

Damascene

Room temperature surface passivation method using thin Ag layer at the damascene Cu structure

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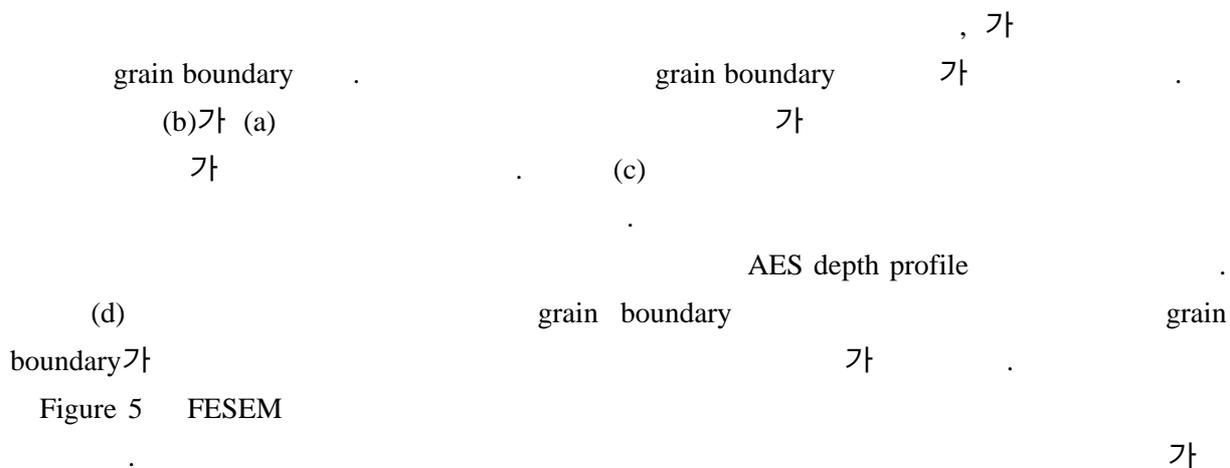
logic device, electromigration
 가 [S. P. Murarka, 1997].
 self-passivation layer
 가 .
 가
 [S. Hymes et al., 1992], bilayer [X. Q. Zhao et al., 2001],
 [W. A. Lanford et al., 1995] [P. J. Ding et al., 1994],
 가 .
 (PVD)
 (CVD)
 trench via void
 galvanic
 Galvanic
 가 (Fig. 1). galvanic passivation

Cu (seed, 70 nm)/TiN (10 nm) / Ti (15 nm) / Si (100)						
가	(Table 1).					
NH ₄ OH	[J. J. Kim et al., 2001],					0.2
M	CuSO ₄	1.0 M	H ₂ SO ₄		SCE	-0.2 V
		400		1000 nm	galvanic	
	0.059 M AgNO ₃ , 0.58 M (NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄ , 523 ml/L NH ₄ OH					20
					400	30
	[J. J. Kim et al., 2002].					
	300		4, 9, 25			

Figure 2 1000 nm galvanic Auger electron spectroscopy (AES) depth profile XRD galvanic (111) peak가

가 (Fig. 3) 가 가가 가 Figure 4 가 9 field emission scanning electron microscopy (FESEM) AES depth profile FESEM TiN 가 가 profile (c) (d) AES depth profile profile Fig. 2 (c)

가 (d) 가 가 가 가



Galvanic

400

grain boundary가 , 가 grain boundary

J. J. Kim, and S.-K. Kim, "Optimized surface pretreatments for copper electroplating", *Appl. Surf. Sci.*, **183**, 311 (2001).

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P. J. Ding, W. Wang, W. A. Lanford, S. Hymes, and S. P. Murarka, "Thermal annealing of buried Al barrier layers to passivate the surface of copper films", *Appl. Phys. Lett.*, **65**, 1778 (1994).

S. Hymes, S. P. Murarka, C. Shepard, and W. A. Lanford, "Passivation of copper by silicide formation in dilute silane", *J. Appl. Phys.*, **71**, 4623 (1992).

S. P. Murarka, "Multilevel interconnections for ULSI and GSI era", *Mater. Sci. Eng., R*, **19**, 87 (1997).

W. A. Lanford, P. J. Ding, W. Wang, S. Hymes, and S. P. Murarka, "Low temperature passivation of copper by doping with Al or Mg", *Thin Solid Films*, **262**, 234 (1995).

X. Q. Zhao, Y. F. Han, and B. X. Liu, "Modification of oxidation resistance of copper films by shallow implantation", *J. Appl. Phys.*, **90**, 1638 (2001).

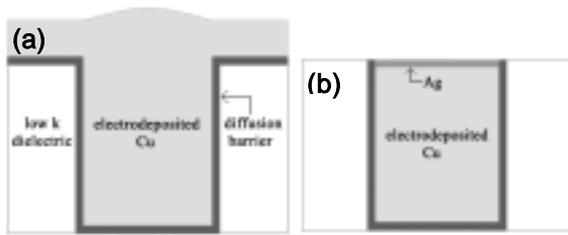


Fig. 1. Schematic illustrations of (a) as-plated damascene Cu structure and (b) surface passivated Cu after CMP and Ag displacement deposition.

Table 1. 네 가지 종류의 시편

시편	구조	공정
(a)	Cu/TiN/Ti/Si	구리 전기 도금
(b)	열처리된 Cu/TiN/Ti/Si	구리 전기 도금 → 열처리
(c)	Ag/Cu/TiN/Ti/Si	구리 전기 도금 → 은 침착 중략
(d)	열처리된 Ag/Cu/TiN/Ti/Si	구리 전기 도금 → 은 침착 중략 → 열처리

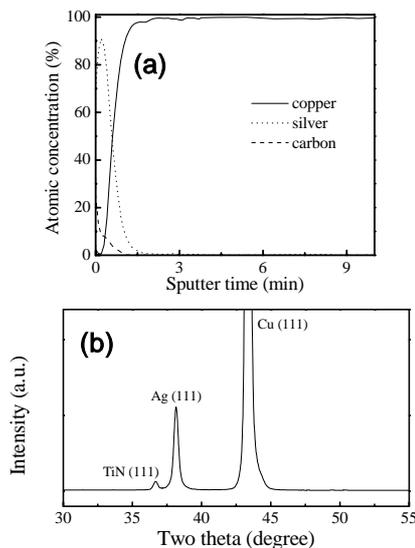


Fig. 2. (a) AES depth profile of Ag displacement deposited Cu film and (b) its XRD spectra

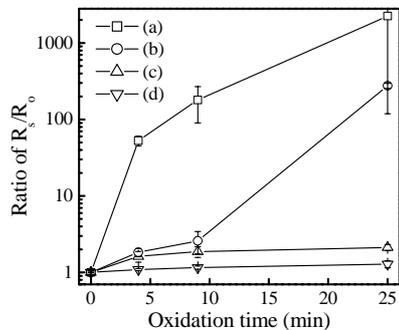


Fig. 3. Sheet resistance changes four types of samples according to the oxidation time; (a) Cu/TiN/Ti/Si, (b) annealed Cu/TiN/Ti/Si, (c) Ag/Cu/TiN/Ti/Si, and (d) annealed Ag/Cu/TiN/Ti/Si. (R_s : sheet resistance after oxidation, R_0 : sheet resistance of as-prepared)

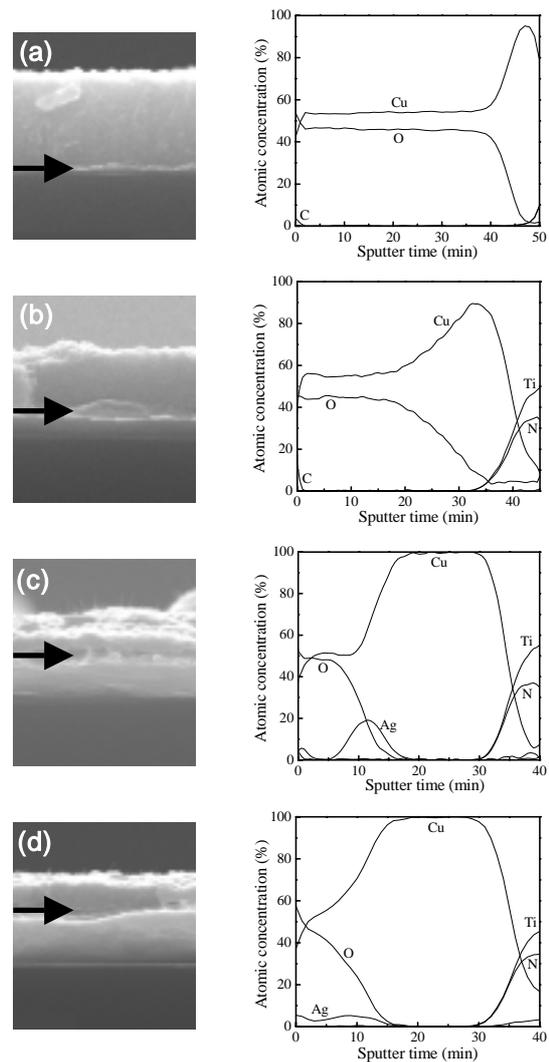


Fig. 4. Cross-sectional FESEM images and corresponding AES depth profiles of four types of samples after 9 minutes oxidation at 300 atmospheric conditions; (a) Cu/TiN/Ti/Si, (b) annealed Cu/TiN/Ti/Si, (c) Ag/Cu/TiN/Ti/Si, and (d) annealed Ag/Cu/TiN/Ti/Si.

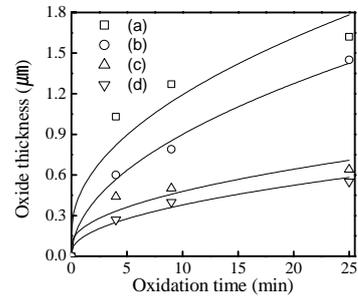


Fig. 5. Oxide thickness of four types of samples according to oxidation time; (a) Cu/TiN/Ti/Si, (b) annealed Cu/TiN/Ti/Si, (c) Ag/Cu/TiN/Ti/Si, and (d) annealed Ag/Cu/TiN/Ti/Si.