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Low temperature tunneling current enhancement in silicide/Si Schottky contacts with nanoscale barrier width

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The low temperature electrical behavior of adjacent silicide/Si Schottky contacts with or without dopant segregation is investigated. The electrical characteristics are very well modeled by thermionic-field emission for nonsegregated contacts separated by micrometer-sized gaps. Still, an excess of current occurs at low temperature for short contact separations or dopant-segregated contacts when the voltage applied to the device is sufficiently high. From two-dimensional self-consistent nonequilibrium Green’s function simulations, the dependence of the Schottky barrier profile on the applied voltage, unaccounted for in usual thermionic-field emission models, is found to be the source of this deviation. © 2011 American Institute of Physics. [doi:10.1063/1.3567546]

Metal oxide-semiconductor field-effect transistors (MOSFETs) with heavily doped source/drain (S/D) contacts face several technological difficulties when miniaturization below the 32 nm node is considered, e.g., for limiting short-channel effects arising from lateral diffusion of dopants in the channel during activation, and for reaching low sheet and contact resistances with ultrashallow junctions.1 In this context, the replacement of conventional high doping S/D’s by the Schottky barrier (SB) MOSFET architecture, where S/D contacts are metallic, was suggested.2–4 Band-edge silicides, like rare-earth silicides5,6 (ErSi2−x, YbSi2−x) for n-Si and PtSi (Refs. 7 and 8) for p-Si, have been considered as potential candidates for SBMOSFET contacts since they should allow low SB heights (SBHs) with electrons9,10 (φBn=0.3 eV) and holes11 (φBp=0.15 eV), respectively. However, such SBHs are still too high to compete with conventional MOSFETs in terms of on- and off-currents. As a solution, the dopant segregation (DS) concept, introduced by Thornton,12 was recently revived by Kinoshita et al.13 DS consists in introducing a thin dopant layer at the silicide/Si interface to modulate the SBH. That layer promotes current injection by tunneling and results in a very low effective SBH (φBeff)14.

To investigate how DS affects the SBH, and more specifically parameters like the implantation dose, the implantation energy, or the annealing temperature, accurate extraction of very low SBHs must be performed. Dubois and Larrieu11 developed an interesting solution to that issue. It consists of extracting the SBH from comparison of measured and modeled temperature-dependent current-voltage (I-V) characteristics of two Schottky contacts separated by a Si resistance. Current transport through the Schottky diodes was implemented according to the thermionic-field emission model of Crowell and Rideout (C&R).15 The method was applied to the precise SBH determination for both PtSi (Ref. 11) and ErSi2−x.10

In the present letter, we report strong deviations from the expected low temperature electrical behavior as predicted by C&R. We propose to elucidate the physical mechanism at the source of these deviations. The departure from the model could very probably impinge on a correct extraction of the effective SBH of segregated Schottky contacts.

The two-contact structure used for the electrical studies is pictured by the inset to Fig. 1(b), with LSi and RSi the length and the resistance of the Si gap, respectively. For ErSi2−x, both segregated and nonsegregated contacts to n-Si are investigated for long Si gaps (LSi>>1 µm). Both long and short (LSi<<1 µm) nonsegregated PtSi/p-Si two-contact devices are also taken into consideration.

Since the deviations are not evidenced in the case of efficient DS (Ref. 16) (at least in the chosen measurement temperature range), we focus on purpose on ErSi2−x/n-Si contacts implanted at low doses, exhibiting no or moderate...
SBH reduction. More interestingly, a dramatic disagreement appears at low temperature between the experimental data and C&R’s model. This is illustrated in Fig. 1(a) displaying the experimental Arrhenius plots for PtSi/p-Si two-contact structures with long (red/squares) and short $R_{Si}$ (purple/triangles). The observed $I$ versus $V$ characteristics at $T = 110$ K.

In order to explain why $I$ in segregated or short devices increases with $V$ at low temperature, instead of saturating, we perform two-dimensional (2D) self-consistent nonequilibrium Green’s function (NEGF) simulations. We use a coupled mode space approach assuming transport in the first subband only, an effective mass Hamiltonian, and ballistic transport approximation. The SB is described as a contact potential. For the DS case, the segregated region in Si is assumed uniformly doped with a concentration $N_{DS} = 10^{19}$ cm$^{-2}$ and a length $L_{DS} = 3$ nm.

The current spectrum $J(E)$ in a Schottky contact is the result of a competition between occupation of electrons in the metal, mainly a Fermi–Dirac distribution $f_{FD}(E,T)$ with $E$ the carrier energy above the Fermi level and $T$ the absolute temperature, and transmission probability of an electron through the barrier $T(E)$.

In Fig. 3, the energy band profile (conduction band minimum $E_C$) versus the transport direction $x$ of a short ($L_{Si} = 100$ nm) segregated ErSi$_{2-x}$/n-Si device at $T = 150$ K is shown for increasing $V$. The excess of current at higher $V$ pictured in Fig. 1(b) can be linked to the much steeper band profile in the segregated region (inset 1 to Fig. 3) compared with the long nonsegregated device, owing to a higher doping at the interface. In that case, the profile grows steeper with $V$, $d(E)$ decreases concomitantly, causing in turn an increase in $T(E)$ and $I$. This variation in the profile slope is not accounted for in C&R’s model which supposes a fixed parabolic potential. As can be seen in inset 2 to Fig. 3, the corresponding $I$-$V$ curve renders very well, at least qualitatively, the behavior observed experimentally. The effect is the same for a long device as featured in Fig. 1(a) since it is only due to the interfacial energy band profile. In addition,
as the nonsaturation effect of \( I \) with \( V \) is correlated with the doping profile in the DS area, it could be used to electrically determine important parameters like \( N_{DS} \) and \( L_{DS} \), as a substitution or a complement to physical characterization methods.

In the case of a short nonsegregated device, a similar nonsaturation effect can also be observed at sufficiently low \( T \), as shown in Fig. 2(b). The reason is that the rate of variation with \( V \) of the energy band profile increases compared to a long device because its slope is related to \( V/L_{Si} \). In consequence, like in the segregated device, for a given \( T \), a \( V \) increment causes the band profile to grow more abruptly. Therefore the portion of \( J(E) \) under the SB is significantly enhanced (see Fig. 4), which leads to an excess of current. In a long nonsegregated device, however, the profile variation upon \( V \) is negligible. The current spectrum is mostly determined by \( T \), and \( I \) mostly saturates with \( V \) as expected from C&R’s model.

To conclude, we have reported low temperature disparities of the experimental \( I-V \) characteristics of various silicide/Si two-contact structures compared with simulations relying on C&R’s model. Based on 2D self-consistent NEGF simulations, it is highlighted that the dependence of the SB profile on \( V \) results in an enhanced FE at low temperature. That profile modulation should be considered for a proper extraction of the SBH of dopant-segregated contacts and could prove useful to get a better insight into the dopant profile at the silicide/Si interface.

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1ITRS International Technology Roadmap for Semiconductors.  