

š ± À î Ý S #. O3-TEOS-CVD †#Ý 8 S 0.35 #m P Â, 2A)/)•+w g B •/i High Quality Dielectric Film for 0.35 - #m Design Rule Application by O3 -TEOS-CVD Using Ethanol Pretreatment

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ì Û ¼%& B6× 2(APCVD) \_ > 8 Z>\* © Û ¥ á4ß ì+w g B S \_ , K 8 W ... ö È #. † • < •  
G \ \_ | ~>\* • j b 6 • W ... b V \_ © Û ¥ á4ß ì+w † Û3, ö | C>\* ^ u } ? \_ g B M • É  
ß - « •/i †6ä\$Î K S , © Û ¥ á4ß ì+w ¹ ì 2 c>\* © Û ¥ á4ß ì+w B+w S b W ... ö È  
\_>\* š ± À î Ý † « Æ á ¥ î ° 2 \_ | ~ , x M • % 2 [ 6 •>• G b W ... ö È #. 2 \_ | ~>\*  
' ¶ b W ... #. 2 [ c Y •+ ^ 0.3 #m œ [>¹2 #m Ý | b A \_ © Û ¥ á4ß ì+w † Û3, s>\*  
? X V8 c¹ ^+w † g B M • G \ †0b 8 K S

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Synopsis :

A new surface treatment, involving the spin coating of ethanol on a substrate prior to O3-tetraethylorthosilicate (TEOS) deposition by atmospheric pressure chemical vapor deposition (APCVD), was found to be very effective for improving gap -filling properties and film quality. The deposited film has a flow -like surface shape, and can be used to fill trenches of 0.3- ÍP Z L G W K D Q G ÍP G H S W K Z K L F K F R X O G Q R W E H I L C O3-TEOS APCVD. The effects of surface treating by some other organic solvents are also reported and a possible mechanism is presented.

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0.35 $\mu$ m対応良質絶縁膜形成技術\*<sup>1</sup>

High Quality Dielectric Film for 0.35- $\mu$ m Design Rule Application  
by  $O_3$ -TEOS-CVD Using Ethanol Pretreatment



要旨

テトラエチルオルソシリケート (TEOS) とオゾンを原料ガスに用いたシリコン酸化膜の常圧化学気相成長法 (APCVD) において、シリコン酸化膜形成前に新しい下地基板処理を加えることにより、段差のある下地の上にシリコン酸化膜を埋込性よく、なめらか

2 実験

Temperature (°C)

413

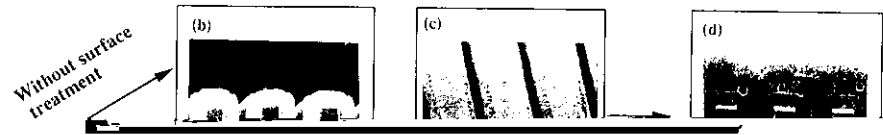
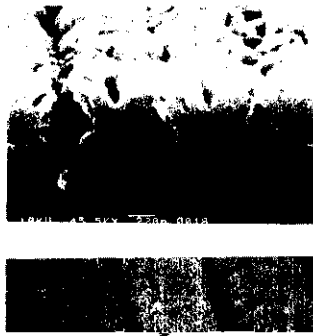


Photo 3 Dependence of the gap-filling properties and film quality of an O<sub>3</sub>-TEOS SiO<sub>2</sub> films on the plasma-TEOS-SiO<sub>2</sub> film deposited under different conditions

Non-treatment	(a)		(b)		(c)	
	(d)		(e)		(f)	
With ethanol treatment	(g)		(h)		(i)	
	(j)		(k)		(l)	
With NH <sub>3</sub> plasma treatment	(m)		(n)		(o)	
	(p)		(q)		(r)	
		1	2		3	
Deposition condition (Table 2)						

(a) Non-treatment



は、トランジスタのゲート付近の第一層間絶縁膜とされる場合が予想できる。この場合は、電気的なダメージが懸念される下地シリコン酸化膜のプラズマの下地処理採用は困難であり、このことから、ダメージフリーであるエタノール下地処理は効果が大きい。

#### 4 エタノール前処理による O<sub>3</sub>-TEOS シリコン膜の平坦化向上の機構

##### 4.1 高感度反射 FTIR (RAS) によるエタノール

前処理による効果の検証

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