Description

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to a semiconductor device and a manufacturing method thereof, and is used particularly in a semiconductor device having a high density wiring.

For forming wirings between internal portions of semiconductor elements or components and external portions and/or between components or elements and external portions in a semiconductor device, various materials are used. Especially, for metal wirings, an aluminum alloy, for example an alloy of aluminum and silicon, an alloy of aluminum, silicon and copper, etc. are used.

Typically, an underlying structure of an electrode of polycrystalline silicon, etc. is formed on a semiconductor substrate and a wiring film made of an aluminum alloy is formed thereon. This wiring film is formed by depositing the aluminum alloy over the entire surface of the underlying structure using any one of such methods as sputtering, vacuum deposition and CVD, etc. to carry out patterning of a resist using photolithographic technique, and thereafter effecting etching with the resist as a mask.

For preventing that the aluminum alloy film from being exposed and corroded by moisture in air, a protective inorganic insulating film is formed thereon. As this inorganic insulating film, phosphosilicate glass (PSG) is generally used.

Further, a multilevel wiring layer has often been formed in compliance with recent high density requirement. In such a multilayer structure, a first wiring film is then formed on the underlying structure and a second wiring film is further formed thereon. In addition, an interlayer insulating film is deposited between these wiring films in order to ensure electrical insulating property therebetween. As this interlayer insulating film, silicon oxide film (SiO_2) or silicon nitride film (Si_3N_4) which has moisture-proof property and an excellent insulating property is ordinarily used. Such an insulating film may include an impurity such as phosphorus, and is used as a single film or a composite film.

Wiring or line width decreases year after year in accordance with recent tendency of high integration and high density and is reduced to the order of a mircrometre or a submicrometre in recent years. As a result, such problems as breakage of aluminum wiring of a product occur during test or use of a semiconductor device.

Such a breakage of aluminum wiring, is caused by thermal migration produced by thermal diffusion, electro-migration produced by movement of aluminum atoms as a result of a current flow, corrosion, and the like.

Where an interlayer insulating film is formed using chemical vapor deposition (CVD) method as described above, it is required to raise temperature to 300 to 450°C. In such an elevated temperature condition, the deposited film is in an equilibrium state wherein stress is small. However, when temprature is lowered to a room temperature, great stress will be accumulated in the aluminum film due to the difference between coefficient of thermal expansion of aluminum and that of the deposited film. Namely, the stress created in the aluminum film containing 1% of silicon immediately after the wiring is formed by etching of the film is 10^2N/mm ($10x10^8$ dyn/cm^2), whereas the stress created in the aluminum film after Si_3N_4 film has been deposited by plasma CVD at a temperature of 300°C is changed to 3×10^2 N/mm^2 ($30x10^8$ dyn/cm^2). Thus it can be understood that the stress is considerably increased. Such a stress measurement is carried out by measuring spacing between lattice planes by X-ray diffraction to compare the spacing measured with a lattice plane spacing when a known stress is created.

It has been known that when such a stress is created, possibiity of breaking the aluminum layer is greatly accelerated so that breakage is likely to occur.

Such a problem also occurs in an interlayer insulating film of multilayer wiring. Particularly, breakage of the aluminum wiring which is the first layer presents the same problem. As a solution of this problem, a method has been proposed wherein a polyimide layer is formed between inorganic insulating films for the purpose of alleviating the stress of an aluminum wiring (e.g., Japanese Laid-open patent specification No. 85474/1977). However, to form a polyimide layer, since it is required to dissolve polyimide in solvent to coat the solution and dry it, long-time heat treatment for drying and/or heat treatment for the subsequent polymerization are required. For this reason, reduction of volume is large and it is difficult to form a flat polyimide layer on an irregular surface.

A further problem is that a polyimide layer has large water absorbing capability, resulting in a tendency to give rise to corrosion of aluminum, and that polarization is produced as a result of application of a voltage for a long time and thus the threshold value of the transistor changes due to polarization, so that an erroneous operation is likely to occur.

JP-A-57-153456 describes a method in which electronic parts are sealed by polyphenylene sulphite resin. The procedure is said to provide excellent humidity resistance, electric properties and high temperatures and mechanical strength.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Therefore, an object of this invention is to provide a semiconductor device and a manufacturing method thereof capable of to alleviating stress created in an aluminum wiring layer thereby preventing breakage thereof.

Another object of this invention is to provide a novel method of maufacturing a semiconductor device, with high yield, which can operate stably.

According to one aspect of this invention there is provided a semiconductor device comprising:

a one wiring layer containing aluminum as major constituent part and provided on an insulating film on a semiconductor substrate on which semiconductor elements are formed; and

a heat resistant high molecular organic film having a radical of small water absorbing property of less than 10 PPM the organic film being provided on a side surface of the wiring layer.

According to another aspect of this invention there is provided a method of manufacturing a semiconductor device comprising the steps of:

forming semiconductor elements on a semiconductor substrate;

forming an insulating film on the semiconductor elements;

forming an aluminum wiring layer on the insulating film by deposition and patterning thereon;

depositing a heat resistant high molecular weight organic film containing a radical having a small water absorbing property of less than 10 ppm on an entire surface of the semiconductor device; and

heating said heat resistant high molecular organic film at a temperature to fluidise and flatten said heat resisting high molecular organic film.

In a modified method of this invention a semiconductor device is manufactured by a method of manufacturing a semiconductor device comprising the steps of:

forming components of said semiconductor device on said element on a semiconductor substrate;

forming an insulating film to form an aluminum wiring layer by deposition and patterning;

depositing an inorganic insulating film on said aluminum wiring layer, said inorganic insulating film having a thickness larger than that of said aluminum wiring layer;

back etching said inorganic insulating film to expose surface of said aluminum wiring layer; and

depositing a heat resistant high molecular organic film having a radical of small water absorbing property of less than 10 ppm on the entire surface.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

In the accompanying drawings:

FIGS, 1A to 1C are cross sectional views of successive process steps showing an embodiment of a method of manufacturing a semiconductor device according to this invention, respectively;

FIG. 2 is a graph showing breaking characteristic of an aluminum wiring film manufactured by the method shown in FIG. 1;

FIGS. 3A to 3C are cross sectional views of successive process steps showing another embodiment according to this invention;

FIGS. 4A to 4C are cross sectional views of successive process steps showing a further embodiment according to this invention;

FIG. 5 is a cross sectional view of components showing an example in which this invention is applied to a multilayer structure;

Fig. 6 is vertical sectional view showing apparatus using sedimentation for deposition, and

Fig. 7 is a plan view of a portion of the apparatus shown in Fig. 6.

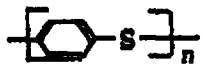
DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

FIGS. 1A to 1C are cross sectional views of successive process steps showing a method of manufacturing a semiconductor device according to this invention.

On a semiconductor substrate 11, is formed an aluminum wiring layer 13 having a thickness of 0.8 μm and a width of 0.12 μm, for example, through a silicon oxide film 12 formed by thermal oxidation, etc. In the semiconductor substrate 11 are formed impurity diffused regions (not shown) to be utilized as source and drain, electrodes, respectively. After that, an organic film 14 is formed thereon (FIG. 1A). As the material for this organic film, polyphenylene sulfide (PPS) is used and film deposition is carried out by sputtering. Namely, a target consisting of polyphenylene sulfide and a substrate subject to deposition are mounted in the atmosphere of argon with the target held opposite to the substrate. By applying a high frequency power of, e.g., 13.56 MHz

to the target, glow discharge is produced to deposite scattered molecules of polyphenylene sulfide on the substrate subject to depositon. Such a condition is shown in FIG. 1A. The deposited organic film has excellent step coverage characteristic over rib shaped aluminum wiring layer 13 and the thickness of the organic film is about 0.4 μm substantially uniformly over the entire surface.

When the aluminum film is sintered at a temperature of about 450°C, the deposited organic film becomes thin on the upper surfaces of respective aluminum wiring layers and becomes thick between aluminum wiring layers because the deposited organic film has fluidity under high temperature, resulting in an organic film 14' having uneven thickness (FIG. 1B). In this instance, since PPS has high heat resistant property, it is slightly softened by heat during sintering or CVD process but does not change its nature, such as decomposition. It is to be noted that PPS is a thermoplastic high molecular compound having a chain polymerized structure such as



In each unit sulfur is coupled with a phenol ring. This compound has excellent properties that heat resistant property is good and water absorbing property is low (less than 10 PPM) because the molecule have no polarity.

Subsequently, a silicon nitride film 15 is deposited on the organic film 14' by plasma CVD method to a thickness of about 0.5 μm (FIG. 1C).

The stress in the aluminum film $10x10^8$ dyn/cm^2 after the aluminum pattern has been formed, $12x10^8$ dyn/cm^2 after the organic film has been formed and sintered, and $15x10^8$ dyn/cm^2 after silicon nitride film has been formed by CVD method. Thus, it is seen that the stress is greatly decreased than the prior art method.

Fig. 2 is a graph showing the relationship between the aluminum line width and the time elapsed passed until before breakage wherein the ordinate shows Mean Time to Failure (MTF) required until one half of the aluminum lines are broken when a current of $2x10^9$ A/cm^2 is caused to flow at a temperature of 200°C in the conventional structure and the structure according to this invention, respectively. This graph, shows that in the conventional structure, MFT abruptly loweres as the line width becomes narrower, whereas in the structure of the invention, the MFT is not affected even if the line width becomes narrower so that high MTF is maintained. It is considered that this is because that the stress is relieved by the organic film layer.

FIGS. 3A to 3C are cross sectional views of successive process steps showing a second embodiment according to this invention. In the embodiment, organic film (PPS) 16 is deposited to be thicker than that of the above-mentioned embodiment shown in FIG. 1, i.e., it has a thickness of 0.8 μm. The organic film 16 is further flattened by heat treatment (FIG. 3A).

Then, etching using oxygen plasma is carried out to remove the upper surface of the organic film 16, thus allowing the upper surfaces aluminum film 13 and the organic film 16' to be at substantially the same level (FIG. 3B). Thereafter, a silicon nitride film 17 is deposited thereon to a thickness of 0.5 μm (Fig. 3C). In this case, the stress created between the silicon nitride film and the aluminum film is only shearing stress along the surface A in FIG. 3C. Thus, the entire stress will be greatly reduced as compared to the case where stress is applied to the side surfaces of the aluminum film.

FIGS. 4A to 4C are cross sectional views of successive process steps showing a third embodiment according to this invention, respectively. In this embodiment, a silicon oxide film 18 is deposited by CVD method to a thickness thicker than the organic film 16 in the second embodiment, i.e., it has a thickness of about 0.9 μm. Then an ordinary resist 19 is coated so that the thickest portion thereof has a thickness of about 2.0 μm. Then it is flattened (FIG. 4A).

Then, by using plasma etching method under a condition wherein the etching speeds of the resist and the silicon oxide film are substantially equal to each other, etch back is carried out until the surface of the aluminum film 13 is exposed (FIG. 4B).

Thereafter, a PPS film 20 (0.4 μm thick) and a silicon nitride film 21 are deposited by sputtering and CVD method, respectively. At this time, since the silicon nitride film 21 is formed on a flattened surface in the same manner as in the case shown in FIG. 3C, stress is limited to only shearing stress acting along the flattened surface. Thus, total stress is reduced to an extremely small value, with the result that the possibility of breaking is decreased.

FIG. 5 is a cross sectional view of a device showing an example where this invention is applied to a multilayer wiring. Etch back is carried out so that PPS film is present on both the sides of aluminum film 13 in the same manner as in FIG. 3B to form a silicon oxide film 22 on the entire surface. Contact holes 24 for connecting first aluminum layer 13 with a second aluminum layer 23 are opened at predetermined positions of the silicon

oxide film 22. Then, second aluminum layer 23 is formed by vacuum deposition and etching processes, and a PPS film 25 and a silicon nitride film 26 are formed in the same manner as in the embodiment shown in FIG. 3. In such a construction, the stress applied to the aluminum wiring layer of the first layer will be relieved by the organic film 16, and the stress applied to the aluminum wiring layer 23 of the second layer will be relieved by the PPS film 25.

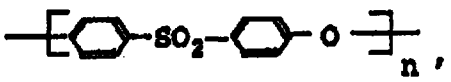
FIGS. 6 and 7 are explanatory views showing an example of sedimentation method as the deposition method instead of sputtering in forming PPS film.

As shown in these figures, a liquid 32 such as water which is chemically inert to PPS is filled within a vessel 31. On a supporting body 34 provided at the bottom surface of the vessel 31, is mounted a semiconductor substrate 11 having aluminum wiring 13 with its upper surface to be deposited positioned upwardly. Fine grains 33 of PPS are mixed into the liquid 32. As such fine grains 33, a powder of PPS having a mean diameter of 0.1 μm is used.

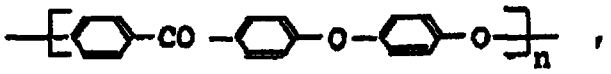
A method of depositing PPS using a device will be now described. Fine grains 33 of PPS are heavier than water because its specific gravity is 1.6. Accordingly, when the mixture of such fine grains 33 and water is stirred and then left stand still, the grains gradually sink and deposit on semiconductor substrate 11 as shown in FIG. 7, resulting in a deposited film 35. This deposited film 35 cannot be used as it is because it has many voids and therefore its density is small. However, by carrying out heat treatment for twenty minutes in the atmosphere of nitride gas at a temperature of 500°C, a film having a density similar to a bulk film can be provided.

While PPS is used as the organic material in the above-mentioned embodiments, other materials having a low glass transition temperature and high decomposition temperature, excellent heat resistant property, no molecular polarity, and low hygroscopicity (less than 10 PPM) may be used.

As such material may be used for heat resistant high molecular weight material,
e.g., polyeter sulfon



Polyeter-eter keton



having no polarity and having radicals of small water absorbing property as S, CO, etc.

In addition, as a method of forming an organic film, various methods, e.g., electrostatic coating method wherein electric charge is applied to a powder of organic material for attracting the particles onto a semiconductor substrate by application of an electric field to thereby deposit them, and the like may be used.

Claims

1. A semiconductor device comprising
   a patterned wiring layer (13) containing aluminum as major constituent part and provided on an insulating film (12) on a semiconductor substrate on which semiconductor elements are formed; and a heat resistant high molecular organic film (14, 16) having a radical of small water absorbing property of less than 10 ppm, said organic film being provided on side surfaces of said wiring layer.

2. A semiconductor device as set forth in claim 1 characterized in that said heat resistant high molecular organic film is polyphenylene sulfide.

3. A semiconductor device as set forth in claim 2 characterized in that a surface of said high molecular organic film provided on said side surfaces of said wiring layer is coplanar with a upper surface of said wiring layer.

4. A semiconductor device as set forth in claim 1 further characterized by comprising a protective layer (15, 17) of inorganic material acting as a uppermost layer of said semiconductor device.

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oxide film 22. Then, second aluminum layer 23 is formed by vacuum deposition and etching processes, and a PPS film 25 and a silicon nitride film 26 are formed in the same manner as in the embodiment shown in FIG. 3. In such a construction, the stress applied to the aluminum wiring layer of the first layer will be relieved by the organic film 16, and the stress applied to the aluminum wiring layer 23 of the second layer will be relieved by the PPS film 25.

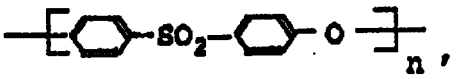
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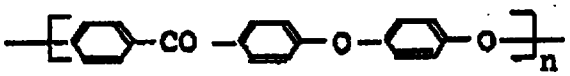
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Claims

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2. A semiconductor device as set forth in claim 1 characterized in that said heat resistant high molecular organic film is polyphenylene sulfide.

3. A semiconductor device as set forth in claim 2 characterized in that a surface of said high molecular organic film provided on said side surfaces of said wiring layer is coplanar with a upper surface of said wiring layer.

4. A semiconductor device as set forth in claim 1 further characterized by comprising a protective layer (15, 17) of inorganic material acting as a uppermost layer of said semiconductor device.

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5. A method of manufacturing a semiconductor device comprising the steps of:
forming semiconductor elements on a semiconductor substrate;
forming an insulating film (12) on said semiconductor substrate;
forming an aluminum wiring layer (13) on said insulating film by deposition and patterning thereon;
depositing a heat resistant high molecular organic film (14) containing a radical having a small water absorbing property of less than 10 ppm on an entire surface of said semiconductor device; and
heating said heat resistant high molecular organic film at a temperature to fluidise and flatten said heat resistant high molecular organic film.

6. A method of manufacturing a semiconductor device as set forth in claim 5 further characterised by the step of forming a protective film (15, 17) on said organic film.

7. A method of manufacturing a semiconductor device as set forth in claim 5, characterised by said heat resistant high molecular organic film has a thickness less than that of said aluminum wiring layer.

8. A method of manufacturing a semiconductor device as set forth in claim 5, characterised in that said heat resistant high molecular organic film is subjected to an etch back process so as to expose the upper surface of said aluminum wiring layer .

9. A method of manufacturing a semiconductor device as set forth in claim 5, characterised in that another aluminum wiring layer is formed on said heat resistant high molecular organic film.

10. A method of manufacturing a semiconductor device as set forth in claim 5, characterised in that said heat resistant high molecular organic film is deposited by sputtering.

11. A method of manufacturing a semiconductor device as set forth in claim 5, characterised in that said heat resistant high molecular organic film is deposited by a sedimentation method.

12. A method of manufacturing a semiconductor device comprising the steps of:
forming components of said semiconductor device on a semiconductor substrate;
forming an insulating film (12) forming an aluminum wiring layer by deposition and patterning;
depositing an inorganic insulating film (18) on said aluminum wiring layer, said inorganic insulating film having a thickness larger than that of said aluminum wiring layer;
back etching said inorganic insulating film to expose the surface of said aluminum wiring layer; and
depositing on the entire surface a heat resistant high molecular organic film (20) having a radical of small water absorbing property less than 10 ppm.

13. A method of manufacturing a semiconductor device as set forth in claim 12, characterised in that another aluminum wiring layer (23) is formed on said heat resistant high molecular organic film.

Patentansprüche

1. Halbleitervorrichtung, mit
einer strukturierten Verdrahtungsschicht (13), enthaltend Aluminium als Hauptbestandteil, und vorgesehen auf einem Isolierfilm (12) auf einem Halbleitersubstrat, auf welchem Halbleiterelemente gebildet sind; und einem hitzebeständigen, hochmolekularen, organischen Film (14, 16) mit einem Radikal mit geringen Wasserabsorptionseigenschaften von weniger als 10 ppm, wobei der organische Film auf Seitenoberflächen der Verdrahtungsschicht vorgesehen ist.

2. Halbleitervorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der hitzebeständige, hochmolekulare, organische Film Polyphenylensulfid ist.

3. Halbleitervorrichtung nach Anspruch 2, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß eine Oberfläche des hochmolekularen, organischen, auf den Seitenoberflächen der Verdrahtungsschicht vorgesehene Film coplanar ist mit einer oberen Oberfläche der Verdrahtungsschicht.

4. Halbleitervorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, gekennzeichnet durch eine Schutzschicht (15, 17) aus anorganischem Material, welche als eine oberste Schicht der Halbleitervorrichtung wirkt.

5. Verfahren zum Herstellen einer Halbleitervorrichtung, mit den Schritten:
Bilden von Halbleiterelementen auf einem Halbleitersubstrat;
Bilden eines Isolierfilms (12) auf dem Halbleitersubstrat;
Bilden einer Aluminiumverdrahtungsschicht (13) auf dem Isolierfilm mittels Aufbringen und Strukturieren darauf;
Aufbringen eines hitzebeständigen, hochmolekularen, organischen Films (14), enthaltend ein Radikal mit geringen Wasserabsorptionseigenschaften von weniger als 10 ppm auf einer gesamten Oberfläche der Halbleitervorrichtung; und
Erhitzen des hitzebeständigen, hochmolekularen, organischen Films auf eine Temperatur, um den hitzebeständigen, hochmolekularen, organischen Film zu verflüssigen und zu glätten.

6. Verfahren zum Herstellen einer Halbleitervorrichtung nach Anspruch 5, gekennzeichnet durch den Schritt des Bildens eines Schutzfilms (15, 17) auf dem organischen Film.

7. Verfahren zum Herstellen einer Halbleitervorrichtung nach Anspruch 5, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der hitzebeständige, hochmolekulare, organische Film eine geringere Dicke als die der Aluminiumverdrahtungsschicht hat.

8. Verfahren zum Herstellen einer Halbleitervorrichtung nach Anspruch 5, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der hitzebeständige, hochmolekulare, organische Film einem Rückätzprozeß unterworfen wird, um die obere Oberfläche der Aluminiumverdrahtungsschicht freizulegen.

9. Verfahren zum Herstellen einer Halbleitervorrichtung nach Anspruch 5, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß eine andere Aluminiumverdrahtungsschicht auf dem hitzebeständigen, hochmolekularen, organischen Film gebildet wird.

10. Verfahren zum Herstellen einer Halbleitervorrichtung nach Anspruch 5, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der hitzebeständige, hochmolekulare, organische Film durch Sputtern aufgebracht wird.

11. Verfahren zum Herstellen einer Halbleitervorrichtung nach Anspruch 5, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der hitzebeständige, hochmolekulare, organische Film durch ein Sedimentationsverfahren aufgebracht wird.

12. Verfahren zum Herstellen einer Halbleitervorrichtung, mit den Schritten:
Bilden von Komponenten der Halbleitervorrichtung auf einem Halbleitersubstrat;
Bilden eines Isolierfilms (12);
Bilden einer Aluminiumverdrahtungsschicht mittels Aufbringen und Strukturieren;
Aufbringen eines anorganischen Isolierfilms (18) auf der Aluminiumverdrahtungsschicht, wobei der anorganische Isolierfilm eine größere Dicke als die der Aluminiumverdrahtungsschicht hat;
Rückätzen des anorganischen Isolierfilms, um die Oberfläche der Aluminiumverdrahtungsschicht freizulegen; und
Aufbringen eines hitzebeständigen, hochmolekularen, organischen Films (20) mit einem Radikal mit geringen Wasserabsorptionseigenschaften kleiner als 10 ppm auf der gesamten Oberfläche.

13. Verfahren zum Herstellen einer Halbleitervorrichtung nach Anspruch 12, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß eine andere Aluminiumverdrahtungsschicht (23) auf dem hitzebeständigen, hochmolekularen, organischen Film gebildet wird.

Revendications

1. Dispositif à semi-conducteur comportant
un motif de couche conductrice (13) contenant de l'aluminium comme partie constituante principale, et placé sur un film isolant (12) situé sur un substrat de semi-conducteur sur lequel sont formés des éléments semi-conducteurs; et un film organique de poids moléculaire élevé résistant à la chaleur (14, 16) contenant un radical ayant une faible propriété d'absorption de l'eau, de moins de 10 ppm, ledit film organique étant situé sur les surfaces latérales de ladite couche conductrice.

2. Dispositif à semi-conducteur selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce que ledit film organique de poids moléculaire élevé résistant à la chaleur est en sulfure de polyphénylène.

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3. Dispositif à semi-conducteur selon la revendication 2, caractérisé en ce qu'une surface dudit film organique de poids moléculaire élevé situé sur lesdites surfaces latérales de ladite couche conductrice est coplanaire avec la surface supérieure de ladite couche conductrice.

4. Dispositif à semi-conducteur selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en outre par le fait qu'il comporte une couche protectrice (15, 17) de matière non-organique constituant la couche la plus supérieure dudit dispositif à semi-conducteur.

5. Procédé de fabrication d'un dispositif à semi-conducteur comportant les étapes de:
constitution des éléments semi-conducteurs sur un substrat de semi-conducteur;
constitution d'un film isolant (12) sur ledit substrat de semi-conducteur;
constitution d'une couche conductrice en aluminium (13) sur ledit film isolant, par dépôt et masquage sur celui-ci;
dépôt d'un film organique de poids moléculaire élevé résistant à la chaleur (14) contenant un radical ayant une faible propriété d'absorption de l'eau, de moins de 10 ppm, sur l'ensemble de la surface dudit dispositif à semi-conducteur; et
chauffage dudit film organique de poids moléculaire élevé résistant à la chaleur à une certaine température, pour rendre fluide et aplatir ledit film organique de poids moléculaire élevé résistant à la chaleur.

6. Procédé de fabrication d'un dispositif à semi-conducteur selon la revendication 5, caractérisé en outre par l'étape de constitution d'un film protecteur (15, 17) sur ladite couche organique.

7. Procédé de fabrication d'un dispositif à semi-conducteur selon la revendication 5, caractérisé par le fait que ledit film organique de poids moléculaire élevé résistant à la chaleur a une épaisseur inférieure à celle de ladite couche conductrice d'aluminium.

8. Procédé de fabrication d'un dispositif à semi-conducteur selon la revendication 5, caractérisé en ce que ledit film organique de poids moléculaire élevé résistant à la chaleur fait l'objet d'un processus de gravure par l'arrière, afin d'exposer la surface supérieure de ladite couche conductrice d'aluminium.

9. Procédé de fabrication d'un dispositif à semi-conducteur selon la revendication 5, caractérisé en ce qu'une autre couche conductrice d'aluminium est constituée sur ledit film organique de poids moléculaire élevé résistant à la chaleur.

10. Procédé de fabrication d'un dispositif à semi-conducteur selon la revendication 5, caractérisé en ce que ledit film organique de poids moléculaire élevé résistant à la chaleur est déposé par dépôt particulaire.

11. Procédé de fabrication d'un dispositif à semi-conducteur selon la revendication 5, caractérisé en ce que ledit film organique de poids moléculaire élevé résistant à la chaleur est déposé par un procédé de sédimentation.

12. Procédé de fabrication d'un dispositif à semi-conducteur comportant les étapes de:
constitution des composants dudit dispositif à semi-conducteur sur un substrat de semi-conducteur;
constitution d'un film isolant (12) pour constituer une couche conductrice d'aluminium par dépôt et masquage;
dépôt d'un film isolant non-organique (18) sur ladite couche conductrice d'aluminium, ledit film isolant non-organique ayant une épaisseur supérieure à celle de ladite couche conductrice d'aluminium;
gravure par l'arrière dudit film isolant non-organique afin d'exposer la surface de ladite couche conductrice d'aluminium; et
dépôt sur l'ensemble de la surface d'un film organique de poids moléculaire élevé résistant à la chaleur (20) contenant un radical ayant une faible propriété d'absorption de l'eau, de moins de 10 ppm.

13. Procédé de fabrication d'un dispositif à semi-conducteur selon la revendication 12, caractérisé en ce qu'une autre couche conductrice d'aluminium (23) est constituée sur ledit film organique de poids moléculaire élevé résistant à la chaleur.