Accepted Manuscript

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PII:	80040-6090(17)30299-7
DOI:	doi: 10.1016/j.tsf.2017.04.031
Reference:	TSF 35939
To appear in:	Thin Solid Films
Received date:	5 November 2016
Revised date:	17 April 2017
Accepted date:	17 April 2017

Please cite this article as: V. Janardhanam, I. Jyothi, Jong-Hee Lee, Hyung-Joong Yun, Jonghan Won, Yong-Boo Lee, Sung-Nam Lee, Chel-Jong Choi, Electrical properties of a Cu-germanide Schottky contact to n-type Ge depending on its microstructural evolution driven by rapid thermal annealing. The address for the corresponding author was captured as affiliation for all authors. Please check if appropriate. Tsf(2017), doi: 10.1016/j.tsf.2017.04.031

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ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

Electrical properties of a Cu-germanide Schottky contact to n-type Ge depending on its microstructural evolution driven by rapid thermal annealing

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ABSTRACT

The electrical properties of Cu-germanide(Cu₃Ge)/n-type Ge Schottky contacts formed as a result of a solid state reaction between Cu and n-type Ge were investigated as a function of the rapid thermal annealing (RTA) temperature and correlated with its microstructural evolution driven by the RTA process. The variations of the barrier height of Cu₃Ge/n-type Ge Schottky rectifiers caused by the RTA process were determined using current-voltage (*I-V*) and capacitance-voltage (*C-V*) methods. The Cu₃Ge film formed after annealing at 400 °C exhibited a relatively uniform surface and interface morphology. This led to the formation of a laterally homogenous Schottky barrier in the Cu₃Ge/n-type Ge Schottky diode, resulting in an improvement of its rectifying *I-V* behavior. On the other hand, after annealing above 500 °C, the Cu₃Ge film was severely agglomerated without film continuity and eventually evolved into isolated islands at 600 °C. Such structural degradation of Cu₃Ge led to a rapid decrease in the barrier height and an increase in the reverse leakage current of the Cu₃Ge/n-type Ge Schottky diode. The electric field dependence of the reverse current showed that the reverse leakage current in the Cu₃Ge/n-type Ge Schottky diodes was dominated by a Poole-Frenkel emission mechanism, regardless of the RTA temperatures.

Keywords: Copper germanide; Schottky contact; Barrier height; Rapid thermal annealing; Reverse leakage current; Poole-Frenkel emission

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