

## Two-wave X-ray optical diagnostics of $\text{Ge}_x\text{Si}_{1-x}/\text{Si}$ modulation-doped heterostructures

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New X-ray optical methods – two-wave reflecto- and refractometry – have been used for the first time for determination of  $\text{Ge}_x\text{Si}_{1-x}/\text{Si}$  composition and exact measurements layer thickness in multilayer heterostructure. Both techniques are based on simultaneous measurements of two intense characteristic X-ray lines, separated from the polychromatic X-ray probe by semitransparent monochromators. Two-wave reflectometry study allows to realize unique opportunity to measure the ratio of reflected intensities for two X-ray lines providing almost complete elimination of the X-ray beam instability and geometrical errors at small grazing angles.

Samples used in this study were grown by molecular beam epitaxy in a Riber SIVA-45 system. After a standard RCA cleaning a modulation-doped heterostructure consisting of a HT(750°C) 100 nm undoped Si buffer, a LT (250°C) 50 nm  $\text{Si}_{0.7}\text{Ge}_{0.3}$  buffer, a FT(500°C) 150 nm  $\text{Si}_{0.7}\text{Ge}_{0.3}$  buffer, a 10 nm  $\text{Si}_{0.7}\text{Ge}_{0.3}$  channel, a undoped 10 nm  $\text{Si}_{0.7}\text{Ge}_{0.3}$  spacer, a 2 nm B-doped supply layer ( $1 \times 10^{19} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ ), a 50 nm  $\text{Si}_{0.7}\text{Ge}_{0.3}$  and 10 nm Si cap layers were grown on an  $5''$  Si (001) n-type ( $3.5\text{-}40 \Omega \text{ cm}$ ) substrate.

The ratio reflectogram with  $\text{CuK}_\alpha$  and  $\text{CuK}_\beta$  lines for  $\text{Ge}_x\text{Si}_{1-x}/\text{Si}$  heterostructure is shown in Fig.1. The maximum thickness deviation of measured from a technologically predetermined value was 10% for thick 45-50 nm  $\text{Ge}_x\text{Si}_{1-x}$  layers.

The major advantage of newly developed refractometry metrology [1] lays in its insensitivity to high defect concentration and in the detector scan mode to mechanical strains in heterostructures. However, in the sample scan mode surface curvature and respectively non-relaxed strains may be easily identified. In this work we received for the first time clearly resolved refraction peaks from the Si substrate and the  $\text{Ge}_x\text{Si}_{1-x}$  layer under the Si cap-layer (Fig. 2). Composition calculations from of  $\text{Ge}_x\text{Si}_{1-x}$  refraction index for two characteristic lines gave  $x=0.32$  as compared with technologically pre-assigned  $x=0.30$  and  $x=0.29$  from XRD measurements.

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### References

[1] A.G. Touryanski et al. *Instrum. Experimental Techniques*, V. 42, 1 (1999) 827-34.

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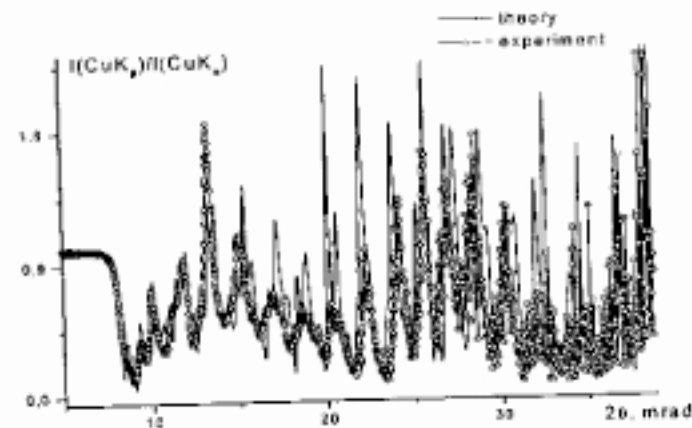


Fig.1. Ratio of reflected intensities  $I(\text{CuK}_\alpha)/I(\text{CuK}_\beta)$  from 8-20 scan for  $\text{Ge}_x\text{Si}_{1-x}/\text{Si}$  heterostructure.

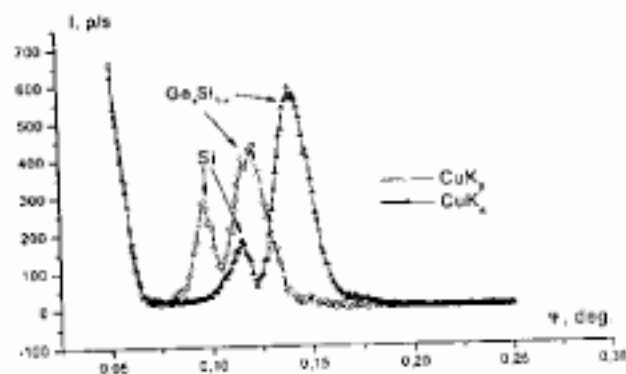


Fig. 2. Reflected intensity  $I$  versus deviation angle  $\psi$  for  $\text{Ge}_x\text{Si}_{1-x}/\text{Si}$  heterostructure.