



NEARFIELD INSTRUMENTS

3D nanoscale metrology in advance semiconductor process control

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**Advanced devices in
Semiconductor Industry**



Nearfield Instruments at Glance



QUADRA



Subsurface metrology and beyond

A blue robotic arm is the central focus, extending from the left side of the frame. The background is a vibrant blue with various digital overlays, including line graphs, bar charts, and circular data visualizations. The overall aesthetic is high-tech and futuristic. A semi-transparent dark blue horizontal band is positioned across the middle of the image, containing the main title in white text.

Advanced devices in Semiconductor Industry

Industrial and societal challenges push innovation and growth in semiconductor device manufacturing (new nodes and 3D)

Market Trends

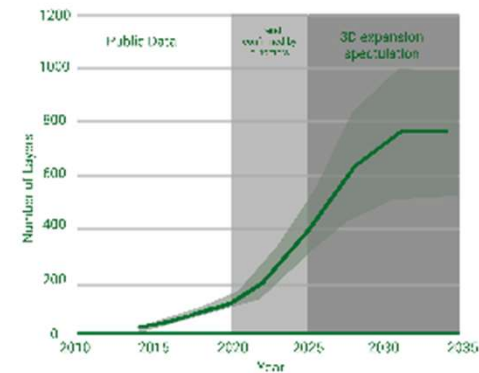


Key Industries

Large market opportunity benefitting from the industry push towards smaller and 3D structures

Key Enabler: Leading-edge Process Technology nodes

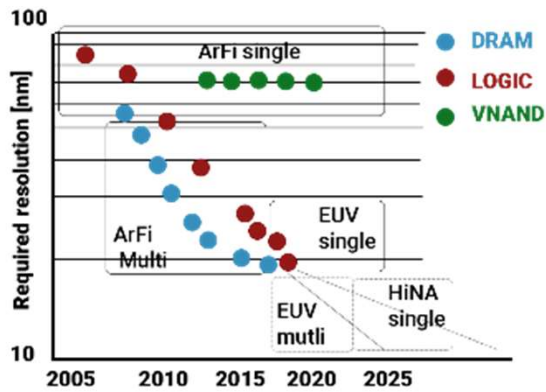
	N7 vs. 16FF+	N7 vs. N10	N7P vs. N7	N7+ vs. N7	N5 vs. N7	N5P vs. N5	N3 vs. N5	<1nm
Power	-60%	-40%	-10%	-15%	-30%	-10%	-25-30%	* Promising 2D materials identified... Maintains high (mobility) at channel thickness below 1 nm... Carbon Nano Tubes... integrated with Si CMOS...*
Performance	+30%		+7%	+10%	+15%	+5%	+10-15%	
Logic area					0.55		0.58	
Reduction (%)	-70%	>37%		-17%	-45%		-42%	
Density					1.8x		1.7x	
High Volume				Q219	Q220		H222	



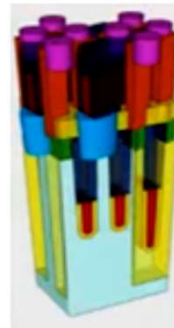
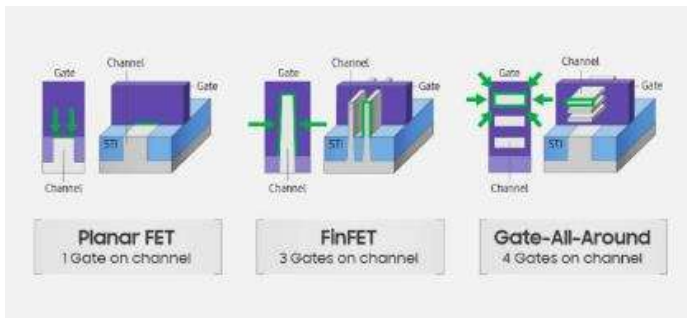
Moore's Law is brighter than ever

Advanced devices, advanced process control challenges

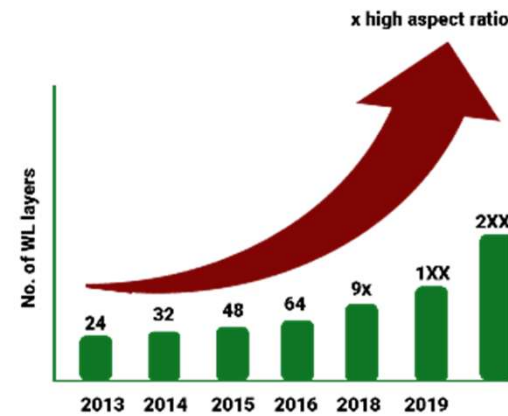
Aggressive scaling



3D structure complexity



Aggressive HAR



New Material

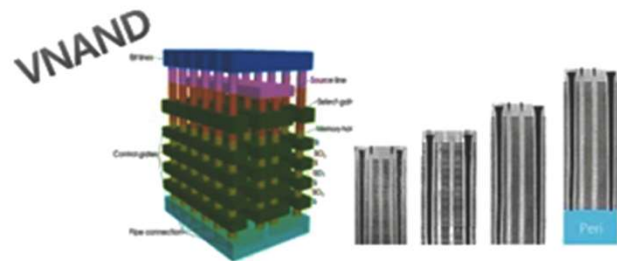
High-K

Low-K

Low resistance

Optical Technology Limitation

- Sensitivity limitation due to the increased complexity

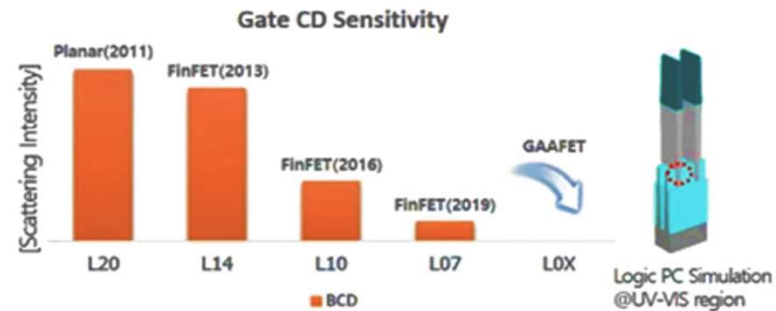
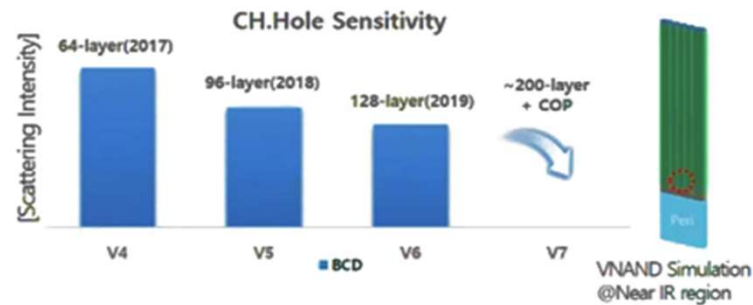



- Stacking layer increase \Rightarrow Bottom Sensitivity \downarrow
+ Cell on Peri. Structure

LOGIC



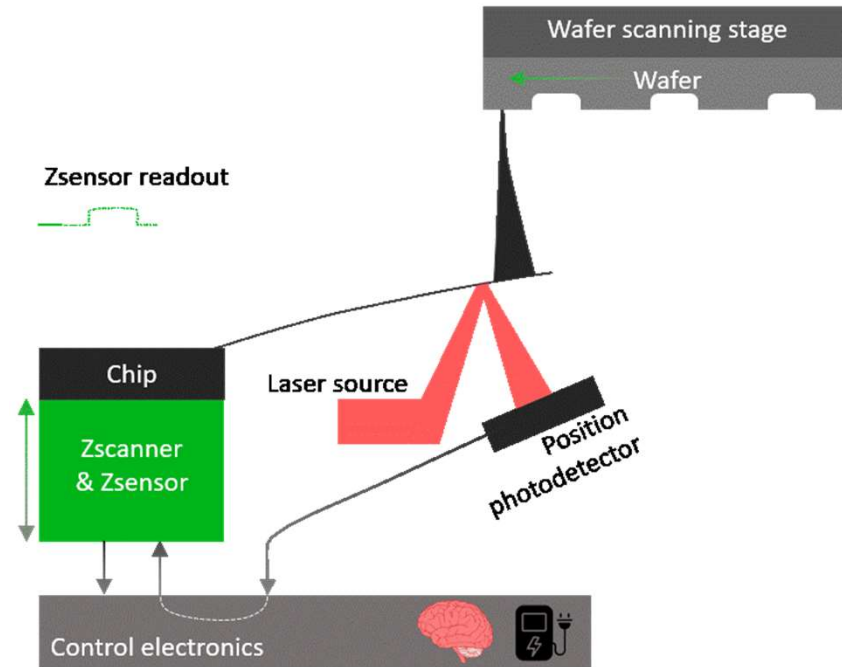
- Structure Complexity $\uparrow \Rightarrow$ OCD Variables \uparrow
- Pattern Shrinkage \Rightarrow Sensitivity \downarrow



Courtesy of 

SPM/AFM

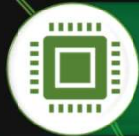
- Fundamental **benefits**:
 - 3D local probe (atomic scale)
 - Not subject to optical or e-beam aberrations (n&k, charging)
 - Well suited for combination with other techniques (pump-probe)
- Limitations:
 - No access to deep trenches
 - Extremely slow, not suitable for HVM



A photograph showing four individuals in a laboratory or cleanroom environment. They are all wearing blue full-body protective suits, including hoods and gloves. One person on the left is kneeling and holding a small device, possibly a smartphone or a specialized instrument, while the others stand around a metal cart with various items on it. In the background, there is a large piece of white equipment with a monitor and the text 'VISION LEAP' on it. A green exit sign is visible on the wall to the left.

Nearfield Instruments at Glance

Nearfield Instruments at a Glance



Delivering semiconductor metrology equipment



Application focus: aggressive shrink, aggressive 3D



The Netherlands: Rotterdam and Eindhoven
South Korea: Nearfield Korea Ltd., Hwaseong



Top talent High Tech team of 130 employees



Broad & strong IP Portfolio



1. QUADRA 'Surface Metrology': CD, Profile, Roughness, Defects
2. SONARA 'Subsurface Metrology': Opaque Mask Overlay, Defects

Nearfield Instruments offers two products:

QUADRA

HT-SPM (Surface Metrology)*

SONARA

SSPM: Subsurface Metrology**

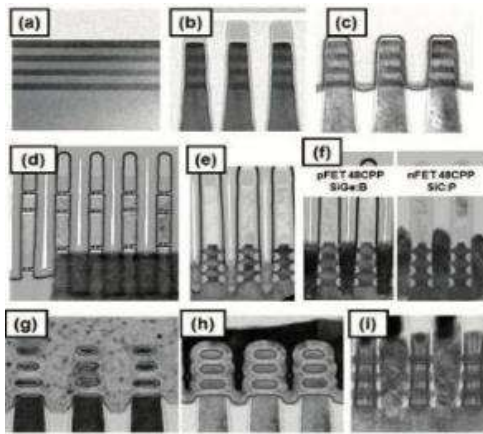
A blurred photograph of an industrial machine, possibly a forklift or a similar piece of equipment, in a factory or warehouse environment. The machine is dark-colored and has a prominent vertical mast. A green banner is overlaid across the middle of the image, containing the word "QUADRA" in white, bold, sans-serif capital letters. The background is out of focus, showing other industrial equipment and a light-colored floor.

QUADRA

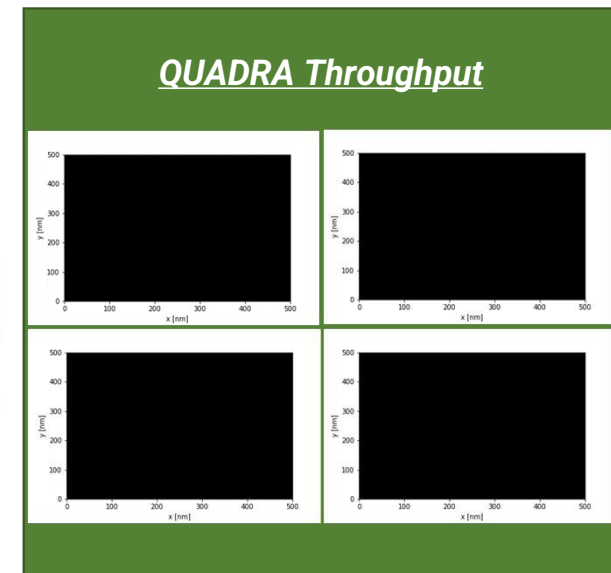
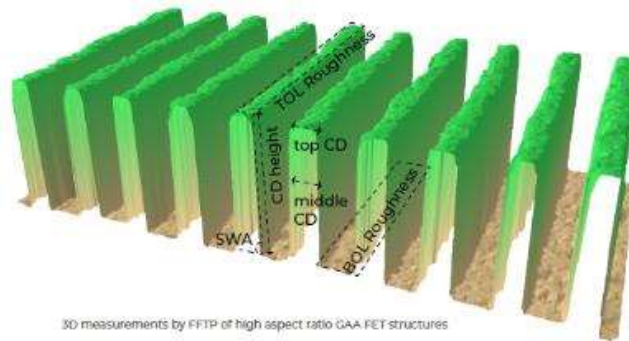
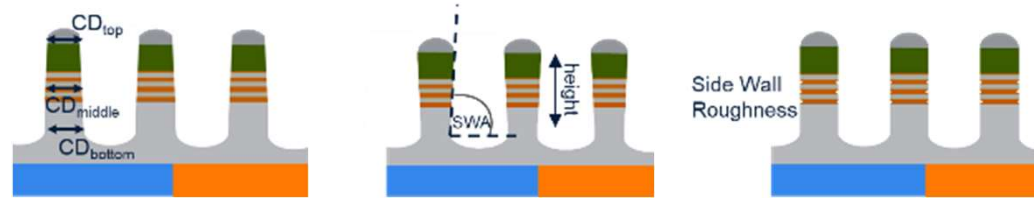
QUADRA: High Throughput 3D Nanometrology



3D nanometrology of high aspect ratio devices



Gate all Around (GAA) FE

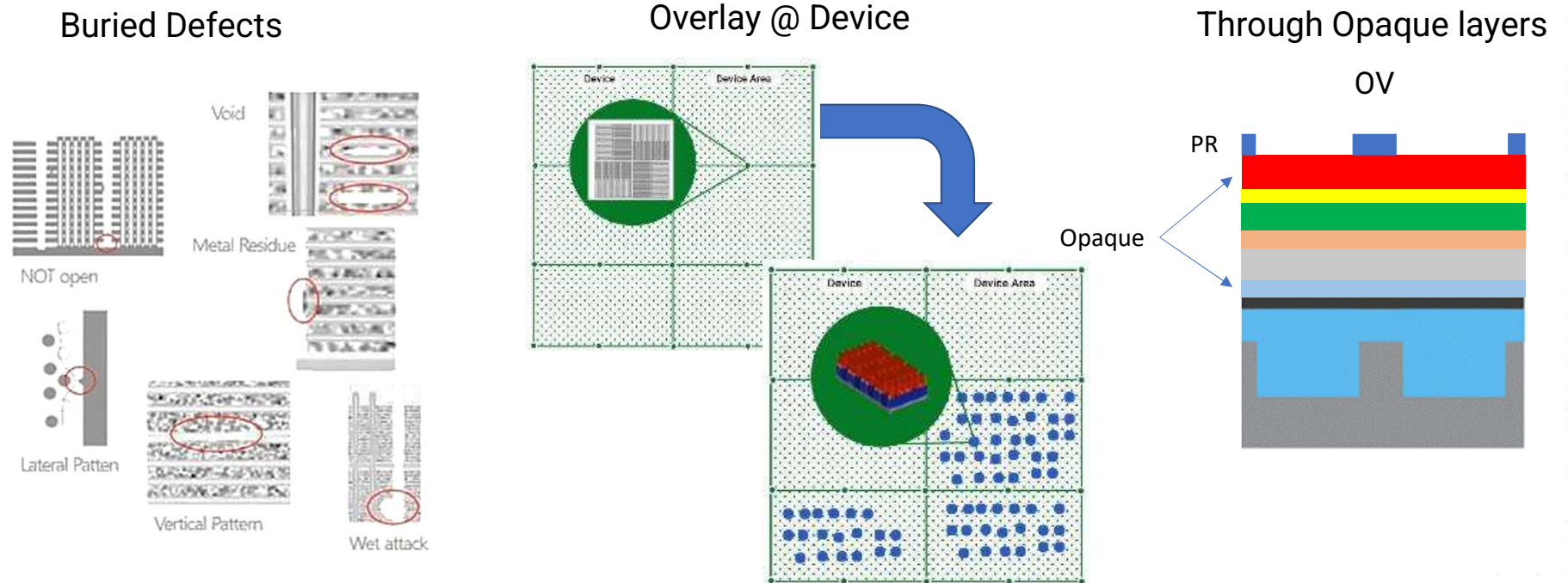




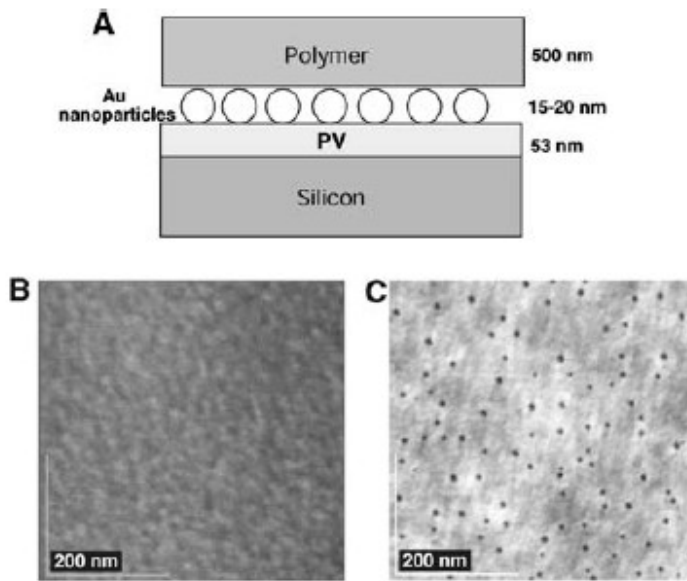
Subsurface metrology and beyond

Nondestructive subsurface metrology

'Seeing' with Sound, 'Listening' with Probe

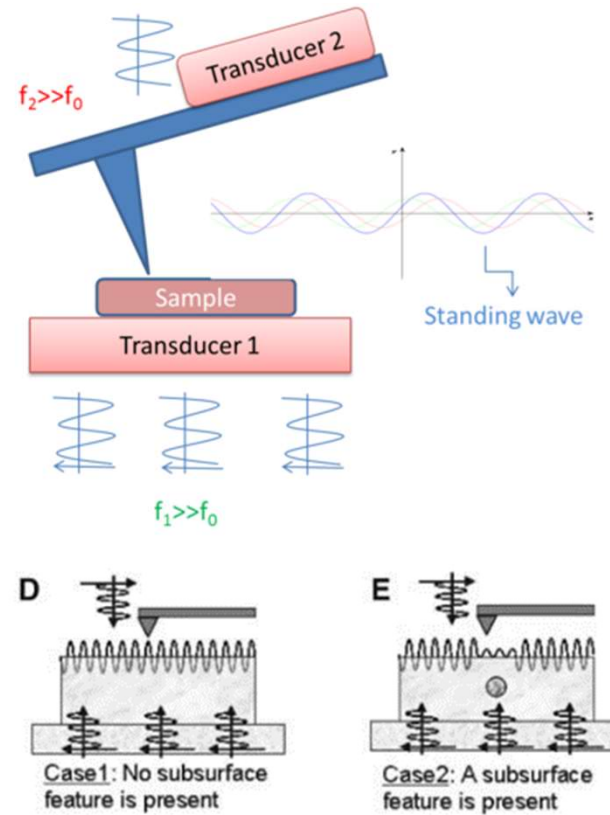


Subsurface SPM in literature

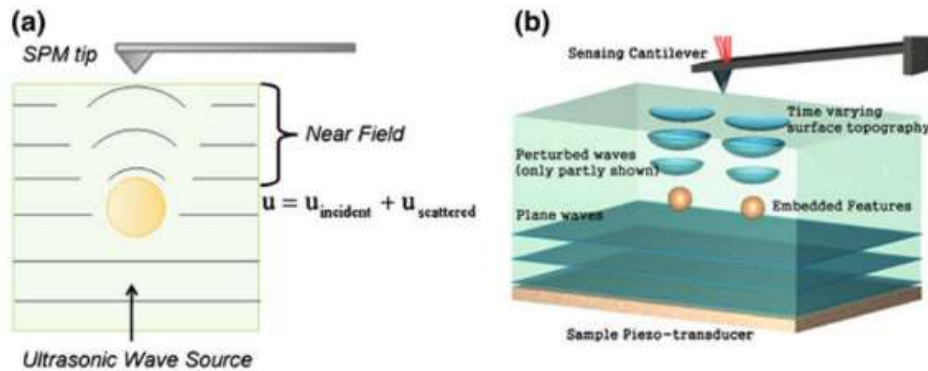


Detection of 20 nm particle buried under 500 nm layer.

Science, Vol. 310, Issue 5745, pp. 89-92, 2005



Subsurface SPM in literature (3/3)



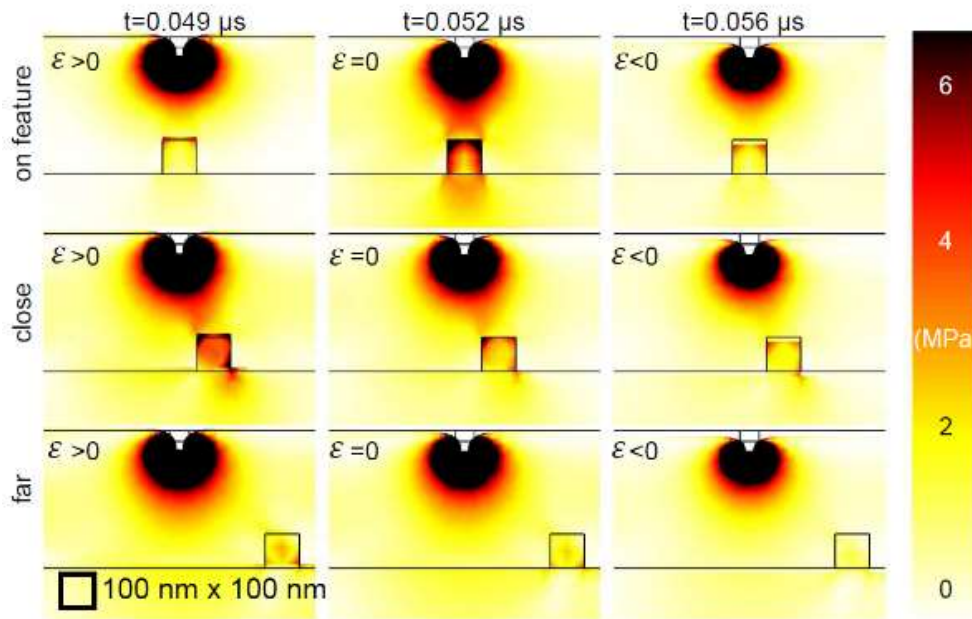
- › Ultrasound frequency: 2.1 MHz
- › Particle size is 15-20 nm

- › Claimed:
- › Acoustic waves propagating through bulk of a vibrated sample get perturbed by subsurface features.
- › The perturbations in acoustic waves travel to top of the sample surface.
- › Perturbation of waves is detected by SPM as a high resolution antenna.

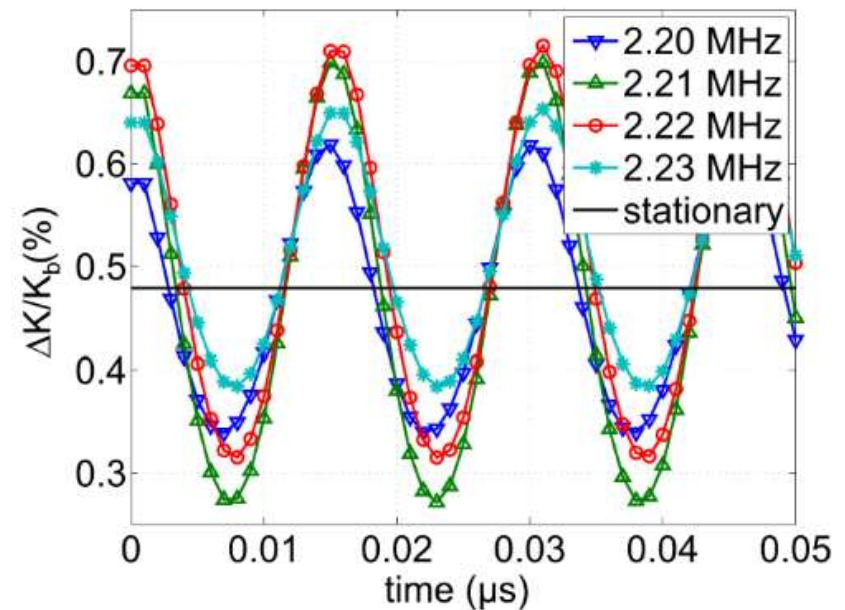
Our understanding:

Contrast cannot be wave scattering @ 2 MHz, for particle sizes of 50 nm.

Effect of modulation frequency



Stress field for different time steps (horizontally) and different positions of the feature



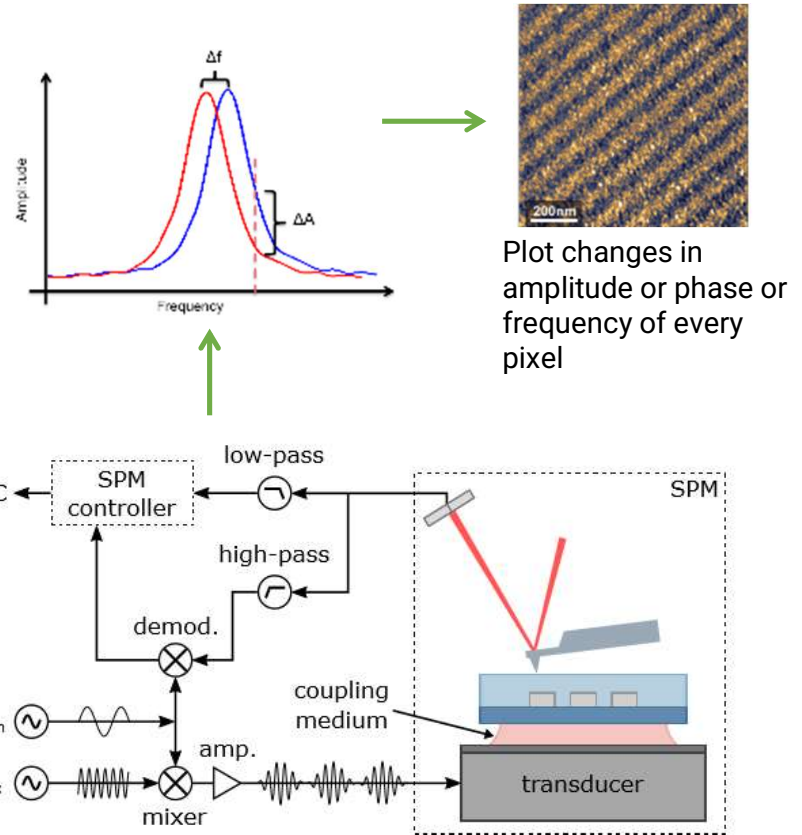
Contact stiffness variation for different modulation frequencies

D. Piras et al., Journal of Physics D: Appl. Phys. 50 (2017) 235601

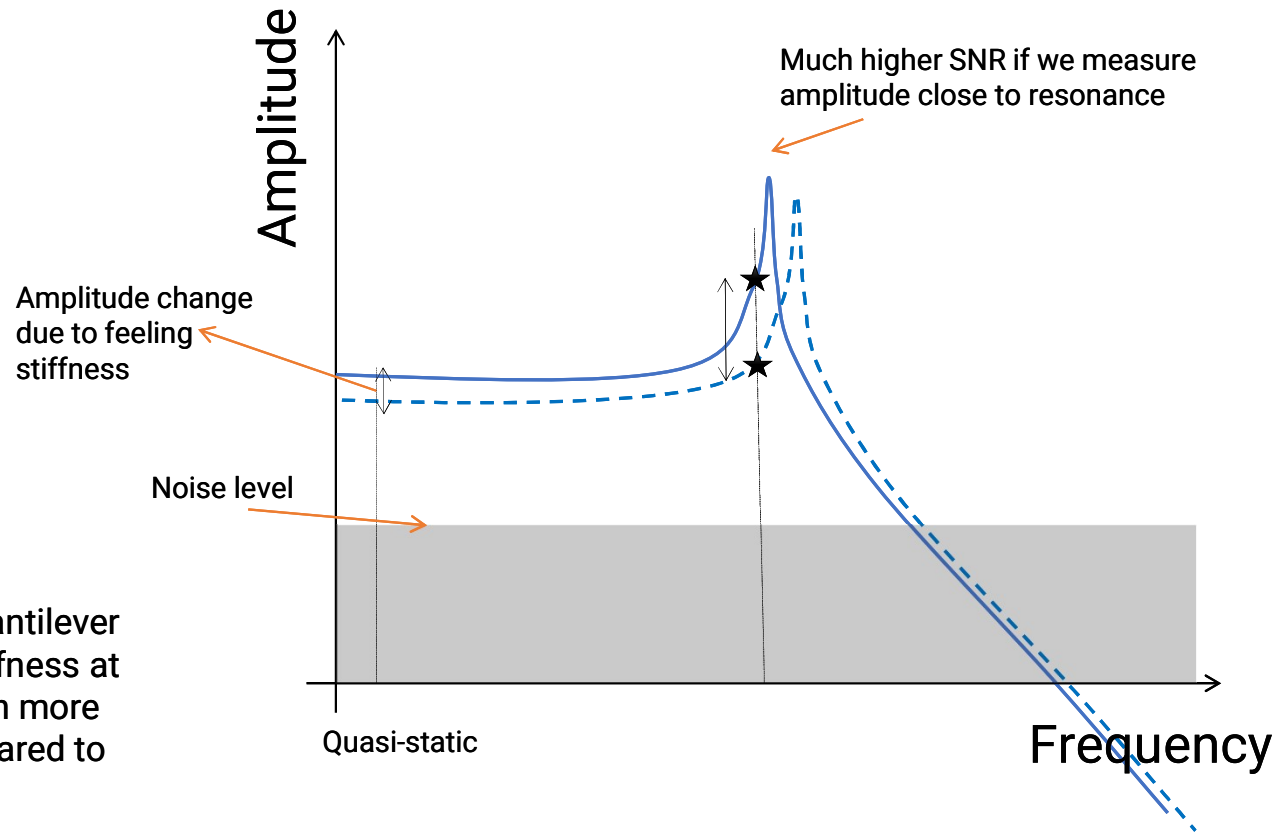
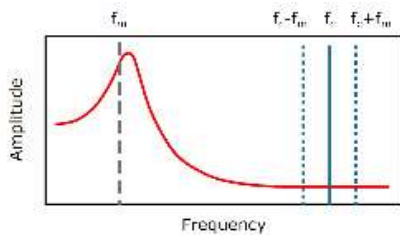
Subsurface Ultrasonic Resonance Force Microscopy

- Sample or tip is vibrated at 10s of MHz:
 - To interrogate the elasticity below the surface, by making the cantilever virtually stiffer
- Then measure the changes in resonance frequency (amplitude phase, frequency)
 - To increase the SNR
 - To increase the sensitivity to minute stiffness changes

M. Van Es *et al.*, Ultramicroscopy, 2017.



Why very high ultrasound frequency?



Conclusion:
Measuring the response of cantilever due to minute changes in stiffness at or close to resonance is much more sensitive and high SNR compared to low frequency deflection.

Through Layers Imaging

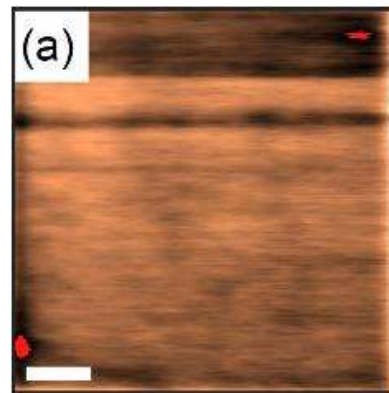
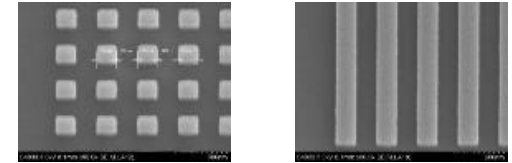
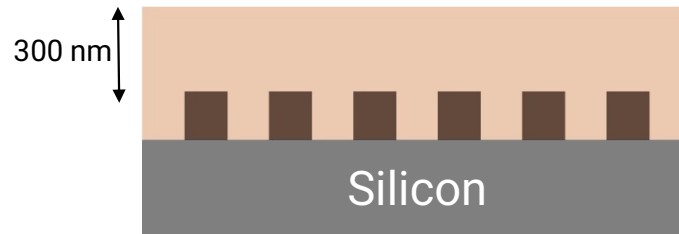
Rigid structures in soft matrix

Multilayers

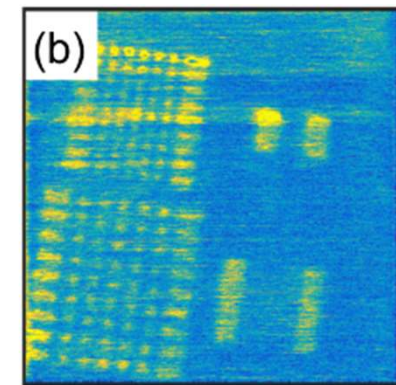
Rigid structures in rigid matrix

Depth of imaging

- › CD, LER, LWR
- › Invisible defects
- › Location/pitch



Surface imaging



Through layers imaging

Piras et al., Journal of Physics D: Applied Physics 50 (23), 235601

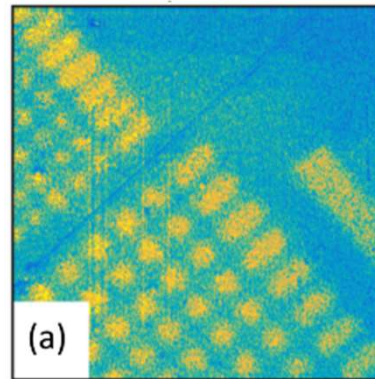
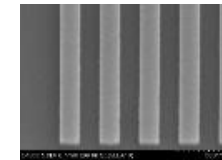
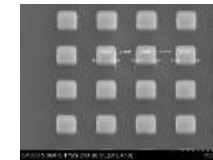
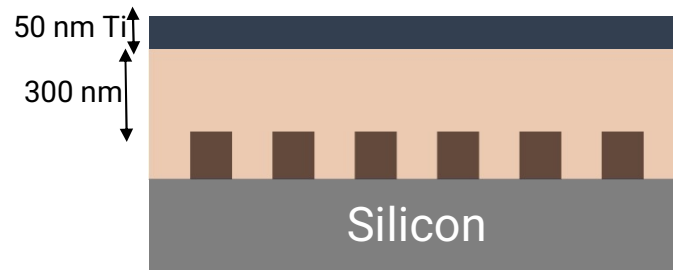
Through Layers Imaging

Rigid structures in soft matrix

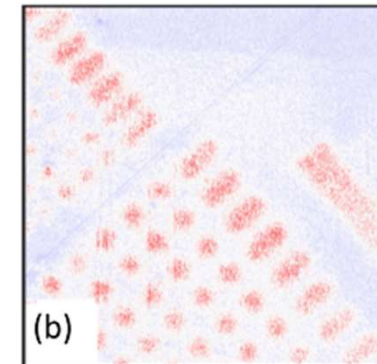
Multilayers

Rigid structures in rigid matrix

Depth of imaging



Amplitude



Phase

Through Layers Imaging

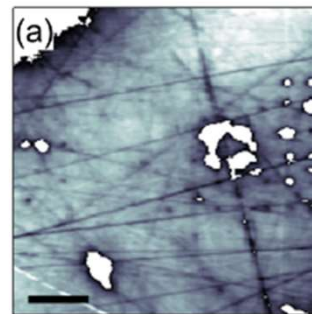
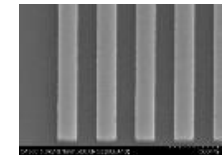
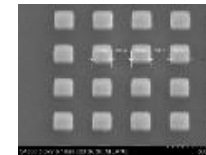
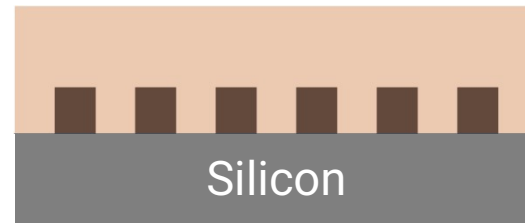
Rigid structures in soft matrix

Multilayers

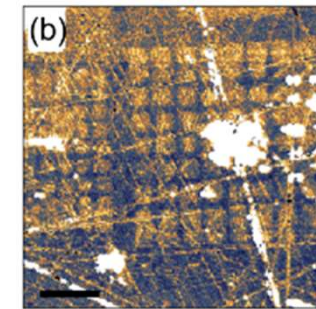
Rigid structures in rigid matrix

Depth of imaging

200 nm
SiO₂



(a) Surface imaging
-5 0 5



(b) Through layers imaging
0.6 0.8 1 1.2

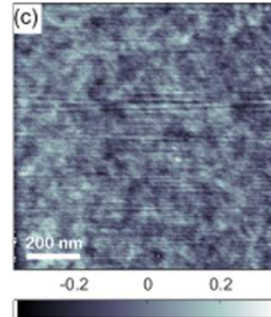
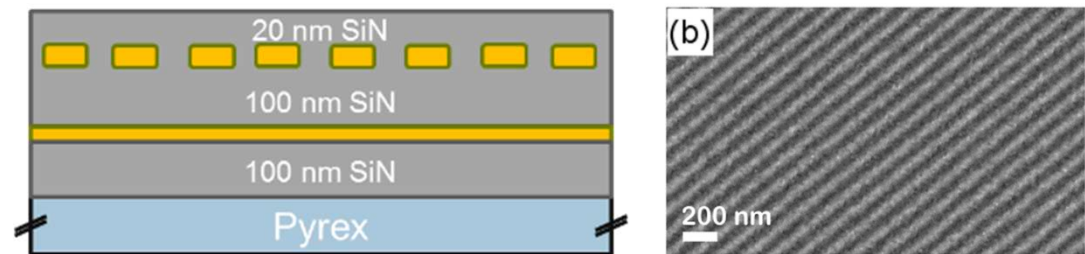
Through Layers Imaging

Rigid structures in soft matrix

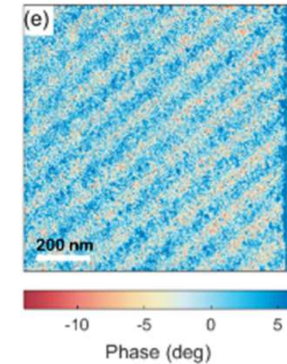
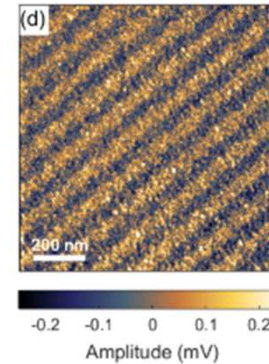
Multilayers

Rigid structures in rigid matrix

Depth of imaging



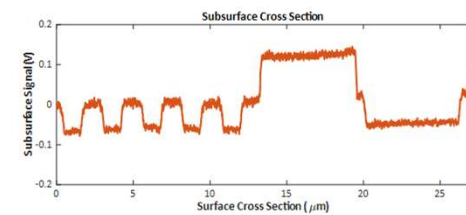
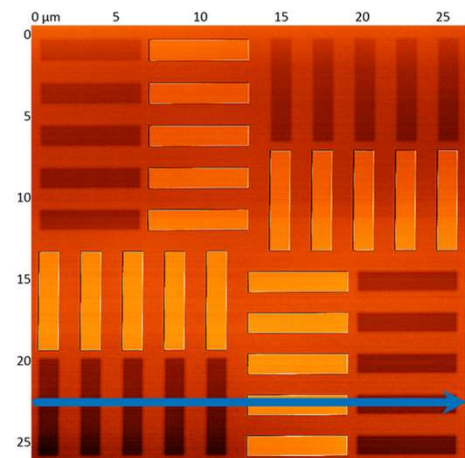
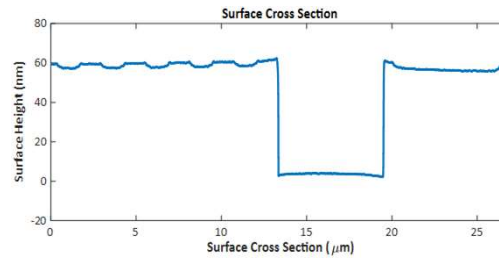
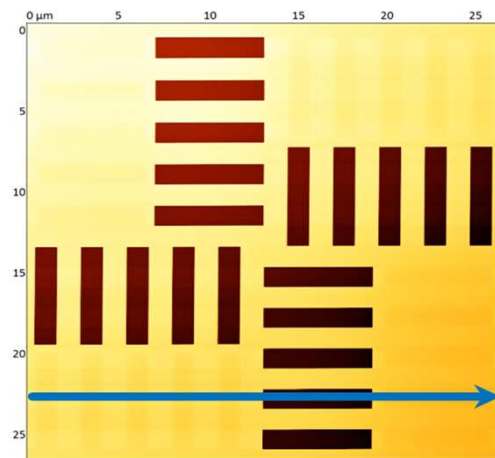
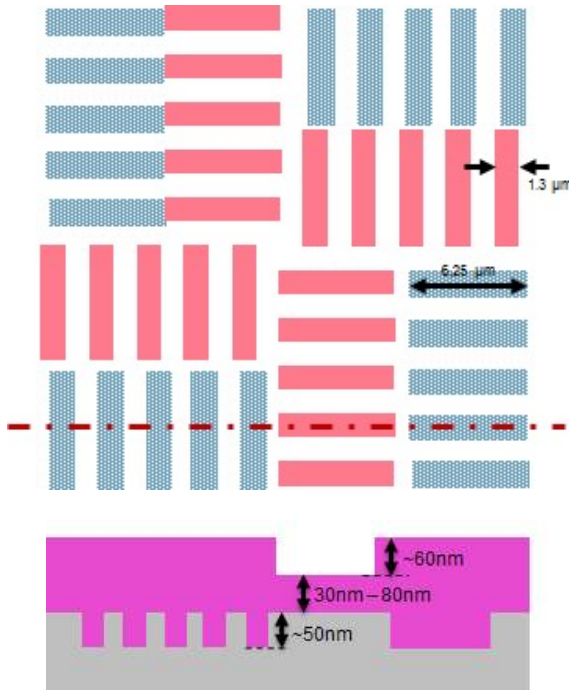
Surface topography



Device fabrication:
courtesy of A. Storm, H. van der Berg, R. Schmits

TNO innovation
for life

Overlay metrology (AIM target comparison)



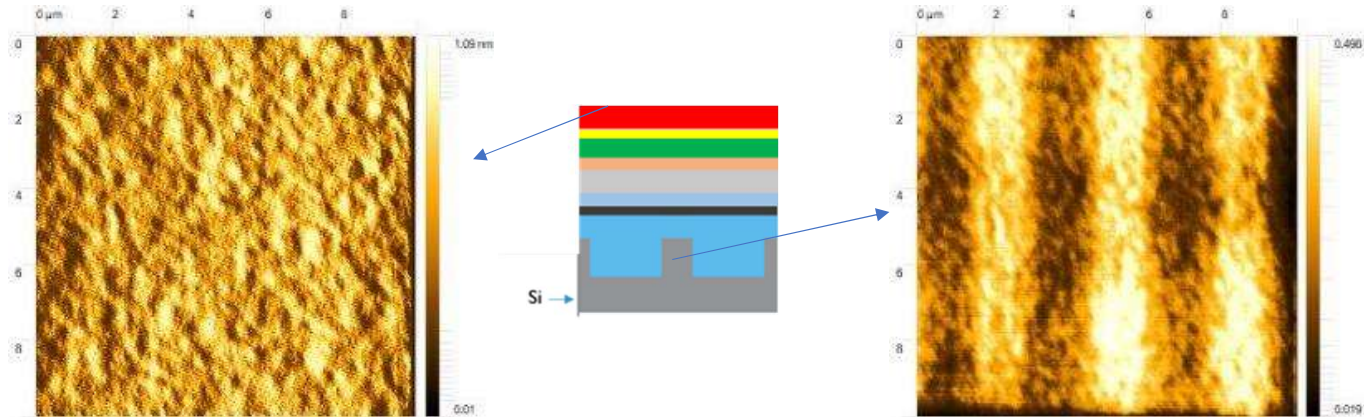
Subsurface Ultrasonic Resonance Force Microscopy

TNO innovation for life

Deep Subsurface nanoimaging



Higher frequency excitations, frequency shift detection for deep subsurface nanoimaging



Surface topography

Subsurface patterns



Acknowledgment:
TNO
TU/e
Madein4 EU consortium

Thank you

From the Nearfield Team