

# NANOCALC PTA



Réfectomètre bâtiment 1005 : Lampe visible  
Gamme de mesure : 50 nm – 20  $\mu\text{m}$  .

Réfectomètre bâtiment BCAI : Lampe UV  
Gamme de mesure : 5nm -

## 1° Start-up

Switch on the lamp



*The heights are fixed to avoid damage to the optical fiber.*

Turn on the PC

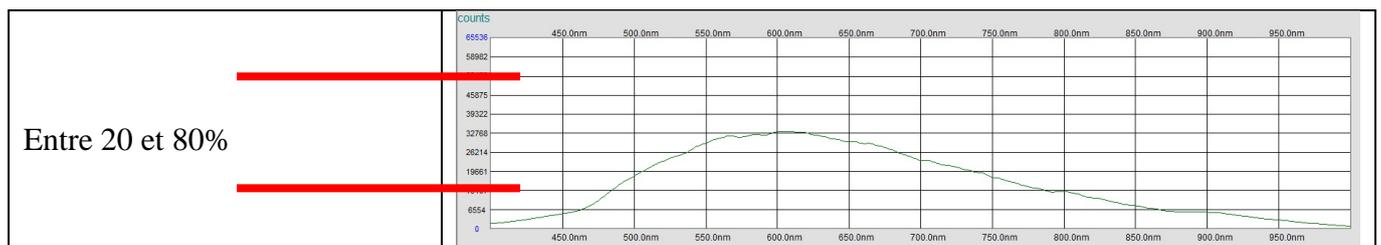


Launch the program

Nous avons cet écran

To carry out a measurement we must :

- Have a good reference (if possible its original wafer before deposit)
- To choose the right program
- To have a signal (between 20% and 80% of the reflectance)



### I - Choose a reference wafer

#### 1.1 - If it is silicon

Use the wafer If provided

#### 1.2 - If it is an oxide

##### 1.2.1 Use your wafer (Obligation to take an additional measure)

Si measurement on SiO<sub>2</sub>

- we take as a reference a silicon wafer
- we take our oxide plate
- note the measurement that will be used to perform the following measurements

##### 1.2.2 Use the PTA wafer

- We have a default value of 500μm

#### 1.3 - If it is a thin metal

If the layer is:

Si - SiO<sub>2</sub> - Metal

You have to know the oxide layer do 1.2.1

If the layer is:

Si - Metal

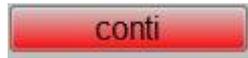
We take a normal measurement using an Si plate as a reference

#### 1.4 - use your wafer

## II - Vérification du signal

### 1° / Mettre son wafer de référence et cliquer sur « REFERENCE »

Nous pouvons avoir une mesure en continue en cliquant sur « CONTI » devient rouge

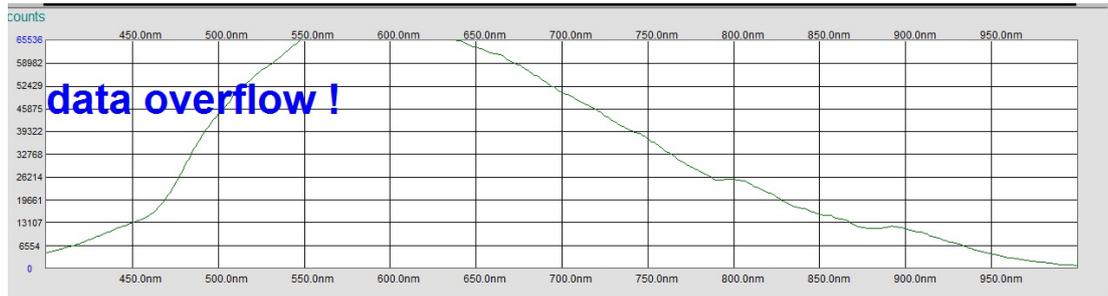


Nous avons ce signal, nous devons ajuster notre signal en tournant la molette sur la droite de l'alimentation si le signal est supérieur à 80% et inférieur à 20%

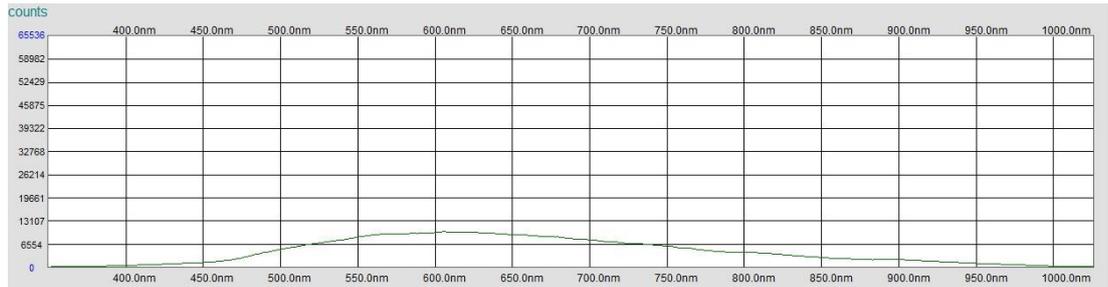


Trop Haut

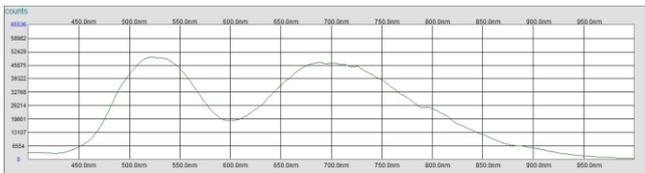
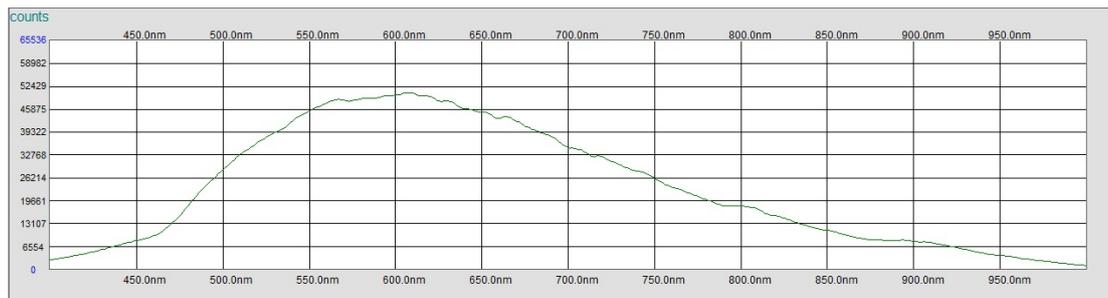
référence : SI



Trop Bas



Adjust the signal to be between 60% et 80% (ici 80%)



Référence SiO2

### 2° / Put your wafer to measure

And do the same

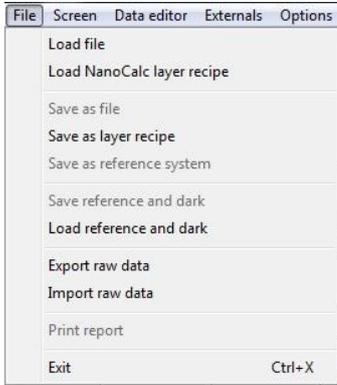
If we have too high a signal suitable for it, if it is too low do not touch it

### III - Perform a measurement

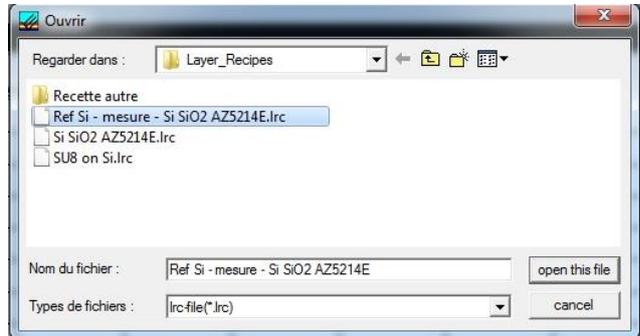
#### 1° RECIPE

##### 1.1° Use an existing recipe

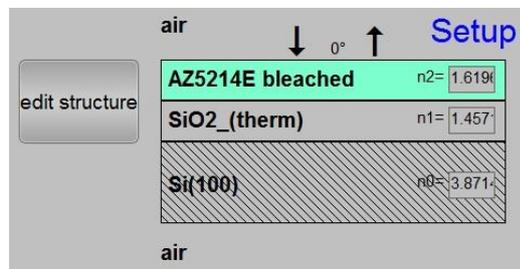
Go to "FILE" and select "Load Nanocalc layer recipe"



Choose your file



In "EDIT STRUCTURE" we have our recipe which appears



##### 1.2° Making a recipe

Create your recipe

Click on "EDIT STRUCTURE".

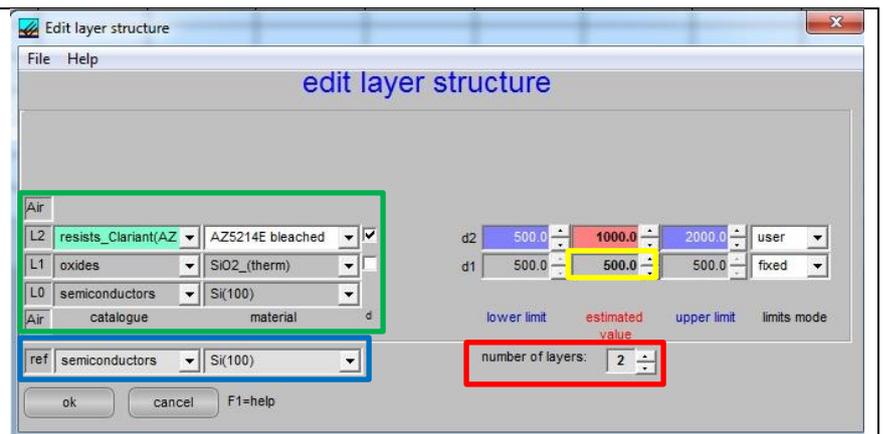


Select our reference, here SI ●

Select our number of layers ●

Select the different layers ●

On the Layer L0 ( d1) you can set "estimated value" to the exact value. ●



Set a fixed value for line d1 (fixed)  
Define an approximate value (user)



only one is analyzed



1.3° For the layers and resins that are not in the list, it is possible to make " layers structure reference ".

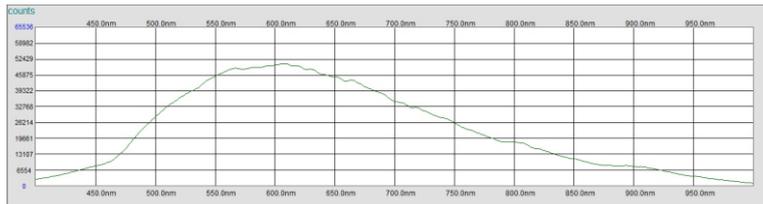
## 2°/ Start the measurement

a/ Put back your reference wafer and click on " REFERENCE ".

- - We have our curve

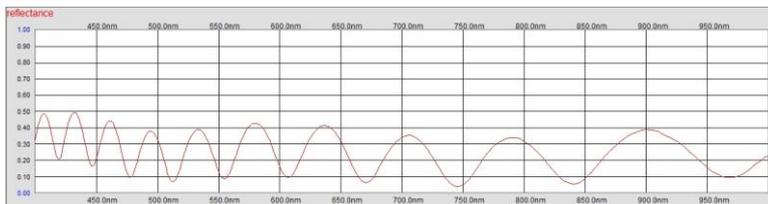
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*Here reference silicon wafer*

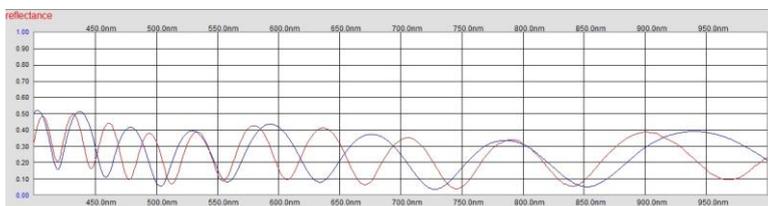


b/ Click on " EDIT STRUCTURE ".

c/ Click on " MEASURE ".

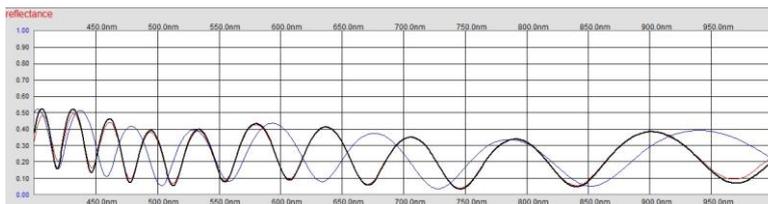


d/ Click on " SIMULATE ".



e/ Click on " ANALYZE ".

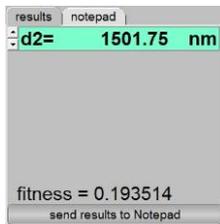
we have a 3rd curve



e/ we have the result of our measurement

Fitness is good > 10

*Click on "CONTI" for a live measurement.*



## Layer Structure

<b>resists_Clariant</b> AZ6212 AQUATAR AZ_EL_2015 AZ_NOVA_2071 AZ_OFPR_800 AZ111_exp AZ111_non_exp AZ1350H_exp AZ1350J_exp AZ1350J_non_exp AZ1500 AZ1518 AZ1518_SFD AZ1518HS_WI AZ1900 AZ3300D AZ3300S AZ4500 AZ4620 AZ5214E AZ6100 AZ6200B AZ6210B AZ7100 AZ7200 AZ7209 AZ7510 AZ7700 AZ7800 AZ8100a AZ8112 AZ9100 AZ9200 AZ9300 BARLI Duran Kallistar600 Plating TI35ES TI-09XR Ti-Duran DX46  <b>resists_MRT</b> SU8 ARU400 Ma-N1405 Ma-N2405 ma-N400 ma-N405 ma-P100 ma-P1205 ma-P205 mr_I 7030 mr_1 8030 mr_9030  <b>Fluorides</b> BaF2 CaF2 LiF MgF2 SrF2 ThF2 ThF4  <b>resists_Shipley</b> SPR500 SPR955 SPR650 UVIII	<b>resists_Arch(Olin)</b> APII ARCH2 ARCH5000series BPRS-100 ex-KTI_NegRes HiPR 6512 HiPR 6512GH_025 HiPR 6514HC_17HC HiPR 6517 HiPR 6517GH_050 HiPR 6517GH_070 HPR 200_500 OCG 825 OCG 895 OCG 896-10i OCG NegRes OFR 6800 OiR 32 OiR 32HD OiR 32MD OiR 5503 OiR 620 OiR 622 OiR 64 OiR 643 OiR 644 OiR 670 OiR 672 OiR 897 OiR 897_XXMK OiR 906 OiR 907 OiR 908  <b>Glasses</b> BK7 7059 BK7_0.5_mm BK7_1.5_mm Glass (KKR) Glass (microscope slide) vis Glass Type 7059 corning Glass Type 7059 Schott Schott_0.5_mm Borofloat40 LASF9 SF11 SodaLime Suprasil  <b>nitrides</b> Si3N4 AlN AlON GaN SiN1 SiN2 SiN3 SiON_00 SiON_20 SiON_40 SiON_60 SiON_80 TiN  <b>sulfides</b> CdS PbS ZnS	<b>semiconductors</b> Si a_Si a_Si_1 a_Si_2 a_Si_3 AlGaAs19 AlGaAs31 AlGaAs41 AlGaAs49 AlGaAs59 AlGaAs70 AlGaAs80 GaAs GaAsO Ge Ge_(100) Ge amorphous Ge crystalline HgCd HgTe In As In Gan In Ga As In Ga Sb In Ga N In PO SiAs SiC SiGe Si_(100) Si_(110) Si_(111) Si_poly_1 Si_poly_2 Si_poly_10 Si_poly_20 Si_poly_30 Si_poly_40 Si_poly_50 Si_poly_60 Si_poly_70 Si_poly_80 Si_poly_90 Si_porous PoSi1 PoSi2 Zn ZnCt ZeTe  <b>Silicides</b> AlSi CoSi2 CrSi3 FeSi2 HfSi2 MoSi2 Ni2Si Pd2Si ReSi TaSi2_A TaSi2_B TaSi_A VSi2_A VSi2_B WSi2_A WSi2_B  <b>selenides</b> CdSe PbSe ZnSe	<b>metals</b> Ag Al Al-Cu AlSiTi Au Co Co_2 Cr Cu Fe Ir Li Mo Ni NiSi Ni50Cr50 Os Pd Pt Rh Ru steel Ta Ti V W Zn  <b>oxides</b> SiO2_(therm) Al2O3 BaTiO3 CeO2 Cr2O3 CuO Fe2O3 Fe3O4 GeOx HfO2 InAsO ITO ITO1 ITO2 ITO3 LiNbO3 MgO Nb2O5 PO SiO SiO2_(CVD) SiONO SiOx SnO2(F) Ta2O3 Ta2O5 TiO2 TiO2_a WO3 Y2O3 Y2O3a ZnO ZrO2  <b>Carbides</b> SiC SiC1 Sic_1_mm  <b>resists_MicroChem</b> LOR_A LOR_B	<b>Plastics</b> BCB_cycloten Cellulose-acetate copolymer_ resists ETFE FEP Hitachi_PIQ PET PFA pmma pmma_495 pmma_950 Poly-carbonate Poly-styrole Polyimide PTFE PVDF PVF  <b>others</b> a_C Air BCB C (amorph) C (Diamond) CCl4 Cd Constant Cr-C Diamond Diaplate132 DLC_a DLC_b Dummy Graphit H2O IRX KCl (jellison) Krypton ( 283K) KSR_5 n1 n2 n3 Na NaCl Water  <b>tellurides</b> HgCdTe0 HgCdTe2 HgCdTe3 CdTe PbTe PZT ZnCdTe0 ZnCdTe1 ZnCdTe3 ZnCdTe5 ZnCdTe7 ZnCdTe9 ZnCdTe10 ZnSeTe0 ZnSeTe1 ZnSeTe3 ZnSeTe5 ZnSeTe7 ZnSeTe9 ZnSeTe10  <b>Phosphides</b> Al(xx)GA(10)xx05 In(05)P
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