

ULVAC

Thermal Conductivity meter in thin film at Nano scale by 2ω method

TCN- 2ω

Simple evaluation of thermal conductivity in thin film



◆ Features

- **Evaluation of thermal conductivity in thin film at nano scale**

Theory of the instrument is based on the electric periodic heating and the thermoreflectance methods. The temperature increase on the sample surface can be analyzed on the basis of one-dimensional heat conduction model along thickness direction. Thermal conductivity can be simply evaluated along the thickness direction.

- **Simple preparation of sample**

Metal thin film(1.7mm×15mm×100nm) can be coated on the thin film without the lithography technique.

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◆ Theory

Metal thin film is heated by the periodic heating method with the basic frequency (f / Hz). As a result, the response frequency with the thermal energy, $2f$ / Hz, is equal to two times as large as the basic one. In the case of the film composed of metal thin film (0) – thin film (1) – substrate (s) as shown in Figure, the temperature increase $T(0)$ on the upper surface for the metal thin film can be calculated on the basis of one-dimensional heat conduction model. Assuming that the energy completely arrived at the bottom substrate, $T(0)$ is following the equation,

$$\frac{T(0)}{q d_0} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} C_s \lambda_s (2\omega)} + \left(1 - \frac{C_1 \lambda_1}{C_s \lambda_s}\right) \frac{d_1}{\lambda_1} + \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{C_0 \lambda_0}{C_s \lambda_s}\right) \frac{d_0}{\lambda_0} + \frac{i}{\sqrt{2} C_s \lambda_s (2\omega)}$$

$(\lambda / \text{W m}^{-1} \text{K}^{-1}, C / \text{J K}^{-1} \text{m}^{-3}, q / \text{W m}^{-3}, d / \text{m}, \omega (=2\pi f) / \text{s}^{-1})$

We note that the real part (in-phase amplitude) contains the information for the thin film. Assuming that the thermal energy completely arrives at the bottom substrate, the in-phase amplitude is proportional to $(2\omega)^{-0.5}$. Thermal conductivity for the thin film (λ_1) is estimated from

$$\frac{1}{\lambda_1} = \frac{1}{d_1} \left(\frac{C_1 d_1 + C_0 d_0}{C_s \lambda_s} - \frac{d_0}{2\lambda_0} + \frac{n}{m\sqrt{2}C_s \lambda_s} \right)$$

(m : slope, n : intercept)

◆ SiO₂ thin film(20 - 100 nm) – Si substrate

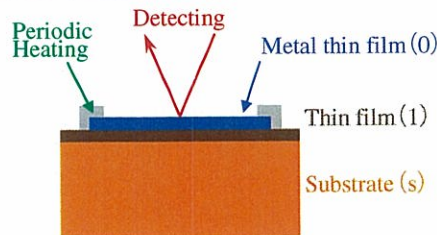
d_1 / nm	λ_1 / W m ⁻¹ K ⁻¹
19.9	0.82
51.0	1.03
96.8	1.20

◆ Specification

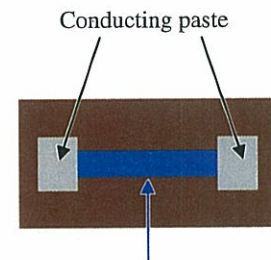
Measurement temperature	room-temperature
Sample size	wide 10 mm length 20 mm thickness 0.5 – 1 mm (Substrate)
Substrate	Si (recommendation), Ge, Al ₂ O ₃ (High thermal conductivity)
Preparation	Gold thin film of thickness at 100 nm coats thin film.
Measurement range	0.1 ~ 10 W m ⁻¹ K ⁻¹ in thin film (When thermal conductivity of thin film is about 1 W m ⁻¹ K ⁻¹ , thickness of thin film is above 20 nm.)
Measurement atmosphere	in vacuum

◆ Application

- Low-k film
- Organic thin film
- Thin film of thermoelectric material



Evaluation in thin film.



Metal thin film(1.7mm×15mm×100nm)
Sample preparation.

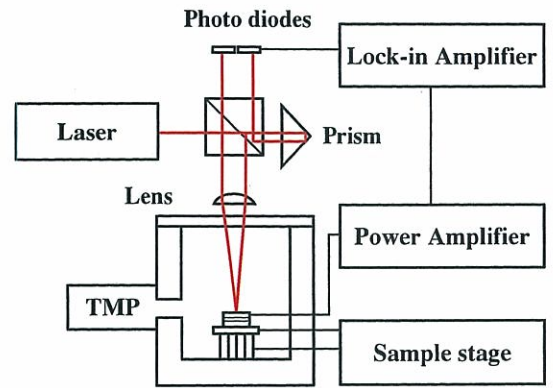
● Specifications are subject to change without notice for further improvement.

Agent

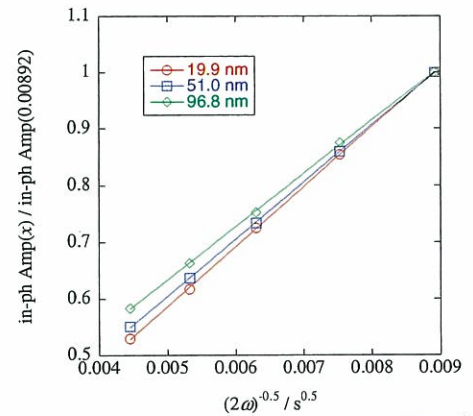
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Schematic figure of TCN-2 ω .



Experimental result for various SiO₂ thin films measured by TCN-2 ω .