

# Use of Spectrograph-based OES for SiN Etch Selectivity and Endpoint Optimization

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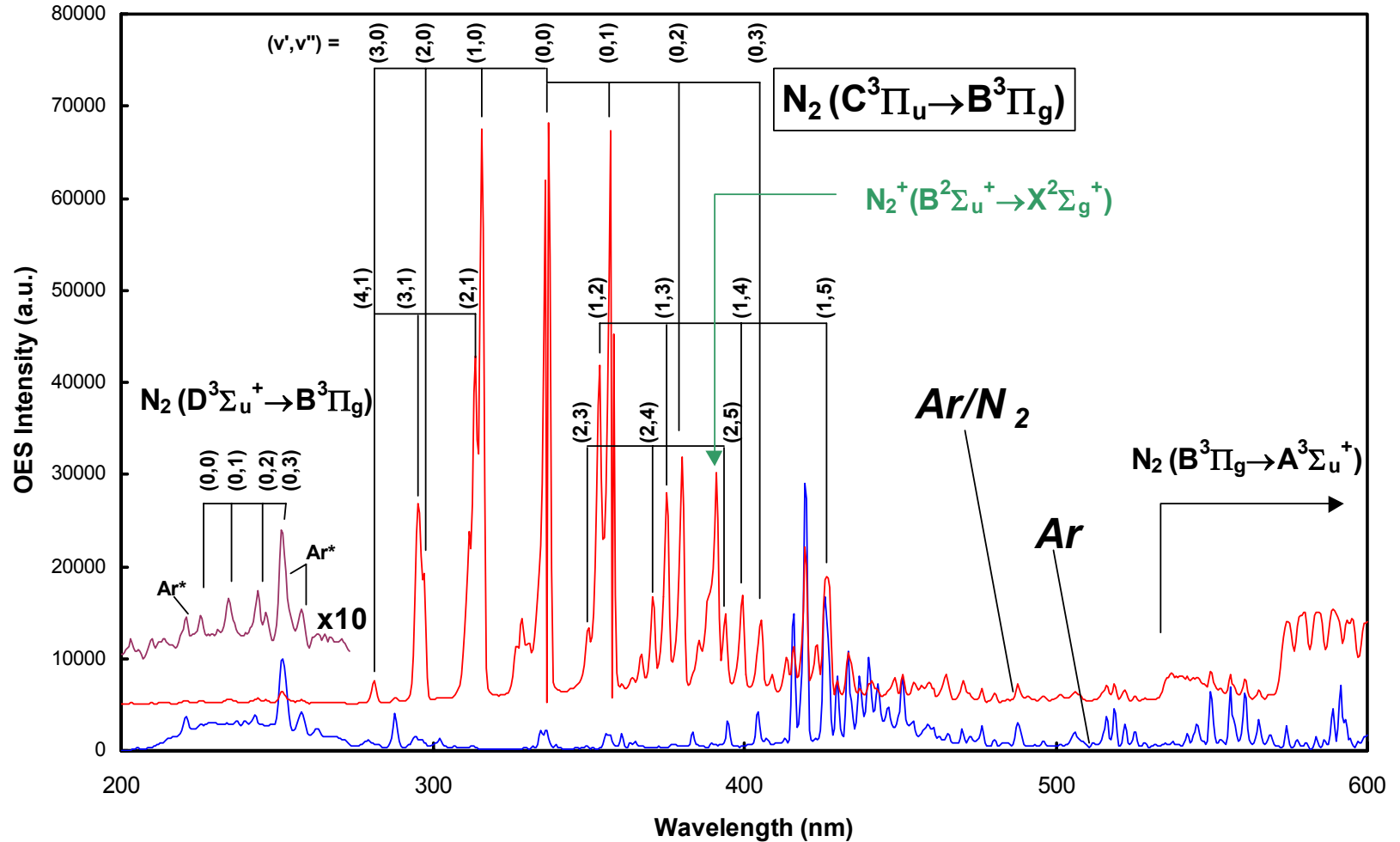
# Goals of the Project

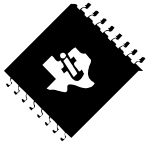
- Develop a new process for etching SiN
  - NO + F are active etch species in SiN etch
  - Kastenmeier, Matsuo and Oehrlein, J. Vac. Sci. Technol., A17 (1999) 3179
- Use N<sub>2</sub> + O<sub>2</sub> with CH<sub>2</sub>F<sub>2</sub> in Ar to generate NO in the chamber
- Determine optimum gas mix for rapid etch
- Use OES to monitor NO concentration
- Use OES to detect endpoint



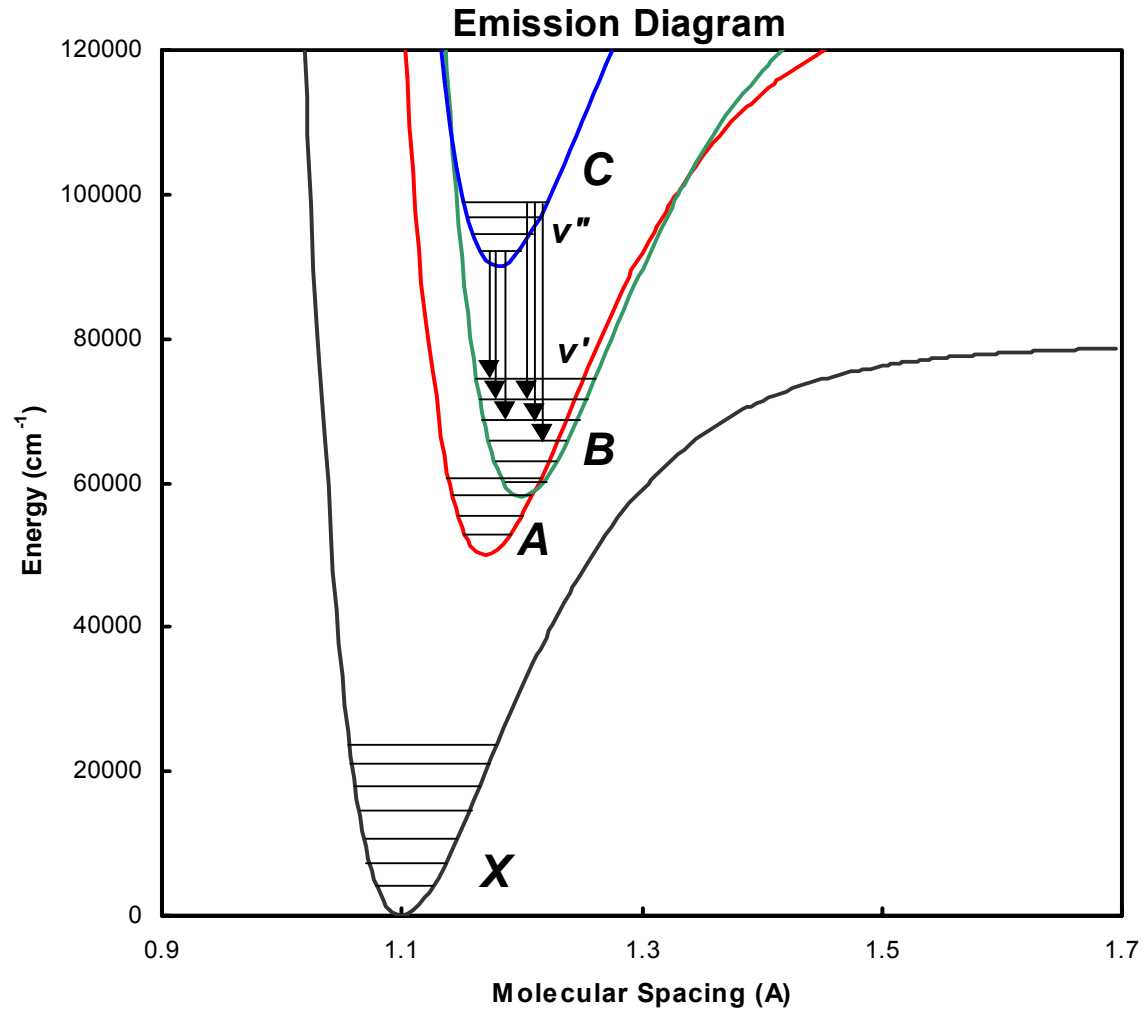
# Ar AND Ar/N<sub>2</sub> PLASMA OES

ER42B, Ar or Ar/N<sub>2</sub>, 500 W





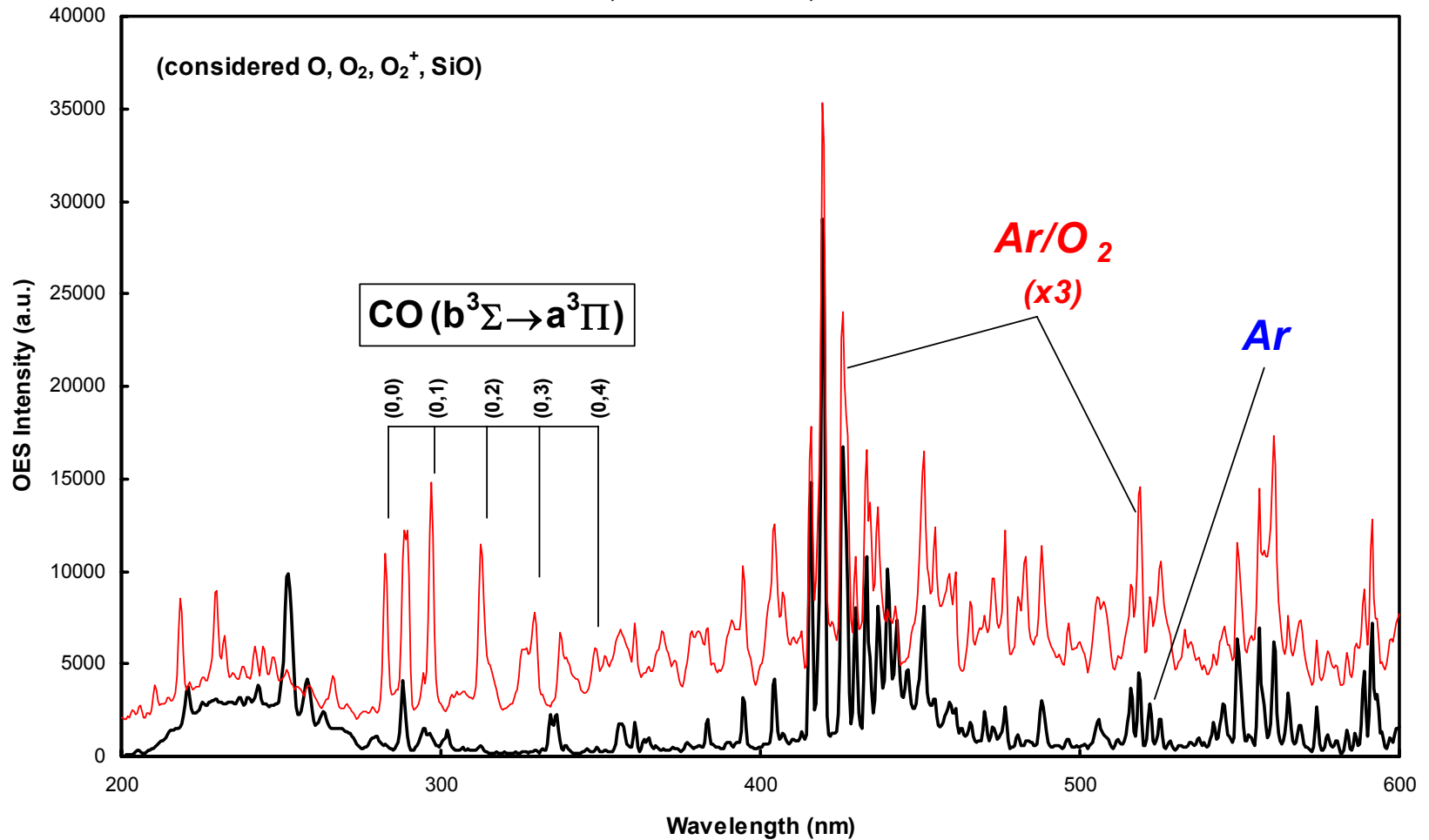
# OES TRANSITIONS





# Ar AND Ar/O<sub>2</sub> PLASMA OES

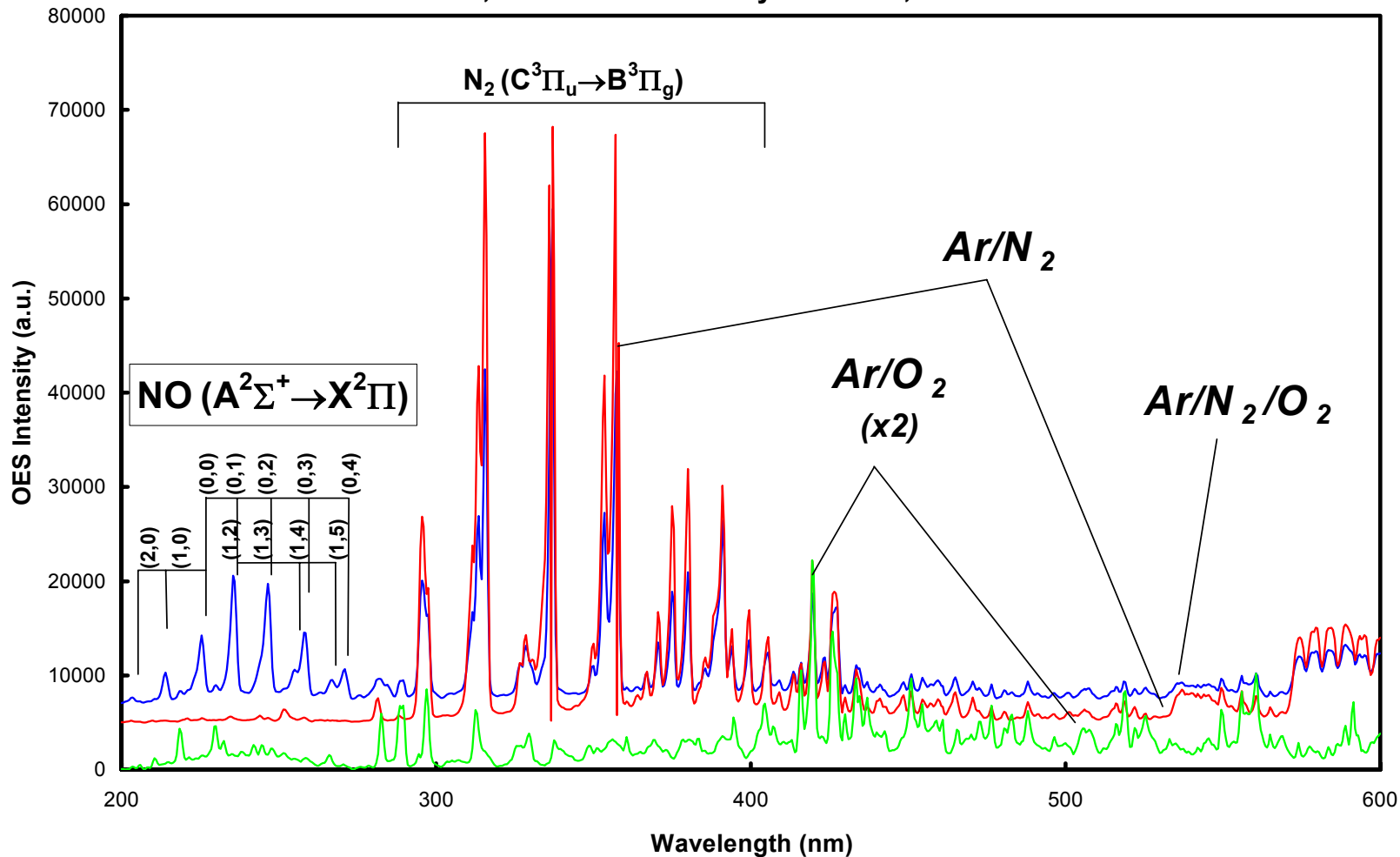
ER42B, Ar or Ar/O<sub>2</sub>, 500 W





# Ar/N<sub>2</sub> /O<sub>2</sub> PLASMA OES

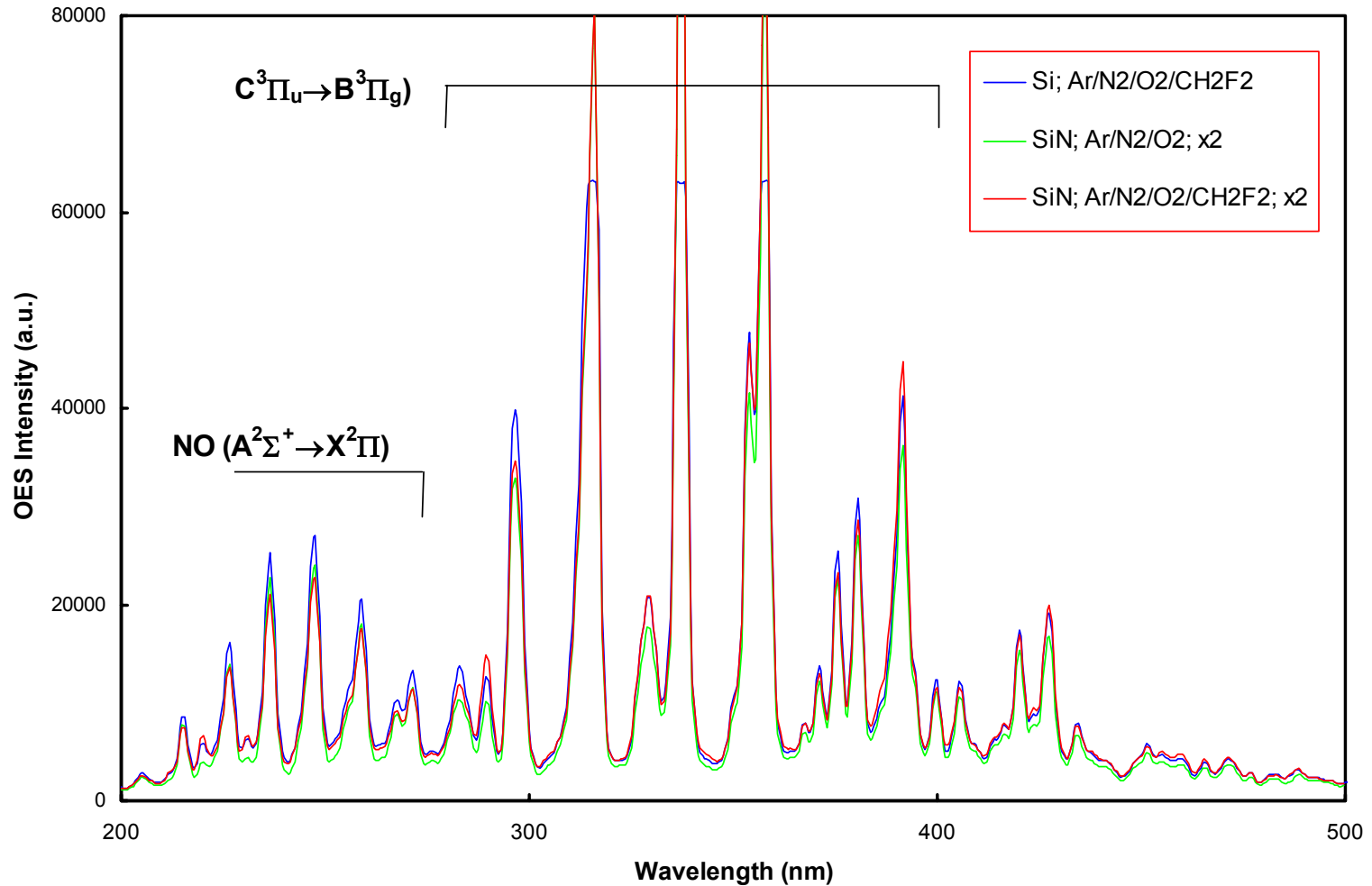
ER42B, N<sub>2</sub>-O<sub>2</sub>-Ar vs. binary mixtures, 500 W





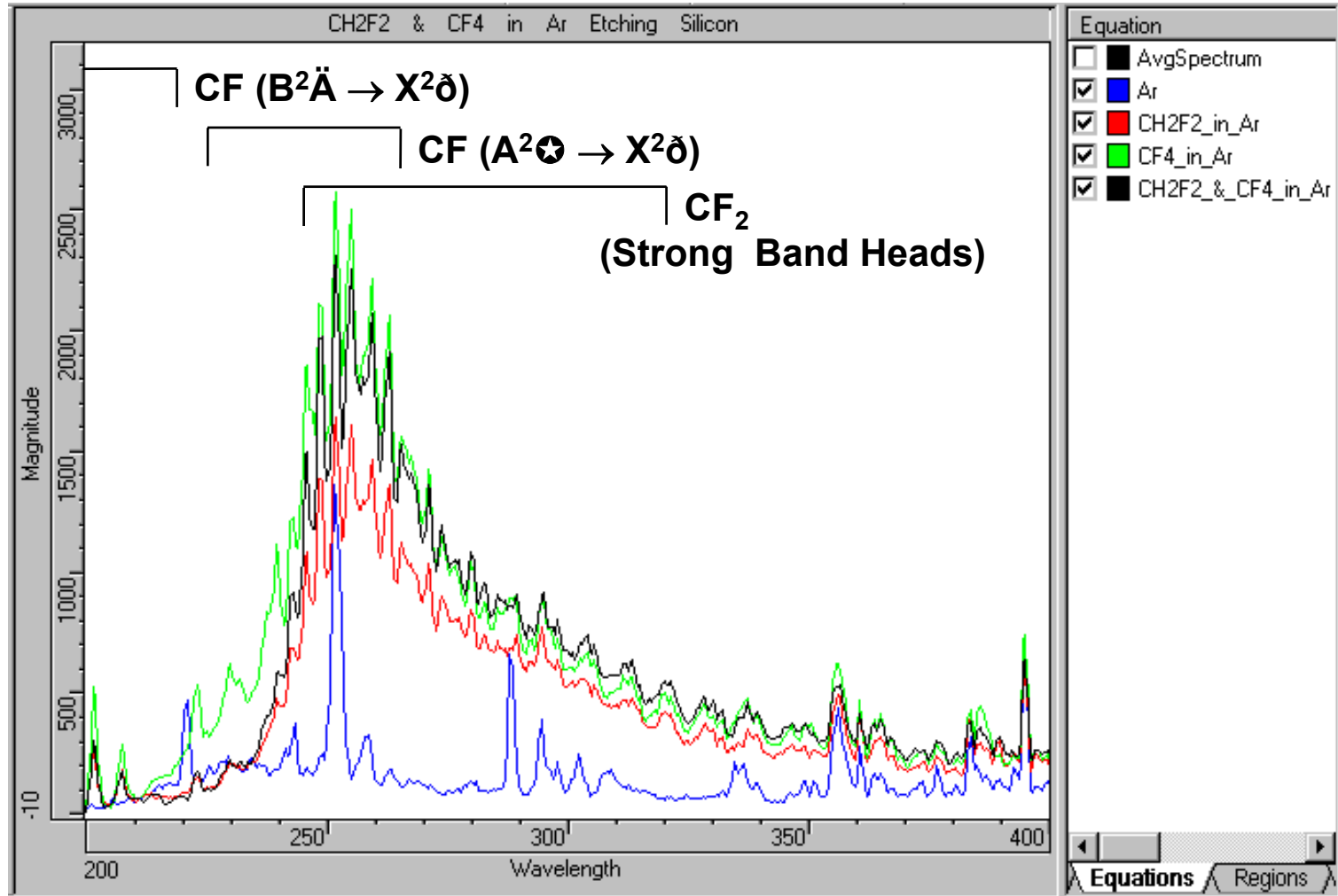
# PLASMA OES DURING SiN ETCH

## OES COMPARISON OVER Si/SiN





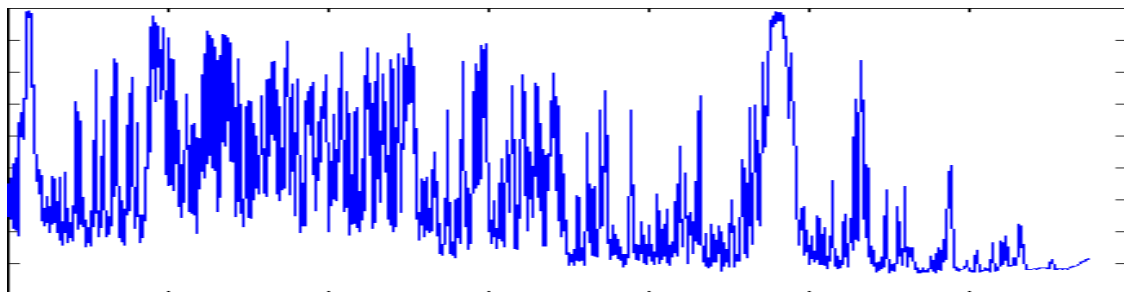
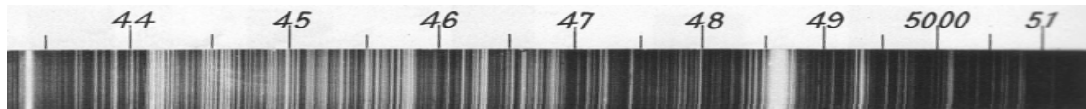
# CH<sub>2</sub>F<sub>2</sub> & CF<sub>4</sub> in Ar Etching Silicon





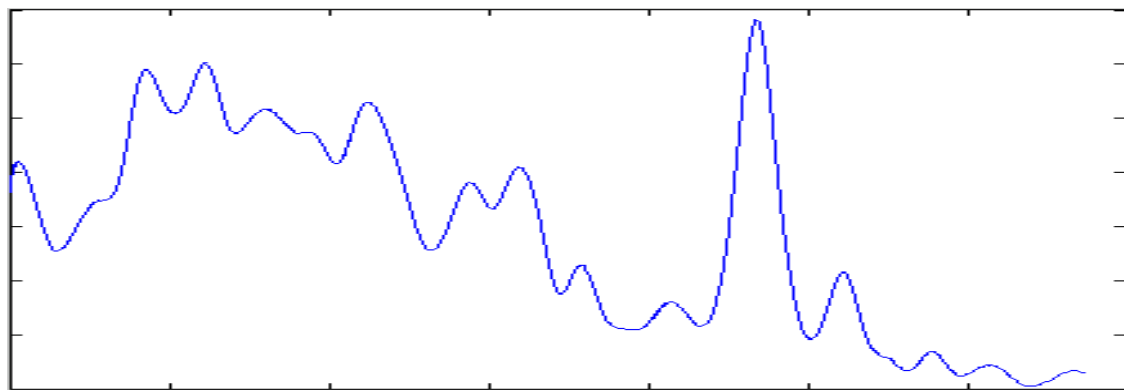


# Spectrograph Resolution Effects on Spectra



Extremely  
High  
Resolution \*

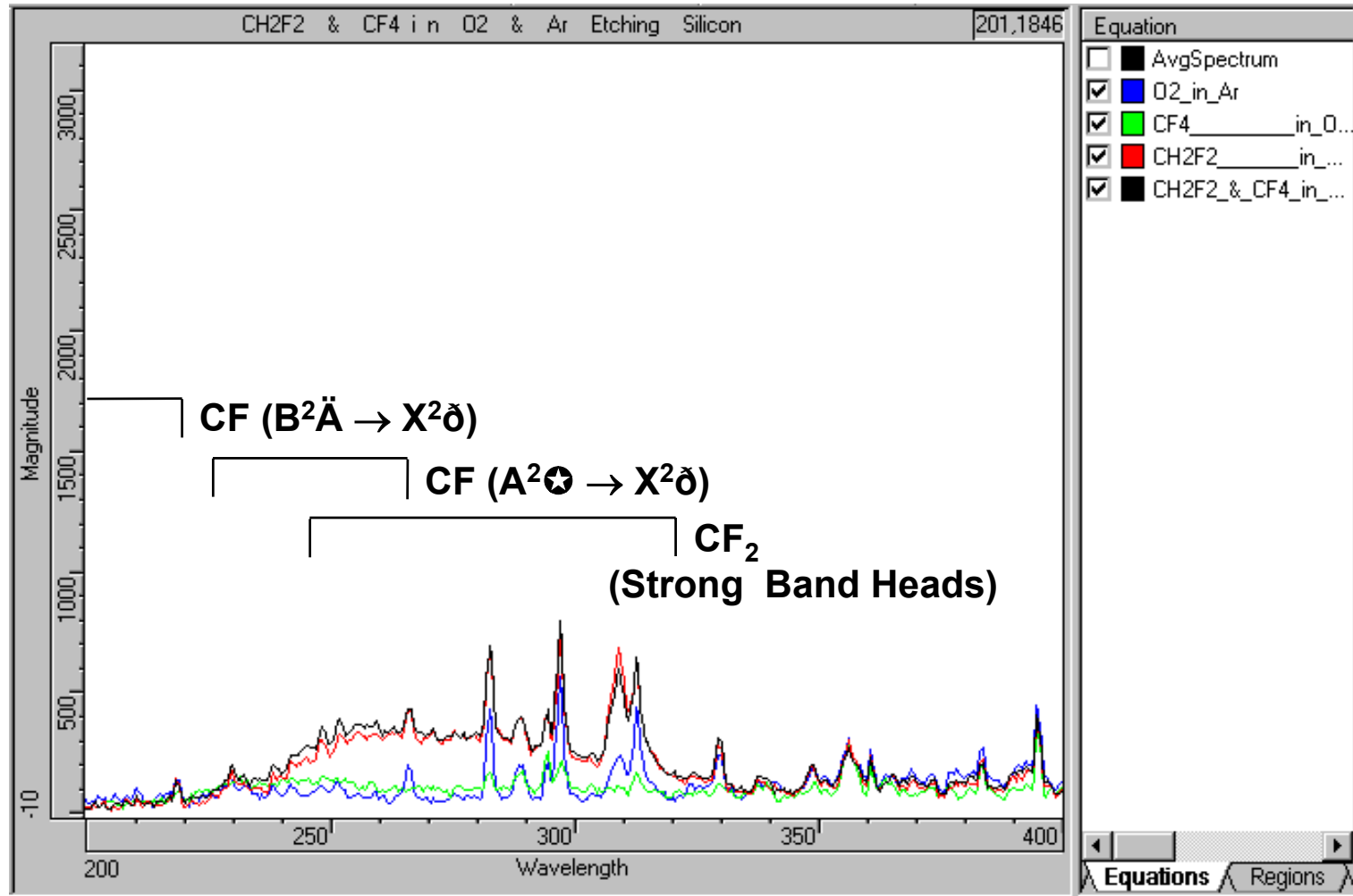
\* The Identification of Molecular Spectra, R.W.B. Pearse and A.G. Gaydon, Halsted Press, 1976



Simulated  
1.7 nm  
Resolution

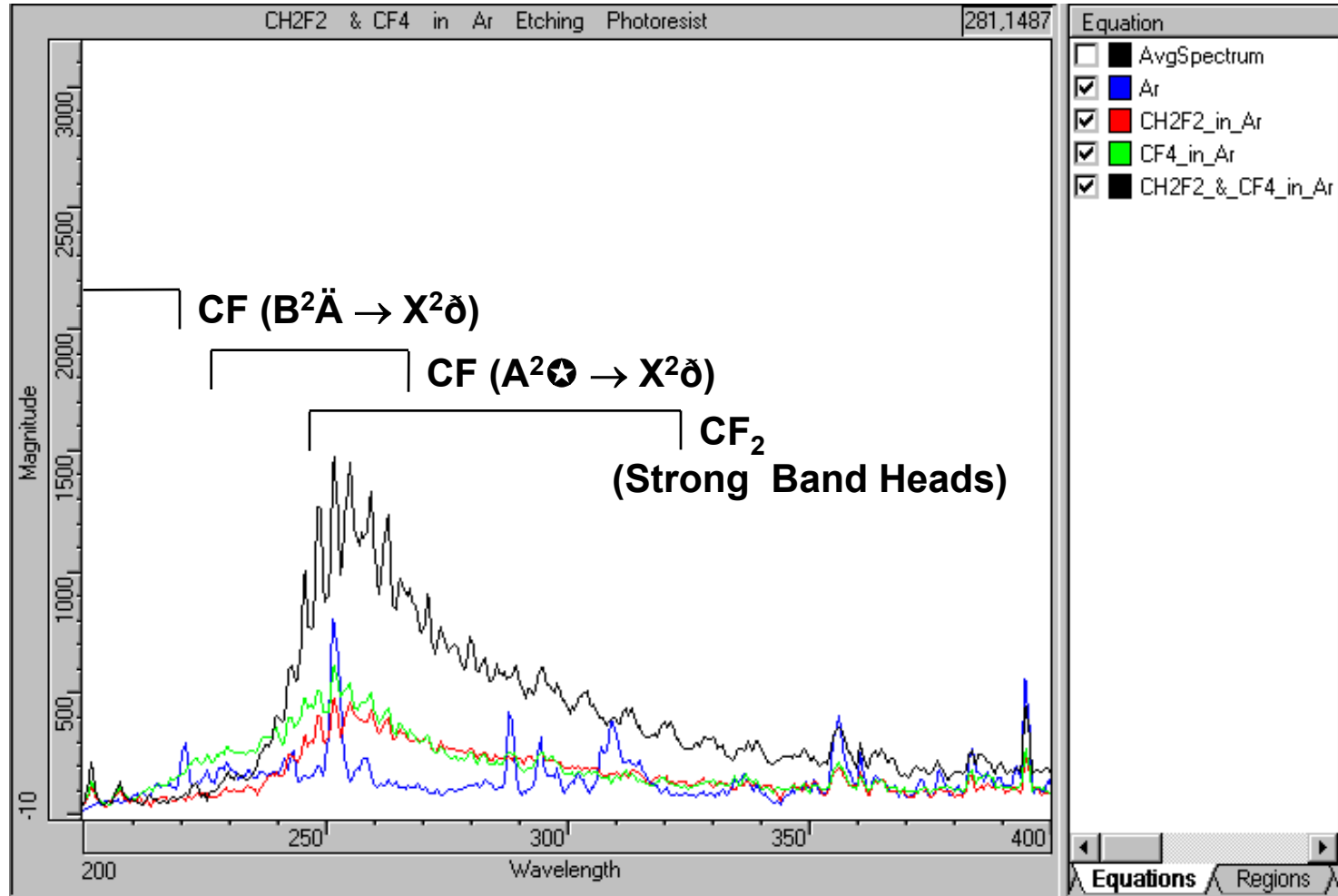


# CH<sub>2</sub>F<sub>2</sub> & CF<sub>4</sub> in O<sub>2</sub> & Ar Etching Silicon



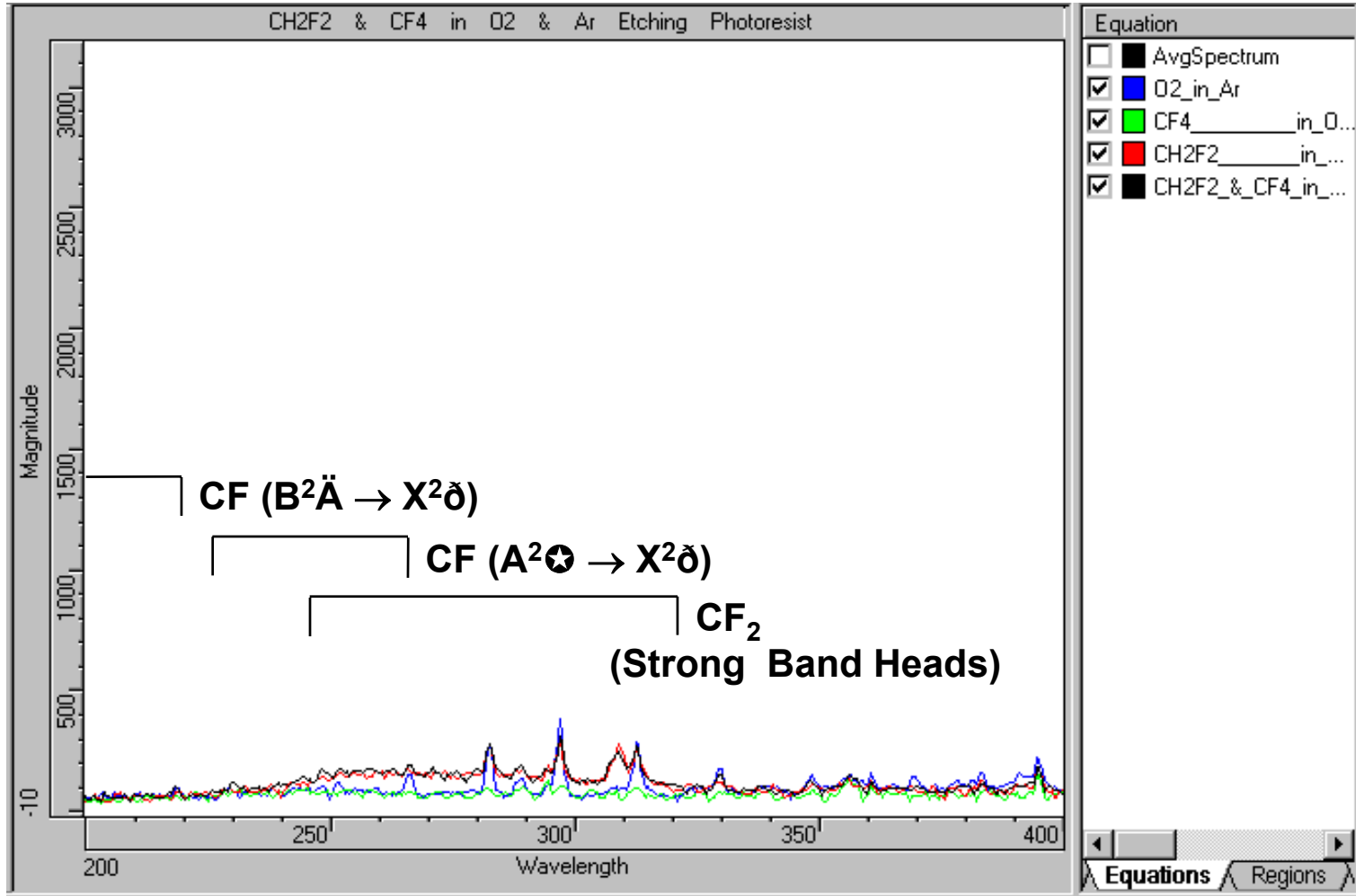


# CH<sub>2</sub>F<sub>4</sub> & CF<sub>4</sub> in Ar Etching Photoresist



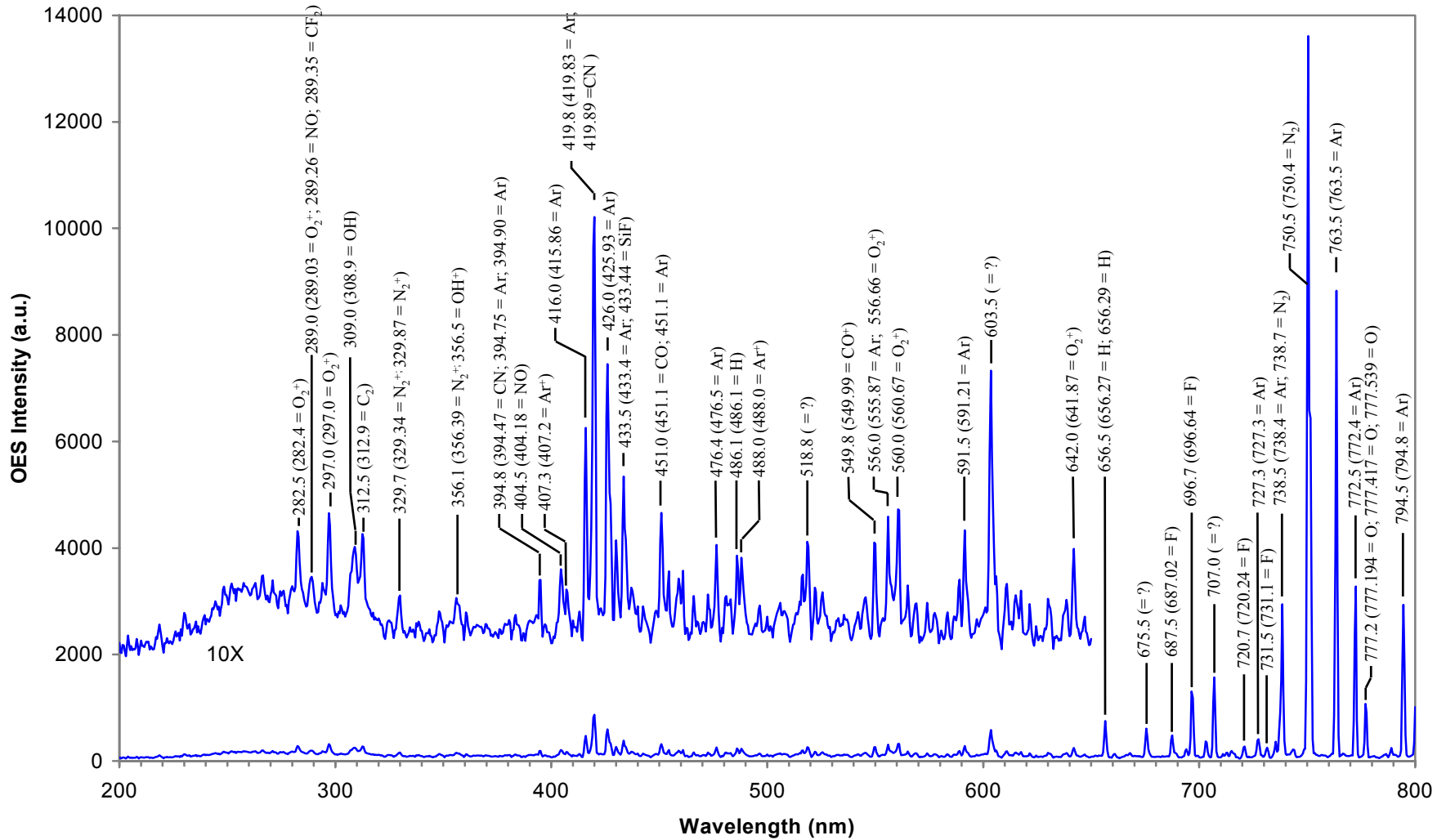


# CH<sub>2</sub>F<sub>2</sub> & CF<sub>4</sub> in O<sub>2</sub> & Ar Etching Photoresist





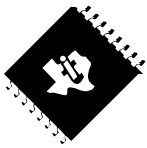
# CH<sub>2</sub>F<sub>2</sub> & CF<sub>4</sub> in O<sub>2</sub> & Ar Etching Photoresist





# 200-300 nm Emission Lines of Species that Change Concentration at Endpoint

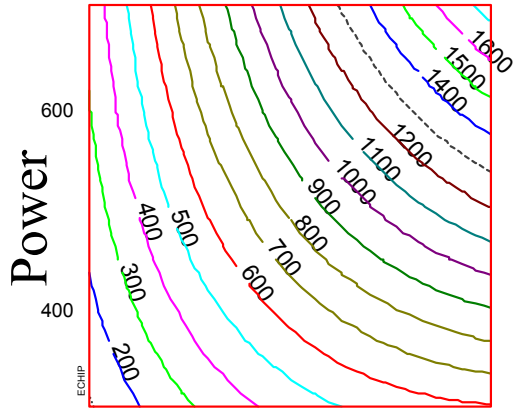
WL	Species	Intensity	WL	Species	Intensity	WL	Species	Intensity	WL	Species	Intensity
201.18	CO	8	239.96	CF	9	253.23	O <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup>	6	276.12	CF <sub>2</sub>	5
202.58	CO	9	240.22	SiF <sub>3</sub>	10	253.92	SiF	7	276.19	O <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup>	7
204.63	CO	10	240.73	SiF <sub>3</sub>	9	255.03	CO <sup>+</sup>	7	277.42	CF <sub>2</sub>	5
206.76	CO	10	240.76	CO	7	255.06	CF <sub>2</sub>	8	278.05	SiO	7
208.893	Si	6	240.91	CO <sup>+</sup>	6	255.07	N <sub>2</sub>	8	278.54	CO	8
208.99	CO	10	241.38	SiO	7	255.79	NO	5	279.97	CO	9
210.72	CO	7	241.94	CO <sup>+</sup>	8	255.82	CF	7	279.98	CF <sub>2</sub>	8
211.24	CO <sup>+</sup>	8	242.20	SiF <sub>3</sub>	7	256.38	SiO	5	280.63	SiO	8
211.31	CO	9	242.74	SiF <sub>3</sub>	10	257.77	CO <sup>+</sup>	10	281.04	NO	5
212.412	Si	7	243.30	NO	7	258.10	O <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup>	8	281.13	OH	6
212.83	CO	8	243.39	CO	9	258.71	SiO	5	281.60	OH	6
213.78	CO <sup>+</sup>	6	243.82	CO <sup>+</sup>	9	259.50	CF <sub>2</sub>	9	281.91	OH	6
215.02	CO	8	244.58	CO <sup>+</sup>	10	259.51	SiF	5	282.37	O <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup>	8
215.49	NO	7	244.73	SiF <sub>3</sub>	9	259.57	NO	9	282.90	OH	6
217.30	CO	9	244.80	N <sub>2</sub>	10	260.72	CO <sup>+</sup>	8	283.31	CO	10
218.98	CO <sup>+</sup>	10	245.25	SiF <sub>3</sub>	7	260.83	NO	6	285.25	CF <sub>2</sub>	6
219.68	CO	10	245.76	CF <sub>2</sub>	7	262.66	NO	6	285.5	C <sub>2</sub>	10
222.15	CO	10	246.32	CO	10	262.85	CF <sub>2</sub>	9	285.95	NO	7
223.61	NO	6	247.36	CO <sup>+</sup>	10	263.00	CO	6	286.61	CF <sub>2</sub>	6
223.83	CO	9	247.39	CF	8	263.27	O <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup>	6	288.158	Si	7
224.72	CO	7	247.42	CO <sup>+</sup>	10	263.88	CO <sup>+</sup>	8	288.18	CO <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup>	9
226.17	CO	9	247.857	C	10	265.24	CF <sub>2</sub>	6	288.40	CO <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup>	9
226.94	NO	8	247.87	NO	10	266.05	N <sub>2</sub>	5	289.03	O <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup>	7
228.61	CO	7	248.68	SiO	6	266.53	CO	8	289.26	NO	10
229.89	SiO	6	248.78	CF <sub>2</sub>	9	266.90	SiO	9	289.35	CF <sub>2</sub>	7
229.96	CO <sup>+</sup>	10	248.83	O <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup>	6	267.24	CO <sup>+</sup>	7	289.44	SiF	6
231.15	CO	8	249.29	CO	8	267.55	CF <sub>2</sub>	6	289.51	CO <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup>	9
231.27	C <sub>2</sub>	8	249.34	NO	7	268.00	NO	5	289.75	CO <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup>	9
232.52	CO <sup>+</sup>	9	250.46	CO <sup>+</sup>	10	268.81	CF <sub>2</sub>	5	290.19	O <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup>	7
232.78	CF	10	250.690	Si	5	269.37	SiO	9	292.13	CF <sub>2</sub>	6
233.79	CO	7	250.99	CO	8	269.83	CO	6	295.32	N <sub>2</sub>	6
234.43	SiO	5	251.432	Si	4	270.53	O <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup>	7	296.20	N <sub>2</sub>	6
235.14	N <sub>2</sub>	6	251.611	Si	10	271.13	CF <sub>2</sub>	9	296.7	C <sub>2</sub>	10
235.25	CO <sup>+</sup>	6	251.86	CF <sub>2</sub>	9	272.22	NO	8	296.71	SiF	6
236.57	SiO	6	251.921	Si	3	272.23	CO <sup>+</sup>	7	297.00	O <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup>	7
237.02	NO	10	252.412	Si	7	274.26	CO	6	297.68	N <sub>2</sub>	6
238.16	CO	6	252.851	Si	6	274.91	CF <sub>2</sub>	8	297.74	CO	9
238.27	SiF <sub>3</sub>	7	252.97	CO <sup>+</sup>	7	275.43	NO	9			
238.79	SiO	5	253.02	NH	9	275.50	SiO	6			



# Blanket Etch Rate Results DOE with Power, CF<sub>4</sub>, Flow

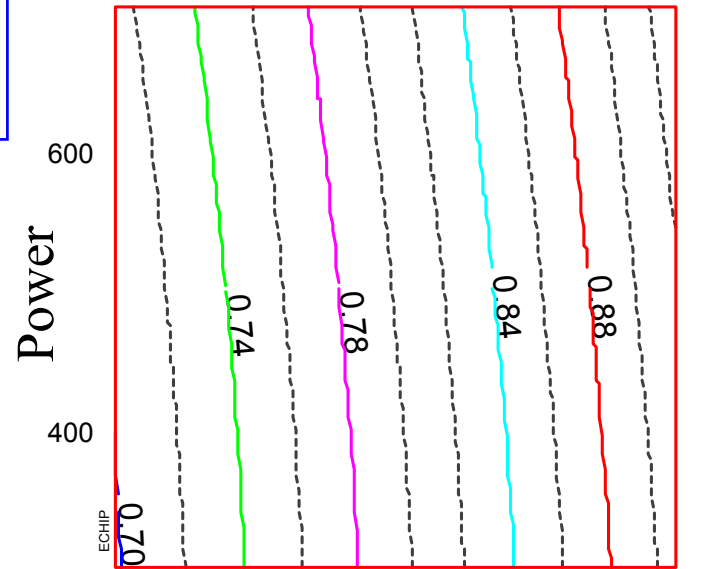
Lack Of Fit

NitrideER



$N_2/O_2 = 450/50$   
 Pwr=300 W  
 Press=200 mT

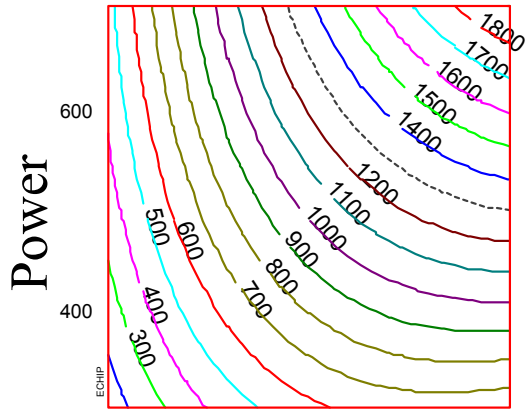
NitOxSelect



CF4 Flow

50

OxideER



CF4 Flow

50

CF4 Flow

50



Lack Of Fit

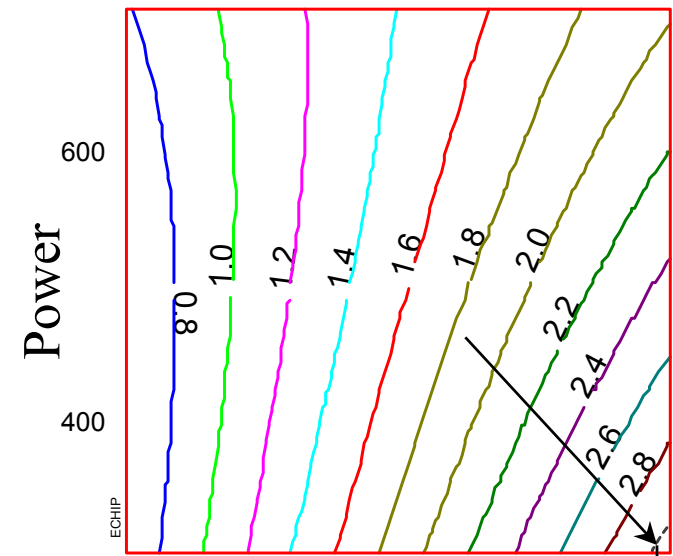
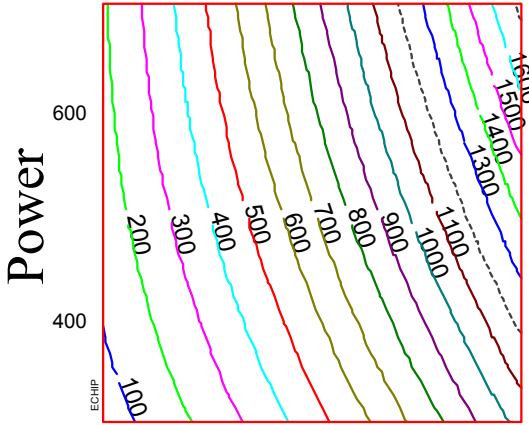
NitrideER

# Blanket Etch Results DOE with Power, CH<sub>2</sub>F<sub>2</sub> Flow

Lack Of Fit

NitOxSelect

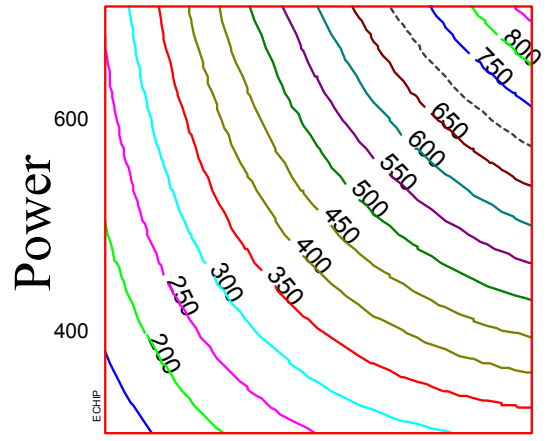
$N_2/O_2 = 450/50$   
Pwr=300 W  
Press=200 mT



Survey lower power

CH<sub>2</sub>F<sub>2</sub> Flow

OxideER

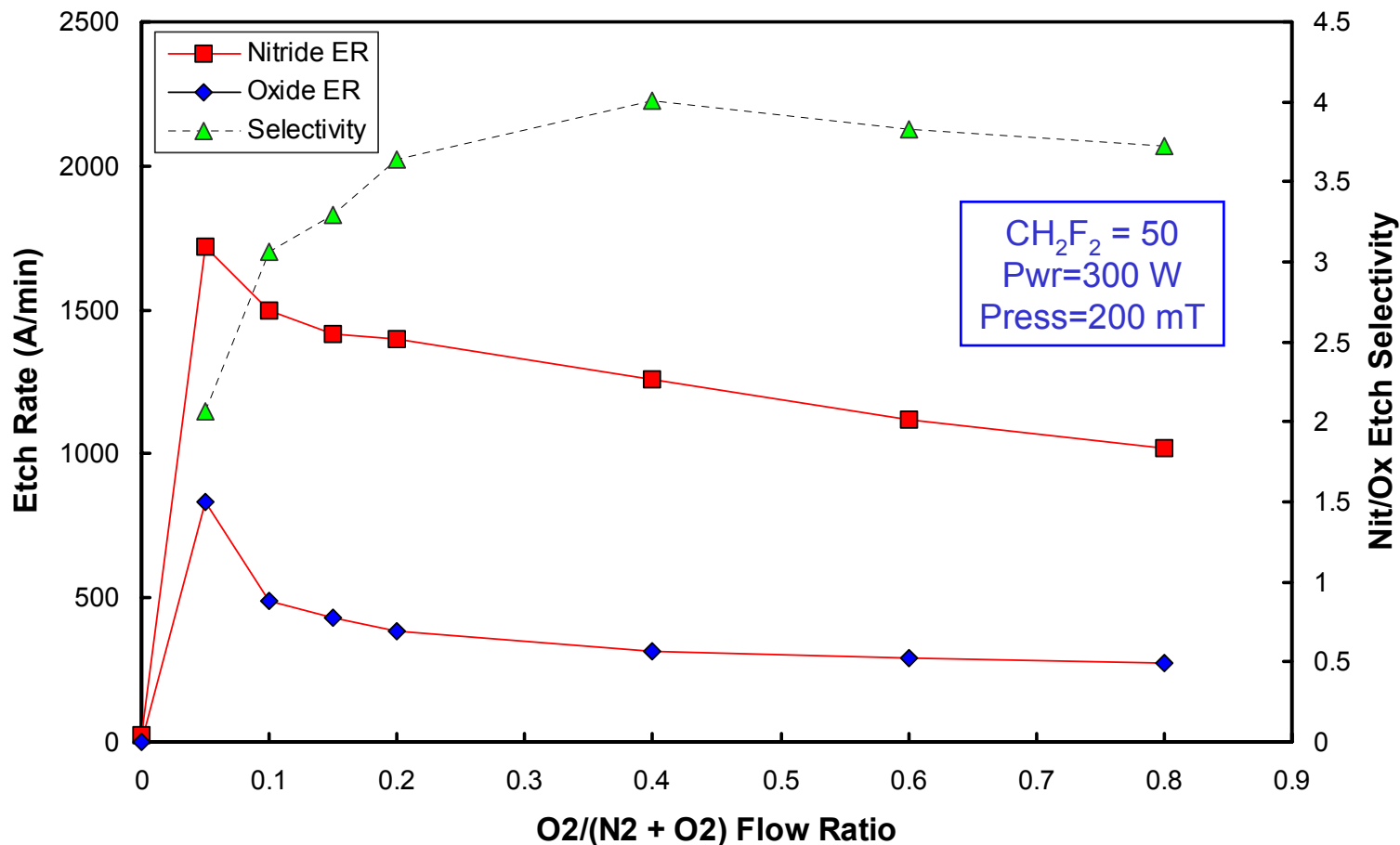


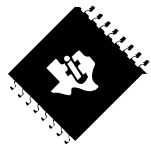




# Blanket Etch Results: Survey of N<sub>2</sub>/O<sub>2</sub> Flow

## Blanket Nit/Ox Selectivity, Etch Rates



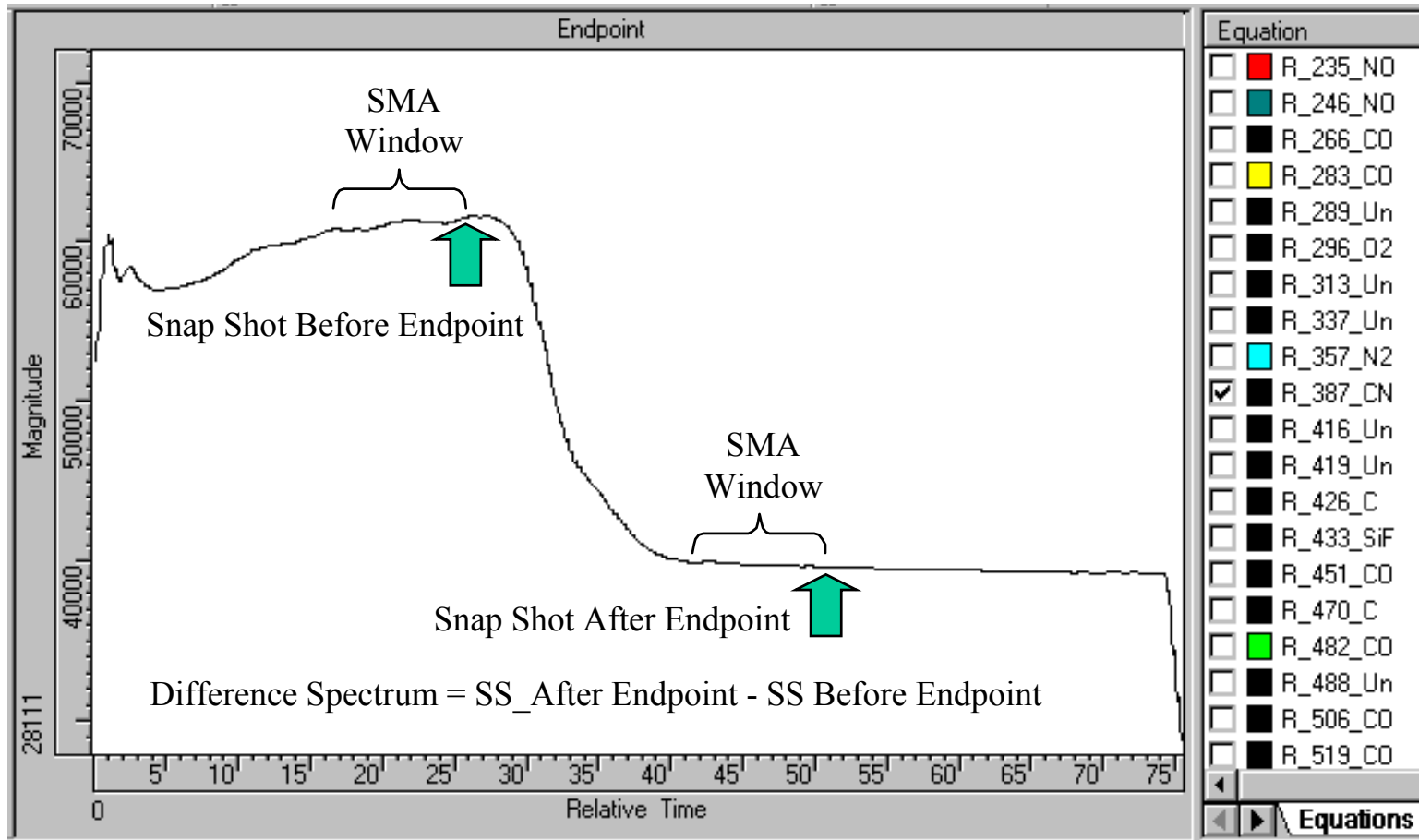


# Methods for Developing an Endpoint Detection Algorithm for a New Process

- The Plasma Process: Etch SiN stopping on silicide using  $\text{CH}_2\text{F}_2$  in Ar with  $\text{O}_2$
- Similar to other SiN etches
- Previous endpoint wavelength = 387 nm CN
- Difference Spectrum  $\rightarrow$  Ratio of Wavelengths
- NeuralPCA Multivariate Method

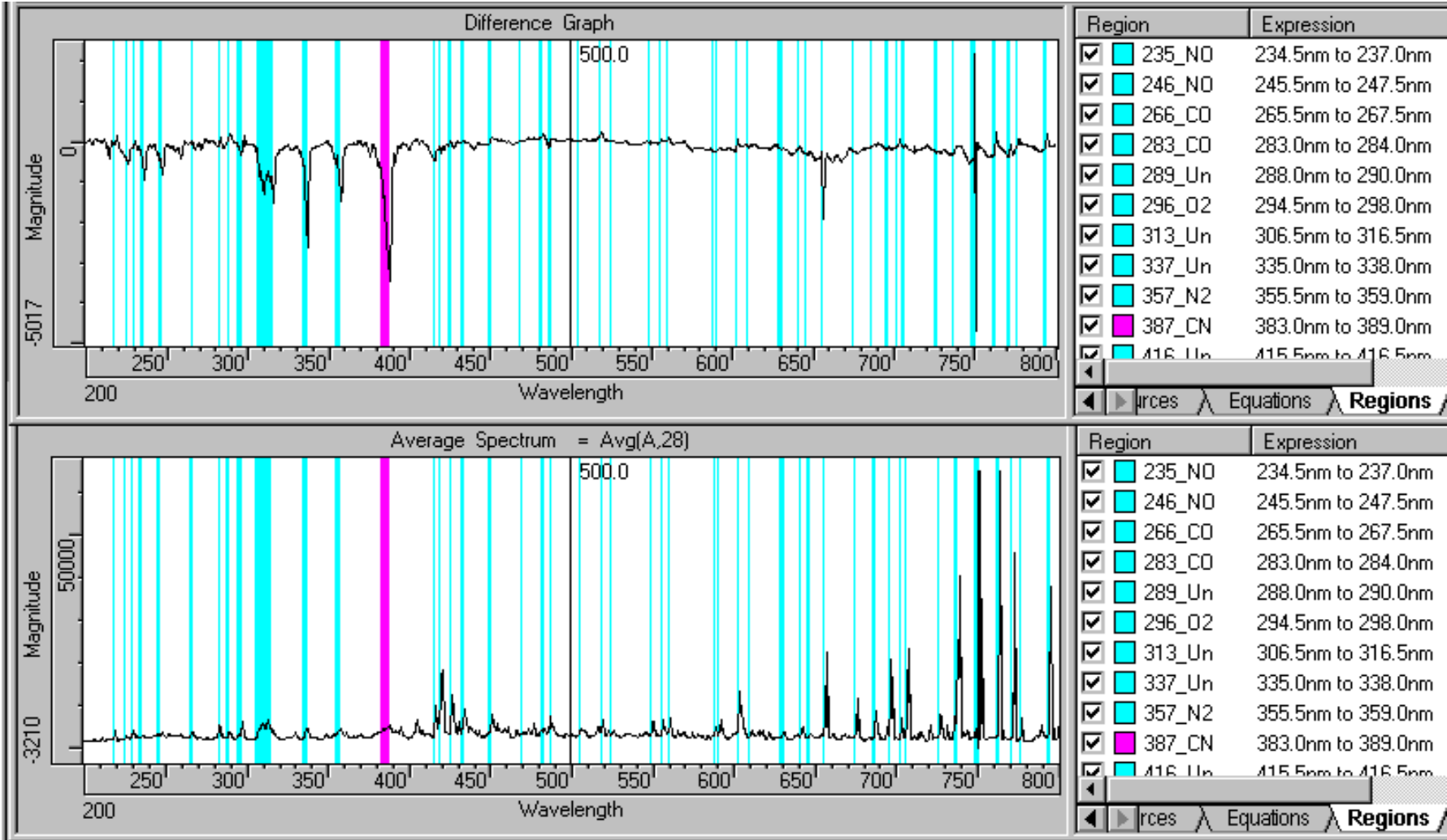


# 387 nm Emission of CN from Etching a Blanket Film of SiN on Silicide



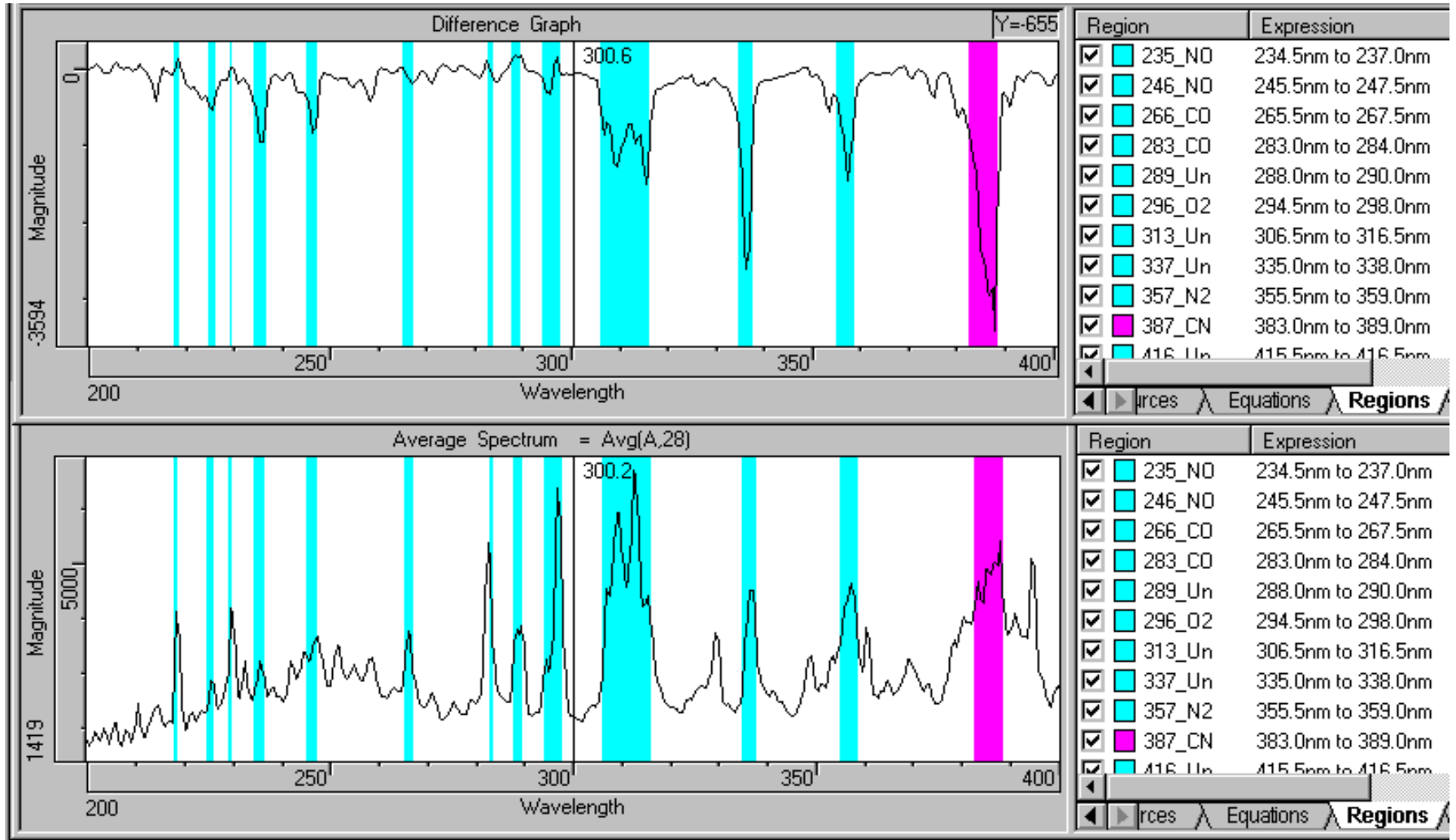


# Regions Defined Using Difference Spectrum



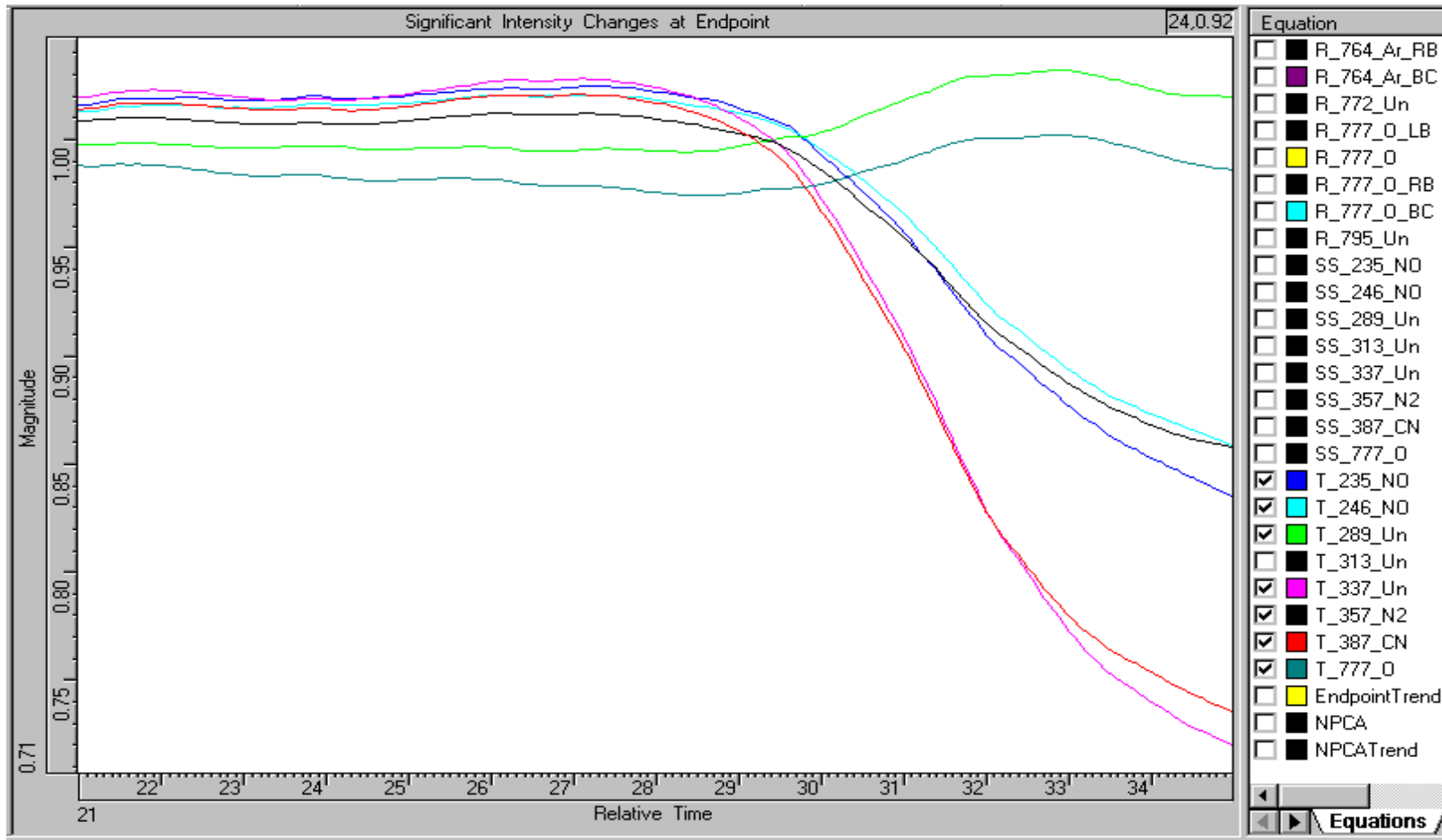


# Expanded View of Regions



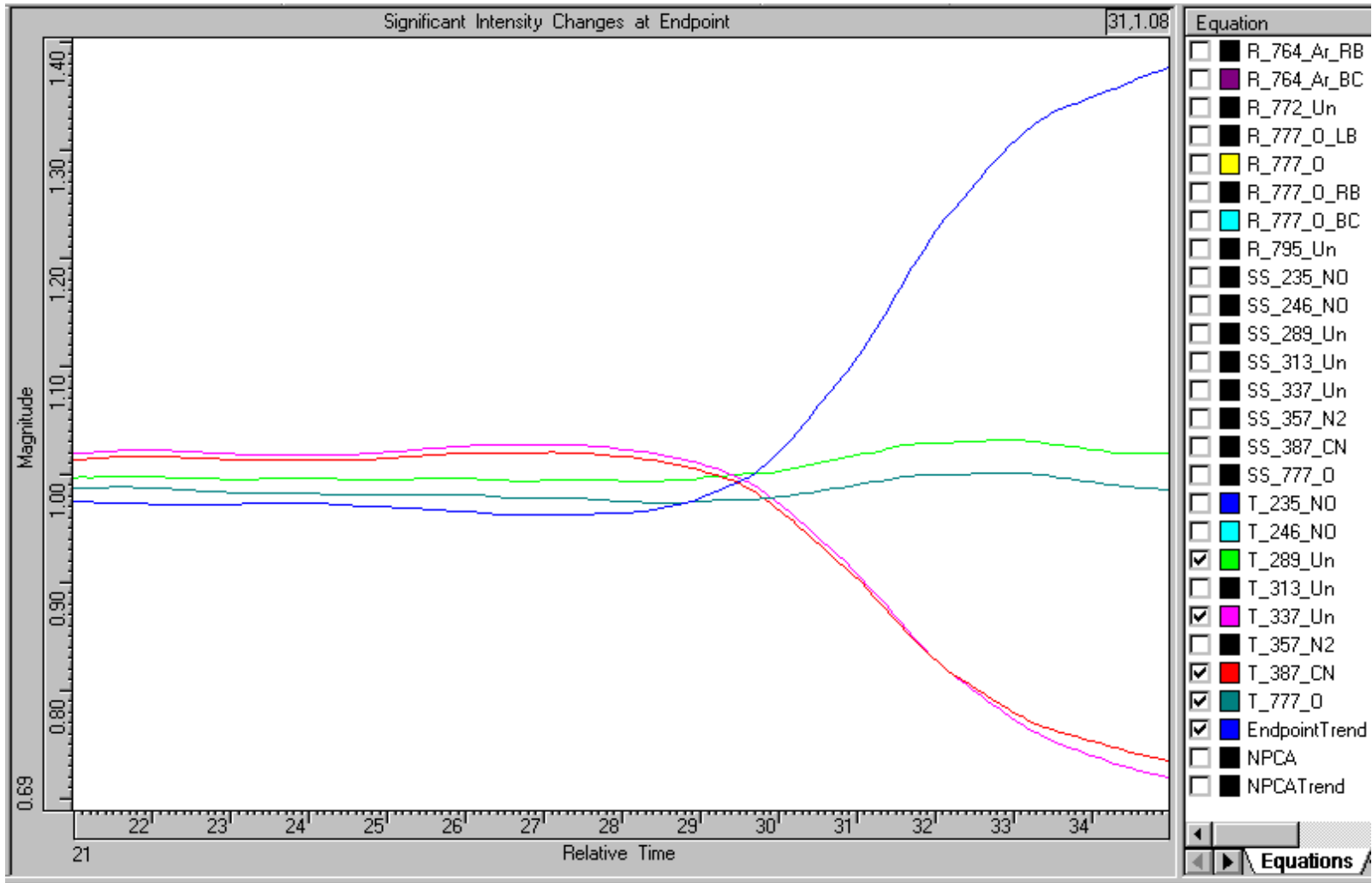


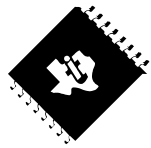
# Dominant Normalized Intensity Changes at Endpoint



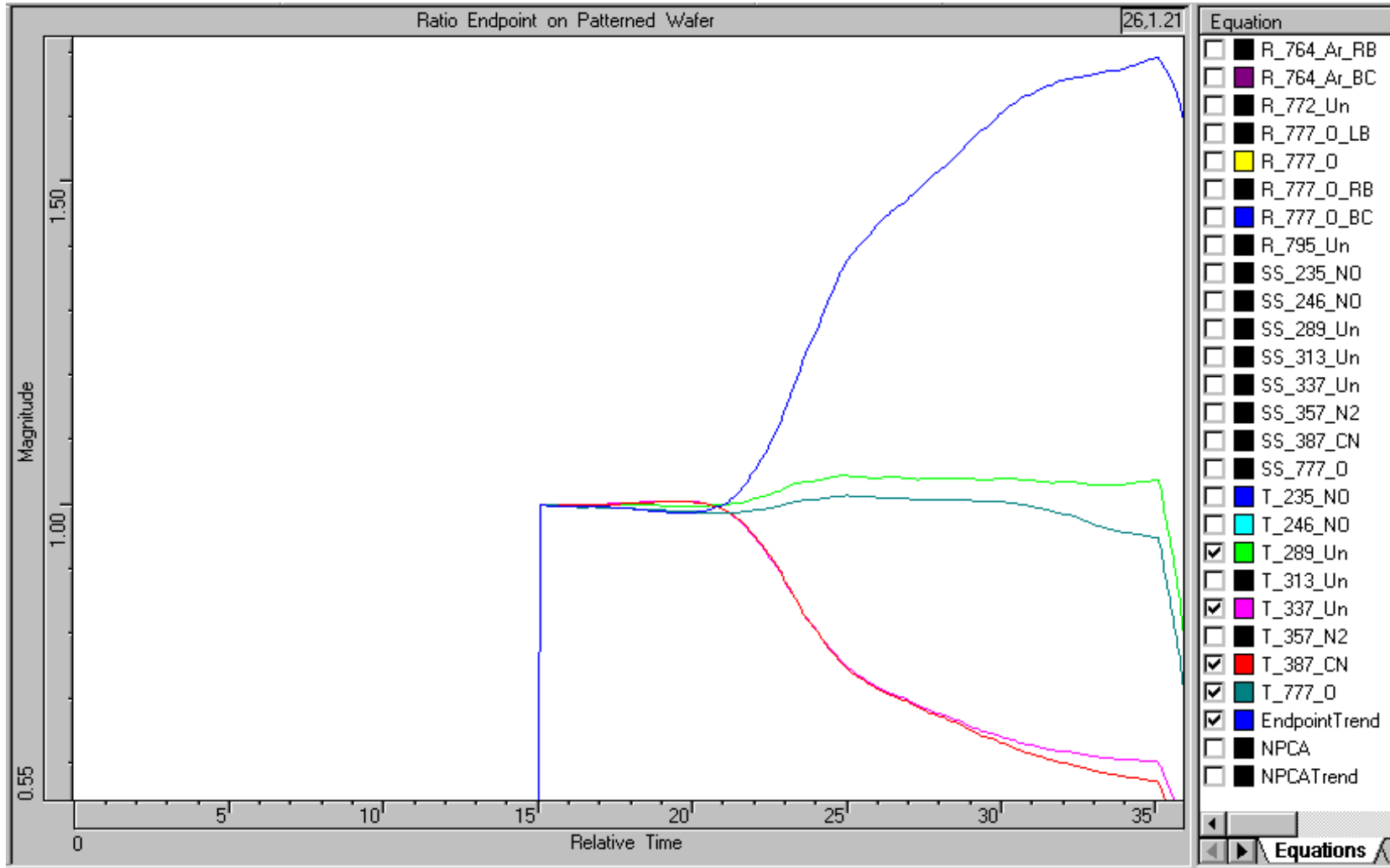


# Ratio Endpoint on Wafer Without Resist





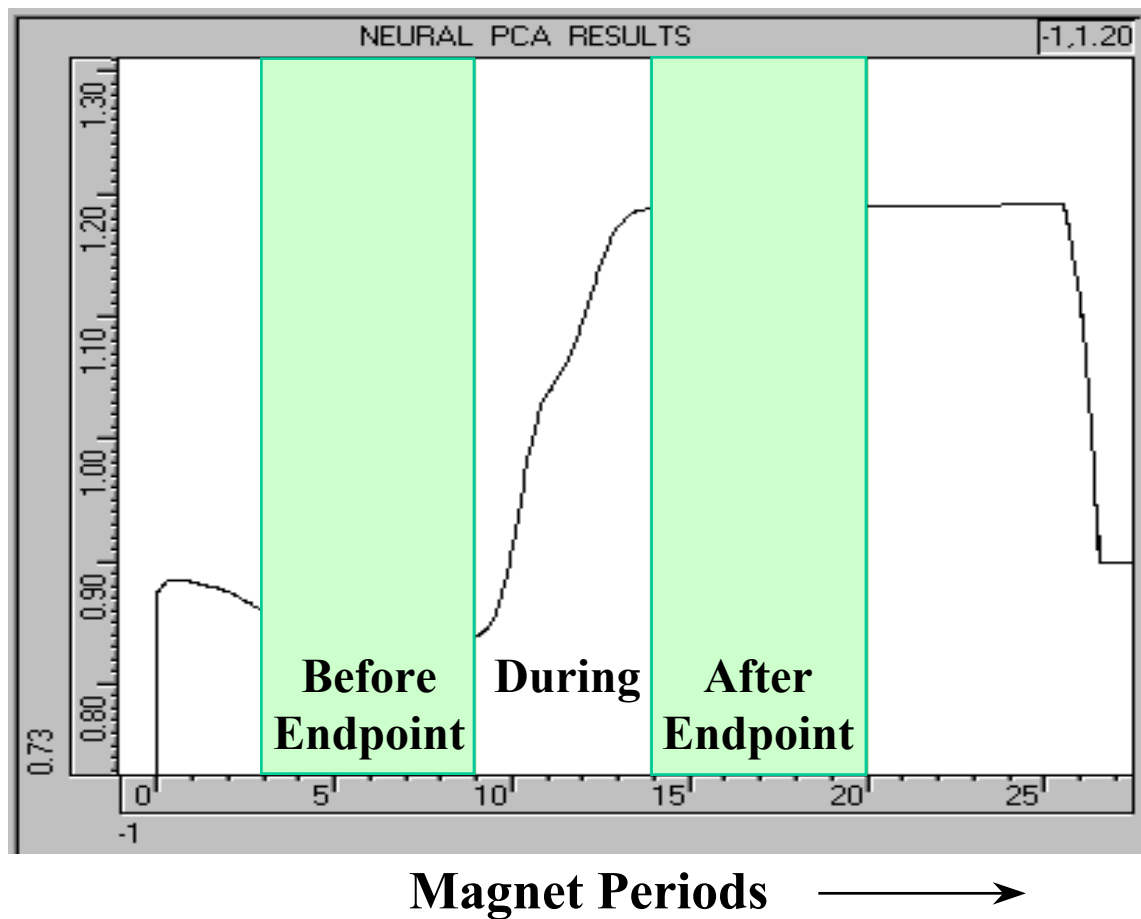
# Ratio Endpoint on Patterned Wafer





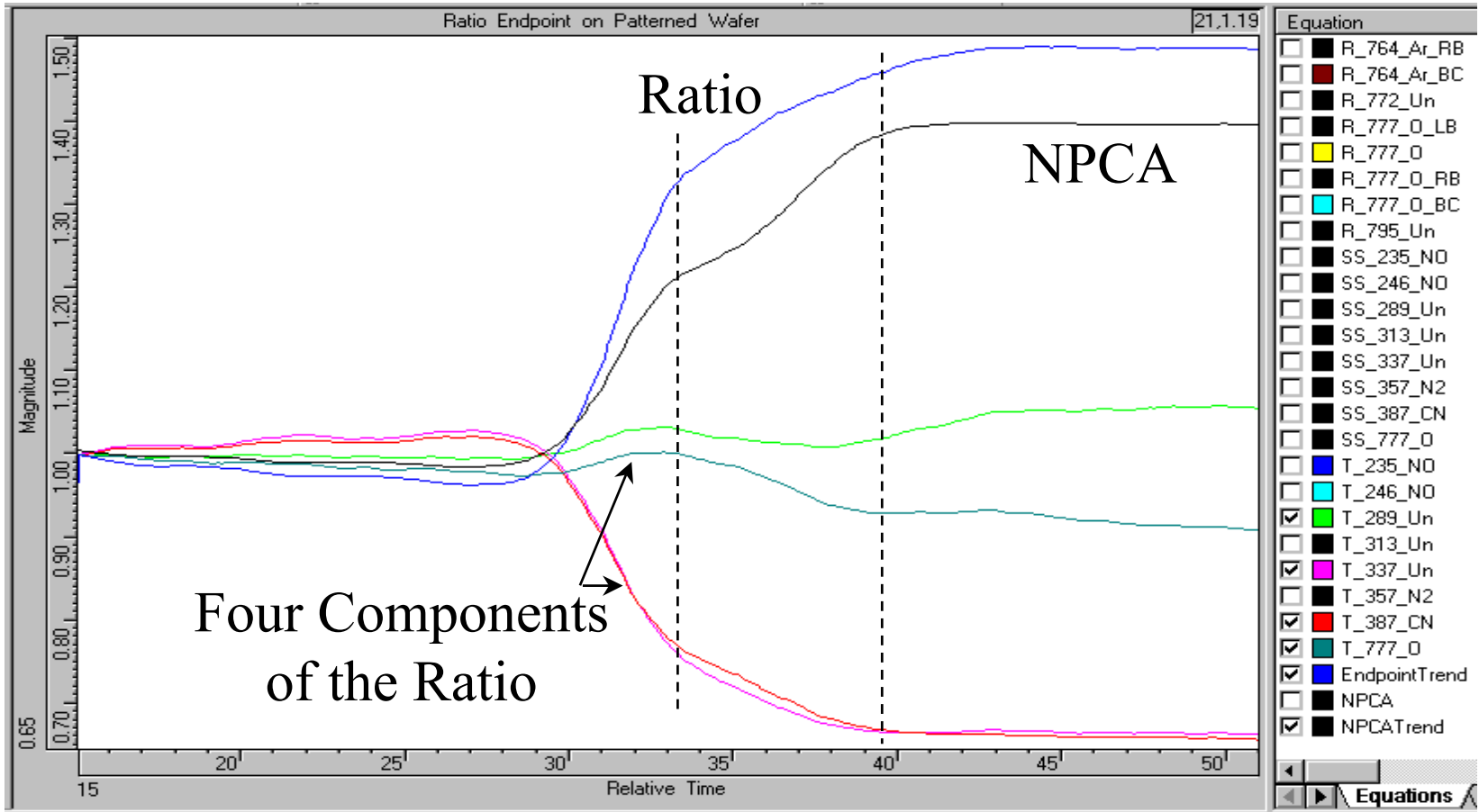


# First NPCA Calibration



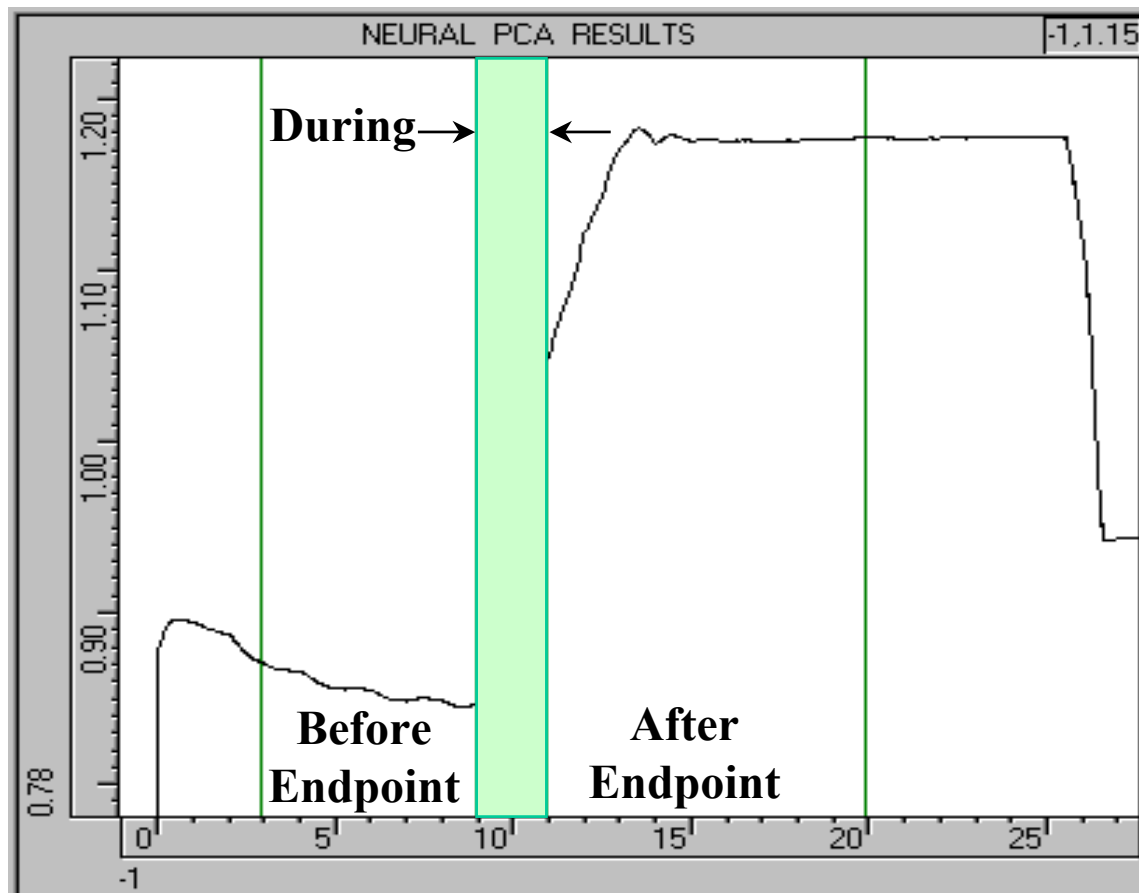


# Results of First NPCA Calibration Used on the Calibration Wafer



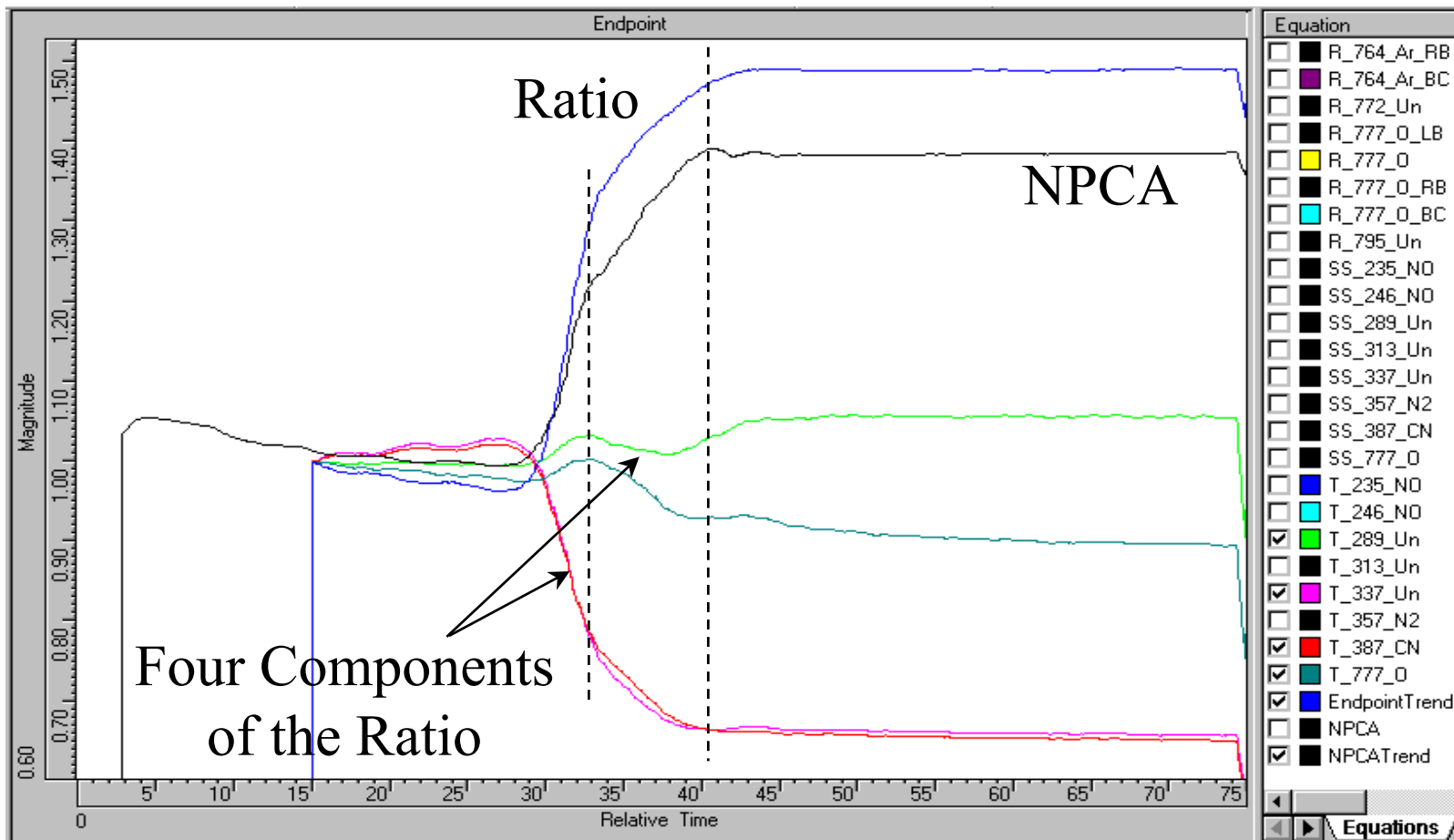


# Second NPCA Calibration



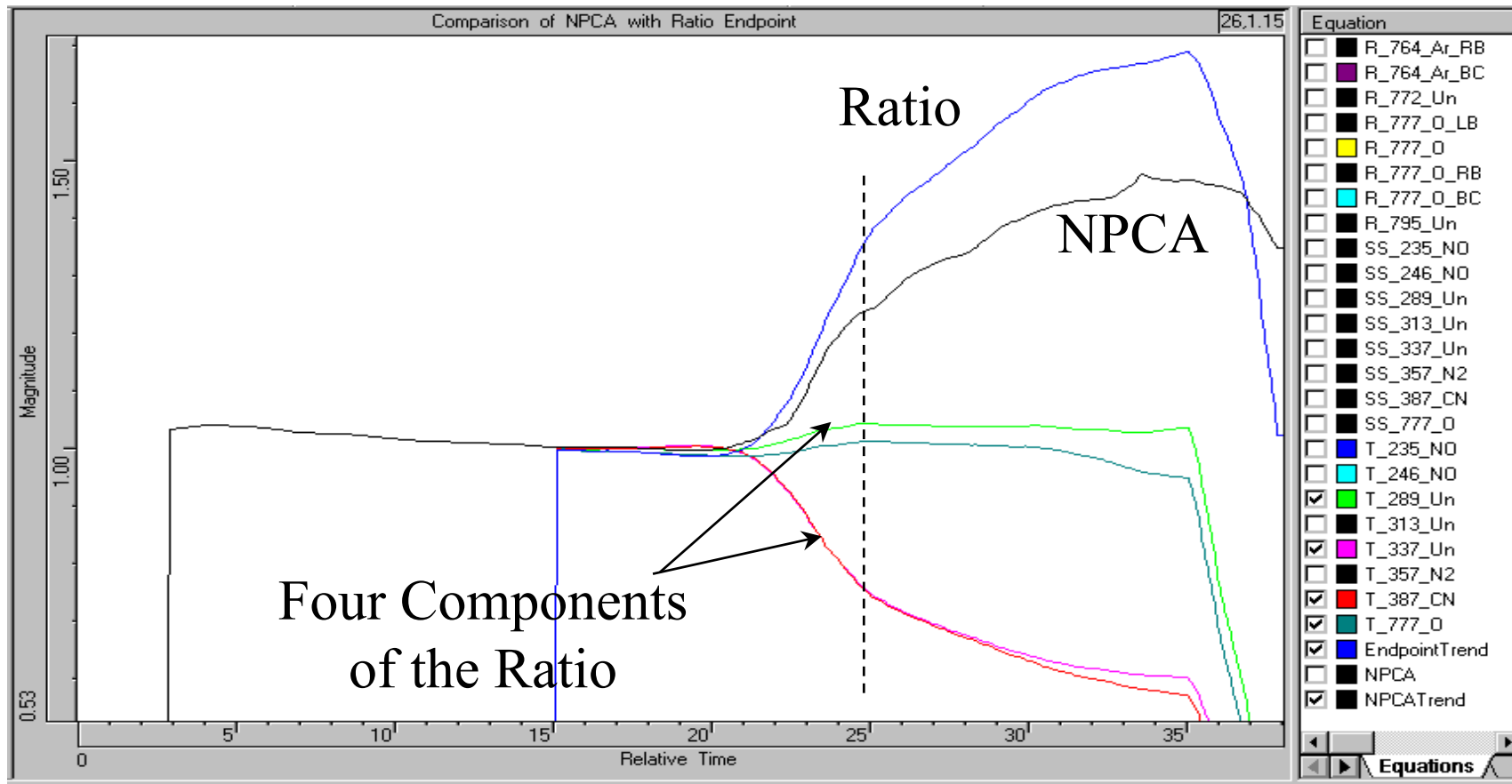


# Results Second NPCA Calibration Used on the Calibration Wafer





# Comparison NPCA Calibration v.s. Ratio Endpoint Etching a Patterned Wafer



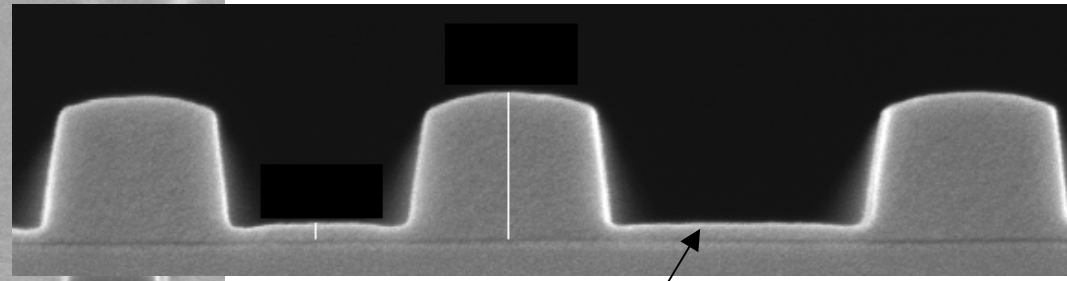
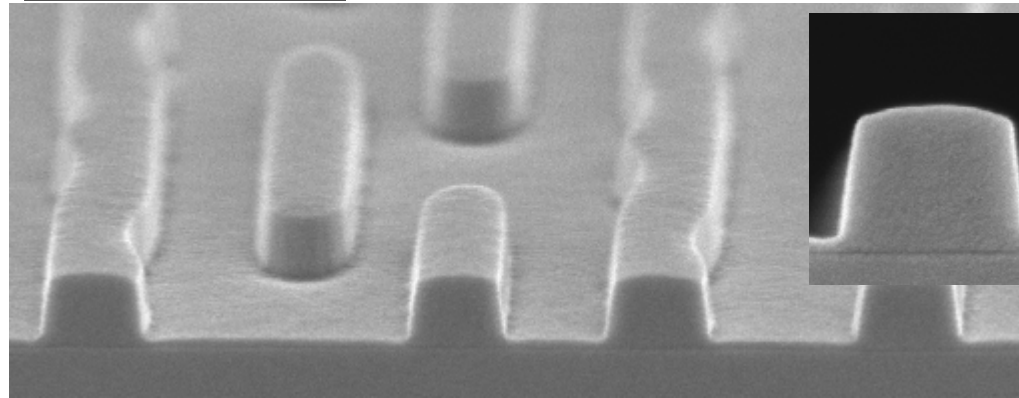


# ENDPOINTED ETCH RESULTS

## x-SEM OF PATTERNED WAFERS

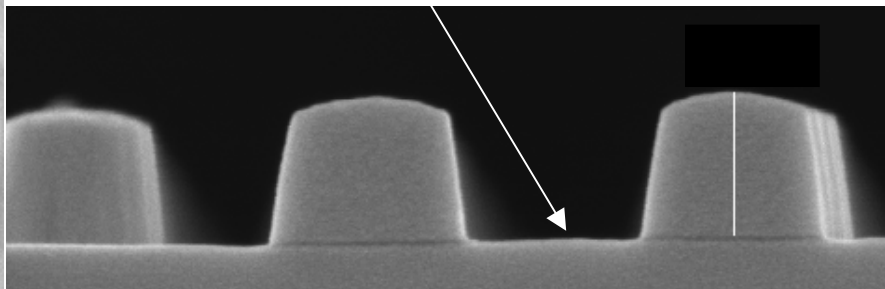
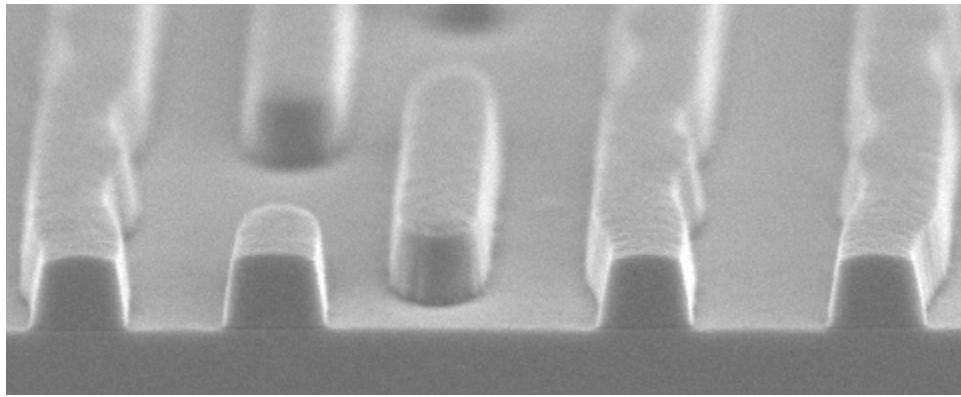
39.5 s etch

SRAM, center



Center not clear,  
Edge has cleared

SRAM, edge



$N_2/O_2 = 300/200$   
 $CH_2F_2 = 50$   
300 W, 200 mT



## Conclusions

- $N_2$  and  $O_2$  in Ar with  $CH_2F_2$  do enhance the SiN etch rate.
- Flow ratios for maximum etch rate and maximum selectivity.
- Overlapping spectral lines may adversely affect tracking NO concentration using actinometry. More work is required.
- The NeuralPCA multivariate endpoint technique can accommodate unresolved spectra from closely spaced emission lines.
- NPCA is easier to implement than selected wavelength endpoint techniques.
- Anticipate NPCA endpoint sensitivity similar to  $SiO_2$  contact etch.