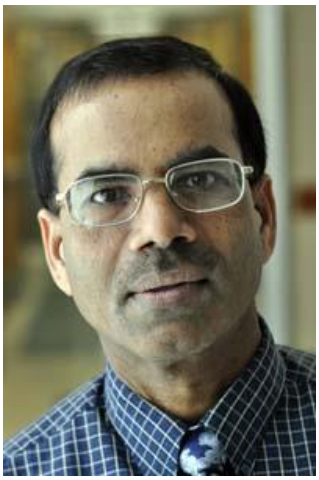
Laser direct writing in wide bandgap semiconductors for advanced interconnect and gas sensor applications

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Abstract

A direct conversion technique is demonstrated to produce highly conductive tracks on silicon carbide by irradiating it with a laser beam. It is found that laser irradiation of insulating silicon carbide substrates decreases its resistivity from 10^{11} to 10^{-4} ohm-cm. Laser irradiation of silicon carbide in the presence of pure oxygen produces insulating tracks. Nanosecond pulsed Laser Direct-Write and Doping (LDWD) technique is used to heat an epilayer below its decomposition temperature for *in situ* fabrication of nanoribbons exhibiting graphene-like crystalline hexagonal structure containing 15-17 individual sheets. The process can be modified to create carbon rich surfaces and embedded carbon regions, particularly graphene, using multiphoton photolytic laser processing on or in silicon. Graphene can also be formed on silicon carbide by the photolytic process provided the silicon carbide structure/chemistry is transparent to the processing laser wavelength. High pressure laser implantation (HPLI), enhances nitrogen dopant solubility in silicon carbide resulting in dopant concentrations greater than 4.8 x 10^{20} atoms/cc at a depth greater than 1 micron. HPLI has promise for improved doping of gallium nitride substrates with magnesium and the amphoteric dopants carbon and silicon. The LDWD process is expected to revolutionize the future of nanodevice fabrication with nanoscale interconnects for high temperature and high power electronic and optoelectronic applications using SiC. This process is demonstrated to produce doped tracks of lower electrical resistance on polycrystalline and single crystal SiC substrates. The selective-area doping is a mask-free process to produce novel electronic and photonic devices. Using this doping technique, uncooled SiC-based gas sensors are produced and these sensors yield optical signals instead of electrical signals generated by conventional sensors. P-type dopants Ga, Sc, P and Al are incorporated into an n-type crystalline 6H-SiC substrate by a laser doping technique for sensing CO_2, CO, NO_2 and NO gases, respectively.



Prof. Kar established a Laser-Assisted Manufacturing and Materials Processing (LAMMP) laboratory in CREOL, The College of Optics and Photonics at the University of Central Florida. He has been conducting both theoretical and experimental studies on laser materials processing and manufacturing for more than 30 years, and published more than 120 technical journal papers, 180 conference papers and received 29 patents. He is a *Fellow of the Laser Institute of Americ*a and a *Fellow of the National Academy of Inventors*. He has co-authored a book, *Theory and Application of Laser Chemical Vapor Deposition, Plenum Press, New York,* 1995.

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