



Fabrication and Characterization of Ferroelectric Tunnel Junctions with Different Bottom Electrodes

Justin Zwick

Primary Advisor: Dr. Santosh Kurinec



Outline

- Introduction
 - Background
 - Previous Work at RIT
 - Project Objectives
- Fabrication Process
 - Fabrication of FTJs
 - Future Work

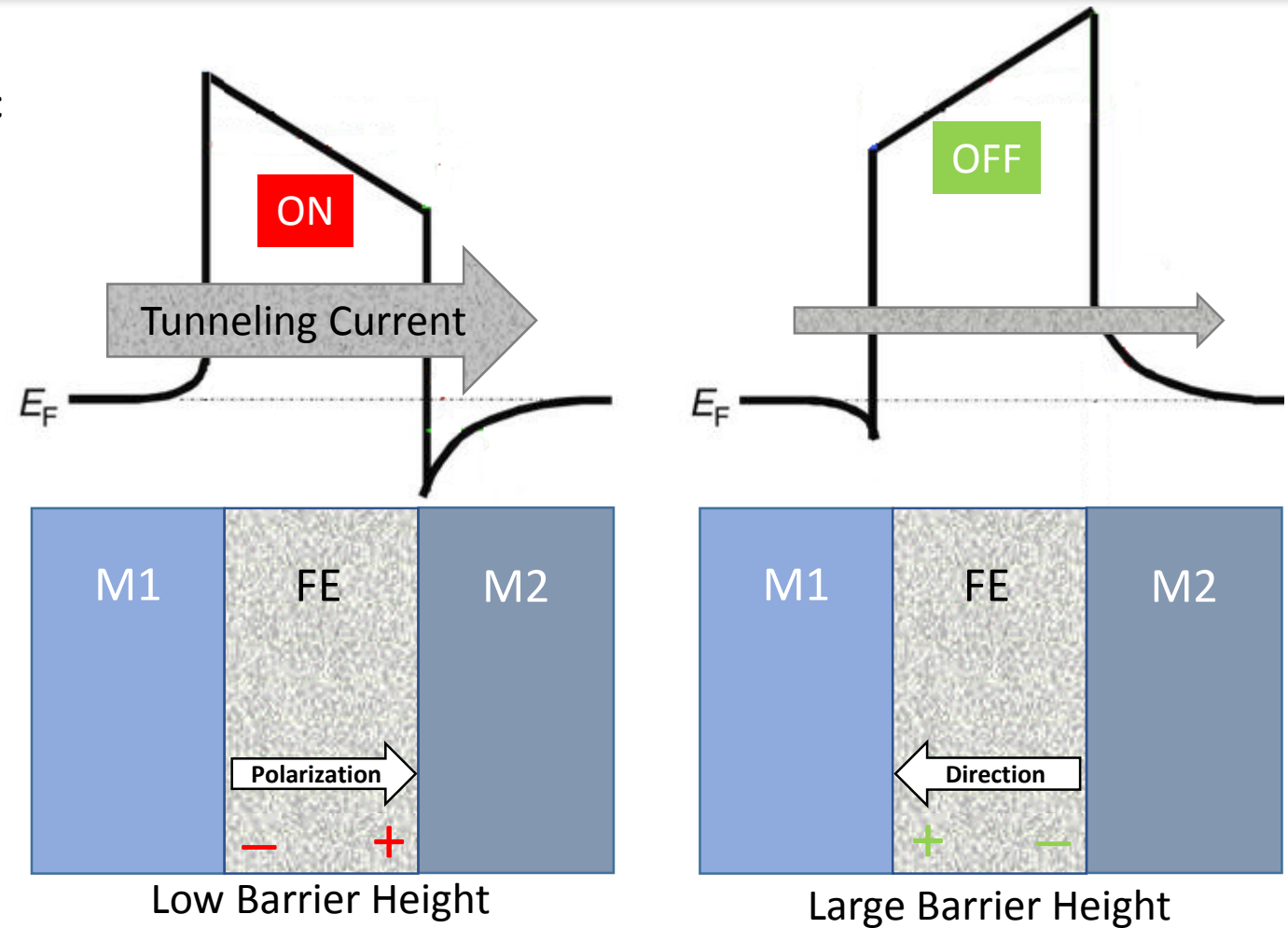
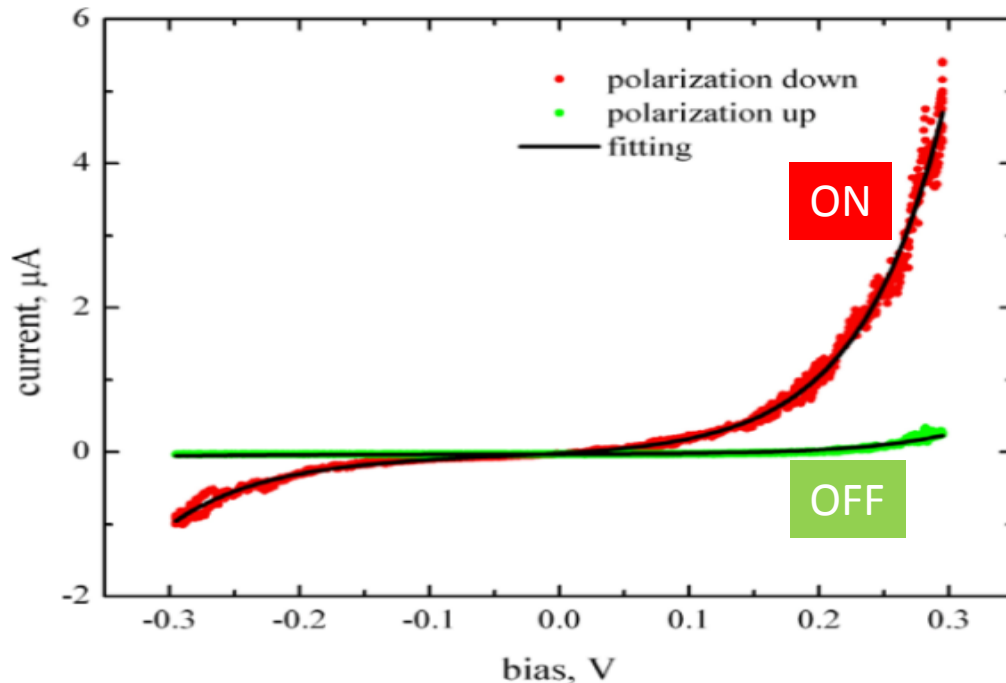


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What is an FTJ?

An FTJ is a tunnel junction in which two metal electrodes are separated by a thin Ferroelectric Layer. Switching the ferroelectric polarization induces variations of the tunneling current.



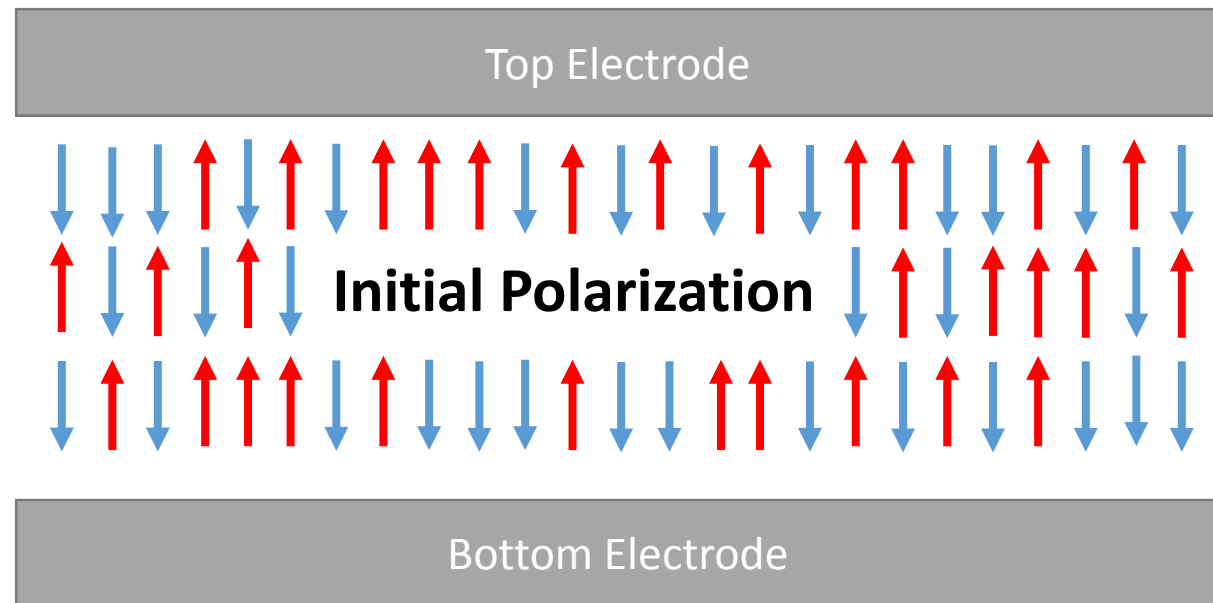
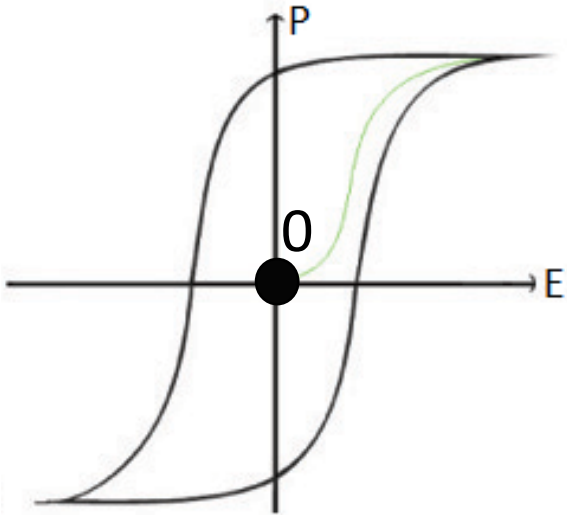
Florent, Karine, "Ferroelectric HfO₂ for Emerging Ferroelectric Semiconductor Devices" (2015).
Thesis. Rochester Institute of Technology.

Justin Zwick

36th Annual Microelectronic Engineering Conference, Rochester Institute of Technology, April 2018

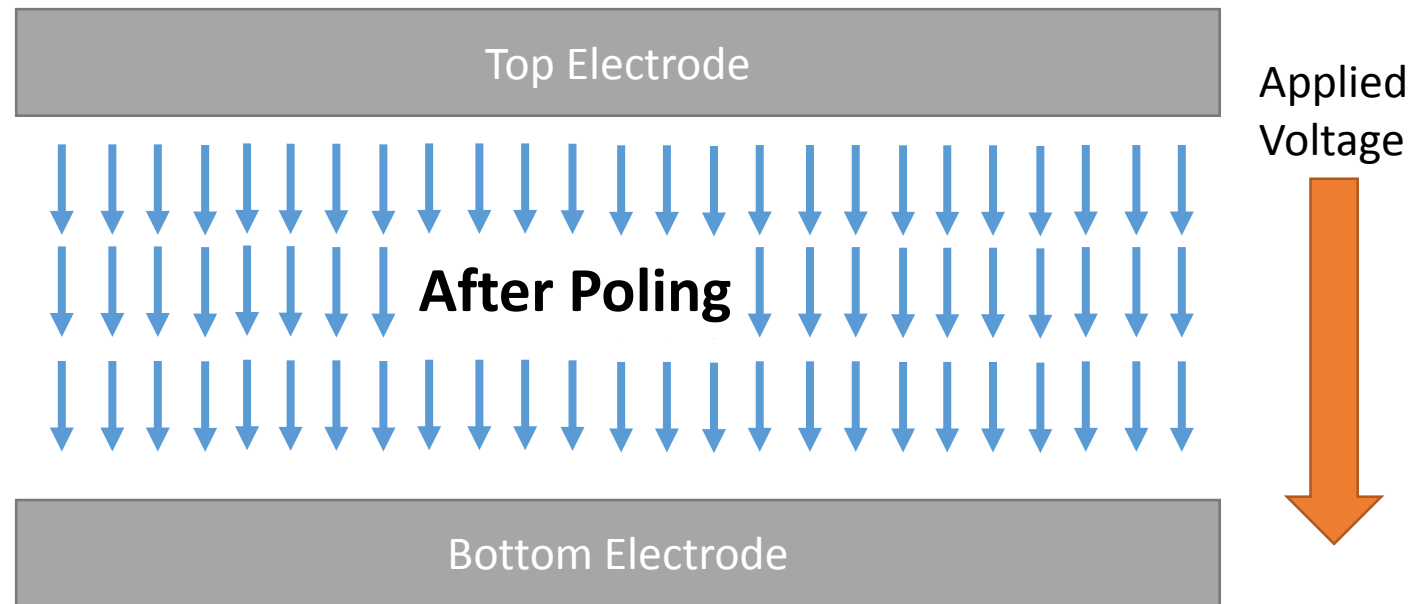
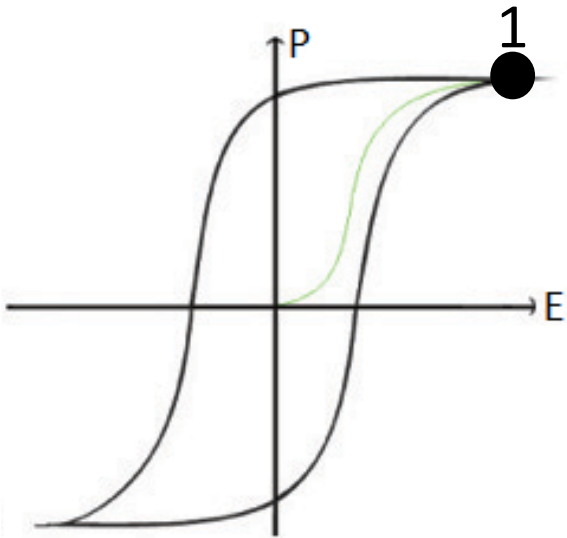
What is Ferroelectricity?

- A material is defined as ferroelectric if it has a spontaneous remnant polarization (P_r) that can be reversed by an electric field (E)



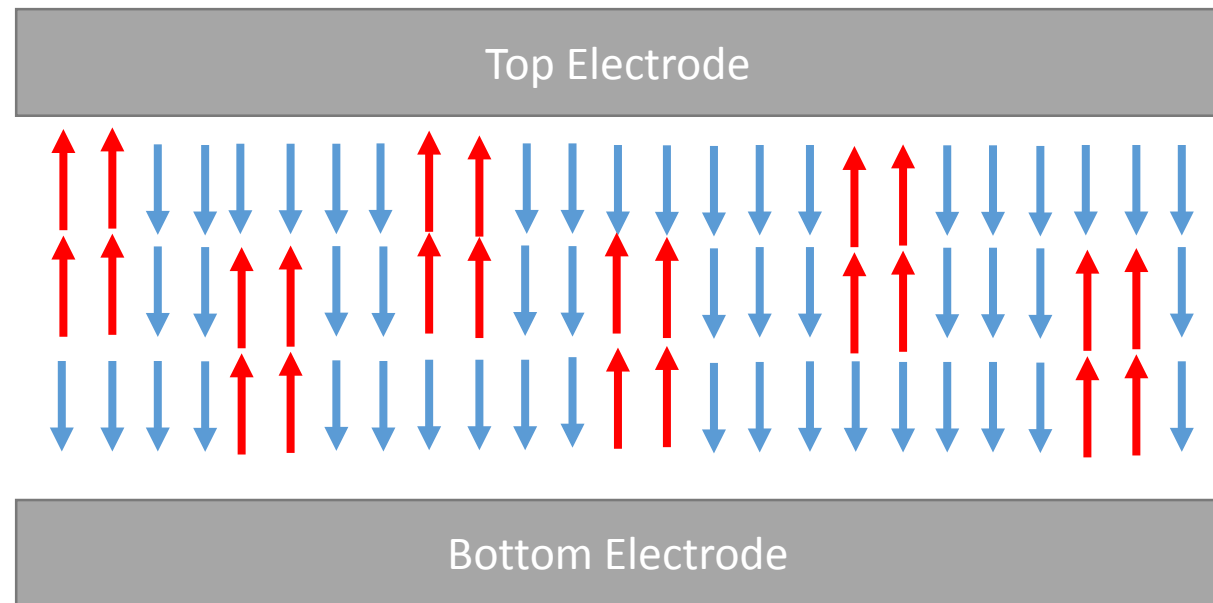
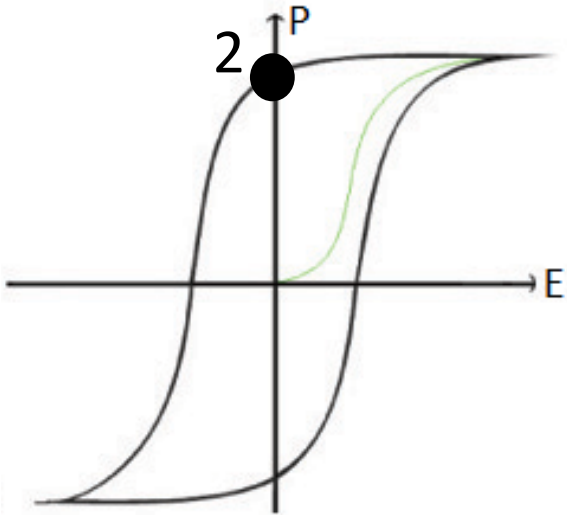
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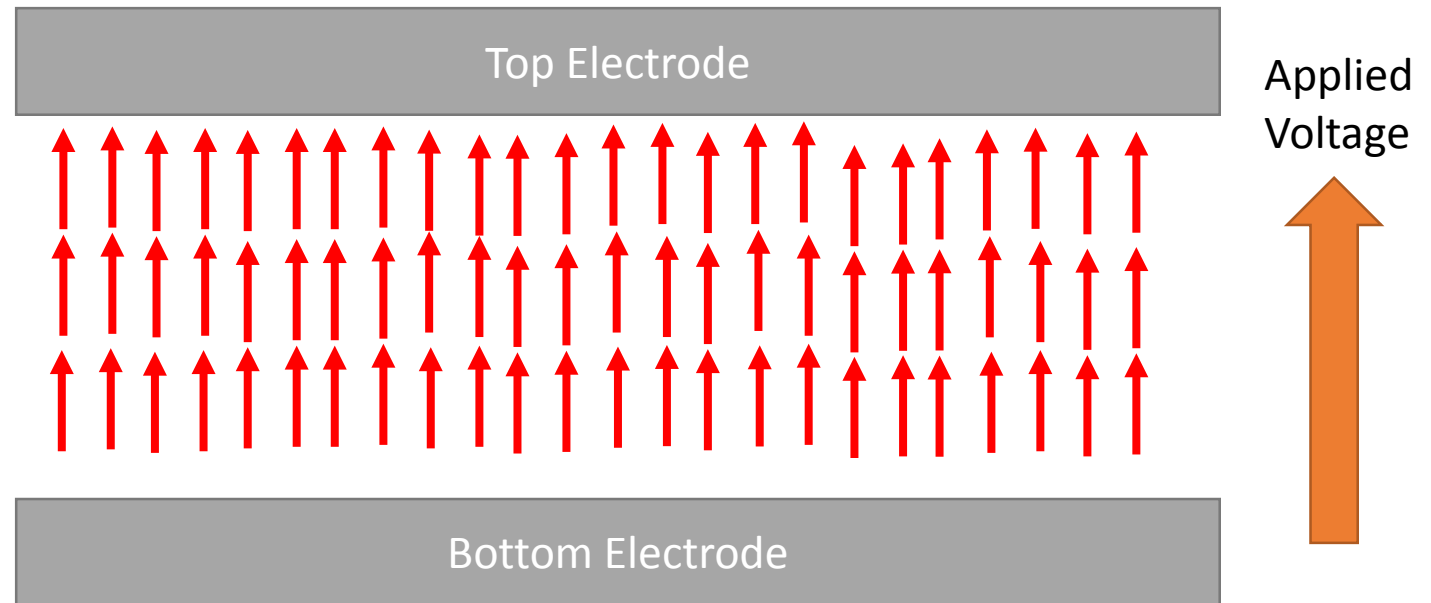
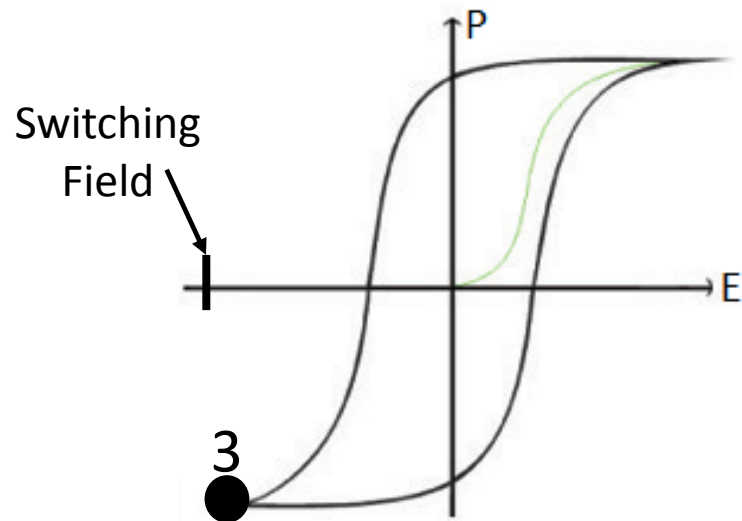
What is Ferroelectricity?

- As you decrease the applied voltage, the polarization begins to flip
- When the electric field is zero, there is a net remnant polarization



What is Ferroelectricity?

- At the 'switching field' the polarization has become entirely reversed
- This 'ON/OFF' property is particularly attractive for non-volatile memory and logic applications

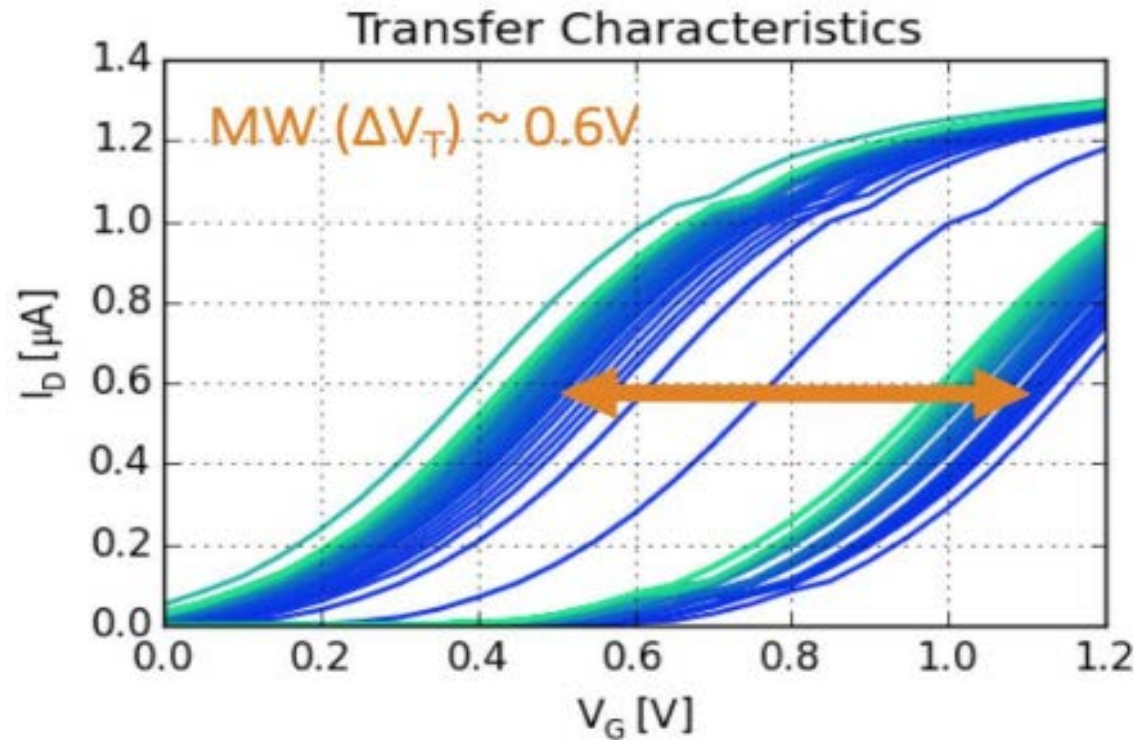




Why Hafnium Oxide?

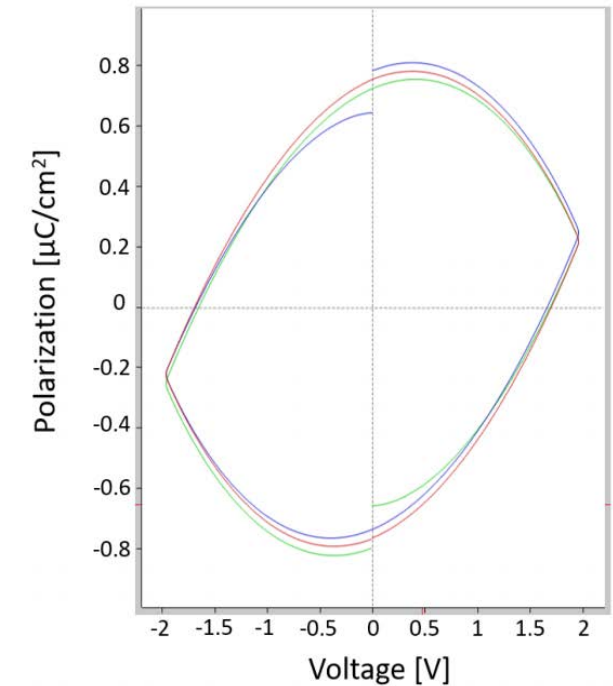
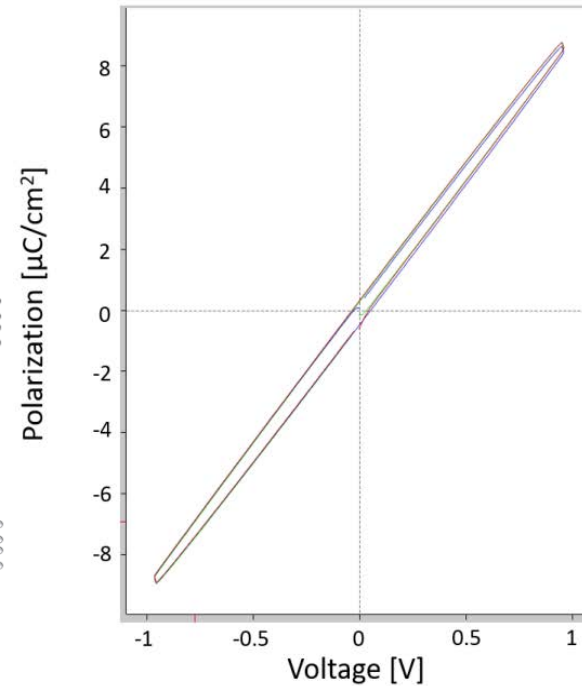
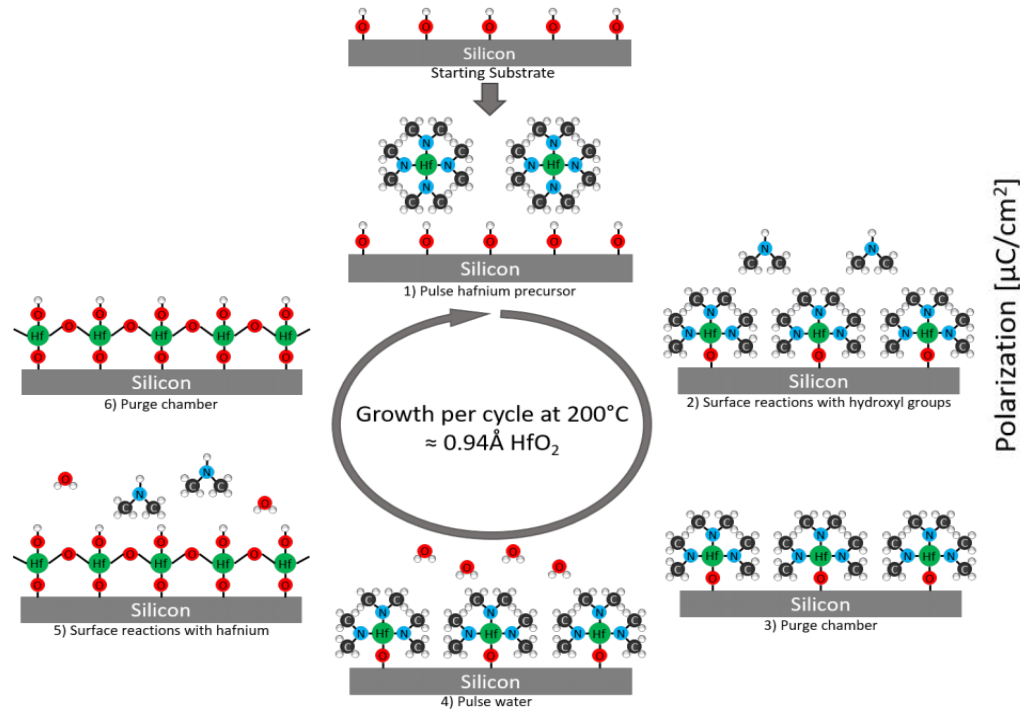
- Hafnium oxide (HfO_2) is a high permittivity dielectric material
- HfO_2 has replaced SiO_2 as the gate dielectric in silicon CMOS
- Its advantages over PZT (Lead Zirconate Titanate) and SBT (Strontium Bismuth Tantalite) include:
 - thin layers, high annealing temperatures, high coercive fields, ALD (Atomic Layer Deposition) capability, and CMOS compatibility
- Doped HfO_2 has been shown to be ferroelectric

Previous Work at RIT



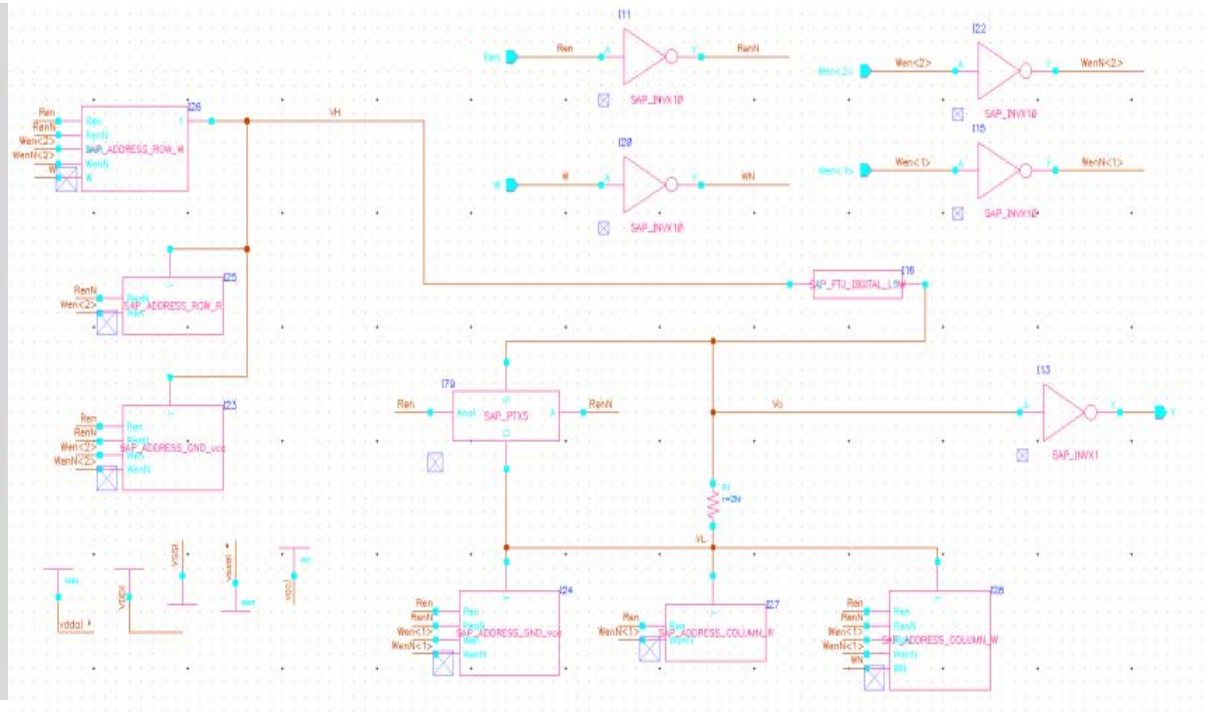
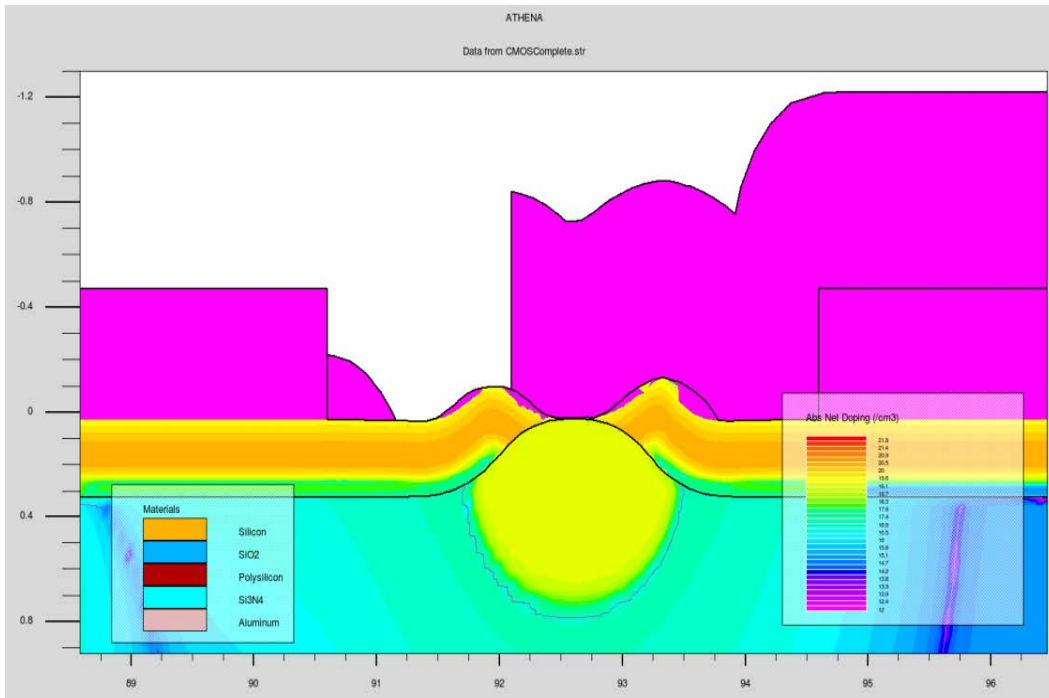
- Ferroelectric silicon doped hafnium oxide (Si:HfO_2) transistors have been fabricated at RIT by Joe McGlone. With the ALD done in Germany.

Previous Work at RIT



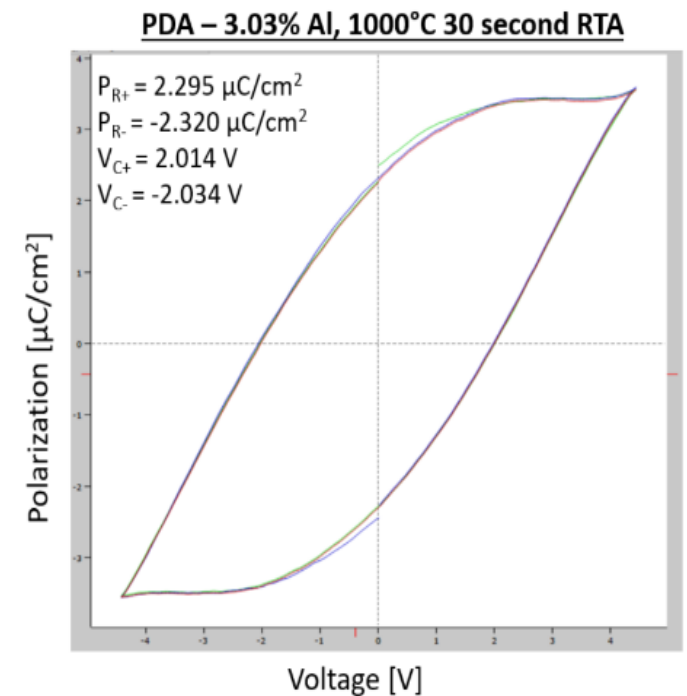
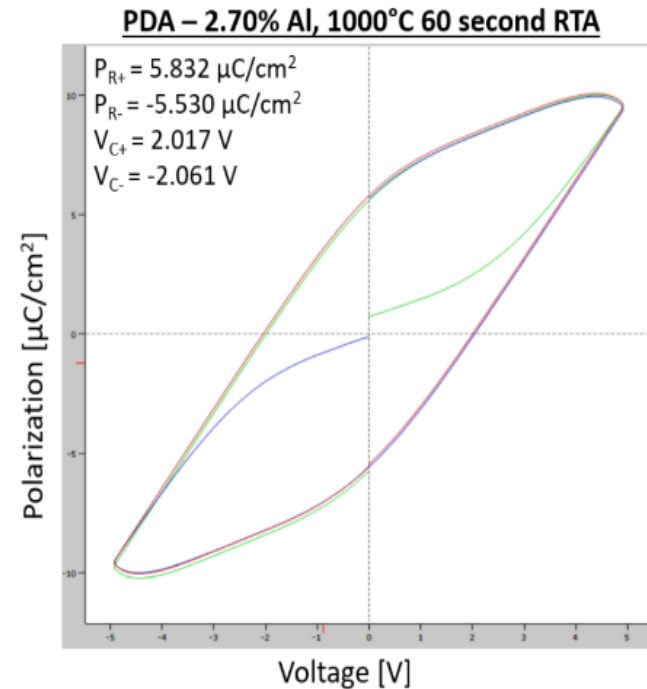
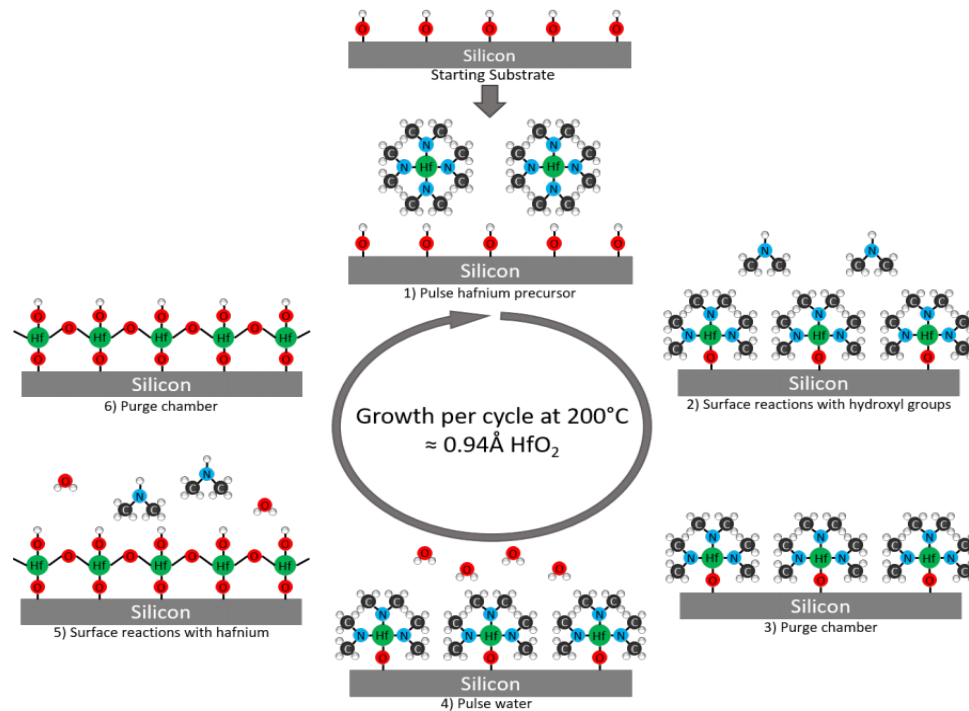
- Casey Gonta developed initial ALD recipes for aluminum doped hafnium oxide (Al:HfO_2) at RIT and characterized their performance. Unfortunately no ferroelectric behavior was found.

Previous Work at RIT



- In-depth modeling of HfO_2 -based FTJs and simulation of FTJ memory devices has been done by Spencer Pringle.

Previous Work at RIT

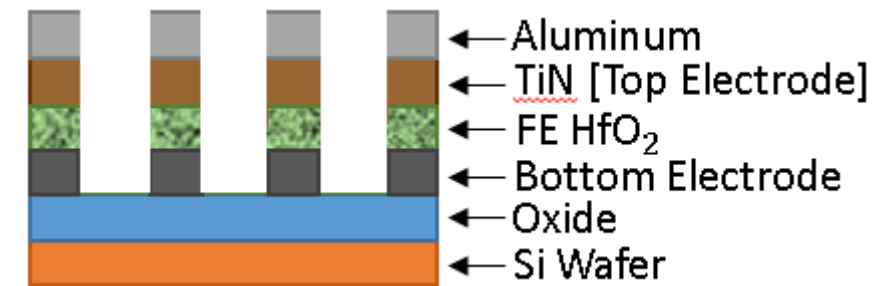


- Further ALD work along with the first demonstration of ferroelectric behavior in aluminum doped hafnium oxide (Al:HfO_2) at RIT by Josh Eschle last week. Very Exciting!

Project Objectives

Goal: To observe the effects of bottom electrode(BE) material on HfO_2 -based FTJ performance by:

- Developing a process flow
- Fabricating the FTJs with different BE material
- Conducting polarization and current testing to see the difference

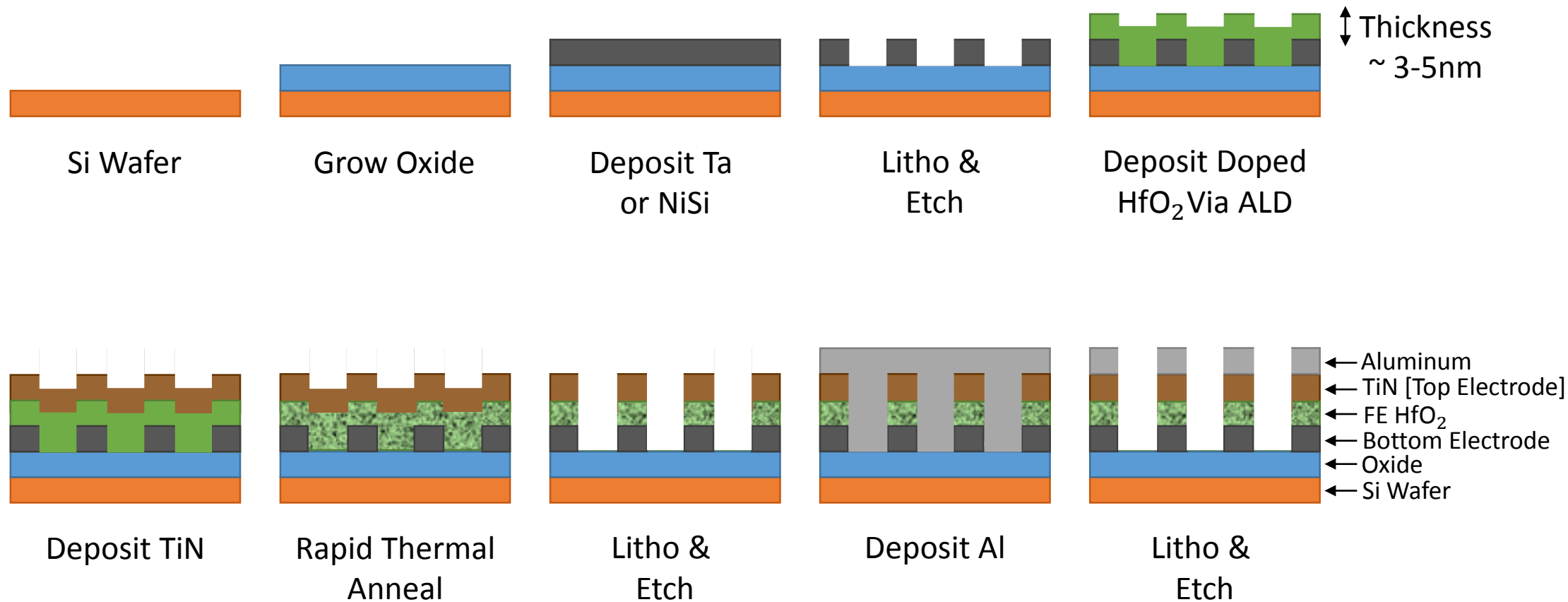




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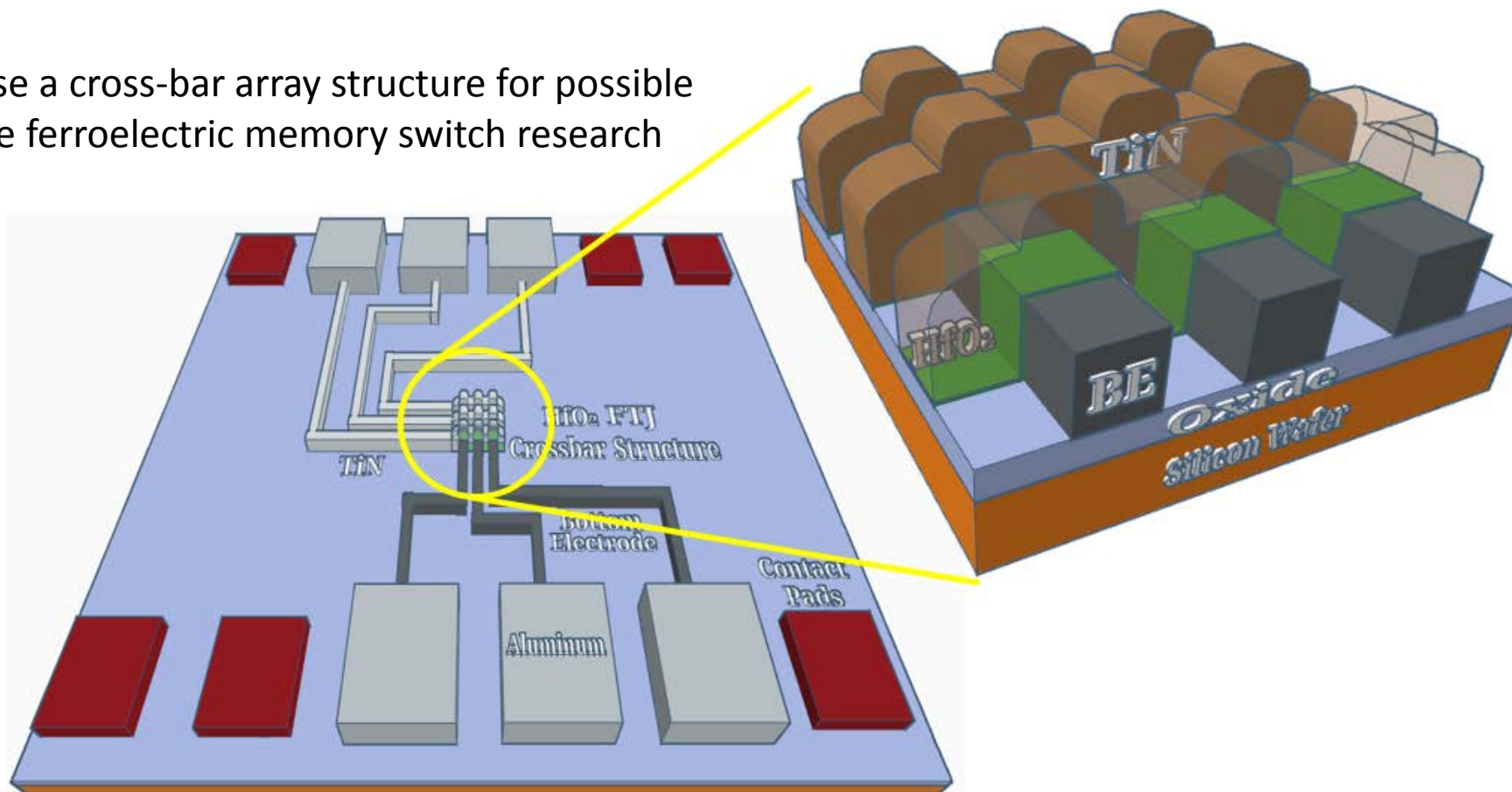
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Fabrication of Devices

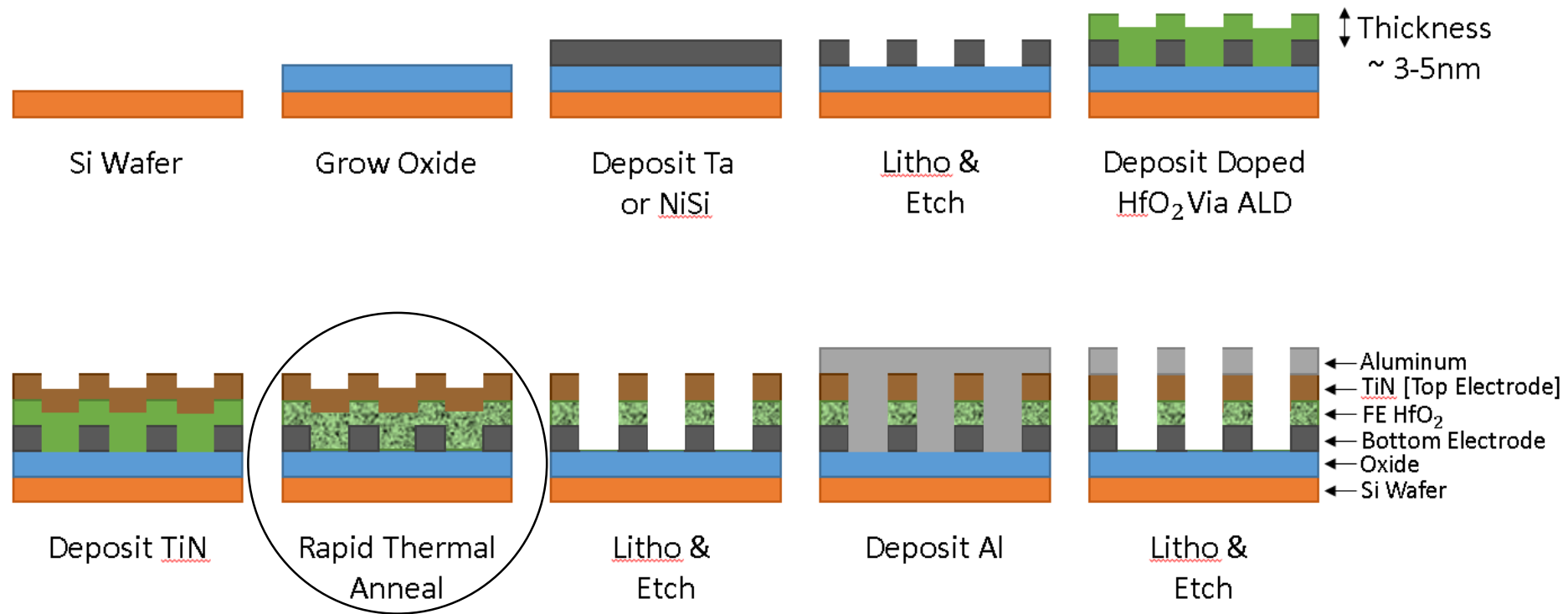


Design Layout

I chose a cross-bar array structure for possible future ferroelectric memory switch research



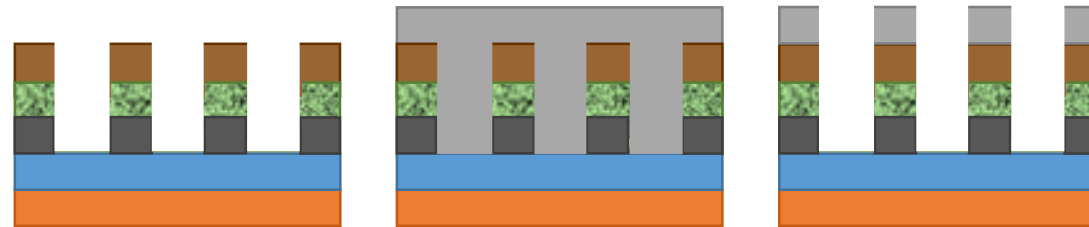
Steps Completed



- Ferroelectric behavior in hafnium oxide was demonstrated at RIT just last week, so I have only processed as far as the RTA

Moving Forward

- In the next few weeks I plan on finishing the fabrication of the FTJs



Litho &
Etch

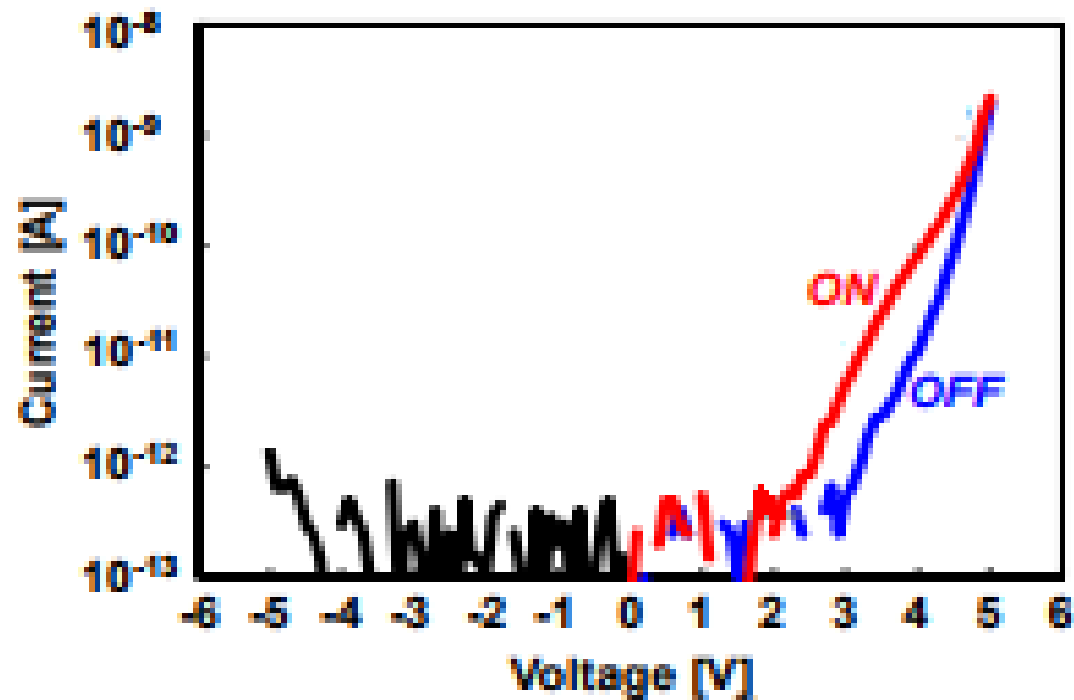
Deposit Al

Litho &
Etch

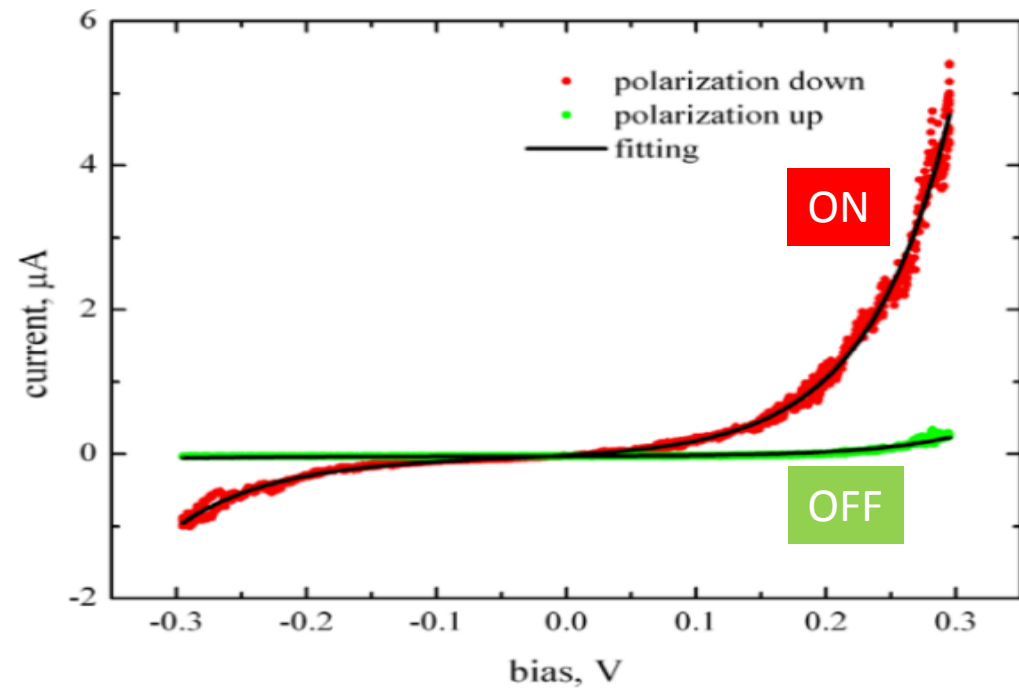
- As well as electrically testing the devices for their P-E, C-V and I-V characteristics.

Expected Device Characteristics

I-V Characteristics of FTJs



S. Fujii, Y. Kamimuta, T. Ino, Y. Nakasaki, R. Takaishi, and M. Saitoh, "First demonstration and performance improvement of ferroelectric HfO₂-based resistive switch with low operation current and intrinsic diode property," 2016 IEEE Symposium on VLSI Technology, 2016.



Florent, Karine, "Ferroelectric HfO₂ for Emerging Ferroelectric Semiconductor Devices" (2015). Thesis. Rochester Institute of Technology.



Acknowledgements

- Dr. Kurinec
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- MicroE Classmates

Thank You!