



Department of Physics  
and Astronomy  
"Galileo Galilei"



Department of  
Chemical Sciences



INFN  
Legnaro National Laboratory



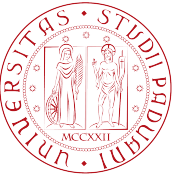
University of Padova, Italy

PhD course: Science & Engineering of Materials and Nanostructures

# Investigation of P Monolayer Doping in Germanium

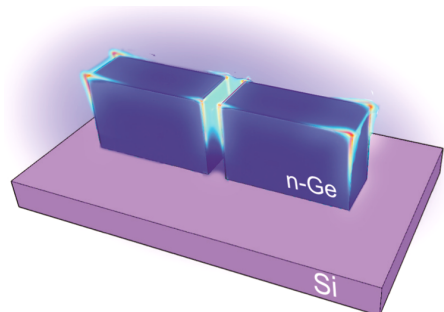
*Semiconductor and Advanced Crystals group*

# Talk scheme



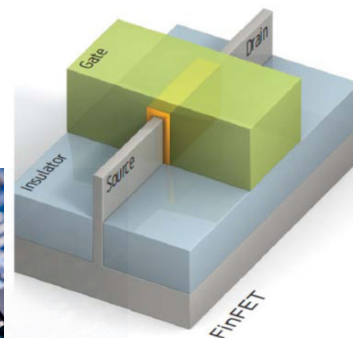
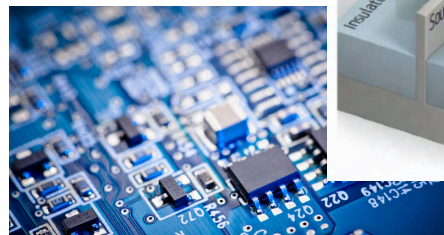
- Introduction
- Monolayer Doping
- Molecular Precursors and Sample Synthesis
- Surface Characterizations
- Diffusion tests and bulk characterizations
- Laser Thermal Annealing from ML sources
- Conclusions

# Ge devices

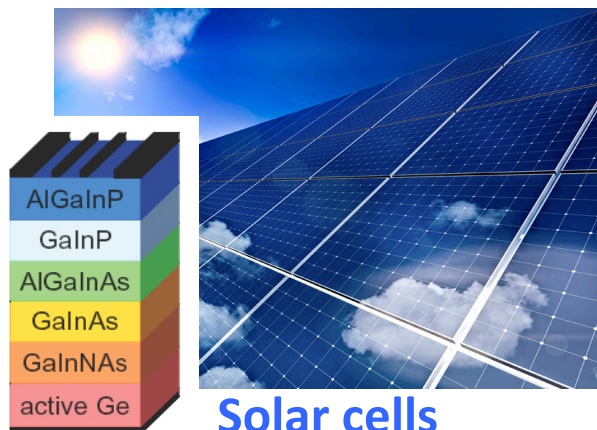
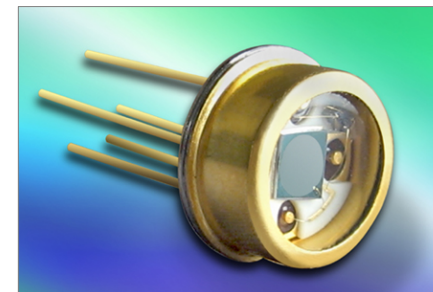


Plasmonic molecular sensors

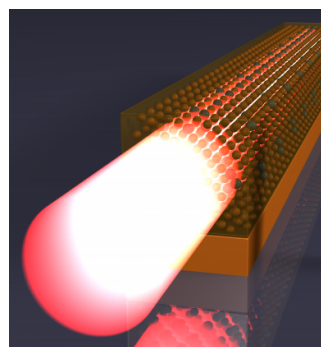
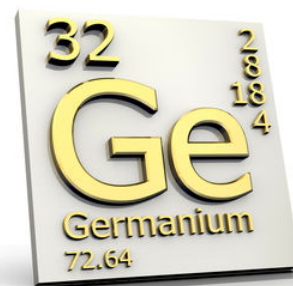
## Nanoelectronics



## Photodetectors

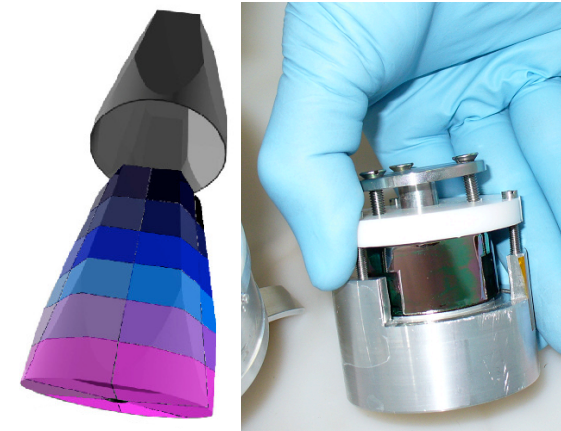


Solar cells

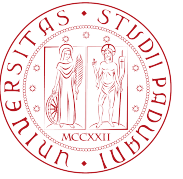


Lasers

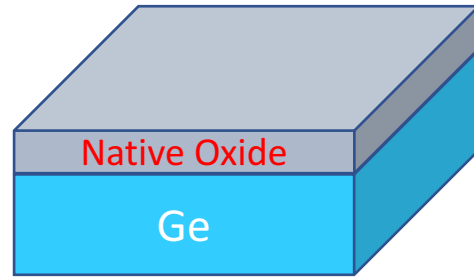
## $\gamma$ -Ray detectors



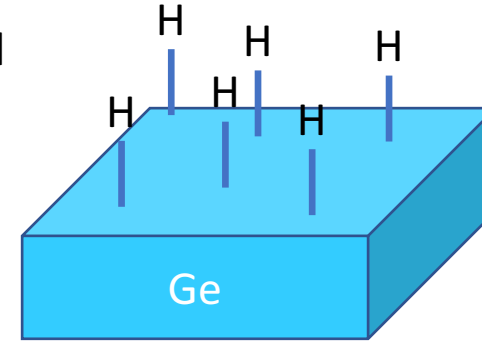
# Monolayer Doping Technique on Ge



Substrate Preparation



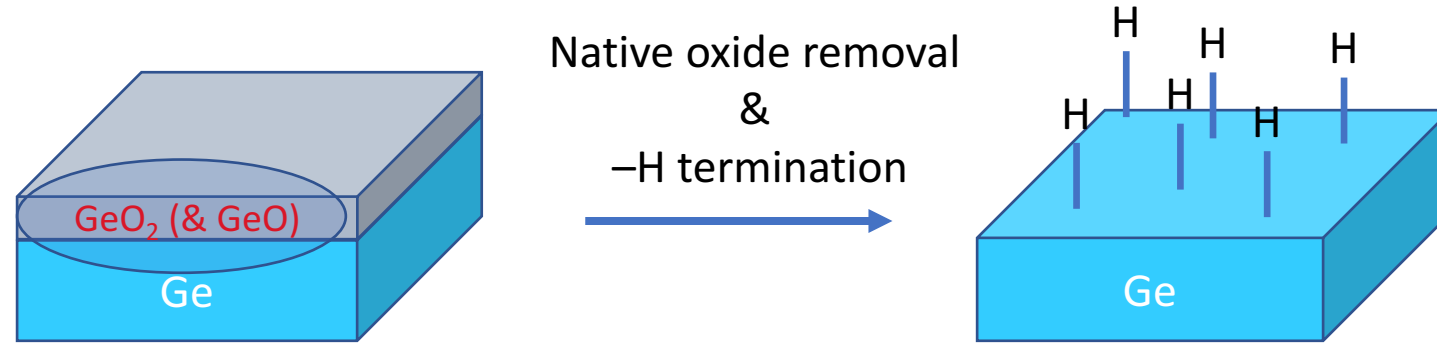
Native oxide removal  
&  
-H termination



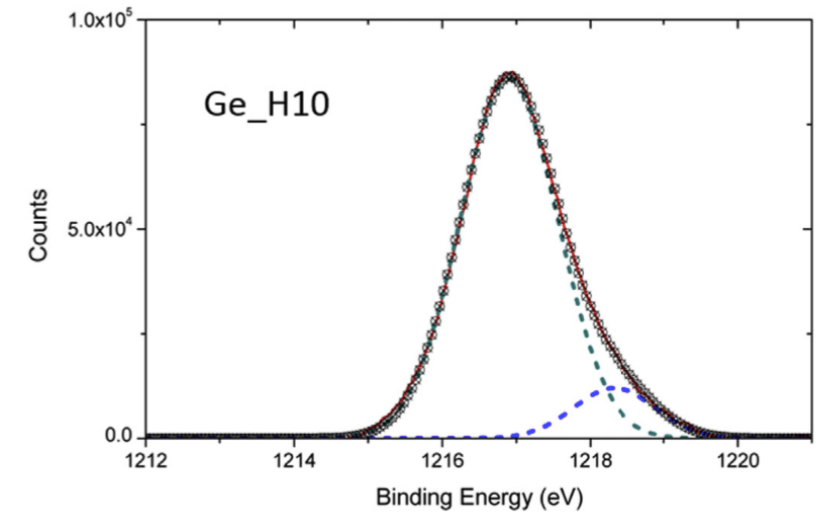
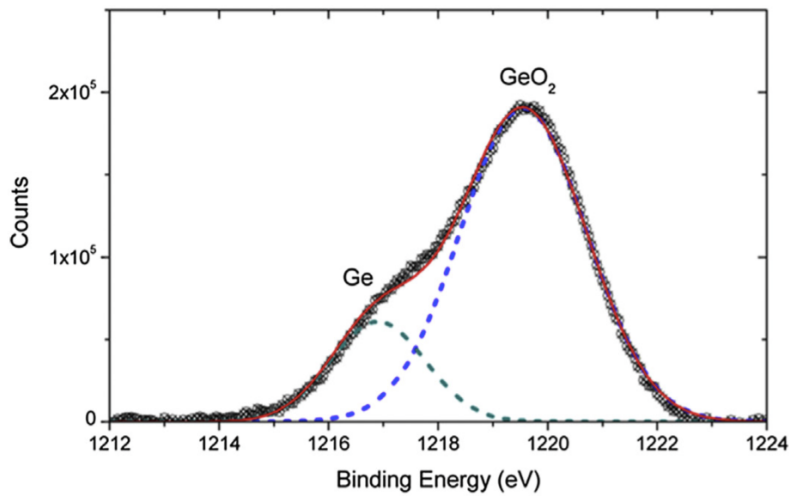
# Monolayer Doping Technique on Ge: surface preparation



Substrate Preparation

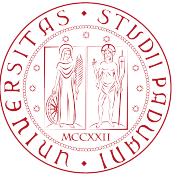


HF 10% - H<sub>2</sub>O (BD) 5 cycles

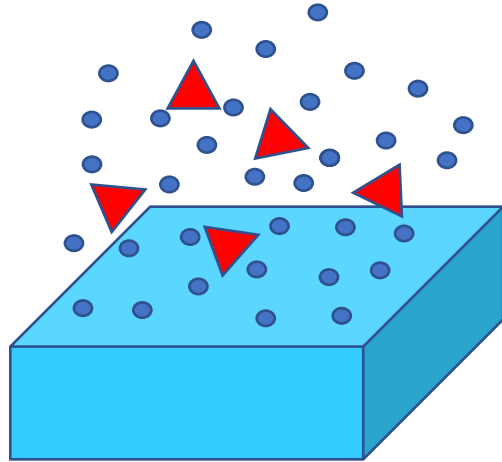


Carturan, S., et al *Materials Chemistry and Physics*, (2015) 161, 116–122.

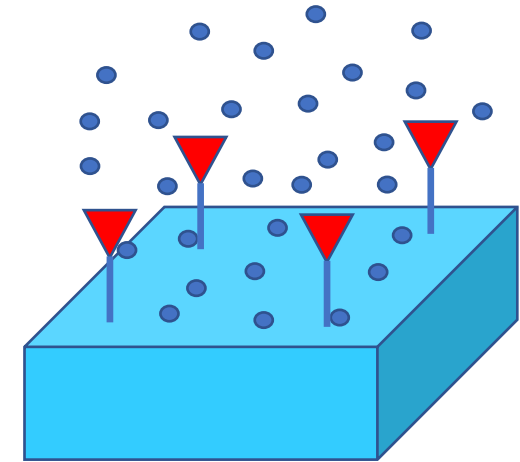
# Monolayer Doping Technique on Ge



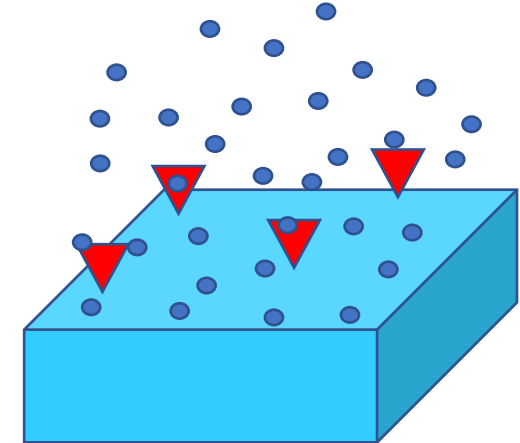
Surface  
Functionalization



Chemisorption



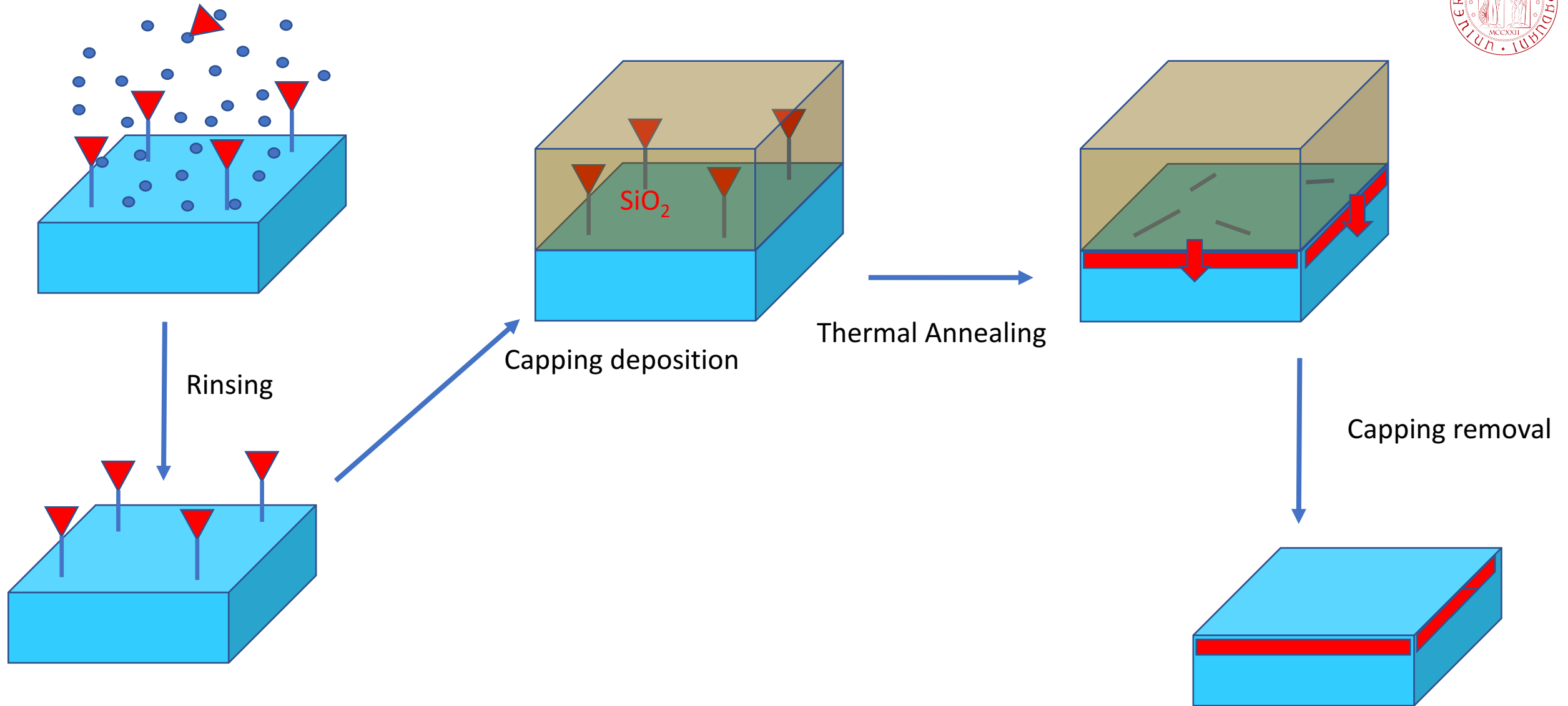
Physisorption



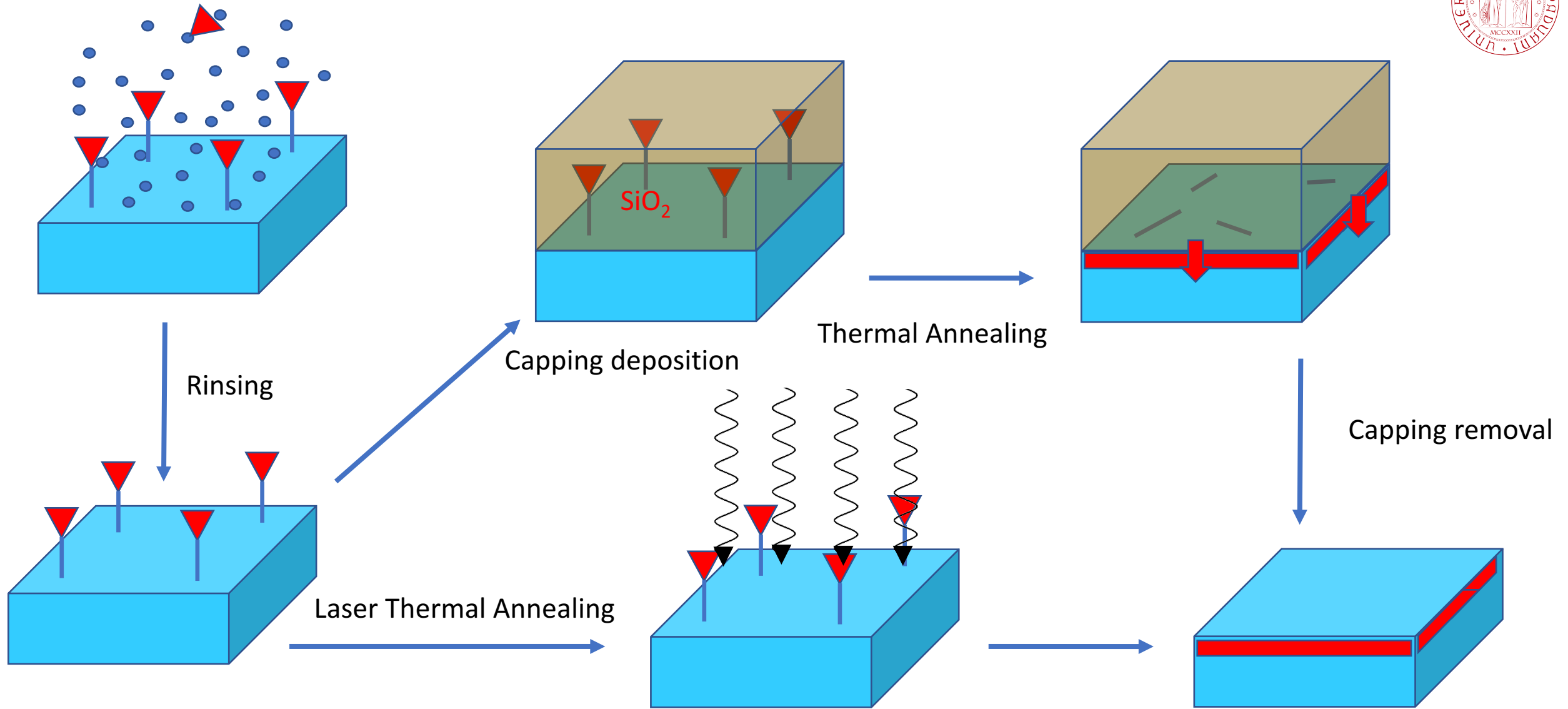
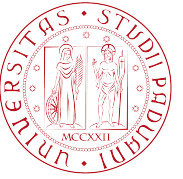
● Solvent

▲ P Molecular Precursor

# Monolayer Doping Technique on Ge

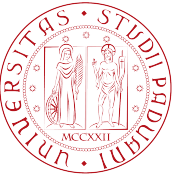


# Monolayer Doping Technique on Ge

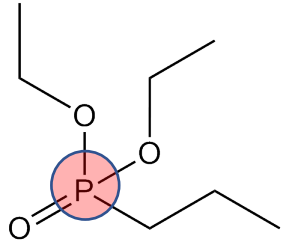




# P Molecular precursors

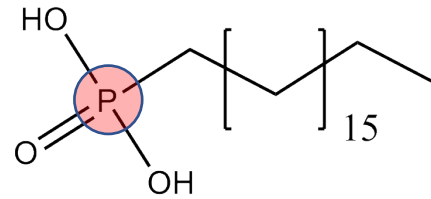


DPP



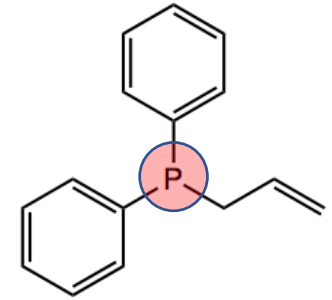
Diethyl 1-propylphosphonate (DPP)

ODPA



Octadecylphosphonic acid (OPDA)

ADPP



Allyl diphenyl phosphine (ADPP)

## Previous Si MLD works

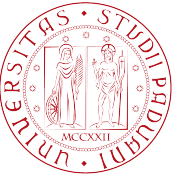
Ho, J. C. et al. 2009. *Nano Letters* (2009), 9

Arduca, E. et al. *Nanotechnology* (2016), 27

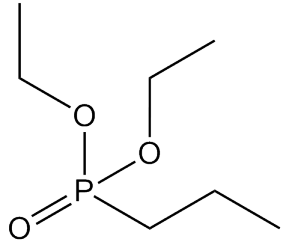
Longo, R. et al. *Advanced Functional Materials*  
(2013), 23

Other works & info: Connell, J. Et al. *Nanotechnology*

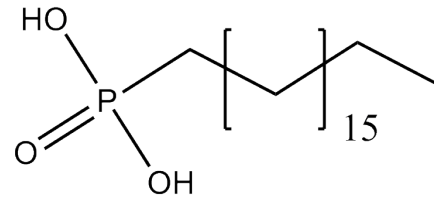
# Molecular precursors: surface affinity and reactions



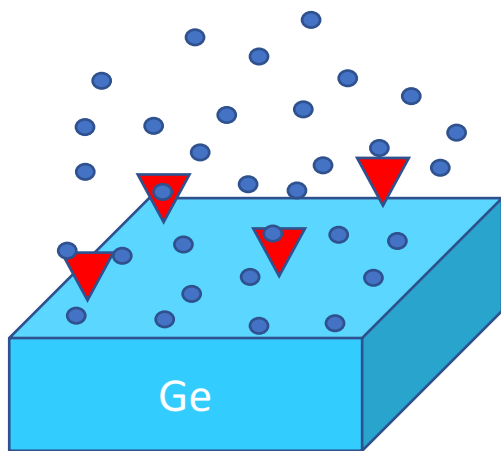
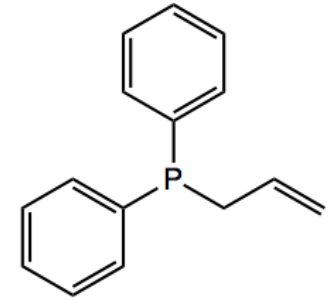
DPP



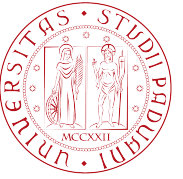
ODPA



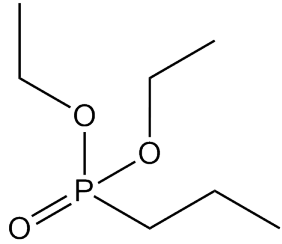
ADPP



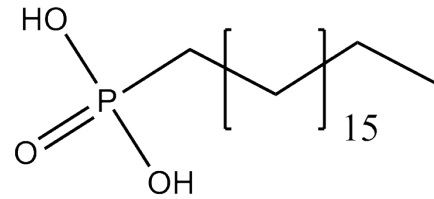
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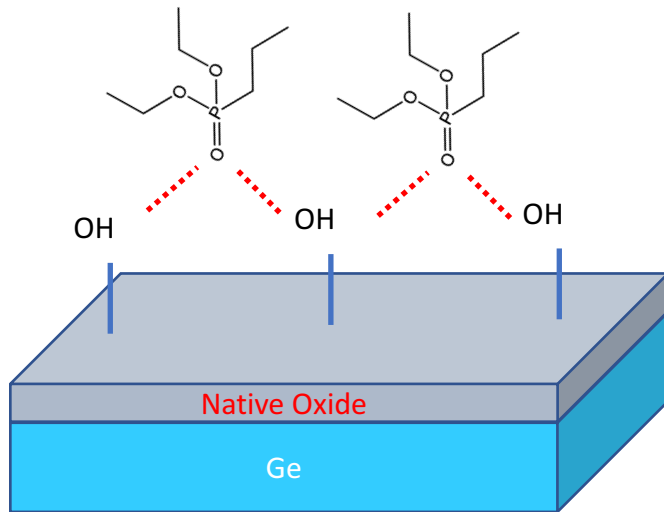
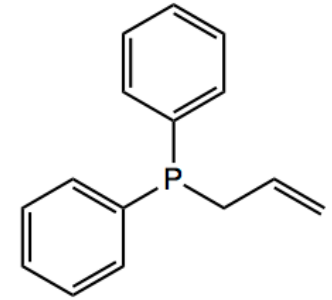
DPP



ODPA

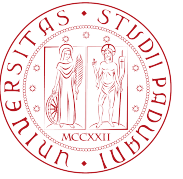


ADPP

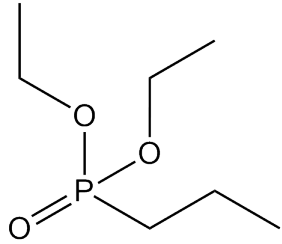


Other info: Yerushalmi, R Surfaces. *Angew. Chem.* (2008), 120 (c)

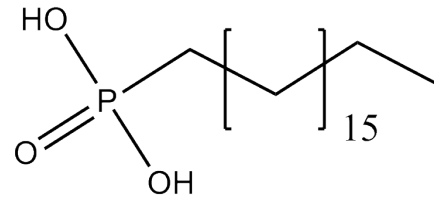
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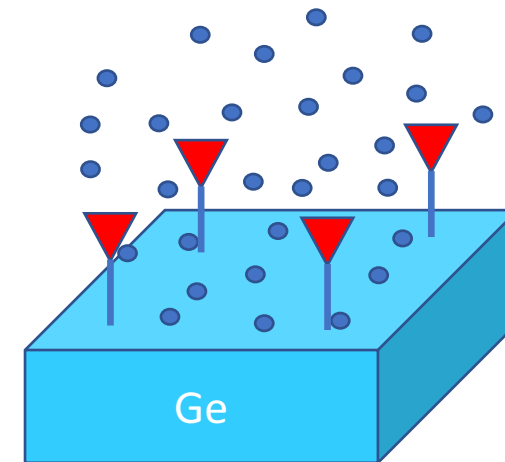
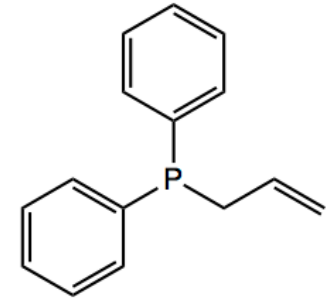
DPP



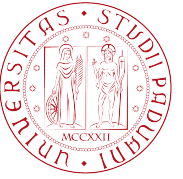
ODPA



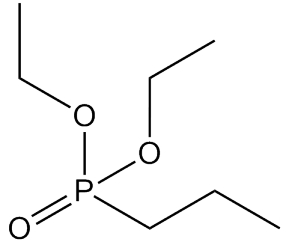
ADPP



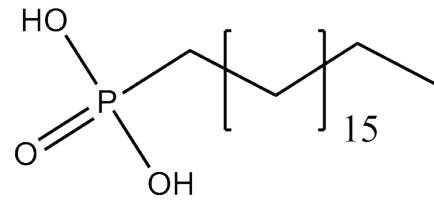
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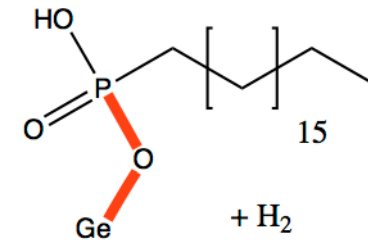
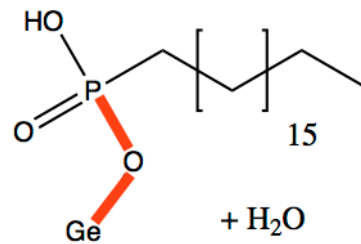
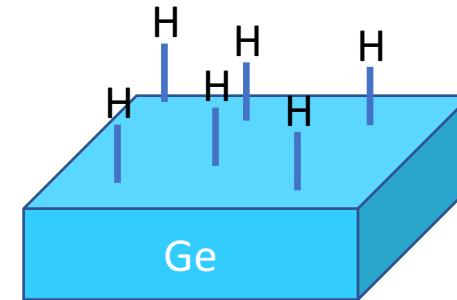
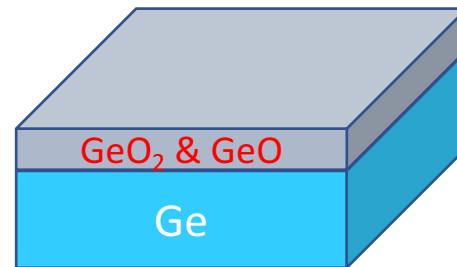
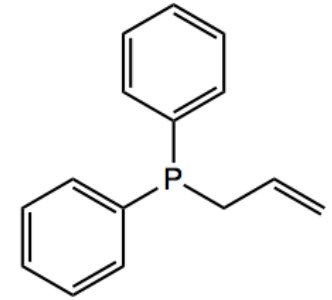
DPP



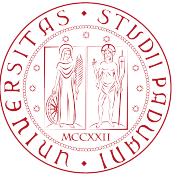
ODPA



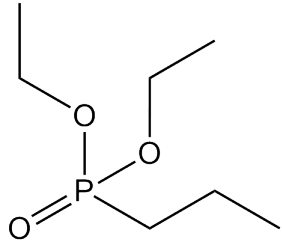
ADPP



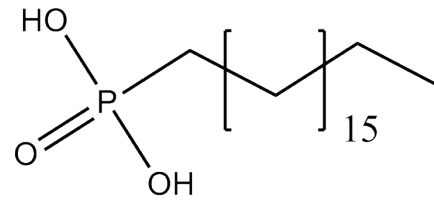
# Molecular precursors: surface affinity and reactions



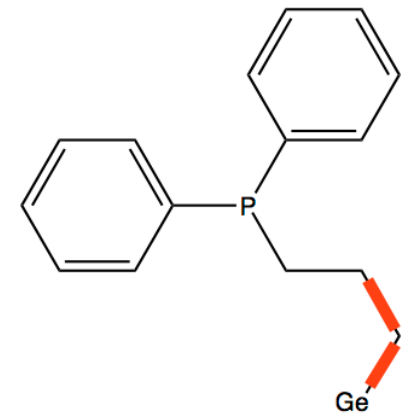
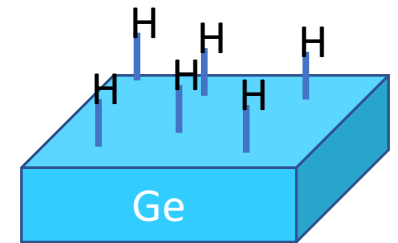
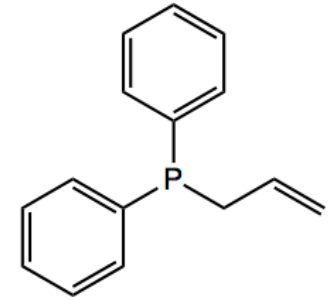
DPP



ODPA

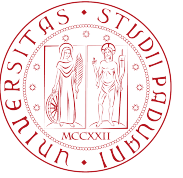


ADPP



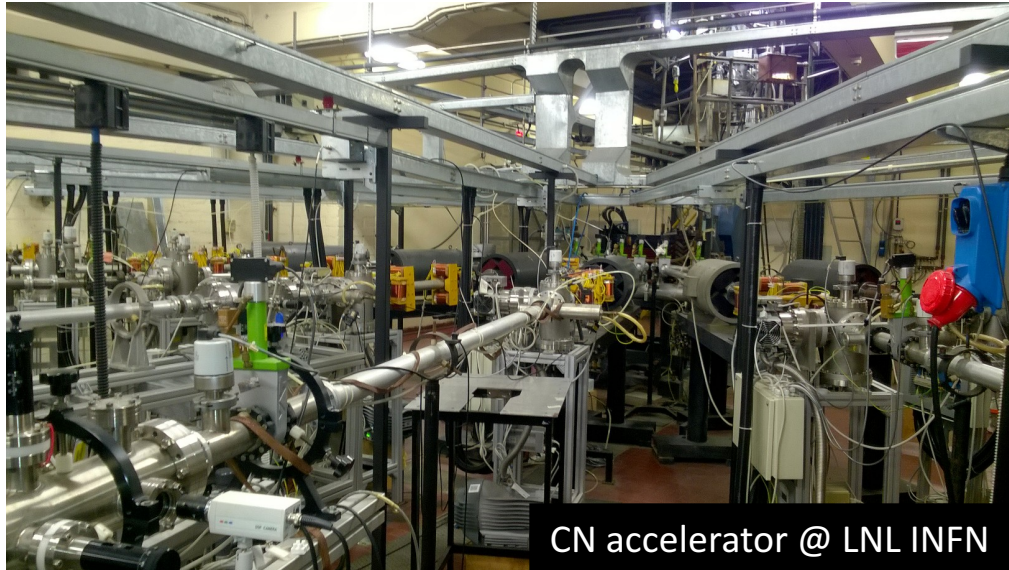
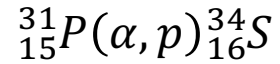
Buriak, J. M., *Chemical Reviews* (2002), 102, 5

# Surface Characterization techniques



## Nuclear Reaction Analysis (NRA)

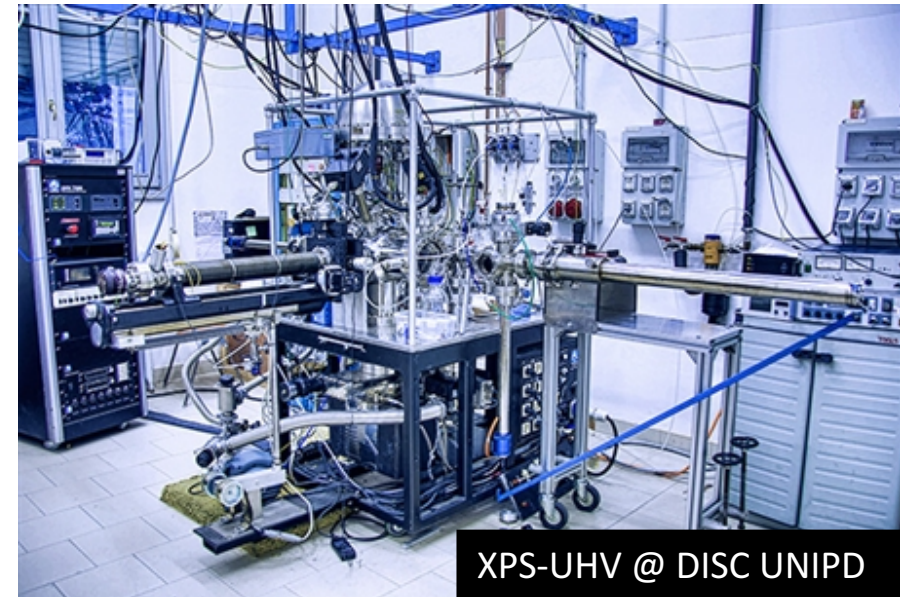
- Absolute quantification
- Selective to one specific isotope
- Sensitive to deep layers



CN accelerator @ LNL INFN

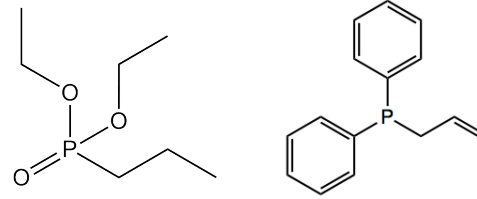
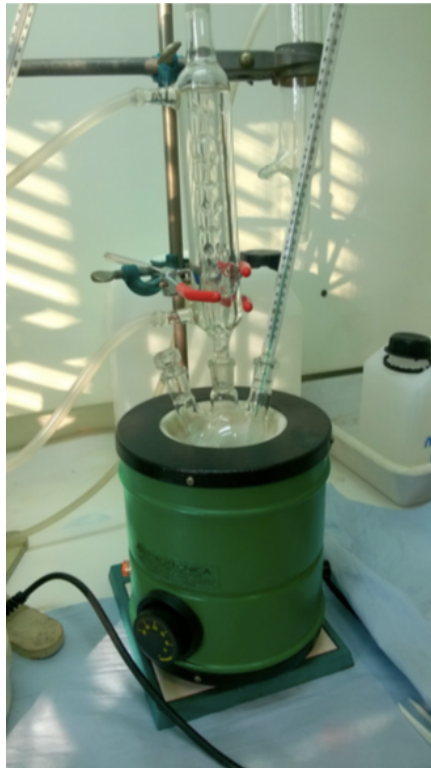
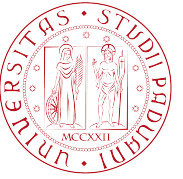
## X-Ray Photoelectron Spectroscopy (AR-XPS)

- Sensitive to oxidation states
- Detection of all atomic species
- Layer model available with Angle Resolved XPS



XPS-UHV @ DISC UNIPD

# Deposition of DPP and ADPP precursors



| Substrate surface preparation | ML<br>DPP     | ML<br>ADPP        |
|-------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| Ge native oxide               | $4,1 \pm 0.3$ | Compatible with 0 |
| Hydrogenated Ge               | $4,3 \pm 0.3$ | $0,5 \pm 0.2$     |

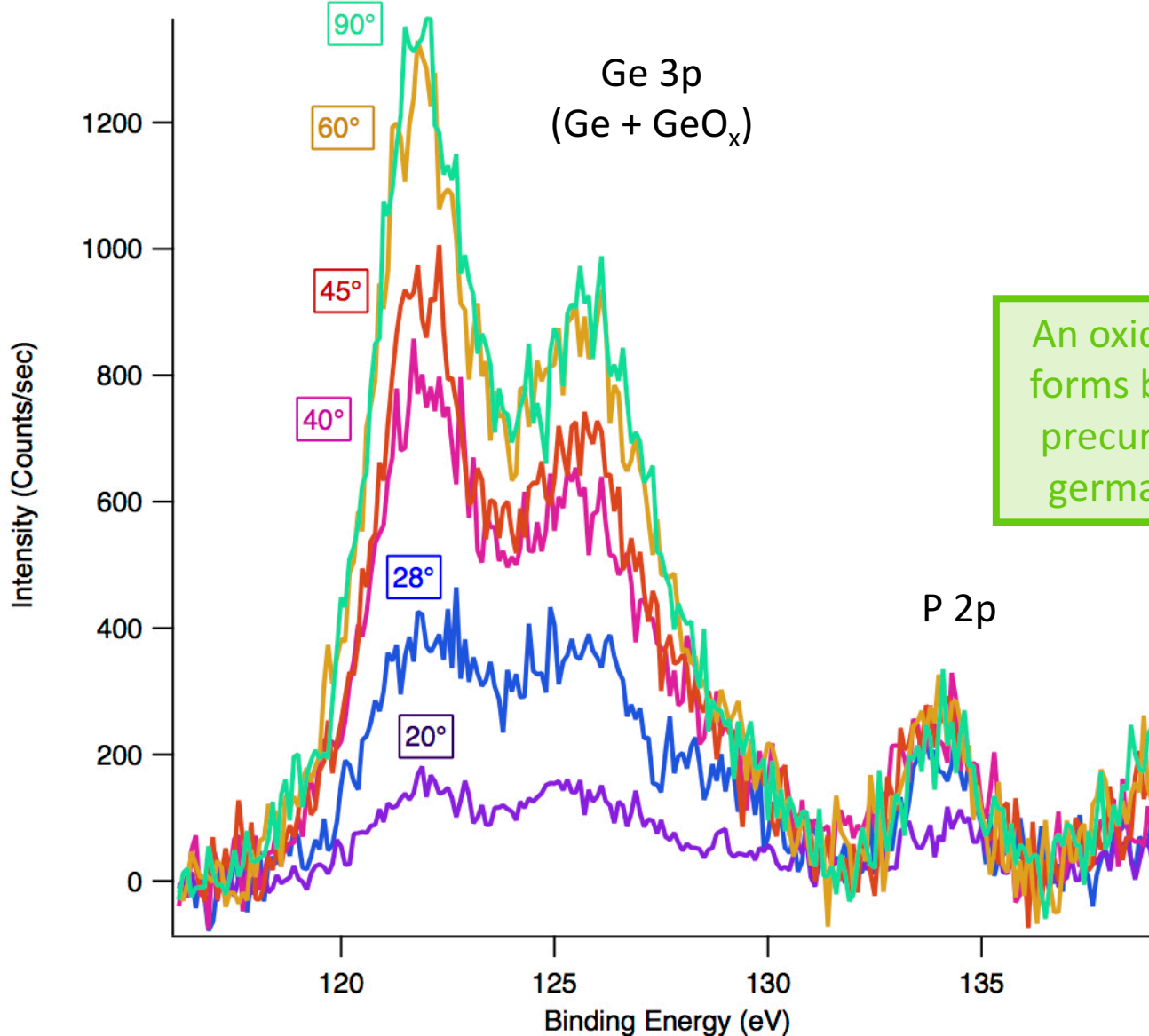
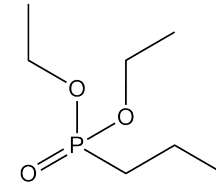
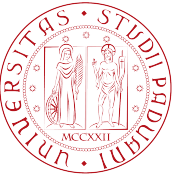
The surface preparation experimentally seems to be pointless in DPP case

Reflux in 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene (Mesitylene) at 166°C

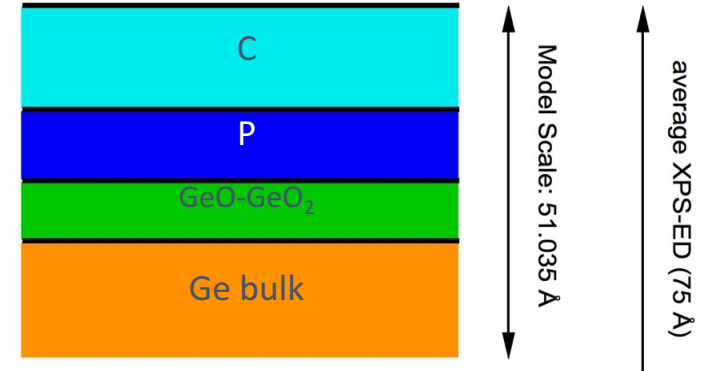
$$1\text{ML} = 1 \text{ Ge (100) ML} = 6,25 \cdot 10^{14} \text{ cm}^{-2}$$



# Angle Resolved XPS: DPP molecule from Ge-H surface

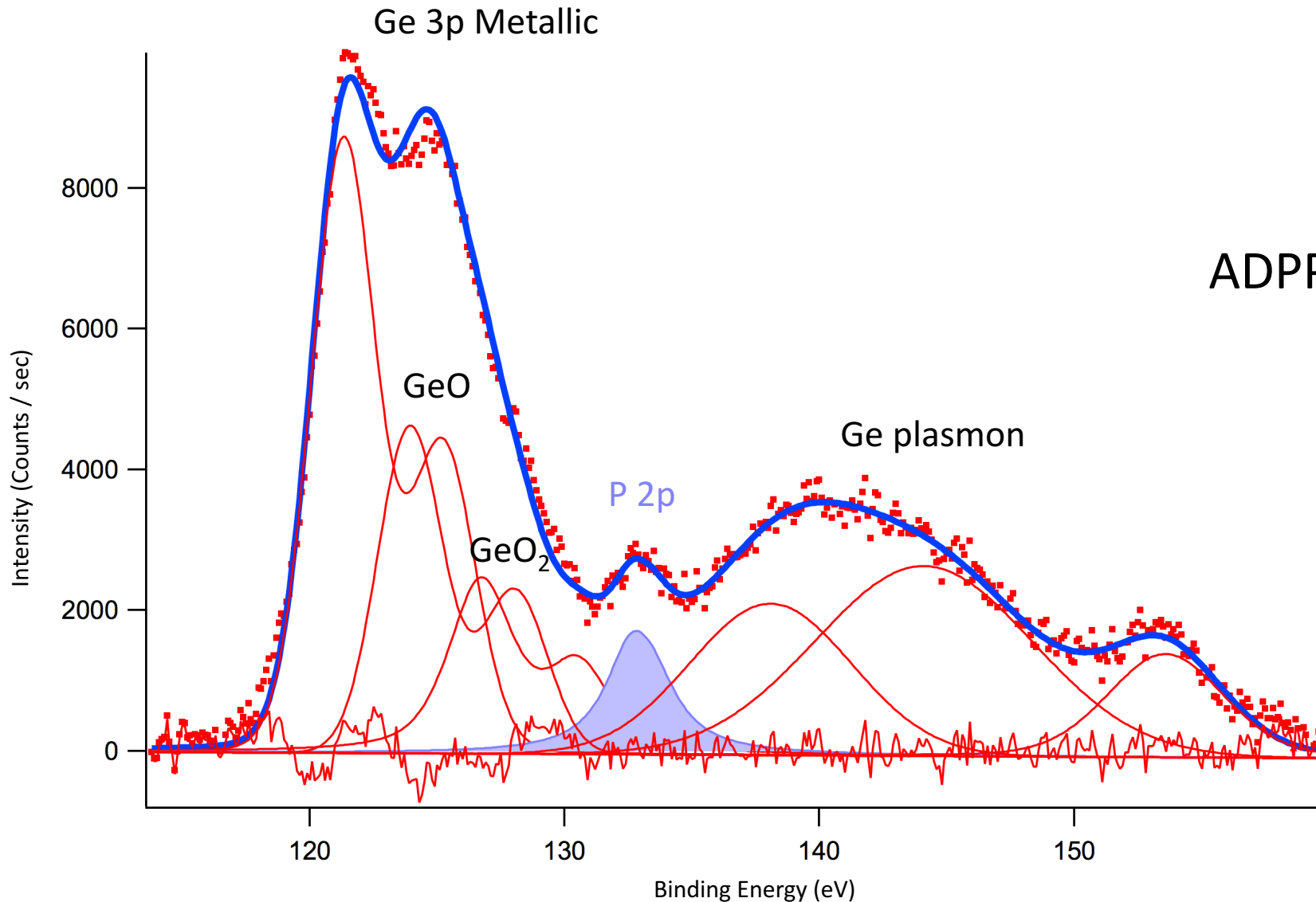
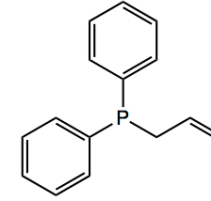


An oxide interlayer forms between the precursor and the germanium bulk.



GeO<sub>x</sub> layer: 3,2 ± 0,4 ML

# XPS: ADPP molecule

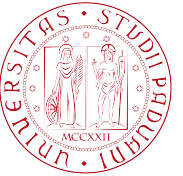


ADPP Ge<sub>3p</sub> P<sub>2p</sub> Analysis @ 20°

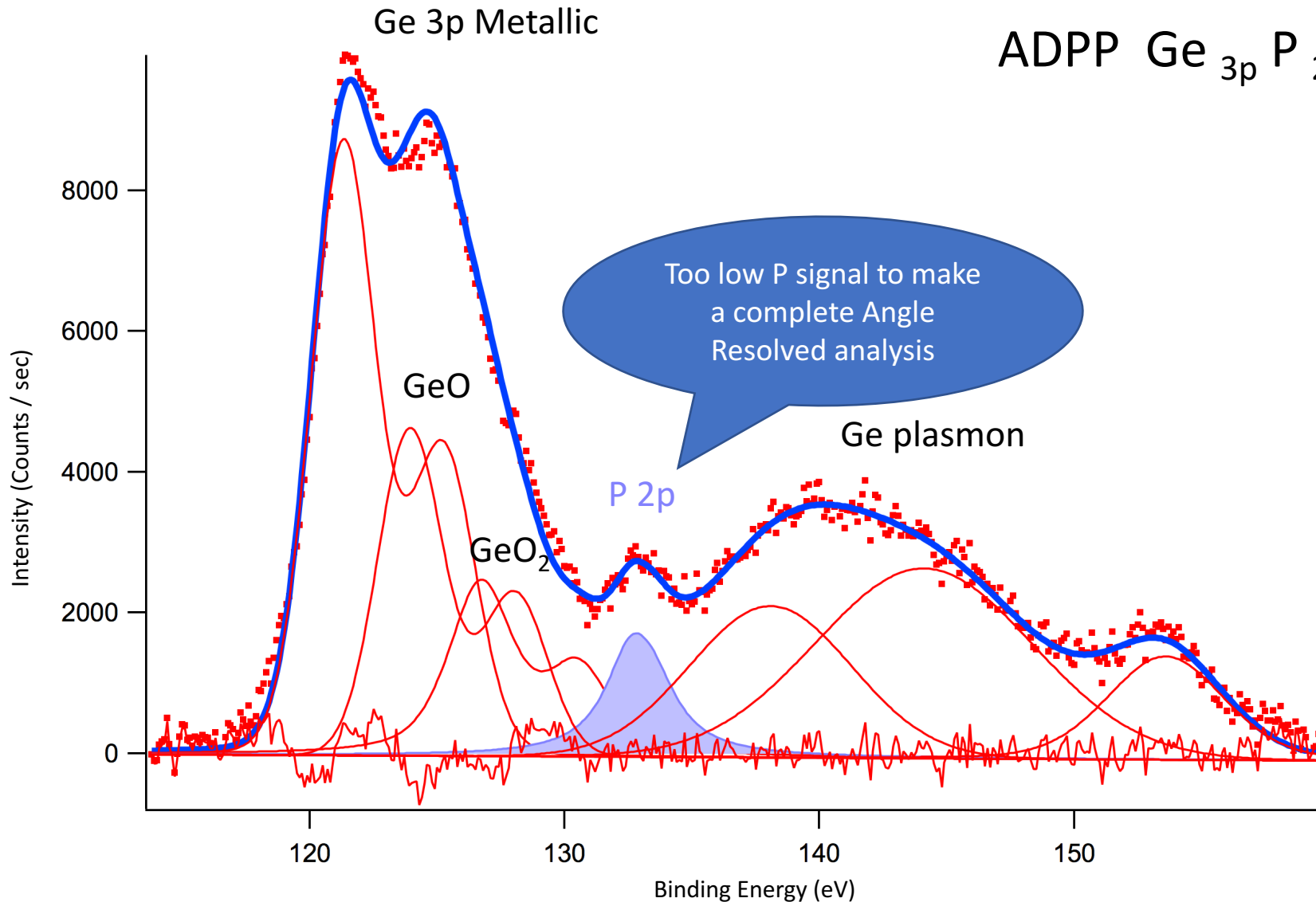
P layer: 0,5 ML  
(NRA cross check)

GeO<sub>x</sub> layer: 4 ML ± 1

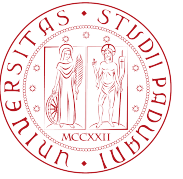
# XPS: ADPP molecule



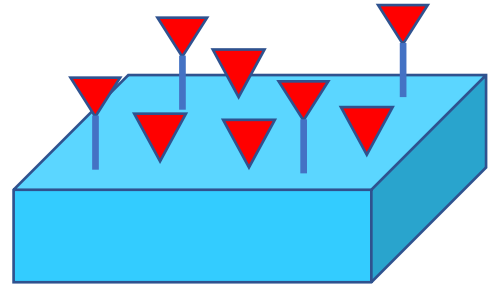
## ADPP Ge<sub>3p</sub> P<sub>2p</sub> Analysis @ 20°



# Surface Characterizations starting from Ge-H surface



| Precursor | ML            |
|-----------|---------------|
| DPP       | $4,3 \pm 0.3$ |
| ODPA      | $1,9 \pm 0.3$ |
| ADPP      | $0,5 \pm 0.3$ |

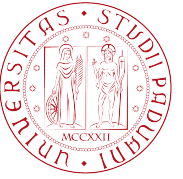


MeOH  
→

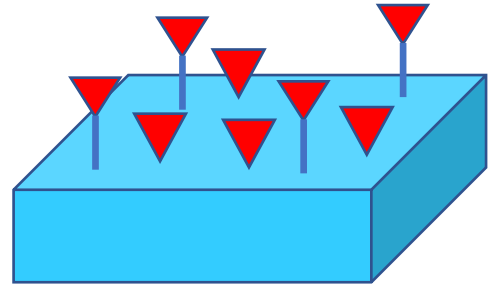
MeOH  
→

Rinsing procedure to remove  
physisorbed fraction

# Surface Characterizations starting from Ge-H surface



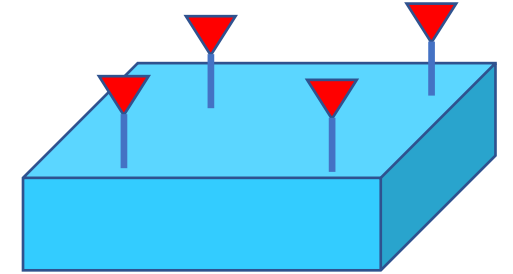
| Precursor | ML            |
|-----------|---------------|
| DPP       | $4,3 \pm 0.3$ |
| ODPA      | $1,9 \pm 0.3$ |



MeOH

MeOH

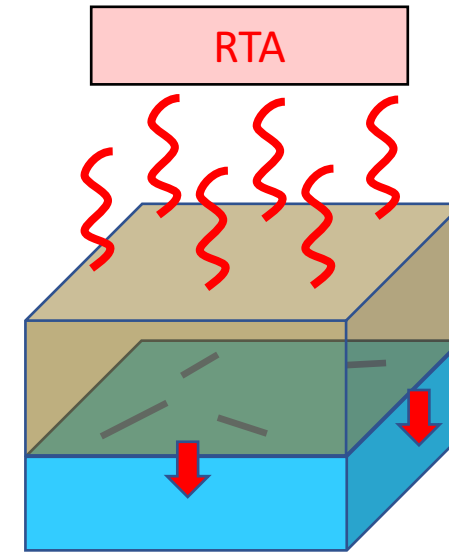
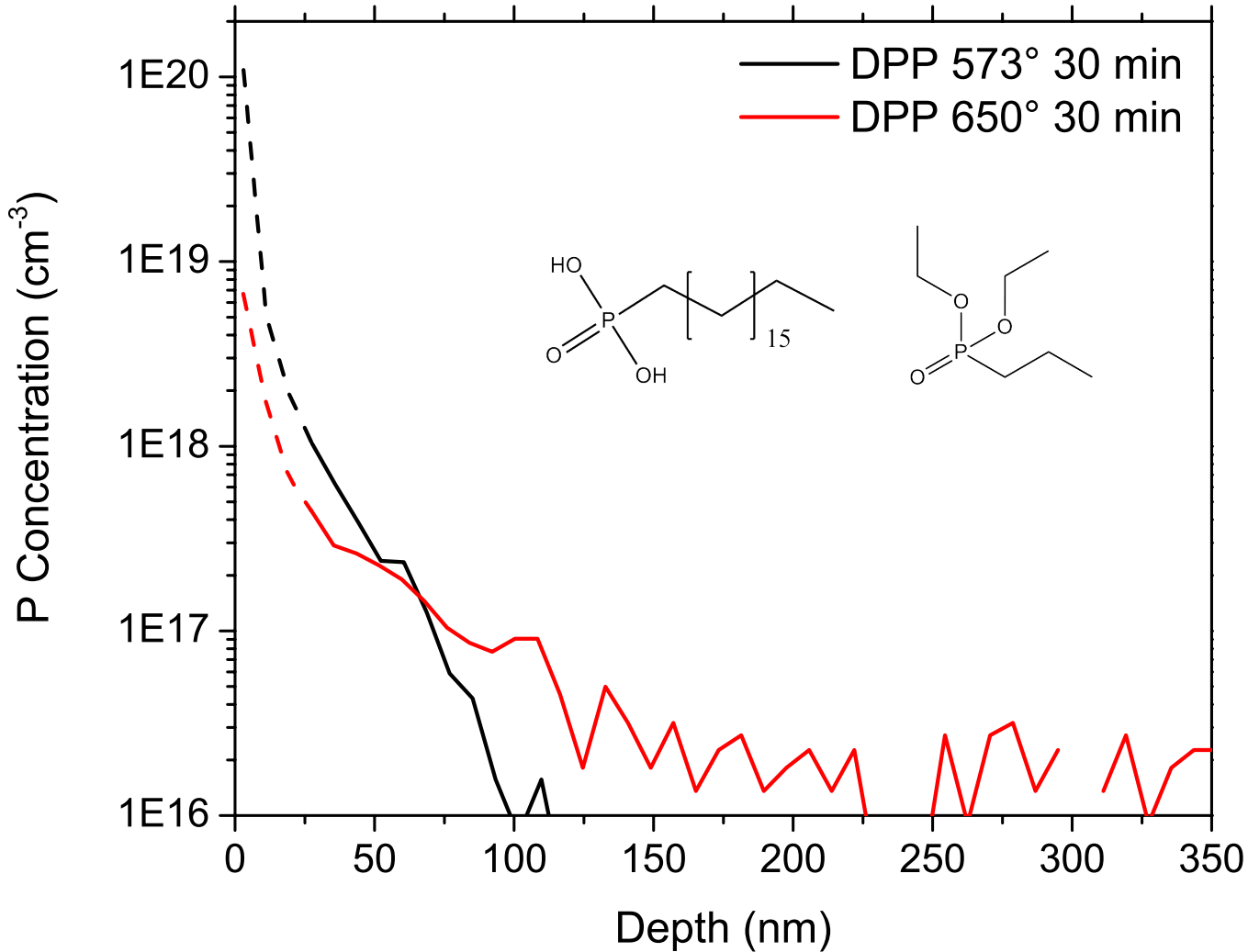
| ML            |
|---------------|
| $1,9 \pm 0.3$ |
| $1,2 \pm 0.2$ |



Strong Physisorbed fraction still remain

Rinsing procedure to remove physisorbed fraction

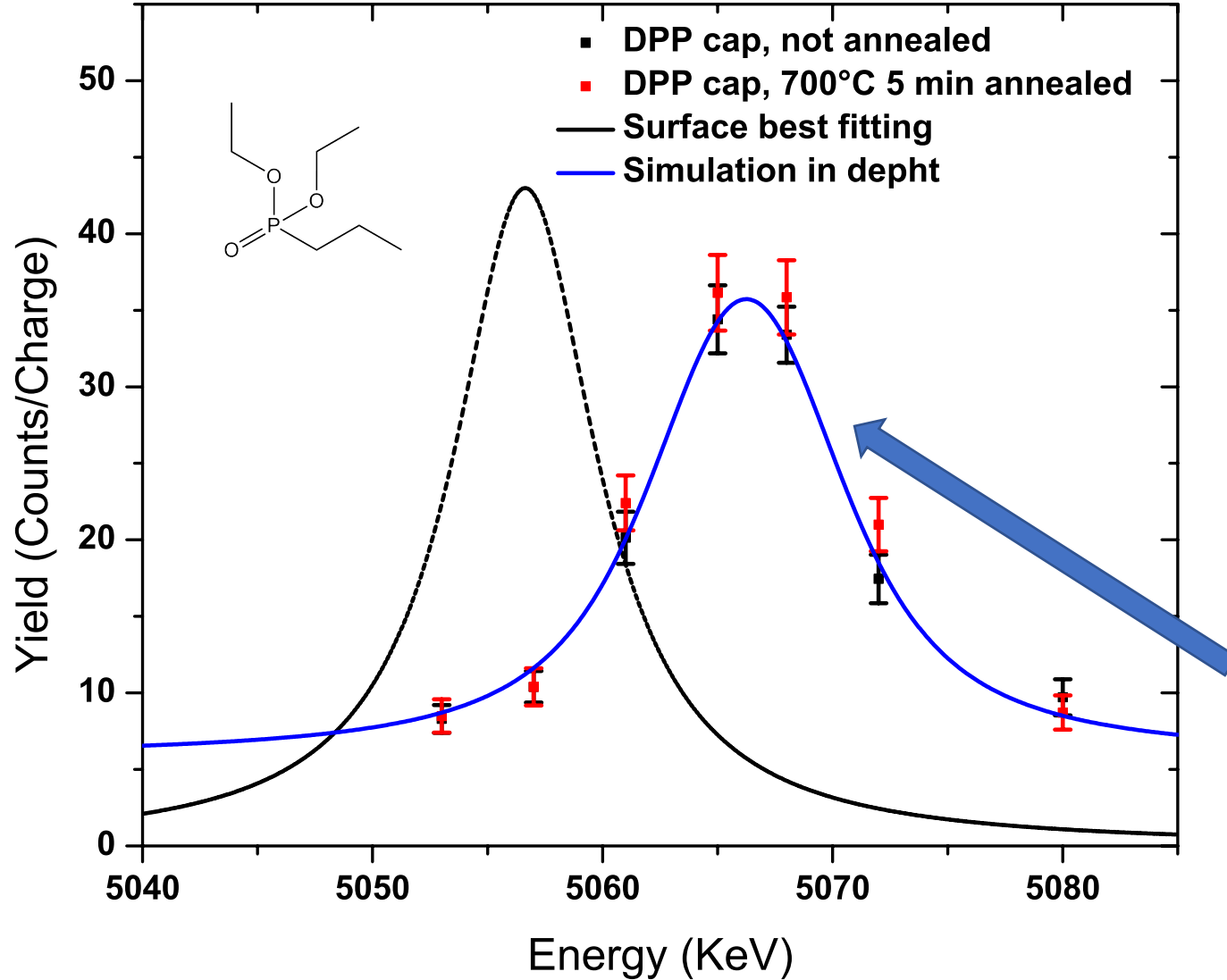
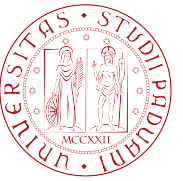
# Thermal Annealing Results: SIMS analysis



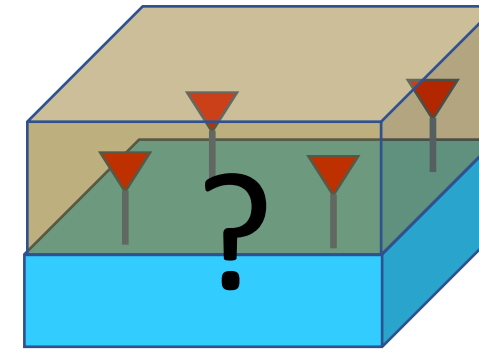
- Very low signals: dose  $\ll$  1%
  - Not reproducible profiles
- Profiles comes from localized signals

**NO clear evidence of diffusion**

# NRA in depth: DPP



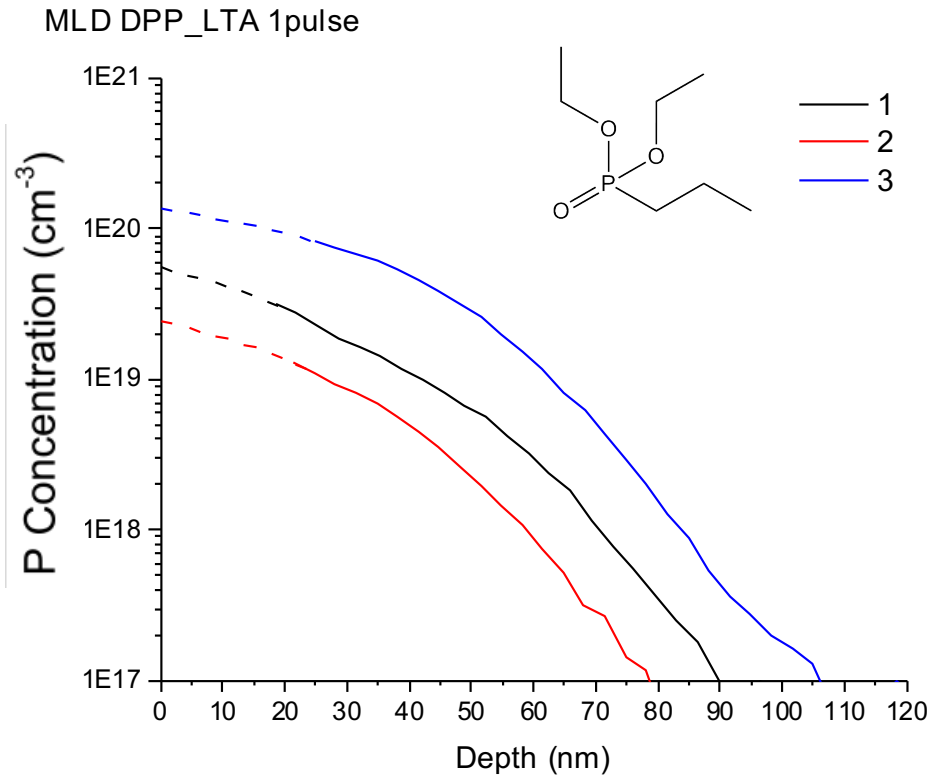
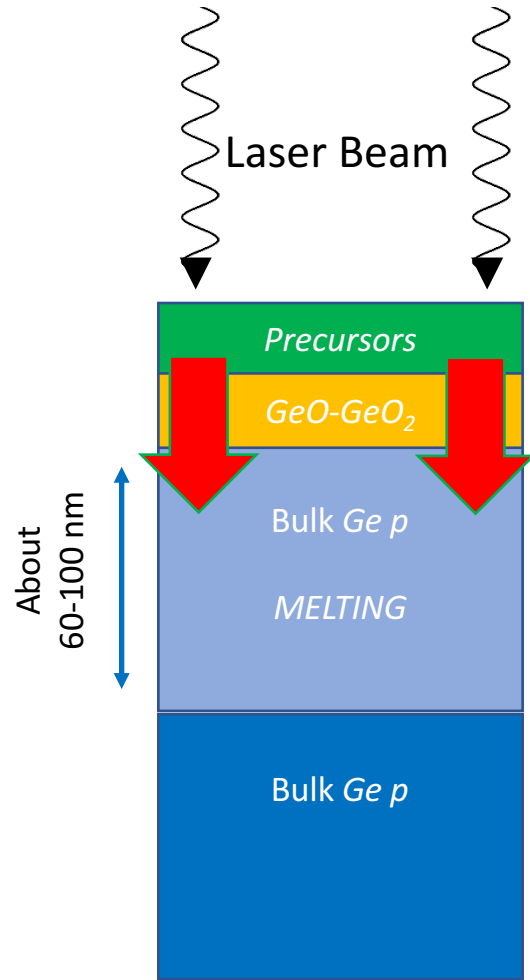
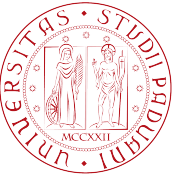
Where is Phosphorus after Thermal Annealing?



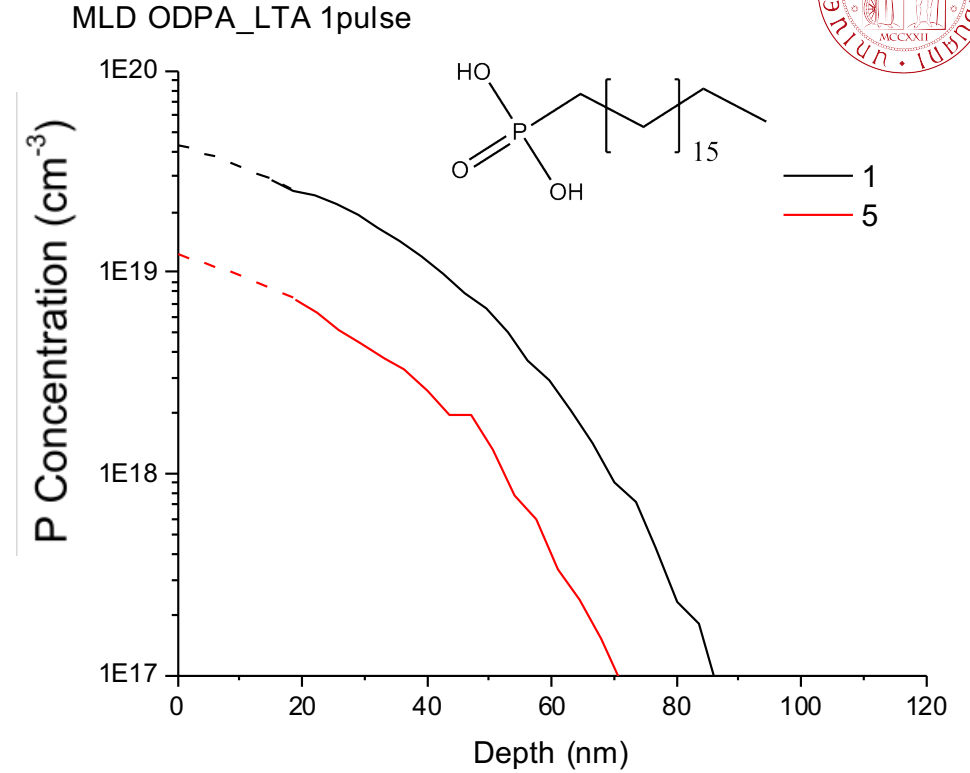
The Phosphorus remain at the SiO<sub>2</sub> – Ge interface

- Is 3 ML of GeO<sub>x</sub> a diffusion barrier?
- Can we degradate the molecules with a thermal annealing smaller that the Ge start to melt?

# Laser Thermal Annealing



8% of diffused dose



6% of diffused dose

- The P diffuse inside Ge in both cases
- There are fluctuations of the P surface concentration
- Maybe molecules are not well laterally distributed on the surface.

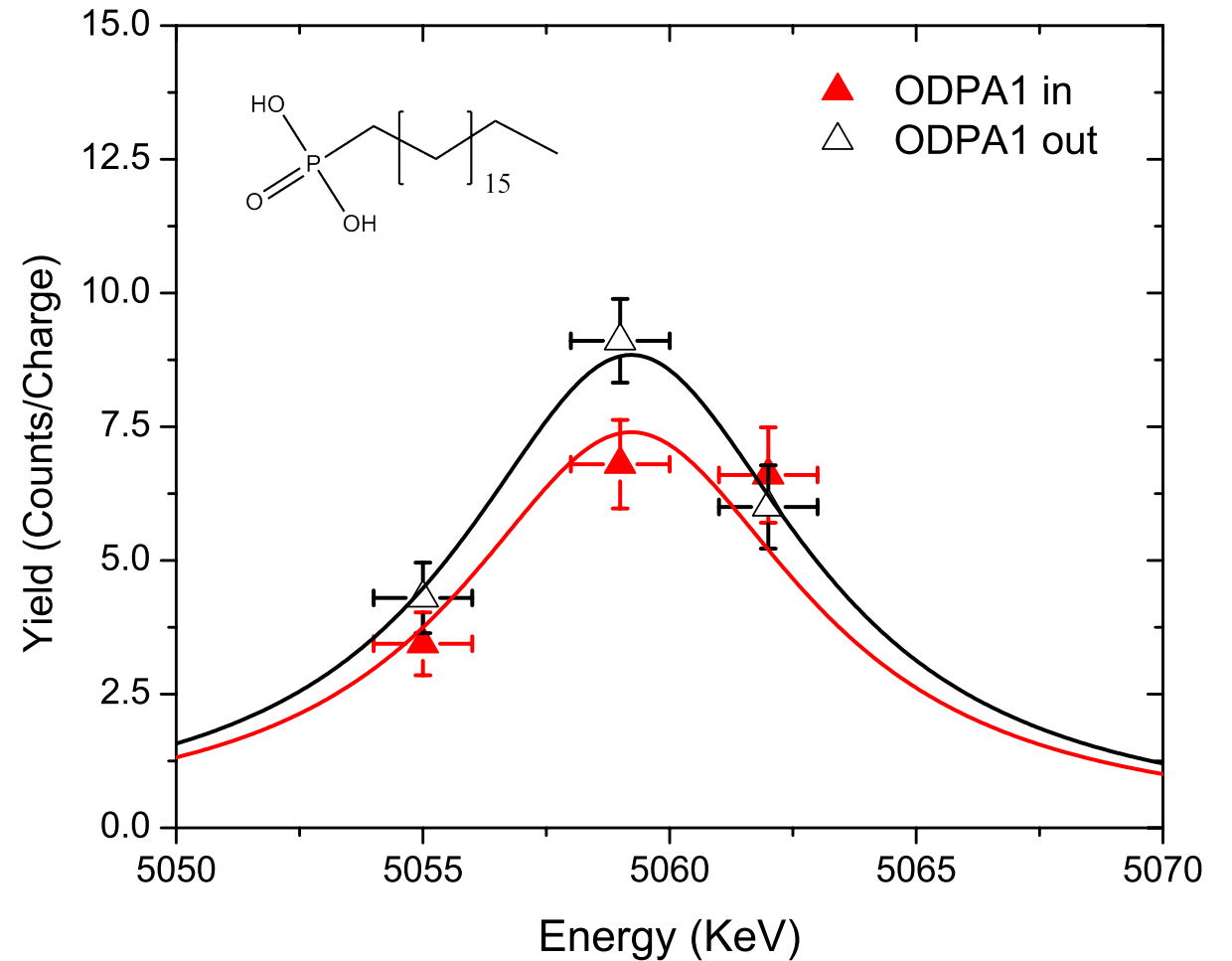




We check the residual P on surface.

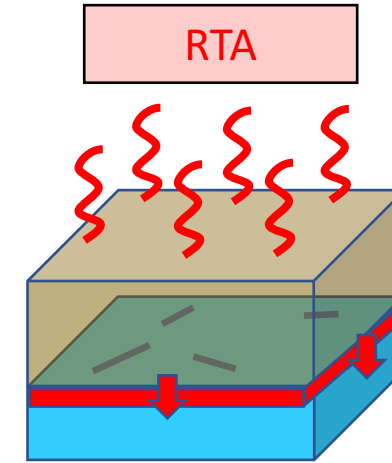
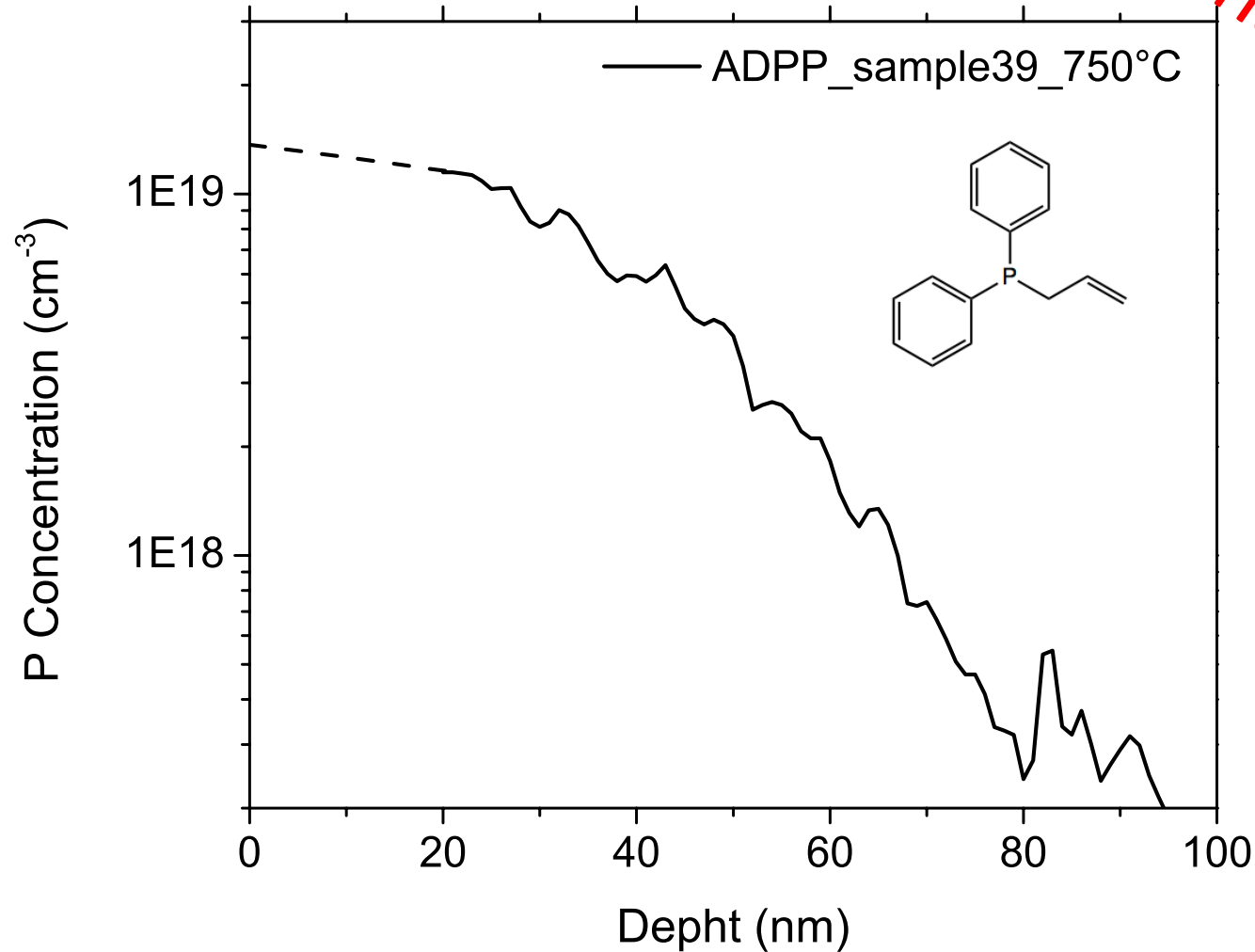
The residual P remains on surface

### ODPA Surface NRA quantification example

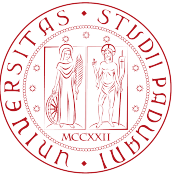


# Thermal Annealing Results: ADPP

Preliminary results



NRA in depth reveal that most of P remains at  $\text{SiO}_2$  - Ge interface



# Conclusion

- MLD processes cause Ge oxidation
- The P quantification and the surface oxidation characterization confirm the literature's reaction:
  - DPP physisorbed after Ge oxidation **> 2 ML**
  - ODPA chemisorbed **~ 1 ML**
  - ADPP chemisorbed only on the Ge-H surface **~ 0.5 ML**
- ADPP is the most promising candidate for P thermal in-diffusion
- DPP and ODPA act as a source for Laser Annealing doping

## In the near future

- Optimize the deposition and the thermal treatment for ADPP precursor
- Deepen the chemical analysis of the ADPP functionalized Ge surface
- Probe the activation of the diffused dopant
- LTA on ADPP precursor



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