

Supporting Material: Dynamics of Plasma Atomic Layer Etching: Molecular Dynamics Simulations and Optical Emission Spectroscopy

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SI. Surface Fluxes and Impact Fluences Calculations

1. Cl_2 molecules at 300K. Wall collision flux (gas kinetic theory) = $\frac{1}{4} n_{\text{Cl}_2} v_{\text{mean}}$

$n_i = P_i/kT$ ideal gas law; P_i = partial pressure species i

v_{mean} (m/s; gas kinetic theory) = $(8 kT/p m_i)^{0.5}$; m_i = molecular mass (kg); kT (J)

$m_{\text{Cl}_2} = (70.1 \text{ g/mole})(1 \text{ mole}/6.02 \times 10^{23} \text{ molecules}) = 11.6 \times 10^{-23} \text{ g} = 11.6 \times 10^{-26} \text{ Kg}$

$k = 1.38 \times 10^{-23} \text{ J/K}$

$kT = 4.14 \times 10^{-21} \text{ J}$

$v_{\text{mean}} = [(8 \times 4.14 \times 10^{-21} \text{ J})/(3.14159 \times 11.6 \times 10^{-26} \text{ Kg})]^{0.5} = 301 \text{ m/s} = 3 \times 10^4 \text{ cm/s}$

At $T = 300\text{K}$, 20 mTorr pressure total; if Cl_2 is 20/100 or 1/5 of total pressure
(1 Pa/7.5mT) \times 20 mT \times 1/9 = 0.53 Pa

Ideal gas law: $n_{\text{Cl}_2} = P_{\text{Cl}_2}/kT = 0.53 \text{ Pa}/(4.14 \times 10^{-21} \text{ J}) = 1.3 \times 10^{20} \text{ m}^{-3} = 1.3 \times 10^{14} \text{ cm}^{-3}$

Cl_2 flux = $\frac{1}{4} n_{\text{Cl}_2} v_{\text{mean}} = \frac{1}{4} (1.3 \times 10^{14} \text{ cm}^{-3}) (3 \times 10^4 \text{ cm/s}) = 9.8 \times 10^{17} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$

2. Ar^+ flux = $3.7 \times 10^{16} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$

Average surface impact times for surface area of $10^3 \text{ \AA}^2 = 10^{-13} \text{ cm}^2$

Cl_2 molecules:

$$t_{\text{Cl}_2} \sim 1/(\text{area} \times \text{flux}) = 1/[10^{-13} \text{ cm}^2 \times 5.3 \times 10^{17} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}] = 0.02 \text{ ms} = 20 \text{ ms}$$

Ar^+ :

$$t_{\text{Ar}^+} \sim 1/(\text{area} \times \text{flux}) = 1/[10^{-13} \text{ cm}^2 \times 3.7 \times 10^{16} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}] = 0.27 \text{ ms} = 270 \text{ ms}$$

SII. Cl Surface Coverage of MD Simulations Using Additional Exposure

Figure S1 gives the Cl uptake as a function of cycle number for a simulation using a longer Cl_2 exposure period relative to those mentioned in the main text. Note that the Cl uptake saturates around a value of $1 \times 10^{15} \text{ Cl/cm}^2$, similar to what was seen in the main text. Therefore, a larger Cl_2 fluence would not change the results of the MD simulations.

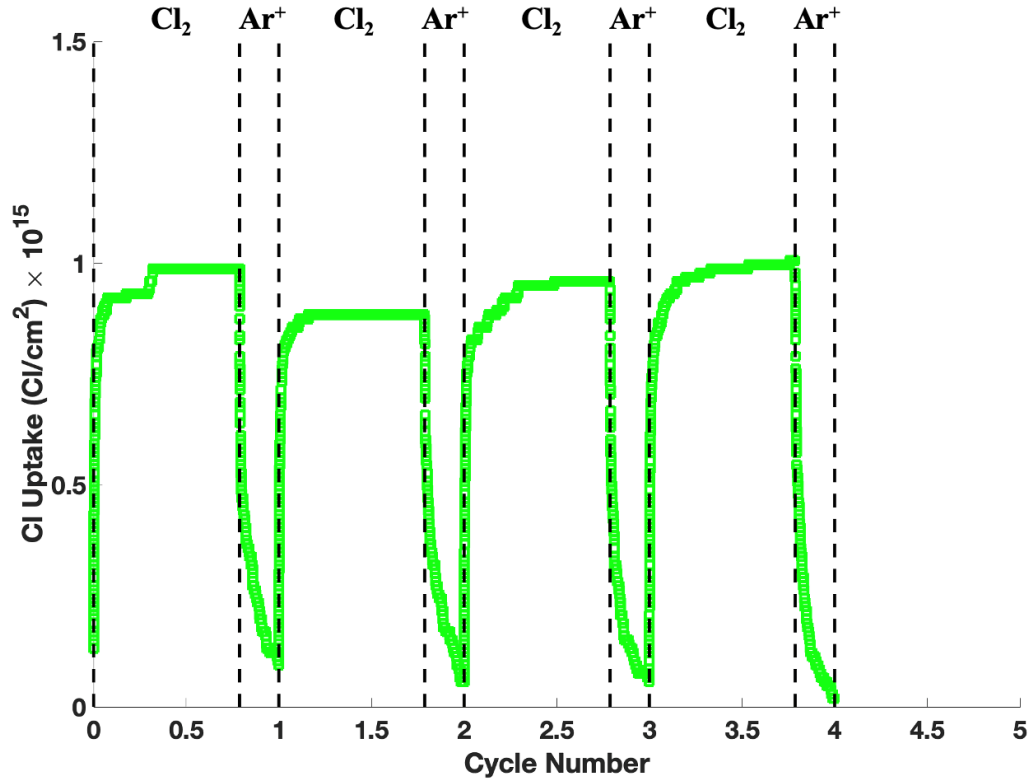


Figure S1: Cl uptake as a function of cycle number for a MD simulation using a longer Cl_2 exposure period when compared to those mentioned in the main text. The Cl_2 fluence for this simulation is $1.88 \times 10^{17} \text{ Cl}_2 \text{ molecules/cm}^2$ or roughly 188 ML of Cl_2 molecules. The Ar^+ ion energy is 80 eV. Note we only show Cl uptake after the simulation has reached cyclic steady state.