

2554

บทคัดย่อและแฟ้มข้อมูลฉบับเต็มของวิทยานิพนธ์ตั้งแต่ปีการศึกษา 2554 ที่ให้บริการในคลังปัญญาจุฬาฯ (CUIR)  
เป็นแฟ้มข้อมูลของนิสิตเจ้าของวิทยานิพนธ์ที่ส่งผ่านทางบัณฑิตวิทยาลัย

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CHARACTERISTICS OF TANTALUM NITRIDE THIN FILMS  
ON GLASS AND POLYIMIDE SUBSTRATES DEPOSITED BY REACTIVE SPUTTERING

Mr.Samatcha Vorathamrong

A Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements  
for the Degree of Master of Engineering Program in Electrical Engineering

Department of Electrical Engineering

Faculty of Engineering

Chulalongkorn University

Academic Year 2011

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# # 5270806621 : MAJOR ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

KEYWORDS : TANTALUM NITRIDE / POLYIMIDE / REACTIVE SPUTTERING

SAMATCHA VORATHAMRONG : CHARACTERISTICS OF TANTALUM NITRIDE THIN FILMS ON GLASS AND POLYIMIDE SUBSTRATES DEPOSITED BY REACTIVE SPUTTERING. THESIS ADVISOR : ASSOC. PROF. SOMCHAI RATANATHAMMAPHAN, Ph.D., 44 pp.

Tantalum nitride (TaN) has wide range of applications in electronics industry due to its interesting properties, such as high mechanical strength, chemical inertness and thermal stability at high temperature. In this research, thin films of Tantalum nitride were deposited on glass and polyimide substrates by reactive sputtering method under N<sub>2</sub>/Ar atmosphere. Gas mixture, sputtering power, and working pressure were varied as processing parameters. Crystal structure, surface morphology, electrical resistivity and deposition rate of the films were investigated by X-Ray Diffraction (XRD), Atomic Force Microscope (AFM), 4-point probe method, and stylus profilometer.

XRD results showed that TaN (111) and (200) was formed when N<sub>2</sub> was introduced to the system. Film crystal structure gradually transformed to amorphous while increasing the amount of N<sub>2</sub>. Surface morphology, electrical resistivity, and deposition rate also correlate with N<sub>2</sub> ratio. Deposition rate increases monotonically with an increase in sputtering power. Working pressure influences in lower deposition rate. Effect of substrate results in difference deposition rate and crystal properties of the films on glass and PI substrates.

Department : Electrical Engineering.....  
Field of Study : Electrical Engineering.....  
Academic Year : 2011.....

Student's Signature .....  
Advisor's Signature .....

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MEKTEC

	.....	
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	$\frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{2}$	•
	0,0,0	•	.....
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1

1.1

[1]

[2]

[3]

(Integrated Circuit) [4]

(Diffusion Barrier) [5]

[6] Chemical Vapor Deposition (CVD) [7] Ion beam assisted deposition [8]  
sputtering [9] reactive sputtering

1.2

reactive sputtering  
(PI)  
sputtering

Profilometer XRD    4-point probe

AFM Stylus

1.3

2

reactive sputtering

sputtering

2

sputtering

1.4

1.4.1

sputtering

1.4.2

2

1.4.3

sputtering

stoichiometry

2.1

(Ta)

V

(N)

electronegativity

5

[10]

( ) Covalent nitrides

electronegativity

( ) Intermediate nitrides

( VII VIII)



( ) Saltlike ( Salinic) nitrides

3

electronegativity

stoichiometry

( ) Volatile nitrides

6 7

( ) Interstitial nitrides

electronegativity

(interstitial site)

BOX D				BOX B		BOX E										
Li	Be			B	C	N	O	F								
Na	Mg	BOX A		BOX C		Al	Si	P	S	Cl						
K	Ca	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br
Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Te				Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Te	I
Ca	Ba	La	Hf	Ta	W	Re				Au	Hg	Tl	Pb	Bi	Po	At
Fr	Ra	Ac														

**BOX A: Interstitial nitrides**

**BOX B: Covalent nitrides**

**BOX C: Intermediate nitrides**

**BOX D: Saltlike nitrides**

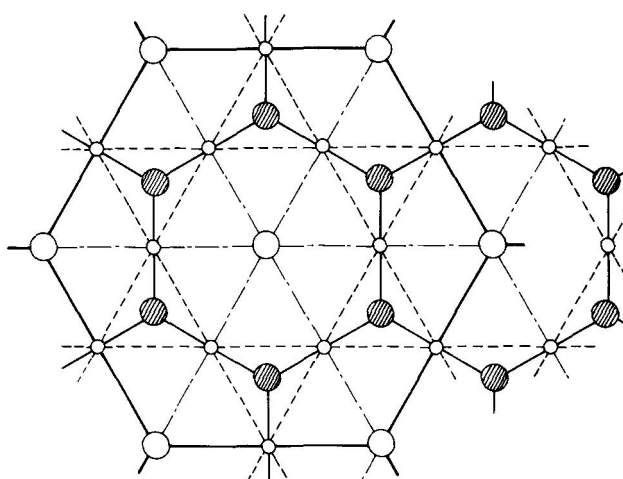
**BOX E: Volatile (molecule forming) nitrides**

2.1.1

5.1808 Å<sup>°</sup>    c = 2.9049 Å<sup>°</sup>    hexagonal    a =

Interstitial site

(Octahedron)



2.2

hexagonal

$$0,0,0 \quad \cdot \quad \frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{2} \quad \cdot \quad [12]$$

close pack

bcc

0,0,0

$$\frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{2}$$

14

11

2.1.2

Stoichiometry

interstitial site

(stoichiometric ratio)

Interstitial defect

N

x

 $MN_x$ 

M

1

x

1

stoichiometry

2.1.3

Interstitial nitrides

IV

V

IV	V	VI	IV	V	VI	IV	V	VI
○ Ti 1677	○ V 1917	○ Cr 1900	○ TiC 3067	○ VC 2648	○ Cr <sub>3</sub> C <sub>2</sub> 1810	○ TiN 2949	○ VN 2177	○ Cr <sub>2</sub> N ~1500
○ Zr 1852	○ Nb 2487	○ Mo 2610	○ ZrC 3420	○ NbC 3600	○ MoC 2600	○ ZrN 2982	○ NbN 2204	○ MoN D
○ Hf 2222	○ Ta 2997	○ W 3380	○ HfC 3928	○ TaC 3983	○ WC 2776	○ HfN 3387	○ TaN 3093	○ WN D

Elements
Carbides
Nitrides

2.3

Interstitial nitrides carbides

D

800

[13]

Interstitial

(refractory) [14]

"Refractory nitrides"

2.1.4

Interstitial nitrides

1)

(M-N)

Interstitial nitrides

stoichiometry (

2.1.2)

2)

3)

Interstitial nitrides

2.2

2.2.1 Ion beam assisted deposition

Ion beam assisted deposition

(target)

chamber

2.2.2

## Chemical Vapor Deposition (CVD)

gas)  $\text{NH}_3$ 

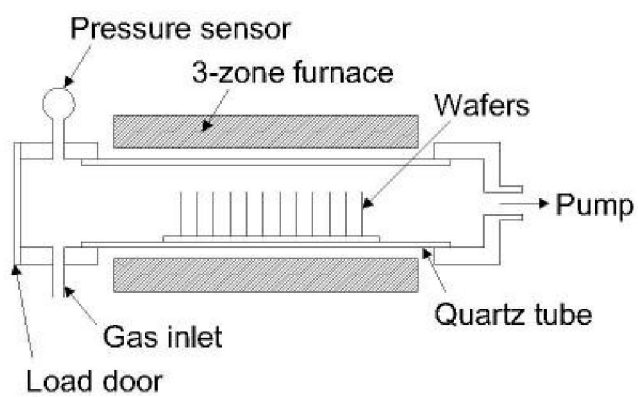
UV

(reactive

CVD

chamber

chamber



2.4

CVD [15]

CVD

2

1)

2

2)

2.2.3

sputtering

sputtering

(Physical Vapor Deposition)

CVD

sputtering

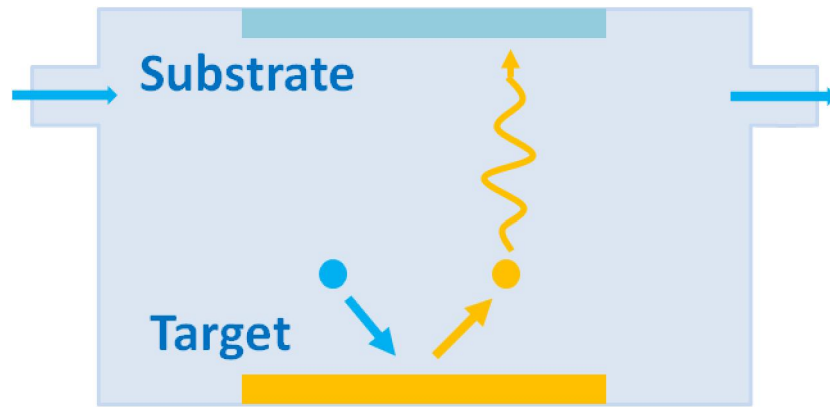
(target)

chamber

Ar

chamber

discharge



2.5

sputtering

(target)

(substrate)

sputtering

chamber

glow discharge

sputtering

deposition

DC ,

RF Magnetron Sputtering

DC sputtering

sputtering

(dc power source)

discharge

RF sputtering

DC sputtering

Radio

Frequency (RF)

discharge

sputtering



Magnetron sputtering  
gas discharge

sputtering

sputtering

Reactive sputtering

sputtering  
chamber

reactive sputtering

chamber

3

2

3.1

sputtering

3.2

3.1

sputtering

sputtering UNIVEX350  
and Technology Development)

reactive  
(Center of Research  
Mektec

3.1.1

1

2

sputtering

chamber

3

chamber

$4.5 \times 10^{-5}$  mbar

4 (flow rate) 50 sccm  
Glow discharge

5 10  
Glow discharge 5

6 flow rate 20 sccm  
sputtering 200 W 10  
sputtering  $1.6 \times 10^{-2}$  mbar 1

6 chamber

7

flow rate

flow rate  
 $1.6 \times 10^{-2}$  mbar  
0.0 - 27.8%

3.1.2  
PI

3.1.1  
Polyimide (PI)

PI

3.1.1

3.1.3

sputtering

PI

3.2

3.2.1

4-point probe

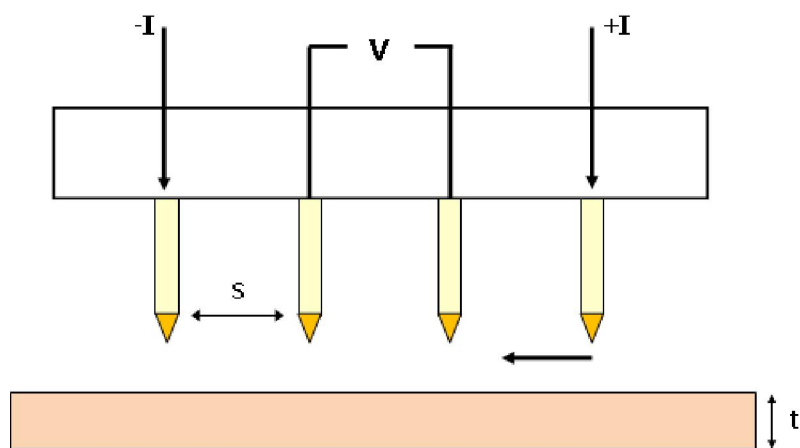
4-point probe  
(Bulk)

4-point probe

(probe) 4  
2

2

3.1



3.1

4-point probe

probe

probe 4

probe probe t s

-

( $t \gg s$ )

( $\rho$ )

$$\rho = 2\pi s \left( \frac{V}{I} \right) \quad (3.1)$$

-

( $t \ll s$ )

( $\rho$ )

$$\rho = \frac{\pi t}{\ln 2} \left( \frac{V}{I} \right) \quad (3.2)$$

sheet resistivity ( $R_s$ )

$$R_s = R \left( \frac{L}{W} \right) \quad (3.3)$$

$k$

geometric factor

4.53

$\frac{\pi}{\ln 2}$

$k$

### 3.2.2 Atomic Force Microscope (AFM)

(cantilever)

(tip)

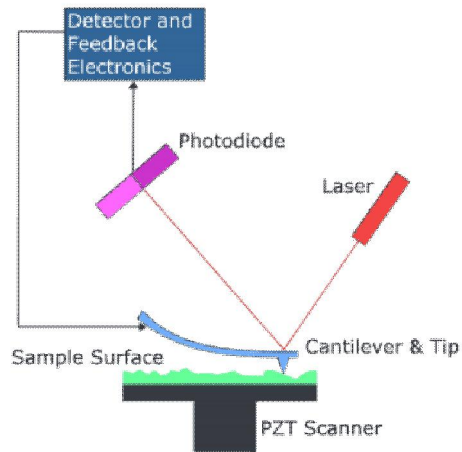
(Si)

( $\text{Si}_3\text{N}_4$ )

tip

(Photodiode)

(Laser)



3.2

AFM [16]

### AFM

- Contact mode

- Noncontact mode

- Tapping mode

Piezoelectric

Contact mode

Noncontact mode

mode  
mode

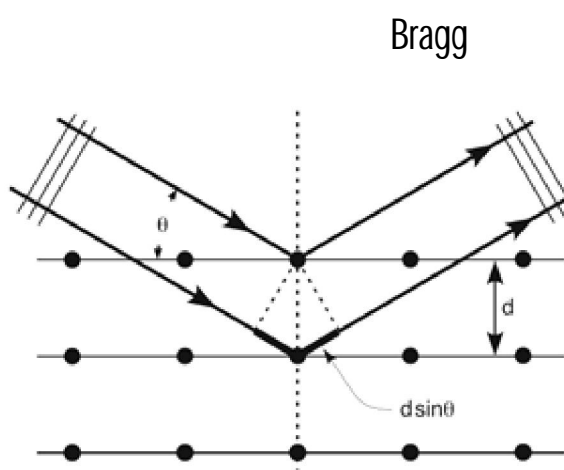
Contact  
Noncontact

Microscope Seiko FTA400

Atomic Force  
Semiconductor Device Research Laboratory

### 3.2.3 X-Ray Diffraction Analysis (XRD Analysis)

XRD



3.3

Bragg

(d) [17]

Bragg's Law :

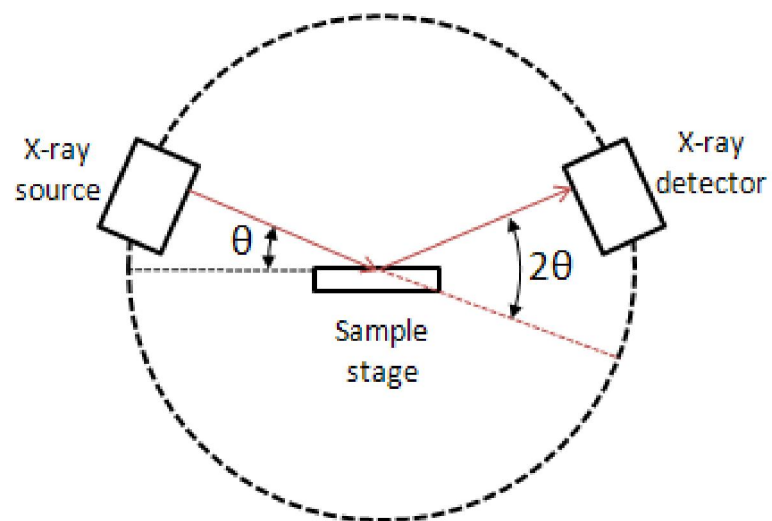
$$2d \sin \theta = n\lambda$$

(3.4)

d

$\theta$  $n \quad 1, 2, 3, 4, \dots$  $\lambda$  $(2\theta)$ 

(peak)



3.4

X-Ray Diffraction Analysis [18]



X-ray

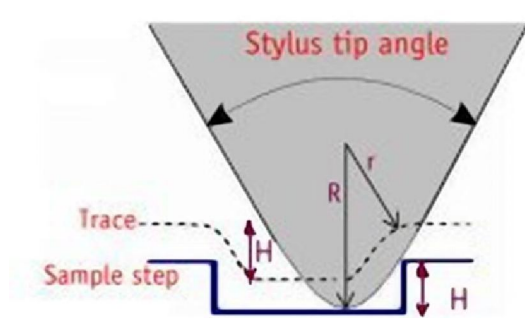
Diffractionmeter Rigaku (SA-HFM3)

Innovative materials research unit

### 3.2.4 Stylus Profilometer

Stylus

AFM Stylus Profilometer



3.5

Stylus Profilometer

[19]

Stylus Profilometer

Stylus

4

3

4.1

4.2

PI

4.3

4.1

4.1.1

XRD

XRD

XRD

(crystal)

peak

(111)

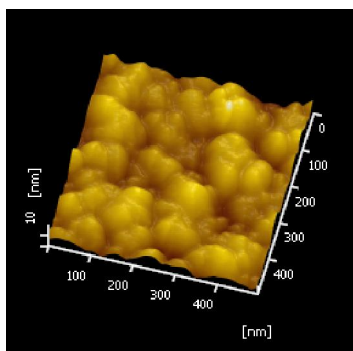
(200)

peak

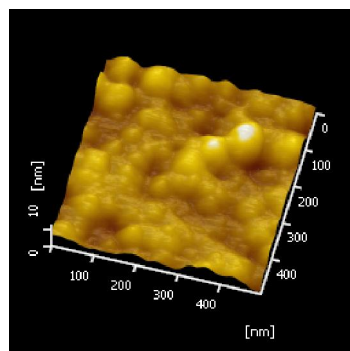
(Amorphous)

4.1.2

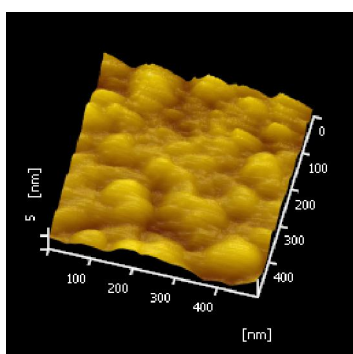
AFM



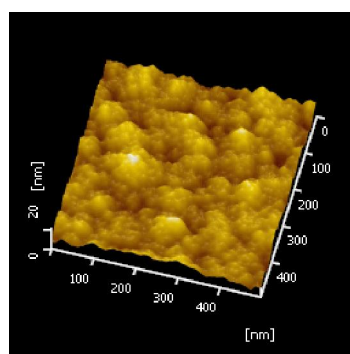
(a)



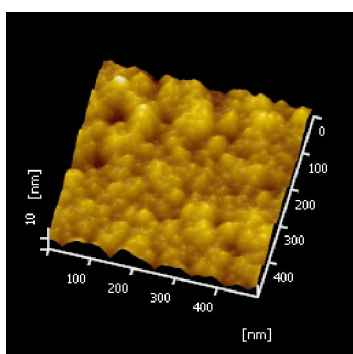
(b)



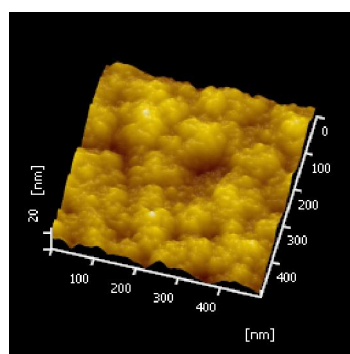
(c)



(d)



(e)



(f)

4.1 AFM

0.0% (a) 5.0% (b) 10.5% (c) 15.8% (d)

22.2% (e) 27.8% (f)

AFM

(N<sub>2</sub> = 0.0%)

50 nm

5.0%

100 nm

5.0 - 22.2%

nucleation site

nucleation

site

nucleation site

[21]

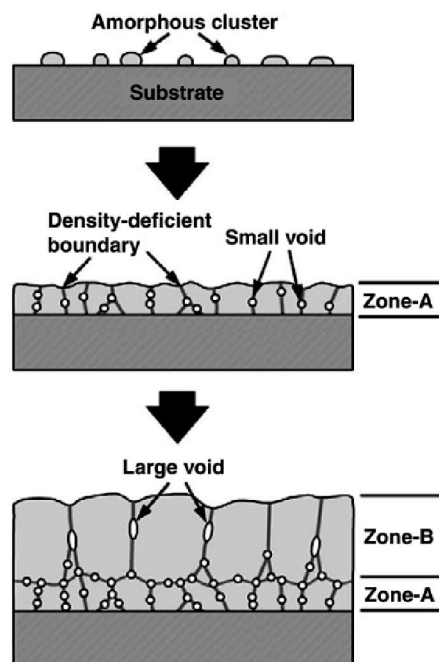
nucleation site

[22]

nucleation site

amorphous

27.8%



4.2

nucleation site (a)

nucleation site (b)

(c) [23]



sputtering yield

(4.2)

$$S = k \frac{1}{\lambda \cos \theta} \frac{M_1 M_2}{(M_1 + M_2)^2} E \quad (4.2)[26]$$

$k$

$\lambda$  mean free path

$\theta$  target

$M_1$

$M_2$  target

$E$

Almen [27]

$$S \propto \frac{M_1}{M_2} \frac{1}{\cos \theta} \frac{E}{E} \quad (4.3)$$

sputtering yield

$M_1$

reactive sputtering

$M_1$

40

7

$M_1$

sputtering yield

4.1.4

4-point probe

Percentage of N <sub>2</sub> (%)	$\rho(\mu\Omega.\text{cm})$
0.0	150
5.0	250
10.5	210
15.8	245
22.2	360
27.8	700

42

0.0%

150  $\mu\Omega.\text{cm}$ 250  $\mu\Omega.\text{cm}$ 

5.0 - 22.2%

[28]

4.1.1

4.1.2

27.8%

[29]

4.2

PI

3.1.1

PI

3.1.1

PI

4.2.1

XRD

XRD

PI

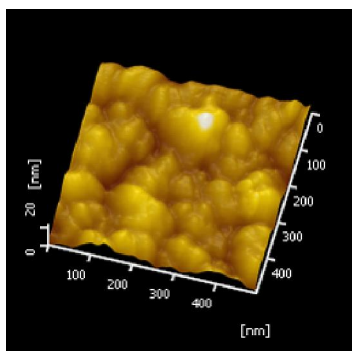
22.2%

4.2.2

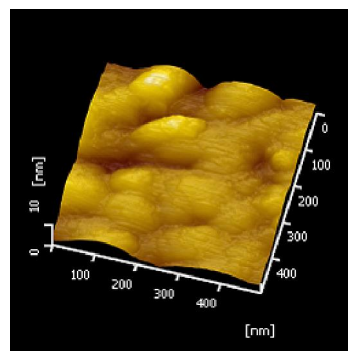


4.2.2

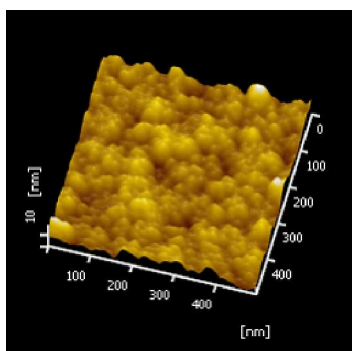
AFM



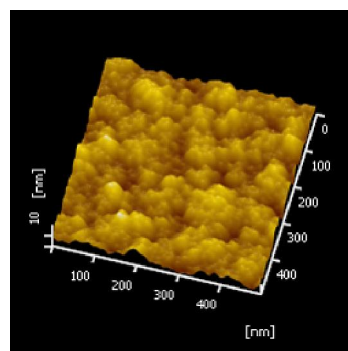
(a)



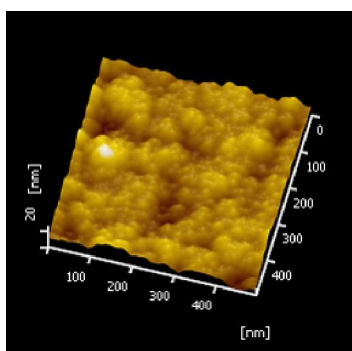
(b)



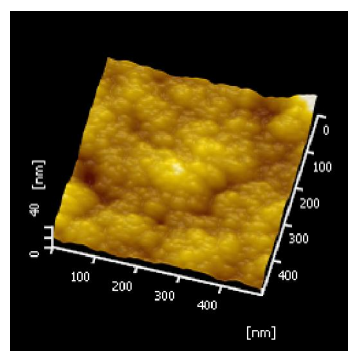
(c)



(d)



(e)



(f)

4.3 AFM

PI

0.0% (a) 5.0% (b) 10.5% (c) 15.8% (d)

22.2% (e) 27.8% (f)

PI  
4.1.2  
PI XRD  
surface energy  
surface energy 1000 mN/m  
PI surface energy 40 mN/m [30]  
nucleation site  
nucleation site  
nucleation site



(a)



(b)

4.4

nucleation site

(a)

PI (b)

## 4.2.3

Percentage of N <sub>2</sub> (%)	Deposition Rate (μm/hr)
0.0	2.91
5.0	1.64
10.5	1.68
15.8	0.5
22.2	0.45
27.8	0.35

4.3

PI

PI

4.1.3

PI

surface

energy

PI

PI

4.2.4

4-point probe

Percentage of N <sub>2</sub> (%)	$\rho(\mu\Omega.cm)$
0.0	145
5.0	260
10.5	250
15.8	380
22.2	680
27.8	710

4.4

PI

PI

150 - 700  $\mu\Omega.cm$ 

PI

22.2%

4.2.1

4.2.2

4.3

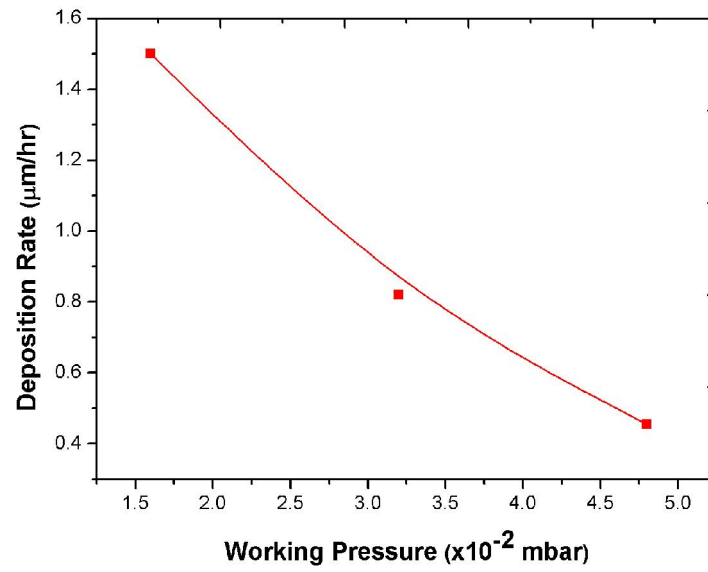
sputtering

5.0%

5.0%

PI

## 4.3.1



## 4.5

sputtering

(R)

$$R = \frac{W}{t} \quad (4.4)$$

 $W$  sputter

 $t$ 

$$W \quad (4.5)$$

$$W \approx \frac{\lambda_1 W_0}{\rho_0} \quad (4.5)$$

$k_1$  $W_0$ 

sputter

 $\rho$  $d$ 

electrode

sputtering

$$R \propto \frac{1}{\mu} \quad (4.6)$$

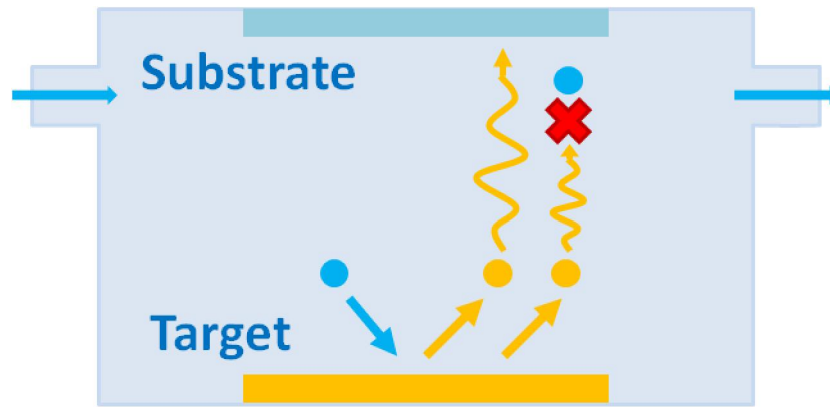
(4.6)

sputtering

sputter

discharge

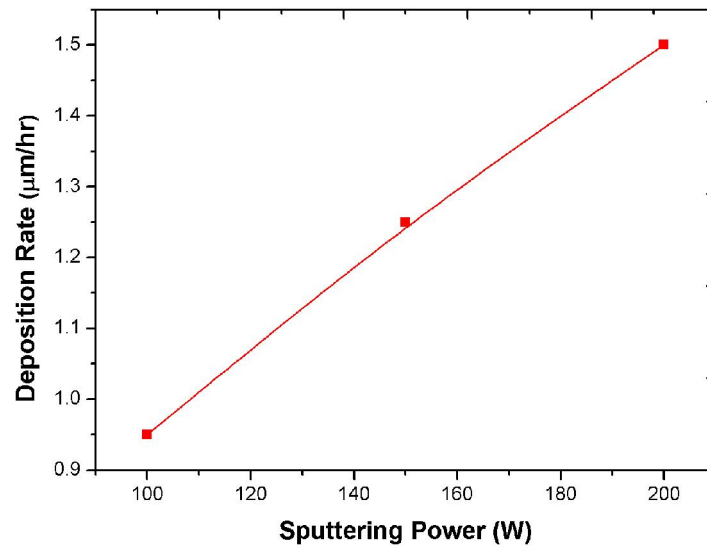
sputter



4.6

sputtering

4.3.2



4.7

4.13

sputtering

A.

Aryasomayajula et al. [32]

sputtering yield

4.1.3

$$S = k \frac{1}{\lambda \cos \theta} \frac{M_1 M_2}{(M_1 + M_2)^2} E \quad (4.7)$$

(4.7)

sputtering yield (S)

(E)

sputtering



5

2

XRD AFM Stylus

Profilometer 4-point probe

(111) (200)  
peak

XRD

peak  
nucleation site  
peak

4-point probe

sputtering  
sputtering

target

surface energy

- [1] Oyama, S. T. The Chemistry of Transition Metal Carbides and Nitrides. Hartnolls Limited, Chapman&Hall, 1996.
- [2] Chatterjee, S., Shudarshan, T. S., and Chandrashekhar, S. Deposition processes and metal cutting applications of TiN coatings. J. Mater Sci. 27 (1992) : 121
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- [6] Riekkinen, T., Molarious, J., Laurilla, T., Nurmela, A., Sumi, I., and Kivilahti, J. K. Effect of annealing temperature on structural and electrical properties of tantalum nitride thin film resistors deposited on SiO<sub>2</sub>/Si substrates by dc sputtering technique. Microelectron. Eng. 64 (2002) : 289
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