



Deployment of Plasma Parameters for FDC in Etch

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8th European Advanced Equipment Control/
Advanced Process Control (AEC/APC) Conference
Hilton Dresden - Germany, 18 - 20 April 2007

Why using APC in a 0.45 μ -Fab ?

- ◆ Automotive products incl. Zero ppm Program
- ◆ No Zero ppm w/o APC !
- ◆ Yield < 100%

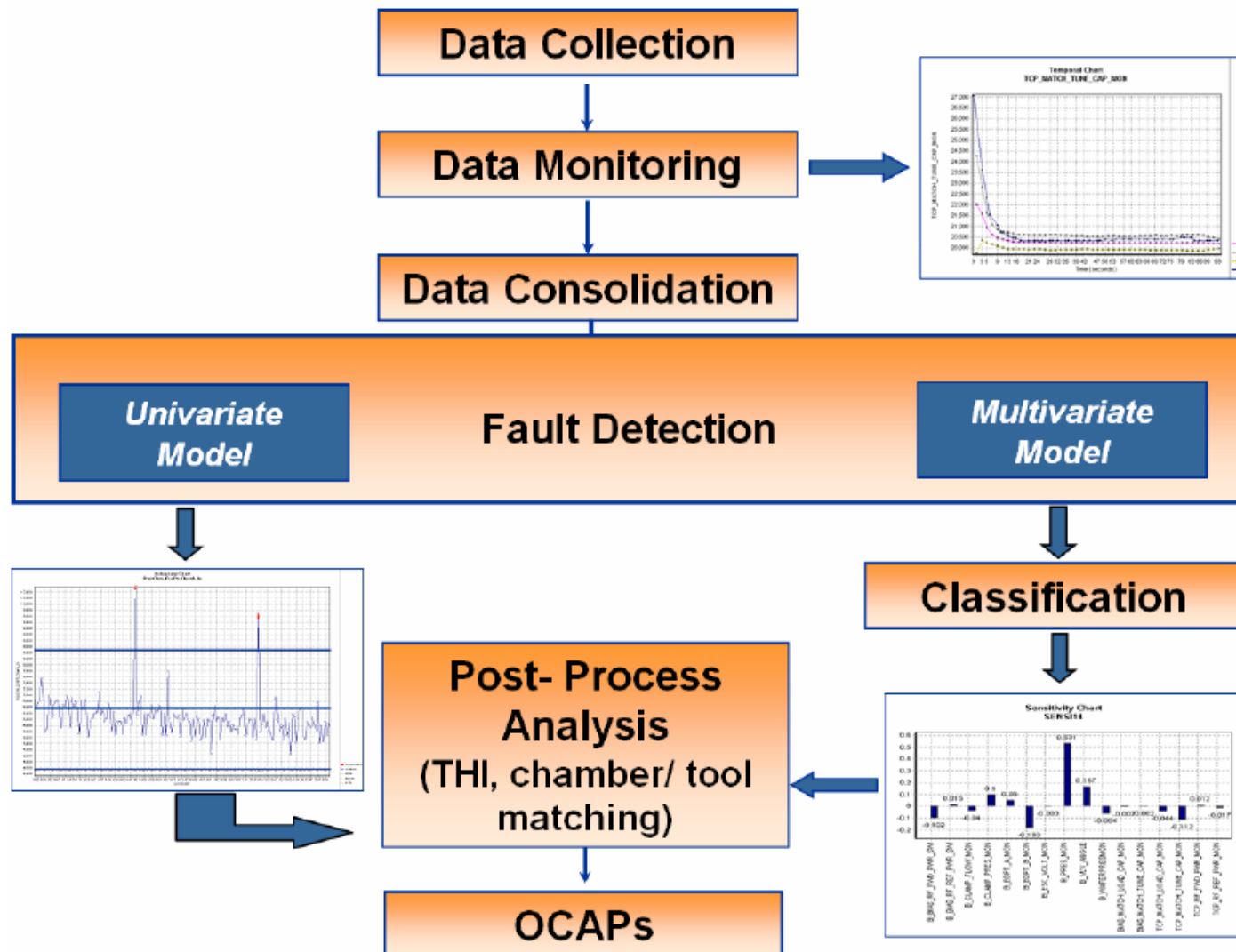
- ◆ Identification / understanding of tool and process problems is fundamental
- ◆ Fixed % limits in tool software for control not sufficient
- ◆ Most parameters are not controlled at all (valve / match...)

- ◆ Realtime control of tool including additional external sensors necessary

Goals of APC Implementation

- ◆ Improvement of process and product performance, quality and productivity (process, product, tools, maintenance,...)
- ◆ Transition from preventive to predictive maintenance
- ◆ Optimization of costs (e.g. faster qualification of products and equipment / reduction of testwafers / ...)
- ◆ Improvement of in-line yield by avoiding excursions / disasters
- ◆ Reduction of engineering time for processing non conforming lots

FDC-Software *Maestria* (PDF Solutions / Si Automation)



***Maestria* Deployment Status @ Micronas**

- ◆ Etch : Lam Alliance + Lam Rainbow + FSI Mercury + Mattson Aspen II
- ◆ Diffusion : ASM 400
- ◆ Implant : Varian EHP 500
- ◆ Litho : Canon I5+ Stepper
- ◆ ThinfilM : AMAT Endura

- ⇒ 32 Tools incl. 65 modules / chambers
- ⇒ 850 strategies active, 130 with OCAPs, 420 with limits
- ⇒ PCA (Process Control Analyzer) training for process & maintenance (30 engineers)
- ⇒ PCA implemented in daily work

- ⇒ but : sometimes internal tool data is not enough, additional sensors are necessary...

Why are Plasma Parameters ideal for FDC in Etch ?

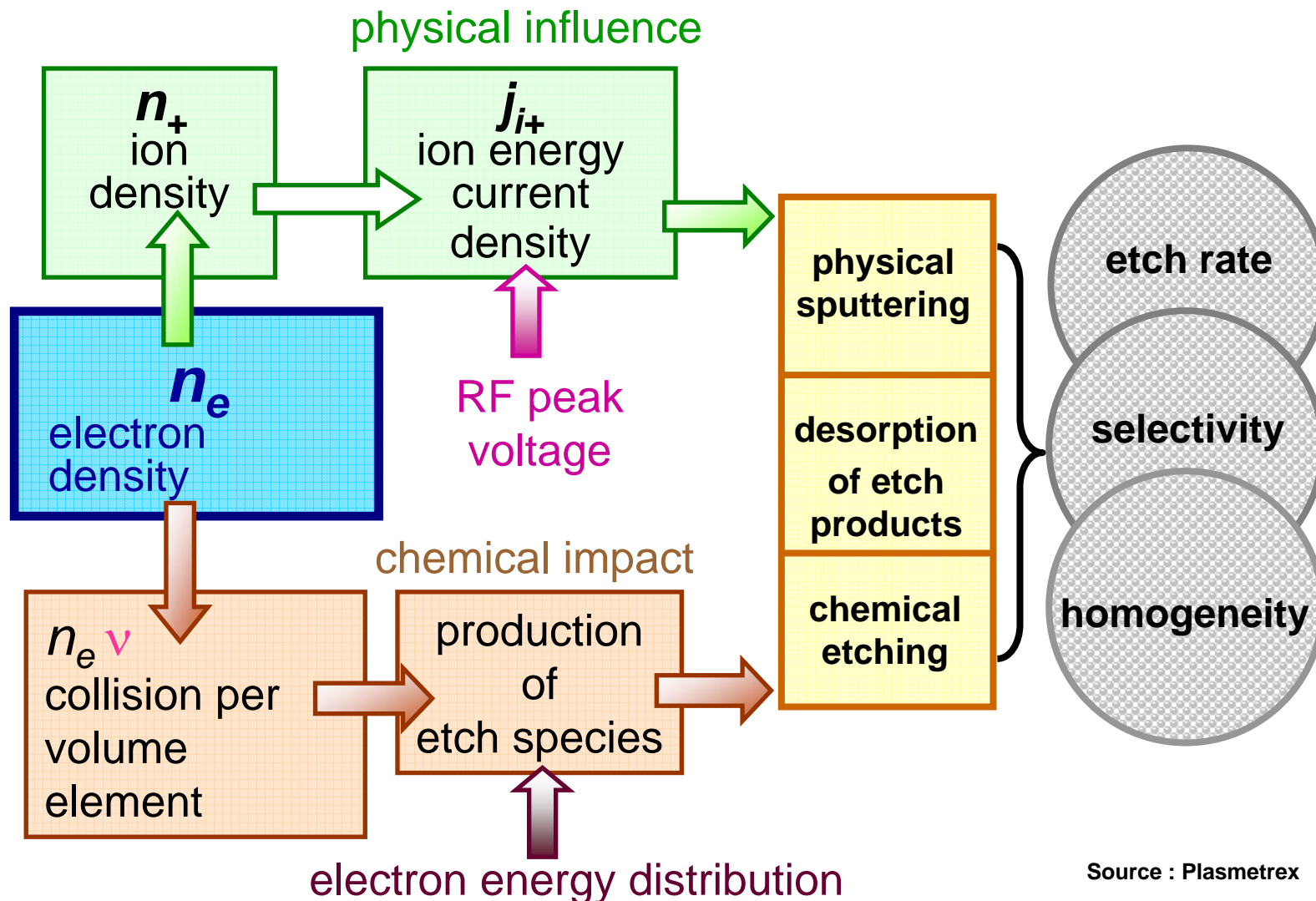
Electron Density and **Collision Rate** are sensitive to

- ◆ Process parameters (e.g. gas flow, pressure, power)
- ◆ Process / chamber drift (conditioning, clean, WAC)
- ◆ Product differences (e.g. open area)
- ◆ Tool failure (e.g. baratron, rf, MFC)

Plasma Parameters provided by HERCULES® help to

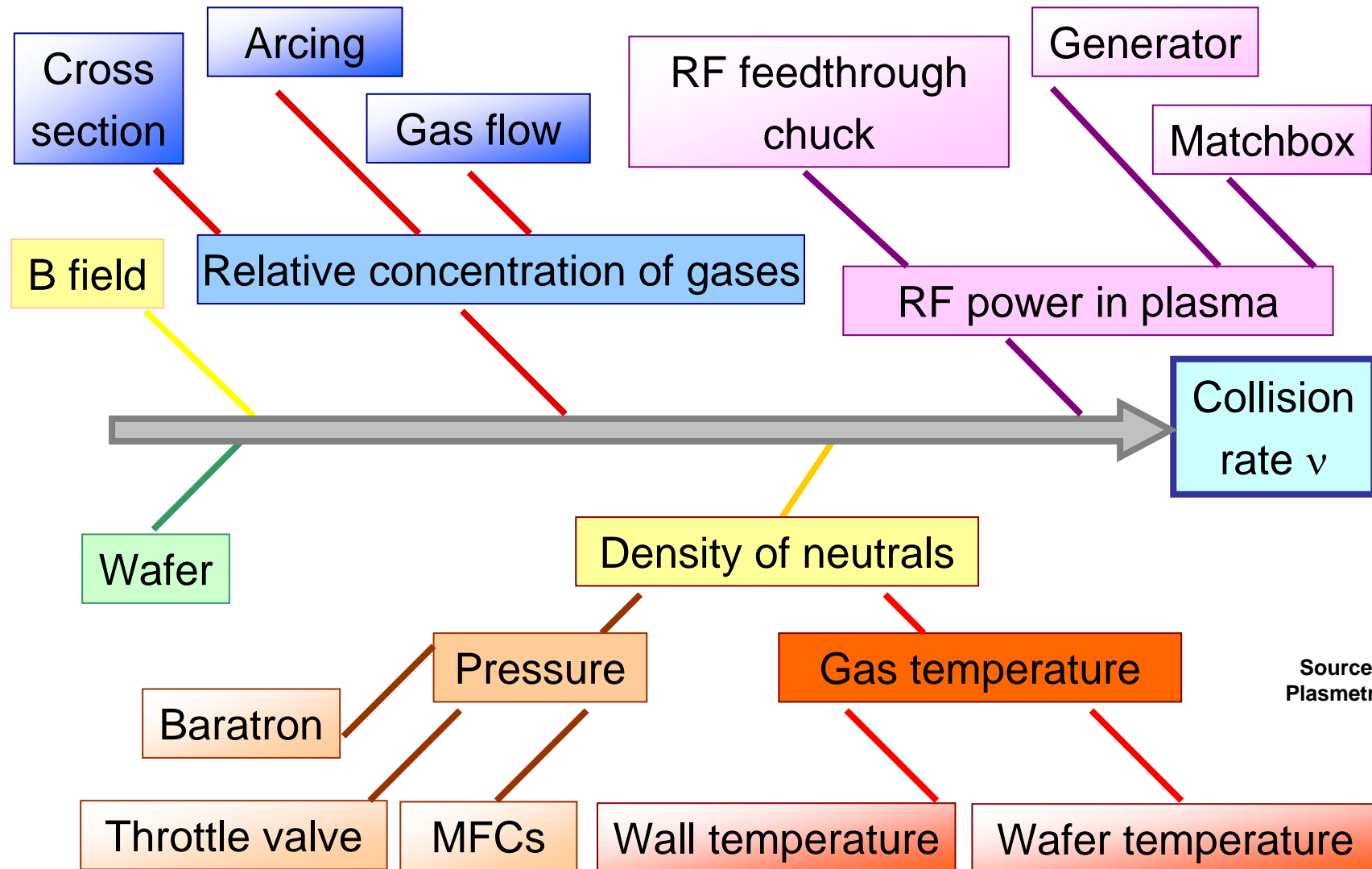
- ◆ optimize conditioning, WAC, MTBC, cleaning procedures
- ◆ understand process / tool issues

Influence of Electron Density on Etch Process



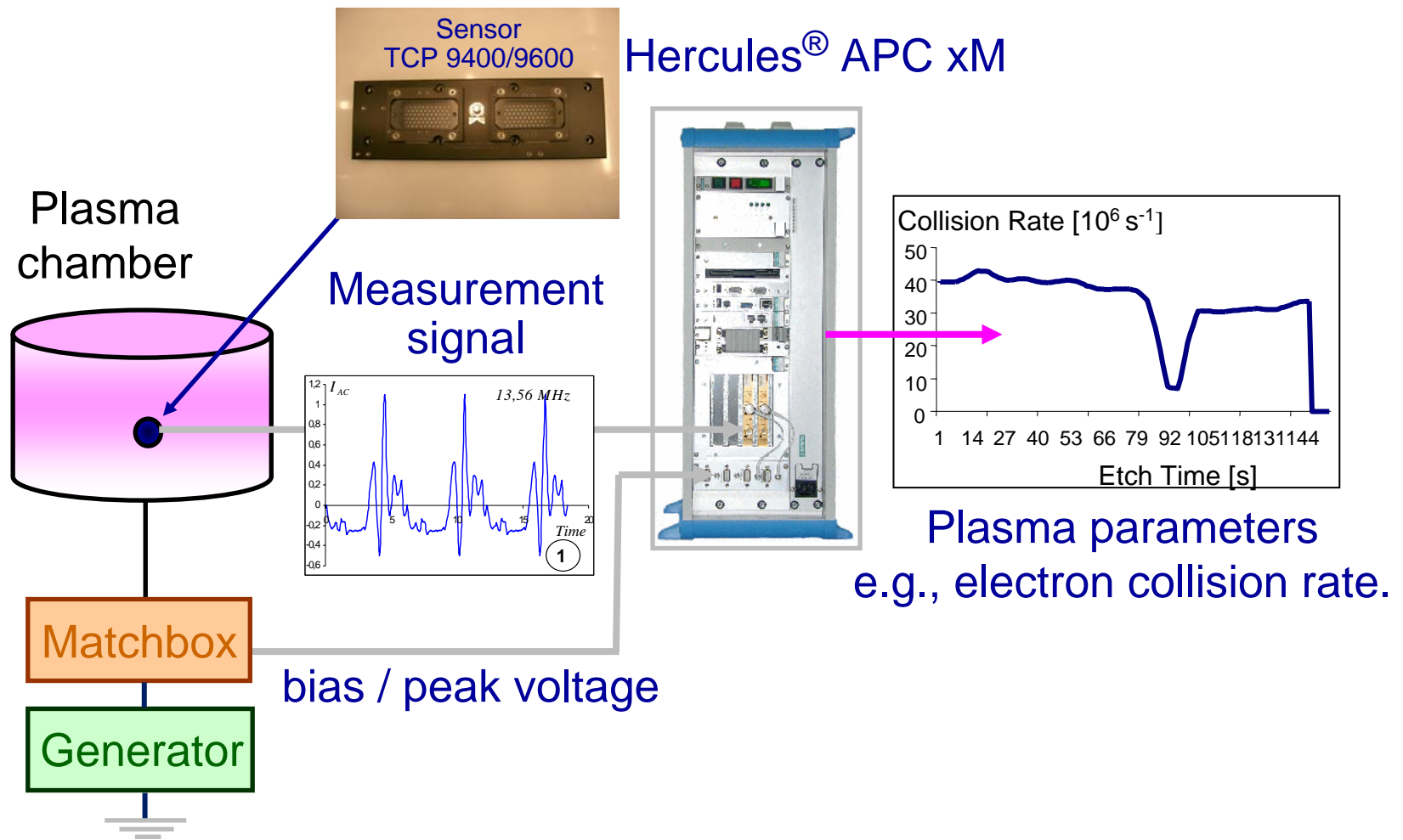
Source : Plasmetrex

Influence of Tool / Process Parameters on Collision Rate



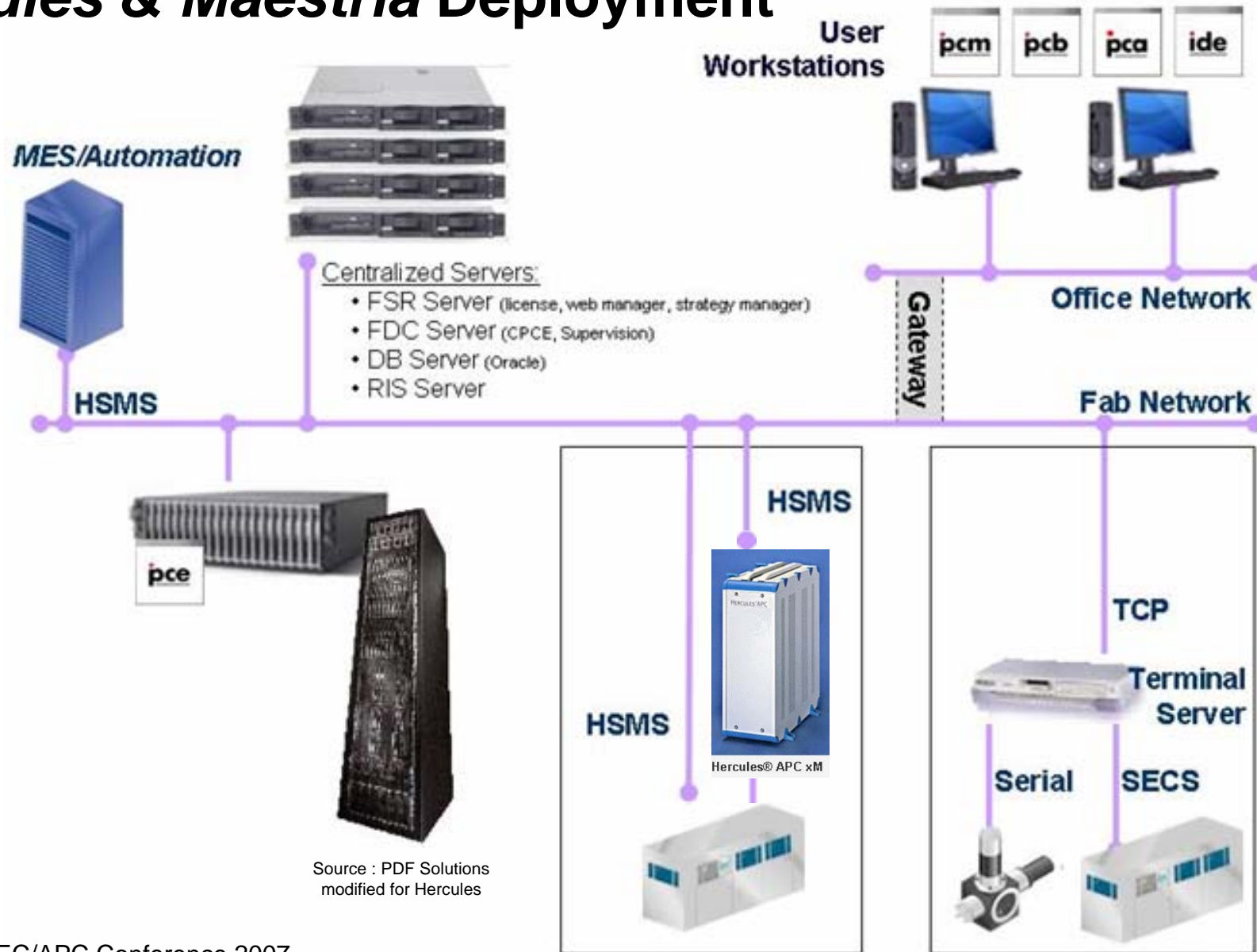
Source : Plasmetrex

Basic Setup of *Hercules*[®]

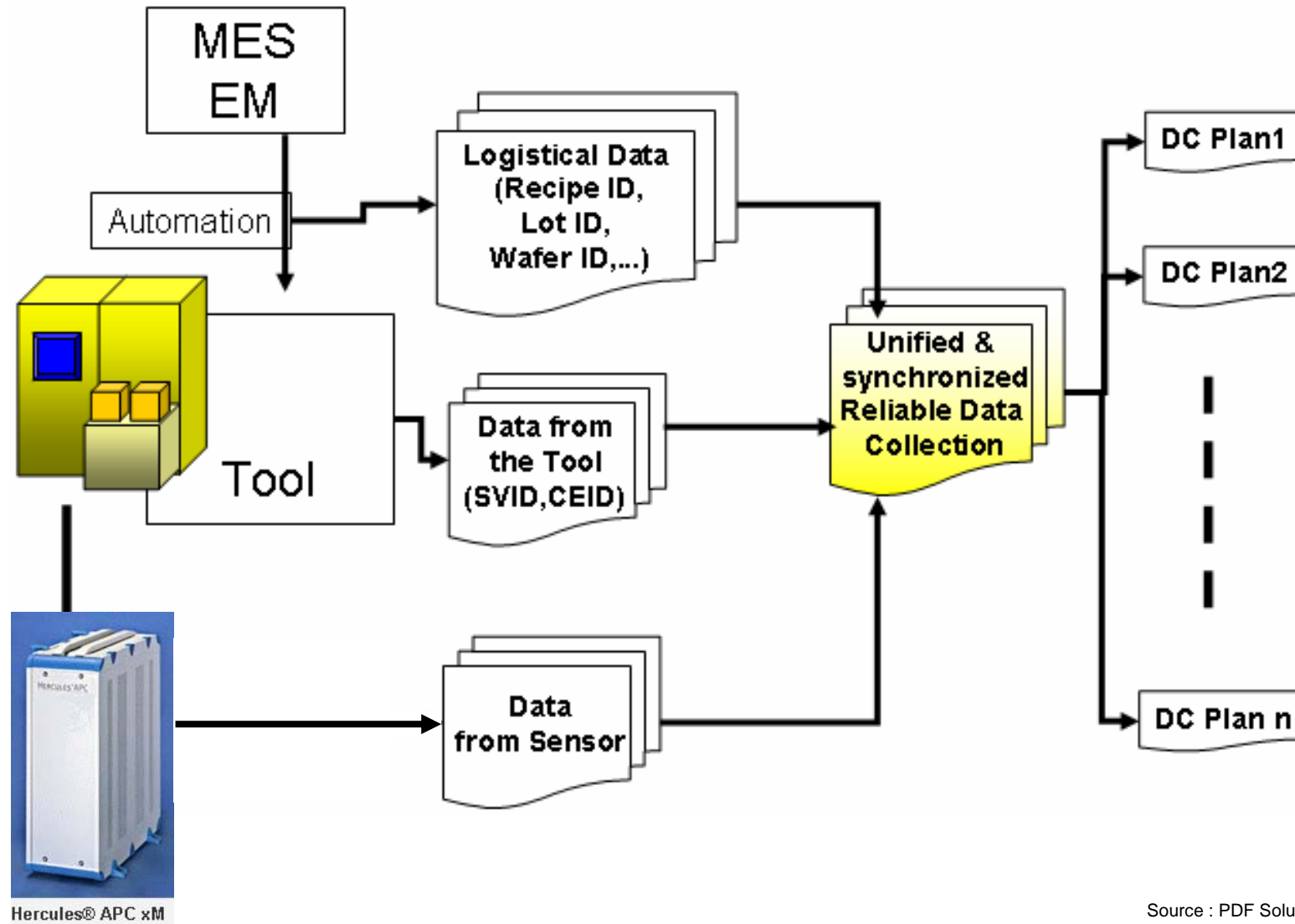


Source : Plasmatrix

Hercules & Maestria Deployment

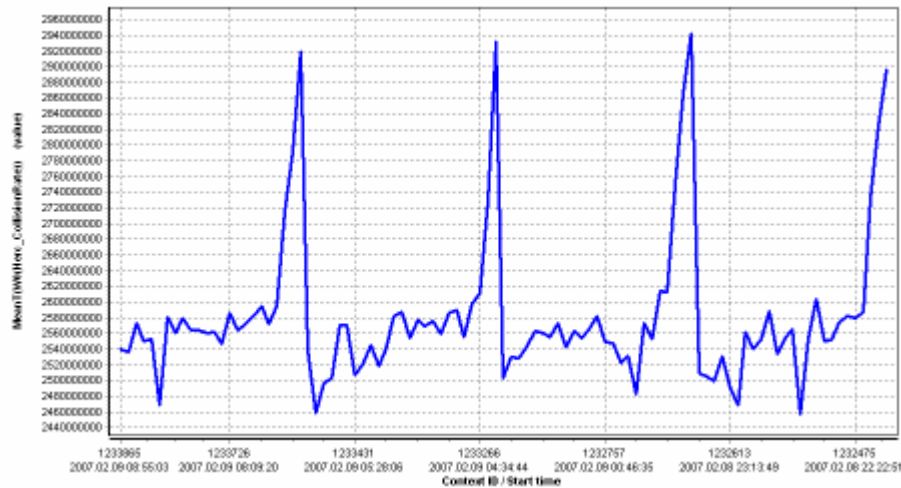


Source : PDF Solutions
modified for Hercules

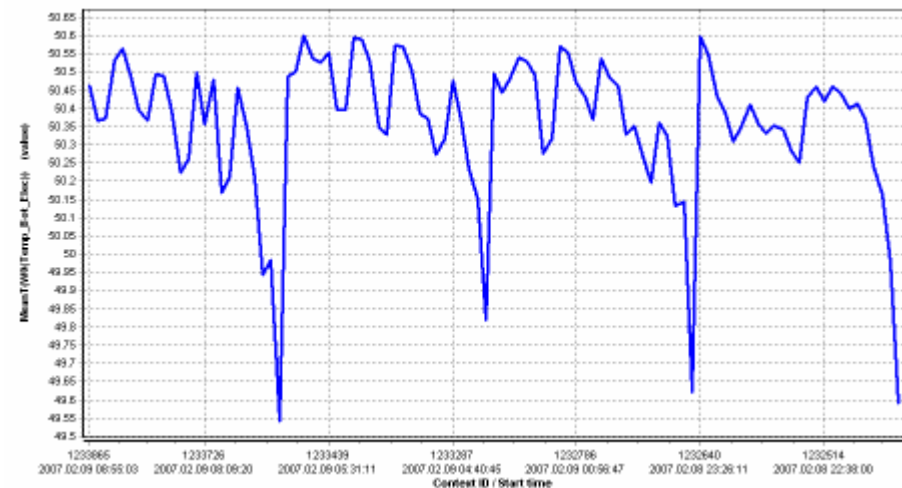


Source : PDF Solutions
modified for Hercules

Easy Correlation of Tool & Sensor Data



Collision Rate

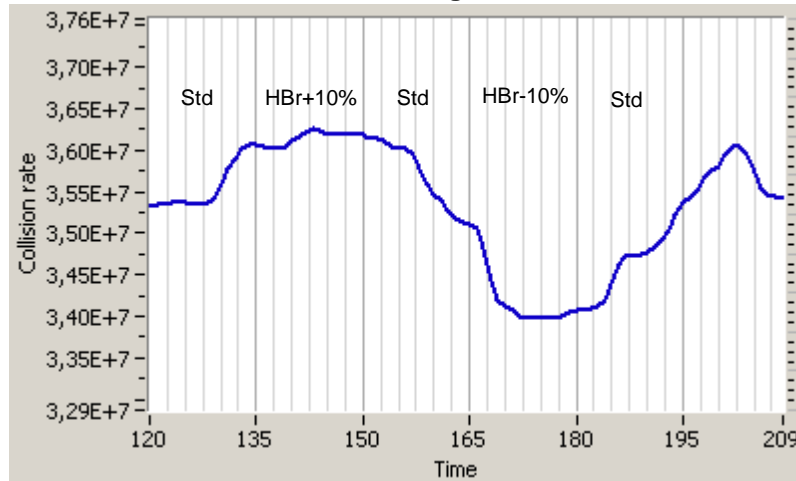


Bottom-Temp

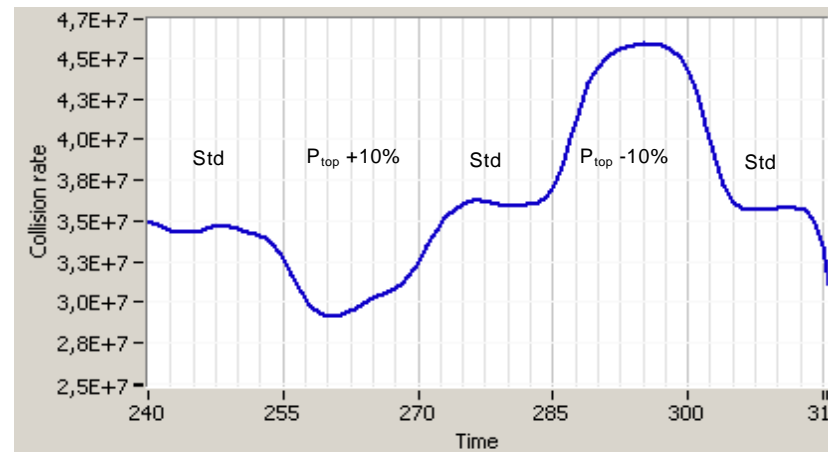
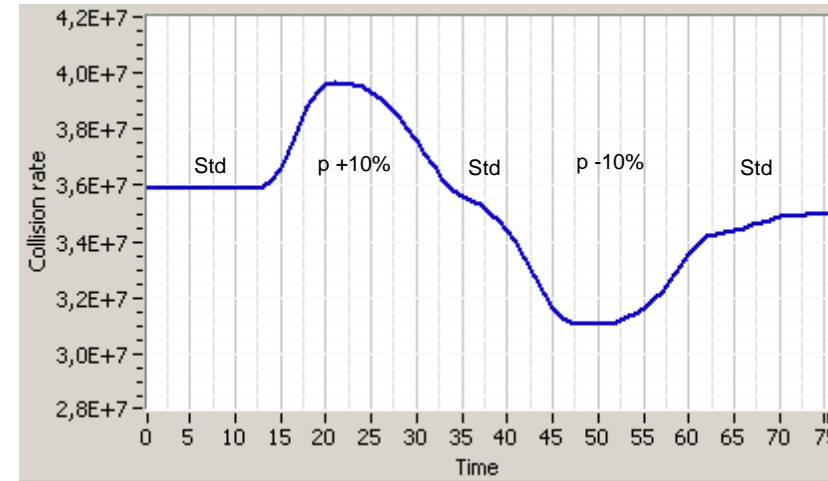
Implementation of external sensors into *Maestria* allows easy comparison / correlation of tool and sensor data !

Influence of Poly TCP Process Parameters on Collision Rate

$\pm 10\%$ HBr = ca. $\pm 3\%$ change in collision-rate



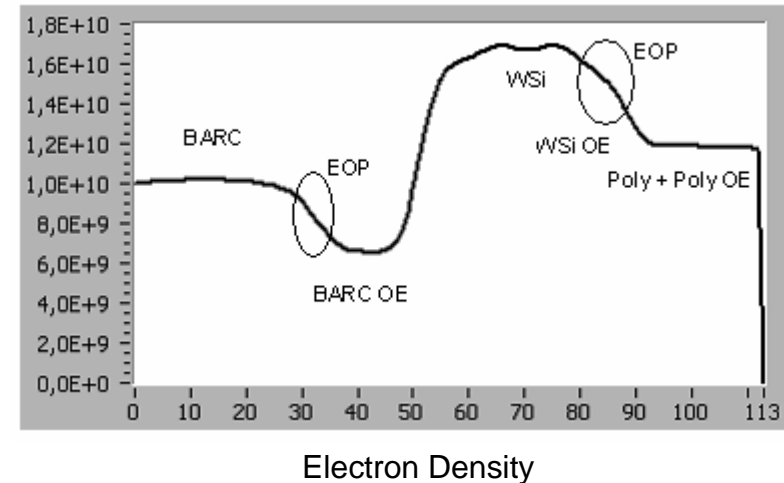
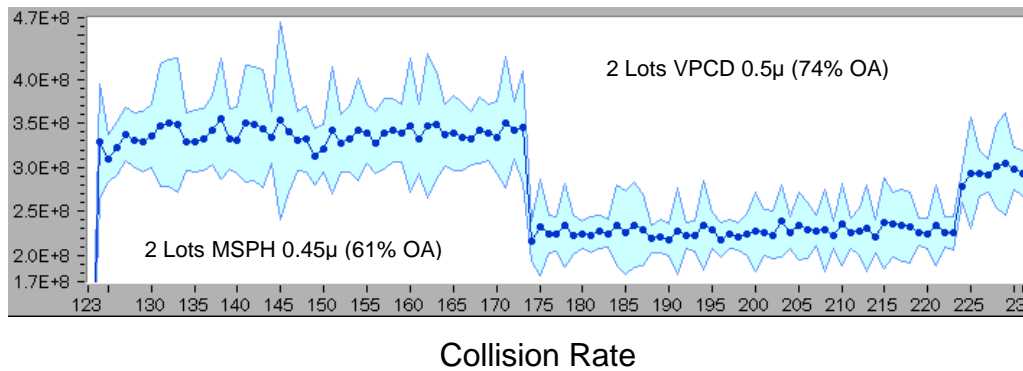
$\pm 10\%$ pressure = ca. $\pm 11\%$ change in collision-rate



$\pm 10\%$ TCP-Power = ca. 15-25% change in collision-rate

Collision Rate vs. Open Area & Endpoint Sensitivity

Gate-Poly MSPH 0.45 μ - VPCD 0.5 μ (Poly-OE-Step)

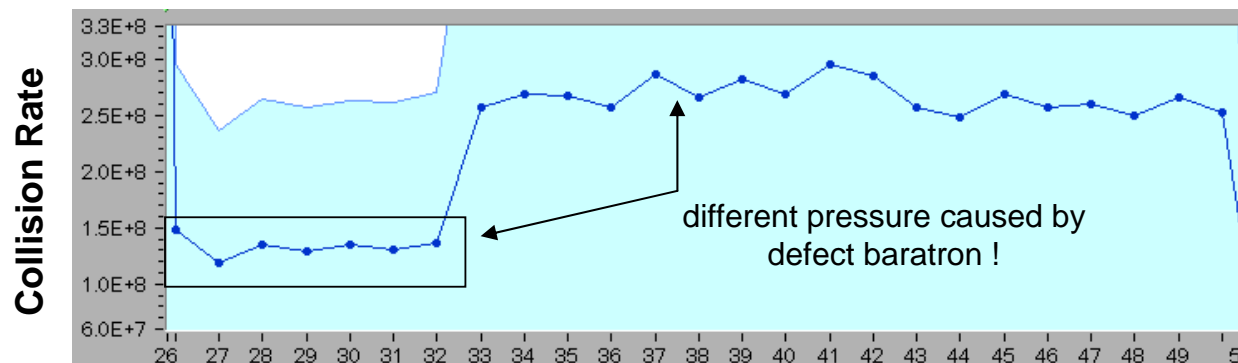


Plasma parameters are very sensitive
to the etched open area (OA)

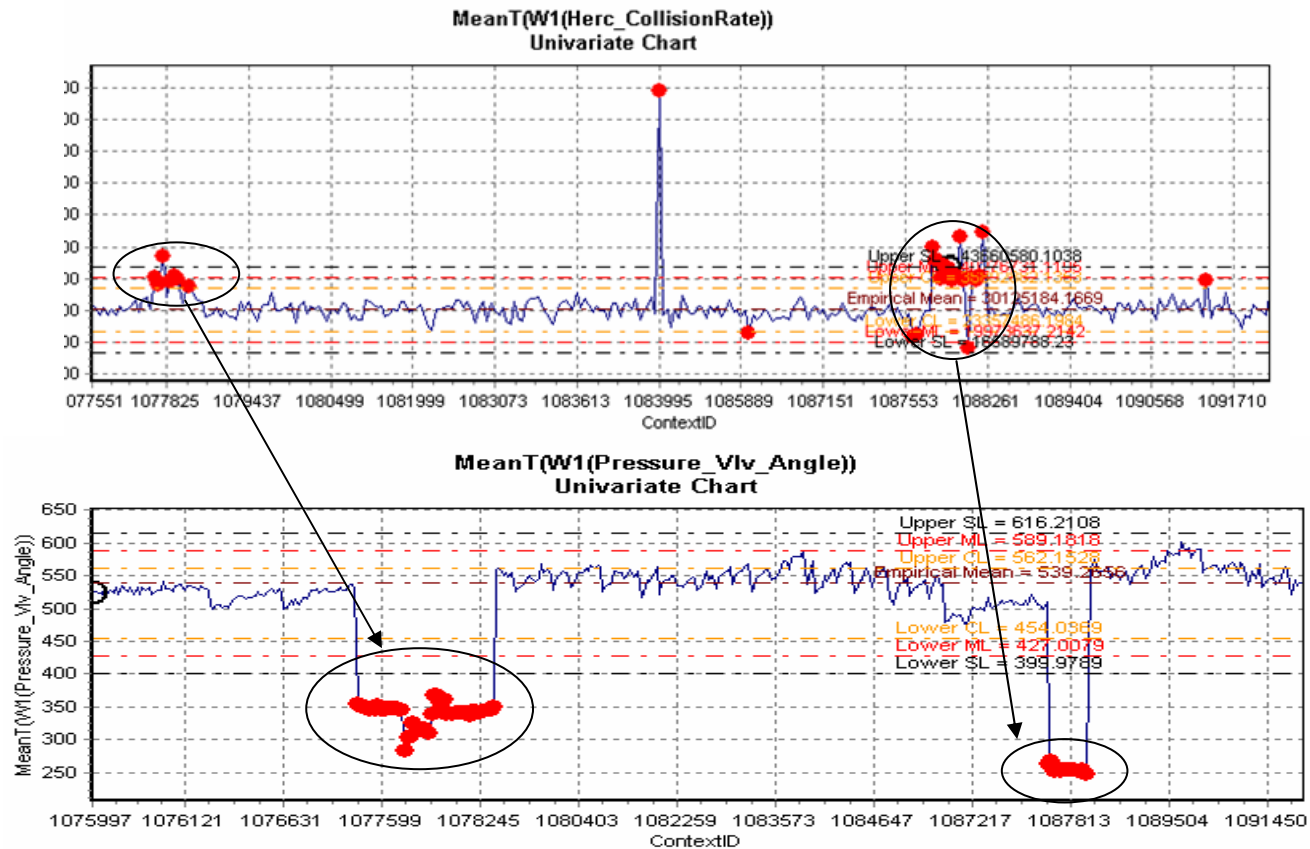
Possibility of EOP detection.

FDC Example : Defect Baratron (1)

Because of sensitivity to process / tool parameters, collision rate and electron density are ideal for detecting tool failures resulting in process parameter drifts. In this example a baratron had a defect causing a shift in real pressure. The process was **not** aborted by the tool. Control of additional parameters like collision rate is needed for FDC.

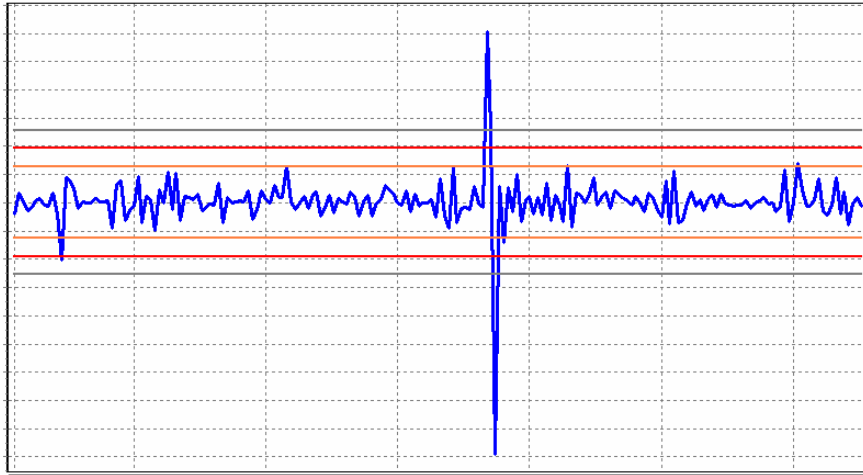


FDC Example : Defect Baratron (2)

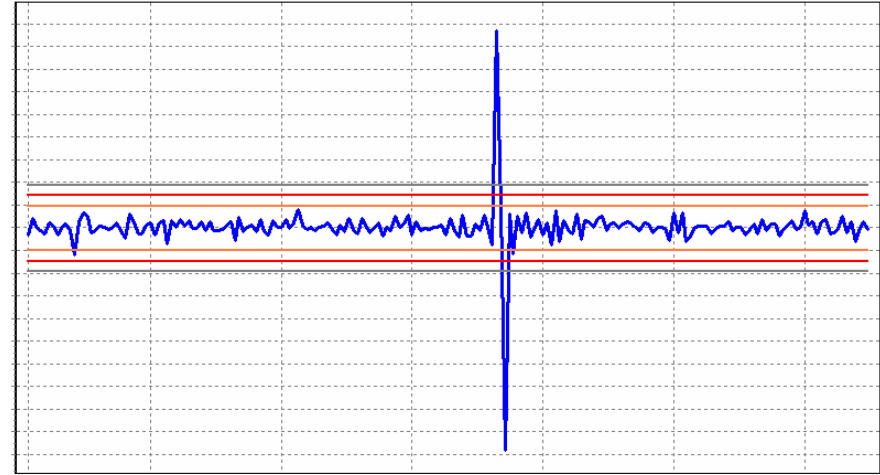


Defect is indicated only by collision rate & VATvalve angle. Collision rate is a convenient in situ parameter for the real process status inside the chamber !

Process Control by Wafer-to-Wafer-Difference



Collision Rate



Electron Density

Wafer-to-wafer-difference of plasma parameters is
an easy recipe independent process/tool control ;
easy identification of excursions, tool & process problems !



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