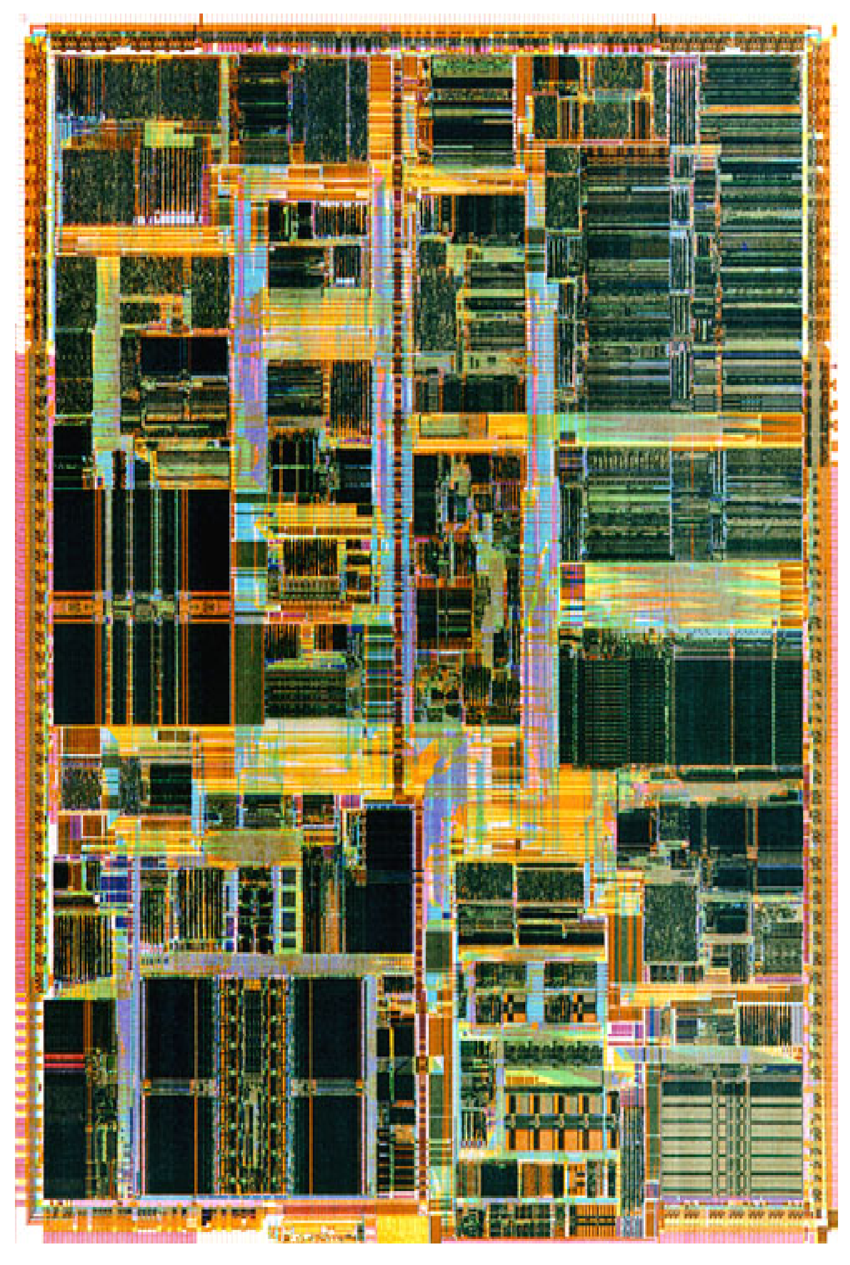


半导体集成电路

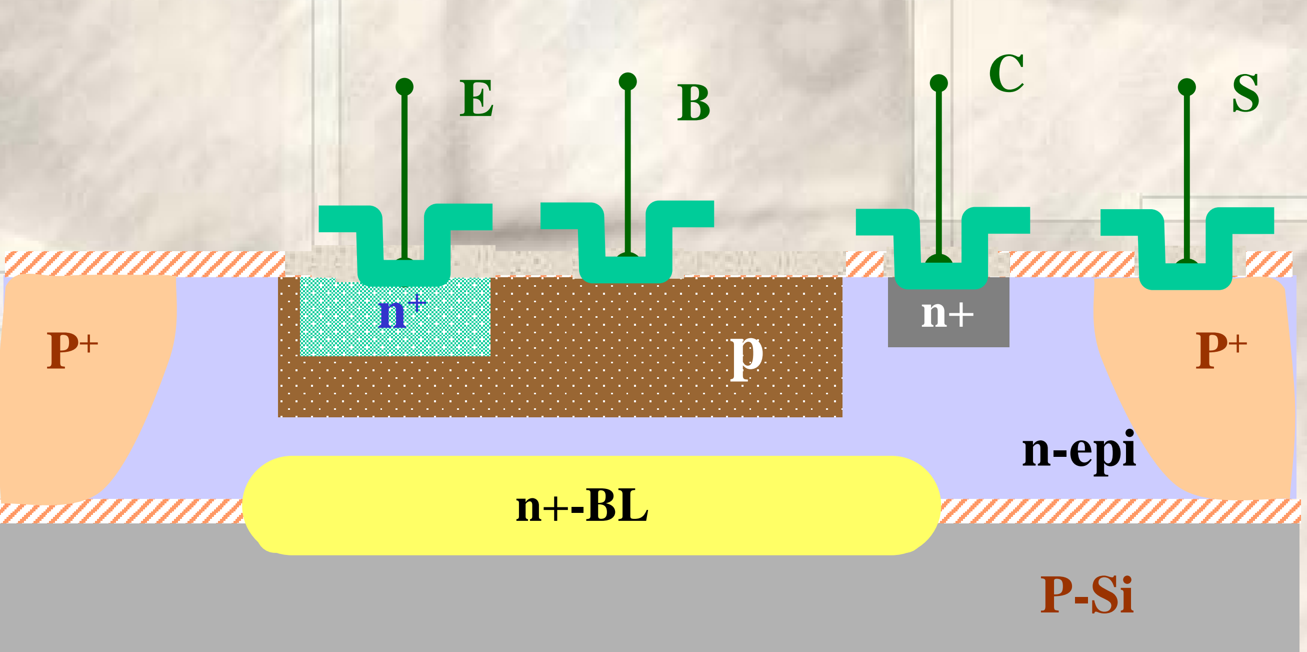
学校：西安理工大学
院系：自动化学院电子工程系
专业：电子、微电
时间：秋季学期

[illegible]要点

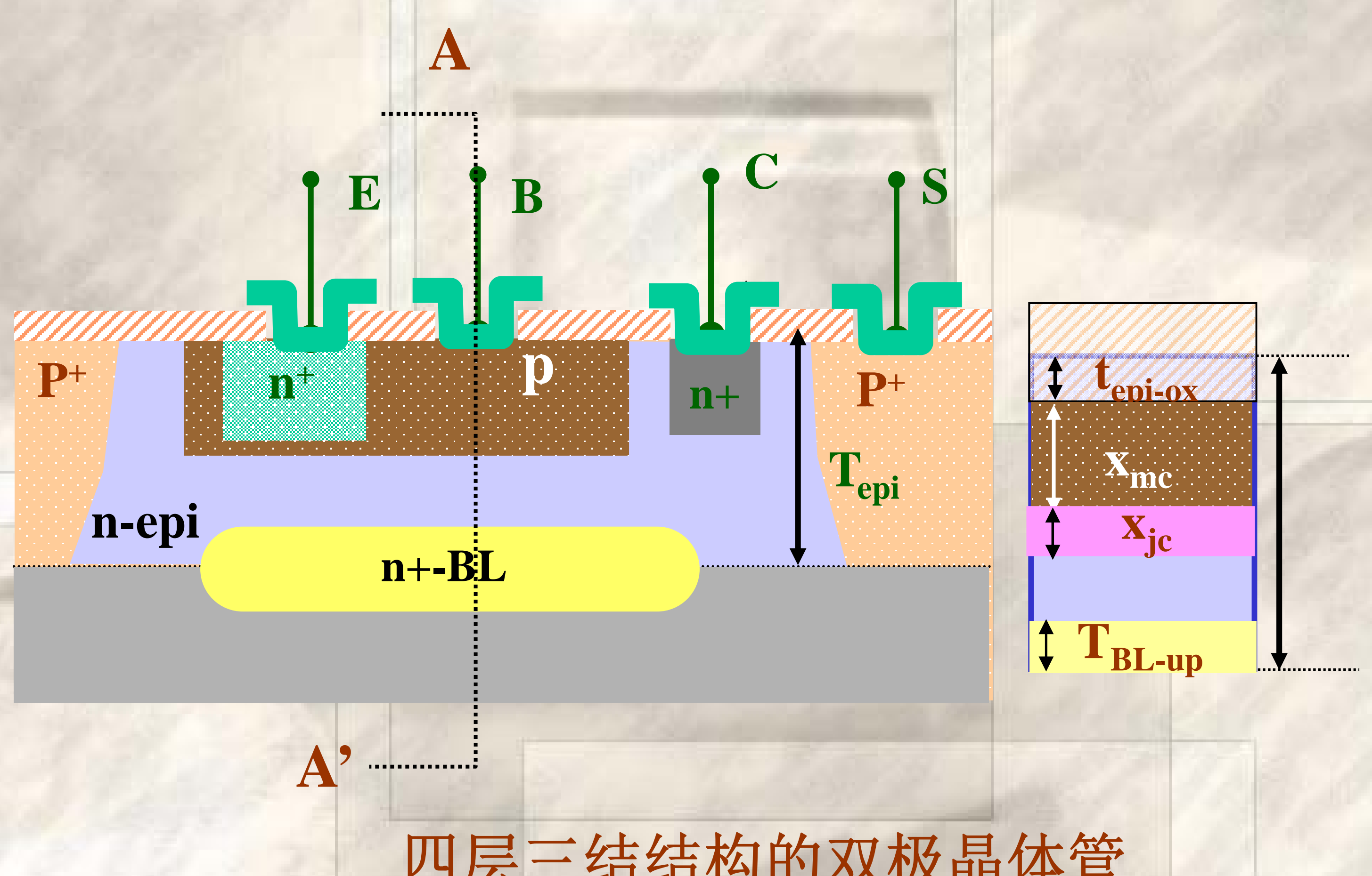
1. 双极集成电路的基本工艺

2. 双极集成电路中元件结构

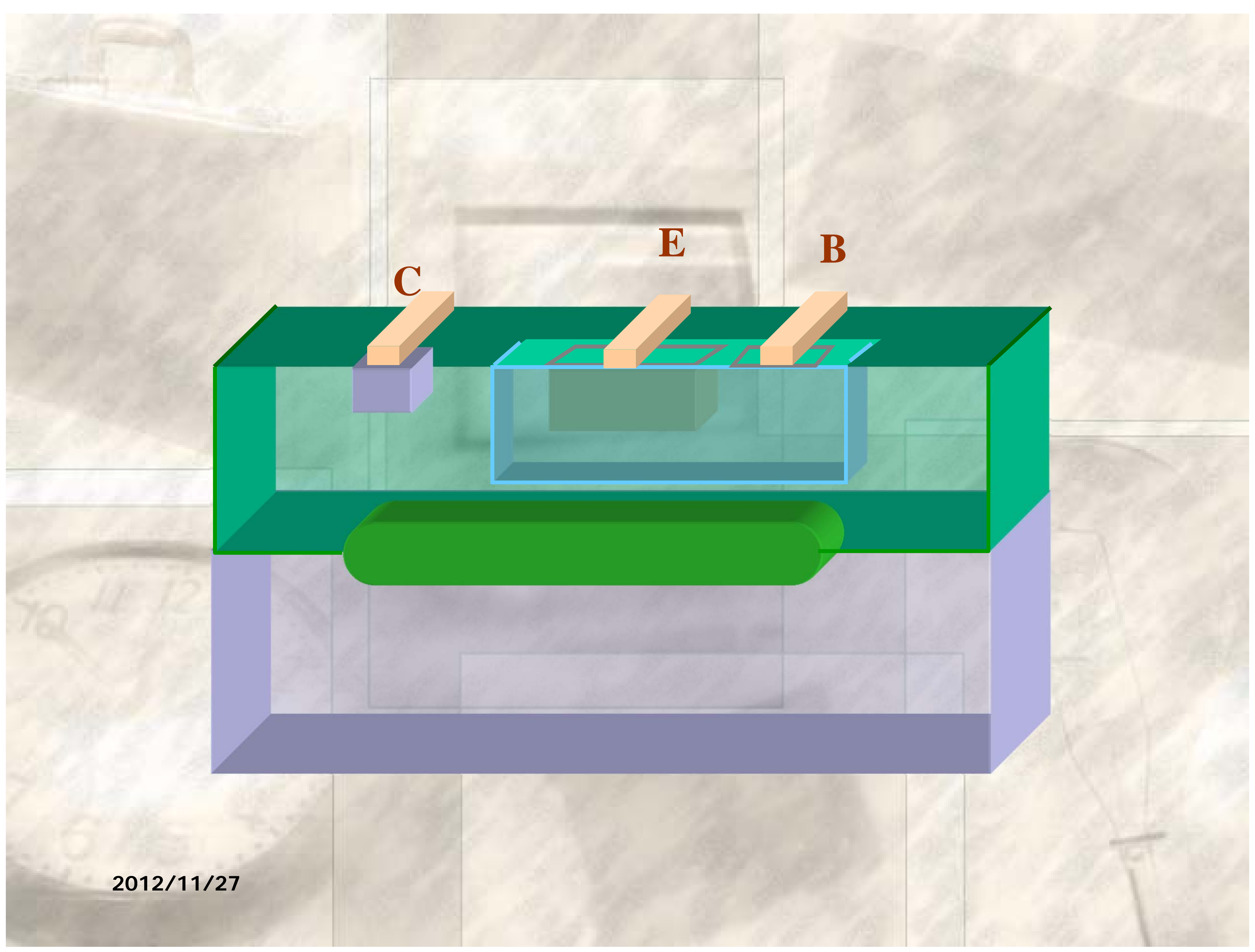
双极集成电路的基本工艺



双极集成电路中元件结构



四层三结结构的双极晶体管


C
E
B

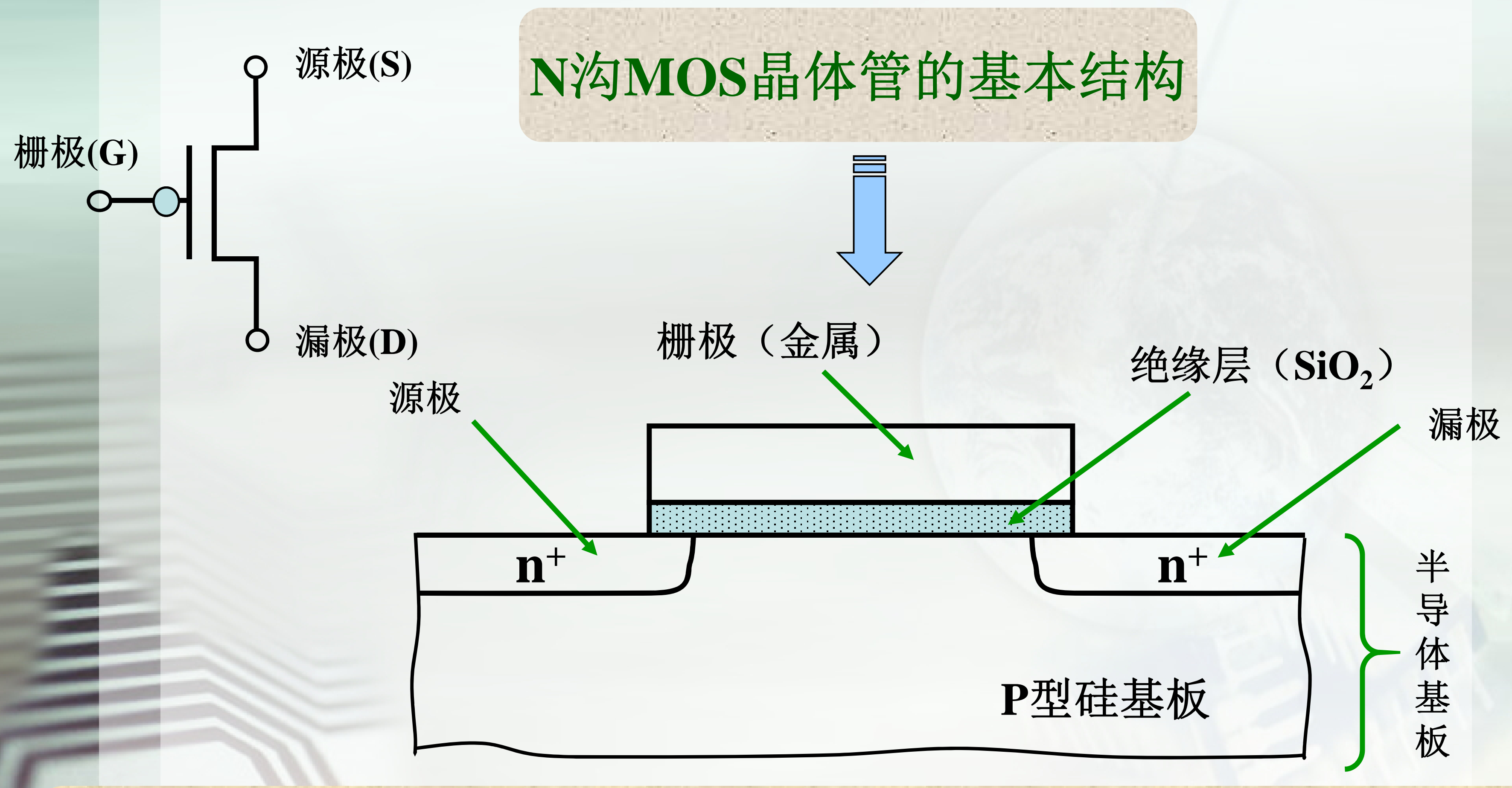
相关知识点

隐埋层的作用、电隔离的概念、寄生晶体管

本节课内容

- MOS集成电路的工艺
  - P阱CMOS工艺
  - N阱CMOS工艺
  - 双阱CMOS工艺
- BiCMOS集成电路的工艺

MOSFET的基本结构



MOS晶体管的动作

MOS晶体管实质上是一种使电流时而流过，时而切断的开关

MOS晶体管的立体结构

polysilicon gate

top nitride

metal connection to source

metal connection to gate

doped silicon

metal connection to drain

field oxide

gate oxide

oxide

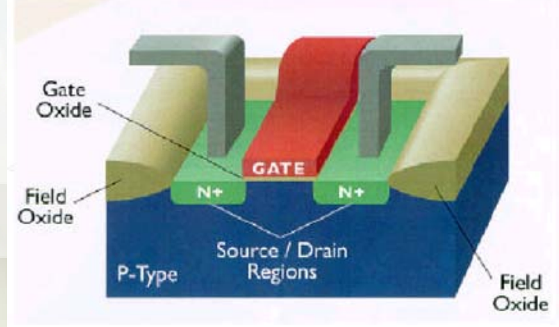
gate

oxide

source

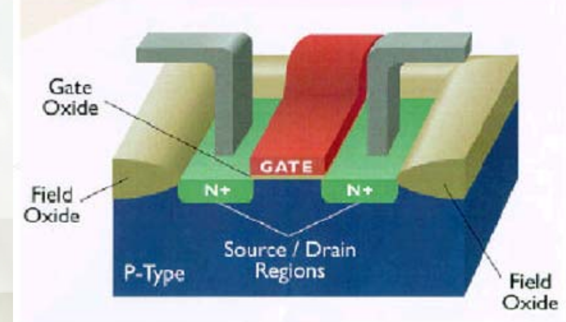
drain

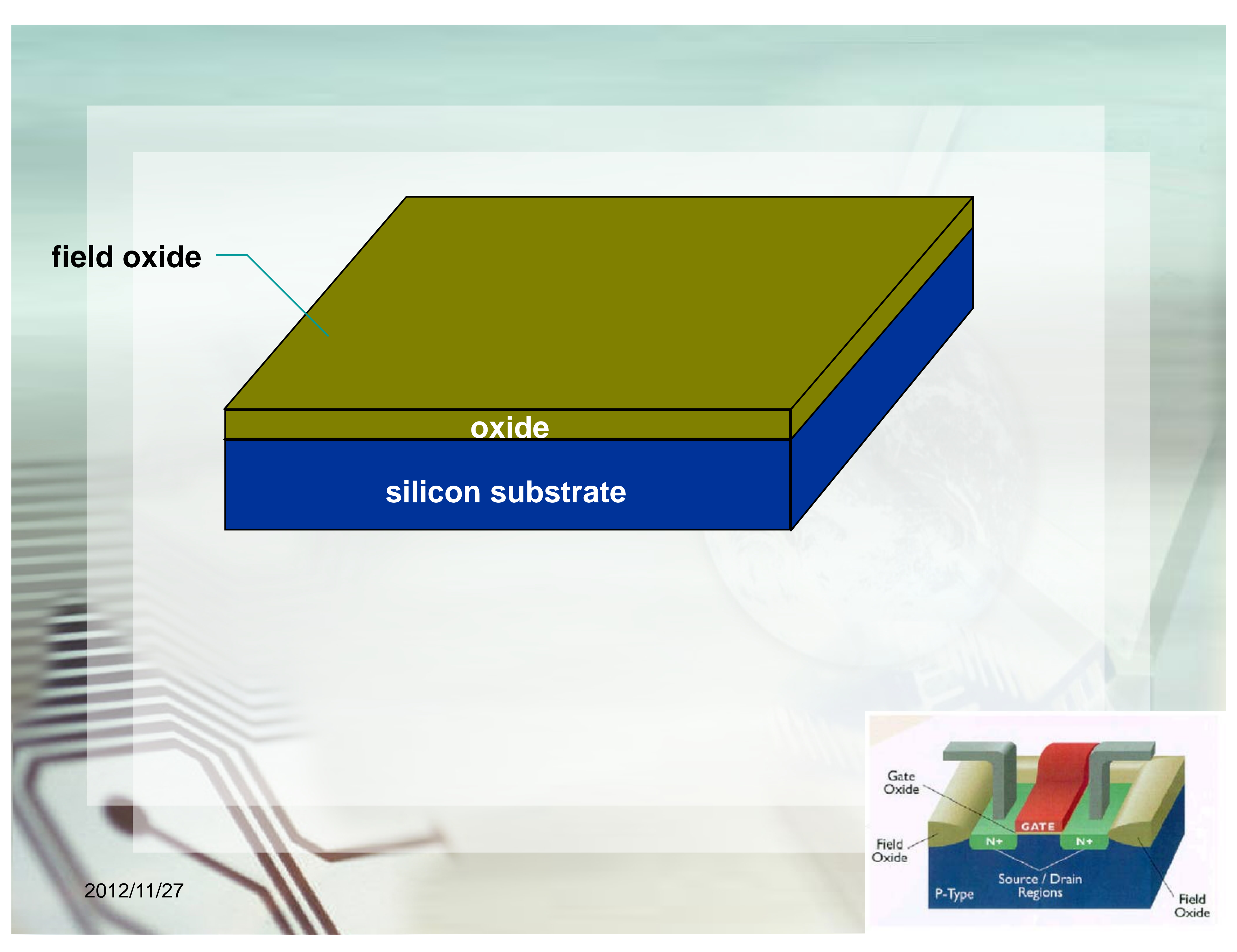
silicon substrate



在硅衬底上制作MOS晶体管

silicon substrate




field oxide
oxide
silicon substrate
Gate
Oxide
GATE
Field
Oxide
N+
N+
Source / Drain
Regions
P-Type
Field
Oxide

photoresist

oxide

silicon substrate

Gate Oxide

Field Oxide

GATE

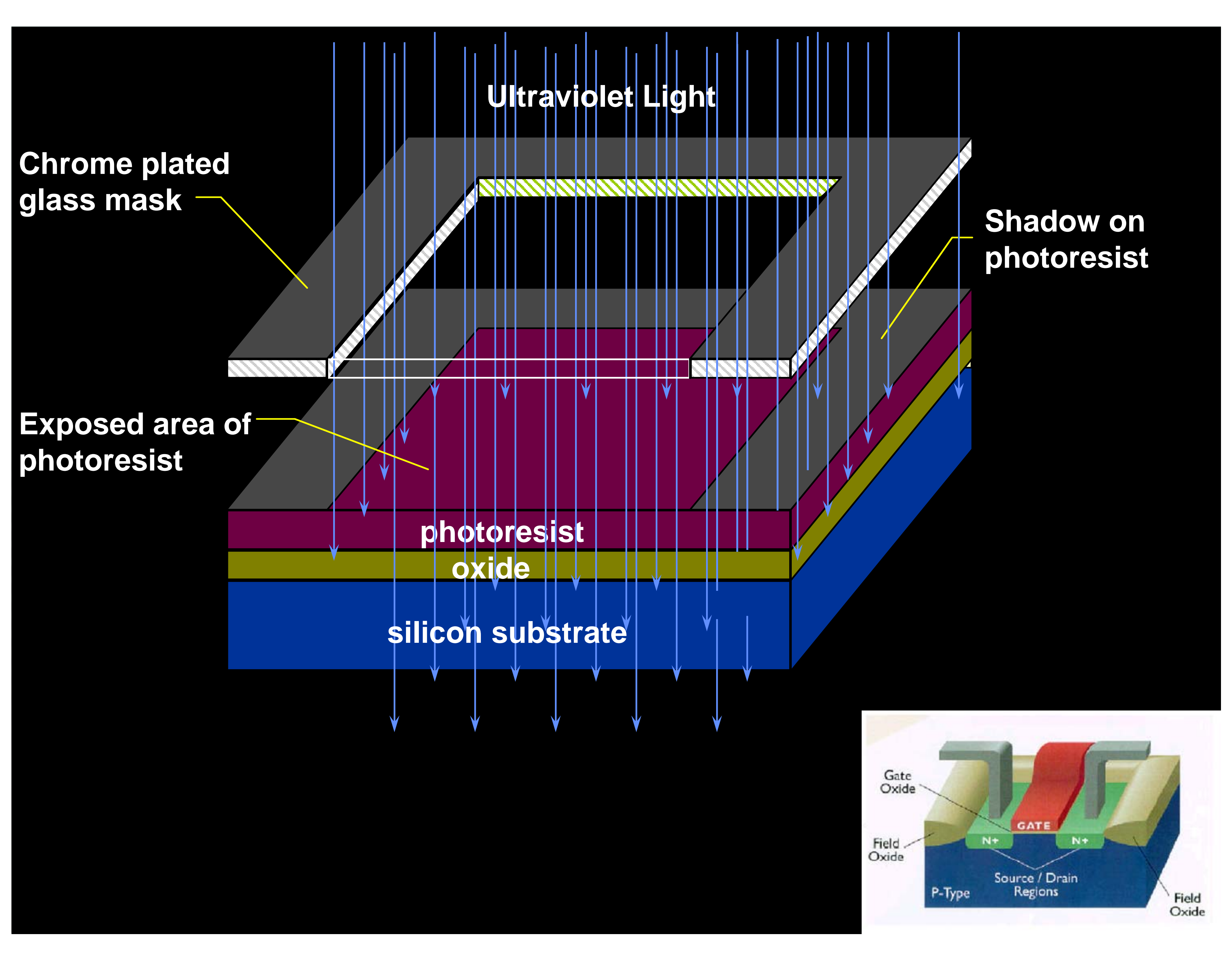
N+

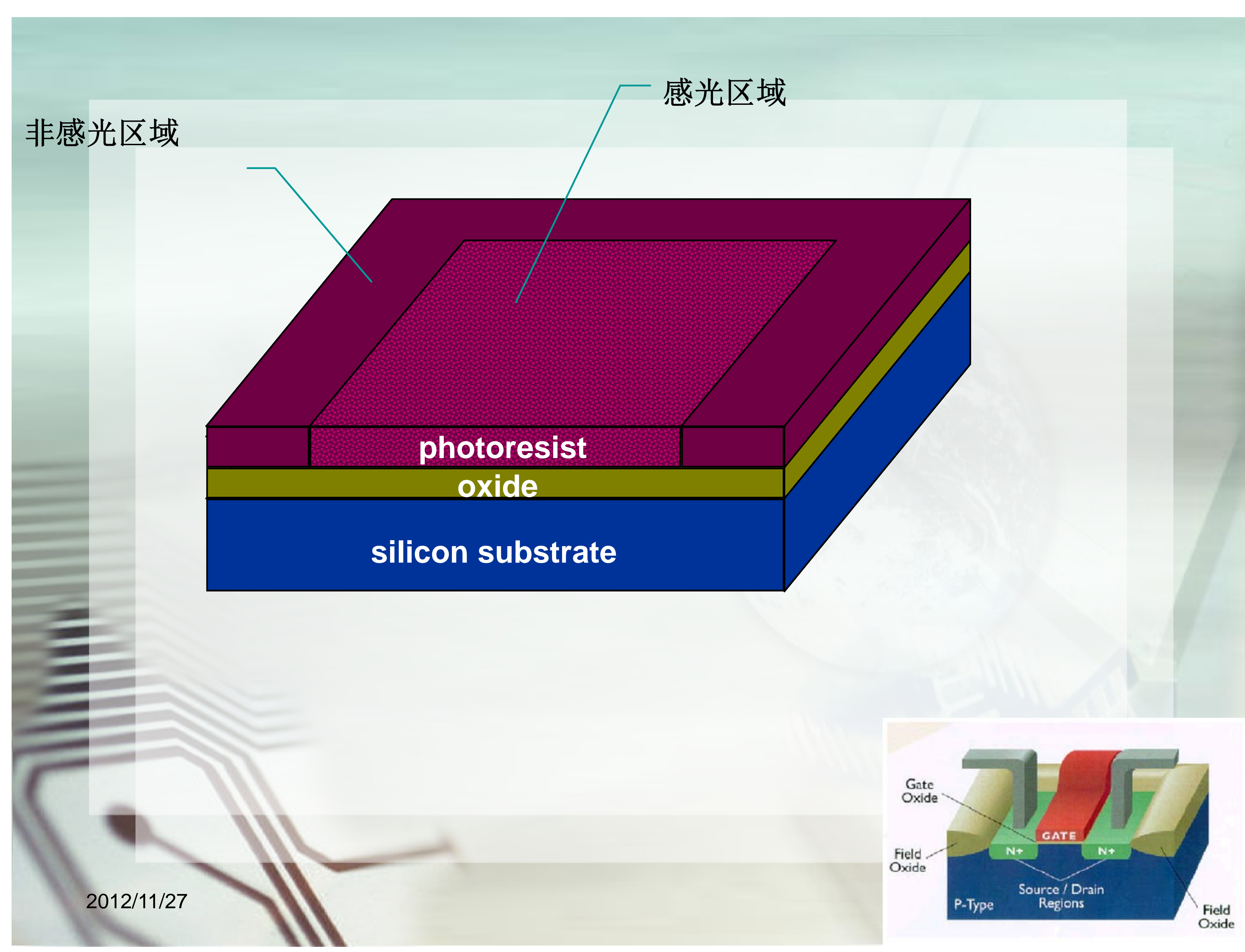
N+

Source / Drain Regions

P-Type

Field Oxide


Ultraviolet Light
Chrome plated glass mask
Shadow on photoresist
Exposed area of photoresist
photoresist
oxide
silicon substrate
Gate Oxide
GATE
Field Oxide
N+
N+
Source / Drain Regions
P-Type
Field Oxide


感光区域
非感光区域
photoresist
oxide
silicon substrate
Gate Oxide
GATE
N+
N+
Field Oxide
Source / Drain Regions
P-Type
Field Oxide

显影

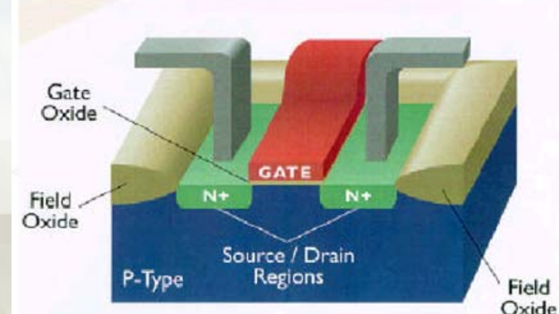
photoresist

photoresist

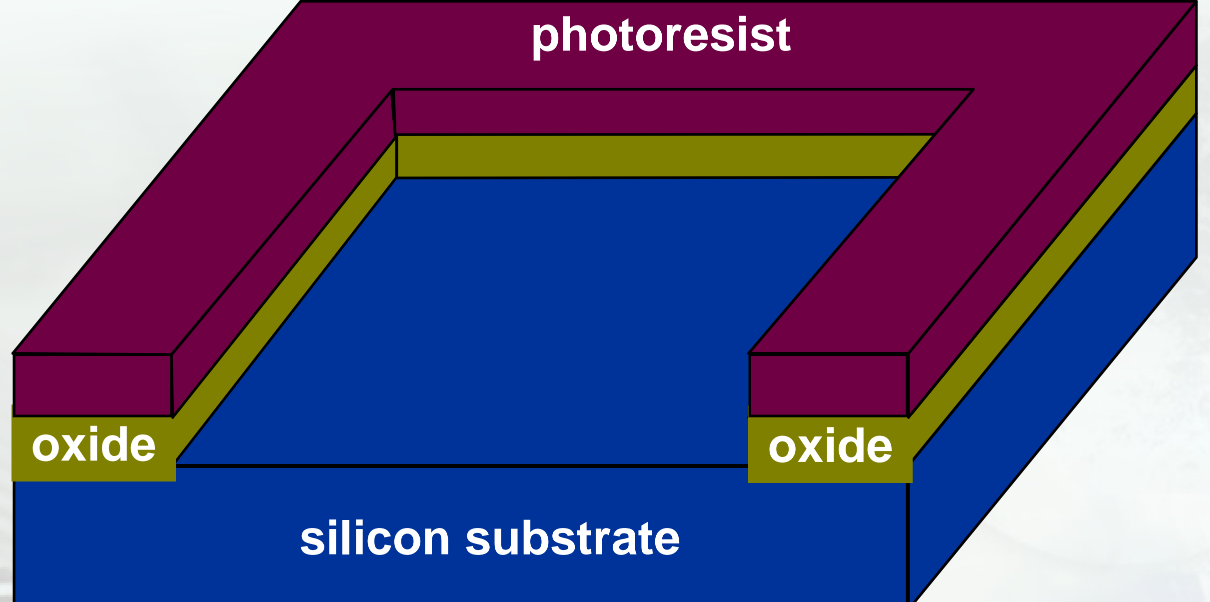
oxide

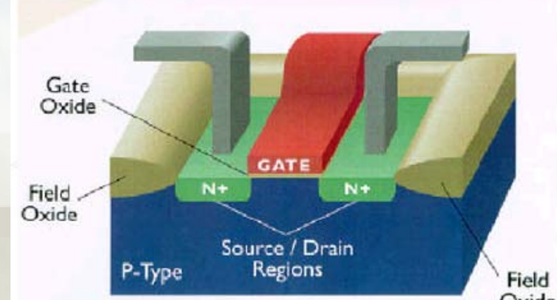
silicon substrate

Shadow on photoresist



腐蚀





去胶

field oxide

oxide

oxide

silicon substrate

Gate Oxide

Field Oxide

GATE

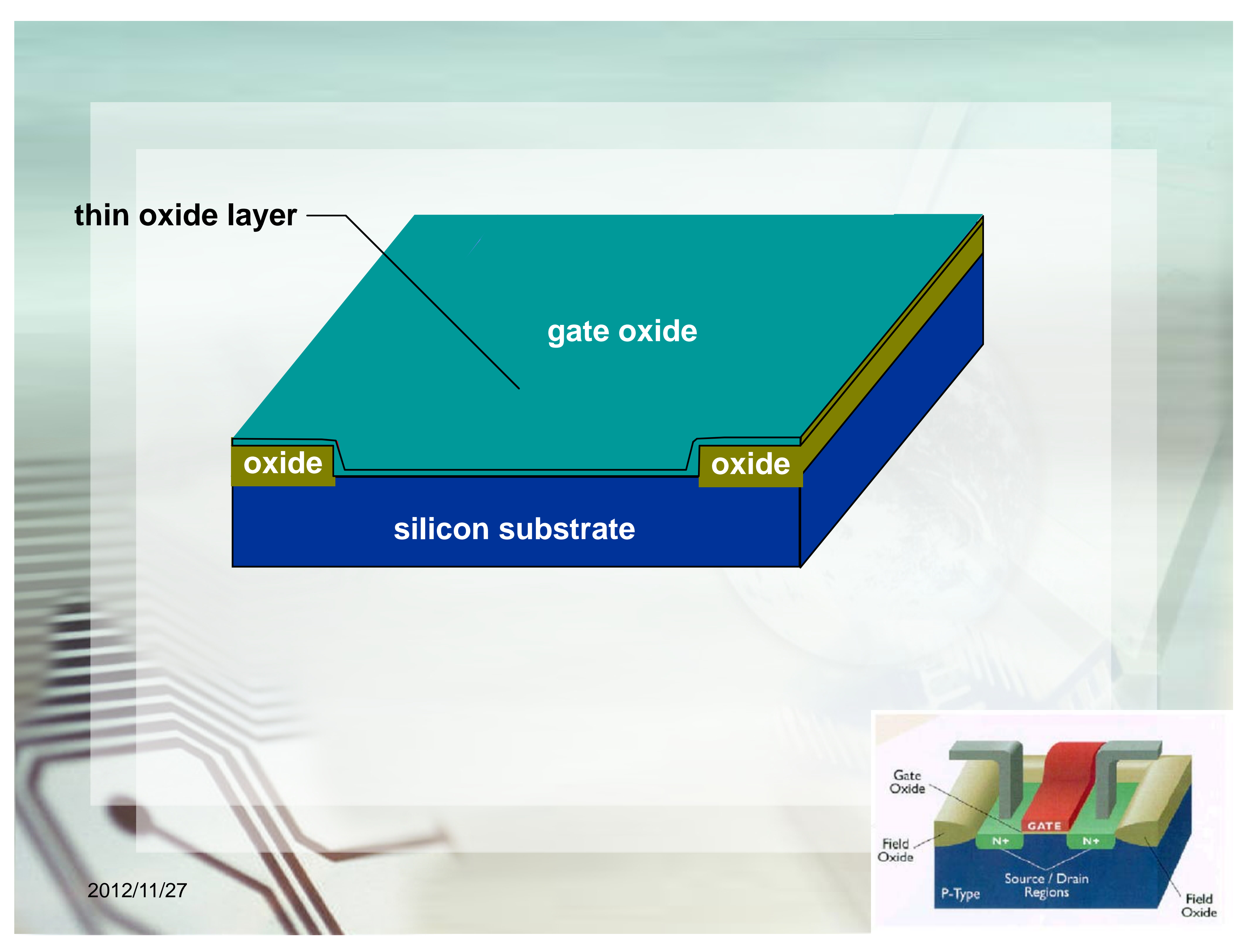
N+

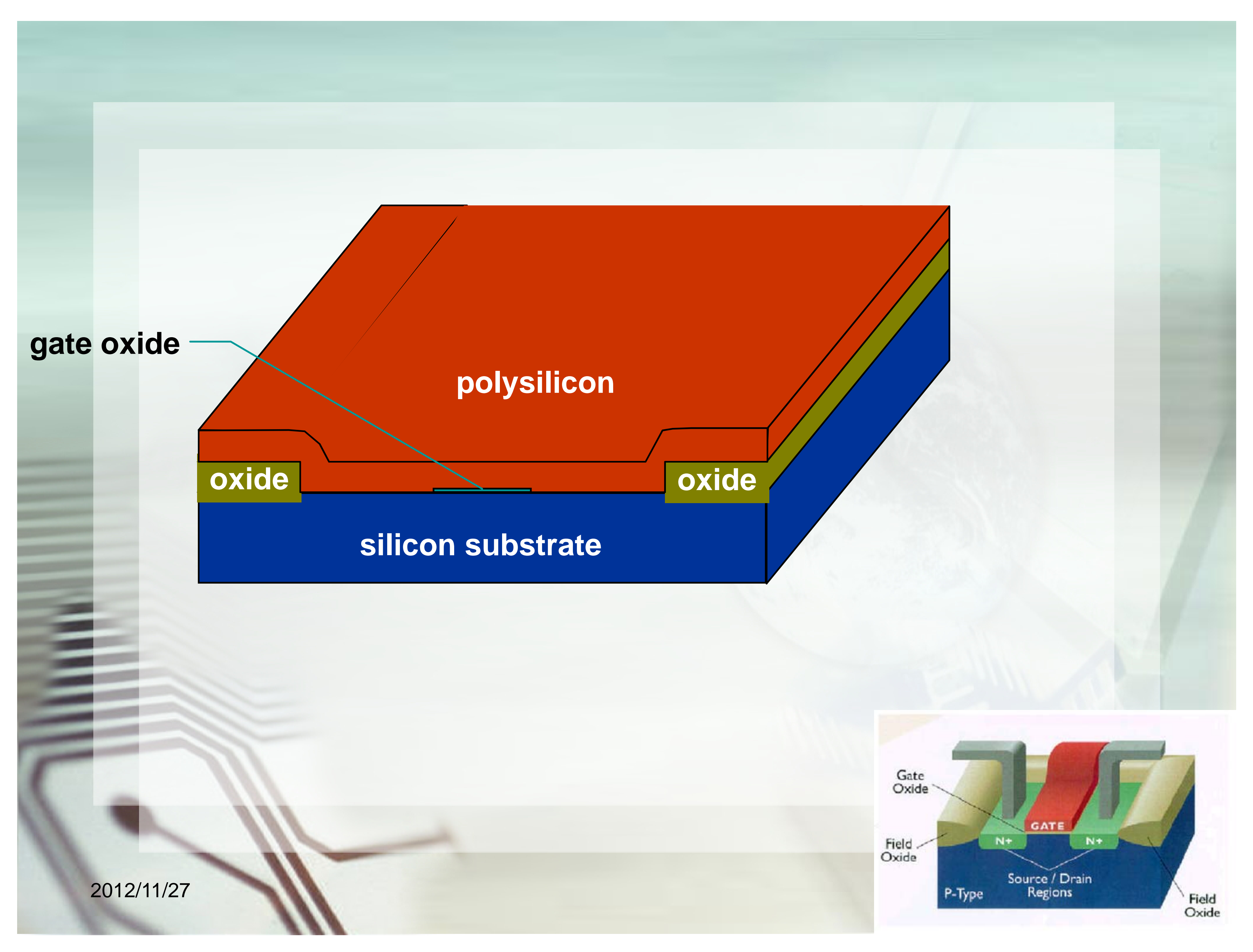
N+

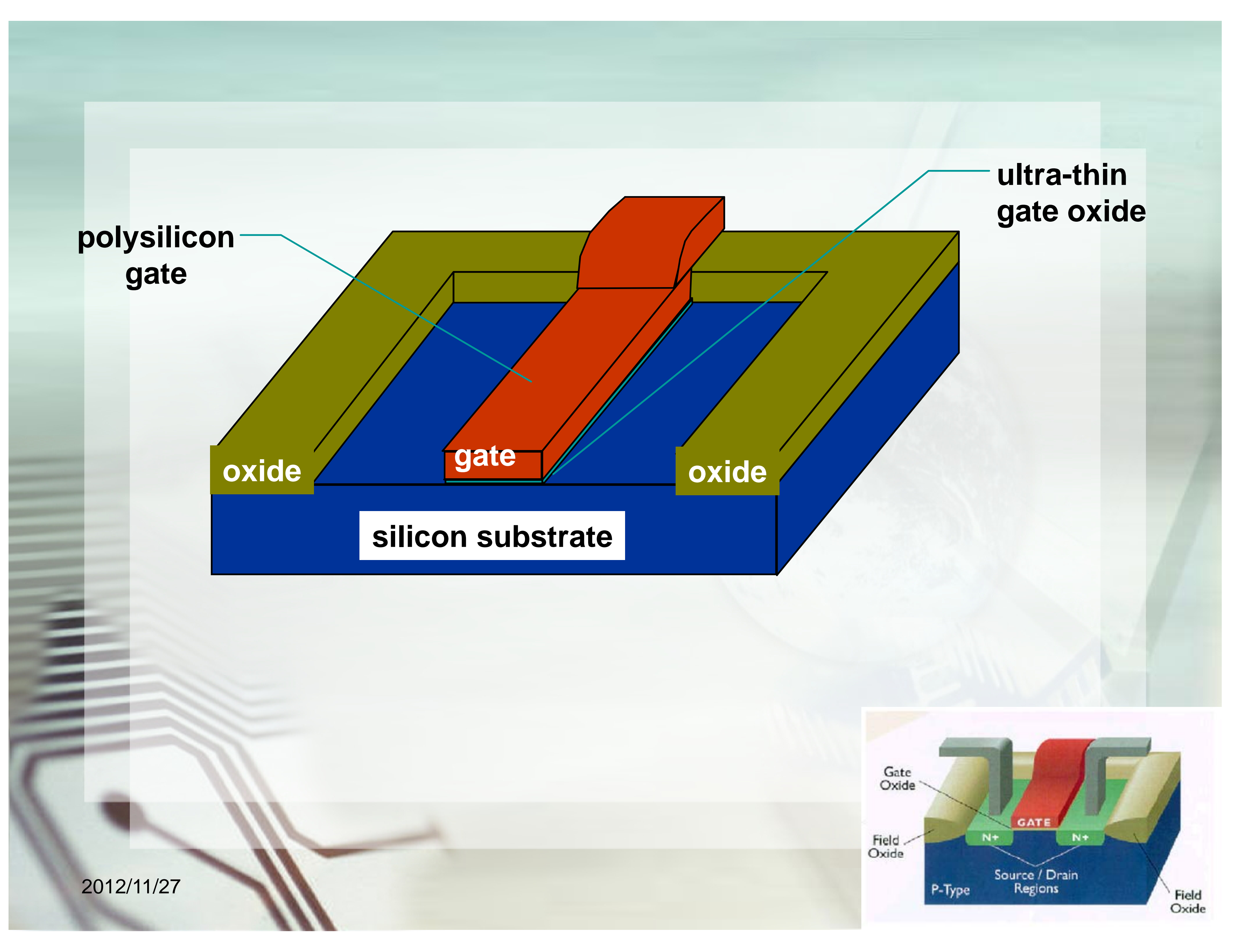
Source / Drain Regions

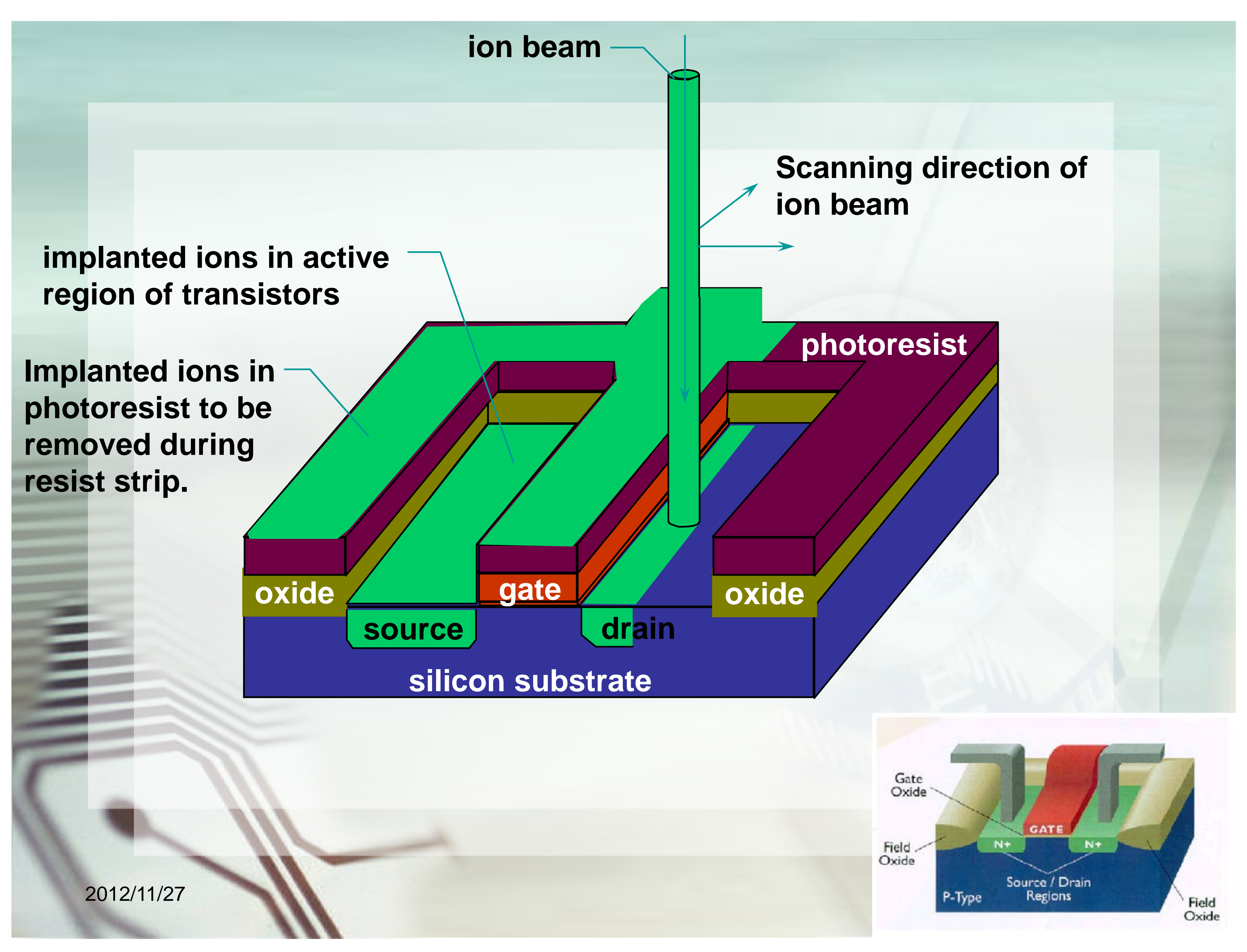
P-Type

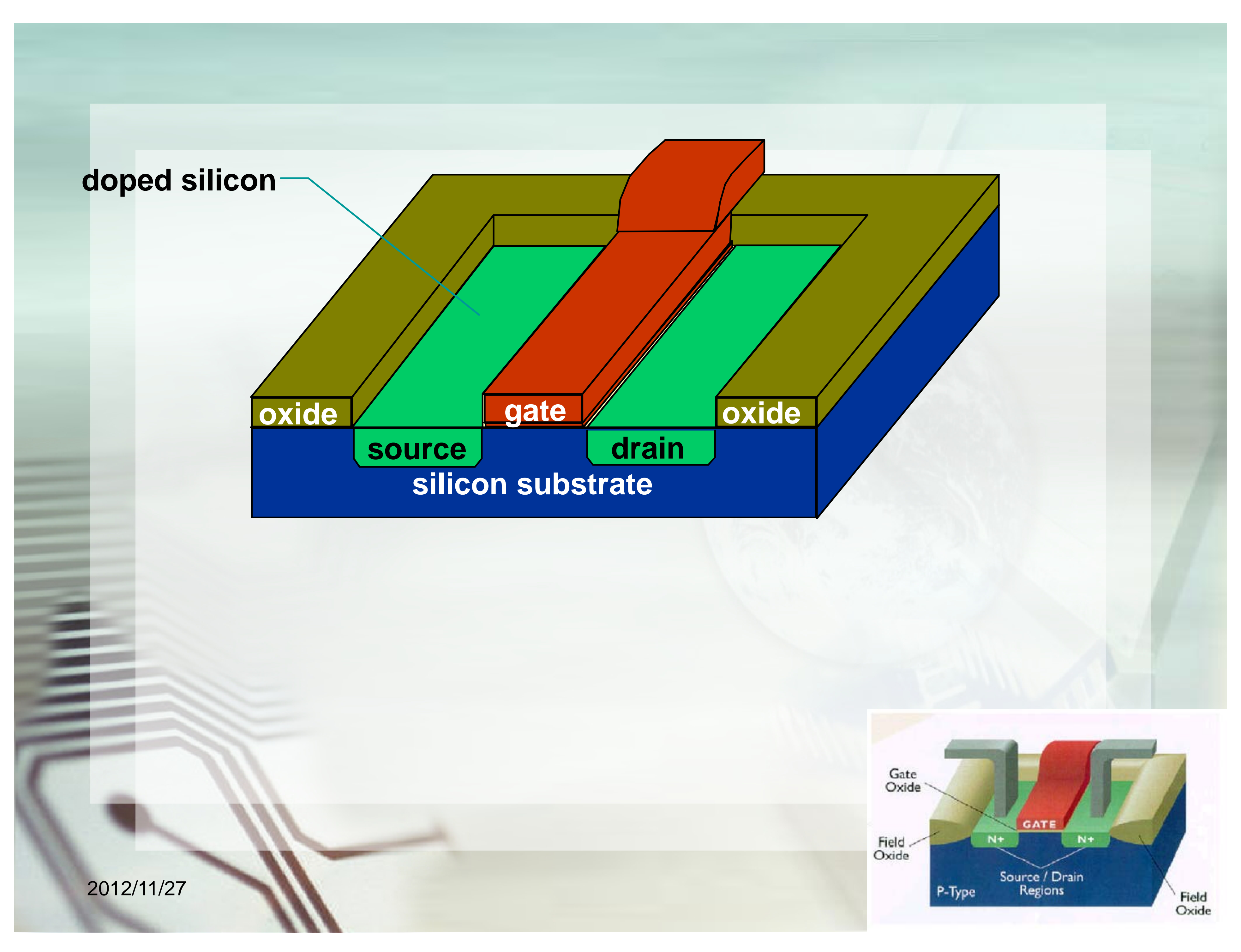
Field Oxide


thin oxide layer
gate oxide
oxide
oxide
silicon substrate
Gate Oxide
Field Oxide
GATE
N+
N+
Source / Drain Regions
P-Type
Field Oxide


gate oxide
polysilicon
oxide
oxide
silicon substrate
Gate
Oxide
GATE
Field
Oxide
N+
N+
Source / Drain
Regions
P-Type
Field
Oxide

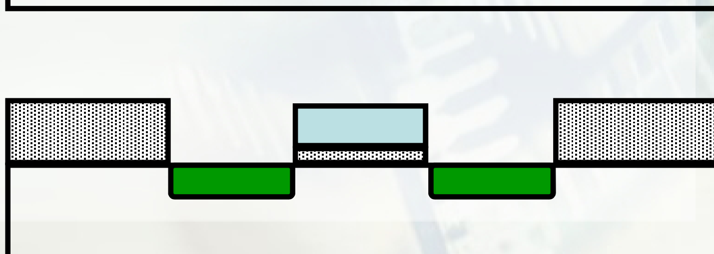

polysilicon gate
ultra-thin gate oxide
oxide
gate
oxide
silicon substrate
Gate Oxide
Field Oxide
GATE
N+
N+
Source / Drain Regions
P-Type
Field Oxide

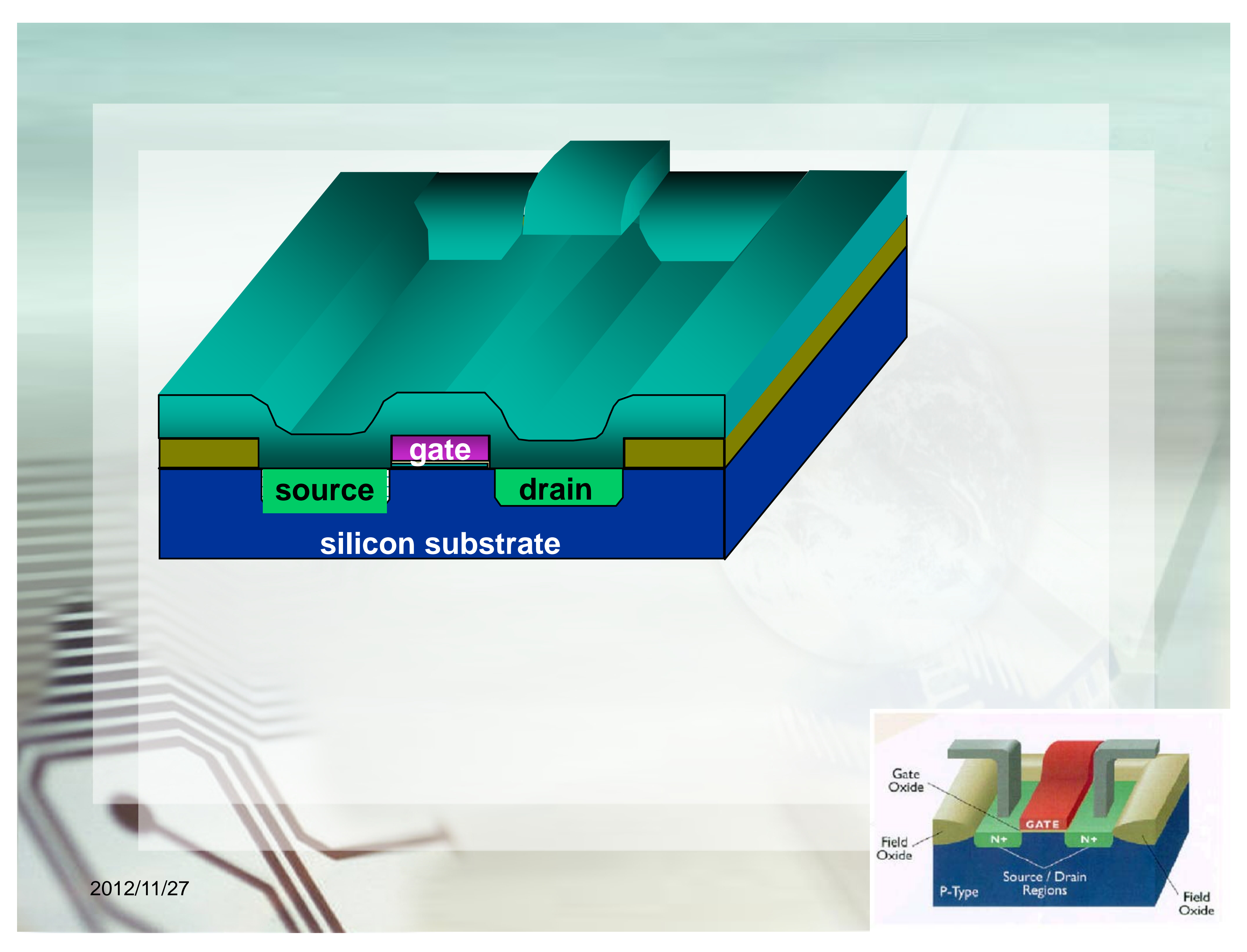

ion beam
Scanning direction of ion beam
implanted ions in active region of transistors
Implanted ions in photoresist to be removed during resist strip.
photoresist
oxide
gate
oxide
source
drain
silicon substrate
Gate Oxide
Field Oxide
GATE
N+
N+
Source / Drain Regions
P-Type
Field Oxide

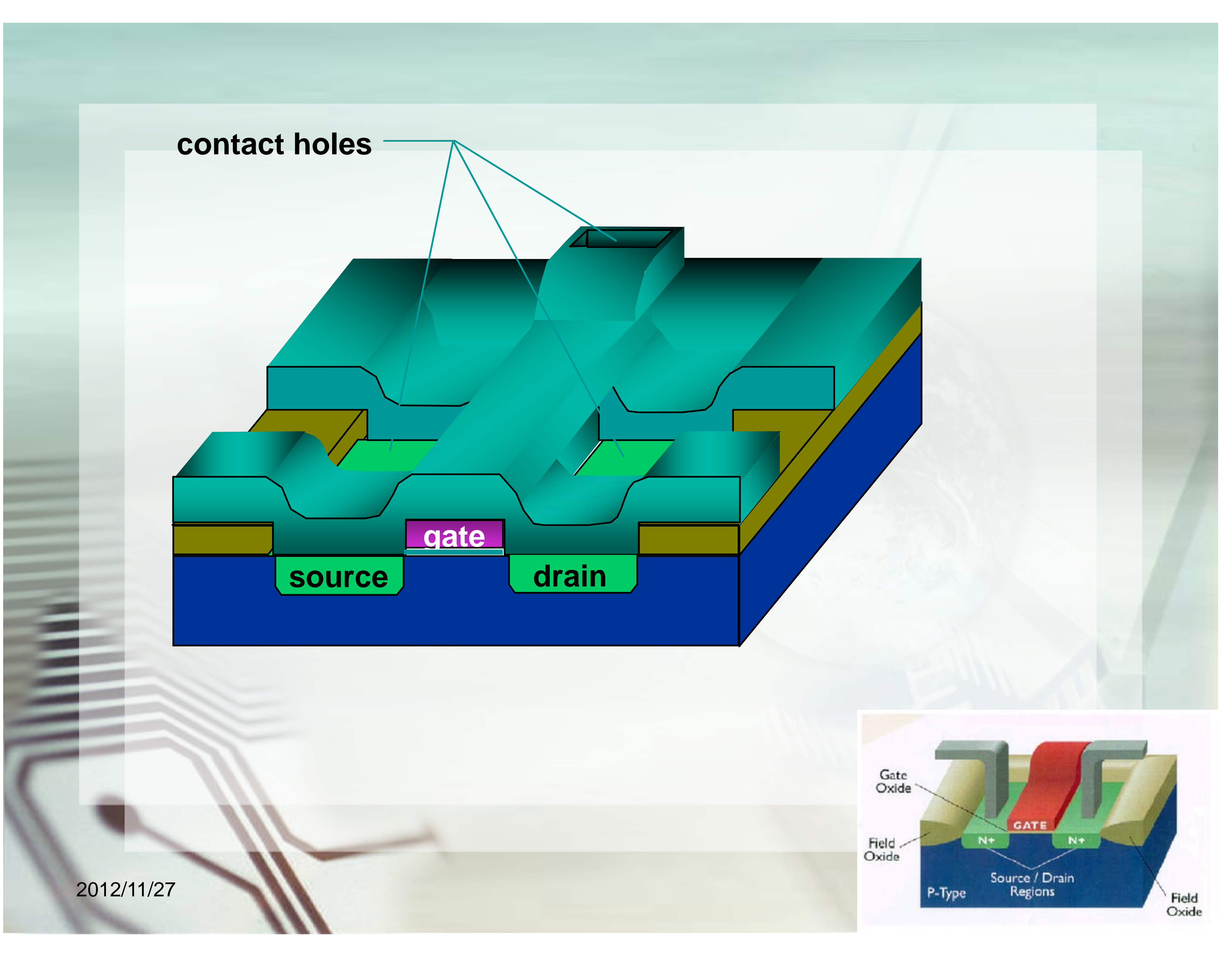

doped silicon
oxide
gate
oxide
source
drain
silicon substrate
Gate
Oxide
GATE
Field
Oxide
N+
N+
Source / Drain
Regions
P-Type
Field
Oxide

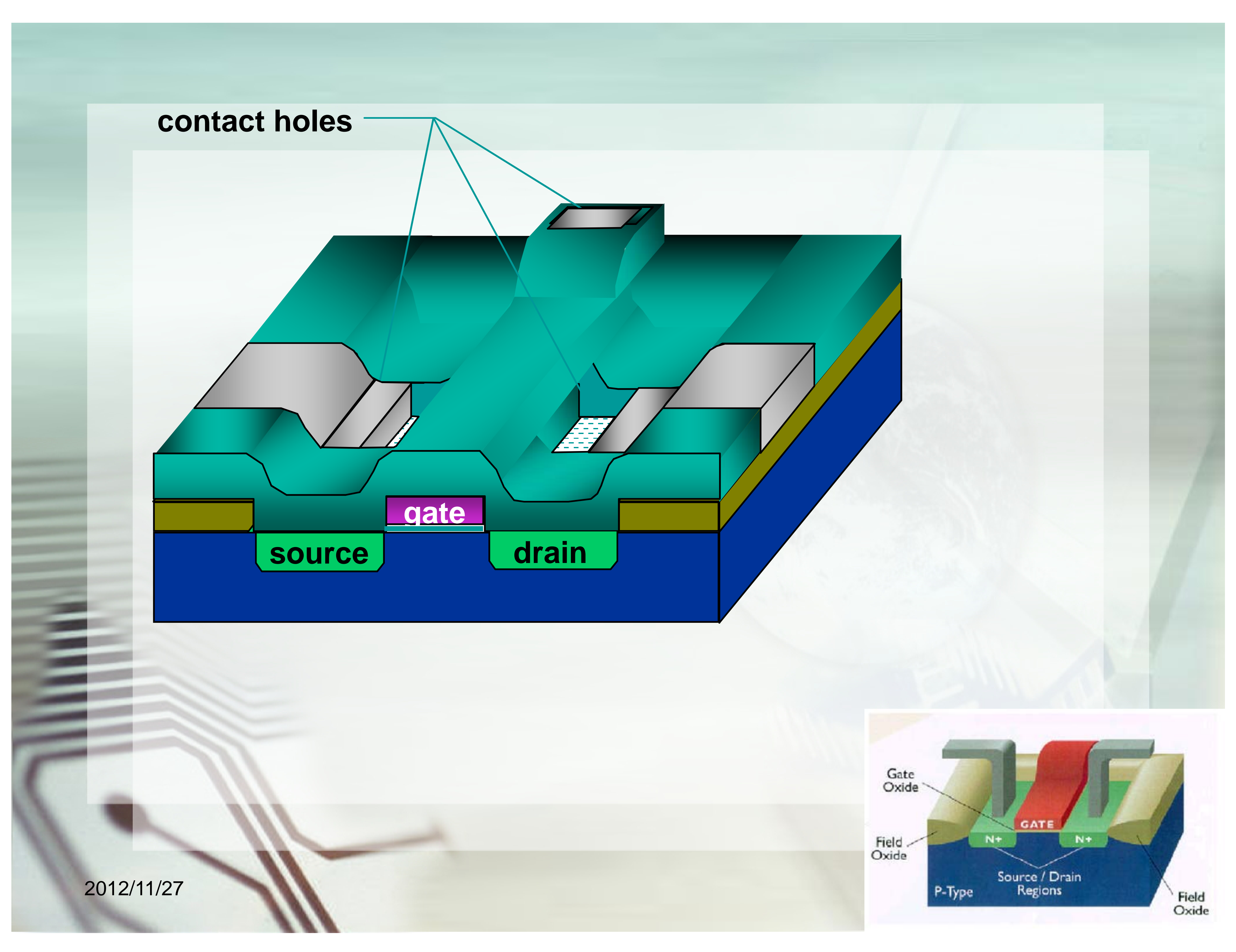
自对准工艺

1. 在有源区上覆盖一层薄氧化层
2. 淀积多晶硅，用多晶硅栅极版图刻蚀多晶硅
3. 以多晶硅栅极图形为掩膜板，刻蚀氧化膜
4. 离子注入

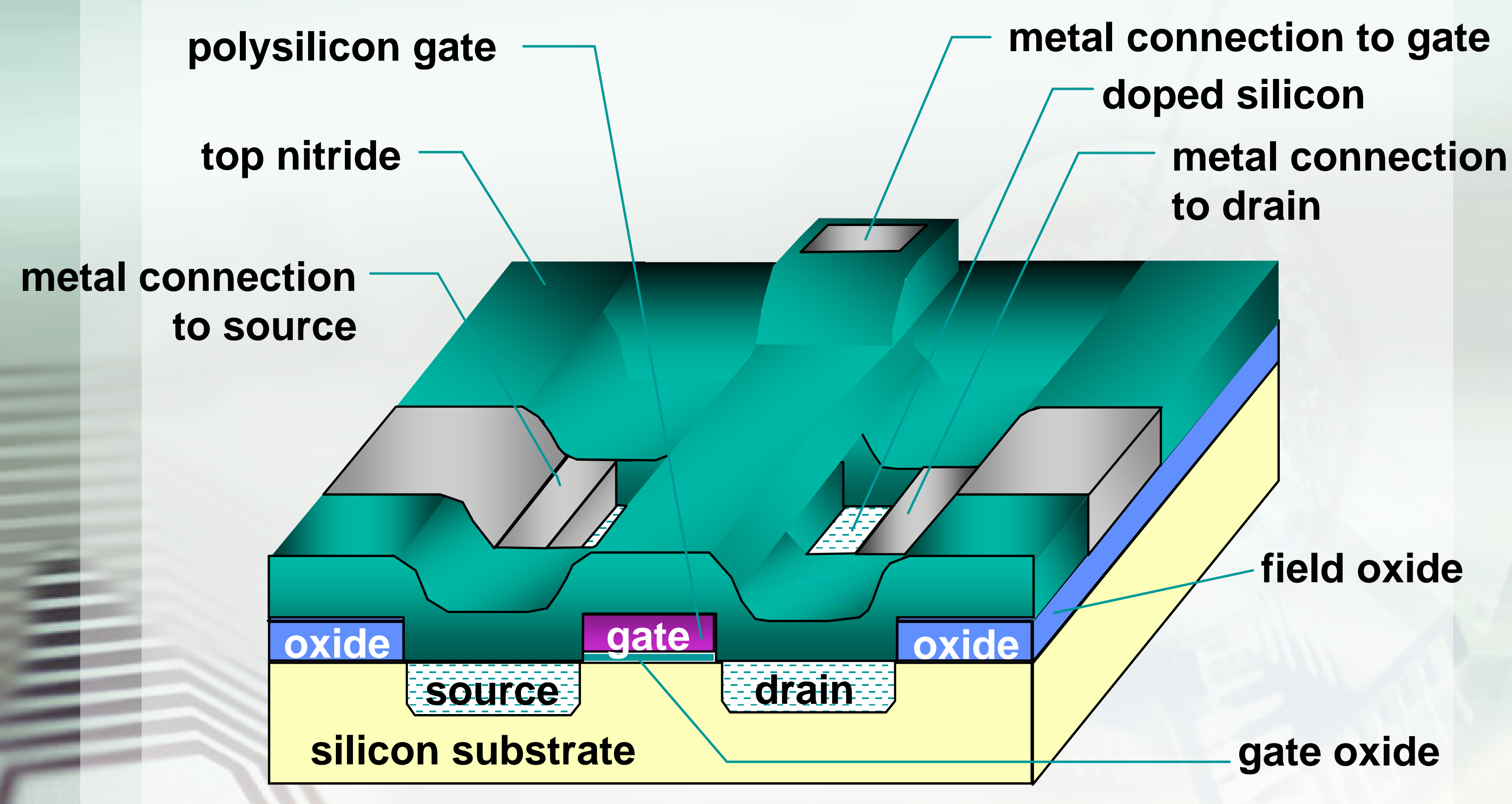


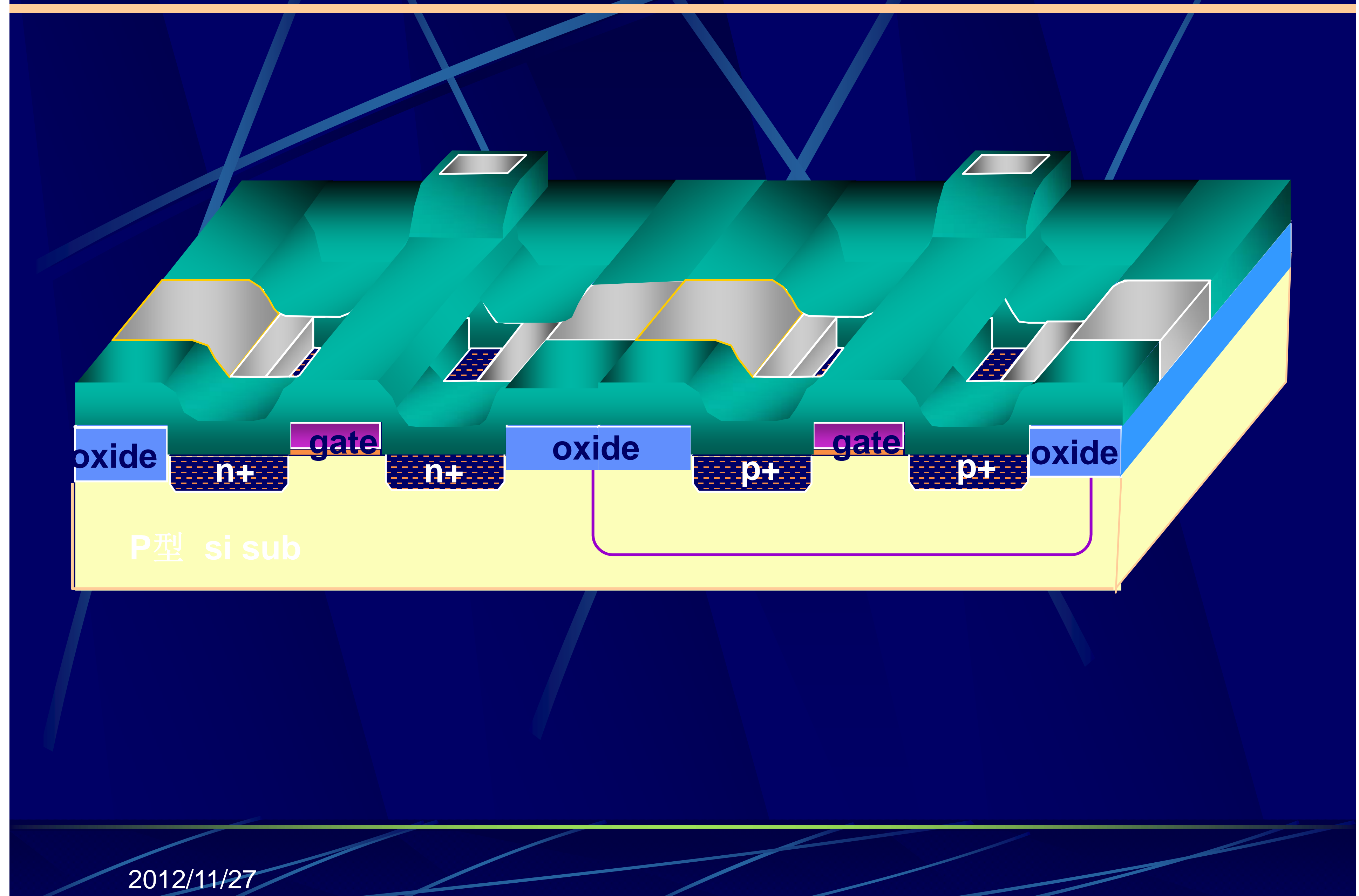

gate
source
drain
silicon substrate
Gate Oxide
GATE
N+
N+
Field Oxide
Source / Drain Regions
P-Type
Field Oxide


contact holes
gate
source
drain
Gate
Oxide
Field
Oxide
GATE
N+
N+
Source / Drain
Regions
P-Type
Field
Oxide

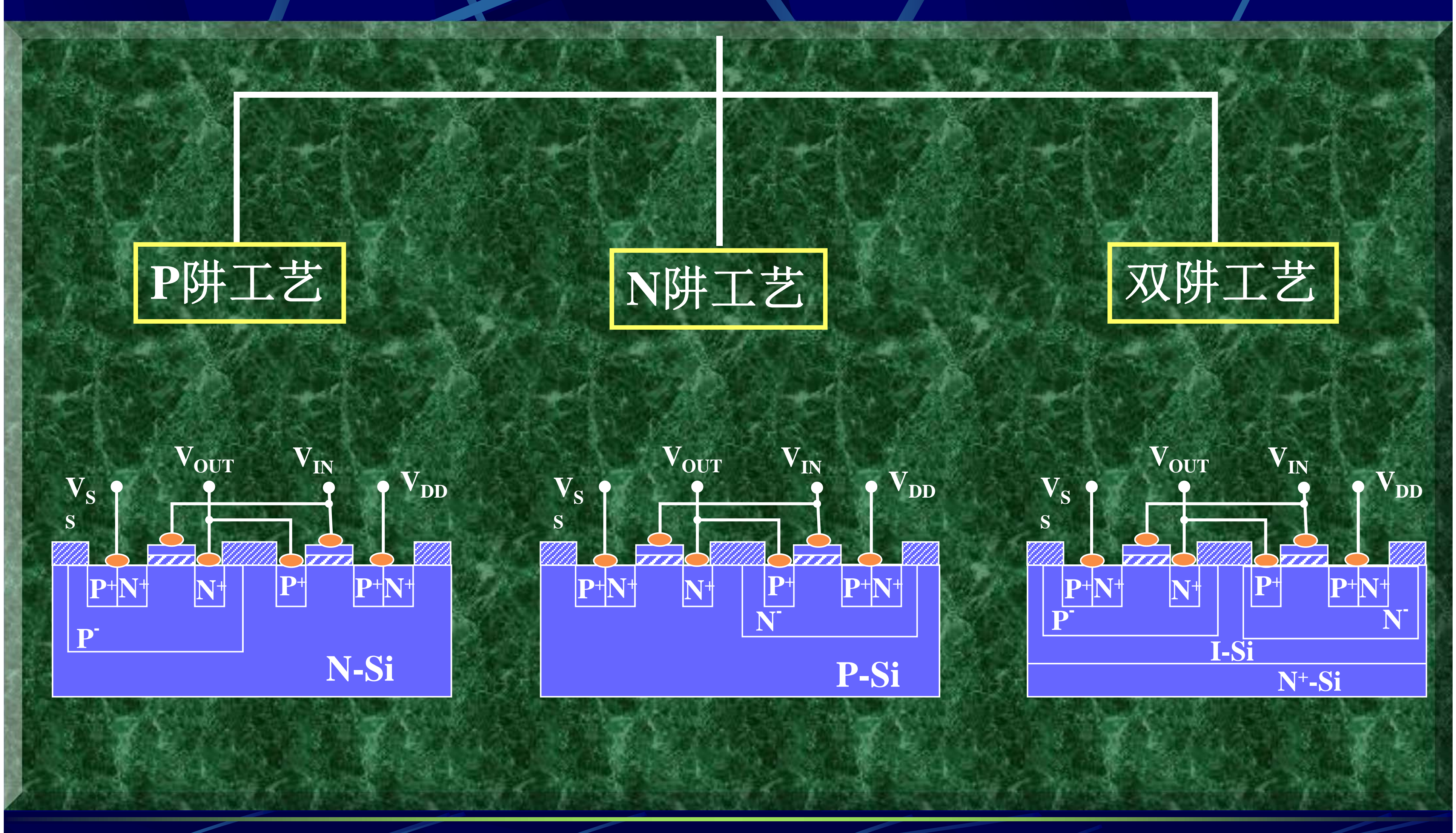

contact holes
gate
source
drain
Gate
Oxide
GATE
Field
Oxide
N+
N+
Source / Drain
Regions
P-Type
Field
Oxide

完整的简单MOS晶体管结构



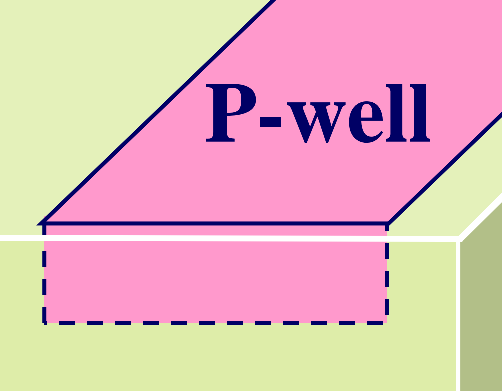

CMOSFET
oxide
n+
gate
n+
oxide
p+
gate
p+
oxide
P型 si sub
2012/11/27

主要的CMOS工艺



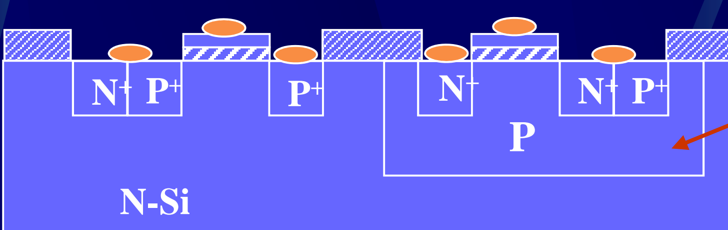
掩膜1： P阱光刻

P-well



P-well

N-Si-衬底



具体步骤如下：

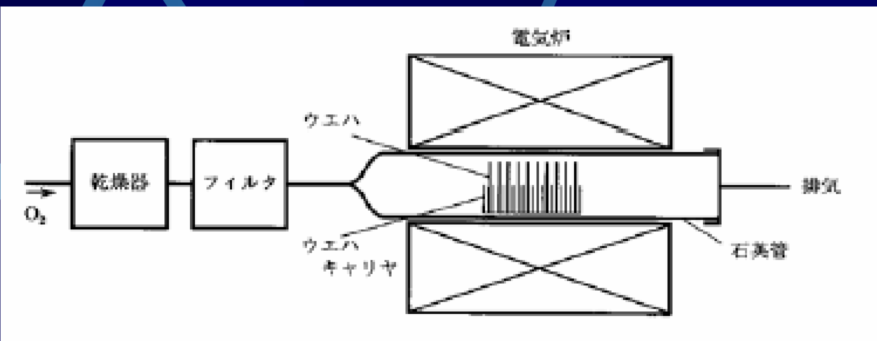
1．生长二氧化硅（湿法氧化）：

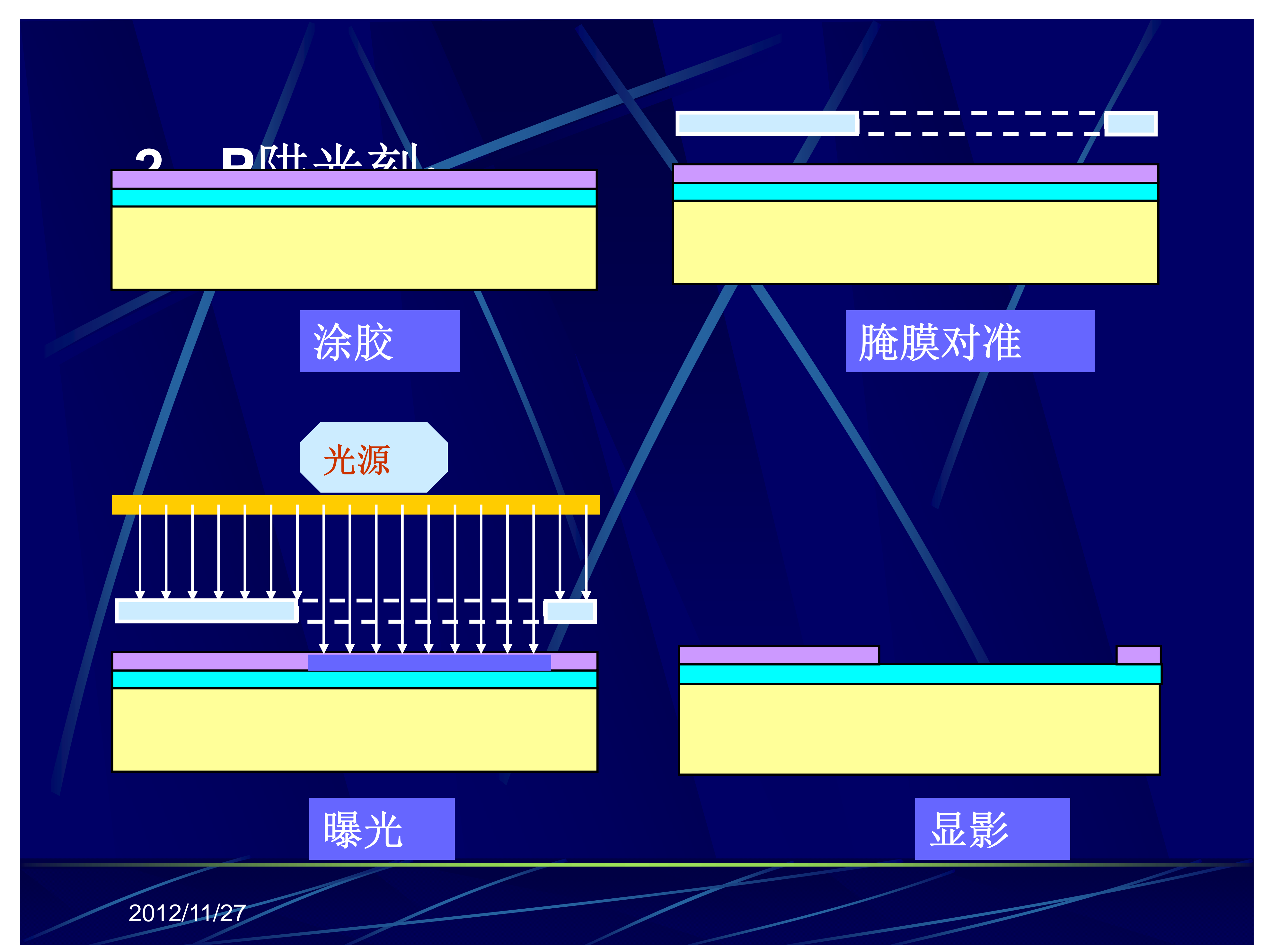
S iO 2

S i- 衬 底

$$Si(固体) + 2H_2O \rightarrow SiO_2（固体）+2H_2$$

氧　化




涂胶
腌膜对准
光源
曝光
显影
2012/11/27

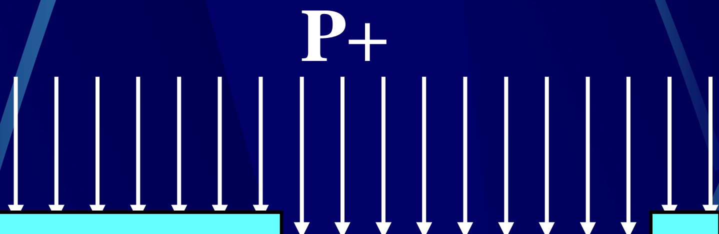
■縮小投影露光装置（ステッパ）

■露光部

刻蚀（等离子体刻蚀）

去胶

3．P阱掺杂：

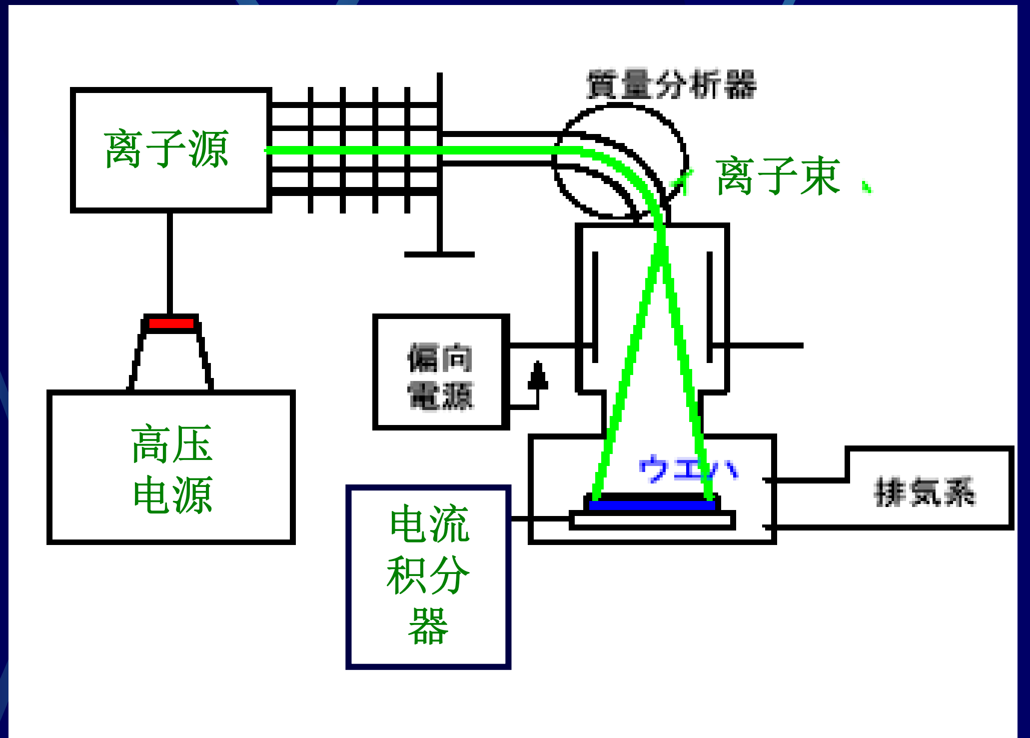


P-well

硼掺杂（离子注入）

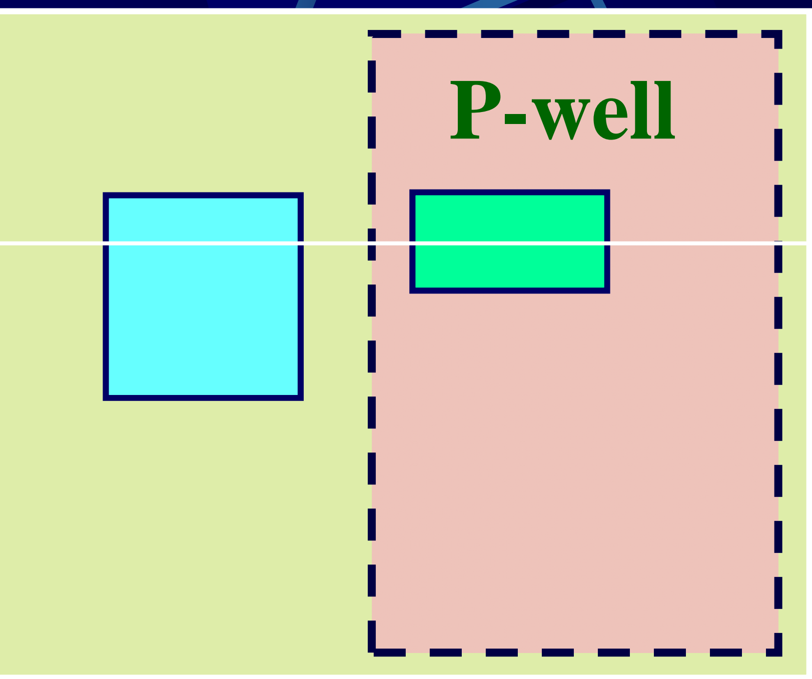
去除氧化膜

■イオン注入装置内部


离子源
質量分析器
离子束
偏向
電源
高压
电源
ウエハ
排気系
电流
积分
器

掩膜2： 光刻有源区

有源区：nMOS、PMOS 晶体管形成的区域



SiO$_2$隔离岛

P-well

- 淀积氮化硅
- 光刻有源区
- 场区氧化
- 去除有源区氮化硅及二氧化硅

有源区

deposited
nitride layer

有源区光刻板
N型p型MOS制作区域
(漏-栅-源)

P-well

氧化膜生长（湿法氧化）

P-well

氮化膜生长

2. 光刻有源区：

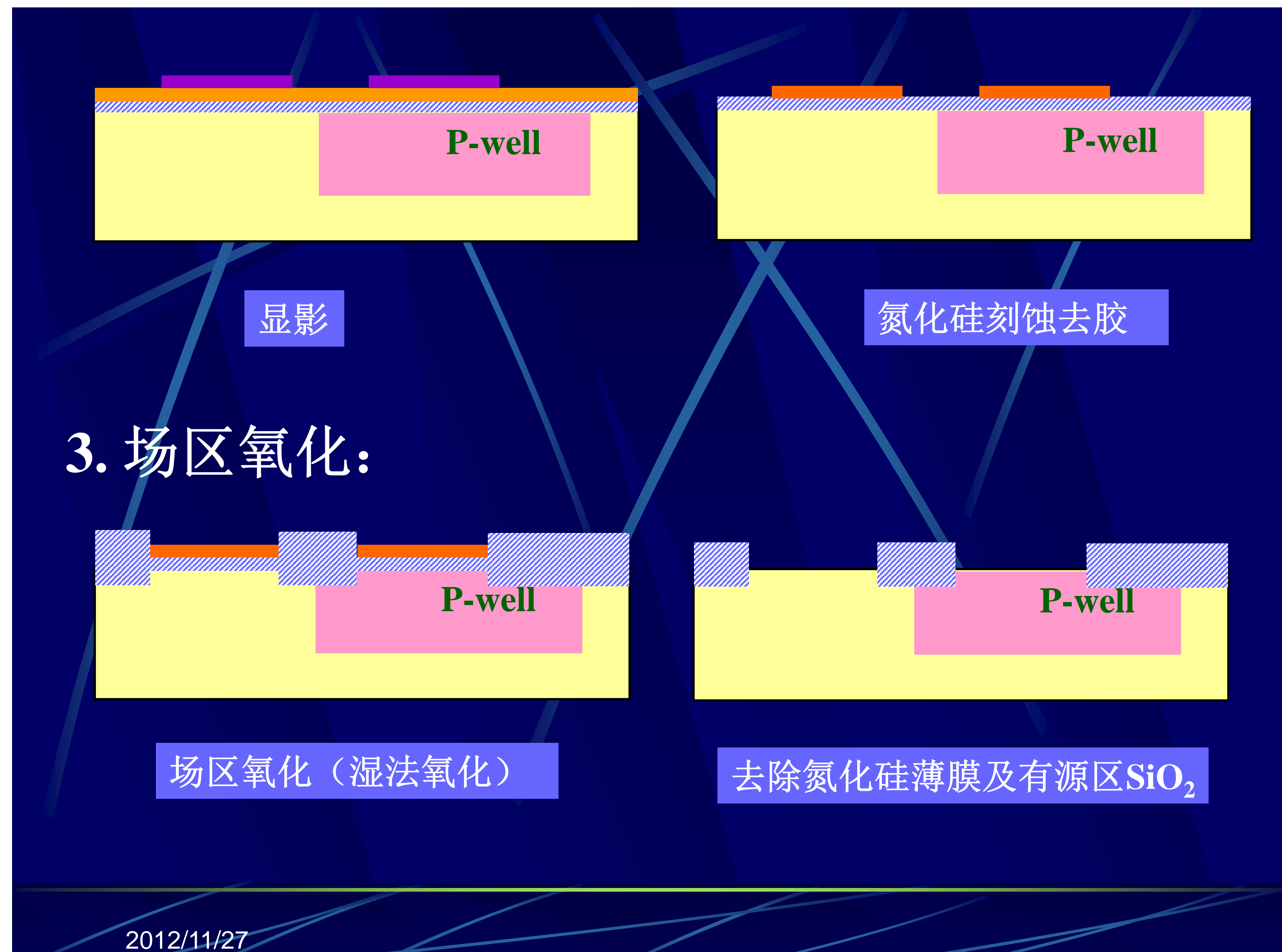
有源区光刻板

P-well

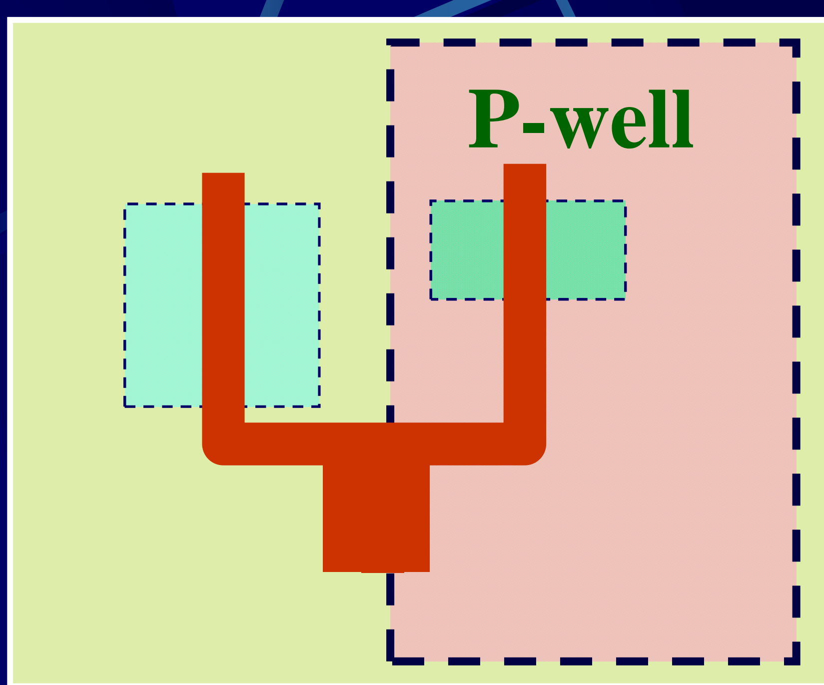
涂胶

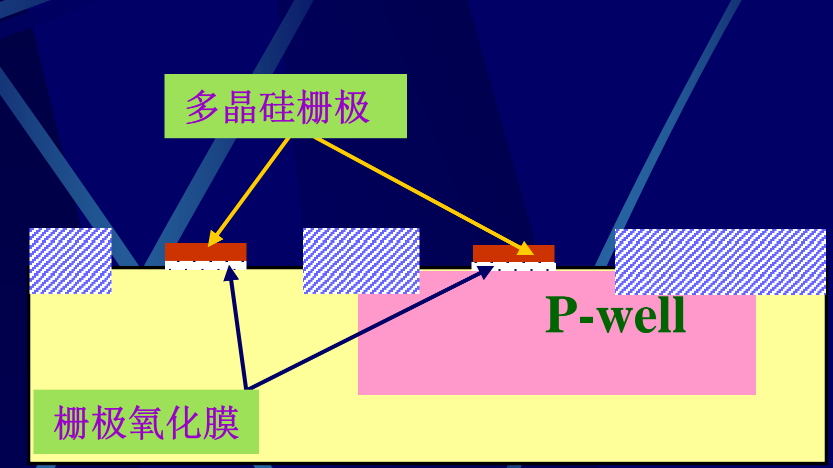
P-well

对版曝光

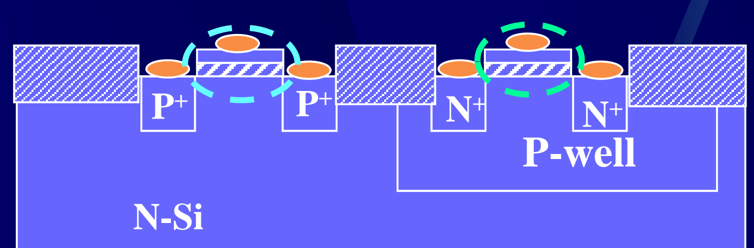

P-well
P-well
显影
氮化硅刻蚀去胶
3. 场区氧化：
P-well
P-well
场区氧化（湿法氧化）
去除氮化硅薄膜及有源区SiO_2

掩膜3： 光刻多晶硅

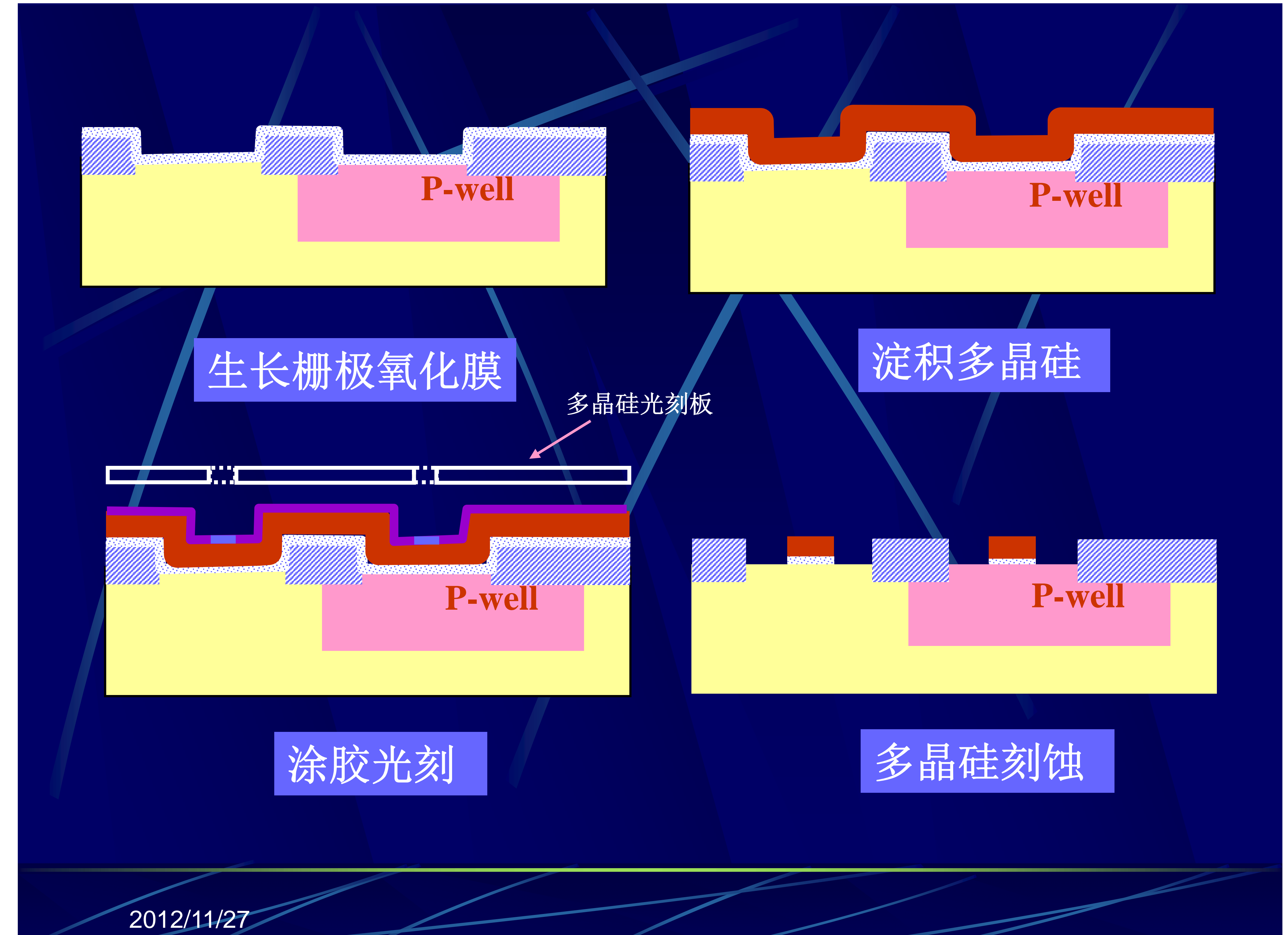




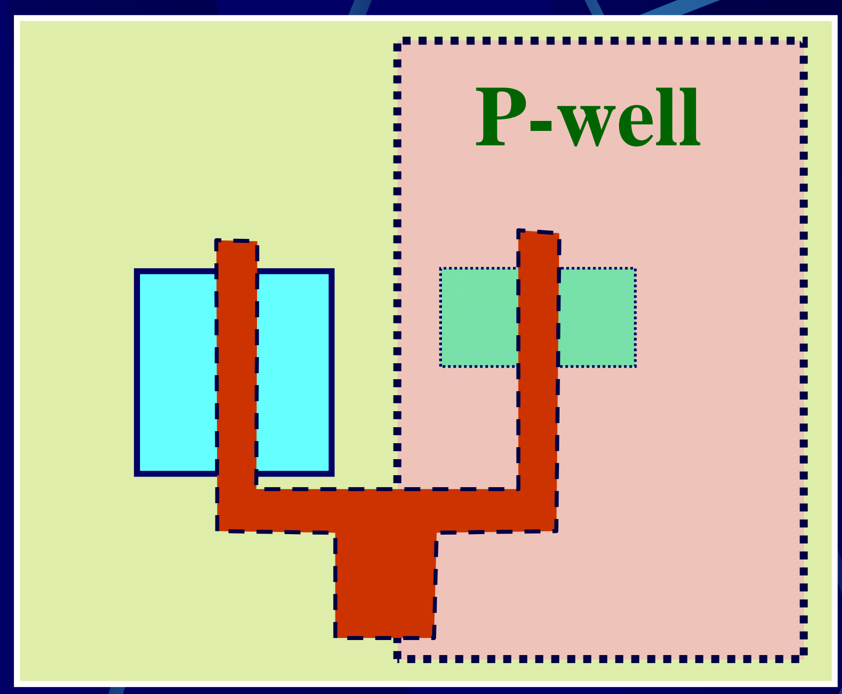
去除氮化硅薄膜及有源区SiO_2

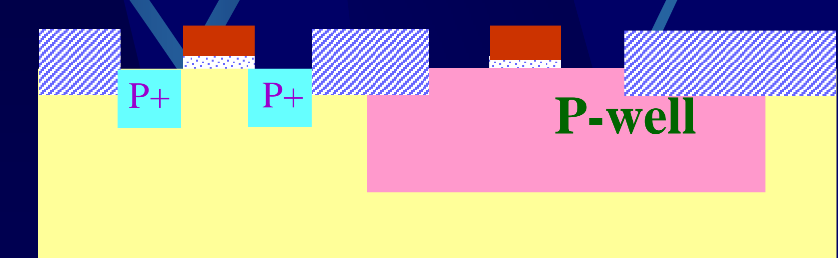


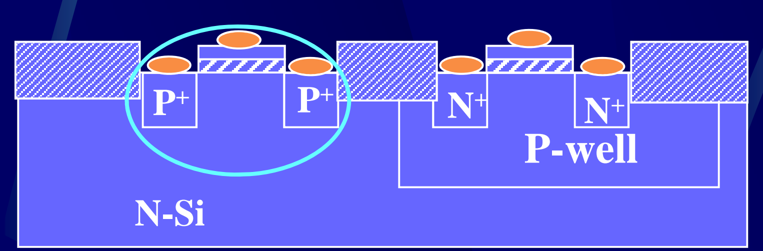
- 生长栅极氧化膜
- 淀积多晶硅
- 光刻多晶硅


P-well
P-well
生长栅极氧化膜
淀积多晶硅
多晶硅光刻板
P-well
P-well
涂胶光刻
多晶硅刻蚀

掩膜4 ：P+区光刻



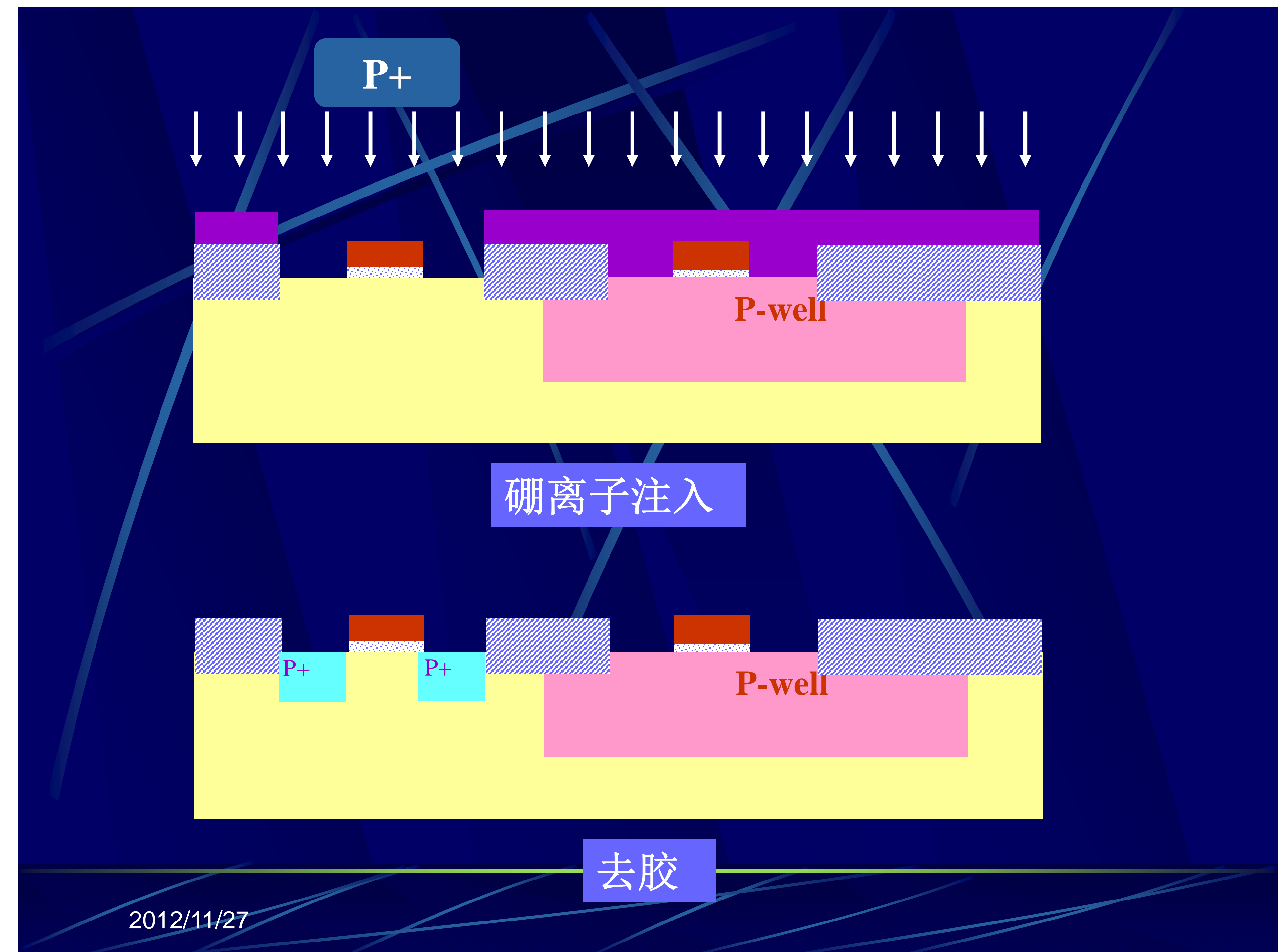




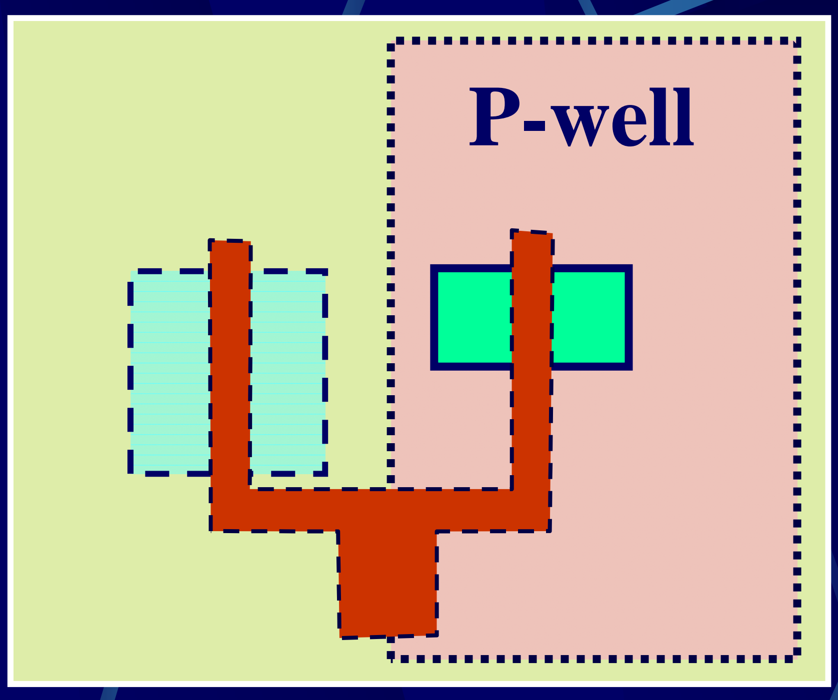
1、P+区光刻

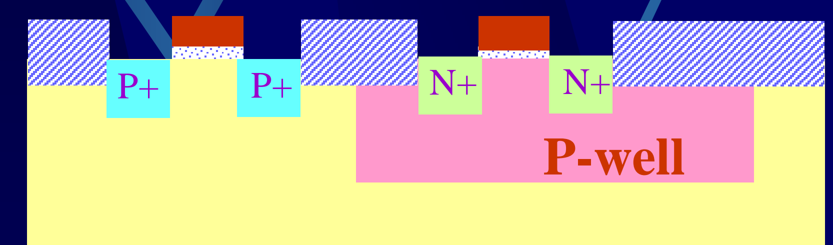
2、离子注入B+，栅区有多晶硅做掩蔽，称为硅栅自对准工艺。

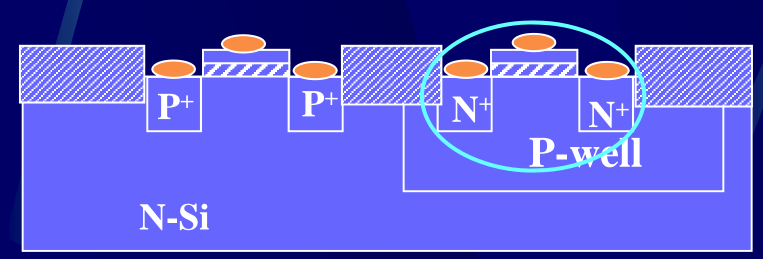
3、去胶


P+
P-well
硼离子注入
P+
P+
P-well
去胶

掩膜5 ：N+区光刻



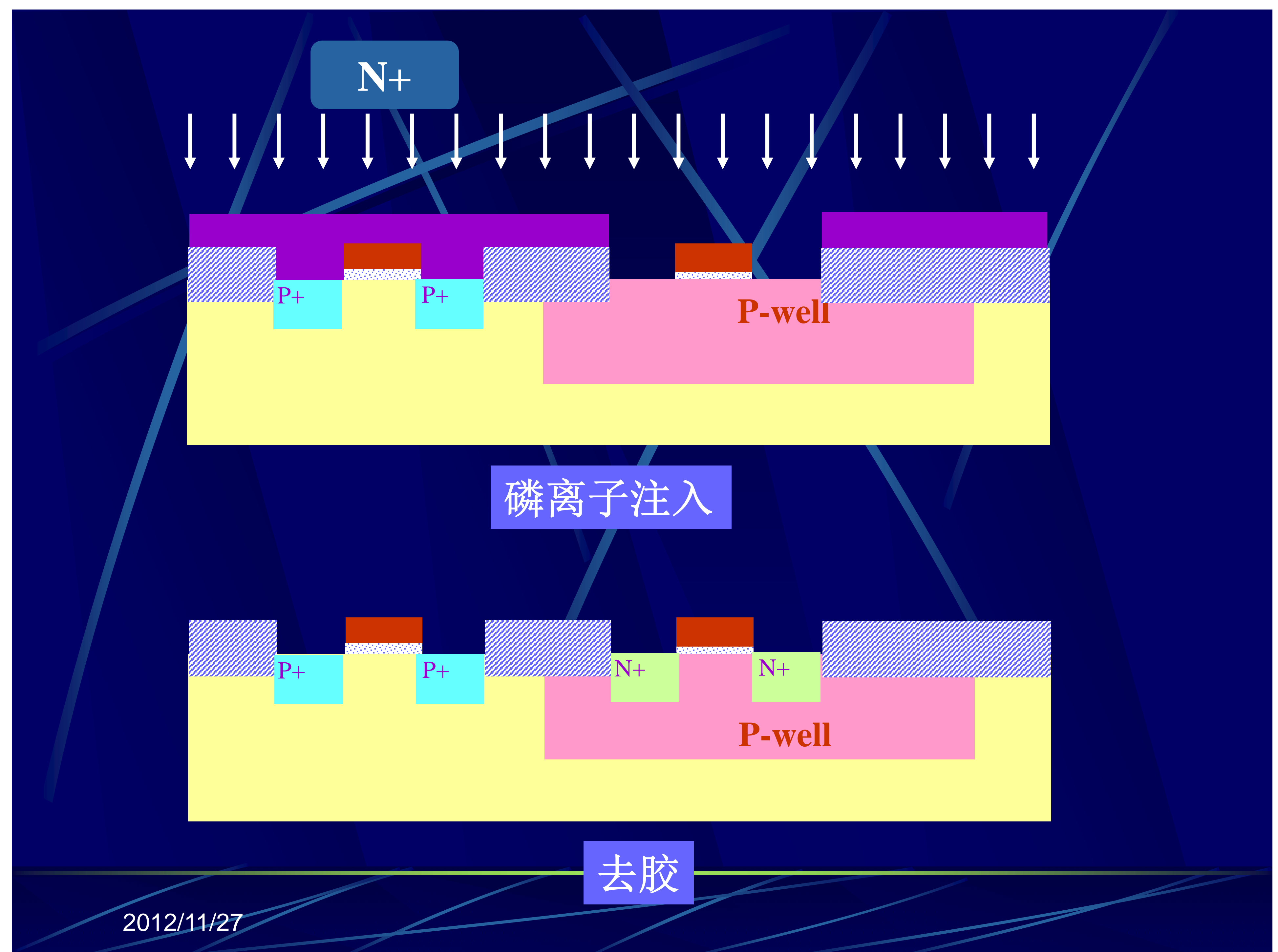




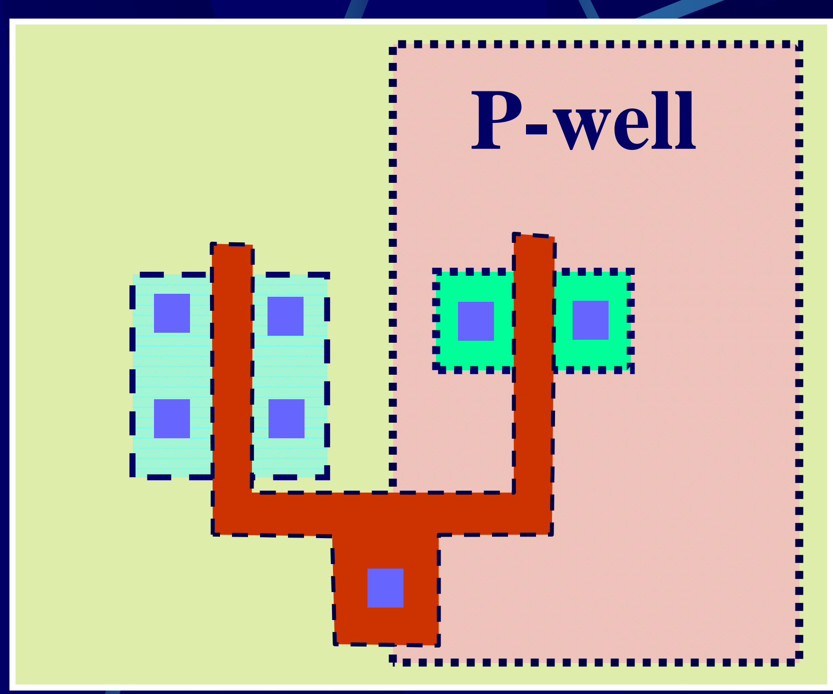
1、N+区光刻

2、离子注入P+，栅区有多晶硅做掩蔽，称为硅栅自对准工艺。

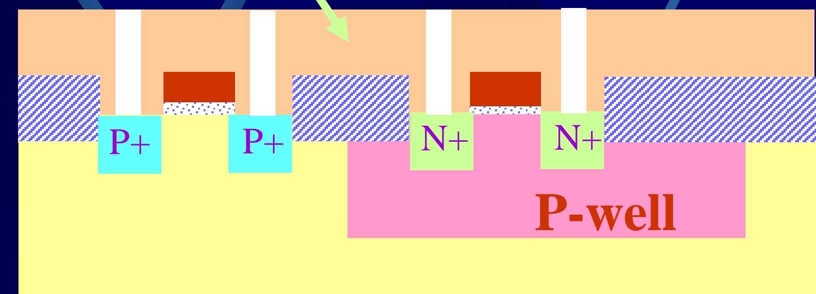
3、去胶

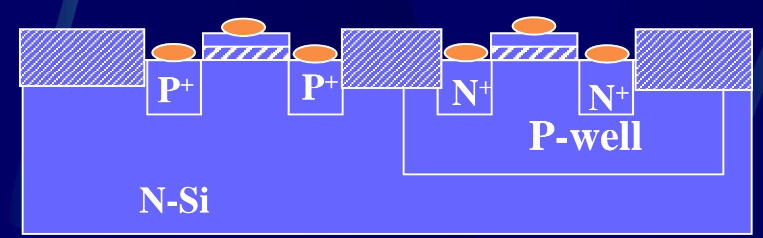

N+
P+
P+
P-well
磷离子注入
P+
P+
N+
N+
P-well
去胶

掩膜6 ：光刻接触孔



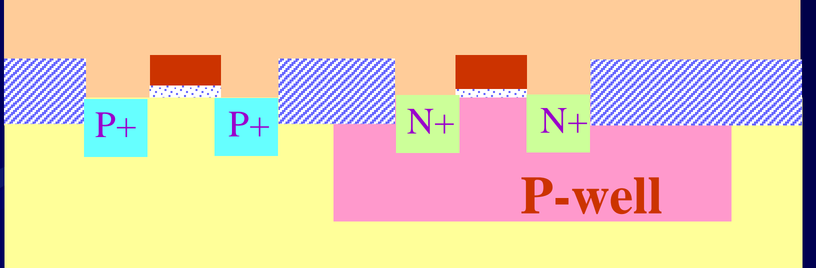
磷硅玻璃（PSG）



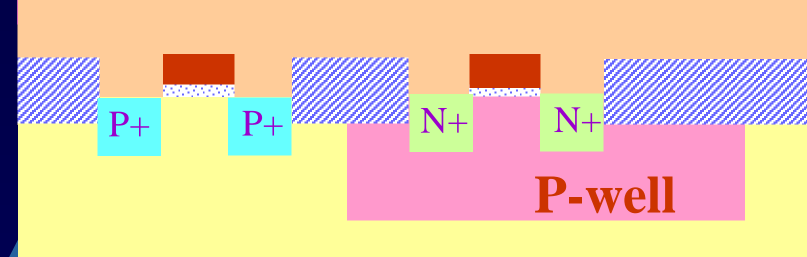


1、淀积PSG.
2、光刻接触孔
3、刻蚀接触孔

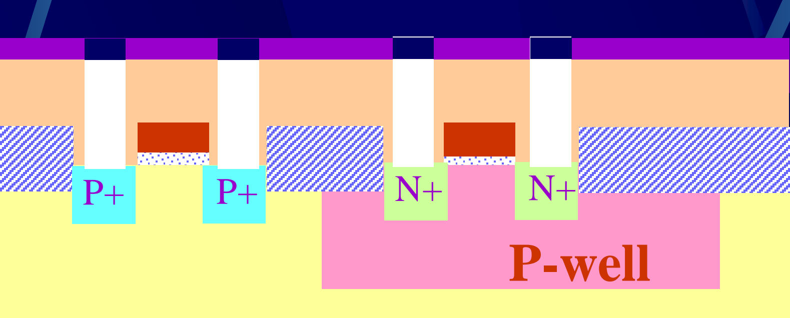
掩膜6 ： 光刻接触孔



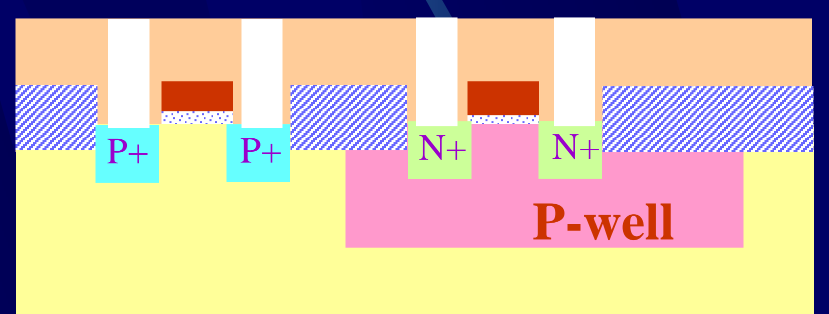
淀积PSG



光刻接触孔



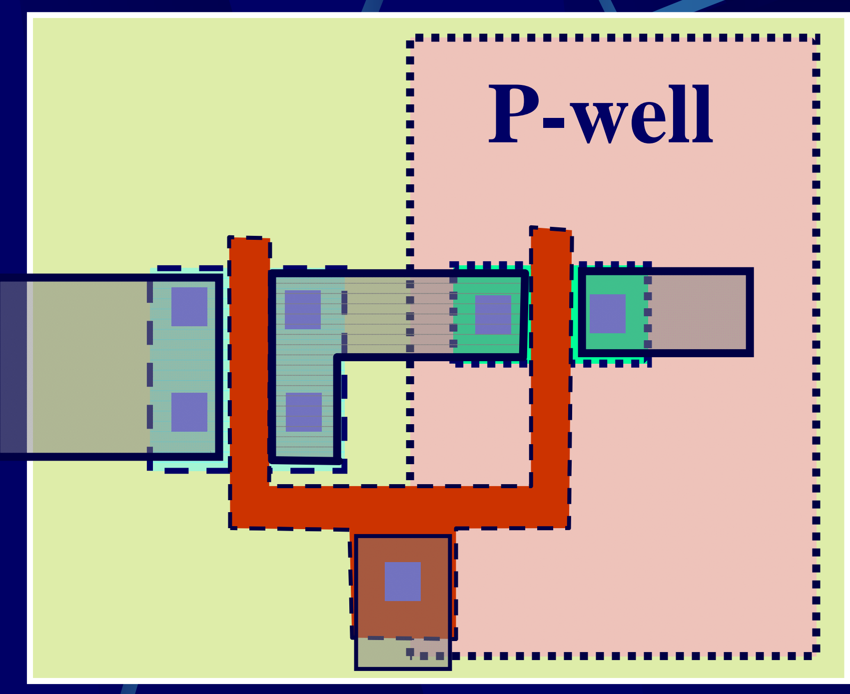
刻蚀接触孔

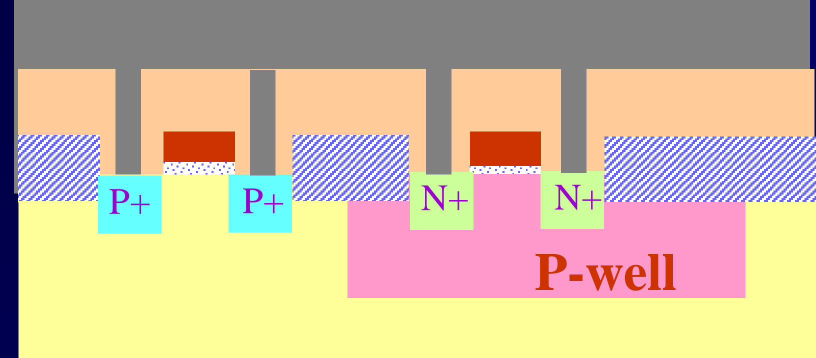


去胶

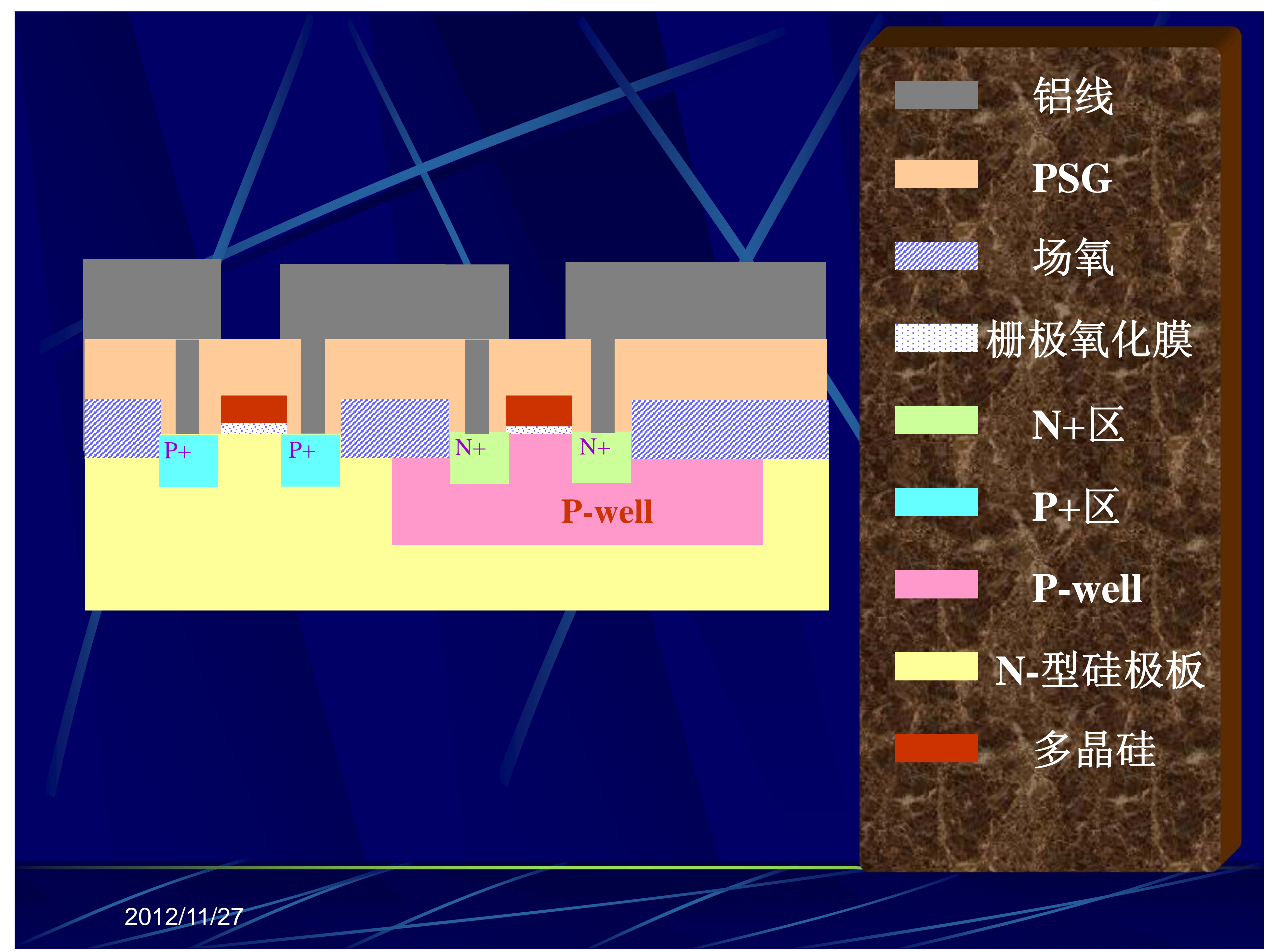
●CVD装置内部

掩膜7 ： 光刻铝线





1、淀积铝.
2、光刻铝
3、去胶

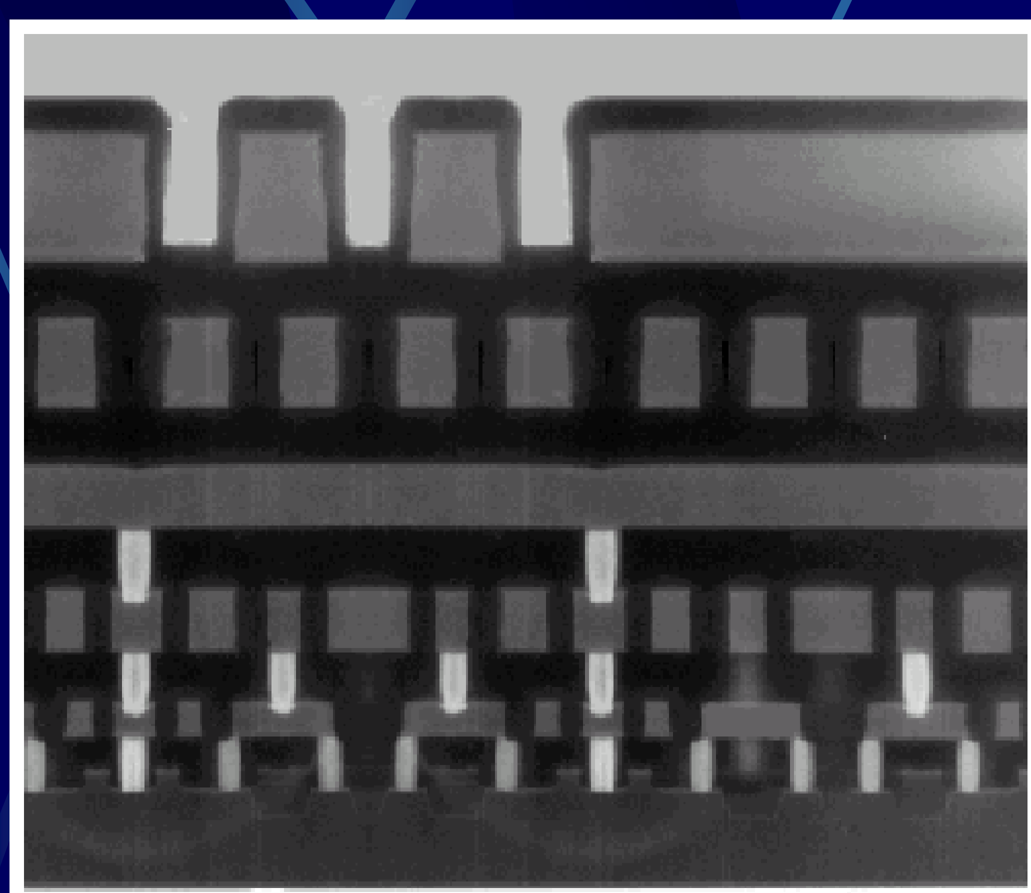

P+
P+
N+
N+
P-well
铝线
PSG
场氧
栅极氧化膜
N+区
P+区
P-well
N-型硅极板
多晶硅

Example: Intel 0.25 micron Process

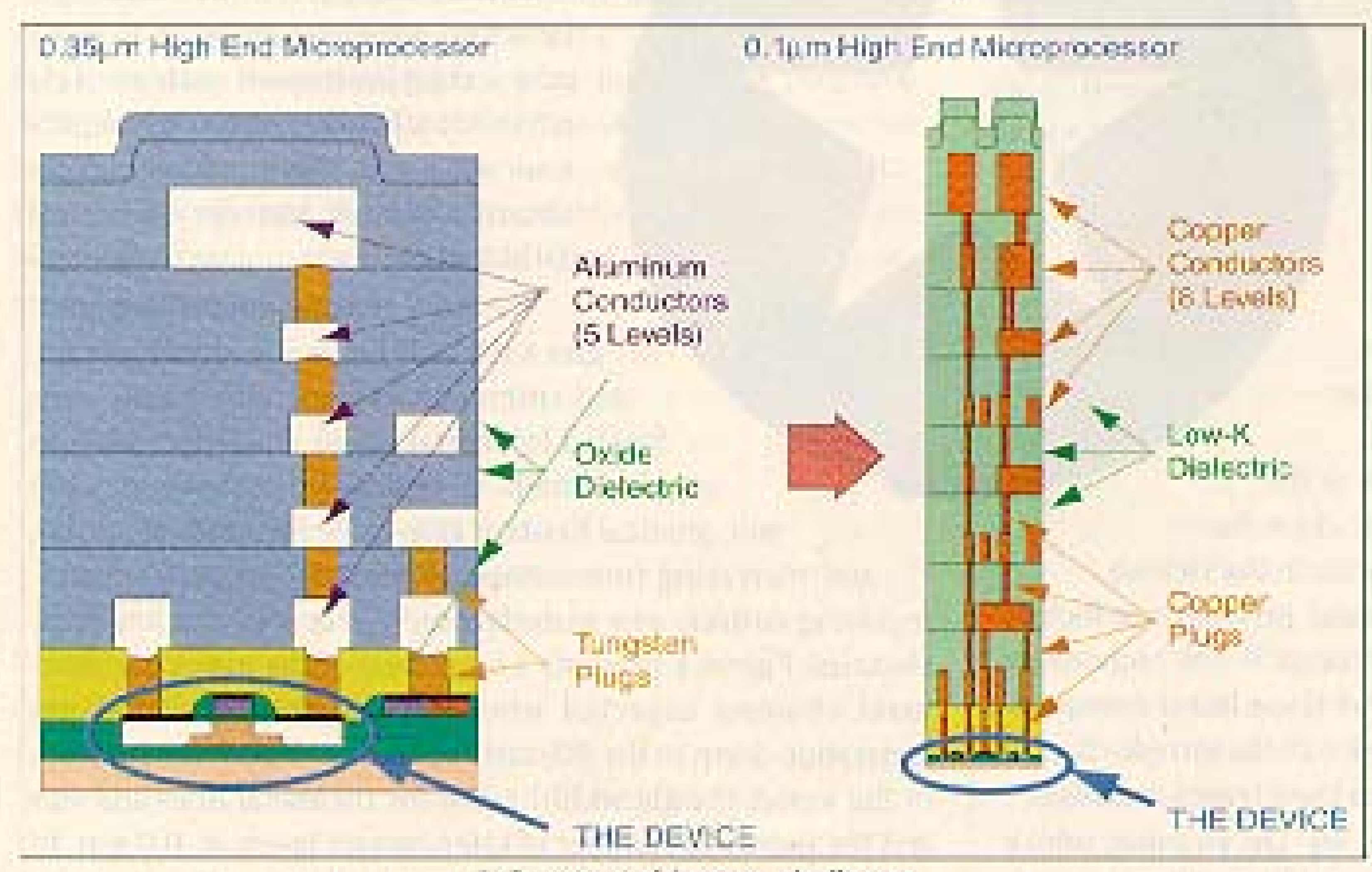
5 metal layers
Ti/Al - Cu/Ti/TiN
Polysilicon dielectric

LAYER	PITCH	THICK	A.R.
Isolation	0.67	0.40	-
Polysilicon	0.64	0.25	-
Metal 1	0.64	0.48	1.5
Metal 2	0.93	0.90	1.9
Metal 3	0.93	0.90	1.9
Metal 4	1.60	1.33	1.7
Metal 5	2.56	1.90	1.5
	µm	µm	

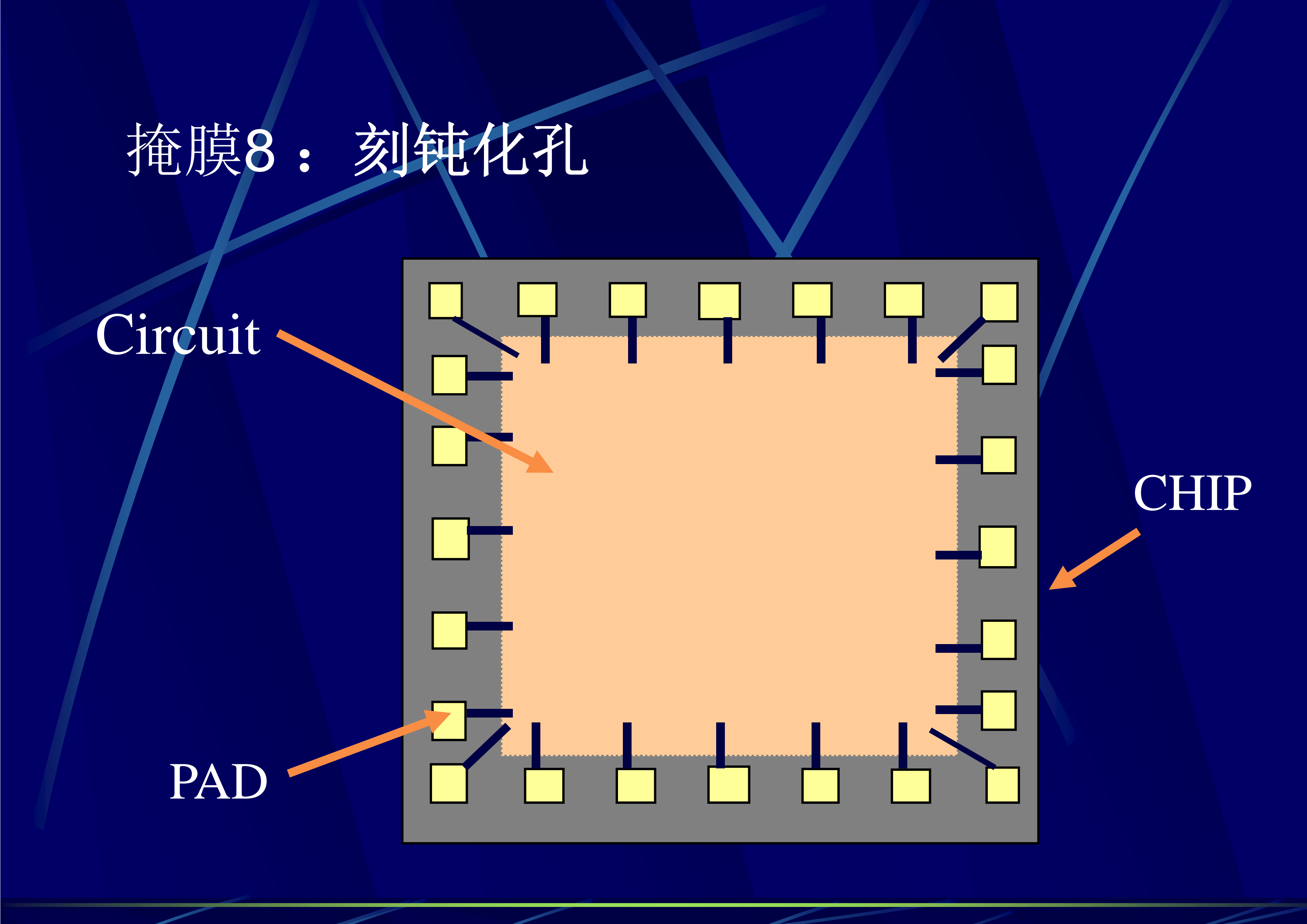
Layer pitch, thickness and aspect ratio



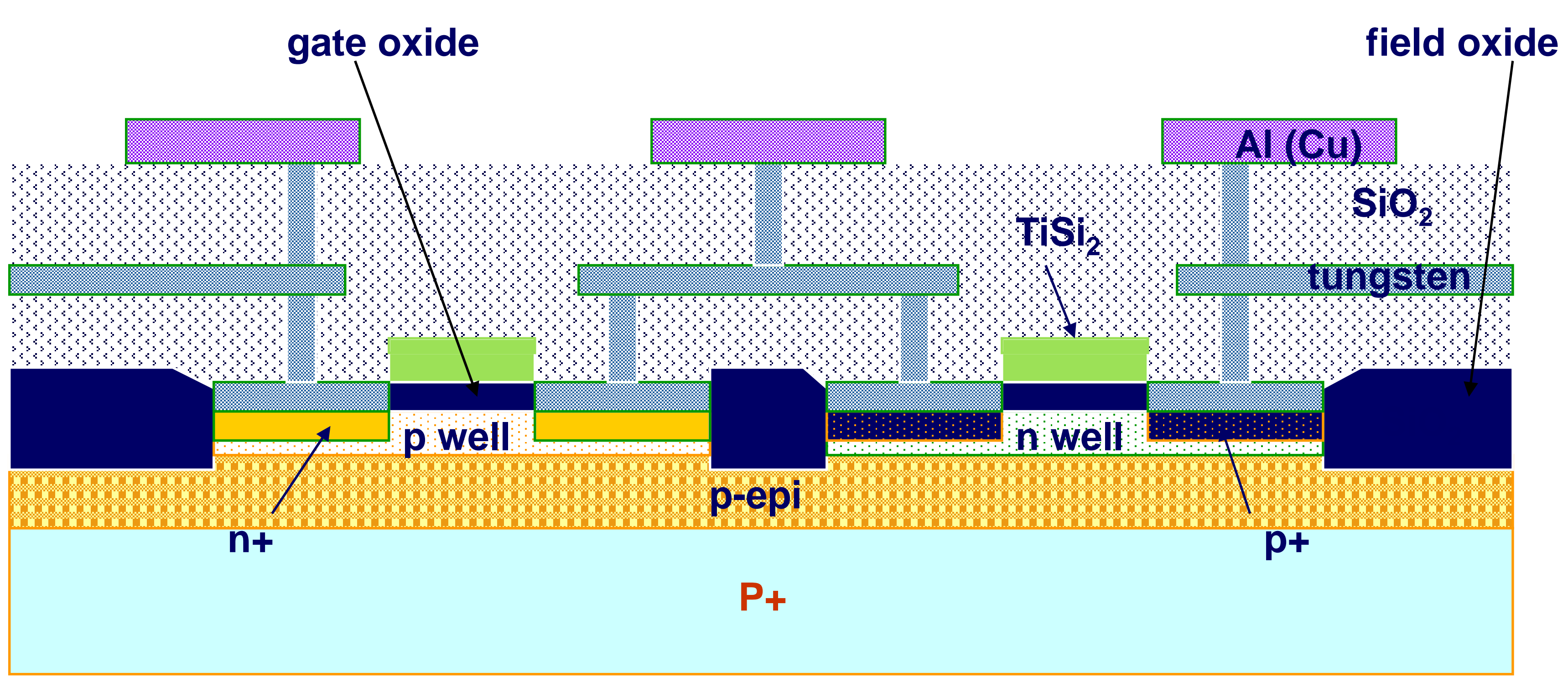
Interconnect Impact on Chip



1. Process architecture challenge.

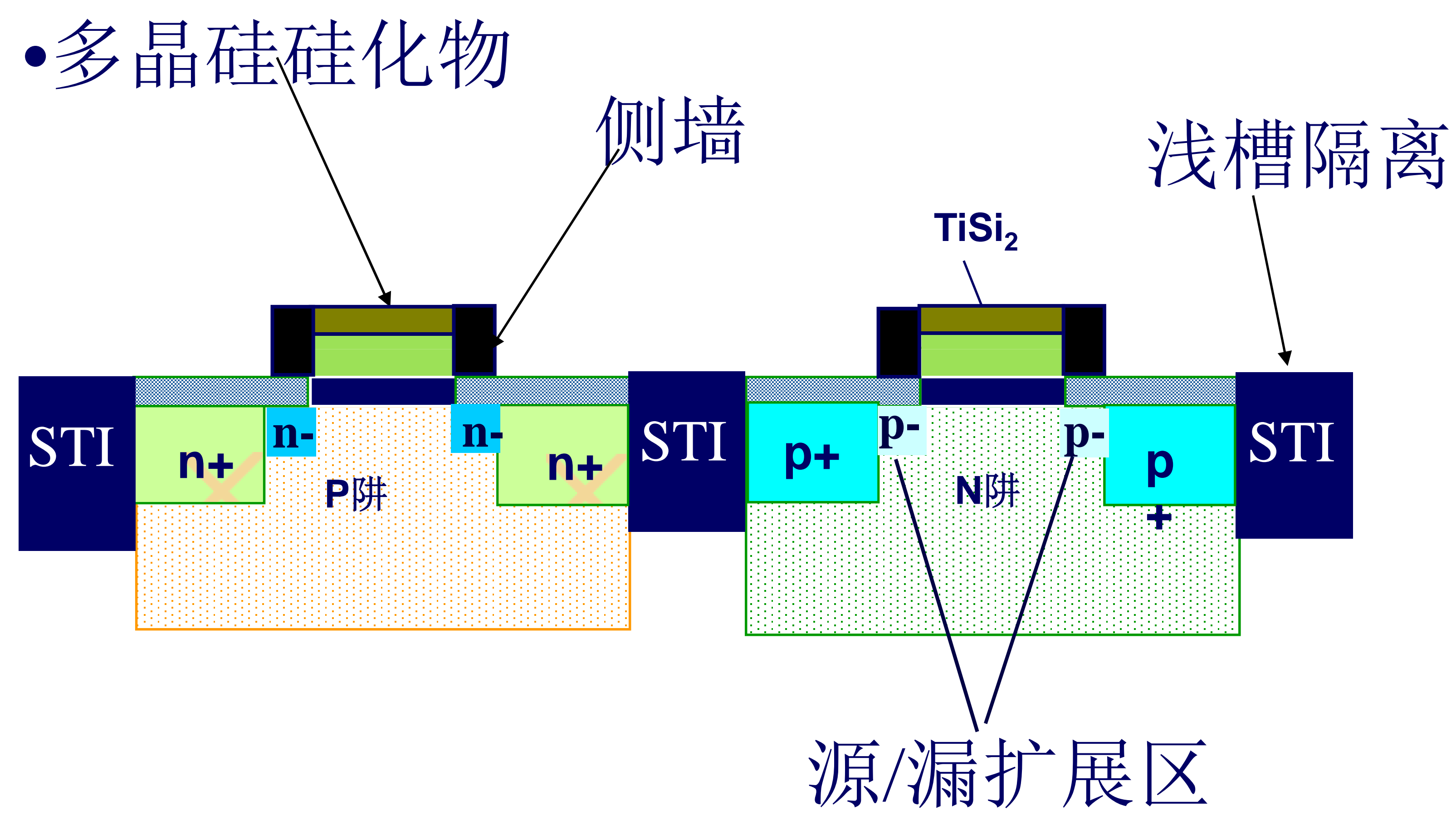

掩膜8：刻钝化孔
Circuit
CHIP
PAD

双阱标准CMOS工艺



- 增加器件密度
- 防止寄生晶体管效应（闩锁效应）

深亚微米CMOS晶体管结构



BiCMOS集成电路工艺

双极型

Bi-CMOS

CMOS

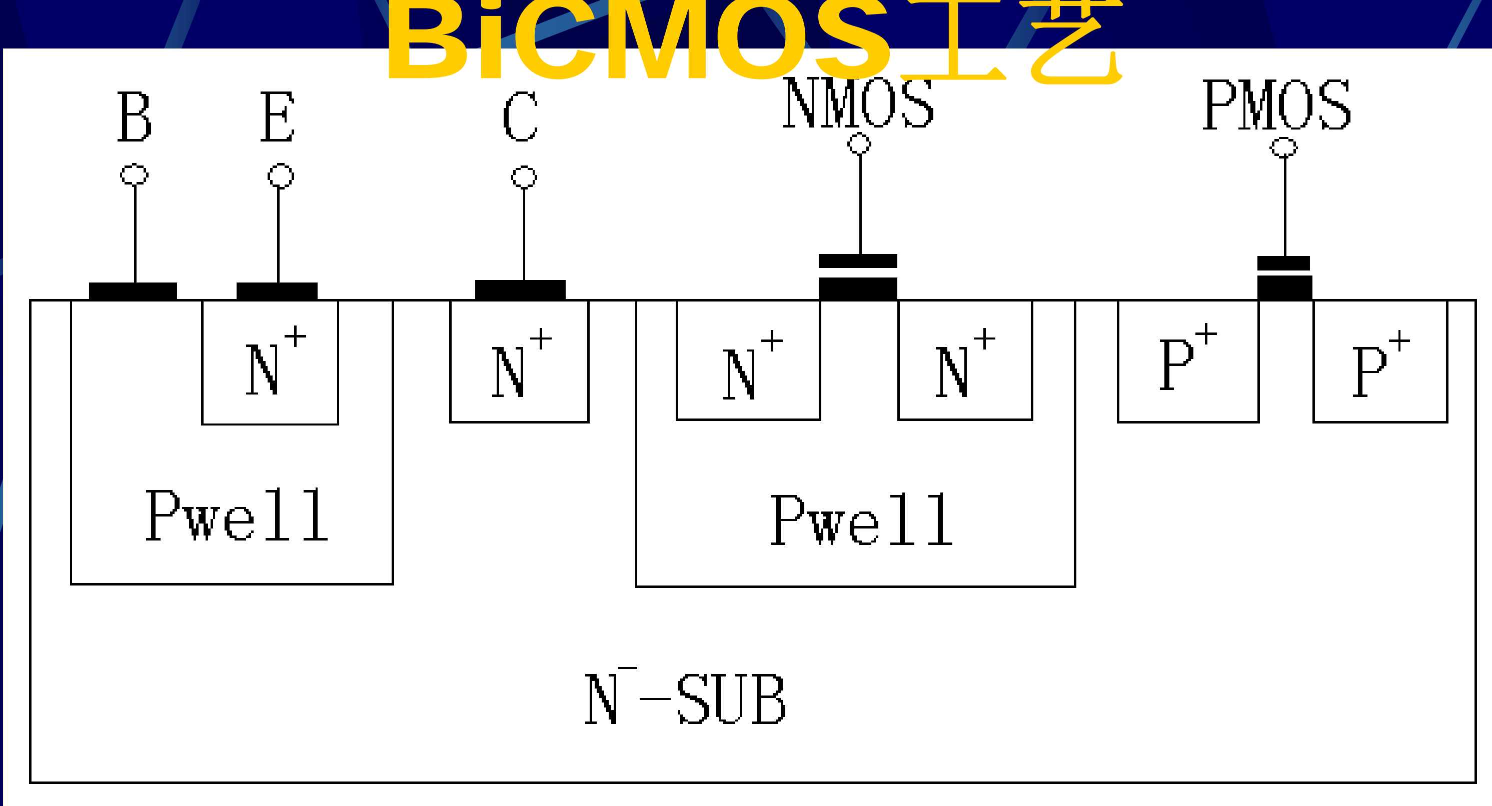
驱动能力

功耗

BiCMOS工艺分类

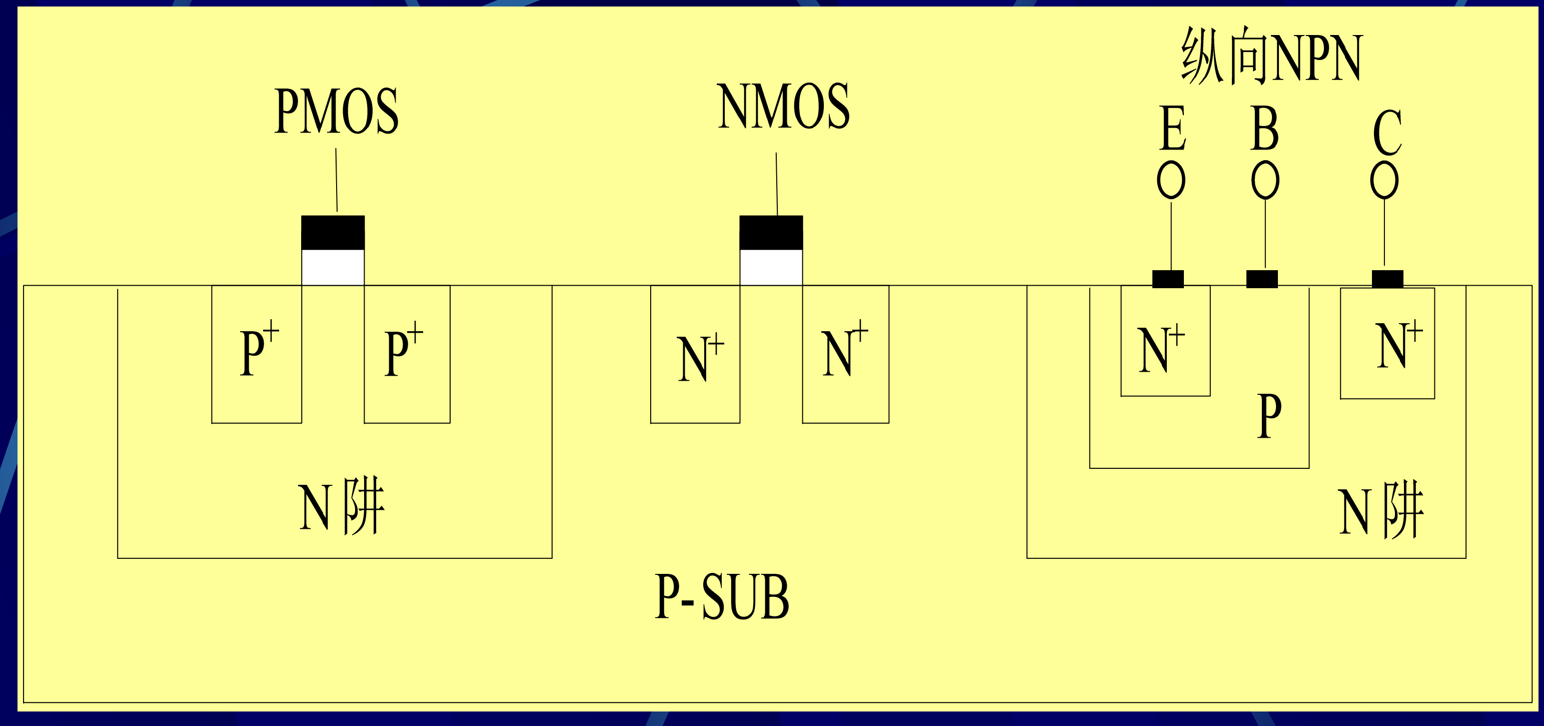
- 以CMOS工艺为基础的BiCMOS工艺
- 以双极工艺为基础的BiCMOS工艺。

以P阱CMOS工艺为基础的BiCMOS工艺



- NPN晶体管电流增益小；
- 集电极的串联电阻很大;
- NPN管C极只能接固定电位，从而限制了NPN管的使用

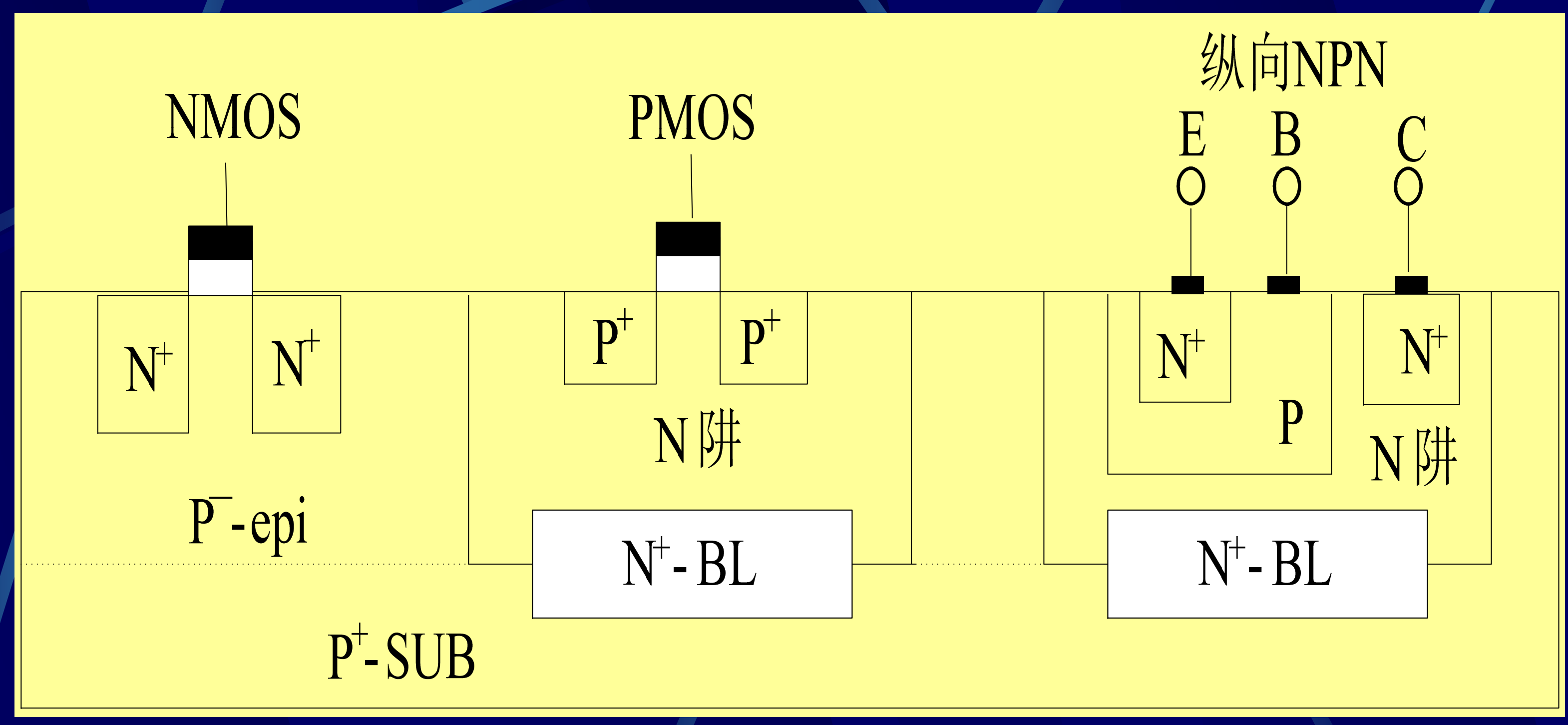
以N阱CMOS工艺为基础的BiCMOS工艺



- NPN具有较薄的基区，提高了其性能；
- N阱使得NPN管C极与衬底隔开，可根据电路需要接电位
- 集电极串联电阻还是太大，影响双极器件的驱动能力

在现有N阱CMOS工艺上增加一块掩膜板

以N阱CMOS工艺为基础的改进BiCMOS工艺



- 使NPN管的集电极串联电阻减小5~6倍；
- 使CMOS器件的抗闩锁性能大大提高

三、后部封装（在另外厂房）

（1）背面减薄

（2）切片

（3）粘片

（4）压焊：金丝球焊

（5）切筋

（6）整形

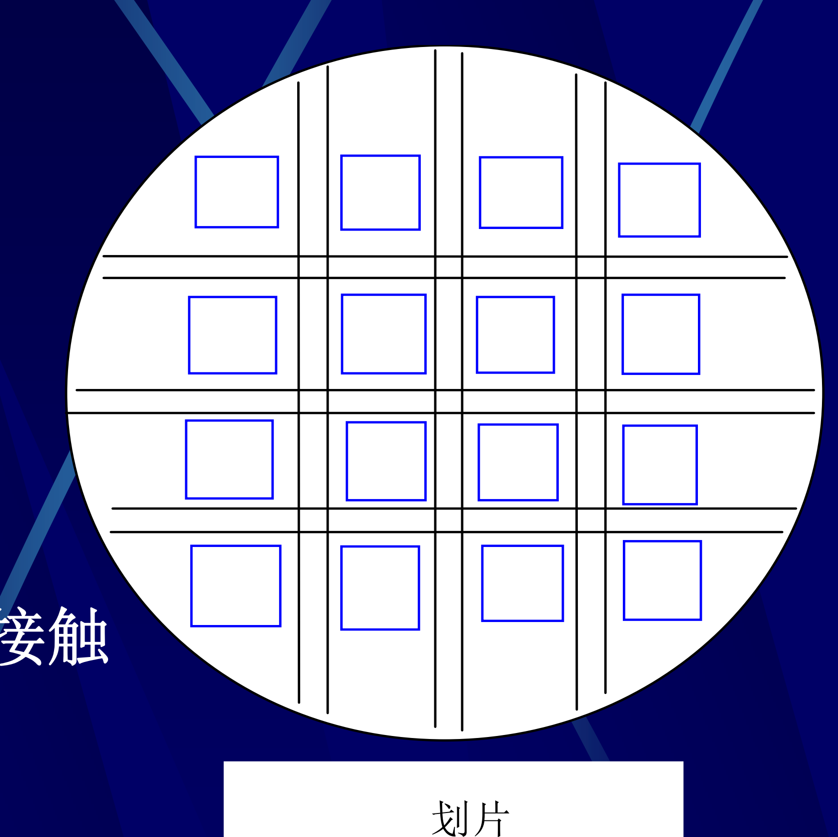
（7）所封

（8）沾锡：保证管脚的电学接触

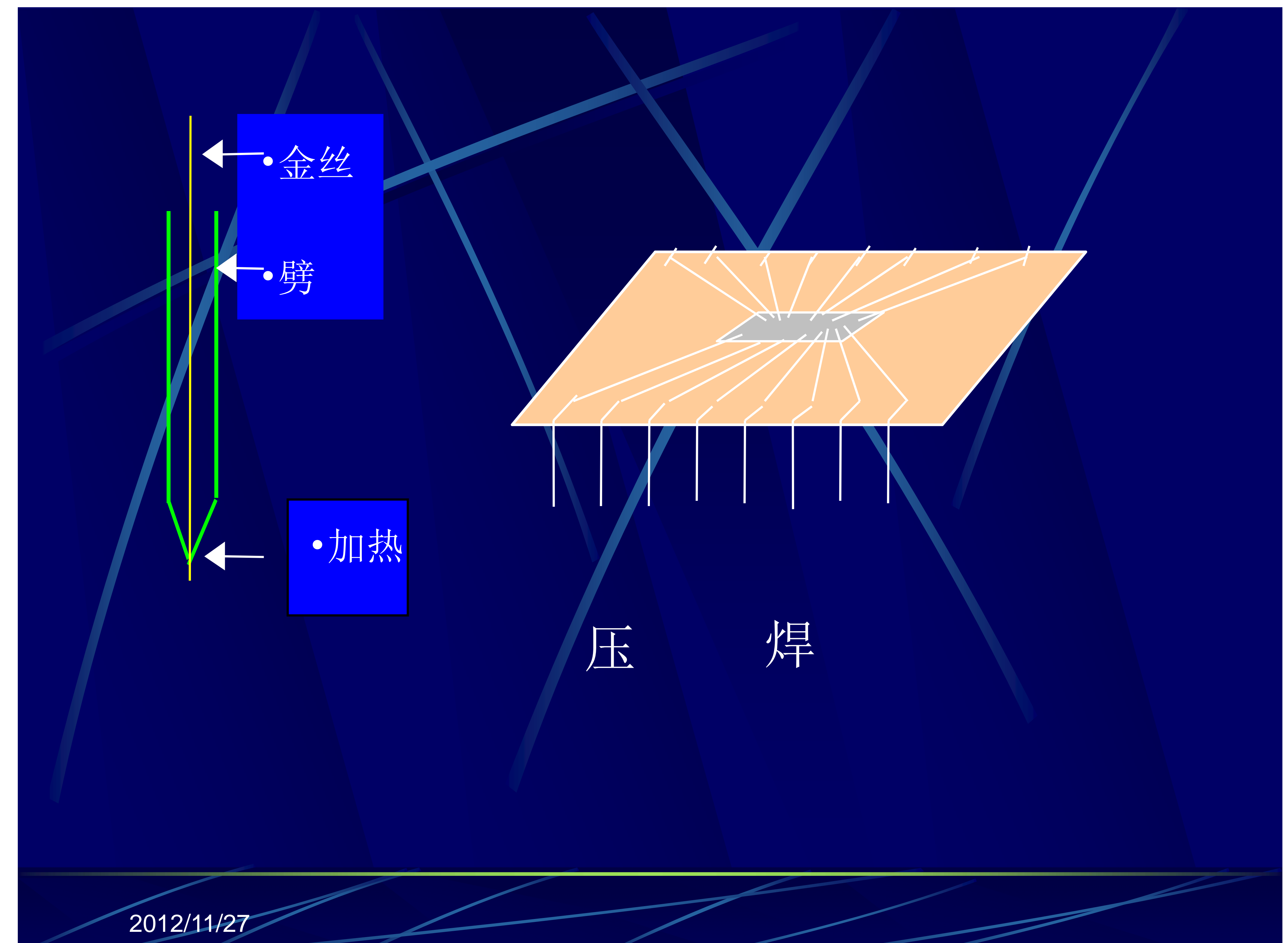
（9）老化

（10）成测

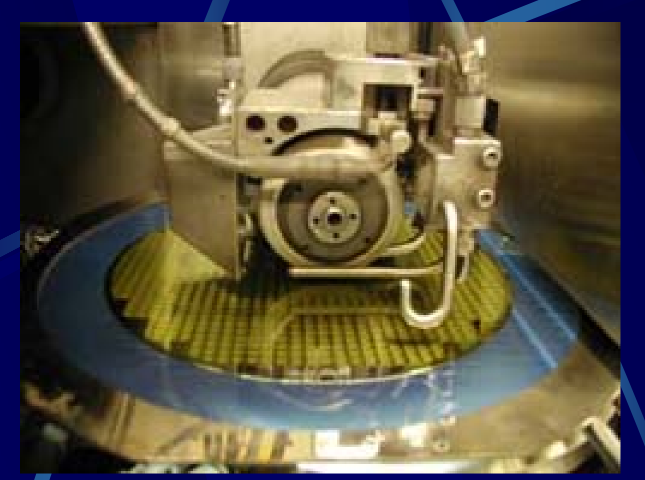
（11）打印、包装

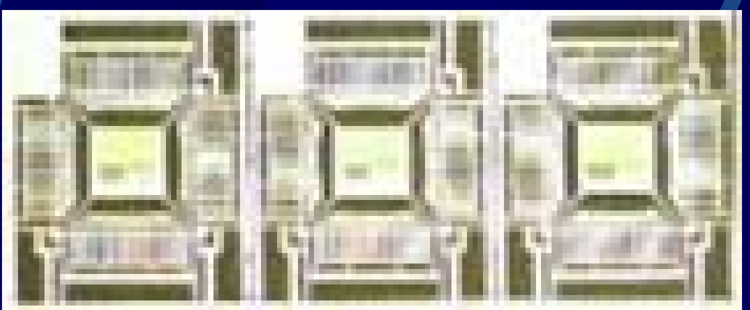


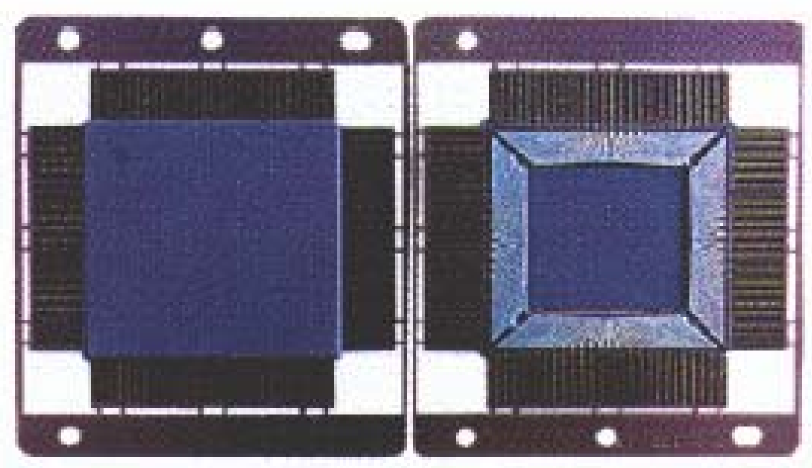
划片

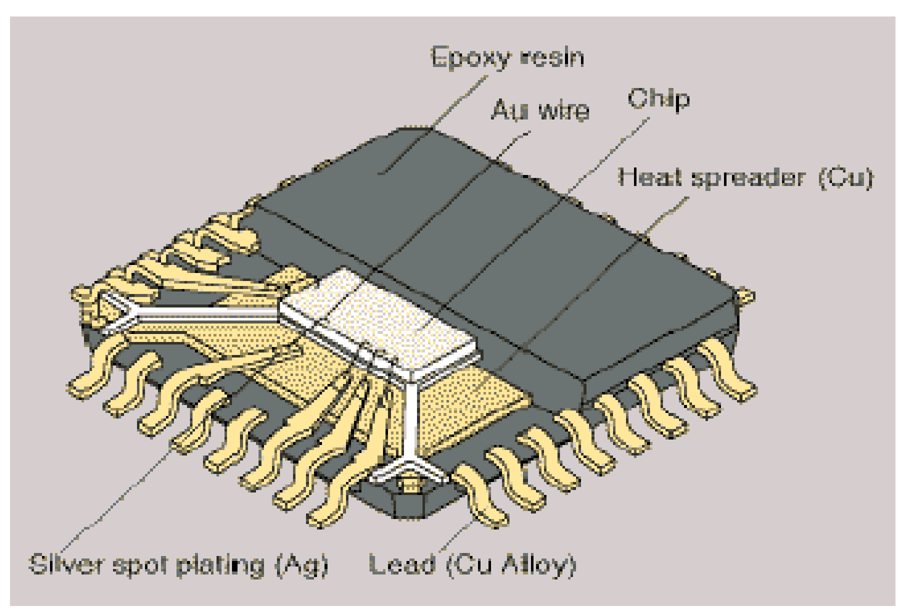

金丝
劈
加热
压 焊
2012/11/27

三、后部封装 （在另外厂房）



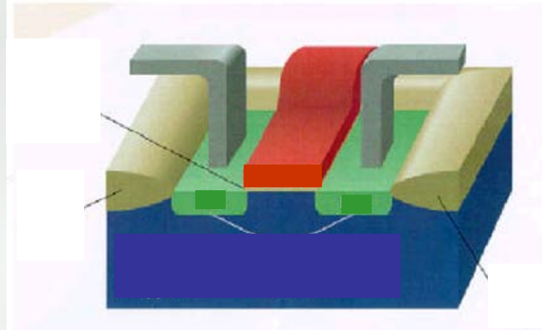



208-lead AlN quad flat package



作业：

1. 课本P14，1.2题
2. 下图是NMOS晶体管的立体结构图，请标出各区域名称及掺杂类型，并画出这个器件的版图（包括接触孔和金属线）。



3. 名词解释：
MOS NMOS PMOS CMOS
场氧、有源区、硅栅自对准工艺