

PSI-5761 - Introdução aos Processos de Fabricação em Microeletrônica

Oxidação Térmica

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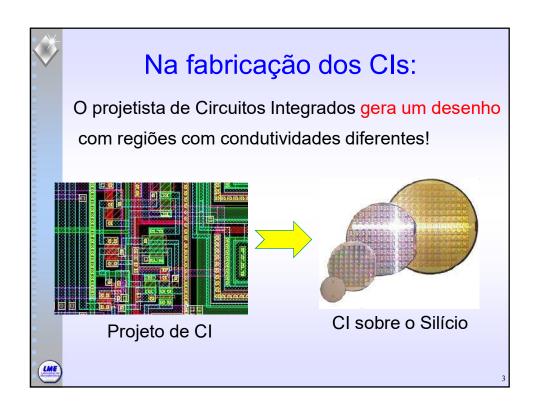


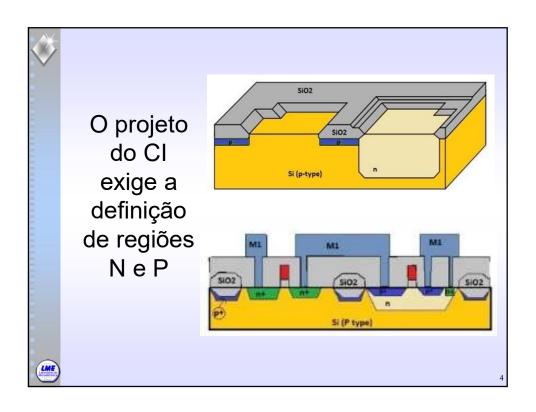
Introdução

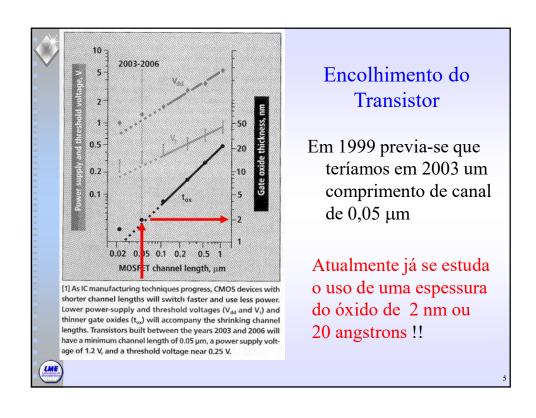
- Uso de diferentes tipos de filmes 4 grupos:
 - Óxidos térmicos
 - Camadas dielétricas
 - Silício Policristalino e
 - Metais.

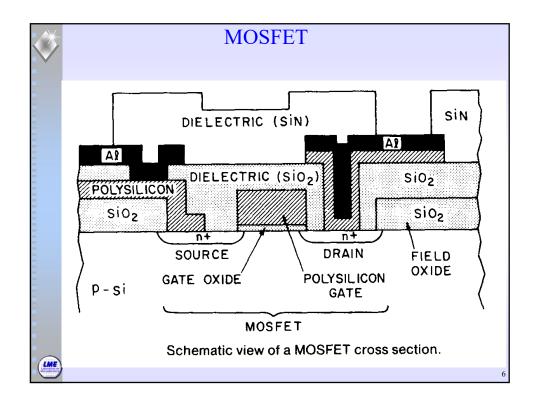


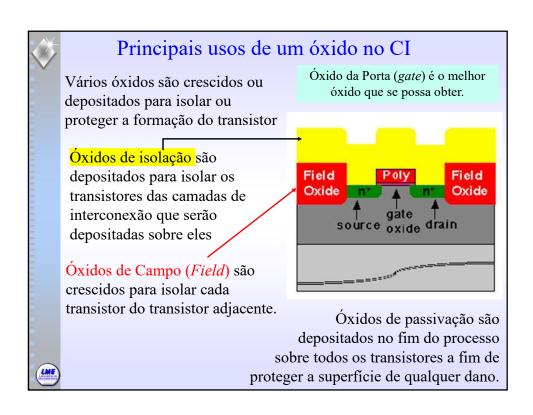
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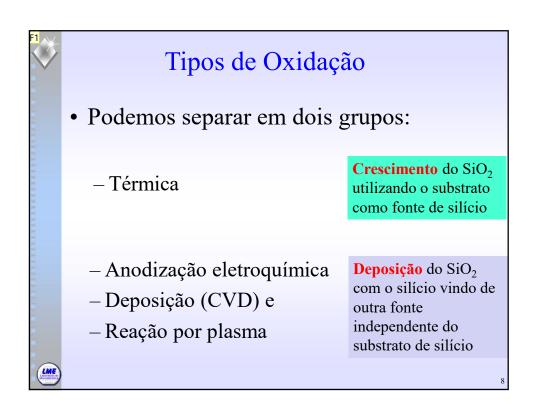




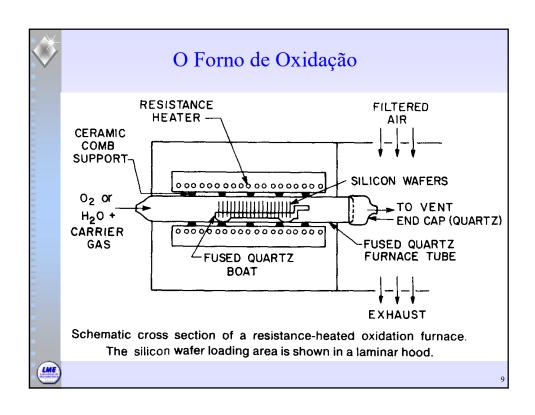


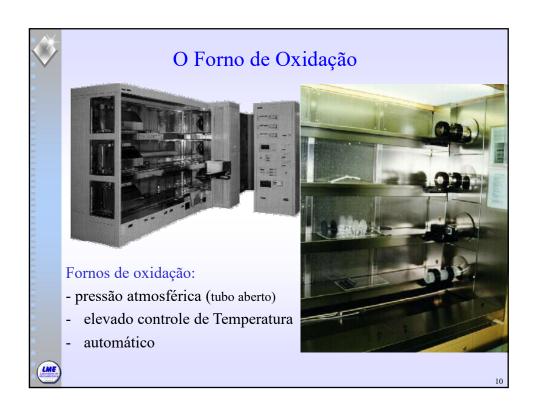




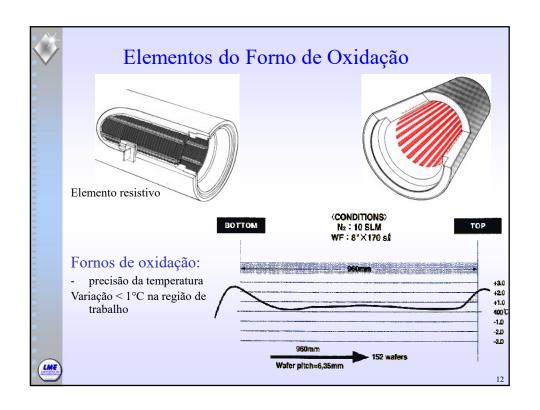


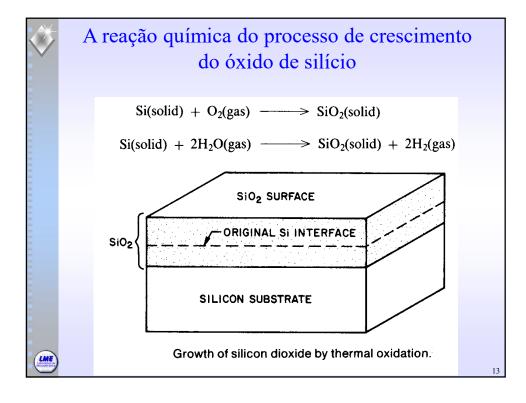
F1 Fernando; 31/03/2020













Volume e Espessura do óxido crescido

$$\frac{\text{Molecular weight of Si}}{\text{Density of Si}} = \frac{28.09 \text{ g/mole}}{2.33 \text{ g/cm}^3} = 12.06 \text{ cm}^3/\text{mole}.$$

The volume of 1 mole silicon dioxide is

$$\frac{\text{Molecular weight of SiO}_2}{\text{Density of SiO}_2} \,=\, \frac{60.08 \text{ g/mole}}{2.21 \text{ g/cm}^3} \,=\, 27.18 \text{ cm}^3/\text{mole} \;.$$

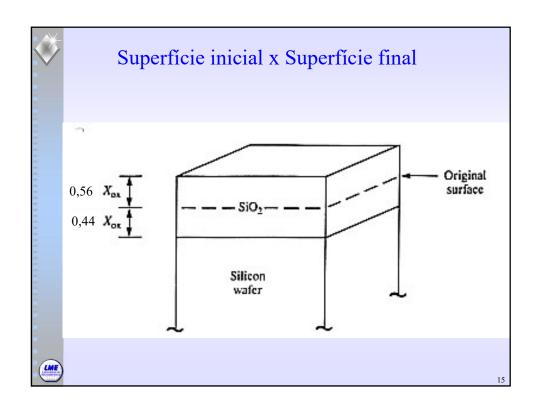
$$\frac{\text{Thickness of Si} \times \text{area}}{\text{Thickness of SiO}_2 \times \text{area}} = \frac{\text{volume of 1 mole of Si}}{\text{volume of 1 mole of SiO}_2}$$

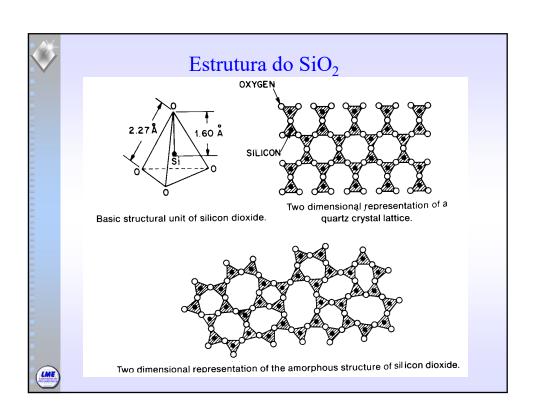
$$\frac{\text{Thickness of Si}}{\text{Thickness of SiO}_2} = \frac{12.06}{27.18} = 0.44$$

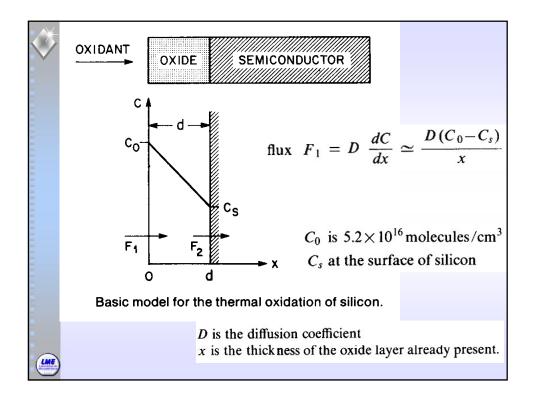
Thickness of silicon = 0.44(thickness of SiO₂).



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F₁ =
$$D \frac{dC}{dx} \simeq \frac{D(C_0 - C_s)}{x}$$
 Equacionamento do
F₂ = kC_s Processo de Oxidação
 k is the surface reaction rate constant for oxidation.
F₁ = F_2 = F .
$$F = \frac{DC_0}{x + (D/k)}.$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{F}{C_1} = \frac{DC_0/C_1}{x + (D/k)}$$

$$x^2 + \frac{2D}{k}x = \frac{2DC_0}{C_1}(t + \tau) \quad \tau \equiv (d_o^2 + 2Dd_o/k)C_1/2DC_0$$

$$x = \frac{D}{k} \left[\sqrt{1 + \frac{2C_0 k^2(t + \tau)}{DC_1} - 1} \right]$$



Equação de crescimento do óxido

$$X_{ox} = \frac{A}{2} \left[\sqrt{1 + \frac{(t + \tau)}{A^2 / 4B}} - 1 \right]$$

Nos momentos iniciais (t << τ) a espessura do óxido não depende da difusão dos oxidantes → lei de crescimento linear

$$X_{ox} = \frac{B}{A}(t+\tau) \quad x \simeq \frac{C_0 k}{C_1} (t+\tau)$$

Para tempos longos (t >>τ) o processo é controlado por difusão do oxidante através do óxido → lei de crescimento parabólico



$$X \frac{2}{ox} = Bt$$
 $x \simeq \sqrt{\frac{2DC_0}{C_1}(t + \tau)}$

