

Contents

Abstract (Chinese)	I
Abstract (English)	III
Acknowledge	V
Contents	VI
Table & Figure Captions	VIII
Chapter 1 Introduction	1
1.1 Background.....	1
1.2 Motivation.....	2
1.3 Organization of the Thesis.....	4
1.4 References.....	6
Chapter 2 Characteristics Improvement and Carrier Transportation of Cerium-based Gate Dielectrics with Rapid Thermal Annealing	11
2.1 Introduction.....	11
2.2 Experimental.....	12
2.3 Results and Discussion.....	13
2.3.1 Improved Characteristics of CeO ₂ Gate Dielectrics.....	13

2.3.1.1	C-V Characteristics.....	13
2.3.1.2	J-V Characteristics.....	13
2.3.1.3	Characteristics of Gate-leakage current density.....	14
2.3.1.4	Characteristics of voltage breakdown.....	14
2.3.1.5	Time Dependent Dielectric Breakdown.....	14
2.3.1.6	HRTEM (High Resolution Transmission Electron Microscope) ..	15
2.3.1.7	Auger electron spectrometer (AES) analysis.....	15
2.3.1.8	Electron Spectroscopy for the Chemical Analysis(ESCA)Spectra	15
2.3.2	Current Transportation of CeO ₂ Gate Dielectrics.....	16
2.3.2.1	Temperature dependence of leakage current.....	16
2.3.2.2	Frenkel-Poole (F-P) conduction fitting.....	17
2.3.2.3	Fowler-Nordheim (F-N) fitting in the high field region.....	17
2.3.2.4	Carrier transportation.....	17
2.3.2.5	The Band Diagram of Al/CeO ₂ /Si.....	17
2.4	Summary.....	17
2.5	References.....	29
Chapter 3	Improved Hafnium-based Gate Dielectrics with NH₃ Plasma	
	Treatment and Irradiated TiO₂ Photocatalyst.....	31

3.1 Introduction.....	31
3.1.1 Overview of the high-k dielectrics.....	31
3.1.2 Overview of the TiO ₂ Photocatalyst.....	32
3.2 Experiment procedure.....	33
3.3 Results and Discussion.....	34
3.3.1 SIMS analysis.....	34
3.3.2 C-V Characteristics.....	34
3.3.3 J-V Characteristics.....	35
3.3.4 Characteristics of Gate-leakage Current Density.....	36
3.3.5 Characteristics of voltage Breakdown.....	36
3.3.6 Time Dependent Dielectric Breakdown.....	36
3.4 Summary.....	37
3.5 References.....	44
Chapter 4 The preparation of interpoly-oxynitride dielectrics prepared with N₂O RTA and N₂O plasma treatment	
.....	46
4.1 Introducion.....	46
4.2 Experiment procedure.....	47

4.3 Results and Discussion.....	48
4.3.1 J-E Characteristics.....	48
4.3.2 Characteristics of Gate-leakage Current Density.....	49
4.3.3 Characteristics of voltage Breakdown.....	49
4.3.4 Time Dependent Dielectric Breakdown.....	50
4.3.5 Gate Voltage Shift.....	50
4.3.6 Measurement of Effective Barrier Height.....	51
4.4 Summary.....	52
4.5 References.....	64
Chapter 5 Conclusions.....	66

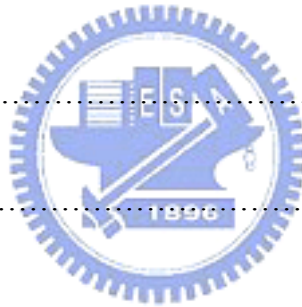


FIGURE CAPTIONS

Chapter 2

Fig.2-1.Key process flows of the fabrication for cerium dielectrics with post-deposition anneal (PDA).

Fig.2-2.The high frequency (100kHz) C-V characteristics of cerium dielectrics with RTA at different temperature.

Fig.2-3.The J-V characteristics of cerium dielectrics with RTA at different temperature.

Fig. 2-4 .Weibull plots of the leakage current density at $V_g=1V$ for the samples treated by RTA.



Fig. 2-5 .Weibull plots of time to breakdown for the samples treated by RTA.

Fig. 2-6: The TEM image of the cerium dioxide without RTA treatment

Fig. 2-7: The TEM image of the cerium dioxide with RTA 600°C

Fig. 2-8: The TEM image of the cerium dioxide with RTA 800°C

Fig. 2-9: The TEM image of the cerium dioxide with RTA 950°C

Fig. 2-10: AES analysis of the as-deposited sample.

Fig. 2-11: AES analysis of the sample treated by RTA 950°C.

Fig. 2-12: Ce3f ESCA spectra of the as-deposited sample

Fig. 2-13: Ce3f ESCA spectra of the sample treated by RTA 950°C

Fig.2-14: Temperature dependence of leakage current under substrate injection for the sample with RTA at 600°C..

Fig.2-15: Temperature dependence of leakage current under substrate injection for the sample with RTA at 950°C.

Fig. 2-16: Frenkel-Poole (F-P) conduction fitting at $V_g=1V$ for the cerium dielectrics with RTA.

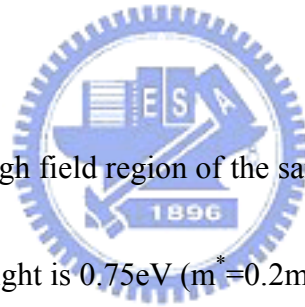


Fig. 2-17: F-N fitting in the high field region of the sample with RTA at 950°C and the CeO₂/Si barrier height is 0.75eV ($m^*=0.2m_0$ for Si).

Fig. 2-18: Carrier transportation of the sample with RTA at 600°C and the trap energy level is about 0.605eV from the conduction band of CeO₂.

Fig.2-19: Band diagram of cerium dielectrics with Al gate.

Chapter 3

Fig. 3-1: (a)(b) The simplified reaction scheme of photocatalysis.

Fig. 3-2: The cross-sectional view and total experimental procedures of the structure.

Fig. 3-3: The SIMS analysis of the as-deposited sample.

Fig.3-4: The high frequency (0.1MHz) capacitance versus gate voltage (C-V) characteristics of these samples.

Fig. 3-5: The J-V characteristics of these samples

Fig.3-6: The Weibull plot of the leakage current density at $V_g=-1.5V$ for these samples.

Fig. 3-7: The Weibull plot of the dielectric breakdown voltage for these samples.

Fig.3-8: The representative plots of current vs time during the constant voltage stressing at -3V.

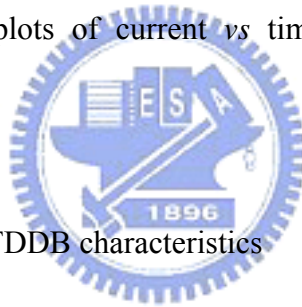


Fig. 3-9: The Weibull plot of TDDB characteristics

Fig.3-10: The negative breakdown field of the projected 10-year lifetime for these samples.

Chapter 4

Fig.4-1: Key process flows of the fabrication for MIM capacitor with interpoly-oxynitride dielectrics..

Fig. 4-2: J-E characteristics of interpoly-oxynitride films of the control sample and the

samples with N₂O RTA and N₂O plasma treatment, under poly II positive bias.

Fig. 4-3: J-E characteristics of interpoly-oxynitride films of the control sample and the

samples with N₂O RTA and N₂O plasma treatment, under poly II negative bias..

Fig. 4-4: Band diagrams of the interpoly-oxynitride dielectrics for the samples with

N₂O RTA and N₂O plasma treatment, under (a) poly II negative bias and (b)

poly II positive bias.

Fig. 4-5: Weibull plots of the leakage current density at $V_g=+3V$ for the

interpoly-oxynitride dielectrics prepared with N₂O RTA and N₂O plasma treatment.



Fig. 4-6: Weibull plots of the leakage current density at $V_g=-3V$ for the

interpoly-oxynitride dielectrics prepared with N₂O RTA and N₂O plasma treatment.

Fig. 4-7: Weibull plots of the dielectric breakdown voltage for the samples treated by

N₂O RTA and N₂O plasma treatment under poly II positive bias

Fig. 4-8: Weibull plots of the dielectric breakdown voltage for the samples treated by

N₂O RTA and N₂O plasma treatment under poly II negative bias

Fig. 4-9: The representative plots of current vs time during the constant voltage stressing at $V_g=4.2V$.

Fig. 4-10: The representative plots of current vs time during the constant voltage stressing at $V_g=-4.7V$

Fig. 4-11: Weibull plots of TDDB characteristics of the samples with N₂O RTA and N₂O plasma treatment, under poly II positive bias.

Fig. 4-12: Weibull plots of TDDB characteristics of the samples with N₂O RTA and N₂O plasma treatment, under poly II negative bias.

Fig.4-13 The positive breakdown field of the projected 10-year lifetime for these samples.

Fig.4-14 The negative breakdown field of the projected 10-year lifetime for these samples.

Fig.4-15 The graphs of gate voltage shift versus stress time for the samples with RTAN₂O and N₂O plasma treatment.

Fig.4-16 The plots both polarities of extrapolated electric field over the 10-year lifetime (E_{10y}) and the effective barrier height (Φ_B) under poly II positive

bias.

Fig.4-17 The plots both polarities of extrapolated electric field over the 10-year lifetime (E_{10y}) and the effective barrier height (Φ_B) under poly II negative bias.

Fig.4-18 The F-N fitting in the high field region of the sample with RTA at 950°C and the measured poly II /SiO_xN_y barrier height is about 1.96eV.

