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(54) **CHARGE STORAGE REGION IN
NON-VOLATILE MEMORY**

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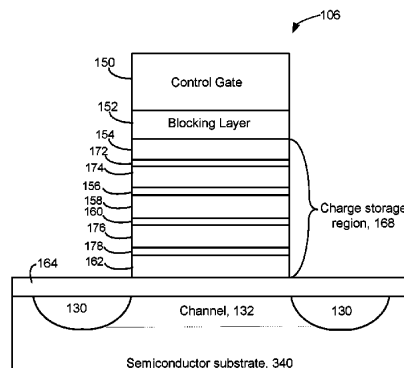
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

Disclosed herein is a non-volatile storage system with
memory cells having a charge storage region that may be
configured to store a higher density of charges (e.g., elec-
trons) in the middle than nearer to the control gate or
channel. The charge storage region has a middle charge
storage material that stores a higher density of charges than
two outer charge storage materials that are nearer to the
control gate or channel, in one aspect. The charge storage
region of one aspect has oxide regions between the middle
charge storage material and the two outer charge storage
materials. The oxide regions of one embodiment are thin
(e.g., less than one nanometer) such that during operation
charges may easily pass through the oxide regions. The
non-volatile memory cell programs quickly and has high
data retention.

20 Claims, 17 Drawing Sheets



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H01L 29/40 (2006.01)
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- (52) **U.S. Cl.**
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See application file for complete search history.

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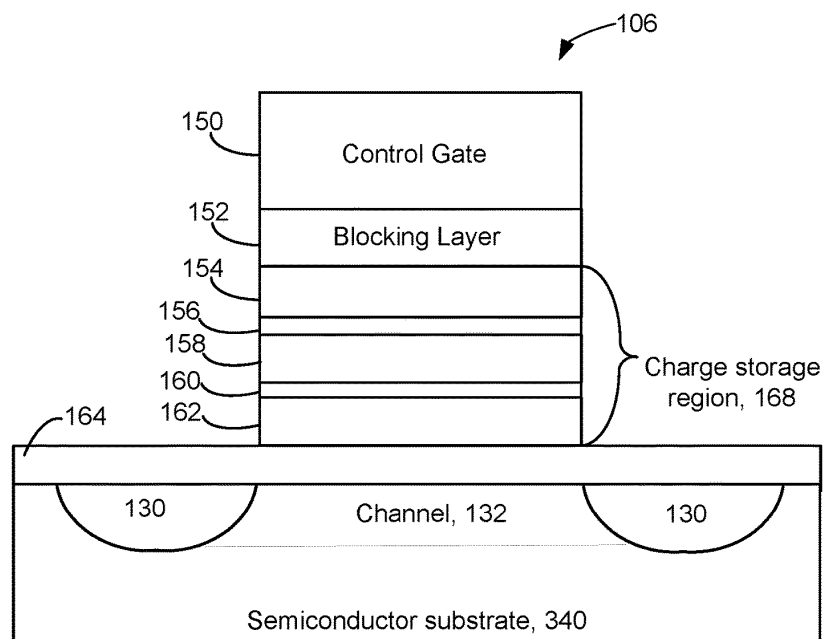


Fig. 1A

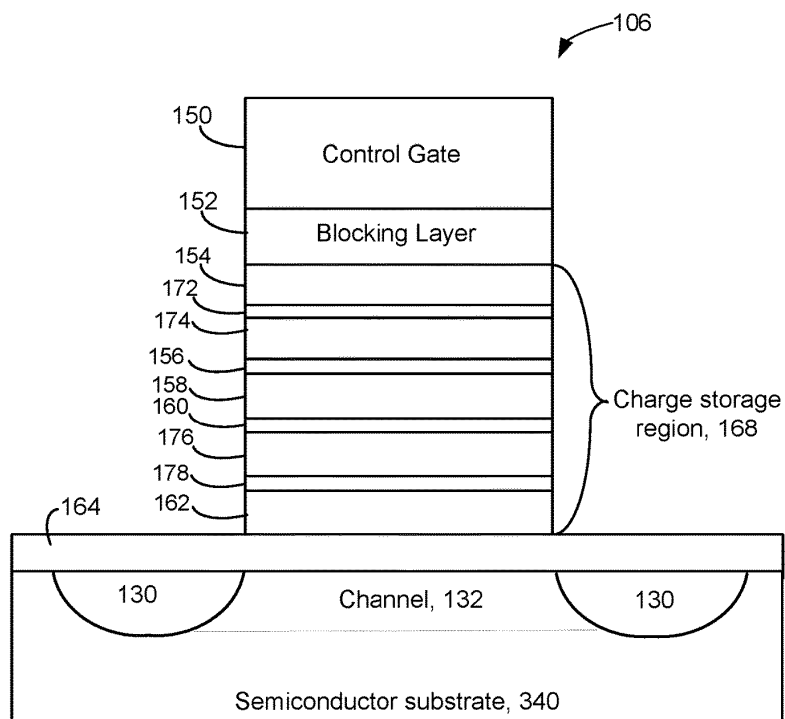


Fig. 1B

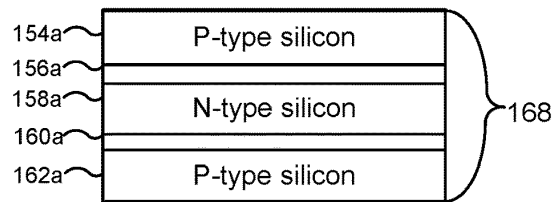


Fig. 2A

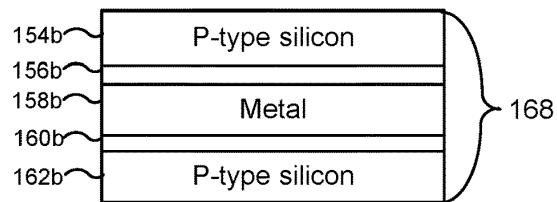


Fig. 2B

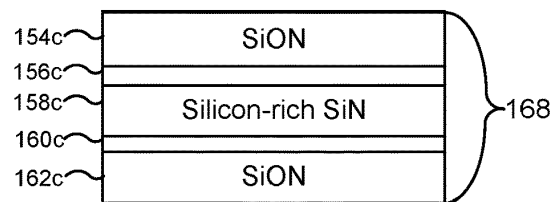


Fig. 2C

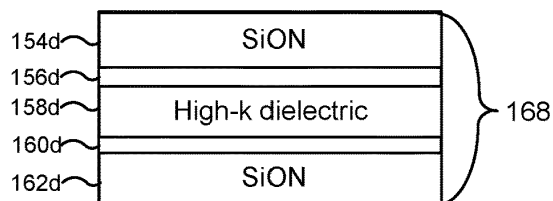
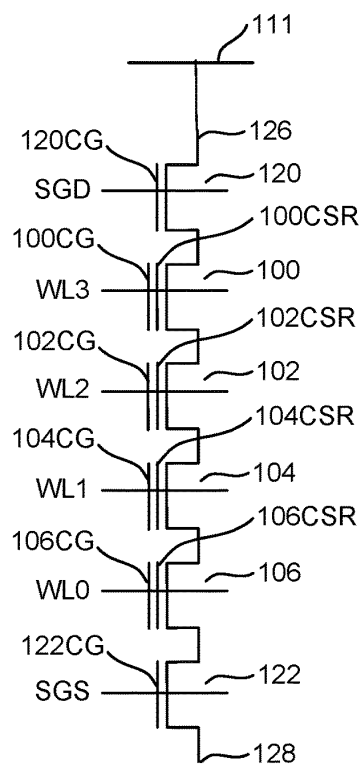


Fig. 2D

Fig. 3A



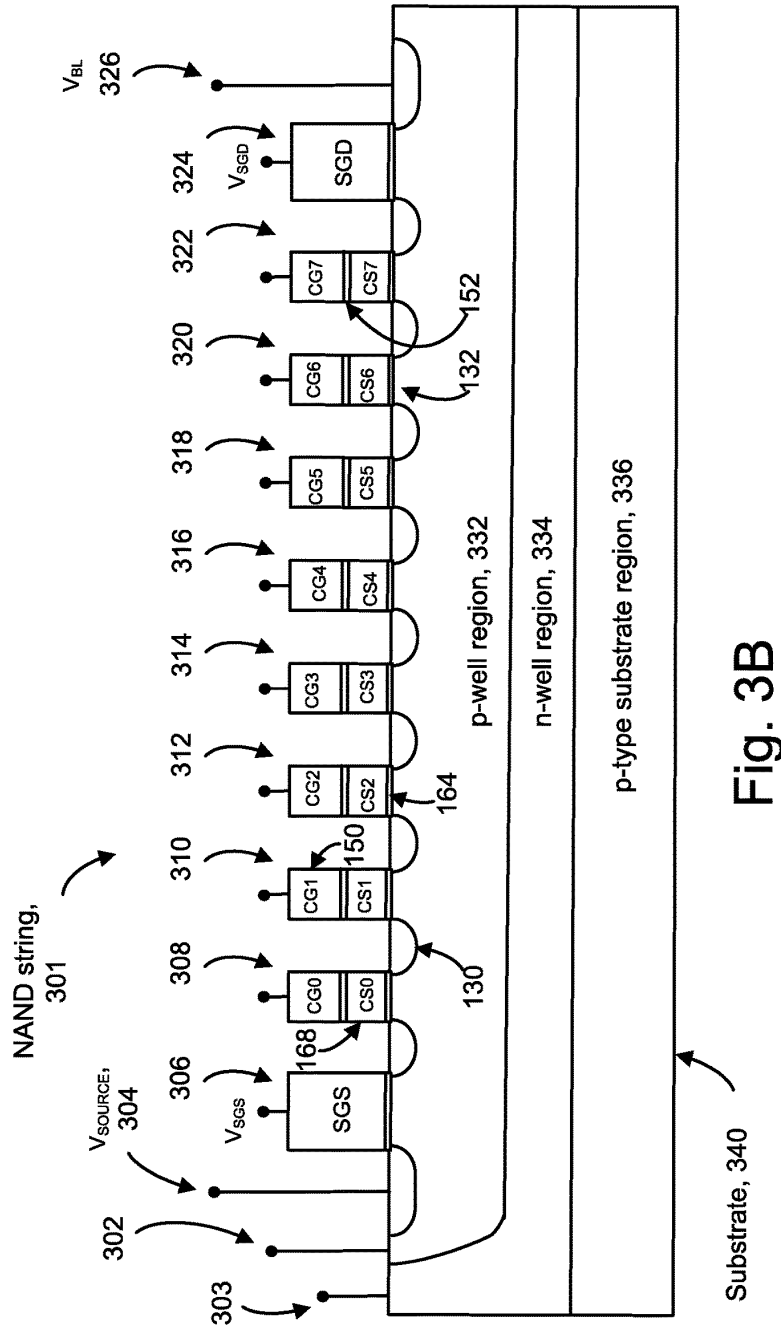
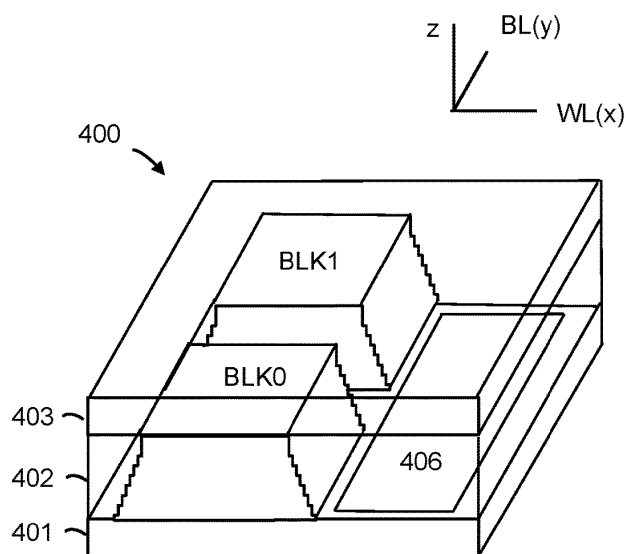


Fig. 4A



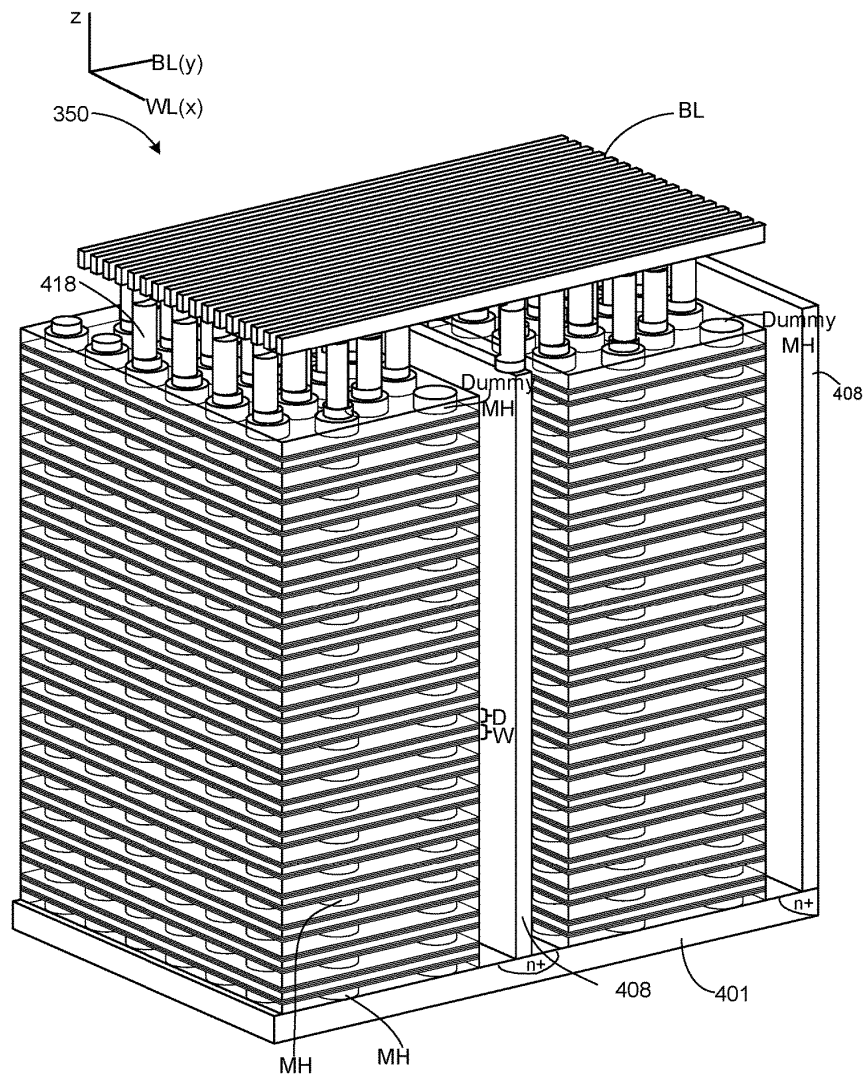


Figure 4B

Figure 4C

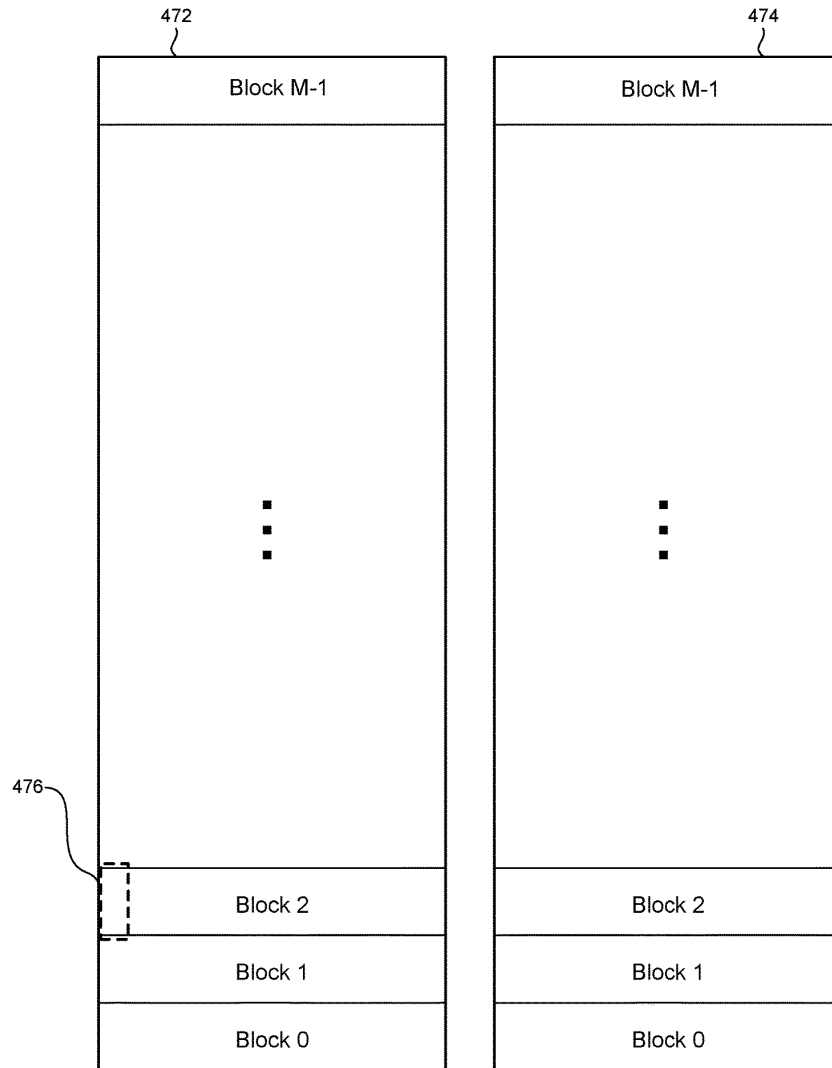


Figure 4D

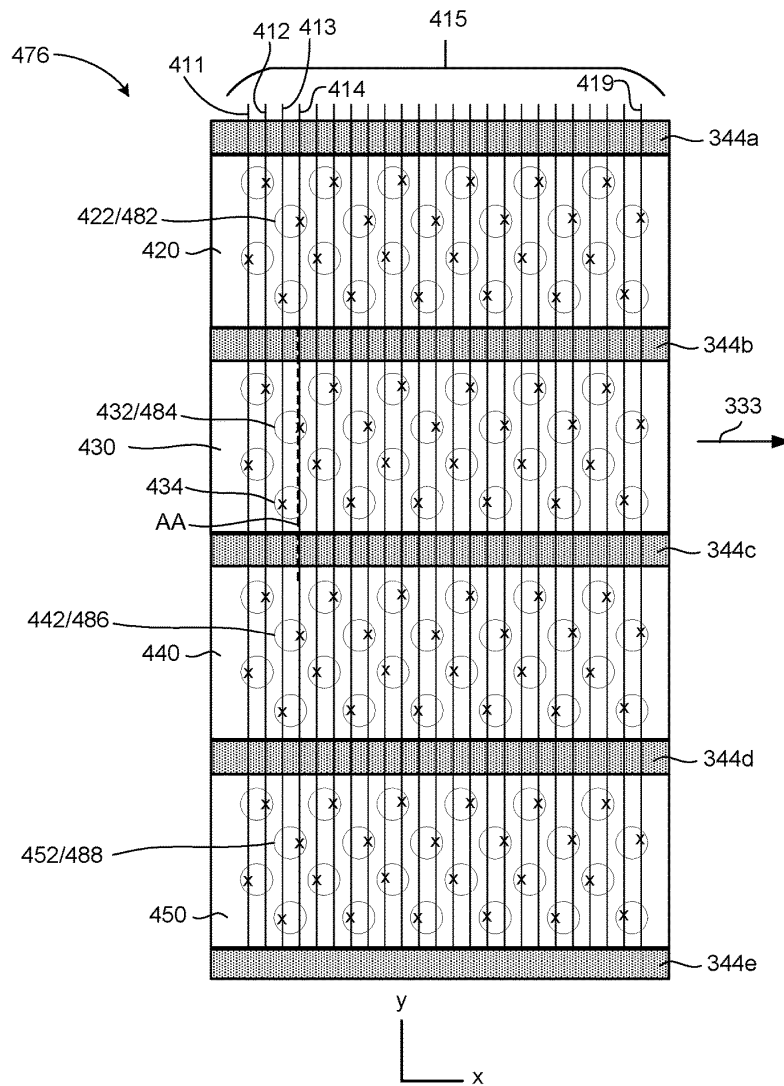
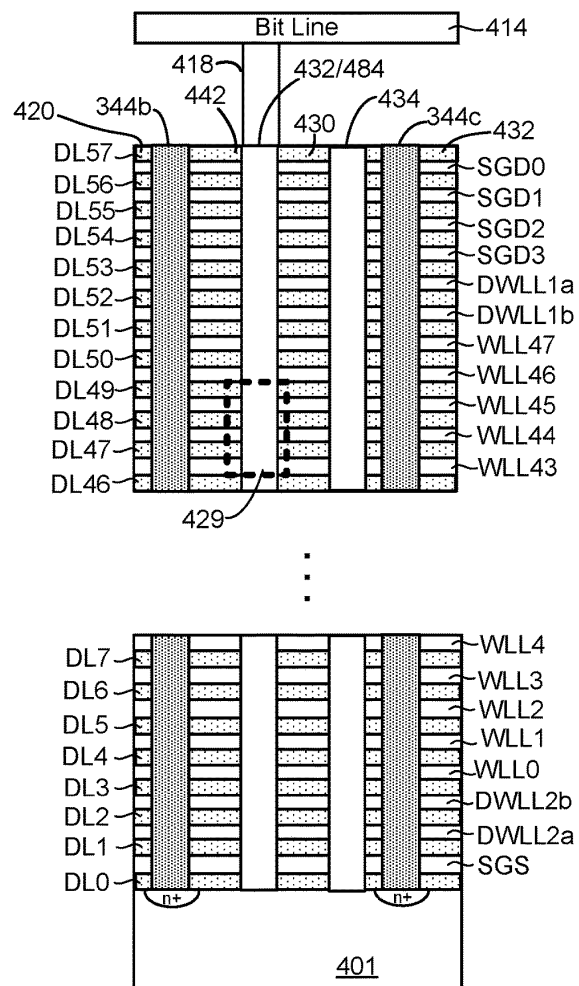
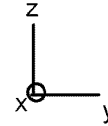
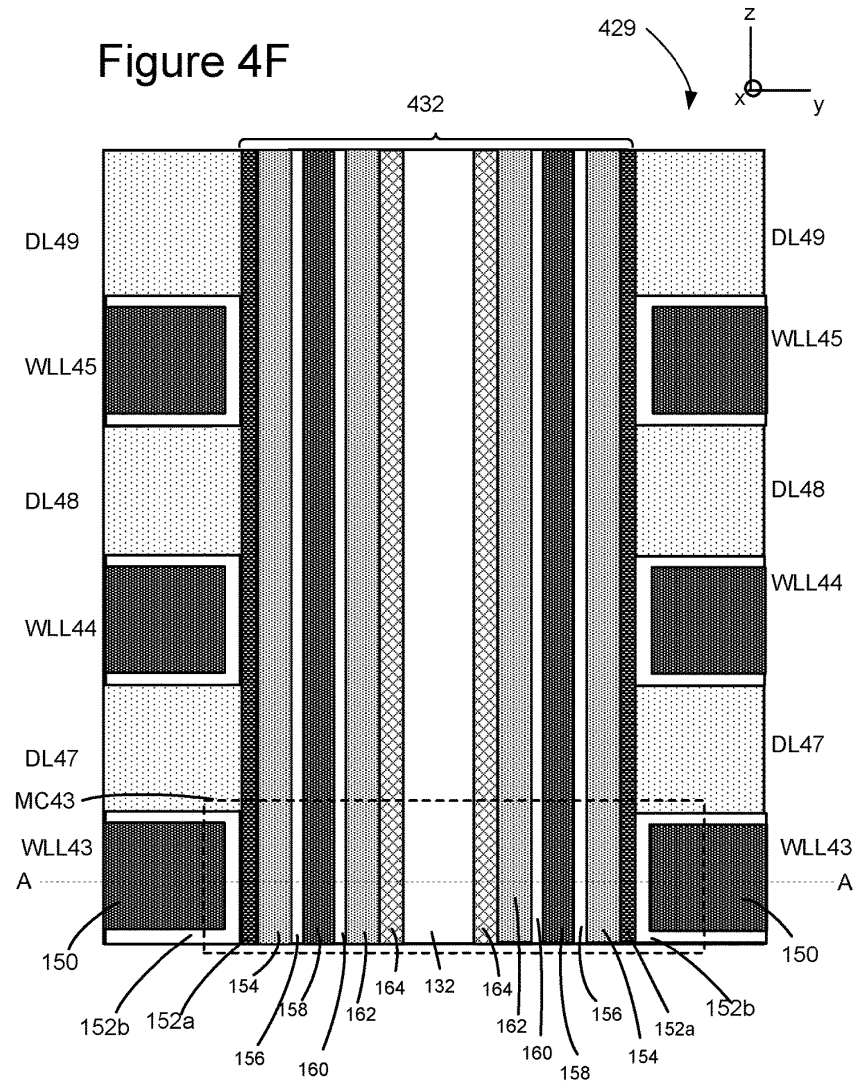


Figure 4E





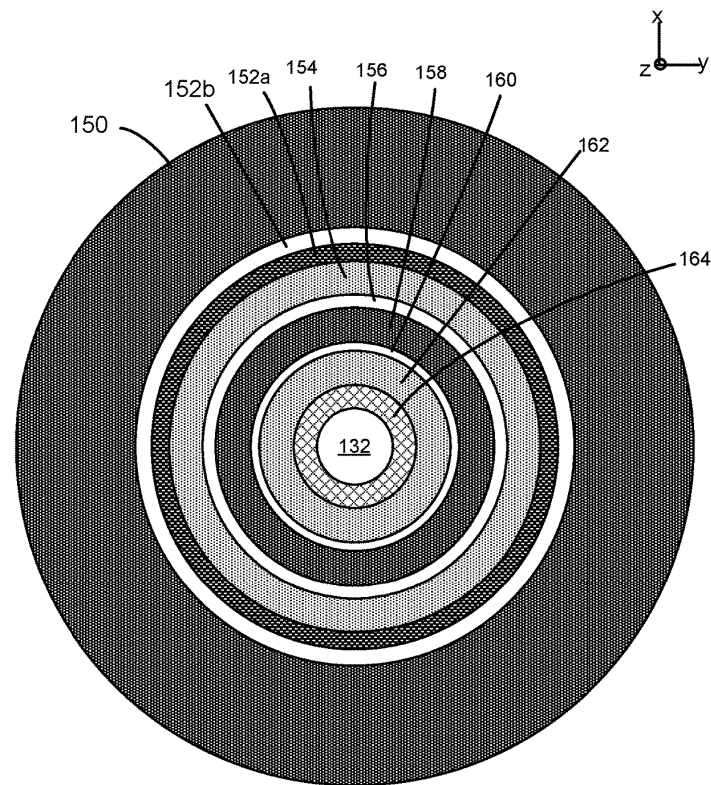


Fig. 4G

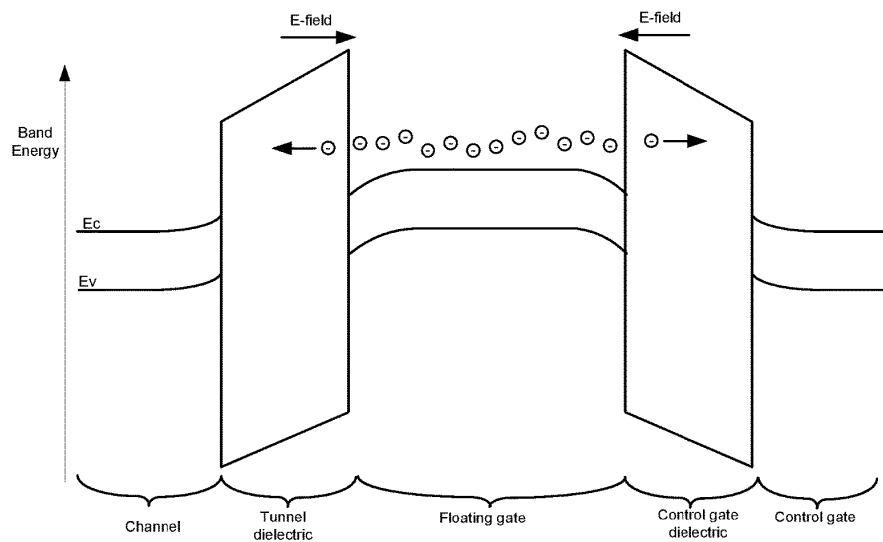


Fig. 5A
(Conventional)

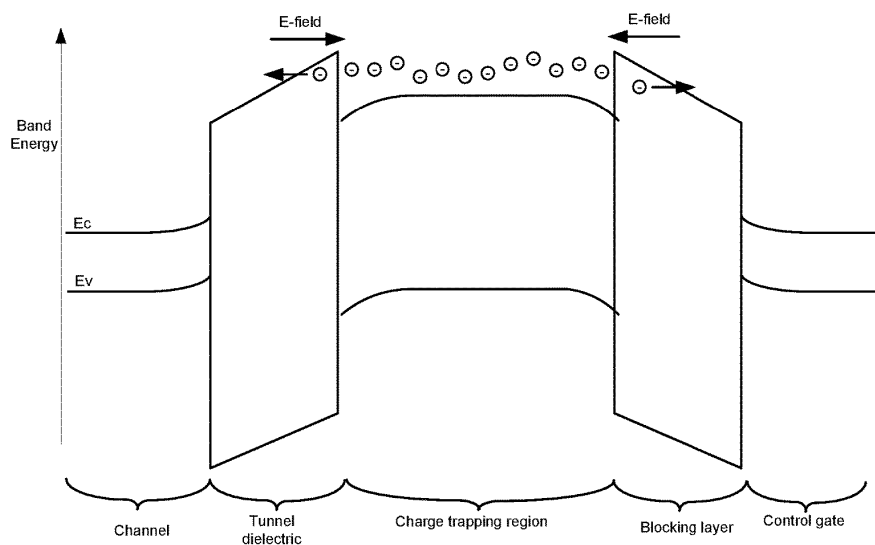


Fig. 5B (Conventional)

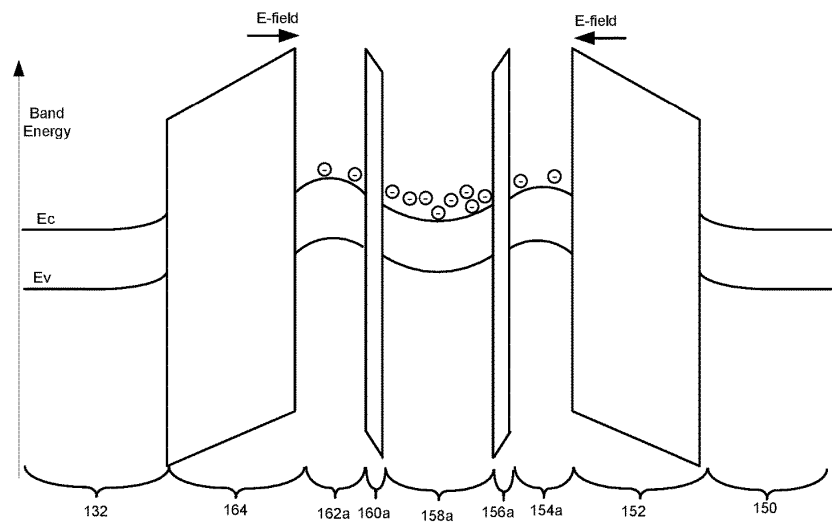


Fig. 6A

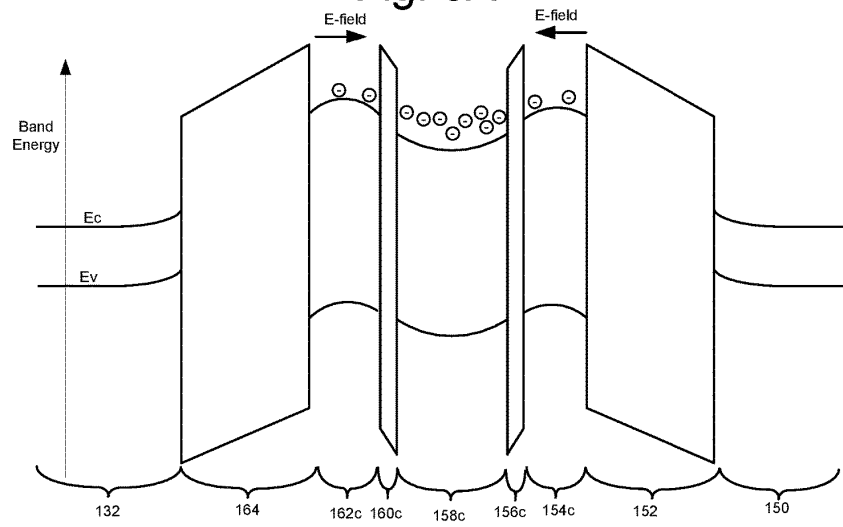


Fig. 6B

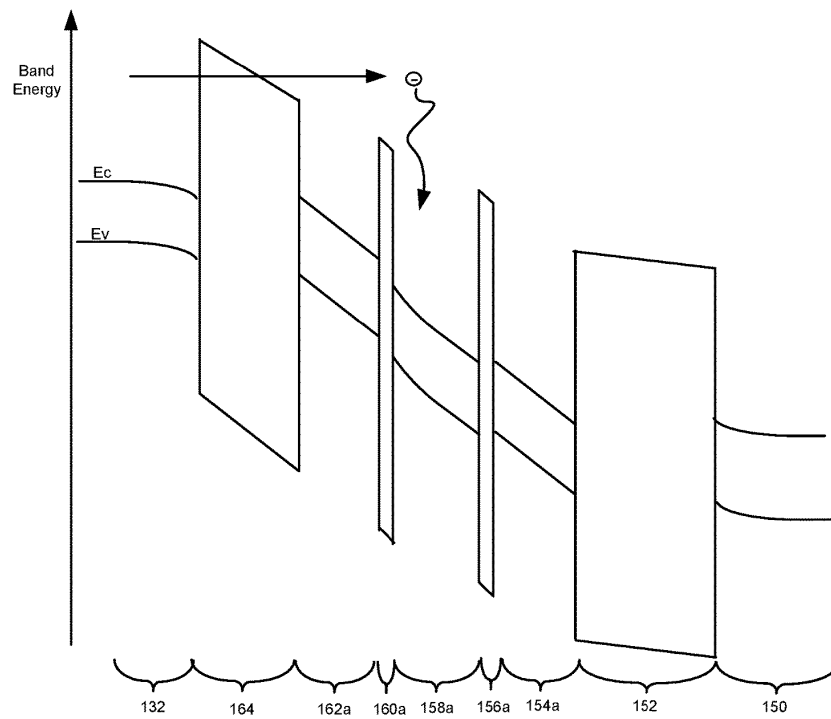


Fig. 7A

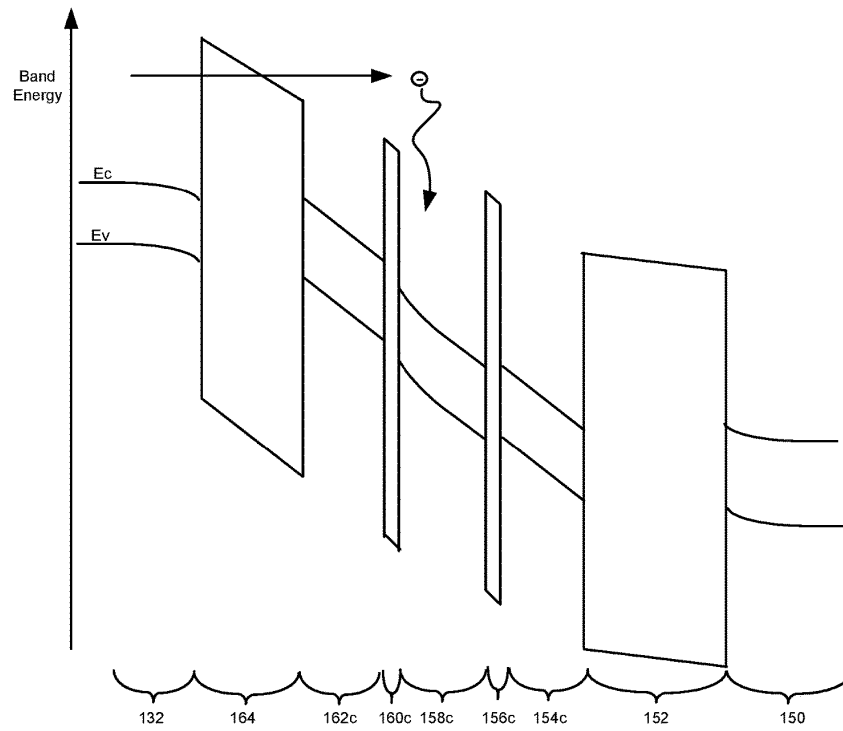


Fig. 7B

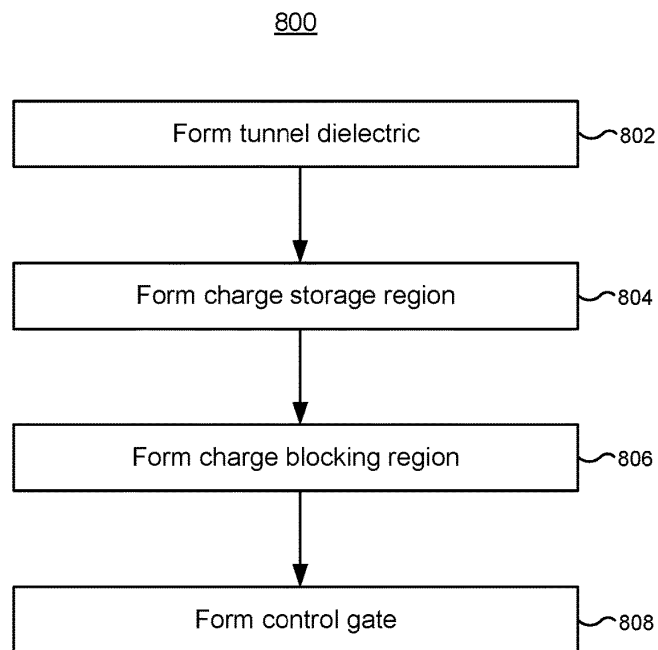


Fig. 8

1

CHARGE STORAGE REGION IN NON-VOLATILE MEMORY

CLAIM OF PRIORITY

This application is a divisional application of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 15/376,925, entitled "CHARGE STORAGE REGION IN NON-VOLATILE MEMORY," by Cho et al., filed Dec. 13, 2016, and issued as U.S. Pat. No. 9,899,410 on Feb. 20, 2018, incorporated by reference herein in its entirety.

BACKGROUND

The present disclosure relates to technology for non-volatile storage.

Semiconductor memory is used in various electronic devices. For example, non-volatile semiconductor memory is used in cellular telephones, digital cameras, personal digital assistants, mobile computing devices, non-mobile computing devices and other devices. Electrical Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory (EEPROM) and flash memory are among the most popular non-volatile semiconductor memories.

Some non-volatile memory cells store information in a charge storage region. Examples of charge storage regions include a conductive floating gate and a charge trapping region. As one example, a conductive floating gate is located between a conductive control gate and a channel region. Moreover, the floating gate is insulated from the conductive control gate and the channel region. As another example, a charge trapping region is located between a conductive control gate and a channel region.

A non-volatile memory cell can function as a transistor, with the threshold voltage of the transistor controlled by the amount of charge that is retained in the charge storage region. That is, the minimum amount of voltage that must be applied to the control gate before the transistor is turned on to make the channel region conductive may be controlled by the amount of charge in the charge storage region.

Data may be stored in a non-volatile memory cell by establishing its threshold voltage within a target range. Prior to programming certain non-volatile memory devices, such as a NAND flash memory device, the memory cells are erased. The erase operation removes electrons from the charge storage region, for some devices. Thus, the erase may lower the threshold voltage of the memory cell. Programming of the memory cells may be achieved by applying a program voltage to the control gate to raise the threshold voltage of the memory cell. Raising the threshold voltage occurs as a result of adding electrons to the charge storage region, for some devices.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Like-numbered elements refer to common components in the different figures.

FIG. 1A is a diagram of one embodiment of a non-volatile memory cell having a charge storage region.

FIG. 1B is a diagram of another embodiment of a non-volatile memory cell having a charge storage region.

FIGS. 2A-2D depict various embodiments of a charge storage region, which may be used in the memory cell of FIG. 1A.

FIG. 3A is a circuit representation of a NAND string.

FIG. 3B depicts a cross-sectional view of a 2D NAND string formed on a semiconductor substrate.

2

FIG. 4A is a perspective view of a 3D stacked non-volatile memory device.

FIG. 4B is a perspective view of a portion of a three dimensional monolithic memory structure 350, which includes embodiments of memory cells.

FIG. 4C is a block diagram explaining one example organization of memory structure 350 of FIG. 4B.

FIGS. 4D-4E depict an example 3D NAND structure.

FIG. 4F depicts a close-up view of one embodiment of region 429 of FIG. 4E.

FIG. 4G depicts a horizontal cross section along line A-A' of FIG. 4F.

FIG. 5A is an energy band diagram for a conventional floating gate memory cell at steady state.

FIG. 5B is an energy band diagram for a conventional charge trap memory cell at steady state.

FIG. 6A is an energy band diagram for one embodiment of a floating gate memory cell at steady state.

FIG. 6B is an energy band diagram for one embodiment of a charge trap memory cell at steady state.

FIG. 7A is an energy band diagram for one embodiment of a floating gate memory cell during programming.

FIG. 7B is an energy band diagram for one embodiment of a charge trap memory cell during programming.

FIG. 8 is a flowchart of one embodiment of a process of fabricating a non-volatile storage element.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Disclosed herein is a non-volatile storage system with memory cells having a charge storage region. The non-volatile storage system is 2D NAND, in one embodiment. The non-volatile storage system is 3D NAND, in one embodiment. The charge storage region of one embodiment is configured to store a higher density of charges (e.g., electrons) in the middle than nearer to the control gate or channel. The charge storage region has a middle charge storage material that stores a higher density of charges than two outer charge storage materials that are nearer to the control gate or channel, in one embodiment. The charge storage region of one embodiment has oxide regions between the middle charge storage material and the two outer charge storage materials. The oxide regions of one embodiment are thin (e.g., less than one nanometer) such that during operation charges may easily pass through the oxide regions.

A non-volatile memory cell of one embodiment can be programmed quickly. The time it takes to program the non-volatile memory is impacted by the ability to store charges (e.g., electrons) in the charge storage region (e.g., floating gate or charge trapping region). The non-volatile memory cell may be programmed by applying a voltage to its control gate, thereby causing electrons to move from the channel region towards the control gate, passing through the charge storage region. The charge storage region of one embodiment has a high electron capture rate. Therefore, programming speed is increased.

A non-volatile memory cell of one embodiment has high data retention. Over time, it is possible for charges (e.g., electrons) stored in the charge storage region to leave the charge storage region. For example, the electrons could migrate to the control gate or channel. Loss of electrons from the charge storage region impacts the threshold voltage of the memory cell transistor. The ability of a non-volatile memory cell to hold its charge therefore relates to its ability to retain data.

3

FIG. 1A is a diagram of one embodiment of a non-volatile memory cell 106 having a charge storage region. The memory cell 106 includes a control gate 150, blocking layer 152, charge storage region 168, tunnel dielectric 164, channel (e.g., semiconductor channel) 132, and source/drain regions 130. The semiconductor channel 132 and source/drain regions 130 are formed in a semiconductor substrate 340. The non-volatile memory cell 106 may operate as a transistor, and thus may be referred to as a “memory cell transistor”. The memory cell transistor has a threshold voltage that depends on the amount of charge stored in the charge storage region 168.

The charge storage region 168 includes a first outer charge storage layer 162, a middle charge storage layer 158, a second outer charge storage layer 154, a first oxide 160 between the first outer charge storage layer 162 and the middle charge storage layer 158, and a second oxide 156 between the middle charge storage layer 158 and the second outer charge storage layer 154, in one embodiment. In one embodiment, the charge storage region 168 is a charge trapping region.

The control gate 150 could be formed from metal or another conductive material such as heavily doped polysilicon. The memory cell has a blocking layer 152 between the charge storage region 168 and the control gate 150. The blocking layer 152 may also be referred to as a “blocking oxide” or as a “control gate dielectric.” The blocking layer 152 may include one or more different dielectric materials. The blocking layer 152 comprises Al_2O_3 as a blocking layer, which blocks undesirable tunneling of electrons from charge storage region 168 to control gate 150 or from control gate 150 to charge storage region 168, in one embodiment. The blocking layer 152 could instead of, or in addition to, the Al_2O_3 comprise a silicon oxide (e.g., SiO_2) layer. The blocking layer 152 is not limited to these example materials.

During operation, one of the two source/drain regions 130 may function as the source of the memory cell transistor, and the other as the drain of the memory cell transistor. A channel 132 is labeled between the two source/drain regions 130. As is well understood, during operation of a transistor, a conductive channel forms between the two source/drain regions 130. Herein, the term “channel” or the like refers to the semiconductor region in a memory cell transistor in which a conductive channel typically forms during operation. The semiconductor substrate 340 may be formed from various types of semiconductors, including but not limited to, silicon, germanium, or a III-V compound.

The tunnel dielectric 164 resides between the charge storage region 168 and the channel 132. The tunnel dielectric 164 may extend past the channel 132 such that it may also be present adjacent to the source/drain regions 130. Electrons can tunnel from the channel 132 to the charge storage region 168 during programming, in some embodiments. The tunnel dielectric 164 may include one or more different dielectric materials. In one embodiment, the tunnel dielectric 164 comprises a single layer of silicon oxide (e.g., SiO_2). In one embodiment, the tunnel dielectric 164 comprises a triple layer of silicon oxide (e.g., SiO_2), silicon nitride (e.g., Si_3N_4), and silicon oxide (e.g., SiO_2). The tunnel dielectric 164 is not limited to these example materials.

The first and second oxide layers 160, 156 are configured to pass electrons easily during operation, in some embodiments. In one embodiment, the first and second oxide layers 160, 156 are one nanometer or less in thickness (in the direction from the channel 132 to the control gate 150). In

4

one embodiment, the charge storage layers 154, 158, 162 are about 20 nanometers in thickness (in the direction from the channel to the control gate). However, the charge storage layers 154, 158, 162 could be thicker or thinner.

In some embodiments, the charge storage region 168 stores a higher density of charges (e.g., electrons) in middle layer 158 than in outer layers 156 or 162. In other words, the charge storage region 168 may store a higher density of charges in the middle (with respect to the direction from channel 132 to control gate 150) than nearer to the channel 132 or control gate 150. For example, the middle charge storage layer 158 may be formed from a material that is configured to store a higher density of electrons than a material that forms the first outer charge storage layer 162. Likewise, this material that forms the middle charge storage layer 158 may be configured to store a higher density of electrons than a material that forms the second outer charge storage layer 154.

FIG. 2A depicts one embodiment of a charge storage region 168, which may be used in the memory cell of FIG. 1A. The first outer charge storage layer 162a is formed from p-type silicon, the middle charge storage layer 158a is formed from n-type silicon, and the second outer charge storage layer 154a is formed from p-type silicon. Each of these may be polycrystalline silicon. Note that for n-type silicon electrons are the majority carrier, whereas for p-type silicon electrons are the minority carrier. In the steady state, n-type silicon can hold more electrons than p-type silicon. Hence, it may be stated that n-type silicon is configured to store a higher density of electrons than p-type silicon. The first oxide 160a and the second oxide 156a are silicon oxide, in one embodiment.

FIG. 2B depicts one embodiment of a charge storage region 168, which may be used in the memory cell of FIG. 1A. The first outer charge storage layer 162b is formed from p-type silicon, the middle charge storage layer 158b is formed from a metal, and the second outer charge storage layer 154b is formed from p-type silicon. Examples of the metal for the middle charge storage layer 158b include, but are not limited to titanium nitride (TiN) and tantalum nitride (TaN). This is another example in which the middle charge storage layer 158 is configured to store a higher density of electrons than either the first or second outer charge storage regions 162, 154. The first oxide 160b and the second oxide 156b are silicon oxide, in one embodiment.

In one embodiment, the middle charge storage layer 158 of the memory cell 106 depicted in FIG. 1A is formed from a material having a higher density of traps than the first outer charge storage layer 162. Likewise, this material that forms the middle charge storage layer 158 may have a higher density of traps than the material that forms the second outer charge storage layer 154. A greater density of traps allows for a greater density of charge storage. Hence, it may be stated that a material that has a higher density of traps is configured to store a higher density of electrons than one with a lower density of traps.

FIG. 2C depicts one embodiment of a charge storage region 168, which may be used in the memory cell of FIG. 1A. The charge storage material in the first outer charge storage layer 162c is silicon oxy-nitride, the charge storage material in the middle charge storage layer 158c is silicon-rich silicon nitride, and the charge storage material in the second outer charge storage layer 154c is silicon oxy-nitride. The silicon oxy-nitride in layers 162a and 154c is oxygen-rich SiON, in one embodiment. Silicon-rich silicon nitride is able to (or configured to) store a higher density of electrons

5

than oxygen-rich silicon oxy-nitride. The first and second oxides **160c**, **156c** are silicon oxide, in one embodiment.

Herein, "silicon-rich" silicon nitride is defined as silicon nitride (SiN) having a silicon atomic concentration of greater than 43 percent. Note that silicon-rich silicon nitride has a higher trap density than stoichiometric silicon nitride (i.e., Si₃N₄). Hence, in one embodiment, the material in the middle charge storage layer **158** has a higher density of traps than stoichiometric silicon nitride (Si₃N₄).

Herein, "oxygen-rich" silicon oxy-nitride is defined as silicon oxy-nitride (SiON) having an oxygen atomic concentration between two to ten percent.

Other charge trapping materials can be used in the charge storage region **168** besides nitrides. FIG. 2D depicts one embodiment of a charge storage region **168**, which may be used in the memory cell of FIG. 1A. In the embodiment of FIG. 2D, the middle charge storage layer **158d** is formed from a high-k charge trapping material. Examples of high-k charge trapping materials include, but are not limited to, hafnium oxide (HfO), zirconium oxide (ZrO), and lanthanum oxide (LaO). In the embodiment of FIG. 2D, silicon oxy-nitride (SiON) is used for the first and second outer charge storage layers **162d**, **154d** with a high-k charge trapping material in the middle charge storage layer **158d**. The first and second outer charge storage layers **162d**, **154d** may be oxygen-rich SiON. The first and second oxide layers **160d**, **156d** are silicon oxide, in one embodiment. The first and second oxides **160d**, **156d** are aluminum oxide, in one embodiment.

The charge storage region **168** is not limited to having three charge storage layers. FIG. 1B depicts another embodiment in which the charge storage region **168** has five charge storage layers **162**, **176**, **158**, **174**, and **154**. Thus, first intermediate charge storage layer **176** and second intermediate charge storage layer **174** is added. The charge storage layer layers are separated by oxide layers **178**, **160**, **156**, and **172**. The oxide layers **178**, **160**, **156**, and **172** are silicon oxide, in one embodiment. In one embodiment, the oxide layers **178**, **160**, **156**, and **172** have a thickness of one nanometer or less.

In one embodiment, the charge storage region **168** of FIG. 1B is a charge trapping region. The charge storage layer **154** nearest the control gate **150** may be SiON or oxygen-rich SiON. Likewise, the charge storage layer **162** nearest the channel **132** may be SiON or oxygen-rich SiON. The middle charge storage layer **158** may be silicon-rich SiN. The intermediate charge storage layers **174**, **176** may each be stoichiometric silicon nitride (Si₃N₄). Thus, the silicon ratio in the charge trapping layers may gradually be increased towards the middle layer **158**. This concept may be extended to more than five charge trapping layers.

One example of a non-volatile storage system that can implement the technology described herein is a flash memory system that uses the NAND structure, which includes arranging multiple memory cell transistors in series, sandwiched between two select transistors. The memory cell transistors in series and the select transistors are referred to as a NAND string. FIG. 3A is a circuit representation of a NAND string. The NAND string depicted in FIG. 3A includes four memory cell transistors **100**, **102**, **104** and **106** in series and sandwiched between (drain side) select transistor **120** and (source side) select transistor **122**. Select transistor **120** connects the NAND string to a bit line **111**. Select transistor **122** connects the NAND string to source line **128**.

Select transistor **120** is controlled by applying the appropriate voltages to select line SGD. The select line (SGD) is

6

connected to a control gate terminal **120CG** of the select transistor **120**. Select transistor **122** is controlled by applying the appropriate voltages to select line SGS. The select line (SGS) is connected to a control gate terminal **122CG** of the select transistor **122**. Note that there may be more than one select transistor at each end of the NAND string, which work together as a switch to connect/disconnect the NAND string to and from the bit line and source line. For example, there may be multiple select transistors in series at each end of the NAND string.

Each of the memory cell transistors **100**, **102**, **104** and **106** has a control gate (CG) and a charge storage region (CSR). For example, memory cell transistor **100** has control gate **100CG** charge storage region **100CSR**. Memory cell transistor **102** includes control gate **102CG** and a charge storage region **102CSR**. Memory cell transistor **104** includes control gate **104CG** and charge storage region **104CSR**. Memory cell transistor **106** includes a control gate **106CG** and a charge storage region **106CSR**. Control gate **100CG** is connected to word line WL3, control gate **102CG** is connected to word line WL2, control gate **104CG** is connected to word line WL1, and control gate **106CG** is connected to word line WL0.

Note that although FIG. 3A shows four memory cells in the NAND string, the use of four memory cells is only provided as an example. A NAND string can have fewer than four memory cells or more than four memory cells. The discussion herein is not limited to any particular number of memory cells in a NAND string. One embodiment uses NAND strings with some memory cells are used to store data and one or more of the memory cells are referred to as dummy memory cells because they do not store data.

A typical architecture for a flash memory system using a NAND structure will include many NAND strings. Each NAND string may be connected to the common source line by its source select transistor controlled by select line SGS and connected to its associated bit line by its drain select transistor controlled by select line SGD. Bit lines may be shared with multiple NAND strings. The bit line may be connected to a sense amplifier.

In some embodiments, each of the charge storage regions has the five layers **154**, **156**, **158**, **160**, **162** shown and described with respect to FIG. 1A. The charge storage region (**100CSR**, **102CSR**, **104CSR**, **106CSR**) implemented with the charge storage region **168** of FIG. 2A, in one embodiment. The charge storage region (**100CSR**, **102CSR**, **104CSR**, **106CSR**) implemented with the charge storage region **168** of FIG. 2B, in one embodiment. The charge storage region (**100CSR**, **102CSR**, **104CSR**, **106CSR**) implemented with the charge storage region **168** of FIG. 2C, in one embodiment. The charge storage region (**100CSR**, **102CSR**, **104CSR**, **106CSR**) implemented with the charge storage region **168** of FIG. 2D, in one embodiment. In one embodiment, each of the charge storage regions has the five charge trapping layers **154**, **174**, **158**, **176**, **162** shown and described with respect to FIG. 1B. Numerous types of materials can be used for the charge storage regions (CSR). In some embodiments, the charge storage regions are conductive floating gates. As one example, the conductive floating gate comprises polysilicon. This may be heavily doped polysilicon. In some embodiments, the charge storage regions comprise non-conductive dielectric materials to store charge in a non-volatile manner.

One embodiment of the memory cell **106** of FIG. 1A is part of a 2D NAND string. Likewise, one embodiment of the memory cell **106** of FIG. 1B is part of a 2D NAND string. FIG. 3B depicts a cross-sectional view of a 2D NAND string

formed on a semiconductor substrate. The view is simplified and not to scale. The 2D NAND string **301** includes a source-side select gate **306**, a drain-side select gate **324**, and eight non-volatile storage elements **308**, **310**, **312**, **314**, **316**, **318**, **320** and **322**, formed on semiconductor substrate **340**. A number of source/drain regions, one example of which is source/drain region **130**, are provided on either side of each storage element and the select gates **306** and **324**. Each of the memory cells in FIG. **3B** may be implemented with the memory cell of FIG. **1A** or **1B**, but is not limited to those examples.

Each memory cell includes a charge storage region (CS0-CS7) and a control gate (CG0-CG7). Each charge storage region may comprise several dielectric layers (or films) in a stack between the tunnel dielectric and the control gate. The charge storage region (CS0-CS7) are one embodiment of charge storage region **168** of the memory cell of FIG. **1A**. In one embodiment, each of the charge storage region (CS0-CS7) has the five regions **154**, **156**, **158**, **160**, **162** shown and described with respect to FIG. **1A**. The various charge trap regions **168** shows and described with respect to FIGS. **2A-2D** may be used in charge storage region (CS0-CS7). Numerous types of materials can be used for the charge storage regions (CS0-CS7). In one embodiment, the charge storage regions are conductive floating gates. As one example, the conductive floating gate comprises heavily doped polysilicon. In one embodiment, the charge storage regions comprise non-conductive dielectric materials to store charge in a non-volatile manner.

Each memory cell also has a tunnel dielectric **164** between the charge storage region and the semiconductor channel **132**. The tunnel dielectric **164** may include one or more different dielectric materials. In one embodiment, the tunnel dielectric **164** comprises a single layer of silicon oxide (e.g., SiO_2). In one embodiment, the tunnel dielectric **164** comprises a triple layer of silicon oxide (e.g., SiO_2), silicon nitride (e.g., Si_3N_4), and silicon oxide (e.g., SiO_2). The tunnel dielectric is not limited to these example materials.

Each memory cell also has a control gate dielectric **152** between the charge storage region and the control gate. The control gate dielectric **152** may also be referred to as a "blocking oxide." The control gate dielectric **152** may include one or more different dielectric materials. The control gate dielectric **152** comprises alternating layers of silicon oxide and silicon nitride (e.g., silicon oxide/silicon nitride/silicon oxide or "ONO"), in one embodiment. The control gate dielectric **152** is not limited to these example materials.

The control gates could be formed from metal or another conductive material such as heavily doped polysilicon.

In one approach, the substrate **340** employs a triple-well technology which includes a p-well region **332** within an n-well region **334**, which in turn is within a p-type substrate region **336**. The 2D NAND string and its non-volatile storage elements can be formed, at least in part, on the p-well region.

A source supply line **304** with a potential of V_{SOURCE} is provided in addition to a bit line **326** with a potential of V_{BL} . Voltages, such as body bias voltages, can also be applied to the p-well region **332** via a terminal **302** and/or to the n-well region **334** via a terminal **303**. Voltages can be applied to the control gates of the memory cells during various operations (read, program, erase). V_{SGS} and V_{SGD} are applied to the select gates **306** and **324**, respectively.

One embodiment of the memory cell **106** of FIG. **1A** resides in a 3D memory array. Likewise, one embodiment of

the memory cell **106** of FIG. **1B** resides in a 3D memory array. Also, the various charge storage regions **168** depicted in FIGS. **2A-2D** may be used in memory cells that reside in a 3D memory array. FIG. **4A** is a perspective view of a 3D stacked non-volatile memory device in which embodiments of charge storage regions **168** and memory cells **106** described herein may reside. The 3D memory device **400** includes a substrate **401**. In one embodiment, the substrate **401** is formed from silicon. Thus, the substrate **401** may be a semiconductor substrate. In some embodiments, the substrate **401** is crystalline silicon. In some embodiments, the substrate **401** is single crystal silicon. The substrate **401** may be a semiconductor wafer. The substrate **401** has a major surface that extends in the x-y plane. On the substrate are example blocks **BLK0** and **BLK1** of memory cells and a peripheral area **406** with circuitry for use by the blocks. The substrate **401** can also carry circuitry under the blocks, along with one or more lower metal layers which are patterned in conductive paths to carry signals of the circuitry. The blocks are formed in an intermediate region **402** of the memory device. The circuitry associated with operation of the memory cells may be above or within the substrate **401**. In one embodiment, the non-volatile memory device is monolithically formed in one or more physical levels of arrays of memory cells having an active area disposed above the substrate **401**.

In an upper region **403** of the memory device, one or more upper metal layers are patterned in conductive paths to carry signals of the circuitry. Each block comprises a stacked area of memory cells, where alternating levels of the stack represent word lines. In one possible approach, each block has opposing tiered sides from which vertical contacts extend upward to an upper metal layer to form connections to conductive paths. An x-y-z coordinate system is depicted, showing a y-direction (or bit line (BL) direction), an x-direction (or word line (WL) direction), as well as a z-direction. While two blocks are depicted as an example, additional blocks can be used, extending in the x- and/or y-directions.

In one possible approach, the length of the plane, in the x-direction, represents a direction in which signal paths to word lines extend in the one or more upper metal layers, and the width of the plane, in the y-direction, represents a direction in which signal paths to bit lines extend in the one or more upper metal layers. The z-direction represents a height of the memory device.

FIG. **4B** is a perspective view of a portion of a three dimensional monolithic memory structure **350**, which includes a plurality memory cells. In one embodiment, the memory cells comprise a charge trapping region **168** as shown and described with respect to FIGS. **1A**, **1B**, **2A**, **2B**, **2C** and/or **2D**. For example, the memory cells may have regions **154**, **156**, **158**, **160**, and **162**, as shown and described with respect to FIG. **1A**. The structure depicted includes a stack of alternating dielectric layers and conductive layers. For example purposes, one of the dielectric layers is marked as D and one of the conductive layers (also called word line layers) is marked as W. The number of alternating dielectric layers and conductive layers can vary based on specific implementation requirements. One set of embodiments includes between 108-216 alternating dielectric layers and conductive layers, for example, 96 data word line layers, 8 select layers, 4 dummy word line layers and 108 dielectric layers. More or fewer than 108-216 layers can also be used. The alternating dielectric layers and conductive layers are divided into "fingers" by local source lines **408**. Note that the local source lines **408** may also be referred to as local

interconnects LI. FIG. 4B only shows two fingers and two local interconnects LI. The local source lines **408** are conductive elements. Below and the alternating dielectric layers and word line layers is a substrate **401**. Each local source line **408** is in electrical contact with an n+ diffusion region of the substrate **401**.

Memory holes are formed in the stack of alternating dielectric layers and conductive layers. For example, one of the memory holes is marked as MH. Note that in FIG. 4B, the dielectric layers are depicted as see-through so that the reader can see the memory holes positioned in the stack of alternating dielectric layers and conductive layers. In one embodiment, NAND strings are formed by filling the memory hole with materials including a charge-trapping layer to create a vertical column of memory cells. Each memory cell can store one or more bits of data. Two of the memory holes, which are not used for data storage, are labeled as dummies (Dummy MH).

A number of bit lines (BL) are depicted over the top of the structure **350**. Each bit line is connected to one of the memory holes (other than the Dummy MH) by a bit line contact **418**.

FIG. 4C is a block diagram explaining one example organization of memory structure **350**, which is divided into two planes **472** and **474**. Each plane is then divided into M blocks. In one example, each plane has about 2000 blocks. However, different numbers of blocks and planes can also be used. In one embodiment, for two plane memory, the block IDs are usually such that even blocks belong to one plane and odd blocks belong to another plane; therefore, plane **472** includes block 0, 2, 4, 6, . . . and plane **474** includes blocks 1, 3, 5, 7, . . .

FIGS. 4D-4E depict an example 3D NAND structure. FIG. 4D is a block diagram depicting a top view of a portion of one block from memory structure **126**. The portion of the block depicted in FIG. 4D corresponds to portion **476** in block 2 of FIG. 4C. As can be seen from FIG. 4D, the block depicted in FIG. 4C extends in direction of **333**. In one embodiment, the memory array will have 60 layers. Other embodiments have less than or more than 60 layers. However, FIG. 4D only shows the top layer.

FIG. 4D depicts a plurality of circles that represent the vertical columns. Each of the vertical columns include multiple select transistors and multiple memory cells. In one embodiment, each vertical column implements a NAND string. For example, FIG. 4D depicts vertical columns **422**, **432**, **442** and **452**. Vertical column **422** implements NAND string **482**. Vertical column **432** implements NAND string **484**. Vertical column **442** implements NAND string **486**. Vertical column **452** implements NAND string **488**. More details of the vertical columns are provided below. Since the block depicted in FIG. 4D extends in the direction of arrow **333**, the block includes more vertical columns than depicted in FIG. 4D.

FIG. 4D also depicts a set of bit lines **415**, including bit lines **411**, **412**, **413**, **414**, . . . **419**. FIG. 4D shows twenty four bit lines because only a portion of the block is depicted. It is contemplated that more than twenty four bit lines connected to vertical columns of the block. Each of the circles representing vertical columns has an "x" to indicate its connection to one bit line. For example, bit line **414** is connected to vertical columns **422**, **432**, **442** and **452**.

The block depicted in FIG. 4D includes a set of local source lines **344a**, **344b**, **344c**, **344d**, **344e**. Local source lines may also be referred to as "local interconnects". Local interconnects **344** also serve to divide each layer of the block into four regions; for example, the top layer depicted in FIG.

4B is divided into regions **420**, **430**, **440** and **450**, which are referred to as fingers. In the layers of the block that implement memory cells, the four regions are referred to as word line fingers that are separated by the local interconnects. In one embodiment, the word line fingers on a common level of a block connect together at the end of the block to form a single word line. In another embodiment, the word line fingers on the same level are not connected together. In one example implementation, a bit line only connects to one vertical column in each of regions **420**, **430**, **440** and **450**. In that implementation, each block has sixteen rows of active columns and each bit line connects to four rows in each block. In one embodiment, all of four rows connected to a common bit line are connected to the same word line (via different word line fingers on the same level that are connected together); therefore, the system uses the source side select lines and the drain side select lines to choose one (or another subset) of the four to be subjected to a memory operation (program, verify, read, and/or erase).

Although FIG. 4D shows each region having four rows of vertical columns, four regions and sixteen rows of vertical columns in a block, those exact numbers are an example implementation. Other embodiments may include more or fewer regions per block, more or fewer rows of vertical columns per region and more or fewer rows of vertical columns per block.

FIG. 4D also shows the vertical columns being staggered. In other embodiments, different patterns of staggering can be used. In some embodiments, the vertical columns are not staggered.

FIG. 4E depicts a portion of an embodiment of three dimensional memory structure **350** showing a cross-sectional view along line AA of FIG. 4D. This cross sectional view cuts through vertical columns **432** and **434** and region **430** (see FIG. 4D). The structure of FIG. 4E includes four drain side select layers SGD0, SGD1, SGD2 and SGD3; one source side select layer SGS; four dummy word line layers DWLL1a, DWLL1b, DWLL2a and DWLL2b; and forty eight data word line layers WLL0-WLL47 for connecting to data memory cells. Other embodiments can implement more or fewer than four drain side select layers, more than one source side select layer, more or fewer than four dummy word line layers, and more or fewer than forty eight word line layers (e.g., 96 word line layers). Vertical columns **432** and **434** are depicted protruding through the drain side select layers, source side select layer, dummy word line layers and word line layers. In one embodiment, each vertical column comprises a NAND string. For example, vertical column **432** comprises NAND string **484**. Below the vertical columns and the layers listed below is crystalline silicon substrate **401**. The substrate **401** is single crystal silicon, in some embodiments. The local source lines **344b**, **344c** are in direct electrical contact with an n+ region of the substrate **401**, in this embodiment. The NAND string of vertical column **432** has a source end at a bottom of the stack and a drain end at a top of the stack. As in agreement with FIG. 4D, FIG. 4E show vertical column **432** connected to Bit Line **414** via bit line contact **418**.

For ease of reference, drain side select layers SGD0, SGD1, SGD2 and SGD3; source side select layer SGS; dummy word line layers DWLL1a, DWLL1b, DWLL2a and DWLL2b; and word line layers WLL0-WLL47 collectively are referred to as the conductive layers. In one embodiment, the conductive layers are made from a combination of TiN and Tungsten. In other embodiments, other materials can be used to form the conductive layers, such as doped polysilicon, metal such as Tungsten or metal silicide. In some

embodiments, different conductive layers can be formed from different materials. Alternating with the conductive layers are dielectric layers DL0-DL57. For example, dielectric layer DL50 is above word line layer WLL46 and below word line layer WLL47. In one embodiment, the dielectric layers are made from SiO₂. In other embodiments, other dielectric materials can be used to form the dielectric layers.

The non-volatile memory cells are formed along vertical columns which extend through alternating conductive and dielectric layers in the stack. In one embodiment, the memory cells are arranged in NAND strings. The word line layer WLL0-WLL47 connect to memory cells (also called data memory cells). Dummy word line layers DWLL1a, DWLL1b, DWLL2a and DWLL2b connect to dummy memory cells. A dummy memory cell does not store user data, while a data memory cell is eligible to store user data. However, structurally dummy and data memory cells are the same, in some embodiments. Drain side select layers SGD0, SGD1, SGD2 and SGD3 are used to electrically connect and disconnect NAND strings from bit lines. Source side select layer SGS is used to electrically connect and disconnect NAND strings from the source lines 344b, 344c.

A region 429 of NAND string 484 is highlighted. FIG. 4F depicts a close-up view of one embodiment of region 429 of FIG. 4E, which includes column 432 of FIG. 4E. FIG. 4G depicts a horizontal cross section along line A-A' of FIG. 4F. In one embodiment, the vertical columns 432 are round in horizontal cross section; however, in other embodiments other shapes can be used. In one embodiment, the vertical column 432 comprises channel 132, tunneling dielectric 164, charge trapping layer 168 (comprising first outer charge trapping layer 162, first oxide layer 160, middle charge trapping layer 158, second oxide layer 156, and second outer charge trapping layer 154), and silicon oxide layer (e.g., SiO₂) 152a. Layer 152b is outside of the vertical column 432, but could alternatively be inside of the vertical column 432 adjacent to (e.g., surrounding) layer 152a. Layer 152b is aluminum oxide, in one embodiment. Together, layers 152a and 152b are one embodiment of a blocking layer 152.

Channel 132 is a semiconductor such as, silicon, SiGe, or a III-V type semiconductor. The vertical column 432 could also include inner core layer (not depicted) inside of semiconductor channel 132 that is made of a dielectric, such as SiO₂. In one embodiment, tunneling dielectric 164 has an ONO structure.

Together, layers 154, 156, 158, 160, and 162 form one embodiment of a charge storage region 168. In one embodiment, the charge storage region 168 is a charge trapping region. Layers 154, 156, and 158 are dielectric charge trapping materials in one embodiment. In this case, layer 162 may be referred to as a first outer charge trapping layer, layer 158 may be referred to as a middle charge trapping layer, and layer 154 may be referred to as a second outer charge trapping layer. Outer charge trapping layer 162 may be formed from silicon oxy-nitride (SiON). In one embodiment, outer charge trapping layer 162 is oxygen-rich SiON. In one embodiment, outer charge trapping layer 154 is formed from silicon oxy-nitride (SiON). In one embodiment, outer charge trapping layer 154 is oxygen-rich SiON. In one embodiment, layers 154c, 156c, 158c, 160c, and 162c as shown and described with respect to FIG. 2C are used in vertical column 432. In one embodiment, layers 154d, 156d, 158d, 160d, and 162d as shown and described with respect to FIG. 2D are used in vertical column 432. The vertical column 432 is not limited to the examples of FIGS. 2C-2D.

In one embodiment, the charge storage region 168 is a floating gate. In this case, layer 162 may be referred to as a

first outer floating gate region, layer 158 may be referred to as a middle floating gate region, and layer 154 may be referred to as a second outer floating gate region. Layers 154, 156, and 158 are polysilicon, in one embodiment. In one embodiment, layers 154a, 156a, 158a, 160a, and 162a as shown and described with respect to FIG. 2A are used in vertical column 432. In one embodiment, layers 154b, 156b, 158b, 160b, and 162b as shown and described with respect to FIG. 2B are used in vertical column 432. The vertical column 432 is not limited to the examples of FIGS. 2A-2B.

FIG. 4F depicts dielectric layers DL47, DL48, and DL49, as well as layers WLL43, WLL44, and WLL45. The physical interaction of a word line layer (WLL43, WLL44, or WLL45) with the vertical column forms a memory cell. In FIG. 4F, memory cell MC43 is pointed out by a dashed box. Thus, a memory cell, in one embodiment, comprises channel 132, tunneling dielectric 164, charge storage region 168 (comprising first outer charge storage layer 162, first oxide layer 160, middle charge storage layer 158, second oxide layer 156, and second outer charge storage layer 154), silicon oxide layer (e.g., SiO₂) 152a, aluminum oxide layer 152b and control gate 150. Together, the aluminum oxide layer 152b and the silicon oxide layer 152a are one embodiment of a blocking layer 152. In other architectures, a memory cell may have a different structure; however, the memory cell would still be the storage unit.

When a memory cell is programmed, electrons are stored in a portion of the first outer charge storage layer 162, middle charge storage layer 158, and second outer charge storage layer 154 which is associated with the memory cell. These electrons are drawn into the charge storage region 168 from the channel 132, through the tunneling dielectric 164, in response to an appropriate voltage on control gate 150. The threshold voltage (V_{th}) of a memory cell is increased in proportion to the amount of stored charge. In one embodiment, the programming is achieved through Fowler-Nordheim tunneling of the electrons into the charge trapping layer. During an erase operation, the electrons return to the channel or holes are injected into the charge storage layer to recombine with electrons. In one embodiment, erasing is achieved using hole injection into the charge storage layer via a physical mechanism such as gate induced drain leakage (GIDL).

FIG. 5A is an energy band diagram for a conventional floating gate memory cell. This is for a steady state with no voltage applied to the memory cell. From left to right, the diagram depicts a conduction band edge (Ec) and valence band edge (Ev) versus location for a channel, tunnel dielectric, floating gate, control gate dielectric, and control gate.

The floating gate region is depicted as storing electrons to represent that the floating gate has been programmed to hold some amount of charge. The E-field depicted near the boundary between the floating gate and the control gate dielectric is due, at least in part, to the electrons that are stored in the floating gate adjacent to the control gate dielectric. Likewise, the E-field depicted near the boundary between the floating gate and the tunnel dielectric is due, at least in part, to the electrons that are stored in the floating gate adjacent to the tunnel dielectric. These two E-fields may be referred to as "built-in" e-fields because they are present even with no external voltage applied to the control gate or substrate that contains the channel. These E-fields may result in charge loss from the floating gate. For example, the E-field at the control gate dielectric may pull electrons from floating gate towards the control gate. Also, the E-field at the tunnel dielectric may pull electrons from floating gate towards the channel. Therefore, these built-in E-fields may

13

negatively impact data retention. When the concentration of charges (e.g., electrons) near the control gate dielectric (or alternatively near the tunnel dielectric) is higher, the built-in E-field becomes stronger. Hence, data retention becomes worse. Also note that when a greater number of electrons are stored on the floating gate (such as for memory cells programmed to a higher threshold voltage), the foregoing data retention problem is more severe.

FIG. 5B is an energy band diagram for a conventional charge trap memory cell. This is for a steady state with no voltage applied to the memory cell. From left to right, the diagram depicts a conduction band edge (E_c) and valence band edge (E_v) versus location for a channel, tunnel dielectric, charge trapping region, blocking layer, and control gate.

The charge trapping region is depicted as storing electrons to represent that the charge trapping region has been programmed to hold some amount of charge. The built-in E-field depicted near the boundary between the charge trapping region and the blocking layer is due, at least in part, to the electrons that are stored in the charge trapping region adjacent to the blocking layer. Likewise, the built-in E-field depicted near the boundary between the charge trapping region and the tunnel dielectric is due, at least in part, to the electrons that are stored in the charge trapping region adjacent to the tunnel dielectric. These built-in E-fields may result in charge loss from the charge trapping region in a similar manner as previously described with respect to the floating gate example of FIG. 5A.

FIG. 6A is an energy band diagram for one embodiment of a floating gate memory cell. This is for a steady state with no voltage applied to the memory cell. From left to right, the diagram depicts a conduction band edge (E_c) and valence band edge (E_v) versus location for a channel 132, tunnel dielectric 164, first outer charge storage layer 162a, first oxide 160a, middle charge storage layer 158a, second oxide 156a, second outer charge storage layer 154a, control gate dielectric 152, and control gate 150. Together, the second outer charge storage layer 154a, second oxide 156a, middle charge storage layer 158a, first oxide 160a, first outer charge storage layer 162a form the floating gate region, which is one example of a charge storage region. The floating gate region is consistent with the example of FIG. 2A.

The floating gate region is depicted as holding electrons to represent that the floating gate has been programmed to hold some amount of charge. Recall that the first outer charge storage layer 162a is formed from p-type silicon, the middle charge storage layer 158a is formed from n-type silicon, and the second outer charge storage layer 154a is formed from p-type silicon, in this embodiment. The middle charge storage layer 158a has a greater density of electrons than either the second outer charge storage layer 154a or the first outer charge storage layer 162a, in this embodiment.

The E-field depicted near the boundary between the first outer charge storage layer 162a and the control gate dielectric 152 is due, at least in part, to the electrons that are stored in the second outer charge storage layer 154a adjacent to the control gate dielectric 152. Likewise, the E-field depicted near the boundary between the first outer charge storage layer 162a and the tunnel dielectric 164 is due, at least in part, to the electrons that are stored in the first outer charge storage layer 162a adjacent to the tunnel dielectric 164. These two E-fields may be referred to as "built-in" e-fields because they are present even with no external voltage applied to the control gate 150 or semiconductor body that contains the channel 132.

By having a lower density of electrons at the edge of the floating gate near the control gate dielectric 152, as well as

14

the edge of the floating gate near the tunnel dielectric 164, the magnitude of these built in E-fields may be reduced relative to the conventional example of FIG. 5A. Note this pertains to a case in which the total charge stored in the floating gate is the same relative to the conventional example. In other words, by distributing the charge such that it is more concentrated near the middle of the floating gate, the magnitude of the built-in E-fields at the outer edges of the floating gate may be reduced. A smaller built-in E-field helps improve data retention.

For example, having a smaller magnitude E-field at the control gate dielectric 152 reduces the tendency to pull electrons from second outer charge storage layer 154a towards the control gate 150. Likewise, having a smaller magnitude E-field at the tunnel dielectric 164 reduces the tendency to pull electrons from first outer charge storage layer 162a towards the channel 132. Therefore, the reduction in the magnitude of the built-in E-fields may improve data retention.

FIG. 6B is an energy band diagram for one embodiment of a charge trap memory cell. This is for a steady state with no voltage applied to the memory cell. From left to right, the diagram depicts a conduction band edge (E_c) and valence band edge (E_v) versus location for a channel 132, tunnel dielectric 164, first outer charge storage layer 162c, first oxide 160c, middle charge storage layer 158c, second oxide 156c, second outer charge storage layer 154c, control gate dielectric 152, and control gate 150. Together, first outer charge storage layer 162c, first oxide 160c, middle charge storage layer 158c, second oxide 156c, second outer charge storage layer 154c form the charge trapping region, which is one example of a charge storage region. The charge trapping region is consistent with the example of FIG. 2C.

The charge trapping region is depicted as holding electrons to represent that the charge trapping region has been programmed to hold some amount of charge. Recall that the first outer charge storage layer 162c is formed from SiON, the middle charge storage layer 158c is formed from silicon-rich SiN, and the second outer charge storage layer 154c is formed from SiON, in this embodiment. The middle charge storage layer 158c has a greater density of electrons than either the second outer charge storage layer 154c or the first outer charge storage layer 162a, in this embodiment. In FIG. 6B, the first and second oxides 160d, 156d are silicon oxide.

The E-field depicted near the boundary between the second outer charge storage layer 154c and the control gate dielectric 152 is due, at least in part, to the electrons that are stored in the second outer charge storage layer 154c adjacent to the control gate dielectric 152. Likewise, the E-field depicted near the boundary between the first outer charge storage layer 162c and the tunnel dielectric 164 is due, at least in part, to the electrons that are stored in the first outer charge storage layer 162c adjacent to the tunnel dielectric 164. These two E-fields may be referred to as "built-in" e-fields because they are present even with no external voltage applied to the control gate 150 or semiconductor body that contains the channel 132.

By having a lower density of electrons at the edges of the charge trapping region near the control gate dielectric 152 and the tunnel dielectric 164, the magnitude of these built in E-fields may be reduced relative to the conventional example of FIG. 5B, for a case in which the total charge stored in the charge trapping region is the same. In other words, by distributing the charge such that it is more concentrated near the middle, the magnitude of the built-in

15

E-fields at the edges may be reduced. A smaller built-in E-field helps improve data retention.

For example, having a smaller magnitude E-field at the control gate dielectric **152** reduces the tendency to pull electrons from second outer charge storage layer **154c** towards the control gate **150**. Likewise, having a smaller magnitude E-field at the tunnel dielectric **164** reduces the tendency to pull electrons from first outer charge storage layer **162c** towards the channel **132**. Therefore, the reduction in the magnitude of the built-in E-fields may improve data retention.

The principles discussed with respect to FIGS. **6A** and **6B** may be applied to other charge storage materials described herein. For example, the middle charge storage layer **158a** of FIG. **6A** can be formed from metal instead of n-type silicon, resulting a different energy band diagram. However, the built-in E-fields can still be reduced as a result of the p-type silicon in outer layers **154a** and **162a**. Likewise, the middle charge storage layer **158c** of FIG. **6C** can be formed from a high-k dielectric such as HfO, ZrO, or LaO instead of silicon-rich SiN, resulting a different energy band diagram. Also, the silicon oxide layers **156a**, **160c** might be replaced with aluminum oxide, resulting a different energy band diagram. However, the built-in E-fields can still be reduced as a result of the SiON (which may be oxygen-rich) in outer layers **154a** and **162a**.

FIG. **7A** is an energy band diagram for one embodiment of a floating gate memory cell during programming. The example is consistent with the example of FIG. **6A**. The various layers in the floating gate may have different refractive indices. Also, the various layers in the floating gate may have different lattice structures. Either or both of these factors may increase scattering of electrons that move from the channel **132** through the floating gate towards the control gate **150**. The increased scattering may increase capture rate. Thus, this embodiment of the floating gate memory cell can be programmed faster compared to a conventional floating gate memory cell (such as the example of FIG. **5A**).

FIG. **7B** is an energy band diagram for one embodiment of a charge trap memory cell during programming. The example is consistent with the example of FIG. **6B**. The various layers in the charge trapping region may have different refractive indices. For example, the channel **132** may be silicon having a refractive index of about 3.44, the tunnel oxide **164** may include silicon oxide with a refractive index of about 1.46, the first and second outer charge trapping layers **162c**, **154c** may be formed from oxygen-rich SiON having a refractive index of about 1.84, the first and second oxide layers **160c**, **156c** may be formed from silicon oxide with a refractive index of about 1.46, and the middle charge storage layer **158c** may be formed from silicon-rich SiN having a refractive index of about 2.24. The refractive indices may vary depending on the exact stoichiometry in the respective layers. Also, the various layers in the charge trapping region may have different lattice structures. Either or both of these factors may increase scattering of electrons that move from the channel **132** through the charge trapping region towards the control gate **150**. The increased scattering may increase capture rate. Thus, the charge trapping memory cell can be programmed faster compared to a conventional charge trapping memory cell (such as the example of FIG. **5B**).

FIG. **8** is a flowchart of one embodiment of a process **800** of fabricating a non-volatile storage element. The non-volatile storage element may be fabricated in a 2D or 3D memory array. The non-volatile storage element may be part of a NAND string. The process **800** may be used to form

16

memory cells including, but not limited to, those depicted in FIG. **1A**, **1B**, **3B**, **4B**, **4E**, **4F**, **4G**. The memory cell may have a charge storage region including, but not limited to, those depicted in FIGS. **2A**, **2B**, **2C**, **2D**.

Step **802** includes forming a tunnel dielectric **164**. The tunnel dielectric **164** may be formed adjacent to a semiconductor channel **132**.

Step **804** includes forming a charge storage region **168** comprising: a first charge storage material **162** adjacent the tunnel dielectric, a second charge storage material **158**, a third charge storage material **154**, the second charge storage material being between the first and third charge storage materials, a first oxide **160** between the first charge storage material and the second charge storage material, a second oxide **156** between the second charge storage material and the third charge storage material. The second charge storage material is configured to store a higher density of charges than the first charge storage material. The second charge storage material configured to store a higher density of charges than the third charge storage material.

Step **806** includes forming a charge blocking region **152**.

Step **806** includes forming a control gate **150**. The charge blocking region **152** is located between the control gate **150** and the charge storage region **168**. The charge storage region **168** is located between the tunnel dielectric **164** and the charge blocking region **152**. The second charge storage material **154** located adjacent the charge blocking region **152**.

A first embodiment includes a non-volatile storage element, comprising a tunnel dielectric a charge storage region, a control gate, and a charge blocking region located between the control gate and the charge storage region. The charge storage region comprises a first charge storage material adjacent the tunnel dielectric, a second charge storage material, and a third charge storage material. The second charge storage material resides between the first and third charge storage materials. The charge storage region further comprises a first oxide between the first charge storage material and the second charge storage material, and a second oxide between the second charge storage material and the third charge storage material. The second charge storage material is configured to store a higher density of charges than the first charge storage material. The second charge storage material is configured to store a higher density of charges than the third charge storage material. The charge blocking region resides between the control gate and the charge storage region. The charge storage region resides between the tunnel dielectric and the charge blocking region. The third charge storage material is adjacent to the charge blocking region.

In a second embodiment, in accordance with the first embodiment, the charge storage region is a floating gate.

In a third embodiment, in accordance with either the first or second embodiments, the first charge storage material is a p-type semiconductor, the second charge storage material is an n-type semiconductor, and the third charge storage material is a p-type semiconductor.

In a fourth embodiment, in accordance with either the first or second embodiments, the first charge storage material is a p-type semiconductor, the second charge storage material is a metal, and the third charge storage material is a p-type semiconductor.

In a fifth embodiment, in accordance with the first embodiment, the charge storage region is a charge trapping region.

In a sixth embodiment, in accordance with either the first embodiment or the fifth embodiment, the second charge

17

storage material has a higher density of traps than the first charge storage material, the second charge storage material has a higher density of traps than the third charge storage material.

In a seventh embodiment, in accordance with any of the first, fifth, or sixth embodiments, the first charge storage material is silicon oxy-nitride, the second charge storage material is silicon-rich silicon nitride, and the third charge storage material is silicon oxy-nitride.

In an eighth embodiment, in accordance with any of the first through seventh embodiments, the first and second oxides are silicon oxide.

In a ninth embodiment, in accordance with any of the first through seventh embodiments, the first and second oxides are silicon oxide.

One embodiment includes a non-volatile memory system, comprising a plurality of NAND strings of non-volatile storage elements. Ones of the non-volatile storage elements comprise a tunnel dielectric, a floating gate a control gate, and a control gate dielectric between the control gate and the floating gate. The floating gate comprises a floating gate comprising: a first p-type silicon region adjacent the tunnel dielectric, a second p-type silicon region, an n-type silicon region between the first and second p-type silicon regions, a first dielectric region between the first p-type silicon region and the n-type silicon region, a second dielectric region between the n-type silicon region and the second p-type silicon region. The floating gate resides between the tunnel dielectric and the control gate dielectric. The second p-type silicon region is adjacent to the control gate dielectric.

One embodiment includes a non-volatile memory system, comprising a plurality of NAND strings of non-volatile storage elements. Ones of the of non-volatile storage elements comprise a dielectric region, a charge trapping region, a control gate, and a charge blocking region between the control gate and the charge trapping region. The charge trapping region comprises: a first charge trapping layer, a second charge trapping layer, and a third charge trapping layer. The second charge trapping layer resides between the first and second charge trapping layers. The charge trapping region further comprises a first oxide layer between the first charge trapping layer and the second charge trapping layer, and a second oxide layer between the second charge trapping layer and the third charge trapping layer. The second charge trapping layer has a higher density of traps than the first charge trapping layer. The second charge trapping layer has a higher density of traps than the third charge trapping layer. The third charge trapping layer is adjacent the charge blocking region.

As used herein, when an element, component or layer for example is described as being “on,” “connected to,” “coupled with,” or “in contact with” another element, component or layer, it can be directly on, directly connected to, directly coupled with, in direct contact with, or intervening elements, components or layers may be on, connected, coupled or in contact with the particular element, component or layer, for example. When an element, component or layer for example is referred to as begin “directly on,” “directly connected to,” “directly coupled with,” or “directly in contact with” another element, there are no intervening elements, components or layers for example.

The foregoing detailed description has been presented for purposes of illustration and description. It is not intended to be exhaustive or to limit to the precise form disclosed. Many modifications and variations are possible in light of the above teaching. The described embodiments were chosen in order to best explain the principles and practical applica-

18

tions, to thereby enable others skilled in the art to best utilize the various embodiments and with various modifications as are suited to the particular use contemplated. It is intended that the scope be defined by the claims appended hereto.

What is claimed is:

1. A memory cell, comprising:

a semiconductor channel;

a tunnel dielectric;

a charge storage region comprising: a first p-type silicon region adjacent the tunnel dielectric, a second p-type silicon region, an n-type silicon region between the first and second p-type silicon regions, a first dielectric region between the first p-type silicon region and the n-type silicon region, a second dielectric region between the n-type silicon region and the second p-type silicon region;

a conductive control gate; and

a control gate dielectric between the control gate and the charge storage region, the charge storage region being between the tunnel dielectric and the control gate dielectric, the second p-type silicon region being adjacent to the control gate dielectric.

2. The memory cell of claim 1, wherein the first and second dielectric regions are oxides.

3. The memory cell of claim 1, wherein the first and second dielectric regions are silicon oxide.

4. The memory cell of claim 1, wherein the first p-type silicon region, the second p-type silicon region, and the n-type silicon region are each heavily doped polysilicon.

5. The memory cell of claim 1, wherein the first p-type silicon region, the second p-type silicon region, and the n-type silicon region are each a portion of a respective layer of polysilicon in a vertical column that forms a vertical NAND string.

6. The memory cell of claim 1, wherein the memory cell is part of a NAND string of memory cells.

7. The memory cell of claim 1, wherein the memory cell resides in a two-dimensional memory array.

8. The memory cell of claim 1, wherein the memory cell resides in a three-dimensional memory array.

9. A non-volatile memory system, comprising:

a plurality of NAND strings of non-volatile storage elements, ones of the of non-volatile storage elements comprising:

a tunnel dielectric;

a floating gate comprising: a first p-type silicon region adjacent the tunnel dielectric, a second p-type silicon region, an n-type silicon region between the first and second p-type silicon regions, a first dielectric region between the first p-type silicon region and the n-type silicon region, a second dielectric region between the n-type silicon region and the second p-type silicon region;

a control gate; and

a control gate dielectric between the control gate and the floating gate, the floating gate being between the tunnel dielectric and the control gate dielectric, the second p-type silicon region being adjacent to the control gate dielectric.

10. The non-volatile memory system of claim 9, wherein the first and second dielectric regions are oxides.

11. The non-volatile memory system of claim 9, wherein the first and second dielectric regions are silicon oxide.

12. The non-volatile memory system of claim 9, further comprising a three-dimensional memory array, wherein the plurality of NAND strings reside in the three-dimensional memory array.

19

13. The non-volatile memory system of claim 9, further comprising a two-dimensional memory array, wherein the plurality of NAND strings reside in the two-dimensional memory array.

14. The non-volatile memory system of claim 9, wherein the first p-type silicon region, the second p-type silicon region, and the n-type silicon region are each heavily doped polysilicon.

15. The non-volatile memory system of claim 9, wherein the first p-type silicon region of a group of the non-volatile storage elements that form a NAND string is a portion of a first p-type polysilicon layer in a vertical column that forms the NAND string, the second p-type silicon region of the group is a portion of a second p-type polysilicon layer in the vertical column, and the n-type silicon region of the group is a portion of an n-type polysilicon layer in the vertical column.

16. The non-volatile memory system of claim 15, wherein the n-type polysilicon layer surrounds the first p-type polysilicon layer, wherein the second p-type polysilicon layer surrounds the n-type polysilicon layer.

17. A method of forming a memory cell, the method comprising:

- forming a semiconductor channel;
- forming a tunnel dielectric;

20

forming a charge storage region comprising: a first p-type silicon region adjacent the tunnel dielectric, a second p-type silicon region, an n-type silicon region between the first and second p-type silicon regions, a first dielectric region between the first p-type silicon region and the n-type silicon region, a second dielectric region between the n-type silicon region and the second p-type silicon region;

forming a conductive control gate; and

forming a control gate dielectric between the control gate and the charge storage region, the charge storage region being between the tunnel dielectric and the control gate dielectric, the second p-type silicon region being adjacent to the control gate dielectric.

18. The method of claim 17, wherein forming the first p-type silicon region, the second p-type silicon region, and the n-type silicon region comprises heavily doping each of the first p-type silicon region, the second p-type silicon region, and the n-type silicon region.

19. The method of claim 17, further comprising forming the memory cell in a NAND string in a two-dimensional memory array.

20. The method of claim 17, further comprising forming the memory cell in a vertical NAND string in a three-dimensional memory array.

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