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(19) **United States**(12) **Patent Application Publication****Lin et al.**(10) **Pub. No.: US 2008/0042280 A1**(43) **Pub. Date: Feb. 21, 2008**(54) **SEMICONDUCTOR CHIP STRUCTURE****Publication Classification**(75) Inventors: **Mou-Shiung Lin**, Hsin-Chu (TW);
Jin-Yuan Lee, Hsin-Chu (TW)(51) **Int. Cl.**
H01L 23/48 (2006.01)(52) **U.S. Cl.** **257/751; 257/E23**

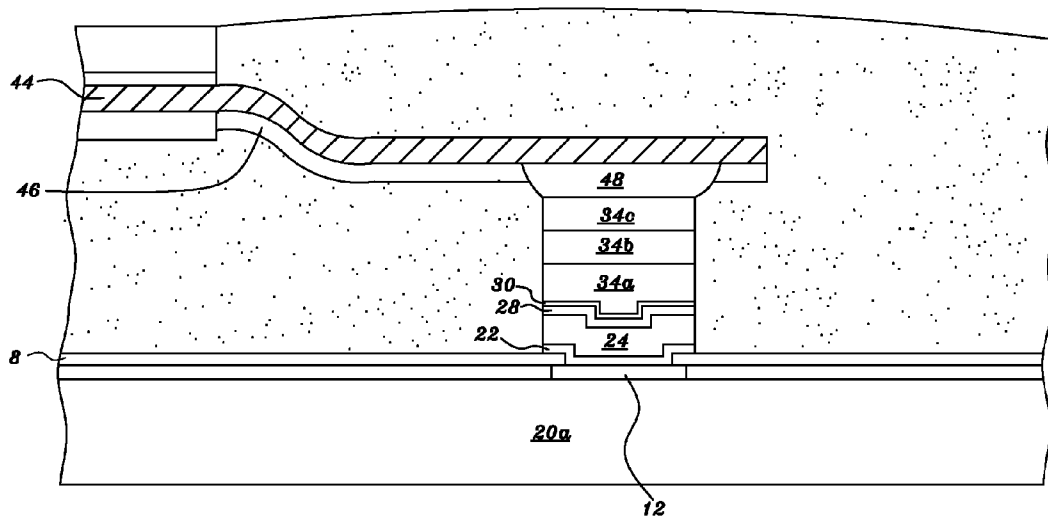
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HSINCHU 300 (TW)(57) **ABSTRACT**

A semiconductor chip structure includes a semiconductor substrate, an circuit structure, a passivation layer, a first adhesion/barrier layer, a metal cap and a metal layer. The semiconductor substrate has multiple electric devices located on a surface layer of a surface of the substrate. The circuit structure had multiple circuit layers electrically connecting with each other and electrically connecting with the electric devices. One of the circuit layers has multiple pads. The passivation layer is located on the circuit structure and has multiple openings penetrating through the passivation layer. The openings expose the pads. The first adhesion/barrier layer is over the pads and the passivation layer. The metal cap is located on the first adhesion/barrier layer and the passivation layer. The metal layer is on the metal layer.

(73) Assignee: **MEGICA CORPORATION**, Hsinchu (TW)(21) Appl. No.: **11/769,736**(22) Filed: **Jun. 28, 2007****Related U.S. Application Data**

(60) Provisional application No. 60/805,987, filed on Jun. 28, 2006.



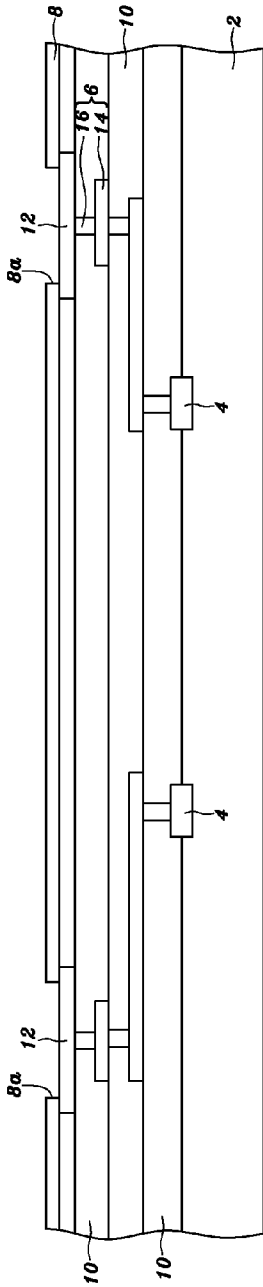


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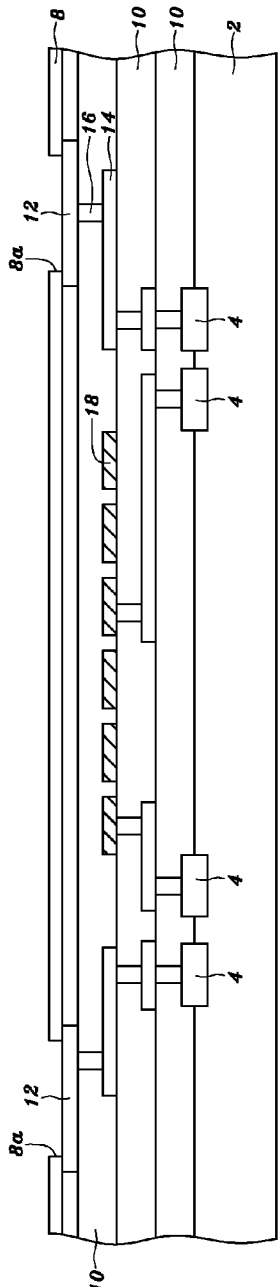


Fig. 1B

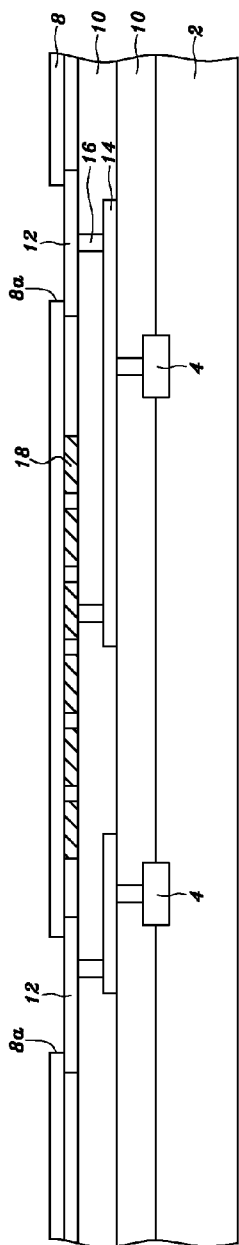


Fig. 1C

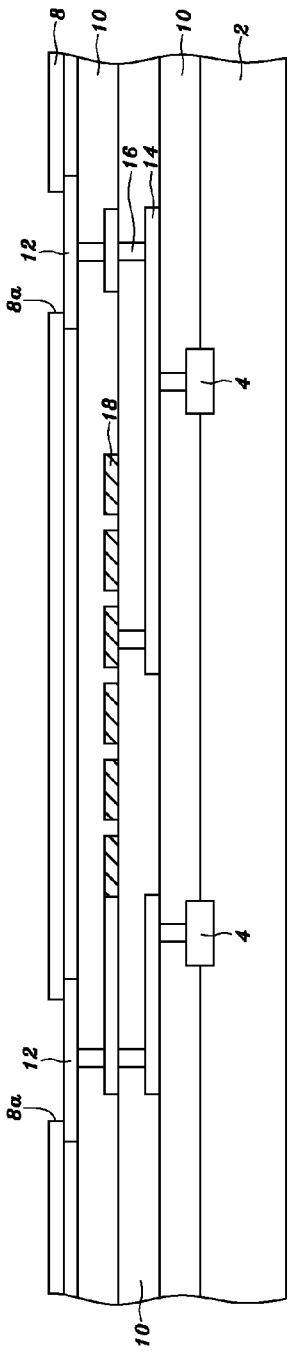


Fig. 1D

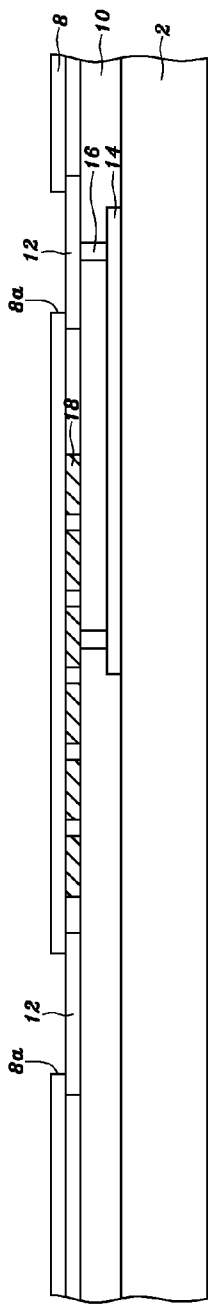


Fig. 1E

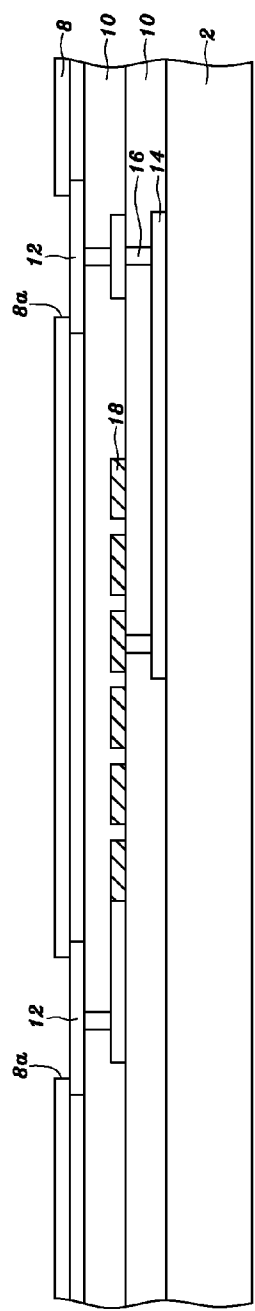


Fig. 1F

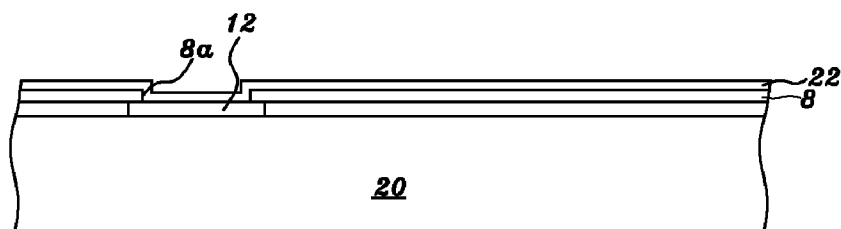


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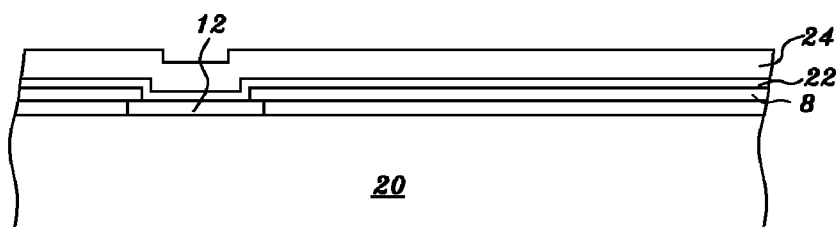


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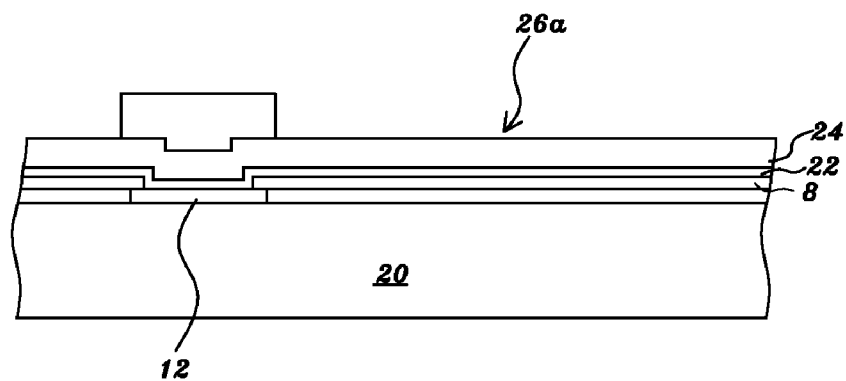


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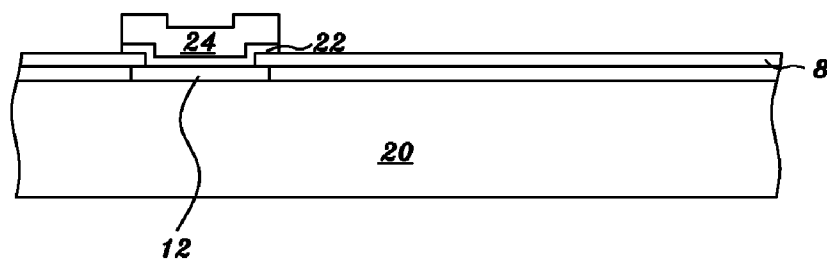


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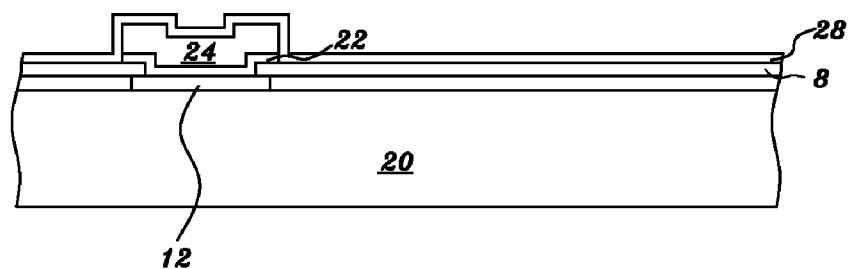


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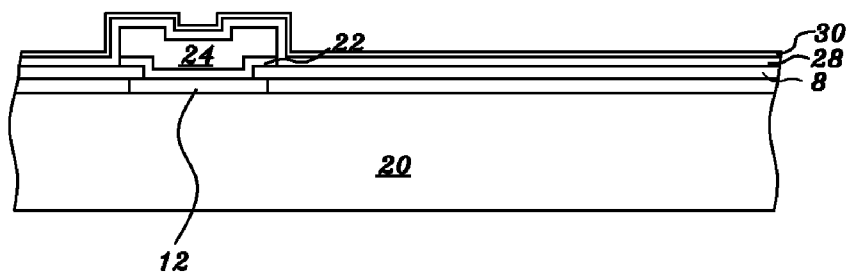


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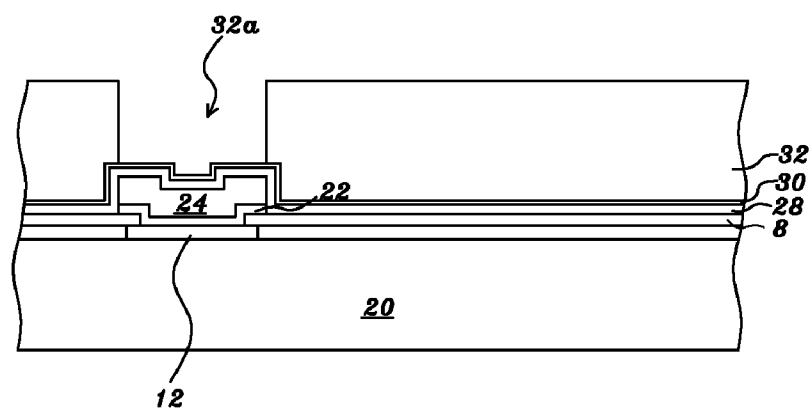


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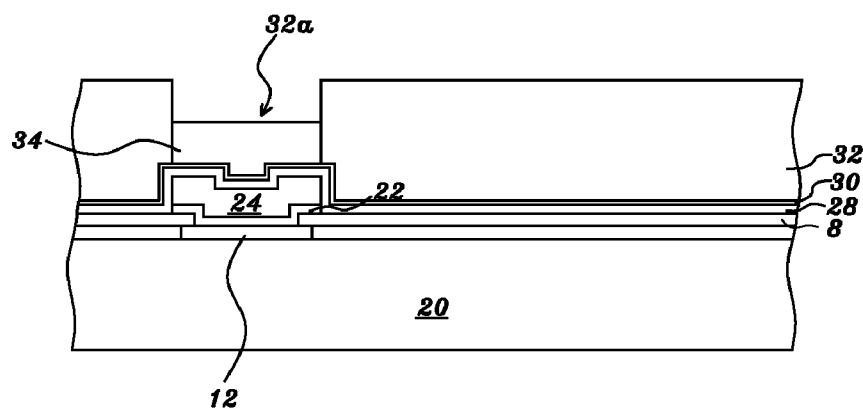


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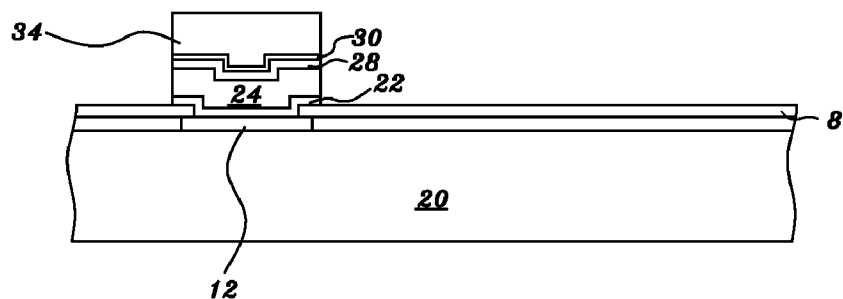


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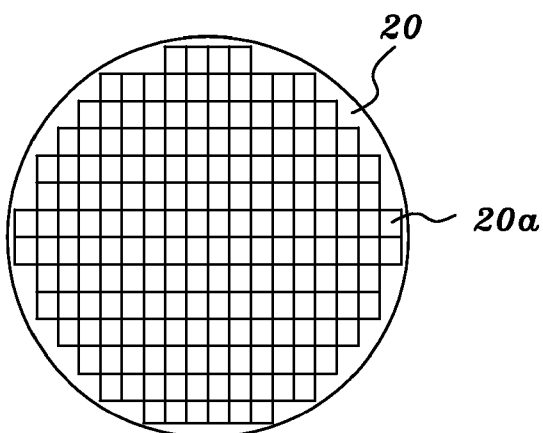


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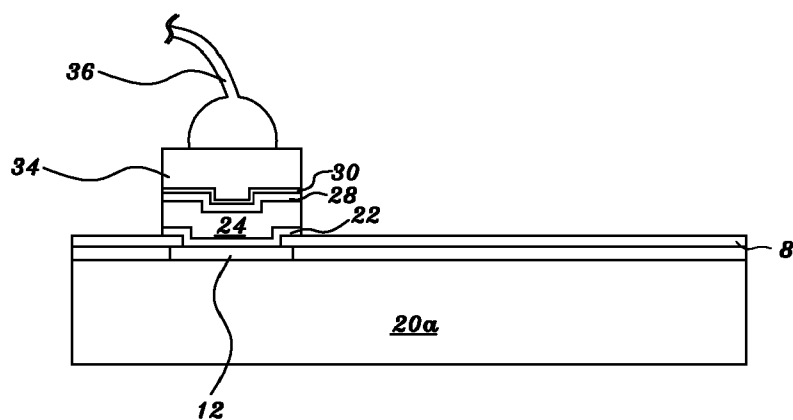


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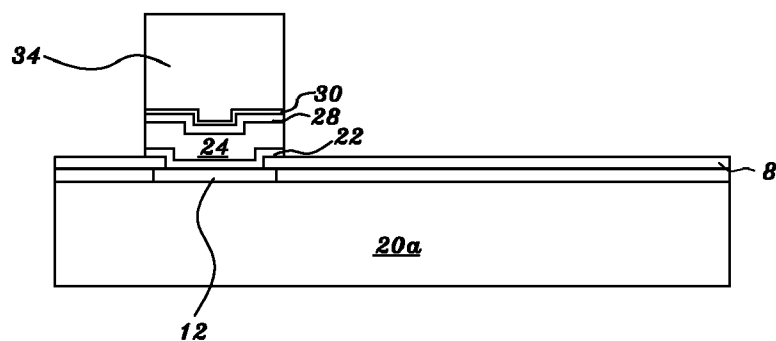


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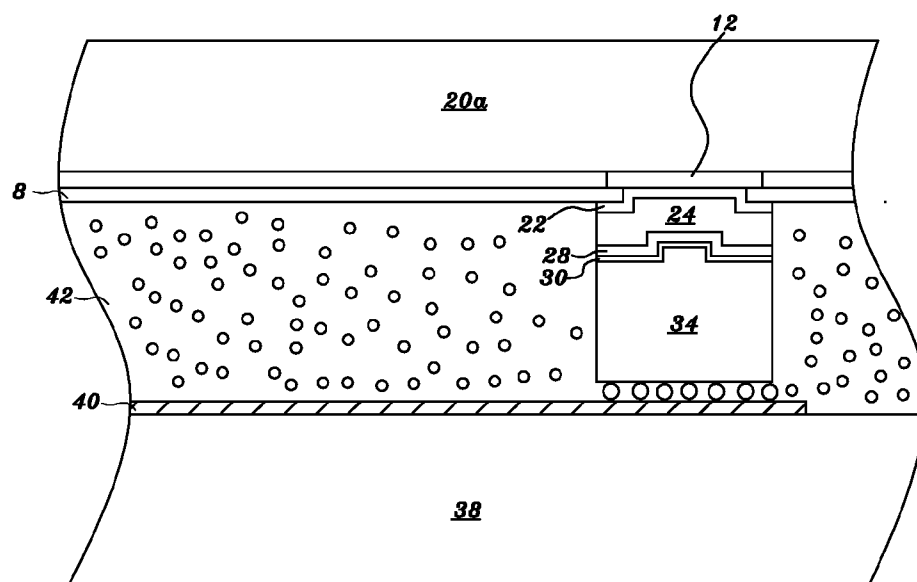


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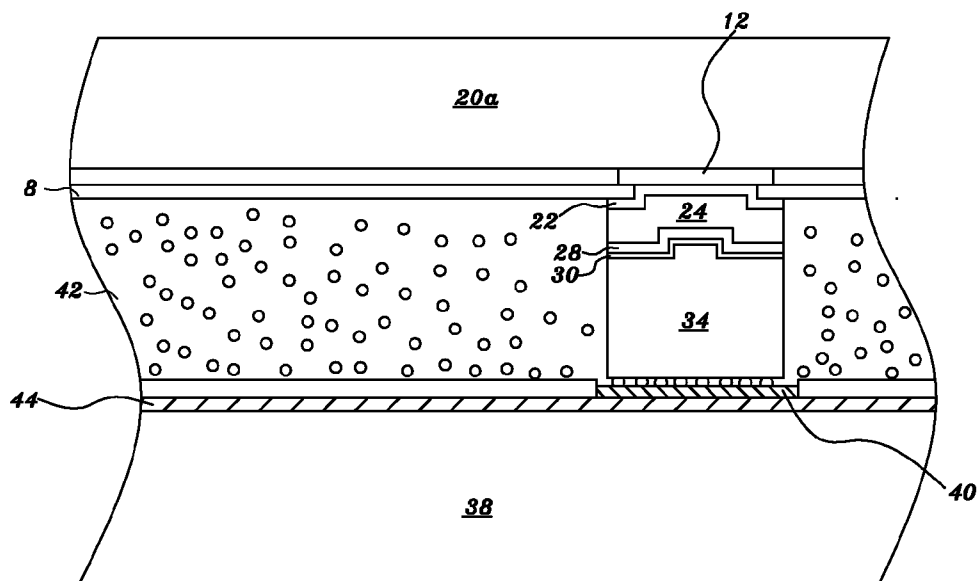


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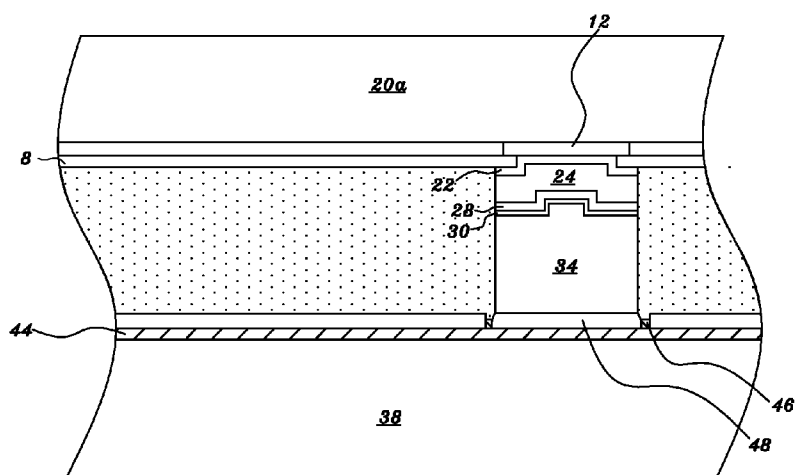


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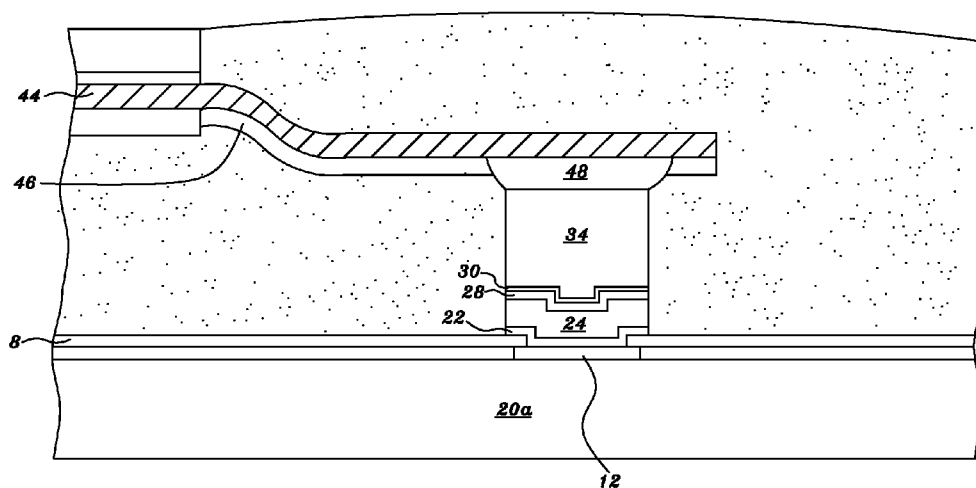


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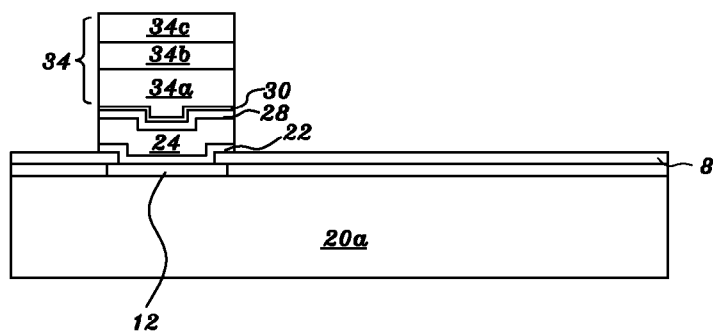


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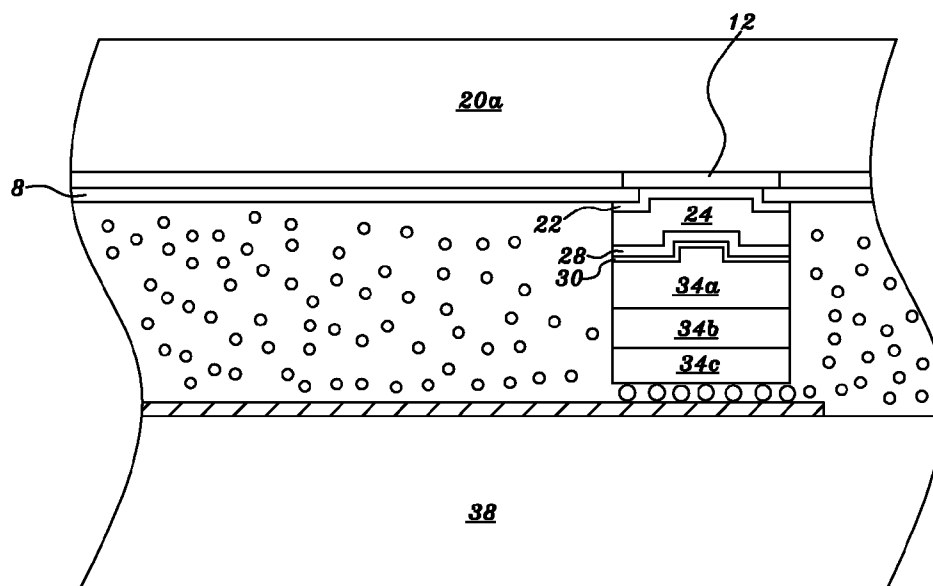


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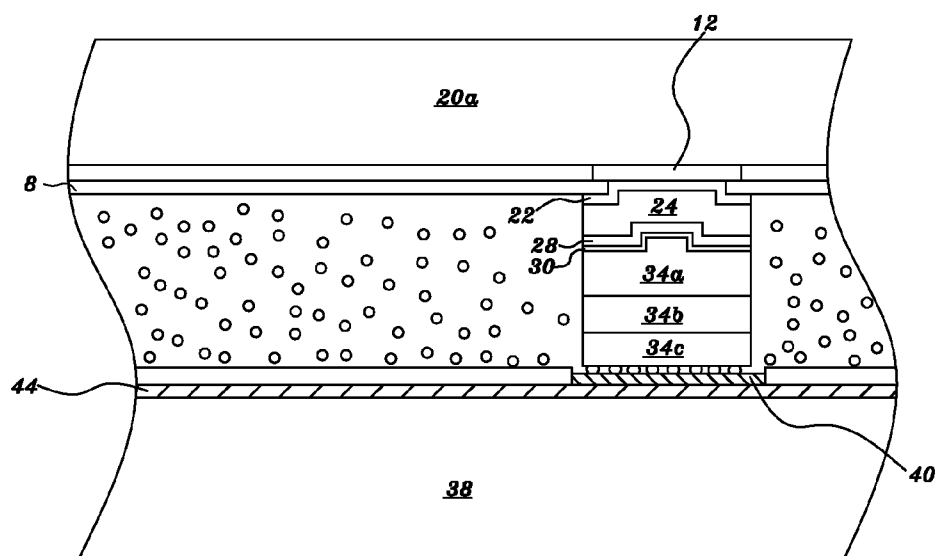


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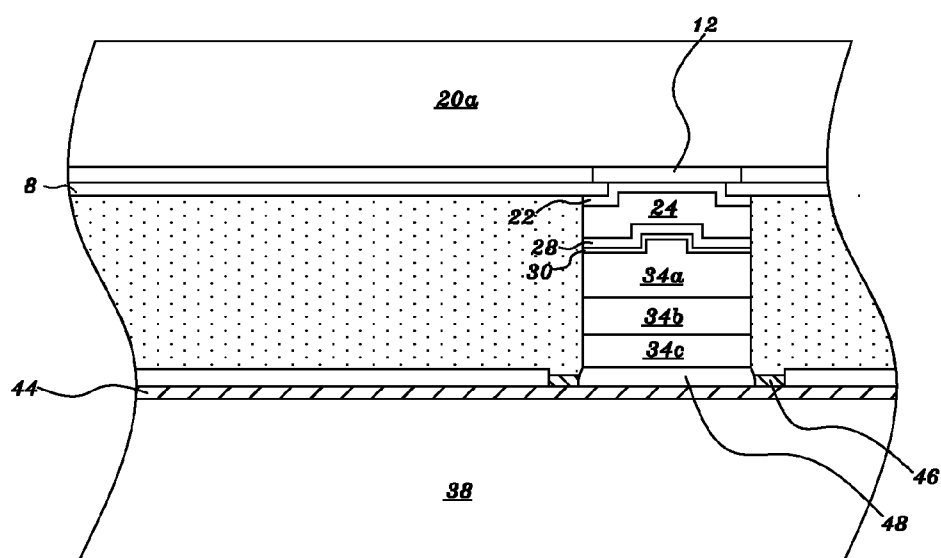


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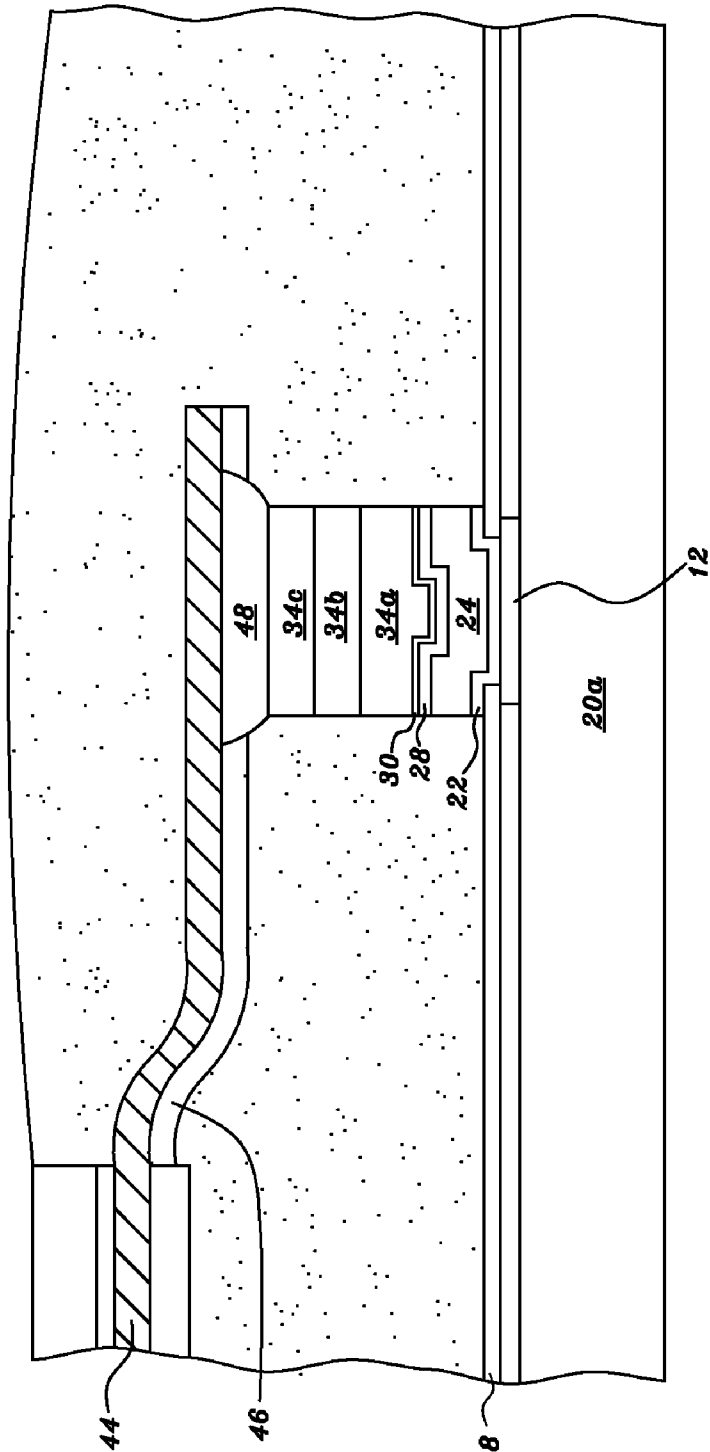


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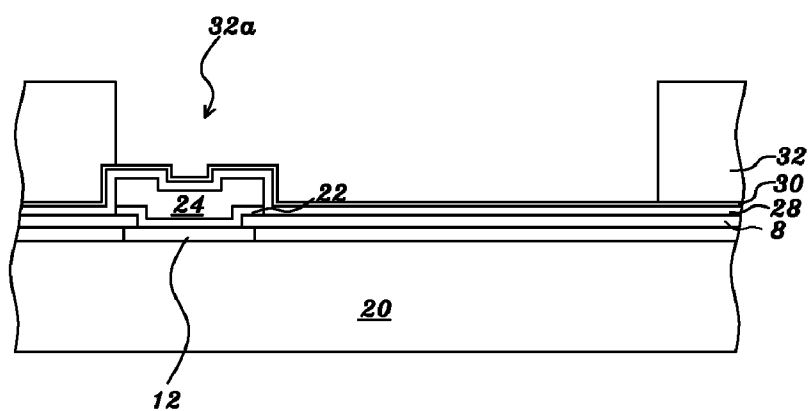


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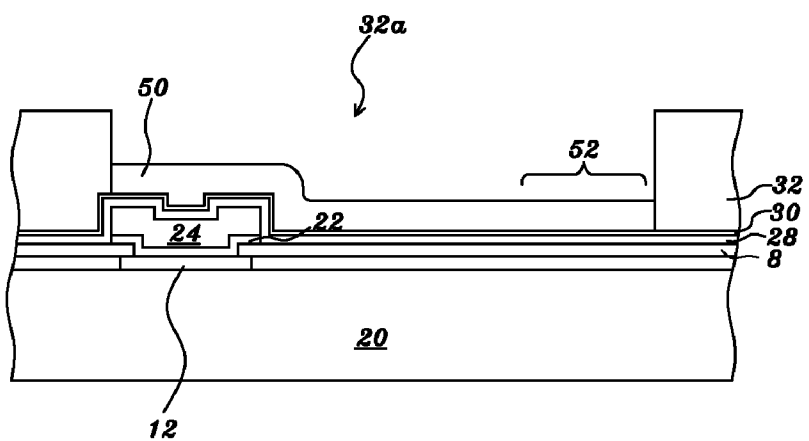


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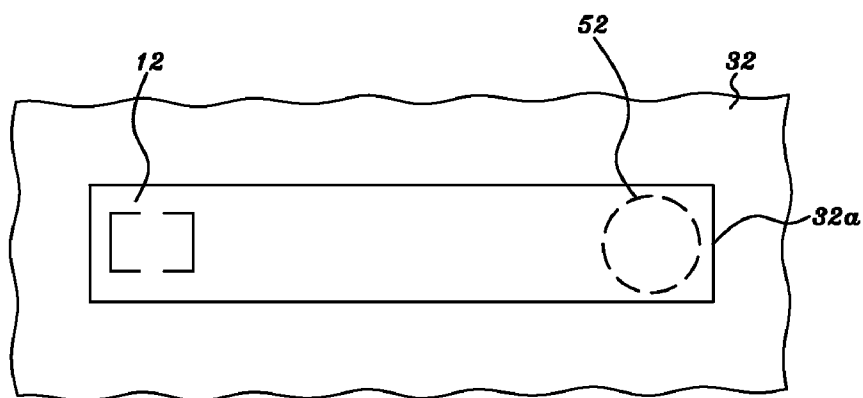


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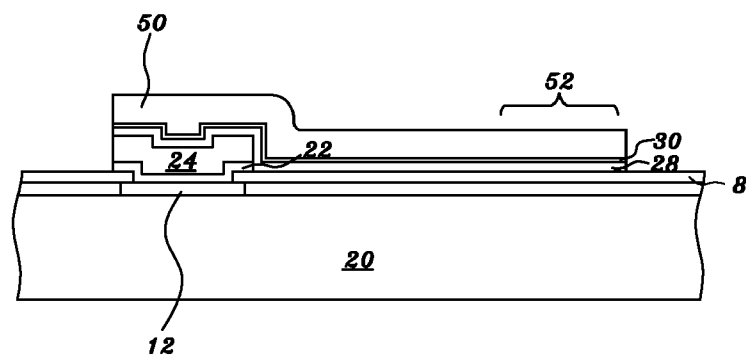


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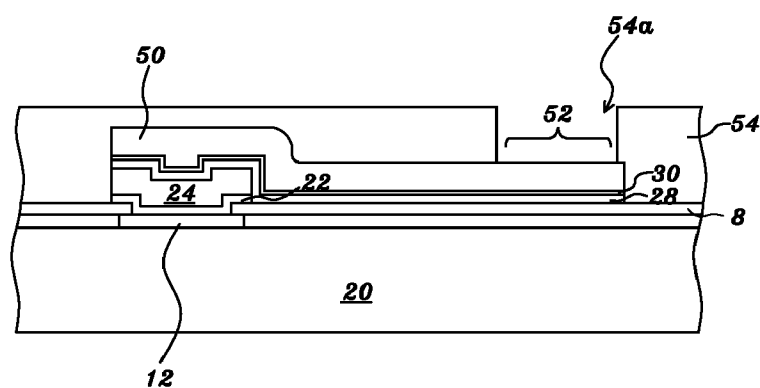


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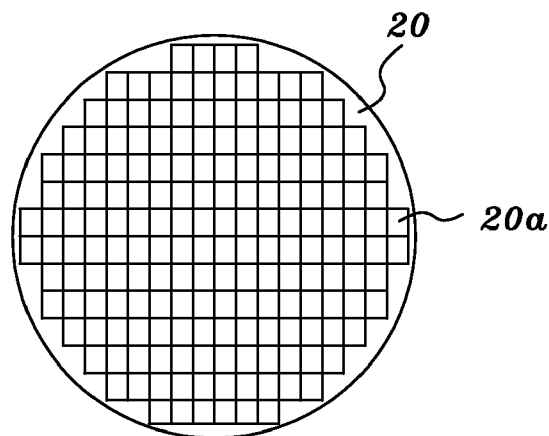


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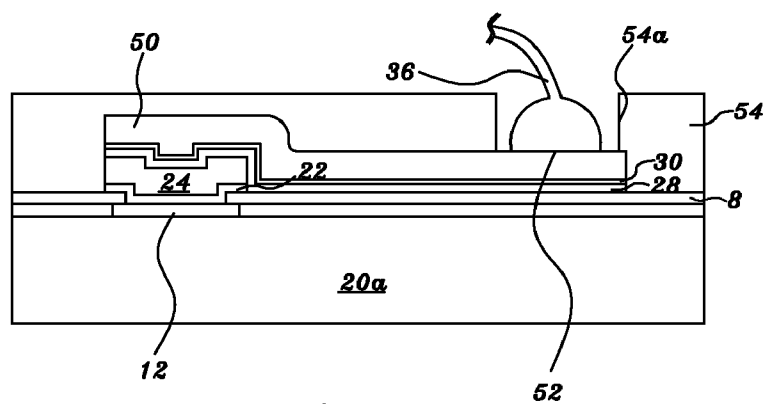


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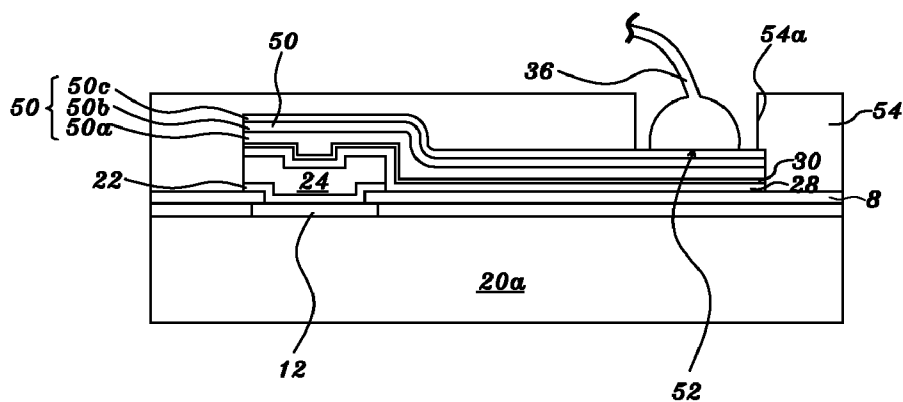


Fig. 3H-a

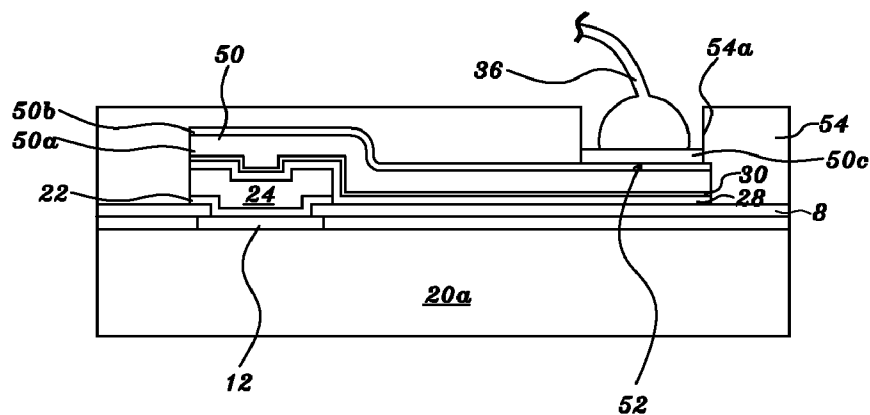


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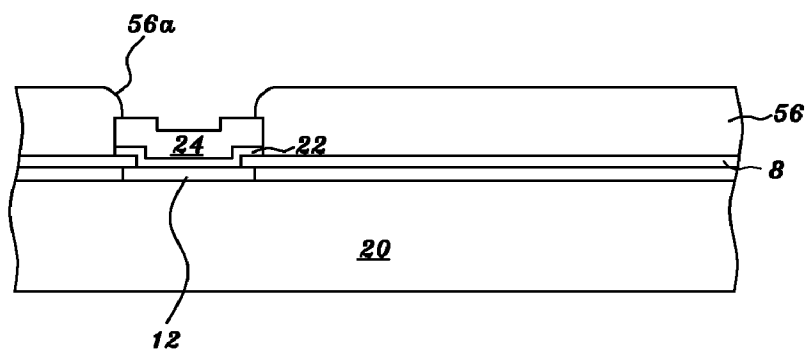


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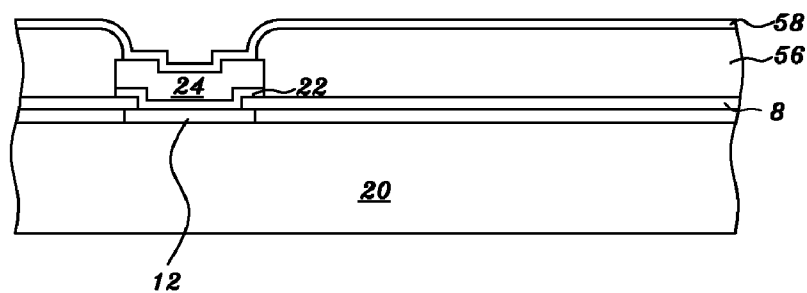


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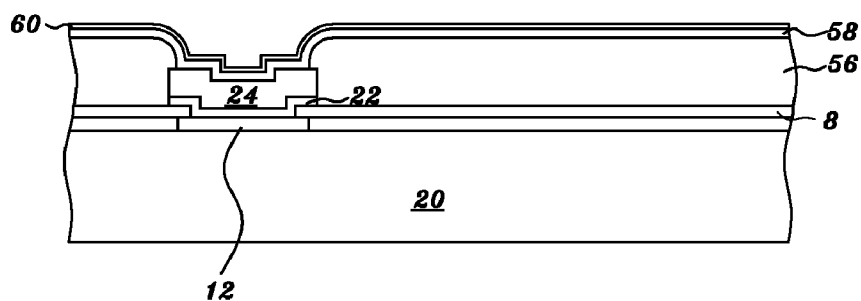


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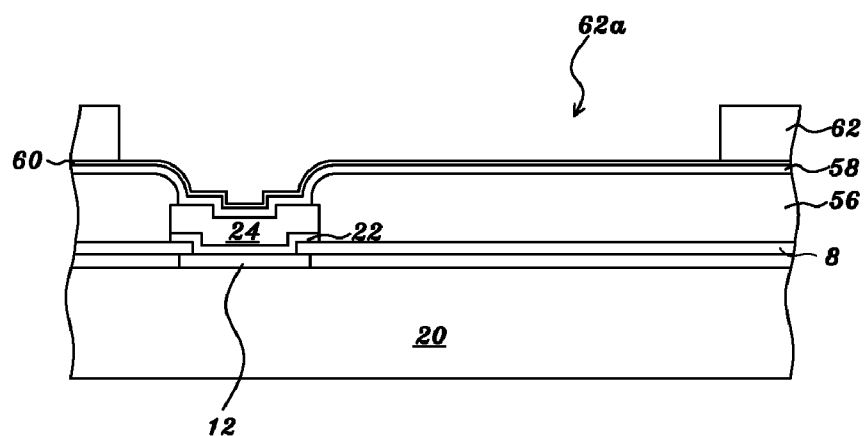


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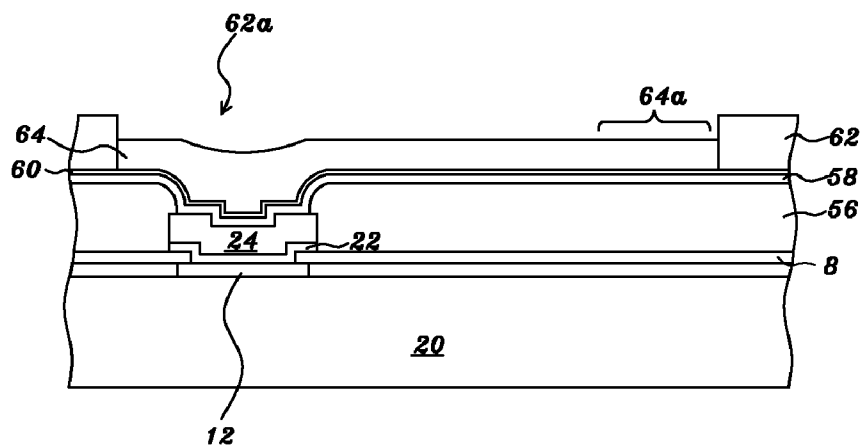


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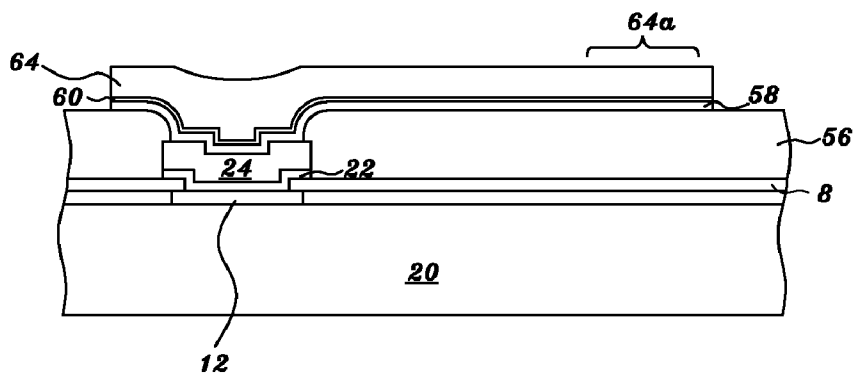


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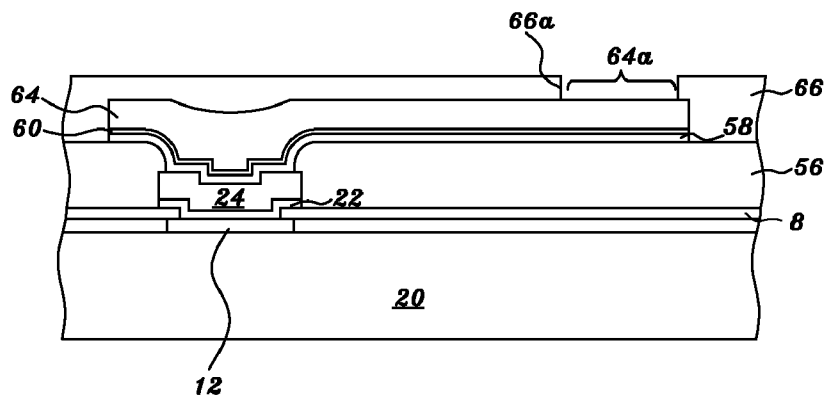


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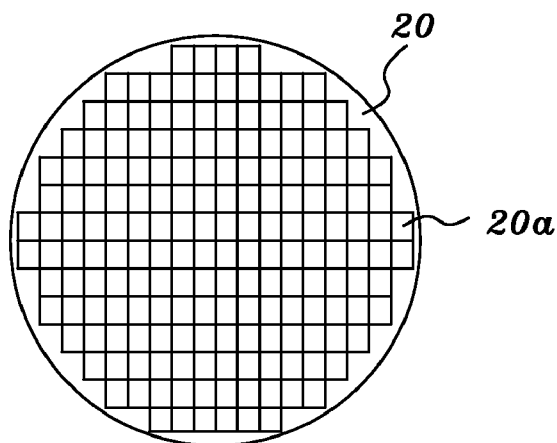


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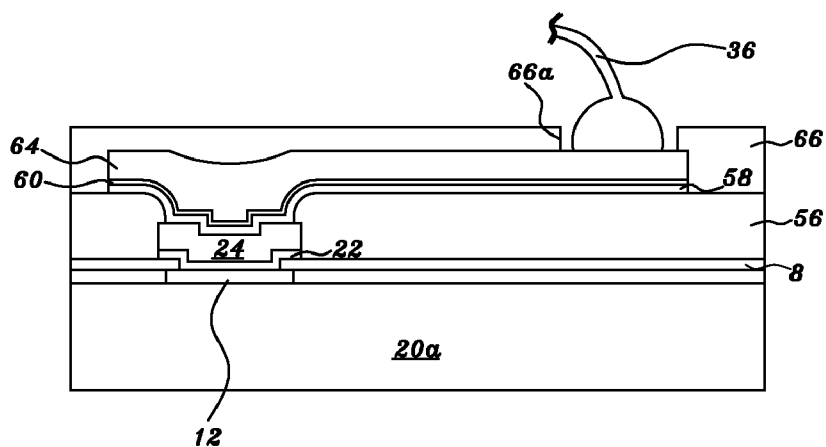


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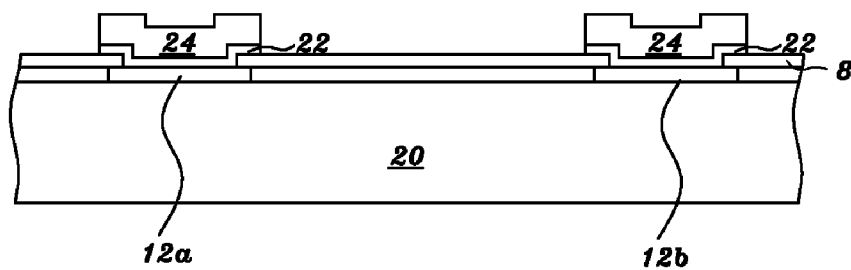


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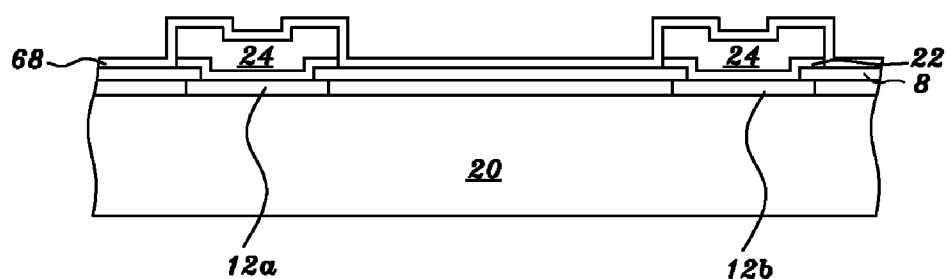


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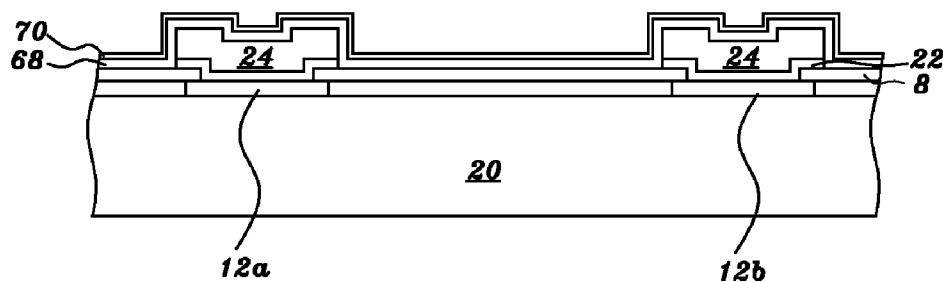


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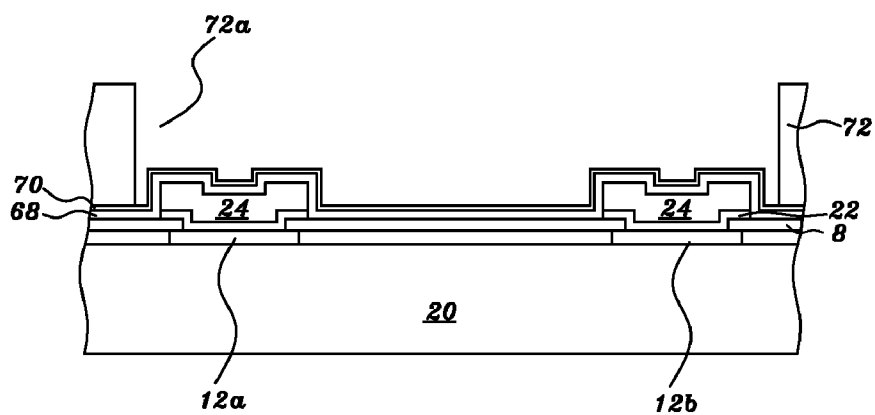


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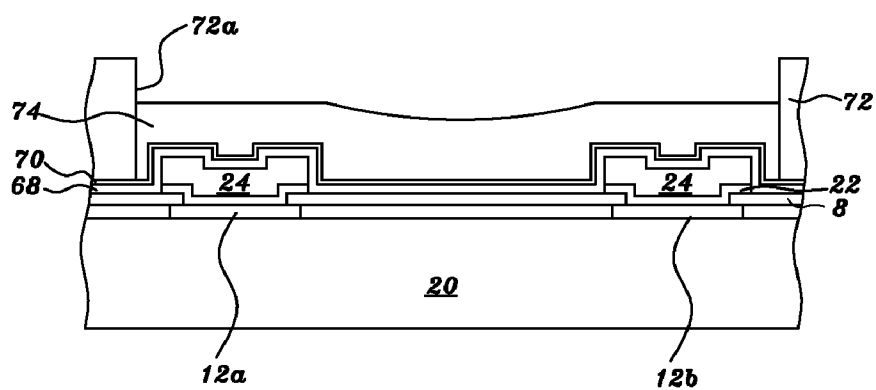


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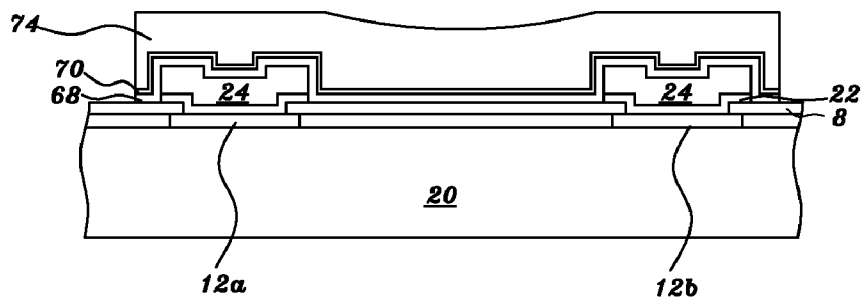


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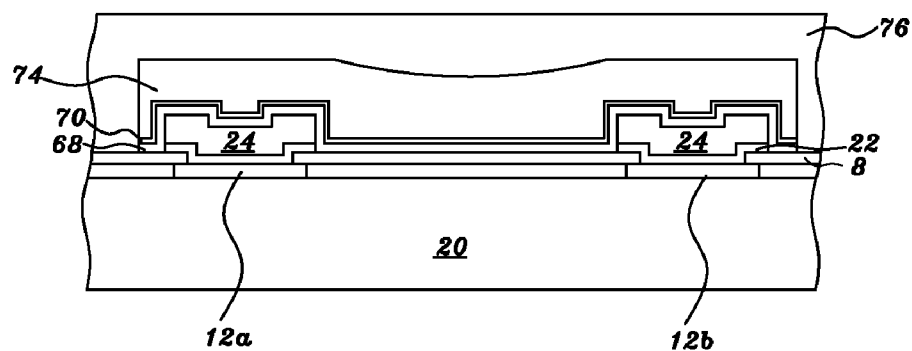


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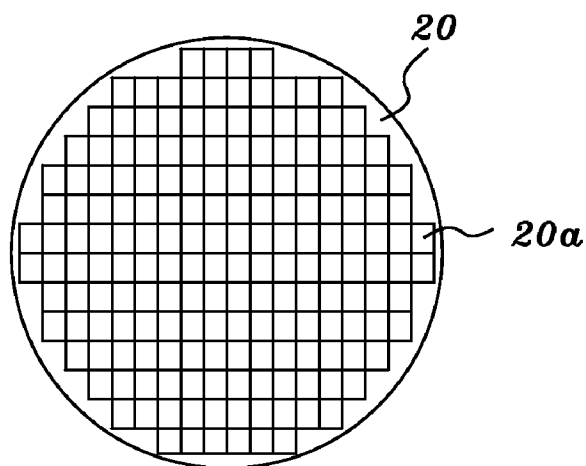


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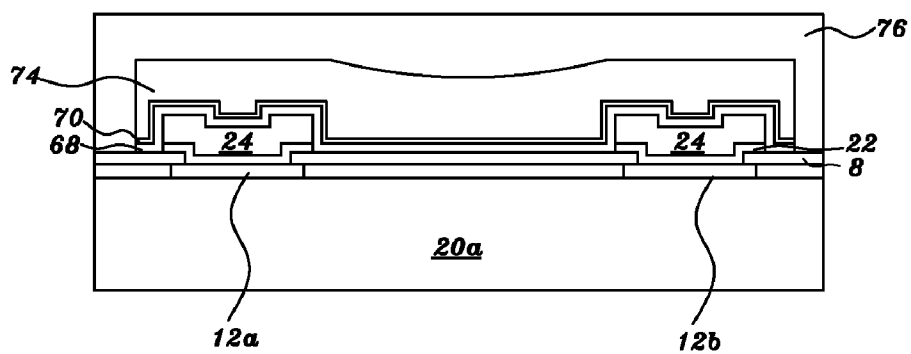
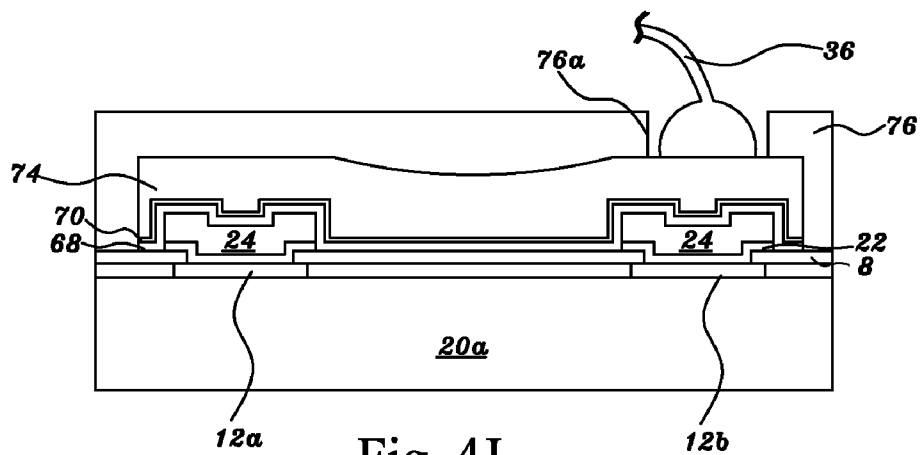
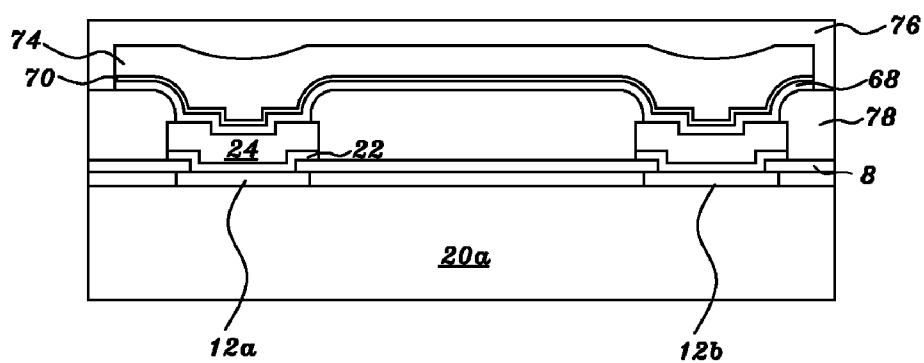
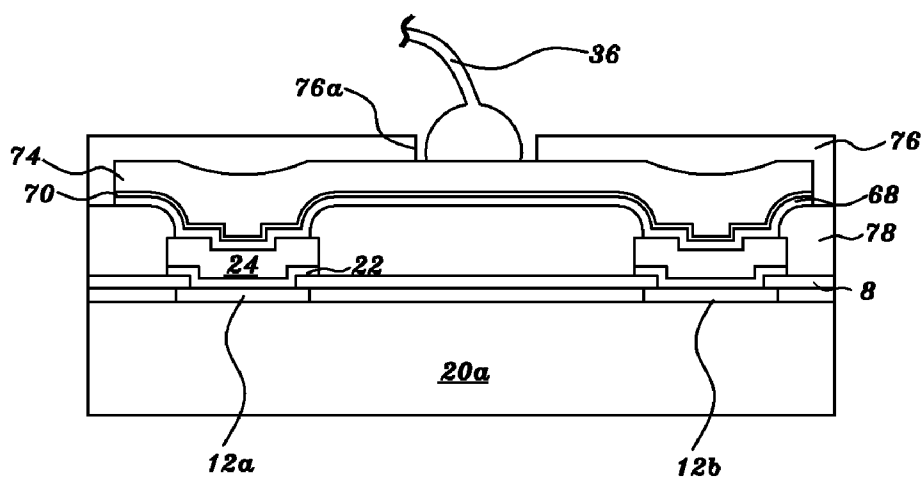


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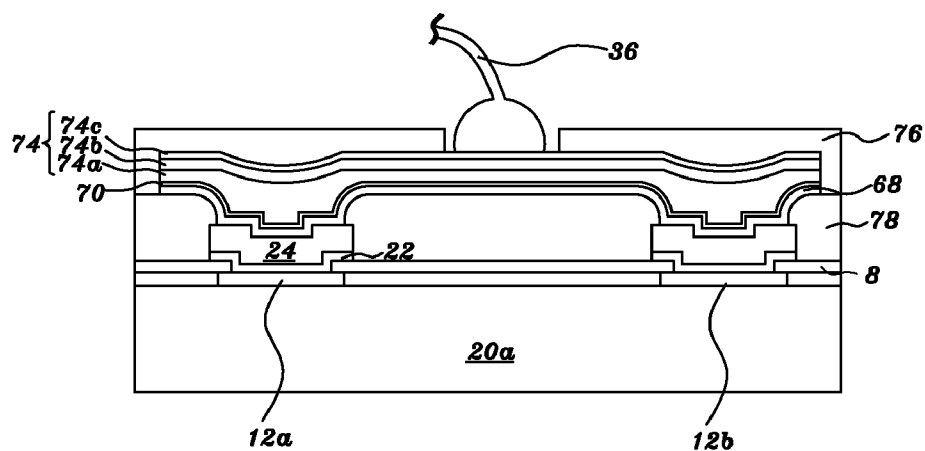


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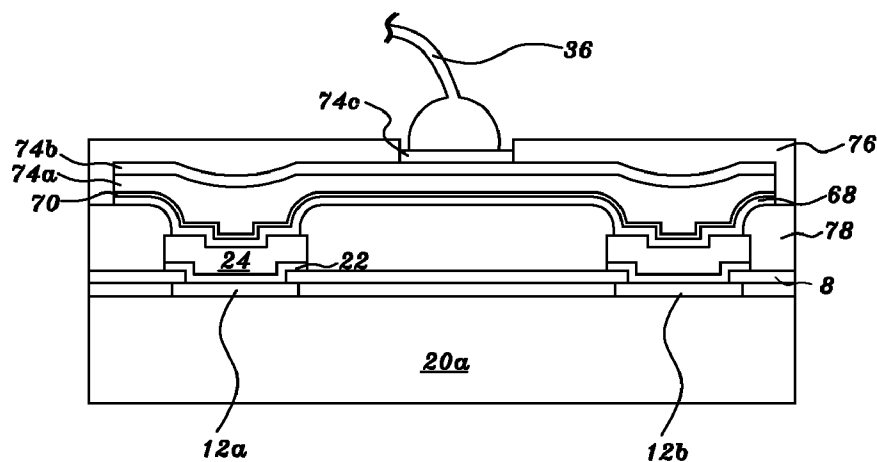


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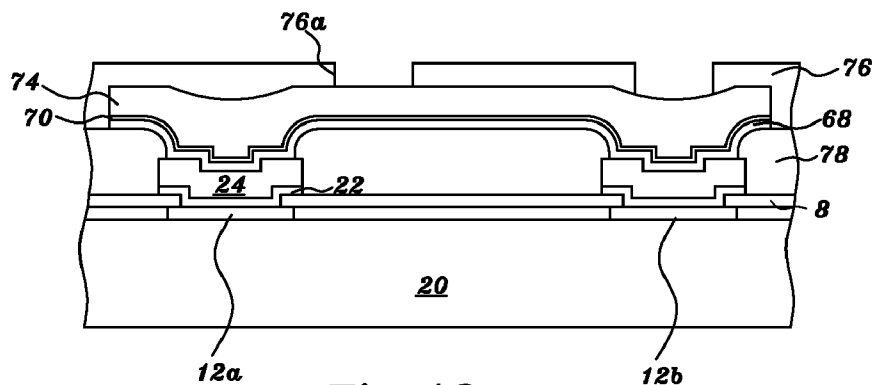


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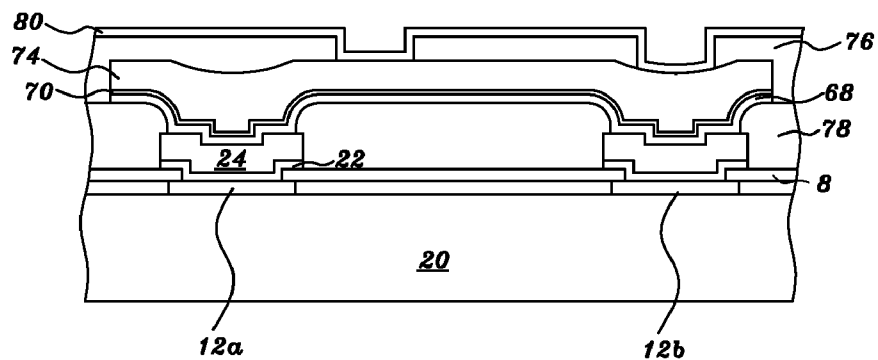


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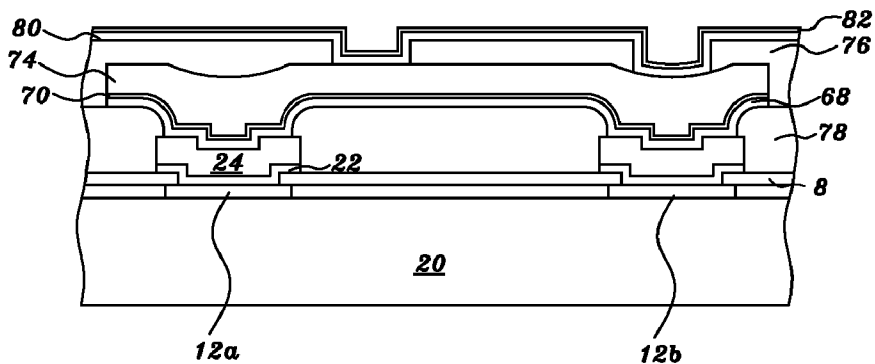


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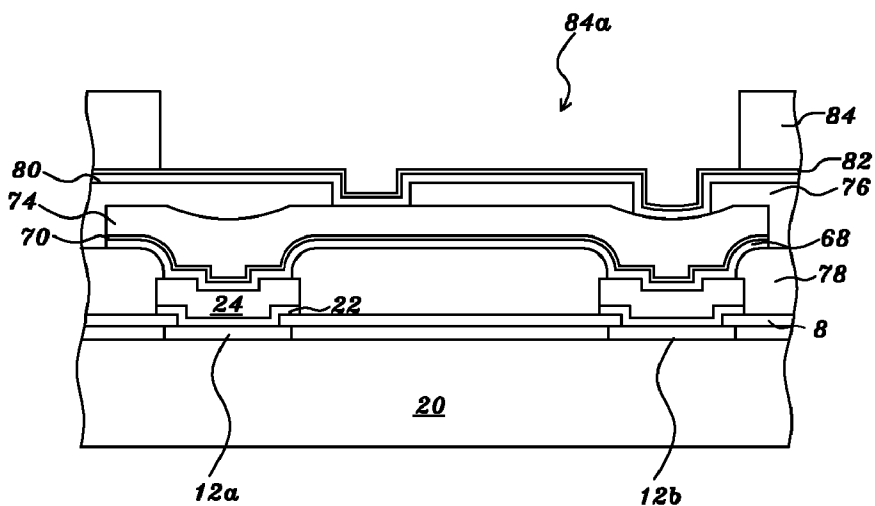


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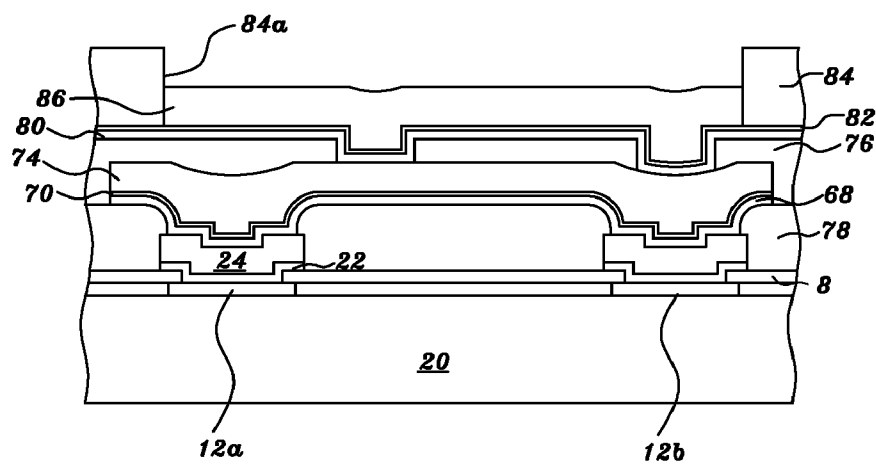


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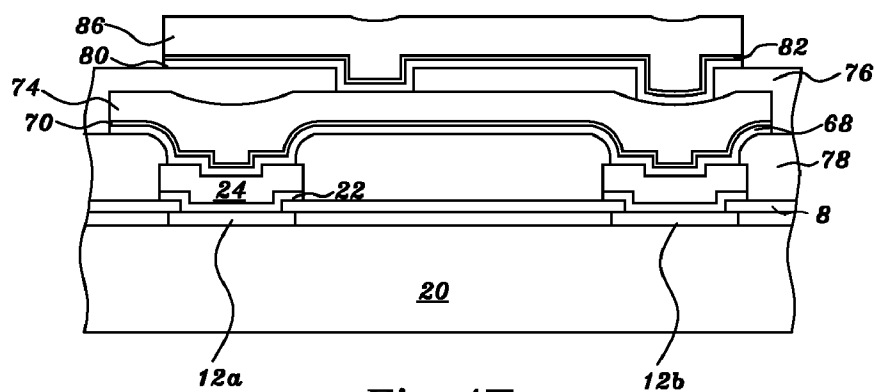


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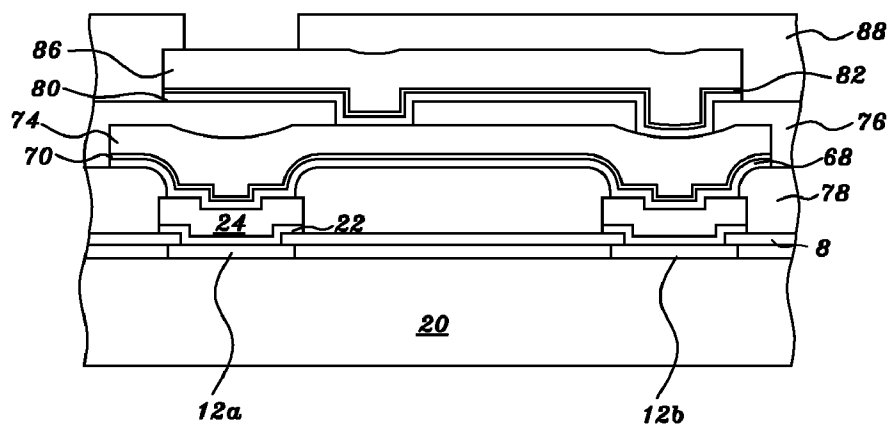


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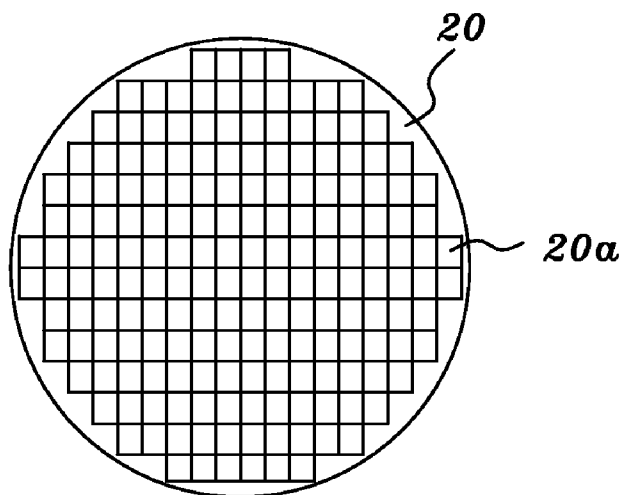


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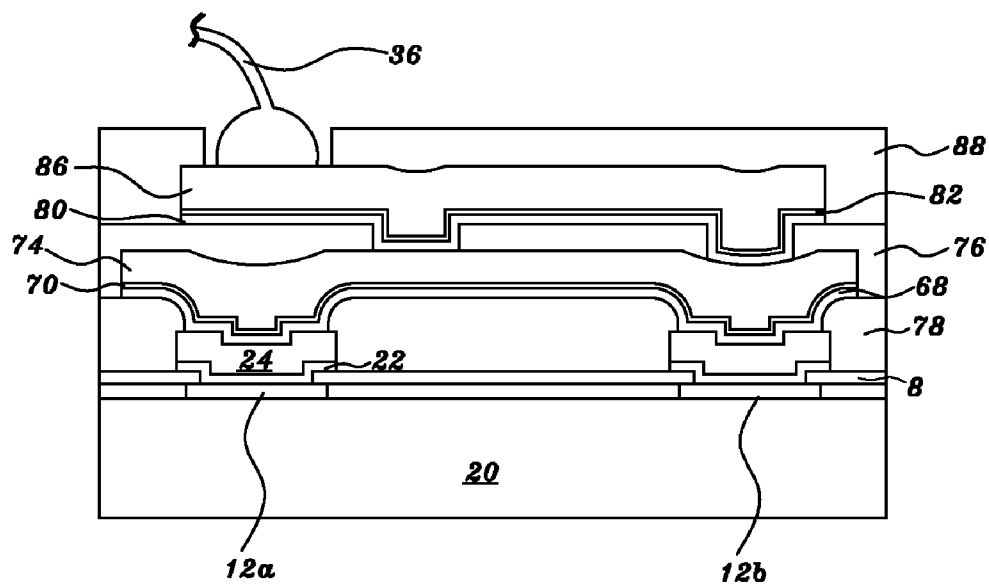


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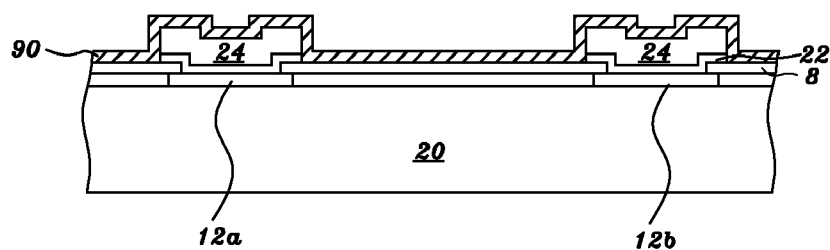


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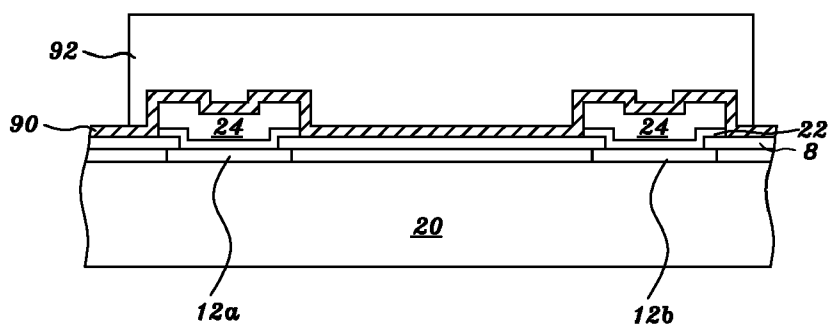


Fig. 5B

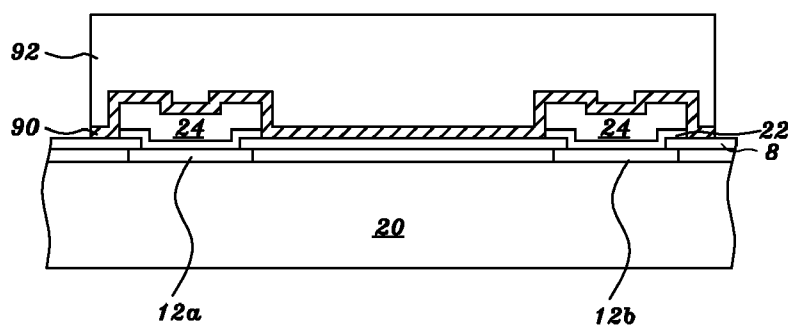


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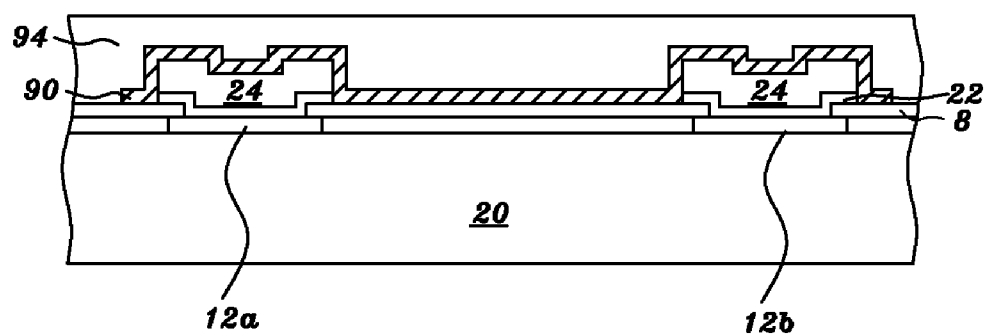


Fig. 5D

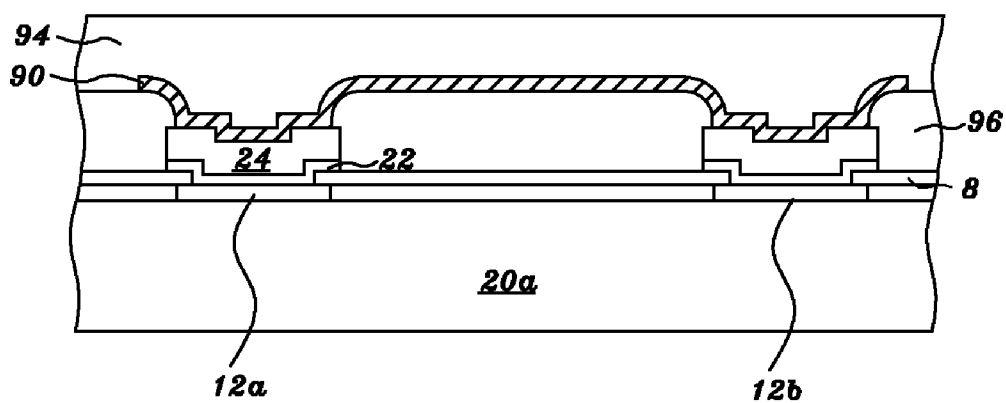


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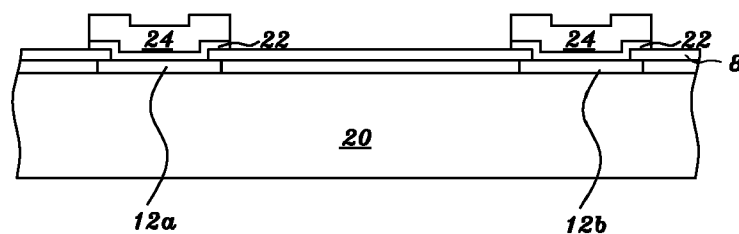


Fig. 6A

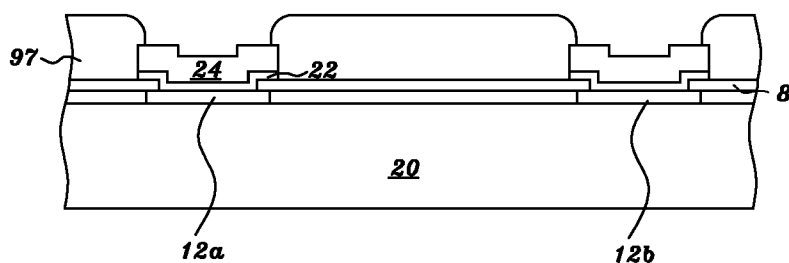


Fig. 6B

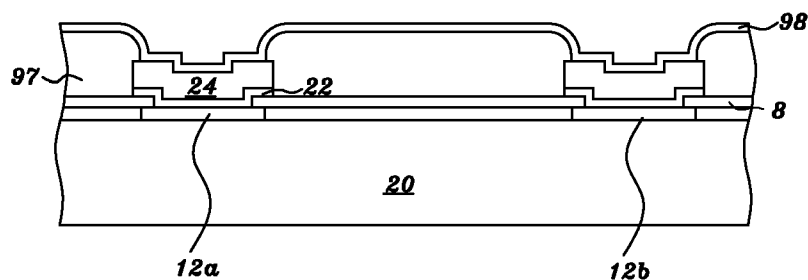


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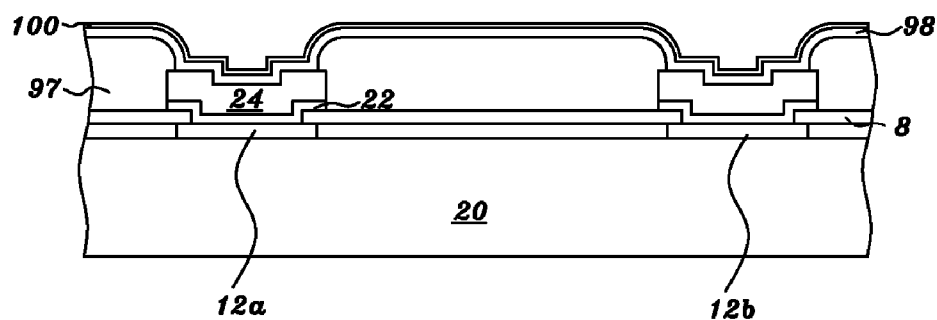


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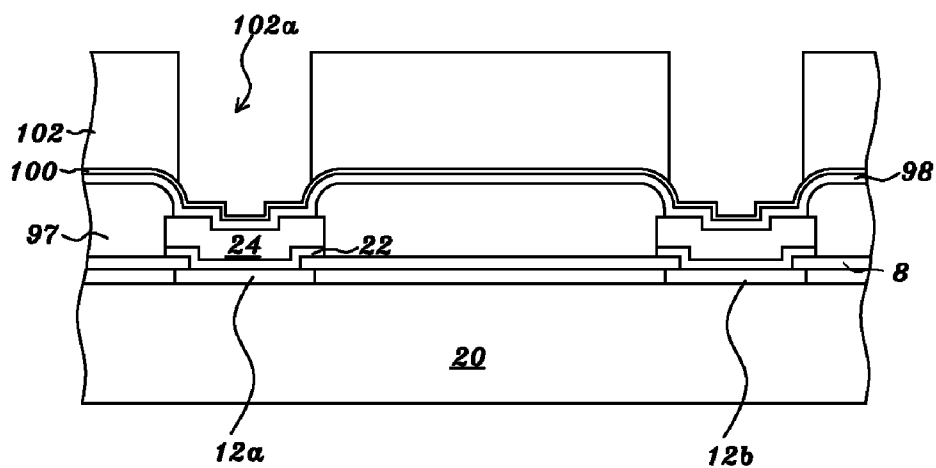


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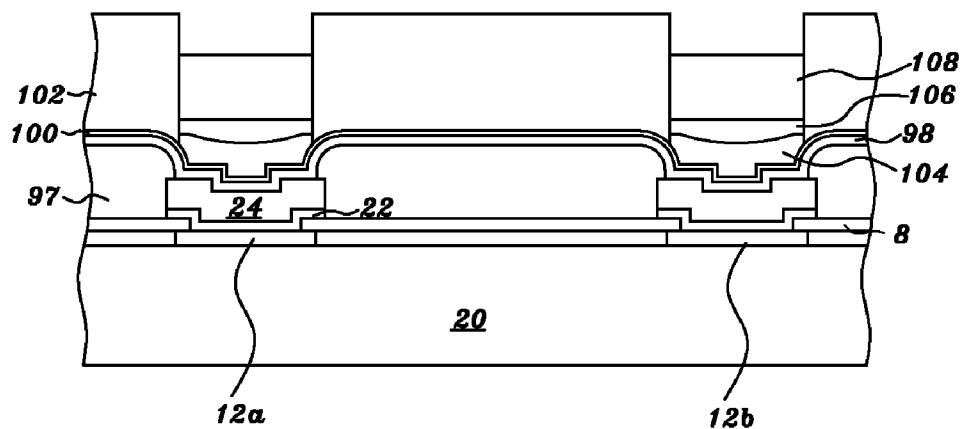


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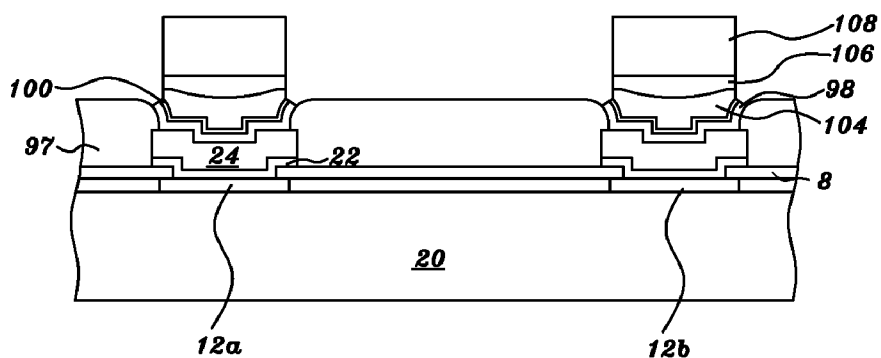


Fig. 6G

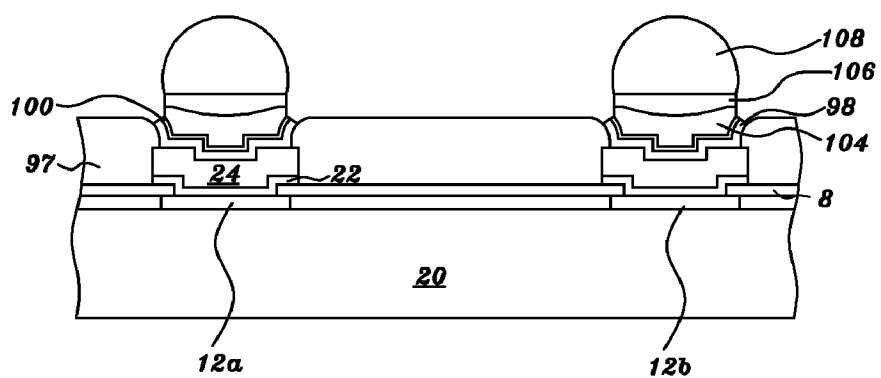


Fig. 6H

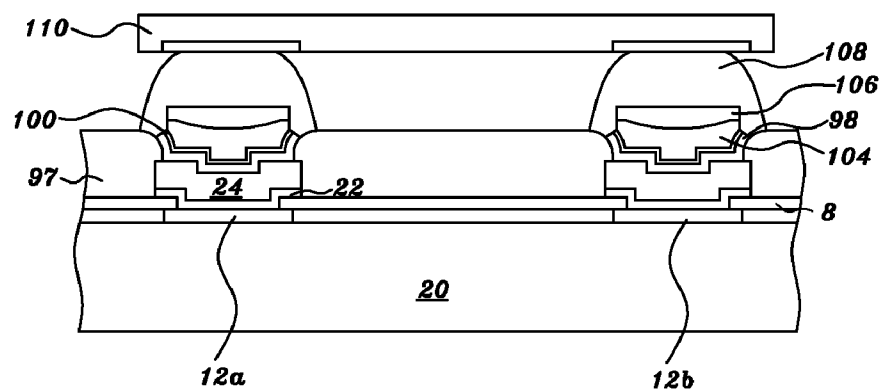


Fig. 6I

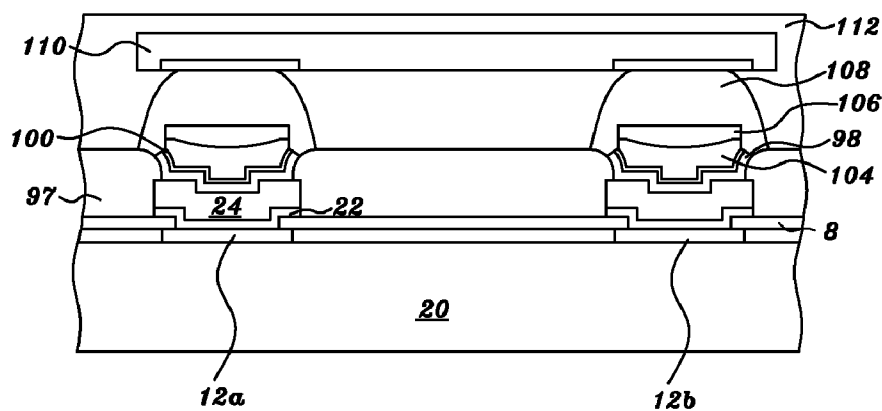


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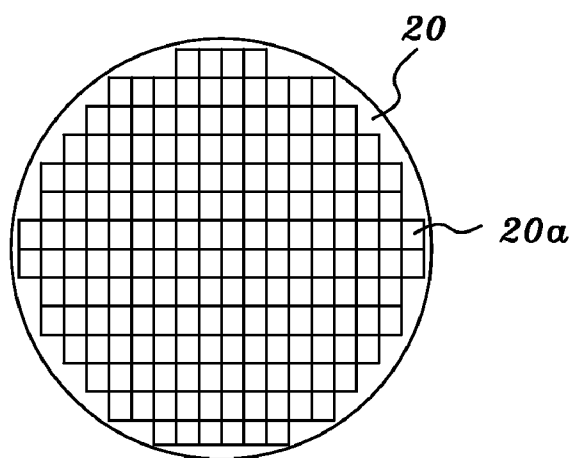


Fig. 6K

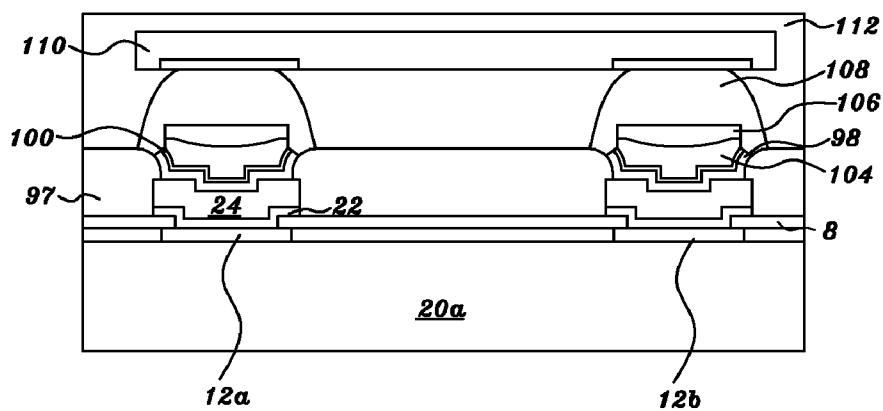


Fig. 6L

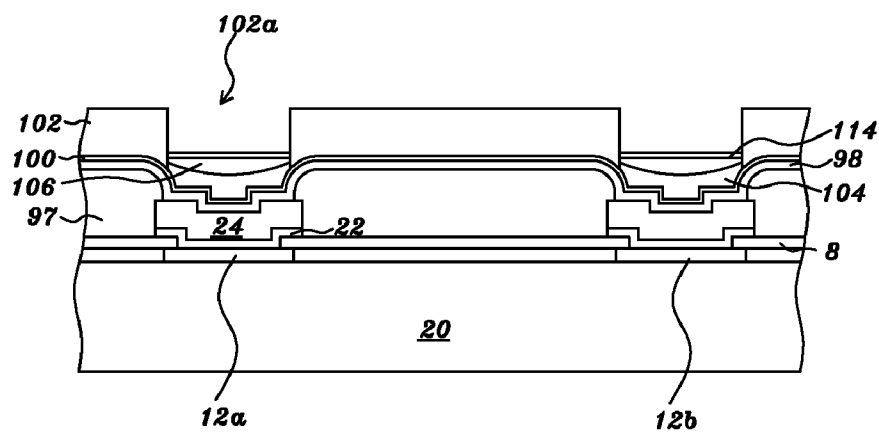


Fig. 6M

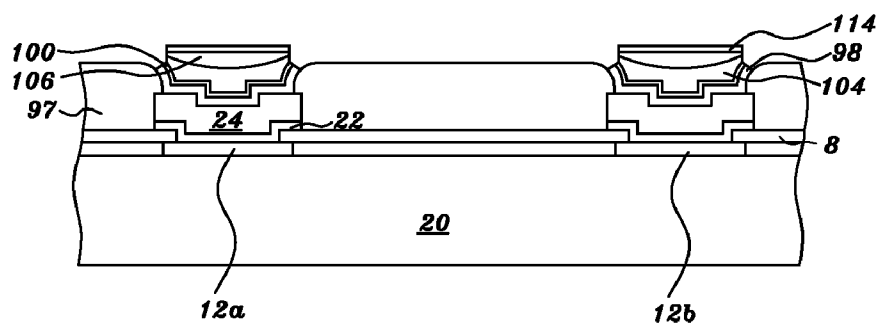


Fig. 6N

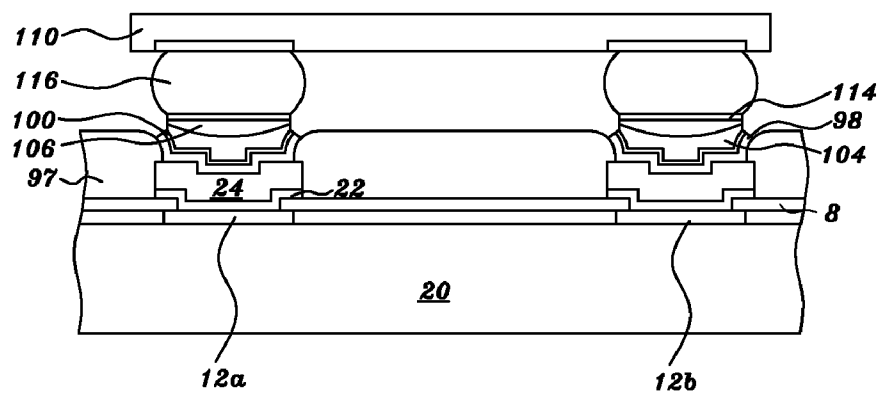


Fig. 6O

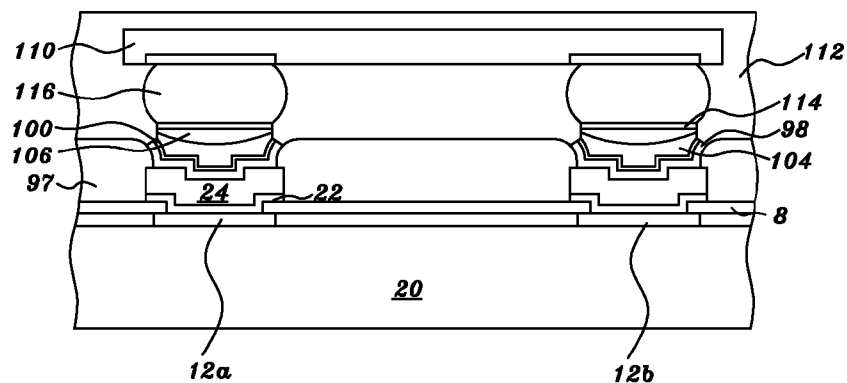


Fig. 6P

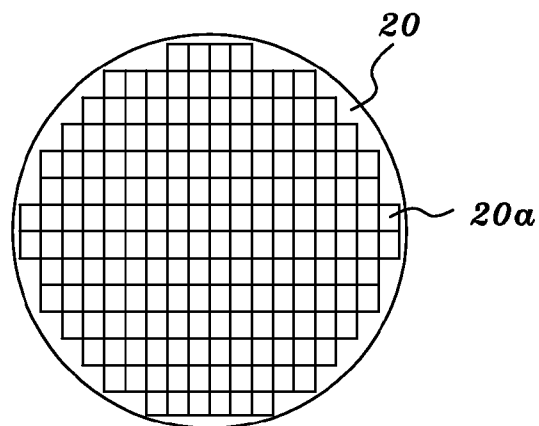


Fig. 6Q

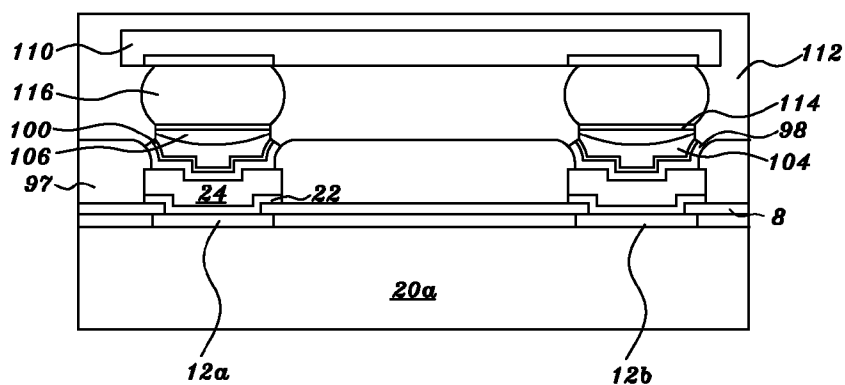


Fig. 6R

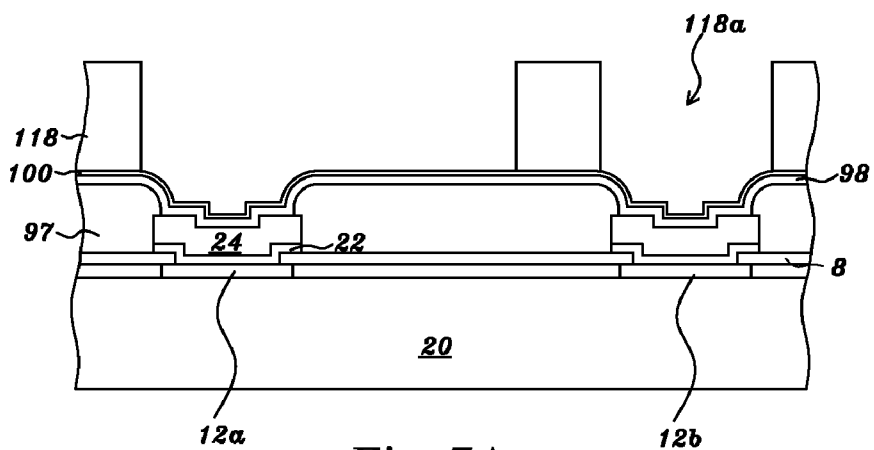


Fig. 7A

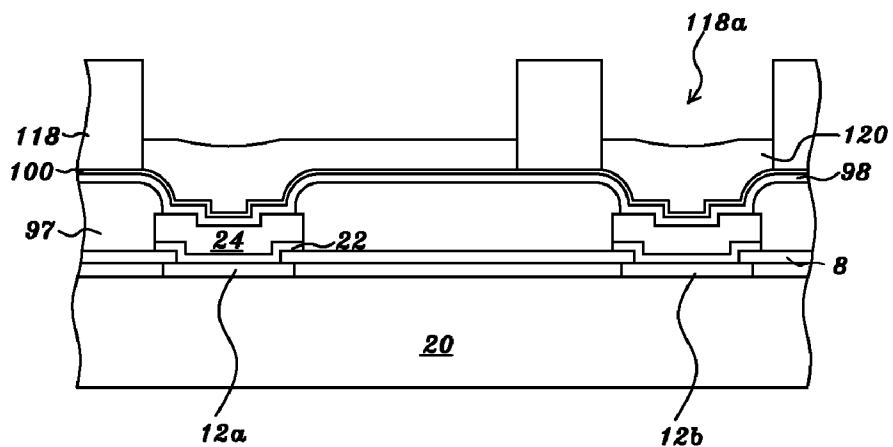


Fig. 7B

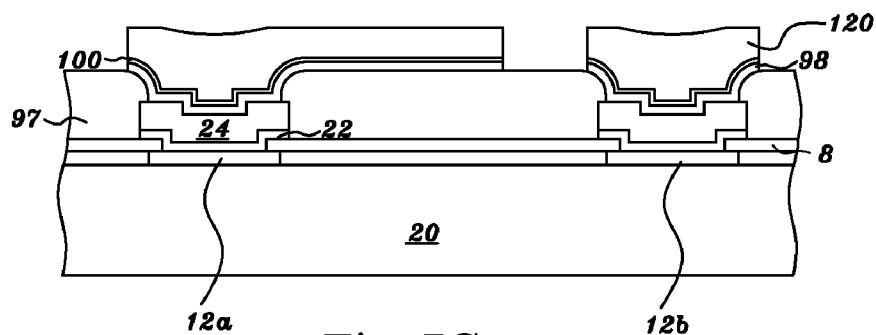


Fig. 7C

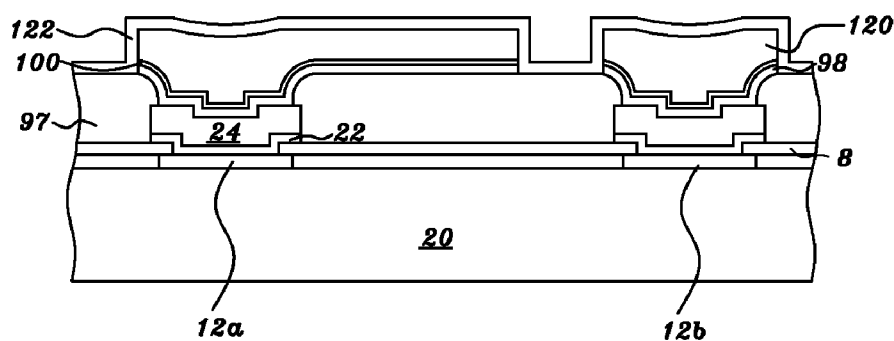


Fig. 7D

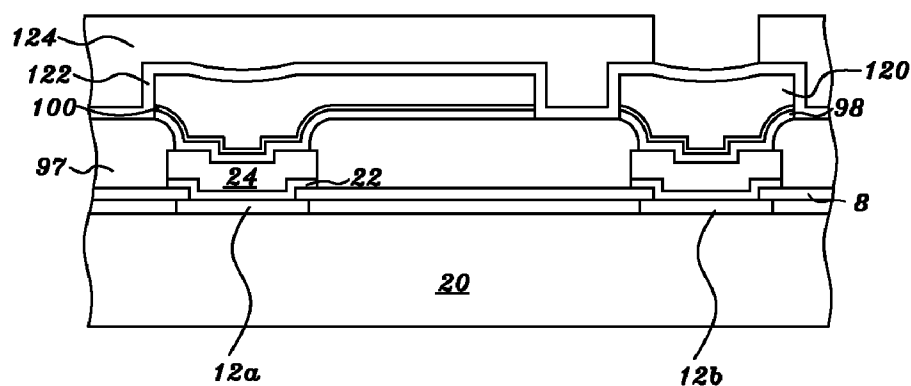


Fig. 7E

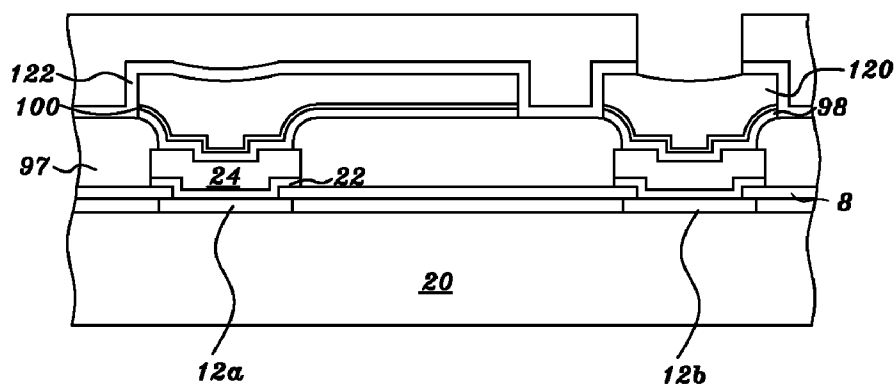


Fig. 7F

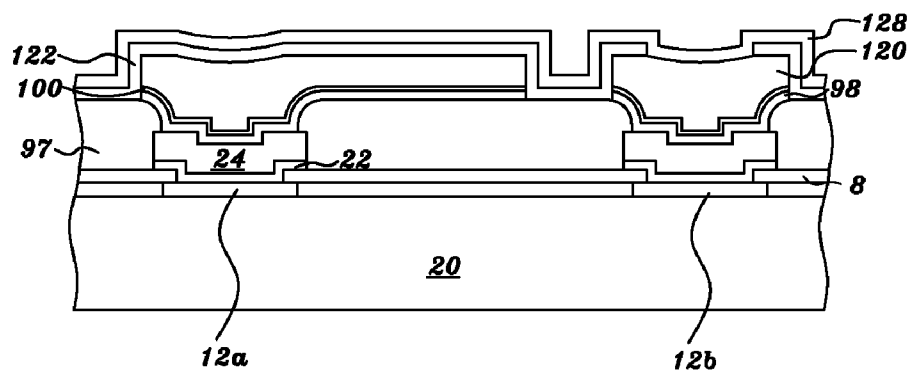


Fig. 7G

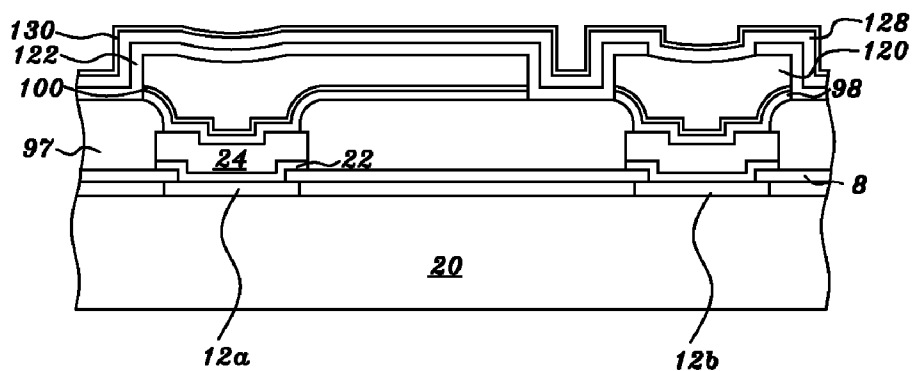


Fig. 7H

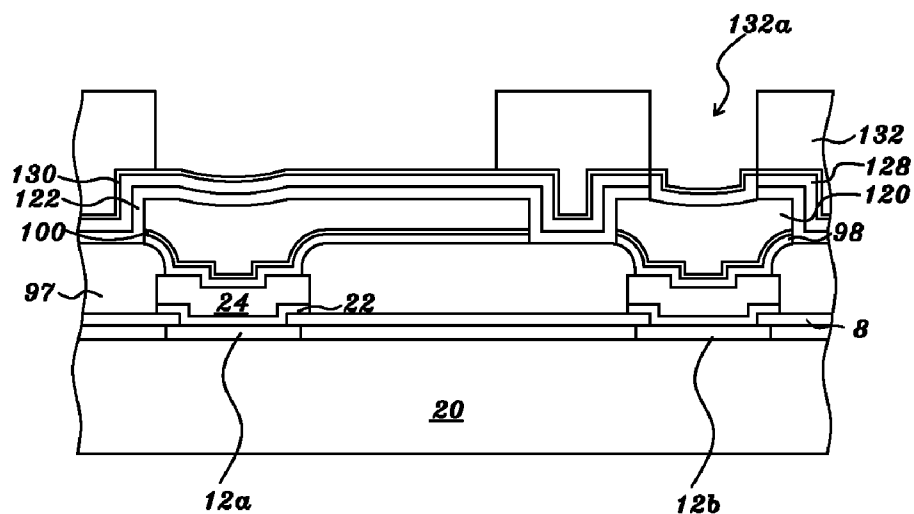


Fig. 7I

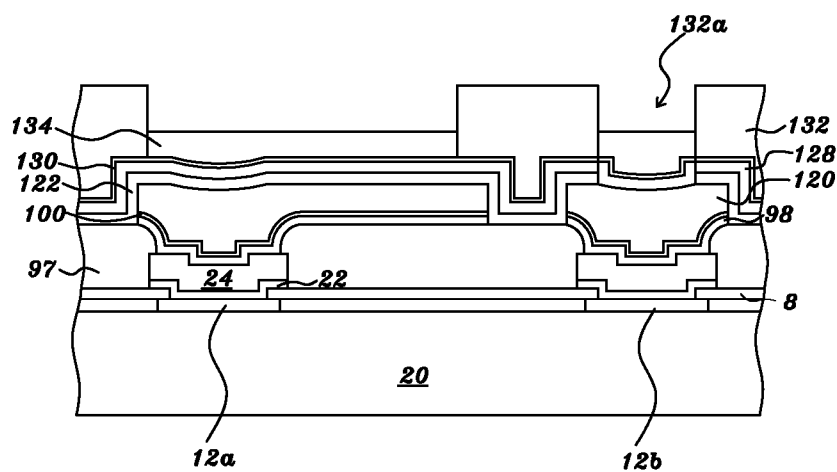


Fig. 7J

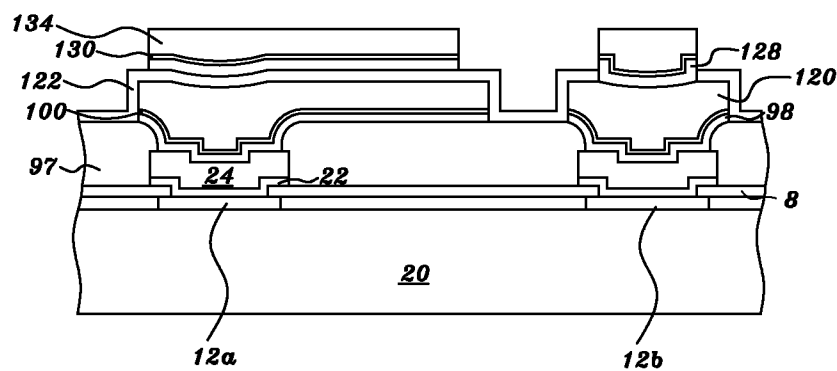


Fig. 7K

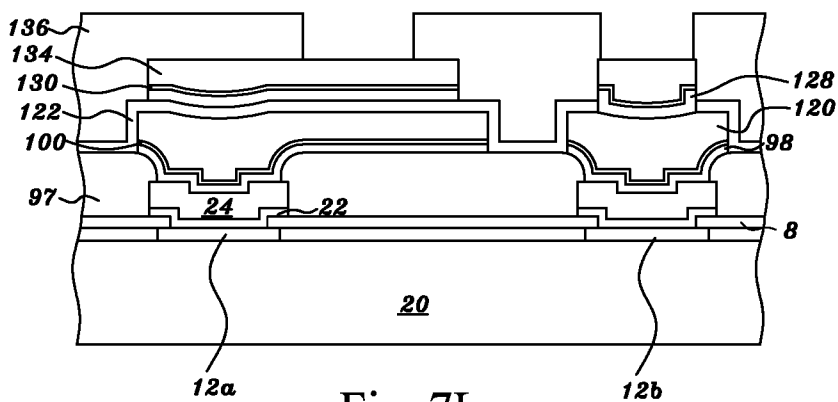


Fig. 7L

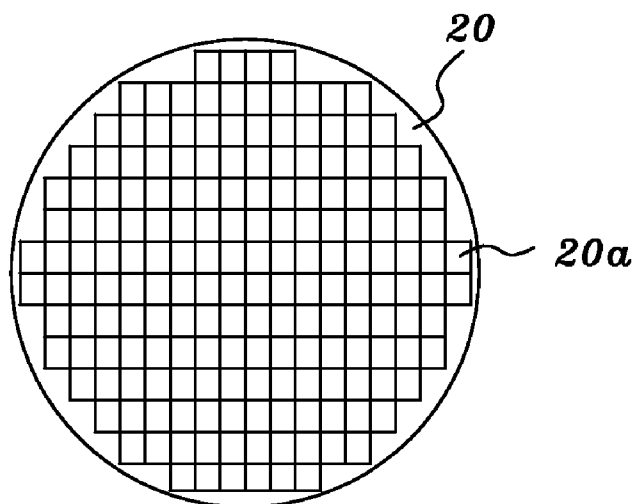


Fig. 7M

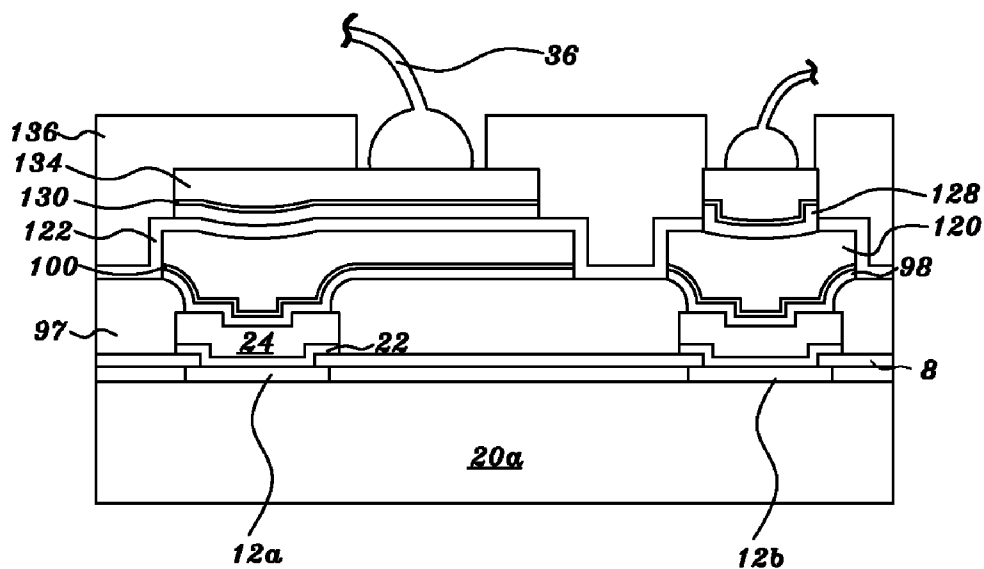


Fig. 7N

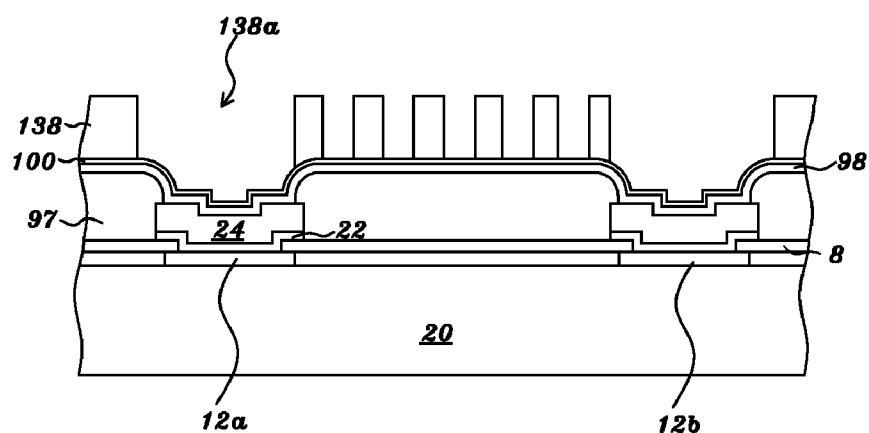


Fig. 8A

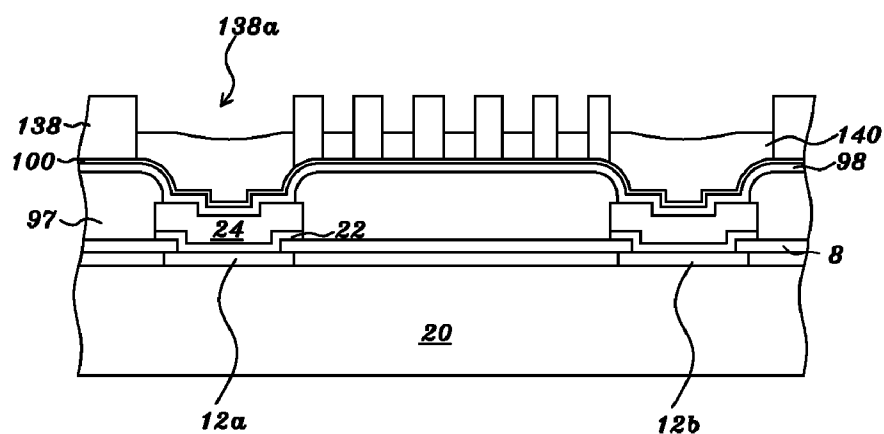


Fig. 8B

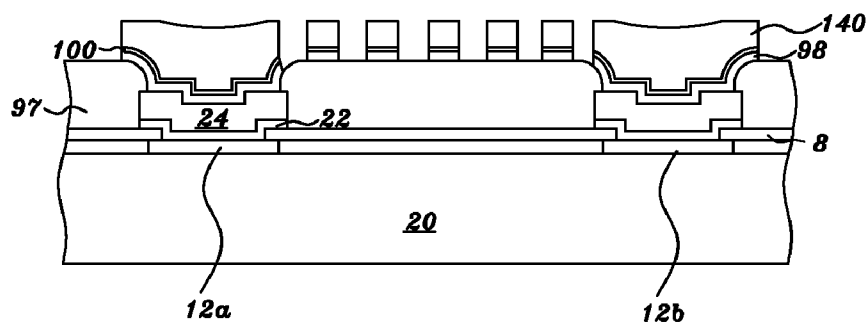


Fig. 8C

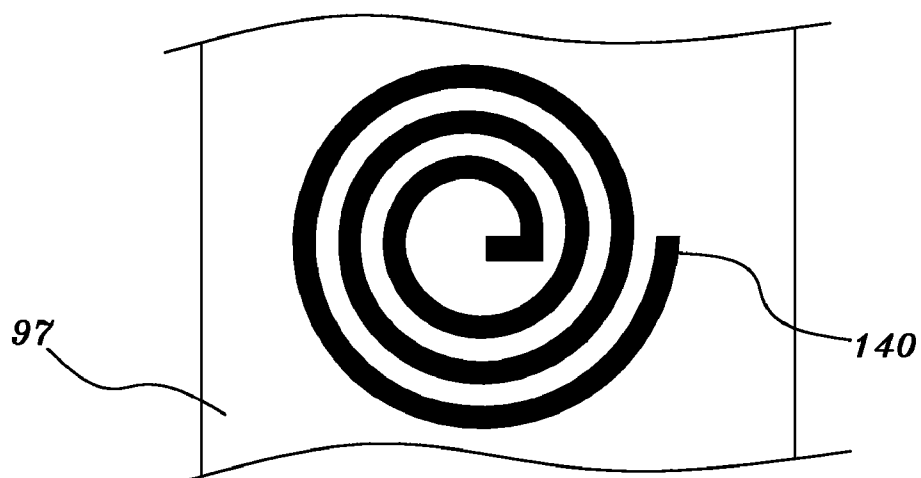


Fig. 8D

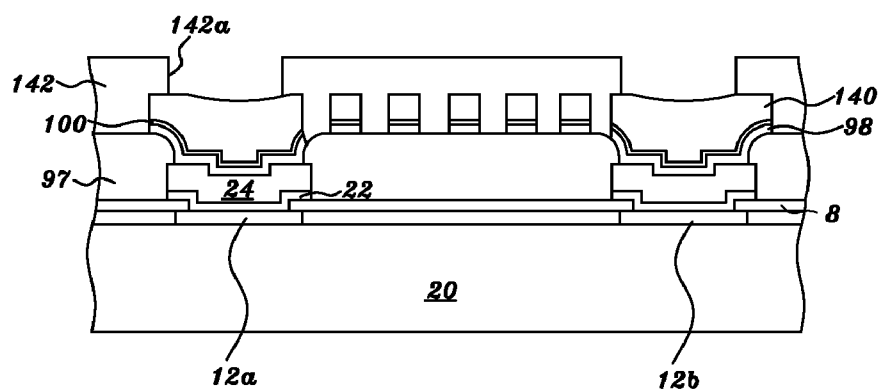


Fig. 8E

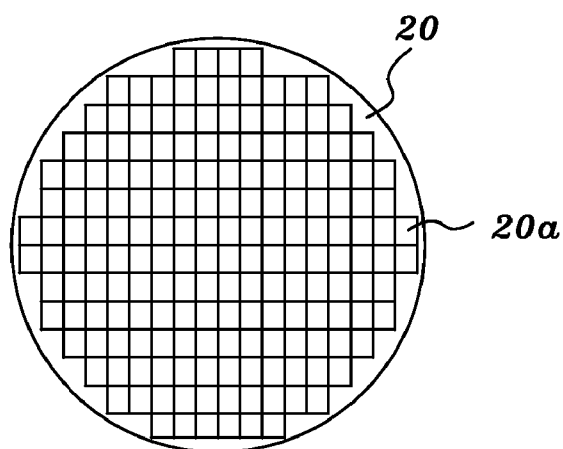


Fig. 8F

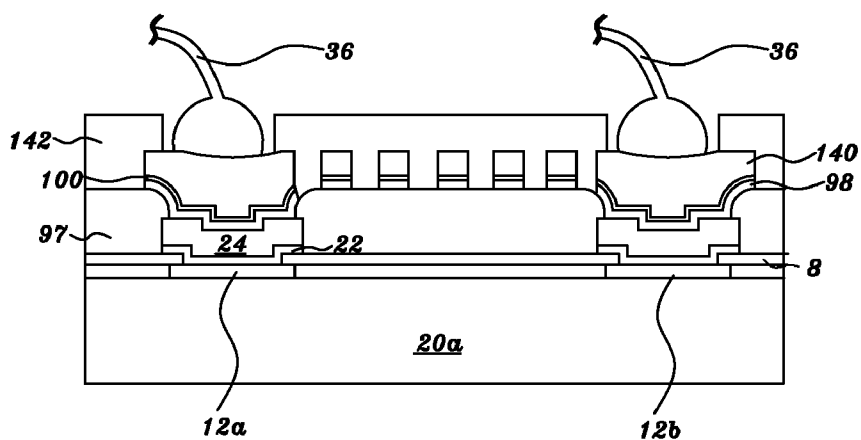


Fig. 8G

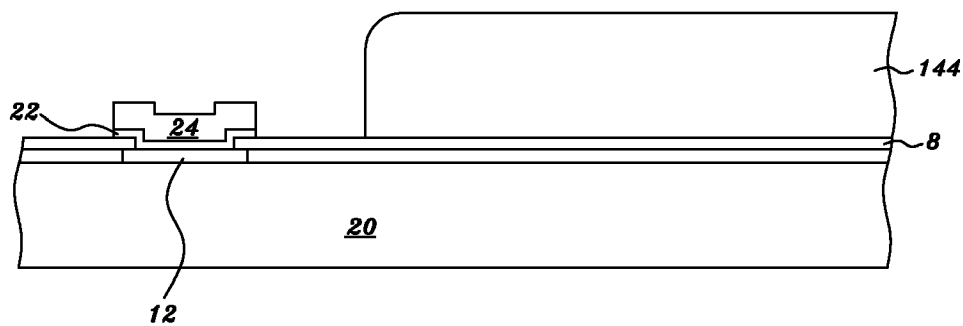


Fig. 8H

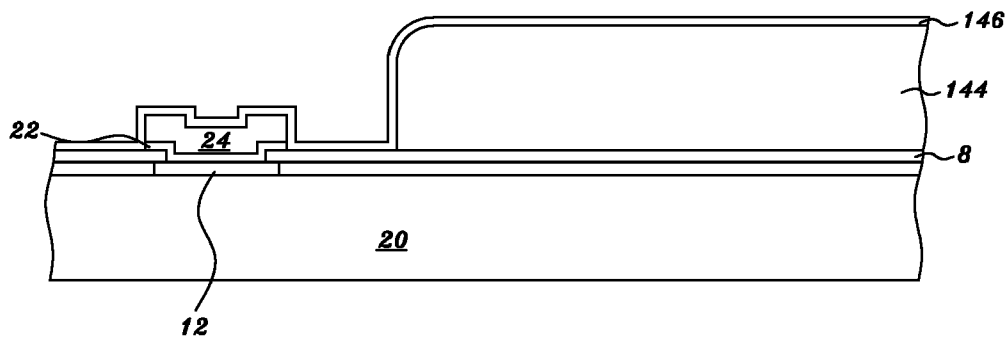


Fig. 8I

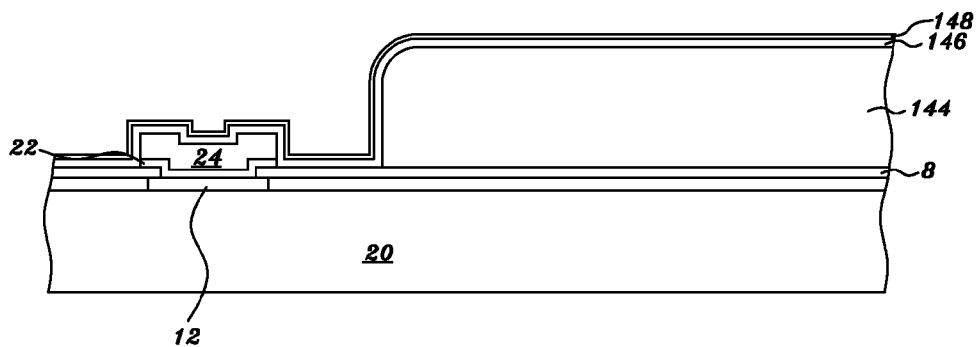


Fig. 8J

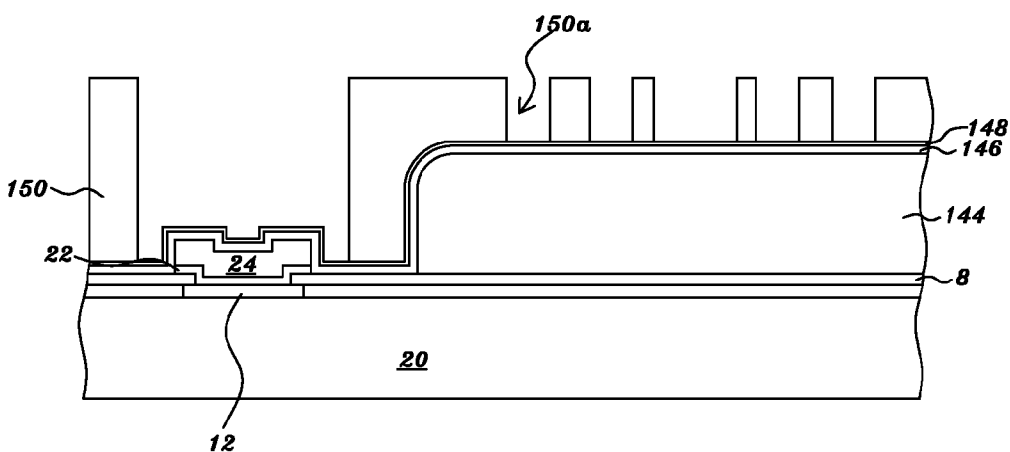


Fig. 8K

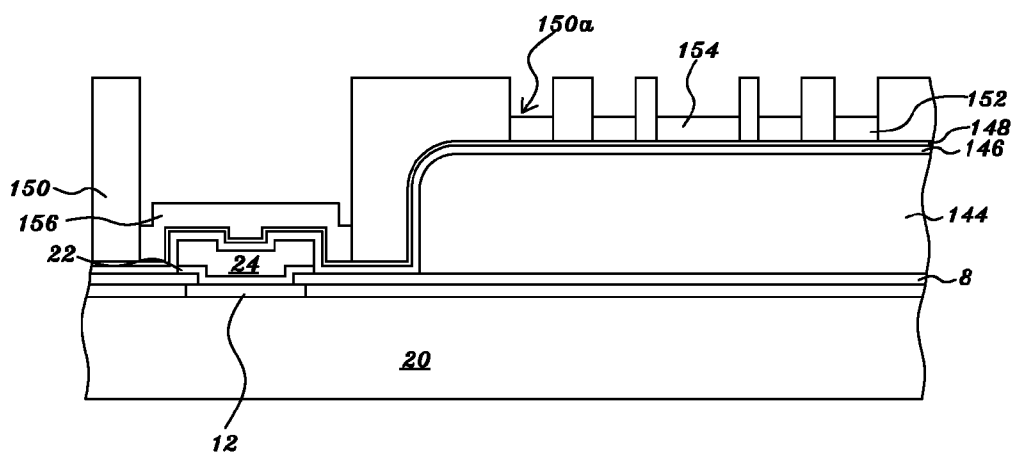


Fig. 8L

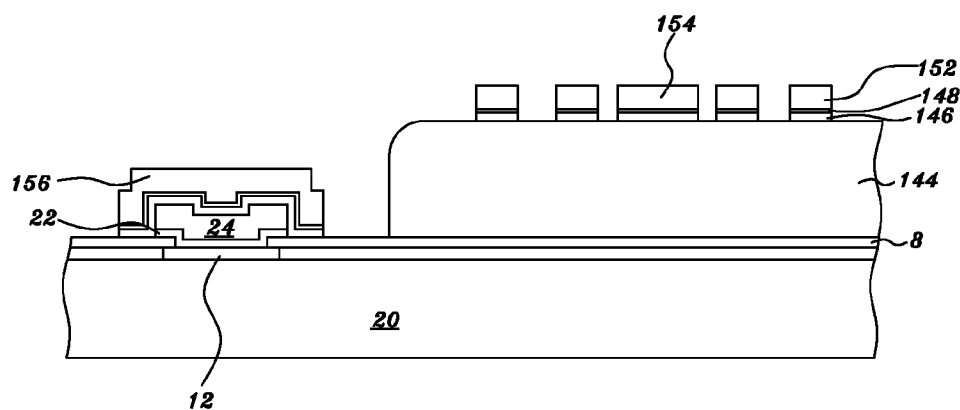


Fig. 8M

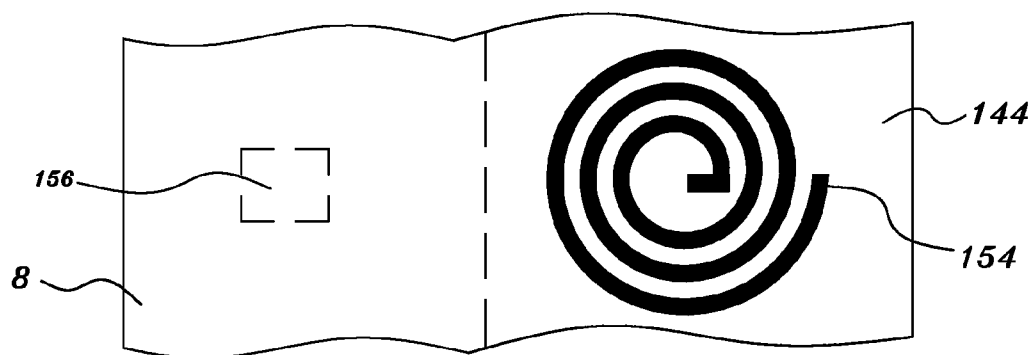


Fig. 8N

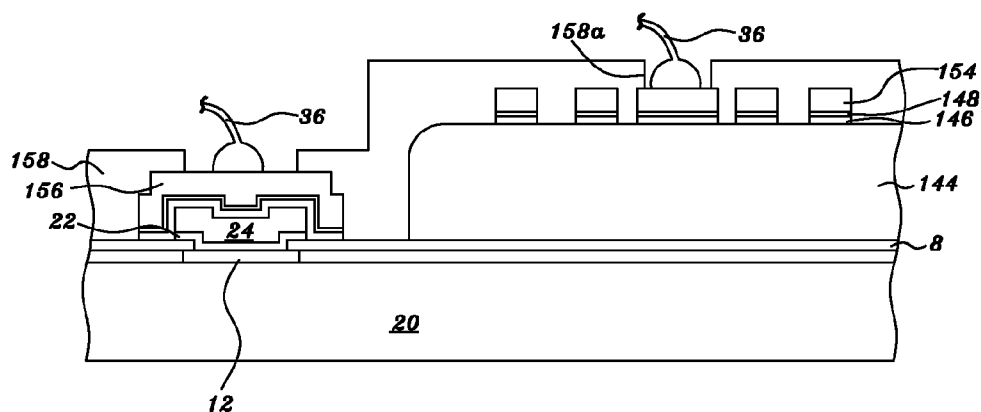


Fig. 8O

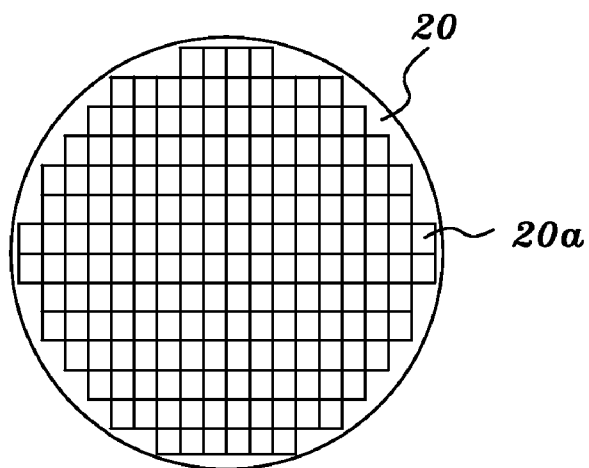


Fig. 8P

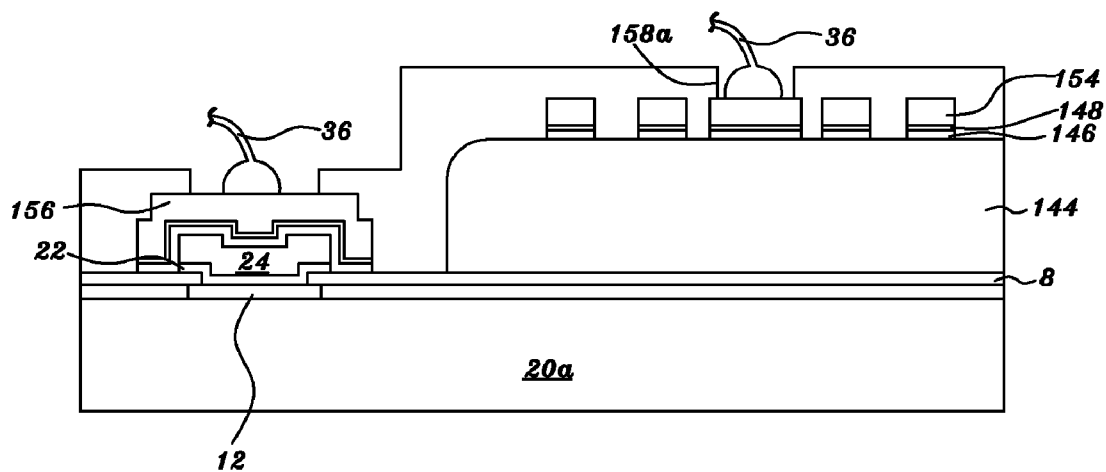


Fig. 8Q

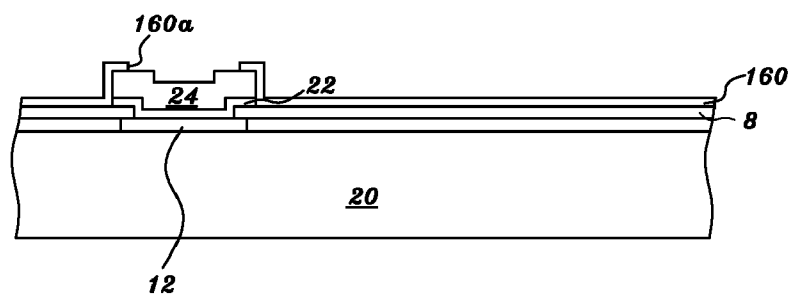


Fig. 9A

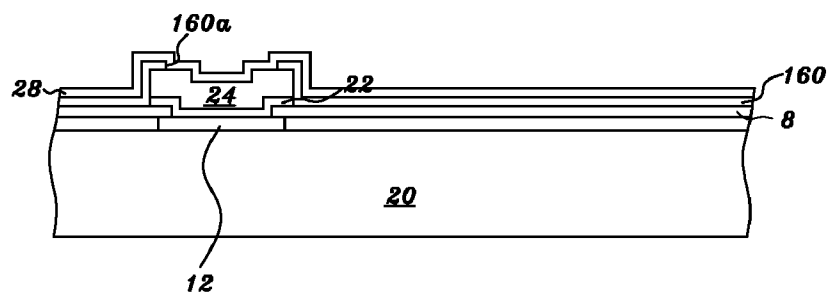


Fig. 9B

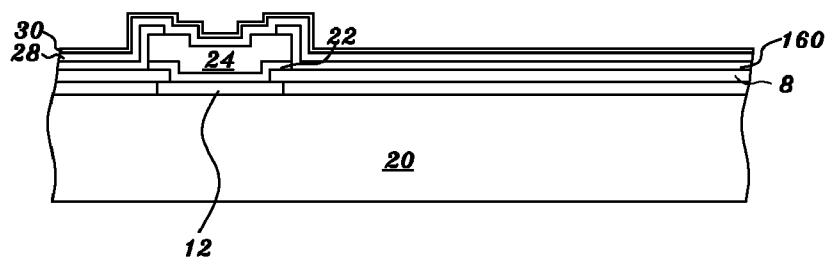


Fig. 9C

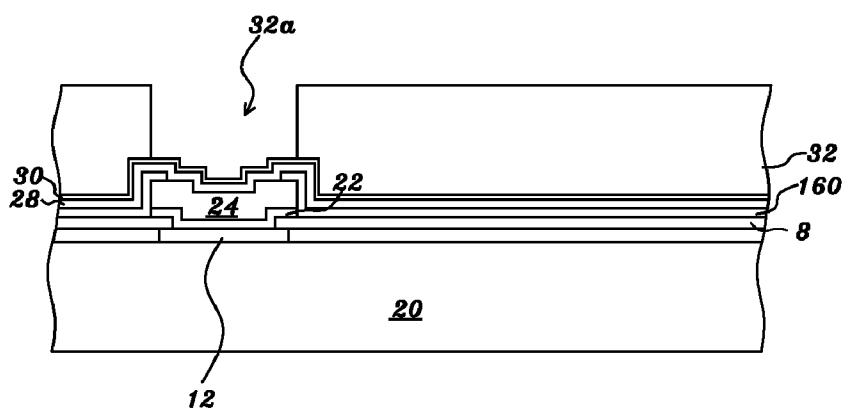


Fig. 9D

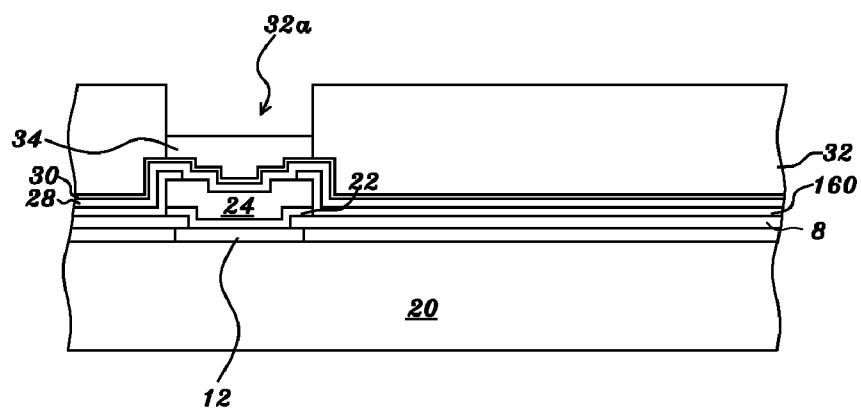


Fig. 9E

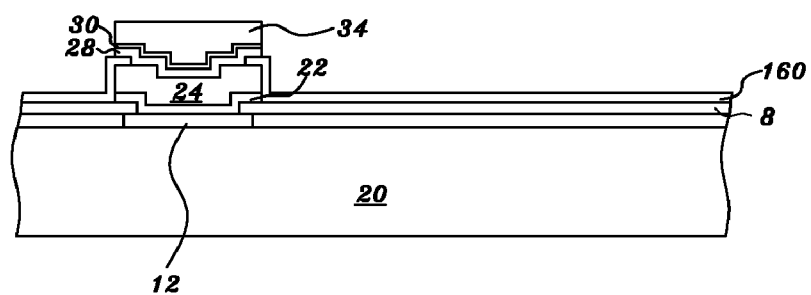


Fig. 9F

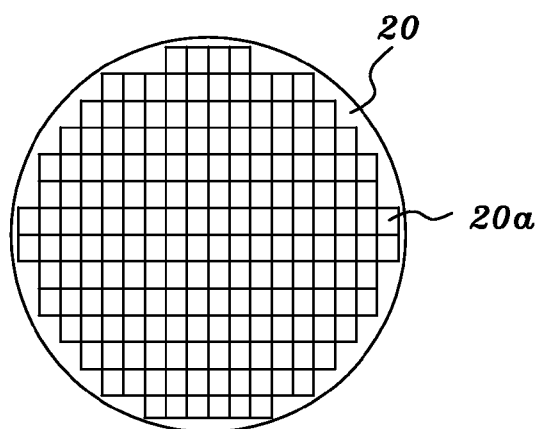


Fig. 9G

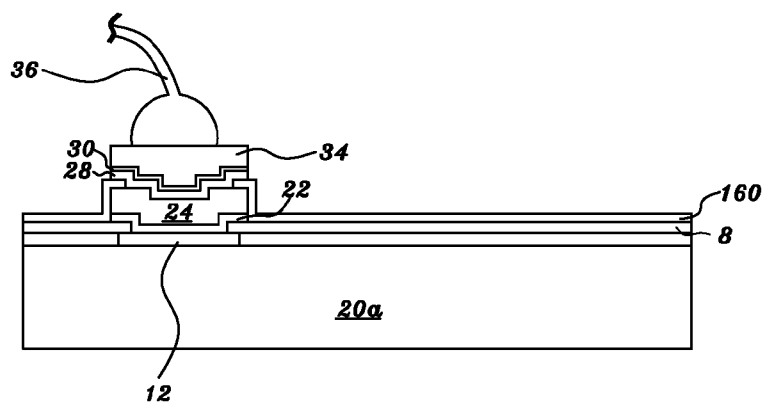


Fig. 9H

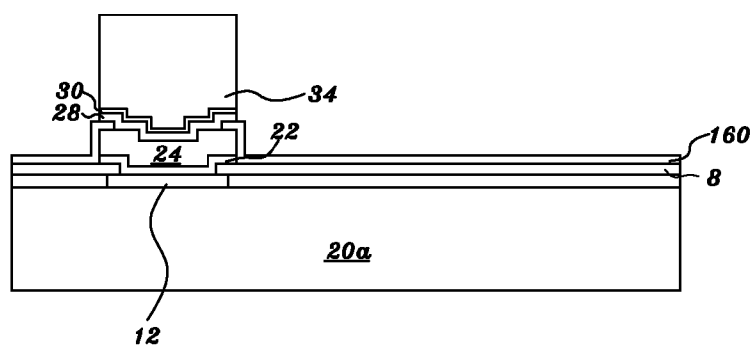


Fig. 9I

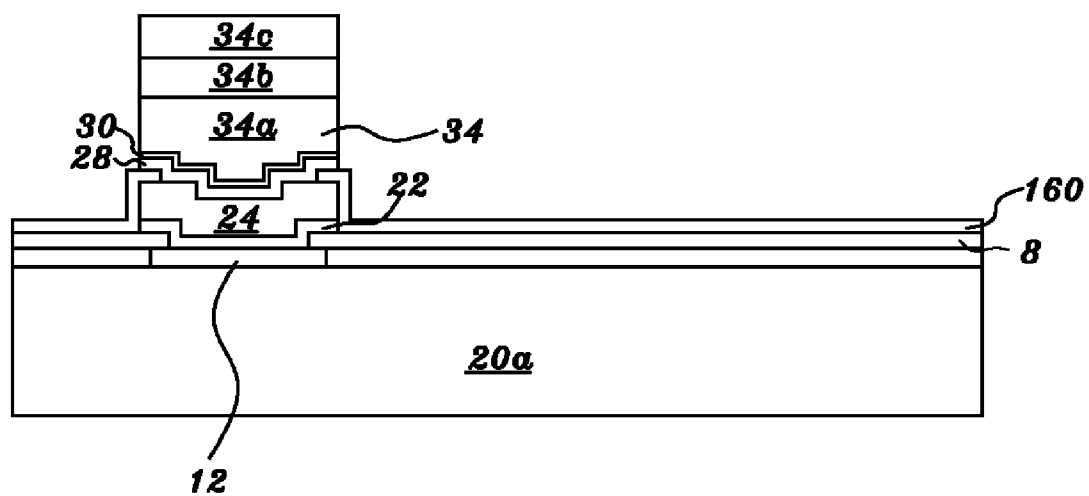


Fig. 9J

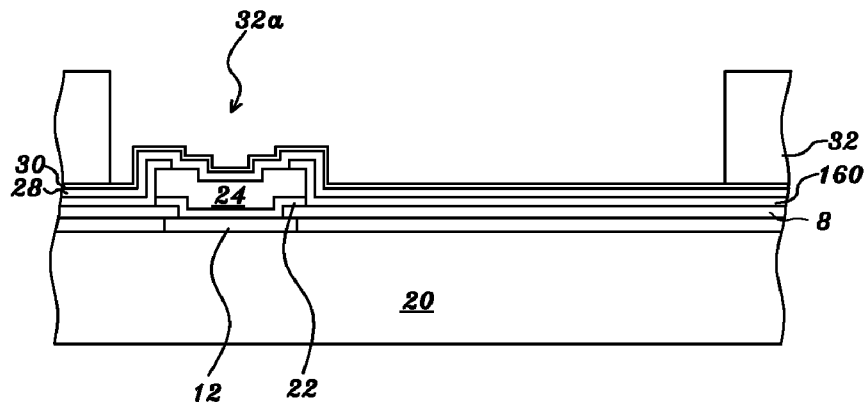


Fig. 10A

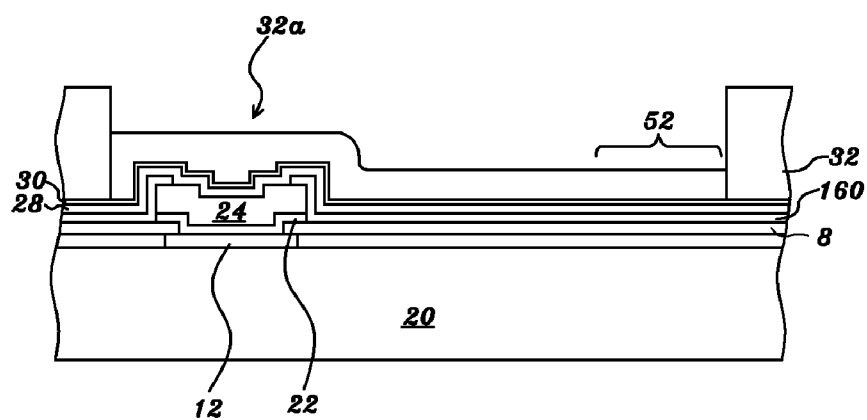


Fig. 10B

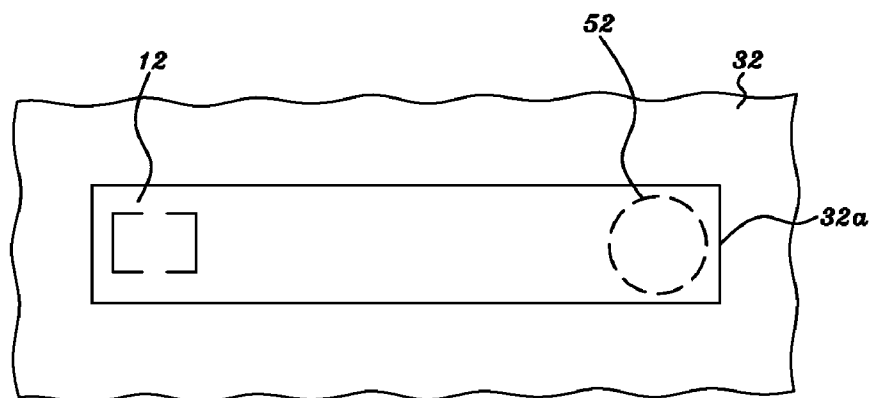


Fig. 10C

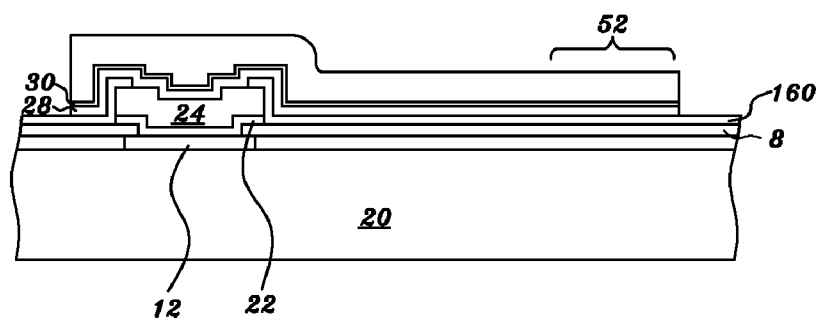


Fig. 10D

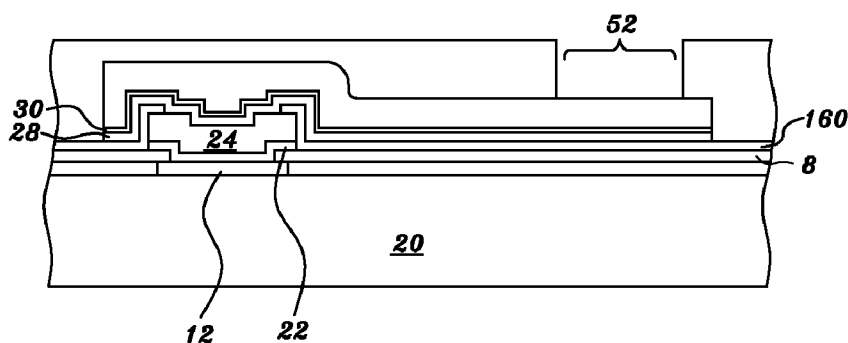


Fig. 10E

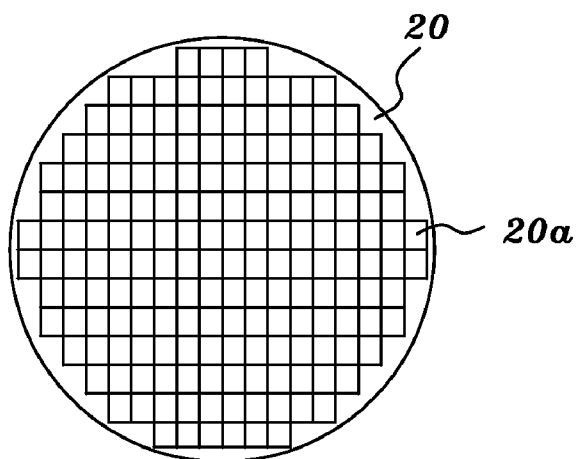


Fig. 10F

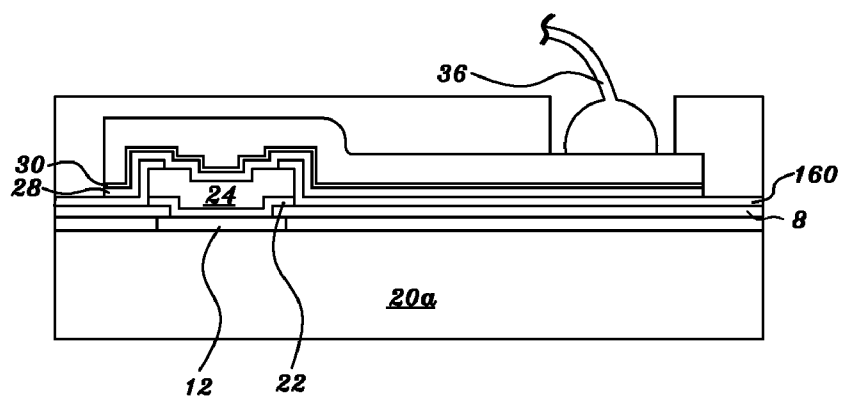


Fig. 10G

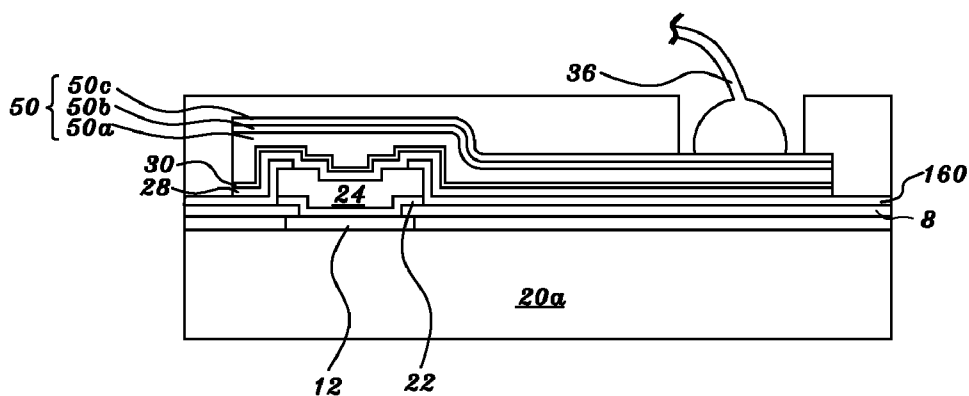


Fig. 10H

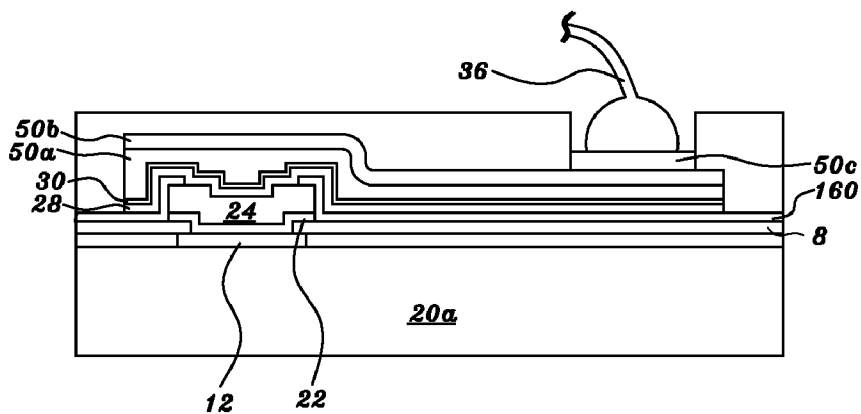


Fig. 10I

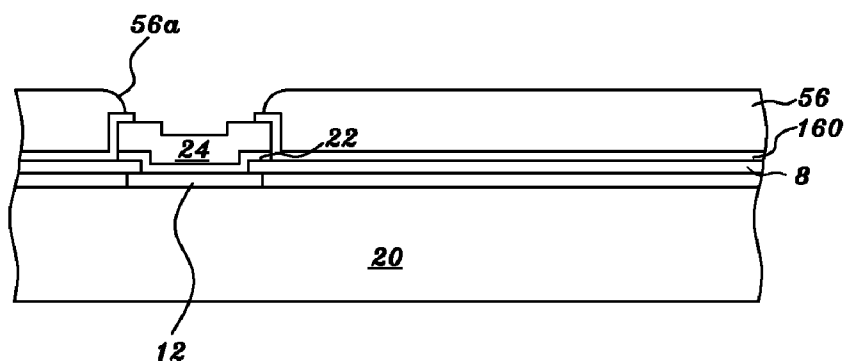


Fig. 10J

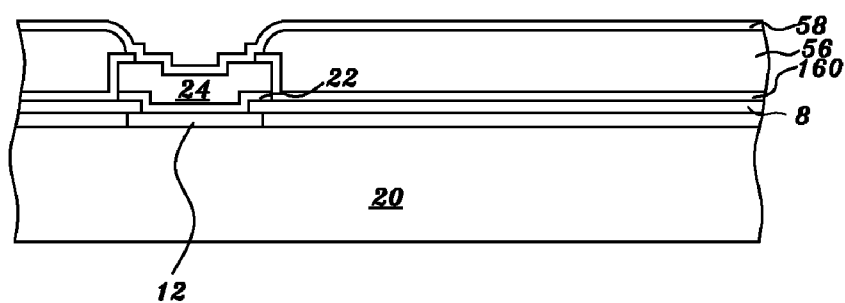


Fig. 10K

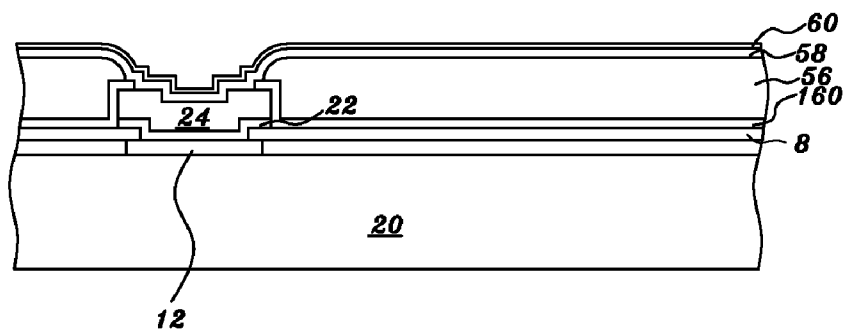


Fig. 10L

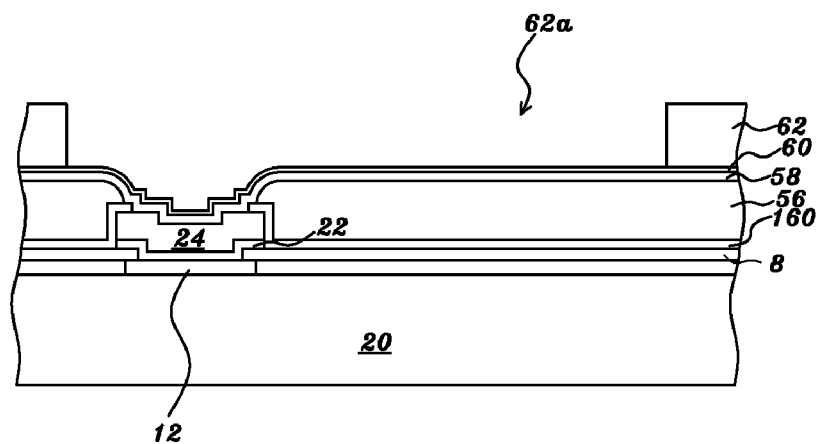


Fig. 10M

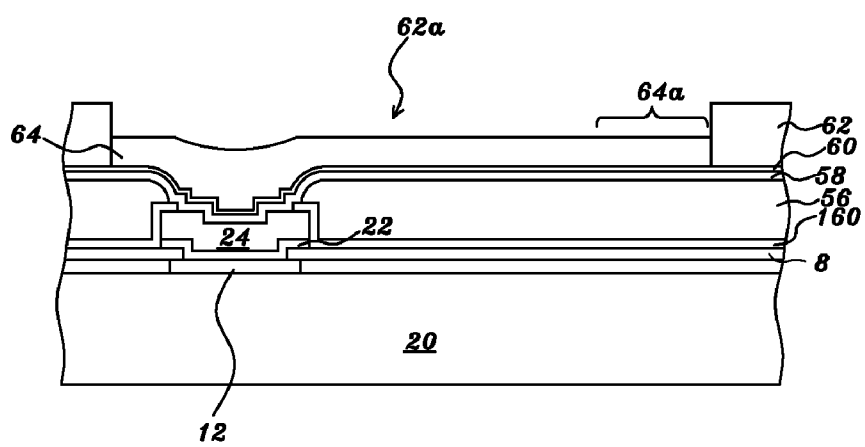


Fig. 10N

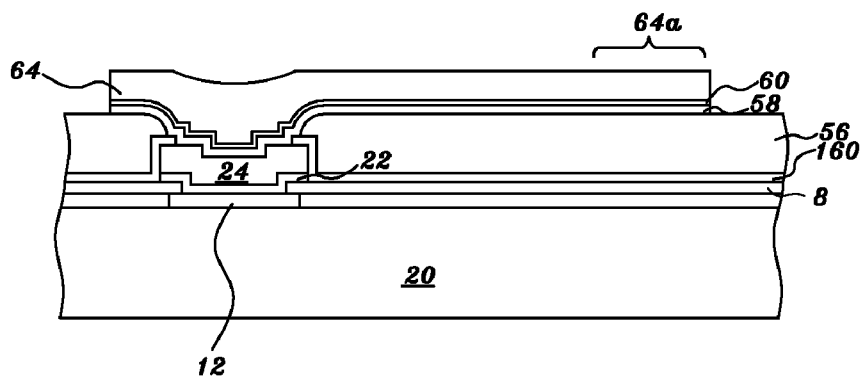


Fig. 10O

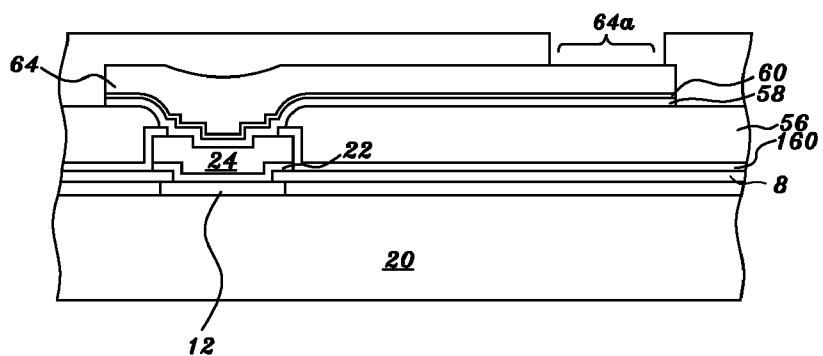


Fig. 10P

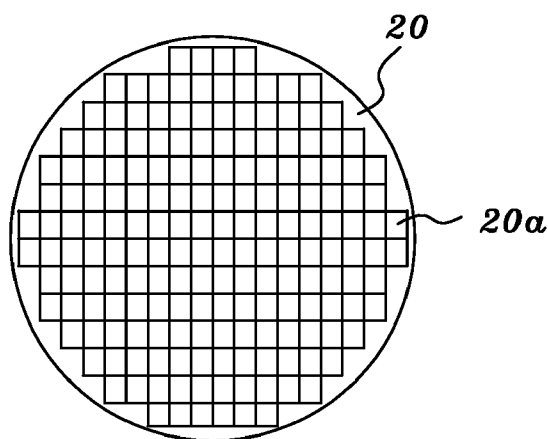


Fig. 10Q

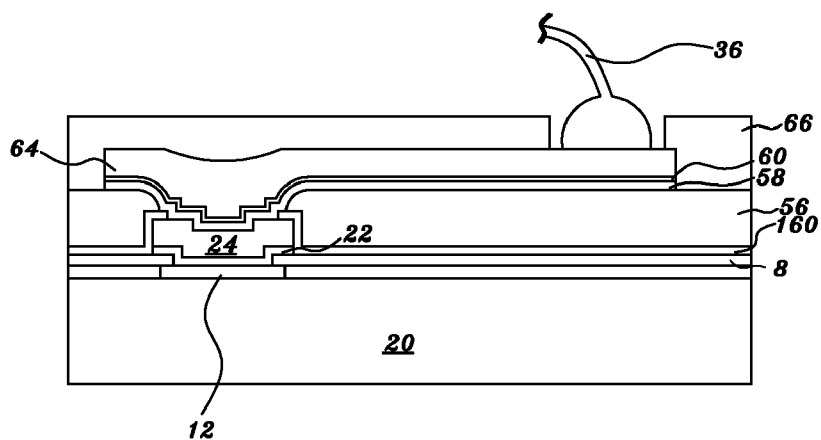


Fig. 10R

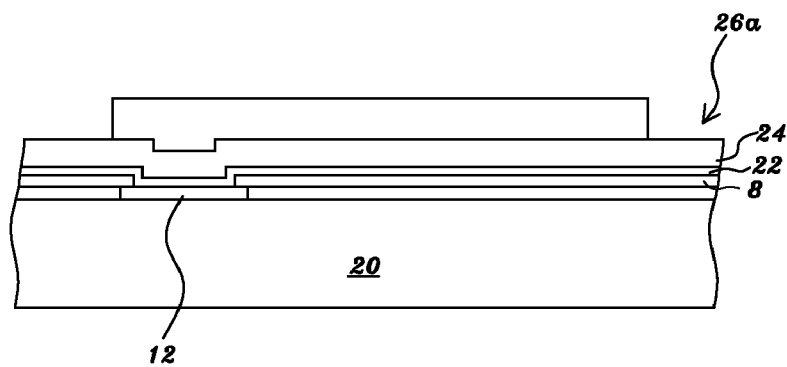


Fig. 11A

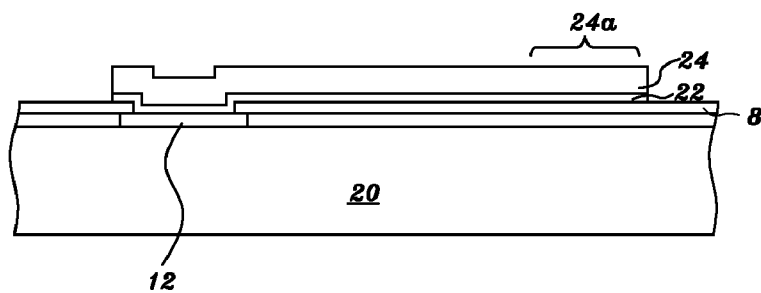


Fig. 11B

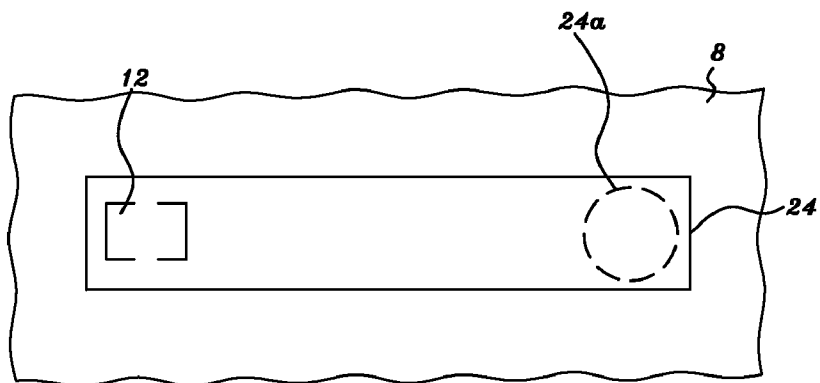


Fig. 11C

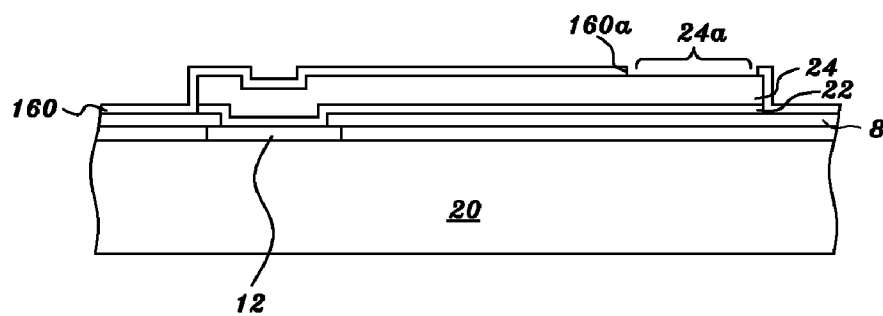


Fig. 11D

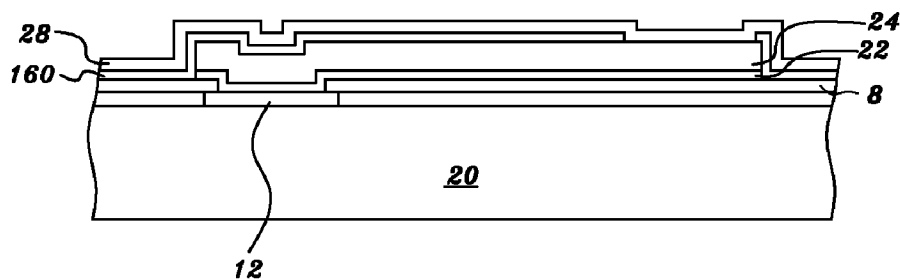


Fig. 11E

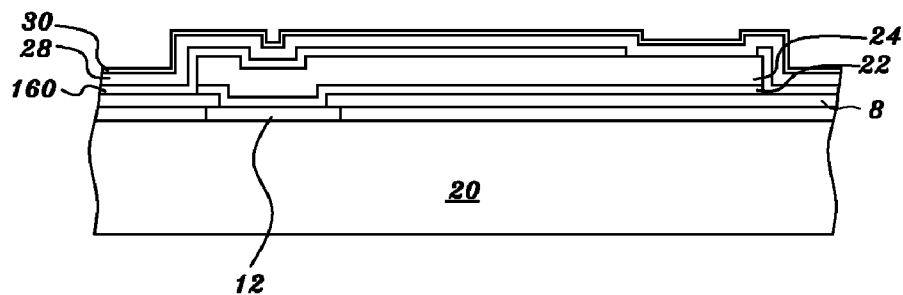


Fig. 11F

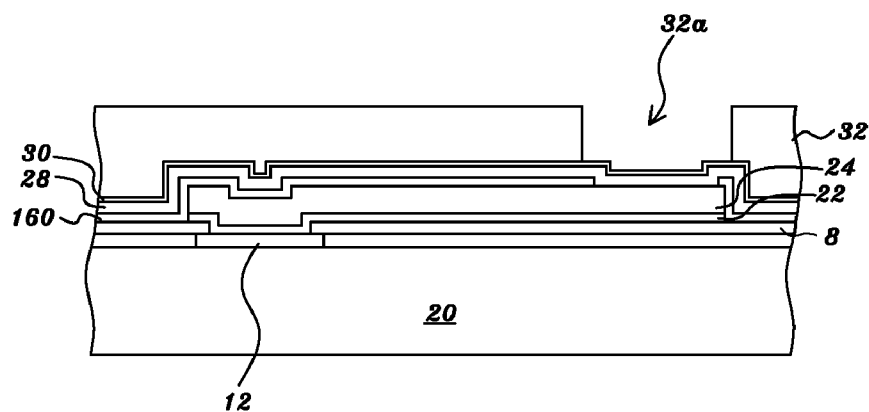


Fig. 11G

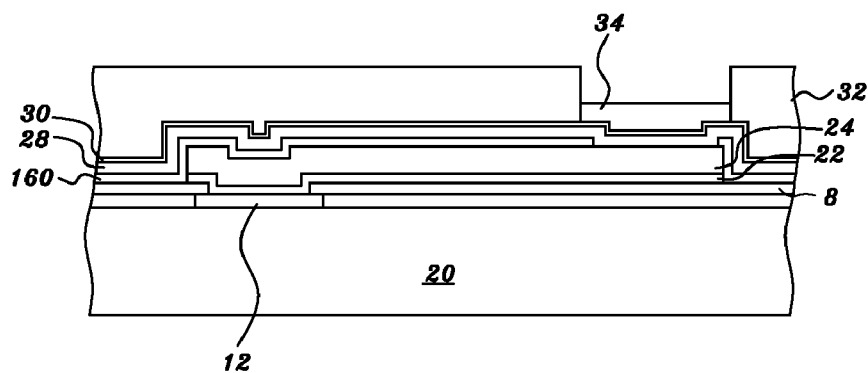


Fig. 11H

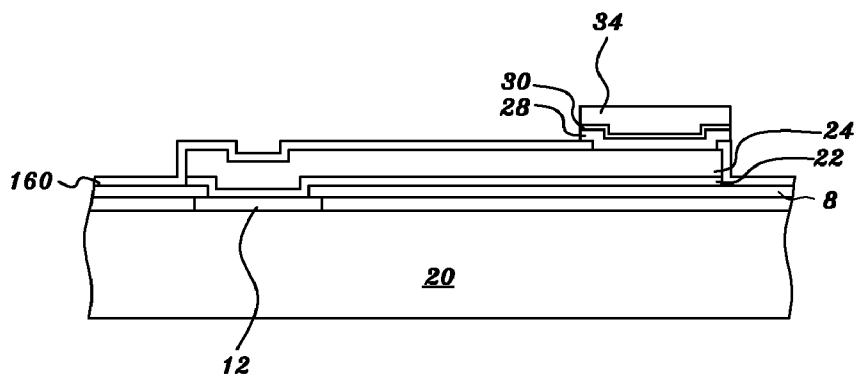


Fig. 11I

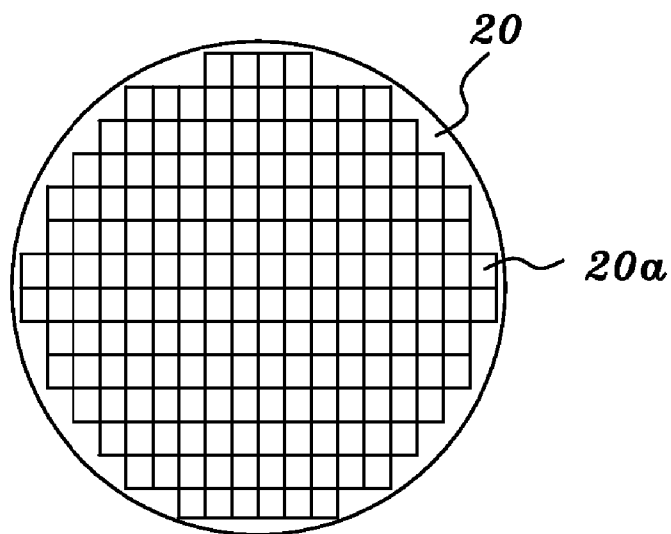


Fig. 11J

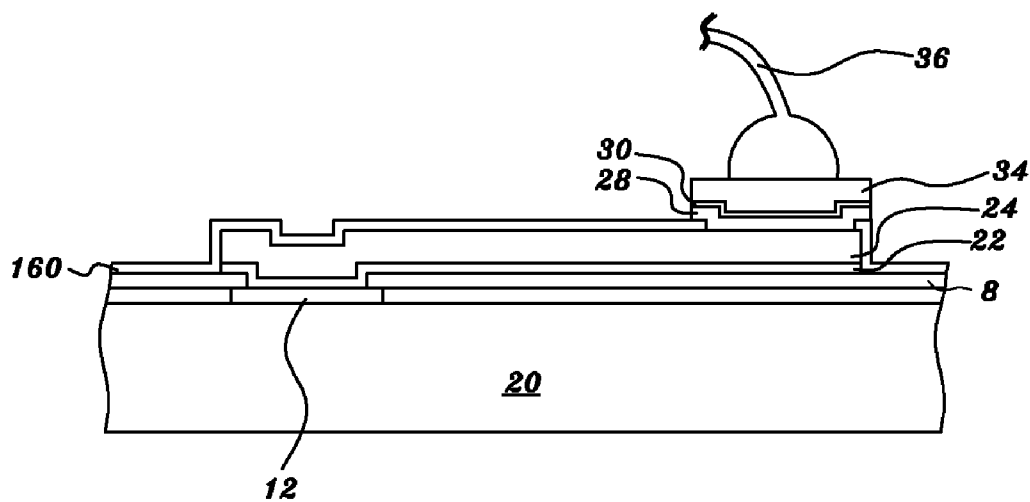


Fig. 11K

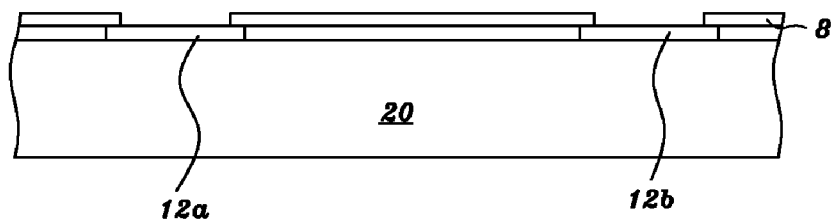


Fig. 11L

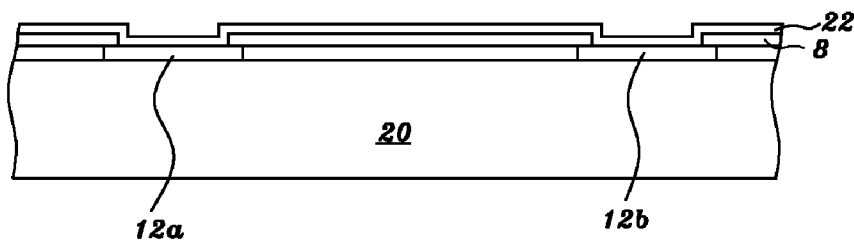


Fig. 11M

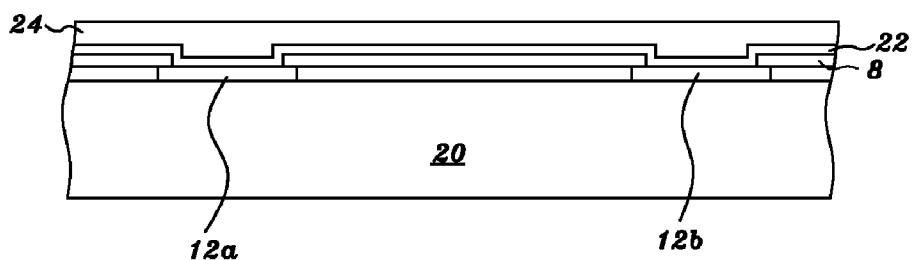


Fig. 11N

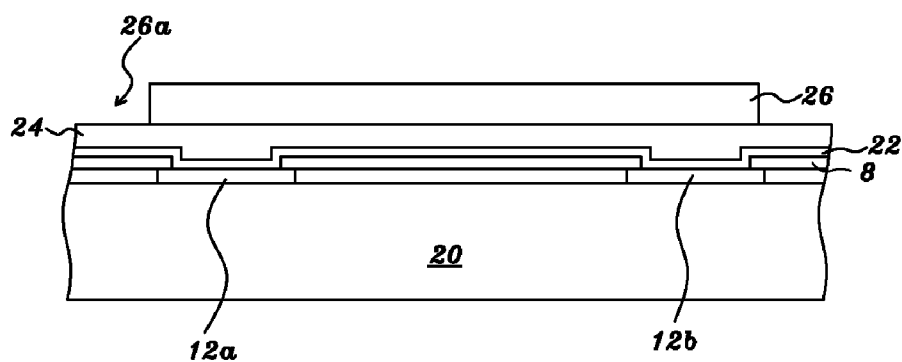


Fig. 11O

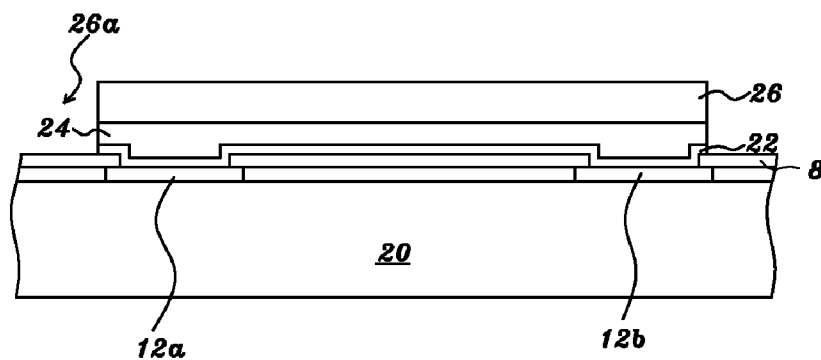


Fig. 11P

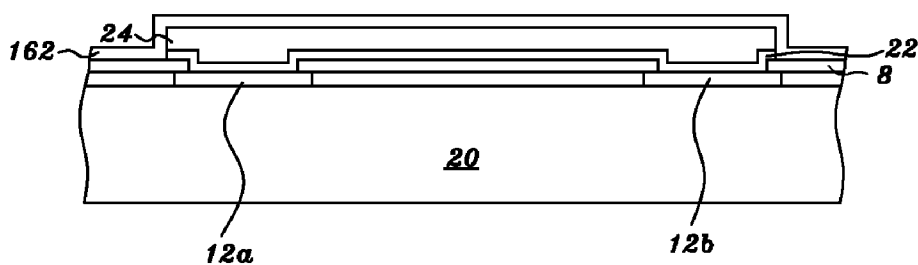


Fig. 11Q

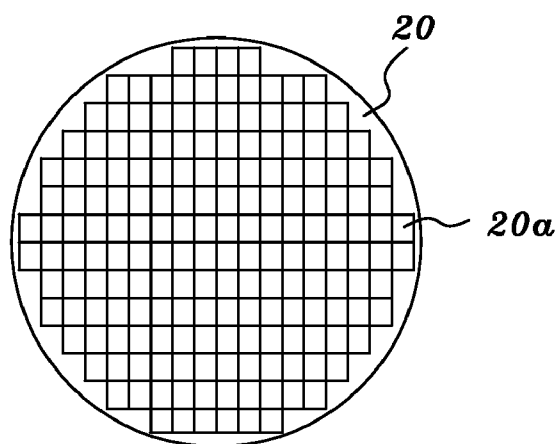


Fig. 11R

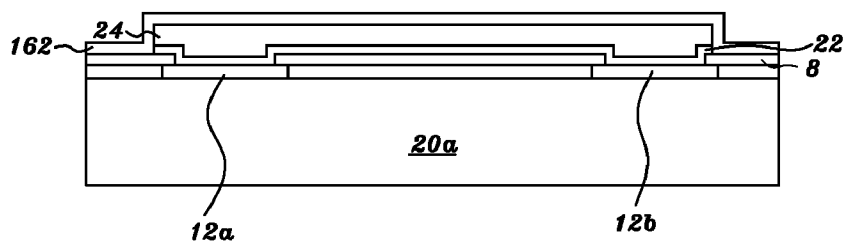


Fig. 11S

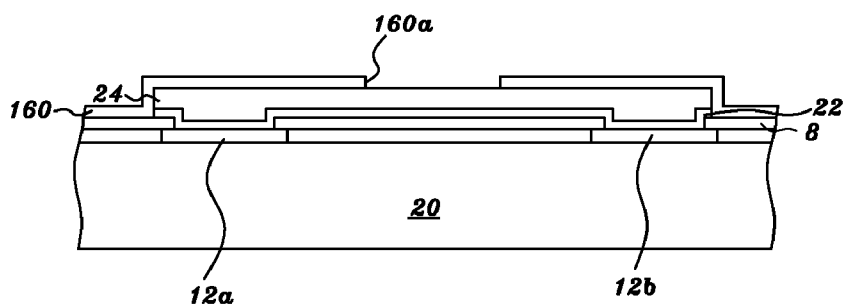


Fig. 11T

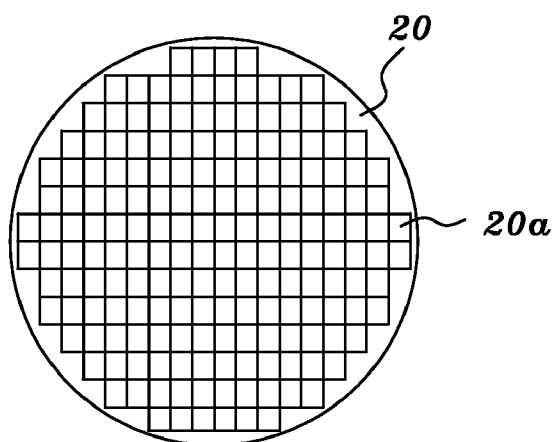


Fig. 11U

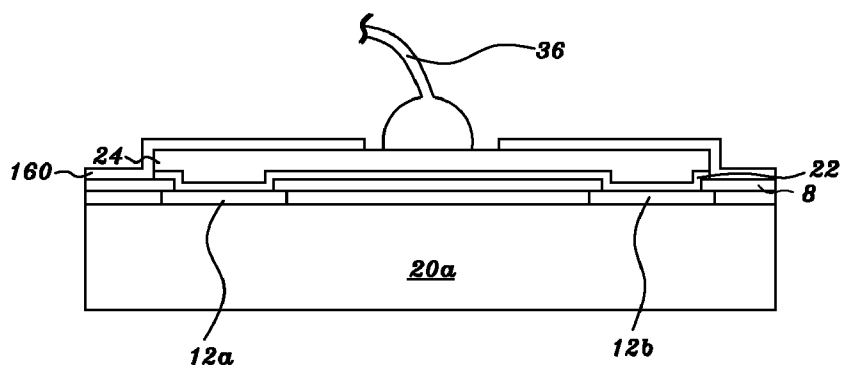


Fig. 11V

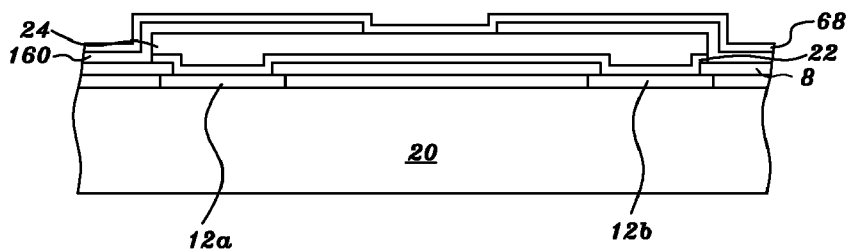


Fig. 11W

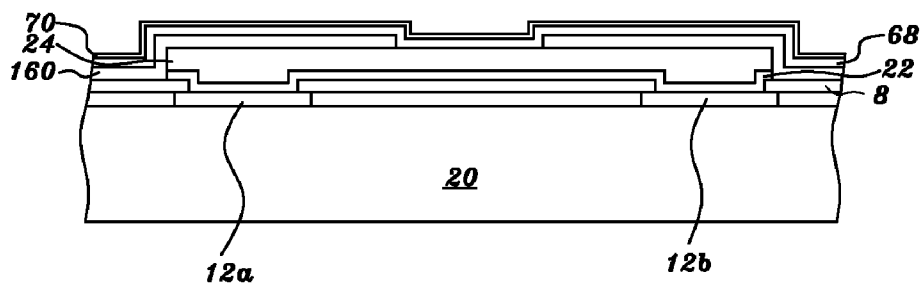


Fig. 11X

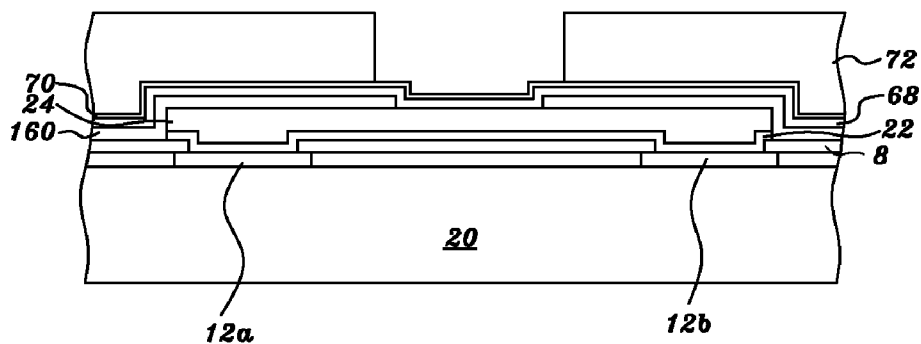


Fig. 11Y

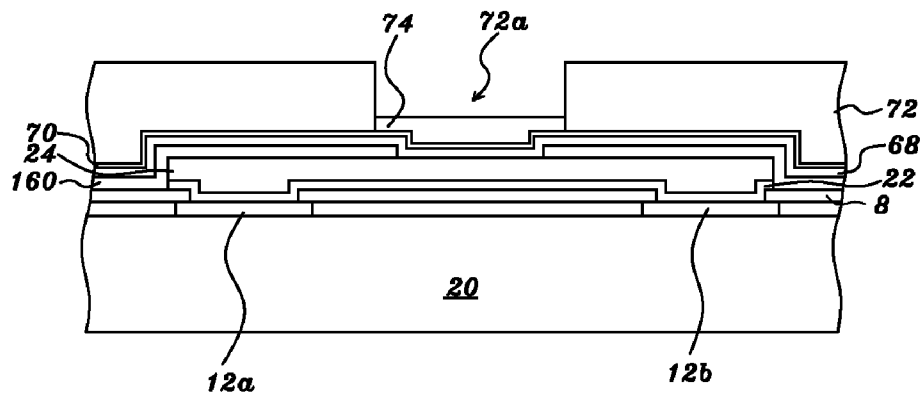


Fig. 11Z

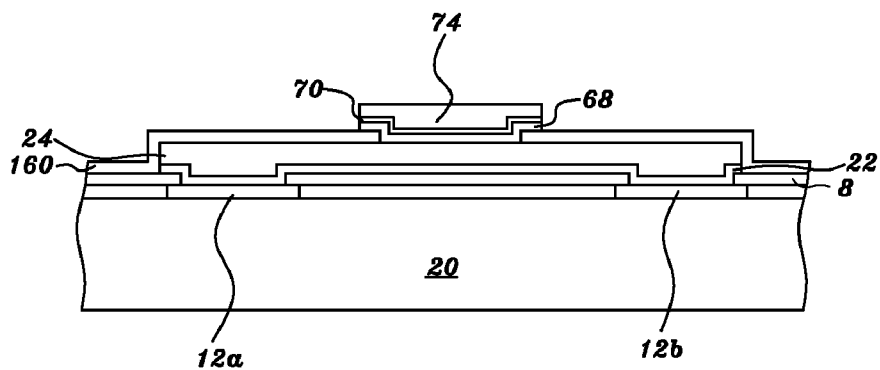


Fig. 12A

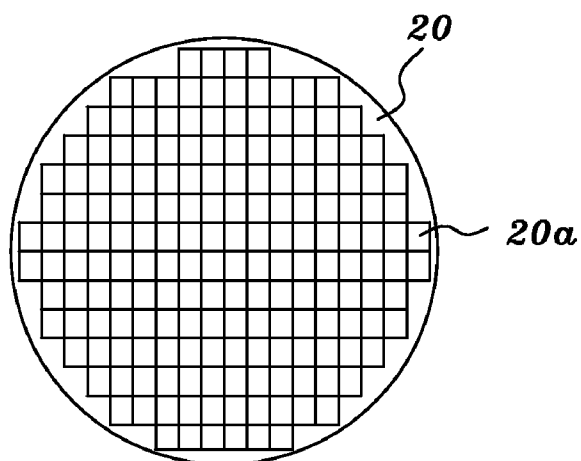


Fig. 12B

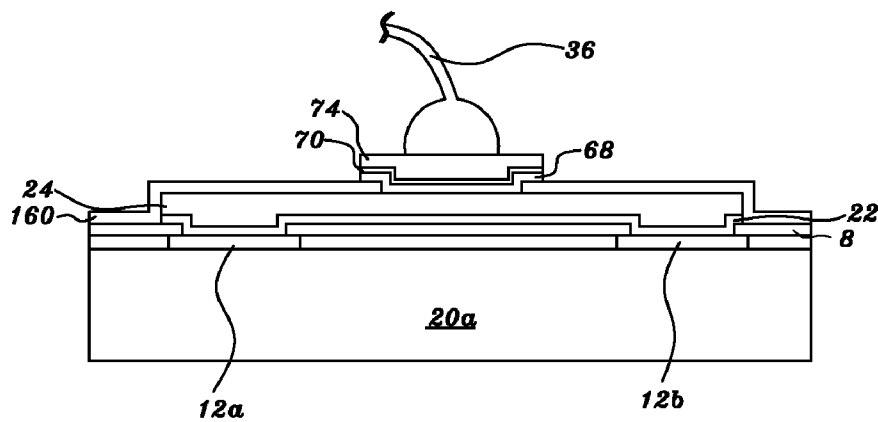


Fig. 12C

SEMICONDUCTOR CHIP STRUCTURE

[0001] This application claims priority to U.S. provisional application No. 60/805,987, filed on Jun. 28 2006, which is herein incorporated by reference in its entirety.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] 1. Field of the Invention

[0003] This invention relates to structures and methods of assembly of integrated circuit chips. More particularly, this invention relates to post-passivation technologies with metal caps.

[0004] 2. Brief Description of the Related Art

[0005] Copper interconnection requires an aluminum cap at the passivation openings to protect the copper from environmental deterioration such as oxidation from the ambient and to provide a metal pad for wire bonding. Today many integrated circuit chips use copper as the interconnection metal. From a performance perspective, copper interconnection offers a higher propagation speed than does an aluminum interconnection, making copper a desirable technological solution for current IC design. However, copper interconnection also incurs reliability concerns. When a copper I/O pad is exposed to atmosphere, its surface is subjected to chemical attack by the oxygen and moisture in the atmosphere. To overcome this problem, prior art has disclosed a method and structure to prevent copper chemical attack. By depositing a metal (such as aluminum (Al)) cap layer on the surface of the copper I/O pad, the copper I/O pad can remain intact in the passivation opening in the ambient. This metal cap layer is especially important where processing through the passivation layer is performed in one fab and then post-passivation processing is performed in another fab. Moreover, an Al (or other metal) pad is able to form a stable bonding structure with Au wire. Copper alone cannot form a bondable structure with Au wire. Therefore, the Al cap layer provides the wire-bonding capability for the copper I/O pad. FIG. 1 shows an aluminum cap 22 on a copper line 24. The Al cap allows the formation of a wire bond 40 attaching to it firmly. For example, U.S. Pat. No. 6,451,681 to Greer and U.S. Pat. No. 6,376,353 to Zhou teach using an Al cap over a copper bond pad for wire bonding. U.S. Pat. No. 6,544,880 to Akram discloses gold over a copper pad and optionally additional metals to prevent formation of intermetallic compounds in wire bonding.

[0006] U.S. Pat. Nos. 6,495,442 and 6,383,916 to M. S. Lin et al disclose a post-passivation interconnection process. The continued emphasis in the semiconductor technology is to create improved performance semiconductor devices at competitive prices. This emphasis over the years has resulted in extreme miniaturization of semiconductor devices, made possible by continued advances of semiconductor processes and materials in combination with new and sophisticated device designs. Most of the semiconductor devices that are at this time being created are aimed at processing digital data. There are however also numerous semiconductor designs that are aimed at incorporating analog functions into devices that simultaneously process digital and analog data, or devices that can be used for the processing of only analog data. One of the major challenges in the creation of analog processing circuitry (using digital

processing procedures and equipment) is that a number of the components that are used for analog circuitry are large in size and are therefore not readily integrated into devices that typically have feature sizes that approach the sub-micron range. The main components that offer a challenge in this respect are capacitors and inductors, since both these components are, for typical analog processing circuits, of considerable size.

[0007] One of the problems that is encountered when creating an inductor on the surface of a semiconductor substrate is that the self-resonance that is caused by the parasitic capacitance between the (spiral) inductor and the underlying substrate will limit the use of the inductor at high frequencies. As part of the design of such an inductor it is therefore of importance to reduce the capacitive coupling between the created inductor and the underlying substrate. Co-pending U.S. patent applications Ser. Nos. 10/445,558, 10/445,559, and 10/445,560 apply the post-passivation process of U.S. Pat. No. 6,383,916 in addition to creating high quality electrical components, such as an inductor, a capacitor or a resistor, on a layer of passivation or on the surface of a thick layer of dielectric.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0008] An object of this invention is to provide post-passivation interconnection wherein copper pads are capped with metal pads.

[0009] Another object of this invention is to provide post-passivation metal interconnection for wire bonding or testing purposes wherein copper pads are capped with a different metal.

[0010] A further object is to provide post-passivation metal interconnection for wire bonding or testing purposes wherein copper pads are capped with another metal and further covered with gold.

[0011] Another object is to deposit thin film passive components on top of an inductor using copper pads capped with aluminum as the connecting node.

[0012] Another object is to attach surface mounted passive components such as capacitors, resistors, and inductors to wirebonds through post-passivation metal lines above the passivation layer.

[0013] In accordance with the objects of the invention, a high performance integrated circuit chip is disclosed.

[0014] Also in accordance with the objects of the invention, a method of fabricating a high performance integrated circuit chip is achieved.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0015] FIGS. 1A-1F are schematic views showing the steps of forming a fine-line interconnecting structure and a passivation layer according to the present invention

[0016] FIGS. 2A through 2K are sectional views showing a structure and process of a aspect of an embodiment of the present invention.

[0017] FIGS. 2L through 2P are sectional views showing a structure and process of a aspect of an embodiment of the present invention.

[0018] FIGS. 2Q through 2R are sectional views showing a structure and process of a aspect of a embodiment of the present invention.

[0019] FIGS. 3A through 3G are sectional views showing a structure and process of a aspect of a embodiment of the present invention.

[0020] FIGS. 3H-a through 3H-b are sectional views showing a structure and process of a aspect of a embodiment of the present invention.

[0021] FIGS. 3I through 3Q are sectional views showing a structure and process of a aspect of a embodiment of the present invention.

[0022] FIGS. 4A through 4I are sectional views showing a structure and process of a aspect of a embodiment of the present invention.

[0023] FIG. 4J is sectional views showing a structure and process of a aspect of a embodiment of the present invention.

[0024] FIG. 4K is sectional views showing a structure and process of a aspect of a embodiment of the present invention.

[0025] FIG. 4L is sectional views showing a structure and process of a aspect of a embodiment of the present invention.

[0026] FIGS. 4M through 4N are sectional views showing a structure and process of a aspect of a embodiment of the present invention.

[0027] FIGS. 4O through 4W are sectional views showing a structure and process of a aspect of a embodiment of the present invention.

[0028] FIGS. 5A through 5D are sectional views showing a structure and process of a aspect of a embodiment of the present invention.

[0029] FIGS. 5A through 5D are sectional views showing a structure and process of a aspect of a embodiment of the present invention.

[0030] FIG. 5E is sectional views showing a structure and process of a aspect of a embodiment of the present invention.

[0031] FIGS. 6A through 6L are sectional views showing a structure and process of a aspect of a embodiment of the present invention.

[0032] FIGS. 6M through 6P are sectional views showing a structure and process of a aspect of a embodiment of the present invention.

[0033] FIGS. 6M through 6P are sectional views showing a structure and process of a aspect of a embodiment of the present invention.

[0034] FIGS. 7A through 7N are sectional views showing a structure and process of a aspect of a embodiment of the present invention.

[0035] FIGS. 8A through 8G are sectional views showing a structure and process of a aspect of a embodiment of the present invention.

[0036] FIGS. 8H through 8Q are sectional views showing a structure and process of a aspect of a embodiment of the present invention.

[0037] FIGS. 9A through 9H are sectional views showing a structure and process of a aspect of a embodiment of the present invention.

[0038] FIGS. 9A through 9H are sectional views showing a structure and process of a aspect of a embodiment of the present invention.

[0039] FIG. 9I is sectional views showing a structure and process of a aspect of a embodiment of the present invention.

[0040] FIG. 9J is sectional views showing a structure and process of a aspect of a embodiment of the present invention.

[0041] FIGS. 10A through 10G are sectional views showing a structure and process of a aspect of a embodiment of the present invention.

[0042] FIGS. 10J through 10R are sectional views showing a structure and process of a aspect of a embodiment of the present invention.

[0043] FIGS. 11A through 11K are sectional views showing a structure and process of a aspect of a embodiment of the present invention.

[0044] FIGS. 11L through 11S are sectional views showing a structure and process of a aspect of a embodiment of the present invention.

[0045] FIG. 11T through FIG. 12C are sectional views showing a structure and process of a aspect of a embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0046] Referring to FIG. 1A-1G, a semiconductor substrate or semiconductor blank wafer 2 may be a silicon substrate or silicon wafer, a GaAs substrate or GaAs wafer, or a SiGe substrate or SiGe wafer. Multiple semiconductor devices 4 are formed in or over the semiconductor substrate 2. The semiconductor device 4 may be a passive device, such as resistor, capacitor, inductor or filter, or an active device, such as p-channel MOS device, n-channel MOS device, CMOS (Complementary Metal Oxide Semiconductor), BJT (Bipolar Junction Transistor) or BiCMOS (Bipolar CMOS) device.

[0047] Referring to FIG. 1A-1G, a circuit structure 6, also called fine line metal trace structure, is formed over the semiconductor substrate 2. The circuit structure 6 comprises multiple patterned metal layers 14 having a thickness of between 0.05 μm and 2 μm and multiple metal plugs 16. For example, the patterned metal layers 14 and the metal plugs 16 are made of copper. Alternatively, the patterned metal layer 14 is made of aluminum or aluminum-alloy, and the metal plug 16 is made of tungsten. One of the patterned metal layers 14 may be formed by a damascene process including sputtering an adhesion/barrier layer, such as tantalum or tantalum nitride, on an insulating layer, composed of Low-K oxide and oxynitride, and in an opening in the insulating layer, then sputtering a first copper layer on the adhesion/barrier layer, then electroplating a second copper

layer on the first copper layer, then removing the first and second copper layers outside the opening in the insulating layer using a chemical mechanical polishing (CMP) process. Alternatively, one of the patterned metal layer **14** may be formed by a process including sputtering an aluminum-alloy layer, containing more than 90 wt % aluminum and less than 10 wt % copper, on an insulating layer, such as oxide, then patterning the aluminum-alloy layer using photolithography and etching processes.

[0048] Referring to FIGS. 1B-1D, the circuit structure **6** may also comprise a coil **18**. The coil **18** is made of gold, aluminum or copper and is formed with a damascene, electroplating or sputtering process. Besides, the coil **18** can be connected to at least two pads **12** via the patterned metal layers **14** of the circuit structure **6** and the metal plugs **16** of the circuit structure **6**, as shown in FIGS. 1C-1D. Alternatively, the coil **18** may be connected to at least two semiconductor devices **4** via the patterned metal layers **14** of the circuit structure **6** and the metal plugs **16** of the circuit structure **6**, as shown in FIG. 1B.

[0049] Referring to FIGS. 1E-1F, alternatively, there may be no active device in or over the semiconductor substrate **2** and under the coil **18**. For example, there is no MOS device in or over the semiconductor substrate **2** and under the coil **18**. The circuit structure **6** comprises the coil **18** and two contacts of the coil **18** connected respectively to two pads **12** exposed by two openings **8a** in a passivation layer **8**, via the patterned metal layers **14** and the metal plugs **16**.

[0050] Multiple dielectric layers **10** having a thickness of less than 3 micrometers are located over the semiconductor substrate **2** and interposed respectively between the neighboring patterned metal layers **14**, and the neighboring patterned metal layers **14** are interconnected through the metal plugs **16** inside the dielectric layer **10**. The dielectric layer **10** is commonly formed by a chemical vapor deposition (CVD) process. The material of the dielectric layer **10** may include silicon oxide, silicon oxynitride, TEOS (Tetraethoxysilane), a compound containing silicon, carbon, oxygen and hydrogen (such as $\text{Si}_w\text{C}_x\text{O}_y\text{H}_z$), silicon nitride (such as Si_3N_4), FSG (Fluorinated Silicate Glass), Black Diamond, SiLK, a porous silicon oxide, a porous compound containing nitrogen, oxygen and silicon, SOG (Spin-On Glass), a polyarylene ether, PBO (Polybenzoxazole), or a material having a low dielectric constant (K) of between 1 and 3.

[0051] Referring to FIGS. 1A-1F, a passivation layer **8** is formed over the circuit structure **6** and the dielectric layers **10**. The passivation layer **8** can protect the semiconductor devices **4** and the circuit structure **6** from being damaged by moisture and foreign ion contamination. In other words, Mobile ions (such as sodium ion), transition metals (such as gold, silver and copper) and impurities can be prevented from penetrating through the passivation layer **8** to the semiconductor devices **4**, such as transistors, polysilicon resistor elements and polysilicon-polysilicon capacitor elements, and to the circuit structure **6**.

[0052] The passivation layer **8** is commonly made of silicon oxide (such as SiO_2), PSG (phosphosilicate glass), silicon nitride (such as Si_3N_4), or silicon oxynitride. The passivation layer **8** commonly has a thickness of more than 0.35 μm . In a preferred case, the silicon nitride layer in the passivation layer **8** has a thickness of more than 0.3 μm . Ten methods for depositing the passivation layer **8** are described as below.

[0053] In a first method, the passivation layer **8** is formed by depositing a silicon oxide layer with a thickness of between 0.2 and 1.2 μm using a CVD method and then depositing a silicon nitride layer with a thickness of 0.2 and 1.2 μm on the silicon oxide layer using a CVD method.

[0054] In a second method, the passivation layer **8** is formed by depositing a silicon oxide layer with a thickness of between 0.2 and 1.2 μm using a CVD method, next depositing a silicon oxynitride layer with a thickness of between 0.05 and 0.15 μm on the silicon oxide layer using a Plasma Enhanced CVD (PECVD) method, and then depositing a silicon nitride layer with a thickness of between 0.2 and 1.2 μm on the silicon oxynitride layer using a CVD method.

[0055] In a third method, the passivation layer **8** is formed by depositing a silicon oxynitride layer with a thickness of between 0.05 and 0.15 μm using a CVD method, next depositing a silicon oxide layer with a thickness of between 0.2 and 1.2 μm on the silicon oxynitride layer using a CVD method, and then depositing a silicon nitride layer with a thickness of between 0.2 and 1.2 μm on the silicon oxide layer using a CVD method.

[0056] In a fourth method, the passivation layer **8** is formed by depositing a first silicon oxide layer with a thickness of between 0.2 and 0.5 μm using a CVD method, next depositing a second silicon oxide layer with a thickness of between 0.5 and 1 μm on the first silicon oxide layer using a spin-coating method, next depositing a third silicon oxide layer with a thickness of between 0.2 and 0.5 μm on the second silicon oxide layer using a CVD method, and then depositing a silicon nitride layer with a thickness of 0.2 and 1.2 μm on the third silicon oxide using a CVD method.

[0057] In a fifth method, the passivation layer **8** is formed by depositing a silicon oxide layer with a thickness of between 0.5 and 2 μm using a High Density Plasma CVD (HDP-CVD) method and then depositing a silicon nitride layer with a thickness of 0.2 and 1.2 μm on the silicon oxide layer using a CVD method.

[0058] In a sixth method, the passivation layer **8** is formed by depositing an Undoped Silicate Glass (USG) layer with a thickness of between 0.2 and 3 μm , next depositing an insulating layer of TEOS, PSG or BPSG (borophosphosilicate glass) with a thickness of between 0.5 and 3 μm on the USG layer, and then depositing a silicon nitride layer with a thickness of 0.2 and 1.2 μm on the insulating layer using a CVD method.

[0059] In a seventh method, the passivation layer **8** is formed by optionally depositing a first silicon oxynitride layer with a thickness of between 0.05 and 0.15 μm using a CVD method, next depositing a silicon oxide layer with a thickness of between 0.2 and 1.2 μm on the first silicon oxynitride layer using a CVD method, next optionally depositing a second silicon oxynitride layer with a thickness of between 0.05 and 0.15 μm on the silicon oxide layer using a CVD method, next depositing a silicon nitride layer with a thickness of between 0.2 and 1.2 μm on the second silicon oxynitride layer or on the silicon oxide using a CVD method, next optionally depositing a third silicon oxynitride layer with a thickness of between 0.05 and 0.15 μm on the silicon nitride layer using a CVD method, and then depositing a silicon oxide layer with a thickness of between 0.2

and 1.2 μm on the third silicon oxynitride layer or on the silicon nitride layer using a CVD method.

[0060] In a eighth method, the passivation layer 8 is formed by depositing a first silicon oxide layer with a thickness of between 0.2 and 1.2 μm using a CVD method, next depositing a second silicon oxide layer with a thickness of between 0.5 and 1.2 μm on the first silicon oxide layer using a spin-coating method, next depositing a third silicon oxide layer with a thickness of between 0.2 and 1.2 μm on the second silicon oxide layer using a CVD method, next depositing a silicon nitride layer with a thickness of between 0.2 and 1.2 μm on the third silicon oxide layer using a CVD method, and then depositing a fourth silicon oxide layer with a thickness of between 0.2 and 1.2 μm on the silicon nitride layer using a CVD method.

[0061] In a ninth method, the passivation layer 8 is formed by depositing a first silicon oxide layer with a thickness of between 0.5 and 2 μm using a HDP-CVD method, next depositing a silicon nitride layer with a thickness of between 0.2 and 1.2 μm on the first silicon oxide layer using a CVD method, and then depositing a second silicon oxide layer with a thickness of between 0.5 and 2 μm on the silicon nitride using a HDP-CVD method.

[0062] In a tenth method, the passivation layer 8 is formed by depositing a first silicon nitride layer with a thickness of between 0.2 and 1.2 μm using a CVD method, next depositing a silicon oxide layer with a thickness of between 0.2 and 1.2 μm on the first silicon nitride layer using a CVD method, and then depositing a second silicon nitride layer with a thickness of between 0.2 and 1.2 μm on the silicon oxide layer using a CVD method.

[0063] Referring to FIGS. 1A-1F, the opening 8a in the passivation layer 8 exposes the pad 12 of the circuit structure 6 used to input or output signals or to be connected to a power source or a ground reference. The pad 12 may be composed of sputtered aluminum or sputtered aluminum-copper alloy, or of electroplated copper having a bottom surface and side walls covered with a barrier layer, such as tantalum or tantalum nitride.

[0064] The opening 8a have a maximum transverse dimension of between 2 and 30 μm or between 30 and 300 μm . The shape of the opening 8a may be a circle, and the diameter of the circle-shaped opening 8a may be between 2 and 30 μm or between 30 and 300 μm . Alternatively, the shape of the opening 8a may be a square, and the greatest diagonal length of the square-shaped opening 8a may be between 2 and 30 μm or between 30 and 300 μm . Alternatively, the shape of the opening 8a may be a polygon, and the polygon-shaped opening 8a may have a greatest diagonal length of between 3 and 30 μm or between 30 and 300 μm . Alternatively, the shape of the opening 8a may also be a rectangle, and the rectangle-shaped opening 8a may have a width of between 2 and 40 μm . Further, there may be the semiconductor device 4 under the pad 12 exposed by the opening 8a. Alternatively, there may be none of the semiconductor device 4 under the pad 12 exposed by the opening 8a.

[0065] The semiconductor substrate 2, the circuit structure 6, the dielectric layer 10, the passivation layer 8 and the pad 12 are described in the above paragraphs. Below, the element of semiconductor wafer 20 under the passivation layer

8 may be any of the structures shown in FIGS. 1A-1F under the passivation layer 8; the semiconductor wafer 20 represents the combination of the semiconductor substrate 2, the semiconductor devices 4, the circuit structure 6 (including the metal layers 14 and the metal plugs 16) and the dielectric layers 10 in FIG. 1A, or the combination of the semiconductor substrate 2, the semiconductor devices 4, the circuit structure 6 (including the metal layers 14, the metal plugs 16, and the coil 18) and the dielectric layers 10 in from FIG. 1B to FIG. 1D, or the combination of the semiconductor substrate 2, the circuit structure 6 (including the metal layer 14, the metal plug 16, and the coil 18) and the dielectric layers 10 in FIG. 1E and FIG. 1F.

Aspect 1 of Embodiment 1

[0066] Referring to FIG. 2A, an adhesion/barrier layer 22 having a thickness of between 0.01 and 0.7 μm is sputtered on the passivation layer 8 and on the pad 12 exposed by the opening 8a in the passivation layer 8. The material of the adhesion/barrier layer 22 may include titanium, titanium nitride, a titanium-tungsten alloy, chromium, tantalum, tantalum nitride, or a composite of the abovementioned materials.

[0067] For example, the adhesion/barrier layer 22 can be formed by sputtering a tantalum layer with a thickness of between 0.01 and 0.7 μm on the passivation layer 8 including silicon nitride and on the pad 12, principally including electroplated copper, exposed by the opening 8a. Alternatively, the adhesion/barrier layer 22 can be formed by sputtering a layer of tantalum nitride with a thickness of between 0.01 and 0.7 μm on the passivation layer 8 including silicon nitride and on the pad 12, principally including electroplated copper, exposed by the opening 8a.

[0068] Referring to FIG. 2B, a metal layer 24 having a thickness of between 0.5 and 2 μm or between 0.5 and 5 μm is sputtered on the adhesion/barrier layer 22. For example, the metal layer 24 can be formed by sputtering an aluminum-containing layer with a thickness of between 0.5 and 2 μm or between 0.5 and 5 μm on the adhesion/barrier layer 22, such as tantalum layer. Preferably, the metal layer 24 may be formed by sputtering an aluminum-containing layer with a thickness of between 0.2 and 2 μm or between 0.5 and 5 μm on the adhesion/barrier layer 22, such as tantalum layer.

[0069] Alternatively, the metal layer 24 can be formed by sputtering an aluminum-containing layer, such as an aluminum-copper alloy, with a thickness of between 0.5 and 5 μm on the adhesion/barrier layer 22, such as layer of tantalum nitride. Preferably, the metal layer 24 may be formed by sputtering an aluminum-containing layer, such as an aluminum-copper alloy, with a thickness of between 0.2 and 2 μm or between 0.5 and 5 μm on the adhesion/barrier layer 22, such as layer of tantalum nitride.

[0070] Referring to FIG. 2C, a photoresist layer 26 is formed on the metal layer 24 by spin-on coating. Next, the photoresist layer 26 is patterned with the processes of exposure, development, etc., to form a patterned photoresist layer 26 on the metal layer 24 over the pad 12 principally including copper. For example, the patterned photoresist layer 26 can be formed by spin-on coating a positive-type photosensitive polymer layer having a thickness of between 5 and 30 μm , and preferably of between 7 and 15 μm , on the metal layer 24, then exposing the photosensitive layer using

a 1× stepper or 1× contact aligner with at least two of G-line having a wavelength ranging from 434 to 438 nm, H-line having a wavelength ranging from 403 to 407 nm, and I-line having a wavelength ranging from 363 to 367 nm, illuminating the photosensitive polymer layer, that is, G-line and H-line, G-line and I-line, H-line and I-line, or G-line, H-line and I-line illuminate the photosensitive polymer layer, and then developing the exposed polymer layer.

[0071] Referring to FIG. 2D, the metal layer 24 and the adhesion/barrier layer 22 not under the patterned photoresist layer 26 are sequentially removed with a dry etching method, and preferably with a dry plasma etching method. For example, the adhesion/barrier layer 22 and the metal layer 24 not under the patterned photoresist layer 26 may be etched with a plasma containing fluorine or a plasma containing argon. Next, the patterned photoresist layer 26 is removed using an organic solution with amide. However, some residuals from the patterned photoresist layer 26 or other contaminants could remain on the patterned metal cap 24. Thereafter, the residuals or other contaminants can be removed from the patterned metal cap 24 with a plasma, such as O₂ plasma or plasma containing fluorine of below 200 PPM and oxygen.

[0072] Thereby, a patterned metal cap 24 can be formed on the adhesion/barrier layer 22 over the pad 12.

[0073] Referring to FIG. 2E, an adhesion/barrier layer 28 having a thickness of between 0.01 and 0.7 μm is sputtered on the passivation layer 8 and on the patterned metal cap 24. The material of the adhesion/barrier layer 28 may include titanium, titanium nitride, a titanium-tungsten alloy, chromium, tantalum, tantalum nitride, or a composite of the abovementioned materials. For example, the adhesion/barrier layer 28 can be formed by sputtering a titanium-tungsten alloy layer with a thickness of between 0.01 and 0.7 μm on the passivation layer 8 and on the patterned metal cap 24, such as an aluminum-copper alloy. Alternatively, the adhesion/barrier layer 28 can be formed by sputtering a titanium layer with a thickness of between 0.01 and 0.7 μm on the passivation layer 8 and on the patterned metal cap 24, such as an aluminum-copper alloy.

[0074] Referring to FIG. 2F, a seed layer 30 having a thickness of between 0.005 and 2 μm can be sputtered on the adhesion/barrier layer 28. The seed layer 30 is beneficial to electroplating a metal layer thereon. Thus, the material of the seed layer 30 varies with the material of the electroplated metal layer formed on the seed layer 30. When a gold layer is to be electroplated on the seed layer 30, gold (Au) is a preferable material to the seed layer 30. When a copper layer is to be electroplated on the seed layer 30, copper (Cu) is a preferable material to the seed layer 30. When a silver layer is to be electroplated on the seed layer 30, silver (Ag) is a preferable material to the seed layer 30. When a palladium layer is to be electroplated on the seed layer 30, palladium (Pd) is a preferable material to the seed layer 30. When a platinum layer is to be electroplated on the seed layer 30, platinum (Pt) is a preferable material to the seed layer 30. When a rhodium layer is to be electroplated on the seed layer 30, rhodium (Rh) is a preferable material to the seed layer 30. When a ruthenium layer is to be electroplated on the seed layer 30, ruthenium (Ru) is a preferable material to the seed layer 30. When a rhenium layer is to be electroplated on the seed layer 30, rhenium (Re) is a preferable material to the

seed layer 30. When a nickel layer is to be electroplated on the seed layer 30, nickel (Ni) is a preferable material to the seed layer 30.

[0075] For example, when the adhesion/barrier layer 28 is formed by sputtering a titanium-tungsten alloy layer with a thickness of between 0.01 and 0.7 μm, the seed layer 30 can be formed by sputtering a gold layer with a thickness of between 0.005 and 2 μm on the titanium-tungsten alloy layer. When the adhesion/barrier layer 28 is formed by sputtering a titanium-tungsten alloy layer with a thickness of between 0.01 and 0.7 μm, the seed layer 30 can be formed by sputtering a copper layer with a thickness of between 0.005 and 2 μm on the titanium-tungsten alloy layer. When the adhesion/barrier layer 28 is formed by sputtering a titanium layer with a thickness of between 0.01 and 0.7 μm, the seed layer 30 can be formed by sputtering a gold layer with a thickness of between 0.005 and 2 μm on the titanium layer. When the adhesion/barrier layer 28 is formed by sputtering a titanium layer with a thickness of between 0.01 and 0.7 μm, the seed layer 30 can be formed by sputtering a copper layer with a thickness of between 0.005 and 2 μm on the titanium layer.

[0076] Referring to FIG. 2G, a photoresist layer 32 is formed on the seed layer 30. Next, the photoresist layer 32 is patterned with the processes of exposure, development, etc., to form an opening 32a in the photoresist layer 32 exposing the seed layer 30 over the patterned metal cap 24. For example, the photoresist layer 32 can be formed by spin-on coating a positive-type photosensitive polymer layer having a thickness of between 5 and 30 μm, and preferably of between 7 and 15 μm, on the seed layer 30, then exposing the photosensitive polymer layer using a 1× stepper or 1× contact aligner with at least two of G-line having a wavelength ranging from 434 to 438 nm, H-line having a wavelength ranging from 403 to 407 nm, and I-line having a wavelength ranging from 363 to 367 nm, illuminating the photosensitive polymer layer, that is, G-line and H-line, G-line and I-line, H-line and I-line, or G-line, H-line and I-line illuminate the photosensitive polymer layer, then developing the exposed polymer layer to form an opening in the polymer layer exposing the seed layer 30, and then removing the residual polymeric material or other contaminants on the seed layer 30 with an O₂ plasma or a plasma containing fluorine of below 200 PPM and oxygen, such that the photoresist layer 32 can be patterned with an opening 32a in the photoresist layer 32 exposing the seed layer 30.

[0077] Referring to FIG. 2H, a metal layer 34 having a thickness of between 1 and 25 μm is electroplated on the seed layer 30 exposed by the opening 32a. The metal layer 34 may be a single layer made of gold, copper, palladium, platinum, or nickel. The metal layer 34 may also be a composite layer made of the abovementioned metals.

[0078] For example, the metal layer 34 may be formed by electroplating a gold layer with a thickness of between 1 and 10 μm on the seed layer 30, made of gold, exposed by the opening 32a. Alternatively, the metal layer 34 may be formed by electroplating a copper layer with a thickness of between 1 and 15 μm on the seed layer 30, made of copper, exposed by the opening 32a. Alternatively, the metal layer 34 may be formed by electroplating a copper layer with a thickness of between 1 and 15 μm on the seed layer 30, made of copper, exposed by the opening 32a, next electroplating

a nickel layer with a thickness of between 0.1 and 5 μm on the copper layer in the opening 32a, and then electroplating a gold layer with a thickness of between 0.01 and 2 μm on the nickel layer in the opening 32a. Alternatively, the metal layer 34 may be formed by electroplating a copper layer with a thickness of between 1 and 15 μm on the seed layer 30, made of copper, exposed by the opening 32a, and then electroplating a gold layer with a thickness of between 0.01 and 2 μm on the copper layer in the opening 32a. Alternatively, the metal layer 34 may be formed by electroplating a copper layer with a thickness of between 1 and 15 μm on the seed layer 30, made of copper, exposed by the opening 32a, next electroplating a nickel layer with a thickness of between 0.1 and 5 μm on the copper layer in the opening 32a, and then electroplating a palladium layer with a thickness of between 0.01 and 2 μm on the nickel layer in the opening 32a. Alternatively, the metal layer 34 may be formed by electroplating a copper layer with a thickness of between 1 and 15 μm on the seed layer 30, made of copper, exposed by the opening 32a, next electroplating a nickel layer with a thickness of between 0.1 and 5 μm on the copper layer in the opening 32a, and then electroplating a platinum layer with a thickness of between 0.01 and 2 μm on the nickel layer in the opening 32a.

[0079] Referring to FIG. 2I, after the metal layer 34 is formed, the photoresist layer 32 can be removed using an organic solution with amide. Alternatively, the photoresist layer 32 can be removed using an inorganic solution, such as sulfuric acid (H_2SO_4) or hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2). Alternatively, the photoresist layer 32 can be removed using an O_2 plasma or a plasma containing fluorine of below 200 PPM and oxygen.

[0080] Next, the seed layer 30 and the adhesion/barrier layer 28 not under the metal layer 34 are sequentially removed with a dry etching method or a wet etching method. As to the wet etching method, when the adhesion/barrier layer 28 is a titanium-tungsten alloy layer, it can be etched with a solution containing hydrogen peroxide at the temperature of between 40 and 50 degree centigrade for a time of between 3 and 20 minutes; when the seed layer 30 is a gold layer, it can be etched with an iodine-containing solution, such as a solution containing potassium iodide; when the seed layer 30 is a copper layer, it can be etched with a solution containing ammonium hydroxide (NH_4OH). As to the dry etching method, when the adhesion/barrier layer 28 is a titanium-tungsten alloy layer, it can be etched with an argon sputter process; when the seed layer 30 is a gold layer, it can be removed with an argon sputter process. Generally, the dry etching method to etch the seed layer 30 and the adhesion/barrier layer 28 not under the metal layer 34 may include a chemical plasma etching process, a sputtering etching process, such as an argon sputter process, or a chemical vapor etching process. So far, a semiconductor wafer 20 is formed by the above-mentioned steps.

[0081] Next, referring to FIG. 2J and FIG. 2K, the semiconductor wafer can be diced into a plurality of individual semiconductor chips 20a. When one of the semiconductor chips 20a is being packaged, one end of a wire 36 made of gold can be ball bonded on the metal layer 34 of the semiconductor chip 20a by a wire-bonding process. The other end of the wire 36 can be wedge bonded on a pad of an external circuit. Therefore, the metal layer 34 of the semiconductor chip 20a may be used to be connected with

an external circuit. The external circuit may be a ball-grid-array (BGA) substrate, a printed circuit board (PCB) comprising a glass fiber as a core, a flexible tape comprising a polymer layer (such as polyimide) having a thickness of between 30 and 200 μm and not comprising any polymer layer with glass fiber, a ceramic substrate comprising a ceramic material as insulating layers between circuit layers, a glass substrate having circuit layers made of Indium Tin Oxide (ITO), or a silicon substrate.

Aspect 2 of Embodiment 1

[0082] After the step shown in FIG. 2G is completed, a metal layer 34 having a thickness of between 5 and 25 μm is electroplated on the seed layer 30 exposed by the opening 32a. The metal layer 34 may be a single layer made of gold, copper, palladium, platinum, or nickel. The metal layer 34 may also be a composite layer made of the abovementioned metals, the metal layer 34 use to be metal bump.

[0083] For example, the metal layer 34 may be formed by electroplating a gold layer having a thickness of between 5 and 25 μm on the seed layer 30, made of gold, exposed by the opening 32a. Alternatively, the metal layer 34 may be formed by electroplating a copper layer having a thickness of between 5 and 25 μm on the seed layer 30, made of copper, exposed by the opening 32a, next electroplating a nickel layer having a thickness of between 0.1 and 5 μm on the copper layer in the opening 32a, and then electroplating a gold layer having a thickness of between 0.01 and 2 μm on the nickel layer in the opening 32a. Alternatively, the metal layer 34 may be formed by electroplating a copper layer having a thickness of between 5 and 25 μm on the seed layer 30, made of copper, exposed by the opening 32a, and then electroplating a gold layer having a thickness of between 0.01 and 2 μm on the copper layer in the opening 32a. Alternatively, the metal layer 34 may be formed by electroplating a copper layer having a thickness of between 5 and 25 μm on the seed layer 30, made of copper, exposed by the opening 32a, next electroplating a nickel layer having a thickness of between 0.1 and 5 μm on the copper layer in the opening 32a, and then electroplating a palladium layer having a thickness of between 0.01 and 2 μm on the nickel layer in the opening 32a. Alternatively, the metal layer 34 may be formed by electroplating a copper layer having a thickness of between 5 and 25 μm on the seed layer 30, made of copper, exposed by the opening 32a, next electroplating a nickel layer having a thickness of between 0.1 and 5 μm on the copper layer in the opening 32a, and then electroplating a platinum layer having a thickness of between 0.01 and 2 μm on the nickel layer in the opening 32a.

[0084] Next, the photoresist layer 32 can be removed using an organic solution with amide. Alternatively, the photoresist layer 32 can be removed using an inorganic solution, such as sulfuric acid (H_2SO_4) or hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2). Alternatively, the photoresist layer 32 can be removed using an O_2 plasma or a plasma containing fluorine of below 200 PPM and oxygen.

[0085] Referring to FIG. 2L, the seed layer 30 and the adhesion/barrier layer 28 not under the metal layer 34 are

sequentially removed with a dry etching method or a wet etching method. As to the wet etching methods, when the adhesion/barrier layer **28** is a titanium-tungsten alloy layer, it can be etched with a solution containing hydrogen peroxide at the temperature of between 40 and 50 degree centigrade for a time of between 3 and 20 minutes; when the seed layer **30** is a gold layer, it can be etched with an iodine-containing solution, such as a solution containing potassium iodide; when the seed layer **30** is a copper layer, it can be etched with a solution containing ammonium hydroxide (NH_4OH). As to the dry etching methods, when the adhesion/barrier layer **28** is a titanium-tungsten alloy layer, it can be etched with an argon sputter process; when the seed layer **30** is a gold layer, it can be removed with an argon sputter process. Generally, the dry etching method to etch the seed layer **30** and the adhesion/barrier layer **28** not under the metal layer **34** may include a chemical plasma etching process, a sputtering etching process, such as an argon sputter process, or a chemical vapor etching process. So far, a semiconductor wafer is formed by the above-mentioned steps.

[0086] Referring to FIG. 2I, the semiconductor wafer **20** can be diced into a plurality of individual semiconductor chips **20a**.

[0087] When one of the semiconductor chips is being packaged, the metal layer **34** can be connected to an external circuit via a TAB (Tape Automated Bonding) technology, a COG (chip on glass) technology, a TCP (Tape Carrier Package) method or a COF (chip on film) method. The external circuit may be a ball-grid-array (BGA) substrate, a printed circuit board (PCB) comprising a glass fiber as a core, a flexible tape comprising a polymer layer (such as polyimide) having a thickness of between 30 and 200 μm and not comprising any polymer layer with glass fiber, a ceramic substrate comprising a ceramic material as insulating layers between circuit layers, a glass substrate having circuit layers made of Indium Tin Oxide (ITO), or a silicon substrate.

[0088] Referring to FIG. 2M, the metal layer **34** can be connected to a transparent conductive layer **40**, made of indium tin oxide (ITO), having a thickness of between 5 and 50 μm , on a glass substrate wire via ACF (anisotropic conductive film) or ACP (anisotropic conductive paste) **42**, described as below. Via a thermal pressing process, the metal layer **34** is pressed into ACF (anisotropic conductive film)/ACP (anisotropic conductive paste) **42** preformed on the glass substrate **38** and on the transparent conductive layer **40**. Thus, metal particles inside ACF/ACP **42** cluster between the metal layer **34** and the transparent conductive layer **40**, leading the metal layer **34** to be electrically coupled to the transparent conductive layer **40** on the glass substrate **38**. Alternatively, the metal layer **34** may be electrically connected to a ceramic board or an organic substrate through metal particles in ACF/ACP **42** preformed on the ceramic board or organic substrate, as mentioned above.

[0089] Referring to FIG. 2N, the metal layer **34** can be connected to a flexible film via ACF (anisotropic conductive film) or ACP (anisotropic conductive paste) **42**, described as below. The flexible film comprises a polymer layer **38**, a copper trace **44** having a thickness of between 5 and 50 μm on the polymer layer **38**, a solder mask on the copper trace **44** and on the polymer layer **38**, and a conductive layer **40**

having a thickness of between 0.01 and 5 μm on the copper trace **44** exposed by an opening in the solder mask. Gold is a preferable material to the conductive layer **40**. In a thermal pressing process, the metal layer **34** is pressed into ACF/ACP **42** preformed on the solder mask and the conductive layer **40** of the flexible film. Thus, metallic particles inside ACF/ACP **42** cluster between the metal layer **34** and the conductive layer **40** on the copper trace **44**, leading the gold bump **34** to be electrically coupled to the conductive layer **40** of the flexible film.

[0090] Referring to FIG. 2O, the metal layer **34** can be connected to a flexible film via tin-to-gold bonding, tin-to-platinum bonding, tin-to-palladium bonding, gold-to-gold bonding, gold-to-platinum bonding or gold-to-palladium bonding, described as below. Via a TAB technology, the metal layer **34** is bonded to a flexible film, such that the metal layer **34** can be connected to an external circuit, such as another semiconductor chip, printed circuit board, glass substrate, another flexible film, or ceramic substrate through the flexible film, wherein the printed circuit board containing a core with glass fiber and multiple circuit layers over and under the core, and the flexible film containing a polymer layer **38**, such as polyimide, having a thickness of between 30 and 200 μm and a circuit layer **44** on the polymer layer.

[0091] In the process of fabricating the circuit layer **44** of the flexible film in FIGS. 2N and 2O, an adhesion/barrier layer, such as a layer of nickel, titanium, chromium or a titanium-tungsten alloy, having a thickness of between 0.1 and 0.7 μm , is sputtered on the polymer layer **38**. Next, a seed layer, such as a copper layer, having a thickness of between 0.05 and 0.3 μm , is sputtered on the metal layer. Next, a photoresist layer is formed on the seed layer and an opening in the photoresist layer exposes the seed layer. Next, a copper layer having a thickness of between 5 and 50 μm is electroplated on the seed layer exposed by the opening in the photoresist layer. Next, the photoresist layer is removed, and then the seed layer and the adhesion/barrier layer not under the electroplated copper layer are also removed.

[0092] After the metal trace **44** is formed on the polymer layer **38**, a solder mask is formed on the electroplated copper layer of the metal trace **44** and on the polymer layer **38** by screen printing or laminating. An opening in the solder mask exposes the electroplated copper layer of the metal trace **44**. For example, the solder mask may be formed by laminating a polyimide layer having a thickness of between 4 and 60 μm , and preferably of between 6 and 24 μm , on the electroplated copper layer of the metal trace **44** and on the polymer layer **38**, then removing part of the laminated polyimide layer using laser for forming an opening in the laminated polyimide layer exposing the electroplated copper layer of the metal trace **44**. Alternatively, the laminated polyimide layer may be photosensitive, and the opening in the laminated polyimide layer may be formed to expose the electroplated copper layer of the metal trace **44** by a photolithography process.

[0093] Next, via an electroless plating method, a tin layer **46** having a thickness of between 0.1 and 5 μm is formed on the electroplated copper layer of the metal trace **44** exposed by the opening in the solder mask layer. Alternatively, via an electroless plating method, a gold layer having a thickness of between 0.01 and 2 μm may be formed on the electro-

plated copper layer of the metal trace 44 exposed by the opening in the solder mask layer. Therefore, the flexible film comprises an inner lead containing an inner part of the electroplated copper layer of the metal trace 44 and the tin layer 46 or gold layer on the inner part of the electroplated copper layer of the metal trace 44, and an outer lead containing an outer part of the electroplated copper layer of the metal trace 44. The inner lead extends to a central region of the flexible film, used to be bonded with the metal layer 34. The outer lead extends to a peripheral region of the flexible film, used to be connected to an external element, such as another semiconductor chip, printed circuit board containing a core with glass fiber and multiple circuit layer over and under the core, glass substrate, flexible film containing a polymer layer, such as polyimide, having a thickness of between 30 and 200 μm and a circuit layer on the polymer layer, or ceramic substrate. The inner lead is connected to the outer lead.

[0094] Alternatively, instead of the tin layer 46, the inner lead may include a gold layer electroless plated on the inner part of the electroplated copper layer of the metal trace 44 to connect the inner lead of the flexible film to the metal layer 34.

[0095] Referring to FIG. 2O, when the tin layer 46 is formed on the inner part of the electroplated copper layer of the metal trace 44, the inner lead of the metal trace 44 may be bonded to the gold layer of the metal layer 34, the palladium layer of the metal layer 34, or the platinum layer of the metal layer 34 using a thermal pressing process. In the thermal pressing process, a tin-gold alloy, tin-palladium alloy or tin-platinum alloy 48 is formed between the metal layer 34 and the inner part of the electroplated copper layer of the metal trace 44.

[0096] Referring to FIG. 2O, when, instead of the tin layer 46, a gold layer is formed on the inner part of the copper layer of the metal trace 44, the inner lead of the flexible film may be bonded to the gold layer of the metal layer 34, the palladium layer of the metal layer 34, or the platinum layer of the metal layer 34 using a thermal pressing process. In the thermal pressing process, the gold layer on the inner part of the copper layer of the metal trace 44 is bonded to the gold layer of the metal layer 34, the palladium layer of the metal layer 34, or the platinum layer of the metal layer 34 via a gold-to-gold eutectic bonding, gold-to-palladium eutectic bonding, or gold-to-platinum eutectic bonding.

[0097] Further, after the process of bonding the flexible film to the metal layer 34, a polymeric material, such as polyimide or epoxy, is formed to enclose the metal layer 34.

[0098] In one embodiment, a side of the outer leads of the flexible film may be connected to a glass substrate via ACF or ACP. The other side of the outer leads of the flexible film may be connected to a printed circuit board via the tin-to-gold bonding, tin-to-tin bonding or gold-to-gold bonding using a thermal press process. Alternatively, a side of the outer leads of the flexible film is connected to a glass substrate via ACF or ACP, and the other part of the outer leads of the flexible film is also connected to a printed circuit board via ACF or ACP.

[0099] Referring to FIG. 2P, the metal layer 34 can be connected to a tape via tin-to-gold bonding, tin-to-palladium bonding, tin-to-platinum bonding, gold-to-gold bonding,

gold-to-palladium bonding or gold-to-platinum bonding, described as below. A tape comprises an inner lead containing an inner part of a patterned copper trace 44, and an outer lead containing an outer part of the patterned copper trace 44. The inner lead extends to a central opening in the tape, used to be bonded with the gold layer of the metal layer 34. The outer lead extends to a peripheral region of the tape, used to be connected to an external element, such as another semiconductor chip, printed circuit board containing a core with glass fiber and multiple circuit layers over and under the core, glass substrate, flexible film containing a polymer layer, such as polyimide, having a thickness of between 30 and 200 μm and a circuit layer on the polymer layer, or ceramic substrate. The inner lead is connected to the outer lead. For example, the copper trace 44 has a thickness of between 8 and 25 μm . To be joined with the gold layer of the metal layer 34, the palladium layer of the metal layer 34, or the platinum layer of the metal layer 34 by tin-to-gold bonding, tin-to-palladium bonding or tin-to-platinum bonding, the inner lead may include a tin layer having a thickness of between 0.1 and 5 μm , electroless plated on the patterned copper trace of the inner lead.

[0100] Alternatively, instead of the tin layer 46, the inner lead may include a gold layer electroless plated on the patterned copper trace 44 of the inner lead, to be joined with the gold layer of the metal layer 34, the palladium layer of the metal layer 34, or the platinum layer of the metal layer 34 by gold-to-gold bonding, gold-to-palladium bonding or gold-to-platinum bonding.

[0101] Referring to FIG. 2P, when the tin layer 46 is formed on the inner part of the copper trace 44, the inner lead of the tape may be bonded to the gold layer of the metal layer 34, the palladium layer of the metal layer 34, or the platinum layer of the metal layer 34 using a thermal pressing process. In the thermal pressing process, a tin-gold alloy, tin-palladium alloy or tin-platinum alloy 48 is formed between the metal layer 34 and the inner part of the copper trace 44.

[0102] Referring to FIG. 2P, when, instead of the tin layer 46, a gold layer is formed on the inner part of the copper trace 44, the inner lead of the tape may be bonded to the gold layer of the metal layer 34, the palladium layer of the metal layer 34, or the platinum layer of the metal layer 34 using a thermal pressing process. In the thermal pressing process, the gold layer on the inner part of the copper trace 44 is bonded to the gold layer of the metal layer 34, the palladium layer of the metal layer 34, or the platinum layer of the metal layer 34 via a gold-to-gold eutectic bonding, a gold-to-palladium eutectic bonding or a gold-to-platinum eutectic bonding.

[0103] Further, after the process of bonding the tape to the metal layer 34, a polymeric material, such as polyimide or epoxy, is formed to enclose the inner leads of the tape and the metal layer 34.

[0104] In one embodiment, a side of the outer leads of the tape may be connected to a glass substrate via ACF or ACP. The other side of the outer leads of the tape may be connected to a printed circuit board via the tin-to-gold bonding, tin-to-tin bonding or gold-to-gold bonding using a thermal press process. Alternatively, a side of the outer leads of the tape is connected to a glass substrate via ACF or ACP, and the other part of the outer leads of the tape is also connected to a printed circuit board via ACF or ACP.

Aspect 3 of Embodiment 1

[0105] After the step shown in FIG. 2G is completed, another kind of metal layer 34, as shown in FIG. 2Q, having a thickness of between 5 and 25 μm can be electroplated on the seed layer 30 exposed by the openings 32a. The metal layer 34 can be formed by electroplating a copper layer 34a having a thickness of between 2 and 25 μm or between 2 and 15 μm on the seed layer 30, made of copper, exposed by the opening 32a, next electroplating a nickel layer 34b having a thickness of between 0.1 and 5 μm or between 2 and 5 μm on the copper layer 34a in the opening 32a, and then electroplating a gold layer 34c having a thickness of between 0.01 and 5 μm or between 0.5 and 5 μm on the nickel layer 34b in the opening 32a.

[0106] Next, the photoresist layer 32 can be removed using an organic solution with amide. Alternatively, the photoresist layer 32 can be removed using an inorganic solution, such as sulfuric acid (H_2SO_4) or hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2). Alternatively, the photoresist layer 32 can be removed using an O_2 plasma or a plasma containing fluorine of below 200 PPM and oxygen. The process of removing the photoresist layer 32 can be referred to the illustration of FIG. 2H.

[0107] Referring to FIG. 2Q, the seed layer 30 and the adhesion/barrier layer 28 not under the metal layer 34 are sequentially removed with a dry etching method or a wet etching method. As to the wet etching methods, when the adhesion/barrier layer 28 is a titanium-tungsten alloy layer, it can be etched with a solution containing hydrogen peroxide at the temperature of between 40 and 50 degree centigrade for a time of between 3 and 20 minutes; when the seed layer 30 is a copper layer, it can be etched with a solution containing ammonium hydroxide (NH_4OH). As to the dry etching methods, when the adhesion/barrier layer 28 is a titanium-tungsten alloy layer, it can be etched with an argon sputter process. Generally, the dry etching method to etch the seed layer 30 and the adhesion/barrier layer 28 not under the metal layer 34 may include a chemical plasma etching process, a sputtering etching process, such as an argon sputter process, or a chemical vapor etching process. So far, a semiconductor wafer is formed by the above-mentioned steps. Next, the semiconductor wafer can be diced into a plurality of individual semiconductor chips 20a.

[0108] When one of the semiconductor chips 20a is being packaged, one end of a wire 36, as shown in FIG. 2K, made of gold can be ball bonded on the gold layer 34c of the semiconductor chip 20a by a wire-bonding process. The other end of the wire 36 can be wedge bonded on a pad of an external circuit. Therefore, the metal layer 34 of the semiconductor chip 20a may be used to be connected with an external circuit. The external circuit may be a ball-grid-array (BGA) substrate, a printed circuit board (PCB) comprising a glass fiber as a core, a flexible tape comprising a polymer layer (such as polyimide) having a thickness of between 30 and 200 μm and not comprising any polymer layer with glass fiber, a ceramic substrate comprising a ceramic material as insulating layers between circuit layers, a glass substrate having circuit layers made of Indium Tin Oxide (ITO), or a silicon substrate.

[0109] When one of the semiconductor chips is being packaged, the metal layer 34 shown in FIG. 2Q can be connected to an external circuit via a TAB (Tape Automated

Bonding) technology, a COG (chip on glass) technology, a TCP (Tape Carrier Package) method or a COF (chip on film) method. The external circuit may be a ball-grid-array (BGA) substrate, a printed circuit board (PCB) comprising a glass fiber as a core, a flexible tape comprising a polymer layer (such as polyimide) having a thickness of between 30 and 200 μm and not comprising any polymer layer with glass fiber, a ceramic substrate comprising a ceramic material as insulating layers between circuit layers, a glass substrate having circuit layers made of Indium Tin Oxide (ITO), or a silicon substrate.

[0110] Referring to FIG. 2R, the metal layer 34 shown in FIG. 2Q can be connected to a transparent conductive layer 40, made of indium tin oxide (ITO), having a thickness of between 5 and 50 μm , on a glass substrate wire via ACF (anisotropic conductive film) or ACP (anisotropic conductive paste) 42, described as below. Via a thermal pressing process, the metal layer 34 is pressed into ACF (anisotropic conductive film)/ACP (anisotropic conductive paste) 42 preformed on the glass substrate 38 and on the transparent conductive layer 40. Thus, metal particles inside ACF/ACP 42 cluster between the metal layer 34 and the transparent conductive wire, leading the metal layer 34 to be electrically coupled to the transparent conductive layer 40 on the glass substrate 38. Alternatively, the metal layer 34 may be electrically connected to a ceramic board or an organic substrate through metal particles in ACF/ACP 42 preformed on the ceramic board or organic substrate, as mentioned above.

[0111] Referring to FIG. 2S, the metal layer 34 shown in FIG. 2Q can be connected to a flexible film via ACF (anisotropic conductive film) or ACP (anisotropic conductive paste) 42, described as below. The flexible film comprises a polymer layer 38, a copper trace 44 having a thickness of between 5 and 50 μm on the polymer layer 38, a solder mask on the copper trace 44 and on the polymer layer 38, and a gold conductive layer 40 having a thickness of between 0.01 and 5 μm on the copper trace 44 exposed by an opening in the solder mask. In a thermal pressing process, the metal layer 34 is pressed into ACF/ACP 42 preformed on the solder mask and the conductive layer 40 of the flexible film. Thus, metallic particles inside ACF/ACP 42 cluster between the metal layer 34 and the conductive layer 40 on the copper trace 44, leading the gold bump 34 to be electrically coupled to the conductive layer 40 of the flexible film.

[0112] Referring to FIG. 2T, the metal layer 34 shown in FIG. 2Q can be connected to a flexible film via gold-to-solder bonding or gold-to-gold bonding, described as below. Via a TAB technology, the metal layer 34 is bonded to a flexible film, such that the metal layer 34 can be connected to an external circuit, such as another semiconductor chip, printed circuit board, glass substrate, another flexible film, or ceramic substrate through the flexible film, wherein the printed circuit board containing a core with glass fiber and multiple circuit layers over and under the core, and the flexible film containing a polymer layer 38, such as polyimide, having a thickness of between 30 and 200 μm and a circuit layer 44 on the polymer layer.

[0113] The process of fabricating the circuit layer 44 of the flexible film in FIGS. 2S and 2T can be referred as to the above illustration in FIGS. 2N and 2O.

[0114] Referring to FIG. 2T, when the tin layer 46 is formed on the inner part of the electroplated copper layer of the metal trace 44, the inner lead of the metal trace 44 may be bonded to the gold layer 34c of the metal layer 34 using a thermal pressing process. In the thermal pressing process, a tin-gold alloy 48 is formed between the metal layer 34 and the inner part of the electroplated copper layer of the metal trace 44.

[0115] Referring to FIG. 2T, when, instead of the tin layer 46, a gold layer is formed on the inner part of the copper layer of the metal trace 44, the inner lead of the flexible film may be bonded to the gold layer 34c of the metal layer 34 using a thermal pressing process. In the thermal pressing process, the gold layer on the inner part of the copper layer of the metal trace 44 is bonded to the gold layer of the metal layer 34 via a gold-to-gold eutectic bonding.

[0116] Further, after the process of bonding the flexible film to the metal layer 34, a polymeric material, such as polyimide or epoxy, is formed to enclose the metal layer 34.

[0117] In one embodiment, a side of the outer leads of the flexible film may be connected to a glass substrate via ACF or ACP. The other side of the outer leads of the flexible film may be connected to a printed circuit board via the tin-to-gold bonding, tin-to-tin bonding or gold-to-gold bonding using a thermal press process. Alternatively, a side of the outer leads of the flexible film is connected to a glass substrate via ACF or ACP, and the other part of the outer leads of the flexible film is also connected to a printed circuit board via ACF or ACP.

[0118] Referring to FIG. 2U, the metal layer 34 can be connected to a tape via tin-to-gold bonding or gold-to-gold bonding, described as below. A tape comprises an inner lead containing an inner part of a patterned copper trace 44, and an outer lead containing an outer part of the patterned copper trace 44. The inner lead extends to a central opening in the tape, used to be bonded with the gold layer 34c of the metal layer 34. The outer lead extends to a peripheral region of the tape, used to be connected to an external element, such as another semiconductor chip, printed circuit board containing a core with glass fiber and multiple circuit layers over and under the core, glass substrate, flexible film containing a polymer layer, such as polyimide, having a thickness of between 30 and 200 μm and a circuit layer on the polymer layer, or ceramic substrate. The inner lead is connected to the outer lead. For example, the copper trace 44 has a thickness of between 8 and 25 μm . To be joined with the gold layer 34c of the metal layer 34 by tin-to-gold bonding, the inner lead may include a tin layer having a thickness of between 0.1 and 5 μm , electroless plated on the patterned copper trace of the inner lead.

[0119] Alternatively, instead of the tin layer 46, the inner lead may include a gold layer electroless plated on the patterned copper trace 44 of the inner lead, to be joined with the gold layer 34c of the metal layer 34 by gold-to-gold bonding.

[0120] Referring to FIG. 2U, when the tin layer 46 is formed on the inner part of the copper trace 44, the inner lead of the tape may be bonded to the gold layer 34c of the metal layer 34 using a thermal pressing process. In the thermal pressing process, a tin-gold alloy 48 is formed between the metal layer 34 and the inner part of the copper trace 44.

[0121] Referring to FIG. 2U, when, instead of the tin layer 46, a gold layer is formed on the inner part of the copper trace 44, the inner lead of the tape may be bonded to the gold layer 34c of the metal layer 34 using a thermal pressing process. In the thermal pressing process, the gold layer on the inner part of the copper trace 44 is bonded to the gold layer 34c of the metal layer 34 via a gold-to-gold eutectic bonding.

[0122] Further, after the process of bonding the tape to the metal layer 34, a polymeric material, such as polyimide or epoxy, is formed to enclose the inner leads of the tape and the metal layer 34.

[0123] In one embodiment, a side of the outer leads of the tape may be connected to a glass substrate via ACF or ACP. The other side of the outer leads of the tape may be connected to a printed circuit board via the tin-to-gold bonding, tin-to-tin bonding or gold-to-gold bonding using a thermal press process. Alternatively, a side of the outer leads of the tape is connected to a glass substrate via ACF or ACP, and the other part of the outer leads of the tape is also connected to a printed circuit board via ACF or ACP.

Aspect 1 of Embodiment 2

[0124] Referring to FIG. 3A, after the step shown in FIG. 2F, a photoresist layer 32 is formed on the seed layer 30. Next, the photoresist layer 32 is patterned with the processes of exposure, development, etc., to form an opening 32a with a trace pattern in the photoresist layer 32 exposing the seed layer 30 over the patterned metal cap 24 and over the passivation layer 8. For example, the photoresist layer 32 can be formed by spin-on coating a positive-type photosensitive polymer layer having a thickness of between 5 and 30 μm , and preferably of between 7 and 15 μm , on the seed layer 30, then exposing the photosensitive polymer layer using a 1 $\times$ stepper or 1 $\times$ contact aligner with at least two of G-line having a wavelength ranging from 434 to 438 nm, H-line having a wavelength ranging from 403 to 407 nm, and I-line having a wavelength ranging from 363 to 367 nm, illuminating the photosensitive polymer layer, that is, G-line and H-line, G-line and I-line, H-line and I-line, or G-line, H-line and I-line illuminate the photosensitive polymer layer, then developing the exposed polymer layer, and then removing the residual polymeric material or other contaminants on the seed layer 30 with an O₂ plasma or a plasma containing fluorine of below 200 PPM and oxygen, such that the photoresist layer 32 can be patterned with an opening 32a with a trace pattern in the photoresist layer 32 exposing the seed layer 30.

[0125] Referring to FIG. 3B and FIG. 3C, a metal layer 50 having a thickness of between 1 and 15 μm is electroplated on the seed layer 30 exposed by the opening 32a. The metal layer 50 may be a single layer made of gold, copper, palladium, platinum, or nickel. The metal layer 50 may also be a composite layer made of the abovementioned metals.

[0126] For example, the metal layer 50 may be formed by electroplating a gold layer with a thickness of between 1 and 15 μm on the seed layer 30, made of gold, exposed by the opening 32a. Alternatively, the metal layer 50 may be formed by electroplating a copper layer with a thickness of between 1 and 5 μm on the seed layer 30, made of copper, exposed by the opening 32a, next electroplating a nickel layer with a thickness of between 0.1 and 5 μm on the copper

layer in the opening 32a, and then electroplating a gold layer with a thickness of between 0.01 and 2 μm on the nickel layer in the opening 32a. Alternatively, the metal layer 50 may be formed by electroplating a copper layer with a thickness of between 1 and 15 μm on the seed layer 30, made of copper, exposed by the opening 32a, and then electroplating a gold layer with a thickness of between 0.01 and 2 μm on the copper layer in the opening 32a. Alternatively, the metal layer 50 may be formed by electroplating a copper layer with a thickness of between 1 and 15 μm on the seed layer 30, made of copper, exposed by the opening 32a, next electroplating a nickel layer with a thickness of between 0.1 and 5 μm on the copper layer in the opening 32a, and then electroplating a palladium layer with a thickness of between 0.01 and 2 μm on the nickel layer in the opening 32a. Alternatively, the metal layer 50 may be formed by electroplating a copper layer with a thickness of between 1 and 15 μm on the seed layer 30, made of copper, exposed by the opening 32a, next electroplating a nickel layer with a thickness of between 0.1 and 5 μm on the copper layer in the opening 32a, and then electroplating a platinum layer with a thickness of between 0.01 and 2 μm on the nickel layer in the opening 32a.

[0127] A top surface area of the metal layer 50 is defined as a pad 52. From a top perspective view, the position of the pad 52 is different from that of the pad 12, as shown in FIG. 3C.

[0128] Referring to FIG. 3D, after the metal layer 50 is formed, the photoresist layer 32 can be removed using an organic solution with amide. Alternatively, the photoresist layer 32 can be removed using an inorganic solution, such as sulfuric acid (H_2SO_4) or hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2). Alternatively, the photoresist layer 32 can be removed using an O_2 plasma a plasma containing fluorine of below 200 PPM and oxygen.

[0129] Next, the seed layer 30 and the adhesion/barrier layer 28 not under the metal layer 50 are sequentially removed with a dry etching method or a wet etching method. As to the wet etching methods, when the adhesion/barrier layer 28 is a titanium-tungsten alloy layer, it can be etched with a solution containing hydrogen peroxide at the temperature of between 40 and 50 degree centigrade for a time of between 3 and 20 minutes; when the seed layer 30 is a gold layer, it can be etched with an iodine-containing solution, such as a solution containing potassium iodide; when the seed layer 30 is a copper layer, it can be etched with a solution containing ammonium hydroxide (NH_4OH). As to the dry etching methods, when the adhesion/barrier layer 28 is a titanium-tungsten alloy layer, it can be etched with an argon sputter process; when the seed layer 30 is a gold layer, it can be removed with an argon sputter process. Generally, the dry etching method to etch the seed layer 30 and the adhesion/barrier layer 28 not under the metal layer 50 may include a chemical plasma etching process, a sputtering etching process, such as an argon sputter process, or a chemical vapor etching process.

[0130] Referring to FIG. 3E, a polymer layer 54 can be formed on the passivation layer 8 and on the metal layer 50. Next, the polymer layer 54 is patterned with the processes of baking, exposure, development, etc., to form at least one opening 54a in the polymer layer 54 exposing the pad 52. For example, the polymer layer 54 can be formed by spin-on

coating a positive-type photosensitive polyimide layer having a thickness of between 10 and 50 μm on the metal layer 50 and on the passivation layer 8, then exposing the photosensitive polyimide layer using a $1\times$ stepper or $1\times$ contact aligner with at least two of G-line having a wavelength ranging from 434 to 438 nm, H-line having a wavelength ranging from 403 to 407 nm, and I-line having a wavelength ranging from 363 to 367 nm, illuminating the photosensitive polyimide layer, that is, G-line and H-line, G-line and I-line, H-line and I-line, or G-line, H-line and I-line illuminate the photosensitive polyimide layer, then developing the exposed polyimide layer to form an opening in the polyimide layer exposing the pad 52, and then removing the polyimide residuals or other contaminants from the pad 52 with an O_2 plasma or a plasma containing fluorine of below 200 PPM and oxygen, and then curing the developed polyimide layer at a peak temperature of between 250 and 400° C. for a time of between 30 minutes and 4 hours in nitrogen ambient or in oxygen-free ambient, wherein the cured polyimide layer may have a thickness of between 3 and 25 μm , such that the polymer layer 54 can be patterned with an opening 54a in the polymer layer 54 exposing the pad 52. Alternatively, the material of the polymer layer 54 may include polyimide (PI), benzocyclobutane (BCB), parylene, epoxy-based material, elastomer, photoepoxy SU-8, silicone, or a porous dielectric material. The polymer layer 54 may be a benzocyclobutane layer with a thickness of between 3 and 25 μm .

[0131] Alternatively, the polymer layer 54 may be formed by a lamination process or a screen-printing process. So far, a semiconductor wafer 20 is formed by the above-mentioned steps.

[0132] Next, referring to FIG. 3F and FIG. 3G, the semiconductor wafer 20 can be diced into a plurality of individual semiconductor chips 20a. When one of the semiconductor chips 20a is being packaged, one end of a wire 36 made of gold can be ball bonded on the pad 52 of the semiconductor chip 20a by a wire-bonding process. The other end of the wire 36 can be wedge bonded on a pad of an external circuit. Therefore, the metal layer 50 of the semiconductor chip 20a may be used to be connected with an external circuit. The external circuit may be a ball-grid-array (BGA) substrate, a printed circuit board (PCB) comprising a glass fiber as a core, a flexible tape comprising a polymer layer (such as polyimide) having a thickness of between 30 and 200 μm and not comprising any polymer layer with glass fiber, a ceramic substrate comprising a ceramic material as insulating layers between circuit layers, a glass substrate having circuit layers made of Indium Tin Oxide (ITO), or a silicon substrate.

[0133] Alternatively, a metal bump having a titanium-containing layer with a thickness of between 0.1 and 0.7 μm on the pad 52 exposed by the opening 66a, a copper layer with a thickness of between 1 and 10 μm on the titanium-containing layer, a nickel layer with a thickness of between 0.5 and 5 μm on the copper layer, and a tin-containing layer with a thickness of between 10 and 300 μm on the nickel layer may be formed on the pad 52 exposed by the opening 54a, followed by dicing the semiconductor wafer 20 into multiple semiconductor chips 20a. The semiconductor chip 20a may be bonded to a BGA substrate through the metal bump.

[0134] Alternatively, a metal bump having a titanium-containing layer with a thickness of between 0.1 and 0.7 μm

on the pad **52** exposed by the opening **66a**, and a gold layer with a thickness of between 5 and 25 μm on the titanium-containing layer may be formed on the pad **52** exposed by the opening **54a**, followed by dicing the semiconductor wafer **20** into multiple semiconductor chips **20a**. The metal bump may connect the semiconductor chip to a glass substrate via ACF or ACP. Besides, the metal bump may connect the semiconductor chip to a printed circuit board via tape automated bonding (TAB). Besides, the metal bump may connect the semiconductor chip to a flexible substrate without glass fiber.

Aspect 2 of Embodiment 2

[0135] After the step shown in FIG. 3A, a metal layer **50** is electroplated on the seed layer **30** exposed by the opening **32a**. The metal layer **50** is formed by electroplating a copper layer **50a** having a thickness of between 1 and 15 μm on the seed layer **30**, made of copper, exposed by the opening **32a**, next electroplating a nickel layer **50b** having a thickness of between 0.1 and 5 μm on the copper layer **50a** in the opening **32a**, and then electroplating a gold layer **50c** having a thickness of between 0.01 and 2 μm on the nickel layer **50b** in the opening **32a**, as shown in FIG. 3H-a.

[0136] Next, the photoresist layer **32** can be removed using an organic solution with amide. Alternatively, the photoresist layer **32** can be removed using an inorganic solution, such as sulfuric acid (H_2SO_4) or hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2). Alternatively, the photoresist layer **32** can be removed using an O_2 plasma or a plasma containing fluorine of below 200 PPM and oxygen.

[0137] Next, the seed layer **30** and the adhesion/barrier layer **28** not under the metal layer **50** are removed with a dry etching method or a wet etching method. The steps of removing the adhesion/barrier layer **28** and the seed layer **30** not under the metal layer **50** can be referred to the above description concerning FIG. 3D.

[0138] Next, a polymer layer **54** is formed on the passivation layer **8** and on the metal layer **50**, at least one opening **54a** in the polymer layer **54** exposing the gold layer **50c** of the metal layer **50**. The process of forming the polymer layer **54** can be referred to the description as shown in FIG. 3E. From a top perspective view, the position of the gold layer **50c** of the metal layer **50** exposed by the opening **54a** can be different from that of the pad **12**. So far, a semiconductor wafer is formed by the above-mentioned steps.

[0139] Referring to FIG. 3H-a, the semiconductor wafer **20** can be diced into a plurality of individual semiconductor chips **20a**. When one of the semiconductor chips **20a** is being packaged, one end of a wire **36** made of gold can be ball bonded on the gold layer **50c** exposed by the opening **54a** of the semiconductor chip **20a** by a wire-bonding process. The other end of the wire **36** can be wedge bonded on a pad of an external circuit. Therefore, the gold layer **50c** of the metal layer **50** of the semiconductor chip **20a** may be used to be connected with an external circuit. The external circuit may be a ball-grid-array (BGA) substrate, a printed circuit board (PCB) comprising a glass fiber as a core, a flexible tape comprising a polymer layer (such as polyimide) having a thickness of between 30 and 200 μm and not comprising any polymer layer with glass fiber, a ceramic substrate comprising a ceramic material as insulating layers

between circuit layers, a glass substrate having circuit layers made of Indium Tin Oxide (ITO), or a silicon substrate.

[0140] Alternatively, after the step shown in FIG. 3A, a copper layer **50a** having a thickness of between 1 and 15 μm on the seed layer **30**, made of copper, exposed by the opening **32a**, and then electroplating a nickel layer **50b** having a thickness of between 0.1 and 5 μm on the copper layer **50a** in the opening **32a**, as shown in FIG. 3H-b.

[0141] Next, the photoresist layer **32** can be removed using an organic solution with amide. Alternatively, the photoresist layer **32** can be removed using an inorganic solution, such as sulfuric acid (H_2SO_4) or hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2). Alternatively, the photoresist layer **32** can be removed using an O_2 plasma or a plasma containing fluorine of below 200 PPM and oxygen.

[0142] Next, the seed layer **30** and the adhesion/barrier layer **28** not under the copper layer **50a** are sequentially removed with a dry etching method or a wet etching method. The steps of removing the adhesion/barrier layer **28** and the seed layer **30** not under the copper layer **50a** can be referred to the above description concerning FIG. 3D.

[0143] Next, a polymer layer **54** is formed on the passivation layer **8** and on the nickel layer **50b**, at least one opening **54a** in the polymer layer **54** exposing the nickel layer **50b**. The process for forming the polymer layer **54** can be referred to the above illustration concerning FIG. 3E. From a top perspective view, the position of the nickel layer **50b** exposed by the opening **54a** can be different from that of the pad **12**. However, a surface of the nickel layer **50b** exposed by the opening **54a** could be oxidized. Therefore, before a gold layer **50c** having a thickness of between 0.01 and 2 μm is electroless plated on the nickel layer **50b** exposed by the opening **54a**, the oxidized surface exposed by the opening **54a** can be removed by acid solution, such as sulfuric acid or hydrochloric acid, such that inoxidized nickel layer **50b** can be exposed by the opening **54a** to have the gold layer **50c** electroless plated thereon. So far, a semiconductor wafer is formed by the above-mentioned steps.

[0144] Next, referring to FIG. 3H-b, the semiconductor wafer can be diced into a plurality of individual semiconductor chips **20a**. When one of the semiconductor chips **20a** is being packaged, one end of a wire **36** made of gold can be ball bonded on the gold layer **50c** of the semiconductor chip **20a** by a wire-bonding process. The other end of the wire **36** can be wedge bonded on a pad of an external circuit. Therefore, the gold layer **50c** of the semiconductor chip **20a** may be used to be connected with an external circuit. The external circuit may be a ball-grid-array (BGA) substrate, a printed circuit board (PCB) comprising a glass fiber as a core, a flexible tape comprising a polymer layer (such as polyimide) having a thickness of between 30 and 200 μm and not comprising any polymer layer with glass fiber, a ceramic substrate comprising a ceramic material as insulating layers between circuit layers, a glass substrate having circuit layers made of Indium Tin Oxide (ITO), or a silicon substrate.

Aspect 3 of Embodiment 2

[0145] Referring to FIG. 3I, after the step shown in FIG. 2D, a polymer layer **56** can be formed on the passivation

layer 8 and on the patterned metal cap 24. Next, the polymer layer 56 is patterned with the processes of baking, exposure, development, etc., to form an opening 56a in the polymer layer 56 exposing the patterned metal cap 24 over the pad 12. For example, the polymer layer 56 can be formed by spin-on coating a positive-type photosensitive polyimide layer having a thickness of between 10 and 50 μm on the patterned metal cap 24 and on the passivation layer 8, then exposing the photosensitive polyimide layer using a 1 $\times$ stepper or 1 $\times$ contact aligner with at least two of G-line having a wavelength ranging from 434 to 438 nm, H-line having a wavelength ranging from 403 to 407 nm, and I-line having a wavelength ranging from 363 to 367 nm, illuminating the photosensitive polyimide layer, that is, G-line and H-line, G-line and I-line, H-line and I-line, or G-line, H-line and I-line illuminate the photosensitive polyimide layer, then developing the exposed polyimide layer to form an opening in the polyimide layer exposing the patterned metal cap 24, and then removing the polyimide residuals or other contaminants from the patterned metal cap 24 with an O_2 plasma or a plasma containing fluorine of below 200 PPM and oxygen, and then curing the developed polyimide layer at a peak temperature of between 250 and 400° C. for a time of between 30 minutes and 4 hours in nitrogen ambient or in oxygen-free ambient, wherein the cured polyimide layer may have a thickness of between 3 and 25 μm , such that the polymer layer 56 can be patterned with an opening 56a in the polymer layer 56 exposing the patterned metal cap 56. Alternatively, the material of the polymer layer 56 may include polyimide (PI), benzocyclobutane (BCB), parylene, epoxy-based material, elastomer, photoepoxy SU-8, silicone, or a porous dielectric material. The polymer layer 56 may be a benzocyclobutane layer with a thickness of between 3 and 25 μm .

[0146] Alternatively, the polymer layer 56 may be formed by a laminating process or a screen-printing process.

[0147] Referring to FIG. 3J, an adhesion/barrier 58 having a thickness of between 0.01 and 0.7 μm is sputtered on the patterned metal cap 24 and on the polymer layer 56. The material of the adhesion/barrier layer 58 may include titanium, titanium nitride, a titanium-tungsten alloy, chromium, tantalum, tantalum nitride, or a composite of the abovementioned materials.

[0148] For example, the adhesion/barrier 58 is formed by sputtering a titanium-tungsten-alloy layer with a thickness of between 0.01 and 0.7 μm on the polymer layer 56 made of polyimide and on the patterned metal cap 24 including aluminum. Alternatively, the adhesion/barrier 58 is formed by sputtering a titanium layer with a thickness of between 0.01 and 0.7 μm on the polymer layer 56 made of polyimide and on the patterned metal cap 24 including aluminum.

[0149] Referring to FIG. 3K, a seed layer 60 having a thickness of between 0.005 and 2 μm is sputtered on the adhesion/barrier layer 58. The seed layer 60 is beneficial to electroplating a metal layer thereon. Thus, the material of the seed layer 60 varies with the material of the electroplated metal layer formed on the seed layer 60. When a gold layer is to be electroplated on the seed layer 60, gold (Au) is a preferable material to the seed layer 60. When a copper layer is to be electroplated on the seed layer 60, copper (Cu) is a preferable material to the seed layer 60. When a silver layer is to be electroplated on the seed layer 60, silver (Ag) is a

preferable material to the seed layer 60. When a palladium layer is to be electroplated on the seed layer 60, palladium (Pd) is a preferable material to the seed layer 60. When a platinum layer is to be electroplated on the seed layer 60, platinum (Pt) is a preferable material to the seed layer 60. When a rhodium layer is to be electroplated on the seed layer 60, rhodium (Rh) is a preferable material to the seed layer 60. When a ruthenium layer is to be electroplated on the seed layer 60, ruthenium (Ru) is a preferable material to the seed layer 60. When a rhenium layer is to be electroplated on the seed layer 60, rhenium (Re) is a preferable material to the seed layer 60. When a nickel layer is to be electroplated on the seed layer 60, nickel (Ni) is a preferable material to the seed layer 60.

[0150] For example, when the adhesion/barrier layer 58 is formed by sputtering a titanium-tungsten-alloy layer with a thickness of between 0.01 and 0.7 μm , the seed layer 60 can be formed by sputtering a gold layer with a thickness of between 0.005 and 2 μm on the titanium-tungsten-alloy layer. When the adhesion/barrier layer 58 is formed by sputtering a titanium-tungsten alloy layer with a thickness of between 0.01 and 0.7 μm , the seed layer 60 can be formed by sputtering a copper layer with a thickness of between 0.005 and 2 μm on the titanium-tungsten-alloy layer. When the adhesion/barrier layer 58 is formed by sputtering a titanium layer with a thickness of between 0.01 and 0.7 μm , the seed layer 60 can be formed by sputtering a gold layer with a thickness of between 0.005 and 2 μm on the titanium layer. When the adhesion/barrier layer 58 is formed by sputtering a titanium layer with a thickness of between 0.01 and 0.7 μm , the seed layer 60 can be formed by sputtering a copper layer with a thickness of between 0.005 and 2 μm on the titanium layer.

[0151] Referring to FIG. 3L, a photoresist layer 62 is formed on the seed layer 60. Next, the photoresist layer 62 is patterned with the processes of exposure, development, etc., to form an opening 62a in the photoresist layer 62 exposing the seed layer 60. For example, the photoresist layer 62 can be formed by spin-on coating a positive-type photosensitive polymer layer having a thickness of between 5 and 30 μm , and preferably of between 7 and 15 μm , on the seed layer 60, then exposing the photosensitive polymer layer using a 1 $\times$ stepper or 1 $\times$ contact aligner with at least two of G-line having a wavelength ranging from 434 to 438 nm, H-line having a wavelength ranging from 403 to 407 nm, and I-line having a wavelength ranging from 363 to 367 nm, illuminating the photosensitive polymer layer, that is, G-line and H-line, G-line and I-line, H-line and I-line, or G-line, H-line and I-line illuminate the photosensitive polymer layer, then developing the exposed polymer layer to form an opening in the polymer layer exposing the seed layer 60, and then removing the residual polymeric material or other contaminants on the seed layer 60 with an O_2 plasma or a plasma containing fluorine of below 200 PPM and oxygen, such that the photoresist layer 62 can be patterned with an opening 62a in the photoresist layer 62 exposing the seed layer 60.

[0152] Referring to FIG. 3M, a metal layer 64 having a thickness of between 1 and 25 μm is electroplated on the seed layer 60 exposed by the opening 62a. The metal layer 64 may be a single layer made of gold, copper, palladium, platinum, or nickel. The metal layer 64 may also be a composite layer made of the abovementioned metals.

[0153] For example, the metal layer 64 may be formed by electroplating a gold layer with a thickness of between 1 and 10 μm on the seed layer 60, made of gold, exposed by the opening 62a. Alternatively, the metal layer 64 may be formed by electroplating a copper layer with a thickness of between 1 and 15 μm on the seed layer 60, made of copper, exposed by the opening 62a. Alternatively, the metal layer 64 may be formed by electroplating a copper layer with a thickness of between 1 and 15 μm on the seed layer 60, made of copper, exposed by the opening 62a, next electroplating a nickel layer with a thickness of between 0.1 and 5 μm on the copper layer in the opening 62a, and then electroplating a gold layer with a thickness of between 0.01 and 2 μm on the nickel layer in the opening 62a. Alternatively, the metal layer 64 may be formed by electroplating a copper layer with a thickness of between 1 and 15 μm on the seed layer 60, made of copper, exposed by the opening 62a, and then electroplating a gold layer with a thickness of between 0.01 and 2 μm on the copper layer in the opening 62a. Alternatively, the metal layer 64 may be formed by electroplating a copper layer with a thickness of between 1 and 15 μm on the seed layer 60, made of copper, exposed by the opening 62a, next electroplating a nickel layer with a thickness of between 0.1 and 5 μm on the copper layer in the opening 62a, and then electroplating a palladium layer with a thickness of between 0.01 and 2 μm on the nickel layer in the opening 62a. Alternatively, the metal layer 64 may be formed by electroplating a copper layer with a thickness of between 1 and 15 μm on the seed layer 60, made of copper, exposed by the opening 62a, next electroplating a nickel layer with a thickness of between 0.1 and 5 μm on the copper layer in the opening 62a, and then electroplating a platinum layer with a thickness of between 0.01 and 2 μm on the nickel layer in the opening 62a.

[0154] A top surface area of the metal layer 64 is defined as a pad 64a. From a top perspective view, the position of the pad 64a is different from that of the pad 12.

[0155] Referring to FIG. 3N, the photoresist layer 62 can be removed using an organic solution with amide. Alternatively, the photoresist layer 62 can be removed using an inorganic solution, such as sulfuric acid (H_2SO_4) or hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2). Alternatively, the photoresist layer 62 can be removed using an O_2 plasma or a plasma containing fluorine of below 200 PPM and oxygen.

[0156] Next, the seed layer 60 and the adhesion/barrier layer 58 not under the metal layer 64 are removed with a dry etching method or a wet etching method. As to the wet etching methods, when the adhesion/barrier layer 58 is a titanium-tungsten alloy layer, it can be etched with a solution containing hydrogen peroxide at the temperature of between 40 and 50 degree centigrade for a time of between 3 and 20 minutes; when the seed layer 60 is a gold layer, it can be etched with an iodine-containing solution, such as a solution containing potassium iodide; when the seed layer 60 is a copper layer, it can be etched with a solution containing ammonium hydroxide (NH_4OH). As to the dry etching methods, when the adhesion/barrier layer 58 is a titanium-tungsten alloy layer, it can be etched with an argon sputter process; when the seed layer 60 is a gold layer, it can be removed with an argon sputter process. Generally, the dry etching method to etch the seed layer 60 and the adhesion/barrier layer 58 not under the metal layer 64 may include a

chemical plasma etching process, a sputtering etching process, such as an argon sputter process, or a chemical vapor etching process.

[0157] Referring to FIG. 3O, a polymer layer 66 can be formed on the polymer layer 56 and on the metal layer 64. Next, the polymer layer 66 is patterned with the processes of baking, exposure, development, etc., to form an opening 66a in the polymer layer 66 exposing the pad 64a. For example, the polymer layer 66 can be formed by spin-on coating a positive-type photosensitive polyimide layer having a thickness of between 10 and 50 μm on the metal layer 64 and on the polymer layer 56, then exposing the photosensitive polyimide layer using a 1 $\times$ stepper or 1 $\times$ contact aligner with at least two of G-line having a wavelength ranging from 434 to 438 nm, H-line having a wavelength ranging from 403 to 407 nm, and I-line having a wavelength ranging from 363 to 367 nm, illuminating the photosensitive polyimide layer, that is, G-line and H-line, G-line and I-line, H-line and I-line, or G-line, H-line and I-line illuminate the photosensitive polyimide layer, then developing the exposed polyimide layer to form an opening in the polyimide layer exposing the pad 64a, and then removing the polyimide residuals or other contaminants from the pad 64a with an O_2 plasma or a plasma containing fluorine of below 200 PPM and oxygen, and then curing the developed polyimide layer at a peak temperature of between 250 and 400 $^\circ\text{C}$. for a time of between 30 minutes and 4 hours in nitrogen ambient or in oxygen-free ambient, wherein the cured polyimide layer may have a thickness of between 3 and 25 μm , such that the polymer layer 66 can be patterned with an opening 66a in the polymer layer 66 exposing the patterned metal cap 56. Alternatively, the material of the polymer layer 66 may include polyimide (PI), benzocyclobutane (BCB), parylene, epoxy-based material, elastomer, photoepoxy SU-8, silicone, or a porous dielectric material. The polymer layer 66 may be a benzocyclobutane layer with a thickness of between 3 and 25 μm .

[0158] Alternatively, the polymer layer 66 may be formed by a laminating process or a screen-printing process. So far, a semiconductor wafer 20 is formed by the above-mentioned steps.

[0159] Next, referring to FIG. 3P and FIG. 3Q, the semiconductor wafer 20 can be diced into a plurality of individual semiconductor chips 20a. When one of the semiconductor chips 20a is being packaged, one end of a wire 36 made of gold can be ball bonded on the pad 64a of the semiconductor chip 20a by a wire-bonding process. The other end of the wire 36 can be wedge bonded on a pad of an external circuit. Therefore, the metal layer 64 of the semiconductor chip 20a may be used to be connected with an external circuit. The external circuit may be a ball-grid-array (BGA) substrate, a printed circuit board (PCB) comprising a glass fiber as a core, a flexible tape comprising a polymer layer (such as polyimide) having a thickness of between 30 and 200 μm and not comprising any polymer layer with glass fiber, a ceramic substrate comprising a ceramic material as insulating layers between circuit layers, a glass substrate having circuit layers made of Indium Tin Oxide (ITO), or a silicon substrate.

[0160] Alternatively, a metal bump having a titanium-containing layer with a thickness of between 0.1 and 0.7 μm on the pad 52 exposed by the opening 66a, a copper layer

with a thickness of between 1 and 10 μm on the titanium-containing layer, a nickel layer with a thickness of between 0.5 and 5 μm on the copper layer, and a tin-containing layer with a thickness of between 10 and 300 μm on the nickel layer may be formed on the pad 64a exposed by the opening 66a, followed by dicing the semiconductor wafer 20 into multiple semiconductor chips 20a. The semiconductor chip 20a may be bonded to a BGA substrate through the metal bump.

[0161] Alternatively, a metal bump having a titanium-containing layer with a thickness of between 0.1 and 0.7 μm on the pad 52 exposed by the opening 66a, and a gold layer with a thickness of between 5 and 25 μm on the titanium-containing layer may be formed on the pad 52 exposed by the opening 66a, followed by dicing the semiconductor wafer 20 into multiple semiconductor chips 20a. The metal bump may connect the semiconductor chip to a glass substrate via ACF or ACP. Besides, the metal bump may connect the semiconductor chip to a printed circuit board via tape automated bonding (TAB). Besides, the metal bump may connect the semiconductor chip to a flexible substrate without glass fiber.

Aspect 1 of Embodiment 3

[0162] Referring to FIG. 4A, the semiconductor wafer 20 has two pads 12a and 12b, principally including electroplated copper, exposed by two openings in the passivation layer 8 and two patterned metal caps 24 respectively over the pads 12a and 12b. The step of forming the patterned metal caps 24 over the pads 12a and 12b can be referred as to the above description concerning FIGS. 2A-2D.

[0163] Referring to FIG. 4B, an adhesion/barrier layer 68 having a thickness of between 0.01 μm and 0.7 μm , is formed on the passivation layer 8 and on the metal cap 24. The material of the adhesion/barrier layer 68 may include titanium, titanium nitride, a titanium-tungsten alloy, a nickel-vanadium alloy, chromium, tantalum, tantalum nitride, or a composite of the abovementioned materials. The material of the adhesion/barrier layer 68 is a titanium-tungsten alloy in this Embodiment. The adhesion/barrier layer 68 may be formed by a sputtering method or a vapor deposition method.

[0164] Referring to FIG. 4C, a seed layer 70 having a thickness of 0.005 μm and 2 μm , is formed on the adhesion/barrier layer 68. The seed layer 70 may be formed by a sputtering method, a vapor deposition method, an electroless plating method or a PVD (Physical Vapor Deposition) method. The seed layer 70 is beneficial to electroplating a metal layer thereon. Thus, the material of the seed layer 70 varies with the material of the electroplated metal layer formed on the seed layer 70. When a gold layer is to be electroplated on the seed layer 70, gold is a preferable material to the seed layer 70.

[0165] Referring to FIG. 4D, a photoresist layer 72 is formed on the seed layer 70. The photoresist layer 72 is patterned with the processes of exposure, development, etc., to form multiple openings 72a in the photoresist layer 72 exposing the seed layer 70.

[0166] The photoresist layer 72 can be formed by spin-coating a positive-type photosensitive polymer layer having a thickness of between 5 and 30 μm , and preferably of

between 7 and 15 μm , on the seed layer 70, then exposing the photosensitive polymer layer using a 1 $\times$ stepper with at least two of G-line having a wavelength ranging from 434 to 438 nm, H-line having a wavelength ranging from 403 to 407 nm, and I-line having a wavelength ranging from 363 to 367 nm, illuminating the photosensitive polymer layer, that is, G-line and H-line, G-line and I-line, H-line and I-line, or G-line, H-line and I-line illuminate the photosensitive polymer layer, then developing the exposed polymer layer, and then removing the residual polymeric material or other contaminants on the seed layer 70 with an O_2 plasma or a plasma containing fluorine of below 200 PPM and oxygen, such that the photoresist layer 72 can be patterned with multiple openings 72a in the photoresist layer 72 exposing the seed layer 70.

[0167] Referring to FIG. 4E, a metal layer 74 having a thickness of between 2 and 25 μm is electroplated on the seed layer 70 exposed by the opening 72a. The metal layer 74 is an interconnecting metal trace, connect with the metal caps 24 above the pad 12a and 12b. The metal layer 74 may be a single metal layer, such as a gold layer, a copper layer, a nickel layer, a palladium layer, a platinum layer. The metal layer 74 may be a composite metal layer, such as a copper/nickel/gold layer, a copper/gold layer, a copper/nickel/palladium layer, copper/nickel/platinum layer. The metal layer 74 is a gold layer having a thickness of between 2 and 4 μm in this embodiment.

[0168] Referring to FIG. 4F, after the metal layer 74 is formed, most of the photoresist layer 72 can be removed using an organic solution with amide. However, some residuals from the photoresist layer 72 could remain on the metal layer 74 and on the seed layer 70. Thereafter, the residuals can be removed from the metal layer 74 and the seed layer 70 with a plasma, such as an O_2 plasma or a plasma containing fluorine of below 200 PPM and oxygen. Alternatively, the photoresist layer 72 can be removed using an O_2 plasma or using a plasma containing fluorine of below 200 PPM and oxygen, without using an organic solution.

[0169] Next, the seed layer 70 and the adhesion/barrier layer 68 not under the metal layer 74 are removed with a wet etching method. As to the wet etching methods, when the adhesion/barrier layer 68 is a titanium-tungsten alloy layer, it can be etched with a solution containing hydrogen peroxide; when the seed layer 70 is a gold layer, it can be etched with an iodine-containing solution. When the seed layer 70 is a gold layer, it can be etched with an iodine-containing solution, such as a solution containing potassium iodide; when the seed layer 70 is a copper layer, it can be etched with a solution containing ammonium hydroxide (NH_4OH).

[0170] The seed layer 70 and the adhesion/barrier layer 68 not under the metal layer 74 are removed with a dry etching method. Generally, the dry etching method to etch the seed layer 70 and the adhesion/barrier layer 68 not under the metal layer 74 may include a chemical plasma etching process, a sputtering etching process, such as an argon sputter process, O_2 plasma, or a chemical vapor etching process.

[0171] Referring to FIG. 4G, a polymer layer 76 is formed on the passivation layer 8 and metal layer 74 via spin coating process. Next, the polymer layer 76 is patterned with the processes of baking. Then, the developed polymer layer 76 is cured at a peak temperature of between 150 and 300 $^\circ\text{C}$.,

between 290 and 330° C. or between 330 and 400° C. for a time of between 30 minutes and 2 hours in nitrogen ambient or in oxygen-free ambient. The material of the polymer layer 76 may include polyimide (PI), benzocyclobutane (BCB), polyurethane, epoxy resin, a parylene-based polymer, a solder-mask material, an elastomer, or a porous dielectric material. The cured polymer layer 76 has a thickness of between 3 and 25 μm . For example, the polymer layer 76 may be a polyimide layer with a thickness of between 3 and 25 μm .

[0172] Referring to FIG. 4H-4T, After the above-mentioned processes of forming the polymer layer 76, the semiconductor wafer 20 can be diced into a plurality of individual semiconductor chips 20a.

Aspect 2 of Embodiment 3

[0173] Referring to FIG. 4J, the structure and process of the aspect 2 and aspect 1 likeness, The difference is an opening 76a being formed in the polymer layer 76 exposing the metal layer 74 with the processes of exposure, development, etc., to form the opening 76a. A 1 $\times$ stepper or a 1 $\times$ contact aligner can be used to expose the polymer layer 76 during the process of exposure. Then, the developed polymer layer 76 is cured at a peak temperature of between 150 and 300° C., between 290 and 330° C. or between 330 and 400° C. for a time of between 30 minutes and 2 hours in nitrogen ambient or in oxygen-free ambient.

[0174] After the above-mentioned processes of forming the polymer layer 76, the semiconductor wafer 20 can be diced into a plurality of individual semiconductor chips 20a.

[0175] Via a wire-bonding process connect to external circuit, one end of a wire 36 (made of gold, copper or aluminum) can be bonded with the metal layer 74 exposed by the opening 76a of the semiconductor chip 20a. The external circuit may be a ball-grid-array (BGA) substrate, a printed circuit board (PCB) comprising a glass fiber as a core, a flexible tape comprising a polymer layer (such as polyimide) having a thickness of between 30 and 200 μm and not comprising any polymer layer with glass fiber, a ceramic substrate comprising a ceramic material as insulating layers between circuit layers, a glass substrate having circuit layers made of Indium Tin Oxide (ITO), or a silicon substrate.

Aspect 3 of Embodiment 3

[0176] Referring to FIG. 4K, the structure and process of the aspect 3 and aspect 1 likeness, The difference is a polymer layer 78 between the metal layer 74 and the passivation layer 8

[0177] The polymer layer 78 having a thickness of between 3 and 25 μm is formed on the passivation 8 and metal caps 24. Next, the polymer layer 78 is patterned with the processes of baking, exposure, development, etc., to form multiple openings 78a in the polymer layer 78 exposing metal caps 24. A 1 $\times$ stepper or a 1 $\times$ contact aligner can be used to expose the polymer layer 78 during the process of exposure. Then, the developed polymer layer 78 is cured at a peak temperature of between 150 and 300° C. for a time of between 30 minutes and 2 hours in nitrogen ambient or in oxygen-free ambient. The material of the polymer layer 78 may include polyimide (PI), benzocyclobutane (BCB), poly-

urethane, epoxy resin, a parylene-based polymer, a solder-mask material, an elastomer, or a porous dielectric material.

[0178] The manufacturing process continued as FIG. 4B go to FIG. 4I. Sputtering the adhesion/barrier layer 68 on the metal layer 78 and metal cap 24, next sputtering the seed layer 70 on adhesion/barrier layer 68 next forming the photoresist layer 72 on the seed layer 70, and electroplating the metal layer 74 on the seed layer 70 exposed by the opening 72a. Next removed the photoresist layer 72, the seed layer 70 and the adhesion/barrier layer 68 not under the metal layer 74 are removed. The polymer layer 78 having a thickness of between 3 and 25 μm is formed on the polymer layer 76 and metal layer 74. The semiconductor wafer 20 can be diced into a plurality of individual semiconductor chips 20a. These Manufacturing process please make reference to FIG. 4B-FIG. 4I, the repeated part doesn't explain again.

Aspect 4 of Embodiment 3

[0179] Referring to FIG. 4L, the structure and process of the aspect 4 and aspect 3 likeness. The difference is an opening 76a being formed in the polymer layer 76 exposing the metal layer 74. Via a wire-bonding process connect to external circuit, one end of a wire 36 (made of gold, copper or aluminum) can be bonded with the metal layer 74 exposed by the opening 76a of the semiconductor chip 20a. The external circuit may be a ball-grid-array (BGA) substrate, a printed circuit board (PCB) comprising a glass fiber as a core, a flexible tape comprising a polymer layer (such as polyimide) having a thickness of between 30 and 200 μm and not comprising any polymer layer with glass fiber, a ceramic substrate comprising a ceramic material as insulating layers between circuit layers, a glass substrate having circuit layers made of Indium Tin Oxide (ITO), or a silicon substrate.

Aspect 5 of Embodiment 3

[0180] Referring to FIG. 4M, the structure and process of the aspect 5 and aspect 4 likeness. The metal layer 74 is a composite layer. The metal layer 74 comprise a copper layer 74a on the seed layer 70, a nickel layer 74b on the copper layer 74a, a gold layer 74c on the nickel layer 74b.

[0181] The copper layer 74a, the nickel layer 74b and the gold layer 74c may be formed by an electroplating method. The copper layer 74a having a thickness of between 2 and 15 μm . The nickel layer 74b having a thickness of between 2 and 5 μm . The gold layer 74c having a thickness of between 0.5 and 5 μm .

[0182] Referring to FIG. 4N, in addition, the metal layer 74 comprise a copper layer 74a on the seed layer 70, a nickel layer 74b on the copper layer 74a. The copper layer 74a and the nickel layer 74b are formed by an electroplating method. After the polymer layer 76 are formed on metal layer 74 and polymer layer 78. Via a electroless plating process forming the gold layer 74c on the nickel layer 74b exposed by the opening 78a of the polymer layer 78. The gold layer 74c having a thickness of between 0.5 and 5 μm . Via a wire-bonding process connect to external circuit, one end of a wire 36 (made of gold, copper or aluminum) can be bonded with the gold layer 74c. In addition, before the electroless plating process, a acidity liquid have to clear the oxidize layer of nickel layer 74b surface, the acidity liquid such as sulfuric acid or hydrochloric acid.

Aspect 6 of Embodiment 3

[0183] Referring to FIG. 4O, after the step shown in FIG. 4K is completed. The polymer layer 76 can be formed on the polymer layer 78 and on the metal layer 74. The polymer layer 76 is patterned with the processes of exposure, development, etc., to form multiple openings 78a in the polymer layer 76 exposing the metal layer 74. A 1× stepper or a 1× contact aligner can be used to expose the polymer layer 76 during the process of exposure. Then, the developed polymer layer 76 is cured at a peak temperature of between 150 and 300° C., between 290 and 330° C. or between 330 and 400° C. for a time of between 30 minutes and 2 hours in nitrogen ambient or in oxygen-free ambient.

[0184] Referring to FIG. 4P, an adhesion/barrier layer 80 having a thickness of between 0.01 μm and 0.7 μm, is formed on the polymer layer 76 and on the metal layer 74. The material of the adhesion/barrier layer 80 may include titanium, titanium nitride, a titanium-tungsten alloy, a nickel-vanadium alloy, chromium, tantalum, tantalum nitride, or a composite of the abovementioned materials. The material of the adhesion/barrier layer 80 is a titanium-tungsten alloy in this Embodiment. The adhesion/barrier layer 80 may be formed by a sputtering method or a vapor deposition method.

[0185] Next, a seed layer 82 having a thickness of 0.005 μm and 2 μm, is formed on the adhesion/barrier layer 80. The seed layer 82 may be formed by a sputtering method, a vapor deposition method, an electroless plating method or a PVD (Physical Vapor Deposition) method. The seed layer 82 is beneficial to electroplating a metal layer thereon. Thus, the material of the seed layer 82 varies with the material of the electroplated metal layer formed on the seed layer 82. When a gold layer is to be electroplated on the seed layer 82, gold is a preferable material to the seed layer 82.

[0186] Referring to FIG. 4R, a photoresist layer 84 is formed on the seed layer 82. The photoresist layer 84 is patterned with the processes of exposure, development, etc., to form multiple openings 84a in the photoresist layer 84 exposing the seed layer 82.

[0187] The photoresist layer 84 can be formed by spin-coating a positive-type photosensitive polymer layer having a thickness of between 5 and 30 μm, and preferably of between 7 and 15 μm, on the seed layer 82, then exposing the photosensitive polymer layer using a 1× stepper with at least two of G-line having a wavelength ranging from 434 to 438 nm, H-line having a wavelength ranging from 403 to 407 nm, and I-line having a wavelength ranging from 363 to 367 nm, illuminating the photosensitive polymer layer, that is, G-line and H-line, G-line and I-line, H-line and I-line, or G-line, H-line and I-line illuminate the photosensitive polymer layer, then developing the exposed polymer layer, and then removing the residual polymeric material or other contaminants on the seed layer 82 with an O₂ plasma or a plasma containing fluorine of below 200 PPM and oxygen, such that the photoresist layer 84 can be patterned with multiple openings 84a in the photoresist layer 84 exposing the seed layer 82.

[0188] Referring to FIG. 4S, a metal layer 86 having a thickness of between 2 and 25 μm is electroplated on the seed layer 82 exposed by the opening 84a. The metal layer 86 may be a single metal layer, such as a gold layer, a copper

layer, a nickel layer, a palladium layer, a platinum layer. The metal layer 86 may be a composite metal layer, such as a copper/nickel/gold layer, a copper/gold layer, a copper/nickel/palladium layer, copper/nickel/platinum layer. The metal layer 86 is a gold layer in this embodiment.

[0189] Referring to FIG. 4T, after the metal layer 86 is formed, most of the photoresist layer 84 can be removed using an organic solution with amide. However, some residuals from the photoresist layer 84 could remain on the metal layer 86 and on the seed layer 82. Thereafter, the residuals can be removed from the metal layer 86 and the seed layer 82 with a plasma, such as an O₂ plasma or a plasma containing fluorine of below 200 PPM and oxygen. Alternatively, the photoresist layer 84 can be removed using an O₂ plasma or using a plasma containing fluorine of below 200 PPM and oxygen, without using an organic solution.

[0190] Next, the seed layer 86 and the adhesion/barrier layer 80 not under the metal layer 86 are removed with a wet etching method. As to the wet etching methods, when the adhesion/barrier layer 80 is a titanium-tungsten alloy layer, it can be etched with a solution containing hydrogen peroxide; when the seed layer 86 is a gold layer, it can be etched with an iodine-containing solution. When the seed layer 86 is a gold layer, it can be etched with an iodine-containing solution, such as a solution containing potassium iodide; when the seed layer 86 is a copper layer, it can be etched with a solution containing ammonium hydroxide (NH₄OH).

[0191] The seed layer 86 and the adhesion/barrier layer 80 not under the metal layer 86 are removed with a dry etching method. Generally, the dry etching method to etch the seed layer 82 and the adhesion/barrier layer 80 not under the metal layer 86 may include a chemical plasma etching process, a sputtering etching process, such as an argon sputter process, O₂ plasma, or a chemical vapor etching process.

[0192] Referring to FIG. 4U, a polymer layer 88 is formed on the polymer layer 76 and metal layer 86 via spin coating process. Next, the polymer layer 88 is patterned with the processes of baking, exposure, development, etc., to form multiple openings 88a in the polymer layer 88 exposing metal layer 86. A 1× stepper or a 1× contact aligner can be used to expose the polymer layer 88 during the process of exposure. Then, the developed polymer layer 88 is cured at a peak temperature of between 150 and 300° C., between 290 and 330° C. or between 330 and 400° C. for a time of between 30 minutes and 2 hours in nitrogen ambient or in oxygen-free ambient. The material of the polymer layer 88 may include polyimide (PI), benzocyclobutane (BCB), polyurethane, epoxy resin, a parylene-based polymer, a solder-mask material, an elastomer, or a porous dielectric material. The cured polymer layer 88 has a thickness of between 3 and 25 μm. For example, the polymer layer 88 may be a polyimide layer with a thickness of between 3 and 25 μm.

[0193] Referring to FIG. 4V-4W, After the above-mentioned processes of forming the polymer layer 88, the semiconductor wafer 20 can be diced into a plurality of individual semiconductor chips 20a. Via a wire-bonding process connect to external circuit, one end of a wire 36 (made of gold, copper or aluminum) can be bonded with the metal layer 86 exposed by the opening 88a of the semiconductor chip 20a. The external circuit may be a ball-grid-array (BGA) substrate, a printed circuit board (PCB) com-

prising a glass fiber as a core, a flexible tape comprising a polymer layer (such as polyimide) having a thickness of between 30 and 200 μm and not comprising any polymer layer with glass fiber, a ceramic substrate comprising a ceramic material as insulating layers between circuit layers, a glass substrate having circuit layers made of Indium Tin Oxide (ITO), or a silicon substrate.

Aspect 1 of Embodiment 4

[0194] Referring to FIG. 5A, after the step shown in FIG. 4A is completed. A resistor layer 90 having a thickness of between 0.05 μm and 0.1 μm , is formed on the passivation layer 8 and on the metal cap 24. The material of the resistor layer 90 may include Cr—Ni alloy. The resistor layer 90 may be formed by a sputtering method or a vapor deposition method.

[0195] Referring to FIG. 5A, a photoresist layer 92 is formed on the resistor layer 90. The photoresist layer 92 is patterned with the processes of exposure, development, etc., to form multiple openings 92a in the photoresist layer 92 exposing the resistor layer 90.

[0196] Referring to FIG. 5C, the resistor layer 90 not under the photoresist layer 92 are removed with a dry etching method. Generally, the dry etching method to etch the resistor layer 90 not under the photoresist layer 92 may include a chemical plasma etching process, a sputtering etching process, such as an argon sputter process, O_2 plasma, or a chemical vapor etching process. After the dry etching step is completed, the resistor layer 90 is formed on metal caps 24 above pad 12a and pad 12b.

[0197] Referring to FIG. 5D, next removed the photoresist layer 92. A polymer layer 94 is formed on the passivation layer 8 and resistor layer 90 via spin coating process. Next, the polymer layer 94 is patterned with the processes of baking. Then, the developed polymer layer 94 is cured at a peak temperature of between 150 and 300° C., between 290 and 330° C. or between 330 and 400° C. for a time of between 30 minutes and 2 hours in nitrogen ambient or in oxygen-free ambient. The material of the polymer layer 94 may include polyimide (PI), benzocyclobutane (BCB), polyurethane, epoxy resin, a parylene-based polymer, a solder-mask material, an elastomer, or a porous dielectric material. The cured polymer layer 94 has a thickness of between 3 and 25 μm . For example, the polymer layer 94 may be a polyimide layer with a thickness of between 3 and 25 μm .

Aspect 2 of Embodiment 4

[0198] Referring to FIG. 5E, the structure and process of the aspect 2 and aspect 1 likeness. The difference is a polymer layer 96 between the resistor layer 90 and the passivation layer 8. The process of the polymer layer 96 refer to FIG. 3I. After the step shown in FIG. 3I is completed. The process of the resistor layer 90 is formed on polymer layer 96 refer to FIG. 5A-5D, the repeated part doesn't explain again.

Aspect 1 of Embodiment 5

[0199] Referring to FIG. 6A, after the step shown in FIG. 4A is completed. Referring to FIG. 6B, a polymer layer 97 is patterned with the processes of exposure, development, etc., to form at least one opening 97a in the polymer layer

97 exposing the metal cap 24. A 1 $\times$ stepper or a 1 $\times$ contact aligner can be used to expose the polymer layer 97 during the process of exposure. Then, the developed polymer layer 97 is cured at a peak temperature of between 150 and 300° C., between 290 and 330° C. or between 330 and 400° C. for a time of between 30 minutes and 2 hours in nitrogen ambient or in oxygen-free ambient.

[0200] Referring to FIG. 6C, an adhesion/barrier layer 98 having a thickness of between 0.01 μm and 0.7 μm , is formed on the polymer layer 97 and on the metal caps 24. The material of the adhesion/barrier layer 98 may include titanium, titanium nitride, a titanium-tungsten alloy, a nickel-vanadium alloy, chromium, tantalum, tantalum nitride, or a composite of the abovementioned materials. The material of the adhesion/barrier layer 98 is a titanium-tungsten alloy in this Embodiment. The adhesion/barrier layer 98 may be formed by a sputtering method or a vapor deposition method.

[0201] Referring to FIG. 6D, a seed layer 100 having a thickness of 0.005 μm and 2 μm , is formed on the adhesion/barrier layer 98. The seed layer 100 may be formed by a sputtering method, a vapor deposition method, an electroless plating method or a PVD (Physical Vapor Deposition) method. The seed layer 100 is beneficial to electroplating a metal layer thereon. Thus, the material of the seed layer 100 varies with the material of the electroplated metal layer formed on the seed layer 100. When a copper layer is to be electroplated on the seed layer 100, copper is a preferable material to the seed layer 100.

[0202] Referring to FIG. 6E, a photoresist layer 102 is formed on the seed layer 100. The photoresist layer 102 is patterned with the processes of exposure, development, etc., to form multiple openings 102a in the photoresist layer 102 exposing the seed layer 100.

[0203] The photoresist layer 102 can be formed by spin-on coating a positive-type photosensitive polymer layer having a thickness of between 5 and 30 μm , and preferably of between 7 and 15 μm , on the seed layer 100, then exposing the photosensitive polymer layer using a 1 $\times$ stepper with at least two of G-line having a wavelength ranging from 434 to 438 nm, H-line having a wavelength ranging from 403 to 407 nm, and I-line having a wavelength ranging from 363 to 367 nm, illuminating the photosensitive polymer layer, that is, G-line and H-line, G-line and I-line, H-line and I-line, or G-line, H-line and I-line illuminate the photosensitive polymer layer, then developing the exposed polymer layer, and then removing the residual polymeric material or other contaminants on the seed layer 100 with an O_2 plasma or a plasma containing fluorine of below 200 PPM and oxygen, such that the photoresist layer 102 can be patterned with multiple openings 102a in the photoresist layer 72 exposing the seed layer 100.

[0204] Referring to FIG. 6F, a copper layer 104 having a thickness of between 2 μm and 25 μm is electroplated on the seed layer 100 exposed by the opening 102a. A nickel layer 106 having a thickness of between 2 μm and 25 μm is electroplated on the copper layer 104. A nickel layer 106 having a thickness of between 2 μm and 25 μm is electroplated on the copper layer 104. A tin-containing layer 108 having a thickness of between 30 μm and 350 μm is electroplated on the copper layer 104. The material of the tin-containing layer 108 may include Sn—Pb alloy, Sn—Ag alloy or Sn—Ag—Cu alloy.

[0205] Referring to FIG. 6G, after the tin-containing layer 108 is formed, most of the photoresist layer 102 can be removed using an organic solution with amide. However, some residuals from the photoresist layer 102 could remain on the tin-containing layer 108 and on the seed layer 100. Thereafter, the residuals can be removed from the tin-containing layer 108 and the seed layer 100 with a plasma, such as an O₂ plasma or a plasma containing fluorine of below 200 PPM and oxygen. Alternatively, the photoresist layer 102 can be removed using an O₂ plasma or using a plasma containing fluorine of below 200 PPM and oxygen, without using an organic solution.

[0206] Next, the seed layer 100 and the adhesion/barrier layer 98 not under the tin-containing layer 108 are removed with a wet etching method. As to the wet etching methods, when the adhesion/barrier layer 98 is a titanium-tungsten alloy layer, it can be etched with a solution containing hydrogen peroxide; when the seed layer 100 is a copper layer, it can be etched with a solution containing ammonium hydroxide (NH₄OH).

[0207] The seed layer 100 and the adhesion/barrier layer 98 not under the tin-containing layer 108 are removed with a dry etching method. Generally, the dry etching method to etch the seed layer 100 and the adhesion/barrier layer 98 not under the tin-containing layer 108 may include a chemical plasma etching process, a sputtering etching process, such as an argon sputter process, O₂ plasma, or a chemical vapor etching process.

[0208] Referring to FIG. 6H, a reflow process is performed to lead the tin-containing layer 108 to be formed like a global shape.

[0209] Referring to FIG. 6I, a passive device 110 join to the tin-containing layer 108, the passive device 110 comprises inductor, capacitor, or integrated passive device. The passive device 110 includes multiple contact points (not shown), a tin-containing layer or a gold layer on the top surface of contact points.

[0210] The SPEC of the passive device 110 can be selected from SPEC1210, SPEC0603, SPEC0402 and SPEC0201. SPEC0201 means that the passive device 110 has the size of 0.02 inch*0.01 inch. SPEC1210 means that the passive device 110 has the size of 0.12 inch*0.10 inch. SPEC0603 means that the passive device 110 has the size of 0.06 inch*0.03 inch. SPEC0402 means that the passive device 110 has the size of 0.04 inch*0.02 inch. Typically, the external devices 310 and 320 have a length of between 5 mm and 0.2 mm, a width of between 4 mm and 0.1 mm, and a height of between 2 mm and 0.01 mm.

[0211] Referring to FIG. 6J, a polymer layer 112 is formed on the polymer layer 97 and the passive device 110 via spin coating process. Next, the polymer layer 112 is patterned with the processes of baking. Then, the developed polymer layer 112 is cured at a peak temperature of between 150 and 300° C., between 290 and 330° C. or between 330 and 400° C. for a time of between 30 minutes and 2 hours in nitrogen ambient or in oxygen-free ambient. The material of the polymer layer 112 may include polyimide (PI), benzocyclobutane (BCB), polyurethane, epoxy resin, a parylene-based polymer, a solder-mask material, an elastomer, or a porous dielectric material. The cured polymer layer 112 has a thickness of between 3 and 25 μm. For example, the polymer layer 112 may be a polyimide layer with a thickness of between 3 and 25 μm.

[0212] Referring to FIG. 6K-6L, After the above-mentioned processes of forming the polymer layer 112, the semiconductor wafer 20 can be diced into a plurality of individual semiconductor chips 20a.

Aspect 2 of Embodiment 5

[0213] Referring to FIG. 6M, after the step shown in FIG. 6E is completed. A copper layer 104 having a thickness of between 2 μm and 25 μm is electroplated on the seed layer 100 exposed by the opening 102a. A nickel layer 106 having a thickness of between 2 μm and 25 μm is electroplated on the copper layer 104. A nickel layer 106 having a thickness of between 2 μm and 25 μm is electroplated on the copper layer 104. A gold layer 114 having a thickness of between 0.5 μm and 10 μm is electroplated on the gold layer 114.

[0214] Referring to FIG. 6N, after the gold layer 114 is formed, most of the photoresist layer 102 can be removed using an organic solution with amide. However, some residuals from the photoresist layer 102 could remain on the gold layer 114 and on the seed layer 100. Thereafter, the residuals can be removed from the gold layer 114 and the seed layer 100 with a plasma, such as an O₂ plasma or a plasma containing fluorine of below 200 PPM and oxygen. Alternatively, the photoresist layer 102 can be removed using an O₂ plasma or using a plasma containing fluorine of below 200 PPM and oxygen, without using an organic solution.

[0215] Next, the seed layer 100 and the adhesion/barrier layer 98 not under the gold layer 114 are removed with a wet etching method. As to the wet etching methods, when the adhesion/barrier layer 98 is a titanium-tungsten alloy layer, it can be etched with a solution containing hydrogen peroxide; when the seed layer 100 is a copper layer, it can be etched with a solution containing ammonium hydroxide (NH₄OH).

[0216] The seed layer 100 and the adhesion/barrier layer 98 not under the gold layer 114 are removed with a dry etching method. Generally, the dry etching method to etch the seed layer 100 and the adhesion/barrier layer 98 not under the gold layer 114 may include a chemical plasma etching process, a sputtering etching process, such as an argon sputter process, O₂ plasma, or a chemical vapor etching process.

[0217] Referring to FIG. 6O, a passive device 110 join to the gold layer 114, the passive device 110 comprises a tin-containing layer 116 of contact point, via gold layer 114 join to tin-containing layer 116 formed the tin-gold alloy. The passive device 110 comprises inductor, capacitor, or integrated passive device.

[0218] Referring to FIG. 6P, a polymer layer 112 is formed on the polymer layer 97 and the passive device 110 via spin coating process. Next, the polymer layer 112 is patterned with the processes of baking. Then, the developed polymer layer 112 is cured at a peak temperature of between 150 and 300° C., between 290 and 330° C. or between 330 and 400° C. for a time of between 30 minutes and 2 hours in nitrogen ambient or in oxygen-free ambient. The material of the polymer layer 112 may include polyimide (PI), benzocyclobutane (BCB), polyurethane, epoxy resin, a parylene-based polymer, a solder-mask material, an elastomer, or a porous dielectric material. The cured polymer layer 112 has

a thickness of between 3 and 25 μm . For example, the polymer layer **112** may be a polyimide layer with a thickness of between 3 and 25 μm .

[0219] Referring to FIG. 6Q-6R, After the above-mentioned processes of forming the polymer layer **112**, the semiconductor wafer **20** can be diced into a plurality of individual semiconductor chips **20a**.

Embodiment 6

[0220] Referring to FIG. 7A, after the step shown in FIG. 6D is completed. The photoresist layer **118** is formed on the seed layer **100**. The photoresist layer **118** is patterned with the processes of exposure, development, etc., to form multiple openings **118a** in the photoresist layer **118** exposing the seed layer **100**.

[0221] The photoresist layer **118** can be formed by spin-on coating a positive-type photosensitive polymer layer having a thickness of between 5 and 30 μm , and preferably of between 7 and 15 μm , on the seed layer **70**, then exposing the photosensitive polymer layer using a 1 $\times$ stepper with at least two of G-line having a wavelength ranging from 434 to 438 nm, H-line having a wavelength ranging from 403 to 407 nm, and I-line having a wavelength ranging from 363 to 367 nm, illuminating the photosensitive polymer layer, that is, G-line and H-line, G-line and I-line, H-line and I-line, or G-line, H-line and I-line illuminate the photosensitive polymer layer, then developing the exposed polymer layer, and then removing the residual polymeric material or other contaminants on the seed layer **100** with an O_2 plasma or a plasma containing fluorine of below 200 PPM and oxygen, such that the photoresist layer **118** can be patterned with multiple openings **118a** in the photoresist layer **118** exposing the seed layer **100**.

[0222] Referring to FIG. 7B, a metal layer **120** having a thickness of between 2 and 25 μm is electroplated on the seed layer **100** exposed by the opening **118a**. The metal layer **120** may be a single metal layer, such as a gold layer, a copper layer, a nickel layer, a palladium layer, a platinum layer. The metal layer **120** may be a composite metal layer, such as a copper/nickel/gold layer, a copper/gold layer, a copper/nickel/palladium layer, copper/nickel/platinum layer. The metal layer **120** is a gold layer with a thickness of between 2 μm and 4 μm in this embodiment.

[0223] Referring to FIG. 7C, after the metal layer **120** is formed, most of the photoresist layer **118** can be removed using an organic solution with amide. However, some residuals from the photoresist layer **118** could remain on the metal layer **120** and on the seed layer **100**. Thereafter, the residuals can be removed from the metal layer **120** and the seed layer **100** with a plasma, such as an O_2 plasma or a plasma containing fluorine of below 200 PPM and oxygen. Alternatively, the photoresist layer **118** can be removed using an O_2 plasma or using a plasma containing fluorine of below 200 PPM and oxygen, without using an organic solution.

[0224] Next, the seed layer **100** and the adhesion/barrier layer **98** not under the metal layer **120** are removed with a wet etching method. As to the wet etching methods, when the adhesion/barrier layer **98** is a titanium-tungsten alloy layer, it can be etched with a solution containing hydrogen peroxide; when the seed layer **100** is a gold layer, it can be

etched with an iodine-containing solution. When the seed layer **100** is a gold layer, it can be etched with an iodine-containing solution, such as a solution containing potassium iodide; when the seed layer **100** is a copper layer, it can be etched with a solution containing ammonium hydroxide (NH_4OH).

[0225] The seed layer **100** and the adhesion/barrier layer **98** not under the metal layer **120** are removed with a dry etching method. Generally, the dry etching method to etch the seed layer **100** and the adhesion/barrier layer **98** not under the metal layer **120** may include a chemical plasma etching process, a sputtering etching process, such as an argon sputter process, O_2 plasma, or a chemical vapor etching process.

[0226] Referring to FIG. 7D, an capacitor dielectric layer **122** having a thickness of between 0.02 μm and 1 μm , is formed on the metal layer **120** and polymer layer **97**. The material of the capacitor dielectric layer **122** may include SiO_2 , SiO_xN_y , Si_xN_y , Si_xN_y , Ta_2O_5 , Al_2O_3 or high-K materials. The material of the capacitor dielectric layer **122** is a silicon oxide (SiO_2) in this Embodiment. The capacitor dielectric layer **122** may be formed by a evaporation method or a chemical vapor deposition method.

[0227] Referring to FIG. 7E, a photoresist layer **124** is formed on the capacitor dielectric layer **122**. The photoresist layer **124** is patterned with the processes of exposure, development, etc., to form multiple openings **124a** in the photoresist layer **124** exposing the capacitor dielectric layer **122**.

[0228] Referring to FIG. 7F, The capacitor dielectric layer **122** exposed by the opening **124a** is removed with a dry etching method. Generally, the dry etching method to etch the capacitor dielectric layer **122** may include a chemical plasma etching process, a sputtering etching process, such as an argon sputter process, O_2 plasma, or a chemical vapor etching process. After the dry etching step, the capacitor dielectric layer **122** is patterned to form multiple openings in the capacitor dielectric layer **122** exposing the metal layer **120**.

[0229] Referring to FIG. 7G, after the dry etching step, most of the photoresist layer **124** can be removed using an organic solution with amide. However, some residuals from the photoresist layer **124** could remain on the capacitor dielectric layer **122**. Thereafter, the residuals can be removed from the capacitor dielectric layer **122** with a plasma, such as an O_2 plasma or a plasma containing fluorine of below 200 PPM and oxygen. Alternatively, the photoresist layer **124** can be removed using an O_2 plasma or using a plasma containing fluorine of below 200 PPM and oxygen, without using an organic solution.

[0230] an adhesion/barrier layer **128** having a thickness of between 0.01 μm and 0.7 μm , is formed on the capacitor dielectric layer **122** and on the metal layer **120**. The material of the adhesion/barrier layer **128** may include titanium, titanium nitride, a titanium-tungsten alloy, a nickel-vanadium alloy, chromium, tantalum, tantalum nitride, or a composite of the abovementioned materials. The material of the adhesion/barrier layer **128** is a titanium-tungsten alloy in this Embodiment. The adhesion/barrier layer **128** may be formed by a sputtering method or a vapor deposition method.

[0231] Referring to FIG. 7H, a seed layer 130 having a thickness of 0.005 μm and 2 μm , is formed on the adhesion/barrier layer 128. The seed layer 130 may be formed by a sputtering method, a vapor deposition method, an electroless plating method or a PVD (Physical Vapor Deposition) method. The seed layer 130 is beneficial to electroplating a metal layer thereon. Thus, the material of the seed layer 130 varies with the material of the electroplated metal layer formed on the seed layer 130. When a gold layer is to be electroplated on the seed layer 130, gold is a preferable material to the seed layer 130.

[0232] Referring to FIG. 7I, a photoresist layer 132 is formed on the seed layer 130. The photoresist layer 132 is patterned with the processes of exposure, development, etc., to form multiple openings 132a in the photoresist layer 132 exposing the seed layer 130.

[0233] The photoresist layer 132 can be formed by spin-on coating a positive-type photosensitive polymer layer having a thickness of between 5 and 30 μm , and preferably of between 7 and 15 μm , on the seed layer 130, then exposing the photosensitive polymer layer using a 1 $\times$ stepper with at least two of G-line having a wavelength ranging from 434 to 438 nm, H-line having a wavelength ranging from 403 to 407 nm, and I-line having a wavelength ranging from 363 to 367 nm, illuminating the photosensitive polymer layer, that is, G-line and H-line, G-line and I-line, H-line and I-line, or G-line, H-line and I-line illuminate the photosensitive polymer layer, then developing the exposed polymer layer, and then removing the residual polymeric material or other contaminants on the seed layer 130 with an O_2 plasma or a plasma containing fluorine of below 200 PPM and oxygen, such that the photoresist layer 132 can be patterned with multiple openings 132a in the photoresist layer 132 exposing the seed layer 130.

[0234] Referring to FIG. 7J, a metal layer 134 having a thickness of between 2 μm and 25 μm is electroplated on the seed layer 130 exposed by the opening 132a. The metal layer 134 may be a single metal layer, such as a gold layer, a copper layer, a nickel layer, a palladium layer, a platinum layer. The metal layer 134 may be a composite metal layer, such as a copper/nickel/gold layer, a copper/gold layer, a copper/nickel/palladium layer, copper/nickel/platinum layer. The metal layer 134 is a gold layer in this embodiment with a thickness of between 2 μm and 4 μm .

[0235] Referring to FIG. 7K, after the metal layer 134 is formed, most of the photoresist layer 132 can be removed using an organic solution with amide. However, some residuals from the photoresist layer 132 could remain on the metal layer 134 and on the seed layer 130. Thereafter, the residuals can be removed from the metal layer 134 and the seed layer 130 with a plasma, such as an O_2 plasma or a plasma containing fluorine of below 200 PPM and oxygen. Alternatively, the photoresist layer 132 can be removed using an O_2 plasma or using a plasma containing fluorine of below 200 PPM and oxygen, without using an organic solution.

[0236] Next, the seed layer 130 and the adhesion/barrier layer 128 not under the metal layer 134 are removed with a wet etching method. As to the wet etching methods, when the adhesion/barrier layer 128 is a titanium-tungsten alloy layer, it can be etched with a solution containing hydrogen peroxide; when the seed layer 130 is a gold layer, it can be

etched with an iodine-containing solution. When the seed layer 130 is a gold layer, it can be etched with an iodine-containing solution, such as a solution containing potassium iodide; when the seed layer 130 is a copper layer, it can be etched with a solution containing ammonium hydroxide (NH_4OH).

[0237] The seed layer 130 and the adhesion/barrier layer 128 not under the metal layer 134 are removed with a dry etching method. Generally, the dry etching method to etch the seed layer 130 and the adhesion/barrier layer 128 not under the metal layer 134 may include a chemical plasma etching process, a sputtering etching process, such as an argon sputter process, O_2 plasma, or a chemical vapor etching process.

[0238] Referring to FIG. 7L, a polymer layer 136 is formed on the metal layer 134 and capacitor dielectric layer 122 via spin coating process. Next, the polymer layer 136 is patterned with the processes of baking. Next, the polymer layer 136 is patterned with the processes of baking, exposure, development, etc., to form multiple openings 136a in the polymer layer 136 exposing metal layer 134. A 1 $\times$ stepper or a 1 $\times$ contact aligner can be used to expose the polymer layer 88 during the process of exposure. Then, the developed polymer layer 136 is cured at a peak temperature of between 150 and 300° C., between 290 and 330° C. or between 330 and 400° C. for a time of between 30 minutes and 2 hours in nitrogen ambient or in oxygen-free ambient. The material of the polymer layer 136 may include polyimide (PI), benzocyclobutane (BCB), polyurethane, epoxy resin, a parylene-based polymer, a solder-mask material, an elastomer, or a porous dielectric material. The cured polymer layer 136 has a thickness of between 3 and 25 μm . For example, the polymer layer 136 may be a polyimide layer with a thickness of between 3 and 25 μm .

[0239] Referring to FIG. 4M-4N, After the above-mentioned processes of forming the polymer layer 136, the semiconductor wafer 20 can be diced into a plurality of individual semiconductor chips 20a. Via a wire-bonding process connect to external circuit, one end of a wire 36 (made of gold, copper or aluminum) can be bonded with the metal layer 134 exposed by the opening 136a of the semiconductor chip 20a. The external circuit may be a ball-grid-array (BGA) substrate, a printed circuit board (PCB) comprising a glass fiber as a core, a flexible tape comprising a polymer layer (such as polyimide) having a thickness of between 30 and 200 μm and not comprising any polymer layer with glass fiber, a ceramic substrate comprising a ceramic material as insulating layers between circuit layers, a glass substrate having circuit layers made of Indium Tin Oxide (ITO), or a silicon substrate.

Aspect 1 of Embodiment 7

[0240] Referring to FIG. 8A, after the step shown in FIG. 6D is completed. A photoresist layer 138 is formed on the seed layer 100. The photoresist layer 138 is patterned with the processes of exposure, development, etc., to form multiple openings 138a in the photoresist layer 138 exposing the seed layer 100. The opening 138a having a coil shape maybe formed in the photoresist layer 138 to form a coil in the opening 138a in the following steps.

[0241] The photoresist layer 138 can be formed by spin-on coating a positive-type photosensitive polymer layer having

a thickness of between 5 and 30 μm , and preferably of between 7 and 15 μm , on the seed layer 100, then exposing the photosensitive polymer layer using a 1 $\times$ stepper with at least two of G-line having a wavelength ranging from 434 to 438 nm, H-line having a wavelength ranging from 403 to 407 nm, and I-line having a wavelength ranging from 363 to 367 nm, illuminating the photosensitive polymer layer, that is, G-line and H-line, G-line and I-line, H-line and I-line, or G-line, H-line and I-line illuminate the photosensitive polymer layer, then developing the exposed polymer layer, and then removing the residual polymeric material or other contaminants on the seed layer 100 with an O_2 plasma or a plasma containing fluorine of below 200 PPM and oxygen, such that the photoresist layer 138 can be patterned with multiple openings 138a in the photoresist layer 138 exposing the seed layer 100.

[0242] Referring to FIG. 8B, a metal layer 140 having a thickness of between 2 and 25 μm is electroplated on the seed layer 100 exposed by the opening 138a. The metal layer 140 is a coil. The metal layer 140 may be a single metal layer, such as a gold layer, a copper layer, a nickel layer, a palladium layer, a platinum layer. The metal layer 140 may be a composite metal layer, such as a copper/nickel/gold layer, a copper/gold layer, a copper/nickel/palladium layer, copper/nickel/platinum layer. The metal layer 140 is a gold layer in this embodiment.

[0243] Referring to FIG. 8C-8D, after the metal layer 140 is formed, most of the photoresist layer 138 can be removed using an organic solution with amide. However, some residuals from the photoresist layer 138 could remain on the metal layer 140 and on the seed layer 100. Thereafter, the residuals can be removed from the metal layer 140 and the seed layer 100 with a plasma, such as an O_2 plasma or a plasma containing fluorine of below 200 PPM and oxygen. Alternatively, the photoresist layer 138 can be removed using an O_2 plasma or using a plasma containing fluorine of below 200 PPM and oxygen, without using an organic solution.

[0244] Next, the seed layer 100 and the adhesion/barrier layer 98 not under the metal layer 140 are removed with a wet etching method. As to the wet etching methods, when the adhesion/barrier layer 98 is a titanium-tungsten alloy layer, it can be etched with a solution containing hydrogen peroxide; when the seed layer 100 is a gold layer, it can be etched with an iodine-containing solution. When the seed layer 100 is a gold layer, it can be etched with an iodine-containing solution, such as a solution containing potassium iodide; when the seed layer 100 is a copper layer, it can be etched with a solution containing ammonium hydroxide (NH_4OH).

[0245] The seed layer 100 and the adhesion/barrier layer 98 not under the metal layer 140 are removed with a dry etching method. Generally, the dry etching method to etch the seed layer 100 and the adhesion/barrier layer 98 not under the metal layer 140 may include a chemical plasma etching process, a sputtering etching process, such as an argon sputter process, O_2 plasma, or a chemical vapor etching process.

[0246] Referring to FIG. 8E, a polymer layer 142 having a thickness of between 3 and 25 μm is formed on the polymer layer 97 and metal layer 140. Next, the polymer layer 142 is patterned with the processes of baking, expo-

sure, development, etc., to form multiple openings 142a in the polymer layer 142 exposing metal layer 140. A 1 $\times$ stepper or a 1 $\times$ contact aligner can be used to expose the polymer layer 142 during the process of exposure. Then, the developed polymer layer 142 is cured at a peak temperature of between 150 and 300° C. for a time of between 30 minutes and 2 hours in nitrogen ambient or in oxygen-free ambient. The material of the polymer layer 142 may include polyimide (PI), benzocyclobutane (BCB), polyurethane, epoxy resin, a parylene-based polymer, a solder-mask material, an elastomer, or a porous dielectric material.

[0247] Referring to FIG. 8F-8G, After the above-mentioned processes of forming the polymer layer 142, the semiconductor wafer 20 can be diced into a plurality of individual semiconductor chips 20a. Via a wire-bonding process connect to external circuit, one end of a wire 36 (made of gold, copper or aluminum) can be bonded with the metal layer 140 exposed by the opening 142a of the semiconductor chip 20a. The external circuit may be a ball-grid-array (BGA) substrate, a printed circuit board (PCB) comprising a glass fiber as a core, a flexible tape comprising a polymer layer (such as polyimide) having a thickness of between 30 and 200 μm and not comprising any polymer layer with glass fiber, a ceramic substrate comprising a ceramic material as insulating layers between circuit layers, a glass substrate having circuit layers made of Indium Tin Oxide (ITO), or a silicon substrate.

Aspect 2 of Embodiment 7

[0248] Referring to FIG. 8H, after the step shown in FIG. 2D is completed. A polymer layer 144 is formed on the passivation layer 8 and metal cap 24 via spin coating process. Next, the polymer layer 144 is patterned with the processes of baking, exposure, development, etc., to form multiple openings 144a in the polymer layer 144 exposing metal cap 24. A 1 $\times$ stepper or a 1 $\times$ contact aligner can be used to expose the polymer layer 144 during the process of exposure. Next, the polymer layer 144 is patterned with the processes of baking. Then, the developed polymer layer 144 is cured at a peak temperature of between 150 and 300° C., between 290 and 330° C. or between 330 and 400° C. for a time of between 30 minutes and 2 hours in nitrogen ambient or in oxygen-free ambient. The material of the polymer layer 144 may include polyimide (PI), benzocyclobutane (BCB), polyurethane, epoxy resin, a parylene-based polymer, a solder-mask material, an elastomer, or a porous dielectric material. The cured polymer layer 144 has a thickness of between 3 and 25 μm . For example, the polymer layer 144 may be a polyimide layer with a thickness of between 3 and 25 μm .

[0249] Referring to FIG. 8I, an adhesion/barrier layer 146 having a thickness of between 0.01 μm and 0.7 μm , is formed on the polymer layer 144, on the passivation layer 8 and on the metal caps 24. The material of the adhesion/barrier layer 146 may include titanium, titanium nitride, a titanium-tungsten alloy, a nickel-vanadium alloy, chromium, tantalum, tantalum nitride, or a composite of the abovementioned materials. The material of the adhesion/barrier layer 146 is a titanium-tungsten alloy in this Embodiment. The adhesion/barrier layer 146 may be formed by a sputtering method or a vapor deposition method.

[0250] Referring to FIG. 8J, a seed layer 148 having a thickness of 0.005 μm and 2 μm , is formed on the adhesion/

barrier layer **146**. The seed layer **148** may be formed by a sputtering method, a vapor deposition method, an electroless plating method or a PVD (Physical Vapor Deposition) method. The seed layer **148** is beneficial to electroplating a metal layer thereon. Thus, the material of the seed layer **148** varies with the material of the electroplated metal layer formed on the seed layer **148**. When a gold layer is to be electroplated on the seed layer **148**, gold is a preferable material to the seed layer **148**.

[0251] Referring to FIG. **8K**, a photoresist layer **150** is formed on the seed layer **148**. The photoresist layer **150** is patterned with the processes of exposure, development, etc., to form multiple openings **150a** in the photoresist layer **150** exposing the seed layer **148**.

[0252] The photoresist layer **150** can be formed by spin-on coating a positive-type photosensitive polymer layer having a thickness of between 5 and 30 μm , and preferably of between 7 μm and 5 μm , on the seed layer **148**, then exposing the photosensitive polymer layer using a 1 $\times$ stepper with at least two of G-line having a wavelength ranging from 434 to 438 nm, H-line having a wavelength ranging from 403 to 407 nm, and I-line having a wavelength ranging from 363 to 367 nm, illuminating the photosensitive polymer layer, that is, G-line and H-line, G-line and I-line, H-line and I-line, or G-line, H-line and I-line illuminate the photosensitive polymer layer, then developing the exposed polymer layer, and then removing the residual polymeric material or other contaminants on the seed layer **148** with an O_2 plasma or a plasma containing fluorine of below 200 PPM and oxygen, such that the photoresist layer **150** can be patterned with multiple openings **150a** in the photoresist layer **150** exposing the seed layer **148**.

[0253] Referring to FIG. **8L**, a metal layer **152** having a thickness of between 2 and 25 μm is electroplated on the seed layer **148** exposed by the opening **150a**. The metal layer **152** may be a single metal layer, such as a gold layer, a copper layer, a nickel layer, a palladium layer, a platinum layer. The metal layer **152** may be a composite metal layer, such as a copper/nickel/gold layer, a copper/gold layer, a copper/nickel/palladium layer, copper/nickel/platinum layer. The metal layer **152** is a gold layer in this embodiment with a thickness of between 2 μm and 4 μm . The metal layer **152** comprises a pad **156** and a coil **154**. The coil is on the polymer layer **144**. The pad **156** is on the metal pad **24**. The pad **156** is not connect the coil **154** directly.

[0254] Referring to FIG. **8M-8N**, after the metal layer **152** is formed, most of the photoresist layer **150** can be removed using an organic solution with amide. However, some residuals from the photoresist layer **150** could remain on the metal layer **152** and on the seed layer **148**. Thereafter, the residuals can be removed from the metal layer **152** and the seed layer **148** with a plasma, such as an O_2 plasma or a plasma containing fluorine of below 200 PPM and oxygen. Alternatively, the photoresist layer **150** can be removed using an O_2 plasma or using a plasma containing fluorine of below 200 PPM and oxygen, without using an organic solution.

[0255] Next, the seed layer **148** and the adhesion/barrier layer **146** not under the metal layer **152** are removed with a wet etching method. As to the wet etching methods, when the adhesion/barrier layer **146** is a titanium-tungsten alloy layer, it can be etched with a solution containing hydrogen

peroxide; when the seed layer **148** is a gold layer, it can be etched with an iodine-containing solution. When the seed layer **148** is a gold layer, it can be etched with an iodine-containing solution, such as a solution containing potassium iodide; when the seed layer **148** is a copper layer, it can be etched with a solution containing ammonium hydroxide (NH_4OH).

[0256] The seed layer **148** and the adhesion/barrier layer **146** not under the metal layer **152** are removed with a dry etching method. Generally, the dry etching method to etch the seed layer **148** and the adhesion/barrier layer **146** not under the metal layer **152** may include a chemical plasma etching process, a sputtering etching process, such as an argon sputter process, O_2 plasma, or a chemical vapor etching process.

[0257] Referring to FIG. **8O**, a polymer layer **158** is formed on the polymer layer **144**, on the passivation layer **8** and on the metal layer **152** via spin coating process. Next, the polymer layer **158** is patterned with the processes of baking, exposure, development, etc., to form multiple openings **158a** in the polymer layer **158** exposing the pad **156** and a part of the coil **154**. A 1 $\times$ stepper or a 1 $\times$ contact aligner can be used to expose the polymer layer **158** during the process of exposure. Then, the developed polymer layer **158** is cured at a peak temperature of between 150 and 300° C., between 290 and 330° C. or between 330 and 400° C. for a time of between 30 minutes and 2 hours in nitrogen ambient or in oxygen-free ambient. The material of the polymer layer **158** may include polyimide (PI), benzocyclobutane (BCB), polyurethane, epoxy resin, a parylene-based polymer, a solder-mask material, an elastomer, or a porous dielectric material. The cured polymer layer **158** has a thickness of between 3 and 25 μm . For example, the polymer layer **158** may be a polyimide layer with a thickness of between 3 and 25 μm .

[0258] Referring to FIG. **8P-8Q**, After the above-mentioned processes of forming the polymer layer **158**, the semiconductor wafer **20** can be diced into a plurality of individual semiconductor chips **20a**. Via a wire-bonding process connect to external circuit, one end of a wire **36** (made of gold, copper or aluminum) can be bonded with the coil **154** and the pad **156** exposed by the opening **158a** of the semiconductor chip **20a**. The external circuit may be a ball-grid-array (BGA) substrate, a printed circuit board (PCB) comprising a glass fiber as a core, a flexible tape comprising a polymer layer (such as polyimide) having a thickness of between 30 and 200 μm and not comprising any polymer layer with glass fiber, a ceramic substrate comprising a ceramic material as insulating layers between circuit layers, a glass substrate having circuit layers made of Indium Tin Oxide (ITO), or a silicon substrate.

Aspect 1 of Embodiment 8

[0259] Referring to FIG. **9A**, after the step shown in FIG. **2D** is completed. A passivation layer **160** is formed over the passivation layer **8** and the metal cap **24**. The passivation layer **160** can protect the metal cap **24** from being damaged by moisture and foreign ion contamination. In other words, Mobile ions (such as sodium ion), transition metals (such as gold, silver and copper) and impurities can be prevented from penetrating through the passivation layer **160** to the semiconductor devices **4**, such as transistors, polysilicon

resistor elements and polysilicon-polysilicon capacitor elements, and to the circuit structure 6.

[0260] The passivation layer 160 is commonly made of silicon oxide (such as SiO_2), PSG (phosphosilicate glass), silicon nitride (such as Si_3N_4), or silicon oxynitride. The passivation layer 160 commonly has a thickness of more than 0.35 μm . In a preferred case, the silicon nitride layer in the passivation layer 160 has a thickness of more than 0.3 μm . Ten methods for depositing the passivation layer 160 are described as passivation layer 8 process. A opening 160a in the passivation layer 160 exposes the metal cap 24 with a dry etching process.

[0261] The opening 160a have a maximum transverse dimension of between 2 and 30 μm or between 30 and 300 μm . The shape of the opening 160a may be a circle, and the diameter of the circle-shaped opening 160a may be between 2 and 30 μm or between 30 and 300 μm . Alternatively, the shape of the opening 160a may be a square, and the greatest diagonal length of the square-shaped opening 160a may be between 2 and 30 μm or between 30 and 300 μm . Alternatively, the shape of the opening 160a may be a polygon, and the polygon-shaped opening 160a may have a greatest diagonal length of between 3 and 30 μm or between 30 and 300 μm . Alternatively, the shape of the opening 160a may also be a rectangle, and the rectangle-shaped opening 160a may have a width of between 2 and 40 μm . Further, there may be the semiconductor device 4 under the pad 12 exposed by the opening 160a.

[0262] Referring to FIG. 9B, an adhesion/barrier layer 28 having a thickness of between 0.01 μm and 0.7 μm , is formed on the passivation layer 160 and on the metal cap 24. The material of the adhesion/barrier layer 28 may include titanium, titanium nitride, a titanium-tungsten alloy, a nickel-vanadium alloy, chromium, tantalum, tantalum nitride, or a composite of the abovementioned materials. The material of the adhesion/barrier layer 28 is a titanium-tungsten alloy in this Embodiment. The adhesion/barrier layer 28 may be formed by a sputtering method or a vapor deposition method.

[0263] Referring to FIG. 9C, a seed layer 30 having a thickness of 0.005 μm and 2 μm , is formed on the adhesion/barrier layer 28. The seed layer 30 may be formed by a sputtering method, a vapor deposition method, an electroless plating method or a PVD (Physical Vapor Deposition) method. The seed layer 30 is beneficial to electroplating a metal layer thereon. Thus, the material of the seed layer 30 varies with the material of the electroplated metal layer formed on the seed layer 30. When a gold layer is to be electroplated on the seed layer 30, gold is a preferable material to the seed layer 30.

[0264] Referring to FIG. 9D, a photoresist layer 32 is formed on the seed layer 30. The photoresist layer 32 is patterned with the processes of exposure, development, etc., to form multiple openings 32a in the photoresist layer 32 exposing the seed layer 30.

[0265] The photoresist layer 32 can be formed by spin-on coating a positive-type photosensitive polymer layer having a thickness of between 5 and 30 μm , and preferably of between 7 and 15 μm , on the seed layer 30, then exposing the photosensitive polymer layer using a 1 $\times$ stepper with at least two of G-line having a wavelength ranging from 434 to

438 nm, H-line having a wavelength ranging from 403 to 407 nm, and I-line having a wavelength ranging from 363 to 367 nm, illuminating the photosensitive polymer layer, that is, G-line and H-line, G-line and I-line, H-line and I-line, or G-line, H-line and I-line illuminate the photosensitive polymer layer, then developing the exposed polymer layer, and then removing the residual polymeric material or other contaminants on the seed layer 30 with an O_2 plasma or a plasma containing fluorine of below 200 PPM and oxygen, such that the photoresist layer 32 can be patterned with multiple openings 32a in the photoresist layer 32 exposing the seed layer 30.

[0266] Referring to FIG. 9E, a metal layer 34 having a thickness of between 2 and 25 μm is electroplated on the seed layer 30 exposed by the opening 32a. The metal layer 34 may be a single metal layer, such as a gold layer, a copper layer, a nickel layer, a palladium layer, a platinum layer. The metal layer 34 may be a composite metal layer, such as a copper/nickel/gold layer, a copper/gold layer, a copper/nickel/palladium layer, copper/nickel/platinum layer. The metal layer 34 is a gold layer in this embodiment with a thickness of between 2 μm and 4 μm .

[0267] Referring to FIG. 9F, after the metal layer 34 is formed, most of the photoresist layer 32 can be removed using an organic solution with amide. However, some residuals from the photoresist layer 32 could remain on the metal layer 34 and on the seed layer 30. Thereafter, the residuals can be removed from the metal layer 34 and the seed layer 30 with a plasma, such as an O_2 plasma or a plasma containing fluorine of below 200 PPM and oxygen. Alternatively, the photoresist layer 32 can be removed using an O_2 plasma or using a plasma containing fluorine of below 200 PPM and oxygen, without using an organic solution.

[0268] Next, the seed layer 30 and the adhesion/barrier layer 28 not under the metal layer 34 are removed with a wet etching method. As to the wet etching methods, when the adhesion/barrier layer 28 is a titanium-tungsten alloy layer, it can be etched with a solution containing hydrogen peroxide; when the seed layer 30 is a gold layer, it can be etched with an iodine-containing solution. When the seed layer 30 is a gold layer, it can be etched with an iodine-containing solution, such as a solution containing potassium iodide; when the seed layer 30 is a copper layer, it can be etched with a solution containing ammonium hydroxide (NH_4OH).

[0269] The seed layer 30 and the adhesion/barrier layer 28 not under the metal layer 34 are removed with a dry etching method. Generally, the dry etching method to etch the seed layer 30 and the adhesion/barrier layer 28 not under the metal layer 34 may include a chemical plasma etching process, a sputtering etching process, such as an argon sputter process, O_2 plasma, or a chemical vapor etching process.

[0270] Referring to FIG. 9G-9H, After the above-mentioned processes of the seed layer 30 and the adhesion/barrier layer 28 not under the metal layer 34 are removed, the semiconductor wafer 20 can be diced into a plurality of individual semiconductor chips 20a. Via a wire-bonding process connect to external circuit, one end of a wire 36 (made of gold, copper or aluminum) can be bonded with the metal layer 34 of the semiconductor chip 20a. The external circuit may be a ball-grid-array (BGA) substrate, a printed circuit board (PCB) comprising a glass fiber as a core, a

flexible tape comprising a polymer layer (such as polyimide) having a thickness of between 30 and 200 μm and not comprising any polymer layer with glass fiber, a ceramic substrate comprising a ceramic material as insulating layers between circuit layers, a glass substrate having circuit layers made of Indium Tin Oxide (ITO), or a silicon substrate.

Aspect 2 of Embodiment 8

[0271] Referring to FIG. 9I, the structure and process of the aspect 2 and aspect 1 likeness. The difference is the metal layer 34 having a thickness of between 5 and 25 μm . The metal layer 34 use to be a metal bump.

[0272] When one of the semiconductor chips is being packaged, the metal layer 34 can be connected to an external circuit via a TAB (Tape Automated Bonding) technology, a COG (chip on glass) technology, a TCP (Tape Carrier Package) method or a COF (chip on film) method. Such as Fig. The external circuit may be a ball-grid-array (BGA) substrate, a printed circuit board (PCB) comprising a glass fiber as a core, a flexible tape comprising a polymer layer (such as polyimide) having a thickness of between 30 and 200 μm and not comprising any polymer layer with glass fiber, a ceramic substrate comprising a ceramic material as insulating layers between circuit layers, a glass substrate having circuit layers made of Indium Tin Oxide (ITO), or a silicon substrate.

Aspect 3 of Embodiment 8

[0273] Referring to FIG. 9I, the structure and process of the aspect 2 and aspect 1 likeness. The difference is the metal layer 34 having multiple metal layer.

[0274] The metal layer 34 comprise a copper layer 34a, a nickel layer 34b, a gold layer 34c. The metal layer 34 can be formed by electroplating the copper layer 34a having a thickness of between 2 and 15 μm on the seed layer 30, next electroplating a nickel layer 34b having a thickness of between 0.1 and 5 μm on the copper layer 34a, and then electroplating a gold layer 34c having a thickness of between 0.01 and 5 μm on the nickel layer 34b. The metal layer 34 use to be a metal bump.

[0275] When one of the semiconductor chips is being packaged, the metal layer 34 can be connected to an external circuit via a TAB (Tape Automated Bonding) technology, a COG (chip on glass) technology, a TCP (Tape Carrier Package) method or a COF (chip on film) method. Such as Fig. The external circuit may be a ball-grid-array (BGA) substrate, a printed circuit board (PCB) comprising a glass fiber as a core, a flexible tape comprising a polymer layer (such as polyimide) having a thickness of between 30 and 200 μm and not comprising any polymer layer with glass fiber, a ceramic substrate comprising a ceramic material as insulating layers between circuit layers, a glass substrate having circuit layers made of Indium Tin Oxide (ITO), or a silicon substrate.

Aspect 1 of Embodiment 9

[0276] Referring to FIG. 10A, the structure and process of the aspect 1 of embodiment 9 and aspect 1 of embodiment 7 likeness. After the step shown in FIG. 2B is completed, a photoresist layer 32 is formed on the seed layer 30. Next, the photoresist layer 32 is patterned with the processes of

exposure, development, etc., to form an opening 32a in the photoresist layer 32 exposing the seed layer 30 over the patterned metal cap 24. For example, the photoresist layer 32 can be formed by spin-on coating a positive-type photosensitive polymer layer having a thickness of between 5 and 30 μm , and preferably of between 7 and 15 μm , on the seed layer 30, then exposing the photosensitive polymer layer using a 1 $\times$ stepper or 1 $\times$ contact aligner with at least two of G-line having a wavelength ranging from 434 to 438 nm, H-line having a wavelength ranging from 403 to 407 nm, and I-line having a wavelength ranging from 363 to 367 nm, illuminating the photosensitive polymer layer, that is, G-line and H-line, G-line and I-line, H-line and I-line, or G-line, H-line and I-line illuminate the photosensitive polymer layer, then developing the exposed polymer layer to form an opening in the polymer layer exposing the seed layer 30, and then removing the residual polymeric material or other contaminants on the seed layer 30 with an O₂ plasma or a plasma containing fluorine of below 200 PPM and oxygen, such that the photoresist layer 32 can be patterned with an opening 32a in the photoresist layer 32 exposing the seed layer 30.

[0277] Referring to FIG. 10B-10C, a metal layer 50 having a thickness of between 2 and 25 μm is electroplated on the seed layer 30 exposed by the opening 32a. The metal layer 50 may be a single layer made of gold, copper, palladium, platinum, or nickel. The metal layer 50 may also be a composite layer made of the abovementioned metals. The metal layer 50 comprise a pad 52.

[0278] For example, the metal layer 50 may be formed by electroplating a gold layer with a thickness of between 1 and 10 μm , on the seed layer 30, made of gold, exposed by the opening 32a. Alternatively, the metal layer 50 may be formed by electroplating a copper layer with a thickness of between 2 and 25 μm on the seed layer 30, made of copper, exposed by the opening 32a. Alternatively, the metal layer 50 may be formed by electroplating a copper layer with a thickness of between 1 and 15 μm on the seed layer 30, made of copper, exposed by the opening 32a, next electroplating a nickel layer with a thickness of between 0.1 and 5 μm on the copper layer in the opening 32a, and then electroplating a gold layer with a thickness of between 0.01 and 2 μm on the nickel layer in the opening 32a. Alternatively, the metal layer 50 may be formed by electroplating a copper layer with a thickness of between 1 and 15 μm on the seed layer 30, made of copper, exposed by the opening 32a, and then electroplating a gold layer with a thickness of between 0.01 and 2 μm on the copper layer in the opening 32a. Alternatively, the metal layer 50 may be formed by electroplating a copper layer with a thickness of between 1 and 15 μm on the seed layer 30, made of copper, exposed by the opening 32a, next electroplating a nickel layer with a thickness of between 0.1 and 5 μm on the copper layer in the opening 32a, and then electroplating a palladium layer with a thickness of between 0.01 and 2 μm on the nickel layer in the opening 32a. Alternatively, the metal layer 50 may be formed by electroplating a copper layer with a thickness of between 1 and 15 μm on the seed layer 30, made of copper, exposed by the opening 32a, next electroplating a nickel layer with a thickness of between 0.1 and 5 μm on the copper layer in the opening 32a, and then electroplating a platinum layer with a thickness of between 0.01 and 2 μm on the nickel layer in the opening 32a.

[0279] The metal layer 50 may be a RDL (Re-Distribution Layer), and the pad 52 exposed by the opening 32a is different from that of the pad 12 exposed by the opening 8a from a top perspective view (shown in FIG. 10C).

[0280] Referring to FIG. 10D, after the metal layer 50 is formed, the photoresist layer 32 can be removed using an organic solution with amide. Alternatively, the photoresist layer 32 can be removed using an inorganic solution, such as sulfuric acid (H₂SO₄) or hydrogen peroxide (H₂O₂). Alternatively, the photoresist layer 32 can be removed using a plasma or a plasma containing fluorine of below 200 PPM and oxygen.

[0281] Next, the seed layer 30 and the adhesion/barrier layer 28 not under the metal layer 50 are sequentially removed with a dry etching method or a wet etching method. As to the wet etching method, when the adhesion/barrier layer 28 is a titanium-tungsten alloy layer, it can be etched with a solution containing hydrogen peroxide at the temperature of between 40 and 50 degree centigrade for a time of between 3 and 20 minutes; when the seed layer 30 is a gold layer, it can be etched with an iodine-containing solution, such as a solution containing potassium iodide; when the seed layer 30 is a copper layer, it can be etched with a solution containing ammonium hydroxide (NH₄OH). As to the dry etching method, when the adhesion/barrier layer 28 is a titanium-tungsten alloy layer, it can be etched with an argon sputter process; when the seed layer 30 is a gold layer, it can be removed with an argon sputter process. Generally, the dry etching method to etch the seed layer 30 and the adhesion/barrier layer 28 not under the metal layer 50 may include a chemical plasma etching process, a sputtering etching process, such as an argon sputter process, or a chemical vapor etching process. So far, a semiconductor wafer 20 is formed by the above-mentioned steps.

[0282] Referring to FIG. 10E, a polymer layer 54 can be formed on the passivation layer 160 and on the metal layer 50. Next, the polymer layer 54 is patterned with the processes of baking, exposure, development, etc., to form at least one opening 54a in the polymer layer 54 exposing the pad 52. For example, the polymer layer 54 can be formed by spin-on coating a positive-type photosensitive polyimide layer having a thickness of between 10 and 50 μm on the metal layer 50 and on the passivation layer 8, then exposing the photosensitive polyimide layer using a 1× stepper or 1× contact aligner with at least two of G-line having a wavelength ranging from 434 to 438 nm, H-line having a wavelength ranging from 403 to 407 nm, and I-line having a wavelength ranging from 363 to 367 nm, illuminating the photosensitive polyimide layer, that is, G-line and H-line, G-line and I-line, H-line and I-line, or G-line, H-line and I-line illuminate the photosensitive polyimide layer, then developing the exposed polyimide layer to form an opening in the polyimide layer exposing the pad 52, and then removing the polyimide residuals or other contaminants from the pad 52 with an O₂ plasma or a plasma containing fluorine of below 200 PPM and oxygen, and then curing the developed polyimide layer at a peak temperature of between 250 and 400° C. for a time of between 30 minutes and 4 hours in nitrogen ambient or in oxygen-free ambient, wherein the cured polyimide layer may have a thickness of between 3 and 25 μm, such that the polymer layer 54 can be patterned with an opening 54a in the polymer layer 54 exposing the pad 52. Alternatively, the material of the

polymer layer 54 may include polyimide (PI), benzocyclobutane (BCB), parylene, epoxy-based material, elastomer, photoepoxy SU-8, silicone, or a porous dielectric material. The polymer layer 54 may be a benzocyclobutane layer with a thickness of between 3 and 25 μm.

[0283] Next, referring to FIG. 10F and FIG. 10G, the semiconductor wafer can be diced into a plurality of individual semiconductor chips 20a. When one of the semiconductor chips 20a is being packaged, one end of a wire 36 made of gold can be ball bonded on the metal layer 34 of the semiconductor chip 20a by a wire-bonding process. The other end of the wire 36 can be wedge bonded on a pad of an external circuit. Therefore, the metal layer 34 of the semiconductor chip 20a may be used to be connected with an external circuit. The external circuit may be a ball-grid-array (BGA) substrate, a printed circuit board (PCB) comprising a glass fiber as a core, a flexible tape comprising a polymer layer (such as polyimide) having a thickness of between 30 and 200 μm and not comprising any polymer layer with glass fiber, a ceramic substrate comprising a ceramic material as insulating layers between circuit layers, a glass substrate having circuit layers made of Indium Tin Oxide (ITO), or a silicon substrate.

Aspect 2 of Embodiment 9

[0284] Referring to FIG. 10H, the structure and process of the aspect 2 and aspect 1 likeness. The difference is the metal layer 50 having multiple metal layer.

[0285] The metal layer 50 comprise a copper layer 50a, a nickel layer 50b, a gold layer 50c. The metal layer 50 can be formed by electroplating the copper layer 50a having a thickness of between 2 and 15 μm on the seed layer 30, next electroplating a nickel layer 50b having a thickness of between 2 and 5 μm on the copper layer 34a, and then electroplating a gold layer 50c having a thickness of between 0.5 and 5 μm on the nickel layer 50b.

[0286] Referring to FIG. 10I, the metal layer 50 comprise a copper layer 50a, a nickel layer 50b. The metal layer 50 can be formed by electroplating the copper layer 50a having a thickness of between 2 and 15 μm on the seed layer 30, next electroplating a nickel layer 50b having a thickness of between 2 and 5 μm on the copper layer 34a.

[0287] The polymer layer 54 can be formed on the passivation layer 160 and on the metal layer 50. Next, the polymer layer 54 is patterned with the processes of baking, exposure, development, etc., to form at least one opening 54a in the polymer layer 54 exposing the nickel layer 50b. For example, the polymer layer 54 can be formed by spin-on coating a positive-type photosensitive polyimide layer having a thickness of between 10 and 50 μm on the metal layer 50 and on the passivation layer 8, then exposing the photosensitive polyimide layer using a 1× stepper or 1× contact aligner with at least two of G-line having a wavelength ranging from 434 to 438 nm, H-line having a wavelength ranging from 403 to 407 nm, and I-line having a wavelength ranging from 363 to 367 nm, illuminating the photosensitive polyimide layer, that is, G-line and H-line, G-line and I-line, H-line and I-line, or G-line, H-line and I-line illuminate the photosensitive polyimide layer, then developing the exposed polyimide layer to form an opening in the polyimide layer exposing the nickel layer 50b, and then removing the polyimide residuals or other contaminants from the nickel

layer **50b** with an O₂ plasma or a plasma containing fluorine of below 200 PPM and oxygen, and then curing the developed polyimide layer at a peak temperature of between 250 and 400° C. for a time of between 30 minutes and 4 hours in nitrogen ambient or in oxygen-free ambient, wherein the cured polyimide layer may have a thickness of between 3 and 25 μm, such that the polymer layer **54** can be patterned with an opening **54a** in the polymer layer **54** exposing the nickel layer **50b**. Alternatively, the material of the polymer layer **54** may include polyimide (PI), benzocyclobutane (BCB), parylene, epoxy-based material, elastomer, photoepoxy SU-8, silicone, or a porous dielectric material. The polymer layer **54** may be a benzocyclobutane layer with a thickness of between 3 and 25 μm.

[0288] Next, via an electroless plating method, a gold layer **50c** having a thickness of between 0.5 and 5 μm is formed on the nickel layer **50b** exposed by the opening **54a** in the polymer layer **54**.

Aspect 3 of Embodiment 9

[0289] Referring to FIG. 10J, after the step shown in FIG. 9A, a polymer layer **56** can be formed on the passivation layer **160** and on the patterned metal cap **24**. Next, the polymer layer **56** is patterned with the processes of baking, exposure, development, etc., to form an opening **56a** in the polymer layer **56** exposing the patterned metal cap **24** over the pad **12**. For example, the polymer layer **56** can be formed by spin-on coating a positive-type photosensitive polyimide layer having a thickness of between 10 and 50 μm on the patterned metal cap **24** and on the passivation layer **160**, then exposing the photosensitive polyimide layer using a 1× stepper or 1× contact aligner with at least two of G-line having a wavelength ranging from 434 to 438 nm, H-line having a wavelength ranging from 403 to 407 nm, and I-line having a wavelength ranging from 363 to 367 nm, illuminating the photosensitive polyimide layer, that is, G-line and H-line, G-line and I-line, H-line and I-line, or G-line, H-line and I-line illuminate the photosensitive polyimide layer, then developing the exposed polyimide layer to form an opening in the polyimide layer exposing the patterned metal cap **24**, and then removing the polyimide residuals or other contaminants from the patterned metal cap **24** with an O₂ plasma or a plasma containing fluorine of below 200 PPM and oxygen, and then curing the developed polyimide layer at a peak temperature of between 250 and 400° C. for a time of between 30 minutes and 4 hours in nitrogen ambient or in oxygen-free ambient, wherein the cured polyimide layer may have a thickness of between 3 and 25 μm, such that the polymer layer **56** can be patterned with an opening **56a** in the polymer layer **56** exposing the patterned metal cap **24**. Alternatively, the material of the polymer layer **56** may include polyimide (PI), benzocyclobutane (BCB), parylene, epoxy-based material, elastomer, photoepoxy SU-8, silicone, or a porous dielectric material. The polymer layer **56** may be a benzocyclobutane layer with a thickness of between 3 and 25 μm.

[0290] Alternatively, the polymer layer **56** may be formed by a laminating process or a screen-printing process.

[0291] Referring to FIG. 10K, an adhesion/barrier **58** having a thickness of between 0.01 and 0.7 μm is sputtered on the patterned metal cap **24** and on the polymer layer **56**. The material of the adhesion/barrier layer **58** may include

titanium, titanium nitride, a titanium-tungsten alloy, chromium, tantalum, tantalum nitride, or a composite of the abovementioned materials.

[0292] For example, the adhesion/barrier **58** is formed by sputtering a titanium-tungsten-alloy layer with a thickness of between 0.01 and 0.7 μm on the polymer layer **56** made of polyimide and on the patterned metal cap **24** including aluminum. Alternatively, the adhesion/barrier **58** is formed by sputtering a titanium layer with a thickness of between 0.01 and 0.7 μm on the polymer layer **56** made of polyimide and on the patterned metal cap **24** including aluminum.

[0293] Referring to FIG. 10L, a seed layer **60** having a thickness of between 0.005 and 2 μm is sputtered on the adhesion/barrier layer **58**. The seed layer **60** is beneficial to electroplating a metal layer thereon. Thus, the material of the seed layer **60** varies with the material of the electroplated metal layer formed on the seed layer **60**. When a gold layer is to be electroplated on the seed layer **60**, gold (Au) is a preferable material to the seed layer **60**. When a copper layer is to be electroplated on the seed layer **60**, copper (Cu) is a preferable material to the seed layer **60**. When a silver layer is to be electroplated on the seed layer **60**, silver (Ag) is a preferable material to the seed layer **60**. When a palladium layer is to be electroplated on the seed layer **60**, palladium (Pd) is a preferable material to the seed layer **60**. When a platinum layer is to be electroplated on the seed layer **60**, platinum (Pt) is a preferable material to the seed layer **60**. When a rhodium layer is to be electroplated on the seed layer **60**, rhodium (Rh) is a preferable material to the seed layer **60**. When a ruthenium layer is to be electroplated on the seed layer **60**, ruthenium (Ru) is a preferable material to the seed layer **60**. When a rhenium layer is to be electroplated on the seed layer **60**, rhenium (Re) is a preferable material to the seed layer **60**. When a nickel layer is to be electroplated on the seed layer **60**, nickel (Ni) is a preferable material to the seed layer **60**.

[0294] For example, when the adhesion/barrier layer **58** is formed by sputtering a titanium-tungsten-alloy layer with a thickness of between 0.01 and 0.7 μm, the seed layer **60** can be formed by sputtering a gold layer with a thickness of between 0.005 and 2 μm on the titanium-tungsten-alloy layer. When the adhesion/barrier layer **58** is formed by sputtering a titanium-tungsten alloy layer with a thickness of between 0.01 and 0.7 μm, the seed layer **60** can be formed by sputtering a copper layer with a thickness of between 0.005 and 2 μm on the titanium-tungsten-alloy layer. When the adhesion/barrier layer **58** is formed by sputtering a titanium layer with a thickness of between 0.01 and 0.7 μm, the seed layer **60** can be formed by sputtering a gold layer with a thickness of between 0.005 and 2 μm on the titanium layer. When the adhesion/barrier layer **58** is formed by sputtering a titanium layer with a thickness of between 0.01 and 0.7 μm, the seed layer **60** can be formed by sputtering a copper layer with a thickness of between 0.005 and 2 μm on the titanium layer.

[0295] Referring to FIG. 10M, a photoresist layer **62** is formed on the seed layer **60**. Next, the photoresist layer **62** is patterned with the processes of exposure, development, etc., to form an opening **62a** in the photoresist layer **62** exposing the seed layer **60**. For example, the photoresist layer **62** can be formed by spin-on coating a positive-type photosensitive polymer layer having a thickness of between

5 and 30 μm , and preferably of between 7 and 15 μm , on the seed layer 60, then exposing the photosensitive polymer layer using a 1 $\times$ stepper or 1 $\times$ contact aligner with at least two of G-line having a wavelength ranging from 434 to 438 nm, H-line having a wavelength ranging from 403 to 407 nm, and I-line having a wavelength ranging from 363 to 367 nm, illuminating the photosensitive polymer layer, that is, G-line and H-line, G-line and I-line, H-line and I-line, or G-line, H-line and I-line illuminate the photosensitive polymer layer, then developing the exposed polymer layer to form an opening in the polymer layer exposing the seed layer 60, and then removing the residual polymeric material or other contaminants on the seed layer 60 with an O_2 plasma or a plasma containing fluorine of below 200 PPM and oxygen, such that the photoresist layer 62 can be patterned with an opening 62a in the photoresist layer 62 exposing the seed layer 60.

[0296] Referring to FIG. 10N, a metal layer 64 having a thickness of between 1 and 25 μm is electroplated on the seed layer 60 exposed by the opening 62a. The metal layer 64 may be a single layer made of gold, copper, palladium, platinum, or nickel. The metal layer 64 may also be a composite layer made of the abovementioned metals.

[0297] For example, the metal layer 64 may be formed by electroplating a gold layer with a thickness of between 1 and 10 μm on the seed layer 60, made of gold, exposed by the opening 62a. Alternatively, the metal layer 64 may be formed by electroplating a copper layer with a thickness of between 1 and 15 μm on the seed layer 60, made of copper, exposed by the opening 62a. Alternatively, the metal layer 64 may be formed by electroplating a copper layer with a thickness of between 1 and 15 μm on the seed layer 60, made of copper, exposed by the opening 62a, next electroplating a nickel layer with a thickness of between 0.1 and 5 μm on the copper layer in the opening 62a, and then electroplating a gold layer with a thickness of between 0.01 and 2 μm on the nickel layer in the opening 62a. Alternatively, the metal layer 64 may be formed by electroplating a copper layer with a thickness of between 1 and 15 μm on the seed layer 60, made of copper, exposed by the opening 62a, and then electroplating a gold layer with a thickness of between 0.01 and 2 μm on the copper layer in the opening 62a. Alternatively, the metal layer 64 may be formed by electroplating a copper layer with a thickness of between 1 and 15 μm on the seed layer 60, made of copper, exposed by the opening 62a, next electroplating a nickel layer with a thickness of between 0.1 and 5 μm on the copper layer in the opening 62a, and then electroplating a palladium layer with a thickness of between 0.01 and 2 μm on the nickel layer in the opening 62a. Alternatively, the metal layer 64 may be formed by electroplating a copper layer with a thickness of between 1 and 15 μm on the seed layer 60, made of copper, exposed by the opening 62a, next electroplating a nickel layer with a thickness of between 0.1 and 5 μm on the copper layer in the opening 62a, and then electroplating a platinum layer with a thickness of between 0.01 and 2 μm on the nickel layer in the opening 62a.

[0298] A top surface area of the metal layer 64 is defined as a pad 64a. From a top perspective view, the position of the pad 64a is different from that of the pad 12.

[0299] Referring to FIG. 10O, the photoresist layer 62 can be removed using an organic solution with amide. Alternatively,

the photoresist layer 62 can be removed using an inorganic solution, such as sulfuric acid (H_2SO_4) or hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2). Alternatively, the photoresist layer 62 can be removed using an O_2 plasma or a plasma containing fluorine of below 200 PPM and oxygen.

[0300] Next, the seed layer 60 and the adhesion/barrier layer 58 not under the metal layer 64 are removed with a dry etching method or a wet etching method. As to the wet etching methods, when the adhesion/barrier layer 58 is a titanium-tungsten alloy layer, it can be etched with a solution containing hydrogen peroxide at the temperature of between 40 and 50 degree centigrade for a time of between 3 and 20 minutes; when the seed layer 60 is a gold layer, it can be etched with an iodine-containing solution, such as a solution containing potassium iodide; when the seed layer 60 is a copper layer, it can be etched with a solution containing ammonium hydroxide (NH_4OH). As to the dry etching methods, when the adhesion/barrier layer 58 is a titanium-tungsten alloy layer, it can be etched with an argon sputter process; when the seed layer 60 is a gold layer, it can be removed with an argon sputter process. Generally, the dry etching method to etch the seed layer 60 and the adhesion/barrier layer 58 not under the metal layer 64 may include a chemical plasma etching process, a sputtering etching process, such as an argon sputter process, or a chemical vapor etching process.

[0301] Referring to FIG. 10P, a polymer layer 66 can be formed on the polymer layer 56 and on the metal layer 64. Next, the polymer layer 66 is patterned with the processes of baking, exposure, development, etc., to form an opening 66a in the polymer layer 66 exposing the pad 64a. For example, the polymer layer 66 can be formed by spin-on coating a positive-type photosensitive polyimide layer having a thickness of between 10 and 50 μm on the metal layer 64 and on the polymer layer 56, then exposing the photosensitive polyimide layer using a 1 $\times$ stepper or 1 $\times$ contact aligner with at least two of G-line having a wavelength ranging from 434 to 438 nm, H-line having a wavelength ranging from 403 to 407 nm, and I-line having a wavelength ranging from 363 to 367 nm, illuminating the photosensitive polyimide layer, that is, G-line and H-line, G-line and I-line, H-line and I-line, or G-line, H-line and I-line illuminate the photosensitive polyimide layer, then developing the exposed polyimide layer to form an opening in the polyimide layer exposing the pad 64a, and then removing the polyimide residuals or other contaminants from the pad 64a with an O_2 plasma or a plasma containing fluorine of below 200 PPM and oxygen, and then curing the developed polyimide layer at a peak temperature of between 250 and 400° C. for a time of between 30 minutes and 4 hours in nitrogen ambient or in oxygen-free ambient, wherein the cured polyimide layer may have a thickness of between 3 and 25 μm , such that the polymer layer 66 can be patterned with an opening 66a in the polymer layer 66 exposing the patterned metal cap 56. Alternatively, the material of the polymer layer 66 may include polyimide (PI), benzocyclobutane (BCB), parylene, epoxy-based material, elastomer, photoepoxy SU-8, silicone, or a porous dielectric material. The polymer layer 66 may be a benzocyclobutane layer with a thickness of between 3 and 25 μm .

[0302] Alternatively, the polymer layer 66 may be formed by a laminating process or a screen-printing process. So far, a semiconductor wafer 20 is formed by the above-mentioned steps.

[0303] Next, referring to FIG. 10Q and FIG. 10R, the semiconductor wafer 20 can be diced into a plurality of individual semiconductor chips 20a. When one of the semiconductor chips 20a is being packaged, one end of a wire 36 made of gold can be ball bonded on the pad 64a of the semiconductor chip 20a by a wire-bonding process. The other end of the wire 36 can be wedge bonded on a pad of an external circuit. Therefore, the metal layer 64 of the semiconductor chip 20a may be used to be connected with an external circuit. The external circuit may be a ball-grid-array (BGA) substrate, a printed circuit board (PCB) comprising a glass fiber as a core, a flexible tape comprising a polymer layer (such as polyimide) having a thickness of between 30 and 200 μm and not comprising any polymer layer with glass fiber, a ceramic substrate comprising a ceramic material as insulating layers between circuit layers, a glass substrate having circuit layers made of Indium Tin Oxide (ITO), or a silicon substrate.

[0304] Alternatively, a metal bump having a titanium-containing layer with a thickness of between 0.1 and 0.7 μm on the pad 52 exposed by the opening 66a, a copper layer with a thickness of between 1 and 10 μm on the titanium-containing layer, a nickel layer with a thickness of between 0.5 and 5 μm on the copper layer, and a tin-containing layer with a thickness of between 10 and 300 μm on the nickel layer may be formed on the pad 64a exposed by the opening 66a, followed by dicing the semiconductor wafer 20 into multiple semiconductor chips 20a. The semiconductor chip 20a may be bonded to a BGA substrate through the metal bump.

[0305] Alternatively, a metal bump having a titanium-containing layer with a thickness of between 0.1 and 0.7 μm on the pad 52 exposed by the opening 66a, and a gold layer with a thickness of between 5 and 25 μm on the titanium-containing layer may be formed on the pad 52 exposed by the opening 66a, followed by dicing the semiconductor wafer 20 into multiple semiconductor chips 20a. The metal bump may connect the semiconductor chip to a glass substrate via ACF or ACP. Besides, the metal bump may connect the semiconductor chip to a printed circuit board via tape automated bonding (TAB). Besides, the metal bump may connect the semiconductor chip to a flexible substrate without glass fiber.

Aspect 1 of Embodiment 10

[0306] Referring to FIG. 11A, after the step shown in FIG. 2B is completed. A photoresist layer 26 is formed on the metal cap 24. The photoresist layer 26 is patterned with the processes of exposure, development, etc., to form multiple openings 26a in the photoresist layer 26 exposing the metal cap 24.

[0307] The photoresist layer 26 can be formed by spin-coating a positive-type photosensitive polymer layer having a thickness of between 5 and 30 μm , and preferably of between 7 and 15 μm , on the metal cap 24, then exposing the photosensitive polymer layer using a 1 $\times$ stepper with at least two of G-line having a wavelength ranging from 434 to 438 nm, H-line having a wavelength ranging from 403 to 407

nm, and I-line having a wavelength ranging from 363 to 367 nm, illuminating the photosensitive polymer layer, that is, G-line and H-line, G-line and I-line, H-line and I-line, or G-line, H-line and I-line illuminate the photosensitive polymer layer, then developing the exposed polymer layer, and then removing the residual polymeric material or other contaminants on the metal cap 24 with an O_2 plasma or a plasma containing fluorine of below 200 PPM and oxygen, such that the photoresist layer 26 can be patterned with multiple openings 26a in the photoresist layer 26 exposing the metal cap 24.

[0308] Referring to FIG. 11B-11C, The metal cap 24 and the adhesion/barrier layer 22 not under the photoresist layer 26 are removed with a dry etching method. Generally, the dry etching method to etch the metal cap 24 and the adhesion/barrier layer 22 not under the photoresist layer 26 may include a chemical plasma etching process, a sputtering etching process, such as an argon sputter process, O_2 plasma, or a chemical vapor etching process. After the etching process is completed, the metal cap 24 comprise a pad 24a. The pad 24a is different from that of the pad 12 exposed by the opening 8a from a top perspective view (shown in FIG. 11C).

[0309] Referring to FIG. 11D, A passivation layer 160 is formed over the passivation layer 8 and the metal cap 24. The passivation layer 160 can protect the metal cap 24 from being damaged by moisture and foreign ion contamination. In other words, Mobile ions (such as sodium ion), transition metals (such as gold, silver and copper) and impurities can be prevented from penetrating through the passivation layer 160 to the semiconductor devices 4, such as transistors, polysilicon resistor elements and polysilicon-polysilicon capacitor elements, and to the circuit structure 6.

[0310] The passivation layer 160 is commonly made of silicon oxide (such as SiO_2), PSG (phosphosilicate glass), silicon nitride (such as Si_3N_4), or silicon oxynitride. The passivation layer 160 commonly has a thickness of more than 0.35 μm . In a preferred case, the silicon nitride layer in the passivation layer 160 has a thickness of more than 0.3 μm . Ten methods for depositing the passivation layer 160 are described as passivation layer 8 process. An opening 160a in the passivation layer 160 exposes the pad 24a with a dry etching process.

[0311] The metal cap 24 may be a RDL (Re-Distribution Layer), and the pad 24a exposed by the opening 160a is different from that of the pad 12 exposed by the opening 8a from a top perspective view (shown in FIG. 11C).

[0312] The opening 160a have a maximum transverse dimension of between 2 and 30 μm or between 30 and 300 μm . The shape of the opening 160a may be a circle, and the diameter of the circle-shaped opening 160a may be between 2 and 30 μm or between 30 and 300 μm . Alternatively, the shape of the opening 160a may be a square, and the greatest diagonal length of the square-shaped opening 160a may be between 2 and 30 μm or between 30 and 300 μm . Alternatively, the shape of the opening 160a may be a polygon, and the polygon-shaped opening 160a may have a greatest diagonal length of between 3 and 30 μm or between 30 and 300 μm . Alternatively, the shape of the opening 160a may also be a rectangle, and the rectangle-shaped opening 160a may have a width of between 2 and 40 μm . Further, there may be the semiconductor device 4 under the pad 12 exposed by the opening 160a.

[0313] Referring to FIG. 11E, an adhesion/barrier layer **28** having a thickness of between 0.01 μm and 0.7 μm , is formed on the passivation layer **160** and on the pad **24a**. The material of the adhesion/barrier layer **28** may include titanium, titanium nitride, a titanium-tungsten alloy, a nickel-vanadium alloy, chromium, tantalum, tantalum nitride, or a composite of the abovementioned materials. The material of the adhesion/barrier layer **28** is a titanium-tungsten alloy in this Embodiment. The adhesion/barrier layer **28** may be formed by a sputtering method or a vapor deposition method.

[0314] Referring to FIG. 11F, a seed layer **30** having a thickness of 0.005 μm and 2 μm , is formed on the adhesion/barrier layer **28**. The seed layer **30** may be formed by a sputtering method, a vapor deposition method, an electroless plating method or a PVD (Physical Vapor Deposition) method. The seed layer **30** is beneficial to electroplating a metal layer thereon. Thus, the material of the seed layer **30** varies with the material of the electroplated metal layer formed on the seed layer **30**. When a gold layer is to be electroplated on the seed layer **30**, gold is a preferable material to the seed layer **30**.

[0315] Referring to FIG. 11G, a photoresist layer **32** is formed on the seed layer **30**. The photoresist layer **32** is patterned with the processes of exposure, development, etc., to form multiple openings **32a** in the photoresist layer **32** exposing the seed layer **30**.

[0316] The photoresist layer **32** can be formed by spin-on coating a positive-type photosensitive polymer layer having a thickness of between 5 and 30 μm , and preferably of between 7 and 15 μm , on the seed layer **30**, then exposing the photosensitive polymer layer using a 1 $\times$ stepper with at least two of G-line having a wavelength ranging from 434 to 438 nm, H-line having a wavelength ranging from 403 to 407 nm, and I-line having a wavelength ranging from 363 to 367 nm, illuminating the photosensitive polymer layer, that is, G-line and H-line, G-line and I-line, H-line and I-line, or G-line, H-line and I-line illuminate the photosensitive polymer layer, then developing the exposed polymer layer, and then removing the residual polymeric material or other contaminants on the seed layer **30** with an O_2 plasma or a plasma containing fluorine of below 200 PPM and oxygen, such that the photoresist layer **32** can be patterned with multiple openings **32a** in the photoresist layer **32** exposing the seed layer **30**.

[0317] Referring to FIG. 11H, a metal layer **34** having a thickness of between 2 and 25 μm is electroplated on the seed layer **30** exposed by the opening **32a**. The metal layer **34** may be a single metal layer, such as a gold layer, a copper layer, a nickel layer, a palladium layer, a platinum layer. The metal layer **34** may be a composite metal layer, such as a copper/nickel/gold layer, a copper/gold layer, a copper/nickel/palladium layer, copper/nickel/platinum layer. The metal layer **34** is a gold layer in this embodiment with a thickness of between 2 μm and 4 μm .

[0318] Referring to FIG. 11I, after the metal layer **34** is formed, most of the photoresist layer **32** can be removed using an organic solution with amide. However, some residuals from the photoresist layer **32** could remain on the metal layer **34** and on the seed layer **30**. Thereafter, the residuals can be removed from the metal layer **34** and the seed layer **30** with a plasma, such as an O_2 plasma or a

plasma containing fluorine of below 200 PPM and oxygen. Alternatively, the photoresist layer **32** can be removed using an O_2 plasma or using a plasma containing fluorine of below 200 PPM and oxygen, without using an organic solution.

[0319] Next, the seed layer **30** and the adhesion/barrier layer **28** not under the metal layer **34** are removed with a wet etching method. As to the wet etching methods, when the adhesion/barrier layer **28** is a titanium-tungsten alloy layer, it can be etched with a solution containing hydrogen peroxide; when the seed layer **30** is a gold layer, it can be etched with an iodine-containing solution. When the seed layer **30** is a gold layer, it can be etched with an iodine-containing solution, such as a solution containing potassium iodide; when the seed layer **30** is a copper layer, it can be etched with a solution containing ammonium hydroxide (NH_4OH).

[0320] The seed layer **30** and the adhesion/barrier layer **28** not under the metal layer **34** are removed with a dry etching method. Generally, the dry etching method to etch the seed layer **30** and the adhesion/barrier layer **28** not under the metal layer **34** may include a chemical plasma etching process, a sputtering etching process, such as an argon sputter process, O_2 plasma, or a chemical vapor etching process.

[0321] Referring to FIG. 11J-11K, After the above-mentioned processes of the seed layer **30** and the adhesion/barrier layer **28** not under the metal layer **34** are removed, the semiconductor wafer **20** can be diced into a plurality of individual semiconductor chips **20a**. Via a wire-bonding process connect to external circuit, one end of a wire **36** (made of gold, copper or aluminum) can be bonded with the metal layer **34** of the semiconductor chip **20a**. The external circuit may be a ball-grid-array (BGA) substrate, a printed circuit board (PCB) comprising a glass fiber as a core, a flexible tape comprising a polymer layer (such as polyimide) having a thickness of between 30 and 200 μm and not comprising any polymer layer with glass fiber, a ceramic substrate comprising a ceramic material as insulating layers between circuit layers, a glass substrate having circuit layers made of Indium Tin Oxide (ITO), or a silicon substrate.

Aspect 2 of Embodiment 10

[0322] Referring to FIG. 11L, semiconductor wafer **20** comprise a pad **12a** and a pad **12b** by exposed by two openings **8a** in a passivation layer **8**.

[0323] Referring to FIG. 11M, an adhesion/barrier layer **22** having a thickness of between 0.01 μm and 0.7 μm , is formed on the passivation layer **8**, on the **12a** and on the pad **12b**. The material of the adhesion/barrier layer **22** may include titanium, titanium nitride, a titanium-tungsten alloy, a nickel-vanadium alloy, chromium, tantalum, tantalum nitride, or a composite of the abovementioned materials. The material of the adhesion/barrier layer **22** is a titanium-tungsten alloy in this Embodiment. The adhesion/barrier layer **22** may be formed by a sputtering method or a vapor deposition method.

[0324] Referring to FIG. 11M, a metal cap **24** having a thickness of between 0.5 and 2 μm is Evaporated on the adhesion/barrier layer **22**. The metal cap **24** may be a aluminum metal layer.

[0325] Referring to FIG. 11O, a photoresist layer **26** is formed on the metal cap **24**. The photoresist layer **26** is

patterned with the processes of exposure, development, etc., to form multiple openings **26a** in the photoresist layer **26** exposing the metal cap **24**.

[0326] The photoresist layer **26** can be formed by spin-on coating a positive-type photosensitive polymer layer having a thickness of between 5 and 30 μm , and preferably of between 7 and 15 μm , on the metal cap **24**, then exposing the photosensitive polymer layer using a 1 $\times$ stepper with at least two of G-line having a wavelength ranging from 434 to 438 nm, H-line having a wavelength ranging from 403 to 407 nm, and I-line having a wavelength ranging from 363 to 367 nm, illuminating the photosensitive polymer layer, that is, G-line and H-line, G-line and I-line, H-line and I-line, or G-line, H-line and I-line illuminate the photosensitive polymer layer, then developing the exposed polymer layer, and then removing the residual polymeric material or other contaminants on the metal cap **24** with an O_2 plasma or a plasma containing fluorine of below 200 PPM and oxygen, such that the photoresist layer **26** can be patterned with multiple openings **26a** in the photoresist layer **26** exposing the metal cap **24**.

[0327] Referring to FIG. 11P, the metal cap **24** not under the photoresist layer **26** are removed with a dry etching method. Generally, the dry etching method to etch the metal cap **24** not under the photoresist layer **26** may include a chemical plasma etching process, a sputtering etching process, such as an argon sputter process, O_2 plasma, or a chemical vapor etching process. After the dry etching step is completed, the metal cap **24** is formed on the passivation layer **8** and on the pad **12a** and pad **12b**. The metal cap **24** is an interconnecting metal trace, which connect with the pad **12a** and pad **12b**.

[0328] Referring to FIG. 11Q, after the metal cap **24** is formed, most of the photoresist layer **26** can be removed using an organic solution with amide. However, some residuals from the photoresist layer **26** could remain on the metal cap **24**. Thereafter, the residuals can be removed from the metal cap **24** with a plasma, such as an O_2 plasma or a plasma containing fluorine of below 200 PPM and oxygen. Alternatively, the photoresist layer **26** can be removed using an O_2 plasma or using a plasma containing fluorine of below 200 PPM and oxygen, without using an organic solution.

[0329] After the photoresist layer **26** is removed. A passivation layer **162** is formed over the passivation layer **8** and the metal cap **24**. The passivation layer **162** can protect the metal cap **24** from being damaged by moisture and foreign ion contamination. In other words, Mobile ions (such as sodium ion), transition metals (such as gold, silver and copper) and impurities can be prevented from penetrating through the passivation layer **162** to the semiconductor devices **4**, such as transistors, polysilicon resistor elements and polysilicon-polysilicon capacitor elements, and to the circuit structure **6**.

[0330] The passivation layer **162** is commonly made of silicon oxide (such as SiO_2), PSG (phosphosilicate glass), silicon nitride (such as Si_3N_4), silicon oxynitride polyimide (PI), benzocyclobutane (BCB), polyurethane, epoxy resin, a parylene-based polymer, a solder-mask material, an elastomer, or a porous dielectric material. Methods for depositing the passivation layer **162** are described as passivation layer **8** process and polymer layer **76** process.

[0331] Referring to FIG. 11R-11S, After the above-mentioned processes of forming the passivation layer **162**, the

semiconductor wafer **20** can be diced into a plurality of individual semiconductor chips **20a**.

Aspect 3 of Embodiment 10

[0332] Referring to FIG. 11T, after the step shown in FIG. 11Q is completed. A opening **160a** in the passivation layer **160** exposes the metal cap **24** with a dry etching process, with a dry etching method.

[0333] Referring to FIG. 11U-11V, After the above-mentioned processes of forming the opening **160a**, the semiconductor wafer **20** can be diced into a plurality of individual semiconductor chips **20a**. Via a wire-bonding process connect to external circuit, one end of a wire **36** (made of gold, copper or aluminum) can be bonded with the metal cap **24** exposed by the opening **160a** of the semiconductor chip **20a**. The external circuit may be a ball-grid-array (BGA) substrate, a printed circuit board (PCB) comprising a glass fiber as a core, a flexible tape comprising a polymer layer (such as polyimide) having a thickness of between 30 and 200 μm and not comprising any polymer layer with glass fiber, a ceramic substrate comprising a ceramic material as insulating layers between circuit layers, a glass substrate having circuit layers made of Indium Tin Oxide (ITO), or a silicon substrate.

Aspect 4 of Embodiment 10

[0334] Referring to FIG. 11W, after the step shown in FIG. 11T is completed an adhesion/barrier layer **68** having a thickness of between 0.01 μm and 0.7 μm , is formed on the passivation layer **160** and on the metal cap **24**. The material of the adhesion/barrier layer **68** may include titanium, titanium nitride, a titanium-tungsten alloy, a nickel-vanadium alloy, chromium, tantalum, tantalum nitride, or a composite of the abovementioned materials. The material of the adhesion/barrier layer **68** is a titanium-tungsten alloy in this Embodiment. The adhesion/barrier layer **68** may be formed by a sputtering method or a vapor deposition method.

[0335] Referring to FIG. 11X, a seed layer **70** having a thickness of 0.005 μm and 2 μm , is formed on the adhesion/barrier layer **68**. The seed layer **70** may be formed by a sputtering method, a vapor deposition method, an electroless plating method or a PVD (Physical Vapor Deposition) method. The seed layer **70** is beneficial to electroplating a metal layer thereon. Thus, the material of the seed layer **70** varies with the material of the electroplated metal layer formed on the seed layer **70**. When a gold layer is to be electroplated on the seed layer **70**, gold is a preferable material to the seed layer **70**.

[0336] Referring to FIG. 11Y, a photoresist layer **72** is formed on the seed layer **70**. The photoresist layer **72** is patterned with the processes of exposure, development, etc., to form multiple openings **72a** in the photoresist layer **72** exposing the seed layer **70**.

[0337] The photoresist layer **72** can be formed by spin-on coating a positive-type photosensitive polymer layer having a thickness of between 5 and 30 μm , and preferably of between 7 and 15 μm , on the seed layer **70**, then exposing the photosensitive polymer layer using a 1 $\times$ stepper with at least two of G-line having a wavelength ranging from 434 to 438 nm, H-line having a wavelength ranging from 403 to 407 nm, and I-line having a wavelength ranging from 363 to

367 nm, illuminating the photosensitive polymer layer, that is, G-line and H-line, G-line and I-line, H-line and I-line, or G-line, H-line and I-line illuminate the photosensitive polymer layer, then developing the exposed polymer layer, and then removing the residual polymeric material or other contaminants on the seed layer 70 with an O₂ plasma or a plasma containing fluorine of below 200 PPM and oxygen, such that the photoresist layer 72 can be patterned with multiple openings 72a in the photoresist layer 72 exposing the seed layer 70.

[0338] Referring to FIG. 11Z, a metal layer 74 having a thickness of between 2 and 25 μm is electroplated on the seed layer 70 exposed by the opening 72a. The metal layer 74 may be a single metal layer, such as a gold layer, a copper layer, a nickel layer, a palladium layer, a platinum layer. The metal layer 74 may be a composite metal layer, such as a copper/nickel/gold layer, a copper/gold layer, a copper/nickel/palladium layer, copper/nickel/platinum layer. The metal layer 74 is a gold layer in this embodiment.

[0339] Referring to FIG. 12A, after the metal layer 74 is formed, most of the photoresist layer 72 can be removed using an organic solution with amide. However, some residuals from the photoresist layer 72 could remain on the metal layer 74 and on the seed layer 70. Thereafter, the residuals can be removed from the metal layer 74 and the seed layer 70 with a plasma, such as an O₂ plasma or a plasma containing fluorine of below 200 PPM and oxygen. Alternatively, the photoresist layer 72 can be removed using an O₂ plasma or using a plasma containing fluorine of below 200 PPM and oxygen, without using an organic solution.

[0340] Next, the seed layer 70 and the adhesion/barrier layer 68 not under the metal layer 74 are removed with a wet etching method. As to the wet etching methods, when the adhesion/barrier layer 68 is a titanium-tungsten alloy layer, it can be etched with a solution containing hydrogen peroxide; when the seed layer 70 is a gold layer, it can be etched with an iodine-containing solution. When the seed layer 70 is a gold layer, it can be etched with an iodine-containing solution, such as a solution containing potassium iodide; when the seed layer 70 is a copper layer, it can be etched with a solution containing ammonium hydroxide (NH₄OH).

[0341] The seed layer 70 and the adhesion/barrier layer 68 not under the metal layer 74 are removed with a dry etching method. Generally, the dry etching method to etch the seed layer 70 and the adhesion/barrier layer 68 not under the metal layer 74 may include a chemical plasma etching process, a sputtering etching process, such as an argon sputter process, O₂ plasma, or a chemical vapor etching process.

[0342] Referring to FIG. 12B-12C, After the above-mentioned processes of removed the seed layer 70, the semiconductor wafer 20 can be diced into a plurality of individual semiconductor chips 20a. Via a wire-bonding process connect to external circuit, one end of a wire 36 (made of gold, copper or aluminum) can be bonded with the metal layer 74 exposed by the opening 160a of the semiconductor chip 20a. The external circuit may be a ball-grid-array (BGA) substrate, a printed circuit board (PCB) comprising a glass fiber as a core, a flexible tape comprising a polymer layer (such as polyimide) having a thickness of between 30 and 200 μm and not comprising any polymer layer with glass fiber, a ceramic substrate comprising a ceramic material as

insulating layers between circuit layers, a glass substrate having circuit layers made of Indium Tin Oxide (ITO), or a silicon substrate.

What is claimed is:

1. A semiconductor chip structure comprising:
 - a semiconductor substrate;
 - a metallization structure over said semiconductor substrate, wherein said metallization structure comprise a copper pad;
 - a passivation layer over said semiconductor substrate and over said metallization structure, wherein an opening in said passivation layer exposes said copper pad;
 - a first adhesion/barrier layer on said copper pad;
 - a first metal layer on said first adhesion/barrier layer, wherein said first metal layer comprises aluminum;
 - a second adhesion/barrier layer over said first metal layer and over said passivation layer; and
 - a second metal layer over said second adhesion/barrier layer.
2. The semiconductor chip structure of claim 1, wherein said second metal layer has a thickness of between 5 and 25 μm.
3. The semiconductor chip structure of claim 1, wherein said second metal layer comprise a gold layer.
4. The semiconductor chip structure of claim 1 further comprising a gold wire bonded to said second metal layer.
5. The semiconductor chip structure of claim 1, wherein said first adhesion/barrier layer comprise a tantalum-containing layer with a thickness of between 0.01 and 0.7 μm.
6. The semiconductor chip structure of claim 1, wherein said passivation layer comprises a nitride layer.
7. The semiconductor chip structure of claim 1, wherein said second adhesion/barrier layer comprise a titanium-containing layer with a thickness of between 0.01 and 0.7 μm.
8. The semiconductor chip structure of claim 1, further comprising a seed layer between said second metal layer and said second adhesion/barrier layer.
9. The semiconductor chip structure of claim 1, wherein said second metal layer comprise a pad. From a top perspective view, the position of said pad is different from that of said copper pad.
10. The semiconductor chip structure of claim 1, wherein said second metal layer comprise a coil.
11. The semiconductor chip structure of claim 1, further comprising a polymer layer between said second metal layer and said passivation layer.
12. A semiconductor chip or wafer comprising:
 - a semiconductor substrate;
 - a metallization structure over said semiconductor substrate, wherein said metallization structure comprise a copper pad;
 - a first passivation layer over said semiconductor substrate and over said metallization structure, wherein an first opening in said first passivation layer exposes said copper pad;
 - a first adhesion/barrier layer on said copper pad;

a first metal layer on said first adhesion/barrier layer, wherein said first metal layer comprises aluminum;

a second passivation layer on said first metal layer and on said first passivation layer, wherein an second opening in said second passivation layer exposes said first metal layer;

a second adhesion/barrier layer over said first metal layer and over said second passivation layer; and

a second metal layer over said second adhesion/barrier layer.

13. The semiconductor chip structure of claim 12, wherein said second metal layer has a thickness of between 5 and 25 μm .

14. The semiconductor chip structure of claim 12, wherein said second metal layer comprise a gold layer.

15. The semiconductor chip structure of claim 12 further comprising a gold wire bonded to said second metal layer.

16. The semiconductor chip structure of claim 12, wherein said first adhesion/barrier layer comprise a tantalum-containing layer with a thickness of between 0.01 and 0.7 μm .

17. The semiconductor chip structure of claim 12, wherein said first passivation layer comprises a nitride layer.

18. The semiconductor chip structure of claim 12, wherein said second passivation layer comprises a oxide layer.

19. The semiconductor chip structure of claim 12, wherein said second metal layer comprise a pad. From a top perspective view, the position of said pad is different from that of said copper pad.

20. The semiconductor chip structure of claim 12, further comprising a polymer layer between said second metal layer and said second passivation layer.

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