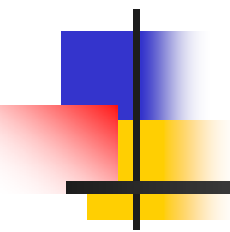


Planar SiC p-n diodes fabricated by selective diffusion of boron*



Presented by: Xiaohua Su

* Y. Gao etc. Solid-State Electronics, 45 (2001) 1987-1990



Outline

- Introduction
- Experiments
- Results and Discussion
- Conclusion



Introduction

Why SiC ?

- High electron saturation velocity
- Large thermal conductivity
- High critical electric field
- Wide bandgap

	Si	SiC(3C)	SiC(4H)	SiC(6H)
Bandgap (eV)	1.11	2.36	3.23	3.0
Breakdown Field (MV/cm)	0.3	1	3-5	3-5
Thermal Conductivity (W/cm.K)	1.3	3.6	3.7	4.9



Introduction

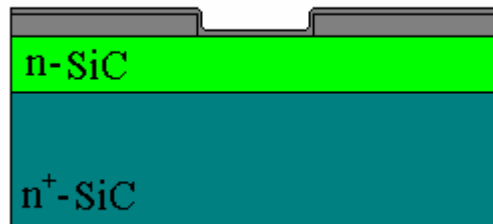
- Problems to fabricate SiC p-n diodes:
 - Ion implantation:
 - Defects (even after 1700 °C annealing*)
 - Thermal diffusion:
 - Need extremely high temperature ($>1800^{\circ}\text{C}$)
 - Occurrence of severe etching/epigrowth
 - Unavailability of a mask for realizing selective doping (Now it is available)

* Bakowski M. etc. Third European Conference on SiC and Related Materials. Compound Semicond 2000; 6(8):75-80

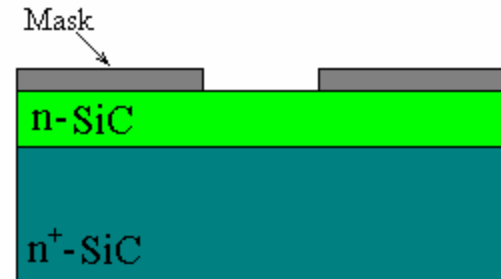
Experiments



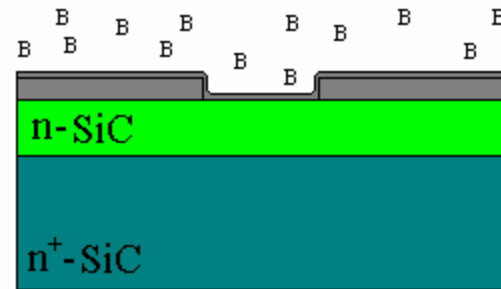
1). 4H and 6H SiC
Wafer from CREE



3). Deposit Ultrathin
photoresist film

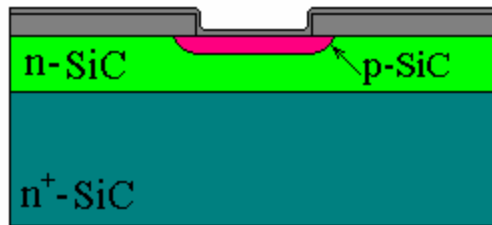


2). Form photoresist pattern
by standard photolithography

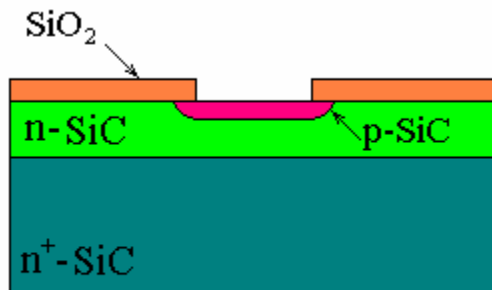


4). Boron diffusion at
2000°C in Ar ambient

Experiments



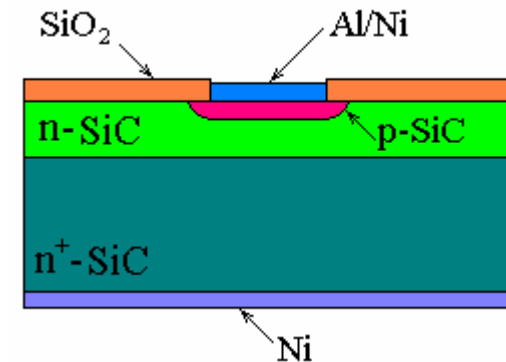
5). Stop diffusion



7). Form SiO₂ pattern by standard photolithography

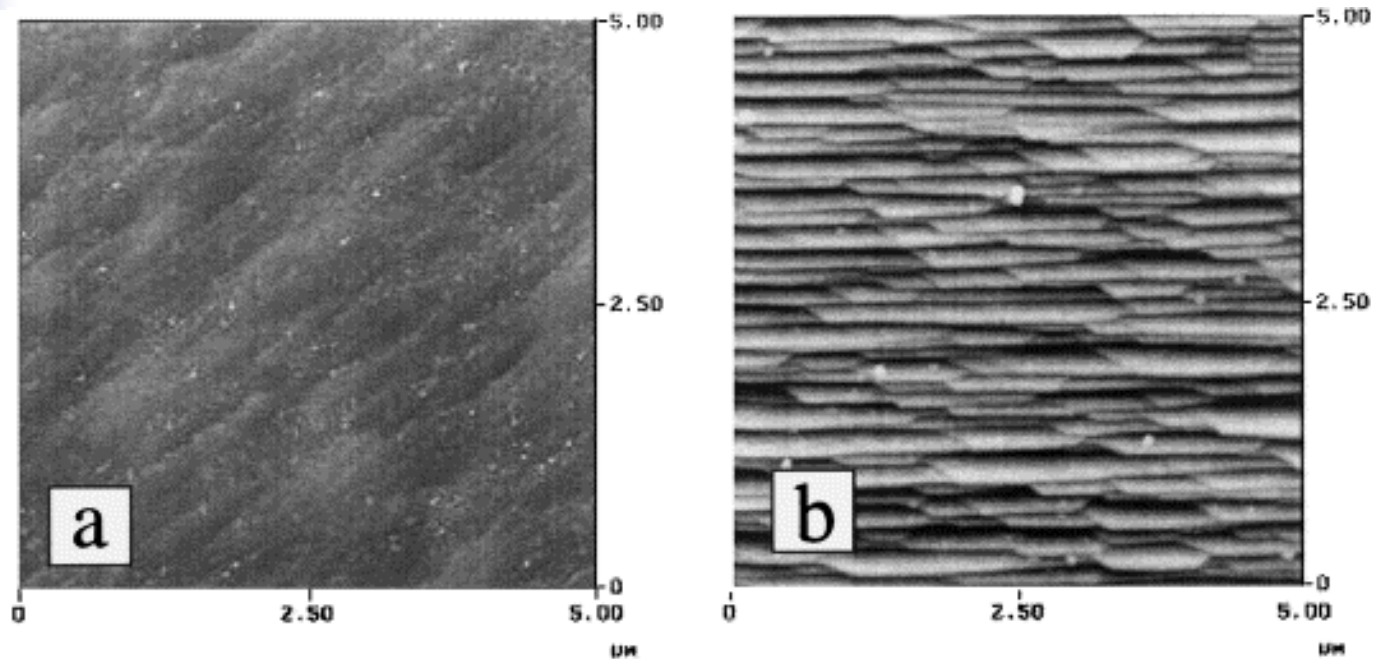


6). Remove mask by oxygen plasma etching



8). Form anode and cathode contact

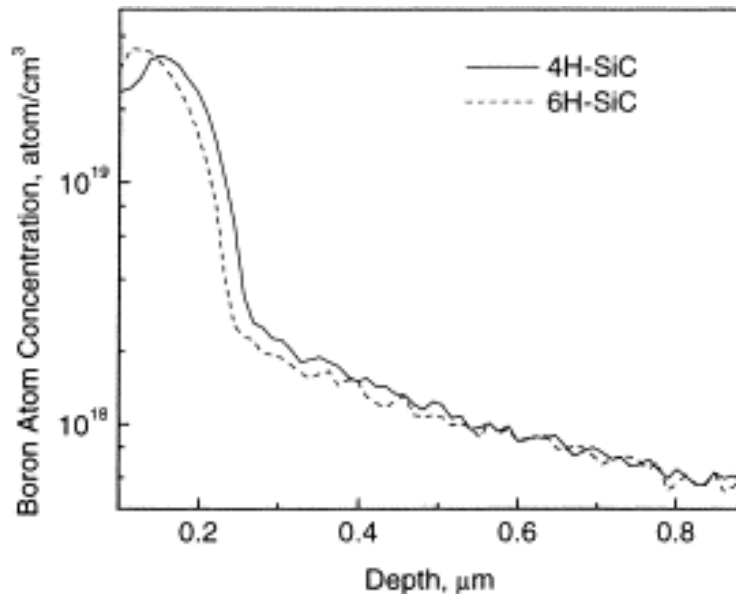
Results and Discussion



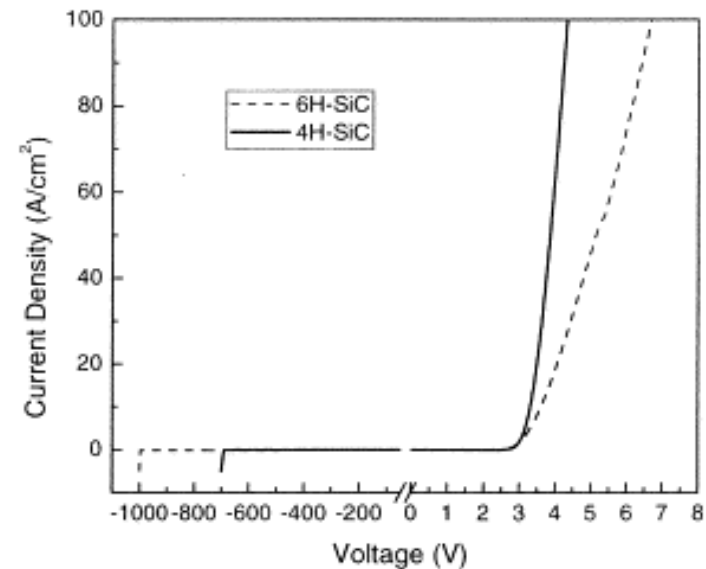
AFM image of diffused sample with (a) and without (b) protective mask

Surface roughness: (a): $\sim 1.5\text{nm}$, (b): $>20\text{nm}$

Results and Discussion



SIMS measurement of boron doping profiles



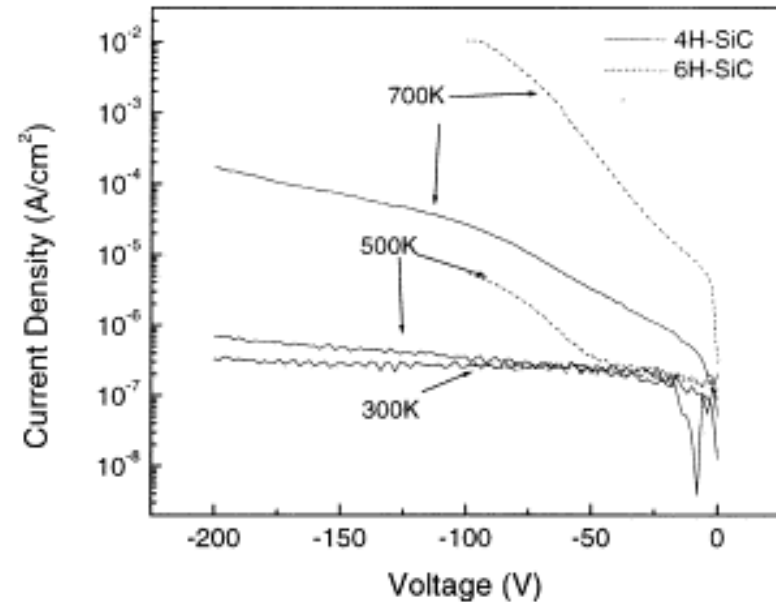
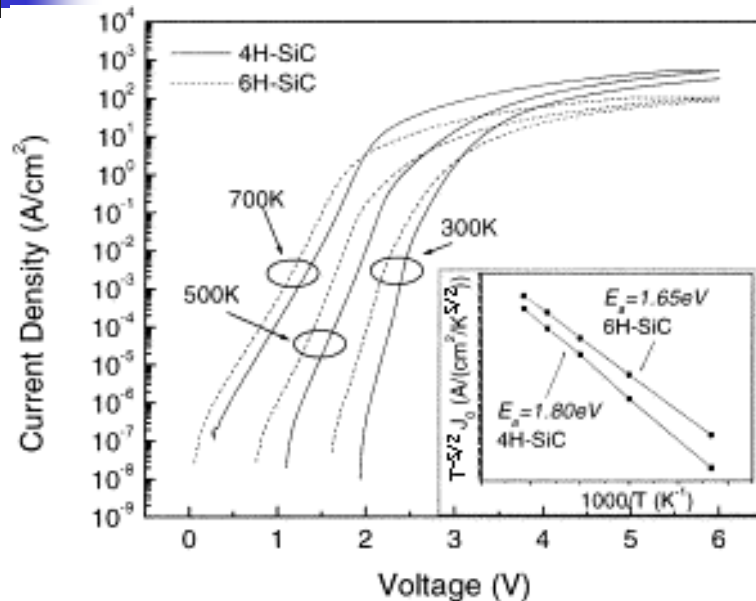
To $J=100\text{A/cm}^2$ $V=7\text{V}$ (6H-SiC)

$V=4.5\text{V}$ (4H-SiC)

Breakdown Voltage: 1000V (6H-SiC)

700 (4H-SiC)

Results and Discussion



$$J \sim T^{5/2} \exp(-E_A / kT) *$$

$E_A = 1.8 \text{ eV (4H-SiC)} \quad 1.65 \text{ eV (6H-SiC)}$

Temperature dependence of the reverse bias characteristics

* Ramungul N, etc. IEEE Trans Electron Dev 1999; 46(3):465-70



Conclusion

- Graphite mask is suitable for realizing selective diffusion of boron in SiC
- Ultrathin layer of graphite film can protect sample surface
- 4H-SiC diode has much lower forward voltage drop but 6H-SiC diode has high breakdown voltage
- Forward bias thermal activation energies is 1.8eV(4H-SiC) and 1.65eV(6H-SiC)
- 4H-SiC diode has less T sensitivity