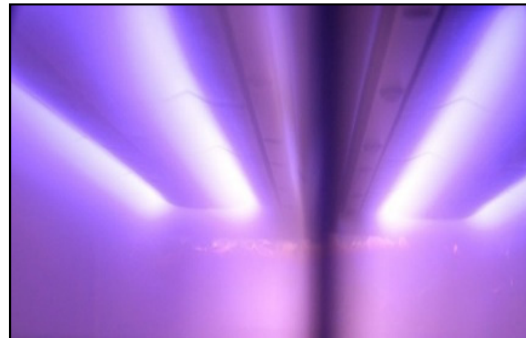


# How to run a reliable reactive HIPIMS process over a target lifetime

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Julius Rieke<sup>2</sup>

Holger Gerdes<sup>3</sup>, Ralf Bandorf<sup>3</sup>, Michael Vergöhl<sup>3</sup>, Günter Bräuer<sup>2,3</sup>

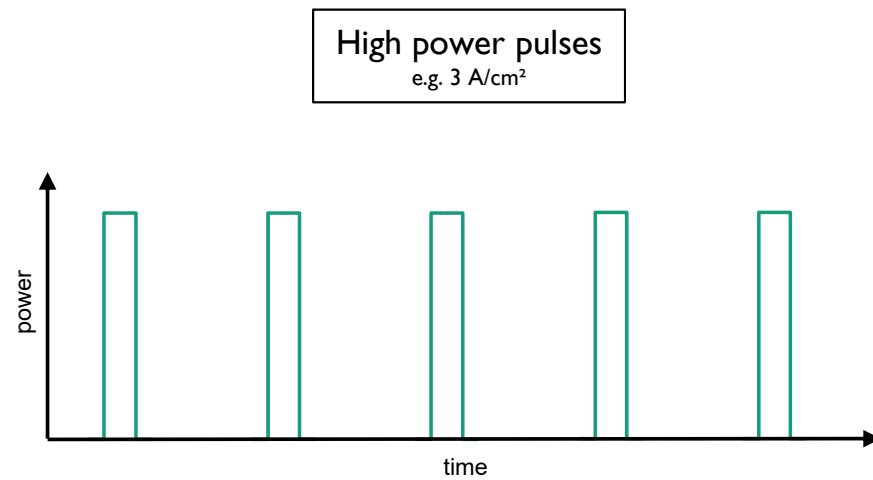
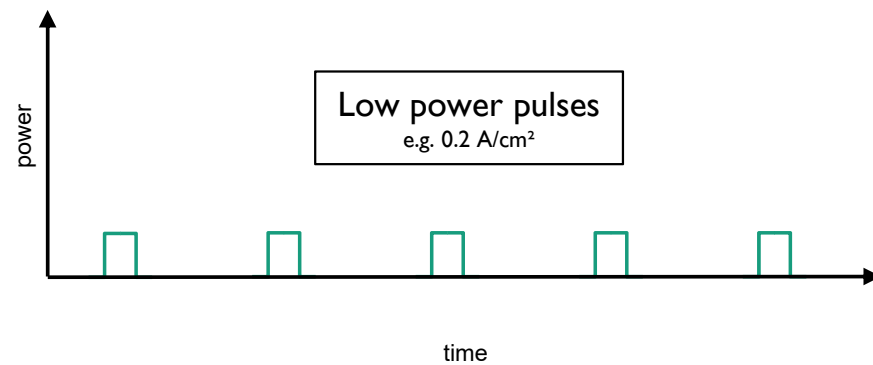


Supported by:  
 Federal Ministry  
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and Energy  
  
on the basis of a decision  
by the German Bundestag

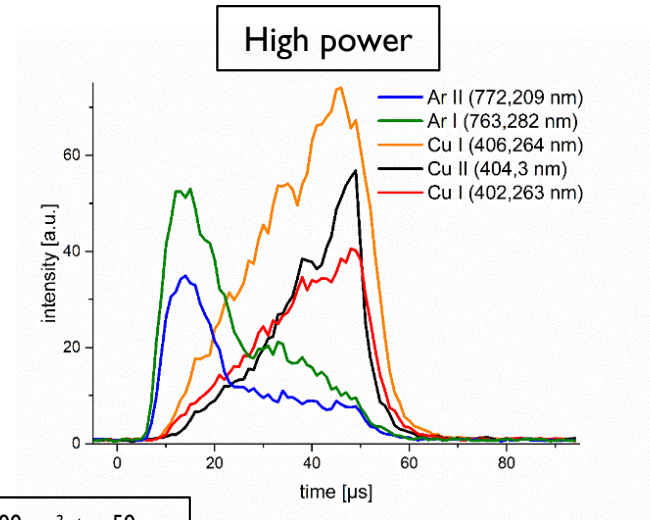
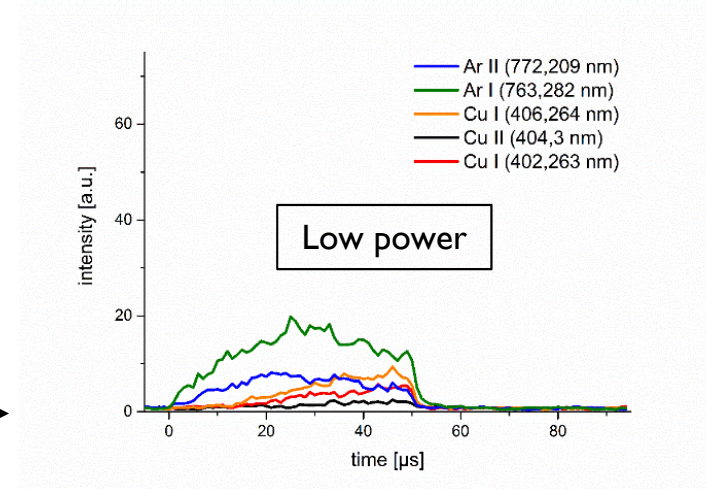
## Motivation

High metal ion density is responsible for enhanced layer properties

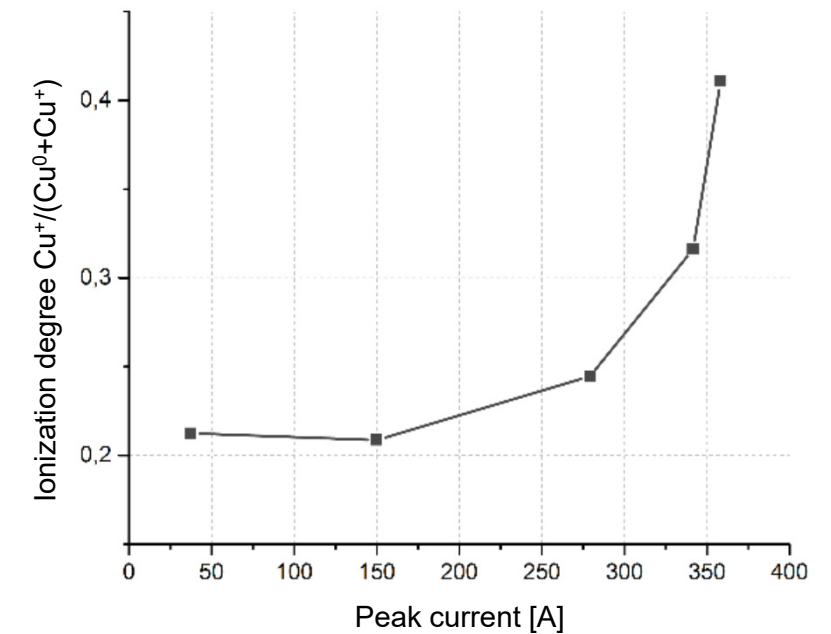
High-power pulses produces metal ions



Example: Copper,  $A_{\text{Target}}: 300 \text{ cm}^2$ ,  $t_{\text{on}}: 50 \mu\text{s}$



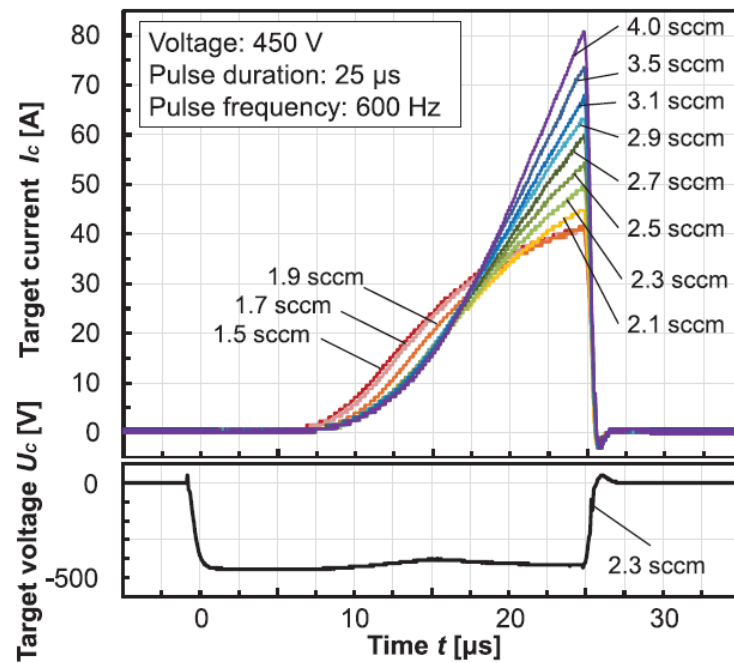
Degree of ionization is related to peak current



## Motivation

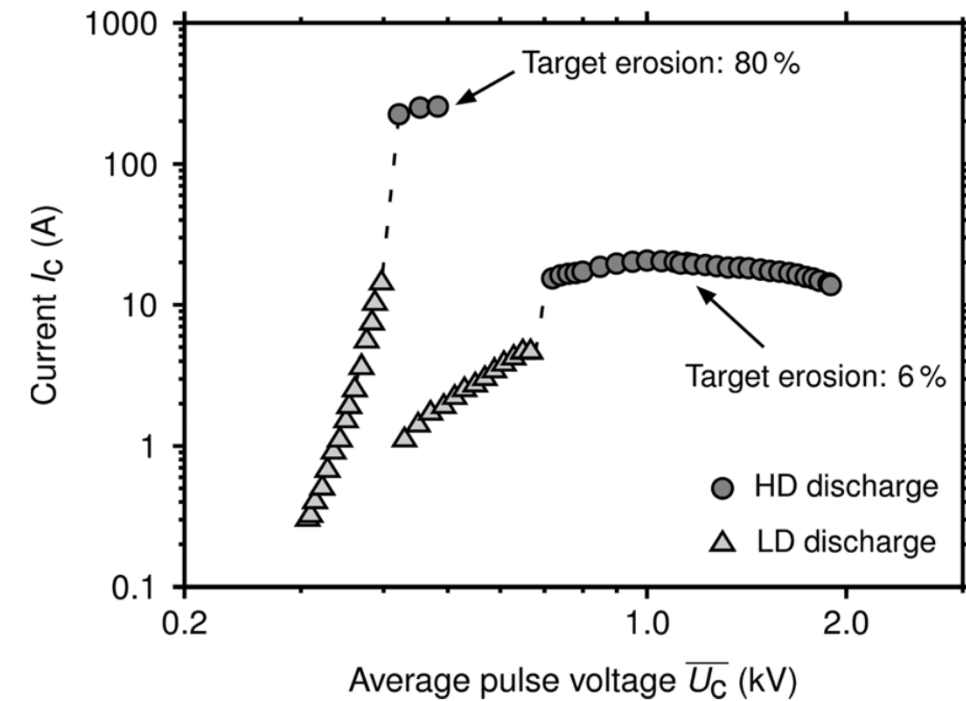
Reactive gas and target erosion affects peak current i.e. metal ion density

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

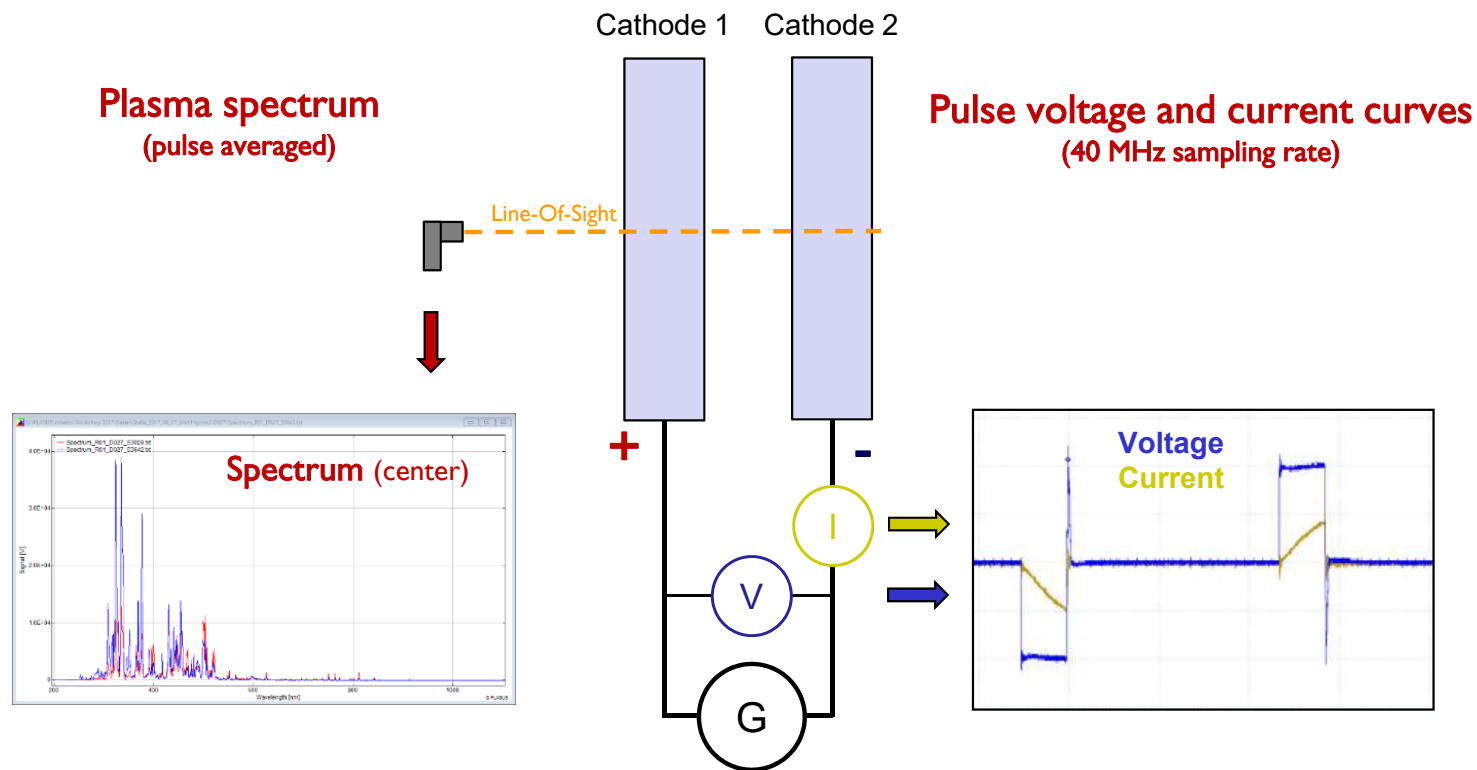


J. Capek et al. J. Appl. Phys. 111 (2012) 023301

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



Rotatable cathodes in bipolar configuration  
500 mm length



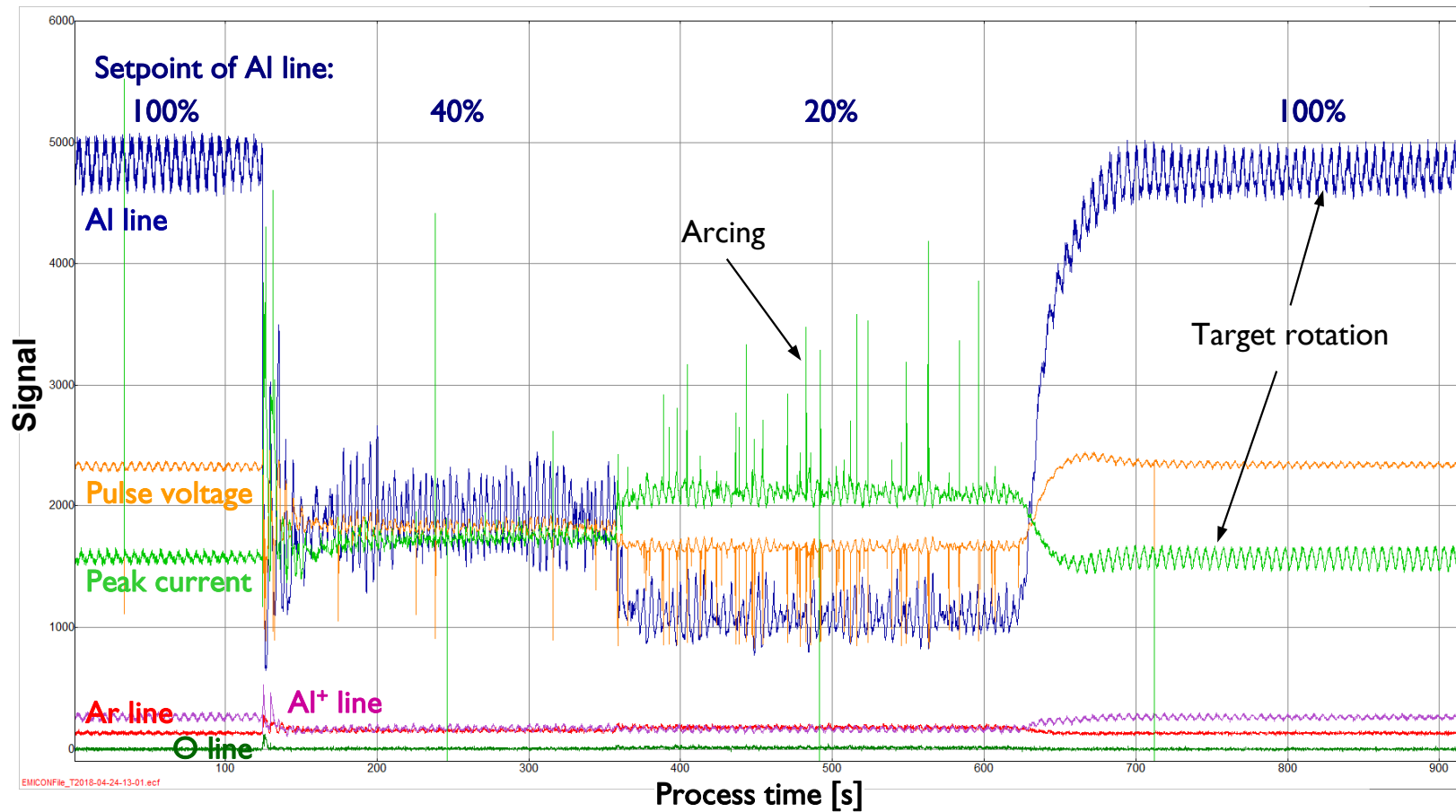
Fraunhofer Institute for Surface Engineering & Thin Films IST

Triggered and synchronized measurement realized in EMICON system



# Spectroscopic monitoring & pulse peak current and voltage

## Reactive gas flow control



### Application:

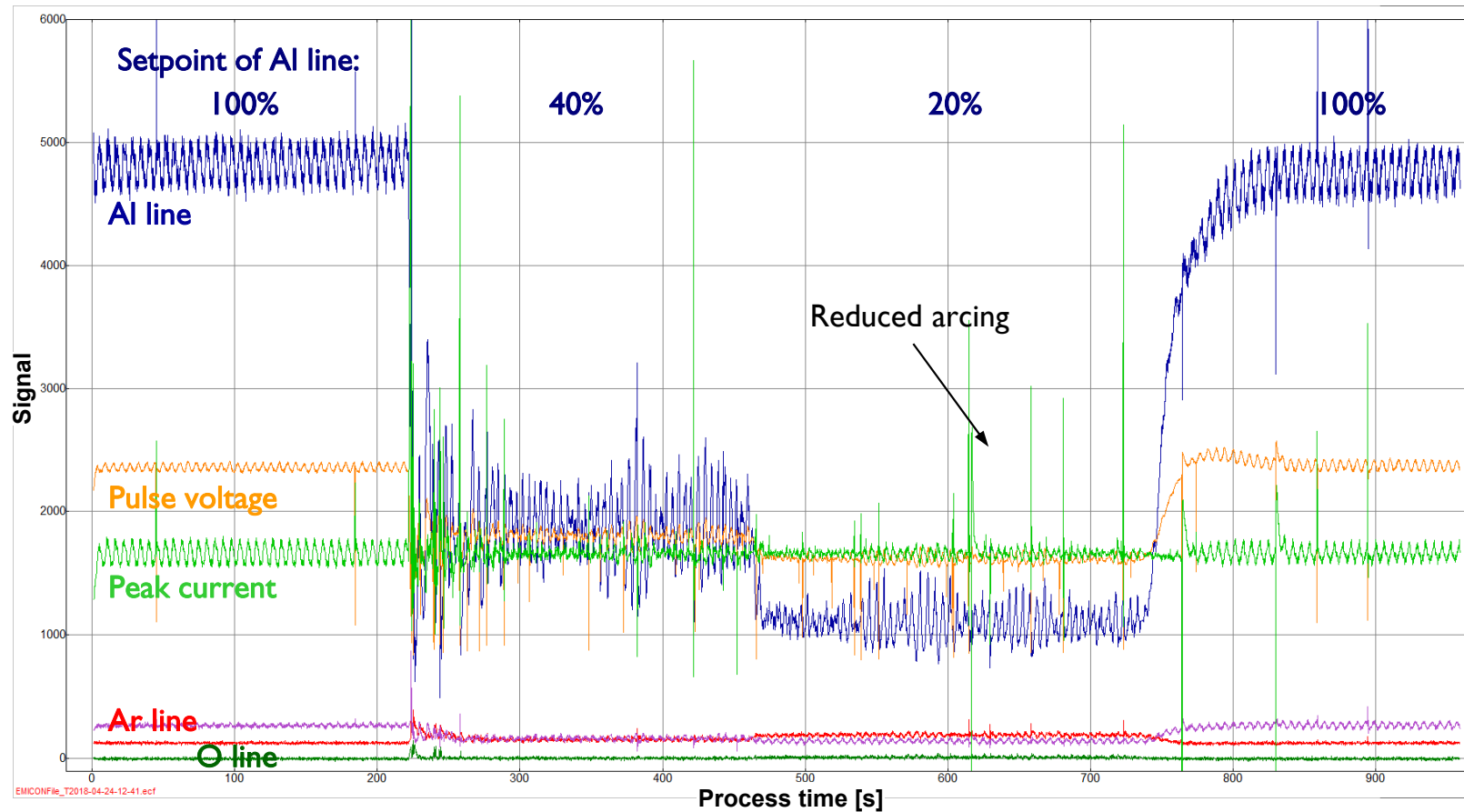
Al/O<sub>2</sub>/Ar reactive HIPIMS plasma  
 Average power: 3 kW bipolar pulsed,  
 $t_{on}$ : 40  $\mu$ s,  $t_{off}$ : 300  $\mu$ s  
 5 Pa, 200 sccm Ar, 0-20 sccm O<sub>2</sub>  
 Control of oxygen flow with Al line  
 Arc handling at 900 A

### 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



### Application:

- Al/O<sub>2</sub>/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

## Long-term control of reactive HIPIMS process

Continuous control of reactive gas flow and pulse peak current

### Application:

Ti/O<sub>2</sub>/Ar reactive HIPIMS plasma  
Average power: 6 kW bipolar pulsed  
 $t_{\text{on}}$ : 50  $\mu\text{s}$ ,  $t_{\text{off}}$ : 780  $\mu\text{s}$   
Peak current: 320 A  
0.5 Pa, 125 sccm Ar, 0-20 sccm O<sub>2</sub>  
Arc handling at 800 A

### Process control:

Oxygen flow by Ti line  
Peak current by charging voltage

### Process time:

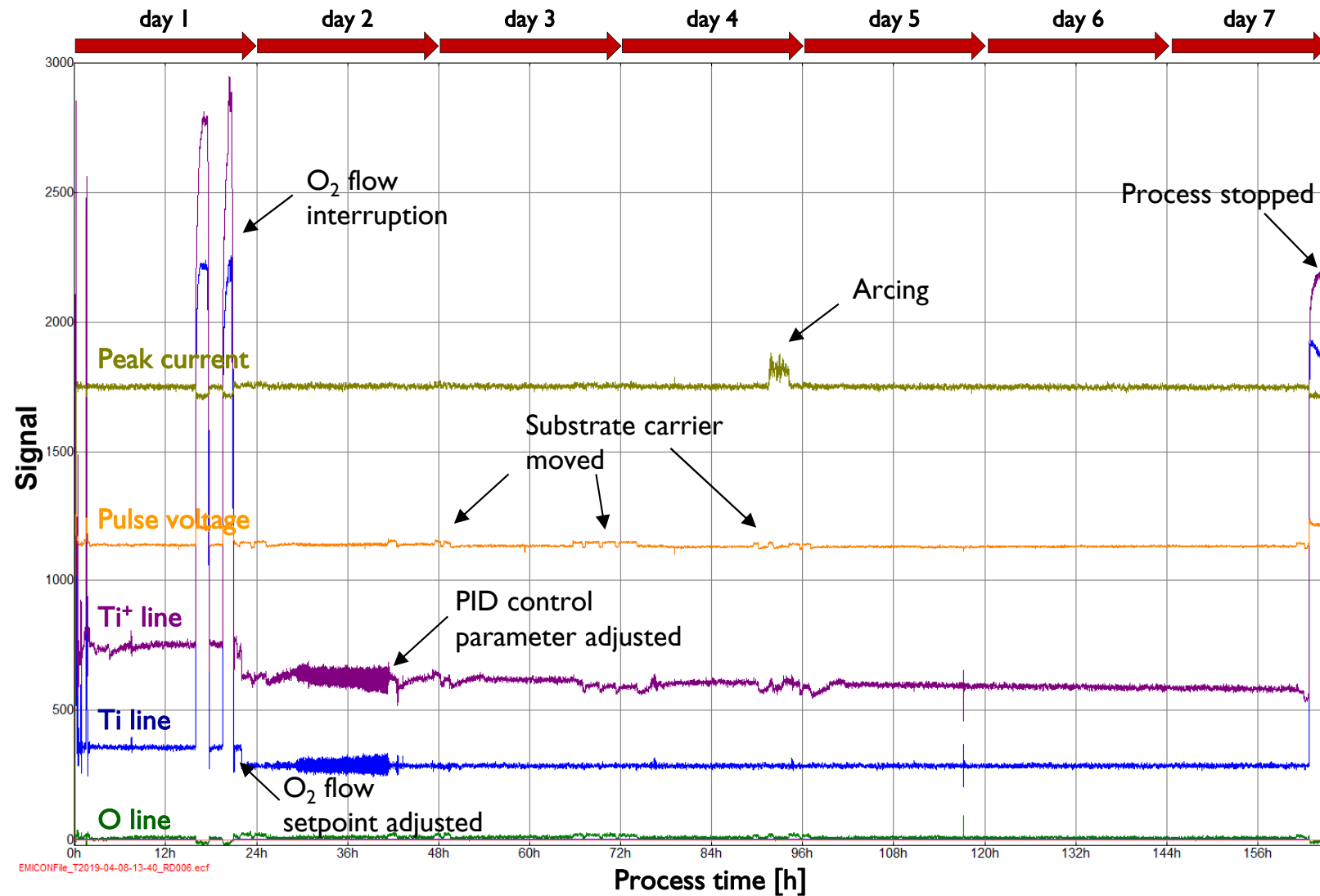
164 hours (almost 7 days)  
Uninterrupted controlled plasma process

### Coating samples:

Samples coated throughout process time

# Long-term control of reactive HIPIMS process

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

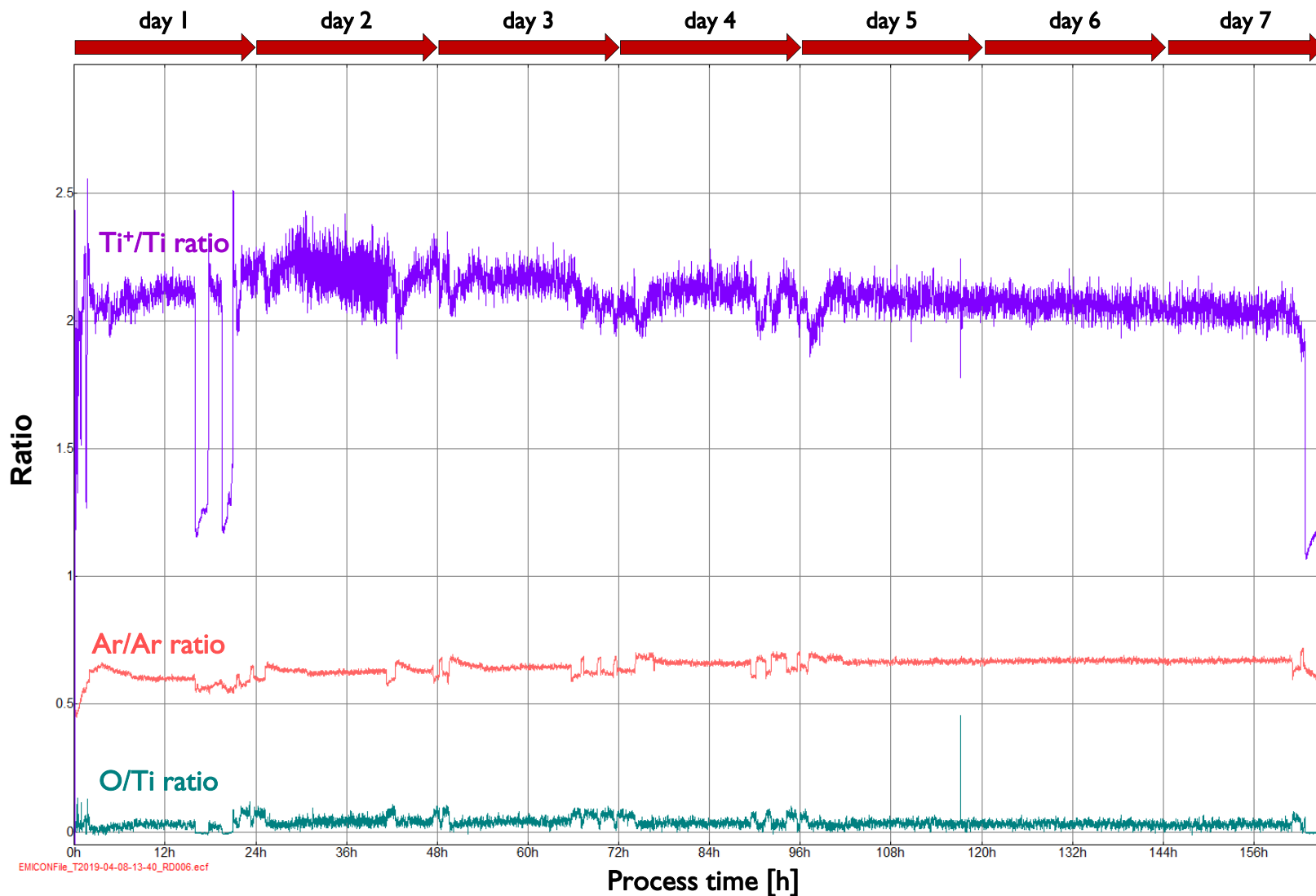
### Benefits:

- Constant peak current
  - ▶ stable pulse power
- Constant Ti and O signals
  - ▶ stable stoichiometry in plasma
- Process fault detection and documentation



# Long-term control of reactive HIPIMS process

## Additional process information from signal ratios



### Features:

Real-time ratios of:

O / Ti signal ratio → verification of stoichiometry

different Ar line signals → process parameter

Ti<sup>+</sup> / Ti ratio → ionization degree

### Benefits:

Constant ratio of Ar lines

- ▶ stable process parameter

Constant O / Ti signal ratio

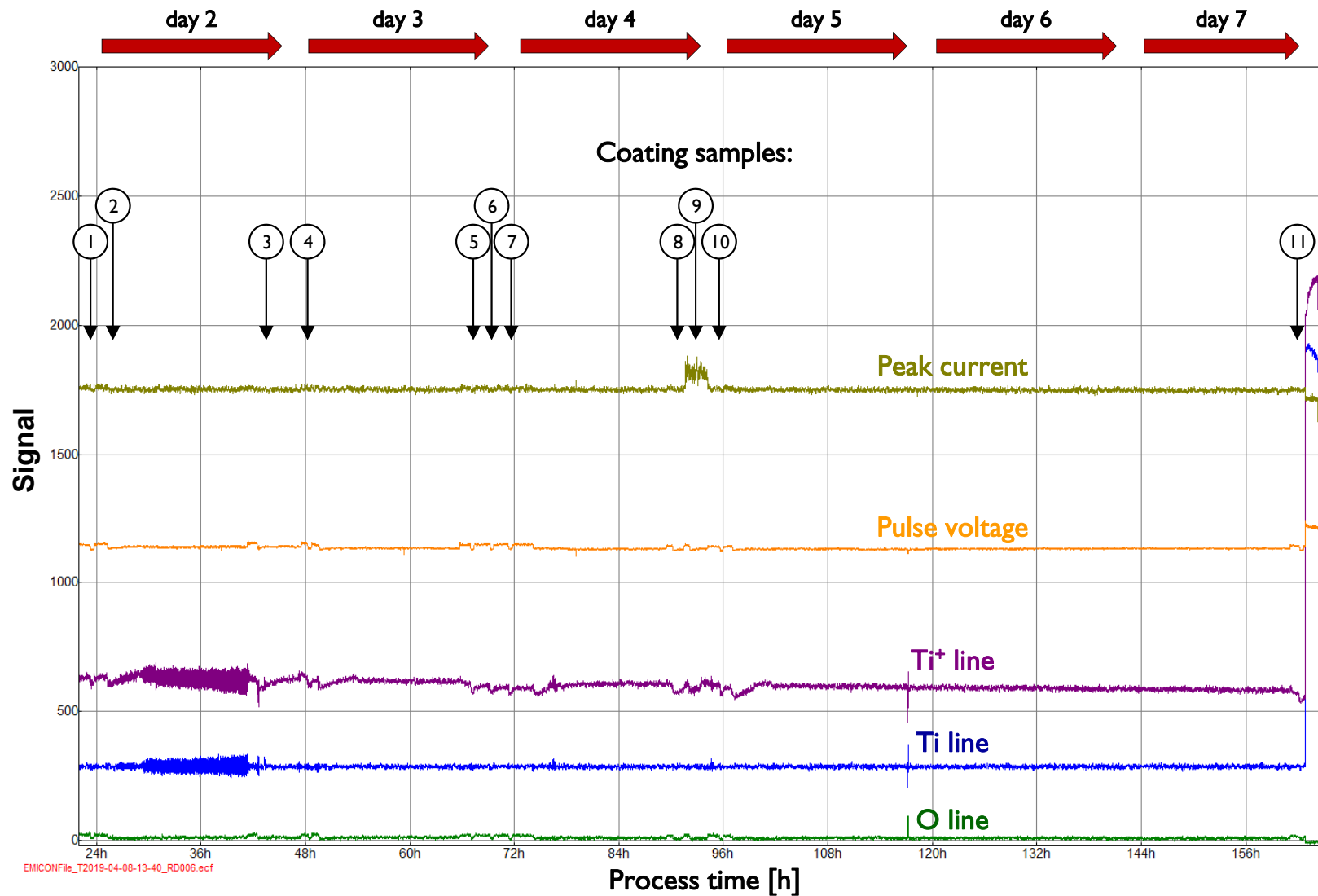
- ▶ verification stoichiometry

Slightly drift in Ti<sup>+</sup> / Ti

- ▶ indication of target erosion (to be verified)

# Long-term control of reactive HIPIMS process

## Coating samples



### 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

# Long-term control of reactive HIPIMS process

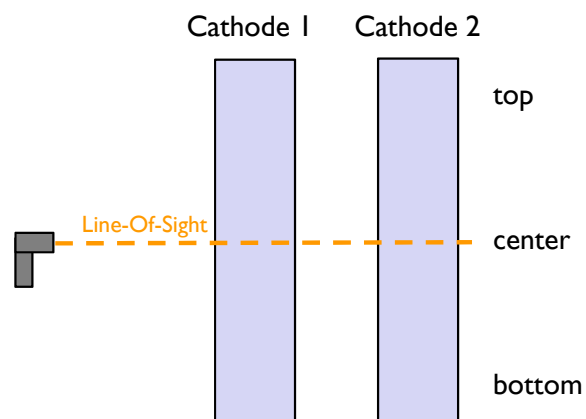
## Coating sample results

**Coating samples:** 11 coating samples throughout process time

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

**Optical properties:**  
 $n_{550} = 2.49 \pm 0.1$   
 $k = 0.004 \pm 0.0005$

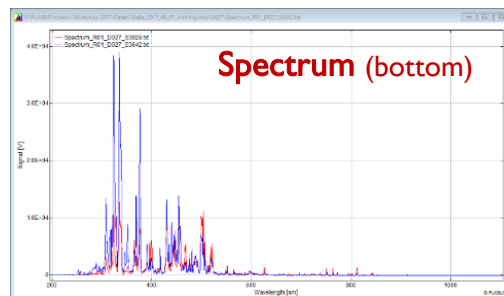
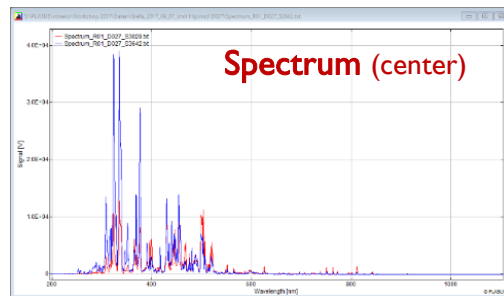
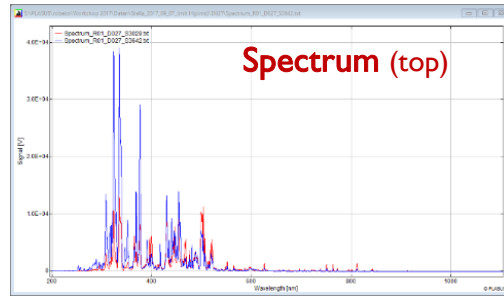
**Layer uniformity:**  
 gradient from top to bottom  
 gas flow control at center manifold only



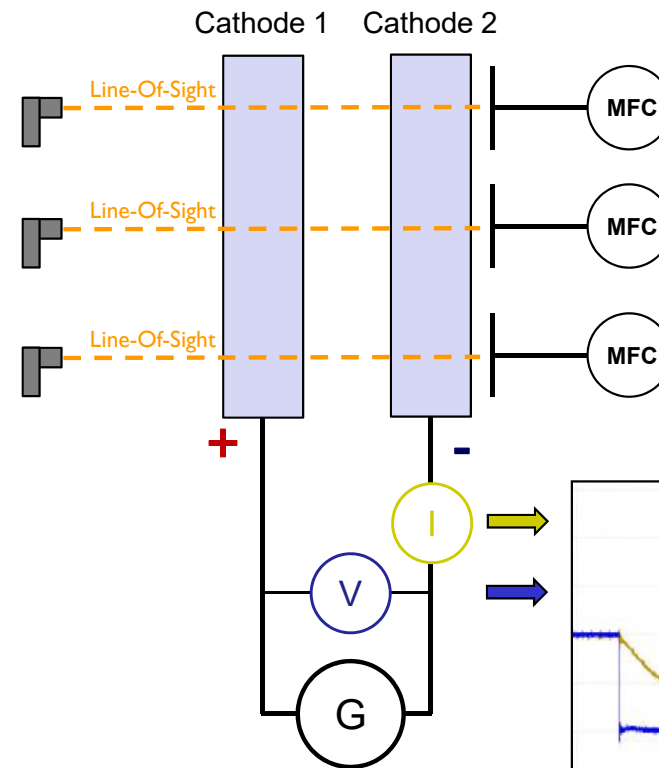
Sectional gas flow control along cathode length required for uniform layer deposition

# Long-term control of reactive HIPIMS process

## Control setup for uniformity control



**Plasma spectrum**  
(pulse averaged)



**Pulse voltage and current curves**  
(40 MHz sampling rate)

**Features:**

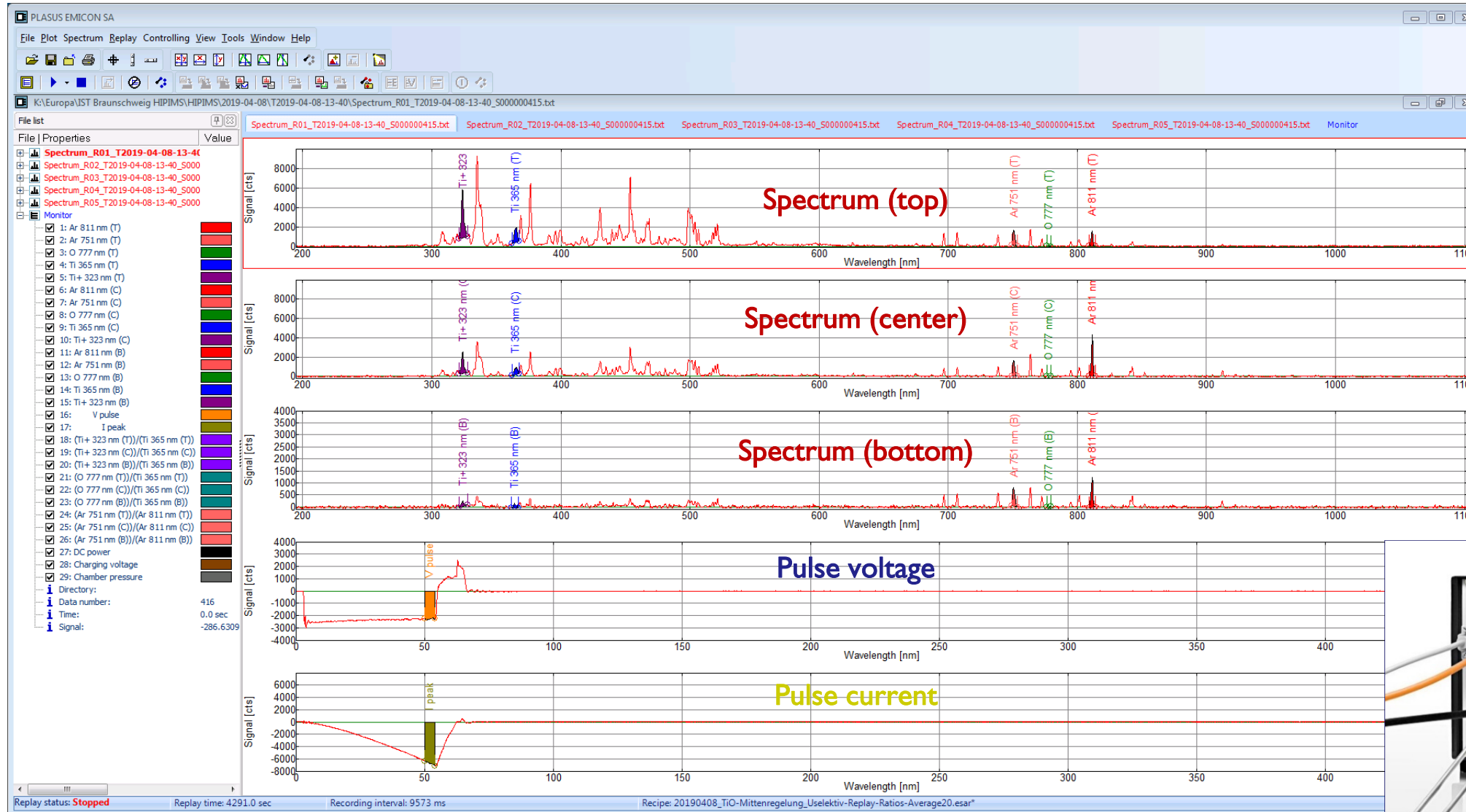
Main reactive gas flow control at center

Balancing gas flows at top and bottom related to center gas flow

Real-time balancing control using spectroscopic line ratios

# Long-term control of reactive HIPIMS process

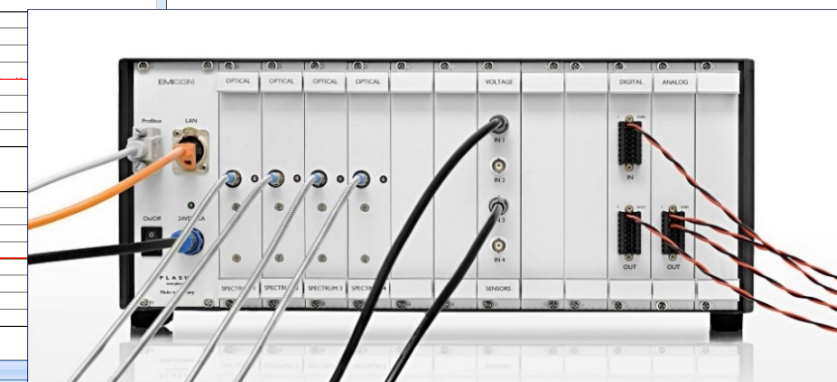
Full process control by simultaneous real-time measurements in single tool



Additional process parameters:

- Average DC power
- Charging voltage
- Charging current
- Lambda probe
- Gas flows
- Process pressure
- ...

EMICON SA System



## 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**



