

# Leakage variation with Aspect Ratio in ALD High- $\kappa$ $ZrO_2$ Dielectrics

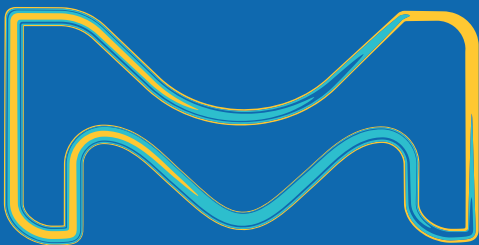
**Martin E. McBriarty, Ph.D.**

AA-TuP70 Abstract 2231

2020-06-30

ALD 2020

INTERMOLECULAR®



EMD Performance Materials is a business  
of Merck KGaA, Darmstadt, Germany

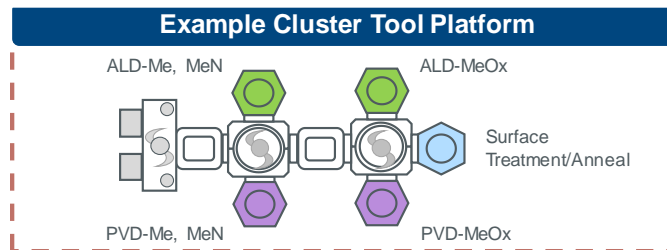
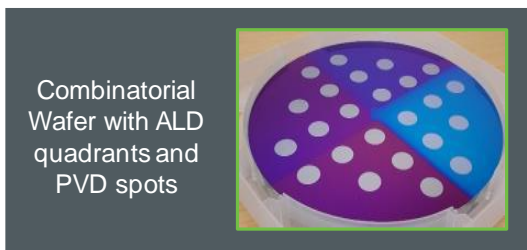
**EMD  
PERFORMANCE  
MATERIALS**

# high-throughput experimentation and expertise for faster MEMORY innovation at intermolecular

## World's largest high-throughput thin-film facility



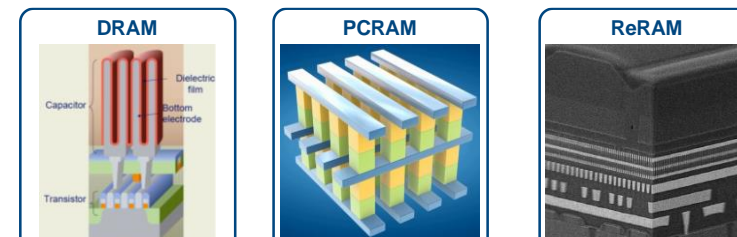
- Facility highlights
- (1) 45,000 sf lab space
  - (2) 11 cluster tool platforms
  - (3) 19 PVD chambers
  - (4) 15 ALD chamber
  - (5) 85 people
  - (6) ~1/2 with advanced degree



Advanced film characterization (XRF, XRR, XRD, XPS, VASE, etc.) and world-class etest capabilities

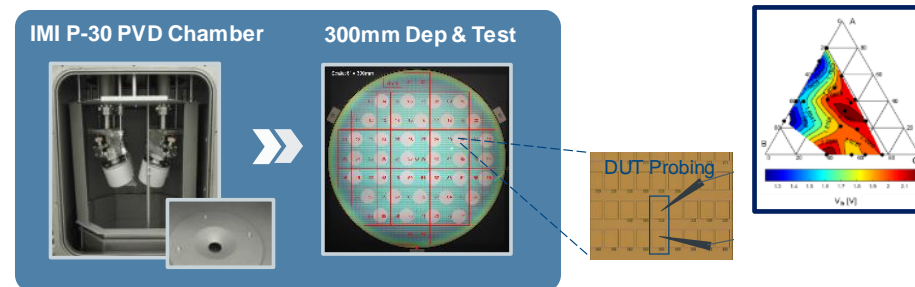


## 10+ years experience in memory



Focus	Capacitor	OTS Selector	ReRAM cell
Materials	High-K & High WF	Chalcogenides	Switching, Enabler, Contacts
Processes	ALD, PVD, anneal	ALD, PVD, anneal	ALD, PVD, anneal
Device	MIMCAP, customer	MIMCAP, customer	MIMCAP, customer
Main Metrics	Cap: J - EOT	OTS: J, $V_{th}$ , $V_{hold}$	$R_{On}/R_{Off}$ , $V_{sw}$ , $I_{sw}$

## Successfully screened 1000's of OTS, MSM, MIEC and TMO selector compositions

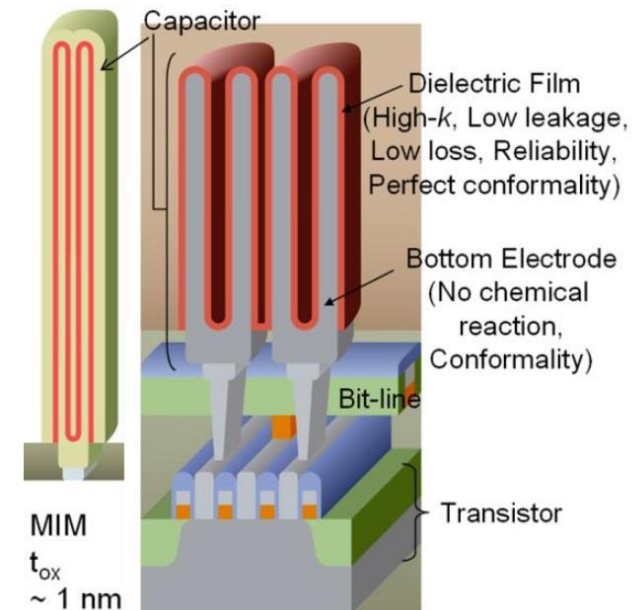


# Denser Memory Enabled by ALD

## Challenge: Scaling DRAM capacitors

- Denser packing of memory elements → higher storage density, lower voltage operation
- Large capacitor areas by “folded up” 3D geometry
  - Ultrathin dielectric sandwiched between electrodes

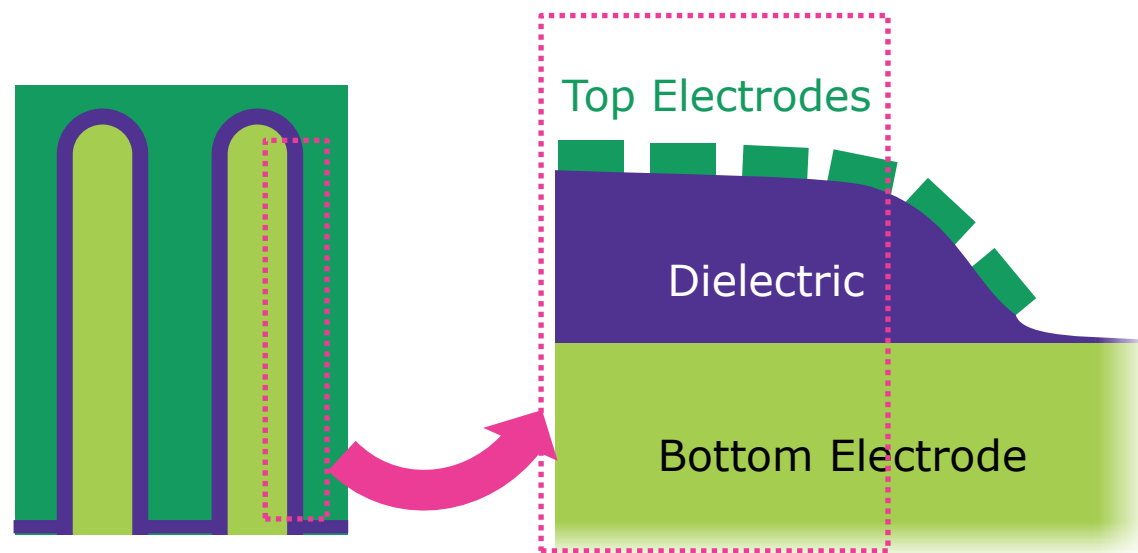
$$C = \kappa \epsilon_0 \frac{A}{d}$$



## Conformal ALD high- $\kappa$ dielectrics with low leakage

- High aspect ratio (HAR) ALD
- Conformality limits device density
- *Changes in material properties with trench depth?*

## Our approach to investigating HAR-ALD:

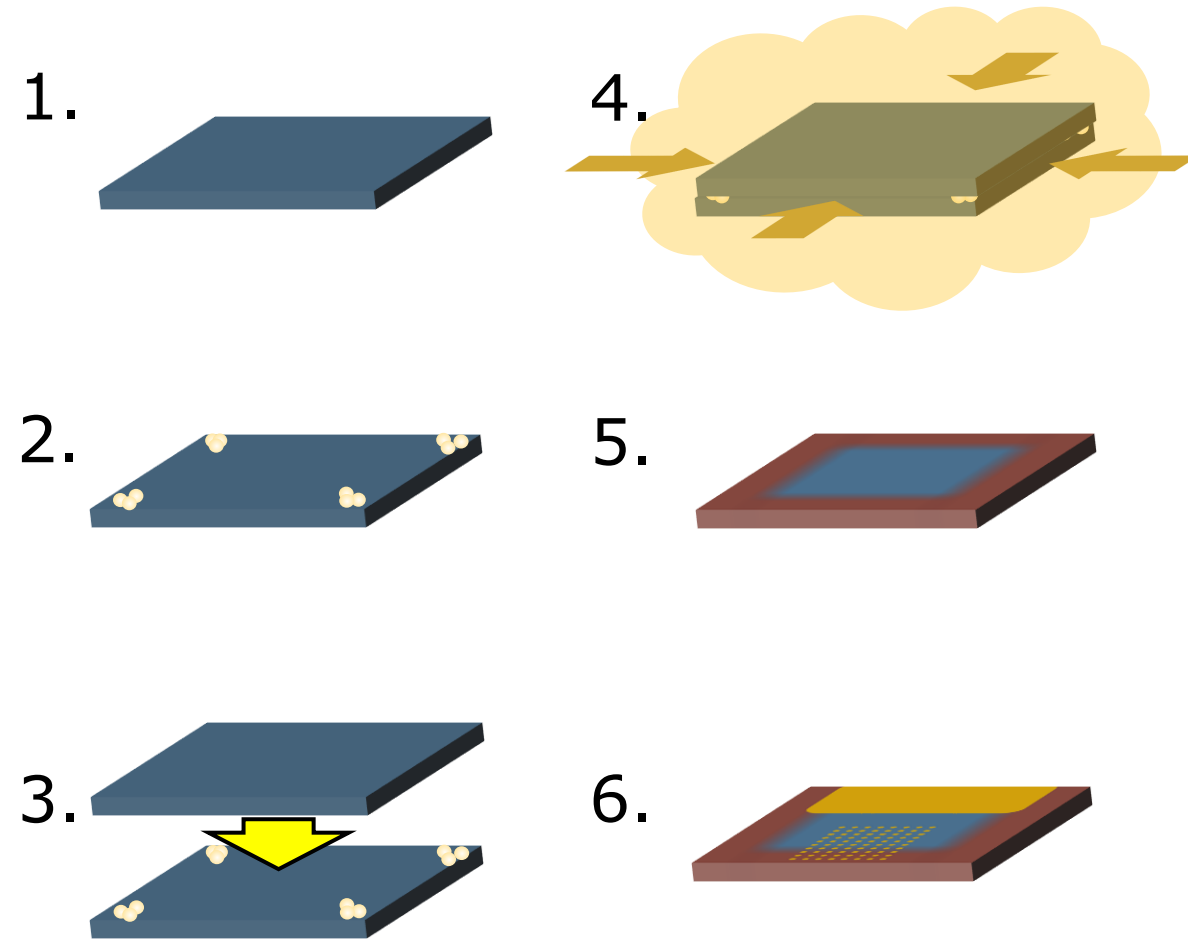


# HAR Test Vehicle by Intermolecular

U.S. patent application 16/714,934

Projects nanoscale HAR phenomena onto the >100 μm scale for study by standard metrology.

1. Start with a flat coupon (typically 44mm).
2. Apply monodisperse micro-beads to corners.
3. Place a flat cover coupon.
4. Load into reactor and perform ALD.
5. Remove cover and beads. Perform metrology along film gradient.
6. Perform post-processing and deposit any additional layers. Add top contacts for electrical testing.



Trench geometry can be related to circular vias using the **equivalent aspect ratio** (EAR):\*

\*Cremers *et al.*, *Appl. Phys. Rev.* **6** (2019) 021302

$$AR_{trench} = L/w \quad L : \text{Distance from edge of coupon}$$

$$EAR_{via} = L/(2w) \quad w : \text{Spacing between coupons}$$

Test vehicle useful for  $EAR_{via}$  up to ~400

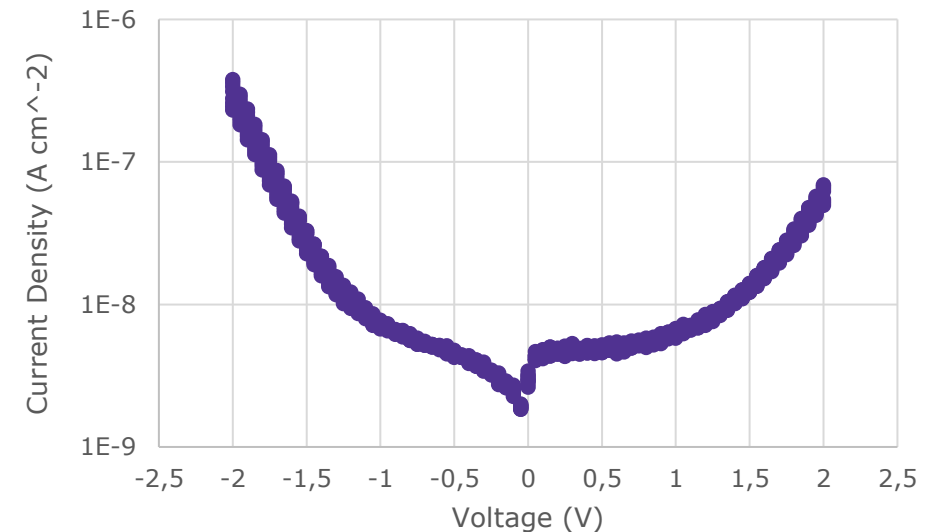


# MIMcap Model Capacitor

- Blanket PVD TiN (bottom electrode)
- ALD ZrO<sub>2</sub> (dielectric)
  - *80 cycles amide-type Zr precursor / 4% O<sub>3</sub>*
    - *250 °C, 1 Torr*
- Shadow masked PVD TiN (top electrodes)
  - *254 μm dia.*
- Post-metal anneal (450 °C in N<sub>2</sub>, 5 min.)

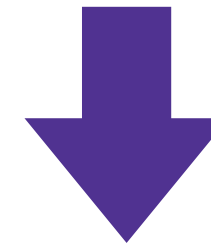
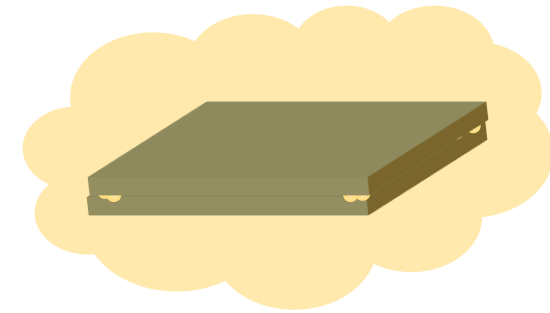
## Good capacitor performance

- Low leakage current
- $k = 24.5(4)$  (0 V capacitance measurement)



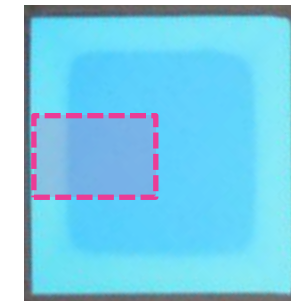
# MIMcap Model DRAM Capacitors by HAR-ALD

- Blanket PVD TiN (bottom electrode)
- HAR-ALD ZrO<sub>2</sub> (dielectric)
  - 80 cycles amide-type Zr precursor / 4% O<sub>3</sub>
    - 250 °C, 1 Torr
    - SiO<sub>2</sub> microbead spacer diameter:  $w = 50 \mu\text{m}$
    - Reactant Knudsen number:  $\lambda/w \approx 0.7$ 
      - *Transitional flow (not molecular flow)*
- Shadow masked PVD TiN (top electrodes)
  - 203  $\mu\text{m}$  dia.
- Post-metal anneal (450 °C in N<sub>2</sub>, 5 min.)



*Representative  
HAR-ALD sample  
appearance*

*Top contact array  
will be deposited in  
dashed region*

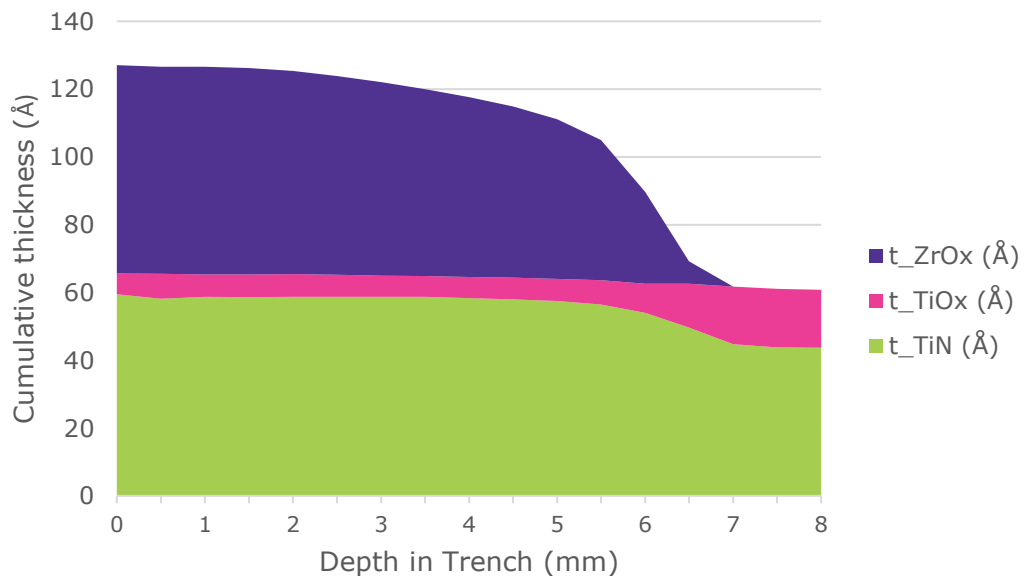
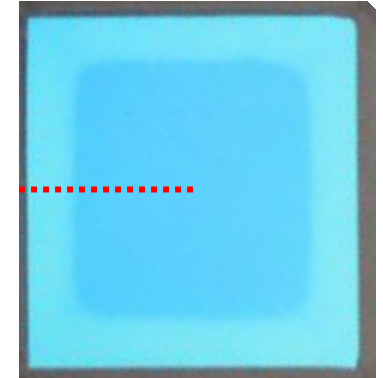


# MIMcap Model DRAM Capacitors by HAR-ALD

Film thickness profile measured by ellipsometry

- Poor fit when assuming a  $\text{SiO}_x/\text{TiN}/\text{ZrO}_x$  stack
- Better fits when assuming the TiN electrode surface oxidizes to  $\text{TiO}_x$ 
  - Few-Å  $\text{TiO}_x$  layer below  $\text{ZrO}_2$
  - Thickens toward end of the  $\text{ZrO}_2$  film as ozone migrates deeper into the HAR trench

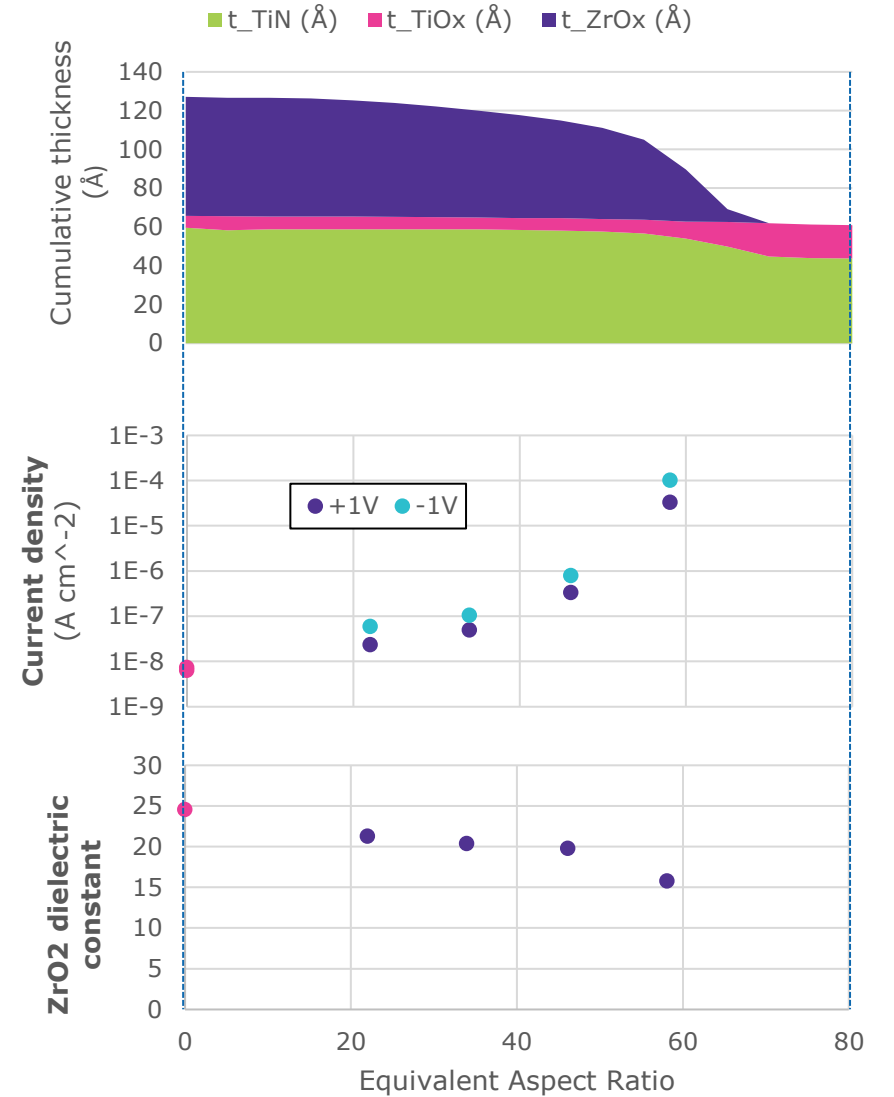
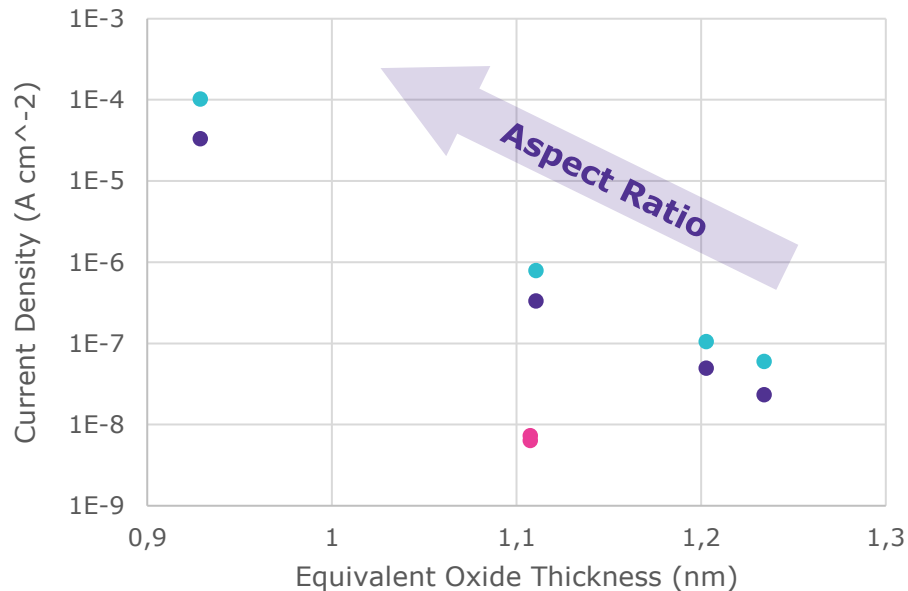
*Representative HAR-ALD sample appearance and ellipsometer line scan location:*



# MIMcap Performance vs. Aspect Ratio

- Electrical testing shows changes in electrical properties with equivalent aspect ratio:
  - Higher leakage with depth, as expected for a thinning film
  - Lower  $ZrO_2$  dielectric constant with depth

→ Significantly worse performance of HAR-ALD  $ZrO_2$  vs. blanket ALD  $ZrO_2$





# HAR-ALD Platform for Mechanism Understanding

## Remaining Questions:

- What causes higher leakage for HAR-ALD  $\text{ZrO}_2$  vs. blanket  $\text{ZrO}_2$ ?
  - How does reaction chemistry change with depth into the trench?
    - Macroscale HAR-ALD platform enables metrology (XPS, XRD, synchrotron techniques)
  - How can the process be modified for more consistent performance?

## Further Applications for HAR-ALD:

- 3D NAND Flash memory is the leading non-volatile memory
  - Memory cells are stacked: bit density grows by adding layers/tiers
- Phase-change memory (PCM) density will improve with 3D architectures enabled by ALD\*

\*Cheng *et al.*, *JVSTA* **37** (2019) 020907

\*Adinolfi *et al.*, *ACS Nano* **13** (2019) 10440

James and Choe, "TechInsights memory technology update", *IEDM 2018*



**Martin E. McBriarty, Ph.D.**

EMD Performance Materials

3011 North First St.

San Jose, CA 95134 USA

+1 (408) 483-4726

[martin.mcbriarty@emdgroup.com](mailto:martin.mcbriarty@emdgroup.com)

