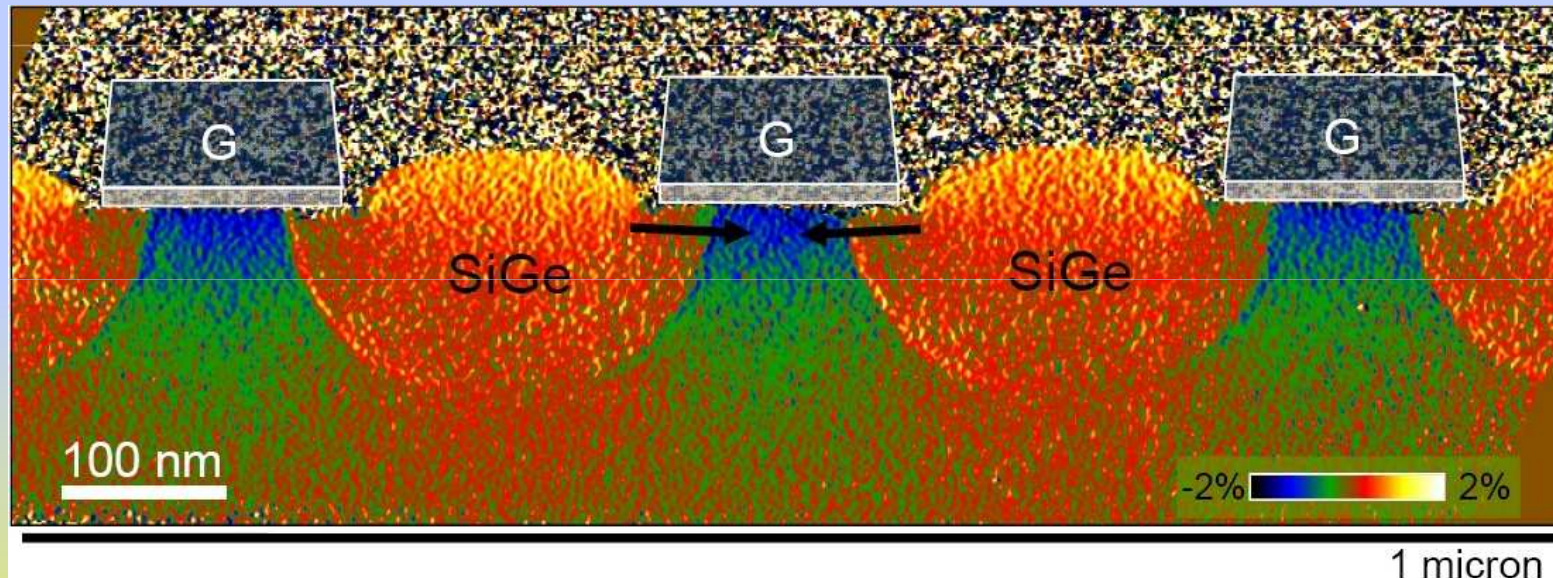


Dark-field holography for the measurement of strain at the nanoscale



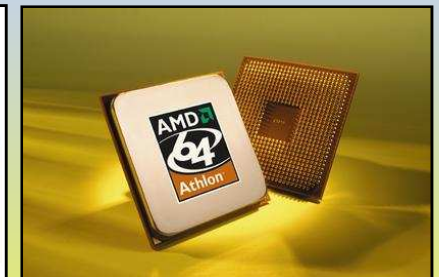
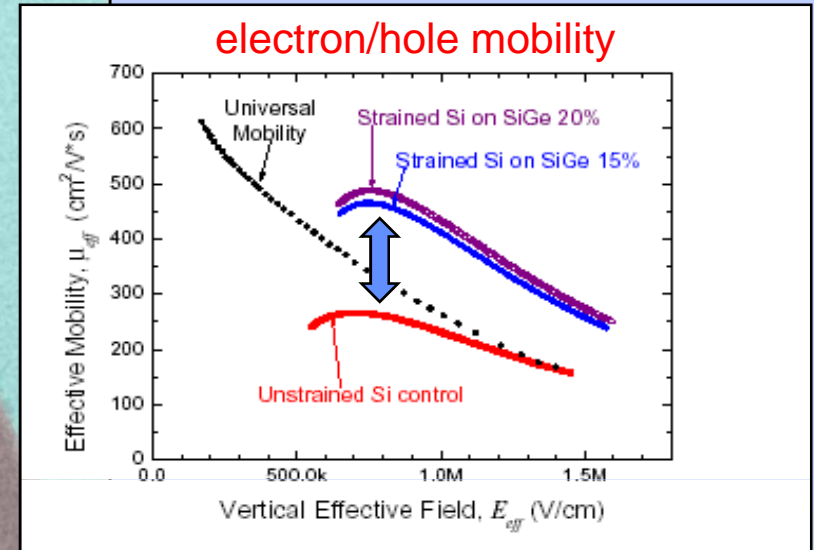
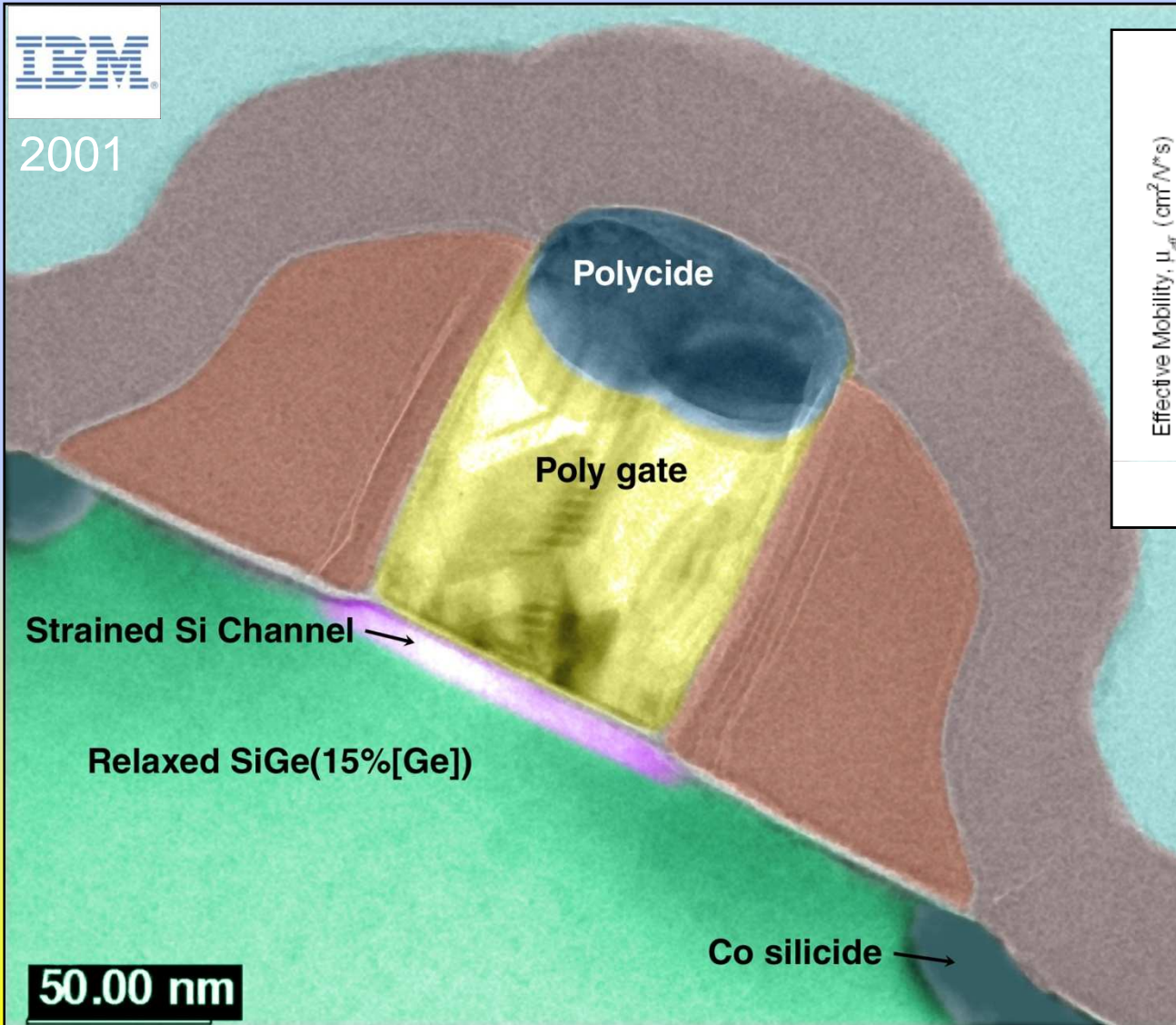
Martin Hÿtch, Florent Houdellier, Florian Hÿe*,
Etienne Snoeck, Alain Claverie

PULLANO

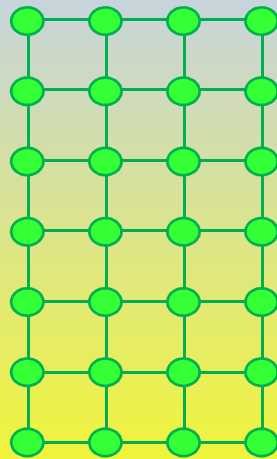
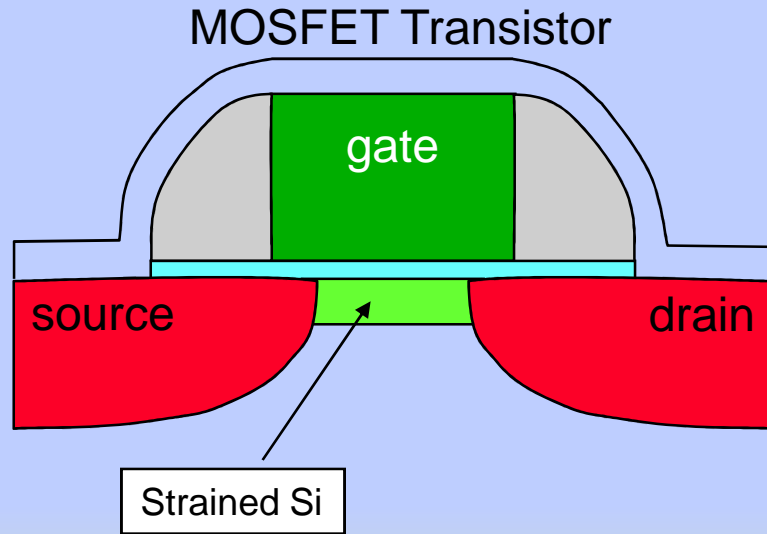
CEMES-CNRS, nMat group, Toulouse, France

Patent applications FR 07 06711, FR 08 01662

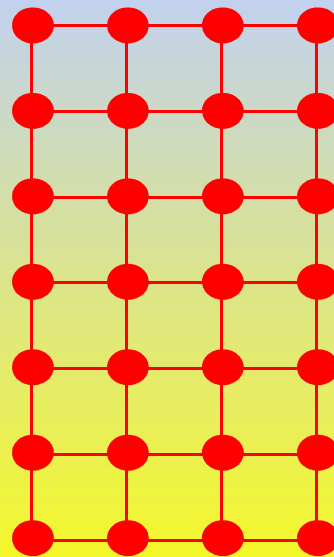
Strained silicon channel



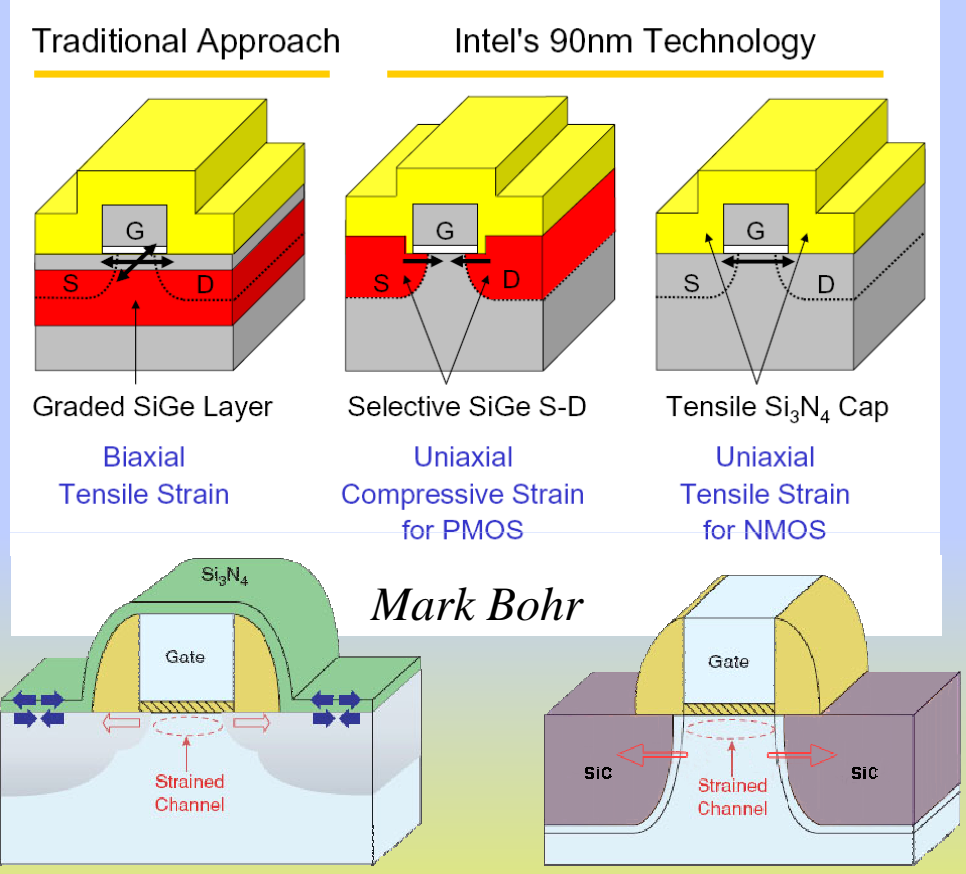
- strain increases processor speed



Si



$Si_{1-x}Ge_x$



- need to measure strain
- complex distributions

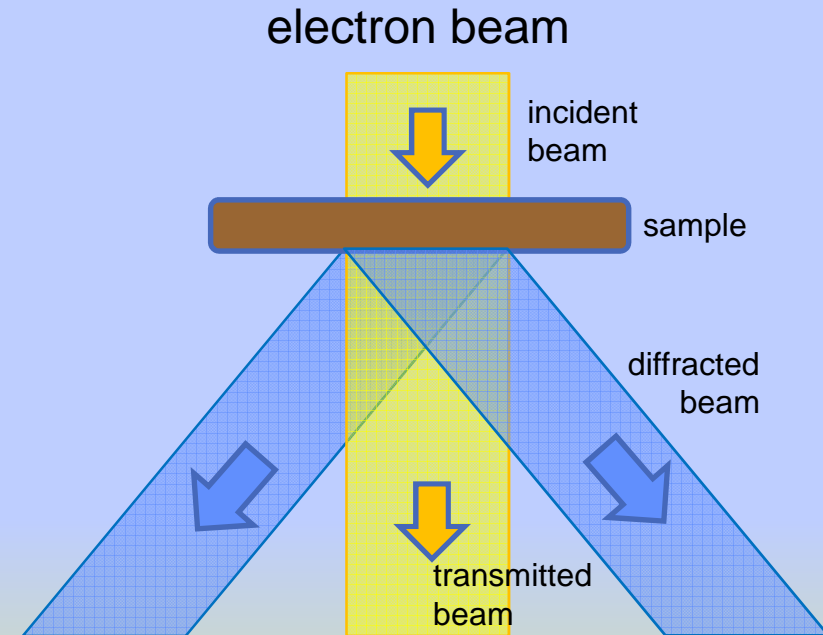
wave function

$$\psi(\mathbf{r}) = \sum_g \tilde{\psi}_g(\mathbf{r}) \exp\{2\pi i \mathbf{g} \cdot \mathbf{r}\}$$

diffracted beams

$\mathbf{r} \rightarrow \mathbf{r} - \mathbf{u}$ displacement

$$\tilde{\psi}_g \rightarrow \tilde{\psi}_g e^{-2\pi i \mathbf{g} \cdot \mathbf{u}}$$



geometric phase

$$\phi_g^G = -2\pi \mathbf{g} \cdot \mathbf{u}$$

displacement

$$\varepsilon_{ij} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} \right)$$

strain

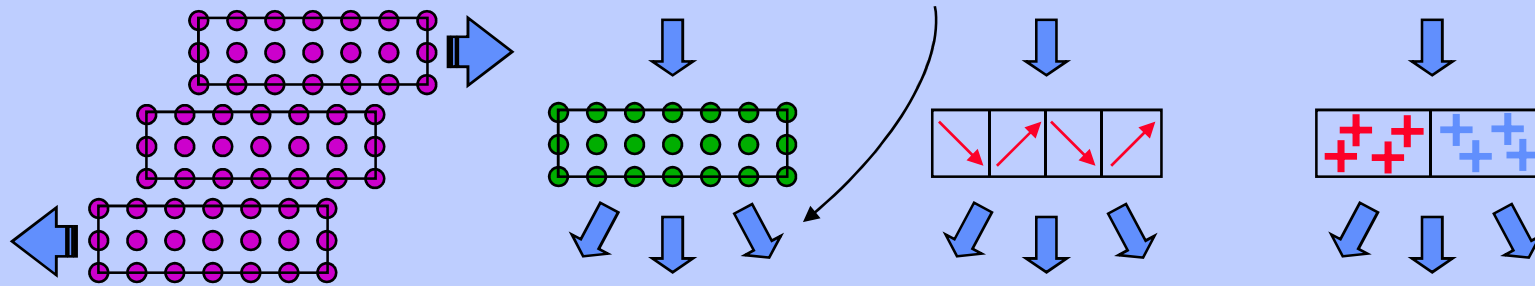
Phase microscopy

interaction
electron-matter

$$\psi(\mathbf{r}) = \sum_{\mathbf{g}} \tilde{\psi}_{\mathbf{g}}(\mathbf{r}) e^{2\pi i \mathbf{g} \cdot \mathbf{r}}$$

amplitude and phase

Fourier
space



phase shift

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| G | C | M | E |
| geometric phase | crystalline potential | magnetic fields | electrostatic fields |

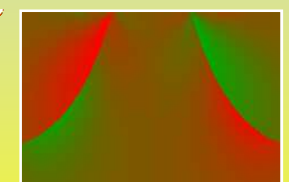
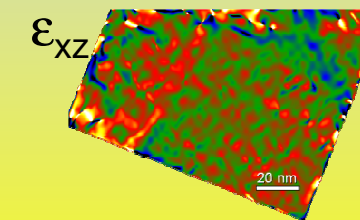
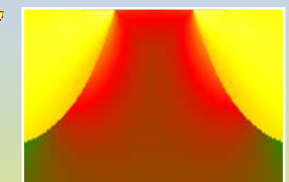
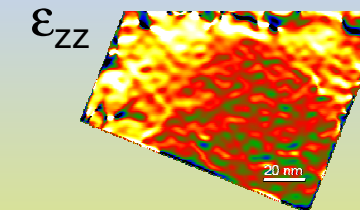
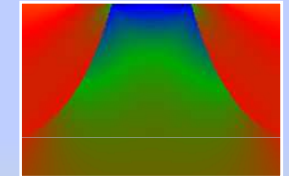
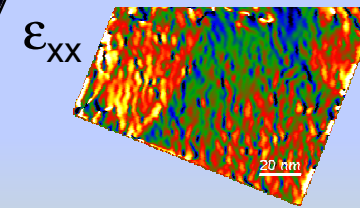
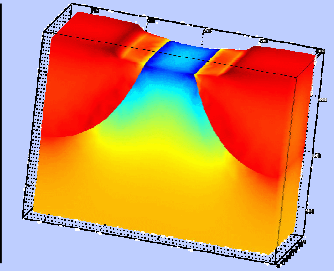
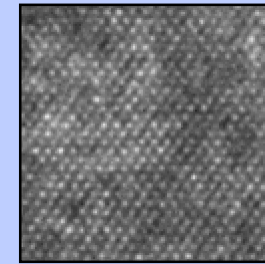
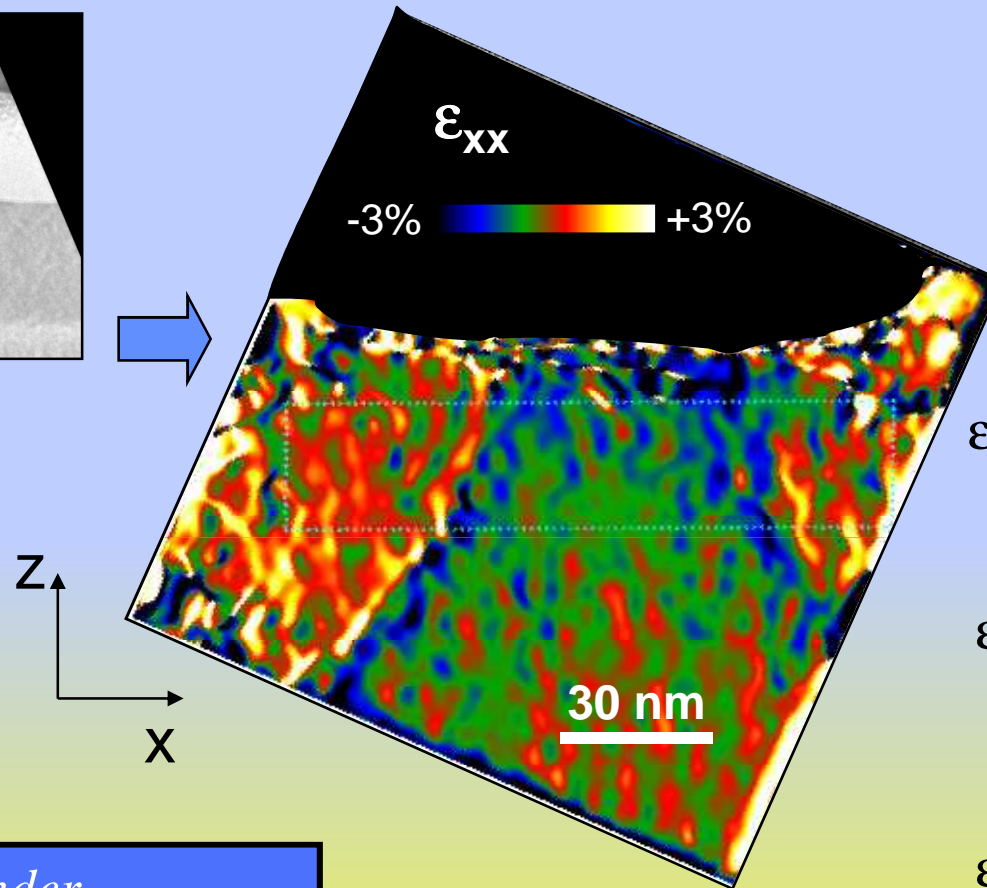
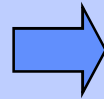
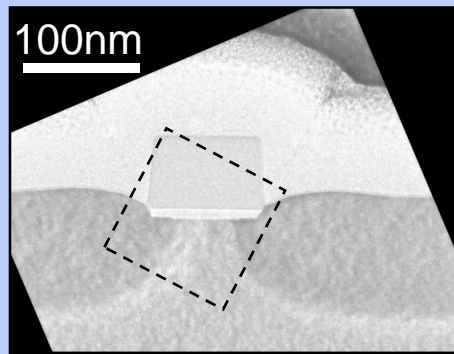
$$\phi = \underbrace{\phi^G + \phi^C}_{\text{HREM HoloDark}} + \underbrace{\phi^M + \phi^E}_{\text{EH}}$$

interferometry

↑
HREM
HoloDark

EH

High-resolution TEM

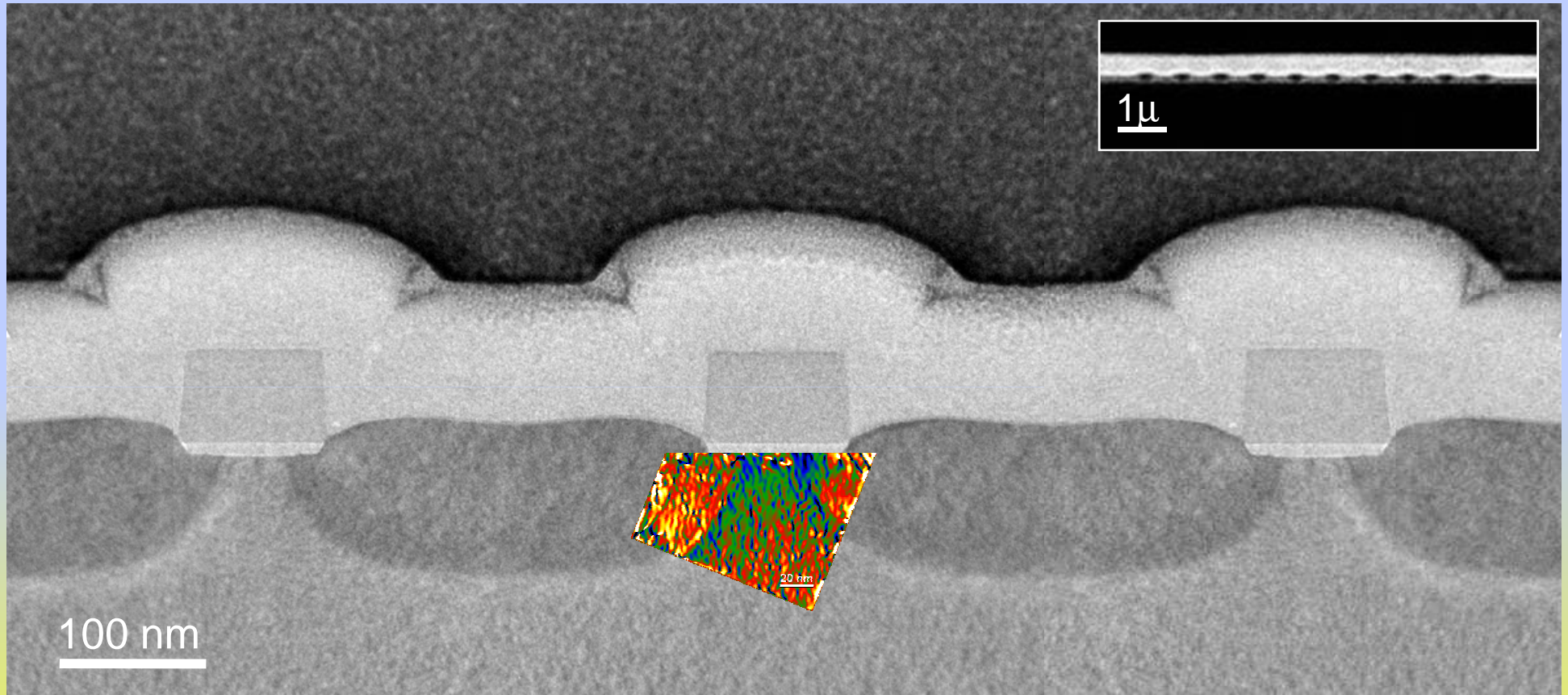


-3% +3%

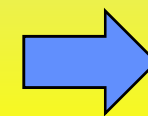
Hugo Bender
IMEC-Leuven, Belgium

Jean-Michel Hartmann
CEA-LETI, Grenoble, France

Need for a new technique



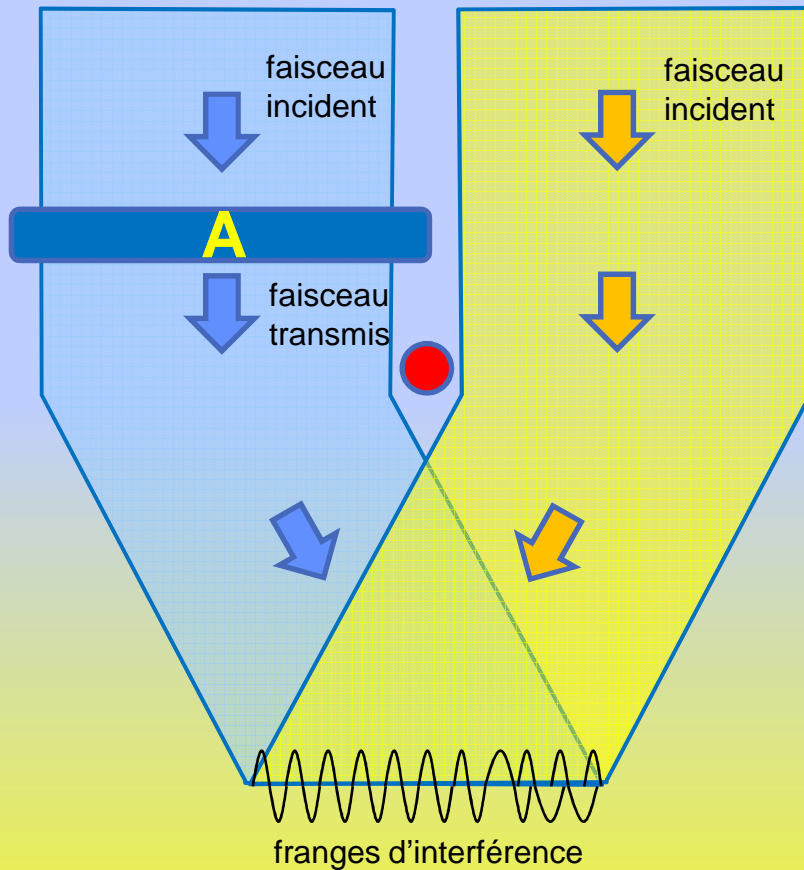
1 micron



wider field of view
thicker crystals

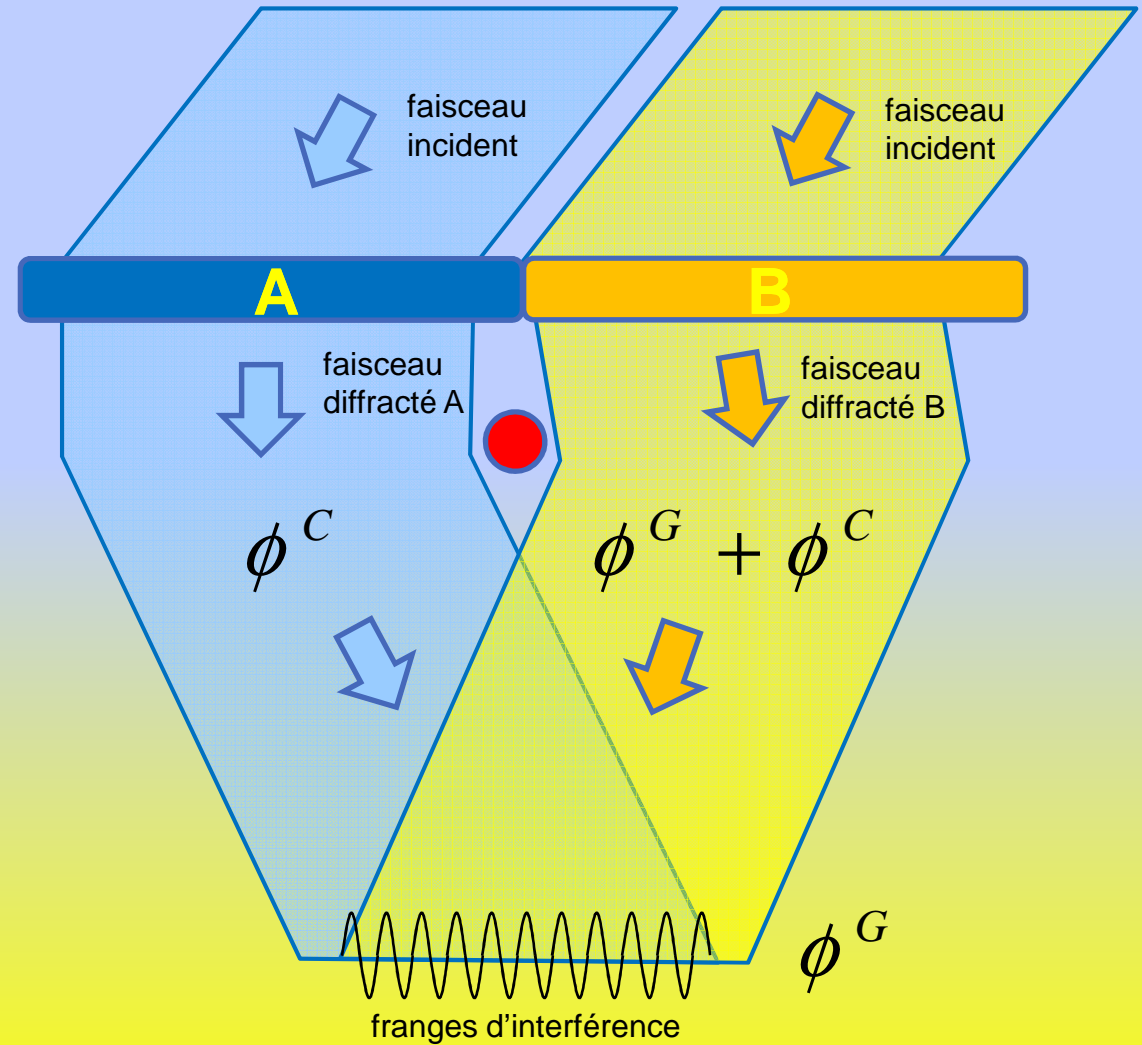
Dark-field Holography

Conventional holography



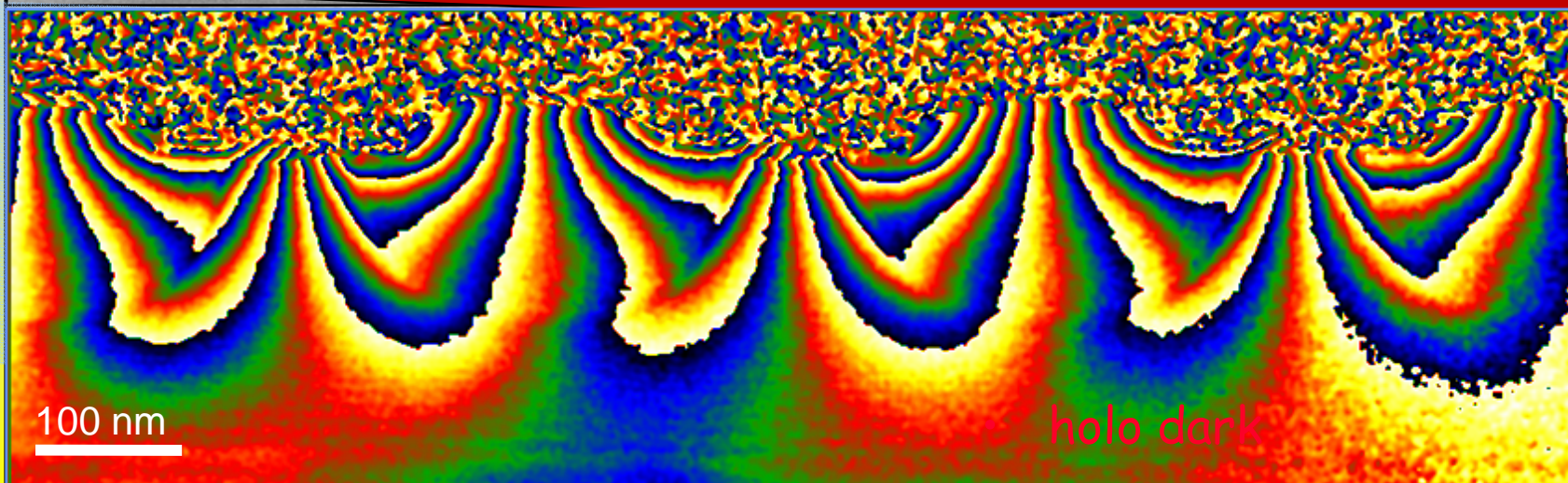
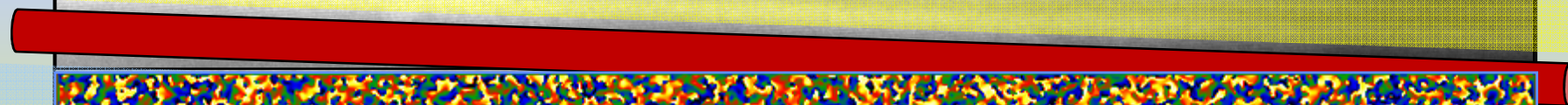
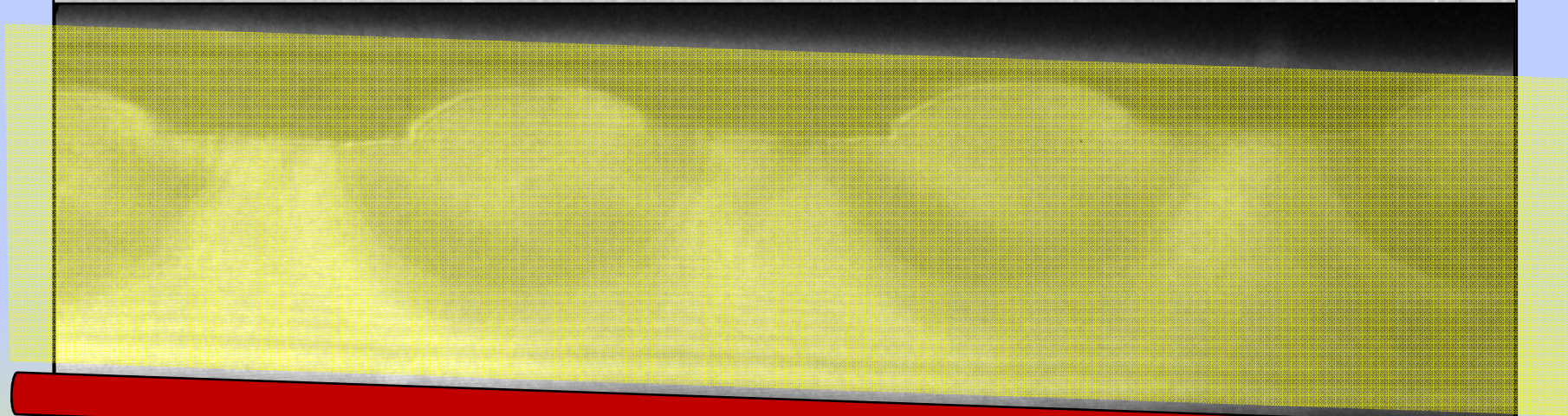
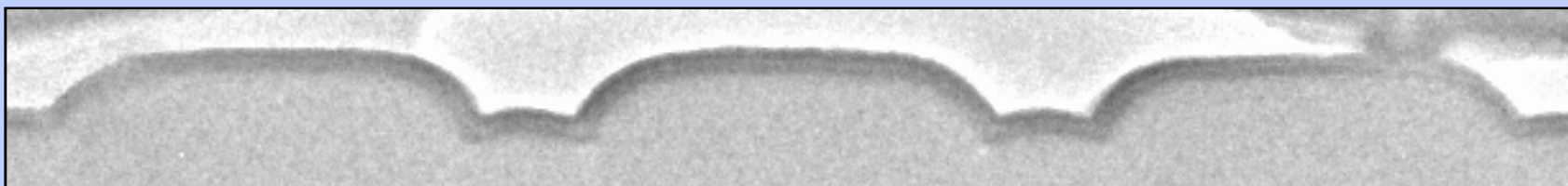
$$\phi = \phi^M + \phi^E$$

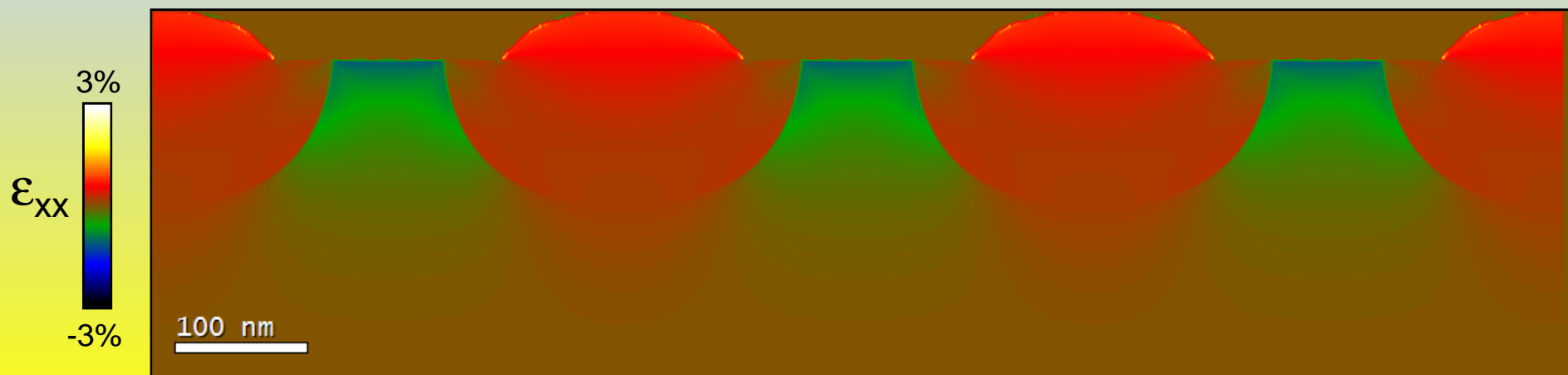
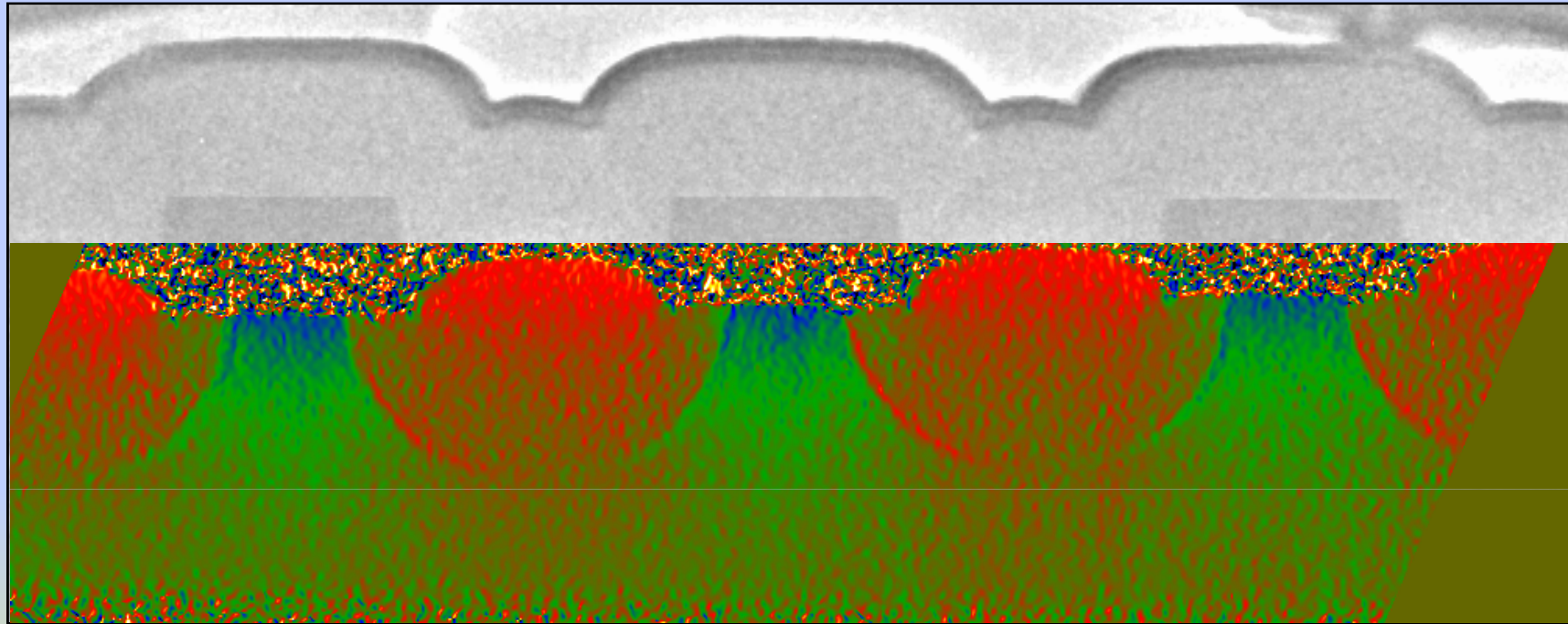
Dark-field holography

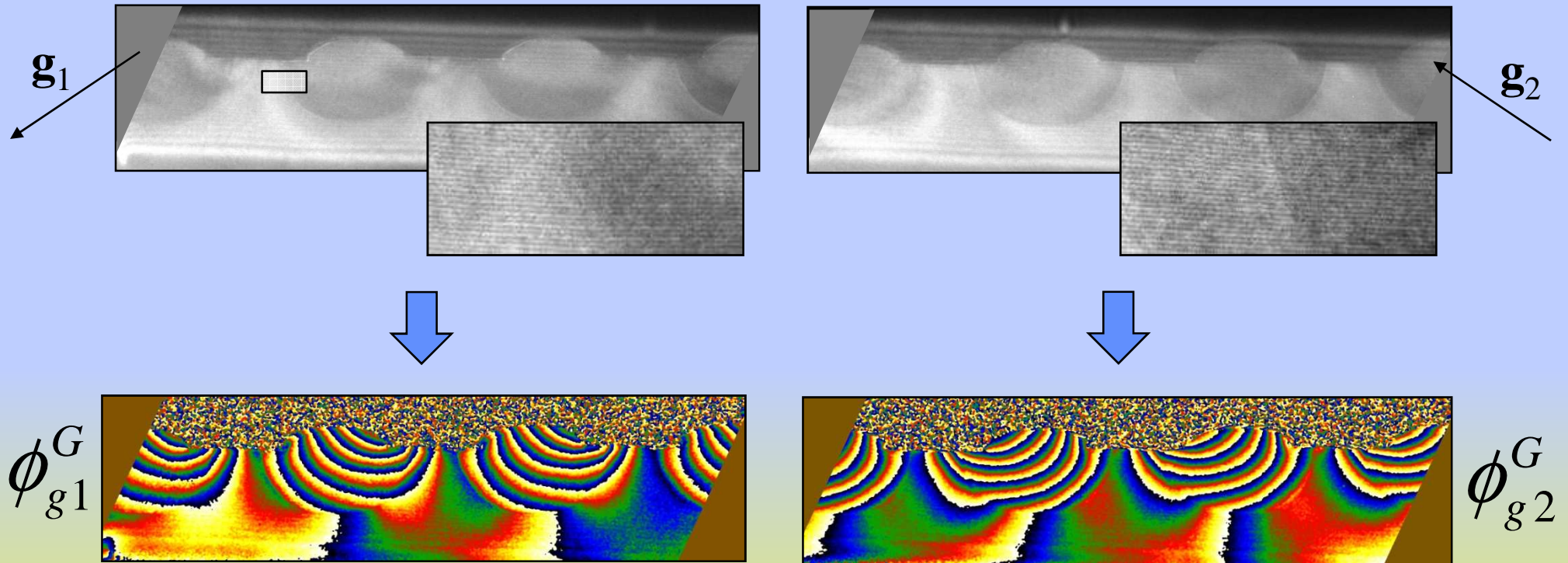


- direct measurement of geometric phase

Experiment



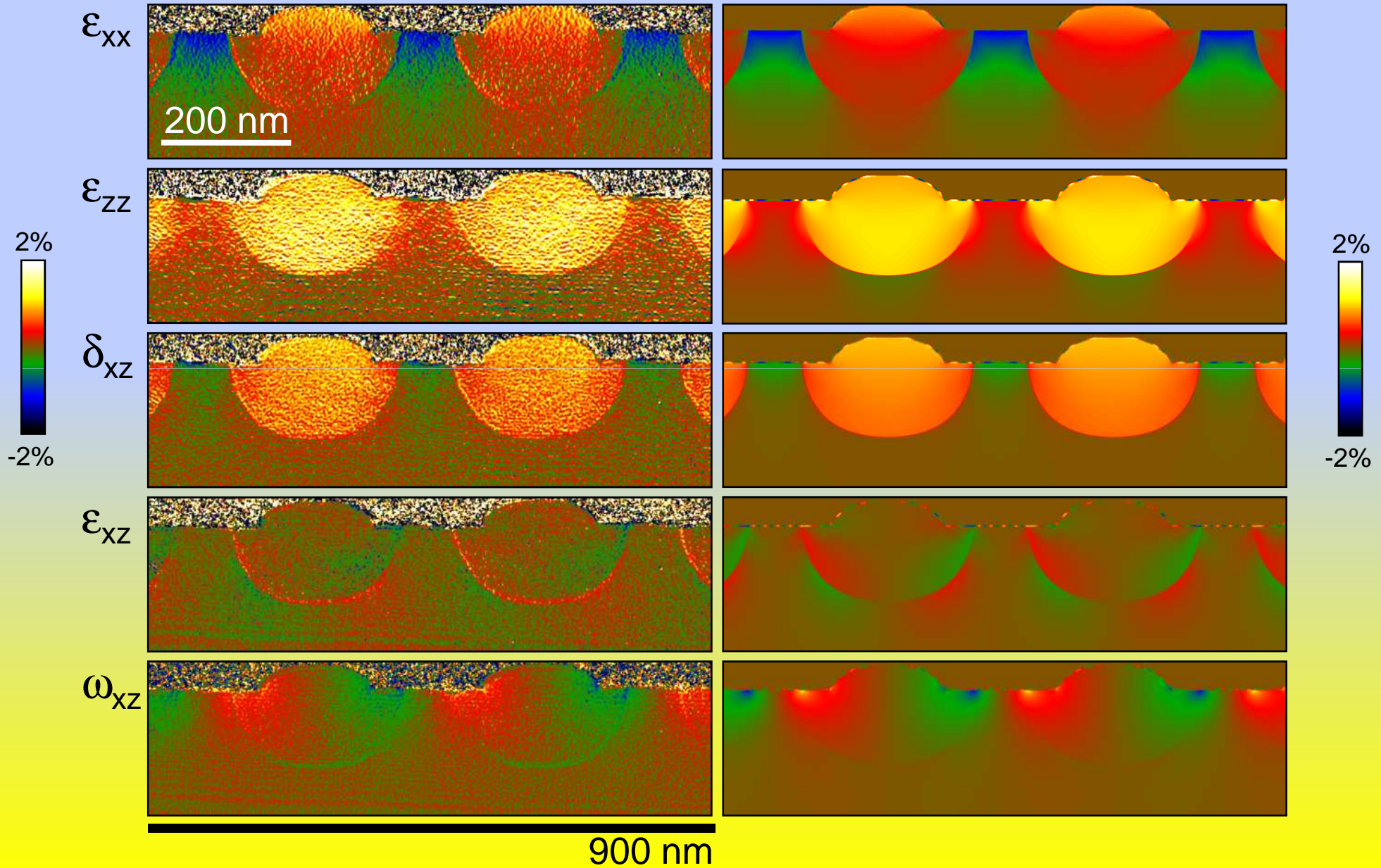




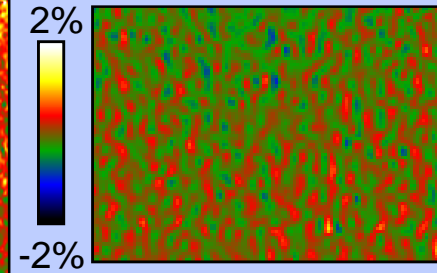
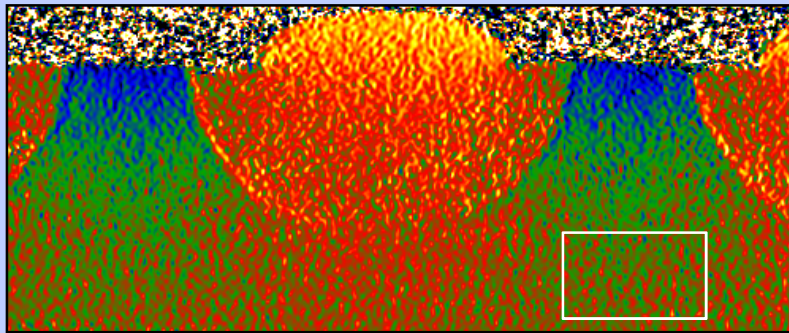
$$\mathbf{u}(\mathbf{r}) = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\phi_{g_1}^G(\mathbf{r}) \mathbf{a}_1 + \phi_{g_2}^G(\mathbf{r}) \mathbf{a}_2 \right]$$

• as with GPA

Strain components



Noise



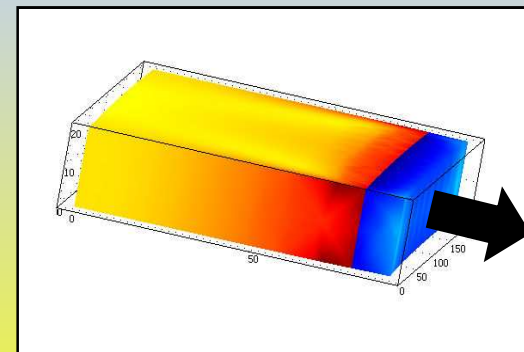
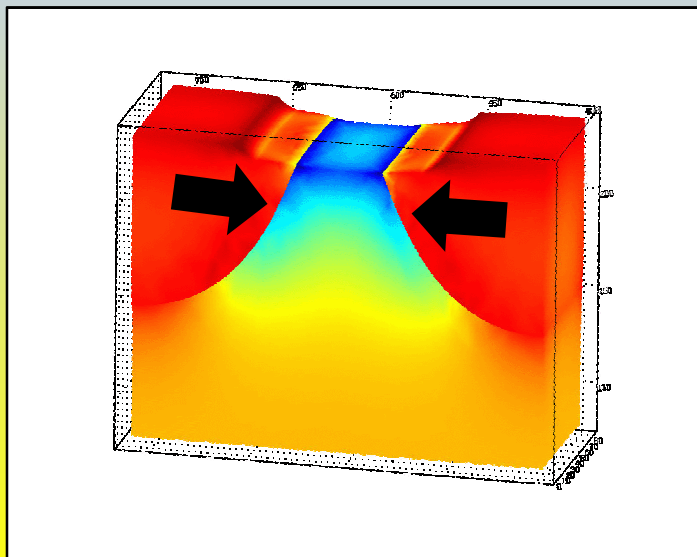
4 nm

0.2%

40 nm

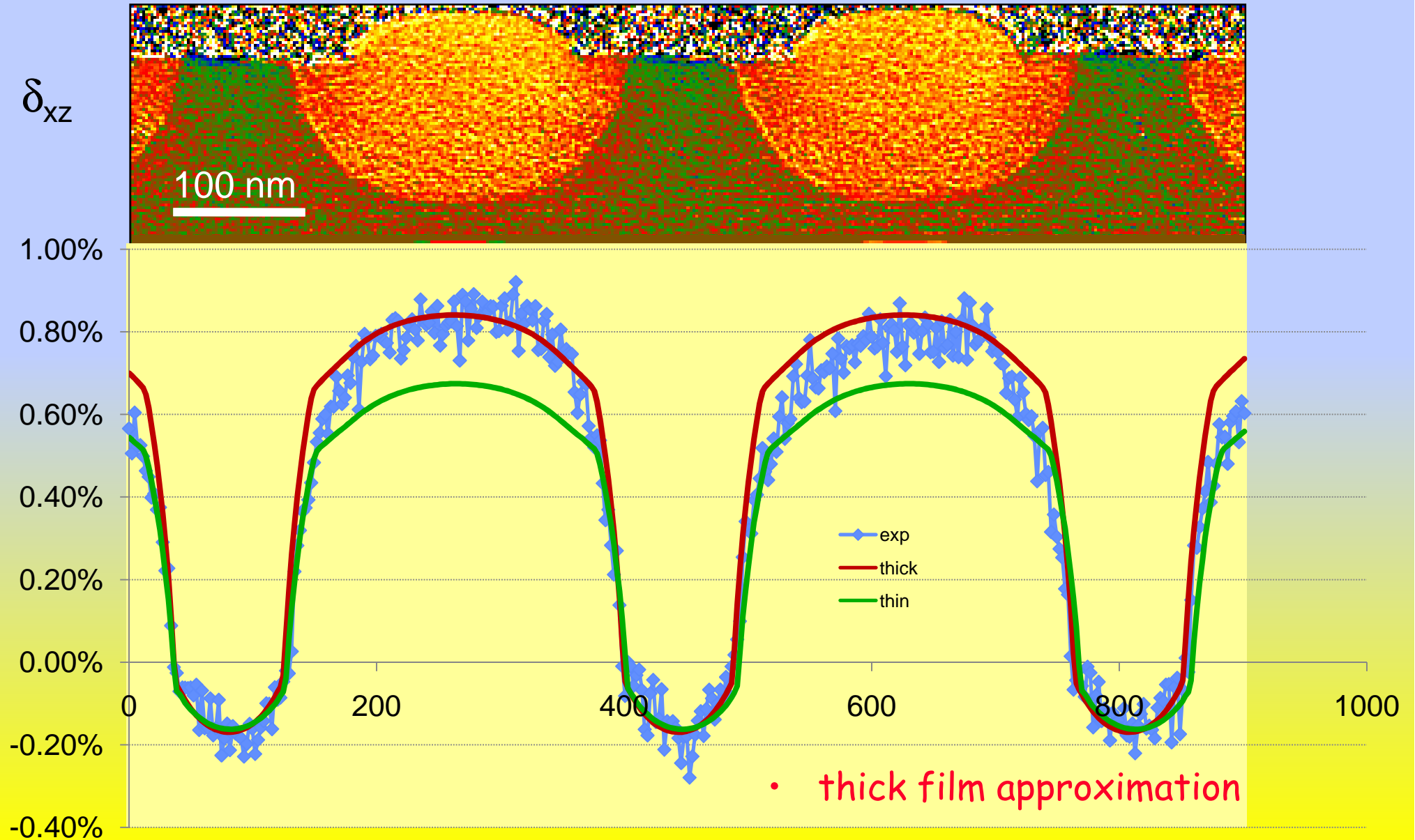
0.02%

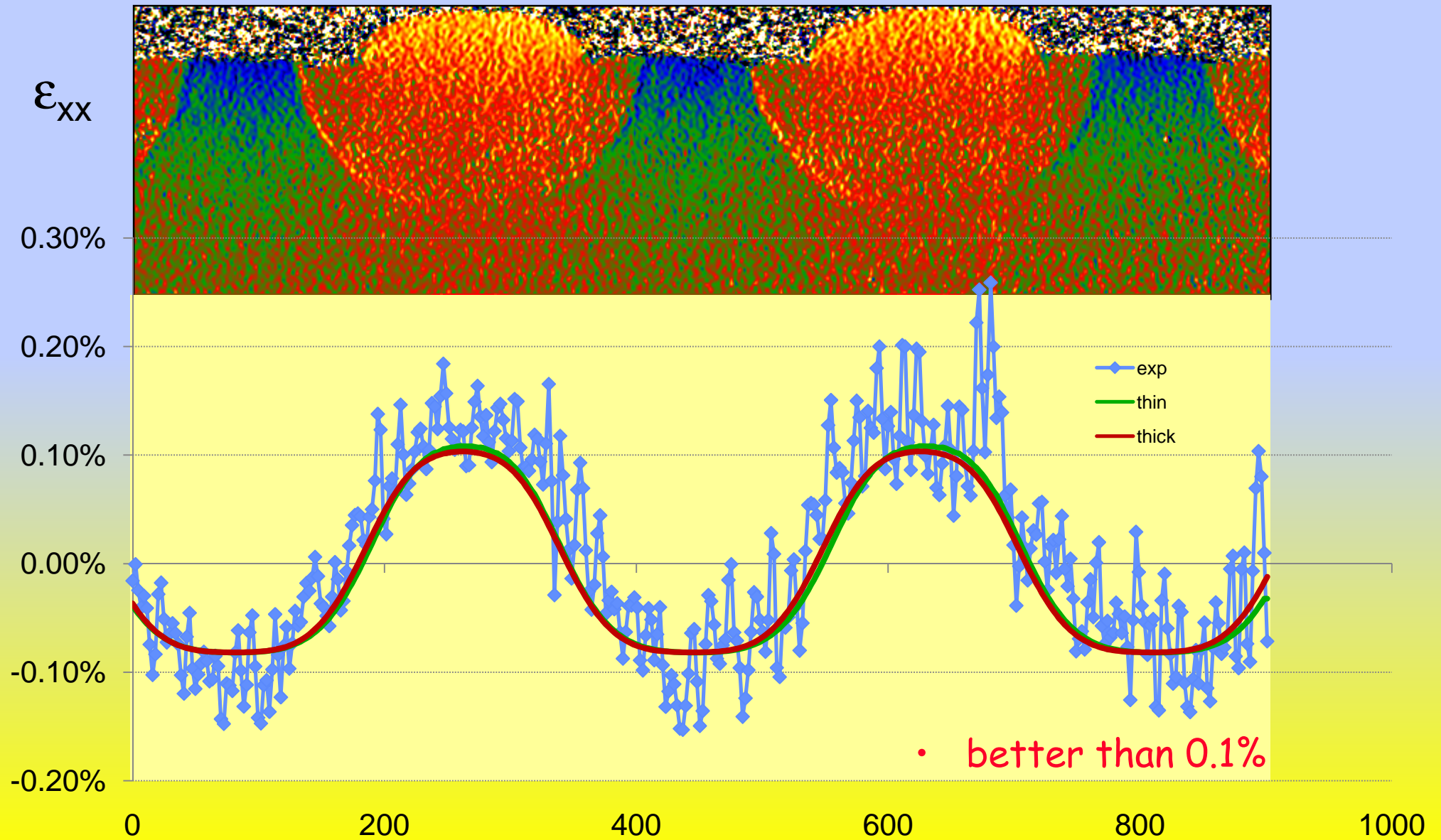
Thin film relaxation



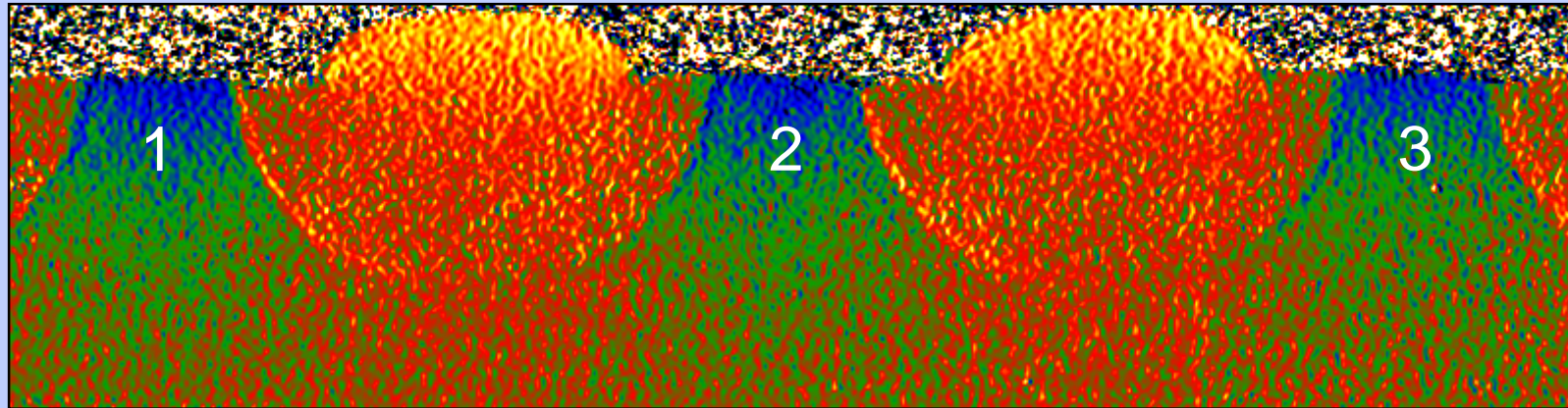
- best and worst
- aspect ratio

Thick or thin ?

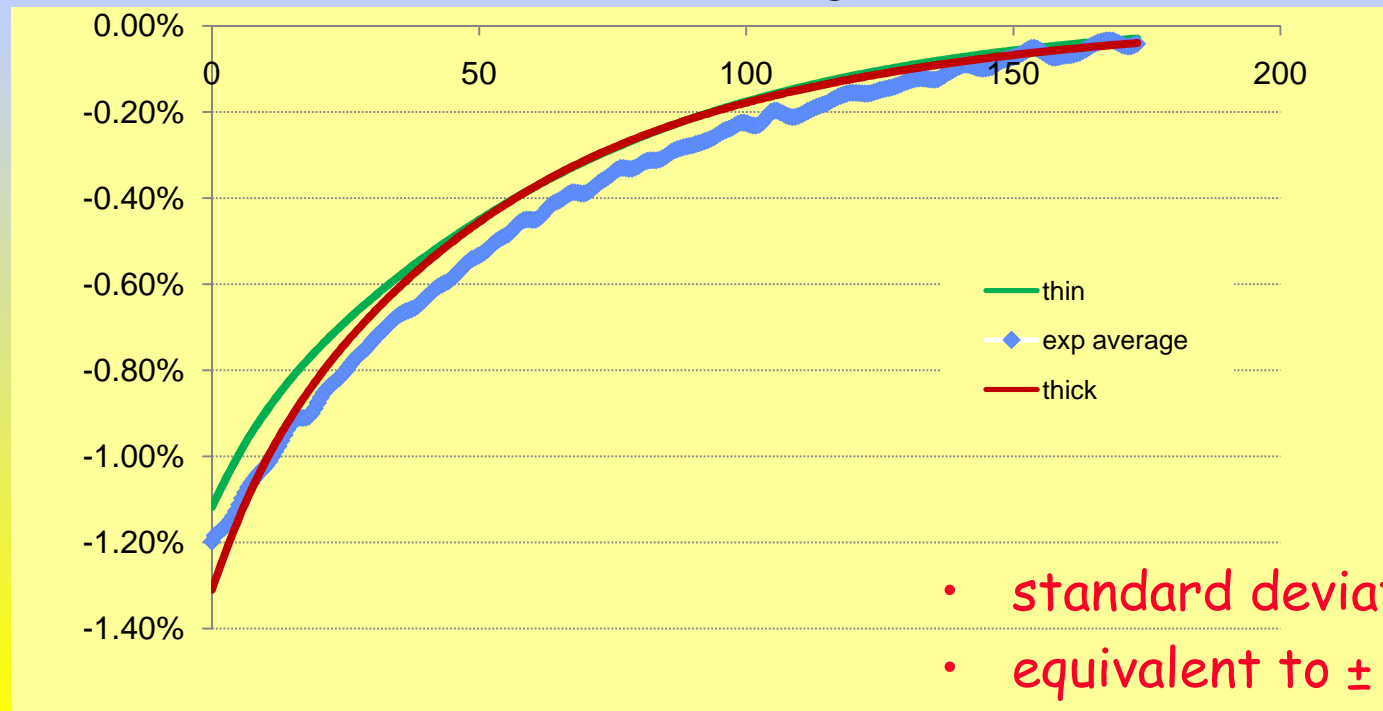




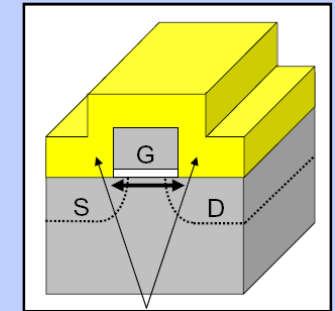
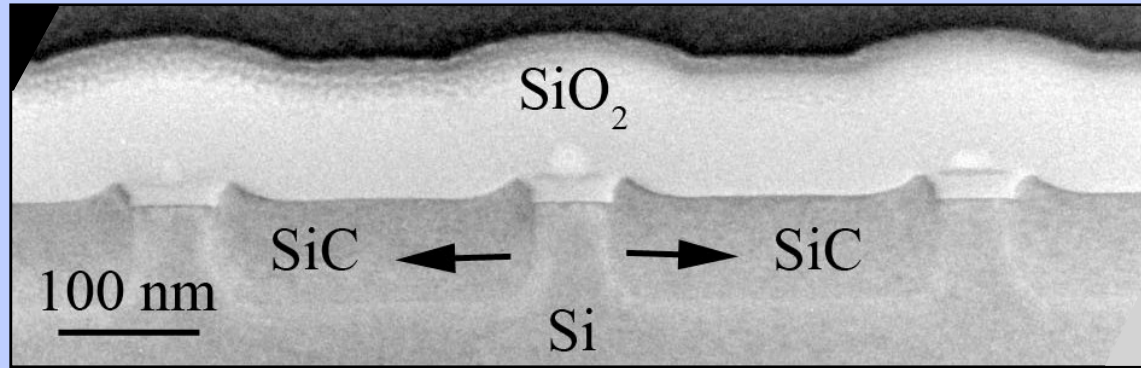
ϵ_{xx}



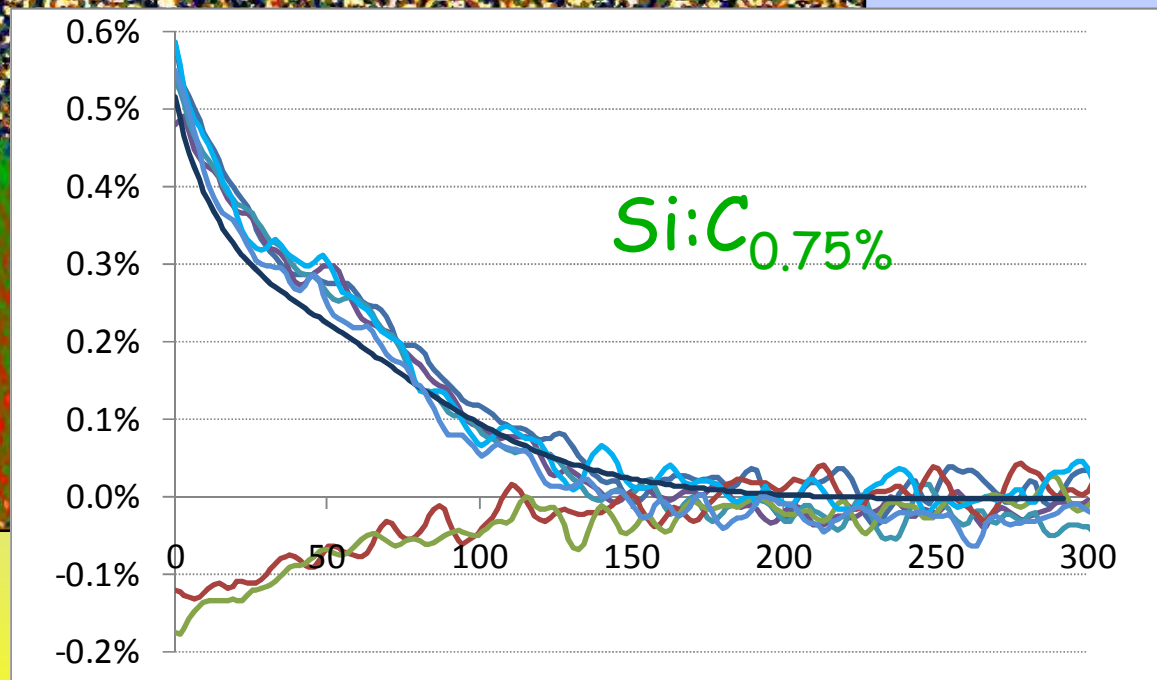
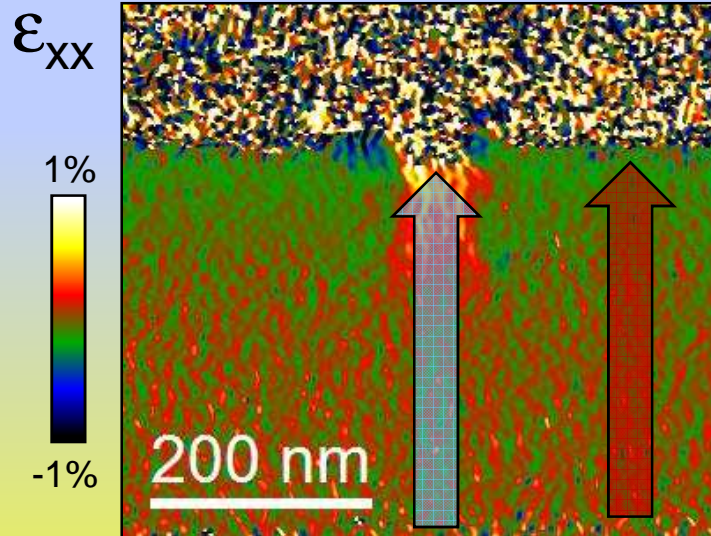
Distance from gate / nm



nMOSFET with Si:C_{1%}



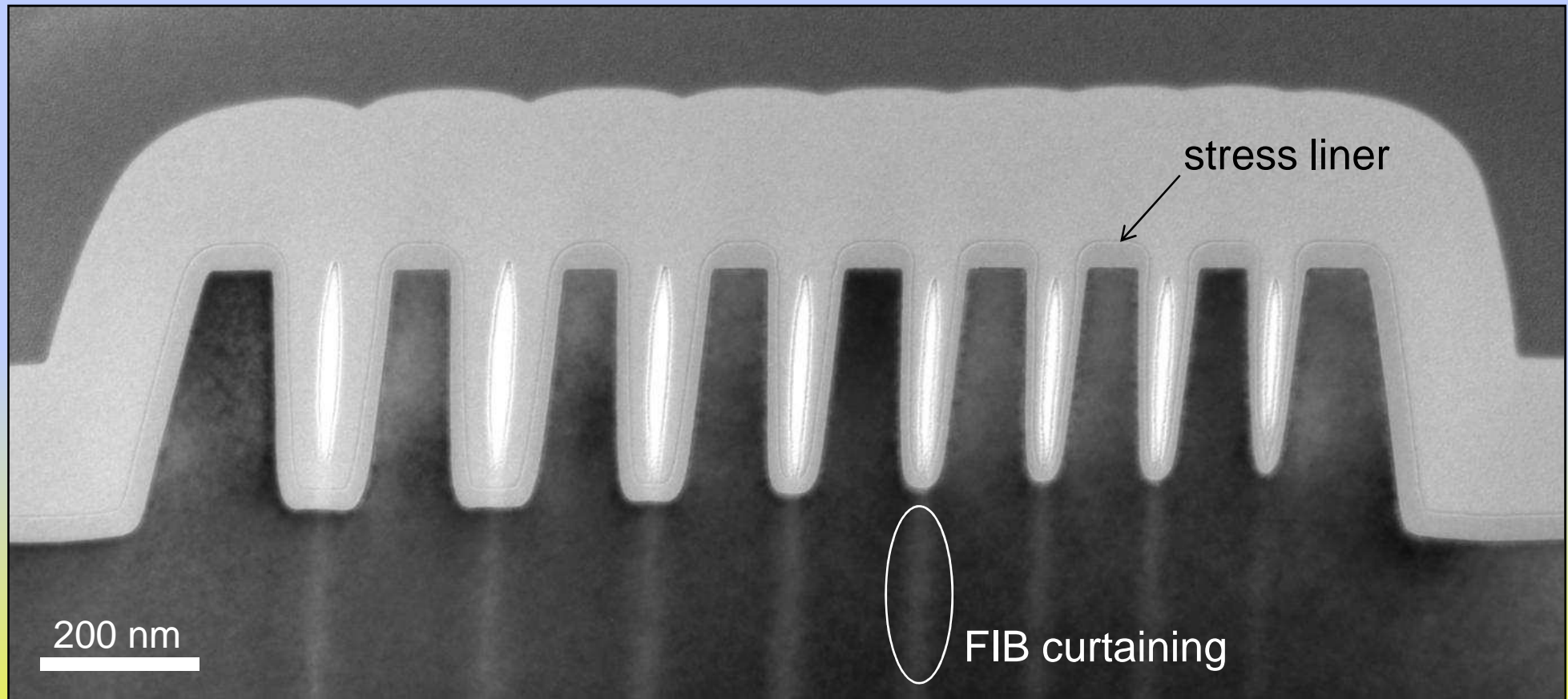
n-MOS



imec Hugo Bender
IMEC-Leuven, Belgium

• 2 · 10⁻⁴ or 0.02%

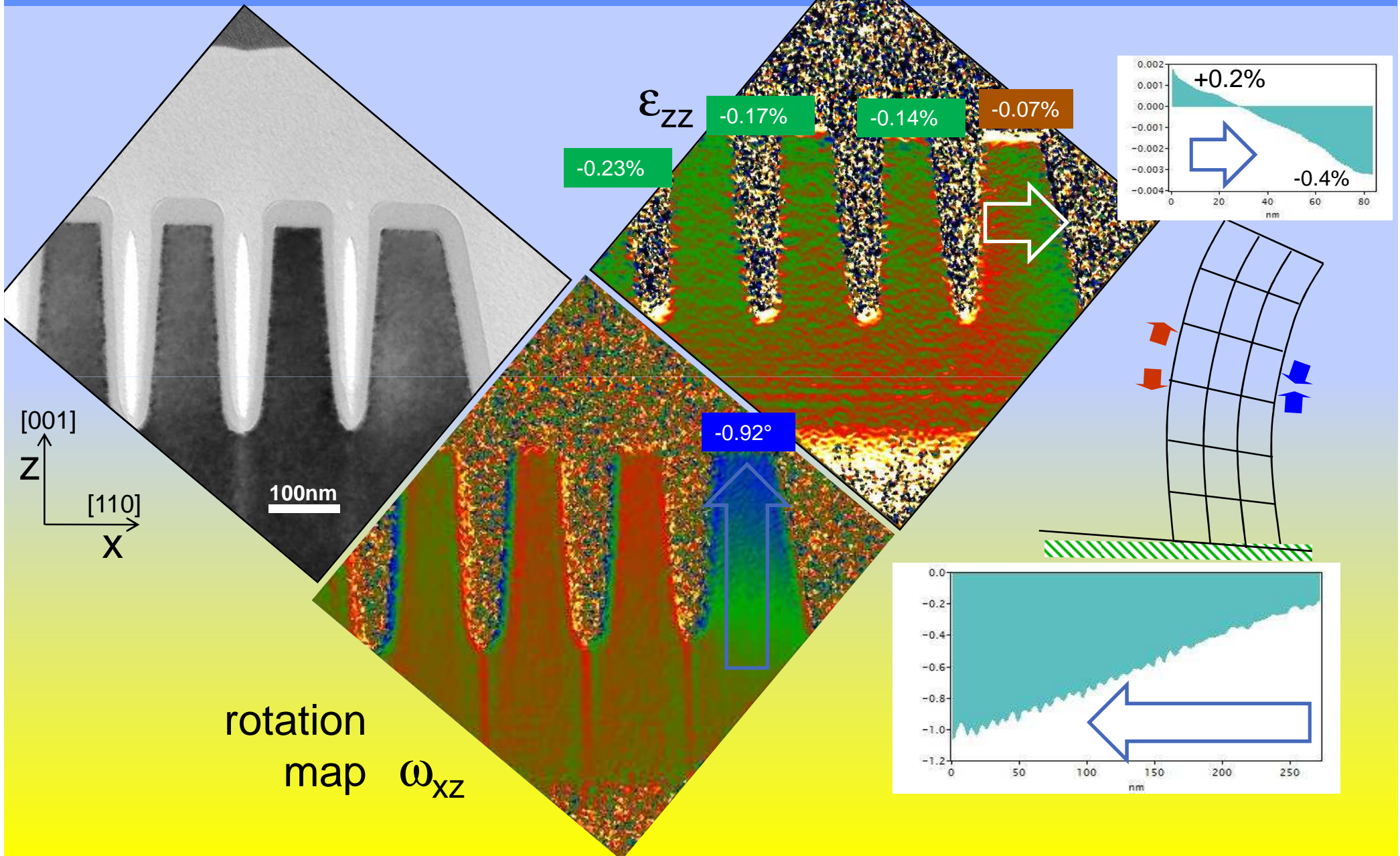
Flash memory test structure

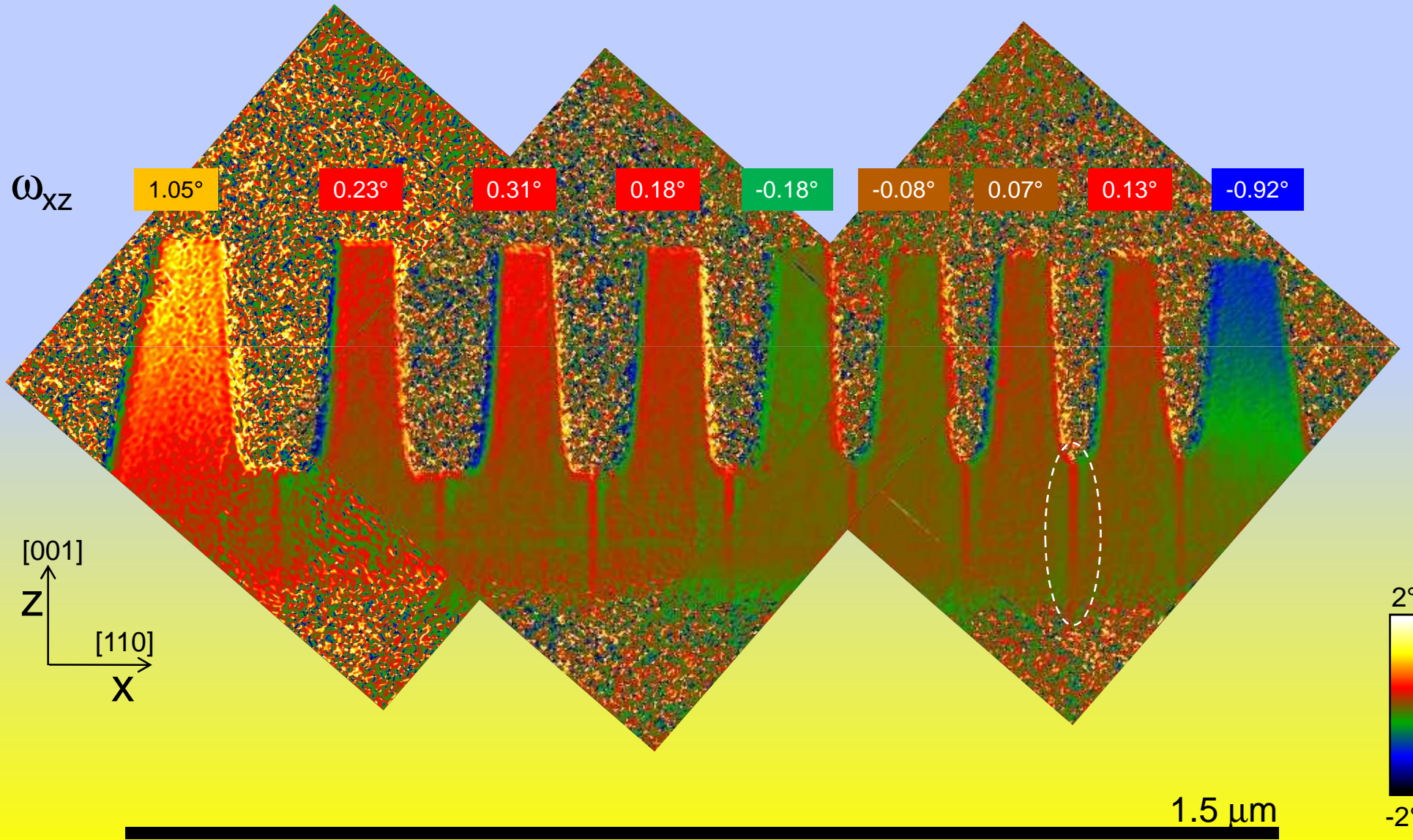



 Aomar Halimaoui
 Laurent Clément
 Pierre Morin

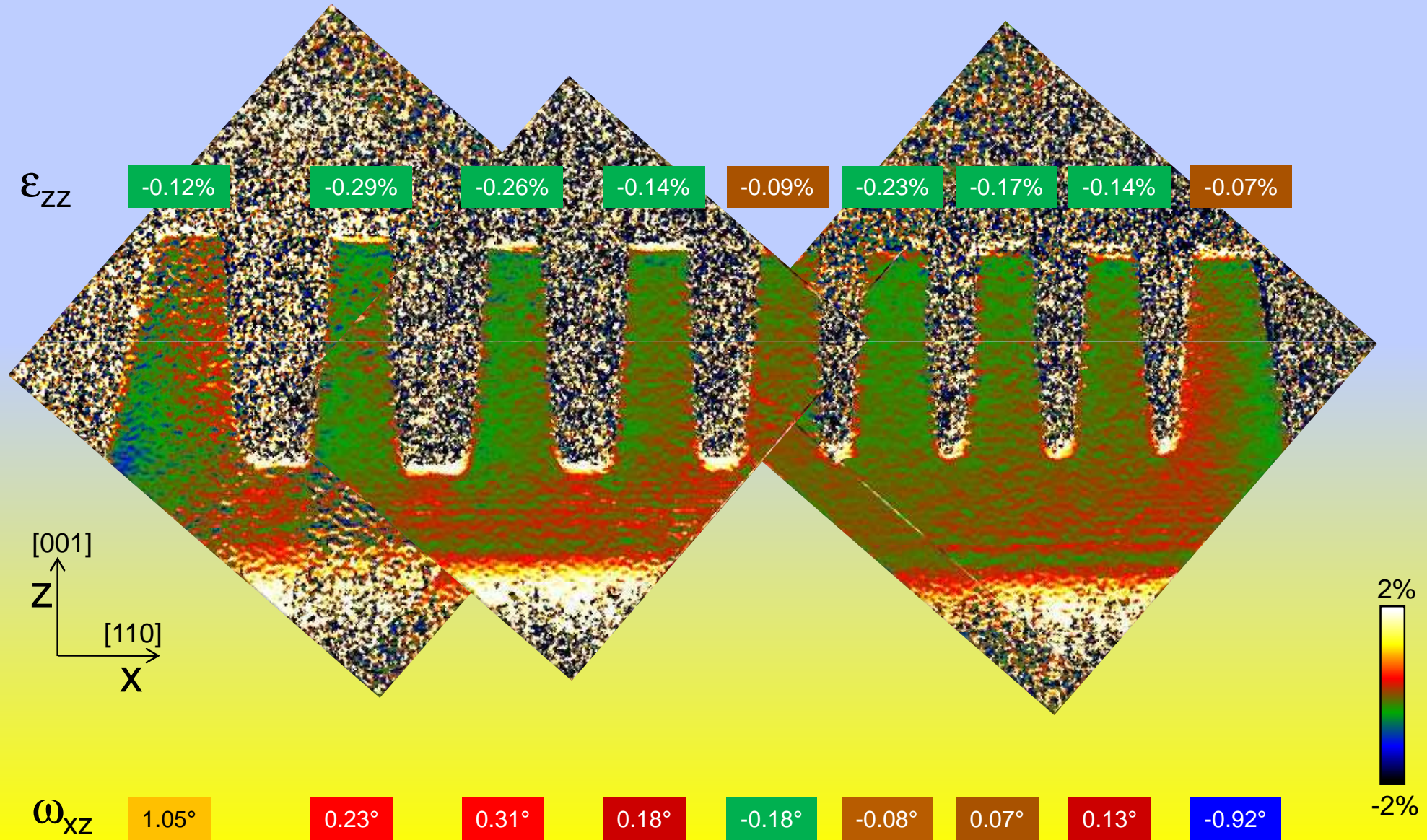
- CESL applies stress

Bending

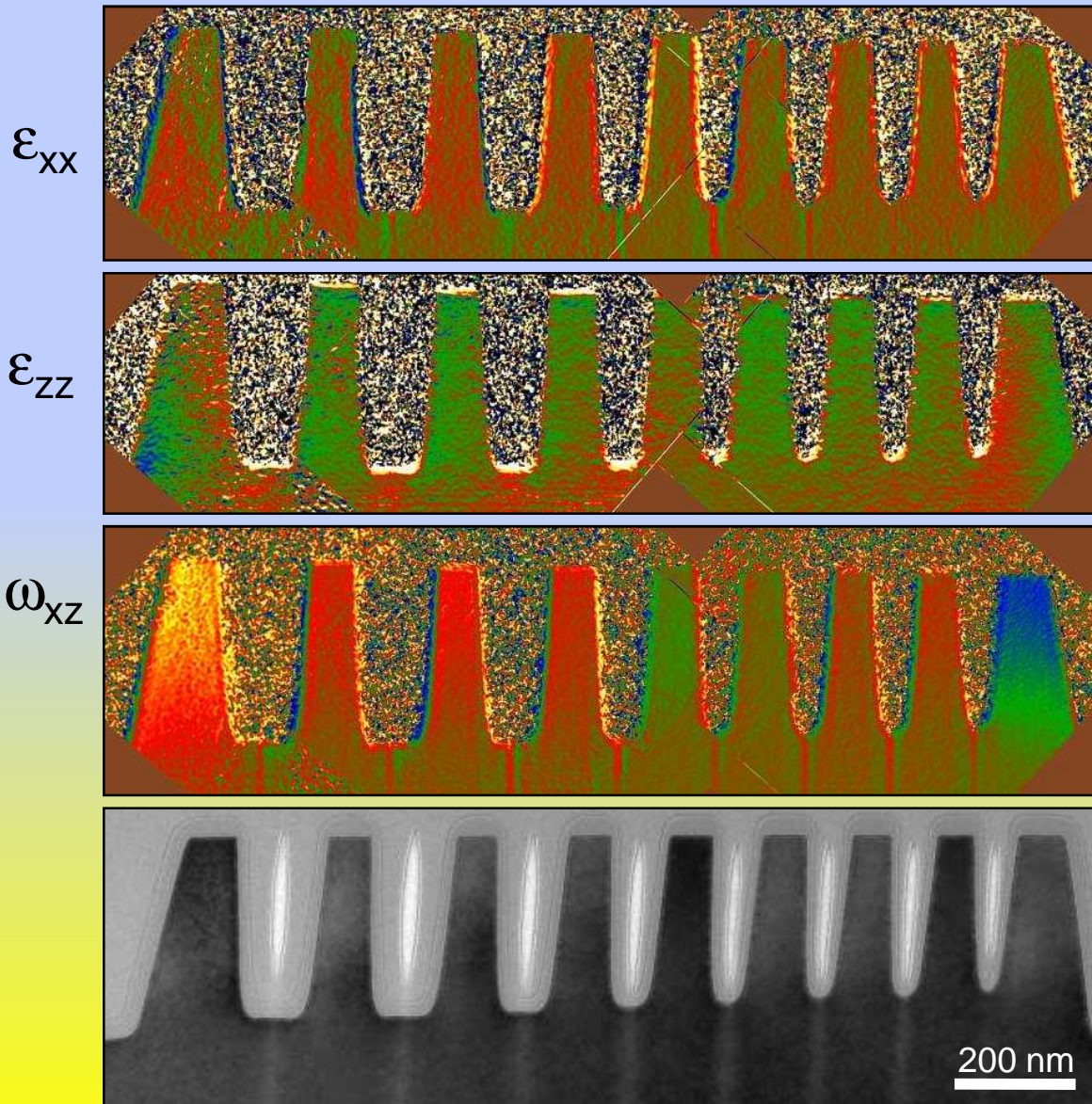




Vertical strains, ϵ_{zz}



Summary of CESL results



$$\epsilon_{xx}, \epsilon_{xz} = 0.00\% - 0.09\%$$

$$\epsilon_{zz} = -0.19\% \pm 0.07\%$$

$$\omega_{xz} = 0.1^\circ, \pm 1^\circ$$



$$\sigma_{zz} = -300 \text{ MPa} \pm 100 \text{ MPa}$$

Requirements and Summary

- large fields of view
- thick crystals
- high precision
- high success rate
- easier than HREM ?

- equipment
- software
- microscopist

- thickness
- composition
- crystal bending



- dedicated equipment

FEG

FIB specimen

Lorentz lens

biprism

CCD

