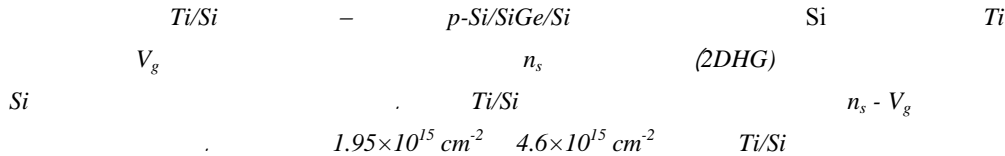


Ti/Si



Determination of Ti/Si interface charge density grown by plasma deposition

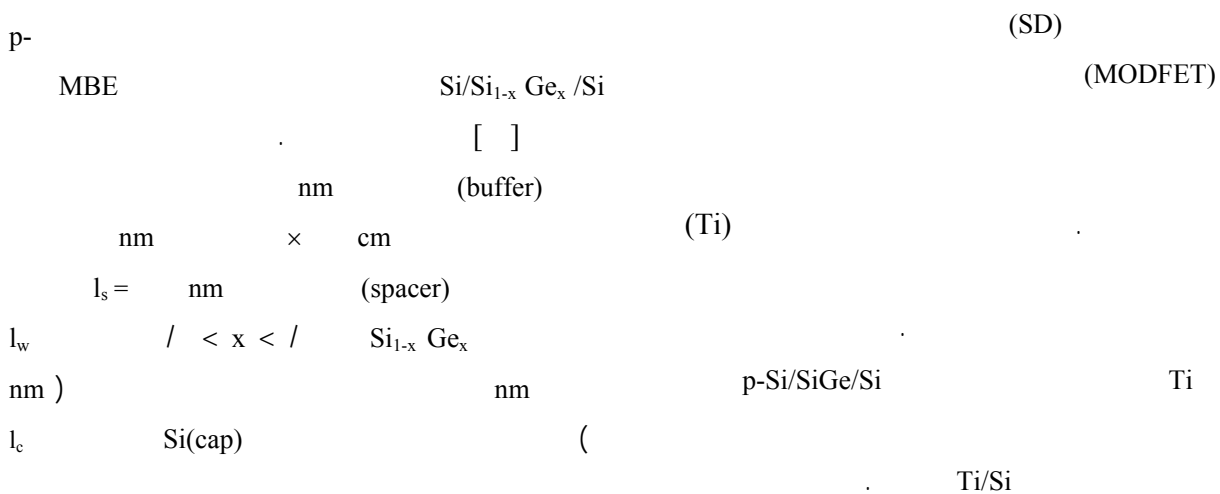
Sadeghzadeh, Mohamad Ali; Ghrib Shahi, Leyla; Abolhasani, Elham

Physics Department, Yazd University, Yazd

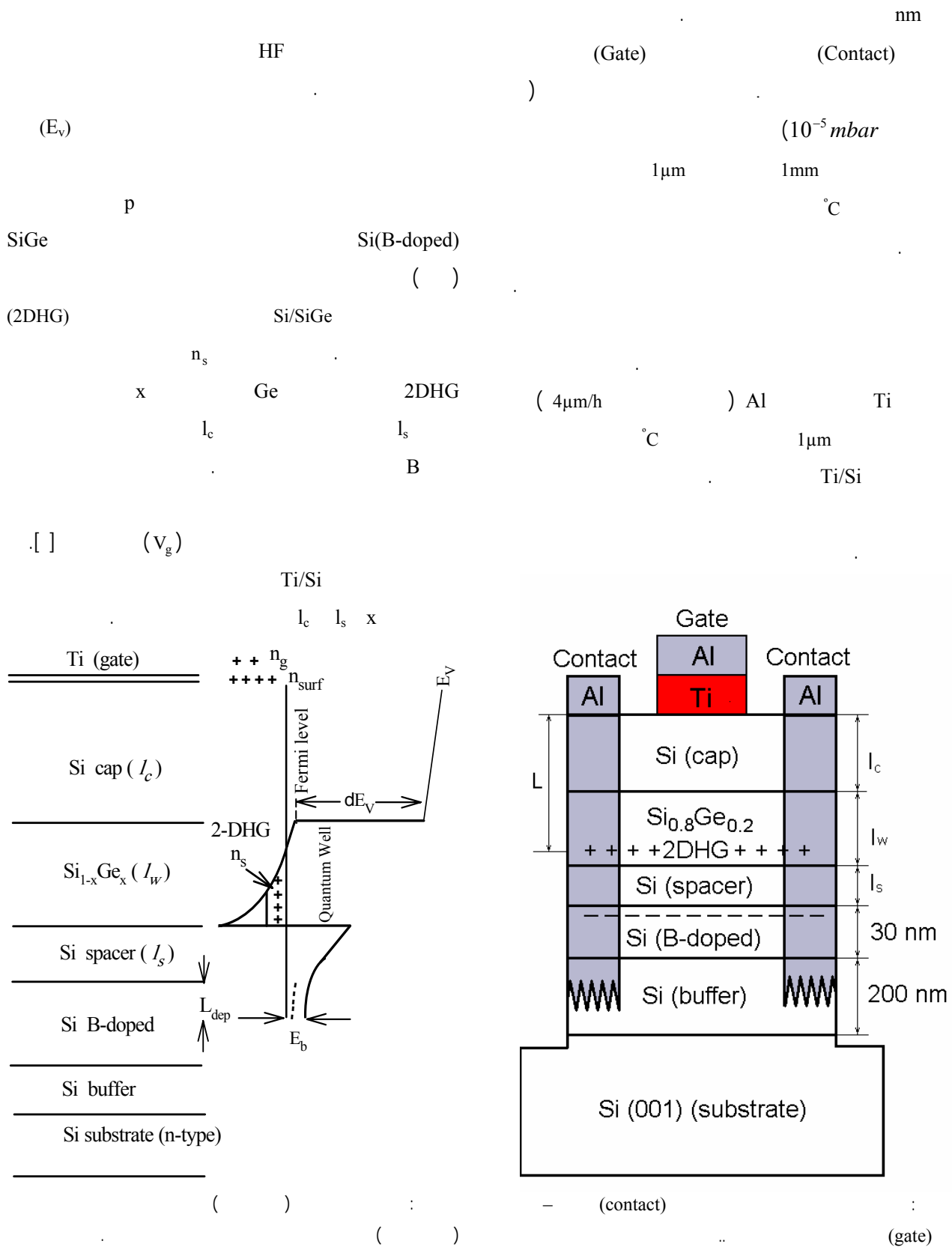
Abstract

In this paper a Ti/Si metal-semiconductor junction as the gate, was formed by plasma deposition on the clean Si surface of p-Si/SiGe/Si inverted modulation doped structures. There is a two dimensional hole gas (2DHG) in the alloy layer of this structure and its areal sheet density n_s can be controlled by application a voltage to the gate. The Ti/Si interface charge density has been determined by theoretical simulation of experimental results of $n_s - V_g$. The results indicates that as the Si cap thickness increases from 180 up to 480nm, the Ti/Si interface charge density varies from 4.6 down to $1.95 \times 10^{15} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ respectively.

PACS No. 81.15 Ef



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$$n_g = \frac{\epsilon_r \epsilon_0 V_g}{eL} \quad ()$$

$$\epsilon_r \quad \epsilon_0$$

$$L \quad \text{Si}$$

$$e$$

$$dE_v = E_b + E_0 + (E_f - E_0) + e\Delta V_{spacer} + e\Delta V_B \quad ()$$

$$\text{Si/SiGe} \quad dE_v$$

$$E_b \quad x$$

$$E_0 \quad 30\text{meV}$$

$$e\Delta V_B \quad e\Delta V_{spacer}$$

$$(E_f - E_0)$$

$$E_f - E_0 = \frac{\pi \hbar^2}{m^*} n_s \quad ()$$

$$\text{SiGe} \quad m^*$$

$$E_0 \quad \hbar \quad / \quad m_0$$

$$E_0 = \left(\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \right)^{1/3} \left[\frac{9}{8} \pi e F_{eff} \right]^{2/3} \quad ()$$

$$F_{eff} = \frac{e}{\epsilon_0 \epsilon_r} (n_{int} + n_g + n_s / 2) \quad ()$$

$$V_g \quad (dE_v \quad l_c \quad l_s \quad N_A)$$

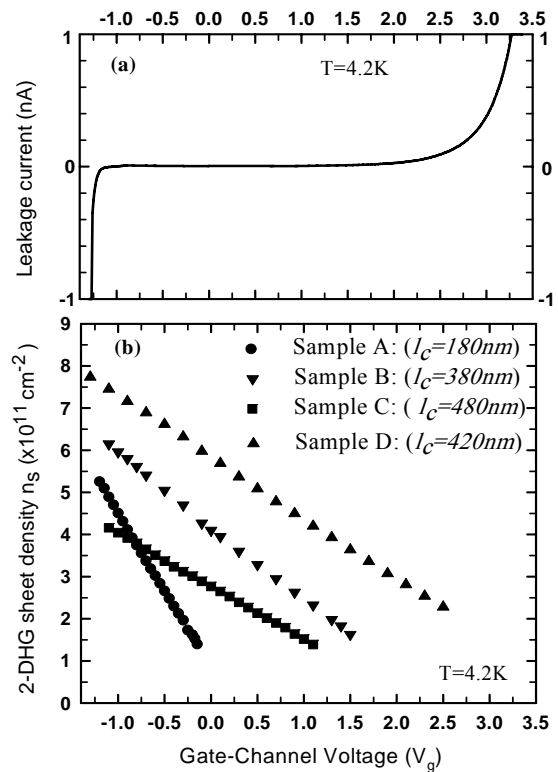
$$n_{int} \quad n_g$$

$$n_s - V_g \quad N_A L_{dep} = n_s + n_{int} + n_g \quad ()$$

$$L_{dep} \quad N_A$$

$$n_{int}$$

$$V_g \quad n_{int} \quad n_g \quad \text{Ti/Si} \quad \text{Ti} \quad V_g$$



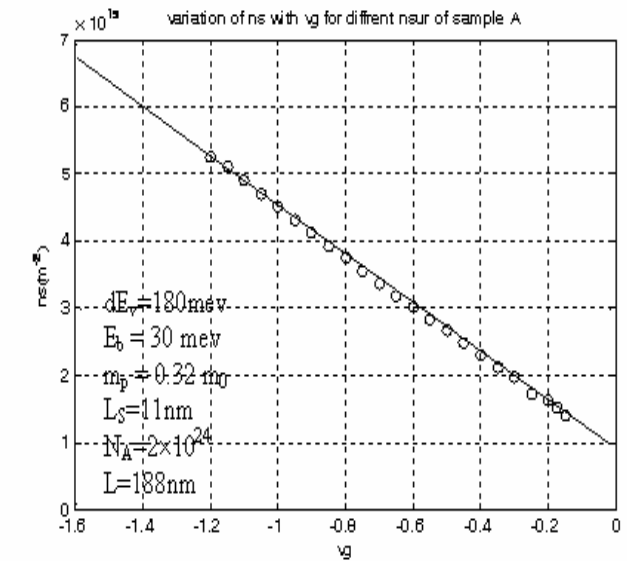
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Ti/Si $n_{int}(0)$
 (V_g)
 $n_{int}(0)$
 l_c $n_{int}(0)$
 $[]$
 Si Ti
 - p-Si/SiGe/Si
 $n_s - V_g$ Ti/Si
 p-Si/SiGe/Si-Ti
 Ti/Si
 Si
 $4.6 \times 10^{15} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ Ti/Si
 $1.95 \times 10^{15} \text{ cm}^{-2}$
 $n_{int}(0)$ l_c

Ti/Si $n_{int}(0)$	l_c (nm) ()	
/ \times (m^{-2})		A
/ \times (m^{-2})		B
/ \times (m^{-2})		C
/ \times (m^{-2})		D

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- [] Sadeghzadeh, M.A., Appl. Phys.Lett. 76 (2000) 348-50.
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" p-Si/SiGe/Si Si []



() ()
 A $n_s - V_g$
 $n_s - V_g$
 V_g Ti/Si

