

Oxygen Defect-Induced Metastability in Oxide Semiconductors Probed by Gate Pulse Spectroscopy

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Introduction

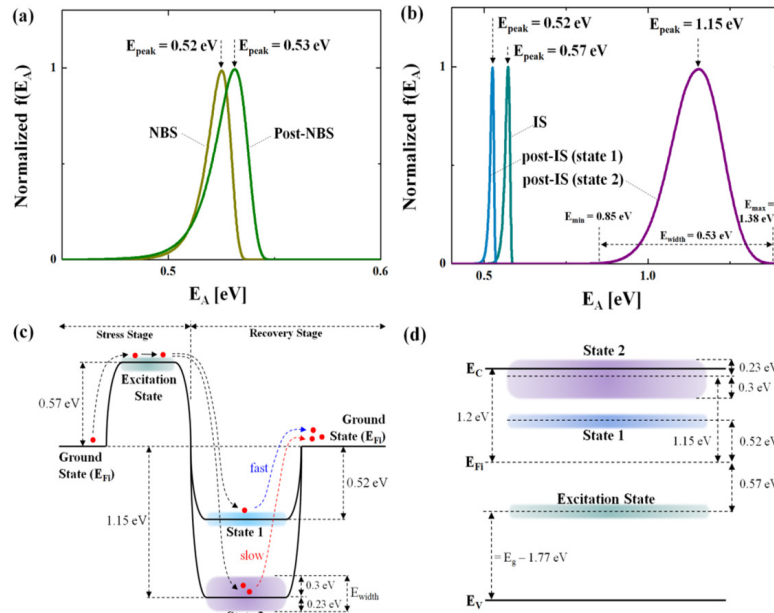
- Instability mechanisms in oxide TFTs investigated with stress and recovery experiments.
- Stretched exponentials and inverse Laplace transform employed to retrieve the defect distribution.

Results and Discussions

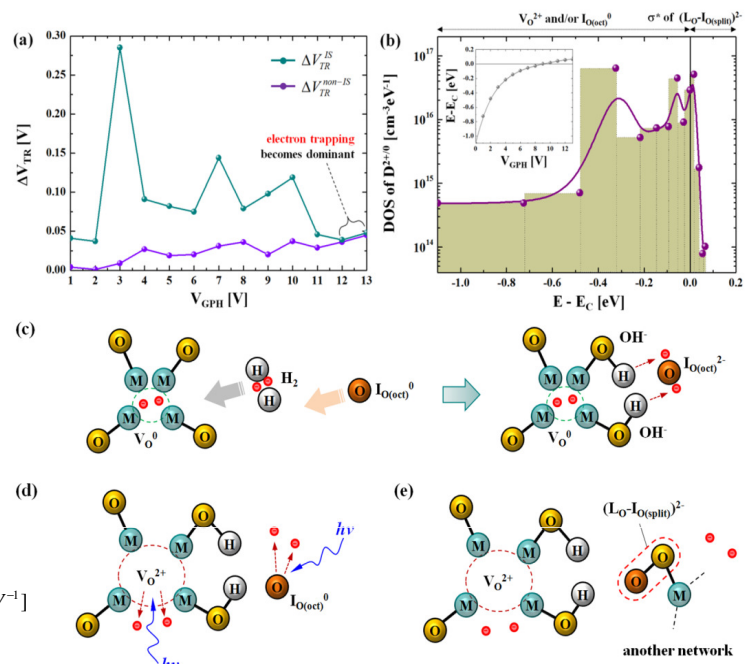
$$f(E_A) \approx \frac{\tau_{eff} \beta^{1+\gamma/2}}{\sqrt{2\pi} \beta (1-\beta) (\tau_{eff} v_{AE} \exp(-E_A/kT))^{1+\gamma/2}} \exp(-(1-\beta)\beta^\gamma / (\tau_{eff} v_{AE} \exp(-E_A/kT))^\gamma) \quad F(t) = \exp(-(t/\tau_{eff})^\beta)$$

- Activation energy distributions:

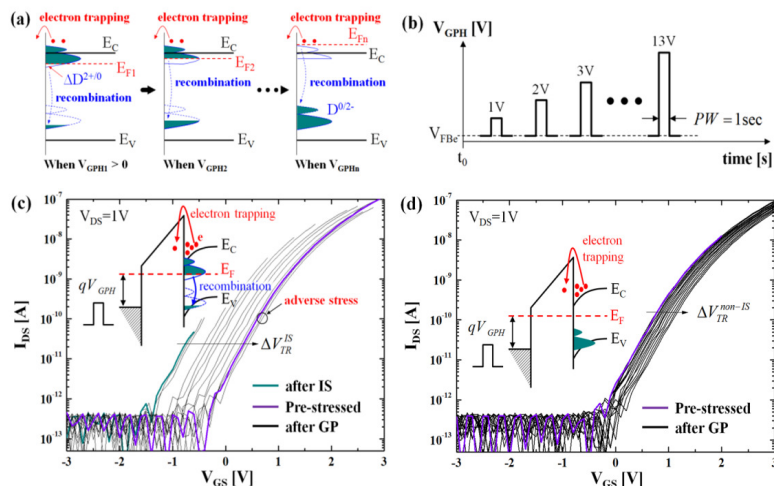
$$L^{-1}\{F(t)\} \equiv f(S) = \frac{1}{2\pi j} \int_{-j\infty}^{j\infty} \exp(-(t/\tau_{eff})^\beta) \exp(St) dt \quad S = v_{AE} \exp(-E_A/kT)$$



- Metastable defect distribution and reactions:



- Gate-pulse spectroscopy: $N(D^{2+/0}) \approx \frac{\Delta n(\Delta D^{2+/0})}{\Delta V_{GPH}} \cdot \frac{\Delta V_{GPH}}{\Delta(E - E_C)} [cm^{-3} eV^{-1}]$



Conclusion

- Recovery process after illumination stress found to be persistently slow by virtue of defect states with a broad range, 0.85 eV to 1.38 eV, suggestion the presence of ionized oxygen vacancies and interstitials.
- A novel gate-pulse spectroscopy probed to reveal the post-stress ionized oxygen defect states distributed in a higher energy.

Related Publication: • Sungsik Lee *et al.*, *Scientific Reports* (NPG) 5, 14902 (2015).

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