

Study on the Preparation Technology of SiN_x Thin Film by PECVD

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Abstract. To prepare SiN_x thin film with good compactness, fast deposition rate and stable performance, plasma-enhanced chemical vapour deposition (PECVD) is adopted to study the influences of different technological parameters on the properties of SiN_x thin film. The experimental results indicate that SiH₄ and NH₃ flow rate, temperature, radio-frequency power, pressure and other technological parameters all have influences on the properties of SiN_x thin film. Among them, the flow ratio of SiH₄/NH₃ has crucial influences on the refractivity of SiN_x; and SiH₄ flow rate and radio-frequency power have important influences on the deposition rate of SiN_x. According to the discussion results, the optimal technological conditions to prepare SiN_x thin film are obtained, with the refractivity of SiN_x of 2.2 and deposition rate of 34.79 nm/min. It is proved that PECVD can be utilized to prepare high-quality SiN_x thin film with controllable refractivity and deposition rate.

1 Introduction

LED chips are extremely sensitive to the external environment. Thus, to improve the reliability and stability of chips, passivation film usually is covered on the surface and sides of chips. Passivation of LED chips can reduce the direct contact between chips and external atmosphere and avoid the adsorption of impurity atom to chips, which can effectively decrease the surface state density of chips [1-3], inhibit the capture of surface state to electrons, relieve current collapse effects in chips. Further, LED surface leakage current can be reduced and the reliability of chips can be effectively improved [4-6].

SiN_x is the most commonly used LED passivation film at present and the common preparation methods of SiN_x include low-pressure chemical vapour deposition (LPCVD), plasma-enhanced chemical vapour deposition (PECVD) and magnetron sputtering. PECVD is a major preparation method of SiN_x thin film, with advantages of low deposition temperature, good technical repeatability and low film defect density.

This paper focuses on the influences of SiH₄ and NH₃ flow rate, temperature, radio-frequency power, pressure and other technological parameters on refractivity and deposition rate of SiN_x thin film, aiming at finding reasonable technical condition combination and improving the quality of SiN_x thin film so as to satisfy the mass production requirements of LED.

2 Experiment and the principle

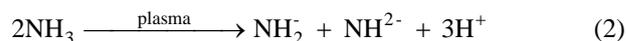
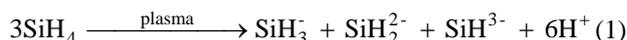
2.1 Principle of SiN_x thin film prepared by PECVD

PD-3800 PECVD system produced by Japan SAMCO is adopted as thin film sample deposition equipment in this experiment. Two round aluminium parallel plates are taken as top and bottom electrodes and coupled to top and bottom plates through the distribution network. Samples are resistively heated, so they own good homogeneity.

In the preparation process of SiN_x by PECVD, source gases (SiH₄, NH₃, N₂) flood into the reaction chamber and radio-frequency voltage is added on two plate shock. Through glow discharge, gas ionization happens on

reaction gases and gases discharge under the stimulus of external electromagnetic fields forming plasma. Plasma and neutral molecules accelerated under external electric field or atomic collision generate molecules or atoms in excited state and free state ion and other active groups. Active groups react with substrate or is absorbed on the surface of substrate to obtain SiN_x thin film [7].

The reaction formula can be expressed as



The total reaction formula can be expressed as



2.2 Experiment and test

Usually, the main technological parameters of SiN_x by PECVD are temperature of 200 ° C, NH₃ flow of 40 sccm, SiH₄ flow of 400 sccm, radio-frequency power of 50 W, furnace tube pressure of 50 Pa and radio-frequency time of 30 min. Under these technological conditions, the refractivity is 1.949 and the deposition rate is 37.86 nm/min. To obtain SiN_x thin film with better compactness and quality, the influences of different technological conditions on thin film thickness and refractivity are studied. The following experiments explore the influences of single technological parameter on SiN_x thin film under unchanged conditions of other technological parameters.

After the sample is finished, step profiler is used to test the thickness of SiN_x thin film, which is divided with deposition time to obtain the deposition rate. Ellipsometer is utilized to test the refractivity of SiN_x thin film. 3 silicon slices are placed in each experiment and data from ring 3 and 5 are collected. The thickness and reflectivity of 5 points at different positions of each silicon are tested to calculate the data average of three pieces of silicon, which are listed in the table below.

3 Results and discussion

3.1 Influences of SiH₄/NH₃ on thickness and reflectivity of SiN_x thin film

With the other conditions and the total gas flow unchanged, the flow ratio of SiH₄/NH₃ varies from 2 to 25 and the proportion of SiH₄ in total gas rises from 17% to 67%. The test results are shown as Table 1.

Figure 1 shows the influences of different ratios of SiH₄/NH₃ on the refractivity of SiN_x. With the changing ratios of SiH₄/NH₃, the refractivity of SiN_x falls between 1.8 and 2.3. It can be seen from Figure 1 that the influences of different ratios of SiH₄/NH₃ on the refractivity of SiN_x are significant. The higher the ratio of SiH₄/NH₃ is, the higher the refractivity of SiN_x is.

Table 1 shows that under unchanged flow of SiH₄ and the proportion of SiH₄ in total gas, when the flow of NH₃ changes, the refractivity of SiN_x increases with the increasing ratio of SiH₄/NH₃. However, the changes of SiN_x thin film in deposition rate are limited. The reason for this is that with the increasing flow of SiN_x, active silicon ions in plasma gas also increases, which leads to the increasing intermediate-state materials, Si(NH₂)₃, as well as thin film growth rate. Therefore, under given total gases, if the flow of SiN_x remains unchanged, the deposition rate also remains unchanged.

The above experiment indicates that the flow ratio of SiH₄/NH₃ has great influences on the refractivity of SiN_x thin film and has significant influences on the deposition rate of SiN_x thin film.

Table 1. Influences of the flow ratio of SiH₄/NH₃ on the thickness and refractivity of SiN_x thin film.

SiH ₄ sccm	NH ₃ sccm	SiH ₄ /NH ₃	SiH ₄ /total gas	Refractivity	Growth rate (nm/min)
100	50	2	17%	1.779	11.04
200	50	4	33%	1.803	11.88
300	50	6	50%	1.839	27.30
400	50	8	67%	1.895	37.56
400	40	10	67%	1.949	37.86
400	26	15	67%	2.072	37.98
400	20	20	67%	2.180	35.46
400	16	25	67%	2.273	38.1

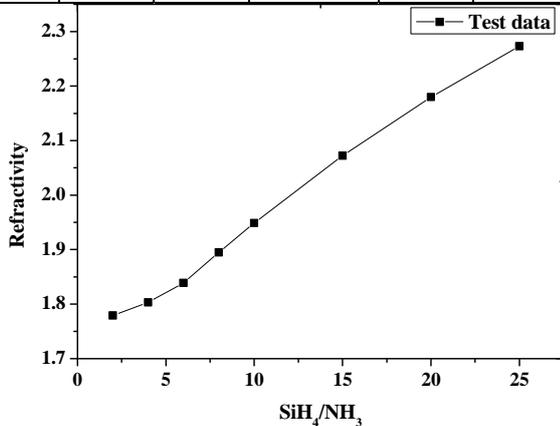


Figure 1. The influences of the flow ratio of SiH₄/NH₃ on refractivity.

3.2 Influences of radio-frequency power on thickness and reflectivity of SiN_x thin film

With the other conditions unchanged, the radio-frequency power varies from 50 W to 180 W and the test results are shown as Table 2. It can be seen from Figure 2 that with the changes of radio-frequency power, the changes of refractivity are limited, which indicates that the influences of radio-frequency power on reflectivity are small. With then increasing radio-frequency power, the deposition rate of SiN_x thin film increases. Radio-frequency power has great influences on the deposition rate of SiN_x, because the size of radio-frequency power directly determines the ionization degree of reaction gas in the reaction chamber. If the radio-frequency power is small, reaction gas cannot be fully ionized and its activation rate and the concentration of ion participating in the reaction are low, so the deposition rate is low. While with the increase of radio-frequency power, the activation rate is high and the concentration of ions participating in the reaction increases, so the deposition rate of SiN_x thin film is high.

Table 2. Influences of radio-frequency power on refractivity and deposition rate of SiN_x thin film.

Power (W)	Refractivity	Growth rate (nm/min)
50	1.949	37.86
80	1.931	47.46
115	1.922	51.54
150	1.926	54.24

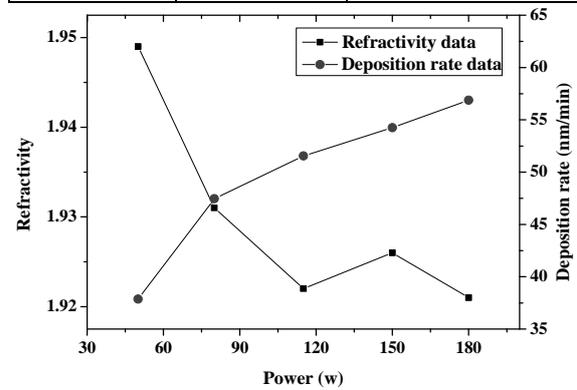


Figure 2. The influences of radio-frequency power on refractivity and deposition rate of SiN_x thin film.

3.3 Influences of chamber pressure on thickness and reflectivity of SiN_x thin film

With the other conditions unchanged, the chamber pressure varies from 40 Pa to 70 Pa and the test results are shown as Table 3. It can be seen from Figure 3 that with the increasing chamber pressure, the refractivity of SiN_x thin film decreases while the deposition rate changes little.

Table 3. Influences of chamber pressure on refractivity and deposition rate of SiN_x thin film.

Pressure (Pa)	Refractivity	Growth rate (nm/min)
40	1.976	35.77
50	1.949	37.86
60	1.923	41.34
70	1.910	43.80

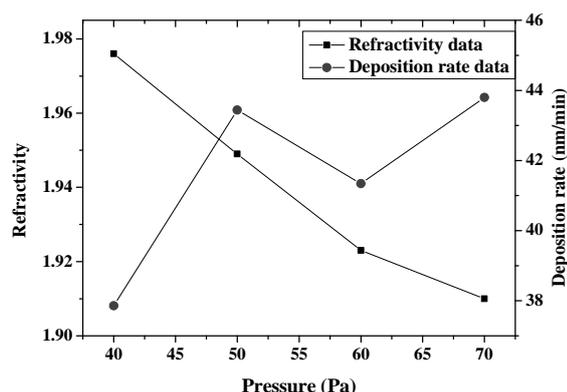


Figure 3. The influences of pressure on refractivity and deposition rate of SiN_x thin film.

3.4 Influences of temperature on thickness and reflectivity of SiN_x thin film

With the other conditions unchanged, the temperature varies from 200 °C to 400 °C and the test results are shown as Table 4. It can be seen from Figure 4 that with the increasing temperature, the refractivity of SiN_x thin film increases while the changes of deposition rate are limited.

Table 4. Influences of temperature on refractivity and deposition rate of SiN_x thin film.

Temperature (°C)	Refractivity	Growth rate (nm/min)
200	1.949	37.86
325	1.995	33.90
400	2.001	33.66

SiN_x thin film prepared in this experiment is used for LED passivation film. Refractivity is a comprehensive indicator of film component and compactness as well as an important parameter of film quality test. Thus, SiN_x thin film shall own good compactness, fast deposition rate and good repeatability. According to the influences of PECVD technological parameters on the properties of SiN_x thin film above, numerous repetitive experiments are made under different technological combinations. On the basis of the comprehensive consideration of thin film quality and production efficiency, the final technological conditional combination includes temperature of 200 °C, NH₃ flow of 20 sccm, SiH₄ flow of 400sccm, radio-frequency power of 50 W, and furnace tube pressure of 40 Pa. Under these technological conditions, the refractivity is 2.2 and the deposition rate is 34.79 nm/min. High refractivity satisfies the passivation requirements of LED chips and the deposition rate is further controlled. Both quality and repeatability of SiN_x thin film satisfy the production requirements of LED.

4 Conclusion

In this paper, PECVD is used to grow SiN_x thin film and the influences of SiH₄ and NH₃ flow rate, temperature, radio-frequency power, pressure and other technological parameters on the properties of SiN_x thin film are studied. The experiments find that the flow ratio of SiH₄/NH₃ has

crucial influences on the refractivity of SiN_x; SiH₄ flow rate has important influences on the deposition rate of SiN_x thin film. With the changes of radio-frequency power, the changes of refractivity are limited; with the increase of radio-frequency power, the deposition rate of SiN_x thin film increases. With the increase of chamber pressure, the refractivity of SiN_x thin film decreases while the deposition rate changes little. With the increase of temperature, the refractivity of SiN_x thin film increases while the changes of deposition rate are limited. According to the discussion results, the optimal technological condition combination to prepare SiN_x thin film is obtained, with the refractivity of 2.2 and the deposition rate of 34.79 nm/min, which can satisfy the mass production requirements of LED with good compactness, fast deposition rate and good repeatability.

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