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WELCOME FROM THE GENERAL CHAIR

On behalf of the IEDM Committee, I would like to welcome you to the 2004 IEEE International Electron Devices Meeting. This marks our 50th annual conference for IEDM, and in recognition of this exciting occasion, special reception and historical poster session will be held on Monday evening. In addition, all of the conference attendees will receive a DVD containing the technical digest contents from the past 50 years. This impressive collection of material illustrates well the pivotal role IEDM has played as the leading forum for the presentation of research and development in the area of electron devices and their applications over the past half century.

The tradition is continuing this year, with a strong collection of invited and contributed papers from over 20 different countries, both from academia and industry. Over 640 abstracts were submitted in total this year, of which the committee accepted 230 for presentation at the conference. Short summaries of each abstract are included on the IEDM home page, and we encourage everyone to visit the site at:

http://www.ieee.org/conference/iedm

In addition to the regular paper sessions, the conference will again feature several special sessions:

On Sunday, two short courses are scheduled titled "45nm CMOS Technology" and "Devices for Next-Generation Digital Consumer Circuits and Systems". They are designed for broad appeal to IEDM participants, with material suitable for both newcomers as well as experts in the field. These courses have been organized by internationally known researchers and will be presented by people active in the respective topics.

The plenary session on Monday will feature a presentation looking back at the conference over the past few decades, "IEDM – a View as a Participant and a Customer," and two presentations looking forward to new challenges for the industry, "Future Semiconductor Manufacturing – Challenges and Opportunities" and "Emerging Technologies on Silicon," with speakers from North America, Asia and Europe.

The IEDM Tuesday Luncheon speaker this year will be Dr. Richard E. Smalley, Rice University professor and Nobel laureate. He will be speaking on "Our Energy Challenge", discussing the formidable task of supplying sufficient, sustainable, clean power to all of the world's people in the 21st century.

This year's Emerging Technologies session is titled "Nano-computing Devices." The six invited talks, delivered by experts in their respective fields, will cover a broad range of alternative technologies, ranging from molecules to spin devices to nano-mechanical structures, with a focus on understanding their potential for future logic and computation systems.

On Tuesday night, two timely and provocative panel discussions are planned: "What will end CMOS scaling – Money or Physics?" and, appropriately linked to extend the Emerging Technologies session discussions, "Nanoelectronics – Now or Never?"

On behalf of the IEEE Electron Devices Society, which sponsors the IEDM, Jon Candelaria, Technical Program Chair and Kaizad Mistry, Technical Program Vice-chair, I wish to express my sincere appreciation to the members of the IEDM committee for the outstanding job they have done in planning and organizing the 2004 conference. Likewise, the authors are to be commended for their efforts in preparing and presenting the high-quality papers that form the foundation of the IEDM.

It is with great pleasure that I extend a warm welcome to everyone attending the 2004 IEEE International Electron Devices Meeting, and helping to celebrate our 50th year.

Jeffrey Welser
General Chair



Jeff Welser
General Chair



Jon Candelaria
Technical Program Chair



Kaizad Mistry
Technical Program Vice-Chair

Linda Hall Library
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A 65nm Logic Technology Featuring 35nm Gate Lengths, Enhanced Channel Strain, 8 Cu Interconnect Layers, Low-k ILD and 0.57 μm² SRAM Cell

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I. Abstract

A 65nm generation logic technology with 1.2nm physical gate oxide, 35nm gate length, enhanced channel strain, NiSi, 8 layers of Cu interconnect, and low-k ILD for dense high performance logic is presented. Transistor gate length is scaled down to 35nm while not scaling the gate oxide as a means to improve performance and reduce power. Increased NMOS and PMOS drive currents are achieved by enhanced channel strain and junction engineering. 193nm lithography along with APSM mask technology is used on critical layers to provide aggressive design rules and a 6-T SRAM cell size of 0.57μm². Process yield, performance and reliability are demonstrated on a 70 Mbit SRAM test vehicle with >0.5 billion transistors.

II. Introduction

The continuous push for improving performance and density of leading edge microprocessors provides the driving force for Si scaling following Moore's Law. The resulting increases in transistor counts and higher clock frequency, however, lead to higher chip power dissipation. While more power efficient microprocessor designs are clearly needed to counter the power dissipation problem, the new challenge for Si process is to place power dissipation as a key consideration, along with performance and density, for development of future process technologies.

III. Key Technology Features

For this 65nm technology we use 1.2nm SiON gate oxide, which is not scaled from Intel's previous 90nm technology [1,2] in order to avoid an increase in gate oxide leakage. Maintaining constant gate oxide thickness while scaling gate length to 35nm provides ~20% reduction in gate capacitance, a significant factor in improving performance and reducing active power. Transistor drive currents are increased by means of ultra-shallow junctions and enhanced channel strain. Interconnect density and performance are improved with an added interconnect layer and by use of a low-k carbon-doped oxide layer and a lower-k etch stop layer for low capacitance, and Cu interconnect for low resistance. 193nm lithography combined with APSM mask technology enables aggressive design rule scaling (Table 1). The SRAM cell size is scaled to 0.57 μm² with stable low voltage operating characteristics. Figure 1 shows how contacted gate pitch and 6-T SRAM cell size values for this technology continue to stay on historic trend lines.

IV. Transistor

A physical gate length of 35nm is achieved for this 65nm technology. Figure 2 shows gate length scaling trend for Intel's process technologies, where the 65nm technology follows the expected 0.7 scaling from 90nm technology. The gate length scaling is achieved, without a gate oxide thickness scaling, using ultra-shallow source-drains, with improved thermal cycles and co-implants. Figures 3 and 4 show cross-sections TEMs of NMOS and PMOS transistors with 35nm gate lengths and 220nm contacted gate pitches.

Drive currents are increased by optimization and enhancements of strain silicon techniques, first implemented in the 90nm generation [1,2]. For PMOS, we have adopted the same uniaxial strain approach using epitaxial SiGe film for source-drains, but significantly increased channel strain by 60%, by increasing Ge content in the SiGe film and optimizing the source-drain recess geometry. For NMOS, we have enhanced the channel strain by 80% from the use of tensile cap films. In addition, the ultra-shallow source-drains with abrupt junction play a significant role in controlling short channel effects and providing low Rext. Figures 5 and 6 show transistor I-V and subthreshold characteristics. Sub-threshold slopes are maintained at ~100mV/decade at 35nm gate lengths. Figures 7 and 8 show record I_{ON}-I_{OFF} characteristics and are compared against record 90nm generation results. At 1.2V V_{DD} and 100 nA/μm I_{OFF} values, NMOS and PMOS saturated drive currents are 1.46 mA/μm and 0.88 mA/μm respectively. NiSi is used for low resistance polycide and source-drain salicide. Figure 9 shows low polycide sheet rho values down to 35nm gate lengths.

V. Interconnects

8 layers of dual damascene Cu interconnects with low-k carbon-doped oxide (k=2.9) inter-level dielectric are used for this 65nm technology. A single SiCN etch stop layer (lower k than SiN used in previous technology generations) is used for each interconnect layer to reduce total capacitance by about 5% and minimize process complexity. Tungsten plugs are used for contacts to polysilicon gates and to source-drains. Metal pitches increase progressively from bottom to top to provide optimal density and performance (Table 1). To minimize interconnect RC delay and to improve density and electro-migration capability, aggressive metal aspect ratios of 1.8 are used. The aggressive design rules and metal aspect ratios for lower interconnect layers necessitate the use of 193nm lithography. As a comparison, the number of 193nm lithography layers for interconnect went from 2 in Intel's 90nm technology to 7 in 65nm technology. Low k inter-level dielectrics patterning with 193nm lithography present significant challenges due to different resist and their interaction with etch processes. Figure 10 shows a cross-section of the 8 interconnect layers. Figure 11 shows total RC delay by layer as a function of pitch and compares this technology against previous Intel generations.

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VI. SRAM Test Vehicle

A fully functional 70 Mbit SRAM without redundancy, with >0.5 billion transistors and incorporating all of the features described in this paper, has been fabricated on this technology. The aggressive design rules allow for a small 0.57μm^2 6-T SRAM cell that is also compatible with high performance logic processing. A top view of the cell after poly patterning is shown in Figure 12. In addition to small size, this cell has a robust static noise margin down to 0.7V V_{DD} to allow low voltage operation (Fig. 13). Figure 14 is a Shmoo plot for the 70 Mb SRAM operating frequency vs voltage, showing the SRAM operates at 3.43 GHz at 1.2V. A die photo is shown in Figure 15.

VII. Conclusion

We have developed an industry leading 65nm CMOS technology for high performance microprocessors with excellent transistor and interconnect performance, along with aggressive dimensional scaling. A high performance, high density 70 Mbit SRAM test vehicle has been successfully fabricated utilizing all of the 65nm process features. This 65nm technology is on track for high volume manufacturing in 2005.

References

[1] K. Mistry, et al., *Symp. VLSI Tech. Dig.*, 2004.

[2] T. Ghani, et al., *IEDM Tech. Dig.*, pp. 197-200, 2003.

Layer	Pitch (nm)	Thick (nm)	AspectRatio
Isolation	220	320	-
Polysilicon	220	90	-
Contacted gate pitch	220	-	-
Metal 1	210	170	1.6
Metal 2	210	190	1.8
Metal 3	220	200	1.8
Metal 4	280	250	1.8
Metal 5	330	300	1.8
Metal 6	480	430	1.8
Metal 7	720	650	1.8
Metal 8	1080	975	1.8

Table 1: Layer pitch, thickness and aspect ratio

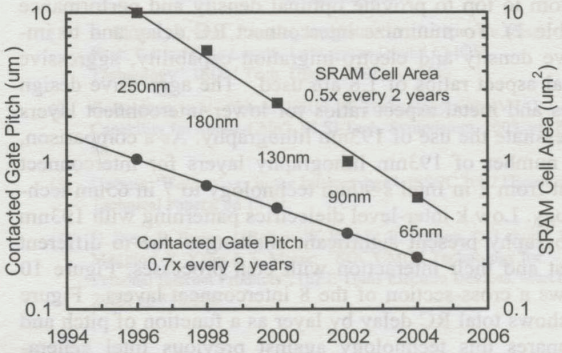


Figure 1: Intel contacted gate pitch and SRAM area trends

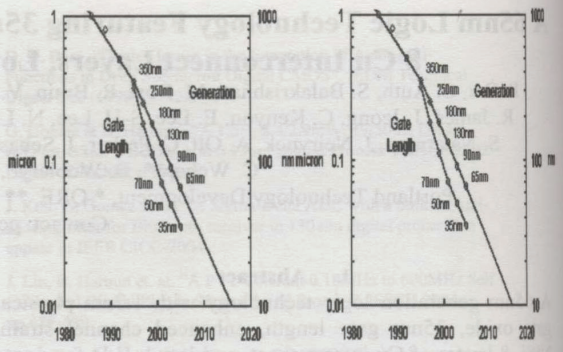


Figure 2: Transistor size trend for technology nodes.

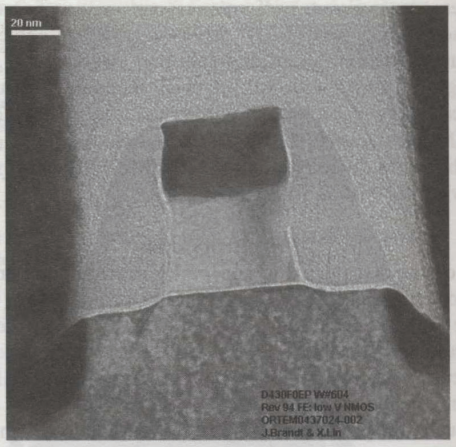


Figure 3: TEM cross section of 35nm NMOS



Figure 4: TEM cross section of 35nm PMOS

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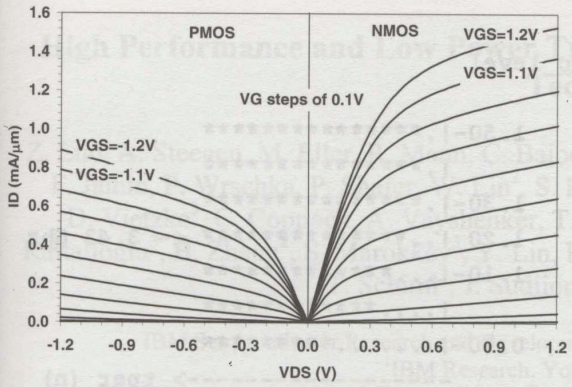


Figure 5: Transistor I-V curves

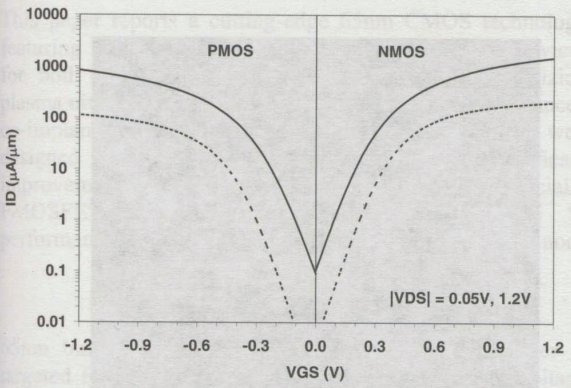


Figure 6: Sub-threshold curves for 35nm Lgate devices

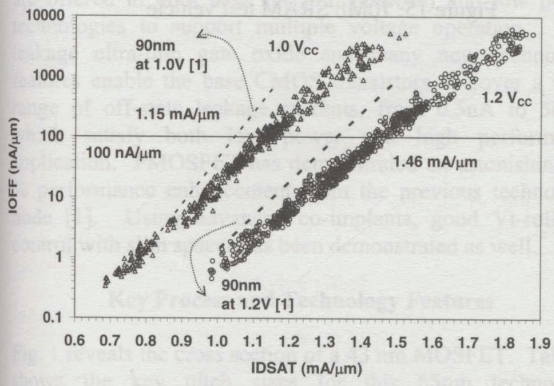


Figure 7: NMOS IDSAT vs IOFF at 1.0V and 1.2V

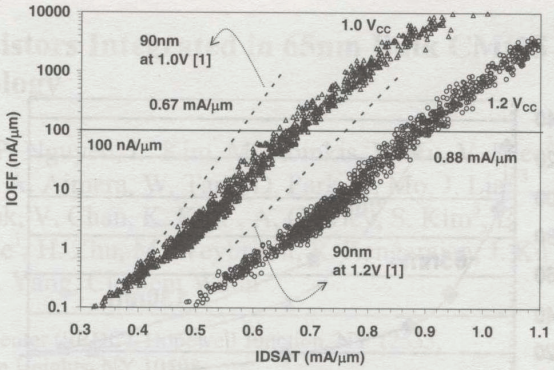


Figure 8: PMOS IDSAT vs IOFF at 1.0V and 1.2V.

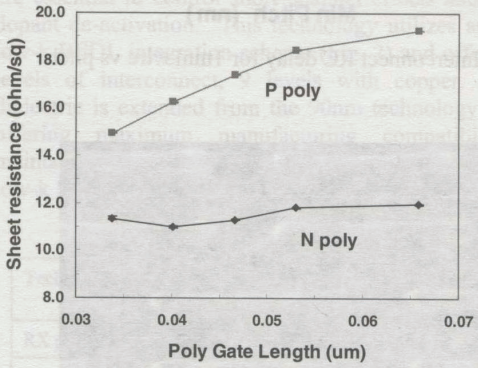


Figure 9: NiSi polycide resistance vs gate size

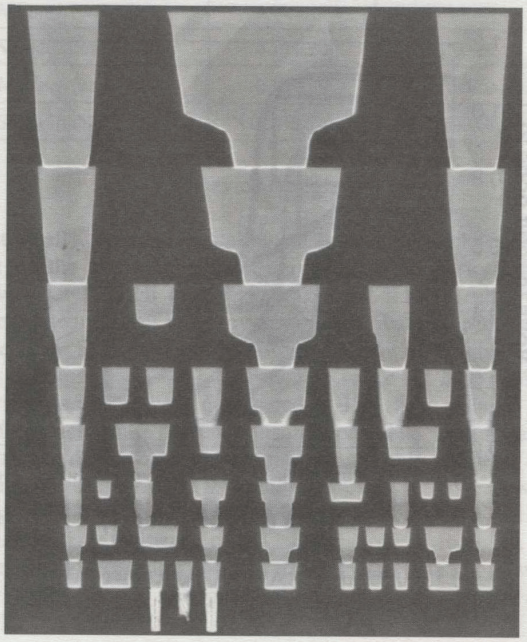


Figure 10: Cross-section: the dual damascene interconnects

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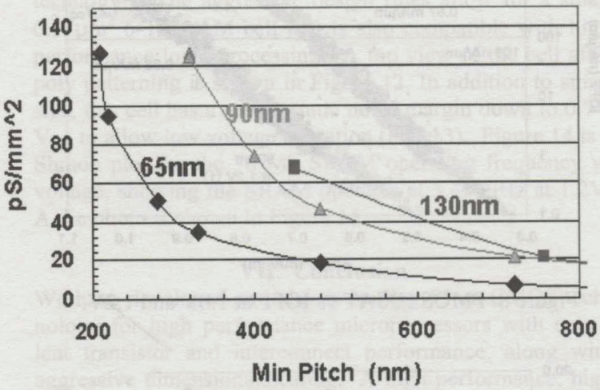


Figure 11: Interconnect RC delay for 1mm wire vs pitch

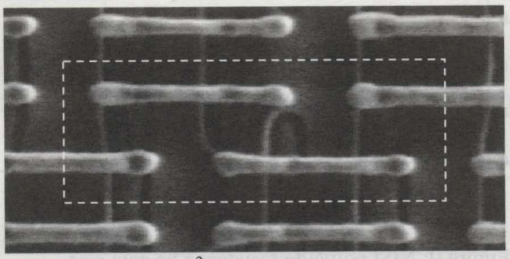


Figure 12: 0.57μm^2 6-T SRAM cell at poly layer

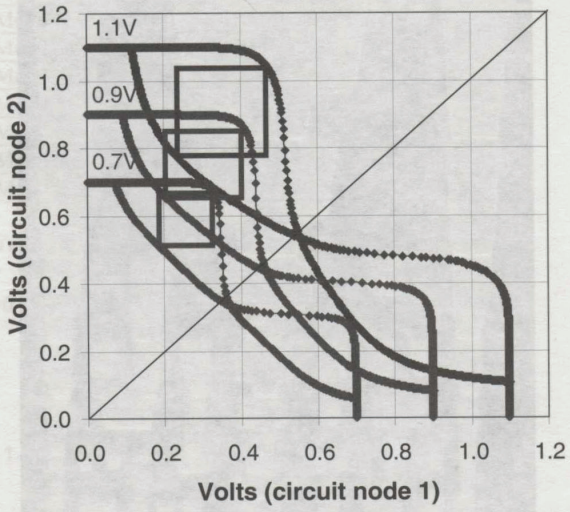


Figure 13: 0.57 μm^2 SRAM cell butterfly curve

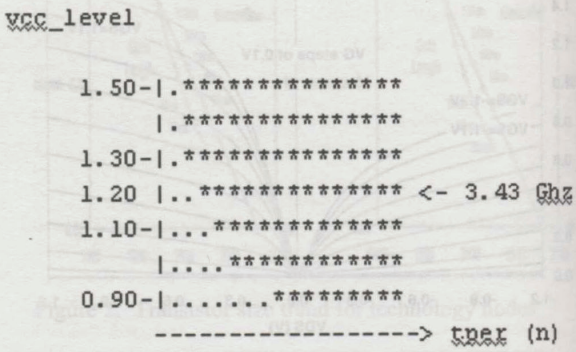


Figure 14: Shmoo plot for SRAM Fmax and Vcc

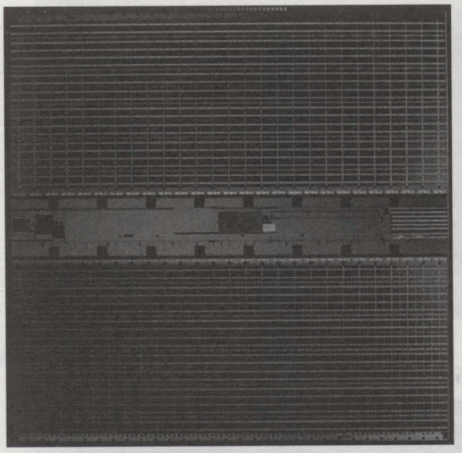


Figure 15: 70Mb SRAM test vehicle

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