### ST-P009

## Plasma Etcher Chamber Wall Condition Analysis Using Actinometry 엄정환, 강태균, 최창원, 윤태양

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#### Abstract

반도체 디바이스의 집적화로 인하여 약간의 상태변화에 의하여 Chip의 불량이 발생하고 있다. 이로 인하여 일정한 플라즈마 상태를 유지 하는 것이 중요 한데 일정한 플라즈마 상태를 유지하기 위한 조건 중에 중요한 것이 채임버 Wall의 상태에 따른 변화 이다. 반도체 양산 장비에서 채임버 wall 상태를 직접 관찰하기는 어렵기 때문에 OES를 통한 많은 간접 분석방법의 개발이 이루어지고 있다. 본 연구에서는 간접 분석 방법 중 Actinometry 기법을 통하여 wall 상태를 분석하는 내용을 소개 하고 있으며 Argon gas를 통하여 전자온도, EEDF를 그려줄 수 있다는 내용을 담고 있다.

### Introduction

Keywords: Chamber wall condition, etcher, actinometry, OES

## ST-P010

# Rotated Domains in Chemical Vapor Deposition-grown Monolayer Graphene on Cu(111): Angle-resolved Photoemission Study

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Copper is considered to be the most promising substrate for the growth of high-quality and large area graphene by chemical vapor deposition (CVD), in particular, on the (111) facet. Because the interactions between graphene and Cu substrates influence the orientation, quality, and properties of the synthesized graphene, we studied the interactions using angle-resolved photoemission spectroscopy. The evolution of both the Shockley surface state of the Cu(111) and the  $\pi$  band of the graphene was measured from the initial stage of CVD growth to the formation of a monolayer. Graphene growth was initiated along the Cu(111) lattice, where the Dirac band crossed the Fermi energy (E<sup>F</sup>) at the K point without hybridization with the d-band of Cu. Then two rotated domains were additionally grown as the area covered with graphene became wider. The Dirac energy was about -0.4 eV and the energy of the Shockley surface state of Cu(111) shifted toward the E<sup>F</sup> by  $\sim$ 0.15 eV upon graphene formation. These results indicate weak interactions between graphene and Cu, and the electron transfer is limited to that between the Shockley surface state of Cu(111) and the  $\pi$  band of graphene. This weak interaction and slight lattice mismatch between graphene and Cu resulted in the growth of rotated graphene domains (9.6° and 8.4°), which showed no significant differences in the Dirac band with respect to different orientations. These rotated graphene domains resulted in grain boundaries which would hinder a large-sized single monolayer growth on Cu substrates.

Keywords: Graphene, Cu, rotated domain, band structure, CVD