EXTENDED DEFECTS IN SEMICONDUCTORS

This book surveys the properties, effects, roles and characterization of structurally extended defects in semiconductors. The basic properties of extended defects (dislocations, stacking faults, grain boundaries and precipitates) are outlined, and their effect on the electronic properties of semiconductors, their role in semiconductor devices and techniques for their characterization are discussed. These topics are among the central issues in the investigation and applications of semiconductors and in the operation of semiconductor devices. Elucidation of the effects of extended defects on electronic properties of materials is especially important in view of the current advances in electronic device development that involve defect control and engineering at the nanometre level. The authors preface their treatment with an introduction to semiconductor materials and the book concludes with a chapter on point defect maldistributions.

This text is suitable for advanced undergraduate and graduate students in materials science and engineering, and for those studying semiconductor physics. The book may also serve as a reference for researchers in a wide variety of fields in the physical and engineering sciences.

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Electronic Properties, Device Effects and Structures

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Dedication and History

The idea for this book first arose during the (Northern-Hemisphere) Academic year (1969–70), which one of the authors, DBH, spent in the Department of Applied Physics of the University of New South Wales, in Sydney, Australia, working with Professor Dan Haneman (DH). DBH was then concerned with the use of the concept of dangling bonds in relation to defects while DH used the concept in relation to the then-new and unexpected ordered structures on atomically clean semiconductor free surfaces recently discovered by the then-new technique of LEED (low-energy electron diffraction) of which he had been one of the earliest users. It occurred to us (DH and DBH) that it would be useful to produce a critical overview of the whole field of the defects and surfaces of semiconductors from a common point of view. Work was begun on the writing of such a book; however, the field expanded explosively, changing and advancing so rapidly and giving rise to so large a literature on the topics concerned at such a rate that new information kept appearing more rapidly than it could be read, understood and reviewed. Consequently, after 10 or 15 years, the attempt had to be reluctantly abandoned as a failure. Much later, when the field had matured considerably and progress and change slowed somewhat, the present authors (DBH and BGY) took up the challenge again and when successful completion began to appear possible DBH tried via the Internet to obtain information to enable him to contact DH to inform him that the book was likely to appear at long last and to hopefully obtain his agreement and approval. Unfortunately, what was first obtained from the Internet was the obituary of DH. So Dan: Here is our book, at last, DBH. I am very sorry that it only appeared posthumously, in your case. However, if as we hope, it proves useful to folks in the field and students trying to enter it, this will be, in considerable part, to your credit.

Contents

	Preface			
1	Sem	Semiconducting materials		
	1.1	Materials development and crystal growth techniques	1	
	1.2	Electron energy levels and energy bands	10	
	1.3	Bonding and the crystal chemistry of semiconducting		
		materials	15	
	1.4	Crystal structures of the most important semiconductors	20	
	1.5	Symmetry, Bloch waves and energy band theory	27	
	1.6	Complex semiconductors and chemical bonding	38	
	1.7	Energy band engineering	45	
	1.8	Materials development and materials competition	60	
	References			
2	An introduction to extended defects			
	2.1	Basic definitions	74	
	2.2	Types of extended defect in semiconductors	75	
	2.3	Dislocations, plastic deformation and slip systems	77	
	2.4	Electrical effects of dislocations in semiconductors	103	
	2.5	Plasticity of semiconductors	104	
	References		117	
	Symbols		120	
3	Characterization of extended defects in semiconductors		122	
	3.1	Introduction	122	
	3.2	Microscopy techniques	123	
	3.3	Light microscopy	123	
	3.4	Scanning laser beam microscopy techniques	127	
	3.5	Electron microscopy	128	
	3.6	Transmission electron microscopy	130	
	3.7	Scanning electron microscopy	136	

viii

Cambridge University Press 978-0-521-81934-3 - Extended Defects in Semiconductors: Electronic Properties, Device Effects and Structures D. B. Holt and B. G. Yacobi Frontmatter More information

Contents

3.8 Field emission gun scanning transmission electron microscopy 144 3.9 X-ray topography 146 3.10 Scanning probe microscopy 147 3.11 Rutherford backscattering 154 3.12 Positron annihilation spectroscopy 154 Common acronyms for (micro) characterization techniques 156 References 157 4 Core structures and mechanical effects of extended defects specific to semiconductors 163 4.1 Atomic core structure of dislocations 163 4.2 Semiconductor dislocation dynamics 222 4.3 Dislocations in II-VI compounds 252 4.4 Plastic deformation and the microdynamical theory of plasticity 278 4.5 Dislocations and area defects: geometry, formation and properties 286 4.6 Epitaxial interfaces and misfit dislocations 331 4.7 Dislocations and point defects 345 4.8 Growth and processing induced defects 357 References 375 **Symbols** 410 5 The electrical, optical and device effects of dislocations and grain boundaries 412 5.1 Introduction to the electrical effects of dislocations and other defects in semiconductors. 412 5.2 The electrical effects of the deformation of semiconductors: the Read theory 425 5.3 Recombination at dislocations 436 5.4 The effect of dislocations on optical absorption 446 5.5 SEM EBIC microscopy of individual dislocations 448 5.6 SEM CL microscopy of individual dislocations 485 Scanning probe microscopy of extended defects 5.7 520 5.8 Effect of dislocations on transport properties of epitaxial heterostructures 522 5.9 Summary: the electrical properties of dislocations 530

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Cambridge University Press
978-0-521-81934-3 - Extended Defects in Semiconductors: Electronic Properties, Device Effects and
Structures
D. B. Holt and B. G. Yacobi
Frontmatter
More information

		Contents	ix
	5.10	The electrical and luminescent effects of grain	
		boundaries in semiconductors	533
	5.11	The role of defects in devices	546
	5.12	Device benefits of dislocations and grain boundaries	558
	References		572
6	Point defect materials problems		606
	6.1	Introduction	606
	6.2	Impurity precipitation	606
	6.3	Point defect interactions	607
	6.4	Phase separation and ordering in semiconducting compounds	
		and alloys	610
	6.5	Large-scale, grown-in spatial maldistributions of	
		point defects	611
	6.6	Major persisting issues	620
	References		621
	Inde	x	625

Preface

One of the central issues in the investigation of semiconductors (and solid-state materials in general) is related to the study of various defects and their effects on materials' properties and the operation of electronic devices.

The topics of electronic properties of extended defects (i.e., dislocations, stacking faults, grain boundaries, and precipitates) in semiconductors and the influence of these defects on various electronic devices have been of great importance and interest for several decades. During this period of intensive research and development of semiconductor materials and devices, the majority of the defects and the mechanisms of their formation were elucidated. This was accompanied with concurrent efforts in eliminating the unwanted defects. For controlling properties of semiconductors through defect engineering, it is essential to understand the interactions between various defects and their effect on semiconductor and device characteristics.

With the development of various microscopy techniques, including scanning probe techniques, the fundamental properties of various defects have been better understood and many details have been further clarified.

The main objective of this book is to outline the basic properties of extended defects, their effect on electronic properties of semiconductors, their role in devices, and the characterization techniques for such defects. We hope that this book will be useful to both undergraduate and graduate students and researchers in a wide variety of fields in physical and engineering sciences.

D. B. Holt *London* B. G. Yacobi *Toronto*