## Abstract Submitted for the GEC14 Meeting of The American Physical Society

Molecular dynamics analysis of silicon chloride ion incidence during Si etching in Cl-based plasmas: Effects of ion incident energy, angle, and neutral radical-to-ion flux ratio NOBUYA NAKAZAKI, KOJI ERIGUCHI, KOUICHI ONO, Kyoto University — Profile anomalies and surface roughness are critical issues to be resolved in plasma etching of nanometer-scale microelectronic devices, which in turn requires a better understanding of the effects of ion incident energy and angle on surface reaction kinetics. This paper presents a classical molecular dynamics (MD) simulation of Si(100) etching by energetic  $Cl_x^+$  (x = 1-2) and  $SiCl_x^+$  (x = 0-4) ion beams with different incident energies  $E_i = 20-500$  eV and angles  $\theta_i = 0-85^\circ$ , with and without low-energy neutral Cl radicals (neutral-to-ion flux ratios  $\Gamma_n/\Gamma_i = 0$  and 100). An improved Stillinger-Weber interatomic potential was used for the Si/Cl system. Numerical results indicated that in Cl<sup>+</sup>, Cl<sup>+</sup><sub>2</sub>, SiCl<sup>+</sup><sub>3</sub>, and SiCl<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup> incidences for  $\theta_i = 0^\circ$  and  $\Gamma_n/\Gamma_i = 0$ , the etching occurs in the whole  $E_i$ range investigated; on the other hand, in  $SiCl^+$  and  $SiCl_2^+$  incidences, the deposition occurs at low  $E_i < 300$  and 150 eV, respectively, while the etching occurs at further increased  $E_i$  [1]. For SiCl<sup>+</sup> and SiCl<sup>+</sup><sub>2</sub>, the transition energies from deposition and etching become lowered for  $\Gamma_n/\Gamma_i = 100$ . Numerical results further indicated that in the SiCl<sup>+</sup> incidence for  $\Gamma_n/\Gamma_i = 0$ , the etching occurs in the whole  $\theta_i$  range investigated for  $E_i \ge 300 \text{ eV}$ ; on the other hand, for  $E_i = 100 \text{ and } 150 \text{ eV}$ , the deposition occurs at low  $\theta_i < 60^\circ$  and  $40^\circ$ , respectively, while the etching occurs at further increased  $\theta_i$ ; in addition, for  $E_i \leq 50$  eV, the deposition occurs in the whole  $\theta_i$  range investigated.

[1] N. Nakazaki et al., Jpn. J. Appl. Phys. 53, 056201 (2014).

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