



Determination of CdS Thin-film Parameters from Optical Reflectance and Transmittance Measurements

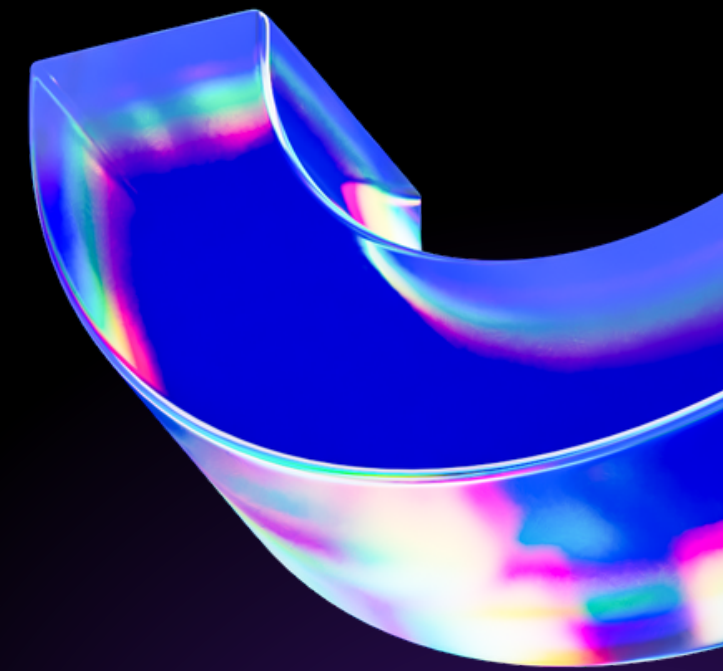
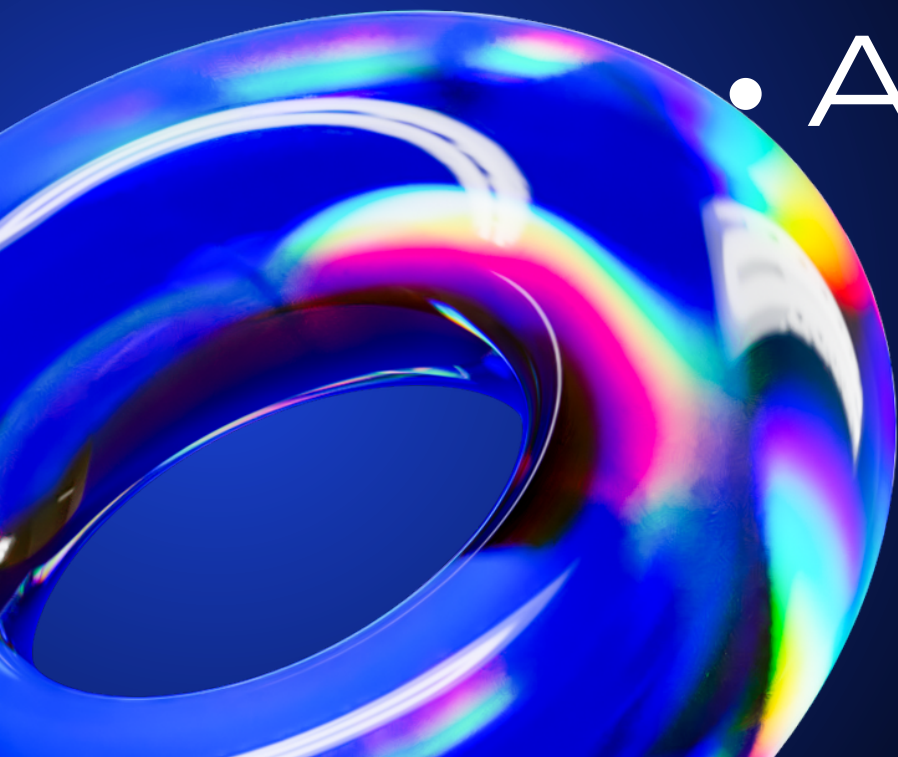
Presenter:

Asya Khachatryan

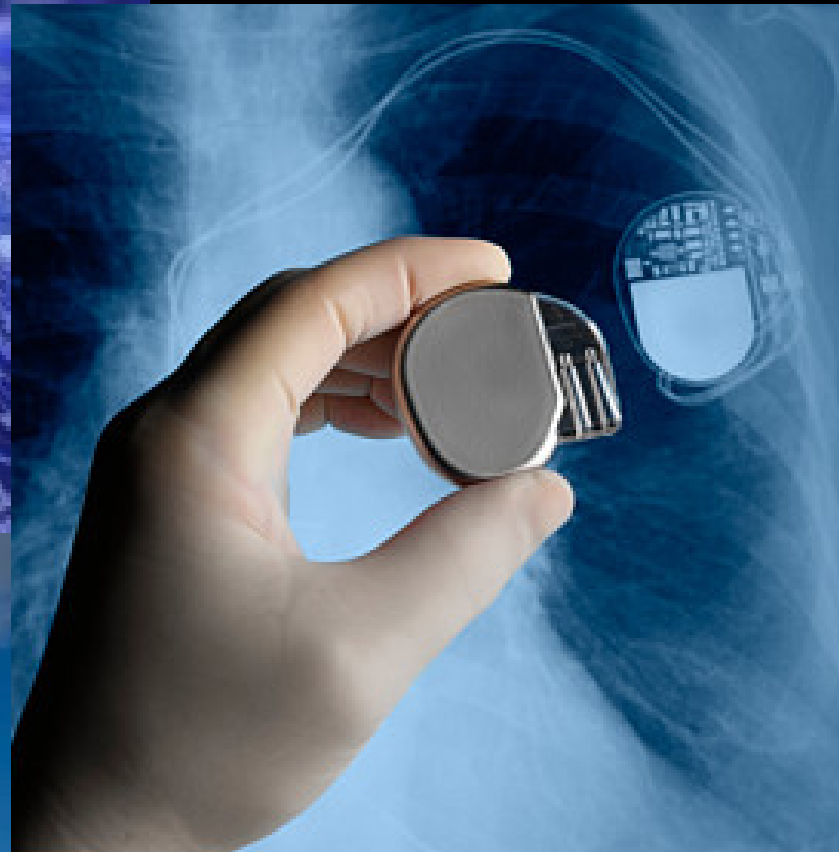
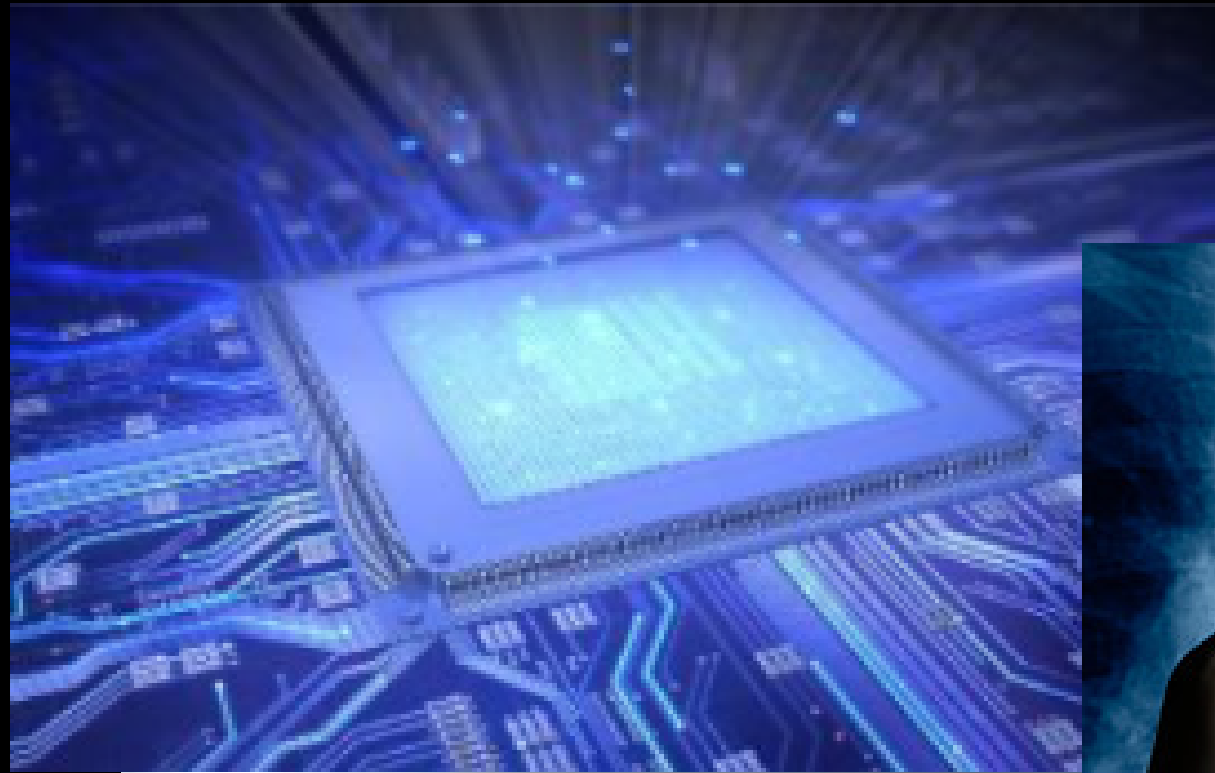
CANDLE SRI, Laboratory of Photon Beams and Optics

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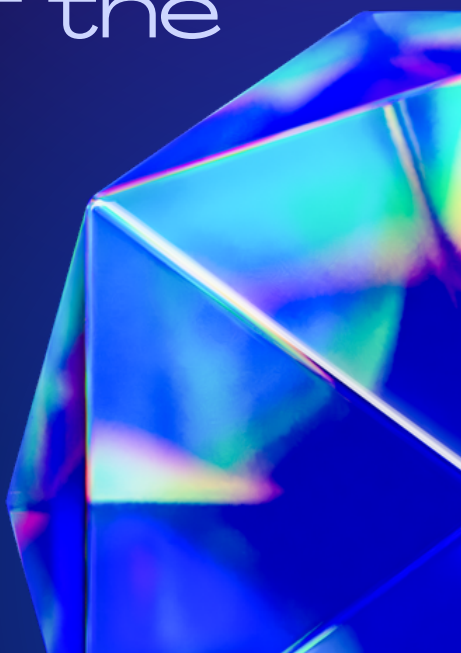
- The Measurement Technique
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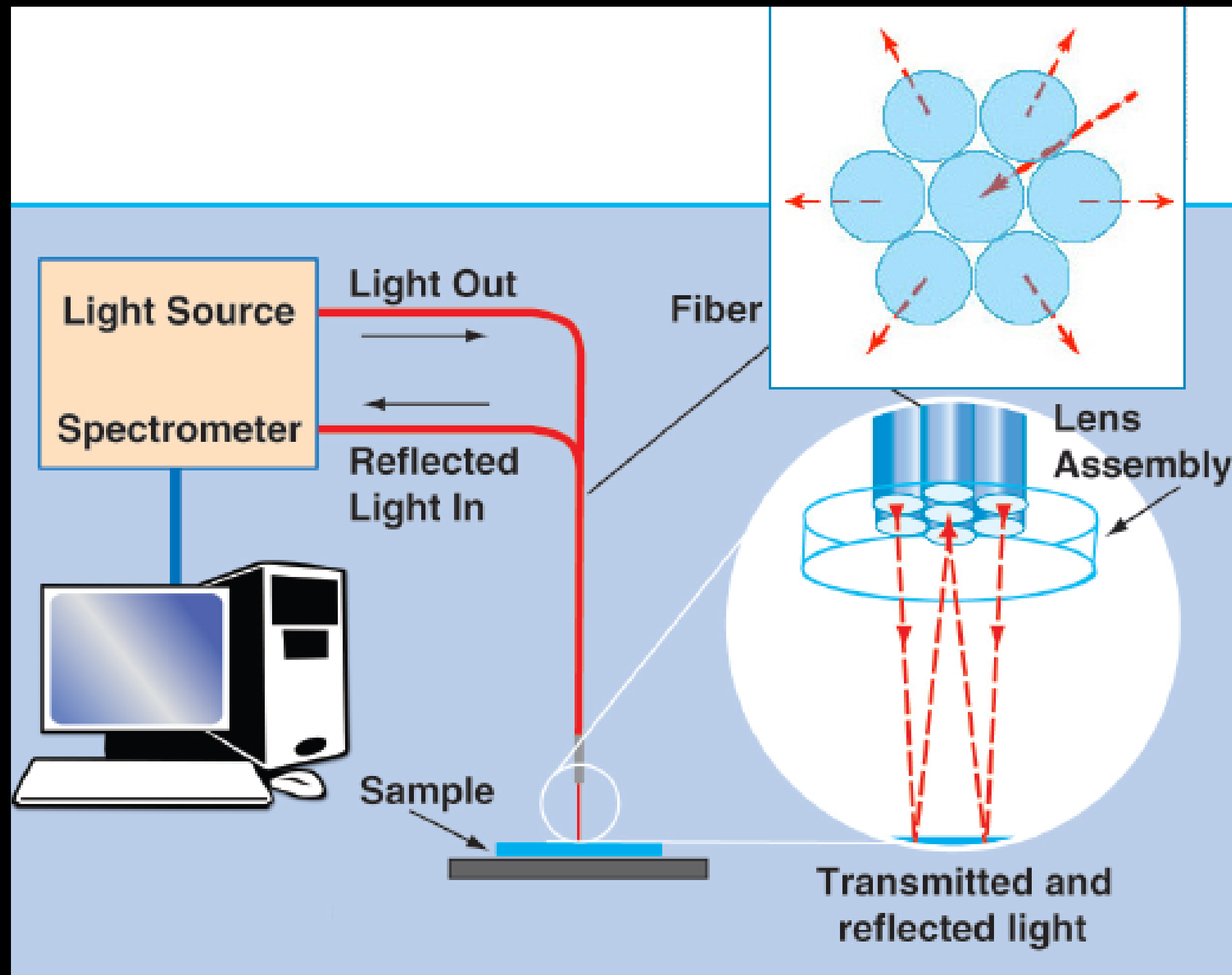
Thin Film Applications



Precise determination of thickness and optical constants of thin films and nanolayers is of key importance for many applications, since these parameters define the functional properties of layers and effectiveness of the application.

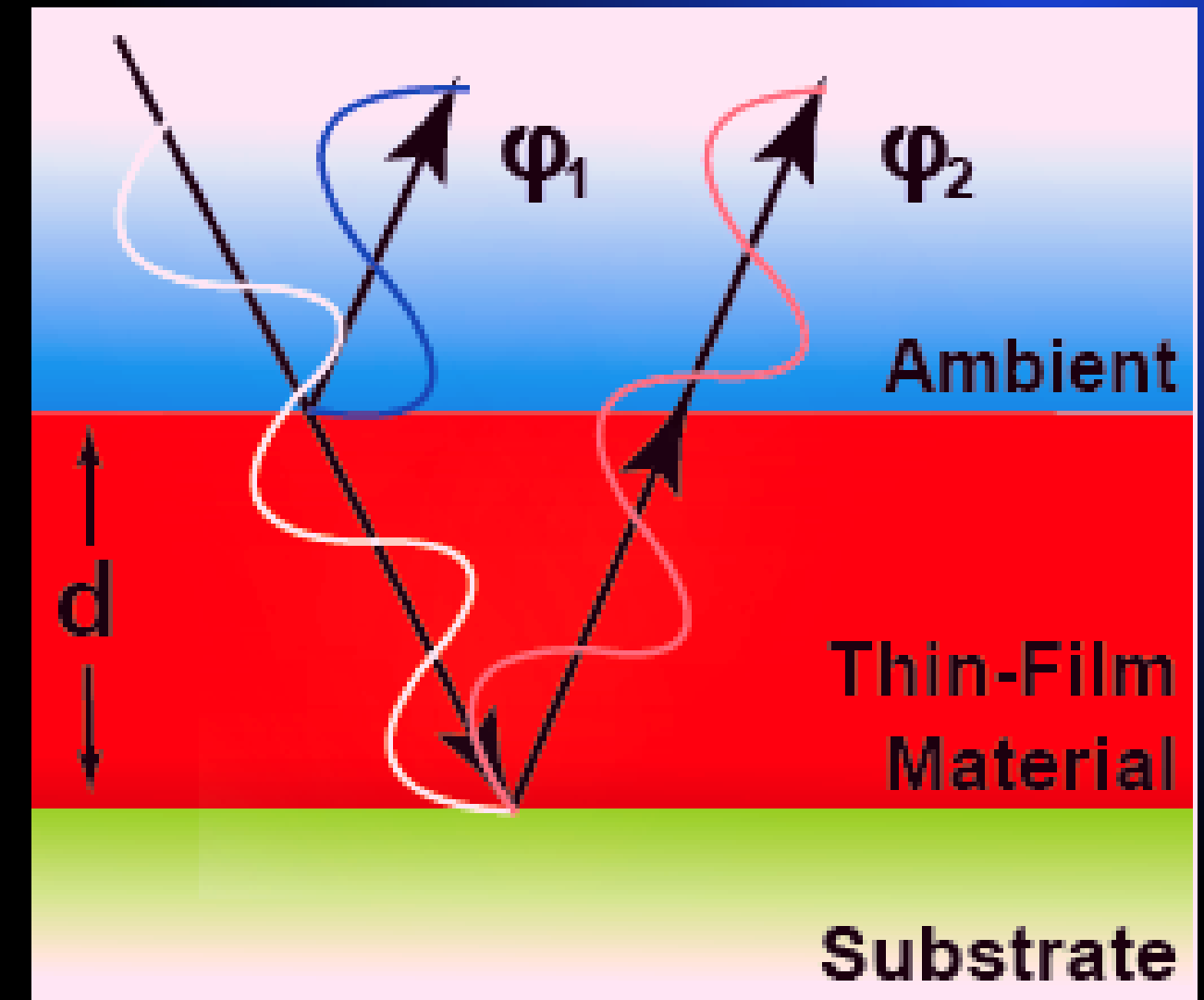
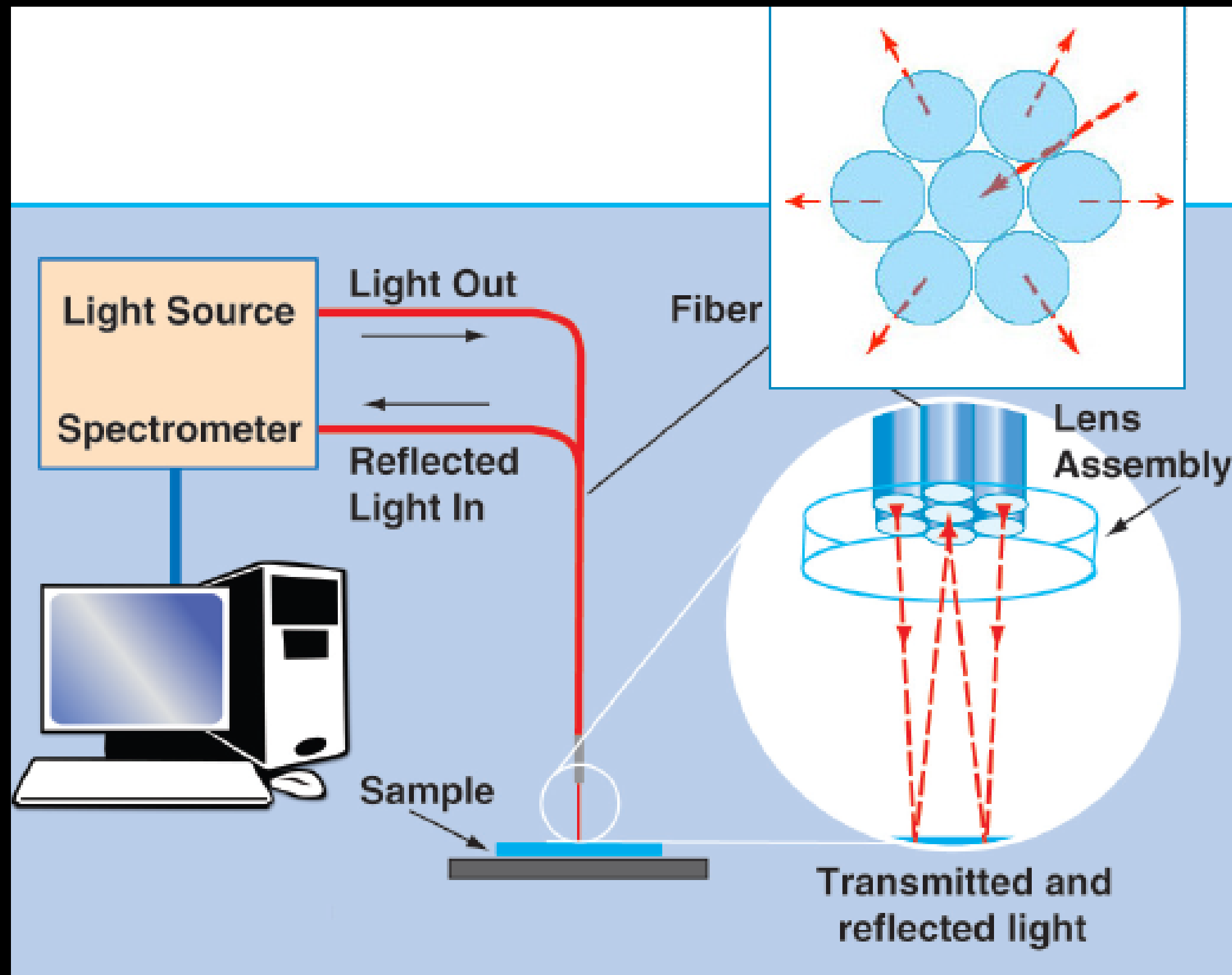


The Measurement Technique: Spectral Reflectance Measurement (SRM)



- film thickness
- complex refractive index
- absorption edge
- surface roughness
- structure
-

The Measurement Technique: Spectral Reflectance Measurement (SRM)



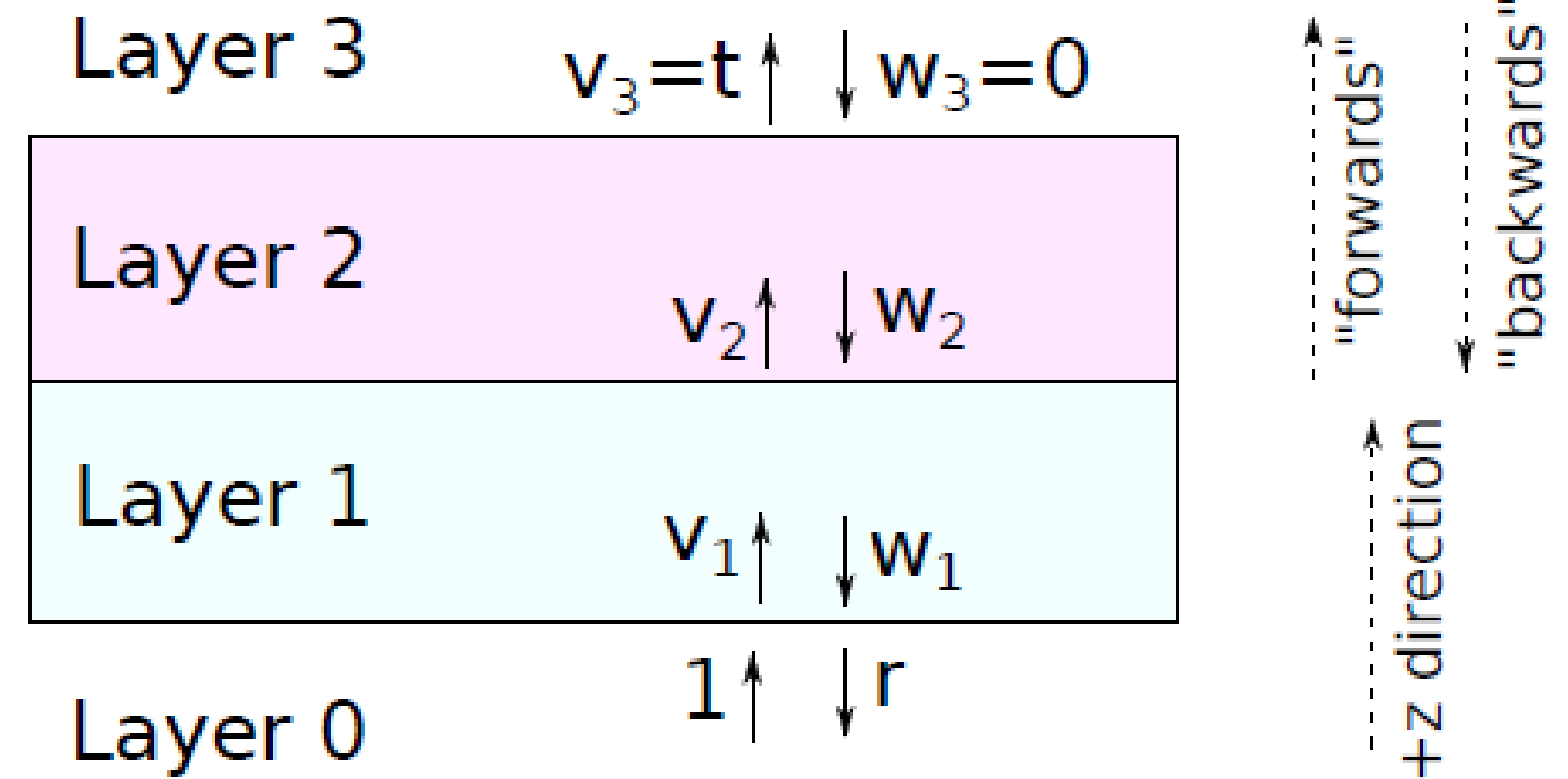
$$R = A + B \cos 4\pi nd/\lambda$$

The Computational Method

Transfer Matrix Method (TMM) of Optical Calculations for Multilayer Structures

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ r \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{M}_{00} & \tilde{M}_{01} \\ \tilde{M}_{10} & \tilde{M}_{11} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} t \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

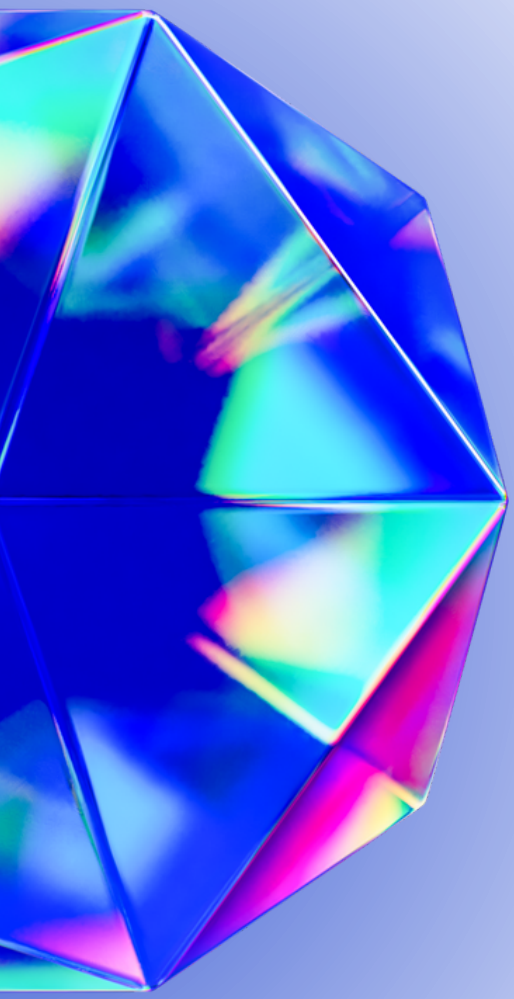
$$t = \frac{1}{\tilde{M}_{00}}, \quad r = \frac{\tilde{M}_{10}}{\tilde{M}_{00}}$$



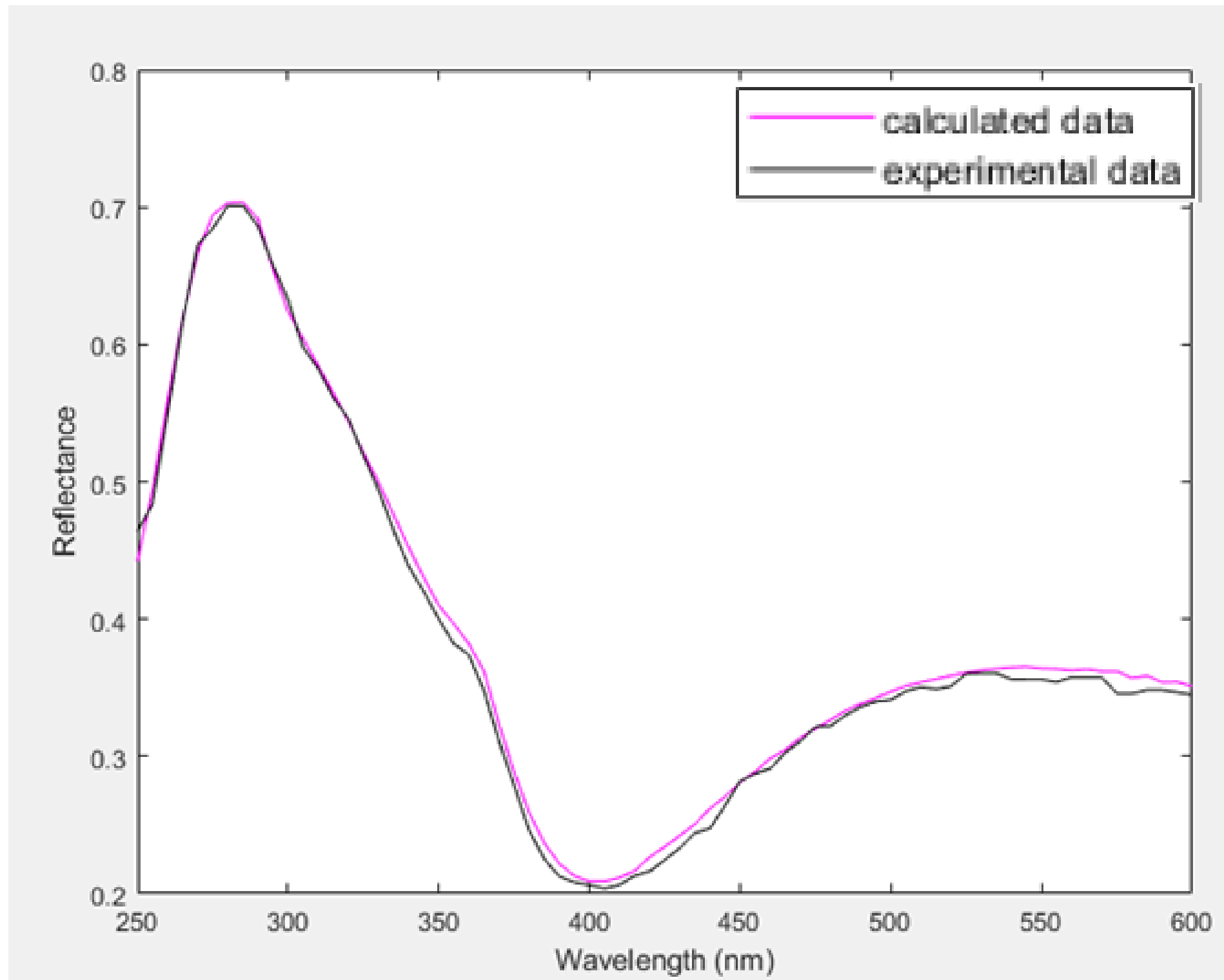
The Computational Method

Transfer Matrix Method (TMM) of Optical Calculations for Multilayer Structures

- The computing software has been developed in the MATLAB environment - real-time determination of parameters
- Curve fitting has been performed by Least Squares Method (LSM) using MATLAB built-in regression tools



Viability



*Analytical and
experimental data
fit for certified SiO₂-Si
structure*

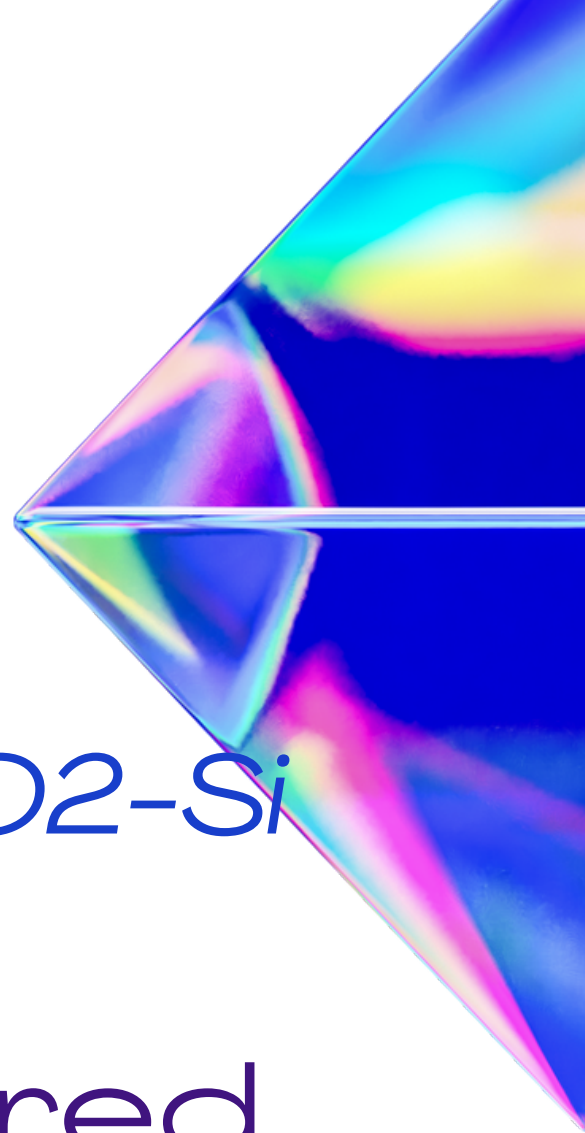
Thickness declared
by manufacturer is

195.44 +- 0.34 nm

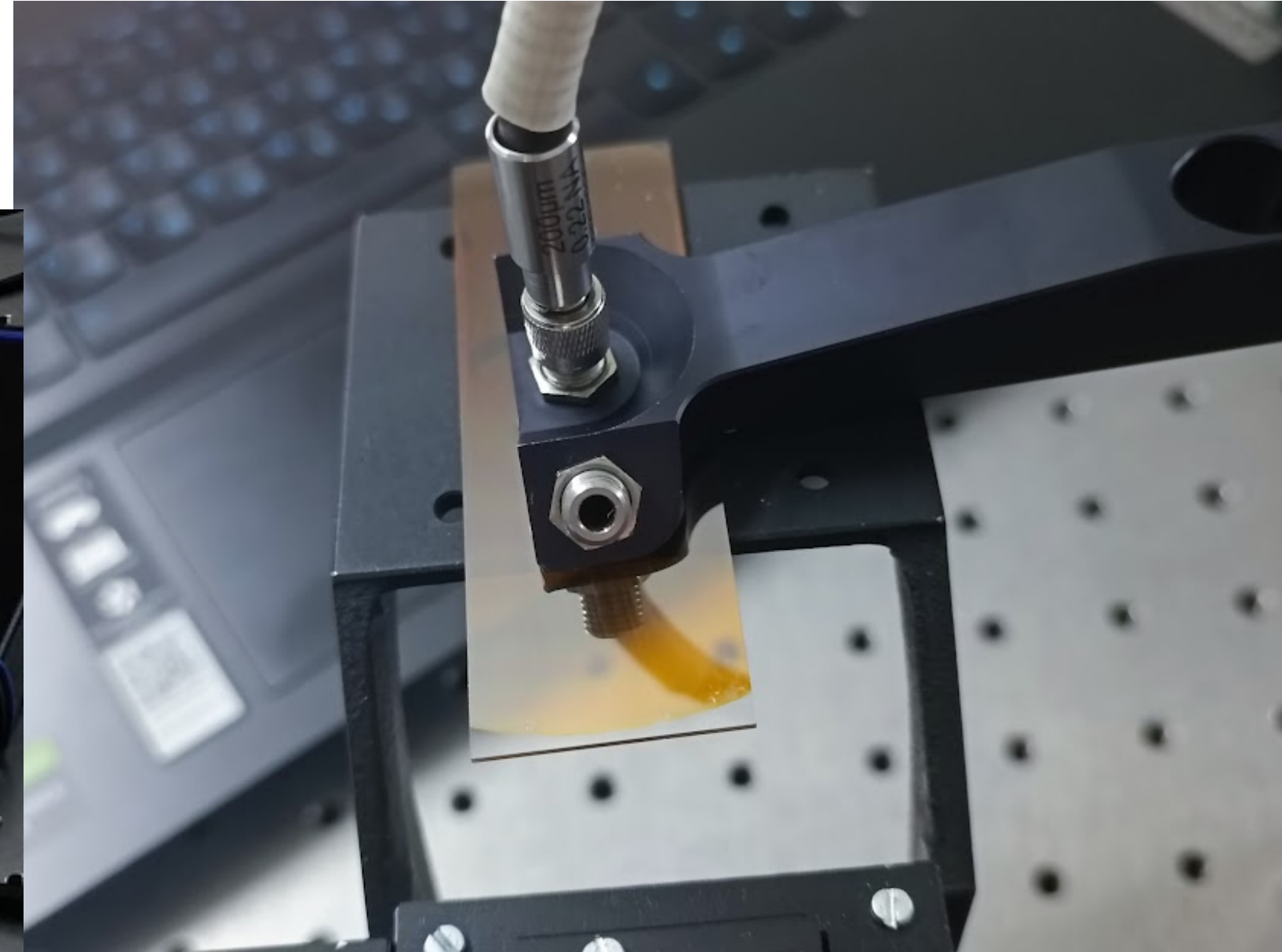
Our calculation-

195.82 nm

Fit goodness 99.66 %

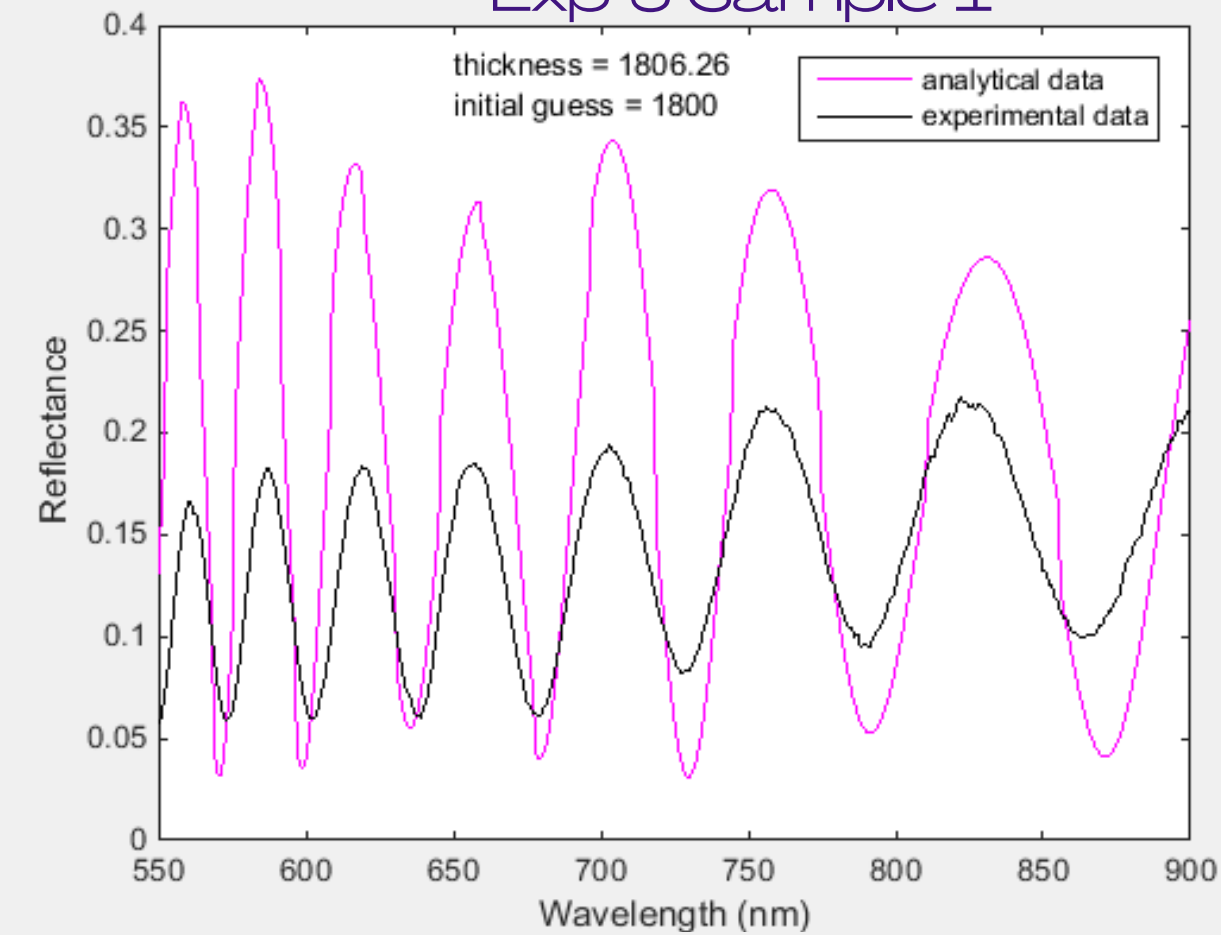


Thermal-vacuum Deposited CdS Films

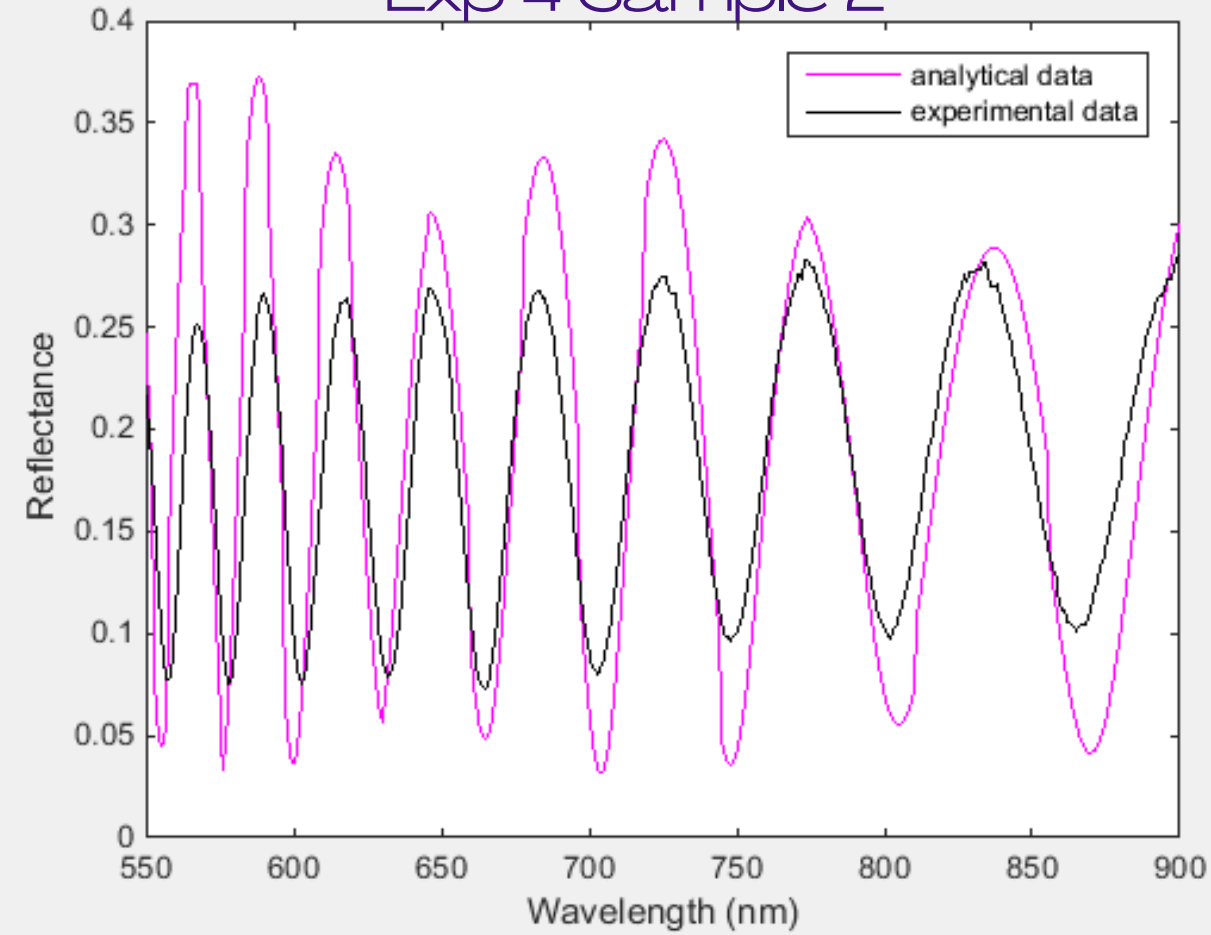


Thickness Calculations

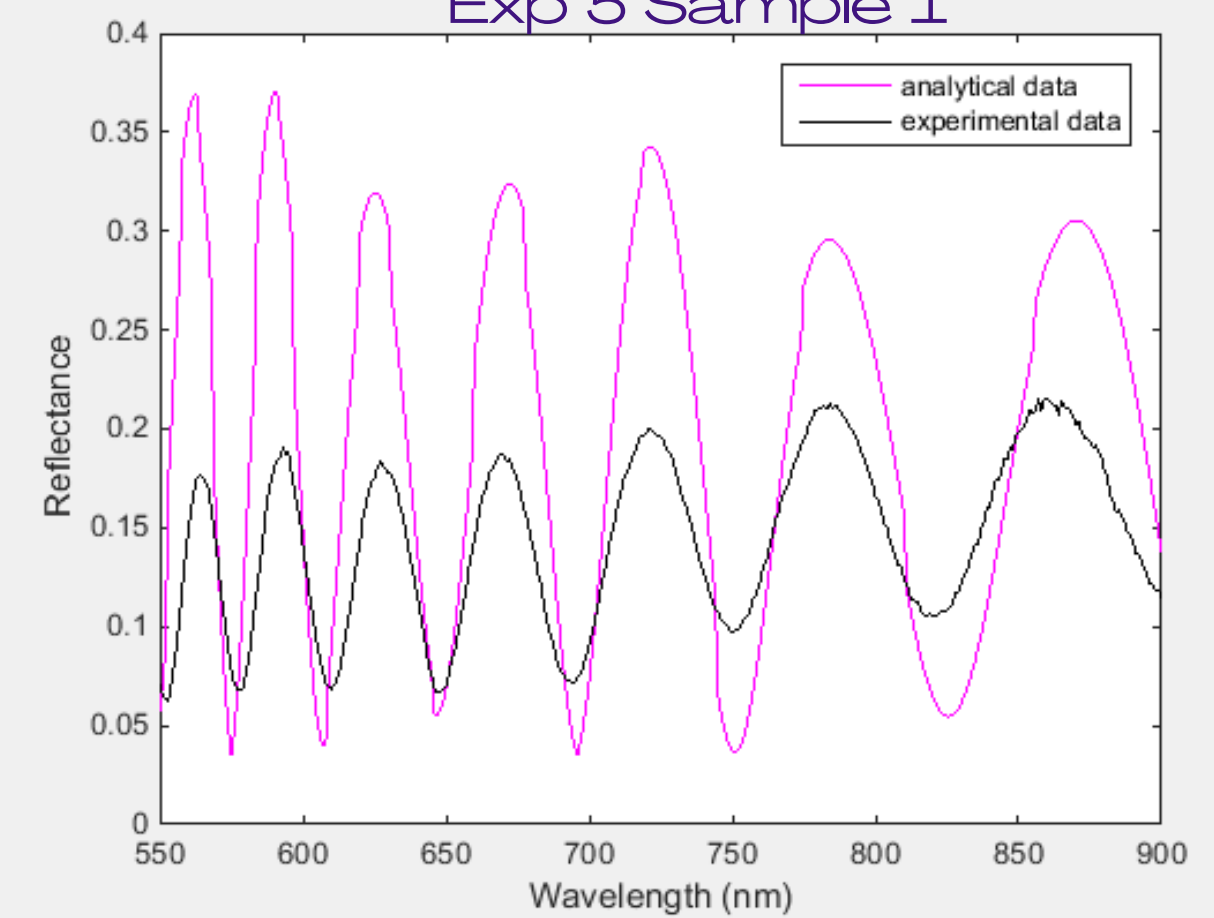
Exp 6 Sample 1



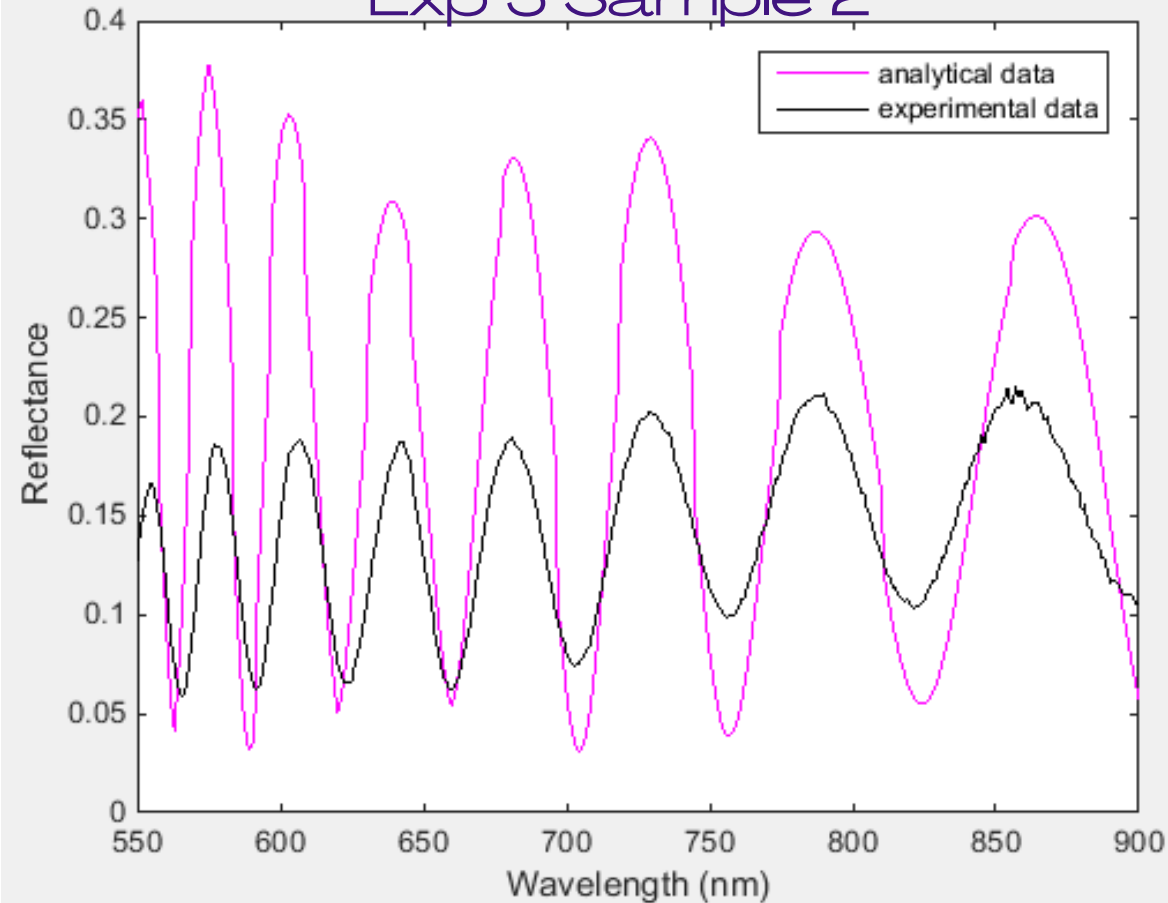
Exp 4 Sample 2



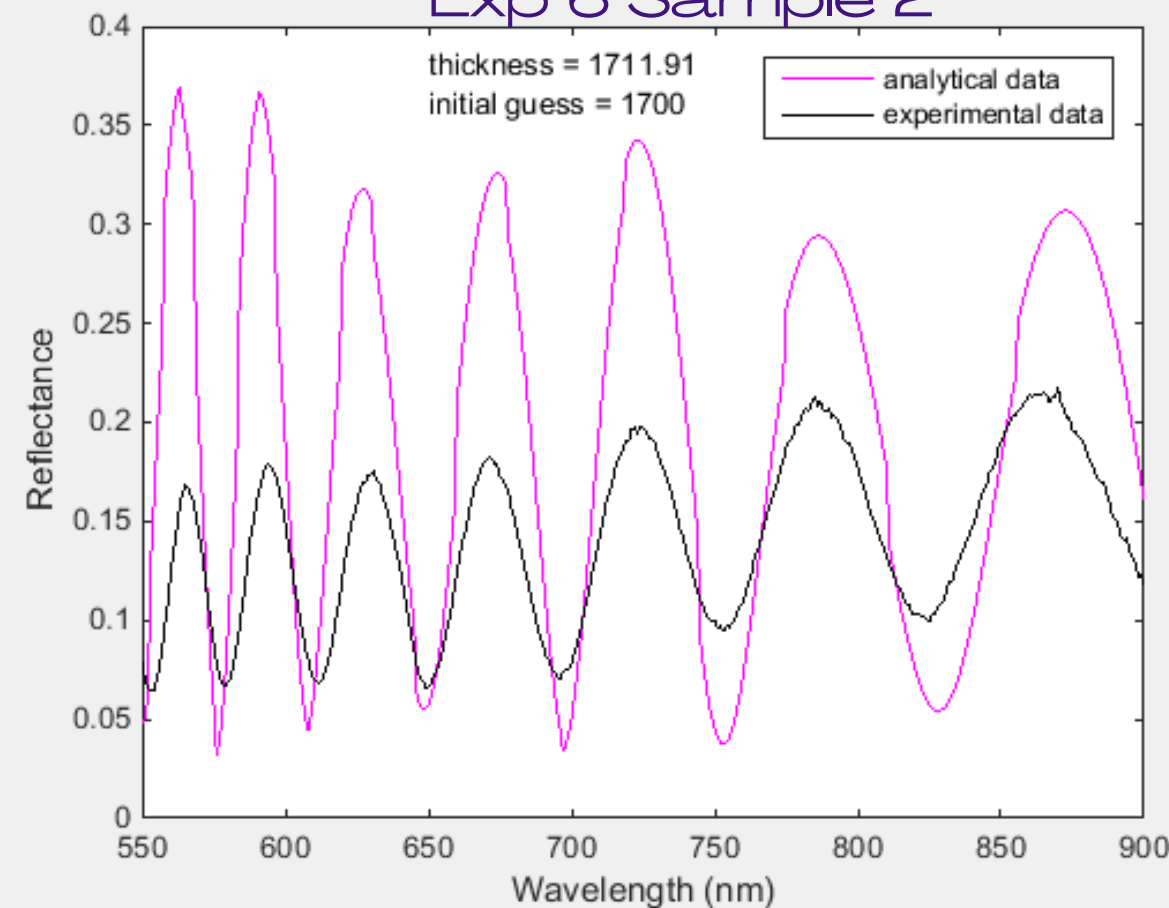
Exp 5 Sample 1



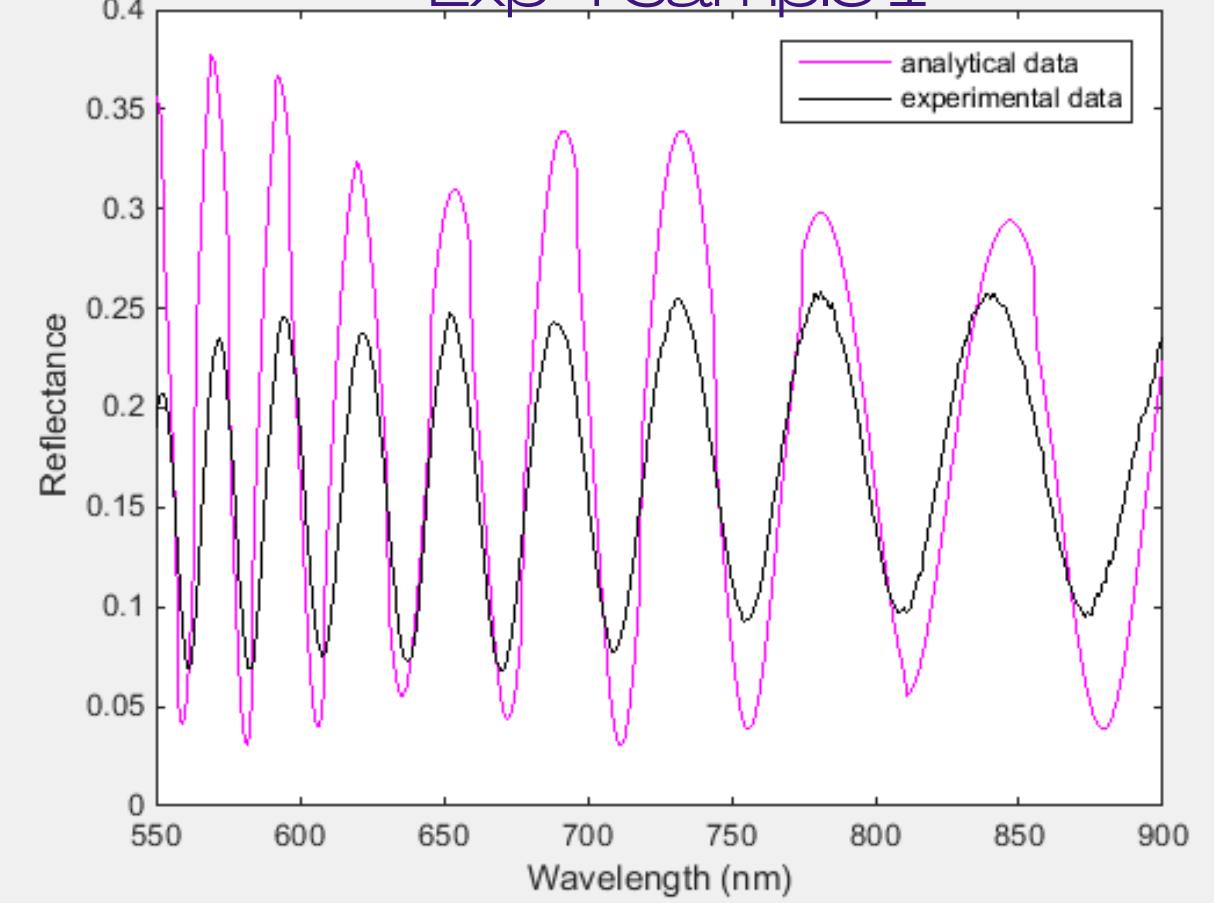
Exp 5 Sample 2



Exp 6 Sample 2



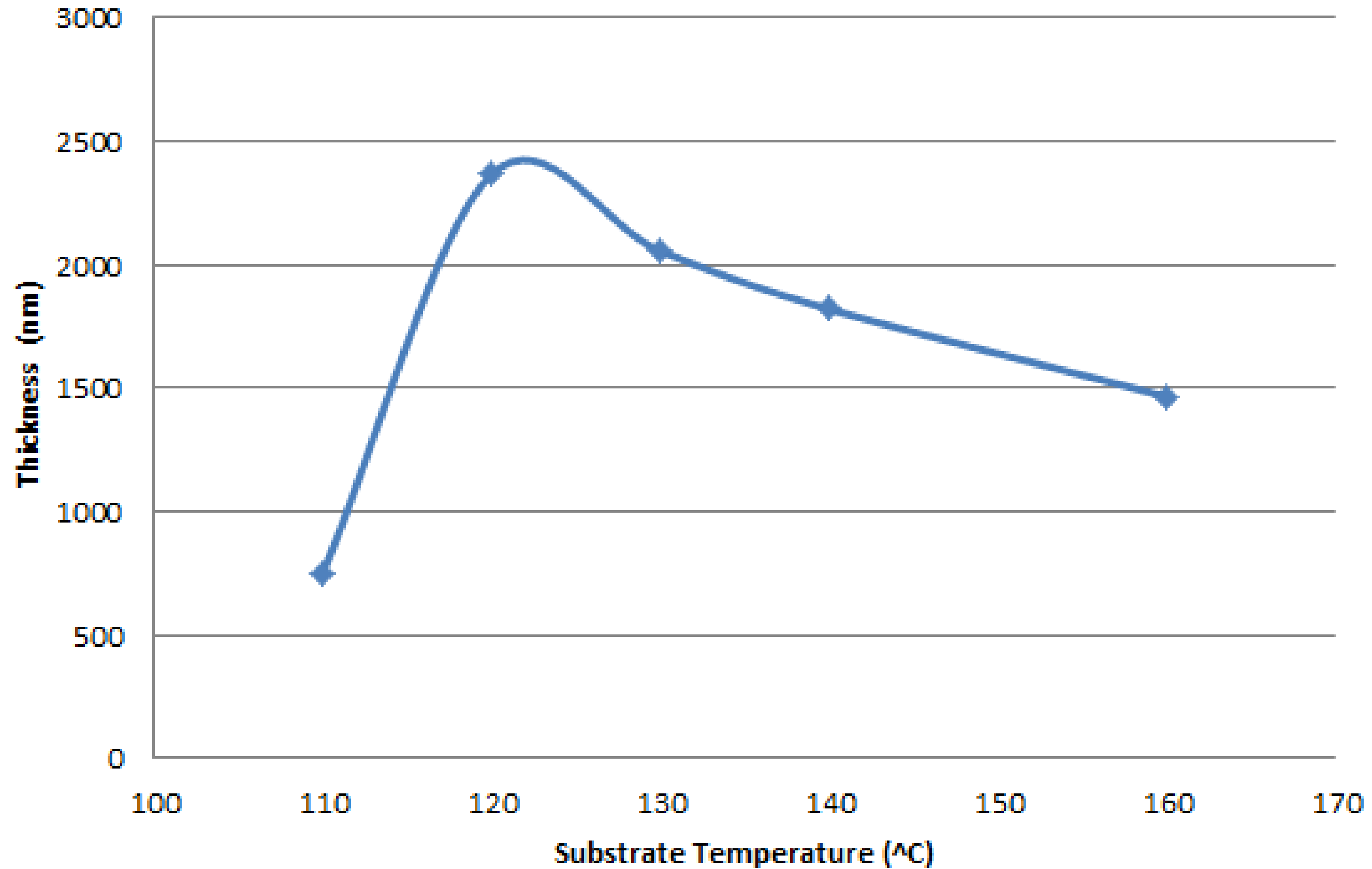
Exp 4 Sample 1



Thickness Calculations

| Experiment No. | Substrate Temperature (°C) | Evaporation Temperature (°C) | Deposition Time (min) | Film Thickness (nm) |
|----------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | 150 | 820-830 | 20 | 1521,8 |
| 4 | 120 | 830-850 | 16 | 2364,5 |
| 5 | 130 | 830-850 | 15 | 2055,8 |
| 6 | 140 | 830-850 | 15 | 1820,8 |
| 7 | 160 | 830-850 | 20 | 1465,6 |
| 8 | 110 | 830-850 | 15 | 746,5 |

For Exp. No. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8

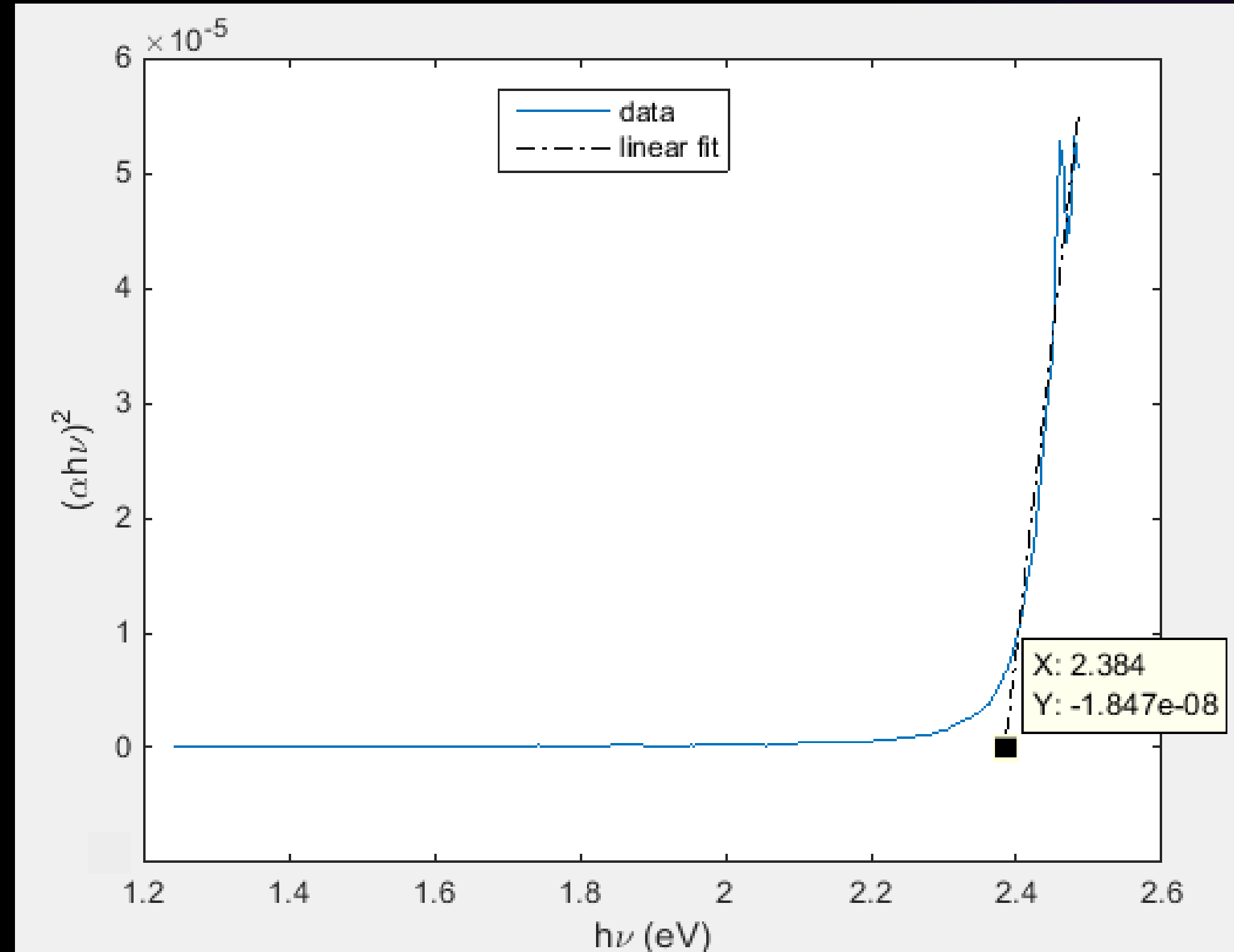
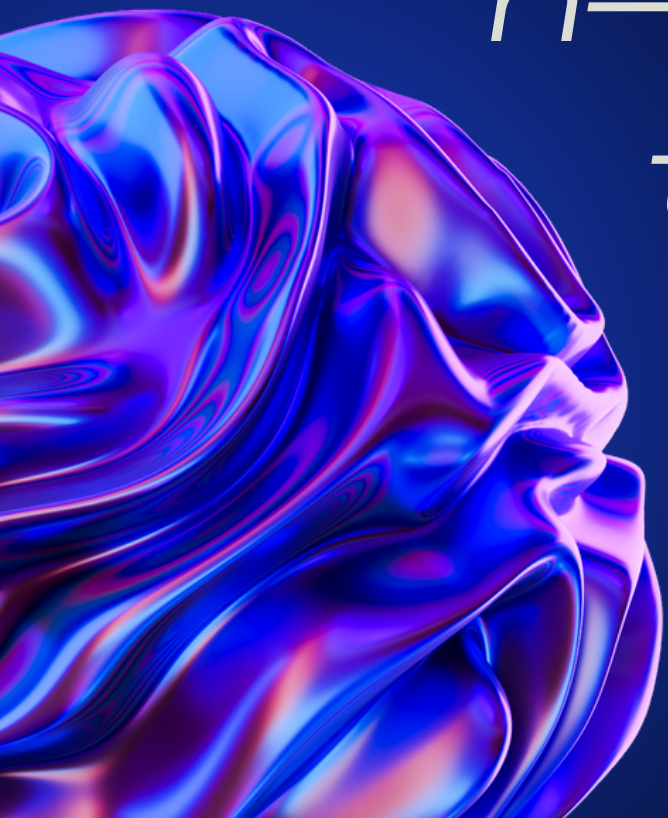


Absorption Edges Calculations

$$T = e^{-\alpha d}$$

$$(\alpha h\nu)^{\frac{1}{n}} = A(h\nu - E_g)$$

$n = \frac{1}{2}$ for direct
 $n=2$ for indirect
transitions

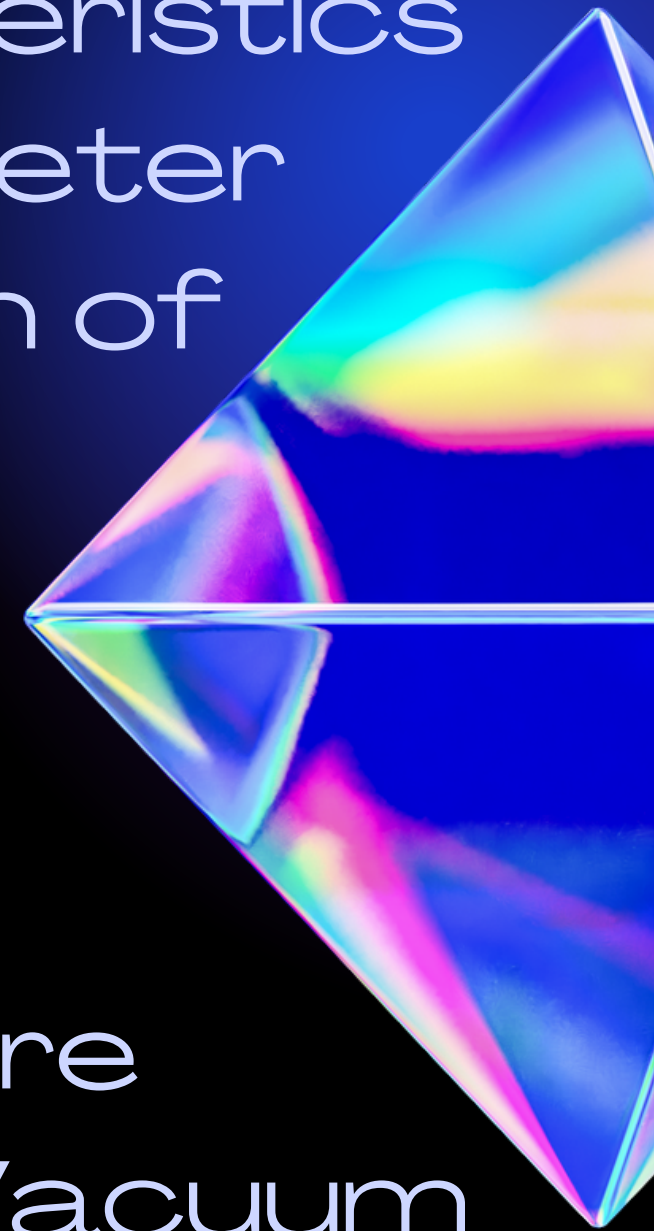


Absorbtion Edges Calculations

| Experiment No. | Film Thickness (nm) | Band Gap Energy (eV) |
|----------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | 1521,8 | 2,33 |
| 4 | 2364,5 | 2,37 |
| 5 | 2055,8 | 2,39 |
| 6 | 1820,8 | 2,38 |
| 7 | 1465,6 | 2,36 |
| 8 | 746,5 | 2,33 |

Summary

- TMM allows one to take into account the effects of structural features and equipment characteristics such as scattering mechanisms, spectrometer resolution, noises and so on and also inclusion of various physical models
- Ranges of Measured Thicknesses
 - for metal films $\sim 7\text{-}50\text{ nm}$
 - for dielectric films \sim up to $100\text{ }\mu\text{m}$
- Measurement results are used to obtain more optimized technology regimes for Thermal Vacuum Deposition Method



Thanks for Your
Attention!

