



- March 26: after pre-processing at HLL 30+30 HLL wafers sent to Soitec for bonding and thinning
- May 25: SOI Wafers back at HLL
 - -: 22 "prime" grade
 - -: 7 downgraded wafers with some scratches and TTV>2micron

Incoming inspection:

- -: some scratches seen even on "prime" wafers, handle side in general more affected
- -: one larger scratch seen almost all of the top wafers
- -: contamination level of top wafer "acceptable"!

→ start of processing at HLL

- -: first oxidation
- -: lithography with transfer of the alignment marks from BOX to handle wafer

Issue seen during back side photo resist coating:

- -: pyramidal pits on the back side,
 - ~20 micron lateral dim., ~ 15 micron deep
- -: caused by:
 - 1. pin holes in the screening oxide during front side thinning
 - Soitec simply "forgot" to grind back and polish the handle wafer. Stack is still ~485 micron thick!







After the re-work



July 24:

10 re-worked wafers sent back to HLL, 3 wafers were broken during repair

Incoming inspection:

- 1. Overall thickness now ~435 micron, 47 micron top layer
- 2. Top wafer surface mirror polished, almost no defects
- 3. Back side surface with a lot of (very shallow) scratches from back side grinding
- 4. Still one pit close to the wafer edge which was deeper than 50 micron before back grinding
- 5. Small (~few microns) crystal dislocations, including slip lines, probably defects from the grinding procedure





- -: Re-work failed!!!
- -: Scratches at the back side as well as the single "pit" at the wafer edge could be acceptable, but
- -: Crystal defects are much more of concern than the fear about the contaminations in the original pits!

How to proceed?

- -: The original (imperfect) wafers are now back from the first implantation and waiting for the first Nitride deposition. Since the wafer after re-work seem to be worse than before, try to continue with the original ones.
- -: We are looking for a way to analyse the contaminations in the pits. This is not easy since we have to find a way to probe into the pits!!! Some options still under discussion ...

On the other hand: We are looking at a contamination level (and with the detection limit) of 10^{10} at/cm², the area of a typical pit is ~ $1.5*10^{-6}$ cm², assuming that the entire area within the pit could be detected and that we have in the order of 100 pits/cm², metal contaminations hidden in the pit will be only detectable, if they exceed 10^{14} at/cm². Below that they are invisible ... we have to discuss internally, whether something invisible can still contaminate the process line

-: The issue is still under discussion and the processing is in hold during the summer break at HLL. Decision to be taken on August 24.