

# Precision Backside Si Thinning to Land on Thin Films

Morgan L. O'Mahony, Adam Jones, John Mudrick,  
Elijah Madison, Jonatan Sierra Suarez  
Department, 1740  
Sandia National Laboratories/NM

## Problem/Abstract

- Need to remove handle Si (640 $\mu\text{m}$  thick) to land on dielectric (ARC); loss tolerance <5nm
- Final thinning uniformity must be <1 $\mu\text{m}$
- Sensitive to scratches transferred to ARC layer and embedment of slurry particles in the substrate
- Process requirements strain tool capabilities
- Excellent tool qualification and repeatability required

## Procedure

### Experiment 1: Films

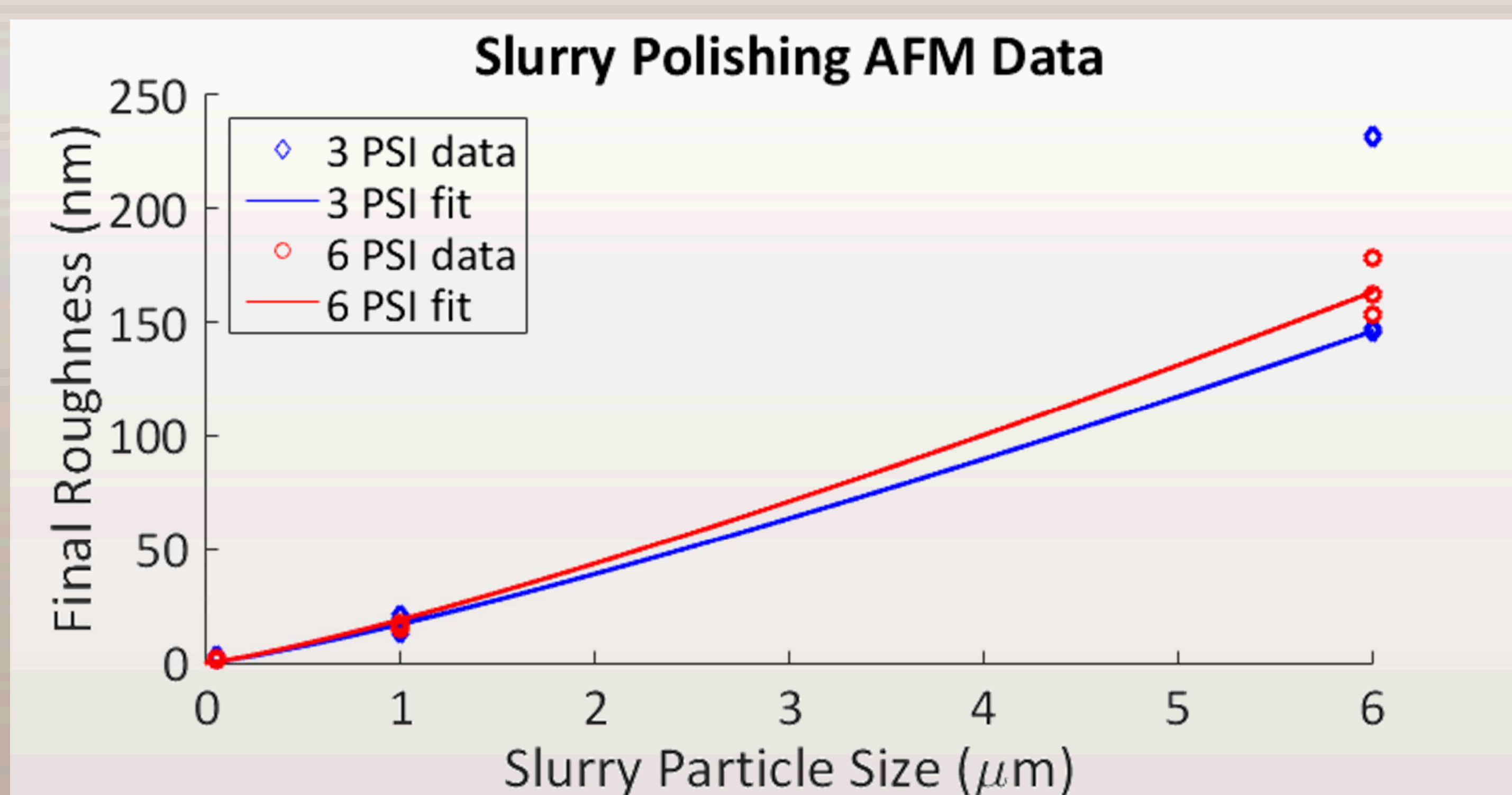
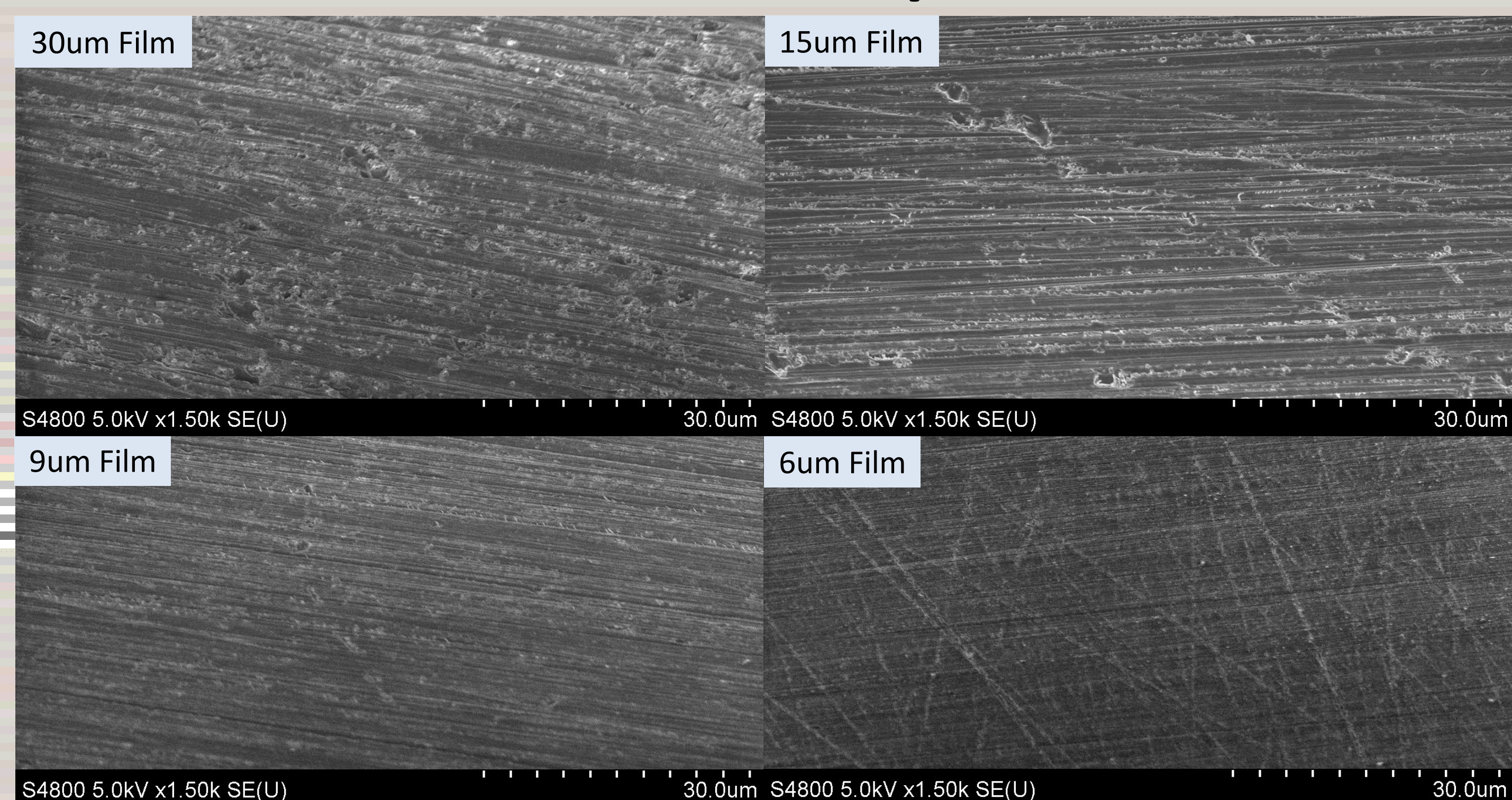
- Vary pressure (PSI) during thinning steps
- Measure removal rate, surface roughness, and corner rounding

### Experiment 2: Slurry

- Run samples on slurries for a known time
- AFM resulting roughness



## BKM Development

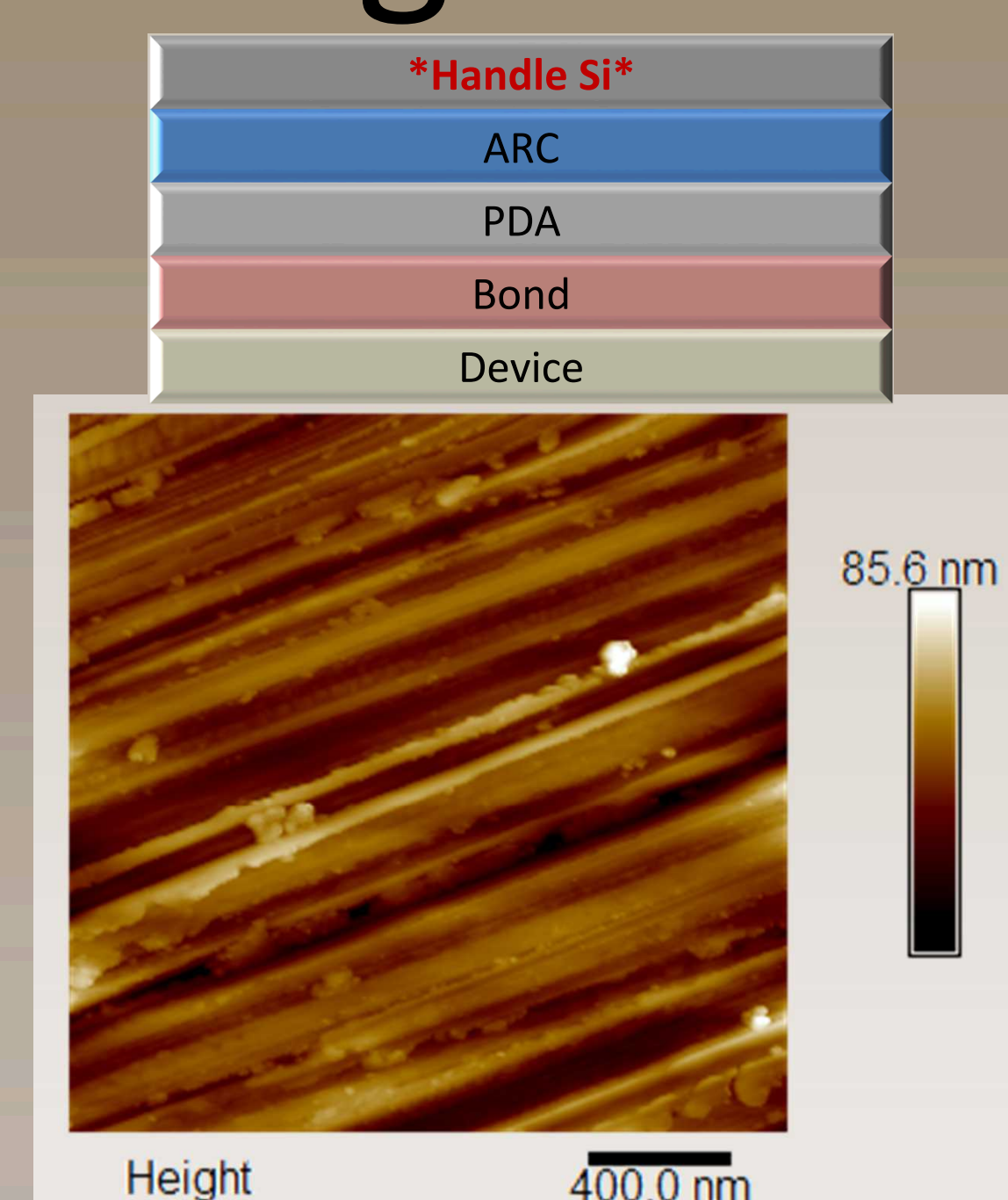


Tilt SEM of Si surface after 6PSI grind with various films (top) and surface roughness data after polish with several slurry sizes (bottom)

## Future Work

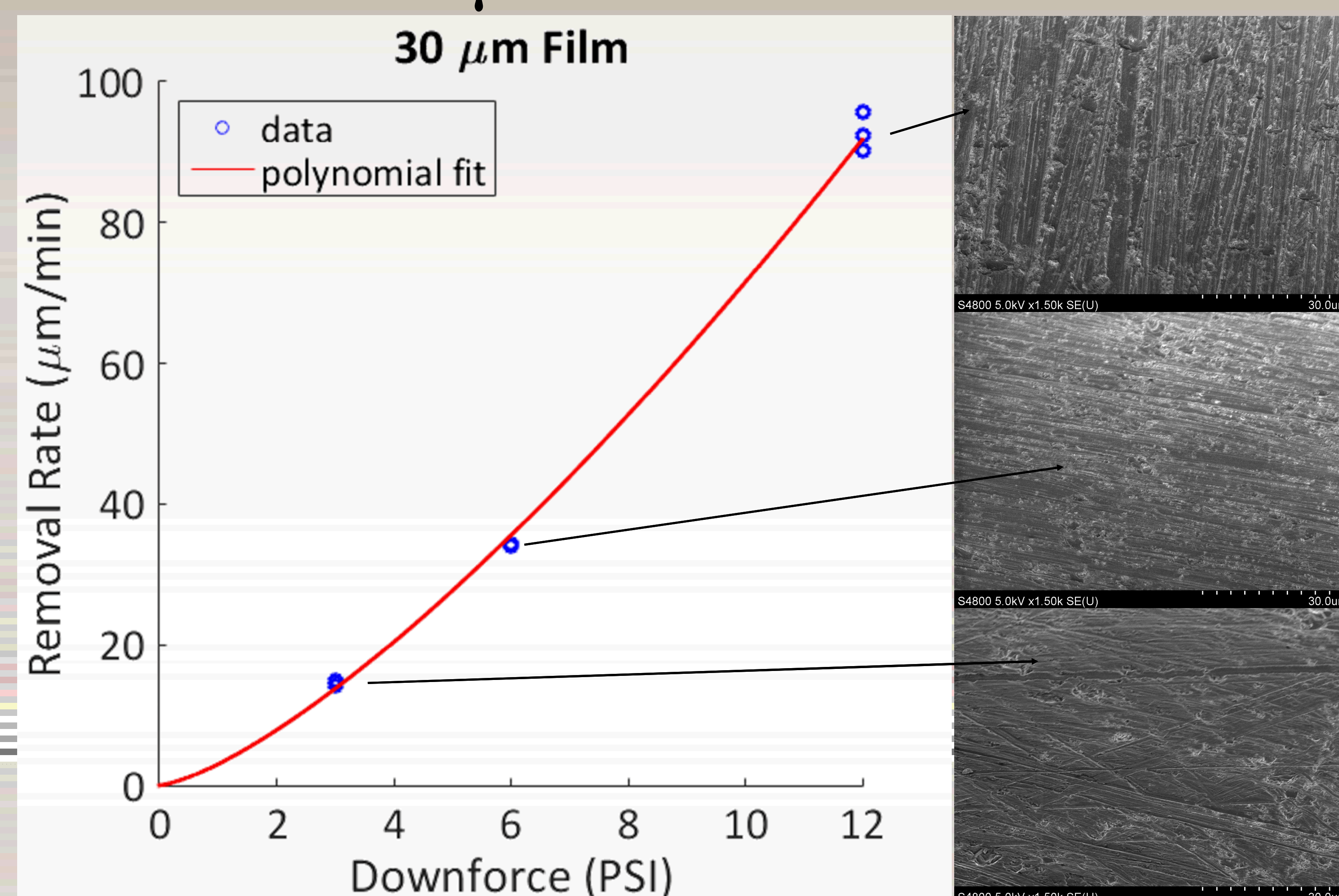
- Tailor lubricant viscosity for best surface finish
- Adjust other variables to tighten control limits
- Develop a superior die-level, post-polish clean
- Land on an ARC layer instead of final chemical thinning
- Adjust process for non-Si substrates
- Experiment with selective slurries

## Background

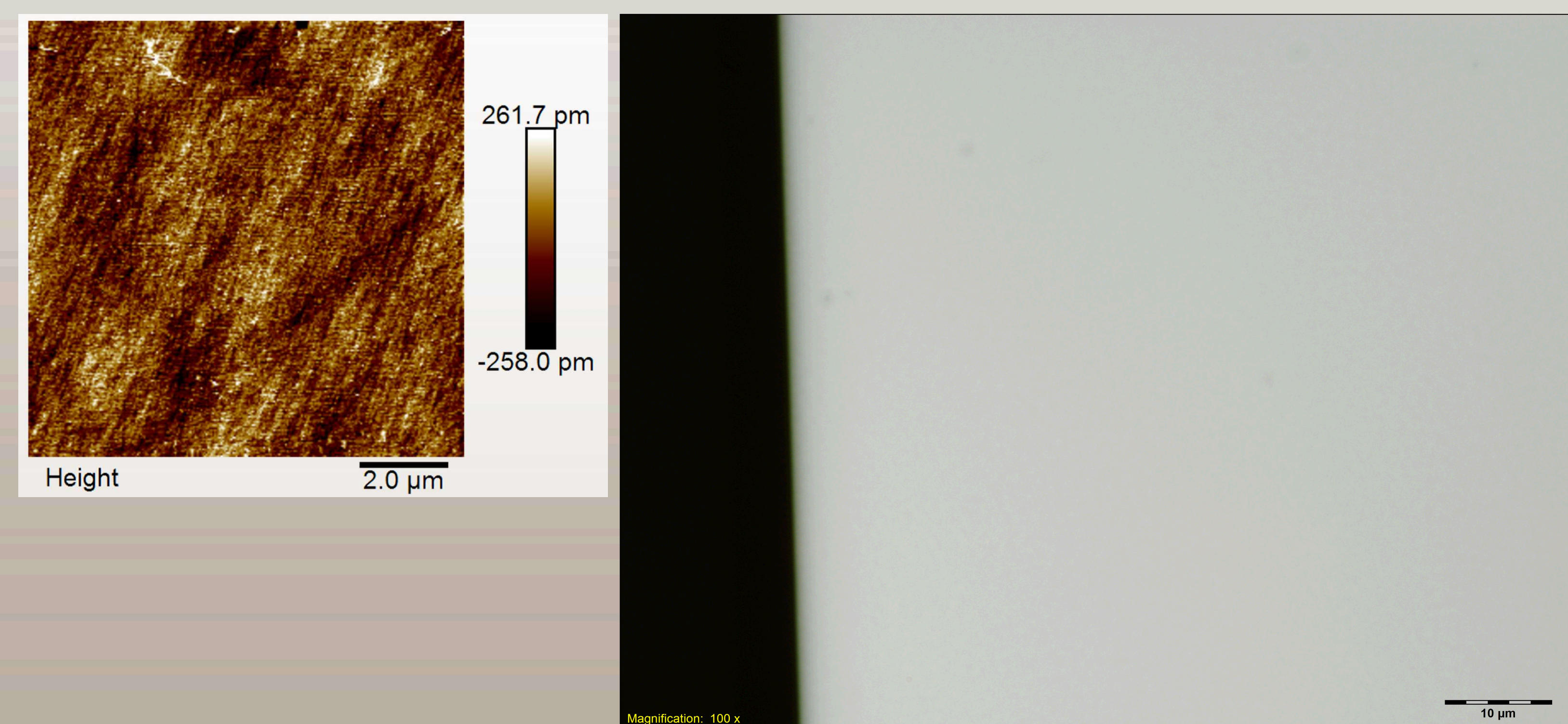


Surface roughness data (left) and optical image (right) of a part polished with initial process. Large white particles are embedded diamond.

## 30 $\mu\text{m}$ Film Results



## Summary



Surface roughness data (AFM) of a part polished with developed BKM (left) and an optical image of the polished surface (right)

- 6PSI has the best results in RR variance
- Final polish 170x improvement in surface roughness
- No scratch transfer to ARC or particles embedded
- Qualify based on rate and roughness
- Upper and lower control limits defined
- Surface uniformity is now well within margin of error