

# Device fabrication at the atomic scale

Shashank Misra

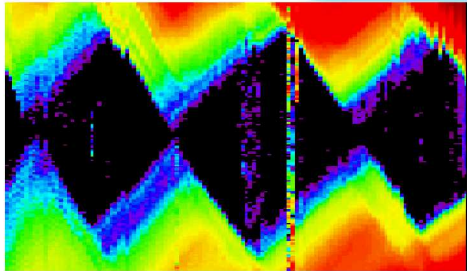
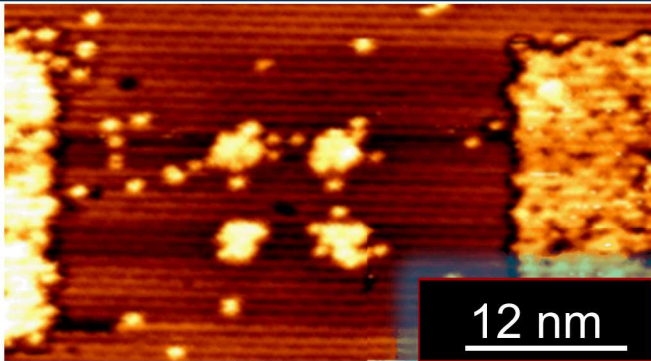
OSA Incubator

Defects by Design: Quantum Nanophotonics in Emerging Materials

October 28-30, 2018



Sandia National Laboratories is a multimission laboratory managed and operated by National Technology & Engineering Solutions of Sandia, LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Honeywell International, Inc., for the U.S. Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration under contract DE-NA0003525.



# Device fabrication at the atomic scale

Ezra Bussmann

Workshop on atom by atom fabrication via electron beams and scanning probes at Oak Ridge National Laboratory

November 1 & 2 , 2018

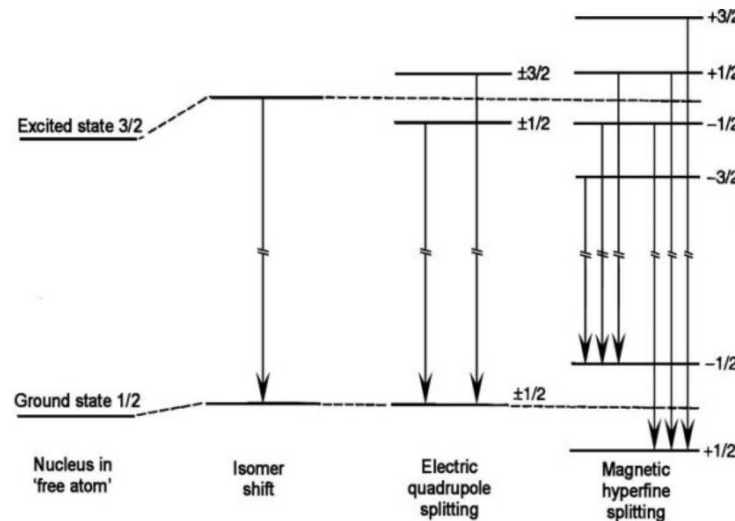
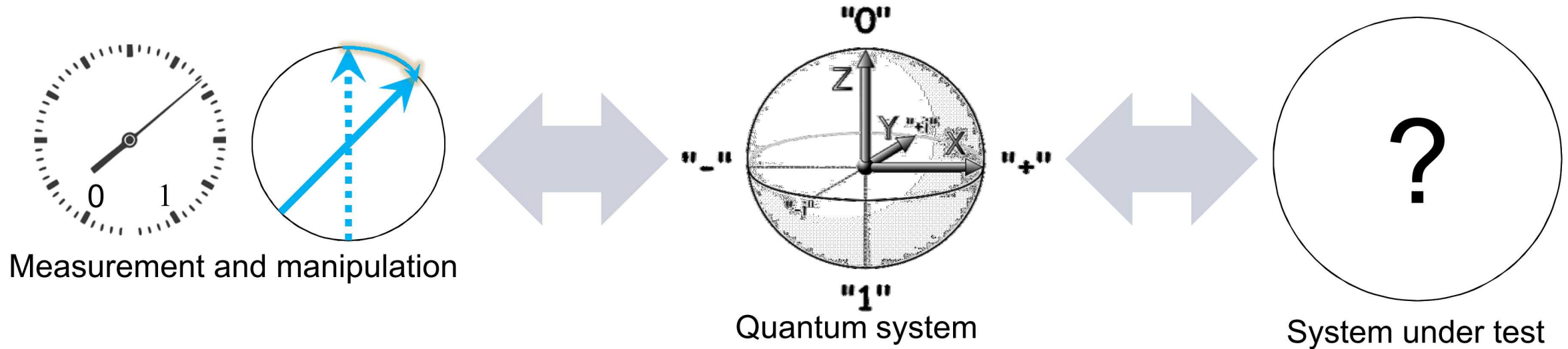


Sandia National Laboratories is a multimission laboratory managed and operated by National Technology & Engineering Solutions of Sandia, LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Honeywell International, Inc., for the U.S. Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration under contract DE-NA0003525.

# Outline

- Comparison of atomic scale techniques
- STM-based atomic-scale devices
- Future directions

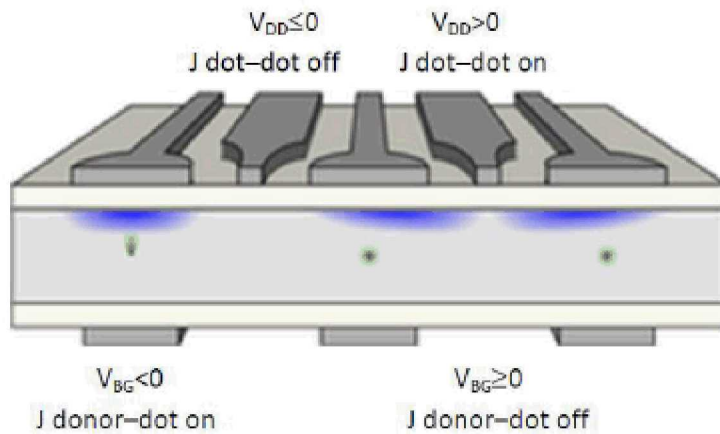
# Making quantum systems is challenging



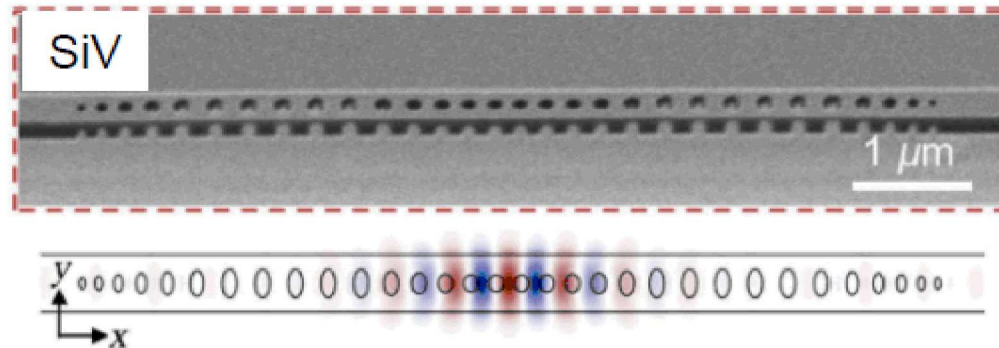
## Requirements-

1. Single, isolated quantum thing
2. "Big" relative energy scales
3. Sensitive detection & manipulation

# Making quantum systems is challenging



*T. Schenkel et al., US 8,816,325 B2 (2014)*



*M. J. Burek et al., Phys. Rev. Applied 8, 024026 (2017)*

## Requirements-

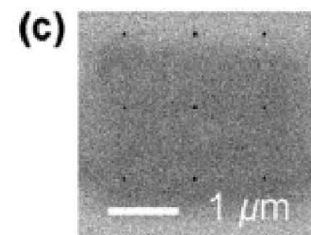
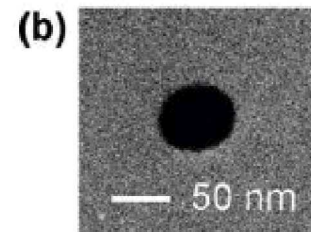
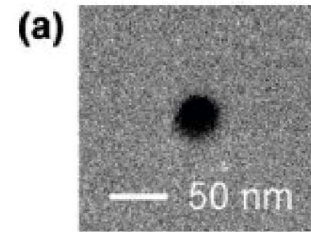
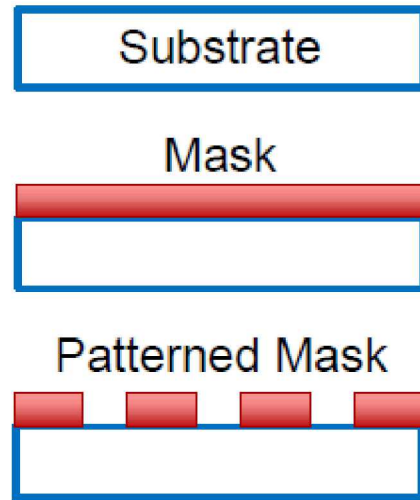
1. Single, isolated quantum thing
2. “Big” relative energy scales
3. Sensitive detection & manipulation

## Translated-

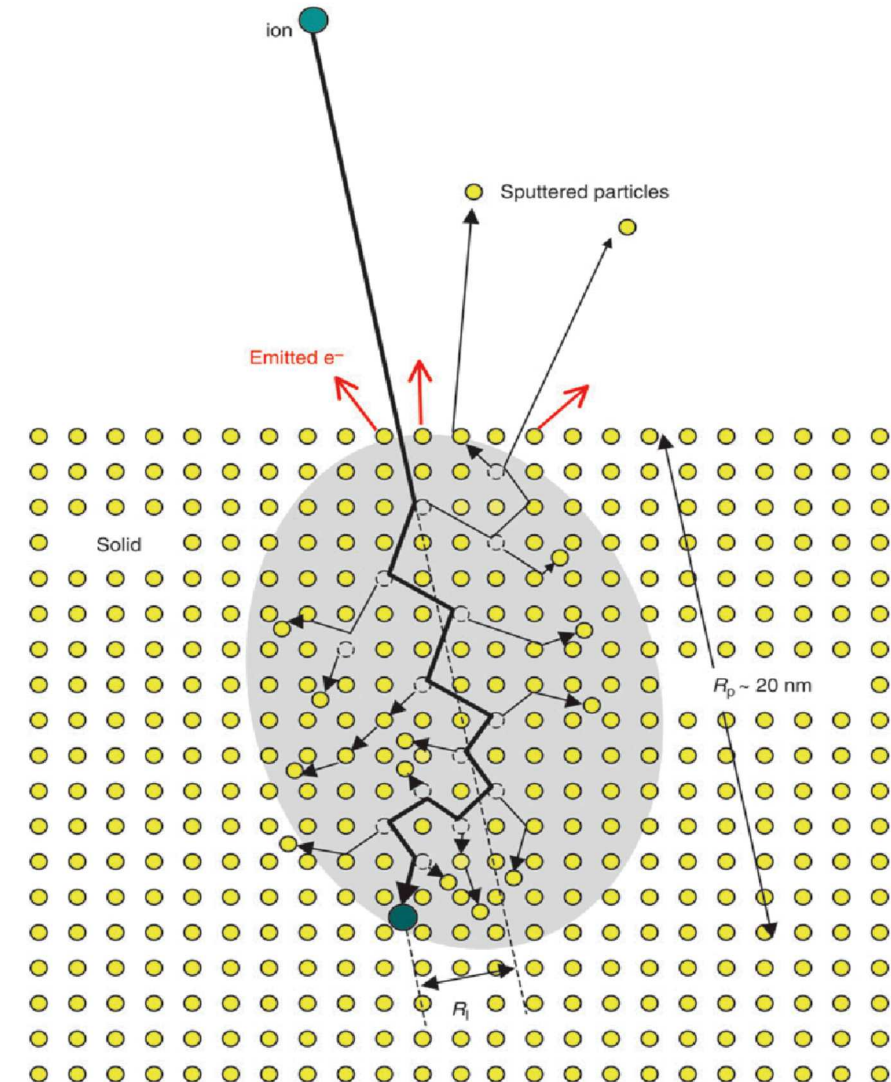
1. Create a single impurity ...
2. At a fixed location ...
3. In a clean, low noise analog device!



# Options – masked implantation



*Toyli, Nano Letters (2010)*



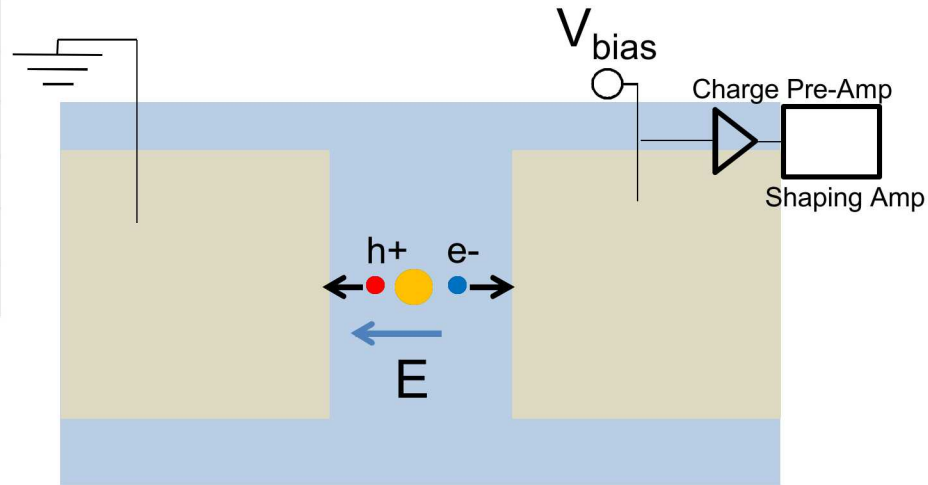
## Masked implant

Number	Variable
Atomic species	Large variety
Resolution	10's of nm
Substrate device flexibility	Large variety

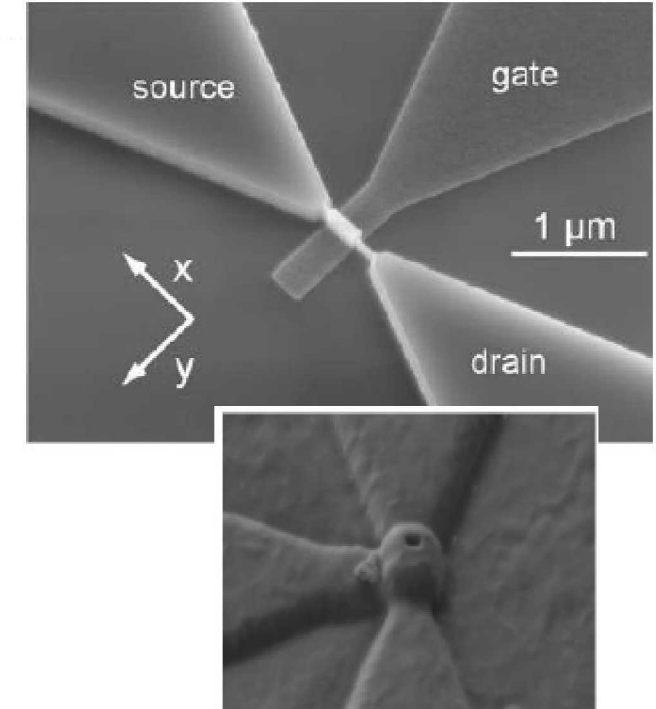
# Options – focused ion beam

Purple – demonstrated at SNL  
Green – demonstrated at other labs  
Yellow – attempting at SNL

1 H	2 He
3 Li	4 Be
5 B	6 C
7 N	8 O
9 F	10 Ne
11 Na	12 Mg
13 Al	14 Si
15 P	16 S
17 Cl	18 Ar
19 K	20 Ca
21 Sc	22 Ti
23 V	24 Cr
25 Mn	26 Fe
27 Co	28 Ni
29 Cu	30 Zn
31 Ga	32 Ge
33 As	34 Se
35 Br	36 Kr
37 Rb	38 Sr
39 Y	40 Zr
41 Nb	42 Mo
43 Tc	44 Ru
45 Rh	46 Pd
47 Ag	48 Cd
49 In	50 Sn
51 Sb	52 Te
53 I	54 Xe
55 Cs	56 Ba
57-70 Lanthanide series	71 Lu
72 Hf	73 Ta
74 W	75 Re
76 Os	77 Ir
78 Pt	79 Au
80 Hg	81 Tl
82 Pb	83 Bi
84 Po	85 At
86 Rn	87 Fr
88 Ra	89-102 Actinide series
103 Lr	104 Rf
105 Db	106 Sg
107 Bh	108 Hs
109 Mt	110 Uun
111 Uuu	112 Uub
114 Uuq	



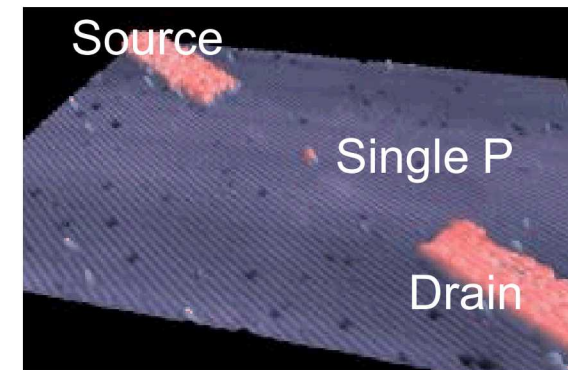
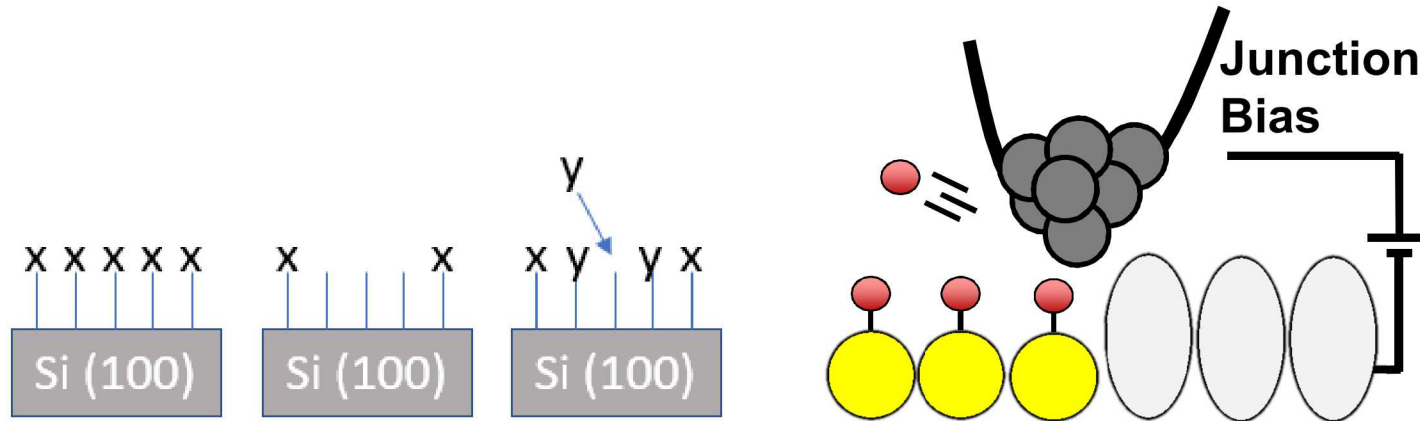
Top View



Weis, NIM B (2009)

	Masked implant	Focused ion beam
Number	Variable	1
Atomic species	Large variety	Some variety (liquid metal alloy)
Resolution	10's of nm	10's of nm
Substrate device flexibility	Large variety	Large variety

# Options – STM-based fabrication



*Fueschle, Nat. Nano (2012)*

	Masked implant	Focused ion beam	STM-based fabrication
Number	Variable	1	1
Atomic species	Large variety	Some variety (liquid metal alloy)	P
Resolution	10's of nm	10's of nm	+/- 0.3 nm
Substrate device flexibility	Large variety	Large variety	Si

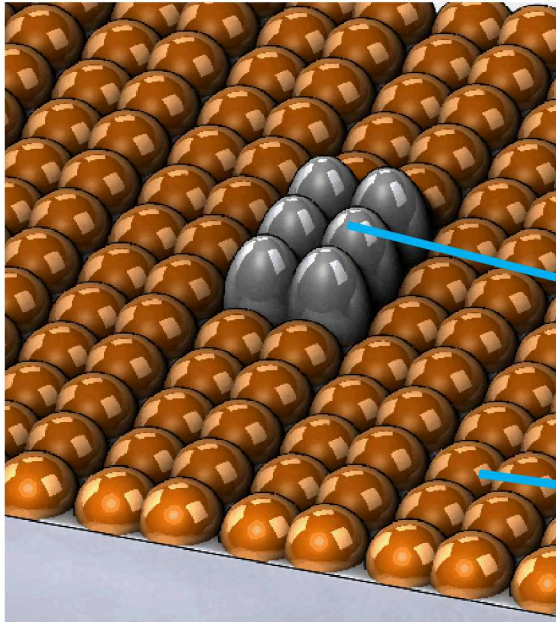


# Outline

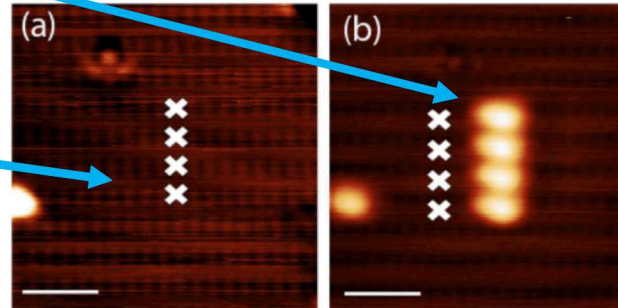
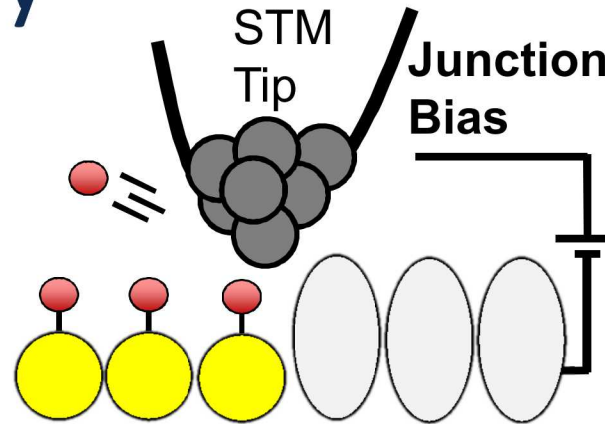
- Comparison of atomic scale techniques
- STM-based atomic-scale devices
- Future directions

# Hydrogen lithography

Clean Si (100): 1 unsatisfied bond/ atom



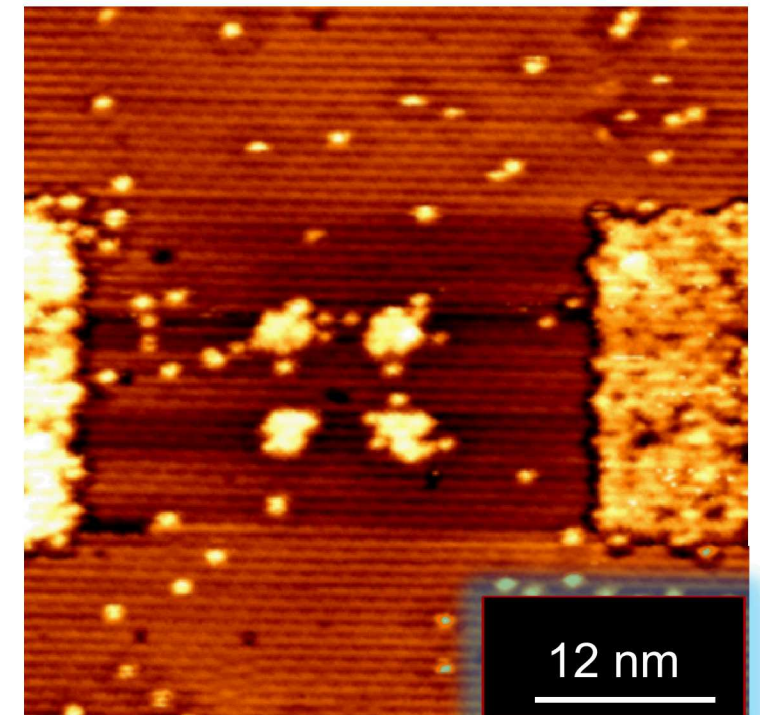
Passivate reactive bond with hydrogen



Moller, Nanotechnology (2017)

## Scanning tunneling microscope

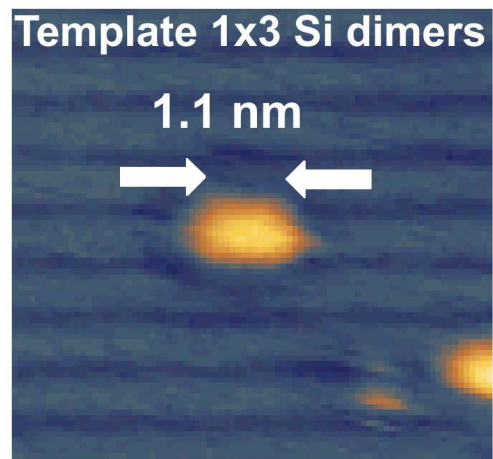
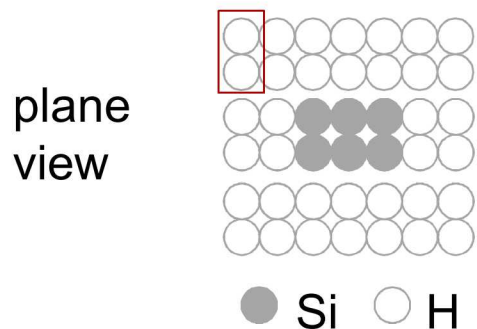
- Remove H one dimer at a time or areas up to 15  $\mu\text{m}$
- Image reactive dangling bonds
- Characterize chemistry



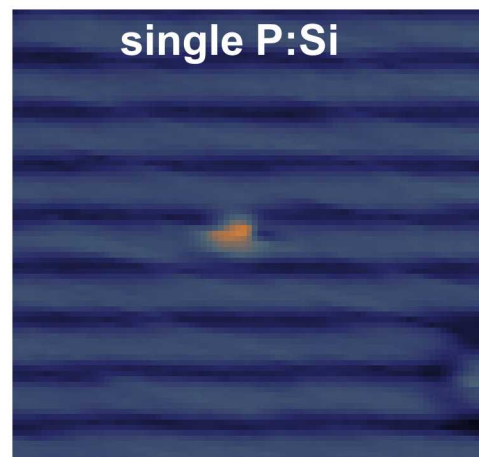
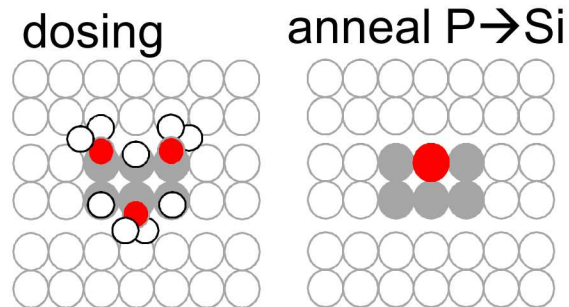


# Phosphorus donors in Silicon

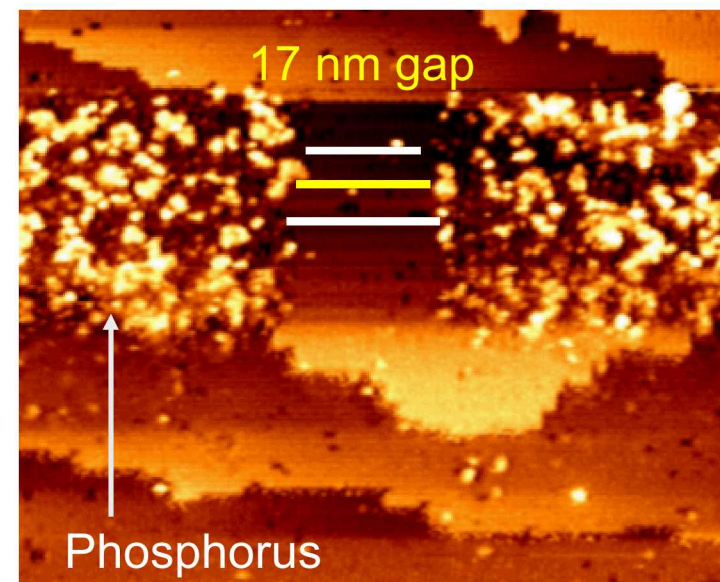
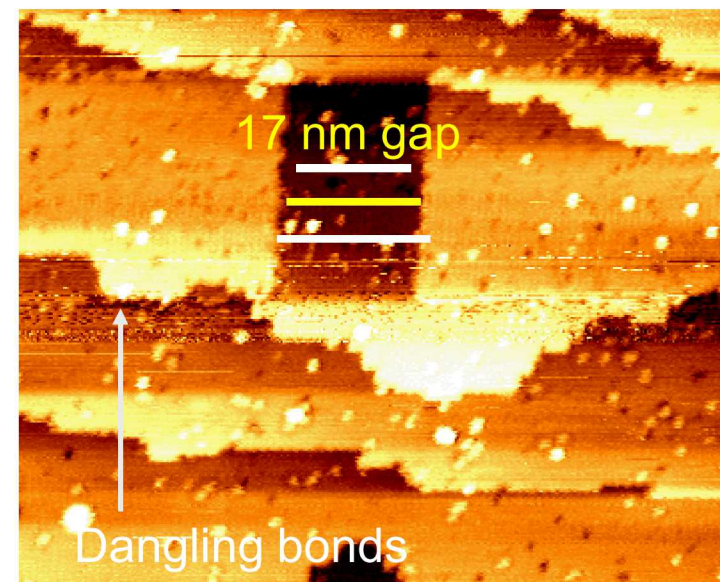
## Step 1: STM H lithography



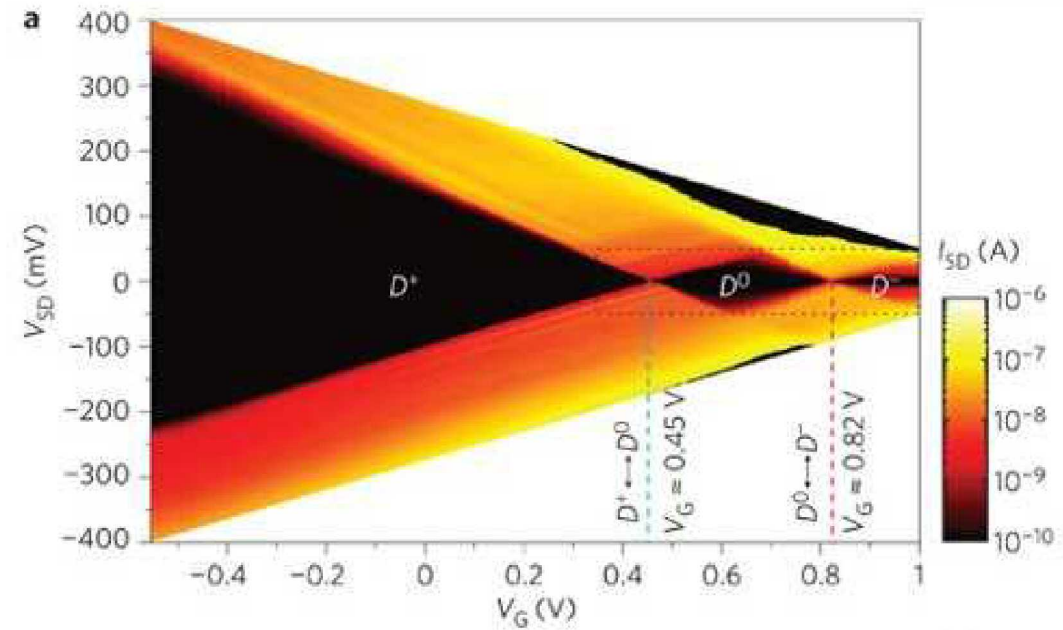
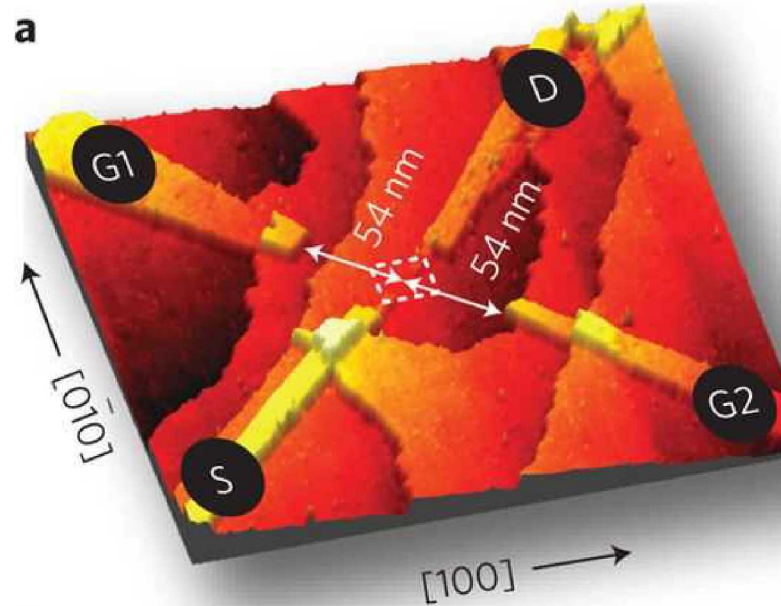
## Step 2: P incorporation



React phosphine into open patches as small as 3 by 2 atoms



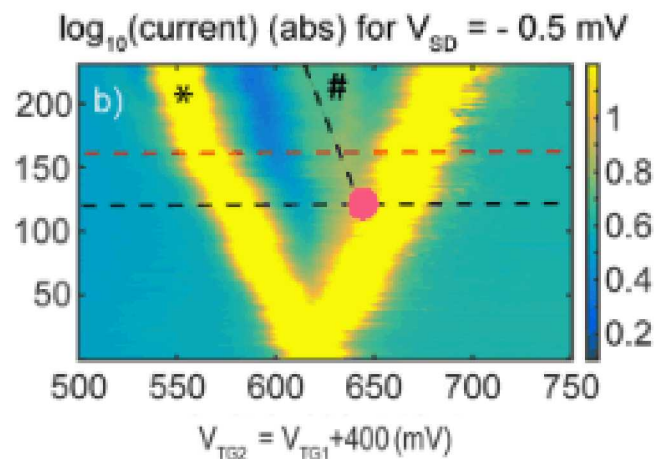
# Single atom transistor



*Fueschle, Nat. Nano (2012)*

Pattern sense and manipulation electronics using phosphorus (metallic)

**Ground state and excited state spectroscopy of a single P donor in Si**

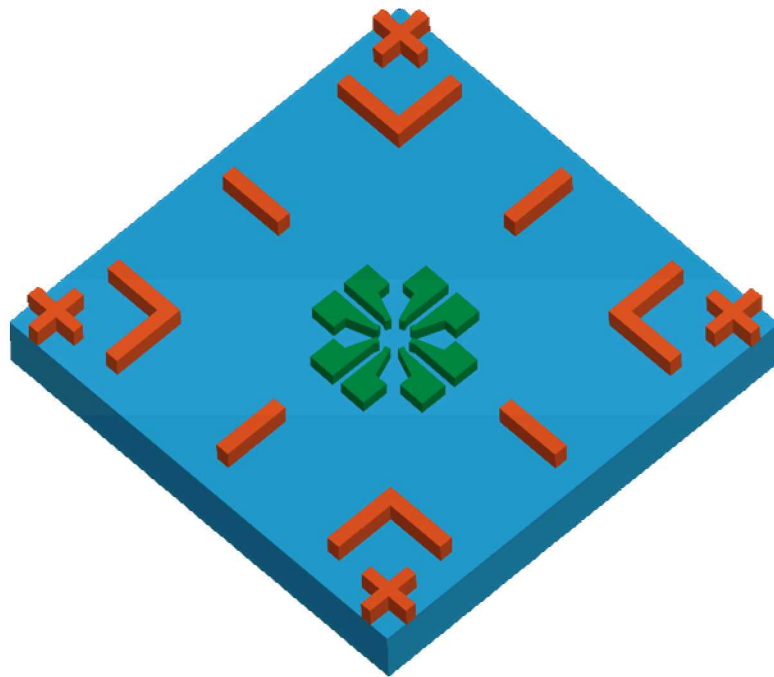


*Tettamanzi, ACS Nano (2016)*



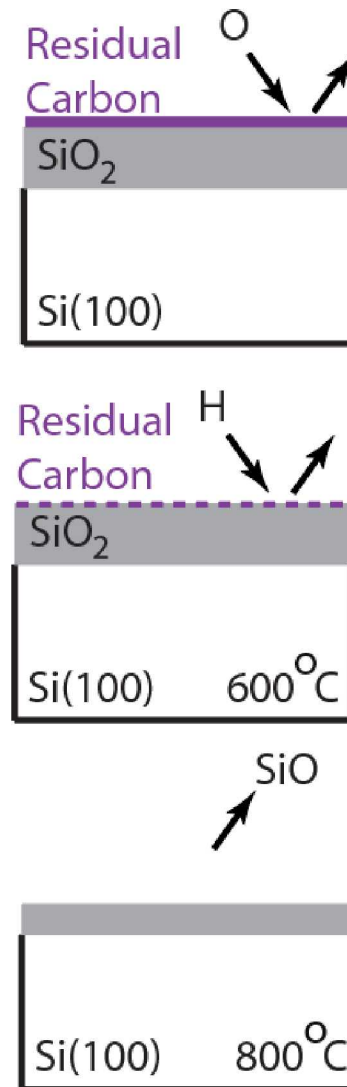
# Limitations from thermal budget - integration

Pre-processing integration limited by sample clean.

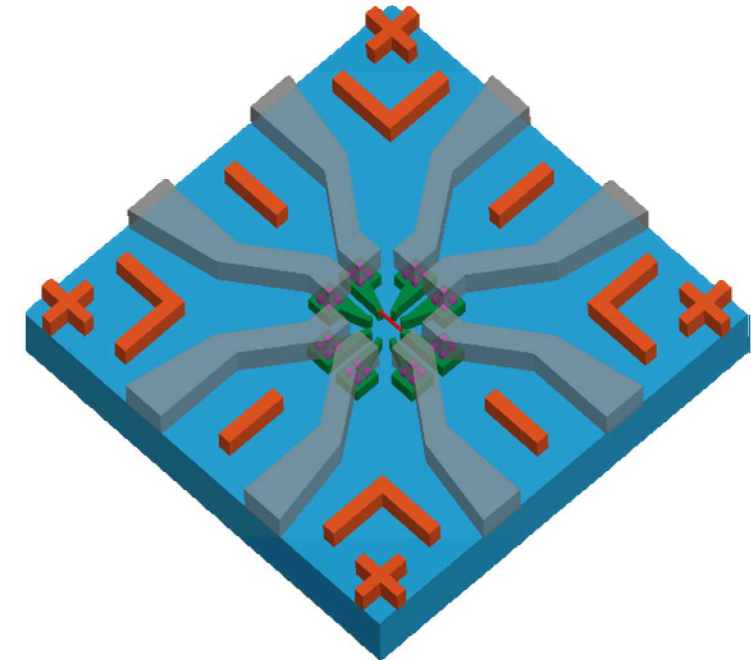


■ Si Substrate    ■ SiO<sub>2</sub>  
■ Arsenic Implant    ■ Tungsten

Ward, APL (2017)



■ Si Substrate    ■ SiO<sub>2</sub>    ■ Epi-Si  
■ Arsenic Implant    ■ δ Layer    ■ Aluminum



New SNL clean allows for all photolithographic process.  
1 day to make contacts.

# Limitations from thermal budget - quality



Post-processing integration limited by donor layer diffusion – 400 C.

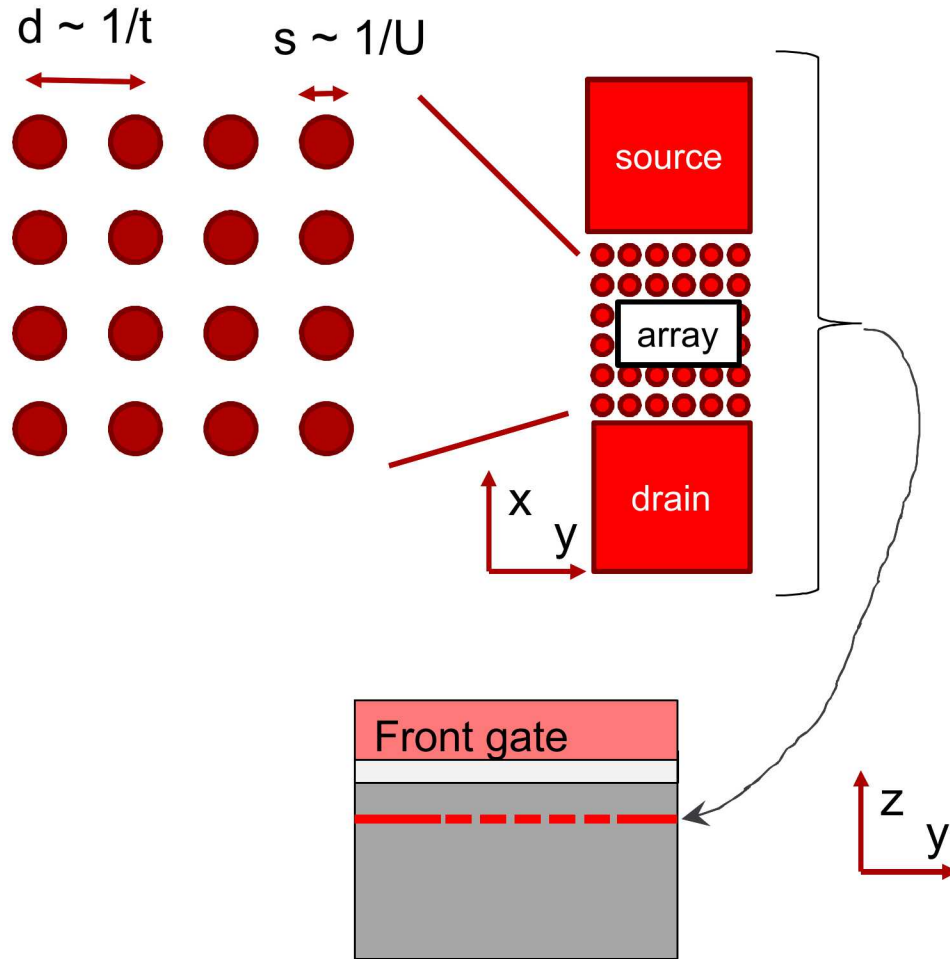
Silicon cap is low-temperature growth – lots of defects, which are themselves quantum systems

**No path yet to integration with high quality MOS electronics.**

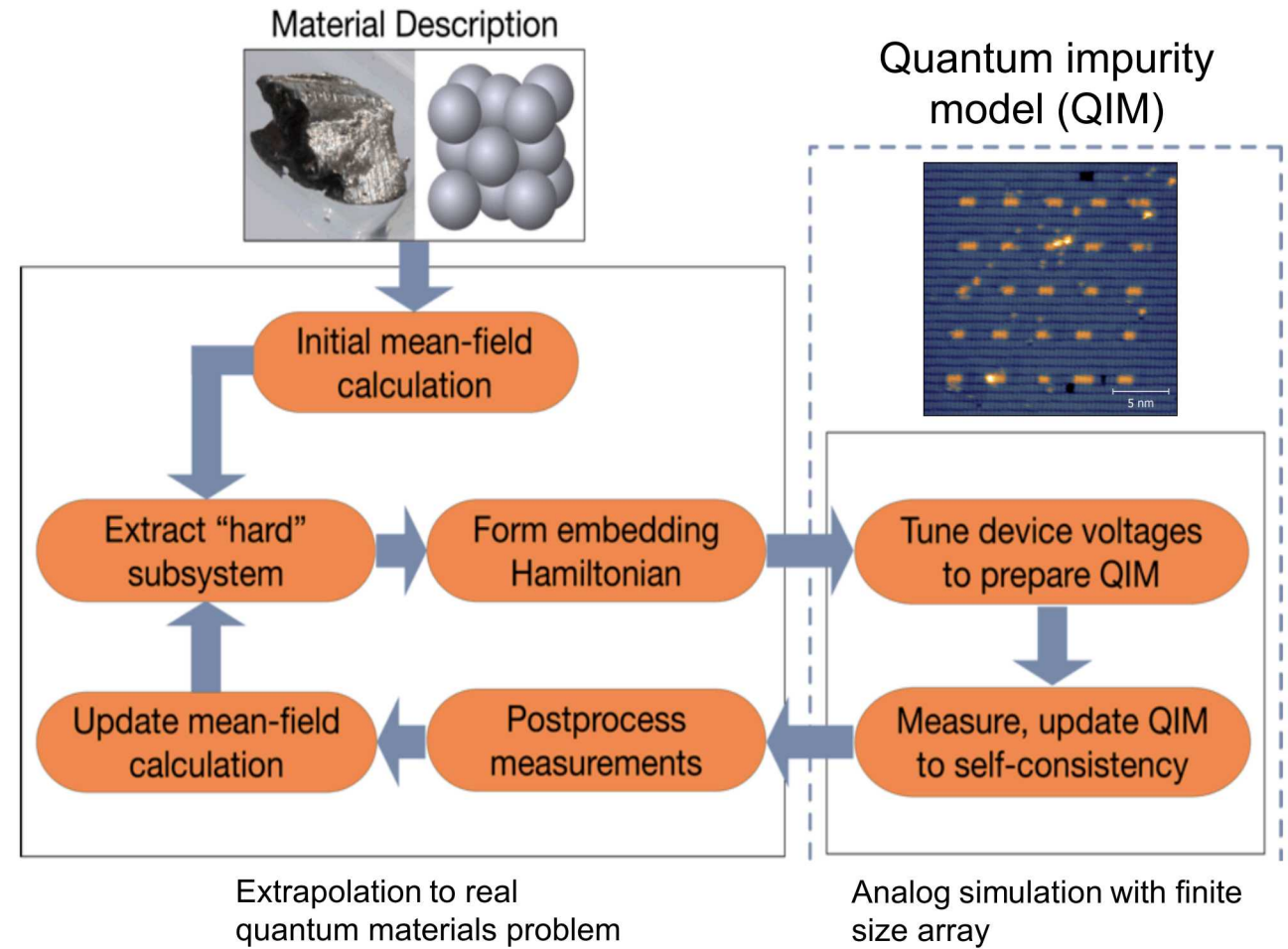
SNL, NIST, IBM, UNSW ...

# How are we using STM-patterned donor devices?

## Analog quantum simulation



SNL & NIST



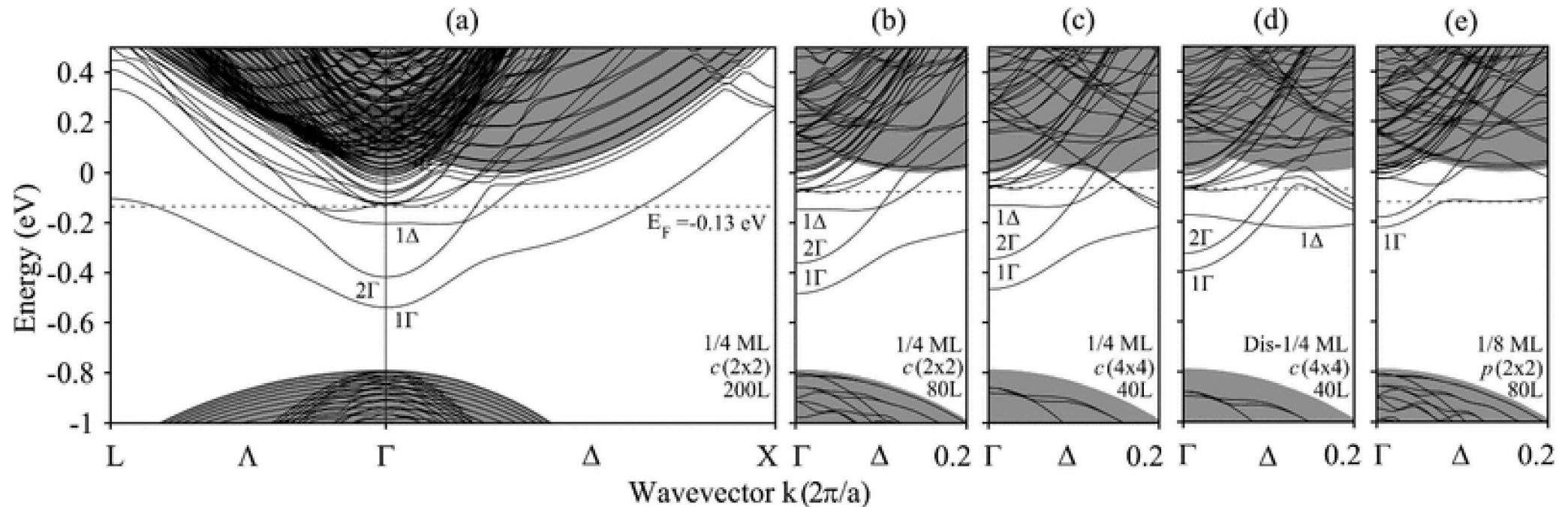
Baczewski (SNL)

# Outline

- Comparison of atomic scale techniques
- STM-based atomic-scale devices
- Future directions

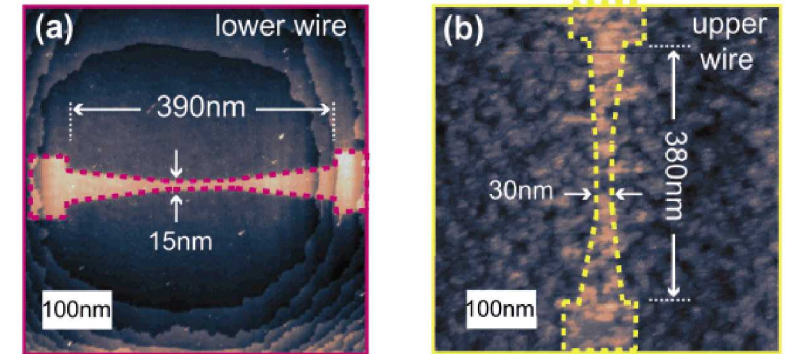
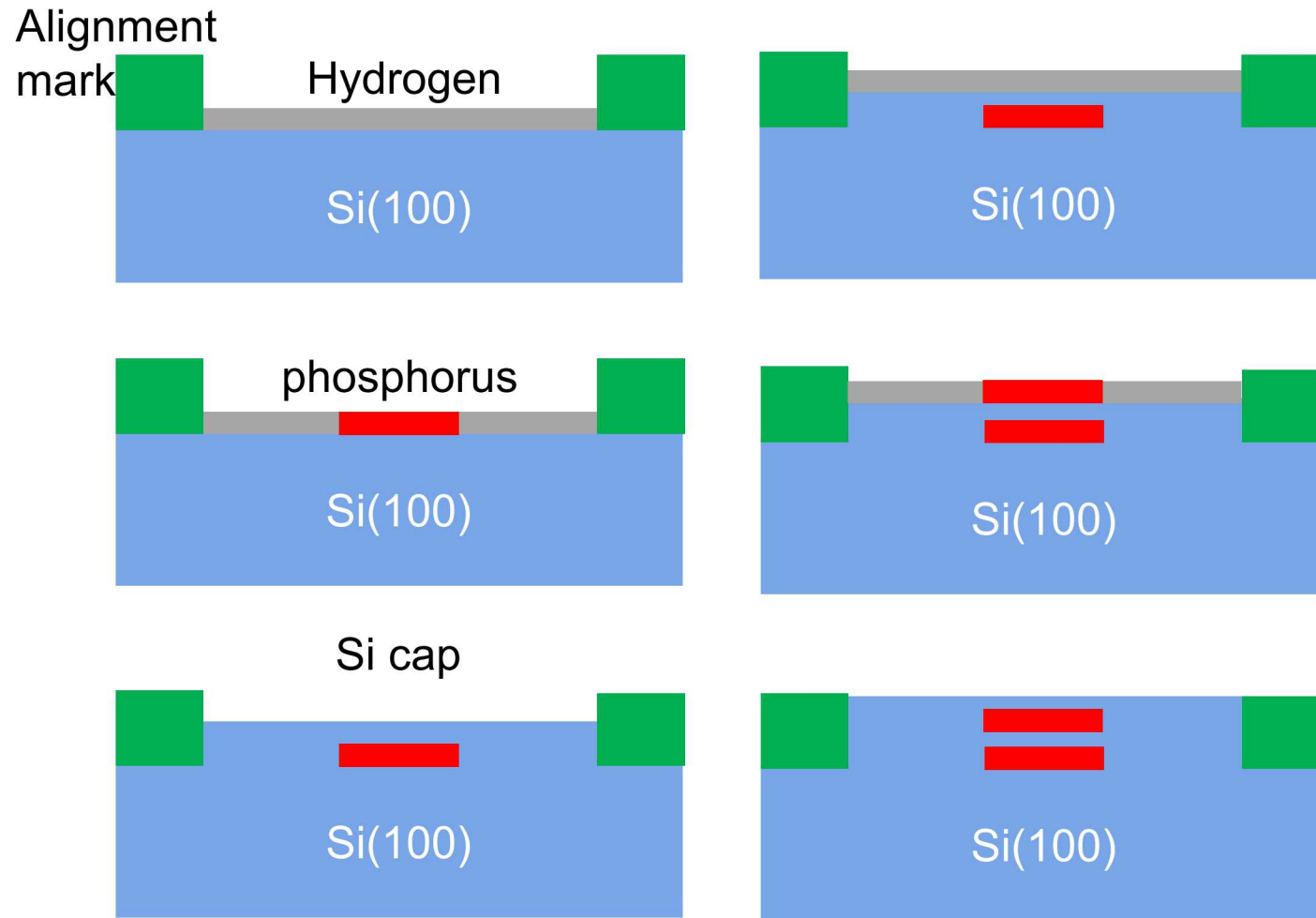


# Future directions – optical response?



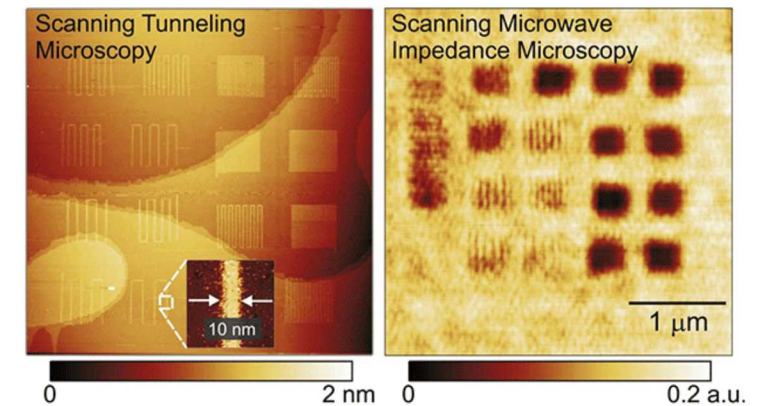
This much P in Si changes the electronic structure from parent Si.  
 **$\text{Si}_{0.75}\text{P}_{0.25}$  is a direct band gap semiconductor**

# Future directions – 3D patterning?



McKibbin, Nanotechnology (2013)

**Alignment of sub-surface feature using alignment marks or sensing electrostatics**

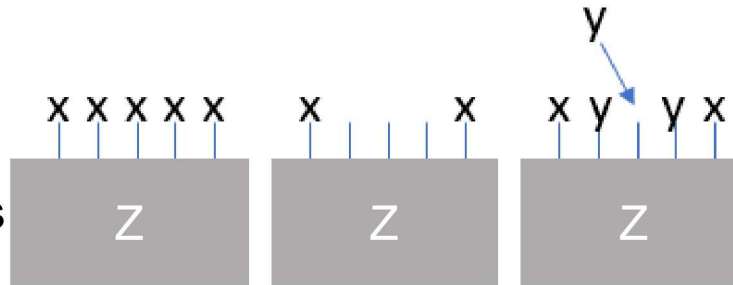


Scrymgeour, Applied Surf. Sci. (2017)

# Future directions – color center in diamond?

## Requirements

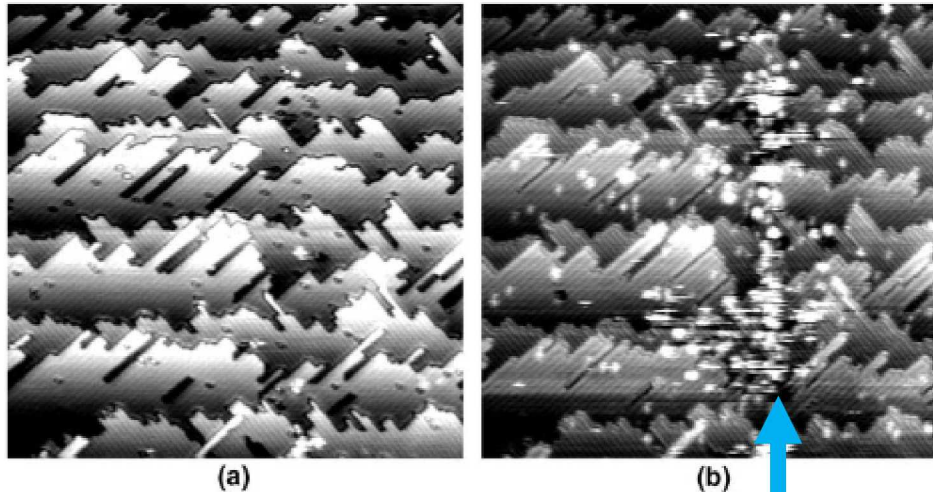
- Resist can be patterned
- Molecule is selective to reactive sites
- Combinatorial possibilities



Right now...

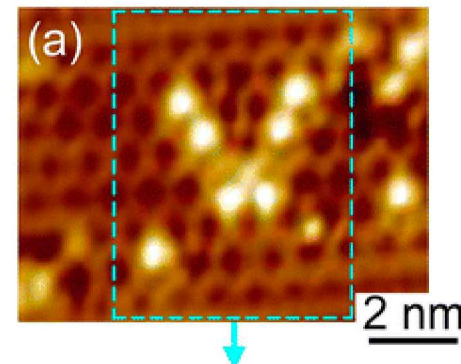
- $Z = \text{Si}$
- $X = \text{H, Cl, I, Br}$
- $Y = \text{PH}_3, \text{AsH}_3$

## Hydrogen lithography (X) on diamond (Z)

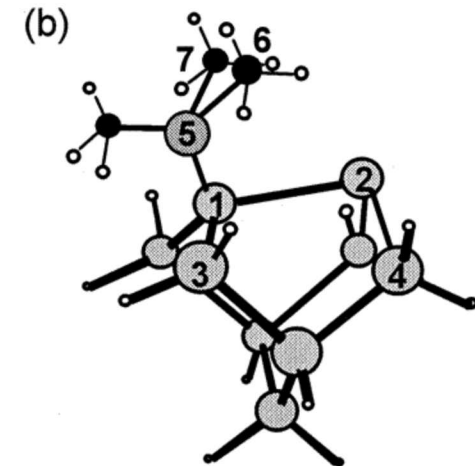


Bobrov, Surface Science (2003)

## Trimethylamine (Y) on Silicon (Z)



Bobrov, Surface Science (2003)



Cao, JACS (2001)

Possibilities outside of column 4 as well – e.g. GaN



# Thanks to the folks who do all the real work...

## STM

Mike Marshall  
Justin Koepke  
Shashank Misra

## Fabrication

DeAnna Campbell  
Dan Ward

## Measurement

Tzu-Ming Lu (DEAL)  
Lisa Tracy (DQM)  
David Scrymgeour

## Modeling

Leon Maurer (DEAL)  
Andrew Baczewski (DQM)  
Mitchell Brickson (DQM)

### **If you'd like more information, please contact:**

- *Masked implant:* Dan Ward
- *Focused ion beam:* Ed Bielejec
- *Modeling:* Andrew Baczewski
- *Hydrogen lithography:* Shashank Misra

*DEAL = transistor work*  
*DQM = Hubbard lattice work*

Some of this work is supported by the Laboratory Directed Research and Development Program at Sandia National Laboratories, and was performed, in part, at the Center for Integrated Nanotechnologies, an Office of Science User Facility operated for the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Office of Science. Sandia National Laboratories is a multi-mission laboratory managed and operated by National Technology and Engineering Solutions of Sandia, LLC., a wholly owned subsidiary of Honeywell International, Inc., for the U.S. Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration under contract DE-NA-0003525