

Accelerating Process Optimization and Consumable Development for CMP with a Benchtop Platform

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Outline

 Benchtop system applied to reproduce, simulate & optimize various CMP processes



 Characterization using Optical Profiling & Atomic Force Microscopy





Benchtop CMP System Concept

- Small footprint R&D setup
- Reproduces full-scale wafer polishing process conditions and consumables
- Capable of performing tests on wafers (upto 4 inch) and small coupons









Benchtop CMP System

Motorized lateral positioning stage Lateral range 75 mm and 0.25 μm (encoded) resolution Vertical range 100 mm, and 0.5 μm (encoded) resolution

Head Rotation & Pressurizing mechanism (up to 500 rpm, up to 400 N)

Wafer (upto 4 inch) / Coupon (mounted upside down on carrier)



Pad Conditioner (upto 200 N, 4.25 inch) Slurry / Water Nozzles with programmable pumps

9 inch Polishing Pad holder Rotational drive provides torque and speed (2.5 Nm @ 500 rpm).



















In-situ Monitoring

- Properties measured:
 - Coefficient of Friction
 - Acoustic Emission (in wafer chuck)
 - Temperature
 - Pad wear
 - Electrical surface resistance





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Effect of Pads

 <u>Test example</u>: 10 min. test on Si wafer with ILD & W layers (2 different pads)

Results:

- Both transition zones (from W to ILD and from ILD to Si) were shorter for pad 1 than for pad 2.
 Pad 1 produces less non-uniformity / mixing.
- Both W and IL are removed faster by pad 1
- Wear of pad 1 (50 μm) was much smaller than wear of pad 2 (130 μm)





Effect of Conditioning Discs on Pad Wear

Test example:

- 4 different conditioning disc types (Abrasive Technology). 90 rpm & 15 mm @ 5 mm/s lateral.
- 6 inch Pad made by Rodel. 100 rpm
- Normal load 30 N



Pad Wear comparison identifies two disc groups (2.6x higher) Friction coefficient (COF) correlates with Pad Wear: larger COF results in higher wear rate.



Effect of Slurry in ElectroChemical Mechanical Polishing (ECMP)

- ECMP integrates the actions of electric corrosion, chemical corrosion and mechanical removal. Can acquire a high MRR under a small down pressure.
- Ref. Xie, F., et al., ECS Journal of Solid State Science and Technology, 10(10), 104004. (2021)
 - Sample: Cobalt surface
 - Roughness 1.35 nm after 10 min, 0.418 nm after 120 min







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Ultrasonic Vibration Assisted CMP (UV-CMP)

- Test goal: Measure polishing efficiency improvements (surface quality & MRR) on chemically inert and high hardness materials.
- Ref. Zhou, M., et al. Mechanics of Advanced Materials and Structures, 1-18 (2021).
 - Sample: sapphire.



1.0

0.9

0.8

0.7 0.6 0.5

0.4

n.(

60W UV-CMP

MRR

(µm/h)



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AFM for High-Resolution Imaging: Roughness, Waviness





AFM for Profiling & High-Resolution Imaging: Dishing & Erosion







Defects Inspection & Chemical ID of nano-contaminants

AFM imaging	Select And Move To Sample Site	
Import KLARF	Site # X Rel (um) Y Rel (um) IndX IndY SzX 1 131921.0000 160433.0000 0	(un 000 ^ 000 000 000 000 000 000 0
Linkt Canaa	-5.0 nm -5.0 nm -5.0 nm Height Sensor	1.0 m -1.0 nm

KLARF based navigation to defects, followed by

Chemical identification using AFM-IR (nanometer scale FTIR)





AFM for Large Area Characterization

22x22 mm scan, 32x32 µm pixel, 4 hours / image



Post CMP - Process A



Post CMP - Process B





Optical Profiling for Large Area Characterization

- Die size: 22x22 mm
- 2.5 µm lateral resolution
- Number of images < 200</p>
- Measurement time: < 20 minutes</p>
- Height resolution down to Å level





Optical Profiling for Large Area Characterization

 Post-CMP: metallic coating can be required for optical metrology







Optical Profiling of Pad Conditioner

 Accurate, repeatable characterization of pad conditioners – with multiple-site automation & fast data acquisition



150

50











Innovation with Integrity