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# Innovations in Integrated Metrology

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Semicon Europa  
November 2021





**Evolution of Integrated Metrology based CMP  
process control**

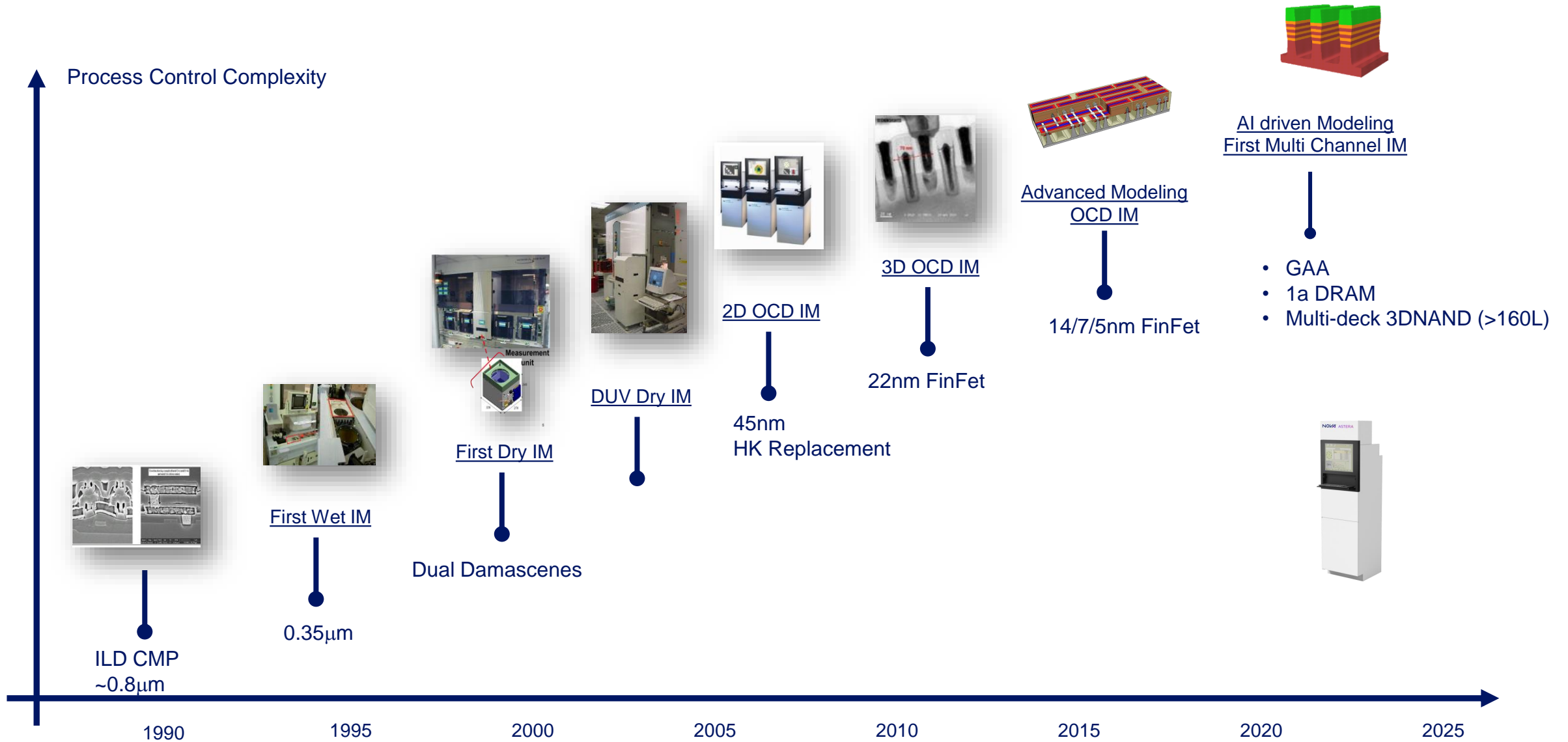
**Emerging CMP process control challenges**

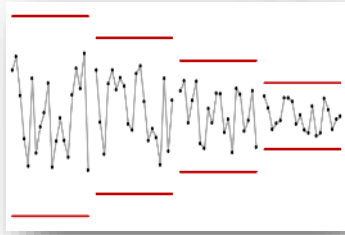
**IM in-die metrology empowered by AI**

**Multi Channel Integrated Metrology and ultra  
thin residue control**

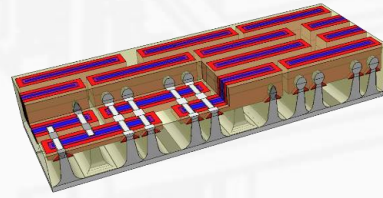
**New process control capabilities enabled by AI**

# Evolution of IM based process control

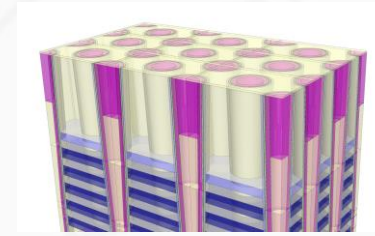




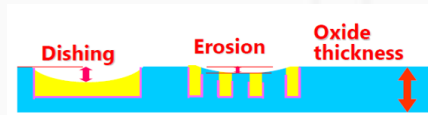
Tighter Specs as design rule shrinks



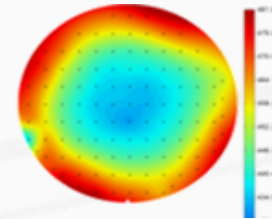
Device vs. Scribe control



Ultra-Thin Residue Control



Micro Loading/Local Density effects: Dishing, erosion, hot-spots

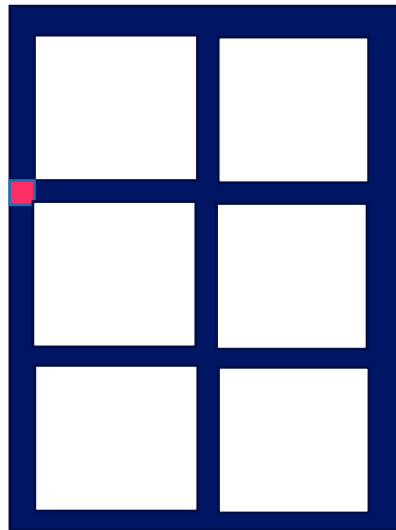
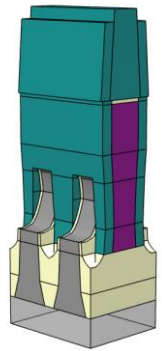


High Sampling, WiW, WtW and CoO control

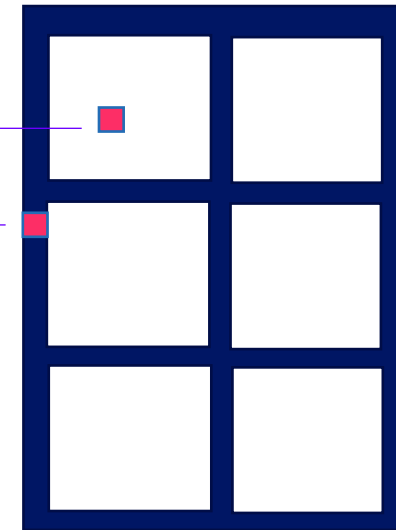
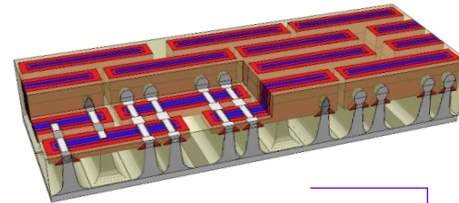
# Emerging Process Control challenges

# Moving in-Die/on Device Measurement

Traditional Measurement



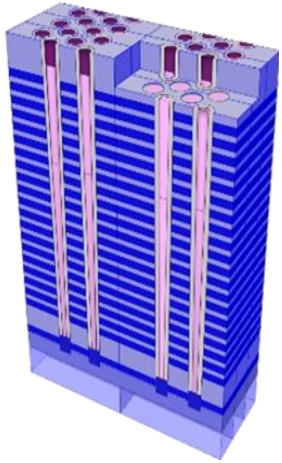
Desired Measurement



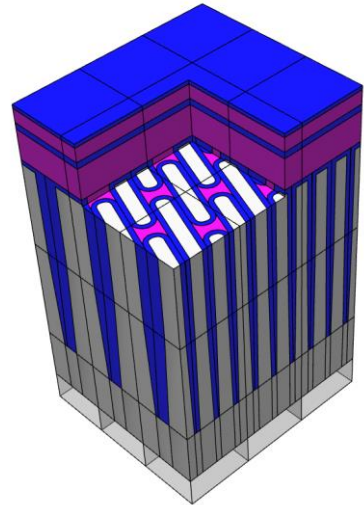
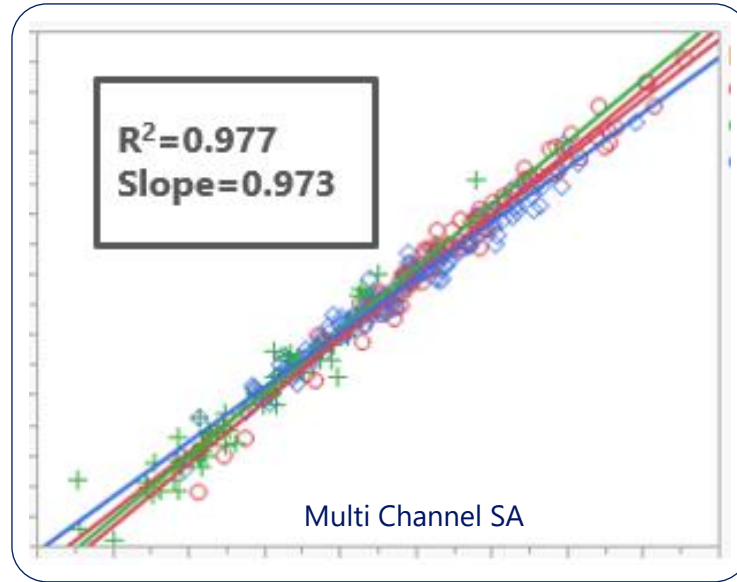
## Motivation

- Improved correlation to yield
- Improved WID and Edge control

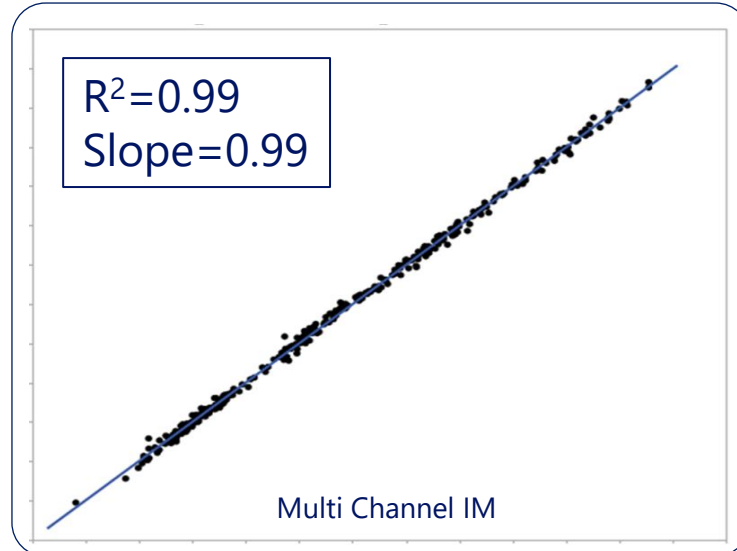
# Solution: Integrated Metrology Empowered by AI



NI IM + AI



NI IM + AI



In-die measurement in IM form factor

Limited amount of destructive reference

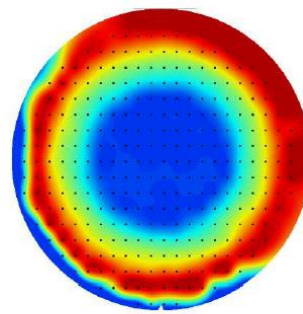
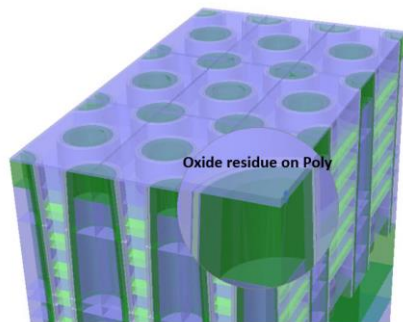
Improved CMP Cpk thru APC

Economical CoO for HVM

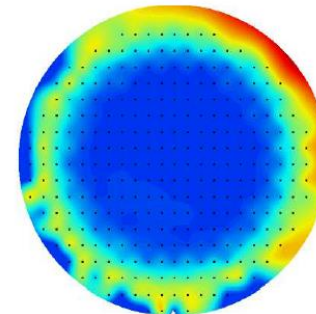


# In-die ultra thin residue control

- Post CMP residues results are highly related to incoming variation. Significant yield loss can be expected due to:
  - electrical opens in the device degrading chip yield
  - electrical shorts
- Due to different density between scribe-line and in-die, scribe-line based residue control results in insufficient metrology for remaining residues
- Due to lack of robust metrology for in-die, traditionally simplified scribe-line structure is used



In-Die Target



Scribe-line Target

# Multi Channel IM – ASTERA Prime

## Unique product architecture

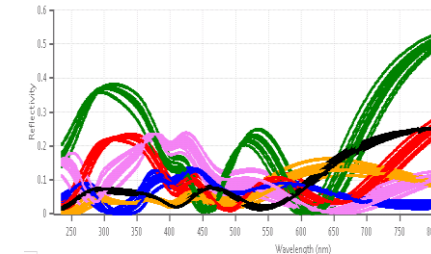
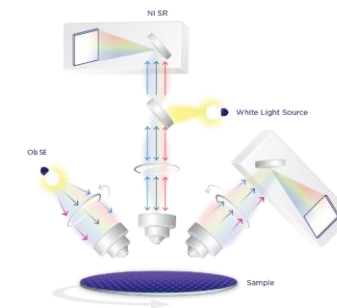
- New platform combining Normal Incident & Oblique Channels
- New light source with improved SNR
- New Stage for most accurate navigation

## Best in class metrology performance enabled by HW

- Standalone level accuracy
- Best sensitivity and parameters de-correlation
- Repeatability & Tool matching improvement

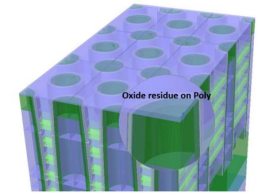
## Shorten R&D Time To solution

- Accurate model-based solution
- Fast adaptation to CIP changes (<1day)
- Eliminate the need to measure on SA





# In-die ultra thin residue detection metrology



## Challenge

**In die detection of remaining dielectric or metal layer post CMP process**

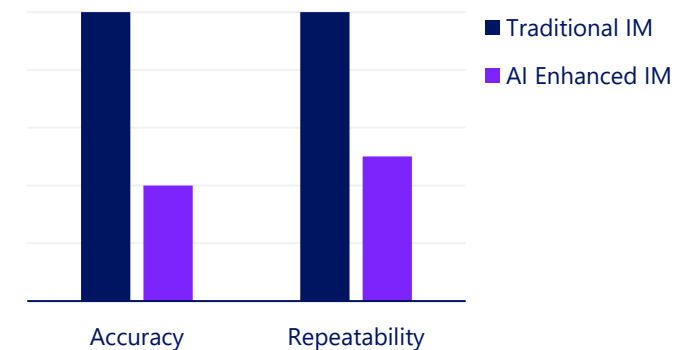
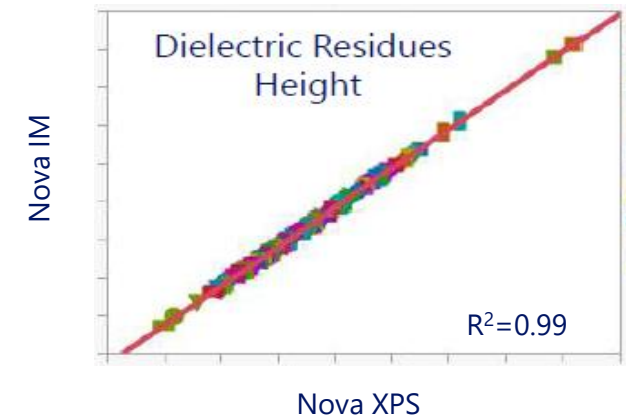
- Ultra thin layer on complex stack
- Complex modeling and long time to solution
- Low sensitivity for traditional NI Channel



## Solution

**Enhancing IM capability by MC IM metrology and AI**

- <20Å sensitivity on IM platform
- Fast time to solution supporting aggressive R&D cycle
- Every wafer detection for excursion elimination
- High sampling for WiW and edge residue control



# Extending CMP Control Beyond Optical Metrology

1

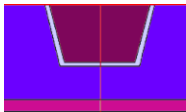
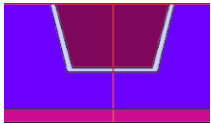
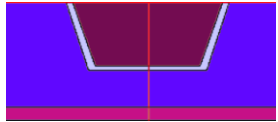
**Metal CMP resistivity control**

2

**In-die Dishing/Erosion monitoring**

# Metal CMP Resistivity Control

Interconnect scaling with advancing technology node



E-test Resistivity Dependence	Parameters of interest
Copper Area	TCD, BCD, Trench Height
+Liner Area	+ Liner Thickness and Shape +Non trapezoid Cu Area
+ Copper grain size, Liner properties, Cobalt capping	+Copper & Liner Material Cap thickness
+Structure density	Non-periodic e-test site

## Challenge

### EOL Electrical test

- Long info turn
- No early excursion prevention

### In-line Electrical test

- Low Throughput and productivity
- Q-time violation
- Defects due to contact-based measurement
- Low statistics & high CoO

### In-line OCD

- Model inaccuracies due to multiple variables
- Poor correlation between metro cell and e-test site

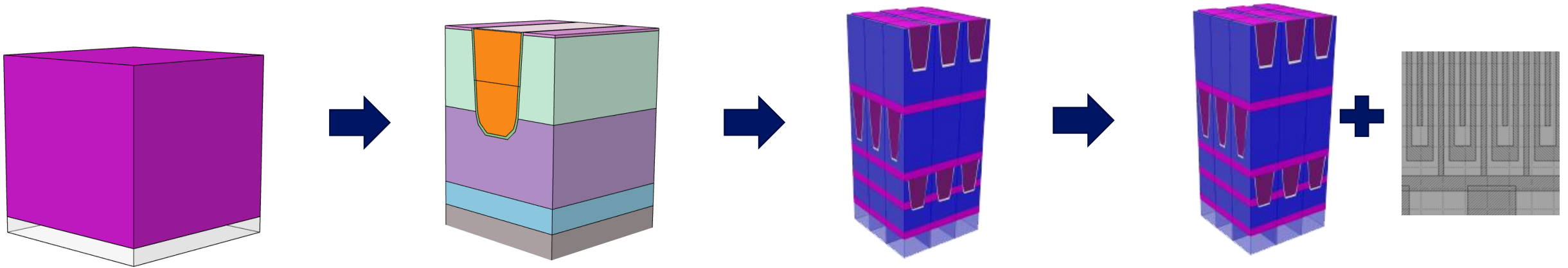


## Solution

### In-line IM Metrology based Machine Learning

- Excellent correlation to EOL e-test
- High throughput and excellent CoO
- No Q-time concern
- Done directly on e-test site/in-die

# Evolution of IM Capabilities in BEOL CMP

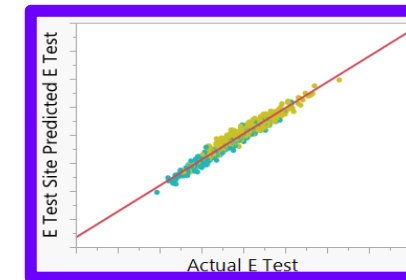
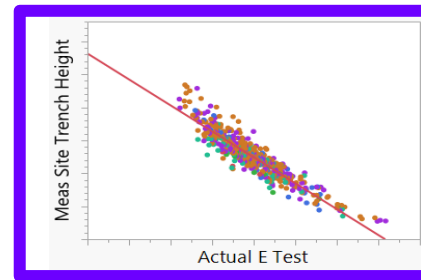
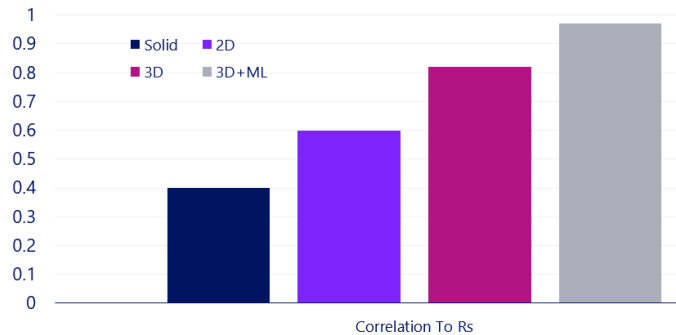


Solid Site on Scribe line

2D OCD

3D OCD

3D OCD+Machine Learning



Combination of 3D OCD and Machine learning:  
Improve correlation to electrical test > 0.9, while enable on device measurement

# In-die Dishing/Erosion Monitoring

## Challenge

- Local Density effects polish rate on different in-die structures
- Scribe measurement pads doesn't represent in-die behavior accurately
- Alternative measurement is either destructive (TEM) or slow (In-line AFM)



## Solution

- Machine Learning model combining IM signal with AFM labeling
  - Allows every wafer in-die dishing/erosion monitoring
  - Excursion prevention and CMP quality control

The Move to Emerging Memory and the Use of Emerging Algorithm

Use case: Post-CMP Tungsten Protrusion/Recess Measurement by Scatterometry

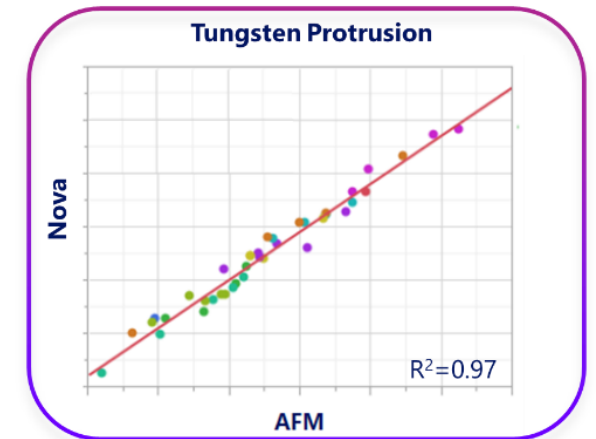
M. San<sup>a</sup>, P. Dasari<sup>b</sup>, P. Bischoff<sup>a</sup>, J. Preece<sup>a</sup>, M. Pollack<sup>b</sup>, C. Gomez<sup>b</sup>, D. Mezerette<sup>b</sup>, M. Sender<sup>b</sup>, M. Shirley<sup>b</sup>, I. Turovets<sup>c</sup>

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# Summary

- Continuous increase of process complexity and spec tightening pose new challenges of CMP process control beyond traditional thickness monitoring.
- In-Die based W2W control is essential for yield performance in advanced tech nodes. IM metrology empowered by AI proven to be able to do such control.
- Every wafer thin residue control in-die is a major factor in yield control and is enabled by Multi-Channel IM and AI algorithms.
- AI-driven solutions beyond traditional OCD metrology, such as dishing & erosion monitor and in-line e-test prediction.



# Last, but not least - Acknowledgments



This project has received funding from the ECSEL Joint Undertaking (JU) under grant agreement No 826589. The JU receives support from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation program and Netherlands, Belgium, Germany, France, Italy, Austria, Hungary, Romania, Sweden and Israel





# Thank You

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla \times \vec{E} &= -\mu_0 \vec{H} \\ \nabla \times \vec{H} &= \mu_0 \epsilon \vec{E} \\ \nabla \cdot (\epsilon \vec{E}) &= 0 \\ \nabla \cdot \vec{H} &= 0\end{aligned}$$