

专题——等离子体表面处理技术

## CVD 金刚石自支撑膜的研究进展

刘金龙, 安康, 陈良贤, 魏俊俊, 唐伟忠, 吕反修, 李成明

(北京科技大学 新材料技术研究院, 北京 100083)

**摘 要:** 金刚石膜以其最高的硬度、热导率、热震性能以及极高的强度等优点得到了越来越多的关注。自 20 世纪低压化学气相沉积技术成功制备出金刚石以来, 在世界范围内, 金刚石的制备技术及应用研究得到了快速发展。分别对国内外自支撑金刚石膜材料的制备技术及相关应用进行简要介绍, 并讨论近几年我国在高质量金刚石膜材料制备技术方面取得的进展。目前主要的制备技术有热丝、直流辅助等离子体、直流电弧等离子体喷射、微波等离子体化学气相沉积 (CVD) 等方法。在小尺寸、高质量金刚石膜的制备技术基础上, 21 世纪初, 国外几大技术强国先后宣布实现了大面积、高质量 CVD 金刚石膜的制备, 并将其用于诸如红外光学窗口等高技术领域。我国也在 CVD 金刚石膜研发方面不断进步, 先后掌握了热丝、直流电弧等离子体喷射、直流辅助等离子体 CVD 等合成大面积金刚石自支撑膜技术, 近几年也掌握了 915 MHz 微波等离子体 CVD 技术, 这些成果也标志着我国在高质量金刚石膜制备技术领域跟上了世界先进水平。

**关键词:** 化学气相沉积; 热丝化学气相沉积; 直流辅助等离子体化学气相沉积; 直流电弧等离子体化学气相沉积; 微波等离子体化学气相沉积; 自支撑金刚石膜

**中图分类号:** TG174.444 **文献标识码:** A **文章编号:** 1001-3660(2018)04-0001-10

**DOI:** 10.16490/j.cnki.issn.1001-3660.2018.04.001

## Research Progress of Freestanding CVD Diamond Films

LIU Jin-long, AN Kang, CHEN Liang-xian, WEI Jun-jun,  
TANG Wei-zhong, LYU Fan-xiu, LI Cheng-ming

(Institute for Advanced Materials and Technology, University of Science and Technology Beijing, Beijing 100083, China)

**ABSTRACT:** As a combination of highest harness, thermal conductivity, thermal shock resistance and high strength, diamond film has attracted a large number of researches. From the 20<sup>th</sup> century when diamond was prepared by chemical vapor deposition (CVD) at low pressure, the related deposition science and technology have rapidly developed. In this article, a review on techniques aims at producing diamond wafers useful for infrared windows will be presented, and special attention will be given to the recent progress made in China to produce high quality diamond wafers. Until now, Hot Filament CVD, Direct Current Plasma Assisted CVD, DC Arc Plasma Jet CVD and Microwave Plasma CVD have been still developing. On the basis of research on high quality diamond films with small size, in the early 21<sup>st</sup> century, several foreign developed countries have declared mastering the techniques to deposit high-quality diamond wafers with large area and the films have been used in high-tech areas, such as infrared optical window, et al. Hot Filament CVD, DC Arc Plasma Jet CVD and Direct Current Plasma Assisted CVD

收稿日期: 2018-02-07; 修订日期: 2018-03-23

Received: 2018-02-07; Revised: 2018-03-23

基金项目: 国家重点研发计划 (2016YFE0133200)

Fund: Supported by the National Key R&D Plan of China (2016YFE0133200)

作者简介: 刘金龙 (1985—), 男, 博士, 助理研究员, 主要研究方向为特种功能碳材料制备与应用。

Biography: LIU Jin-long (1985—), Male, Doctor, Assistant researcher, Research focus: Preparation and application of special functional carbon materials.

通讯作者: 李成明 (1962—), 男, 博士, 教授, 主要研究方向为薄膜科学与技术。

Corresponding author: LI Cheng-ming (1962—), Male, Doctor, Professor, Research focus: films science and technology.

have been mastered in China because the diamond techniques have also been developed rapidly. Recently, a novel system of 915 MHz microwave plasma CVD developed successfully, which illustrates the technique for preparing high-quality diamond film in China has kept up with the advanced level abroad.

**KEY WORDS:** CVD; hot filament CVD; direct current plasma assisted CVD; DC Arc Plasma Jet CVD; microwave plasma CVD; free-standing diamond film

金刚石膜具有硬度高、强度大、导热性好、热膨胀系数小、光学性能优异、化学稳定性高、抗辐照能力强、声传播速度快、介电性能好、透射波段宽、禁带宽度大、介电系数小等优点<sup>[1-3]</sup>。根据金刚石膜的质量不同,常将其分为工具级、热沉级、光学级、电子级(又称探测器级)。除常见的金刚石刀具之外,金刚石膜还可以用于高功率半导体器件、高功率微波窗口、高性能扬声器振膜、声表面波器件、红外光学窗口材料等领域<sup>[4-5]</sup>。众多优异的性能,使得金刚石有广阔的应用范围,同时也带来了广泛的应用需求。基于对化学气相沉积(chemical vapor deposition, CVD)金刚石的需求,国外在金刚石自支撑膜研发领域投入巨大,相关成果也已经应用于众多领域。从20世纪80年代开始,我国在金刚石自支撑膜领域也不断发展,先后掌握了热丝CVD和直流电弧CVD等沉积大尺寸金刚石自支撑膜的方法,并在近几年研制出915 MHz高功率微波等离子体CVD装置,使得我国制备技术以及应用开发等方面逐渐赶上国外先进水平。本文将对国内外自支撑膜金刚石膜的发展进行总结。为了区分小尺寸以及较薄的自支撑金刚石膜,文中将直径大于80 mm、厚度大于1 mm的自支撑金刚石膜称为金刚石膜板。

## 1 金刚石膜化学气相沉积方法

从20世纪化学气相沉积技术(CVD)工艺制备出金刚石开始,CVD金刚石膜制备技术得到了较大发展。目前在世界范围内得到广泛使用的CVD金刚石膜沉积技术主要有四种,分别是热灯丝化学气相沉积(Hot Filament CVD, HFCVD)、直流辅助等离子体化学气相沉积(Direct Current Plasma Assisted CVD, DC-PACVD, 也称作热阴极化学气相沉积)、微波等离子体化学气相沉积(Microwave Plasma CVD, MPCVD)以及直流电弧等离子体喷射化学气相沉积(DC Arc Plasma Jet CVD)等,上述四种制备技术特点如表1所示。通常MPCVD法因为具有等离子体密度高、无放电电极污染、控制好等优点,所以被认为是制备高质量金刚石的首选方法。DC Arc Plasma Jet CVD因使用弧光放电,可以将原料气高度离化并产生高密度等离子体,也可满足高质量金刚石膜的沉积。目前,高质量金刚石膜的制备主要使用MPCVD<sup>[6]</sup>和DC Arc Plasma Jet CVD<sup>[7]</sup>两种方法。因存在电极污染的问题,其他两种方法主要用于工具级和热沉级金刚石膜的制备,偶有高质量金刚石膜的报告<sup>[8-9]</sup>。

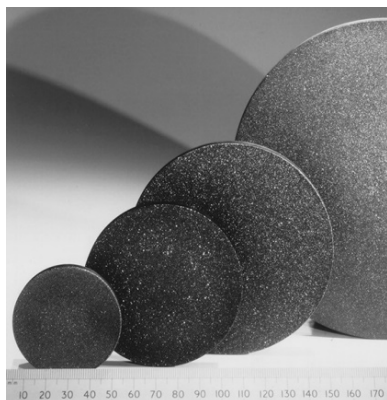
表 1 四种 CVD 金刚石膜方法技术特点<sup>[10]</sup>

Tab.1 Technical characteristic of the commonly used CVD methods for depositing diamond films<sup>[10]</sup>

Deposition methods	HFCVD	DC-PACVD	MPCVD	DC Arc Plasma Jet CVD
Activated methods	Thermal activated	Glow discharge	Electromagnetic activated	Arc discharge
Diameter of freestanding diamond films/mm	150	203	150	175
Deposition rate/( $\mu\text{m}\cdot\text{h}^{-1}$ )	1~10	6~25	0.1~34	5~930
Advantages	Large area at low pressure; Simple set-up; Low-priced equipment	Large area at low pressure; Simple set-up; Low-priced equipment	Excellent quality of diamond films; Stable deposition parameter	Highest linear growth rate; High diamond quality
Drawbacks	Low growth rate; The lowest quality of diamond films; Degradation of the filament	Low growth rates at low pressure; Contamination through electrode	Simulation of chamber is required; 3D-deposition difficult; Low growth rates	Small deposition areas; Process control difficult; High power and gas consumption; Contamination through electrode
The quality of freestanding diamond films	Tool and heatsink grades	Tool and heatsink grades	All grades including electronic grade	Tool, heatsink and optical grades

为实现大尺寸金刚石膜板的高速沉积,人们将金刚石自支撑膜应用于更广阔的领域。2000 年前后, Fraunhofer 研究所<sup>[29]</sup>(如图 3 所示)和 DeBeers 公司<sup>[30]</sup>、SekiDiamond 公司<sup>[31]</sup>等相继宣布使用各自研制的 915 MHz MPCVD 技术制备出 150、120、152 mm 金刚石膜。

随后,在 2008 年前后,密西根州立大学<sup>[32]</sup>使用其自行研制的 915 MHz MPCVD 装置制备出了直径为 100 mm 的金刚石膜板。此后,印度学者<sup>[33]</sup>报道了使用该设备沉积出直径为 100 mm 的金刚石膜,但是该膜带有裂纹。近几年,德国的 iplas<sup>[34]</sup>公司也将其研制的狭缝耦合模式 915 MHz MPCVD 装置推向市场,据称该装置可以制备直径为 200 mm 以上的金刚石膜。除上述装置外,法国第十三大学也在积极研制 915 MHz MPCVD 系统<sup>[24]</sup>,但目前还未有实物报道。



a 最大直径 150 mm 的金刚石膜



b 直径 100 mm 高质量金刚石膜抛光后

图 3 德国 Fraunhofer 研究所的金刚石膜<sup>[29,35]</sup>

Fig.3 The diamond films reported by Fraunhofer Institute from Germany, (a) diamond films with various diameter (maximum size is 150 mm), (b) a photograph of high-quality diamond film with 100 mm in diameter after polishing.

此外,得益于 915 MHz 高功率 MPCVD 装备的发展,2016 年德国奥格斯堡大学<sup>[36]</sup>报道了使用该装置沉积出目前世界上最大的单晶,如图 4 所示,该单晶尺寸已经可以比拟大尺寸多晶金刚石膜板,为金刚石的应用提供了更加广阔的范围。

综上所述,国外主流的 CVD 金刚石膜制备技术主要包括 HFCVD 和 MPCVD 技术,高功率 DC Arc Plasma Jet CVD 法制备大面积金刚石膜的技术已经相对成熟,DC-PACVD 虽然也有报道,但是使用范围仅局限在少数几个国家。HFCVD 因其技术特点,主要用于金刚石膜涂层的制备。目前来看,MPCVD 技术已经成为国外自支撑 CVD 金刚石膜的主流技

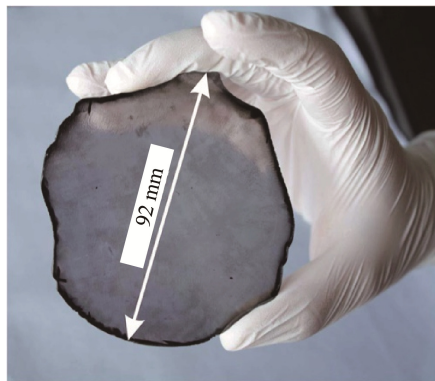


图 4 德国奥格斯堡大学的 92 mm (155 ct)大单晶<sup>[36]</sup>

Fig.4 A large single crystal diamond (92 mm, 155 ct) was deposited by 915 MHz MPCVD reported by University of Augsburg from Germany

术,并且仍在不断发展当中。

### 3 我国自支撑 CVD 金刚石膜制备技术的发展

我国金刚石膜制备技术也在一直不断发展,在国家“863”计划的资助下,人工晶体研究院在我国最先取得 HFCVD 的研制进展,随后在 1996 年成立北京天地东方超硬材料股份有限公司<sup>[37]</sup>实现我国 HFCVD 技术产业化,目前技术及工艺已经较成熟。国内最大的 HFCVD 金刚石企业是北京希波尔科技发展有限公司,该公司可以制备直径 200 mm、厚 1.0 mm 的自支撑金刚石膜<sup>[38]</sup>,如图 5 所示。与国外 HFCVD 厂商相同,我国的 HFCVD 公司目前也主要以提供金刚石涂层材料为主,但是在沉积面积以及设备稳定性方面和国外先进水平还存在一定差距。

国内高校对 HFCVD 法自支撑膜也有研究,南京航空航天大学<sup>[39]</sup>、湖南大学<sup>[40]</sup>等高校报道了使用 HFCVD 分别制备直径为 100 mm 和 110 mm 的自支撑



图 5 北京希波尔科技发展有限公司的 HFCVD 金刚石膜板<sup>[38]</sup>

Fig.5 A diamond film with 200 mm in diameter and 1 mm in thickness deposited by Beijing Xiboer Technology Development limited liability company using HFCVD method.



膜金刚石膜。在 2005 年,吉林大学使用改进的电子辅助热丝 CVD 装置(也称为 EACVD)沉积出直径为 100 mm 的自支撑金刚石膜<sup>[41]</sup>。除此之外,吉林大学使用 DC-PACVD 法也制备出质量较高的自支撑金刚石膜<sup>[8]</sup>。目前未见该方法商业化生产的报道。

同样在国家“863”计划的资助下,北京科技大学从“八五”计划开始主导开发 DC Arc Plasma Jet CVD 技术。与 Norton 公司使用喷射技术相比,北京科技大学 DC Arc Plasma Jet CVD 采用柔性电弧和气体循环的方式,有效地控制了制备成本<sup>[42]</sup>,并解决了循环气使用后金刚石膜质量降低的问题<sup>[43]</sup>。除了采用循环气外,北京科技大学采用石墨衬底镀制钛过渡层的方式,解决了制备大尺寸金刚石膜板过程中应力较大导致的崩裂问题<sup>[44-46]</sup>,保证了我国在该领域全球领先的地位。根据产品的要求,DC Arc Plasma Jet CVD 法沉积多晶自支撑金刚石膜的速率一般在 7~40  $\mu\text{m}/\text{h}$ ,热导率最高可达 1900  $\text{W}/(\text{m}\cdot\text{K})$ <sup>[47]</sup>,最大厚度可以超过 3 mm,最大直径为 150 mm<sup>[48]</sup>。图 6 为北京科技大学使用 DC Arc Plasma Jet CVD 装置制备的光学级

和热沉级金刚石膜板宏观照片,三种金刚石膜板的直径分别为 100、124、150 mm。目前,北京科技大学 DC Arc Plasma Jet CVD 金刚石膜除用作刀具及光学窗口外<sup>[49]</sup>,大尺寸热沉片已经应用于我国航空航天事业,为金刚石自支撑膜的使用范围开辟了新篇章。除北京科技大学外,天津理工大学和南京航空航天大学使用购置的 DC Arc Plasma Jet CVD 装置分别制备了直径为 70 mm 的自支撑金刚石膜<sup>[50]</sup>以及底圆直径为 65 mm 的金刚石球罩<sup>[51]</sup>。

相较于 DC Arc Plasma Jet CVD 技术,我国 MPCVD 技术起步较晚,尤其是在高功率 MPCVD 装置的自主研发领域,导致 MPCVD 法制备高质量自支撑金刚石膜发展滞后。

在 2005 年前后,国内部分科研机构(吉林大学<sup>[53]</sup>、天津理工大学<sup>[54]</sup>和中国电子科集团第十二研究所<sup>[55]</sup>)通过购买国外 2.45 GHz MPCVD 装置,开始了高质量金刚石膜的研制工作。图 7 为吉林大学和电十二所使用国外购买的装置沉积的自支撑金刚石膜。此外,哈尔滨工业大学购买了法国 Plassys 公司 SSDR150 型

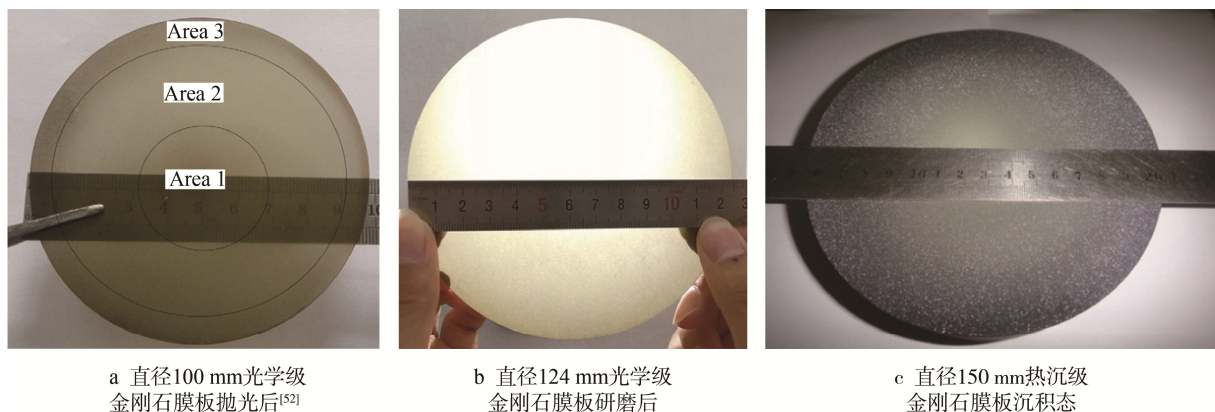


图 6 北京科技大学使用 DC Arc Plasma Jet CVD 制备的金刚石膜板宏观照片

Fig.6 Diamond films deposited by DC Arc Plasma Jet CVD from University of Science and Technology Beijing, (a) an optical grade diamond film with 100 mm in diameter after polishing, (b) an optical grade diamond film with 124 mm after grinding, (c) a heatsink grade diamond film with 150 mm after depositing

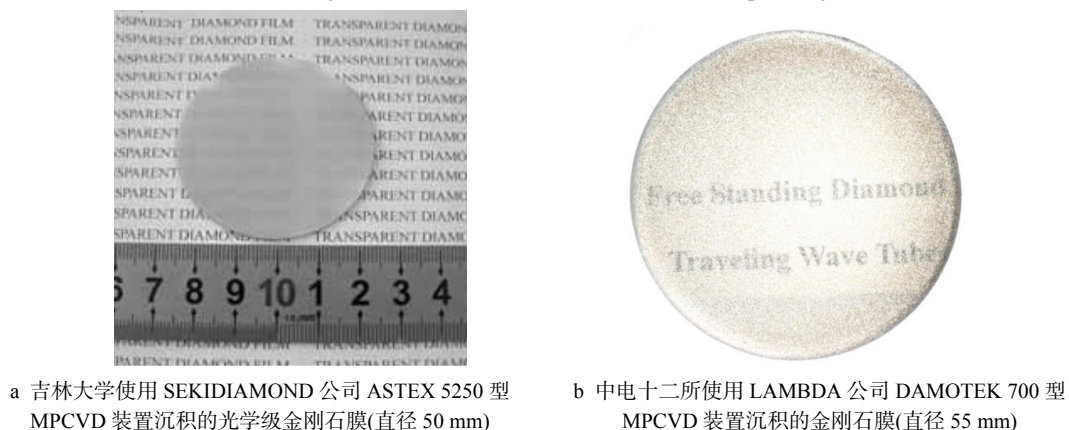


图 7 吉林大学的金刚石膜<sup>[53]</sup>及中电十二所的金刚石膜<sup>[55]</sup>

Fig.7 (a) A diamond film with 50 mm in diameter deposited by Jilin University using ASTex 5250 type MPCVD, a system provided by SekiDiamond, (b) a diamond film with 55 mm in diameter deposited by the 12th research institute of China Electronics Technology Group Corporation using Damo Tek 700 type MPCVD, a system provided by Lambda

MPCVD 装置,并报道了其制备的金刚石膜导热性能,但报道没有涉及光学性能<sup>[56]</sup>。上述 MPCVD 装置的引进,在一定程度上缓解了我 国 MPCVD 装备技术落后的局面,促进了我国金刚石膜沉积技术水平的提高。但是,这些从国外购买的 2.45 GHz MPCVD 装置的功率普遍在 5~6 kW 左右,对于高质量金刚石膜的快速沉积有较多限制。

除直接从国外购买 MPCVD 装置外,我国很多科研机构也都开展了 MPCVD 装置的自主研发工作。北京科技大学、武汉工程大学、四川大学、西南科技大学以及太原理工大学等均报道了自行研制的 2.45 GHz MPCVD 装置,并使用各自研制的装置沉积了自支撑金刚石膜。各研究机构研制的 MPCVD 装置类型及自支撑金刚石膜尺寸发展现状如表 2 所示。目前,除北京科技大学和太原理工大学外,其他研究机构制备的自支撑金刚石膜 的报道均未涉及光学性能。

图 8a 为北京科技大学在 2008 年报道使用自主研发的 2.45 GHz 椭球型谐振腔 MPCVD 装置制备的自

支撑金刚石膜,该膜的直径为 50 mm,在 8~14  $\mu\text{m}$  的大气远红外范围内的透过率接近 70%<sup>[72]</sup>,与金刚石膜的理论透过率(71.6%)相当。随后,北京科技大学在 2014 年报道了使用新研制的环形天线-椭球谐振腔 MPCVD 装置制备的自支撑金刚石膜(如图 8b 所示),该膜的透过率和均匀性优于图 8a 的报道结果。

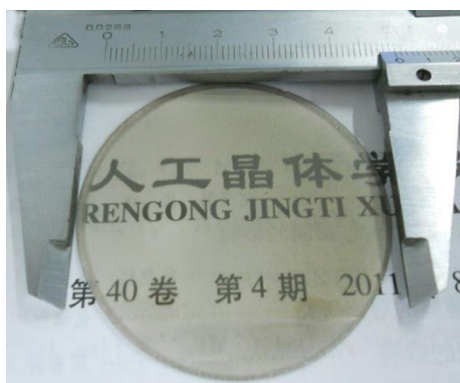
得益于前期完整的数值模拟体系以及多种 2.45 GHz MPCVD 装置的研究经验,北京科技大学在 2015 年报道了 915 MHz 频率的 MPCVD 装置研制工作。该装置功率为 75 kW,可以制备直径为 127 mm 的高质量金刚石膜,其透过率均接近金刚石理论透过率<sup>[73]</sup>。至此,我国在 MPCVD 制备高质量光学级金刚石膜技术方面已经和国外先进水平保持了同步。未来在电子级(探测器级)金刚石膜领域,我国还需继续发展。

综上所述,我国在四种 CVD 金刚石膜制备领域均取得了一定成果,与国外不同的是我国 DC Arc Plasma Jet CVD 法已经实现了商业化生产。近几年,我国在

表 2 国内高校自主研发 2.45 GHz MPCVD 装置及自支撑金刚石膜发展现状

Tab.2 Independent research and development of 2.45 GHz MPCVD systems and free-standing diamond films in China

Research institutes	University of Science and Technology Beijing	Wuhan Institute of Technology <sup>[57]</sup>	Sichuan University <sup>[58]</sup>	Southwest University of Science and Technology <sup>[59]</sup>	Taiyuan University of Technology <sup>[60]</sup>
The type of cavity	Ellipsoidal cavity <sup>[61]</sup> Cylindrical cavity <sup>[62-63]</sup> Dome-shaped cavity <sup>[64-65]</sup> , Circumferential antenna ellipsoidal cavity <sup>[66-67]</sup>	Quartz tube, Cylindrical cavity <sup>[68]</sup> , Multi-mode cavity <sup>[69-70]</sup>	Quartz bell jar	Multi-mode cavity	Conical reflector cavity
Power level of the system/kW	15	10	1.5	10	15
Diameter of freestanding diamond films/mm	65	50	70	—	63 <sup>[71]</sup>
Infrared transmittance/%	> 70	—	—	—	70



a 椭球型谐振腔沉积的金刚石膜



b 环形天线-椭球谐振腔沉积的金刚石膜

图 8 北京科技大学研发的 2.45 GHz MPCVD 装置制备的高质量自支撑金刚石膜抛光后照片

Fig.8 Photographs of diamond films deposited by University of Science and Technology Beijing using MPCVD system which were researched independently, (a) using an ellipsoidal MPCVD reactor, (b) using a circumferential antenna ellipsoidal cavity type MPCVD reactor

高质量 CVD 金刚石膜领域虽取得了一定突破,但是距离国外最高水平(尤其是电子级金刚石膜领域)还存在一定差距,这也将是我国 CVD 金刚石膜制备领域重要的发展方向。

## 4 展望

金刚石膜以其优异的综合性能在众多领域得到了广泛的关注和研究。在西方发达国家,各种金刚石膜制备技术均已成熟, HFCVD 因其技术特点逐渐退出自支撑膜制备领域, DC-PACVD 研究主要集中的少数几个国家, MPCVD 逐渐成为主流的 CVD 金刚石膜制备技术。与国外相同的是,我国的 HFCVD 技术目前也主要以提供金刚石涂层业务为主, DC-PACVD 未实现工业化生产。高功率 DC Arc Plasma CVD 采用独特的方式得以快速发展,高功率 MPCVD 也在近几年取得了较大突破,已经可以制备高质量、大尺寸金刚石膜材料。随着我国 CVD 金刚石膜制备技术的逐渐成熟,未来我国将会在工业化生产领域快速发展。同时,伴随着技术的进步, CVD 金刚石领域的研究重心也将会逐渐向电子级(探测器级)金刚石膜和金刚石电子器件领域转移。

### 参考文献:

- [1] 张恒大, 刘敬明, 宋建华, 等. CVD 金刚石膜的抛光技术[J]. 表面技术, 2001(1): 15-18.  
ZHANG Heng-da, LIU Jing-ming, SONG Jian-hua, et al. Polishing Techniques of CVD Diamond Films[J]. Surface Technology, 2001(1): 15-18.
- [2] 李惠琪, 吕反修, 杨让, 等. 大口径等离子炬与金刚石沉积工艺研究[J]. 表面技术, 1993(5): 205-209.  
LI Hui-qi, LV Fan-xiu, YANG Rang, et al. The Development of Greater Diameter Plasma Torch and the Process of Diamond Deposition[J]. Surface Technology, 1993(5): 205-209.
- [3] 熊礼威, 彭环洋, 汪建华, 等. 高取向金刚石薄膜的制备[J]. 表面技术, 2016(11): 10-15.  
XIONG Li-wei, PENG Huan-yang, WANG Jian-hua, et al. Preparation of High Oriented Diamond Films[J]. Surface Technology, 2016(11): 10-15.
- [4] 唐伟忠, 于盛旺, 李成明, 等. 金刚石膜红外光学窗口的化学气相沉积技术[C]//第九届全国光电技术学术交流会. 北京: [出版者不详], 2010.  
TANG Wei-zhong, YU Sheng-wang, LI Cheng-ming, et al. Development in Technology to Produce Diamond Infrared Windows[C]//Proceedings of the Ninth National Optoelectronics Technology Conference. Beijing: [s. n.], 2010.
- [5] 段萌, 张运强, 潘国庆, 等. CVD 金刚石膜与常用红外光学材料抗砂蚀性能对比研究[J]. 表面技术, 2017(6): 270-275.  
DUAN Meng, ZHANG Yun-qiang, PAN Guo-qing, et al. Comparison of Sand Erosion Resistance of CVD Diamond Film and Common Infrared Optical Materials[J]. Surface Technology, 2017(6): 270-275.
- [6] HEMAWAN K W, GROTJOHN T A, REINHARD D K, et al. Improved Microwave Plasma Cavity Reactor for Diamond Synthesis at High-pressure and High Power Density[J]. Diamond and Related Materials, 2010, 19(12): 1446-1452.
- [7] 吕反修. 大面积光学级金刚石自支撑膜制备、性能及其在高技术领域应用前景[J]. 中国表面工程, 2010(3): 1-9.  
LV Fan-xiu. Large Area Optical Grade Freestanding Diamond Films: Deposition, Characterization and High Technology Application Prosperous[J]. China Surface Engineering, 2010(3): 1-9.
- [8] 齐海东. 直流热阴极 PCVD 方法制备金刚石膜及其微结构研究[D]. 长春: 吉林大学, 2007.  
QI Hai-dong. Study of Diamond Films Preparation and Microstructure by DC Hot Cathode PCVD Method[D]. Changchun: Jilin University, 2007.
- [9] 金曾孙, 姜志刚, 白亦真, 等. 直流热阴极 PCVD 法制备金刚石厚膜[J]. 新型炭材料, 2002(2): 9-12.  
JIN Zeng-sun, JIANG Zhi-gang, BAI Yi-zhen, et al. Synthesis of Diamond Thick Film by a Hot-cathode DC-PCVD Method[J]. New Carbon Materials, 2002 (2): 9-12.
- [10] SCHWANDER M, PARTES K. A Review of Diamond Synthesis by CVD Processes[J]. Diamond and Related Materials, 2011, 20(9): 1287-1301.
- [11] SP3 Diamond Technology. Coating Equipment [EB/OL]. [2018/02/04]. <https://www.sp3diamond-tec-h.com/coating-equipment/>.
- [12] Neocoat. Neocoat\_flyer3P[EB/OL]. [2018/02/02]. <http://www.neocoat.ch/en/component/rokdownloads/downloads/downloadflyers/99-neocoatflyer3p2015>.
- [13] BlueWave. HFCVD Graphene Plus[EB/OL]. [2018/02/02]. <http://sekiamond.com/wp-content/uploads/Neo-Coat-broch.pdf>.
- [14] BAIL Y J, LEE J K, LEE W S, et al. Large Area Deposition of Thick Diamond Film by Direct-current PACVD[J]. Thin Solid Films, 1999, 341(1): 202-206.
- [15] CHAE K, BAIK Y, PARK J, et al. The 8-inch Free-standing CVD Diamond Wafer Fabricated by DC-PACVD[J]. Diamond and Related Materials, 2010, 19(10): 1168-1171.

- [16] GRAY K J, WINDISCHMANN H. Free-standing CVD Diamond Wafers for Thermal Management by D. C. Arc Jet Technology[J]. *Diamond and Related Materials*, 1999, 8(2): 903-908.
- [17] MAY P W. Diamond Thin Films: A 21st Century Material[J]. *Philosophical Transactions: Mathematical, Physical and Engineering Sciences*, 2000, 358(1766): 473-495.
- [18] FÜNER M, WILD C, KOIDL P. Numerical Simulations of Microwave Plasma Reactors for Diamond CVD[J]. *Surface and Coatings Technology*, 1995, 74: 221-226.
- [19] Advanced Diamond Technology. Diamond Materials [EB/OL]. [2018/02/04]. <http://www.diamond-materials.com/EN/index.htm>.
- [20] ZUO S S, YARAN M K, GROTHJOHN T A, et al. Investigation of Diamond Deposition Uniformity and Quality for Freestanding Film and Substrate Applications[J]. *Diamond and Related Materials*, 2008, 17(3): 300-305.
- [21] SEKI Diamond. A Spectrum of Applications for Our Diamond CVD Reactor Systems[EB/OL]. [2018/01/22]. <http://sekiamond.com/applications/>.
- [22] GORBACHEV A M, KOLDANOV V A, VIKHAREV A L. Numerical Modeling of a Microwave Plasma CVD Reactor[J]. *Diamond and Related Materials*, 2001, 10(3): 342-346.
- [23] Plassys. Diamond Growth by MW-PACVD[EB/OL]. [2018/01/22]. <https://plassys.com/diamond-coating/>.
- [24] SILVA F, HASSOUNI K, BONNIN X, et al. Microwave Engineering of Plasma-assisted CVD Reactors for Diamond Deposition[J]. *Journal Physics Condensed Materials*, 2009, 21(36): 364202.
- [25] NeoCoat. CVD Diam-MWCVD[EB/OL]. [2018/02/04]. <http://www.neocoat.ch/en/products/cvdiam-equipments/mwcvd>.
- [26] WORT C J H, PICKLES C S J, BEALE A C, et al. Recent Advances in the Quality of CVD Diamond Optical Components: Proceedings of SPIE[J]. *Gems & Gemology*, 2012, 48(2): 124-127.
- [27] LIU L Y, OUYANG X P, ZHANG J F, et al. Properties Comparison between Nanosecond X-ray Detectors of Polycrystalline and Single-crystal Diamond[J]. *Diamond and Related Materials*, 2017, 73: 248-252.
- [28] HARRIS D C. Review of Navy Program to Develop Optical Quality Diamond Windows and Domes[R]. California: Naval Air Systems Command China Lake, 2002.
- [29] FÜNER M, WILD C, KOIDL P. Simulation and Development of Optimized Microwave Plasma Reactors for Diamond Deposition[J]. *Surface & Coatings Technology*, 1999, 116-119: 853-862.
- [30] COE S E, SUSSMANN R S. Optical, Thermal and Mechanical Properties of CVD Diamond[J]. *Diamond and Related Materials*, 2000, 9(9-10): 1726-1729.
- [31] YUTAKA A, YOSHIHIRO Y, TAKESHI T, et al. Large Area Deposition of <100>-textured Diamond Films by a 60-kW Microwave Plasma CVD Reactor[J]. *Diamond and Related Materials*, 2002, 11: 596-600.
- [32] KING D, YARAN M K, SCHUELKE T, et al. Scaling the Microwave Plasma-assisted Chemical Vapor Diamond Deposition Process to 150~200 mm Substrates[J]. *Diamond and Related Materials*, 2008, 17(4-5): 520-524.
- [33] MALLIK A K, BYSAKH S, DUTTA S, et al. Correlation between Optical Emission Spectra and the Process Parameters of a 915 MHz Microwave Plasma CVD Reactor Used for Depositing Polycrystalline Diamond Coatings[J]. *Indian Academy of Sciences*, 2014, 39(4): 957-970.
- [34] IPLAS. CYRANNUS by iplas[EB/OL]. [2018/01/22]. <http://www.cyrannus.com/>.
- [35] Diamond Materials. The CVD Diamond Booklet [EB/OL]. [2018/01/22]. [http://www.cvd-diamond.com/products\\_en.htm](http://www.cvd-diamond.com/products_en.htm).
- [36] SCHRECK M, GSELL S, BRESCIA R, et al. Ion Bombardment Induced Buried Lateral Growth: The Key Mechanism for the Synthesis of Single Crystal Diamond Wafers[J]. *Scientific Reports*, 2017, 7: 44462.
- [37] 北京天地东方超硬材料股份有限公司. 公司简介 [EB/OL]. [2018/02/04]. <http://bjtd.yanmo.net/WebModel/Model1/Index.aspx>.  
Beijing Tiandi Dongfang Superhard Materials Co Ltd. Company Profile[EB/OL]. [2018/02/04]. <http://bjtd.yanmo.net/WebModel/Model1/Index.aspx>.
- [38] 吕反修. 金刚石膜制备与应用[M]. 北京: 科学出版社, 2014.  
LYU Fan-xiu. Preparation and Application of Diamond Films[M]. Beijing: Science Press, 2014.
- [39] 卢文壮, 左敦稳, 王珉, 等. 大面积 B 掺杂 CVD 金刚石膜的制备研究[J]. *人工晶体学报*, 2004, 33(5): 726-730.  
LU Wen-zhuang, ZUO Dun-wen, WANG Min, et al. Large Area Deposition of B-doped CVD Diamond Film [J]. *Journal of Synthetic Crystals*, 2004, 33(5): 726-730.
- [40] 陈振环. 热丝 CVD 大面积金刚石厚膜的制备研究[D]. 长沙: 湖南大学, 2011.  
CHEN Zhen-huan. The Preparation and Research on Large Area Diamond Thick Films Deposited by Hot Filament Chemical Vapor Deposition[D]. Changsha: Hunan University, 2011.
- [41] 李明吉. 大尺寸高质量金刚石厚膜制备及氮掺杂对金刚石膜生长的影响研究[D]. 长春: 吉林大学, 2006.



- LI Ming-ji. Preparation of Large-sized High-quality Diamond Thick Films, and Influence of Nitrogen Doping on the Growth of Diamond Films[D]. Changchun: Jilin University, 2006.
- [42] LU F X, ZHONG G F, SUN J G, et al. A New Type of DC Arc Plasma Torch for Low Cost Large Area Diamond Deposition[J]. *Diamond and Related Materials*, 1998, 7(6): 737-741.
- [43] TANG W, LIU J, HUANG T, et al. Preparation of Diamond Wafers by DC Arc Jet Plasma Process under a Gas Recycling Mode[J]. *Diamond and Related Materials*, 2001, 10(3): 327-331.
- [44] HUA C, YAN X, WEI J, et al. Intrinsic Stress Evolution during Different Growth Stages of Diamond Film[J]. *Diamond and Related Materials*, 2017, 73: 62-66.
- [45] GUO J, LI C, LIU J, et al. Structural Evolution of Ti Destroyable Interlayer in Large-size Diamond Film Deposition by DC Arc Plasma Jet[J]. *Applied Surface Science*, 2016, 370: 237-242.
- [46] LI C, WANG L, CHEN L, et al. Free-standing Diamond Films Deposited by DC Arc Plasma Jet on Graphite Substrates with a Destroyable Ti Interlayer[J]. *Diamond and Related Materials*, 2009, 18(11): 1348-1352.
- [47] ZHU R H, MIAO J Y, LIU J L, et al. High Temperature Thermal Conductivity of Free-standing Diamond Films Prepared by DC Arc Plasma Jet CVD[J]. *Diamond and Related Materials*, 2014, 50: 55-59.
- [48] GUO J, LIU J, HUA C, et al. Interfacial Stress Evolution Simulation on the Graphite Substrate/Interlayer/Diamond Film during the Cooling Process[J]. *Diamond and Related Materials*, 2017, 75: 12-17.
- [49] ZHU R H, LI C M, CHEN L X, et al. Erosion Difference of Growth and Nucleation Sides of Free-standing Diamond Films Prepared by DC Arc Plasma Jet CVD[J]. *Applied Surface Science*, 2015, 355: 203-208.
- [50] 朱国明. 直流等离子喷射化学气相沉积法制备金刚石薄膜[D]. 天津: 天津理工大学, 2009.
- ZHU Guo-ming. The Preparation of Diamond Films by DC Arc Plasma Jet CVD[D]. Tianjin: Tianjin University of Technology, 2009.
- [51] 陆海泉. 球面金刚石厚膜制备技术研究[D]. 南京: 南京航空航天大学, 2008.
- LU Hai-quan. Study on Preparation Technology of Spherical Thick Diamond Film[D]. Nanjing: Nanjing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics, 2008.
- [52] LI C M, ZHU R H, LIU J L, et al. Effect of Arc Characteristics on the Properties of Large Size Diamond Wafer Prepared by DC Arc Plasma Jet CVD[J]. *Diamond and Related Materials*, 2013, 39: 47-52.
- [53] LI B, HAN B, LI X Y, et al. IR Transmittance of Large-sized Free-standing Transparent Diamond Films Prepared by MWPCVD[J]. *New Carbon Materials*, 2008, 23(3): 245-249.
- [54] 梁继然. 自支撑优质金刚石膜制备及红外透射特性研究[D]. 天津: 天津理工大学, 2005.
- LIANG Ji-ran. No Supported High Quality Diamond Film's Deposition and Infrared Transmission[D]. Tianjin: Tianjin University of Technology, 2005.
- [55] DING M Q, LI L, FENG J. A Study of High-quality Freestanding Diamond Films Grown by MPCVD[J]. *Applied Surface Science*, 2012, 258(16): 5987-5991.
- [56] DAI B, ZHAO J, RALCHENKO V, et al. Thermal Conductivity of Free-standing CVD Diamond Films by Growing on Both Nuclear and Growth Sides[J]. *Diamond and Related Materials*, 2017, 76: 9-13.
- [57] 湖北省等离子体化学与新材料重点实验室. 10 kW 微波等离子体 CVD 装置[EB/OL]. [2018/01/22]. <https://plasma.wit.edu.cn/info/1001/1004.htm>.
- Hubei Provincial Key Laboratory of Plasma Chemistry and New Materials. A 10 kW Microwave Plasma CVD Apparatus[EB/OL]. [2018/01/22]. <https://plasma.wit.edu.cn/info/1001/1004.htm>.
- [58] 苟立, 刘炼, 冉均国, 等. 大面积金刚石薄膜的均匀性[J]. *四川大学学报(工程科学版)*, 2007(2): 103-106.
- GOU Li, LIU Lian, RAN Jun-guo, et al. Uniformity of Diamond Film on Substrate with Large Area[J]. *Journal of Sichuan University: Engineering Science Edition*, 2007(2): 103-106.
- [59] 吴高华, 王兵, 熊鹰, 等. 氧碳比对 MPCVD 法同质外延单晶金刚石的影响[J]. *功能材料*, 2013(14): 2065-2068.
- WU Gao-hua, WANG Bing, XIONG Ying, et al. Effect of Oxygen-Carbon Ratio on the Homoepitaxial Growth of Diamond by Microwave Plasma CVD[J]. *Journal of Functional Materials*, 2013(14): 2065-2068.
- [60] AN K, YU S W, LI X J, et al. Microwave Plasma Reactor with Conical-reflector for Diamond Deposition[J]. *Vacuum*, 2015, 117: 112-120.
- [61] LI X J, TANG W Z, WANG F Y, et al. A Compact Ellipsoidal Cavity Type Microwave Plasma Reactor for Diamond Film Deposition[J]. *Diamond and Related Materials*, 2011, 20(3): 374-379.
- [62] LI X J, TANG W Z, YU S W, et al. Design of Novel Plasma Reactor for Diamond Film Deposition[J]. *Diamond and Related Materials*, 2011, 20(4): 480-484.
- [63] LI Y F, SU J J, LIU Y Q, et al. Design of a New TM021 Mode Cavity Type MPCVD Reactor for Diamond Film Deposition[J]. *Diamond and Related Materials*, 2014, 44: 88-94.
- [64] SU J J, LI Y F, DING M H, et al. A Dome-shaped Cavity

- Type Microwave Plasma Chemical Vapor Deposition Reactor for Diamond Films Deposition[J]. Vacuum, 2014, 107: 51-55.
- [65] SU J J, LI Y F, LI X L, et al. A Novel Microwave Plasma Reactor with a Unique Structure for Chemical Vapor Deposition of Diamond Films[J]. Diamond and Related Materials, 2014, 42: 28-32.
- [66] LI Y F, SU J J, LIU Y Q, et al. A Circumferential Antenna Ellipsoidal Cavity Type MPCVD Reactor Developed for Diamond Film Deposition[J]. Diamond and Related Materials, 2015, 51: 24-29.
- [67] 李义峰, 唐伟忠, 苏静杰, 等. 环形天线-椭球谐振腔式 MPCVD 装置高功率下沉积高品质金刚石膜[J]. 人工晶体学报, 2016, 45(8): 2028-2033.
- LI Yi-feng, TANG Wei-zhong, SU Jing-jie, et al. Deposition of High Quality Diamond Films with High Power by a Circumferential Antenna Ellipsoidal Cavity Type MPCVD Reactor[J]. Journal of Synthetic Crystals, 2016, 45(8): 2028-2033.
- [68] 满卫东, 孙蕾, 谢鹏, 等. 基片位置对微波等离子体合成金刚石的影响[J]. 真空与低温, 2008(3): 140-144.
- MAN Wei-dong, SUN Lei, XIE Peng, et al. CVD Diamond Films Deposition by Microwave Plasma: Effect of the Substrate Position[J]. Vacuum and Cryogenics, 2008(3): 140-144.
- [69] WENG J, XIONG L W, WANG J H, et al. Investigation of Depositing Large Area Uniform Diamond Films in Multi-mode MPCVD Chamber[J]. Diamond and Related Materials, 2012, 30: 15-19.
- [70] WENG J, WANG J H, DAI S Y, et al. Preparation of Diamond Films with Controllable Surface Morphology, Orientation and Quality in an Overmoded Microwave Plasma CVD Chamber[J]. Applied Surface Science, 2013, 276: 529-534.
- [71] YU S W, WANG R, ZHENG K, et al. Influence of Power Density on High Purity 63 mm Diameter Polycrystalline Diamond Deposition Inside a 2.45 GHz MPCVD Reactor[J]. Journal of Physics D: Applied Physics, 2016, 49(35): 355202.
- [72] 于盛旺, 刘艳青, 唐伟忠, 等. 高功率 MPCVD 金刚石膜透波窗口材料制备研究[J]. 人工晶体学报, 2012, 41(4): 896-899.
- YU Sheng-wang, LIU Yan-qing, TANG Wei-zhong, et al. Synthesis of Diamond Film as Electromagnetic Window Material by an Ellipsoidal MPCVD Reactor at High Input Microwave Power Levels[J]. Journal of Synthetic Crystals, 2012, 41(4): 896-899.
- [73] 李义峰. 新型高功率 MPCVD 装置研制与金刚石膜高效沉积[D]. 北京: 北京科技大学, 2015.
- LI Yi-feng. Design of High Power MPCVD Reactors and Synthesis of High Quality Diamond Films[D]. Beijing: University of Science and Technology Beijing, 2015.