ✉ Closed-loop scattering and coherent amplification of light are realized by 3-D random wall.
- ✉ Relatively lower threshold is obtained (0.38 mW/cm²)
- ✉ No great difference was found in TE and TM polarization mode of random lasing and Mueller matrix analysis.
- ✉ Compared with ZnO thin films, ZnO nanowalls shows similar refractive index curve shape, but lower refractive index value .

Our method to fabricate mirrorless UV lasers on silicon substrate is unique and this will make the mass production of low-cost UV lasing sources and their integration with silicon-based electronics feasible.

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SiON/SiC 超薄膜構造の電子状態

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シリコンカーバイド (SiC) は Si に替わる次世代パワー・デバイスの基本物質として期待されている。しかし、従来法で形成された SiO_2 膜と SiC との界面における欠陥密度が高いため、チャネル移動度は SiO_2/Si に比べ 1~2 衍小さく、SiC を用いた MOS デバイスの実用化を阻む大きな要因となっている。

最近我々は、SiC(0001) 上に秩序配列構造を持つシリコン酸窒化膜 (SiON 超薄膜) がエピタキシャル成長することを見出し、その構造を低速電子回折 (LEED) 解析により決定した (Fig. 1) [1]。SiON/SiC(0001) 界面にダンギングリングボンドではなく、バルク終端した SiC(0001) 面の上に、原子レベルで急峻な界面を持っている。また、SiON 超薄膜は、窒化シリコン単層とその上の酸化シリコン単層から成る二重層膜である。走査トンネル分光 (STS) 測定によると、最上層の酸化シリコン層は、単層でありながらバルクの SiO_2 のバンドギャップとほぼ同じ ~9 eV の値を持つことが見出された [1]。SiON 超薄膜の理論的研究は、我々の論文出版後早い時期におこなわれ、我々の結果を支持した [2]。

SiON 超薄膜の膜厚は ~0.6 nm であるので、ナノスケールデバイスへの展開が期待される。その為には、バンドギャップ構造を明らかにすることが重要であるので、SAGA-LS BL12において軟 X 線吸収 (SXA) 及び内殻光電子分光 (CLPES)、SPring-8 の BL27SU において発光分光法 (SXE) 及び CLPES により研究した。N 1s、O 1s の SXA、SXE、CLPES から、窒化シリコン単層、酸化シリコン単層の各単層ごとのバンドギャップ、バンドオフセットを見積もることが出来た。バンド分散の測定は、KEK-PF の BL18A でおこなった。理論との良い一致が得られた [2]。

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[1] T. Shirasawa, K. Hayashi, S. Mizuno, S. Tanaka, K. Nakatsuji, F. Komori, H. Tochihara, Phys.

Rev. Lett. **98**, 136105 (2007).

[2] P. Krüger, B. Baumeier, J. Pollmann, Phys. Rev. B **77**, 085329 (2008).

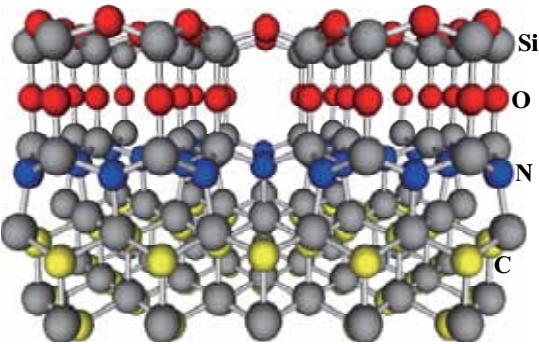
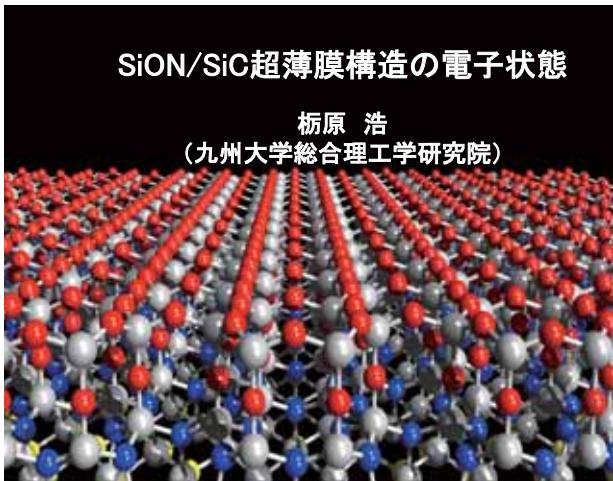


Fig. 1 SiON/SiC(0001) の構造モデル (側面図)

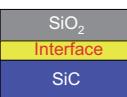


SiO₂/SiC interface problem

- シリコンカーバイド (SiC)
- ・ワイドバンドギャップ (-3 eV)
- ・高絶縁破壊強度 (Siの10倍) → 次世代パワーデバイスの基本物質
- ・高い熱伝導度 (Siの~5倍)

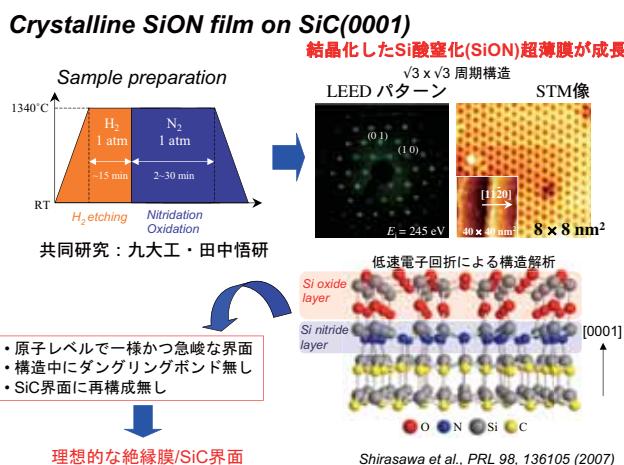
SiO₂/SiCの高い界面欠陥密度

- Si, C dangling bond
- Si suboxides
- C clusters
- C suboxides



チャネル移動度はSiの10^{-1~2}
SiC-MOSデバイスの実用化への大きな弊害

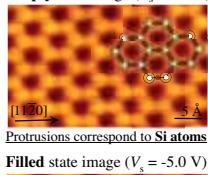
理想的な誘電膜/SiC界面が求められている



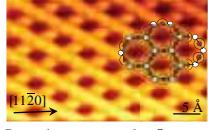
Band gap of the topmost layer of the SiON

Atom-resolved STM images

Empty state image ($V_s = 4.5 \text{ V}$)

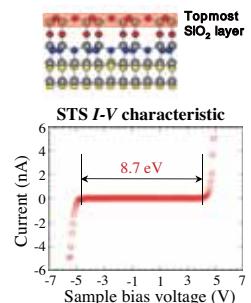


Filled state image ($V_s = -5.0 \text{ V}$)



Consistent with the structure model

共同研究：東大物性研小森文夫研



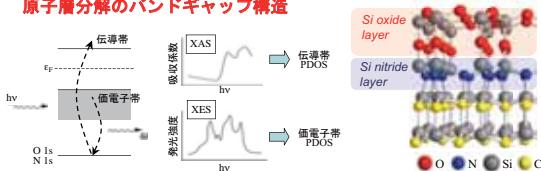
Reproduced by an *ab-initio* calculation
F. Devynck et al., Appl. Phys. Lett., 91, 061930 (2007)

Atomic-layer resolved band-gap structure

XAS: Soft X-ray absorption spectroscopy (軟X線吸収スペクトル)
XES: Soft X-ray emission spectroscopy (軟X線発光スペクトル)

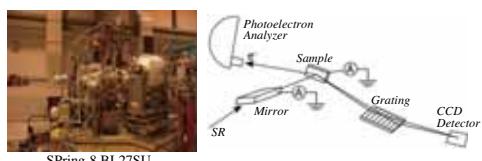
XAS & XESによる元素選択的電子状態

@SPring-8 BL27SU & SAGA-LS BL12
原子層分解のバンドギャップ構造



XAS&XES on SiON/SiC(0001)

O K-edgeとN K-edgeのXASとXESを測定



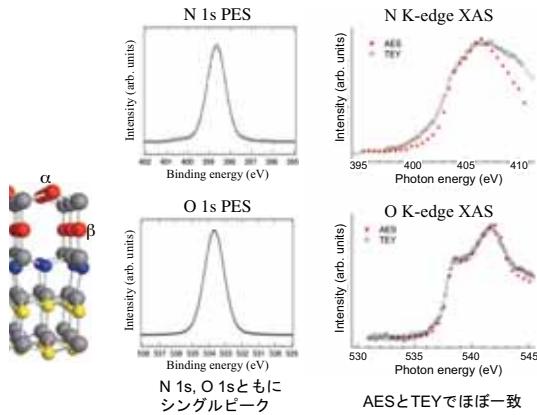
XAS

@SAGA-LS BL12 軟X線利用材料分析ビームライン
全電子収量法 (TEY) $E/\Delta E = 3000$
オージェ電子収量法 (AEY) $\Delta E = 0.4 \text{ eV}$

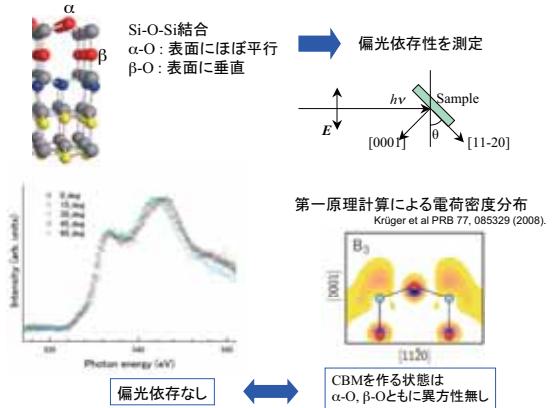
XES

SPring-8 BL27SU 軟X線光化学実験ステーション
回折格子で分光しCCDで検出, $E/\Delta E \sim 1300$

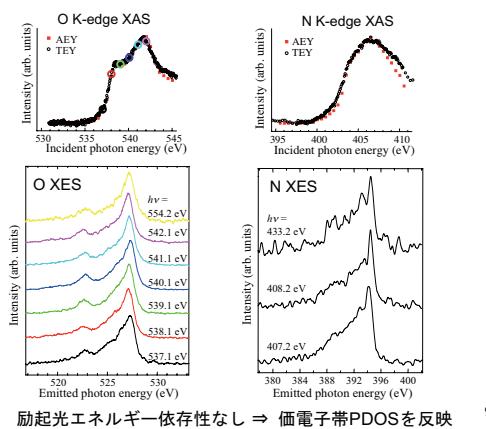
O & N K-edge XAS at SAGA-LS BL12



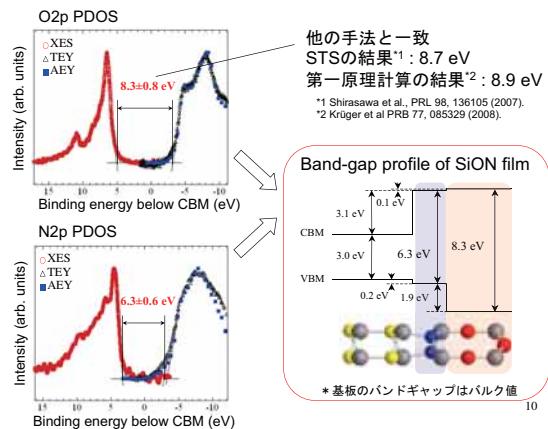
Polarization dependence of O K-edge XAS



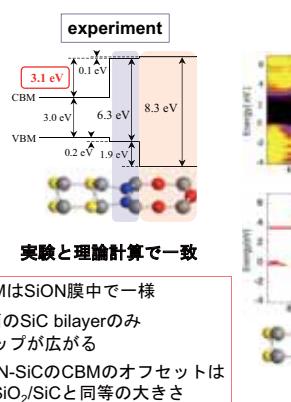
O & N K-edge XES at Spring-8 BL27SU



Band-gap profile SiON film



Band-gap profile SiON/SiC(0001)



謝辞

シンクロトロン光利用研究

ナノテク支援

SAGA-LS BL-12 (No. 080286N): 20 hrs
Spring-8 BL-27SU (No. 2007A2009): 48 hrs

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