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Transport Characteristics of Ultra-thin Cu Films Analyzed by in-situ ac Four-point Impedance Spectroscopy

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Ultra-thin Cu film, with thicknesses of $3 \text{ \AA} \leq d_{\text{Cu}} \leq 90 \text{ \AA}$, were deposited by electron-beam evaporation onto the glass substrate at room temperature. Measurements of the impedance spectroscopy and the resistance were simultaneously performed in-situ during the deposition. The impedance spectra were measured with four-point electrodes, in order to avoid the nonohmic characteristics of electrodes, and with a lock-in amplifier in a frequency range between 1 Hz and 100 kHz. In order to compare with the real-part impedance, the DC resistance according to the thickness was measured using an I-V source. We observed that the Cu film was in the percolation state at a thickness of 25 Å. The complex dielectric modulus of film could be described by a parallel R-C equivalent circuit when the film thickness is smaller than the percolation onset thickness. With the further growth of film, the complex impedance undergoes a transition to an inductive equivalent circuit at a thickness of 29 Å. A change in the relaxation time and the inductance of semicontinuous and continuous films are discussed by considering the roughness and grain-boundary scattering effects.