

# Future Development

30~40%

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Table 1.

Type of contamination		Main influences on device characteristics	
Particle contamination		Pattern defects Ion implantation defects Insulating film breakdown defects	
Metallic contamination	Alkali metals	MOS transistor instability Gate oxide film breakdown degradation	
	Heavy metals	Increased PN junction reverse leakage current Gate oxide film breakdown defects Minority carrier lifetime degradation Oxide excitation layer defect generation	
Chemical contamination	Organic contamination	Gate oxide film breakdown defects CVD film variations (incubation) Thermal oxide film thickness variations (accelerated oxidation) Haze occurrence (wafer, lens, mirror, mask, reticle)	
	Inorganic contamination	Dopants (e.g. B, P)	MOS transistor $V_{th}$ shifts Si substrate and high-resistance Poly-Si sheet resistance variations
		Bases (e.g. amines, ammonia)	Degradation of the resolution of the chemically amplified resist
		Acids (e.g. SOx)	Occurrence of particle contamination and haze due to the generation of salts
Natural and chemical oxide films (e.g. moisture, oxygen)		Increased contact resistance Gate oxide film breakdown degradation	

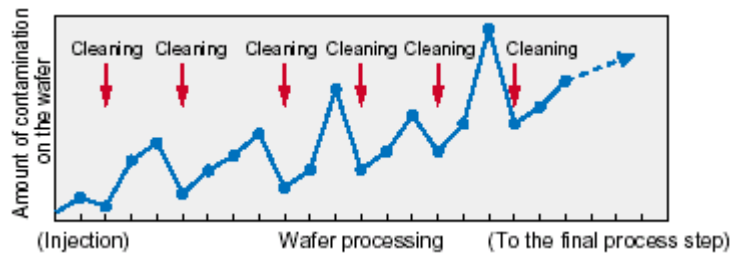


Fig. 1.

1.

가, MEMS

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가,

2 RCA

. 25~50 가 60~80 가  $\text{NH}_4\text{OH} + \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ ,  
 $\text{HCl} + \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ , dilute HF

DI

water 10

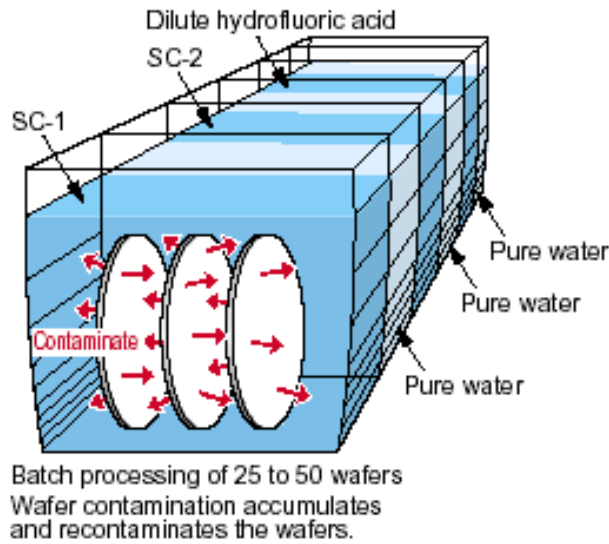


Fig. 2 Multi-Tank immersion RCA cleaning

SCROD(Single-Wafer

Spin Cleaning with Repetitive Use of Ozonated Water and Dilute HF)

( 3).

5~10

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. RCA

DI water

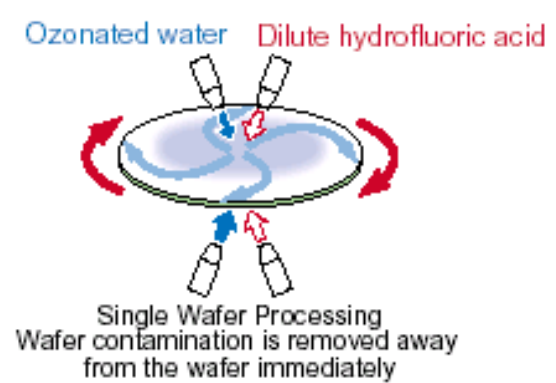


Fig. 3. SCROD

## 2.

### 1) SCF(Super Critical Fluid) cleaning

Wet chemical

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가

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가

가

CO<sub>2</sub>

31 , 7.3MPa

SCF

0

4

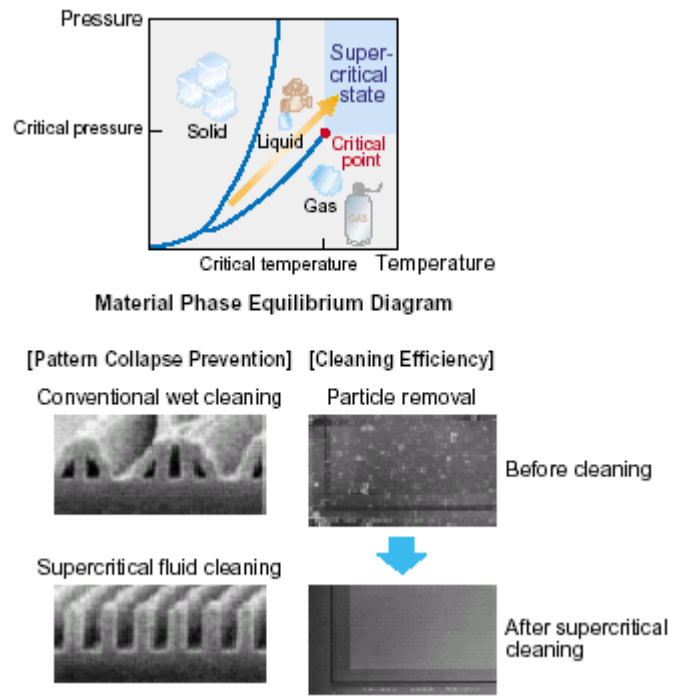


Fig. 4. Supercritical Fluid-based Cleaning

## 2) Cryogenic Aerosol-based Cleaning Technology

CO<sub>2</sub> Ar

가 N<sub>2</sub>

가 5

( )

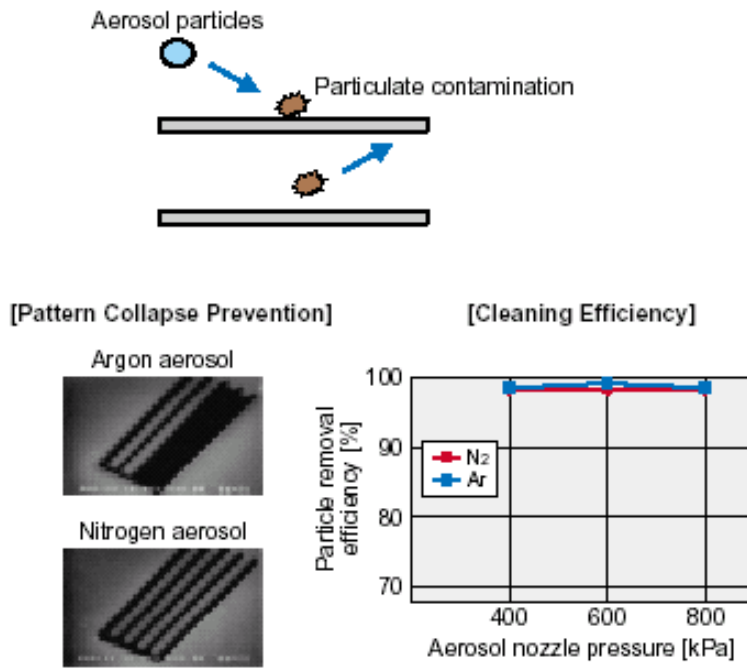


Fig. 5. Aerosol-based cleaning

### 3) Local Area Cleaning Technology

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Laser cleaning

nanoprobe

nanoprobe cleaning

가

laser

nanoprobe

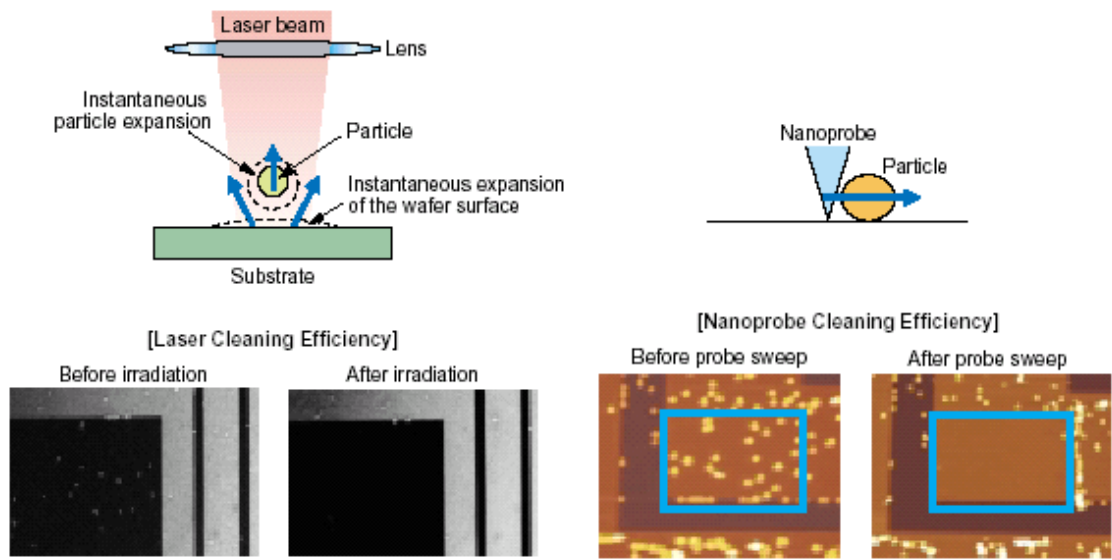
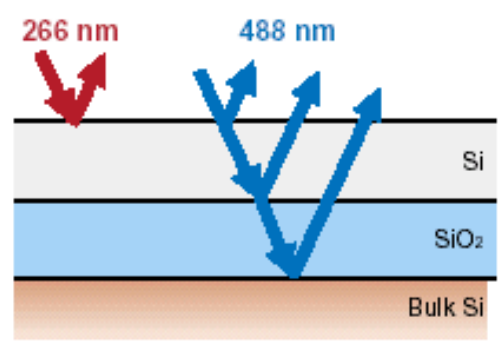


Fig. 6. Laser cleaning & nanoprobe cleaning

3.

가 45nm  
 , 30nm  
 ( )  
 . 488nm 50~60nm  
 가 . 266nm  
 deep - UV 30nm  
 . 488nm  
 SOI Si ,  
 noise 30nm  
 266nm SOI  
 Si ,  
 가 . 7 .



Since 266 nm laser beam does not penetrate into the top silicon layer of the SOI wafer, it is an effective technique for detecting particles.

Fig. 7. 266nm