Two-dimensional Carrier Transport in Si MOSFETs

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The importance of 2-dimensional (2D) features of carriers in Si MOSFETs on the device performance is re-examined experimentally and theoretically from the viewpoint of low-field mobility, velocity in high tangential fields and the inversion-layer capacitance. It is confirmed that low-field mobility and inversion-layer capacitance can be understood well in terms of the 2D subbands and the 2D carrier transport. In order to obtain fully-quantitative understanding of low-field mobility, however, it is still necessary to more accurately determine the amount of the scattering parameters in the inversion layer. On the other hand, saturation velocity is considered to be less influenced by the 2D quantization, while it is found experimentally that saturation velocity is slightly dependent on surface carrier concentration.

According to the knowledge of 2-dimensional carrier transport in Si inversion layer, an effective way to have higher current drive is to increase the occupancy of the 2-fold valleys, which have lower conductivity mass, on a (100) surface. From this viewpoint, two device structures, strained Si MOSFETs and SOI MOSFETs with ultra-thin SOI films, are introduced and the behavior of low-field mobility is analyzed through the calculations of the subband structures and phonon-limited mobility.

Keywords: MOSFET, Si, carrier transport, mobility, carrier velocity, inversion layer, 2-dimensional carrier gas, subband structure, strain, SOI

1. INTRODUCTION

It is well recognized that 2-dimensional (2D) features of carriers significantly affect the carrier transport in the inversion layer of Si, which determines the drain current of MOSFETs. The influence of the 2D quantization on the I-V characteristics of MOSFETs appears typically in the following ways. (1) Mobility is modulated through the change of the scattering probability due to the differences in the density-of-states, the form factor of the envelope function of 2D carriers and the scattering parameters. (2) Gate capacitance is decreased by the inversion-layer capacitance, which is determined by the finite thickness of the envelope function. (3) The threshold voltage of MOSFETs is increased by the existence of the subband energy. The influences of (1) and (3) are pronounced more with an increase in the substrate impurity concentration of MOSFETs and the influence of (2) is pronounced more with an decrease in the gate oxide thickness. Thus, the accurate
consideration of the 2D quantization is quite important to quantitatively understand the electrical properties of scaled MOSFETs.

Many theoretical and experimental works [1] have so far been done on the characterization of the 2D carrier transport and, as a result, the understanding of the 2D quantization effects on the MOSFETs performance has been basically obtained, particularly at low temperatures. It seems, however, that the direct experimental evidence to verify the contribution of the 2D quantization at room temperature is still lacking and the quantitative description has not been fully obtained yet. In this paper we re-examine the influence of the 2D quantization on the basic physical quantities to determine I-V characteristics of MOSFETs, the mobility and the saturation velocity, $V_{\text{sat}}$, in the inversion layer, and the inversion-layer capacitance, $C_{\text{inv}}$, through the systematic experiments. In addition, the analysis based on the self-consistent subband calculations is performed to explain the experimental results. The present understanding and the questions still unsolved are presented with comparing the self-consistent subband calculations.

Moreover, based on the knowledge of the 2D carrier transport in the inversion layer of Si, a subband engineering scenario to obtain the higher performance of Si MOSFETs is introduced.

2. SUBBAND STRUCTURE OF Si MOS INTERFACE

Figure 1 shows the schematic diagram of the subband structure for inversion-layer electrons on a (100) surface, on which MOSFETs are commonly fabricated. Electrons confined near Si/SiO₂ interface by normal electric field are quantized in the direction perpendicular to the interface and grouped into electronic subbands as 2D Electron Gas (2DEG). A characteristic point of the subband structure on (100) is that electrons in the inversion layer are classified into two electronic systems, the 2-fold degenerate valleys and the 4-fold degenerate valleys, as shown in Figure 1.

3. IMPACT OF 2D CARRIER GAS ON CARRIER TRANSPORT PROPERTIES IN MOSFETs

3.1. Low Field Mobility

Low field mobility in Si MOSFETs has so far been studied most extensively as the 2-dimensional carrier transport from both the theoretical and the experimental viewpoints. Recently, the inversion-layer mobility has come to be explained in terms of the scattering theory for the 2D carrier gas [2–6], even at room temperature. Figure 2 shows the experimental relationship between electron mobility on (100) and the normal effective field, $E_{\text{eff}}$, as a parameter of the substrate impurity concentration, $N_d$. $E_{\text{eff}}$ is defined by $q(N_d + \eta N_s)/\epsilon_{\text{Si}}$, where $N_d$ is the surface concentration of the space charge in the depletion region, $N_s$ is the surface carrier concentration and $\epsilon_{\text{Si}}$ is the...
permittivity of Si. One evidence of the 2D quantization effects on the inversion-layer mobility appears as its $E_{\text{eff}}$ dependence, which is the origin of the "universal curve". The universality of the inversion-layer mobility for $E_{\text{eff}}$, typically seen in Figure 2, has been verified experimentally over a wide range of the substrate impurity concentration for $n$- and $p$-MOSFETs [7-11] fabricated on several surface orientations [12]. The $E_{\text{eff}}$ dependence in low and moderate $E_{\text{eff}}$ region, which is roughly proportional to $E_{\text{eff}}^{-0.3}$, is thought to be attributable to phonon scattering for 2DEG, while the stronger $E_{\text{eff}}$ dependence in higher $E_{\text{eff}}$ region is influenced by surface roughness scattering. The mobility limited by intravalley acoustic phonon scattering for 2DEG is represented under the approximation of the single subband occupation [12, 13] by

$$
\mu_{\text{ac}} = \frac{q}{\mu_c} \cdot \frac{\hbar^2 \rho_s^2}{m_d n_v D_{\text{ac}} k_B T} \cdot W \\
\approx \frac{q}{\mu_c} \cdot \frac{\hbar^2 \rho_s^2}{m_d n_v D_{\text{ac}} k_B T} \cdot \left( \frac{256 \epsilon_S \hbar^2}{81 \mu_3 q^2} \right)^{1/3} \\
\cdot \left( \frac{1}{11} + \frac{32}{11} N_s \right)^{-1/3} \propto E_{\text{eff}}^{-1/3}
$$

(1)

$m_c$ is conductivity mass, $m_d$ is density-of-states mass, $n_v$ is the valley degeneracy, $D_{\text{ac}}$ is the deformation potential of acoustic phonon, $s_1$ is sound velocity. This $E_{\text{eff}}$ dependence originates in the fact that the mobility is in proportion to the inversion-layer thickness, which is proportional to $E_{\text{eff}}^{-1/3}$ under $\eta$ of 11/32. Since the inverse of the inversion-layer thickness determines the energy band width of acoustic phonon that can couple with 2DEG, the thinner inversion layer leads to the higher scattering rate with acoustic phonon.

In order to more quantitatively describe mobility at room temperature, however, it is necessary to take the contributions of all the subbands and the interactions with intra- and intervalley phonons into consideration. At present, the amount of the phonon-limited mobility and its $E_{\text{eff}}$ dependence seems not to have been perfectly represented by the theoretical calculations [3, 4, 6]. Figures 3 and 4 show the $E_{\text{eff}}$ dependence and the temperature dependence of the experimental and the calculated phonon-limited electron mobility, respectively. The

![FIGURE 2](image_url)

**FIGURE 2** Relationship between inversion-layer electron mobility on (100) and the effective normal field, $E_{\text{eff}}$, as a parameter of the substrate impurity concentration. $E_{\text{eff}}$ is defined by $q(N_{\text{dpl}} + N_s/2)/\epsilon_S$ ($\eta = 1/2$), where $N_{\text{dpl}}$ is the surface concentration of the space charges and $N_s$ is the surface carrier concentration.

![FIGURE 3](image_url)

**FIGURE 3** Calculated phonon-limited mobility in the inversion layer at room temperature as a function of $E_{\text{eff}}$. Three parameters sets of intervalley scattering, set A, B and C, which are listed in Table I, are compared with the experimental results, which are shown as closed circles.
The mobility calculation was carried out under the relaxation time approximation, based on the results of the self-consistent subband calculations [14] including 20 subbands. Three different parameter sets of intervalley phonon scattering, set A, B and C, which are listed in Table I, are used in the calculations. It is found that the amount of the mobility calculated under the bulk phonon scattering parameters (parameter set A [15] and B [16]) is higher than that of the experimental one and the calculated temperature dependence is weaker than the experimental one.

One possible origin of this discrepancy might be the difference in the scattering parameters in the inversion layer from those in bulk, which might be partly due to the difference of phonons relevant to intervalley scattering between 3DEG and 2DEG, coming from the selection rule in the wave-vector conservation. As one example of the different scattering parameters, a parameter set including larger deformation potential of intervalley phonon scattering (parameter set C) was used for the mobility calculation. The results are also shown in Figures 3 and 4. It is found that the higher coupling with intervalley phonons than in bulk can provide better agreement with the experimental results for both the magnitude of mobility and its temperature dependence. Furthermore, as described later, the analysis of the mobility enhancement in strained Si MOSFETs also suggests the higher coupling between 2DEG and intervalley phonons. The mobility enhancement factor, the ratio of the mobility in strained Si MOSFETs to that in conventional Si MOSFETs, is also explained well by assuming the higher coupling with intervalley phonons (see Fig. 8). In order to more quantitatively obtain the values of the scattering parameters in the inversion layer, other experimental evidences through the direct evaluation of the scattering parameters are required. On the other hand, even if the parameter set C is used, the calculated $E_{\text{eff}}$ dependence is still

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**TABLE I** Parameters for intervalley phonon scattering models. $E_k$ and $D_k$ are the values of phonon energy and deformation potential, respectively. The parameters of models A and B were taken from [15] and [16], respectively.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter model</th>
<th>type of intervalley scattering</th>
<th>$E_k$[meV]</th>
<th>$D_k$[$\times 10^8$eV/cm]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>model A (Jacoboni)</td>
<td>f</td>
<td>19.0</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>47.5</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>59.1</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>model B (Yamada and Ferry)</td>
<td>f</td>
<td>59.0</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>63.0</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>model C (this work)</td>
<td>f</td>
<td>59.0</td>
<td>11.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>63.0</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
weaker than the experimental one. Further refinements on the phonon scattering model including the effect of the anisotropic deformation potential \([4, 17, 18]\) are also expected to provide better agreement.

Another unclear point regarding the universal mobility curve is the origin of \(\eta\) in \(E_{\text{eff}}\). It has already been reported that the value of \(\eta\) is 1/2 for electrons on (100) \([7-9, 11]\) and 1/3 for holes on (100) \([10, 11]\) at room temperature. Furthermore, it has also been found \([12]\) that the value of \(\eta\) is 1/3 for electrons on (110) and (111), suggesting that the subband structure can affect the value of \(\eta\) significantly. Although, according to (1), \(\eta\) is roughly 1/3, the only one subband is assumed for this equation. Thus, the detailed analysis of \(\eta\) including all the subbands and the contributions of intra- and inter-valley scattering \([19]\) are required to clarify the origin.

3.2. Saturation Velocity

Saturation velocity, \(v_{\text{sat}}\), in the inversion layer is a quite important physical quantity in determining the drain current in ultra-short channel MOSFETs. It seems, however, that the magnitude of \(v_{\text{sat}}\) in the inversion layer and the dependences on the physical parameters such as \(E_{\text{eff}}\), \(N_s\) and \(T\) have not been fully established yet, partly because the large variation is seen in the measured values among the references \([20-22]\). While several data have suggested that \(v_{\text{sat}}\) in the inversion layer is lower than that in bulk, it has not been clarified whether the 2D quantization at the Si/SiO\(_2\) interface has any influence on \(v_{\text{sat}}\) in the inversion layer. Thus, the relationship between the carrier velocity in the inversion layer and the tangential electric field has been evaluated, using MOSFETs with the resistive gate \([20]\), in order to study the effect of the 2D quantization on \(v_{\text{sat}}\). Figure 5 shows the experimental v-E curves as a parameter of \(N_s\). The schematic cross section of the device structure is shown as the inset of Figure 5. It is observed that \(v_{\text{sat}}\) is dependent on \(N_s\) and decreases from the value in bulk Si, \(1 \times 10^7\) cm/s, with increasing \(N_s\), though the saturation of \(v\) is not obtained at \(N_s\) of \(1 \times 10^{12}\) cm\(^{-2}\).

One of the most important points in experimentally evaluating \(v_{\text{sat}}\) in the inversion layer is to realize the uniform distribution of \(N_s\) and the electric field along the channel of MOSFETs. Note that the velocity determined from the drain current in conventional MOSFETs is inaccurate because of the non-uniformity of \(N_s\) along the channel, unless MOSFETs with sufficiently thick gate oxides or SOI MOSFETs with sufficiently thick buried oxides are used \([22]\). The uniformity of \(N_s\) along the channel in the high-resistive gate MOSFETs shown in Figure 5 has been examined \([23]\), using device simulations. As a consequence, it was found that, although a distribution of \(N_s\) along the channel is observed, the \(N_s\) dependence of \(v_{\text{sat}}\) in Figure 5 cannot be explained only by this non-uniformity of \(N_s\), but this \(N_s\) dependence is provided by some feature inherent to carriers in the channel of MOSFETs.

In order to examine whether the lowering of \(v_{\text{sat}}\) with an increase in \(N_s\) is attributable or not to the 2-dimensional properties of carriers, the substrate
bias dependence of the velocity was measured. It should be noted that the $N_s$ dependence of $V_{sat}$ in Figure 5 can include both effects of the normal electric field and the carrier concentration, because $V_g$ was simply changed to control $N_s$. The application of both $V_g$ and $V_{sub}$ allows to control $N_s$ and $E_{eff}$ separately. If the 2D quantization plays an important role in the lowering of $V_{sat}$, $E_{eff}$ is expected to determine $V_{sat}$ in the inversion layer. Figure 6 shows the $v$-$E$ curves in the inversion layer with and without the substrate bias. The gate voltage in the curve B was adjusted so as to make $E_{eff}$ in the curve B identical to that in the curve C, where the substrate bias of $-6$ V was applied. On the other hand, the curve A and the curve C have the same $N_s$. It is found in Figure 6 that the velocity in the curve A is almost the same as in the curve C and, thus, the velocity is determined not by $E_{eff}$ but by $N_s$ itself. This fact means that the lowering of $V_{sat}$ with an increase in $N_s$ might be attributable not to the 2-dimensional properties of carriers, but to an effect inherent to $N_s$ or carrier concentration itself like carrier–carrier scattering.

One possible mechanism responsible for the $N_s$ dependence of $V_{sat}$ might be plasmon scattering [24]. If plasmon decays into electrons through the emission of phonons, this process could become the energy dissipation mechanism of hot carriers under the high electric field. Note that the plasmon energy with the carrier concentration of $5 \times 10^{18}$ cm$^{-3}$, which is typically seen in the inversion layer, is 40 meV, which is almost the same as the energies of intervalley phonons seen in Table I. As the carrier concentration increases, the plasmon energy increases and the possibility of the energy loss due to the phonon emission might also increase. Further experimental evidence and theoretical verification on the relevance of plasmon with the energy loss of hot carriers in the inversion layer are strongly required.

### 4. INVERSION-LAYER CAPACITANCE

One of the most crucial limitations in the miniaturization of MOSFETs is that the gate capacitance cannot be sufficiently increased by thinning the gate oxide, because of the existence of the inversion-layer capacitance, $C_{inv}$ [25–27]. Since the total gate capacitance, $C_{tot}$, is described by $C_{ox}/(1 + C_{ox}/C_{inv})$, the influence of $C_{inv}$ becomes more serious with reducing the oxide thickness. Thus, it is quite important to clarify the origin of $C_{inv}$ and to quantitatively evaluate $C_{inv}$. Figure 7 shows the schematic diagram of $C_{inv}$ as a function of $N_s$ under the simple analytical models [27], suggesting that the effect of the 2D quantization on $C_{inv}$ is dominant in higher $N_s$ region. The reason why the 2D quantization is important on $C_{inv}$ is that the finite inversion-layer thickness, which effectively works as the series capacitance to the oxide capacitance, is much thicker in 2D carrier gas than in bulk carriers. In the model of the single subband occupation, $C_{inv}$ due to the finite inversion-layer thickness under the 2D quantization can be simply described by

$$C_{inv}^{\text{thickness}} = \frac{\varepsilon_{Si}}{Z_{inv}} = \left(\frac{4e^2}{\hbar^2} m_3 \right)^{1/3} \left(N_{\text{depl}} + \frac{11}{32} N_s \right)^{1/3} \approx \left(\frac{11\varepsilon_{Si}^3}{2\hbar^2} \right)^{1/3} m_3^{1/3} N_s^{1/3}$$

(2)
Here, $Z_{\text{inv}}$ is the average thickness of 2DEG, $h$ is the Plank constant and $m_3$ is the effective mass of Si perpendicular to the Si/SiO$_2$ interface. According to this formulation, $C_{\text{inv}}$ should have the dependence on $m_3$. Figure 8 shows the experimental $C_{\text{inv}}$ at room temperature as a function of $N_s$ for (100), (110) and (111) surfaces, which have the different values of $m_3$. It is found that the measured values of $C_{\text{inv}}$ become smaller in the order of (100), (110) and (111). Actually, it is confirmed that the surface orientation dependence of $C_{\text{inv}}$ is explained quantitatively by the $m_3^{1/3}$ dependence. This result is the direct experimental evidence for the fact that $C_{\text{inv}}$ at room temperature is determined by the quantum mechanical inversion-layer thickness, because the surface orientation does not make any difference for 3D carrier gas. This result also means that a larger value of $m_3$ leads to the suppression of the degradation of the gate capacitance due to $C_{\text{inv}}$.

Figure 9 shows the experimental and the calculated $C_{\text{inv}}$ for inversion-layer electrons on (100) at room temperature. The calculated $C_{\text{inv}}$ was determined directly from $d\Psi/dV_g$ through the self-consistent subband calculations without using any definition of the inversion-layer thickness [27]. It is confirmed that $C_{\text{inv}}$ is accurately represented by the calculation, meaning that $C_{\text{inv}}$ is quantitatively understood even at room temperature in terms of the 2D subband.
5. SUBBAND ENGINEERING FOR HIGHER PERFORMANCE MOSFETs

In order to obtain the higher current drive in MOSFETs, higher mobility and higher inversion-layer capacitance are required. In terms of the effective mass, these requirements mean lighter effective mass parallel to Si/SiO₂ interface, which increases mobility, and heavier effective mass perpendicular to the interface, which maximizes C_{inv}. From this viewpoint, the 2-fold valleys on a (100) surface are an optimum electronic system in the inversion layer of Si, as summarized in Figure 1. In conventional MOSFETs, however, the energy difference in the lowest subband energy of the 2-fold valleys, E₀, and that of the 4-fold valleys, E', is small. As a result, the occupancy of the 2-fold valleys in conventional MOSFETs is not sufficiently large at room temperature. Therefore, an effective strategy to obtain the higher current drive is to increase the energy difference in the lowest subband, E₀′ - E₀. There are two possible ways to realize such a modulation in the subband structures. One way is to apply the tensile strain in Si substrate. It is known that tensile biaxial strain parallel to the interface causes the band splitting between the 2-fold valleys and the 4-fold valleys. This structure corresponds to strained Si MOSFETs. The other way is to utilize the size effect due to built-in confinement potential such as the band discontinuity at hetero-interfaces. For example, when SOI films in SOI MOSFETs is thinner than the inversion layer in bulk MOSFETs, the subband structures can be significantly modified and the resultant occupancy of the 2-fold valleys can increase by the size effect of the SOI film itself. The effectiveness of this subband engineering is examined through the subband and mobility calculations.

5.1. Strained Si MOSFETs

It is known that tensile strain in Si, which is typically seen in Si grown on relaxed SiGe, causes the band splitting between the 2- and the 4-fold valleys, which leads to the increase in E₀ - E₀′ and the resulting higher occupation in the 2-fold valleys. As shown in Figure 10, it has been confirmed experimentally [28], [29] that the inversion-layer mobility in strained Si MOSFETs at room temperature increases up to around twice as high as in conventional MOSFETs with an increase in tensile strain, which is controlled by the Ge content of SiGe substrates. The calculated phonon-limited mobility for 2DEG in strained Si is also shown in Figure 10. Good agreement with the experimental mobility ratio is obtained by using the higher coupling constants with intervalley phonons (parameter set C). This is another evidence for the higher coupling of intervalley phonons with 2DEG in the inversion layer than with bulk electrons, as described in 3.1. The calculated results have also revealed that, in addition to the preferential occupation of the 2-fold valleys, the suppression of intervalley scatter-
ing due to the band splitting leads to the mobility enhancement in strained Si MOSFETs [6, 30]. It has also been found that $C_{\text{inv}}$ in the inversion layer of Si slightly increases with tensile strain.

5.2. Ultra-Thin Film SOI MOSFETs

In order to examine the possibility of the modulation of the subband energy and the resultant occupancy of the 2-fold valleys in SOI MOSFETs with SOI films thinner than the inversion layer in bulk MOSFETs, the calculations of the subband structures and the phonon-limited mobility were performed [31]. Figure 11 shows the calculated phonon-limited mobility as a function of the SOI thickness, $T_{\text{SOI}}$. With decreasing $T_{\text{SOI}}$ the mobility decreases slightly at first, and increases with decreasing $T_{\text{SOI}}$ from 5 nm to 3 nm. With decreasing $T_{\text{SOI}}$ from 3 nm, the mobility decreases again. It is found, moreover, that the mobility with the SOI thickness of around 3 nm can be higher than that in conventional MOSFETs. This enhancement is attributable to the fact that, with decreasing the SOI thickness, the electron occupation of the 2-fold valleys becomes higher, because of the increase in $E_0$. The calculated occupancy of the 2-fold and the 4-fold valleys is shown as a function of $T_{\text{SOI}}$ in Figure 12. It is confirmed that the occupancy of the 2-fold valleys increases with a decrease in $T_{\text{SOI}}$ and becomes almost 100% around 3 nm of $T_{\text{SOI}}$. The reason why $E_0$ increases more rapidly than $E_0$ with a decrease in $T_{\text{SOI}}$ is that the inversion layer thickness of the 4-fold valleys is thicker than that of the 2-fold valleys and, thus, $E_0$ is more sensitive to the SOI physical thickness than $E_0$.

It has been also confirmed that $C_{\text{inv}}$ in SOI MOSFETs with $T_{\text{SOI}}$ thinner than 5 nm is significantly improved, because the inversion-layer thickness is determined by the SOI thickness itself [32]. These results demonstrate that, if the SOI MOSFETs that have the perfectly flat interfaces with the gate oxide and buried oxide can be realized, the performance of SOI MOSFETs with $T_{\text{SOI}}$ of 3 nm to 5 nm can be much higher than that of bulk MOSFETs.

![Figure 11](image1.png)  
**FIGURE 11** Calculated phonon-limited mobility in SOI MOSFETs as a function of SOI thickness at $N_s$ of $3 \times 10^{12}$ cm$^{-2}$ and $9 \times 10^{12}$ cm$^{-2}$. The substrate impurity concentration and the buried oxide thickness are $5 \times 10^{15}$ cm$^{-3}$ and 100 nm, respectively.

![Figure 12](image2.png)  
**FIGURE 12** Calculated electron occupancy of the 2-fold and the 4-fold valleys as a function of the SOI thickness at $N_s$ of $3 \times 10^{12}$ cm$^{-2}$. 

FIGURE 11 Calculated phonon-limited mobility in SOI MOSFETs as a function of SOI thickness at $N_s$ of $3 \times 10^{12}$ cm$^{-2}$ and $9 \times 10^{12}$ cm$^{-2}$. The substrate impurity concentration and the buried oxide thickness are $5 \times 10^{15}$ cm$^{-3}$ and 100 nm, respectively.
6. CONCLUSION

The importance of the 2D features of the inversion layer electrons on the current drive of MOSFETs at room temperature has been re-examined through the systematic experiments and the self-consistent subband calculations. Inversion-layer mobility and inversion-layer capacitance can be understood well from the viewpoint of the 2D subband and the 2D carrier transport. However, further refinements in the scattering parameters and models are still needed to have fully-quantitative description of inversion-layer mobility. On the other hand, saturation velocity in the inversion layer is considered to be much less affected by the 2D features of carriers.

Based on the knowledge of the Si subband structures, an effective strategy for higher MOSFET performance, the enhancement of the occupancy of the 2-fold valleys on a (100) surface, has been presented. Higher mobility of strained Si MOSFETs and SOI MOSFETs with ultra-thin SOI films, both of which are the typical examples of this subband engineering, has been confirmed by the theoretical calculations.

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank A. Toriumi for his continuous support and helpful suggestion throughout this work. I am also grateful to J. Koga, M. Iwase and H. Satake for their support in the device fabrication and stimulating discussions and to K. Matsuzawa and N. Shigyo for their support in the device simulation. I would also wish to thank J. L. Hoyt, J. J. Welser, K. Rim and Professor J. F. Gibbons, Stanford University, CA, for their helpful suggestions on strained Si MOSFETs. Finally, I acknowledge H. Tango, M. Yoshimi, T. Wada, K. Natori, H. Okano and H. Hara for their continuous encouragement.

References

[21] References in [20].

Authors’ Biography

Shin-ichi Takagi was born in Tokyo, Japan, on August 25, 1959. He received the B.S., M.S. and
Ph.D. degrees in electronic engineering from the University of Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan, in 1982, 1984 and 1987, respectively. He joined the Toshiba Research and Development Center, Kawasaki, Japan, in 1987, where he has been engaged in the research on the device physics of Si MOSFETs. From 1993 to 1995, he was a Visiting Scholar at Stanford University, Stanford, CA, where he studied the Si/SiGe hetero-structure devices. Currently, he is with Toshiba Advanced Semiconductor Devices Research Laboratories, Yokohama. He has served on the program committee of the International Electron Device Meeting since 1996. He is a member of the IEEE Electron Device Society, and the Japan Society of Applied Physics.