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ENABLING FINE LINE RDL AND HIGH ASPECT RATIOS FOR CU PILLARS FOR HETEROGENEOUS INTEGRATION

**IMAPS – Device Packaging Conference
Fountain Hills, Arizona, March 2 – 5, 2020**

**Speaker: Fabian Benthaus
Habib Hichri, Markus Arendt, Matthew
Gingerella
SUSS MicroTec Photonic Systems, Inc.**

OUTLINE

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1 Introduction to the Full-field UV Projection Scanner

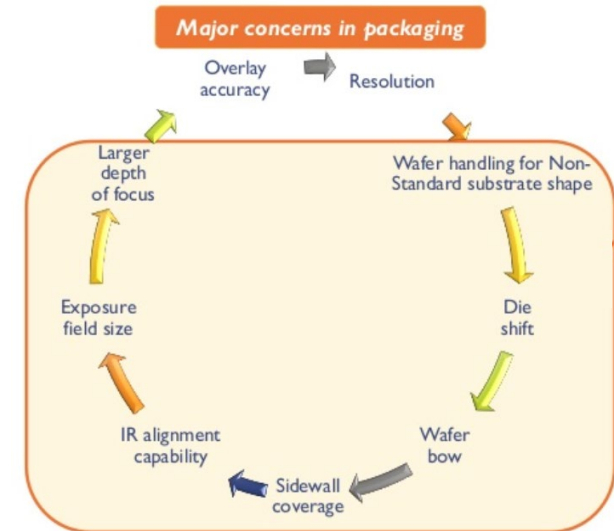
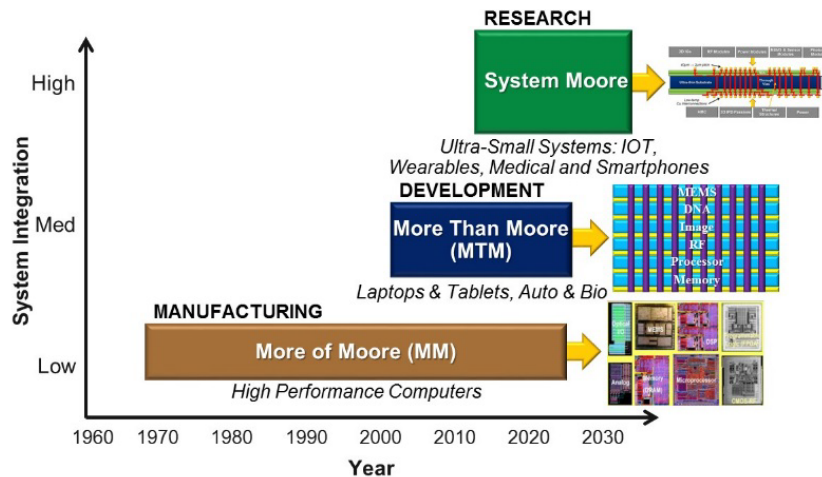
2 Enabling HI using Full-field Projection Scanner

3 Projection Scanner Capabilities & Results

4 Throughput, CoO, and Summary

CHALLENGES IN ADVANCED PACKAGING

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Advanced Packaging Requirements	Translate into AP Litho Tool Requirements
Lower Cost	Lower CoO
Increased Performance	Higher Throughput Tighter Overlay
Increased Functionality	Heterogeneous Integration Packages of any size Scaling of FOWLP wafers

Advanced Packaging:

- Lower cost, increase performance and functionality through advanced packaging
- Drive for multi die packages and systems thereof (SiP)
- Advanced Flip Chip packages, WLP, 3D TSV, hybrid solutions

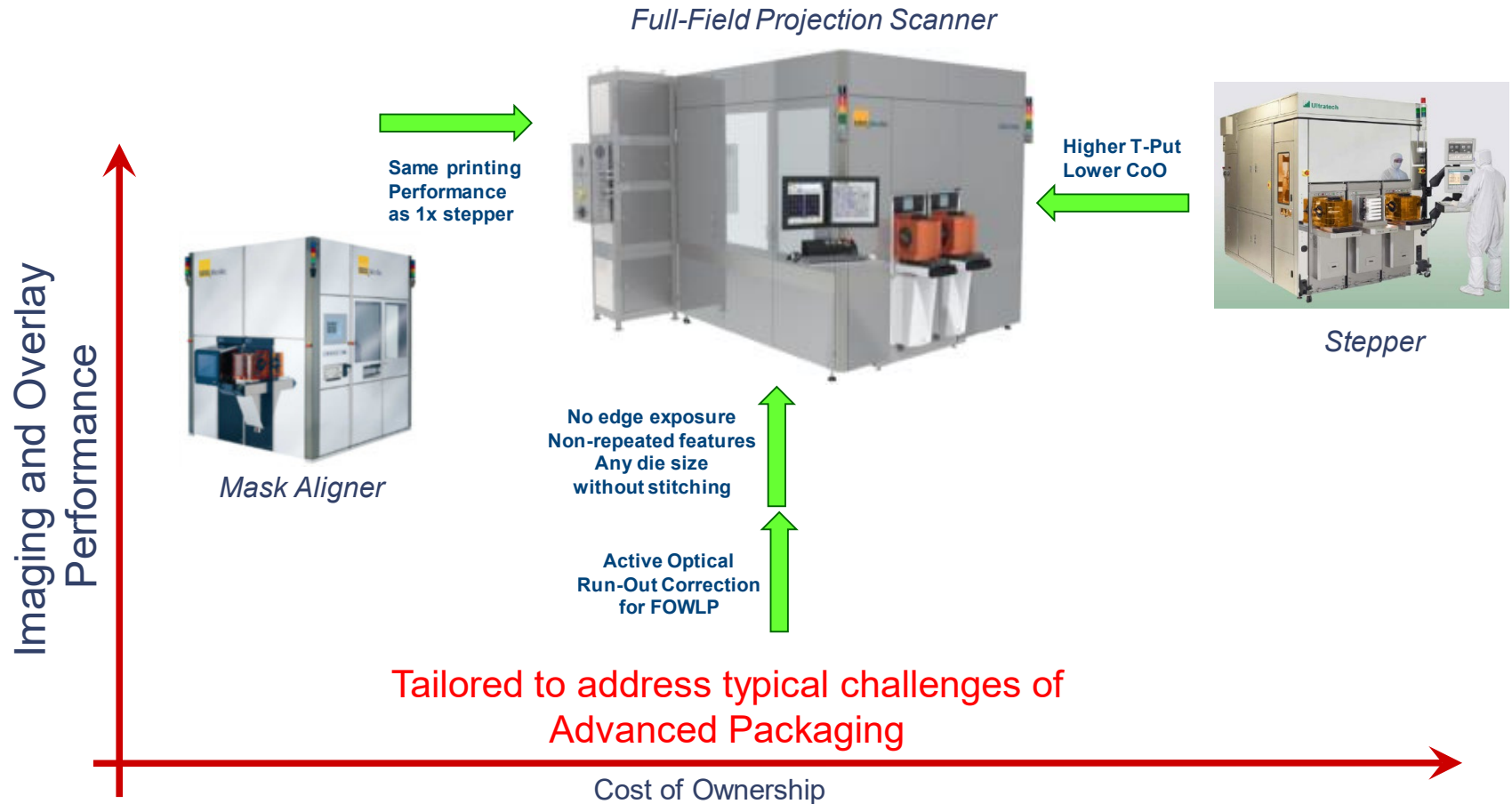
Yole Développement: Lithography technology and trends for « Semiconductor frontier » held by Amandine Pizzagalli on Semicon West 2016

WHAT IS A FULL-FIELD UV PROJECTION SCANNER?



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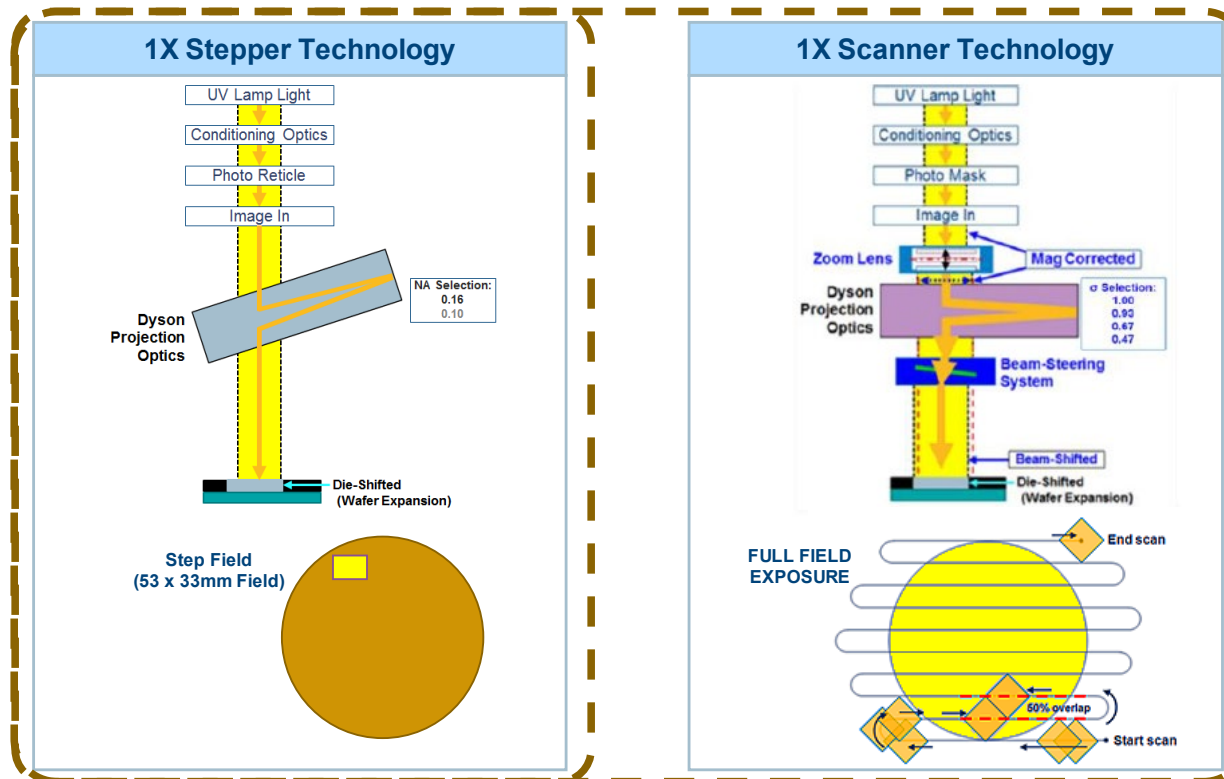
+ UV Exposure Tool Comparison



WHAT IS A FULL-FIELD UV PROJECTION SCANNER?

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+ Projection Technology Comparison



WHAT IS A FULL-FIELD UV PROJECTION SCANNER?

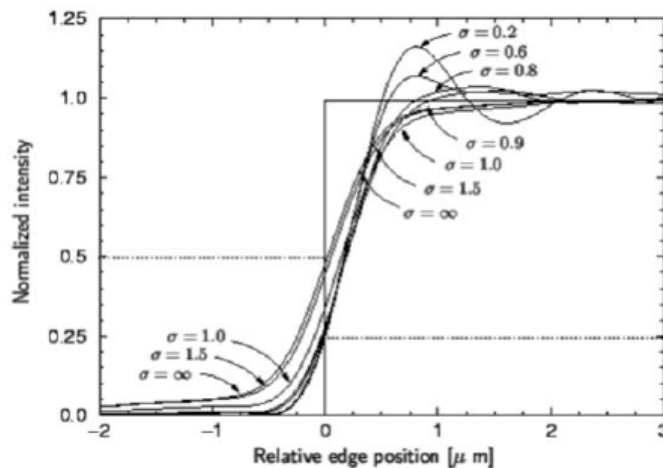
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+ Automated variable σ for more process control

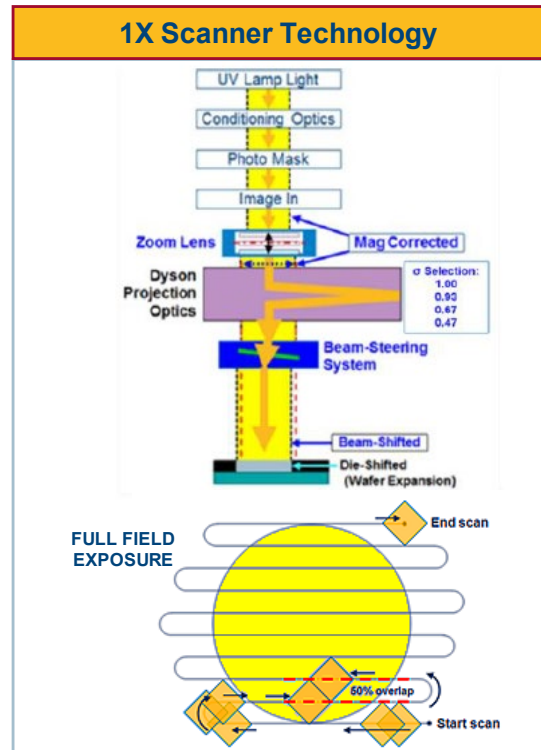
$$DOF = \pm k_2 \lambda / (NA)^2, \quad (1)$$

$$\sigma = \frac{NA_{illumination}}{NA_{image}}. \quad (2)$$

$$R = \frac{k_1 \lambda}{NA (1 + \sigma)}. \quad (3)$$



R. Rogoff, 1996. Photolithography using the areal illuminator in a variable NA wafer stepper, Santa Clara: SPIE Symposium on Microlithography.



WHAT IS A FULL-FIELD UV PROJECTION SCANNER?

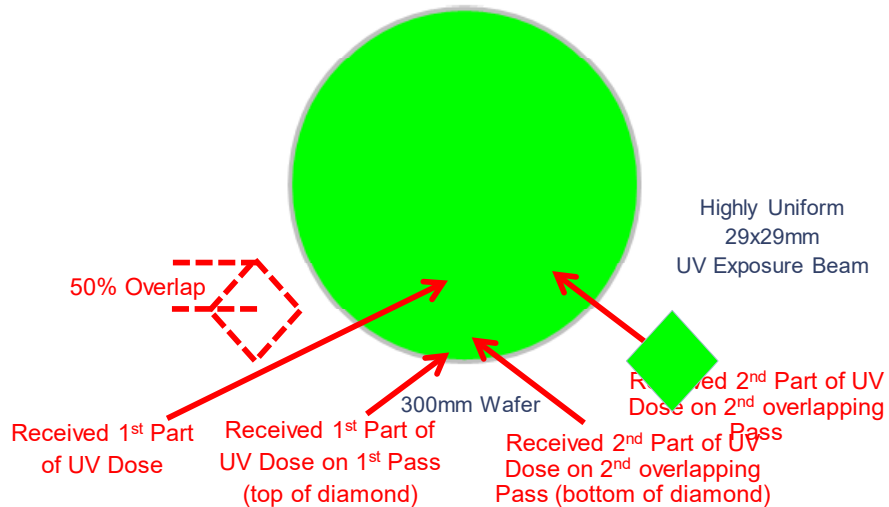


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+ High Throughput Scanning Technology

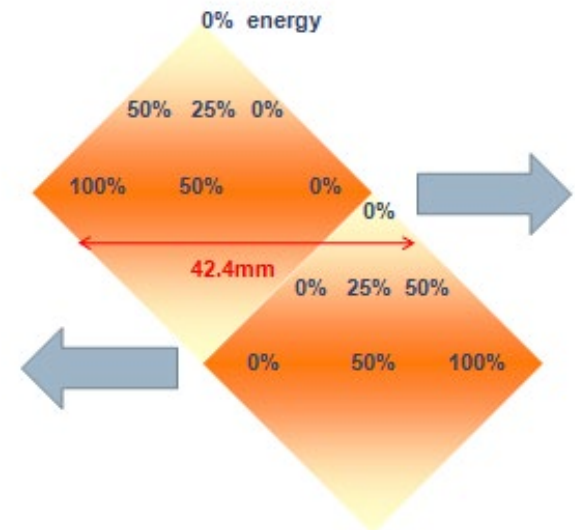
Scanning technique results in excellent image uniformity across 300mm wafer

- No stitching
- No edge exposure / edge protection
- Dies of any size
- Throughput is not affected by step field fill factor



Full Dose Applied Over 2-Overlapping Passes

- Passes apply Complimentary Doses
- Pass-1 Dose + Pass-2 Dose = 100% Dose



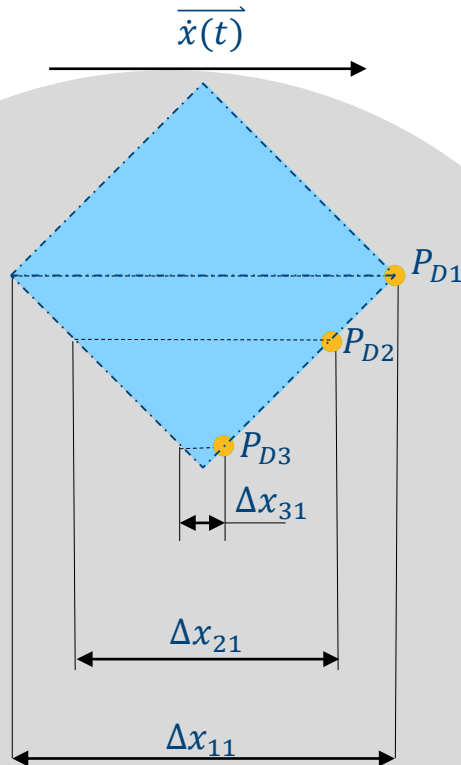
WLPC – International Wafer-Level Packaging Conference – October 22nd-24th, 2019 – San Jose, California – USA

WHAT IS A FULL-FIELD UV PROJECTION SCANNER?



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+ First scan path:



Dosage Received during first scan:

$$P_{D1} = 500 \text{ mJ/cm}^2$$

$$P_{D2} = 375 \text{ mJ/cm}^2$$

$$P_{D3} = 62.5 \text{ mJ/cm}^2$$

What we know:

- Lamp intensity I : 5000 mW/cm^2
- Required exposure dose: e.g. 500 mJ/cm^2
- Beam width:
 - Δx_{11} : 40 mm
 - Δx_{21} : 30 mm
 - Δx_{31} : 5 mm

How fast we need to scan so point P_{D1} receives 500 mJ/cm^2

$$\dot{x}(t) = \frac{\Delta x_{11}}{P_{D1}} \cdot I = 400 \text{ mm/s}$$

What dosage receives P_{D2} and P_{D3} when scanning at 400 mm/s during first scan

$$P_{D2} = \frac{\Delta x_{21}}{\dot{x}(t)} \cdot I = 375 \text{ mJ/cm}^2$$

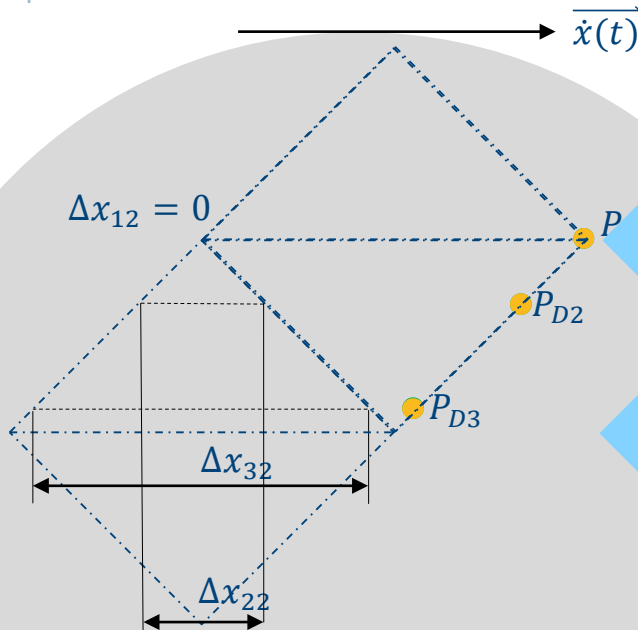
$$P_{D3} = \frac{\Delta x_{31}}{\dot{x}(t)} \cdot I = 62.5 \text{ mJ/cm}^2$$

WHAT IS A FULL-FIELD UV PROJECTION SCANNER?



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+ Second scan path:



What we know:

- Lamp intensity I : 5000 mW/cm^2
- Required exposure dose: e.g. 500 mJ/cm^2

Beam width:

- Δx_{12} : 0 mm
- Δx_{22} : 10 mm
- Δx_{32} : 35 mm

Scan speed: 400 mm/s

What dosage receives P_{D1} , P_{D2} and P_{D3} when scanning at 400 mm/s during second scan:

Dosage Received during first scan:

$$\begin{aligned} P_{D1} &= 500 \text{ mJ/cm}^2 \\ P_{D2} &= 375 \text{ mJ/cm}^2 \\ P_{D3} &= 62.5 \text{ mJ/cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Dosage Received during second scan:

$$\begin{aligned} P_{D1} &= 0 \text{ mJ/cm}^2 \\ P_{D2} &= 125 \text{ mJ/cm}^2 \\ P_{D3} &= 437.5 \text{ mJ/cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$P_{D1} = \frac{\Delta x_{12}}{\dot{x}(t)} \cdot I = 0 \text{ mJ/cm}^2$$

$$P_{D2} = \frac{\Delta x_{22}}{\dot{x}(t)} \cdot I = 125 \text{ mJ/cm}^2$$

$$P_{D3} = \frac{\Delta x_{32}}{\dot{x}(t)} \cdot I = 437.5 \text{ mJ/cm}^2$$

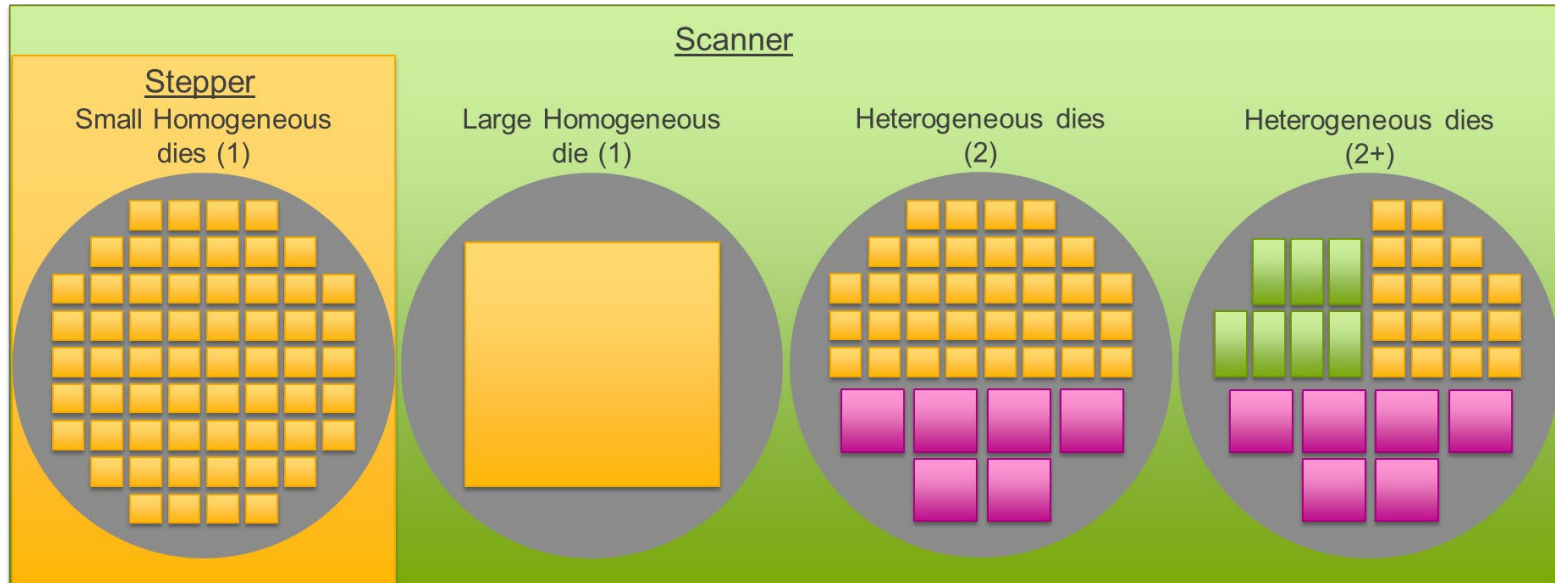
Total received dosage during two paths:

$$P_{D1} = P_{D2} = P_{D3} = 500 \text{ mJ/cm}^2$$

WHAT IS A FULL-FIELD UV PROJECTION SCANNER?

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- + Similar full-field benefits as Mask Aligner with 1x projection performance
 - *Full field exposure of 1:1 mask enables non-repeating patterns*
 - *This becomes important with the increasing introduction of heterogeneous integration!*



OUTLINE

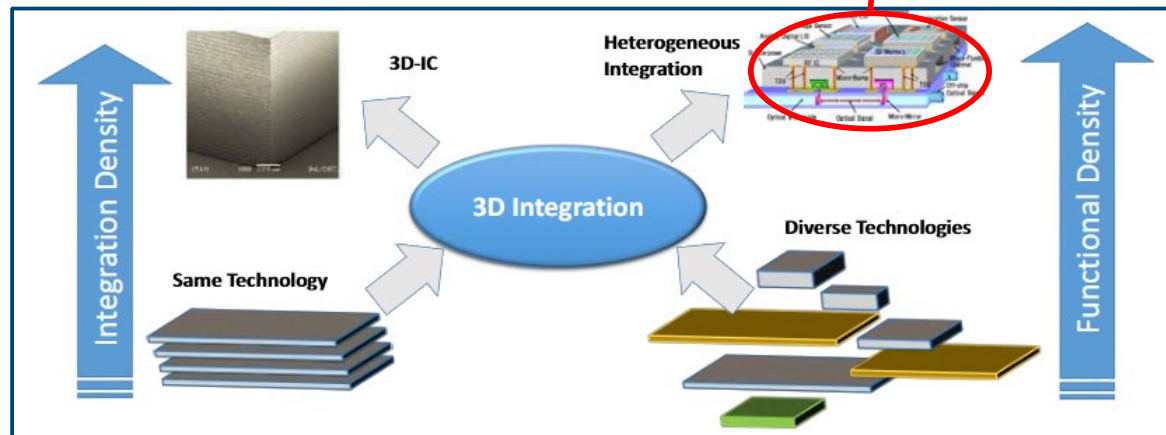
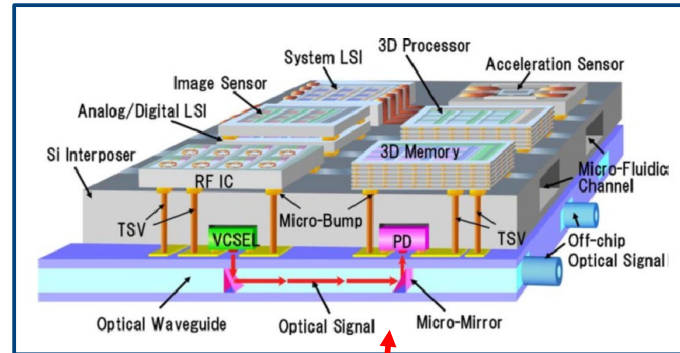
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CHALLENGES FOR HETEROGENEOUS INTEGRATION

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Larger Die and Higher
Packaging Complexity driven
by **Heterogeneous
Integration – More-than-
Moore – Fan-Out WLP**



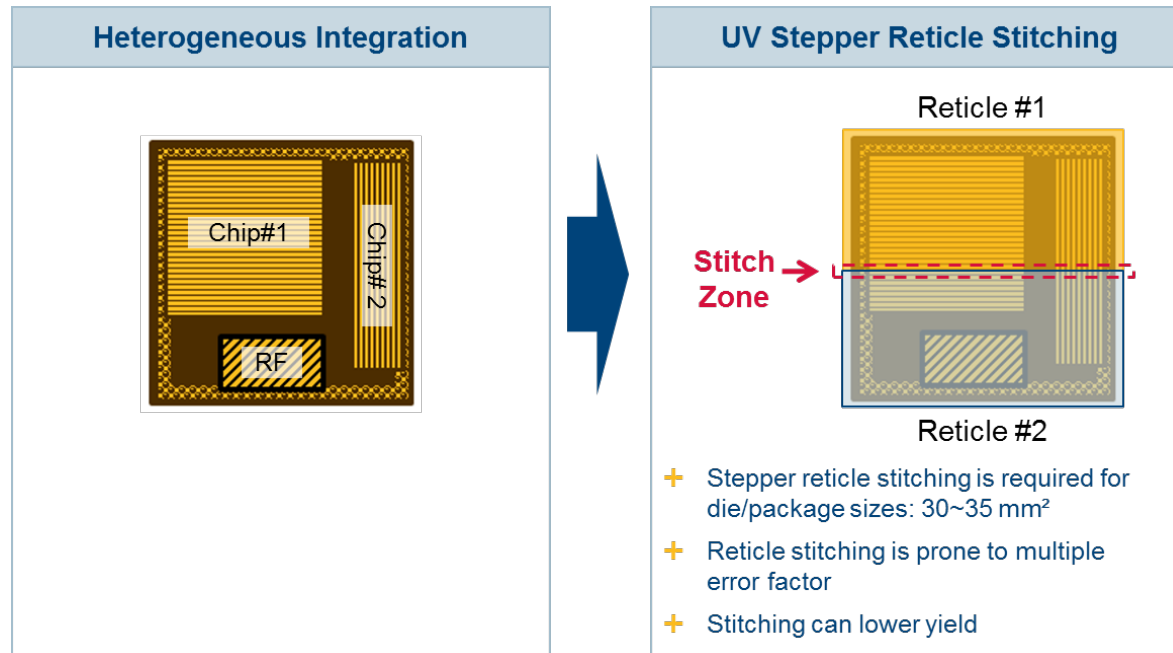
Dr. Burhan Bayraktaroglu, Heterogeneous Integration Technology, May 19, 2017

INDUSTRY LITHO LIMITATIONS

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- + Existing 1X Projection Litho Tools were not designed to pattern Larger Heterogeneous Integration packages:

- Users are forced to perform Reticle Stitching with the limited size imaging fields available



1X PROJECTION STEPPER – MORE YIELD LOSS POTENTIAL

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- + RETICLE STITCHING :
 - So many ERROR Combinations

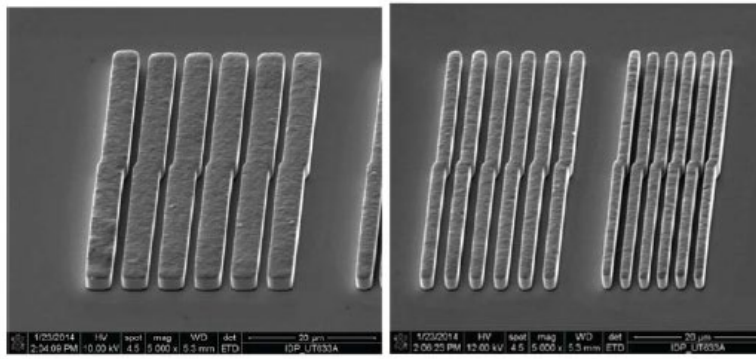


1X PROJECTION STEPPER – STITCHING DEFECTS

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+ RETICLE STITCHING :

- Too many extra chances for Shorts, Opens and Pattern Irregularities



(a) Pitch = 6 μm

(b) Pitch = 4 μm and 3 μm

Figure 11. Electroplated metal lines at stitch with (a) 4 μm line and 2 μm space and (b) 4 μm and 3 μm pitches equal line and space pitches. Both cases have a lateral offset of 0.25 μm .

“Taken to the extreme, a large overlap can create an electrical short and a large gap can create an electrical open.”

- W. Flack et al., Ultratech, Inc.

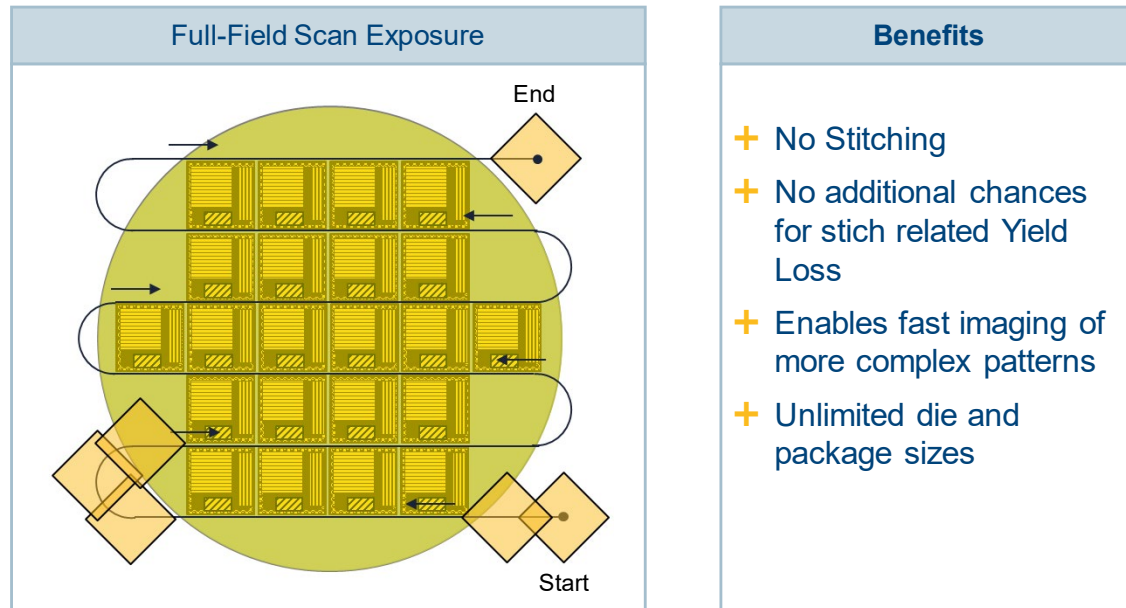
Flack, W. et al. (2014), Large Area Interposer Lithography (pg.4). Ultratech Inc., retrieved from Google March 2019.

ELIMINATE STITCHING

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+ Full-Field Projection Scanner Technology:

- Eliminates the need to stitch
- Enables more complex and advanced die and package designs



HETEROGENEOUS INTEGRATION & LARGE DIE SOLUTION

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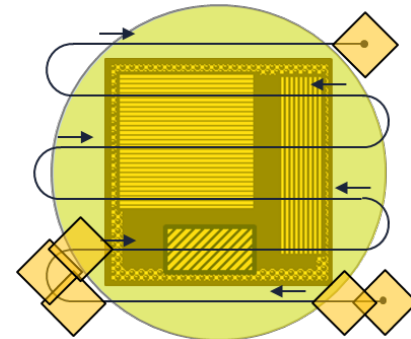
Limitless design and patterning capabilities

- Allows Dies of any size and patterning of Non-repeated Features (i.e. edge ring)
- Throughput is not die size or wafer layout dependent

No edge exposure
No edge protection



GO LIMITLESS!



- + No Die Size Limits
- + New Design Possibilities – No Stitching
- + No Edge WEE & WEP Fussing

OUTLINE

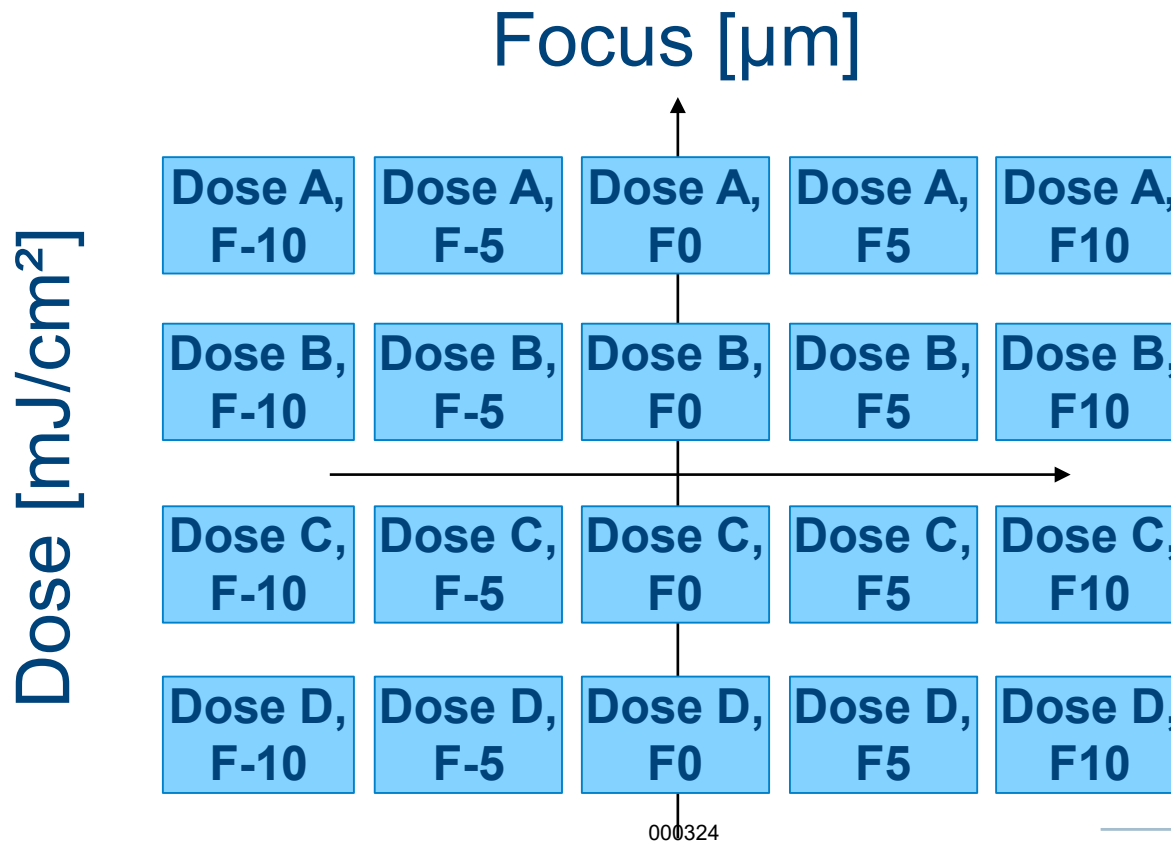
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UV PROJECTION SCANNER CAPABILITIES

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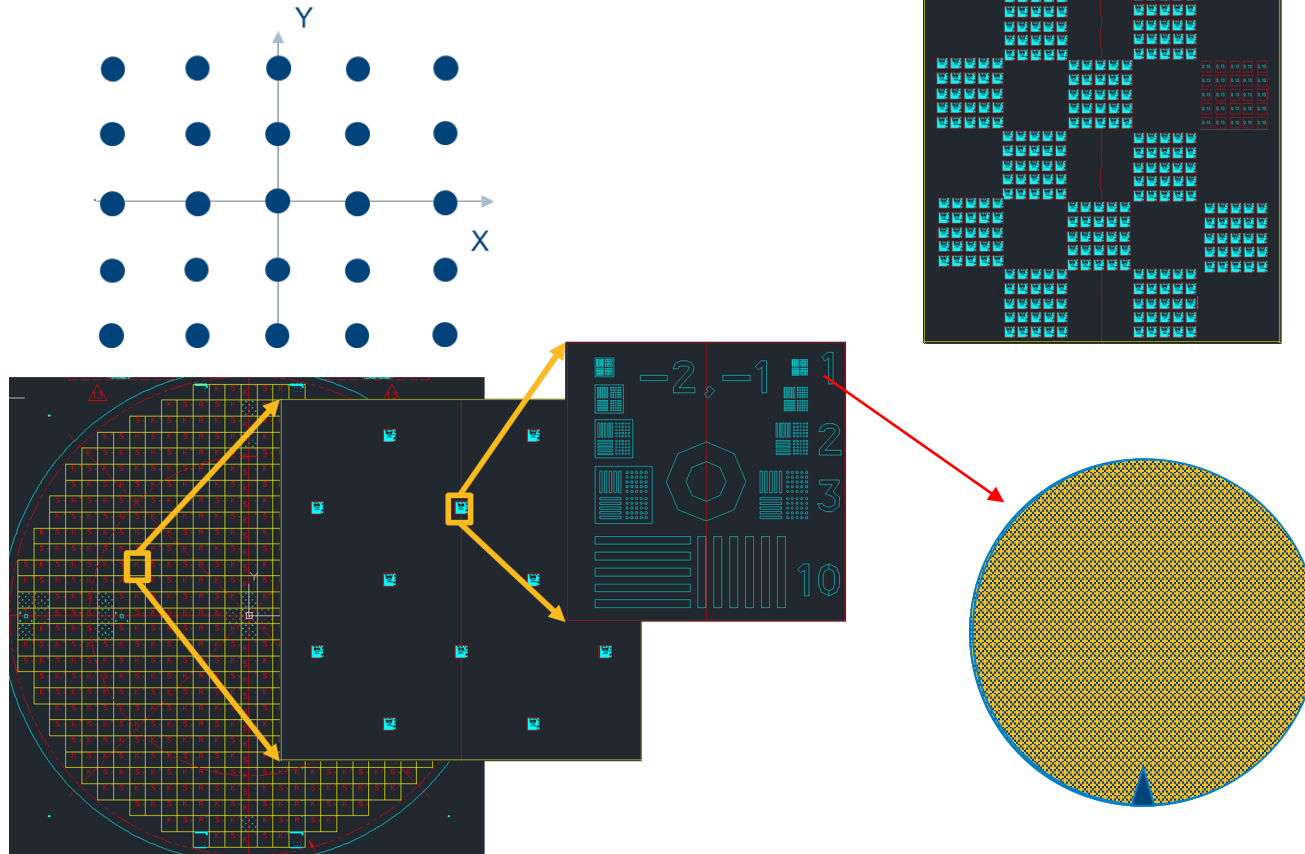
- Focus Exposure Matrix (FEM) as useful evaluation tool to determine full process window and stability of new processes
- Principal can be adopted in an evaluation matrix to check not only dose and focus but also wavelength, and apertures (σ)



UV PROJECTION SCANNER CAPABILITIES

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Micropos Position travel range up to $\pm 2.5\text{mm}$ in x and y



UV PROJECTION SCANNER CAPABILITIES

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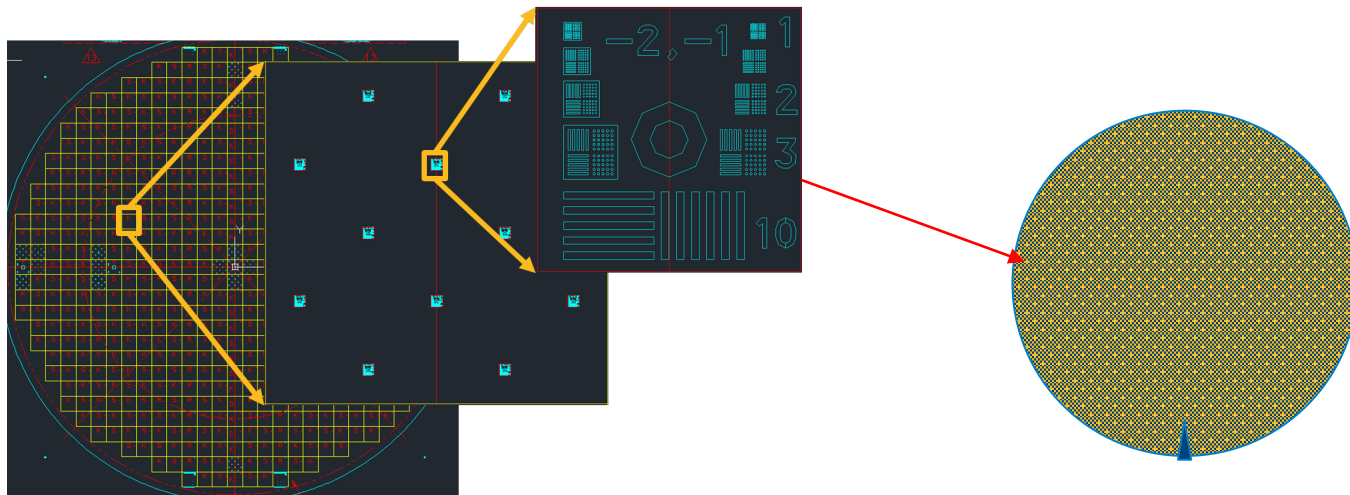
Multiple matrices across the wafer

Depending on feature size up to 50 x 50 matrix are possible

(for 2/2 μ m L/S) -> THESE ARE **2500 conditions** in one matrix

For 10/10 μ m L/S still 900 conditions possible

Over 10000 of the matrices can be distributed across ONE wafer



- 

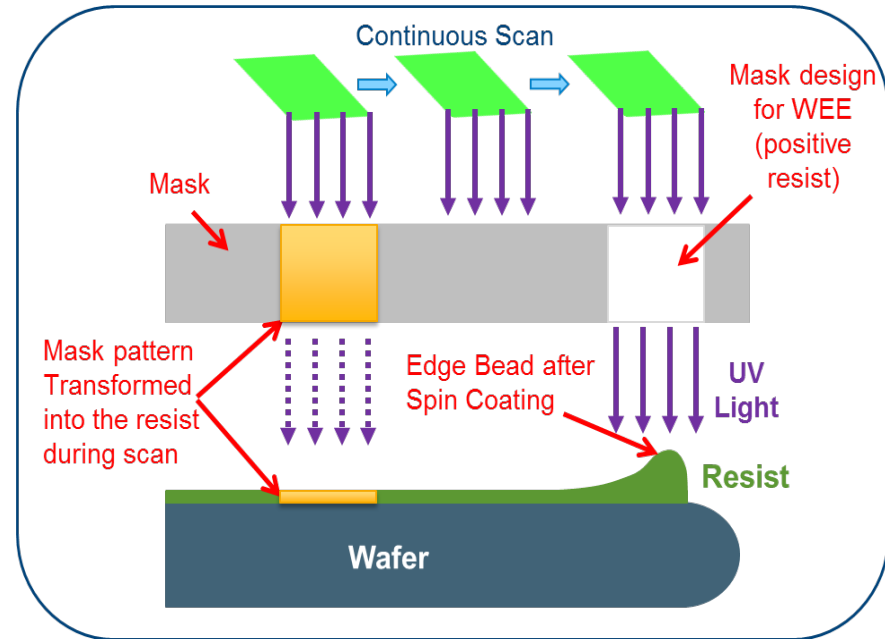
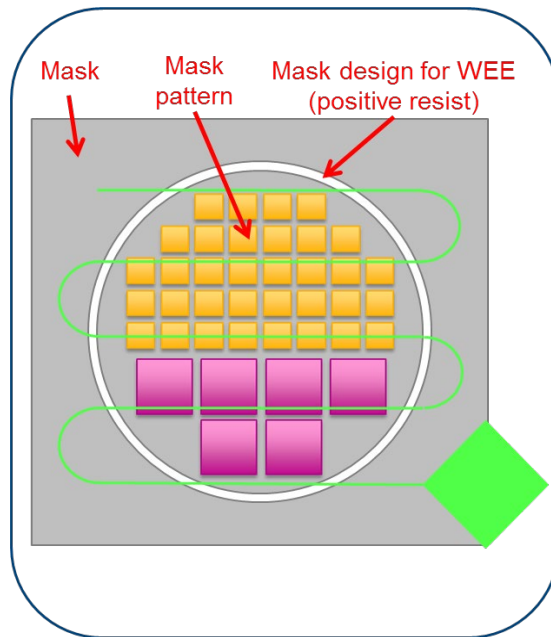


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UV PROJECTION SCANNER CAPABILITIES

WEE – Wafer Edge Exposure

- + Over-scan and intelligent mask design results in WEE during processing
- + Case 1: Exposure energy is high enough to expose and eliminate edge bead fully
- + Case 2: Pre-exposure of edge reduces process time of Wafer Edge Exposure Unit (WEEU)

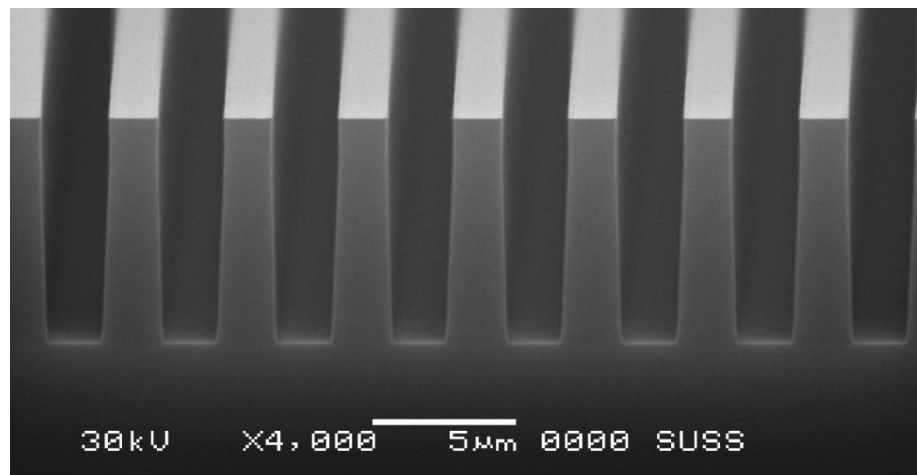


RESOLUTION FOR HETEROGENEOUS INTEGRATION

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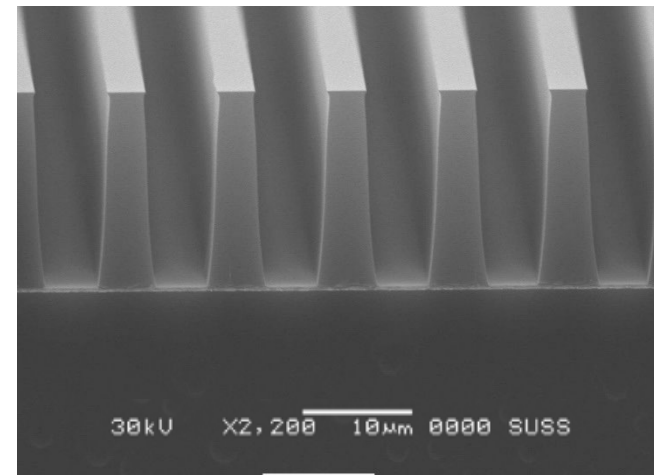
TOK PW-1000T

- + Film Thickness 7.0µm
- + 2/2µm line and space
- + Side Wall angle (SWA) > 87°



AZ4620

- + Film Thickness 15.0µm
- + 5/5µm line and space
- + Side Wall angle (SWA) > 87°

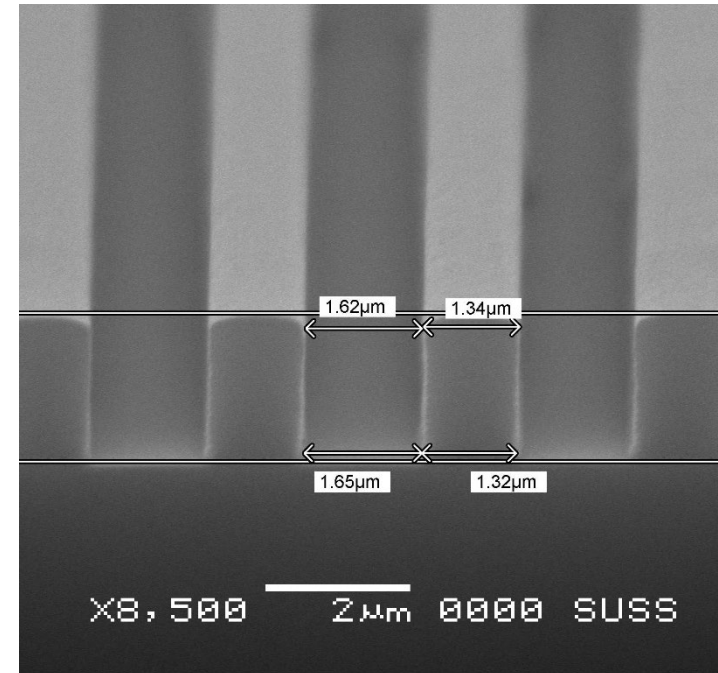
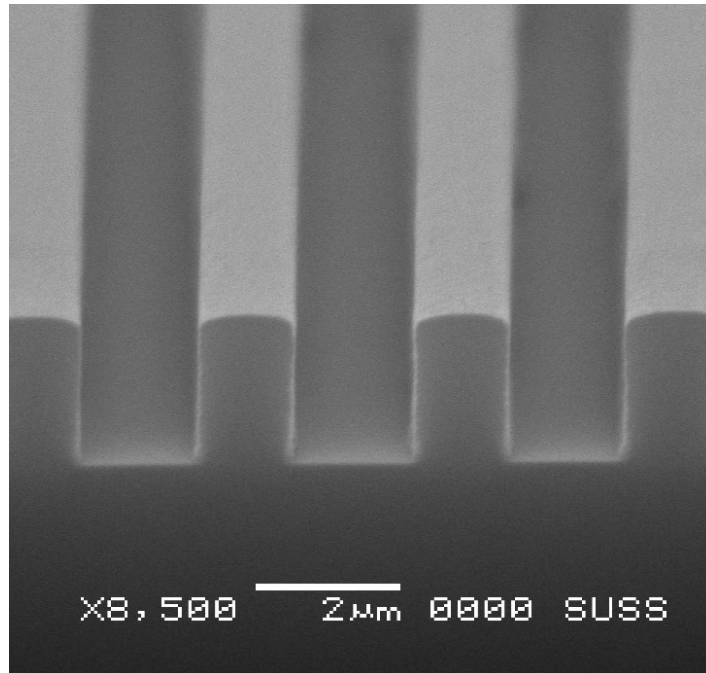


RESOLUTION FOR HETEROGENEOUS INTEGRATION

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Sumitomo's PXi-105J12US

- + Film Thickness: $2\mu\text{m}$
- + CD Size: $1.5/1.5\mu\text{m}$ L/S
- + Side Wall Angle: $>89^\circ$



PROCESS WINDOW FOR HETEROGENEOUS INTEGRATION

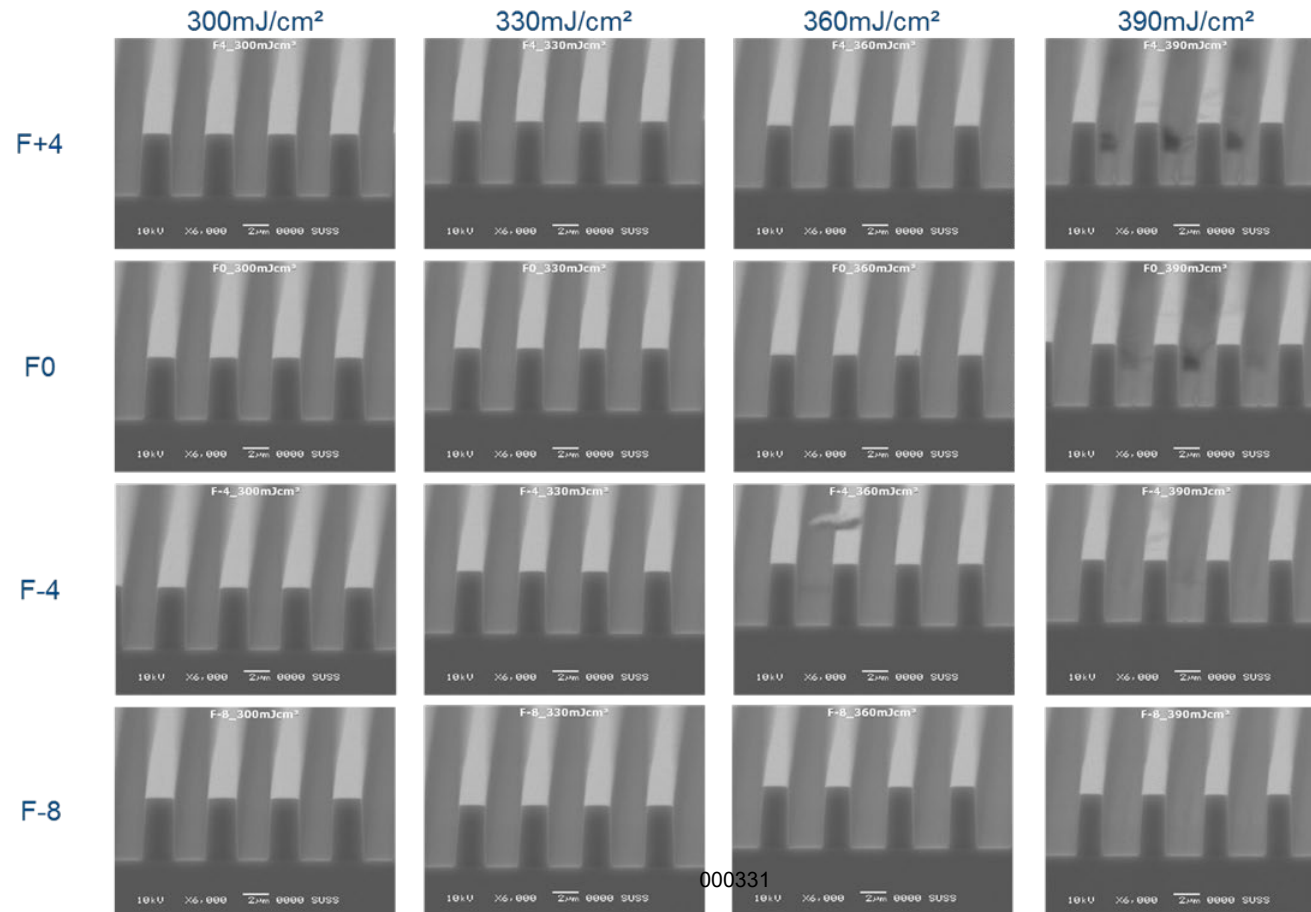
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Sumitomo's PXi-105J12US

- + Film Thickness: 5 μ m
- + CD Size: 2/2 μ m L/S

Process Window:

- + DOF > 12 μ m
- + Dose Latitude > 90mJ/cm²
- + Side Wall Angle > 88°



HIGH ASPECT RATIO FOR HETEROGENEOUS INTEGRATION

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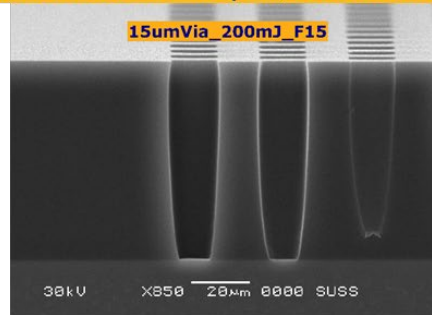
TOK's CR- 4000

+ FT 70 μ m, 15 μ m Via

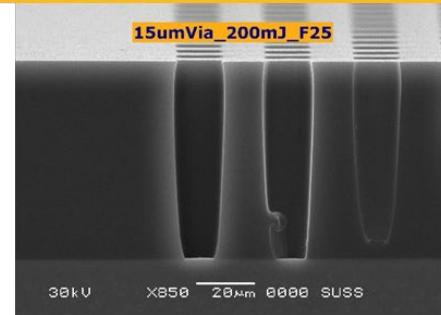
15 μ m Via, Depth of Focus > 20 μ m, Dose Latitude > 80mJ/cm²

No Image

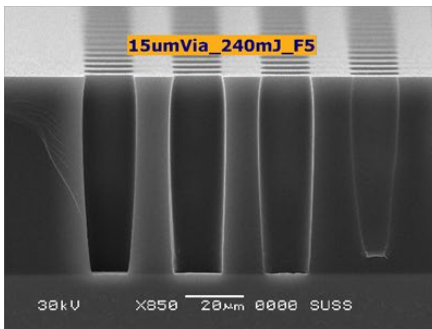
15umVia_200mJ_F15



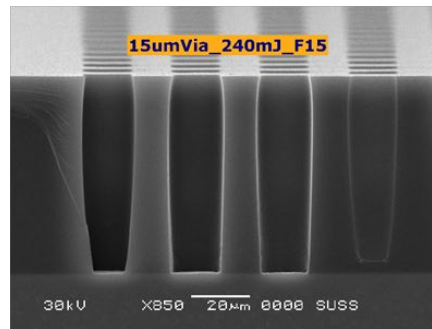
15umVia_200mJ_F25



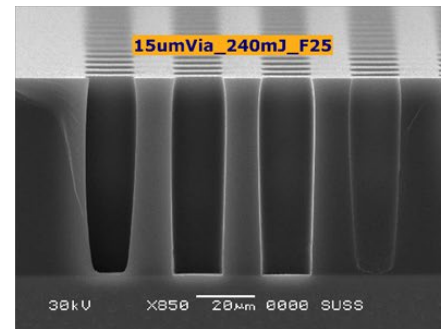
15umVia_240mJ_F5



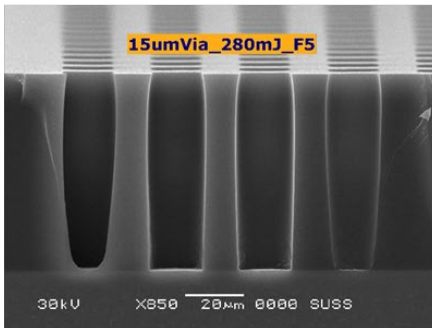
15umVia_240mJ_F15



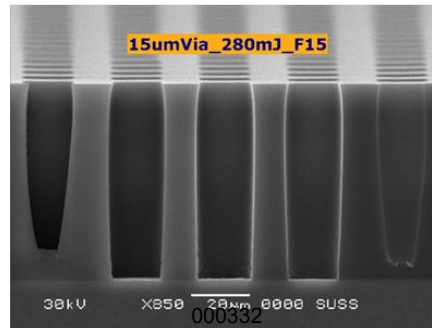
15umVia_240mJ_F25



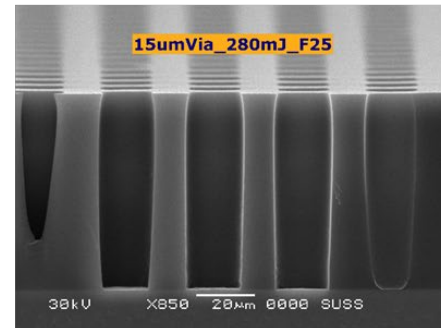
15umVia_280mJ_F5



15umVia_280mJ_F15



15umVia_280mJ_F25

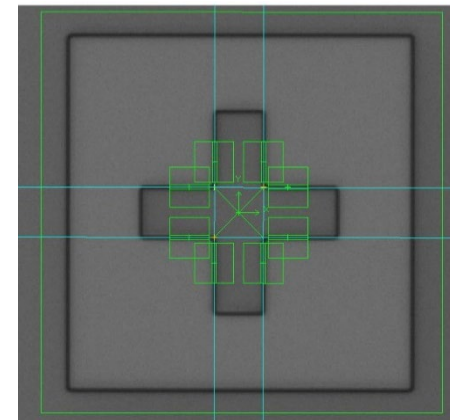
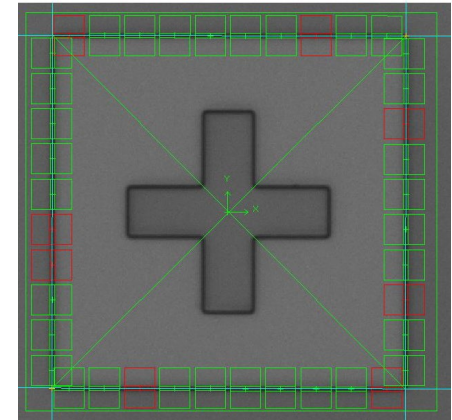
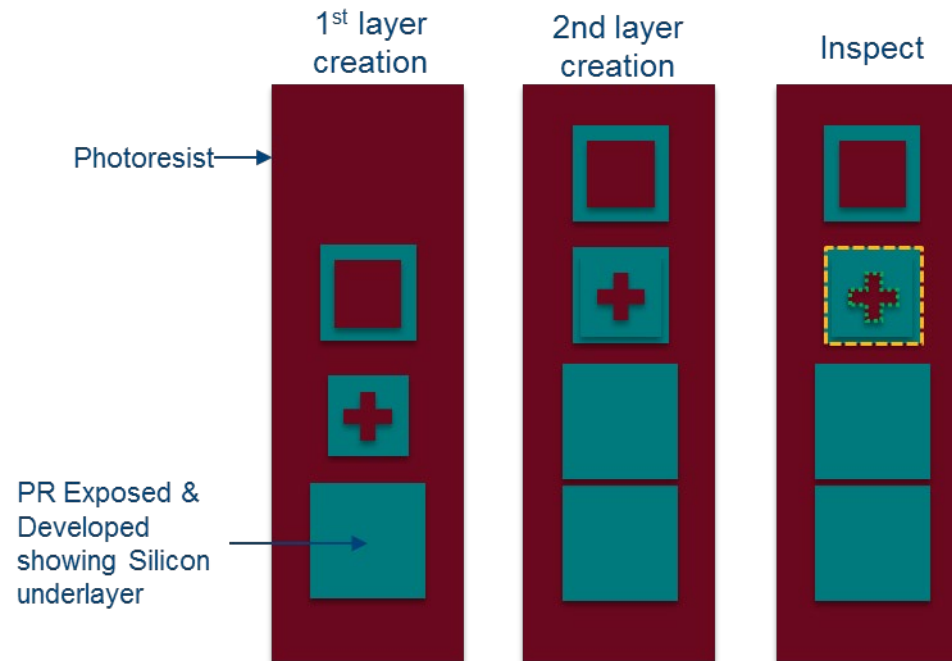


HIGH ACCURACY OVERLAY

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Exposed at best condition, then stepped in Y, aligned and exposed again on top of existing patterns

- The feature is at every 20mm interval in X or Y.
- Separate testing is done by stepping in X

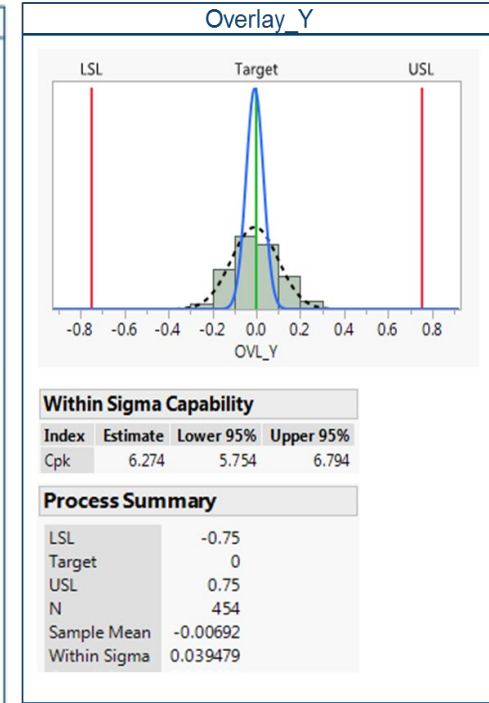
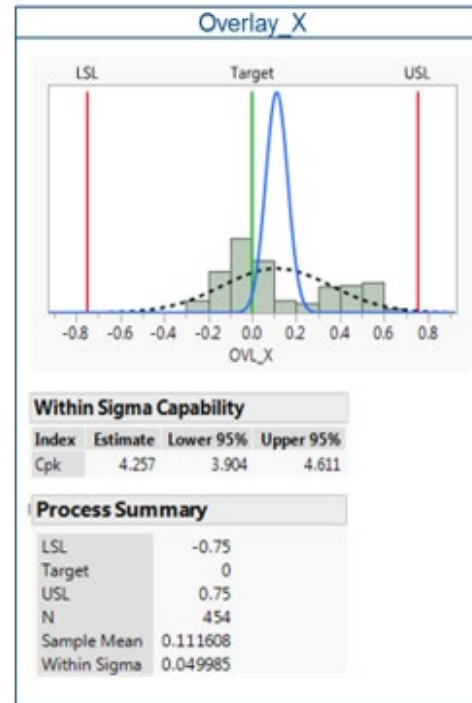
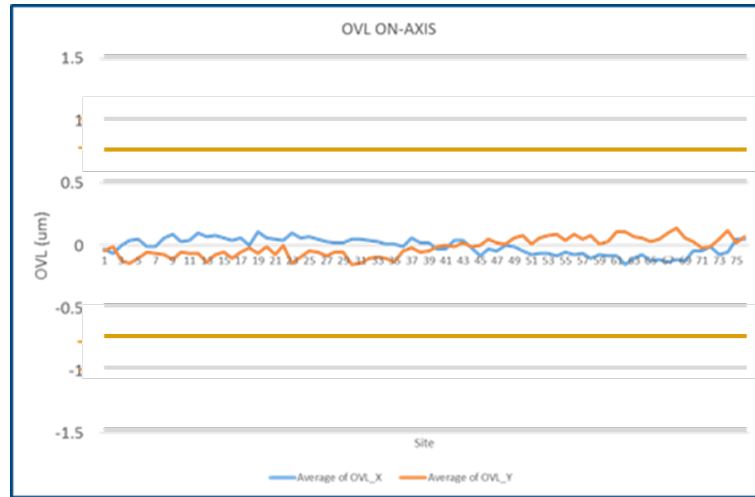


HIGH ACCURACY OVERLAY FOR HETEROGENEOUS INTEGRATION



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- Sample Size: 454 measurements on six different substrates
- Overall $3\sigma \leq 0.75\mu\text{m}$



OUTLINE

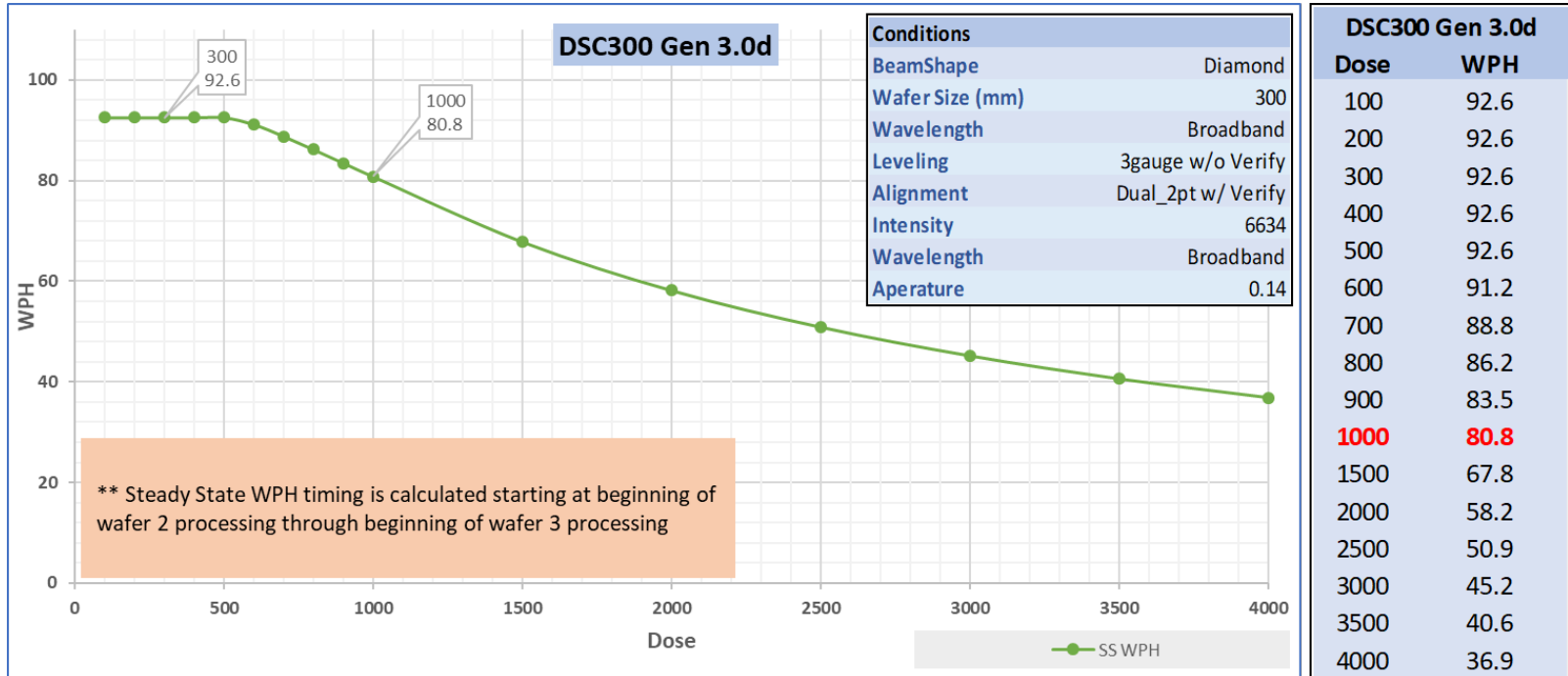
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PROJECTION SCANNER THROUGHPUT FOR 300MM WAFERS



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THROUGHPUT SCANNER VS. 1X STEPPER

Throughput on stepper depends on additional parameters:

- Die size matching of step window (“fill factor”)
- Additional time for edge exposure



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SUMMARY 1X PROJECTION SCANNER

CHALLENGES in Advanced Packaging

• Advanced Packaging:

- Lower cost, increase performance and functionality through advanced packaging
- Drive for multi die packages and systems thereof (SiP)
- Advanced Flip Chip packages, WLP, 3D TSV, hybrid solutions

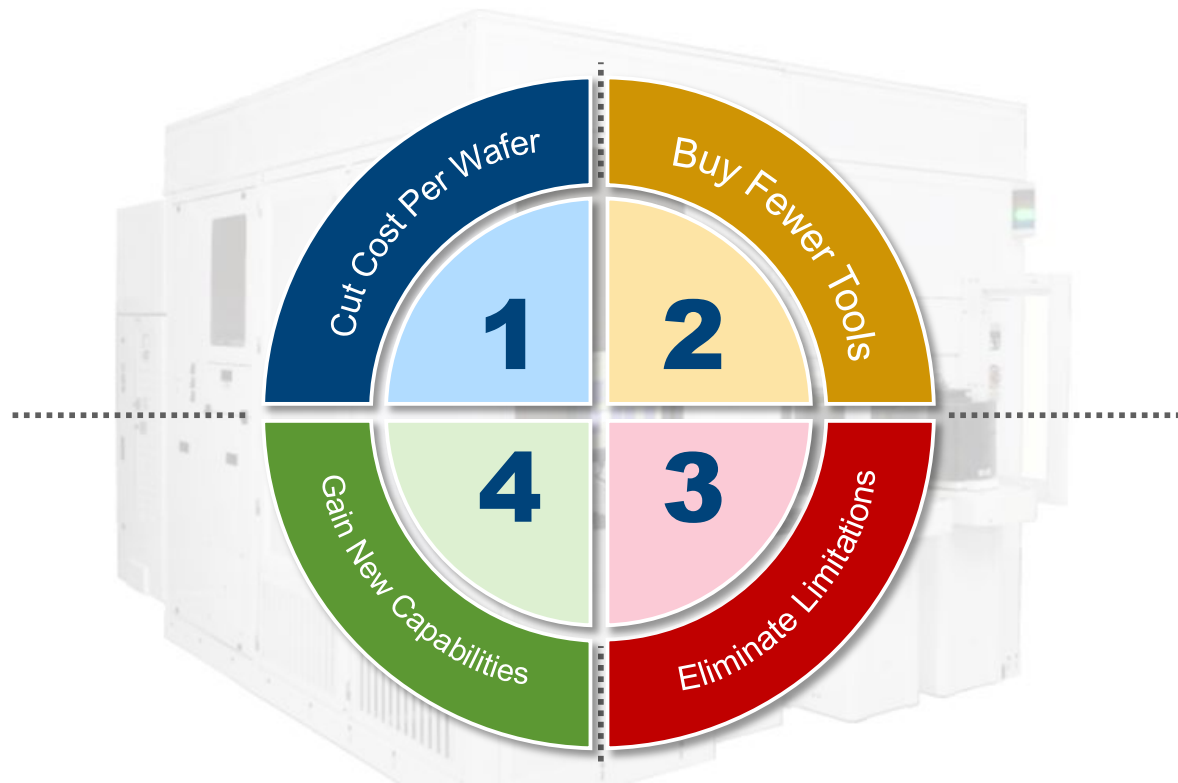
Yole Développement: Lithography technology and trends for « Semiconductor frontier » held by Amandine Pizzagalli on Semicon West 2016

Advanced Packaging Requirements	Translate into AP Litho Tool Requirements	Satisfies New AP Litho Needs
Increased Performance	Higher Throughput	Projection Scanner ✓
Lower Cost	Lower CoO	Projection Scanner ✓
Increased Functionality	Heterogeneous Integration - Packages of any size	Projection Scanner ✓
	Scaling of FOWLP wafers	Projection Scanner ✓

ENABLING HI USING PROJECTION SCANNER SYSTEM

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- + The projection scanner system enables high resolution, depth of focus and overlay accuracy and opens new capabilities like limitless design with no stitching



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Thank you!

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Corona, CA 92880

www.SÜSS.com