

Semiconductor Fabrication Process

(반도체공정개론)

장소: 공과대학 6호관 510호

시간: 화 (1-A, 1-B, 2-A, 2-B, 3-A, 3-B)

Objectives

Overview of Silicon Technology

- Wafer preparation
- Oxidation
- Lithography
- Etching
- Doping
- Deposition
- Packaging

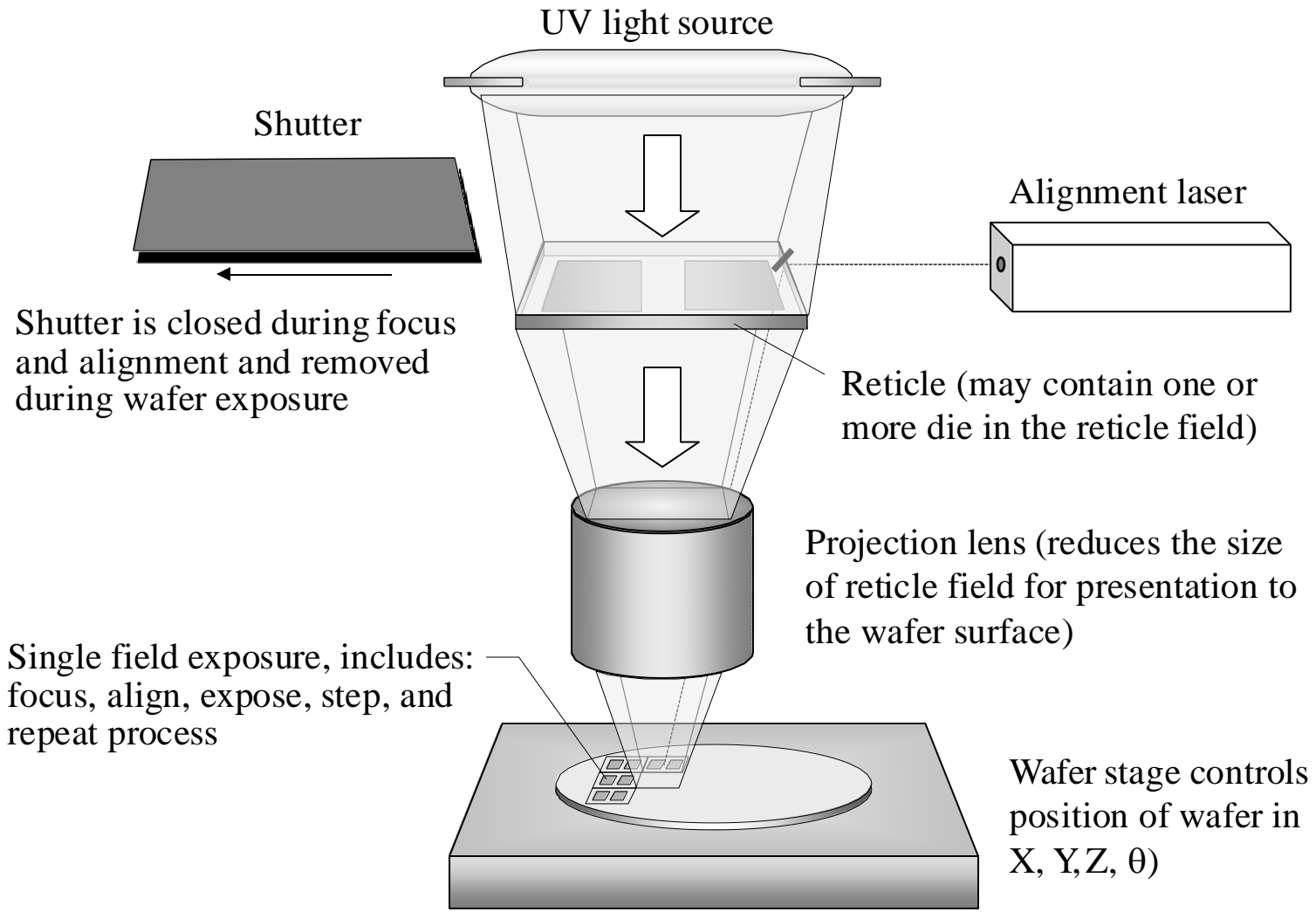
Eight Basic Steps of Photolithography

Step
1. Vapor prime
2. Spin coat
3. Soft bake
4. Alignment and exposure
5. Post-exposure bake
6. Develop
7. Hard bake
8. Develop inspect

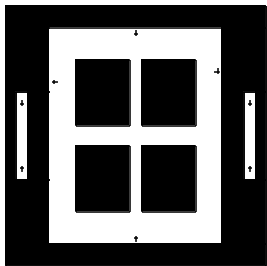
Three Functions of the Wafer Stepper

1. Focus and align the quartz plate reticle (that has the patterns) to the wafer surface.
2. Reproduce a high-resolution reticle image on the wafer through exposure of photoresist.
3. Produce an adequate quantity of acceptable wafers per unit time to meet production requirements.

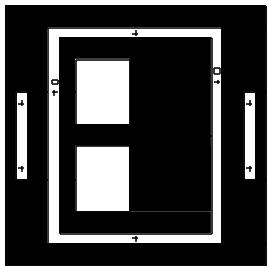
Reticle Pattern Transfer to Resist



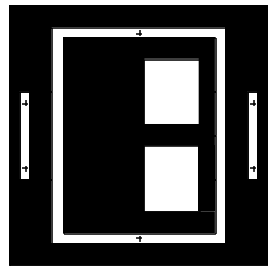
Layout and Dimensions of Reticle Patterns



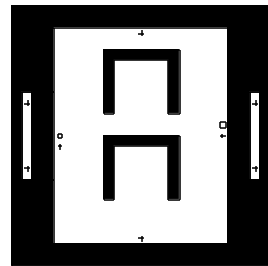
1) STI etch



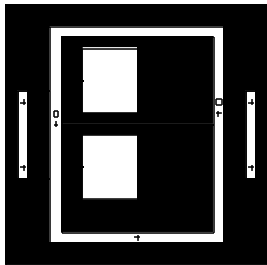
2) P-well implant



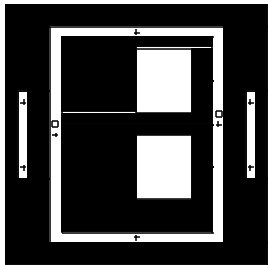
3) N-well implant



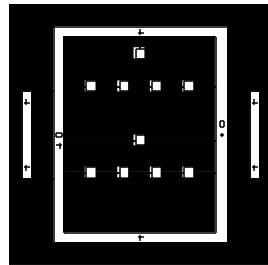
4) Poly gate etch



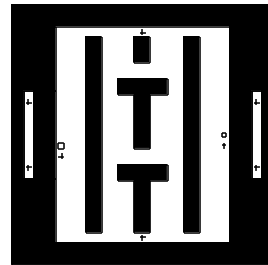
5) N⁺ S/D implant



6) P⁺ S/D implant

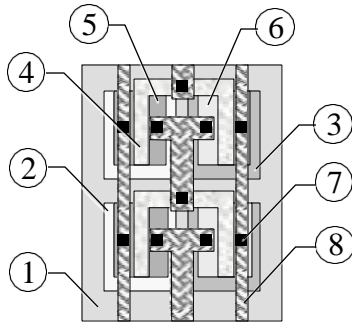


7) Oxide contact etch

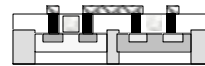


8) Metal etch

Resulting layers



Top view



Cross section

Optical Lithography

Resolution

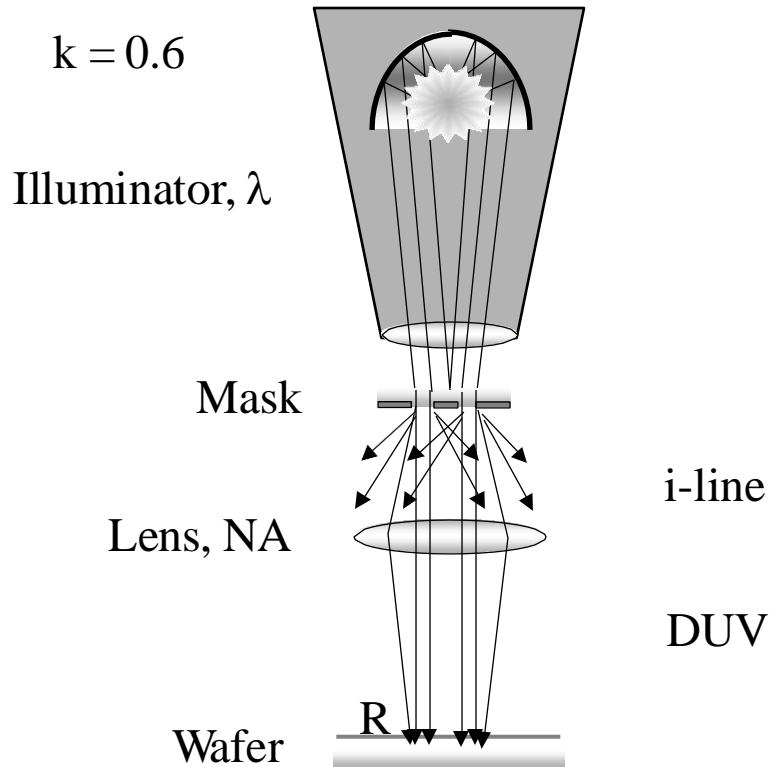
- Calculating Resolution
- Depth of Focus
- Resolution Versus Depth of Focus
 - Surface Planarity

Resolution of Features



The dimensions of linewidths and spaces must be equal. As feature sizes decrease, it is more difficult to separate features from each other.

Calculating Resolution for a given λ , NA and k



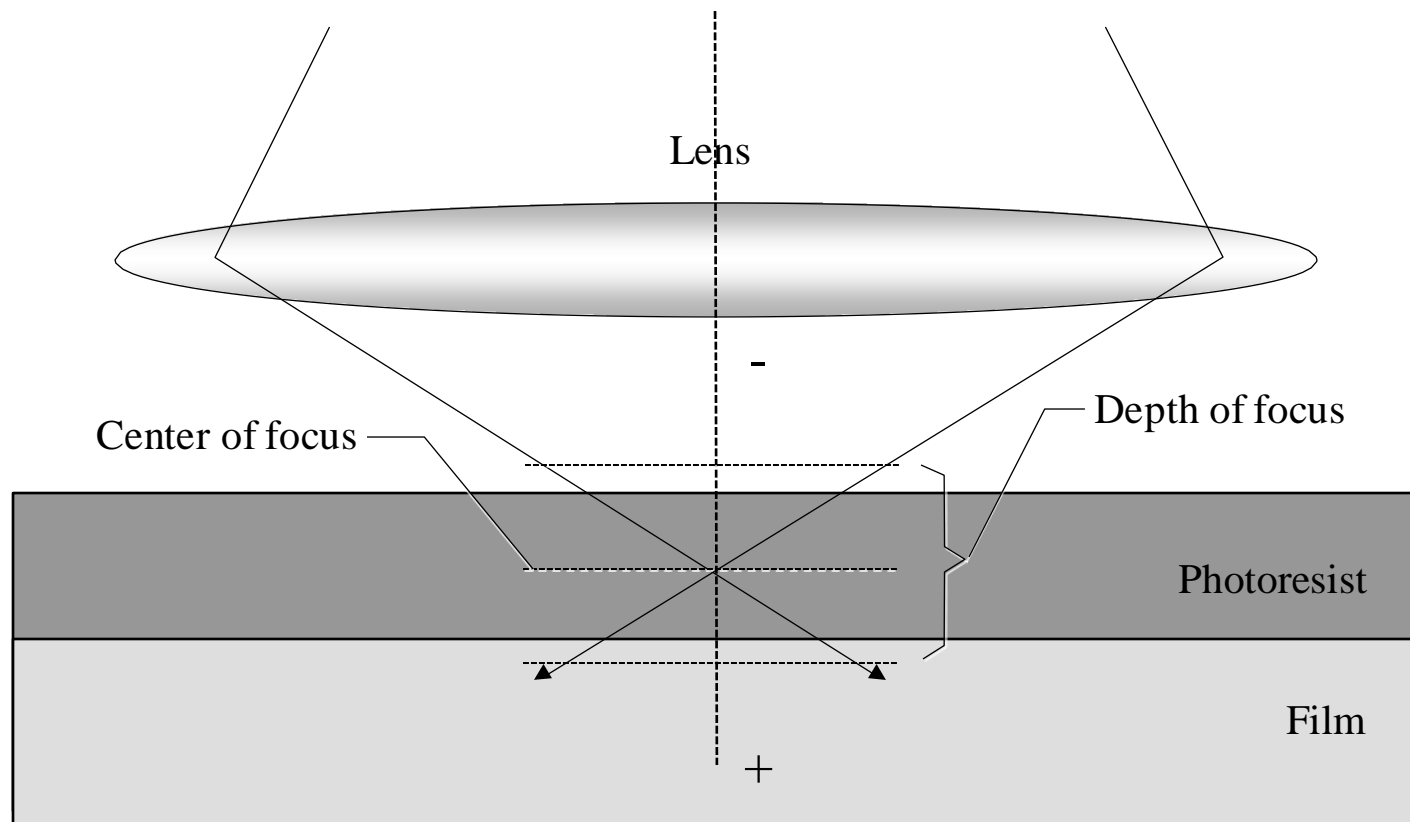
$$R = \frac{k \lambda}{NA}$$

λ	NA	R
365 nm	0.45	<u>486</u> nm
365 nm	0.60	<u>365</u> nm
193 nm	0.45	<u>257</u> nm
193 nm	0.60	<u>193</u> nm

Numerical Aperture(NA):

In optics, the numerical aperture (NA) of an optical system is a dimensionless number that characterizes the range of angles over which the system can accept or emit light.

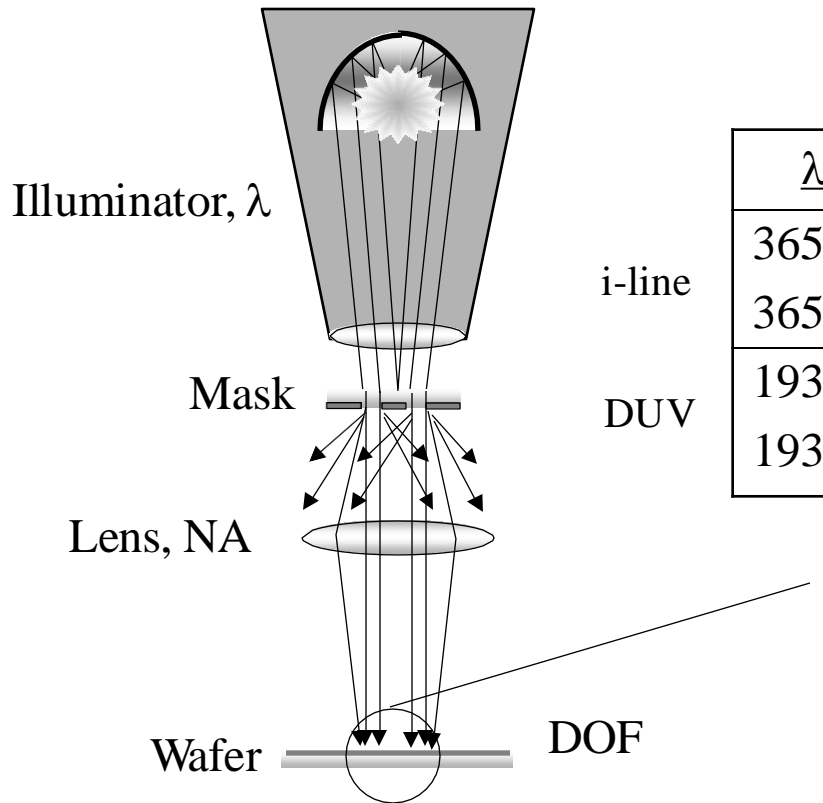
Depth of Focus (DOF)



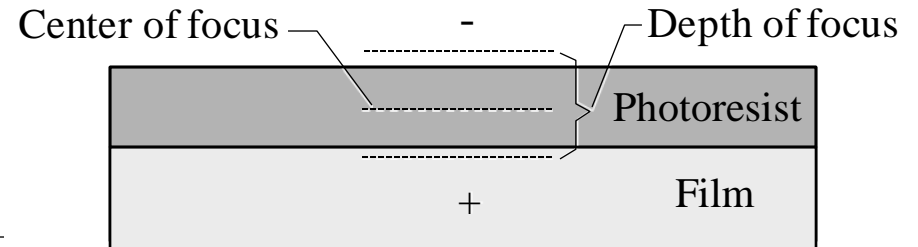
Resolution Versus Depth of Focus for Varying NA

$$\underline{\text{DOF}} = \frac{\lambda}{2(\text{NA})^2}$$

λ	NA	R	DOF
365 nm	0.45	486 nm	<u>901 nm</u>
365 nm	0.60	365 nm	<u>507 nm</u>
193 nm	0.45	257 nm	<u>476 nm</u>
193 nm	0.60	193 nm	<u>268 nm</u>



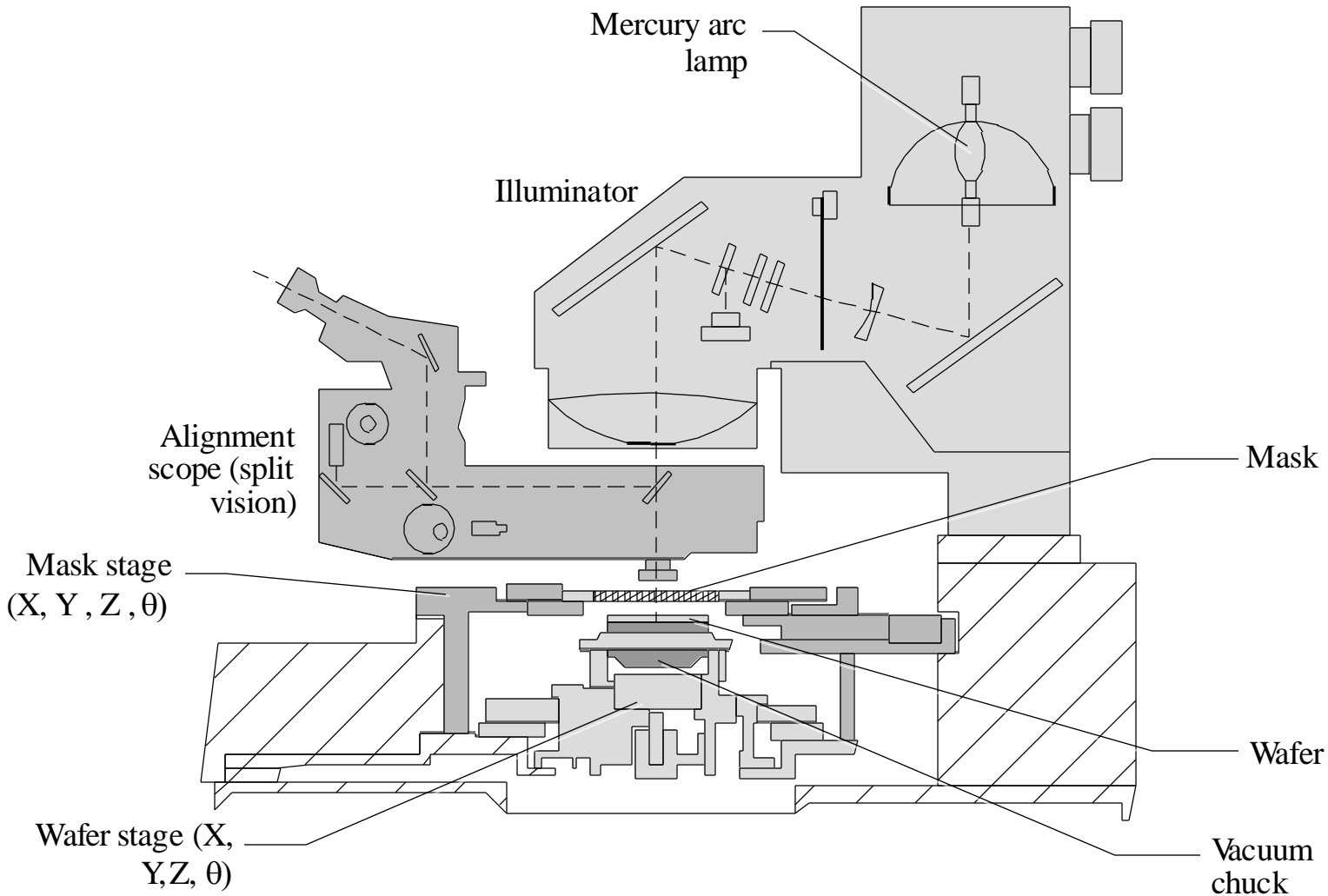
i-line
DUV



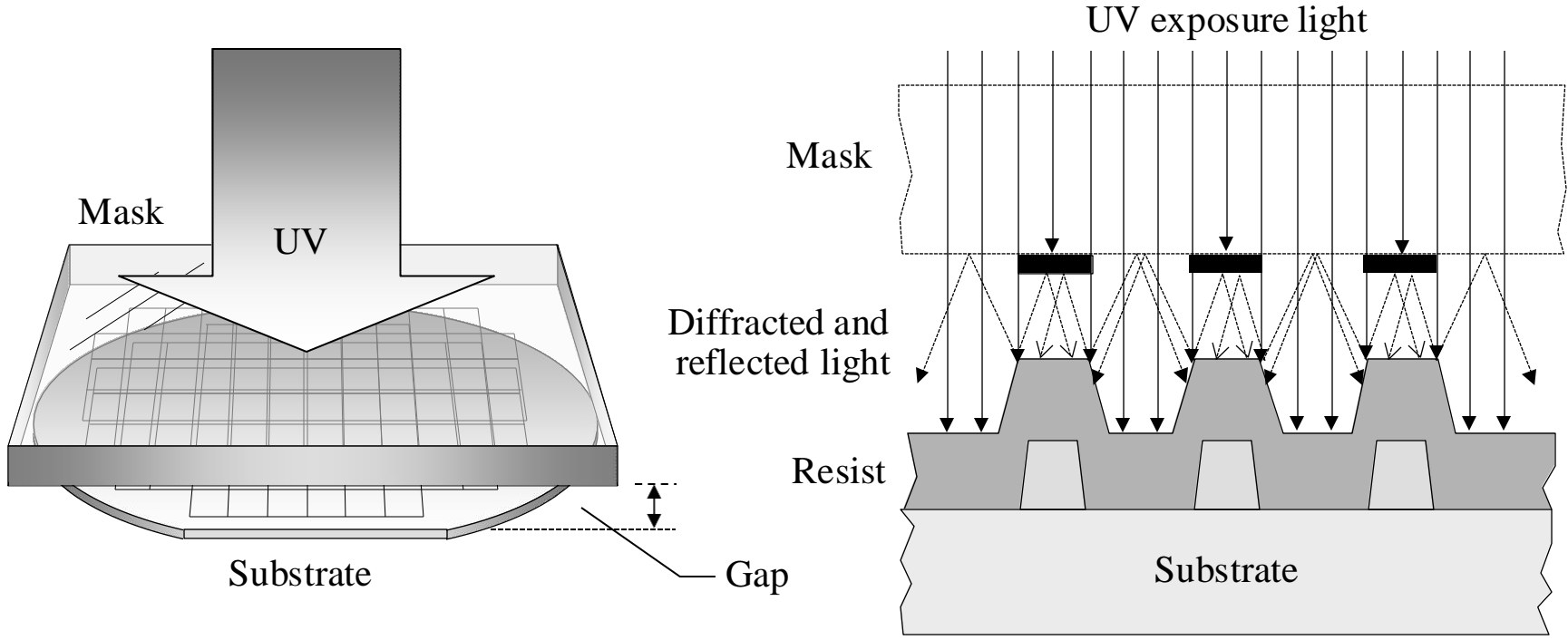
Photolithography Equipment

- Contact Aligner
- Proximity Aligner
- Scanning Projection Aligner (scanner)
- Step-and-Repeat Aligner (stepper)
- Step-and-Scan System

Contact/Proximity Aligner System

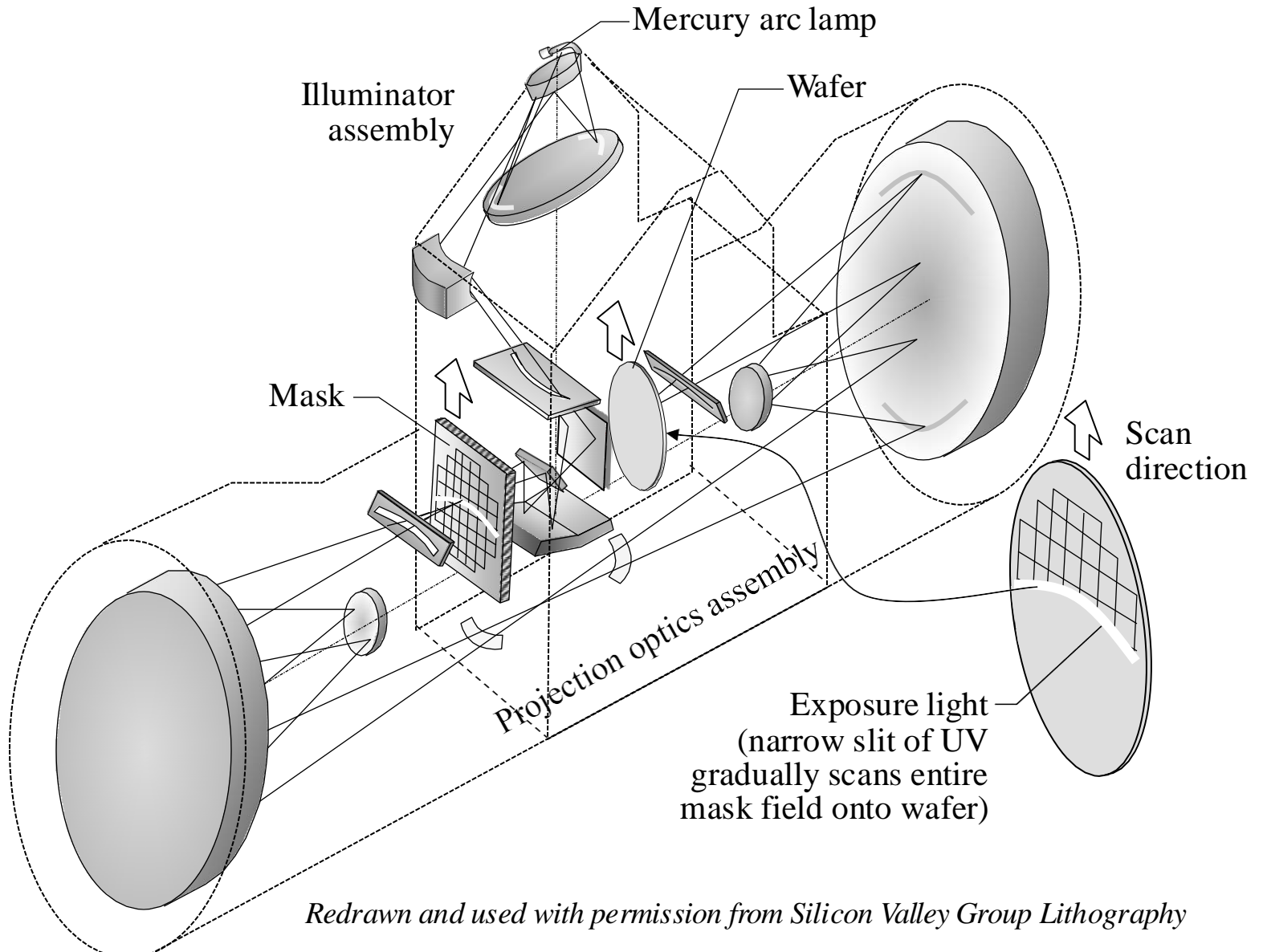


Edge Diffraction and Surface Reflectivity on Proximity Aligner



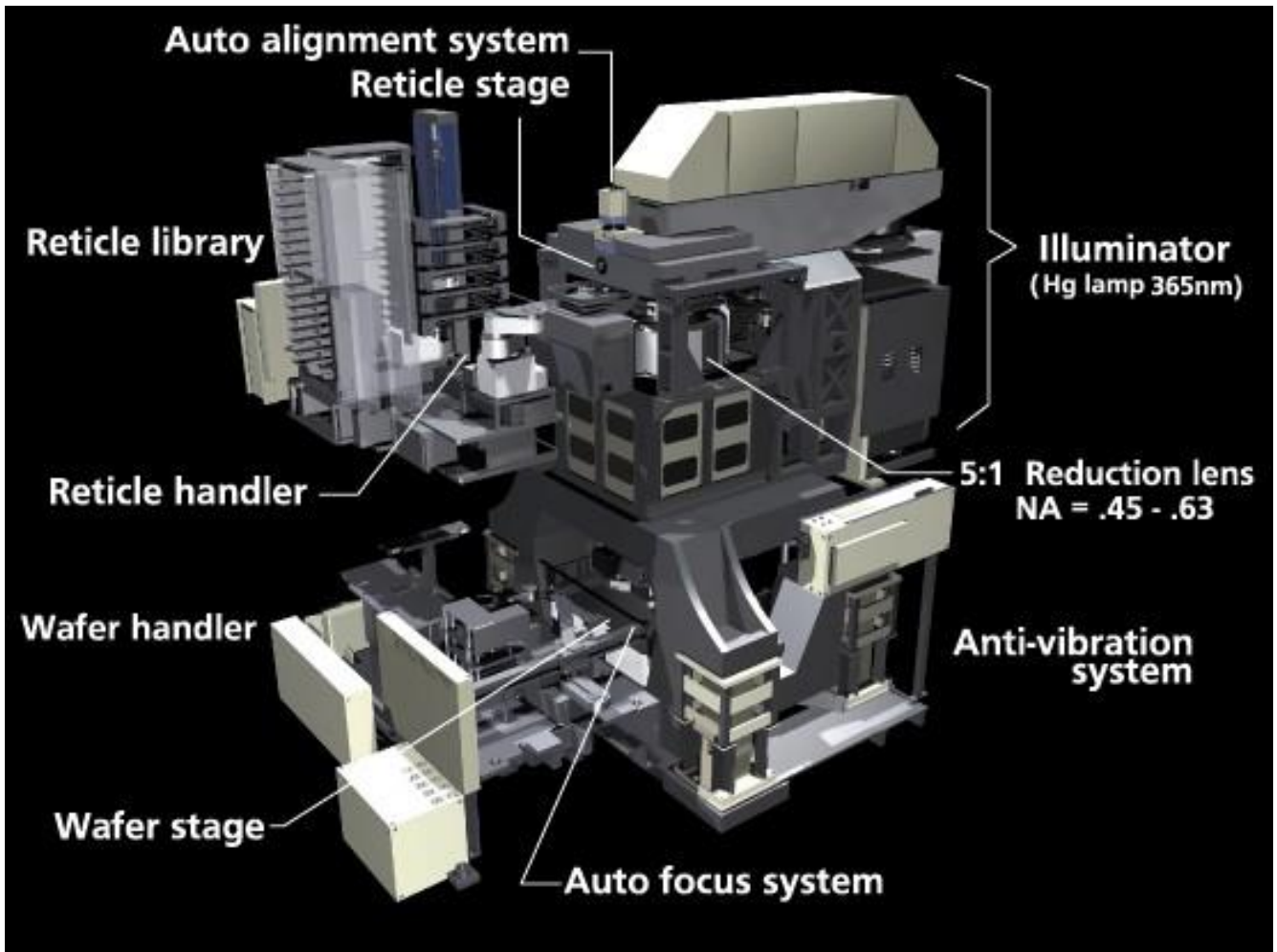
Diffraction of light on edges results in reflections from underside of mask causing undesirable resist exposure.

Scanning Projection Aligner



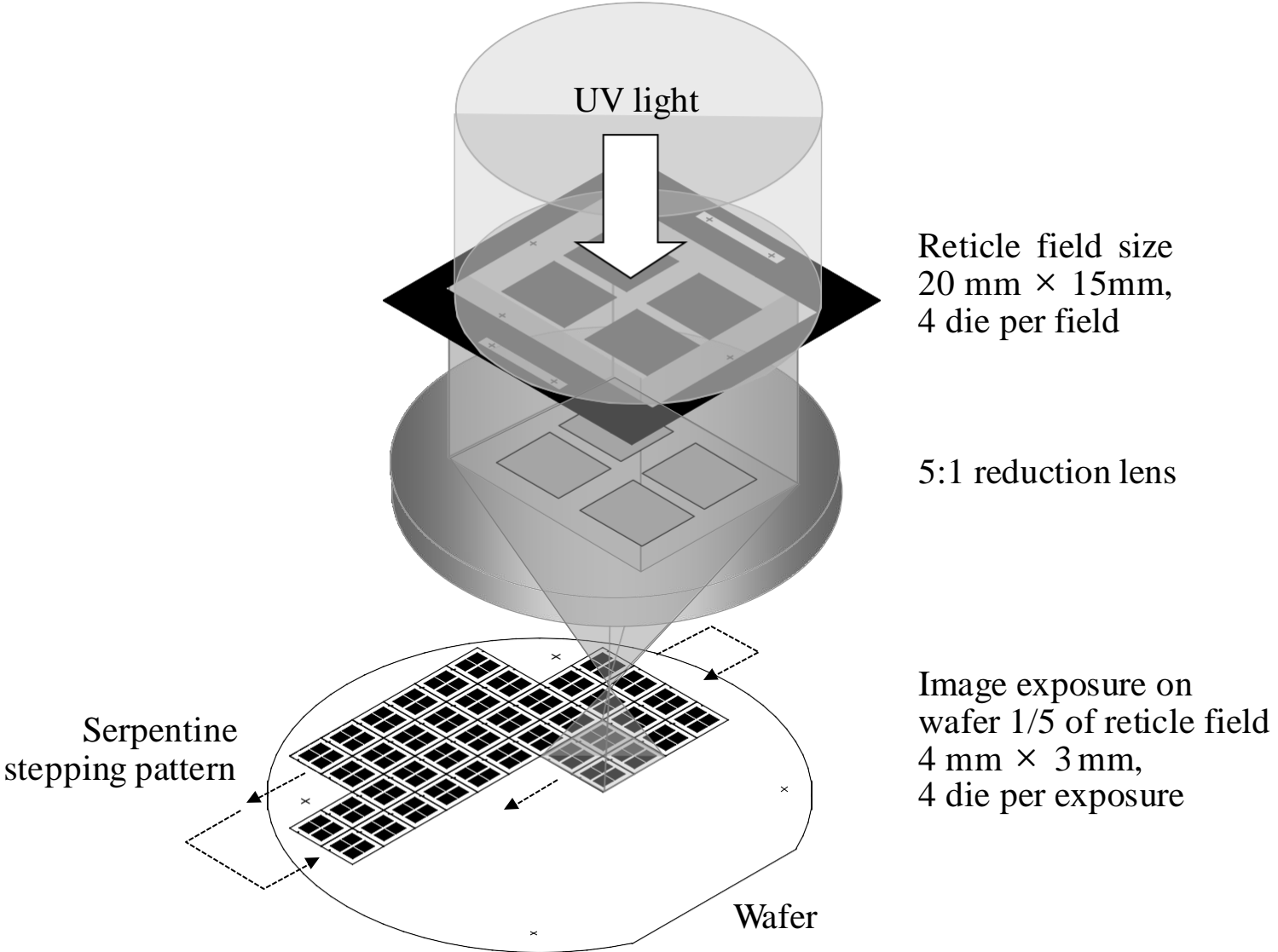
Redrawn and used with permission from Silicon Valley Group Lithography

Step-and-Repeat Aligner (Stepper)



*Used with permission from Canon USA, FPA-3000 i5
(original drawing by FG2, Austin, TX)*

Stepper Exposure Field

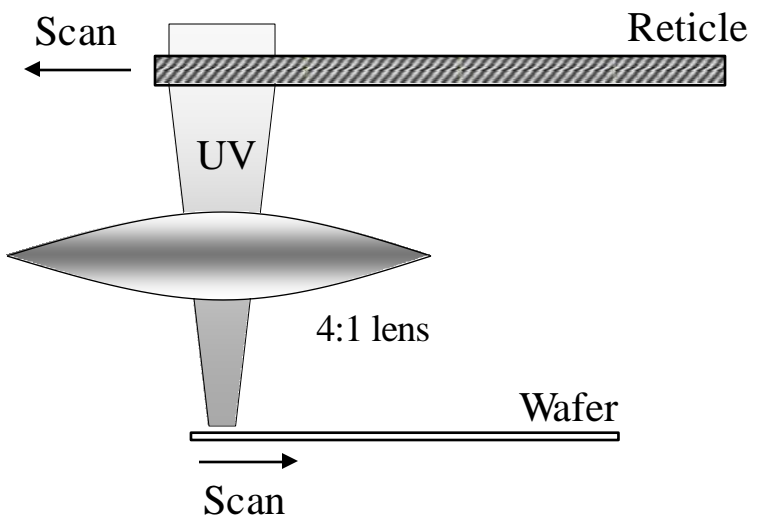
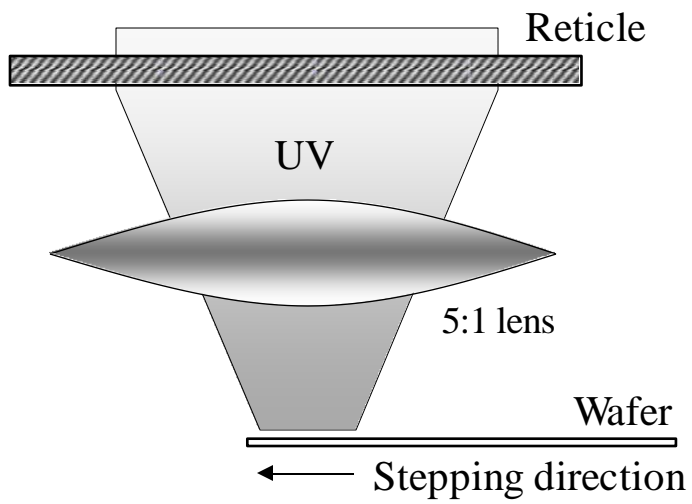
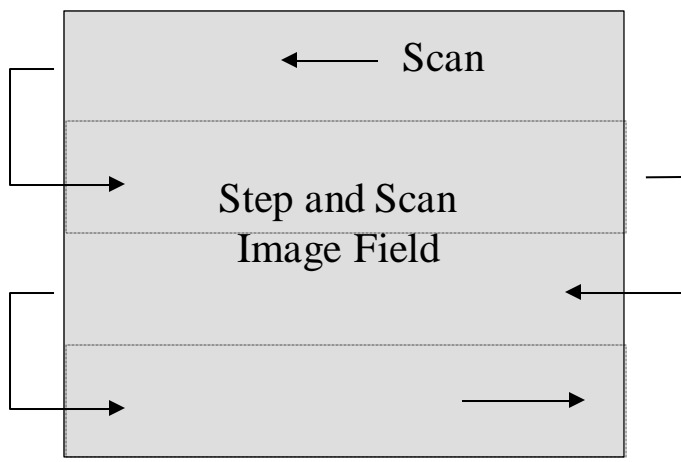
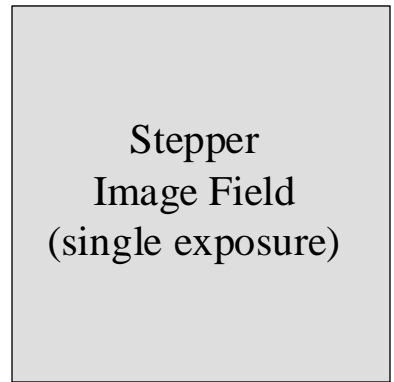


Reticle field size
20 mm × 15mm,
4 die per field

5:1 reduction lens

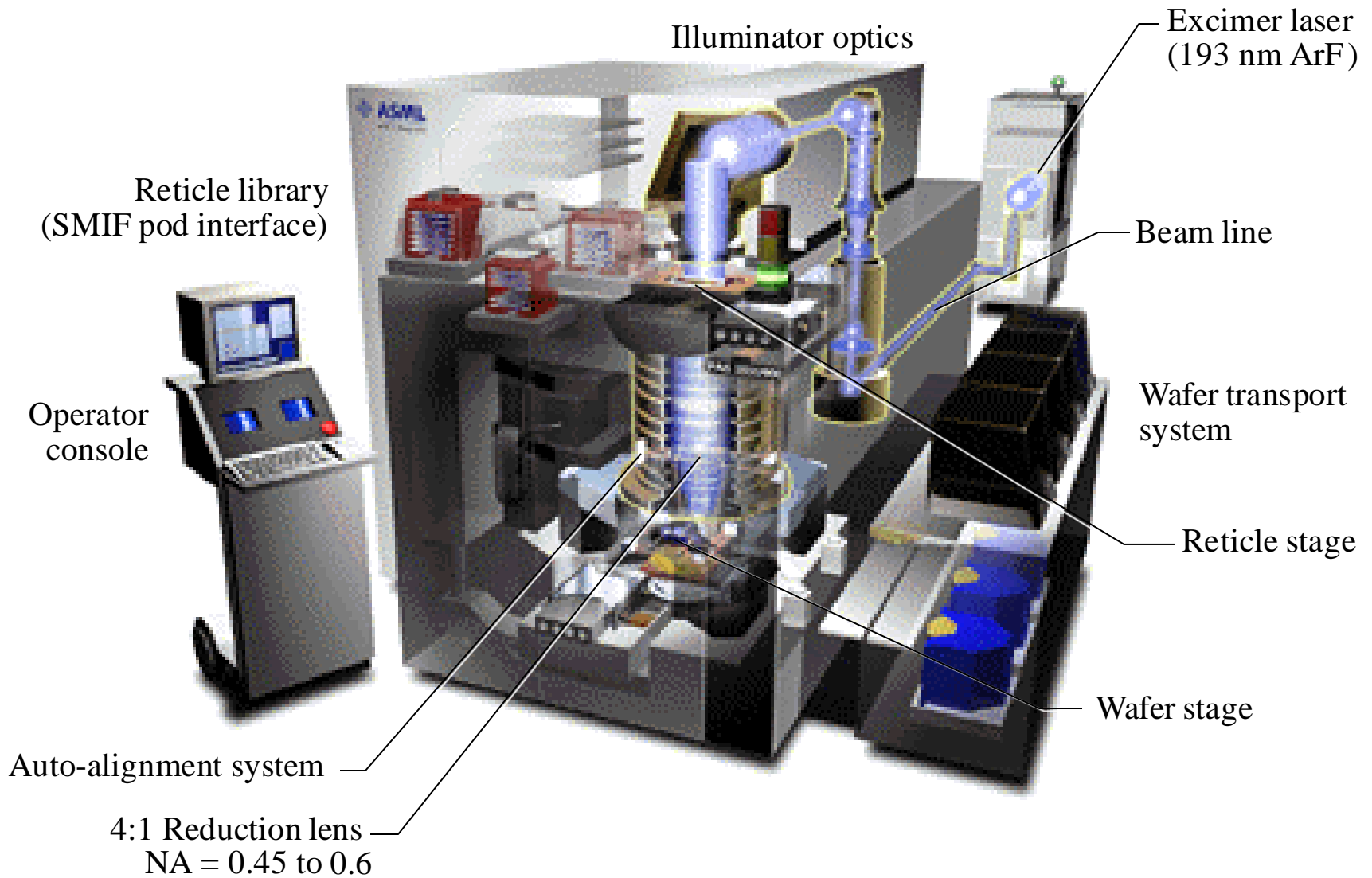
Image exposure on
wafer 1/5 of reticle field
4 mm × 3 mm,
4 die per exposure

Wafer Exposure Field for Step-and-Scan



Redrawn and used with permission from ASM Lithography

Step and Scan Exposure System



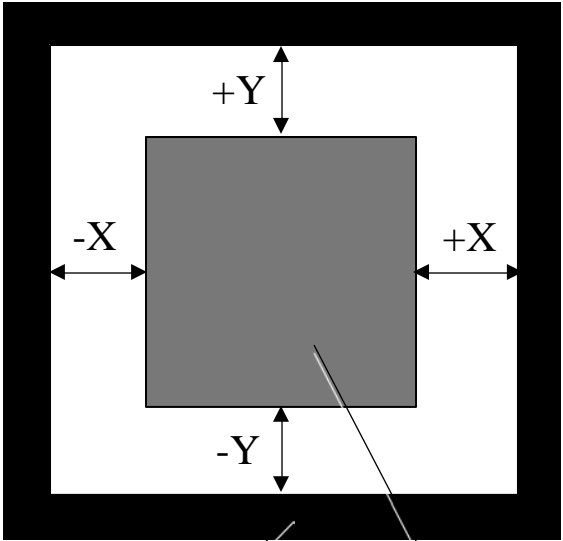
Used with permission from ASML, PAS 5500/900

Alignment

- Baseline Compensation
- Overlay Accuracy
- Alignment Marks
- Types of Alignment

Overlay Budget

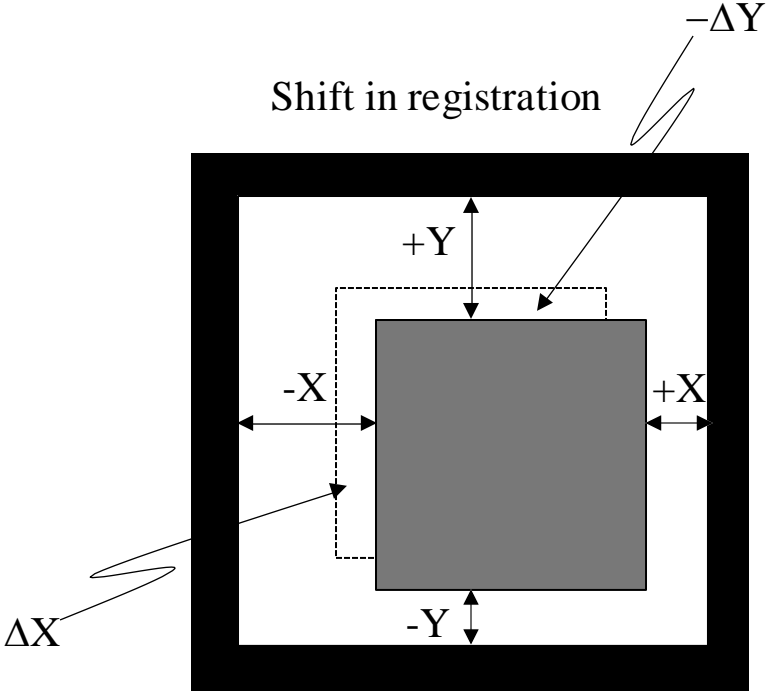
Perfect overlay accuracy



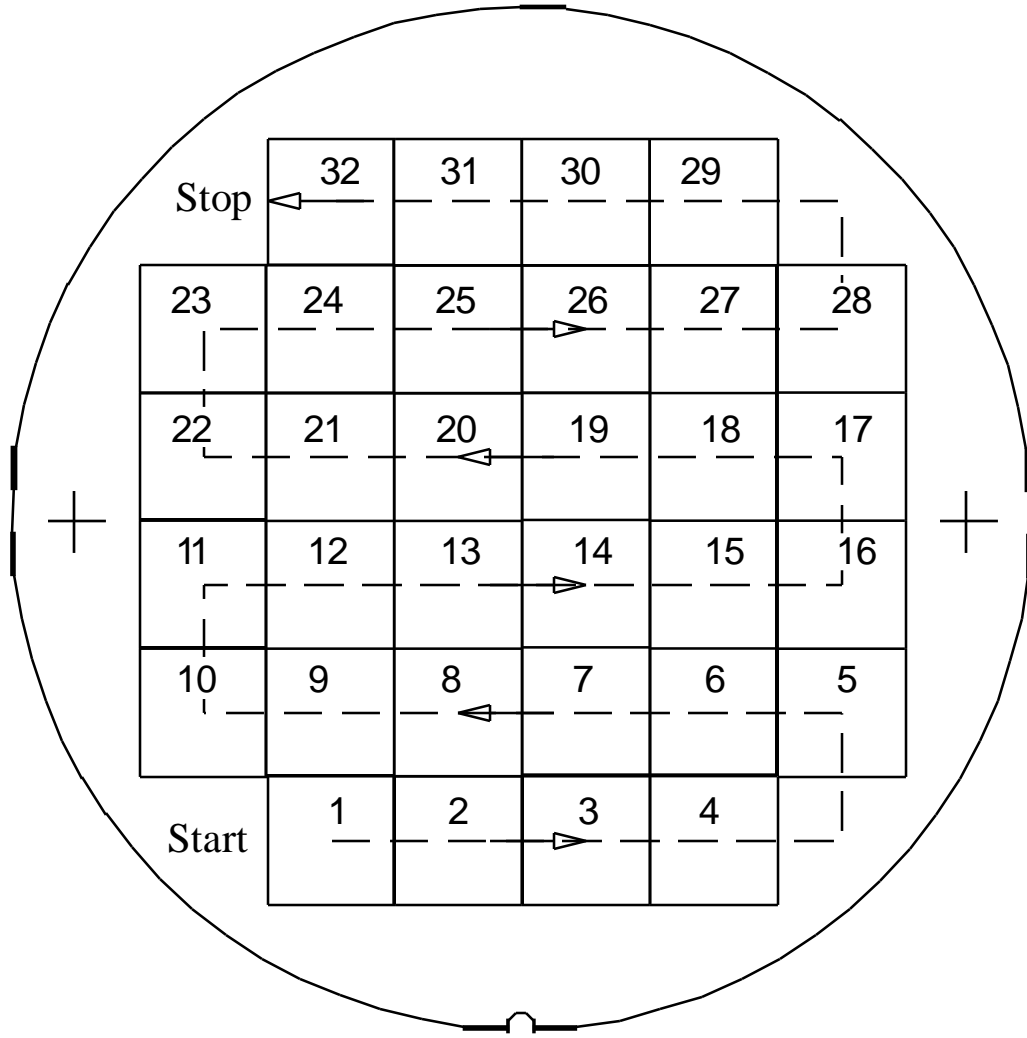
Reticle pattern

Wafer pattern

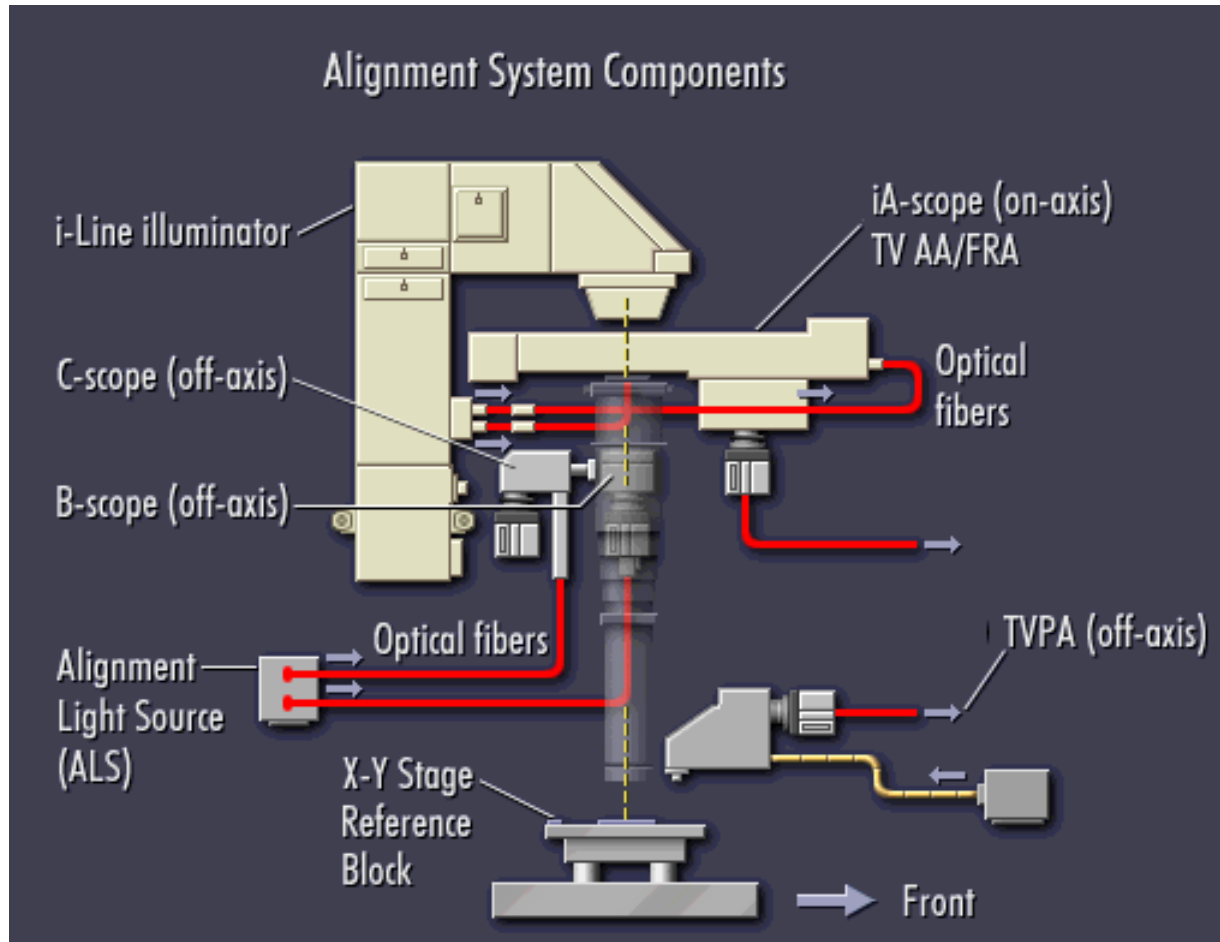
Shift in registration



Grid of Exposure Fields on Wafer

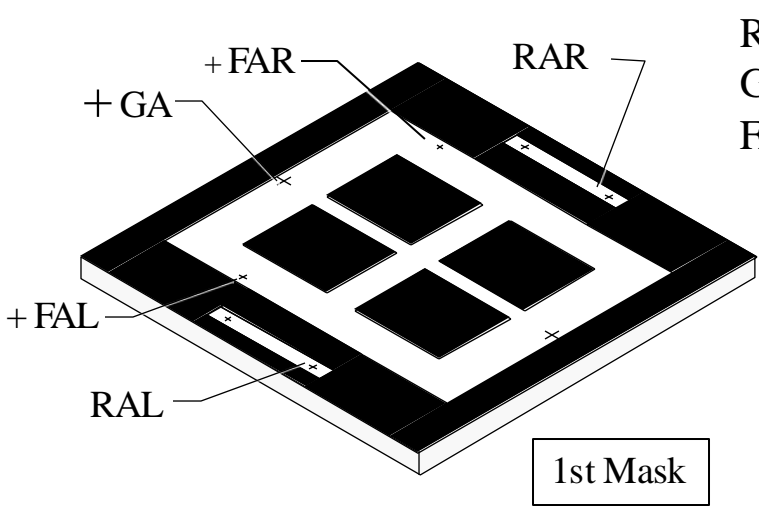


Step-and-Repeat Alignment System



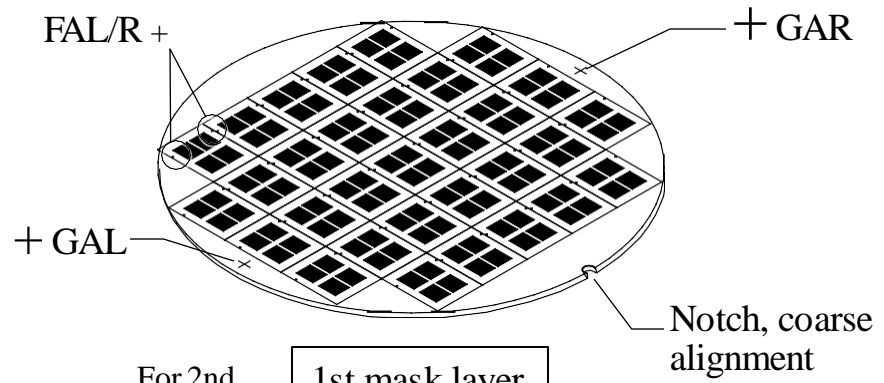
Used with permission from Canon USA, FPA-2000i1

Alignment Marks

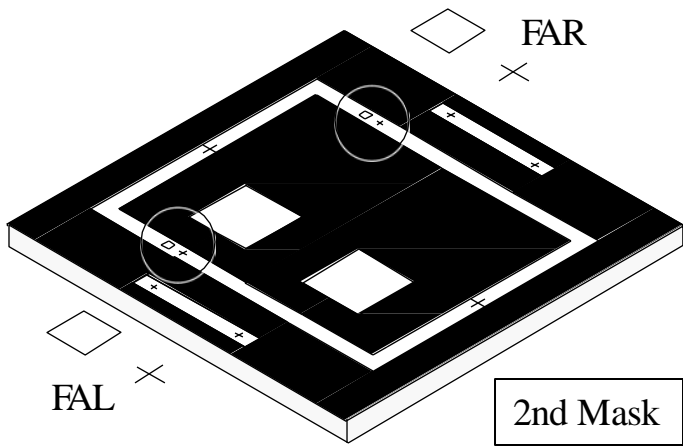


1st Mask

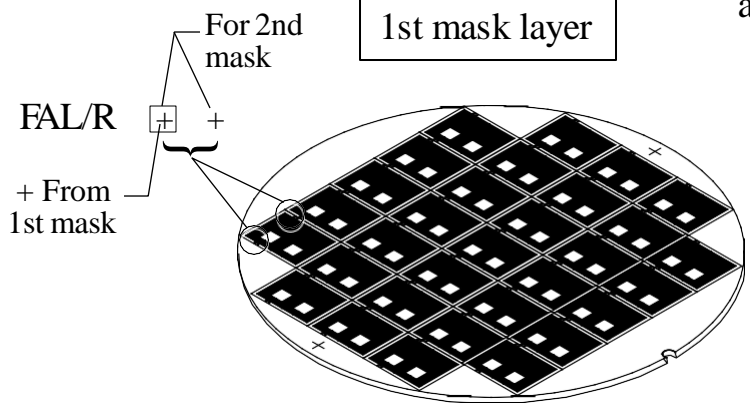
RA, Reticle alignment marks, L/R
 GA, Wafer global alignment marks, L/R
 FA, Wafer fine alignment marks, L/R



1st mask layer



2nd Mask



2nd mask layer

Environmental Conditions

- Temperature
- Humidity
- Vibration
- Atmospheric Pressure
- Particle Contamination

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