



# SemiQuest

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## Opportunities and Challenges in Development of New CMP Pad Platform

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# Opportunities and Challenges in Development of New CMP Pad Platform

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- Background
- New Pad Design
- Impact of Design and Materials
- Summary

# Opportunities

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- Edge Die: Impact of removal at wafer edge
  - response of stacked pad system
- Planarization
  - WIW and WID is necessary to improve overall performance
- Defectivity
  - Fluid transport and materials challenge

# Challenges

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- Work with existing consumables
  - Need to demonstrate significant advantage in key areas with no performance parameter worse
- Work with existing equipment
  - No significant hardware modifications
  - No significant changes to Process recipes

Pads must fit into an existing Tool-Slurry-Conditioner eco-system

# A Challenging Opportunity

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- Design: Fluid Transport
  - To groove or not to groove is not the question. How much and How !!!
  - Can we move away from stacked pads ?
- Materials
  - Are Urethanes enough !
- Microstructure
  - Non-porous vs porous. size of pores
  - Copolymers ? Blends ?

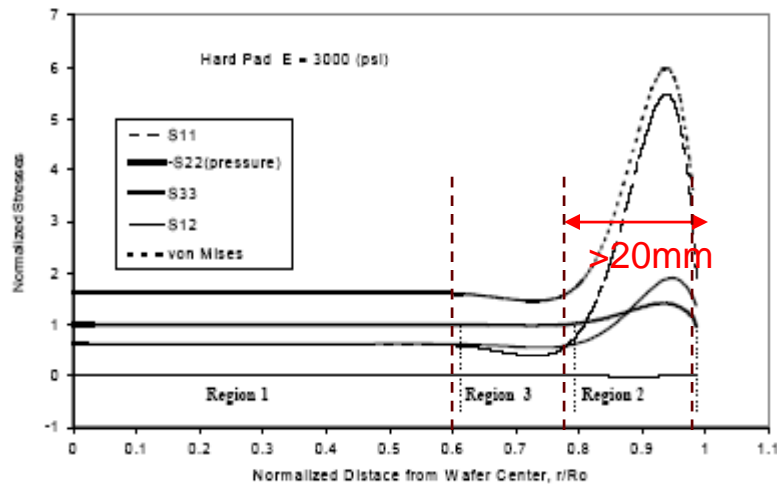


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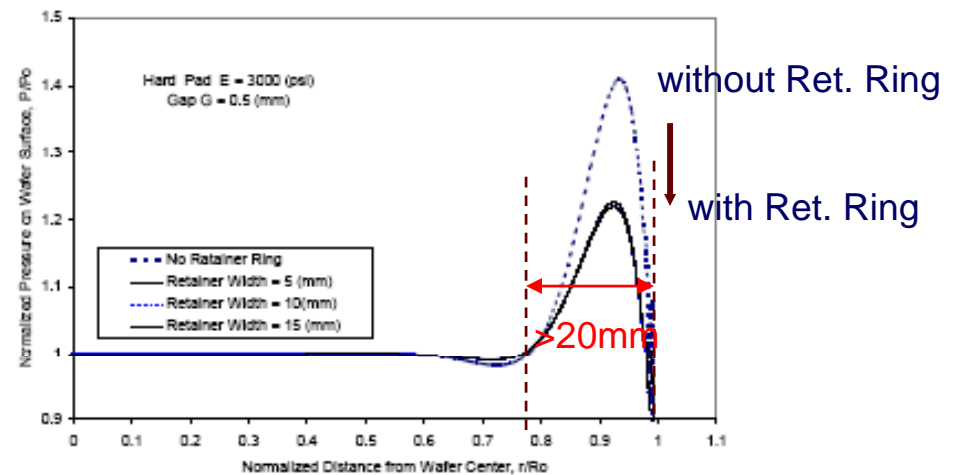
# WAFER EDGE REMOVAL RESPONSE

# Edge Effect From CMP

Radial Pressure Distribution during CMP



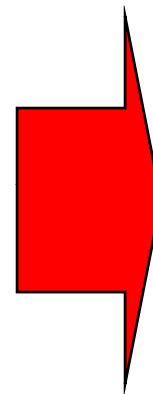
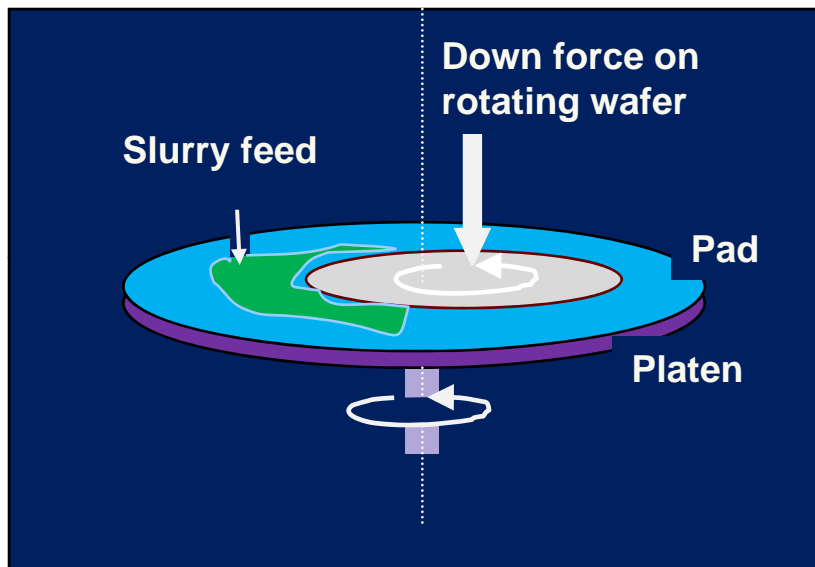
Effect of Retaining Ring on Pressure Distribution



Removal Rate discontinuity at the wafer edge is inherent in Conventional Pad Design

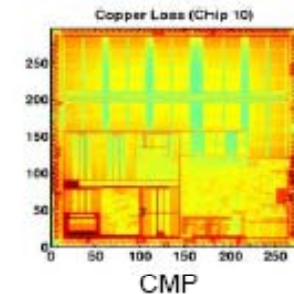
“Modeling of Pad-Wafer Contact Pressure Distribution in CMP” YunBio Xin, MEMC

# Edge Effect



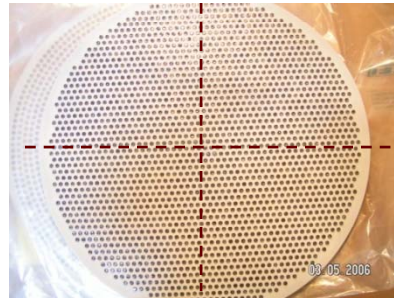
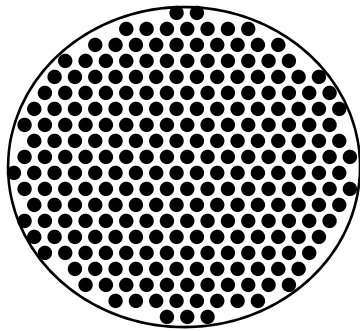
Edge Die Loss

Within Die Performance Variation



1. Rotation of wafer and polish table create an “Edge Effect” as pad compresses under the wafer
2. Mech. Properties of pad act in opposite ways wrt WID (Chip performance) and WIW (Edge die yield)

# Decoupling WIWNU and WID Planarization



Uniform area density

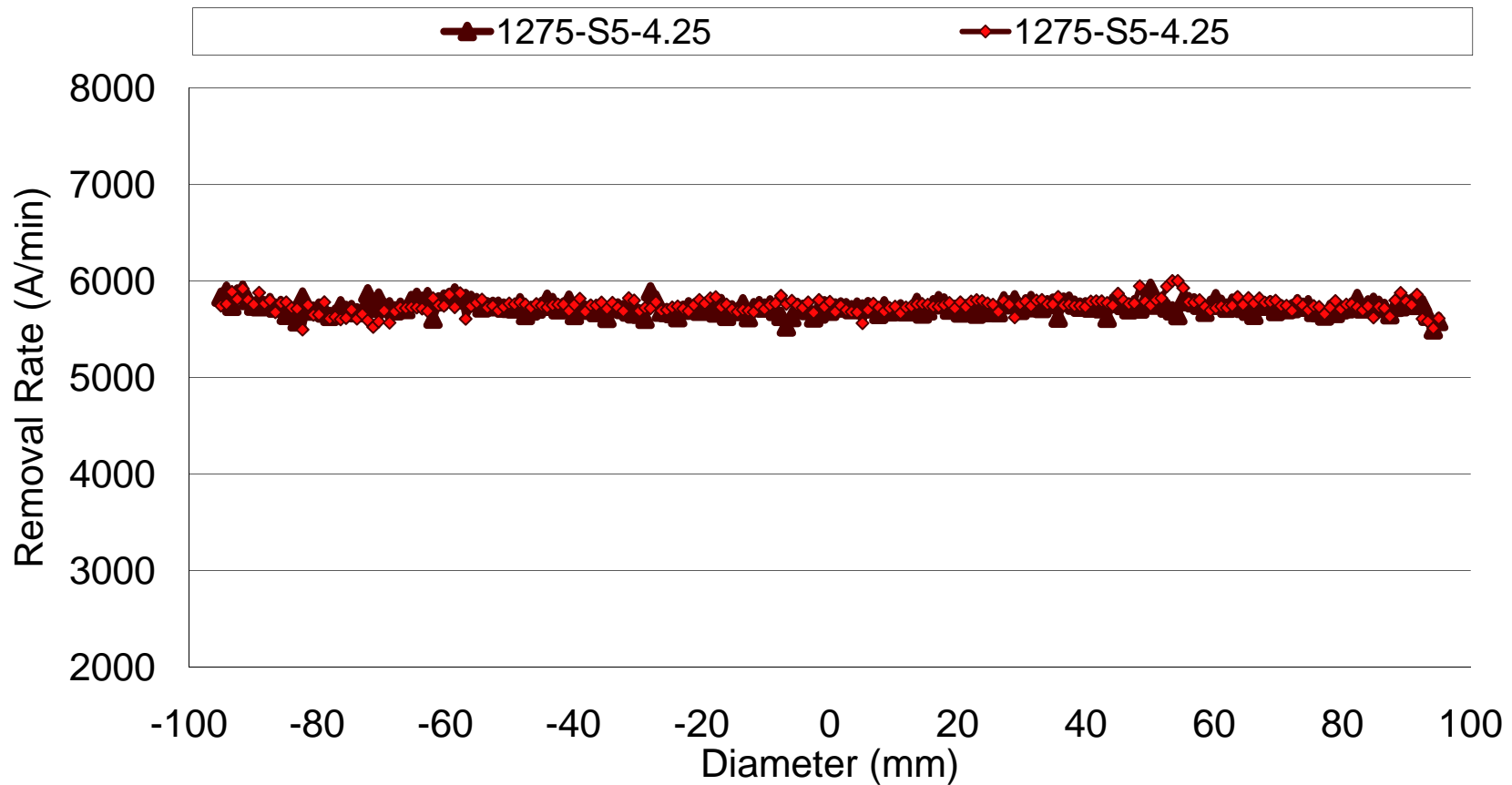
Top View



Plan View

- Polish Elements
  - Multiple/Independent
- Slurry Distribution Foam
  - High porosity
- Bottom Pad
  - Compressible
- Pad Stack
  - No Edge Effect

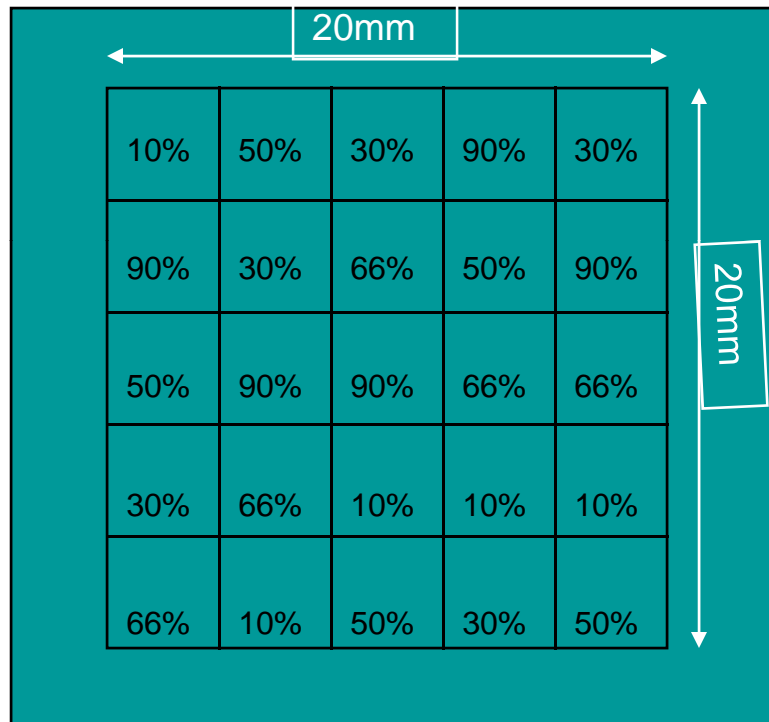
# Removal Profile: No Edge Effect





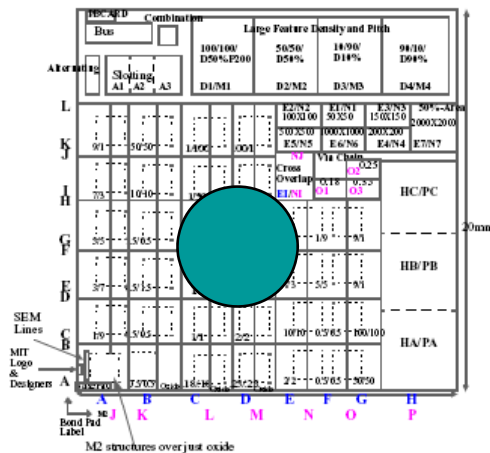
# WID PLANARIZATION RESPONSE

# Planarizer: Element Size Modeling

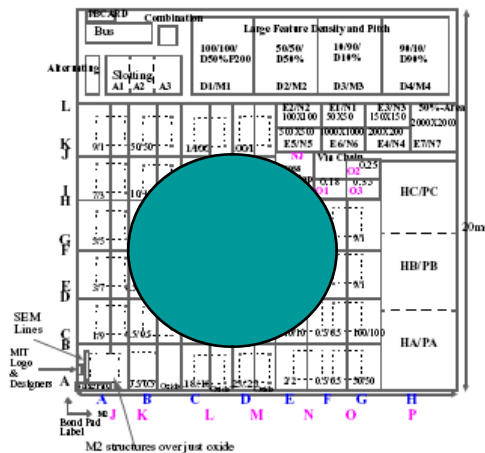


- Typical Test Die lay-out
  - 20mm x 20mm with 4mm wide street area.
  - Street: 0% metal density.
  - Array Size 4mm x 4mm
  - 10 – 90% metal density
  
- Metal density averaging
  - Linear method
    - Moving st line average
  - Area method
    - Moving area average

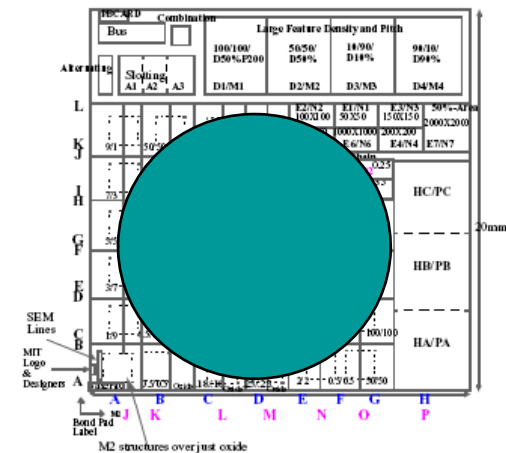
# 854 Wafer Layout: Element Diameter Reference



6 mm Element  
Area Ratio: 9%

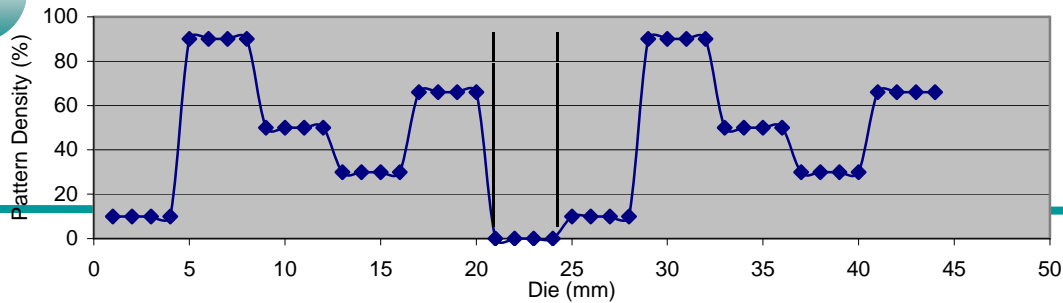
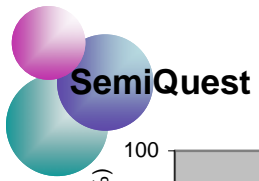


10 mm Element  
Area Ratio: 25%

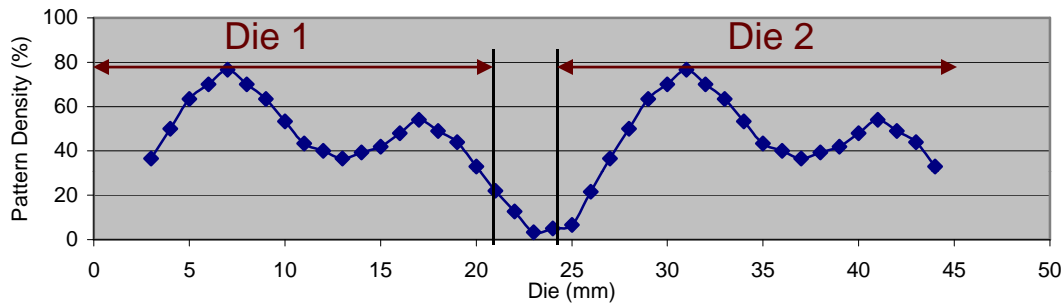


15 mm Element  
Area Ratio: 56%

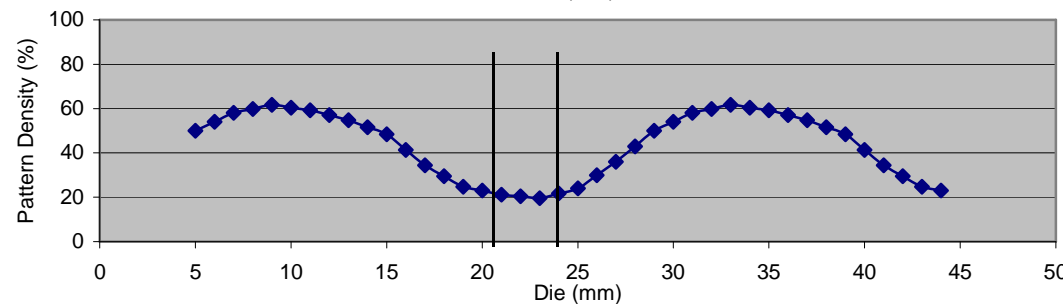
Pattern Density Variation and Array Size Determine Optimum Element Size



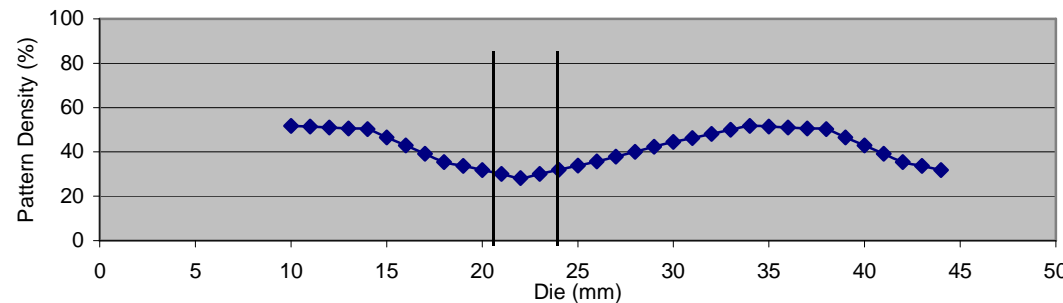
**Pattern Density**  
 WID Average: 40%  
 WID Range: 80%



**Eff. Pattern Density (6mm)**  
 WID Average: 40%  
 WID Range: 70%

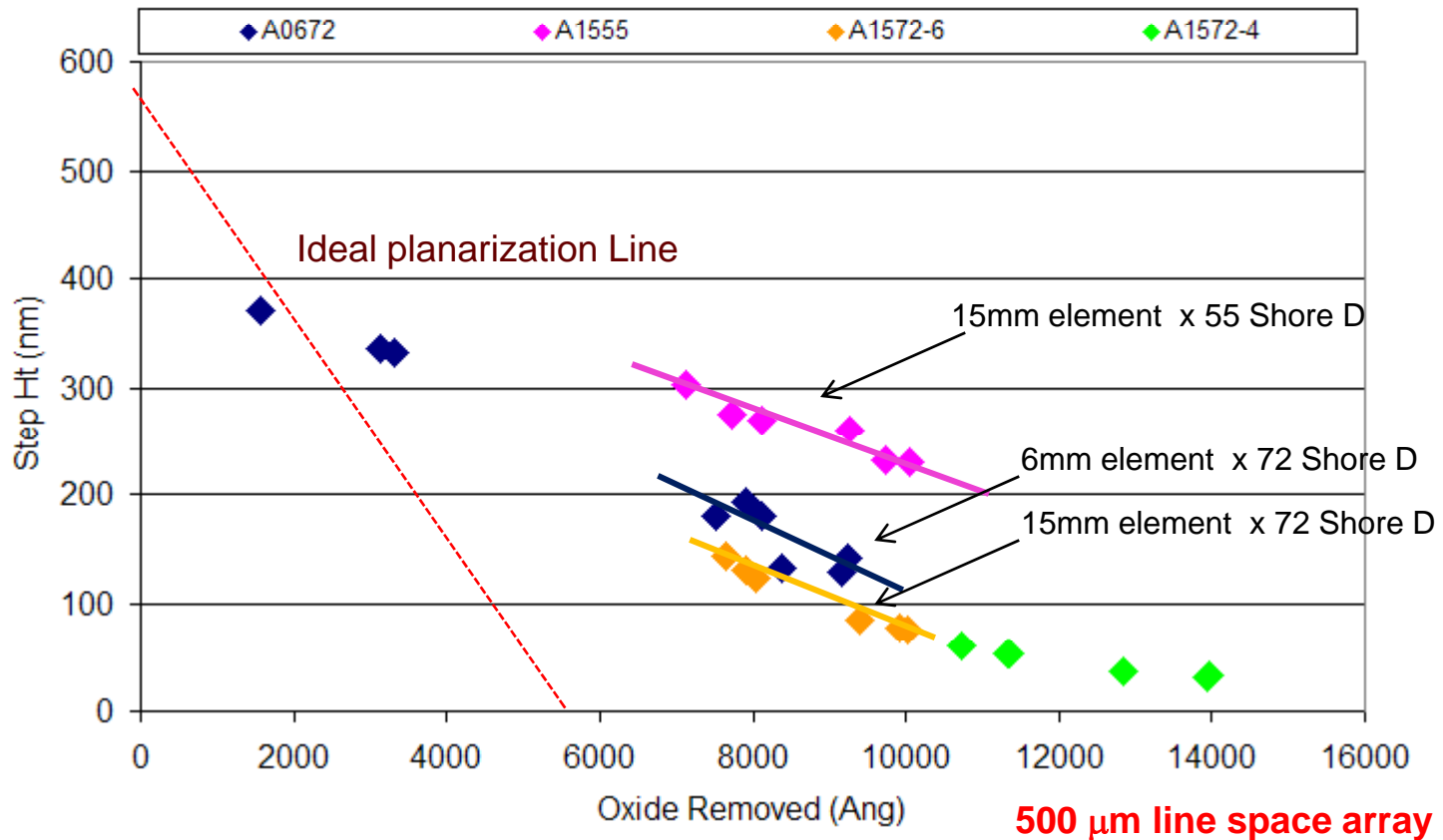


**Eff. Pattern Density (10mm)**  
 WID Average: 40%  
 WID Range: 39%



**Eff. Pattern Density (15mm)**  
 WID Average: 40%  
 WID Range: 20%

# Oxide Planarization (Element Size and Hardness)

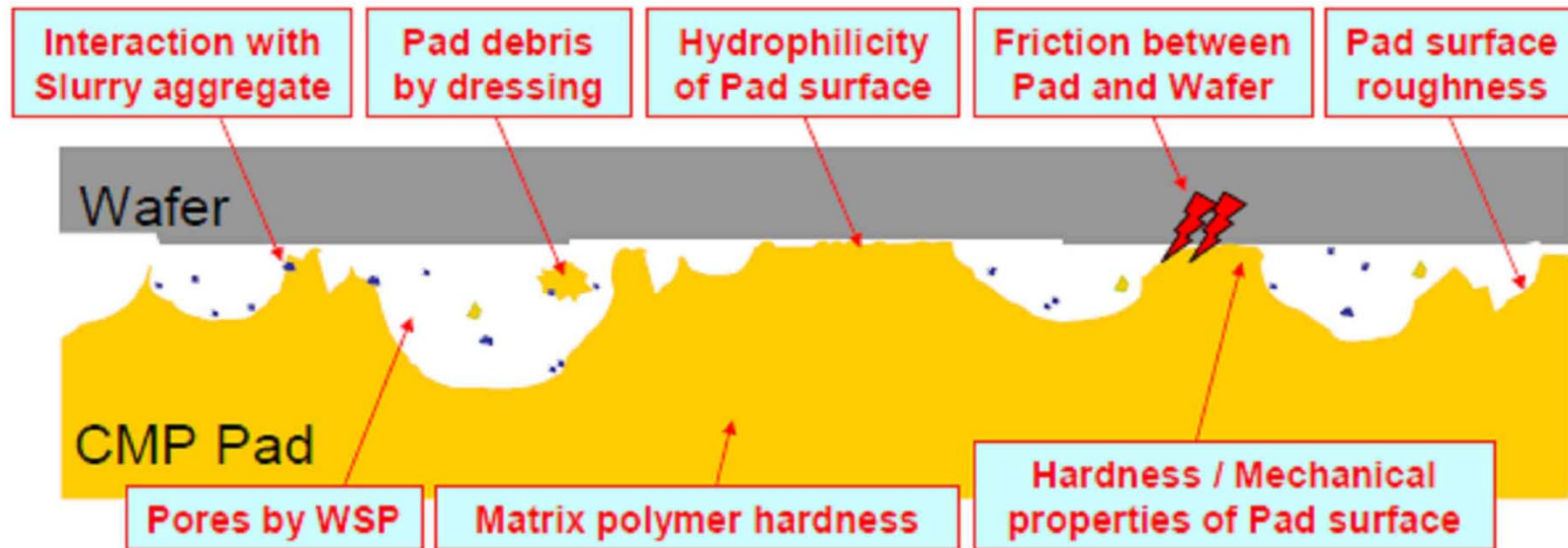


Hardness AND Size of Polish Elements Influences Planarization



# DEFECTIVITY

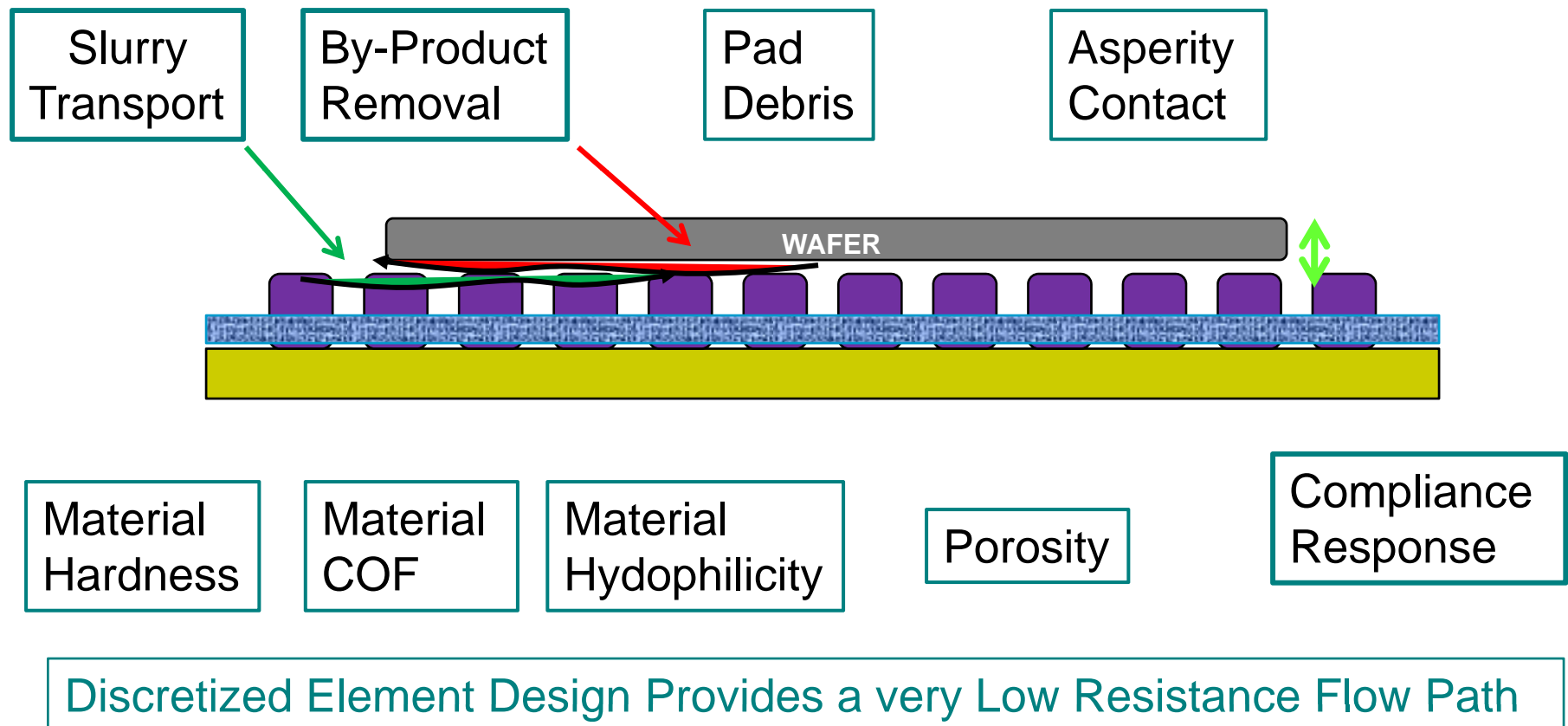
# Microscratch Defectivity



Ref.: *CMP Pad Surface Characterization for CMP Mechanism Investigation, CAMP, Aug 2008, JSR Corp*

Fluid Transport in Conventional Pads Remains a challenge beyond Pad Material

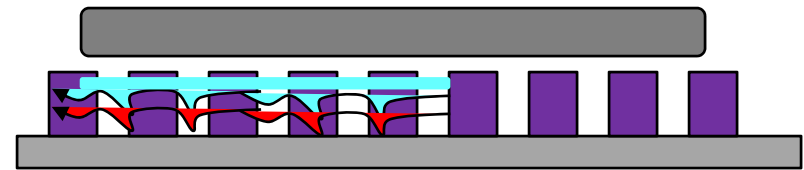
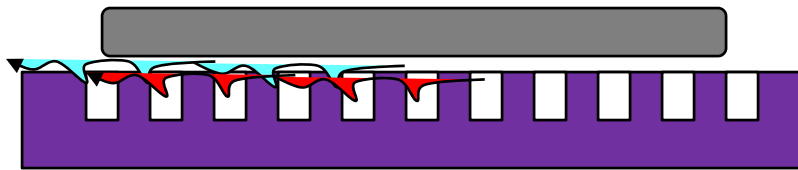
# Defect Matrix



# Impact of Pad Design on Defectivity

Stacked Pads: Grooved Polish Layer

Planarizer Pads: 60% open area



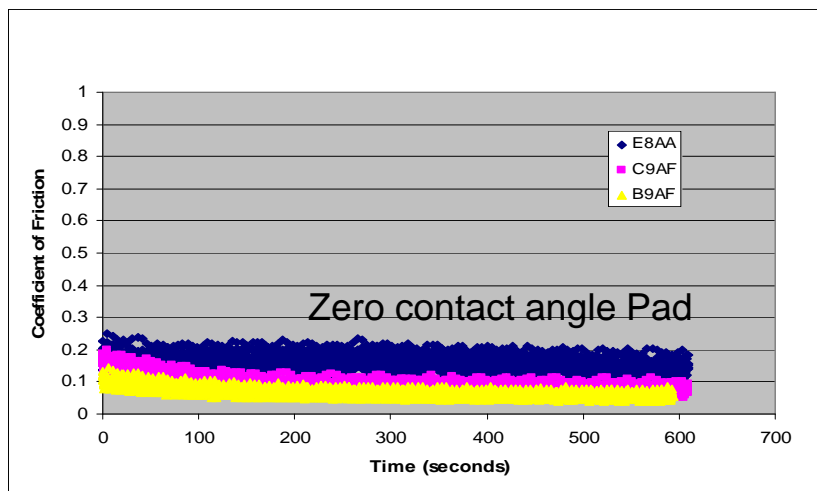
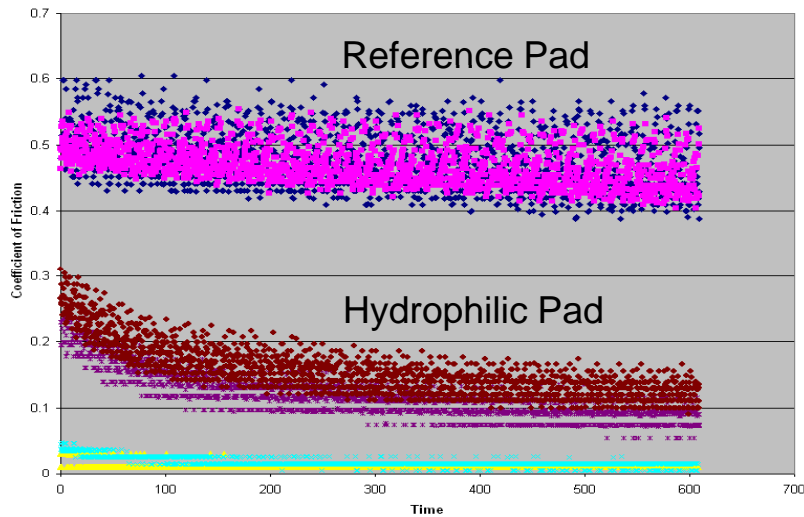
Long tortuous path for slurry and by-product transport

Open path for slurry and by-product transport

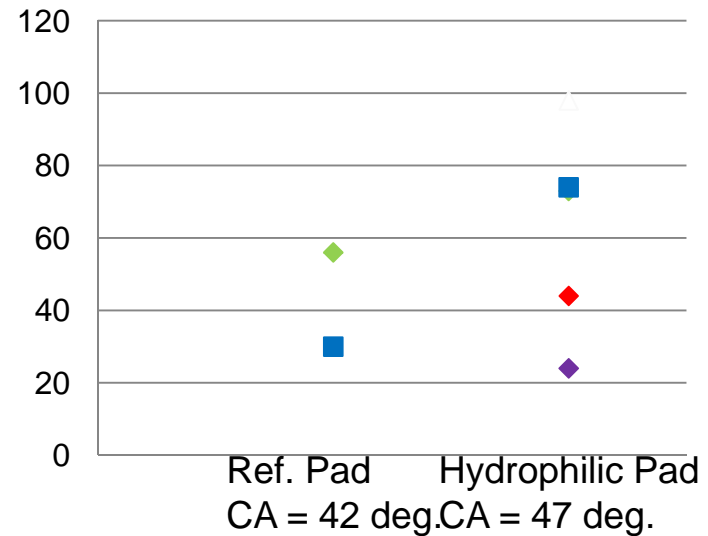
## Key to Low Defectivity

- Efficient slurry transport
- Efficient removal of polish and pad wear byproducts
- Low COF polish material
- Low contact angle - Highly hydrophilic material

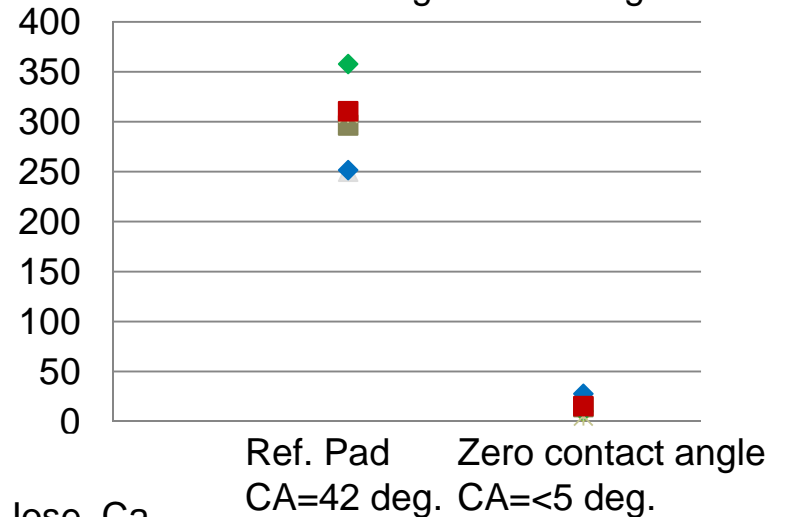
# Defects: C.O.F and Hydrophilicity



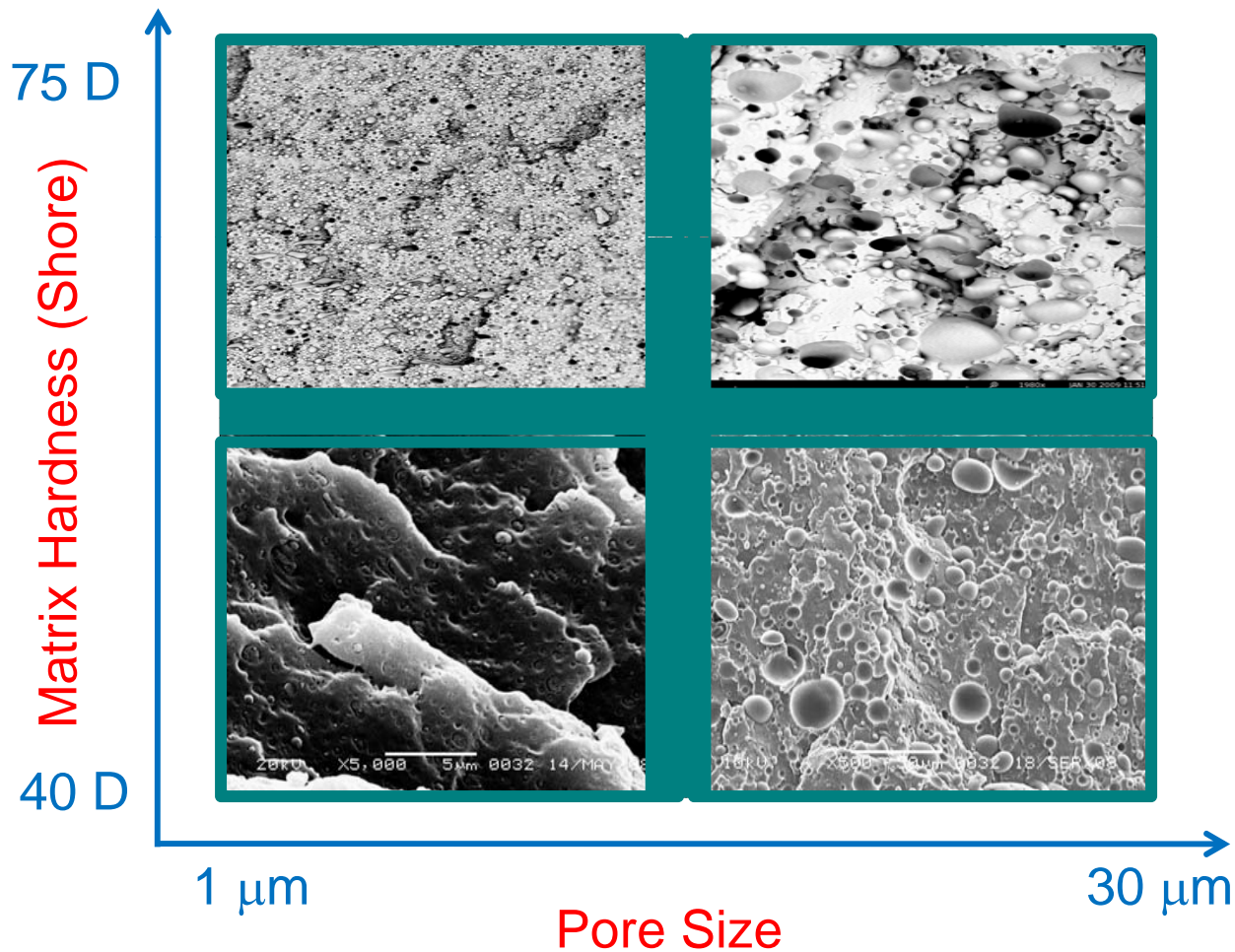
Norm. Defects (SP1 @>0.16 microns)



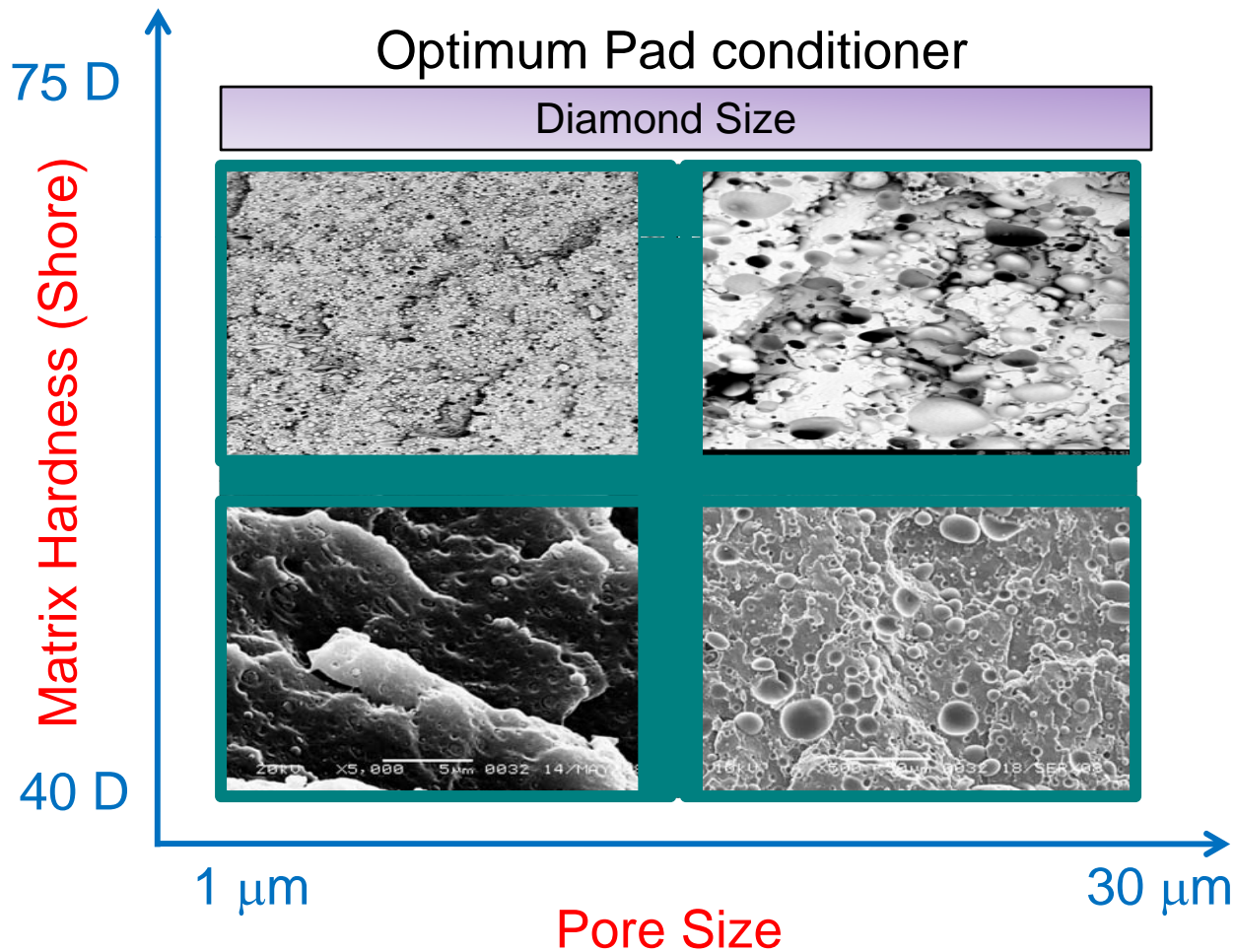
Normalized Defects (SP1 @>0.12 microns)



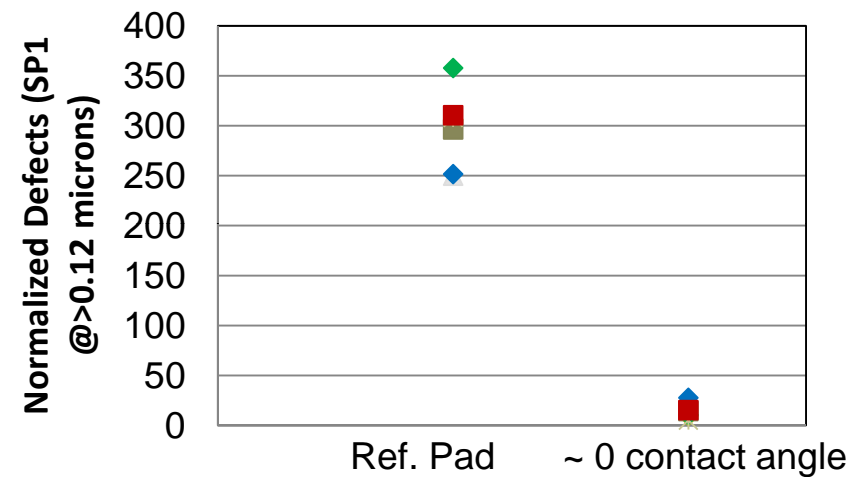
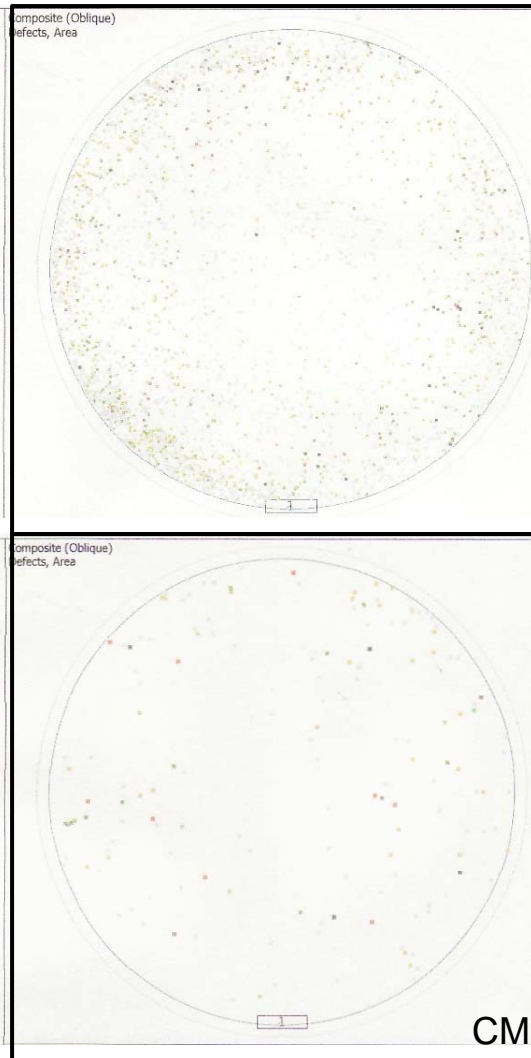
# Defects: Microstructure Control



# Microstructure Control



# Teos Wafers: Defect Comparison



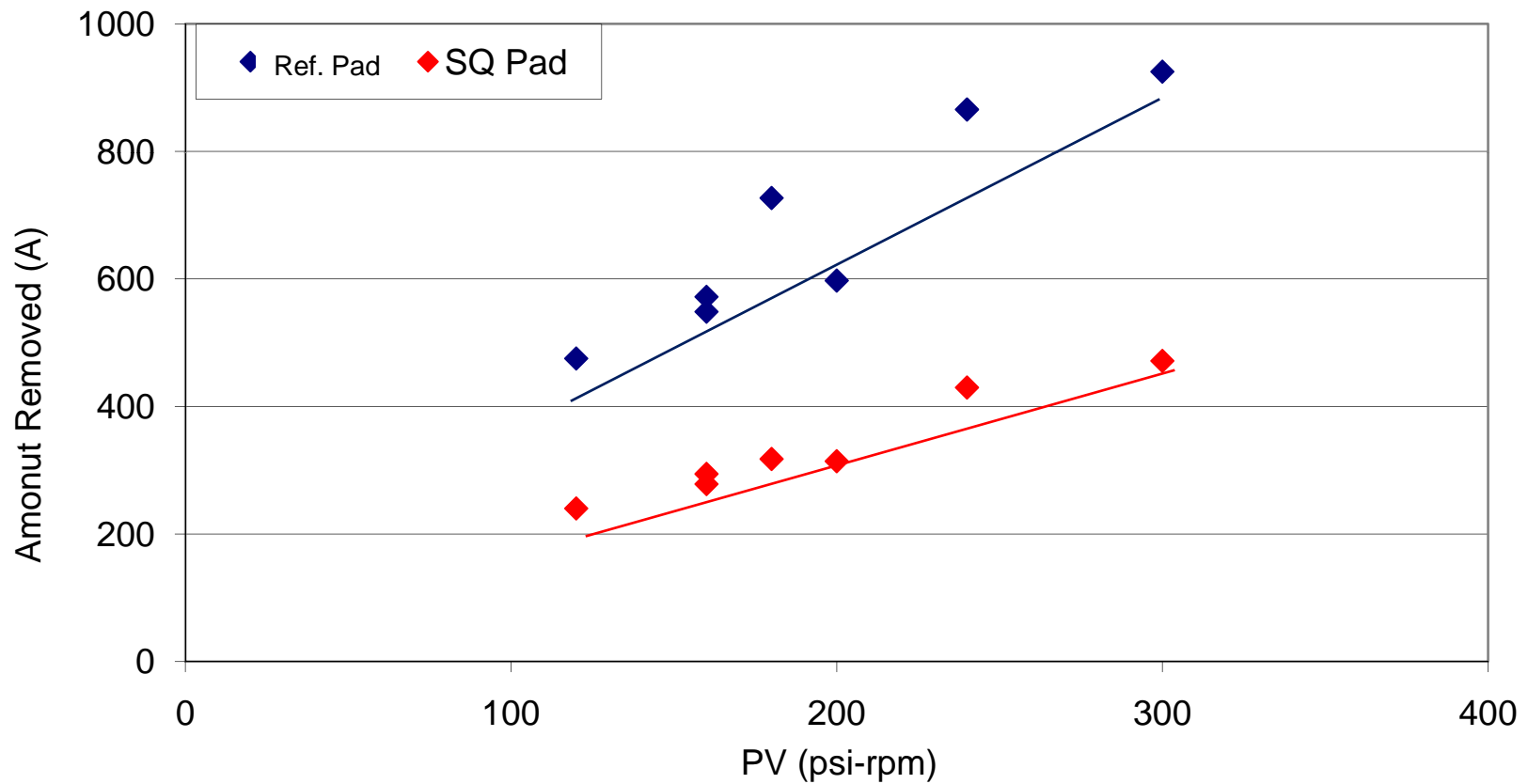
Low COF + Low Contact angle

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Low Defectivity

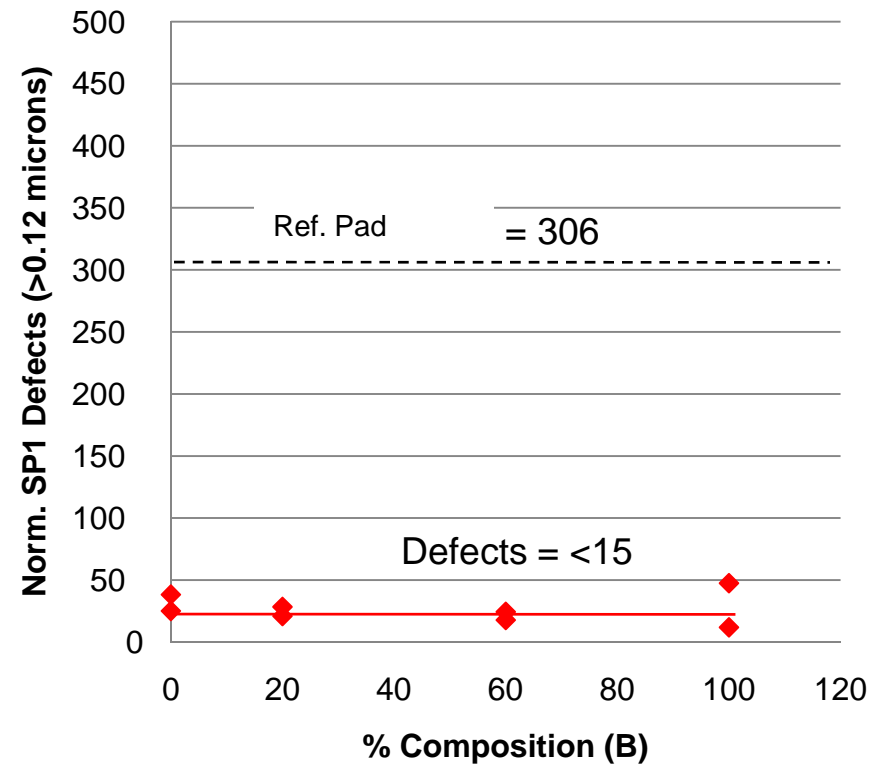
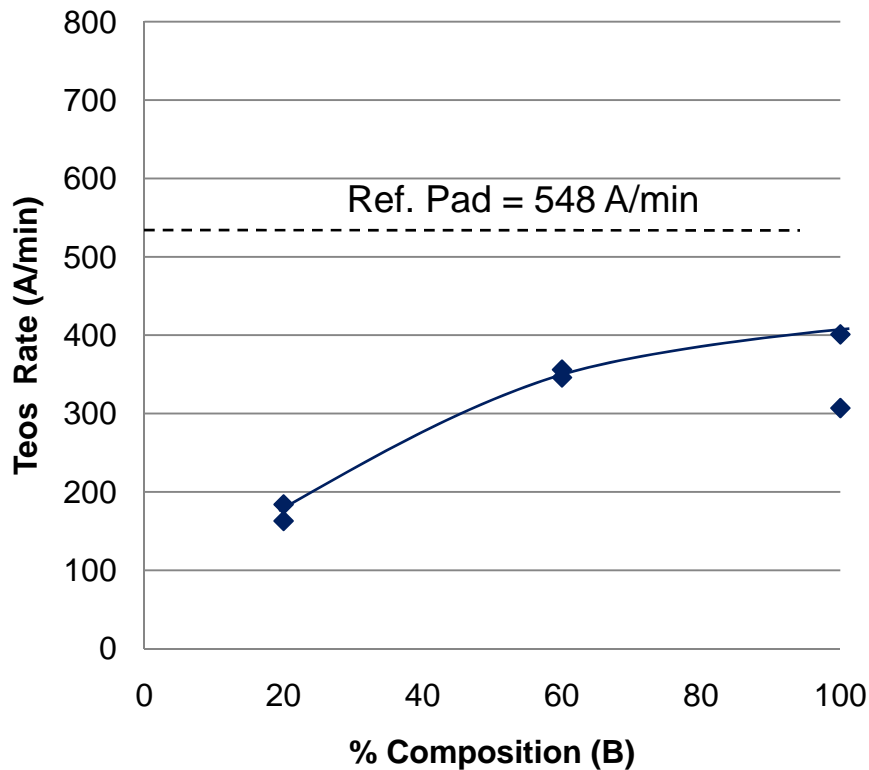


# Removal Rate Performance



Low COF and Low contact angle pads show low Rem. Rate

# SQ9000: Summary Results (B)



Polymer Tuning enables Rate while Maintaining Defect Advantage

# Opportunities and Challenges in Development of New CMP Pad Platform

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- A discretized polishing element based pad platform has been presented.
- New pad platform can be implemented with in the existing tool-slurry-conditioner eco-system
- Planarizer enables new knobs for tuning process performance.
  - Edge Removal Profile
  - WID Planarization
  - Defectivity



# Acknowledgements

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- Bill Joseph, 3M Company
- Araca Inc.