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Shioya et al.

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(54) **DEPOSITION METHOD, METHOD OF MANUFACTURING SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICE, AND SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICE**

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(51) **Int. Cl.**

H01L 21/44 (2006.01)
H01L 21/469 (2006.01)
H01L 21/31 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **438/789**; 438/676; 438/771;
438/772; 438/765; 438/794; 257/760; 257/762;
257/E21.274; 257/E21.492

(58) **Field of Classification Search** 438/789,
438/676, 771-772, 765, 794; 257/760, 762
See application file for complete search history.

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

The present invention relates to a deposition method of a low dielectric constant insulating film, which comprises the steps of generating a first deposition gas containing at least one silicon source selecting from the group consisting of silicon containing organic compound having siloxane bond and silicon containing organic compound having CH₃ group, and an oxidizing agent consisting of oxygen containing organic compound having alkoxy group (OR: O is oxygen and R is CH₃ or C₂H₅), and applying electric power to the first deposition gas to generate plasma and then causing reaction to form a low dielectric constant insulating film on a substrate.

11 Claims, 8 Drawing Sheets

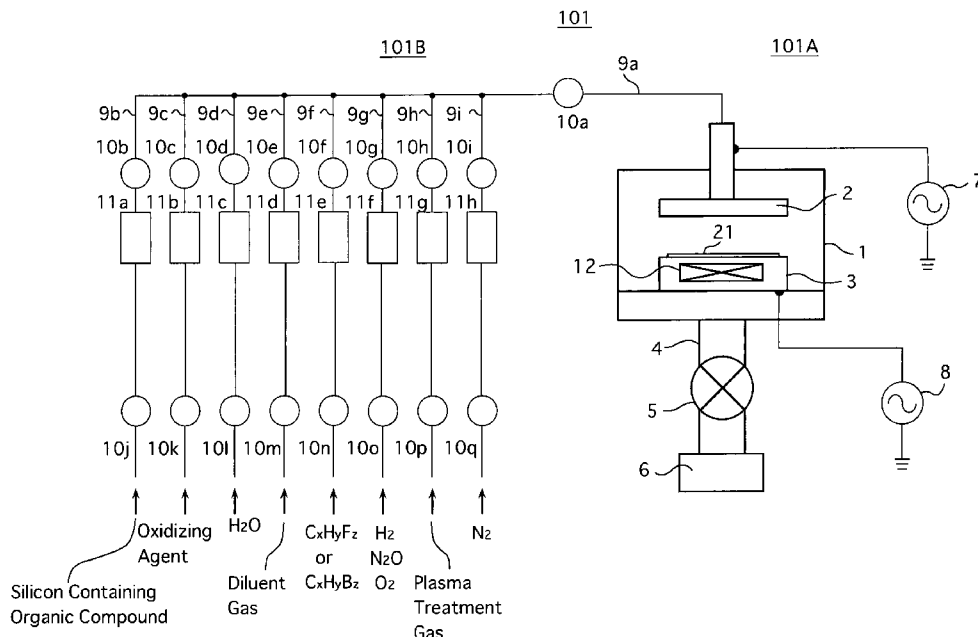


FIG. 1

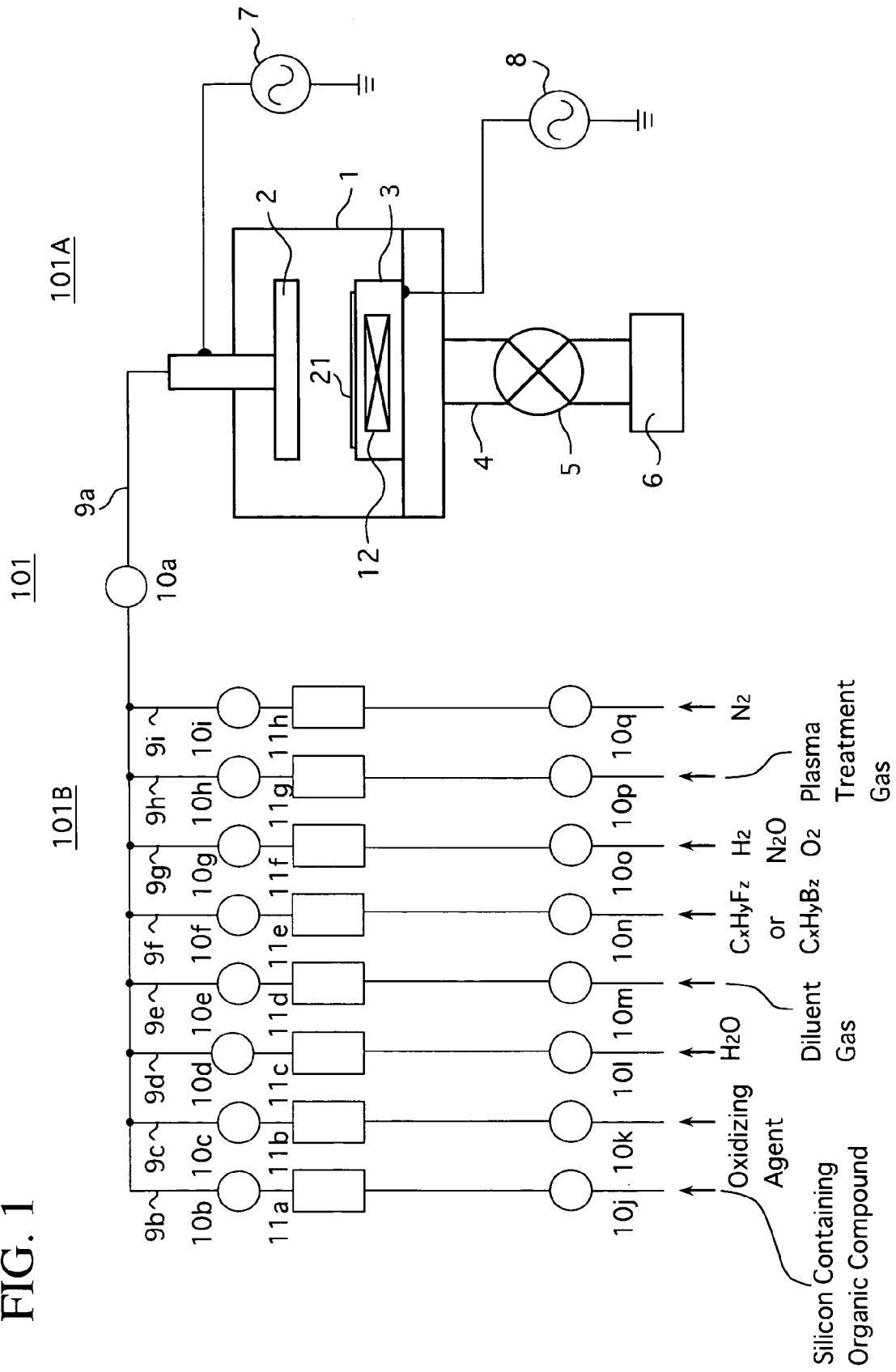


FIG. 2

Identification of Formed Film	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Kind of Formed Film	Low-k								Barrier							
Silicon Containing Organic Compound	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Oxidizing Agent	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
H ₂ O		○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Diluent Gas			○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
CxHyFz, CxHyBz				○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
H ₂ , Heavy Hydrogen, N ₂ O, O ₂									○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

Note1) "Low-k" in Column of Identification of Formed Film indicates a low dielectric constant insulating film, and "Barrier" therein indicates a Barrier insulating film.

FIG. 3A

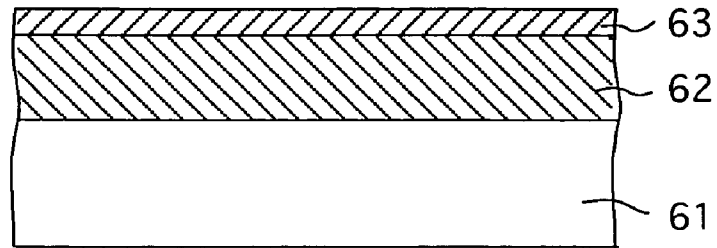


FIG. 3B

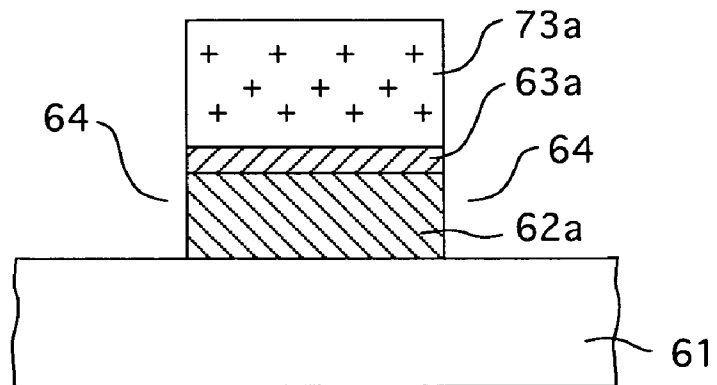


FIG. 3C

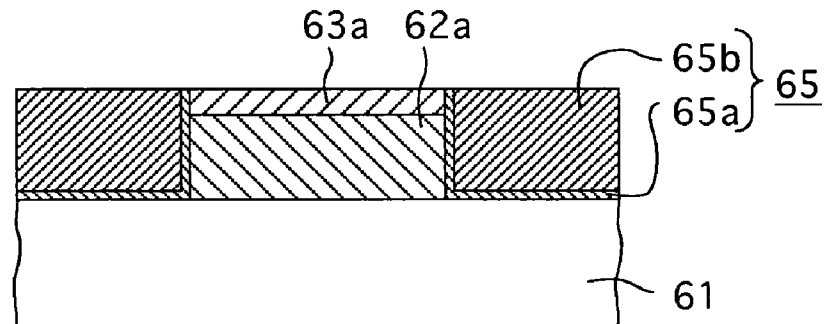


FIG. 3D

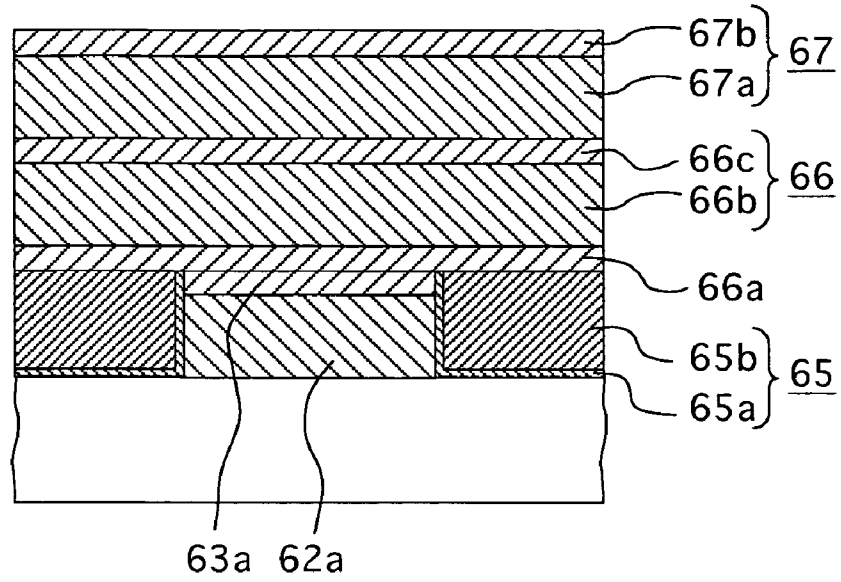


FIG. 3E

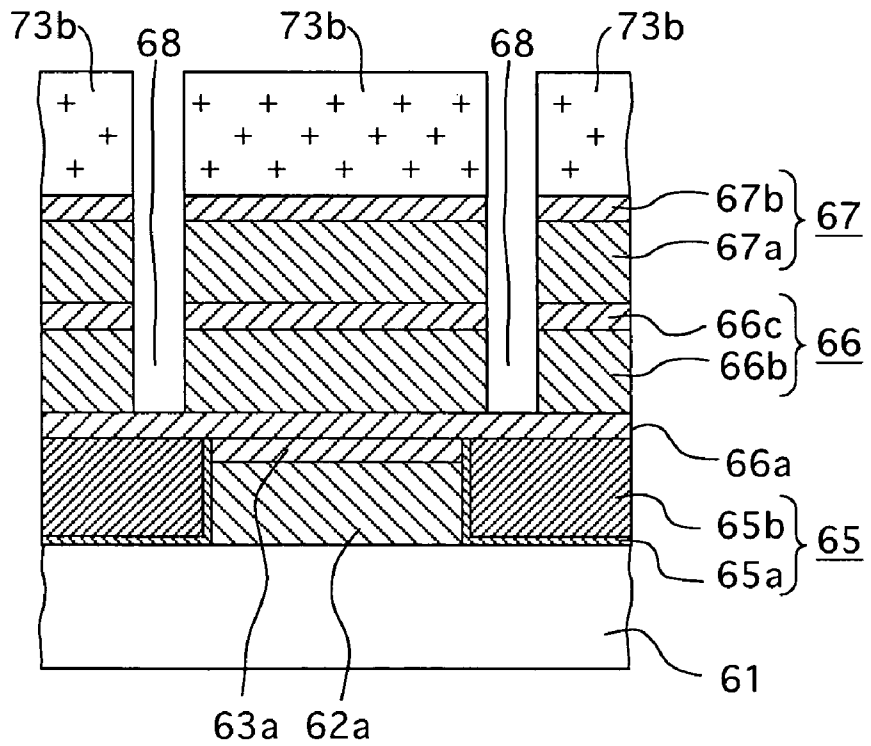


FIG. 3F

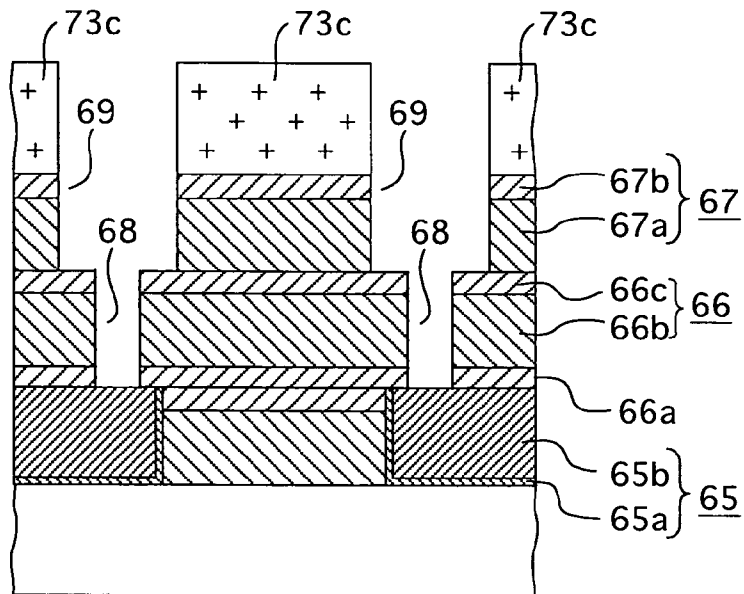


FIG. 3G

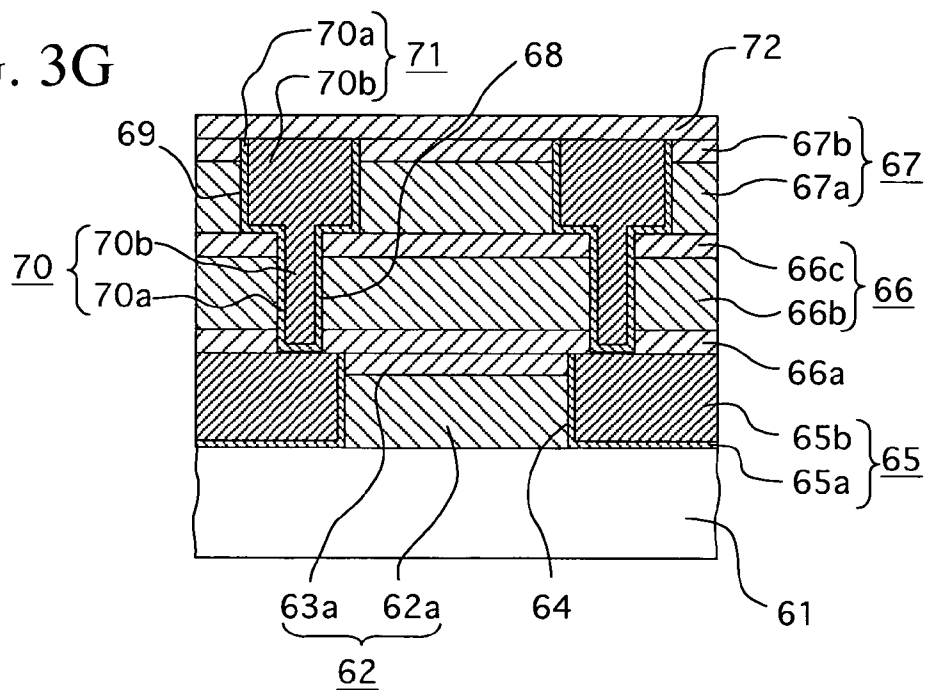


FIG. 4

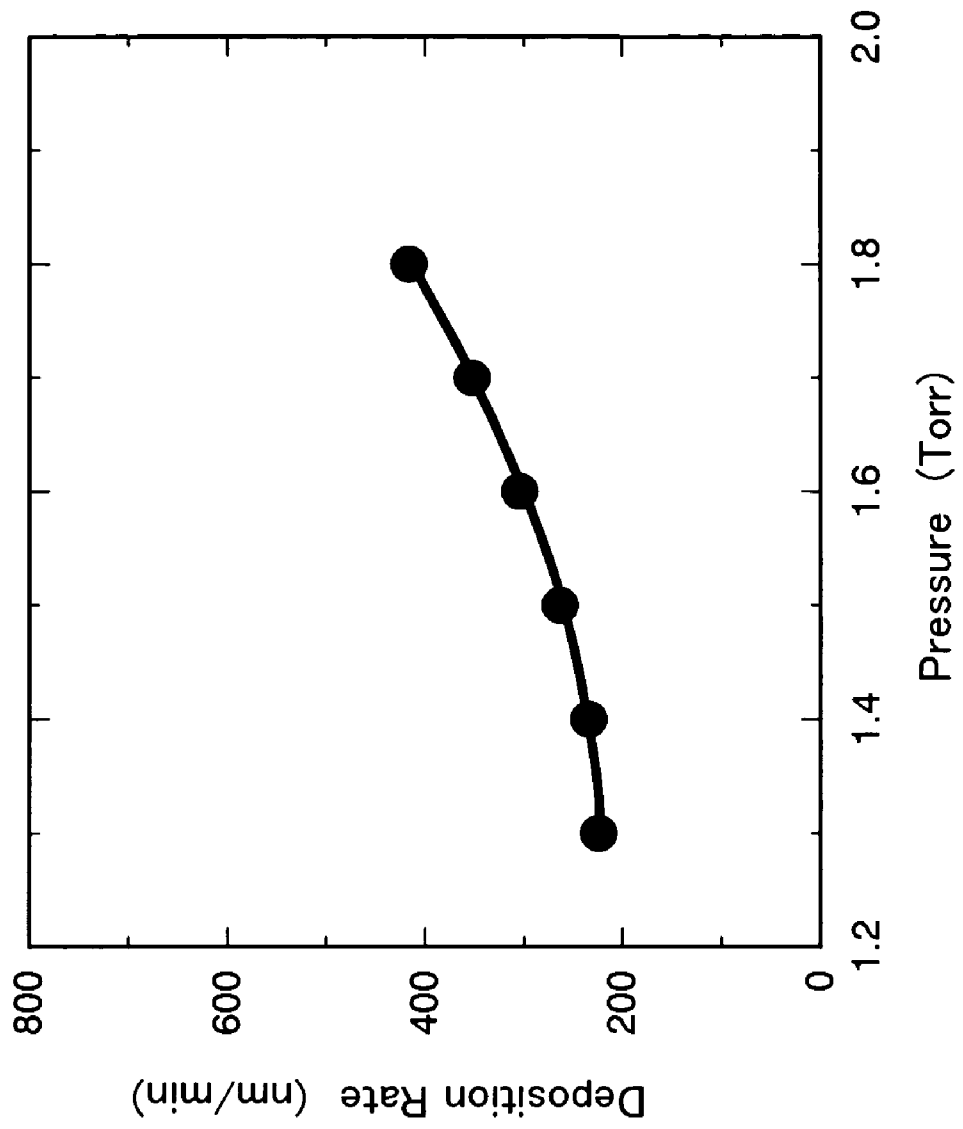


FIG. 5

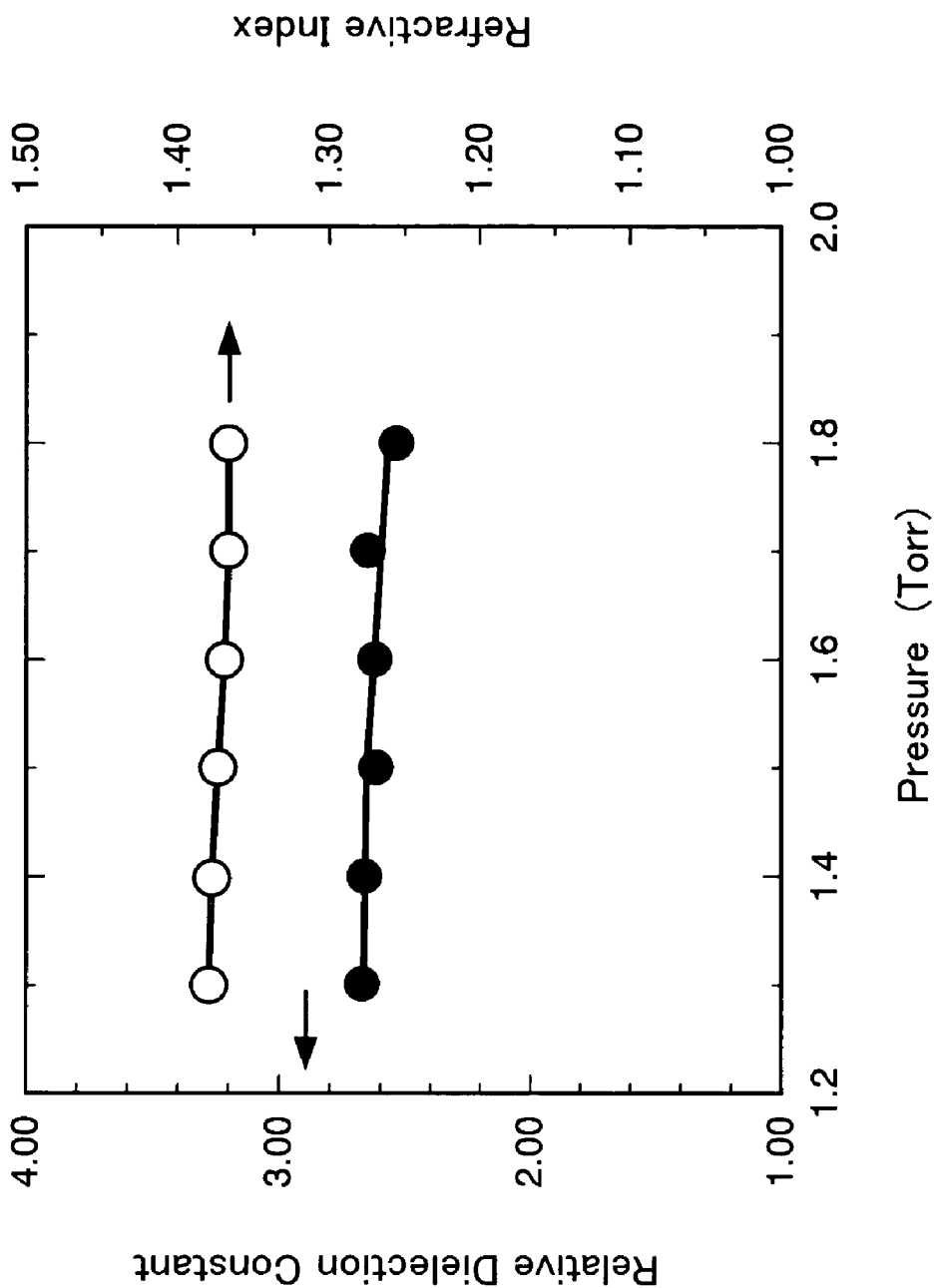
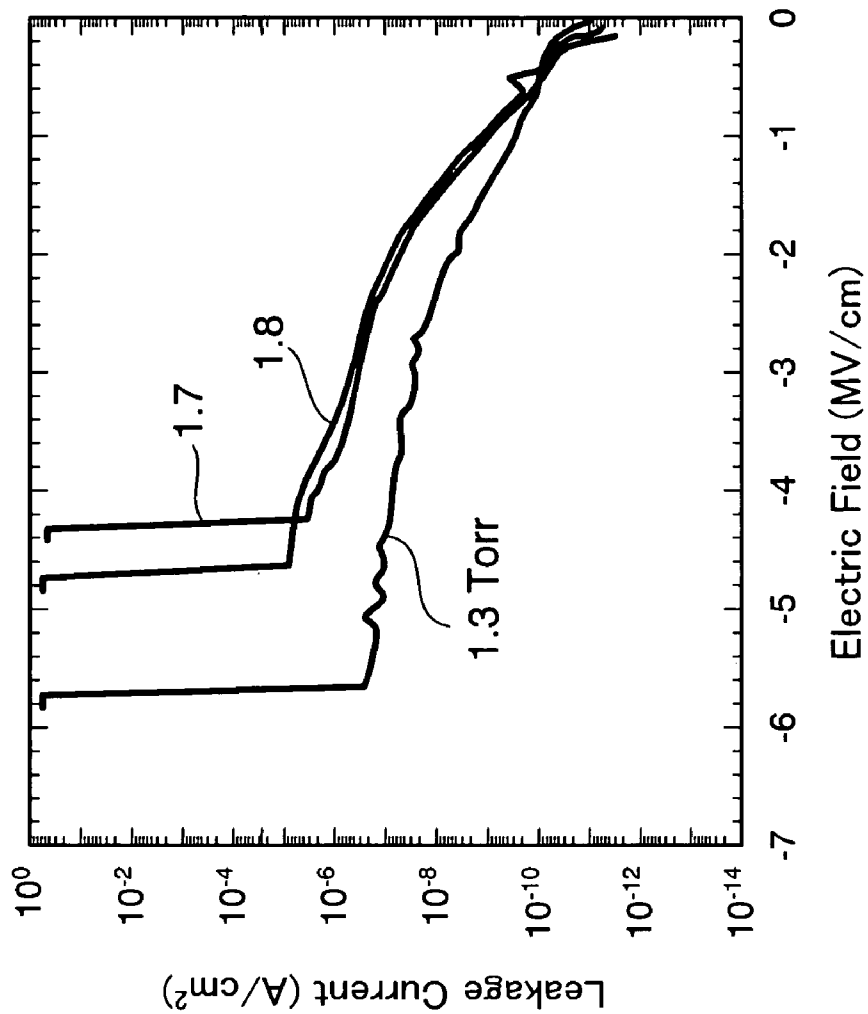


FIG. 6



DEPOSITION METHOD, METHOD OF MANUFACTURING SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICE, AND SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICE

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a deposition method, a method of manufacturing a semiconductor device, and a semiconductor device, particularly to a deposition method of a low dielectric constant insulating film using a chemical vapor deposition method, a method of manufacturing a semiconductor device, and a semiconductor device, which are provided with a low dielectric constant interlayer insulating film that is made up of a barrier insulating film coating copper wire and a low dielectric constant insulating film.

2. Description of the Prior Art

In recent years, higher data transfer speed has been required with higher integration and higher density of a semiconductor integrated circuit device. For this reason, an insulating film having a low dielectric constant with a small RC delay time (hereinafter, referred to as a low dielectric constant insulating film) has been used.

Further, in the deposition method of the low dielectric constant insulating film, N_2O , O_2 or H_2O gas has been conventionally used as oxidizing agent in addition to silicon containing compound.

However, in the deposition using O_2 gas out of N_2O , O_2 and H_2O gas as the oxidizing agent, a formed film contains OH and it is difficult to reduce a relative dielectric constant (k) to 3.0 or less.

Since H_2O has slow oxidizing rate, it requires a relatively large flow rate and a deposition rate decreases to the range of 200 nm/min.

Further, although oxidization is easily controlled in N_2O , a formed film contains nitrogen (N) and there is a possibility of causing excessive crosslinking reaction of chemically amplified resist due to the following reason.

Specifically, there is the case where the chemically amplified resist for KrF or ArF is employed to expose a line width of 0.13 μm or less when via holes and wiring grooves are formed by a dual damascene method in a low dielectric constant insulating film deposited using deposition gas containing nitrogen. In this case, there has been a problem that patterns as designed could not be formed. According to various examinations, it is presumed that this phenomenon is caused by the emission of nitrogen in the low dielectric constant insulating film and the generation of excessive crosslinking reaction of resist. The phenomenon tends to occur particularly when N_2O is used as the oxidizing agent of the deposition gas of the low dielectric constant insulating film.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The object of the present invention is to provide a deposition method of a low dielectric constant insulating film, in which the formed film is prevented from containing nitrogen while deposition rate is improved or nitrogen content can be suppressed to an extent where nitrogen does not affect the crosslinking reaction of resist, a method of manufacturing a semiconductor device and a semiconductor device, which is provided with the low dielectric constant insulating film and a barrier insulating film having a lower dielectric constant.

According to the present invention, since the oxidizing agent made of oxygen-containing organic compound having

alkoxyl group (OR: O is oxygen and R is CH_3 or C_2H_5) is used as an oxidizing agent, a formed film does not contain nitrogen. In this case, the organic compound having alkoxyl group (OR: O is oxygen and R is CH_3 or C_2H_5) is used instead of O_2 containing no nitrogen as the oxidizing agent. This is because it improves the deposition rate and allows the formed film to take in a larger amount of carbon and hydrogen so that the low dielectric constant insulating film or the barrier insulating film having a lower relative dielectric constant can be formed. Particularly, in order to obtain a lower relative dielectric constant which is, for example, 2.5 or less in the low dielectric constant insulating film and 4 or less in the barrier insulating film, it is effective to use oxygen containing organic compound in which silicon combines with three or less methoxy groups or ethoxy groups as oxygen containing organic compound having alkoxyl group.

Furthermore, doping H_2O as the oxidizing agent can lead to improvement of the film quality of the formed film.

In both cases, since a large amount of C—H and O—H, which is considered to have weak bond, is contained in the formed film, the relative dielectric constant is still as high as 2.6 to 2.7 comparing to that of an SOD film (Spin On Dielectrics). Therefore, plasma treatment is performed to the formed film after deposition to discharge C—H and O—H.

In the plasma treatment, treatment gas is generated to adjust gas pressure thereof, and electric power is applied to the treatment gas to generate plasma. The plasma of the treatment gas is allowed to contact the low dielectric constant insulating film whose temperature has been increased. According to the examination, the relative dielectric constant of the formed film can be further reduced by employment of a plasma that is generated by applying electric power to the treatment gas containing at least one of He, Ar, other noble gas, H_2 and heavy hydrogen.

Consequently, it is possible to prevent the low dielectric constant insulating film from containing nitrogen or to suppress nitrogen content to an extent where nitrogen does not affect the crosslinking reaction of resist, while it is possible to maintain characteristic of the low relative dielectric constant from 2.4 to 2.5 and of superior moisture resistance.

Furthermore, the silicon containing organic compound having a siloxane bond is used as the constituent gas of the deposition gas. This is because the compound already contains Si—O—Si, and thus Si—O bond is directly taken in the formed film whereby excessive reaction of oxygen can be suppressed. Further, it is because it can stabilize the formed film.

In addition, the silicon containing organic compound having CH_3 group is employed as the constituent gas of the deposition gas. This is because when the formed film contains a large amount of CH_3 group, Si is terminated with CH_3 group, and thus pores can be formed to reduce the dielectric constant.

Further, film formation is performed by incorporating $C_xH_yF_z$ or $C_xH_yB_z$ (x and y are 0 (except x=y=0) or positive integer, z is positive integer) in the deposition gas of the low dielectric constant insulating film. This can lead to securing an etching resistance of the low dielectric constant insulating film against the etchant of the barrier insulating film in the case of selectively etching the barrier insulating film in a laminated structure of the low dielectric constant insulating film and the barrier insulating film. Particularly, the employment of $C_xH_yF_z$ or $C_xH_yB_z$ can lead to securing the etching resistance and allowing it to contain F or B to achieve lower dielectric constant.

3

In the barrier insulating film used together with the low dielectric constant insulating film, a second deposition gas is used. The second deposition gas contains either the silicon containing organic compound having siloxane bond or the silicon containing organic compound having CH₃ group and the oxygen containing organic compound having alkoxy group (OR: O is oxygen and R is CH₃ or C₂H₅) as the oxidizing agent in the same manner as the case of the low dielectric constant insulating film, and is generated by further adding at least one of H₂, N₂O and O₂ thereto. In other words, by further incorporating at least one of H₂, N₂O and O₂ to a first deposition gas of the low dielectric constant insulating film, it is possible to form a film of better film quality, whose function to block Cu diffusion is improved although the relative dielectric constant is a little higher than that of the low dielectric constant insulating film. In addition, it is possible to prevent the barrier insulating film from containing nitrogen.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a side view showing the constitution of a plasma CVD apparatus used in a manufacturing method of a semiconductor device, which is a first embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 2 is a table showing the particularly effective combinations of gases with regard to the deposition gas of a low dielectric constant insulating film and a Cu barrier insulating film, which are used in the manufacturing method of a semiconductor device, which is the first embodiment of the present invention.

FIGS. 3A to 3G are sectional views showing the semiconductor device and a manufacturing method of a second and a third embodiments.

FIG. 4 is a graph showing the examination result about a pressure dependence of a deposition rate of the low dielectric constant insulating film formed by a manufacturing method of a first embodiment.

FIG. 5 is a graph showing the examination result about a pressure dependence of a relative dielectric constant and a refractive index of the low dielectric constant insulating film formed by a manufacturing method of a first embodiment.

FIG. 6 is a graph showing the examination result about a leakage current and an insulative breakdown electric field of the low dielectric constant insulating film formed by a manufacturing method of a first embodiment.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Embodiments of the present invention will be explained with reference to the drawings hereinafter.

First Embodiment

(Explanation of the plasma CVD/Treatment Apparatus used in the Deposition Method that is the Embodiment of the Present Invention)

FIG. 1 is the side view showing the constitution of a parallel plate type plasma enhanced CVD/treatment apparatus 101 used in the manufacturing method of a semiconductor device according to the embodiment of the present invention.

The parallel plate type plasma enhanced CVD/treatment apparatus 101 is made up of a deposition/treatment section 101A, which is a place of forming the

4

barrier insulating film and the low dielectric constant insulating film on a substrate 21 by plasma gas and also a place of performing plasma treatment to the formed film, and a deposition gas/treatment gas supply section 101B having supply sources of plurality of gases that constitute the deposition gas and the treatment gas.

The deposition/treatment section 101A comprises a chamber 1, whose pressure can be reduced and which is connected to an exhaust unit 6 via an exhaust pipe 4. An opening/closing valve 5 that controls communication/non-communication between the chamber 1 and the exhaust unit 6 is provided halfway the exhaust pipe 4. The chamber 1 is provided with pressure measurement means such as a vacuum meter (not shown) for monitoring the pressure inside the chamber 1.

A pair of upper electrode 2 and a lower electrode 3 opposing to each other are provided in the chamber 1. A first high-frequency power supply source (RF power source) 7, which supplies high-frequency power having the frequency of 13.56 MHz to the upper electrode 2, is connected to the upper electrode 2. And a second high-frequency power supply source 8, which supplies low-frequency power having the frequency of 380 kHz to the lower electrode 3, is connected to the lower electrode 3. At least the first high-frequency power supply source 7 of the high-frequency power supply sources 7, 8 supplies high-frequency power (PHF) to the upper electrode 2 or the second high-frequency power supply source 8 supplies low-frequency power (PLF) to the lower electrode 3, and thus the deposition gas or the like is transformed into plasma. The upper electrode 2, the lower electrode 3, and the power sources 7, 8 constitute plasma generation means that transforms the deposition gas or the like into plasma.

Note that low-frequency power of not only the frequency of 380 kHz but also the frequency of 100 kHz or higher and lower than 1 MHz can be applied to the lower electrode 3, and the high-frequency power of not only the frequency of 13.56 MHz but also the frequency of 1 MHz or higher may be applied to the upper electrode 2 opposing to the lower electrode 3. Further, in FIG. 1, the first high-frequency power supply source is connected to the upper electrode 2, and the second high-frequency power supply source 8 is connected to the lower electrode 3. But the object of the present invention can be achieved when the first high-frequency power supply source is connected not necessarily to the upper electrode 2 but connected to either the upper electrode 2 or the lower electrode 3 and the second high-frequency power supply source is connected not necessarily to the lower electrode 3 but connected to another electrode.

The upper electrode 2 serves as a diffuser of the deposition gas or the like. A plurality of through holes are formed in the upper electrode 2, and openings of the through holes at the opposing surface to the lower electrode 3 are release ports (introduction ports) of the deposition gas or the like. The release ports of the deposition gas or the like is connected to the deposition gas/treatment gas supply section 101B via piping 9a. Alternatively, a heater (not shown) is provided for the upper electrode 2 depending on circumstances. The heater is used to heat the upper electrode 2 to the temperature of about 100° C. during deposition to prevent particles made of reactive product of the deposition gas or the like from adhering to the upper electrode 2.

The lower electrode 3 serves as a holding stage for the substrate 21, and is provided with a heater 12 heating the substrate 21 on the holding stage.

The deposition gas/treatment gas supply section 101B is provided with a supply source of the silicon containing

organic compound having siloxane bond or the silicon containing organic compound having CH₃ bond, a supply source of H₂O, a supply source of He, Ar or H₂ as diluent gas, a supply source of C_xH_yF_z or C_xH_yB_z, and a supply source of H₂, N₂O or O₂ used when depositing the barrier insulating film, as the supply sources of the deposition gas. Further, it is provided with a supply source of He, Ar, other noble gas, H₂ or heavy hydrogen as the supply sources of plasma treatment gas, and a supply source of nitrogen (N₂) as purge gas.

These gases are accordingly supplied into the chamber 1 through branch piping 9b to 9i and the piping 9a to which all the branch piping 9b to 9i are connected. The branch piping 9b to 9i are equipped halfway with flow rate adjusting means 11a to 11h and opening/closing means 10b to 10q for controlling communication/non-communication of the branch piping 9b to 9i, the piping 9a is equipped halfway with opening/closing means 10a for communicating/non-communicating the piping 9a.

According to the above-described deposition/treatment apparatus 101, it comprises the supply source of the silicon containing organic compound having siloxane bond or the silicon containing organic compound having CH₃ bond, a supply source of the oxygen containing organic compound having alkoxy group as the oxidizing agent, the supply source of H₂O, the supply source of He, Ar or H₂ as diluent gas, the supply source of C_xH_yF_z or C_xH_yB_z, and the supply source of H₂, N₂O or O₂ used when depositing the barrier insulating film, as the supply sources of the deposition gas. Further, it comprises the supply source of He, Ar, other noble gas, H₂ or heavy hydrogen as the supply sources of plasma treatment gas, and the supply source of nitrogen (N₂) as purge gas. Moreover, it comprises plasma generation means 2, 3, 7, 8 that transform the deposition gas and the treatment gas into plasma.

With this constitution, it is possible to perform continuously in a same chamber deposition of the low dielectric constant insulating film (low-k film) made up of a silicon oxide film having low dielectric constant, plasma treatment after depositing the low dielectric constant insulating film (described below) and deposition of the Cu barrier insulating film made up of a silicon oxide film or a silicon oxy-nitride film having a barrier function to prevent Cu diffusion.

(Explanation of the Manufacturing Method of a Semiconductor Device, which is the Embodiment of the Present Invention)

Next, description will be made for the deposition method of the low dielectric constant insulating film and the Cu barrier insulating film used in the manufacturing method of a semiconductor device, which is the embodiment of the present invention.

In the low dielectric constant insulating film and the Cu barrier insulating film, the entire process of film formation is different from each other, in addition to deposition conditions. Specifically, deposition process and treatment process (plasma treatment) to the formed film after deposition are required to create the low dielectric constant insulating film (low-k film), which has superior moisture resistance and low dielectric constant, contains no nitrogen, or contains trace of nitrogen. Further, only the deposition process is basically required to create the Cu barrier insulating film, which has superior diffusion preventing function of copper, contains no nitrogen, or contains trace of nitrogen, and the treatment process to the formed film after deposition is not necessary.

Firstly, the particularly effective combinations of gases of the deposition conditions, which constitute the deposition gas of the low dielectric constant insulating film and the Cu barrier insulating film, will be described with reference to FIG. 2.

FIG. 2 is the table showing the combinations of gases that constitute the deposition gas for forming the low dielectric constant insulating film (low-k film) and the Cu barrier insulating film. The particularly effective constitution of the deposition material will be cited according to the indication of the formed film in FIG. 2 as follows.

(i) Constituent gas of the Deposition Gas to Form a Low Dielectric Constant Insulating Film

(1) Silicon containing organic compound/oxidizing agent
Herein, there are cases where silicon containing organic compound is made up of two or more kinds of siloxane, and in such a case, one or more of straight chain siloxane and one or more of cyclic siloxane are contained. The same applies to the followings.

- (2) Silicon containing organic compound/Oxidizing agent/H₂O
- (3) Silicon containing organic compound/Oxidizing agent/H₂O/Diluent gas
- (4) Silicon containing organic compound/Oxidizing agent/H₂O/Diluent gas/C_xH_yF_z or C_xH_yB_z
- (5) Silicon containing organic compound/Oxidizing Agent/H₂O/C_xH_yF_z or C_xH_yB_z
- (6) Silicon containing organic compound/Oxidizing agent/Diluent gas
- (7) Silicon containing organic compound/Oxidizing agent/Diluent gas/C_xH_yF_z or C_xH_yB_z
- (8) Silicon containing organic compound/Oxidizing agent/C_xH_yF_z or C_xH_yB_z

(ii) Constituent Gas of the Deposition Gas to Form a Cu Barrier Insulating Film

- (9) Silicon containing organic compound/Oxidizing agent/H₂, N₂O, O₂
- (10) Silicon containing organic compound/Oxidizing agent/H₂O/H₂, N₂O, O₂
- (11) Silicon containing organic compound/Oxidizing agent/H₂O/Diluent gas/H₂, N₂O, O₂
- (12) Silicon containing organic compound/Oxidizing agent/H₂O/Diluent gas/C_xH_yF_z or C_xH_yB_z/H₂, N₂O, O₂
- (13) Silicon containing organic compound/Oxidizing agent/H₂O/C_xH_yF_z or C_xH_yB_z/H₂, N₂O, O₂
- (14) Silicon containing organic compound/Oxidizing agent/Diluent gas/H₂, N₂O, O₂
- (15) Silicon containing organic compound/Oxidizing agent/Diluent gas/C_xH_yF_z or C_xH_yB_z/H₂, N₂O, O₂
- (16) Silicon containing organic compound/Oxidizing agent/C_xH_yF_z or C_xH_yB_z/H₂, N₂O, O₂

Next, description will be made for the above-described silicon containing organic compound, oxidizing agent, diluent gas, and C_xH_yF_z or C_xH_yB_z.

The followings can be used as typical examples.

(i) Silicon Containing Organic Compound

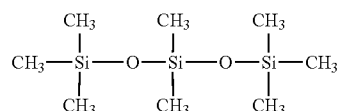
(A) Silicon Containing Organic Compound having Siloxane Bond

(a) Organic Compound having Straight Chain Si—O—Si Bond

Hexamethyldisiloxane (HMDSO: (CH₃)₃Si—O—Si (CH₃)₃)

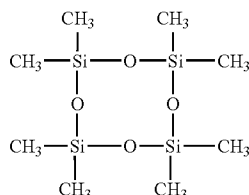
Octamethyltrisiloxane (OMTS)

7



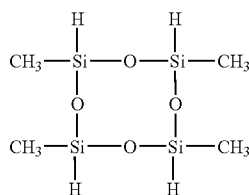
[Chemical formula 1]

(b) Organic Compound having Cyclic Si—O—Si Bond
Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane (OMCTS)



[Chemical formula 2]

Tetramethylcyclotetrasiloxane (TMCTS)



[Chemical formula 3]

(B) Silicon Containing Organic Compound having CH₃
Bond

Monomethylsilane (SiH₃(CH₃))

Dimethylsilane (SiH₂(CH₃)₂)

Trimethylsilane (SiH(CH₃)₃)

Tetramethylsilane (Si(CH₃)₄)

(ii) Oxidizing Agent

(A) Oxygen Containing Organic Compound having
Methoxy Group

Methoxysilane (SiH₃(OCH₃)), Dimethoxysilane (SiH₂
(OCH₃)₂), Trimethoxysilane (TMS:SiH(OCH₃)₃), Tetra-
methoxysilane (Si(OCH₃)₄), Trimethylmethoxysilane (Si
(CH₃)₃(OCH₃)), Dimethyldimethoxysilane (Si(CH₃)₂
(OCH₃)₂), Monomethyltrimethoxysilane (Si(CH₃)
(OCH₃)₃)

(B) Oxygen Containing Organic Compound having
Ethoxy Group

Ethoxysilane (SiH₃(OC₂H₅)), Diethoxysilane (SiH₂
(OC₂H₅)₂), Triethoxysilane (SiH(OC₂H₅)₃), Tetraethoxysi-
lane (TEOS:Si(OC₂H₅)₄), Triethylethoxysilane (Si(C₂H₅)₃
(OC₂H₅)), Diethyldiethoxysilane (Si(C₂H₅)₂(OC₂H₅)₂),
Monoethyltriethoxysilane (Si(C₂H₅)(OC₂H₅)₃)

(iii) Diluent Gas

He, Ar, H₂

(iv) C_xH_yF_z or C_xH_yB_z

(a) C_xH_yF_z

C₃F₈

C₄F₈

CHF₃

(b) C_xH_yB_z

B₂H₆

8

Next, the deposition conditions other than the above-
described ones and the entire process of film formation will
be explained, and the reasons or effects of adopting the
deposition conditions including the above and the entire
process of film formation will be described.

In formation of the low dielectric constant insulating film,
the oxidizing agent made up of oxygen containing organic
compound having alkoxy group (OR: O is oxygen and R is
CH₃ or C₂H₅) is used as the oxidizing agent in order to
prevent the formed film from containing nitrogen. In this
case, the oxygen containing organic compound having
alkoxy group is used as the oxidizing agent instead of O₂
containing no nitrogen. The reason is that it can improve the
deposition rate and the formed film can take in a larger
amount of carbon and hydrogen to form the low dielectric
constant insulating film or the barrier insulating film having
a lower relative dielectric constant. Particularly, since the
lower relative dielectric constant which is 2.5 or less in the
low dielectric constant insulating film and 4 or less in the
barrier insulating film are obtained, for example, it is effective
to use oxygen containing organic compound having
silicon which combines with three or less methoxy groups or
ethoxy groups as oxygen containing organic compound
having alkoxy group.

Furthermore, by doping H₂O as the oxidizing agent, the
film quality of the formed film can be improved.

In both cases, since a large amount of C—H or the like,
which is considered to have weak bond, is contained in the
formed film, the relative dielectric constant is still as higher
as 2.6 to 2.7 comparing to that of the SOD film (Spin On
Dielectrics). Therefore, plasma treatment is performed to the
formed film after deposition to discharge C—H or the like,
and the relative dielectric constant is further reduced.

In the plasma treatment, gas containing at least one of
other noble gas, for example, He or Ar, H₂ and heavy
hydrogen is prepared, and then gas pressure is adjusted to 1
Torr or less, 0.5 Torr or less preferably, and thus the
treatment gas is generated. Then, electric power is applied to
the treatment gas to transform it into plasma. The tempera-
ture of the low dielectric constant insulating film is increased
to 375° C. or higher, preferably in the range of 400° C. and
450° C., and then the plasma of the treatment gas is allowed
to contact the film. According to the examination, by
employing plasma that is generated by applying electric
power, which is electric power having the frequency of 1
MHz or higher, to the treatment gas which contains at least
one of He, Ar, H₂ and heavy hydrogen and whose gas
pressure is adjusted to 1 Torr or less, the relative dielectric
constant of the formed film can be further reduced. In this
case, the reason why the temperature of the low dielectric
constant insulating film is increased to 375° C. or higher is
to fully remove moisture and the like in the formed film,
which are not completely removed by plasma.

Consequently, the low dielectric constant insulating film
can be prevented from containing nitrogen or nitrogen
content can be suppressed to an extent where nitrogen does
not affect the crosslinking reaction of resist while it has the
low relative dielectric constant from 2.4 to 2.5 and maintains
characteristic of superior moisture resistance.

Furthermore, the silicon containing organic compound
having siloxane bond is used as the constituent gas of the
deposition gas. It is because the compound already contains
Si—O—Si, and thus Si—O bond is directly taken in the
formed film, whereby excessive reaction of oxygen can be
suppressed, and because it can stabilize the formed film.

Further, C_xH_yF_z or C_xH_yB_z (x and y are 0 (except x=y=0)
or positive integer, z is positive integer) may be incorporated

in the deposition gas of the low dielectric constant insulating film. Thus, it is possible to secure the etching resistance of the low dielectric constant insulating film against the etchant of the barrier insulating film in the case of selectively etching the Cu barrier insulating film in the structure where the low dielectric constant insulating film and the Cu barrier insulating film are laminated. Particularly, an employment of $C_xH_yF_z$ or $C_xH_yB_z$ results in that it is possible to secure the etching resistance and that it is possible to allow the formed film to contain F or B and thus achieve a lower dielectric constant.

Furthermore, in the Cu barrier insulating film used together with the low dielectric constant insulating film, at least one of H_2 , N_2O and O_2 is added to the first deposition gas of the low dielectric constant insulating film. In this case, the gas pressure is set to as low as less than 1.0 Torr when frequency for generating plasma of electric power to be applied is less than 1 MHz, and it is set to as high as 1.0 Torr or higher when the frequency for generating plasma is 1 MHz or higher and bias electric power having the frequency less than 1 MHz is applied. In addition, the substrate temperature during deposition is set to 200° C. to 400° C. With the above-described deposition conditions, it is possible to form a film of better film quality, which is improved in a function to block Cu diffusion although it is a little higher in the relative dielectric constant. In addition, it is possible to prevent the Cu barrier insulating film from containing nitrogen.

Still further, $C_xH_yF_z$ or $C_xH_yB_z$ (x and y are 0 (except x=y=0) or positive integer, z is positive integer) may be incorporated in the deposition gas of the Cu barrier insulating film. Thus, it is possible to secure the etching resistance of the Cu barrier insulating film against the etchant of the low dielectric constant insulating film in the case of selectively etching the low dielectric constant insulating film in the structure where the Cu barrier insulating film and the low dielectric constant insulating film are laminated.

In the case of forming the Cu barrier insulating film on the low dielectric constant insulating film subsequently after it is formed, it is preferable to perform the deposition of the Cu barrier insulating film subsequently without exposing the low dielectric constant insulating film to air. This is to prevent the low dielectric constant insulating film from absorbing moisture in air to increase the relative dielectric constant.

Next, examples of the deposition conditions will be described as follows.

(1) FIRST EXAMPLE

The insulating film of the first example is an example of the low dielectric constant insulating film. Trimethoxysilane is used as the oxidizing agent.

(Deposition Conditions I)

(i) Deposition Gas Conditions

HMDSO gas flow rate: 100 sccm

Trimethoxysilane: 50 sccm

Gas pressure: 1.7 Torr

(ii) Conditions for Generating Plasma

High-frequency power (13.56 MHz) PHF: 300W

Low-frequency power (380 KHz) PLF: 0W

(A size of the electrode is 345 mm ϕ , which is the same hereinafter.)

(iii) Substrate Heating Temperature: 375° C.

(iv) Deposited Silicon Oxide Film

Film thickness: 700 nm

Relative dielectric constant: 2.5

(2) SECOND EXAMPLE

The insulating film of the second example is another example of the low dielectric constant insulating film. H_2O is added to the deposition conditions I.

(Deposition Conditions II)

(i) Deposition Gas Conditions

HMDSO gas flow rate: 100 sccm

Trimethoxysilane: 50 sccm

H_2O gas flow rate: 400 sccm

Gas pressure: 1.7 Torr

(ii) Conditions for Generating Plasma

High-frequency power (13.56 MHz) PHF: 300W

Low-frequency power (380 KHz) PLF: 0W

(iii) Substrate Heating Temperature: 375° C.

(iv) Deposited Silicon Oxide Film

Film thickness: 700 nm

Relative dielectric constant: 2.5

(3) THIRD EXAMPLE

The insulating film of the third example is an example of the barrier insulating film. At least any one of H_2 , N_2O and O_2 is added to the deposition conditions I.

(Deposition Conditions III)

(i) Deposition Gas Conditions

HMDSO gas flow rate: 100 sccm

Trimethoxysilane: 50 sccm

N_2O gas flow rate: 400 sccm

CHF_3 flow rate: Optimum quantity

Gas pressure: 1.0 Torr

(ii) Conditions for Generating Plasma

High-frequency power (13.56 MHz) PHF: 300W

Low-frequency power (380 KHz) PLF: 0W

(iii) Substrate Heating Temperature: 375° C.

(iv) Deposited Silicon Oxide Film

Film thickness: 100 nm

Relative dielectric constant: 4.0

(4) FOURTH EXAMPLE

The insulating film of the fourth example is an example of the low dielectric constant insulating film. OMCTS is employed as a silicon containing compound gas, and monomethyltrimethoxysilane (MTMS) is employed as an oxidizing agent. Further, H_2O is added.

(Deposition Conditions IV)

(i) Deposition Gas Conditions

OMCTS gas flow rate: 100 sccm

MTMS: 50 sccm

H_2O gas flow rate: 400 sccm

He flow rate: 100 sccm

Gas pressure (parameter): 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 1.6, 1.7, 1.8 Torr

(ii) Conditions for Generating Plasma

High-frequency power (13.56 MHz) PHF: 562W

Low-frequency power (380 KHz) PLF: 0W

(iii) Substrate Heating Temperature: 350° C.

(iv) Deposited Silicon Oxide Film

Film thickness: 700 nm

Relative dielectric constant: approximately 2.6

Next, regarding the low dielectric constant insulating film formed in the fourth example of the first to the fourth examples, an explanation is performed for examination results of the deposition rate, dielectric constant and refractive index, leakage current and insulative breakdown electric field.

(A) Deposition Rate

FIG. 4 is a graph showing the examination result about a pressure dependence of the deposition rate. The axis of ordinates shows the deposition rate (nm/min) indicated by a linear scale, and the axis of abscissas shows the pressure (Torr) indicated by a linear scale.

As shown in FIG. 4, the deposition rate increased approximately in proportion to the gas pressure. It was about 220 nm/min at the gas pressure of 1.3 Torr, and about 420 nm/min at 1.8 Torr. It was a level capable of applying to fabrication of a semiconductor device.

Specifically, the addition of H₂O can result in facilitating a control of the deposition. Further, although an employment of only OMCTS+MTMS leads to a violent reaction and inclination of a cloudiness of the formed film, the cloudiness thereof can be prevented by the addition of H₂O.

(B) Dielectric Constant and Refractive Index

FIG. 5 is a graph showing the examination result about a pressure dependence of the dielectric constant and refractive index. The axis of ordinates on the left side shows the dielectric constant indicated by a linear scale, the axis of ordinates on the right side shows the refractive index indicated by a linear scale, and the axis of abscissas shows the pressure (Torr) indicated by a linear scale.

As shown in FIG. 5, the dielectric constant and refractive index changed little with a change of the pressure, respectively. The dielectric constant was around 2.6. Further, the refractive index was a little less than 1.4.

(C) Leakage Current and Insulative Breakdown Electric Field

An insulating film for examination was formed on a silicon substrate. After the film formation, a probe of mercury is contacted onto the insulating film for examination, followed by applying measuring voltage between the silicon substrate and the probe of mercury, and then measuring the leakage current and the insulative breakdown electric field.

FIG. 6 is a graph showing the examination result about dependency of the leakage current on an electric field. The axis of ordinates shows the leakage current density (A/cm²) indicated by a logarithmic scale, and the axis of abscissas shows the electric field (MV/cm) indicated by a linear scale. A steep increase of the leakage current density indicates an occurrence of an insulative breakdown, at which the corresponding electric field is the insulative breakdown electric field (MV/cm). A negative sign in front of the number in the axis of abscissas indicates a direction for application of voltage. Further, the number accompanying each characteristic curve indicates the gas pressure (Torr).

As shown in FIG. 6, the leakage current density of Further, both of the leakage current and insulative breakdown electric field were within an allowable range for application to the semiconductor device.

Second Embodiment

Next, the semiconductor device and its manufacturing method according to a second embodiment of the present invention will be explained with reference to FIGS. 3A to 3G.

FIG. 3G is a sectional view showing the semiconductor device according to the second embodiment of the present invention. As shown in the drawing, the semiconductor device has a lower wiring buried insulating layer 62 formed on a substrate 61. The lower wiring buried insulating layer 62 has a laminated structure of a primary insulating film (low dielectric constant insulating film) 62a having low dielectric constant, which is made up of an SiO₂ film of the

film thickness of about 500 nm, and a first upper passivation layer (Cu barrier insulating film) 63a made up of an SiO₂ film of the film thickness of about 50 nm. A lower wiring 65, which consists of a TaN film 65a as a copper diffusion block film and a copper film 65b, is buried in lower wiring grooves 64 formed through the lower wiring buried insulating layer 62. The substrate 61 may be a semiconductor substrate, another conductive layer, or an insulative substrate.

On them are formed a wiring interlayer insulating film 66 with via holes 68 formed therein and an upper wiring buried insulating film 67 with upper wiring grooves 69 formed therein.

The wiring interlayer insulating film 66 consists of a second lower passivation layer (Cu barrier insulating film) 66a made up of the SiO₂ film of the film thickness of about 50 nm, a primary insulating film (low dielectric constant insulating film) 66b having low dielectric constant, which is made up of the SiO₂ film of the film thickness of about 500 nm, and a second upper passivation layer (Cu barrier insulating film) 66c made up of the SiO₂ film of the film thickness of about 50 nm.

The upper wiring buried insulating film 67 consists of a primary insulating film (low dielectric constant insulating film) 67a having low dielectric constant, which is made up of the SiO₂ film of the film thickness of about 500 nm, and a third upper passivation layer (Cu barrier insulating film) 67b made up of the SiO₂ film of the film thickness of about 50 nm.

The upper wiring grooves 69 have an opening area larger than that of the via holes 68 and are formed so as to connect with the via holes 68. A connection conductor 70, which consists of a TaN film 70a as the copper diffusion block film and a copper film 70b, and an upper wiring 71, which consists of the TaN film 70a as the copper diffusion block film and the copper film 70b as well, are integrally buried in the via holes 68 and the upper wiring grooves 69 by a well known dual damascene method. Then, the uppermost entire surface is coated by an uppermost passivation layer (Cu barrier insulating film) 72 made up of the SiO₂ film according to the present invention.

All of the above-described low dielectric constant insulating films and the Cu barrier insulating films are the insulating films according to the present invention.

Next, the manufacturing method of a semiconductor device according to the second embodiment of the present invention will be explained with reference to FIGS. 3A to 3G. The deposition apparatus of FIG. 1 shall be used.

Firstly, as shown in FIG. 3A, the substrate 61 is carried into the chamber 1 of the deposition apparatus, and the SiO₂ film 62 having low dielectric constant of the film thickness of about 500 nm is formed on the substrate 61. The SiO₂ film 62 is intended to be the primary insulating film of the lower wiring buried insulating film. The deposition gas conditions shall be the silicon containing organic compound having siloxane bond, which is HMDSO gas flow rate of 100 sccm and trimethoxysilane flow rate of 50 sccm, and its gas pressure shall be 1.7 Torr. In the conditions to transform the deposition gas into plasma, the low-frequency power of 380 KHz (PLF) is not applied but 300W of the high-frequency power of 13.56 MHz (PHF) is applied. Further, the substrate temperature shall be set to 375° C. These deposition conditions are equivalent to the deposition conditions I in the first example of the first embodiment except for the film thickness. Furthermore, plasma treatment to the formed film of the third example is performed in the same chamber 1 after the deposition.

Subsequently, the film is not exposed to air and an SiO₂ film (Cu barrier insulating film) **63** of the film thickness of about 50 nm is formed in the same chamber **1** by a plasma CVD method. The deposition conditions are equivalent to the deposition conditions III in the third example of the first embodiment except for the film thickness. In the deposited SiO₂ film **63**, the relative dielectric constant measured in the frequency 1 MHz was about 4.0 and leakage current was 10⁻⁹ A/cm² at the field intensity of 4MV/cm.

Then, the substrate **61** is brought out of the chamber **1**, and a resist film made of the chemically amplified resist or the like is formed on the SiO₂ film **63**. Then, opening portions of the resist film are formed by a photolithography method on regions where the wiring grooves are to be formed, and a mask **73a** is formed as shown in FIG. 3B. At this point, since the SiO₂ film **63** does not contain nitrogen, excessive crosslinking reaction by nitrogen is suppressed and thus the crosslinking reaction of the resist film **73a** occurs only in a region defined by an exposure range. Thus the mask having good dimensional precision can be formed. Subsequently, the SiO₂ films (**63** and **62**) are etched based on the mask **73a** to form the wiring grooves **64** as shown in FIG. 3B. The SiO₂ film **63a** is intended to be the passivation layer.

Next, as shown in FIG. 3C, the TaN film **65a** as the copper diffusion block film is formed inside the wiring grooves **64**. Subsequently, after a copper seed layer (not shown) is formed, the copper film **65b** is buried to form the lower wiring **65** that consists of the TaN film, Ta film **65a** and the copper film **65b**.

Then, pre-treatment of the surface of the copper film **65b** was performed before deposition and a surface oxide film was removed.

The treatment method was performed using the parallel plate type plasma enhanced CVD apparatus. NH₃ was introduced at the flow rate of 50 sccm to adjust the gas pressure to 1 Torr, electric power having the frequency of 13.56 MHz was applied to transform NH₃ into plasma, and the copper film **65b** was allowed to contact the plasma while the substrate **61** was heated to 375° C.

Next, the substrate **61** is carried in the chamber **1** of the deposition apparatus, and the passivation layer (Cu barrier insulating film) **66a** made of the SiO₂ film coating the lower wiring **65** is formed as shown in FIG. 3D. With regard to the passivation layer **66a**, the deposition conditions are equivalent to the deposition conditions III in the third example of the first embodiment except for the film thickness.

After that, the insulating film (low dielectric constant insulating film) **66b** made up of the SiO₂ film of the film thickness of about 500 nm, which is intended to be the primary insulating film of the wiring interlayer insulating film **66**, and the passivation layer (Cu barrier insulating film) **66c** made up of the SiO₂ film of the film thickness of about 50 nm are continuously formed in the same chamber **1**. Thus the wiring interlayer insulating film **66** for burying the connection conductor is formed.

With regard to the primary insulating film **66b**, the deposition conditions shall be equivalent to those of the lower wiring buried insulating layer **62**, and the film treatment conditions shall be equivalent to those after the deposition thereof. Further, with regard to the passivation layer **66c**, the conditions shall be equivalent to the deposition conditions of the passivation layer **66a**.

Subsequently, the insulating film (low dielectric constant insulating film) **67** made up of the SiO₂ film, which is intended to be the primary insulating film of the wiring buried insulating film, and the passivation film (Cu barrier

insulating film) **67b** made up of the SiO₂ film are continuously formed in the same manner on the passivation layer **66c** in the same chamber **1**. Thus the wiring buried insulating film **67** that buries the upper wiring is formed. With regard to the primary insulating film **67a**, the deposition conditions shall be equivalent to those of the lower wiring buried insulating layer **62**, and the film treatment conditions to those after the deposition thereof. With regard to the passivation layer **67b**, the deposition conditions shall be equivalent to those of the passivation layer **66a**.

Next, the substrate **61** is brought out of the chamber **1** of the deposition apparatus, and the connection conductor **70** and the upper wiring **71** are formed by the well-known dual damascene method, as shown in FIG. 3E to FIG. 3G. The dual damascene method will be explained below in detail.

Specifically, after the resist film is formed on the passivation layer **67b**, the opening portions of the resist film are formed by the photolithography method on regions where the via holes are to be formed, and a mask **73b** is formed as shown in FIG. 3E. At this point, since the passivation film **67b** does not contain nitrogen, excessive crosslinking reaction by nitrogen is suppressed, and thus the crosslinking reaction of the resist film **73b** occurs only in a region defined by an exposure range. With this, the mask **73b** having good dimensional precision can be formed.

Next, etching is performed to the passivation layer **67b**, the insulating film **67a**, the passivation layer **66c** and the insulating film **66b** through the openings of the resist film **73b** to form an opening through them. Thus, the openings **68** are formed in the passivation layer **66c** and the primary insulating film **66b** of the wiring interlayer insulating film **66**.

Next, another resist film is formed on the passivation layer **67b**, followed by forming openings in regions where the wiring grooves are intended to be formed so that a mask **73c** is formed as shown in FIG. 3F. At this point, since the passivation layer **67b**, the insulating film **67a**, the passivation layer **66c**, the insulating film **66b**, and the passivation layer **66a** do not contain nitrogen, excessive crosslinking reaction by nitrogen is suppressed and thus the crosslinking reaction of the resist film **73c** occurs only in a region defined by an exposure range. With this, the mask **73c** having good dimensional precision can be formed.

Subsequently, the openings of the mask **73c** are formed so as to have a larger opening area than that of the first openings and to include the first openings. Then, the passivation layer **67b** and the insulating film **67a** are etched through the openings of the mask **73c** to form an opening through them. At this point, since the underlying passivation layer **66c** is deposited by the deposition gas containing CHF₃, it has etching resistance to the etching gas of the primary insulating film **67a**, and thus the passivation layer **66c** stops etching. Consequently, wiring grooves **69** are formed in the wiring buried insulating film **67**. After that, the passivation layer **66a** is etched to form the via holes **68** through the wiring interlayer insulating film **66**. As a result, the lower wiring **65** is exposed at the bottom of the via holes **68**, and the lower wiring **65** and the wiring grooves **69** are connected through the via holes **68**.

Next, as shown in FIG. 3G, after the TaN film and Ta film **70a** are formed on the inner surface of the via holes **68** and the wiring grooves **69**, the copper seed layer (not shown) is formed, followed by forming the copper film **70b** thereon to fill the wiring grooves **69** therewith. Thus the connection conductor **70** and the upper wiring **71** are formed. A so-called dual damascene method has been described as above.

Next, the pre-treatment of the surface of the copper film 70b was performed before deposition in the same conditions as the pre-treatment of the surface of the copper film 65b, and thus the surface oxide film was removed. Then, the passivation layer 72 made up of the SiO₂ film is formed on the entire surface by the same deposition method as that of the passivation layer (63a or 66a). Consequently, a semiconductor device having multilayer wiring, which mainly consists of a copper film, is completed.

As described above, according to the manufacturing method of the semiconductor device of the second embodiment, the primary insulating films 62a, 66b, 67a are deposited on the deposition conditions I of the first example of the first embodiment, and the plasma treatment is performed after deposition. Therefore, the primary insulating films 62a, 66b, 67a have the low dielectric constant of 0.2.5 or less and are higher in their moisture resistance.

Furthermore, since the passivation layers 63a, 66a, 66c, 67b, 72 are formed on the deposition conditions III of the third example of the first embodiment, they have high diffusion blocking capability to Cu. Further, since the passivation layers 63a, 66a, 66c, 67b, 72 are formed by the deposition gas containing CHF₃, they contain fluorine, by which a lower dielectric constant can be achieved.

Moreover, since the insulating films (66b, 67a) and the passivation layers (66a, 66c, 67b), which are exposed to the surface, do not contain nitrogen, the mask 73c having good dimensional precision can be formed when the lower wiring grooves 64, the via holes 68 and the upper wiring grooves 69 are formed by the lithography method.

Furthermore, openings are formed through the wiring interlayer film 66 and the wiring buried insulating film 67 such that their opening areas become larger from the bottom to alternately form the via holes 68 and the wiring grooves 69 connected with the via holes 68. In other words, the passivation layer 66c becomes an underlayer of the insulating film 67a to be etched when the insulating film 67a is selectively etched.

Since the passivation layer 66c to which the present invention is applied is formed by the deposition gas containing CHF₃, it effectively functions as an etching stopper to the etchant of the primary insulating film 67a and also effectively functions as a mask against the excessive etching of the insulating film 66b under the passivation layer.

Third Embodiment

Next, the semiconductor device and the manufacturing method thereof according to the third embodiment of the present invention will be explained.

A structure similar to that of the semiconductor device of FIG. 3G can be applied to the semiconductor device according to the third embodiment.

In this case, the primary insulating films 62a, 66b, 67a correspond to the low dielectric constant insulating films of this embodiment, and the passivation layers 63a, 66a, 66c, 67b, 72 correspond to the barrier insulating films of this embodiment.

Further, a method similar to the manufacturing method of a semiconductor device of FIGS. 3A to 3G can be applied to the manufacturing method of a semiconductor device of the third embodiment.

In this case, the low dielectric constant insulating films corresponding to the primary insulating films 62, 66b, 67a are deposited on the deposition conditions (II) of the second example of the first embodiment.

Plasma treatment is performed to the primary insulating films 62, 66b, 67a after deposition by using at least one of He, Ar, H₂ and heavy hydrogen gas in the same chamber where the deposition was conducted.

Furthermore, the barrier insulating films corresponding to the passivation layers 63a, 66a, 66c, 67b, 72 are deposited on the deposition conditions (III) of the third example of the first embodiment.

According to the above-described third embodiment of the present invention, the low dielectric constant insulating film is deposited on the above deposition conditions and plasma treatment is performed after deposition, so that the low dielectric constant insulating film has the low dielectric constant of about 2.4 and its moisture resistance is high. In addition, since the barrier insulating film is formed on the deposition conditions III of the third example of the first embodiment, it can lead to high diffusion blocking capability to Cu and a lower dielectric constant.

The present invention has been explained in detail by the embodiments, but the scope of the present invention is not limited to the examples specifically shown in the above-described embodiments, and modifications of the above-described embodiments without departing from the gist of the invention are included in the scope of the present invention.

In the second embodiment, for example, although the deposition conditions of the primary insulating films 62, 66b, 67a are set to the conditions described in the first example in the first embodiment, the conditions may be properly changed for application. Further, the deposition conditions of the primary insulating films (low dielectric constant insulating film) 62, 66b, 67a may be properly changed for application as well.

Furthermore, although the deposition conditions of the passivation layers 63a, 66a, 66c, 67b, 72 are set to the deposition conditions III of the third example in the first embodiment, they may be properly changed for application.

As described above, since the present invention uses the oxidizing agent made of oxygen containing organic compound having alkoxyl group (OR: O is oxygen and R is CH₃ or C₂H₅) as an oxidizing agent, the formed film does not contain nitrogen. This can lead to improving the deposition rate, and to allowing the formed film to take in a larger amount of carbon and hydrogen to form the low dielectric constant insulating film or the barrier insulating film having a lower relative dielectric constant.

Particularly, by using the oxygen containing organic compound in which silicon combines with three or less methoxy groups or ethoxy groups as oxygen containing organic compound having alkoxyl group, a lower relative dielectric constant which is 2.5 or less in the low dielectric constant insulating film and 4 or less in the barrier insulating film can be obtained.

Further, by doping H₂O as the oxidizing agent, the film quality of the formed film can be improved.

In both cases, since a large amount of C—H and O—H, which is considered to have weak bond, is contained in the formed film, the relative dielectric constant is still as high as 2.6 to 2.7 comparing to that of the SOD film (Spin On Dielectrics). Therefore, plasma treatment is performed to the formed film after deposition to remove C—H and O—H. In the plasma treatment, a treatment gas containing at least one of noble gases, for example, He and Ar, H₂ and heavy hydrogen is generated, and electric power is applied to the treatment gas to generate plasma. The plasma of the treatment gas is allowed to contact the low dielectric constant

17

insulating film whose temperature has been increased, and thus the relative dielectric constant of the formed film can be further reduced.

Consequently, it can lead to preventing the low dielectric constant insulating film from containing nitrogen or suppressing nitrogen content therein to an extent where nitrogen does not affect the cross-linking reaction of resist while it can lead to maintaining characteristic of the low relative dielectric constant from 2.4 to 2.5 and of superior moisture resistance.

Furthermore, when the silicon containing organic compound having a siloxane bond is used as the constituent gas of the deposition gas, the compound already contains Si—O—Si and thus Si—O bond is directly taken in the formed film. With this, excessive reaction of oxygen can be suppressed and the formed film can be stabilized.

In addition, when the silicon containing organic compound having CH₃ group is used as the constituent gas of the deposition gas, the formed film contains a large amount of CH₃ group. Accordingly, Si is terminated by CH₃ group and pores are formed, and thus the dielectric constant can be reduced.

Further, by performing deposition upon incorporating C_xH_yF_z or C_xH_yB_z (x and y are 0 (except x=y=0) or positive integer, z is positive integer) to the deposition gas of the low dielectric constant insulating film, it is possible to secure etching resistance of the low dielectric constant insulating film against the etchant of the barrier insulating film in the case of selectively etching the barrier insulating film in the laminated structure of the low dielectric constant insulating film and the barrier insulating film. Particularly, by using C_xH_yF_z or C_xH_yB_z, it is possible to secure the etching resistance, and it is possible to allow the formed film to contain F or B and thus to achieve lower dielectric constant.

Still further, in the barrier insulating film used together with the low dielectric constant insulating film, the second deposition gas, which contains either one of silicon containing organic compound having siloxane bond and silicon containing organic compound having CH₃ group, and oxygen containing organic compound having alkoxy group (OR: O is oxygen and R is CH₃ or C₂H₅) as the oxidizing agent, and to which at least one of H₂, N₂O and O₂ is added, is used in the same manner as the case of the low dielectric constant insulating film. Specifically, by adding at least one of H₂, N₂O and O₂ to the first deposition gas of the low dielectric constant insulating film, it is possible to form a film of better film quality, whose function to block Cu diffusion is improved although the relative dielectric constant is a little higher than that of the low dielectric constant insulating film. In addition, it is possible to prevent the barrier insulating film from containing nitrogen.

What is claimed is:

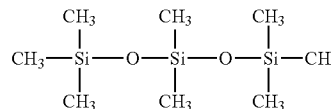
1. A deposition method, comprising the steps of:

generating a first deposition gas consisting of (1) H₂O, (2) at least one silicon source selected from the group consisting of silicon containing organic compound having siloxane bond and silicon containing organic compound having CH₃ group and (3) an alkoxy silane as an oxidizing agent,

wherein said silicon containing organic compound having siloxane bond is at least one compound selected from the group having a straight chain Si—O—Si bond and consisting of hexamethyldisiloxane (HMDSO: (CH₃)₃Si—O—Si(CH₃)₃) and octamethyltrisiloxane (OMTS),

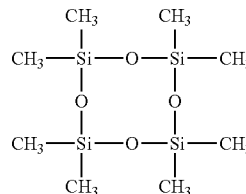
18

[Chemical formula 4]



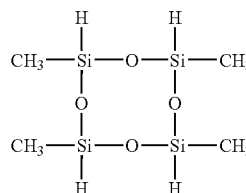
and the ground having a cyclic Si—O—Si bond and consisting of octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane (OMCTS)

[Chemical formula 5]



and tetramethylcyclotetrasiloxane (TMCTS)

[Chemical formula 6]



wherein the alkoxy silane consists of a member selected from the group consisting of tetramethoxysilane, trimethoxysilane, dimethoxysilane, methoxysilane, monomethyltrimethoxysilane, dimethyldimethoxysilane, trimethylmethoxysilane, tetraethoxysilane, triethoxysilane, diethoxysilane, ethoxysilane, monoethyltriethoxysilane, diethyldiethoxysilane and triethylethoxysilane; and

applying electric power to said first deposition gas to generate plasma and then causing reaction to form a low dielectric constant insulating film on a substrate.

2. The deposition method according to claim 1, wherein at least one of He, Ar and H₂ is added as diluent gas to said first deposition gas.

3. The deposition method according to claim 1, wherein the silicon source is:

two or more kinds of silicon containing organic compounds having siloxane bond, and at least one of said two or more kinds of silicon containing organic compounds having siloxane bond has straight chain Si—O—Si bond and at least one kind thereof has cyclic Si—O—Si bond.

4. The deposition method according to claim 1, wherein C_xH_yF_z or C_xH_yB_z (x and y are 0 (except x=y=0) or positive integer, z is positive integer) is added to said first deposition gas.

5. The deposition method according to claim 4, wherein said C_xH_yF_z is any one of C₃F₈, C₄F₈ and CHF₃.

6. The deposition method according to claim 4, wherein said C_xH_yB_z is B₂H₆.

19

7. The deposition method according to claim 1, wherein the low dielectric constant insulating film is exposed to plasma of any one of He, Ar, H₂ and heavy hydrogen after the step of forming said low dielectric constant insulating film.

8. A manufacturing method of a semiconductor device, comprising, at least before or after the step of forming a low dielectric constant insulating film by the deposition method according to claim 1, the steps of:

generating a second deposition gas containing at least one silicon source selected from the group of consisting of silicon containing organic compound having siloxane bond and silicon containing organic compound having CH₃ group, an oxidizing agent consisting of oxygen containing organic compound having alkoxyl group (OR: O is oxygen and R is CH₃ or C₂H₅), and any one of H₂, N₂O and O₂; and

20

applying electric power to said second deposition gas to generate plasma and then causing reaction to form a barrier insulating film on a substrate.

9. The manufacturing method of a semiconductor device according to claim 8, wherein

said substrate includes a wiring or an electrode made mainly of copper.

10. A semiconductor device, wherein

said device is formed by the manufacturing method of a semiconductor device according to claim 8.

11. The deposition method according to claim 1 wherein said silicon source is said silicon containing organic compound having siloxane bond.

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