

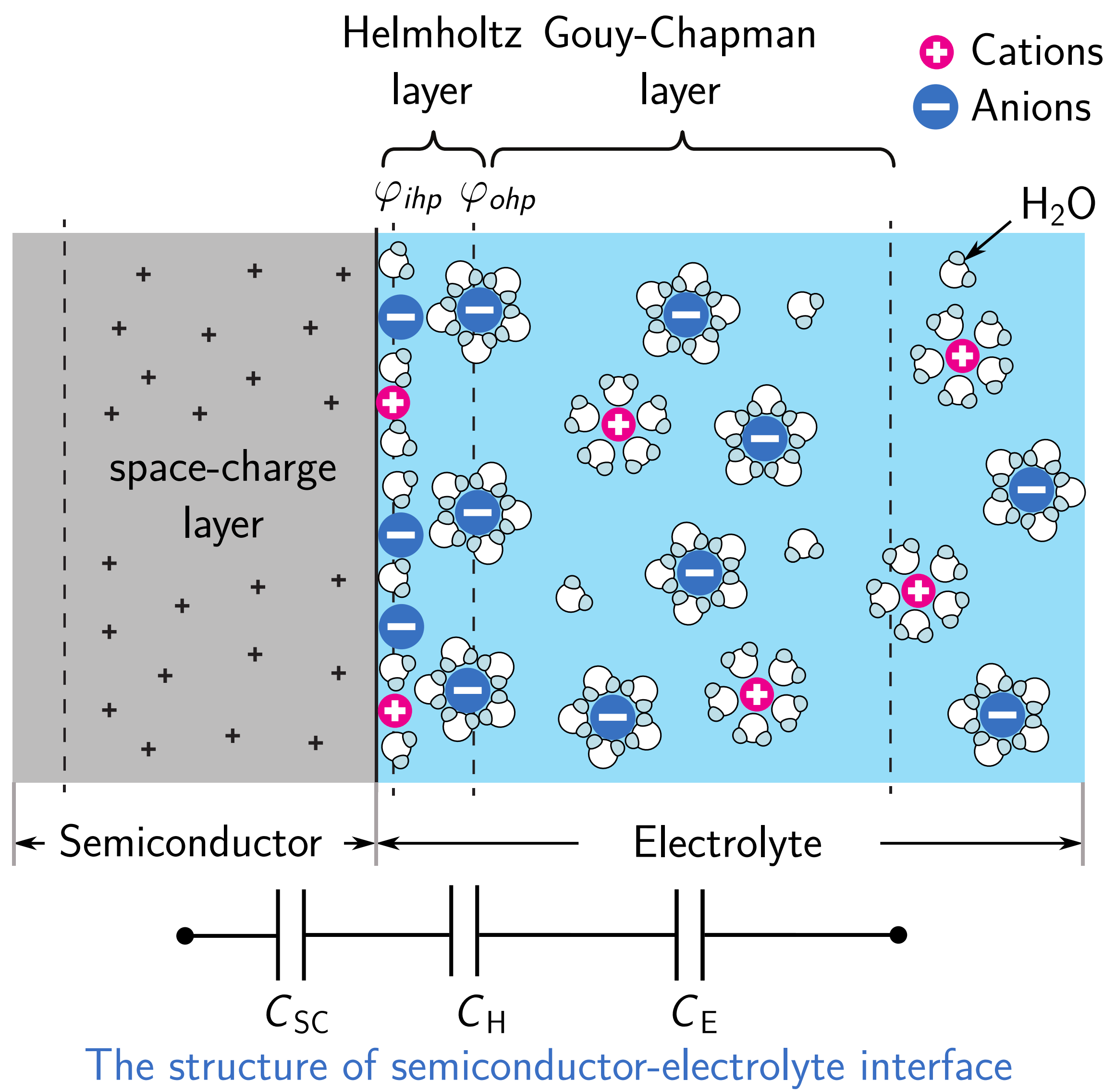
The measurements of doping density in InAs by capacitance-voltage techniques with electrolyte barriers

Dmitry Frolov, Georgy Yakovlev and Vasily Zubkov
St. Petersburg Electrotechnical University "LETI", Russia

Motivation

- Schottky contact is usually used in capacitance-voltage characterisation
- Formation of reliable Schottky contact in InAs is difficult due to surface accumulation
- Electrolyte can be used to form Schottky-like barrier
- Using depletion approximation for electrolyte based capacitance-voltage results gives higher concentration comparing to Hall measurements

Semiconductor-electrolyte interface



Simulation

Capacitance-voltage characteristics were calculated from potential distributions obtained by solving Poisson equation with modified Thomas-Fermi approximation (MTFA).

Poisson equation

$$\frac{d^2\varphi}{dz^2} = -\frac{q}{\varepsilon\varepsilon_0} [N_D^+ - N_A^- - n(z) + p(z)]$$

$$n(z) = \int_0^\infty \rho_c(z, E) f_{FD}(E) f_{MTFA}(z, E) dE$$

$$\rho(z, E) = \frac{1}{2\pi^2} \left(\frac{2m_\Gamma}{\hbar^2} \right)^{3/2} \sqrt{E} \cdot \sqrt{1 + \alpha E} \cdot (1 + 2\alpha E)$$

$$\text{where } \alpha = \frac{1}{E_g} \left(1 - \frac{m_\Gamma}{m_0} \right)^2 \text{ — nonparabolicity coefficient}$$

Modified Thomas-Fermi approximation

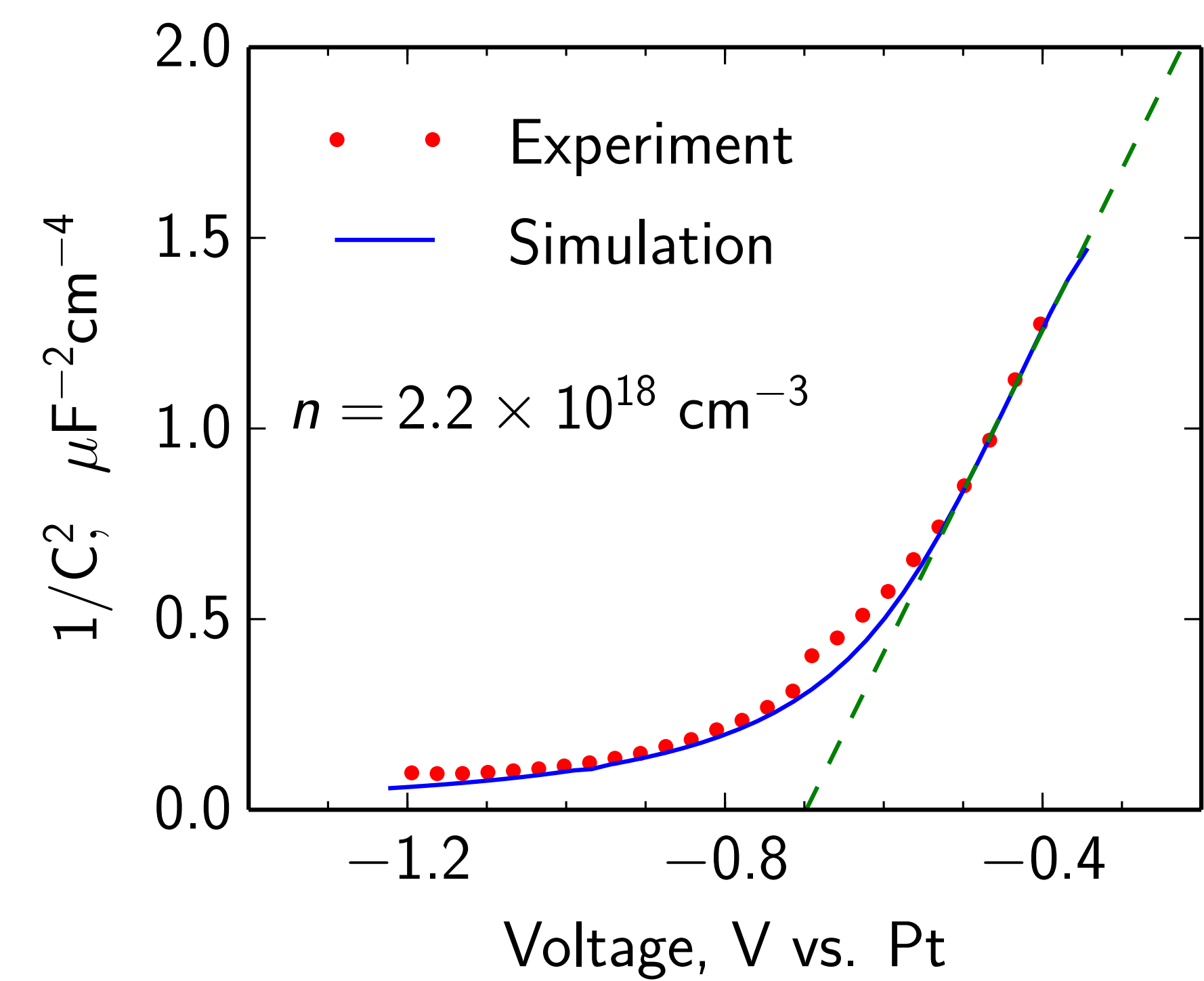
MTFA used to take into account surface accumulation.

$$f_{MTFA}(z, E) = 1 - \text{sinc} \left(\frac{2z}{L} \left(\frac{E}{k_B T} \right)^{1/2} (1 + \alpha E)^{1/2} \right)$$

Results

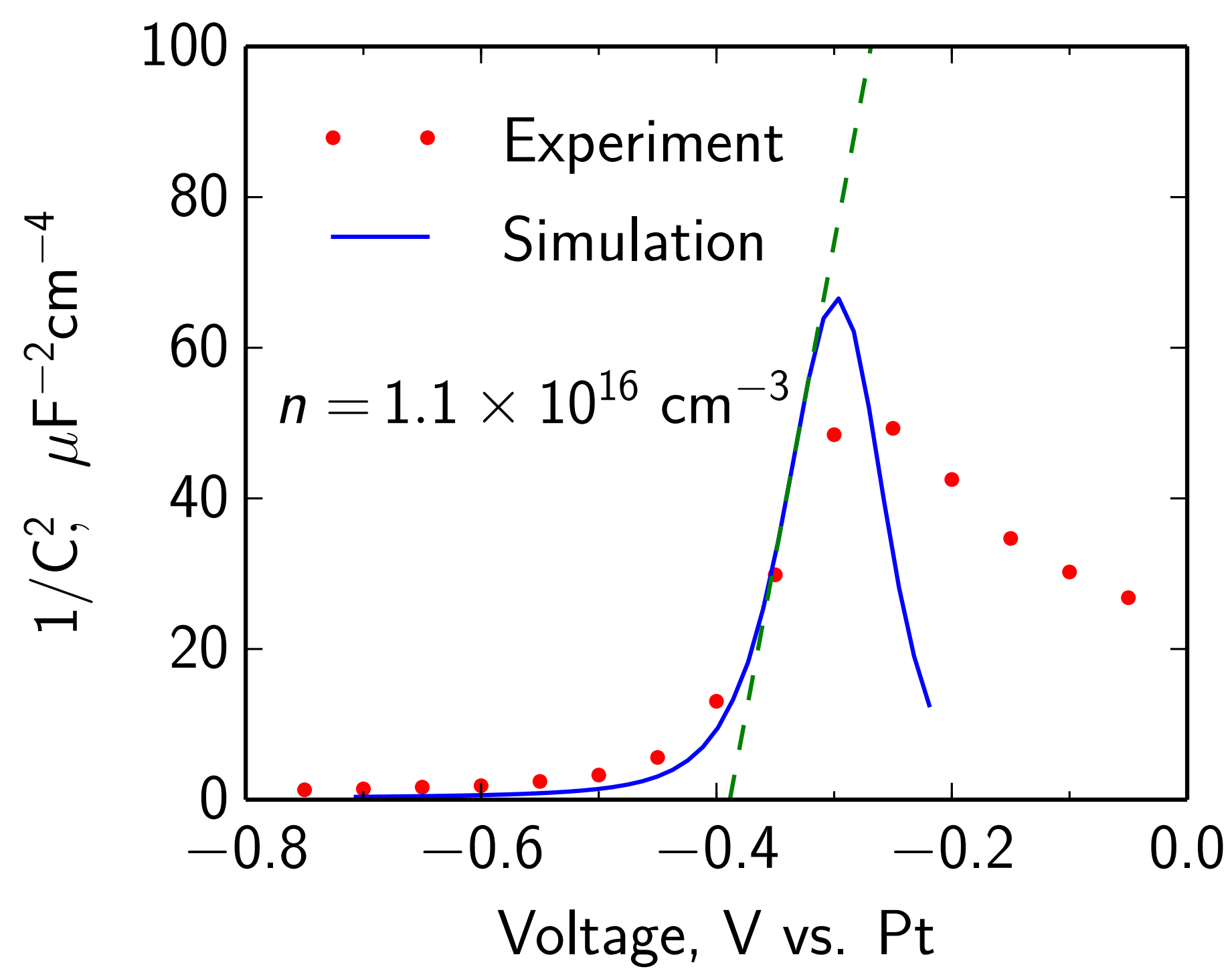
Potential distribution

Mott-Schottky plots of InAs-electrolyte



- The first item
- The second item
- The third etc ...

Mott-Schottky plot of n^+ -InAs



- The first item
- The second item
- The third etc ...

Mott-Schottky plot of epi-InAs

Text text

Summary

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