

学校编码: 10384
学号: 200225093

分类号 _____
密级 _____
UDC _____

厦门大学
_____硕士 学位 论文

P型半导体硅片的表面微观金属污染研究

Investigations of Metallic Microcontamination on P-type
Silicon Wafer Surface

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论文提交日期: 2005年5月

论文答辩时间: 2005年6月

学位授予日期:

答辩委员会主席: 林仲华

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2005年5月

Investigations of Metallic Microcontamination on P-type Silicon Wafer Surface



A Thesis Presented for the Degree of
Master of Science at Xiamen University

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May. 2005

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厦门大学博硕士论文全文摘要库

摘要

当今制造亚微米/纳米器件要求硅片表面必须达到原子水平上的洁净光滑，而硅表面的金属微观污染是造成电子元器件性能失效的重要原因之一。氢氟酸是硅片表面准备过程中最常用的化学试剂，溶液中含有的微量金属离子会对硅片表面产生污染。为了揭示其污染本质，从而控制或消除污染，本论文工作通过采用电化学测试技术（包括直流极化和交流阻抗技术）以及扫描电子显微镜（SEM）、能量散射X射线能谱（EDX）、X光电子能谱（XPS）、俄歇电子能谱（AES）等现代表面分析技术对稀释氢氟酸溶液中含有不同微量（ 10^{-6} ~ 10^{-9} 水平）金属（铜、铁、镍、钙）杂质时p型硅片表面的污染行为进行了较系统的研究。另外，我们还利用拉曼(Raman)、傅立叶反射红外(FTIR)、光伏法等技术对硅片表面微观污染的表征方法进行了探索性的尝试。

通过交流阻抗等效拟合电路的模拟分析，研究了硅/氢氟酸的界面特性，计算出电化学反应的重要参数和界面参数（极化电阻和电容），并与通过直流极化方法得到的反应参数（极化电阻和腐蚀电流）进行了比较；通过分析各种金属在溶液中的物种分布，考察了溶液中较稳定存在的物种对硅片表面污染的影响；通过对污染前后硅片表面的形貌分析和元素深度剖析，获得了Cu/Si界面层的纵向元素分布信息。

由于时间所限，本论文工作重点放在了单铜和铜-铁共存体系的研究。结果表明，对于单铜体系，随着铜离子浓度的增大，铜在硅片表面的沉积量增加，导致硅片表面微观粗糙度增加。铜-铁共存时，铜仍在硅上发生沉积，铁的存在会对硅表面产生类似金属点蚀的行为，使铜颗粒结合得更紧密，形成孔洞，造成沉积在硅表面的铜进入孔洞，扩散到硅基体，硅表面变得更粗糙。污染时间的增长和铁离子浓度的增大将加剧硅表面的污染程度。通过研究铜-铁共存体系，首次发现了碳对硅片表面的污染现象。铁在氢氟酸溶液中主要

以 FeF_3 存在。碳在 Si/Cu 界面上的强烈吸附可能与 FeF_3 的还原反应密切相关。而 FeF_3 的存在可能导致 Si/Cu 界面上出现较高的表面态，使得空气中的碳（如 CO , C_xH_y , CH_4 等）更容易吸附在硅的表面，该结论得到AES深度剖析结果的印证。

关键词：多金属污染，铜沉积，碳污染

ABSTRACT

Today the manufacturing of submicro-or-nano-meter devices are required clean and smooth at an atomic level for silicon surface. One of the important causes of failure in performance of electronic is attribute to metallic micro-contamination on silicon surface. HF is a chemical reagent most commonly used in surface preparation of wafers. Minor metal ions contained in HF solutions contaminate the silicon surface. In order to understand the nature of the contamination and thereby control or eliminate contamination, this investigation was conducted to study systemically the behavior of metallic contamination in HF solutions containing a ppb or ppm level of metal ions, namely, Cu^{2+} , Fe^{3+} , Ni^{2+} and Ca^{2+} . The electrochemical technologies including DC polarization and AC impedance and modern surface analyzes technologies such as energy diffraction x-ray (EDX), scan electron microscopy X-ray photoelectron spectrum, auger electron spectrum, etc. were employed. The micro-contaminated silicon surfaces in an attempt were also characterized to explore better and more sensitive methods by means of Raman, FTIR, SPV, etc.

The Si/HF interface was studied by analyzing impedance results using equivalent circuit. The important parameters of electrochemical reaction and interfacial parameters such as polarization resistance and capacitance were

calculated. The polarization resistance obtained from impedance results with those (polarization resistance and corrosion current) attained by DC polarization. The existence and influence of possible stable species from contaminants were examined and discussed in HF solutions. The morphologies and element depth distributions on Cu/Si interface before and after metal contamination were obtained.

Because of time constraint, this investigation focused on Cu^{2+} and $\text{Cu}^{2+}\text{-Fe}^{3+}$ co-existing systems. The results revealed that the amount of copper deposition increased with its concentrations and this lead to increase in surface micro-roughness when the solution containing Cu^{2+} alone. In addition to the copper deposition, silicon corroded locally similar to pit corrosion occurred in metals, the pitting were formed when $\text{Cu}^{2+}\text{-Fe}^{3+}$ coexisted in solutions. And copper coagulated with each other closely. Furthermore, the deposited copper entered and diffused into the bulk of silicon, resulting in larger roughness on the surface. With the increase of the Fe^{3+} concentration and contamination time, the contamination became worse. Though the investigation of $\text{Cu}^{2+}\text{-Fe}^{3+}$ coexisting system, the carbon contamination was reported first time. The predominant species was FeF_3 in the HF solution containing Fe^{3+} . The strong adsorption of carbon on Si/Cu surface may be relevant to the reduction of FeF_3 . The existence of FeF_3 at Si/Cu resulted in higher surface state at the interface and this caused easier surface

adsorption would result in the higher surface stated on the interface and make the adsorption of carbon from air (e.g. CO, C_xH_y, CH₄). The depth analysis from AES results provided evidence for carbon adsorption at Si surface.

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第一章 引言

本章首先概述了半导体硅片的物理化学性质以及半导体和溶液形成的界面特性，并简要介绍了半导体器件制造工艺、硅片的湿法清洗和涉及的化学药品；接着对半导体硅片表面金属微观污染的机理方面的研究进展、研究方法以及目前该领域还存在的问题进行了较详细的综述，最后介绍了本工作的研究意义、研究内容和研究目标，主要分以下几个部分进行阐述：（1）硅的物理化学性质（2）半导体/溶液界面的结构和性质（3）半导体器件制造工艺（4）半导体器件制造中的化学药品（5）硅片的湿法清洗（6）污染物的形成机理与动力学研究（7）铜对半导体器件物理性能的影响（8）其它金属污染研究（9）电化学研究方法和表征相关进展（10）本工作的研究意义和研究内容。

1.1 硅的物理化学性质

硅是一种元素半导体材料，位于周期表中的**IVA**族，有4个价电子。硅中介层电子的数目使它正好位于优质导体（1个价电子）和绝缘体（8个价电子）的中间。

硅是一种质硬的脆性材料，若变形将很容易破碎，这与玻璃相似。它可以抛光得像镜面一样平整。硅表现出许多与金属一样的性质，同时也具有非金属的性质。与其他半导体材料如砷化镓和锗相比，硅物理性质并不突出，有些性质甚至比砷化镓和锗还差，如电子迁移率较低，是间接带隙材料，载流子的复合过程需要声子参与，发光效率很低等。硅材料之所以能成为目前世界上最重要的功能材料主要有4个理由：(1)硅的丰裕度(2)更高的熔化温度(1412°C)允许更宽的工艺容限(3)更宽的工作温度范围(4)氧化硅的自然生成，尤其将硅作为半导体材料的关键原因是其表面自然生长氧化硅的能力。 SiO_2 不但是一种高质量、稳定的电绝缘材料，而且能充当优质的化学阻抗层以保护硅不受外部玷污。电学上的稳定对于

避免集成电路中相邻导体之间漏电是很重要的。生长稳定的薄层 SiO_2 材料的能力是制造高性能金属/氧化物半导体（MOS）器件的根本。 SiO_2 具有与硅类似的机械性质，允许高温工艺而不会产生过度的硅片翘曲^[1]。

1.2 半导体/溶液界面的结构和性质

当将硅片作为工作电极研究时，由于其半导体特性，置于电解质溶液中所形成的界面区结构要比金属/溶液界面区的结构复杂。通常认为半导体/溶液界面区由三部分组成，即半导体空间电荷层、Helmholtz层和Gouy层，如图 1-1 所示^[2]。电化学研究中所用的电解质浓度一般较大，故可忽略Gouy层。由于篇幅所限，以下只对半导体/溶液界面上所特有的空间电荷层、能带弯曲和表面态等性质做个简单的说明。详细的介绍请参阅参考著作^[3]。

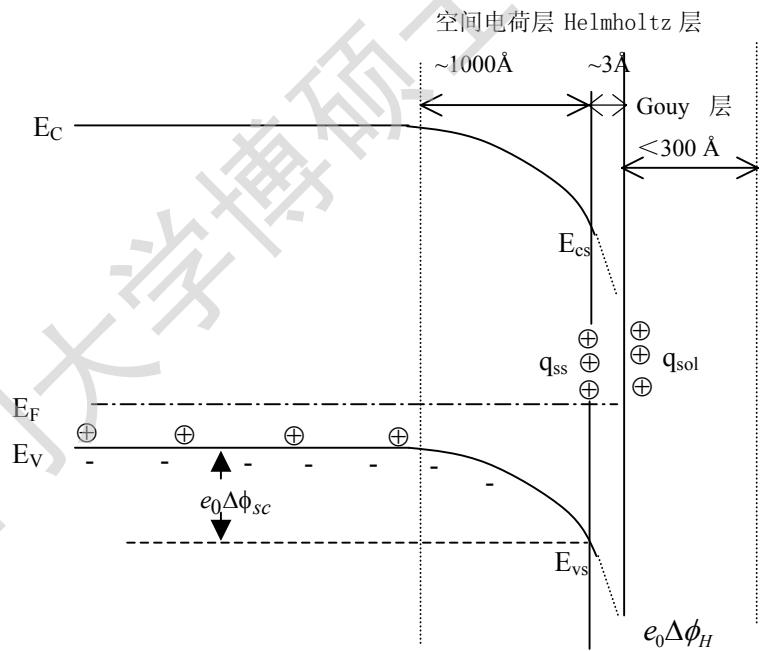


图 1-1 p 型半导体/溶液界面区的结构示意图

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