Active Layer QUANTITATIVE STRAIN and DEFECT Parametrics, Inc. ANALYSIS

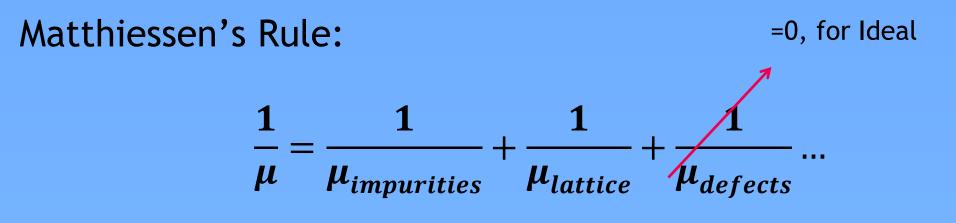
ALP Inc. DHE Capabilities and Advantages:

 \succ Direct measurement of μ and ρ profiles along with *n* profiles

- Measurement Resolution ~ 5 Angstroms
- Room Temperature Process No Thermal Steps required
- Clean Procedure Compatible with Production Sequence
- Fully Automated Measurement Operation Repeatability

Defect Measure:

Measure of deviation of the measure (DHE Drift Mobility) from the ideal (ASTM derived mobility). Presence of lattice damage.



Subtracting the ideal (ASTM, defect-free, strain-free),

 $\frac{1}{\mu_{Measured}} - \frac{1}{\mu_{Ideal}} = \frac{1}{\mu_{defects}} - \frac{1}{\mu_{strain}}$

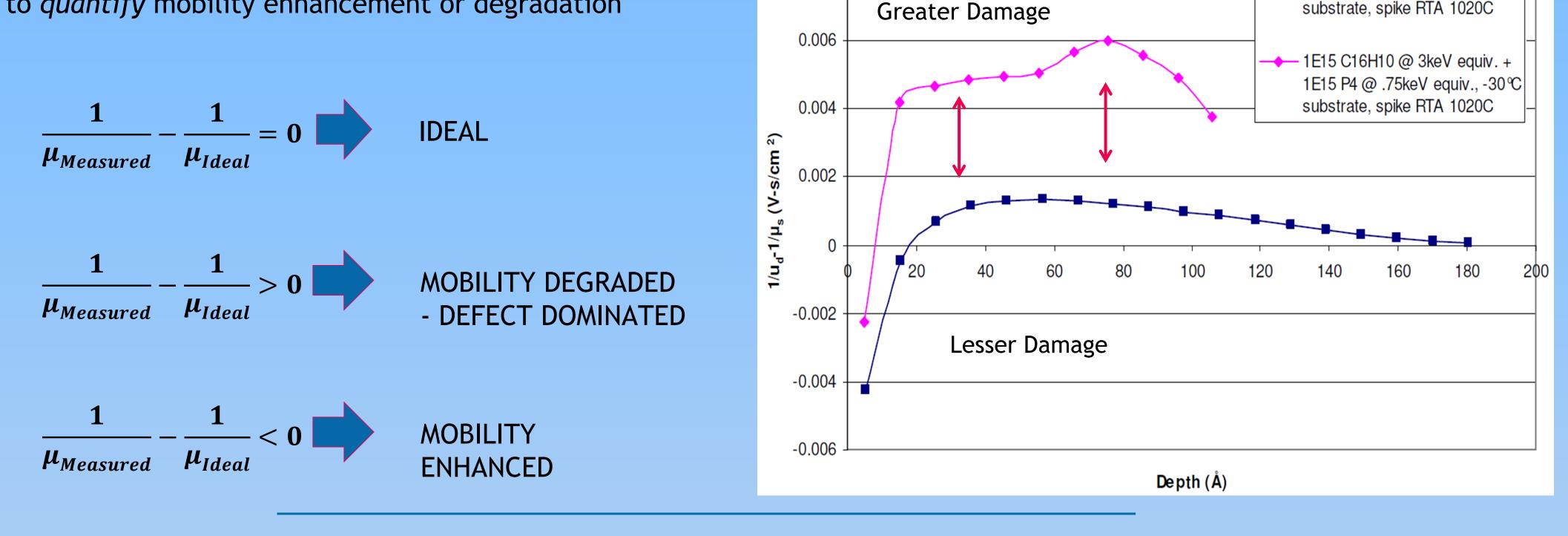
—**■**— 1E15 P4 @ .75keV equiv., -30℃

substrate, spike RTA 1020C

Defect and Strain Analysis:

Pre-Implants and Defects:

 \succ The sign and value of the defect measure allows us to *quantify* mobility enhancement or degradation

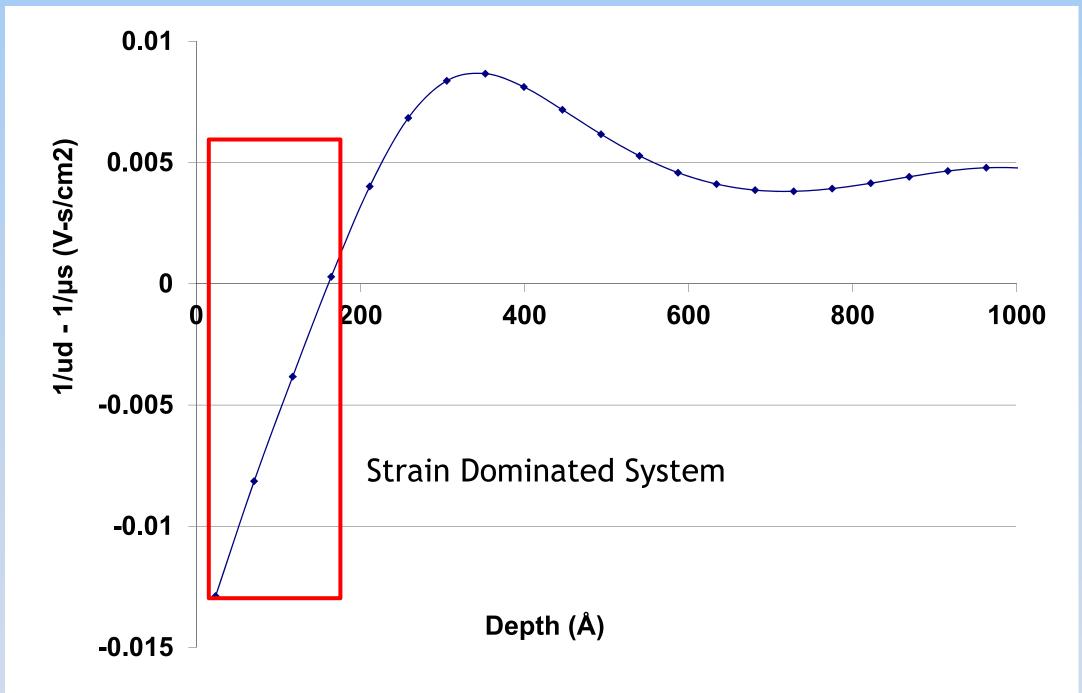


0.008

Strain-Dominated Systems: SiGe

Combined very-high dose Ge+B plasma implantation + high-powered laser anneal

Structural Data by XRD and XTEM : 20% Ge and 55% Ge



>DHE showed 70% increase in mobility for 20% and 4.3x increase for 55%

≻55% concentration peak at ~20 A

[IWJT 2013, Borland, et. al.]

<u> Plasma Doping Vs. BeamLine Doping [w/</u> <u>Micron Tech]</u>	Implant Type	Energy/ Dose [eV/cm ²]	RTP/spike
"Scatter Defects strongly correlate to the	BL B	500/1E15	1000°C
implant ion specie atomic mass unit and energy"	PLAD B2H6	1.2k/5E15	1000°C
	BL B18H22	10k/5.56E13	1000°C
CTO. ajoshi@alpinc.net	PLAD BF3	1.7k/4E15	1000°C
Parametrics, Inc.	IEEE Trans. Plas Sci. March 2012, Qin, McTeer, etal.		

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For More Information Contact: INFO@ALPINC.NET

DHE Surface

Defect 1/µ_{DEF}

0.013

0.000

0.050

0.000