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(19) **United States**(12) **Patent Application Publication****Brask et al.**(10) **Pub. No.: US 2009/0218603 A1**(43) **Pub. Date:****Sep. 3, 2009**(54) **SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICE STRUCTURES
AND METHODS OF FORMING
SEMICONDUCTOR STRUCTURES****Related U.S. Application Data**

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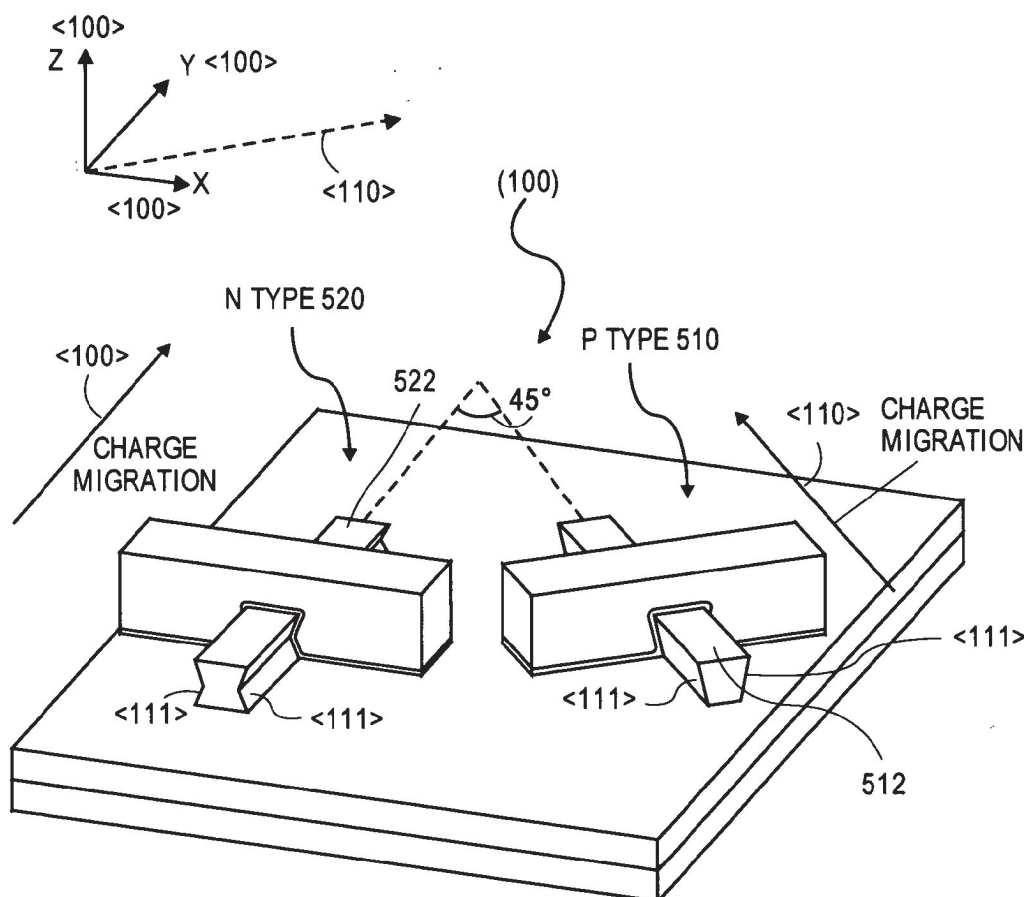
(2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **257/255; 257/E29.004**(57) **ABSTRACT**

A method of patterning a semiconductor film is described. According to an embodiment of the present invention, a hard mask material is formed on a silicon film having a global crystal orientation wherein the semiconductor film has a first crystal plane and second crystal plane, wherein the first crystal plane is denser than the second crystal plane and wherein the hard mask is formed on the second crystal plane. Next, the hard mask and semiconductor film are patterned into a hard mask covered semiconductor structure. The hard mask covered semiconductor structured is then exposed to a wet etch process which has sufficient chemical strength to etch the second crystal plane but insufficient chemical strength to etch the first crystal plane.

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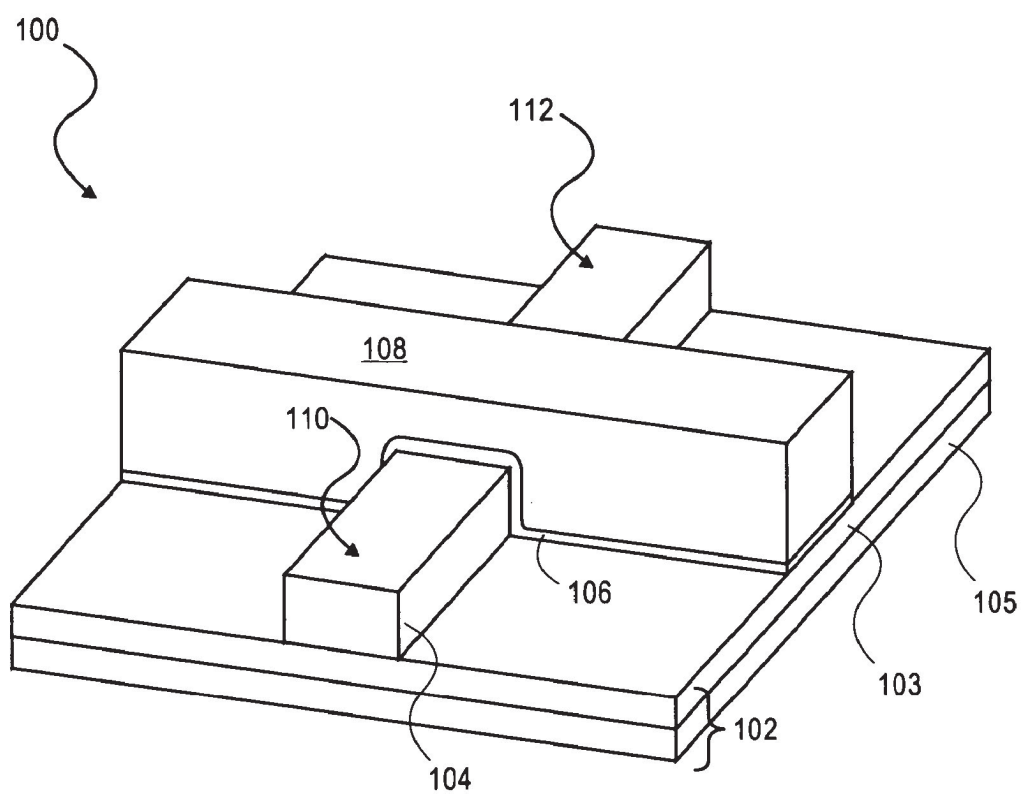


FIG. 1
(PRIOR ART)

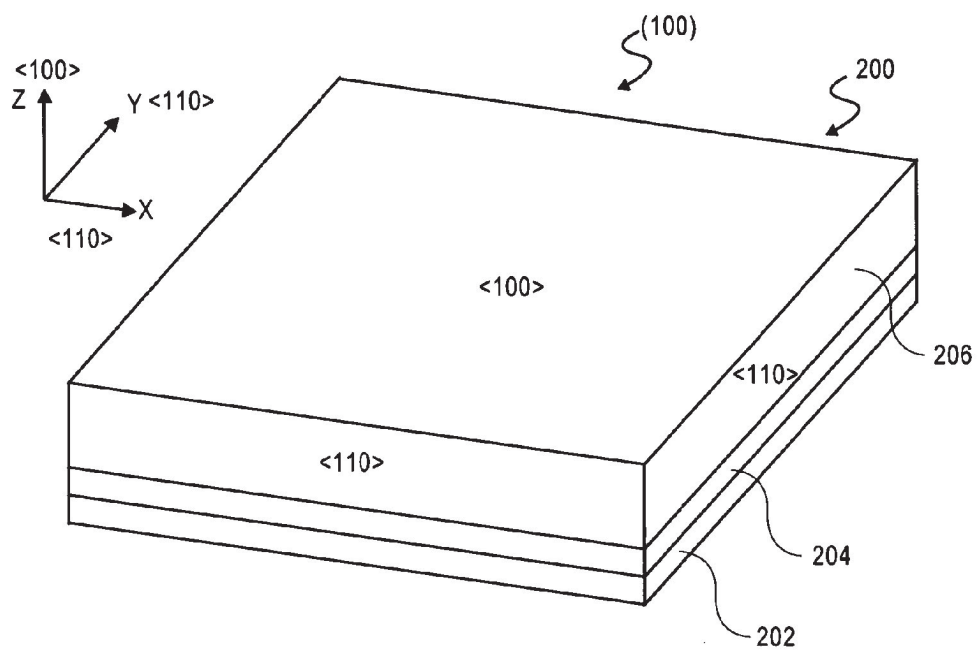


FIG. 2A

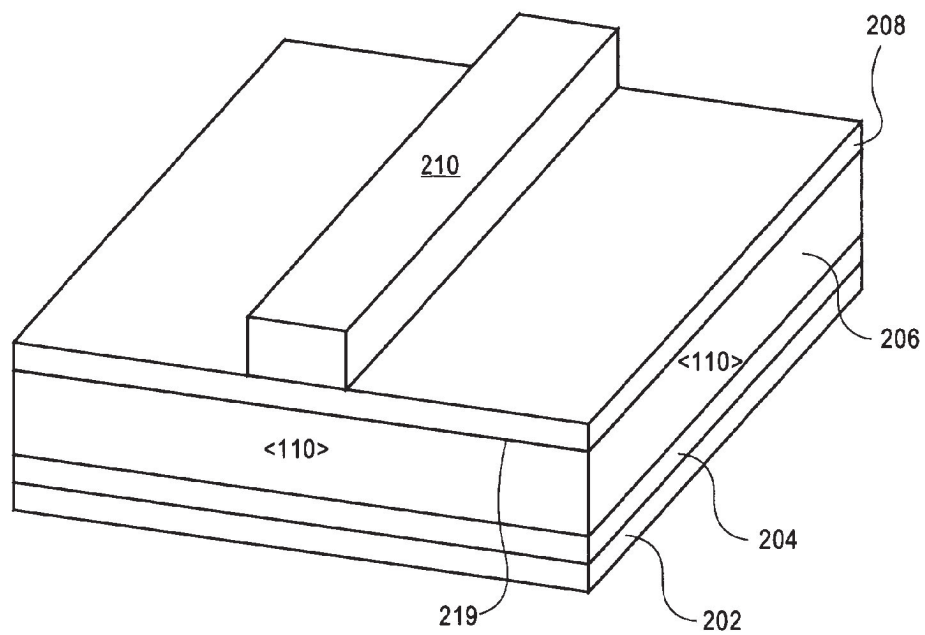


FIG. 2B

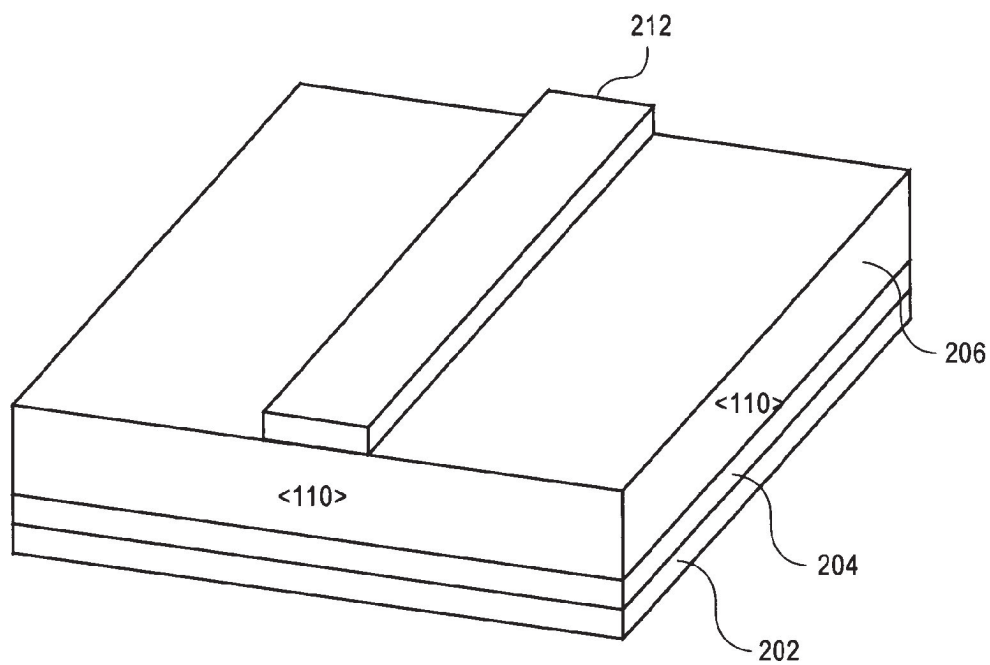


FIG. 2C

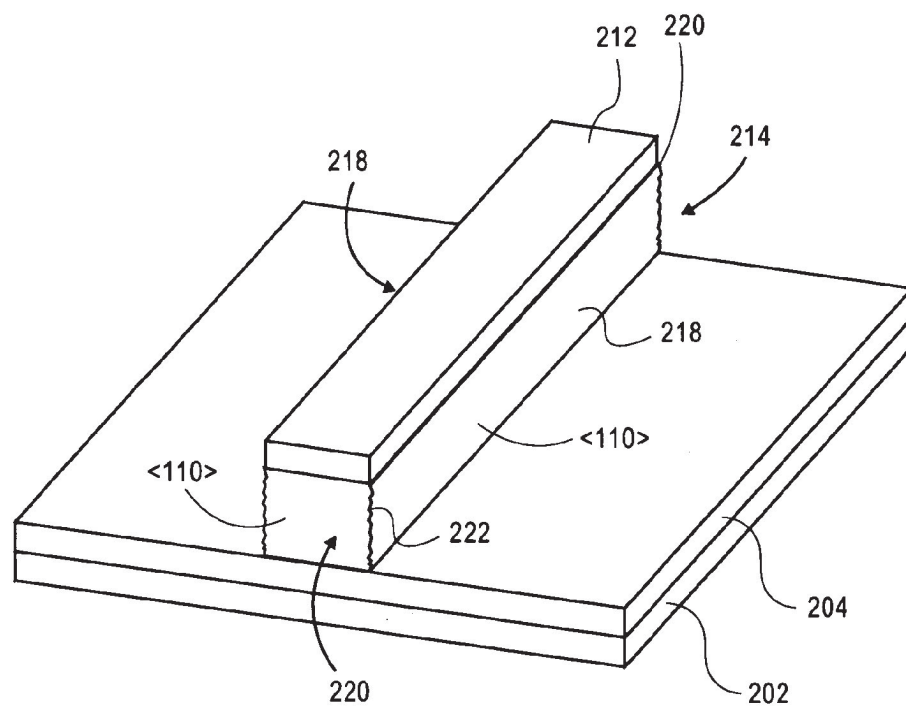


FIG. 2D

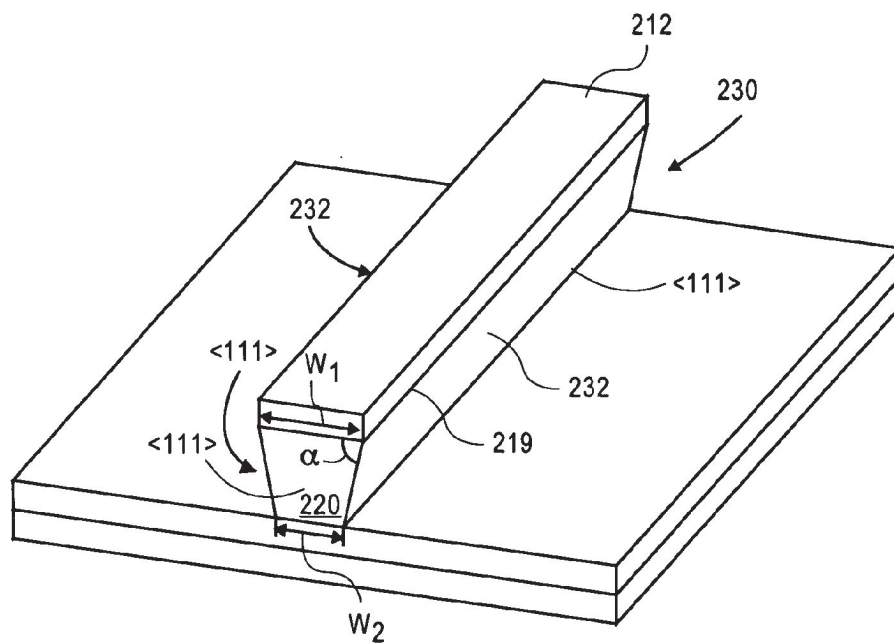


FIG. 2E

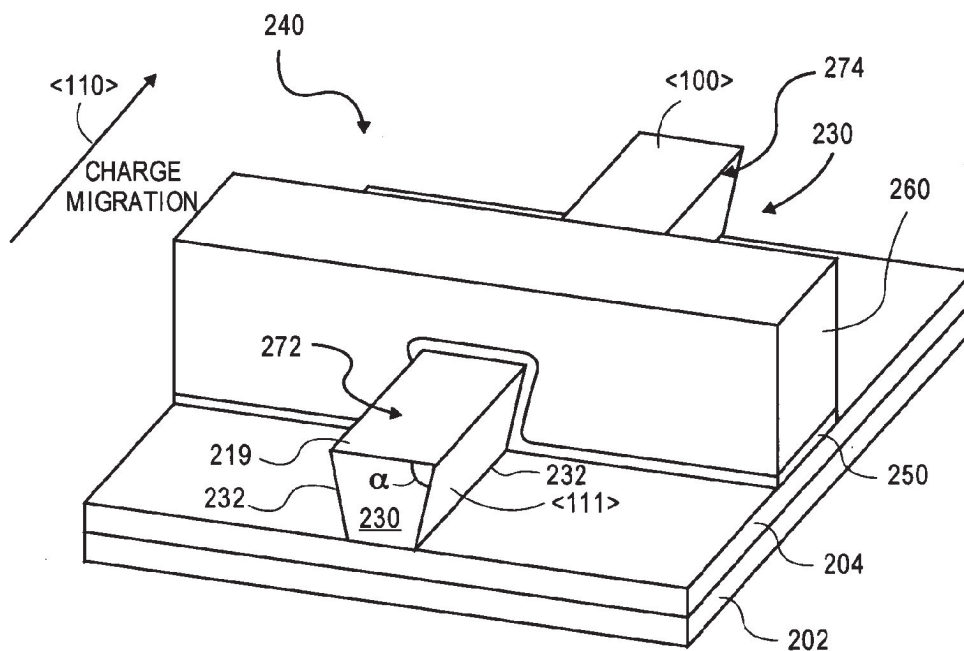


FIG. 2F

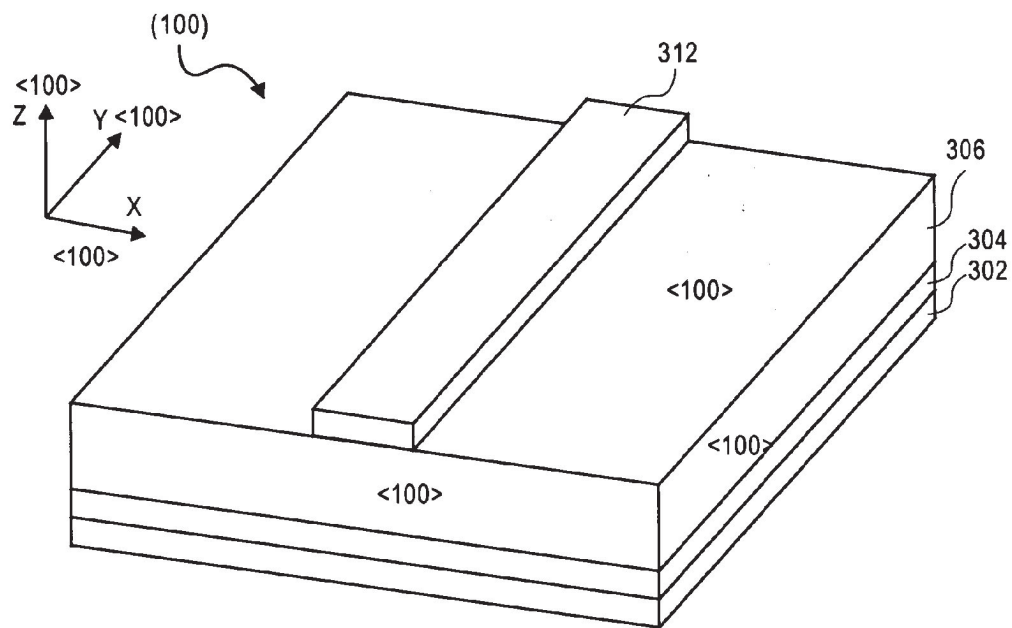


FIG. 3A

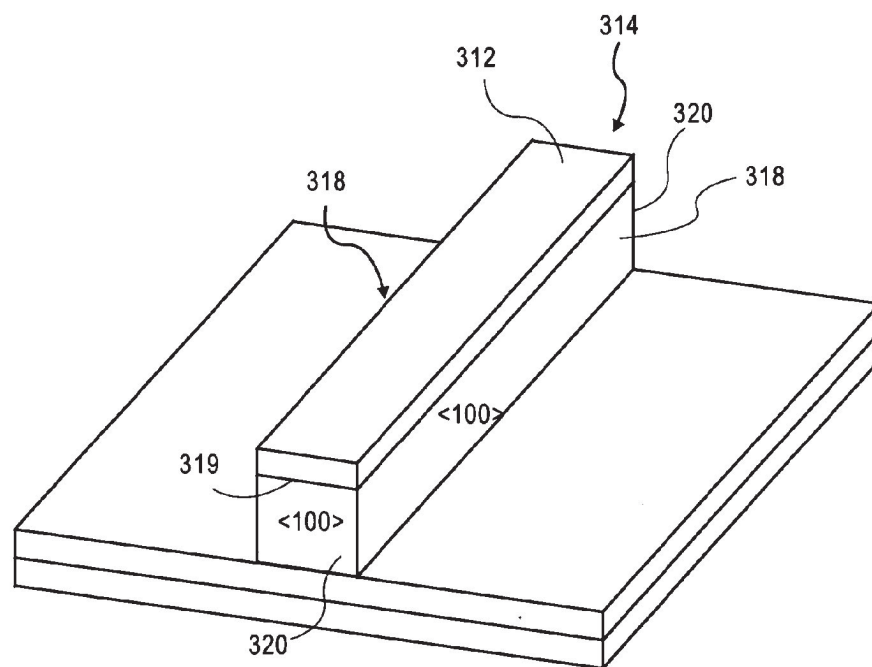


FIG. 3B

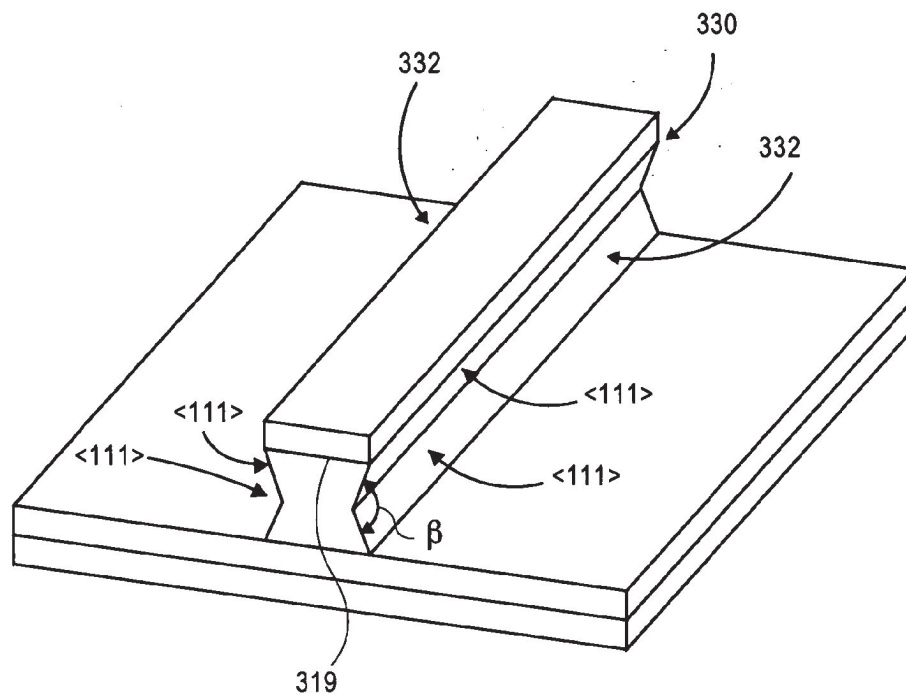


FIG. 3C

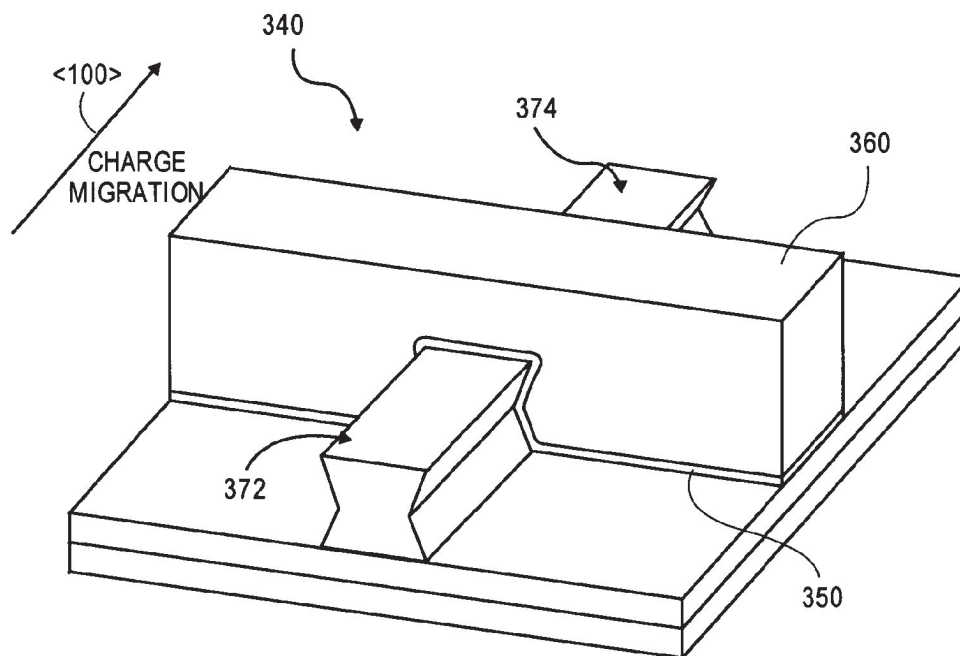


FIG. 3D

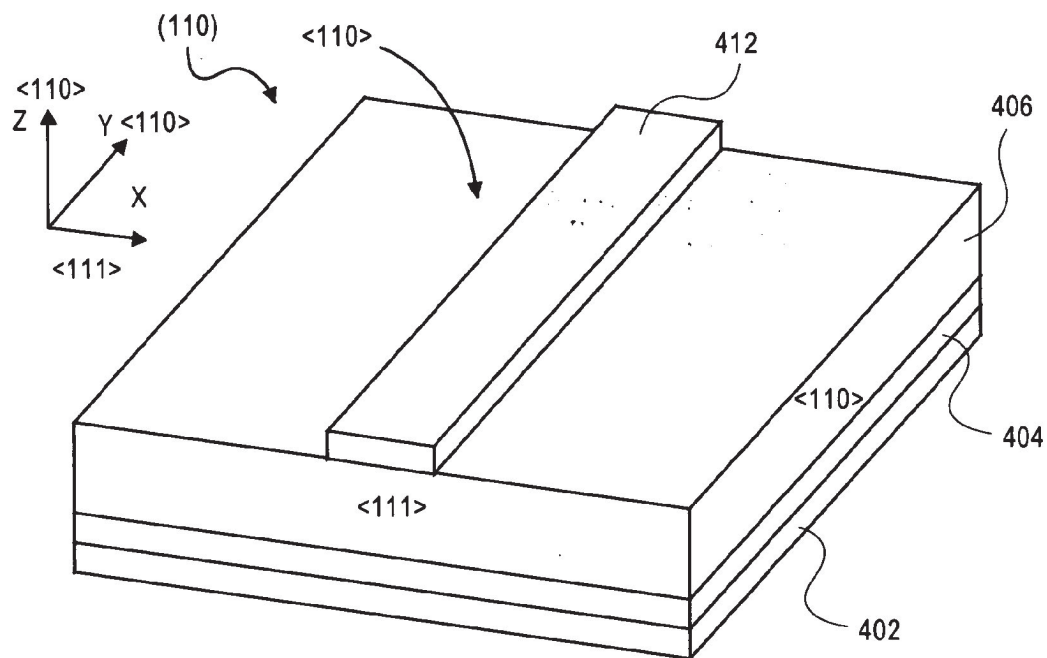


FIG. 4A

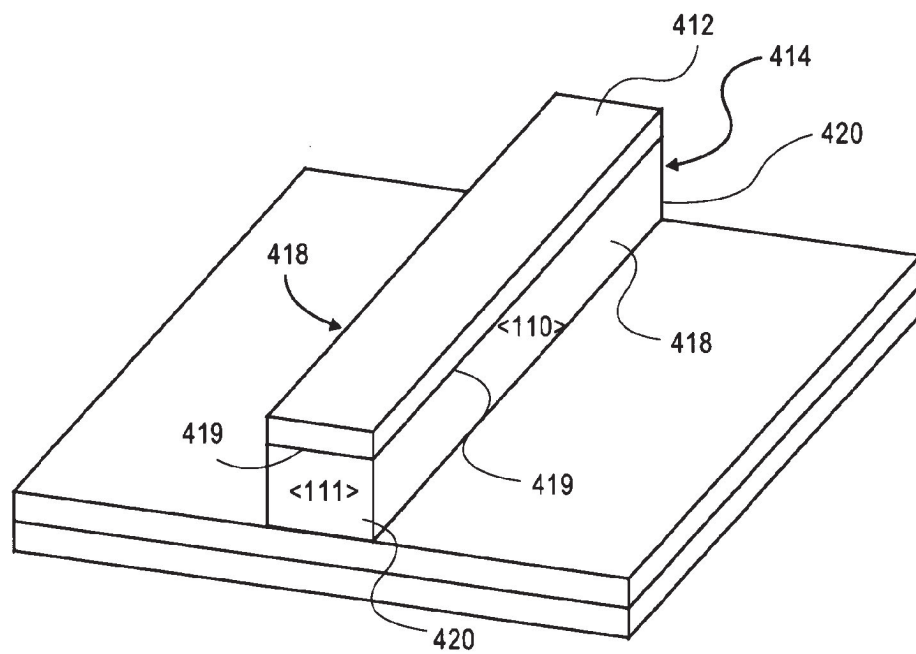


FIG. 4B

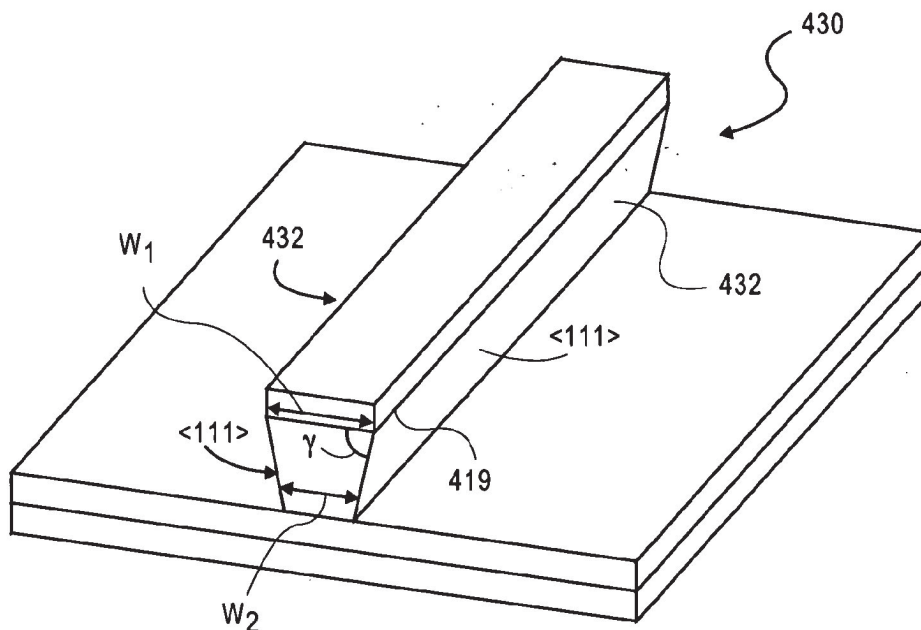


FIG. 4C

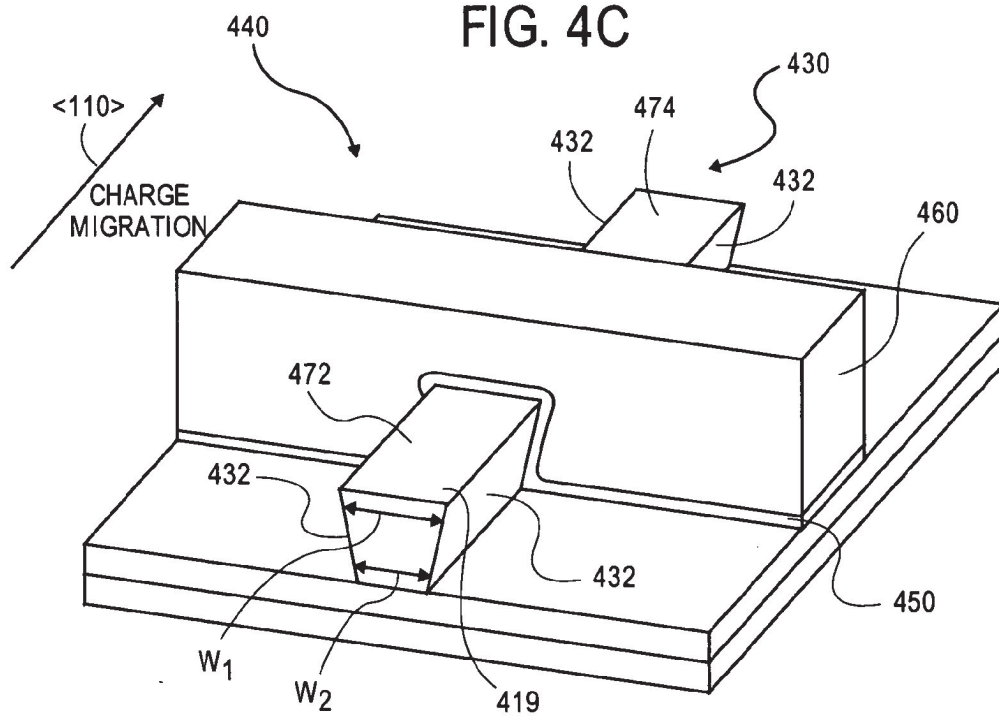


FIG. 4D

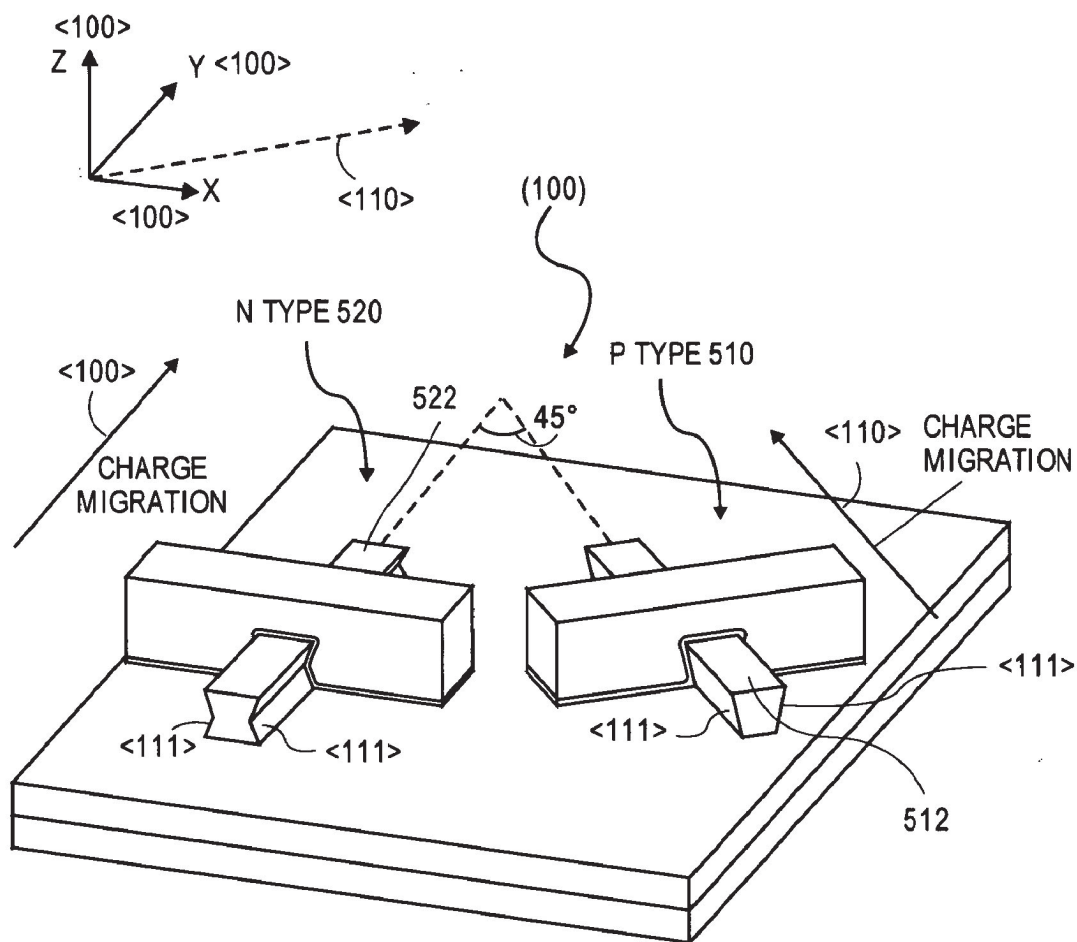


FIG. 5

SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICE STRUCTURES AND METHODS OF FORMING SEMICONDUCTOR STRUCTURES

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This application is a divisional of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 11/158,661, filed Jun. 21, 2005, the entire contents of which are hereby incorporated by reference herein.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] 1. Field of the Invention

[0003] The present invention relates to the field of semiconductor processing and more particularly to semiconductor structures and their methods of fabrication.

[0004] 2. Discussion of Related Art

[0005] In order to increase the performance of modern integrated circuits, such as microprocessors, silicon on insulator (SOI) transistors have been proposed. Silicon on insulator (SOI) transistors have an advantage in that they can be operated in a fully depleted manner. Fully depleted transistors have an advantage of ideal subthreshold gradients for optimized on current/off current ratios. An example of a proposed SOI transistor which can be operated in a fully depleted manner is that of a tri-gate transistor **100**, such as illustrated in FIG. 1. Tri-gate transistor **100** includes a silicon body **104** formed on insulating substrate **102** having buried oxide layer **103** formed on a monocrystalline silicon substrate **105**. A gate dielectric layer **106** is formed on the top and sidewalls of the silicon body **104** as shown in FIG. 1. A gate electrode **108** is formed on the gate dielectric layer and surrounds the body **104** on three sides essentially providing a transistor **100** having three gate electrodes (G1, G2, G3) one on each of the sidewalls of the silicon body **104** and one on the top surface of the silicon body **104**. A source region **110** and a drain region **112** are formed in silicon body **104** on opposite sides of gate electrode **108** as shown in FIG. 1. The active channel region is the region of the silicon body located beneath gate electrode **108** and between the source region **110** and drain region **112**. An advantage of a tri-gate transistor **100** is that it exhibits good short channel effects (SCEs). One reason tri-gate transistors **100** exhibit good short channel effects is that the nonplanarity of such devices places the gate electrode **108** in such a way as to surround the active channel region on all three sides.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0006] FIG. 1 illustrates a nonplanar or tri-gate transistor.

[0007] FIGS. 2A-2E illustrate a method of forming a semiconductor structure in accordance with embodiments of the present invention.

[0008] FIG. 2F is an illustration of a nonplanar transistor formed from the structure of FIG. 2E.

[0009] FIGS. 3A-3C illustrate a method of forming a semiconductor structure in accordance with embodiments of the present invention.

[0010] FIG. 3D is an illustration of a nonplanar transistor utilizing a semiconductor structure of FIG. 3C.

[0011] FIGS. 4A-4C illustrate a method of forming a semiconductor structure in accordance with embodiments of the present invention.

[0012] FIG. 4D is an illustration of a nonplanar transistor utilizing the semiconductor structure of FIG. 4C.

[0013] FIG. 5 is an illustration of a portion of an integrated circuit which includes an n type field effect transistor and a p type field effect transistor with a non parallel orientation on a substrate.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PRESENT INVENTION

[0014] Embodiments of the present invention describe semiconductor structures and methods of forming semiconductor structures. In the following description numerous specific details are set forth in order to provide a thorough understanding of the present invention. In other instances, well known semiconductor processes and manufacturing techniques have not been described in particular detail in order to not unnecessarily obscure the present invention.

[0015] The present invention utilizes atomic layer control of single crystalline semiconductor structures to maximize performance of semiconductor devices. In embodiments of the present invention, hard mask covered single crystalline structures are exposed to anisotropic wet etches. The wet etch has sufficient chemical strength to overcome the activation energy barrier of the chemical etching reaction in order to etch less dense planes of the semiconductor structure, but insufficient chemical strength to overcome the activation energy barrier of the chemical etching reaction, thereby not etching high density planes. By choosing proper crystal orientation and by forming a hard mask over the less dense planes of the structure and by using a wet etch chemistry with the appropriate chemical strength, one can form semiconductor structures with desired faceting, crystal orientation and sidewall smoothing. In embodiments of the present invention, natural facets in epitaxial silicon are exploited to negate edge roughness in three-dimensional silicon channel structures. In an embodiment of the present invention, natural facets are exploited to form a three-dimensional channel structure which enables good gate control of the channel region. In yet other embodiments of the present invention, semiconductor bodies of PMOS and NMOS transistors are formed with specific arrangement on single crystalline semiconductors to exploit the crystal orientation and achieve increased mobility for both holes and electrons. Other aspects of the present invention will become obvious from the detailed description which follows.

[0016] A method of forming a three-dimensional semiconductor structure utilizing a self limiting etch and natural faceting is illustrated in FIGS. 2A-2F in accordance with embodiments of the present invention. The fabrication of a semiconductor structure begins with a substrate **200**. In an embodiment of the present invention, substrate **200** is a silicon on insulator (SOI) substrate. A SOI substrate **200** includes a lower monocrystalline silicon substrate **202**. An insulating layer **204**, such as silicon dioxide or silicon nitride, is formed on monocrystalline substrate **202**. A single crystalline silicon film **206** is formed on the top of the insulating layer **204**. Insulating layer **204** is sometimes referred to as a "buried oxide" or a "buried insulating" layer and is formed to a thickness sufficient to isolate single crystalline silicon film **206** from lower monocrystalline silicon substrate **202**. In an embodiment of the present invention, the insulating layer is a buried oxide layer formed to a thickness between 200-2000 Å. In an embodiment of the present invention, the silicon film **206** is an intrinsic (i.e., undoped) silicon epitaxial film. In

other embodiments, the single crystalline silicon film **206** is doped to a p type or n type conductivity with a concentration level between 1×10^{16} - 1×10^{19} atom/cm³. Silicon film **206** can be in situ doped (i.e., doped while it is deposited) or doped after it is formed on insulating layer **204** by, for example, ion implantation. Doping silicon film **206** after it is deposited enables both n type devices and p type devices to be fabricated on the same substrate. In an embodiment of the present invention, silicon film **206** is formed to a thickness which is approximately equal to the height desired of the subsequently formed silicon structure. In an embodiment of the present invention, the single crystalline silicon film **206** has a thickness of less than 30 nanometers and ideally around 20 nanometers or less.

[0017] A silicon on insulator (SOI) substrate **200** can be formed in any well known method. In one method of forming the silicon on insulator substrate, known as the SIMOX technique, oxygen atoms are implanted at a high dose into a single crystalline silicon substrate and then annealed to form buried oxide **204** within the substrate. The portion of the single crystalline silicon substrate above the buried oxide becomes the silicon film **206**. Another technique currently used to form SOI substrates is an epitaxial silicon film transfer technique which is generally referred to as "bonded SOI". In this technique, a first silicon wafer has a thin oxide grown on its surface that will later serve as the buried oxide **204** in the SOI structure. Next, a high dose hydrogen implant is made into the first silicon wafer to form a stress region below the silicon surface of the first wafer. The first wafer is then flipped over and bonded to the surface of a second silicon wafer. The first wafer is then cleaved along the high stress plane created by the hydrogen implant. The cleaving results in a SOI structure with a thin silicon layer on top, the buried oxide underneath, all on top of the second single crystalline silicon wafer. Well known smoothing techniques, such as HCl smoothing or chemical mechanical polishing (CMP) can be used to smooth the top surface of the silicon film **206** to its desired thickness.

[0018] Although the present invention will be described with respect to silicon structures formed on silicon on insulator (SOI) substrates, the present invention can be carried out on standard monocrystalline silicon wafers or substrates to form a "bulk" device. The silicon structures can be formed directly from the monocrystalline silicon wafer or formed from epitaxial silicon films formed on a monocrystalline silicon substrate. Additionally, although embodiments of the present invention are illustrated with respect to the formation of single crystalline silicon structures and devices formed therefrom, the methods and structures of the present invention are equally applicable to other types of semiconductors, such as but not limited to germanium (Ge), a silicon germanium alloy (Si_xGe_{1-x}), gallium arsenide (GaAs), indium antimonide (InSb), gallium phosphide (GaP), and gallium antimonide (GaSb). Accordingly, embodiments of the present invention include semiconductor structures and methods of forming semiconductor structures utilizing semiconductors, such as but not limited to germanium (Ge), a silicon germanium alloy (Si_xGe_{1-x}), gallium arsenide (GaAs), indium antimonide (InSb), gallium phosphide (GaP), and gallium antimonide (GaSb).

[0019] In FIG. 2A, single crystalline silicon film **206** has a (100) global crystal orientation, as defined by the $\overline{xy}$ plane. A silicon film with a (100) global crystal orientation has a $\langle 100 \rangle$ plane which is planar with the surface of the film. That is, as illustrated in FIG. 2A, a single crystalline silicon film

with a (100) global crystal orientation has a $\langle 100 \rangle$ plane which lies in the $\overline{xy}$ plane with a normal axis in the z direction.

[0020] In the following description round brackets () are used to illustrate the global crystal orientation of the film, as defined by the $\overline{xy}$ plane and along the z direction, while pointed brackets $\langle \rangle$ are used to describe specific local planes within said globally defined crystalline film.

[0021] Additionally, as illustrated in FIG. 2A, a single crystalline silicon with a (100) crystal orientation has a pair of $\langle 110 \rangle$ planes which are perpendicular to one another. That is, the (100) single crystalline silicon has a $\langle 110 \rangle$ plane which lies in the $\overline{zx}$ plane with a normal axis extending in the y direction and has a $\langle 110 \rangle$ plane which lies in the $\overline{zy}$ plane and with a normal axis in the x direction. In an embodiment of the present invention, silicon film **206** with a (100) global crystal orientation is etched to form a silicon structure which has a pair of laterally opposite sidewalls which are formed from the $\langle 110 \rangle$ plane and a second pair of laterally opposite sidewalls, perpendicular thereto, which lie in the $\langle 110 \rangle$ plane.

[0022] In order to etch silicon film **206** into a silicon body, a hard mask material **208** can be formed on the top surface **219** of silicon film **206**. Hard mask material **208** is a material which can provide a hard mask for etching of silicon film **206**. Hard mask material **208** is a material which can retain its profile during the etching of silicon film **206**. Hard mask material **208** is a material which will not etch or will only slightly etch during the etching of silicon film **206**. In an embodiment of the present invention, the hard mask material is formed of a material such that the etchant used to etch silicon film **206** will etch silicon film **206** at least 5 times faster than the hard mask material and ideally at least 10 times faster. That is, in an embodiment of the present invention, the silicon film and the hard mask are chosen to provide an etch selectivity of at least 5:1 and ideally at least 10:1. In an embodiment of the present invention, hard mask material **208** is formed from silicon nitride or silicon oxynitride. In an embodiment of the present invention, hard mask material **208** is formed from a silicon nitride film with between 0-5% carbon, formed by a low pressure chemical vapor deposition (LPCVD) process. Hard mask material **208** is formed to a thickness sufficient to retain its profile during the entire etch of silicon film **206** but not too thick to cause difficulties in patterning. In an embodiment of the present invention, the hard mask material **208** is formed to a thickness between 3 nanometers to 50 nanometers and ideally to a thickness around 10 nanometers.

[0023] Next, as also shown in FIG. 2B, a photoresist mask **210** is formed on hard mask material **208**. Photoresist mask **210** contains the feature pattern to be transferred into silicon film **206**. Photoresist mask **210** can be formed by any well known technique, such as by blanket depositing photoresist material and then masking, exposing and developing the photoresist material into a photoresist mask **210** having the desired pattern for a silicon film **206**. Photoresist mask **210** is typically formed of an organic compound. Photoresist mask **210** is formed to a thickness sufficient to retain its profile while patterning hard mask film **208** but yet is not formed too thick to prevent its lithographic patterning into the smallest dimensions (i.e., critical dimensions) possible with the photolithography system and process used. In an embodiment of the present invention, photoresist mask **210** is orientated on single crystalline silicon film **206** so as to define a photoresist mask with a pair of laterally opposite sidewalls aligned with

a $\langle 110 \rangle$ crystal plane and a second pair of laterally opposite sidewalls, perpendicular to the first, aligned with the $\langle 110 \rangle$ plane.

[0024] Next, as shown in FIG. 2C, hard mask material 208 is etched in alignment with photoresist mask 210 to form a hard mask 212 as shown in FIG. 2C. Photoresist mask 210 prevents the underlying portion of hard mask material 208 from being etched. In an embodiment of the present invention, the hard mask material 208 is etched with an etchant which can etch the hard mask material but does not etch the underlying silicon film 206. In an embodiment of the present invention, the hard mask material is etched with an etchant that has almost perfect selectivity to the underlying silicon film 206. That is, in an embodiment of the present invention, the hard mask etchant etches the hard mask material 208 at least 20 times faster than the underlying silicon film 206 (i.e., etchant has a hard mask to silicon film selectivity of at least 20:1). When hard mask material 208 is a silicon nitride or silicon oxynitride film, hard mask material 208 can be etched into a hard mask 212 utilizing a dry etch process, such as a reactive ion etching. In an embodiment of the present invention, a silicon nitride or silicon oxynitride hard mask is reactively ion etched utilizing a chemistry comprising CHF_3 and O_2 and Ar.

[0025] Next, as also shown in FIG. 2C, after hard mask film 208 has been patterned into a hard mask 212, photoresist mask 210 may be removed by well known techniques. For example, photoresist mask 210 may be removed utilizing "piranha" clean solution which includes sulfuric acid and hydrogen peroxide. Additionally, residue from the photoresist mask 210 may be removed with an O_2 ashing.

[0026] Although not required, it is desirable to remove photoresist mask 210 prior to patterning silicon film 206 so that a polymer film from the photoresist does not form on the sidewalls of the patterned silicon film 206. For example, when silicon film 206 is used as a semiconductor body or fin in a nonplanar device, it is desirable to first remove the photoresist mask prior to etching the silicon film because dry etching processes can erode the photoresist mask and cause polymer films to develop on the sidewalls of the silicon body which can be hard to remove and which can detrimentally affect device performance.

[0027] Next, as shown in FIG. 2D, silicon film 206 is etched in alignment with hard mask 212 to form a patterned silicon film 214 which has a first pair of laterally opposite sidewalls 218 aligned with the $\langle 110 \rangle$ crystal plane and a second pair of laterally opposite sidewalls 220 aligned with the $\langle 110 \rangle$ crystal plane. Hard mask 212 prevents the underlying portion of silicon film 206 from being etched during the etch process. In an embodiment of the present invention, the etch is continued until the underlying buried oxide layer 204 is reached. Silicon film 206 is etched with an etchant which etches silicon film 206 without significantly etching hard mask 212. In an embodiment of the present invention, silicon film 206 is etched with an etchant which enables silicon film 206 to be etched at least 5 times and ideally 10 times faster than hard mask 212 (i.e., etchant has a silicon film 206 to hard mask 212 etch selectivity of at least 5:1 and ideally at least 10:1). Silicon film 206 can be etched utilizing any suitable process. In an embodiment of the present invention, silicon film 206 is anisotropically etched so that the silicon body 214 has nearly vertical sidewalls 218 formed in alignment with the sidewalls of hard mask 212. When hard mask 212 is a silicon nitride or silicon oxynitride film, silicon film 206 can be etched utiliz-

ing a dry etch process, such as a reactive ion etch (RIE) or plasma etch with a chemistry comprising Cl_2 and HBr .

[0028] After etching silicon film 206 to form silicon body or structure 214, the sidewalls 218 will typically have a line edge roughness 222 of about 2-4 nanometers. When forming a silicon body or structure with a width between sidewalls 218 of only 20-30 nanometers, such a surface roughness is unacceptably large and can detrimentally affect device performance.

[0029] Accordingly, in an embodiment of the present invention, the silicon structure 214 is exposed to a wet etch or a "faceting" etch while hard mask 212 is present on structure 214 in order to remove the edge roughness and/or to tailor the shape of the structure to enhance device performance. In an embodiment of the present invention, the hard mask 212 capped silicon structure 214, is exposed to an anisotropic wet etch. The wet etchant has sufficient chemical strength to overcome the activation energy barrier of the chemical etching reaction in order to etch less dense planes of the semiconductor structure, but insufficient chemical strength to overcome the activation energy barrier of the chemical etching reaction, thereby not etching high density planes.

[0030] In an embodiment of the present invention, a wet etch chemistry and process are used which can etch the less dense $\langle 100 \rangle$ and $\langle 110 \rangle$ planes but which cannot etch the higher density $\langle 111 \rangle$ planes. Because hard mask 212 covers the less dense $\langle 100 \rangle$ plane on the top surface of the silicon structure 214, said less dense plane is protected from etching. Because the less dense plane $\langle 100 \rangle$ on the top surface is shielded and because the etch does not have a sufficient chemical strength to etch the $\langle 111 \rangle$ plane, the wet etch stops on the first total intact or contiguous $\langle 111 \rangle$ plane as shown in FIG. 2E. In this way, the "faceting" or wet etch is self-limiting. Thus, upon self-limitation of the wet etch, only $\langle 111 \rangle$ planes and etch-resistant films used to shield the less dense $\langle 110 \rangle$ and $\langle 100 \rangle$ planes remain exposed. The faceting etch of the present invention can be said to be an anisotropic etch because it etches in one direction at one rate while etching in other directions at a second slower rate or not at all. Because the etch process etches the $\langle 100 \rangle$ and $\langle 110 \rangle$ planes but not the $\langle 111 \rangle$ planes, the faceting or wet etch forms a silicon structure 230 having sidewalls 232 defined by the $\langle 111 \rangle$ plane as shown in FIG. 2E. The anisotropic wet etch removes the surface roughness 222 from sidewalls 218 (FIG. 2D) and generates optically smooth sidewalls 232 as shown in FIG. 2E. Additionally, after exposing the structure 214 to the faceting etch for a sufficient period of time, sidewalls 218 are defined by the $\langle 111 \rangle$ plane and generate a structure 230 with a v-shape or inwardly tapered sidewalls 232. The sidewalls 232 angle inward from the top surface 219 of structure 230 at an angle α of 62.5 degrees. In an embodiment of the present invention, the top surface 219 of structure 230 has a width (W1) between laterally opposite sidewalls 232 of between 20-30 nm and the bottom surface has a width (W2) between laterally opposite sidewalls of between 10-15 nm.

[0031] In an embodiment of the present invention, the wet etch or "faceting" etch is a hydroxide based etch with a sufficiently low hydroxide concentration and nucleophilicity (i.e. chemical strength) so that there is no etching of the fully intact $\langle 111 \rangle$ planes. In an embodiment of the present invention, structure 214 is exposed to a faceting or wet etch which comprises less than 1% ammonia hydroxide (NH_4OH) by volume. In an embodiment of the present invention, structure 214 is exposed to a wet etchant comprising between 0.2-1%

NH₄OH by volume at a temperature range between 5-25° C. In an embodiment of the present invention, sonic energy at the frequency range between 600-800 kilohertz dissipating between 0.5-3 watts/cm² is applied to the etch solution during the faceting etch. In an embodiment of the present invention, the hard mask capped silicon structure is exposed to the faceting etch for between 15 seconds-5 minutes.

[0032] In another embodiment of the present invention, the faceting or wet etch can comprise ultra-dilute (<0.1% by volume) aqueous solutions of tetraalkylammonium hydroxides (e.g. tetraethylammonium hydroxide and tetramethylammonium hydroxide at a temperature between 5 and 20° C.).

[0033] The fabricated silicon structure 230 can be used to fabricate semiconductor devices, such as transistors and capacitors, as well as micro-electrical mechanical systems (MEMS) and opto-electronic devices. In an embodiment of the present invention, semiconductor structure 230 is used as a semiconductor body or fin for a nonplanar or three-dimensional transistor, such as but not limited to a tri-gate transistor, a dual gate transistor, a FINFET, an omega-FET or a pi-FET.

[0034] In an embodiment of the present invention, silicon structure 230 provides a silicon body or fin for a tri-gate transistor 240 illustrated in FIG. 2F. In order to fabricate a tri-gate transistor 240 as illustrated in FIG. 2F, hard mask 212 is removed from silicon structure 230. In an embodiment of the present invention, when hard mask 212 is a silicon nitride or silicon oxynitride film, a wet etch comprising phosphoric acid in de-ionized water may be used to remove the hard mask. In an embodiment of the present invention, the hard mask etchant comprises an aqueous solution of between 80-90% phosphoric acid (by volume) heated to a temperature between 150-170° C. and ideally to 160° C. In an embodiment of the present invention, after removing hard mask 212, the substrate can be cleaned utilizing standard SC1 and SC2 cleans. It is desirable to clean the substrate after removal of the hard mask with phosphoric acid because phosphoric acid typically includes many metallic impurities which can affect device performance or reliability. It is to be appreciated that if one desires to form a FINFET or a dual gate device, the hard mask 212 may be left on silicon structure 230 in order to isolate the top surface of the semiconductor structure 230 from control by a subsequently formed gate electrode.

[0035] Next, a gate dielectric layer 250 is formed on the sidewalls 232 as well as on the top surface of semiconductor body 230. Gate dielectric layer 250 can be any well known and suitable gate dielectric layer, such as but not limited to a silicon dioxide or silicon nitride gate dielectric layer. Additionally, gate dielectric layer 250 can be a high-k gate dielectric layer, such as but not limited to hafnium oxide, zirconium oxide, titanium oxide and tantalum oxide. Any well known technique, such as but not limited to chemical vapor deposition and atomic layer deposition may be utilized to form gate dielectric layer 250.

[0036] Next, a gate electrode 260 is formed on gate dielectric layer 250 on the top surface and sidewalls of semiconductor structure 230 as illustrated in FIG. 2F. Gate electrode 260 is formed perpendicular to sidewalls 232. The gate electrode can be formed from any well known gate electrode material, such as but not limited to doped polycrystalline silicon, as well as metal films, such as but not limited to tungsten, tantalum, titanium, and their nitrides. Additionally, it is to be appreciated that a gate electrode need not necessarily be a single material and can be a composite stack of thin

films, such as but not limited to a lower metal film formed on the gate dielectric layer with a top polycrystalline silicon film. The gate dielectric layer and gate electrode may be formed by blanket depositing or growing the gate dielectric layer over the semiconductor body and then blanket depositing a gate electrode material over the gate dielectric layer. The gate dielectric layer and gate electrode material may then be patterned with well known photolithography and etching techniques to form gate electrode 260 and gate dielectric layer 250 as illustrated in FIG. 2F. Alternatively, the gate dielectric layer and gate electrode may be formed utilizing a well known replacement gate process. A source region 272 and a drain region 274 are formed in silicon body 230 on opposite sides of gate electrode 260 as illustrated in FIG. 2F. Any well known and suitable technique, such as solid source diffusion or ion implantation may be used to form source and drain regions. In an embodiment of the present invention, the source region 272 and drain region 274 are formed to a concentration between 1×10^{19} - 1×10^{21} atoms/cm³.

[0037] The fabricated nonplanar transistor 240 includes a semiconductor body 230 surrounded by gate dielectric layer 250 and gate electrode 260 as shown in FIG. 2F. The portion of the semiconductor body 230 located beneath the gate dielectric and gate electrode is the channel region of the device. In an embodiment of the present invention the source and drain region are doped to a first conductivity type (n type or p type) while the channel region is doped to a second opposite conductivity type (p type or n type) or is left undoped. When a conductive channel is formed by gate electrode 260 in the channel region of silicon body 230, charges (i.e., holes or electrons) flow between the source and drain region along the <110> plane in silicon body 230. That is, in transistor 240, charge migration is along the <110> crystal plane in structure 240. It has been found that charge migration in the <110> direction provides good hole mobility. Accordingly, in an embodiment of the present invention, device 240 is a p type device where the source and drain regions are formed to a p type conductivity and where the carriers are holes. Additionally, by inwardly tapering the sidewalls of silicon body 230, gate electrode 260 has good control over the channel region of body 230 enabling fast turn "on" and turn "off" of transistor 240.

[0038] FIGS. 3A-3D illustrate a method of forming a monocrystalline silicon body or structure in accordance with another embodiment of the present invention. As shown in FIG. 3A, a hard mask 312 is formed on a single crystalline silicon film 306 having a (100) global crystal orientation. Hard mask 312 can be formed as described above. In FIG. 3A, however, the hard mask 312 is orientated on silicon film 306 to produce a pair of sidewalls which are aligned with the <100> plane and a second pair of sidewalls which are also aligned to the <100> plane. (It is to be appreciated that the orientation of hard mask 312 is rotated approximately 45° in the $\overline{xy}$ plane from the orientation of hard mask 212 in FIG. 2A.)

[0039] Next, as illustrated in FIG. 3B, the (100) global crystal orientation silicon film 306 is etched in alignment with the hard mask 312 to produce a silicon structure 314 which has a pair of laterally opposite sidewalls 318 which are aligned with the <100> plane and a second pair of sidewalls 320, which are perpendicular to the first pair and which are also aligned with the <100> plane. Silicon film 306 can be etched as described above.

[0040] Next, the silicon structure **314** is exposed to a faceting wet etch while hard mask **312** is present on the top surface **319** of silicon structure **314**. The faceting wet etch has a sufficient chemical strength to etch the less dense $\langle 110 \rangle$ and $\langle 100 \rangle$ planes but insufficient strength to etch the high density $\langle 111 \rangle$ plane. Because the less dense $\langle 100 \rangle$ plane on the top surface **319** of the silicon structure **314** is covered by the hard mask **312** and because the etch does not have sufficient chemical strength to etch the $\langle 111 \rangle$ plane, the silicon structure **314** is transformed into a silicon structure **330** having a pair of sidewalls **332** having a “V” notched shape formed by intersecting $\langle 111 \rangle$ planes as illustrated in FIG. 3C. As before, the faceting etch is self limiting, and stops at the first contiguous $\langle 111 \rangle$ planes. The $\langle 111 \rangle$ planes of sidewalls **332** meet at an angle θ of approximate 55° . A combination of crystal orientation, atom shielding, and a well-controlled anisotropic wet etch enables the formation of silicon structure **330** with “V” notch sidewalls **332**.

[0041] As discussed above, the silicon structure **330** can be used to create silicon nonplanar or three-dimensional devices as well as micro-machines and MEMS devices. In an embodiment of the present invention, the silicon structure **330** is used to form a nonplanar transistor, such as a tri-gate transistor **330** as illustrated in FIG. 3D. Gate electrode **360** is formed perpendicular to sidewalls **332** as shown in FIG. 3D. The nonplanar device has a gate dielectric layer **350** and a gate electrode **360** formed over and around a portion of silicon body **330** as illustrated in FIG. 3D. A source region **372** and a drain region **374** are formed in the silicon body **330** on opposite sides of the gate electrode. The charge migration from the source to the drain region in transistor **340** is parallel to or in alignment with the $\langle 100 \rangle$ plane. Because charge migration is along the $\langle 100 \rangle$ plane, the silicon structure **330** provides good electron mobility and is therefore ideal for use in the fabrication of an n type field effect transistor (NFET) where the carriers are electrons and the source region **372** and drain regions **374** are n type conductivity.

[0042] FIGS. 4A-4D illustrates a method of forming a semiconductor body or structure in accordance with another embodiment of the present invention. As shown in FIG. 4A, a substrate **400**, such as a silicon on insulator (SOI) substrate which includes a lower monocrystalline silicon substrate **402**, a buried oxide layer **404** and a single crystalline silicon film **406** is provided. Although, a silicon on insulator substrate **400** is ideally used, other well known semiconductor substrates can be used as set forth above. In an embodiment of the present invention, single crystalline silicon film **406** has a (110) global crystal orientation as shown in FIG. 4A. A single crystalline silicon film with a (110) global crystal orientation has a $\langle 110 \rangle$ plane of the silicon lattice which is planar to or parallel with the surface of the film. That is, as illustrated in FIG. 4A, a single crystalline silicon film with a (110) global crystal orientation has a $\langle 110 \rangle$ plane in the $\overline{xy}$ plane with a normal axis in the z direction. Additionally, a single crystalline silicon film with a (110) global crystal orientation has $\langle 111 \rangle$ planes and $\langle 1\bar{1}0 \rangle$ planes which are orthogonal to each other and orthogonal to a $\langle 110 \rangle$ plane. That is, in a single crystalline silicon film **406** with (110) global crystal orientation there are $\langle 111 \rangle$ planes which lie in the $\overline{xz}$ plane with normal axis in the y direction and there are $\langle 110 \rangle$ planes which lie in the $\overline{zy}$ plane and have a normal axis in the x direction as shown in FIG. 4A. Next, a hard mask **412**, as shown in FIG. 4A, is formed on single crystalline silicon film **406** having a (110) crystal orientation as described above.

Hard mask **412** is orientated on silicon film **406** to produce a pair of sidewalls aligned with $\langle 110 \rangle$ plane and a second pair of perpendicular sidewalls which are aligned with the $\langle 111 \rangle$ plane. Hard mask **412** can be formed of materials and by methods described above.

[0043] Next, as illustrated in FIG. 4B, the (110) silicon film is etched in alignment with hard mask **412** to produce a silicon structure **414** which has a pair of laterally opposite sidewalls **418** which are parallel with or aligned with the $\langle 110 \rangle$ plane and a second pair of sidewalls **420**, which are perpendicular to the first pair **418** which are parallel with or aligned with a $\langle 111 \rangle$ plane. Hard mask **412** capped silicon structure **414** is then exposed to a faceting wet etch. The faceting wet etch has sufficient chemical strength to etch the less dense $\langle 110 \rangle$ plane, but insufficient chemical strength to etch the higher density $\langle 111 \rangle$ plane. Because the less dense $\langle 110 \rangle$ plane of the top surface **419** is covered by hard mask **412** and because the etch does not have sufficient chemical strength to etch the $\langle 111 \rangle$ plane, structure **414** is transformed into structure **430** having a pair of laterally opposite sidewalls **432** defined by $\langle 111 \rangle$ planes as illustrated in FIG. 4C. After exposing structure **414** to the faceting etch for a sufficient period of time, the sidewalls **432** are defined by the $\langle 111 \rangle$ planes and generate a structure with a v-shape or inwardly tapered sidewalls. The sidewalls **432** angle inward from the top surface **419** of structure **430** at an angle gamma of approximately 62.5° . In an embodiment of the present invention, the top surface **419** has a width (W1) between laterally opposite sidewalls **430** of between 20-30 nm and a bottom surface has width (W2) between laterally opposite sidewalls **440** of between 10-15 nm. A combination of crystal orientation, hard mask shielding, and a wet etch with the appropriate chemical strength enables the formation of silicon structure **430** with inwardly tapered sidewalls **432**.

[0044] As discussed above, structure **430** can be used to create a variety of well known semiconductor devices, such as silicon nonplanar or three-dimensional devices, as well as opto-electronic devices and MEMS devices. In an embodiment of the present invention, the silicon structure **430** is used to form a silicon body of nonplanar transistor, such as a tri-gate transistor **440**, as illustrated in FIG. 4D. The tri-gate transistor **440** has a gate dielectric layer **450** and a gate electrode **460** formed over and around a portion of silicon body **430** as illustrated in FIG. 4D. The gate electrode **460** runs in a direction perpendicular to sidewalls **432** as shown in FIG. 4D. The gate dielectric layer **450** and gate electrode **460** may be formed of any suitable material and suitable known method, such as described above. A source region **472** and a drain **474** are formed in silicon body **430** on opposite sides of gate electrode **460** as illustrated in FIG. 4D. The charge migration from the source region **472** to the drain region **474** in silicon body **430** is parallel to or in alignment with the $\langle 110 \rangle$ plane. The inwardly tapered sidewalls **432** of silicon body **430** provide good gate control **460** of the channel region of the device which enables the fast turn “on” and turn “off” of device **440**.

[0045] Although the present invention thus far has been described with respect to the shaping or “faceting” of single crystalline silicon structures utilizing a combination of crystal orientation, hard mask shielding, and well controlled wet etchants, concepts of the present invention are equally applicable to other types of single crystalline semiconductor films, such as but not limited to germanium (Ge), a silicon germanium alloy (Si_xGe_y), gallium arsenide (GaAs), indium anti-

monide (InSb), gallium phosphide (GaP), and gallium antimonide (GaSb). For example, a single crystalline indium antimonide (InSb) structure can be faceted utilizing a wet etchant comprising an aqueous solution of 0.05-0.1 mol/L citric acid at a temperature range between 5-15° C. Similarly, a single crystalline gallium arsenide (GaAs) structure can be faceted by exposing a hard mask covered gallium arsenide structure to a wet etchant comprising an aqueous solution of less than 0.05 mol/L citric acid at a temperature range between 5-15° C.

[0046] Additionally, in an embodiment of the present invention, an integrated circuit is formed from a p type transistor and an n type transistor **520** which are orientated and/or shaped to optimize the performance of each type of transistor. For example, as illustrated in FIG. 5, in an embodiment of the present invention a single crystalline silicon film having a (100) global crystal orientation is patterned as described with respect to FIGS. 2A-2F to form a silicon body **512** for a p type nonplanar transistor **510** wherein the charge (hole) migration is parallel with a <110> plane and is also patterned as described with respect to FIGS. 3A-3D to form a silicon body **522** for a n type nonplanar transistor **520** wherein charge (electron) migration is parallel with a <100> plane. Accordingly, in an embodiment of the present invention, a p type nonplanar transistor and an n type nonplanar transistor are orientated in a non-parallel (e.g., 45° C. offset) manner with respect to one another on a substrate in order to optimize the hole mobility for the p type transistor and the electron mobility for the n type transistor. In other embodiments of the present invention, the semiconductor bodies of the p type device and the n type device are oriented with respect to one another to enable the faceting etch to shape the bodies into structures which optimize performance for each device type. In this way, the performance of an integrated circuit which includes both an n type nonplanar transistor and a p type nonplanar transistor can be greatly improved.

We claim:

1. An integrated circuit comprising:
 - a first nonplanar transistor having a first semiconductor body comprising V-notched sidewalls, wherein charge migration in the first semiconductor body is along a first direction; and
 - a second nonplanar transistor having a second semiconductor body comprising inwardly tapered sidewalls, wherein charge migration in the second semiconductor body is along a second direction, and wherein the second direction is not parallel to the first direction.
2. The integrated circuit of claim 1, wherein the first direction is approximately 45 degrees with respect to the second direction.
3. The integrated circuit of claim 1, wherein the first nonplanar transistor is an n type field effect transistor, wherein the first semiconductor body is formed from a single crystalline silicon film, and wherein the first direction is parallel to a <100> plane of the single crystalline silicon film.
4. The integrated circuit of claim 1, wherein the second nonplanar transistor is a p type field effect transistor, wherein the second semiconductor body is a single crystalline silicon film, and wherein the second direction is parallel to a <110> plane.
5. The integrated circuit of claim 1, wherein the second nonplanar transistor is a p type field effect transistor, wherein the second semiconductor body is formed from a single crys-

talline silicon film, wherein the second direction is parallel to a <110> plane of the silicon film, wherein the first nonplanar transistor is an n type field effect transistor, wherein the first semiconductor body is a single crystalline silicon film, and wherein the first direction is parallel to a <100> plane.

6. The integrated circuit of claim 1, wherein the inwardly tapered sidewalls each taper inward from the top of the second semiconductor body at an angle of approximately 62.5 degrees.

7. The integrated circuit of claim 6, wherein each sidewall is flat from the top of the second semiconductor body to the bottom of the second semiconductor body.

8. The integrated circuit of claim 1, wherein the V-notched sidewalls each notch inward from the sides of the first semiconductor body at an angle of approximately 55 degrees.

9. The integrated circuit of claim 8, wherein each sidewall is flat from the top of the first semiconductor body to the center of the V-notch, and is flat from the center of the V-notch to the bottom of the first semiconductor body.

10. The integrated circuit of claim 1, wherein charge migration in the second semiconductor body is along a direction perpendicular to the inwardly tapered sidewalls.

11. The integrated circuit of claim 1, wherein charge migration in the first semiconductor body is along a direction perpendicular to the V-notched sidewalls.

12. A nonplanar transistor, comprising:

a semiconductor body comprising inwardly tapered sidewalls, wherein charge migration in the semiconductor body is along a direction perpendicular to the sidewalls; and

a gate electrode disposed over the semiconductor body and orthogonal to the direction of charge migration.

13. The nonplanar transistor of claim 12, wherein the inwardly tapered sidewalls each taper inward from the top of the semiconductor body at an angle of approximately 62.5 degrees.

14. The nonplanar transistor of claim 12, wherein each sidewall is flat from the top of the semiconductor body to the bottom of the semiconductor body.

15. The nonplanar transistor of claim 12, wherein the nonplanar transistor is a p type field effect transistor, wherein the semiconductor body is formed from a single crystalline silicon film, and wherein the direction perpendicular to the sidewalls is parallel to a <110> plane of the single crystalline silicon film.

16. A nonplanar transistor, comprising:

a semiconductor body comprising V-notched sidewalls, wherein charge migration in the semiconductor body is along a direction perpendicular to the V-notched sidewalls; and

a gate electrode disposed over the semiconductor body and orthogonal to the direction of charge migration.

17. The nonplanar transistor of claim 16, wherein the V-notched sidewalls each notch inward from the sides of the semiconductor body at an angle of approximately 55 degrees.

18. The nonplanar transistor of claim 16, wherein each sidewall is flat from the top of the semiconductor body to the center of the V-notch, and is flat from the center of the V-notch to the bottom of the semiconductor body.

19. The nonplanar transistor of claim 16, wherein the nonplanar transistor is an n type field effect transistor, wherein the semiconductor body is formed from a single crystalline silicon film, and wherein the direction perpendicular to the sidewalls is parallel to a <100> plane of the single crystalline silicon film.

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