Analyses of Diamond Disc Substrate Wear and Diamond Micro-Wear in Copper Chemical Mechanical Planarization Process

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Motivations

There is strong evidence of diamond disc substrate loss and diamond micro-wear during extended copper CMP process.

It is not understood whether substrate loss in copper CMP process is due to chemical effects only or combined chemical and mechanical effects.

Although SEM images can show diamond micro-wear clearly, diamond micro-wear has not been successfully quantified.

Objectives & Approaches

Objectives: investigate diamond disc substrate wear and diamond microwear for three types of diamond discs during copper CMP process.

Approaches:

24-hour static etch test at 25 and 50 °C with Cabot Microelectronics Corporation iCue 600Y75 and Fujimi PL-7103 slurries

- SEM analysis on diamond disc substrate and diamonds
- ICPMS analysis on slurry
- Interferometric analysis on diamond disc substrate and diamonds

24-hour wear test on Araca APD-800 polisher at 25 and 50 °C with Cabot Microelectronics Corporation iCue 600Y75 and Fujimi PL-7103 slurries

- SEM analysis on diamond disc substrate and diamonds
- > Interferometric analysis on individual aggressive diamonds
- Pad wear rate analysis

Static Etch Test Results

SEM Analysis D1 with CMC iCue 600Y75 Slurry at 25 °C



SEM Analysis D1 with CMC iCue 600Y75 Slurry at 50 °C



SEM Analysis D1 with Fujimi PL-7103 Slurry at 25 °C



SEM Analysis D1 with Fujimi PL-7103 Slurry at 50 °C



SEM Analysis D2 with CMC iCue 600Y75 Slurry at 25 °C

Before Static Etch Test

After Static Etch Test



SEM Analysis D2 with CMC iCue 600Y75 Slurry at 50 °C



After Static Etch Test



There was apparent surface corrosion on the diamond disc substrate.

SEM Analysis D2 with Fijimi PL-7103 Slurry at 25 °C

Before Static Etch Test

After Static Etch Test



There was apparent surface corrosion on the diamond disc substrate.

SEM Analysis D2 with Fijimi PL-7103 Slurry at 50 °C



After Static Etch Test



There was apparent surface corrosion on the diamond disc substrate.

SEM Analysis D3 with CMC iCue 600Y75 Slurry at 25 °C



SEM Analysis D3 with CMC iCue 600Y75 Slurry at 50 °C



SEM Analysis D3 with Fujimi PL-7103 Slurry at 25 °C



SEM Analysis D3 with Fujimi PL-7103 Slurry at 50 °C



ICPMS Analysis – Metal Concentration Changes

Temperature	Metal	D1 (mg/L)		D2 (mg/L)		D3 (mg/L)	
		Fujimi PL-7103	CMC iCue 600Y75	Fujimi PL-7103	CMC iCue 600Y75	Fujimi PL-7103	CMC iCue 600Y75
25 ºC	Ni	1.35	1.33	13.26	1.89	0	0
	Fe	0.03	0	0.44	0.22	0	0
	Cr	0.10	0.07	0.40	0.45	0.02	0.06
50 °C	Ni	2.28	4.25	54.81	42.85	0.06	0.05
	Fe	0	0.07	0.62	1.72	0	0.04
	Cr	0.04	0.13	2.35	2.33	0.02	0.10

Activation Energy of Ni Corrosion Fujimi PL-7103 Slurry



Activation Energy of Ni Corrosion CMC iCue 600Y75 Slurry



Interferometric Analysis – 2 x 2 mm² D2 with CMC iCue 600Y75 Slurry at 50 °C



Before Static Etch Test



After Static Etch Test

100

80

60

40

20

-0

-20

-40

Diamond Disc Surface Height PDFs



Change in Diamond Disc Surface Height



The interferometric analysis did not quantify diamond disc substrate wear accurately.

Wear Test Results

Araca APD – 800 Polisher & Tribometer



Experimental Conditions

- Pad

 30-inch IC1000 A6 pad with Suba IV sub-pad

– Slurry

- 2 volume parts of Fujimi PL-7103 slurry + 8 volume parts of DI H₂O + 0.33 volume parts of 30% ultra pure H₂O₂
- 10 volume parts of Cabot Microelectronics Corporation iCue
 600Y75 slurry + 1.1 volume parts of 30% ultra pure H₂O₂
- Flow rate = 250 ml/min

- Pad Conditioning

- Diamond disc rotational rate = 95 RPM
- Diamond disc sweeping rate = 10 times/min
- Platen rotational rate = 42 RPM
- Platen temperature = 25 °C
- Conditioning down force = 10 lb_f
- Conditioning time = 24 hours

No wafer polishing was performed during the wear test.

SEM Analysis – Aggressive Diamonds D1 with CMC iCue 600Y75 Slurry at 25 °C

Before Wear Test







There was micro wear on the cutting edges of aggressive diamonds. There was no appreciable wear on the diamond disc substrate.

SEM Analysis – Inactive Diamond D1 with CMC iCue 600Y75 Slurry at 25 °C



There was no appreciable wear on the inactive diamond and diamond disc substrate.

SEM Analysis – Aggressive Diamonds D1 with CMC iCue 600Y75 Slurry at 50 °C





There was micro wear on the cutting edges of aggressive diamonds. There was no appreciable wear on the diamond disc substrate.

Before Wear Test

After Wear Test

SEM Analysis – Inactive Diamond D1 with CMC iCue 600Y75 Slurry at 50 °C



After Wear Test

There was no appreciable wear on the inactive diamond and diamond disc substrate.

SEM Analysis – Aggressive Diamonds D1 with Fujimi PL-7103 Slurry at 25 °C



There was micro wear on the cutting edges of aggressive diamonds. There was no appreciable wear on the diamond disc substrate.

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SEM Analysis – Aggressive Diamonds D1 with Fujimi PL-7103 Slurry at 50 °C



There was micro wear on the cutting edges of aggressive diamonds. There was no appreciable wear on the diamond disc substrate.

Before Wear Test

> After Wear Test

SEM Analysis – Inactive Diamond D1 with Fujimi PL-7103 Slurry at 50 °C



After Wear Test

There was no appreciable wear on the inactive diamond and diamond disc substrate.

SEM Analysis – Aggressive Diamonds D2 with CMC iCue 600Y75 Slurry at 25 °C

Before Wear Test

After Wear Test



There was micro wear on the cutting edges of aggressive diamonds. Micro cracks formed on the diamond disc substrate.

SEM Analysis – Inactive Diamond D2 with CMC iCue 600Y75 Slurry at 25 °C



After Wear Test

There was no appreciable wear on the inactive diamond. There was appreciable surface corrosion on the diamond disc substrate.

SEM Analysis – Aggressive Diamonds D2 with CMC iCue 600Y75 Slurry at 50 °C



There was micro wear on the cutting edges of aggressive diamonds. There was apparent surface corrosion on the diamond disc substrate.

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SEM Analysis – Inactive Diamond D2 with CMC iCue 600Y75 Slurry at 50 °C



After Wear Test

There was no appreciable wear on the inactive diamond. There was apparent surface corrosion on the diamond disc substrate.

SEM Analysis – Aggressive Diamond D2 with Fujimi PL-7103 Slurry at 25 °C







After Wear Test

There was micro wear on the cutting edges of aggressive diamond. There was apparent surface corrosion on the diamond disc substrate.

SEM Analysis – Aggressive Diamonds D2 with Fujimi PL-7103 Slurry at 50 °C



One aggressive diamond broke from the diamond disc substrate. There was micro wear on the cutting edges of the other aggressive diamond. There was apparent surface corrosion on the diamond disc substrate.

Before Wear Test

> After Wear Test

SEM Analysis – Inactive Diamond D2 with Fujimi PL-7103 Slurry at 50 °C



Test

After Wear Test

There was no appreciable wear on the inactive diamond. There was apparent surface corrosion on the diamond disc substrate.

SEM Analysis – Aggressive Diamonds D3 with CMC iCue 600Y75 Slurry at 25 °C

Before Wear Test After Wear Test

There was micro wear on the cutting edges of aggressive diamonds. There was no appreciable wear on the diamond disc substrate.

SEM Analysis – Inactive Diamond D3 with CMC iCue 600Y75 Slurry at 25 °C



After Wear Test

There was no appreciable wear on the inactive diamond and diamond disc substrate.

SEM Analysis – Aggressive Diamonds D3 with CMC iCue 600Y75 Slurry at 50 °C



There was micro wear on the cutting edges of aggressive diamonds. There was no appreciable wear on the diamond disc substrate.

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SEM Analysis – Inactive Diamond D3 with CMC iCue 600Y75 Slurry at 50 °C



After Wear Test

There was no appreciable wear on the inactive diamond and diamond disc substrate.

SEM Analysis – Aggressive Diamonds D3 with Fujimi PL-7103 Slurry at 25 °C



There was micro wear on the cutting edges of aggressive diamonds. There was no appreciable wear on the diamond disc substrate.

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SEM Analysis – Aggressive Diamond D3 with Fujimi PL-7103 Slurry at 50 °C



After Wear Test

There was micro wear on the cutting edges of aggressive diamond. There was no appreciable wear on the diamond disc substrate.

SEM Analysis – Inactive Diamond D3 with Fujimi PL-7103 Slurry at 50 °C



After Wear Test

There was no appreciable wear on the inactive diamond and diamond disc substrate.

Interferometric Analysis – Aggressive Diamond D1 with CMC iCue 600Y75 Slurry at 25 °C





Before Wear Test

After Wear Test

SEM vs. Inteferometer vs. Confocal Microscope



SEM Image



Interferometric Image



Confocal Microscopic Image

Average Pad Cut Rate

Temperature	D1 (µm/hour)		D2 (µm	/hour)	D3 (µm/hour)	
	Fujimi PL-7103	CMC iCue 600Y75	Fujimi PL-7103	CMC iCue 600Y75	Fujimi PL-7103	CMC iCue 600Y75
25 ⁰C	14.33	3.03	7.87	2.32	6.05	0.93
50 °C	10.84	2.05	11.09	2.90	4.98	0.88

Summary

Static Etch Tests – SEM Analysis

		D	D1		D2		03	
		Fujimi PL-7103	CMC iCue 600Y75	Fujimi PL-7103	CMC iCue 600Y75	Fujimi PL-7103	CMC iCue 600Y75	
25 ºC	Diamond	No appreciable wear						
	Diamond Disc Substrate	No apprec	iable wear	Apparent surface corrosion	No appreciable wear	No appreciable wear		
50 ºC	Diamond	No appreciable wear						
	Diamond Disc Substrate	No apprec	iable wear	Apparent surface corrosion		No appreciable wear		

<u>Static Etch Tests – ICPMS and</u> <u>Interferometric Analysis</u>

With Fujimi PL-7103 slurry, ICPMS analysis indicated that the Ni concentration in the slurry increased appreciably at 25 and 50 °C for Disc D1; the Ni concentration in the slurry increased significantly at 25 °C and increased dramatically at 50 °C for Disc D2.

With CMC iCue 600Y75 slurry, ICPMS analysis indicated that the Ni concentration in the slurry increased appreciably at 25 and 50 °C for Disc D1; the Ni concentration in the slurry increased appreciably at 25 °C and increased dramatically at 50 °C for Disc D2, resulting in an extremely high activation energy for Ni corrosion.

ICPMS analysis indicated that for both Fujimi PL-7103 and CMC iCue 600Y75 slurries, there was barely any increase in the Ni concentration in the slurry at 25 and 50 °C for Disc D3.

White light interferometer did not provide as detailed and accurate diamond disc images as SEM. As a result, the interferometric analysis did not quantify diamond disc substrate wear accurately.

<u>Wear Tests – SEM Analysis</u>

		D1		D2		D3			
		Fujimi PL-7103	CMC iCue 600Y75	Fujimi PL-7103	CMC iCue 600Y75	Fujimi PL-7103	CMC iCue 600Y75		
	Aggressive Diamond	Micro wear on cutting edges							
25 ºC	Inactive Diamond	No appreciable wear							
	Diamond Disc Substrate	No appreciable wear		Apparent surface corrosion		No appreciable wear			
	Aggressive Diamond	Micro wear on cutting edges		Micro wear on cutting edges / broken diamond		Micro wear on cutting edges			
50 ºC	Inactive Diamond	No appreciable wear							
	Diamond Disc Substrate	No appreciable wear		Apparent surface corrosion		No appreciable wear			

<u>Wear Tests – Pad Wear Rate and</u> <u>Interferometric Analysis</u>

The pad wear rate analysis indicated that:

For both Fujimi PL-7103 and CMC iCue 600Y75 slurries at 25 °C, Disc D1 generated the highest pad wear rate while Disc D3 generated the lowest pad wear rate. On the other hand, Disc D2 generated the highest pad wear rate while Disc D3 generated the lowest pad wear rate for both slurries at 50 °C.

For both Fujimi PL-7103 and CMC iCue 600Y75 slurries, the pad wear rate decreased with the increase of the platen temperature for Disc D1 and Disc D3. On the other hand, the pad wear rate increased with the platen temperature for Disc D2 for both slurries.

For all three types of discs, the pad wear rate for Fujmi PL-7103 slurry was significantly higher than CMC iCue 600Y75 slurry, indicating slurry abrasives and abrasive concentration have significant impacts on the pad wear rate.

As the white light interferometer did not capture the cutting edges of individual diamonds and the boundaries between embedded diamonds and disc substrate, the interferometric analysis did not quantify diamond micro-wear accurately.

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