



US005849413A

United States Patent [19]

[11] Patent Number: **5,849,413**

Zhu et al.

[45] Date of Patent: **Dec. 15, 1998**

[54] ORIENTED DIAMOND FILM STRUCTURES ON NONDIAMOND SUBSTRATES

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

[75] Inventors: **Wei Zhu; Peichun Yang**, both of Raleigh; **Jeffrey T. Glass**, Apex, all of N.C.

Belton et al., Nucleation of Chemically Vapor Deposited Diamond on Platinum and nickel Substrates, *Thin Solid Films*, May 15, 1992, pp.68-80.

[73] Assignee: **North Carolina State University**, Raleigh, N.C.

Narayan et al., Enhancement of Nucleation and Adhesion of Diamond Films on Copper, Stainless Steel, and Silicon Substrates, *Journal of Applied Physics*, vol. 71, No. 2, Jan. 15, 1992.

[21] Appl. No.: **474,398**

Bovenkerk et al., Preparation of Diamond, *Nature*, pp. 1094-1098, Oct. 10, 1959.

[22] Filed: **Jun. 6, 1995**

Sato et al., Epitaxial Growth of Diamond from the Gas Phase, *New Diamond Science and Technology*, 1987 MRS Int. Conf. Proc., pp. 371-376.

Related U.S. Application Data

(List continued on next page.)

[62] Division of Ser. No. 282,167, Jul. 28, 1994, Pat. No. 5,449,531, which is a continuation of Ser. No. 062,473, May 17, 1993, which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. 973,633, Nov. 9, 1992, Pat. No. 5,298,286.

[51] Int. Cl.⁶ **C30B 25/02**

Primary Examiner—Archene Turner
Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Myers, Bigel, Sibley & Sajovec, L.L.P.

[52] U.S. Cl. **428/408; 257/77; 428/212; 428/469; 428/698**

[58] Field of Search **428/212, 469, 428/408, 698; 257/77**

ABSTRACT

A method for making an oriented diamond film includes the steps of saturating a surface region of a transition metal substrate, capable of dissolving carbon, with carbon and hydrogen; forming oriented diamond nuclei on the saturated surface region of the substrate; and growing diamond on the oriented diamond nuclei to form the oriented diamond film. It is theorized that the saturation forms transition metal-carbon-hydrogen surface states ($\text{Metal}_x\text{—C}_y\text{—H}_z$, where $x+y+z=1$) on the transition metal substrate while suppressing formation of graphite. Diamond may then be deposited onto the oriented diamond nuclei by CVD techniques to thereby form an oriented diamond film on the nondiamond substrate. The nondiamond substrate is preferably a single crystal transition metal capable of dissolving carbon. The transition metal is preferably selected from the group consisting of nickel, cobalt, chromium, magnesium, iron, and alloys thereof. Structures produced by the method are also disclosed and include an oriented diamond film on a non-diamond transition metal substrate.

[56] References Cited

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

4,062,660	12/1977	Nicholas et al.	51/295
4,849,199	7/1989	Pinneo	423/446
5,006,203	4/1991	Purdes et al.	427/249
5,075,094	12/1991	Morrish et al.	423/446
5,082,359	1/1992	Kirkpatrick	359/642
5,082,522	1/1992	Purdes et al.	156/612
5,108,779	4/1992	Gasworth	427/249
5,298,286	3/1994	Yang et al.	427/249
5,298,296	3/1994	Yang et al.	427/249
5,455,072	10/1995	Benson et al.	427/249

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

0530021 A2	3/1993	European Pat. Off. .
JP4132687	8/1992	Japan .
89/11897	12/1989	WIPO .
WO93/05207	3/1993	WIPO .

10 Claims, 11 Drawing Sheets

