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High Quality **Two-Dimensional** Electron Gases (2DEGs) in Isotopically-Enriched Strained Silicon JIUN-YUN LI, CHIAO-TI HUANG, Department of Electrical Engineering and Princeton Institute for the Science and Technology of Materials (PRISM), Princeton University, LEONID ROKHINSON, Department of Physics, Purdue University, JAMES OHLHAUSEN, MALCOLM CAR-ROLL, Sandia National Laboratories, JAMES STURM, Department of Electrical Engineering and Princeton Institute for the Science and Technology of Materials (PRISM), Princeton University — Silicon quantum dots (QDs) formed in a Si/SiGe two-dimensional electron gas (2DEG) are a promising candidate for quantum computation. To capture a single electron in a QD, the dot must be very small, which requires a short distance from the surface to Si 2DEG layer for fine gating. Here we demonstrate a high quality modulation-doped Si 2DEG grown by chemical vapor deposition (CVD), with a distance of 65 nm from the surface to 2DEG layer. The electron mobility at 0.3K of 504,000  $\text{cm}^2/\text{V-s}$  (density  $4.3 \times 10^{11} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ ) is the highest yet reported by CVD for ungated Si 2DEGs. Further, a Si 2DEG layer consists of isotopically-enriched <sup>28</sup>Si to minimize spin decoherence due to <sup>29</sup>Si. SIMS results show that in the Si 2DEG layer,  $^{28}\mathrm{Si}$  is enriched from natural abundance of 92.2% to 99.8% with <sup>29</sup>Si reduced from 4.7% to an upper limit of  $\sim 0.24\%$  and  $^{30}$ Si reduced from 3.1% to ~ 63ppm. Finally, effective Schottky gating requires a sharp turn-off slope in phosphorus from the doped layer to the surface for low electric fields near the surface. We have achieved ultrasharp turn-off slope of  $\sim 16$  nm/dec, and demonstrate Schottky gating to fully deplete the 2DEG with extremely low leakage current. jiunyun@princeton.edu

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