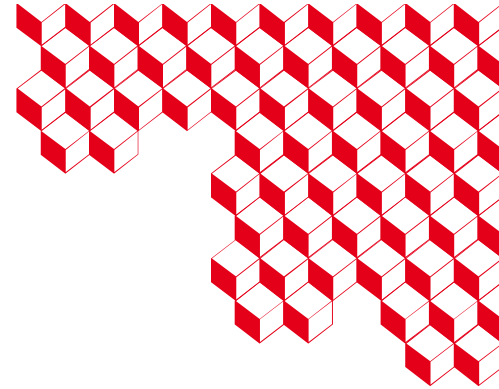
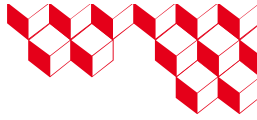


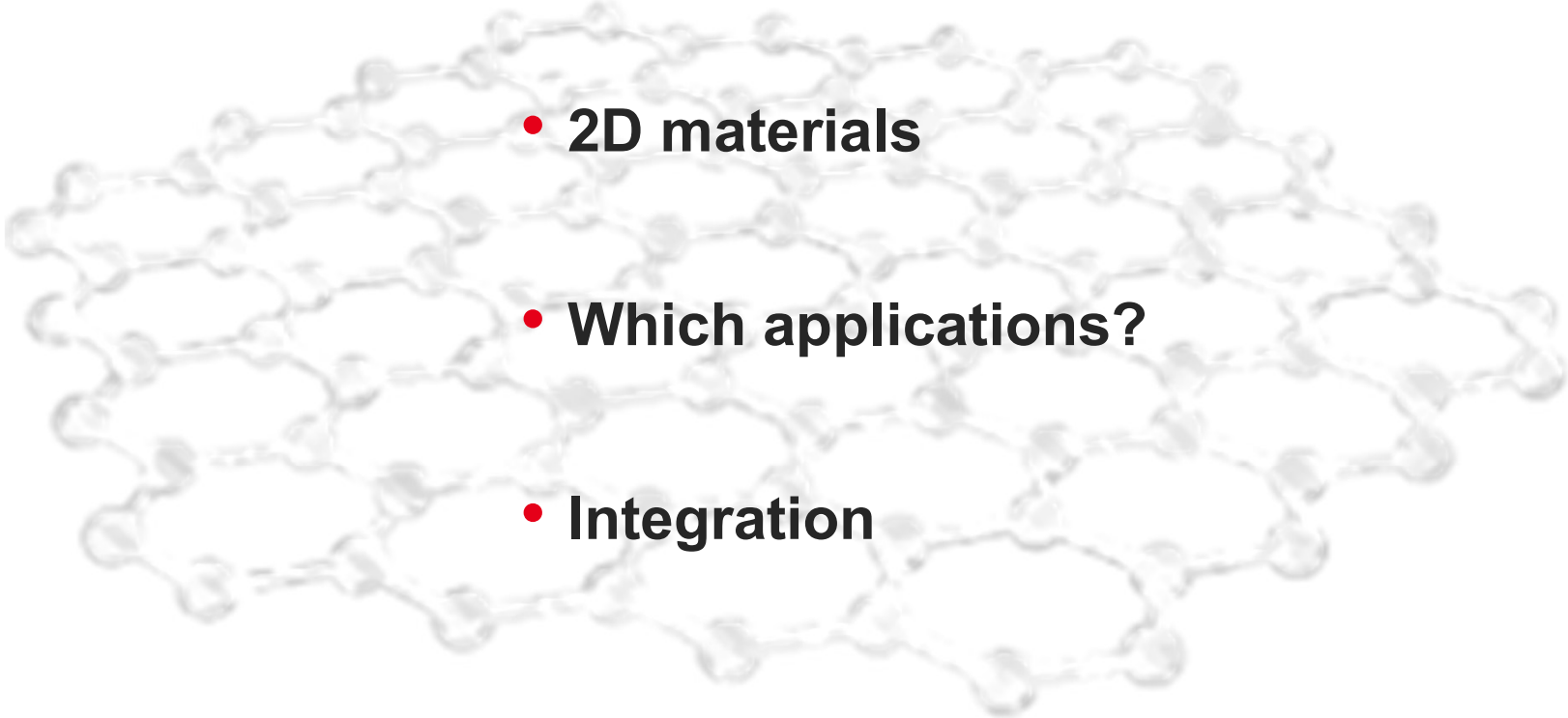


2D Materials for Future Microelectronic Devices

L. LE VAN-JODIN

Outline



- 
- **2D materials**
 - **Which applications?**
 - **Integration**



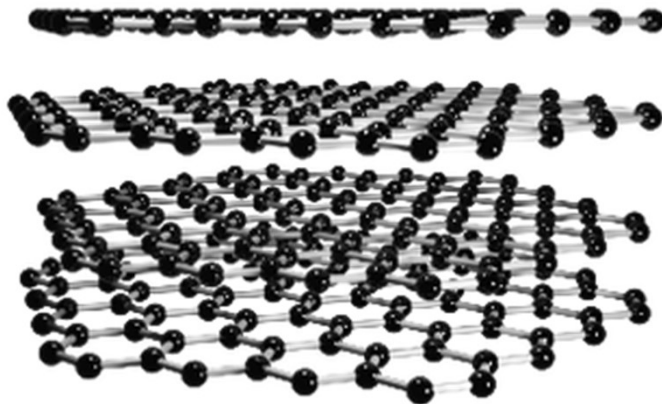
1 ■ 2D materials

2004 Graphene

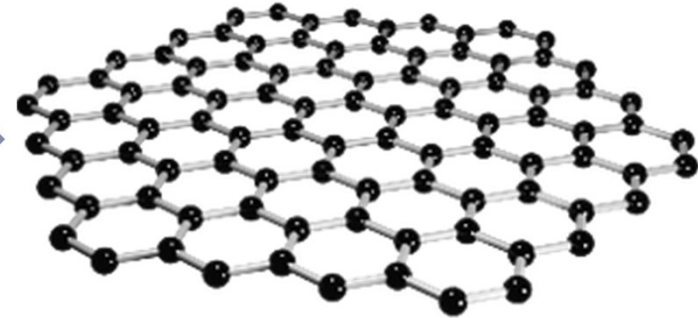
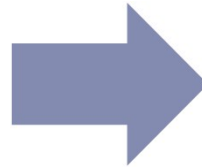
K. Novoselov and A. Geim, Nature **438**, 197 (2005)



Superlative material



graphite



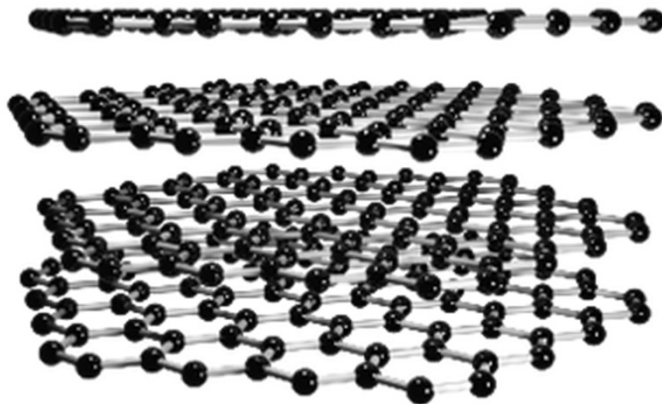
graphene

2004 Graphene

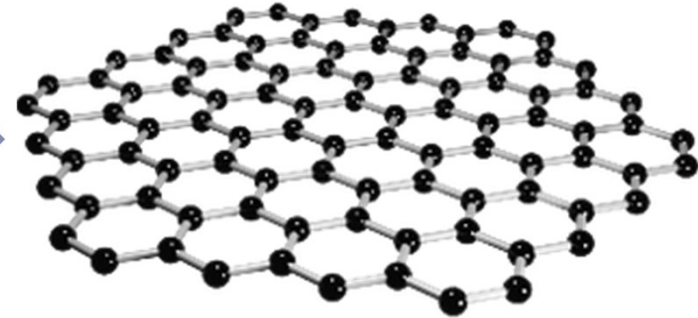
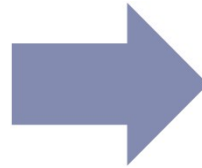
K. Novoselov and A. Geim, Nature **438**, 197 (2005)



Superlative material



graphite



graphene



A. Geim

NOBEL PRIZE IN 2010

- 200 times stronger than steel
- 1.000.000 times thinner than a single human hair
- The world's lightest material (1 m² weighs about 0,77 milligram)
- Flexible
- Transparent
- Impenetrable for molecules
- Excellent electrical and heat conduction



K. Novoselov

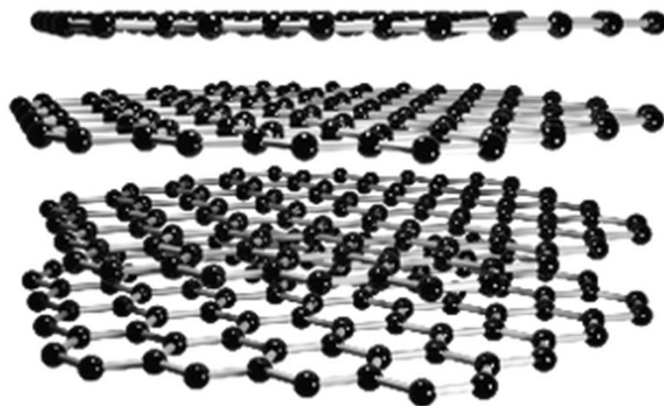
NOBEL PRIZE IN 2010

2004 Graphene

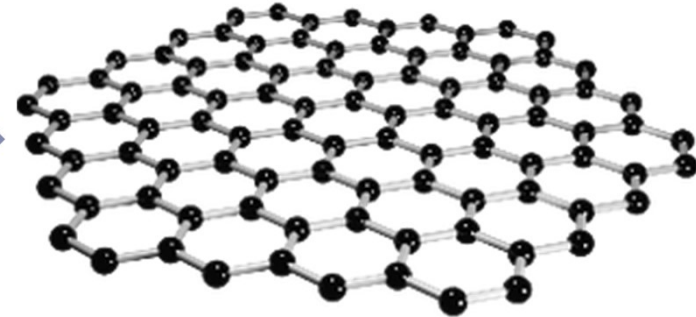
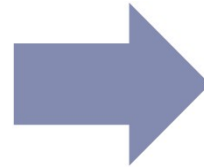
K. Novoselov and A. Geim, Nature **438**, 197 (2005)



Superlative material



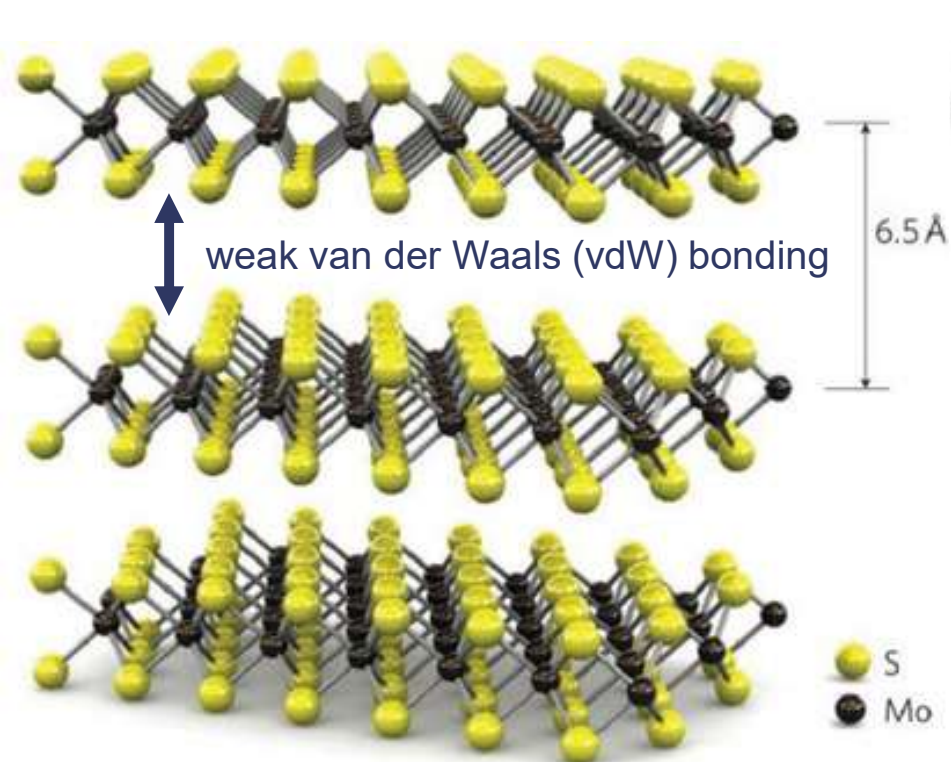
graphite



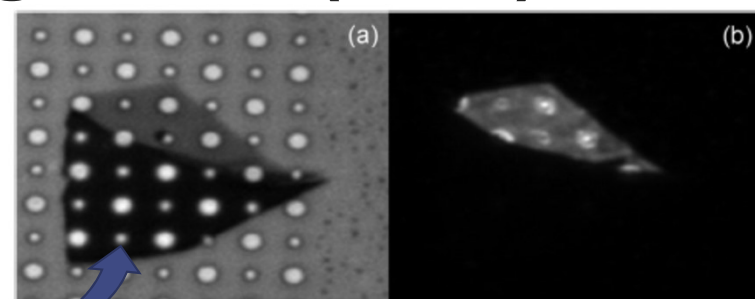
graphene

BUT: graphene IS NOT a semiconductor!

2010 Transition Metal Dichalcogenides (TMD)



MoS_2

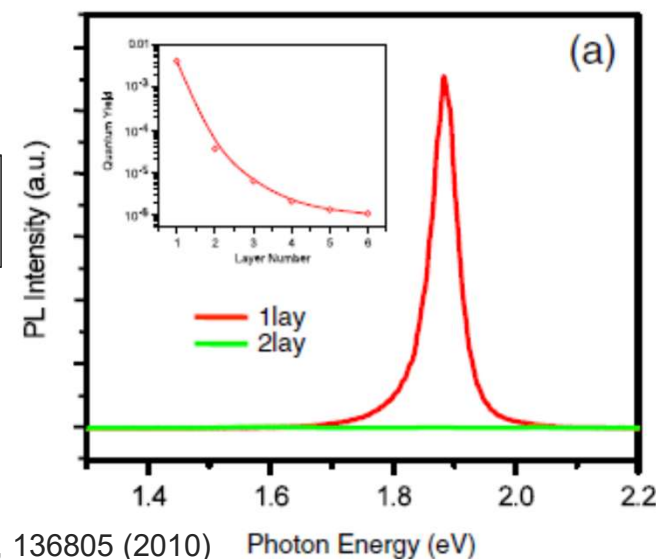


from the mine...to a single layer flake

MoS_2 becomes direct bandgap semiconductor in 1 monolayer



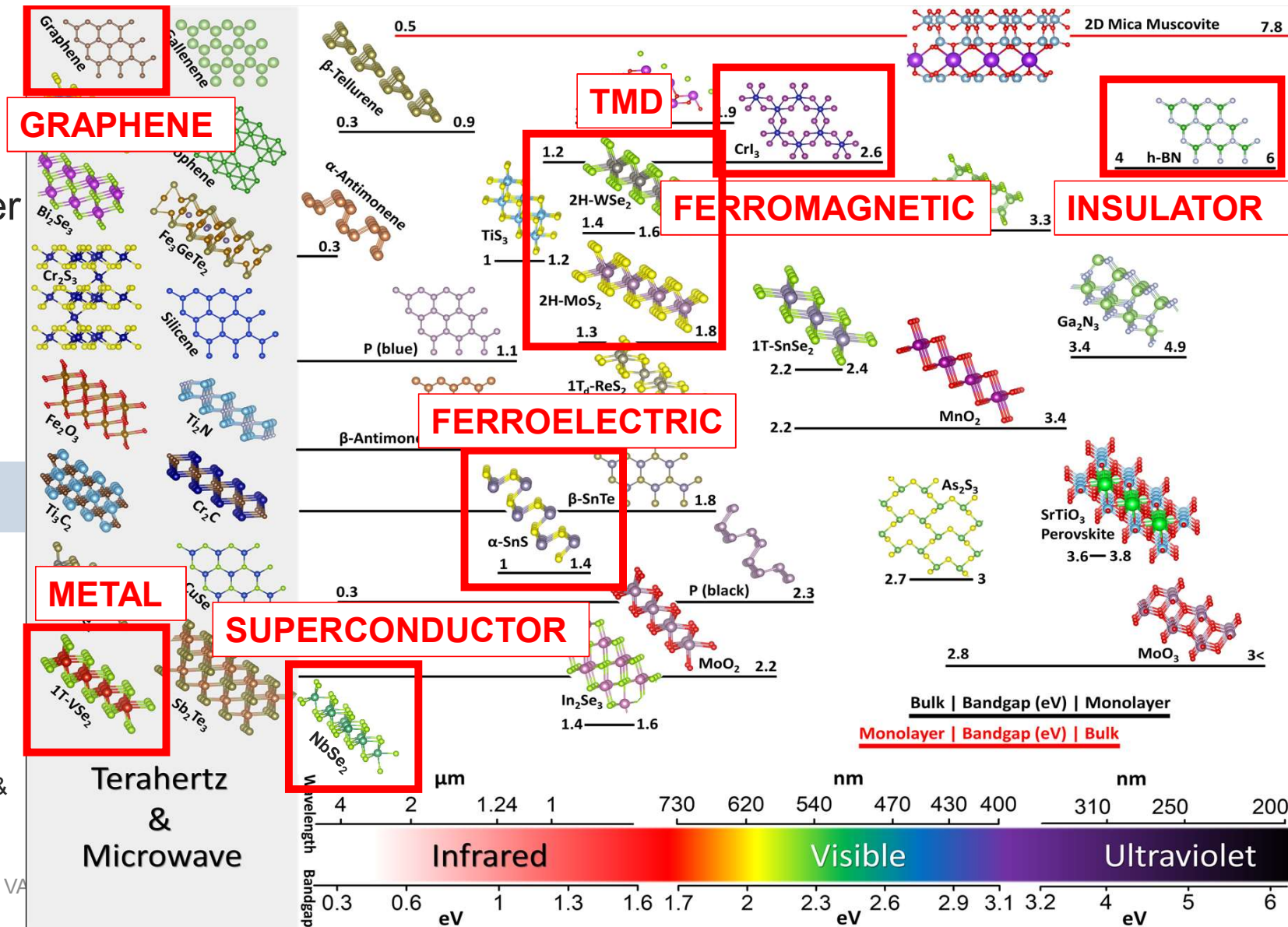
exceptional
light absorber/emitter



2004-2021

Boom in the number of 2D materials

2D constellation



A. Chaves et al., npj 2D Mater. & Appl. 4, 29 (2020)



SEMICON2023 | Lucie LE VA

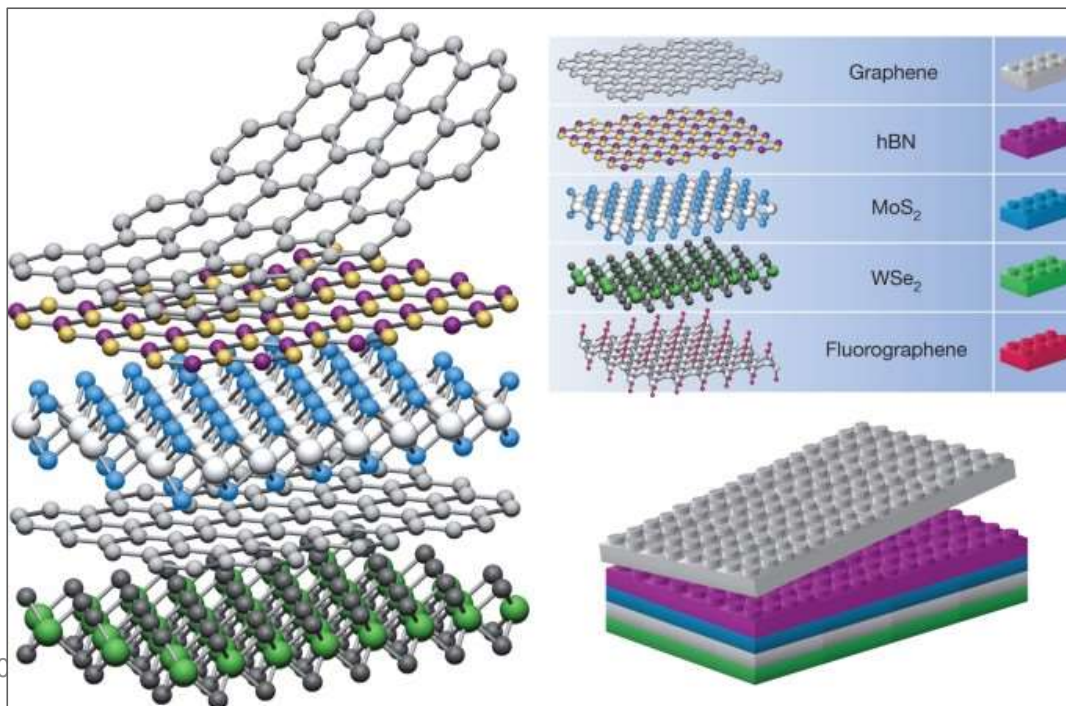
Why so much success ?



- vdW interfaces: perfectly clean and sharp interfaces with no chemical reaction or atomic intermixing. Perfect control of interface effects: proximity effects (magnetism, superconductivity...), band engineering with well defined band offsets



NEW PHYSICS AND VERTICAL DEVICES



A. K. Geim et al., Nature **499**, 419 (2013)



2. Which applications for 2D materials?

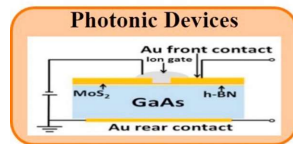
2D materials applications



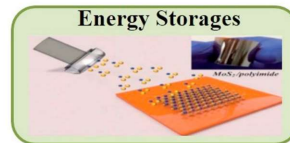
Qurv



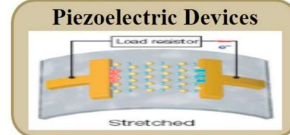
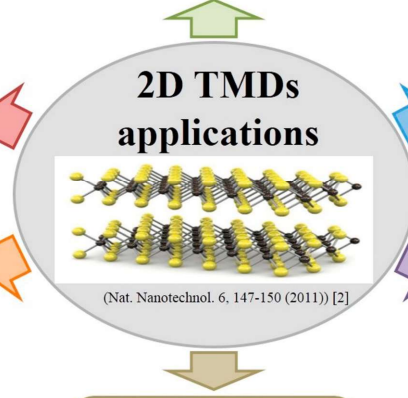
- High sensitivity for NO: 1 ppm
- Fast electron transfer rate



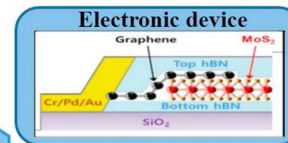
- MoS₂/h-BN/GaAs solar cell
- Power conversion efficiency: 9.03%



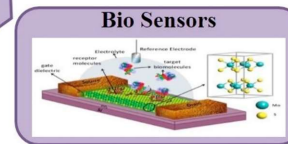
- Capacitance: $\sim 330 \text{ F cm}^{-3}$
- Volumetric power: $40 \sim 80 \text{ W cm}^{-3}$
- Energy density: $1.6 \sim 2.4 \text{ mW h cm}^{-3}$



- Power density: 2 mW m^{-2}
- Energy conversion: 5.08%



- Hall mobility for monolayer MoS₂ at low temperature: $1,020 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ V}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$



- High sensitivity of 196 at 100fM concentration for protein.
- High sensitivity of 74 for pH.



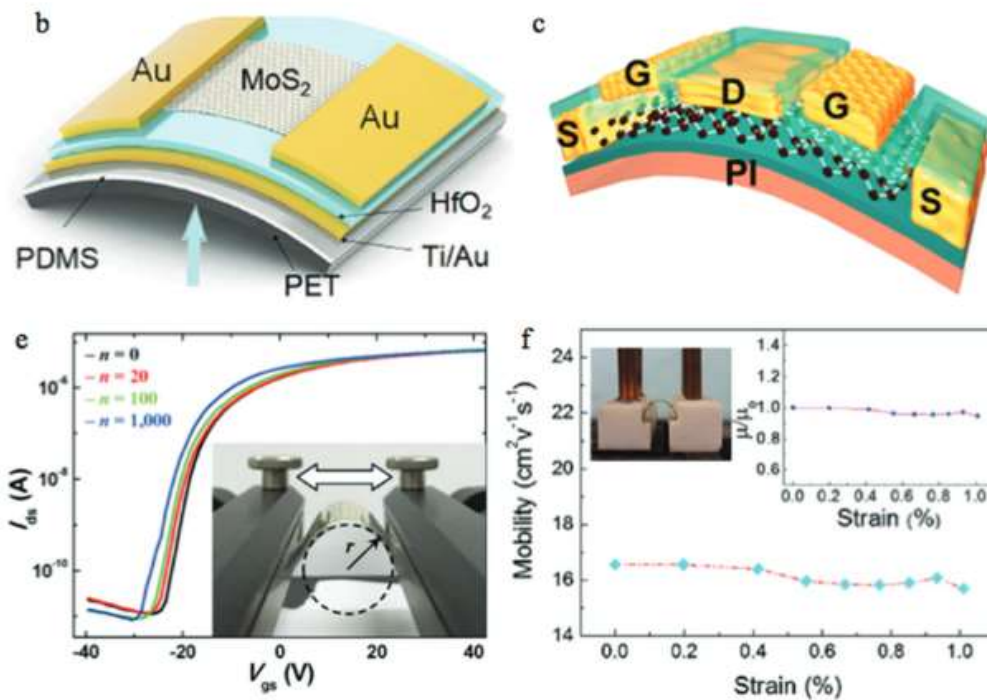
Choi et al. Material Today 20 (2017), 116-130

SEMICON2023 | Lucie LE VAN-JODIN

16/11/2023

11

Flexible devices



Gao et al. *Small* (2017), 13, 1603994

E-Biosensing

Digital test strips
TestNpass



Antigen tests

Water sensors

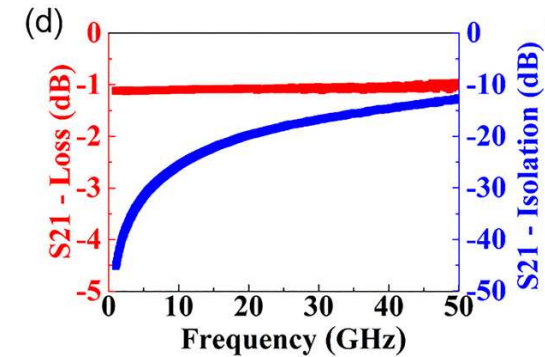
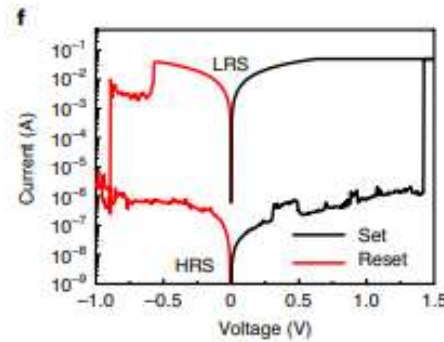
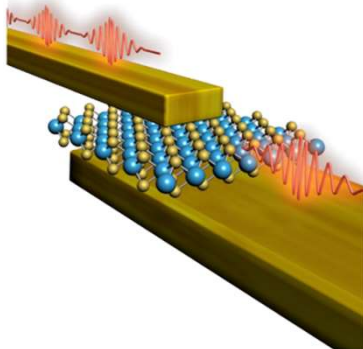
Wearables
WoundLAB



Grapheal

- Properties preserved
- Health application

RF switch



	RF MEMS	FET	Ge et al MoS2 - CVD	Kim et al. MoS2 - CVD
voltage	20-80V	1-5V	0.5-1.5V	0.5-1.5V
Switching time	1-300μs	1-100ns	<15ns	0.5ns
Figure of merite	20-50THz	0.5-2THz	70 THz	22 THz
Nonvolatility	No	No	Yes	Yes
Switching energy	50pJ-10μJ	50fJ-10pJ		50pJ
Area (μm ²)	10 ² -10 ⁴	10-10 ³	0.02	0.04

- Promising first results for speed, miniaturization and new frequencies range

Transistor more Moore

- **Moore's law limit** → « short channel effect »
- Si mobility is strongly decreased for thickness < 3 nm
- 2D materials: a « more Moore » solution?
- **Transistors: GAA-FET**
- 2D materials to replace silicon

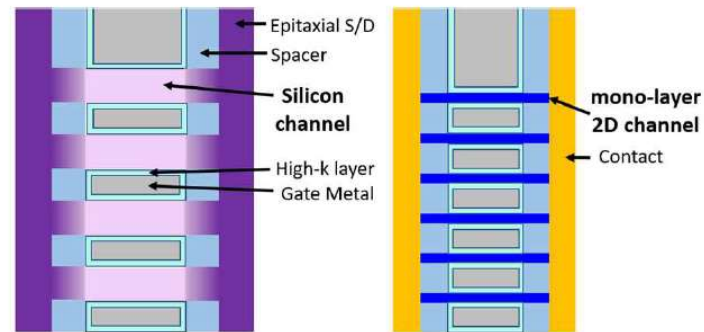
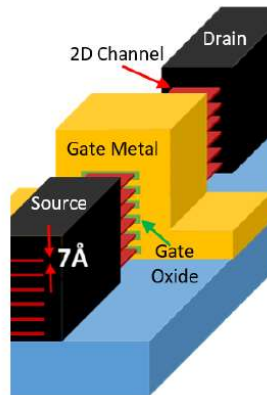
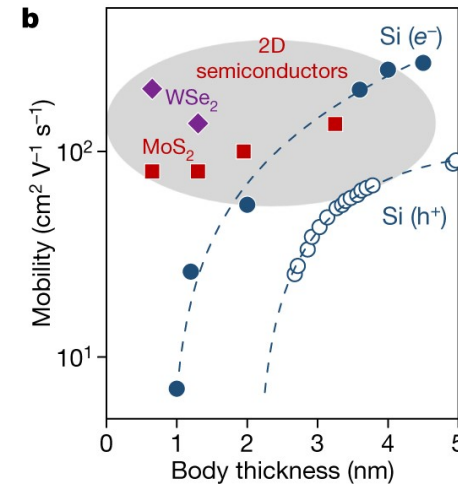


Fig. 1. 2D mono-layer nanosheet channels allow for ultra-scaled gate lengths and increased number of channels per stack height.



Liu et al. Nature 591, 43–53 (2021), Dorrow et al. IEEE IEDM 2022 DOI: 10.1109/IEDM45625.2022.10019524

Transistor more Moore

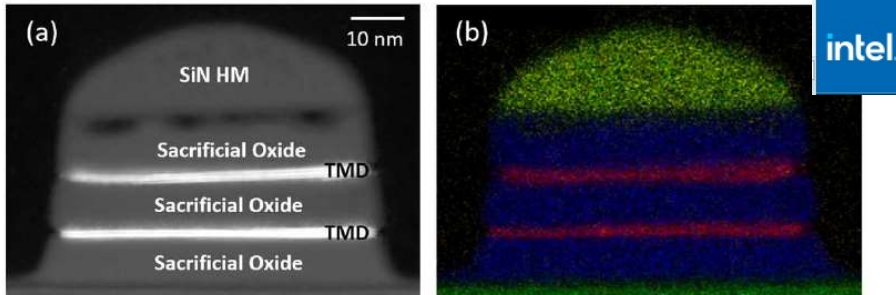
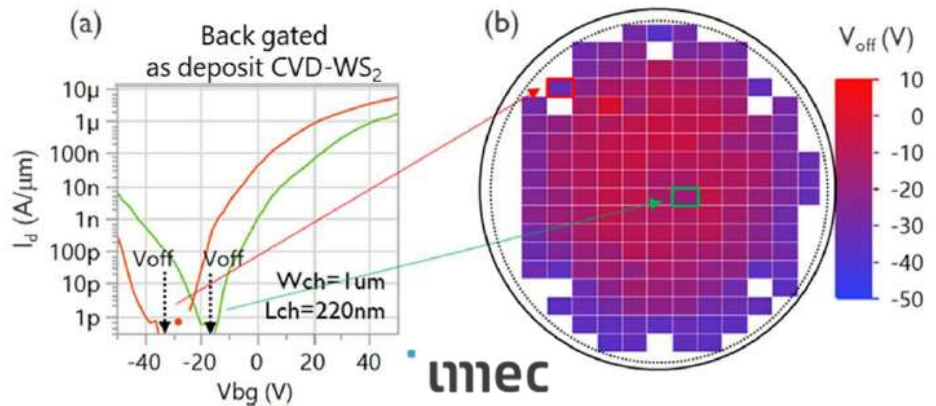
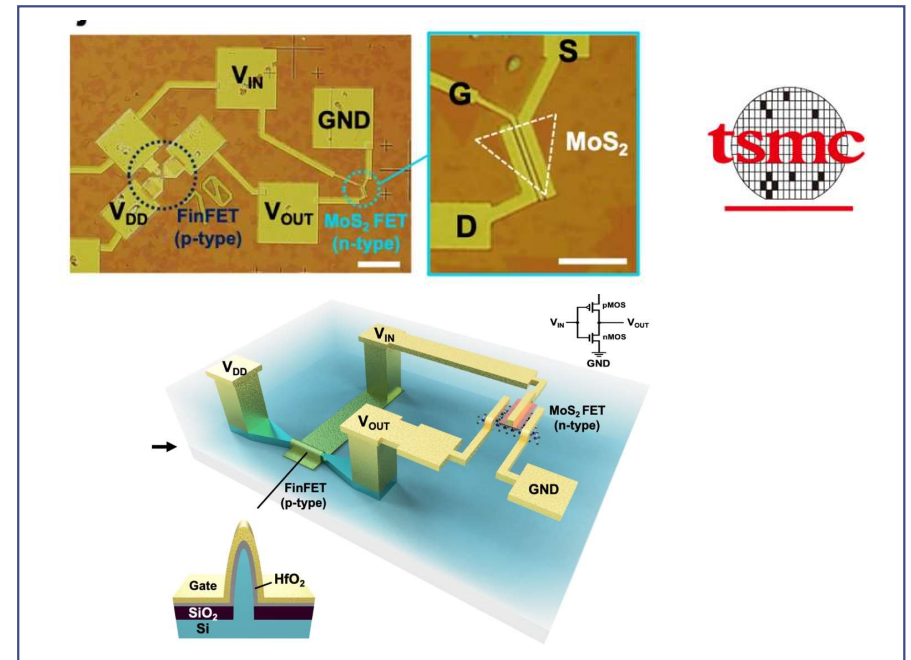


Fig. 2. TEM cross section of a two-layer TMD stacked nanoribbon structure showing 2 – 3 ML per nanoribbon. (b) TEM elemental mapping of stacked 2D nanoribbons.



Guan et al. npj 2D Mat. & App. (2023) 7:9, Dorrow et al. IEEE IEDM 2022, Asselberghs et al. 2020 IEEE International Electron Devices Meeting (IEDM)

SEMICON2023 | Lucie LE VAN-JODIN

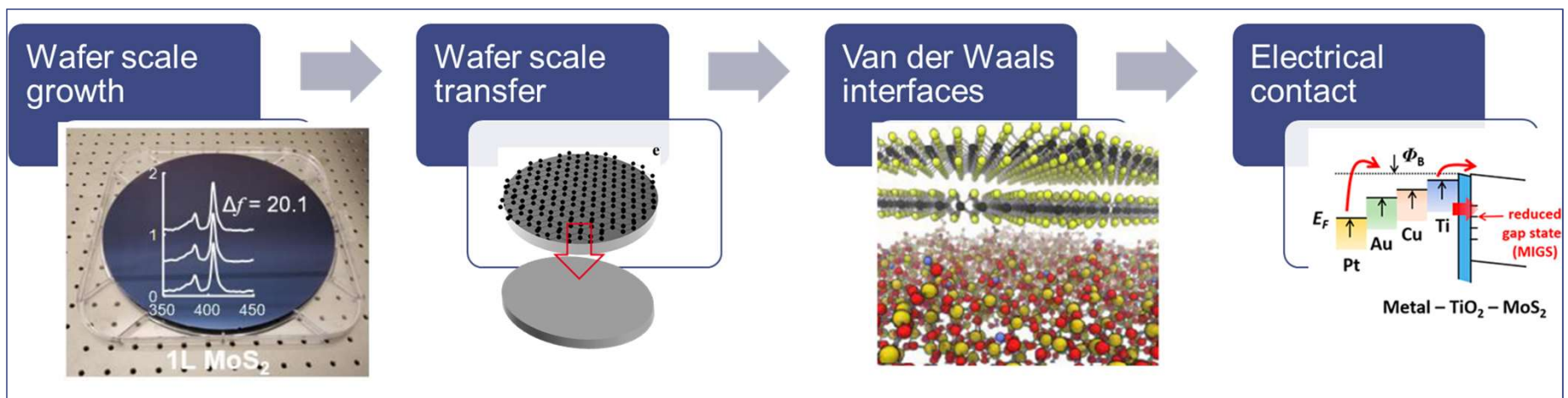
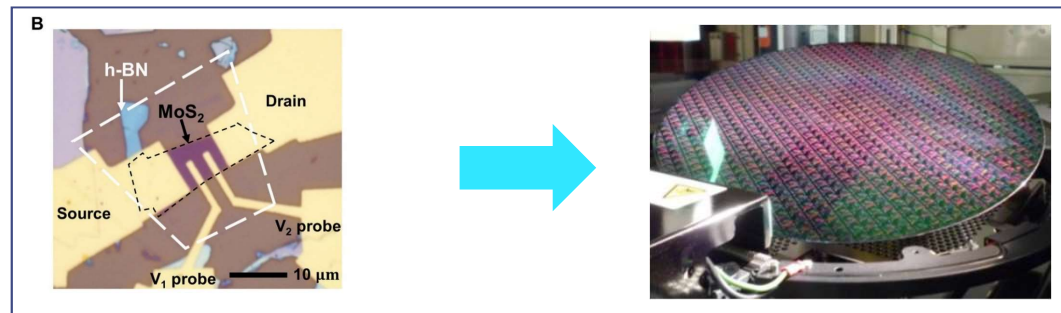


- Intel: stack with 2D materials
- IMEC: Integration at wafer scale (300 mm)
- TSMC: co-integration of Si n-FinFET and MoS₂ p-FET



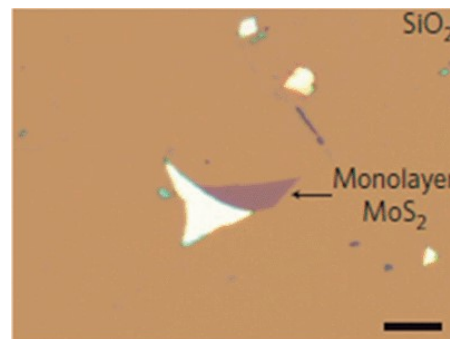
3 ■ Integration

Integration challenges

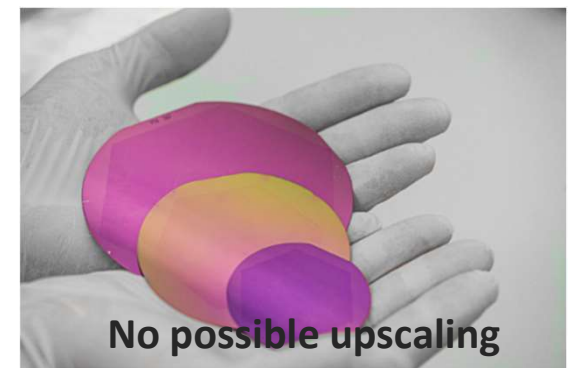
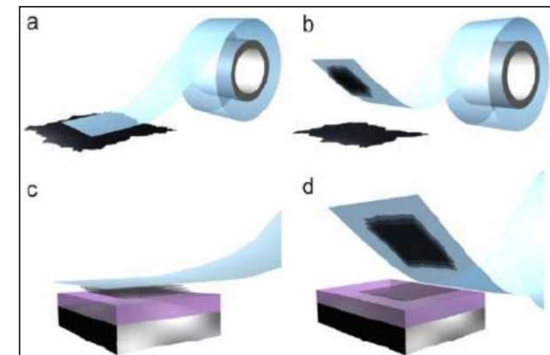


O'Brien et al. IEEE | IEDM 2021 , Das et al. Nat. Elec. 4 (2021), Kim et al. ACS Nano (2018) 12 (6) 6292

Large scale growth: historical way



Novoselov, Phys. Scr. T146 (2012) 014006,
Joe et al. Electronics 2023 12, 45



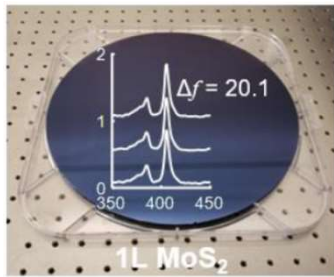
16/11/2023

18

Large scale growth: MOCVD and ALD

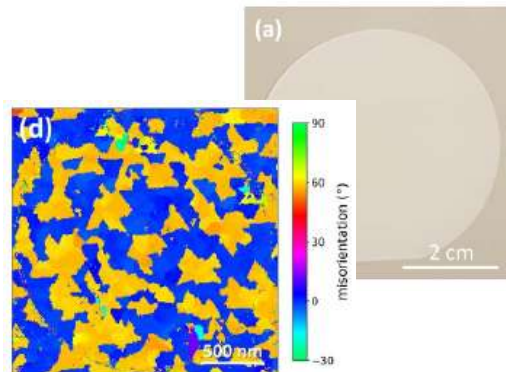
Metal Organic Chemical Vapor Deposition

300 mm growth on
Si-wafer/SiO₂



MoS₂ by Intel

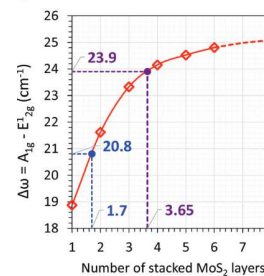
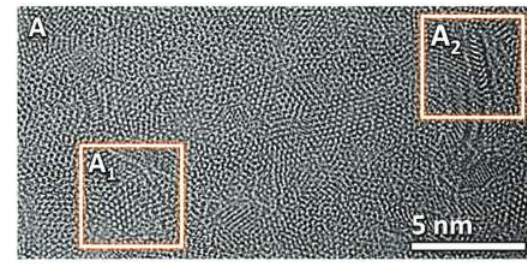
Epitaxial growth
on sapphire



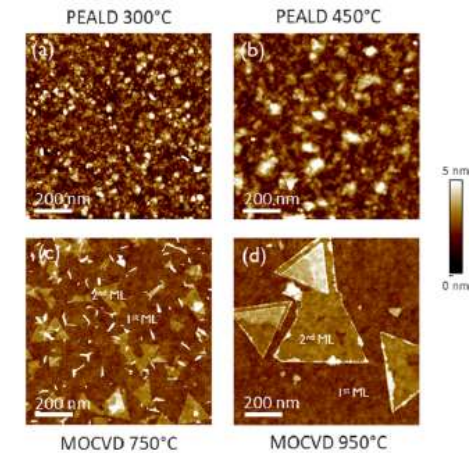
WS₂ by Aixtron

- Large grain size
- Growth at high temperature

Atomic Layer Deposition



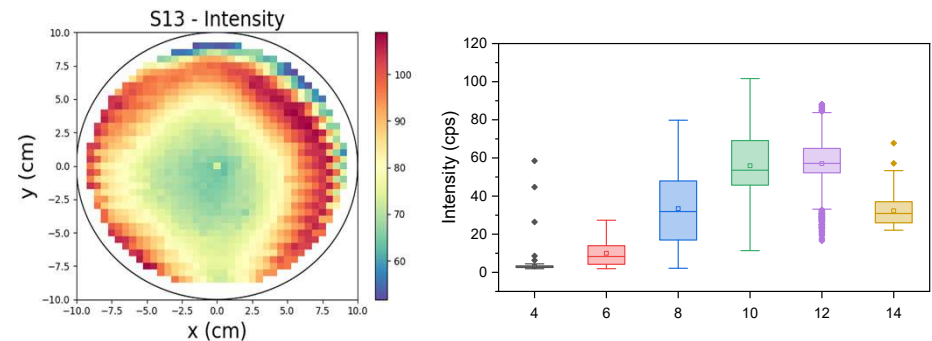
- Small grain size
- Good control of number of layers



Large scale growth: characterization

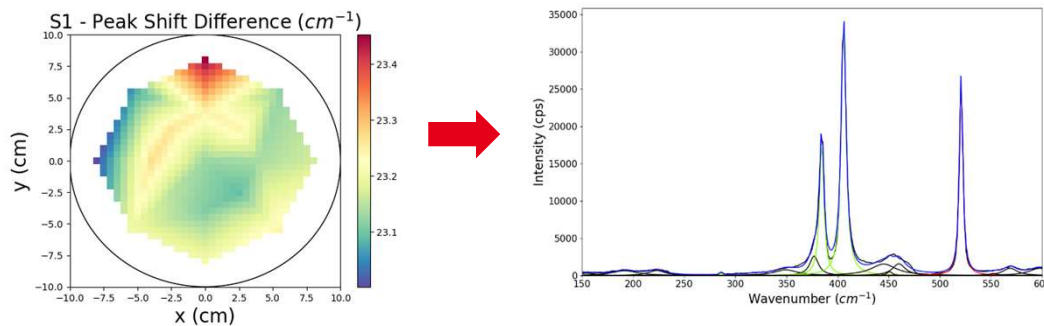


Photolumuminescence



Measurement of 1100 points

Raman spectroscopy



Measurement of 25 points

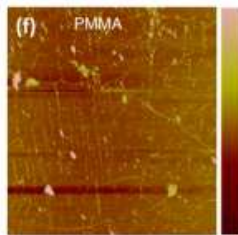
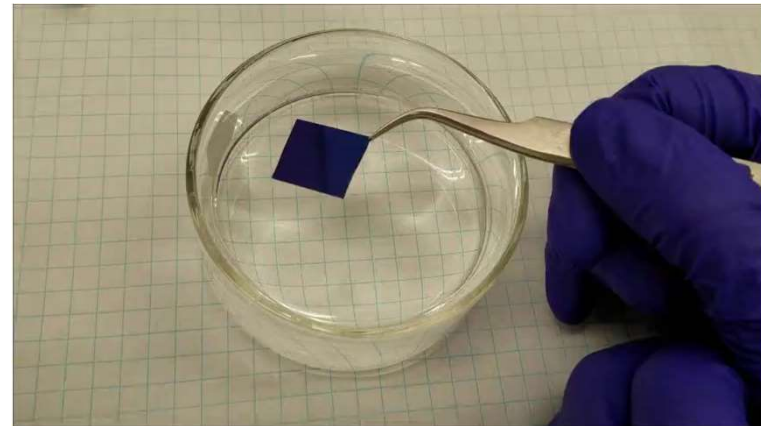
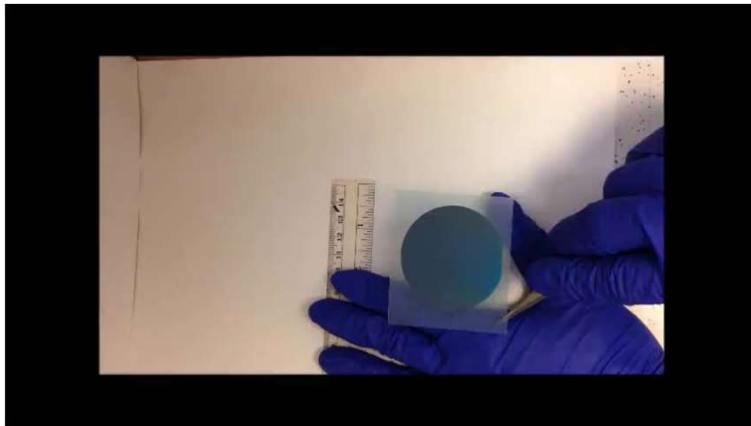
Decomposition with 17 peaks

Comparison wafer to wafer

Integration challenges: 2D transfer



- Lab scale



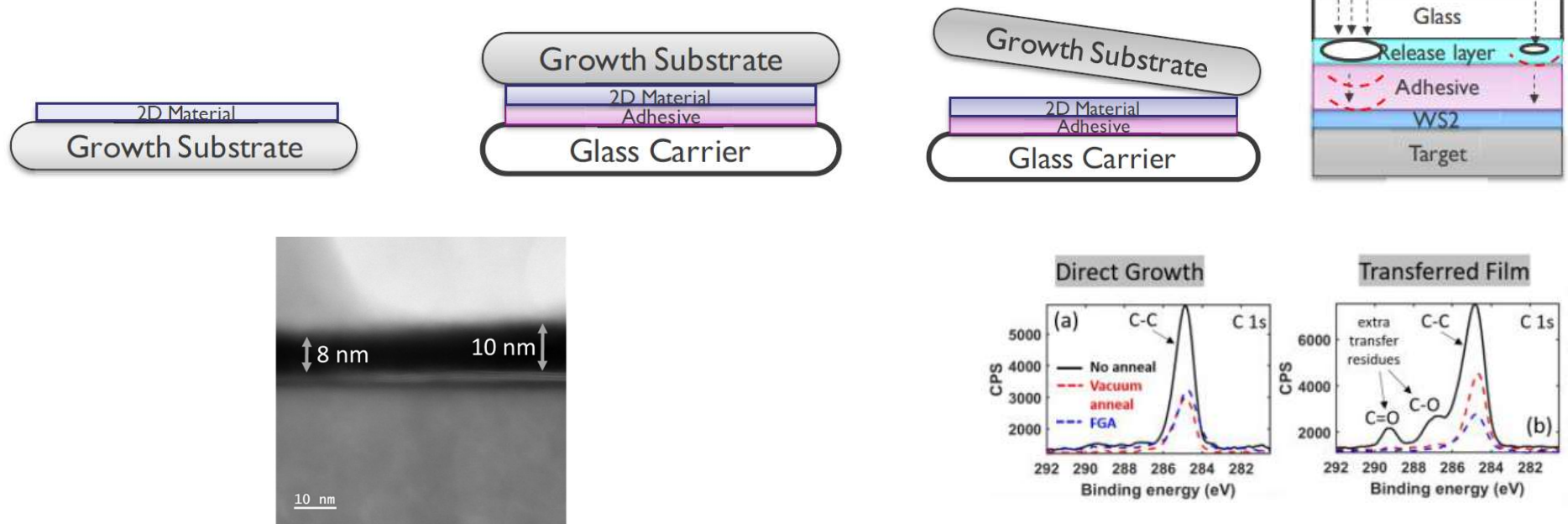
Easy-going

Defects: polymer residues, mechanical defects as wrinkles, holes...

Kang et al., Nature **520**, 656 (2015) J. Cryst. Growth **464**, 100 (2017) ACS Nano **9**, 2080 (2015)

SEMICON2023 | Lucie LE VAN-JODIN

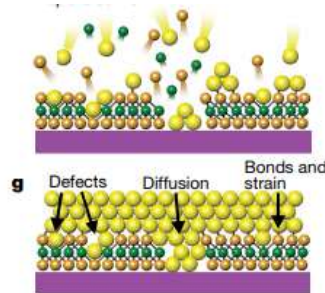
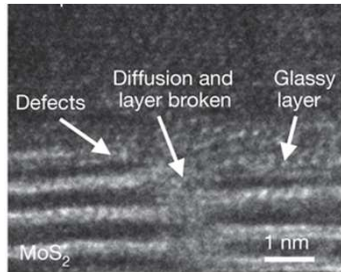
Integration challenges: 2D transfer



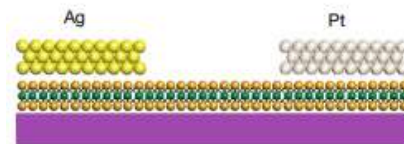
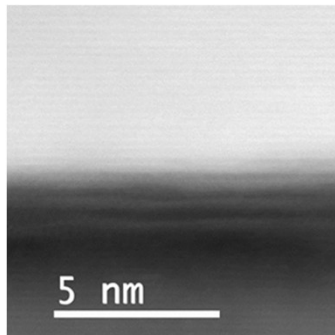
- Development of a transfer method in 300 mm without polymer → R2D2 project with Intel and CEA-Leti

A. Phommahaxay *et al.*, "2019 IWLPC, San Jose, CA, USA, 2019, 1-8, Ligaud, Okuno et al. Thesis, TBP, O'Brien et al. 2021 IEEE |

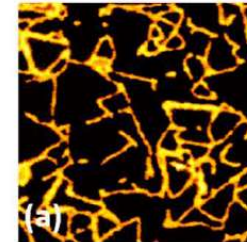
Van der Waals interfaces: deposition



Deposition
method

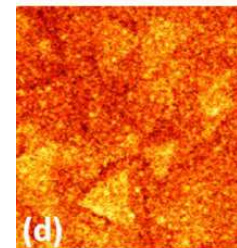


Standard ALD
2.2 nm Al_2O_3
28 % coverage



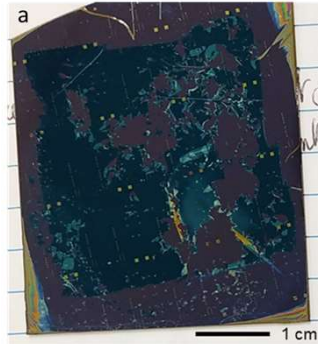
Deposition
process

Thick Bilayer Process
2.2 nm Al_2O_3 /3.1 nm HfO_2
99 % coverage

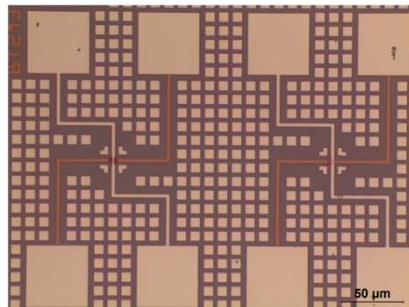


Interfaces de van der Waals : lithographie

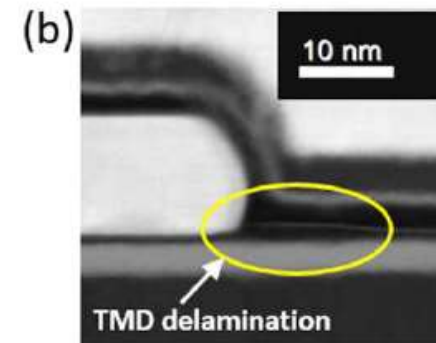
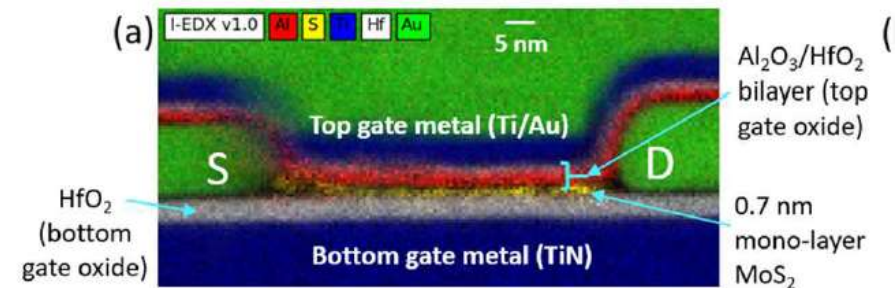
Standard process



Optimized process



transfe



- Classical lithography technics have to be adapted

Ligaud Thesis, TBP, Dorrow et al 2022 IEEE

SEMICON2023 | Lucie LE VAN-JODIN

16/11/2023

24

What about manufacturers?



Home » IC Design » 2D material breakthrough brings TSMC closer to 1nm

2D material breakthrough brings TSMC closer to 1nm

Article By : Majeed Ahmad

Category : IC Design

2022-11-07

(0) Comments



TSMC is setting up a new 1-nm chip production facility in Longtan District in Taoyuan, Taiwan.



Intel et le CEA-Leti développent des matériaux 2D pour les futurs transistors

Technologies | 19 juin 2023

Par Peter Clarke, A Delapalisse

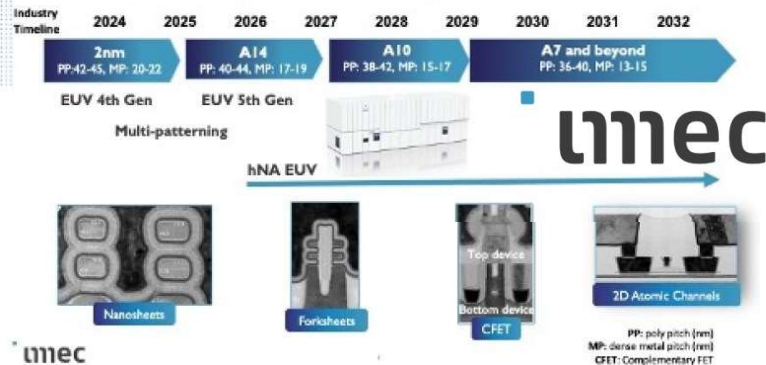
2D

TMD

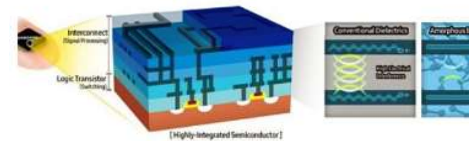
TRANSISTOR



Logic Scaling Roadmap from nm to Å regime



SAMSUNG

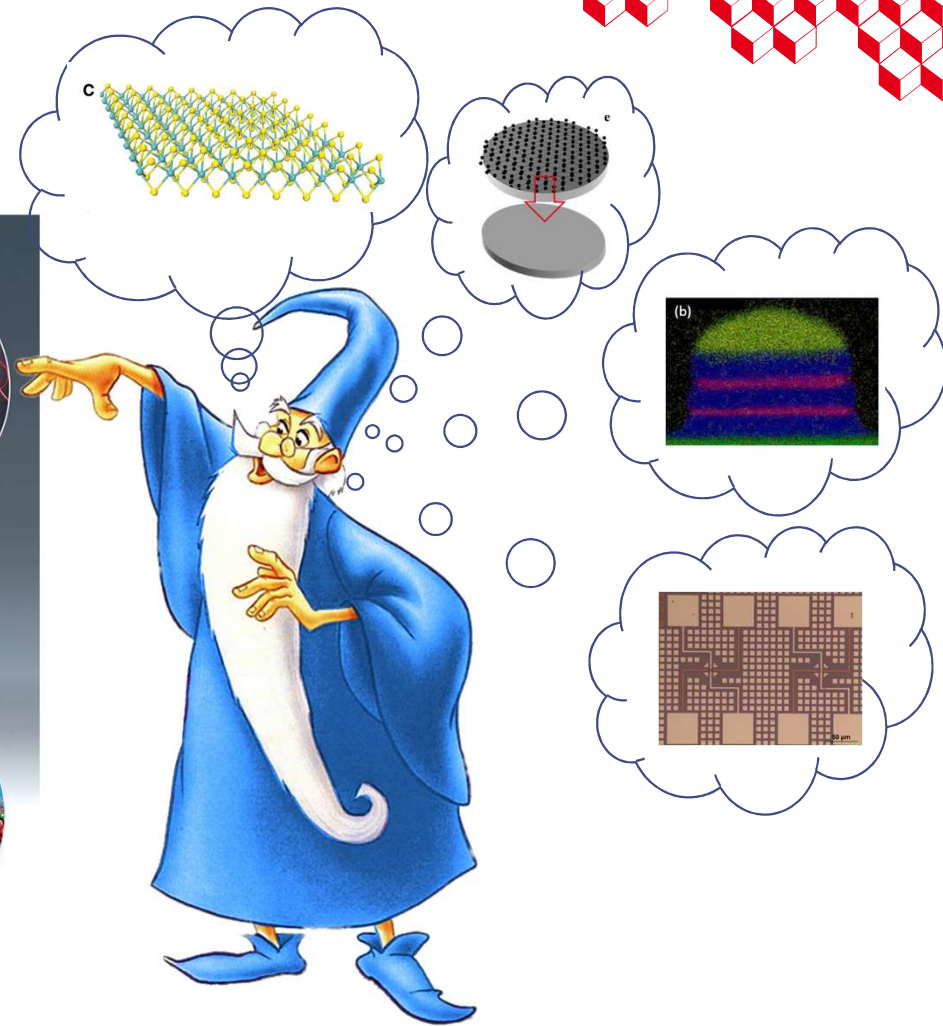
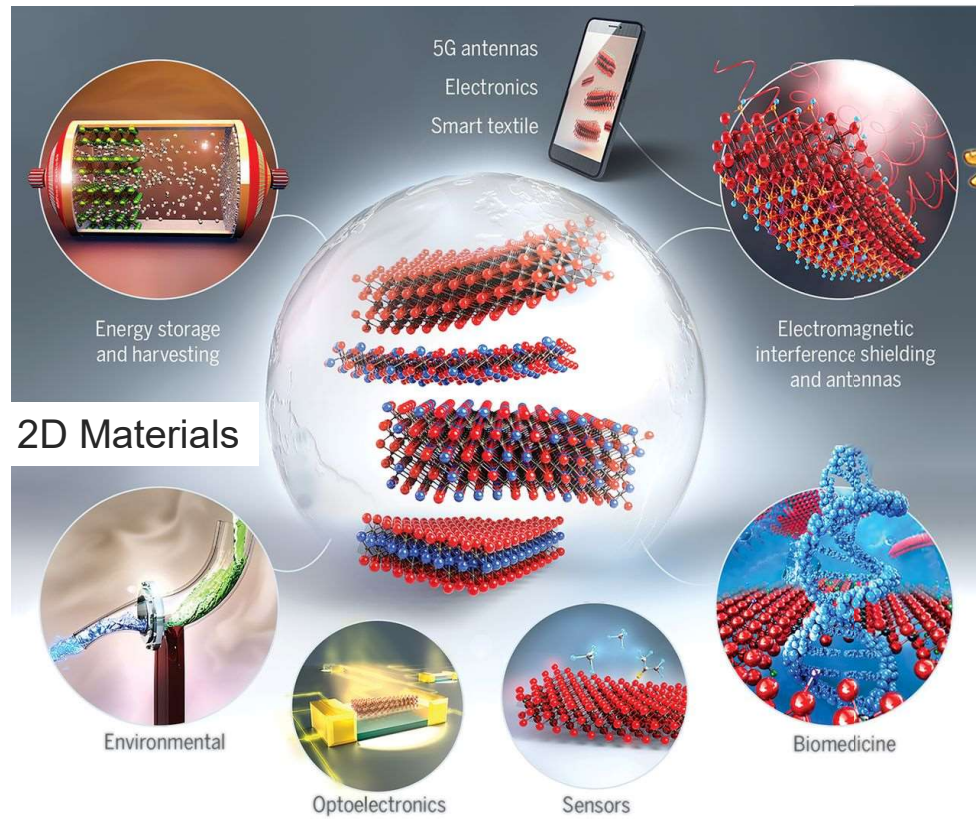


Samsung: New 2D material promises semiconductor 'paradigm shift'

Technology News | July 6, 2020

By Rich Pell

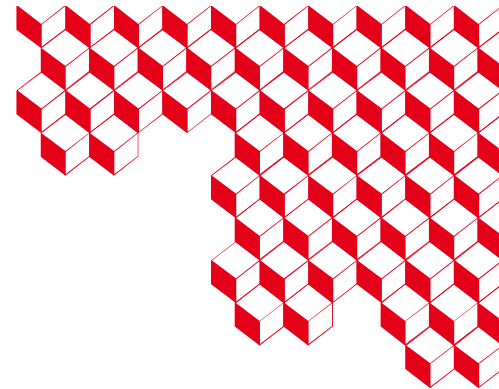
Conclusions



Aknowlegments



- **Paul BRUNET**
- **Emmanuel ROLLAND**
- **Thibaut MEYER**
- **Clotilde LIGAUD**
- **Pierre TROUSSET**
- **Matthieu JAMET**
- **Van-Hoan LE**
- **Stéphane CADOT**
- **Bruno REIG**
- **Nicolas GAUTHIER**
- **Hanako OKUNO**
- **Jorge DOSENOVIC**



Thank you

- CEA-Leti, Grenoble, France
- cea-leti.com
- lucie.levan-jodin@cea.fr

