Last updated 2/19/19

- Semiconductor Grade Silicon
 - 28% of the earths crust by weight is Silicon
 - 47% of the earths crust by weight is Oxygen



2

O
Si
Al
Fe
Ca
K
Na
Mg
Others

- Semiconductor Grade Silicon
 - Silicon is highly reactive
 - Combines with almost anything
 - Especially Oxygen
 - Pure silicon is very rare
 - SiO₂ is very common (quartz)
 - Silicon can be extracted by reaction with Carbon

 $SiO_2 + 2C \leftrightarrow Si + 2CO$

 This is a relatively dirty reaction so additional purification is required

Semiconductor Grade Silicon



- Semiconductor Grade Silicon
 - Si purification is done in a 4 step process
 - Si + 3HCl \leftrightarrow SiHCL₃ + H₂
 - SiHCL₃ is distilled (boils off at 31.8°C)
 - Very pure at this point
 - SiHCL₃ + $H_2 \leftrightarrow$ Si + 3HCl

reverse of step 1

Triclorosilane

- Si is deposited as a solid through Chemical Vapor Deposition
- Result is pieces of ultra pure polycrystalline Si

- Semiconductor Grade Silicon
 - Bulk doping is done by replacing some of the H₂ with
 - N-type: PH₃
 - P-Type: BH₂

- Silicon Ingot formation
 - Ultra-pure polysilicon is melted in a crucible
 - A small piece of crystalline silicon (seed) is lowered into the crucible
 - As the seed is slowly pulled out of the crucible, some of the melted silicon aligns with the seed and crystalizes as it cools
 - The seed is rotated as it is pulled up causing a cylinder of crystalline silicon to form



- Silicon Ingot formation
 - Once the ingot is complete it is ground to a fixed smooth diameter
 - One edge of the ingot is ground flat to indicate the crystal orientation



- Silicon Wafer formation
 - The Si ingot is sliced into wafers



src: Nikon.com

The edges are rounded over



- Silicon Wafer formation
 - The wafers are lapped (smoothed), etched (cleaned) and polished



src: microchemicals.com



- Silicon Wafer formation
 - Wafer diameters



- Silicon Wafer formation
 - Wafer thickness



• Video

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AMgQ1-HdEIM

src: micro chemicals