

# 高深宽比硅孔溅射铜种子层工艺的探索与研究\*

付学成, 刘 民, 张 笛, 程秀兰, 王 英

(上海交通大学先进电子材料与器件平台, 上海 200240)

**摘 要:** 硅通孔技术(TSV)是当前非常热门的高密度封装技术,但由于常规薄膜沉积技术很难在高深宽比的硅孔内沉积铜、钨等金属种子层,硅通孔技术中存在深硅孔金属化困难的工艺问题。通过对倾斜溅射时铜原子二维非对心碰撞前后入射角度的变化关系进行模拟计算发现,当原子碰撞有能量损失时,入射到硅孔内的铜原子角度会发生改变,有助于其沉积在硅孔深处。本文利用负偏压辅助多个铜靶共焦溅射的方式,在不同深宽比的硅盲孔中沉积铜种子层,验证了该方法的可行性,并通过三靶共焦溅射成功在深宽比 8:1 的硅孔内实现了铜种子层的沉积。

**关 键 词:** 硅通孔技术;多靶共焦溅射;铜种子层

中图分类号:TB43

文献标识码:A

文章编号:1002-0322(2024)04-0001-05

doi: 10.13385/j.cnki.vacuum.2024.04.01

## Exploration and Research on the Technology of High Aspect Ratio Silicon Hole Sputtering Copper Seed Layer

FU Xue-cheng, LIU Min, ZHANG Di, CHENG Xiu-lan, WANG Ying

(Advanced Electronics Materials and Devices, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, Shanghai 200240, China)

**Abstract:** Through-silicon-via is currently a very popular high-density packaging technology, but the metallization of deep silicon holes in silicon through-hole technology is a very difficult process issue, because conventional magnetron sputtering techniques are difficult to deposit seed layers such as copper and tungsten in high aspect ratio silicon holes. Through simulation and calculation of the relationship between the two-dimensional non centered collision angles of copper atoms during oblique sputtering, it was found that when there is energy loss in atomic collisions, the angle of copper atoms incident into the silicon hole changes, which helps to deposit at the depth of the silicon hole. In this paper, copper seed layers were deposited in silicon blind holes with different aspect ratios by using negative bias assisted confocal sputtering of multiple copper targets to verify the feasibility of this method, and the deposition of copper seed layers in silicon pores with a depth to width ratio of 8:1 was successfully achieved by three target co sputtering.

**Key words:** through -silicon-via; multi target confocal sputtering; copper seed layer

硅通孔技术(Through-Silicon-Via, TSV)通过铜、钨、多晶硅等导电物质对硅通孔进行填充,实现硅通孔的垂直电气互连,继而实现芯片之间的互连<sup>[1-6]</sup>。这种通过硅通孔实现垂直互连的技术,可以减小电路中导线的互联长度,减小信号延迟,实现芯片间的低功耗、高速通讯,增加宽带和实现器件集成的小型化等,因此该技术也是当前非常热门的高密度封装技术。TSV 技术虽然有很多优点,但同时也面临着很多工艺难题,通

孔的金属化就是其中之一。

通常在芯片制造中,金属导电层使用物理气相沉积法(PVD)制备,但如果几百微米的 TSV 通孔也使用普通 PVD 来填充,由于速度慢,很难在实际中应用。目前 TSV 的通孔金属化,绝大多数是以电镀的方法进行的<sup>[7-15]</sup>,所用的材料主要是 Cu。但由于 Si 基板本身基体的导电性较差,不能直接进行电镀沉积,其金属化需要先在 Si 表面沉积出厚度为数个纳米的铜种子层,使 Si 表面有

收稿日期:2023-10-24

作者简介:付学成(1978-),男,河南省夏邑县人,硕士。 通讯作者:程秀兰,研究员;王英,正高级实验师。

\* 基金项目:上海市科委项目(22501100800);上海交通大学决策咨询课题(JCZXSTA2022-02)。