

Cu 电极保护膜层氧化铝的原子层沉积工艺研究*

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摘 要:介绍了硅功率器件 Cu 电极保护钝化膜层氧化铝的制备方法。采用热法 ALD 工艺和等离子增强 ALD 工艺在铜上沉积氧化铝薄膜, 研究了不同 ALD 工艺、氧化剂种类、沉积温度和载气对氧化铝膜层质量及铜抗氧化保护效果的影响。结果表明: 氧化剂对原子层沉积氧化铝薄膜的质量和铜电极的保护性能起着决定性作用; 以臭氧(O₃)作为氧化剂, 氧化铝薄膜极易脱落, 与铜表面的结合力很差; 以氧等离子体(O⁻)作为氧化剂, 铜表面被氧化形成了氧化铜(CuO_x)层; 而以水蒸气(H₂O)作为氧化剂, 在低温 100℃ 下, 得到的 Al₂O₃ 薄膜致密, 无明显缺陷, 且与铜金属层的结合力较优, 对铜抗氧化保护效果良好; 当沉积温度高于 200℃ 时, 原子层沉积氧化铝薄膜的缺陷明显增多; 等离子增强 ALD 工艺中, 当载气为 Ar 时, 所得氧化铝膜厚度不均匀, 铜电极发生强烈氧化。

关 键 词:原子层沉积; 铜电极; 氧化铝; 钝化保护; 氧化剂

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Study on Atomic Layer Deposition of Al₂O₃ Protective Film of Cu Electrode

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Abstract: The preparation method of protective and passive film for Cu electrode of enhanced power device is introduced. Al₂O₃ films are deposited on copper by thermal ALD and plasma enhanced ALD techniques. The effects of different ALD techniques, oxidant type, deposition temperature and carrier gas on the quality of Al₂O₃ films and the protection performance for Cu oxidation are studied. The results show that oxidants play an important role in Al₂O₃ film quality and the protection performance for copper electrode. When ozone(O₃) is used as oxidant, Al₂O₃ film deposited on copper layer is easy to fall off, and the adhesion to copper surface is very poor. Using oxygen plasma (O⁻) as oxidant, copper surface is oxidized to form CuO_x layer. With H₂O as oxidant, the Al₂O₃ film obtained at low temperature of 100℃ is dense without obvious defects, and has excellent bonding force with copper layer. When the deposition temperature is higher than 200℃, the defects of Al₂O₃ deposited by ALD increase obviously. In plasma enhanced atomic layer deposition, when the carrier gas is Ar, the thickness of Al₂O₃ film is not uniform, and the copper electrode is strongly oxidized.

Key words: ALD; copper electrode; Al₂O₃; passivation protection; oxidant

硅基超大规模集成技术对硅功率器件的发展产生了重大影响。然而,近年来,随着功率器件领域对小型化、高频、高温、高压和抗辐照特性的迫切需求,硅功率器件的几何尺寸不断缩小,故而金属互联线的截面积和间距不断缩小,导致互

联线电阻 R 和寄生电容 C 的增加,从而造成互联线的 RC 延迟大幅度升高。为了解决这个问题,需要选取电阻率更低的金属作为互联线材料。

可以作为电极的金属材料中,电阻率最低的是银(Ag, $1.629\mu\Omega\cdot\text{cm}$),遗憾的是,Ag 薄膜容易

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