

Contactless Metal Electrodeposition for 3D Packaging Applications

PIs:

- **Manish Keswani, Materials Science and Engineering, UA**
- **Farhang Shadman, Chemical and Environmental Engineering, UA**

Graduate Students:

- **Mingrui Zhao, PhD student, Chemical and Environmental Engineering, UA**
- **Rajesh Balachandran, PhD student, Materials Science and Engineering, UA**

Undergraduate Student:

- **Jennie Allred, Materials Science and Engineering, UA**

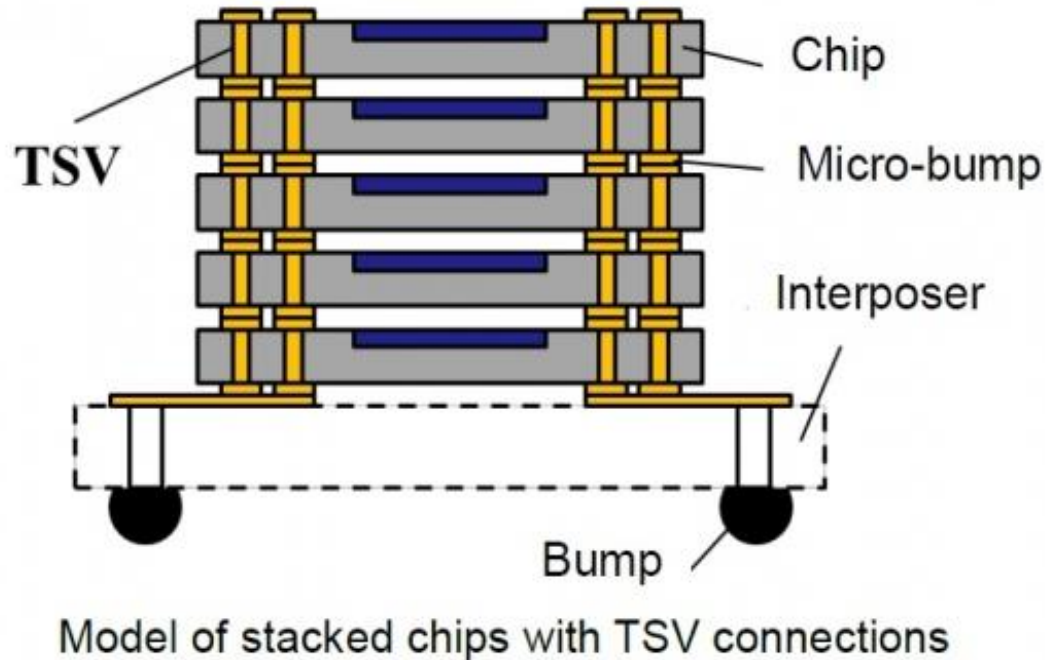
Industrial Mentors:

- **Steven Verhaverbeke, Applied Materials, Inc.**
- **Roman Gouk, Applied Materials, Inc.**

Cost Share (other than core ERC funding):

- **\$50k from Applied Materials, Inc. (gift funds)**
- **\$25k in-kind donation (reactor, wafers)**

Through Silicon Via (TSV) Technology



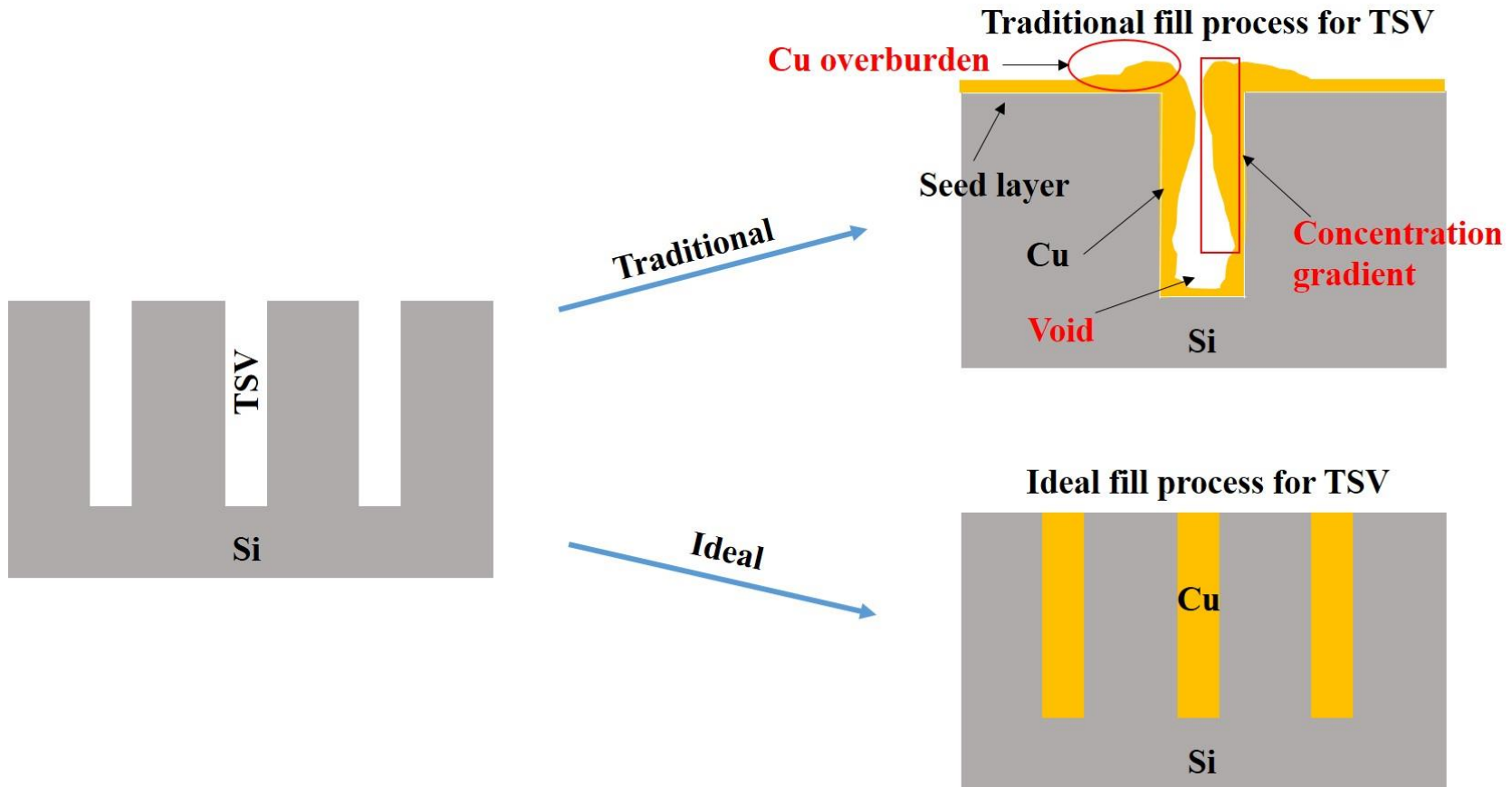
➤ TSV- key technology in 3D integrated circuit (IC) Packaging

- *Shortest chip to chip interconnections*
- *Integration of different functional devices into one package*
- *High interconnection density, lower power and good reliability*

Figure source: ADEKA's additive for copper plating ideal for TSV, *Silicon Semiconductor Magazine*, 2013.

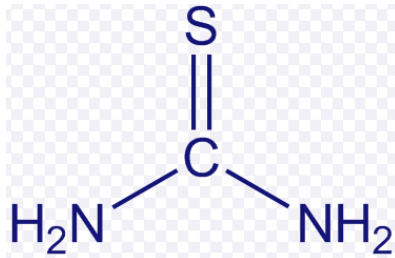
SRC Engineering Research Center for Environmentally Benign Semiconductor Manufacturing

Challenges – Conventional Process



- *Filling of high aspect ratio vias (1-200 μm width, up to 20-50 aspect ratio) with Cu at high rates without formation of voids*
- *Keeping Cu overburden to a minimum to reduce CMP cost*

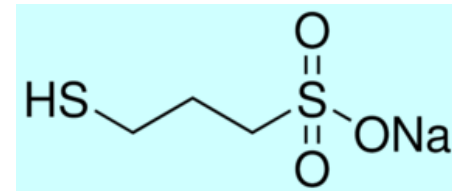
Commonly Used Additives - ESH and Process Impact



Leveler: Thiourea

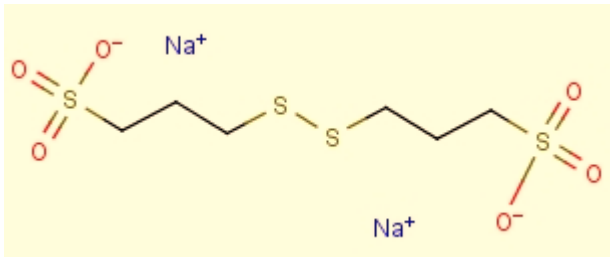
- *Oral LD₅₀ = 125 mg/kg (rat)*
- *health hazard rating of 3*
- *Toxic and suspected to cause cancer*

- *Subcutaneous LD₅₀ = 1500 mg/kg (mouse)*
- *health hazard rating of 2*
- *Considered a hazardous substance according to OSHA.*



Accelerator:

3-Mercapto-1-propanesulfonic Acid Sodium Salt

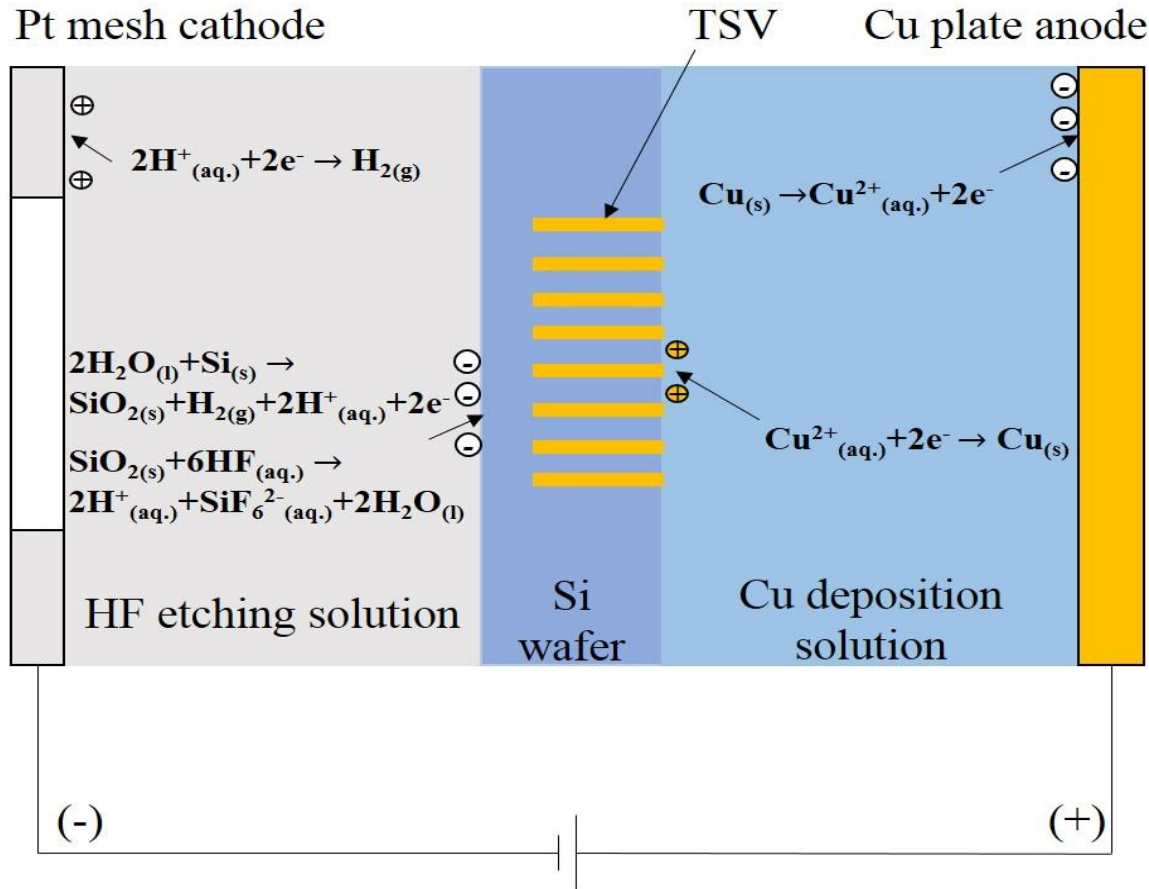


Accelerator: bis(sodiumsulfopropyl) disulfide

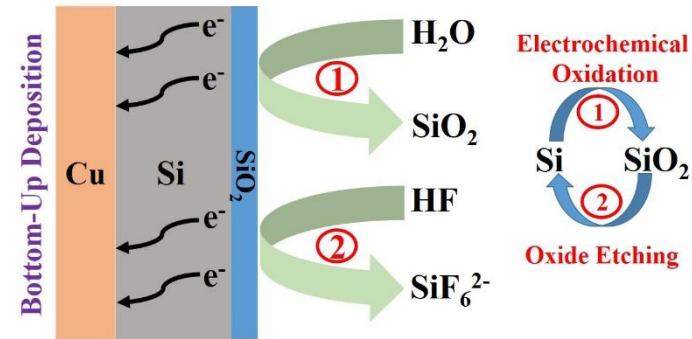
- *Oral LD₅₀ = 300 mg/kg (mouse)*
- *Hazardous decomposition products at high temperature*

Additives may also reduce the quality and reliability of deposited metal when they get embedded in the metal

Proposed Contactless Electrodeposition Process



A bottom-up deposition approach w/o any additive.

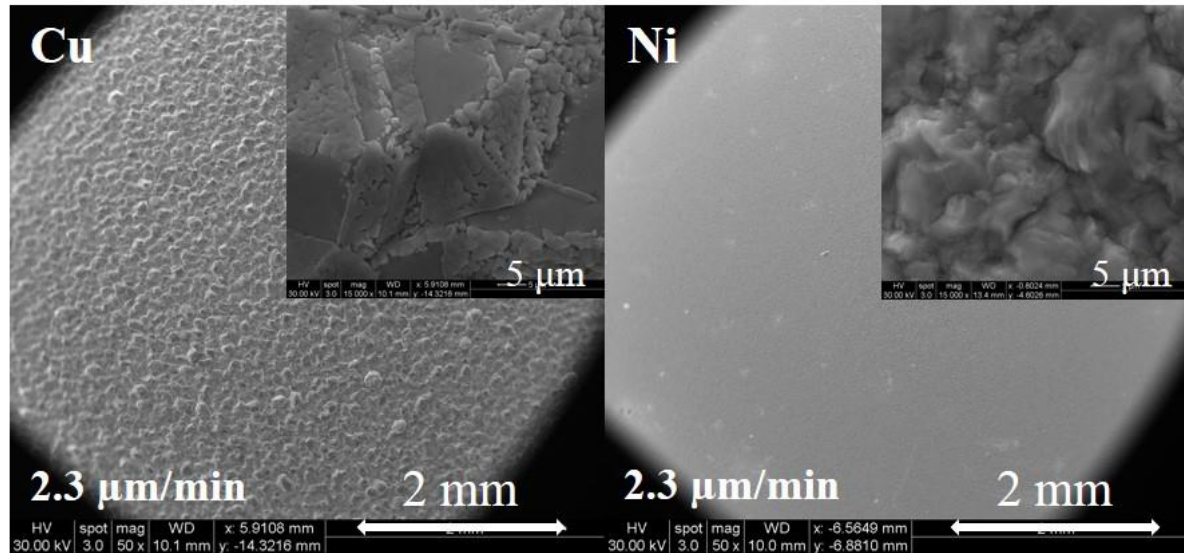
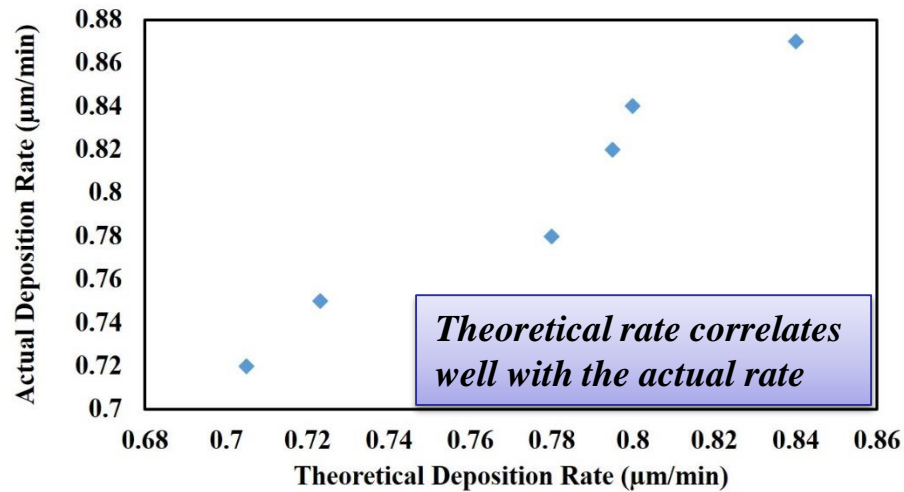


- ❖ *Front side of wafer consisting of vias contacts with $\text{CuSO}_4 - \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ with Cu anode immersed in it.*
- ❖ *The backside of wafer contacts SiO_2 etching solution with Pt cathode immersed in it.*

Economic and ESH Benefits of Contactless Process

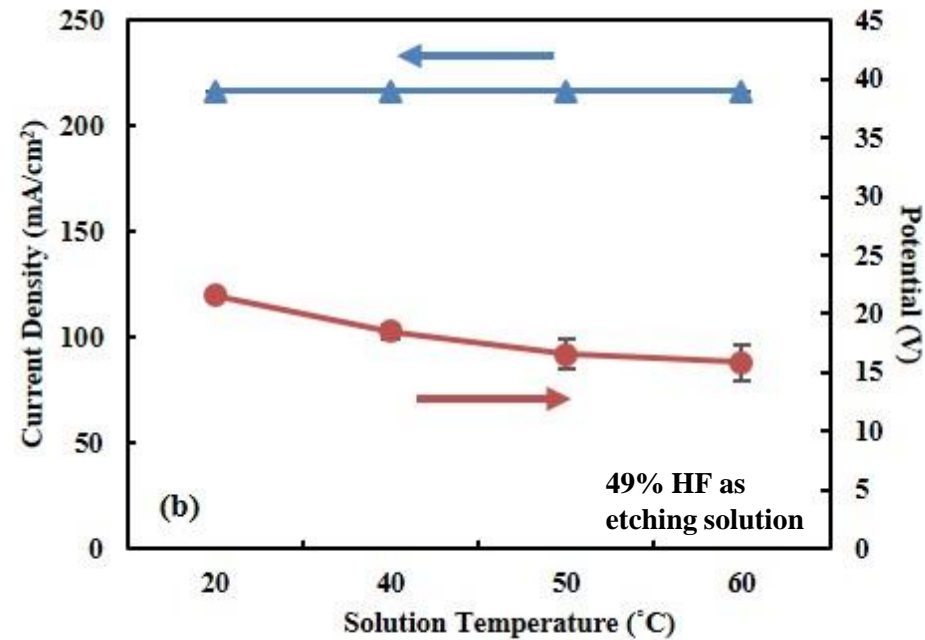
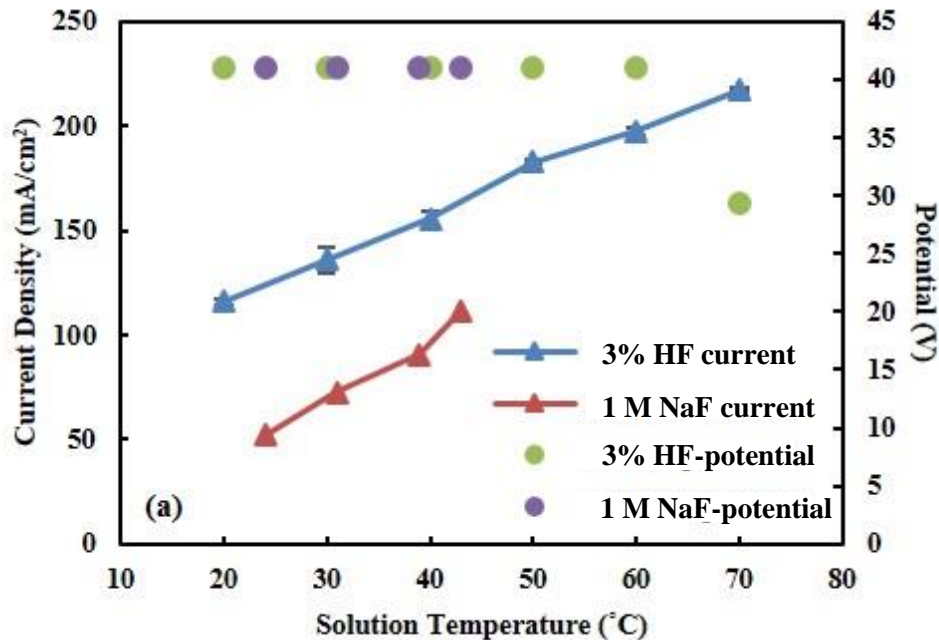
- ❖ *Bottom up approach leading to high metal deposition rate and excellent uniformity*
- ❖ *Elimination of void or seam formation w/o additives*
- ❖ *Minimization of CMP step and associated chemical usage, lower amount of waste and related disposal issues*
- ❖ *Better monitoring and regulation of electrodeposition bath due to absence of additives*

Feasibility Study



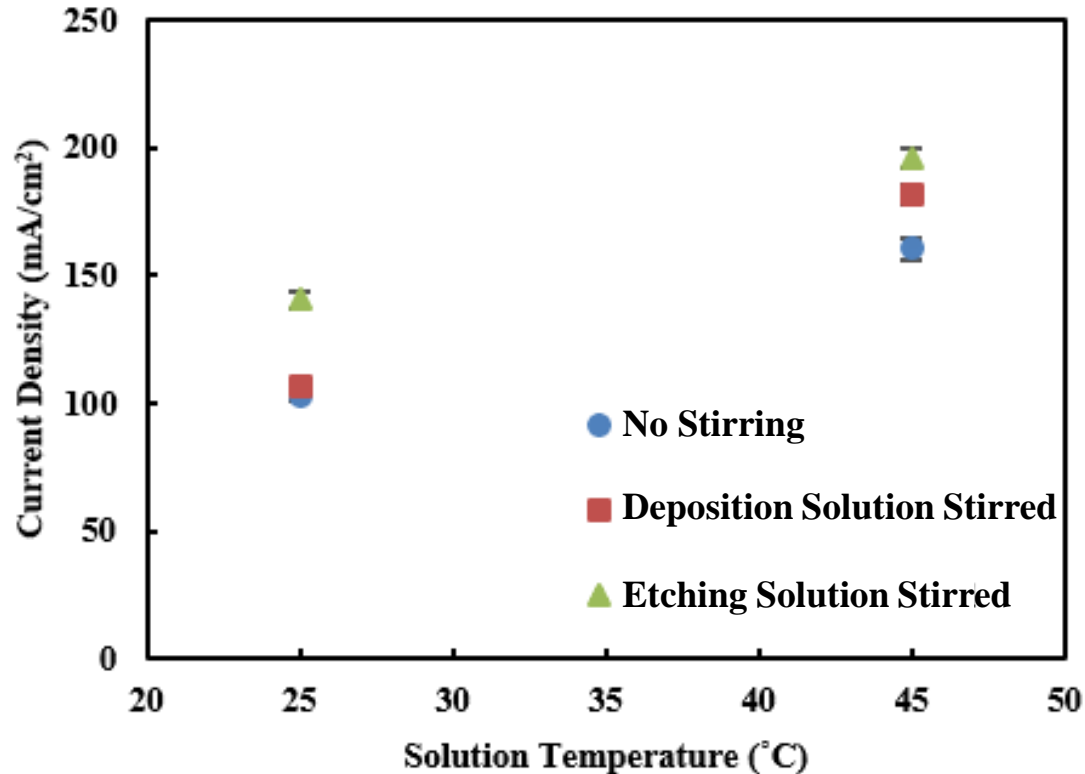
Compact and porosity-free films of electrodeposited Cu and Ni.

Effect of Solution Temperature and HF Concentration on Current Density (Ni Deposition)



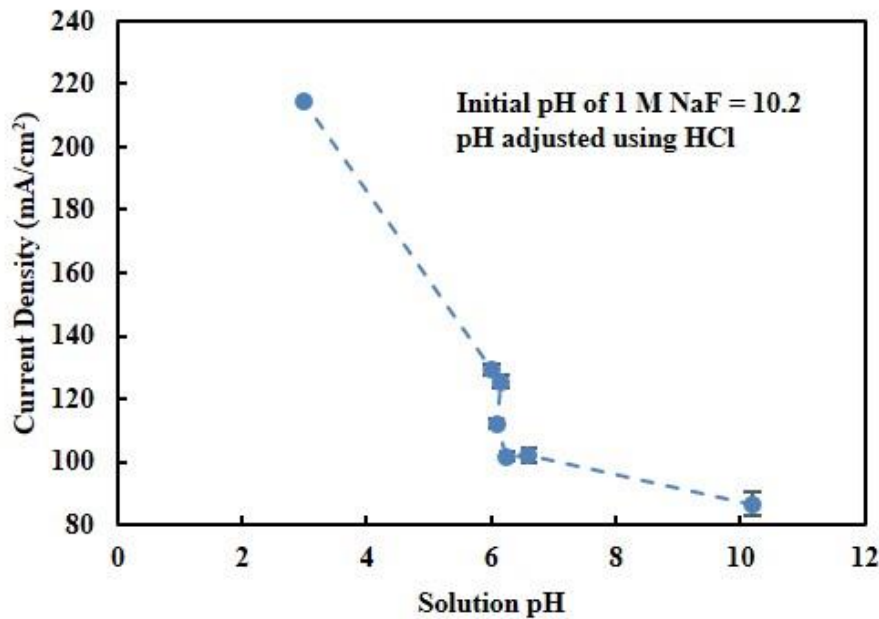
- ❑ Solutions with higher total F (49% HF) attained current densities as high as 220 mA/cm^2 at room temperature (20°C), while a 3% HF solution exhibited only about 115 mA/cm^2
- ❑ Etching of silicon dioxide important in regenerating the silicon surface for achieving higher deposition rates.

Effect of Stirring of Deposition/Etching Solution on Current Density (Ni Deposition)

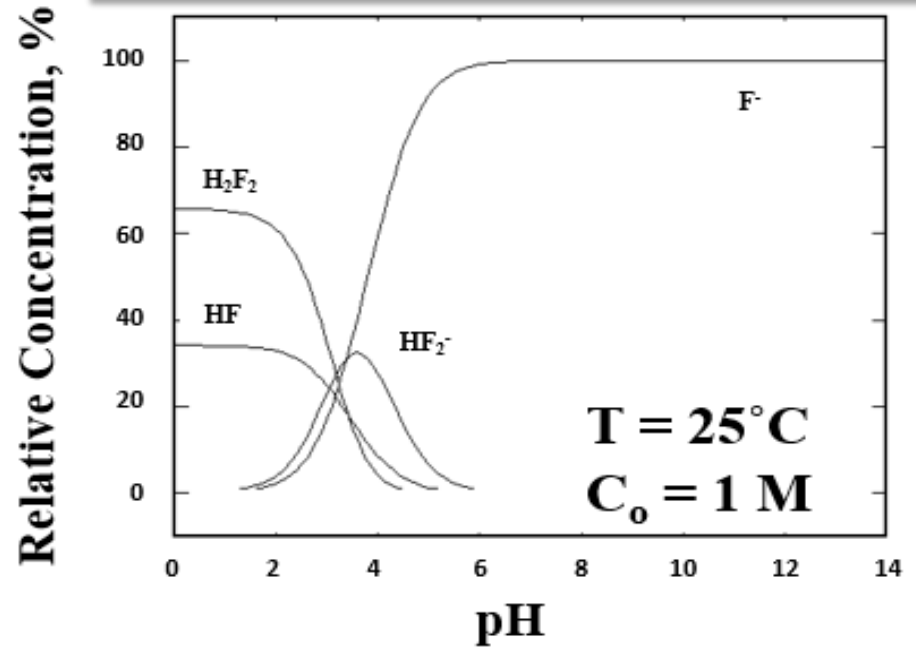


❖ *Oxidation and etching reactions more important than metal ion diffusion for achieving higher overall current density for deposition*

Effect of Etching Solution Composition on Current Density (Ni Deposition)



Constructed using equilibrium calculations



- *NaF solution may be used as an alternative etching solution (instead of HF) in this process.*
- *Below pH = 6, there is a rapid increase in current density, which reaches maximum at pH = 3 in the investigated pH range of 3-10.*

Summary and Future Work

➤ *Summary*

- *Feasibility of contactless process demonstrated with high deposition rates and excellent uniformity w/o additives for blanket films*

➤ *Future work*

- *Conduct studies on patterned wafers with vias of different sizes, aspect ratios and profiles*
- *Establish correlations between morphological, crystallographic, microstructural, chemical, and mechanical properties of the electrodeposited metal and process parameters*
- *Develop a process model for transport and deposition of metals*
- *Extend the use of technique to metals beyond copper and nickel*

Industrial Interactions and Publications

• Industrial Interactions

- *Regular (monthly) discussion meetings with Applied Materials, Inc.*
- *Feedback provided by Dr. Steven Verhaverbeke and Dr. Roman Gouk (Applied Materials, Inc.) on industry process requirements and new trends*

• Publications

- Z. Patterson, C. Weber, R. Balachandran, R. Gouk, S. Verhaverbeke and M. Keswani, A Technique for Contactless Copper Electrodeposition for 3D Packaging Applications, *ECS Electrochem. Lett.*, **3** (10), D41-43 (2014).
- C. Weber, Z. Patterson, M. Zhao, R. Balachandran, R. Gouk, S. Verhaverbeke, F. Shadman and M. Keswani, Investigations of Solution Variables in a Contactless Copper Electrodeposition Process for 3D Packaging Applications, *Mater. Sci. Semicond. Process.*, **30**, 578-584 (2015).
- M. Zhao, R. Balachandran, Z. Patterson, R. Gouk, S. Verhaverbeke, F. Shadman and M. Keswani, Contactless Bottom-Up Electrodeposition of Nickel for 3D Integrated Circuits, Under Review in *RSC Advances* (2015)