

Altis

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ETCH PROCESS MONITORING ON LOW OPEN AREA BY OPTICAL EMISSION SPECTROSCOPY (Endpoint Detection & Health Monitoring)

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**ARCSIS 12TH TECHNICAL &
SCIENTIFIC MEETING**



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- Altis
- Dry etch monitoring
 - critical step
 - low open area
- CCD (Charge-Coupled Device)
- OES (Optical emission spectroscopy) in-situ metrology
 - EPD (End point detection)
 - HM (Health monitoring)



2003 Essonne Nanopole



PROBEST UPSYS MECANOBLOC

Introduction

Methodology for Endpoint detection and health monitoring

Hardware and Fab's logistics

Endpoint detection

From Endpoint to Health Monitoring

Experimental results

EPD on Vias etch process (dual damascene)

Health Monitoring on vias etch / Chamber drift simulation

Health Monitoring on Contact etch process

Health Monitoring on Wet Clean recovery

Health Monitoring on Wet Clean management

Health Monitoring on tool kit comparison

Conclusion

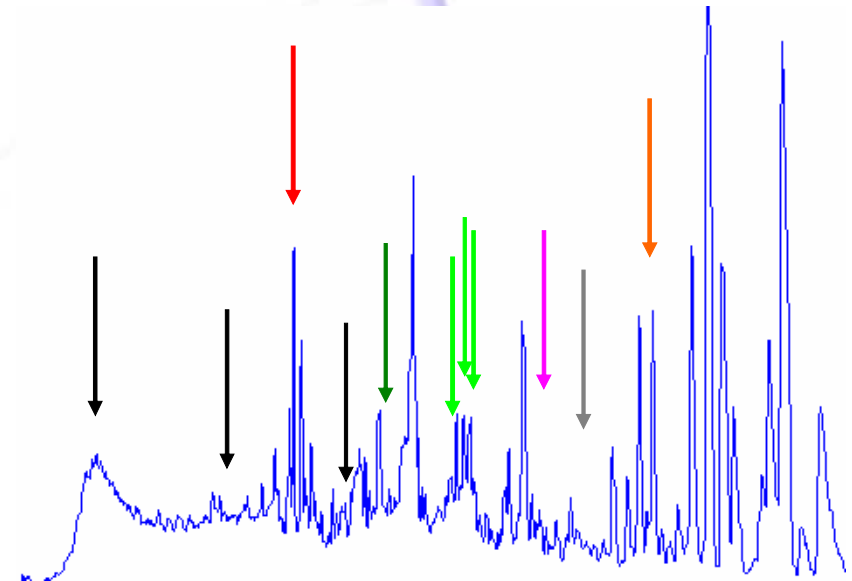
Advanced Process Control

- ❑ **End point as Standard Monitoring**
 - Increase yield and throughput
 - Process stability
 - Run to Run control
 - Misprocessing

- ❑ **Limitation of End point Monitoring**
 - Open area / device density
 - Selective chemistry
 - Tool
 - Magnetic field

Advanced Equipment Control

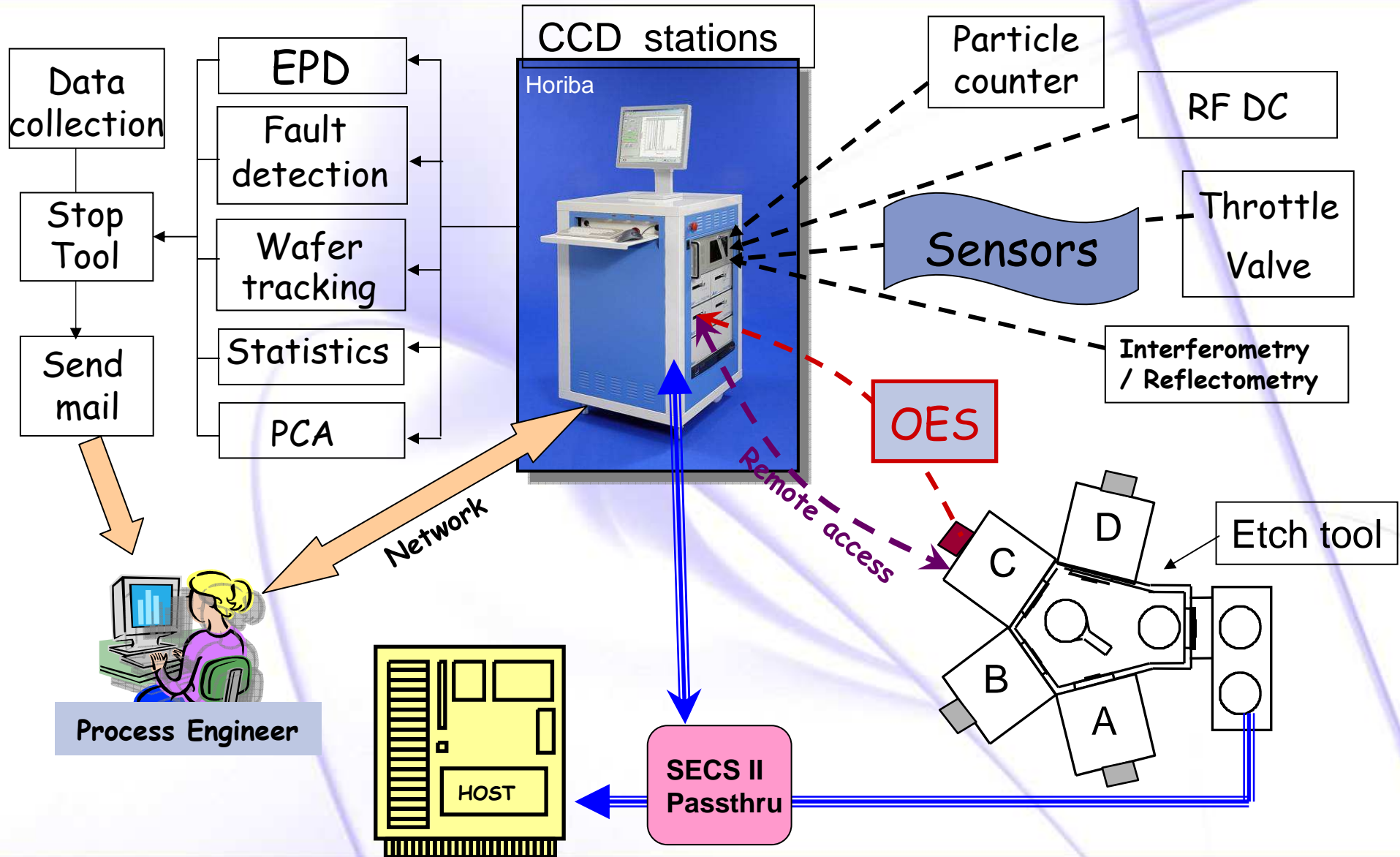
- ❑ **Health monitoring introduction**
 - Process characterization
 - Chamber characterization
 - EPD Complement or substitute



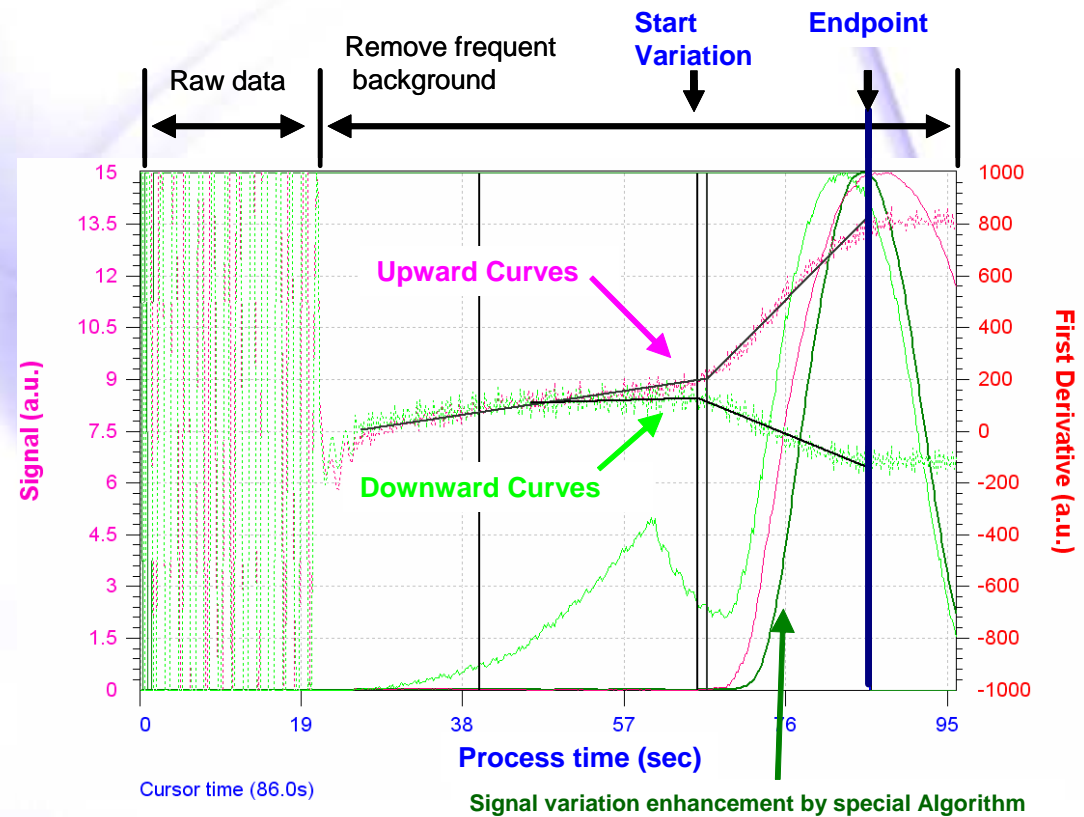
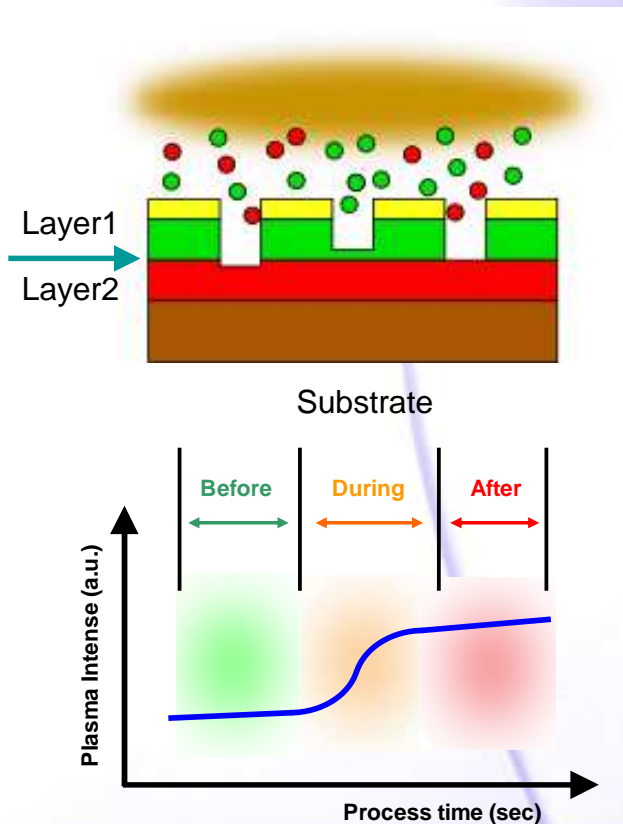
Typical CCD Spectrum

- ENDPOINT →
- Vacuum leak →
- Chemistry ratio →
- Chamber conditioning →
- Chamber Drift before Wet Clean →
- Bad Lithography →
- Micro-arcng →
- ...

- Introduction
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- Experimental results
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- ❑ EPD based on Optical emission spectroscopy
 - ❑ Transition between 2 levels
 - ❑ Only specific wavelengths are concerned
 - ❑ Engineering tool: Recipe designer (semi automatic wavelengths extraction)
 - ❑ Production tool: Sigma-P



❑ **Advanced Endpoint Process Control:**

Fully Automated Endpoint/Run to run control/Fault Detection Classification to improve yield and increase productivity in semiconductor manufacturing.

❑ **General monitoring for plasma dry etch plasma**

Data collection, data analysis, comparison using internal emission library and spectra reference, process identification, uniformity control. Various functions like trends, ratios, differences, average, standard deviation, etc. can be used..

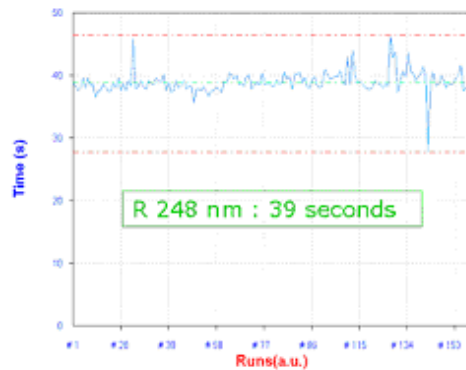
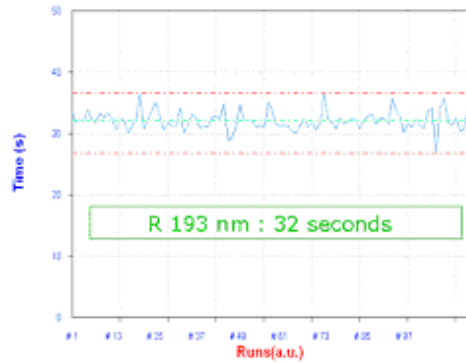
❑ **Chamber health Monitoring:**

- Chamber cleaning
- Chamber conditioning to avoid first wafer effect
- Chamber matching and troubleshooting
- Chamber gas leak detection or gas purity control
- Preventive maintenance (Wet Clean)
- Unexpected events (arcing , ...)

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Altis EPD on vias Etch process

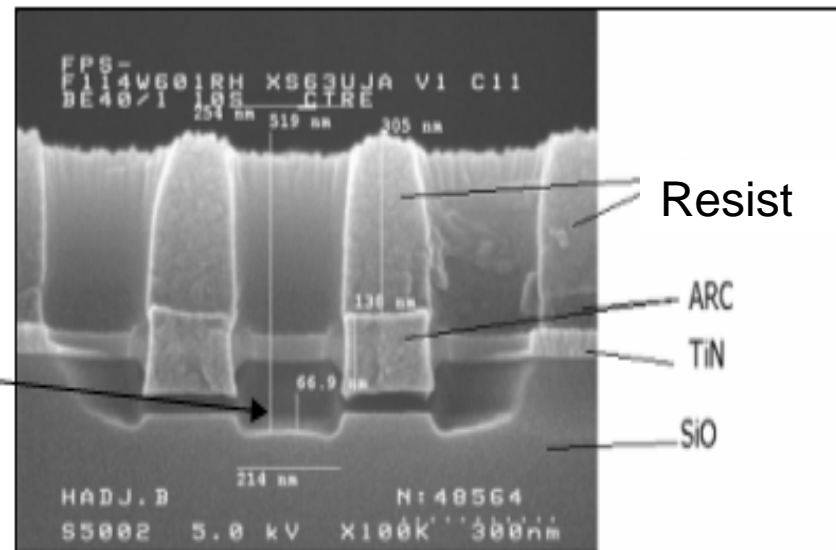
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Resist 193 & 248 nm statistic results

- Difference of thickness is visible with endpoint time.
- With a 193 nm resist, earlier endpoint
- EPD validation: SEM cross section:

EPD



Altis Health Monitoring / Chamber drift simulation

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Health Monitoring on as etch process (Partial VIA step):

- Chemistry ratio
- Power
- Pressure
- Leak
- ...

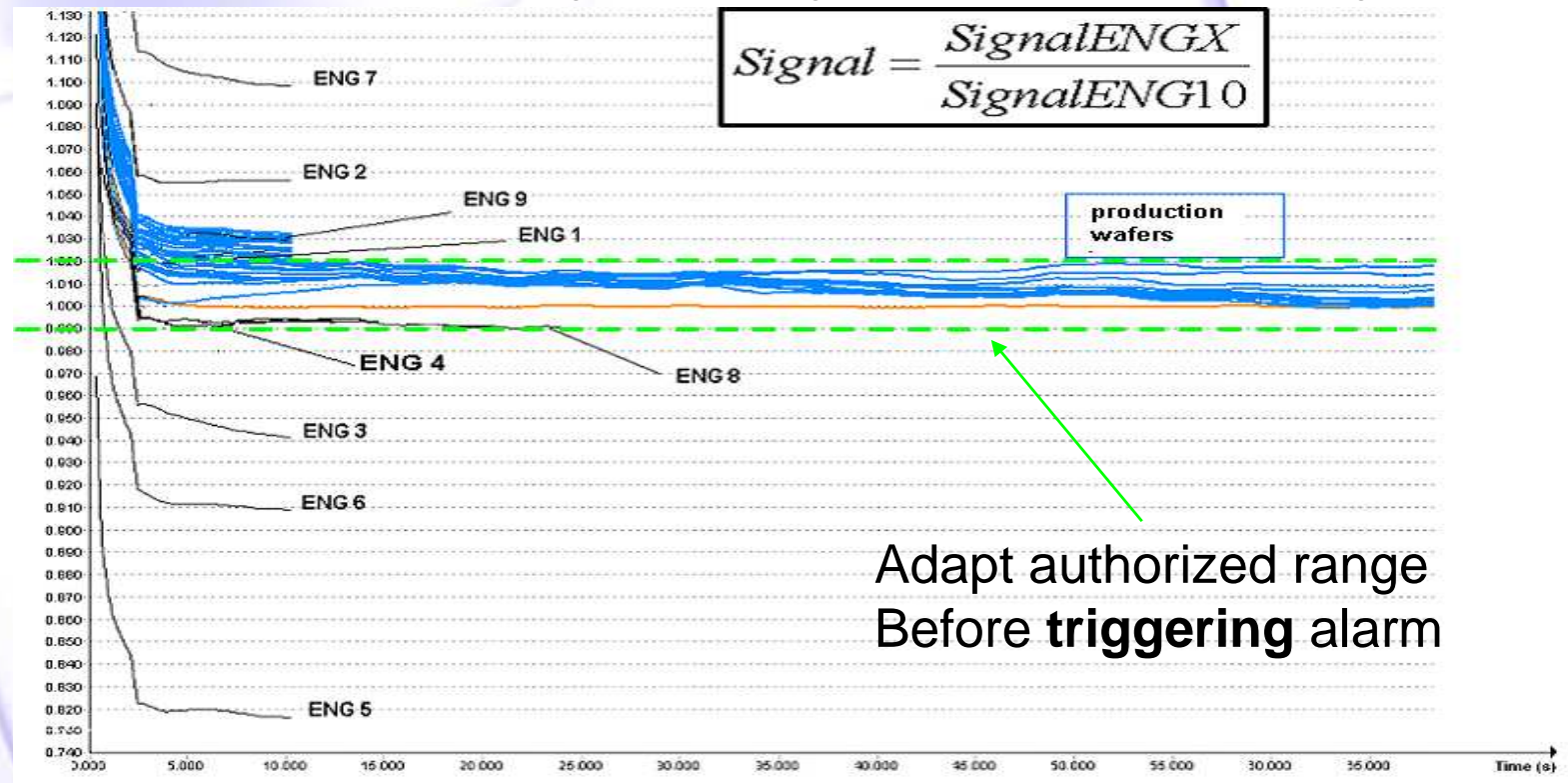
Wafers	Parameters
ENG1	GAP : +5 mm
ENG2	O2 : - 4 sccm
ENG3	O2 : + 2 sccm
ENG4	Top Power : - 200 W
ENG5	Top Power : + 200 W
ENG6	Pressure : + 10 mT
ENG7	Pressure : - 10 mT
ENG8	C5F8 : + 3 sccm
ENG9	C5F8 : - 3 sccm

ENG10 is reference process

Health Monitoring algorithms are able to discriminate miss-process (even without managing endpoint)
=> CVD, ETCH, Cleaning applications

Wavelength to wavelength ratio on a defined spectra range

$$\text{Signal} = \frac{\text{SignalENGX}}{\text{SignalENG10}}$$



Altis Health Monitoring Example on CONTACT etch

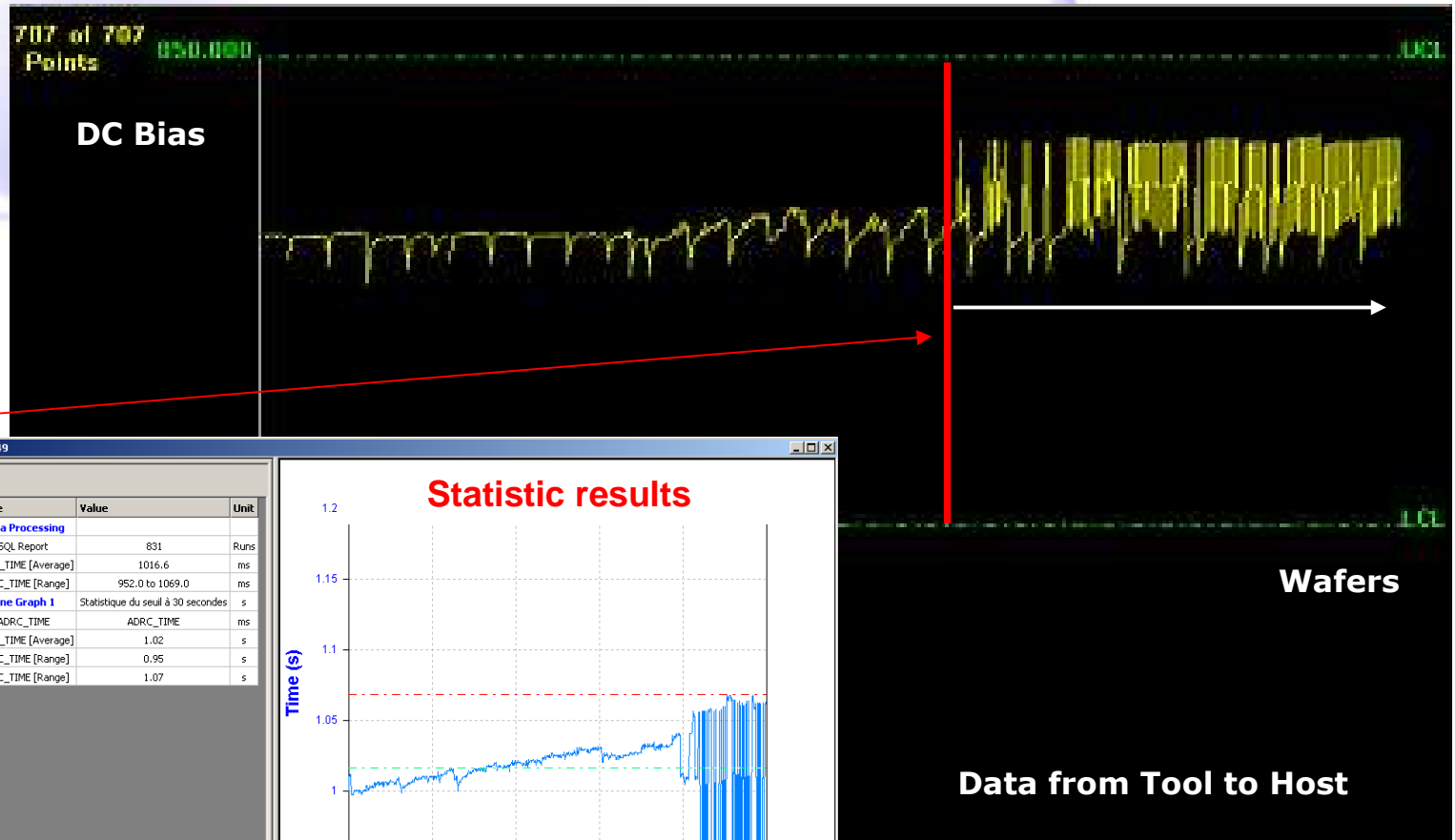
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Health Monitoring algorithms are able to detect chamber drift (even without managing endpoint)
=> CVD, ETCH, Cleaning applications

- Production Mode
- Contact etch (CA),
- Health Monitoring goal is to control etch chamber evolution (polymerization) between two wet cleans and detect the tool drifts.
- On this picture: DC bias instability of the electric signal due to defect parts.

=>
IMMEDIATE HM action to stop production

=>
Wet Clean



Color	Name	Value	Unit
Data Processing			
	SQL Report	831	Runs
	ADRC_TIME [Average]	1016.6	ms
	ADRC_TIME [Range]	952.0 to 1069.0	ms
5	Line Graph 1	Statistique du seuil à 30 secondes	s
	ADRC_TIME	ADRC_TIME	ms
	ADRC_TIME [Average]	1.02	s
	ADRC_TIME [Range]	0.95	s
	ADRC_TIME [Range]	1.07	s

Altis Health Monitoring Example on Wet Clean Recovery

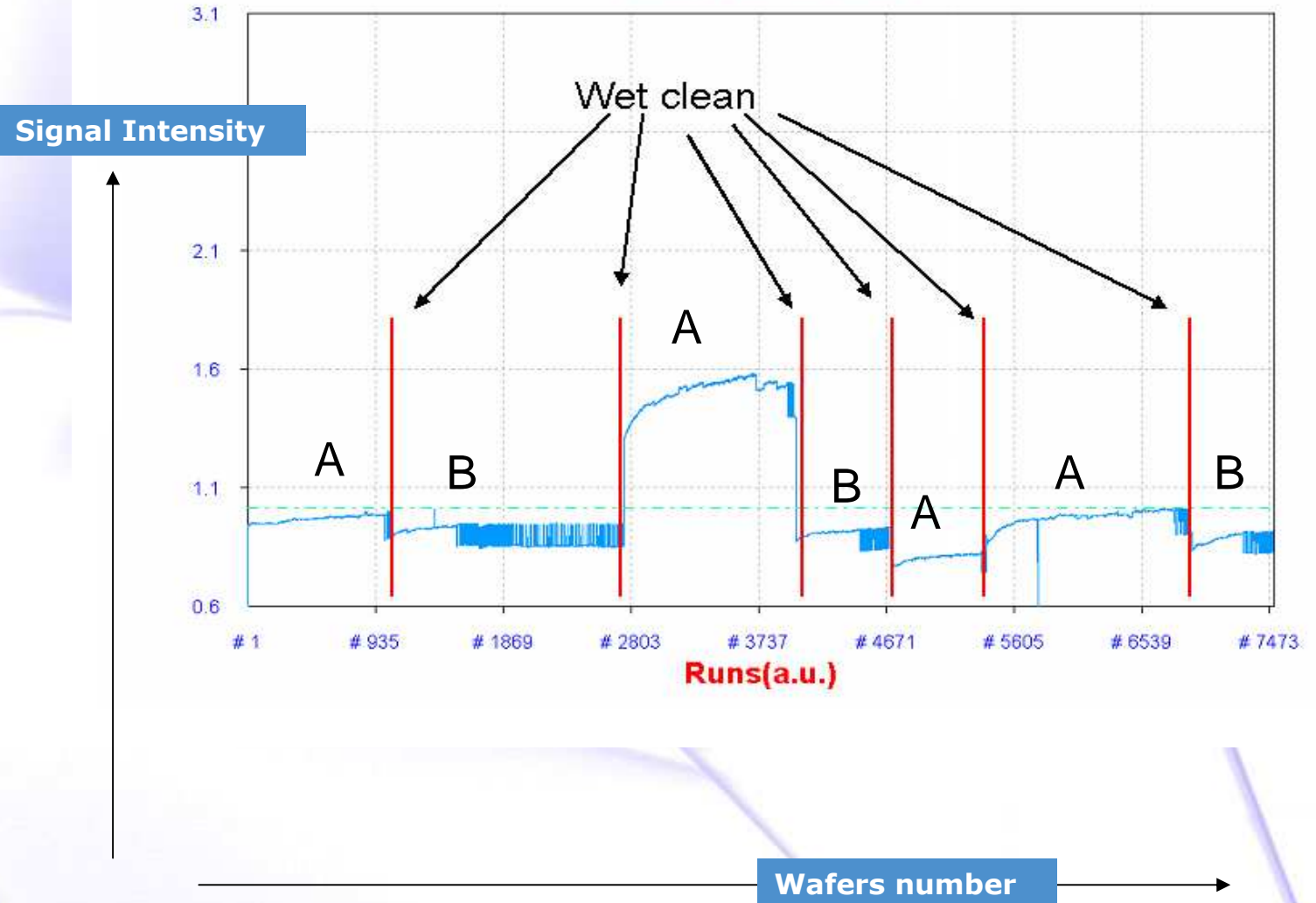
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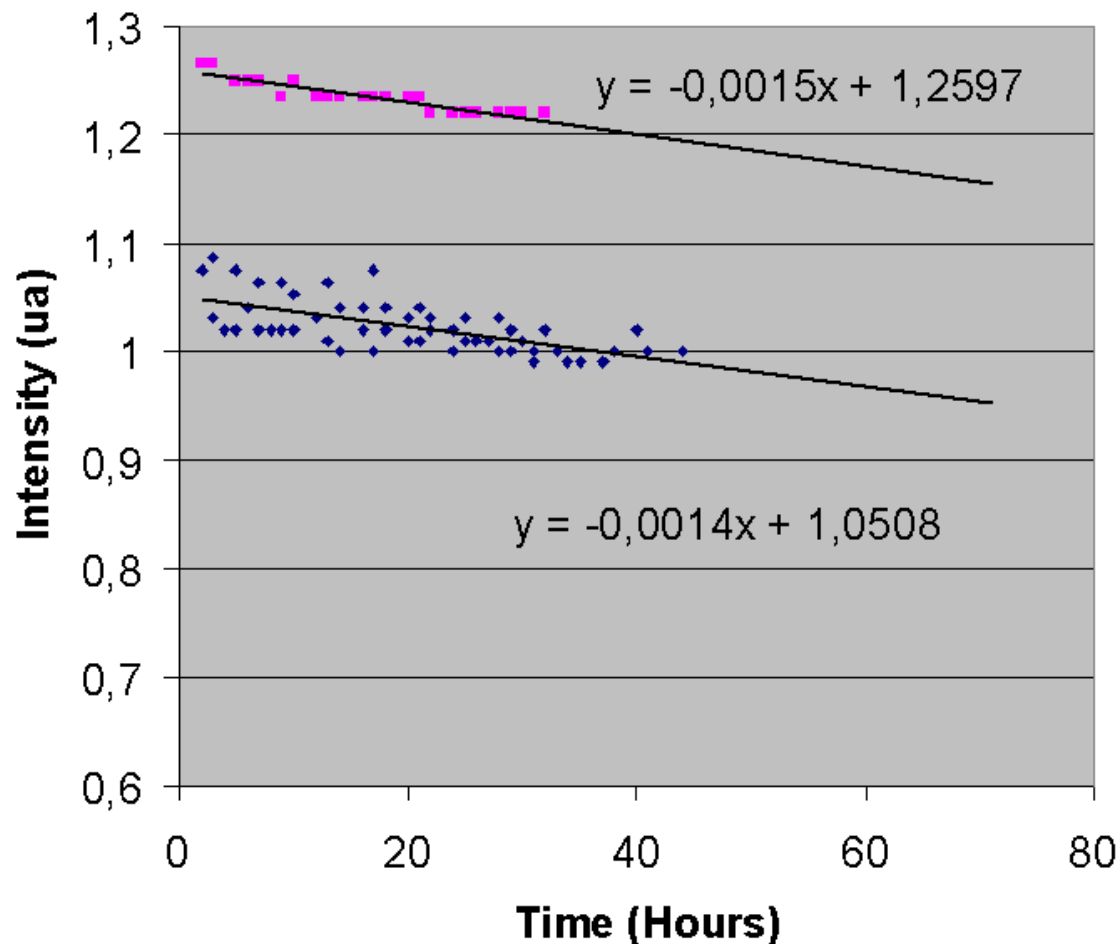
- Statistic results on about 7500 wafers (with 6 wet cleans).

- Depending on kits type, chamber life time is different

- After each Wet Clean, the signal doesn't start with the same intensity,
=> so Wet Clean procedure must be modified to obtain better reproducibility

Statistic result





- Kit 1
- ◆ Kit 2

Chamber conditioning
Evolution versus RF hours
On 2 different kits

→ Linear and similar
polymerization trends

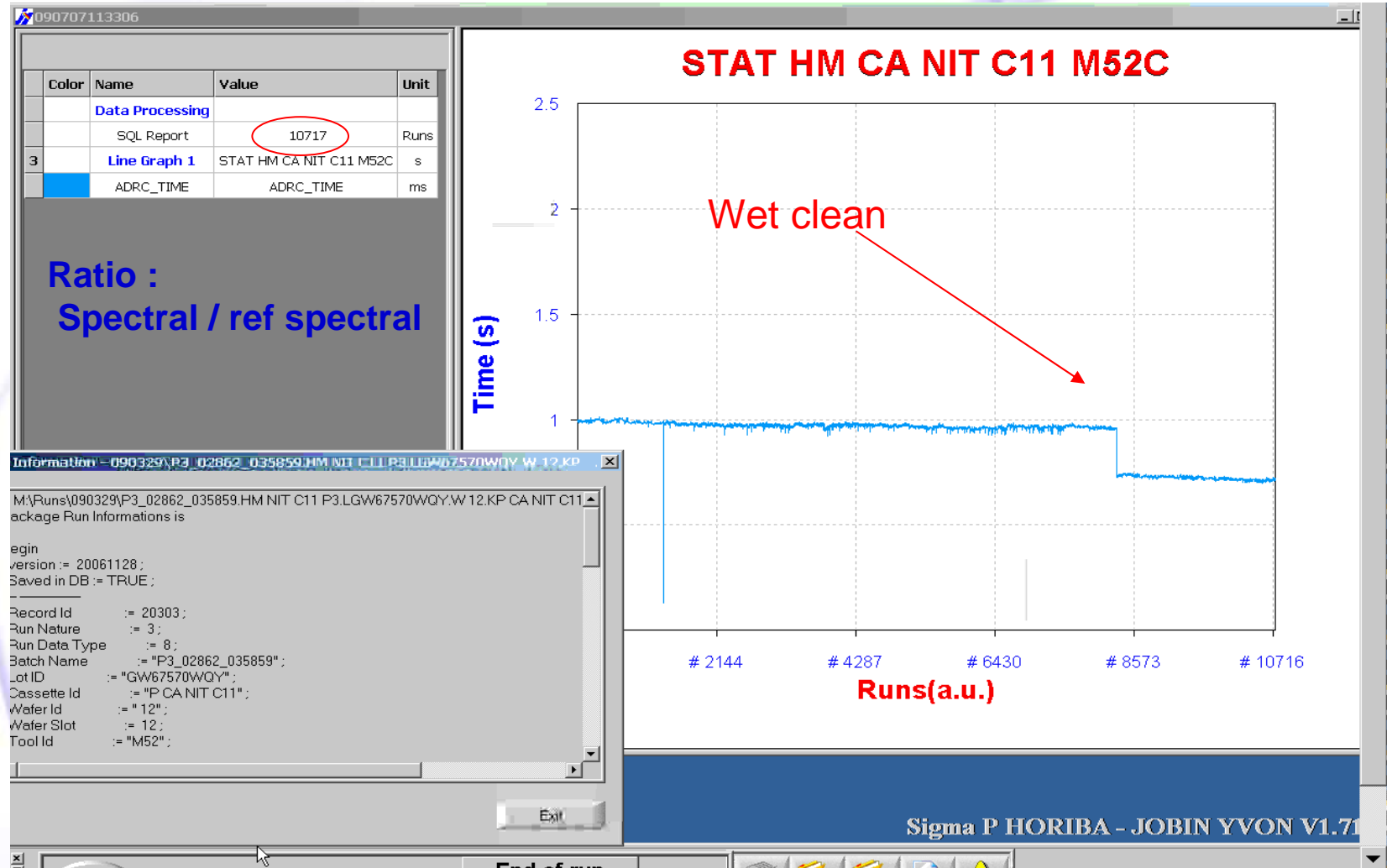
→ Tools clogging detection

→ Wet clean prediction

Altis Health Monitoring example on Wet Clean management

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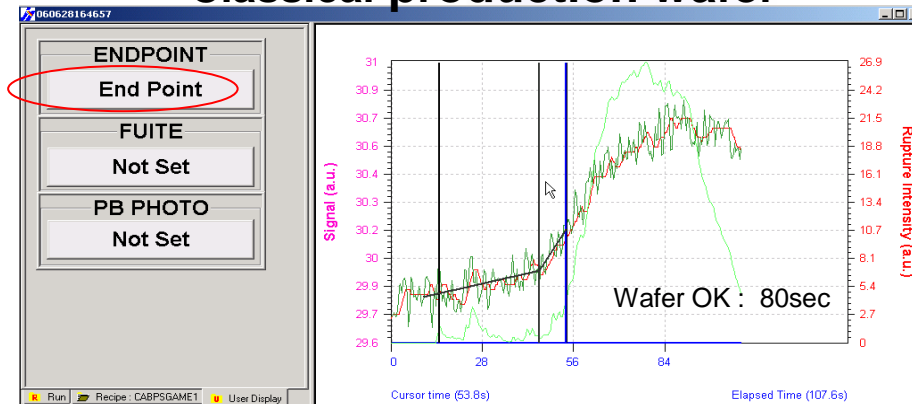
- Statistic results on about 10000 wafers
- Slow decrease of Signal/Ref due to chamber life duration
- Step is due to Wet Clean (WC) : Optical Signal after wet clean is different => Post WC Characterization needed to restart chamber in a standard mode



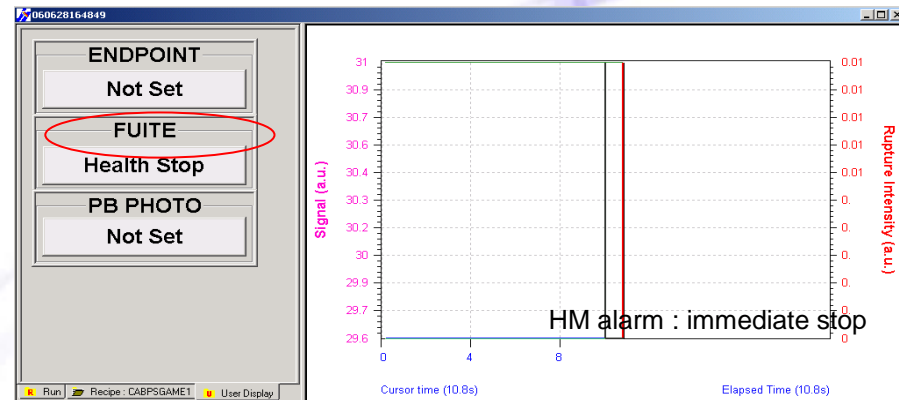
Altis Health monitoring / Missprocess

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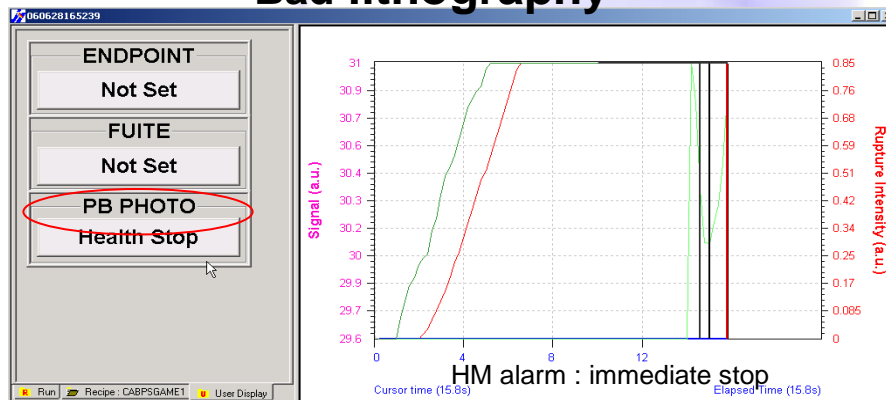
Classical production wafer



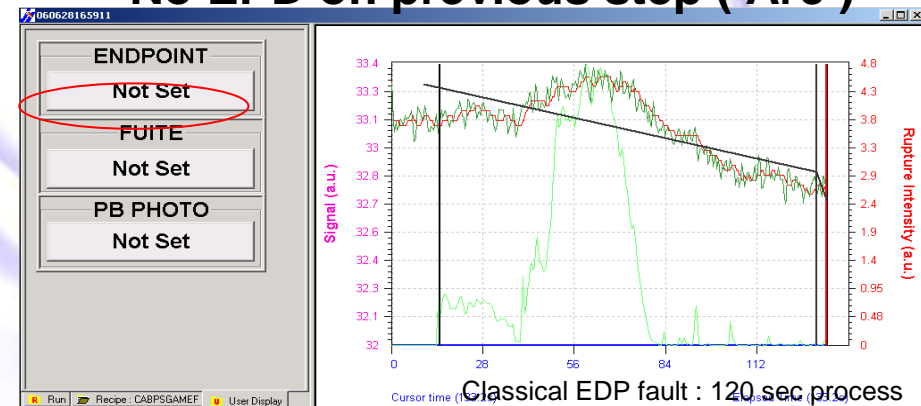
N2 leak



Bad lithography



No EPD on previous step (Arc)



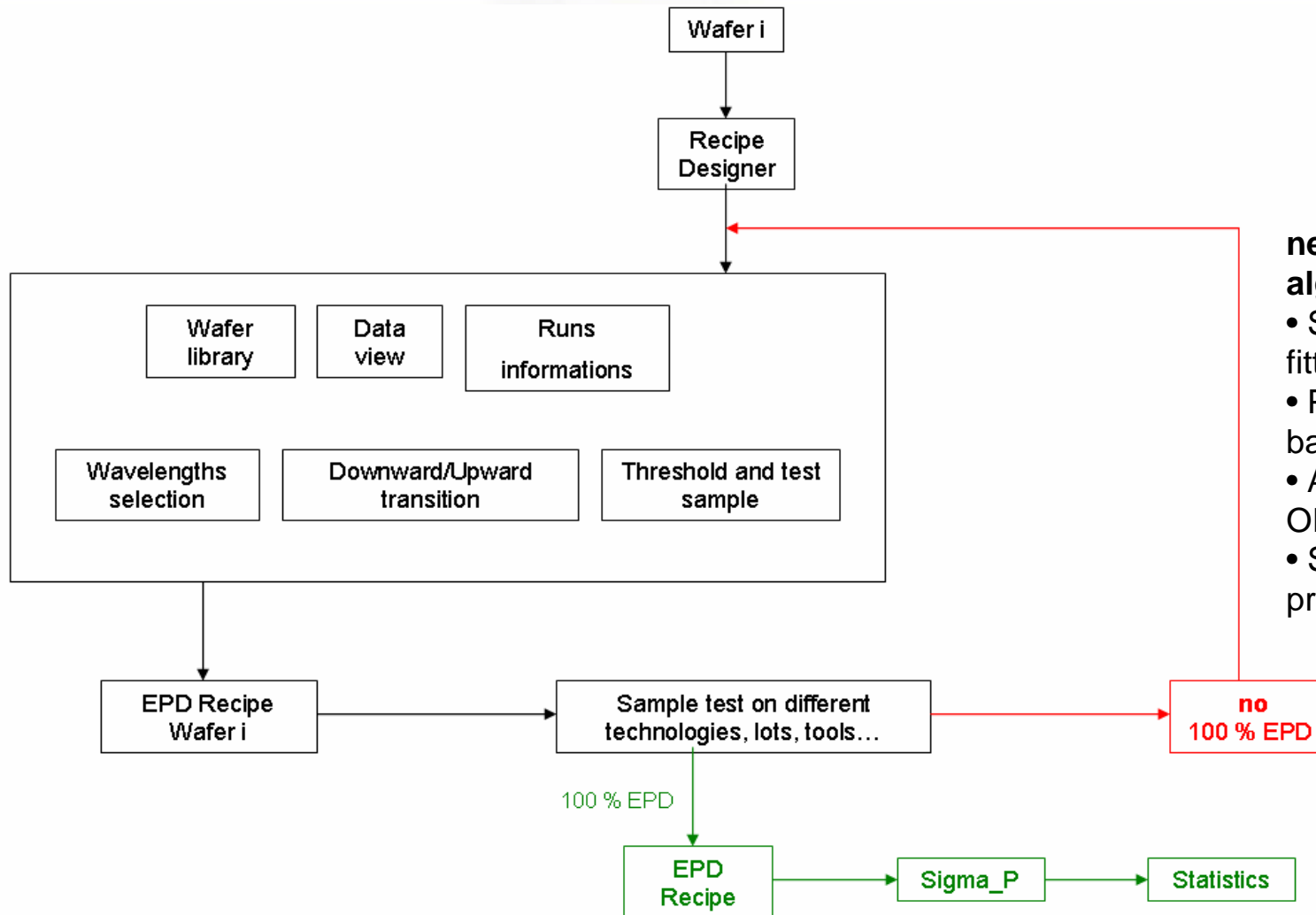
On production process flow, simultaneous EPD and HM analysis:
 Possible immediate stop at the beginning of the process in case of HM alarm
 HM library: Immediate diagnostic of the missprocess

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- Monitoring Plasma process is often extremely challenging due to low open area ($< 2\%$), high selective chemistry, wet clean management, polymerization...
- Even if endpoint cannot be raised, Health Monitoring allows to manage chamber life duration and process drift to avoid miss-processing and trigger alarm if necessary.
 - **Reduce chamber characterization**
 - **Chamber life duration optimization (W/C / parts)**
 - **Stop tool in case of chamber drift (parameters, conditioning, leak)**
 - **Save production wafers with process abort**
- In order to achieve Health Monitoring on production environment, optical path from chamber to OES system must be mastered and reproducible chamber to chamber and Wet Clean after Wet Clean: post Wet Clean characterization

- ❑ **Thanks to the different contributors**

■ **BACK UP**



new proprietary mathematical algorithms:

- Slope change using kinetic trend fitting
- Periodic component filtering based on wavelet theory
- Application on the fly at each new OES spectrum acquisition
- Statistic study of rupture presence probability.