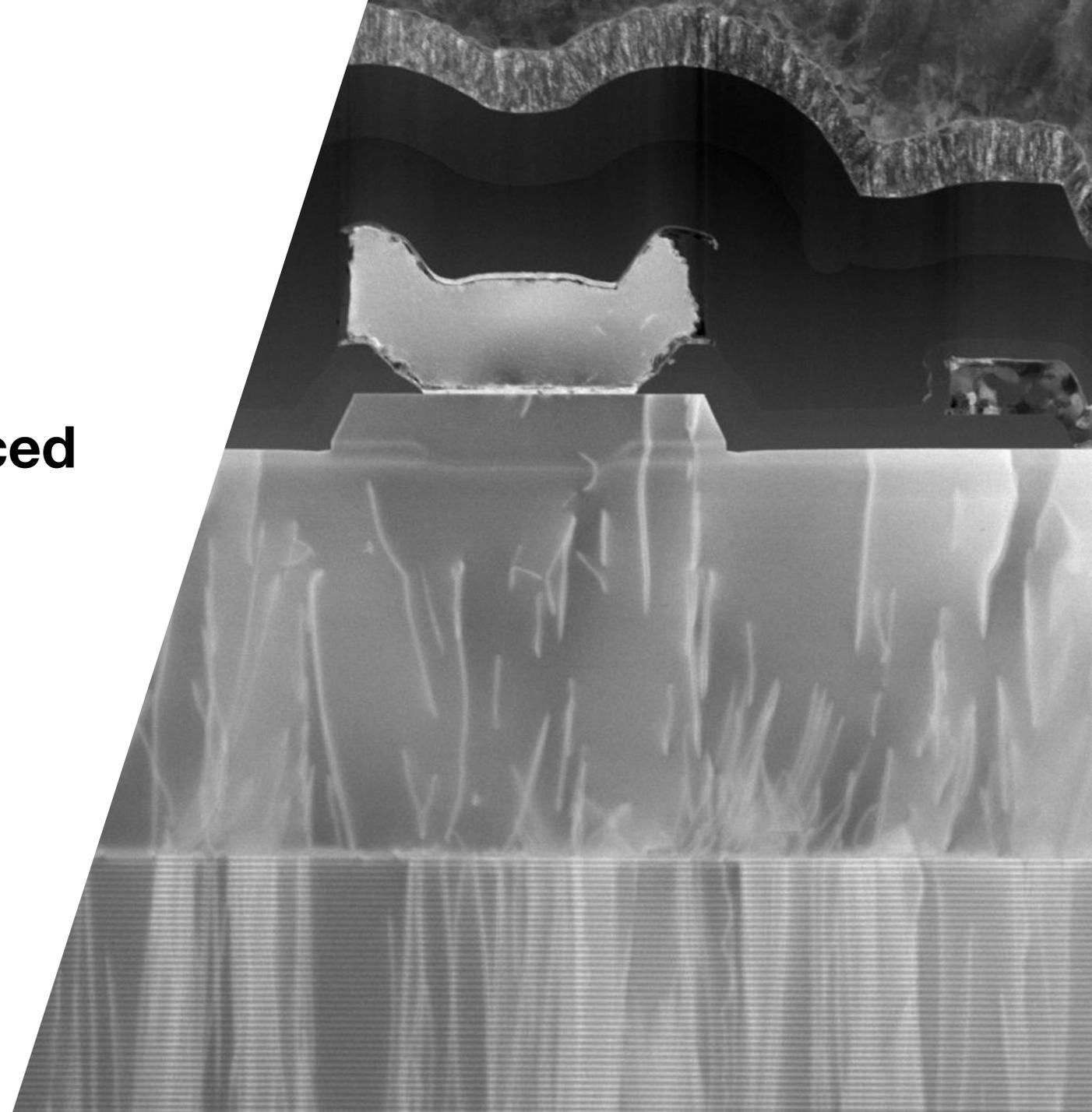


Sample preparation and TEM imaging techniques for advanced power devices

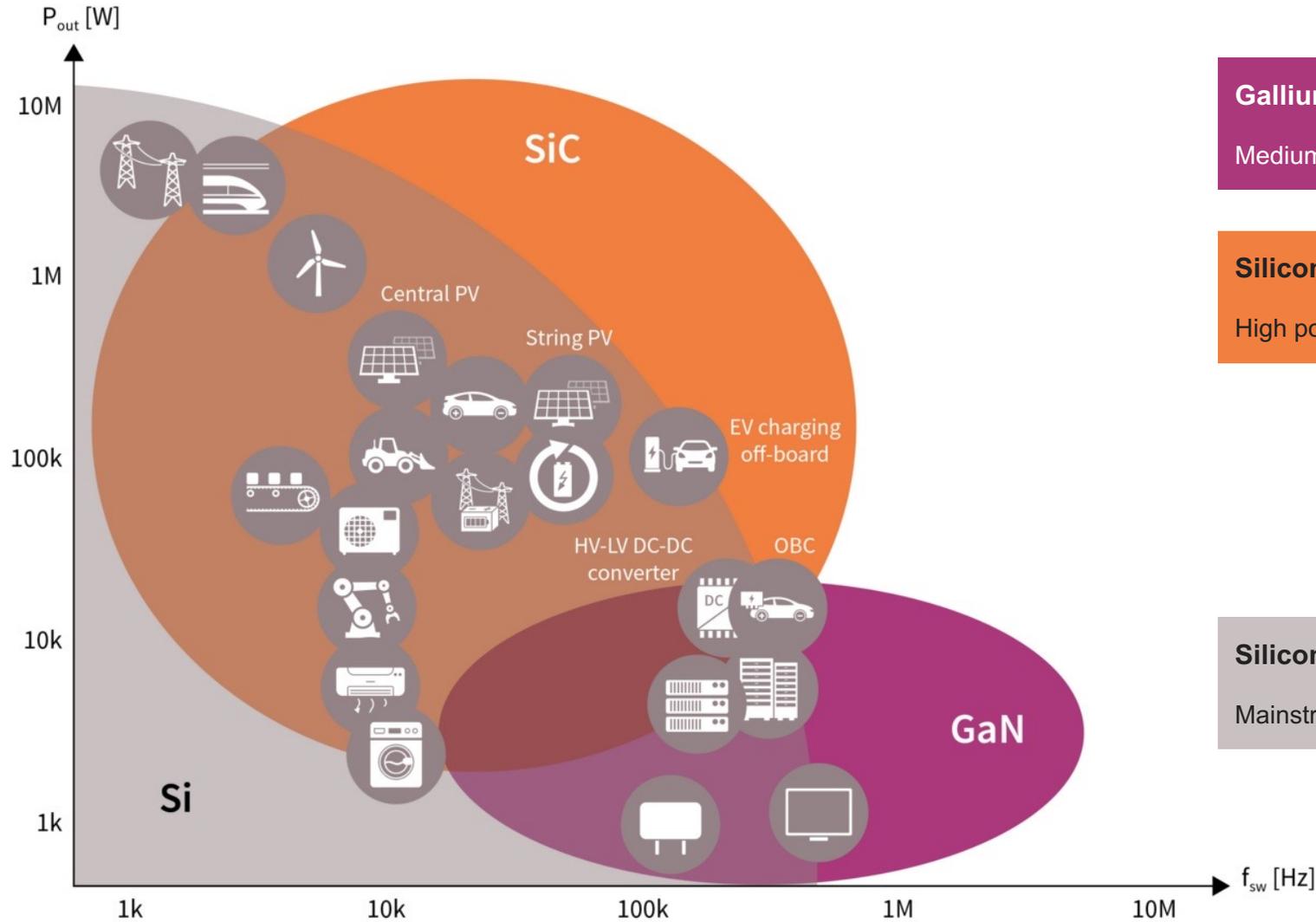
Antonio Mani

April 2024

 The world leader in serving science

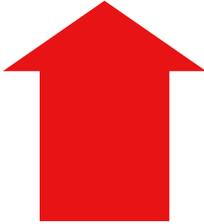


Power device Inflections



Gallium Nitride 100V – 650V
Medium power- highest frequency

Silicon Carbide 650V – 13.3kV
High power- high frequency



Silicon 25V – 1.7 kV
Mainstream technology

SiC & GaN → higher performance → high defectivity → more analysis demands

EFA to PFA Workflow for Power Devices



Thermal Fault Isolation



Delayering



HV OBIRCH

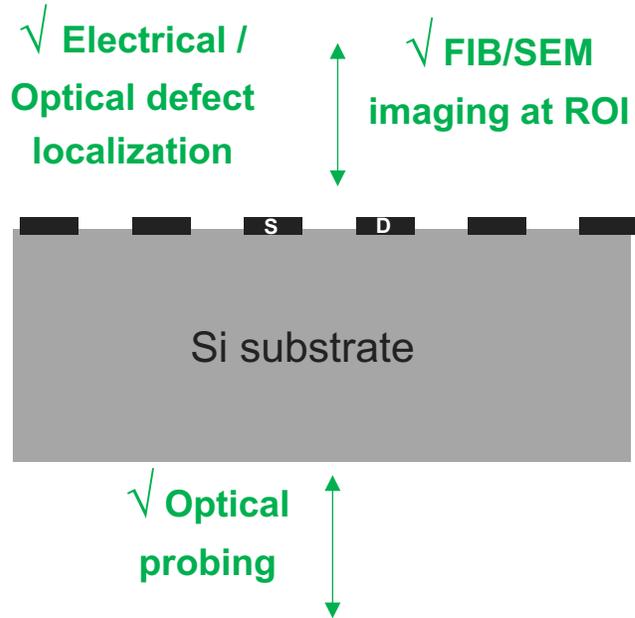


Cross Sectioning /
(S)TEM Analysis

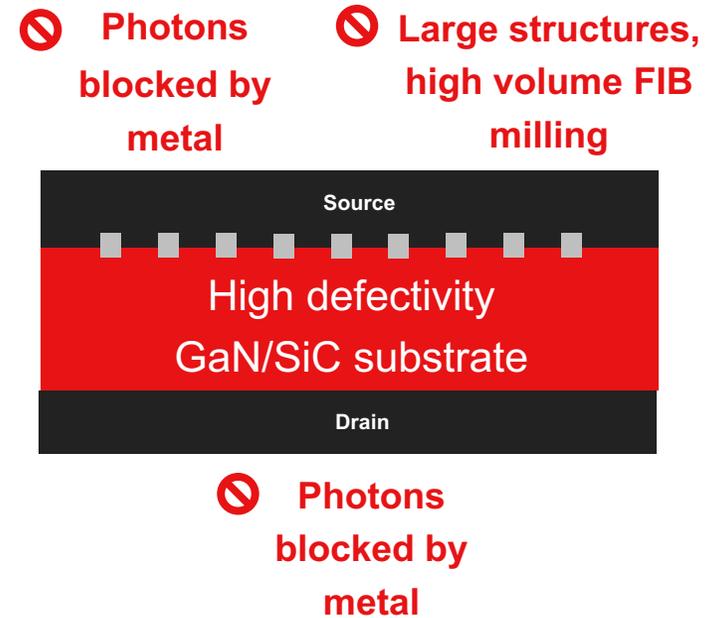


Power devices present unique failure analysis challenges

Logic & Memory Failure Analysis



Power Device Failure Analysis



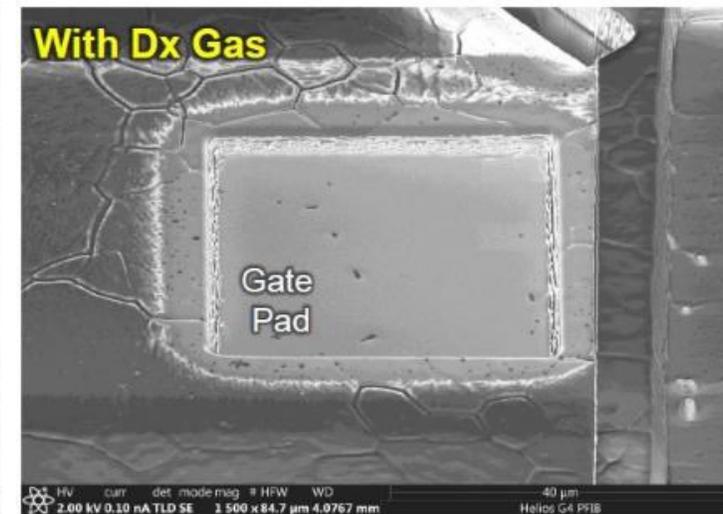
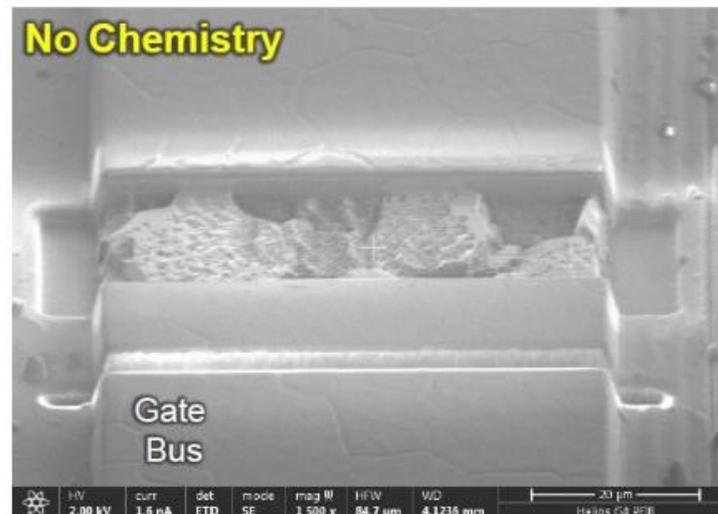
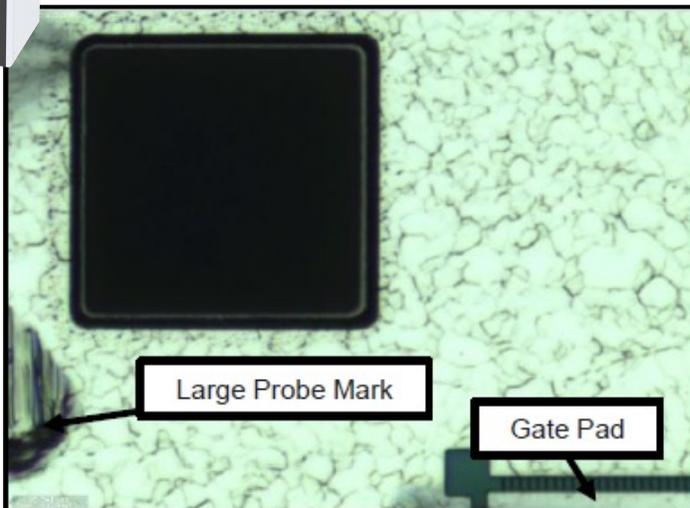
Power devices present unique failure analysis challenges

Automated Delayering Power Devices



Helios 5 PFIB/Hydra

Metal Delayering with Xe+



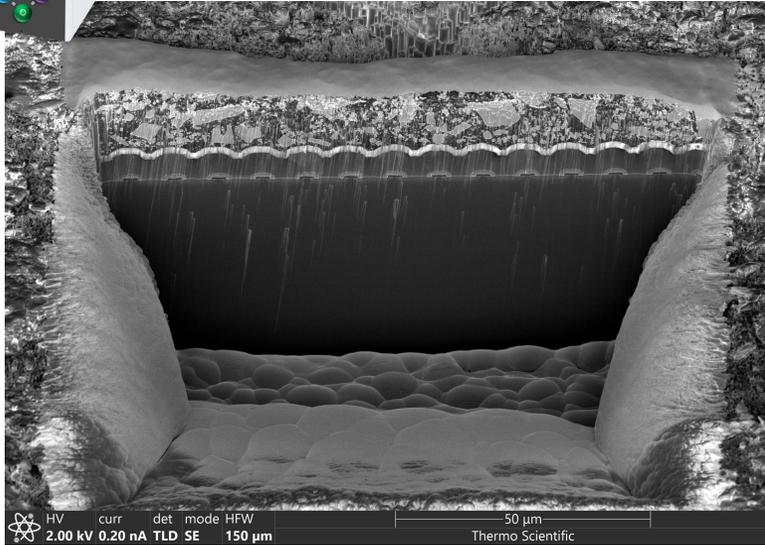
- Why delayering is necessary? **Thick aluminum/Ti/TiN layers prevents failure detection (photon signatures, electrical probing)**
- Why TFS' PFIB for delayering? **Planarity is essential for delayered regions which require proprietary chemistry, applications expertise, and uniform PFIB beams**

Large delayered windows (100 µm x 100 µm) only possible using Helios PFIB for power devices FA !

Why Helios 5 Hydra for Cross-Sectioning Power Devices?

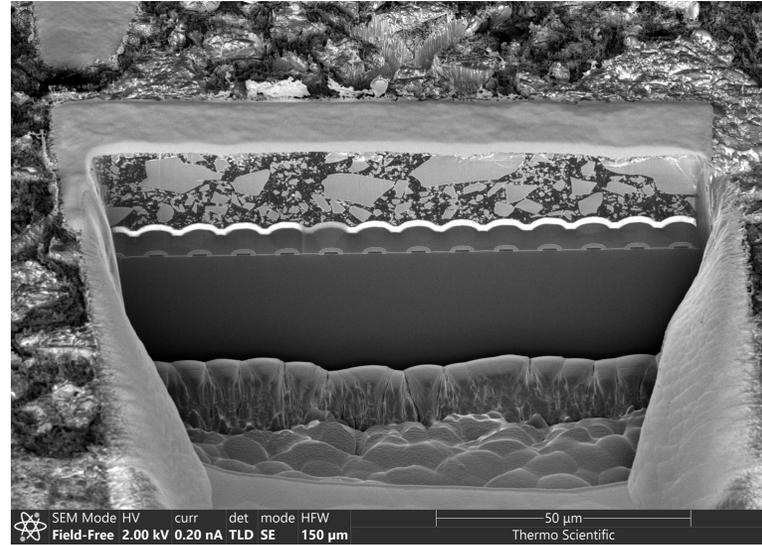


Helios 5 Hydra
good



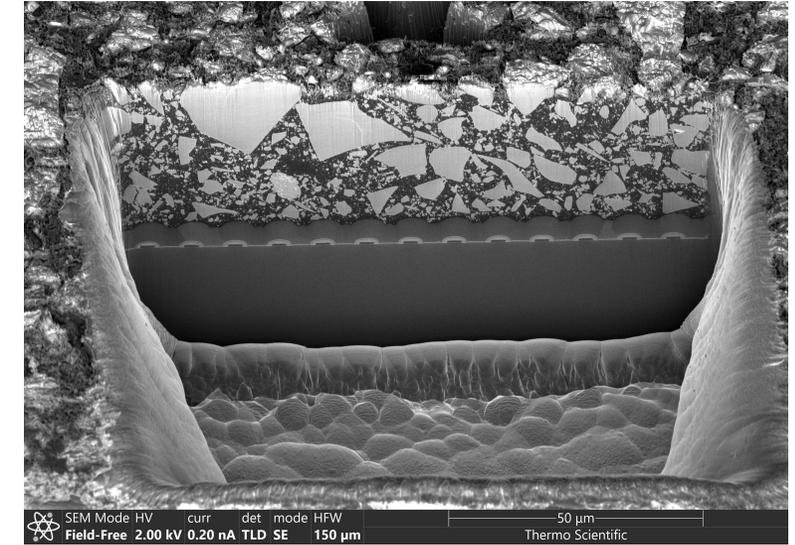
Xenon PFIB: 51m

great



Argon PFIB: 34m

great



**Argon PFIB: 34m
(No protective cap needed!)**

- Regions of interest are large and require large volume removal
 - **Thermo Fisher Scientific PFIBs have the highest volume removal rates**
- Milling traditionally difficult materials such as SiC requires new technology for quick FA
 - **Argon PFIB has the highest max current (4µA) and unique ability to mill dissimilar materials quickly**

Why Helios 5 Hydra for Cross-Sectioning Power Devices?



Helios 5 Hydra

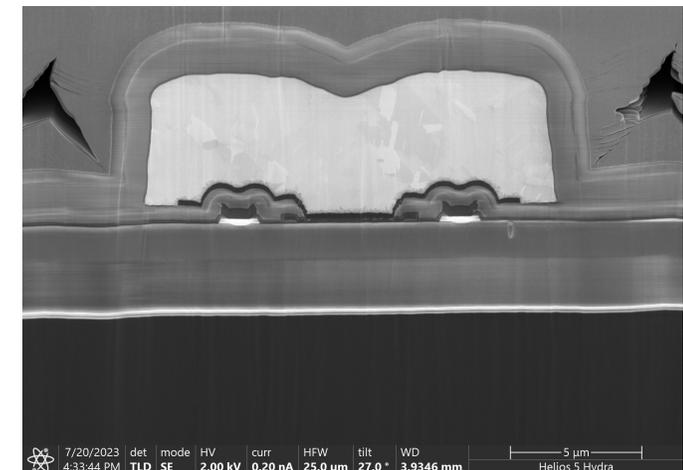
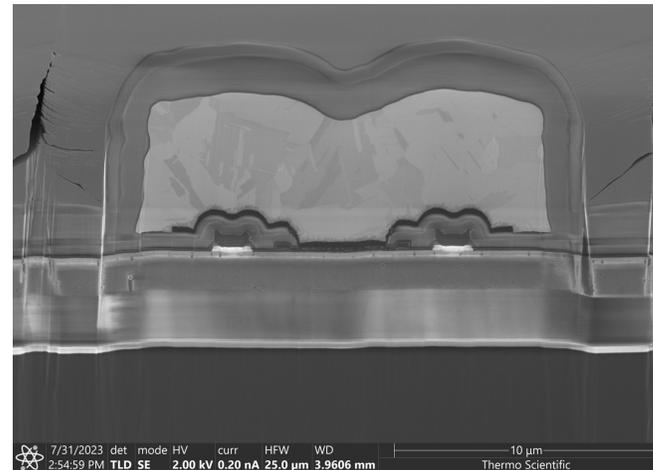
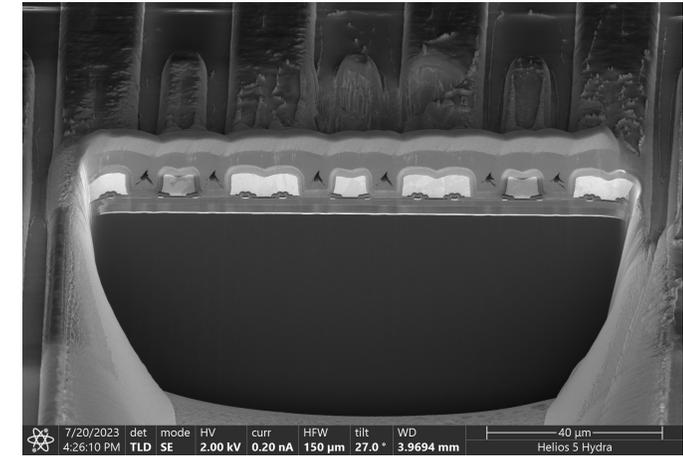
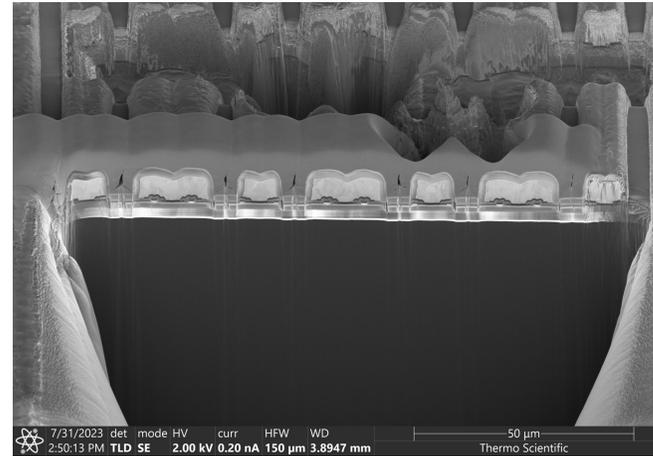
GaN Device

Xenon: 20m

Argon: 13m

TPUT comparison for 120µm X-section:

Device	Ga ⁺ (note*)	Xe ⁺	Ar ⁺
GaN	500m	20m	13m
SiC**	1000m	51m	24m



* Predicted

** Process results shown from previous slide

Argon ion is the winner: TEM images AlGaN/GaN



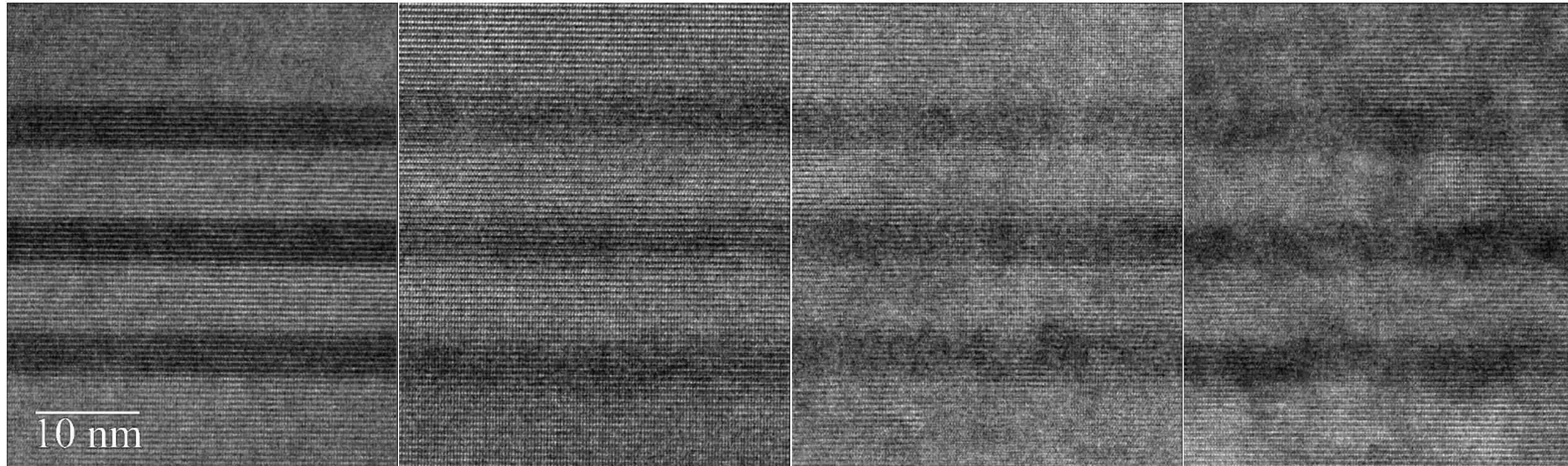
Helios 5 Hydra

Hydra Argon

Helios Gallium

Hydra Xenon

Hydra Nitrogen

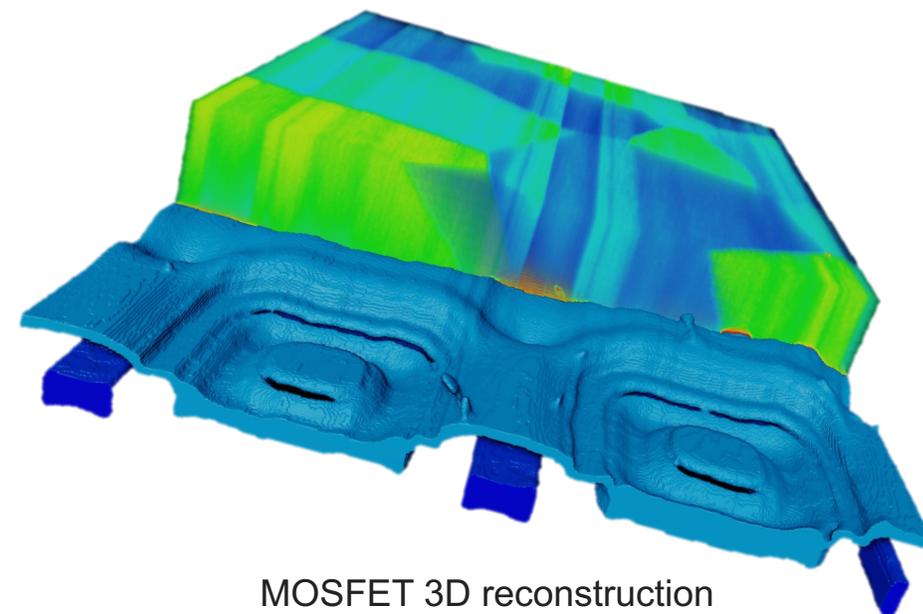


Ar+: clean interface AlGaN/GaN, **Ga+**: AlGaN/GaN layers might react with gallium; **Xe+**: gallium-free
N+: might forms nitrides

TEM microprobe images acquired by Talos F200X at 200 kV Ceta 16M camera, FIB final ion energy at 1 keV

FIB TEM sample preparation and Talos TEM images credit Shoji Sadayama and Hiromi Sekiguchi

Revolutionizing sample preparation quality with ion source technology



MOSFET 3D reconstruction
utilized for defect identification

Introducing – Thermo Scientific™ Helios 5 Hydra



- Xe, N, Ar, O ion species (<10min switching time)
- AutoTEM 5 & Auto Slice and View 4 automated applications software
- Multiple gas precursor choices
- High max FIB current (Ar: 4.3 μ A)
- High performance, industry standard Helios SEM

Delayering

- Uses Xe⁺ ion beam and proprietary chemistry
- Automated & uniform delayering

Cross-sectioning

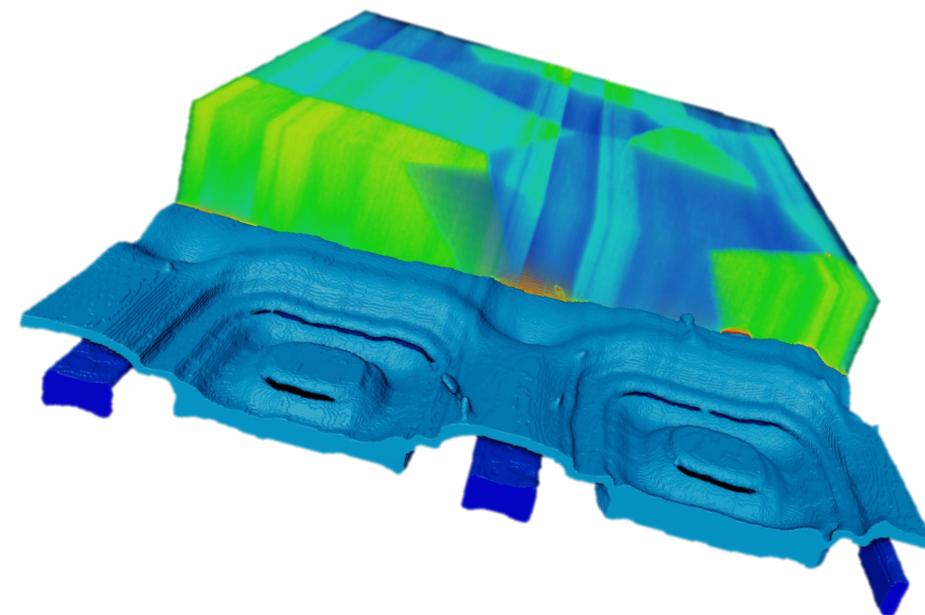
- Ar⁺ offers 2X milling throughput increase vs Xe⁺ (80X vs Ga⁺) on most wideband gap materials

TEM sample prep

- Ar⁺ offers sample preparation without Ga⁺ artifacts

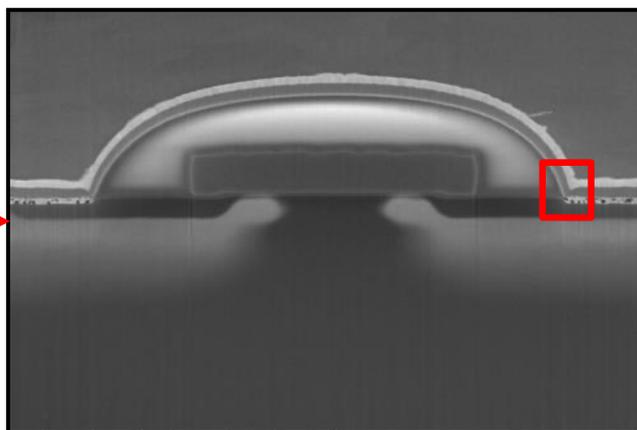
Novel ion sources provide application flexibility and performance benefits

TEM Characterization & Analysis

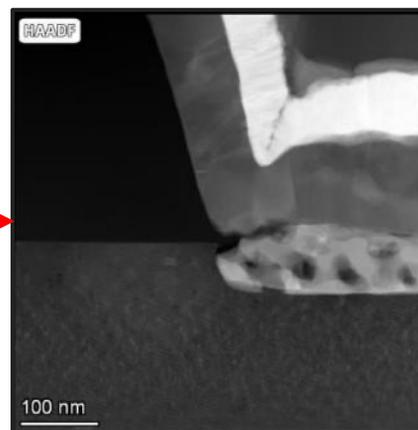


TEM Characterization & Analysis

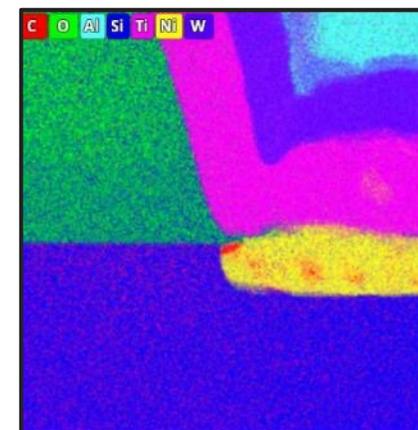
- We have shown that defects can be localized and imaged using SEM ...



SEM



S/TEM

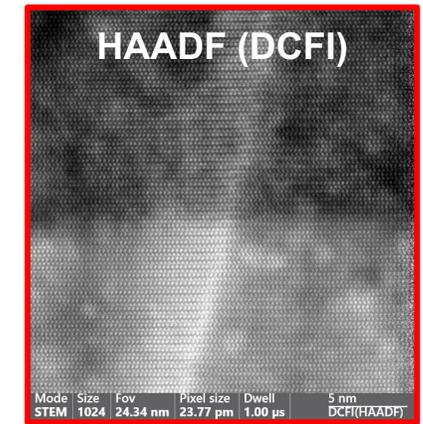
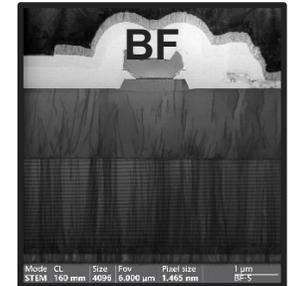
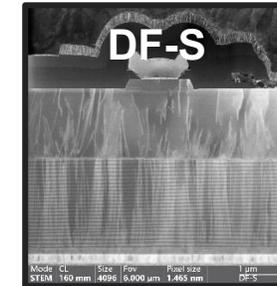
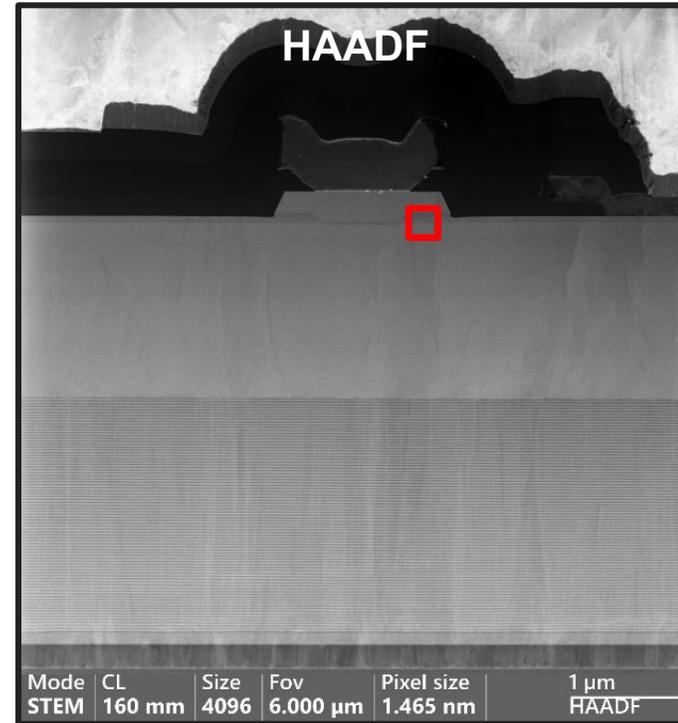
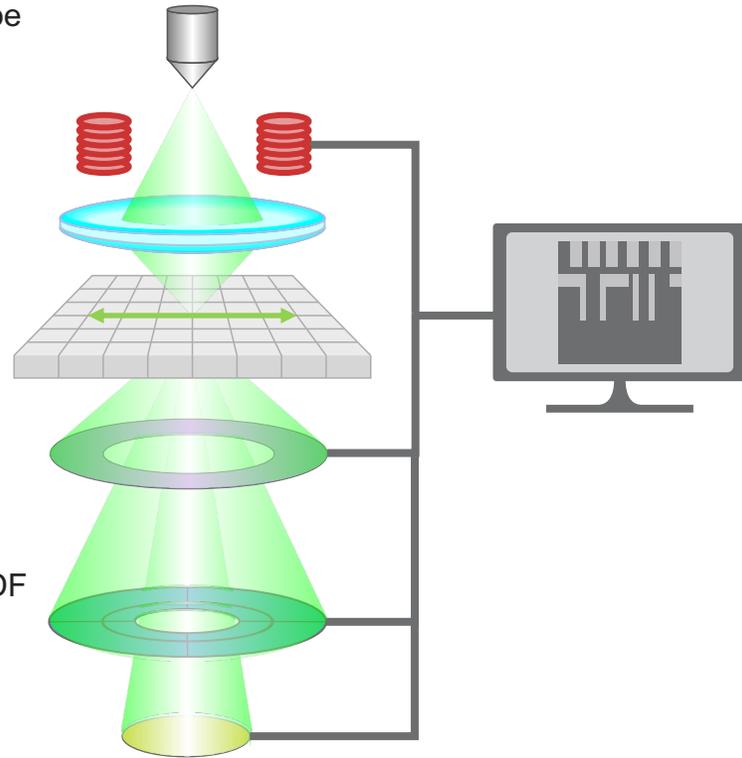


TEM characterization and analysis is also required

STEM applications: Imaging

Simultaneous STEM imaging // STEM resolution = 0.14 nm

Scanning probe

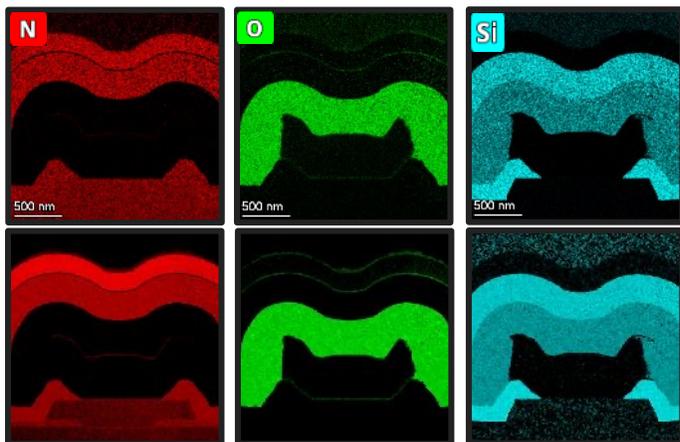


Visualize contrast mechanisms with Panther STEM detection

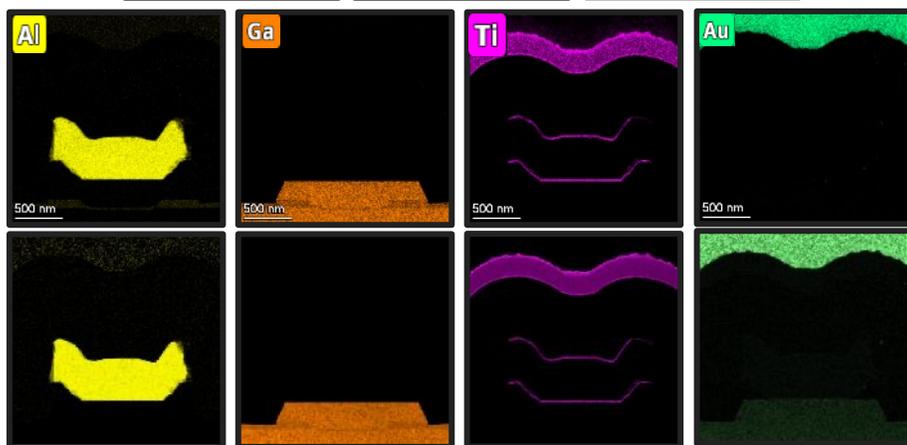
STEM applications: Spectroscopy

Energy Dispersive X-Ray Spectroscopy (EDS) // Electron Energy Loss Spectroscopy (EELS)

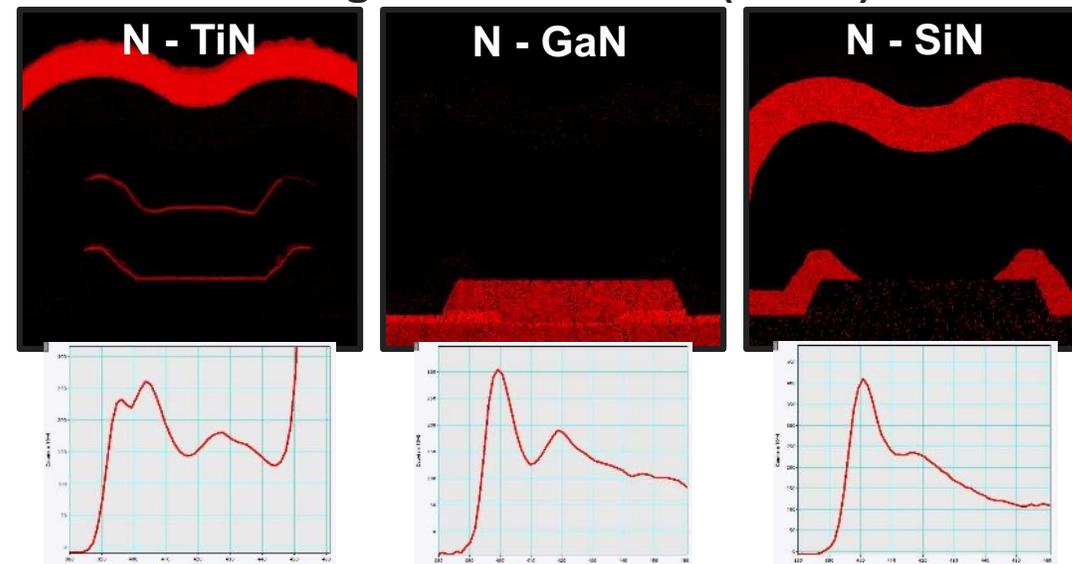
EDS
Detects x-rays



EELS
Detects inelastically scattered electrons



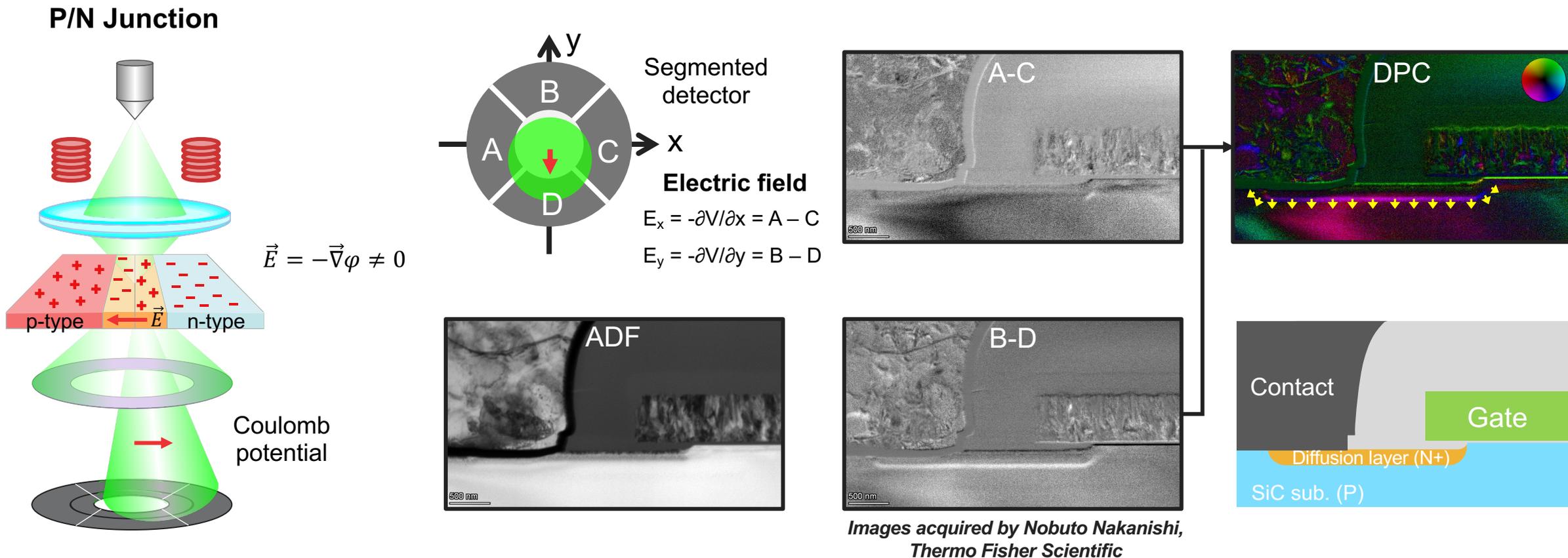
Nitrogen distribution (EELS)



HT	Aperture	Probe Current	Dwell Time
200 kV	70 μm (C2)	300 pA	4.5 ms
Image Size	Acquisition	Quantification	Filtering
256 x 256 px	6 min	at%	None

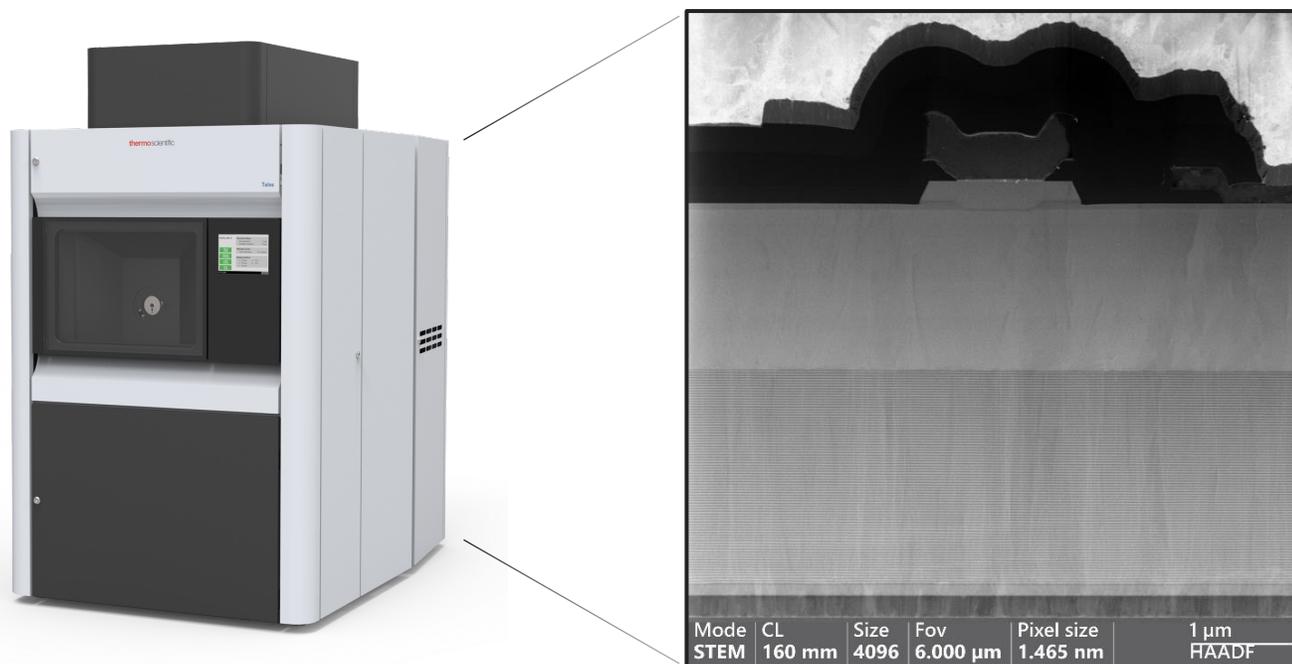
Simultaneous acquisition for heavy & light element detection with chemical bonding information

STEM applications: DPC/iDPC



DPC imaging provides access to in-plane electric fields via shifts in the center of the diffraction pattern

Talos F200E – the analytical TEM for power devices



Key Features

- Resolution 0.14 nm with X-CFEG (0.16 with X-FEG)
- Resolution with increased current → 1 nA = 0.19 nm
- Clean spectrum with Super-X (N, O, Al, Ga, In, Ni, Pt, Au)
- Simultaneous EDS/EELS capability
- Enhanced contrast with Panther STEM imaging
- 4kx4k STEM imaging for large FOV imaging of epi-stack
- Energy resolution 0.4 eV with X-CFEG
- 4D STEM strain analysis
- DPC/iDPC module

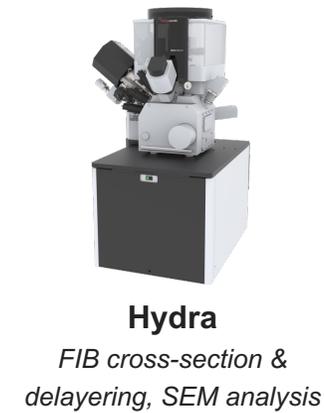
Fast time to data, flexible TEM designed to optimize quality of results & ease of use

The TEM of record at leading semiconductor analytical labs

More than 650 Talos TEM systems installed worldwide

Conclusion

- Power devices with new materials introduce new failure analysis challenges
- Successful identification of complex defects may require multi-step and multi-tool workflows
- Ion species can provide application optimization and performance benefits
- A TEM is crucial and valuable for power semiconductor pathfinding and device development
- Thermo Fisher Scientific offers a total workflow solution for power device analysis



Thank you

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Questions?

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