

Application of Self Excited Electron Plasma Resonance Spectroscopy for Advanced Process Control of plasma etch processes

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Outline

- Advanced Process Control in Semiconductor Technology today
- Self Excited Electron Plasma Resonance Spectroscopy
- SEERS application examples

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Advanced Process Control in semiconductor technology

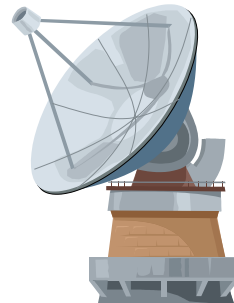
- Why do we need Advanced Process Control at semiconductor technology today ?



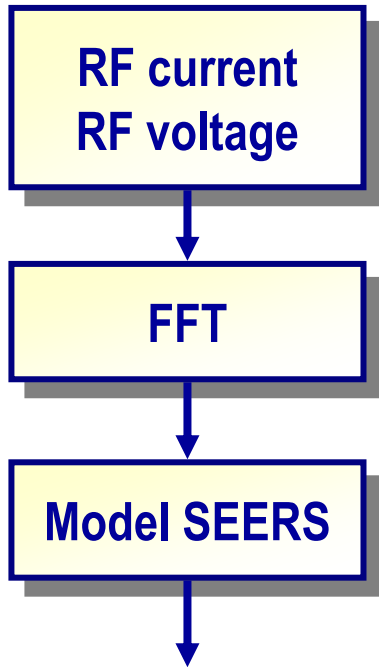
- Economical reason → 300mm wafers
- Technological reason → Critical dimensions < 100nm
- Tool limits → Process stability, Chamber matching

- Critical: Lithography, Plasma Processing

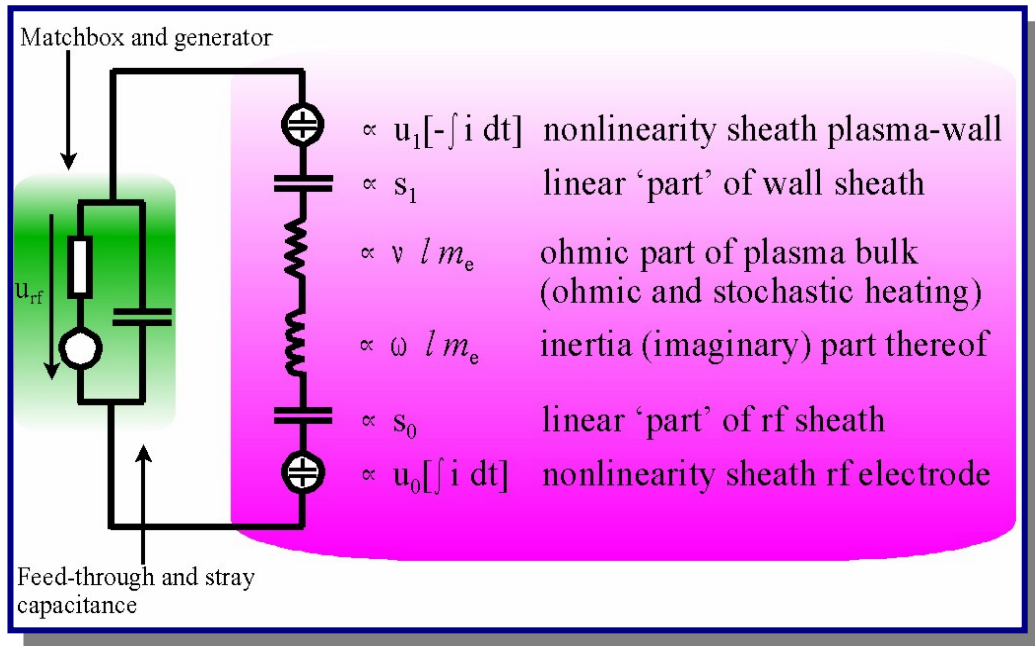
- New in-situ measurement techniques needed
- **Self Excited Electron Plasma Resonance Spectroscopy** is a new „electrical“ in-situ plasma measurement method



Principle of Self Excited Electron Plasma Resonance Spectroscopy



Electron collision rate
Electron density
Bulk power
DC bias voltage

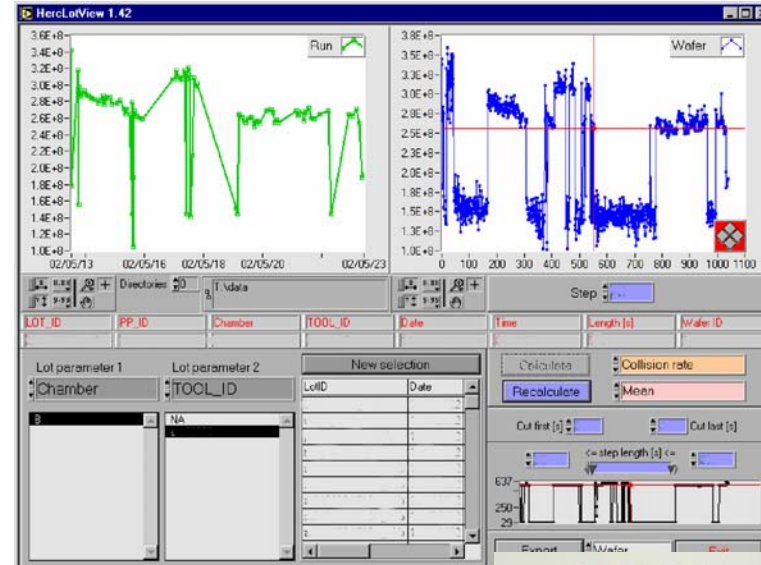


- Plasma model focussed on electron interactions
- Border conditions:
 - One RF frequency > 4 ... 6 MHz
 - Pressure < 300mTorr

Hercules – the „plasma oscilloscope“ using SEERS

□ Absolute mean physical parameters

- Electron Collision Rate [s^{-1}]
- Electron Density [cm^{-3}]
- Bulk Power [mW/cm^2]
- DC Bias Voltage [V]



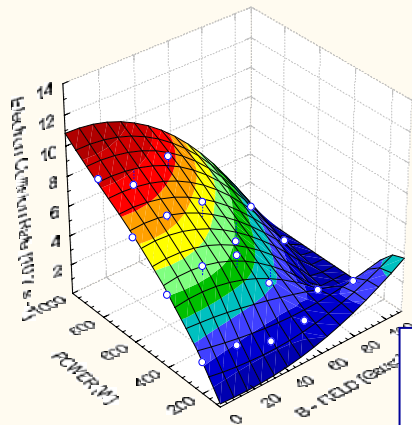
□ Passive method:

- No impact on process conditions
- Measurement directly at product wafer processing



Plasma is a complex and non-linear tool at semiconductor technology

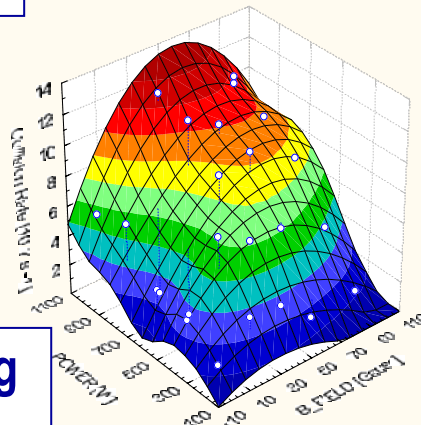
Electron Collision Rate vs. B - Field and Power
Parameter: Pressure 100 mTorr



100mTorr

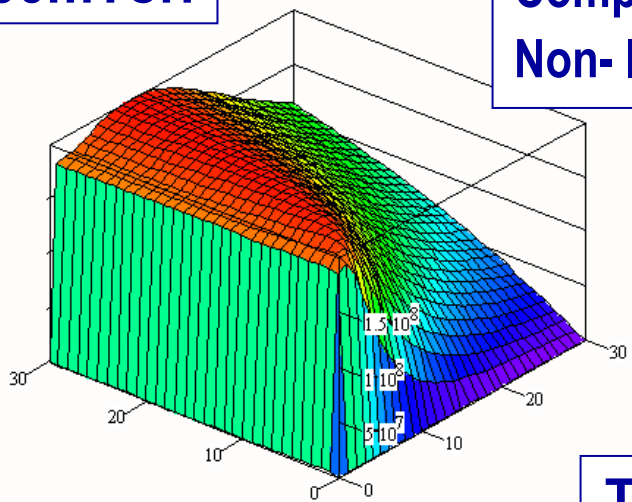
Experiment

Electron Collision Rate vs. B - Field and Power
Parameter: Pressure 300 mTorr

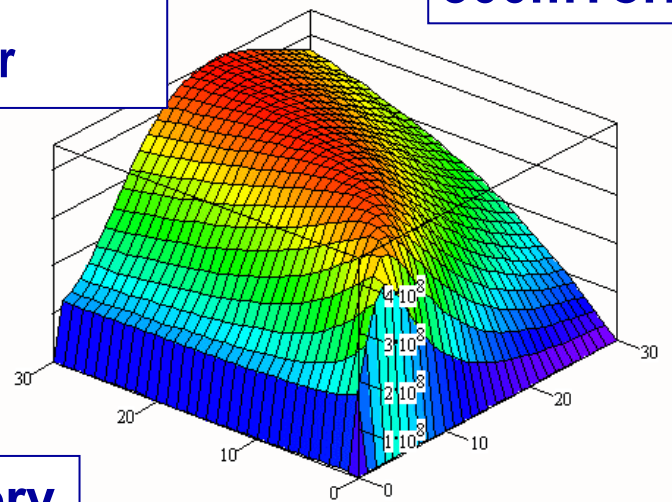


300mTorr

**Many interacting phenomena
Complex
Non-linear**

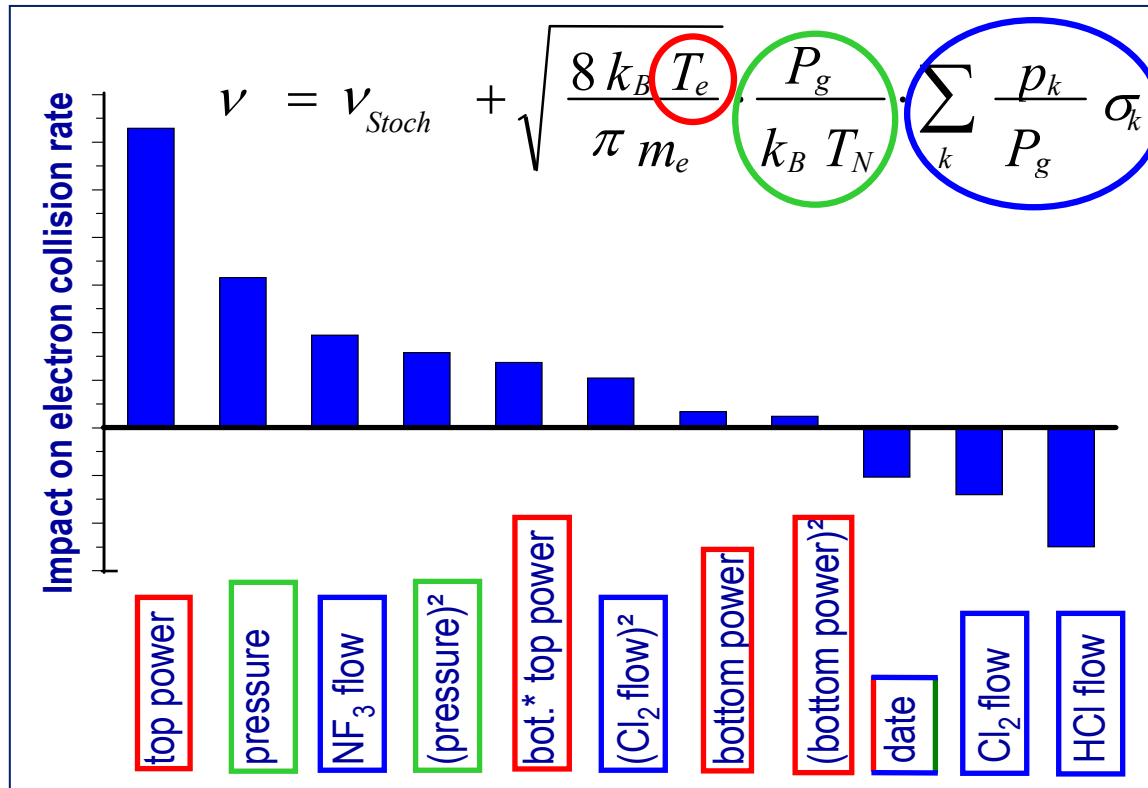


Theory



stop thinking

Electron Collision Rate – example of a complex non-linear plasma parameter

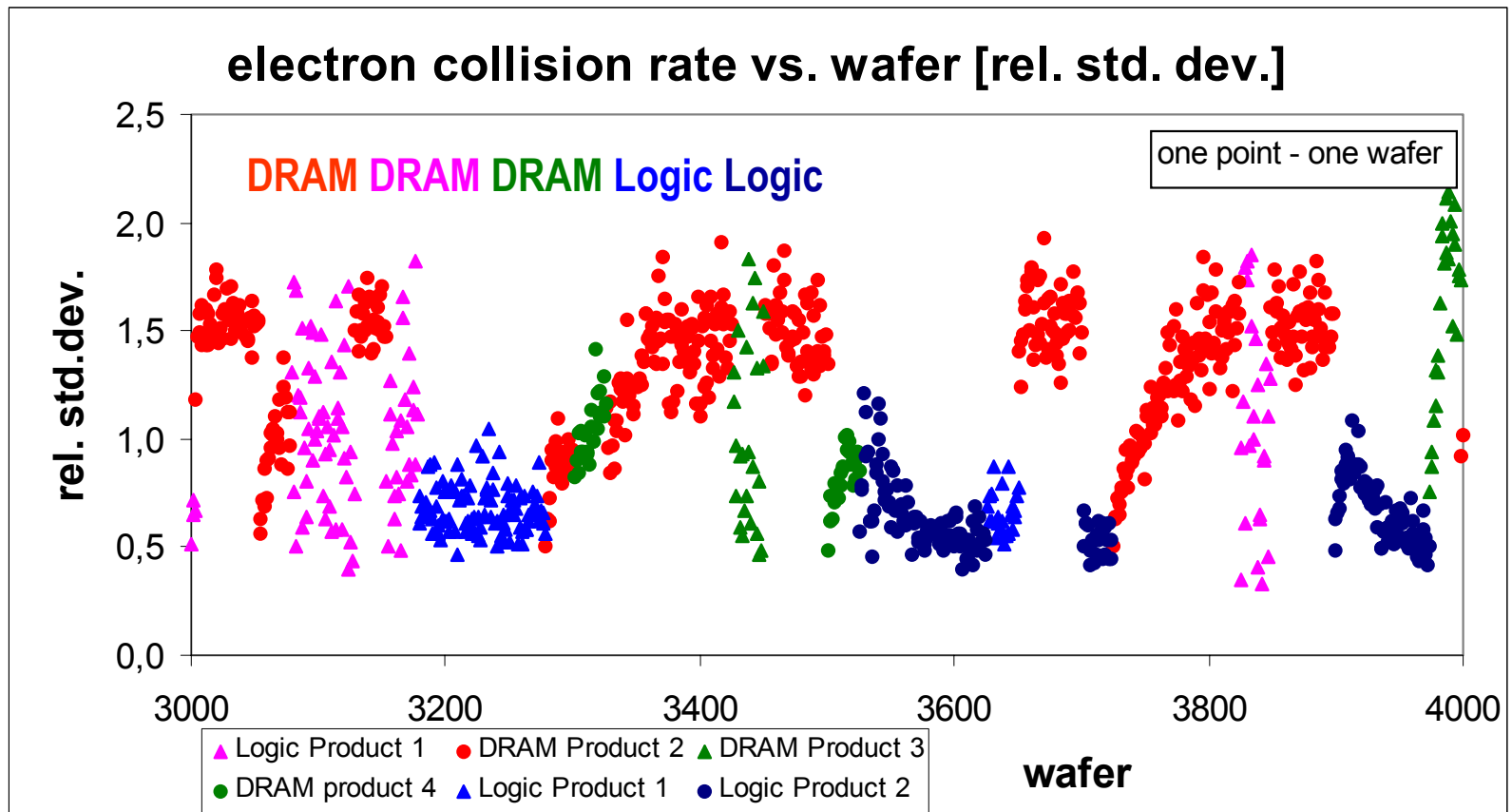


- Real power dissipation in the chamber
- Real particle density in plasma
- Real gas mixture in chamber

□ Electron Collision Rate depends on:

- Easy measurable impacts on process and
- Difficult or even not measurable impacts on process

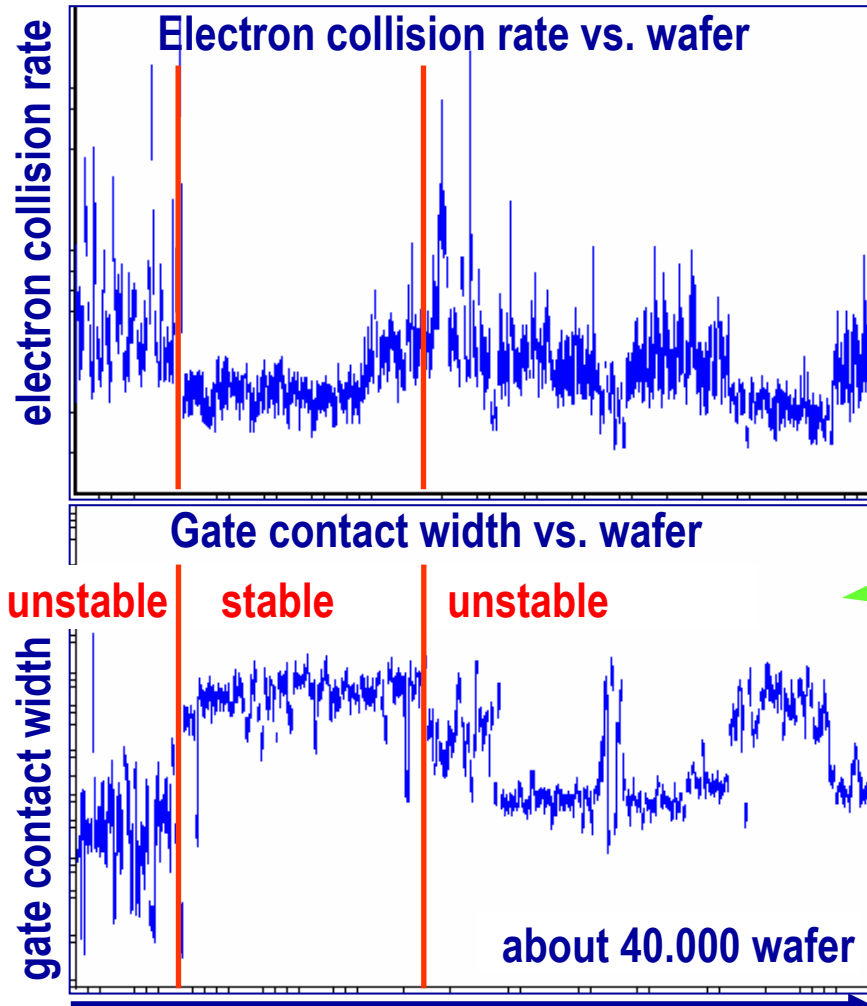
Process stability of product mix at Gate Contact etch in LAM TCP



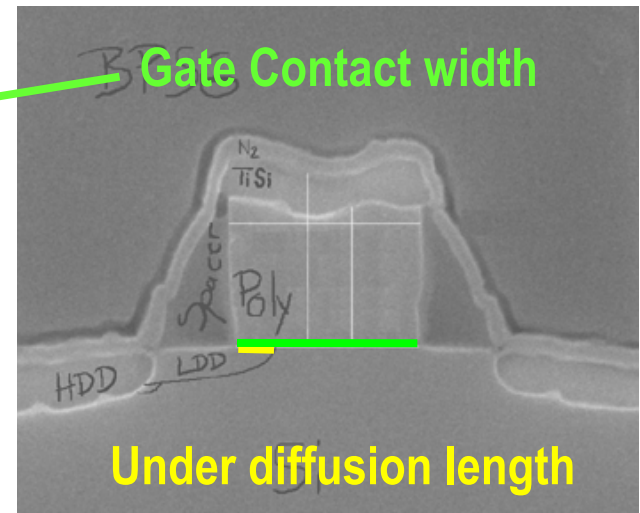
- ❑ Electron Collision Rate indicates impact of DRAM and Logic products on chamber conditioning

Process conditions impact on Logic product at GC etch in LAM TCP

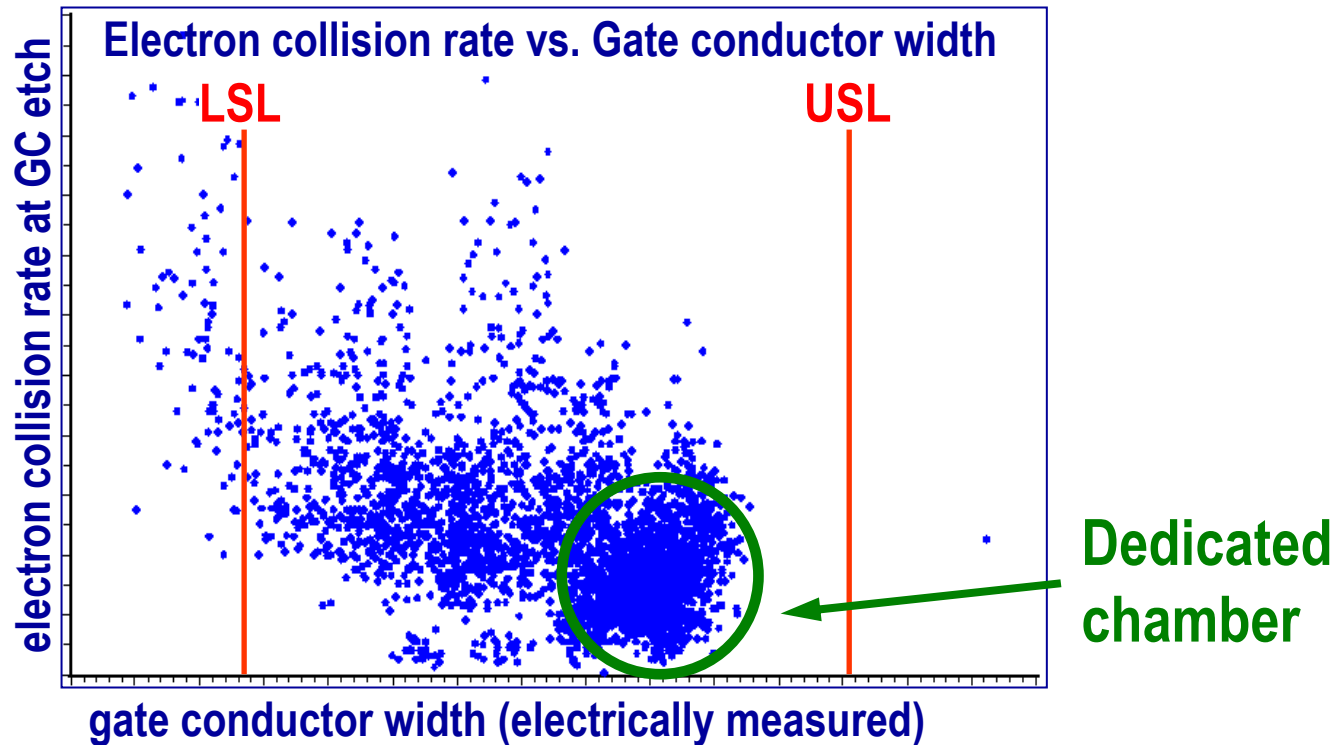
Mix | dedicated | Product Mix



- Electrical parameters of Logic product depend on chamber conditions at Gate Contact etch

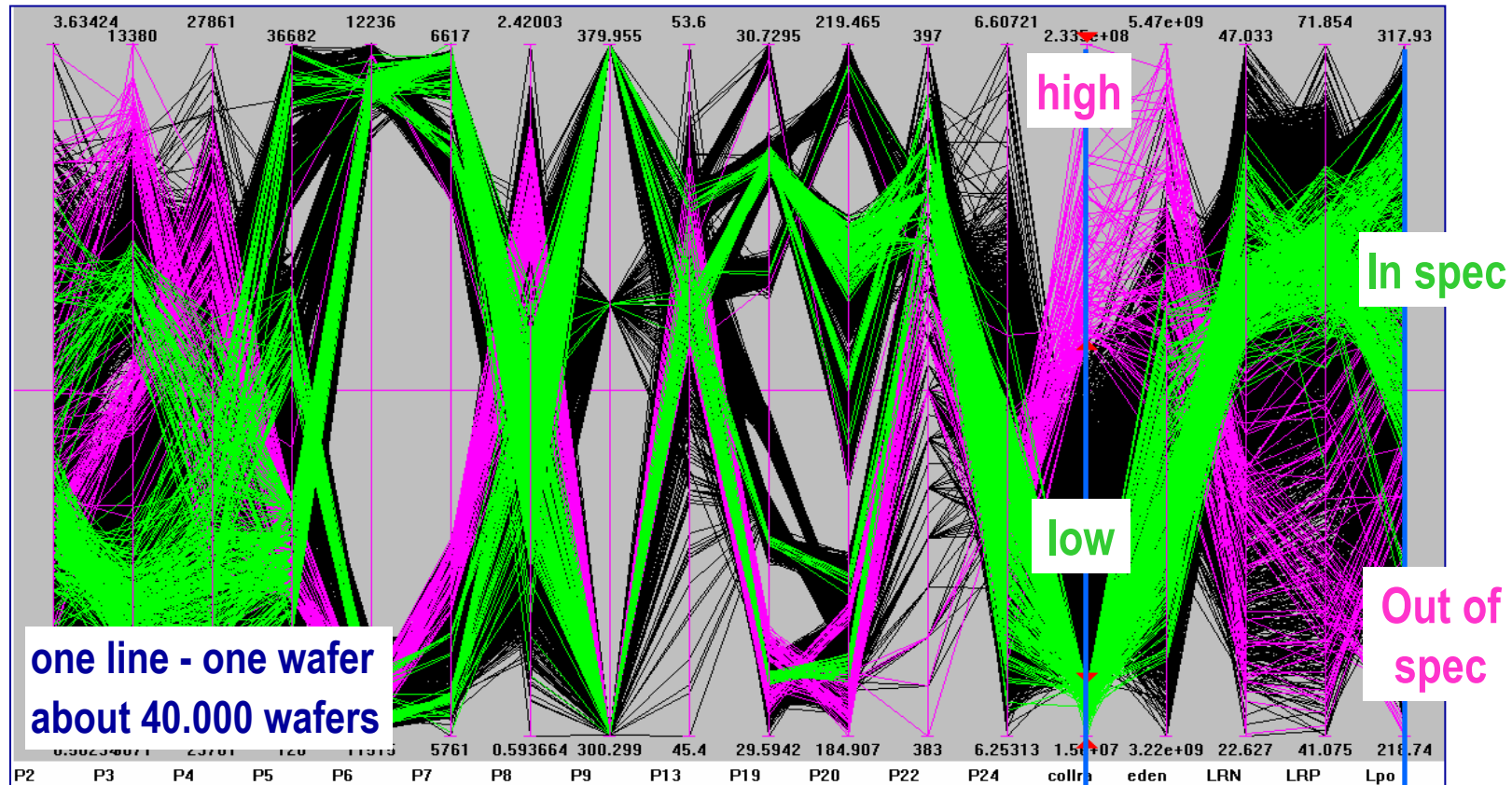


Correlation between Electron Collision Rate and Gate Contact width



- ❑ Electron Collision Rate indicates GC etch impact on Gate Contact width of Logic product in real time

Correlation visualized in parallel coordinate plot

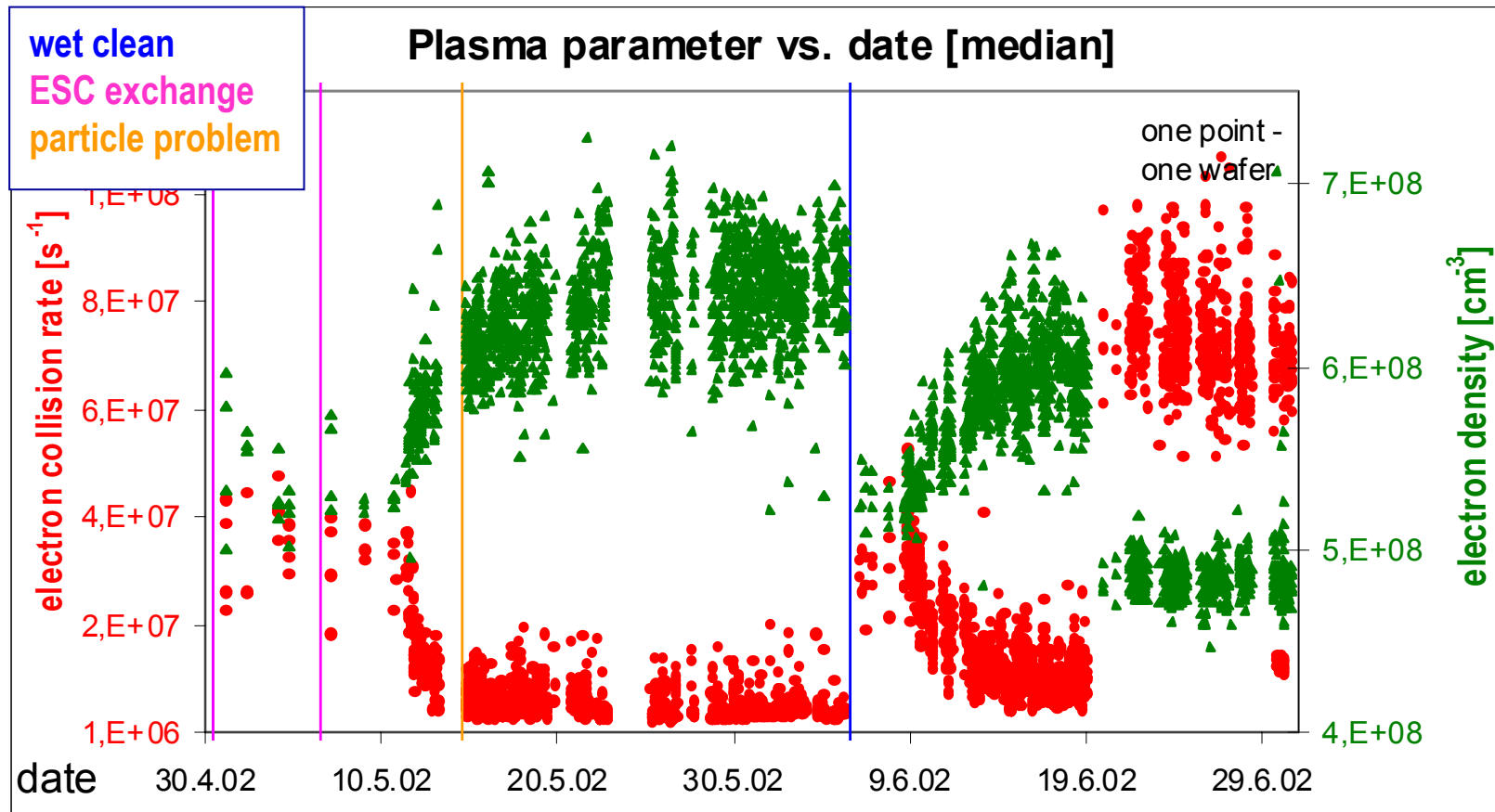


- ❑ Electron collision rate shows best correlation to product parameter

Electron collision rate

Electrical product parameter

Wet clean impact on process stability at 300mm Si etch chamber

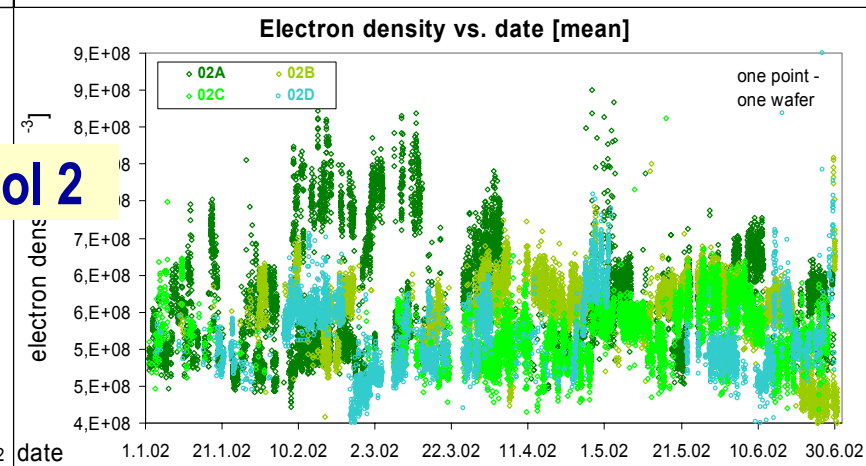
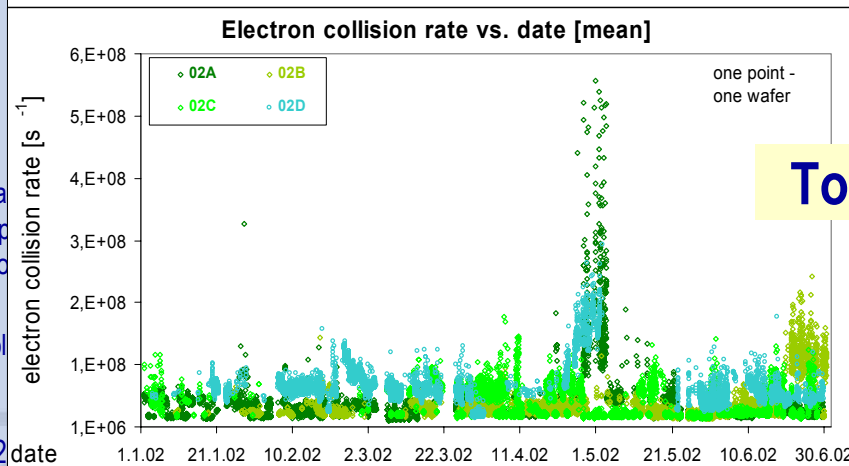
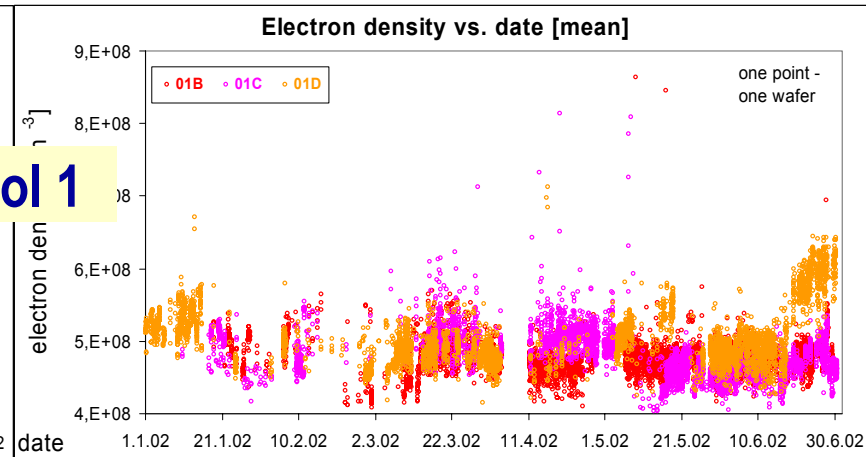
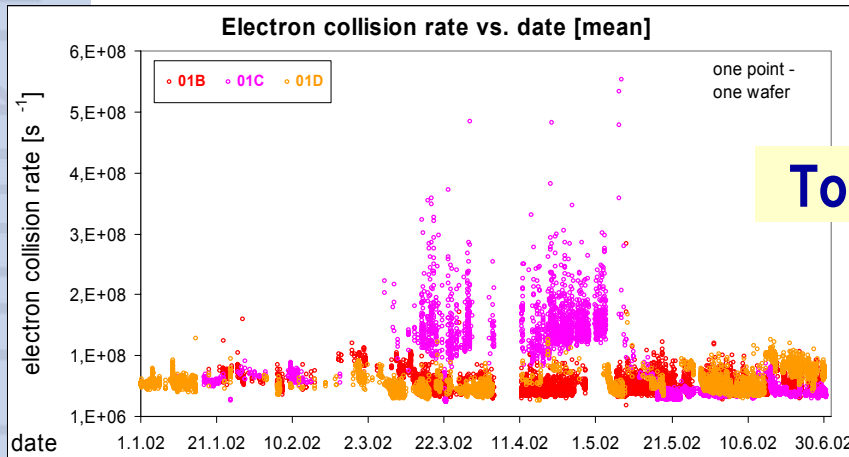


- ❑ Electron collision rate and electron density indicate wet clean impact on process stability

Process stability and chamber matching at 300mm Si etch chambers

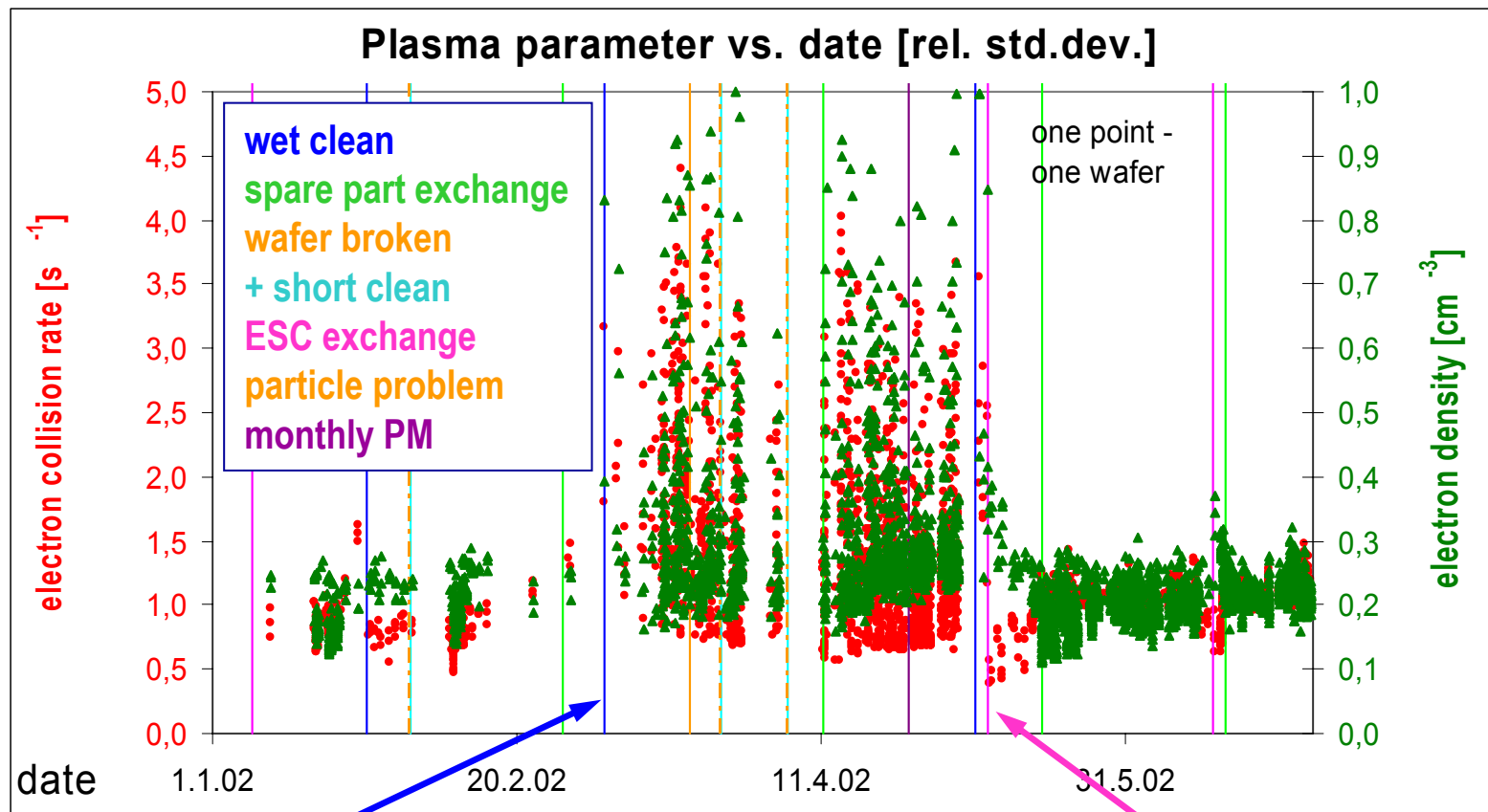
Electron collision rate

Electron density



□ Process monitoring at 7 chambers for 6 months

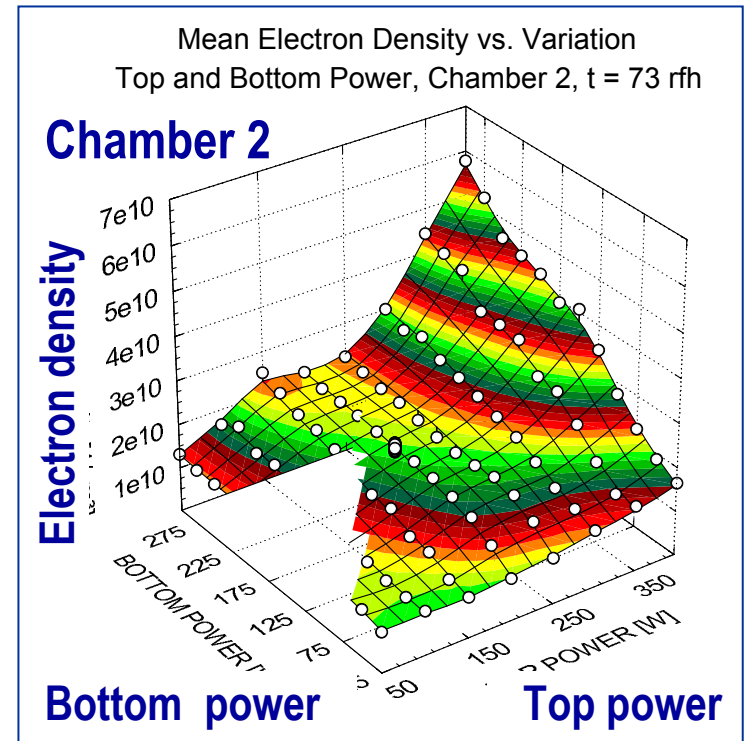
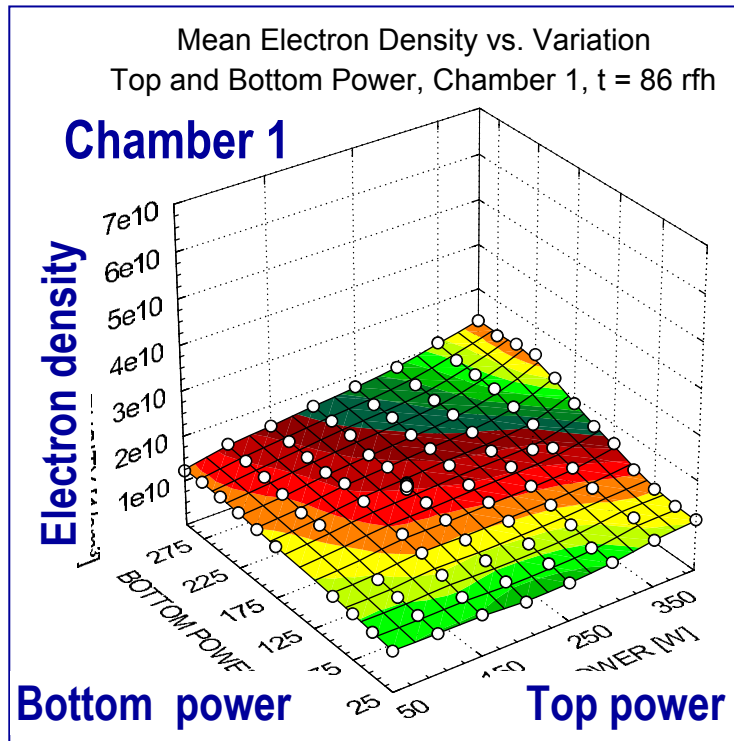
Fault detection at 300mm Si etch chambers



Unstable process caused by wet clean

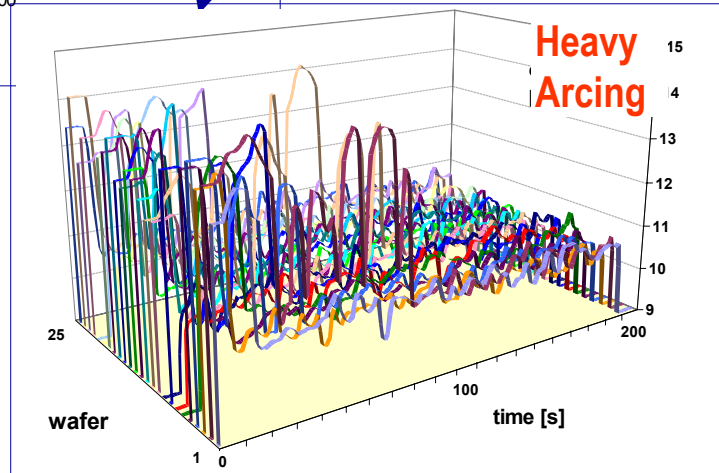
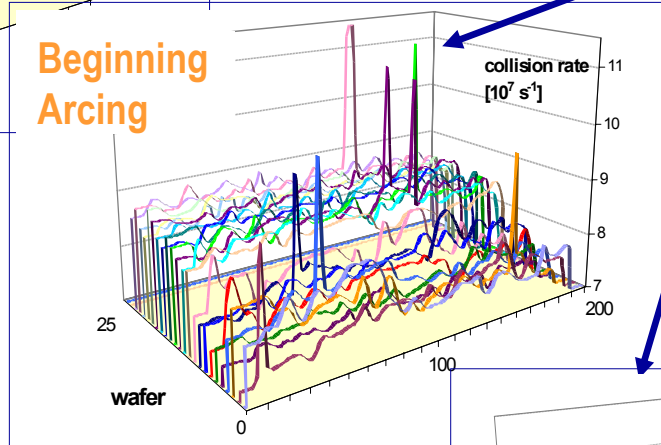
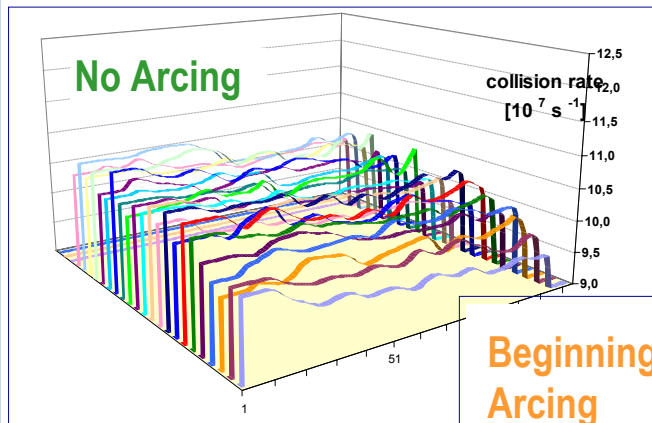
Process stable after ESC exchange

Chamber matching at LAM TCP by Electron Density measurement



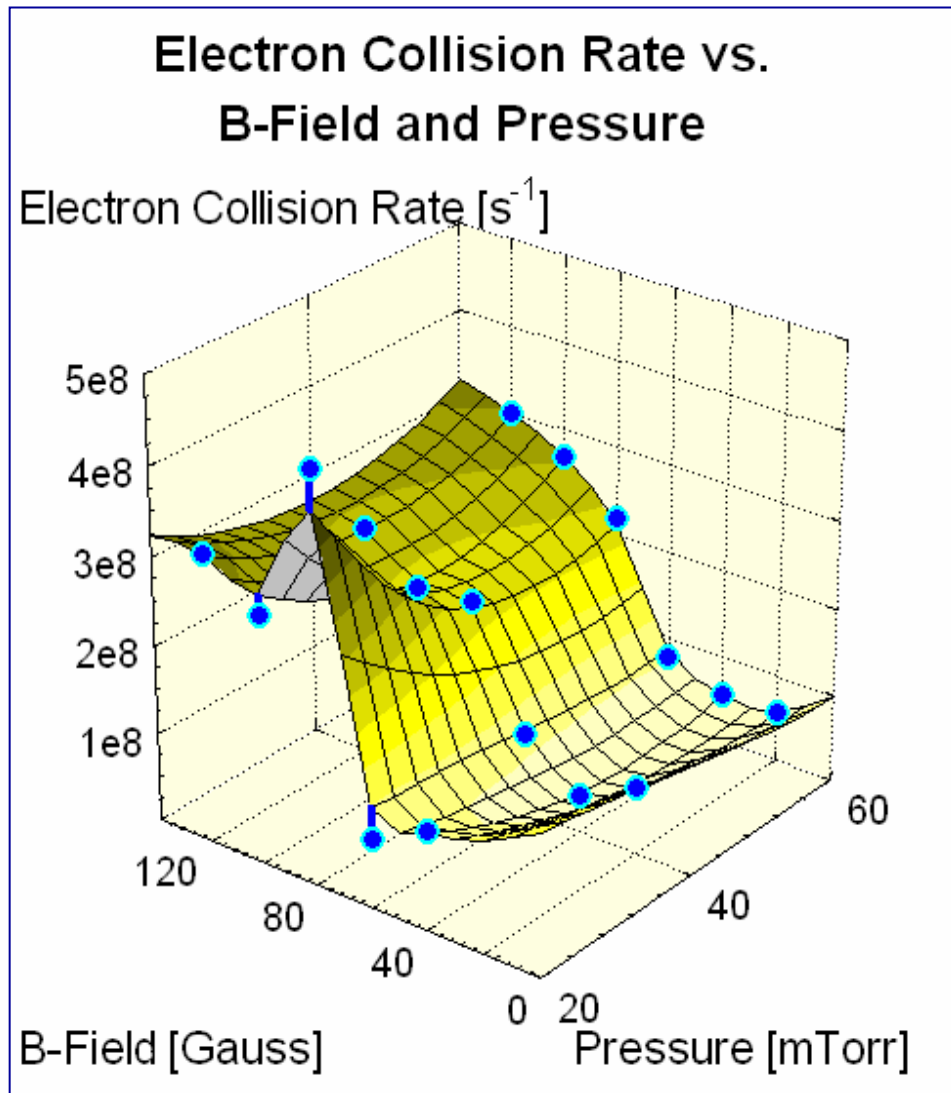
- ❑ “Identical” chambers and recipe → different result
- ❑ Electron Density detects difference in power dissipation, caused by TCP top power coupling

Fault Detection: Arcing inside He feedthrough of AMAT MxP+



- ❑ Arcing detected by measurement of electron collision rate

Process development: Monitoring of process window linearity



- Electron collision rate shows non-linearity inside process window
- Reduced efforts at process development

Summary

- ❑ Advanced Process Control using new in-situ monitoring methods is needed to achieve high process stability.
- ❑ Self Excited Electron Plasma Resonance Spectroscopy is a new, very promising in-situ plasma monitoring method.
- ❑ Applications as **real-time indicator** of process conditions in high volume production of DRAM and Logic products were shown.