## Low temperature wafer scale growth of graphene on catalytic CuNi(111)/sapphire, CuNi/SiO<sub>2</sub> templates using industrial CVD system

## Sergej Pasko<sup>1</sup>

Cornelia Wockel<sup>1</sup>, Haonan Tang<sup>1</sup>, Simonas Krotkus<sup>1</sup>, Thorsten Anders<sup>1</sup>, Xiaochen Wang<sup>2</sup>, Ben Conran<sup>2</sup>, John Walker<sup>2</sup>, Oliver Whear<sup>2</sup>, Clifford McAleese<sup>2</sup>, Alexandre Jouvray<sup>2</sup>, Ken Teo<sup>2</sup>, Steven Brems<sup>3</sup>, Hung-Chieh Tsai<sup>3</sup>, Cedric Huyghebaert<sup>3</sup>, Inge Asselberghs<sup>3</sup>, Michael Heuken<sup>1,4\*</sup>

1 AIXTRON SE, Dornkaulstr. 2, 52134 Herzogenrath, Germany

2 AIXTRON Ltd, Anderson Road, Buckingway Business Park, Cambridge CB24 4FQ, UK
3 imec, Kapeldreef 75, 3001 Leuven, Belgium
4 CST, RWTH Aachen University, Sommerfeldstraße 18, 52074 Aachen
\*Corresponding author; email address: m.heuken@aixtron.com
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(MO)CVD ((Metal-Organic) Chemical Vapour Deposition) is an established method for the growth and development of semiconductor materials on an industrial scale. CVD growth of high-quality graphene on various substrates has been demonstrated in many research laboratories [1,2,3,4]. The growth of graphene at low temperatures (<800°C), e.g. by applying catalytic CuNi metal templates [5], is very attractive for the resolution of the issue of graphene wrinkles formation at high growth temperatures, since wrinkles may impair the performance of the graphene-based devices like GFETs. [6]

In this contribution, we report on the low temperature growth of single layer graphene (SLG) grown on catalytic Cu85Ni15 metal templates by CVD in an AIXTRON commercial close coupled showerhead (CCS) reactor using methane CH4 as precursor. Graphene quality on the Cu<sub>85</sub>Ni<sub>15</sub>(111)/sapphire has been optimised by varying the growth parameters: deposition temperature, growth duration, carrier gas nature (Ar, N<sub>2</sub>). The obtained SLG films were characterised by Raman spectroscopy (Fig.1a) and AFM (Fig.1b). The coverage density of graphene films has been determined by optical microscopy after mild oxidation of the sample surface at ~100°C in air. The optimised graphene samples grown at temperature as low as 780°C in Ar demonstrated full coverage, 2D/G peak ratio ~2, absent D peak, FWHM (2D) ~35 by Raman. Graphene has been also grown on 200 mm size Cu<sub>85</sub>Ni<sub>15</sub>/SiO<sub>2</sub> with varying thicknesses of the CuNi layer (200, 300, 400 nm). The target was to establish a minimum viable temperature for graphene growth with a goal to reduce surface roughness to improve transferred graphene quality. Reasonable quality graphene according to Raman (2D/G ~2, nearly absent D peak, FWHM (2D) <60) has been obtained at low growth temperature (780°C). The next phase of this work will be to optimise the in situ graphene growth on CuNi/SiO<sub>2</sub> in line with the work on CuNi(111)/sapphire.

## References

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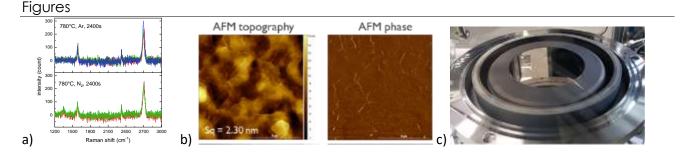


Figure 1: a) Graphene on CuNi(111)/sapphire: a) Raman; b) AFM; c) SLG on 200mm CuNi/SiO2

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