

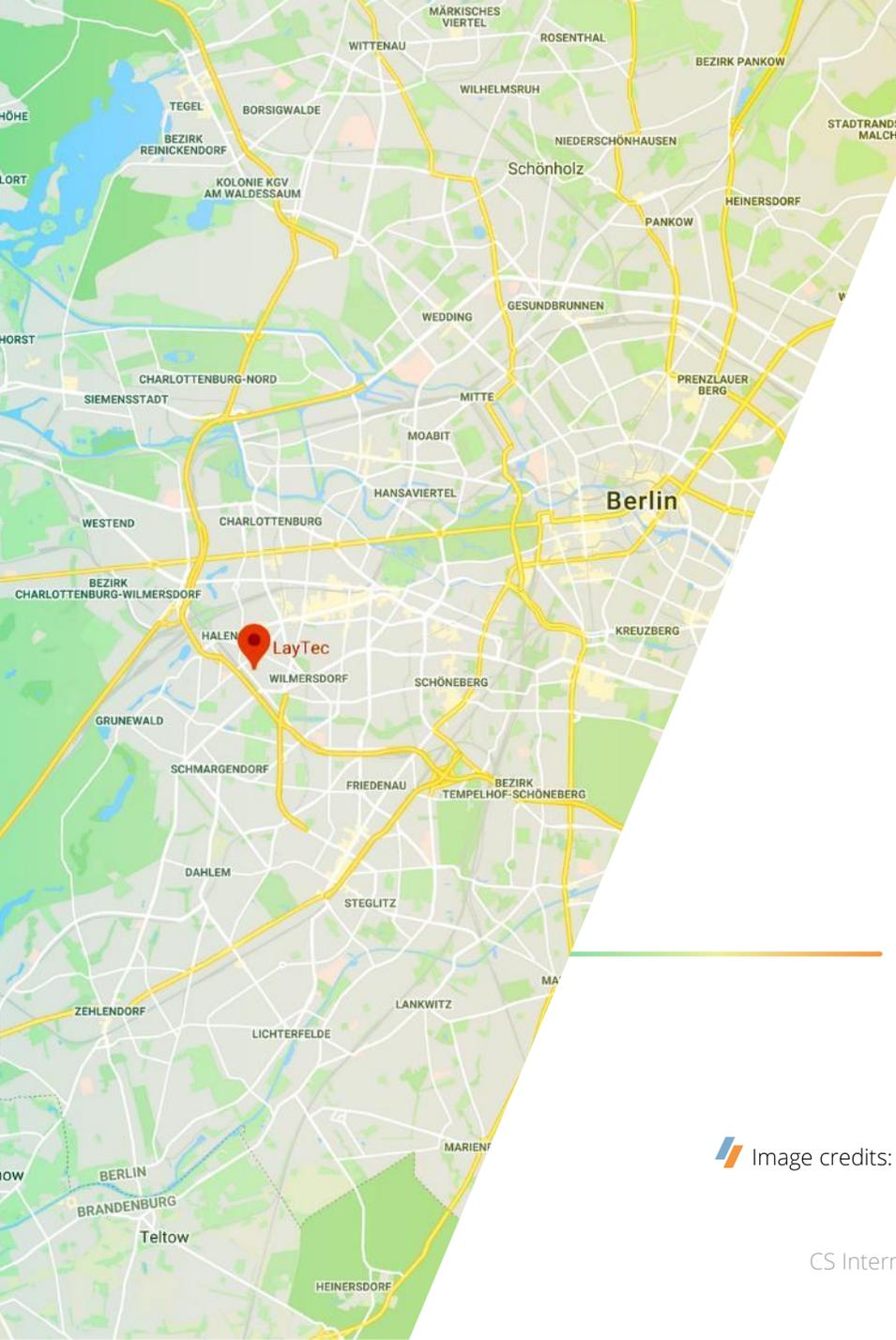


Tight process control for GaN-
based power devices:
The potential of connected
metrology in semiconductor
device production

Dr. Kolja Haberland

CTO

LayTec AG



MEMBER OF THE NYNOMIC GROUP

Metrology company founded 1999 in Berlin spin-off of TU Berlin

- >20 years old
- >75 employees
- >3300 systems sold

- operating worldwide
- member of **NYNOMIC**
THE PHOTONICS GROUP

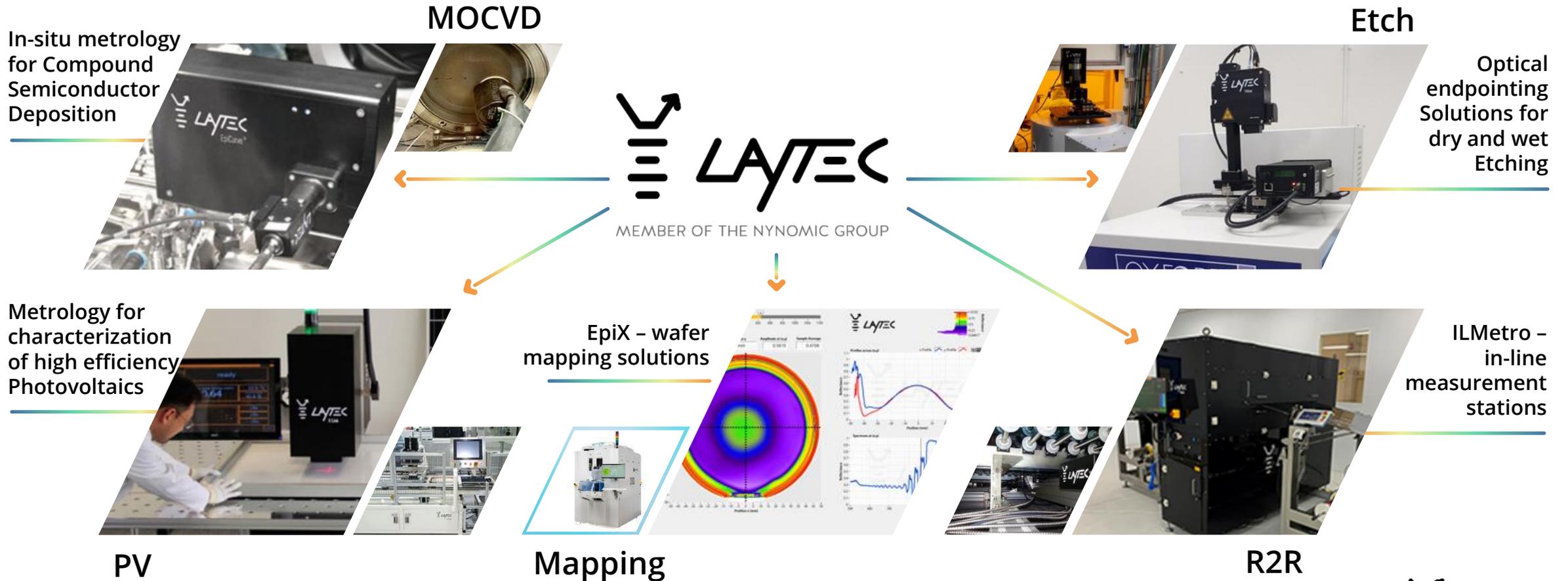
Our business: Process-integrated optical metrology
Our markets: Semiconductor and thin-film industry & academia
incl. lighting, laser, PV, glass coating ...

 Image credits: <https://www.google.de/maps>



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LayTec – expertise and applications in metrology for ...



(Some of) today's challenges in semiconductor industry

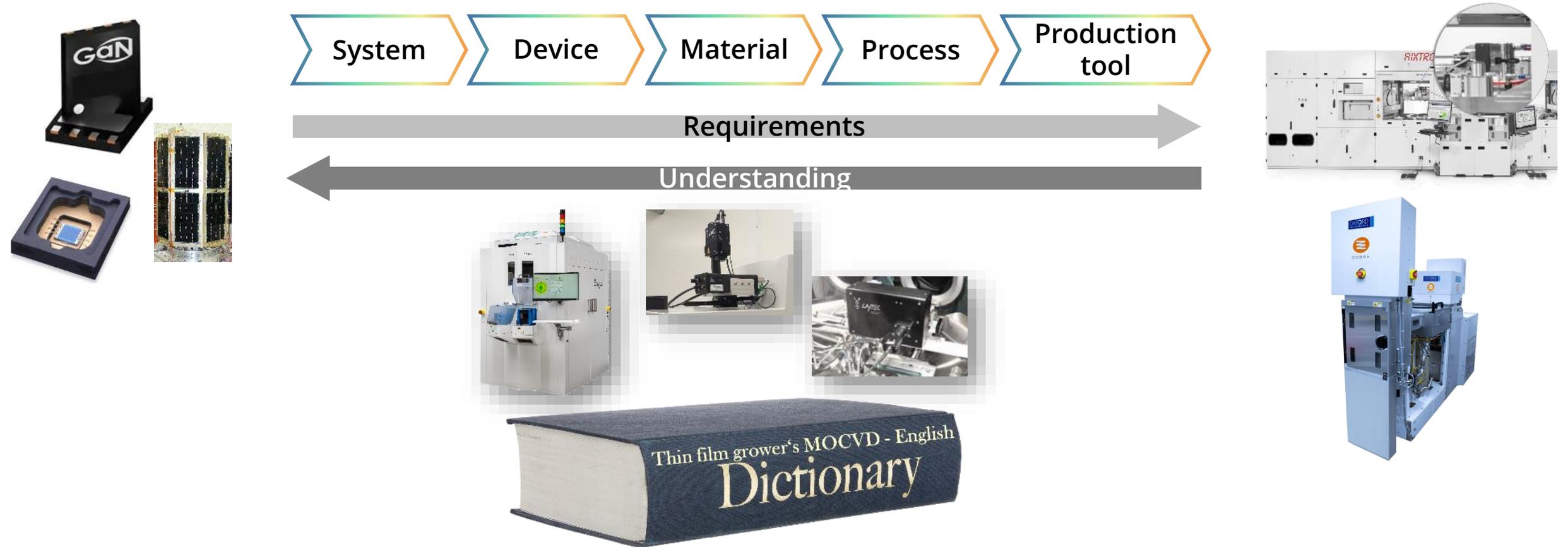
- **Diversification and Resilience of Global Supply Chains**
 - Fab-to-Fab process matching (Asia, Europe, North America)
- **Increasing complexity of devices required for higher device performance**
 - increasing number of layers
 - more complex layer structures
 - tighter specifications for individual layer
- **Increase yield**
- **Reduce cost**

Problem:

No MOCVD system or plasma etch tool has any knobs that say „device performance“, „gain“, „breakdown voltage“, „switching frequency“ etc.

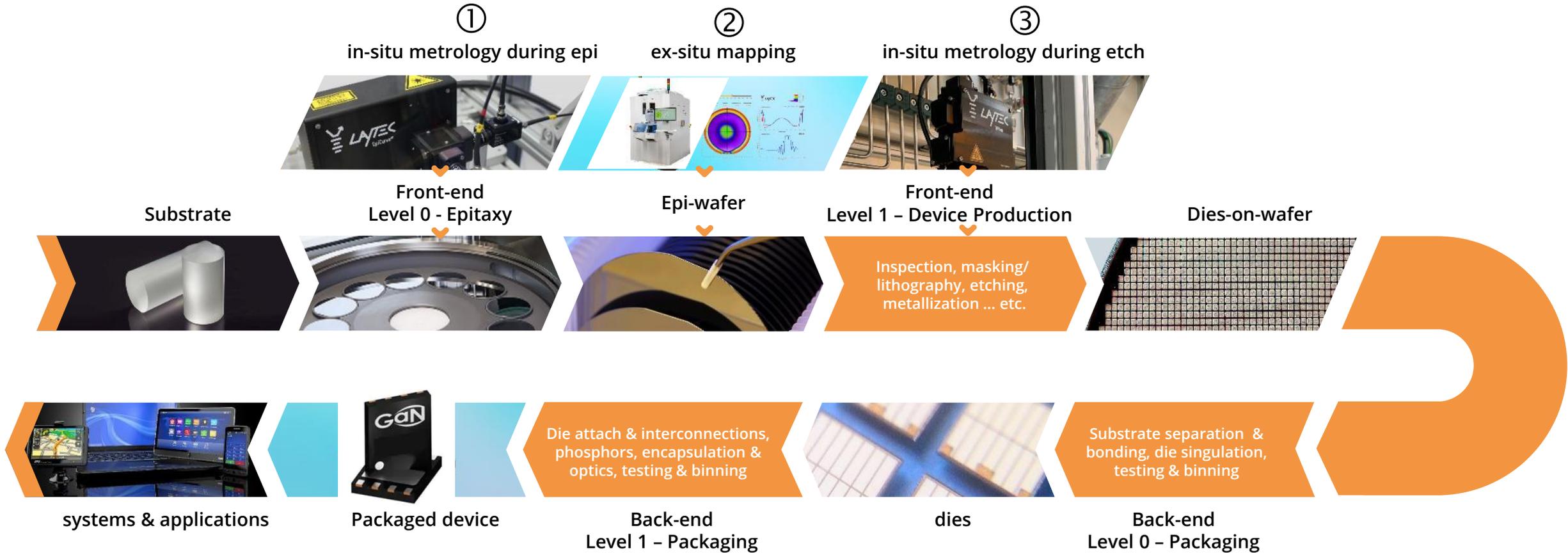
→ You need all the help you can get to bridge that gap!

On the road to higher performance, higher yield and lower cost ...



→ Metrology helps you to understand – metrology can be your dictionary!

Optical metrology along the semiconductor manufacturing chain



LayTec offers various metrology solutions along the manufacturing chain

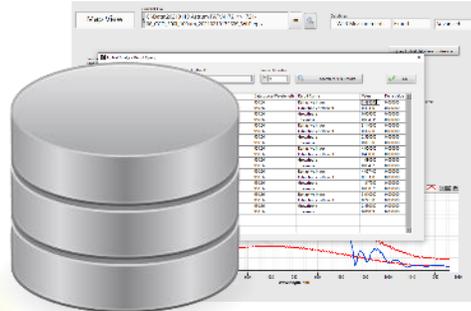
LayTec "Metrology Ecosystem"

EpiCurveTT:
in-situ measured layer thickness
and other layer properties



In-situ metrology
during MOCVD

Database of measured data



Wafer mapping

EpiX:
spatial variation
of layer properties

Etchpoint and TRiton:
end point detection based
on actual layer thickness

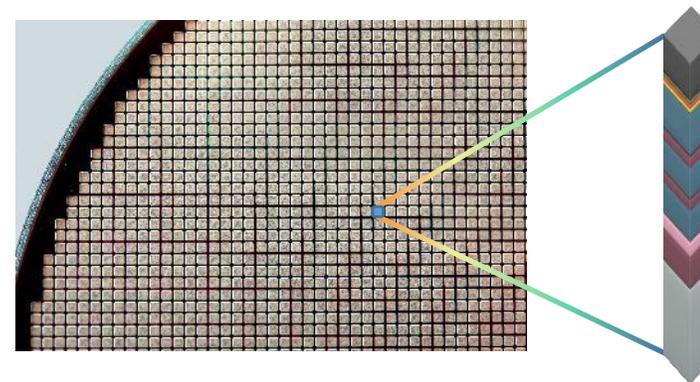


In-situ metrology during
plasma etching

- The same wafer is measured 3+ times
- The amount of information increases
- and is combined for improved analysis in downstream processes

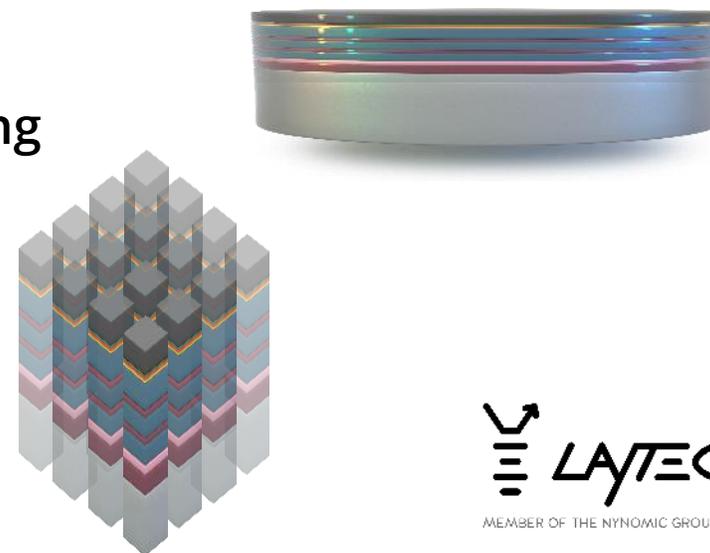
Goal of connected metrology

- Full quantification of critical layers on die-level
 - layer thicknesses
 - layer compositions
 - layer strain / relaxation ...



How do we get to "*Full quantification of critical layers on die-level*" ?

- Characterize wafer in full 3D
- by combining in-situ epi metrology with ex-situ 2D wafer mapping
- Transformation of full 3D wafer data into die matrix

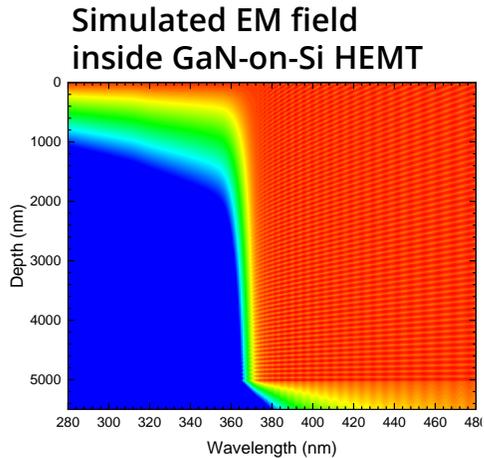


Why is ex-situ optical wafer mapping with stack analysis algorithms not sufficient for full 3D characterization?

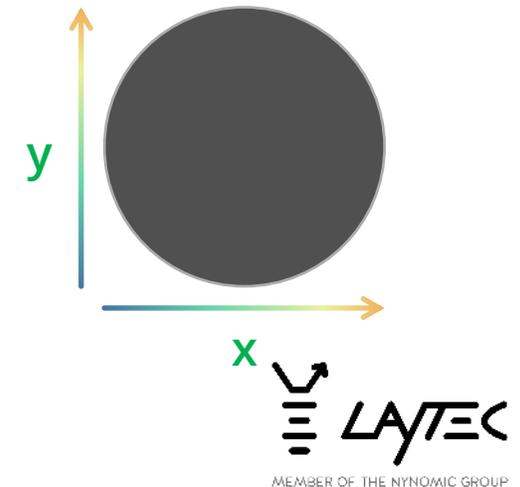
in-situ metrology for z-axis (*growth direction*)



wafer mapping for x, y (*lateral*)

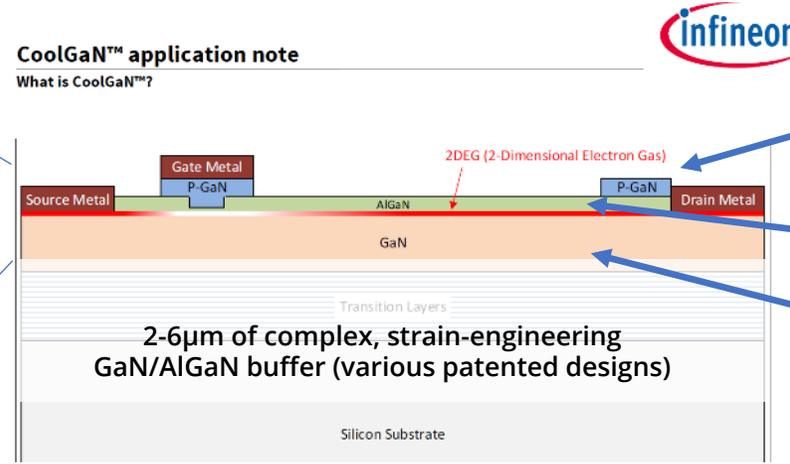
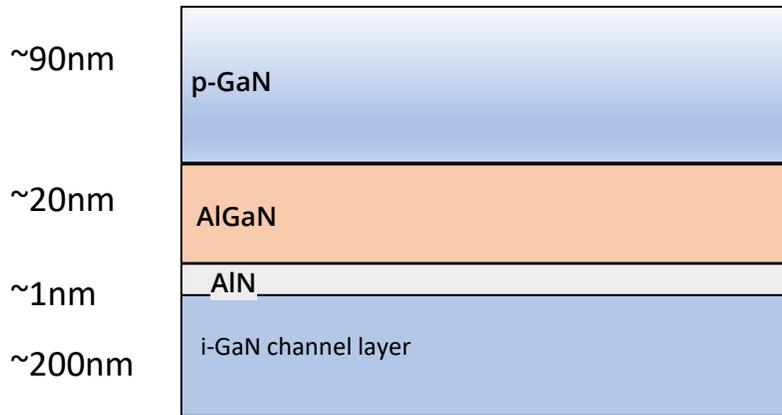


- Depth information usually blocked (UV) / disturbed (vis-NIR) in ex-situ measurements of Epi-wafers
- for complex structures no non-destructive metrology can achieve full 3D characterization alone
- **Need to combine measurement results from complementary metrology tools for advanced 3D layer stack analysis**



GaN/Si HEMT production – film thickness control during MOCVD and Etching

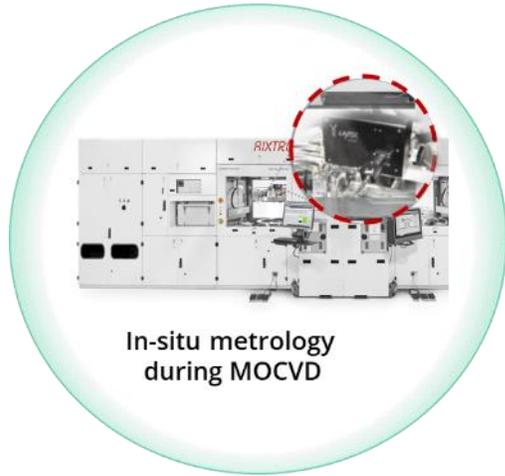
example MOCVD stack of active device region



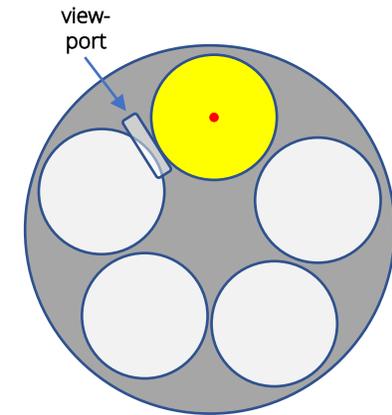
p-GaN: 10nm ... 100nm
 AlGaIn: 10nm ... 30nm
 i-GaN: 100nm ... 200nm

- For cost reasons: large 200mm (soon: 300mm) silicon wafers and extreme uniform epi and etching is required
- optical in-situ control on the level of 0.5nm (~1 atomic monolayer) is a must

① MOCVD: in-situ measurement in center of one selected wafer

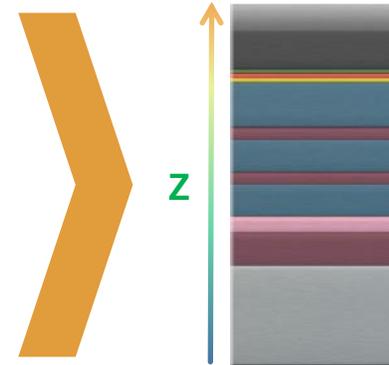
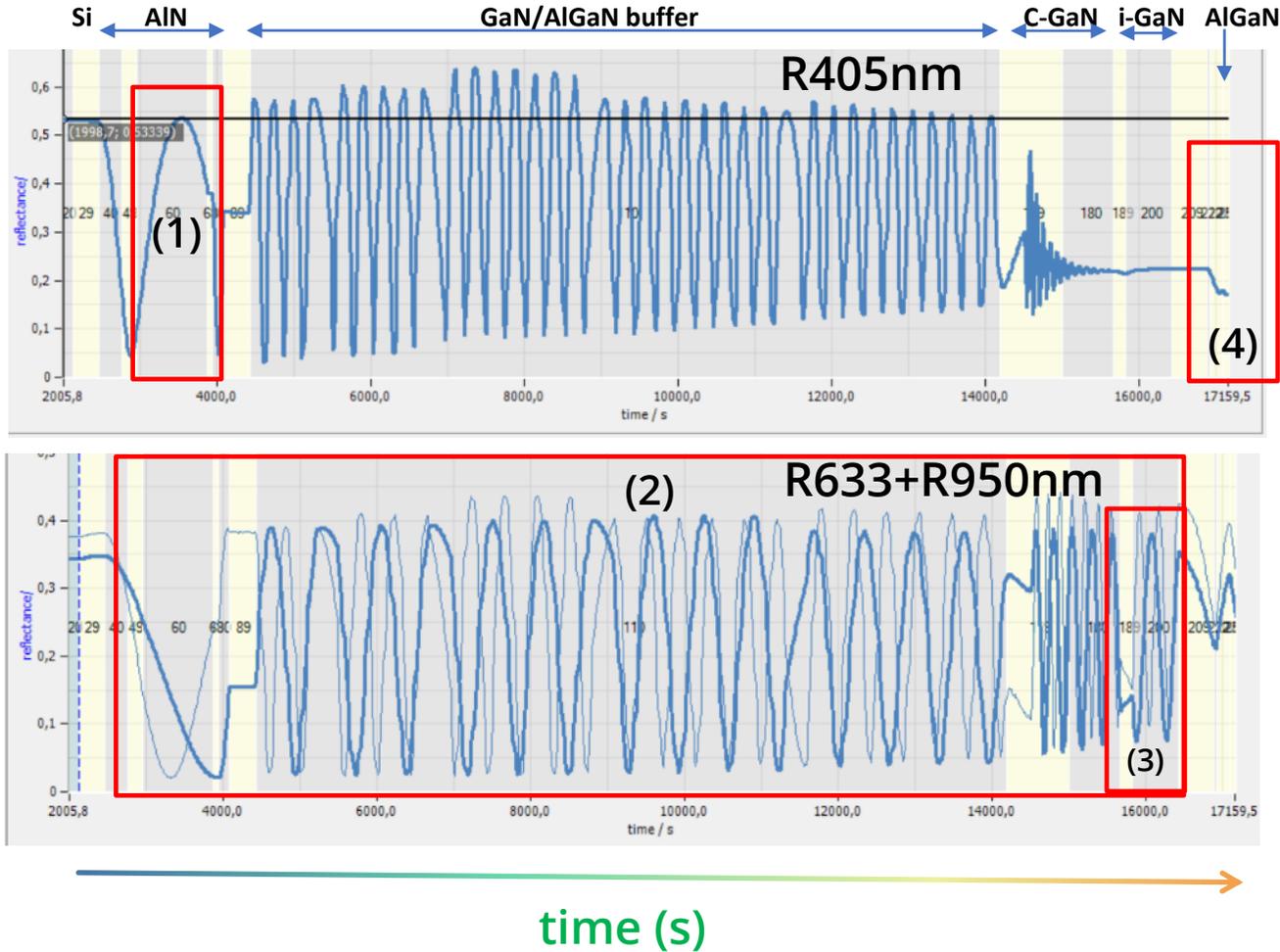


- metrology tool: LayTec EpiCurveTT
- every 2 s measurement of
 - temperature
 - multi- λ reflectance
 - local curvature
- at center of specific wafer
- plus radial scan across wafer (unsynchronized)
- typical growth time: few hours
- sensitivity of in-situ measurement unchanged from first to last layer



Example: 5x 200mm Si, AIXTRON Planetary Reactor®, 30 RPM

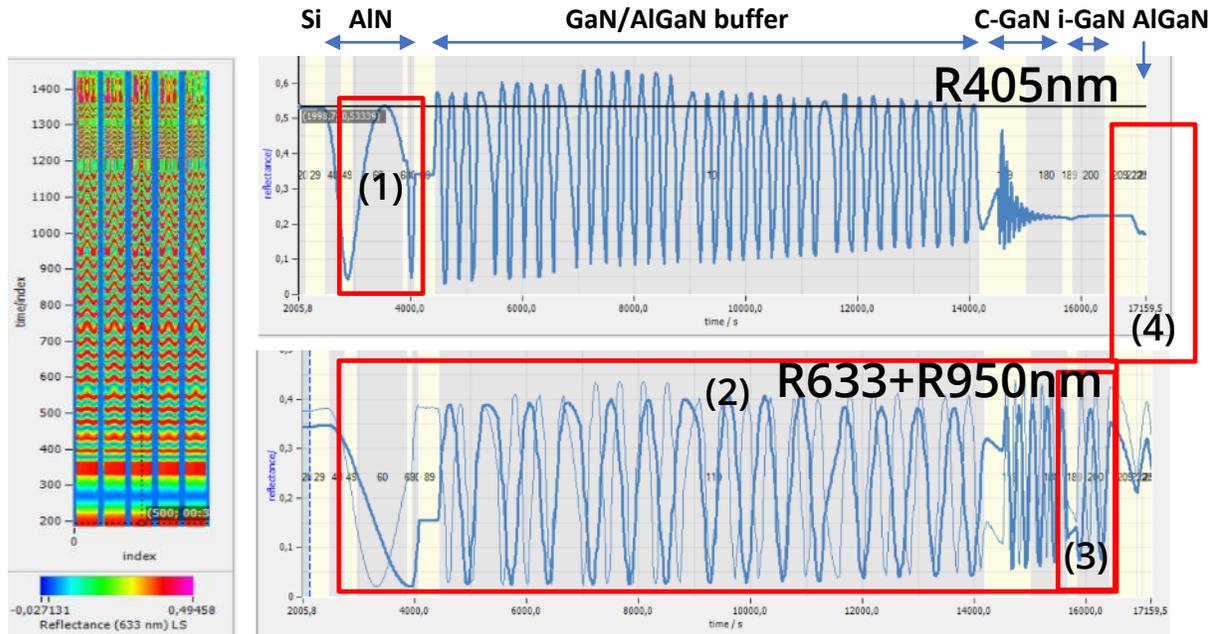
① MOCVD growth analysis



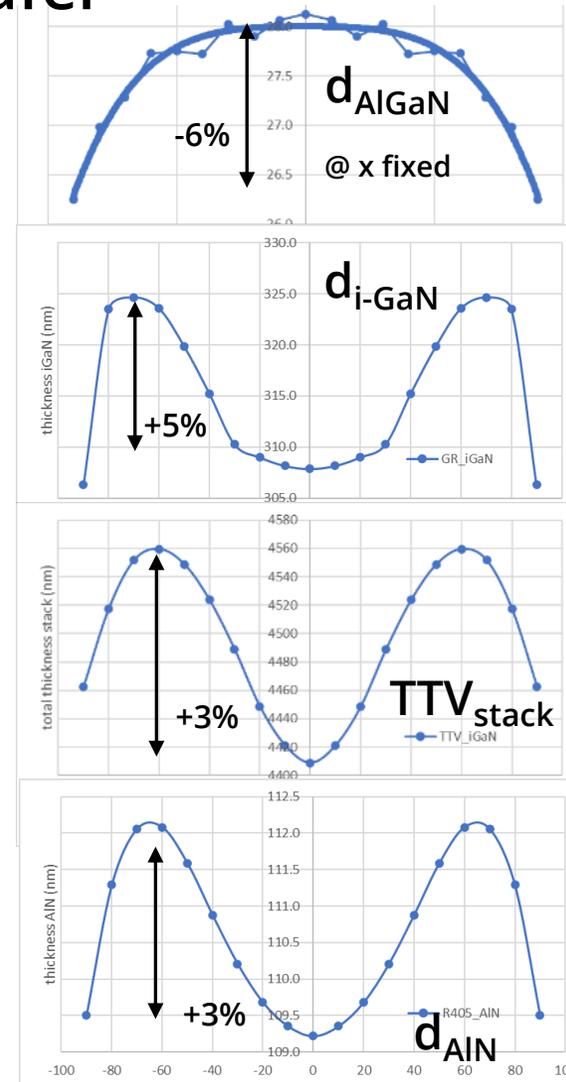
thickness of most critical layers can be determined from in-situ data

- Increasing complexity of devices requires continuous enhancements of individual measurement methods
 - short reflectance wavelengths to analyze thinner layers (with higher Al-content)
 - advanced analysis algorithms for multi-layer-analysis / multi-wavelength-fits / ...

① MOCVD: extending analysis across wafer



➤ Identical analysis recipe as for wafer center gives radial distribution of individual layer parameters



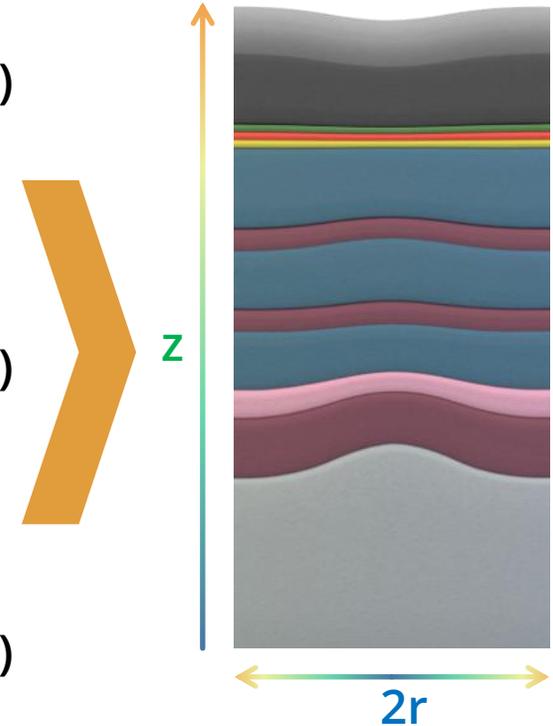
10 wafer zones → 19 radial points

(4)

(3)

(2)

(1)

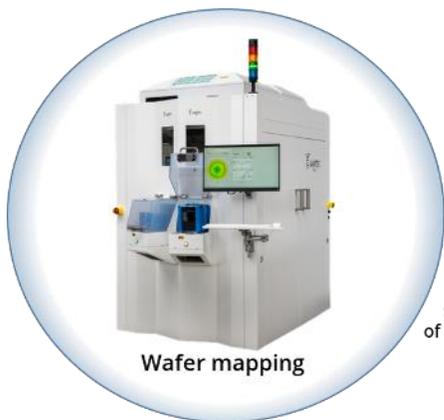


Radially resolved stack information



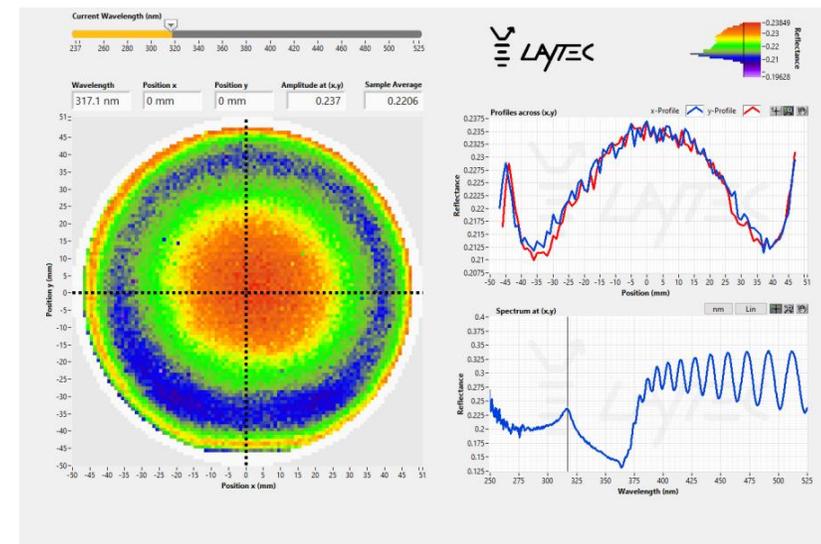
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② Post epi wafer mapping

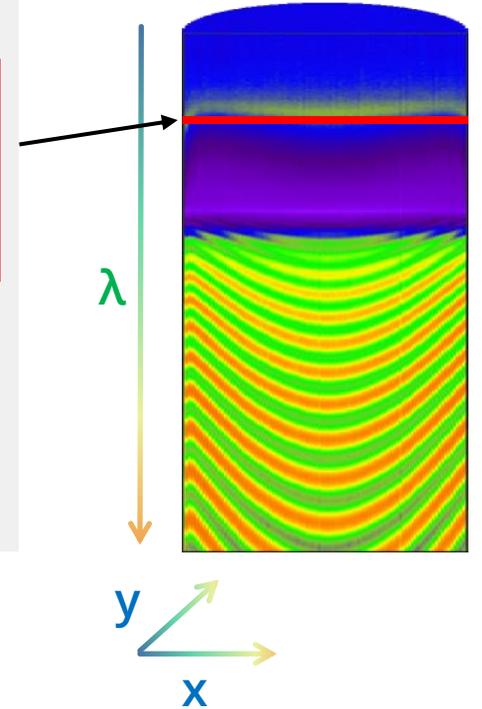
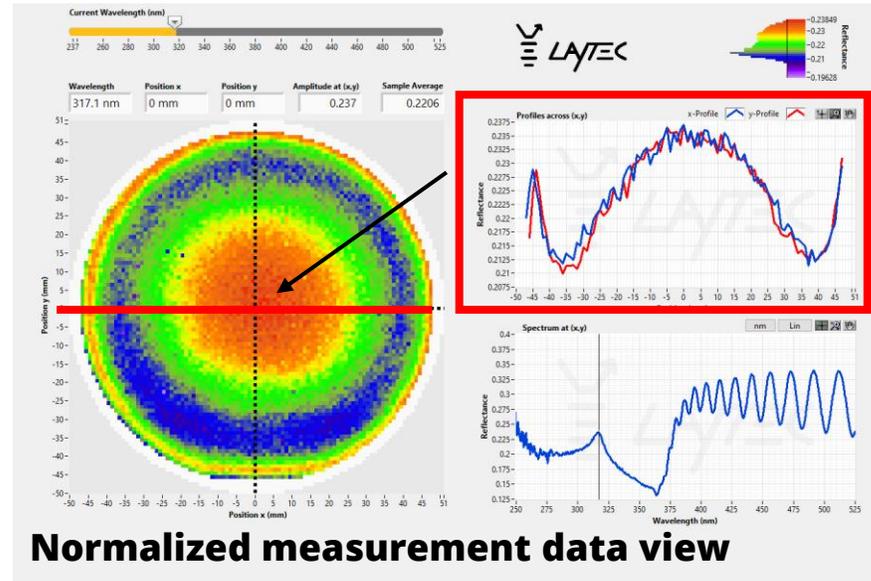
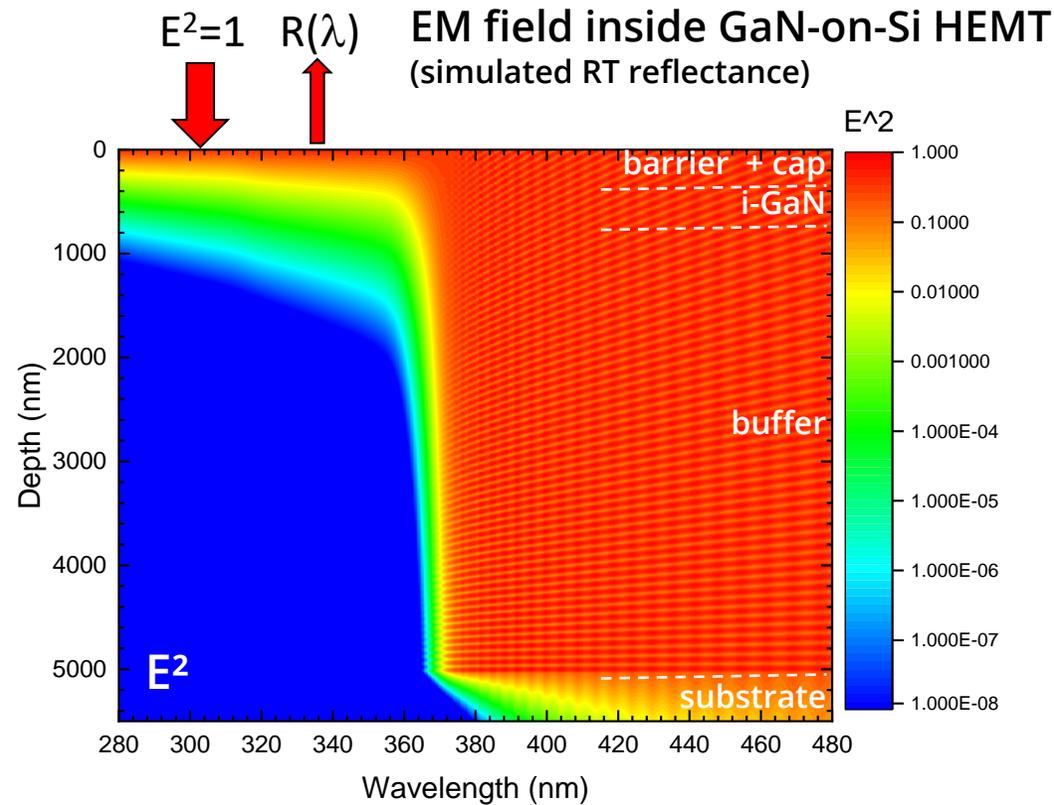


EpiX:
spatial variation
of layer properties

- Metrology tool: LayTec EpiX
- Ex-situ wafer mapping
- White light reflectance and photoluminescence
- x,y mapping @ 250-2400 nm
- Goal
 - obtain x,y quantification of critical layers (e.g., barrier)
 - derive die-level quantification of entire stack
- Using layer thickness values (radial profile data) determined from in-situ reflectance as starting values

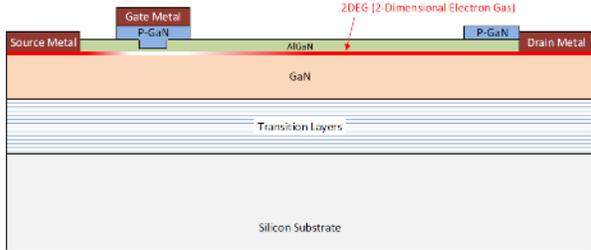


② Post epi wafer mapping

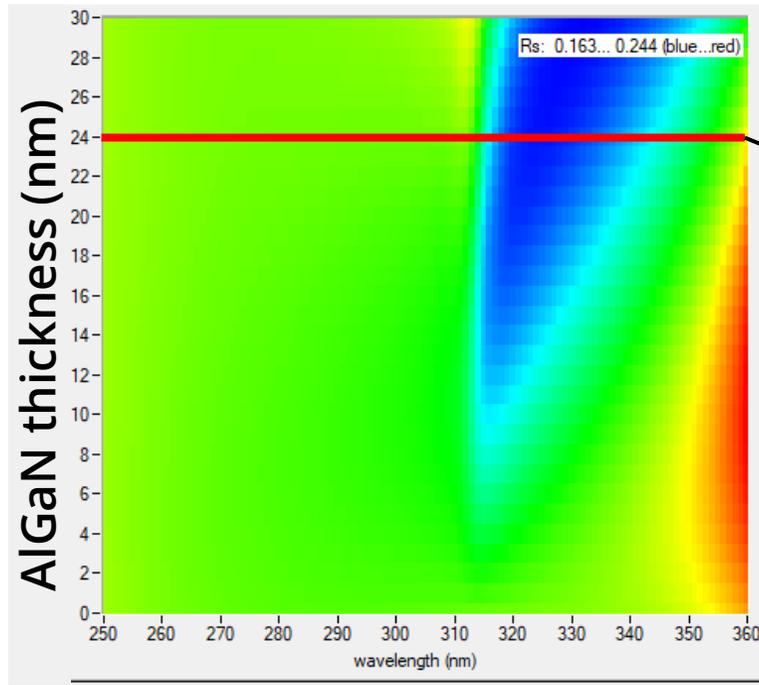
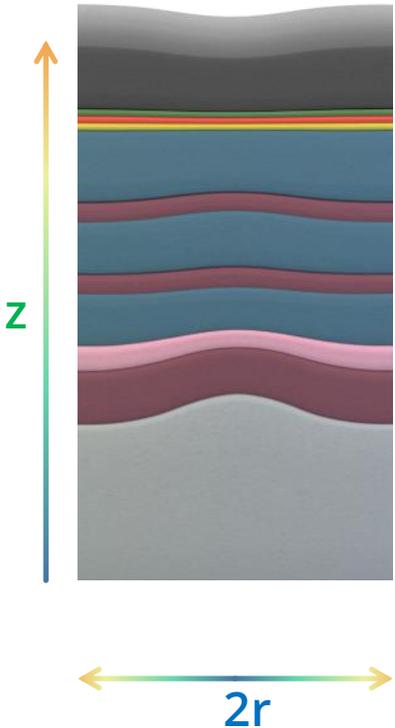


- selection of suitable spectral region for analysis of dedicated layers
- UV → upmost few hundred nm → barrier and neighboring layers
- visible → total thickness variation → mainly buffer

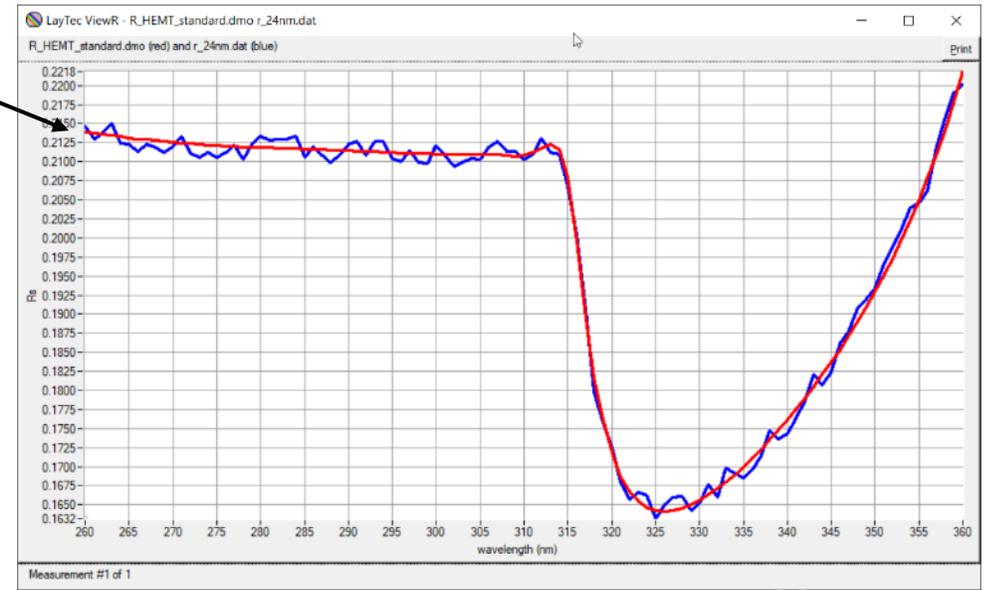
② Post epi wafer mapping - UV spectral fitting of HEMT structures



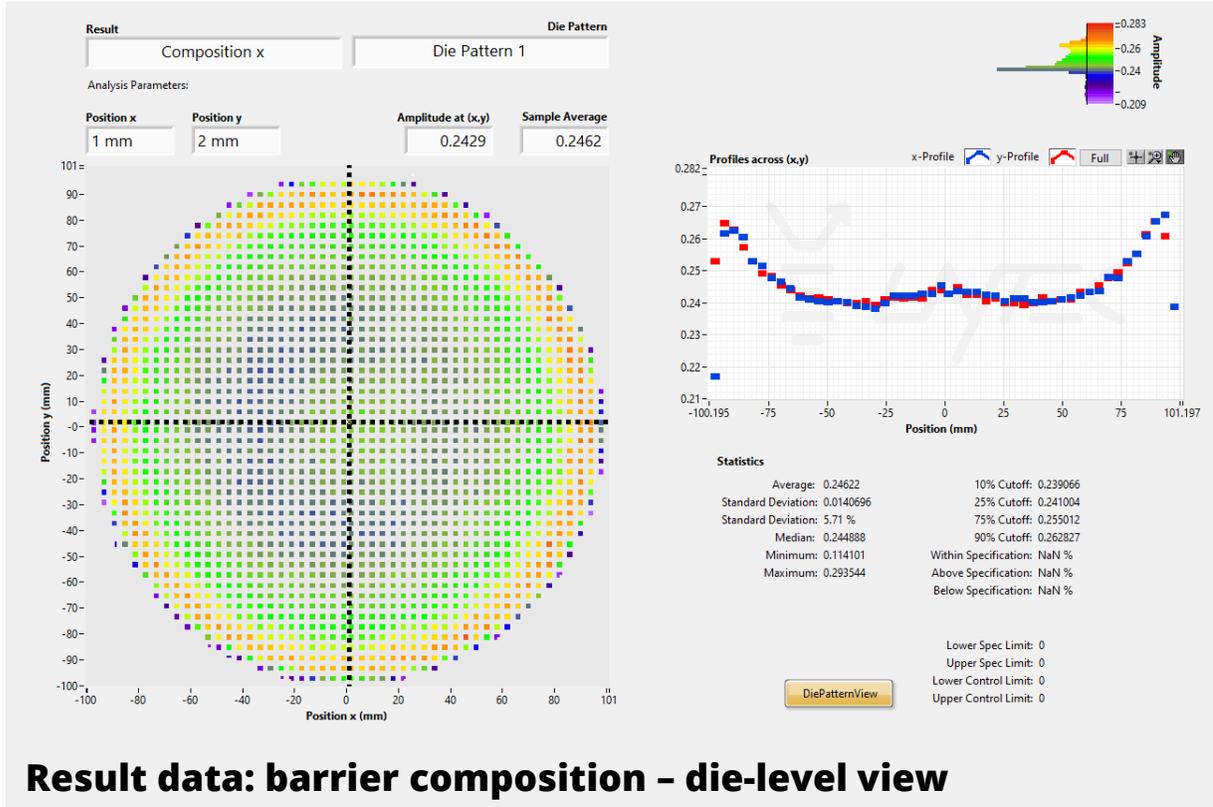
- radial profile of layer properties of entire stack available from in-situ data
- For critical layers in upmost few hundred nm derive x,y resolved layer properties from full spectral fitting



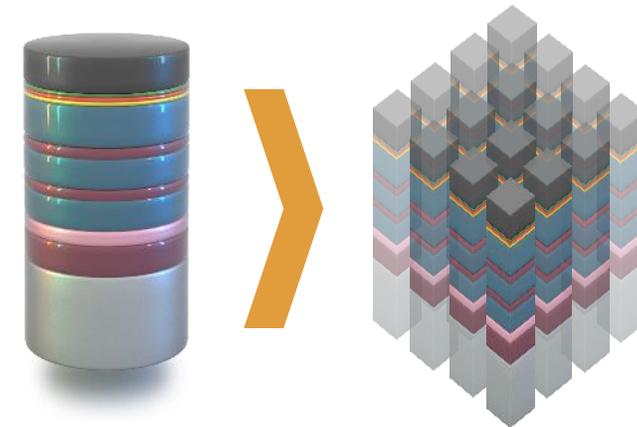
Spectral fitting of barrier composition and thickness of simulated E-Mode HEMT with 50 nm p-GaN



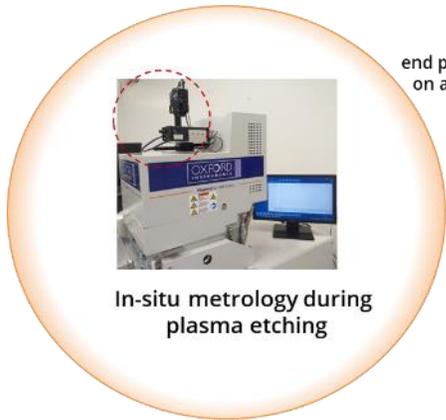
② Virtual die patterns



- define and apply custom die patterns
- obtain resulting analysis information on die-level
- obtain yield-classification on die-level
- rotate or modify die pattern to improve yield

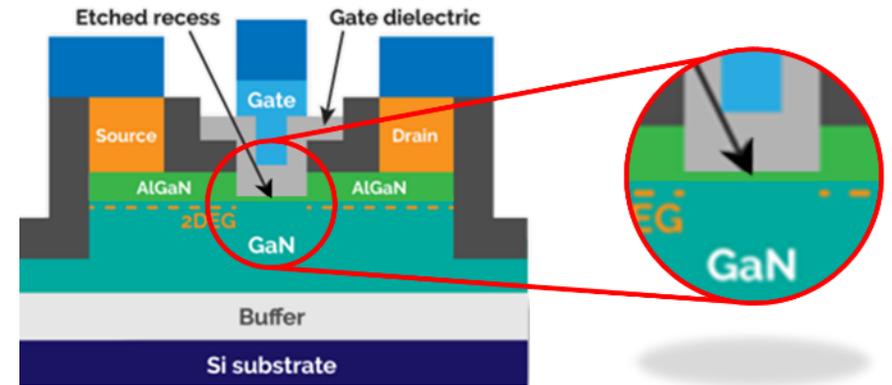


③ Plasma etching of HEMT structures

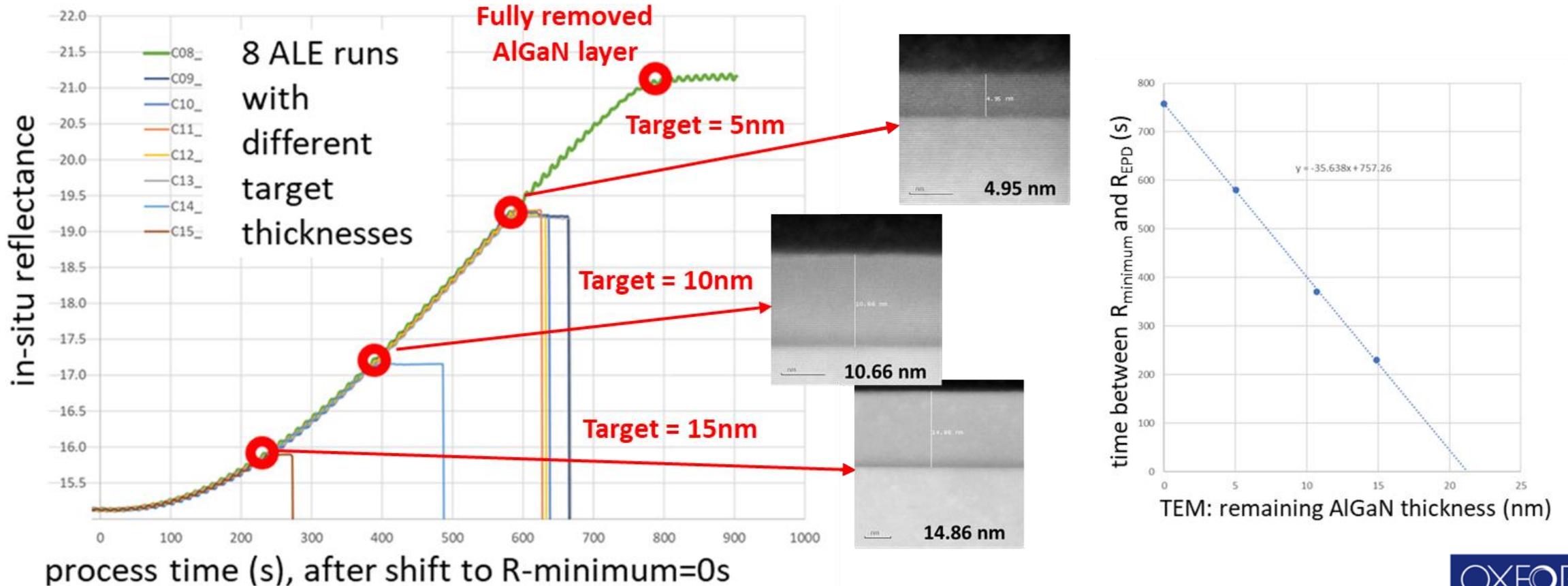


Etchpoint and TRiton:
end point detection based
on actual layer thickness

- Metrology tool: LayTec Etchpoint or TRiton
- UV-reflectance based
- Measurement of etch rate and remaining layer thickness
- Automated endpointing (EPD) for AlGaN and GaN etch
- e.g. for normally-off recessed gate AlGaN/GaN MISHEMTs



③ Atomic Layer Etch of AlGaN using EPD for recessed gate MISHEMT



- Sub-nm accuracy for endpointing
- Perfect match between AlGaN thickness (TEM) and in-situ measurement

in cooperation with

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Summary

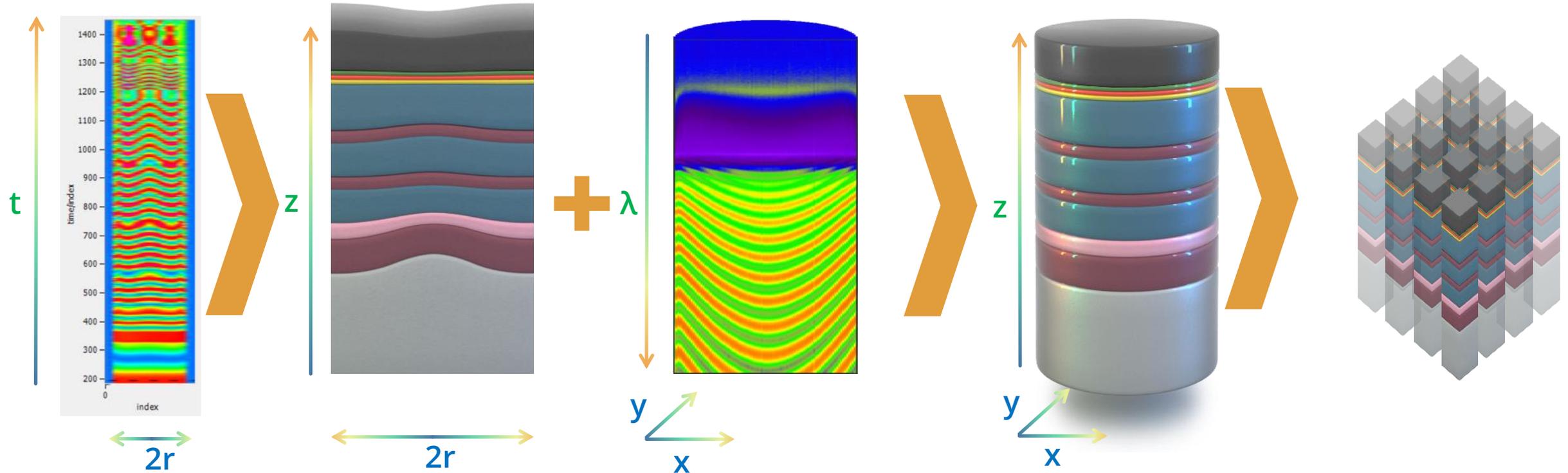
multi- λ in-situ measurement

in-situ analysis

ex-situ mapping

combined ex-situ analysis

die-resolved structure quantification



- By connecting in-situ and ex-situ metrology, we can determine the critical layer parameters of increasingly complex layer structures at die-level
- method presented here for GaN-on-Si examples also valid for many other device types (VCSELS, μ LEDs, ...)

Acknowledgements

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- **LayTec AG**

Johannes Zettler, Thomas Zettler





Knowledge is key

www.laytec.de



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