

Improving the Environmental Performance of *In Situ* PECVD Chamber Cleaning Processes by studies of CVD Reactor Clean Performance and Field Evaluation of Optimised processes.

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Air Products and Chemicals Inc.

Introduction

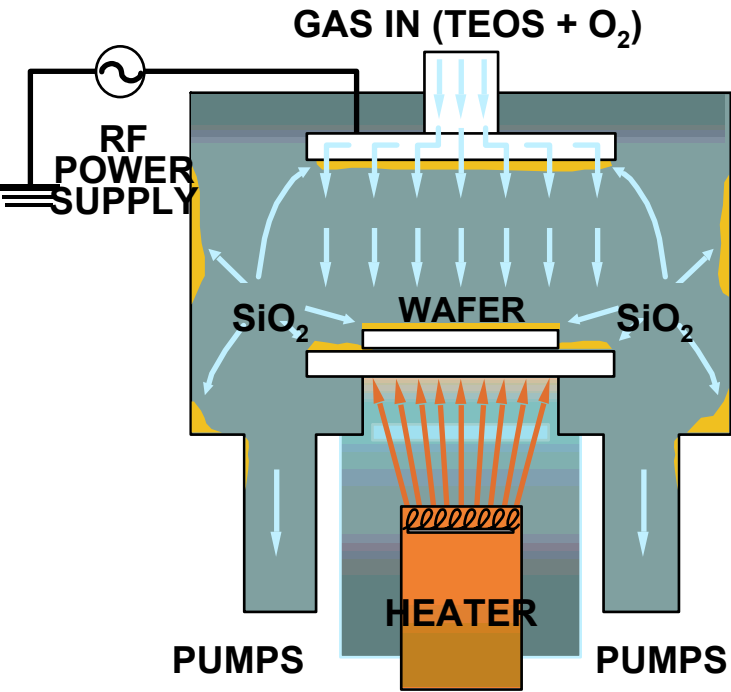
- Through the World Semiconductor Council (WSC) the semiconductor industry has committed to reduce PFC emissions.
- 10% reduction over 1995 baseline by 2010.
- ~ 70% of PFC emissions from PECVD cleaning processes
 - Undestroyed PFC and CF4 bi-product

Gas	*Atmos. res. time (yrs)	*GWP ₁₀₀
CO ₂	150	1
CF ₄	50,000	6,500
C ₂ F ₆	10,000	9,200
C ₃ F ₈	7,000	7,000
c-C ₄ F ₈	3,200	8,700
C ₄ F ₈ O	unknown	8,700 §
CHF ₃	250	11,700
SF ₆	3,200	23,900
NF ₃	740	8,000

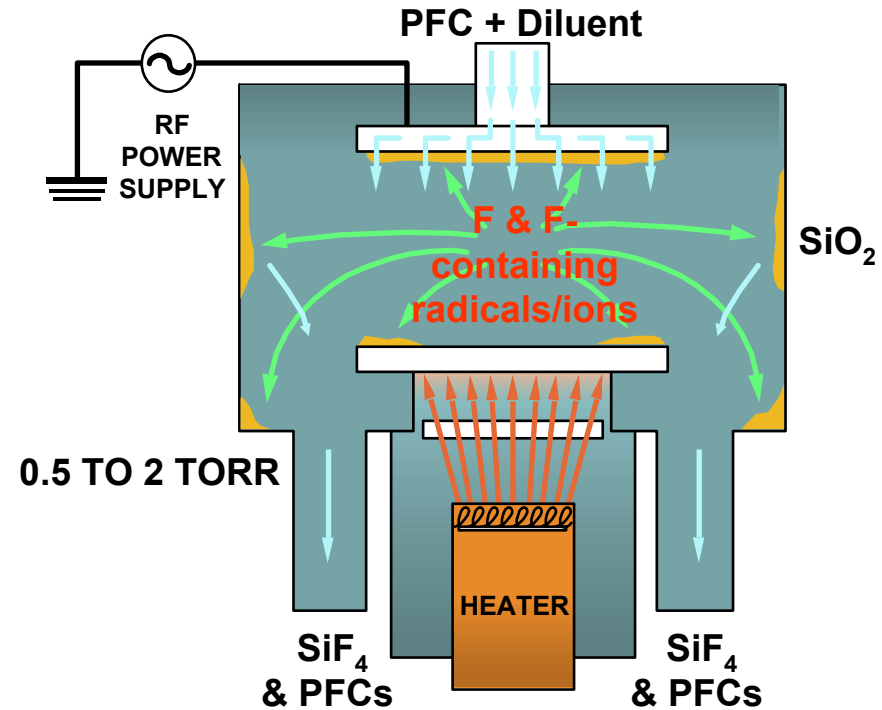
$$MMTCE = \sum_{PFC} \frac{Q(kg) \cdot \left(\frac{12}{44}\right) \cdot GWP_{100}}{10^9}$$

* Data source (except C4F8O): "Climate Change 1995", Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK (1996).
§ C4F8O: from 3M estimation

PECVD- Chamber Clean Process:



● Deposition



● Clean

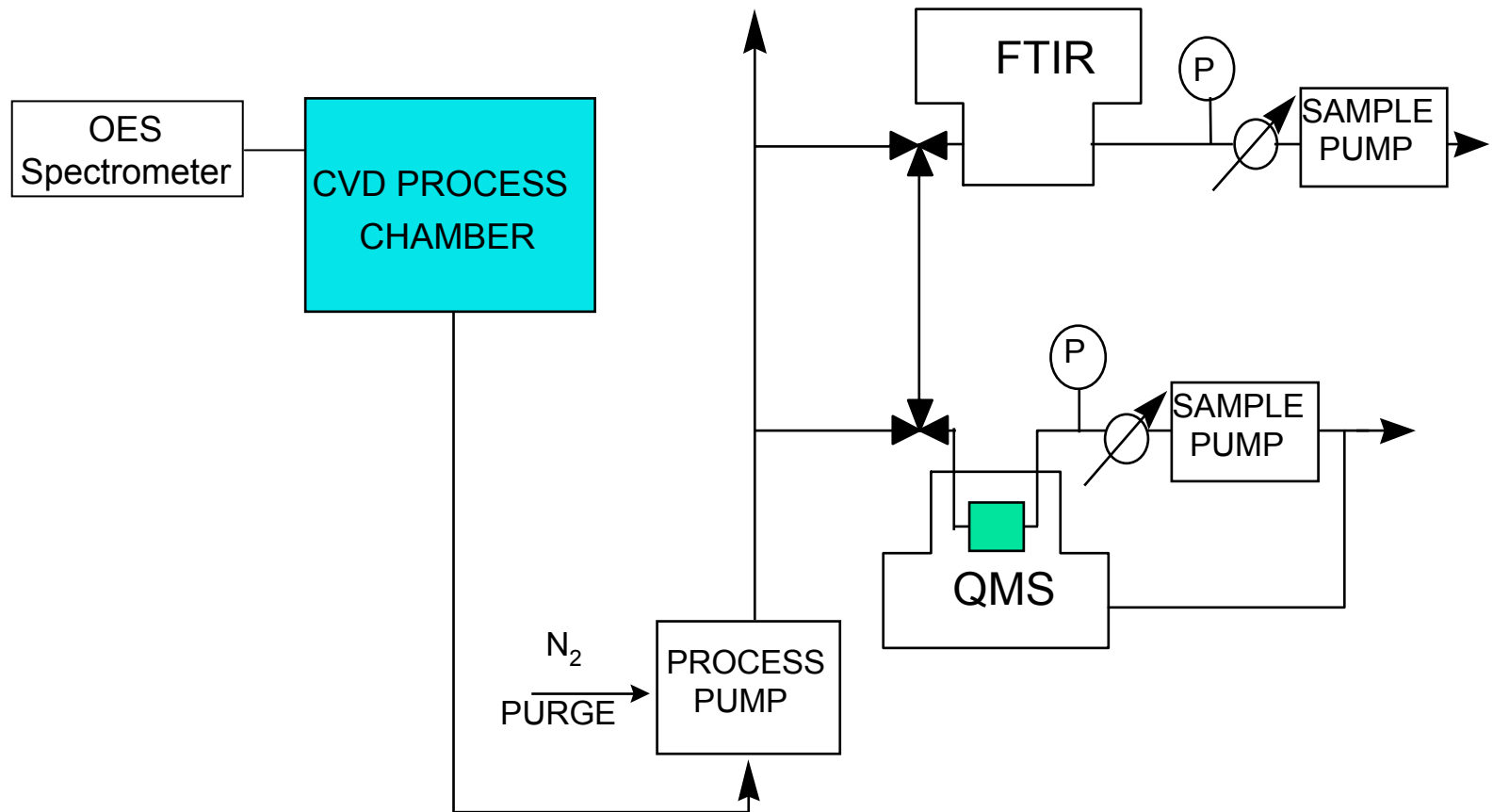
Options available to the Semiconductor Industry

- Optimisation of existing C_2F_6 -based in situ cleaning process.
- Replacement of C_2F_6 with alternative PFC for in situ cleaning.
- Utilise dilute NF_3 for in-situ cleaning.
- Adopt NF_3 -based remote downstream cleaning.

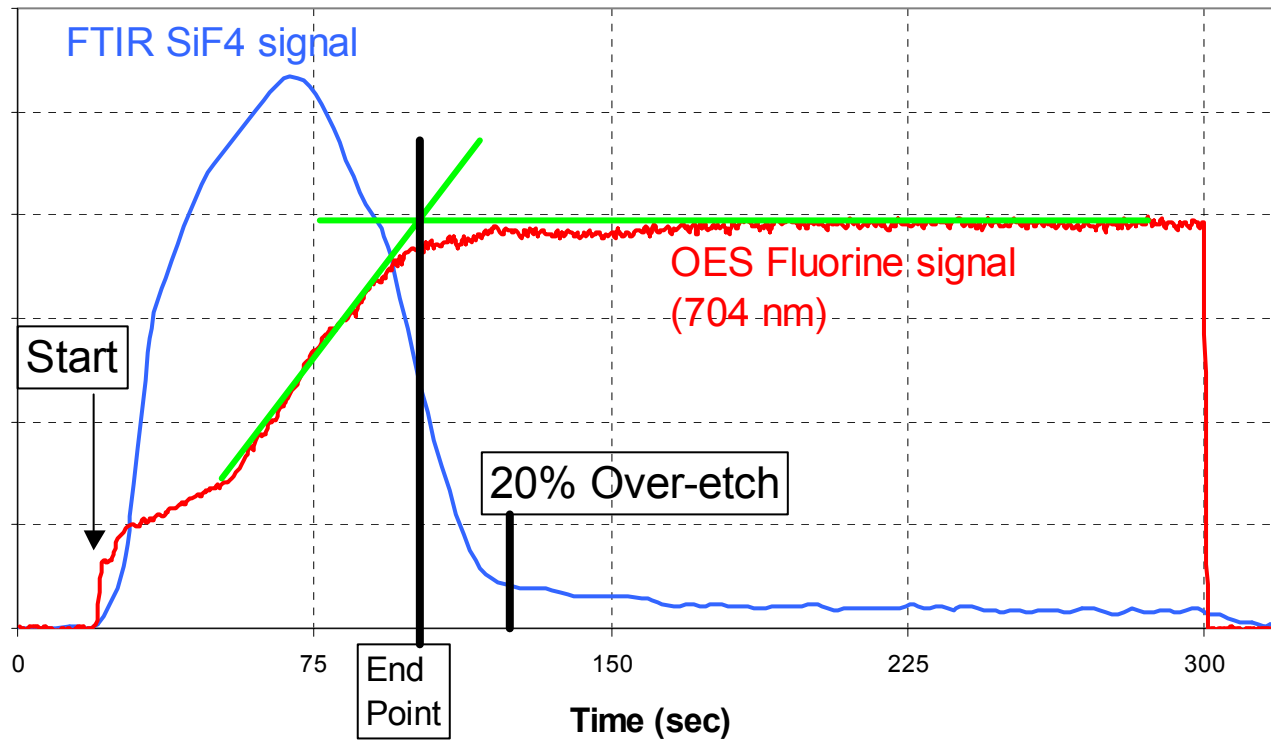
Project Background

- **PFC emissions reduction is a balancing act**
 - Trade-offs between MMTCE and clean time
 - MMTCE
 - $f(\text{tool, film, power, pressure, flow, concentration, ...})$**
 - Clean time
 - $f(\text{tool, film, power, pressure, flow, concentration, ...})$**

Process Analytical System

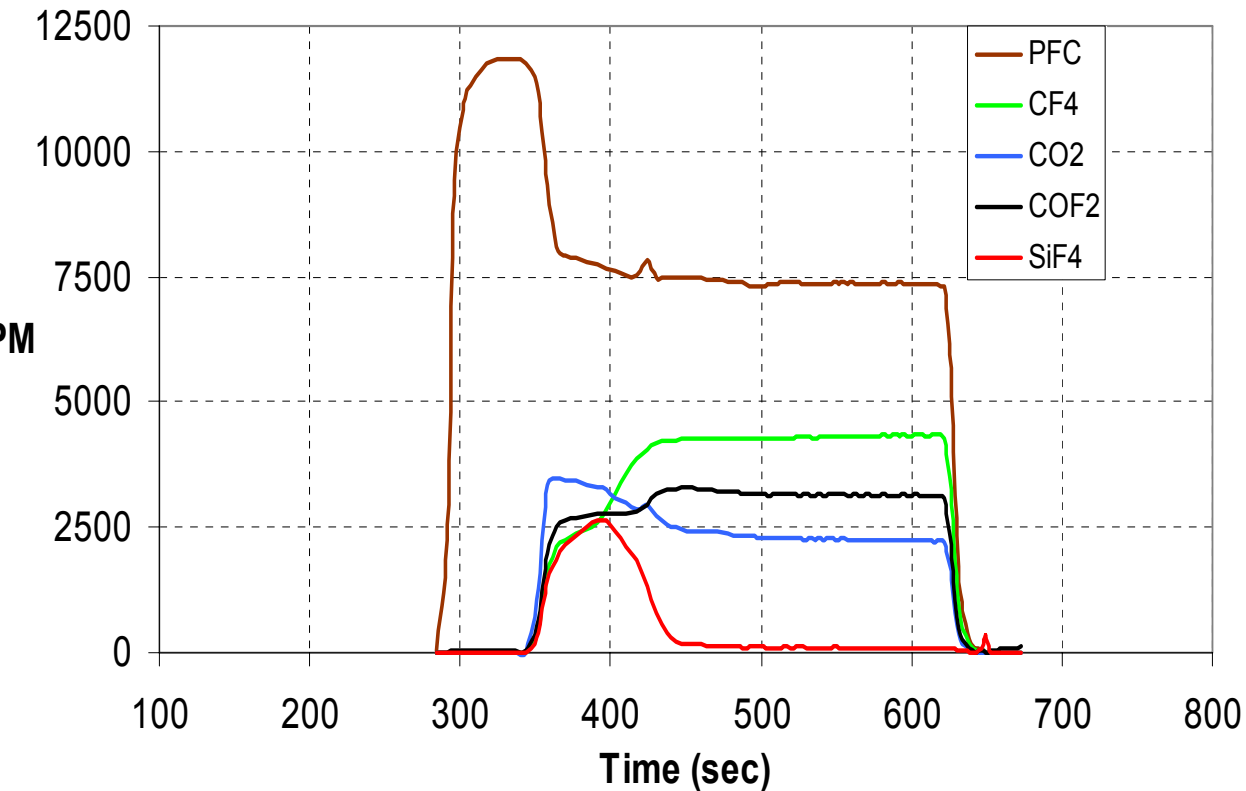


Endpoint Monitoring



- Clean time = OES endpoint + 20% over-etch

Effluent Monitoring by FTIR



- Gas Analysis
 - PFC Clean gas
 - CF_4
 - CO_2
 - COF_2
 - SiF_4

C₂F₆ process space evaluated

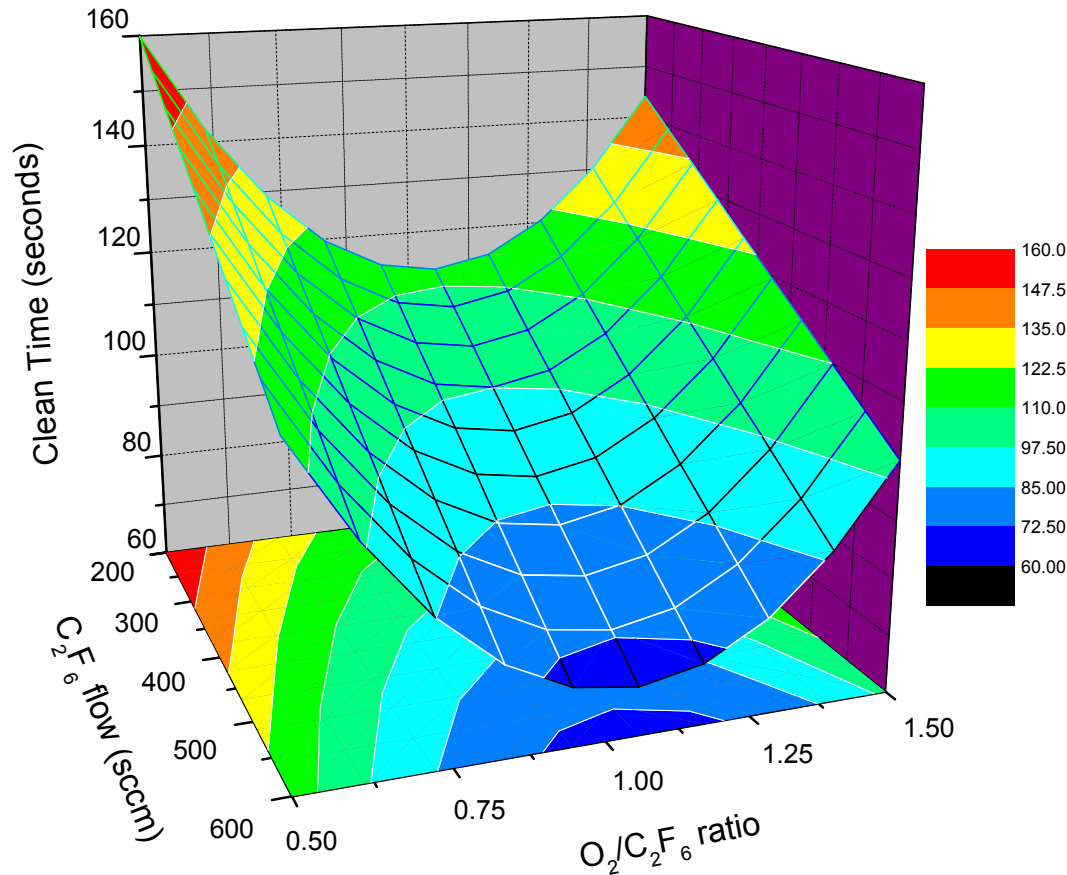
DOE Parameters

C₂F₆ Flow (sccm)	O₂/PFC	Pressure (Torr)	Power (W)
200 - 600	0.5 - 1.5	4 - 6	650 – 950

C₂F₆ Standard Recipe

C₂F₆ Flow (sccm)	O₂/PFC	Pressure (Torr)	Power (W)
600	1	4	950

Clean Time vs. Flow Rate and O_2/C_2F_6 Ratio

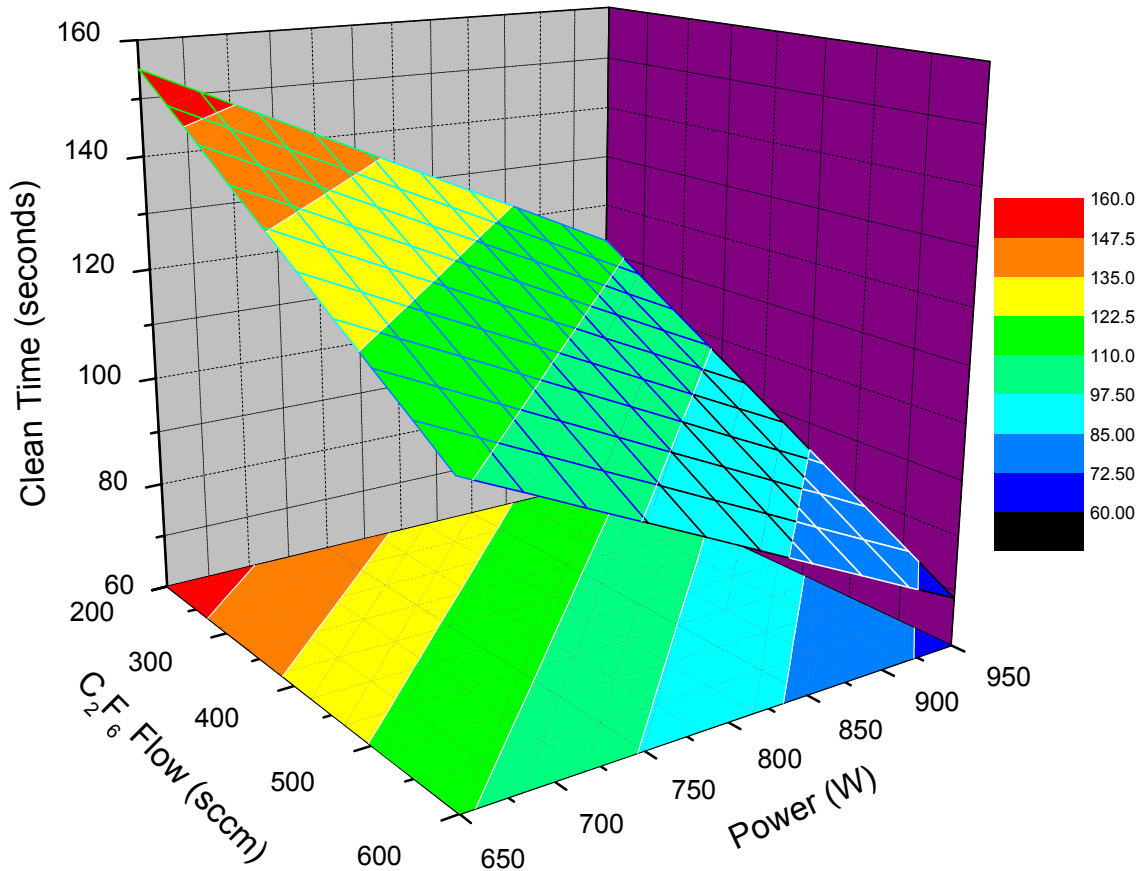


Increased C_2F_6 flow decreases clean time

950 W

5 Torr

Clean Time vs. Flow Rate and Power



**Increased
power
shortens
clean time**

5 Torr

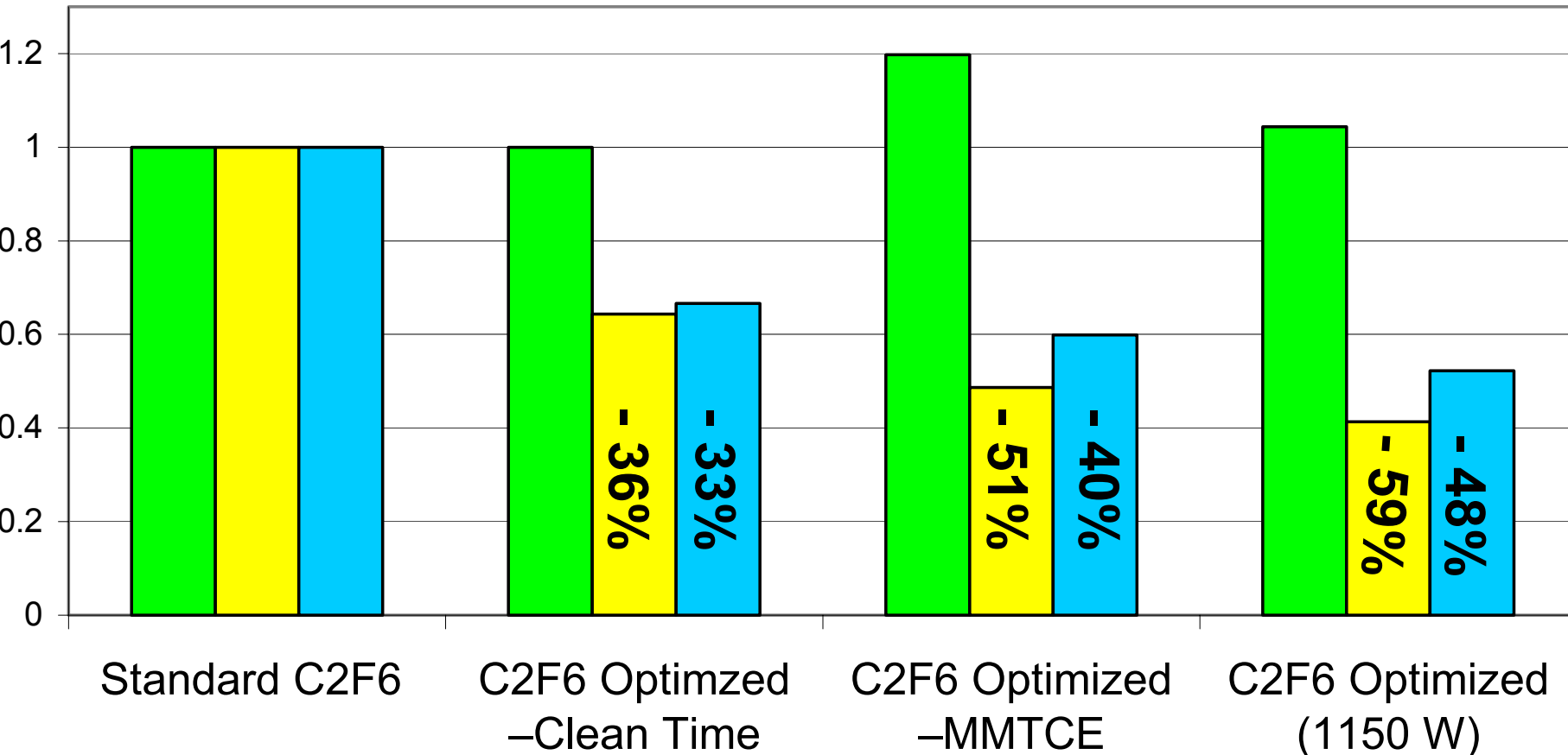
O₂/C₂F₆ = 1

C₂F₆ Optimisation Trade-Offs

		Clean Time	MMTCE
C ₂ F ₆ flow rate	↑	↓ ↓	↑ ↑
Power	↑	↓ ↓	↓ ↓
O ₂ /PFC	↑	↓ ↑	↓ ↑
Pressure	↑	↓	↑

Results of C₂F₆ Optimisation

■ Relative Clean Time ■ Relative MMTCE ■ Relative Gas Usage (wt.)



Dilute NF₃ Optimisation Study

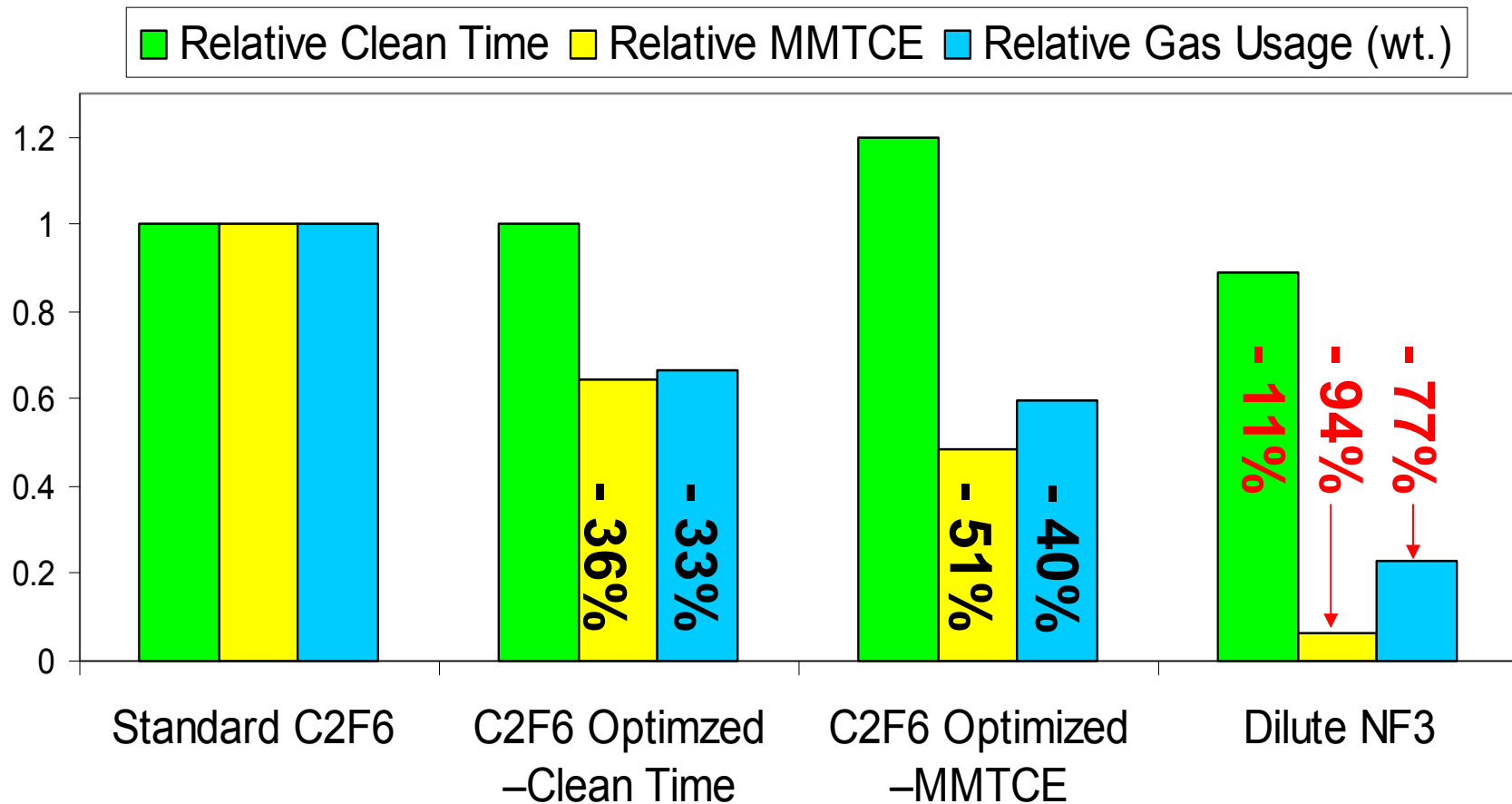
DOE Parameters

NF ₃ Flow (sccm)	% NF ₃ (balance He)	Pressure (Torr)	Power (W)
200 - 400	10 - 25%	2 - 4	950

NF₃ Optimisation Trade-Offs

		Clean Time	MMTCE
NF ₃ flow rate	↑	↓↓	↑↑
Power	↑	↓↓	↓↓
NF ₃ %	↑	↑	↑
Pressure	↑	↓↑	↓↑

Results of NF₃ Optimisation

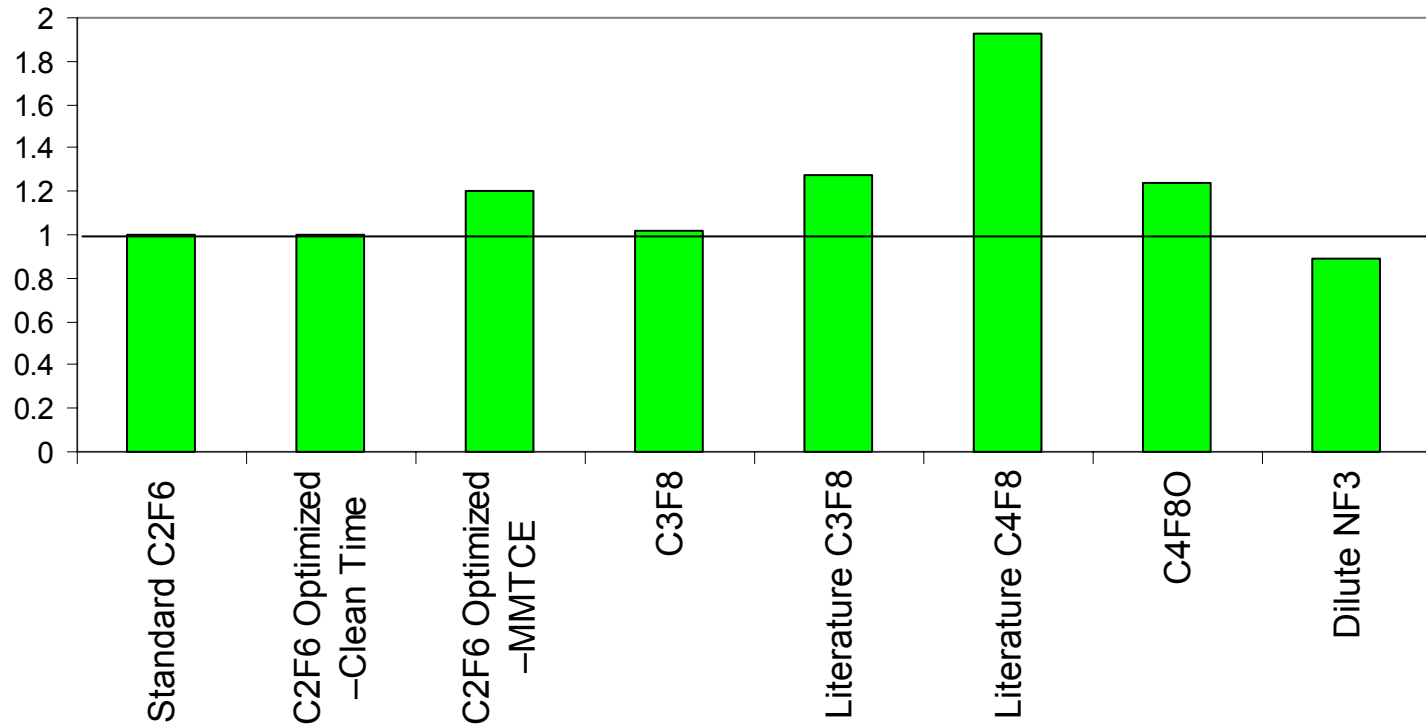


Alternative Fluorocarbon Optimisation Study

DOE Parameters

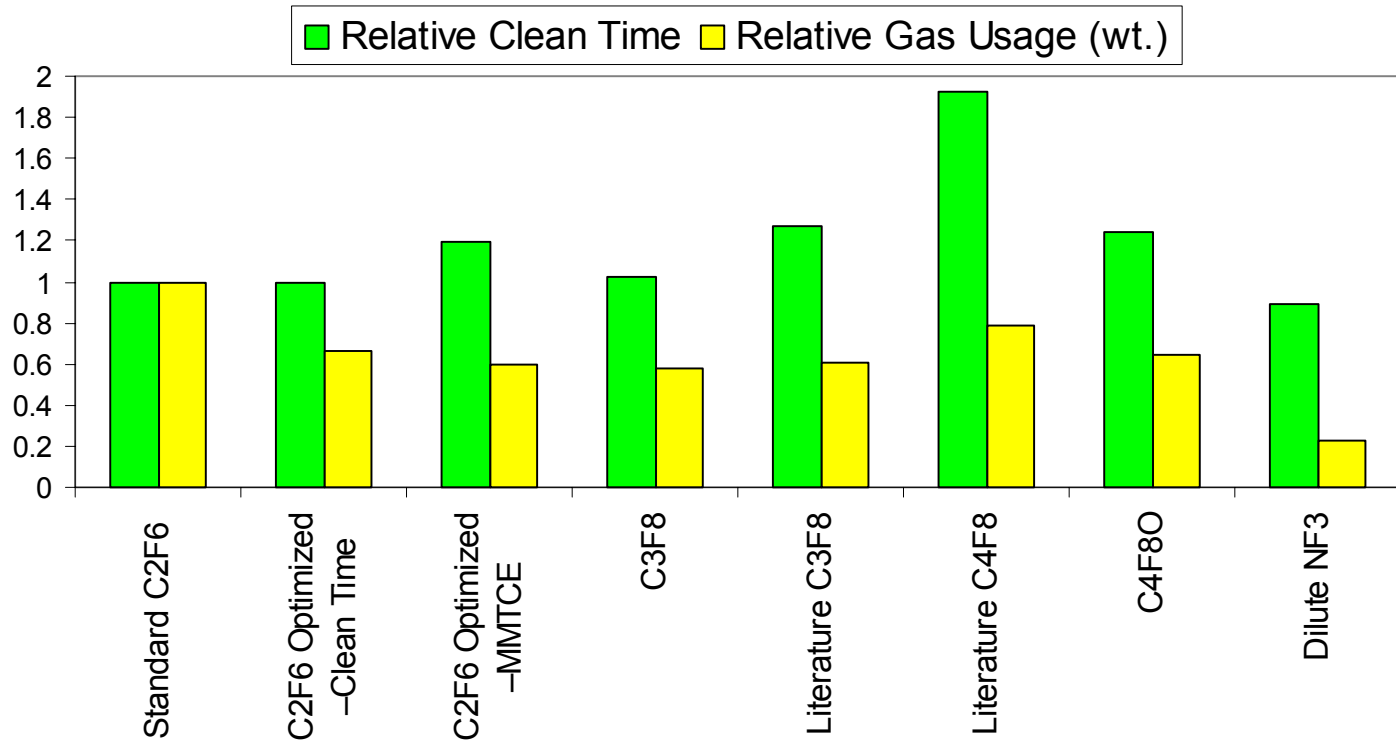
	PFC Flow (sccm)	O ₂ /PFC	Pressure (Torr)	Power (W)
C₃F₈	100 – 400	1 – 5	4 – 6	650 – 950
C₄F₈	100 – 400	3 – 5	4 – 6	650 – 950
C₄F₈O	100 - 400	2 - 5	4 - 6	650 – 950
Lit.-C₃F₈ *	211	2.13	5	750
Lit.-C₄F₈ *	169	4.56	5	750
* C. C. Allgood, S. Hsu, B. Birmingham, J. Soucy. <i>SEMICON SW 2000.</i>				

Summary for Optimised Recipes: Cleaning Time



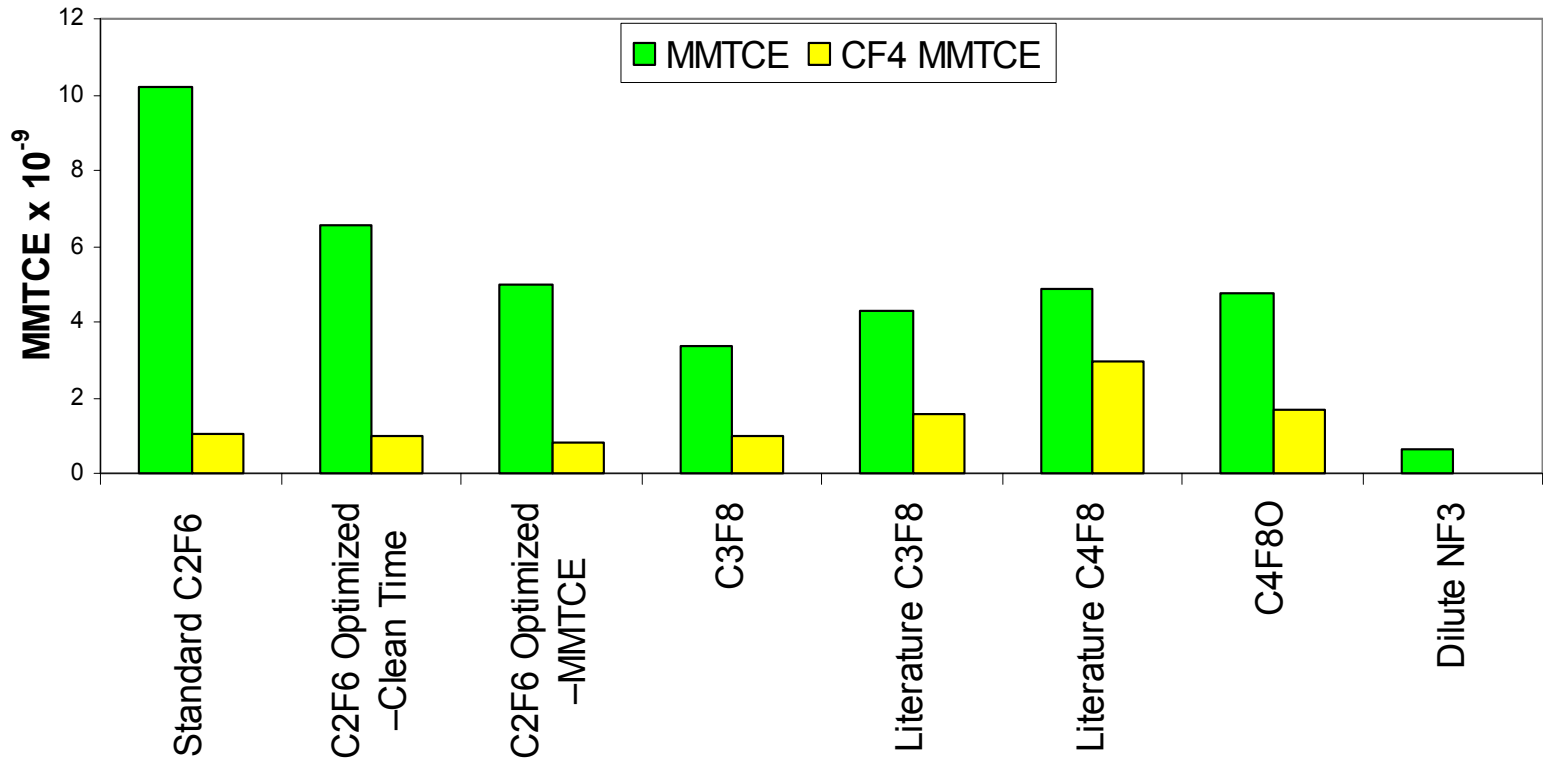
Alternative fluorocarbon gases offer comparable or longer clean times relative to the optimised C₂F₆ recipe.

Summary: Clean Time and Gas Usage



Gas usage among fluorocarbons is similar.

Summary: Effluent Emissions



Alternative fluorocarbon gases: Similar emissions to an optimised C₂F₆ recipe.

Field Optimisation Studies

- **Silane based PECVD films**
 - Replacement of CF_4 by optimisation of C_2F_6 and C_4F_8 processes.
 - 95 % non-utilisation of CF_4 (GWP_{100} 6500/
Lifetime > 50000 years)
- **Optimisation of legacy C_2F_6 cleans**
 - Installed base traditionally uses non-optimised C_2F_6 recipes
- **Provide an appreciation of the scope of environmental benefits from optimisation of C_2F_6 chemistry**

Cleaning Silane Based PECVD Films

- Replacement of CF_4 with C_2F_6 or C_4F_8
 - DOE carried out for both candidate gases
- C_2F_6 found to be a true drop in replacement
 - >60% emissions and gas usage reduction
 - 18% faster cleans
 - Confirmed by marathon
- C_4F_8 was unsuitable due to MFC instability, weak EPD and need for higher power to give equivalent performance.

	CF_4 base	C_4F_8	C_2F_6
PFC (sccm)	1500	300	300
Power (W)	800	1000	800
Clean time (s)	101	76	82
MMTCE	20×10^{-9}	7.54×10^{-9}	7.78×10^{-9}
Gas used (g)	11.8	5.4	3.7

Field C₂F₆ Optimisations

- Installed base traditionally uses non-optimised C₂F₆ recipes
- Novellus Concept 2 (USG, BPTEOS, SiNx)
 - 42% MMTCE reduction
 - 37% gas cost saving
 - Confirmed by marathon testing
- Novellus Concept 2 (Tungsten)
 - 17% to 49% MMTCE reduction
 - 8% to 42% gas cost savings
 - Up to 25% faster cleans
 - Demonstrates the flexibility of a C₂F₆ optimisation programme.

Overall conclusions

- **Comparison of relative clean performance of cleaning gases confirms**
 - **C_2F_6 optimisation delivers significant environmental and cost saving benefits**
 - **Alternative fluorocarbon gases exhibited no significant benefits over an optimised C_2F_6 process**
 - **Optimised dilute NF_3 process offers further step change improvement**
- **For existing tools, the best solution is to optimise the current chemistry:**
 - **Simplifies the qualification process**
 - **Eliminates hardware changes**
 - **Achieves substantial emissions reductions and cost savings.**
 - **For CF_4 processes: The benefits of C_2F_6 clean without hardware changes are also demonstrated.**

Thank you

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