

TITLE OF THE INVENTION:

SOLID SOURCE CONTAINER WITH INLET PLENUM

This patent application claims the benefit of US Provisional Patent Application Serial Number 60/853014 filed 19 October 2006.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0001] Deposition processes such as, for example, chemical vapor deposition and atomic layer deposition processes, are used in one or more steps during the manufacture of a semiconductor device to form one or more films or coatings on the surface of a substrate. In a typical CVD or ALD process, a precursor source that may be in a solid and/or liquid phase is conveyed to a reaction chamber having one of more substrates contained therein where the precursor reacts under certain conditions such as temperature or pressure to form the coating or film on the substrate surface.

[0002] When a solid precursor material is used in a CVD or ALD process, the precursor material is typically heated in a separate chamber such as an oven to a temperature sufficient to form a gas, which is then transported, typically in conjunction with a carrier gas, to the reaction chamber. In some instances, the solid precursor material is heated to its gaseous phase without forming an intermediate liquid phase. The vaporization of a solid precursor material presents difficulties in generating and conveying the precursor-containing vapor to the reaction chambers. Typical difficulties encountered include, but are not limited to, deposit buildup within the vessel, vaporizer and/or delivery lines; condensation of liquid- or solid-phase material within the vessel, vaporizer and/or delivery lines, formation of "cold spots" within the interior of the vessel; and inconsistent vapor flow to downstream reaction chambers. These difficulties may result in extended

"down time" of the production equipment to remove liquid or particulate matter and may also produce relatively poor quality deposited films.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

5 [0003] The present invention is a vessel for conveying a precursor-containing fluid stream from a precursor material contained within the vessel, the vessel comprising: an interior volume wherein the interior volume is segmented into an upper volume and a lower volume, wherein the upper volume and the lower volume are in fluid communication and the lower volume contains the precursor material; a lid comprising a
10 fluid inlet which directs at least one carrier gas into the interior volume of the vessel, a fluid outlet, and an internal recess wherein at least a portion of the upper volume resides within the internal recess; a sidewall having an upper lip wherein at least a portion of the upper lip contacts the lid; a separator interposed between the lid and the sidewall wherein the separator resides adjacent the upper lip and segments the interior volume
15 into the upper volume and a lower volume; and an inlet plenum in fluid communication with the fluid inlet having a plenum chamber opening towards the separator to direct the at least one carrier gas through the separator and towards the precursor material.

[0004] The present invention is also a method for dispensing a precursor-containing fluid stream comprising a gaseous phase of a precursor from a vessel, the method
20 comprising: providing a vessel having an interior volume comprising a lower and an upper volume separated by a separator wherein the vessel comprises: a lid having an inlet with an inlet plenum having a plenum chamber and an outlet having a "T" shaped orifice; a sidewall having an upper lip wherein at least a portion of the upper lip contacts the lip and a base connected to the sidewall; introducing at least one carrier gas into the
25 vessel through the inlet wherein the at least one carrier gas is directed by the plenum chamber of the inlet plenum in a downward flow through the separator wherein the at

least one carrier gas and the gaseous phase of the precursor combine to form the fluid stream; and removing the fluid stream from the vessel through the separator and the "T" shaped orifice outlet and dispensing it to a downstream deposition system.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0005] Figure 1 is an exploded side view of one embodiment of the vessel disclosed herein.

[0006] Figure 2 provides an assembled side view of the vessel of Figure 1 illustrating the interior volume.

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[0007] Figure 3 is an isometric view of an integrated sidewall and base assembly of another embodiment of the vessel disclosed herein.

[0008] Figure 4 is a top view of the integrated sidewall and base assembly of Figure 2.

[0009] Figure 5 is an isometric view of a removable base of one embodiment of the present invention that contains a plurality of protrusions.

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[0010] Figure 6 is an exploded isometric view of one embodiment of the vessel disclosed herein that contains heater cartridges that are inserted into the vessel.

[0011] Figure 7 provides an exploded, isometric view of another vessel disclosed herein wherein the protrusions are "fin-like" and extend from the sidewalls.

[0012] Figure 7a is an exploded, isometric view of the lid of the vessel in Figure 7.

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[0013] Figure 7b is an assembled, isometric view of the lid of the vessel in Figure 7.

[0014] Figure 7c is a top view of the lid of the vessel in Figure 7.

[0015] Figure 7d is a mixed elevation cross-sectional view of the lid of the vessel in Figure 7.

[0016] Figure 7e is an exploded, isometric view of the body of the vessel in Figure 7.

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[0017] Figure 7f is an exploded, isometric view that shows the relationship between the separator and the body of the vessel in Figure 7.

[0018] Figure 7g is a top view illustrating a separator that is interposed between the body of the vessel in Figure 7 and the lid (not shown).

[0019] Figure 8 is a graph illustrating the relative delivery rate vs. % charge remaining for a vessel described herein and a prior art vessel using a fill of 80 grams of precursor
5 and a temperature of 160°C.

[0020] Figure 9 is a graph illustrating the relative delivery rate vs. % charge remaining for a vessel described herein and a prior art vessel using a fill of 80 grams of precursor and a temperature of 180°C.

[0021] Figure 10 is a graph illustrating the relative delivery rate vs. % vessel life for a
10 vessel described herein using a fill of 500 grams of precursor.

[0022] Figure 11 is a cross-section of a specific embodiment of the lid, inlet and outlet of the present invention showing the inlet in radially connected to the inlet plenum.

[0023] Figure 12 is a plan view taken along line 12-12 of Figure 11 of the specific embodiment of the lid, inlet and outlet of the present invention.

[0024] Figure 13 is perspective view of the inlet without the lid showing the details of
15 the inlet plenum and the manifolding above both the inlet and outlet with the inlet axially connected to the inlet plenum. The sidewall is shown only in partial section.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0025] A vessel for the vaporization of a precursor material, particularly a solid
20 precursor, and a method comprising same are disclosed herein. The vessel is typically constructed of a vessel having a base, lid, and sidewall that define an interior volume to contain the precursor material. Upon application of heat, the precursor material may transform from a solid and/or liquid phase to its gaseous phase. The precursor material
25 may be a solid and/or a liquid. Examples of precursor materials that may be used in the vessel include, but are not limited to, dimethyl hydrazine, trimethyl aluminum (TMA),

hafnium chloride (HfCl_4), zirconium chloride (ZrCl_4), indium trichloride, aluminum trichloride, titanium iodide, tungsten carbonyl, $\text{Ba}(\text{DPM})_2$, bis di pivaloyl methanato strontium ($\text{Sr}(\text{DPM})_2$), $\text{TiO}(\text{DPM})_2$, tetra di pivaloyl methanato zirconium ($\text{Zr}(\text{DPM})_4$), decaborane, boron, magnesium, gallium, indium, antimony, copper, phosphorous, arsenic, lithium, sodium tetrafluoroborates, inorganic precursors incorporating alkyl-amidinate ligands, organometallic precursors such as zirconium tertiary butoxide ($\text{Zr}(\text{t-OBu})_4$), tetrakisdiethylaminozirconium ($\text{Zr}(\text{NEt}_2)_4$), tetrakisdiethylaminohafnium ($\text{Hf}(\text{NEt}_2)_4$), tetrakis (dimethylamino) titanium (TDMAT), tertbutyliminotris (deethylamino) tantalum (TBTDET), pentakis(dimethylamino) tantalum (PDMAT), pentakis (ethylmethylamino) tantalum (PEMAT), tetrakisdimethylaminozirconium ($\text{Zr}(\text{NMe}_2)_4$), and hafniumtertiarybutoxide ($\text{Hf}(\text{t-OBu})_4$), and mixtures thereof.

[0026] In one embodiment, the base, the sidewall, and/or the interior surface of the lid of the vessel have at least one protrusion, which extends into the interior volume and contacts the precursor material. The at least one protrusion may aid in transferring the heat directly into the precursor material. In one embodiment, an inert carrier gas such as, for example, nitrogen, hydrogen, helium, argon, or other gas, is flowed through the interior volume and combines with the gaseous phase of the precursor material to provide a precursor-containing gaseous stream. In another embodiment, a vacuum may be used, alone or in conjunction with the inert gas, to withdraw the precursor-containing gaseous stream from the vessel. The precursor-containing gaseous stream may be then delivered to downstream production equipment, such as, for example, a reaction chamber for deposition. The vessel may provide for a continuous flow of precursor-containing gaseous stream while avoiding "cold spots" or other problems attributable to the condensation of vapors contained therein. The vessel may also provide a consistent and reproducible flow rate, which may be advantageous for a variety of manufacturing processes.

[0027] Figures 1 and 2 provide an exploded side view and cross-sectional view, respectively, of one embodiment of the vessel of the present invention wherein the at least one protrusion extends from the base of the vessel. In Figures 1 and 2, the vessel is a vessel 10 having a lid 12, a base 14, sidewalls 16, and a pair of seals 13 and 15 located near lid 12 and base 14, respectively. While vessel 10 is shown as being substantially cylindrical in shape, it is understood that vessel may be shaped, for example, as a hollow square or rectangular tube. Seals 13 and 15 which may be a seal, o-ring, gasket, insert or the like may be used to allow vessel 10 to maintain a vacuum or sustained pressure and may be constructed of a metal or a polymeric material.

10 Alternatively, lid 12 and/or base 14 may be aligned onto sidewall 16 to form an airtight or pressure-tight seal without the need for one or both of seals 13 and 15. Lid 12 may be fastened onto the sidewall 16 through the one or more fasteners 19 such as a screw or pin as shown in Figure 1. In an alternative embodiment, lid 12 may be fastened onto sidewall 16 through grooves that correspond to complementary recesses that align and
15 allow lid 12 to be fastened onto sidewall 16 (not shown). In still further embodiments, lid 12 may be fastened onto sidewall 16 through welding, bonding, adhesives, or other means. Alignment pins (not shown) may be used to ensure proper alignment and fit between the lid and the sidewall and/or the sidewall and base for embodiments where the base is removable.

20 [0028] Lid 12, base 14, and sidewalls 16 define an interior volume 17 to contain the precursor material. Lid 12, base 14, and side walls 16 may be constructed of a metal or other material that can withstand the operating temperatures of vessel 10. In certain embodiments, at least a portion of lid 12, base 14, and side walls 16 may be chemically non-reactive to the precursor material contained therein. In these or in alternative
25 embodiments, at least a portion of lid 12, base 14, and side walls 16 may be thermally conductive. Exemplary metals for lid 12, base 14, and side walls 16 include stainless

steel, titanium, chrome, zirconium, monel, impervious graphite, molybdenum, cobalt, anodized aluminum, aluminum alloys, silver, silver alloys, copper, copper alloys, lead, nickel clad steel, graphite, a ceramic material, doped or undoped, or combinations thereof. In one embodiment, at least a portion of the surface that contacts the precursor
5 may be plated with various metals such as titanium, chrome, silver, tantalum, gold, platinum, titanium and other materials wherein the aforementioned plating materials can be doped or undoped to increase surface compatibility. In these embodiments, the plating material may be non-reactive to the precursor material contained therein.

[0029] Lid 12 may contain a fluid inlet 22 for the flow of an inert carrier gas or mixture
10 thereof and a fluid outlet 24 for the flow of the precursor-containing fluid stream.

Exemplary inert carrier gases that may be introduced into vessel 10 through inlet 22 include, but not limited to, hydrogen, helium, neon, nitrogen, argon, xenon, krypton, or mixtures thereof. In certain embodiments, the precursor-containing fluid stream is withdrawn from vessel 10 without the aid of a carrier gas but rather a vacuum, pressure
15 differential, or other means. In these embodiments, inlet 22 and any valves or structures associated therewith may be optional. Lid 12 is also depicted having a fill port 26 for introducing the precursor material (not shown) into interior volume 17. In alternative embodiments, precursor material can be introduced into interior volume 17 through inlet 22, base 14 (particularly in those embodiments where base 14 is removable) or other
20 means besides fill port 26. In some embodiments, such as that depicted in Figures 1 and 2, inlet 22 and outlet 24 may include valves 23 and 25 that act to control the flow of fluid into and out of vessel 10. Valves 23 and 25 may be manual, automatic such as pneumatic, or the like and preferably are capable of operating at the operating temperatures of the vessel. In certain embodiments, valves 23 and 25 may be fitted with
25 disconnect fittings to facilitate removal of vessel 10 from the process line. Brackets (not shown) to minimize the bending of the inlet 22 and outlet 24 tubing may support valves

23 and 25. Further, the inlet and outlet tubing may be connected with a standard gas tight fitting, such as a VCR™ fitting manufactured by the Swagelok Company of Cleveland, Ohio, that is used to connect two separate pieces of piping. In some embodiments, the outlet 24 may have one or more filters 30 and 32 that are placed in-
5 line on the outlet tubing to remove any impurities or particulate matter from the precursor-containing fluid stream. Filters 30 and 32 may be comprised of a porous material (not shown) that is chemically unreactive to the precursor-containing fluid stream and of sufficient particle size to capture any impurities or particulate matter in the precursor-containing fluid stream as it passes therethrough.

10 [0030] In some embodiments such as that shown in Figures 1 and 2, inlet 22 may further have a vortex-generating inlet 28 that directs the flow of the inert gas downward into the interior volume 17 and along the internal surface of sidewall 16. While vortex generating inlet is depicted in Figures 1 and 2 as a tube that extends tangentially into interior volume 17 and resembles a "L", it is envisioned that other configurations such as,
15 for example, a fin extending from side wall 16, a "J" shaped tube, or a "T" shaped tube may also direct the laminar flow of the inert carrier gas. In the latter embodiment, the "T" shaped tube may be angled on one or both ends and/or may be oversized. In certain embodiments, outlet 24 may also have a tube that extends into interior volume 17 that has a "T" shaped tube or other configuration. In these embodiments, the "T" shaped
20 tube on outlet 24 may be used in addition to, or in lieu of, the "T" shaped tube on the fluid inlet.

[0031] In the embodiment shown in Figures 1 and 2, vessel 10 further comprises a thermally conductive jacket 18 that surrounds at least a portion of vessel 10 and is retained by fasteners fitted in recesses 20, such as bolt and nut combinations to provide a
25 snug fit. Thermally conductive jacket may allow for the uniform distribution of heat and improve the conduction of heat into the precursor material contained within the interior

volume 17 of vessel 10. Thermally conductive jacket may be secured around vessel 10 via fasteners and/or a different material that allows for the expansion of the jacket upon heating. For example, thermally conductive jacket 18 may be comprised of aluminum whereas the sidewall 16 of vessel 10 may be comprised of stainless steel 16. Thermally
5 conductive jacket 18 may be secured around sidewall 16 using springs to account for thermal expansion upon heating the vessel and precursor material contained therein.

[0032] Vessel 10 and the precursor material contained therein may be heated to the temperature at which the material is in its gaseous phase, or sublimation temperature when the precursor is a solid material, through a variety of means that include, but are
10 not limited to, strip heaters, radiant heaters, circulating fluid heaters, resistant heating systems, inductive heating systems, or other means that can be used alone or in combination. These heating sources may be external and/or internal in relation to vessel 10. In some embodiments, the entire vessel 10 may be introduced into an oven. In other embodiments, base 14 may have one or more heating elements or cartridges
15 contained therein. Figure 6 illustrates an embodiment wherein the heating cartridges 36 are inserted into the interior volume 17 of vessel 10 in various places. Still other embodiments may employ one or more inductive heating coils operated by an RF power supply. Yet other embodiments may employ a heater that is in fluid communication with the carrier gas supply that heats the carrier gas to a certain temperature prior to
20 introduction into vessel 10.

[0033] Vessel 10 may further have one or more thermocouples, thermistors, or other temperature sensitive devices that can monitor that temperature of vessel 10 and the precursor material contained therein. The one or more thermocouples may be located in the base, lid, interior volume and/or other areas of the vessel. The one or more
25 thermocouples or other temperature sensitive devices may be connected to a controller or computer that is in electrical communication with the heating source to maintain a

uniform temperature within the interior volume of the vessel and the chemical contained therein.

[0034] Vessel 10 may further have one or more protrusions 34 that extend into the interior volume 17. Figures 1, 2, and 5 provide an illustration of an embodiment wherein a plurality of "spike-shaped" protrusions 34 is employed. Protrusions 34 may be comprised of a thermally conductive material or a composite thereof. In some embodiments such as that illustrated in Figure 2, protrusions 34 may be comprised of a thermally conductive core such as copper 34a and a non-reactive surface such as stainless steel 34b that contacts the precursor material. In the embodiment shown in Figure 5, base 14 may be removable from sidewall 16 to allow for ease of cleaning and servicing. While protrusions 34 extend from base 14 in the Figures, it is envisioned that protrusions 34 may also extend into interior volume 17 from the sidewall 16, lid 12, base 14, or combinations thereof. Protrusions 34 contact the precursor material contained therein to improve heat transfer. Protrusions 34 are arranged to allow for the unimpeded flow of gas between and amongst the protrusions and the precursor material contained therein. Further, protrusions 34 may also keep the precursor material from agglomerating.

[0035] Figures 3 and 4 depict a "clover-leaf" configured protrusion 34' that extends from base 14'. Base 14' and sidewall 16' are depicted as an integrated assembly; however, base 14 may be removable. The cloverleaf configured protrusion 34' may divide interior volume 17' into separate, but interconnected, areas that allow the unimpeded flow of carrier gas within the volume.

[0036] Figure 7 and Figures 7a through 7g provide an example of an embodiment of the vessel 100 disclosed herein where the at least one protrusion 101 are "fin-shaped" and extend from the sidewall 104 (which is an integrated sidewall and base assembly) of vessel 100 into interior volume 113. In the embodiment depicted, fin-shaped protrusions

101 are substantially perpendicular to fluid inlet assembly and fluid outlet assembly 110 and 112. Referring again to Figure 7, vessel 100 consists of a lid 102, sidewall 104, an inner lip 106, a fluid inlet assembly 110 that allows for the flow of an inert carrier gas or mixture thereof, a fluid outlet assembly 112 that allows for the flow of the precursor-containing fluid stream, and a fill port 108 for introducing the precursor material into interior volume 113 of vessel 100. In certain embodiments, fill port 108 may be used as a level sensing port. In these embodiments, the port may contain, for example, a window, sensor, probe, and/or other means to detect the presence of precursor within the vessel.

[0037] Figures 7a through 7c provide various detailed views of lid 102 of vessel 100.

As shown in Figures 7a and 7b, vessel 100 has a "T" shaped tube 114 that aids in the flow of incoming carrier gas through 110 assembly into the interior volume 113 of vessel 100. In these embodiments, "T" shaped tube 114 may reduce the laminar flow of the incoming carrier gas thereby minimizing the possibility of carrying unsublimated precursor in the outgoing precursor-containing fluid stream. Lid 102 may further employ one or more alignment pins 111 to aid in the proper fitting and alignment of lid 102 to sidewall 116.

[0038] Figure 7b provides a detailed side view of assembled lid 102, which illustrates the inner recess 116 of lid 102 which may aid in directing the flow of the incoming carrier gas. As Figure 7b illustrates, inner recess 116 contains at least a portion of upper volume 117 and may direct the flow of the incoming carrier gas away from the unsublimated precursor.

[0039] In certain embodiments, optional separator 118 may be added to the vessel to further prevent unsublimated precursor from mixing with the outgoing precursor-containing fluid stream. Figures 7e through 7g provide an illustration of separator 118 that acts to partition the interior volume 113 of the vessel into upper volume 117 and a lower volume 119 between the lower body of the container and the lid. Separator 118

separates lid 102 (which are shown without inlet and outlet assemblies 110 and 112 and fill port 108) and base 104.

[0040] Depending upon the precursor, there may be a need to stop the entrainment of solid in the outgoing precursor-containing fluid stream. In these embodiments, vessel 10

5 and 100 may further include an optional stainless steel frit 120, which may prevent unsublimated precursor from entering the outgoing precursor-containing fluid stream.

The optional stainless steel frit may have a pore size that ranges from 0.1 to 100 microns. The optional frit can be installed anywhere within interior volume 113 and/or the fluid path of the outgoing precursor-containing fluid. In one particular embodiment

10 such as that shown in Figure 7f, one or more frits may be installed in an inner recess 122 on separator 118.

[0041] In one embodiment, vessel 10 and 100 may further comprise a window (not shown in the figures) that is positioned to determine the contents within the interior volume 17. Suitable materials include transparent materials that have a sufficient

15 thermal conductivity to minimize condensation and deposition of vapors on the window including, for example, diamond, sapphire, silicon carbide, transparent ceramic materials, and the like.

[0042] Operating temperatures of the vessel may vary depending upon the precursor material contained therein but may generally range from about 25°C to about 500°C, or

20 from about 100°C to about 300°C. Operating pressure of the vessel may range from about 10^{-2} torr to about 1,000 torr, or from about 0.1 torr to about 200 torr.

[0043] In one embodiment, the method of using the vessel disclosed herein includes introducing a precursor material through fill port 26, such as a solid precursor material, into the interior volume 17 of vessel 10 wherein the solid precursor material contacts one

25 or more protrusions 34 that extend into the interior volume 17. It is preferable that the precursor material is filled to the point where it is in continuous contact with at least a

portion of the at least one protrusion and does not extend beyond the area of the interior volume 17 containing the at least one protrusion. Lid 12, base 14, and sidewall 16 are fastened to provide a pressure-tight or airtight seal. Valve 23 is opened to allow for the flow of an inert carrier gas through vortex-generating tube 28 and into interior volume 17.

5 A heating source such as heating cartridges is used to bring the precursor material to sublimation temperature and form a precursor gas. The inert carrier gas combines with the precursor gas to form the precursor-containing fluid stream. The precursor-containing fluid stream passes through outlet 24 and through in-line filters 30 and 32 to a down stream production device such as a reaction chamber used for thin film deposition.

10 **[0044]** In one embodiment, the method of using the vessel disclosed herein includes introducing a precursor material through fill port 26, such as a solid precursor material, into the interior volume 17 of vessel 10 wherein the solid precursor material contacts one or more protrusions 34 that extend into the interior volume 17. It is preferable that the precursor material is filled to the point where it is in continuous contact with at least a
15 portion of the at least one protrusion and does not extend beyond the area of the interior volume 17 containing the at least one protrusion. Lid 12, base 14, and sidewall 16 are fastened to provide a pressure-tight or airtight seal. Valve 23 is opened to allow for the flow of an inert carrier gas through vortex-generating tube 28 and into interior volume 17.

A heating source such as heating cartridges is used to bring the precursor material to
20 sublimation temperature and form a precursor gas. The inert carrier gas combines with the precursor gas to form the precursor-containing fluid stream. The precursor-containing fluid stream passes through outlet 24 and through in-line filters 30 and 32 to a down stream production device such as a reaction chamber used for thin film deposition.

[0045] In yet another embodiment, the method includes introducing a precursor
25 material through fill port 108, such as a solid precursor material, into the interior volume 113 of vessel 100 wherein the solid precursor material contacts one or more protrusions

112 that extend into the lower volume 119. It is preferable that the precursor material is filled to the point where it is in continuous contact with at least a portion of the at least one protrusion 101 and does not extend beyond the area of the lower volume 119 containing the at least one protrusion 101. Lid 102 and body 104 are fastened to provide
5 a pressure-tight or airtight seal. Valve 110 is opened to allow for the flow of an inert carrier gas through 'T' shaped tube 114 and into interior volume 113. A heating source such as heating cartridges is used to bring the precursor material to sublimation temperature and form a precursor gas. The inert carrier gas combines with the precursor gas to form the precursor-containing fluid stream. The precursor-containing
10 fluid stream passes through separator 118, optional stainless steel frit 120, and fluid outlet 112 to a down stream production device such as a reaction chamber used for thin film deposition.

[0046] The vessel and method will be illustrated in more detail with reference to the following Examples, but it should be understood that the present invention is not deemed
15 to be limited thereto.

Examples

[0047] The solid precursor hafnium chloride (HfCl_4) was introduced into a vessel described herein and heated until it reached sublimation. A carrier gas, nitrogen, was
20 introduced into the vessel at a flow rate of 1,000 sccm. A similar quantity of the precursor was introduced into a prior art quartz container. The prior art quartz container did not have protrusions that contacted the precursor material. In Figures 8 and 9, a 80g amount of precursor material was heated to 160°C and 180°C, respectively, using a 5 second pulse and flow of 0.5 liters per minute (LPM). In Figure 10, the diamond, square
25 and triangular data points represent data obtained using a 500 gram fill heated to the

following conditions: 180°C, 5 second pulse, and 0.5 LPM, 160°C, 2 second pulse, and 1 LPM, and 160°C, 5 second pulse, and 0.5 LPM, respectively.

[0048] Figure 11 shows a specific embodiment of the lid, inlet and outlet of the present invention vessel 100, showing the sidewall 104 having internal fins 101 and further having the upper lip 106. Precursor can be added through fill port 108. A separator 120, such as a filter, membrane, frit or similar planar segregating device, sits on the upper lip 106 of the sidewall 104. Lid 102 has an upper volume 117 in which the inlet 110 and the outlet 112 terminate. The inlet 110 has a passage 210 that penetrates the lid 102 and has fluid connection radially to an inlet plenum 202 comprising a cylindrical body next to the lower surface of the lid. The inlet plenum 202 could be constructed of the same materials of construction as the lid and in fact, can be an integral part of the lid or a separate component fastened to the lid in any of the normal techniques, such as welding, bolting or frictional engagement. The inlet plenum 202 has an plenum chamber 217 that opens downwardly toward the separator 120 and preferably frictionally engages the separator 120 so that carrier gas entering the inlet 110 is forced to pass through the separator 120 downwardly into the precursor material. This causes intimate mixing of the carrier gas and the solid precursor material and the evolving precursor transitioning into the vapor phase.

[0049] Carrier gas with fluidized precursor, preferably vaporized, ascends from the lower volume of the vessel 100 below the separator 120 and passes through the separator 120. By passing the carrier gas down through the separator 120, entraining the precursor and passing back up through the separator 120 before dispensing assures that solid precursor does not leave the outlet with the dispensed precursor product, nor does the inlet face potential contamination in a backflow situation. The outlet 112 has a passage 212 which passes through the lid 102 and its inflow end in the upper volume

117 ends in a "T" shaped orifice 214 having two openings to receive the carrier gas and precursor product to be dispensed. The openings have a slanted configuration that allows the outlet to be placed very closely to the inner circumferential surface of the upper volume of the lid and the arc of its curvature. The slanted configuration of the
5 outlet "T" shaped orifice 214 is best viewed in Figure 12.

[0050] Figure 12 shows the embodiment of Figure 11, looking up at the lid 102 from below where the base and sidewall 104 are positioned. The inlet 110 and the inlet passage 210 radially connects with the inlet plenum 202 and has flow communication with the plenum chamber 217. The "T" shaped orifice 214 of the outlet 112 is shown with
10 the slanted openings of the outlet that conform closely to the inner circumferential surface of the lid 102.

[0051] Figure 13 shows a different configuration of the embodiment of Figure 11 and 12. The lid has not been illustrated so that the connection of the inlet 110 to the inlet plenum 202 can be seen with the axial connection of the inlet passage 210 to the inlet
15 plenum 202. The sidewall 104 of the vessel is shown with a depiction of the upper lip 106 where the separator would reside, although not illustrated in this view. The "T" shaped orifice 214 is shown toward the side of the inlet plenum 202. It ultimately communicates to the outlet 112. The port 108 is also illustrated.

[0052] The separator can be any planar separator as described above, but one
20 embodiment could be a 3.9 inch diameter 316L stainless steel filter disk fabricated from porous sheet material having a thickness of 0.047 inches, and having 99.9% efficiency for particles of 0.7 μ M size, 99.0% efficiency for particles of 0.35 μ M and 90% efficiency for all particle sizes, and with a bubble point of 2.0-2.5 Hg.

[0053] The embodiments shown in Figures 11-13 reduce the variability rate of delivery
25 of precursor entrained from the solid in the vessel by redirecting flow to more thoroughly sweep the volatilizing precursor from the precursor solid. By passing the carrier gas

down through the separator and back up through the separator when the carrier gas is saturated with precursor, this embodiment prevents entrainment of particles or solids from any source, including the solid precursor itself. This embodiment also allows the vessel to be placed in different orientations from upright during transport and handling
5 without having a detrimental effect on particle generation or plugging of the inlet or outlet.

[0054] While the invention has been described in detail and with reference to specific examples thereof, it will be apparent to one skilled in the art that various changes and modifications can be made therein without departing from the spirit and scope thereof.

CLAIMS

1. A vessel for conveying a precursor-containing fluid stream from a precursor material contained within the vessel, the vessel comprising:

an interior volume wherein the interior volume is segmented into an upper volume and a lower volume, wherein the upper volume and the lower volume are in fluid communication and the lower volume contains the precursor material;

a lid comprising a fluid inlet which directs at least one carrier gas into the interior volume of the vessel, a fluid outlet, and an internal recess wherein at least a portion of the upper volume resides within the internal recess;

a sidewall having an upper lip wherein at least a portion of the upper lip contacts the lid;

a separator interposed between the lid and the sidewall wherein the separator resides adjacent the upper lip and segments the interior volume into the upper volume and a lower volume; and

an inlet plenum in fluid communication with the fluid inlet having a plenum chamber opening towards the separator to direct the at least one carrier gas through the separator and towards the precursor material.

2. The vessel of claim 1 wherein the inlet plenum is dimensioned to contact a lower surface of the lid and an upper surface of the separator to preclude the at least one carrier gas from bypassing passing through the separator.

3. The vessel of claim 1 wherein the inlet plenum is a part of the lid.

4. The vessel of claim 1 wherein the inlet plenum has a cylindrical shape.

5. The vessel of claim 4 wherein the plenum chamber has a cylindrical shape of smaller dimension than said inlet plenum, comprising a discharge opening for the at least one carrier gas.
- 5 6. The vessel of claim 1 wherein the separator comprises a filter.
7. The vessel of claim 5 wherein the separator covers the entire discharge opening of the plenum chamber.
- 10 8. The vessel of claim 7 wherein the separator separates the precursor material in the lower volume from the fluid outlet.
9. The vessel of claim 1 wherein the fluid outlet comprises a passage that is "T" shaped at its inlet end.
- 15 10. The vessel of claim 9 wherein the inlet ends of the fluid outlet have openings at an angle in relation to the cross-section of the passage.
11. The vessel of claim 10 wherein the fluid outlet openings having an angle are positioned so that a plane formed by the angled openings is substantially tangential to an inner surface of the upper volume of the lid.
- 20 12. The vessel of claim 1 wherein the fluid inlet connects to the plenum chamber axially to the side of the inlet plenum.

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13. The vessel of claim 1 wherein the fluid inlet connects to the plenum chamber axially at the center of inlet plenum.

14. A method for dispensing a precursor-containing fluid stream comprising a gaseous phase of a precursor from a vessel, the method comprising:

providing a vessel having an interior volume comprising a lower and an upper volume separated by a separator wherein the vessel comprises: a lid having an inlet with an inlet plenum having a plenum chamber and an outlet having a "T" shaped orifice; a sidewall having an upper lip wherein at least a portion of the upper lip contacts the lip and a base connected to the sidewall;

introducing at least one carrier gas into the vessel through the inlet wherein the at least one carrier gas is directed by the plenum chamber of the inlet plenum in a downward flow through the separator wherein the at least one carrier gas and the gaseous phase of the precursor combine to form the fluid stream; and removing the fluid stream from the vessel through the separator and the "T" shaped orifice outlet and dispensing it to a downstream deposition system.

15. The method of claim 14 wherein the at least one carrier gas flows from the inlet axially into the inlet plenum.

16. The method of claim 14 wherein the at least one carrier gas flows from the inlet radially into the inlet plenum.