ACCGE-17 ABSTRACT

Stability of Detached Solidification

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Abstract

Bridgman crystal growth can be conducted in the so-called “detached” solidification regime, where the growing crystal is detached from the crucible wall. A small gap between the growing crystal and the crucible wall, of the order of 100 micrometers or less, can be maintained during the process. A meniscus is formed at the bottom of the melt between the crystal and crucible wall. Under proper conditions, growth can proceed without collapsing the meniscus. The meniscus shape plays a key role in stabilizing the process. Thermal and other process parameters can also affect the geometrical steady-state stability conditions of solidification. The dynamic stability theory of the shaped crystal growth process has been developed by Tatarchenko [1]. It consists of finding a simplified autonomous set of differential equations for the radius, height, and possibly other process parameters. The problem then reduces to analyzing a system of first order linear differential equations for stability. Here we apply a modified version of this theory for a particular case of detached solidification. Approximate analytical formulas as well as accurate numerical values for the capillary stability coefficients are presented. They display an unexpected singularity as a function of pressure differential. A novel approach to study the thermal field effects on the crystal shape stability has been proposed. In essence, it rectifies the unphysical assumption of the model [1] that utilizes a perturbation of the crystal radius along the axis as being instantaneous. It consists of introducing time delay effects into the mathematical description and leads, in general, to stability over a broader parameter range. We believe that this novel treatment can be advantageously implemented in stability analyses of other crystal growth techniques such as Czochralski and float zone methods.

[1] V. A. Tatarchenko, *Shaped Crystal Growth*, Springer, 1993, pp. 19.

STABILITY OF DETACHED SOLIDIFICATION

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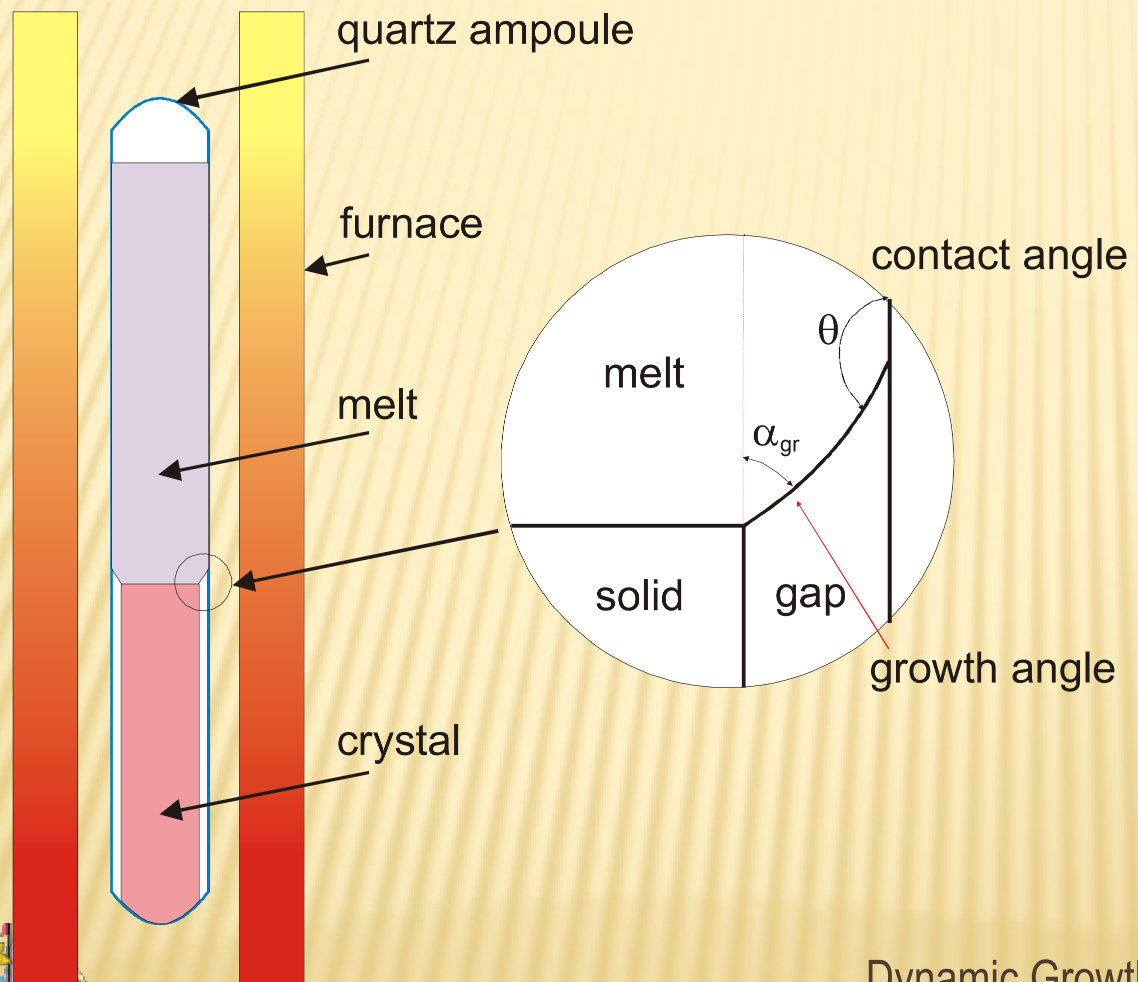
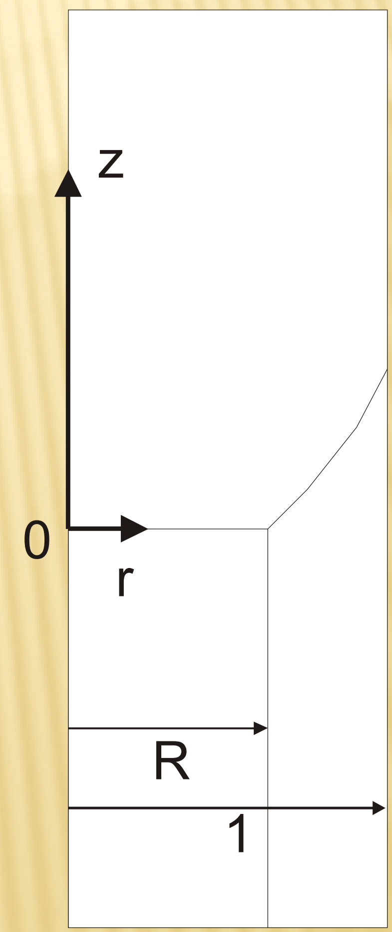
DETACHED BRIDGMAN GROWTH





Dynamic Growth Stability –
V.A.Tatarchenko – Shaped Crystal Growth

SYSTEM RESPONSE TO PERTURBATIONS

Linear response of perturbed crystal radius and height

$$\delta \dot{R} = A_{RR}\delta R + A_{Rh}\delta h$$

$$\delta \dot{h} = A_{hR}\delta R + A_{hh}\delta h$$

Stable growth if

$$A_{RR} + A_{hh} < 0$$

$$A_{RR}A_{hh} - A_{Rh}A_{hR} > 0$$

CAPILLARITY PROBLEM

Young-Laplace equation

$$\frac{z''}{\left(1+z'^2\right)^{3/2}} + \frac{z'}{r\left(1+z'^2\right)^{1/2}} = a - b\,z(r)$$

$$a = \frac{\Delta P_m r_C}{\gamma} \qquad b = \frac{\rho g_0 r_C^2}{\gamma} \qquad \Delta P_m = \left(P_{top} + \rho g H\right) - P_{bot}$$

CAPILLARY COEFFICIENTS - THEORY

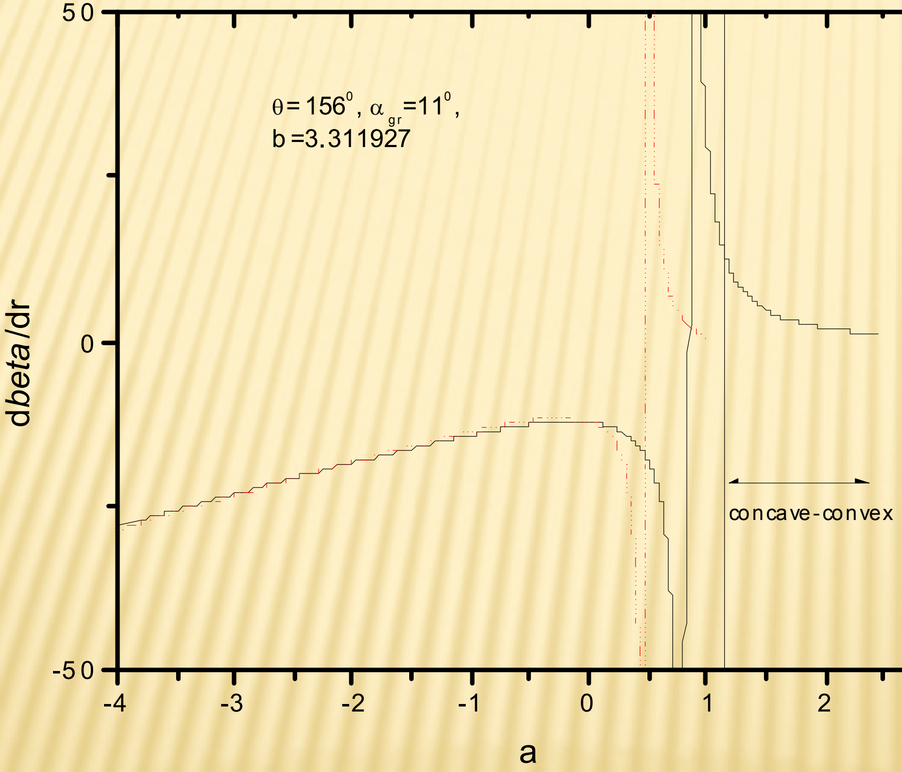
$$A_{RR} = -V\frac{\partial \beta}{\partial R} \qquad A_{Rh} = -V\frac{\partial \beta}{\partial h}$$

V – pulling rate

$$\frac{\partial \beta}{\partial R} = \frac{\left(aR - \cos\alpha_{gr}\right)\sin\left(\alpha_{gr}\right)^{2}}{R\,s\,\left(i\alpha_{gr}n\right)^{3} - 1b\left(5 - R/\right)^{2}\left(2\quad 4 + /R\quad 8\right)}$$

$$\frac{\partial \beta}{\partial h} = -\frac{r_C^2 \rho g}{2\gamma}\frac{\left(1 - R^2\right)\sin\alpha_{gr}{}^{2}}{R\,s\quad i\alpha_{gr}\,{}^{3}n - b1\left(\;5\,R\right)^{2}\left(2\quad 4 + R\quad 8\right)}$$

CAPILLARY COEFFICIENTS - NUMERICS



THERMAL RESPONSE - BASICS

Boundary condition at the interface $$V_C L = k_S \frac{\partial T_S}{\partial z} - k_L \frac{\partial T_L}{\partial z}$$

Growth rate $$V_C = V + \partial h / \partial t$$

Height perturbation – Tatarchenko's model

$$\frac{\partial \delta h}{\partial t} = L^{-1}\left(k_S \frac{\partial G_S}{\partial h} - k_L \frac{\partial G_L}{\partial h}\right)\delta h + L^{-1}\underbrace{\left(k_S \frac{\partial G_S}{\partial R} - k_L \frac{\partial G_L}{\partial R}\right)}_{\text{questionable}}\delta R$$

$$\delta G_S \neq \frac{\partial G_S}{\partial R}\delta R$$

questionable

One-Dimensional Lump Heat Model

For melt

$$\frac{\partial^2 T_L}{\partial z^2} + \frac{V}{\kappa_L}\frac{\partial T_L}{\partial z} - \frac{\mu_L}{k_L}\frac{2}{r_C}\left(T_L - T_e\right) = 0$$

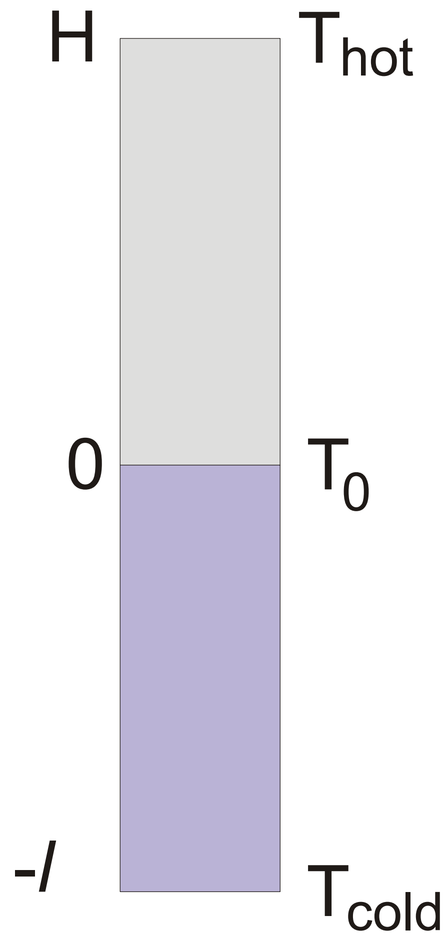
For crystal

$$\frac{\partial^2 T_S}{\partial z^2} + \frac{V}{\kappa_S}\frac{\partial T_S}{\partial z} - \frac{\mu_S}{k_S}\frac{2}{R+\delta(z)}\left(T_S - T_e\right) = 0$$

$$A_{hh} = -L^{-1}k_L\frac{T_{hot} - T_0}{H^2} - L^{-1}k_S\frac{T_0 - T_{cold}}{l^2}$$

Perturbation of thermal gradient at the interface due to crystal radius variation (convolution):

$$\delta G_S = -\frac{2\mu_S\left(T_0 - T_{cold}\right)V}{R^2 k_S}\int_0^t \delta R\left(t'\right) e^{-V\left(t-t'\right)\sqrt{\left(\frac{V}{\kappa_S}\right)^2 + \frac{8\mu_S}{k_S R}}}\,dt'$$



GENERALIZED RESPONSE

$$\delta \dot{h} = \int_0^t \delta R(t') G(t-t') dt' + A_{hh} \delta h$$

$$\delta \dot{R} = A_{RR} \delta R + A_{Rh} \delta h$$

Laplace transform solution

$$h(s) = \frac{G(s)\delta R(0) + s\left(\delta h(0) - A_{RR}\right)}{s^2 - s\left(A_{RR} + A_{hh}\right) + A_{RR}A_{hh} - A_{Rh}G(s)}$$

$$R(s) = \frac{\delta R(0)\left(s - A_{hh}\right) + A_{Rh}\delta h(0)}{s^2 - s\left(A_{RR} + A_{hh}\right) + A_{RR}A_{hh} - G(s)A_{Rh}}$$

GENERALIZED RESPONSE CONT.

Tatarchenko model gives

$$A_{hR} = -\frac{2V\mu_S\left(T_0 - T_e\right)}{LR^2 s_0}$$

Our model

$$G(s) = \frac{A_{hR} s_0}{s + s_0}$$

$$s_0 = V\sqrt{\left(\frac{V}{\kappa_S}\right)^2 + \frac{8\mu_S}{k_S R}}$$

Response for the induced perturbation can be studied by analyzing the roots of the following polynomial

$$s^2\left(s + s_0\right) - s\left(s + s_0\right)\left(A_{RR} + A_{hh}\right) + A_{RR}A_{hh}\left(s + s_0\right) - A_{Rh}A_{hR}s_0 = 0$$

MODIFIED STABILITY CRITERION

Conditions for stable growth

Our model

$$A_{RR}A_{hh} - A_{Rh}A_{hR} > 0$$

$$A_{RR} + A_{hh} < s_0$$

$$A_{RR}A_{hh} - s_0\left(A_{RR} + A_{hh}\right) > 0$$

Tatarchenko model

$$A_{RR}A_{hh} - A_{Rh}A_{hR} > 0$$

$$A_{RR} + A_{hh} < 0$$

MODEL APPROXIMATIONS

- Environmental temperature is constant
- One-dimensional lump type approximation
- Capillarity – zero order model – no meniscus motion effects, no triple point effects

CONCLUSION

- Capillarity coefficients display singularity
- Thermal response for the radius perturbation is of the convolution type – this modified model is applicable for other types of shaped crystal growth: Czochralski, Float Zone, etc.