C Atomic Order Doping at Si/Si_{1-x}Ge_x/Si Heterointerface and Improvement of Thermal Stability

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High performance SiGe-based heterodevices require high Ge fraction and it is essential to suppress the intermixing between Si and Ge at Si/SiGe heterointerface. It was reported that C introduction into SiGe heterostructure is effective to control lattice strain and B diffusion [1]. In our previous work, it was reported that the intermixing between Si and Ge at Si/Ge heterointerface during heat treatment is suppressed by the existence of C atom at the interface [2]. In the present work, C atomic order doping at Si/Si_{0.5}Ge_{0.5}/Si heterointerface and the redistribution of Ge fraction during heat treatment is investigated.

The 3nm-thick Si/5nm-thick strained Si_{0.5}Ge_{0.5}/Si heterostructure was epitaxially grown at 450-500°C by low pressure chemical vapor deposition using the SiH₄-GeH₄ gas system [3]. The atomic layer order doping of C to the Si/Si_{0.5}Ge_{0.5}/Si heterointerface was performed at 400-500°C by SiH₃CH₃ reaction [4]. Some of the samples were heat-treated at 700-750 $^{o}\mathrm{C}$ for 1hour in H_{2} atmosphere. C atom amount at Si/Si_{0.5}Ge_{0.5}/Si heterointerface was evaluated by repetition of 0.6-1.3nmetching and X-ray photoelectron thick wet spectroscopy(XPS) measurement. The distribution of Ge fraction in $Si/Si_{0.5}Ge_{0.5}/Si$ heterostructure was also evaluated by the above depth profile measurement method and X-ray diffraction(XRD).

At the Si/Si_{0.5}Ge_{0.5} heterointerface (surface side), the C atom amount is $1.1 \times 10^{14} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ and almost equal to the initial amount (9.0×10¹³ cm⁻²) before the Si capping deposition. However, at the Si_{0.5}Ge_{0.5}/Si heterointerface (substrate side), the C atom amount is $1.6 \times 10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ and smaller than the initial amount ($5.8 \times 10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-2}$) before the Si_{0.5}Ge_{0.5} deposition. Depth dependence of Ge 3d XPS intensity of Si/Si_{0.5}Ge_{0.5}/Si and Si/Si_{0.5}Ge_{0.494}C_{0.006}/Si heterostructures before and after heat treatment at 700°C is shown in **Fig. 1**. The redistribution of Ge fraction due to heat treatment is scarcely influenced by C addition.

XRD rocking curves of Si/Si_{0.5}Ge_{0.5}/Si and Si/C/Si_{0.5}Ge_{0.5}/C/Si heterostructures are shown in Fig. 2. The curve of Si/C/Si_{0.5}Ge_{0.5}/C/Si is nearly the same as that of Si/Si_{0.5}Ge_{0.5}/Si, in other words, Si/C/Si_{0.5}Ge_{0.5}/C/Si heterostructure has similar strain as Si/Si_{0.5}Ge_{0.5}/Si. The profile Ge fraction in Si/Si_{0.5}Ge_{0.5}/Si and Si/C/Si_{0.5}Ge_{0.5}/C/Si are shown in Fig. 3. It is found that the redistribution of Ge fraction in $Si/Si_{0.5}Ge_{0.5}/Si$ during heat treatment is suppressed by C incorporation. It is considered that this interface strain is dispersed by C incorporation.

References

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Fig. 1. Depth dependence of Ge 3d XPS intensity from $Si/Si_{0.5}Ge_{0.5}/Si$ and $Si/Si_{0.5}Ge_{0.494}C_{0.006}/Si$ heterostructures before and after heat treatment at 700°C for 1hour in H₂ atmosphere. Interface positions shown by arrows are determined by XRD measurement.



Fig. 2. XRD rocking curves of Si/Si_{0.5}Ge_{0.5}/Si and Si/C/Si_{0.5}Ge_{0.5}/C/Si heterostructures.



Fig. 3. Estimated Ge distribution of $Si/Si_{0.5}Ge_{0.5}/Si$ and $Si/C/Si_{0.5}Ge_{0.5}/C/Si$ heterostructures before and after heat treatment. Solid lines are determined by XRD measurement.