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- Semiconductor Devices, Materials, and Processing
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Reductive Eliminations from Amido Metal Complexes: Implications for Metal Film Deposition

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Department of Chemistry, University of California, Riverside, California 92521, USA

The thermal decomposition of tetrakis(dimethylamido)titanium (TDMAT) follows a number of competitive reactions, including not only the known hydrogenation and β -hydride elimination steps, to produce dimethylamine and N-methylmethaneimine respectively, but also a reductive elimination to yield tetramethylhydrazine and a more complex conversion to N,N,N'-trimethyldiaminomethane and N,N,N',N'-tetramethyldiaminomethane. The latter reactions may account for the reduction of the metal when these compounds are used for the atomic layer deposition (ALD) of metal nitride films. Similar reactions take place with tetrakis (ethylmethylamido)titanium (TEMAT) and with pentakis(dimethylamido)tantalum (PDMAT). © 2011 The Electrochemical Society. [DOI: 10.1149/1.3599068] All rights reserved.

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Conformal films, that is, thin films that closely follow the shape of the underlying structures they cover, are crucial components in a variety of modern technologies,^{1–3} and particularly important in microelectronics, where they are used as conductor or insulator layers, and also as diffusion, adhesion, or protection barriers.^{4–6} In the past film growth for these applications has relied on physical deposition (PVD) methods,⁷ but those, being intrinsically directional, are ill suited for the requirements of modern electronic devices, which are now routinely prepared with sub-100 nm individual structures of very high aspect ratios and many narrow and deep holes and trenches.^{8,9} Chemical-based processes, which are isotropic, can better handle film deposition on rough surfaces.^{5,6,10}

Various chemical vapor deposition (CVD) methods have been developed over the years to address specific needs in different applications,¹¹ and particular excitement has developed recently around the idea of using a variation of CVD known as atomic layer deposi-tion (ALD).^{9,12} In ALD, two self-limiting and complementary reactions are used sequentially and in alternating fashion to slowly build up solid films one monolayer at the time.¹³⁻¹⁶ ALD offers many advantages over other film growth processes:^{15,17} (1) the film thickness depends only on the number of cycles employed, not on the exposures used in each cycle (process control is simple and accurate); (2) there is less of a need for a homogeneous flux of the reactants through the reactor, a fact that makes processes reproducible and easy to scale for large-area coatings without sacrificing conformality; (3) it offers more flexibility in the design of the operational deposition conditions, requiring lower temperatures than regular CVD; (4) there is minimal or no interference from gas-phase reactions during the deposition process because of the separation of the two half reactions in time; and (5) it is ease to use for the manufacturing of layered structures.

On the negative side, ALD, like other CVD processes, suffers from some intrinsic limitations, in particular the fact that it may deposit undesirable contaminants within the growing films via side decomposition reactions of the precursors.^{18–20} This problem may in principle be addressed by choosing appropriate chemical precursors and deposition conditions, but that requires a good understanding of the surface chemistry involved. Little work has been carried out to provide that basic knowledge to date (although that is starting to change). Our laboratory has in recent years embarked into a project to provide some insights into the details of the surface chemistry of key precursors for ALD.^{21–29} Here we provide a discussion on results obtained with the dialkylamido complexes often used in ALD of metal nitrides and metal oxides.

Thin metal nitride films are being considered as potential diffusion barriers for electrical interconnects. In the past electrical interconnects have been made out of aluminum, but more recently copper has drawn much attention because of its lower bulk resistivity and superior electromigration resistance.^{30,31} However, Cu reacts

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with Si at relatively low temperatures; a diffusion barrier is needed to prevent the intermixing of the metal with the underlying elements of the device being made. This film needs to be thin and conformal, something that is increasingly more difficult to achieve with physical processes,³² and likely to be better produced by ALD instead.^{12,33} Transition metal nitrides are at present considered one of the most promising materials for this application, and dialkyla-mido complexes of the appropriate metals the most likely precursors for such ALD processes.^{15,17,34}

Although dialkylamido moieties can be as stable as their equivalent alkyl species, the thermal chemistry of dialkylamido metal complexes has been much less characterized than that of alkyl organometallics.³⁵ In fact, due to their weak metal-nitrogen bonds, only a handful of dialkylamido complexes are known with late transition metals. Dialkylamido compounds containing early transition metals are much more common, and have gained recent attention as convenient precursors for the deposition of metal, metal nitride, and metal oxide thin solid films.^{17,24,36} Nevertheless, the thermal conversion of those is also not well understood. They react readily with protic substrates to eliminate the original ligands as amines in a substitutional step, a transamination if the second reactant is another amine.^{37,38} They can also undergo a β -hydride elimination step from one of the dialkylamido ligands to form a coordinated imine^{25,37,39} and double bond insertion into metal-nitrogen bonds.³⁵ Interestingly, though, none of those reactions explain the reduction of the metal that occurs during the deposition of metal nitrides using early transition metal dialkylamido complexes. Here we report on a reductive elimination step from titanium and tantalum dialkylamido complexes that yields a substituted hydrazine and leaves behind a reduced metal center. A second more complex metal reducing reaction was also identified with diaminomethanes as the final products.

Experimental

The studies reported here relied on the use of gas chromatography/mass spectrometry (GC-MS) to analyze the gas products from thermal decomposition of the vapor of the dialkylamido compounds. The liquid compounds were introduced into a small (~10 ml) glass vial under nitrogen atmosphere, sealed with a Teflon/silicon septum, and heated to the desired temperature. Gas aliquots were then taken using a small syringe, and injected directly into the port of the GC-MS instrument (Agilent 7890/Waters GCT).²⁶ Surprisingly, we are not aware of other work in this area using such an approach, even though GC/MS is quite a powerful technique for the identification of products in gas-phase reactions.

Results and Discussion

A typical set of data from our GC/MS experiments is shown in Fig. 1, in this case for tetrakis(dimethylamido)titanium (TDMAT) heated to 425 K; reactivity was probed for a temperature range

between 300 and 500 K, and the threshold for thermal conversion of TDMAT was identified at that temperature. Four products are seen in the gas chromatogram in Fig. 1 (main frame), each identifiable by its corresponding mass spectrum (insets): dimethylamine (HN(CH₃)₂, which shows as multiple peaks between 0.6 and 1.0 min), tetramethylhydrazine ((CH₃)₂N–N(CH₃)₂), N,N,N',N'-tetramethyldiaminomethane ((CH₃)₂N–CH₂–N(CH₃)₂), and a fourth product with a mass spectrum quite similar to dimethylamine that we tentatively assign to N,N,N'-trimethyldiaminomethane (CH₃N(H)–CH₂–N(CH₃)₂).

The first product, dimethylamine, originates from hydrogenation of the dimethylamido ligands, a reaction that has been well documented.^{40,41} Because in our experiments the amine is produced via decomposition of pure TDMAT, the extra hydrogen required for this hydrogenation step must originate from decomposition of other amido ligands within the same molecule. Preliminary work suggests that addition of either water or ammonia to the mixture increases the hydrogenation yield (data not shown).²⁶ Hydrogenation of amido ligands via reaction with ammonia has also been reported in the past.³⁷

The detection of tetramethylhydrazine, the second product, is novel, and the focus of this report. We suggest that this product originates from the reductive elimination of two dimethylamido ligands from a single metal center, via a direct nitrogen-nitrogen coupling reaction. More complex reactions are in principle possible: some low-valence metal dialkylamido compounds exist in dimeric form and disproportionate at relatively low temperatures,³⁵ and the formation of large oligometric clusters have been reported with TDMAT.³⁷ In order to rule out such possibilities in our case, the stoichiometry of the reaction was determined by measuring reaction yields as a function of the TDMAT partial pressure in the reaction vial. Figure 2 shows the results. Linear dependences are seen for the production of both dimethylamine and tetramethylhydrazine with respect to the concentration of TDMAT in the gas phase, indicating the consumption of one single TDMAT molecule in both reactions per molecule of product produced. Deviations from this linear behavior are seen at high concentrations, but that is explained by the onset of condensation of the TDMAT in the vial (at 425 K, a concentration of 1 mmol/L is equivalent to approximately 25 Torr, close to the vapor pressure of TDMAT at that temperature).⁴² No solid products were observed in any of the experiments with the







Figure 2. (Color online) Dependence of the yields for dimethylamine (blue circles) and tetramethylhydrazine (red squares) on the concentration of TDMAT in the gas phase.

pure dialkylamido complexes, a fact that also argues against polymerization reactions, although some solids and thin films on the walls of the vials were observed if water or ammonia were added to the reaction mixture. Finally, the contribution from surface-induced reactions was tested by additional experiments using silanized vials; those yielded the same products as in the experiments with the vials made out of regular glass.

There have been some reports of cross-coupling reactions between amido and alkyl ligands,^{43,44} of N–N coupling between amidinate ligands within a ruthenium complex,⁴⁵ and of the reverse oxidative addition of hydrazine to metal centers,^{46,47} but, to the best of our knowledge, ours is the first report of coupling of two amido ligands from a single metal organic compound. The chemistry reported here appears to be fairly general: analogous results were obtained with tetrakis(ethylmethylamido)tianium (TEMAT) and with pentakis(dimethylamido)tantalum (PDMAT) (data not shown). It was also determined that coupling to form hydrazine is inhibited by addition of either water or ammonia, at the expense of an increase in hydrogenation to the appropriate amine (dimethylamine with TDMAT).

The other two compounds identified in Fig. 1 are likely to be products of multiple-step reactions. We suggest that perhaps the



Figure 3. (Color online) Schematic representation of the proposed thermal chemistry of amido titanium and tantalum complexes on solid surfaces. This chemistry follows a complex set of reactions, including reductive coupling steps to produce hydrazines and diamidomethanes.

C=N bond in the imine produced by β -hydride elimination from one of the amido moieties may insert into the bond between the metal and a second amido ligand to form an (aminomethylene)amido, $-N(CH_3)CH_2N(CH_3)_2$, ligand.^{48,49} Hydrogenation of that new ligand would produce N,N,N'-trimethyldiaminomethane, the fourth product detected in the GC reported in Fig. 1. N,N,N',N'-tetramethyldiaminomethane, the third product, may be made via the transfer of a methyl group from one dimethylamido ligand to the amido nitrogen atom in $-N(CH_3)CH_2N(CH_3)_2$.⁵⁰ Limited precedent exists for all these steps, but no sufficient evidence could be obtained from our experiments to fully support this mechanism.

Conclusions

In summary, we report the formation of several products from thermal activation of titanium and tantalum dialkylamido complexes, including hydrazines and diamidomethanes, which are the result of newly identified reductive steps (Fig. 3). The reduction of the metal in these thermally-driven reactions is of relevance to their use for the deposition of metal nitride films. The formation of TiN from TDMAT, for instance, requires the conversion of Ti(IV) to Ti(III), and the reductive elimination of the dialkylamido ligands may be involved in that conversion. Typically, it is thought that metal nitride deposition with these compounds requires the use of a reducing agent, typically ammonia. Hydrazine formation via reductive elimination of dialkylamido ligands is certainly less favorable thermodynamically than reduction by ammonia, which presumably gets oxidized to produce molecular nitrogen.^{37,38} Nevertheless, the former reaction may be kinetically favored, in particular in atomic layer deposition (ALD), where the two half reactions (the exposure of the substrate to the metal precursor and to ammonia) are separated in time. We have recently reported evidence for the self-reduction of $TiCl_4$ in a similar ALD process with NH_3 .²¹⁻²³ It is also worth noting that in the studies reported here the self-reducing steps could be inhibited, at least in part, by addition of a second agent, either ammonia or water, to the mix.

Acknowledgments

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