



LR *Lexas Research*
Nanotechnology Solutions

*Innovative provider of process metrology & diagnostic solutions
to the semiconductor manufacturing industry*

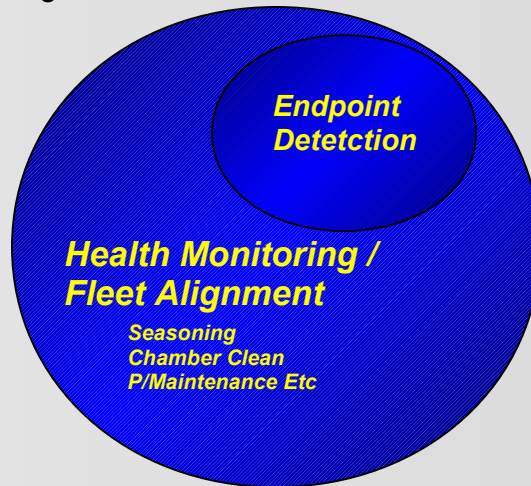
***Plasma Applications Group,
August 13, 2009***

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Didier Florin, EmbeddedMetrology.com***

***Invent Centre,
Collins Avenue,
Dublin, Ireland
info@Lexas.ie***

State of affairs

- Dimensions are Shrinking
- Stringer tolerances across wafer
- Chamber Matching / Fleet alignment
- Narrowing of Process windows, requiring higher precision from sensors
- Chamber design; impact of components aging.



- OES for Endpoint Determination
- P/IV Probes for RF Power Measurement and RF Fault Monitoring
- System State Monitoring (PCA / PLS)
- OES struggling with Robust LOA EP Dominated by emissions from Plasma Bulk
- Measures Input Power – Difficult to Assess the RF yield.
- Not always sensitive to what is important; lots of data

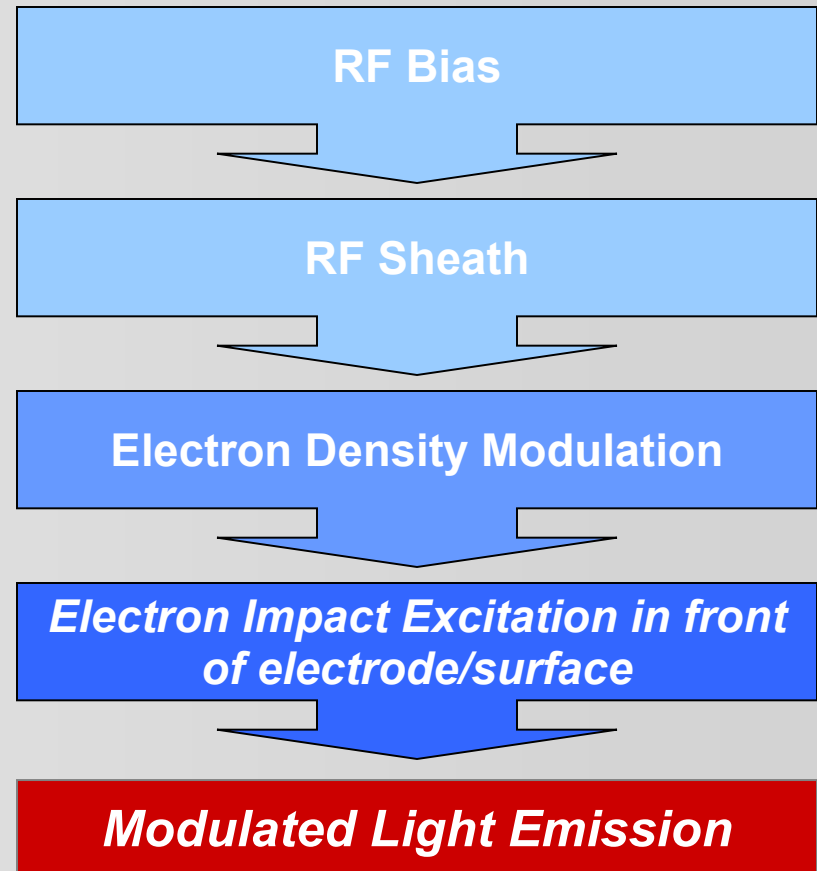
Why Something New?

- Need highly pertinent (RF) energy and chemistry information that a process engineer can quickly assimilate, while providing a robust signal
- Need for a plasma measurement technique that “sees” beyond the process chemistry
- Need to be able to decouple sources of variation and identify corresponding degrees of variation

Lexas Research / *Phitell*[™] Value Proposition

Phitell™ Operating Mechanism Summary

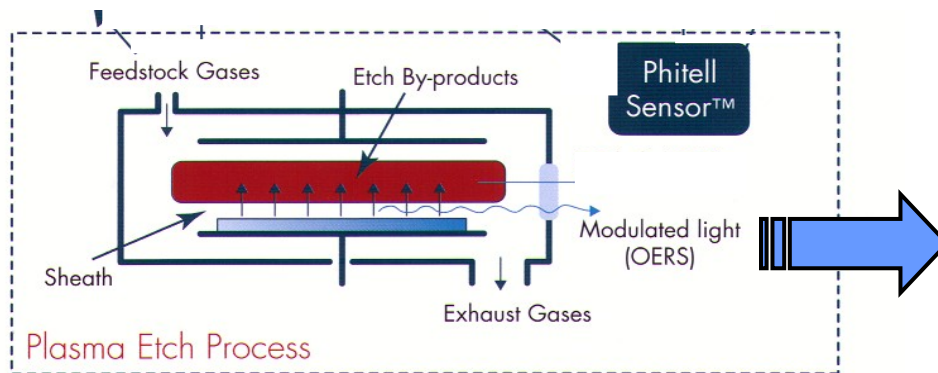
- ❑ The electron density is strongly modulated in the sheaths at the driving radio-frequency
- ❑ Electron collisions create excited states, which later decay and emit light
- ❑ Modulated light originates at the sheath, *above the processing wafer*
- ❑ Modulated light is a *localised measurement*
- ❑ The light emission from the sheaths is strongly modulated at the radio-frequency



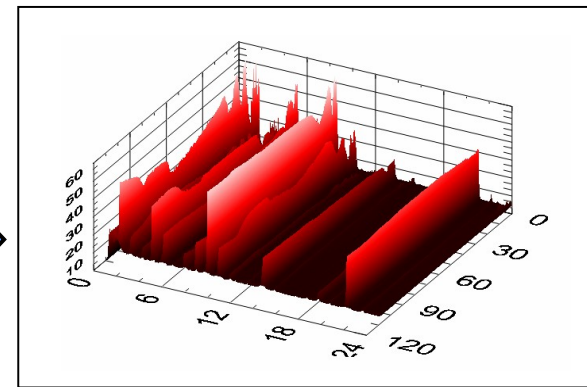
Phitell™ Optical Emission Radio-Spectroscopy (OERS)

- ❑ Phitell™ sensor Captures modulated light
- ❑ Data presented in frequency domain

From Modulated Light Generation At Plasma Sheath



Light Modulation to Rich Frequency Domain

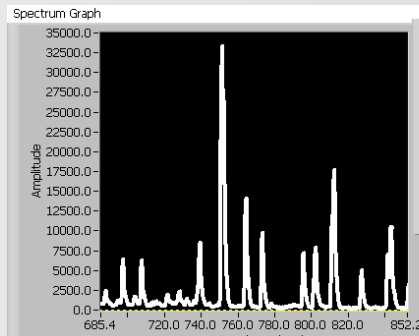


***Phitell™ focuses on Sheath Light ... Yielding Information
Highly Sensitive to the Wafer – Plasma interface***

OERS comparison with OES

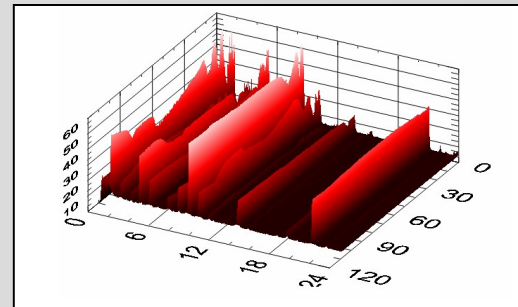
Optical Emission Spectroscopy (OES)

- ❑ Dominated by continuous light
- ❑ Chemistry analysis, based on **wavelength** (color)



Optical Emission Radio-Spectroscopy (OERS)

- ❑ Captures (RF) modulated light
- ❑ Analysis based on **RF modulation**
- ❑ @ discrete wavelength or broadband

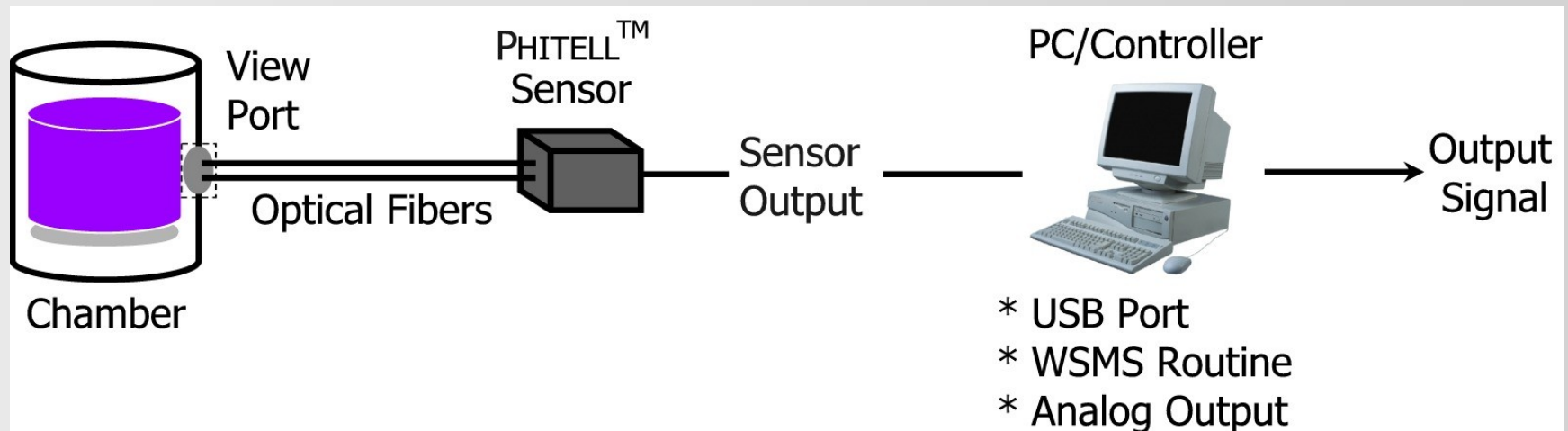


OERS delivers a unique dimension to Plasma Process Characterization

Phitell™ System Configuration

Phitell™ system consists of:

- Optical sensor
- Optical fibers
- PC or controller

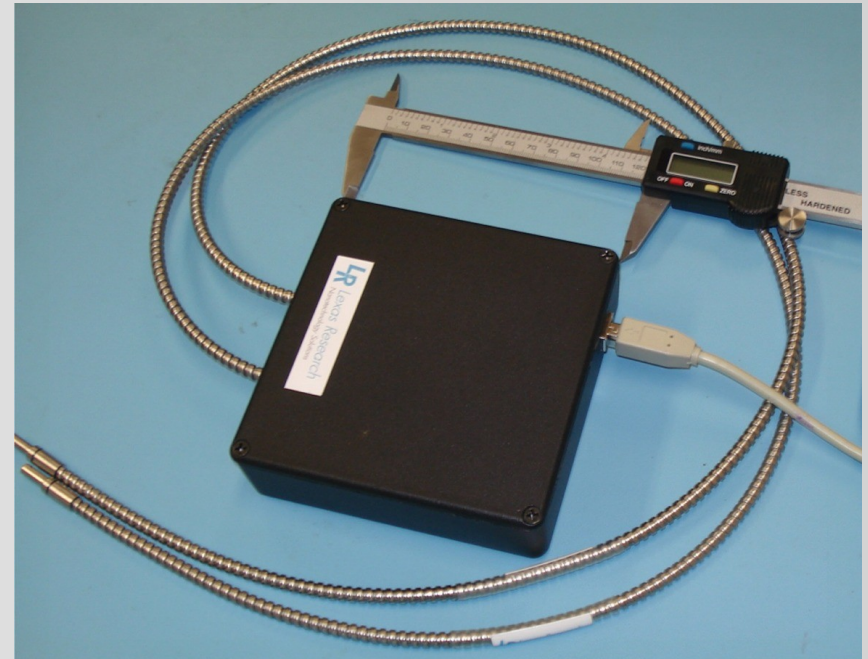


***Phitell™ is a non-invasive, easily integratable
Plasma Characterization Tool***

Phitell™ System Configuration

Optical Sensor:

- Si-PIN photodetector
 - $\lambda = 400 - 1100\text{nm}$
 - $P_{\text{min}} = 5\mu\text{W}$
- Single or dual channel operation
- Frequency
 - Range (MHz) = 0.1 - 150
 - Resolution = < 2KHz
- Analog-to-Digital Conversion
 - Sampling Speed up to 60 MSPS
 - Resolution = 14 bit
- Connectivity
 - USB2.0



Non-Invasive – Viewport Mounted

Phitell™ for RF Troubleshooting

High speed oes samples light changes with picosecond resolution compared to microsecond resolution of standard oes: somewhat like AC compared to DC

High speed oes can be transformed into information about both the frequency and amount of RF applied during a process.

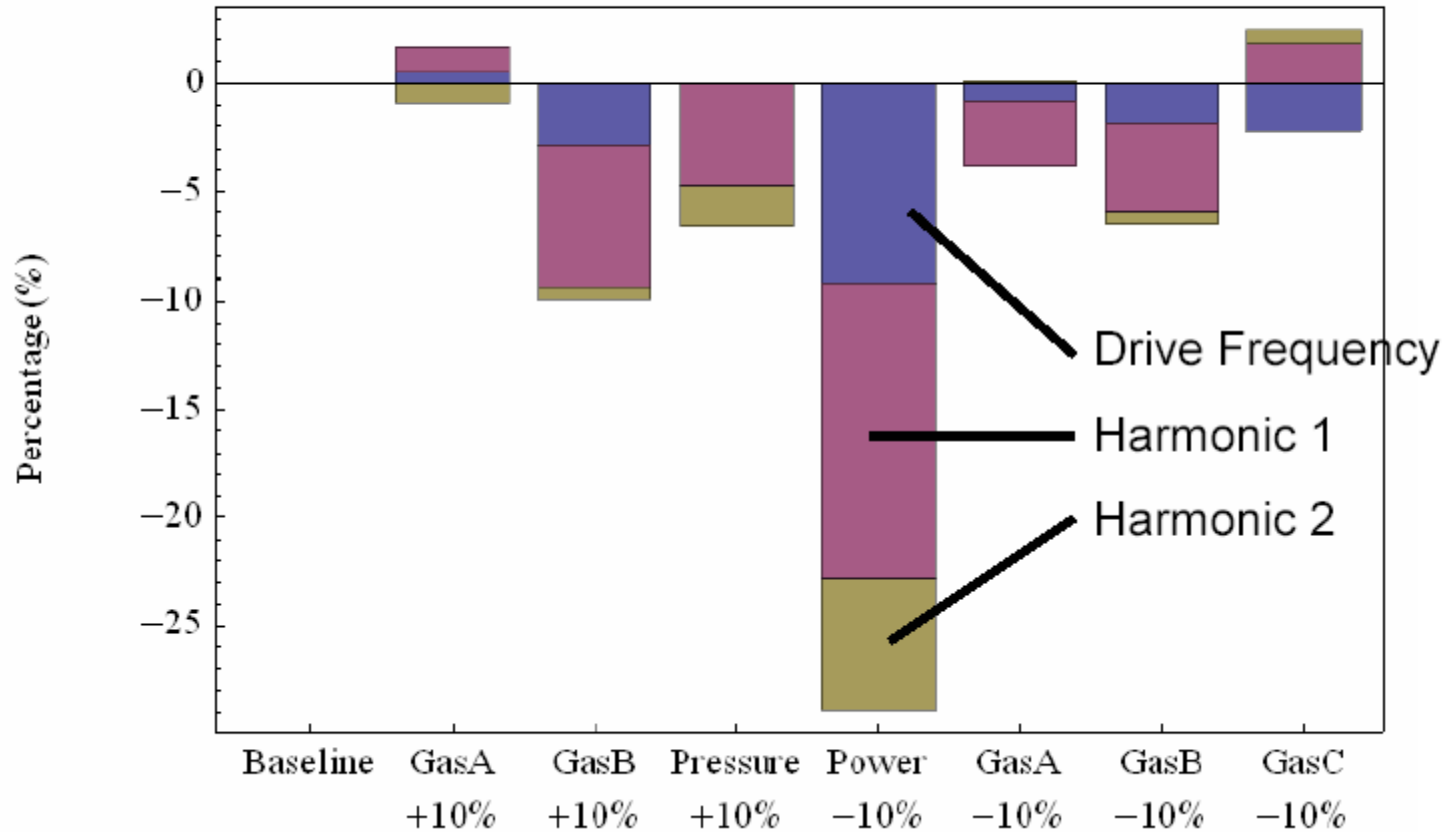
It is possible to detect both the primary RF drive frequencies of dual power RF sources as well as the harmonic resonances generated.

RFOES is completely non invasive to the process and like other oes methods has very high reliability which makes it well suited for critical process control and continuous monitoring.

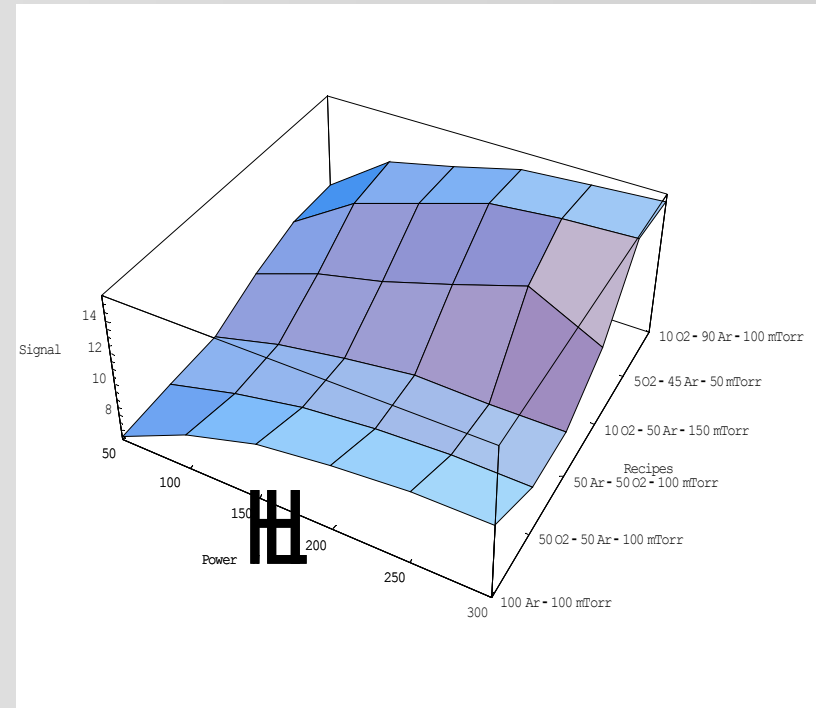
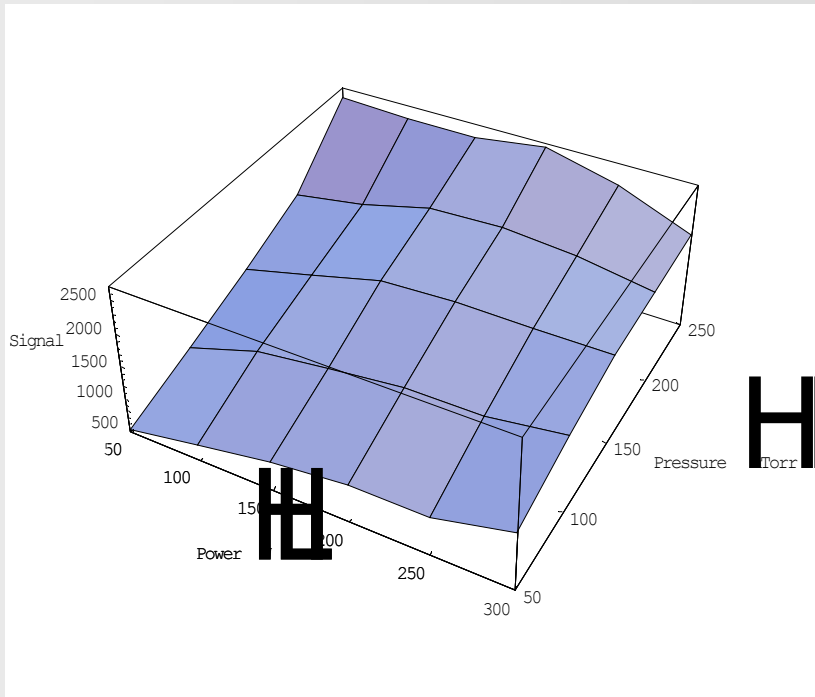
Non invasiveness and speed of implementation also make this a viable technique for RF troubleshooting.

Response to Process Changes

Test System Data: Single Frequency Etcher

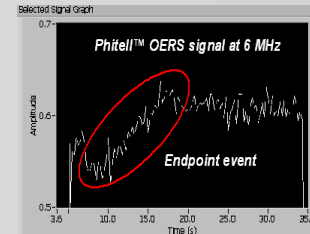


Lab Data – Power and Chemistry

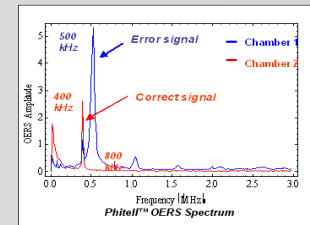


Product Applications – Successfully Achieved in Major Fabs

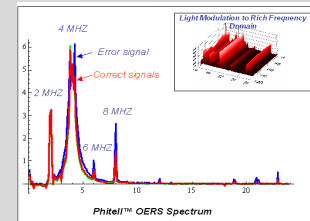
➤ Low Open Area Endpoint



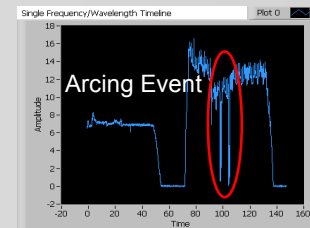
➤ Chamber Matching



➤ Fault Detection

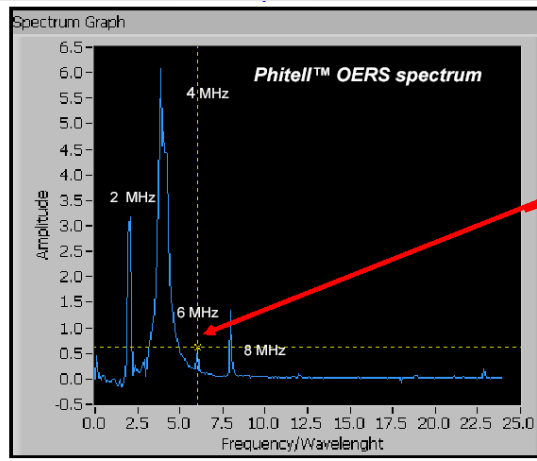
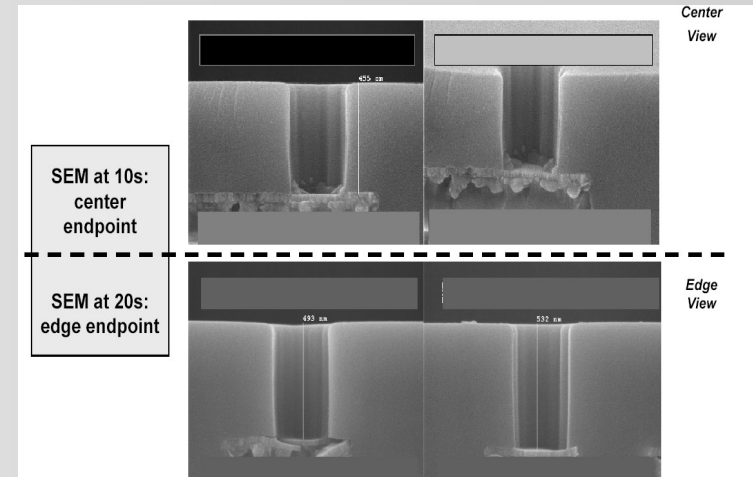
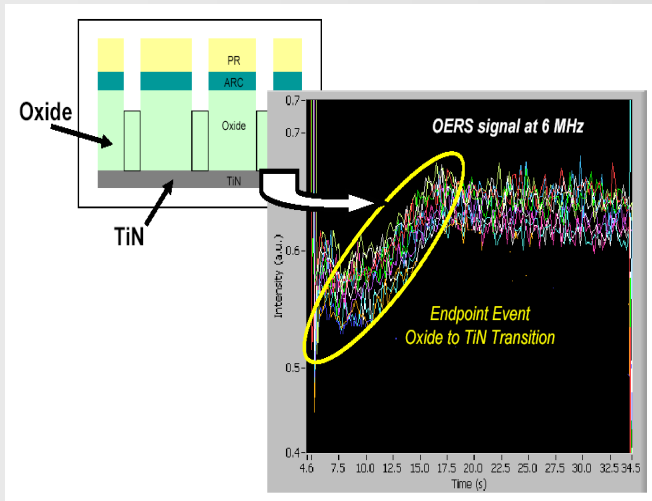


➤ Arc Detection



Endpoint Field Data & Process Chemistries

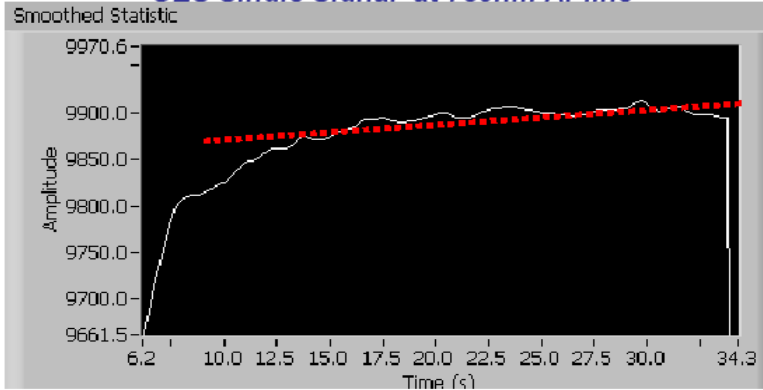
Oxide to TiN Endpoint LOA (<0.5%)



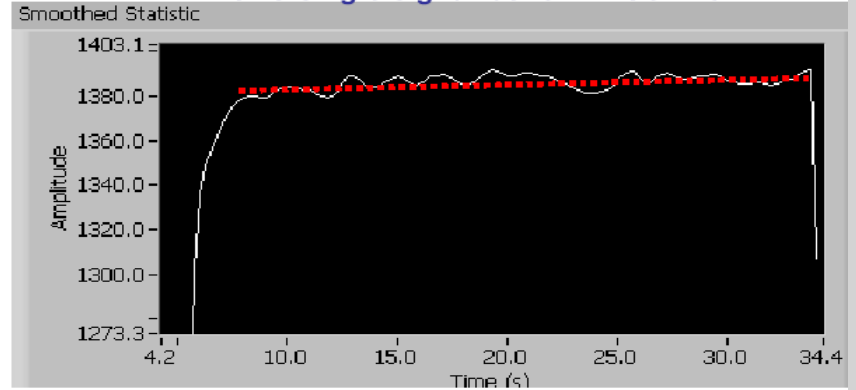
- Harmonic used reliably for endpoint
- Not visible with OES

OES Response for Previous Process

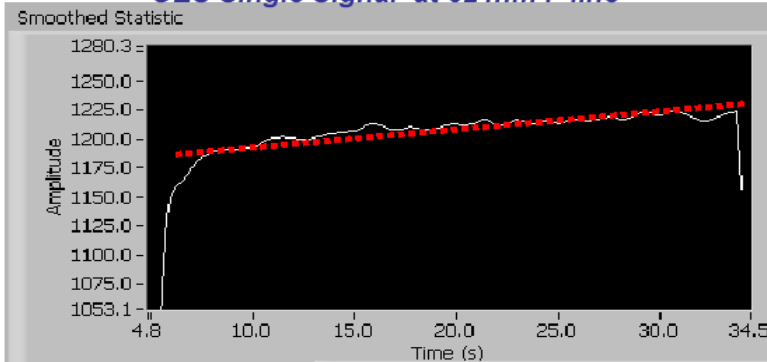
OES Single Signal at 750nm Ar line



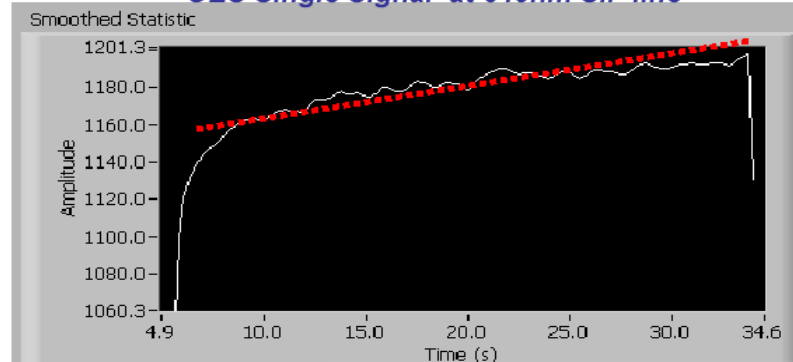
OES Single Signal at 484nm CO line



OES Single Signal at 624nm F line

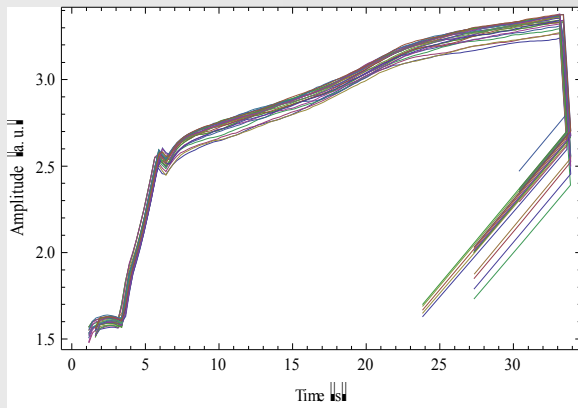


OES Single Signal at 640nm SiF line

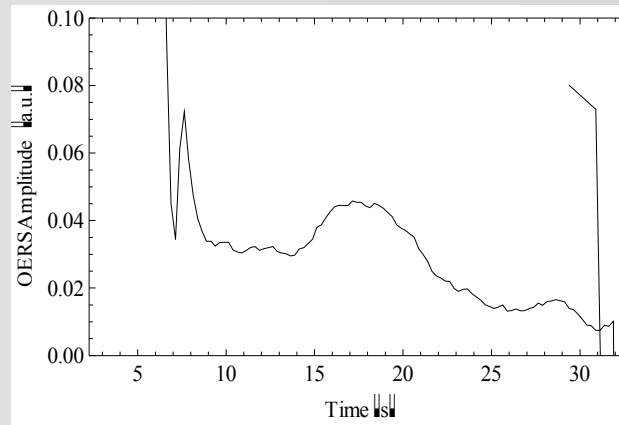


OES signals for AR, CO, F and SiF lines contain no endpoint

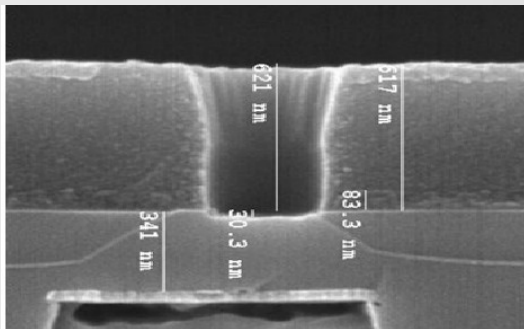
ARC to Oxide Transition



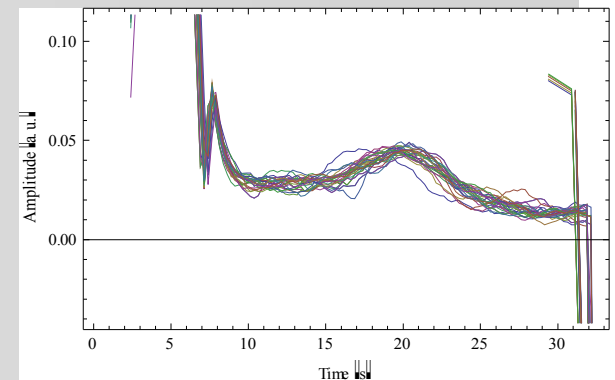
First Harmonic Signal



First Derivative



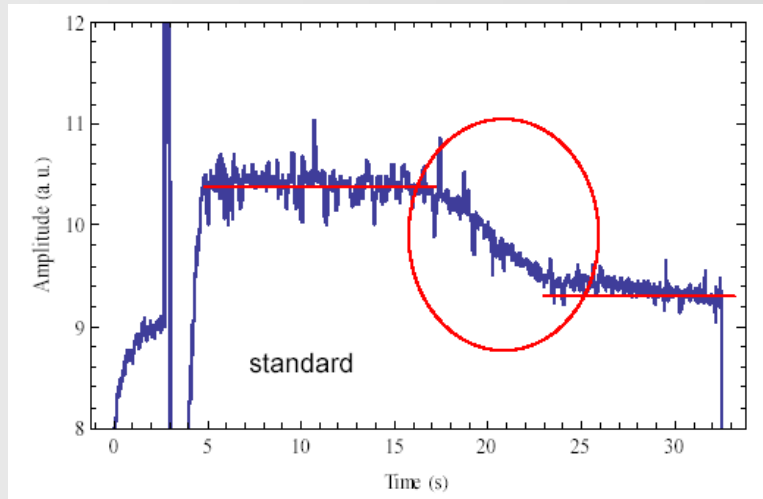
Confirmed with SEM



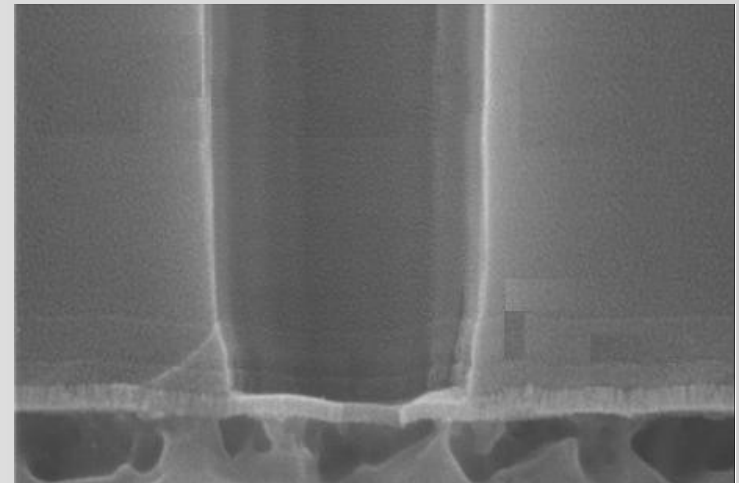
Repeatability

Fab Data: Si₃N₄ to TiN Etch Process LOA (<1%)

Recipes	Step	RF_Up	RF_Lo	AR	O2	CHF3	CF4	CO2	O2	C4F8	CO
RECIPES D	Stand alone tool										
6SF_MIM_V3	step I	1000	2000	300		30		85		9	
	step II	600	1800	430			4			2	220
	step III	600	300	450		20	18		10		



First Harmonic Signal



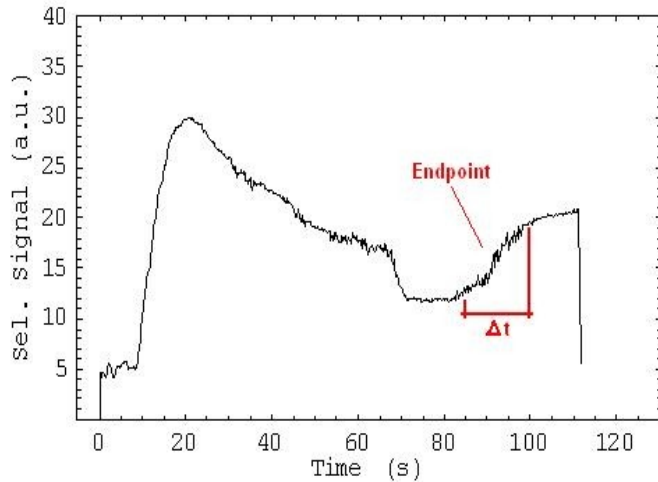
SEM Confirmation

Fab Data: PolySi Etch Process (OA < 5%)

13MHz CCP Fab Tool

Chemistry : Cl₂, HBr, C₂F₆, O₂ and He
No Ar on these.

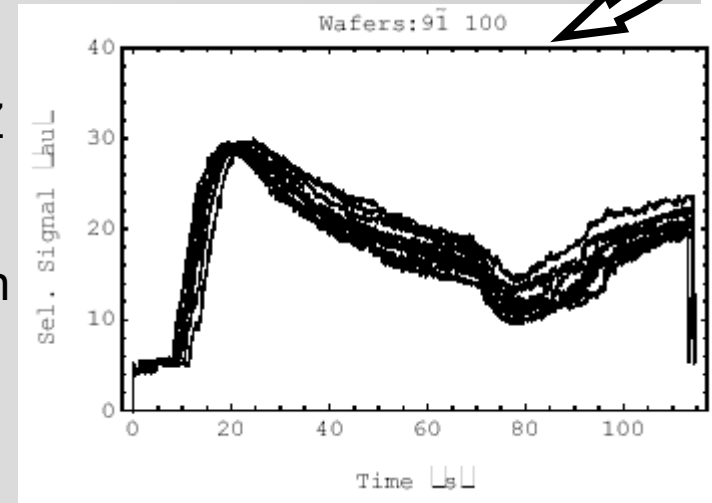
Main issue was process repeatability



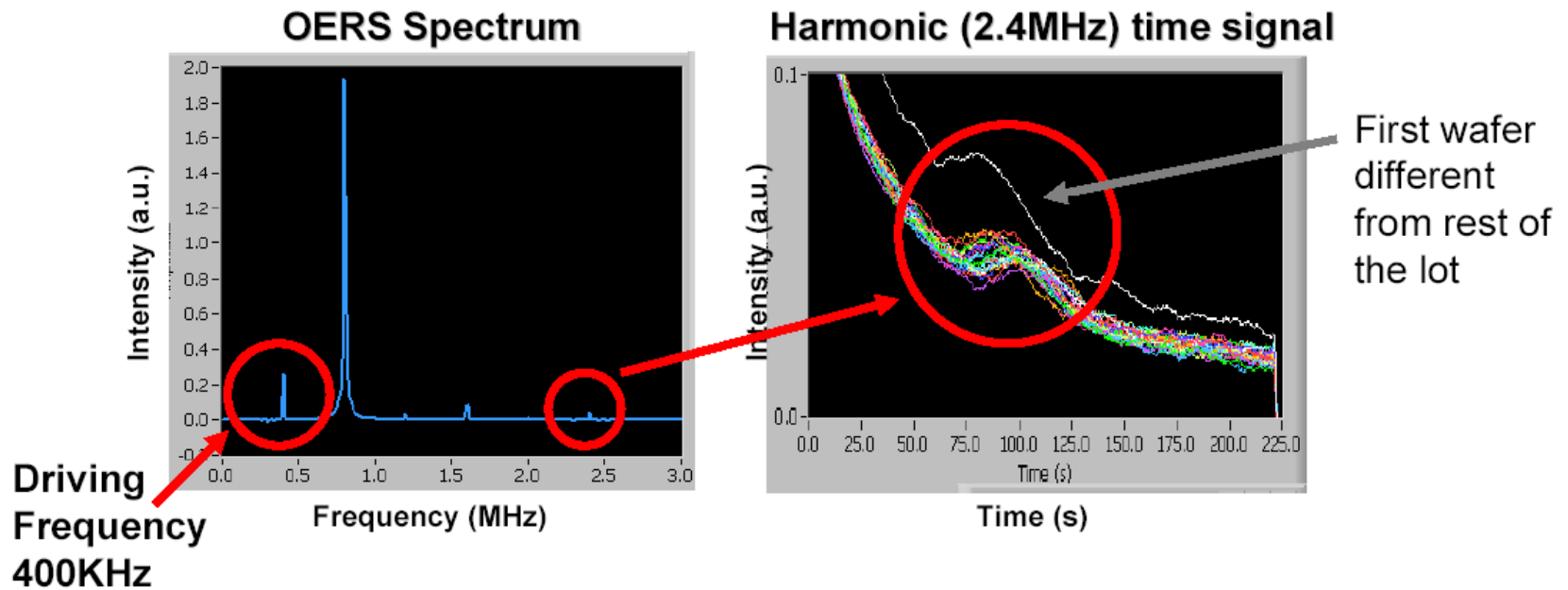
Source of variation – polymer build-up changes Z

Phitell™ used to distinguish between electrical and chemical contributors and to validate solution

This work is ongoing with exciting potential

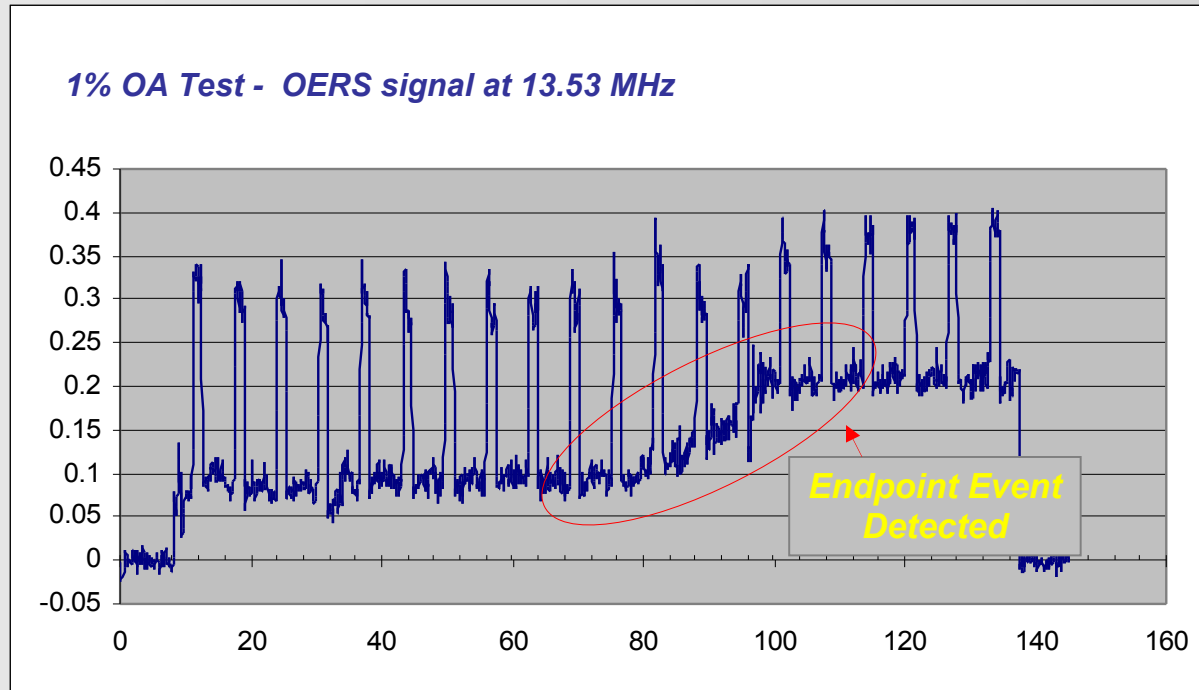


Fab Data: Oxide Etch Process LOA (<0.5%)



Oxide Etch Low Open Area (<0.5%) endpoint signature detected on harmonic signal at 2.4MHz. Consistent endpoint signature on 25 wafers.

Endpoint Detection Bosch Process – Deep Silicon etch



Note: Current OES Technology was unable to detect Endpoints with this Bosch Process

Chamber Matching

Field Data

Chamber Matching Methodology

(Define)
Identify Sources
Of Variation

Chamber Walls

Power Delivery

Process Chemistry

(Measure)
Process of Elimination

Reduce Complexity
Ar only plasma
Clean walls
Virgin Wafer

Response Testing
Linearity (P, W, Flo)
Hysteresis
Wafer

Establish Baseline

Increase Complexity
Add reactive gases
Active pressure control

(Analyze)
Identification

Visualisation
&
Data Management

Statistical Rigor

Practical &
Accessible

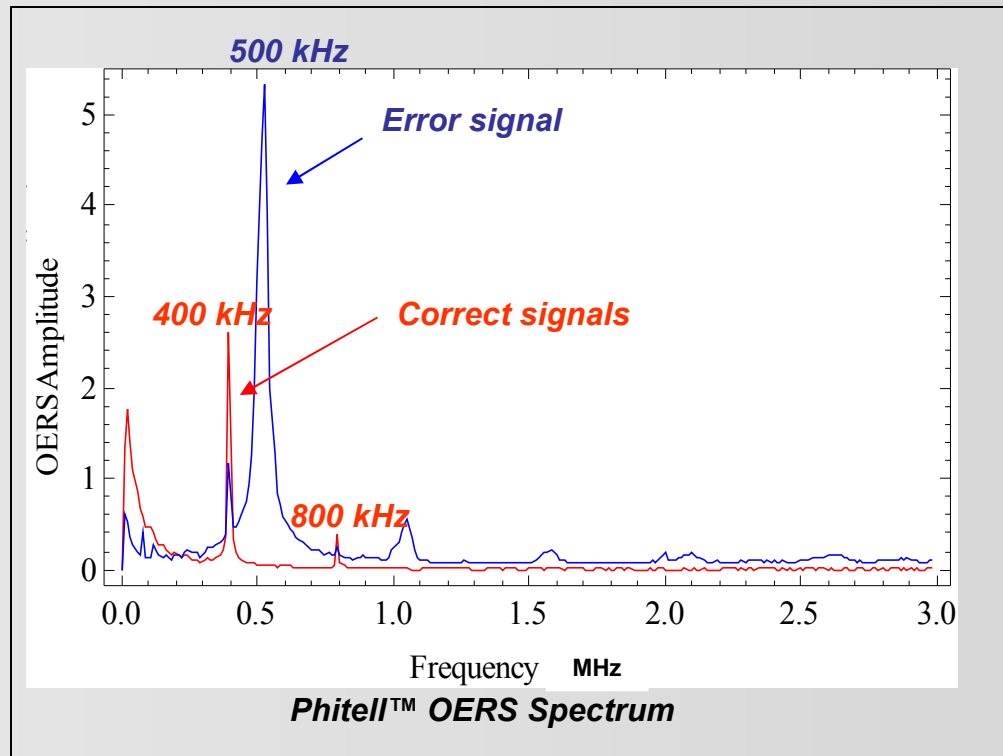
Chamber Matching Customer Example

- Intermittent process yield problem (gate oxide damage)
- State of the art HVM fab
- Yield issue confined to a specific chamber
- Customer unable to identify source of variation (OES sensor was installed!)
- Rigorous problem solving methodology and Phitell™ sensor employed

Chamber Matching – Fault Detection

RF Frequency variation across chambers

Poly etch process



— Chamber 1
— Chamber 2

**Frequency Signatures differentiate between good and faulty wafers.
Frequencies overlap resulting in signal change.**

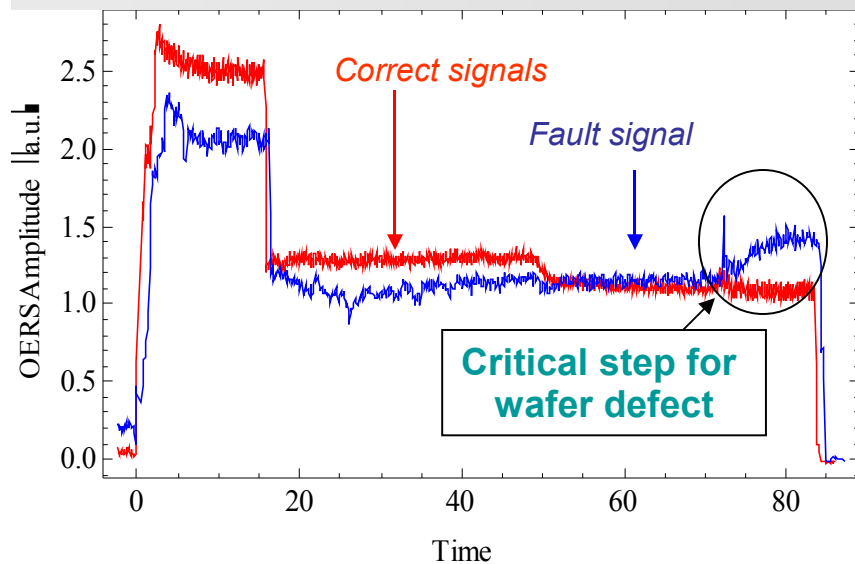
Chamber Matching – Fault Detection

Difference between chambers

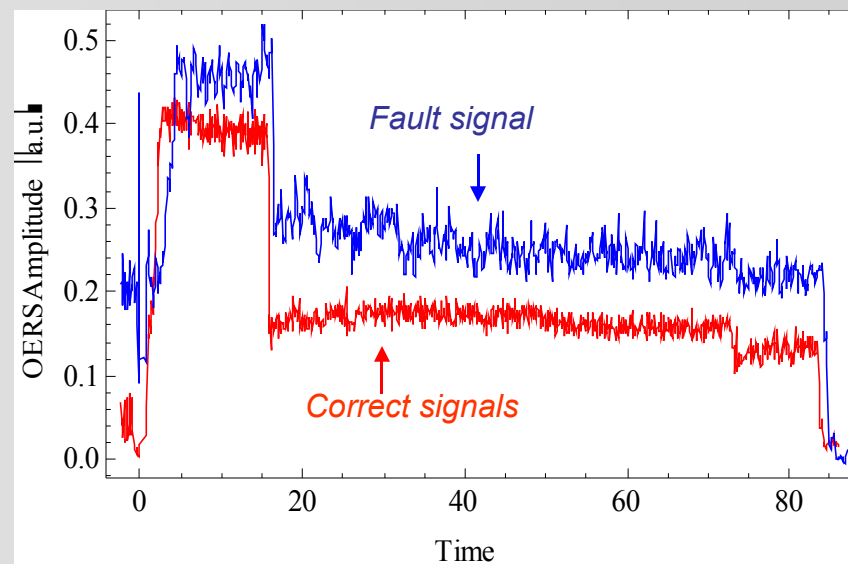
Poly etch process – blank wafers - 400kHz & 800kHz

— Chamber 1
— Chamber 2

Phitell™ OERS signals 400kHz



Phitell™ OERS signals 1st harmonic @ 800kHz



Variation at 75 seconds of Etch Process detected for chamber with frequency shift fault

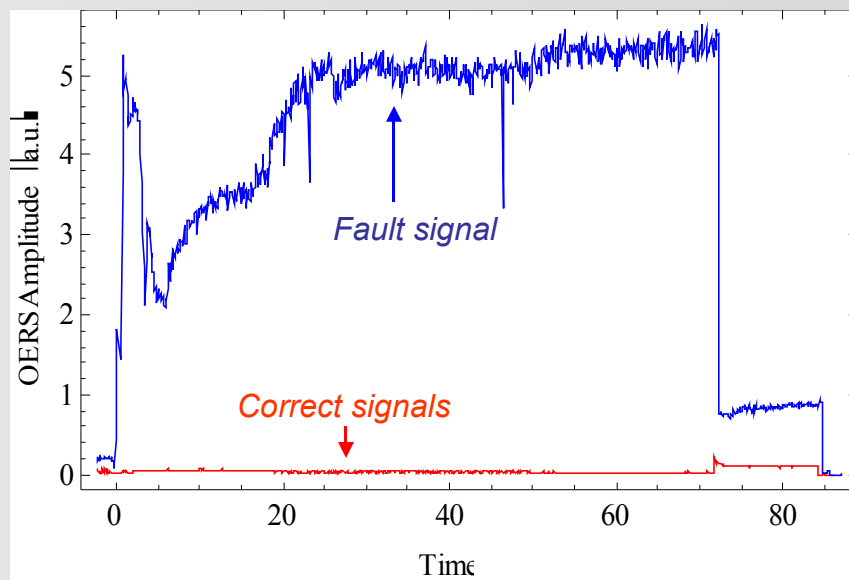
Chamber Matching – Fault Detection

Difference between chambers

Poly etch process – blank wafers - 500kHz

— Chamber 1
— Chamber 2

Phitell™ OERS signals at 504kHz

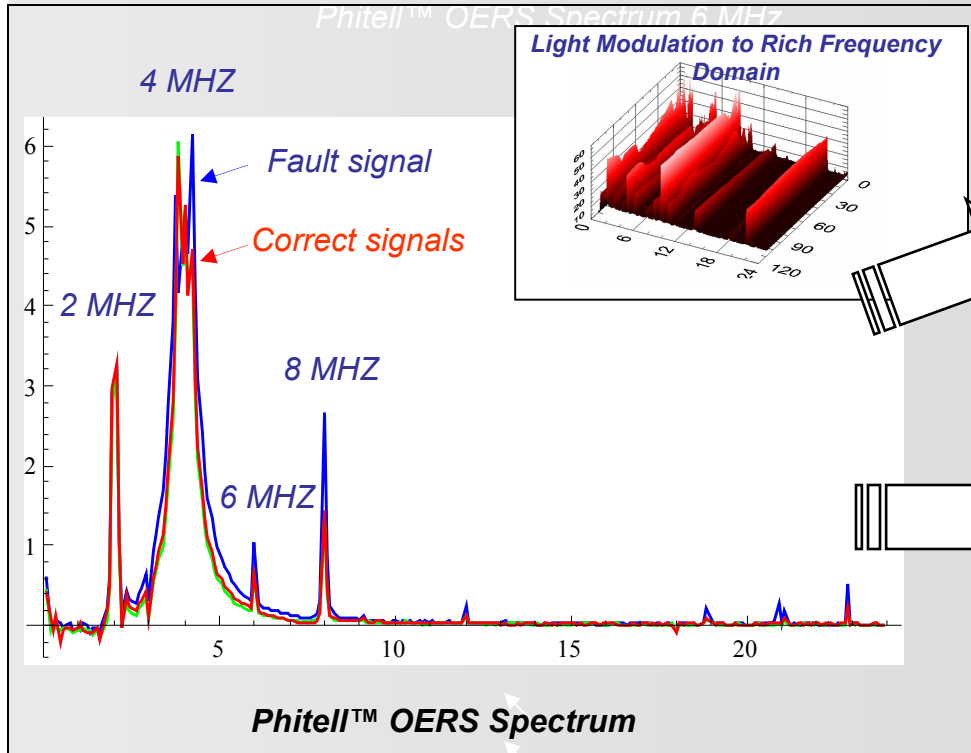


— Chamber 1
— Chamber 2

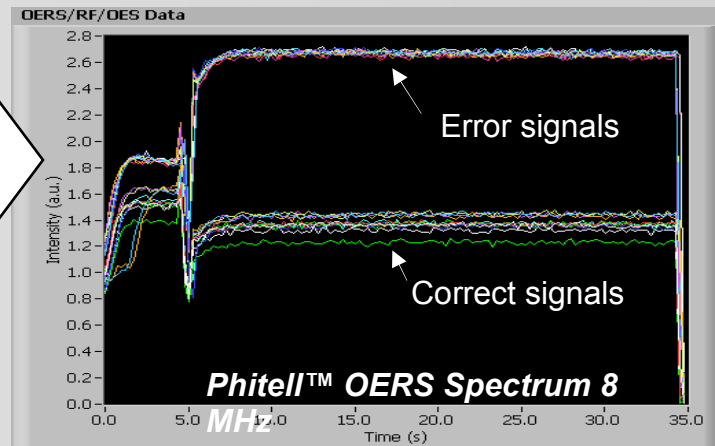
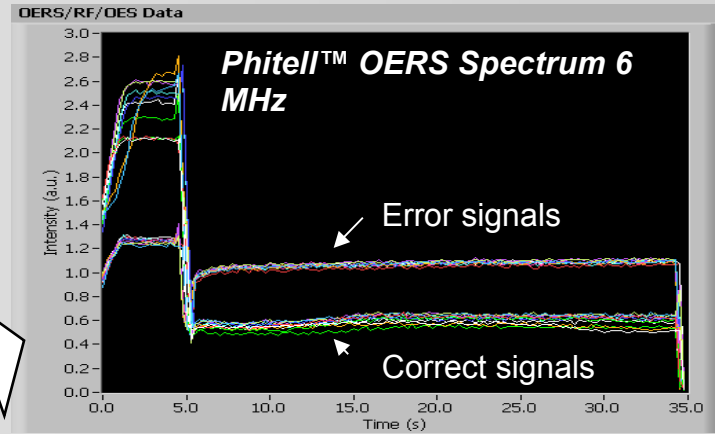
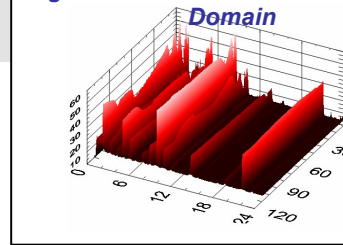
Correct signals

New frequency appears at 500 kHz only for faulty wafer

Fault Detection –Special Cause Variation



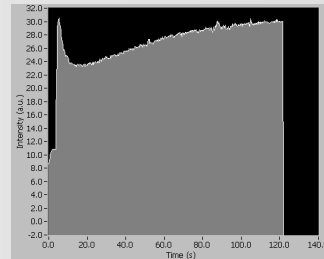
Light Modulation to Rich Frequency Domain



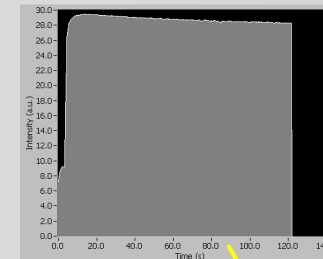
Incorrect recipe programming .. Phitell™ Detects Immediately faulty wafer production

Wet Clean / 1st Wafer Effects / Repeatability

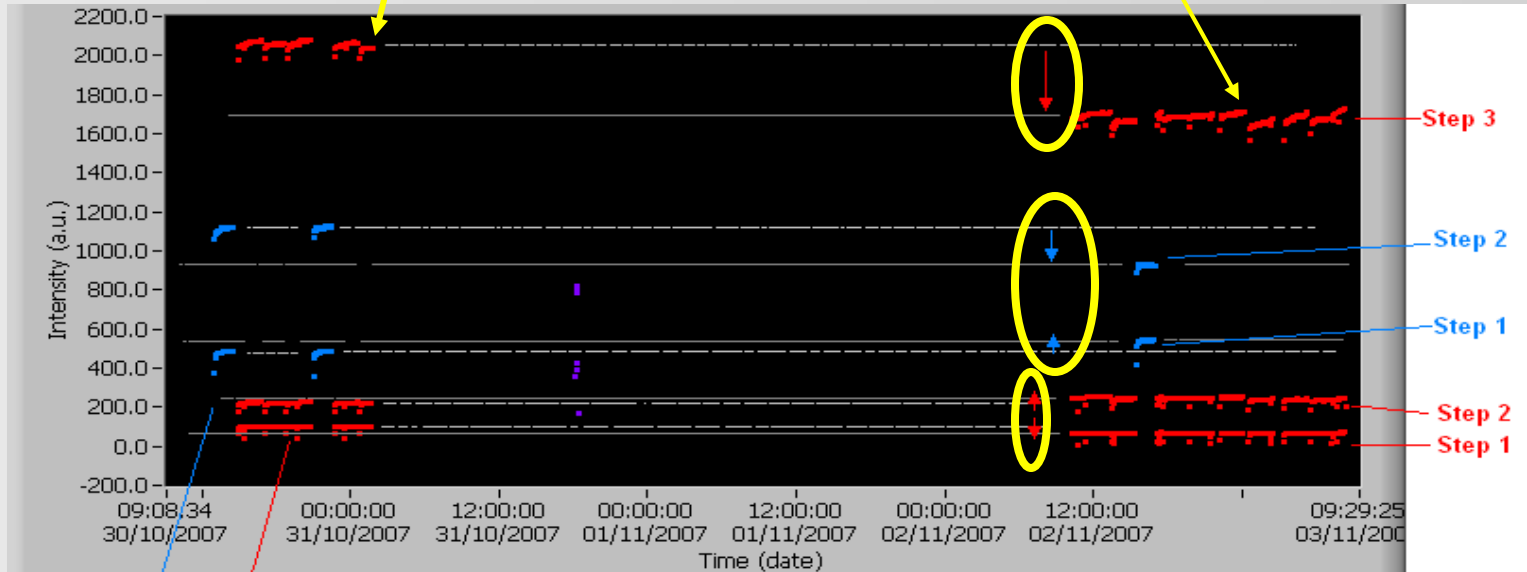
Pre Wet Clean



Area under curve per Wafer plotted before and after wet clean



Post Wet Clean

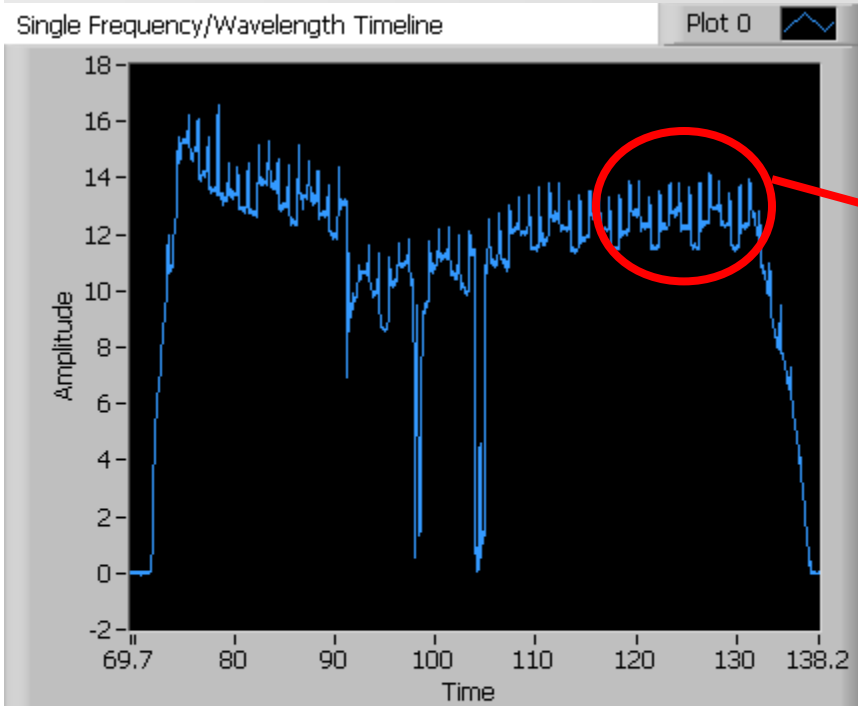


Recipe A

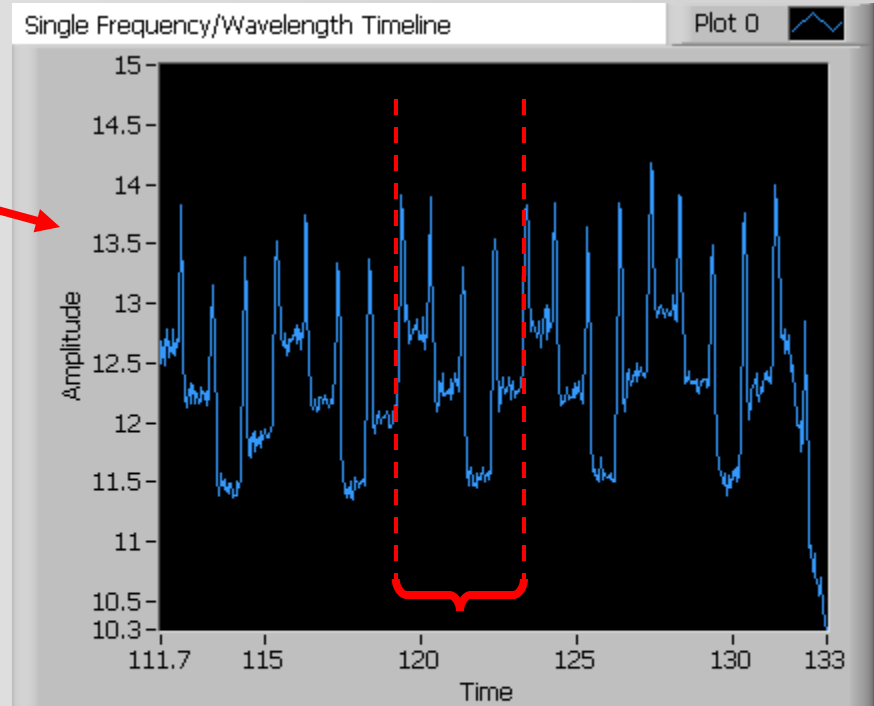
Recipe B

Process Changes, Repeatability & First Wafer Effects Clearly Demonstrated

Phitell™ Rotating Magnetic Field



Time signal at 8MHz from
OERS spectrum



***Rotating Magnetic Field cycle
(indicated above) variation
captured***

Phitell+Z™

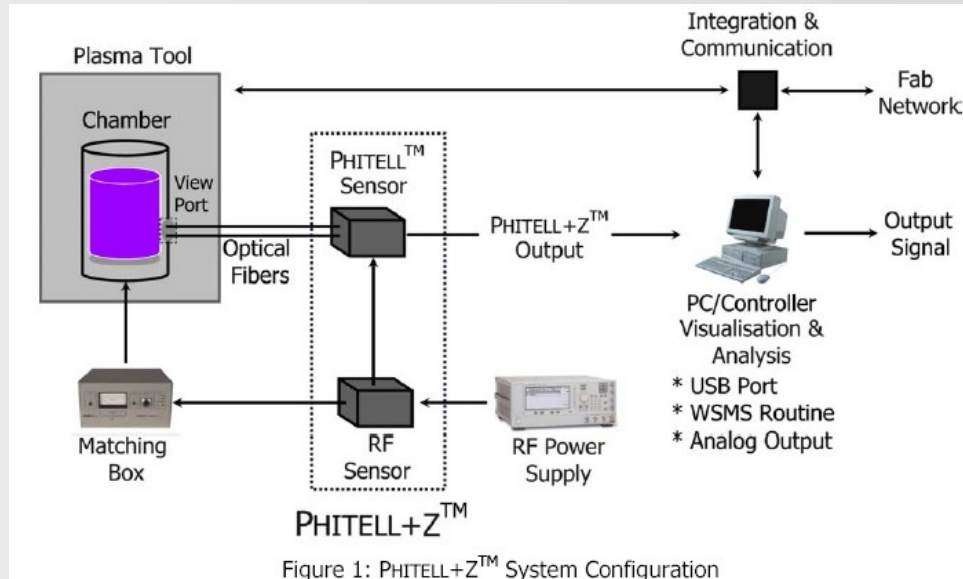
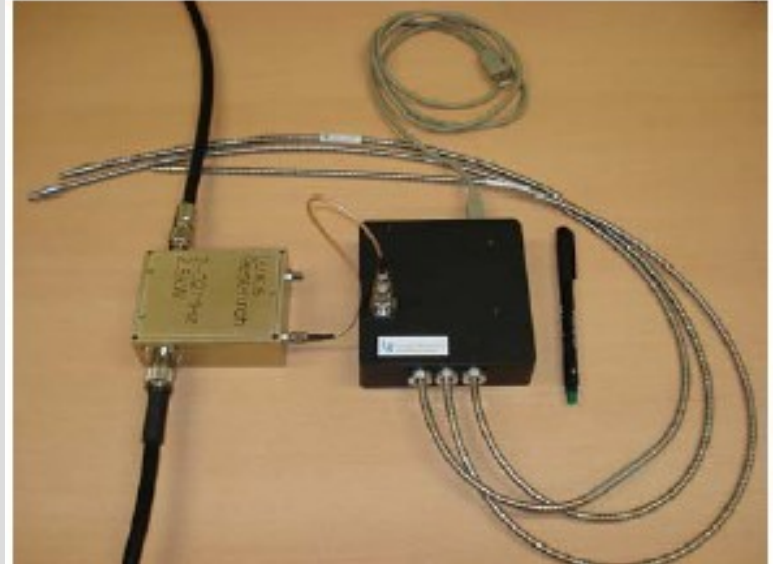


Figure 1: PHITELL+Z™ System Configuration



Employs Electrical Sensor
With Optional Combination With Optical Sensor
Accompanying Visualisation and Analysis Software

Primary Application Area – Arc Detection

Q & A

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