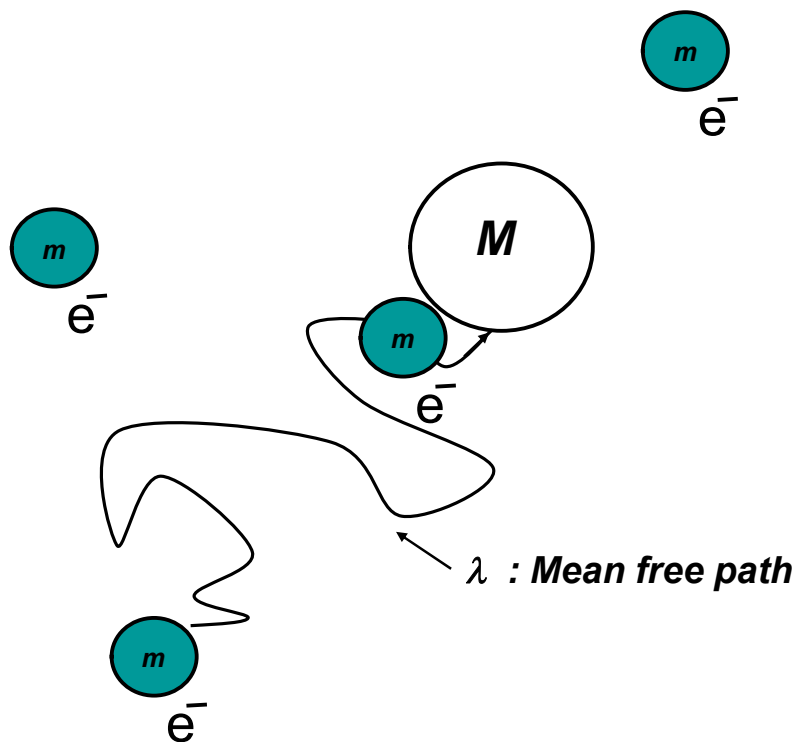




Service & Integration & Innovation

Plasma 原理介紹

氣體碰撞原理



$$E_e = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$$

$$E_{transfer} = \frac{4Mm}{(m+M)^2} E_e$$

$$\lambda = \frac{KT}{P\sigma}$$

$$f = \frac{v}{\lambda}$$

K : 波茲曼常數

σ : 碰撞截面積

f : 碰撞頻率

- **Contents**

- 帶電荷電子、離子、不帶電分子及原子團

- **Character**

- Glow discharge

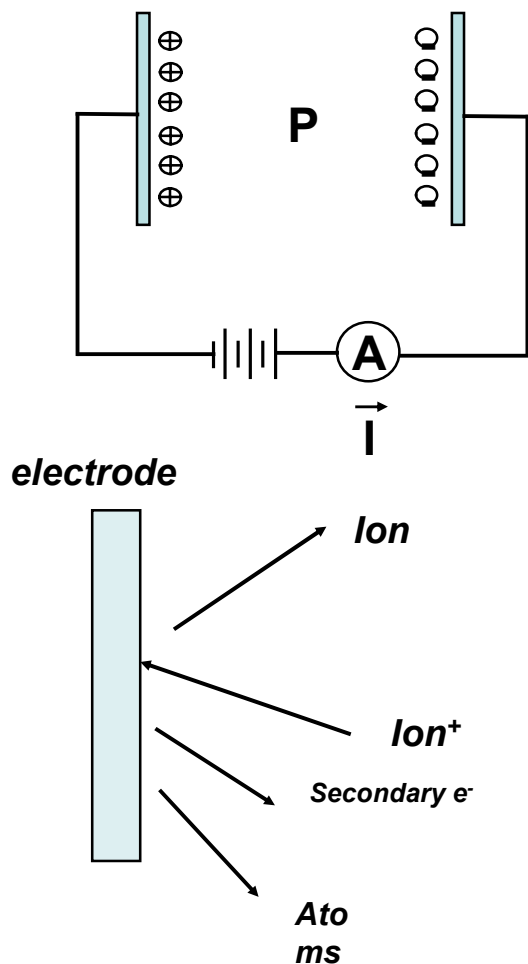
- **Application**

- Dry Etching, Sputtering, PECVD, Implant (Ion Source)



真空腔體內部電漿產生寫真

- 產生穩定電漿的最低壓力範圍在35-50 mtorr
- 最佳工作範圍是在100 mtorr - 4 torr間
- 能產生的電漿密度為 10^9 ion/cm³之數量級
- 工作壓力過高→粒子間碰撞機率大
 - 電漿密度不夠高
 - 縱向蝕刻之速率及深度與橫向之比率相當低



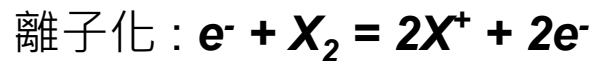
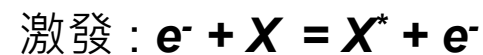
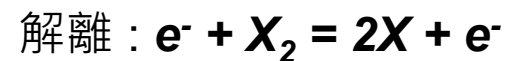
When $P = ATM$

$$Q = Q^+ + Q^-$$

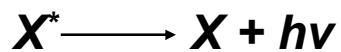
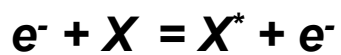
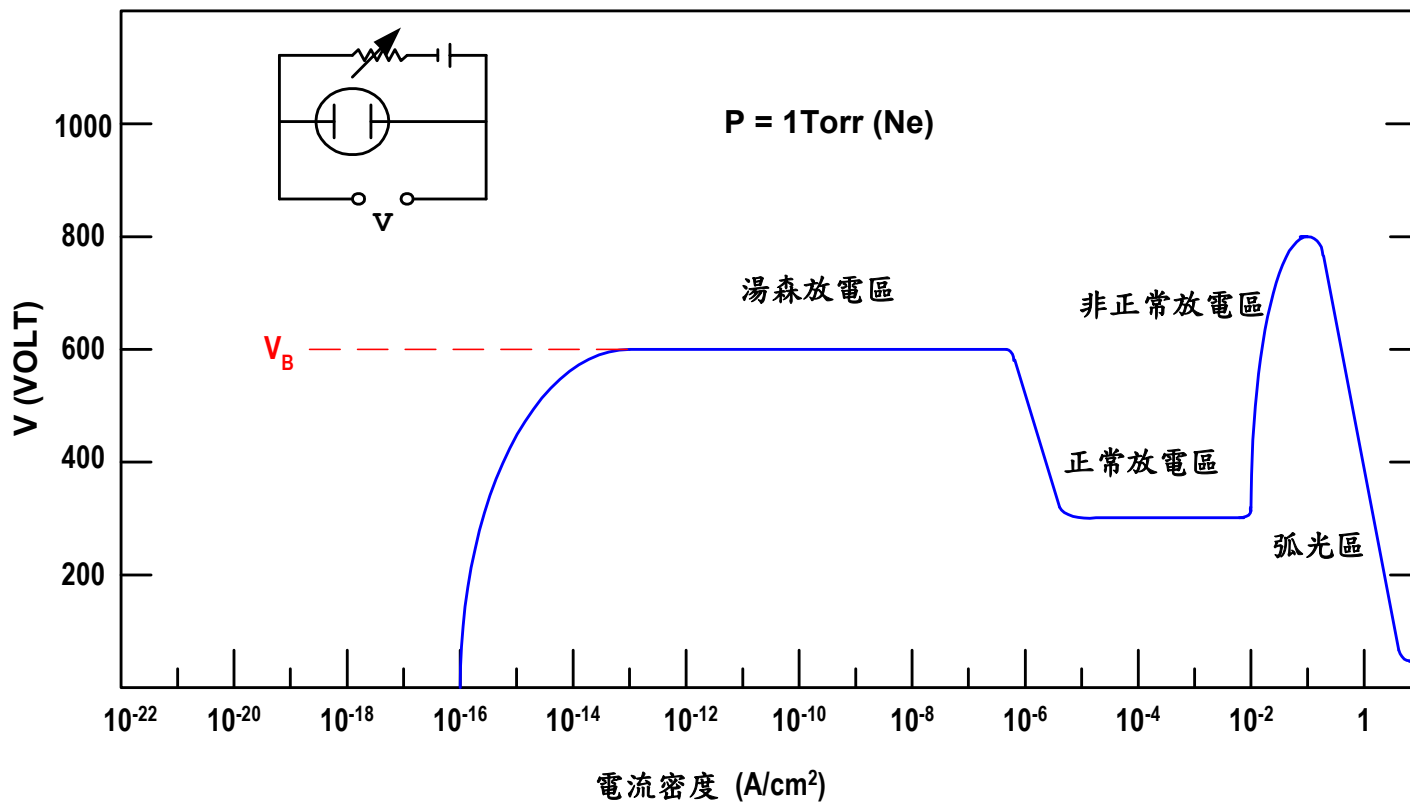
$$I = 0 \text{ Amp.}$$

When $10mT < P < 100T$

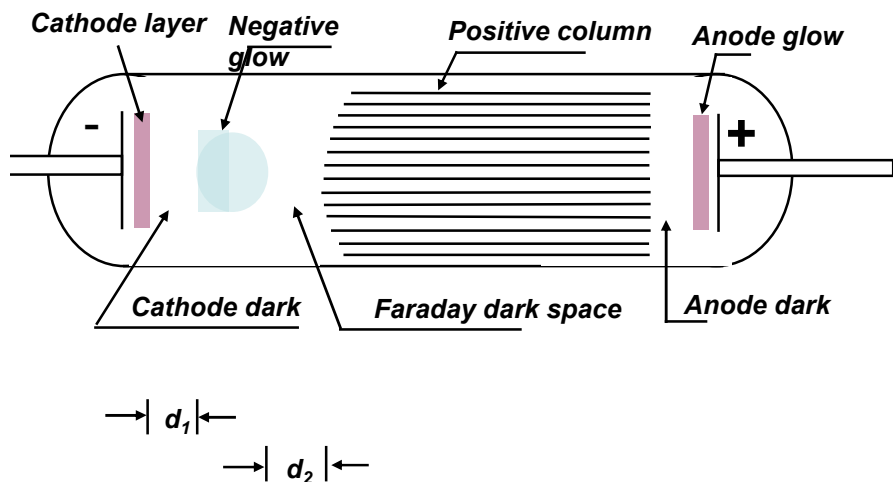
$$I \neq 0$$



I - V Curve



正常放電區



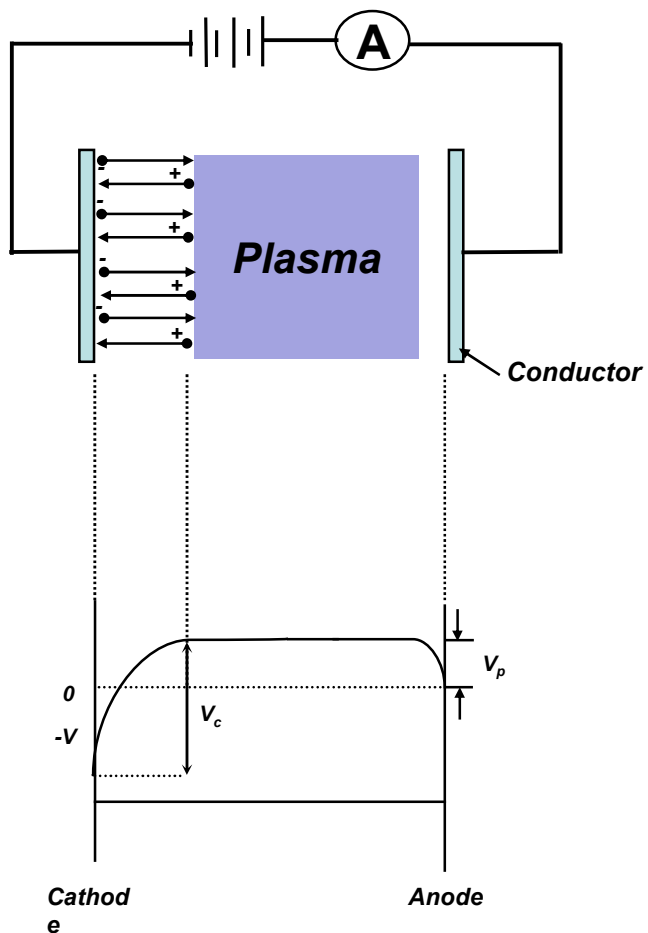
- $\lambda_e > d_1$
- $\lambda_x > d_2$
- $\Delta V_{\text{Positive column}} = 0$
 $\text{Flux}_{\text{Ion}} = \text{Flux}_e$



絕緣陶瓷部品

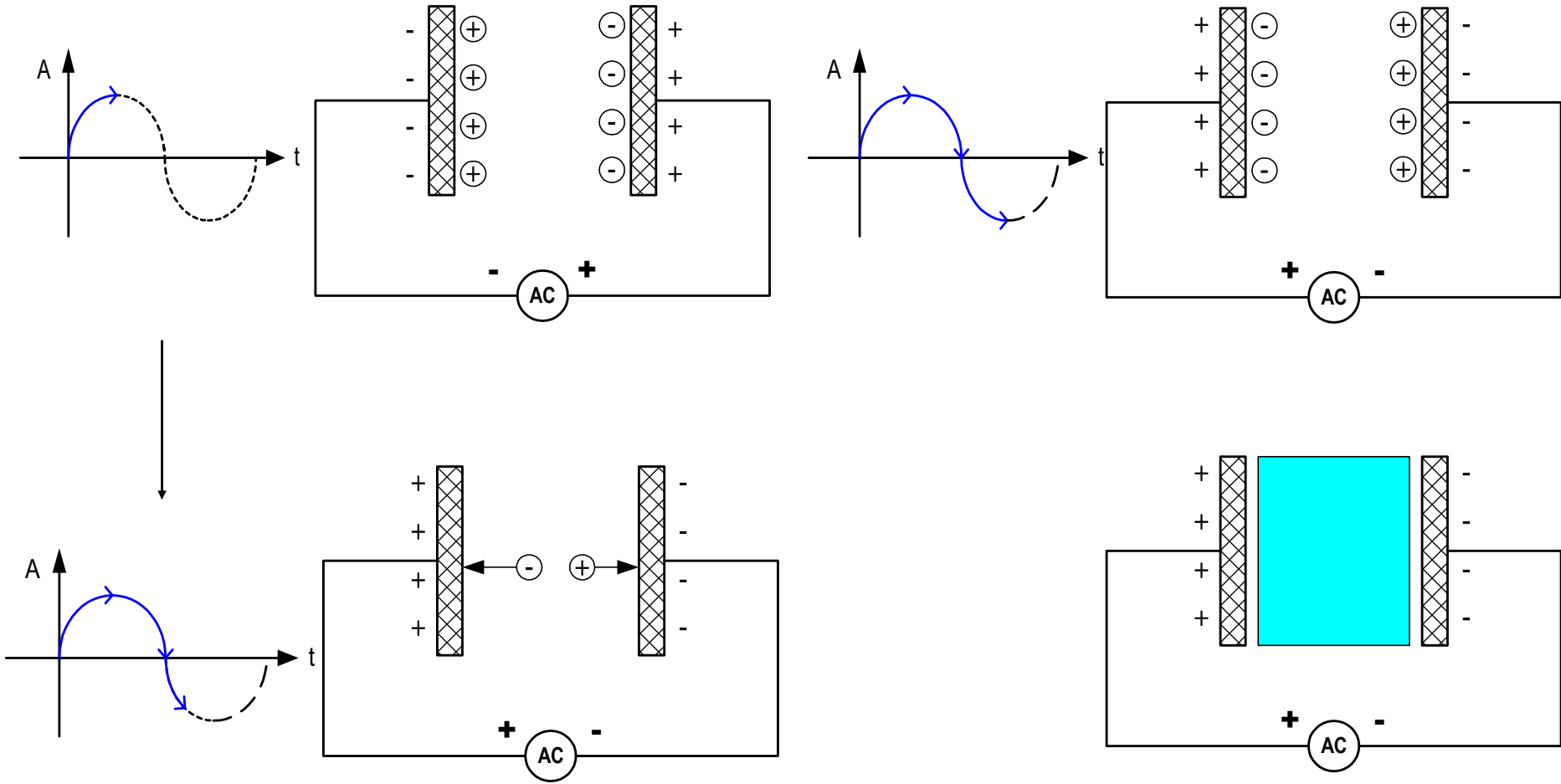


真空腔體放電產生器



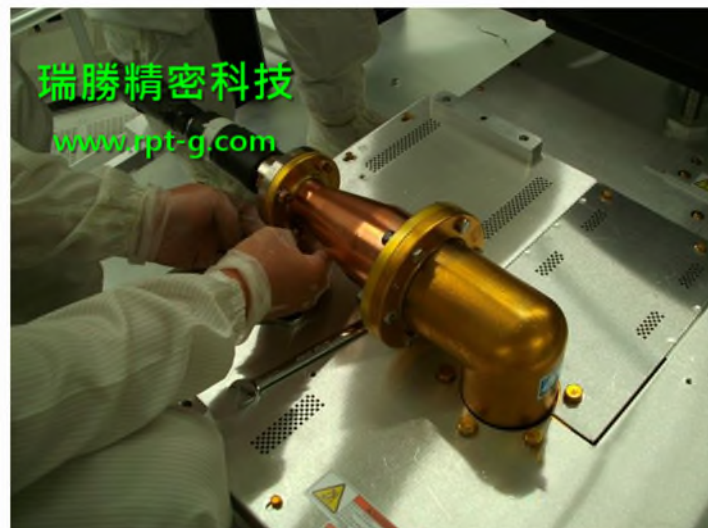
- $m_i \cong 1000 m_e \Rightarrow v_e \gg v_i$
- **Within plasma**
 - $D_{ion} > D_e \Rightarrow V_{plasma} > V_{Anode}$
 - $\Delta E = 0$
- **Concern**
 - Electrode materials should be conductor due to electron saturation issue.
- **Application**
 - Sputtering

AC Plasma 原理



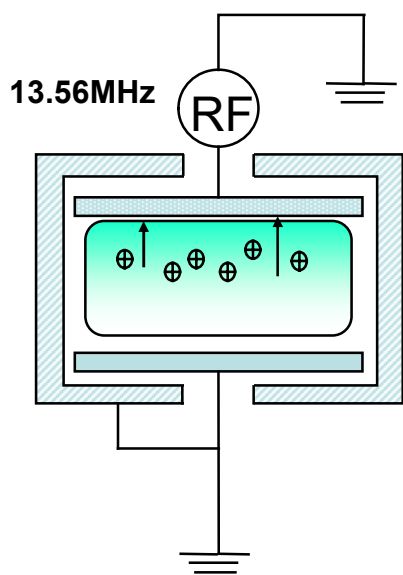
- **Gas control system**
- **Power system**
 - **Source (frequency)**
 - **Matching network**
- **Pressure control system**
 - **Vacuum pump & sealed chamber**
 - **Valve**
- **Temperature control system**
- **Gap**

- Ion Density
 - 離子在電漿中密度
 - Power frequency
- Ion Energy
 - 電漿中離子能量
 - λ

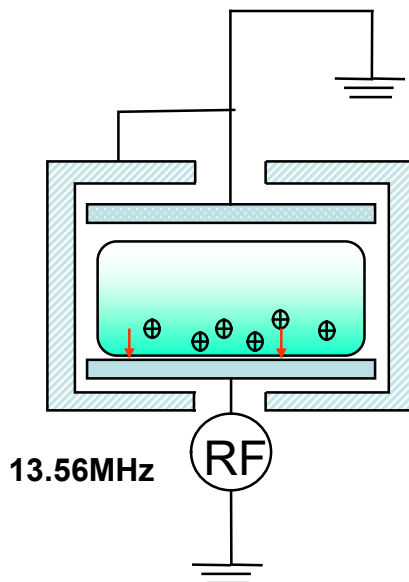


可產生離子轟擊的發射器

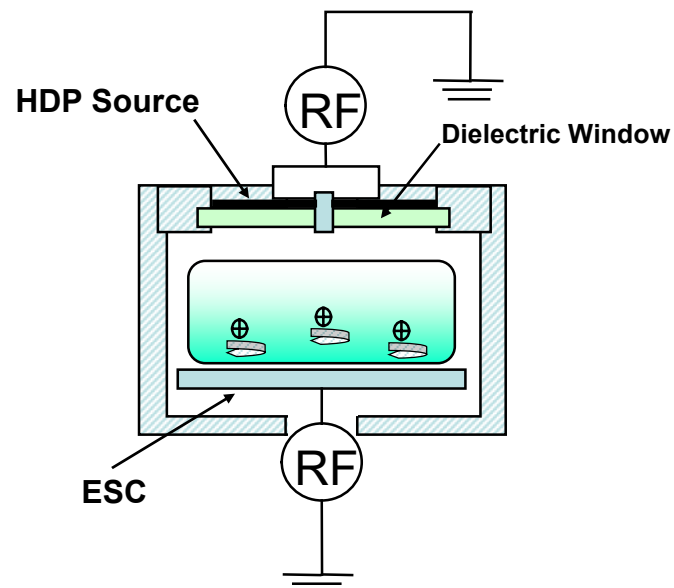
Plasma Source for LCD Etcher



PE



RIE

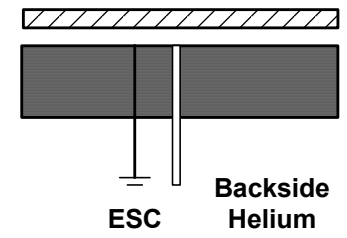
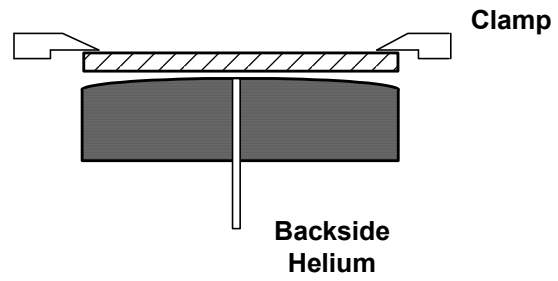
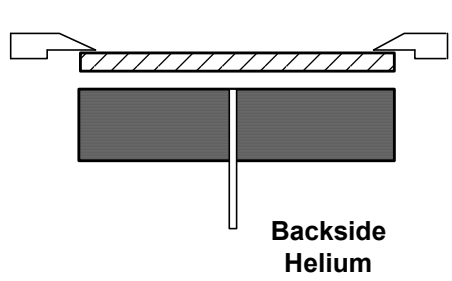
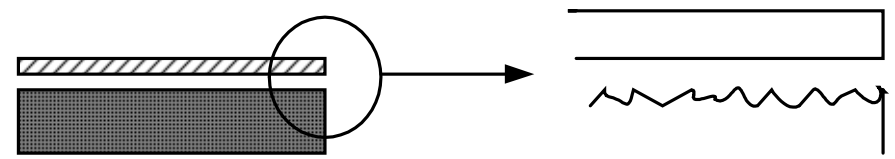


HDP

Comparison of Piasma Source

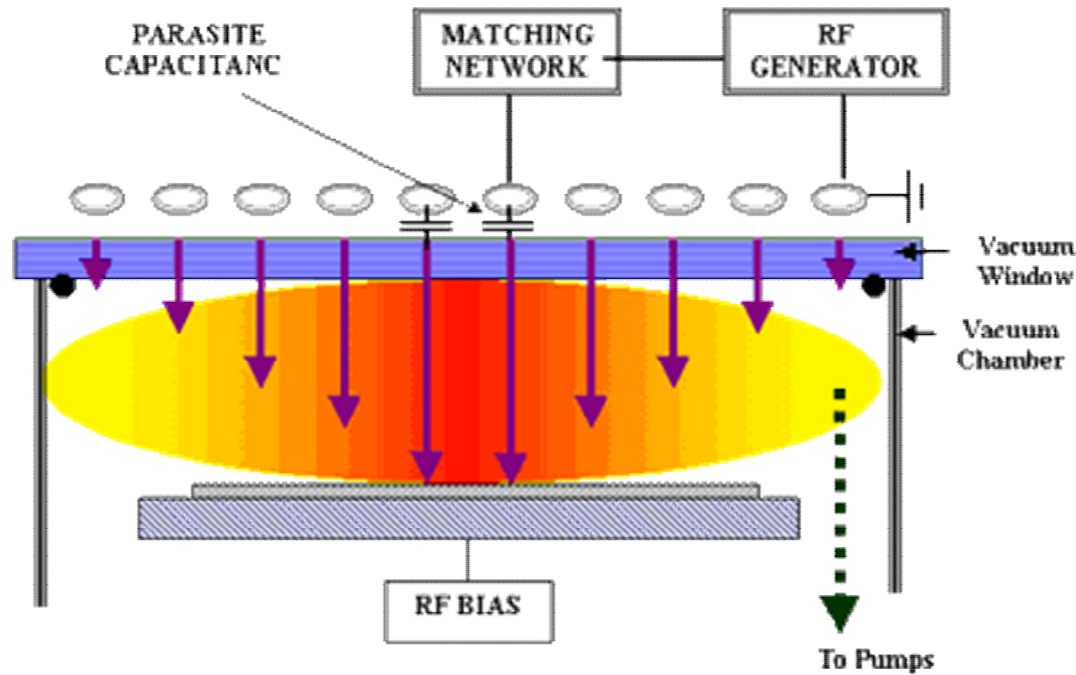
Plasma source	RF Power	Ion Enrage	Etch Mode	Taper Control	Plasma Damage
Plasma	Top	Small	Isotropic	Difficult	Small
RIE	Bottom	Large	anisotropic	Possible	Large
HDP	Top Bottom	Large	anisotropic	Possible	Small

Helium Cooling



電感耦合式電漿(ICP)之原理

- 電流流過線圈→ 線圈產生電感 (Inductance) →感應出磁場→ 磁場透過介質 (空氣，真空或鐵磁心) 產生次極 (secondary) 感應電流→ 以電漿型式釋放出能量



- 產生穩定電漿的壓力範圍在1 mtorr
- 能產生的電漿密度為 10^{11} ion/cm³之數量級



ICP 真空腔體圖

輸入供率可達相當高的範圍

- ICP 以磁場產生偶合，由電磁理論知其電場(離子加速方向)是以環繞此一磁場且平行於晶片表面之切線方向。
- 輸入之功率 (RF 頻率) \uparrow \rightarrow 磁場&電場 \uparrow \rightarrow 電漿內之離子加速方向 (\parallel 晶片表面切線方向) 因比較不易對晶片產生傷害
 \rightarrow ICP 的輸入功率可以達到相當高的範圍。

可產生高密度電漿

- ICP 電漿密度可達 10^{11} ion/cm³ 數量級以上
- 離子加速路徑環繞著磁力線而行
 \rightarrow 離子循電場方向加速而撞擊反應器之內壁或晶片表面而造成的能量損失的機率非常低
 \rightarrow 離子可週而復始在 chamber 內進行向心加速作用而增加碰撞的機率
 \rightarrow 粒子之間碰撞機率 \uparrow ，產生離子的效率 \uparrow

- 離子密度要夠高

離子密度 \propto 蝕刻反應的化學濃度

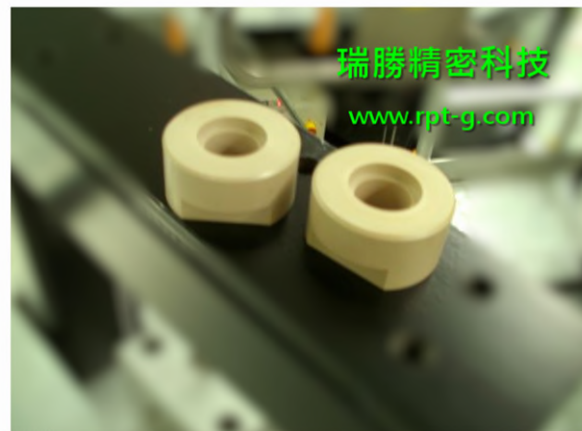
→ 影響 反應速率、蝕刻速率 及 產能

- 工作壓力要夠低

系統壓力 \propto 1/平均自由路徑

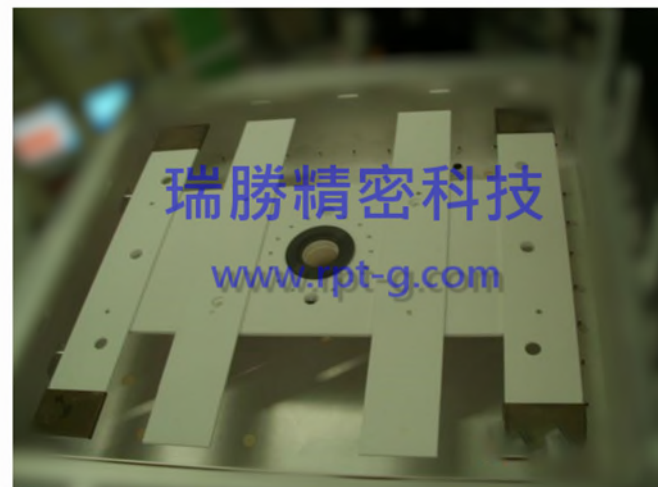
→ 離子向晶片加速過程中碰撞機率較低

→ 蝕刻方向較垂直



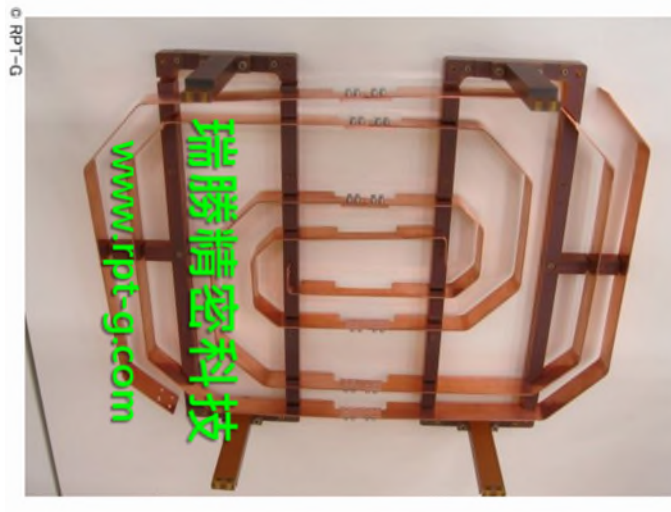
耐高電壓之絕緣部品

- 所使用的頻率
- 線圈參數(形狀,長度)
- 耦合效率
- 磁力通量
- 磁場均勻性
- 操作頻率下之肌膚效應以及相關電阻值
- 電感電容阻抗以及震盪參數
- 寄生電容效應
- 匹配系統之動態調節範圍
- 性能指數 (Q-factor)
- 電漿之密度、均勻性及穩定性
- 變壓器參數
- 擴大尺寸之潛能
- RF 匹配系統對高頻、高壓、高電流之忍受力



絕緣陶瓷載台

- 線圈形狀
影響產生之電感值在該頻率所造成的阻抗 ($j\omega L$)
- 線圈長度
影響 ICP 系統中之共振頻率



ICP 線圈

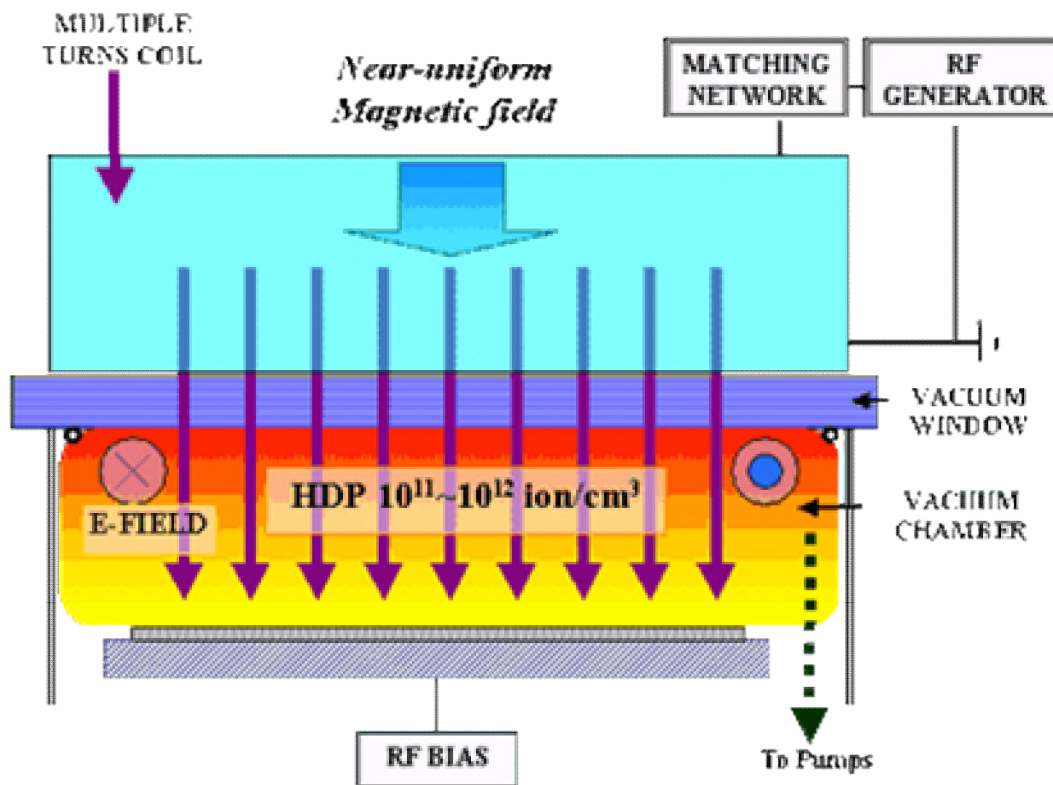
- 電感線圈的作用→系統內自然產生高電壓，電壓值可高達一萬五千伏以上
- 電磁能量的轉換→產生共振作用，系統內高頻電流可高達 50 安培 以上
- 使用真空電容於 RF 匹配系統中方能忍受此高頻、高壓、高電流



電極接續傳導片

IPC 系統的寄生電容效應

- 產生電場→導致的離子加速→侵蝕石英壁而造成污染或傷害晶片表面



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報告結束

Thank you

