

Extending DRSEM inspection capacities and Applications with the Introduction of D2DB Technology

HPO Center





Overview



1

4

DJEL D2DB workflow

Experiment and Result

Conclusions

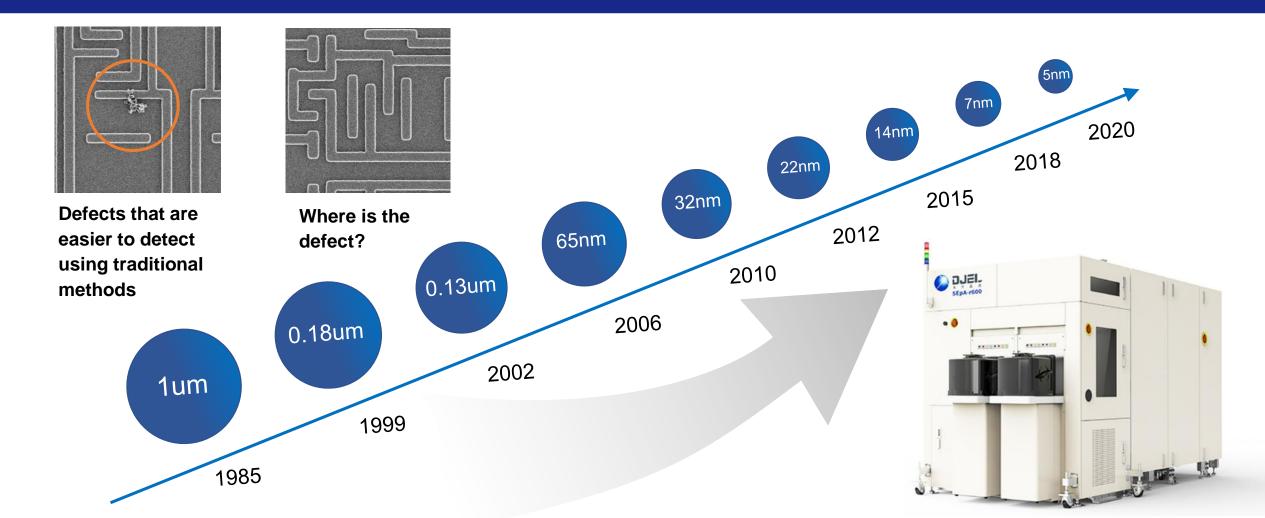




Challenge for Defect Review

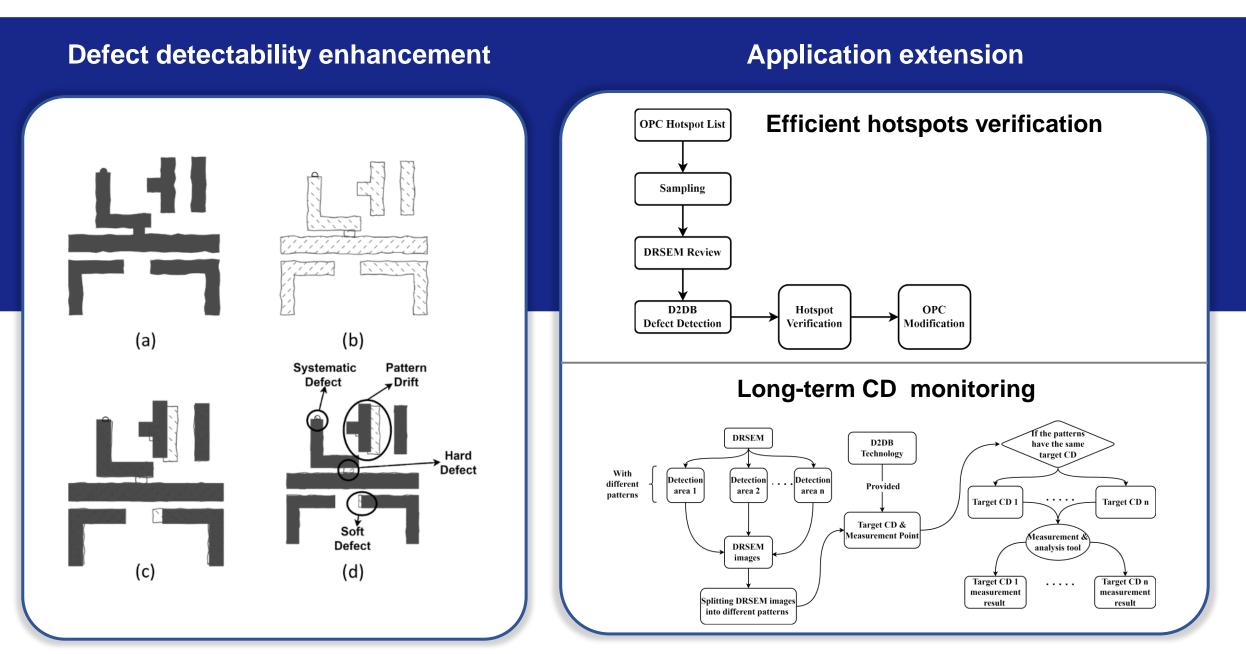


DRSEM equipment advances should be accompanied by advanced defect detection algorithms.



Advantages of D2DB Technology





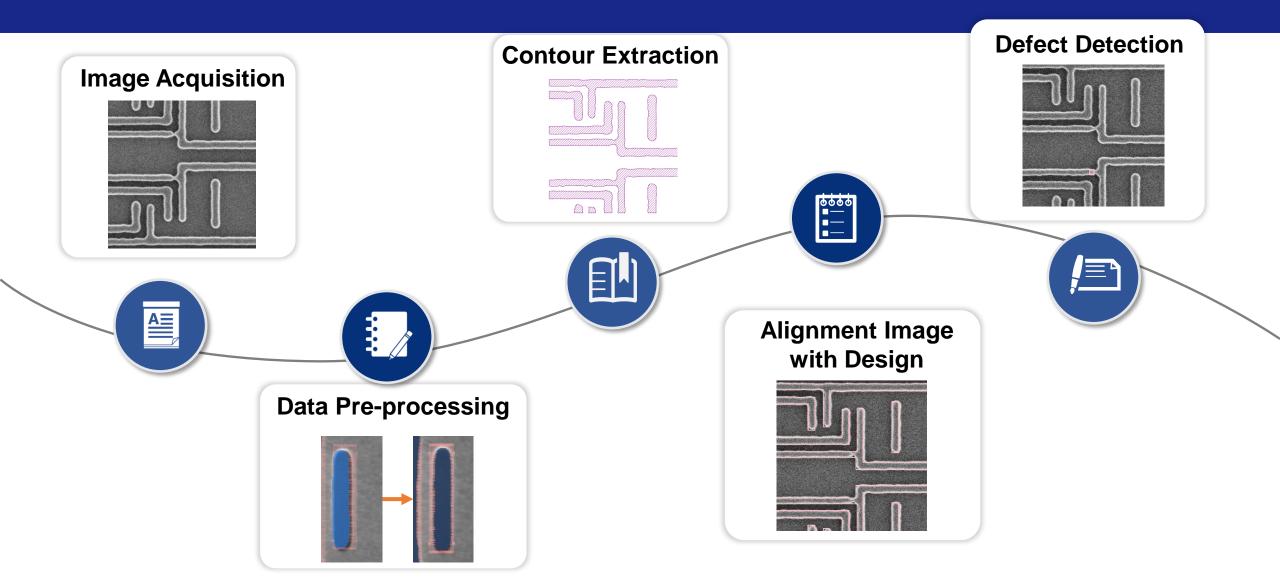








This workflow has been validated on both test wafers and production wafers

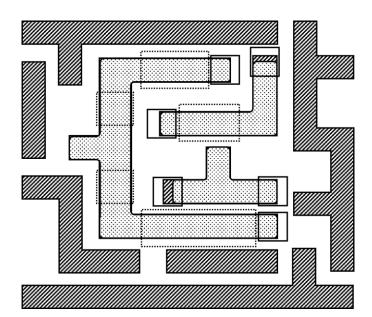




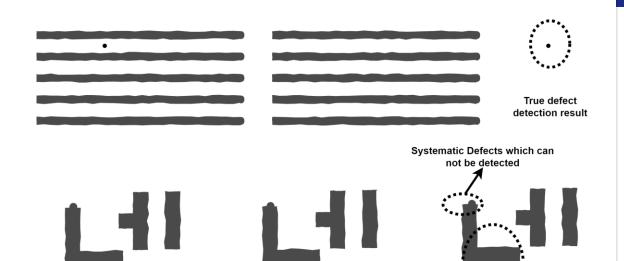


Wrong defect detection result

Using the design layout as a golden reference, even the tiniest EPE can be detected.

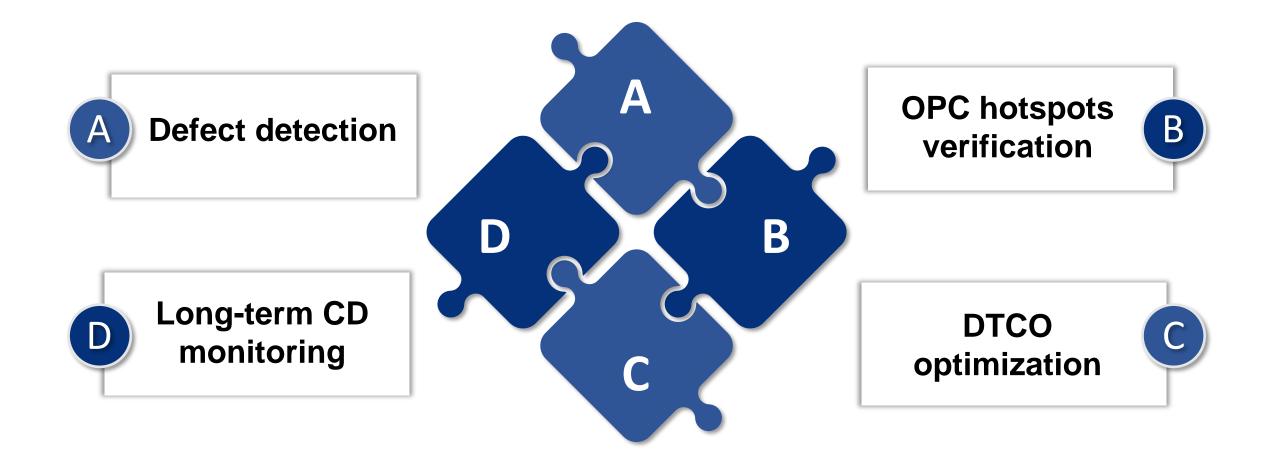


D2DB is able to detect defects repeated on dies and shoots, which are often missed by the D2D method.



DJEL D2DB Application Scenarios











A

B

C





- Hotspot List Generation
- DRSEM Image Acquisition
- D2DB Defect Detection

Image Pre-Processing

Image rotation and distortion correction for the DRSEM images

Defect Detectors

Types:End/CD variation/pinch/bridge/complex pattern

Defect Detection Parameters



The table lists only a part of the criteria for defect detection.

Setting recipe parameter is still a challenge for users who are not familiar with the design layout data.

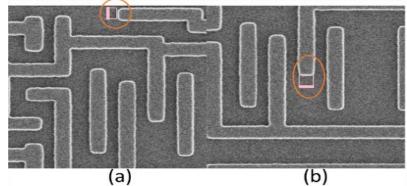
Detectors	Detection threshold
End	<= -30 nm or >= 30nm
Line width	<= -1.5 ratio or >= 1.5 ratio
Pinch	<= 50nm
Bridge	<= 60nm
2D Complex pattern	<= 0.6 ratio or >= 1.2 ratio

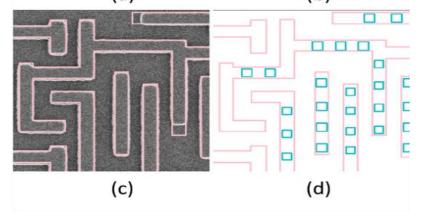
Detectability Enhancements



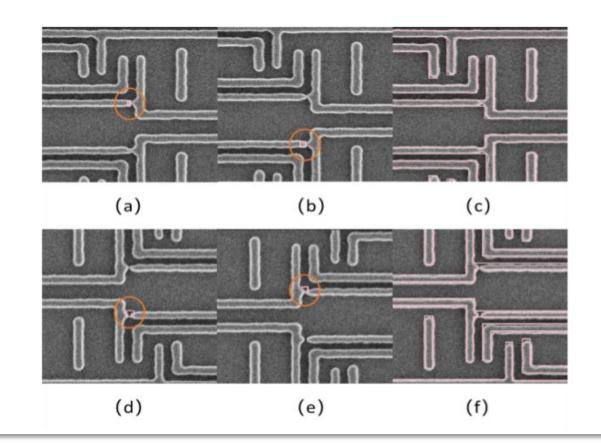
End pullback defects are detected on simple patterned areas.

Defect classification using multi-layer design data enables correct risk ranking.





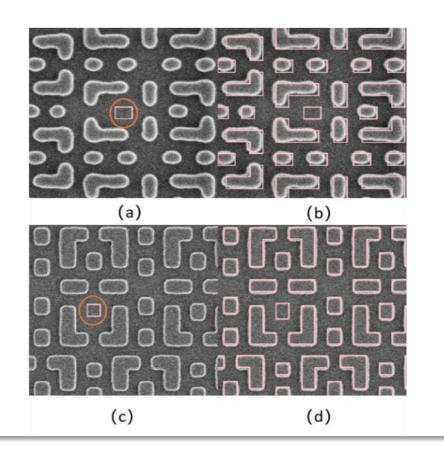
Pinch defects are detected on complex patterned areas, which are often misclassified as bridges without design layout data.



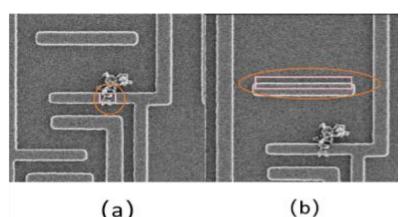




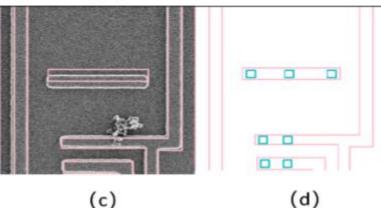
Missing patterns on SRAM areas are detected without false defect detection.



Both particle and pattern drift defects are detected and correctly classified.



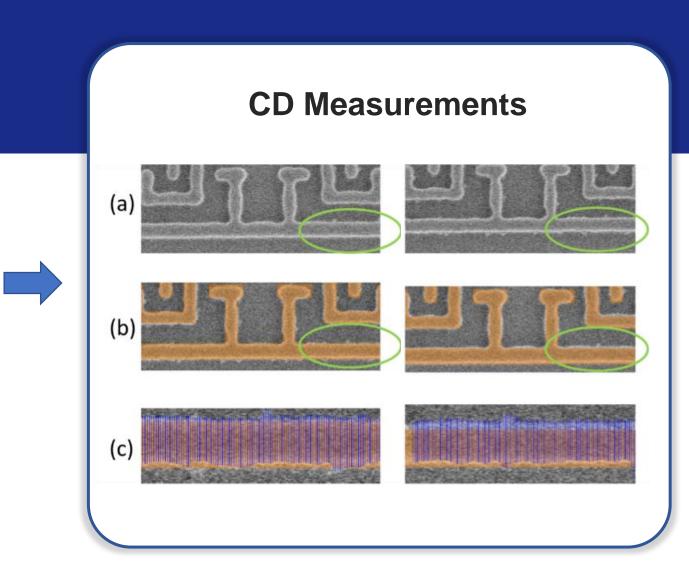




CD Measurements on Real Patterns



- D2DB can also collect CD data on real 2D patterned areas.
- Different from the CD data on CD-SEM, the CD variation on real patterns is much greater than on test patterns.
- These data are more suitable for long-term CD monitoring.



Validation on Production Wafers

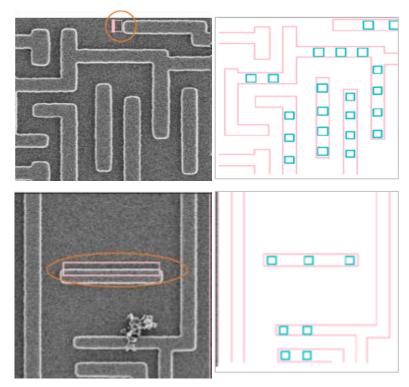


- Image count :4600
- Image FOV: 3um
- Image size: 720 x 720
- CPU count: x64 cores
- Time Consumption: ~3 hours

- ✓ End pullback: 59 (nonkiller)
- ✓ Bridge: 176 (killer)
- ✓ Peeling: 2 (killer)

DJEL D2DB Method

- $\checkmark\,$ Capture killer defects and soft defects
- ✓ Utilize multi-layer design info
- ✓ Filter fake defects
- ✓ High throughput



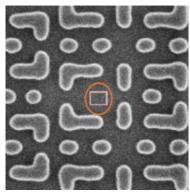
* Defect Type Samples (not the defects on production wafers)

D2DB Assists Defect Classification

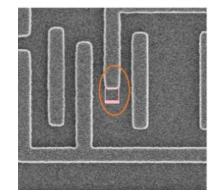


Use of different detectors and design layout information to identify defect types

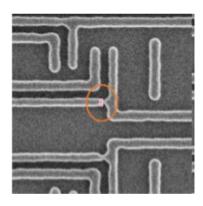
Missing



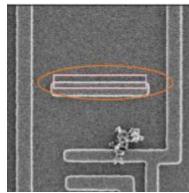
End Pullback



Pinch

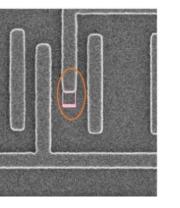


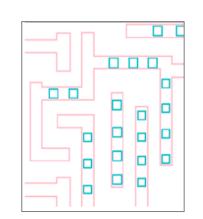
Pattern Drift



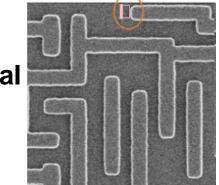
Using multi-layer information to capture critical defects

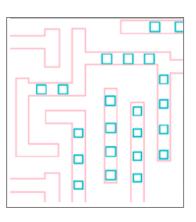






Uncritical







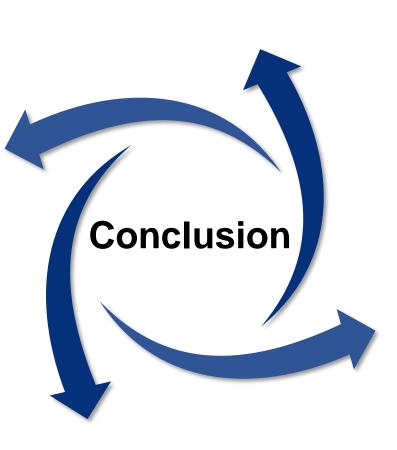


Verification

 DJEL D2DB flow is validated on both test wafers and production wafers.

Application Scenarios Expansion

 DJEL D2DB method can be used for OPC hotspot validation and long-term CD monitoring on production chip patterns.



Detection enhancement

 The D2DB approach improved the defect detectability of the DRSEM.

Multi-layout advantages

 D2DB offers advantages in defect filtering and classification by using design layout information.

THANKS ALL

