

## **Influence of the hydrogen post-annealing on the electrical properties of metal/alumina/silicon-nitride/silicon-oxide/silicon capacitors for flash memories**

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**Abstract** : Recently, Metal/Alumina/Silicon-Nitride/Silicon-Oxide/Silicon (MANOS) structures are one of the most attractive candidates to realize vertical scaling of high-density NAND flash memory [1]. However, as ANO layers are miniaturized, negative and positive bias temperature instability (NBTI/PBTI), such as the flat band voltage shift,  $\Delta V_{FB}$ , the interfacial trap density increase,  $\Delta D_{it}$ , the gate leakage current,  $\Delta I_G$ , and the retention characteristics, in MONOS capacitors, becomes an important issue in terms of reliability. It is well known that tunnel oxide degradation is a result of the oxide and interfacial traps generation during FN (Fowler-Nordheim) stress [2]. Because the bias temperature stress causes an increase of both interfacial-traps and fixed oxide charge could be a factor, which can degrade device reliability during the program and erase operation. However, few studies on NBTI/PBTI have been conducted on improving the reliability of MONOS devices.

In this work, we investigate the effect of post-annealing gas on bias temperature instability (BTI), such as the flat band voltage shift,  $\Delta V_{FB}$ , the interfacial trap density shift,  $\Delta D_{it}$ , retention characteristics, and the gate leakage current characteristics of MANOS capacitors. MANOS samples annealed at 950 °C for 30 s by a rapid thermal process were treated via additional annealing in a furnace, using annealing gases  $N_2$  and  $N_2-H_2$  (2 % hydrogen and 98 % nitrogen mixture gases) at 450 °C for 30 min. MANOS samples annealed in  $N_2-H_2$  ambient had the lowest flat band voltage shift,  $\Delta V_{FB} = 1.09/0.63$  V at the program/erase state, and the good retention characteristics, 123/84 mV/decade at the program/erase state more than the sample annealed at  $N_2$  ambient.

**Key Words** : MANOS, NBTI/PBTI, flat band voltage shift, retention

### **Reference**

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