

# Implanted Layer Characterization

Adharul Muttaqin, Irman Idris

**Abstract**—In modern semiconductor process technology, ion implantation has become the most important technique to introduce dopant atoms into semiconductor materials. The main advantage of ion implantation technique is its high controllability of process parameters, which influencing dopant distribution profile. This research was intended to characterize the product of ion implantation machine NV-3204. Ion implantation characterization successfully produced and evaluated pn-junction diode characteristics. PN-junction diode was fabricated using 100 keV energy and  $5 \times 10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-3}$  dose of phosphorus on a silicon wafer type N<111>. For all measured area, pn-junction diode has junction depth  $X_j = 1 \text{ um}$ , breakdown voltage  $-45\text{V}$ , built-in voltage  $0.8\text{V}$ , and dopant concentration  $5 \times 10^{18} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ . Comparing the simulation, this result exhibited that output of ion implantation machine was well controlled.

**Index Terms**— characterization, controllability dopant, implanted layer, installation, ion implantation

## I. INTRODUCTION

Ion implantation is introduction of ionized dopant atoms into a wafer substrate with enough energy to penetrate beyond the surface. The most common application is substrate doping. The use of 3 keV to 500 keV energy for phosphorus, boron, or arsenic dopant ions is sufficient to implant the ions from 100 Å to 10,000 Å below the silicon surface. These depths place the atoms beyond any surface layers, and therefore any barrier effect of the surface oxides during impurity introduction is avoided. The depth of implantation, which is proportional to the ion energy, can be selected to meet a particular application [1] [2].

Implantation offers a clear advantage over chemical deposition techniques. The major advantage of ion implantation technology is the capability of precisely controlling the number of implanted dopant atoms. Upon annealing the target (heating to elevated temperatures of approximately 600-1000 degrees C), precise dopant concentrations between  $10^{14}$  to  $10^{21}$  atoms/cm<sup>3</sup> in silicon are obtained. Furthermore, the dopant's depth distribution profile can be well-controlled. [3]

This paper describes the characterization of ion implanter product.

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Adharul Muttaqin was with the Electrical Engineering Department of Institut Teknologi Bandung, Bandung. Now he is with the Electrical Engineering Department of Universitas Brawijaya, Malang, Indonesia (corresponding author provide phone 0341-554166; email adharul@brawijaya.ac.id).

Irman Idris is with Electrical Engineering Department of Institut Teknologi Bandung, Bandung, email irman@ic-proc.paume.itb.ac.id.

## II. NV3204 ION IMPLANTATION MACHINE CHARACTERISTICS

According to functional characterization experiment, several gases have been fed as source to determine that different gas source would produce different ion beam spectrum. Figure 3 was obtained from  $\text{BF}_3$  gas source and figure 4 from  $\text{PH}_3$  gas. Referring to manual handbook, figure 3 was  $\text{BF}_3$  beam current. The maximum current was found at AMU 10 as the value for  $\text{B}^{+11}$  ion that will be used for implantation of p type impurity. Figure 4 was shown as  $\text{PH}_3$  spectrum after manual handbook. The dominant current was found between 26 – 28 AMU, the maximum current was for  $\text{P}^+$  ion that will be implanted as N type impurity [3].

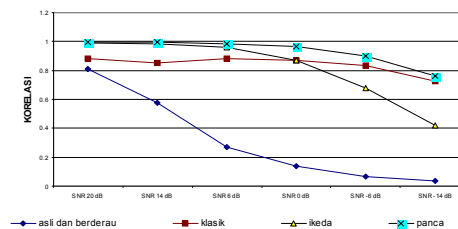


Figure 1 Current beam-spectrums for  $\text{PH}_3$  source gas

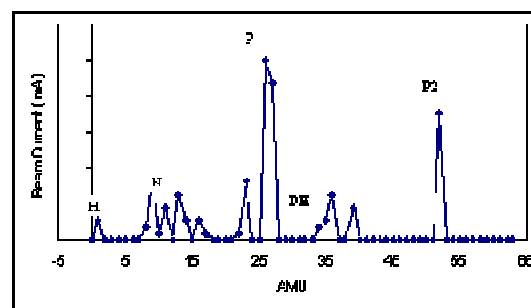


Figure 2. Current beam-spectrum for  $\text{BF}_3$  source gas

Both fig. 1 and fig. 2 show several possibilities of ions can be produced from different gases. Those figures indicate that NV3204 machine has been work properly.

## III. IMPLANTED LAYER CHARACTERIZATION

Implanted layer characterization was done to determine the successful of ion implantation technique for impurity doping. It would also indicate the advantage implant technique could achieve using



## IV. CONCLUSION

Table 2 and table 3 show the resume of characterization. From the various methods of measurement, we have got the same value within the range of doping concentration. Table 3 also shows the comparison between the pn junction measurement and simulation. It indicate ion implanter machine have operated and the output of NV3204 ion implantation was well controlled.

TABLE I COMPARISON OF DOPING CONCENTRATION HAVE BEEN OBTAINED FROM VARIOUS METHODS

No	Method	Doping Concentration
	SUPREM3	
1	Simulation	$3 \times 10^{18} \text{ cm}^{-3}$
2	I-V	$6 \times 10^{18} \text{ cm}^{-3}$
3	C-V	$5 \times 10^{18} \text{ cm}^{-3}$
4	Sheet Resistance	$5 \times 10^{18} \text{ cm}^{-3}$

TABLE II COMPARISON OF PN JUNCTION PARAMETER BETWEEN MEASUREMENT AND SIMULATION

Parameters	Measurement	Simulation
$X_j$	1 mm	0,9 mm
VB	-45V	$\approx -45 \text{ V}$
Vbi	$\approx 0,8 \text{ V}$	$\approx 0,8 \text{ V}$
Concentration	$5 \times 10^{18} \text{ cm}^{-3}$	$3 \times 10^{18} \text{ cm}^{-3}$

## V. REFERENCES

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