



Inline Metrology Overview and Challenges

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Metrology Module - STMicroelectronics Crolles

3DAM Workshop - March 2019



ST Crolles Manufacturing and R&D Sites



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- InLine Metrology Main Quality Criteria
- InLine Metrology Challenges & Trends

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- InLine Metrology Challenges & Trends

InLine Metrology Main Criteria

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Accuracy & Precision

6 σ

Sensitivity & Capability

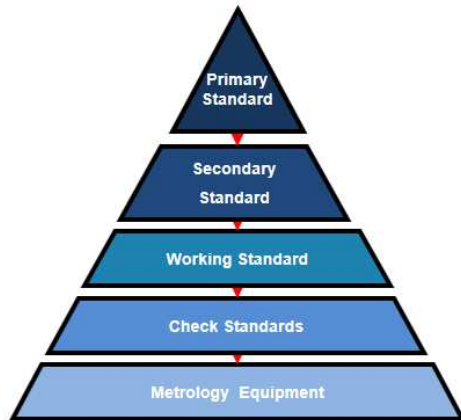
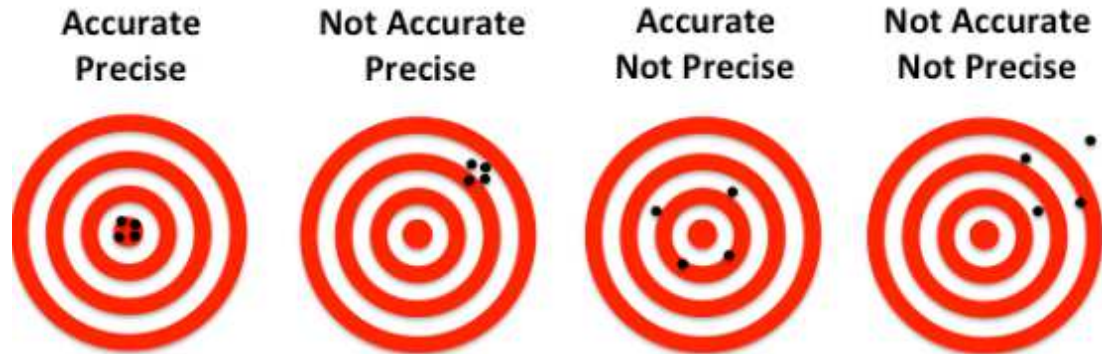


Robustness & Productivity



**ISO9001 & IATF
for automotive industries**

Accuracy & Precision

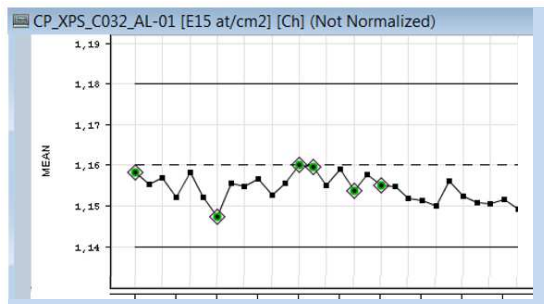


■ **Accuracy :**

- Inline measurement processes are at the limit of physics
- Suffering from the lack of available reference standards
- Alternative is to rely on cross correlation & sponsor academic collaboration

• **Precision (Repeatability & Reproducibility) :**

- Metrology variability budget requested to be minimum versus process variation to insure proper process control
- Drastic Control of metrology Equipment precision:
 - Ex: Smallest quantity Al layer in HKMG : 1.2 A +/- 0.4 A



Metrology Monitoring Control Chart

InLine Metrology Main Criteria

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Accuracy & Precision

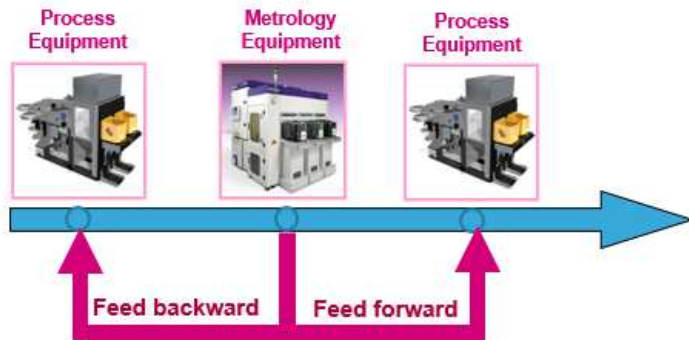
6 σ

Sensitivity & Capability



Robustness & Productivity

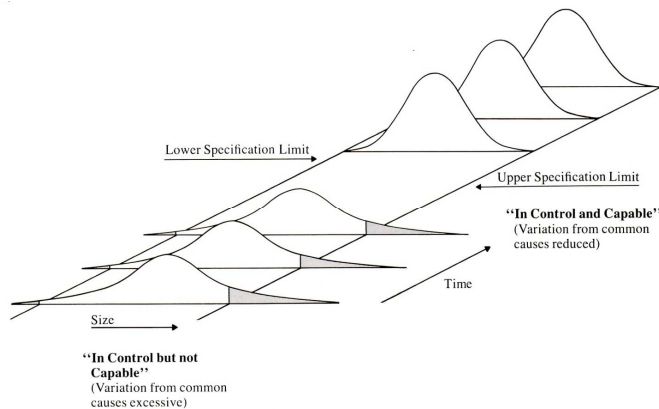
Advanced Process Control (APC)



• Sensitivity :

- Metrology provides judgment on lot, DOE, OPC, process window, engineering optimisation, equipment qualification...
- Small modification in process can have a high impact on model or image quality due to its extreme sensitivity
- Feed forward and backward → direct impact of metrology data quality on process readjustment

• Capability (Precision/Tolerance Ratio) :



- Process capability (Cpk indicator) is a ratio which compares the process spread to the width of the specification tolerance
- The observed Cpk can be directly impacted by the Metrology individual or fleet variability
- Individual Stability and Alignment between Metrology systems are direct contributors of the observed Process capability

$$\sigma_{Observed}^2 = \sigma_{process}^2 + \sigma_{Measurement}^2$$

InLine Metrology Main Criteria

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Accuracy & Precision

6 σ

Sensitivity & Capability



Robustness & Productivity



Robustness & Productivity

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- **Robustness :**

- Continuous optimization of hardware & recovery intervention to increase Uptime and Overall Equipment Efficiency (OEE).
- Suffering from the lack of FDC (Fault Detection Control) compatibility for early detection.


- **Throughput :**

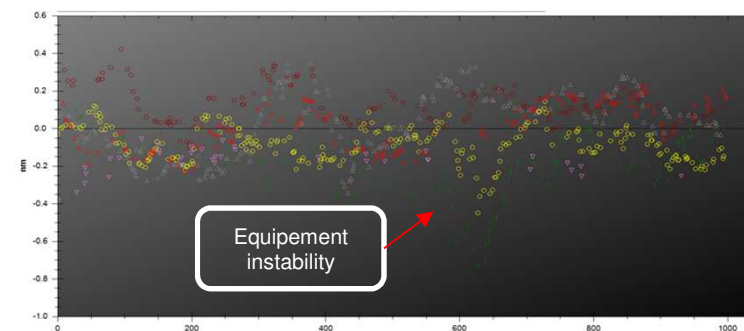
- Strong difference versus techniques (image, model based...) and environment (air, ultra vacuum...).
- Fitting sequence being the limited factor for overall measurement process duration.

- **Matching :**

- Drastic requirement for alignment of readings between multiple metrology equipment.
- Target for Metrology mismatching < 10% process variation.



 *Use of monitoring wafer over thickness metrology fleet*
life.augmented



Use of production data through multi parameter variance analysis decomposition
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- InLine Metrology Main Quality Criteria
- InLine Metrology Challenges & Trends

InLine Metrology Challenges & Trends

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Advanced Methods



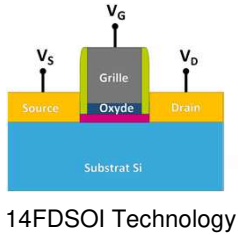
Time to solution



Bridge with domains



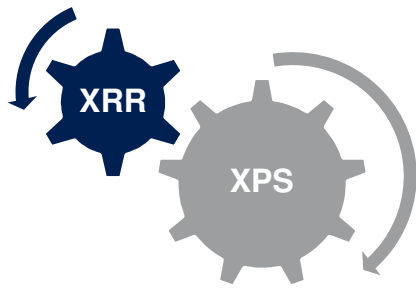
Industry 4.0



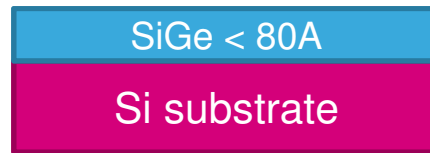
Advanced Methods

Hybrid metrology : getting more than the sum of data

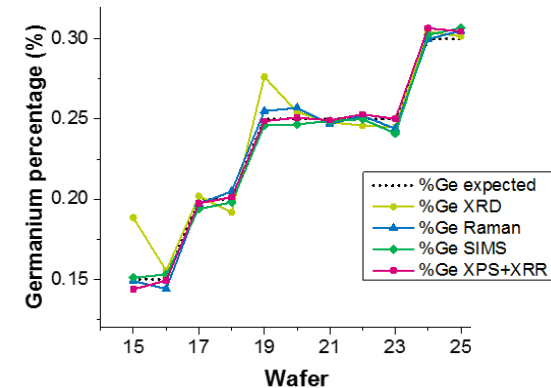
• Channel SiGe Channel layer :



➔ Access to Thickness and %Ge

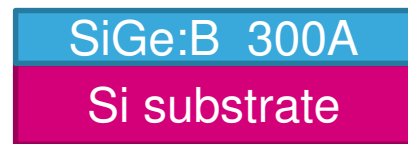
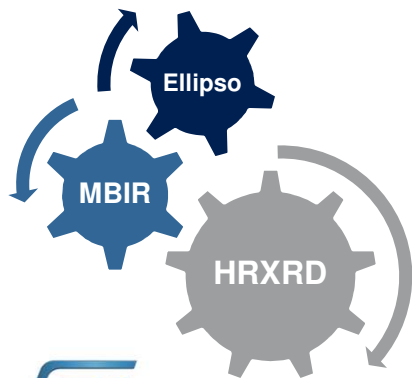


Single SiGe/Si ultra thin layer



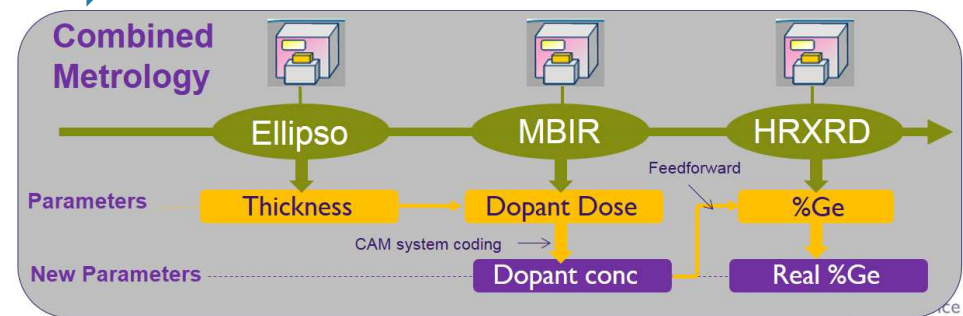
Ref: L. Fauquier and al. Proceedings ISTD/ICSI Conference Japan 2016

• Raised Source Drain Doped SiGe layer :



Highly doped SiGe/Si layer

➔ Access to Thickness, doping and %Ge



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Ref: D. Le Cunff and al. Journal of Micro/Nanolithography, MEMS and MOEMS, Vol 13 (4), 041402, 2014

Hybrid Metrology

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- Many publications reported combining SEMCD, AFM, Scatterometry for CD measurement ...
- Different level of Hybridization implementation (from feed forward to ...offline complex fitting algorithms using combined spectra)
- Hybrid Metrology proven to be beneficial in some cases but conclusions are application dependent
- Measurement error is propagating along the measurement chain
- Hybrid metrology implementation requires standardization and common protocol for exchange of data/spectra between metrology suppliers → Not easy to achieve
- Strong IT development needed but no clear ROI to push further so far

InLine Metrology Challenges & Trends

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Advanced Methods



Time to solution

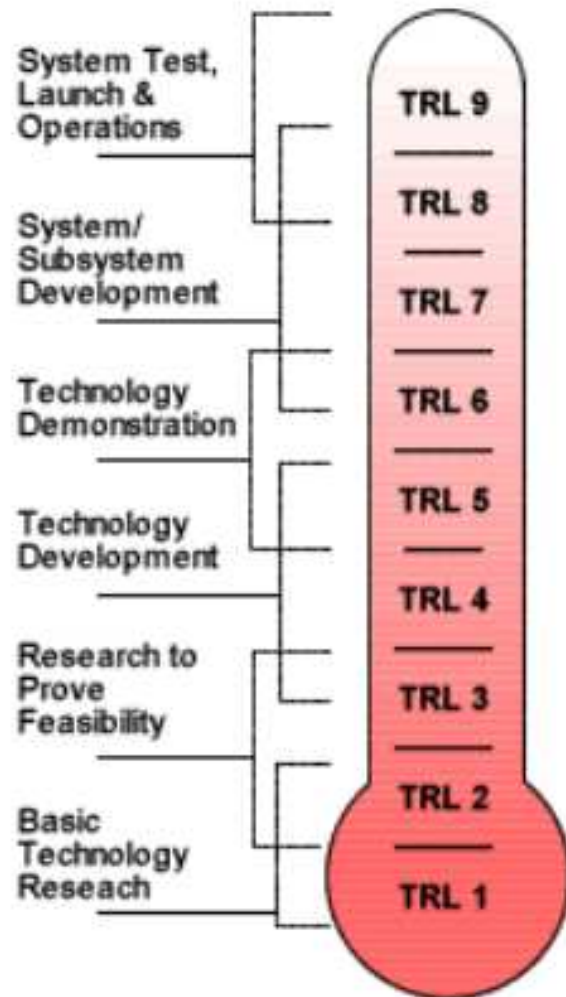


Bridge with domains



Industry 4.0

TRL: Technology Readiness Level



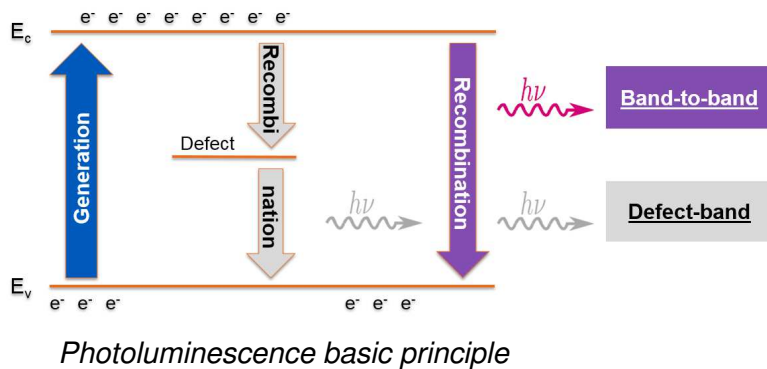
- New key characteristics are needed to be controlled inline. In some cases, there is no existing metrology solution in the market.
- Metrology needs to maintain technology watch activities and strong collaboration with key suppliers to be capable to quickly respond to this need with an industrial solution
- European programs and Joint Development Program are favorable environment to test innovative techniques in a 2 or 3 years time frame period



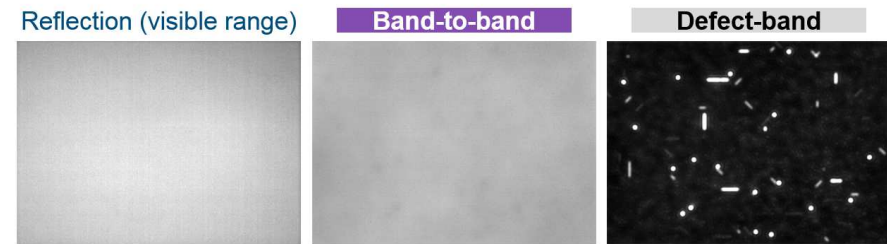
Time to solution

Transfer of specific lab technique to industrial environment

- **Photoluminescence Imaging: buried dislocation detection**



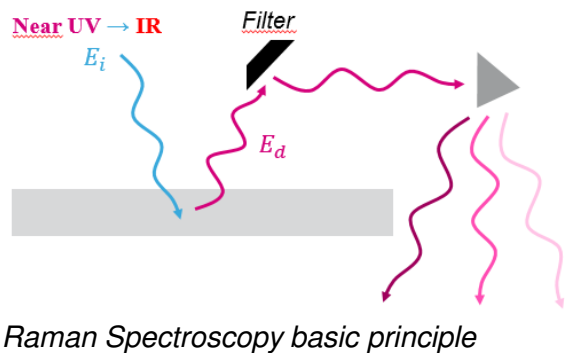
Only non destructive technique able to detect buried dislocations



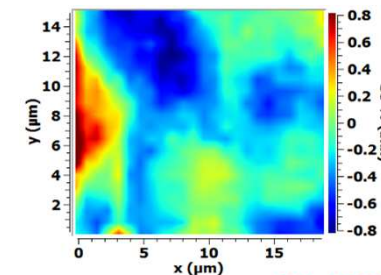
Si sample with buried dislocations intentionally created using P implant (6E13 at/cm² @ 1.39MeV) + recovery anneal – PL acquisition time ~3s

* R. Duru and al. IEEE/SEMI proceedings ASMC Conference 2017

- **Raman Spectroscopy : Ge composition ultrathin SiGe/Si**



Only non destructive technique to provide Ge% with few μm resolution



* A. Durand and al. E-MRS Spring Meeting (May 26-30, 2014, Lille, France)

InLine Metrology Challenges & Trends

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Advanced Methods



Time to solution



Bridge with domains

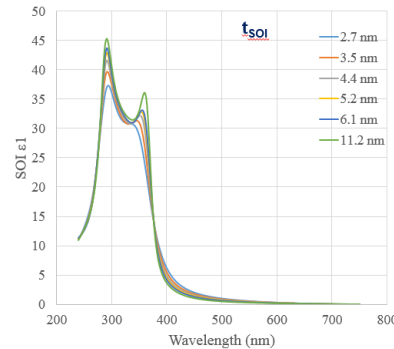


Industry 4.0

Dielectric constant: Ellipsometry

Ultra Thin SOI layer

- Ellipsometry results: ϵ dielectric function is modified for ultra thin SOI layer



$$\epsilon_r = \epsilon_1 + i\epsilon_2$$

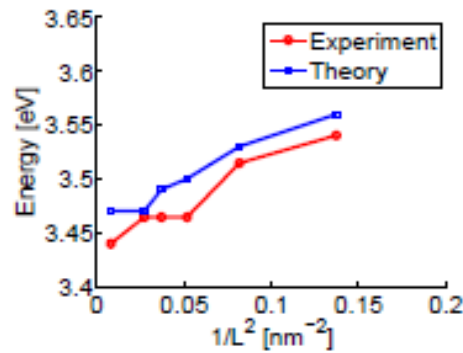
$$\epsilon_1 = n^2 - k^2 \quad \epsilon_2 = 2nk$$

$$\epsilon = 1 - \frac{e^2 \hbar}{\epsilon_0 \Omega} \sum_{c,v,k} \frac{f_{cv}}{E_{cv}} \left[\frac{1}{\hbar\omega - E_{cv} + i\eta} - \frac{1}{\hbar\omega + E_{cv} + i\eta} \right]$$

* L. Schneider and al. Proceedings IEEE/SEMI ASMC Conference (May 4-6, 2015, Saratoga Springs, NY, USA)

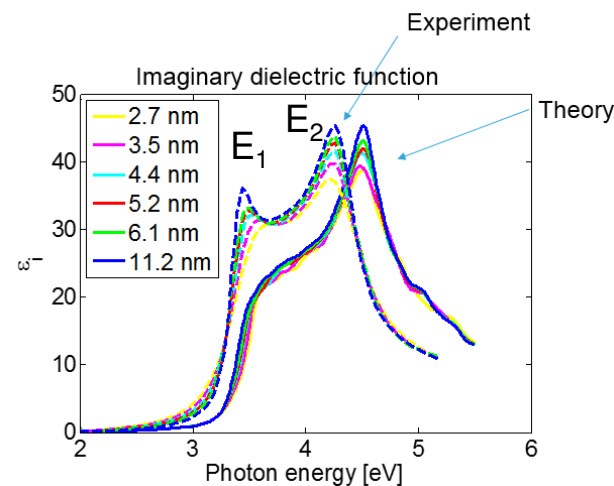
- Physical simulation of optical properties through tight binding model

Blue shift in E_1 compatible with Quantum confinement

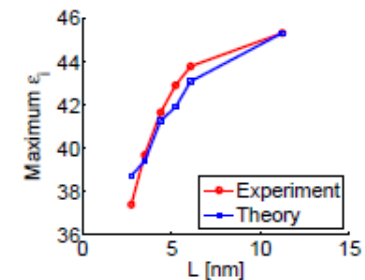


$$\Delta E = E_{Gap}^{SOI} - E_{Gap}^{bulk} = \frac{(\pi \hbar)^2}{2m^* L^2}$$

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Decrease in intensity of E_2 : indirect gap in X in Brillouin Zone



* C. Kratochvil and al. Solid-State Electronics, Volume 129, March 2017 p 93-96

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Local Strain: HRXRD

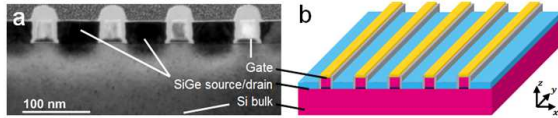
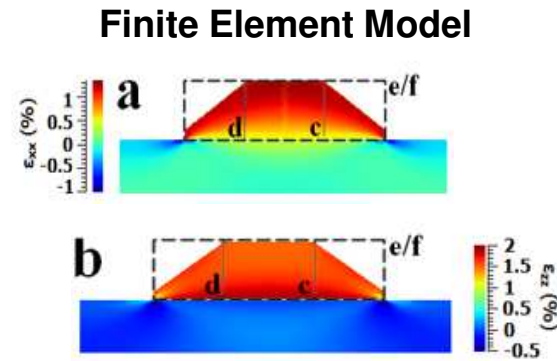
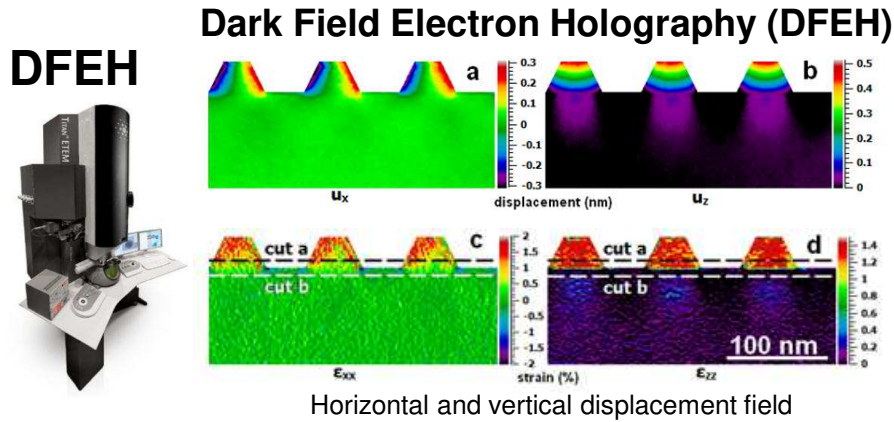
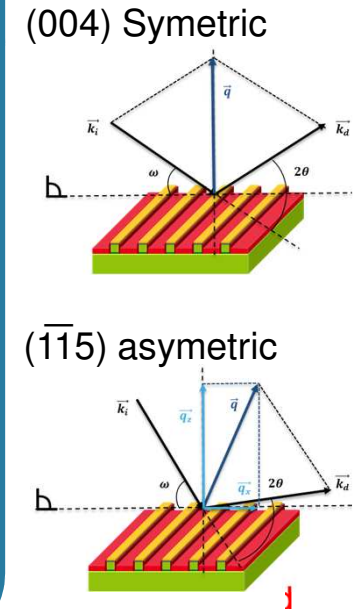
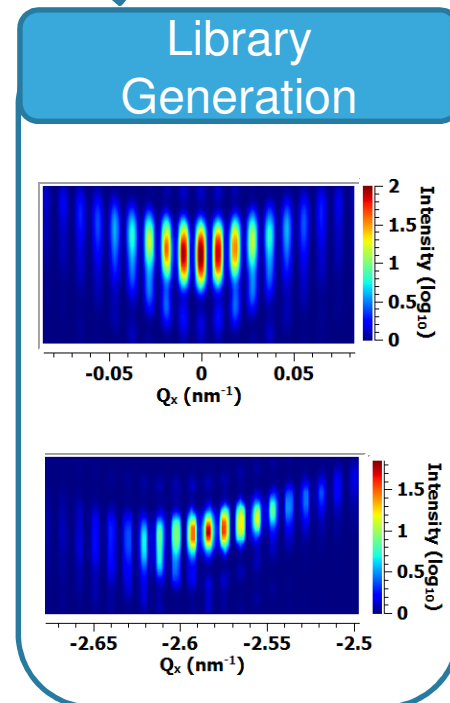
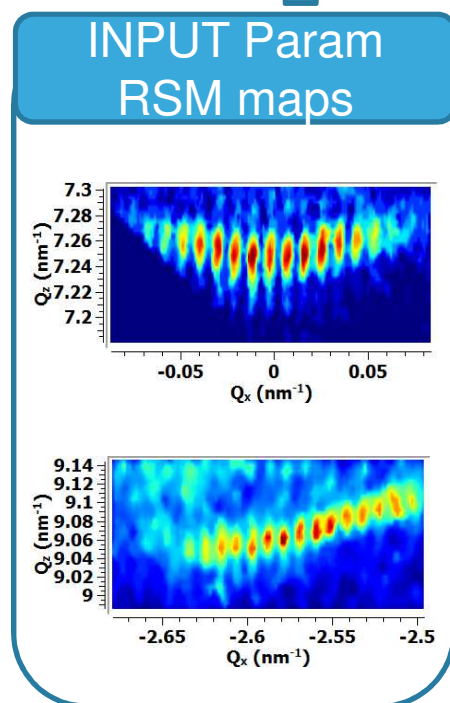
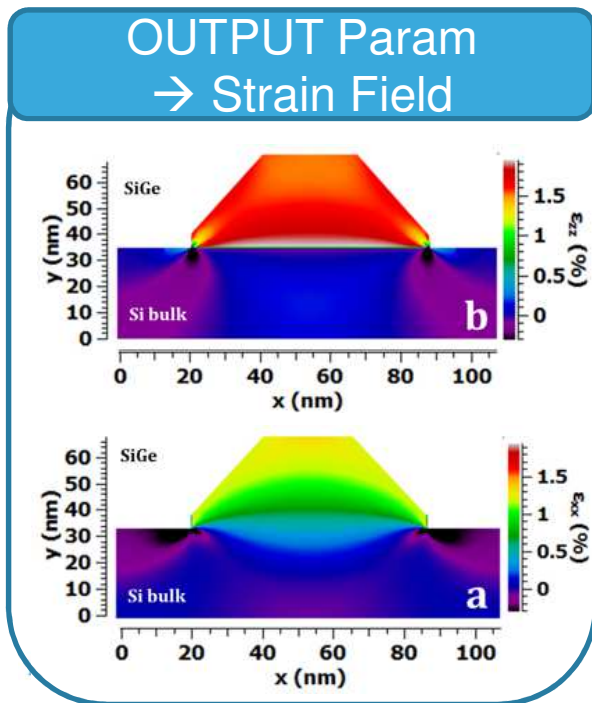


Fig. 1. Bright field TEM image (a) and schematic (b) of the structure



*A. Durand, V. Boureau, et al., *IEEE 15th International Conference on Nanotechnology (IEEE-NANO)*, 2015, pp. 785–788.



InLine Metrology Challenges & Trends

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Advanced Methods



Time to solution

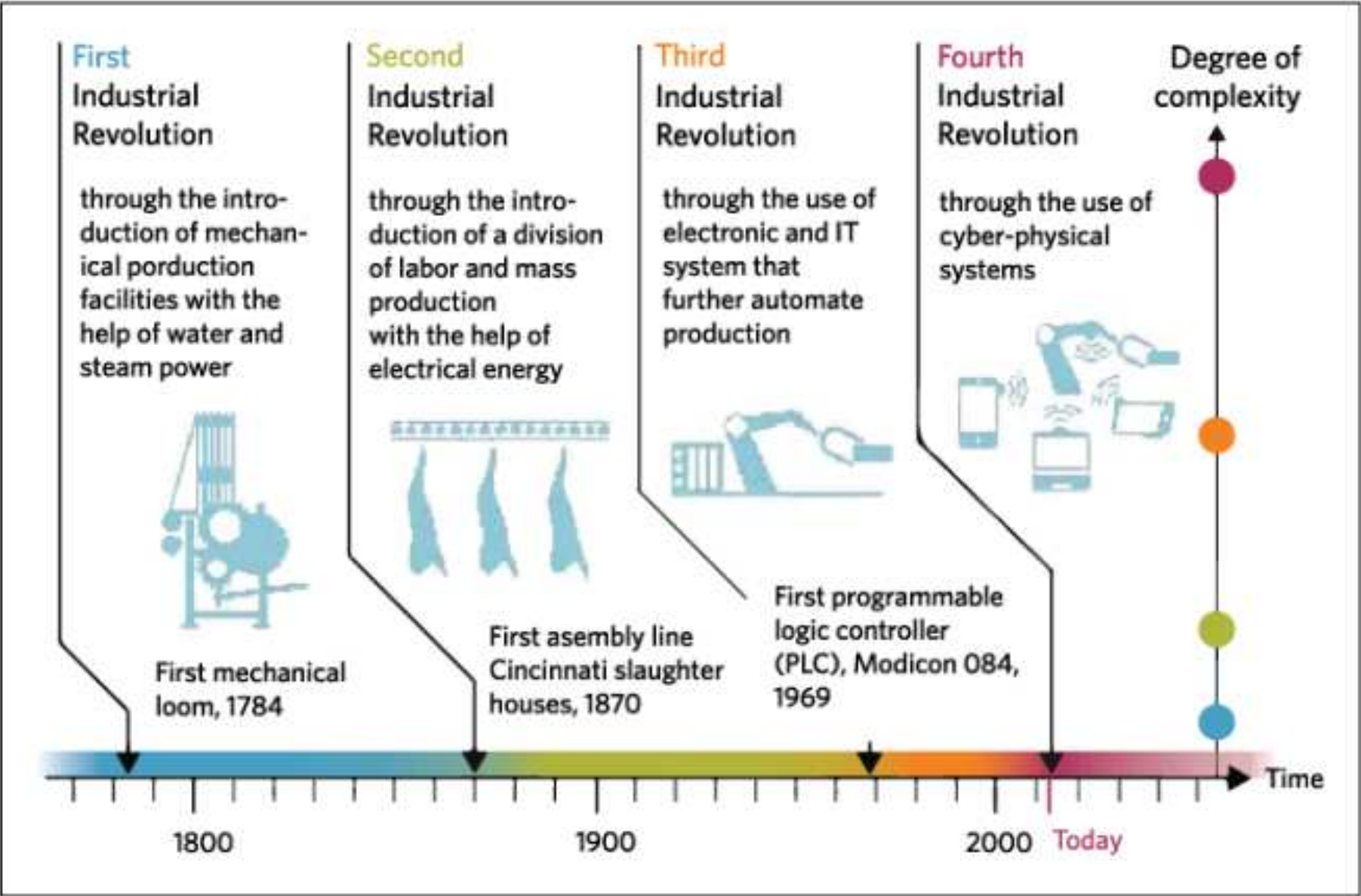


Bridge with domains



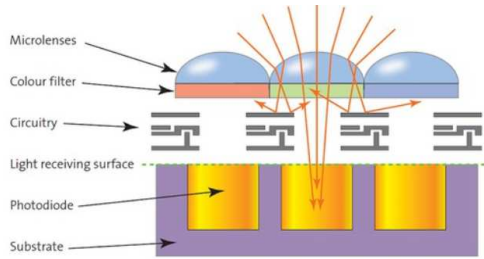
Industry 4.0

Industry 4.0

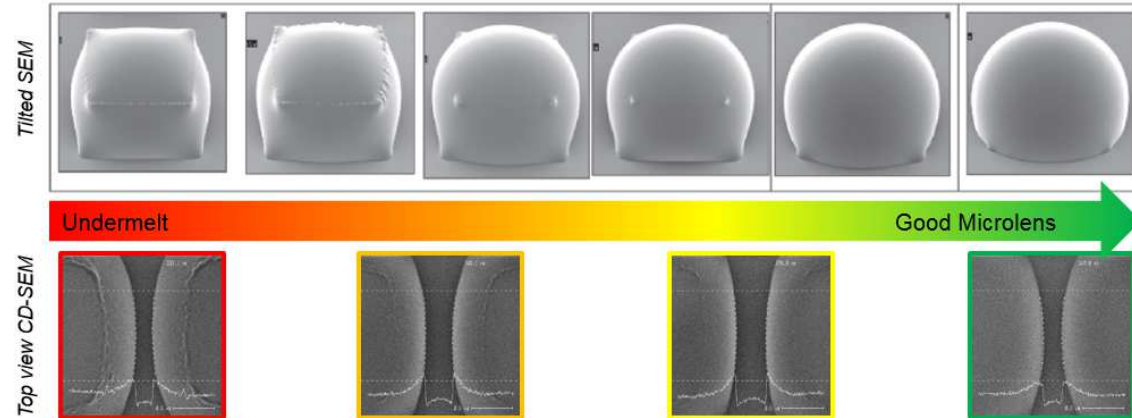


Source Eetimes

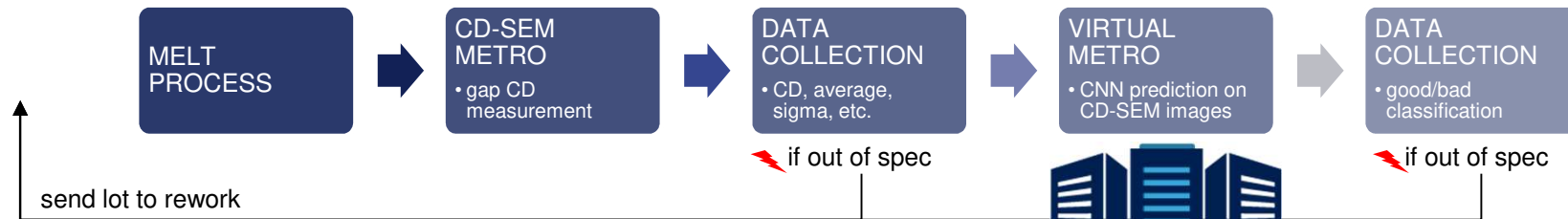
SEMCD image



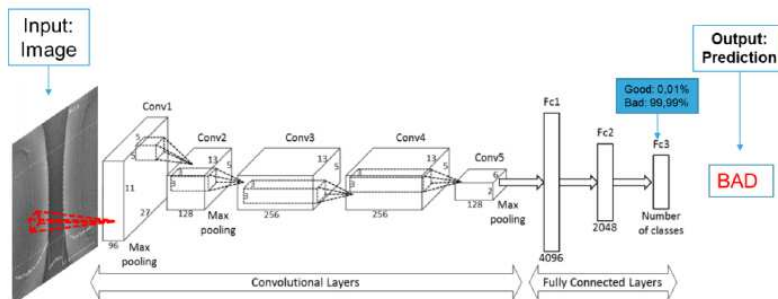
Get more of what we have already



Synoptic flow of fab automation with active Convolutional neural Network CNN prediction



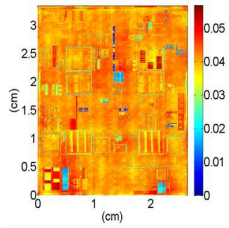
“offline”
The learning of the network of neuron execute 1 million of billion of elementary calculations (several hours on power computer).



“online”
For each image/prediction, the calculation is performed 1 billion times (less than one second on manufacturing server)

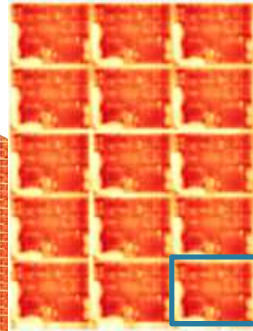
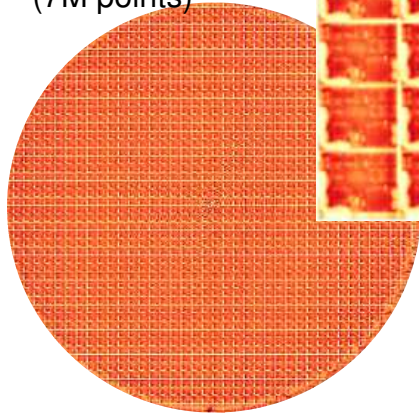
Nanotopography Image

Get more of what we have already

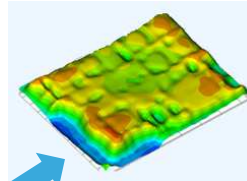


Nanotopography @ Field level (2M points)

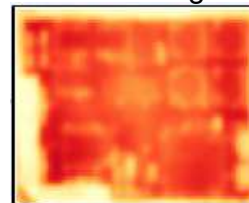
Raw Nanotopography Data (7M points)



3D Image representation



Raw Image



Translate 2D image information in quantitative parameters for enhanced process control



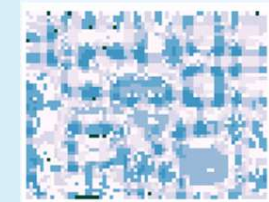
Gradient Map



Order 1 Shape



Order 2 Shape

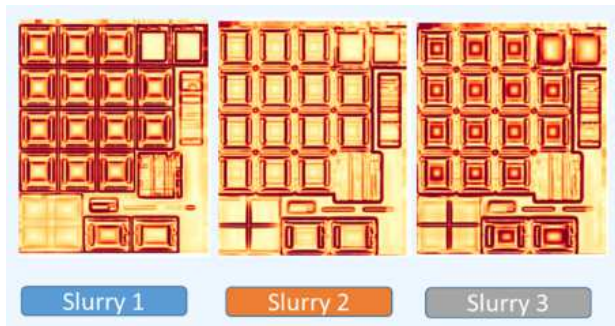


Mathematic treatment of raw data

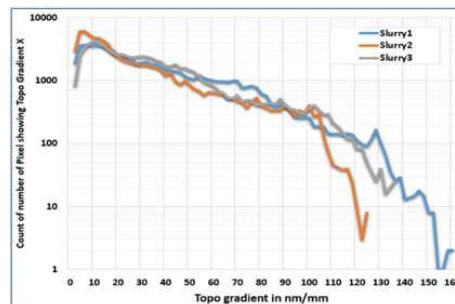
Output Parameters:

Average, PV, 3σ

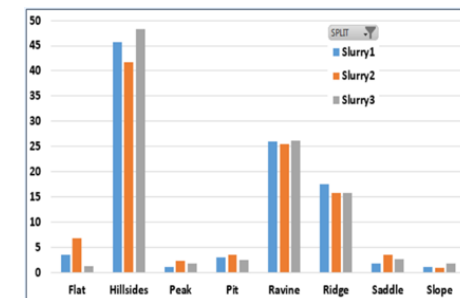
Example: CMP application - slurries selection



Distribution pixel versus gradient



Topography signature versus slurries



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* M. Kessar, Proceedings SPIE Conference (March 2019, USA)

- Metrology is a pillar of process control and is submitted to key requirements in term of Quality (Accuracy, Capability, Stability...).
- Metrology is a process by its own and therefore submitted to same rules than any other manufacturing process.
- Metrology covers a large variety of technique and requires deep knowledge in Physics, Optics, Material science... → Synergy with other domains.
- With Big data and HVM, data science analytics will allow future development by treatment of Raw Metrology data or Spectra with low cost of engineering.

Thank you for attention

Thank you to all ST Crolles contributors

METROLOGY:

Cost money and Slow you down...

BUT

*Allow you to go fast and reach
destination safe / in time / everytime*