

SEMICONDUCTOR APPARATUS AND MANUFACTURING METHOD THEREFOR, AND THREE-DIMENSIONAL INTEGRATED CIRCUIT

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This application claims priority to Chinese Patent Application No. 202010699333.3 filed on July 20, 2020, entitled "SEMICONDUCTOR APPARATUS AND MANUFACTURING METHOD THEREOF, AND THREE-DIMENSIONAL INTEGRATED CIRCUIT" , the disclosure of which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety.

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0002] This disclosure relates to the technical field of semiconductors, and in particular, to a semiconductor apparatus, a method for manufacturing a semiconductor apparatus, and a three-dimensional integrated circuit including the semiconductor apparatus.

BACKGROUND

[0003] At present, with the development of science and technology, the three-dimensional integrated circuit can achieve high transmission speeds and chip level miniaturization packaging, meeting the light and thin trend of portable electronic products, and thus has attracted more and more attention. However, since the heat dissipation effect of the multi-chip packages thereof is relatively poor, the usage range thereof is limited.

[0004] Hence, it is necessary to research a semiconductor apparatus, a method for manufacturing a semiconductor apparatus, and a three-dimensional integrated circuit including the semiconductor apparatus.

[0005] The information disclosed above by the background art is merely used for enhancing the understanding of the background of this disclosure, and therefore, it may include information of the prior art known by a person having ordinary skill in the art.

SUMMARY

[0006] The purpose of this disclosure is to overcome the disadvantages of the prior art and provide a semiconductor apparatus, a method for manufacturing a semiconductor apparatus, and a three-dimensional integrated circuit including the semiconductor apparatus.

[0007] According to an aspect of this disclosure, provided is a semiconductor apparatus, including:

[0008] a substrate, provided with a groove ; and

[0009] a through silicon via (TSV) structure, disposed on the substrate, a first end of the TSV structure being exposed in the groove, and a distance between an end surface of the first end and a bottom wall of the groove being smaller than the depth of the groove.

[0010] In an exemplary embodiment of this disclosure, a method for manufacturing a semiconductor apparatus may include:

[0011] providing a substrate and patterning the substrate to form a groove, comprising:

[0012] providing a base substrate, the first end of the TSV structure being exposed to the base substrate; and

[0013] forming a first insulation material layer on the base substrate and at the first end of the TSV structure, and patterning the first insulation material layer to form a first insulation layer and a first blind hole, the first blind hole making at least a portion of the first end of the TSV structure exposed to the base substrate exposed to the first insulation layer.

[0014] For the semiconductor apparatus of this disclosure, a groove is disposed on the substrate; and a first end of the TSV structure is exposed in the groove, and a distance between an end surface of the first end and a bottom wall of the groove is smaller than the depth of the groove. On one hand, the first end of the TSV structure is exposed so as to facilitate heat dissipation; on the other hand, the distance between the end surface of the first end and the bottom wall of the groove is smaller than the depth of the groove, i.e., the first end of the TSV structure is sunken in the groove, and other structures will not be affected.

[0015] It should be understood that the above general description and the following detailed description are only exemplary and explanatory, and cannot limit this disclosure.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0016] The accompanying drawings, which are incorporated herein and constitute a part of the specification, illustrate embodiments consistent with this disclosure and, together with the specification, serve to explain the principles of the embodiments of this disclosure. Apparently, the accompanying drawings in the following description show merely some embodiments of this disclosure, and a person of ordinary skill in the art may obtain other accompanying drawings from these accompanying drawings without creative efforts.

[0017] FIG. 1 is a structural schematic diagram of a semiconductor apparatus in the related art.

[0018] FIG. 2 is a schematic diagram of stress simulation of a base substrate in FIG. 1.

[0019] FIG. 3 is a structural schematic diagram of a first exemplary implementation of a semiconductor apparatus of this disclosure.

[0020] FIG. 4 is a structural schematic diagram of a second exemplary implementation of a semiconductor apparatus of this disclosure.

- [0021]** FIG. 5 is a structural schematic diagram of a third exemplary implementation of a semiconductor apparatus of this disclosure.
- [0022]** FIG. 6 is a structural schematic diagram of a fourth exemplary implementation of a semiconductor apparatus of this disclosure.
- [0023]** FIG. 7 is a structural schematic diagram of a fifth exemplary implementation of a semiconductor apparatus of this disclosure.
- [0024]** FIG. 8 is a structural schematic diagram of a sixth exemplary implementation of a semiconductor apparatus of this disclosure.
- [0025]** FIG. 9 is a structural schematic diagram of a seventh exemplary implementation of a semiconductor apparatus of this disclosure.
- [0026]** FIG. 10 is a structural schematic diagram of an eighth exemplary implementation of a semiconductor apparatus of this disclosure.
- [0027]** FIG. 11 is a structural schematic diagram of a ninth exemplary implementation of a semiconductor apparatus of this disclosure.
- [0028]** FIG. 12 is a flow schematic diagram of an exemplary implementation of a method for manufacturing a semiconductor apparatus of this disclosure.
- [0029]** FIG. 13 to FIG. 20 are structural schematic diagrams of each step of an exemplary implementation of a method for manufacturing a semiconductor apparatus of this disclosure.
- [0030]** FIG. 21 to FIG. 26 are structural schematic diagrams of each step of another exemplary implementation of a method for manufacturing a semiconductor apparatus of this disclosure.
- [0031]** FIG. 27 to FIG. 32 are structural schematic diagrams of each step of a further exemplary implementation of a method for manufacturing a semiconductor apparatus of this disclosure.

- [0032] Reference numerals of main components in the drawings are explained as follows:
- [0033] 1. Base substrate; 11. First groove;
- [0034] 21. First insulation material layer; 22. Second insulation material layer; 24. Fourth insulation material layer;
- [0035] 31. First insulation layer; 32. Second insulation layer; 33. Third insulation layer; 34. Fourth insulation layer;
- [0036] 41. First blind hole; 42. Second blind hole; 44. Fourth blind hole;
- [0037] 51. First heat conductive material layer; 52. Second heat conductive material layer; 54. Fourth heat conductive material layer; 55. Heat conductive material layer;
- [0038] 61. First heat conductive layer; 62. Second heat conductive layer; 63. Third heat conductive layer; 64. Heat conductive layer;
- [0039] 71. First heat dissipation layer; 72. Second heat dissipation layer; 73. Third heat dissipation layer; 74. Heat dissipation layer;
- [0040] 8. Dielectric layer; 9. Metal barrier layer; 10. TSV structure; 12. Radiation fin; 13. Dummy TSV structure.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

- [0041] Exemplary implementations are described more fully now with reference to the accompanying drawings. However, the exemplary implementations can be implemented in multiple forms, and cannot be understood as to be limited to the implementations elaborated herein. On the contrary, providing these implementations enables this disclosure to be comprehensive and complete and the conception of the exemplary implementations are comprehensively delivered to a person skilled in the art. The same reference numerals in the drawings represent the same or similar structures, and thus detailed description thereof would be omitted.

[0042] With reference to the structural schematic diagram of the semiconductor apparatus in the related art as shown in FIG. 1, to enhance the heat dissipation effect of the multi-chip packages, some products adopt setting some dummy TSV structures 13 on the base substrate 1 as assistants, setting the material of the base substrate 1 to be silicon, and conducting heat through a cylindrical metal of the dummy TSV structures 13. However, the pure dummy TSV structures 13 has no prominent heat dissipation effect at the end. With reference to the schematic diagram of stress simulation of a base substrate in FIG. 1 as shown in FIG. 2, the numbers in the drawings represent stress at each spot in the base substrate 1. Since the coefficient of thermal expansion of the metal itself of the dummy TSV structure 13 is far greater than that of the base substrate 1, if the heat dissipation efficiency of the chip is poor, it can cause the thermal expansion of the dummy TSV structure 13 to apply stress on the base substrate 1, so as to cause deformation of the base substrate 1 and the integrated structure as well as drifting of component characteristics.

[0043] This exemplary implementation first provides a semiconductor apparatus. As shown in FIG. 3, the semiconductor apparatus can include a substrate and a TSV structure 10; the TSV structure 10 is also a dummy TSV structure 13. The TSV structure 10 mentioned below is also a dummy TSV structure 13. A groove is disposed on the substrate; the TSV structure 10 is disposed on the substrate; and a first end of the TSV structure 10 is exposed in the groove, and a distance between an end surface of the first end and a bottom wall of the groove is smaller than the depth of the groove.

[0044] In some exemplary implementations of this disclosure, the substrate can be a base substrate 1 and the material can be silicon. A first groove 11 is disposed on the base substrate 1; and a first end of the TSV structure 10 is exposed in the first groove 11, i.e., a distance between an end surface of the first end of the TSV structure 10 and a bottom wall of the first groove 11 is smaller than the depth of the first groove 11, such that the first end is sunken in the base substrate 1.

[0045] In some other exemplary implementations of this disclosure, as shown in FIG. 4, the substrate can include a base substrate 1 and a first insulation layer 31. The base material 1 can be a silicon substrate. A first groove 11 is disposed on the base substrate 1;

and a first end of the TSV structure 10 is exposed in the first groove 11, i.e., a distance between an end surface of the first end of the TSV structure 10 and a bottom wall of the first groove 11 is smaller than the depth of the first groove 11, such that the first end is sunken in the base substrate 1. The first insulation layer 31 is disposed on the base substrate 1; the first insulation layer 31 is provided with a first blind hole 41 concentric with the first groove 11. The first end of the TSV structure 10 exposed to the base substrate 1 and protruding out of the bottom wall of the first blind hole 41, i.e., a portion of the first end of the TSV structure 10 is exposed to the first insulation layer 31, such that the bottom of the first blind hole 41 is formed as a ring shape. The distance between the end surface of the first end of the TSV structure 10 and the bottom wall of the first blind hole 41 is smaller than the depth of the first blind hole 41.

[0046] In addition, in some other exemplary implementations of this disclosure, as shown in FIG. 5, the substrate can include the base substrate 1 and the first insulation layer 31. The base material 1 can be a silicon substrate. The first end of the TSV structure 10 projects out of the base substrate 1, i.e., the first end of the TSV structure 10 is exposed to the base substrate 1 since it projects out of the base substrate 1. The first insulation layer 31 is disposed on the base substrate 1; the first insulation layer 31 is provided with a first blind hole 41; and the first blind hole 41 makes at least a portion of the first end of the TSV structure 10 exposed to the base substrate 1 exposed to the first insulation layer 31. The thickness of the first insulation layer 31 in this exemplary implementation is greater than that in FIG. 4; the thickness of the first insulation layer 31 is greater than the height of the first end of the TSV structure 10 exposed to the base substrate 1, such that the distance between the end surface of the exposed first end of the TSV structure 10 and the bottom wall of the first blind hole 41 is smaller than the depth of the first blind hole 41.

[0047] The first end of the TSV structure 10 is exposed so as to facilitate heat dissipation; the distance between the end surface of the first end and the bottom wall of the groove is smaller than the depth of the groove, i.e., the first end of the TSV structure 10 is sunken in the groove, and other structures will not be affected.

[0048] In some other exemplary implementations, the semiconductor apparatus can further include a heat conductive layer group and a heat dissipation layer group; the heat conductive layer group is disposed in the first blind hole 41; the heat conductive layer group is at least in contact with the end surface of the first end of the TSV structure 10; the thickness of the heat conductive layer group decreases with an increase of a distance from the end surface of the first end; and the heat dissipation layer group is connected to the heat conductive layer group and extends towards a side distal from the TSV structure 10.

[0049] For example, the heat conductive layer group can be set as three layers, i.e., the first heat conductive layer 61, the second heat conductive layer 62, and the third heat conductive layer 63. The heat dissipation layer group can also be set as three layers, i.e., the first heat dissipation layer 71, the second heat dissipation layer 72, and the third heat dissipation layer 73. An insulation layer is disposed between two adjacent heat conductive layers and heat dissipation layers.

[0050] As shown in FIG. 6 and FIG. 7, specifically, the first heat conductive layer 61 can be set in a cylindrical shape with a bottom; the depth of the first heat conductive layer 61 is the same as the length of the TSV structure 10 exposed to the first insulation layer 31. The first heat conductive layer 61 is sleeved on the first end of the TSV structure 10, i.e., the first heat conductive layer 61 is sleeved at the end of the first end of the TSV structure 10 exposed to the first insulation layer 31; the bottom wall of the first heat conductive layer 61 is in contact with the end surface of the first end of the TSV structure 10; the sidewall of the first heat conductive layer 61 is in contact with the side surface of the TSV structure 10. The first heat conductive layer 61 completely covers the portion of the TSV structure 10 exposed to the first insulation layer 31.

[0051] The first heat dissipation layer 71 is connected to an edge of a cylinder wall of the first heat conductive layer 61. The first heat dissipation layer 71 can be set in a cylindrical shape with a ring, i.e., the first heat dissipation layer 71 can include a first heat dissipation ring and a first heat dissipation cylinder. The first heat dissipation ring is located at the bottom wall of the first blind hole 41; an inner ring surface of the first heat dissipation ring is connected to an edge of the cylinder wall of the first heat conductive

layer 61; an outer ring surface of the first heat dissipation ring is connected to the first heat dissipation cylinder; the first heat dissipation cylinder is located at a side of the first insulation layer 31 distal from the base substrate 1. The first heat dissipation cylinder extends towards a side distal from the TSV structure 10.

[0052] The second insulation layer 32 is disposed at a side of the first heat dissipation layer 71 proximal to the TSV structure 10. The second insulation layer 32 does not completely cover the first heat conductive layer 61, and merely covers the end of the first heat conductive layer 61 connected to the first heat dissipation layer 71; certainly, under the condition that the first heat dissipation ring is set to be relatively wide, the second insulation layer 32 can also be completely disconnected to the first heat conductive layer 61. The second insulation layer 32 can also be disposed on the side of the first insulation layer 31 outside the first blind hole 41 distal from the base substrate 1.

[0053] A second heat conductive layer 62 is disposed at a side of the first heat conductive layer 61 distal from the TSV structure 10; the second heat conductive layer 62 is also set in a cylindrical shape with a bottom; the depth of the second heat conductive layer 62 is the same as the length of the first heat conductive layer 61 exposed to the second insulation layer 32. The second heat conductive layer 62 is sleeved on an end of a portion of the first heat conductive layer 61, i.e., the second heat conductive layer 62 is sleeved at the end of the first heat conductive layer 61 exposed to the second insulation layer 32; the bottom wall of the second heat conductive layer 62 is in contact with the bottom wall of the first heat conductive layer 61; the sidewall of the second heat conductive layer 62 is in contact with the sidewall of the first heat conductive layer 61. The second heat conductive layer 62 completely covers the portion of the first heat conductive layer 61 exposed to the second insulation layer 32.

[0054] The second heat dissipation layer 72 is connected to an edge of a cylinder wall of the second heat conductive layer 62. The second heat dissipation layer 72 can be disposed as a cylindrical shape, i.e., the cylinder wall of the second heat dissipation layer 72 is connected to a cylinder wall of the second heat conductive layer 62; and the second heat dissipation layer 72 is located at a side of the second insulation layer 32 proximal to

the TSV structure 10. The second heat dissipation layer 72 extends towards a side distal from the TSV structure 10.

[0055] The third insulation layer 33 is located at a side of the second heat dissipation layer 72 proximal to the TSV structure 10. That is, the third insulation layer 33 does not completely cover the second heat conductive layer 62, and merely covers the end of the second heat conductive layer 62 connected to the second heat dissipation layer 72, such that the bottom wall of the second heat conductive layer 62 is exposed to the third insulation layer 33. Certainly, under the condition that the first heat dissipation ring is set to be relatively wide, a portion of the sidewall and bottom wall of the second heat conductive layer 62 can also be exposed to the third insulation layer 33. The third insulation layer 33 can also be disposed on the side of the second insulation layer 32 outside the first blind hole 41 distal from the base substrate 1.

[0056] A third heat conductive layer 63 is disposed at a side of the second heat conductive layer 62 distal from the TSV structure 10; the third heat conductive layer 63 is set in a sheet shape; the third heat conductive layer 63 is in contact with the bottom wall of the second heat conductive layer 62; the third heat conductive layer 63 completely covers a portion of the third heat conductive layer 62 exposed to the third insulation layer 33.

[0057] The third heat dissipation layer 73 can be set in a cylindrical shape; the third heat dissipation layer 73 is connected to the edge of the third heat conductive layer 63 and is located at a side of the third insulation 33 distal from the base substrate 1; the third heat dissipation layer 73 extends towards a side distal from the TSV structure 10, i.e., the edge of the third heat dissipation layer 73 proximal to the TSV structure 10 is connected to the edge of the third heat conductive layer 63.

[0058] The heat conductive layer group in a multi-layer setting makes the thickness of the heat conductive layer of the end surface of the first end of the TSV structure 10 the thickest. The closer to the end surface of the first end of the TSV structure 10, the thicker the thickness of the heat conductive layer, so as to accelerate the heat energy guide effect, and improve the heat dissipation capability of relatively edge regions of the TSV structure 10.

[0059] In addition, as shown in FIG. 8, in this exemplary implementation, the end surface of the first end of the TSV structure 10 is exposed to the first insulation layer 31, i.e., the depth of the first blind hole 41 on the first insulation layer 31 is smaller than the depth of the first blind hole 41 in the exemplary implementations shown in FIG. 6 and FIG. 7. In the exemplary implementation shown in FIG. 8, only one heat conductive layer 64 and one heat dissipation layer 74 are disposed, which are respectively the heat conductive layer 64 and the heat dissipation layer 74. Specifically, the heat conductive layer 64 is set in a sheet shape; the heat conductive layer 64 is in contact with the end surface of the first end of the TSV structure 10 exposed to the first insulation layer 31; the heat dissipation layer 74 is connected to the edge of the heat conductive layer 64; the heat dissipation layer 74 is located at a side of the first insulation layer 31 proximal to the TSV structure 10. The heat dissipation layer 74 can be set in a cylindrical shape; the heat dissipation layer 74 extends towards a side distal from the TSV structure 10, i.e., the edge of the heat dissipation layer 74 proximal to the TSV structure 10 is connected to the edge of the heat conductive layer 64.

[0060] The materials for the first heat conductive layer 61, the second heat conductive layer 62, the third heat conductive layer 63, the heat conductive layer 64, the first heat dissipation layer 71, the second heat dissipation layer 72, the third heat dissipation layer 73, and the heat dissipation layer 74 can be tungsten, aluminum, copper, gold, silver, or semiconductor metals and combinations thereof, and can also be other non-metal semiconductor materials which own excellent thermal conductivity and combinations thereof; moreover, the materials thereof can be the same or can be different.

[0061] The materials for the first insulation layer 31, the second insulation layer 32, and the third insulation layer 33 can be insulation materials having excellent thermal conductivity or insulation materials mixed with heat conductive metal or metal oxide particles; moreover, the materials thereof can be the same or can be different.

[0062] It is to be explained that the structures of the heat conductive layer group and the heat dissipation layer group are not limited to the explanations above, for example, the heat conductive layer group and the heat dissipation layer group can both be set as two layers, and can also be set as four, five, or more layers.

[0063] As shown in FIG. 6 continuously, the semiconductor apparatus can further include four radiation fins 12, each radiation fin 12 is disposed as a cylindrical shape with a bottom having a bottom wall and a sidewall, the bottom wall is connected to an end of the heat dissipation layer group distal from the TSV structure 10, and the sidewall extends towards a side distal from the TSV structure 10. The heat dissipation area is increased through the radiation fins 12, so as to enhance the heat dissipation effect. Certainly, the number of the radiation fins 12 can be set according to needs.

[0064] As shown in FIG. 9, at least one radiation fin 12 is connected between the heat dissipation layer groups of two adjacent TSV structures 10, i.e., one radiation fin 12 is connected to the first heat dissipation layer 71 of one TSV structure 10, and is also connected to the first heat dissipation layer 71 of another adjacent TSV structure 10. The heat dissipation layer groups of the two adjacent TSV structures 10 are connected through the radiation fin 12, and the heat dissipation uniformity of the TSV structure 10 is increased.

[0065] As shown in FIG. 10 and FIG. 11, the first heat conductive material layer 51 on the first insulation layer 31 outside the first blind hole 41 cannot be removed, such that the first heat conductive layer 61 can also be formed on the first insulation layer 31 outside the first blind hole 41; the second heat conductive material layer 52 on the second insulation layer 32 outside the second blind hole 42 cannot be removed, such that the second heat conductive layer 62 can also be formed on the second insulation layer 32 outside the second blind hole 42; the third heat conductive material layer on the third insulation layer 33 outside the third blind hole cannot be removed, such that the third heat conductive layer 63 can also be formed on the third insulation layer 33 outside the third blind hole.

[0066] The semiconductor apparatus can further include a dielectric layer 8 and a metal barrier layer 9. The dielectric layer 8 is disposed at a side of the heat dissipation layer group distal from the TSV structure 10; and the metal barrier layer 9 is disposed at a side of the dielectric layer 8 distal from the TSV structure 10. The dielectric layer 8 and the metal barrier layer 9 prevent the risk of additional leakage and metal contamination. The material of the metal barrier layer 9 is Ti, TiN, Ta, TaN, Cu, or a copper alloy.

[0067] Furthermore, this exemplary implementation further provides a three-dimensional integrated circuit. The three-dimensional integrated circuit can include the semiconductor apparatus according to any one of the implementations above. The specific structure of the semiconductor apparatus is explained in detail above, and thus is omitted for conciseness.

[0068] As compared with the prior art, the beneficial effects of the three-dimensional integrated circuit provided by the embodiments of this disclosure are the same as the beneficial effects of the semiconductor apparatus provided by the embodiments above, and thus are omitted for conciseness.

[0069] Furthermore, this exemplary implementation further provides a method for manufacturing a semiconductor apparatus. As shown in FIG. 12, The method for manufacturing a semiconductor apparatus can include the following steps.

[0070] At step S10, a substrate is provided, and a TSV structure 10 is disposed on the substrate.

[0071] At step S20, the substrate is patterned to form a groove, such that a first end of the TSV structure 10 is exposed in the groove, and a distance between an end surface of the first end and a bottom wall of the groove is smaller than the depth of the groove.

[0072] Each step of The method for manufacturing a semiconductor apparatus is explained in detail below.

[0073] In this exemplary implementation, as shown in FIG. 3, a base substrate 1 is provided; a first groove 11 is disposed on the base substrate 1; and a first end of the TSV structure 10 is exposed in the first groove 11, and a distance between an end surface of the first end and a bottom wall of the first groove 11 of the TSV structure 10 is smaller than the depth of the first groove 11.

[0074] As shown in FIG. 13, a first insulation material layer 21 is formed on the base substrate 1. The first insulation material layer 21 fills the first groove 11 on the base substrate 1. As shown in FIG. 4, the first insulation material layer 21 is patterned to form the first insulation layer 31 and the first blind hole 41 concentric with the first groove 11;

the first blind hole 41 makes a portion of the first end of the TSV structure 10 exposed to the first insulation layer 31; and the first insulation layer 31 covers a groove wall of the first groove 11 and the base substrate 1.

[0075] In some other exemplary implementations of this disclosure, the manufacturing method can further include: forming a heat conductive layer group and a heat dissipation layer group, the heat conductive layer group being in the first blind hole 41, the heat conductive layer group being at least in contact with the end surface of the first end of the TSV structure 10, a thickness of the heat conductive layer group decreasing with an increase of a distance from the end surface of the first end, and the heat dissipation layer group being connected to the heat conductive layer group and extending towards a side distal from the TSV structure 10.

[0076] Specifically, as shown in FIG. 14, the first heat conductive material layer 51 is formed at the first end of the TSV structure 10 and the first insulation layer 31 through evaporation, sputtering, and other processes. As shown in FIG. 15, the first heat conductive material layer 51 is patterned to remove the first heat conductive material layer 51 on the first insulation layer 31 outside the first blind hole 41 to form the first heat conductive layer 61 and the first heat dissipation layer 71. The first heat conductive layer 61 is formed as a cylindrical shape with a bottom and sleeved at the first end of the TSV structure 10. The first heat dissipation layer 71 is formed as a cylindrical shape; the first heat dissipation layer 71 is connected to an edge of a cylinder wall of the first heat conductive layer 61; and the first heat dissipation layer 71 is located at a side of the first insulation layer 31 proximal to the TSV structure 10. The specific structures of the first heat conductive layer 61 and the first heat dissipation layer 71 are explained in detail above, and thus are omitted for conciseness. Then the second insulation material layer 22 is formed at a side of the first heat conductive layer 61 distal from the base substrate, a side of the first heat dissipation layer 71 distal from the base substrate, and the side of the first insulation layer 31 distal from the base substrate 1 through the planarization processes.

[0077] As shown in FIG. 16, a second blind hole and a second insulation layer 32 are formed by patterning the second insulation material layer 22; the orthogonal projection of

the second blind hole on the base substrate 1 is at least partially overlapped with the orthogonal projection of the first heat conductive layer 61 on the base substrate 1 so as to expose a portion of the first heat conductive layer 61. That is, the second blind hole 42 and the first blind hole 41 are coaxially set; the second insulation layer 32 completely covers the first heat dissipation layer 71 and only covers the end of the first heat conductive layer 61 connected to the first heat dissipation layer 71.

[0078] As shown in FIG. 17, the second heat conductive material layer 52 is formed at a side of the second insulation layer 32 distal from the substrate and the side of the first heat conductive layer 61 distal from the base substrate 1 through evaporation, sputtering, and other processes.

[0079] As shown in FIG. 18, the second heat conductive material layer 52 is patterned to remove the second heat conductive material layer 52 on the second insulation layer 32 outside the second blind hole 42 to form the second heat conductive layer 62 and the second heat dissipation layer 72; the second heat conductive layer 62 is formed as a cylindrical shape with a bottom and is sleeved at a side of a portion of the first heat conductive layer 61 distal from the TSV structure 10, and the second heat dissipation layer 72 is connected to an edge of a cylinder wall of the second heat conductive layer 62 and located at a side of the second insulation layer 32 distal from the base substrate. The specific structures of the second heat conductive layer 62 and the second heat dissipation layer 72 are explained in detail above, and thus are omitted for conciseness.

[0080] The third insulation material layer is formed at a side of the second heat conductive layer 62 distal from the base substrate, a side of the second heat dissipation layer 72 distal from the base substrate, and the side of the second insulation layer 32 distal from the base substrate 1 through planarization process, and the third insulation material layer is patterned to form a third blind hole and a third insulation layer 33; and a orthogonal projection of the third blind hole on the base substrate 1 is at least partially overlapped with a orthogonal projection of the second heat conductive layer 62 on the base substrate so as to expose a portion of the second heat conductive layer 62. That is, the third blind hole and the first blind hole 41 are coaxially set; the third insulation layer

33 completely covers the second heat dissipation layer 72 and only covers the end of the second heat conductive layer 62 connected to the second heat dissipation layer 72.

[0081] The third heat conductive material layer is formed at a side of the third insulation layer 33 distal from the substrate and the side of the second heat conductive layer 62 distal from the base substrate 1 through evaporation, sputtering, and other processes; the third heat conductive material layer is patterned to remove the second heat conductive material layer 52 on the third insulation layer 33 outside the third blind hole to form a third heat conductive layer 63 and a third heat dissipation layer 73; the third heat conductive layer 63 is disposed at a side of a portion of the second heat conductive layer 62 distal from the TSV structure 10, and the third heat dissipation layer 73 is connected to an edge of the third heat conductive layer 63 and located at a side of the third insulation layer 33 distal from the substrate. The specific structures of the third heat conductive layer 63 and the third heat dissipation layer 73 are explained in detail above, and thus are omitted for conciseness.

[0082] The fourth insulation material layer 24 is formed at a side of the heat dissipation layer group distal from the TSV structure 10 through the planarization process; the fourth insulation material layer 24 completely covers the third heat conductive layer 63 and the third heat dissipation layer 73.

[0083] As shown in FIG. 19, the fourth insulation material layer 24 is patterned to form the fourth insulation layer 34. When patterning the fourth insulation material layer 24, the etching time is relatively long, such that the second insulation layer 32, the third insulation layer 33, and a portion of the first insulation layer 31 are also etched to form a plurality of fourth blind holes 44; the ends of the first heat dissipation layer 71, the second heat dissipation layer 72, and the third heat dissipation layer 73 distal from the TSV structure 10 are exposed outside the bottom wall of the fourth blind holes 44.

[0084] As shown in FIG. 20, the fourth heat conductive material layer 54 is formed at a side of the fourth blind hole 44 distal from the TSV structure 10 through evaporation, sputtering, and other processes. As shown in FIG. 6, the fourth heat conductive material layer 54 is patterned to remove the fourth heat conductive material layer 54 outside the fourth blind hole 44 to form a plurality of radiation fins 12; each radiation fin 12 is in a

cylindrical shape with a bottom having a bottom wall and a sidewall, the bottom wall is connected to an end of the heat dissipation layer group distal from the TSV structure 10, and the sidewall extending towards a side distal from the TSV structure 10. A dielectric layer 8 is formed at a side of the heat dissipation layer group distal from the TSV structure 10; and a metal barrier layer 9 is formed at a side of the dielectric layer 8 distal from the TSV structure 10.

[0085] As shown in FIG. 9, one radiation fin 12 can also be disposed between two adjacent TSV structures 10, such that the radiation fin 12 is connected between the heat dissipation layer groups of the two adjacent TSV structures 10.

[0086] In addition, it is to be explained that the structure of the substrate is not limited to the explanation above, for example, as shown in FIG. 21, a surface of the base substrate 1 is a plane; the first end of the TSV structure 10 projects out of the plane to be exposed outside the base substrate 1. As shown in FIG. 22, the first insulation material layer 21 is formed at the first end of the TSV structure 10 on the base substrate 1 through the planarization process. The thickness of the first insulation material layer 21 is greater than the height of the first end of the TSV structure 10 protruding from the base substrate 1; the first insulation material layer 21 completely covers the first end of the TSV structure 10. As shown in FIG. 8, the first insulation material layer 21 is patterned to form the first blind hole 41 and the first insulation layer 31.

[0087] The following methods for forming the heat conductive layer group and the heat dissipation layer group can be same as the methods of the exemplary implementations shown in FIG. 14 to FIG. 18, and the explanation is made by combining with the accompanying drawings below.

[0088] As shown in FIG. 23, the first heat conductive material layer 51 is formed on the first insulation layer 31 and the side of the TSV structure 10 distal from the base substrate 1. As shown in FIG. 24, the first heat conductive material layer 51 is patterned to form the first heat conductive layer 61 and the first heat dissipation layer 71. The first heat conductive layer 61 is formed as a cylindrical shape with a bottom and is sleeved at an end of the TSV structure 10. The first heat dissipation layer 71 is formed as a cylindrical shape; the first heat dissipation layer 71 is connected to an edge of a cylinder

wall of the first heat conductive layer 61; and the first heat dissipation layer 71 is located at a side of the first insulation layer 31 proximal to the TSV structure 10. Then the second heat conductive material layer 22 is formed on the first heat conductive layer 61, the first heat dissipation layer 71, and the side of the first insulation layer 31 distal from the base substrate 1. As shown in FIG. 25, a second insulation material layer 22 is patterned to form a second blind hole 42 and a second insulation layer 32; and a orthogonal projection of the second blind hole 42 on the base substrate 1 is at least partially overlapped with a orthogonal projection of the first heat conductive layer 61 on the base substrate 1 so as to expose a portion of the first heat conductive layer 61. As shown in FIG. 26, the second heat conductive material layer 52 is formed on the second insulation layer 32 and the side of the first heat conductive layer 61 distal from the base substrate 1.

[0089] As shown in FIG. 7, the second heat conductive material layer 52 is patterned to form a second heat conductive layer 62 and a second heat dissipation layer 72; the second heat conductive layer 62 is formed as a cylindrical shape with a bottom and is sleeved at a side of a portion of the first heat conductive layer 61 distal from the TSV structure 10; and the second heat dissipation layer 72 is connected to an edge of a cylinder wall of the second heat conductive layer 62 and is located at a side of the second insulation layer 32 distal from the base substrate 1. A third insulation material layer is formed at the second heat conductive layer 62, the second heat dissipation layer 72, and the side of the second insulation layer 32 distal from the base substrate 1 and the third insulation material layer is patterned to form a third blind hole and a third insulation layer 33; a orthogonal projection of the third blind hole on the base substrate 1 is at least partially overlapped with a orthogonal projection of the second heat conductive layer 62 on the base substrate 1 so as to expose a portion of the second heat conductive layer 62. The third heat conductive material layer is formed at the third insulation layer 33 and a side of the second heat conductive layer 62 distal from the base substrate 1 and the third heat conductive material layer is patterned to form the third heat conductive layer 63 and the third heat dissipation layer 73; the third heat conductive layer 63 is disposed at a side of the second heat conductive layer 62 distal from the TSV structure 10; the third heat

dissipation layer 73 is connected to an edge of the third heat conductive layer 63 and is located at a side of the third insulation layer 33 distal from the base substrate 1.

[0090] The method for manufacturing the semiconductor apparatus having three heat conductive layers and three heat dissipation layers are as above; certainly, one heat conductive layer 64 and one heat dissipation layer 74 can also be set. As shown in FIG. 27, the length of the first end of the TSV structure 10 protruding from the base substrate 1 is shorter than the length of that protruding from the base substrate 1 in the exemplary implementation. As shown in FIG. 28, the first insulation material layer 21 is formed on the base substrate 1 and the first end of the TSV structure 10. As shown in FIG. 29, the first insulation material layer 21 is patterned to form the first blind hole 41 such that the end surface of the first end of the TSV structure 10 exposed to the base substrate 1 is exposed to the first insulation layer 31. As shown in FIG. 30, the heat conductive material layer 55 is formed on the first insulation layer 31 and the end surface of the first end of the TSV structure 10. As shown in FIG. 31, the heat conductive material layer 55 is patterned to form a heat conductive layer 64 and a heat dissipation layer 74; the heat conductive layer 64 is in contact with the end surface of the first end of the TSV structure 10; and the heat dissipation layer 74 is connected to an edge of the heat conductive layer and is located at a side of the first insulation layer 31 distal from the base substrate 1. As shown in FIG. 32, the dielectric layer 8 is formed at the first insulation layer 31, the heat conductive layer, and the side of the heat dissipation layer 74 distal from the base substrate 1.

[0091] The features, structures, or characteristics described above can be combined into one or more implementations in any proper mode; if possible, the features discussed in each embodiment can be exchanged. In the description above, many specific details are provided to provide full understanding of the implementations of this disclosure. However, a person skilled in the art would recognize that the technical solutions of this disclosure can be practiced without one or more of specific details or other methods, assemblies, materials, and the like can be adopted. Under other conditions, well-known structures, materials, or operations are not shown in detail to avoid blurring aspects of this disclosure.

[0092] Although relativity terms are used in this specification, for example, "up" and "down" are used for describing correspondence of one assembly to another assembly marked in the drawings, these terms used in this specification is merely for convenience, for example, the direction of the example according to the accompanying drawings. As can be understood, if the apparatus marked in the drawings are turned over to be upside down, the assembly at "up" would be the assembly at "down". Other relativity terms, for example, "high", "low", "top", "bottom", and the like are also used for having similar meanings. When a certain structure is "on" other structures, it is possible that it refers to a certain structure is integrally formed on other structures, or refers to a certain structure is "directly" disposed on other structure, or refers to a certain structure is "indirectly" disposed on other structures through another structure.

[0093] In this specification, terms "one", "a", "the", "the", and "at least one" are used for representing the existence of one or more elements/constitution parts/and the like; terms "include", "comprise", and "have" are used for representing the open-type meaning of being included and refer to that additional elements/constitution parts/and the like may also exist except the listed elements/constitution parts/and the like; terms "first", "second", "third" and the like are merely sued for marking, rather than limiting the number of objects thereof.

[0094] As can be understood, this disclosure does not limit its application to the detailed structure and arranging modes of the parts proposed in this specification. This disclosure can have other implementations and can implement and execute in multiple modes. The preceding deformation modes and amendment modes fall within the scope of this disclosure. As can be understood, this specification discloses and limit all replaceable combinations of two or more separate features which are mentioned or apparent in the text and/or drawings extended by this disclosure. All of these different combinations constitute a plurality of replaceable aspects of this disclosure. The implementations of this specification explain the well-known optimal mode for implementing this disclosure and enable a person skilled in the art can use this disclosure.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A semiconductor apparatus, comprising:

a substrate, provided with a groove; and

a through silicon via (TSV) structure, disposed on the substrate, a first end of the TSV structure being exposed in the groove, and a distance between an end surface of the first end and a bottom wall of the groove being smaller than a depth of the groove.

2. The semiconductor apparatus of claim 1, wherein the substrate comprises:

a base substrate, provided with a first groove on the base substrate, the first end being exposed in the first groove; and

a first insulation layer, disposed on the base substrate, a first blind hole concentric with the first groove being provided on the first insulation layer, and the first blind hole making at least a portion of the first end of the TSV structure exposed to the base substrate exposed to the first insulation layer.

3. The semiconductor apparatus of claim 1, wherein the substrate comprises:

a base substrate, the first end of the TSV structure being exposed to the base substrate;
and

a first insulation layer, disposed on the base substrate, a first blind hole being provided on the first insulation layer, and the first blind hole making at least a portion of the first end of the TSV structure exposed to the base substrate exposed to the first insulation layer.

4. The semiconductor apparatus of claim 2 or 3, further comprising:

a heat conductive layer group, disposed in the first blind hole, the heat conductive layer group being at least in contact with an end surface of the first end of the TSV structure, and a thickness of the heat conductive layer group decreasing with an increase of a distance from the end surface of the first end; and

a heat dissipation layer group, connected to the heat conductive layer group, and extending towards a side distal from the TSV structure.

5. The semiconductor apparatus of claim 4, wherein the first end of the TSV structure exposed to the base substrate is exposed to the first insulation layer;

the heat conductive layer group comprises:

a first heat conductive layer, disposed as a cylindrical shape with a bottom and sleeved at the first end;

a second heat conductive layer, disposed as a cylindrical shape with a bottom and sleeved at a side of a portion of the first heat conductive layer distal from the TSV structure; and

a third heat conductive layer, disposed at a side of a portion of the second heat conductive layer distal from the TSV structure; and

the heat dissipation layer group comprises:

a first heat dissipation layer, connected to an edge of a cylinder wall of the first heat conductive layer and located at a side of the first insulation layer distal from the base substrate;

a second insulation layer, located at a side of the first heat dissipation layer proximal to the TSV structure;

a second heat dissipation layer, connected to an edge of a cylinder wall of the second heat conductive layer and located at a side of the second insulation layer distal from the base substrate;

a third insulation layer, located at a side of the second heat dissipation layer proximal to the TSV structure; and

a third heat dissipation layer, connected to an edge of the third heat conductive layer and located at a side of the third insulation layer distal from the base substrate.

6. The semiconductor apparatus of claim 4, wherein the end surface of the first end of the TSV structure exposed to the substrate is exposed to the first insulation layer;

the heat conductive layer group comprises:

a heat conductive layer in contact with the end surface of the first end of the TSV structure; and

the heat dissipation layer group comprises:

a heat dissipation layer, connected to an edge of the heat conductive layer and located at a side of the first insulation layer proximal to the TSV structure.

7. The semiconductor apparatus of claim 4, further comprising:

a plurality of radiation fins, each being in a cylindrical shape with a bottom having a bottom wall and a sidewall, the bottom wall being connected to an end of the heat dissipation layer group distal from the TSV structure, and the sidewall extending towards a side distal from the TSV structure.

8. The semiconductor apparatus of claim 7, wherein at least one of the radiation fins is connected between heat dissipation layer groups of two adjacent TSV structures.

9. The semiconductor apparatus of claim 4, further comprising:

a dielectric layer, disposed at a side of the heat dissipation layer group distal from the TSV structure; and

a metal barrier layer, disposed at a side of the dielectric layer distal from the TSV structure.

10. A three-dimensional integrated circuit, comprising:

the semiconductor apparatus according to any one of claims 1-9.

11. A method for manufacturing a semiconductor apparatus, comprising:

providing a substrate, a TSV structure being disposed on the substrate; and

patterning the substrate to form a groove, such that a first end of the TSV structure is exposed in the groove, and a distance between an end surface of the first end and a bottom wall of the groove is smaller than the depth of the groove.

12. The method for manufacturing a semiconductor apparatus of claim 11, wherein the operations of providing a substrate and patterning the substrate to form a groove comprises:

providing a base substrate, a first groove being provided on the base substrate, and the first end being exposed in the first groove; and

forming a first insulation material layer on the base substrate, and patterning the first insulation material layer to form a first insulation layer and a first blind hole concentric with the first groove, the first blind hole making at least a portion of the first end of the TSV structure exposed to the base substrate exposed to the first insulation layer.

13. The method for manufacturing a semiconductor apparatus of claim 11, the operations of providing a substrate and patterning the substrate to form a groove, comprising:

providing a base substrate, the first end of the TSV structure being exposed to the base substrate; and

forming a first insulation material layer on the base substrate and at the first end of the TSV structure, and patterning the first insulation material layer to form a first insulation layer and a first blind hole, the first blind hole making at least a portion of the first end of the TSV structure exposed to the base substrate exposed to the first insulation layer.

14. The method for manufacturing a semiconductor apparatus of claim 12 or 13, further comprising:

forming a heat conductive layer group and a heat dissipation layer group, the heat conductive layer group being disposed in the first blind hole, the heat conductive layer group being at least in contact with an end surface of the first end of the TSV structure, a thickness of the heat conductive layer group decreasing with an increase of a distance from the end surface of the first end, and the heat dissipation layer group being connected to the heat conductive layer group and extending towards a side distal from the TSV structure.

15. The method for manufacturing a semiconductor apparatus of claim 14, wherein the first end of the TSV structure exposed to the base substrate is exposed to the first insulation layer; and the forming a heat conductive layer group and a heat dissipation layer group comprises:

forming a first heat conductive material layer at the first end of the TSV structure and a side of the first insulation layer distal from the base substrate and patterning the first heat conductive material layer to form a first heat conductive layer and a first heat dissipation layer, the first heat conductive layer being formed as a cylindrical shape with a bottom and being sleeved at the first end, and the first heat dissipation layer being connected to an edge of a cylinder wall of the first heat conductive layer and located at a side of the first insulation layer distal from the base substrate;

forming a second insulation material layer at a side of the first heat conductive layer distal from the base substrate, a side of the first heat dissipation layer distal from the base

substrate, and the side of the first insulation layer distal from the base substrate, and patterning the second insulation material layer to form a second blind hole and a second insulation layer, an orthogonal projection of the second blind hole on the base substrate being at least partially overlapped with an orthogonal projection of the first heat conductive layer on the base substrate so as to expose at least a portion of the first heat conductive layer;

forming a second heat conductive material layer at a side of the second insulation layer distal from the base substrate and the side of the first heat conductive layer distal from the base substrate, and patterning the second heat conductive material layer to form a second heat conductive layer and a second heat dissipation layer, the second heat conductive layer being formed as a cylindrical shape with a bottom and being sleeved at a side of a portion of the first heat conductive layer distal from the TSV structure, and the second heat dissipation layer being connected to an edge of a cylinder wall of the second heat conductive layer and located at a side of the second insulation layer distal from the base substrate;

forming a third insulation material layer at a side of the second heat conductive layer distal from the base substrate, a side of the second heat dissipation layer distal from the base substrate, and the side of the second insulation layer distal from the base substrate, and patterning the third insulation material layer to form a third blind hole and a third insulation layer, an orthogonal projection of the third blind hole on the base substrate being at least partially overlapped with an orthogonal projection of the second heat conductive layer on the base substrate so as to expose at least a portion of the second heat conductive layer; and

forming a third heat conductive material layer at a side of the third insulation layer distal from the base substrate and the side of the second heat conductive layer distal from the base substrate, and patterning the third heat conductive material layer to form a third heat conductive layer and a third heat dissipation layer, the third heat conductive layer being disposed at a side of a portion of the second heat conductive layer distal from the TSV structure, and the third heat dissipation layer being connected to an edge of the third heat conductive layer and located at a side of the third insulation layer distal from the base substrate.

16. The method for manufacturing a semiconductor apparatus of claim 14, wherein the end surface of the first end of the TSV structure exposed to the base substrate is exposed to the first insulation layer; and the forming a heat conductive layer group and a heat dissipation layer group comprises:

forming a heat conductive material layer at the first insulation layer and the end surface of the first end of the TSV structure and patterning the heat conductive material layer to form a heat conductive layer and a heat dissipation layer, the heat conductive layer being in contact with the end surface of the first end of the TSV structure, and the heat dissipation layer being connected to an edge of the heat conductive layer and located at a side of the first insulation layer distal from the base substrate.

17. The method for manufacturing a semiconductor apparatus of claim 14, further comprising:

forming a fourth insulation material layer at a side of the heat dissipation layer group distal from the TSV structure and patterning the fourth insulation material layer to form a fourth insulation layer and a plurality of fourth blind holes; and

forming a fourth heat conductive material layer at a side of the fourth insulation layer distal from the TSV structure and sides of the plurality of fourth blind holes distal from the TSV structure, and patterning the fourth heat conductive material layer to form a plurality of radiation fins, each radiation fin being in a cylindrical shape with a bottom having a bottom wall and a sidewall, the bottom wall being connected to an end of the heat dissipation layer group distal from the TSV structure, and the sidewall extending towards a side distal from the TSV structure.

18. The method for manufacturing a semiconductor apparatus of claim 17, wherein at least one of the radiation fins is connected between heat dissipation layer groups of two adjacent TSV structures.

19. The method for manufacturing a semiconductor apparatus of claim 14, further comprising:

forming a dielectric layer at a side of the heat dissipation layer group distal from the TSV structure; and

forming a metal barrier layer at a side of the dielectric layer distal from the TSV structure.