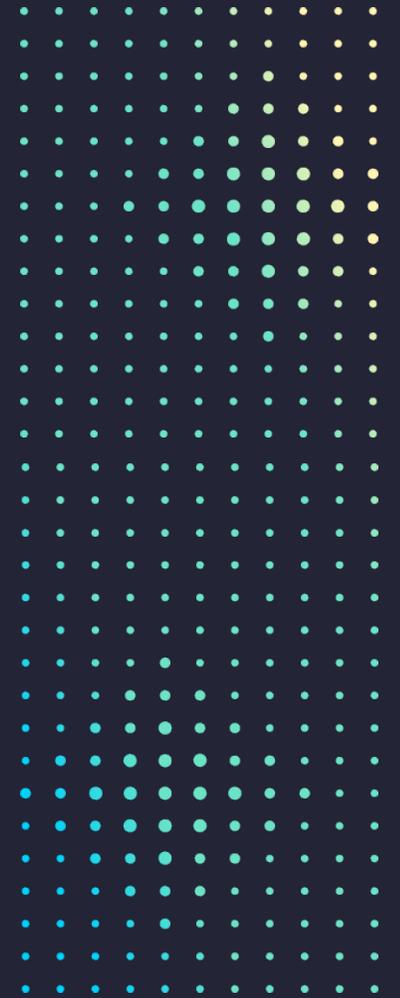


Advanced Manufacturing using Virtual Metrology and Equipment Intelligence[®]

*New techniques to solve difficult metrology
and process optimization challenges*

David Fried, Ph.D.

Vice President, Computational Products, Lam Research



Cautionary statement regarding forward-looking statements

This presentation and the accompanying discussion contain “forward-looking statements” under U.S. securities laws. Forward-looking statements include any statements that are not statements of historical fact. Examples of forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to: (1) anticipated business, balance sheet, cash flow and financial measures and results, including guidance, whether on a GAAP or non-GAAP basis; (2) economic, market, industry and industry segment expectations; (3) product performance and changes in market share or customer demands; (4) our ability to successfully execute business, capital allocation, product and growth plans or strategies, or otherwise deliver value for customers and stockholders; (5) the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on our operations and financial results, and our ability to mitigate operational and business impacts caused by it; and (6) the impact of trade regulations, export controls and trade disputes. Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date they are made and are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed, including: the severity, magnitude and duration of the COVID-19 pandemic (and the related governmental, public health, business and community responses to it), and their impacts on our business, results of operations and financial condition, are evolving and are highly uncertain and unpredictable; business, political and/or regulatory conditions in the consumer electronics industry, the semiconductor industry and the overall economy may deteriorate or change; the actions of our customers and competitors may be inconsistent with our expectations; trade regulations, export controls, and trade disputes may inhibit our ability to sell our products; and widespread outbreaks of illness may impact our operations and revenue in affected areas; as well as the other factors discussed in our filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”), including specifically the Risk Factors described in our annual report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended June 28, 2020 and our quarterly report on Form 10-Q for quarter ended September 27, 2020. You should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. Lam undertakes no obligation to update any forward-looking statements.



Agenda

- 01 Next Node & Metrology Challenges
- 02 Process Modeling & Virtual Metrology
- 03 Mass Metrology
- 04 Equipment Intelligence[®]
- 05 Example - In-Situ Metrology
- 06 Conclusion

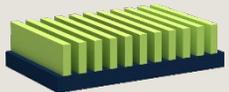
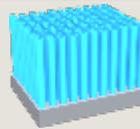
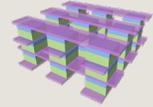
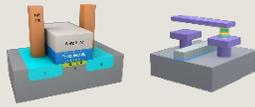
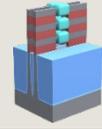
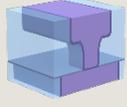




Next Node Technologies and Metrology Challenges

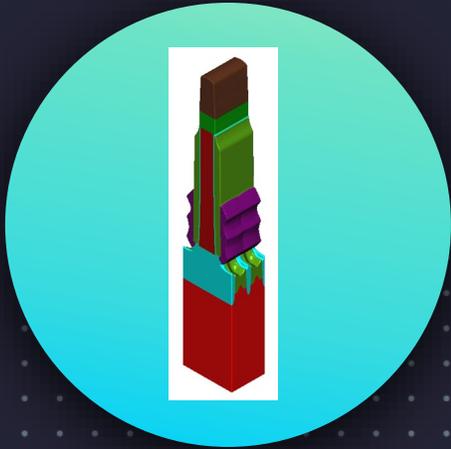
Challenges to Process Integration and Metrology

Critical Technology Inflections

Patterning	Patterning	 EUV Additive Patterning		Variability, Cost
Memory	3D NAND	 Stacked 3D NAND		Density
	DRAM	 New Materials & Architectures Non Volatile Fast Memory		Density, Power
	Storage Class Memory	 3D Vertical Architecture New Materials		Density, Cost
	Embedded Memory	 Magnetic, Phase Change & Ferroelectric Memory		Speed, Power, Density
	Logic	Transistor	 Gate All Around Negative Capacitance FET	
RC Management		 New Materials Barrierless		Power, Speed
Packaging	Chip Integration	 Heterogeneous Integration		Footprint, Speed

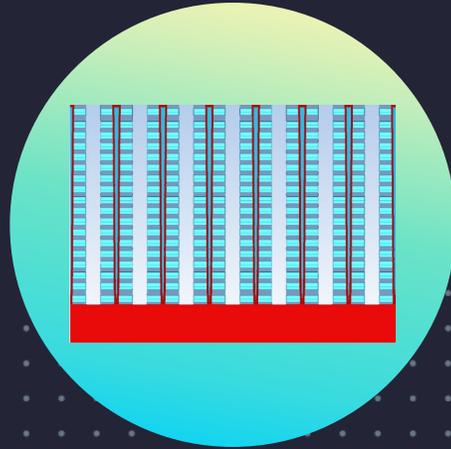
Metrology Challenges

Next Node Technologies



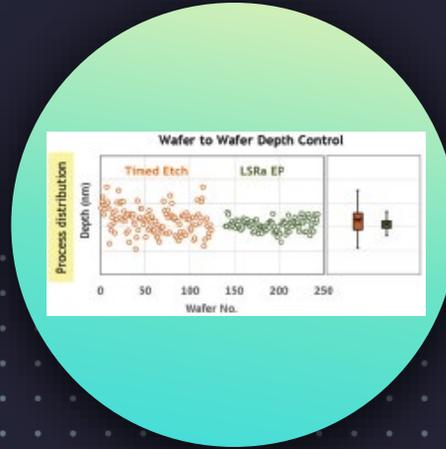
Smaller Dimensions

Requires metrology with greater sensitivity and precision



3D Device Geometry

Difficult to measure inside HAR structures, opaque thick films, other “hidden” structures



Measurement Frequency

Lack of low-cost, high-quality measurements can lead to process excursions



Hybrid Metrology

Need to combine fragmented metrology data from different sources



Process Modeling & Virtual Metrology

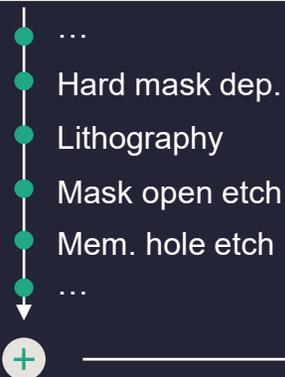
*Using Unit Process Models, Virtual Fabrication, Virtual Metrology
and Domain Expertise to Optimize Processes and Pathfinding*

Virtual Fabrication Platform

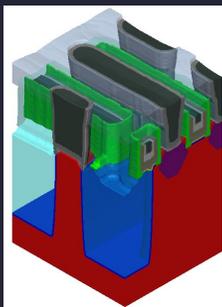
Virtualize the entire fabrication process flow (or a subset, patterning sequence, etc.)

Process Flow ⇔ Step-by-Step Process,
Behavioral description, process library

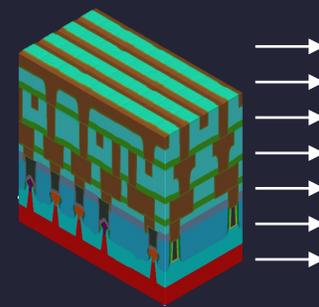
Number	Lock	Name
1		Wafer Start
2		AA
2.1		AA_SAOX
2.1.1		DEP PadOx
2.1.2		ION Well B
2.1.3		DEP PadNit
2.1.4		DEP Mandrel1 Silicon
2.1.5		DEP TransOx
2.1.6		DEP Mandrel2 Silicon
2.1.7		DEP ODL
2.1.8		DEP SIARC
2.1.9		DEP MandrelResist
2.1.10		LTH Mandrel
2.1.11		RIE Mandrel2
2.1.11.1		RIE SIARC
2.1.11.2		RIE ODL
2.1.11.3		RIE SIARC
2.1.11.4		RIE MandrelSi



3D Model ⇔ SEMulator3D
Virtual Fab Modeling Engine

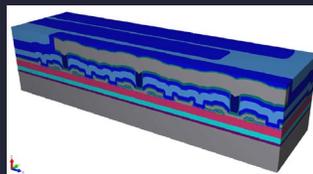
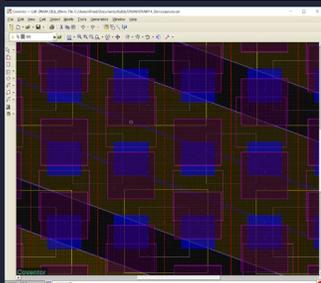


Front End Logic

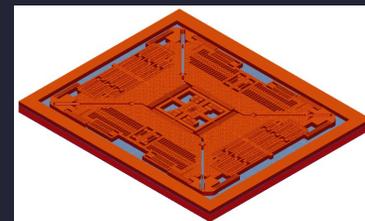


BEOL

Design ⇔ Editor and Viewer to support
GDS layout and other input types



Power



MEMS

Applications

PATHFINDING

- Process integration validation
- Big Branch decisions
- Process assumptions

DEFECT ANALYSIS

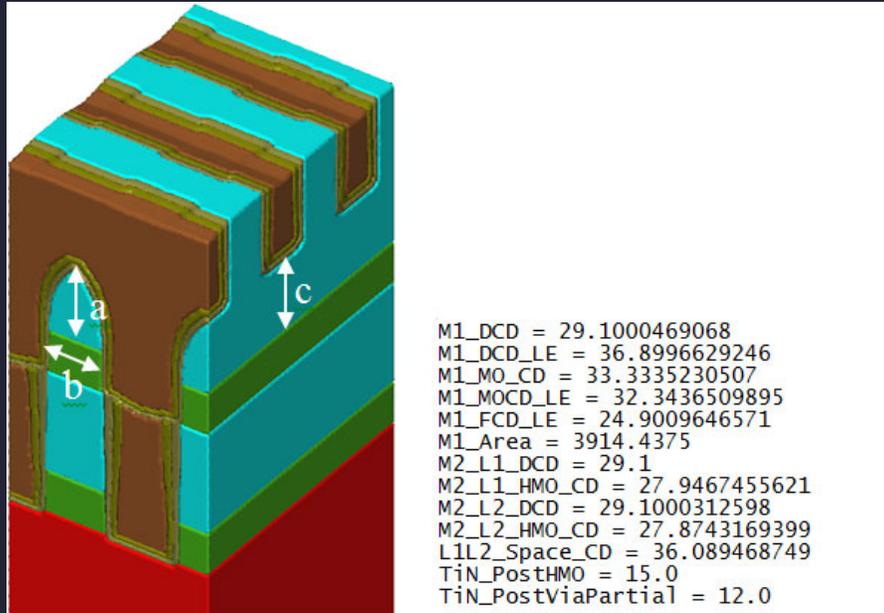
- 3D Failure Checks
- Defect Kill Ratio
- R/C, Leakage, Device, IV, CV, etc.

YIELD: RAMP AND HVM

- Design Process Optimization
- Process Window Optimization
- Cross-Wafer Uniformity



Virtual Metrology



Measure Critical Structural Attributes during Simulation

Similar to in-line metrology in the fab

Can measure items such as film thickness, critical dimension (width), step height, sidewall angle, contact area and more

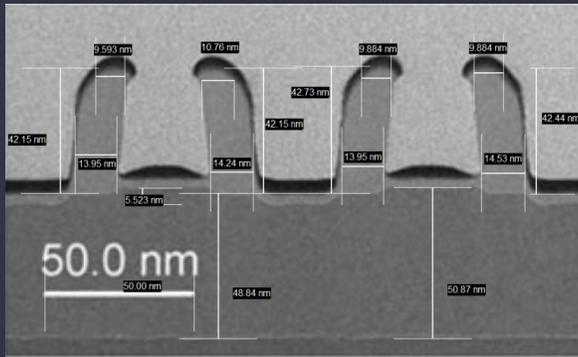
Advantages

- Measure parameters that could only be determined destructively in the fab
- Applicable to any device type - no special metrology structures or equipment required
- Useful in validating process assumptions and effect of process changes on design rules.
- Validate process model by comparing wafer-based metrology data to virtual metrology



Process Model Calibration: Virtual & Physical Metrology

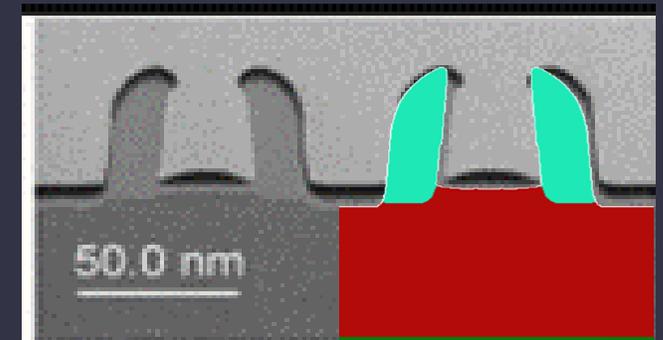
SPACER 1 OXIDE FIN CD STEP – XSEM IMAGE FROM IMEC



COMPARISON OF XSEM WITH VIRTUAL METROLOGY

Measurement	XSEM Image (nm)	Before PMC (nm)	Virtual Metrology PMC Trial-0 (nm)
Spacer 1 Oxide Fin TCD	9.5	11.87	9.84
Spacer 1 Oxide Fin BCD	13.8	12.85	13.84
Spacer 1 Oxide Height	42.5	45.7	43
Spacer 1 Oxide OE	5.75	5.33	5.76

CALIBRATION RESULTS



GATHER TARGET MEASUREMENTS

Enter target measurements from an actual semiconductor

- Critical dimensions from XSEM or TEM

PROCESS MODEL CALIBRATION AFTER MULTIPLE AUTOMATED TRIALS

Actual XSEM values and predicted target values converge after process model calibration optimization study

COMPARISON OF ACTUAL VS. CALIBRATED MODEL RESULTS

Comparison of actual device and SEMulator3D model built from optimized parameters



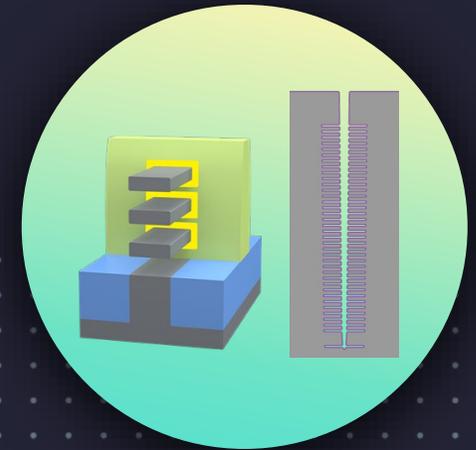


Mass Metrology

*Angstrom-Level Measurements for Advanced Process Monitoring
and Control of 3D Device Structures*

Metryx[®] Mass Metrology

Monitoring HAR/Hidden Processes with Å-Level precision



High Precision

Mass metrology enables Å-level precision process monitoring with direct measurement at high TPUT

Accurate & Non-Destructive

Delta-mass is non-destructive & accurately represents wafer state/process (incl. oxidation)

Application Flexibility

Measure etch, dep, bevel, clean, curing & all wafer-processes, from R&D through to HVM

3D/ Hidden

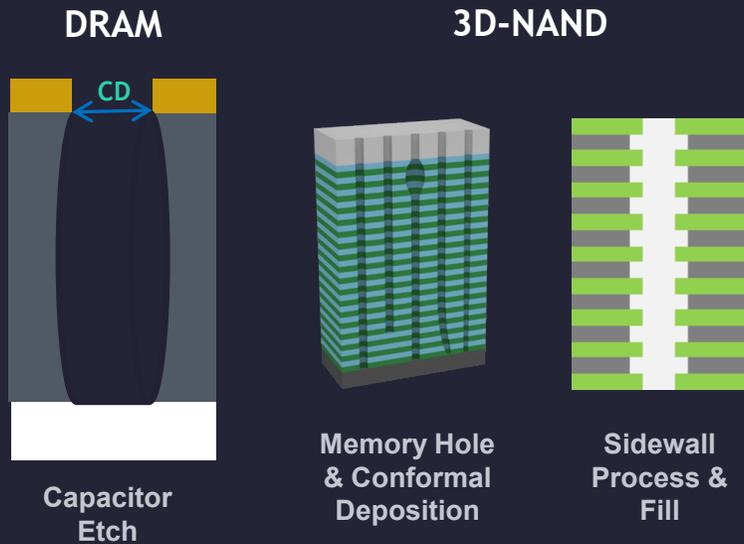
Enables quantification of HAR, hidden/buried processes where conventional metrology fails



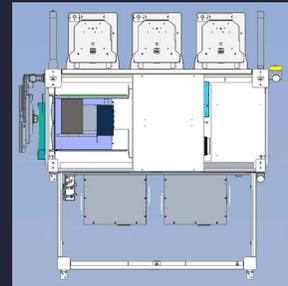
Metryx[®] Metior[®]

Challenges in DRAM and 3D-NAND HVM

Monitoring and control of ultra-thin films, thick films or stacks, and complex 3D geometries (HAR structures) is difficult with traditional optical metrology.

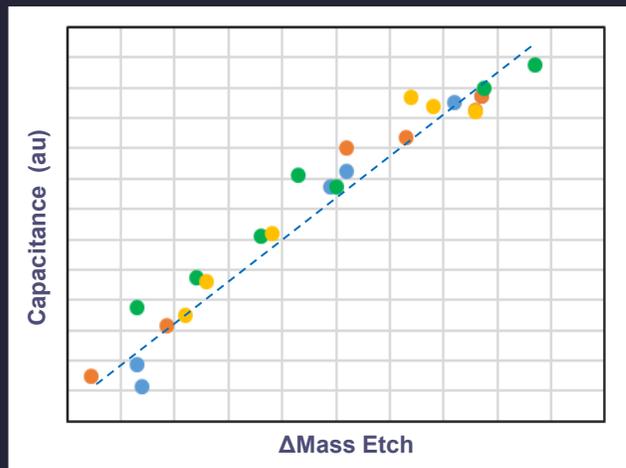


Detect Process Excursions not possible with Optical Metrology

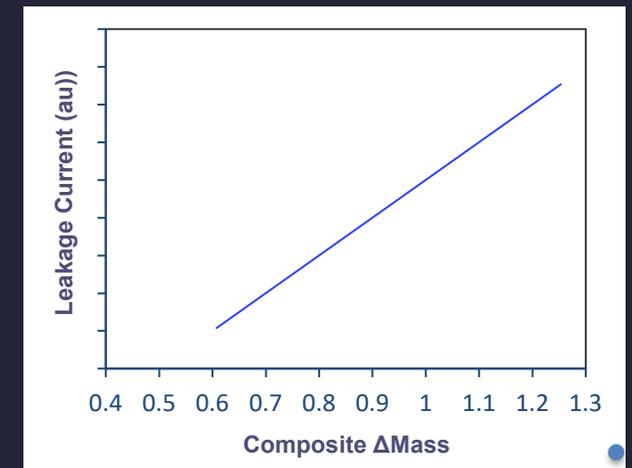


- Sensitive & Non-Destructive
- Direct Measurement
- Correlation to Electrical performance
- Independent of Device Patterning
- Low Cost of Ownership

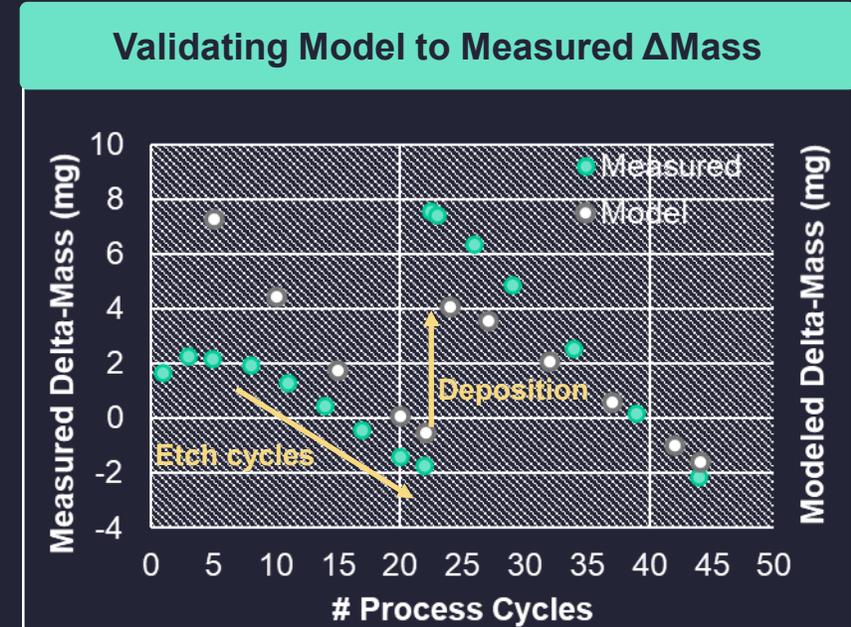
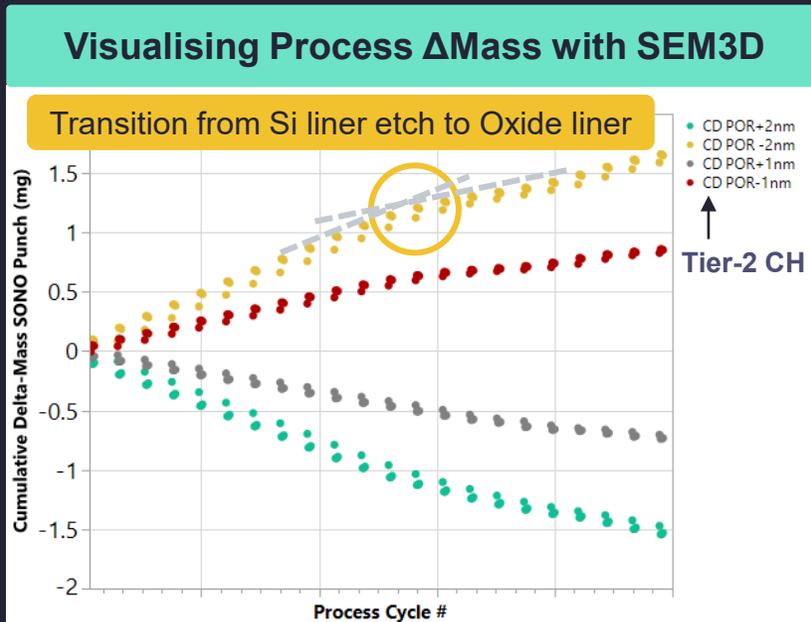
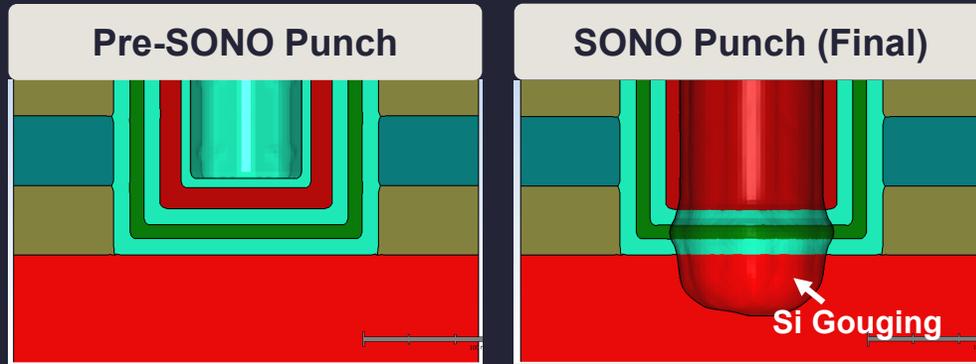
Direct correlation to Capacitance



High-k Predictive of Leakage

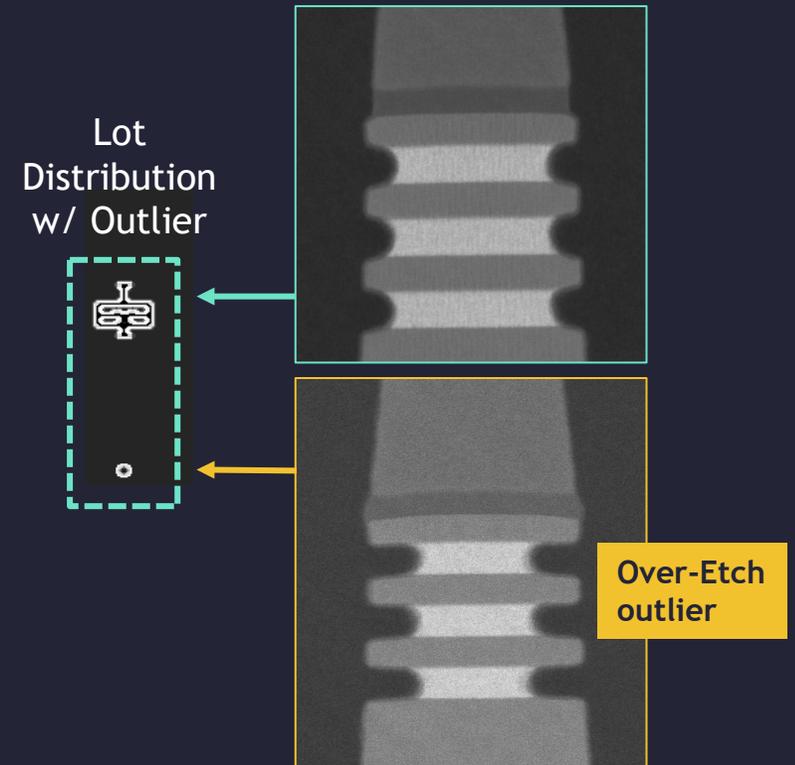
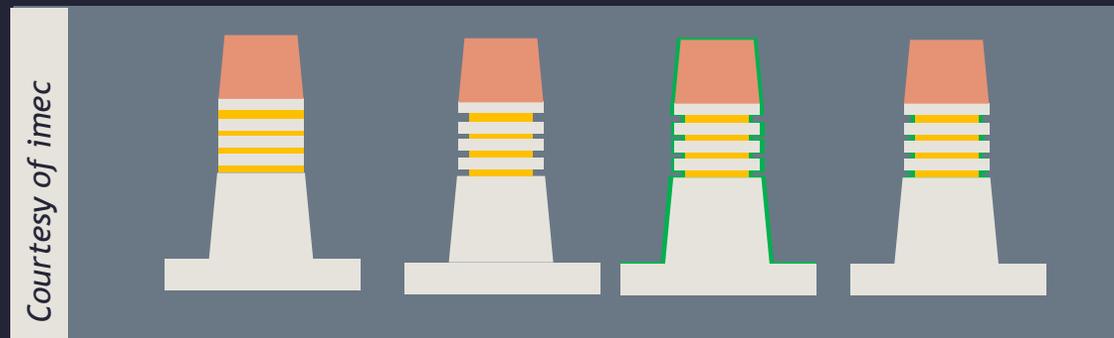
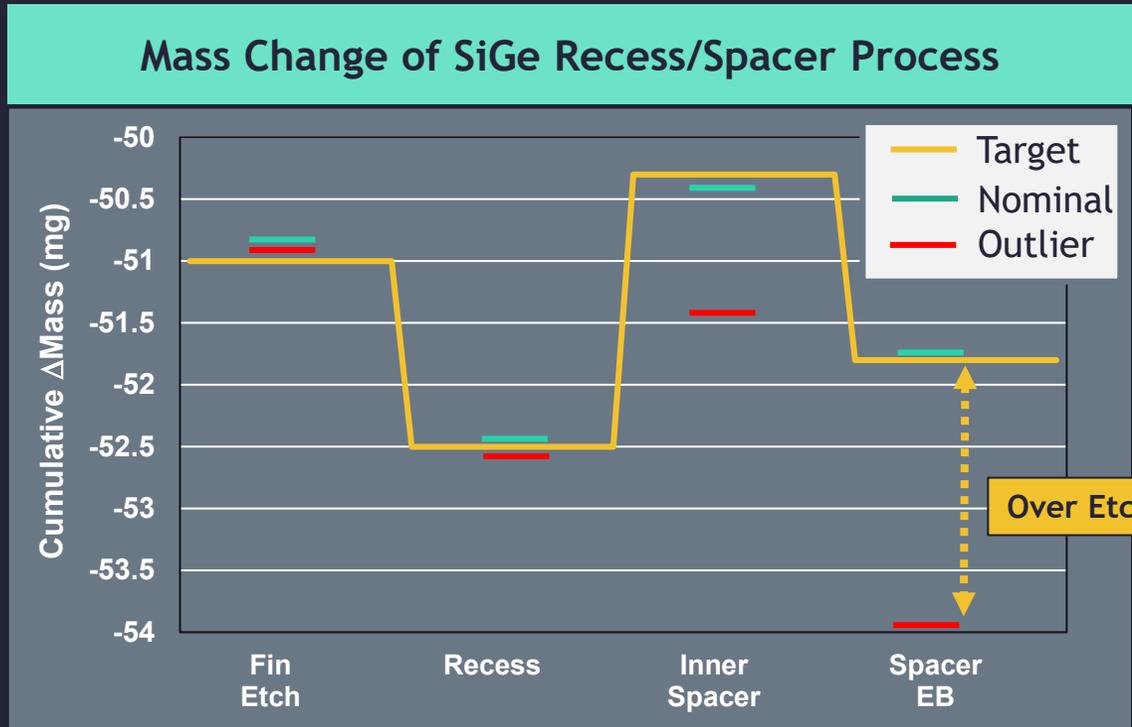


3D-NAND SONO Punch: Metryx with SEM3D process model



- Delta-Mass enables monitoring of SONO Punch process (optical alternatives are limited due to low signal response)
- Δ Mass response to Tier-2 Channel Hole CD (left), aligns well with process model expectation
- SEM3D model and measured Δ Mass results (above) show good correlation & trend rate with process cycles

Mass Measurement of Gate-All-Around Fin Etch/Spacer



- Mass Metrology enables quick & accurate targeted development for process monitoring in R&D & HVM
- Excellent ability to monitor isotropic-etch and ALD conformality in trench/recess

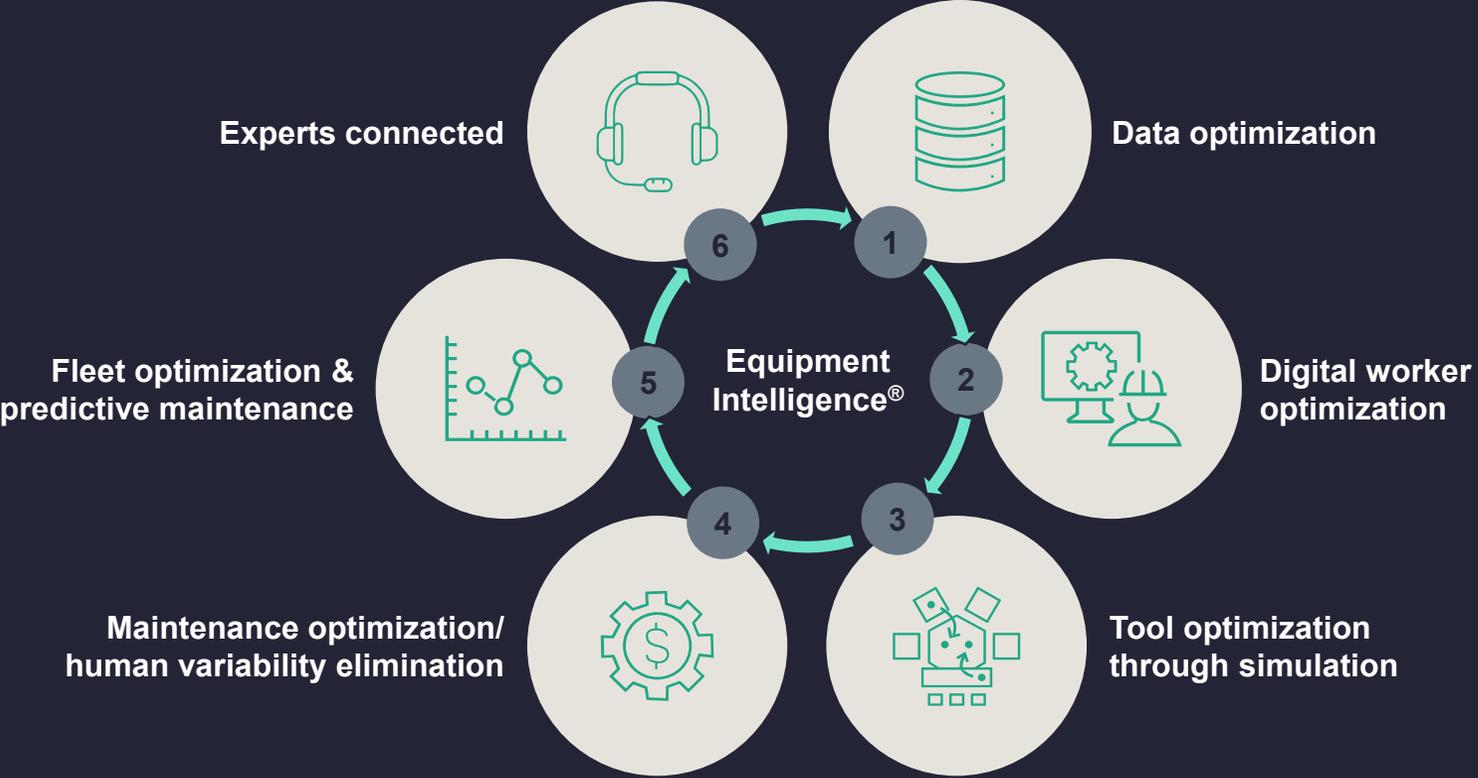




Equipment Intelligence[®]

Enables advanced adaptive modeling using tool and sensor data

Lam Equipment Intelligence[®] is focused on addressing customer needs



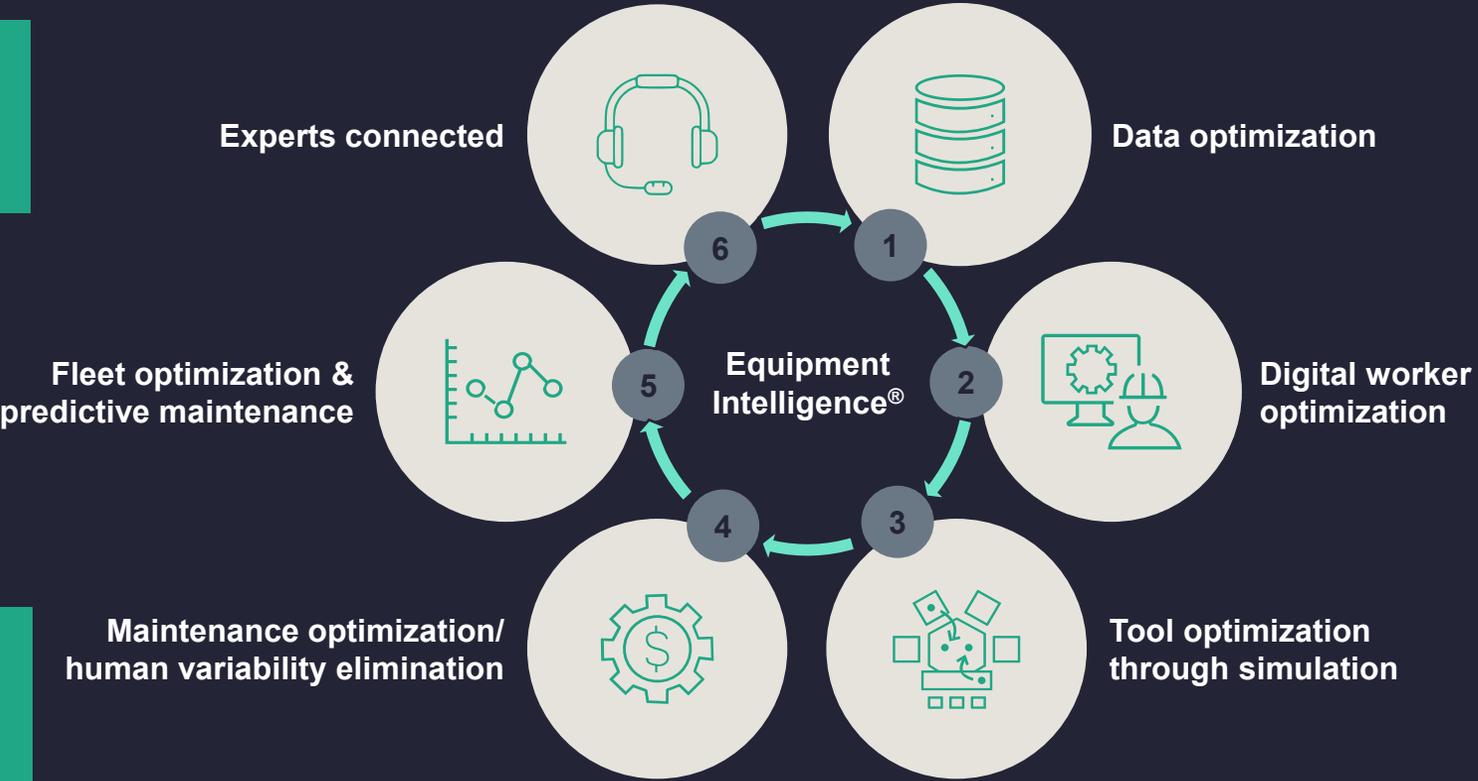
Smart tools for early learning to HVM productivity



Lam Equipment Intelligence[®] is focused on addressing customer needs

Leverage the best experts available

Bringing value out of data



Transitioning from reactive to predictive

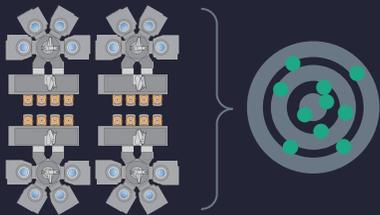
Improving productivity and quality

Smart tools for early learning to HVM productivity

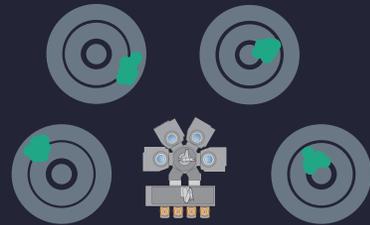


Lam Equipment Intelligence[®] - Enables Tool-to-Tool (Fleet) Matching & Process Performance Improvements

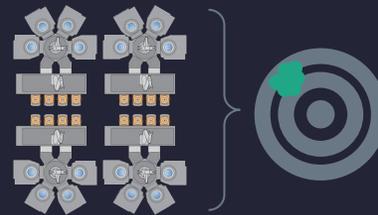
INITIAL FLEET



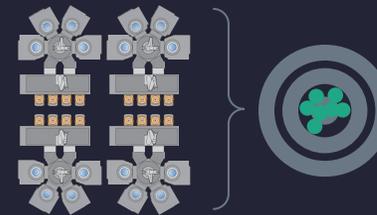
FLEET MAINTENANCE OPTIMIZATION



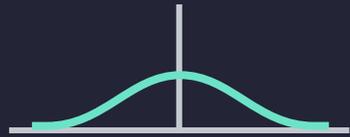
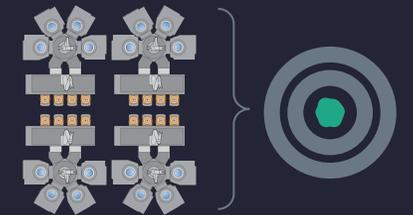
FLEET OPTIMIZATION (EI-DA)



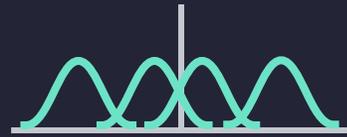
EI-DA + ON-WAFER RESULTS FEEDBACK



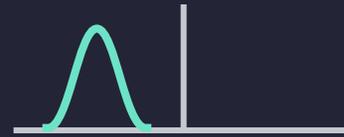
PREDICTIVE CAPABILITY FOR APC TUNING



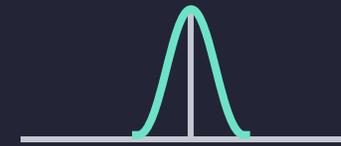
Broad distribution within the process window



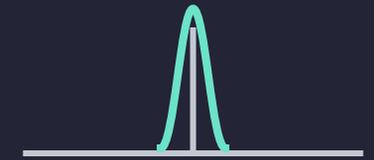
Reduce chamber variability due to human variability



Reduce fleet variability using machine learning



Center the process window using on-wafer results to tune the fleet



Improve process Cpk using predictive capability for APC

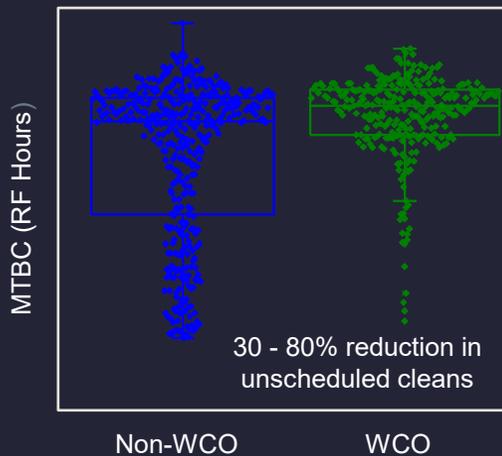
Improved fleetwide process control



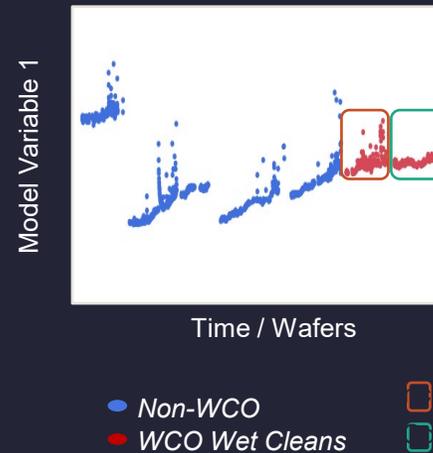
Illustration of how maintenance and fleet optimization combined enables higher level of control

MAINTENANCE OPTIMIZATION (ELIMINATION OF HUMAN ERROR) + FLEET OPTIMIZATION BASED ON TOOL SENSOR DATA

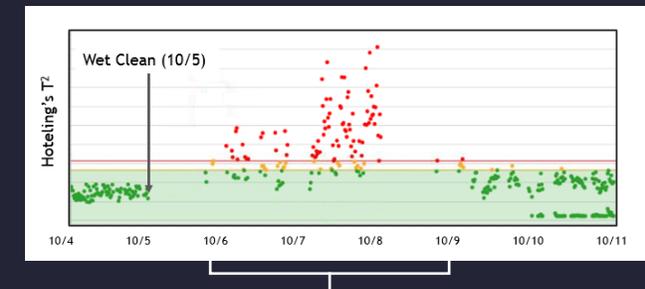
Improved MTBC (and availability) by eliminating unscheduled cleans due to poor clean quality



Reduced variability in sensor signal output increases signal to noise for tool health monitoring models



Reduced yield risk due to higher sensitivity models with low false alarms



Wet Clean procedure issue (no on-wafer shift detected):

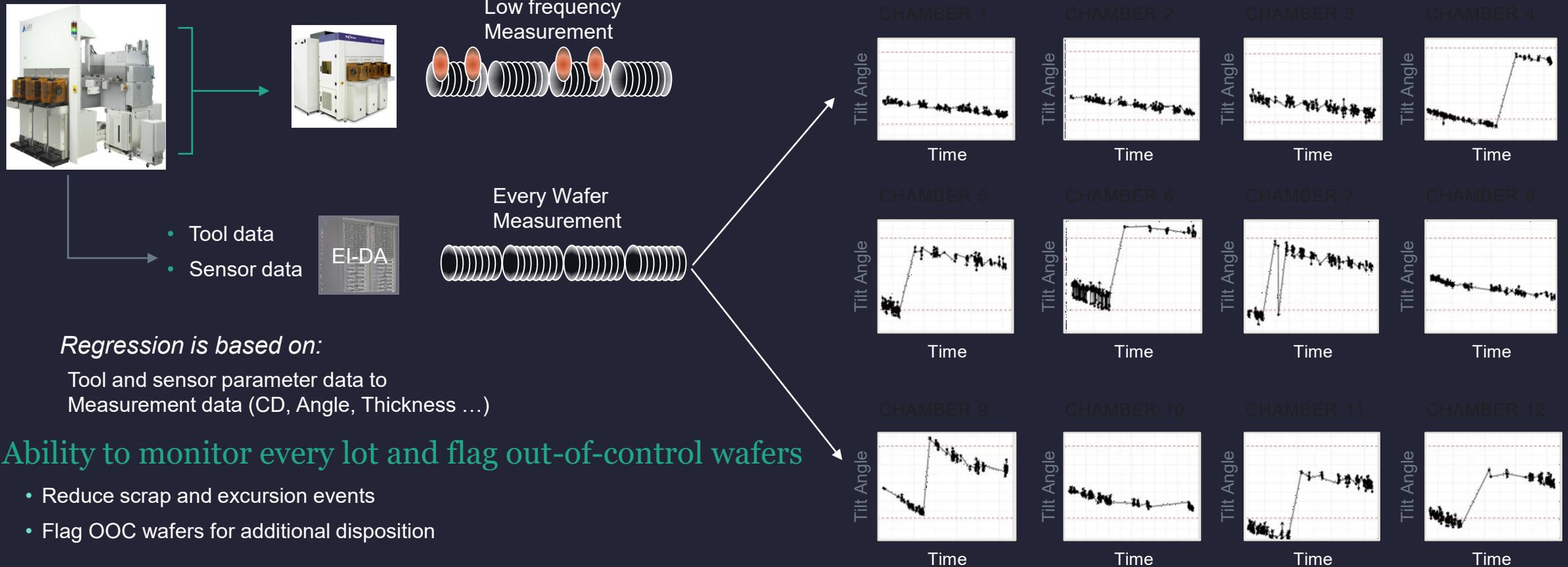
Top heater screw was found to be loose (10/8)
After tightening, the trend returned to normal

Reducing chamber to chamber variation enables useful detection & prediction models
= higher equipment availability, higher yield



Equipment Intelligence[®] Data Analyzer prediction: monitor chamber shift & drift by Y-data regression

Advanced adaptive modeling system using tool and sensor data to monitor and control on-wafer performance



Regression is based on:

Tool and sensor parameter data to
Measurement data (CD, Angle, Thickness ...)

Ability to monitor every lot and flag out-of-control wafers

- Reduce scrap and excursion events
- Flag OOC wafers for additional disposition



Using sensors for Equipment Intelligence[®]

Lam's latest generation etch product, Sense.i[®], is powered by Equipment Intelligence[®] which includes almost 400 more sensors than previous-generation tools. It autonomously self-calibrates, has self-maintenance capabilities and uses machine learning to adapt to process variations.

Etch: Sense.i™ Breaking New Ground in Etch Technology and Productivity



Self-Aware

10x increase in system sensing performance and data monitoring



Self-Maintaining

15% improvement in productivity with maintenance automation



Adaptive

Machine learning-based responses to match performance across multiple systems

Deposition: Delivering Industry Leading Technology and Productivity



Self-Aware

Millisecond sensing, control and data monitoring capability



Self-Maintaining

AutoPM™ maintenance automation



Adaptive

Fleet-level data analytics to match and optimize performance across multiple systems



In-Situ Metrology: Etch Depth Control Solutions

*Broadband Spectral Reflectometry to Achieve Repeatable and
Accurate EndPoint Control without Stop Layers*

Traditional *in situ* Metrology Inadequate for Endpoint at NM Scale

Standalone metrology

- Pre or post measurement
- Lot-to-lot (L2L) Control
- High Accuracy
- Flexible sampling

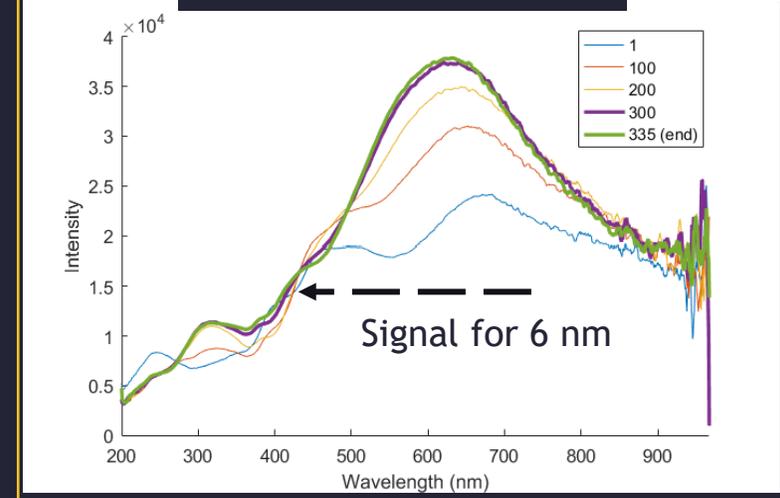
Integrated metrology

- Pre or post measurement
- Wafer-to-wafer (W2W) or within wafer advanced process control
- Process tool integration

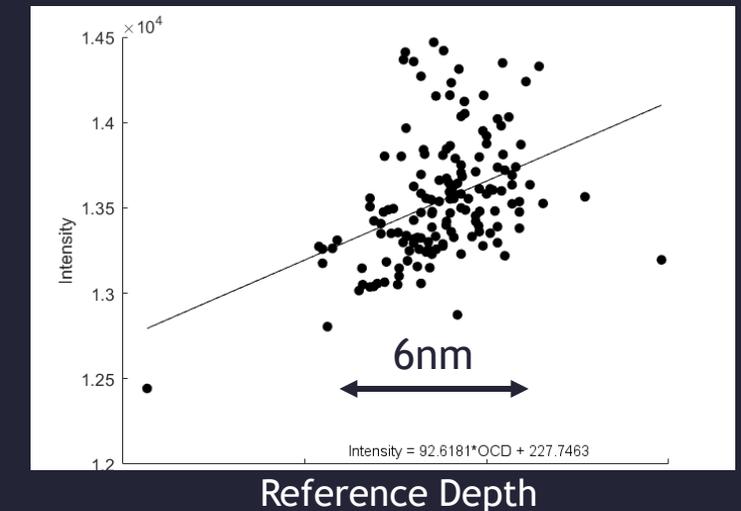
In situ metrology

- **Realtime continuous measurement**
- ***In situ* active control**
- **Multi-step**
- **Poor sensitivity & accuracy with conventional endpoint methods**

Spectra of Si1 vs Frame



Intensity at 400nm vs OCD $R^2=0.16484$

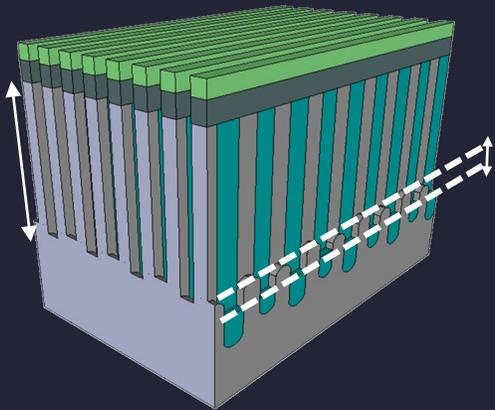


In Situ Etch Depth Metrology with Machine Learning

Feature monitoring & endpoint detection

Challenges

- Repeatable etch end point for etch-to-depth application without stop layers
- Etch compensation for wafer to variability due to incoming variations

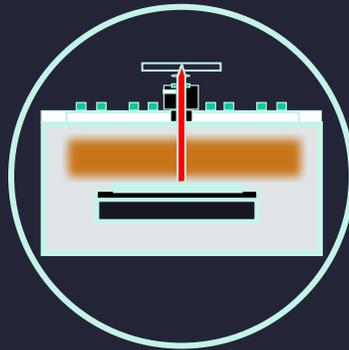


Example: endpoint detection of buried gate etch

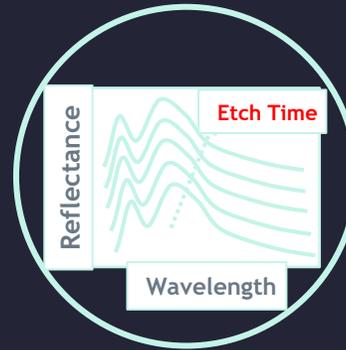
Differentiated Solution: Lam Spectroscopic Reflectometry (LSRa)

LSRa: Stable *in situ* reflectometry with advanced signal analysis

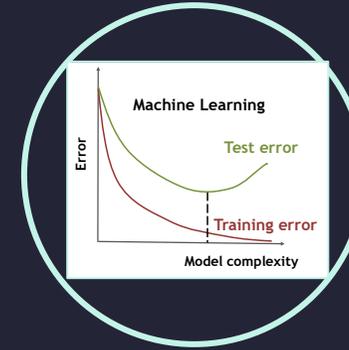
In situ signal collection



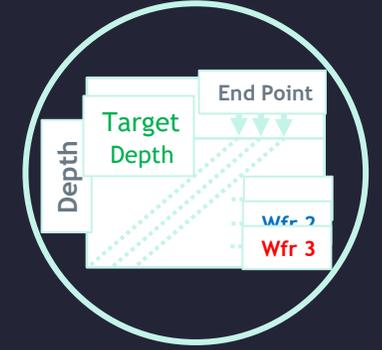
Advanced reflectometry



Signal processed with machine learning algorithm



Repeatable endpoint control for target depth

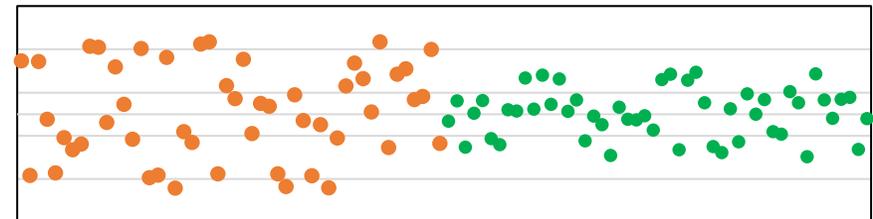


Repeatable metrology enables precision etch depth matching

Metrology quality data designed for HVM

- High SNR Sensor
- Long term stability
- Reliable ML Algorithm

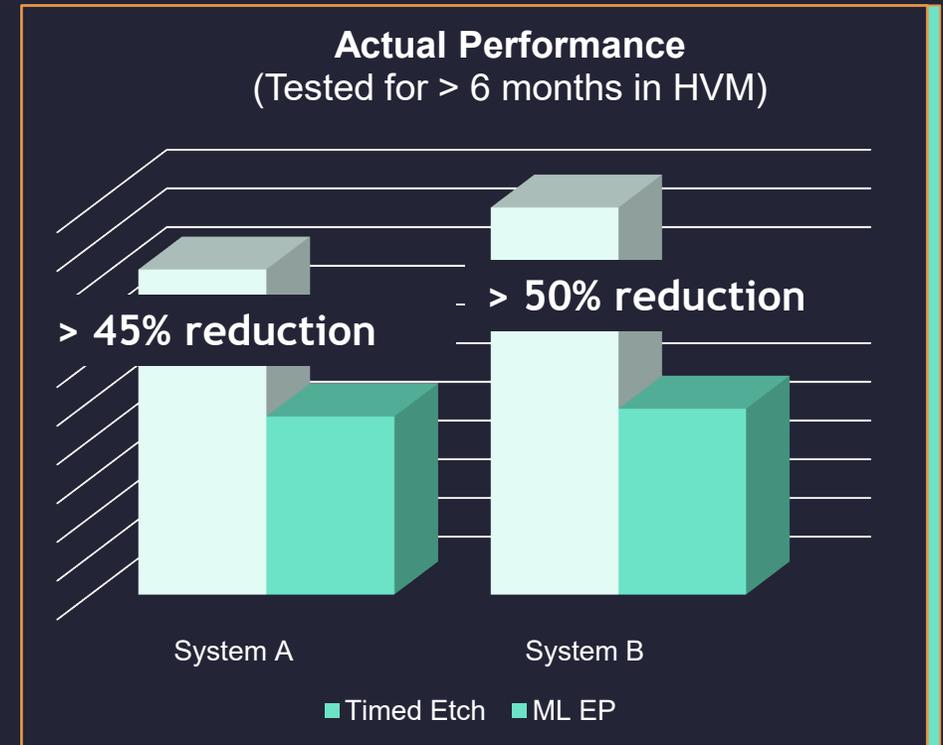
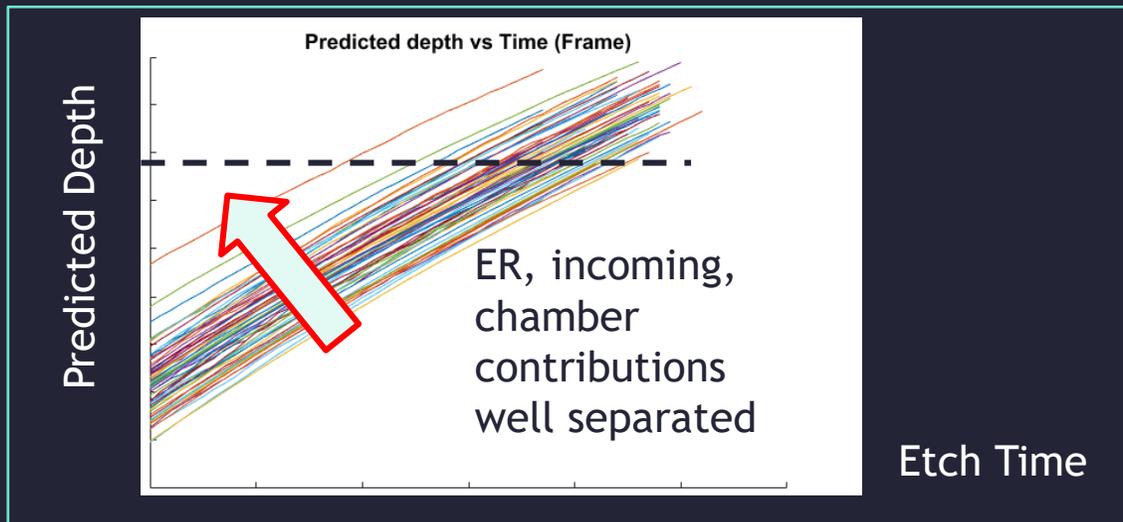
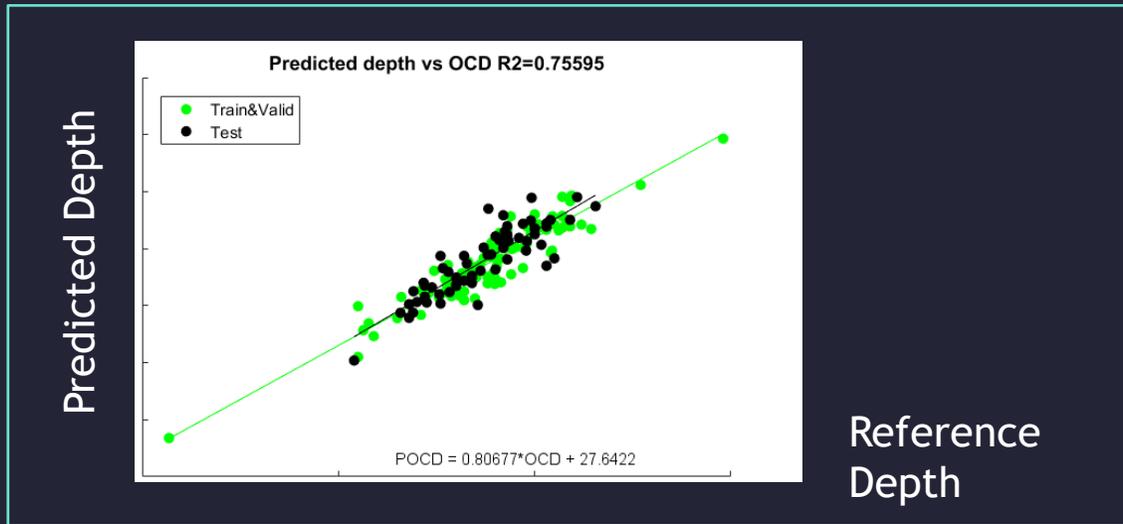
Wafer to Wafer Depth Variation



Without In-situ Control

With In-situ Control

Machine Learning of *in situ* Spectra



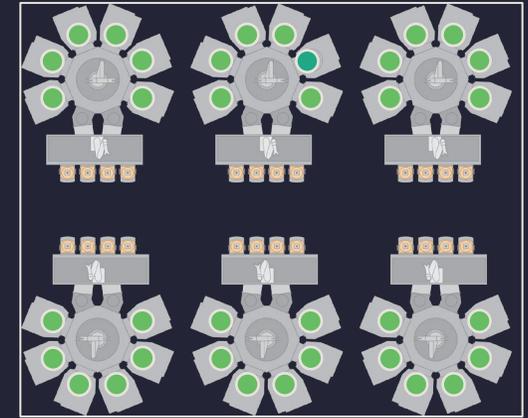
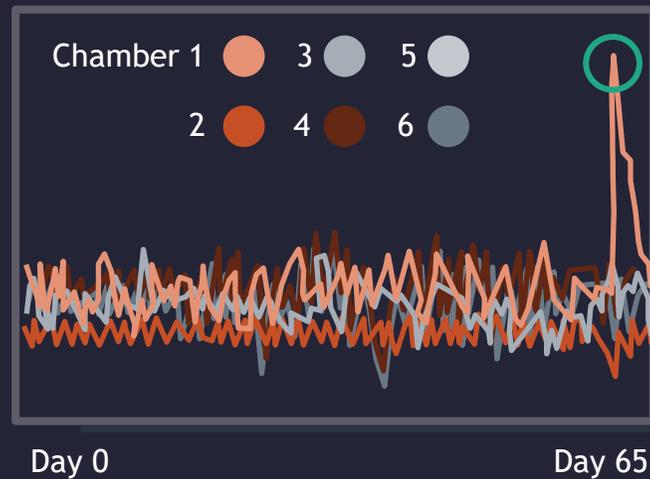
In situ spectral endpoint provides significant improvements to W2W control compared to timed endpoint



Ramp to Yield Faster

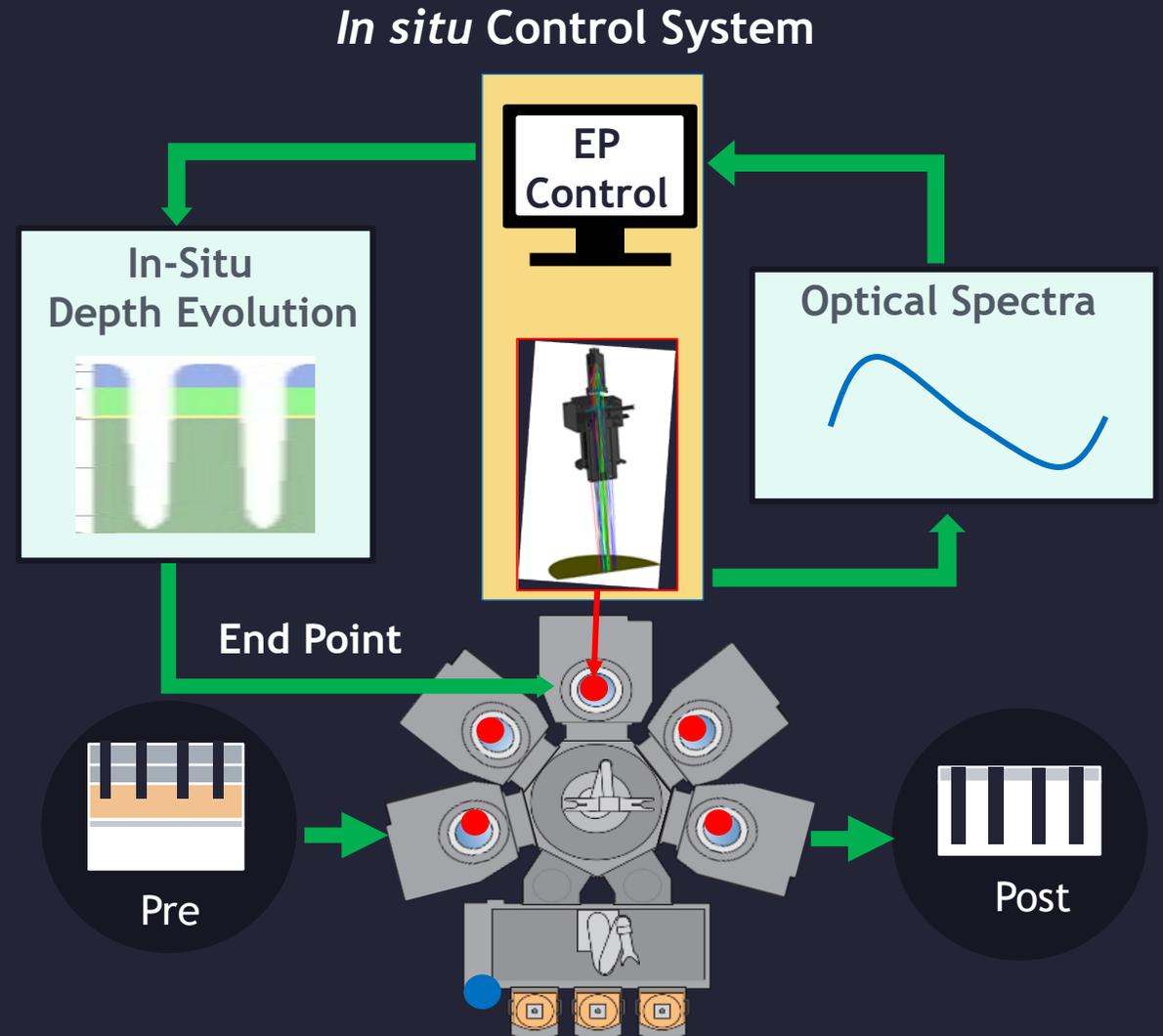
Virtual Metrology and Fleet Matching:

Machine learning to correlate system behavior to end of line performance to enable the rapid identification of chamber mismatch and process variability



Summary

- Machine learning enables *in situ* metrology where
 - No clear endpoint signal (no etch stop layer)
 - Low signal to noise ratio; tight control spec
 - Complex incoming variations & patterning
- Lam has successfully demonstrated *In situ* endpoint control on etch systems in HVM
- High-quality sensor data, process expertise, and intelligent control opens up new APC possibilities



Conclusion

Conclusions

Smaller dimensions, 3D structures, and measurement & integration requirements will create metrology challenges for next node architectures.

Data from in-situ and standalone metrology , using ML/AI, calibrated models and advanced analytics, will drive real-time feed-forward and feedback optimization.

Process domain expertise is required to meet these challenges. The Equipment Intelligence[®] product uses Lam's domain expertise, unit process excellence and advanced analytics to add value to data.

Result: Better process and integration decision making and results.

Call to Action: Fabs, metrology vendors and tool vendors need to share data and expertise to solve these issues, with secure data sharing solutions needed.



Q&A



