

Three-Dimensional Analysis of Phosphorus-Doped Si Nanocrystals Embedded in SiO₂ Matrix by Atom Probe Tomography

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Si nanocrystals (Si NCs) embedded in SiO₂ matrix have attracted much attention for application to optical and electronic devices [1]. The properties of these devices are strongly dependent on Si NCs structural characteristics. In our previous report, the shape, size and areal density of Si NCs as a function of SiO thickness were investigated by atom probe tomography (APT) [2]. As a further step, an establishment of efficient doping method into Si NCs is a challenging issue, and extensively studied recently [3,4]. In this work, we studied phosphorous (P) doping into Si NCs embedded in SiO₂ by using APT, and explored efficient incorporation into Si NCs.

A SiO₂/SiO/SiO₂ stack was deposited on Si(100) substrate by electron beam deposition in high vacuum regime [1]. Then, to form Si NCs, the sample was annealed at 1050 °C for 30 min in N₂ flux. Subsequently, P-delta layer and SiO₂ cap were formed. For P diffusion into the Si NCs (already-formed) layer, the sample was annealed at 1100 °C for 4 h [See Fig. 1(a)]. Needle specimens for APT analysis were prepared by Ga focused ion beam from a cross-sectional direction. Laser-assisted atom probe was used for APT analysis.

Figure 1(b) shows the plan-view APT map of Si and P atoms around Si NCs layer. It is demonstrated that the diffused P atoms were efficiently trapped inside of Si NCs [Fig. 1(c)], which is consistent with the XPS analysis. In this presentation, the detail of APT and XPS data will be shown.

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References

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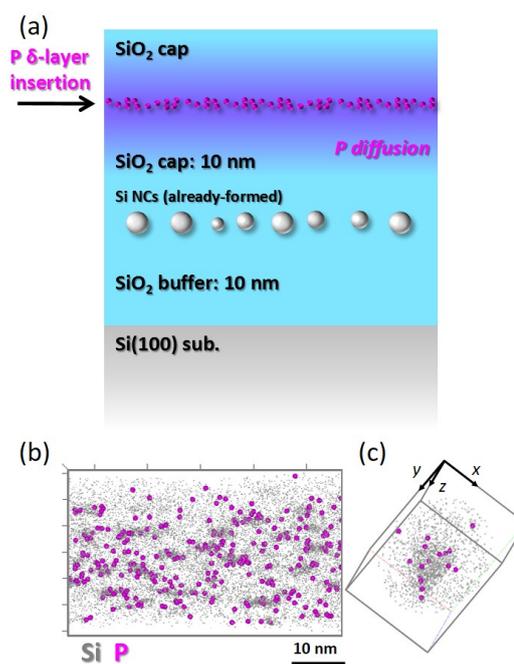


Fig. 1: (a) Schematic illustration of sample structure. (b) Plan-view atom map of P (100%) and Si (15%). (c) One Si NC is extracted (Selected volume: $7.8 \times 9.8 \times 7.8 \text{ nm}^3$).