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1.

, . , , ,

1983

1988

1988

, EL, PDP , waveguide . per formance . 기,

Gio

가

KAIST()) E - Polymer Lab.



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1990 KAIST 1996 KAIST () 1996 1999 2000 2000



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Functional Polymers as Thin Film Electronic Materials

(Jae - Geun Park, Hyun - Dam Jeong, Changho Noh, and Myungsup Jung, E - Polymer Lab., Samsung Advanced Institute of Technology, San 14 - 1, Nongseo - ri, Kiheung - eup, Yongin - shi, Kyungki - do, Korea)

Technology Roadmap

1.

Year of first shipment	1996	1999	2001	2003	2006	2009
Bits / chip	64	256	1 G	4G	16G	64G
Feature size(nm)	210	180	150	130	100	70
()	512	2,048	8,192	32,768	131,072	524,288
Lithogra- phy	l (365nm)	KrF (248nm)	KrF (248nm)	KrF (248nm)	ArF (193nm)	F2 (157nm)

- 1 가 positive resist, negative resist . positive resist 가
- i line (365 nm) KrF(248 nm) positive type resist resist , ArF(193 nm) F₂(157 nm)

.

- 2.2 Novolak DNQ Resist (g, i-line Resist)
- LCD KrF i-line PR(365 nm)가 . i - line resist g-line resist novolak DNQ (diazo - napthaquinone) resin (inhibitor) . DNQ 가 PAC(photo acid compound) 2 novolak resin



1. Photoresist

12 5 2001 10

.

2005

가

가

ppt

3

100 nm

4

LSI

16

4 GDRAM

50 nm

2010 가

optical

,

interconnection

.

2.1

GDRAM

가

2.

130 nm

.1

, X

1

가

LSI



2. i-line resist

DNQ 가 가 resist 가 가 (wolf rearrangement) 가 . DNQ 가 resin 100 가 DNQ 가 가 3,000 - 4,000 . Novolac - DNQ

가 . i - line photoresist resin , PAC . i - line PR 250 nm device 가

2.3 (Chemically Amplified Resist, CAR)

256 MDRAM litho graphy KrF(248 nm) eximer laser가 100 nm 가 device ArF laser 가 deep UV (DUV) g, i-line novolak -DNQ resist DUV laser g, i - line 가 CAR (chemically amplified resist)가 IBM Ito deep UV .² i - line PR PR 가 CAR 3 2 (Photo Acid Genera tor, PAG)가 가 가 100% 가 가 KrF lithography novolak - DNQ absorbance가 KrF, ArF F_2 1) High transparency 2) High dry etch resistance 3) Good adhesion to substrate 4) Conventional developer 가



3. T-BOC type chemically amplificated resist(KrF)

PR 2.3.1 KrF Photoresist 3) KrF PR 180 nm 가 footing undercut 110 nm 가 device 가 PR 가 . i - line 가 novolak formulation PR DNQ 248 nm maker know - how 가 3 poly(p - hydroxy . 가 KrF PR styrene)(PHST) PHST t - BOC(t - butoxycar acid labile bonyl) KrF PR 가 acid labile , acetal, carbonate, ester acid labile 가 PHST hybrid . protected PHST PAG . 가 가 2.3.2 ArF Photoresist 248 nm ArF PR PAG KrF PR poly(hydroxy styrene) acid ArF(193 nm) labile 가 . base polymer가 . 100% 193 nm 2 etching alicyclic side chain backbone 3,4 base resin 2 ArF base resin 1)) (5,6,7 Т ArF PR 100 ~70 nm (T - topping) device . etching , 2) 가 PR hard mask delay (post exposure delay 가) .

2. ArF

	Acryl backbone	Alternating copolymer	Multicyclic Backbone
Base Resin	-CH CHB CHB OC O HICCH OC O HICCH OC O HICCH O OC O HICCH O OC O HICCH O OC O HICCH O OC O	$ \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \end{array} \\ \end{array} $	
	Fujitsu, NEC	Lucent	JSR, Goodrich
	etching	cost	etching

가

가

2.3.3 F₂ Photoresist F₂ laser PR 157 nm photon energy (7.9 eV)193 nm 8 130~180 nm (10 ~7 eV) valence band electronic chemical bonds C-H (bonding energy, 7.5 eV), C=O (7 eV)bonding C-F(10 eV) bonding 가 F₂ laser 가 C - F bonding dilution 157 nm 가 가 acid resist phenol carboxylic

4 fluorinated alcohol 7 · .9 3 157 nm . Siloxane(Si - O bonds) back bone 7 · 157 nm



4. 1₂

3.

157 nm (A)





100 nm

ArF F₂ laser photoresist,

, ア・、、



Polymer	A (<i>m</i> m ⁻¹)	Tp* (A=0.4) (nm)
Poly(hydrosilsesquioxane)	0.06	6667
Poly(dimethylsiloxane)	1.61	248
Poly(phenylsiloxane)	2.68	149
Fluorocarbon, 100% fluorinated	0.7	571
Hydrofluorocarbon, 30% fluorinated	1.34	298
Partially esterified hydrofluorocarbon, 28% fluorinated	2.6	154
Poly(vinyl alcohol), 99.7%	4.16	96
РММА	5.69	70
Poly (norbornene)	6.1	66
Poly(vinyl phenol)	6.25	64
Poly(adamantyImethacrylate)	6.73	59
Poly(vinyl naphthalene)	10.6	38

*: 0.4 optical density coating



, 기 Sealing, packaging, die bonding, wire bonding soldering 200

12 5 2001 10

가

647

4. Applications of Liquid PI & PSPI For Electronic Devic¹⁴

Classification		Location	Purpose	Application	
	Buffer coat	On the passivation	Surface protection	IC, LSI, VLSI	
	Passivation	Surface of Device	Relief of mechanical stress		
Protection	Junction coat	PN junction	Prevention of contamination		
	- ray shielding	On the passivation	Prevention of soft errors for memory devices		
Interlay	er dielectric	Between wire and wire	Insulation between wire and wire	IC,LSI,VLSI Multi - chip module Thin film thermal / magnetic head	



mobile 1 ppm

Multi level coverage



Die bonding, wire bonding, soldering , stress crack ()

 $\mathsf{EMC},\ \mathsf{SiN},\ \mathsf{SiO}_2$

crack amino silane

.

4 , buffer coating layer

3.2.1 Buffer Coating Buffer layer 6 device passivation layer 2~10 **m**m 가 buffer layer chip stress 7 filler stress device 가 passivation layer crack alu minum .15 Buffer coating chip wire bonding window open 5 100 *m*m hole line



6. Cut-away plastic package showing the exposed polyimide.

.



7. Filler - induced stress.



8. Interlayer Dielectric Application of Polyimide.

가

3.2.2

CSP(chip size package), WLP(wafer level package)

(10~20 **m**m)

8 device 가 . via - hole

. 3.2.3 Alpha-ray Shielding

DRAM LSI(large-scale integrated)memory device 가 가 - Ray particle soft error 가 . - Ray particle uranium

가 thorium - ray particle 7 MeV 가 - ray particle 30~40 μm , device design molding resin 10 µm 15 가 3.3 1971 Kerwin Gold -16 rick polyamic acid chromium salt 가

1979 Siemens Rubner ,¹⁷ Asahi Chemical, Du Pont, OCG license negative positive

negative 3.3.1 Negative Working System

- 1) Siemens backbone 기 , 9
- 가 9 가
 - 가 . 가 가
- 가, , , Asahi Chemical, Du Pont, OCG license
- "PIMEL", "Pyralin PD", "Probimide 300" .¹⁴ 2)

Toray

12 5 2001 10



9. Chemical principle and processing steps of ester-type photosensitive polyimide.¹⁴



10. Ionic bonded type photosensitive polyimide precursors. $^{\rm 14}$

"Photoneece"

10 polyamic acid acryloyl 가 3

, 가 , 가 .¹⁴ **3.3.2** Positive Working System Negative positive 가 가

, 2.38 wt% tetramethyl am monium hydroxide(TMAH) ()





negative

		•	
positive	가	line	
nole		3	
negative			
	dust particle		
가			

positive , Sumitomo Bakelite, HD micro -

system . Positive 가

i - line photoresist 11 novolak hydroxy diazonaphtoquinone(DNQ) blocking

DNQ가 indencarboxylic acid 가

DNQ polyamic acid

novolak hydroxy

가

polyamic acid



12. Chemical principle of HD-8000.



13. Chemical principle of Sumotomo Bakelite's PSPBO^{18}

Hitachi Chemical Du Pont Liquid Polyimide HD Microsystems "HD - 8000" polyamic acid 12 methyl ethyl protecting hydroxy 가 diamine polyimide precursor DNQ

· Sumitomo Bakelite polybenzoxazole(PBO) PBO "CRC - 8000" (13). PBO precursor o - hydroxy polyamide NQD 7ł photo -

resist

2) (Chemical amplification type) KrF photoresist

polyamic acid 가 side chain t - BOC acetal acid - labile group (photo acid generator) UV t - BOC acetal 가 group 14 t - BOC group polyim -. deprotection mechanism ide precursor soluble polyimide hy acid - labile group droxy imide ring precursor UV

3.4

. 가 , LCD .



(),()

가 가



14. Deprotection reaction of t-BOC protected polyimide procursor.¹⁴

12 5 2001 10

device

4.1

data

가

interconnection



DRAM

gate delay interconnection RC 19 delay 15 device가 shrink , gate delay RC delay 가 , RC delay 가 . Interconnection (metal line), (insulating layer)

RC delay

(RC~ k, : , k:



가 device shrink ()가 device shrink (data processing speed) , MPU(micro - processor

unit, SoC(system - on - chip))

device architecture

4.

(LSI)

dielectric constant material, (low low - k) MPU



Roadmap

5.



6. 2.5 ~ 3.0 (

(spin-coating)	SiLK (Dow Chemical, 2.6) BCB (Dow Chemical, 2.7) FLARE (Honeywell, 2.8)	FOx (Dow Corning HSQ, 3.0) HOSP (Honeywell MSQ, 2.6) JSR (LKD - T200, 2.6) 日立化成 (HSQ - R7, 2.8)
(CVD)	Parylene (2.5) - C:H(F) (2.2 - 2.7)	Black Diamond (AMT), 2.7 - 3.0) CORAL (Novellus, 2.7 - 2.8)

)

). <i>m</i> Ω-cm	2.7 <i>m</i> Ω-cm Cu	AI	1.7		roadmap	.20	
(, low - k)		RC delay	3.4 fluorina	ted silica glass(SiOF)	
				chip			2.5 -
		가		3.0			
	,	(LSI	maker)	(56),			(process
	device		,	development)			
	Cu		가	scheme			2
					chip		
			가				
					1.8 - 2.3		
				7	ŀ.		
가							가
5				가	. ,	chip	



16. Al integration scheme.

								,
		Dow Co	orning, Dow	Chemical,	n	m		
Honeywell		,JSR,日立化成				por	e engineering	가
					k	extendability	CVD	
			4	2 - 3				
	sch	eme			4.3 Inte	egration Issue	9	
						chip	integra	tion
			chemi	cal vapor				integration
deposition	(CVD,)	spin - on	issue)			
()			. CVD		7	ŀ	. ,	
precursor					line			90
						30	4.0	SiO ₂
	,							.,
							가	
		process	engineer	material	가		,	
engineer가								
2.0			가	(k ex-	16	AI ()	intercon -
tendability)				. ,	nection		integration	scheme
precursor s	solutior	()			. AI		,
	spin -	on					(16 (a),(b)).

7.

Property	Techniques	Property Requirement (Rev. 0 target)		
Dielectric Constant	CV technique (MIS, MIM dot structure)	Minimum dissiaption factor		
Dielectric Breakdown	IV technique ((MIS, MIM dot structure)			
Thermal Stability	TGA, TDS, thermal cycling	1 % weight loss in N_2 (>400)		
Adhesion	Tape pull, modified - edge lift - off	Pass tapev test - dielectric to dielectric - metal to dielectric - dielectric to dielectric		
Mechanical Property (hardness, modulus)	Nanoindenatioon			
CTE (in - plane)	Dual bending beam	< 50 ppm / @ 200		
Stress	Bending beam	- 1.0E9 ~ 1.0E9 dyne/cm2		
Moisture uptake	Quartz - crystal microbalance, FT - IR	< 1% @ 100% RH		

				(via)	S	iO ₂	PR	
W	()	(16 (c)).	O ₂	plasma		
		W				H₂O가	as	hing dam -
(CMP)		AI	/		age가		フ	ŀ
AI	inter	connection			etchant	radical		
scheme			가			via		ash -
(film pr	operty	requiremer	ıt)		ing damage	e	가	
400	AI		SiO ₂	가	,			
	가			CVD SiO ₂			가	
	·			- -				가
フ	ŀ		(stress	mismatch)			line	
			`.	,		가		. Cu
via							integrati	ion issue
		hardness, r	nodulus, to	ughness		AI	-	
						via		
	가		(pro	perty re-				
quireme	ent)	7			integration	scheme	가	
	via				4.4	2.5 - 3.0		
(ashing)	via			90		3.5 C	VD SiOF
	,				3.0	FOx (Dow	Corning	hydrogen
				. SiO ₂	silsesquiox	kane)가		
		CF_4	etchan	ıt	chip			
SiF ₄	CO ₂	가			SiO ₂			
via기	ł							
SiO ₂ +	- CF4	CO ₂ + SiF ₄				4		
	-	7 L			2.5 - 3.0	I		
	, ,			otob	I		black di	Alvi I
process	;	≥r vid		, etch	,	0 10 000	DIACK UI	



4.4.1 Poly(silsesquioxane) Poly(silsesquioxane) spin - on 21 trialkoxysilane . 가 poly (methylsilsesquioxane) (MSQ, e.g. Honeywell Accuspin T - 18) poly(hydrido - silsesquioxane) (HSQ, e.g. FOx) trifuctional . poly(silsesquioxane) 가 가 17). Cage structure (가 HSQ 350

stress 가 3.0 . Modulus 9.5 GPa 12.5 GPa 가 , HSQ (

) MSQ HSQ HSQ, MSQ 4.0 SiO₂ 가 integration 가 가 Si - H, Si - CH₃ 가 4.4.2 SiLK SiLK aromatic thermosetting 2.65

6

Dow Chemical

^{22,23} 1995

(specific performance target) mo deling 1996 (specific polymer composition) 4 1997 SiLK semiconductor dielectric . 2000 4 , IBM SiLK 0.13 mm Cu device 30% 5 , Dow Chemical IBM Cu/low - k 가



k extendability . 60 . cyclopentadienone acetylene crosslinked polyphenylene

(

18). Polyphenylene

가 wafer 633 nm SiLK 1.628 2.65 , orientational polarization 가가 SiLK 가 nonpolar structure 가 가 . SiLK silicate Hardness modulus 0.62 M Pa.m^{1/2} fracture toughness (silicate) 2

polymer





18. Cyclopentadiene acetylene - substituted monomer crosslinked polyphenylene

SiLK PR etch SiLK SiO₂ hardmask silicate fracture toughness . 가 shear stress 4.5 1.8 - 2.3 1 가 가 (IBM). 2000 4 SiLK integration system LSI () 2.0 , integration 가 1 ,

가 가 . 4 2.0 7 2.0 2.0 TEOS precursor xerogel (e.g., Honeywell Nanoglass) Nanoglass (open pore) integration 7

(Porogen - templated ap proach). (network - forming) porogen nanophase separation . porogen



poroegn . network (matrix) k₁ , k

$$k = k_1 \times V_1 + k_{air} \times V_{air}$$
$$= k_1 \times V_1 + 1.0 \times V_{air}$$

V₁ V_{air} matrix .

Porogen templated 가 nm 가 . , 가 nm nm 가

. porogen compatibility design . 기 inorganic

- polycarprolactone po regen 2.0 .²⁴ 30 50 pore7} closed pore system . Polynorbonene porogen
- 4.6 inter connection RC delay .

chip 90 가 , 2.5 - 3.0 1 2.0 . chip . design ,

2.0 porogen compatibility



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