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(54) **STRUCTURES AND METHODS OF FABRICATING DUAL GATE DEVICES**

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H01L 29/40 (2006.01)
(Continued)

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CPC **H01L 29/7813** (2013.01); **H01L 21/31053** (2013.01); **H01L 21/3212** (2013.01);
(Continued)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

CPC H01L 29/7813; H01L 21/31053; H01L 21/3212; H01L 29/407; H01L 29/41741; H01L 29/423; H01L 29/4916

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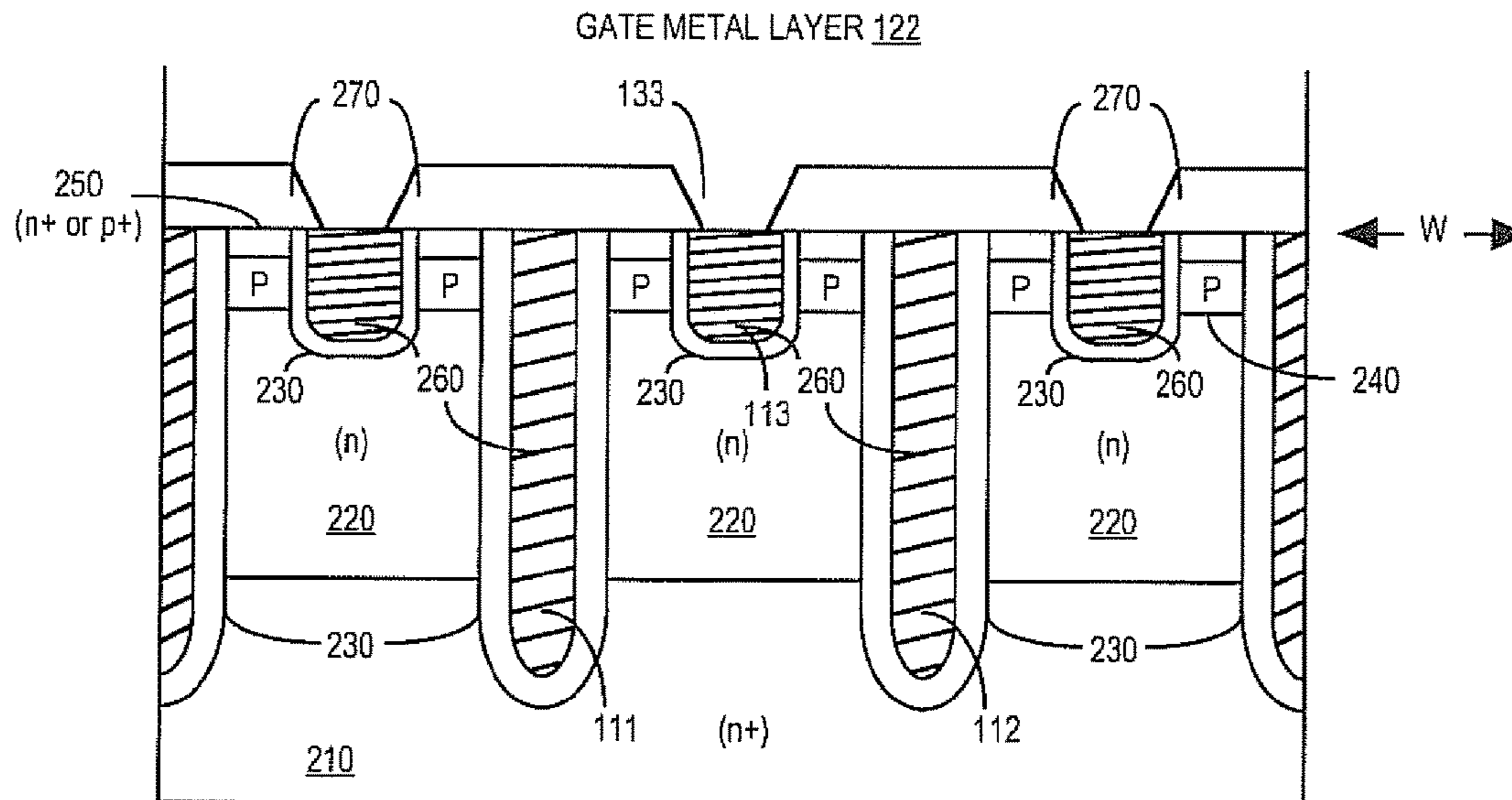
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Primary Examiner — Ori Nadav

(57) **ABSTRACT**

First polysilicon (poly-1) is deposited into deep trenches that have been formed in a substrate. A first polysilicon polishing process is performed to planarize the exposed surfaces of the poly-1 so that the surfaces are flush with adjacent surfaces. Then, shallow trenches are formed in the substrate between the deep trenches, and second polysilicon (poly-2) is deposited into the shallow trenches. A second polysilicon polishing process is performed to planarize the exposed surface of the poly-2 so that the surface is flush with adjacent surfaces. Metal contacts to the poly-1 and the poly-2 are then formed.

10 Claims, 10 Drawing Sheets



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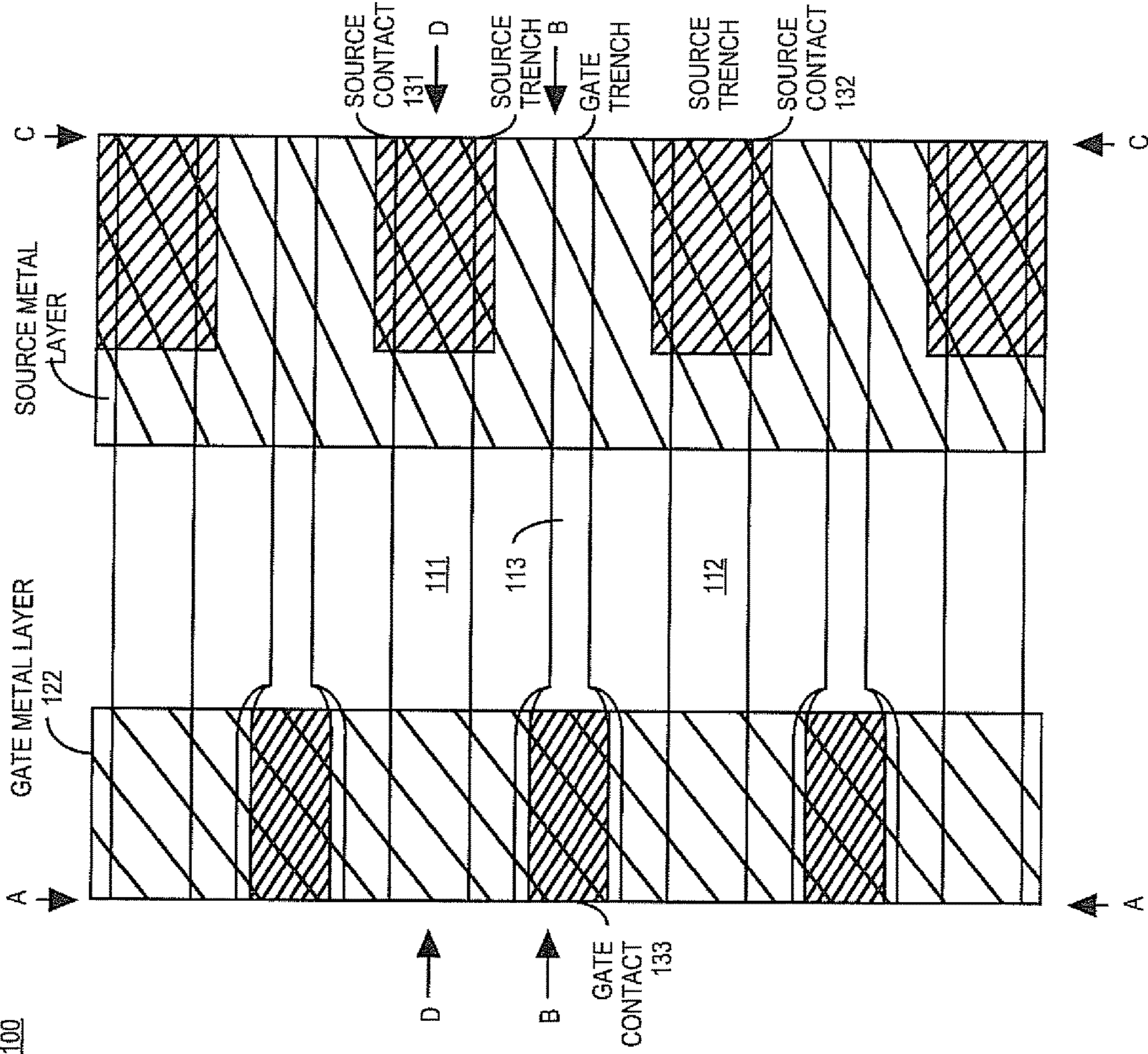


FIG. 1

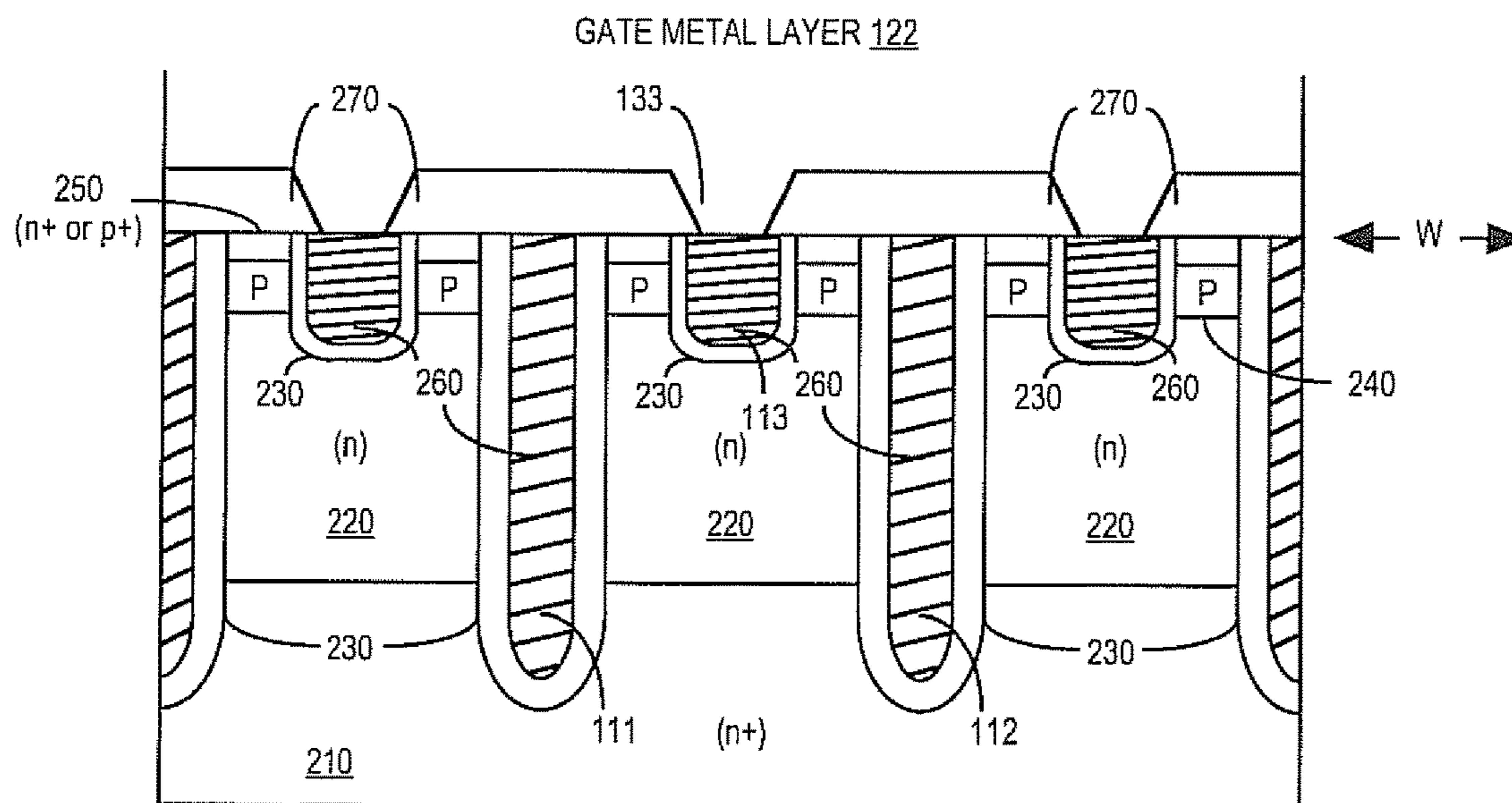


FIG. 2

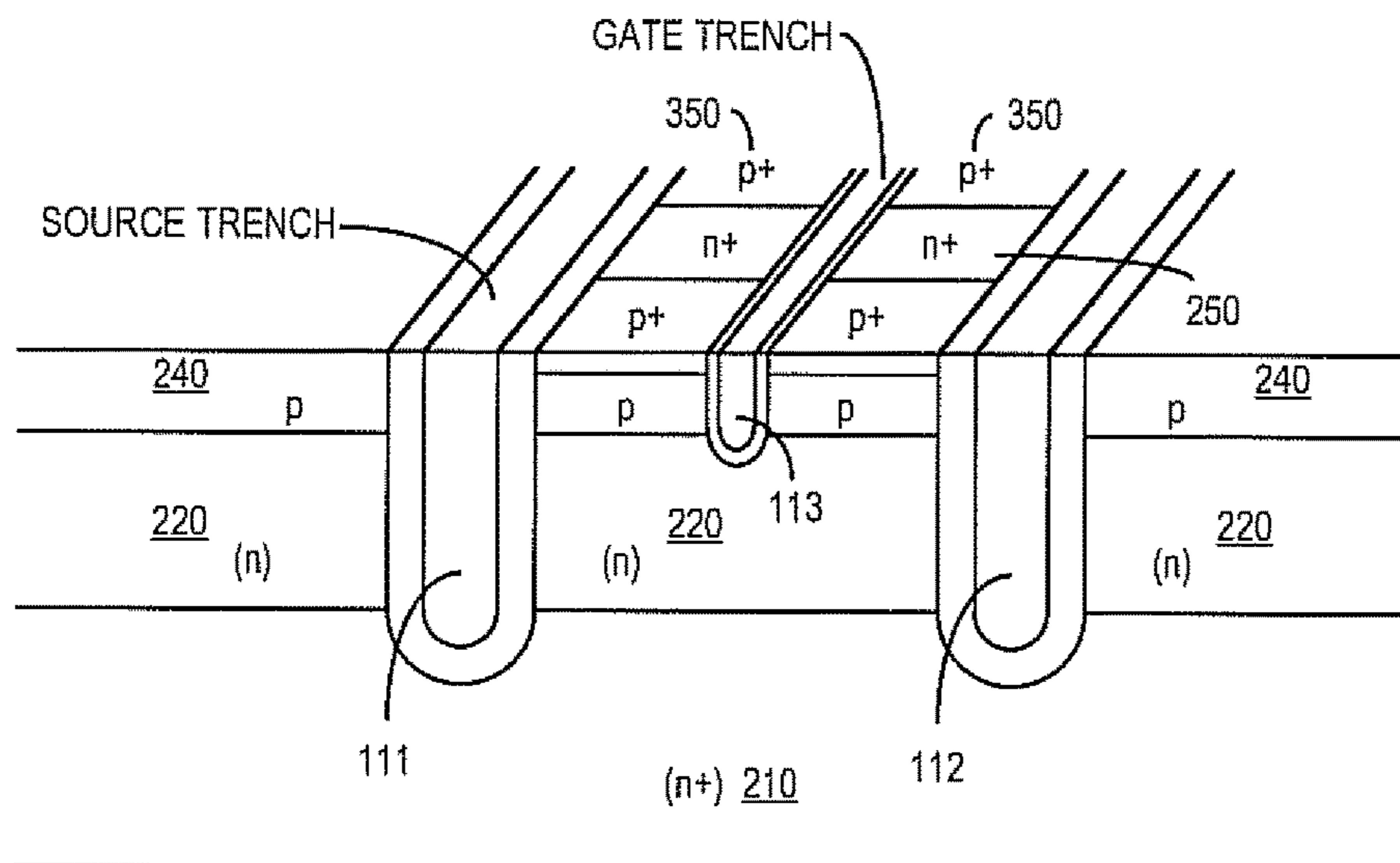


FIG. 3

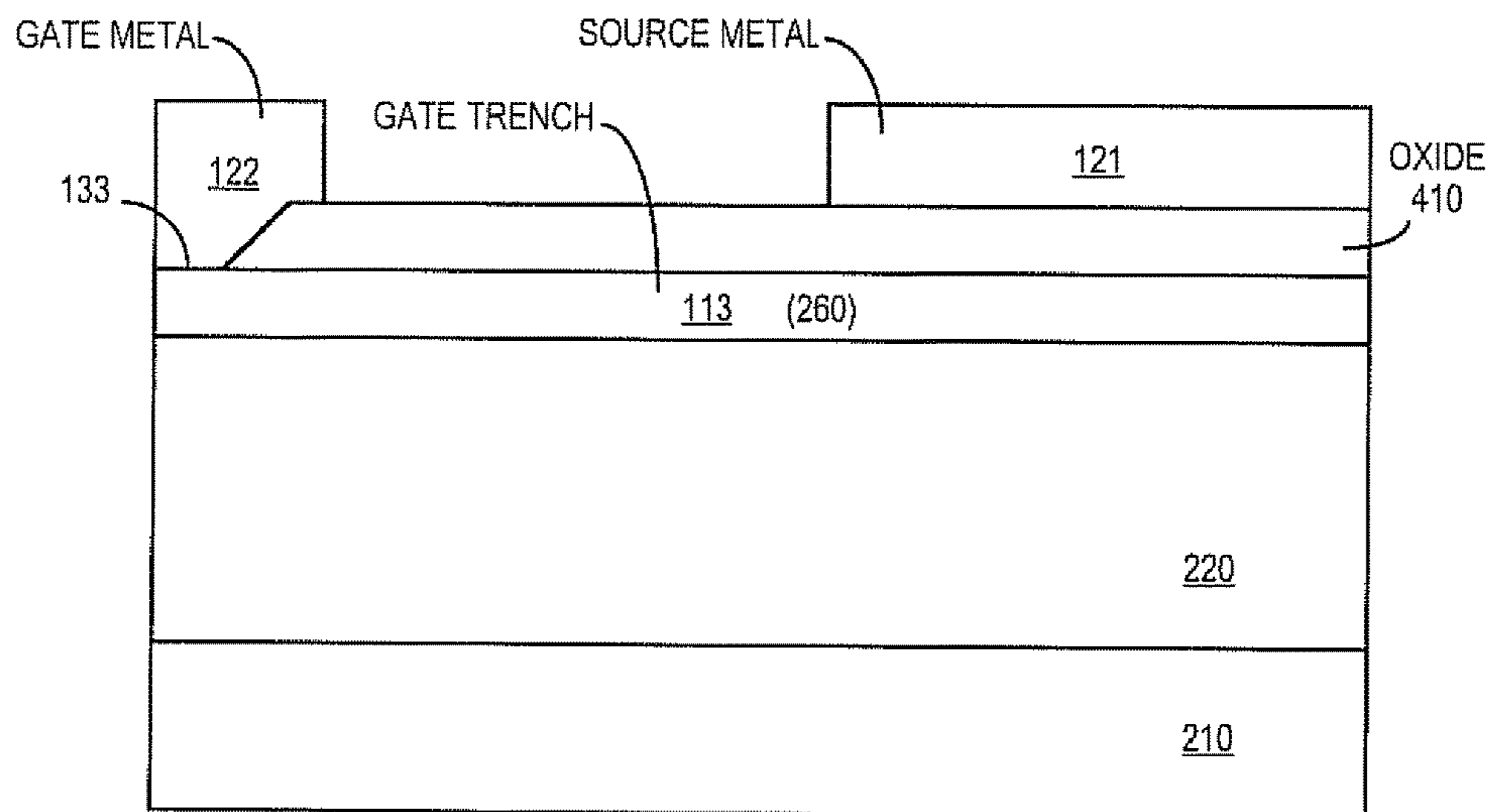


FIG. 4

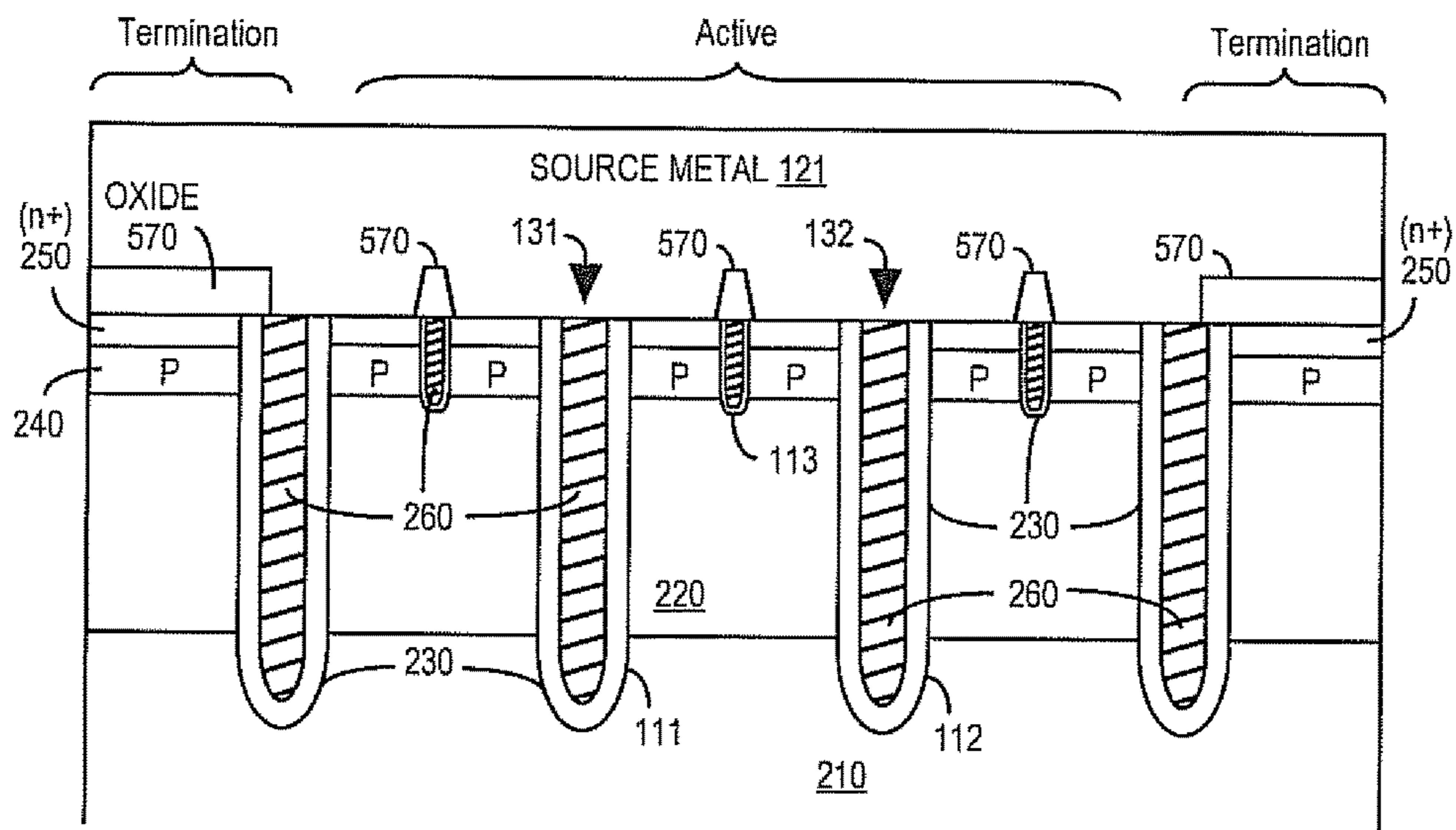


FIG. 5

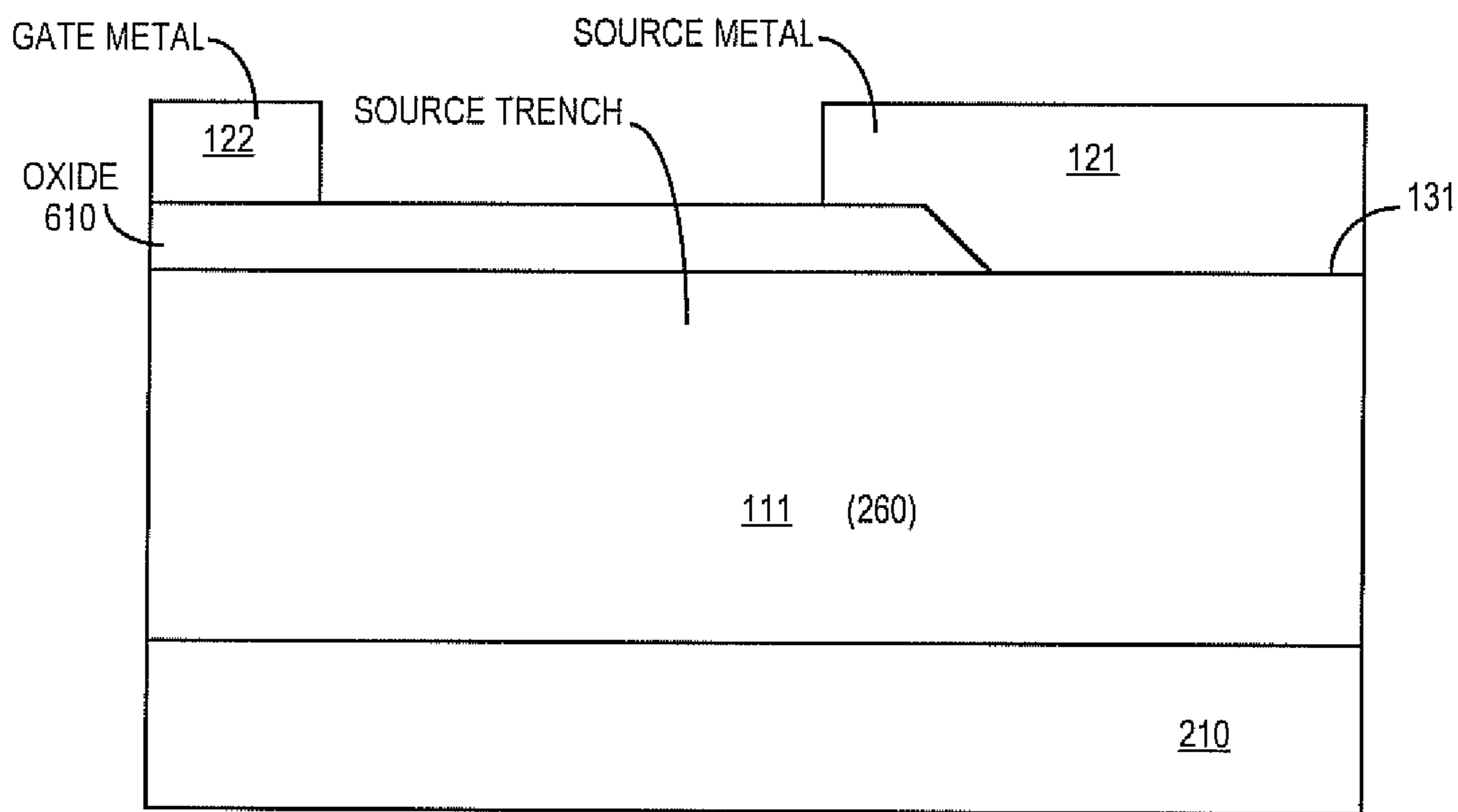


FIG. 6

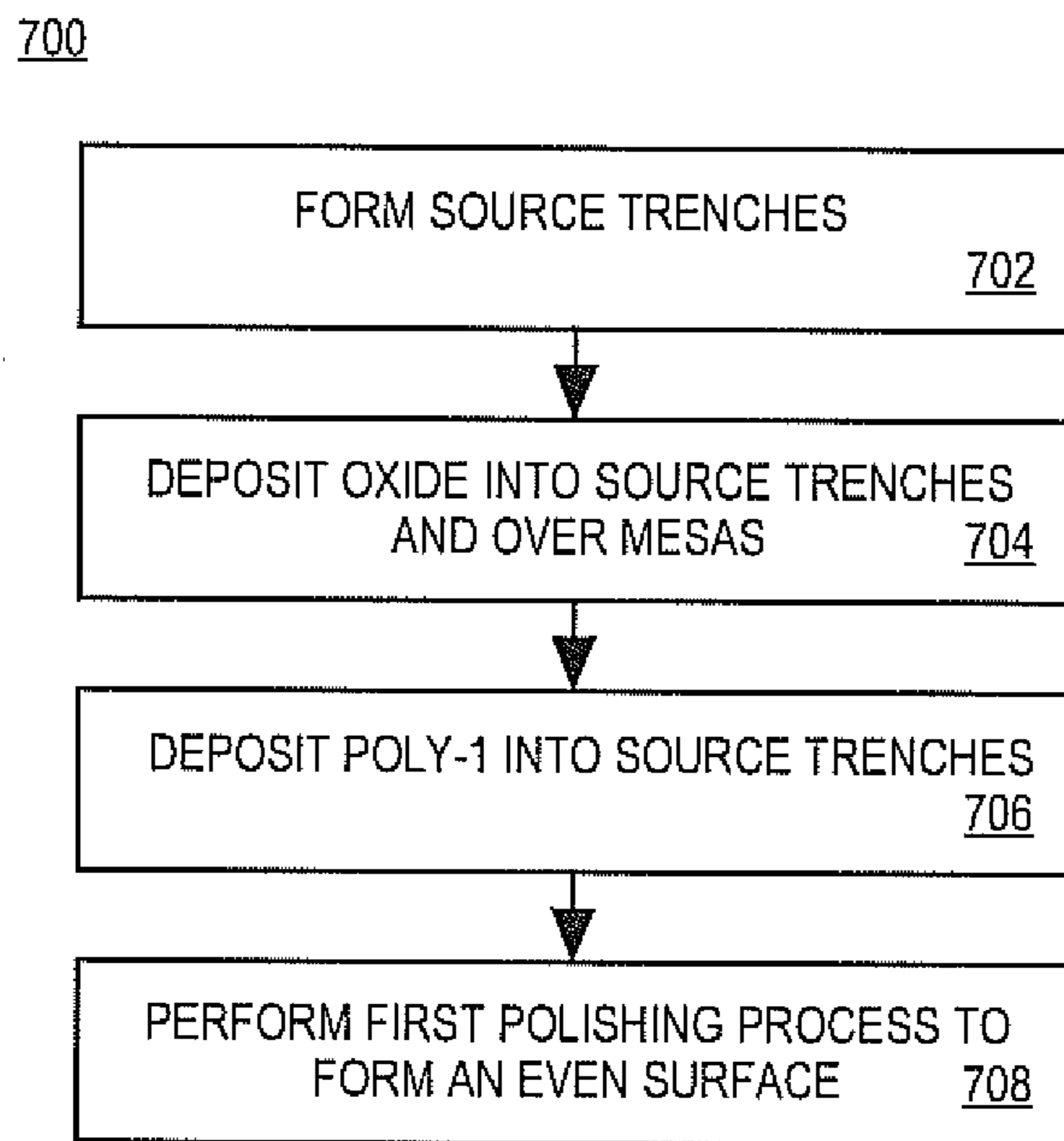


FIG. 7A

700

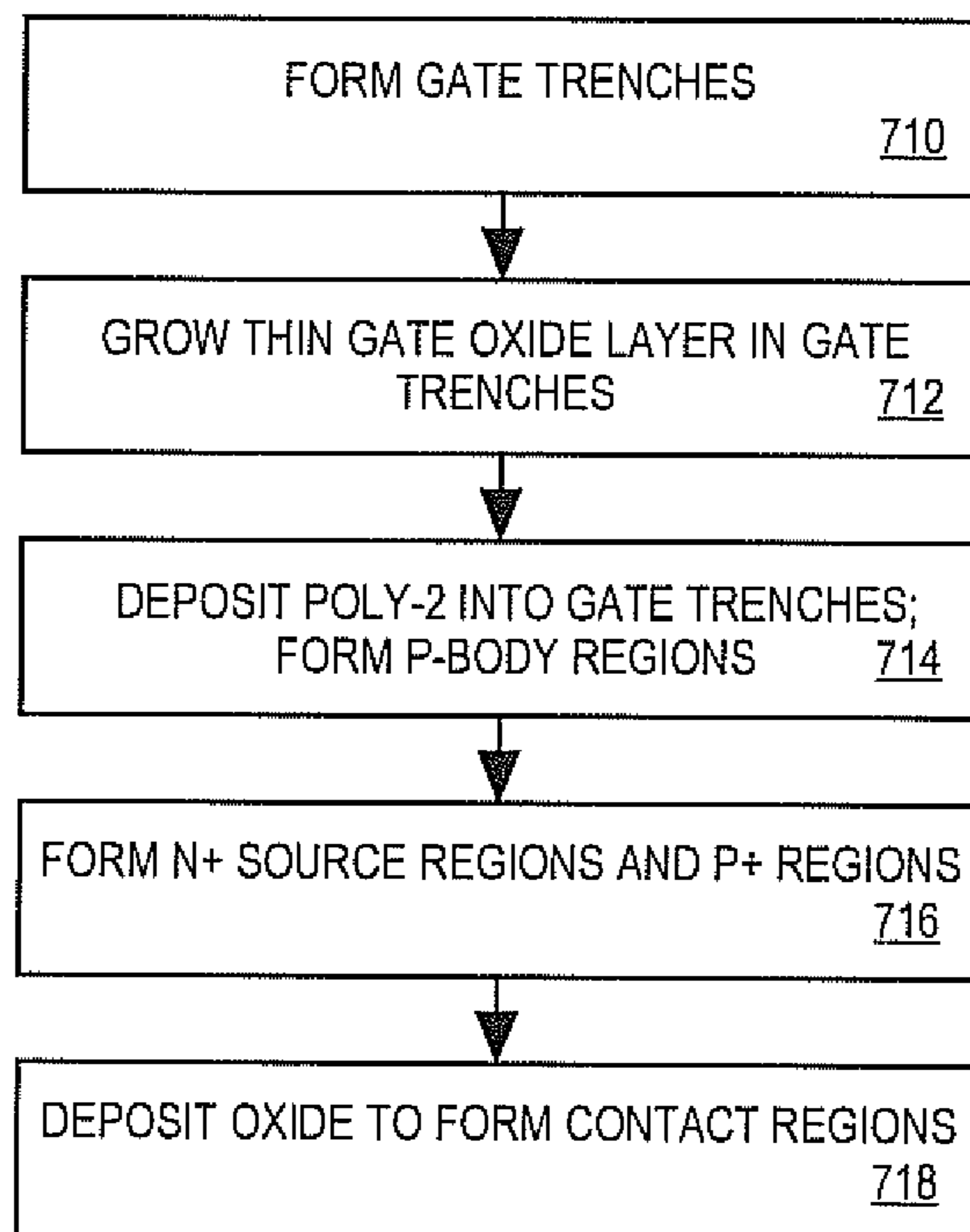


FIG. 7B

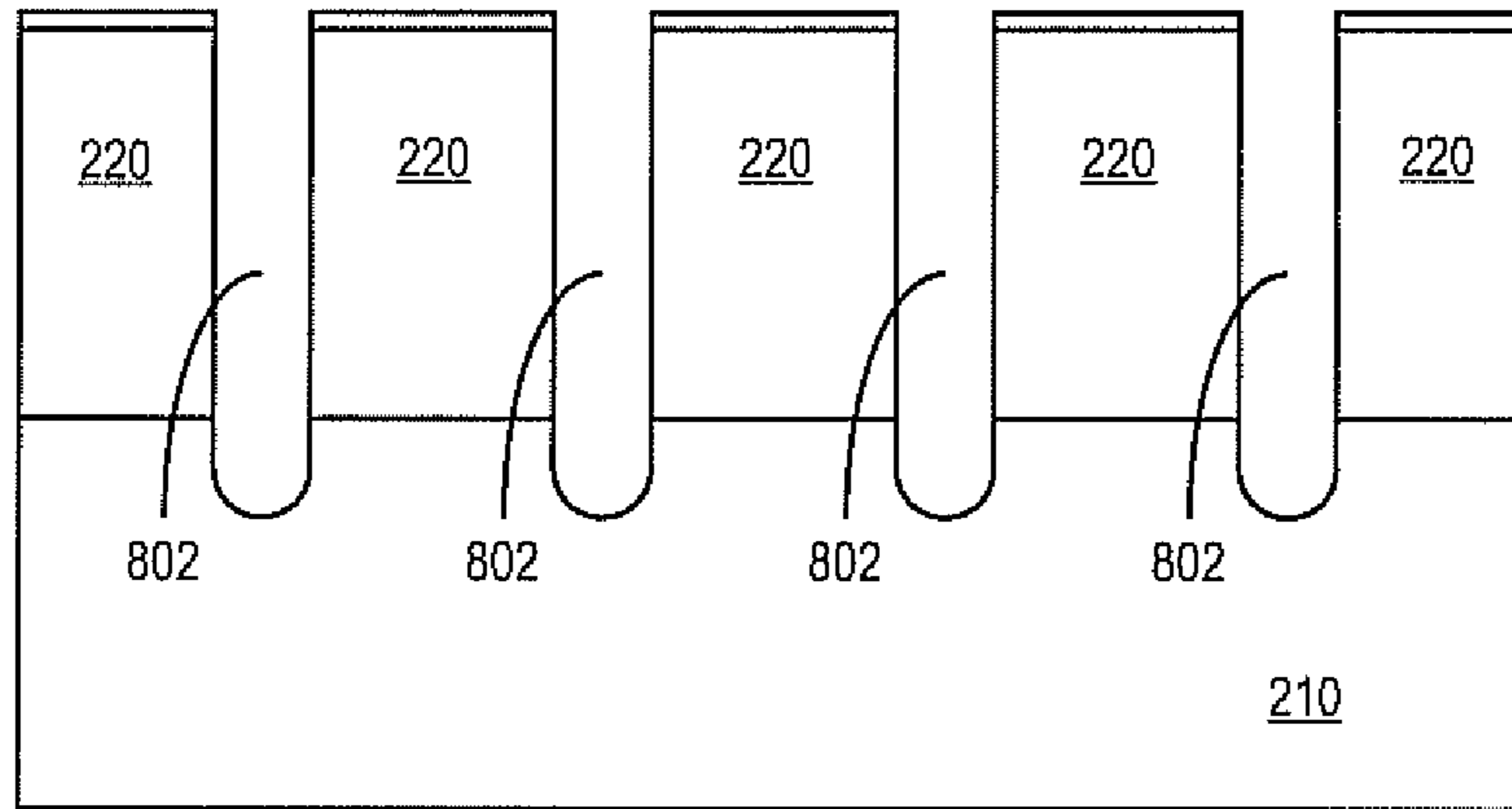


FIG. 8

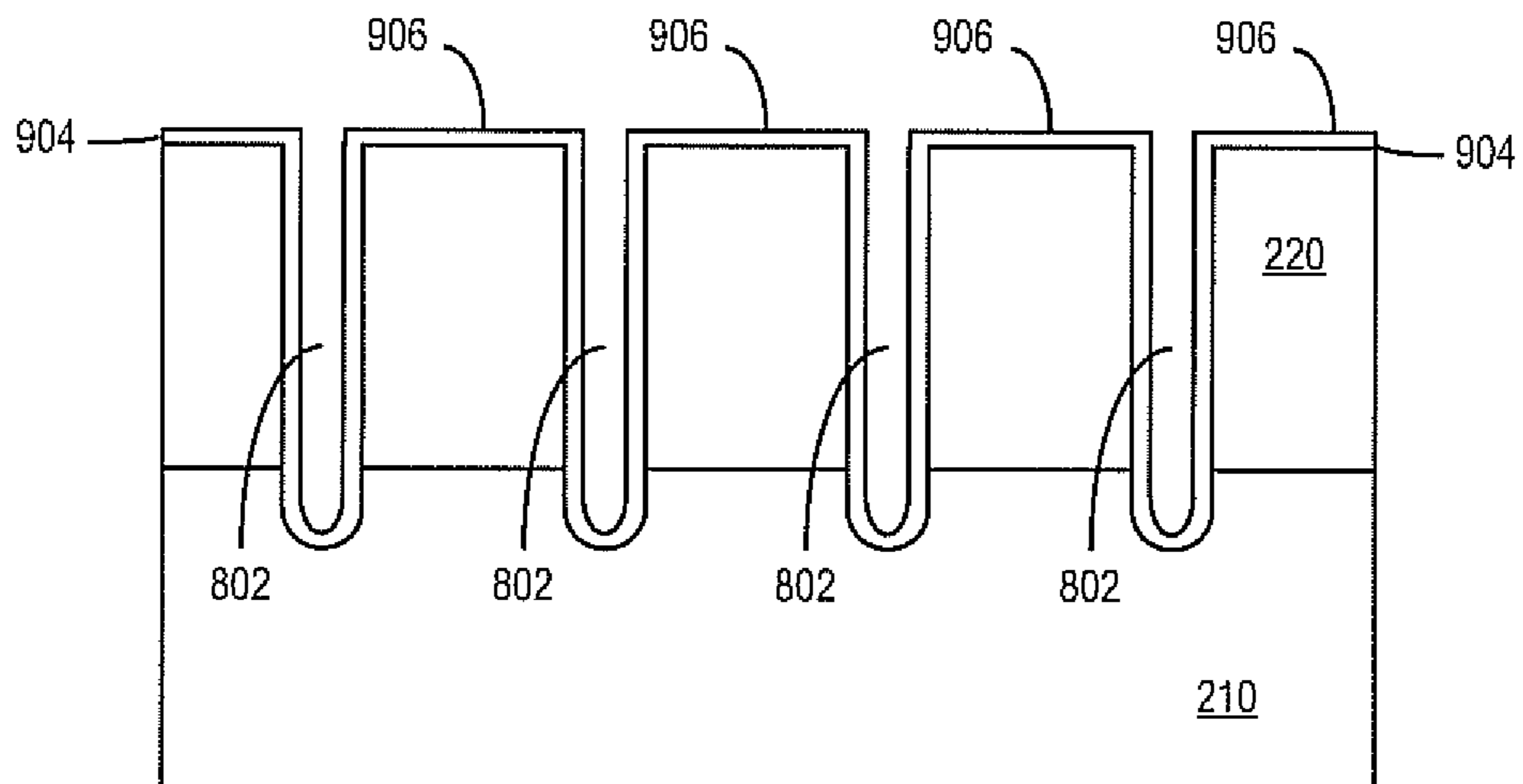


FIG. 9

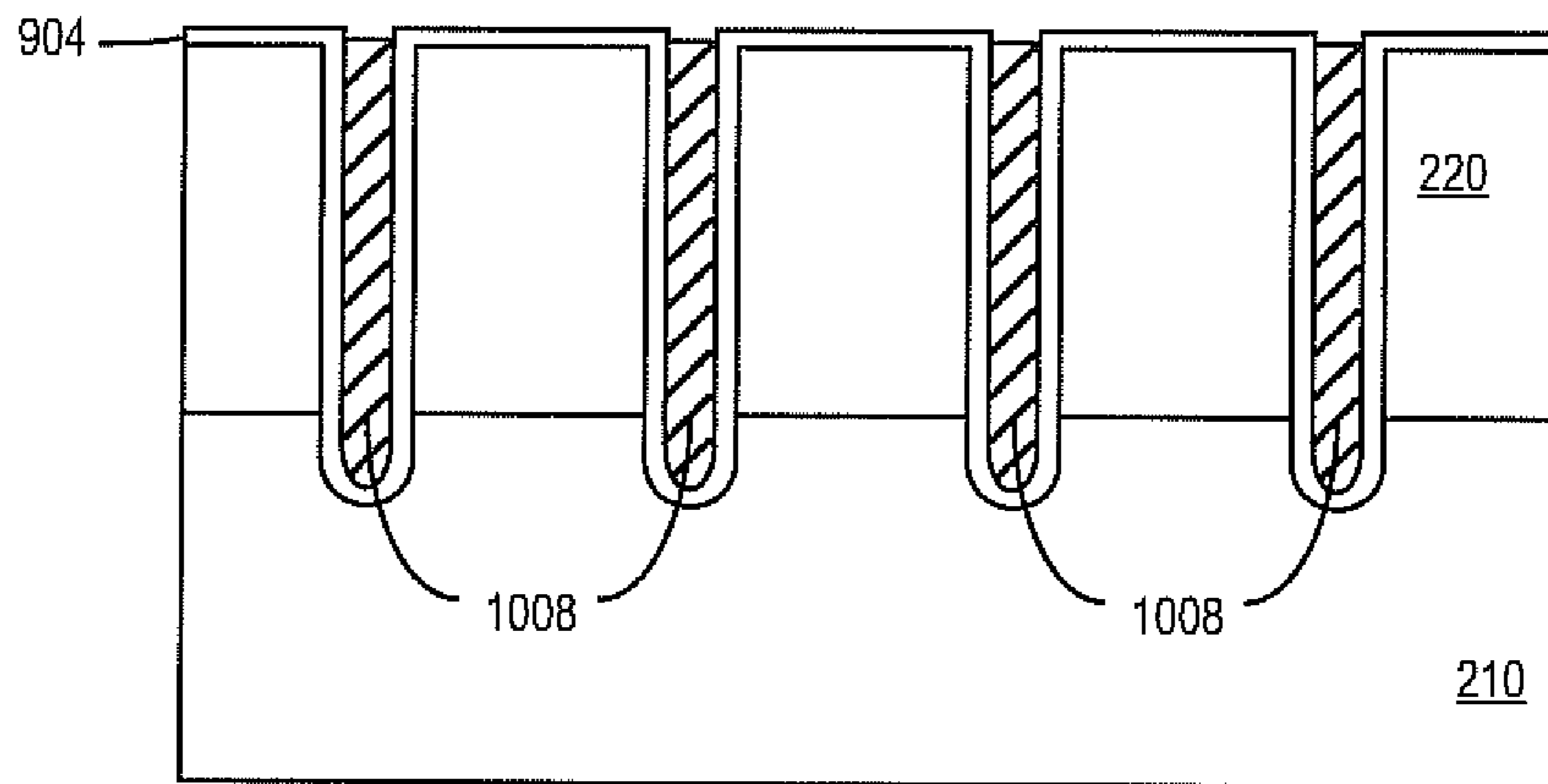


FIG. 10

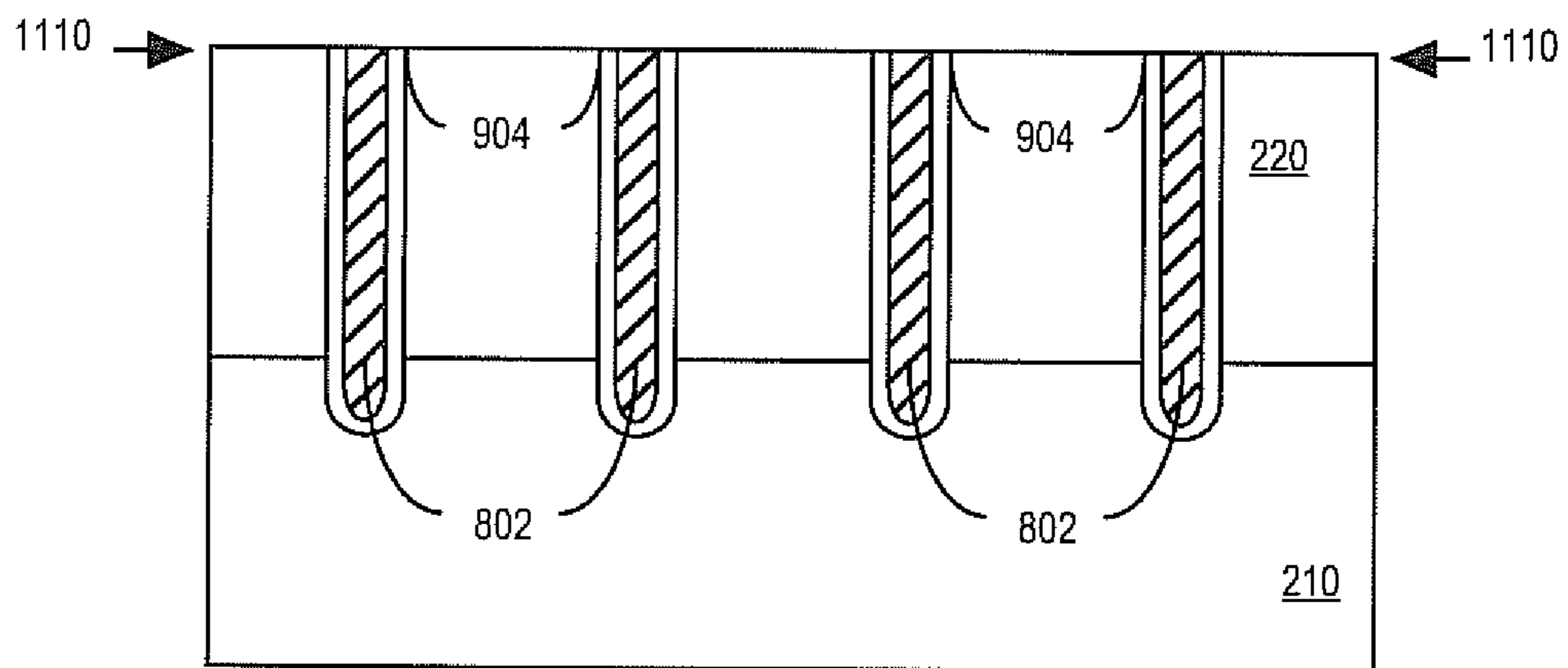


FIG. 11

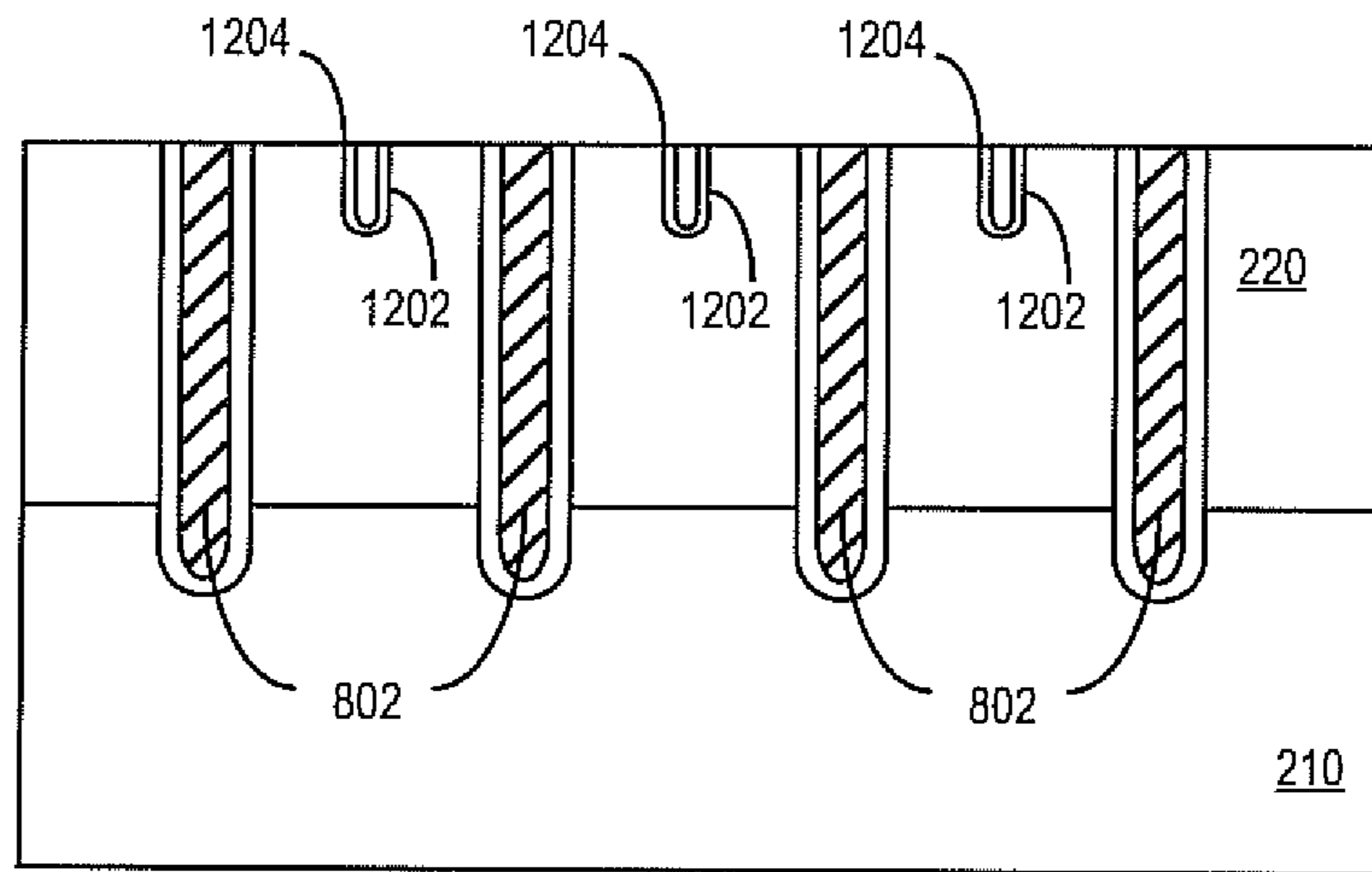


FIG. 12

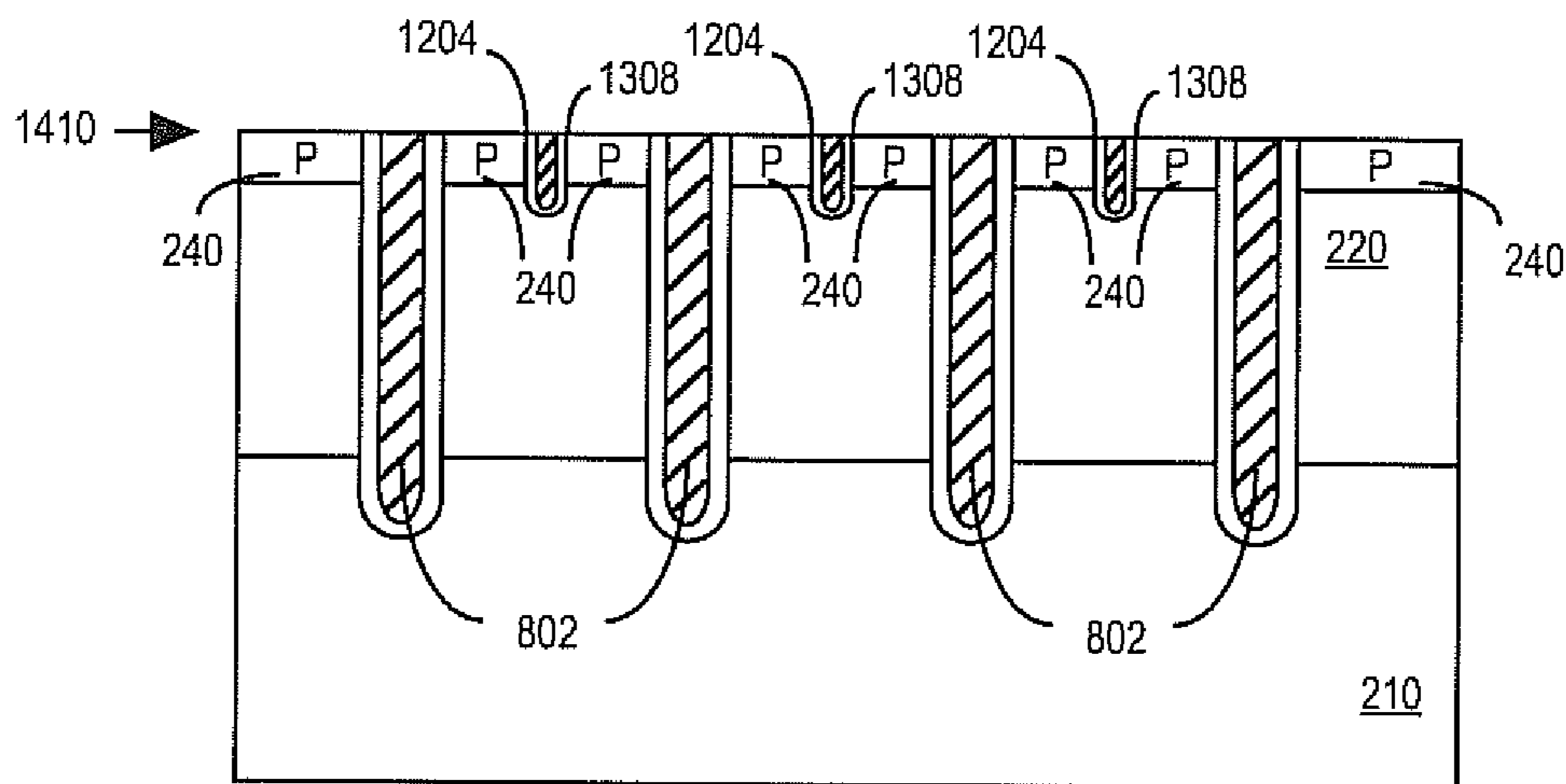


FIG. 13

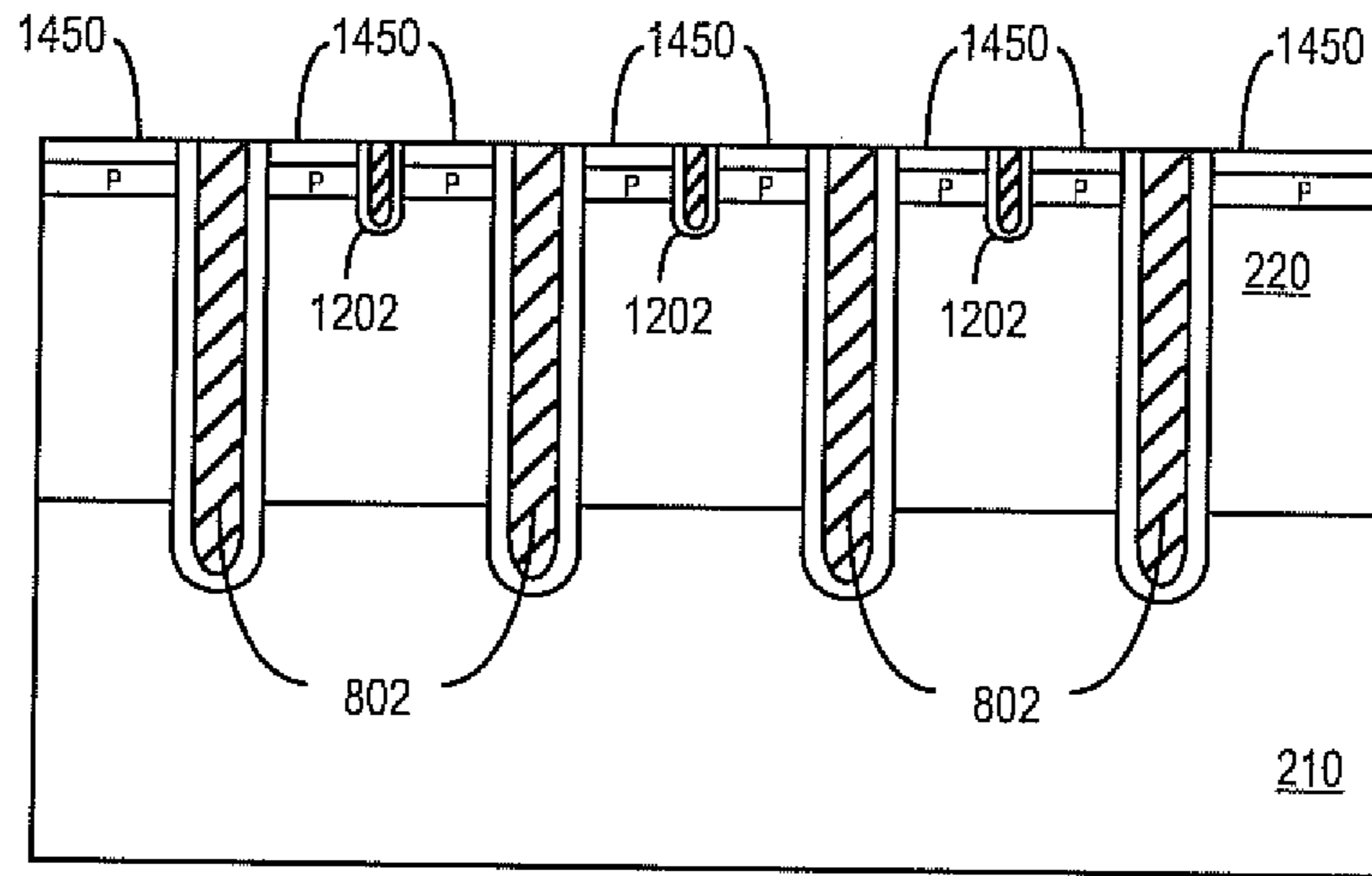


FIG. 14

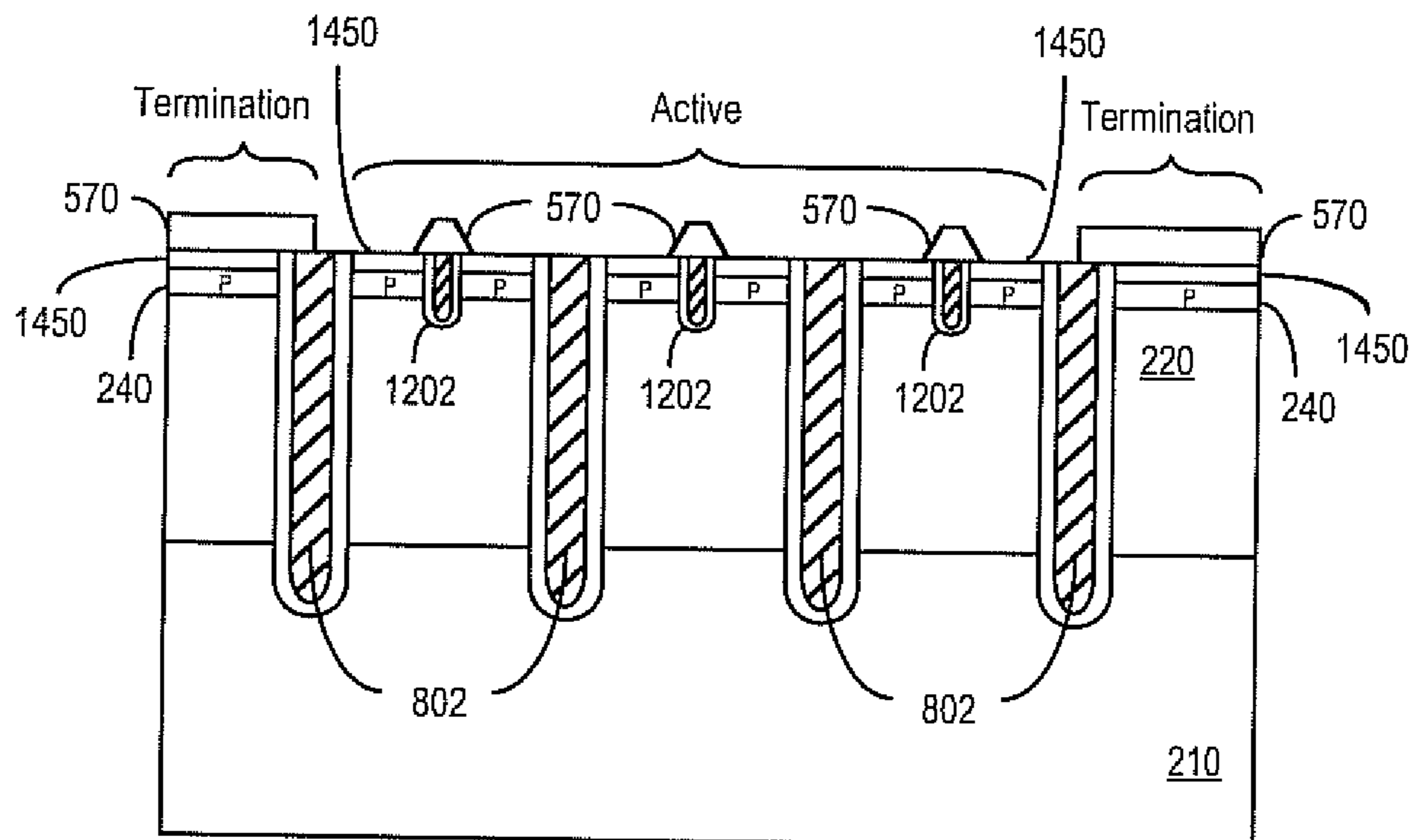


FIG. 15

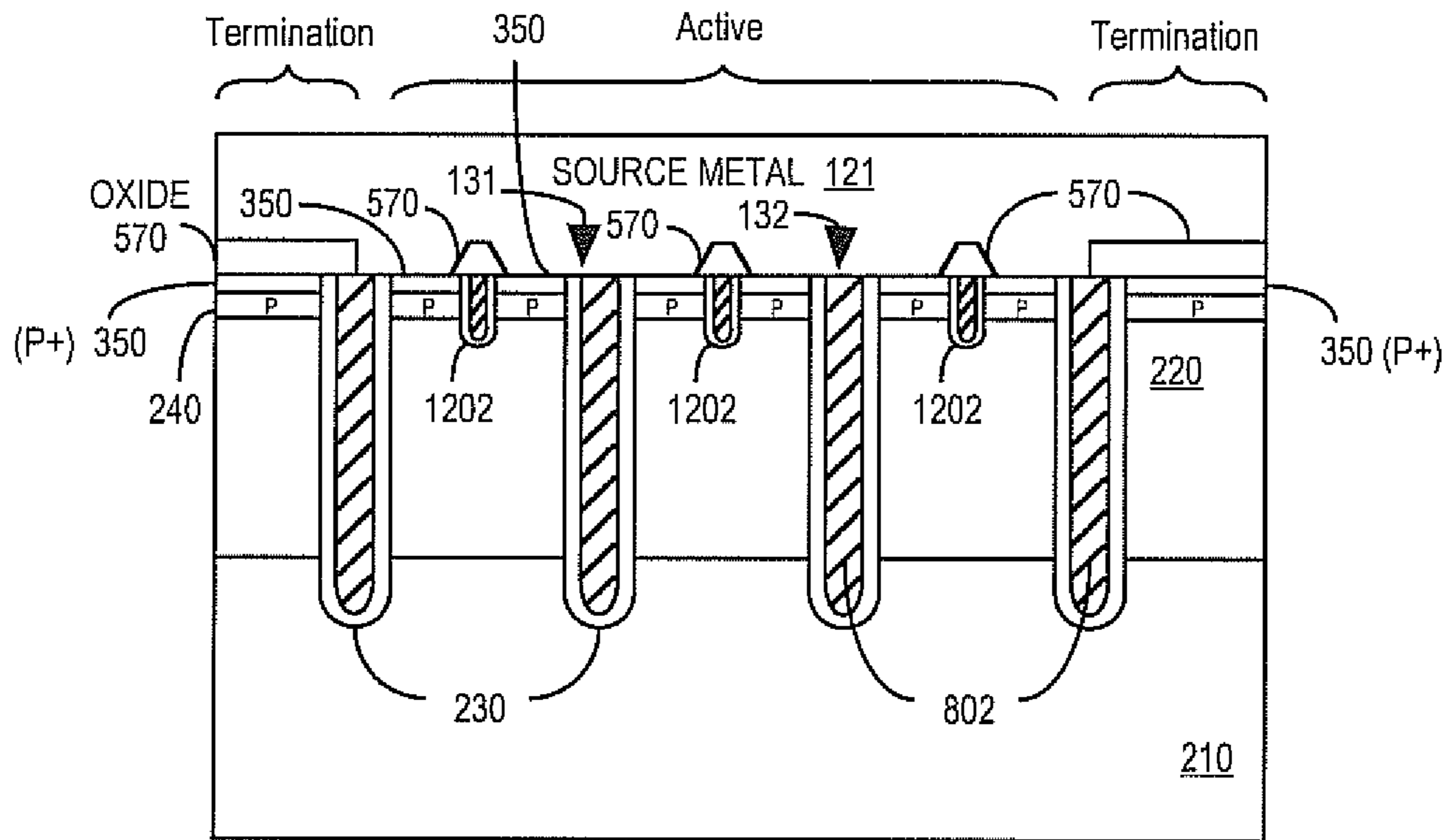


FIG. 16

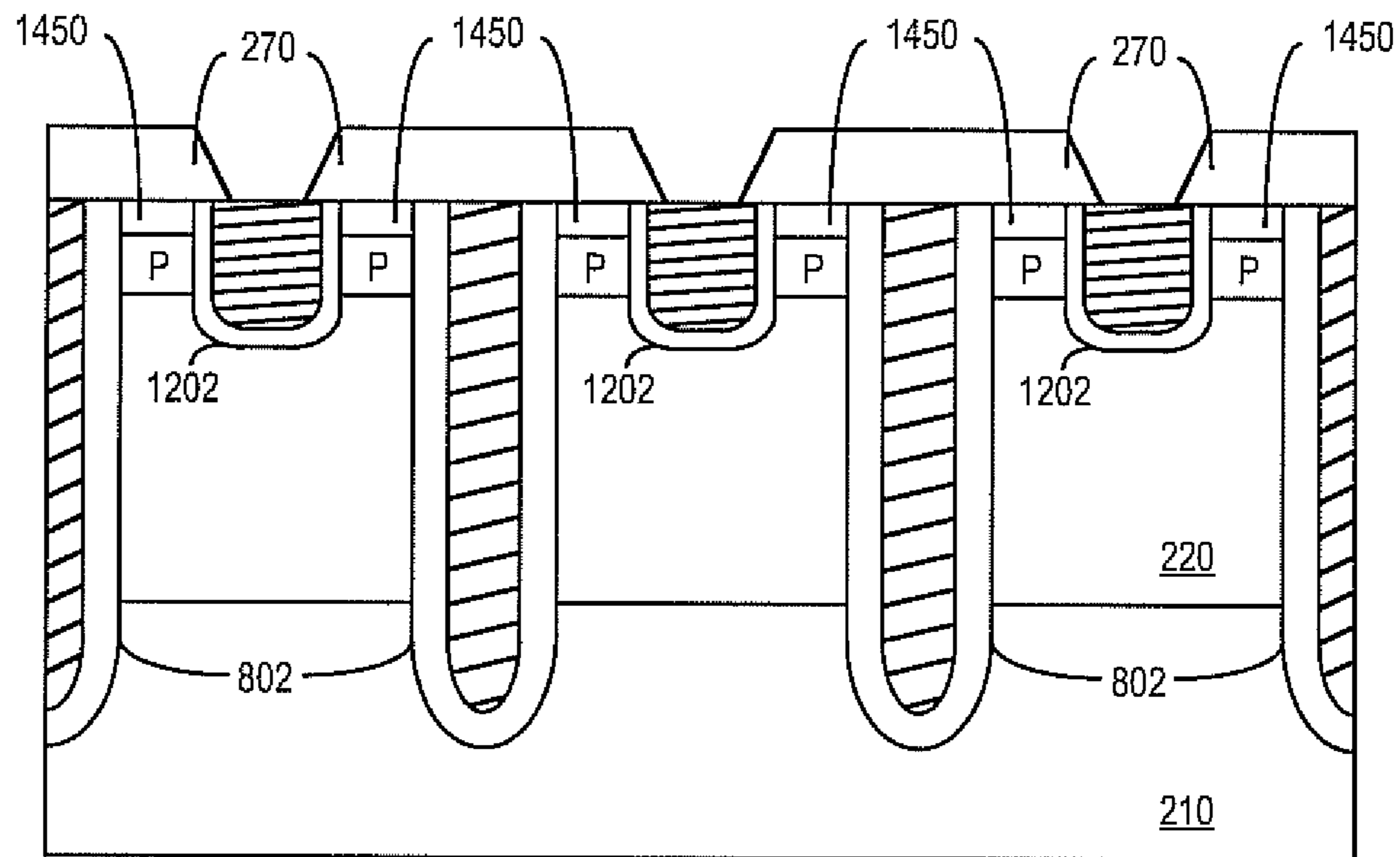


FIG. 17

STRUCTURES AND METHODS OF FABRICATING DUAL GATE DEVICES

RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is a continuation (divisional) application of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 13/039,089, filed Mar. 2, 2011, by K. Terrill et al., now U.S. Pat. No. 9,577,089, which claims priority to the U.S. Provisional Patent Application with Ser. No. 61/309,824, filed Mar. 2, 2010, entitled “Structures and Methods of Fabricating Dual Gate MIS Devices,” which are both hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety.

BACKGROUND

To conserve power, it is important to reduce power losses in transistors. In a metal oxide semiconductor field effect transistor (MOSFET) device, power losses can be reduced by reducing the device’s drain-to-source on-resistance.

In order to achieve a high breakdown voltage in a MOS device, the epitaxial (epi) layer and/or resistivity can be increased, but this can detrimentally affect on-resistance. To alleviate that problem, a modulated electric field that is vertical to the direction of the current when the device is off can be introduced. A modulated electric field in the drift region increases the breakdown voltage and allows for higher doping concentration for a given breakdown voltage relative to a more conventional MOS device. One way to generate such an electric field is to include a “split gate” alongside the drift region. In a split gate structure, a MOS structure (e.g., trench) is created alongside the drift region. A shielded polysilicon (poly) region, which is connected to the source, is placed under the gate poly inside the trench, and the gate structure is built on top of the trench. Split gate structures offer a number of advantages, including better switching and breakdown voltage and lower on-resistance, but are difficult to manufacture.

SUMMARY

Accordingly, an improved fabrication method, and a device that lends itself to the improved method and provides advantages such as those associated with split gate devices, would be valuable.

In one embodiment according to the invention, first polysilicon (poly-1) is deposited into deep trenches that have been formed in a substrate. A first polysilicon polishing process is performed to planarize the exposed surfaces of the poly-1 so that the surfaces are flush with adjacent surfaces. Then, shallow trenches are formed in the substrate between the deep trenches, and second polysilicon (poly-2) is deposited into the shallow trenches. A second polysilicon polishing process is performed to planarize the exposed surface of the poly-2 so that the surface is flush with adjacent surfaces.

More specifically, in one embodiment, a first oxide layer is formed inside the deep trenches and over the mesas between the deep trenches, and then poly-1 is deposited into the deep trenches. A first polysilicon polishing process is performed to remove at least some of the poly-1, and an oxide polishing process is also performed to remove at least some of the first oxide layer from over the mesa, to form an even surface. After the first polysilicon polishing and oxide polishing processes, shallow trenches are formed in the mesa between the deep trenches. A second oxide layer is formed inside the shallow trenches and over the mesas between the deep and shallow trenches. Poly-2 is then

deposited into the shallow trenches. A second polysilicon polishing process is performed to remove at least some of the poly-2.

A first metal contact to the poly-1 and a second metal contact to the poly-2 can then be formed. The first metal contact is directly over and in contact with the poly-1, and the second metal contact is directly over and in contact with the poly-2. In one embodiment, the first metal contact is part of a first metal layer and the second metal contact is part of a second metal layer, where the first and second metal layers are in the same surface plane but are physically isolated from one another.

Accordingly, in one embodiment, a semiconductor device—e.g., a dual gate structure—is formed. Such a device includes source trenches and gate trenches formed parallel to one another in alternating fashion in a substrate. The gate trenches are shallower than the source trenches. A source contact is coupled to poly-1 in the source trenches at one end of the source trenches. The source contact is directly over and in contact with the surfaces of the poly-1. A gate contact is coupled to poly-2 in the gate trenches at one end of the gate trenches (the source and gate contacts are formed at opposite ends of the trenches). The gate contact is directly over and in contact with the surfaces of the poly-2. As a result of the first and second polysilicon polishing processes, the surfaces of the poly-1 and poly-2 are flush with adjacent surfaces (e.g., flush with the mesas formed by the gate and source trenches). The source contact is part of a first metal layer and the gate contact is part of a second metal layer. The first and second metal layers are physically isolated from one another and in the same surface plane.

In one embodiment, the first and second polysilicon polishing processes and the oxide polishing process are chemical mechanical polishing (CMP) processes. The use of CMP facilitates the manufacture of devices such as dual gate structures. The use of CMP allows for planarization of the polysilicon inside the source and gate trenches and the oxide at the top of each source trench, which results in better control over the structure and improved process margins, thereby improving performance. For example, planarization improves the depth of focus during photolithography. As a result, material can be deposited more accurately and uniformly, and shallower trenches can be formed. Consequently, device features can be scaled to smaller dimensions.

These and other objects and advantages of the present invention will be recognized by one skilled in the art after having read the following detailed description, which are illustrated in the various drawing figures.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The accompanying drawings, which are incorporated in and form a part of this specification, illustrate embodiments of the invention and, together with the description, serve to explain the principles of the invention. Like numbers denote like elements throughout the drawings and specification.

FIG. 1 is a top-down view of one embodiment of a semiconductor device in accordance with the present invention.

FIGS. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 are cross-sectional views along various axes showing elements of a semiconductor device according to embodiments of the present invention.

FIGS. 7A and 7B illustrate a flowchart of a process that is used to fabricate semiconductor devices according to embodiments of the present invention.

FIGS. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17 are cross-sectional views showing selected stages in the fabrication of a semiconductor device according to embodiments of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

In the following detailed description of the present invention, numerous specific details are set forth in order to provide a thorough understanding of the present invention. However, it will be recognized by one skilled in the art that the present invention may be practiced without these specific details or with equivalents thereof. In other instances, well-known methods, procedures, components, and circuits have not been described in detail as not to unnecessarily obscure aspects of the present invention.

Some portions of the detailed descriptions that follow are presented in terms of procedures, logic blocks, processing, and other symbolic representations of operations for fabricating semiconductor devices. These descriptions and representations are the means used by those skilled in the art of semiconductor device fabrication to most effectively convey the substance of their work to others skilled in the art. In the present application, a procedure, logic block, process, or the like, is conceived to be a self-consistent sequence of steps or instructions leading to a desired result. The steps are those requiring physical manipulations of physical quantities. It should be borne in mind, however, that all of these and similar terms are to be associated with the appropriate physical quantities and are merely convenient labels applied to these quantities. Unless specifically stated otherwise as apparent from the following discussions, it is appreciated that throughout the present application, discussions utilizing terms such as “forming,” “performing,” “producing,” “depositing,” “growing,” “etching” or the like, refer to actions and processes of semiconductor device fabrication.

The figures are not drawn to scale, and only portions of the structures, as well as the various layers that form those structures, may be shown in the figures. Furthermore, fabrication processes and steps may be performed along with the processes and steps discussed herein; that is, there may be a number of process steps before, in between and/or after the steps shown and described herein. Importantly, embodiments in accordance with the present invention can be implemented in conjunction with these other (perhaps conventional) processes and steps without significantly perturbing them. Generally speaking, embodiments in accordance with the present invention can replace portions of a conventional process without significantly affecting peripheral processes and steps.

As used herein, the letter “n” refers to an n-type dopant and the letter “p” refers to a p-type dopant. A plus sign “+” or a minus sign “-” may be used to represent, respectively, a relatively high or relatively low concentration of the dopant.

Some of the figures are discussed in the context of one type of device; however, embodiments according to the present invention are not so limited. That is, the features described herein can be utilized in either an n-channel device or a p-channel device. The discussion of one type of device can be readily mapped to another type of device by substituting p-type dopant and materials for corresponding n-type dopant and materials, and vice versa.

FIG. 1 is a top-down view of one embodiment of a semiconductor device 100 in accordance with the present invention. The semiconductor device 100 may be generally

referred to as a dual gate structure. The semiconductor device 100 may be implemented as a metal-insulator-semiconductor (MIS) device.

In FIG. 1, multiple levels or layers of the semiconductor device 100 are illustrated. The structure illustrated in FIG. 1 includes a number of parallel trenches exemplified by the first trench 111 and the second trench 112, known as source trenches. A third trench 113, known as a gate trench, is between and parallel to the first and second trenches. There may be any number of source trenches, with a gate trench between each pair of source trenches. As described below, the trenches 111, 112, and 113 may be lined with an oxide and then filled with, for example, polysilicon.

A first metal layer 121 is formed over one end of the trenches, and a second metal layer 122 is formed over the other end of the trenches, as shown in FIG. 1. The first and second metal layers are in the same surface plane but are physically isolated from one another.

The first metal layer 121 is known as the source metal layer. The source metal layer 121 is in contact with the polysilicon in the source trenches 111 and 112 at the locations identified as 131 and 132. Contact between the source metal layer 121 is directly over the polysilicon in the source trenches.

The second metal layer 122 is known as the gate metal layer. The gate metal layer 122 is in contact with the polysilicon in the gate trench 113 at the location identified as 133. Contact between the gate metal layer 122 is directly over the polysilicon in the gate trenches. In one embodiment, the widths of the gate trenches are greater at the ends of the trenches that are under the second metal layer 122. That is, the gate trenches flare outward where they make contact with the gate metal layer. The gate trenches are wider than the gate contact, as shown in FIG. 1.

FIG. 2 is a cross-sectional view along the cut line A-A shown in FIG. 1. The portion of the structure 100 shown in FIG. 2 includes source trenches 111 and 112, as well as additional source trenches (not labeled), and gate trench 113, as well as additional gate trenches (not labeled).

In the FIG. 2 embodiment, the source and gate trenches are formed in a laminate or substrate that includes an n+ region 210 and an n-doped epitaxial region 220. The source trenches are deeper than the gate trenches; the source trenches extend through the epitaxial region 220 and into the n+ region 210, while the gate trenches do not.

The source and gate trenches may be lined with an oxide layer 230. P-body regions, such as p-body region 240, may also be formed in the substrate between the source and gate trenches. Source regions, such as source region 250, may also be formed in the substrate between the source and gate trenches. A drain region (not shown) may be implemented as a layer below the n+ region 210.

In the example of FIG. 2, the source regions are continuous n+ regions. However, in one embodiment, the n+ source regions are separated by p+ regions 350, as shown in FIG. 3. The n+ source regions 250 and p+ regions 350 alternate with one another as shown in FIG. 3. That is, n+ source regions 250 are located between p+ regions 350, and p+ regions are located between n+ source regions. The p+ regions 350 are used to provide electrical contact to the p-body regions 240. Accordingly, the same source metal layer can be in electrical contact with both the p+ body regions 240 (via the p+ regions 350) and the n+ source regions 250.

As will be discussed in more detail below, the top surfaces of the polysilicon 260 (FIG. 2) in the source and gate trenches, and the exposed surfaces of the oxide layers 230 at

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the top of the source trenches, are flush with the mesas that are between the trenches. This provides a number of benefits, also discussed below.

At the end of the structure **100** shown in FIG. **2** (that is, in the region that is under the gate metal layer **122**; see FIG. **1**), oxide regions **270** are formed over the source trenches and over the mesas between the source trenches and the gate trenches, but not over the gate trenches, leaving the polysilicon **260** in the gate trenches exposed to the gate metal layer **122**. Accordingly, the gate metal layer **122** can make physical and electrical contact with the polysilicon in the gate trenches, as exemplified by the gate metal contact at **133**.

FIG. **4** is a cross-sectional view along the cut line B-B shown in FIG. **1**. The portion of the structure **100** shown in FIG. **4** includes the gate trench **113**, source metal layer **121**, gate metal layer **122**, epitaxial region **220**, and n+ region **210**. The source and gate metal layers are in the same surface plane.

An oxide layer **410** covers the gate trenches except for a portion of the gate trenches that is under the gate metal layer **122**, leaving the polysilicon **260** in the gate trenches exposed to the gate metal layer. Accordingly, the gate metal layer **122** can make physical and electrical contact with the polysilicon **260** in the gate trenches, as exemplified by the gate metal contact at **133**.

FIG. **5** is a cross-sectional view along the cut line C-C shown in FIG. **1**. The portion of the structure **100** shown in FIG. **5** includes source trenches **111** and **112**, as well as additional source trenches (not labeled), and gate trench **113**, as well as additional gate trenches (not labeled).

As will be discussed in more detail below, the top surfaces of the polysilicon **260** in the source and gate trenches, and the exposed surfaces of the oxide layers **230**, are flush with the mesas that are between the trenches. This provides a number of benefits, also discussed below.

At the end of the structure **100** shown in FIG. **5** (that is, in the region that is under the source metal layer **121**; see FIG. **1**), oxide regions **570** are formed over the gate trenches but not over the source trenches. Also, the oxide regions **570** are formed over the n+ source regions in the termination regions, but not over the n+ source regions in the active region. As a result, the polysilicon **260** in the source trenches, and the n+ source regions (e.g., n+ source region **250**) in the active region, are exposed to the source metal layer **121**. Accordingly, the source metal layer **121** can make physical and electrical contact with the polysilicon in the source trenches and with the n+ source regions, as exemplified by the source metal contact at **131** and **132**.

FIG. **6** is a cross-sectional view along the cut line D-D shown in FIG. **1**. The portion of the structure **100** shown in FIG. **6** includes the source trench **111**, source metal layer **121**, gate metal layer **122**, and n+ region **210**. The source and gate metal layers are in the same surface plane.

An oxide layer **610** covers the source trenches except for a portion of the trenches that is under the source metal layer **121**, leaving the polysilicon **260** in the source trenches exposed to the source metal layer. Accordingly, the source metal layer **121** can make physical and electrical contact with the polysilicon **260** in the source trenches, as exemplified by the source metal contact at **131**.

FIGS. **7A** and **7B** illustrate a flowchart **700** of one embodiment of a process that is used in the fabrication of semiconductor devices such as the device partially illustrated in FIG. **1**. Although specific steps are disclosed in the flowchart **700**, such steps are exemplary. That is, embodiments according to the present invention are well suited to

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performing various other steps or variations of the steps recited in the flowchart **700**. The flowchart **700** is discussed in conjunction with FIGS. **8-17**, which are cross-sectional views showing selected stages in the fabrication of a semiconductor device according to an embodiment of the present invention. Certain well-known stages are left out of the following discussion. For example, operations associated with the formation and removal of masks are not described.

In block **702** of FIG. **7**, with reference also to FIG. **8**, trenches **802** are formed in a substrate/laminate that includes n+ region **210** and epitaxial region **220**. An etching process may be used to form the trenches **802**. The trenches **802** are used as source trenches.

In block **704**, with reference also to FIG. **9**, an oxide layer **904** is deposited along the sidewalls and bottoms of the trenches **802**, and also over the mesas **906** between those trenches.

In block **706**, with reference also to FIG. **10**, polysilicon **1008** (poly-1) is deposited into the trenches **802**. Each trench may be overfilled with poly-1. In one embodiment, a first polysilicon polishing process (e.g., CMP) is used to polish the poly-1 to form a flat surface. The poly-1 can then be etched back (e.g., in plasma) so that it is recessed relative to the adjacent oxide layer **904**.

In block **708**, with reference also to FIG. **11**, an oxide polishing process (e.g., CMP) is used to form an even (flat and smooth) surface **1110**. Specifically, the oxide layer **904** over the mesas is removed, so that exposed surfaces of the oxide layer (the ends of the remainder of the oxide layer **904**, along the sidewalls of the trenches **802**) are flush with the adjacent surfaces/mesas. Also, any portions of the poly-1 protruding from the trenches **802** are removed, so that the exposed surfaces of the poly-1 are also flush with the adjacent surfaces/mesas.

During the oxide polishing (e.g., CMP) process, additional oxide may be added by deposition and removed during the oxide CMP process to achieve a surface **1110** that is both flat and smooth. It is beneficial for the surface **1110** to be free from imperfections (e.g., dips, pits, and scratches) to the extent practical. In a later process stage (block **712**), polysilicon (poly-2) is deposited into the trenches used as gate trenches; that poly-2 may be captured in an imperfection, potentially forming stringers, if the surface **1110** is not as flat and smooth as practical.

In block **710**, with reference to FIG. **12**, trenches **1202** are formed in the substrate. An etching process may be used to form the trenches **1202**. The trenches **1202** are used as gate trenches and are shallower than the source trenches (trenches **802**). At one end of the trenches **1202**—at the end of the trenches at which the gate metal contacts are formed—the trenches **1202** are widened, as shown in FIG. **1**.

In block **712**, with reference also to FIG. **12**, a thin gate oxide layer **1204** is grown along the sidewalls and bottoms of the trenches **1202**, and also over the mesas between the trenches **1202** and the trenches **802**.

In block **714**, with reference to FIG. **13**, polysilicon **1308** (poly-2) is deposited into the trenches **1202**. Each trench may be overfilled with poly-2, in which case a second polysilicon polishing process (e.g., CMP) is used to again generate a flat surface. The poly-2 can then be etched back (e.g., in plasma) so that it is recessed relative to the adjacent oxide layer.

With reference still to FIG. **13**, in one embodiment, p-body regions **240** can be formed in the regions between the trenches **802** and **1202**.

In block 716, with reference also to FIG. 14, regions 1450 are formed in the regions between the trenches 802 and 1202. As described above in conjunction with FIG. 3, the regions 1450 include alternating n+ source regions 250 and p+ regions 350. That is, the n+ source regions 250 and the p+ regions 350 alternate with one another as shown in FIG. 3.

In block 718, with reference also to FIG. 15, oxide 570 is deposited in selected locations in the source metal region. Specifically, an oxide layer is deposited, then selectively removed so that, in the source metal region, the oxide 570 remains in the termination regions and over the gate trenches 1202, leaving the regions 1450 (e.g., the alternating n+ source regions 250 and p+ regions 350) exposed in the active region and the source trenches 802 exposed in the termination and active regions.

Consequently, when the source metal layer 121 is subsequently deposited, physical and electrical contact to the source trenches 111 and 112 and to the n+ source regions 250 is made, as shown in FIG. 5. Also, when the source metal layer 121 is subsequently deposited, electrical and physical contact to the p+ regions 350, and hence electrical contact to the p-body regions 240, is made, as shown in FIG. 16. Thus, the same source metal layer makes electrical contact to both the n+ source regions 250 and the p-body regions 240.

Also, with reference to FIG. 17, oxide 270 is deposited in selected locations in the gate metal region. Specifically, an oxide layer is deposited, then selectively removed so that, in the gate metal region, the oxide 270 remains over the source trenches 802 and over the regions 1450 (n+ source regions 250 and p+ regions 350), leaving the gate trenches 1202 exposed. Consequently, when the gate metal layer 122 is subsequently deposited, physical and electrical contact to the gate trenches is made, as shown in FIG. 2. The width of the gate trench (measured in the direction 'W') is less than the width of the contact of the gate trench with the gate metal layer 122.

In summary, embodiments in accordance with the present invention pertain to structures of, and methods of fabricating, trench-gated devices (e.g., MIS devices) incorporating dual gate structures that have separated polysilicon layers inside independent gate and source trenches that are respectively coupled. The dual gate structures are implemented with a gate contact connecting the gate polysilicon (poly-2) layer in the gate trench to a gate electrode, and a source contact connecting the source polysilicon (poly-1) layer in the source trench to a source electrode. The source contact and the gate contact are at the same surface plane.

CMP is used to facilitate the manufacture of such devices. The use of CMP allows for planarization of the polysilicon inside the source and gate trenches and the oxide at the top of each source trench, which results in better control over the structure and improved process margins, thereby improving performance. For example, planarization improves the depth of focus during photolithography. As a result, material can be deposited more accurately and uniformly, and shallower trenches can be formed. Consequently, device features can be scaled to smaller dimensions.

Embodiments in accordance with the invention can be used with medium voltage rating (60-150 volts) trench power MOS devices and high voltage rating (150-300 volts) trench power MOS devices.

In summary, embodiments of semiconductor devices, and embodiments of methods for fabricating such devices, are described. The foregoing descriptions of specific embodiments of the present invention have been presented for purposes of illustration and description. They are not intended to be exhaustive or to limit the invention to the precise forms disclosed, and many modifications and variations are possible in light of the above teaching. The embodiments were chosen and described in order to best explain the principles of the invention and its practical

application, to thereby enable others skilled in the art to best utilize the invention and various embodiments with various modifications as are suited to the particular use contemplated. It is intended that the scope of the invention be defined by the claims appended hereto and their equivalents.

What is claimed is:

1. A semiconductor device comprising:

a substrate;
 an epi region over said substrate;
 a source trench that extends through said epi region and into said substrate;
 a gate trench that extends into but not through said epi region, wherein sidewalls of said gate trench are parallel to sidewalls of said source trench;
 a source contact coupled to first polysilicon in said source trench at an end of said source trench, wherein said source contact is directly over and in contact with a first surface of said first polysilicon; and
 a gate contact coupled to second polysilicon in said gate trench at an end of said gate trench, wherein said gate contact is directly over and in contact with a second surface of said second polysilicon,
 wherein said first and second surfaces are both flush with a surface of a mesa that is between said gate and source trenches, wherein a first oxide layer lines said source trench and a second oxide layer lines said gate trench, wherein a surface of said first oxide layer is flush with both said first and second surfaces and wherein a surface of second oxide layer is flush with both said first and second surfaces, wherein said source contact is also in contact with said mesa, and wherein said source contact is isolated from said second polysilicon in said gate trench by an oxide region above said second surface.

2. The semiconductor device of claim 1 wherein said source contact is part of a first metal layer and said gate contact is part of a second metal layer, wherein said first and second metal layers are physically isolated from one another and in the same surface plane.

3. The semiconductor device of claim 1 wherein said gate trench is wider at said second end.

4. The semiconductor device of claim 1 wherein said gate trench is wider than said gate contact.

5. The semiconductor device of claim 1 further comprising a region of p-type dopant adjacent an upper surface of said mesa between said gate and source trenches, wherein said source contact is also in contact with said region of p-type dopant.

6. A semiconductor device comprising:

a substrate;
 an epi region over said substrate;
 a source trench that extends through said epi region and into said substrate;
 a gate trench that extends into but not through said epi region, wherein sidewalls of said gate trench are parallel to sidewalls of said source trench and wherein said source trench and said gate trench are separated by a mesa having an upper surface;
 a source contact of a source metal layer coupled to and in contact with a first surface of first polysilicon in said source trench at an end of said source trench and also coupled to and in contact with said mesa, wherein said source metal layer formed on said substrate extends over said source trench, said mesa and said gate trench; and
 a gate contact of a gate metal layer coupled to and in contact with a second surface of second polysilicon in said gate trench at an end of said gate trench, wherein said gate metal layer formed on said substrate extends over said source trench, said mesa and said gate trench

and wherein said first surface and said second surface are each flush with said upper surface of said mesa on which said source metal layer and said gate metal layer are disposed, wherein a first oxide layer lines said source trench and wherein a second oxide layer lines said gate trench, wherein a surface of said first oxide layer is flush with both said first said surface and said second surface and wherein a surface of second oxide layer is flush with both said first surface and said second surface, and wherein said source metal layer is isolated from said second polysilicon in said gate trench by an oxide region above said second surface.

7. The semiconductor device of claim 6 wherein said source and gate metal layers are physically isolated from one another and in the same surface plane.

8. The semiconductor device of claim 6 wherein said gate trench is wider at said second end.

9. The semiconductor device of claim 6 wherein said gate trench is wider than said gate contact.

10. The semiconductor device of claim 6 further comprising a region of p-type dopant adjacent said upper surface of said mesa between said gate and source trenches, wherein said source contact is also in contact with said region of p-type dopant.

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