

# Semiconductor production

Analytical methods for critical QC parameters

PEOPLE YOU CAN TRUST



The production of semiconductors requires high quality standards, as contaminants can cause defective wafers. There are several steps involved in processing the raw material (monocrystalline silicon) into a finished integrated circuit. Each step requires a significant amount of attention to detail to ensure that the quality of the finished product is high.

Monitoring the water purity, acids in etching baths, metals content in plating baths, or ionic impurities is crucial to optimize the semiconductor production. Metrohm provides top-quality analytical instruments, know-how, and first-class, on-site service to enable and support your production of semiconductors.

The table below serves as an overview, of several parameters of interest that can be analyzed by different techniques using Metrohm instrumentation. More detailed information is found in the corresponding linked Metrohm application documents. Missing your application here? Please contact your local Metrohm organization to discuss possible solutions.

| Process step                           | Parameter and Matrix   | Standard  | Analysis technique  | Application document  |
|--|--|-----------|---|-----------------------|
| Wafer testing                          | Wafer and film analysis  |           | Raman spectroscopy  |                       |
| CMP polishing                          | H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> in CMP slurries  |           | Titration, NIR spectroscopy,<br>Process analysis                        | <u>AN-PAN-1054</u>    |
|  | Conductivity of CMP slurries   | SEMI C99  | Conductivity  | <u>AB-102</u>         |
|  | pH value of CMP slurries   | SEMI C101 | pH measurement,<br>Process analysis                                     | <u>AB-188</u>         |
| SC1/SC2<br>(Standard cleaning 1 and 2) | NH <sub>4</sub> OH and H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> in SC1 (APM) baths  |           | Titration, NIR spectroscopy,<br>Raman spectroscopy,<br>Process analysis | AN-PAN-1055           |
|  | HCl, H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> in SC2 baths  |           | Titration, NIR spectroscopy,<br>Process analysis                        | AN-PAN-1055           |
|  | Trace transition metals (Fe, Ni, Cu) in SC2 (D-clean) baths  |           | Ion chromatography  |                       |
| Photolithography                       | Anions, cations, amines in air monitoring control (AMC)  |           | Ion chromatography,<br>Process analysis                                 |                       |
|  | Total alkalinity, total normality in alkaline developer solutions  | SEMI P11  | Titration   |                       |
|  | Water in Photoresist   | SEMI P8   | Karl Fischer titration  |                       |
|  | Trace chloride, sulfate in photoresists developers   |           | Ion chromatography  |                       |
|  | TMAH in photoresists developers  |           | Titration, Raman spectroscopy, Process analysis                         | AN-PAN-1028, AN-T-234 |
|  | Ultratrace anions in tetramethylammonium hydroxide (TMAH)  |           | Ion chromatography,<br>Process analysis                                 | <u>AN-S-250</u>       |
| Etching                                | Anionic traces (F <sup>-</sup> , acetate, formate, Cl <sup>-</sup> , NO $_2$ <sup>-</sup> , Br <sup>-</sup> , NO $_3$ <sup>-</sup> , PO $_4$ <sup>3-</sup> , SO $_4$ <sup>2-</sup> ) in ammonium hydroxide | SEMI C21  | Ion chromatography  | AN-S-365, AN-S-393    |
|  | Assay of ammonium hydroxide  | SEMI C21  | Titration   |                       |
|  | Nitric acid, hydrofluoric acid, hexafluorosilic acid in etching baths  |           | Titration, Process analysis   | AN-H-139              |
|  | Hydrofluoric acid, nitric acid in etching baths (PETCH baths)  | SEMI C34  | Titration, NIR spectroscopy,<br>Process analysis                        | AN-H-138              |
|  | Acetic acid, phosphoric acid, nitric acid in phosphoric etchants   | SEMI C37  | Titration, Process analysis   | AN-H-016, AN-T-234    |
|  | Nitric acid, phosphoric acid, sulfuric acid, hydrofluoric acid in etching solutions  |           | Titration, NIR spectroscopy,<br>Raman spectroscopy,<br>Process analysis | AN-NIR-090, WP-067    |
|  | Sulfuric acid and hydrogen peroxide (H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> ) in photoresist stripping (SPM baths)  |           | Titration, NIR spectroscopy,<br>Process analysis                        |                       |
|  | pH value of etching solution   |           | pH measurement  | AB-188                |

| Process step                      | Parameter and Matrix  | Standard           | Analysis technique  | Application document  |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------|---|---|
| Etching (continued)               | Acetic acid, hydrofluoric acid, nitric acid in etching solutions  | SEMI C34           | Titration, NIR spectroscopy,<br>Raman spectroscopy,<br>Process analysis | AN-NIR-091, WP-067, AN-H-140                                  |
|                                   | Anions (F <sup>-</sup> , acetate, NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> , SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup> , silicate, hexafluorosilicate, PO <sub>4</sub> <sup>3-</sup> , monofluorophosphate) acid in etching solutions |                    | Ion chromatography  |   |
|                                   | Zn, Cd, Pb, Ni, and Co in hydrochloric acid   |                    | Voltammetry   | AN-V-028  |
|                                   | Trace nitrate in phosphoric acid  | SEMI C36           | Ion chromatography  |   |
|                                   | Iron (Fe) in phosphoric acid  |                    | Voltammetry   | AN-V-129  |
|                                   | Zn, Cd, Pb, Ni, and Co in sodium hydroxide  |                    | Voltammetry   | AN-V-010  |
|                                   | Fe, Ni, and Co in sulfuric acid   |                    | Voltammetry   | AN-V-131, AN-V-132  |
| Damascene Metallization / Plating | Chloride in acid copper baths   |                    | Titration   | <u>AN-T-100</u>   |
|                                   | Sulfuric acid and copper in acid copper baths   |                    | Titration, Process analysis   | <u>AN-T-223</u>   |
|                                   | Cyanide in alkaline copper baths  |                    | Titration, Raman spectroscopy (SERS)                                    | <u>AB-046</u>   |
|                                   | Fundamental studies of electrodeposition of copper onto PCB plates using electrochemical quartz cristal microbalance (EQCM)   |                    | Electrochemistry  | AN-EC-011   |
|                                   | Electrochemical impedance spectroscopy (EIS) as fundamental research tool for the characterization of coatings, metal deposition, and conductivity  |                    | Electrochemistry  | AN-EIS-001, AN-EIS-002, AN-EIS-003,<br>AN-EIS-004, AN-EIS-005 |
|                                   | Suppressors, brighteners, and levelers in acid copper baths   |                    | CVS, Process analysis   | WP-051  |
| Die Attach                        | Anions and cations in die attach adhesives  |                    | Ion chromatography  |   |
| Leadframes                        | Ionic contamination in leadframes and leadframe interleafing  | SEMI G52, SEMI G64 | Ion chromatography  |   |
| Wire Bonding                      | Nickel and hypophosphite in electroless nickel plating baths  |                    | Titration, Process analysis   | AN-PAN-1012   |

| Advanced Wafer Level Packaging (UBM, Solder Bump, Copper Pillar, RDL, TSV) bumping | Suppressors, brighteners, and levelers in acid copper baths, tin baths, tin/lead baths, tin/silver baths  |                            | CVS, Process analysis  | WP-051   |
|--|---|----------------------------|--|--|
|  | pH value in nickel plating baths  |                            | pH measurement, Process analy  | sis <u>AB-188</u>  |
|  | Nickel and boric acid in nickel plating baths   |                            | Titration, Process analysis  | <u>AB-195</u>  |
|  | Copper, sulfuric acid, and chloride in acid copper baths  |                            | Titration, Process analysis  | AN-T-100, AN-T-223   |
|  | Tin and silver in tin/silver baths  |                            | Titration, Process analysis  |  |
|  | Nickel and hypophosphite during electroless nickel plating in immersion deposition process across under bump metallization (UBM)  |                            | Titration, Process analysis  | AN-PAN-1012  |
|  | Palladium during electroless palladium plating in immersion deposition process across under bump metallization (UBM)  |                            | Process analysis   |  |
|  | Hypophosphite during electroless palladium plating in immersion deposition process across under bump metallization (UBM)  |                            | Titration, Process analysis  |  |
|  | Gold and nickel during gold immersion in immersion deposition process across under bump metallization (UBM)   |                            | Titration, Process analysis  |  |
|  | Gold and thallium in non-cyanide based gold bump electroplating process   |                            | Voltammetry, Process analysis  | <u>AN-V-199</u>  |
|  |   |                            | T  |  |
|  | Sulfite in non-cyanide based gold bump electroplating process   |                            | Titration, Process analysis  |  |
| Encapsulation  | Quality control of laminates  |                            | NIR spectroscopy   | <u>AN-NIR-089</u>  |
| Encapsulation  |   | IEC &1249-2-21             |  | <u>AN-NIR-089</u><br><u>AN-CIC-015</u>   |
| Encapsulation  | Quality control of laminates  | IEC &1249-2-21             | NIR spectroscopy   |  |
| Encapsulation  Blending and QC of etchants   | Quality control of laminates  Absence of halogens in PCB basic materials  | IEC &1249-2-21<br>SEMI C21 | NIR spectroscopy Ion chromatography  | <u>AN-CIC-015</u>  |
|  | Quality control of laminates  Absence of halogens in PCB basic materials  Ions on the surface of PCBs  Anionic traces (F <sup>-</sup> , acetate, formate, Cl <sup>-</sup> , NO <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup> , Br <sup>-</sup> , NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> , PO <sub>4</sub> <sup>3-</sup> ,   |                            | NIR spectroscopy  Ion chromatography  Ion chromatography   | <u>AN-CIC-015</u><br><u>AN-S-317, AN-C-149</u>                                   |
|  | Quality control of laminates  Absence of halogens in PCB basic materials  Ions on the surface of PCBs  Anionic traces (F <sup>-</sup> , acetate, formate, Cl <sup>-</sup> , NO <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup> , Br <sup>-</sup> , NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> , PO <sub>4</sub> <sup>3-</sup> , SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup> ) in ammonium hydroxide   | SEMI C21                   | NIR spectroscopy  Ion chromatography  Ion chromatography   | <u>AN-CIC-015</u><br><u>AN-S-317, AN-C-149</u>                                   |
|  | Quality control of laminates  Absence of halogens in PCB basic materials  Ions on the surface of PCBs  Anionic traces (F <sup>-</sup> , acetate, formate, Cl <sup>-</sup> , NO <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup> , Br <sup>-</sup> , NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> , PO <sub>4</sub> <sup>3-</sup> , SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup> ) in ammonium hydroxide  Assay of ammonium hydroxide  | SEMI C21                   | NIR spectroscopy Ion chromatography Ion chromatography Ion chromatography Titration Titration, NIR spectroscopy,   | AN-CIC-015  AN-S-317, AN-C-149  AN-S-365, AN-S-393                               |
|  | Quality control of laminates  Absence of halogens in PCB basic materials  Ions on the surface of PCBs  Anionic traces (F <sup>-</sup> , acetate, formate, Cl <sup>-</sup> , NO <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup> , Br <sup>-</sup> , NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> , PO <sub>4</sub> <sup>3-</sup> , SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup> ) in ammonium hydroxide  Assay of ammonium hydroxide  Hydrofluoric acid, nitric acid in etching baths (PETCH baths)   | SEMI C21                   | NIR spectroscopy Ion chromatography Ion chromatography Ion chromatography Titration Titration, NIR spectroscopy, Process analysis Titration, NIR spectroscopy,   | AN-CIC-015  AN-S-317, AN-C-149  AN-S-365, AN-S-393  AN-H-138                     |
|  | Quality control of laminates  Absence of halogens in PCB basic materials  Ions on the surface of PCBs  Anionic traces (F <sup>-</sup> , acetate, formate, Cl <sup>-</sup> , NO <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup> , Br <sup>-</sup> , NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> , PO <sub>4</sub> <sup>3-</sup> , SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup> ) in ammonium hydroxide  Assay of ammonium hydroxide  Hydrofluoric acid, nitric acid in etching baths (PETCH baths)  Acetic acid, phosphoric acid, nitric acid in etching solutions  Nitric acid, phosphoric acid, sulfuric acid, hydrofluoric acid | SEMI C21                   | NIR spectroscopy Ion chromatography Ion chromatography Ion chromatography Titration Titration, NIR spectroscopy, Process analysis Titration, NIR spectroscopy, Process analysis Titration, NIR spectroscopy, | AN-CIC-015  AN-S-317, AN-C-149  AN-S-365, AN-S-393  AN-H-138  AN-H-016, AN-T-234 |

6 7

| Process step                            | Parameter and Matrix  | Standard           | Analysis technique        | Application document   |
|---|---|--------------------|---------------------------|--|
| Blending and QC of etchants (continued) | Anions (F <sup>-</sup> , acetate, $NO_3^-$ , $SO_4^{2^-}$ , silicate, hexafluorosilicate, $PO_4^{3^-}$ , monofluorophosphate) acid in etching solutions   |                    | Ion chromatography        |  |
|   | Zn, Cd, Pb, Ni, and Co in hydrochloric acid   |                    | Voltammetry               | AN-V-028   |
|   | Iron (Fe) in phosphoric acid  |                    | Voltammetry               | AN-V-129   |
|   | Total acidity, phosphoric acid in phosphoric etchants   | SEMI C37           | Titration                 |  |
|   | Zn, Cd, Pb, Ni, and Co in sodium hydroxide  |                    | Voltammetry               | AN-V-010   |
|   | Fe, Ni, and Co in sulfuric acid   |                    | Voltammetry               | AN-V-131, AN-V-132   |
| Purity of raw materials                 | Assay of ammonium fluoride (40%)  | SEMI C20           | Titration                 |  |
| (solvents, etc.)                        | Anions and cations in ammonium fluoride (40%)   | SEMI C20           | Ion chromatography        |  |
| (SOLVELLES, C.C.)                       | Ultratrace anions in cyclopentanone (CPN)   |                    | Ion chromatography        |  |
|   | Cd, Co, Cu, Fe, Ni, Pb, and Zn in electronic grade materials  |                    | Voltammetry               | AB-147   |
|   | Ultratrace anions in hexamethyldisilazane (HMDS)  |                    | Ion chromatography        |  |
|   | Assay of hydrochloric acid  | SEMI C27           | Titration                 |  |
|   | Trace anions in hydrochloric acid   |                    | Ion chromatography        |  |
|   | Assay of hydrofluoric acid  | SEMI C28, SEMI C29 | Titration                 |  |
|   | Trace anions in hydrofluoric acid   | SEMI C28, SEMI C29 | Ion chromatography        |  |
|   | Assay of hydrogen peroxide  | SEMI C30           | Titration                 |  |
|   | Trace trimethylamine (TMA) and trace cations (Li <sup>+</sup> , Na <sup>+</sup> , NH <sub>4</sub> <sup>+</sup> , K <sup>+</sup> , Mg <sup>2+</sup> , Ca <sup>2+</sup> ) in hydrogen peroxide  |                    | lon chromatography        | AN-CS-012, AN-CS-019   |
|   | Trimethylamine (TMA) and NH <sub>4</sub> in hydrogen peroxide   |                    | Raman spectroscopy (SERS) |  |
|   | Organic acids (formate, acetate, propionate, succinate, malonate, oxalate, butyrate) in hydrogen peroxide   |                    | lon chromatography        | <u>WP-086</u>  |
|   | Trace anions (F <sup>-</sup> , Cl <sup>-</sup> , NO <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup> , Br <sup>-</sup> , NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> , PO <sub>4</sub> <sup>3-</sup> , SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup> ) and pyrophosphate in hydrogen peroxide | SEMI C30           | Ion chromatography        | AN-S-393 (only trace anions),<br>AN-S-352 (pyrophosphate + anions) |

| Process step                              | Parameter and Matrix   | Standard   | Analysis technique   | Application document               |
|---|--|--|--|------------------------------------|
| Purity of raw materials                   | Water content in solvents (e.g., IPA)  |  | Karl Fischer titration, NIR spectroscopy, Process analysis | AB-137, AB-077                     |
| (solvents, etc.) (continued)              | Ultratrace anions in isopropanol (2-propanol, IPA)   | SEMI C41   | Ion chromatography   | <u>WP-086</u>                      |
|   | Acidity, alkalinity, pH value in liquid chemicals  | SEMI C1  | Titration, pH measurement                                  |                                    |
|   | Ultratrace anions in methanol  |  | Ion chromatography   |                                    |
|   | Assay of nitric acid   | SEMI C35   | Titration  |                                    |
|   | Trace anions (F <sup>-</sup> , Cl <sup>-</sup> , PO <sub>4</sub> <sup>3-</sup> , SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup> ) in nitric acid  |  | Ion chromatography   | AN-S-344, 8.000.6073               |
|   | Ultratrace anions in <i>N</i> -methyl 2-pyrrolidone (NMP)  | SEMI C33   | Ion chromatography   | WP-086                             |
|   | Trace nitrate in phosphoric acid   | SEMI C36   | Ion chromatography   |                                    |
|   | Ultratrace anions in propylene glycol methyl ether (PGME)  |  | Ion chromatography   |                                    |
|   | Trace anions in propylene glycol methyl ether acetate (PGMEA)  |  | Ion chromatography   |                                    |
|   | Assay of sodium hydroxide  | SEMI C43   | Titration  |                                    |
|   | Assay of sulfuric acid   | SEMI C44   | Titration  |                                    |
|   | Assay of tetramethylammonium hydroxide (TMAH)  |  | Titration  |                                    |
|   | Ultratrace anions in tetramethylammonium hydroxide (TMAH)  |  | Ion chromatography   | <u>AN-S-250</u>                    |
| Purity of material used during processing | Ionic contamination of polymer materials and components used in ultrapure water and liquid chemical distribution systems   | SEMI F57, ASTM D4327   | Ion chromatography   | <u>AN-S-336</u>                    |
| Purity of water                           | Ultratrace cations (Li <sup>+</sup> , Na <sup>+</sup> , NH <sub>4</sub> <sup>+</sup> , K <sup>+</sup> , DEA, Zn <sup>2+</sup> , Mg <sup>2+</sup> , Ca <sup>2+</sup> ) in high purity water                                 | SEMI F63, SEMI F75   | Ion chromatography,<br>Process analysis                    | <u>AN-C-159</u> , <u>AN-CS-013</u> |
|   | Ultratrace anions (F <sup>-</sup> , Cl <sup>-</sup> , NO <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup> , Br <sup>-</sup> , NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> , SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup> , PO <sub>4</sub> <sup>3-</sup> ) in high purity water | ASTM D5996, ASTM D5542,<br>ASTM D4327, ASTM D7980,<br>SEMI F63, SEMI F75 |  | <u>AN-S-336</u>                    |
|   | Organic acids (formate, acetate, oxalate) besides standard anions in high purity water   | ASTM D5542   | Ion chromatography   |                                    |
|   | Urea in high purity water  |  | Ion chromatography   |                                    |
|   | Silicate, borate in high purity water  | SEMI F63   | Ion chromatography,<br>Process analysis                    | AN-N-054, AN-N-005                 |
|   | Transition metals in high purity water   |  | Ion chromatography,<br>Voltammetry                         |                                    |
|   | Trimethylammonium (TMA-3), tetramethylammonium (TMA-4) besides cations in high purity water  |  | Ion chromatography   |                                    |

| Process step  | Parameter and Matrix   | Standard | Analysis technique  | Application document                    |
|---|--|----------|---|---|
| Chemical recovery and wastewater treatment (CUB, PUB) | Anions, cations, TMAH, and Cr(VI) in wastewater                              |          | Ion chromatography  | AN-CS-018, AN-S-106, AN-S-107, AN-S-357 |
|   | Chemical oxygen demand (COD) in wastewater                                   |          | Titration, Process analysis   | <u>AB-178</u>                           |
|   | Cd, Co, Cu, Fe, Ni, Pb, Tl, and Zn in wastewater                             |          | Voltammetry   | AB-231                                  |
|   | Fluoride in hydrofluoric liquid industrial waste system                      |          | Ion chromatography, Titration,<br>Process analysis                              | AB-082, AN-S-186                        |
|   | Phenol in wastewater   |          | Process analysis  |   |
|   | Cyanide in wastewater  |          | lon chromatography, Titration,<br>lon measurement,<br>Raman spectroscopy (SERS) | AN-N-068, AB-046, AN-I-009              |
|   | Ammonia in liquid industrial waste system                                    |          | Ion measurement, Process analy  | sis                                     |
|   | Copper in liquid industrial waste system                                     |          | Process analysis  |   |
|   | H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> and chloride in sulfuric acid recovery systems |          | Titration, Process analysis   |   |

#### Analysis techniques



#### TITRATION – SPECIFIC, ACCURATE, AND RELIABLE

Potentiometric titration is well suited for the assay of pure acids and bases and for the determination of the individual concentrations of acids in etchants. It is an inexpensive method which can be automated to optimize laboratory efficiency.



#### ION CHROMATOGRAPHY – HIGHLY EFFICIENT TRACE ANALYSIS

Ion chromatography (IC) is an efficient and precise multi-parameter method used to quantify ionic impurities in acids, organic solvents, and even high purity water. Using the Metrohm intelligent Preconcentration Technique (MiPCT) enables trace analysis in the ng/L range. MiPCT combined with Inline Matrix Elimination (MiPCT-ME) makes the analysis of challenging matrices possible.



### CVS AND VOLTAMMETRY – HIGHLY SENSITIVE ANALYSIS OF ADDITIVES AND TRANSITION METALS

Cyclic Voltammetric Stripping (CVS) and the related Cyclic Pulse Voltammetric Stripping (CPVS) are the standards for analyzing organic additives (i.e., suppressor, brightener, and leveler) in copper plating baths.

Voltammetry is an extremely sensitive method (LODs in the  $\mu$ g/L range) for the analysis of electrochemically active substances such as inorganic or organic ions. Voltammetry is often used to determine transition metals such as nickel or cobalt in high purity water or wastewater. This technique combines a wide range of applications, short analysis times, and high precision with low costs of the required instrumentation.



#### ELECTROCHEMISTRY – SOLUTIONS FOR FUNDAMENTAL AND APPLIED RESEARCH

A wide range of electrochemical methods such as Cyclic Voltammetry (CV), time-resolved Chrono Methods (CM), and Electrochemical Impedance Spectroscopy (EIS) are suitable for fundamental and applied research in the field of new materials development and characterization for semiconductors.



#### NIR SPECTROSCOPY – MULTI-PARAMETER ANALYSIS WITHIN MINUTES

Near-infrared (NIR) spectroscopy can be used to assess the quality of acid etching baths. Compared to the traditional methods, results can be obtained within one minute and without the need for additional reagents or chemicals.



#### RAMAN SPECTROSCOPY – FAST, SIMPLE, REAL-TIME MONITORING

Raman spectroscopy is a non-destructive, real-time monitoring technique for cleaning solutions and etching baths. Raman signals are collected directly or even through tubing and windows with little or no sample handling. Surface-Enhanced Raman Spectroscopy (SERS) can be used to identify trace contaminants.



#### PROCESS ANALYSIS – DEPENDABLE ONLINE, INLINE, AND ATLINE SOLUTIONS

Process optimization through online monitoring of parameters such as water purity, acids in etching baths, and metals content in plating baths saves time and substantially lowers production costs. Metrohm Process Analytics offers several analytical techniques in different analyzer configurations for any need: titration, photometry, ion chromatography, NIR spectroscopy, and ion-selective measurements.

The same high quality Metrohm laboratory techniques from the laboratory can now be used right on the process line for the most accurate results delivered directly to the process control room.



