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Contract N00014-81-K-0605
Task No. NR 056-768
TECHNICAL REPORT NO. 16

Selective Reactive Ion Etching of
Tungsten Films in Fluorinated Gases

by

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Prepared for Publication in
Journal of Vacuum Science and Technology

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute
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July 1987

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SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE

1a. REPORT SECURITY CLASSIFICATION Unclassified			1b. RESTRICTIVE MARKINGS		
2a. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY			3. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY OF REPORT Approved for public release; distribution unlimited		
2b. DECLASSIFICATION/DOWNGRADING SCHEDULE			5. MONITORING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER(S)		
4. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER(S) RPI/CIE/TR- 16			7a. NAME OF MONITORING ORGANIZATION Office of Naval Research		
6a. NAME OF PERFORMING ORGANIZATION Center for Integrated Electronics Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute		6b. OFFICE SYMBOL (If applicable)	7b. ADDRESS (City, State, and ZIP Code) Chemistry Program Arlington, Virginia 22217		
8a. ADDRESS (City, State, and ZIP Code) Troy, NY 12181		9. PROCUREMENT INSTRUMENT IDENTIFICATION NUMBER Contract N 00014-81-K-0605			
8a. NAME OF FUNDING/SPONSORING ORGANIZATION Office of Naval Research		8b. OFFICE SYMBOL (If applicable)		10. SOURCE OF FUNDING NUMBERS	
8c. ADDRESS (City, State, and ZIP Code) Chemistry Program Arlington, Virginia 22217		PROGRAM ELEMENT NO. NR056-768		TASK NO.	WORK UNIT ACCESSION NO.
11. TITLE (Include Security Classification) Selective Reactive Ion Etching of Tungsten Films in Fluorinated Gases					
12. PERSONAL AUTHOR(S) Wen-Sen Pan and Andrew J. Steckl					
13a. TYPE OF REPORT Interim Technical		13b. TIME COVERED FROM TO		14. DATE OF REPORT (Year, Month, Day) July 1987	
15. PAGE COUNT					
16. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTATION Prepared for publication in Journal of Vacuum Science and Technology					
17. COSATI CODES			18. SUBJECT TERMS (Continue on reverse if necessary and identify by block number)		
FIELD	GROUP	SUB-GROUP	Tungsten films) selectivity / Reactive ion etching, fluorinated gases		
19. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse if necessary and identify by block number)					
The use of reactive ion etching (RIE) with fluorinated gas plasmas, such as SF_6^{H}, CHF_3^{H} and CF_4^{H} mixed with oxygen, to achieve selective patterning of tungsten films is reported. Rapid thermal annealing (RTA) was used to improve the properties of sputtered films. The resistivity of W films was found to decrease rapidly with annealing time (within 10sec) and to exhibit an Arrhenius behaviour with annealing temperature. The etch rates of W, Si and SiO_2^{H} were measured as a function of oxygen percentage in the fluorinated gas plasma. The results on optimum selectivity indicate that a $\text{CHF}_3^{\text{H}}/70\%$ mixture results in W:Si and W:SiO_2^{H} etch rate ratios of 2.4:1 and 2.1:1 for unannealed W films, and 1.6:1 and 1.8:1 for annealed samples, respectively. A higher W etch rate selectivity over SiO_2^{H} was obtained in an $\text{SF}_6^{\text{H}}/5\%$ O_2^{H} plasma where the etch rate ratio is 11.6:1 for unannealed W films and 3:1 for annealed W samples. For reverse selectivity, the optimum W:SiO_2^{H} etch rate ratios measured are 1:7.7 in pure CHF_3^{H} gas					
20. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY OF ABSTRACT ☒ UNCLASSIFIED/UNLIMITED ☒ SAME AS RPT. ☐ DTIC USERS			21. ABSTRACT SECURITY CLASSIFICATION Unclassified		
22a. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE INDIVIDUAL Dr. David L. Nelson			22b. TELEPHONE (Include Area Code) (202)696-4410		22c. OFFICE SYMBOL

→ for unannealed W and 1:4.6 for annealed W. The optimum W:Si reverse selectivity of 1:10 is obtained with an SF_6 / 30% O_2 mixture plasma for both annealed and unannealed films. Satisfactory anisotropic edge profiles were obtained with CHF_3 / 70% O_2 and SF_6 / 5% O_2 where vertical-to-lateral etch ratios of 3.5:1 and 2:1 were measured.

(Keywords: -

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Abstract

The use of reactive ion etching (RIE) with fluorinated gas plasmas, such as SF_6 , CHF_3 and CF_4 mixed with oxygen, to achieve selective patterning of tungsten films is reported. Rapid thermal annealing (RTA) was used to improve the properties of sputtered films. The resistivity of W films was found to decrease rapidly with annealing time (within 10sec) and to exhibit an Arrhenius behaviour with annealing temperature. The etch rates of W, Si and SiO_2 were measured as a function of oxygen percentage in the fluorinated gas plasma. The results on optimum selectivity indicate that a $\text{CHF}_3/70\%\text{O}_2$ mixture results in W:Si and W: SiO_2 etch rate ratios of 2.4:1 and 2.1:1 for unannealed W films, and 1.6:1 and 1.8:1 for annealed samples, respectively. A higher W etch rate selectivity over SiO_2 was obtained in an $\text{SF}_6/5\%\text{O}_2$ plasma where the etch rate ratio is 11.6:1 for unannealed W films and 3:1 for annealed W samples. For reverse selectivity, the optimum W: SiO_2 etch rate ratios measured are 1:7.7 in pure CHF_3 gas for unannealed W and 1:4.6 for annealed W. The optimum W:Si reverse selectivity of 1:10 is obtained with an $\text{SF}_6/30\%\text{O}_2$ mixture plasma for both annealed and unannealed films. Satisfactory anisotropic edge profiles were obtained with $\text{CHF}_3/70\%\text{O}_2$ and $\text{SF}_6/5\%\text{O}_2$ where vertical-to-lateral etch ratios of 3.5:1 and 2:1 were measured.

I. Introduction

Refractory metals such as W or Mo are being increasingly

used in VLSI circuits for contact vias, gate and interconnect materials due to their high conductivity and thermal resistance [1,2,3,]. Recently, there has been considerable interest in W metallization because of its selective deposition properties [2,3,4,5]. The selective deposition of W from WF_6 gas involves reduction of the gas in the presence of Si and the formation of a W deposit and volatile SiF_4 . While this is very useful for contact metallization, certain aspects of W interconnection technology still need to be explored. Since interconnections need to be deposited and patterned over various underlying materials with a minimum disturbance of the existing structure, we have investigated sputter-deposited W films, annealed by rapid thermal processing and patterned by reactive ion etching. The sputtering technique has the advantages of being essentially substrate-independent, taking place at room temperature and being able to cover large areas fairly easily. The RTA technique, with its very short operating time and high power density, was used to reduce the W resistivity while preventing such effects as oxidation of the W film, reaction between W and Si or SiO_2 , and dopant redistribution [6]. Reactive ion etching was chosen because of the need for anisotropic fine line patterning.

The main objective of this work, therefore, was to investigate the conditions under which the anisotropic patterning of W films could be performed selectively with respect to Si and SiO_2 . Since there are occasions during the fabrication process where the reverse selectivity is also highly desirable, in other

words, a W etch rate which is lower than that of other materials present, especially SiO_2 and Si, this was investigated as well. The fluorinated gases, SF_6/O_2 [7,8,9] and CF_4/O_2 [8], known to etch W films either have not been investigated in the low-pressure RIE mode necessary for fine-line patterning or have not exhibited the necessary selectivity.

II. Experimental Conditions

W films were deposited at room temperature by DC magnetron sputtering from a 99.97% purity W target in an Ar plasma. A W sputtering rate of 10nm/min was generally used. After deposition, W films were treated by RTA (HeatPulse 120/T) using a broad band, high intensity tungsten lamp in Ar ambient atmosphere from 500C to 1100C for a duration of 10 to 90 seconds. The purity of the argon gas used for both deposition and annealing was higher than 99.999%. The sheet resistance of W film was measured before and after RTA using a four-point probe system. X-ray spectroscopy was used to investigate the crystallinity of the W thin films achieved by RTA.

The etching experiments were carried out in a parallel plate reactor (Plasma Therm PK1241, 13.65MHz) equipped with a computer-controlled grating monochromator for measuring optical emission within the plasma. The fluorinated gases used in our investigation were CF_4 (99.9% purity), SF_6 (99.997%) and CHF_3 (>98%) mixed with O_2 (99.99%). Emission spectra from the plasma, in the wavelength range

between 200 to 800 nm, were monitored during etching through a quartz window located on the sidewall of the chamber. To provide a suitable basis of comparison, the RF power, pressure and gas flow rate were kept constant at 200W(0.42W/cm²), 20mTorr and 20sccm, respectively. To determine the etch rate in various gas plasmas, aluminum was used as a thin film mask since it is suitable for both low- and high-percentage oxygen mixture in the plasma. The Al mask was subsequently removed by wet etching for step height determination by a profilometer (Dektak). The anisotropy of the etching process was investigated by scanning electron microscopy (Nanometrics Cwickscan II).

III. Results

W films of 300 to 500nm were deposited on Si and SiO₂ for annealing and etching experiments. RTA was found to be very effective at reducing the resistivity of the W films. As shown in Fig.1 for a annealing temperature of 1100 C, the resistivity decreased a factor of five during the first 10 sec after which it decreased more gradually for additional annealing time. This behaviour was observed in all isothermal anneals at temperatures from 500 C to 1100 C. Therefore, the RTA annealing conditions of 30sec, 1100C, Ar ambient were chosen to prepare samples for the etching study. Isochronal anneals, shown in Fig.2 for a 90sec RTA duration, indicate an Arrhenius-type behaviour for the W thin film conductivity with an activation energy of 0.46 eV.

X-ray diffraction patterns of W thin films deposited on oxidized Si <100> wafers were taken for each annealing temperature and compared to the as-deposited films. It was found that with increasing temperature the W films became strongly <110> oriented [10].

For reactive ion etching, the etch rates were determined as a function of oxygen percentage in CF_4 , SF_6 and CHF_3 . In Fig.3a, the CF_4 etch rate for annealed and unannealed W samples, along with the rates for Si and SiO_2 , is shown as a function of oxygen percentage (from 0% to 90%) at a power of 200W, a pressure of 20mTorr and a total flow rate of 20sccm. In Fig.3b are shown the corresponding DC self-bias and the relative intensity of fluorine [F] and oxygen [O] emission at 703.7 and 780nm, respectively. As reported by Mogab, Adams and Flamm [11] and various other workers, the addition of relatively small amounts of oxygen to CF_4 increases the Si etch rate as the oxygen consumes fluorocarbon radicals and liberates additional fluorine species. Beyond a certain concentration, however, increasing amounts of oxygen have the opposite effect, as the oxygen-rich mixture dilutes the CF_4 gas and also lowers the energy of electrons in the plasma which in turn reduces the electron-induced dissociation rate of CF_4 . Another effect important at high O_2 concentrations is the competition for active etching sites on the surface between [F] and chemisorbed O atoms [11]. In general, however, the variation of the [F] intensity with O_2 % is roughly mirrored in the Si etch rate.

The annealed W etch rate behaviour with O_2 % appears to

also follow the [F] intensity, but the relationship is much less pronounced. However, all three parameters (Si and W etch rates, [F] intensity) exhibit a peak value for a 20% oxygen mixture. This is in contrast to the offset between O_2 concentrations for maximum [F] intensity and peak etch rate reported for CF_4/O_2 plasma (vs. RIE mode in this work) etching of Si [11] and W [8] at high pressure (200, 350mT). As mentioned above, this offset is generally attributed to a partial masking of the surface by chemisorbed oxygen. A possible explanation for the different behaviour observed in our RIE-mode experiments is the presence of a fairly high self-bias voltage ($>400V$). This results in more energetic ions than in the plasma etching mode which are probably more effective at removing chemisorbed oxygen from the surface. This, in turn, liberates additional sites for the etching process and enhances the etch rate.

In general, for all the gases investigated the unannealed W films display an etch rate dependence on the oxygen concentration which exhibits one region of higher etch rate than that of annealed films. This is most likely due to the "densification" of the films as they become more crystalline upon annealing. A similar effect has been observed in the plasma etching of other refractory materials, for example $MoSi_2$ films etched in CF_4/O_2 [12]. For unannealed W etched in CF_4/O_2 , the etch rate peaks with a value of 110 nm/min for a richer oxygen mixture than the annealed films, 50% vs. 20%. For the CF_4/O_2 RIE process, the (anneal)W:Si etch rate

selectivity is considerably less than unity for O_2 mixtures of less than 50%. For O_2 mixtures greater than 50%, the selectivity does increase above unity (for example, 2:1 at 80% O_2), but under the restriction of rather low etch rates (40 and 20 nm/min for W and Si, respectively, at 80% O_2).

The etch rates of W, Si and SiO_2 in SF_6/O_2 mixtures are shown in Fig.4a. The corresponding DC self-bias and the relative intensity of fluorine and oxygen in the plasma are shown in Fig.4b. The greater abundance of fluorine species in SF_6/O_2 mixtures results in a much greater Si etch rate. The maximum Si etch rate of 2.2 $\mu\text{m}/\text{min}$ occurs at 10% O_2 concentration, even though the peak [F] emission intensity takes place at 30% O_2 . This result is very similar to that reported by Pinto et. al. [13] for Si RIE at 10mT, 50sccm and $0.4\text{W}/\text{cm}^2$, namely a peak etch rate of 1.3 $\mu\text{m}/\text{min}$ at 10% O_2 . The offset between the maximum Si etch rate and the peak [F] intensity in SF_6 etching versus its absence in CF_4 plasma can be explained by the considerably lower (approx. a factor of 2) DC bias found in the former case at small oxygen percentages, which is probably less effective in removing chemisorbed oxygen from the surface. Indeed, Pinto et. al. report that as the power density (and consequently the DC bias) is lowered the resulting etch rate is not only lowered, but the peak in the etch rate vs. O_2 shifts to lower oxygen concentrations.

The reactive ion etching characteristics of annealed and unannealed tungsten films in the SF_6/O_2 plasma are seen from Fig. 4a to vary significantly. The unannealed W films have an etch rate vs. O_2 dependence that is similar to the Si case. A

pronounced etch rate peak of 580nm/min is obtained at 5% O_2 concentration. For richer O_2 mixtures, the etch rate drops sharply. The maximum-to-minimum etch rate ratio for W(unannealed) over the range of oxygen mixtures is almost 30. The annealed W films exhibit a markedly different behaviour for O_2 concentrations lower than 30%. In this case the maximum etch rate of 180 nm/min occurs for the pure SF_6 gas and the max-to-min etch rate ratio is only 6. However, it is interesting to note that both types of W films had roughly the same characteristics for O_2 concentrations of 30% and higher.

The reactive ion etching rates using CHF_3 and O_2 mixtures are shown in Fig. 5a and the corresponding DC bias, [F], [O] and [H] emission (at 780 nm) are shown in Fig. 5b. In the pure CHF_3 plasma, the fluorine species concentration is diluted because of the high hydrogen concentration and by direct reaction with H forming H_2 molecules [14]. This decrease in [F] reduces the Si etch rate considerably, while the presence of HF increases the SiO_2 etch rate [15]. In Fig. 5b, we show that addition of large amounts of O_2 does result in a slight increase in the [F], with a peak at approximately 65% O_2 . The Si etch rate peaks at 50% O_2 with a value of 55 nm/min. By comparison, the maximum Si etch rate in SF_6 is 2.2 $\mu m/min$ or 40 times larger.

The W film etch rate in CHF_3/O_2 plasma is also strongly affected by the lower [F] concentration, especially at low O_2 % levels, where the [H] is quite high. However, in the vicinity of the [F] peak at 60 - 70% O_2 mixtures, the

W etch rate increases substantially. The highest (unannealed) W etch rate was 950Å/min at 70%O₂, and its ratio to Si and SiO₂ etch rates are 2.4 and 2.1, respectively. The corresponding etch rate ratios for annealed W are 1.6 and 1.8. For reverse selectivity, the optimum etching takes place in pure CHF₃, where the following etch rate ratios are obtained: annealed W to Si and SiO₂ of 1:3.2 and 1:4.6 and unannealed W to Si and SiO₂ of 1:7.7 and 1:5.3, respectively.

The optimum selectivities of reactive ion etching are summarized in Table I. A W:Si etch rate ratio greater than unity was shown for the first time to be achievable using CHF₃/70%O₂, where a selectivity of 1.6:1 and 2.4:1 were measured for annealed and as-deposited W films. The highest reverse W:Si selectivity of 1:11.6 was obtained for annealed W films with SF₆/5%O₂. For W:SiO₂ selectivity, the optimum values are obtained at SF₆/5%O₂, while the optimum reverse selectivity is found in pure CHF₃ plasma.

The edge profile of W film etched by reactive ion etching was preliminarily investigated for conditions observed to produce optimum W-to-Si and W-to-SiO₂ selectivity. Unannealed W films, 0.7 μm thick, were etched in CHF₃/70%O₂ and SF₆/5%O₂ at 20mTorr, 200W, and 20sccm. A 4μm W line on Si patterned with CHF₃/70% O₂ is shown in Fig. 6 with the Al mask layer still in place. Very little undercutting of the W or etching of the Si substrate is observed. As can be seen from the SEM microphotographs in Figs. 7 and 8, the vertical-to-lateral etch ratio of the W film is 3.5:1 in CHF₃/70%O₂ and 2:1 in SF₆/5%O₂.

IV. Discussion

The resistivity of thin W films has been reported [1] to vary substantially depending on the deposition technique, with results generally a factor of 2 to 3 higher than the bulk value of 5.6 micro ohm-cm. Also, the resistivity has been shown [16,17] to be a function of film thickness, sometimes requiring a thickness of 1 μ m or more to achieve the lowest value. Tungsten films deposited by DC sputtering and subjected to conventional furnace heat treatment (passivation at 1000 C and annealing at 450 C), have been reported [18] to have a resistivity of around 20 micro ohm-cm for a film thickness of 300nm. Our results using rapid thermal annealing of DC-sputtered films of the same thickness compare favorably with conventional processing, yielding a resistivity of around 16 micro ohm-cm for a 90 sec, 1100 C anneal.

The study of plasma-assisted etching of thin films suffers from an "embarrassment of riches" in the many parameters which can be varied (cf. main plasma gas, dilutant, sample placement vis-a-vis ion bombardment, power, pressure, flow rate, etc.). In this work, we have therefore confined ourselves to fluorinated gases diluted with oxygen and operating in the RIE mode at a fixed pressure, flow rate and power. As discussed in the previous section, a very strong, but complex, relationship is evident between the amount of oxygen in each of the three fluorinated gases (CF_4 , SF_6 and CHF_3) investigated, the fluorine concentration and the resulting W and Si etch rates. This complex relationship is highlighted in

the case of W in Fig. 9 where the normalized W etch rate and fluorine intensity are plotted as a function of oxygen percentage for each gas. The peak W etch rate occurs at oxygen concentrations ranging from zero to 70%. The fluorine maximum intensity coincides with the peak in etch rate for some but not all cases. In Table II we compare the effect of oxygen on our results with those of related work from the literature by indicating the O₂ percentage in the gas mixture at which the [F] intensity, and the Si or W etch rate reach their maximum value. For comparison purposes, we have also included corresponding plasma etching results from the literature.

For the case of CF₄/O₂ mixtures, both our results with W RIE and others for W and Si PE [8,14] indicate a [F] peak at 20-23% O₂ mixtures. However, under RIE conditions the W and Si etch rate maximum are coincident with the [F] peak, whereas the PE results published indicate a shift in the maximum etch rate to leaner oxygen mixtures. In the case of SF₆/O₂ etching, both W PE and RIE of W and Si exhibit this shift. Finally, in the case of CHF₃/O₂, a shift is observed for Si RIE but not for W etching.

To understand the role of fluorine radicals in the reactive ion etching process we plot in Fig.10 the etch rates of Si, SiO₂, and as-deposited and annealed W as a function of measured fluorine emission intensity obtained at various oxygen mixtures. As can be seen all cases, except for SiO₂, exhibit a substantial hysteresis effect where for the same [F] intensity

two widely different etch rates can result. This effect has been previously observed in the plasma etching of Si in CF_4/O_2 [11] and SF_6/O_2 [19] mixtures. As mentioned in Sec. III, this effect has been attributed [11,19] to the competition between fluorine and oxygen atoms for chemisorption sites on the Si surface. Thus, the availability of increasing amounts of [F] is not always the rate limiting step, if it is accompanied by an equal or greater increase in oxygen concentration. In the case of W RIE, our data also exhibits hysteresis, indicating that a similar mechanism is at work. The situation is quite different for SiO_2 , since oxygen forms an intrinsic part of the material to be etched. Consequently, no hysteresis effect is observed, but rather a generally increasing trend in etch rate with [F], with a similarly large scatter in the data as reported by Mogab et. al. [11] for SiO_2 plasma etching in CF_4/O_2 mixtures.

To further elucidate the competing roles of fluorine and oxygen we have plotted in Fig. 11 the normalized Si and W etch rates as a function of the ratio of [F] to [O] emission intensity in all three gas mixtures. The [O] emission level at each point is taken with respect to the base line level found in the "pure" gas plasma. A number of points can be made about the information contained in Fig. 11. First, the hysteresis effect in the etch rate is removed by taking both [F] and [O] into account. Second, the etch rate trends for Si and W are the same in each gas plasma. Third, the pattern is substantively different for RIE in CF_4/O_2 and SF_6/O_2 from RIE in CHF_3/O_2 . For the former, the etch rate increases with [F]/[O] ratio until

it gradually reaches saturation. In the latter case, the pattern is clearly non-monotonic with a peak in etch rate present at a $[F]/[O]$ ratio of 1.44 for Si and approximately 1 for W. The decrease in etch rate after the peak takes place in mixtures with increasing levels of hydrogen. This clearly points out the inhibiting role of hydrogen in the W and SiO_2 etch rate.

V. Summary and Conclusions

In summary, high quality W thin films were successfully prepared by sputtering and RTA techniques. The reactive ion etching of annealed and as-deposited W films, along with Si and SiO_2 , was investigated in CF_4/O_2 , SF_6/O_2 and CHF_3/O_2 plasmas. A W:Si etch rate ratio greater than unity was for the first time obtained with oxygen-rich CHF_3 mixtures. The competing role of fluorine and oxygen in the etching process was investigated. Hydrogen was found to be necessary to obtaining a high W:Si selectivity, by depressing the Si etch rate.

Acknowledgment

The Authors would like to acknowledge partial support for this work from the Office of Naval Research, under ONR contract No.N00014-81-K-0605.

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List of Tables and Figures

Table I. Maximum selectivities observed for W:Si and W:SiO₂

Table II. Comparison of results for fluorine/oxygen-based plasma-assisted etching of Si and W

Fig.1 Sheet resistance and resistivity of W film versus annealing time, at 1100C, in Ar ambient by RTA

Fig.2 Conductivity of W film as a function of annealing temperature, in Ar ambient and by RTA at 90 sec.

Fig.3 (a).Etch rate of W(anneal), W(unanneal), Si and SiO₂ versus percentage of O₂ in CF₄ and O₂ plasma, at 200W,20sccm,20mTorr, RIE mode. (b). -DC self bias and [F],[O] Intensity versus percentage of oxygen.

Fig.4 (a).Etch rate of W(anneal), W(unanneal), Si and SiO₂ versus percentage of O₂ in SF₆ and O₂ plasma, at 200W, 20sccm, 20mTorr, RIE mode. (b). -DC self bias and [F],[O] Intensity versus percentage of oxygen.

Fig.5 (a).Etch rate of W(anneal), W(unanneal), Si and SiO₂ versus percentage of O₂ in CHF₃ and O₂ plasma, at 200W, 20sccm, 20mTorr, RIE mode. (b). -DC self bias and [F],[O],[H] Intensity versus percentage of oxygen.

Fig.6 SEM picture of edge profile of 0.7um as-deposited W film which was etched in CHF₃/70%O₂, at 200W, 20sccm, 20mTorr. A Al mask was used and various films were deposited on Si substrate as indicated.

Fig.7 SEM cross-sectional view of resist/as-deposited W/Si which was etched in CHF₃/70%O₂ and same conditions as Fig.6.

Fig.8 SEM cross-sectional view of as-deposited W/Si which was etched in SF₆/5%O₂, at 200W, 20sccm, 20mTorr. The Al-mask has been removed and under-etched W film and Si was indicated.

Fig.9 (a).The normalized etch rate for W(anneal) and W(unanneal) and normalized intensity of [F] as a function of percentage of oxygen in CHF₃/O₂ plasma. (b). in CF₄/O₂ plasma. (c). in SF₆/O₂ plasma.

Fig.10(a) Etch rate of Si versus [F] intensity in CF₄, SF₆ and CHF₃ with O₂ plasma under RIE mode.

Fig.10(b) Etch rate of W_a(anneal) film versus [F] intensity in CF₄, SF₆ and CHF₃ with O₂ plasma under RIE mode.

Fig.10(c) Etch rate of W_{una}(unanneal) versus [F] intensity in

CF₄, SF₆ and CHF₃ with O₂ plasma under RIE mode.

Fig.10(d) Etch rate of SiO₂ versus [F] intensity in CF₄, SF₆ and CHF₃ with O₂ plasma under RIE mode.

Fig.11(a) The normalized etch rate of W(anneal) and Si versus [F]/[O]₂Δ (which was normalized to background value) ratio in CF₄/O₂ plasma.

Fig.11(b) The normalized etch rate of W(anneal) and Si versus [F]/[O]₂Δ ratio in CHF₃/O₂ plasma.

Fig.11(c) The normalized etch rate of W(anneal) and Si versus [F]/[O]₂Δ ratio in SF₆/O₂ plasma.

Table I. Maximum Selectivities Observed for W:Si and W:SiO₂

Selectivity		CHF ₃ /70%O ₂	CHF ₃	SF ₆ /5%O ₂	SF ₆ /30%O ₂
W _a *	: Si	1.6:1	1:3.2	1:11.6	1:10
W _a	: SiO ₂	1.8:1	1:4.6	3:1	2.5:1
W _{una} **	: Si	2.4:1	1:5.4	1:3	1:10
W _{una}	: SiO ₂	2.1:1	1:7.6	11.6:1	2.3:1

RIE Etching Conditions : 200W, 20sccm, 20mTorr

* W_a : annealed W film

** W_{una} : unannealed W film

Table II. Comparison of Results for Fluorine/Oxygen-Based Plasma-Assisted Etching of Si and W

	CF ₄ /O ₂		SF ₆ /O ₂		CHF ₃ /O ₂
Mode ,	[a]: PE 350mT 0.16W/cm ²				
Pressure	[b]: PE 200mT 0.2W/cm ²		[b]: PE 200mT 0.2W/cm ²		
Power Density	[c]: RIE 20mT 0.4W/cm ²		[c]: RIE 20mT 0.4W/cm ²		[c]: RIE 20mT 0.4W/cm ²
			[d]: PE 1T -1.8W/cm ²		
			[e]: RIE 10mT 0.4W/cm ²		
			[f]: RIE 10mT		
[F] peak	23%[a] 20%[b]	20%[c]	30%[b] 30%[d]	30%[c]	65%[c]
Si E.R.* peak	12%[a]	20%[c]	30%[d]	10%[c] 10%[e]	50%[c]
W E.R.* peak	10%[b]	20%[c] (50%)	0%[b]	0%[c] (5%) 0%[f]	65%[c] (70%)

[a]: Mogab et.al.[11]

[b]: Tang & Hess[8]

(W as-deposited at 350 C)

[c]: Pan & Steckl[this work] (W RTannealed at 1100 C, (W as-deposited & 25 C))

[d]: d'Agostino and Flamm [19]

[e]: Pinto et.al.[13]

[f]: Randall & Wolfe[7]

(W as-deposited at 25 C)

* E.R. peak : Maximum Etch Rate

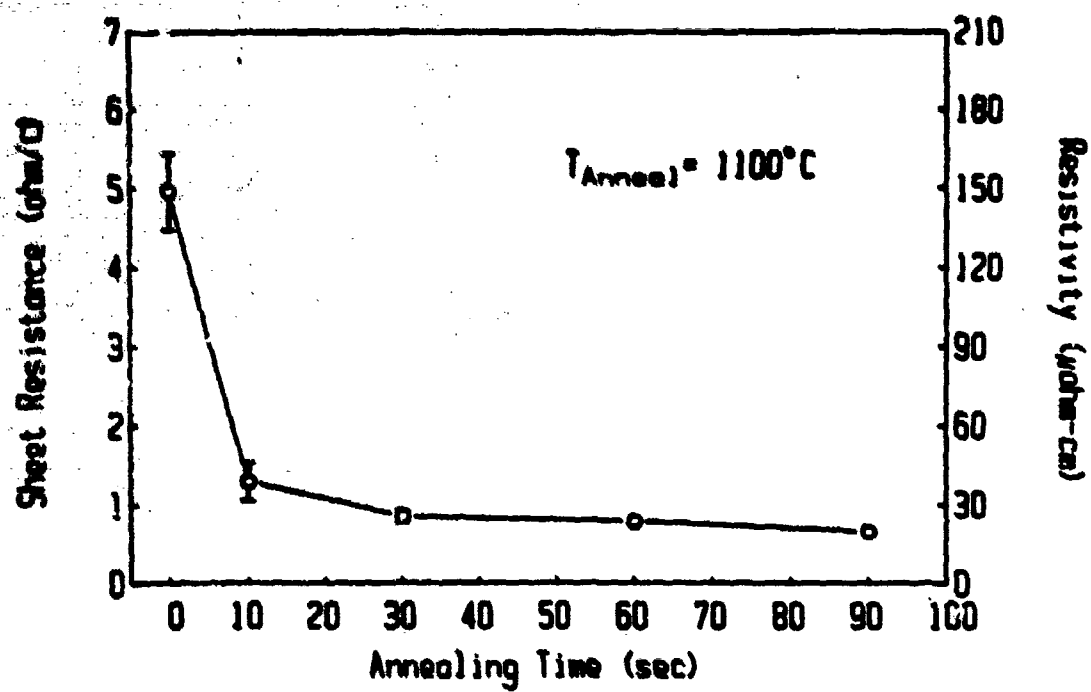


Fig. 1

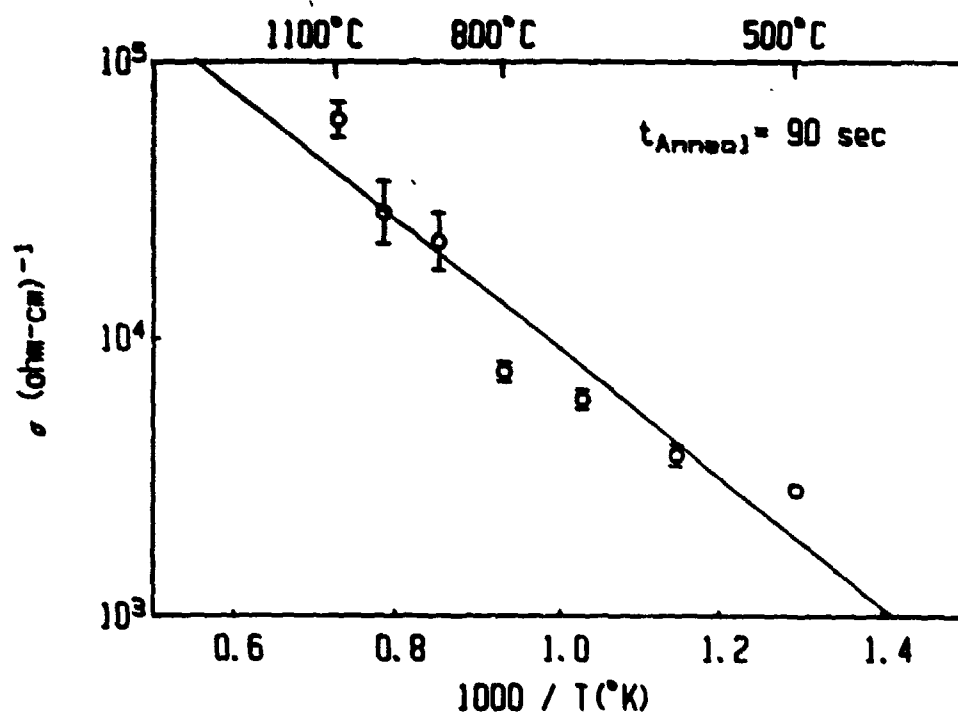


Fig. 2

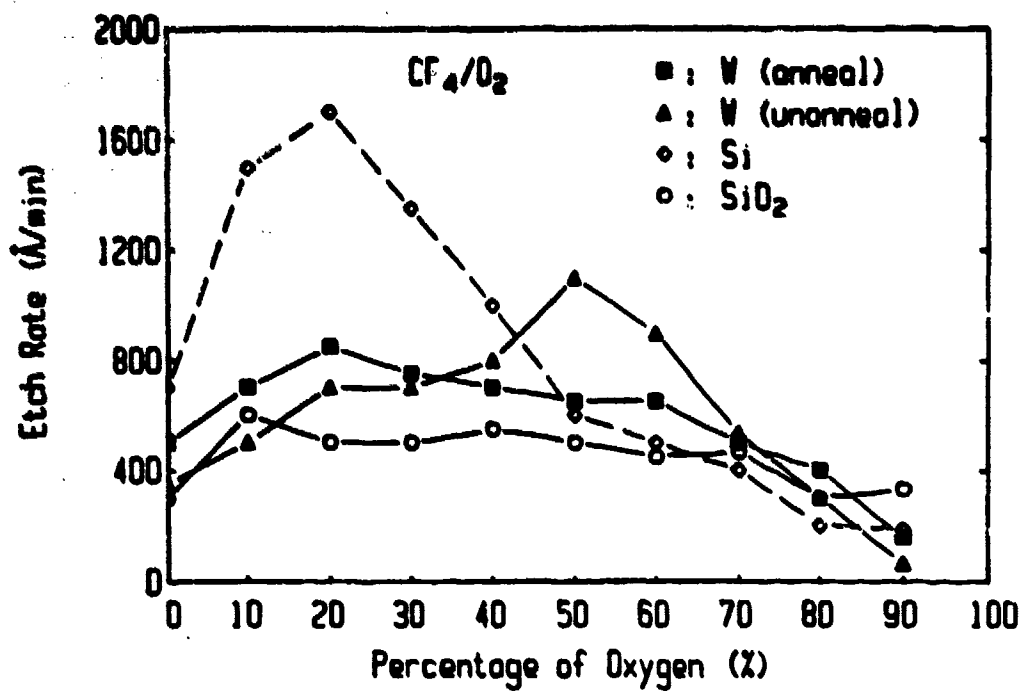


Fig. 3a

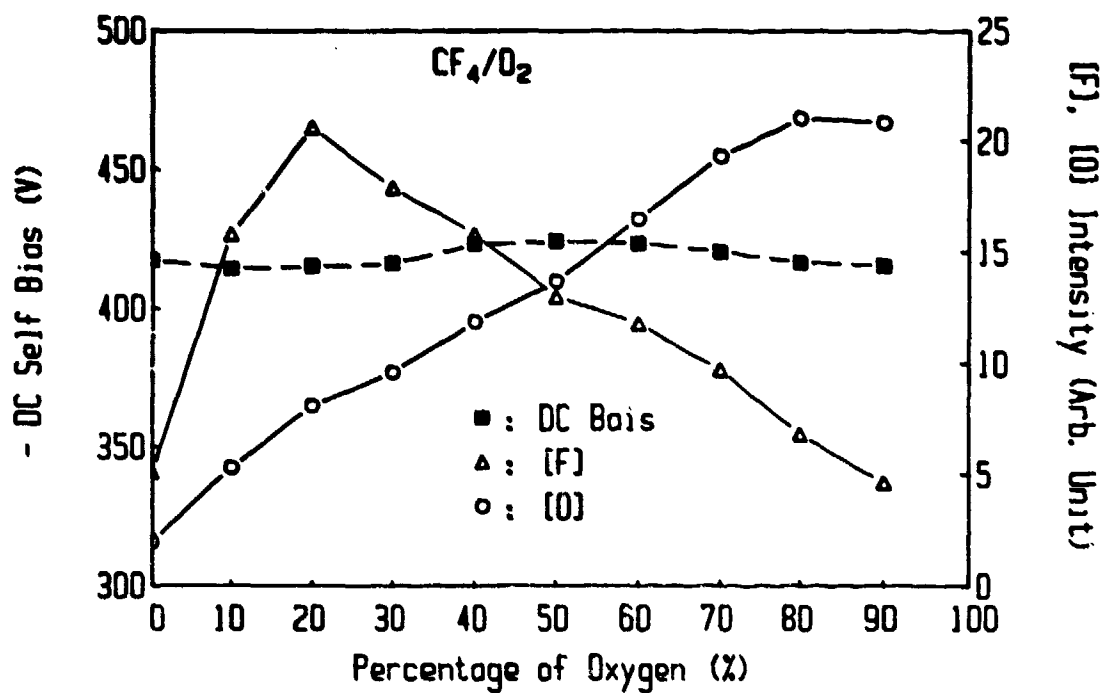


Fig. 3b

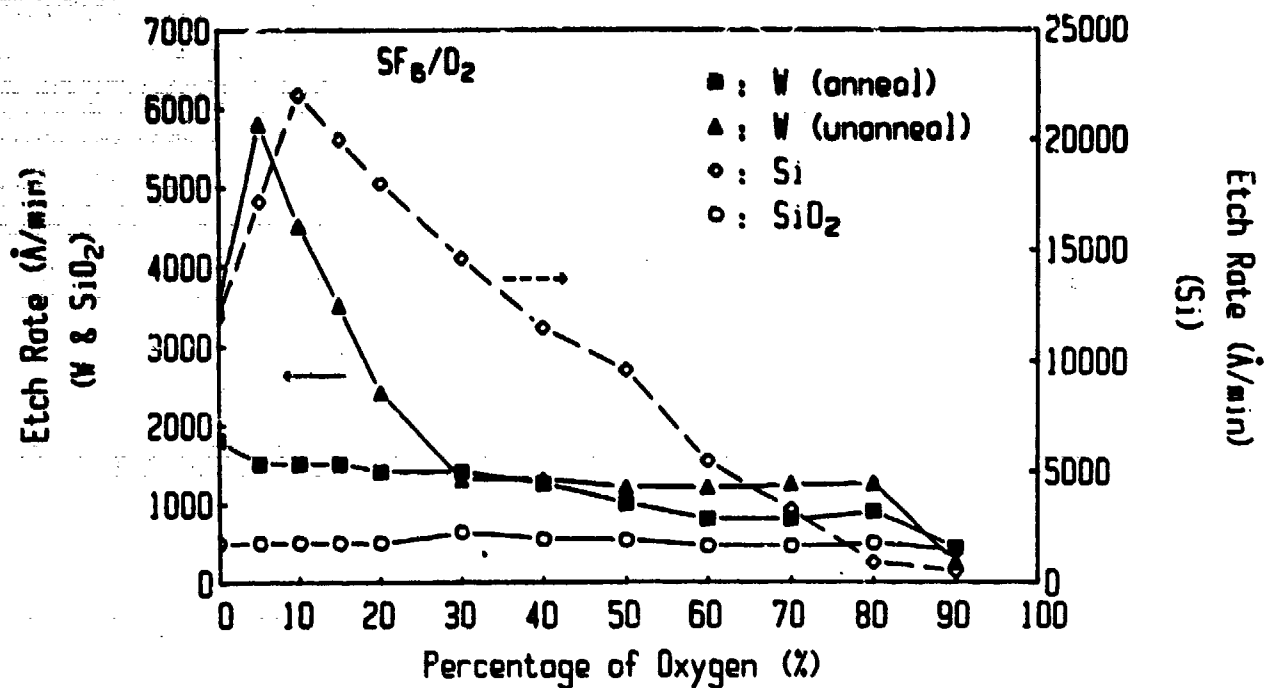


Fig. 4a

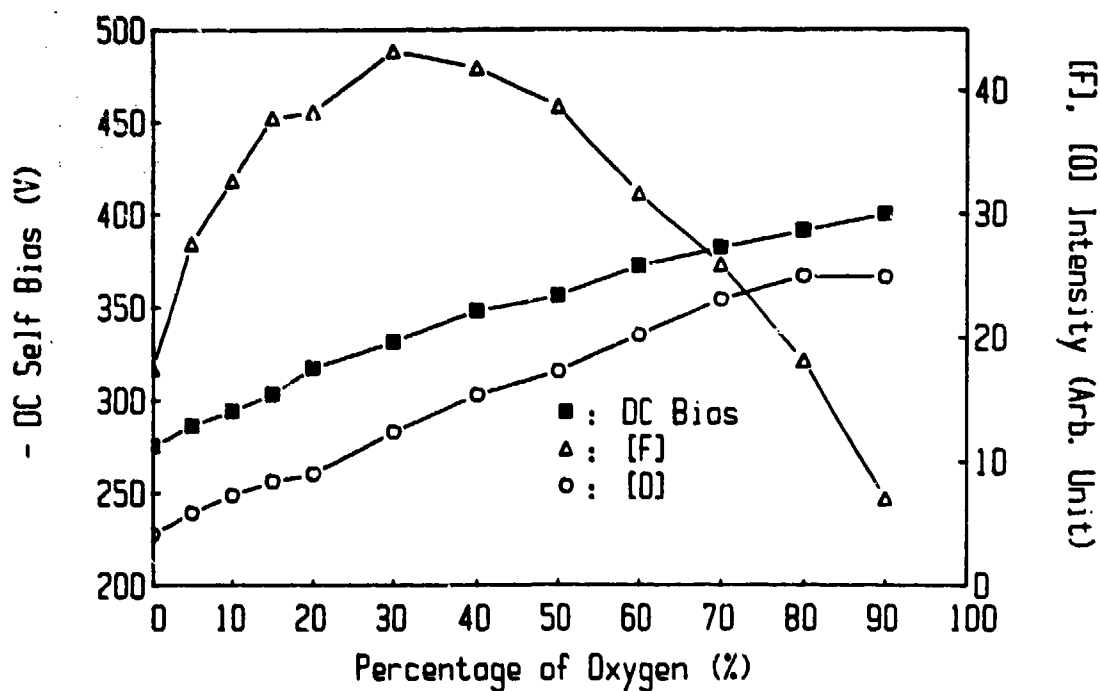


Fig. 4b

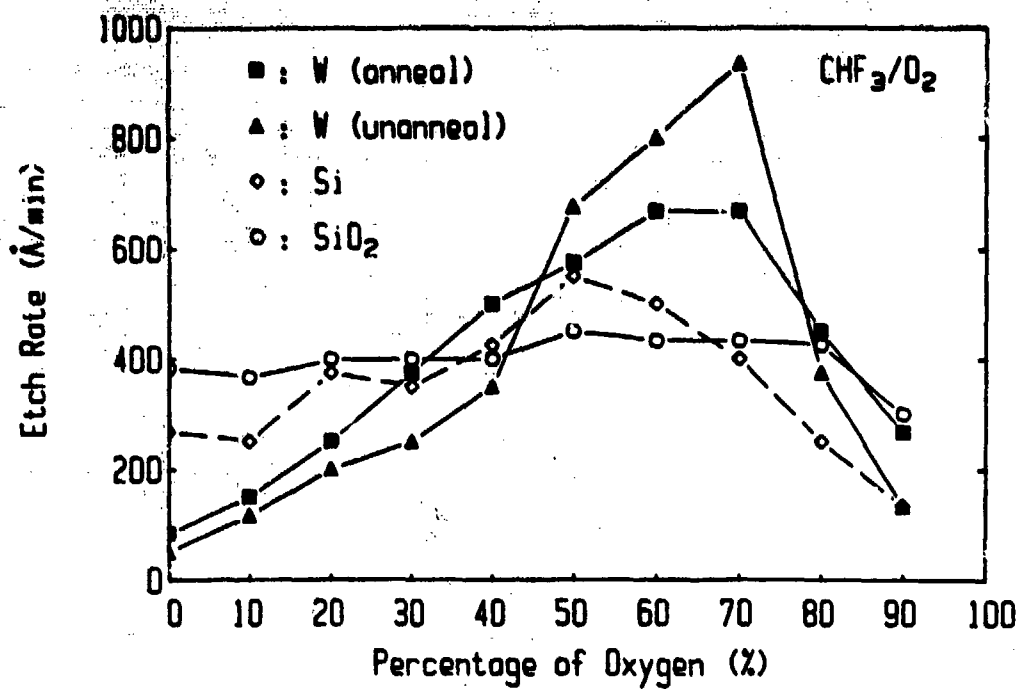


Fig. 5a

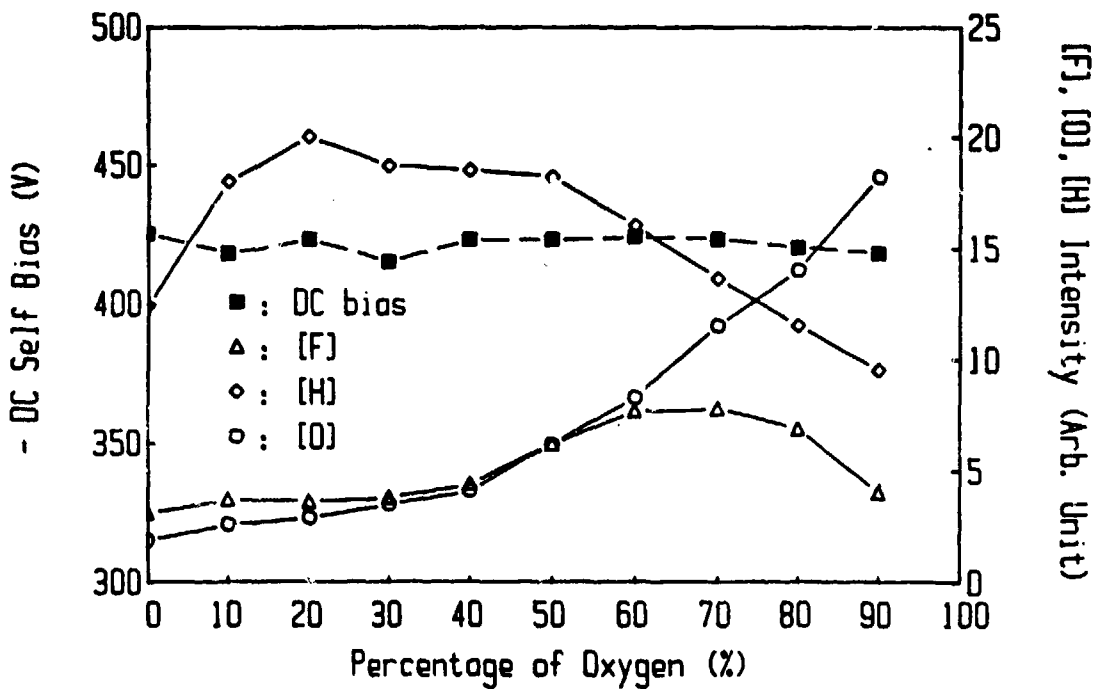
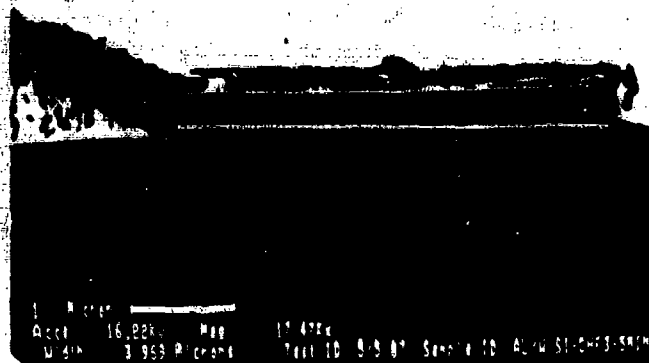


Fig. 5b

* $\text{CHF}_3/70\text{XO}_2$



← Al mask
← V Film
← Si

Fig. 6

* $\text{CHF}_3/70\text{XO}_2$



← Resist
← W film
← Si

Fig. 7

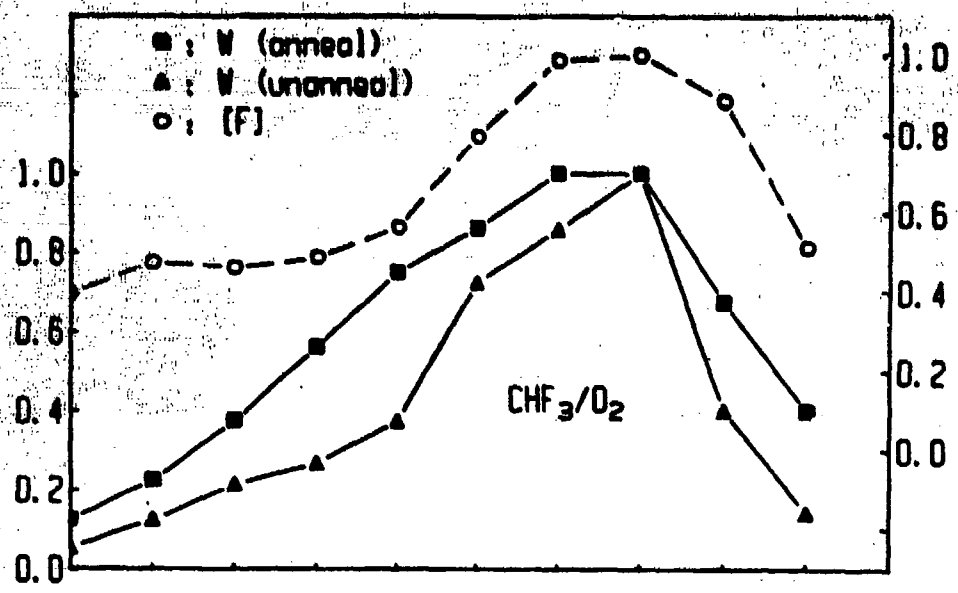
* $\text{SF}_6/5\text{XO}_2$



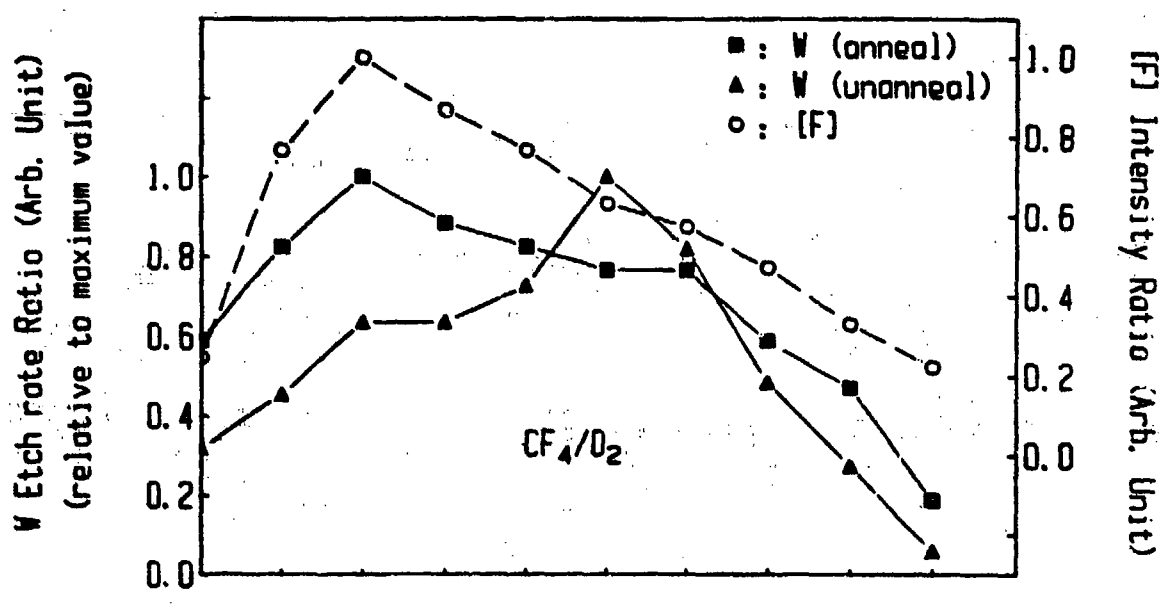
← W film
← Si

Fig. 8

(a)



(b)



(c)

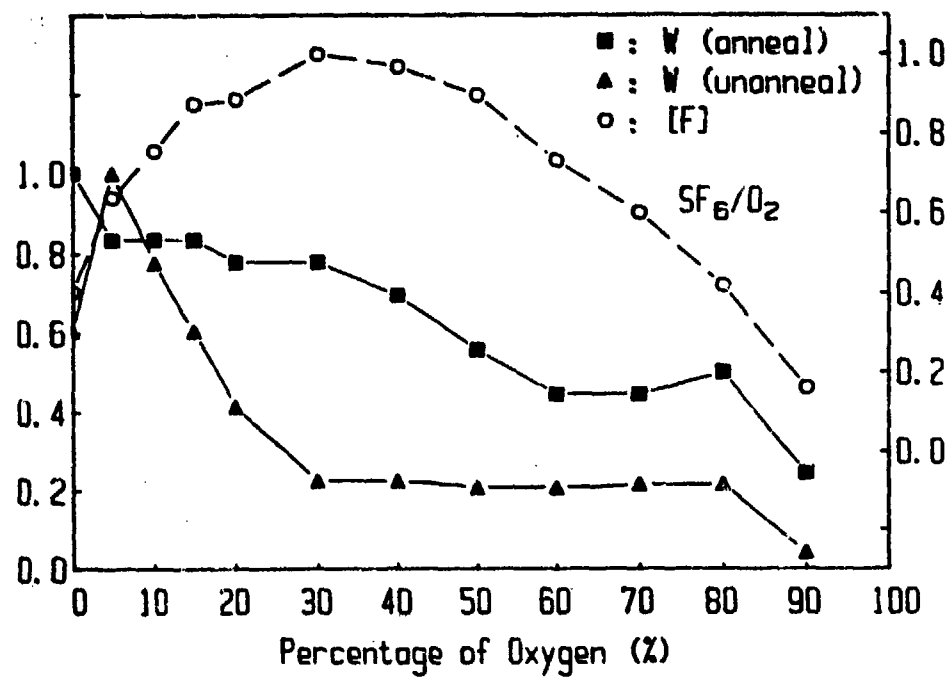


Fig. 9a, b, c

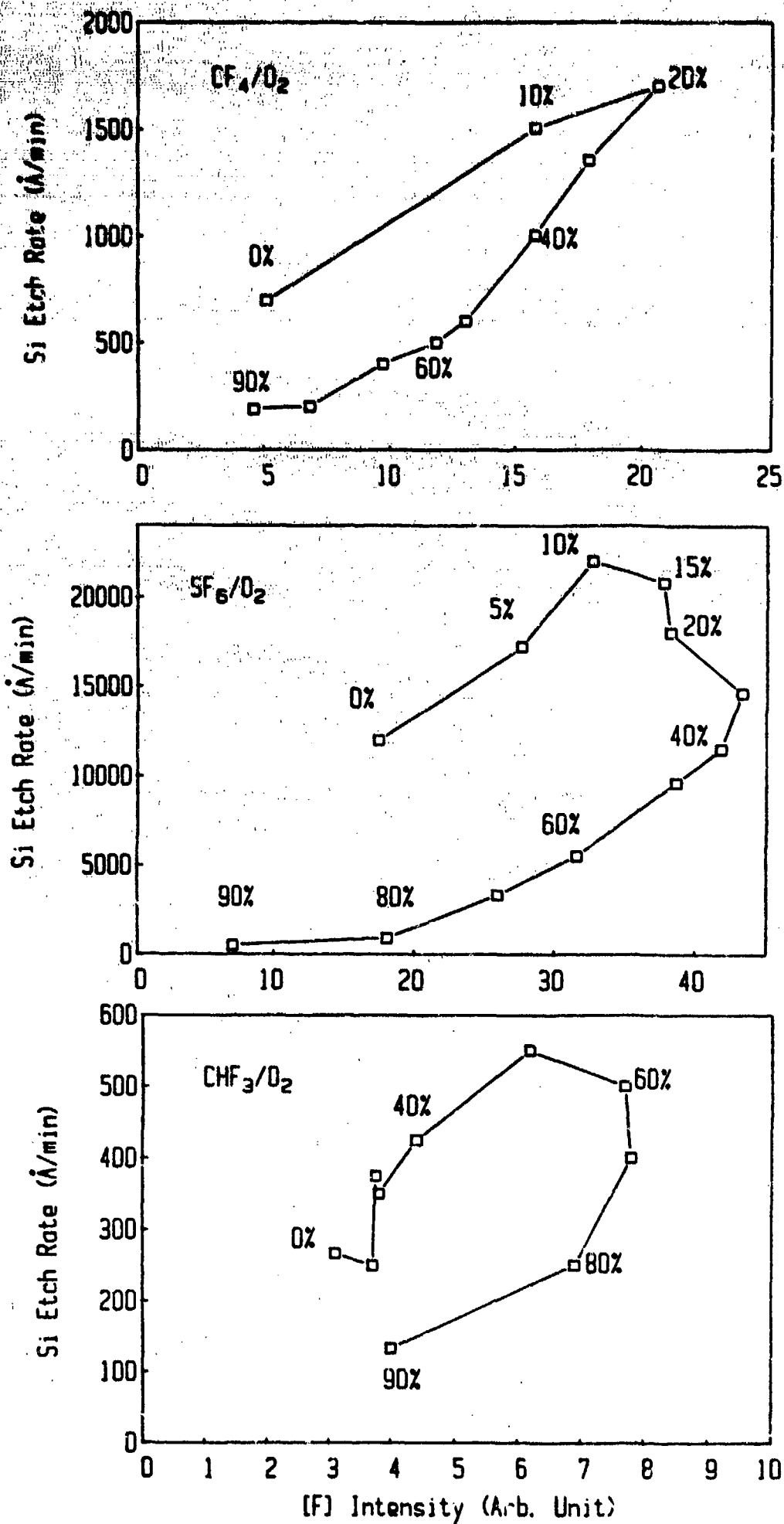


Fig. 10a

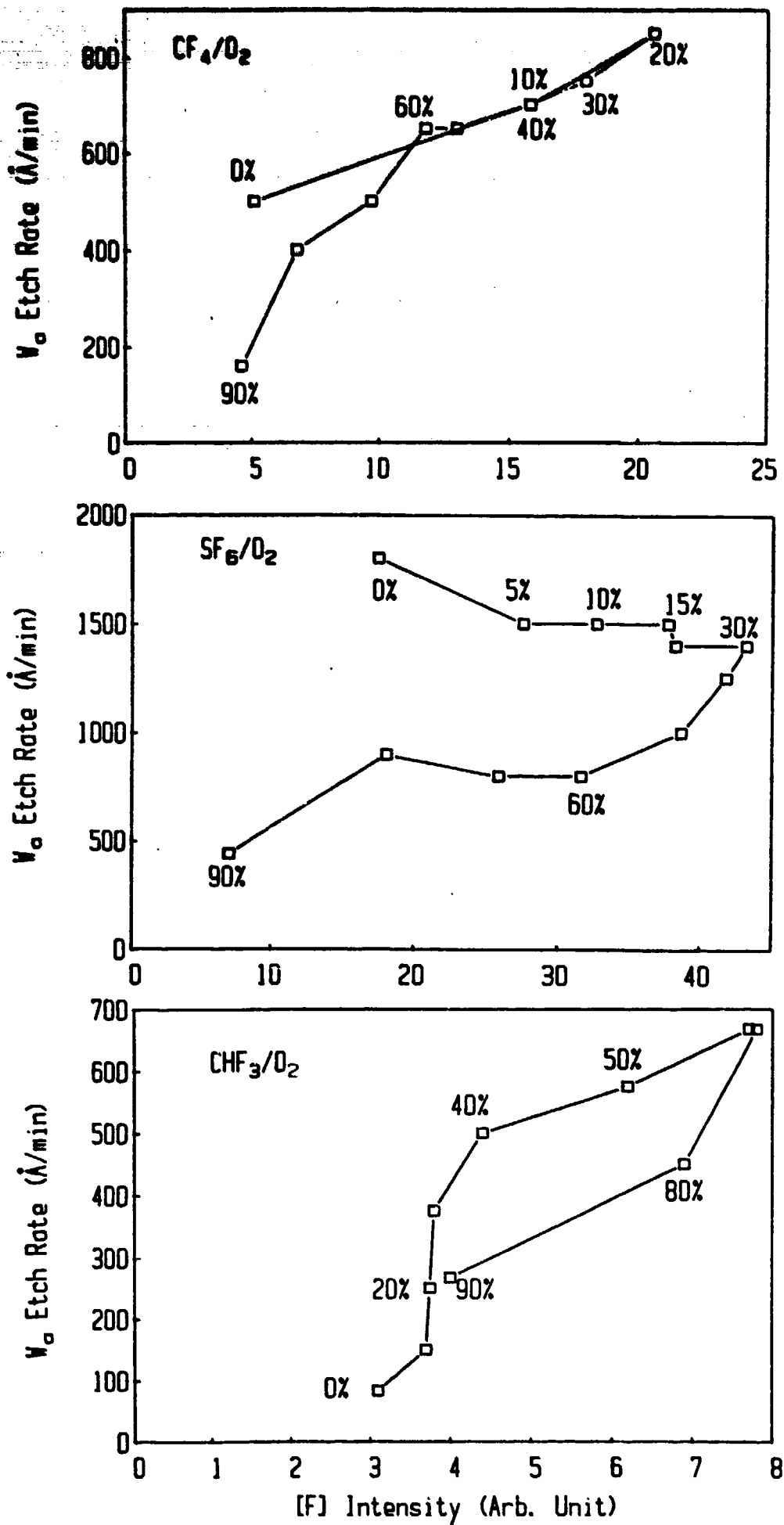


Fig. 10b

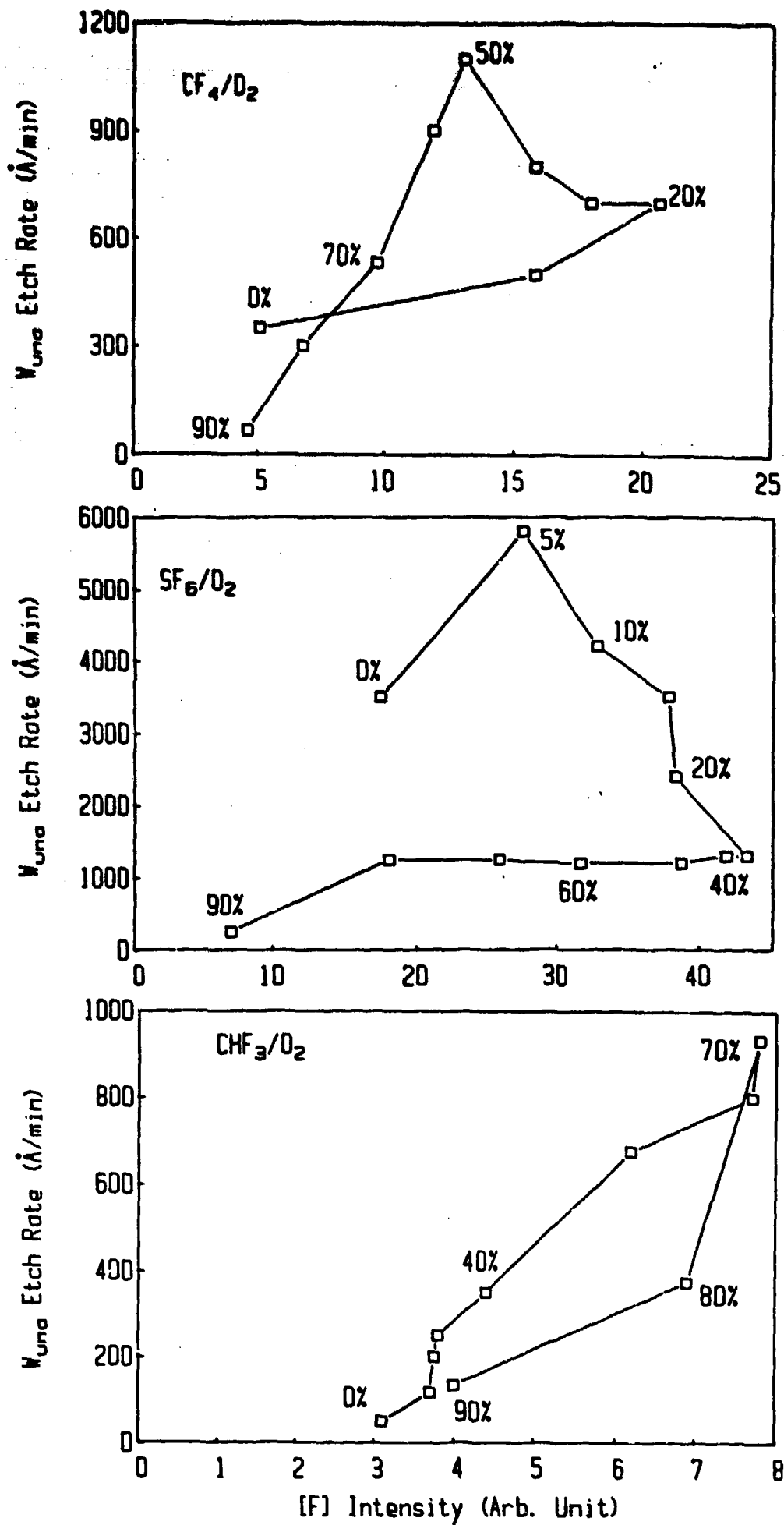


Fig. 10c

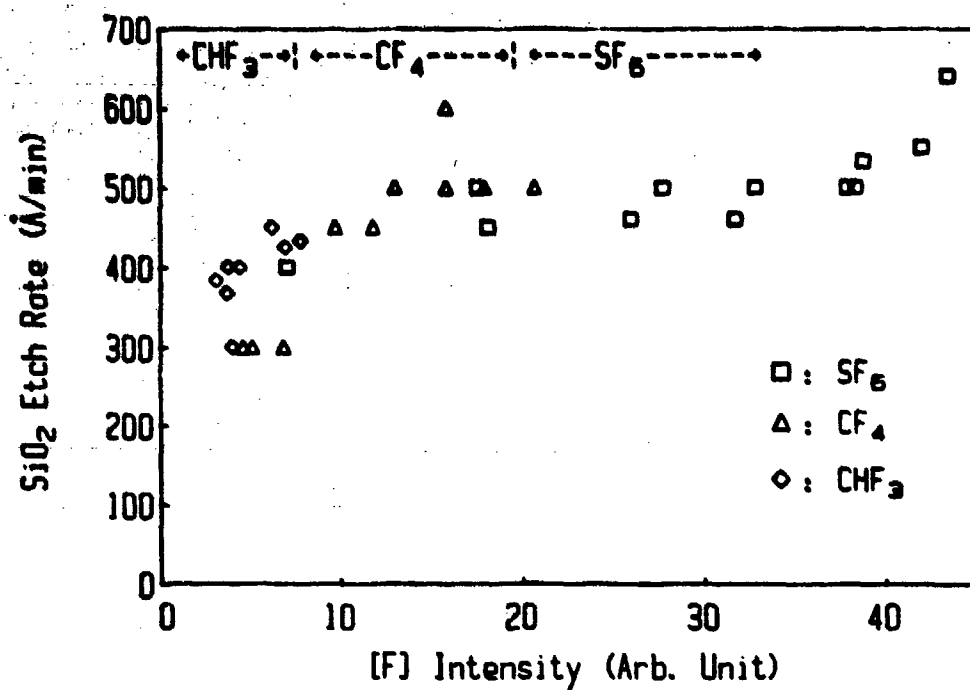


Fig. 10d

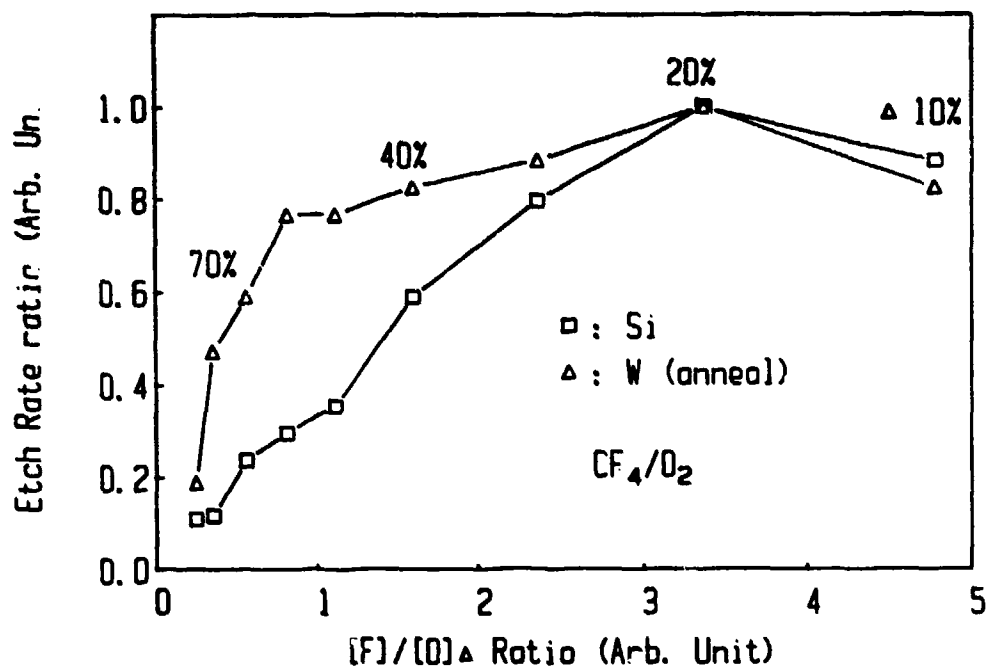


Fig. 11a

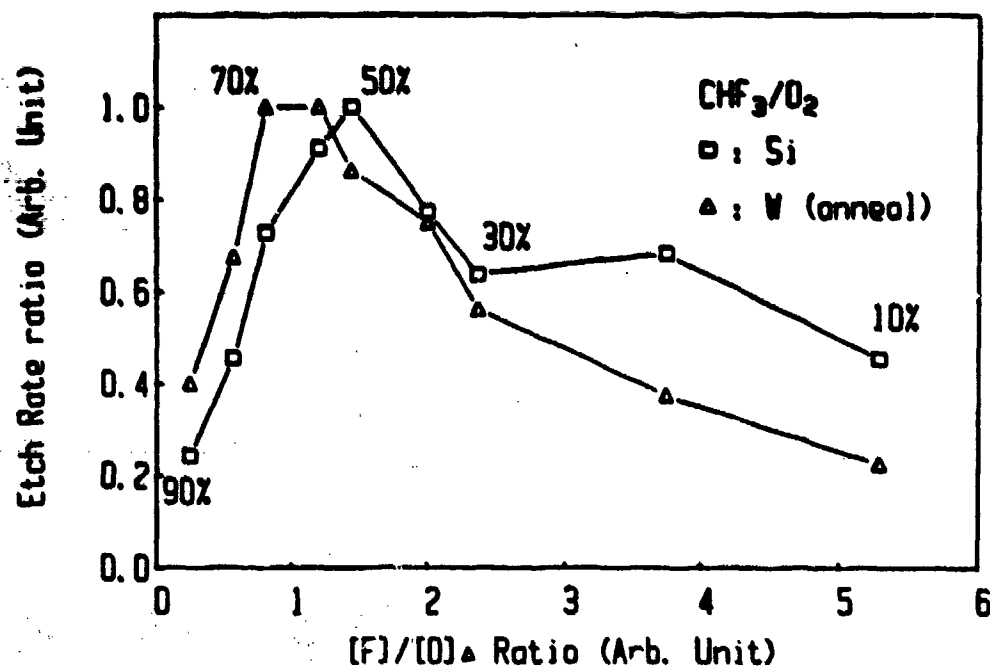


Fig. 11b

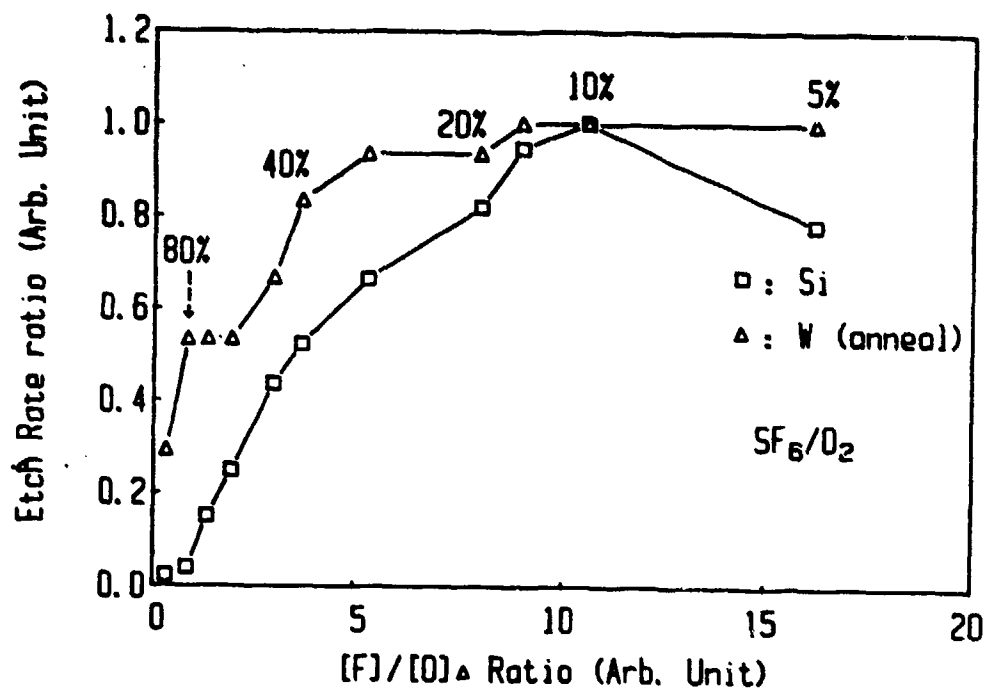


Fig. 11c