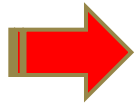


Simulation of Hydrogen Ion Diffusion for LTPS Thin-film Transistors



Contents



- Hydrogen Ion diffusion for LTPS TFT
- Models
- Demo example
- Summary



Importance

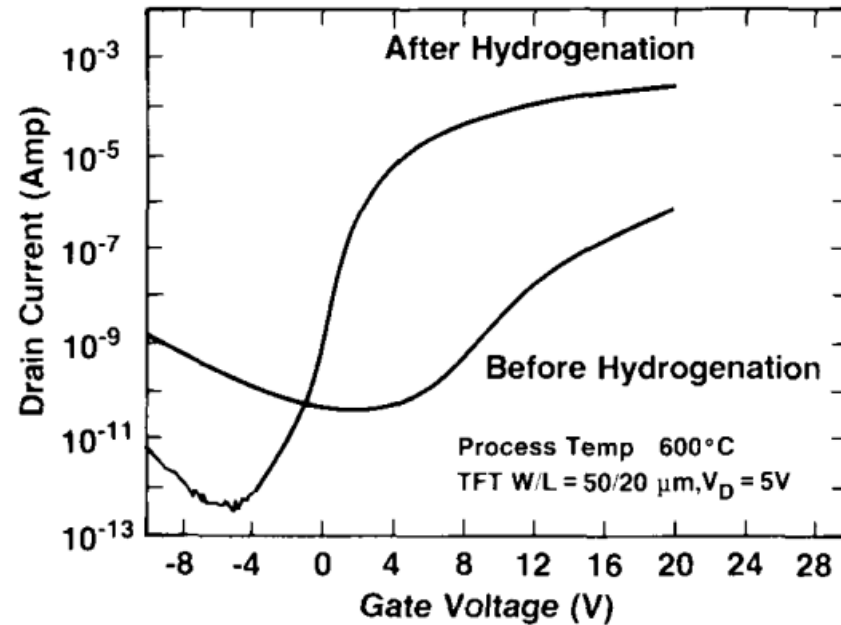


Fig. 1. Comparison of subthreshold characteristics for as-fabricated and fully hydrogenated (16 h) poly-TFT's processed with a maximum temperature of 600°C.

IEEE ELECTRON DEVICE LETTERS, VOL. 10, NO. 3, MARCH 1989

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Effects of Trap-State Density Reduction by Plasma Hydrogenation in Low-Temperature Polysilicon TFT

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Hydrogen Ion Diffusion Paths?

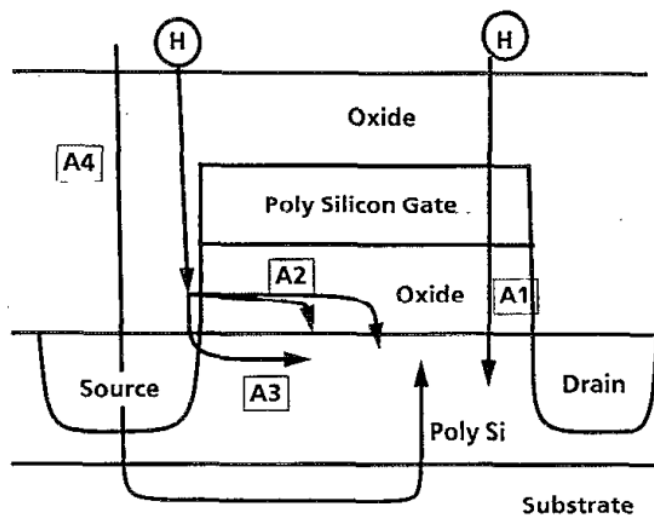


FIG. 3. Possible pathways for hydrogen migration from a gaseous source to the semiconducting poly-Si layer of a thin-film transistor structure. In path A1 the H must pass through the overlayers, the gate electrode, and the gate oxide to reach the channel. In paths A2 and A3 the hydrogen moves through the overlayers and source-drain contacts into the gate oxide. For path A2 the H diffuses rapidly laterally within the oxide and then into the channel, while for path A3 the H enters the poly-Si and then diffuses rapidly in the lateral direction within the poly-Si. A final possibility, A4 is H diffusion into the quartz substrate, lateral diffusion to the center of the device, then through the active poly-Si into the channel region.

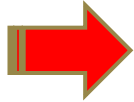
Hydrogen diffusion in polycrystalline silicon thin films

W. B. Jackson, N. M. Johnson, C. C. Tsai, I.-W. Wu, A. Chiang, and D. Smith
Xerox Palo Alto Research Center, 3333 Coyote Hill Road, Palo Alto, California 94304

(Received 4 June 1992; accepted for publication 28 July 1992)

Grain boundaries in undoped polycrystalline silicon (poly-Si) thin films are shown to act as efficient hydrogen traps rather than as paths of enhanced diffusion. A comparison of hydrogen diffusion in poly-Si and undoped single-crystal silicon (c-Si) demonstrates that the diffusion in poly-Si is significantly suppressed compared to c-Si. These results have significant implications for hydrogenation of poly-Si thin-film transistors.

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Diffusion Theory

Diffusion coefficient
maybe dependent on
material orientation,
stress, and proximity to
boundary


Diffusion with H-ion (S_h) loss due to
recombination with local defects or traps


$$\nabla \cdot D_s \nabla S_h - \frac{S_h}{\tau_h} - \frac{dS_h}{dt} = 0$$


$$J_s(1 - t_o - 2) = v_h(S_{h1} - S_{h2}/M_{12})$$

$$M_{12} = SS_1/SS_2$$

H-ion flux density from
material 1 to material 2
(segregation model)

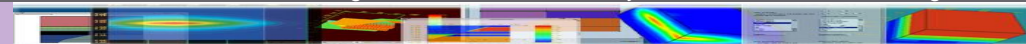
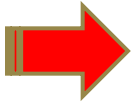


Sensitive to solid solubility (SS).
H-ion tends to segregate at low SS
material.



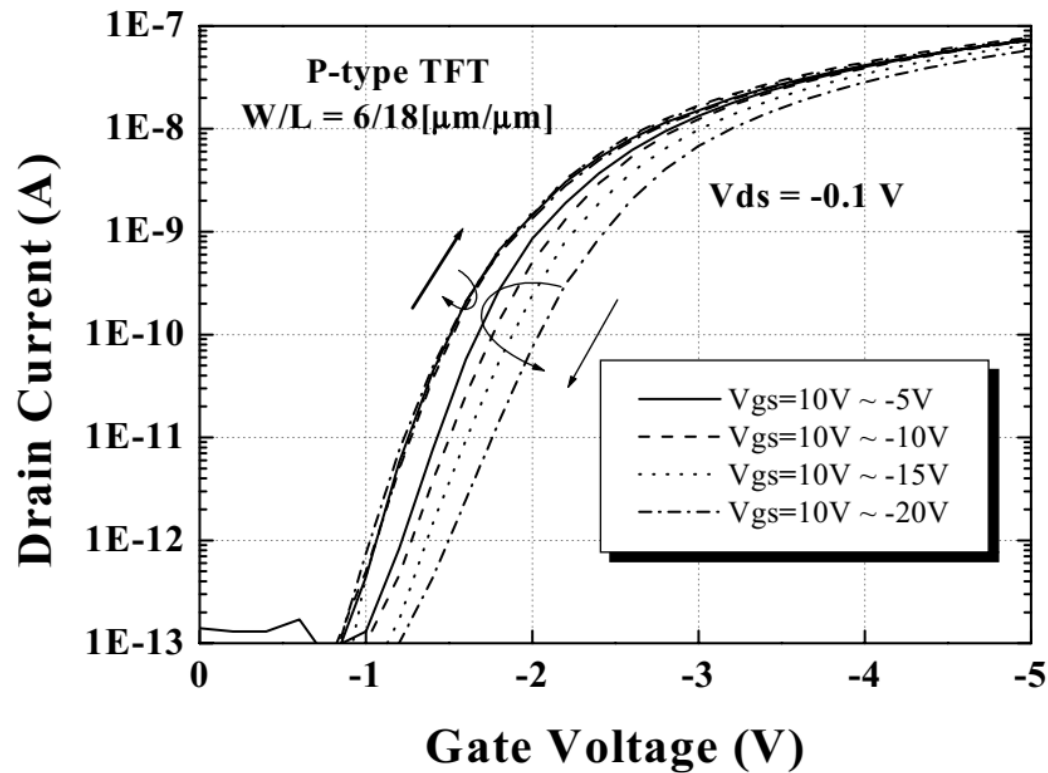
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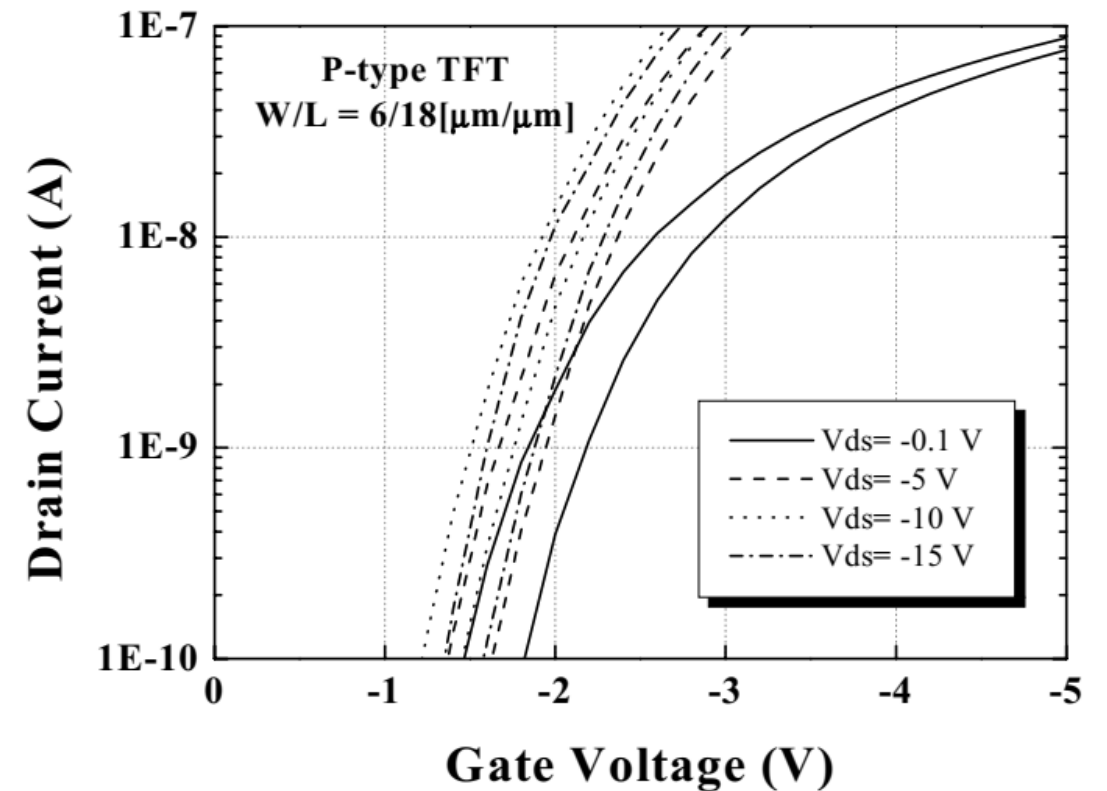
demo example

Hysteresis found in both
n-channel and p-channel TFT
Defects/traps are the cause!

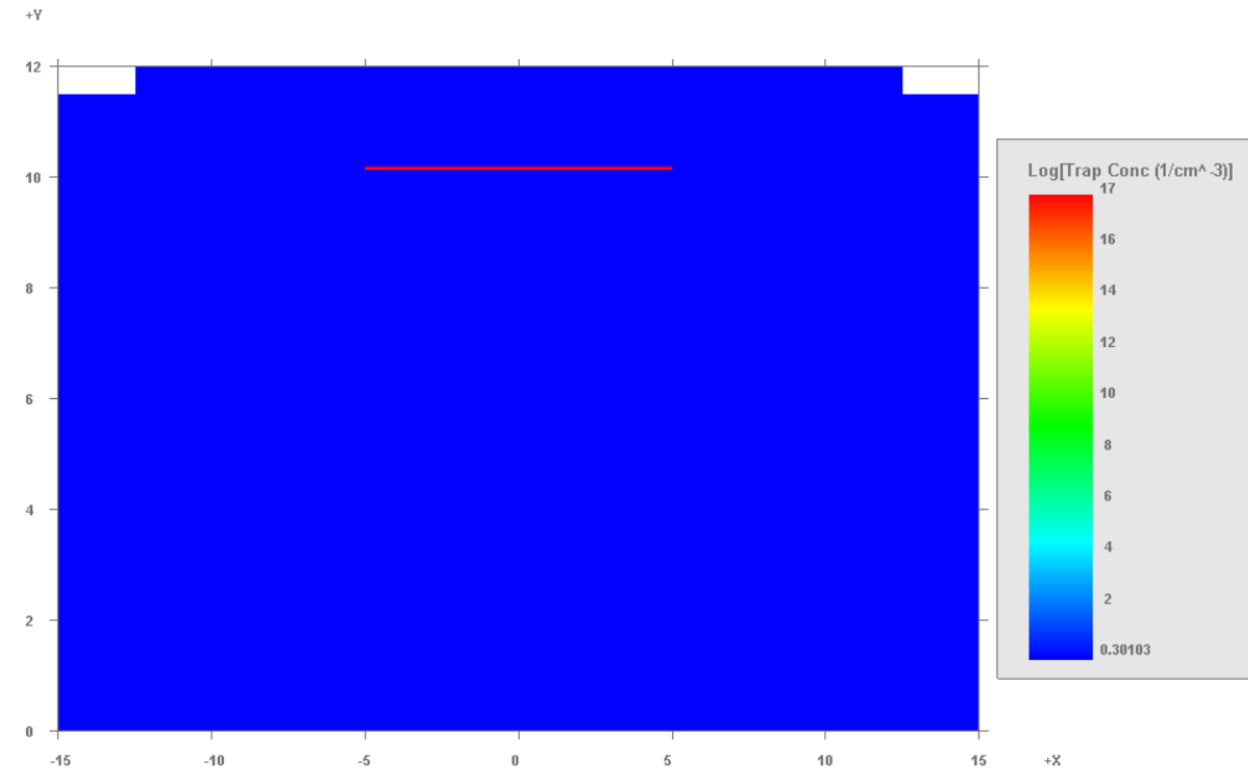
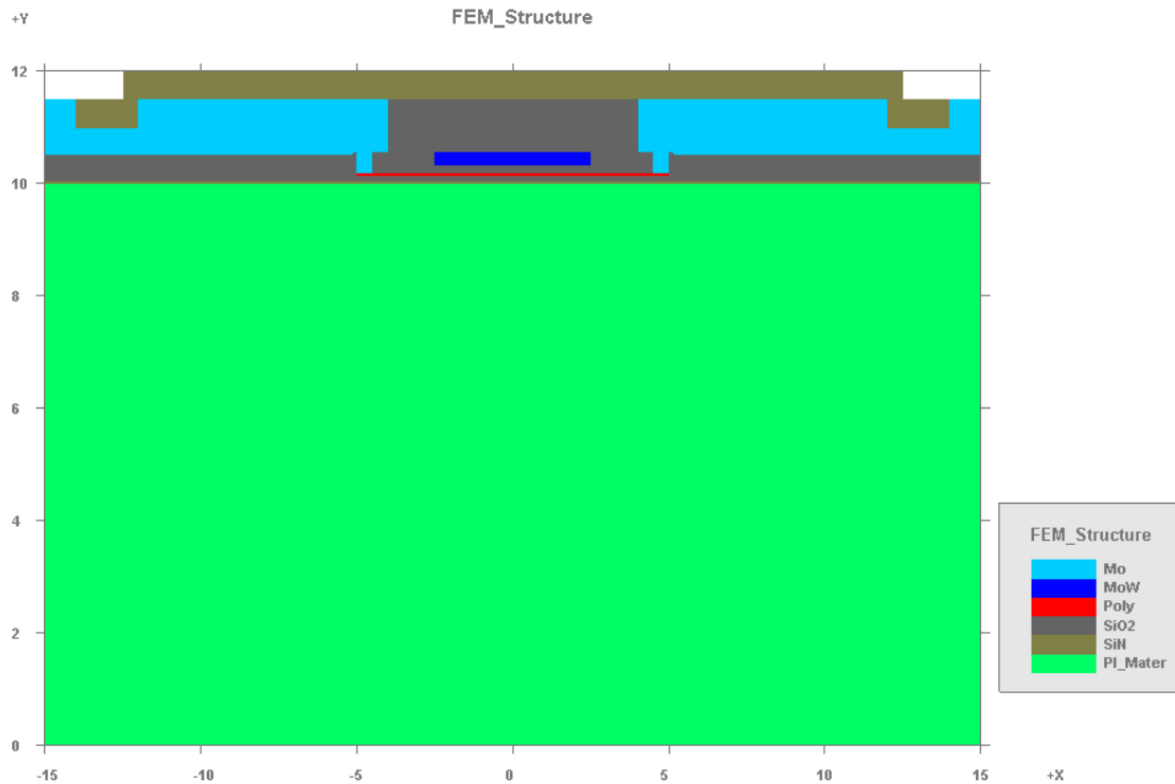


Hysteresis Characteristics in Low Temperature Poly-Si Thin Film Transistors

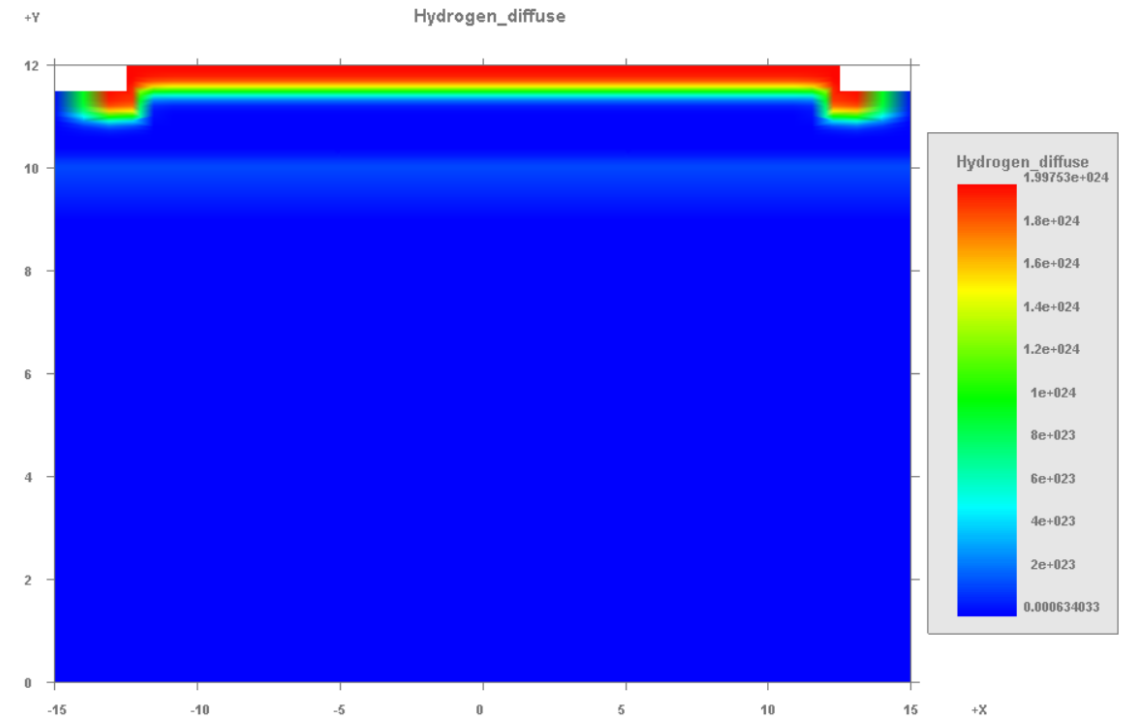
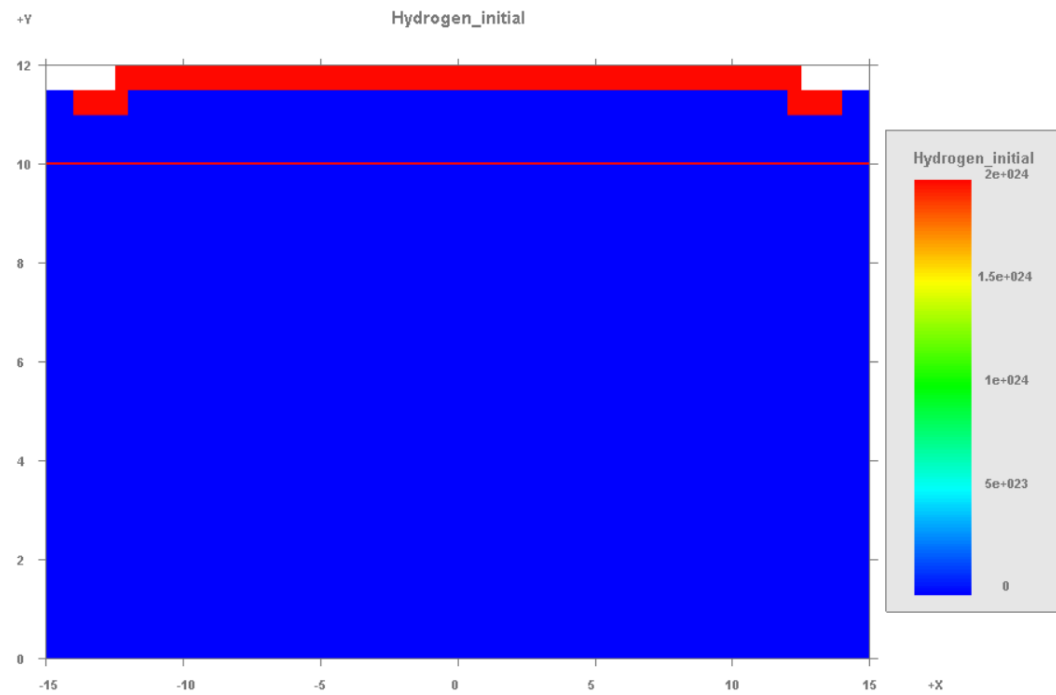
Hoon-Ju Chung^a, Dae-Hwan Kim^b, and Byeong-Koo Kim^{a,b}

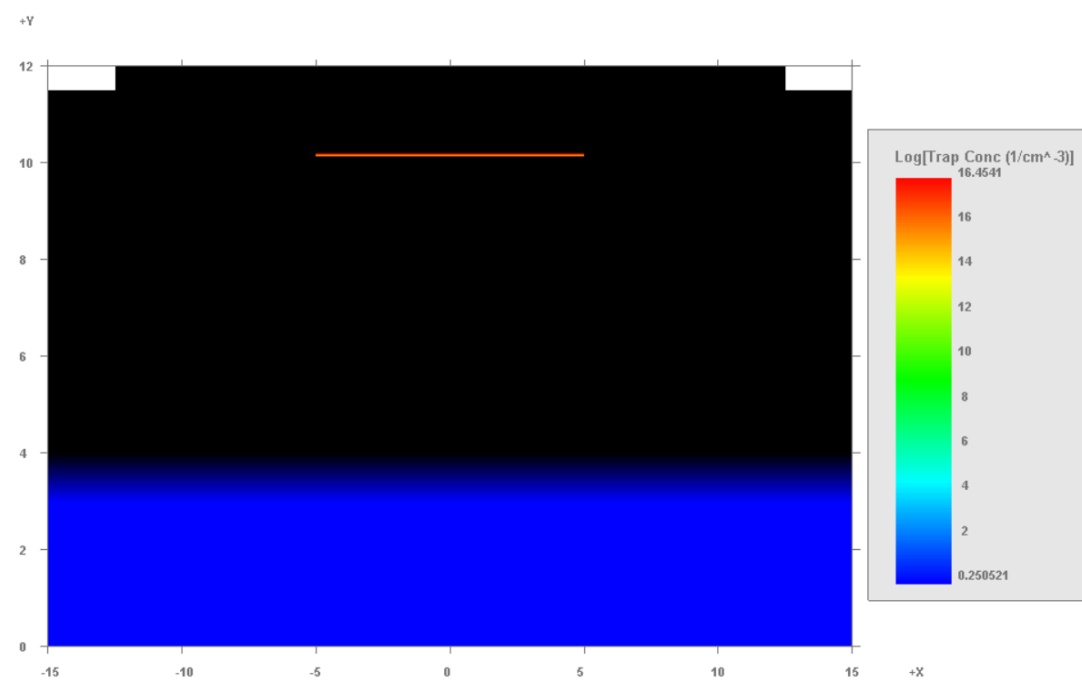
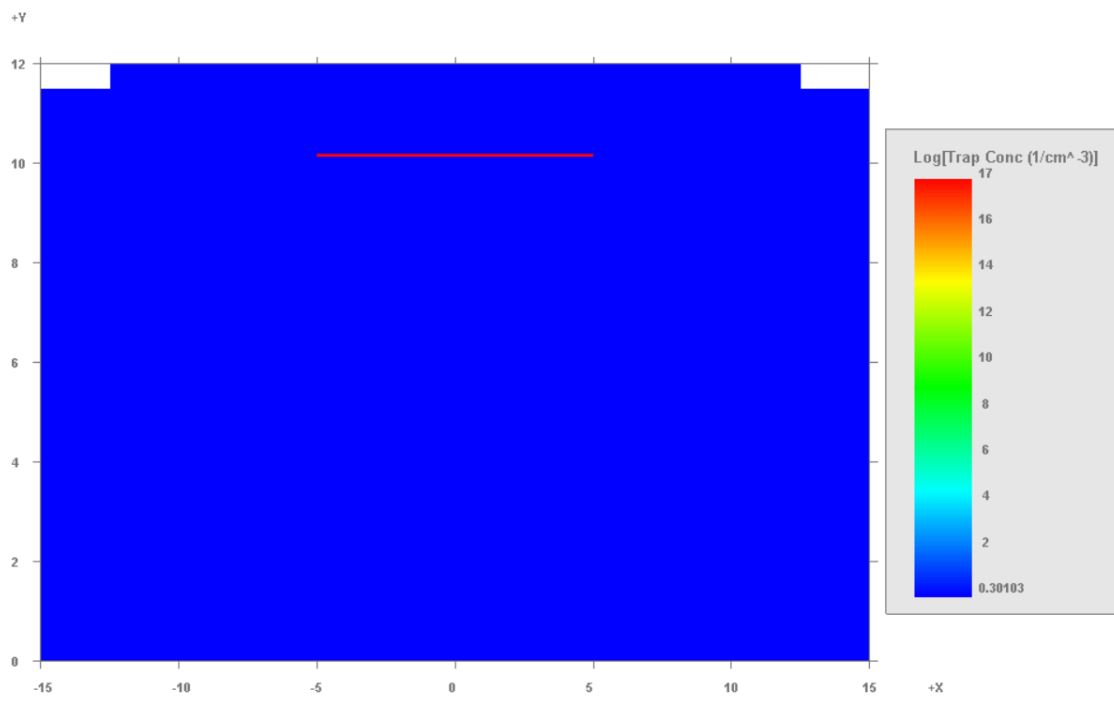


Ref structure with defects at LTPS

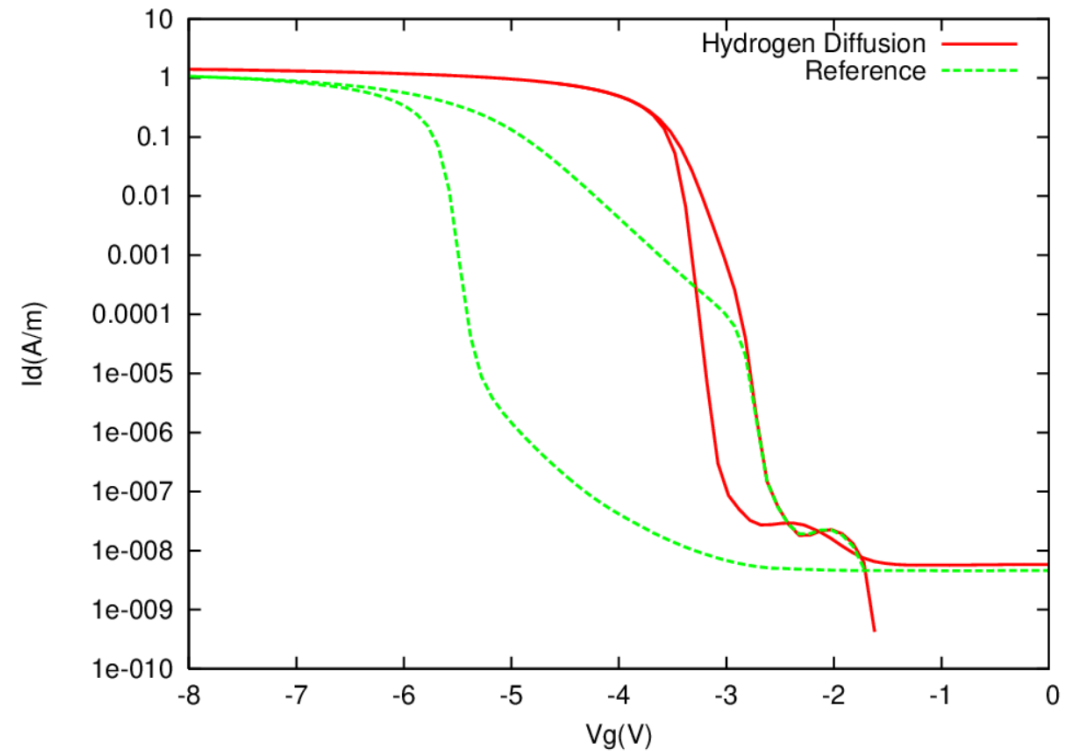
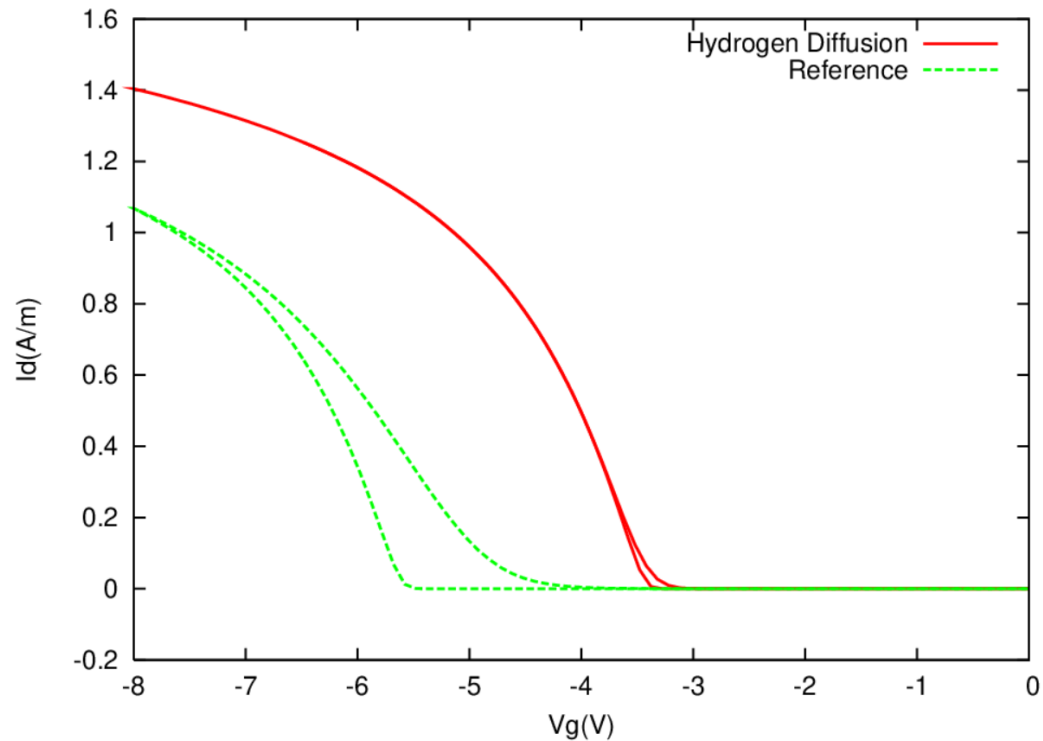


Hydrogen ions were initially assumed to be located in SiN and later subjected to 20 min diffusion at 400C





Assuming H-ions removes/disable defects/traps,
even a simple demo structure with simplified
diffusion model is able to predict the correct trends.



Summary

- Sophisticated H-ion diffusion model implemented with device simulator as preprocessor
- Directly interact with defects/traps in device modeling
- Without little calibration effort, correct trends produce in device demo.



Thanks for your attention!



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