

RF

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07000

12000

25000

1

2

3

(*a-SiN*)

RF

.400W 150W

RF

=Si° =N°

Si-Si

Si-N

:

ABSTRACT

Recently great interest has been paid to amorphous silicon nitride thin films which have found a large range of application. Certain device processing requires a low temperature of film deposition, thus making sputtering a potentially useful fabrication technique. In order to investigate the influence of the radio frequency (RF) power on the optical properties of amorphous silicon nitride ($a-Si_xN_y$), films were deposited using powers between 150 and 400 W. The deposition rate is an increasing function of the power. Infrared spectroscopic analysis indicates that the concentration of Si-N bonds is reduced with increase in the RF power. However, the concentration of Si-Si bonds and =N° and =Si° dangling bonds are enhanced. A decrease in the optical gap and an increase in the gap state density, refractive index and valence band tail width are observed in films deposited at high RF power.

Keywords: silicon nitride, optical properties, sputtering, dielectric thin films

[2,1]

:

1

(*a-Si :H*)

[4,3]

(*a-SiN*)

[6,5] (*SiO₂*)

1 μ m

$$\alpha h\nu = B(h\nu - E_g)^2$$

(E_g)

$$\sqrt{B}$$

[8,7]

(AC DC)

[10,9]

(PERKIN ELMER 1750)

[14-11]

450 cm^{-1}

4 cm^{-1}

4000 cm^{-1}

20°C

1000°C 900°C

3

RF

(1)

(a-Si_{1-x}N_x)

(x=N/Si)

120(A°/mn) 72(A°/mn)

SiH₄ NH₃

[12]

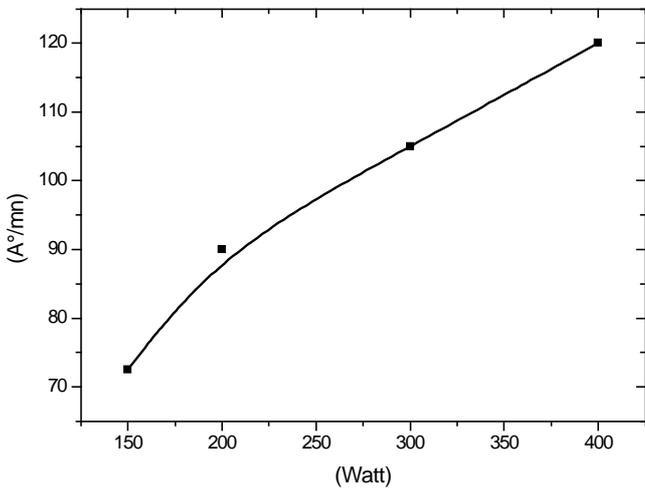
[16]

RF

600(A°/mn) 350(A°/mn)

[12]

2



RF

(1)

(ALCATEL SM601)

(Ar/N₂)

(6.10⁻²)

(3.10⁻² Torr)

Torr)

15cm

5cm

150W

RF

200°C

400W

(10⁻⁶ Torr)

(CaF₂)

(2)

(PERKIN ELMER LAMBDA 9)

947 cm^{-1} 915 cm^{-1}

2000nm 185nm

470 cm^{-1}

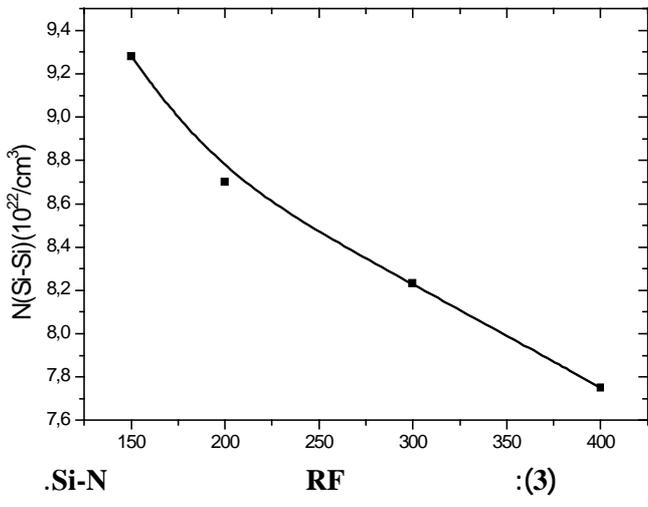
[15]

RF

N

Si-N

[18,17] N-Si-N

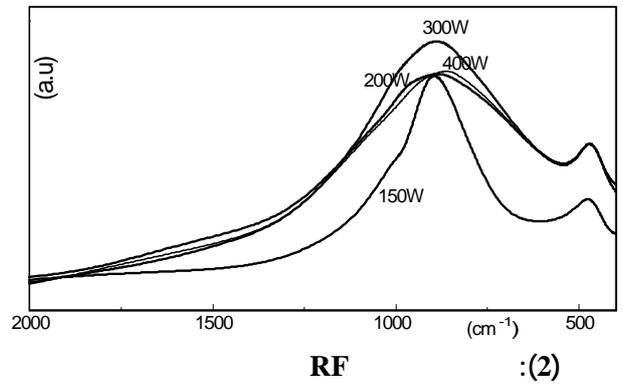


Si-N RF : (3)

(E_g) (4)
 4.8(eV) RF
 Si-N 4.1(eV)

[7]

RF



RF : (2)

[19]

(Si)

RF

Si-N

(3)

947cm⁻¹

915cm⁻¹

[22] "

Si-N

RF

[21]

RF

Si-N

RF

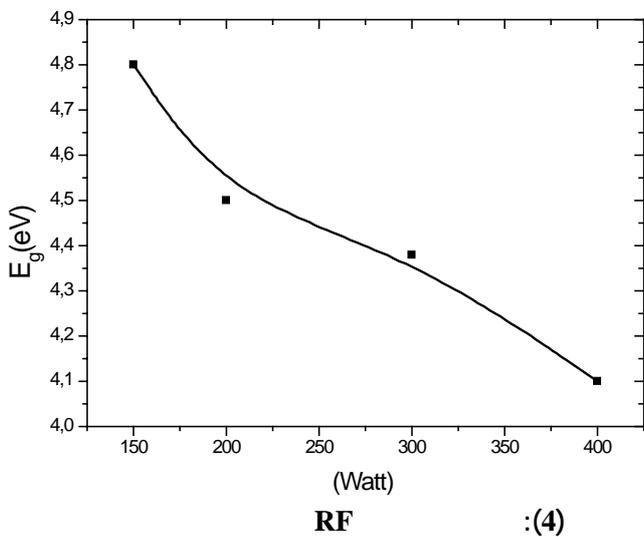
=N°

=Si°

Si-Si

[12] Si-N

[23]



RF : (4)

$$4N(\text{Si}) = N(\text{Si-N}) + 2N(\text{Si-Si}) + N(=\text{Si}^\circ)$$

(5)

RF

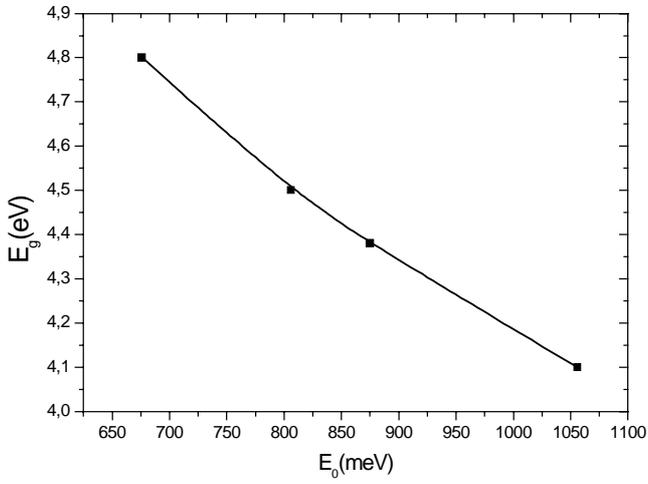
1056meV 676meV

(E₀)

RF

Si-Si

[12] = N°



:(6)

(√B) " "

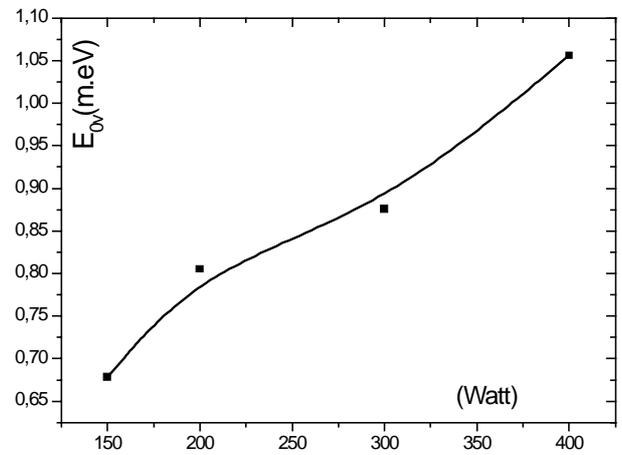
(7)

500(cm.eV)^{-1/2}

RF

343(cm.eV)^{-1/2}

[25,24]



.RF

:(5)

(6)

[5] " "

[26]

a-Si :H

"

"

. [27]

$$E_g = E_g^0 - CE_0$$

1.8

(8)

E_g⁰

RF

2.40

C

[7] Si-Si

Si-N

.6.1eV

E_g⁰

1.9.10⁻³

C

(6)

. [21]

RF

(E_c-E_v)

E_g+2E₀

6.20eV

6.15eV

6.1eV

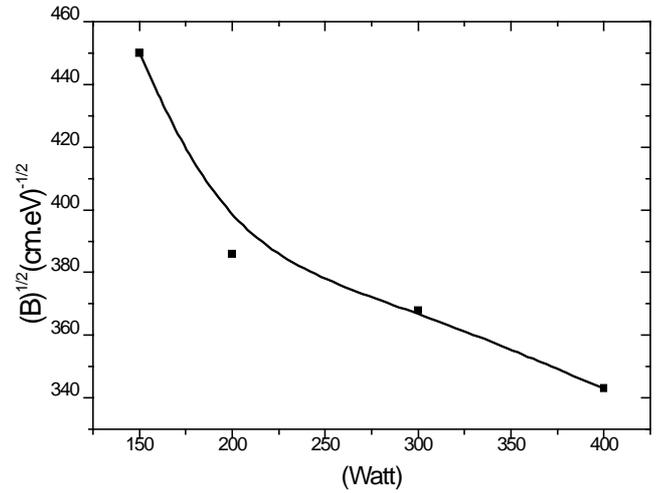
$$343(\text{cm.eV})^{-1/2}$$

$$.500(\text{cm.eV})^{-1/2}$$

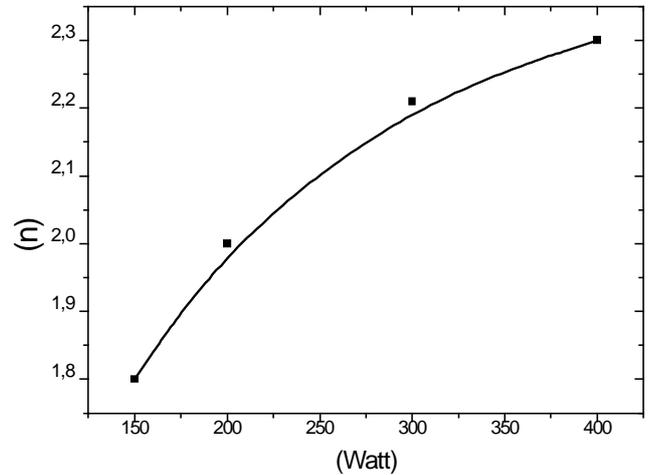
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RF



.RF " " : (7)



.RF " " : (8)

4

RF

=N°

Si-Si

=Si°

1056m.eV

678m.eV

4.80eV

4.1eV

Si-N