



Modeling of pulsed Laser Thermal Annealing for junction formation optimization and process control

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- Laser Thermal Annealing technology
- Experiments
- Model
 - Phase-Field approach
 - Dopant diffusion and segregation
- Results
- Conclusions



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Pulsed excimer Laser Thermal Annealing (LTA)

Technique for junction formation in process fabrication of semiconductor devices

- Laser absorption
- Melting and recrystallization

Low thermal budget process

- High temperature localized in space and time
 - ✤ Shallow depth effect (<µm)</p>
 - ✤ Ultrafast (<µs)</p>





Laser tool characteristics



- High Energy Gas laser
 - XeCl excimer gas
 - UV 308nm wavelength
 - Pulsed

Challenge: process variability

Energy and pulse variations



Laser Thermal Annealing Process Parameters

Long pulse laser

- Pulse Duration: ~150 ns

Intensity [a.u.]





Process variability and junction formation





LTA simulation: 2 steps





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Typical Boron profiles after LTA



- Melt Depth estimation vs Energy Density
- Profiles not explained by simple diffusion (Fickian)

Secondary Ion Mass Spectroscopy (SIMS) error: ±5% in depth and ±10 in concentration



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Thermal and phase change simulation

➡ Phase-Field model



★ Formalism:
$$-1 \le φ \le +1$$
Pure Pure liquid solid

★ Heat equation

$$\rho \cdot c_p \cdot \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} - \nabla^2 (k \cdot T) = \rho \cdot \frac{L_{fus}}{2} \cdot \frac{15}{8} \cdot (\varphi^2 - 1)^2 \cdot \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} + S(x, t)$$

⇒ Source equation

$$S(x,t) = ED \cdot P_n(t) \cdot (1-R) \cdot \alpha \cdot e^{-\alpha \cdot x}$$

Phase change equation



[Karma and Rappel, PRE 1998] [La Magna et al., JAP 2004]

Coupling with temperature

Laser

shot

Solid

Silicon

Liquid



Dopant distribution simulation

➡ Diffusion + Adsorption model

Boron adsorbed at Liquid/Solid interface

$$\frac{\partial C_B}{\partial t} = \nabla (D_B \nabla C_B) - \nabla \left(D_B \frac{C_B}{C_{equ}} \nabla C_{equ} \right)$$

Fickian diffusion



With

- ↔ C_B : Boron concentration (cm⁻³)
- ↔ D_B : Boron diffusion coefficient (cm²s⁻¹, phase dependent)

Adsorption and segregation

✤ C_{equ}: Equilibrium concentration (**fit parameter**)

[H. M. You, et al., JAP 1993] [M. Hackenberg, R. Negru, K. Huet, et al., IIT 2012]



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Thermal and phase change simulation



Model fit very well the experimental data

✤ Accuracy: R² > 95%



Dopant distribution simulation





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CONCLUSIONS

Objective

- Linking tool parameters to process
- Model validation

Conclusions

- Good agreement between model and experiences in case of LTA time shift
 - ⇒ Melt Depth
- Good simulation of LTA junction formation
 - ⇒ Diffusion & segregation

Perspectives

- Tool for process integration
- Extend to other dopants



THANK YOU FOR YOUR THE ATTENTION !



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