

学校编码: 10384  
学号: 19820090153671

分类号 \_\_\_\_ 密级 \_\_\_\_  
UDC \_\_\_\_

厦门大学

博士 学位 论文

绝缘层上 Ge (GOI)材料及 Si 基 Ge 波导型探测器研究

Research on Germanium-on-insulator (GOI) material and  
Si-based Ge waveguide photodetector

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论文提交日期: 2013 年 5 月  
论文答辩时间: 2013 年 6 月  
学位授予日期: 2013 年 月

答辩委员会主席: \_\_\_\_\_  
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## 摘 要

绝缘层上锗 (Germanium-on-Insulator, GOI) 由于结合了Ge材料及SOI材料各自的优点，是近年来兴起的、极具吸引力的Si基新型材料。GOI材料不仅具有高的电子和空穴迁移率，在通信波段有较高吸收系数，同时能够很好地解决体Ge材料在器件中的不足，从而在微电子和光电集成方面具有广阔的应用前景。基于GOI材料的波导型探测器，由于集合了GOI的优良特性及波导型结构的优势，能够同时实现高量子效率和高带宽，从而有效提高探测器性能。因此，开展GOI材料的制备及Ge波导型探测器的研制工作具有重要的意义。本文利用智能剥离技术结合键合方法制备了GOI材料，研究其材料特性，并开展了Si基Ge波导型探测器关键制备工艺的研究，论文的主要内容及创新点如下：

1、利用 RSoft 软件对不同结构的 Ge 波导型探测器进行模拟优化。模拟结果表明，端面耦合结构可以有效地缩短探测器的吸收长度，但所需 SOI 波导截面面积小，光纤与波导的耦合损耗较为严重；基于实验室工艺条件，我们设计了混合型耦合结构的 Ge 波导探测器，在考虑光纤与波导耦合损耗的情况下，当 Ge 层厚度为  $0.99 \mu\text{m}$ ，器件长度为  $100 \mu\text{m}$  时可吸收 80 % 的光，理论带宽为 25 GHz。

2、系统研究了氢离子注入功率密度对 Ge 晶格应变、内部微结构变化及剥离质量的影响。发现当注入功率密度较小时，Ge 晶格存在应变，得到了应变随深度的分布，该分布与 H 离子在 Ge 中的浓度有着密切的关系；随着注入功率密度变大，由于注入过程的自加热效应显著，使得由氢离子注入引起的应变逐渐弛豫，晶体内部出现马赛克结构，而且注入区的 H 小平面也已扩展成为 nano 裂纹，甚至微腔，这些都将导致注入样品在退火后无法成功实现剥离。

3、优化了 Ge 片注 H 后的剥离温度。当退火温度为  $400\sim 500^\circ\text{C}$  时，注入样品能够实现完整剥离，而温度过高时，则会出现局部剥离的表面形貌；对此，我们提出了厚 Ge 薄膜在不同热处理条件下的剥离模型，在较低温度下退火，裂纹易于沿横向传播，当温度过高，H 离子的扩散加剧，促使裂纹在竖直方向上扩展，从而形成气泡和局部脱落的表面形貌。

4、系统研究了Ge与 $\text{SiO}_2/\text{Si}$ 材料的键合机理，并结合智能剥离技术制备了GOI材料，研究了GOI的材料性质。对键合前样品的表面处理、键合温度及键合过程

所施加的压力等键合条件进行优化，得到了高键合强度的GOI材料；原始GOI经过真空环境下500 °C退火能有效改善晶体质量，测得的X射线衍射Ge(004)峰半高宽仅为72.6 arc sec，而且残余压应变也完全释放；提出了三步抛光法，成功将GOI表面粗糙度降低至0.15 nm；通过霍尔效应及Pseudo-MOSFET测试，测得GOI顶层Ge的空穴迁移率为 $775 \text{ cm}^2/\text{V}\cdot\text{s}$ ，Ge和SiO<sub>2</sub>界面处的界面态密度约为 $7\times10^{12} \text{ cm}^{-2}\cdot\text{eV}^{-1}$ ，界面沟道电子迁移率为 $56 \text{ cm}^2/\text{V}\cdot\text{s}$ 。

5、分析了磷离子注入 Ge 中的扩散及激活情况。证实离子注入损伤对磷在 Ge 中的扩散存在扩散增强效应，提出了离子注入损伤和高掺杂浓度共同作用下的扩散模型；P 注入 Ge 衬底片后经快速热退火 650 °C 15 s，可以获得良好的 n<sup>+</sup>/p-Ge 结，而在外延 Ge 中由于 Ge/Si 界面处的缺陷密度较高，导致退火后 P 离子在 Ge 中的尾部扩散严重；P 注入后在 650 °C 下进行退火，能有效地消除注入损伤及激活 P 离子，得到激活 P 离子浓度为  $1.5\sim3.5\times10^{19} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ 。

6、研究了 Si 基 Ge 波导型探测器的关键制备工艺。通过对 Al 和高掺 n 型 Ge 合金化条件的研究，获得了理想的欧姆接触特性，测得比接触电阻率为  $1.25\times10^{-5} \Omega\cdot\text{cm}^2$ ；优化 Si 和 Ge 材料的刻蚀工艺，得到表面平整、侧壁陡直的刻蚀台面；在此基础上，完成了 Si 基 Ge 波导型探测器的制备，分析了当前仍然存在的一些问题并提出相应的解决方法。

**关键词：** GOI 材料；晶片键合；智能剥离；Ge 中磷的注入掺杂；n-Ge 的欧姆接触；Ge 波导型探测器

## Abstract

Germanium-on -Insulator (GOI), which combines the merits of Ge and SOI, is gaining interest as a newly emerged Si-based material. Besides the much higher carrier mobility and its favourable absorption coefficient in the near infrared wavelength regime (1.3~1.55  $\mu\text{m}$ ), the ability of overcoming potentially fatal flaws in bulk Ge devices is another practical advantage of GOI. Thus, GOI can be widely used in micro- and opto- electronic application. The Ge waveguide photodetectors based on GOI material, which combine the advantages of GOI and the waveguide-coupled structure, can improve the performance of Ge photodetectors with high speed and high quantum efficiency. Therefore, the research on GOI material and Ge waveguide photodetectors are of great significance for Si-Based optoelectronic integration.

In this dissertation, GOI was fabricated by Smart-Cut<sup>TM</sup> in combination with wafer bonding technology. Some key technologies for Si-based Ge waveguide photodetectors fabrication were also investigated. The main works and innovation of this dissertation are summarized as follows:

1. Ge waveguide photodetectors with various coupling structure were designed by RSoft simulation. The results demonstrated that the device length can be small with the butt-coupled structure, but the submicron SOI waveguides would suffer from high fiber coupling loss. For the mixed-coupled structure, RSoft simulation revealed that about 80 % of the light is absorbed by Ge with 0.99  $\mu\text{m}$  Ge thickness, 100  $\mu\text{m}$  Ge length, including the coupling loss from the optical fiber to the waveguide. And the calculated 3dB bandwidth is 25 GHz.

2. Surface morphologies, strain status and defect evolution were systematically investigated for Ge wafer after hydrogen implantation with different implantation power densities. For lower implantation power density, large strain is observed with the direction normal to the sample surface. The strain profile is in line with the hydrogen distribution in Ge. With the higher implantation power density, the strain is found relaxed and there exhibits mosaics structures in the as-implanted samples, where the platelet defects grow, propagate and coalesce due to the serious

self-annealing effect during hydrogen implantation. Such a defect evolution behavior would result in no blister or discrete blisters after annealing of the implanted Ge samples.

3. The blistering of the hydrogen implanted Ge was carried out and compared with various thermal annealing temperatures. For the annealing temperature between 400 °C and 500 °C, the Ge surface layer was found fully exfoliated. But at higher temperatures, discrete blisters were observed. A crack propagation model was proposed for the splitting of thick Ge layer after annealing at various temperatures. For the annealing temperature lower than 500 °C, cracks extend mainly along the direction parallel to the surface; But at higher temperatures, hydrogen diffusion is enhanced, then the crack would propagate in the vertical direction, which result in the craters and bubbles on the surface after thermal annealing.

4. The wafer bonding conditions of Ge and SiO<sub>2</sub>/Si were optimized, including the surface treatment, bonding temperature and the applied pressure. Then the GOI with good bonding quality was fabricated by Smart-Cut™ and wafer bonding technology. It was found that post-annealing in vacuum at 500 °C further improved the crystal quality of the GOI. Moreover, as shown by X-ray diffraction (XRD) measurement, the full width at half maximum (FWHM) of the Ge (004) peak was reduced to 72.6 arc sec and almost all the residual stress was released. The polishing method with three steps was proposed, which reduced the surface roughness of GOI to only 0.15 nm. The bulk hole mobility reaches 775 cm<sup>2</sup>/V·s as obtained by the Hall effect measurement. Also, the extracted electron mobility at Ge/oxide interface from pseudo-MOSFET measurement is 56 cm<sup>2</sup>/V·s, and the interface trap density is verified about  $7 \times 10^{12}$  cm<sup>-2</sup>·eV<sup>-1</sup>.

5. Phosphorus implantation doping in Ge was studied. A model of phosphorus diffusivities enhanced by implant damage and high carrier concentration was proposed for the simulation of phosphorus profile in Ge. For phosphorus implanted in bulk Ge, after RTA at 650 °C for 15 s, an adequate *n*-type junction was formed. However, there was an enhanced local phosphorus diffusion approaching the epi-Ge/Si interface, which is a serious problem for fabricating the photodetector.

After RTA at 650 °C for P implantation in Ge, the implant damage was eliminated and the electrical concentration of phosphorus was about  $1.5\sim3.5\times10^{19}\text{ cm}^{-3}$ .

6. Some key technologies of Si-based Ge waveguide photodetector fabrication were studied. Al/n<sup>+</sup>-Ge contacts show ohmic characteristics with a specific contact resistivity as low as  $1.25\times10^{-5}\Omega\cdot\text{cm}^2$ . Dry etching processes were investigated on Ge and Si. Smooth etched surfaces and vertical etched sidewalls were presented. Finally, Ge waveguide photodetector was fabricated based on the above investigations.

Key words: Germanium on Insulator; Wafer bonding; Smart-cut; Phosphorus implantation doping in Ge; Ohmic contact formation on n-type Ge; Ge waveguide photodetector.

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厦门大学博硕士论文摘要库

# 第一章 绪论

## 1.1 GOI 材料的研究进展

### 1.1.1 GOI 材料的研究意义及应用

现代通信和信息技术的迅速发展，促进了集成电路（IC）和光通信技术的发展，同时也促进了半导体材料科学和技术的研究与发展。通过器件的微型化实现集成度、性能的持续提升，同时有效控制功耗，是当前 IC 技术持续发展的关键<sup>[1, 2]</sup>。目前，以硅材料为主导、以 32 nm 为特征尺寸的微纳米集成电路工艺已经进入了工业化阶段，随着集成电路特征线宽的进一步减小，微电子技术的发展遇到了诸多限制和挑战，系统集成度和性能不断地提高对材料性能提出了更高的要求。因此，寻找新的半导体材料、新的器件结构及新的器件工艺，是进一步提高器件和电路性能的必然途径<sup>[3]</sup>。

在众多的半导体材料中，应变 Si、SiGe、Ge 材料是近年来发展起来的新一代硅基材料。锗（Ge）材料由于具有高的电子和空穴迁移率，而且在通信波段有较高的吸收系数，近年来基于 Ge 材料的高速微电子及光电器件受到了广泛关注；目前体锗单晶材料的工业制备工艺臻于成熟，为锗相关器件的应用奠定了基础。此外，Ge 材料的工艺与成熟的 Si CMOS 工艺基本兼容，因此锗器件在硅基光电集成方面的应用是非常有吸引力的。

然而，与体硅器件相比，Ge 器件在低功耗、抗辐射、耐高温等方面的性能并无明显优势。而且由于锗的禁带宽度较小，所以锗器件也承受着大漏电流的致命缺点，这也严重阻碍了锗器件的更广泛应用。绝缘层上硅（Silcon-on-Insulator, SOI）衬底是开发低功耗、抗辐射、耐高温、高集成度等新型 IC 的理想平台<sup>[4]</sup>，如同 SOI 解决了体硅材料在半导体器件中的不足，绝缘层上锗（Germanium-on-Insulator, GOI）同样也是很好的解决体 Ge 材料缺点的候选材料，由于其具有很多体 Ge 无法比拟的优点，因此 GOI 材料成为了一种更具吸引力的 Si 基新型材料。下面我们将分别介绍其在微电子和光电子领域的应用。

#### 1、GOI 材料在微电子方面的应用

目前微电子集成电路持续发展的关键是缩小器件的特征尺寸和优化设计，在

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