End-Point Detection in CMP

SFR Workshop Nov 14, 2001 Edward Hwang, David Dornfeld Berkeley, CA

2001 GOAL: <u>Build integrated CMP model for basic mechanical and</u> chemical elements. Develop periodic grating metrology by 9/30/2001



11/14/2001

Motivation

In-line monitoring and automatic endpoint of CMP offers many manufacturing advantages

- Improved Process Yields
- Reduced Product Variability
- Closer Conformance to Target Requirements
- Higher Throughput

But, difficult to implement due to the nature of the <u>CMP process</u>







EPD Methods – Cont'd

Methods	Physics	D,I	G,L	App
Optical	Reflectance, Absorption	D	L	Cu/STI/ILD
Thermal	Temperature Sensing	Ι	L	Cu/STI/ILD
Electrical	Motor Current	Ι	G	Cu/STI
Microphone	Intensity/ Freq. Analysis	D	G	Cu/STI/ILD
Force	Friction Force	D/I	G	Cu/STI
Acoustic Emission	Acoustic Waves	D	G	Cu/STI

D: Direct, I: Indirect G: Global, L: Local



Experimental Setup – CETR Tool



- Platen size: 6 in
- Head size: 2 in
- Condition disk size: 2.5 in
- Platen speed: 0.01-1000 RPM
- Head speed: 0.01- 1000 RPM
- Load: 5 500N
- Head sliding speed: 0.01 10 in/sec



Experimental Setup – DAQ System

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CMP Tool	CMP Tester by CETR	
Test Wafers	Cu(1500Å)/Ta(250Å)/Ox(5000Å)	
Slurry Type	Alumina based 5003 with 2.5% of H_2O_2	
Pad Type	IC1000 Polyurethane Pad	
Polishing	Down Force : $30 \sim 40$ N	
Conditions	Table RPM: 60RPM	



AE Data / Friction Data



11/14/2001

2002 and 2003 Goals

AE sensor shows a great potential for the EPD in CMP Process in terms of the selectivity between different materials as well as the sensitivity to the sub-micro material removal

Integrate initial chemical models into basic CMP model. Validate predicted development by 9/30/2002.

<u>Develop comprehensive chemical and mechanical model.</u> <u>Perform experimental and metrological validation by 9/30/2003.</u>

