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# On the size-dependent elasticity of silicon nanocantilevers: Impact of defects

Hamed Sadeghian<sup>1,2</sup>, Hans Goosen<sup>1</sup>, Andre Bossche<sup>2</sup>, Barend Thijssen<sup>3</sup>, Fred van Keulen<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Structural Optimization and Computational Mechanics (SOCM) group, Department of Precision and Microsystems Engineering, Delft University of Technology, The Netherlands

<sup>2</sup>Electronic Instrumentation Laboratory, Department of Microelectronics, Delft University of Technology, The Netherlands

<sup>3</sup>Virtual Materials Laboratory, Department of Materials Science and Engineering, Delft University of Technology, Mekelweg 2, Delft, The Netherlands

E-mail: h.sadeghianmarnani@tudelft.nl

**Abstract.** Recent measurements have indicated that the elastic behavior of silicon nanocantilevers and nanowires is size-dependent. Several theoretical models have been proposed to explain this phenomenon, mainly focused on surface stress effects. However, discrepancies are found between experiments and theories, indicating that there could be other influences besides surface effects. One of the important issues, which was experimentally confirmed and has not been considered, is accounting for the fact that experimentally tested nanocantilevers and nanowires are not defect free. In this paper molecular dynamics (MD) is utilized to study the effects of defects on the elasticity of silicon. The effective Young's modulus  $\tilde{E}$  of [100] and [110] oriented silicon nanoplates is extracted in presence of defects, showing that such defects significantly influence the size-dependent behavior in  $\tilde{E}$ . The MD results are compared with the results of continuum theory, showing that continuum theory holds, even for very small defects. Taking into account the surface effects, native oxide layers together with fabrication-induced defects, the experimental measurements can be explained. The studied example involved nanocantilevers, but can be extended to nanowires.

Due to advantages of miniaturization, such as smaller size, shorter time response, higher performance and reduced energy requirements, significant research efforts have been directed towards the developments of nanoelectromechanical systems (NEMS). The building blocks of NEMS are mostly nanocantilevers, nanoplates, nanowires and nanotubes. Due to their applications, their mechanical properties are of considerable interest. Recent experimental [1, 2, 3, 4] and computational studies, including *ab initio* and density functional theory (DFT) [5, 6, 7], molecular dynamics (MD) [8, 9, 10, 11], and modifications to continuum theory [12, 13, 14, 15] revealed strong size-dependent mechanical properties as the characteristic dimensions of the structure approached nanometer scale.

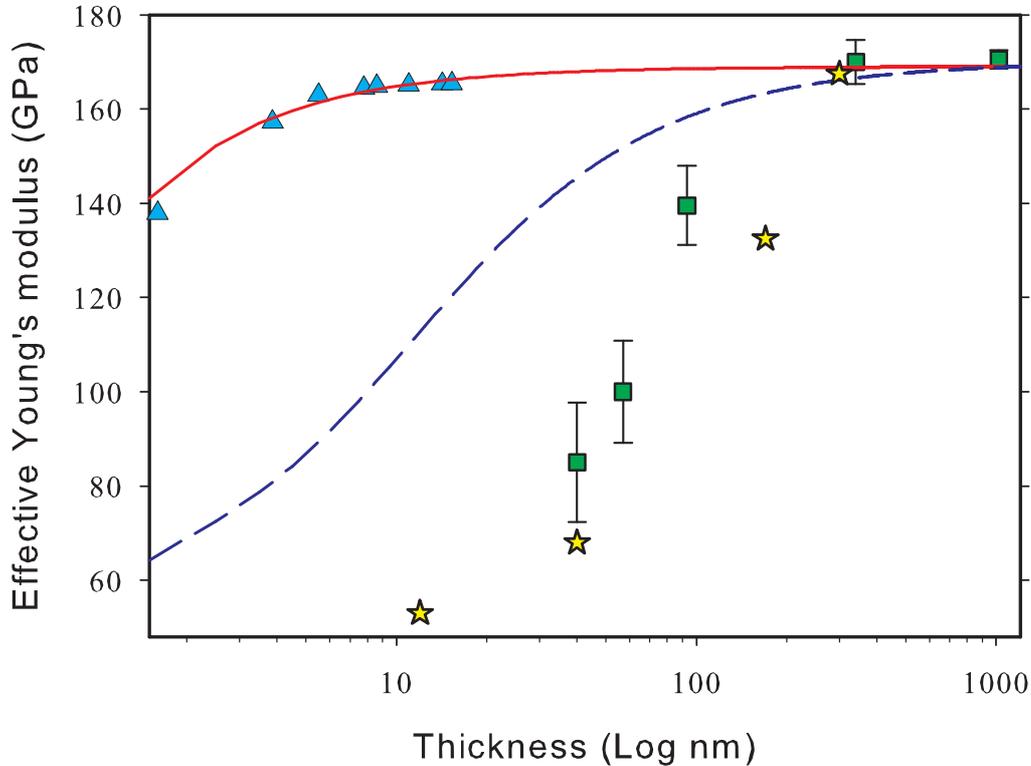
Li *et al.* [1] measured the  $\tilde{E}$  of [110] silicon cantilevers with thicknesses ranging from 300 to 12 nm using the resonance frequency method. The  $\tilde{E}$  showed significant decrease from 167 GPa to 53 GPa. Gordon *et al.* [2] performed a new, multipoint bending protocol in an atomic force microscope in order to extract the elastic modulus of vertically aligned Si [111] nanowires (diameter ranges from 100 to 700 nm) in an as-grown state. Zhu *et al.* [4] measured the effective Young's modulus of silicon nanowires with diameters between 15 to 60 nm and lengths between 1.5 and 4.3  $\mu\text{m}$ . The nanowires, grown by the vapor-liquid-solid process, were subjected to tensile tests in situ inside a scanning electron microscope.

The size-dependence of the effective Young's modulus  $\tilde{E}$  has generally been attributed to a number of effects, including surface stress effects [12, 15, 5], surface contaminations and surface oxidation [16, 17, 18], nonlinear bulk elasticity [19], impact of loading method (bending vs. extension) [10] and effects of different geometry and surface structure [20]. The succeeding results and discussions have made clear that a substantial gap exists between theoretical predictions and experimental measurements, revealing that although preceding factors influence  $\tilde{E}$  to some extent, they alone are insufficient to explain the experimentally observed trends.

As an example, the experimental results of single crystal silicon [110] nanowires and nanocantilevers reported the observed size-dependence at about 100 nm [1, 3, 4], while the computational investigations predicts this to occur at a characteristic size of less than 10 nm [6, 8]. Figure 1 shows a comparison between our recent experimental measurements of the size-dependent bending mode of  $\tilde{E}$  of silicon nanocantilevers [3], the experimental results reported in [1] and several theoretical models. The figure shows the effects of surface elasticity in extensional mode of  $\tilde{E}$  from molecular dynamics (MD), a semi-continuum framework [15] without and with a 2 nm thick native oxide layer. The thickness is shown on a logarithmic scale in order to clearly visualize the difference between theory and experiments. The experimental results showed that the size-dependence starts at about 150 nm. The results of semi-continuum approach indicates size effects below 15 nm, i.e. very far from what experimental results showed. Taking the native oxide layer into consideration reduces the difference, yet there is still a considerable gap. Previous work [21] showed that different oxide's properties partially explain the distinctive drops of  $\tilde{E}$ , but not fully. Therefore, the question remains: why

$\tilde{E}$  decreases at larger thicknesses?

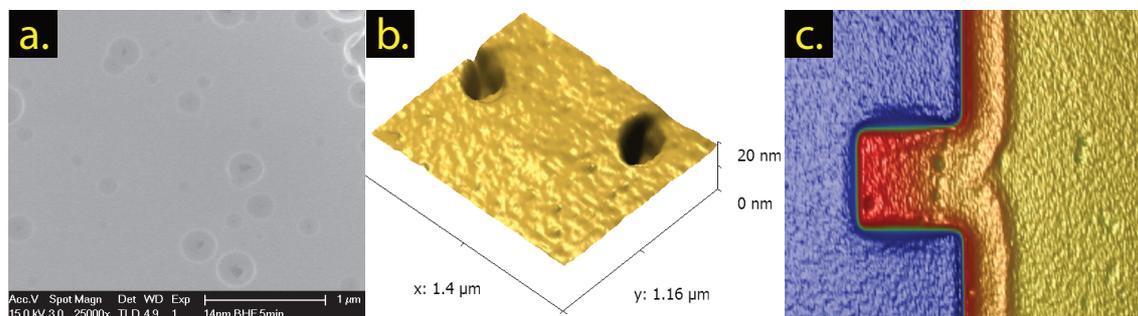
A couple of issues have been raised by researchers in order to reduce the gap between



**Figure 1.** Measured effective Young’s modulus of silicon nanocantilevers for different thicknesses (squares [3] and stars [1]). The triangles are the results of direct MD simulation in extensional mode [22]. The solid line shows the prediction of size dependence when considering surface elasticity [15], and the dashed line shows the prediction when additional 2 nm native oxide layers are taken into account [21].

the experiment and the theory [23, 24]. One of the most important issues, which has not been considered yet, is accounting for the fact that experimentally tested nanostructures are not defect free in contrast to the perfect single crystal structures studied using atomistic simulations [23, 20, 24]. Recent experimental observations have shown that reducing the thickness of silicon nanocantilevers would not only increase the surface-to-volume ratio but also the density of fabrication-induced defects [25, 21]. Figure 2(a) shows a SEM of so-called HF defects in a 14 nm thick silicon device layer. The HF defects are observed as circles with the defect at the center. Due to convenience, HF etching is often used to test for the existence of these pinhole structures, and the resulting observed defects are called “HF defects”. The details of the HF defects were published elsewhere [21]. Using AFM, defects can be observed without HF modification. The AFM image is shown in Figure 2(b). The white light interferometric picture, shown in Figure 2(c), shows the appearance of defects on the surface of the cantilever as well.

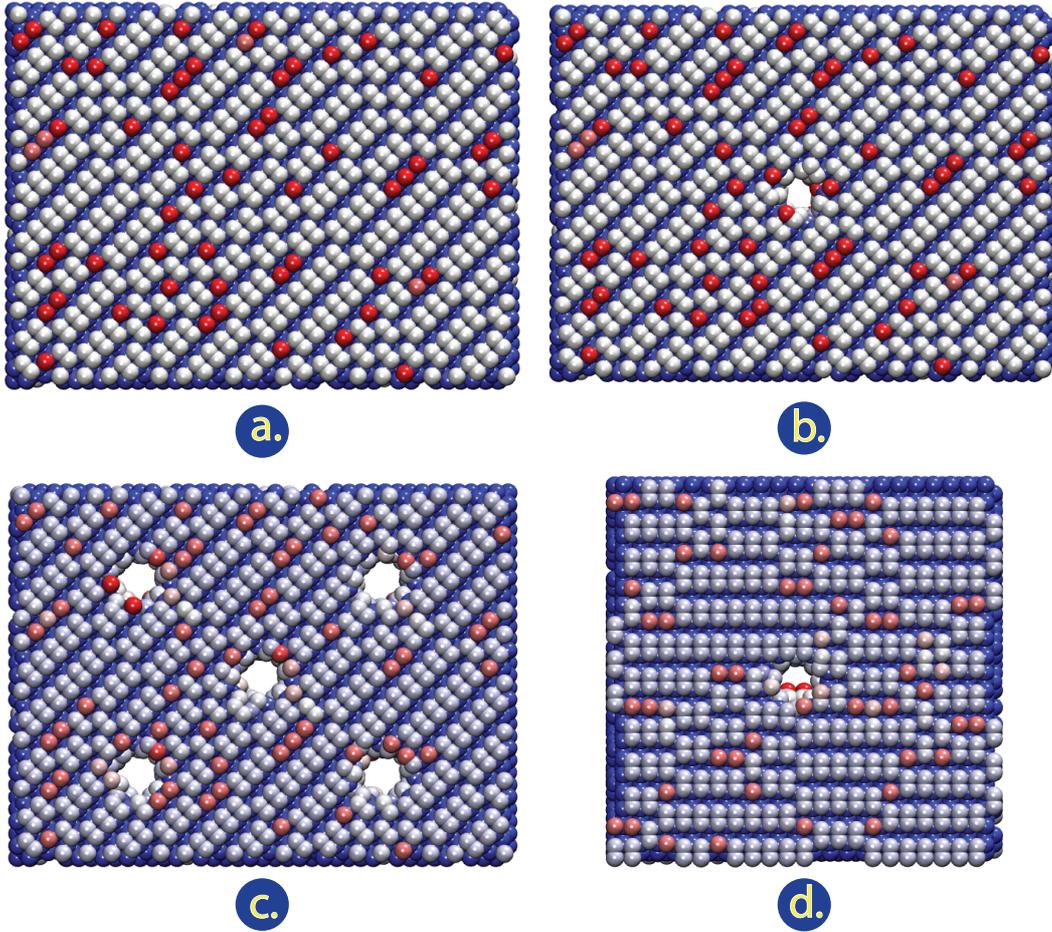
It can be speculated that the HF defects can cause a decrease in  $\tilde{E}$  and thus contributes to the discrepancy between experimental measurements and theoretical investigations. In this paper, using MD calculations we investigate the influence of defects on the size-



**Figure 2.** (a) SEM of HF defects in a 14 nm-thick SOI wafer. The BOX layer below the HF defect is etched by HF solution. (b) AFM image of defects without HF modification (shape is caused by AFM probe) and (c) White light interferometric picture of a 40 nm thick cantilever with defects.

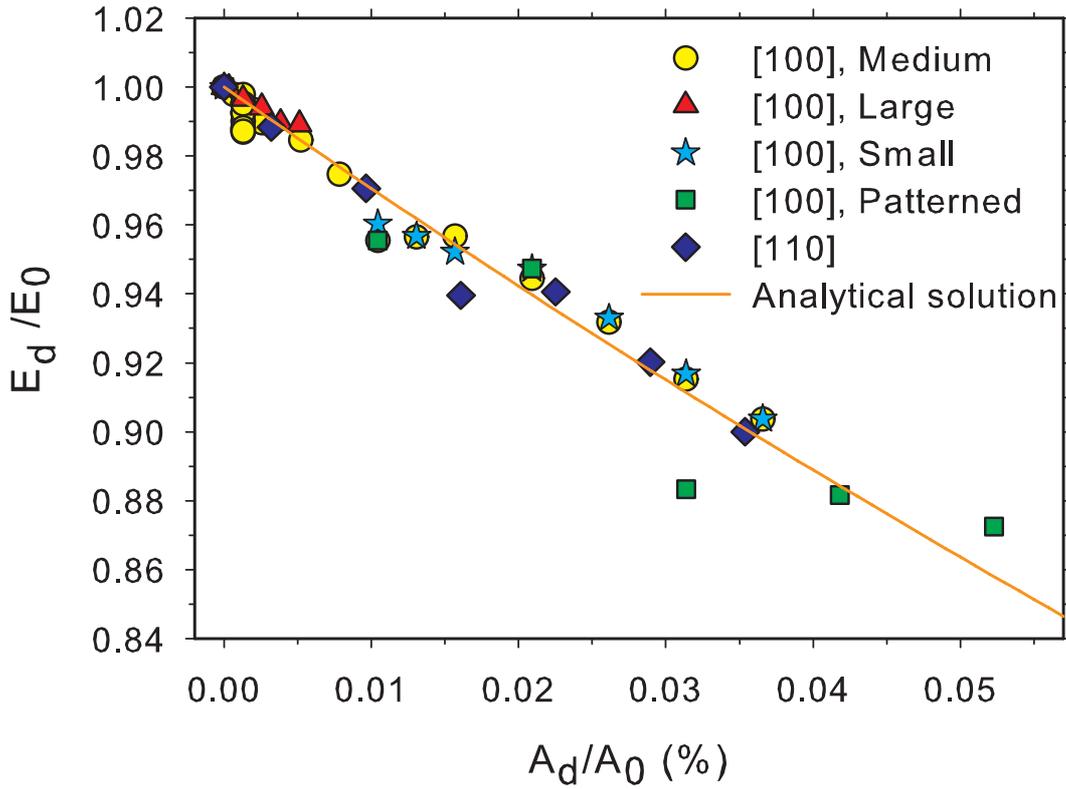
dependent elasticity of silicon nanocantilevers. A recently developed modified embedded atom method (MEAM) potential for silicon [26] was used. Silicon nanoplates were created with initial atomic positions corresponding to the bulk diamond-cubic crystal. The nanoplates were oriented along the [100] and [110] directions. Three different lateral dimensions of nanoplates were studied, large ( $40 \times 30$  unit cells), medium ( $20 \times 15$  unit cells) and small ( $10 \times 8$  unit cells). The thickness was kept as 4 unit cells. Periodic boundary conditions were applied as follows: the plate fills the  $x$  and  $y$  directions (length and width) completely, but does not fill the  $z$  (thickness) direction completely. Thus, there are sufficiently large vacuum regions between the periodic images in  $z$  direction. Consequently, the plates do not interact with each other, so that the top and bottom of the plates represent two free surfaces. Therefore, the system mimics a single nanoplate. The simulation cells were then fully relaxed to a minimum energy state at zero Kelvin, while zero pressure was applied in all directions. A time frame of 40 ps was found to be sufficient for the energy minimization. The surfaces display  $(2 \times 1)$ -type reconstruction along [110] or  $[\bar{1}10]$  directions, consisting of rows of dimers to eliminate one dangling bond per surface atom. At this stage defects with a cylindrical shape of different sizes were created by removing the atoms inside the cylinder. Each nanoplate has one defect at its center and the radius of the defects varied. Moreover, nanoplates with patterned defects were also studied. The configurations were again fully relaxed to the minimum energy state. Figure 3(a–d) shows the relaxed [100] and [110] nanoplates with single defects and patterned defects. Because removing atoms will create free surfaces inside the defect, atoms inside the defect also reconstruct.

After reaching equilibrium configurations, the nanoplates underwent quasi-static tensile loading along the  $x$ -direction and were again fully relaxed to the local energy minimum following each strain step. The virial stresses [27] were calculated for each level of strain



**Figure 3.** Snapshots of (a) a fully relaxed defect-free [100] silicon nanoplate, (b) [100] silicon nanoplates with one defect at the center, (c) Patterned defects on [100] silicon nanoplate and (d) [110] nanoplate with one defect. Coloring is according to energy. Red colors denotes atoms of higher energy.

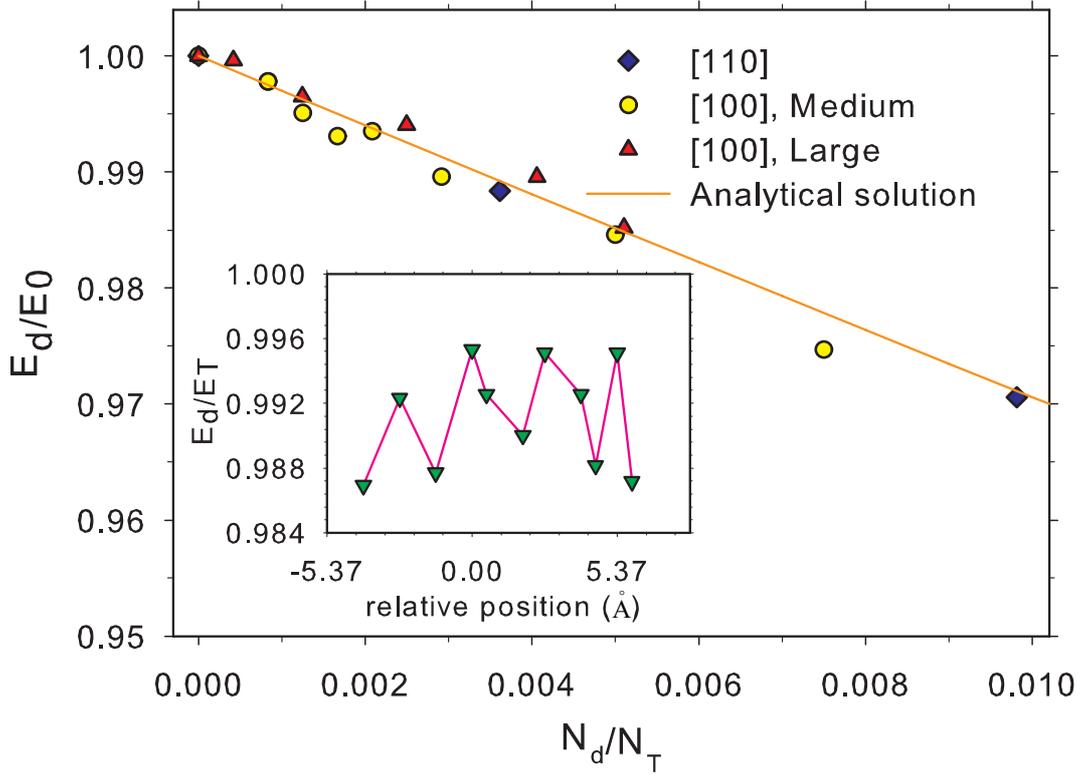
and  $\tilde{E}$  was found from the slope of the stress-strain curve. This was repeated for different nanoplates with different sizes of defects. Figure 4 shows  $\frac{E_d}{E_0}$  versus  $\frac{A_d}{A_0}$ , where  $E_d$  and  $A_d$  are the effective Young's modulus of the nanoplate with defect and the surface area of defect, and  $E_0$  and  $A_0$  are the effective Young's modulus and surface area of the nanoplate without defect. For extremely small defects, the number of atoms removed is not only a function of the defect size, but also of the position of the center of the defect. When the center of the defects is moved within the dimensions of a crystal, the number of removed atoms is changed, consequently the effective Young's modulus is changed (See inset in Figure 5). This is the reason that in Figure 4 the extremely small defects have seemingly noisy ( $\pm 0.01$ ) values of  $\frac{E_d}{E_0}$ . Re-plotting Figure 4 with respect to the number of removed atoms results in Figure 5.  $N_d$  is the number of removed atoms, and  $N_t$  is the total number of atoms, respectively. It is noteworthy that creating the defect did not change the average total energy per atom significantly, except for the atoms near the surface of the defects, which have higher excess energy. The virial stresses of



**Figure 4.**  $\frac{E_d}{E_0}$  versus  $\frac{A_d}{A_0}$  for different sizes and directions of nanoplates. The thickness of the nanoplates is 4 unit cells.

nanoplates with defects, compared to the uniform virial stress in a nanoplate without defects, are not uniformly distributed, which is due to the stress concentration near the defects. From the changes in the virial stresses ( $\Delta\sigma$ ) of each individual atom with respect to the strain ( $\varepsilon$ ), the stiffness contribution of each atom to the  $\tilde{E}$  was determined ( $\frac{\Delta\sigma}{\varepsilon}$ ). This is shown in Figure 6 for [100] and 7 for [110] nanoplates. Substantial changes are found when the size of the defects is increased.

As shown in figures 4 and 5 the MD results were compared with an analytical solution based on continuum theory [28], shown as a solid line. Comparison between the MD results and the analytical solution shows a very good agreement, even for very small defects. Both MD and continuum results indicate that the  $\tilde{E}$  linearly decreases with increasing defect volume fraction. Moreover, the MD results confirm an identical decrease of  $\tilde{E}$  in different directions, which follows from the analytical solution as well. Since the reduction of the  $\tilde{E}$  due to the defects is significant, therefore, it has to be considered as an additional factor contributing to the decrease in the  $\tilde{E}$ . Moreover, the native oxide present on a silicon surface would also include the defects present in the silicon. As shown with the analytical solution and the MD results, the effects of defects on  $\tilde{E}$  depends strongly on the relative surface ratio of the defects  $\frac{A_d}{A_0}$  and not on the direction or the material. Therefore, it can be assumed that the effect of defects on the native oxide layers is similar to that of the silicon. By doing so, the effect of defects can



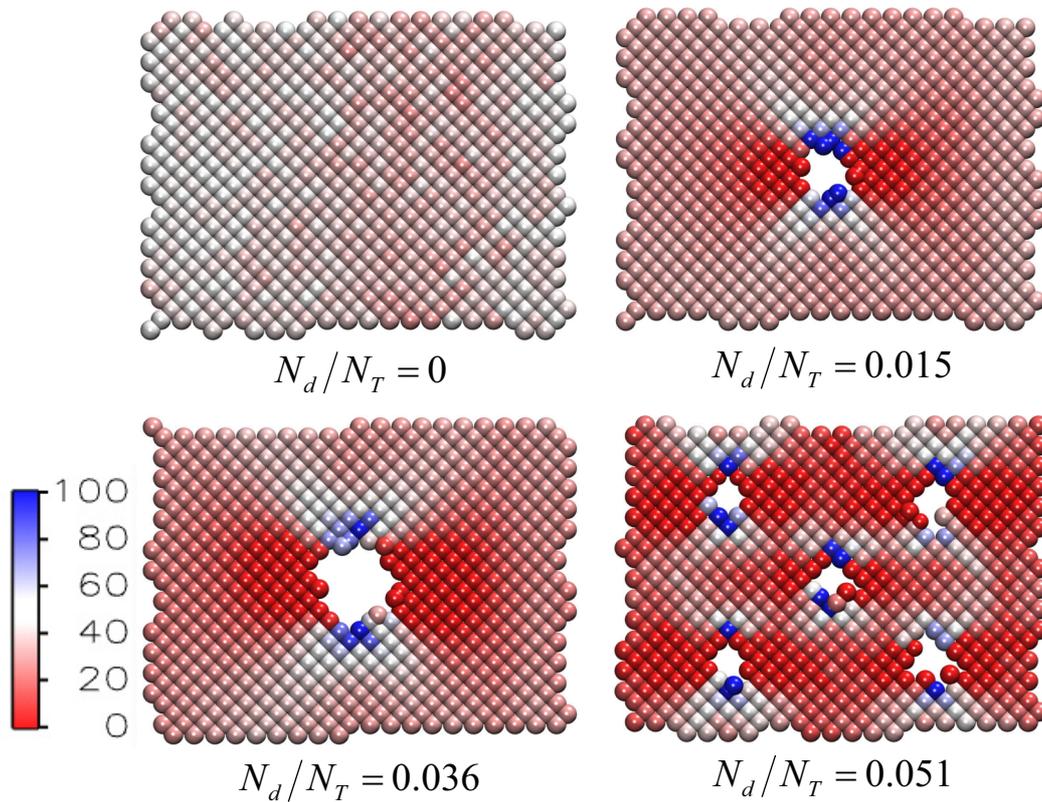
**Figure 5.**  $\frac{E_d}{E_0}$  versus  $\frac{N_d}{N_0}$  for different sizes and directions of nanoplates. The inset shows the  $\frac{E_d}{E_0}$  as a function of relative position of the center of the defect to the center of the nanoplate.

now be included in the resultant  $\tilde{E}$ , affected by surface elasticity and native oxide layers. Figure 8 shows the effect of defects of various densities on  $\tilde{E}$  as function of thickness. 0% corresponds to  $\tilde{E}$  of silicon cantilevers with 2 nm thick native oxide layer and surface elasticity without defect.

**Table 1.** Comparison between experimental  $\tilde{E}$  data and those theoretically calculated, taking into account the surface elasticity, native oxide scenarios and fabrication-induced defects.  $t_{Ox}$  and  $E_{Ox}$  are the thickness and the Young's modulus of native oxide layer.

Thickness (nm)		93	57	40
Experimental data (GPa)		$139.5 \pm 8.4$	$100.1 \pm 10.8$	$85.2 \pm 12.7$
$t_{Ox}(nm)$	$E_{Ox}$ (GPa)			
2	75	150.91-150.99	119.88-134.16	102.31-114.51
5	75	135.81-142.81	103.53-115.93	84.33-94.73
2	50	146.22-154.82	117.84-128.84	97.80-109.40
5	50	130.16-135.16	95.13-107.33	69.08-81.88

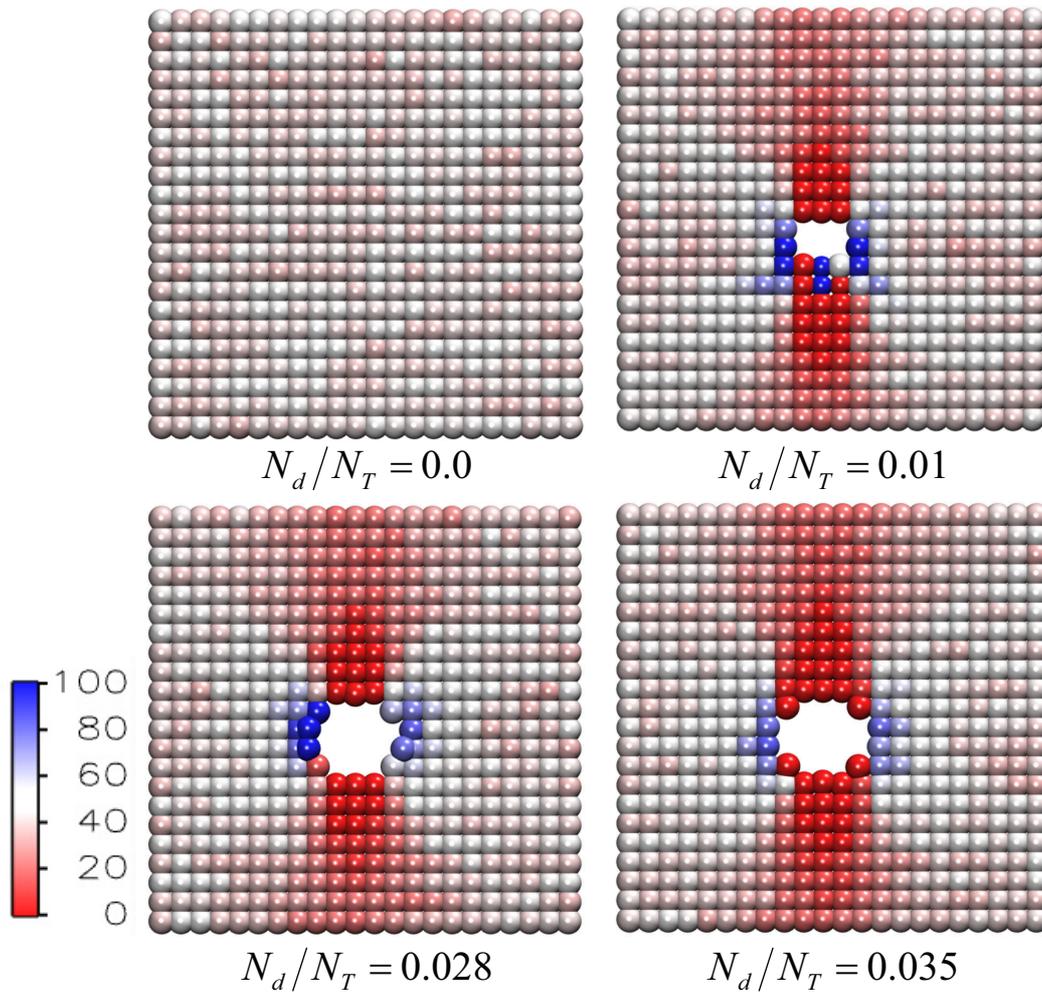
The defect density ( $\frac{A_d}{A_0}$ ), experimentally observed in this work and previous work [25] varies between 0.005 to 0.12%, depending on the thickness of the silicon device layer.



**Figure 6.** snapshots of middle layers of silicon [100] nanoplates with different ratios of removed atoms and the total number of atoms. Each individual atom is colored by its stiffness contribution. Scales are normalized in which 0 corresponds to the color with lowest contribution to the stiffness and 100 for highest, respectively.

Figure 4 was used to calculate  $\frac{E_d}{E_0}$  where  $E_0$  is now the effective Young's modulus including the surface elasticity and the native oxide layer. This was done for different native oxide scenarios, as reported in previous work [21, 2, 29, 30]. The results are shown in Table 1.  $\tilde{E}$ , including the effects of surface elasticity, native oxide layers and fabrication-induced defects was calculated for the thicknesses that were measured experimentally. The uncertainties in the experimental data are due to the errors of the measurements, reported elsewhere [3]. The variations in the theoretical values are due to the variations in the defect density. It can be seen that taking the fabrication-induced defects into account can explain the observed discrepancy between the experimental measurements and theoretical predictions. As an example, for native oxide of 2 nm thickness and  $E_{Ox}$  of 75 Gpa, decreasing the thickness from 93 to 40 nm, decreases  $\tilde{E}$  from 135.81-142.81 to 84.33-94.73, similar to what was experimentally observed.

In summary, molecular dynamics calculations have been carried out to determine the effects of fabrication-induced defects on the effective Young's modulus of silicon nanocantilevers. The calculations were motivated by a disparity in the experimental measurements and theoretical investigations of the effective Young's modulus. The conclusion is that the size effect observed in silicon nanocantilevers can be explained by a contri-



**Figure 7.** snapshots of middle layers of silicon [110] nanoplates with different ratios of removed atoms and the total number of atoms. Each individual atom is colored by its stiffness contribution. Scales are normalized in which 0 corresponds to the color with lowest contribution to the stiffness and 100 for highest, respectively.

bution of surface effects, native oxide layers and fabrication-induced defects. Taking these into account, the gap between the experimental measurements and computational investigation can be closed and a similar trend was observed in the theory. Moreover, the effect of defects is only influenced by the ratio between surface area of the defects and total surface of the nanoplate, similar to what analytical solution based on the continuum theory predicts. Future experimental research on quantifying the size effects on the thickness and the mechanical properties of native oxide layer has to be done. The studied example involved silicon nanocantilevers, but can be extended to nanowires.

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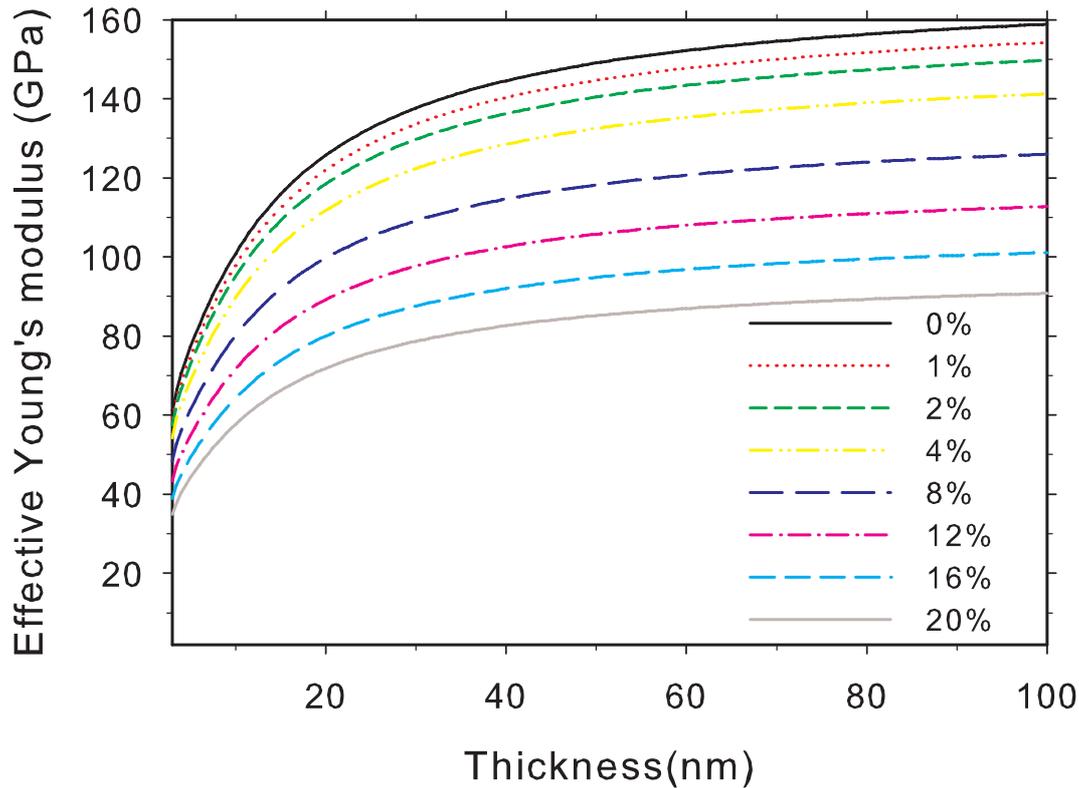


Figure 8.  $\tilde{E}$  versus thickness of the cantilever for different defect area fractions.

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