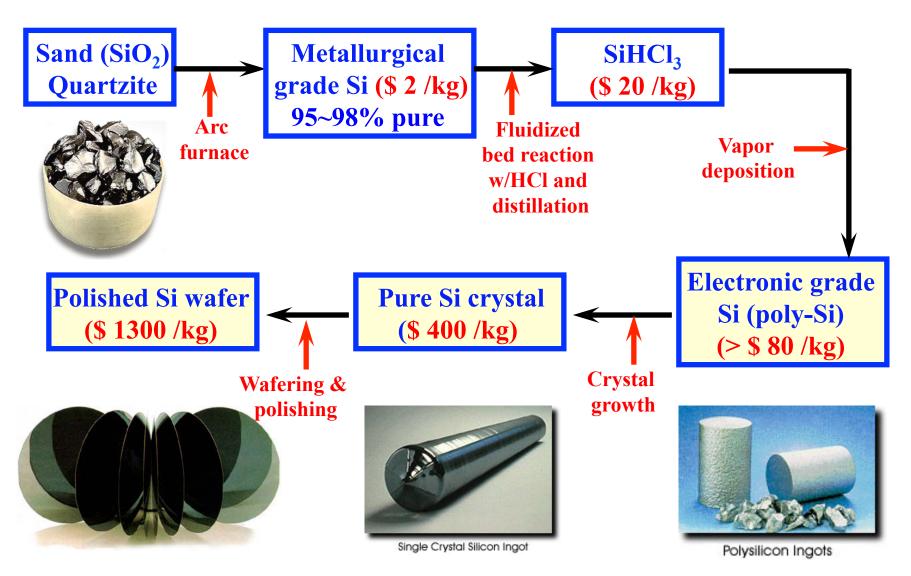
Silicon processing

Metallurgical grade silicon

(Solar grade silicon)

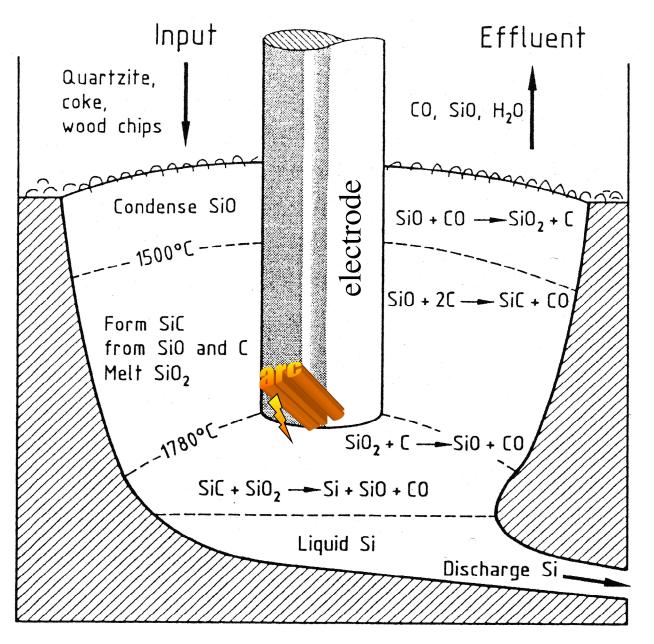
Electronic grade silicon Wafers

OVCIVICW Sand to silicon wafer



Source: http://www.fullman.com/semiconductors/semiconductors.html

Production of metallurgical grade Si



Overall reaction $SiO_2 + 2C -> Si + 2CO$ Complicated in furnace Charge porous or explosion



A world leader Si supplier To steel -, Al alloy industry

Purification of MG Si -> Semicond. grade

Through Chlorsilane

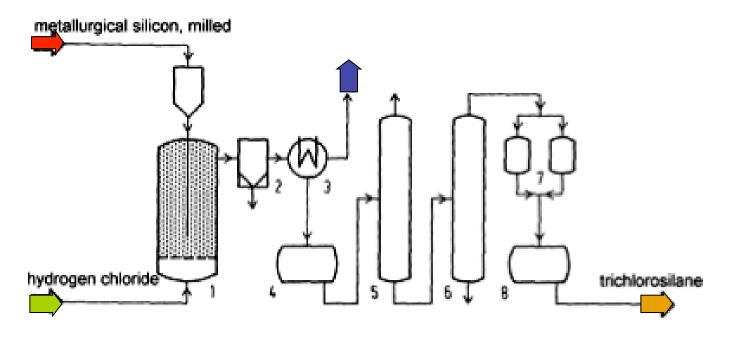
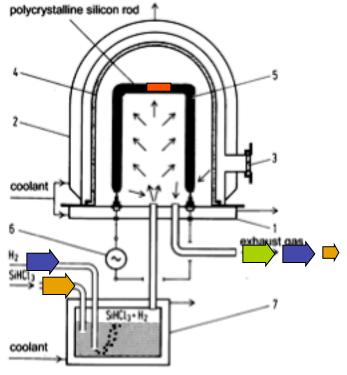


Fig. 3-1: Flow chart of a facility for production and purification of trichlorosilane. 1: fluidised bed reactor, 2: dust filter, 3: condenser, 4: collector, 5: column for cutoff of low boiling materials, 6: column for cutoff of high-boiling materials, 7: intermediate collectors, 8: storage tank

 $Si(s) + 3HCl(g) = SiHCl_3(g) + H_2(g)$

Purification of MG Si -> Semicond. grade Chlorsilane to polyX Si CVD(Siemens)



1950 Fig.Only bigger in modern

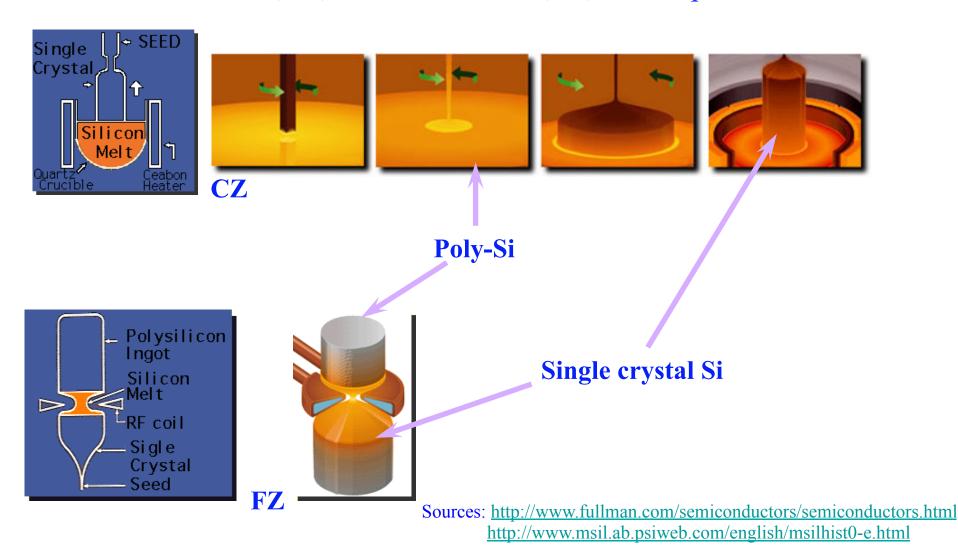
Fig. 3-2: Schematic drawing of a facility for silicon refinement from the gas phase (Siemens process). 1: cooled platform, 2: cooled protective glass, 3: viewing glass, 4: quartz bulb, 5: silicon core (thin rod), 8: current supply, 9: saturator

Today: Si 2-3 m length 900 °C,

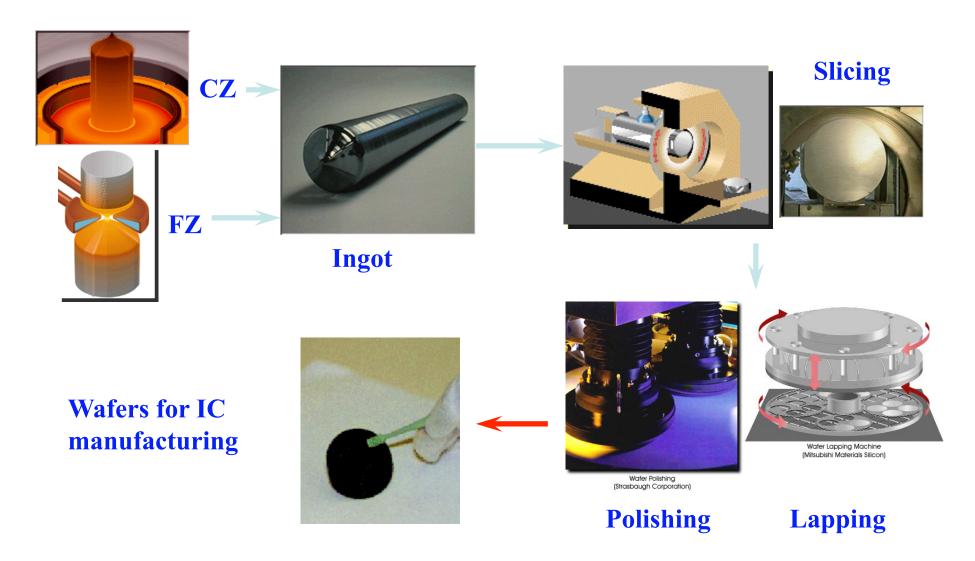
 $Si(s) + 3HCl(g) = SiHCl_3(g) + H_2(g)$

Growth of Electronic grade Si (xtal) from Semicond. Grade poly xtal Si

Czochralski (CZ) and float-zone (FZ) techniques



Ingot to wafer



Sources: http://www.fullman.com/semiconductors/semiconductors.html
http://www.msil.ab.psiweb.com/english/msilhist0-e.html

increasing wafer size

