Process Development and Process Integration of Semiconductor Devices

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Process Development Activities

- Worked in Process Development for Fifteen Years Both at IBM and Texas Instruments
- Activities Ranged Across a Wide Variety of Different Areas
 - Failure Analysis
 - > Reliability
 - > Process Engineering
 - Equipment Engineering
 - Yield Enhancement
- Main Focus of Activities Centered on Reliability and Yield Enhancement

Product Cycle

- Objective of Wafer Fab is to Produce Product
- Next Generation Product Requires Several Years to Develop
- Development Cycle Must Encompass Following Stages
 - > Research
 - > Early Development
 - > Productization Development
 - Manufacturing
- Product Evolves from Basic Concepts and Processes to an Integrated Product and Finally Full Scale Manufacturing

Product Cycle Example

- IBM Employed a Product Cycle Encompassing Several Increasingly Demanding Checkpoints
- Checkpoints Include T0, T1, T2, S0, S1, and S2
 - T0 and T1 Includes Basic Development with Increasing Levels of Product Qualification
 - T2 Includes Extensive Functional and Reliability Qualification by an Independent Assurance Group
 - S0 and Beyond Involves Release to Manufacturing and Transition to Quality Control

Wafer Fab Culture

- Wafer Fabs are Manufacturing Facilities Running Around the Clock Seven Days a Week
- Most Development Runs in this Type of Environment
- Wafer Fabs are Large Multi-Billion Dollar Facilities Involving the Contribution of a Variety of Different Groups
- Process Engineering is One of the Most Key Groups in a Fab
- PE is a Very Interdisciplinary Area Involving Engineers from
 - Materials Science
 - > Physics
 - > Chemistry
 - > Chemical Engineering
 - > Electrical Engineering

Wafer Fab Organization

- However, Numerous Organizations Contribute to the Development and Production of Semiconductor Products
- These Organizations Include
 - > Process Engineering
 - Process Integration
 - > Equipment Engineering
 - > Equipment Vendors
 - > Yield Enhancement
 - > Quality Assurance
 - > Reliability

- > Product Assurance
- > Product Engineering
- ➢ Failure Analysis
- > Design
- Final Test
- > Manufacturing

Process Engineering

- Responsible for All Process Related Issues Throughout Wafer Fab
- Can Broadly Categorize PE Into Three General Functions
 - > Thin Films
 - > Photolithography
 - > Etch
- Process Engineers Have Very Specific Functions
 - > Ion Implant
 - > Poly Dep
 - Oxide Deposition
 - > Metal Deposition
 - CVD Barrier Metal

- Silicon Etch
- > Oxide Etch
- > Metal Etch
- > CMP
- ➢ Clean
- PE is a Very Large and Important Engineering Area

Process Integration

- Responsible for Coordinating and Integrating Semiconductor Processes in Order to Develop a Functional, Reliable, and Yieldable Product
- Key Wafer Fab Organization
- Much Smaller Than Process Engineering Function

Equipment Engineering

- Sustains and Supports Manufacturing Equipment In-Line
- PE and EE Often Work Together on Resolving Tool Issues
- **Responsible for Coordinating Tool Installs**
- EE Oftentimes Works with PE on Evaluating and Accepting Next Generation Tools

Equipment Vendors

- Develops Equipment for Semiconductor Manufacturing
 Develops Tool Platform and Process for Manufacturing
 PE May Alter or Adjust Process to Meet Manufacturing Needs
- Often Supports and Maintains Their Equipment In-Line in Place of EE Under Equipment Service Contract

Yield Enhancement

- Drives Product Yield In-Line In Order to Expedite Yield Learning
 - > Shorten Product Cycle During Product Development
 - > Or Maximize Product Yield During Manufacturing
- Typically Uses Expensive Defect Detection Tools In-Line to Identify Yield Limiting Problems
- May Also Utilize In-Line Parametrics on Test Sites to Help Drive Yield In-Line
- Problems May Range from Regular Daily Particle Excursions to Large Catastrophic Yield Problems

Quality Assurance

- Sets Up Control Charts and Limits for Various Process Parameters
- May Actively Monitor and Enforce Quality Standards

Reliability

- Assures and Monitors Product Reliability
 - > Serious Reliability Issues Can Be Disastrous for a Company
 - Can Be Costly for a Company and Seriously Hurt Its Reputation
 - Responding to a Reliability Problem in the Field Can Take Months
- Main Responsibilities Include
 - Stressing Product During Product Qualification
 - > Implementing In-Line Monitors and Controls
 - > Monitoring Field Returns for Problems and Issues

Product Assurance

- Performs Qualification of Product Prior to Product Release
 - **Extensive Reliability Test**
 - **Extensive Functionality Test**
 - > Assures Manufacturability of Product
- Performed by Independent Product Organization to Assure Unbiased Assessment

Product Engineering

- Drives Yield from End of Line By
 - **>** Evaluating End of Line Final Test Data and Parametrics
 - > Performing Failure Analysis of Defective Product
- Provides a Powerful Combination of Electrical Data Analysis with Physical Failure Analysis
- However, Issues Include
 - Long Turnaround Time Before Product Reaches Final Test
 - **Extensive Time Required for Physical Failure Analysis**

Failure Analysis

- Provides Physical Failure Analysis and Construction Analysis for Various Engineering Functions Including
 - > Process Engineering
 - > Process Integration
 - > Yield Enhancement
 - > Reliability
 - > Product Assurance
 - > Product Engineering
- Provides
 - **>** Basic Metallographic Services Such as Polishing and SEM

More Sophisticated Services Such as STEM, SIMS, Auger, and ESCA

Design

- Design May Get Involved with Process Development Issues
 Most Issues Are Typically Resolved Through a Process Action
 - However, Occasional Issues Must Be Resolved with a Design Change

Final Test

- Develops Final Test for Semiconductor Product
- Provides Electrical Parametric Data Which Drives Manufacturing Line
- Also, Provides Key Final Test Data Commonly Required to Fix Product Yield

Manufacturing

- Actually Runs the Product Through the Manufacturing Line
- Large and Powerful Group Within a Wafer Fab
- Typically Engineering Teams Must Work Around Manufacturing Even in Development in Order to
 - Minimize Turnaround Times and Maximize Yield Learning in Development or
 - Minimize Turnaround Times and Improve Tool Utilization in Manufacturing

Conclusions

- Process Development Very Long and Involved Engineering Process
- Requires Numerous Groups to Develop and Yield a Semiconductor Product