

# X-RAY PHOTOELECTRON SPECTROSCOPY OF NANOMATERIALS – GRAPHENE AND III-V INTERFACES

R. M. Wallace

*Erik Jonsson Distinguished Chair*

*University of Texas at Dallas*

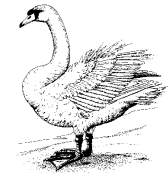
*rmwallace@utdallas.edu*

# Acknowledgements

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  - Suman Datta (Penn State), Paul Hurley (Tyndall), Eric Vogel (GIT), Peide Ye (Purdue)



SWAN



South-West Academy of Nanotechnology



**TMEiC**  
We drive industry

# Outline

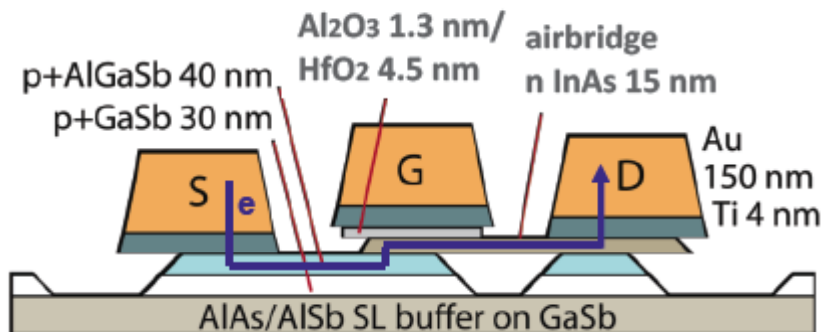
- Background and Motivation
- Experimental Methods
- Results
  - In-situ vs. Ex-situ methods
  - Arsenide Studies
  - Phosphide Studies
  - Antimonide Studies
  - Nitride Studies
  - Graphene
- Conclusions

# Outline

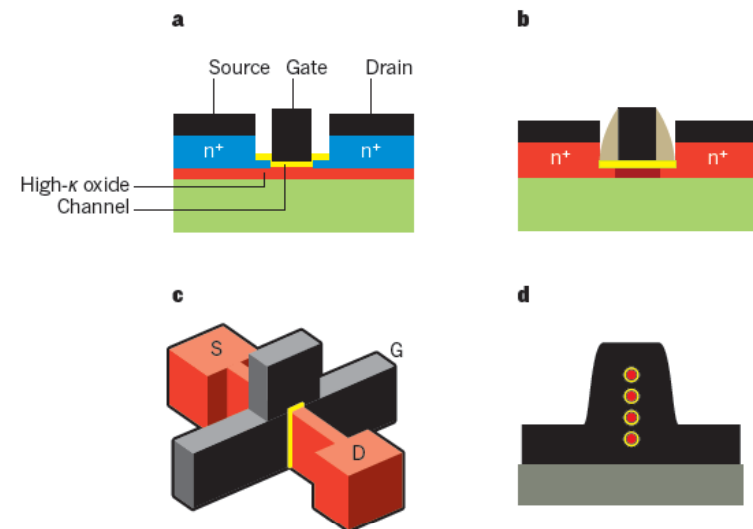
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# Motivation

- CMOS performance requirements point toward alternative...
  - Materials (e.g., III-V)
  - Structures (planar → 3D Fin FET → Gate all around)
  - Devices (MOSFET → TFET)

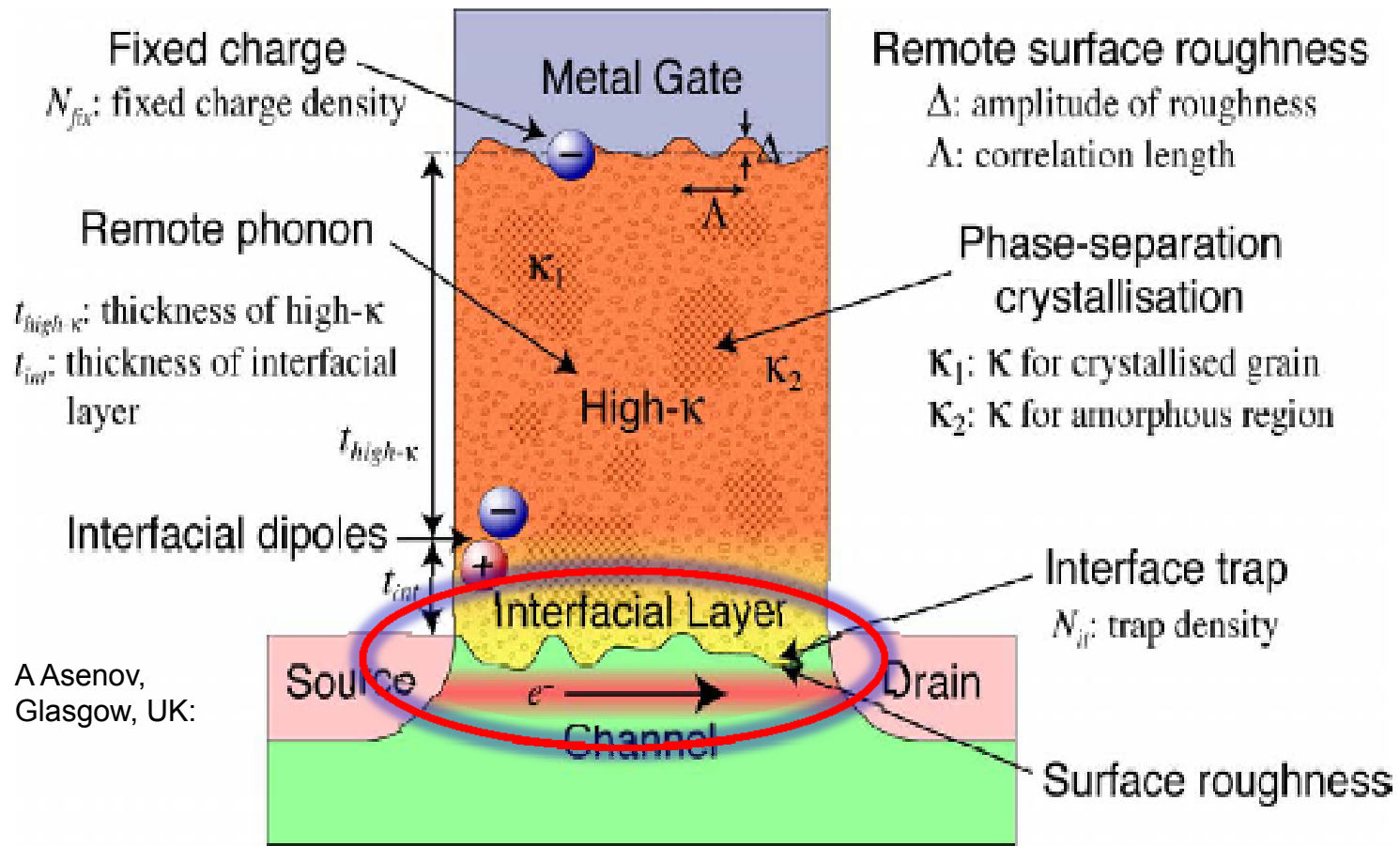


Seabaugh, et al.



Del Alamo Nature (2011)

# Interfaces, interfaces....



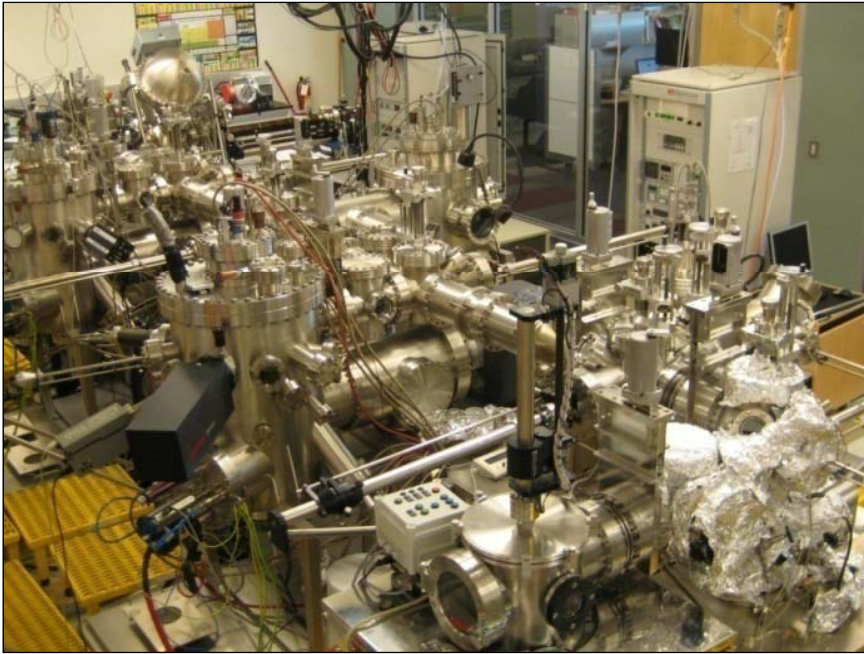
Courtesy A. Kummel

## Outline: III-V

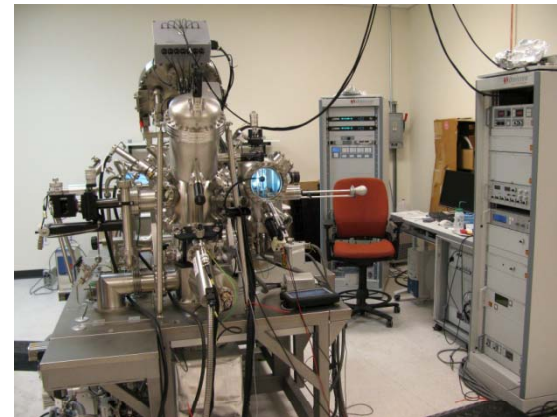
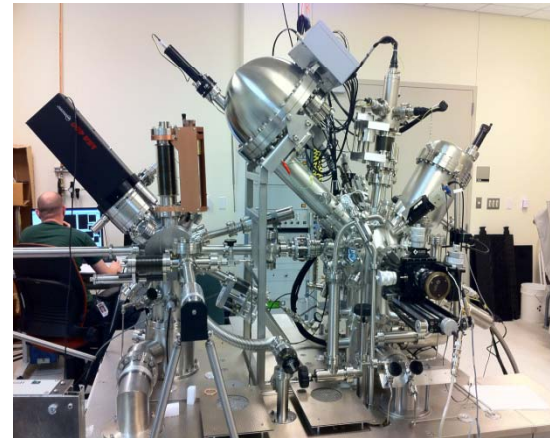
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# Tools for *in-situ* studies of interfaces...

## UHV Surface Science System



UHV Cluster System





# In-situ deposition and analysis system

## Sputter Module:

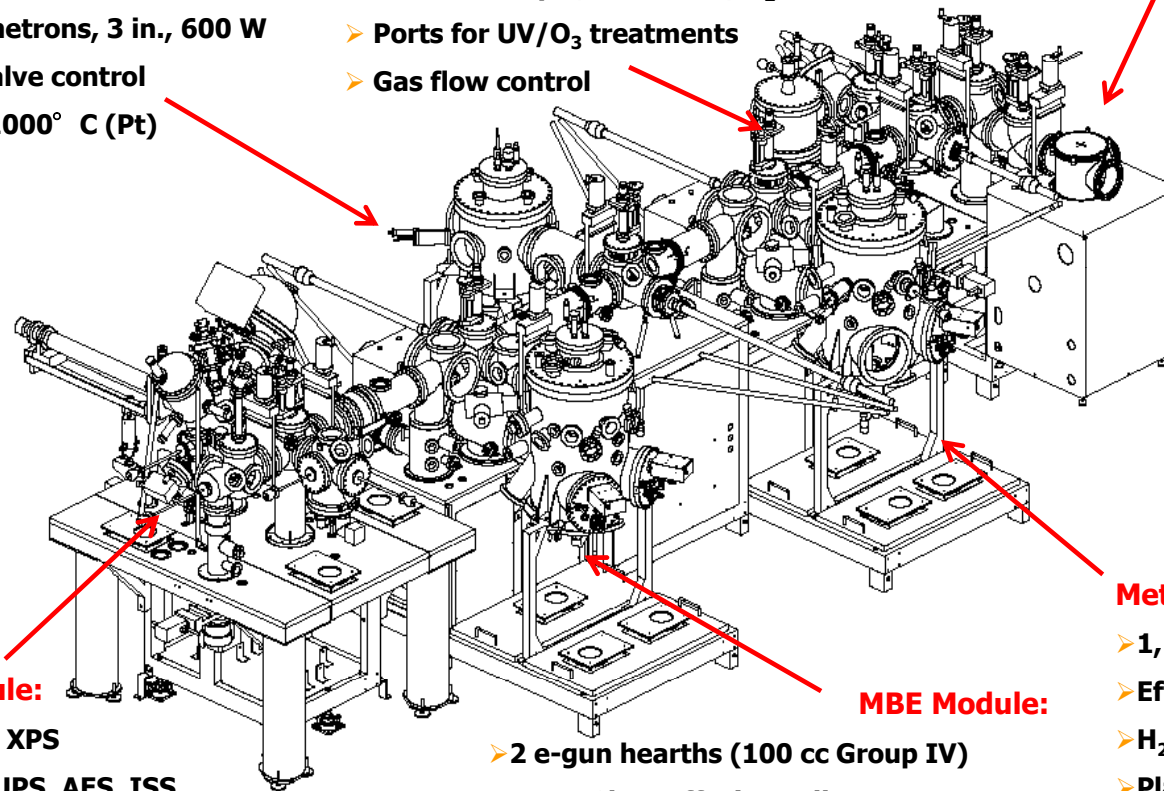
- UHV capable
- 4 – RF Magnetrons, 3 in., 600 W
- Pressure/valve control
- Sample  $T \leq 1000^\circ \text{C}$  (Pt)

## Annealing Module:

- Custom UHV capable furnace
- 100mm sample,  $T \leq 700^\circ \text{C}$ ,  $\text{O}_2$ , 1atm.
- Ports for UV/ $\text{O}_3$  treatments
- Gas flow control

## ALD Module:

- Hot wall reactor
- Custom UHV transfer system
- 100mm sample,  $T \leq 350^\circ \text{C}$
- Liquid, gas and solid sources
- Gas flow control



## Analytical Module:

- Monochromatic XPS
- High Intensity UPS, AES, ISS
- LEED, analysis
- Substrate size flexible
- Heating/cooling
- Sample rotation, ARXPS

## MBE Module:

- 2 e-gun hearths (100 cc Group IV)
- P, As, Sb, B effusion cells
- 100mm wafer,  $T \leq 1200^\circ \text{C}$ , shutter
- Rotary/mag drive
- QMS (x-beam), quartz microbalance
- RHEED, analysis

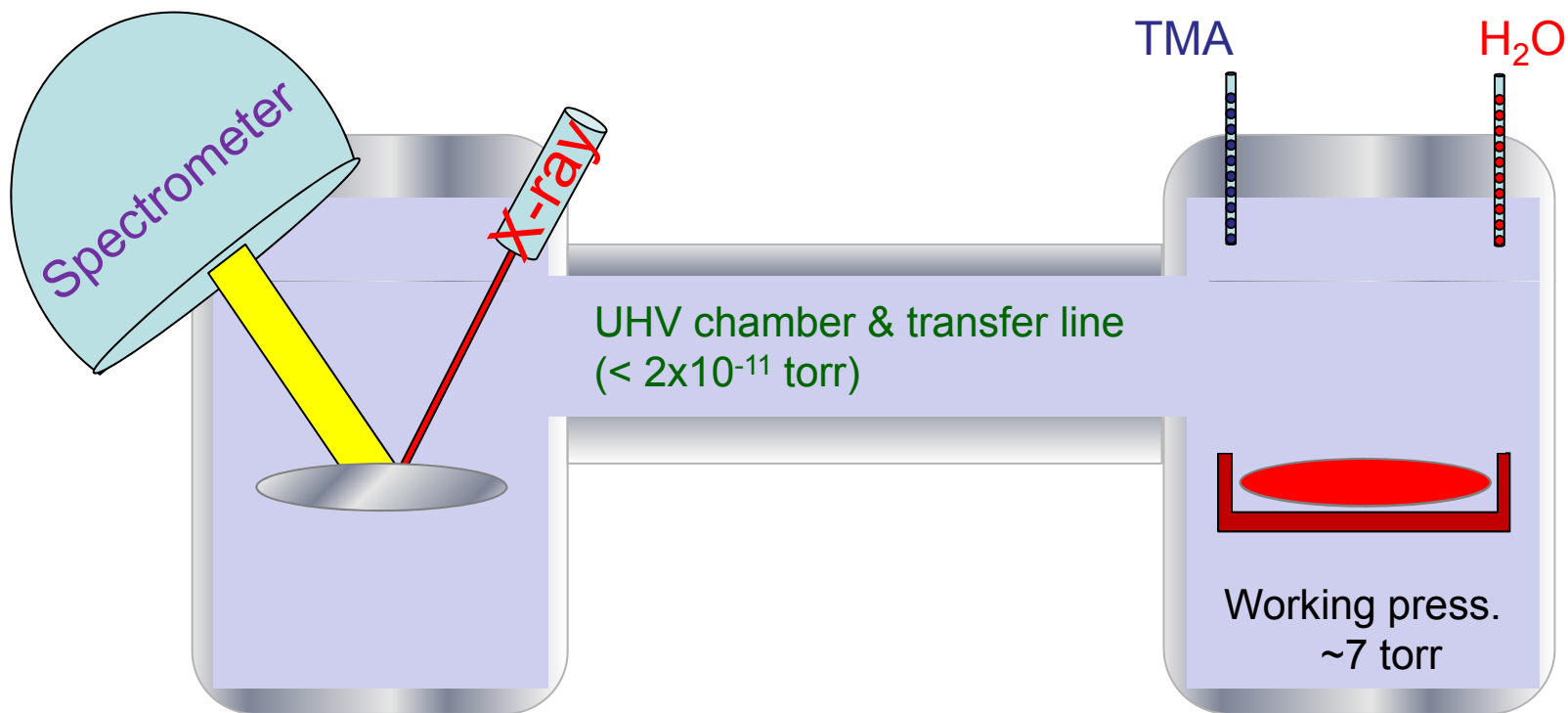
## Metal MBD Module:

- 1, 4 pocket e-gun hearths (8 cc)
- Effusion cells
- $\text{H}_2$  cracker source
- Plasma source
- Backside metallization
- 100mm sample,  $T \leq 1000^\circ \text{C}$ , shutter
- Rotary/mag drive
- Quartz microbalance

# In-situ half cycle ALD reactions study by XPS

High Resolution Monochromatic XPS

Picosun ALD  
Hot wall and Shower head type



XPS Analysis

Pre-substrate Scan

Analysis after 1<sup>st</sup> Al pulse

Analysis after 1<sup>st</sup> H<sub>2</sub>O pulse

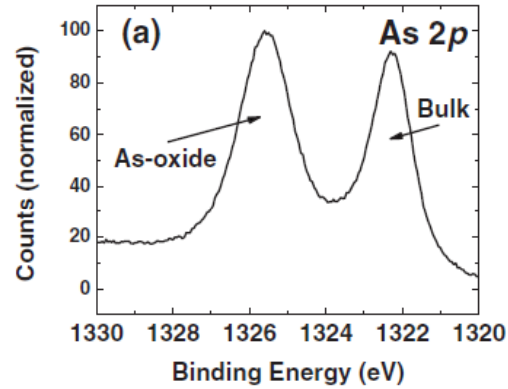
ALD (Al & H<sub>2</sub>O)

Al pulse

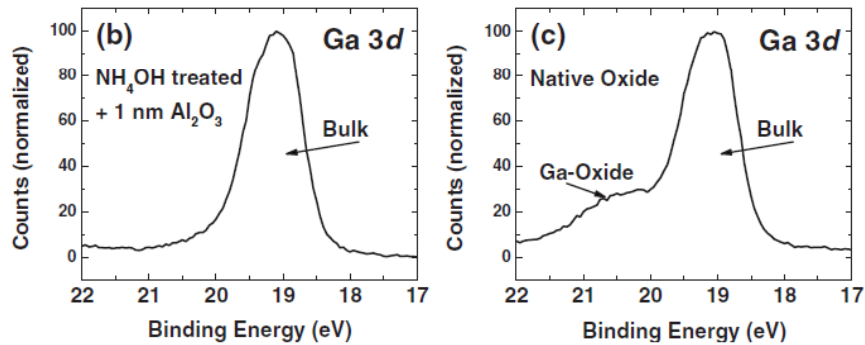
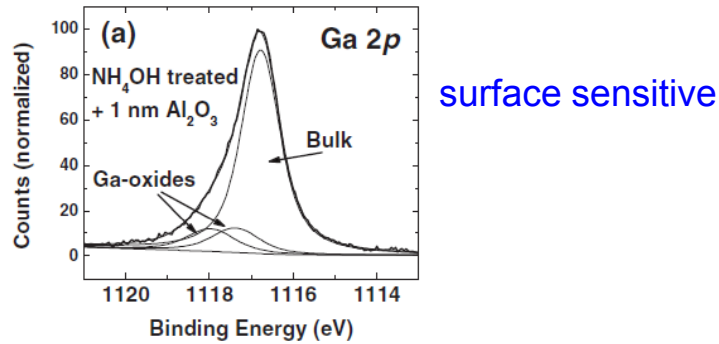
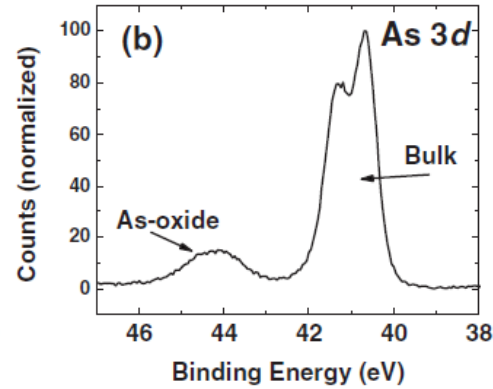
H<sub>2</sub>O pulse

# XPS of Arsenides

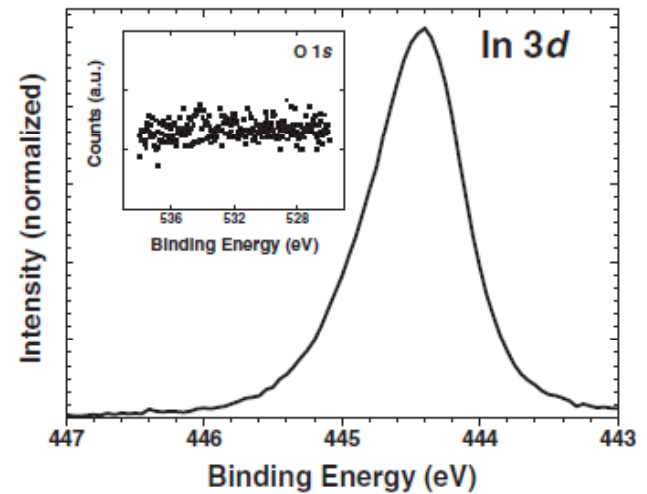
surface sensitive



"bulk" sensitive



"bulk" sensitive



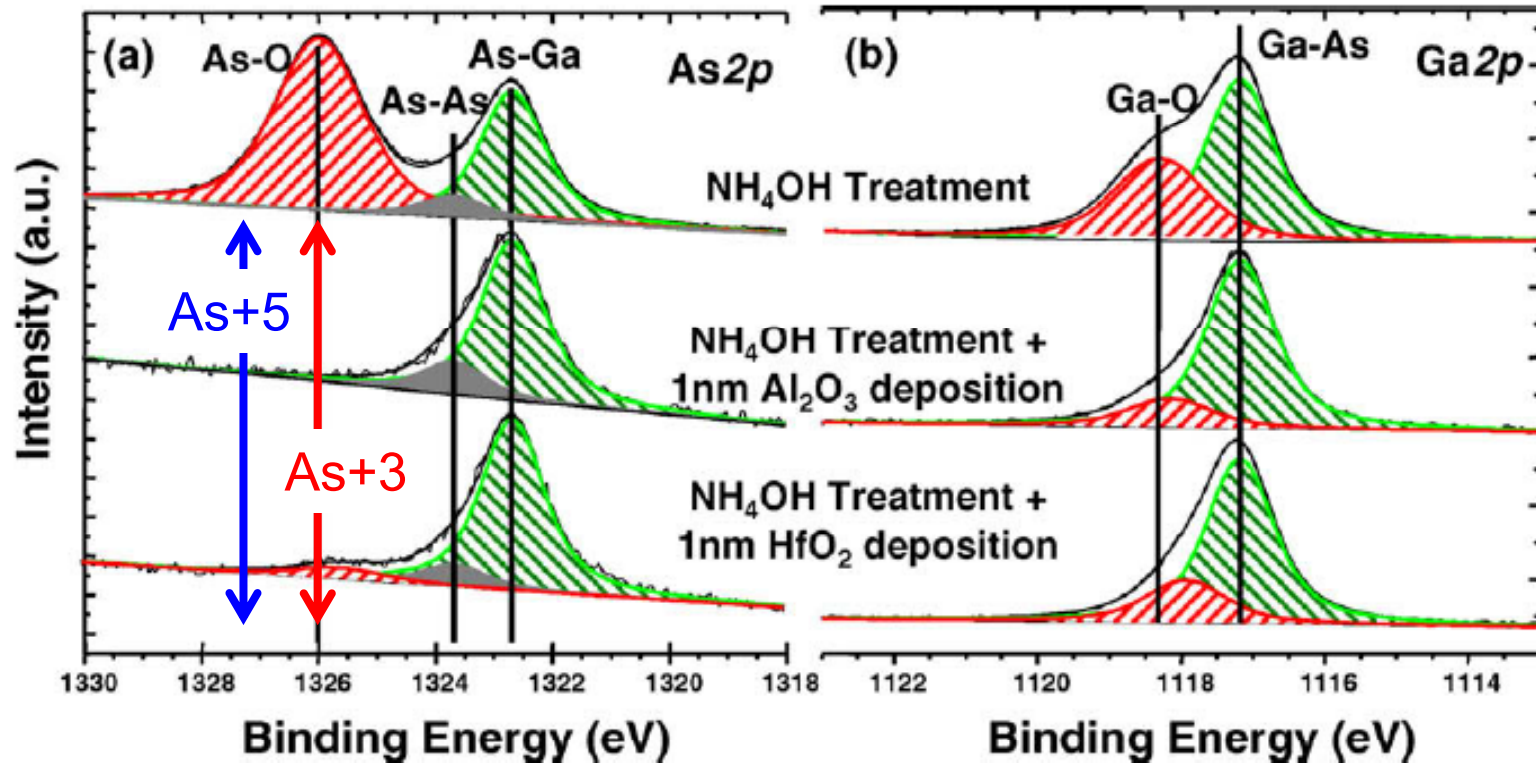
Asymmetry in In lineshape a challenge

## Outline: III-V

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# The “Cleanup Effect”: ALD process and interfacial chemistry on GaAs

Oxide reduction of NH<sub>4</sub>OH treated GaAs surface following ALD deposition

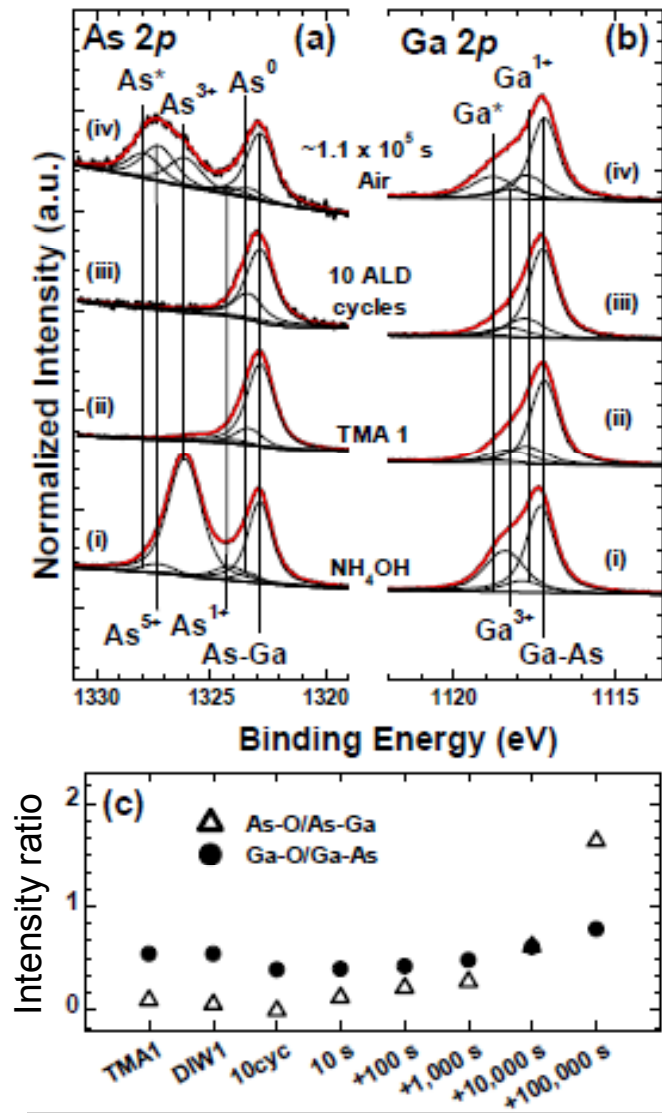


- ALD Process reduces As-oxides readily
- ALD process impacts Ga-oxides as well, but some Ga-oxide remains
- The ALD precursors remove *different* As oxidation states.
  - TMA removes the As<sup>3+</sup> state while TEMAH removes the As<sup>5+</sup> state.

# Apparent contradictions in prior interface studies – some examples

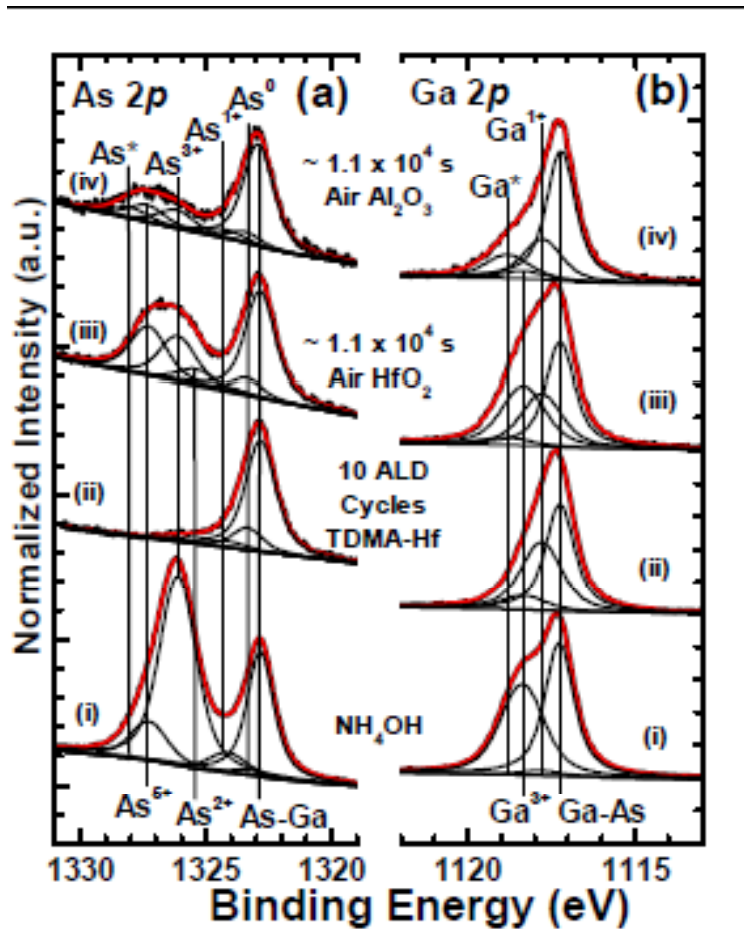
- Dalapati, et al. (IEEE TED 54 (2007) 1831)
  - concluded via ex situ XPS that both 1 nm  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  and  $\text{HfO}_2$  films had detectable arsenic oxides present at the oxide/semiconductor interface
- Suri, et al. (APL 96 (2010) 112905)
  - concluded via ex situ XPS no significant arsenic oxide reduction using TDMA-Hf at 200°C
- Hackley, et al. (APL 92 (2008) 162902)
  - Concluded that there is a thickness dependence to the oxide “clean-up” effect
- Shahrjerdi, et al. (APL 91 (2007) 193505)
  - Concluded via ex situ XPS no significant reduction of  $\text{AsO}_x$  upon deposition of  $\text{HfO}_2$  on GaAs using TDMA-Hf

# In-situ vs. Ex-situ Studies: TMA and GaAs



- $NH_4OH$ -treated GaAs
- TMA exposure reduces oxides
- Exposure to air results in oxidation
  - $GaAsO_4$ /hydroxide formation

# In-situ vs. Ex-situ Studies: TDMA-Hf and GaAs



- NH<sub>4</sub>OH-treated GaAs
- TDMA-Hf exposure reduces oxides
- Exposure to air results in oxidation
  - GaAsO<sub>4</sub>/hydroxide formation
- Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> interface oxidation less than that detected for HfO<sub>2</sub>
- Suggests that caution is needed in concluding mechanisms from ex-situ studies of thin (<5nm) films



## Outline: III-V

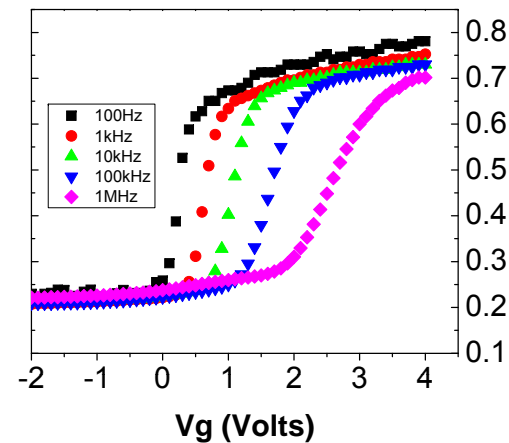
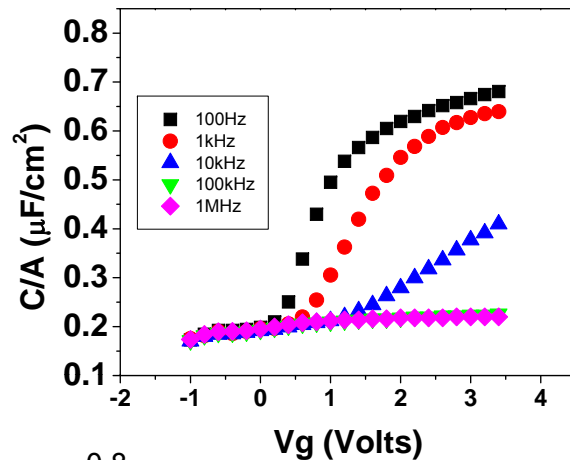
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# CV and high-k III-Arsenides

NH<sub>4</sub>OH Clean/ Si interlayer/1.1 nm Si/10nm Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>  
(oxide at interface)

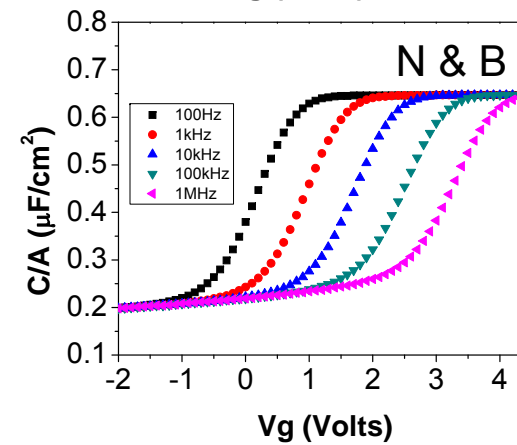
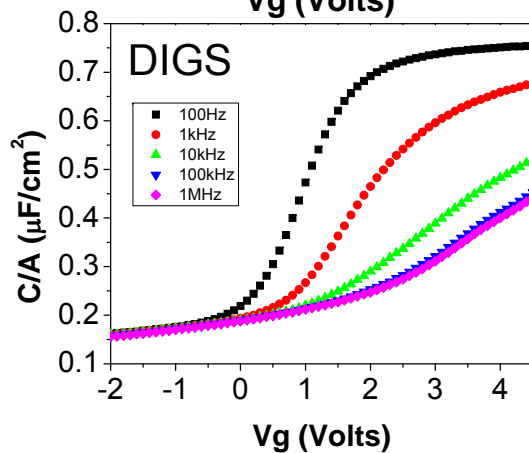
Atomic Hydrogen/ Si interlayer/1.1 nm Si/10nm Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>  
(No oxide at interface)

Data



Models

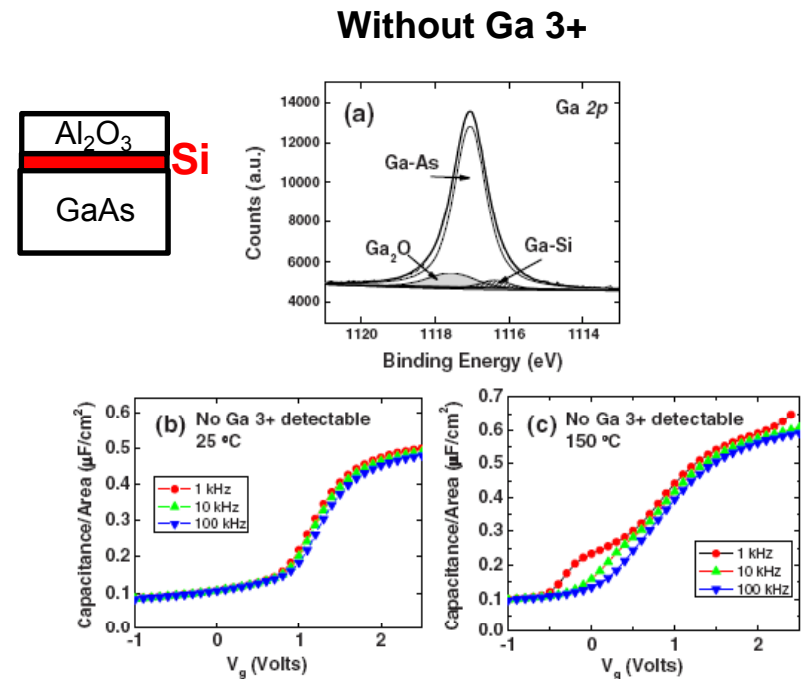
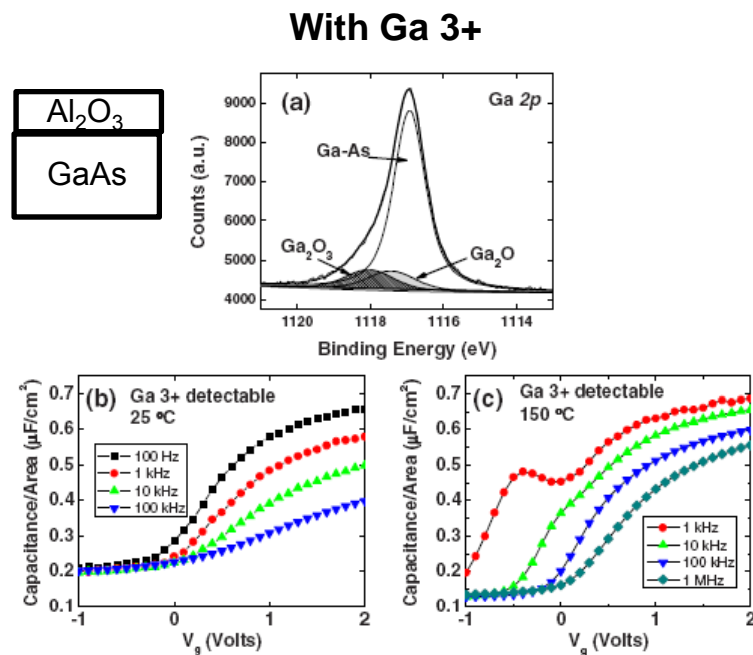
$$D_{it} = 5 \times 10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ eV}^{-1}$$



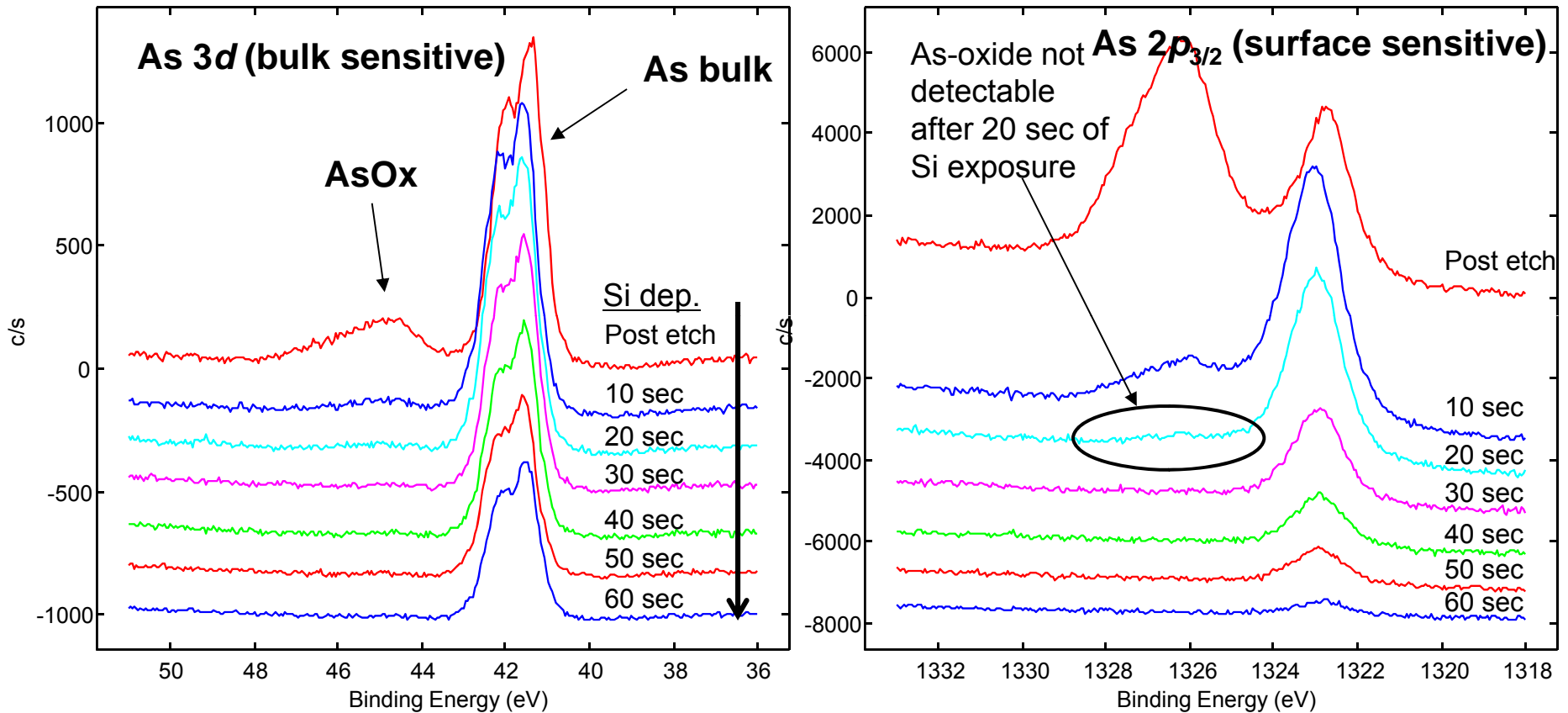
- Marked reduction in accumulation capacitance frequency dispersion.
- The starting surface with its lack of oxygen from atomic H cleaning appears to be the key.
- The primary difference between the N&B interface state model and the H&S model is a low bandgap interlayer (assumed to be disordered) permitting tunneling of carriers to defects.

# Effect of Si-IPL on device performance

- Prior work on high-k/III-Arsenides
  - $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3/\text{GaAs}$
  - $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3/\text{In}_x\text{Ga}_{1-x}\text{As}$
  - $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3/\text{InAs}$
- Defect formation and oxidation
- Correlated capacitor and transistor performance with interfacial properties

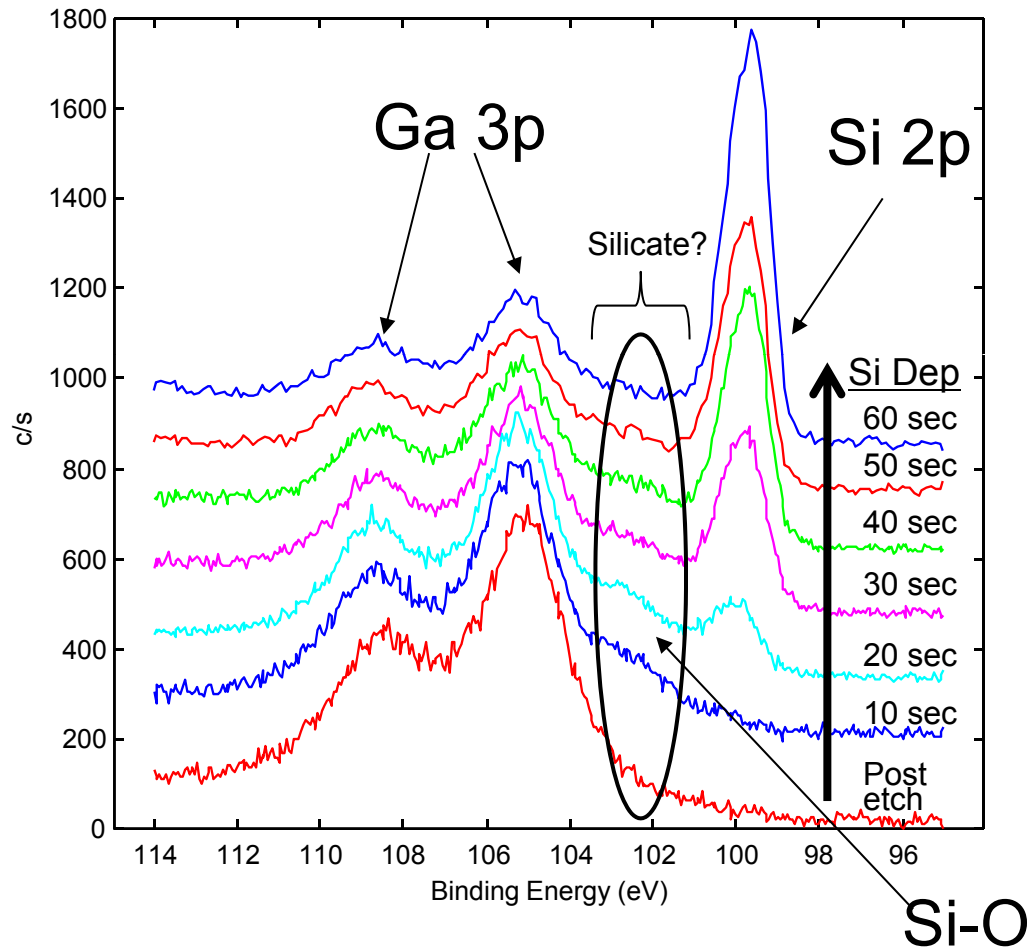


## Removal of As-Oxides: NH<sub>4</sub>OH etch + anneals+ Si interlayer



- As-O bonding can be removed easily through a variety of techniques including ALD ligand exchange, a-Si deposition, and chemical and thermal treatments.

## Surface oxide evolution with processing: NH<sub>4</sub>OH etch + anneals+ Si interlayer



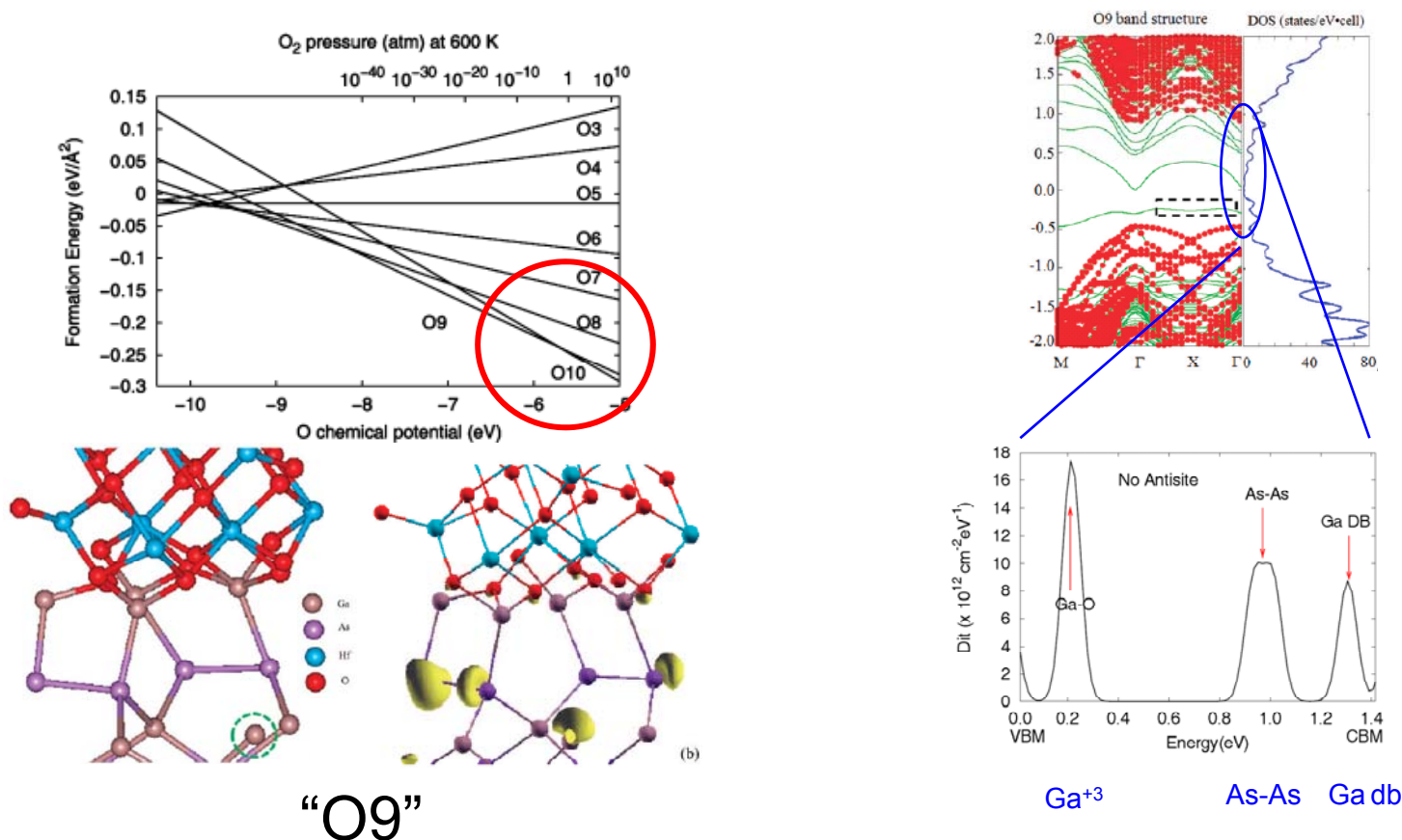
- Silicon is initially detected as Si-O (~10 s of Si flux exposure)
- The detection of Si-Si bonds after 20s coincides with the reduction of As-O below detection limits.
- This implies an initial bond conversion from As-O to Si-O from *in-situ* process
- Subsequent ALD likely to result in a thin silicate high-k layer with elemental Si fully consumed.
- Compare to *ex-situ* XPS results where As-O and As-Si-O formation is reported.\*

• See: Zhang, et al., J. Appl. Phys. 101 (2007) 034103 and Oktyabrsky, et al., Mat. Sci. Eng. B 135 (2006) 272

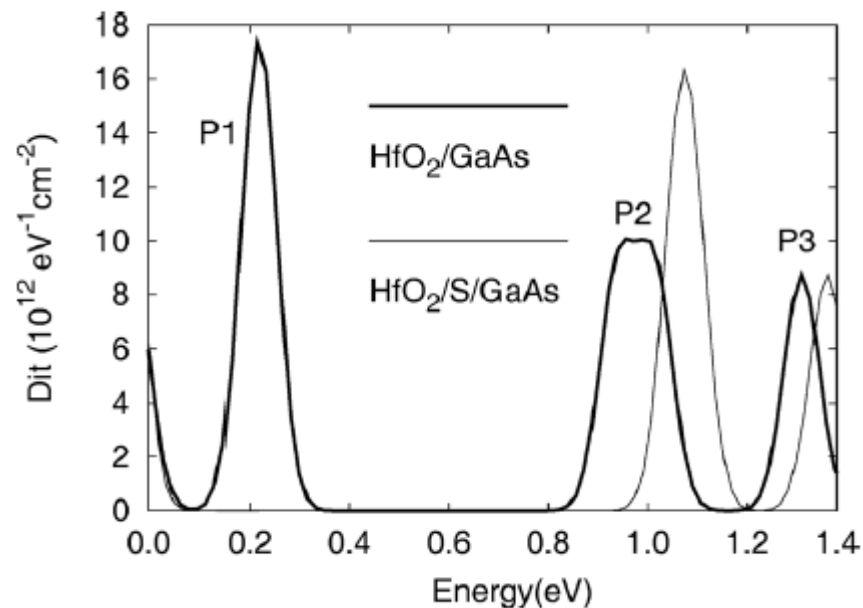
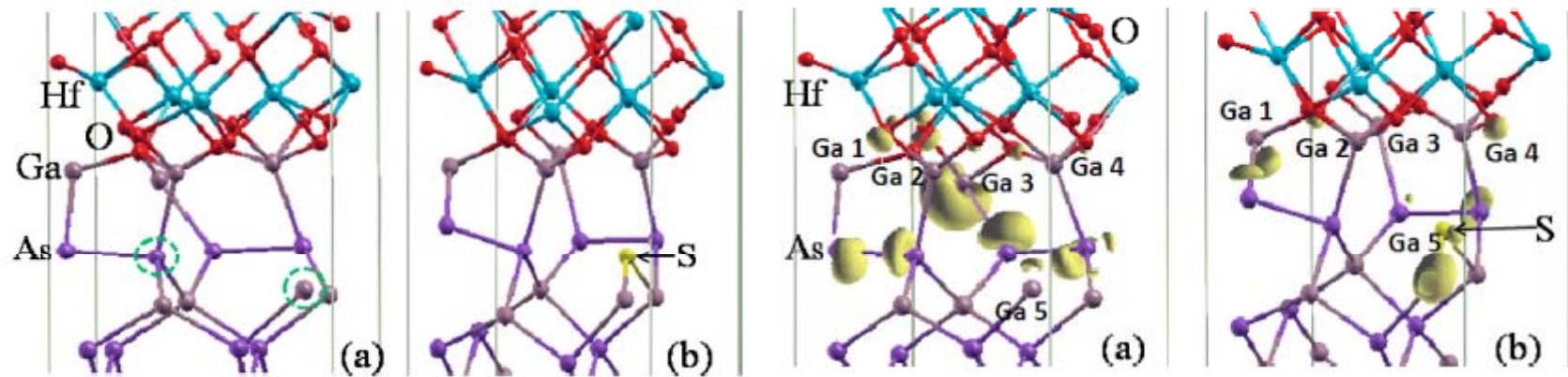
• Hasegawa, et al. JJAP 27 (1988) L2265; JVST B 7 (1989) 870; Mat.Sci.Eng. B 165 (2009) 122; JVST B 27 (2009) 2028;

# Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/III-Arsenide Interfaces

- DFT Modeling of Effect of Oxidation: strain free HfO<sub>2</sub>/GaAs
- O-rich is most stable
- Major defects in gap from oxidation: As-As dimer, Ga db, Ga+3



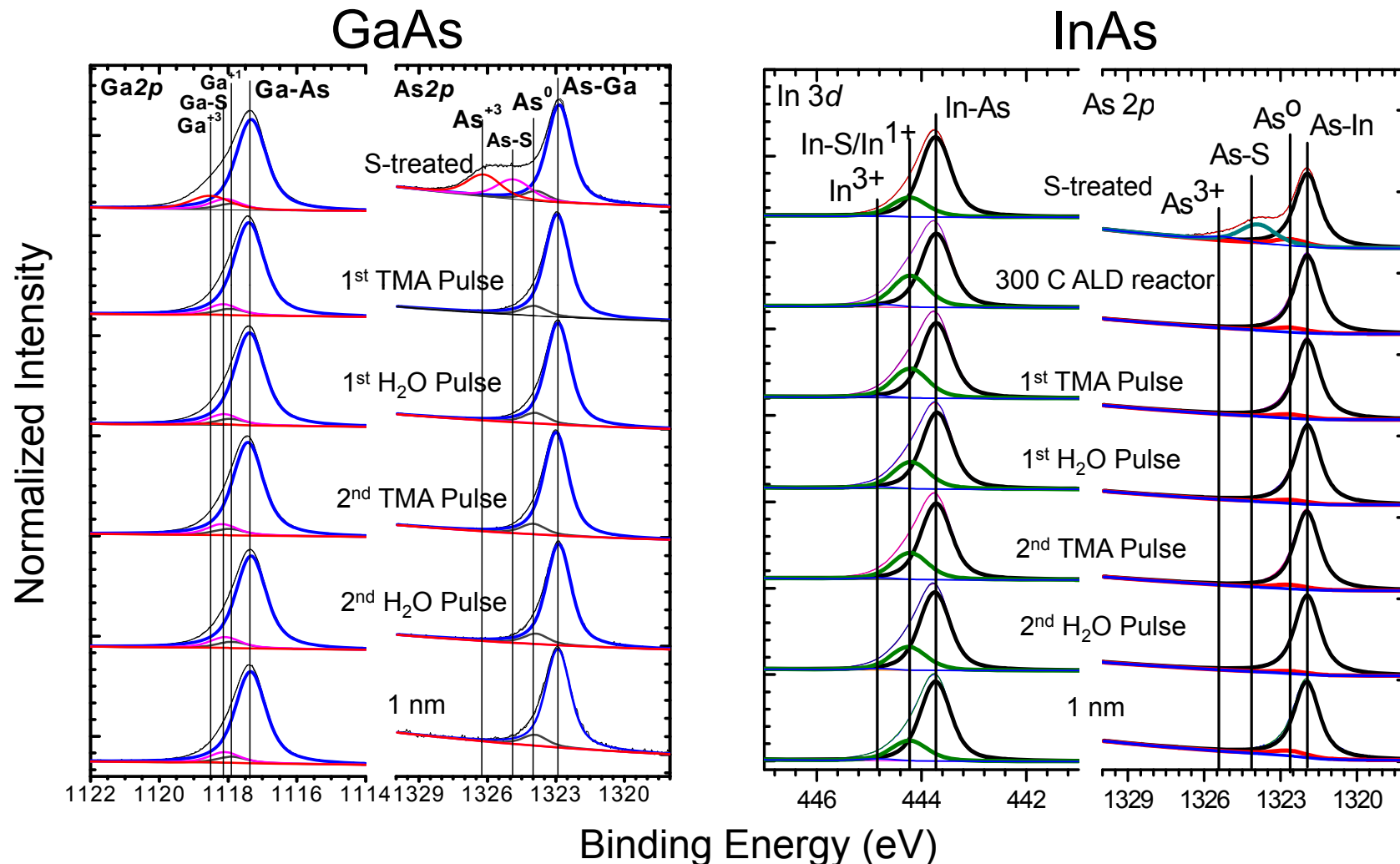
# Interface passivation: Sulfur



- S passivation helps mitigate defects from oxidation (Ga<sup>+3</sup>, As-As, Ga db)
- Defect states move toward the CB edge

# S-passivated III-As Interfaces

- Oxidation minimized, but not eliminated by wet chemical treatment
- $\text{As}^0$  (As-As) bonding persistent, though less for In-rich surface





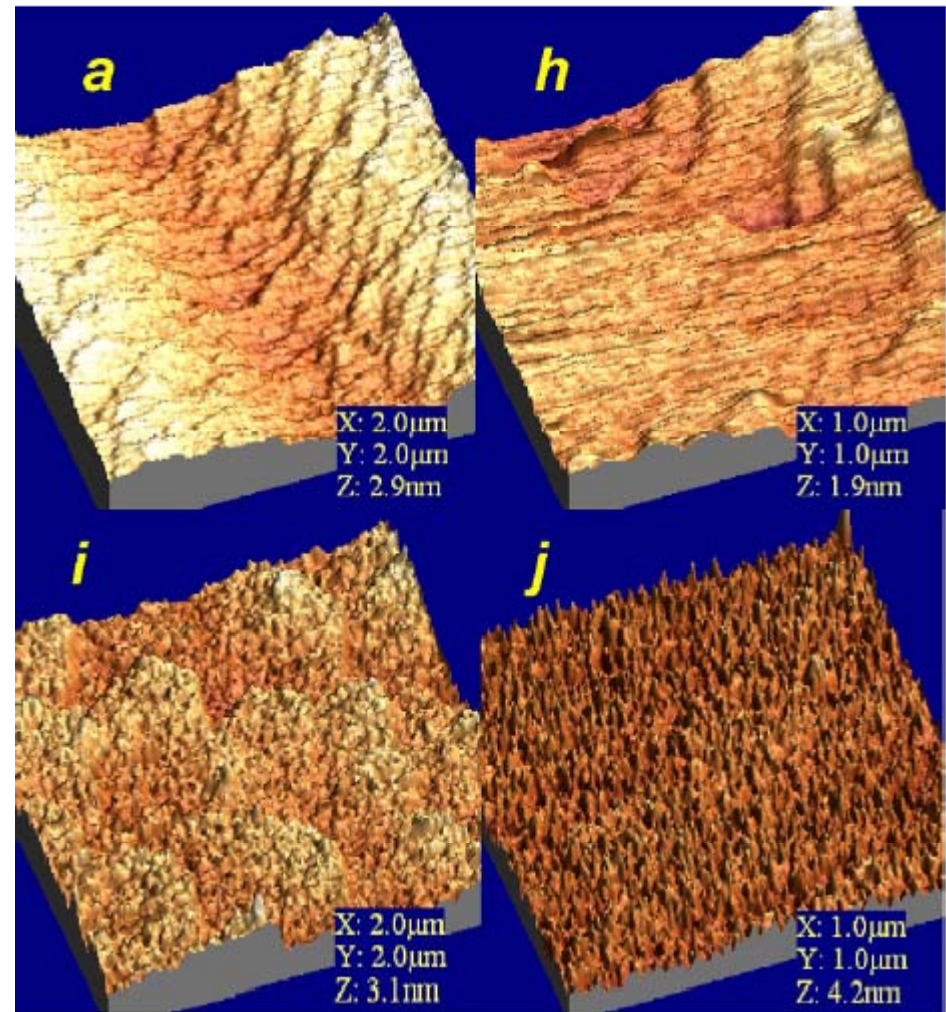
# Optimization of S-Passivation: $\text{In}_{0.53}\text{Ga}_{0.47}\text{As}$

**Table 2**  
( $\text{NH}_4$ )<sub>2</sub>S processing parameters for InGaAs samples.

#	Time (min)	Temperature (°C)	Concentration (% ( $\text{NH}_4$ ) <sub>2</sub> S)	Pretreatment
(a)	0	RT	0	
(b)	20	RT	22	
(c)	10	RT	22	
(d)	20	RT	22	HCl
(e)	10	RT	22	HCl
(f)	20	40	22	
(g)	20	60	22	
(h)	20	RT	10	
(i)	20	40	10	
(j)	20	60	10	
(k)	20	RT	5	
(l)	20	40	5	
(m)	20	60	5	

**Table 4**  
RMS roughness from AFM measurements of samples after ( $\text{NH}_4$ )<sub>2</sub>S and subsequent annealing.

RMS roughness (nm)			
Sample	Treatment	1 $\mu\text{m} \times 1 \mu\text{m}$	5 $\mu\text{m} \times 5 \mu\text{m}$
(a)		0.29	0.60
(b)	22% RT 20 min	0.29	0.50
(c)	22% RT 10 min	0.24	0.52
(d)	22% RT 20 min HCl	0.27	0.50
(e)	22% RT 10 min HCl	0.40	0.73
(f)	22% 40°C 20 min	0.38	0.70
(g)	22% 60°C 20 min	0.45	0.50
(h)	10% RT 20 min	0.20	0.61
(i)	10% 40°C 20 min	0.33	0.47
(j)	10% 60°C 20 min	0.33	0.67
(k)	5% RT 20 min	0.31	1.16
(l)	5% 40°C 20 min	0.14	0.33
(m)	5% 60°C 20 min	0.21	0.47

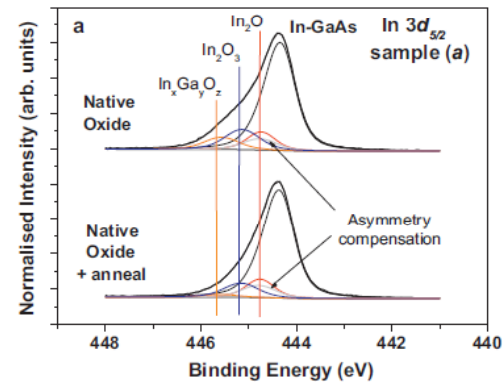
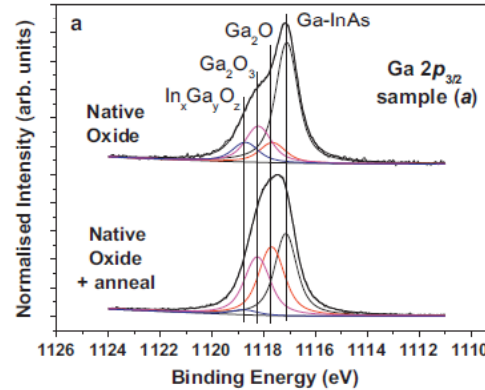
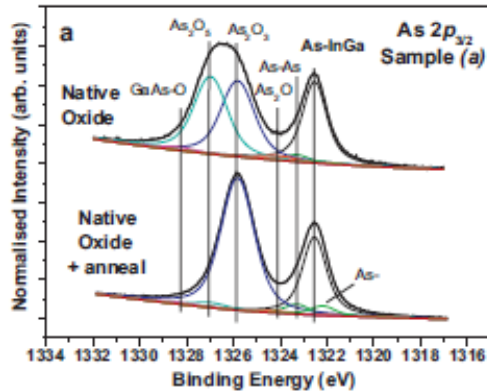


**Fig. 8.** AFM images from samples (a) and (h-j) with 1  $\mu\text{m} \times 1 \mu\text{m}$  and 2  $\mu\text{m} \times 2 \mu\text{m}$  scan areas after ( $\text{NH}_4$ )<sub>2</sub>S treatment and subsequent annealing at 300°C.

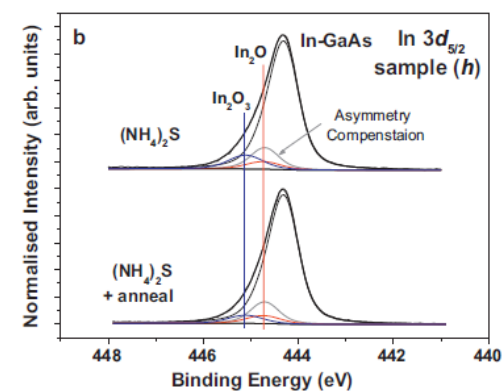
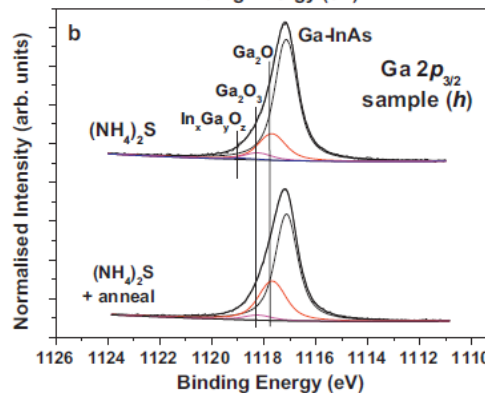
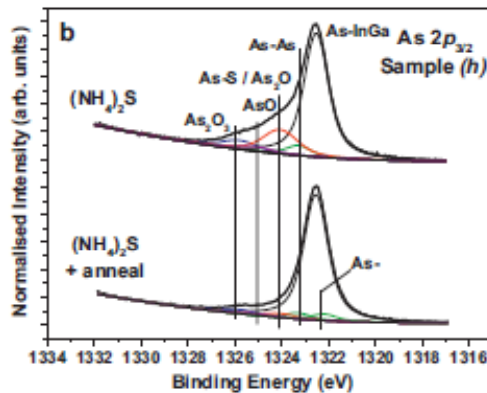
# Optimization of S-Passivation: $\text{In}_{0.53}\text{Ga}_{0.47}\text{As}$

Anneal: 300°C in vacuum (ALD reactor)

Native oxide



Optimized



- Optimized wet S-passivation: 10% (NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>S, Room Temp., 20 min + DIW rinse
- Native oxides reduced and reoxidation inhibited
- Anneal results in further oxide reduction and minimized As-As formation
- Interfacial roughness minimized

# Optimization of S-Passivation: $\text{In}_{0.53}\text{Ga}_{0.47}\text{As}$

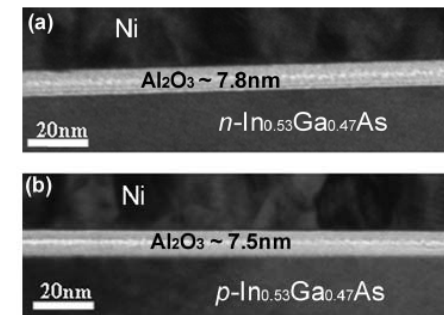
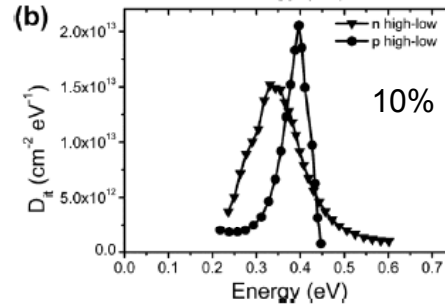
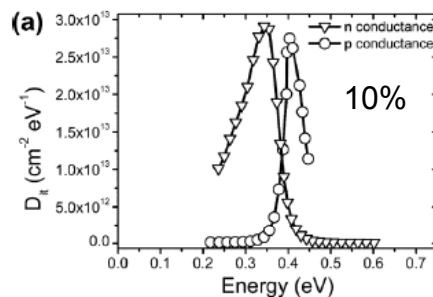
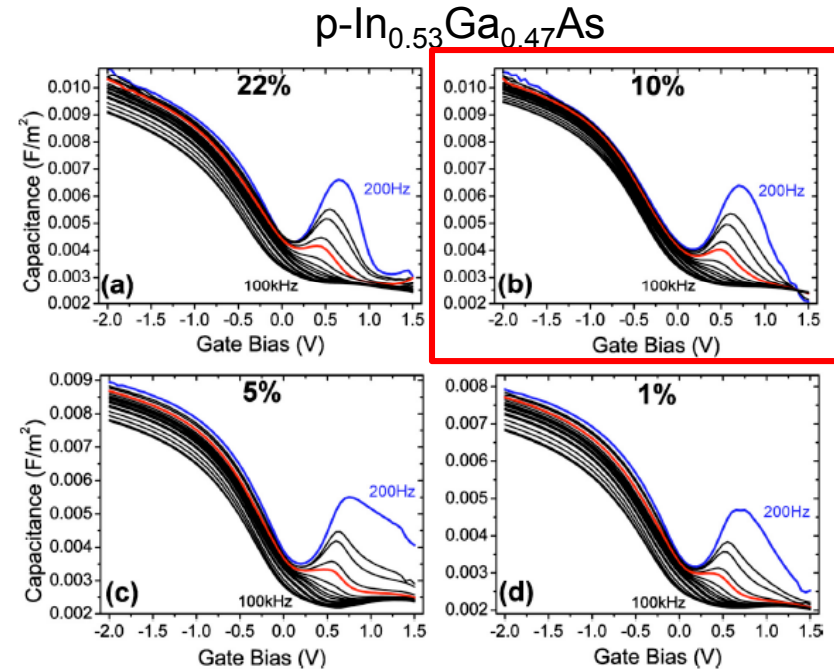
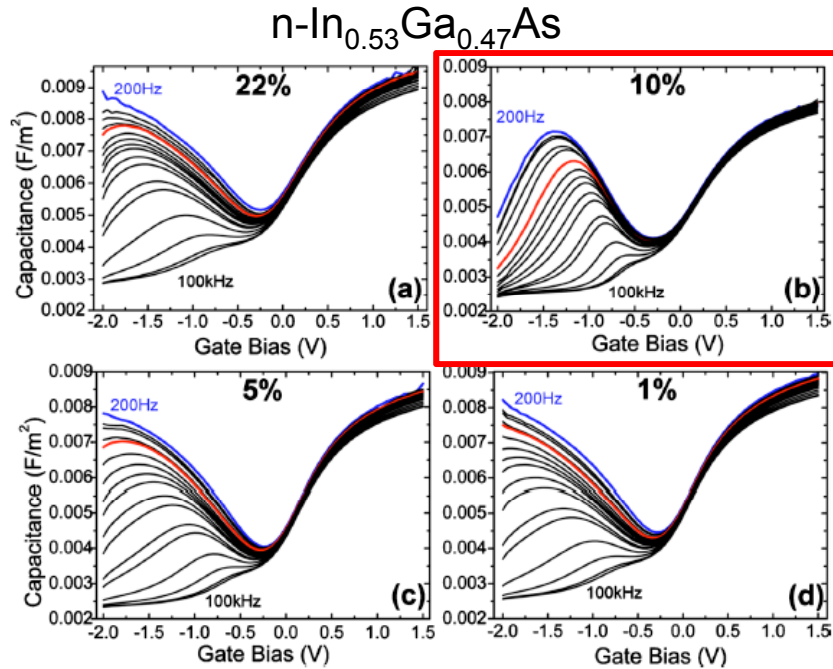


FIG. 1. Cross-sectional TEM micrographs of (a) 10%  $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{S}$  treated, Au/Ni/7.8 nm  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ /n- $\text{In}_{0.53}\text{Ga}_{0.47}\text{As}$ /InP, and (b) 10%  $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{S}$  treated, Au/Ni/7.5 nm  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ /p- $\text{In}_{0.53}\text{Ga}_{0.47}\text{As}$ /InP device structures.

- Frequency dispersion minimized for 10%  $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{S}$  treatment
- Hysteresis also minimized
- Important to keep post-etch surface exposure to atmosphere minimized as well (<7 min)
- Mid-gap  $D_{it}$  remains significant, likely As-As related

# Summary: III-V

- Conclusions from ex-situ surface analysis of interfaces must be drawn very carefully
  - In-situ studies can serve as a baseline for interfacial chemistry
  - Enables sorting out extrinsic effects
- High-k on III-arsenides
  - Oxidation leads to defect states (As-As, Ga db) which can be *partially* mitigated
  - Si IPL effective in reducing defect states in interfacial region (e.g., silicate formation)
  - S passivation effective at minimizing reoxidation, and can remain through deposition process
  - In-rich arsenides preferred from defect perspective
- Interfacial region CAN be engineered with clusterable process

[To Gr](#)

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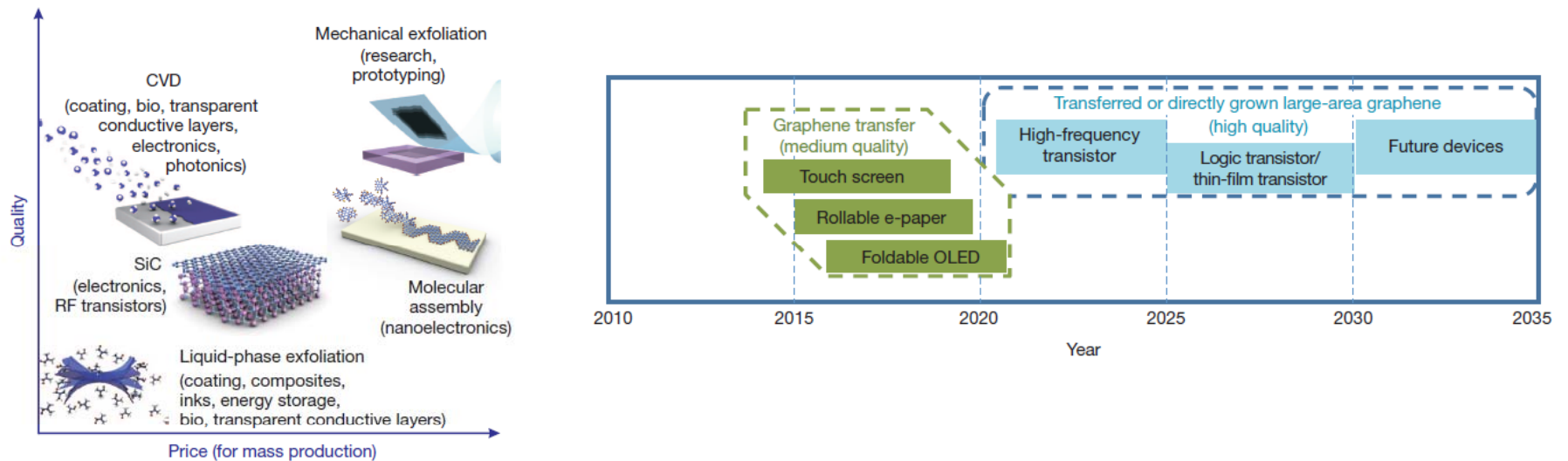
# Graphene at a Crossroads

- Transitioning from science to technology
  - Exploiting interesting phenomenon
  - Routes toward integration into useful products
  - Mass production challenges
  - Establishing cost/performance space



# Graphene-based Electronics

- Large area synthesis of device quality graphene
- Low cost, reliable CVD (+ transfer) process
- Interaction of contacts
- Interaction of dielectrics
- Packaging (atmospheric exposure/sensitivity)

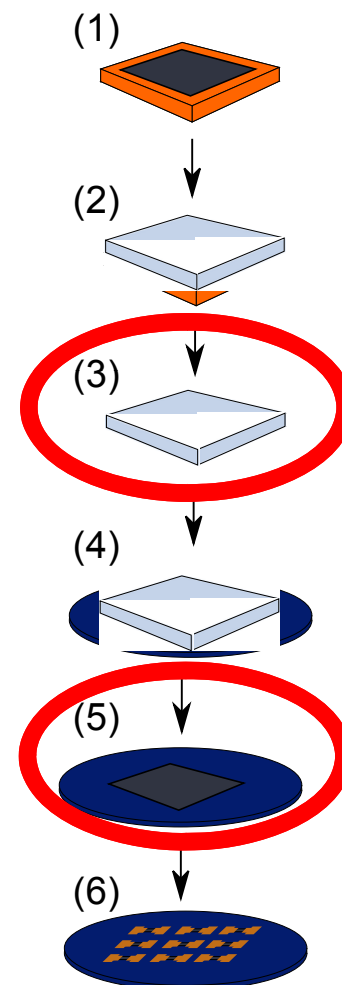


# Graphene Transfer Process Flow

Pioneered By Ruoff's group\*

1. Graphene growth on Cu substrate
2. Spin on PMMA dissolved in chlorobenzene.
3. Etch Cu substrate in 3:1 DIW:HNO<sub>3</sub> for 1 min followed by 3 hrs + 15 hrs in fresh ammonium persulfate baths
4. Draw PMMA/graphene membrane onto a SiO<sub>2</sub>/Si wafer
5. Remove PMMA "handle" layer in acetone
6. Three-terminal graphene FET fabrication using photolithography

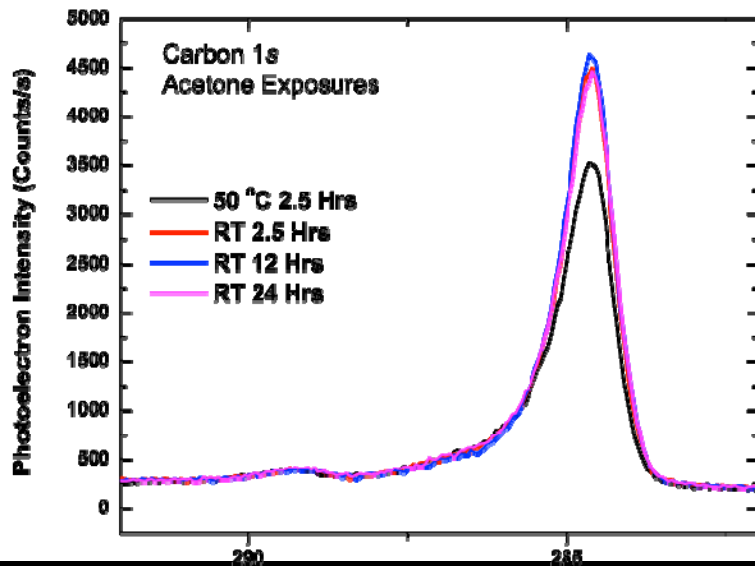
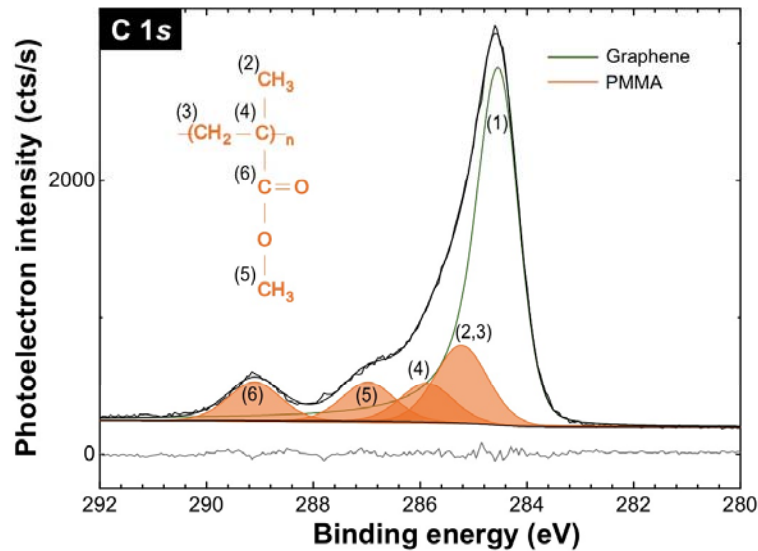
- Steps 3 (the removal of copper) and step 5 (the removal of PMMA) are key points in the transfer process optimization
- Result in reduced chemical residues and increase device performance.





# Step 5: PMMA Residue from Transfer Process

CVD Graphene



- PMMA 'handle' is typically removed with an acetone rinse\*
- XPS shows that some PMMA residue is left\*\*
- Longer acetone rinses in hot (~50 °C) acetone have also been reported\*\*\*
- Longer acetone rinses including hot acetone are shown here to be ineffective at providing an increased reduction to the remnant C=O and C-O bonds concentrations.

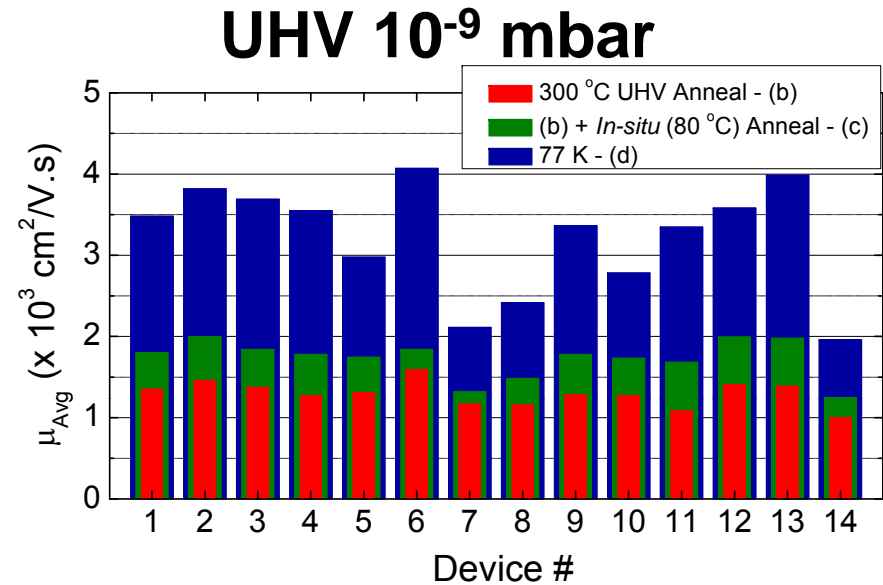
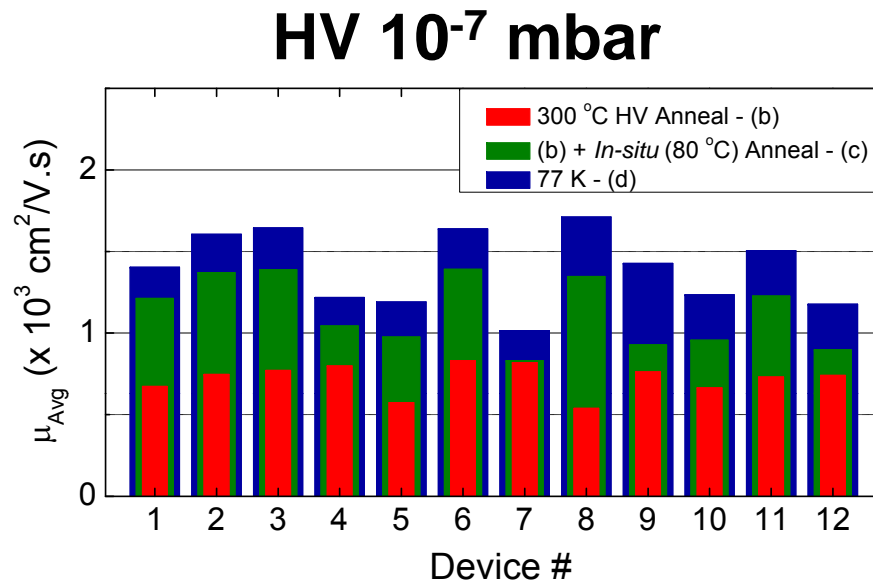
References:

\* B. Fallahzad *et al.* Phys Rev B **85** 201408(R) (2012)

\*\* A. Pirkle *et al.* Appl. Phys. Lett. **99**(12) 122108 (2011)

\*\*\* Z. Luo *et al.* Chem Mater. **23** 1441 (2011)

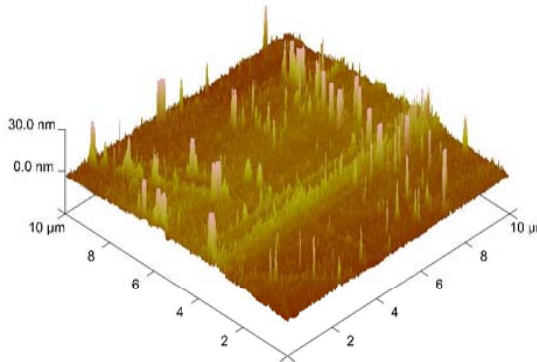
# Residue Removal by Vacuum Annealing: UHV vs HV



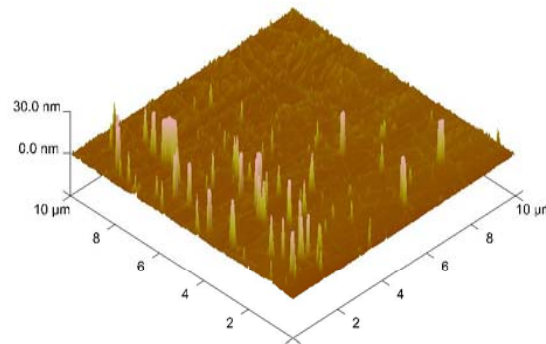
- The UHV anneal result in a factor of 2 increase in the mobility with respect to the HV anneal
- UHV is required for annealing to yield significant mobility increase

# High temperature Annealing

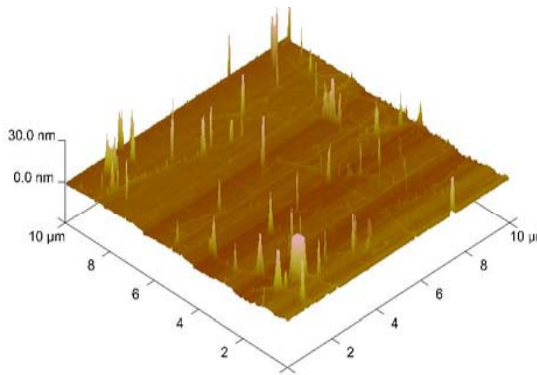
As transferred



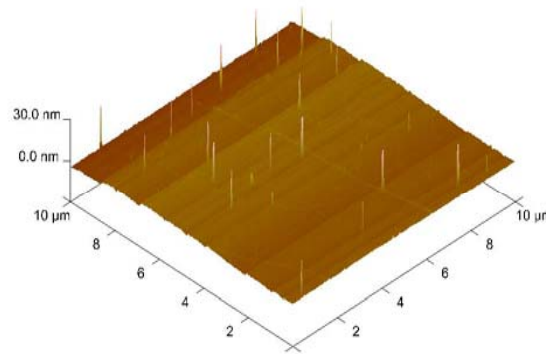
300 °C Anneal



300 °C + Atomic H

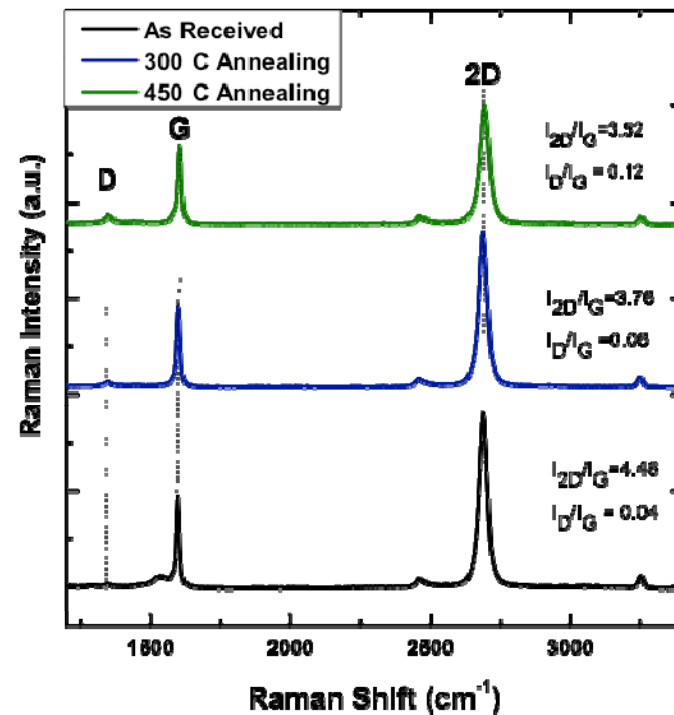
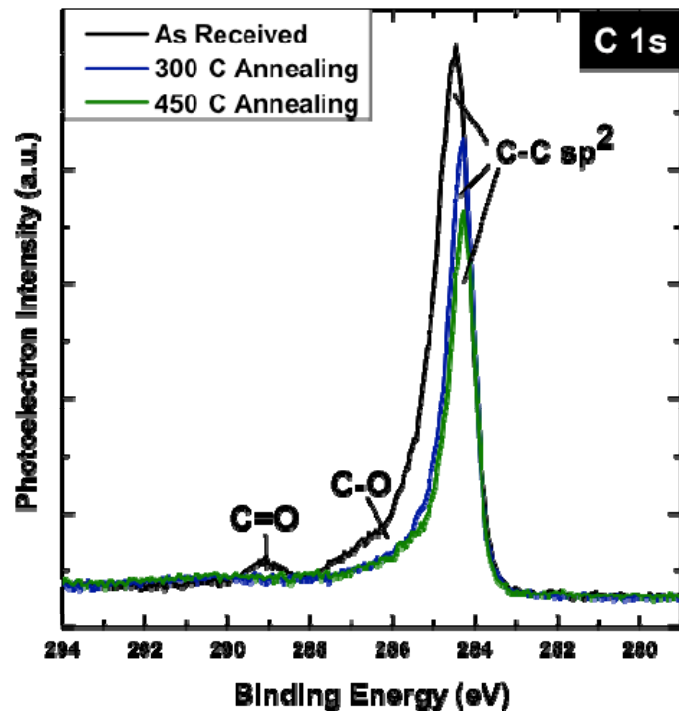


450 °C anneal



- AFM shows the reduction in surface roughness with UHV anneals
- 300 °C Atomic hydrogen shows a slight improvement over just 300 °C anneal
- 450 °C results in the smoothest surface

# High temperature Annealing

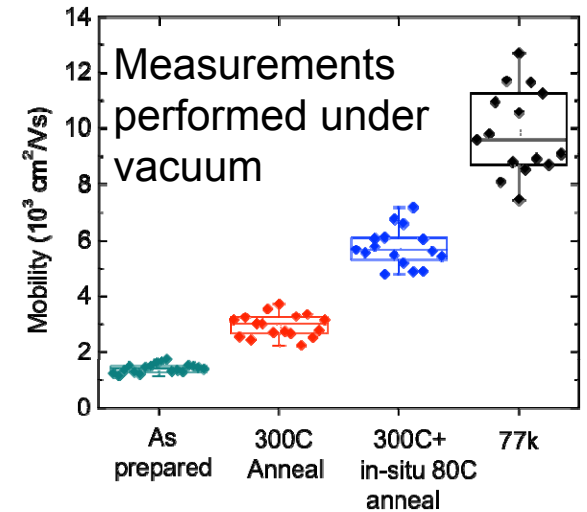
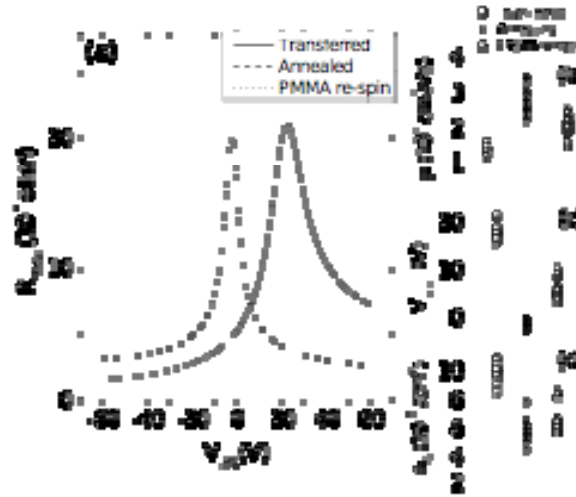
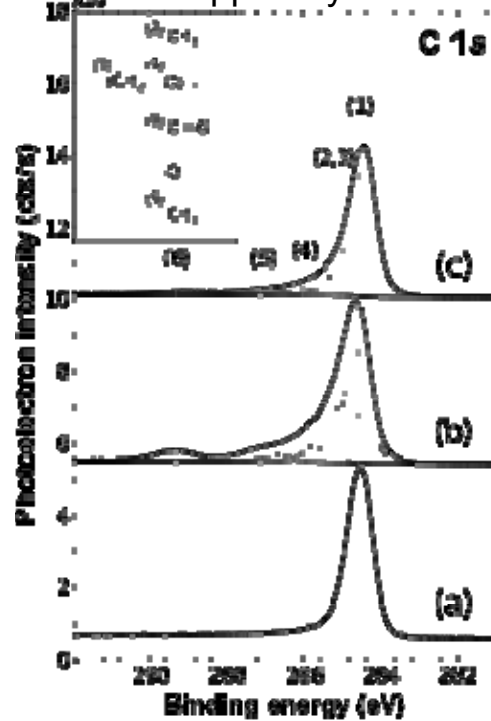


- Higher temperature anneals suggest increased PMMA residue reduction
- Increased  $I_{2D}/I_G$  ratio is consistent with increased P-type doping due to reduced PMMA
- Increased D peak highlights that annealing may be causing damage to the graphene.
- This is consistent with recent reports suggesting that thermal decomposition of PMMA may produce radicals that could react with the graphene\*

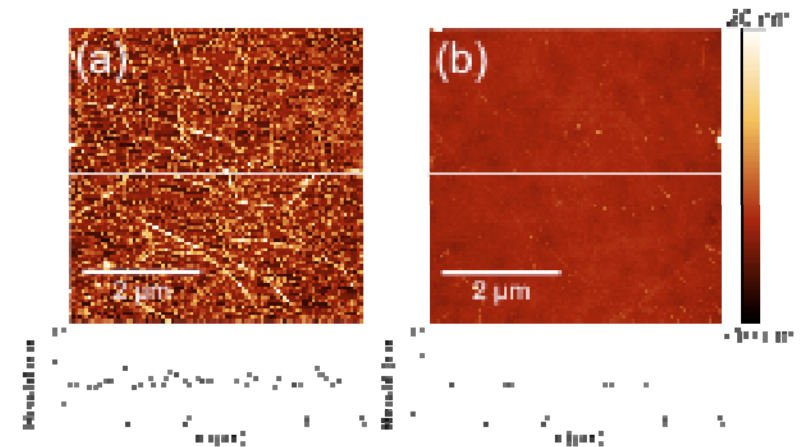
# Optimizing the Transfer Process: Effect of Residues

\* Pirkle, et al. Appl. Phys. Lett. 99(12) 122108 (2011)

\*\* Chan, et al., ACS Nano 6(4) 3224 (2012)



- Transfer residues such as PMMA have been identified\*
- 300°C UHV anneal results in a significant reduction\*
- PMMA re-spin confirms that PMMA reduces graphene mobility\*
- Mobilities as high as 12,700  $\text{cm}^2/\text{Vs}$  have been achieved on  $\text{SiO}_2$ \*\*



# Summary: Transfer Optimization

- Four potential PMMA removal methods beyond acetone rinsing having been highlighted.
  - Extended (Hot Acetone), UHV anneals, reducing environment anneals and reactive metal sacrificial layers
- With the exception of extended and hot acetone anneals all show further reduced PMMA residue with little or no degradation of the graphene based on Raman analysis.
- UHV ambient required for effective PMMA removal
- High temperature UHV anneals can induce damage

To end

# Summary: Graphene

- Ozone treatment can result in ALD nucleation without detectable damage
- Surface contamination likely responsible for high-k nucleation
- Residence time on surface important
- High-k seed layer approach has limited scalability

# Conclusions

- In-situ studies enable the understanding of ...
  - Interfacial chemistry and resultant defects
  - Mechanisms of film nucleation and growth
  - The “baseline” to which ex-situ grown films/interfaces can be compared
  - Electrical device performance
- Future extensions are underway to...
  - Examine reactions at high pressures
  - Provide advance-studies prior to synchrotron work where beam time is a premium
  - Investigate processes in realistic environments



## Publications on high-k/III-V Interfaces

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