

# Infrared GeSn photodetectors: new avenues in monolithic Si photonics

- Simone Assali, Théophile Willoquet, Vincent Calvo, Nicolas Pauc



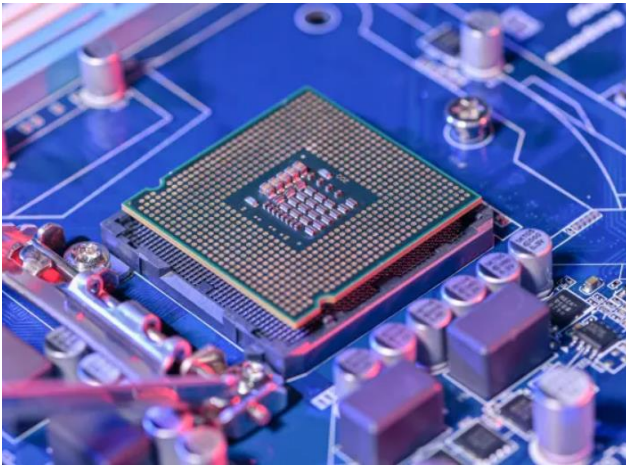
- Prof. Oussama Moutanabbir  
Polytechnique Montréal, Canada



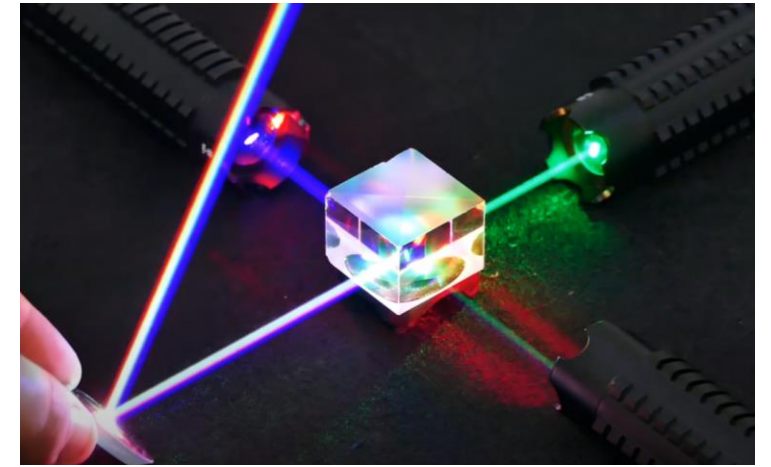
- Jean-Michel Hartmann



## Electronics

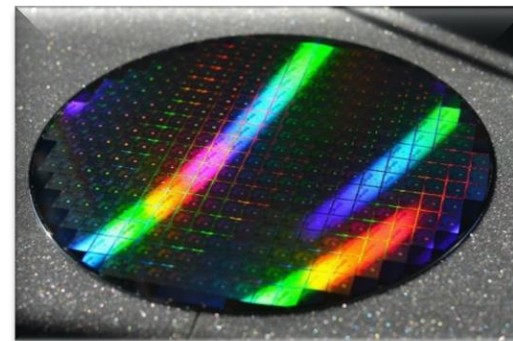


## Optics



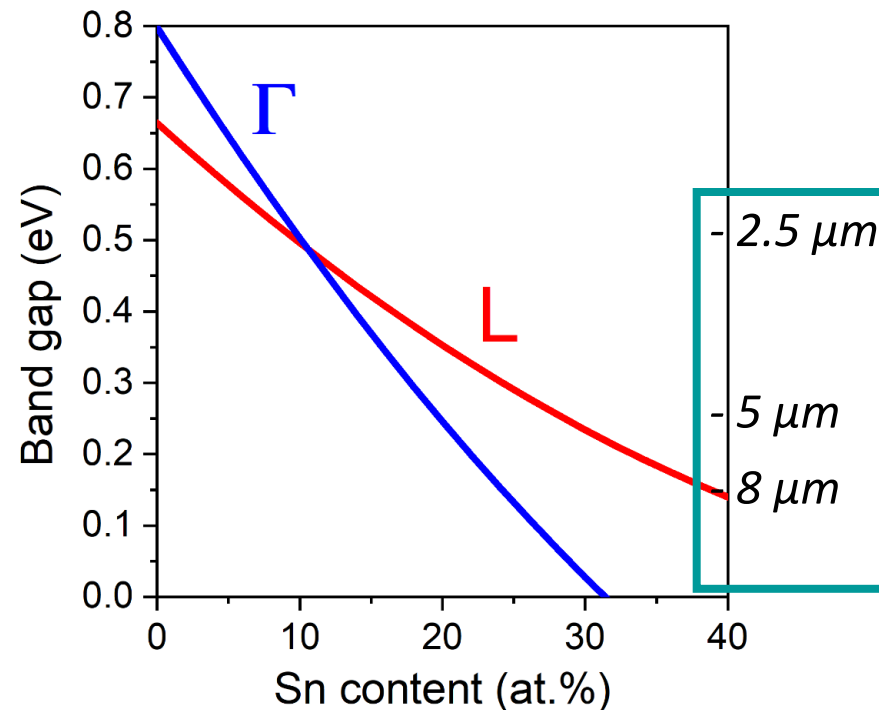
Monolithic integration on a Si wafer:

- Scalable fabrication
- CMOS compatibility
- Cost reduction
- Wide-scale adoption



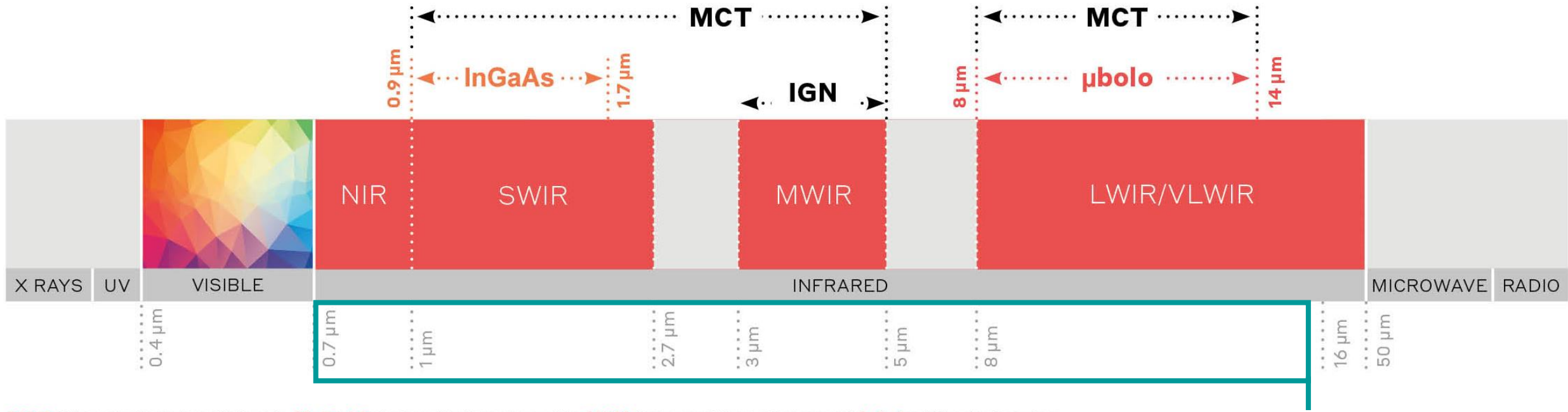
# Sn-based group IV semiconductors

- Si, Ge: indirect band gap → Low efficiency light emission, high performance detectors.
- GeSn alloys: indirect to direct band gap transition >9 at.% Sn.
- SiGeSn alloys: incorporate Si to increase the band gap and engineer barrier layers.
- Design high efficiency infrared photonic devices on Si.



A. Attiaoui *et al.*, *J. Appl. Phys.* **116** (2014)

# Infrared photonics



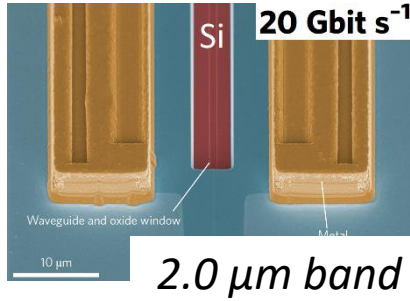
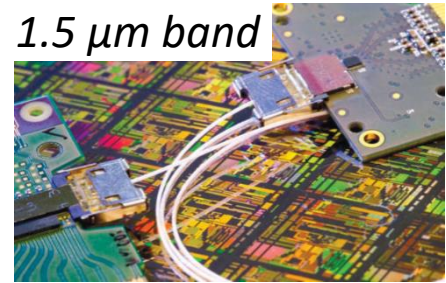
**MCT:** Mercury Cadmium Telluride / **InGaAs:** Indium Gallium Arsenide / **IGN:** Improved Gap eNginneered / **μbolo:** Microbolometer  
**NIR:** Near Infrared / **SWIR/MWIR:** Short or Medium wave infrared / **LWIR/VLWIR:** Long or Very long wave infrared

**GeSn <25 at.%**

- GeSn in an exceptional infrared photonics platform on Si that can compete with III-V and II-VI technologies.

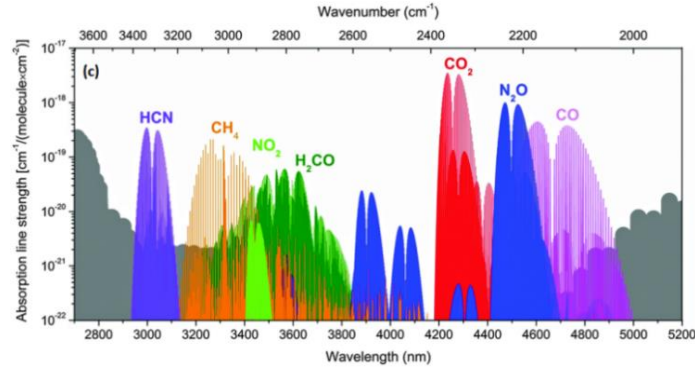
# Infrared photonics

## Data communications

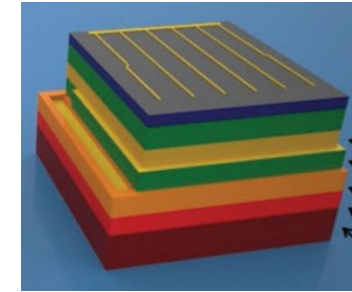


J.J. Ackert, *Nature Phot.* **9** (2015)

## Chemical sensing



## Multi-junction solar cells



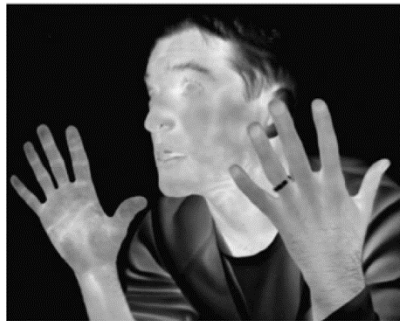
M.P. Lumb, *Adv. Ener. Mat.* **1700345** (2017)

## Free-space imaging

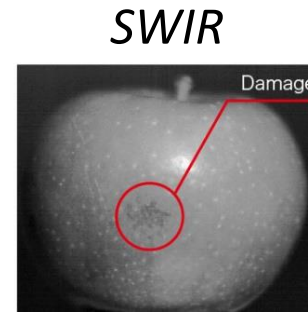
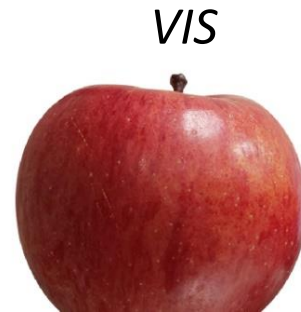
SWIR



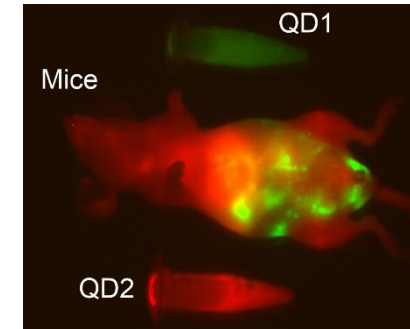
MWIR/LWIR



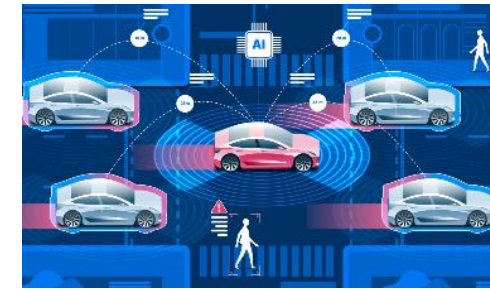
Food inspection



In vivo



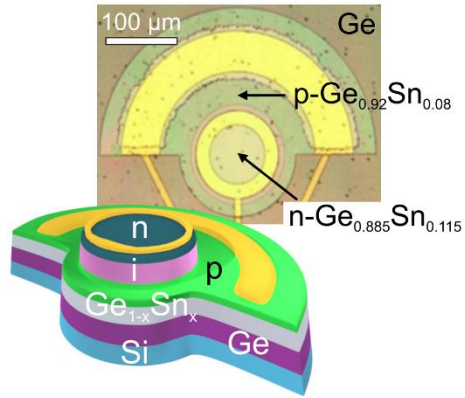
LIDAR



F. Wang, *Nature Nanotech.* **17** (2022)

# (Si)GeSn photonic devices

## Detectors

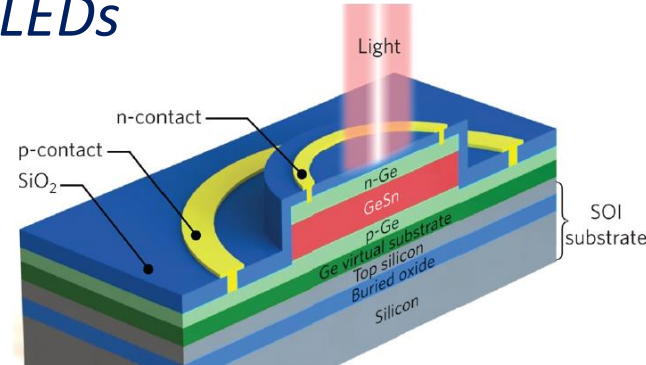


H. Tran *et al.*, *ACS Phot.* **6** (2019)  
M.R.M. Atalla *et al.*, *ACS Phot.* **9**, 4 (2022)

## Emitters

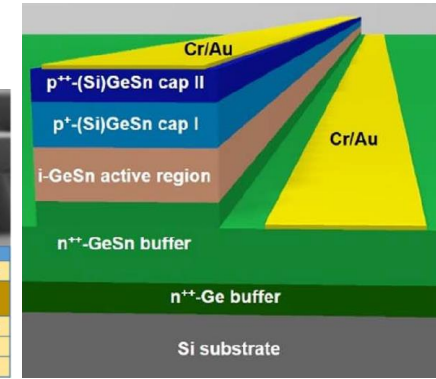
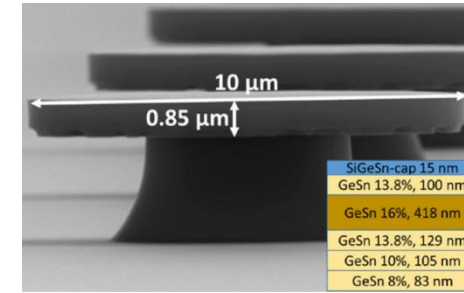


### LEDs



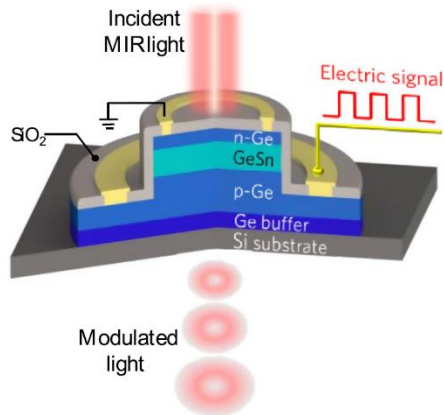
B.-J. Huang *et al.*, *ACS Phot.* **6** (2019)

### Lasers



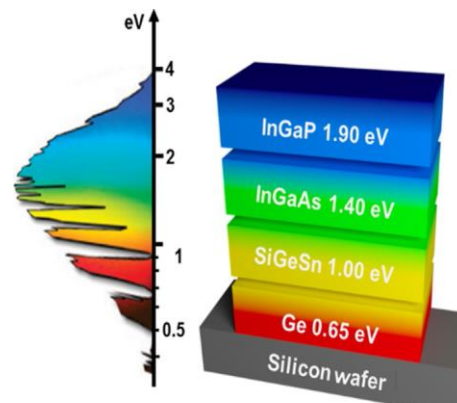
S. Wirths *et al.*, *Nature Phot.* **9** (2015)  
A. Elbaz *et al.*, *Nature Phot.* **14** (2020)  
Y. Zhou *et al.*, *Optica* **7** (2020), *Phot. Res.* **10** (2022)

## Optical modulators



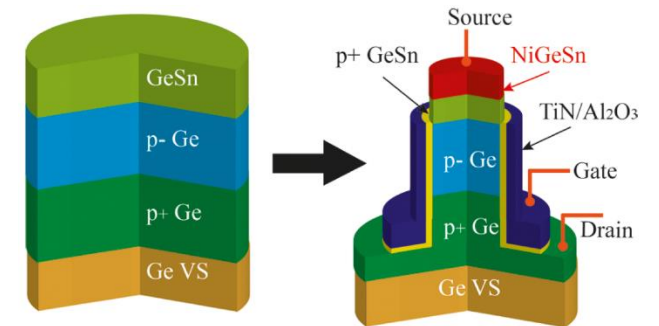
Y.-D. Hsieh *et al.*, *Comm. Mat.* **2** (2021)

## Photovoltaics



G. Timó *et al.*, *Sol. Ener. Mat. & Sol. Cells* **224**, 111016 (2021).

## Transistors



M. Liu *et al.*, *ACS Appl. Nano Mater.* **4** (2021)  
M. Liu *et al.*, *Comm. Eng.* **2** (2023)

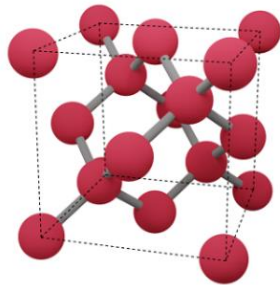
# GeSn challenges

1. Low equilibrium solubility of Sn in Ge (~1 at.%).

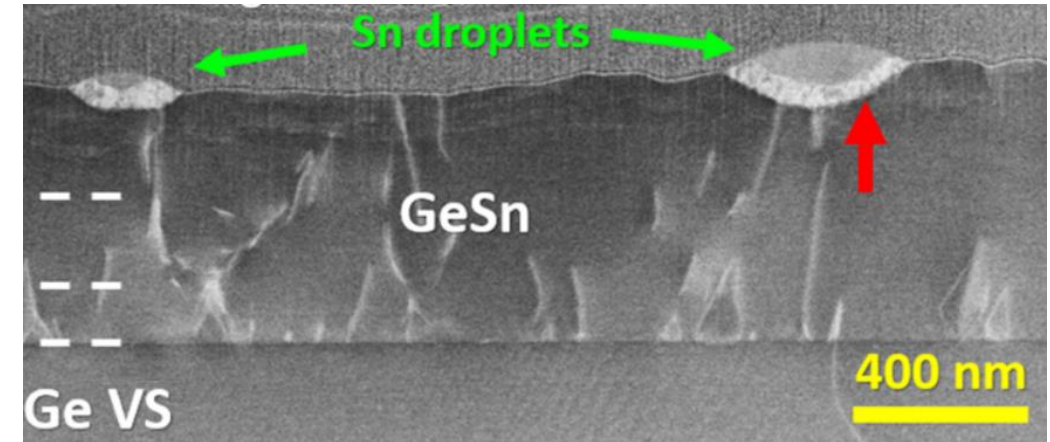
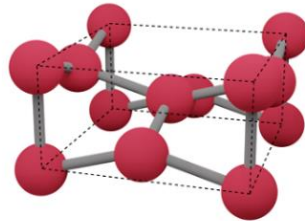
→ **Metastable** material!

2. Spontaneous phase transition from  $\alpha$ -Sn into  $\beta$ -Sn above 13 °C.

$\alpha$ -Sn  
Diamond cubic



$\beta$ -Sn  
Body-centered-tetragonal

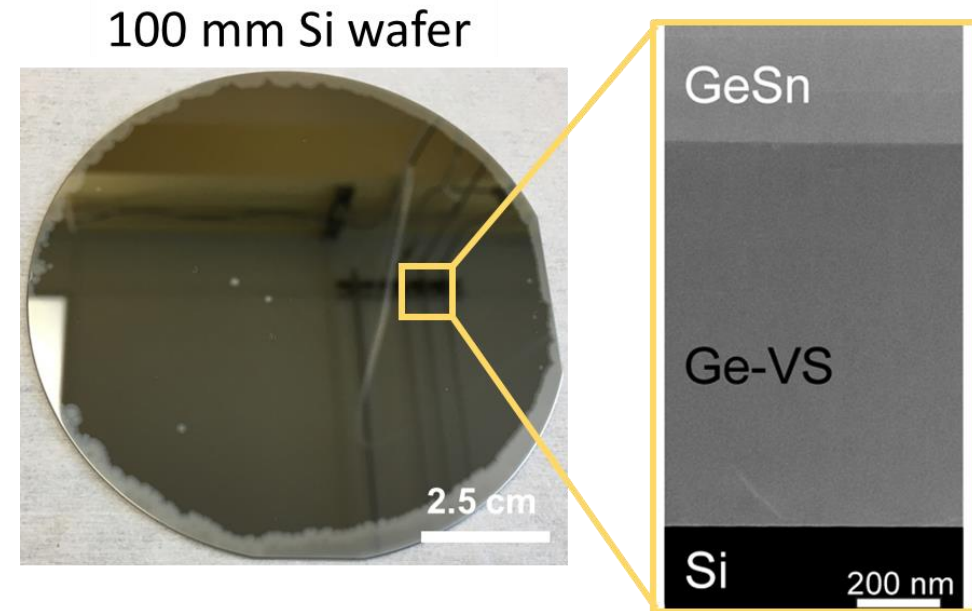


J. Nicolas *et al.*, *Cryst. Growth Des.* **20**, 5 (2020)

3. Lattice mismatch Ge and  $\alpha$ -Sn up to 14 % → Strain relaxation via dislocations.

# GeSn thin films epitaxy on Si

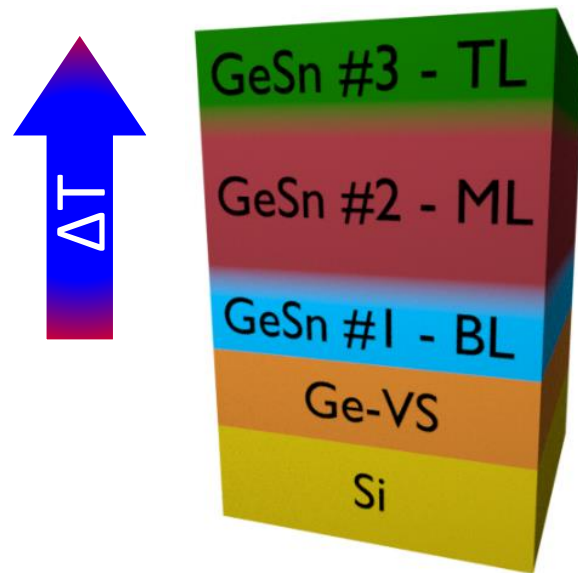
- Growth in a 100 mm CVD showerhead reactor and H<sub>2</sub> atmosphere.
- Precursors for SiGeSn:
  - Germane (GeH<sub>4</sub>)
  - Tin-Tetrachloride (SnCl<sub>4</sub>)
  - Disilane (Si<sub>2</sub>H<sub>6</sub>)
- Doping:
  - Diborane (B<sub>2</sub>H<sub>6</sub>)
  - Arsine (AsH<sub>3</sub>)
- Isotopically-enriched precursors:
  - <sup>28,29,30</sup>SiH<sub>4</sub>, <sup>70</sup>GeH<sub>4</sub>



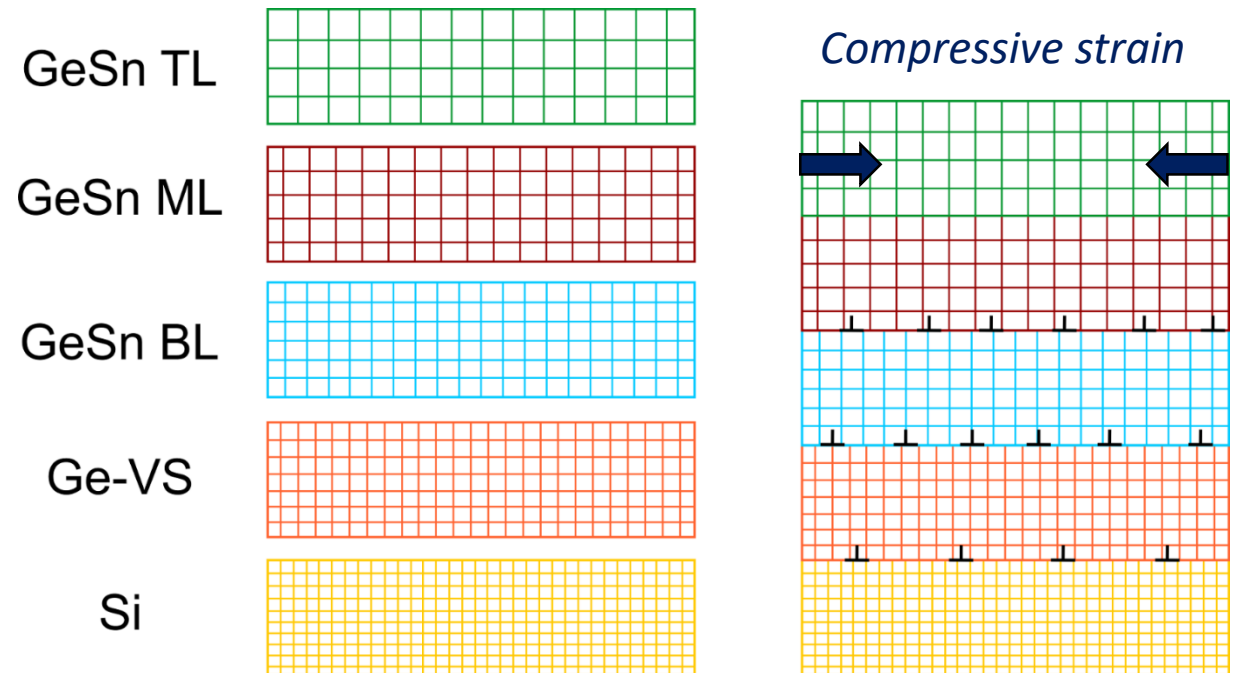
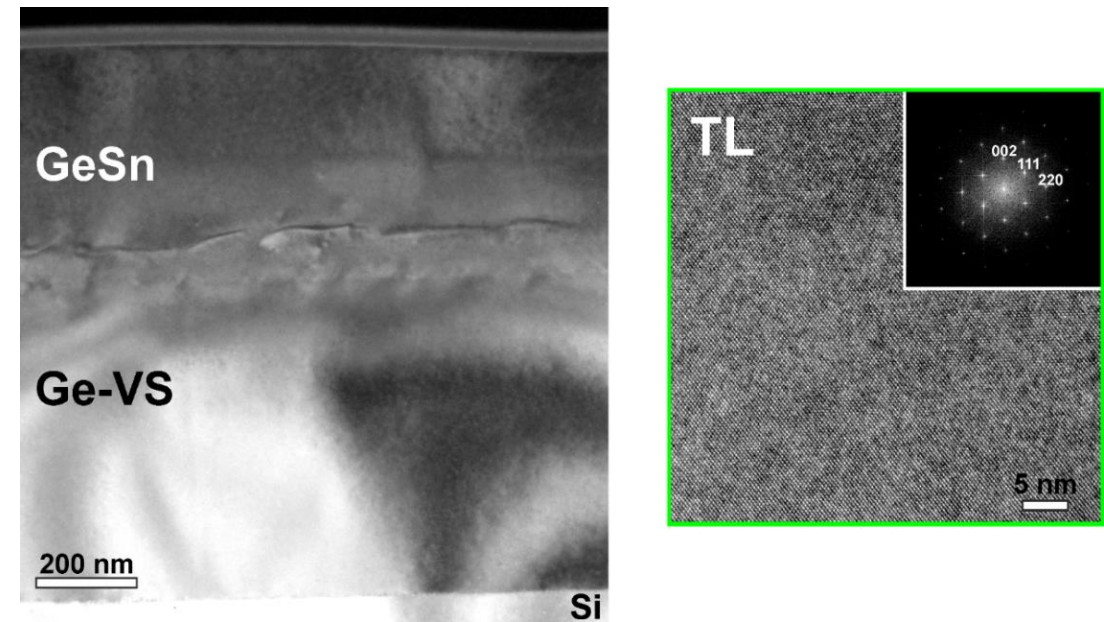


# How to boost the Sn incorporation in Ge?

1. Temperature: increase 1-2 at.% Sn every -10 °C.
2. Strain relaxation: multiple buffer layers.
3. Sn/Ge ratio in gas phase.

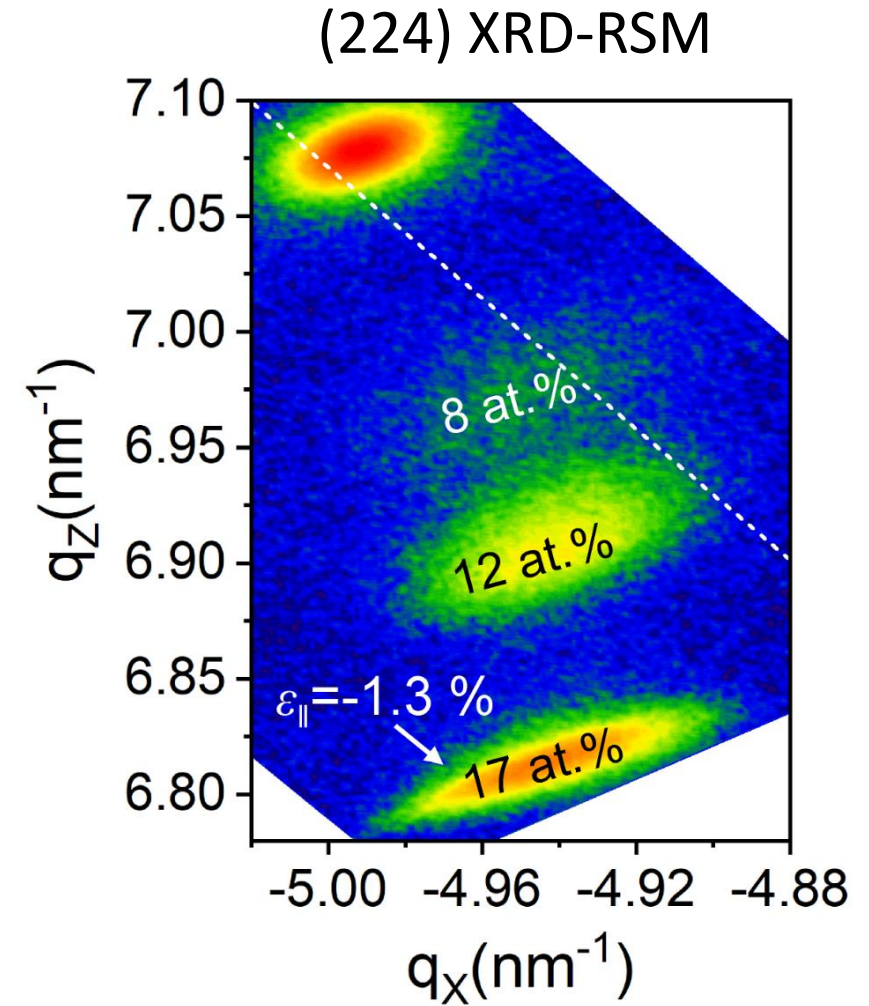
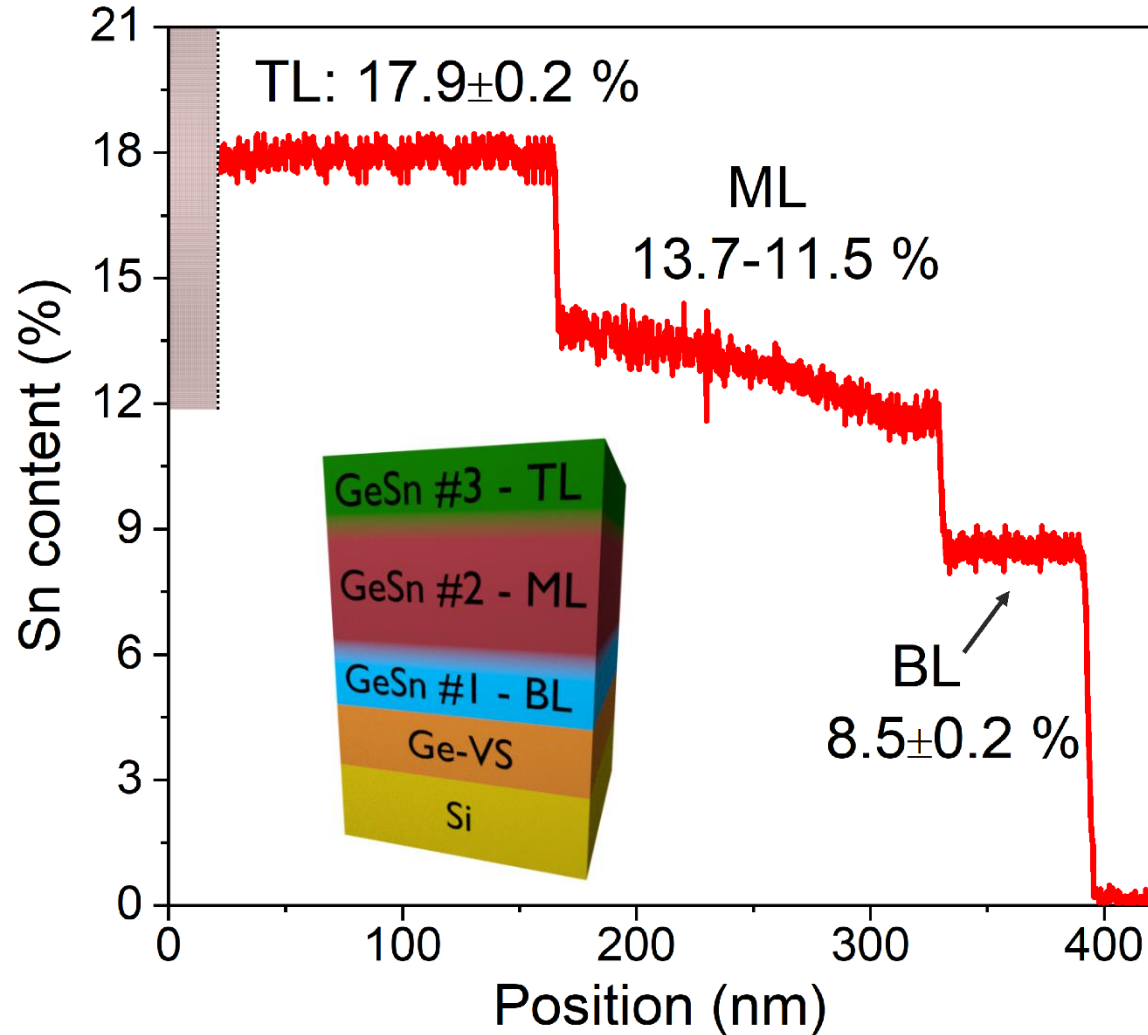


S. Assali *et al.*, *Appl. Phys. Lett.* **112**, 251903 (2018)  
S. Assali *et al.*, *J. Appl. Phys.* **125**, 025304 (2019)  
E. Bouthillier, S. Assali *et al.*, *Phys. Rev. Appl.* **35**, 095006 (2020)



# GeSn thin films epitaxy on Si

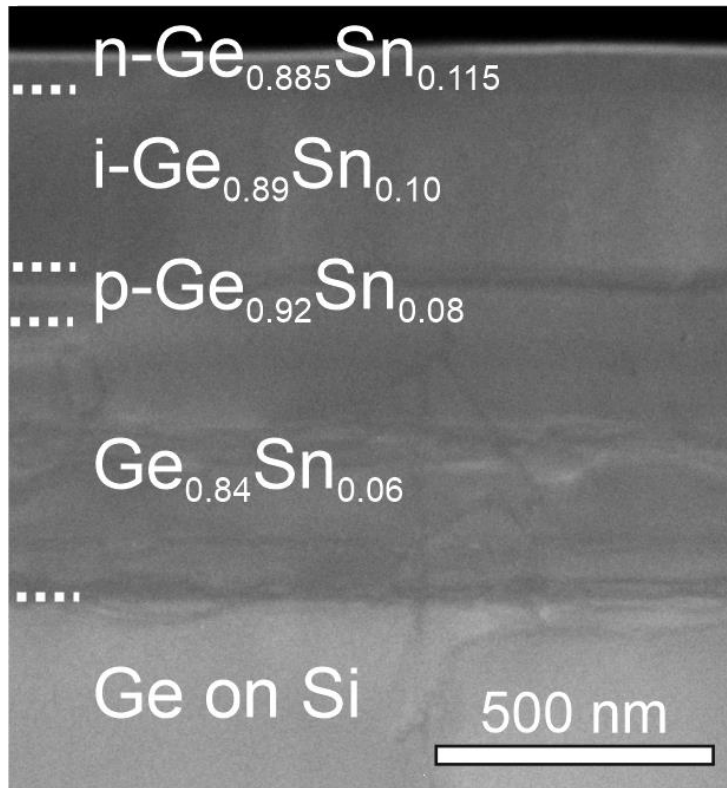
- Up to 17 at.% Sn and uniform composition.
- Compressive strain  $\varepsilon_{||} = -1.3 \%$ .



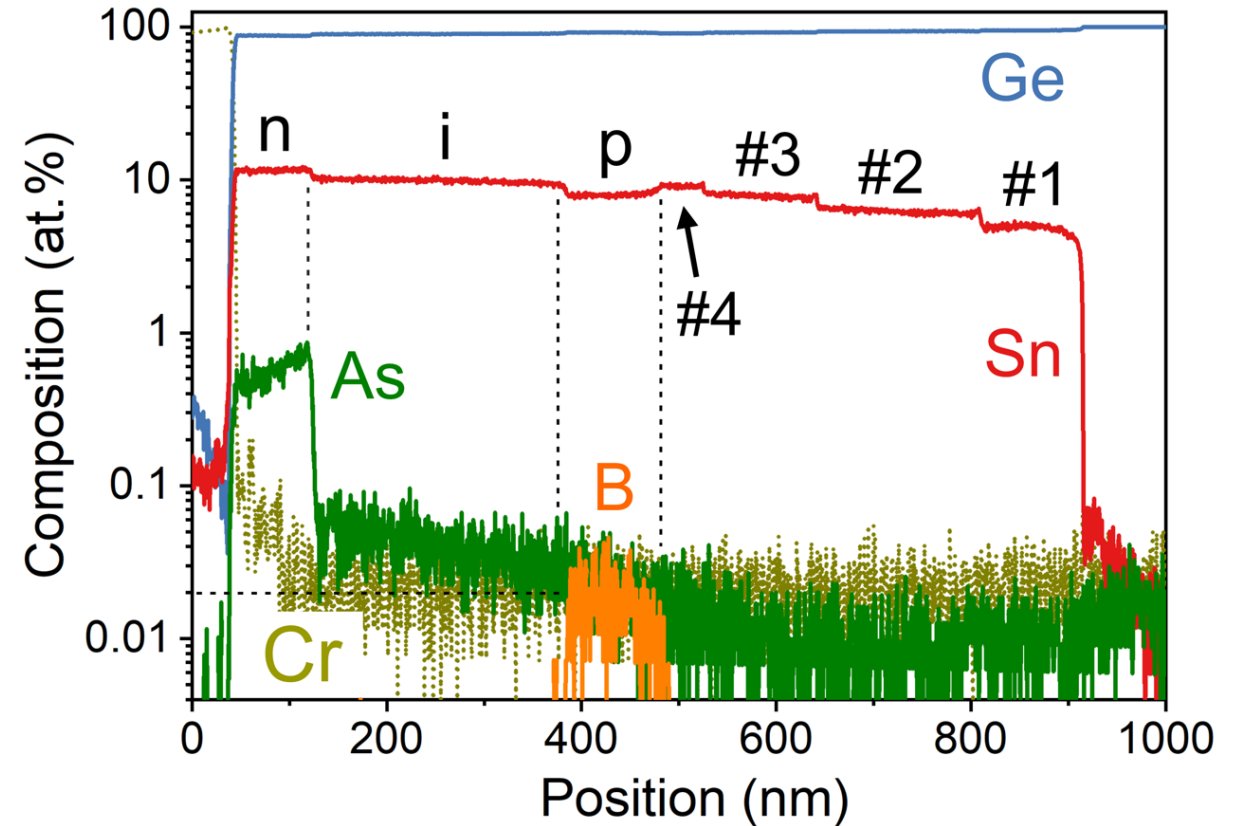
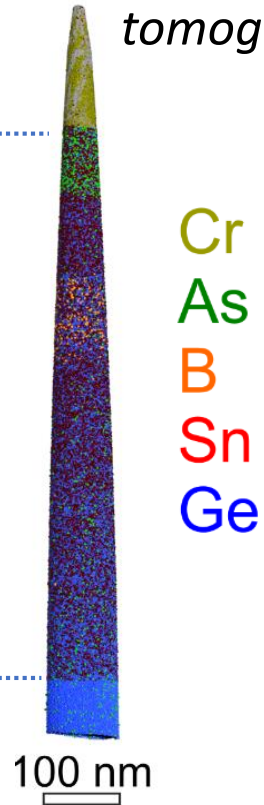
E. Bouthillier, S. Assali *et al.*, *Semicond. Sci. Technol.*, **35** (2020)  
S. Assali *et al.*, *J. Appl. Phys.* **125**, 025304 (2019)  
S. Assali *et al.*, *Appl. Phys. Lett.* **112**, 251903 (2018)

# GeSn thin films photodetectors

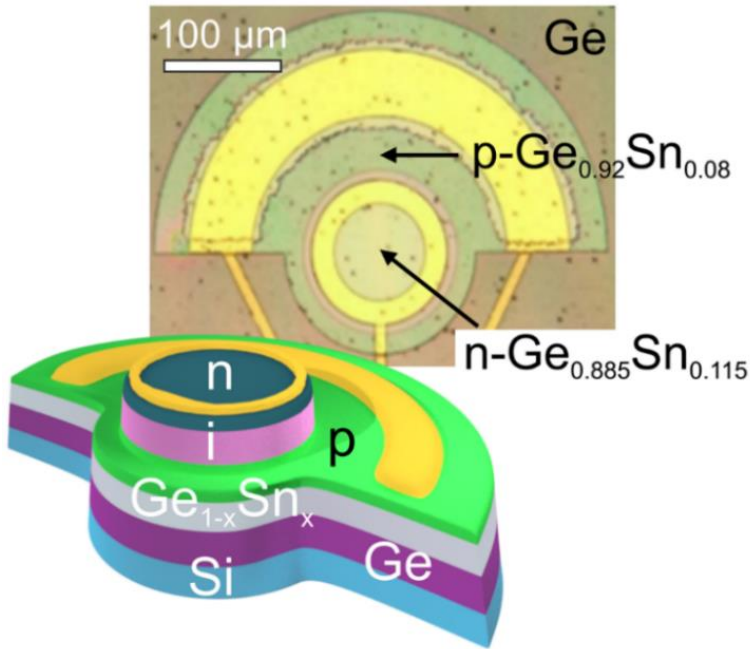
- PIN photodiodes with B (p-type) and As (n-type) dopants.
- i-layer: 10 at.% Sn.



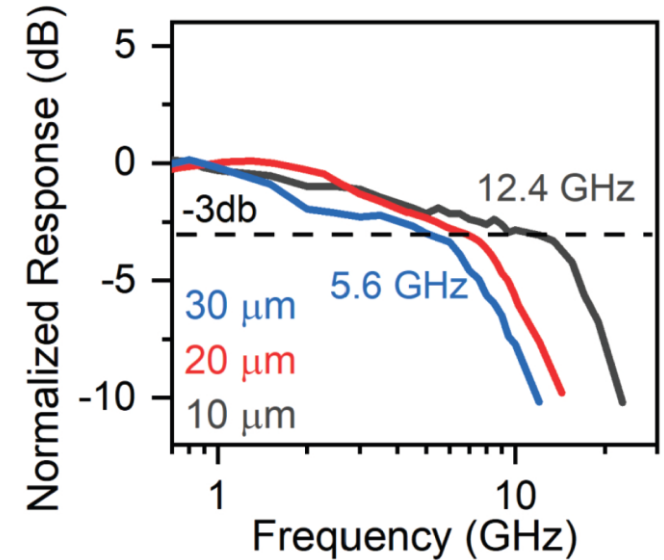
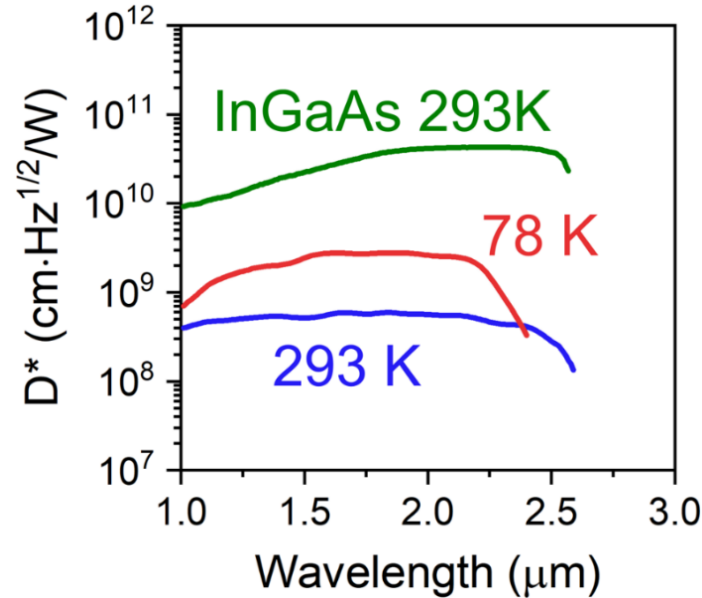
3D Atom probe tomography (APT)



# GeSn thin films photodetectors



Uncooled device @ 2.6 μm, 12.4 GHz



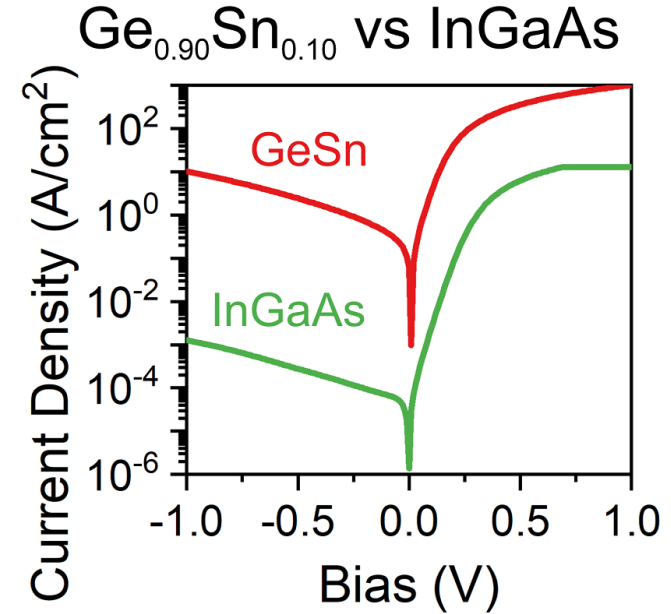
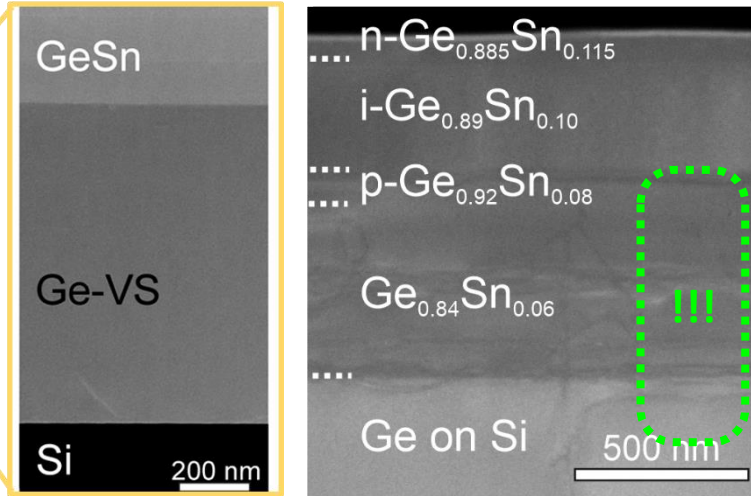
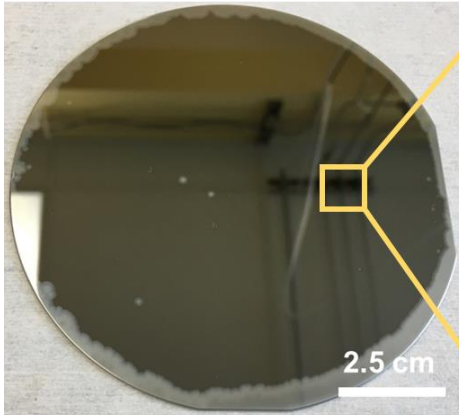
- Excellent performance for a new technology (<10 years old).
- No III-V, II-VI semiconductor technologies can offer similar speed at 2.5 μm at 300 K.

M.R.M. Atalla, ..., S. Assali *et al.*, *APL Phot.* **9**, 5 (2024)  
M.R.M. Atalla, S. Assali *et al.*, *Appl. Phys. Lett.* **122**, 3 (2023)  
M.R.M. Atalla, S. Assali *et al.*, *ACS Phot.* **9**, 4 (2022)  
M.R.M. Atalla, S. Assali *et al.*, *Adv. Func. Mat.* **31**, 2006329 (2021)

# GeSn thin films photodetectors

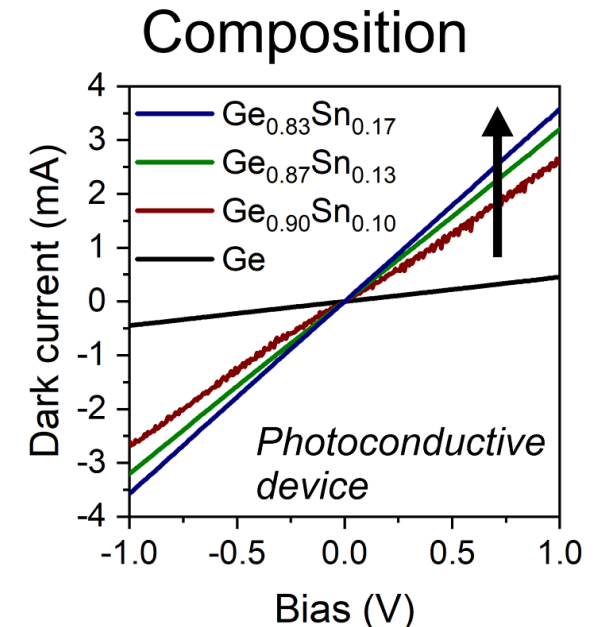
Materials growth p-i-n junction

100 mm Si wafer



x **Challenge:** lattice-mismatch results in defective layers and very high dark current, suppressing efficiency.

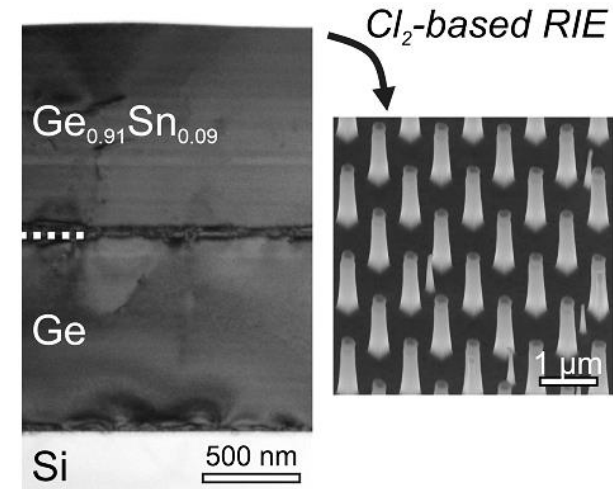
- Improving material quality is essential for next generation devices.



M.R.M. Atalla, ..., S. Assali *et al.*, *APL Phot.* **9**, 5 (2024)  
 M.R.M. Atalla, S. Assali *et al.*, *Appl. Phys. Lett.* **122**, 3 (2023)  
 M.R.M. Atalla, S. Assali *et al.*, *ACS Phot.* **9**, 4 (2022)  
 M.R.M. Atalla, S. Assali *et al.*, *Adv. Func. Mat.* **31**, 2006329 (2021)

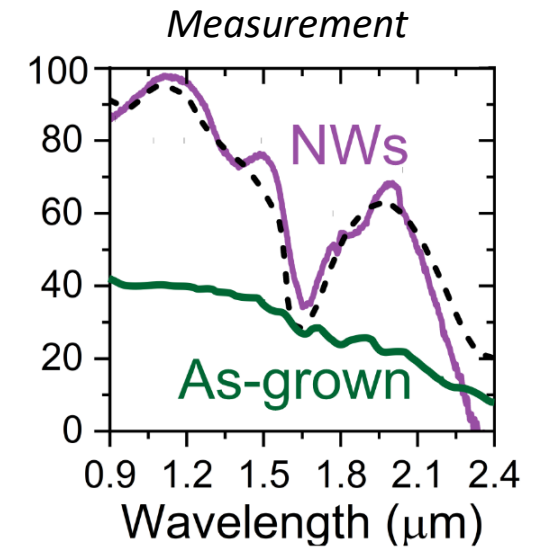
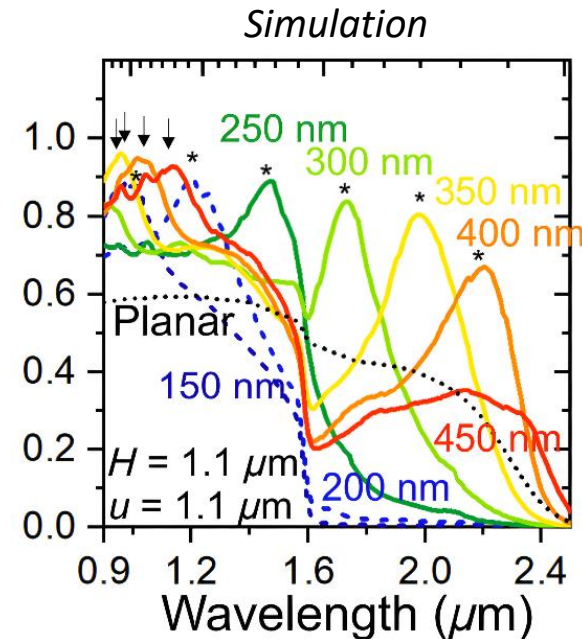
# CEA approach: top-down etched NW arrays

- Fabrication: e-beam lithography + reactive ion etching.
- Control the NWs diameters, pitch, and tapering.



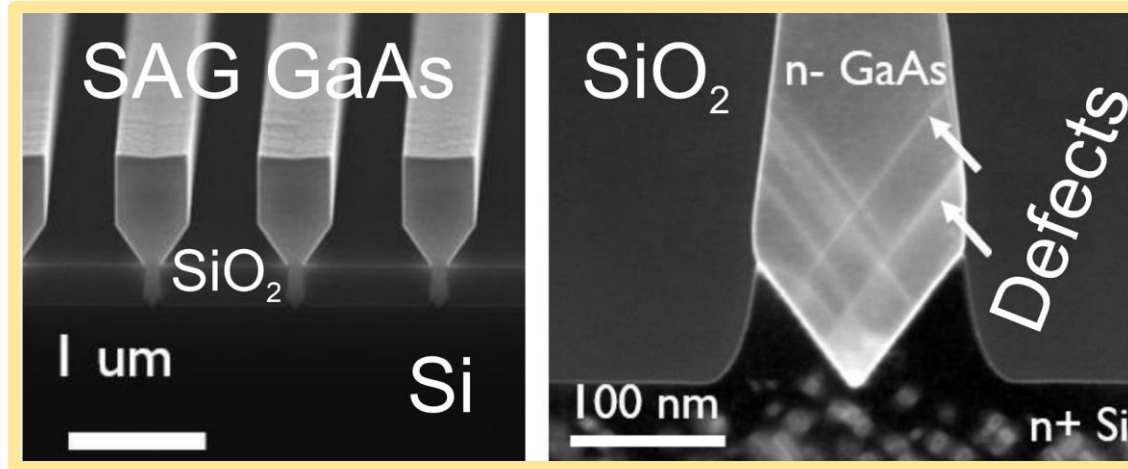
Advantages of the NW array devices:

- Enhanced light absorption.
- Tune the resonant peaks with NW parameters.
- Reduced dark current.
- Si-compatible wafer-level fabrication processes.
- **Goal of the PhD thesis of T. Willoquet (PhD):** exceed thin films device efficiency by 10-100 times and unlock compact, uncooled NW-based photodetectors.



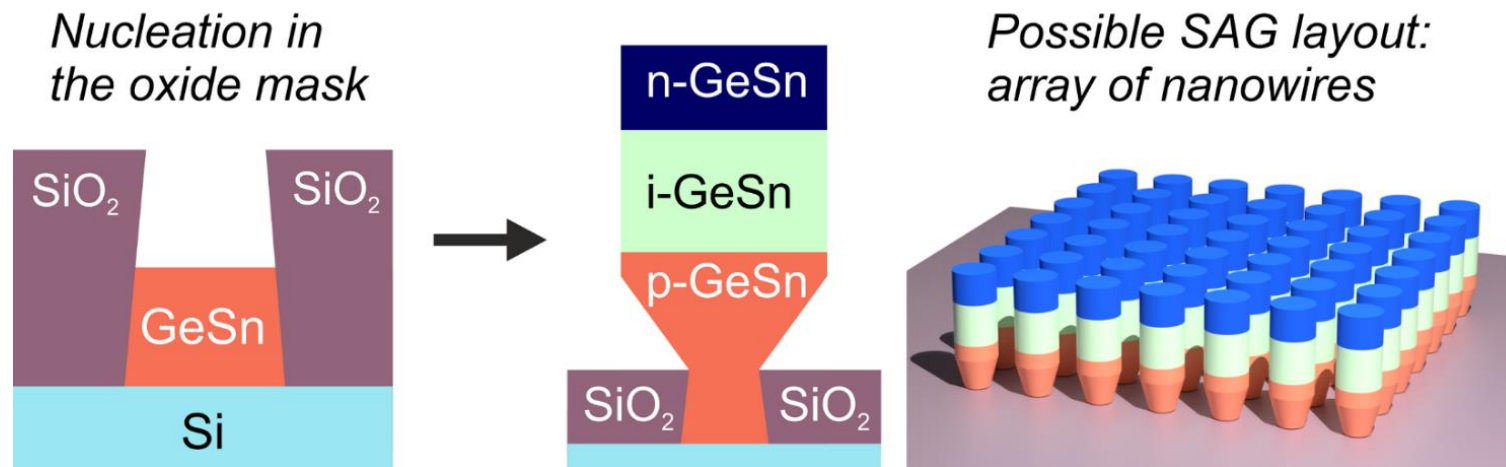
# The future of GeSn: selective area growth (SAG)

- Filtering dislocations in the oxide mask will result in **defect-free** GeSn devices.



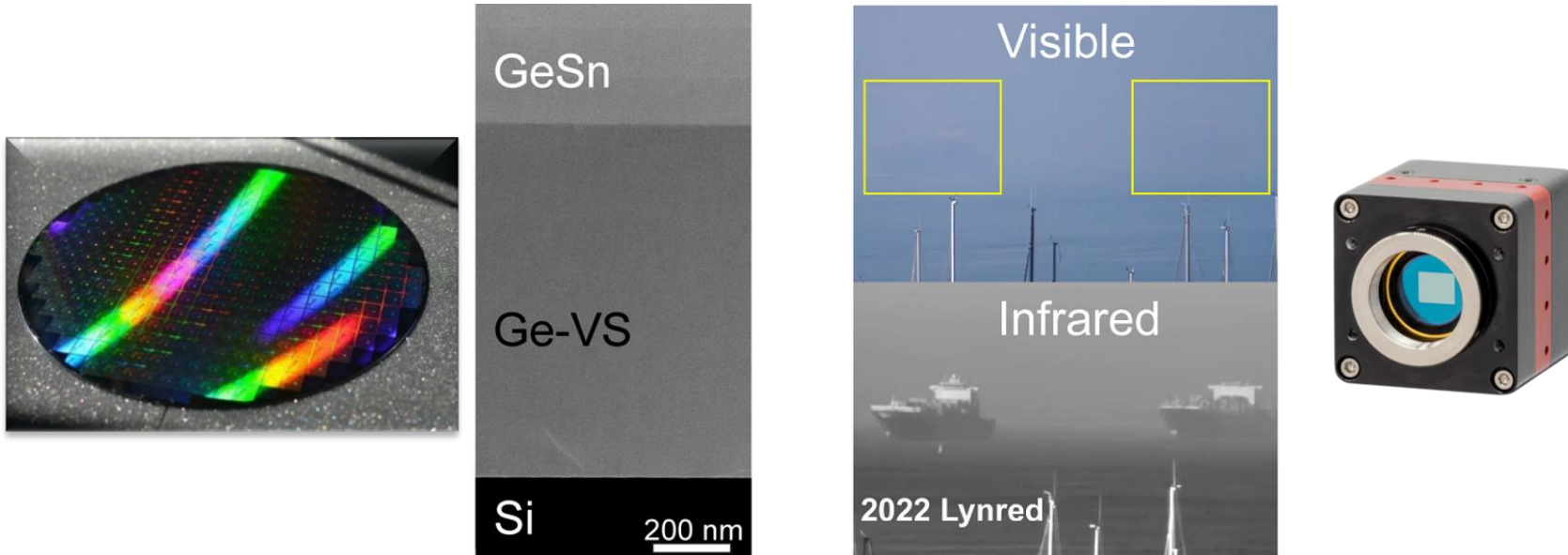
Y. De Koninck *et al.* arXiv:2309.04473 (2024)

PhD position open! 😊  
Starting date by Oct 1<sup>st</sup>.



# Sn-rich group IV semiconductors

- A rich playground for materials science, photonics, and quantum technologies.
- By controlling composition and dimensionality we can unveil novel material properties.
- Free-space optical technologies are at reach with GeSn semiconductors.
- Yet, fundamental knowledge on material and device properties is missing.







# Acknowledgments

**Thank you for  
your attention!**

## Prof. Oussama Moutanabbir

### Epitaxy and XRD

Patrick Daoust  
Aashish Kumar  
Jerome Nicolas

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Samik Mukherjee

### Theory

Patrick del Vecchio  
Gerard Daligou  
Nicolas Rotaru  
Gabriel Fettu

### Optics, devices

Anis Attiaoui  
Lu Luo



### CVD epitaxy

Jean-Michel Hartmann

### GeSn detectors

Théophile Willoquet  
(PhD student)  
Nicolas Pauc  
Vincent Calvo

### MBE+CVD epitaxy

Pascal Gentile

