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METHOD OF USING HYDROGEN PLASMA TO PRE-CLEAN COPPER SURFACES DURING Cu/Cu or Cu/METAL BONDING

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates generally to bonding pad formation used in integrated circuits, and specifically to an improved method of attaching a Cu wire to a Cu bonding pad.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Bond pads are electrically connected to device elements within the semiconductor die structure and provide exposed contact regions of the die permitting electrical connection to components external to the die. Typically, a bonding wire, for example copper, is bonded to the bonding pad at one end and a portion of the lead frame at the other end.

Bonding pads may consist of copper. However, natural oxidation of the copper (Cu) bonding pad surface leads to CuO_2 formation resulting in an undesirable high contact resistance between the Cu wire and Cu metal pad during the bonding process.

U.S. Patent No. 5,985,765 to Hsiao et al. describes a process to etch the passivation opening over a bonding pad (BP). A capping layer, having a low etch rate, is formed on the bonding pads to prevent their over-etching while fuse openings are etched to the desired depth in the thicker insulating layers.

U.S. Patent No. 5,824,234 to Jou et al. describes a process of removing fluorine-containing polymers and metal fluoride formed in the etching process from over a bonding pad, reducing the contact resistance.

U.S. Patent No. 5,559,056 to Weiler describes a method for fabricating bonding pads that utilizes a metal capping layer over a bonding pad that is

produced with only two mask and etch steps. The bond pad will withstand ambient temperatures up to approximately 200°C. Weiler describes a capping method and arrangement which prevents corrosion of the metallization layer and prohibits intermetallic growth between the bond pad and the bonding wire.

U.S. Patent No. 5,719,087 to Chen et al. describes a process protecting a bonding pad from damage by covering the bonding pad with a protective cap of a dielectric material prior to final passivation that protects the bonding pad from a solution suitable to etch contact holes in the final passivation layer.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, it is an object of the present invention to provide a method of attaching a wire to a metal bonding pad that reduces contact resistance.

A further object of the present invention is to provide a method of attaching a copper wire to a copper bonding pad that provides for a stronger contact between the copper wire and the copper bonding pad.

Yet another object of the present invention is to provide a method of attaching a copper wire to a copper bonding pad that provides for better reliability.

Other objects will appear hereinafter.

It has now been discovered that the above and other objects of the present invention may be accomplished in the following manner. Specifically, a semiconductor die structure having an exposed metal bonding pad within a chamber is provided. The bonding pad has an upper surface. A hydrogen-plasma is produced within the chamber from a plasma source. The metal bonding pad is pre-cleaned and passivated with the hydrogen-plasma to remove any metal oxide formed on the metal bonding pad upper surface. A wire is then bonded to the passivated metal bonding pad.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The features and advantages of the method of attaching a wire to a metal bonding pad according to the present invention will be more clearly understood from the following description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings in which like reference numerals designate similar or corresponding elements, regions and portions and in which:

Figs. 1 to 3 schematically illustrate in cross-sectional representation a preferred embodiment of the present invention.

Figs. 4A and 4B schematically illustrate example tool configurations with which the present invention may be practiced.

Figs. 5A and 5B schematically illustrate example ICP reactors with which the present invention may be practiced

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

Accordingly Fig. 1 shows a schematic cross-sectional diagram of metal bonding pad 16 of an integrated circuit that includes semiconductor die structure 10 within a chamber.

Semiconductor die structure 10 is understood to possibly include a semiconductor wafer or substrate, active and passive devices formed within the wafer, conductive layers and dielectric layers (e.g., inter-poly oxide (IPO), intermetal dielectric (IMD), etc.) formed over the wafer surface. The term "semiconductor die structure" is meant to include devices formed within a semiconductor wafer and the layers overlying the wafer.

Unless otherwise specified, all structures, layers, etc. may be formed or accomplished by conventional methods known in the prior art.

Metal bonding pad 16 may be comprised of aluminum (Al)or aluminum copper alloy (Al-Cu), and preferably copper, and contacts underlying circuitry 12 that may be covered by insulating dielectric layer 14. Protective passivation layer 18 is shown on top of the integrated circuit through which contact hole 30 has been etched open above bonding pad 16 to permit electrical contact to bonding pad 16.

Contact hole 30 is etched open at a final stage in integrated circuit fabrication as a wafer comprising a multitude of integrated circuits before separation into individual circuit dice.

Bonding pad structure 11 shown in Fig. 1 is only illustrative of a bonding pad structure and is not intended to be limiting.

Metal bonding pad 16 may have natural oxidized layer 20 thereover caused by reaction of metal bonding pad 16 with water vapor in the ambient atmosphere. For example copper bonding pad 16 would have CuO_2 layer 20 thereover which would result in undesired contact resistance between wire 24 (see Fig. 3) and metal bonding pad 16 during the bonding process.

As necessary, bonding pad 11 may be masked in the area of non-interest (not shown) so as to minimize any damage due to the pending plasma power. It is noted that for modern intelligent bonders, masking is not required.

As shown in Fig. 2, bonding pad structure 11 may be transferred to a separate plasma chamber within which hydrogen-plasma is generated. The process of the present invention is preferably done within a bonding tool having a separate plasma chamber.

For example, Fig. 4A illustrates an enclosure 100 having H_2 plasma tool 102 and bonding tool 104 connected by transfer mechanism 106 by which wafer

10 (not shown) is transferred between tools 102, 104. Enclosure 100 is purged with N_2.

Fig. 4B illustrates an alternate arrangement wherein two tools are in one. Wafer 10 is secured on wafer chuck 108 within dual tool 110 (H2 plasma tool and bonding tool). Plasma source 112 communicates with enclosure 110 (hence downstream plasma). H_2 plasma is provided to enclosure 110 from plasma source 112. The bonding tool function may be a thermocompression or a thermosonic.

Hydrogen-plasma 22 is generated by a plasma source (not shown) that may either be direct (such as a parallel plate with RF), or downstream so as to further reduce damage. The hydrogen source may be NH_3, H_2, $N_2 + H_2$, $He + H_2$, or $Ar + H_2$ and the hydrogen-plasma is formed under the following parameters:

power: from about 50 to 200 W for parallel plate; or

from about 250 to 800 W for downstream;

time: from about 10 to 60 seconds, and more preferably less than about 30 seconds;

H_2 flow (as selected): from about 50 to 500 sccm;

He or N_2 flow (as selected): from about 100 to 1000 sccm;

NH_3 flow (as selected): from about 50 to 500 sccm;

Figs. 5A and 5B illustrate generalized example configurations of inductive coupled plasma (ICP) reactors. As illustrated in Fig. 5A, wafer 10 is secured on wafer chuck 108 with ground 120 within a first ICP reactor. Semicircular

plate 114a is spaced apart from wafer chuck 108. RF power flows through coils 112a to provide the H_2 plasma 22. As illustrated in Fig. 5B, wafer 10 is secured on wafer chuck 108 within a second ICP reactor. Partially rectangular plate 114b is spaced apart from wafer chuck 108. RF power flows through coils 112b to provide the H_2 plasma 22.

Hydrogen-plasma 22 pre-cleans and passivates metal bonding pad 16, removing oxidized layer 20. The passivation retards any further oxidation of metal bonding pad 16 and to form passivated metal bonding pad 16'.

As shown in Fig. 3, and while bonding pad structure 11 is still within hydrogen-plasma environment 22, wire 24 is bonded to passivated metal bonding pad 16' at 26 thus reducing the contact resistance. Passivated metal bonding pad 16' also permits a stronger contact with wire 24 and makes for better reliability.

Wire 24 may be bonded to bonding pad 16' by a thermocompression or thermosonic method.

Wire 24 may be comprised of gold (Au) or copper (Cu) alloy, and is preferably copper.

While particular embodiments of the present invention have been illustrated and described, it is not intended to limit the invention, except as defined by the following claims.

CLAIMS

We claim:

1. A method of bonding a wire to a metal bonding pad, comprising the steps of:

providing a semiconductor die structure having an exposed metal bonding pad within a chamber; said bonding pad having an upper surface;

producing a hydrogen-plasma within said chamber from a plasma source;

pre-cleaning and passivating said metal bonding pad with said hydrogen-plasma to remove any metal oxide formed on said metal bonding pad upper surface; and

bonding a wire to said cleaned and passivated metal bonding pad.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein said metal bonding pad is comprised of a material selected from the group comprising Al, Al-Cu, and Cu, and said wire is comprised of a material selected from the group comprising Au, a copper alloy and copper.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein said plasma source is direct.

4. The method of claim 1, wherein said plasma source is a parallel plate with RF.

5. The method of claim 1, wherein said plasma source is downstream.