

Semiconductor Application™

Coretec Cyclohexasilane™

Coretec Cyclohexasilane's (CHS) liquid state and chemical structure contribute to enhanced deposition rates and lower deposition temperatures, especially in microelectronics applications including integrated circuitry, optoelectronics, MEMS, and memory.

Features & Benefits



More Efficient Processing

More efficient
deposition at lower
temperatures and
higher rates



Higher Purities

Higher performance
silicon and
silicon-based layers

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Long Shelf Life

Two year shelf life
when stored at room
temperature



Liquid Transport and Storage

Lower storage and
transportation costs
compared to gas



Incorporation Into Existing Processes

CHS can be easily incorporated into existing
PECVD/CVD/ALD processes with minor
equipment modifications

The Challenge

Silane gas (SiH_4) is the most commonly used source of silicon in creating silicon based layers in microelectronics, including SiNx , SiCx , and SiOx . The process yields of silane are not ideal, and often require high deposition temperatures in CVD and ALD processing. As microelectronic features become smaller and smaller, these high processing temperatures can pose disadvantages such as trapped impurities due to poor film growth kinetics and reduced production throughput.

The Possibility

Coretec Cyclohexasilane is a higher order silane (Si_6H_{12} vs SiH_4). This results in significant benefits to deposition temperature, rate, and efficiency with only minor modification to the standard gas delivery system, leading to cost savings and increased production rates. Coretec Cyclohexasilane is a liquid at ambient conditions and can be molecularly doped (B, P). This allows for solution processing of multi-layered devices with the performance of more traditionally fabricated silicon electronic devices and potential for lower cost roll-to-roll processing. viewing zone available to the viewer.

What Does This Mean?

Example of using cyclic versus linear silanes in aerosol assisted chemical vapor deposition (AA-CVD): higher deposition rate, lower deposition temperature, and absence of need for dilution during processing. Thin a-Si:H films are achieved readily from cyclic silane precursors using gas phase or liquid phase spin-coating based techniques.

