

半导体芯片化学机械抛光过程中材料去除机理研究进展

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摘要: 就国内外关于集成电路芯片化学机械抛光 (CMP) 材料去除机理研究的现状和进展进行了评述, 总结了集成电路芯片常用介电材料二氧化硅以及导电互连材料钨、铝及铜的化学机械抛光研究现状和进展, 进而分析了化学机械抛光过程中化学作用同机械作用的协同效应, 指出关于芯片化学机械抛光的材料去除机理尚存在争议, 因此有必要在 CMP 研究领域引入原子力显微镜和电化学显微镜等先进分析测试设备和相关技术, 以便在深入揭示 CMP 过程中材料去除机理的基础上, 为更好地控制 CMP 过程和提高 CMP 效率提供科学依据

关键词: 芯片; 化学机械抛光 (CMP); 材料去除机理; 化学-机械协同效应

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集成电路芯片是计算机和手机等多种高科技信息产品的“心脏”。近年来, 随着国内芯片制造业的迅猛发展及许多世界著名芯片制造商在国内建厂的相继投产, 对芯片制造过程中一些关键技术的理论和应用研究愈来愈引起人们的高度重视。作为芯片制造过程中频繁使用的最重要的工序及保持亚微米集成电路芯片整体和局部平面化的关键技术之一^[1], 化学机械抛光 (简称 CMP) 受到了国内外研究者的高度关注。化学机械抛光机理涉及摩擦学、力学、化学、材料学和表面工程技术等多个学科。雷红等^[2]总结了 CMP 技术的发展历史及存在的问题。本文针对国内外关于 CMP 摩擦学机理的研究现状及进展进行评述, 期望能对国内该领域的研究者有所裨益。

1 化学机械抛光过程中材料的去除机理

图 1 示出了芯片化学机械抛光的原理示意图。将待抛光芯片正面向下同橡胶材料制作的抛光盘表面接触, 抛光盘以等速单向旋转, 以保证芯片表面各点的相对速度一致。待抛光芯片和抛光盘之间引入连续流动的抛光液, 抛光液含有能与芯片表面材料发生化学作用的成分以及纳米量级的陶瓷抛光磨粒。显然, CMP 过程中材料去除的摩擦学机理与芯片/抛光盘接触表面之间的载荷密切相关。Runnels 等^[3,4]认为,

载荷完全由流体动压润滑膜承担, 待抛光芯片表面材料的去除是由于抛光液的剪切冲蚀所致, 并应用 Navier-Stokes 流体动力学方程建立芯片表面材料的流体冲蚀去除模型。遗憾的是, 利用该模型难以解释抛光过程中抛光液所含磨粒以及化学作用对抛光效

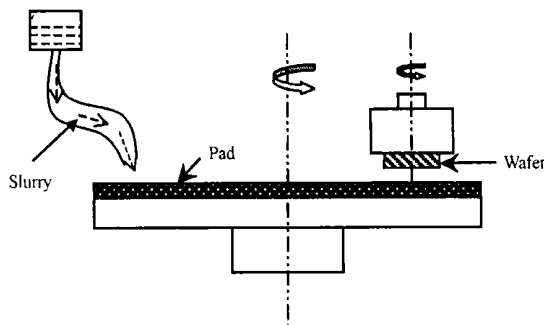


Fig 1 Schematic diagram of CMP system

图 1 芯片化学机械抛光原理示意图

果的巨大影响, 同时亦无法解释其对抛光盘表面粗糙度的影响; 而实验证明, 若无磨粒或化学作用的影响, 芯片的抛光速度至少会降低 1 个数量级^[5], 且完全处于流体动压润滑区的 CMP 抛光速度极其缓慢^[6]。计算表明, 抛光液中磨粒的切向运动所提供的能量比芯片表面材料去除所需的能量至少低 2 个数量级, 因此可以认为磨粒的冲蚀磨损不应是材料去除的主要机

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理^[5]。Yu等^[7]认为,载荷由流体动压润滑膜和抛光盘接触表面共同承担,芯片材料的去除是由于抛光盘表面的微突体对芯片表面材料的直接机械作用所致^[7]。但该观点同样无法解释抛光液中所含磨粒以及化学作用的影响

Shi等^[8]认为,载荷完全由抛光盘接触表面所承担,在抛光过程中,大量磨粒被牢固地镶嵌在柔软的抛光盘表面,每个镶嵌的磨粒相当于1个固定磨料,其被压入芯片表面一定深度并沿芯片表面进行犁削运动(见图2),从而使被抛光芯片表面材料经由磨粒

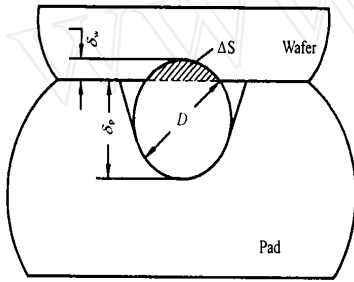


Fig 2 Scheme of abrasive wear attributed to polishing particulates indented into wafer

图2 归因于压入芯片表面的抛光颗粒的磨粒磨损示意图

磨损而去除。据此可以较为圆满地解释抛光液的化学作用、磨粒、抛光盘粗糙度、速度和压力等材料抛光速率的影响。不少研究者依据该机制分别推导出了表征材料去除速率同抛光盘转速、压力及磨粒特性等之间关系的方程,有关理论计算结果同试验结果基本吻合^[9-12]。然而,Shi等^[8]所提出的机理同样存在不足,一方面,就典型的CMP试验而言,磨粒平均直径约为50 nm^[5],根据接触力学理论计算得到的芯片表面磨粒压入深度小于0.1 nm,即小于原子尺寸,其不可能归因于经典的磨粒磨损;另一方面,磨粒磨损机制应该对应于芯片表面的大量犁沟或划痕,但大量实验表明芯片抛光表面并不存在犁沟或划痕^[13,14]。此外,磨粒磨损机制所对应的磨损率应随磨粒尺寸增加而增大,但实验结果与此相反^[13]。针对磨粒磨损机理所存在的疑点,我们提出了克服表面分子键能的单分子层去除机制^[15],我们认为CMP是表面的最外层原子或分子不断氧化和去除的动态平衡过程,化学作用的实质在于通过氧化反应削弱表面原子/分子的键能,而机械作用的实质在于将键能弱化的表面分子去除。在此基础上,建立了表面原子/分子氧化去除的动态平衡模型,推导了表征抛光速率同表面原子/分子氧化几率以及去除几率同材料和操作参数等之间关系的数学方程式。基于该模型的定性预测结果同相应试

验结果完全一致,但模型中的原子/分子氧化几率和去除几率等参数有待于进一步通过实验加以确定

2 化学机械抛光中化学同机械作用协同效应

化学作用同机械作用的协同效应对化学机械抛光效果具有至关重要的影响,正因为如此,二者之间的协同作用已成为近年来国内外研究的热点。鉴于集成电路芯片中所用的介电材料主要为二氧化硅,而导电互连材料主要为钨、铝和铜,以下分别针对这4种性质不同的材料来讨论化学作用同机械作用的协同效应对化学机械抛光效果的影响

二氧化硅(SiO_2)是一种硬而脆的陶瓷材料,其表面化学活性很低。一般认为在 SiO_2 的CMP过程中,磨料或抛光液的化学作用主要在于导致 $Si-O-Si$ 键结构变化。Cook^[16]发现水和磨料种类对 SiO_2 的抛光效果影响最大,在无水条件下其抛光速度几乎为0;水的作用在于和 SiO_2 表面分子发生氢化反应,而机械作用的实质在于将氢化反应膜去除,不同种类的磨料对应的抛光速度相差很大,其中氧化铈(CeO_2)所对应的抛光速度最快,氧化锆(ZrO_2)对应的抛光速度次之。Tomozawa^[17]认为,磨粒对 SiO_2 表面施加的应力和摩擦热有助于 SiO_2 的氢化和塑性变形,而机械作用的实质在于通过磨料磨损机制将氢化的表面层去除。Hoshino等^[18]则认为,在CMP过程中,氧化铈磨粒同 SiO_2 表面分子反应形成大量 $Si-O-Ce$ 化学键, SiO_2 的抛光效果取决于 $Si-O-Si$ 键的机械撕裂而非 $Si(OH)_4$ 化合物的机械去除。

钨(W)是化学性质比较稳定的金属,其表面易形成氧化膜而呈钝态。Kaufman等^[19]提出,就钨的CMP过程而言,化学作用的实质在于在钨的表面形成硬度较低的氧化钨薄膜,而机械作用的实质在于将该氧化膜去除,抛光过程实际上是氧化膜的不断形成和去除的动态过程。根据该机理,在由静态钝化向动态抛光过渡的过程中,钨表面的电势将会出现突变。这已由大量基于电化学方法的研究结果所证实^[20-23],从而间接证实了该机理的正确性;Liu等^[24]还根据该机理推导出了钨的抛光速率方程。然而,Kneer等^[25,26]通过电化学测量发现,实测出的钨的抛光速度同按照所测得的腐蚀电流计算所得到的抛光速度相比大得多,他们进而推测钨的CMP过程并不是主要依赖于Kaufman机理,甚至有可能是腐蚀促进的断裂过程。Tamboli等^[27]在试图解释上述矛盾时指出,钨的CMP仍然主要依赖于Kaufman机理,但钨原子直接将电子转移给氧化剂离子,因此对阳极电流无贡

献,从而导致实测抛光速度远大于依据腐蚀电流计算得到的抛光速度。Stein等^[28,29]通过试验发现,抛光液磨粒种类对钨的抛光速度影响很大,并据此认为磨粒同钨表面的物理和化学相互作用对钨材料的去除具有决定性的影响,进而建立了磨粒同钨表面反应的化学动力学模型。Paul^[30,31]指出,在CMP过程中钨表面同时存在金属氧化、氧化物分解、氧化物脱溶和机械磨削等微观机制,不同机制在宏观上处于动态平衡状态,并据此建立了非常复杂的钨磨损速率方程。

铝(Al)是一种比钨更加活泼且更易于钝化的金属,因此许多研究者^[32,33]认为Kaufman机制同样适用于铝的CMP过程,即在抛光过程中,铝表面首先形成氧化铝薄膜,氧化膜随即被机械去除,抛光过程是氧化铝薄膜不断形成和去除的过程。基于该机理,Wrschka等^[33]成功地推导出了抛光速率同氧化膜厚度成反比关系的数学方程式。然而,Fang等^[34]发现,在含碘酸盐和氧化剂的抛光液中,按照测得的腐蚀电流计算所得到的铝的抛光速度仅为实测抛光速度的5%~6%,据此他们认为铝的CMP主要机理为纯铝(而非氧化铝)的机械去除。Tsai等^[35]在含磷酸和柠檬酸的抛光液中检测到了纯金属铝,并据此指出铝的钝化膜不是铝表面在CMP过程中去除的唯一材料。Kuo等^[36-38]采用各种电化学测试技术详细研究了磷酸基抛光液中铝的抛光机理,发现铝表面是否形成完整的钝化膜同所施加的阳极电势密切相关。当阳极电势较高时,铝表面能够形成完全覆盖的钝化膜,此时Kaufman机制完全适用;但当阳极电势较低时,铝表面不能形成完全覆盖的表面膜,此时Kaufman机制仅部分适用,而未覆盖的纯铝的剥落对材料去除的贡献不容忽视。

铜(Cu)的化学活性比钨和铝低得多,其相应的离子形成配合物的能力则很强,因此铜的CMP机理非常复杂。Lee等^[39-43]认为铜的CMP过程仍然遵循Kaufman机制,即抛光过程是铜化合物表面膜的不断形成和去除的过程。Steigerwald等^[44-47]提出,在铜的CMP过程中纯铜首先在机械力作用下磨削脱落,随后磨削脱落的纯铜磨粒通过化学溶解进入抛光液。Murarka^[46]则认为铜在CMP过程中直接经由化学溶解而进入抛光液中,如硝酸可以同铜形成易溶于水的硝酸铜从而使铜直接溶解。根据这种化学溶解机理和化学平衡原理,能够降低铜离子在抛光液中的浓度的化学作用(如螯合)有利于提高铜的抛光速度^[47]。

此外,关于Cu的CMP机理还存在一些其它观点,有些观点甚至互相矛盾。如Carpio等^[48]发现,因

抛光液组成的不同,铜的CMP机理既可能为钝化型机理(Kaufman机制),也可能为溶化型机理(金属直接溶入抛光液中),并且认为氢氧化铵和硝酸作为抛光液分别通过钝化型和溶化型机制而起到作用。而Luo等^[49]则通过试验证实,在含氢氧化铵的抛光液中,铜的直接化学侵蚀(溶化)对材料去除的贡献极其微小。Renteln等^[50]则发现,铜的抛光速度明显受温度的影响,并据此将铜的抛光机理划分为温度激活型和摩擦助溶型2种形式。

3 结束语

从现有的相关研究来看,关于芯片化学机械抛光材料去除机理尚存在不少争议,但随着原子力显微镜和电化学显微镜等先进分析测试设备以及分子动力学模拟^[51]等相关技术在CMP研究领域的应用推广,可以预期人们最终将准确深入地认识CMP过程中的材料去除机理,从而为更好地控制CMP过程和提高CMP效率提供科学依据。

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Recent Progress in Study on Material Removal Mechanisms of Silicon Wafer During Chemical Mechanical Polishing

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Abstract: A review is given on the current state of and recent progress in the study on the material removal mechanisms of Si wafers during chemical mechanical polishing (CMP). Thus a summary is made on the research progress about the material removal mechanisms of Si wafers subject to CMP and about the chemical mechanical polishing of SiO_2 as the commonly used dielectric material of the Si wafers. At the same time, the current state of and research progress in the chemical mechanical polishing of W, Al, and Cu as the electric-connecting materials of wafers are also summarized, and the chemical mechanical synergistic effect during the CMP process of SiO_2 , W, Al, and Cu is highlighted. It is supposed to introduce atomic force microscopy and electrochemical microscopy into the study of CMP so as to clarify the disputes on the material removal mechanisms during the CMP process and to establish scientific guidance to increasing the CMP efficiency.

Key words: silicon wafer; chemical mechanical polishing; material removal mechanism; chemical mechanical synergistic effect

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