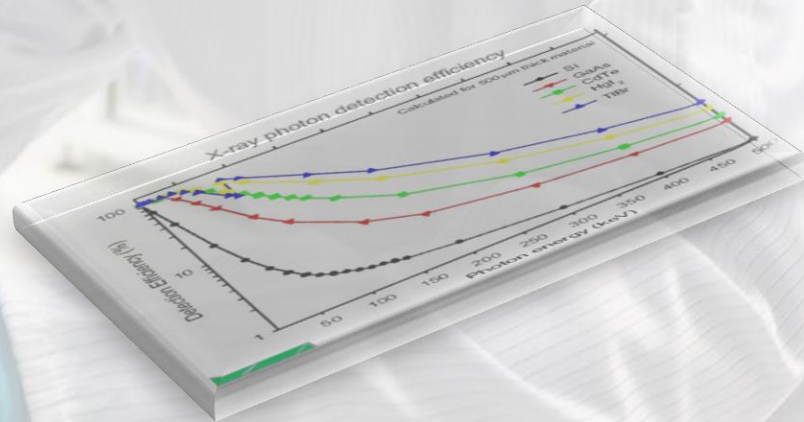


Optical and Electrical Characteristics of Fabricated Three-Layered Al/Er₂O₃/Eu₂O₃/SiO₂/n-Si/Al MOS Capacitors for Radiation Sensors

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INTRODUCTION

The aim of this work is to study, investigate and analyze the optical properties of the $\text{Er}_2\text{O}_3/\text{Eu}_2\text{O}_3/\text{SiO}_2/\text{n-Si}$ thin films, particularly focusing on reflection, transmittance and absorption. And the electrical characteristics of the fabricated stacked gate oxide of 15 nm thick SiO_2 , 25 nm thick Eu_2O_3 and 110 nm thick Er_2O_3 , ($\text{Al}/\text{Er}_2\text{O}_3/\text{Eu}_2\text{O}_3/\text{SiO}_2/\text{n-Si}/\text{Al}$) MOS Capacitors having electrode areas of 0.01767 cm^2 grown on the n-Silicon substrate using thermal oxidation, electron beam evaporation and sputtering, respectively. In particular, Capacitance – Voltage, conductance – voltage, $G/w - V$, and series resistance R_s are emphasized. Interfacial layers, which appeared to cause interfacial dipoles, are used to reduce the interface trap charge density and oxide trap charge density, in order to improve the charge storage capacity of the device. Series resistance affects the characteristics of the $C - V$ and conductance curves essentially in inversion and accumulation modes.



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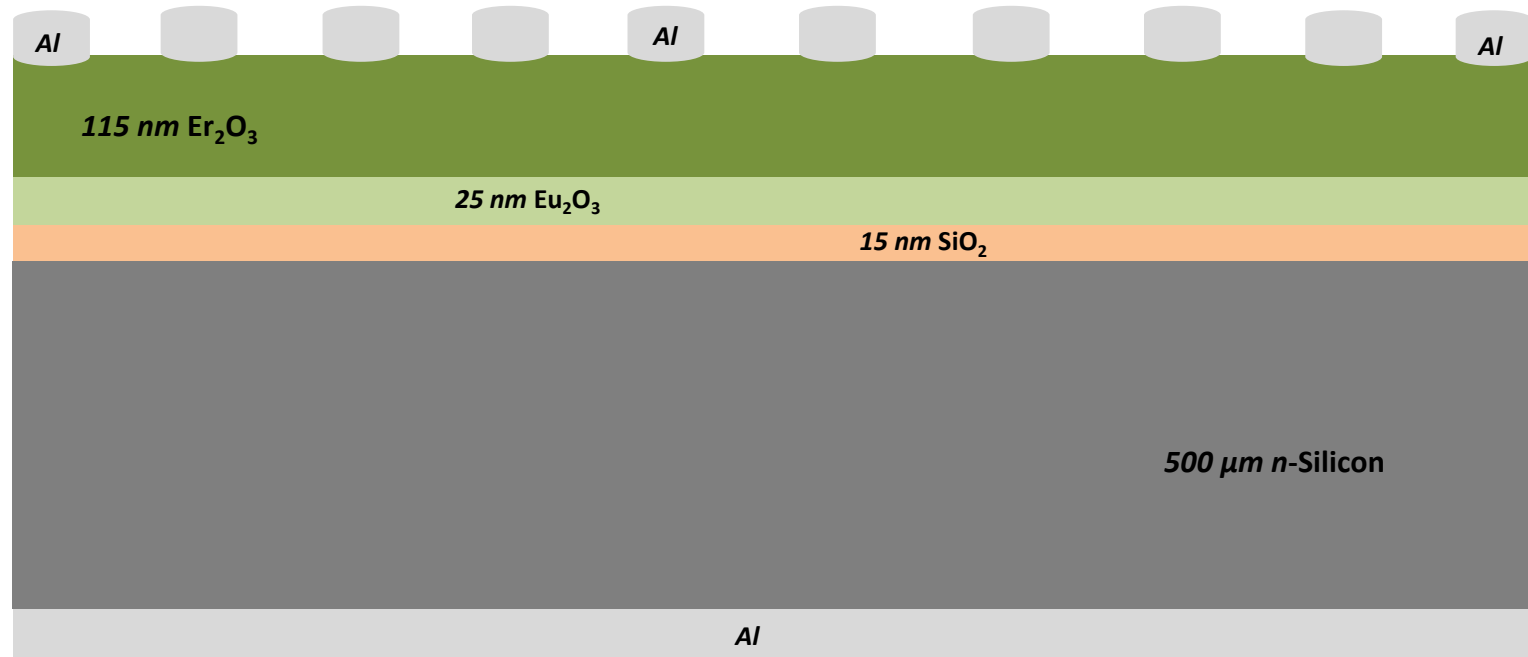
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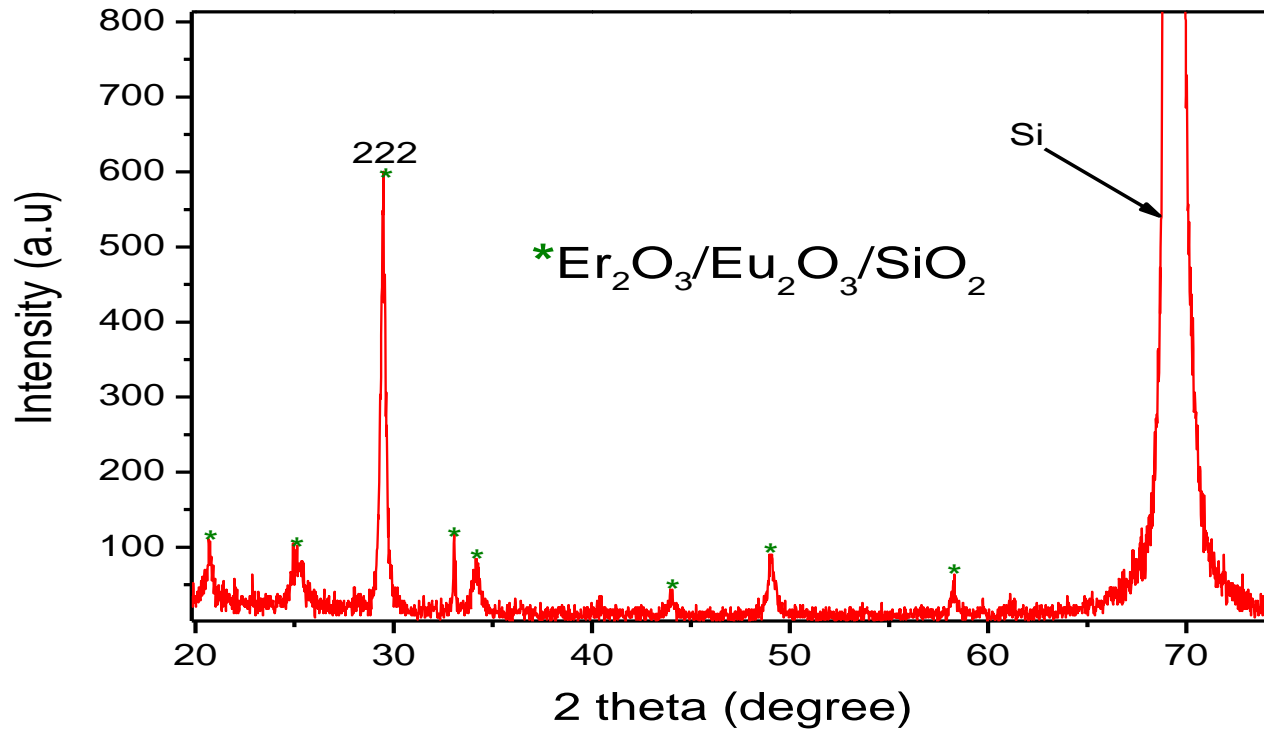


EXPERIMENTAL DETAILS

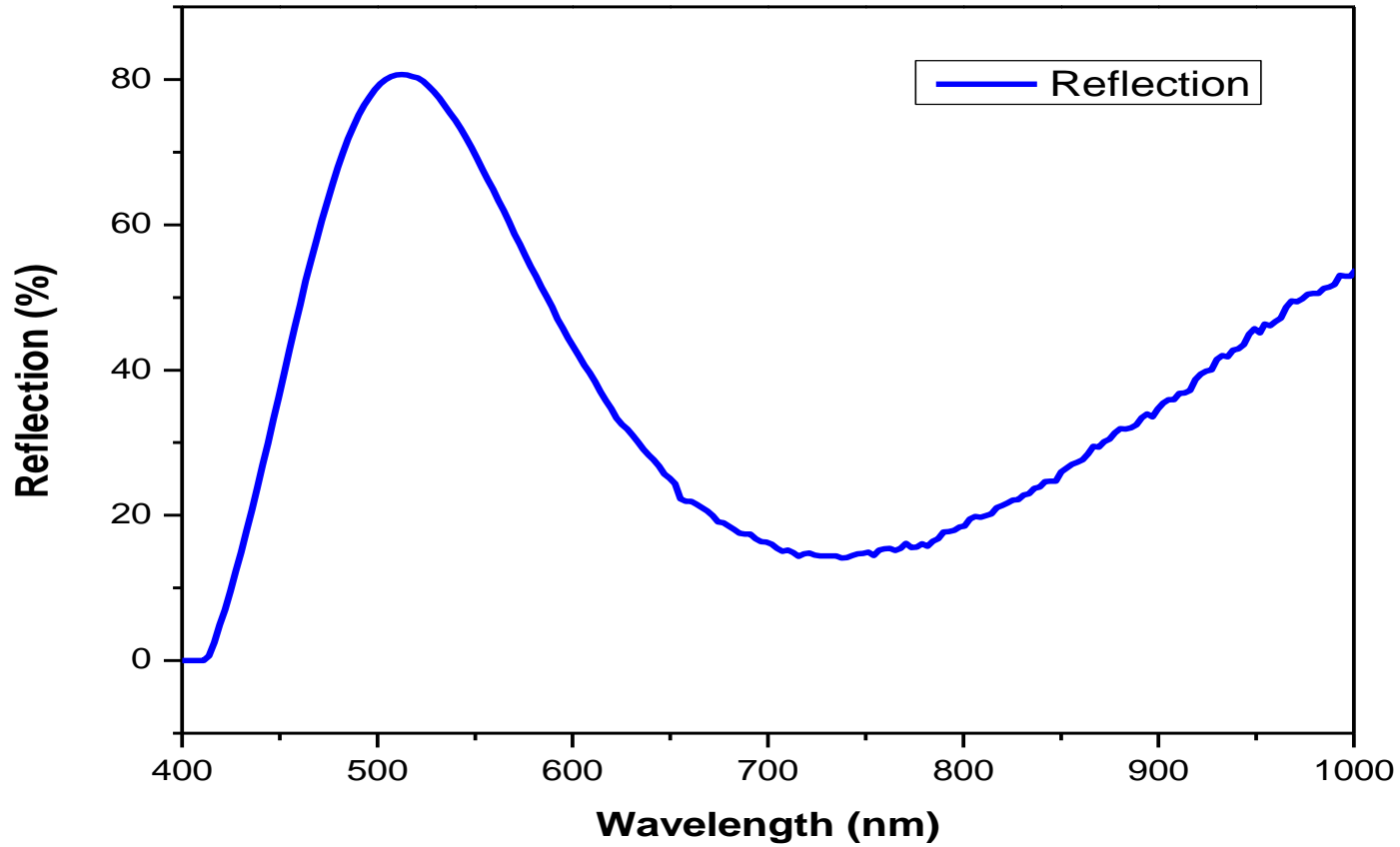


Schematic Structure of the Fabricated Al/Er₂O₃/Eu₂O₃/SiO₂/n-Si/Al MOS Capacitors.

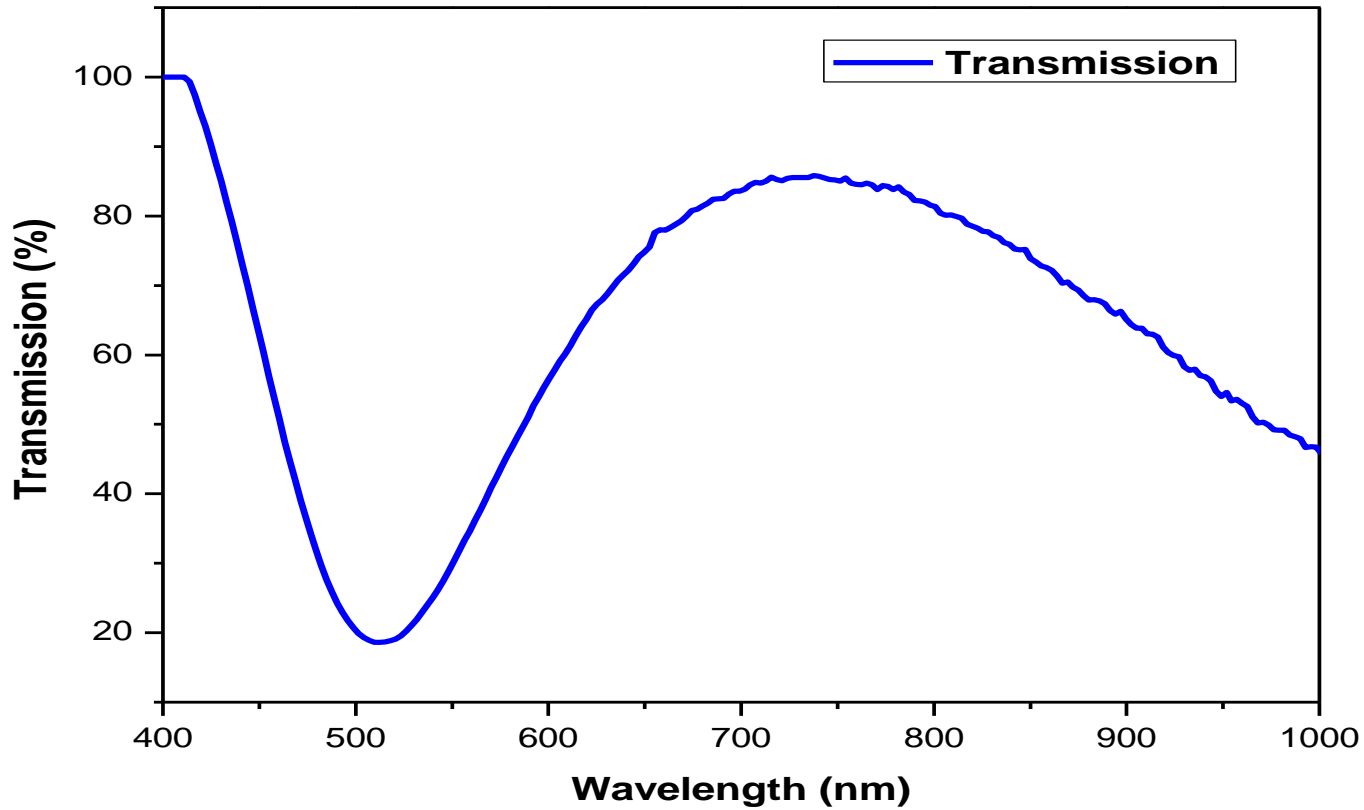
RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS



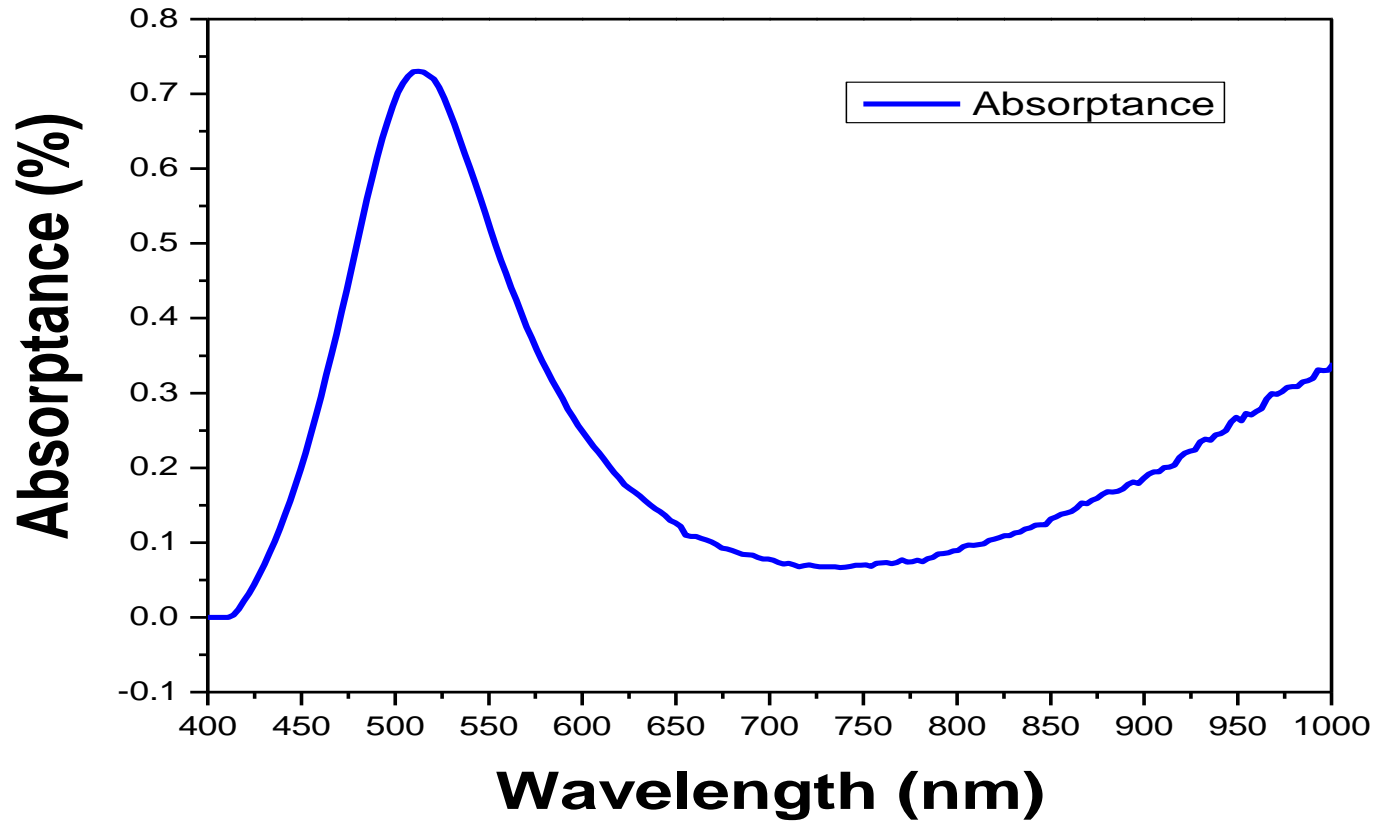
X-ray Diffraction Pattern of Er₂O₃/Eu₂O₃/SiO₂ Thin Films Grown on n-Silicon Substrate.



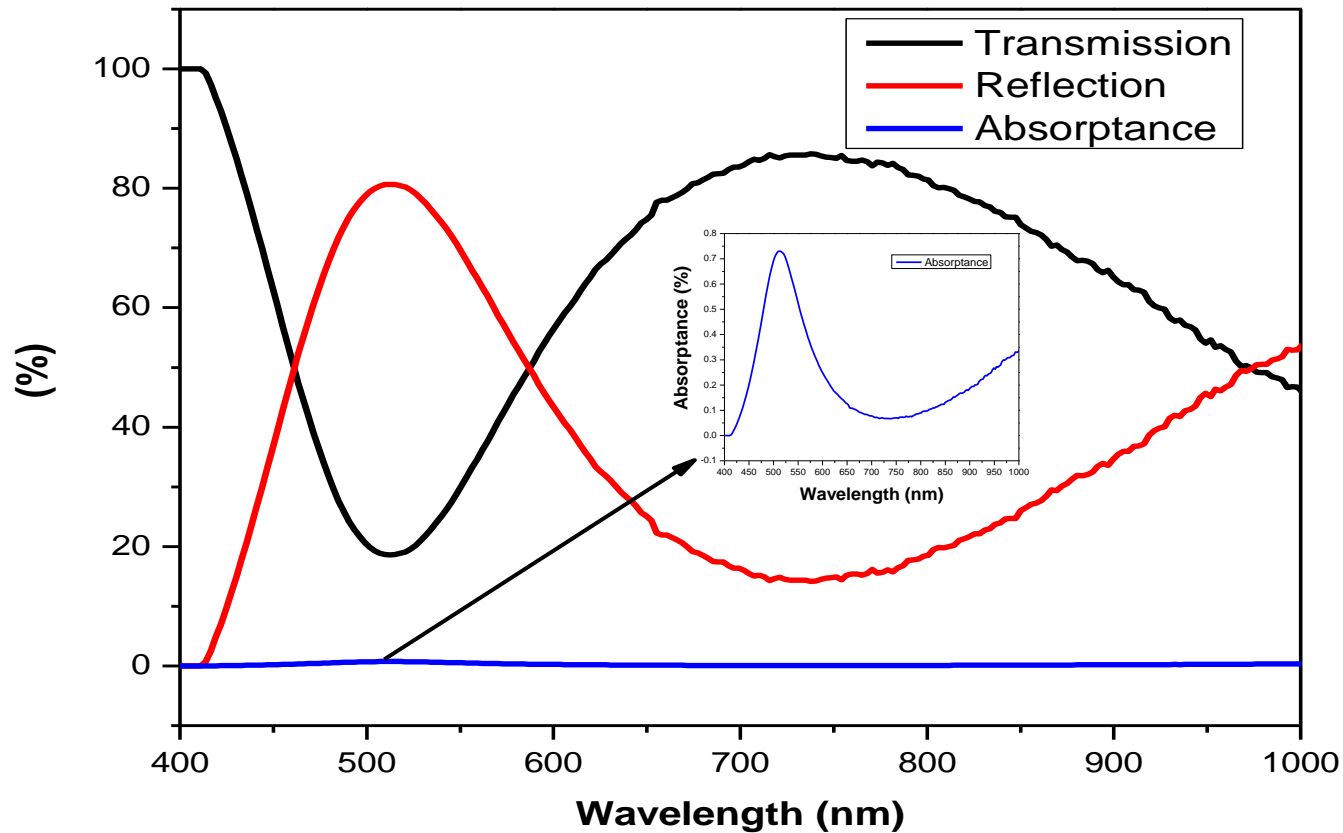
Reflection spectra as a function of wavelength for Er₂O₃/Eu₂O₃/SiO₂ Thin Films Grown on n-Silicon Substrate.



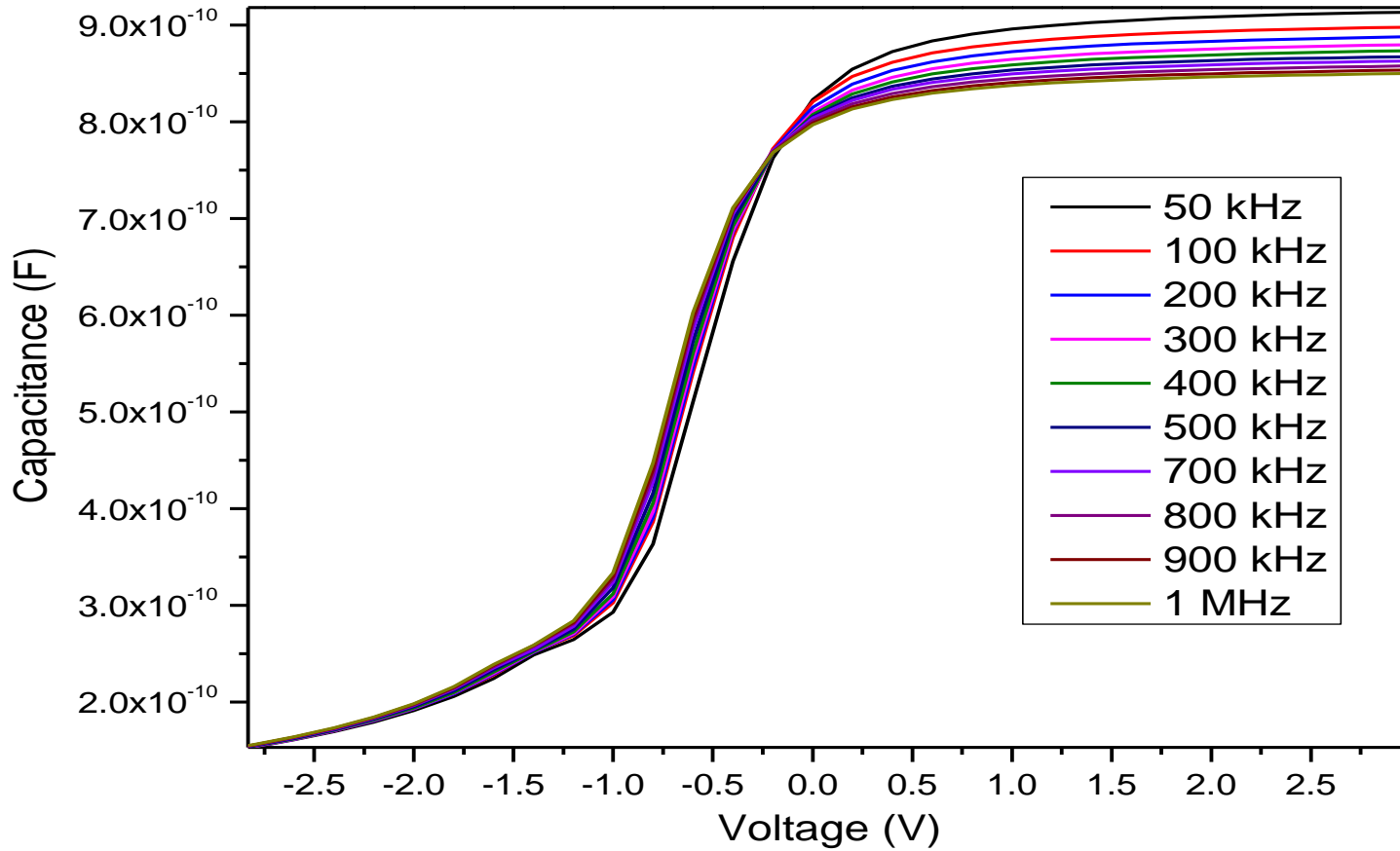
Transmission spectra as a function of wavelength for Er₂O₃/Eu₂O₃/SiO₂ Thin Films Grown on n-Silicon Substrate.



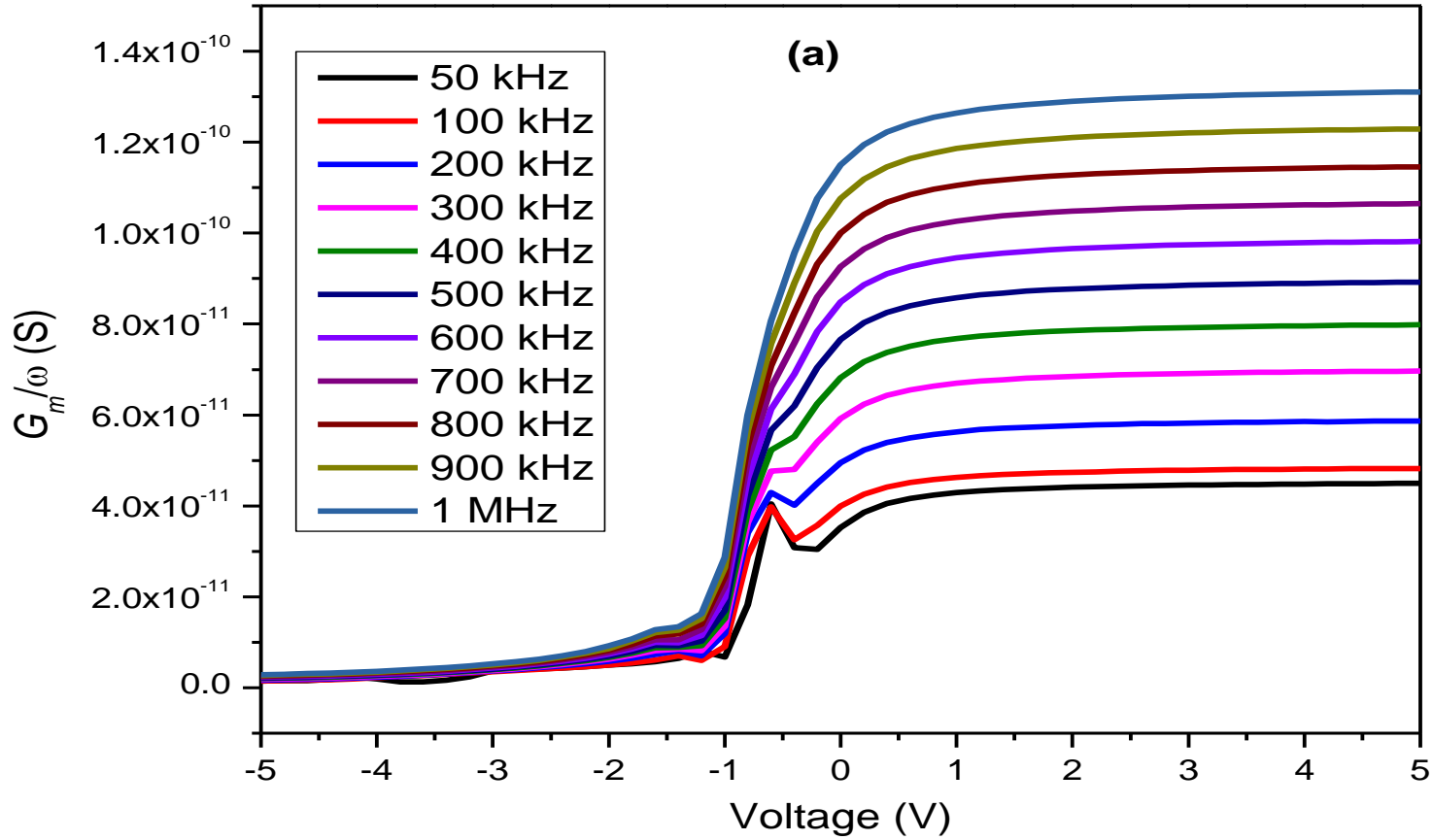
Absorptance spectra as a function of wavelength for Er₂O₃/Eu₂O₃/SiO₂ Thin Films Grown on n-Silicon Substrate.



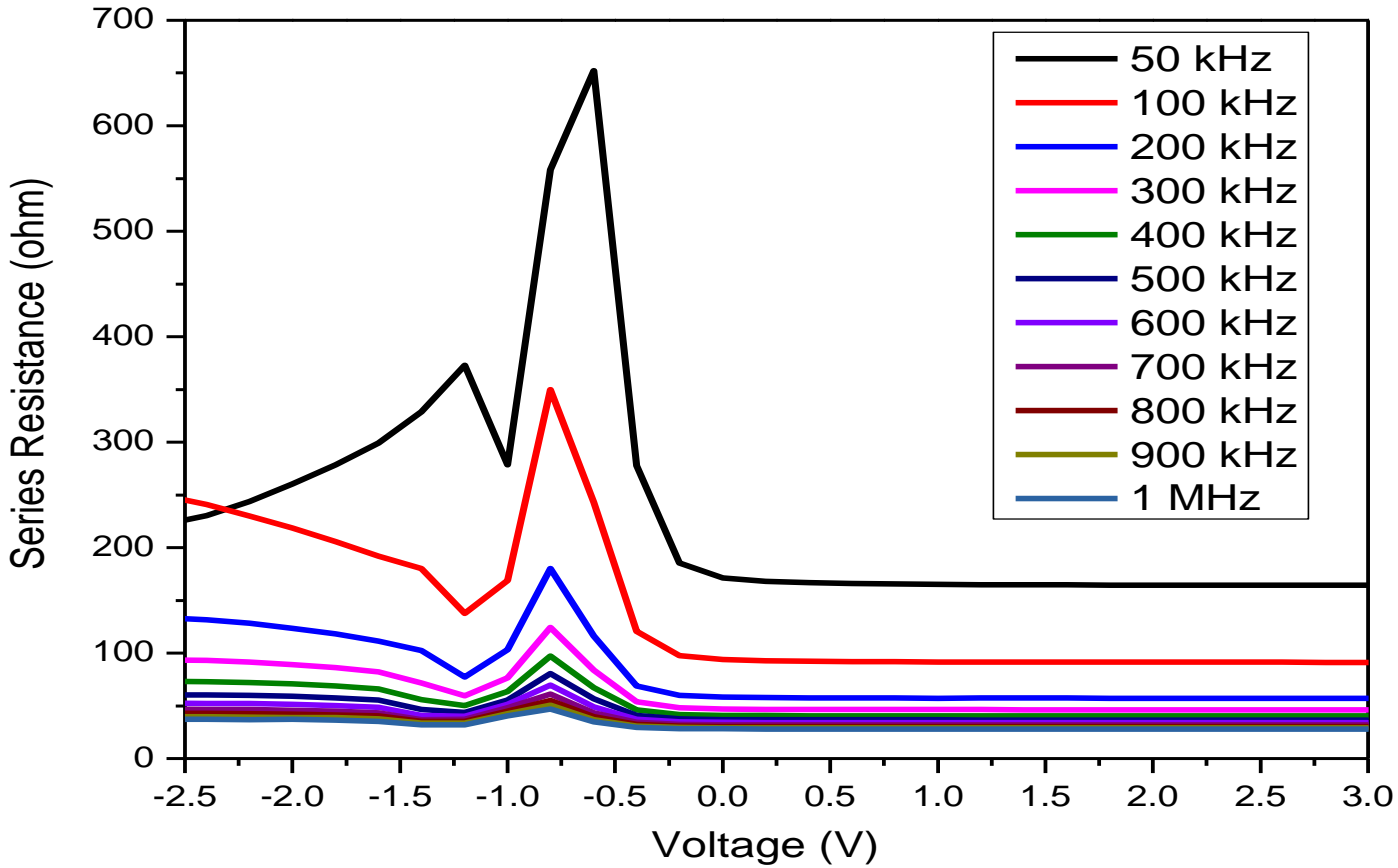
Reflection, Transmission and Absorptance of $\text{Er}_2\text{O}_3/\text{Eu}_2\text{O}_3/\text{SiO}_2$ Thin Films Grown on n-Silicon Substrate.



The measured capacitance – voltage ($C_m - V$) characteristics of Al/Er₂O₃/Eu₂O₃/SiO₂/n-Si/Al MOS Capacitors.



The measured conductance – voltage ($G_m/\omega - V$) characteristics of Al/Er₂O₃/Eu₂O₃/SiO₂/n-Si/Al MOS Capacitors.



Variation of the series resistance (R_S) as a function of voltage for different frequencies.

CONCLUSION

From the optical and electrical characteristics of the fabricated $\text{Er}_2\text{O}_3/\text{Eu}_2\text{O}_3/\text{SiO}_2/\text{n-Si}$ thin films and $\text{Al}/\text{Er}_2\text{O}_3/\text{Eu}_2\text{O}_3/\text{SiO}_2/\text{n-Si}/\text{Al}$ MOS capacitors outcomes, we can conclude that reflection of the films increases with the increasing wavelengths while decreases with increase in the photon energies. It appeared that both the measured capacitance and conductance depend primarily on the frequency and the applied voltage. $C - V$ curves illustrated higher capacitance values at low frequencies and lower capacitance values at high frequencies. The measured conductance increases in the accumulation, depletion, and inversion regions with increasing frequency. At low frequencies small peaks are observed, but at high frequencies no peaks are observed. The causes of this behavior may be related to the interface states density, series resistance, and the frequency of the A.C. signal. R_s peaks appeared between -1.17 and -0.45 voltages. It is observed that the series resistance R_s values decrease with the increasing frequencies This demonstrates that the stacked gate dielectric is used to reduce the interface trap charge density. And this is due to the dipole formations of “-/+” polarity and “+/-” polarity at the fabricated $\text{Er}_2\text{O}_3/\text{Eu}_2\text{O}_3/\text{SiO}_2$ interface. The obtained values are in good covenant with today's metal-oxide-semiconductor based technologies

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