

Contents

	<i>Preface</i>	<i>page xi</i>
1	Introduction	1
	1.1 The early days of MOS technology	1
	1.2 Nature’s freak of fate	2
	1.3 Silicon dioxide becomes inadequate	2
	1.4 High- <i>k</i> dielectrics	3
	1.5 Characterizing the MOS system	4
	1.6 Next episode	5
	1.7 Overview of the subject	6
Part I Basic properties		
2	Basic properties of the MOS system	11
	2.1 Energy band diagram	11
	2.2 Charges and potentials of the insulator	14
	2.3 Charges and potentials of the semiconductor for an ideal MOS system	16
	2.4 The capacitance of an ideal MOS system	21
	2.4.1 The low-frequency capacitance	21
	2.4.2 The high-frequency capacitance	24
	2.5 Influence of insulator charge, insulator thickness and doping	25
	2.6 The MOS capacitance at flatband	28
	2.7 Influence of higher <i>k</i> -values	30
	References	31
3	Basic properties of the gate stack	32
	3.1 High- <i>k</i> oxides with properties interesting for gate stacks	32
	3.2 Properties required for gate oxides	34
	3.3 The dielectric constant	38
	3.3.1 A schematic case	38
	3.3.2 An isotropic three-dimensional case	40
	3.4 Energy barriers at interfaces including bandgap materials	43

6	Contents	
	3.5 The Schottky barrier	46
	3.5.1 The Cowley–Sze model	46
	3.5.2 Schottky barriers: chemical trends based on electronegativities	48
	3.5.3 Origin of dipoles at the interface between metal and bandgap material	51
	3.5.4 Chemical trends and Fermi-level pinning based on chemical reactivities	53
	3.6 Energy band alignments of the MOS system	55
	3.6.1 Metal/oxide barriers: induced gap states and the Cowley–Sze model	55
	3.6.2 Semiconductor/oxide barriers: induced gap states and the Cowley–Sze model	59
	3.6.3 Mönch’s model based on electronegativities	61
	3.6.4 Ab initio calculations	62
	3.6.5 Summary of energy barrier models	66
	References	68
4	Electron states at MOS interfaces	71
	4.1 The influence of interface states	71
	4.2 The canonical ensemble for describing an atomic system	71
	4.3 The grand canonical ensemble for describing an electron system	74
	4.4 An extended ensemble for describing the trap system	77
	4.5 The influence of entropy	80
	4.6 Charge carrier capture and emission at traps	85
	4.7 Charge carrier generation at interface states	87
	4.8 Creation of minority carriers at the oxide/semiconductor interface	90
	4.9 Random telegraph signals from single traps	92
	4.9.1 Single traps and the Ergodic Hypothesis	92
	4.9.2 Statistics for single traps in MOSFET channels	94
	4.10 Validity of thermal emission measurements performed on depletion regions	95
	4.11 Recombination at oxide/semiconductor interfaces	98
	References	101
5	Carrier capture at bulk oxide traps	104
	5.1 Background	104
	5.2 Occupation statistics for bulk oxide traps	104
	5.3 Thermal and optical processes of vibrational traps	108
	5.4 Injection processes followed by capture	109
	5.5 Capture mechanisms	112
	5.6 Injection probability at electrical potential distributions for high- <i>k</i> structures with an interlayer	113
	5.7 Capture at multi-electron traps	116
	5.8 Analysis of electron injection	119
	5.9 Computed results	121
	References	126

Part II Characterization techniques

6	Electrical characterization by Fermi-probe technique	131
6.1	Capacitance contribution from interface states	131
6.2	Charge carrier dynamics leading to interface state admittance	134
6.3	Admittance contribution from interface states	136
6.4	Influence from circuit elements: measured quantities	138
6.5	Influence from D_{it} and σ_n distributions	139
6.6	High-frequency C – V technique	141
6.6.1	The influence of interface states	141
6.6.2	High-frequency C – V curves for three cases of D_{it}	141
6.6.3	Capture cross sections obtained from the high-frequency C – V technique	145
6.6.4	D_{it} obtained from high-frequency C – V data	149
6.7	Low-frequency C – V technique by the quasi-static method	151
6.8	The conductance method	153
6.9	Multiparameter admittance spectroscopy	157
6.9.1	The methodology	157
6.9.2	Influence of interface states on MPAS appearance	157
6.10	Charge pumping	159
6.10.1	The methodology	159
6.10.2	Statistics for the charge pumping cycle	162
	References	167
7	Electrical characterization by thermal activation	168
7.1	Thermally stimulated current method	168
7.1.1	Basic principle	168
7.1.2	TSC for investigating border traps	168
7.2	Deep level transient spectroscopy	173
7.2.1	Basic principle	173
7.2.2	Constant capacitance DLTS for investigation of MOS interface states	179
7.2.3	Capacitance-controlled DLTS by lock-in filtering	186
7.2.4	Limitations in DLTS for investigation of MOS interfaces	187
7.3	Conductance method for measuring thermal activation energies	189
	References	194
8	Characterization of oxide/silicon energy band alignment: internal photoemission and X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy	196
8.1	Internal photoemission	196
8.1.1	Basic principles	196
8.1.2	The photocurrent	197
8.1.3	The influence of absorption length and escape length	199
8.1.4	The emission probability $P(E)$	200

8	Contents	
	8.1.5 Image force barrier lowering	201
	8.1.6 IPE yield for silicon MOS structures	203
	8.1.7 Influence of interlayers and tunneling	210
	8.2 X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy	212
	8.2.1 Basic principles	212
	8.2.2 XPS for determination of energy offset values in MOS structures	213
	8.2.3 Charging effects	215
	8.2.4 Influence of interlayers	216
	References	219
9	Electron spin-based methods	221
	9.1 Electron spin resonance	221
	9.1.1 Basic principles	221
	9.1.2 The coupling between magnetic field and spin	222
	9.2 Hyperfine interaction	225
	9.3 Spin-dependent recombination at interface states	225
	References	227
	Part III Real MOS systems	
10	MOS systems with silicon dioxide dielectrics	231
	10.1 Engineering efforts at the dawn of MOS technology	231
	10.2 The Deal–Grove oxidation model	231
	10.3 Atomic structure and properties of the silicon/silicon dioxide interface	234
	10.4 Influence of the atomic structure on electrical properties of SiO _x /Si systems	240
	10.5 Interface states	241
	10.5.1 The influence of interface states on transistor performance	241
	10.5.2 The P _b center	242
	10.5.3 Relation between the P _b center and density of interface states	243
	10.5.4 Trapping properties of interface states	246
	10.5.5 Passivation and de-passivation of interface states	248
	10.5.6 Dissociation kinetics of the P _b center	252
	10.6 Bulk oxide traps: the E' center	255
	References	256
11	MOS systems with high-<i>k</i> dielectrics	261
	11.1 The motivation for high- <i>k</i> dielectrics	261
	11.2 The dielectric constant for high- <i>k</i> oxides	264
	11.2.1 Transition, rare-earth and ternary oxides	264
	11.2.2 Relationship between the <i>k</i> -value and phonon dynamics	266
	11.2.3 <i>k</i> -value of crystalline structures	270
	11.3 The interlayer	272
	11.4 Remote carrier scattering in transistor channels	275

	Contents	9
11.5	Energy offset values between silicon and high- <i>k</i> oxides	276
11.6	Interface states	277
11.7	Bulk oxide traps	287
11.7.1	Theoretical treatment of oxygen vacancies in cubic HfO ₂	287
11.7.2	Polarons and self-trapping	289
11.8	Chemical stability	291
	References	293
12	Gate metals	297
12.1	Metal properties influencing the transistor threshold voltage	297
12.2	The Schottky barrier and effective work function of metal/high- <i>k</i> oxide structures	299
12.3	Tuning the metal/oxide energy barrier	303
12.3.1	Relationship between annealing and metal work function: an example	303
12.3.2	Influence of oxygen vacancies on effective work function	305
	References	306
13	Transmission probabilities and current leakage in gate oxides	308
13.1	The concept of tunneling	308
13.2	The WKB approximation	310
13.2.1	Derivation of the transmission probability	310
13.2.2	The influence of image force	313
13.3	Direct and Fowler–Nordheim tunneling in the WKB approximation	314
13.4	Tunneling involving traps	315
13.4.1	Tunneling through a trap potential	315
13.4.2	Tunneling probabilities for trap assisted tunneling	317
13.4.3	Poole–Frenkel effect	320
13.5	Gate leakage by tunneling	325
13.5.1	Direct tunneling current for a single-layer oxide	325
13.6	Tunneling through high- <i>k</i> oxides with interlayers	327
	References	330
14	MOS systems on high-mobility channel materials	333
14.1	Motivation for high-mobility channel materials in MOSFETs	333
14.2	MOS systems on III–V materials	334
14.2.1	N-channels built in InGaAs	334
14.2.2	Interface states at III–V semiconductor/oxide interfaces	336
14.2.3	Energy band alignment at oxide/In _{1-<i>x</i>} Ga _{<i>x</i>} As interfaces	339
14.3	MOS systems on silicon- and germanium-based materials	341
14.3.1	Channels built on Ge and SiGe	341
14.3.2	Energy band alignment at oxide/Ge interfaces	343
	References	348
	<i>Index</i>	352