

# Extending Optical Critical Dimension Metrology into the Mid-Infrared Range

23 JUNE 2022

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**FCMN 2022** June 20-23, 2022  
Monterey Marriott  
Monterey, California USA

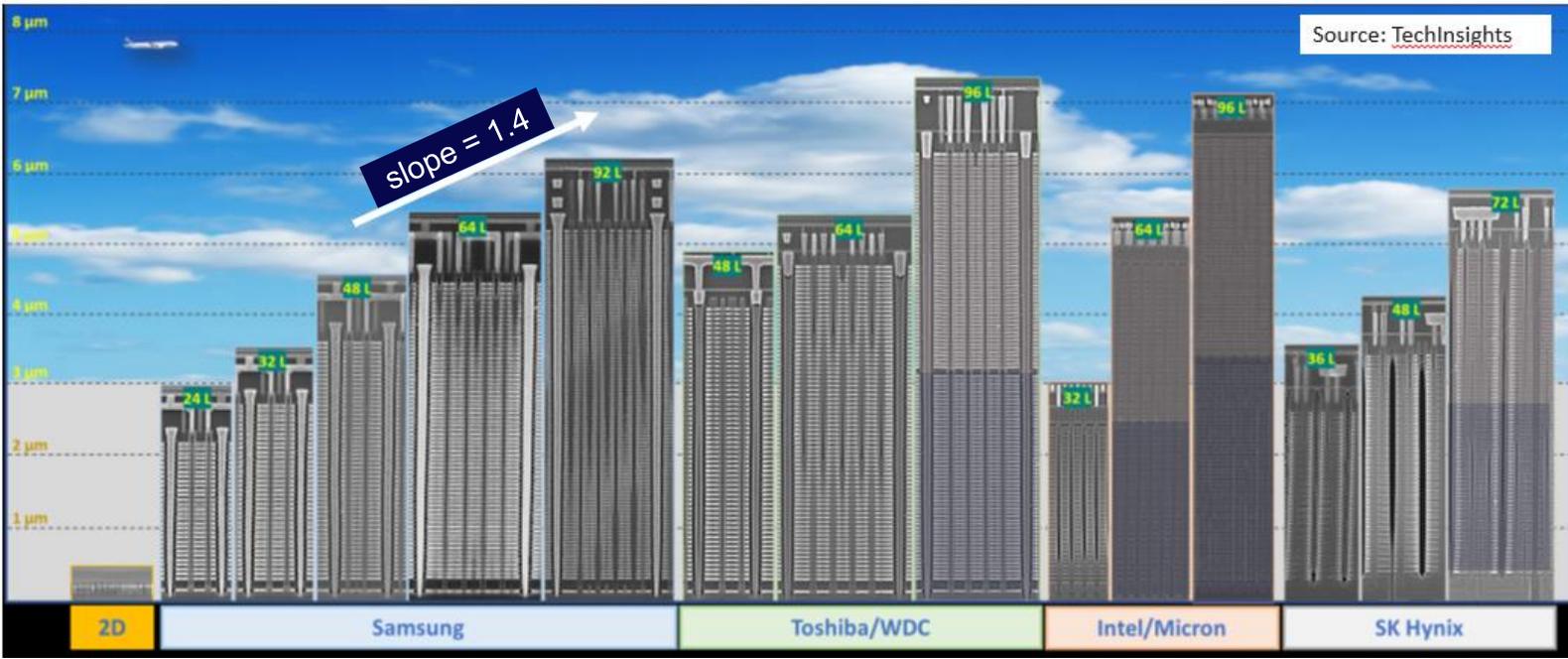
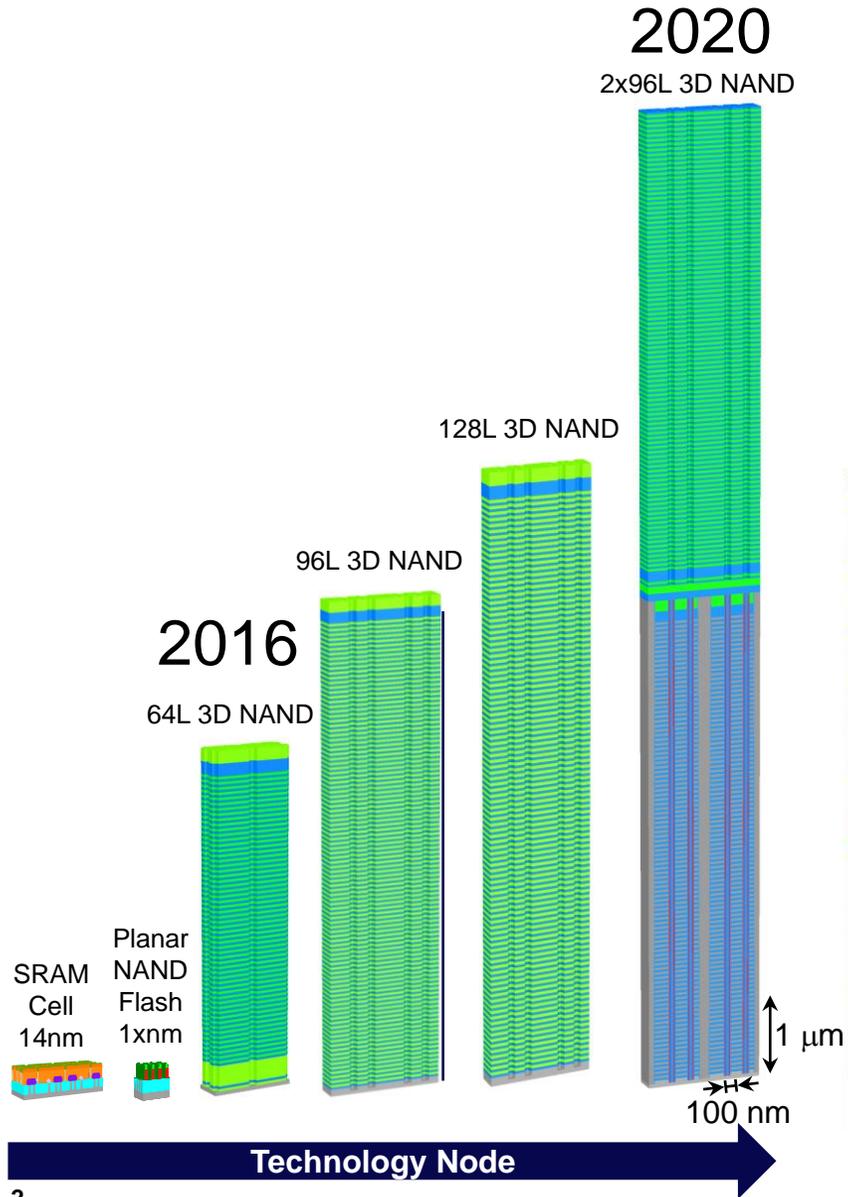
International Conference on Frontiers of Characterization and Metrology for Nanoelectronics

innovation™  
**onto**

# Memory Devices: Plenty of Room in the Z Direction

The future will be higher and denser implying an increase in the demand for high-aspect ratio etch process control

3D memory needs 3D metrology!



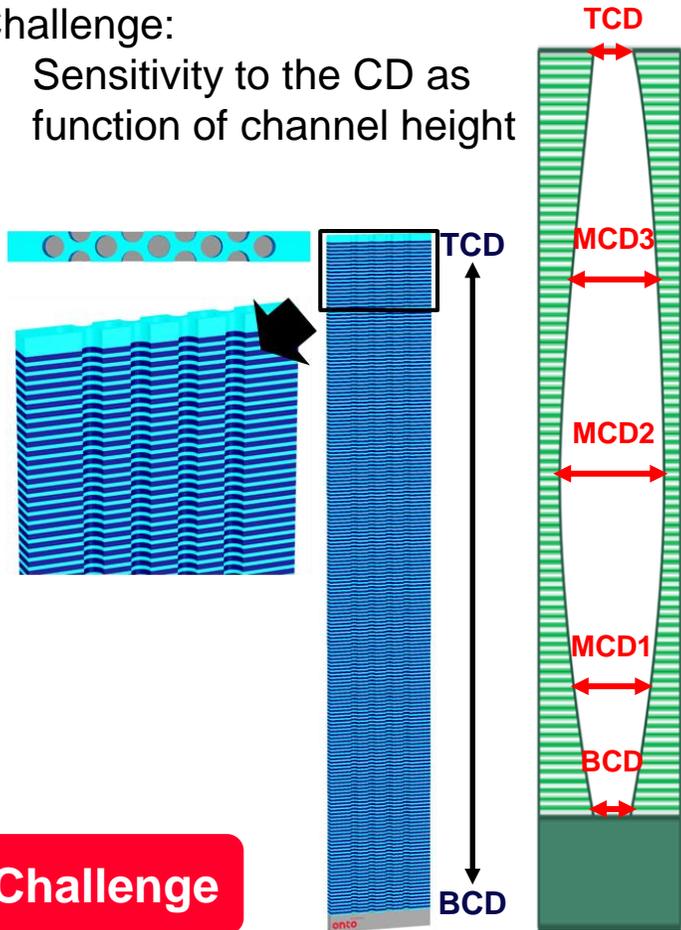
# Challenges in 3D Memory Optical Metrology

## Patterning: Profile

### Channel Hole Etch

Challenge:

- Sensitivity to the CD as function of channel height

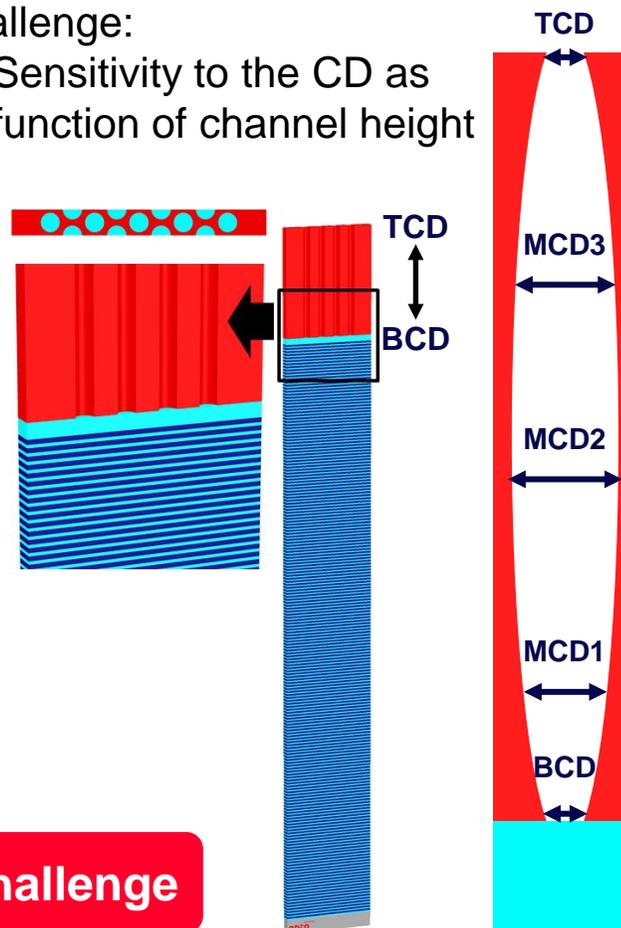


## Patterning: Profile

### Hardmask Etch

Challenge:

- Sensitivity to the CD as function of channel height

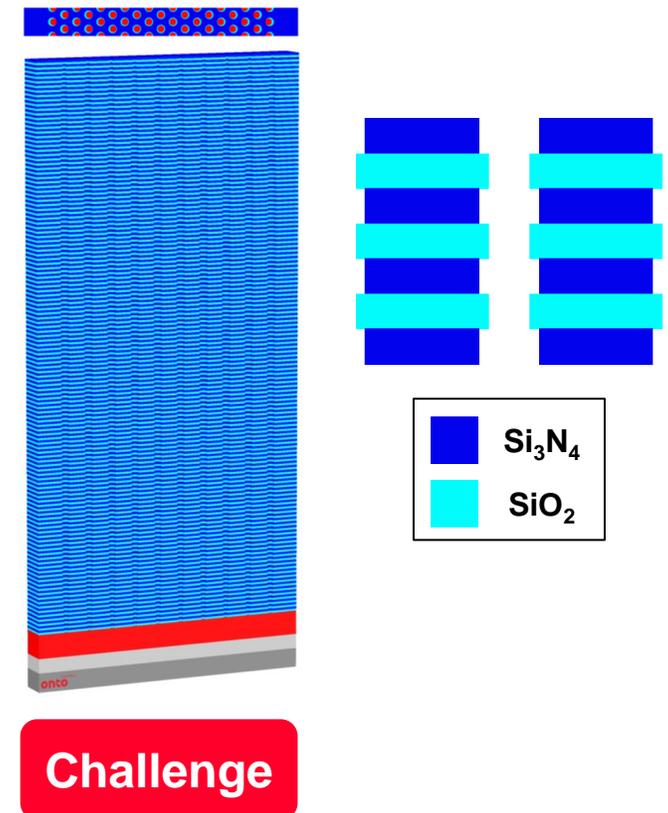


## Patterning: Profile

### Si<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> Recess

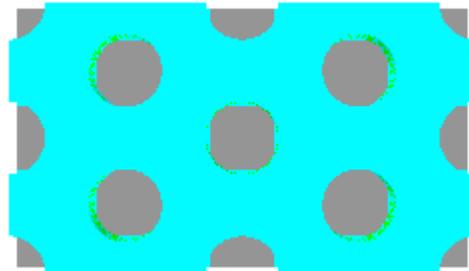
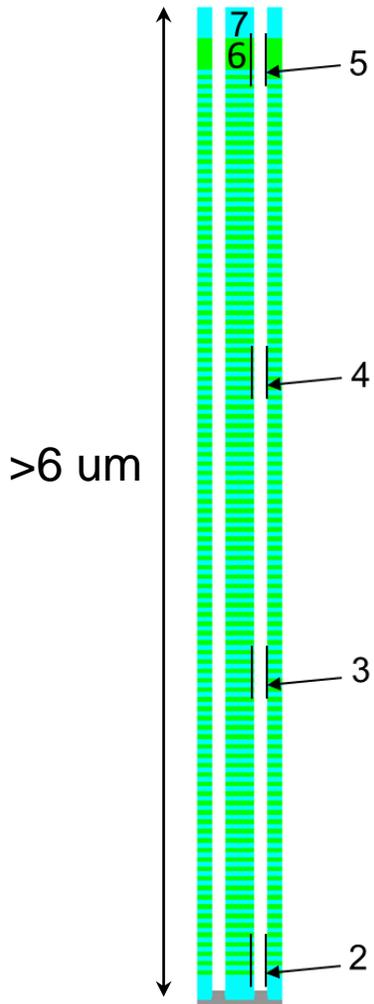
Challenge:

- Sensitivity to recess of Si<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub>

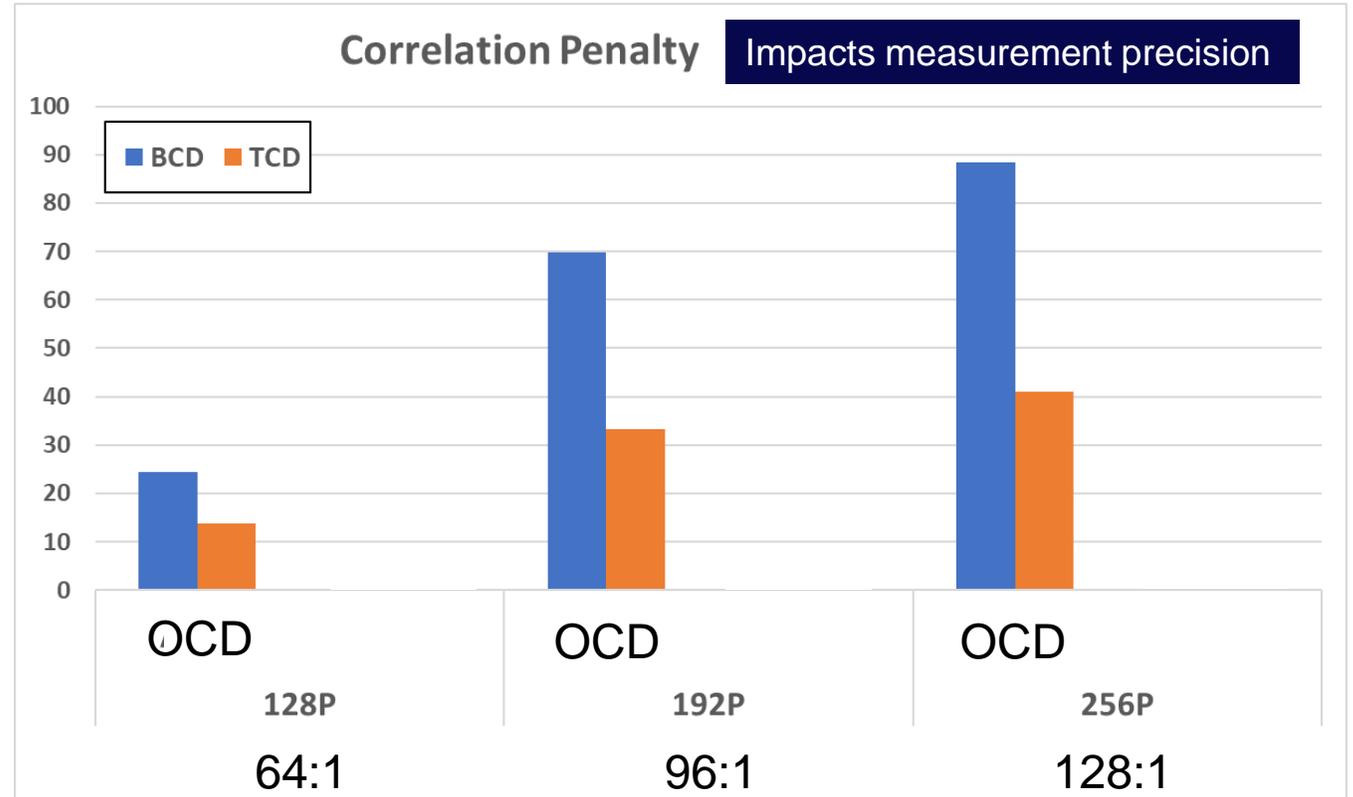


# A High Aspect Ratio Problem

*Limitations of Conventional OCD*



Parameter	CD
1. SiO <sub>2</sub> /SiN Tier	20/30 nm
2. BCD	100 nm
3. MCD 1	100 nm
4. MCD 2	100 nm
5. TCD	100 nm
6. Top SiN	150 nm
7. Top SiO <sub>2</sub>	150 nm

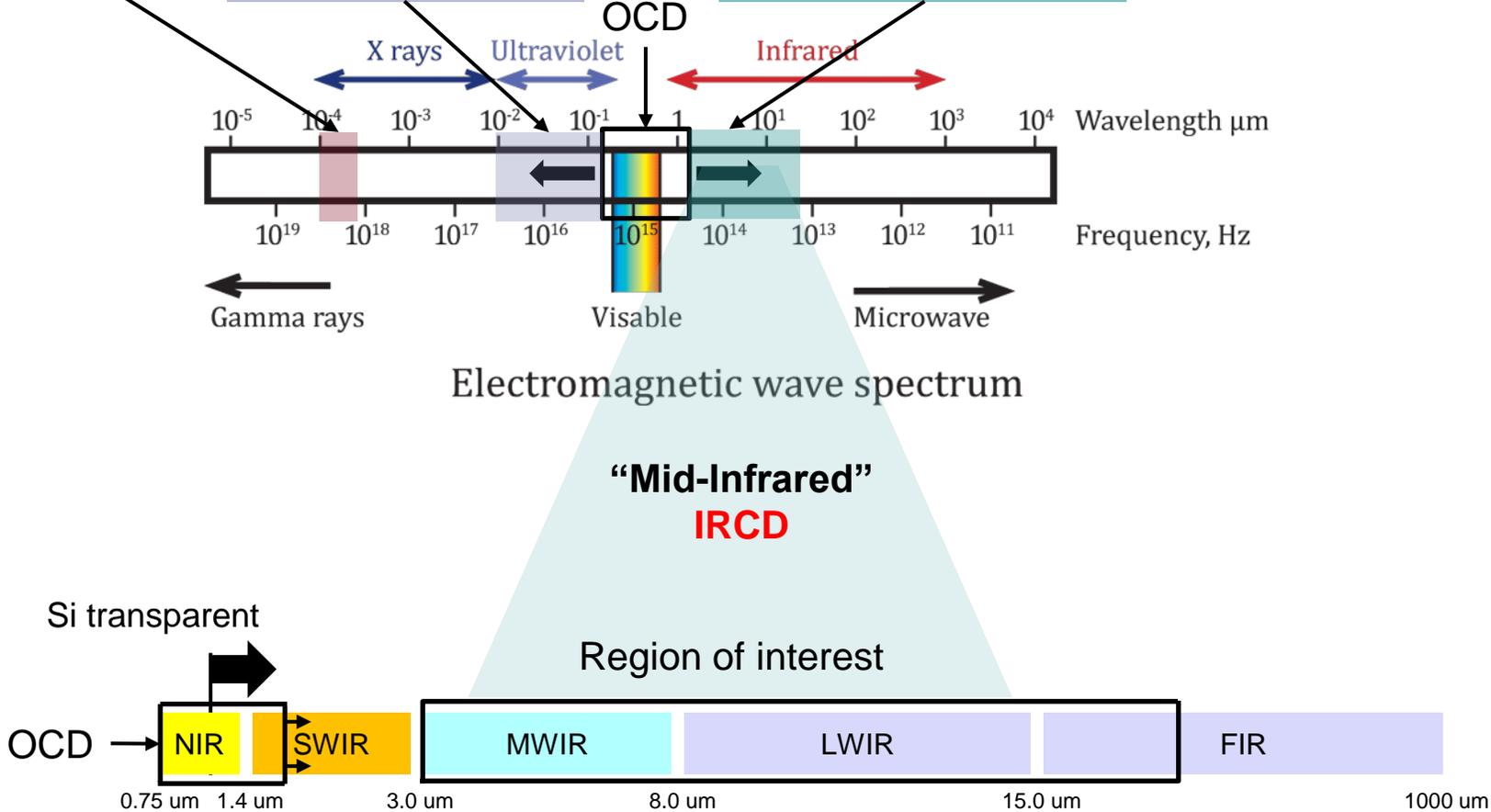


# The Electromagnetic Spectrum

Non-Destructive  
High Transparency  
Structural Information

Destructive  
Low Transparency  
Defect Information

Non-Destructive  
High Transparency  
Chemical Information



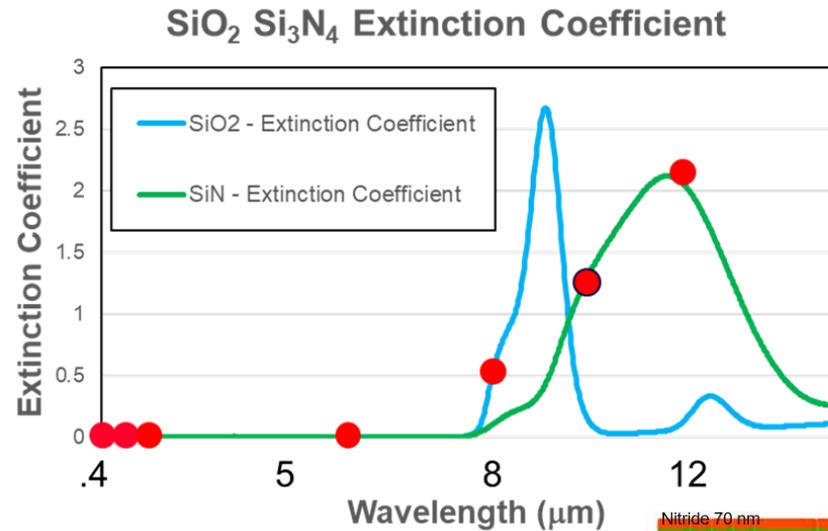
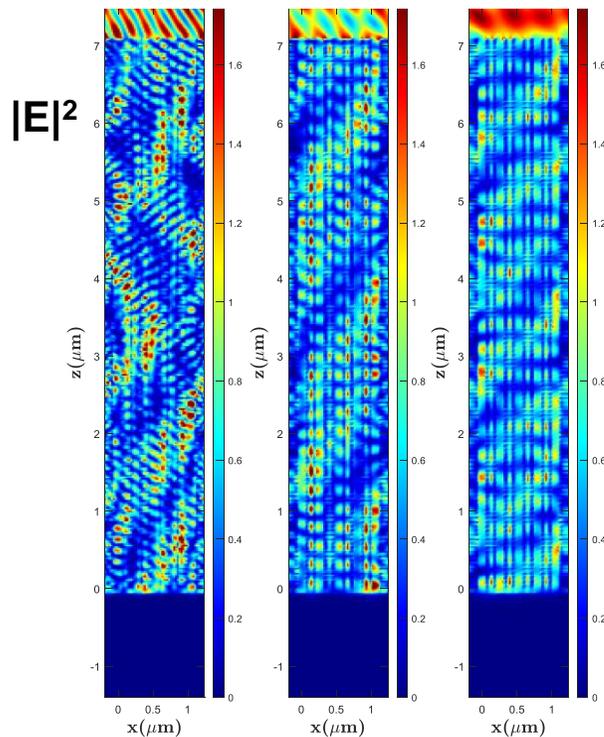
# IRCD Simulations of Channel Hole Profile

Finite difference time domain (FDTD) simulation of electric field intensity

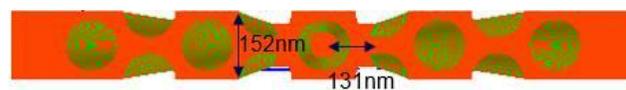
Wavelengths in **OCD** range interact similarly leading to **high parameter correlation** limiting profile sensitivity

**OCD**

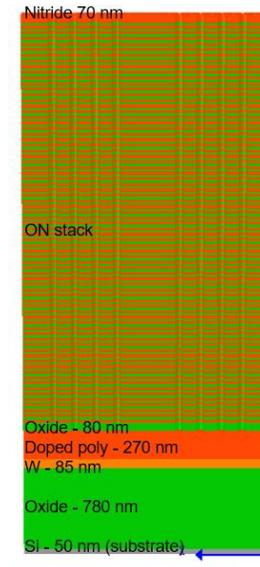
400 nm    600 nm    800 nm



FDTD simulation of  $|E|^2$  in 128L 3D NAND structure  $\text{SiO}_2/\text{Si}_3\text{N}_4$  superlattice pair thickness 25 nm/30 nm and hole diameter of 120 nm with hexagonal lattice



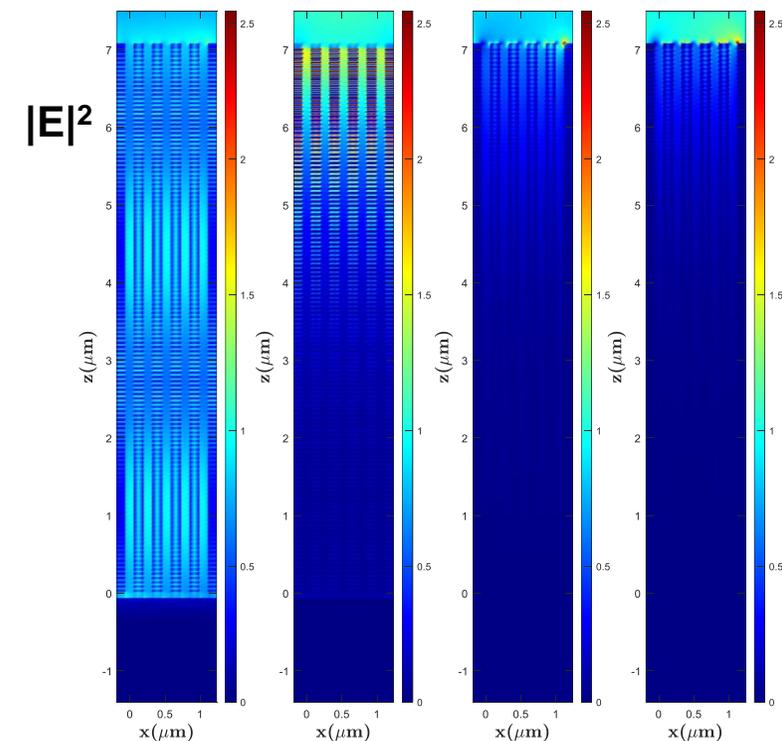
Simulations executed in Lumerical FDTD package



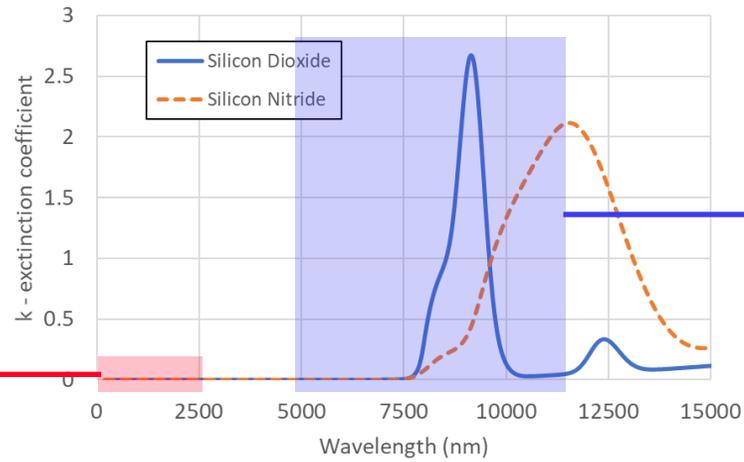
Wavelengths in **IRCD** range interact uniquely, leading to **parameter decorrelation** and **CD profile metrology**

**IRCD**

6000 nm    8000 nm    10000 nm    12000 nm

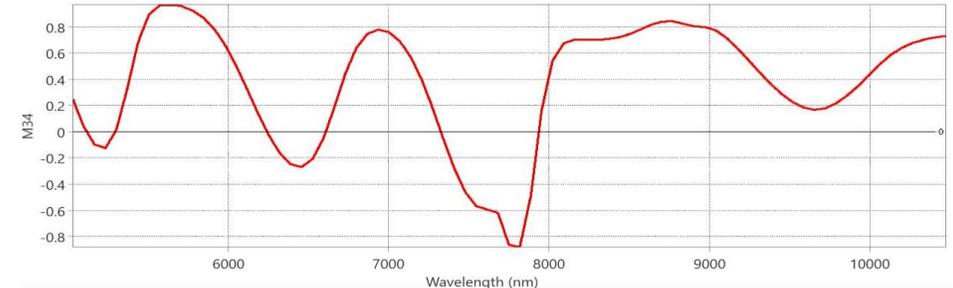
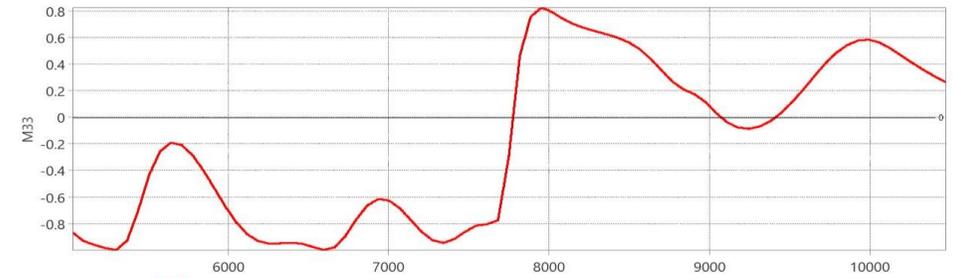
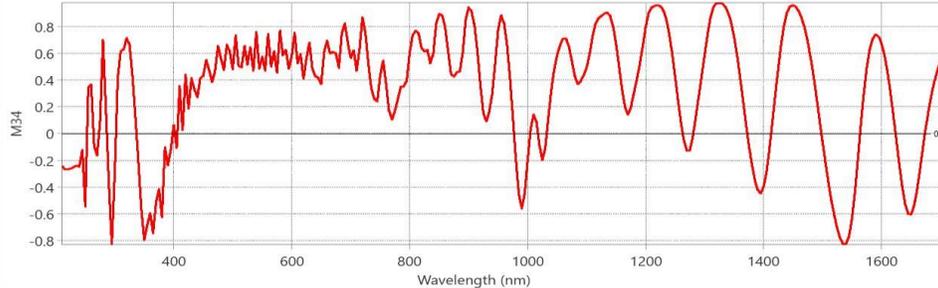
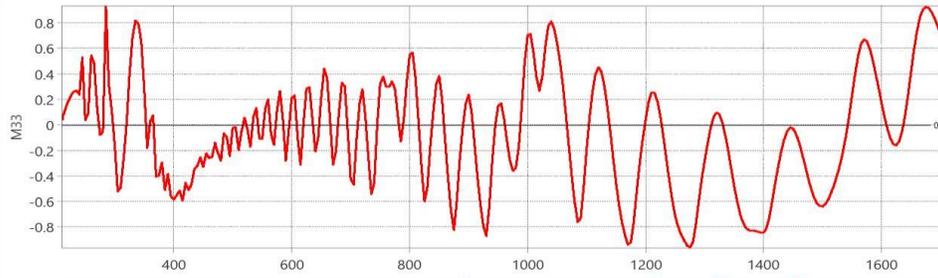


# Data Comparison of OCD and IRCD



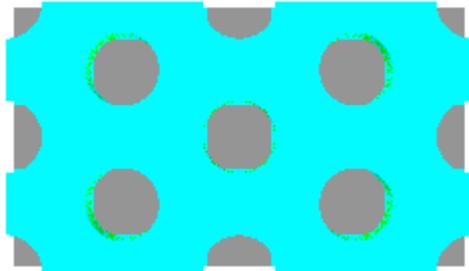
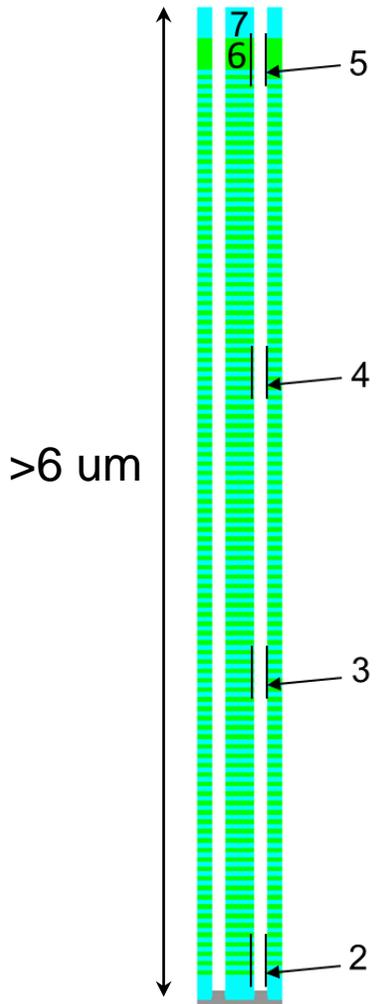
OCD

IRCD

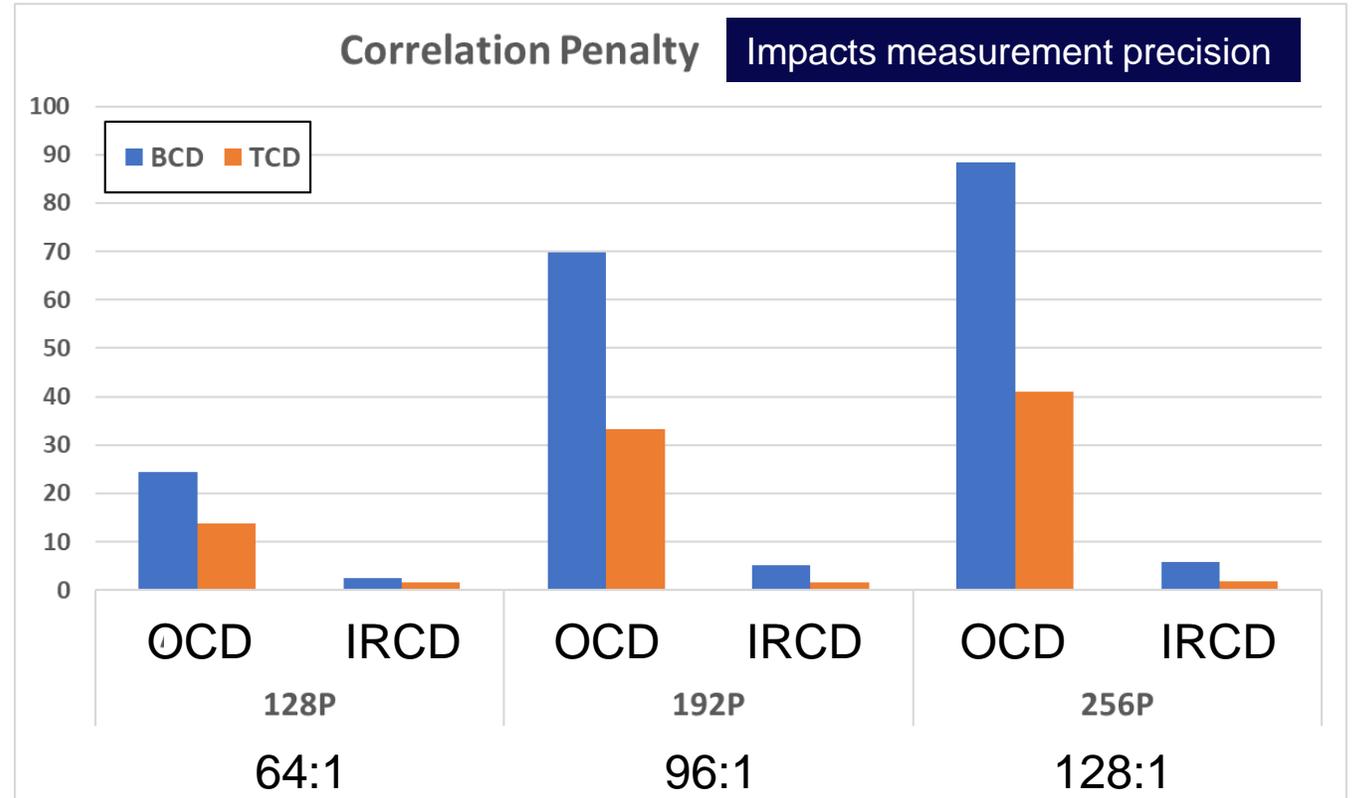


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*Limitations of Conventional OCD*



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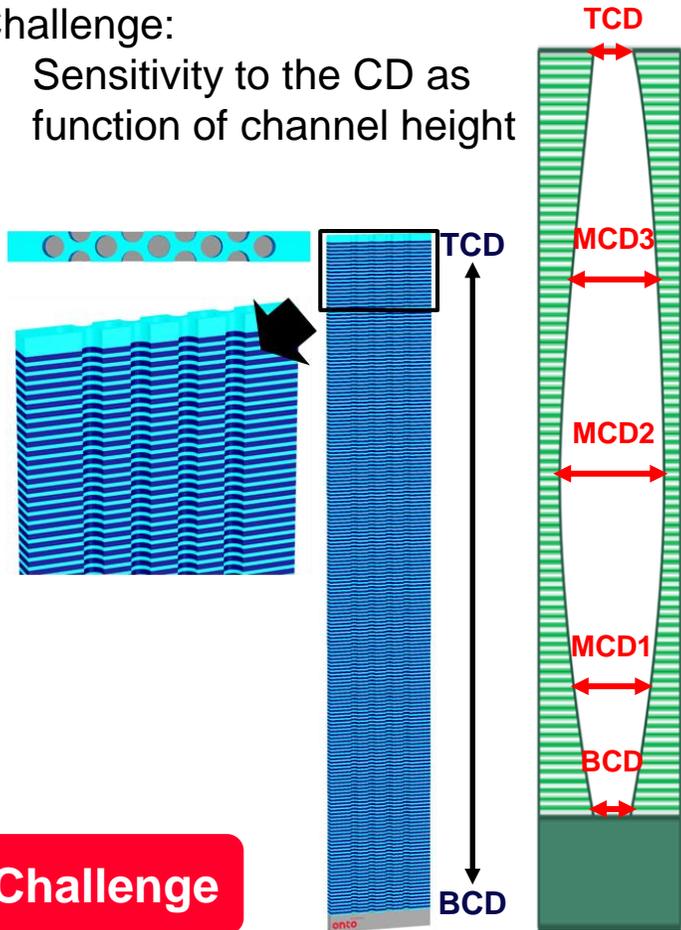
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## Patterning: Profile

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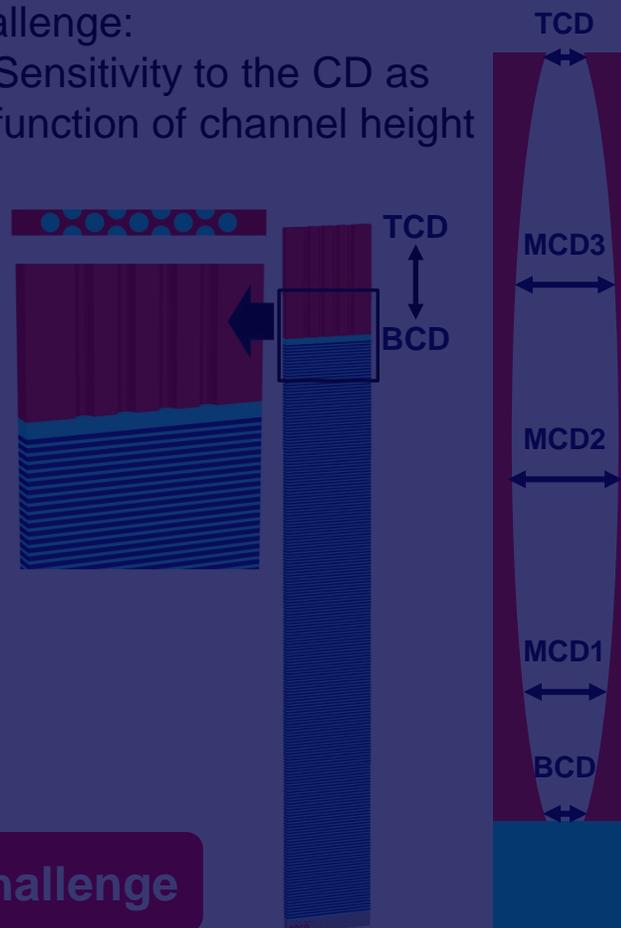


## Patterning: Profile

### Hardmask Etch

Challenge:

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## Patterning: Profile

### Si<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> Recess

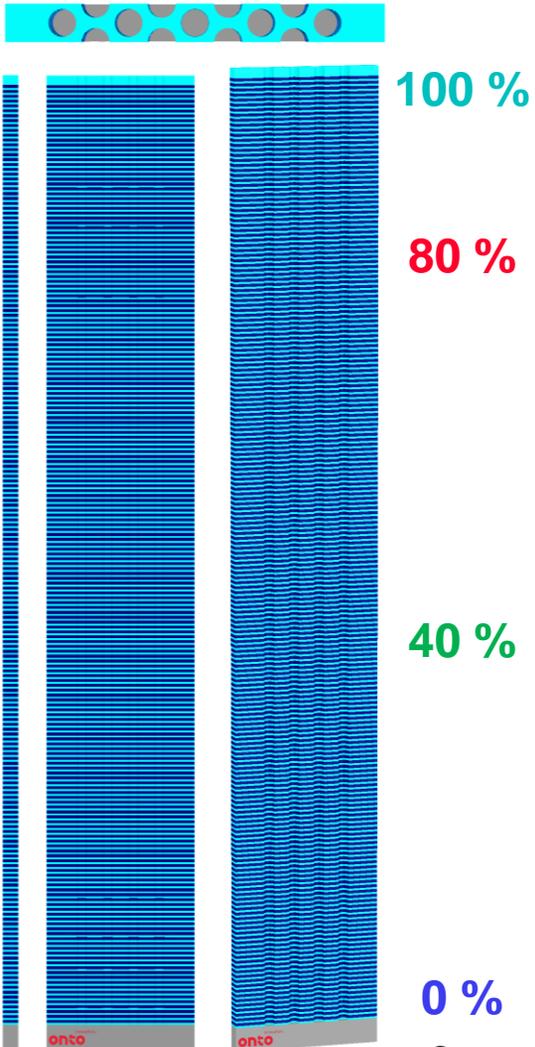
Challenge:

- Sensitivity to recess of Si<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub>

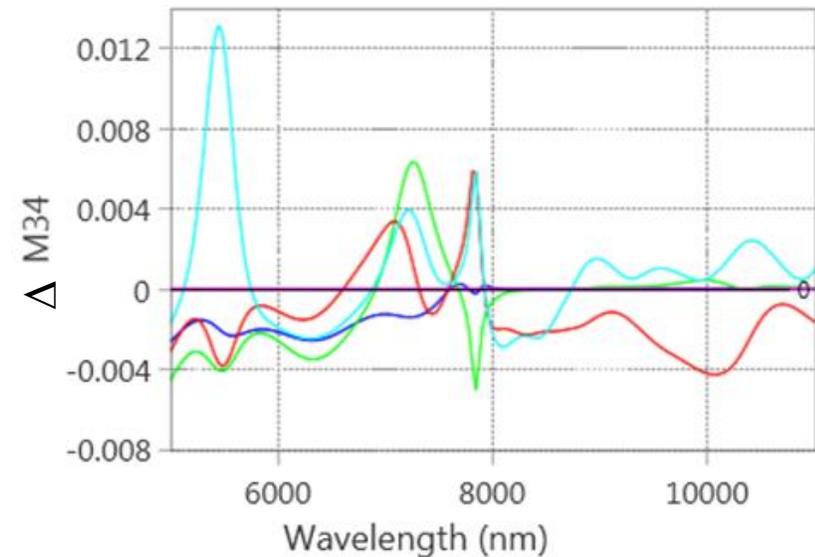
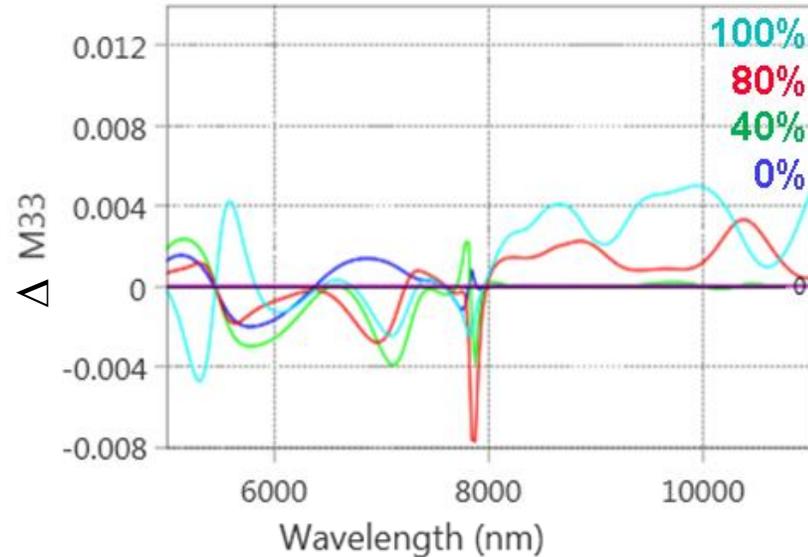


# IRCD Simulations of Channel Hole Profile

*Spectral sensitivity to changes in channel hole profile*



Simulated mid-infrared spectral response of the M33 and M34 Mueller matrix elements



1 nm change in CD at different heights on the channel hole, where 0% indicates the bottom and 100% indicates the top

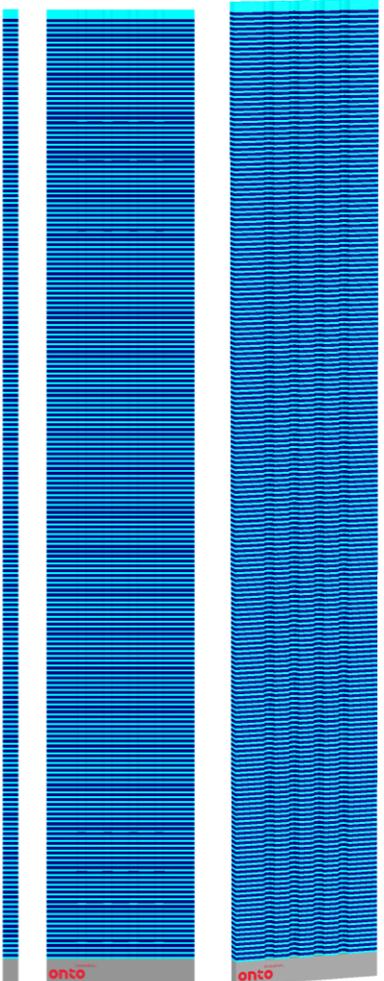
IRCD simulations indicate a high level of unique sensitivity to changes in profile

**Structure:** 192L 3D NAND SiO<sub>2</sub>/Si<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> superlattice pair thickness ~ 50 nm and hole diameter ~100 nm with hexagonal lattice

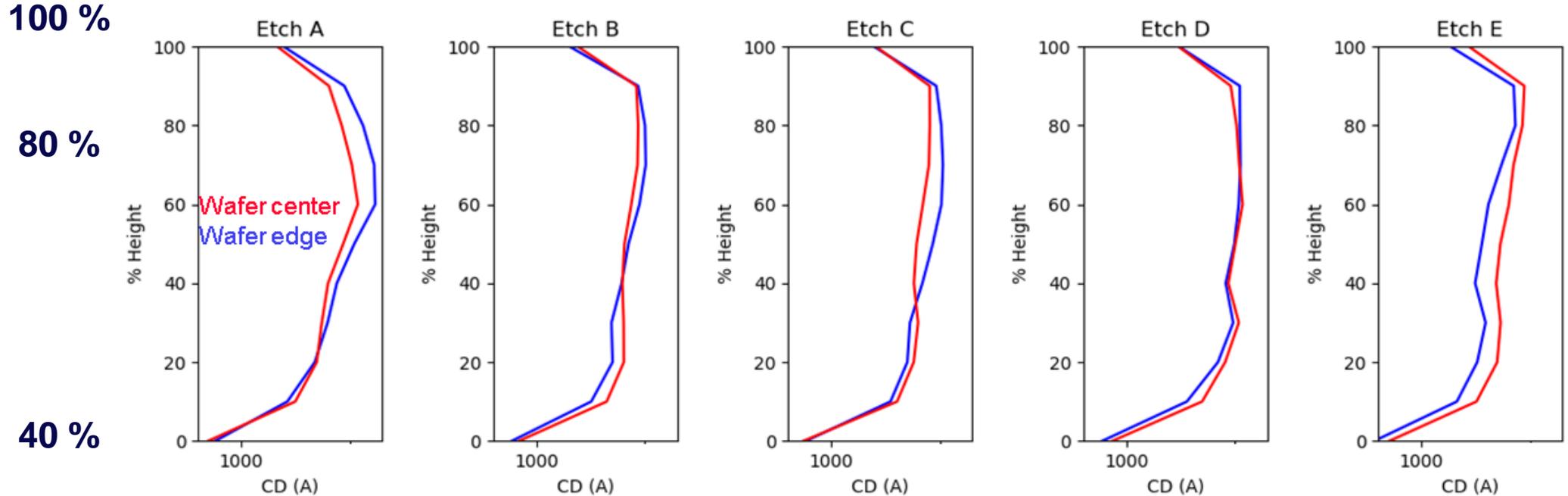
**Source:** Antonelli, et al. Proc. SPIE 11611, Metrology, Inspection, and Process Control for Semiconductor Manufacturing XXXV, 116111O (22 February 2021).

# IRCD Measurements of Channel Hole Profile

*Impact of within-wafer etch process*



A, B, C, D, and E represent different etch process conditions



IRCD has no limit to the number of measured CDs

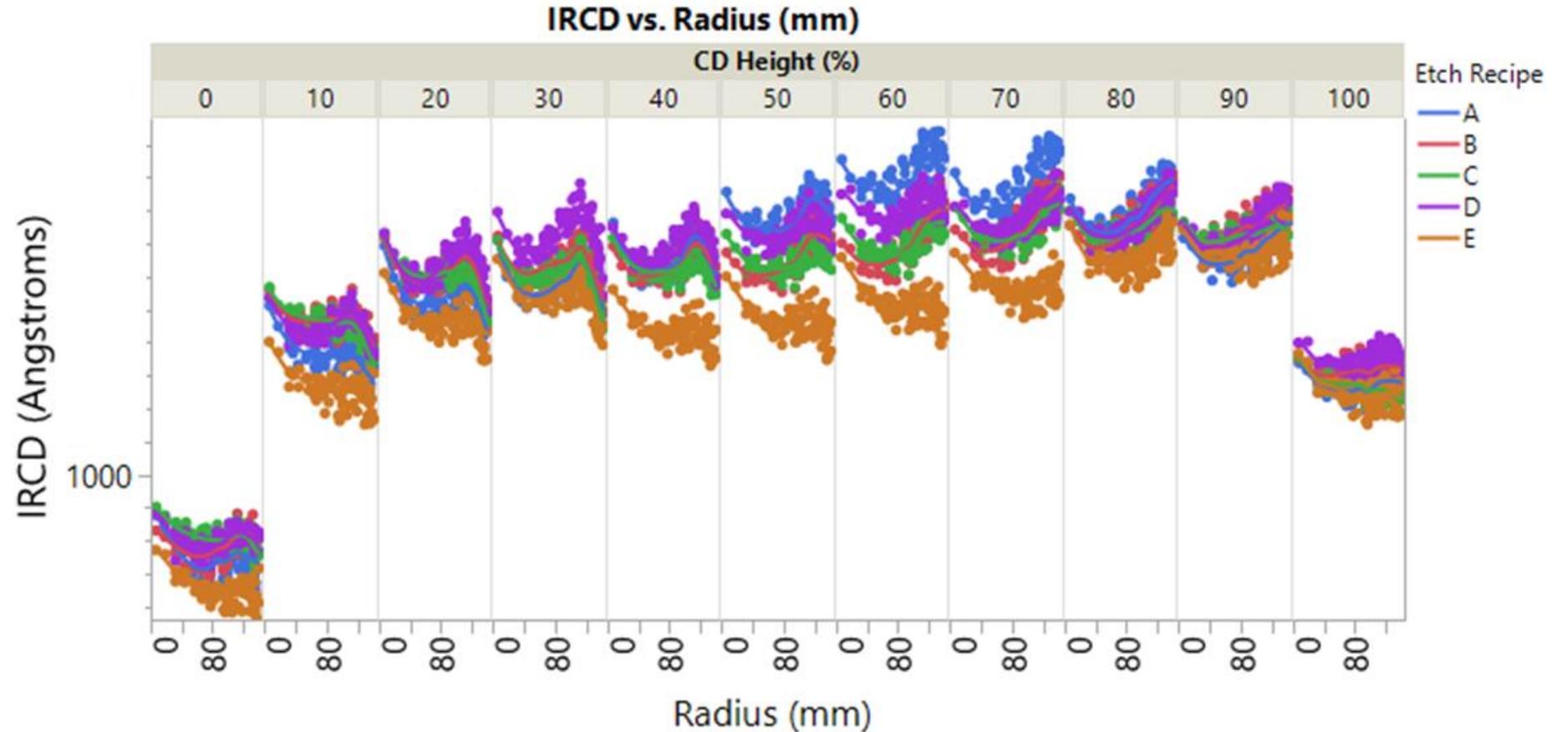
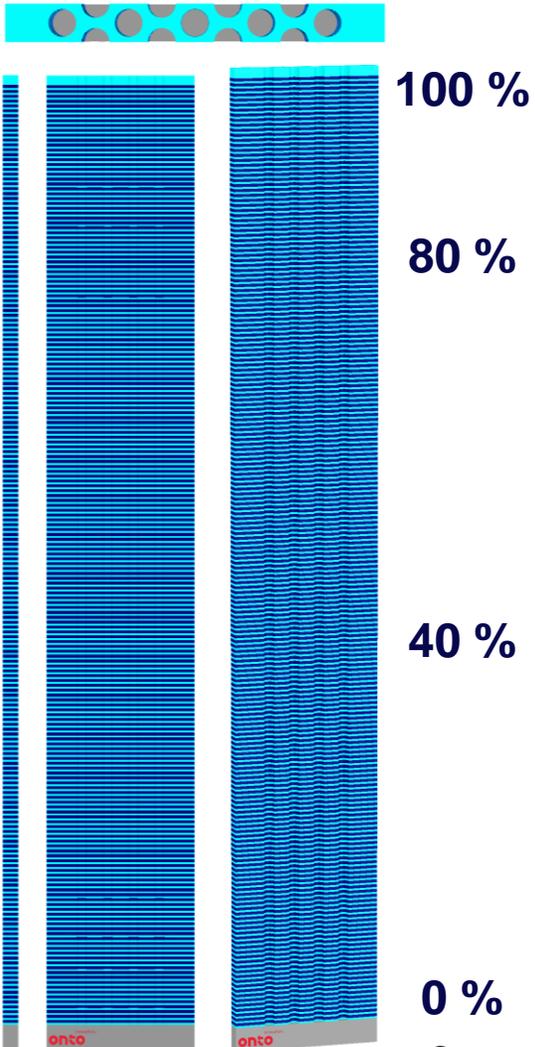
IRCD profile varies with etch process condition and wafer position

**Structure:** 192L 3D NAND SiO<sub>2</sub>/Si<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> superlattice pair thickness ~ 50 nm and hole diameter ~100 nm with hexagonal lattice

**Source:** Antonelli, et al. Proc. SPIE 11611, Metrology, Inspection, and Process Control for Semiconductor Manufacturing XXXV, 116111O (22 February 2021).

# IRCD Measurements of Channel Hole Profile

*Impact of within-wafer etch process*



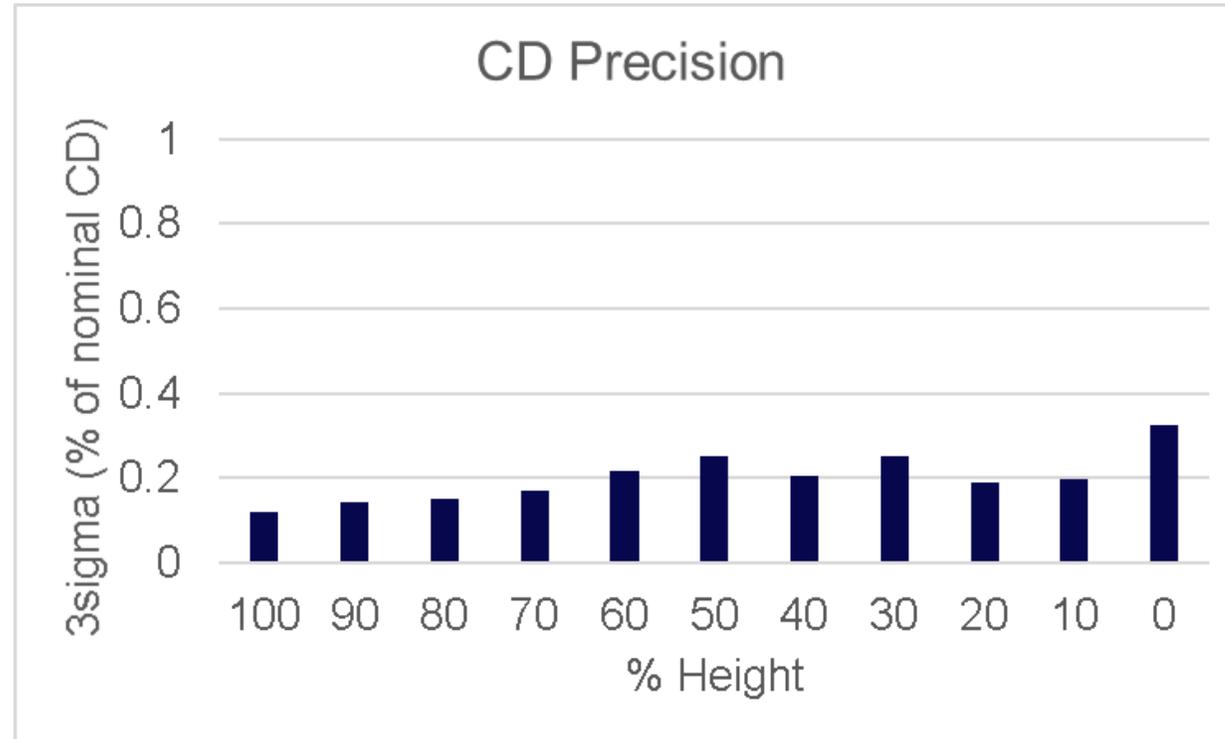
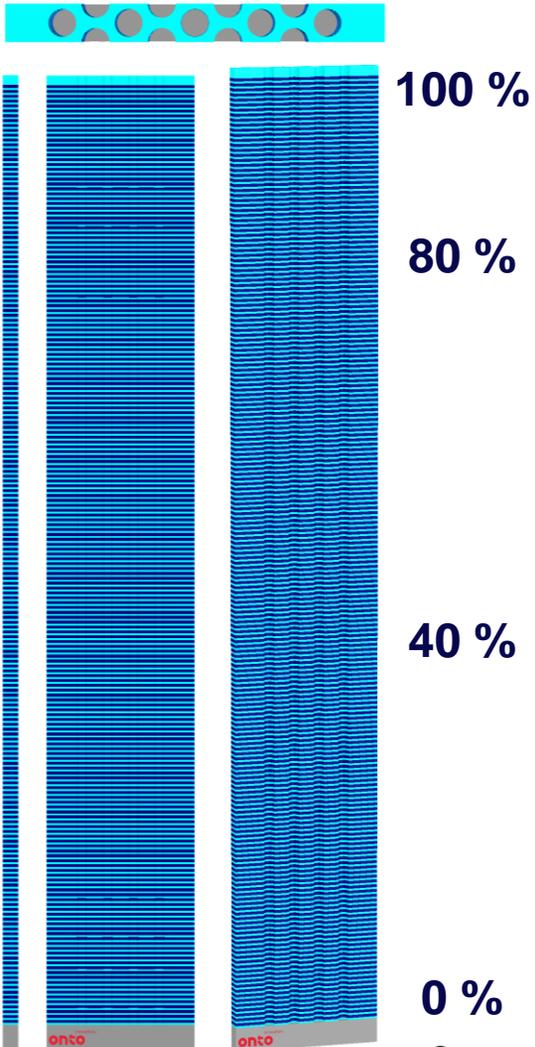
With-in wafer IRCD profile variation is continuous both with radial position and depth

**Structure:** 192L 3D NAND SiO<sub>2</sub>/Si<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> superlattice pair thickness ~ 50 nm and hole diameter ~100 nm with hexagonal lattice

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# IRCD Measurements of Channel Hole Profile

*Measurement precision*



Pooled values from 12 sites and 5 cycles

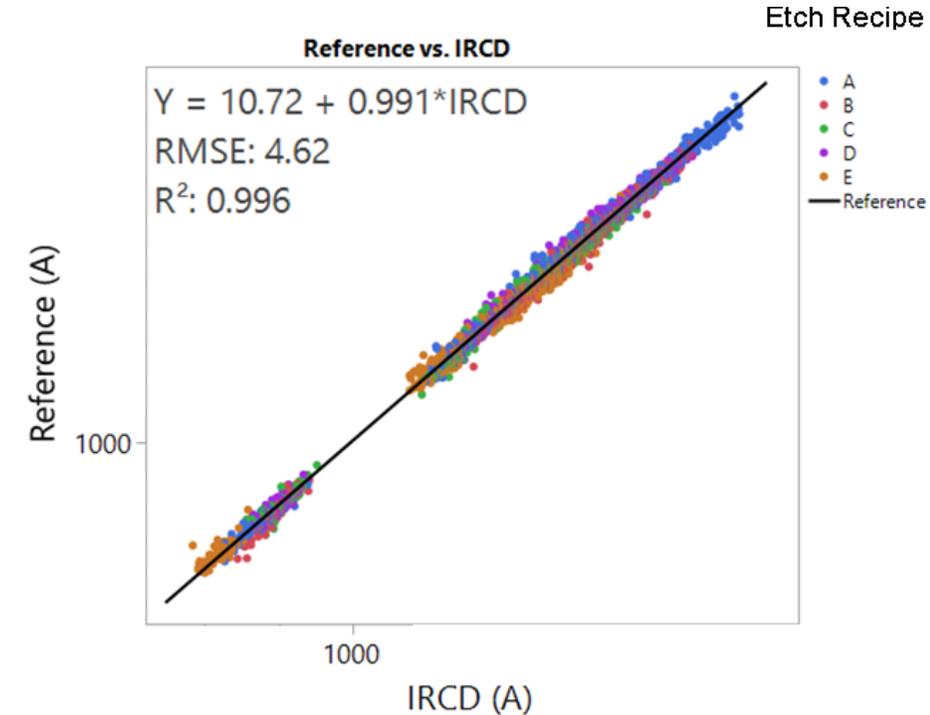
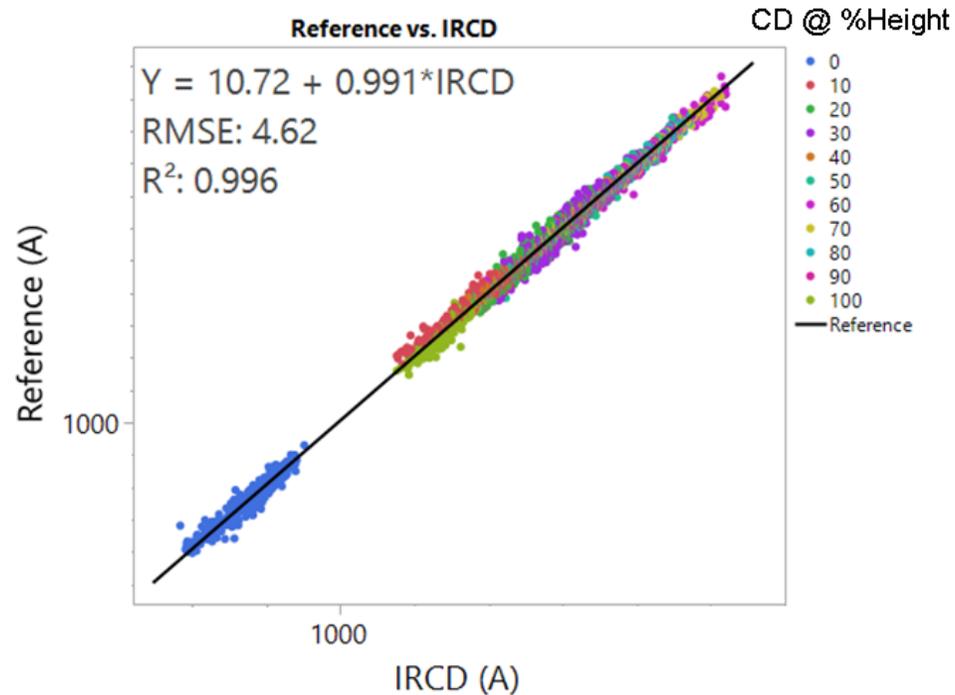
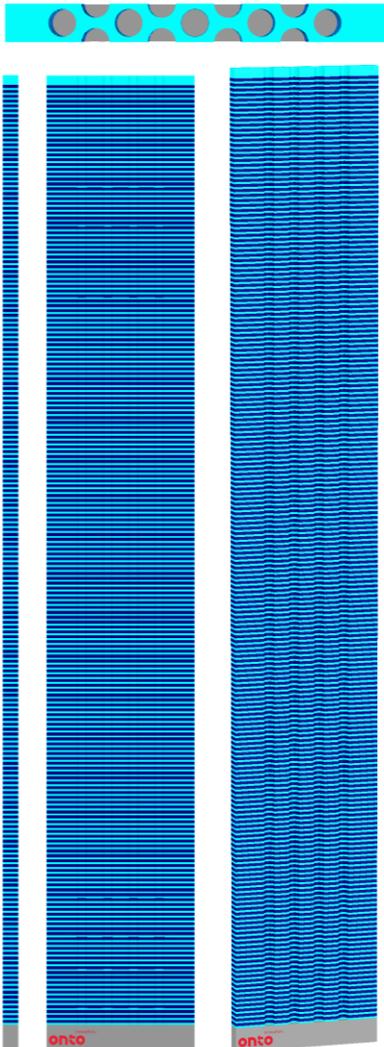
**IRCD profile measurements have Angstrom level precision**

**Structure:** 192L 3D NAND SiO<sub>2</sub>/Si<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> superlattice pair thickness ~ 50 nm and hole diameter ~100 nm with hexagonal lattice

**Source:** Antonelli, et al. Proc. SPIE 11611, Metrology, Inspection, and Process Control for Semiconductor Manufacturing XXXV, 116111O (22 February 2021).

# IRCD Measurements of Channel Hole Profile

Comparison of profile for IRCD and destructive reference



IRCD profile agrees well with reference profile for all etch process conditions

Structure: 192L 3D NAND SiO<sub>2</sub>/Si<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> superlattice pair thickness ~ 50 nm and hole diameter ~100 nm with hexagonal lattice

Source: Antonelli, et al. Proc. SPIE 11611, Metrology, Inspection, and Process Control for Semiconductor Manufacturing XXXV, 116111O (22 February 2021).

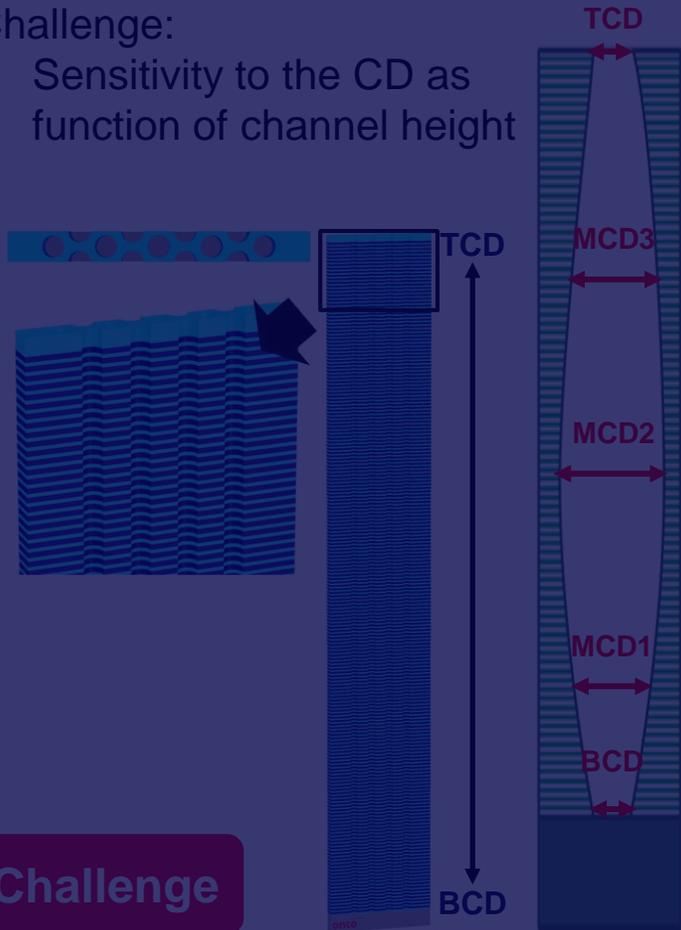
# Challenges in 3D Memory Optical Metrology

## Patterning: Profile

### Channel Hole Etch

Challenge:

- Sensitivity to the CD as function of channel height



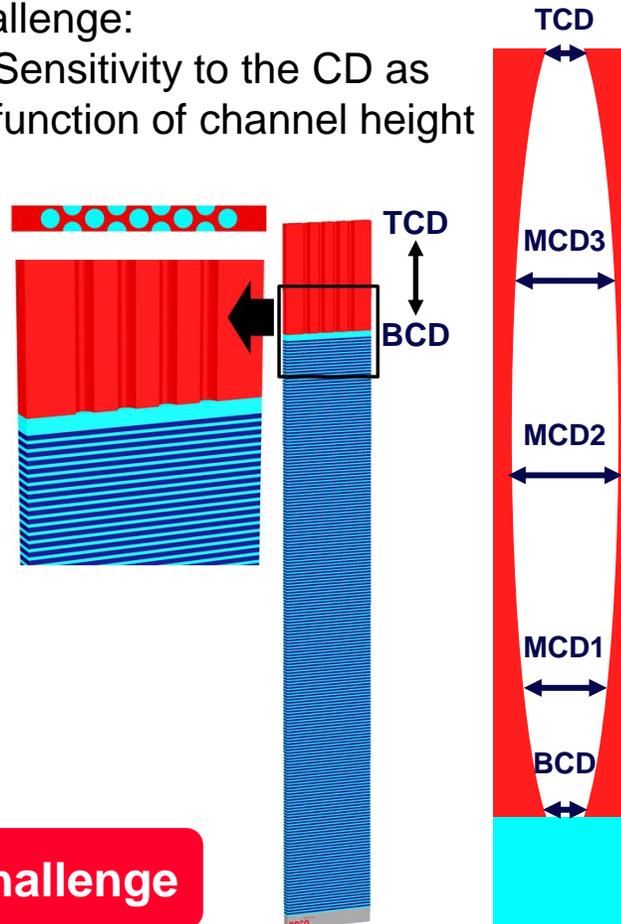
Challenge

## Patterning: Profile

### Hardmask Etch

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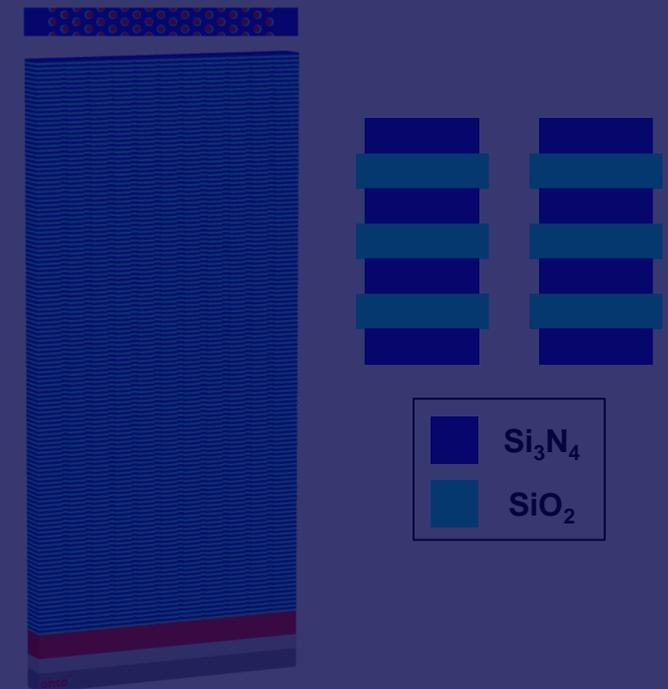
Challenge

## Patterning: Profile

### Si<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> Recess

Challenge:

- Sensitivity to recess of Si<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub>



Challenge

# Amorphous Carbon Hardmask Materials

*A complex material with only two atoms*

TABLE I. AHM Material Properties.

Antonelli, et al., ECS 2011

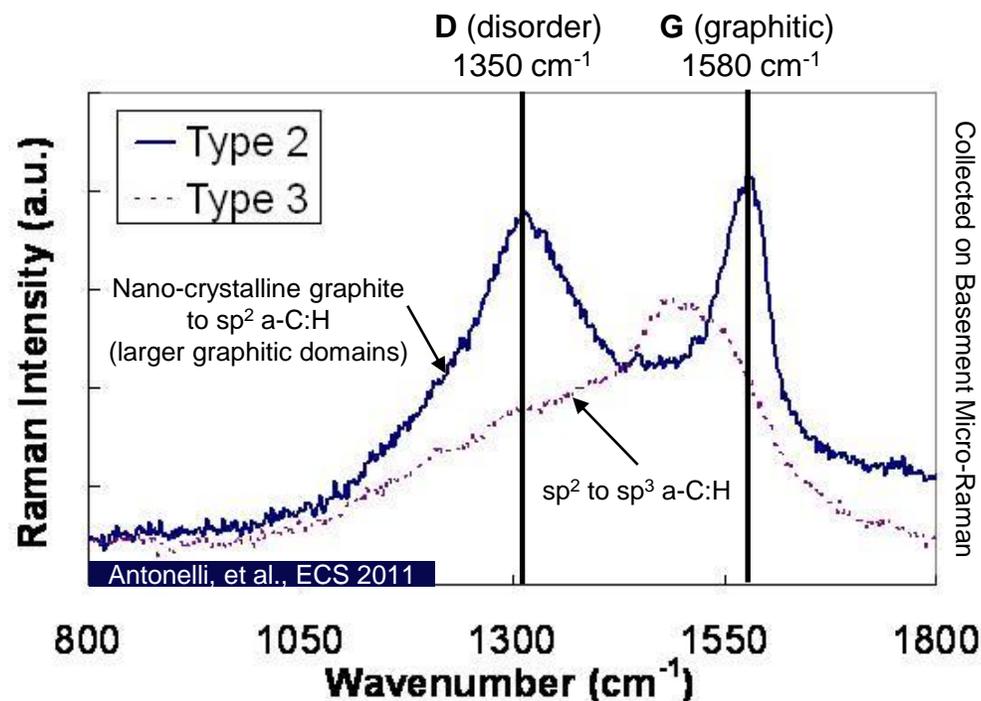
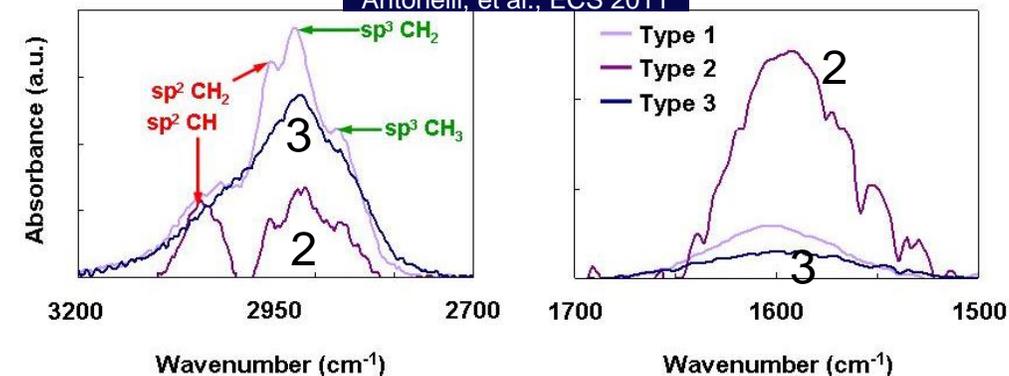
	% C by atom	% H by atom	n @ 633 nm	k @ 633 nm	Density (g cm <sup>-3</sup> )	Hardness (GPa)
Type 1	56	42	1.81	0.05	1.23	2.7
Type 2	70	27	2.00	0.38	1.44	1.8
Type 3	60	40	1.99	<0.10	1.48	9.5

## FTIR Measurements

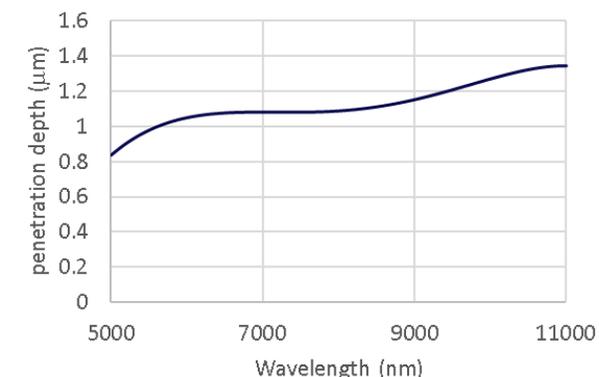
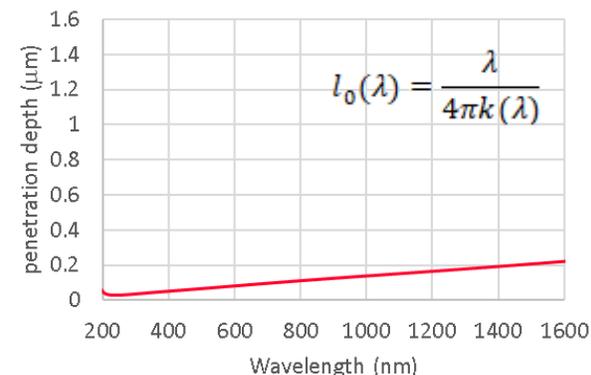
CH<sub>x</sub> Stretch (2800 - 3100cm<sup>-1</sup>)

C=C (1600cm<sup>-1</sup>)

Antonelli, et al., ECS 2011



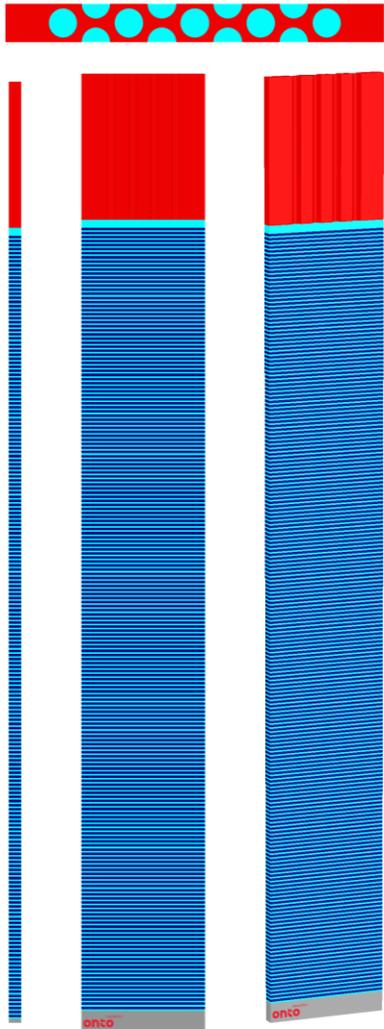
## Optical penetration depth for highly graphic a-C:H



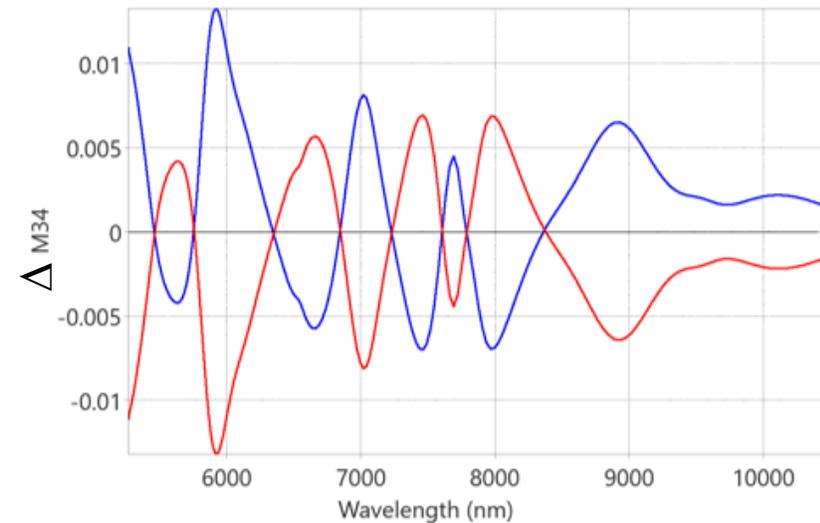
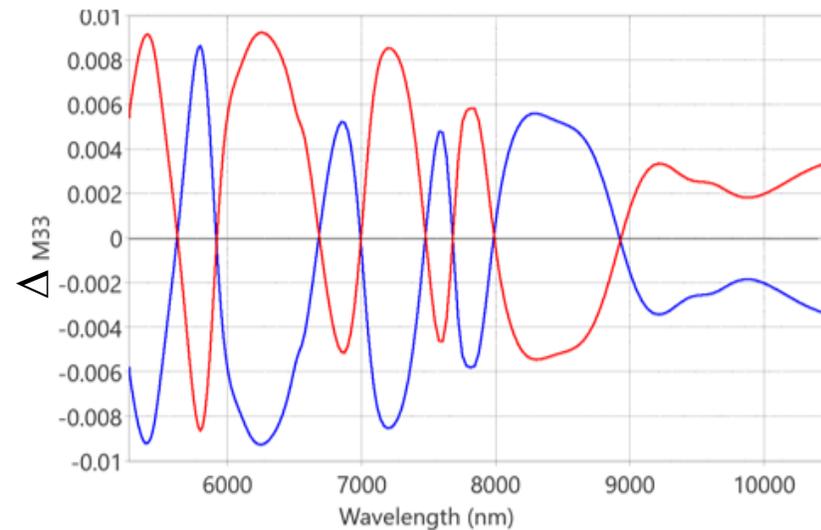
Highly graphitic a-C:H materials have much higher transparency in the mid-infrared

# IRCD Simulations of a-C:H Hardmask Profile

*Spectral sensitivity to changes in a-C:H hardmask*



Simulated mid-infrared spectral response of the M33 and M34 Mueller matrix elements



$\pm 10$  nm change in  $> 2.5$   $\mu\text{m}$  thick a-C:H hardmask on 3D NAND structure

IRCD simulations indicate a high level of sensitivity to changes in a-C:H hardmask

**Structure:** 192L 3D NAND SiO<sub>2</sub>/Si<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> superlattice pair thickness  $\sim 50$  nm, hole diameter  $\sim 100$  nm with hexagonal lattice, and  $> 2$   $\mu\text{m}$  a-C:H hard mask

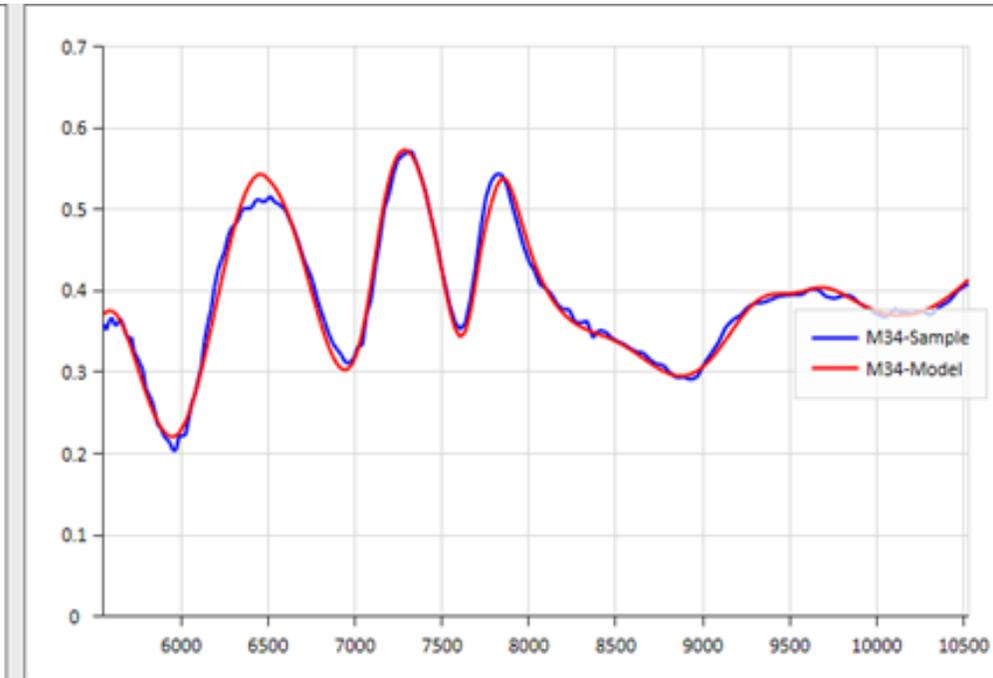
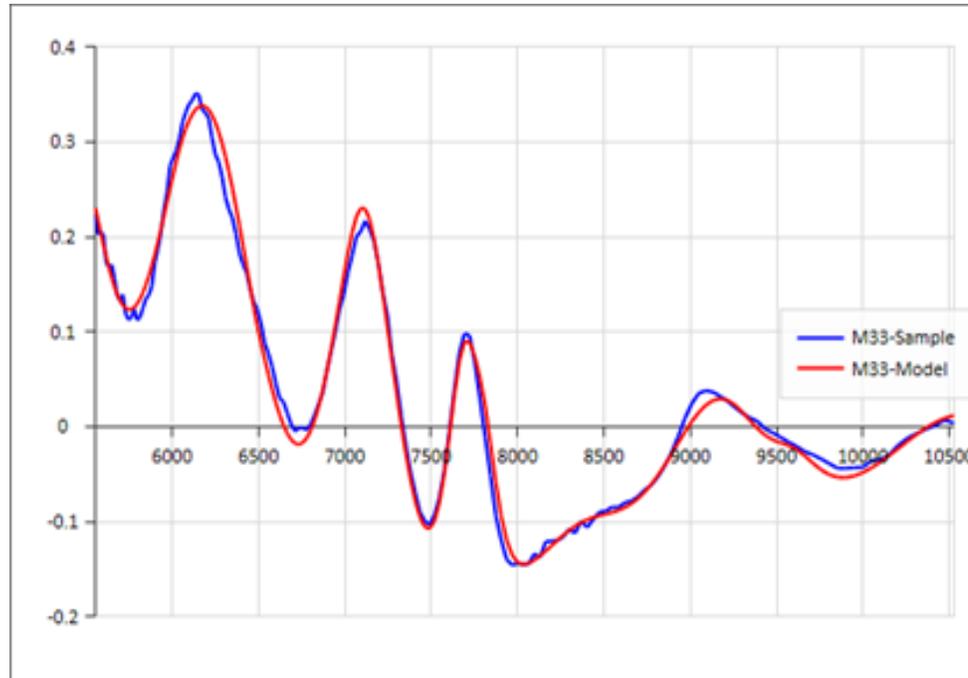
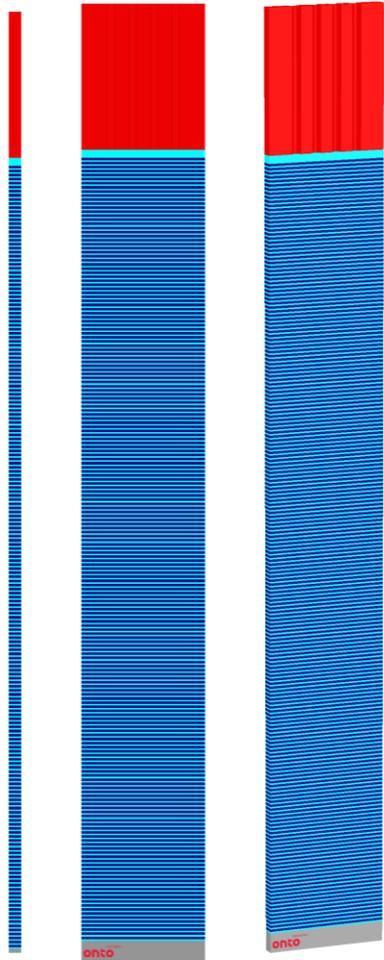
**Source:** Antonelli, et al. Proc. SPIE 11611, Metrology, Inspection, and Process Control for Semiconductor Manufacturing XXXV, 116111O (22 February 2021).

# IRCD Measurements of a-C:H Hardmask Profile

Comparison of simulation and measurement



Simulation vs measurement of the M33 and M34 Mueller matrix elements



Oscillations at < 8000 nm are the result of penetration of light through the a-C:H hardmask

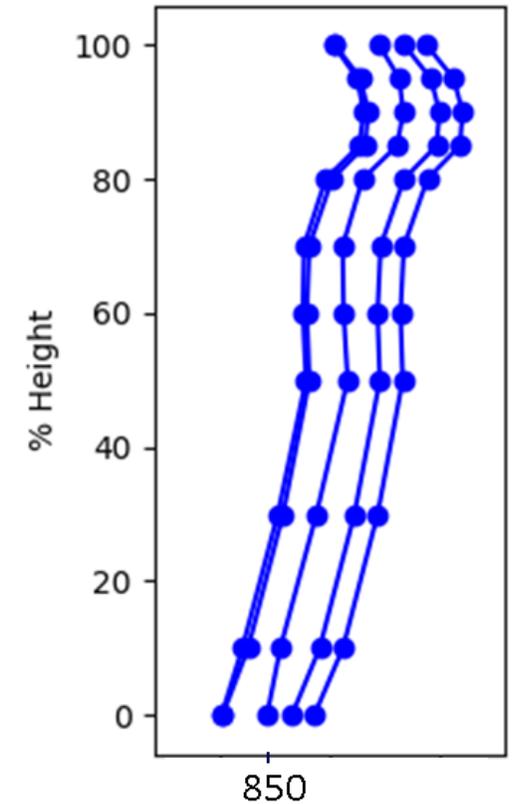
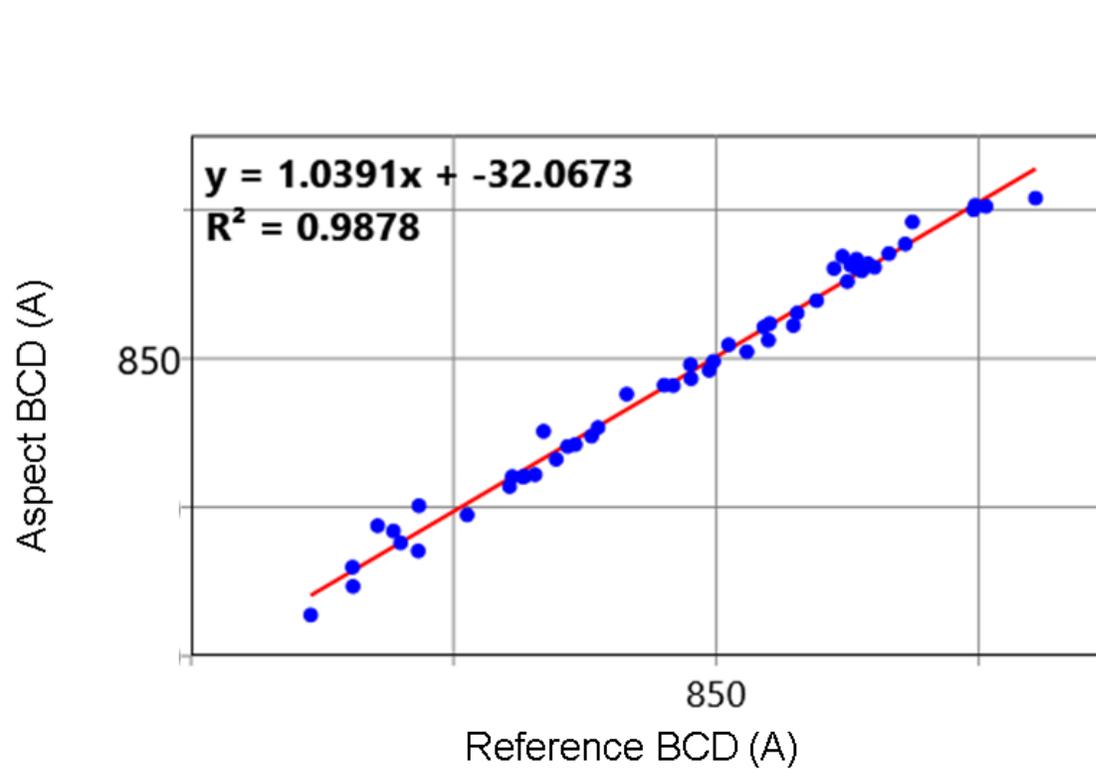
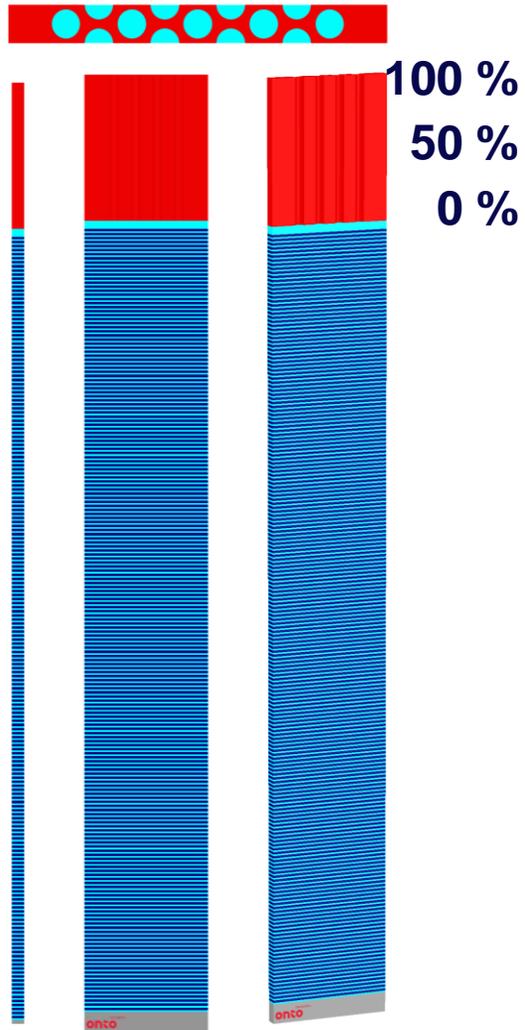
IRCD simulation and measurements agree well

**Structure:** 192L 3D NAND SiO<sub>2</sub>/Si<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> superlattice pair thickness ~ 50 nm, hole diameter ~100 nm with hexagonal lattice, and > 2 μm a-C:H hard mask

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Comparison of profile for IRCD and destructive reference



IRCD profile agrees well with reference profile

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Source: Antonelli, et al. Proc. SPIE 11611, Metrology, Inspection, and Process Control for Semiconductor Manufacturing XXXV, 1161110 (22 February 2021).

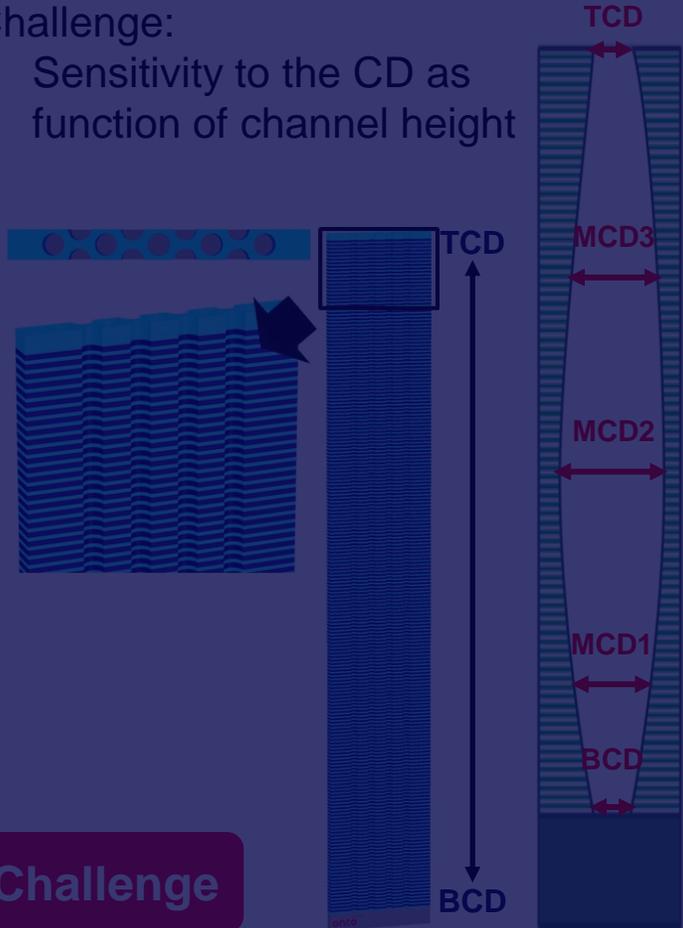
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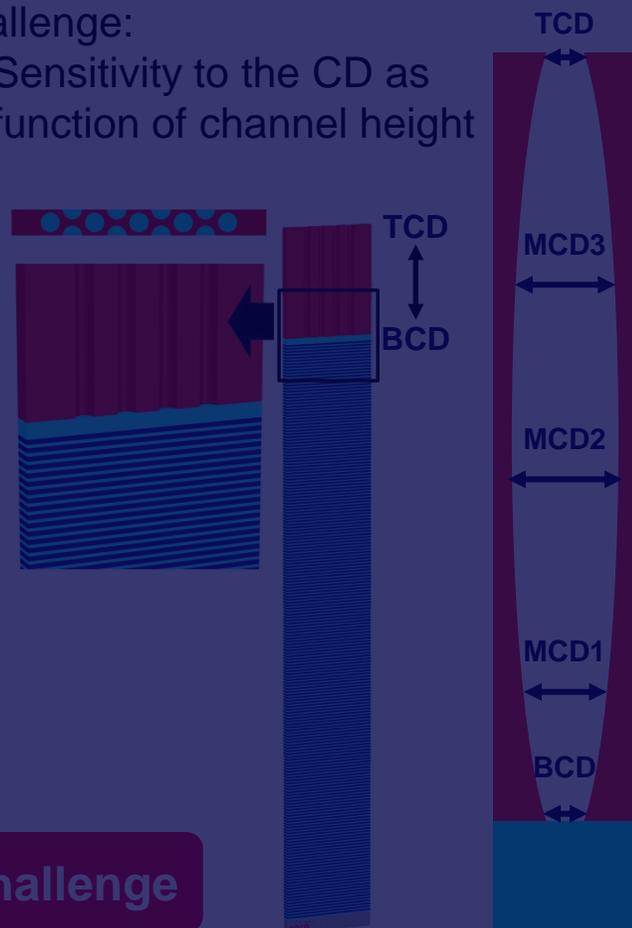


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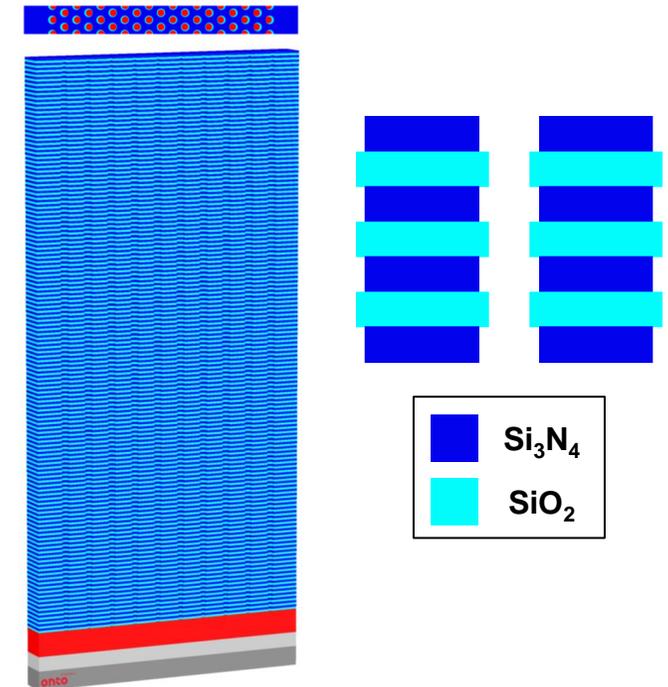


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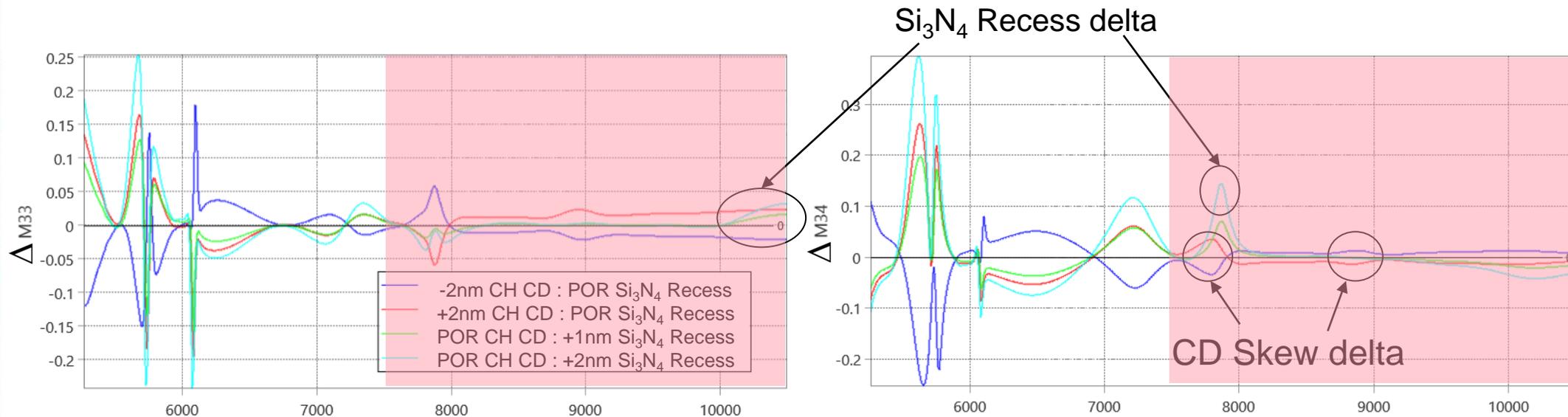
- Sensitivity to recess of Si<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub>



# IRCD Simulations of Si<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> Recess

*Spectral sensitivity to changes in Si<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> recess*

Simulated mid-infrared spectral response of the M33 and M34 Mueller matrix elements



IRCD simulations exhibit a high level of decorrelated spectral response to Lateral Si<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> Recess

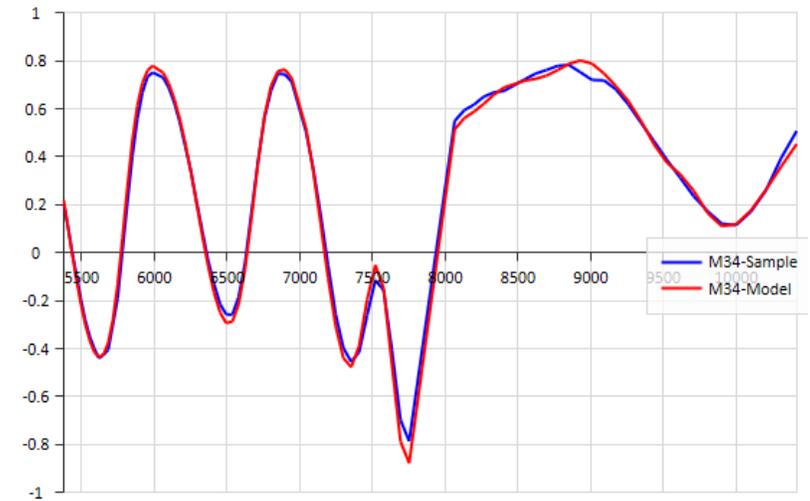
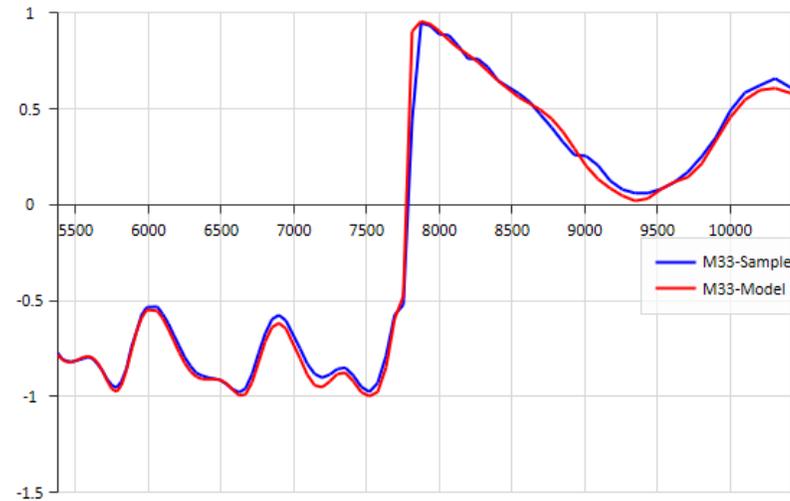
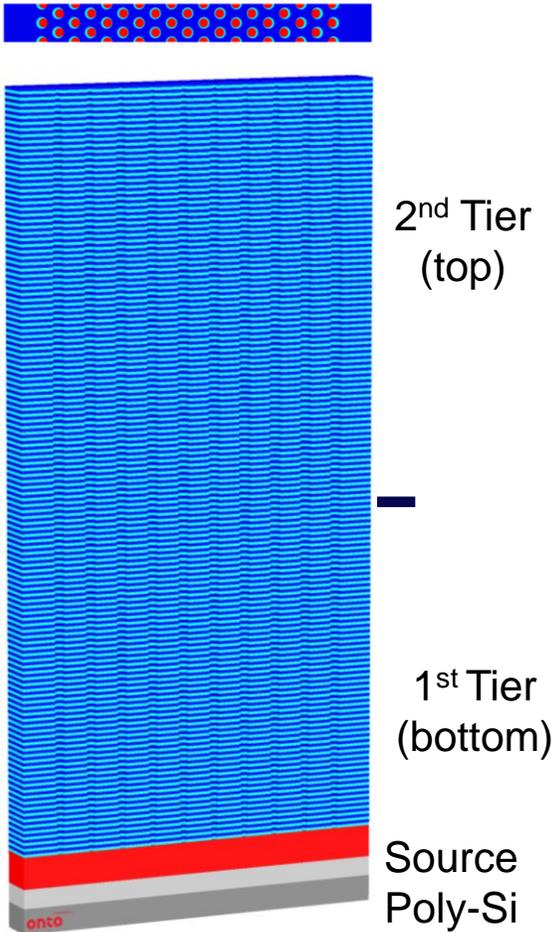
**Structure:** 192L 3D NAND SiO<sub>2</sub>/Si<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> superlattice pair thickness ~ 50 nm and hole diameter ~100 nm with hexagonal lattice

**Source:** Keller, et al. Proc. SPIE 12053, Metrology, Inspection, and Process Control for Semiconductor Manufacturing XXXVI, 120530T (26 May 2022).

# IRCD Measurements of $\text{Si}_3\text{N}_4$ Recess

*Comparison of simulation and measurement*

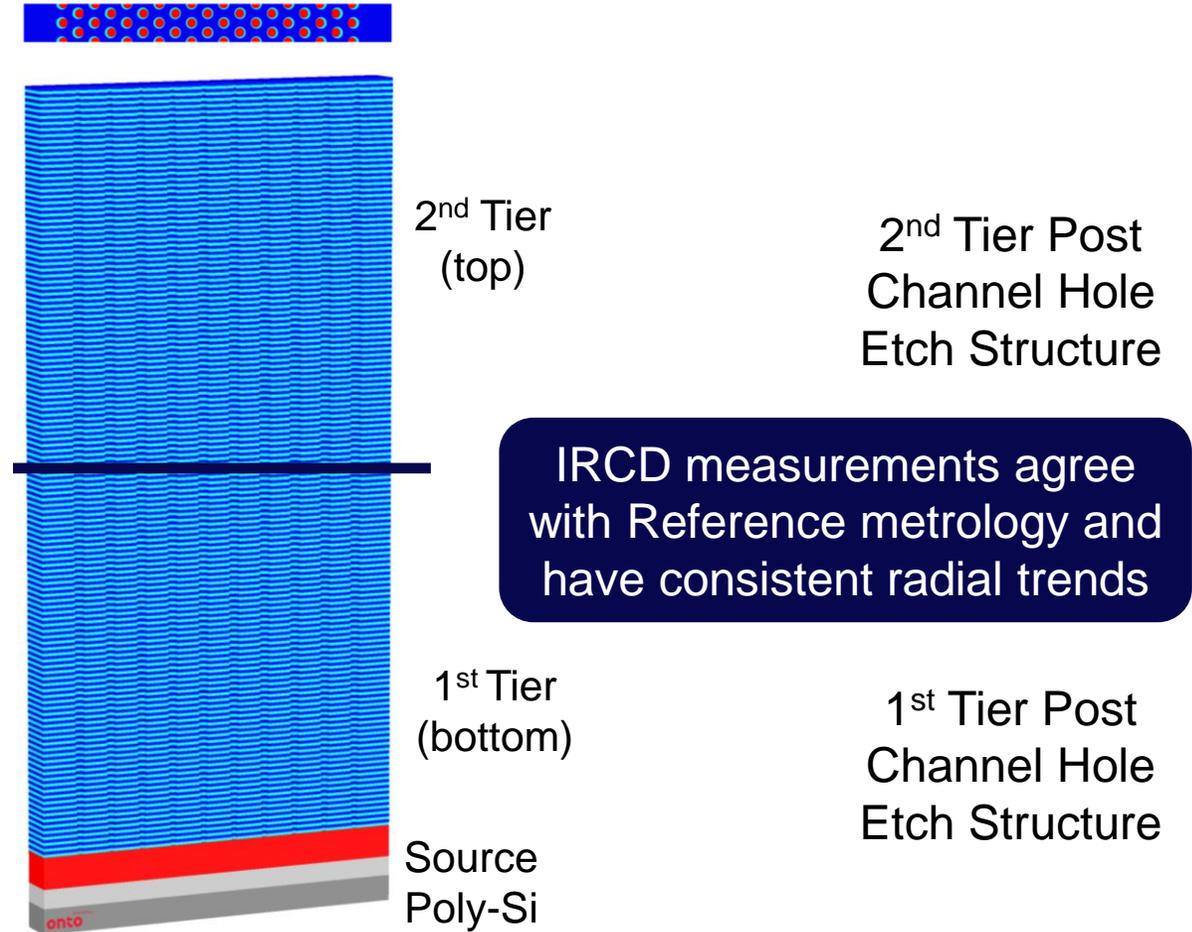
Simulation vs measurement of the M33 and M34 Mueller matrix elements



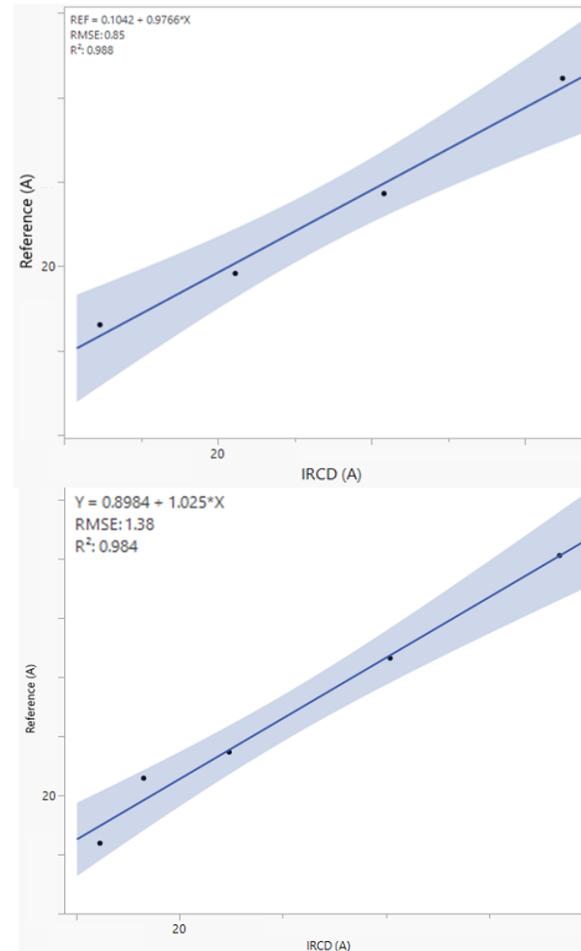
IRCD simulation and measurements agree well

# IRCD Measurements of Si<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> Recess

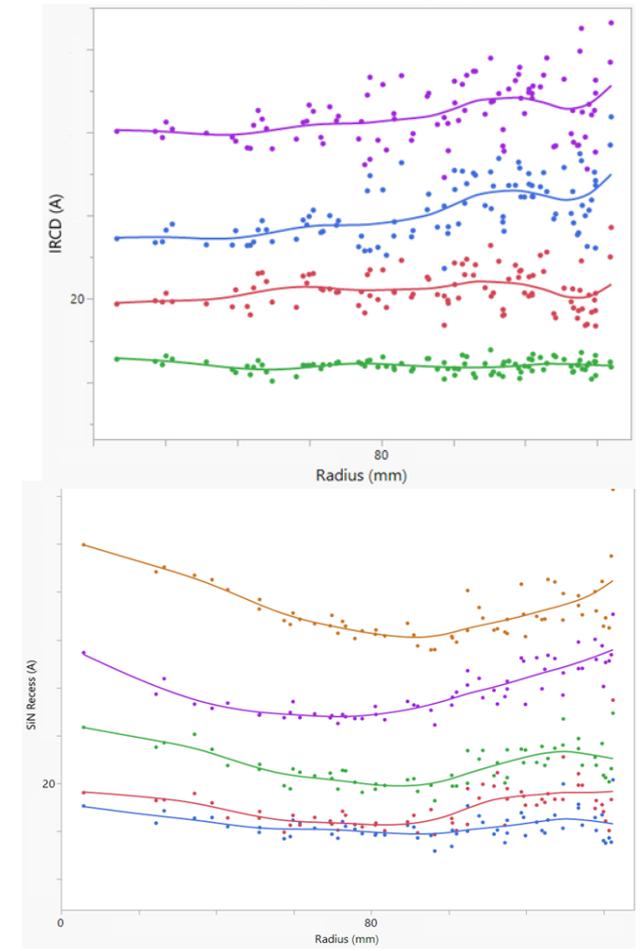
Comparison of profile for IRCD and destructive reference



Correlation to Reference



Radial Trend



**Structure:** 192L 3D NAND SiO<sub>2</sub>/Si<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> superlattice pair thickness ~ 50 nm and hole diameter ~100 nm with hexagonal lattice

**Source:** Keller, et al. Proc. SPIE 12053, Metrology, Inspection, and Process Control for Semiconductor Manufacturing XXXVI, 120530T (26 May 2022).

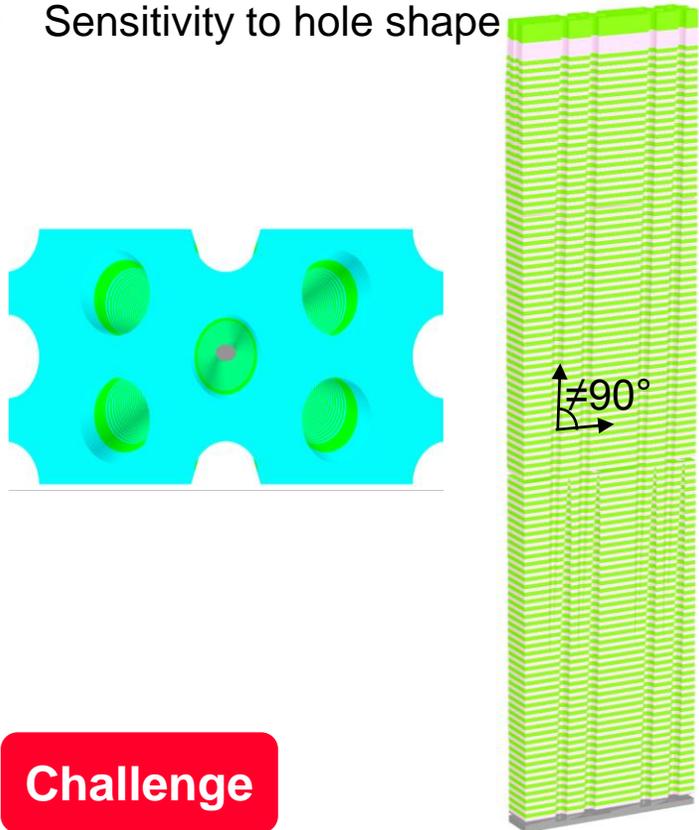
# Additional Challenges in 3D Memory Optical Metrology

## Patterning: Profile

### Channel Hole Etch Tilt

Challenge:

- Sensitivity to tilt
- Sensitivity to hole shape



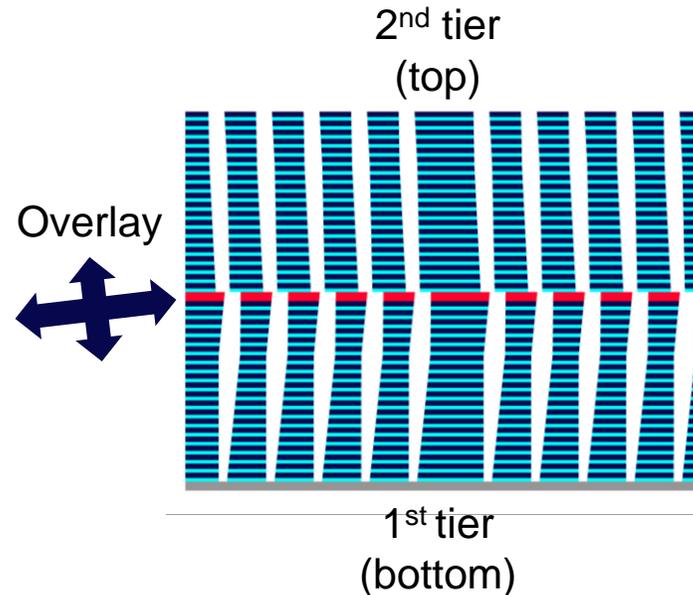
Challenge

## Patterning: Overlay

### Tier to Tier Overlay

Challenge:

- Sensitivity to the overlay of top and bottom tier



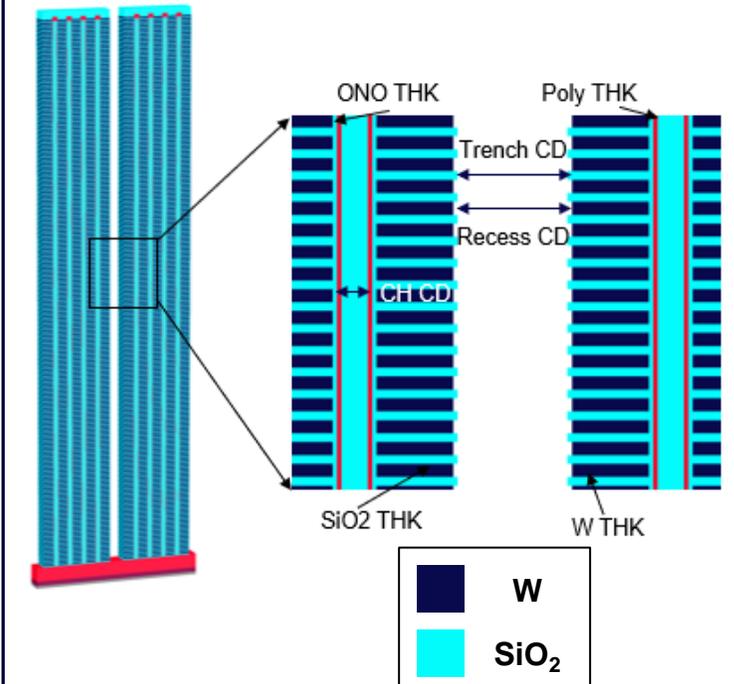
Challenge

## Patterning : Profile

### W Recess

Challenge:

- Sensitivity to recess of Tungsten



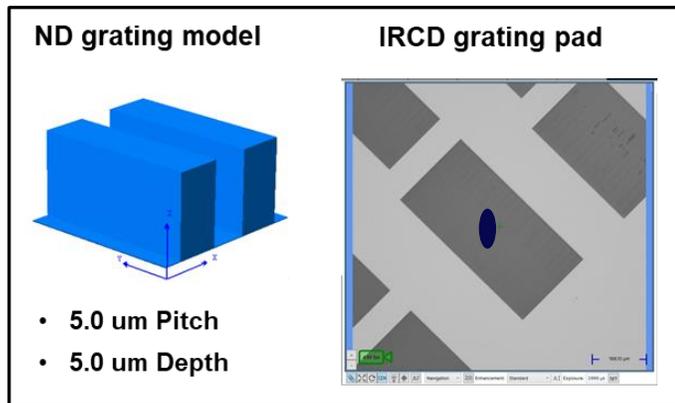
Challenge

# Adding Capabilities to Address New Problems

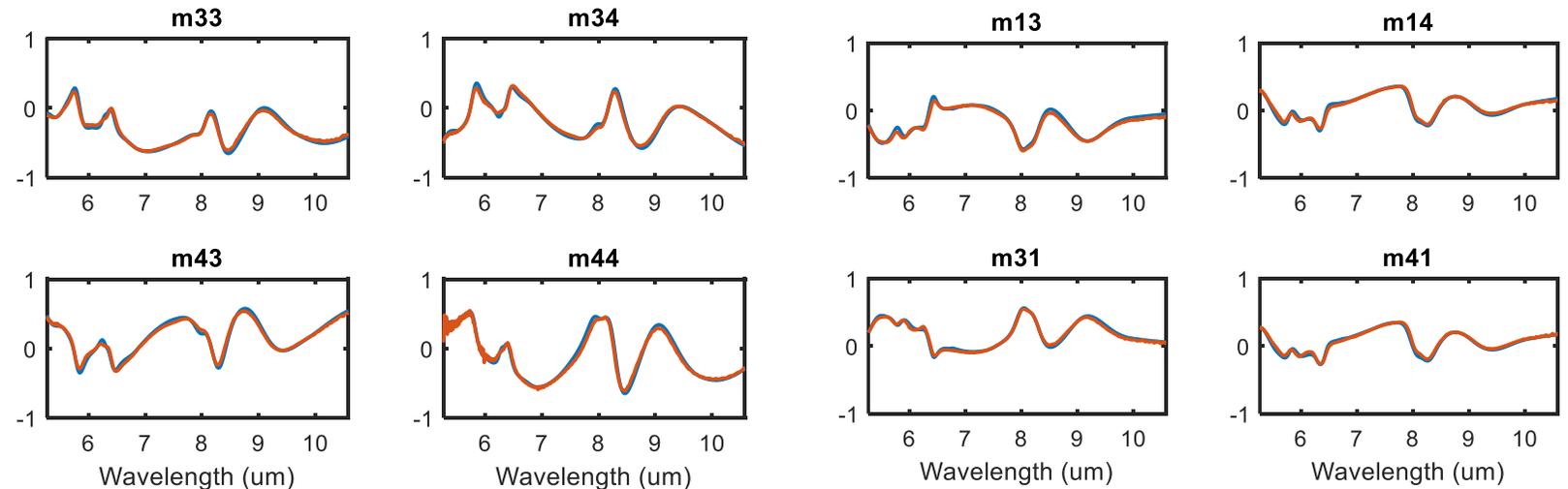
## Increasing Mueller Matrix Elements

- Two phase modulation components
- Enables off-diagonal element of MM for tilt/asymmetry measurements

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} M_{11} & \blacksquare & M_{13} & M_{14} \\ \blacksquare & \blacksquare & \blacksquare & \blacksquare \\ M_{31} & \blacksquare & M_{33} & M_{34} \\ M_{41} & \blacksquare & M_{43} & M_{44} \end{bmatrix}$$



## Measurement vs Model

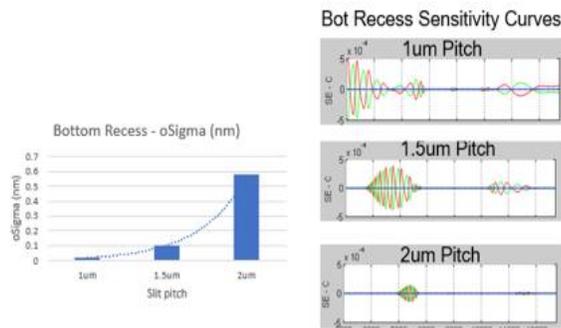
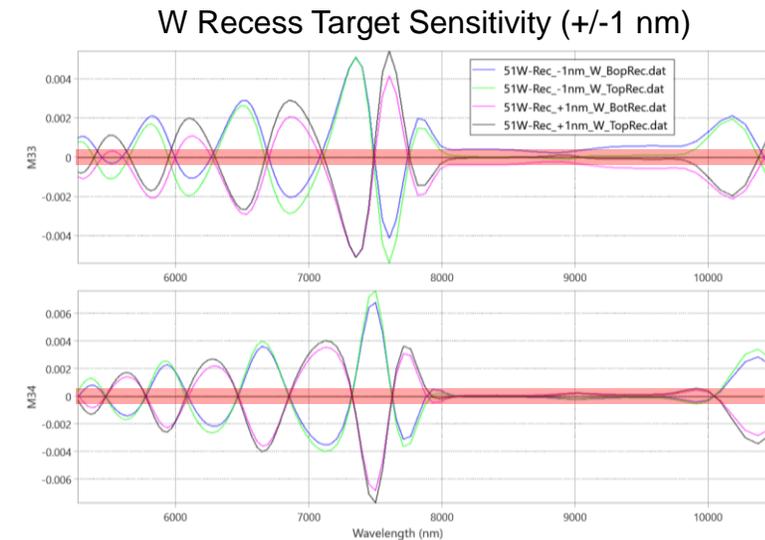
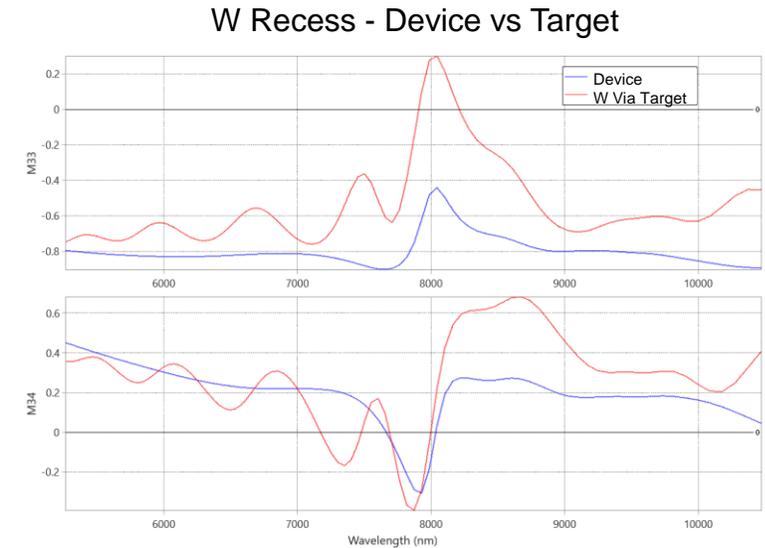
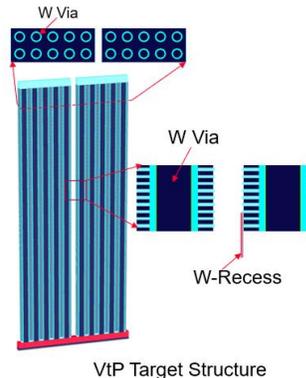
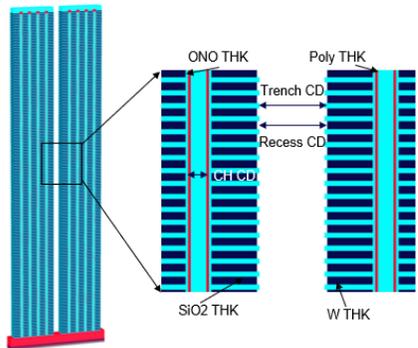


# IRCD Measurements of W Recess

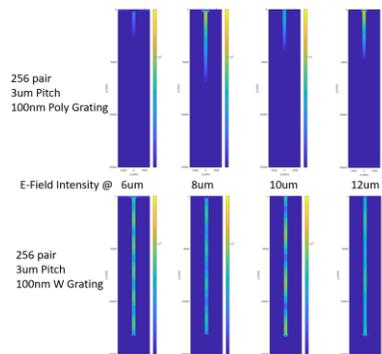
*Solving High Value Problems with Innovative Target Design*

- **Problem Statement:** Measure the W-Recess @ the bottom of WL Slit
  - Penetration depth decreases exponentially with pitch increase

- **Solution:** Create a design rule compliant target that utilizes W through-array vias to couple MIR light to the bottom of the slit

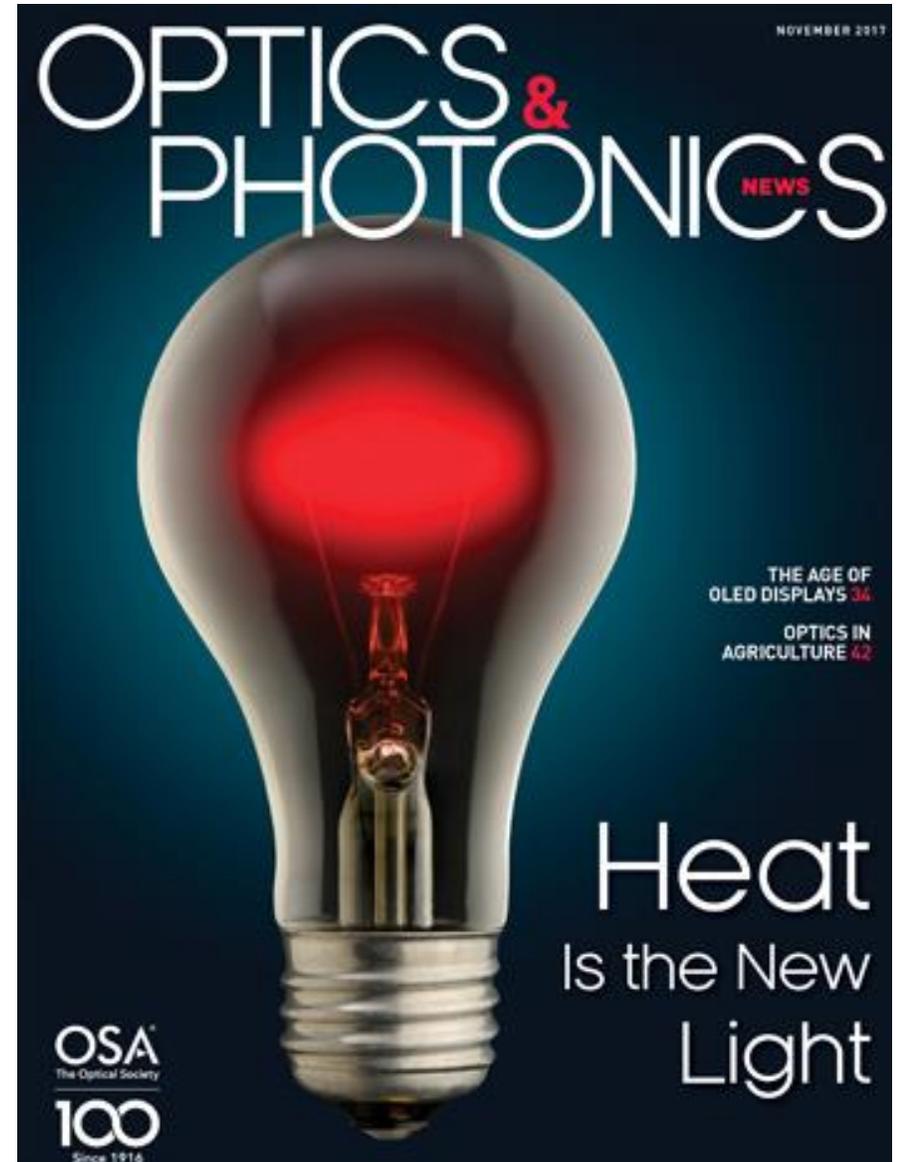


## FDFD E-Field Simulation



# Conclusions

- 3D NAND has a wide variety of unique and challenging metrology problems
- OCD can address a broad subset but not all challenges
- IRCD is a fast and non-destructive metrology complementary to OCD
- Profile interrogation with IRCD for channel hole, hardmask etch, and  $\text{Si}_3\text{N}_4$  recess demonstrated
- Composition as contrast mechanism could have far-reaching applications



# Thank You

谢谢 | 謝謝

Danke

ありがとう

감사합니다

Obrigado

Merci

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[www.ontoinnovation.com](http://www.ontoinnovation.com)