

[DESCRIPTION]

[Title]

SUBSTRATE PROCESSING APPARATUS, METHOD OF
MANUFACTURING SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICE AND PROGRAM

5 **[Technical Field]**

[0001]

The present disclosure relates to a substrate processing apparatus, a method of manufacturing a semiconductor device and a program.

[Related Art]

10 [0002]

As a part of manufacturing processes of a semiconductor device, a process of forming a film on a substrate using a plurality of nozzles may be performed (refer to, for example, Patent Documents 1 through 4).

[Related Art Document]

15 [Patent document]

[0003]

Patent Document 1: Japanese Patent No. 4929811

Patent Document 2: Japanese Patent Laid-Open No. 2005-173154

Patent Document 3: Japanese Patent No. 5958231

20 Patent Document 4: Japanese Patent No. 5658463

[Disclosure]

[Technical Problem]

[0004]

25 Described herein is a technique capable of improving a uniformity of a film on a surface of a substrate and a uniformity of the film among a plurality of substrates.

[0005]

According to one aspect of the technique of the present disclosure, there is provided a processing apparatus including: a substrate retainer including: a product wafer support region where a plurality of product wafers with a pattern formed thereon

are arranged and supported; an upper dummy wafer support region provided above the product wafer support region and capable of supporting a plurality of dummy wafers; and a lower dummy wafer support region provided below the product wafer support region and capable of supporting a plurality of dummy wafers; a process chamber in which the substrate retainer is accommodated; a first gas supplier, a second gas supplier and a third gas supplier configured to supply gases into the process chamber; and an exhaust system configured to exhaust an inner atmosphere of the process chamber, wherein each of the first gas supplier and the third gas supplier includes a nozzle of a pipe shape extending in a vertical direction along the substrate retainer, a plurality of gas supply holes being provided at each of the first gas supplier and the third gas supplier, wherein an upper end of an uppermost gas supply hole among the plurality of the gas supply holes is arranged corresponding to an uppermost dummy wafer among the plurality of the dummy wafers supported in the upper dummy wafer support region and a lower end of a lowermost gas supply hole among the plurality of the gas supply holes is arranged corresponding to a lowermost dummy wafer among the plurality of the dummy wafers supported in the lower dummy wafer support region, wherein the second gas supplier includes a nozzle extending in the vertical direction along the substrate retainer and at which a gas supply port is provided, and wherein the gas supply port is constituted by a plurality of gas supply holes or by a slit-shaped opening.

[Advantageous Effects]

[0006]

According to some embodiments in the present disclosure, it is possible to improve the uniformity of the film on the surface of the substrate and the uniformity of the film among the plurality of the substrates including the substrate.

[Brief Description of Drawings]

[0007]

FIG. 1 schematically illustrates a vertical cross-section of a vertical type process furnace of a substrate processing apparatus preferably used in an embodiment described herein.

FIG. 2 schematically illustrates a horizontal cross-section of a part of the vertical type process furnace of the substrate processing apparatus preferably used in the embodiment described herein.

FIG. 3 is a block diagram schematically illustrating a configuration of a controller and related components of the substrate processing apparatus preferably used
5 in the embodiment described herein.

FIG. 4(A) schematically illustrates a horizontal cross-section of nozzles and adjacent structures thereof according to the embodiment described herein, and FIG. 4(B) schematically illustrates a positional relationship between the nozzles according to the
10 embodiment described herein and a substrate accommodated in a substrate retainer.

FIG. 5(A) schematically illustrates a horizontal cross-section of nozzles and periphery thereof according to a first modified example described herein, and FIG. 5(B) schematically illustrates a positional relationship between the nozzles according to the first modified example described herein and the substrate accommodated in the
15 substrate retainer.

FIG. 6(A) schematically illustrates a horizontal cross-section of nozzles and periphery thereof according to a second modified example described herein, and FIG. 6(B) schematically illustrates a positional relationship between the nozzles according to the second modified example described herein and the substrate accommodated in the
20 substrate retainer.

FIG. 7(A) schematically illustrates a horizontal cross-section of nozzles and periphery thereof according to a third modified example described herein, and FIG. 7(B) schematically illustrates a positional relationship between the nozzles according to the third modified example described herein and the substrate accommodated in the
25 substrate retainer.

FIG. 8(A) schematically illustrates a positional relationship between nozzles according to a comparative example described herein and the substrate accommodated in the substrate retainer, and FIG. 8(B) schematically illustrates a positional relationship

between the nozzles according to an example of the embodiment described herein and the substrate accommodated in the substrate retainer.

FIG. 9(A) schematically illustrates a simulation result showing a concentration distribution of a silicon source in the vertical type process furnace when the nozzles according to the comparative example shown in FIG. 8(A) are used, and FIG. 9(B) schematically illustrates a thickness distribution of a film on a surface of a product wafer and a thickness distribution of the film among a plurality of product wafers shown in FIG. 9(A).

FIG. 10(A) schematically illustrates a simulation result showing a concentration distribution of a silicon source in the vertical type process furnace when the nozzles according to the example of the embodiment shown in FIG. 8(B) are used, and FIG. 10(B) schematically illustrates a thickness distribution of the film on the surface of the product wafer and a thickness distribution of the film among the plurality of the product wafers shown in FIG. 10(A).

FIG. 11 schematically illustrates evaluation results of thickness distributions of the film on a surface of a substrate (“WiW”) when the film is formed using the nozzles according to the comparative example and the nozzles according to the example of the embodiment.

FIG. 12 schematically illustrates evaluation results of thickness distributions of the film among a plurality of substrates including the substrate (“WtW”) when the film is formed using the nozzles according to the comparative example and the nozzles according to the example of the embodiment.

[Detailed Description]

[0008]

<Embodiment of Present Disclosure>

Hereinafter, an embodiment according to the technique of the present disclosure will be described with reference to FIGS. 1 through 4. A substrate processing apparatus according to the embodiment of the technique is configured as an example of a semiconductor manufacturing apparatus used for manufacturing a semiconductor device.

[0009]

(1) Configuration of Substrate Processing Apparatus

As shown in FIG. 1, a process furnace 202 of the substrate processing apparatus according to the present embodiment includes a heater 207 serving as a heating apparatus (heating structure). The heater 207 is of a cylindrical shape, and is vertically installed while being supported by a heater base (not shown) serving as a support plate. The heater 207 also functions as an activator (exciter) capable of activating (exciting) a process gas by heat.

[0010]

A reaction tube 203 is provided in an inner side of the heater 207 so as to be coaxially aligned with the heater 207. A reaction vessel (which is a process vessel) is constituted by the reaction tube 203. For example, the reaction tube 203 is made of a heat resistant material such as quartz (SiO_2) and silicon carbide (SiC). The reaction tube 203 is of a cylindrical shape with an open lower end and a closed upper end. The upper end of the reaction tube 203 is closed by a flat wall body. That is, the reaction tube 203 includes a ceiling. A cylindrical portion 209 of a cylindrical shape is provided at a side wall of the reaction tube 203. A gas supply area (buffer) 222 and a gas exhaust area 224 are provided on an outer wall of the cylindrical portion 209. A process chamber 201 is provided in the cylindrical portion 209 of the reaction tube 203. A plurality of wafers including a wafer 200 serving as a substrate is processed in the process chamber 201 under a high temperature and a reduced pressure. The process chamber 201 is configured to accommodate a boat 217 serving as a substrate retainer capable of accommodating (supporting or holding) the plurality of the wafers including the wafer 200 vertically arranged in a horizontal orientation in a multistage manner.

[0011]

The gas supply area 222 is configured to protrude outward from a sidewall of the cylindrical portion 209 of the reaction tube 203. An outer wall of the gas supply area 222 is connected to the outer wall of cylindrical portion 209, and is provided concentrically with the cylindrical portion 209. A diameter of the gas supply area 222 is

greater than an outer diameter of the cylindrical portion 209. A lower end of the gas supply area 222 is open, and an upper end of the gas supply area 222 is closed by a flat wall body. Nozzles 304a, 304b and 304c which will be described later are accommodated in the gas supply area 222 along a longitudinal direction (that is, the vertical direction) of the gas supply area 222. A partition wall 252, which serves as a part of the sidewall of the cylindrical portion 209, constitutes a boundary between the gas supply area 222 and the cylindrical portion 209. Gas supply slits 235 are opened on the partition wall 252, and are configured to communicate (connect) with insides of the gas supply area 222 and the process chamber 201. The gas supply slits 235 may be arranged in a grid pattern including a plurality of rows and a plurality of columns. Preferably, three columns of the gas supply slits 235 are arranged in a circumferential direction of the gas supply area 222 so as to allow each region of the gas supply area 222 to separately communicate with the process chamber 201, and a plurality of rows of the gas supply slits 235, each of which includes three of the gas supply slits 235, are arranged in a manner respectively corresponding to the surfaces (upper surfaces) of the plurality of the wafers including the wafer 200 such that the number of the rows is equal to the number of the wafers counted along the longitudinal direction of the gas supply area 222.

[0012]

The gas exhaust area 224 protrudes outward from a sidewall of the cylindrical portion 209 facing the sidewall where the gas supply area 222 is provided. The plurality of the wafers including the wafer 200 are accommodated in the process chamber 201 between the gas supply area 222 and the gas exhaust area 224. An outer wall of the gas exhaust area 224 is connected to the outer wall of the cylindrical portion 209, and is aligned along a circle which shares its center with the cylindrical portion 209 and whose outer diameter is greater than that of the cylindrical portion 209. A lower end and an upper end of the gas exhaust area 224 are closed by flat wall bodies, respectively.

[0013]

Gas exhaust slits 236 described later are provided on a partition wall 254 which is a wall body constituting a boundary between the gas exhaust area 224 and the cylindrical portion 209. The partition wall 254 serves as a part of the cylindrical portion 209, and a part of an outer surface of the partition wall 254 constitutes a side surface facing the gas exhaust area 224. Thereby, the reaction tube 203 includes a double tube structure where the gas supply area 222 and the gas exhaust area 224 are provided.

[0014]

The lower end of the reaction tube 203 is supported by a manifold 226 of a cylindrical shape. For example, the manifold 226 is made of a metal such as nickel alloy and stainless steel, or is made of a heat resistant material such as quartz (SiO_2) and silicon carbide (SiC). A flange (not shown) is provided at an upper end of the manifold 226, and the lower end of the reaction tube 203 is provided on the flange and supported by the flange. A seal 220a such as an O-ring is provided between the flange and the upper end of the reaction tube 203 to airtightly seal an inside of the reaction tube 203.

[0015]

A seal cap 219 is airtightly attached to a lower end opening of the manifold 226 via a seal 220b such as an O-ring. The seal cap 219 is configured to airtightly seal a lower end opening of the reaction tube 203, that is, the lower end opening of the manifold 226. For example, the seal cap 219 is made of a metal such as nickel alloy and stainless steel, and is of a disk shape. The seal cap 219 may be configured such that an inner surface of the seal cap 219 is covered with a heat resistant material such as quartz (SiO_2) and silicon carbide (SiC).

[0016]

A boat support 218 configured to support the boat 217 is provided on the seal cap 219. The boat support 218 is made of a heat resistant material such as quartz and SiC . The boat support 218 functions not only as a support capable of supporting the boat 217 but also as a heat insulator. The boat 217 is provided vertically on the boat support 218. For example, the boat 217 is made of a heat resistant material such as quartz and SiC . The boat 217 includes a bottom plate that can be placed on the boat

support 218 and a top plate provided above the bottom plate. A plurality of support columns are provided between the bottom plate and the top plate. The plurality of the support columns are installed to connect the bottom plate and the top plate. The boat 217 accommodates (supports) the plurality of the wafers including the wafer 200. The plurality of the wafers is horizontally oriented with predetermined intervals therebetween. That is, the plurality of the wafers is supported by the plurality of the support columns of the boat 217 with their centers aligned with each other. A stacking direction of the plurality of the wafers is equal to an axial direction of the reaction tube 203.

10 [0017]

A boat rotator 267 configured to rotate the boat 217 is provided at the seal cap 219 opposite to the process chamber 201. A rotating shaft 265 of the boat rotator 267 is connected to the boat support 218 through the seal cap 219. As the boat rotator 267 rotates the boat 217 via the boat support 218, the plurality of the wafers including the wafer 200 supported by the boat 217 are rotated.

15 [0018]

The seal cap 219 may be elevated or lowered in the vertical direction by a boat elevator 115 provided outside the reaction tube 203. The boat elevator 115 serves as an elevator. As the seal cap 219 is elevated or lowered in the vertical direction by the boat elevator 115, the boat 217 is transferred (loaded) into the process chamber 201 or transferred (unloaded) out of the process chamber 201.

20 [0019]

Nozzle supports 350, which are configured to support the nozzles (which are injectors) 304a, 304b and 304c, respectively, are installed at the manifold 226 so as to pass through the manifold 226. The nozzle supports 350 are bent in an L shape. According to the present embodiment, for example, three nozzle supports are installed as the nozzle supports 350. For example, the nozzle supports 350 are made of a material such as nickel alloy and stainless steel. Gas supply pipes 310a, 310b and 310c configured to supply gases such as the process gas into the process chamber 201 are

connected to first ends of the nozzle supports 350, respectively. The nozzles 304a, 304b and 304c are connected to second ends of the nozzle supports 350, respectively. For example, the nozzles 304a, 304b and 304c of a pipe shape are made of a heat resistant material such as quartz and SiC.

5 [0020]

As shown in FIG. 2, inner walls 248 and inner walls 250 are provided inside the gas supply area 222 and the gas exhaust area 224, respectively, so as to divide (partition) inner spaces of each of the gas supply area 222 and the gas exhaust area 224 into a plurality of spaces. The gas supply area 222, the inner walls 248 and the inner walls 250
10 are made of the same material as the reaction tube 203, for example, a heat resistant material such as quartz or SiC. According to the present embodiment, for example, two inner walls are provided as the inner walls 248 and two inner walls are provided as the inner walls 250. Thus, the inner space of each of the gas supply area 222 and the gas exhaust area 224 is divided into three spaces.

15 [0021]

The two inner walls 248 are provided so as to divide (partition) the inner space of the gas supply area 222 from a lower end to an upper end thereof into a plurality of spaces. As a result, for example, the three spaces separated by the two inner walls 248 are provided. The nozzles 304a, 304b and 304c are provided in the plurality of the
20 spaces, respectively. Thus, it is possible to suppress the

element and a halogen element may be supplied into the process chamber 201 as the source gas. The source gas refers to a thermally decomposable source gas and a source in a gaseous state. For example, the source gas may refer to the source in the gaseous state under a normal temperature and a normal pressure (atmospheric pressure) or a gas
5 obtained by vaporizing a source in a liquid state under the normal temperature and the normal pressure. Halosilane refers to silane containing a halogen group. That is, the halogen group includes a halogen element such as chlorine (Cl), fluorine (F), bromine (Br) and iodine (I). As the halosilane-based gas, for example, a source gas containing silicon (Si) and chlorine, that is, a chlorosilane-based gas may be used. The
10 chlorosilane-based gas serves as a silicon source. As the chlorosilane-based gas, for example, hexachlorodisilane (Si_2Cl_6 , abbreviated as HCDS) gas may be used.

[0024]

A reactant whose chemical structure (molecular structure) is different from that of the source gas is supplied into the process chamber 201 from a gas supply source
15 360a serving as a first gas supply source through the gas supply pipe 310a provided with an MFC 320a and a valve 330a and the nozzle 304a. The reactant (also referred to as a “reactive gas”) is more difficult to be thermally decomposed or to be activated than the source gas. For example, a hydrogen nitride-based gas, which is a nitriding gas serving as a nitrogen-containing gas, is supplied into the process chamber 201 as the
20 reactant. The hydrogen nitride-based gas serves as a nitrogen (N) source. As the hydrogen nitride-based gas, for example, ammonia (NH_3) gas may be used. The reactant may also be supplied into the process chamber 201 from a gas supply source 360c serving as a third gas supply source through the gas supply pipe 310c provided with an MFC 320c and a valve 330c and the nozzle 304c.

25 [0025]

An inert gas such as nitrogen gas (N_2 gas) is supplied into the process chamber 201 from a gas supply source 360d, a gas supply source 360e and a gas supply source 360f through gas supply pipes 310d through 310f provided with MFCs 320d through 320f and valves 330d through 330f, respectively, the gas supply pipes 310a through
30 310c and the nozzles 304a, 304b and 304c. The N_2 gas serves as a purge gas, a carrier gas or a dilution gas. In addition, the N_2 gas also serves as a control gas which controls a thickness distribution of the film formed on the surface of the wafer 200.

[0026]

A first process gas supply system (also referred to as a “first gas supply system”) serving as a reactant supply system is constituted mainly by the gas supply pipe 310a, the MFC 320a, the valve 330a and the nozzle 304a. The first process gas supply system
5 may further include the gas supply source 360a. A second process gas supply system (also referred to as a “second gas supply system”) serving as a source supply system is constituted mainly by the gas supply pipe 310b, the MFC 320b, the valve 330b and the nozzle 304b. The second process gas supply system may further include the gas supply source 360b. A third process gas supply system (also referred to as a “third gas supply
10 system”) serving as a reactant supply system is constituted mainly by the gas supply pipe 310c, the MFC 320c, the valve 330c and the nozzle 304c. The third process gas supply system may further include the gas supply source 360c. An inert gas supply system is constituted mainly by the gas supply pipes 310a through 310f, the MFCs 320d through 320f, the valves 330d through 330f and the nozzles 304a, 304b and 304c. The
15 inert gas supply system may further include the gas supply sources 360d through 360f.

[0027]

The exhaust port 230 is provided below the gas exhaust area 224. An exhaust pipe 231 is connected to the exhaust port 230. A vacuum pump 246 serving as a vacuum
exhauster is connected to the exhaust pipe 231 through a pressure sensor 245 and an
20 APC (Automatic Pressure Controller) valve 244. The pressure sensor 245 serves as a pressure detector (pressure meter) to detect an inner pressure of the process chamber 201, and the APC valve 244 serves as a pressure controller (pressure regulator). The vacuum pump 246 is configured to vacuum-exhaust an inner atmosphere of the process chamber 201 such that the inner pressure of the process chamber 201 reaches a
25 predetermined pressure (vacuum degree). The exhaust pipe 231 at a downstream side of the vacuum pump 246 is connected to a component such as a waste gas processing apparatus (not shown). The APC valve 244 serves as an opening/closing valve. With the vacuum pump 246 in operation, the APC valve 244 may be opened or closed to vacuum-exhaust the process chamber 201 or to stop the vacuum exhaust. With the
30 vacuum pump 246 in operation, by adjusting an opening degree of the

and the surface area of the product wafer is increasing year by year. However, as the surface area increases, an amount of the consumption of the film-forming gas tends to increase. That is, an amount of the source gas consumed by the dummy wafer and the product wafer is different between a dummy wafer support region (which is a region
5 where the plurality of the dummy wafers are loaded) and a product wafer support region (which is a region where a plurality of product wafers are loaded). Therefore, when the same amount of the source gas is supplied to the plurality of the wafers stacked in the height direction, the source gas is surplus in some location and the source gas is insufficient in other location. Due to the difference in a concentration of the source gas
10 among the plurality of the wafers, it becomes difficult to uniformize the film among the plurality of the wafers.

[0037]

According to the present embodiment, to cope with the problems such as the deterioration of the uniformity of the film quality and the film thickness due to the
15 increase in the surface area of the product wafer, it is possible to improve the uniformity of the film on the surface of the product wafer and the uniformity of the film among the plurality of the product wafers.

[0038]

According to the present embodiment, the three nozzles 304a, 304b and 304c are
20 provided in the gas supply area 222, and are configured to supply two or more types of gas into the process chamber 201. The process chamber 201 is of a cylindrical shape. An inner diameter of the process chamber 201 is 104 % to 108 % of a maximum diameter of the wafer 200 that can be accommodated in the process chamber 201. The nozzles 304a, 304b and 304c are accommodated in the gas supply area 222 formed by
25 protruding a part of the process chamber 201 outward while separated (isolated) from one another. Configurations of the nozzles 304a, 304b and 304c configured to supply the two or more types of the gas into the process chamber 201 will be described with reference to FIGS. 4(A) and 4(B). The nozzle 304a, the nozzle 304b, and the nozzle 304c are used as a first gas supplier, a second gas supplier and a third gas supplier,
30 respectively.

[0039]

FIG. 4(A) schematically illustrates a horizontal cross-section of the nozzles 304a, 304b and 304c and periphery thereof in the product wafer support region where the plurality of the product wafers including a product wafer 200a (also simply referred to as “product wafers 200a”) in the gas supply area 222 is accommodated (held), and FIG. 4(B) schematically illustrates a positional relationship between the nozzles 304a, 304b and 304c and the plurality of the wafers including the wafer 200 accommodated (stacked) in the boat 217 in a multistage manner.

[0040]

The boat 217 includes: the product wafer support region where the product wafers 200a are accommodated (supported) at regular intervals; an upper dummy wafer support region provided above the product wafer support region and capable of supporting the plurality of the dummy wafers including a dummy wafer 200b (also simply referred to as “dummy wafers 200b”); and a lower dummy wafer support region provided below the product wafer support region and capable of supporting dummy wafers 200b. According to the present embodiment, the product wafer 200a refers to a product wafer with a pattern formed thereon, and the dummy wafer 200b refers to a flat bare wafer with no pattern formed thereon, or refers to a wafer whose surface area is between that of the product wafer 200a and that of the bare wafer. That is, one or more dummy wafers are stacked and supported above and below the product wafers 200a, respectively. One or more monitor wafers (for example, three monitor wafers) may be supported in the product wafer support region among the product wafers 200a. The number of the product wafers supported in the product wafer support region may be set to an integral multiple of the number (for example, 25) of wafers that can be accommodated in a wafer carrier such as a FOUP.

[0041]

The nozzles 304a, 304b and 304c are provided in the gas supply area 222 from a lower portion toward an upper portion along the longitudinal direction of the gas supply area 222 (vertical direction). That is, each of the nozzles 304a, 304b and 304c extends in the vertical direction along the boat 217 accommodated in the process chamber 201, and is configured as a long nozzle of a straight tube (straight pipe) shape.

Each of the gas supply holes 232a and the gas supply holes 232c is a small circular hole of a pinhole shape. For example, each of the gas supply holes 232a and the gas supply holes 232c is constituted by a plurality of openings or a plurality of vertically elongated slits. An upper end of an uppermost gas supply hole among the gas supply holes 232a of the nozzle 304a and an upper end of an uppermost gas supply hole among the gas supply holes 232c of the nozzle 304c are arranged corresponding to an uppermost dummy wafer among the dummy wafers 200b supported in the upper dummy wafer support region. In addition, a lower end of a lowermost gas supply hole among the gas supply holes 232a of the nozzle 304a and a lower end of a lowermost gas supply hole among the gas supply holes 232c of the nozzle 304c are arranged corresponding to a lowermost dummy wafer among the dummy wafers 200b supported in the lower dummy wafer support region. That is, in the nozzle 304a and the nozzle 304c, the gas supply holes 232a and the gas supply holes 232c are provided in the upper dummy wafer support region, the product wafer support region and the lower dummy wafer support region. Preferably, the gas supply holes 232a and the gas supply holes 232c are provided at predetermined intervals so as to correspond to the surfaces (upper surfaces) of the plurality of the wafers including the dummy wafer 200b or correspond to the openings of the gas supply slits 235.

[0047]

A plurality of gas supply holes (also simply referred to as “gas supply holes”) 232b serving as a gas supply port configured to supply the gas are provided on a side surface of the nozzle 304b. An upper end of an uppermost gas supply hole among the gas supply holes 232b of the nozzle 304b is arranged lower than a lowermost dummy wafer among the dummy wafers 200b supported in the upper dummy wafer support region. In addition, a lower end of a lowermost gas supply hole among the gas supply holes 232b of the nozzle 304b is arranged higher than an uppermost dummy wafer among the dummy wafers 200b supported in the lower dummy wafer support region. That is, on the side surface of the nozzle 304b, the gas supply holes 232b are provided in the product wafer support region, but are not provided in the upper dummy wafer support region and the lower dummy wafer support region. In other words, opening areas of the gas supply holes 232b provided on the side

wafer” may refer to “forming a predetermined layer (or film) on a surface of a wafer itself” or may refer to “forming a predetermined layer (or film) on a surface of another layer or another film formed on a wafer”. In the present specification, the term “substrate” and “wafer” may be used as substantially the same meaning. That is, the
5 term “substrate” may be substituted by “wafer” and vice versa.

[0052]

<Wafer Charging and Boat Loading Step>

The plurality of the wafers including the wafer 200 are charged (transferred) into the boat 217 (wafer charging step). After the boat 217 is charged with the plurality of
10 the wafers, the lower end opening of the manifold 226 is opened. Then, as shown in FIG. 1, the boat 217 charged with the plurality of the wafers is elevated by the boat elevator 115 and loaded (transferred) into the process chamber 201 (boat loading step). With the boat 217 loaded, the seal cap 219 seals the lower end opening of the manifold 226 via the O-ring 220b.

15 [0053]

<Pressure Adjusting and Temperature Adjusting Step>

The vacuum pump 246 vacuum-exhausts the inner atmosphere of the process chamber 201 until the inner pressure of the process chamber 201 in which the plurality of the wafers including the wafer 200 are accommodated reaches a desired pressure
20 (vacuum degree). In the pressure adjusting and temperature adjusting step, the inner pressure of the process chamber 201 is measured by the pressure sensor 245, and the APC valve 244 is feedback-controlled based on measured pressure information. The heater 207 heats the process chamber 201 until the temperature of the wafer 200 in the process chamber 201 reaches a desired film-forming temperature. The state of electric
25 conduction to the heater 207 is feedback-controlled based on the temperature information detected by a temperature sensor 263 such that the desired temperature distribution of the inner temperature of the process chamber 201 is obtained. The boat rotator 267 rotates the plurality of the wafers including

Supply flow rate of the N₂ gas (per gas supply pipe): 0.5 slm to 5 slm;

Gas supply time (a time duration of supplying the HCDS gas and the N₂ gas):
0.1 second to 120 seconds, preferably, 1 second to 60 seconds;

Process temperature: 250 °C to 800 °C, preferably, 400 °C to 700 °C; and

5 Process pressure: 1 Pa to 2,666 Pa, preferably, 67 Pa to 1,333 Pa.

[0057]

By supplying the HCDS gas and the N₂ gas to the wafer 200 under the above-described process conditions, for example, a silicon-containing layer containing chlorine (Cl) is formed as a first layer on an outermost surface of the wafer 200.

10 [0058]

After the first layer is formed on the wafer 200, the valve 330b is closed to stop the supply of the HCDS gas into the process chamber 201. Then, the inner atmosphere of the process chamber 201 is vacuum-exhausted to remove the substances such as the gas remaining in the process chamber 201. When the inner atmosphere of the process
15 chamber 201 is vacuum-exhausted, with the valves 330d through 330f open, the N₂ gas is supplied into the process chamber 201 through the nozzles 304a, 304b and 304c. The N₂ gas supplied through the nozzles 304a, 304b and 304c serves as the purge gas. As a result, the inner atmosphere of the process chamber 201 is purged (purge step). In the
20 purge step, for example, each flow rate of the N₂ gas supplied through each of the nozzles 304a, 304b and 304c is set within a range from 0.1 slm to 2 slm. The other process conditions are the same as the process conditions in the step (A) described above.

[0059]

Instead of the HCDS gas, a chlorosilane source gas such as monochlorosilane
25 (SiH₃Cl, abbreviated as MCS) gas, dichlorosilane (SiH₂Cl₂, abbreviated as DCS) gas, trichlorosilane (SiHCl₃, abbreviated as TCS) gas, tetrachlorosilane (SiCl₄, abbreviated as STC) gas, and octachlorotrisilane (Si₃Cl₈, abbreviated as OCTS) may be used as the source gas.

[0060]

Instead of the N₂ gas, for example, a rare gas such as argon (Ar) gas, helium (He) gas, neon (Ne) gas and xenon (Xe) gas may be used as the inert gas. The same also applies to the step (B) described later.

[0061]

5 <Step (B)>

After the step (A) is completed, the NH₃ gas is supplied to the wafer 200 in process chamber 201, that is, to the first layer formed on the wafer 200. Specifically, the valves 330a and 330c are opened to supply the NH₃ gas into the gas supply pipes 310a and 310c. A flow rate of the NH₃ gas supplied into each of the gas supply pipes 310a and 310c is adjusted by the MFCs 320a and 320c. The NH₃ gas whose flow rate is
10 adjusted is then supplied into the process chamber 201 through the nozzles 304a and 304c, and is exhausted through the exhaust port 230. Thereby, the NH₃ gas is supplied to the wafer 200. In the step (B), by opening at least one among the valves 330d through 330f, the N₂ gas may be supplied into the process chamber 201 through at least one
15 among the nozzles 304a, 304b and 304c.

[0062]

For example, the process conditions in the step (B) are exemplified as follows:

Supply flow rate of the NH₃ gas: 1 slm to 10 slm;

NH₃ gas supply time (a time duration of supplying the NH₃ gas): 0.1 second to
20 120 seconds, preferably, 1 second to 60 seconds;

Supply flow rate of the N₂ gas (per gas supply pipe): 0 slm to 2 slm; and

Process pressure: 1 Pa to 4,000 Pa, preferably, 1 Pa to 3,000 Pa.

The other process conditions are the same as the process conditions in the step (A) described above.

25 [0063]

By supplying the NH₃ gas to the wafer 200 under the above-described process conditions, at least a part of the first layer formed on the wafer 200 is nitrided (modified). By modifying the first layer, a second layer containing silicon and nitrogen, that is, an SiN layer is formed on the wafer 200. When the second layer is formed,
30 impurities such as chlorine contained in the first layer may form a gas phase substance

containing at least chlorine during a modifying reaction of the first layer by the NH_3 gas, and the gas phase substance is discharged from the process chamber 201. As a result, the second layer becomes a layer which contains a smaller amount of the impurities such as chlorine than the first layer.

5 [0064]

After the second layer is formed, the valves 330a and 330c are closed to stop the supply of the NH_3 gas into the process chamber 201. Then, the inner atmosphere of the process chamber 201 is vacuum-exhausted to remove the substances such as the gas remaining in the process chamber 201 according to the same process sequence and
10 process conditions as those of the step (A).

[0065]

Instead of the NH_3 gas, for example, a hydrogen nitride-based gas such as diazene (N_2H_2) gas, hydrazine (N_2H_4) gas and N_3H_8 gas may be used as the reactant.

[0066]

15 <Performing a Predetermined Number of Times>

By performing a cycle wherein the step (A) and the step (B) are performed non-simultaneously in this order a predetermined number (n, n is an integer equal to or greater than 1) of times, an SiN film of a predetermined composition and a predetermined thickness is formed on the wafer 200. It is preferable that the cycle is
20 performed a plurality of times. That is, the cycle is performed (repeated) until a total thickness of the SiN film formed by stacking the second layer by performing the cycle a plurality of times reaches the desired thickness under the condition that the second layer formed in each cycle is thinner than the desired thickness. In the present specification, the exemplary sequence of the film-forming process described above may be
25 represented as follows:



In the following descriptions, the same also applies to other examples.

[0067]

<After-purge and Returning to Atmospheric Pressure Step>

After the film-forming step is completed, the N₂ gas serving as the purge gas is supplied into the process chamber 201 through each of the nozzles 304a, 304b and 304c, and then the N₂ gas supplied into the process chamber 201 is exhausted through the exhaust port 230. Thereby, the inner atmosphere of the process chamber 201 is purged with the N₂ gas, thus the gas remaining in the process chamber 201 or reaction by-products remaining in the process chamber 201 are removed from the process chamber 201 (after-purge). Thereafter, the inner atmosphere of the process chamber 201 is replaced with the inert gas (substitution by inert gas), and the inner pressure of the process chamber 201 is returned to the atmospheric pressure (returning to atmospheric pressure).

[0068]

<Boat Unloading and Wafer Discharging Step>

Thereafter, the seal cap 219 is lowered by the boat elevator 115 and the lower end opening of the manifold 226 is opened. The boat 217 with the plurality of processed wafers including the wafer 200 charged therein is unloaded out of the reaction tube 203 through the lower end opening of the manifold 226 (boat unloading). After the boat 217 is unloaded, the lower end opening of the manifold 226 is sealed by a shutter (not shown) through a seal such as an O-ring (shutter closing). Then, the plurality of the processed wafers including the wafer 200 are discharged from the boat 217 (wafer discharging).

[0069]

(3) Modified Examples

Subsequently, modified examples of the present embodiment will be described with reference to FIGS. 5 through 7. These modified examples may be arbitrarily combined. In addition, unless otherwise described, configurations of the modified examples are similar to the configuration of the embodiment described above.

[0070]

<First Modified Example>

As shown in FIG. 5, according to the present modified example, the three nozzles 304a, 304b and 304c are provided in the gas supply area 222, and are

configured to supply the two or more types of the gas into the process chamber 201. However, a shape of a gas supply port of the nozzle 304b configured to supply the source gas according to the present modified example is different from that of the nozzle 304b according to the embodiment described above.

5 [0071]

A vertically elongated slit-shaped opening 332b serving as the gas supply port configured to supply the gas is provided on the side surface of the nozzle 304b. An upper end of the opening 332b of the nozzle 304b is arranged lower than the lowermost dummy wafer among the dummy wafers 200b supported in the upper dummy wafer support region. In addition, a lower end of the opening 332b of the nozzle 304b is arranged higher than the uppermost dummy wafer among the dummy wafers 200b supported in the lower dummy wafer support region. That is, in the nozzle 304b, the opening 332b is provided in the product wafer support region, but is not provided in the upper dummy wafer support region and the lower dummy wafer support region. With such a configuration, when the source gas is supplied in the step (A) of the film-forming step described above, the source gas is supplied to the wafer 200 in the process chamber 201 through the opening 332b of the nozzle 304b and the inert gas is supplied through the gas supply holes 232a and the gas supply holes 232c of the nozzles 304a and 304c arranged on both sides of the nozzle 304b.

20 [0072]

<Second Modified Example>

As shown in FIG. 6, according to the present modified example, three nozzles 404a, 304b and 404c are provided in the gas supply area 222, and are configured to supply the two or more types of the gas into the process chamber 201. However, shapes of the nozzle 404a and the nozzle 404c arranged on both sides of the nozzle 304b configured to supply the source gas according to the present modified example are different from those of the nozzle 304a and the nozzle 304c according to the first modified example described above.

gas before being supplied to the plurality of the wafers including the wafer 200. As the temperature of the purge gas increases, a diffusion rate of gas molecules also increases, and it is expected that it is possible to shorten an alternate supply interval of the source gas while maintaining the quality of the film. In addition, a temperature at which the
5 NH₃ gas becomes a radical or a precursor is higher than a temperature at which the HCDS gas becomes a radical or a precursor. That is, it is demanded for the NH₃ gas to become the precursor at a predetermined temperature or higher, and it is preferable to maintain the NH₃ gas in the nozzle for a sufficient time when lowering the process temperature to the predetermined temperature. Preferably, by increasing a volume of the
10 nozzle by using the U-shaped nozzle 404c, it is possible to apply the nozzle 404c to supply the reactive gas which is difficult to be decomposed.

[0089]

<Other Embodiments>

While the technique of the present disclosure is described by way of the above-
15 described embodiment and the modified examples, the above-described technique is not limited thereto. The above-described technique may be modified in various ways without departing from the gist thereof.

[0090]

For example, while the above-described embodiment and the modified examples
20 are described by way of an example in which the nitriding gas such as the NH₃ gas is supplied through the two nozzles 304a and 304c, the above-described technique is not limited thereto. For example, the nitriding gas may be supplied through at least one among the nozzle 304a and the nozzle 304c.

[0091]

For example, while the above-described embodiment and the modified examples
25 are described by way of an example in which the gas supply holes 232b are provided only in the product wafer support region on the side surface of the nozzle 304b configured to supply the source gas, the above-described technique is not limited thereto. For example, the above-described technique may be preferably applied when the total
30 opening area of the gas supply holes 232b or the opening 332b provided in the dummy wafer support region on the side surface of the nozzle 304b is smaller than the total opening area of the gas supply holes 232a and the gas supply holes 232c provided on

the side surfaces of the nozzles 304a and 304c configured to supply the inert gas and arranged on both sides of the nozzle 304b.

[0092]

For example, while the above-described embodiment and the modified examples
5 are described by way of an example in which the gas supply holes 232b are provided only in the product wafer support region on the side surface of the nozzle 304b configured to supply the source gas, the above-described technique is not limited thereto. For example, the above-described technique may be preferably applied when the total opening area of the gas supply holes 232a and the gas supply holes 232c provided on
10 the side surfaces of the nozzles 304a and 304c configured to supply the inert gas and arranged on both sides of the nozzle 304b is larger than the total opening area of the gas supply holes 232b or the opening 332b provided in the dummy wafer support region on the side surface of the nozzle 304b.

[0093]

15 For example, while the above-described embodiment and the modified examples are described by way of an example in which the film containing silicon as the main element is formed on the substrate (wafer), the above-described technique is not limited thereto. For example, the above-described technique may be preferably applied to form on the substrate a film containing a metalloid element such as germanium (Ge) and
20 boron (B) as a main element other than silicon. In addition, the above-described technique may be preferably applied to form on the substrate a film containing a metal element such as titanium (Ti), zirconium (Zr), hafnium (Hf), niobium (Nb), tantalum (Ta), molybdenum (Mo), tungsten (W), yttrium (Y), lanthanum (La), strontium (Sr) and aluminum (Al) as a main element.

25 [0094]

For example, the above-described technique may be applied to form on the substrate films such as a titanium nitride film (TiN film), a titanium oxynitride film (TiON film), a titanium aluminum

written. The input/output device 122 installed in the existing substrate processing apparatus may be operated to directly change the existing recipe which is already installed in the substrate processing apparatus to the new recipe.

[0098]

5 The above-described embodiment and the modified examples may be appropriately combined. The process sequences and the process conditions of the combinations may be substantially the same as those of the above-described embodiment.

[0099]

10 Films such as the SiN film formed in accordance with the above-described embodiment or the modified examples may be widely used, for example, as an insulating film, a spacer film, a mask film, a charge storage film and a stress control film. In recent years, as the semiconductor device is miniaturized, a thickness uniformity of the film formed on the surface of the wafer is more strictly demanded.

15 The above-described technique capable of forming a film of a flat distribution on a patterned substrate with a high-density pattern formed thereon is very useful as a technique for responding to this demand.

[0100]

<Examples>

20 Hereinafter, simulation results and evaluation results that support the effects obtained in the embodiment and the modified examples described above will be described with reference to FIGS. 8 through 12.

[0101]

25 According to a comparative example, the gases are supplied to the plurality of the wafers including the wafer 200 stacked in a multistage manner on the boat 217 by using the three nozzles 304a, 404b and 404c shown in FIG. 8(A). Specifically, each of the flow rates of the N₂ gas supplied through the nozzle 304a and the nozzle 404c is set to 100 sccm, and the flow rate of the HCDS gas supplied through the nozzle 404b are set to 480 sccm. An opening 432b configured to supply the HCDS gas are provided on

the side surface of the nozzle 404b in the upper dummy wafer support region, the product wafer support region and the lower dummy wafer support region.

[0102]

According to an example of the present embodiment, the gases are supplied to
5 the plurality of the wafers including the wafer 200 stacked in a multistage manner on the boat 217 by using the three nozzles 304a, 304b and 404c shown in FIG. 8(B) according to the third modified example described above. Specifically, each of the flow rates of the N₂ gas supplied through the nozzle 304a and the nozzle 404c are set to 500 sccm, and the flow rate of the HCDS gas supplied through the nozzle 304b are set to
10 480 sccm.

[0103]

FIG. 9(A) schematically illustrates the simulation result showing a concentration distribution of the silicon source in the process furnace 202 when the nozzles according to the comparative example shown in FIG. 8(A) are used, and FIG. 9(B) schematically
15 illustrates the thickness distribution of the film on the surface of the product wafer and the thickness distribution of the film among the product wafers including the product wafer shown in FIG. 9(A). FIG. 10(A) schematically illustrates the simulation result showing a concentration distribution of the silicon source in the process furnace 202 when the nozzles according to the example of the embodiment shown in FIG. 8(B) are
20 used, and FIG. 10(B) schematically illustrates the thickness distribution of the film on the surface of the product wafer and the thickness distribution of the film among the plurality of the product wafers including the product wafer shown in FIG. 10(A). The vertical axis shown in FIGS. 9(B) and 10(B) represents a partial pressure [Pa] of the silicon source. The horizontal axis shown in FIGS. 9(B) and 10(B) represents a wafer
25 number (wafer serial number) of the product wafers placed on the boat 217.

[0104]

product wafer. The vertical axis shown in FIG. 12 represents the wafer position. The horizontal axis shown in FIG. 12 represents the thickness [$\text{\AA}$] of the SiN film formed on the product wafer.

[0109]

5 As shown in FIG. 11, the uniformity of the film (SiN film) on the surface of the product wafer is about 4.5% at a center portion ("CENTER" in FIG. 11) of the boat 217, about 7.5% at the lower portion ("BOTTOM" in FIG. 11) of the boat 217, and about 9.2% at the upper portion ("TOP" in FIG. 11) of the boat 217 when the film is formed using the nozzles according to the comparative example. That is, the uniformity of the
10 film on the surface of the product wafer varies greatly depending on the height position of the product wafer. On the other hand, the uniformity of the film on the surface of the product wafer is about 4% when the film is formed using the nozzles according to the example of the embodiment. That is, the uniformity of the film on the surface of the product wafer shows almost no difference along the height direction of the boat 217.

15 [0110]

 In addition, as shown in FIG. 12, the uniformity of the film among the plurality of the wafers is about 7% when the film is formed using the nozzles according to the comparative example. On the other hand, it is confirmed that, when the film is formed using the nozzles according to the example of the embodiment, the uniformity of the
20 film among the plurality of the wafers is about 2%. That is, the uniformity of the film among the plurality of the wafers is also desirable.

[0111]

 That is, as compared with the case when the nozzles according to the comparative example are used, the uniformity of the film thickness among the product
25 wafers stacked in the boat 217 is desirable from the lower portion to the upper portion in the height direction of the boat 217 when the nozzles according to the example of the embodiment are used, and it is possible to obtain a uniform film thickness among the product wafers stacked in a multistage manner in the boat 217 from the lower portion to the upper portion of the boat 217 when the nozzles according to the example of the
30 embodiment are used.

[CLAIMS]

[Claim 1]

A substrate processing apparatus comprising:

5 a substrate retainer comprising:

a product wafer support region where a plurality of product wafers with a pattern formed thereon are arranged and supported;

an upper dummy wafer support region provided above the product wafer support region and capable of supporting a plurality of dummy wafers; and

10 a lower dummy wafer support region provided below the product wafer support region and capable of supporting a plurality of dummy wafers;

a process chamber in which the substrate retainer is accommodated;

a first gas supplier, a second gas supplier and a third gas supplier configured to supply gases into the process chamber; and

15 an exhaust system configured to exhaust an inner atmosphere of the process chamber,

wherein each of the first gas supplier and the third gas supplier comprises a nozzle of a pipe shape extending in a vertical direction along the substrate retainer, a plurality of gas supply holes being provided at each of the first gas supplier and the third

20 gas supplier,

wherein an upper end of an uppermost gas supply hole among the plurality of the gas supply holes is arranged corresponding to an uppermost dummy wafer among the plurality of the dummy wafers supported in the upper dummy wafer support region and a lower end of a lowermost gas supply hole among the plurality of the gas supply
25 holes is arranged corresponding to a lowermost dummy wafer among the plurality of the dummy wafers supported in the lower dummy wafer support region,

wherein the second gas supplier comprises a nozzle extending in the vertical direction along the substrate retainer and at which a gas supply port is provided, and

wherein the gas supply port is constituted by a plurality of gas supply holes or by a slit-shaped opening.

[Claim 2]

5 The substrate processing apparatus of claim 1, wherein the first gas supplier, the second gas supplier and the third gas supplier are arranged in vicinity of an outer periphery of the process chamber sequentially in an order of the first gas supplier, the second gas supplier and the third gas supplier, and are connected to a first gas supply system, a second gas supply system and a third supply system provided outside the
10 process chamber in vicinity of a lower end of the process chamber so as to enable a fluid to flow from the first gas supply system, the second gas supply system and the third gas supply system to the first gas supplier, the second gas supplier and the third gas supplier, respectively, and

 wherein the first gas supply system and the third gas supply system are
15 configured to supply a purge gas or an inert gas, and the second gas supply system is configured to supply a source gas thermally decomposable.

[Claim 3]

 The substrate processing apparatus of claim 1, wherein the nozzle of at least one
20 among the first gas supplier and the third gas supplier comprises:

 an ascending pipe connected to the first gas supply system or the third gas supply system so as to enable the fluid to flow from the first gas supply system or the third gas supply system to a lower end of the ascending pipe; and

 a descending pipe connected to an upper end of the ascending pipe so as to
25 enable the fluid to flow and provided substantially parallel to the ascending pipe,

 wherein the plurality of the gas supply holes is provided at least at the descending pipe.

[Claim 4]

30 The substrate processing apparatus of claim 1, wherein the nozzle of at least one among the first gas supplier and the third gas supplier is configured such that a

substantial opening area obtained by opening areas of the plurality of the gas supply holes arranged in the upper dummy wafer support region and the lower dummy wafer support region being averaged along a longitudinal direction is greater than a substantial opening area obtained by opening areas of the plurality of the gas supply holes arranged
5 in the product wafer support region being averaged along the longitudinal direction.

[Claim 5]

The substrate processing apparatus of claim 3, wherein the nozzle of at least one among the first gas supplier and the third gas supplier is configured such that the
10 plurality of the gas supply holes are provide at both of the ascending pipe and the descending pipe in the upper dummy wafer support region and the lower dummy wafer support region and the plurality of the gas supply holes are provide at the descending pipe in the product wafer support region without being provided at the ascending pipe.

15 [Claim 6]

The substrate processing apparatus of claim 1, wherein the gas supply port of the second gas supplier is provided such that an upper end of the gas supply port is arranged lower than a lowermost dummy wafer among the plurality of the dummy wafers supported in the upper dummy wafer support region, and a lower end of the gas supply
20 port is arranged higher than an uppermost dummy wafer among the plurality of the dummy wafers supported in the lower dummy wafer support region.

[Claim 7]

The substrate processing apparatus of claim 2, wherein the second gas supplier
25 is configured to supply the source gas through the second gas supply system while the purge gas or the inert gas is supplied through at least one among the first gas supplier and the third gas supplier, and

wherein at least one among the first gas supplier and the third gas supplier is further configured to supply a reactive gas, which is more difficult to be thermally
30 decomposed or activated than the source gas, into the process chamber when the source gas is not supplied through the second gas supplier.

[Claim 8]

The substrate processing apparatus of claim 1, wherein the plurality of the gas supply holes of the first gas supplier and the plurality of the gas supply holes of the third gas supplier are provided corresponding to the plurality of the product wafers in the product wafer support region and the plurality of the dummy wafers in the upper dummy wafer support region and the lower dummy wafer support region, respectively.

[Claim 9]

The substrate processing apparatus of claim 1, wherein the plurality of the gas supply holes of the first gas supplier and the plurality of the gas supply holes of the third gas supplier comprise a plurality of vertically elongated slits facing an entirety of the plurality of the product wafers or the plurality of the dummy wafers.

[Claim 10]

The substrate processing apparatus of claim 1, wherein the nozzle of the first gas supplier or the third gas supplier is configured such that an opening width of the plurality of the gas supply holes averaged along a longitudinal direction is 1% or less of a square root of a cross-sectional area of a flow path of the nozzle of the first gas supplier or the third gas supplier, and the nozzle of the second gas supplier is configured such that an opening width of the gas supply port is 3% or more of a square root of a cross-sectional area of a flow path of the nozzle of the second gas supplier.

[Claim 11]

The substrate processing apparatus of claim 1, wherein the process chamber is constituted by a cylinder whose inner diameter is 104 % to 108 % of a maximum diameter of the plurality of the product wafers accommodatable in the process chamber, and the nozzles of the first gas supplier, the second gas supplier and the third gas supplier are accommodated in a supply area formed by a part of the process chamber protruding outward while separated from one another.

[Claim 12]

The substrate processing apparatus of claim 11, further comprising
a partition wall serving as a part of a sidewall of the cylinder and constituting a
boundary between the supply area and the process chamber,

5 wherein three circumferentially elongated gas supply slits configured to supply
the gases into the cylinder are arranged in the partition wall along a circumferential
direction corresponding to the nozzles of the first gas supplier, the second gas supplier
and the third gas supplier, respectively, and the three gas supply slits are provided in a
grid pattern such that a plurality of openings serving as the three gas supply slits are
10 arranged along a height direction corresponding to the plurality of the product wafers
and the plurality of the dummy wafers, and the number of the openings is the same as a
total number of the product wafers and the dummy wafers.

[Claim 13]

15 The substrate processing apparatus of claim 12, wherein the plurality of the gas
supply holes of the first gas supplier and the plurality of the gas supply holes of the third
gas supplier are provided to face the gas supply slits corresponding to the plurality of
the gas supply holes of the first gas supplier and the plurality of the gas supply holes of
the third gas supplier, respectively.

20

[Claim 14]

A method of manufacturing a semiconductor device comprising:

(a) accommodating a plurality of product wafers with a pattern formed thereon
in a product wafer support region of a substrate retainer and a plurality of dummy
25 wafers in an upper dummy wafer support region and a lower dummy wafer support
region of the substrate retainer, wherein the substrate retainer comprises:

the product wafer support region where the plurality of the product
wafers are arranged and supported;

the upper dummy wafer support region provided above the product wafer support region and capable of supporting the plurality of the dummy wafers; and

the lower dummy wafer support region provided below the product wafer support region and capable of supporting the plurality of the dummy wafers;

5 (b) loading the substrate retainer in which the plurality of the product wafers and the plurality of the dummy wafers are accommodated into a process chamber configured to accommodate the substrate retainer;

(c) supplying a purge gas or an inert gas to the substrate retainer through at least one among a first gas supplier and a third gas supplier, wherein each of the first gas
10 supplier and the third gas supplier comprises a nozzle of a pipe shape extending in a vertical direction along the substrate retainer, a plurality of gas supply holes are provided at each of the first gas supplier and the third gas supplier, an upper end of an uppermost gas supply hole among the plurality of the gas supply holes is arranged corresponding to an uppermost dummy wafer among the plurality of the dummy wafers
15 supported in the upper dummy wafer support region, and a lower end of a lowermost gas supply hole among the plurality of the gas supply holes is arranged corresponding to a lowermost dummy wafer among the plurality of the dummy wafers supported in the lower dummy wafer support region; and

(d) processing the plurality of the product wafers by supplying a source gas to
20 the substrate retainer through a second gas supplier, wherein the second gas supplier comprises a nozzle extending in the vertical direction along the substrate retainer and at which a gas supply port is provided, the gas supply port is constituted by a plurality of gas supply holes or by a slit-shaped opening, an upper end of the gas supply port is arranged lower than a lowermost dummy wafer among the plurality of the dummy
25 wafers supported in the upper dummy wafer support region, and a lower end of the gas supply port is arranged higher than an uppermost dummy wafer among the plurality of the dummy wafers supported in the lower dummy wafer support region.

[Claim 15]

A program related to a substrate processing apparatus, wherein the program causes, by a computer, the substrate processing apparatus to perform:

(a) accommodating a plurality of product wafers with a pattern formed thereon in a product wafer support region of a substrate retainer and a plurality of dummy wafers in an upper dummy wafer support region and a lower dummy wafer support region of the substrate retainer, wherein the substrate retainer comprises:

the product wafer support region where the plurality of the product wafers are arranged and supported;

the upper dummy wafer support region provided above the product wafer support region and capable of supporting the plurality of the dummy wafers; and

the lower dummy wafer support region provided below the product wafer support region and capable of supporting the plurality of the dummy wafers;

(b) loading the substrate retainer in which the plurality of the product wafers and the plurality of the dummy wafers are accommodated into a process chamber configured to accommodate the substrate retainer;

(c) supplying a purge gas or an inert gas to the substrate retainer through at least one among a first gas supplier and a third gas supplier, wherein each of the first gas supplier and the third gas supplier comprises a nozzle of a pipe shape extending in a vertical direction along the substrate retainer, a plurality of gas supply holes are provided at each of the first gas supplier and the third gas supplier, an upper end of an uppermost gas supply hole among the plurality of the gas supply holes is arranged corresponding to an uppermost dummy wafer among the plurality of the dummy wafers supported in the upper dummy wafer support region, and a lower end of a lowermost gas supply hole among the plurality of the gas supply holes is arranged corresponding to a lowermost dummy wafer among the plurality of the dummy wafers supported in the lower dummy wafer support region; and

(d) processing the plurality of the product wafers by supplying a source gas to the substrate retainer through a second gas supplier, wherein the second gas supplier comprises a nozzle extending in the vertical direction along the substrate retainer and at which a gas supply port is provided, the gas supply port is constituted by a plurality of gas supply holes or by a slit-shaped opening, an upper end of the gas supply port is

arranged lower than a lowermost dummy wafer among the plurality of the dummy wafers supported in the upper dummy wafer support region, and a lower end of the gas supply port is arranged higher than an uppermost dummy wafer among the plurality of the dummy wafers supported in the lower dummy wafer support region.