

[0054]

[Table 1]

		Example 1	Example 2	Example 3	Compara- -tive Example 1	Compara- -tive Example 2	Compara- -tive Example 3
Nitrogen concentration (atoms/cm ³)		No nitro- -gen	8.9 ×10 ¹³	1.4 ×10 ¹⁴	No nitro- -gen	8.9 ×10 ¹³	8.9 ×10 ¹³
Base oxidation	Temperature	950°C	950°C	1000°C	1050°C	1100°C	950°C
	Time	9.5 h	9.5 h	5 h	4 h	3 h	2 h
	Film thickness	1 μm	1 μm	1 μm	1 μm	1 μm	0.4 μm
Shortly after base oxidation	Change in resistivity	No change	No change	No change	No change	No change	Chan- -ged
Heat treatment in SOI production process	Bonding stabili- -zation	950°C oxida- -tion	950°C oxida- -tion	950°C oxida- -tion	950°C oxida- -tion	950°C oxida- -tion	-
	Roughness improvement	1200°C Ar	1200°C Ar	1200°C Ar	1200°C Ar	1200°C Ar	-
	Film thickness adjustment	950°C oxida- -tion	950°C oxida- -tion	950°C oxida- -tion	950°C oxida- -tion	950°C oxida- -tion	-
Shortly after completion of SOI wafer	Change in resistivity	No change	No change	No change	No change	No change	Chan- -ged
	Slip	No slip	No slip	No slip	Slip gene- -rated	Slip gene- -rated	-
After device production heat treatment	Change in resistivity	-	No change	No change	No change	No change	Chan- -ged
	Slip	-	No slip	No slip	Slip gene- -rated	Slip gene- -rated	-

[0055]

(Example 2)

As a base wafer, a CZ silicon single crystal wafer having an oxygen concentration of 6.8 ppma (ASTM'79), a resistivity of 2000 Ω·cm, and a nitrogen concentration of 8.9×10^{13} atoms/cm³, the CZ silicon single crystal wafer which was 300 mm in diameter and p-type and whose crystal orientation was <100>, was prepared.

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Then, in the same manner as in Example 1, an oxide film was formed on the base wafer.

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