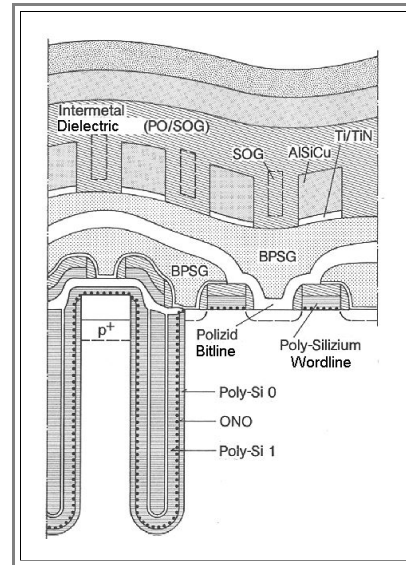
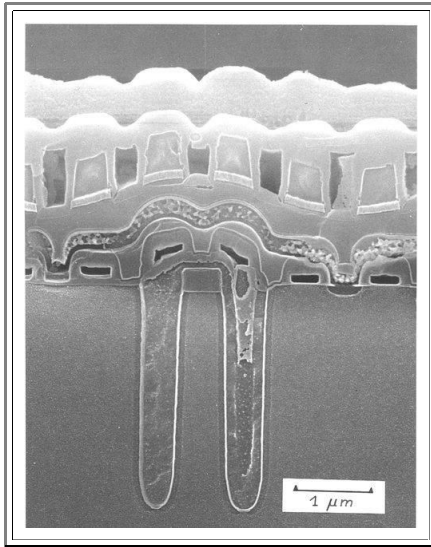


Cross Section of 16 Mbit DRAM and 64 Mbit DRAM

Illustration

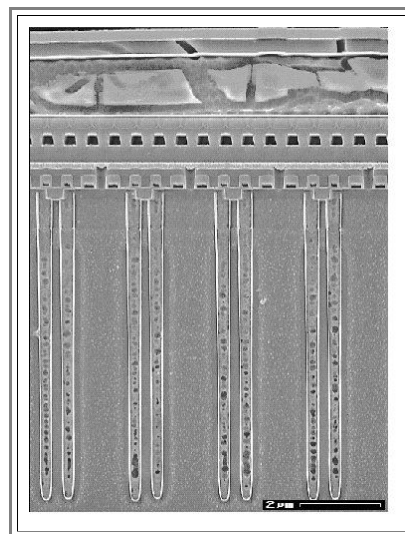
Below a large SEM micrograph showing the cross-section of an (early) 16 Mbit DRAM.



Some explanations:

- The two deep "trenches" (they are **really** holes) contain the capacitors. Their dielectric (with ca. **7 nm** far too thin to be visible) is "**ONO**", a triple layer of Oxide - Nitride - Oxide.
- The trench is lined with poly-**Si** as a first electrode and as the second electrode.
- To the left and right two transistor gates are visible. The sources of both transistors is the (poly-**Si**) electrode lining the trench and the diffused areas being contacted by the "Polyzid bitline". "Polyzid" means a double layer of poly-**Si** and **MoSi₂** Molybdenum-silicide.
- The "poly-**Si** wordline" runs perpendicular to the picture and connects the gates of the transistors
- The "**BPSG**" layers denote **SiO₂** doped with **B** and **P** that serves as insulating dielectric. It is essentially a glass.
- Parallel to the word lines are **Ti/TiN/AISiCu** lines. They contact the wordlines every once in a while to decrease the ohmic resistance. They consist of a layer sequence: **Ti**, **TiN**, and **Al** doped with about **0,5%** of **Si** and **Cu**.
- On top of this first metal layer is another one running across the picture.
- The metals are insulated by the intermetal dielectric composed of plasma-oxide (**PO**) that contains spin-on-glass (**SOG**) in the interstices.

Below the successor of the 16 Mbit DRAM, the 64 Mbit DRAM from a development stage around about 1996.



- The structure is essentially the same, but all layers have been planarized.