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# Characterization of Si/SiO<sub>2</sub> interface defects by electron spin resonance

Edward H. Poindexter ... Philip J. Caplan

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## Abstract

The defect structure of the Si/SiO<sub>2</sub> interface is increasingly important as the size of metal-oxide-semiconductor (MOS) integrated circuits shrinks into the submicron regime. Extensive electrical studies of the interface over the past two decades, interpreted via indirect physico-chemical theory, have yielded useful, but empirical, interface models. Electron spin resonance (ESR) has now given a spectroscopic identification of the trivalent silicon or P<sub>b</sub> center ( $\dot{A} \cdot \text{Si}^{\circ} \text{Si}_3$ ) at the interface. This center is perhaps the most important characteristic defect at the interface. Its specific detection and identification allow a better diagnosis of interface and oxide electrical properties.

This paper reviews the present status and historical development of ESR application to the Si/SiO<sub>2</sub> system, and includes a background of relevant ESR research on other materials systems. A very brief overview of popular electrical characterization methods is

materials systems. A very brief overview of popular electrical characterization methods is included, and also a short review of the basic principles of ESR spectroscopy. The detection and identification of the critical trivalent silicon defect ( $\hat{A} \cdot \text{Si}^{\circ} \text{Si}_3$ ) on oxidized Si wafers (111, 110, 100 orientations) is presented in detail. The correlation of this center with interface traps is shown over a variety of device-pertinent thermal processes. The nearly 1:1 quantitative relation between  $\hat{A} \cdot \text{Si}^{\circ} \text{Si}_3$  and interface trap concentration is emphasized. The response of  $\hat{A} \cdot \text{Si}^{\circ} \text{Si}_3$  to light and electric field is explored in order to define its physical and electrical nature. These results, in comparison with similar defects in bulk Si and  $\text{SiO}_2$ , are interpreted to yield a tentative working model of the  $\hat{A} \cdot \text{Si}^{\circ} \text{Si}_3$  interface defect. It is thus shown to be a plausible source for the majority of interface bandgap traps.

A variety of other pertinent ESR centers in oxidized Si, including radiation-induced defects, is surveyed briefly. A few oft-expected centers, such as the silica  $E^{\circ 2}$  center, are not found in significant concentration.



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