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Selective manganese deposition for Cu_low k nano device interconnect

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Plasma Enhanced Chemical Vapor Deposited (PECVD) lowk SiCNH and SiN are the predominant dielectric Cu diffusion caps used by the industry, due to the strong cap/Cu debond energies (1), to prevent Cu exposure to harsh subsequent fabrication process, and to maintain the device interconnect yield and reliability. In recent years, the insertion of a metal cap such as selective Co (2) increases significantly the Cu/metal surface debond energy and subsequently improves the EM performance of Cu/low k interconnects (or BEOL). This paper presents the selective deposition of manganese metal cap for Cu/low k interconnect as a part of IBM-Harvard joint evaluation development with potential use in sub-10 nm BEOL. The selective CVD Mn deposition process and Co metal cap discussed in this paper. The Mn CVD process was developed at Harvard University's Roy Gordon Lab using an oxygen-free Mn-amidinate precursor. Figure 1 illustrates the set up used for the selective Mn CVD process used in this evaluation. A surface treatment (SAM) precursor is used (3) to enhance the Mn selectivity over Cu/SiO2-pSiCOH No plasma treatment is required prior to dielectric. deposition of Mn thus eliminating any plasma damage on the pSiCOH ULK as compared to selective Co process (2). Excellent Mn selectivity Mn (>200:1 Cu/SiCOH) was observed by this novel Mn CVD process and tested with 32 nm BEOL structures, Figure 2. EDX/EELS elemental analysis confirms the excellent Mn selective deposition on Cu, Figure 3. Detailed Cu resistance measurements showed that if the Mn cap is less than 2-2.5 nm thick, the resistance change of Cu is minimal (<2%). Overall, the process shows promising potential to be used together with Mn self-forming barrier liner for sub-10 nm Cu/pSiCOH interconnect.

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References

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Figure 1- The deposition process chemistry for selective manganese deposition.

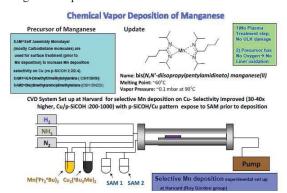
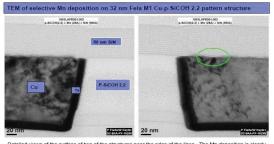
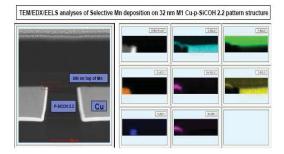


Figure 2- STEM showed excellent selectivity of Mn over Cu/ILD dielectrics.



Detailed views of the surface of two of the structures near the edge of the lines. The Mn deposition is clearly present on top of Cu and none p-SiCOH 2,2, though apparently thin Mn in the indicated location (oval). The expected Mn thickness is 2.5 nm, the TEM measured Mn thickness is ~3 nm

Fig.3- STEM/EDX/EELS compositional analysis confirm excellent Mn selectivity on Cu/pSiCOH k2.2 .



Similar EDX/EELS maps were obtained at the edge of a line, over the low-k surface (red rectangle in STEM image at left. Maps at right source on une euge on a line, over ute row-surface (red rectangle in STE anage at left. Maps at right source wo in bidication of M over the ULK or over the Ta liner, only over the Cu surface. EXCELLENT CVD Mn selectivity on Cu confirmed.