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BULLETIN

As seen in the
Summer 2022
SVC Bulletin

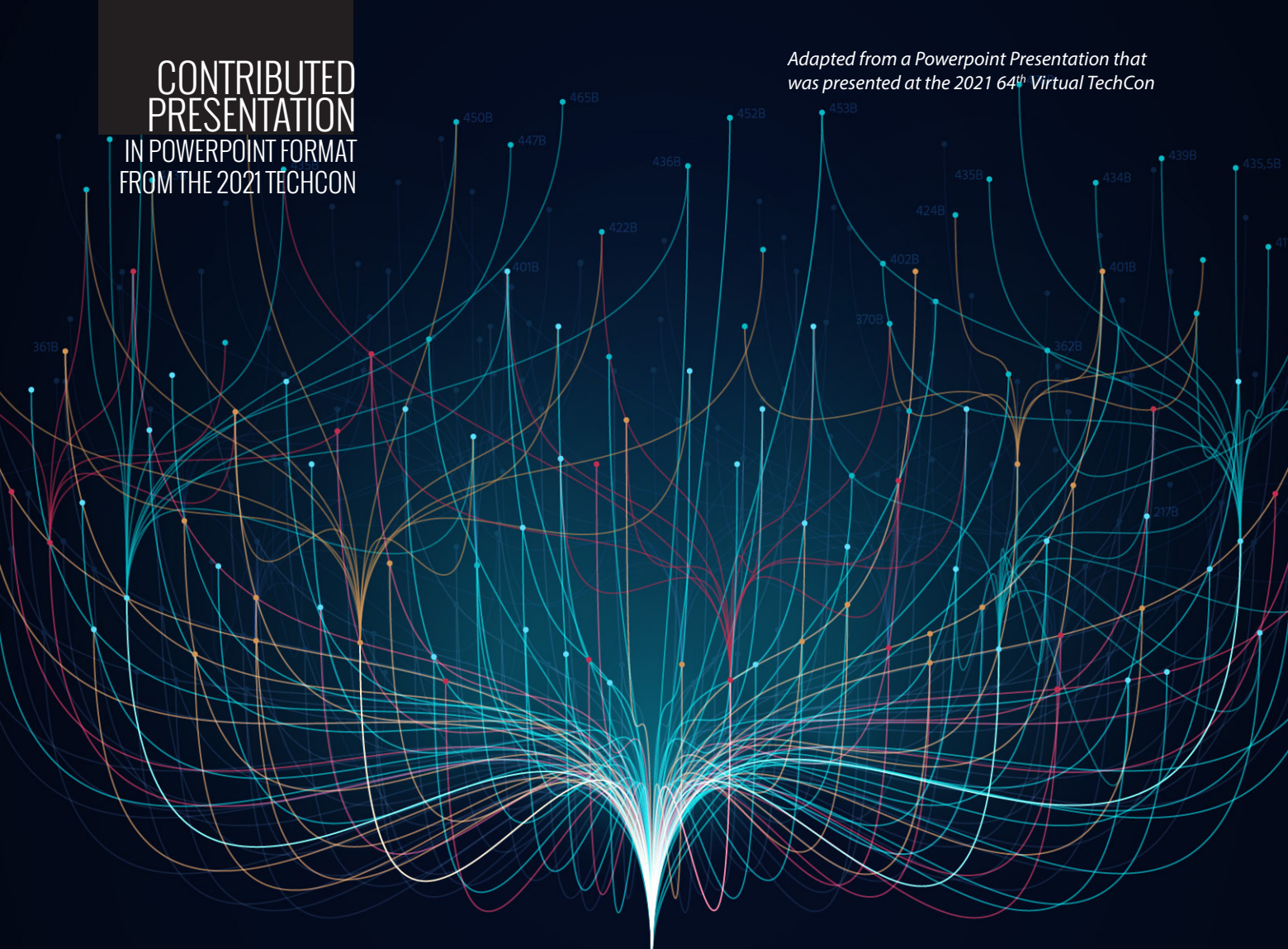
Automated Analysis of Vacuum Processes Using Artificial Intelligence

By Joe Brindley, Benoit Daniel, Victor Bellido-Gonzalez, Dermot Monaghan
Gencoa Ltd, Liverpool, United Kingdom



CONTRIBUTED
PRESENTATION
IN POWERPOINT FORMAT
FROM THE 2021 TECHCON

Adapted from a Powerpoint Presentation that
was presented at the 2021 64th Virtual TechCon



Automated Analysis of Vacuum Processes Using Artificial Intelligence

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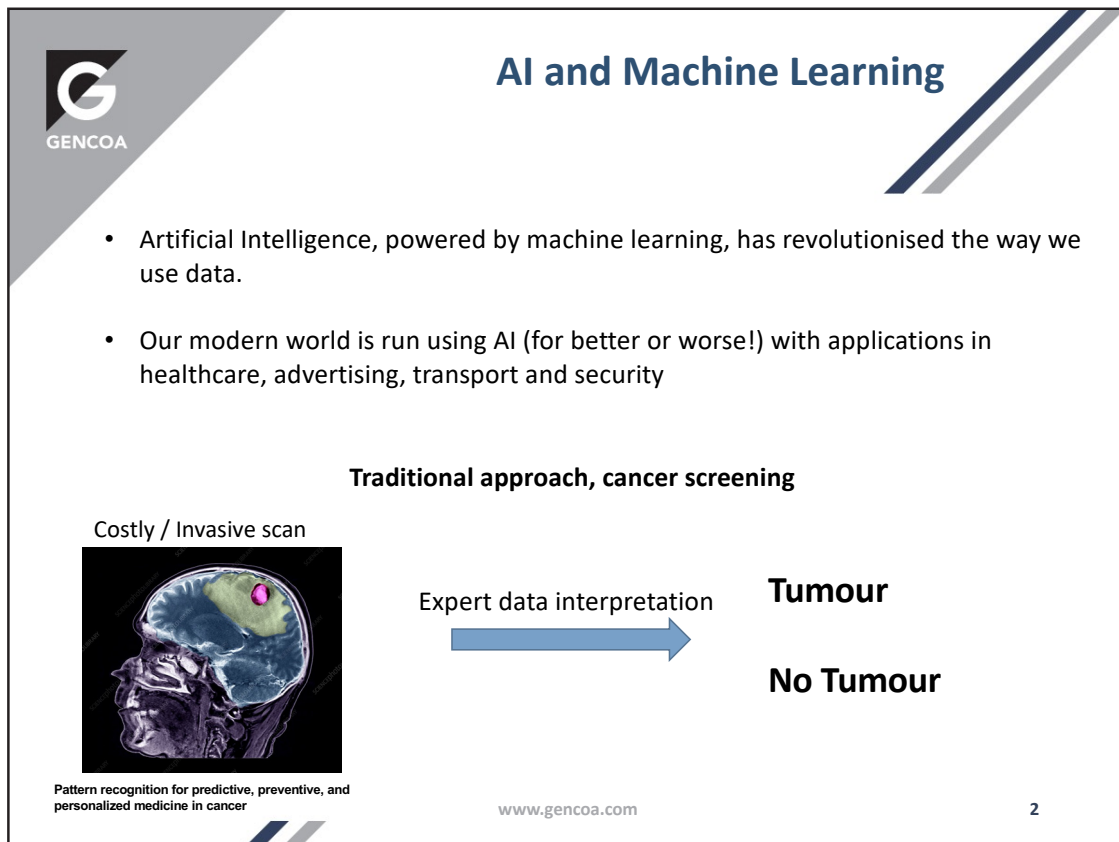
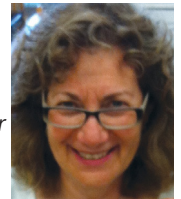
Vacuum deposition processes are being equipped with an ever-expanding array of sensors to gain more control over the process conditions. Unfortunately, this often presents the machine operator with too much data to be able to draw clear insights into the performance of the process. Machine learning algorithms are a powerful tool for analyzing large and complex sets of data and have been at the forefront of a revolution artificial intelligence.

These techniques are ideally suited for analyzing problems encountered in vacuum processes, which are often expressed as “classification problems”, i.e., identifying if a leak is present in the system or not. In particular, they can be applied to the automated analysis of optical emission spectra (OES) of plasma. OES provides critical information on the state or condition of a process. However, expert knowledge is often required to be able

to interpret the data, and in some cases, the spectra are too complex to extract key information using the human eye alone. This paper will present the application of a machine learning A.I. to the automated analysis of magnetron and remote plasma OES data. Examples include leak detection, organic contamination detection and the identification of organic molecules from cracking patterns.

Note from Managing Editor: We are delighted to share with the readers of the Bulletin some of the interesting Powerpoint Presentations from past TechCons. We hope you find them as interesting as we do.

Sue Taube/Managing Editor

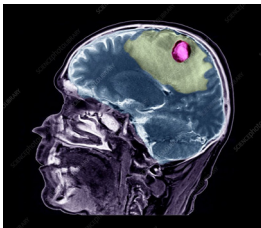


AI and Machine Learning

- Artificial Intelligence, powered by machine learning, has revolutionised the way we use data.
- Our modern world is run using AI (for better or worse!) with applications in healthcare, advertising, transport and security

Traditional approach, cancer screening

Costly / Invasive scan



Expert data interpretation →

Tumour
No Tumour

Pattern recognition for predictive, preventive, and personalized medicine in cancer

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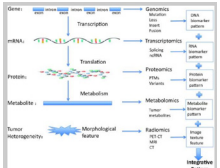
AI and Machine Learning

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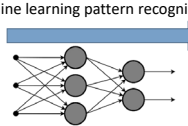
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Machine Learning, cancer screening

Biomarkers regularly monitored



Machine learning pattern recognition



Tumour

No Tumour

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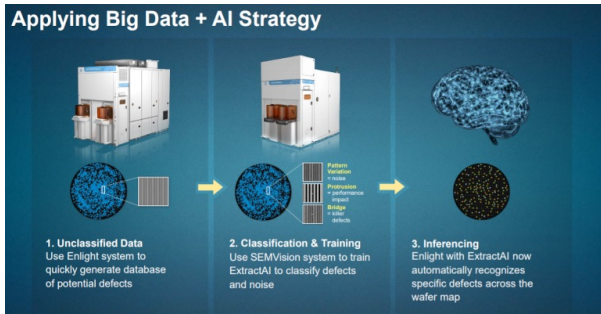
AI and Machine Learning

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- Applied Materials are using ML to automatically detect wafer defects

Applied Materials ExtractAI

Applying Big Data + AI Strategy



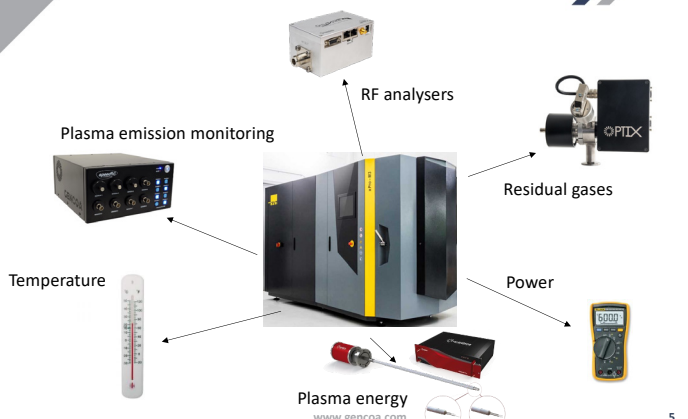
- Unclassified Data**
Use Enlight system to quickly generate database of potential defects
- Classification & Training**
Use SEM/vision system to train ExtractAI to classify defects and noise
- Inferencing**
Enlight with ExtractAI now automatically recognizes specific defects across the wafer map

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Sensing for Vacuum Processes
Where are we now?

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RF analysers

Plasma emission monitoring

Temperature

Residual gases

Power

Plasma energy

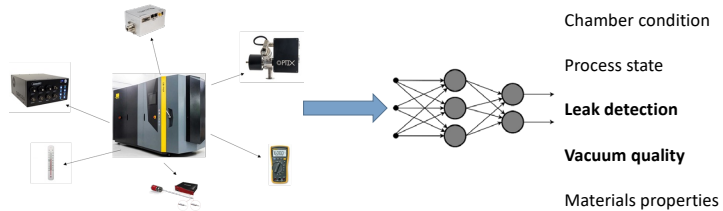
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AI and Machine Learning For Vacuum Processes

- ML methods and tools are developed to the extent that they can be “democratised”
- How can we exploit this technology within our industry



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AI based leak detection

- Current methods of leak detection are slow and invasive
- Either base pressure is reached (e.g. 1E-5 mbar) and residual gases are analysed
- Or a rate-of-rise test is performed at base pressure
- Can we use gas partial pressure data to train an AI to identify leaks
 - much faster ?
 - without intervention?



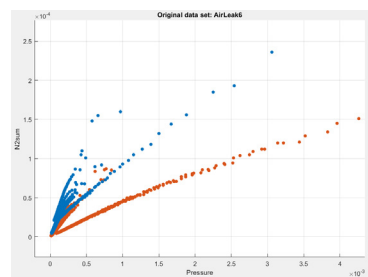
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AI based leak detection Training data

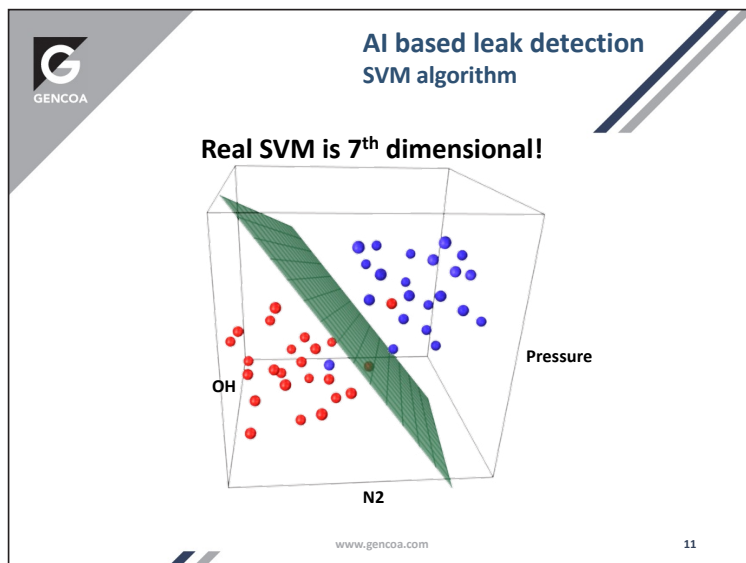
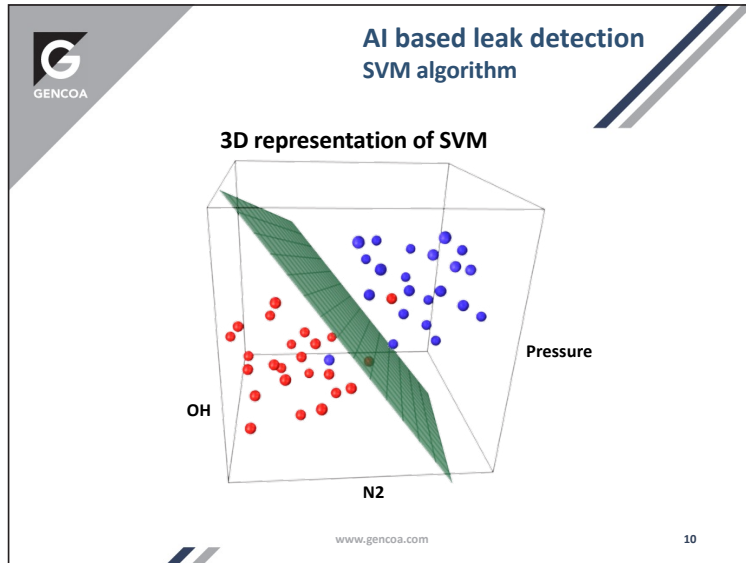
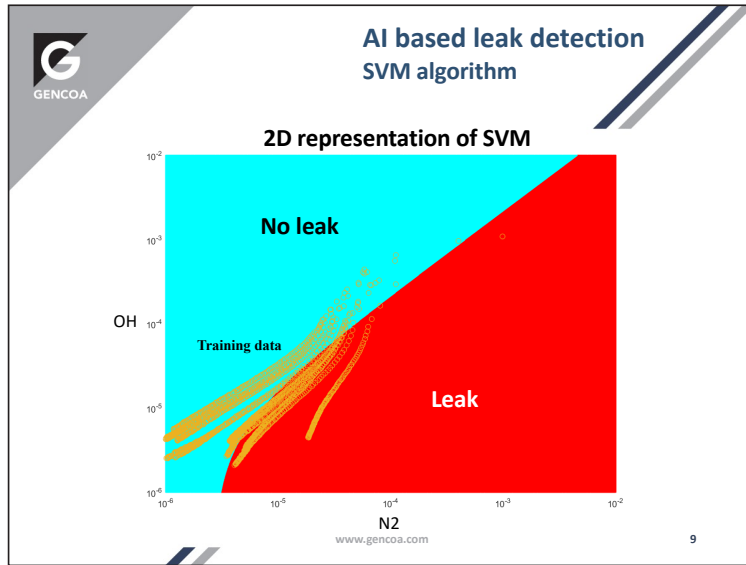
- Optix used to record partial pressures during pumpdown
- A small turbo pumped system was used for speed of data collection

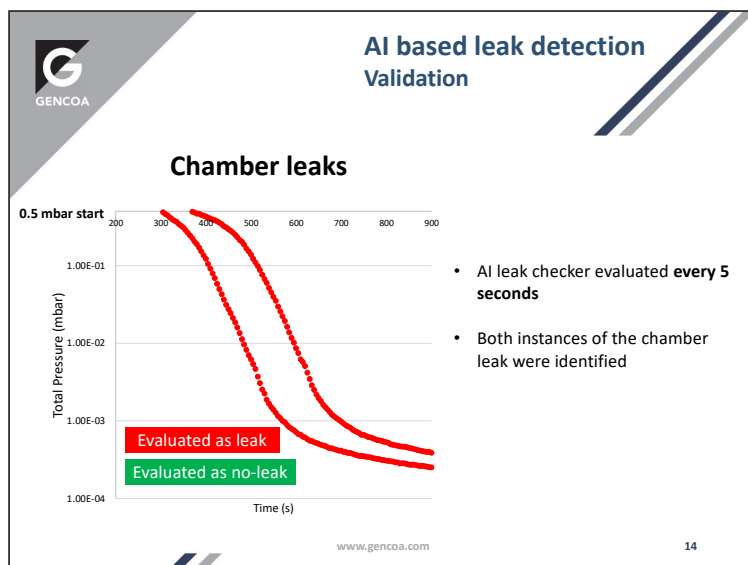
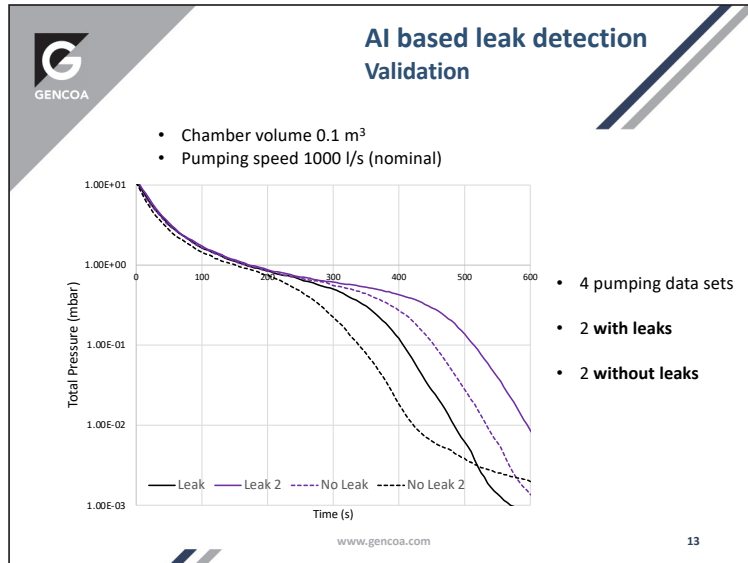
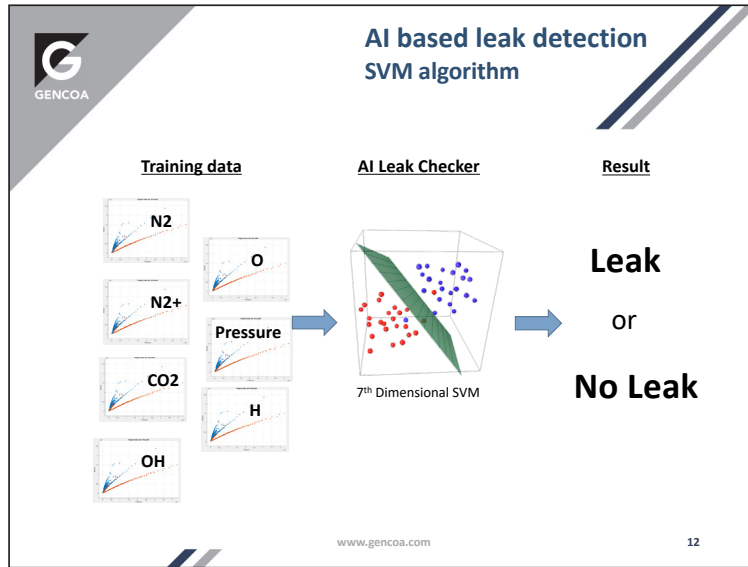


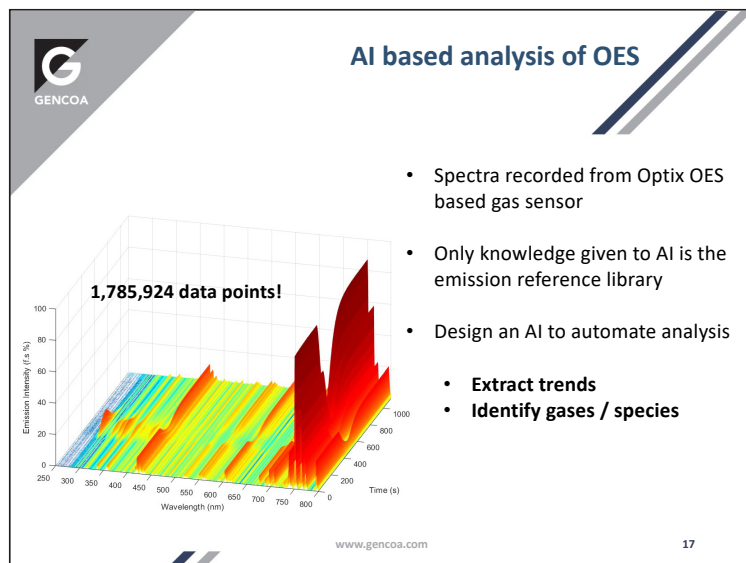
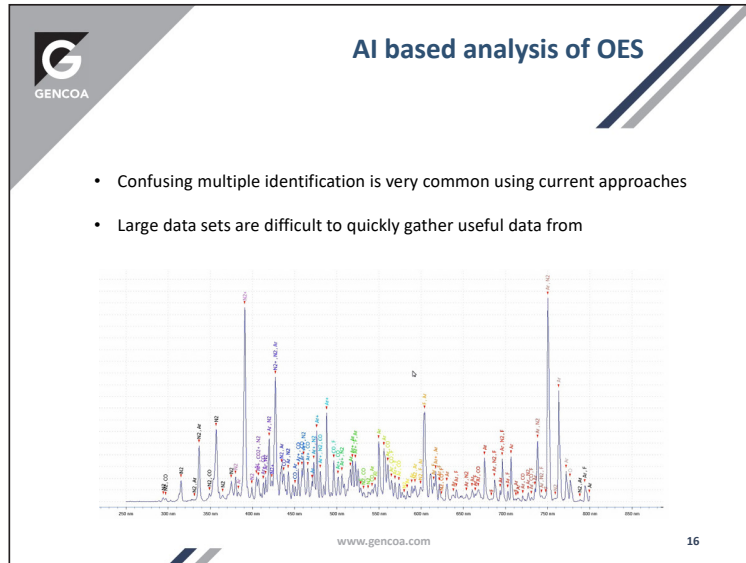
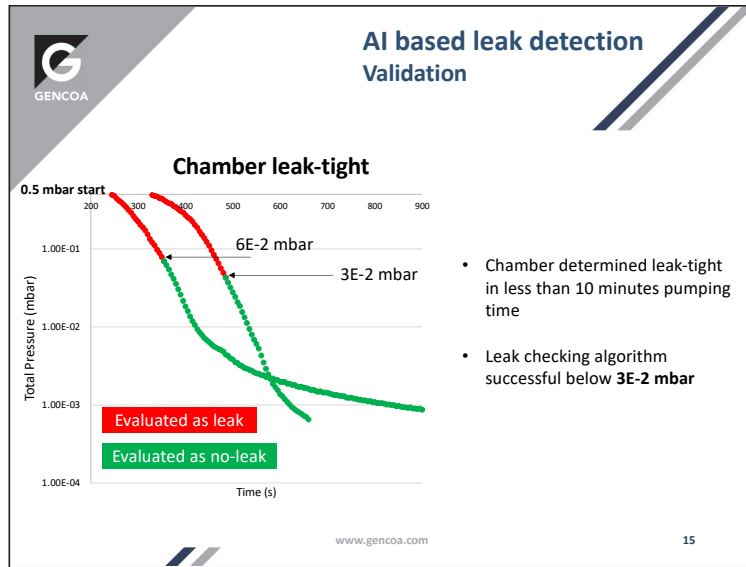
- Variation of leak rate
- Time exposed to atmosphere
- Recording of total pressure
- Partial pressure of N_2 , O, OH, H, Ar, CO_2
- **3700 data sets**

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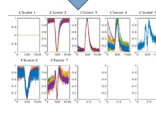


AI based analysis of OES

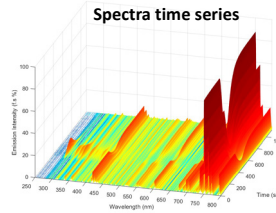
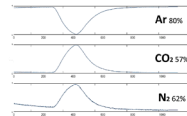
Emission libraries

501.4781	1.0000	100.000000	100.000000	100.000000
501.4888	1.0000	100.000000	100.000000	100.000000
501.5179	1.0000	100.000000	100.000000	100.000000
501.5885	1.0000	100.000000	100.000000	100.000000
501.6186	1.0000	100.000000	100.000000	100.000000

Fitting



Gases identified and isolated

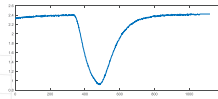
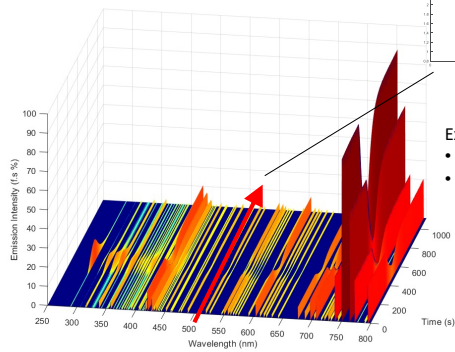


Clustering

AI based analysis of OES

- Separate the interesting data from the noise
- 3D peak finder

Reduction of 1596 wavelengths to 146

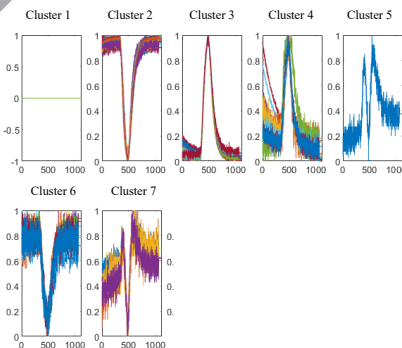


146 time series

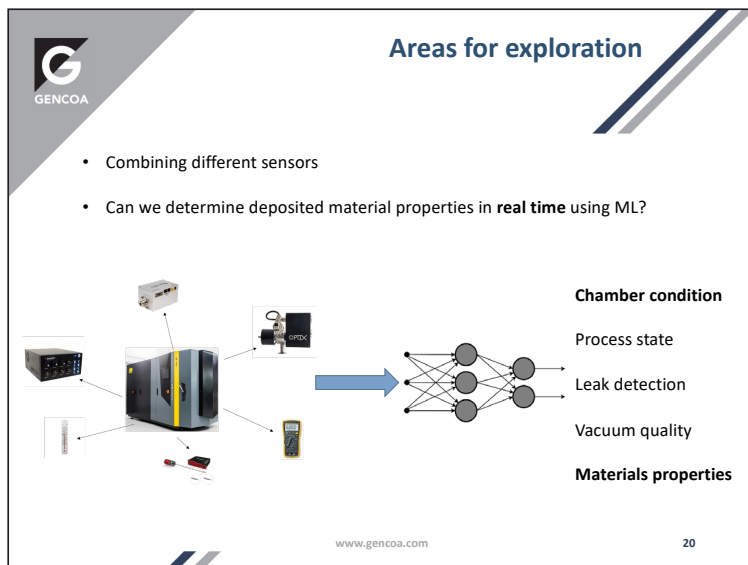
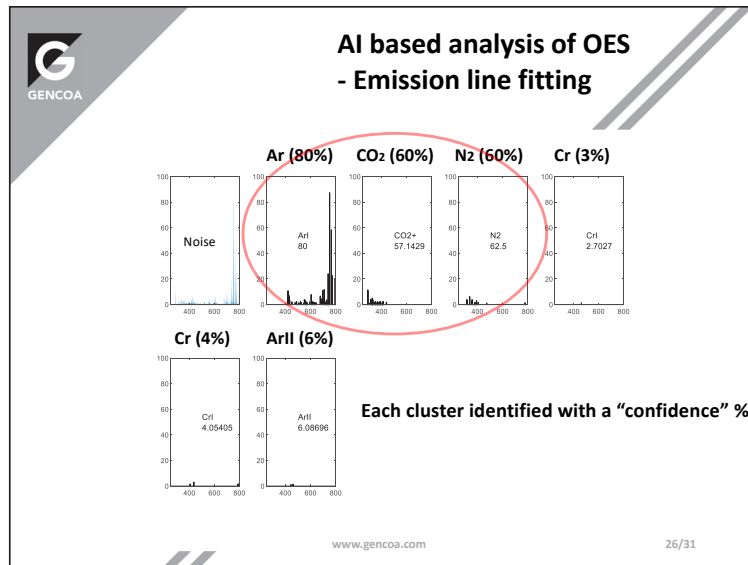
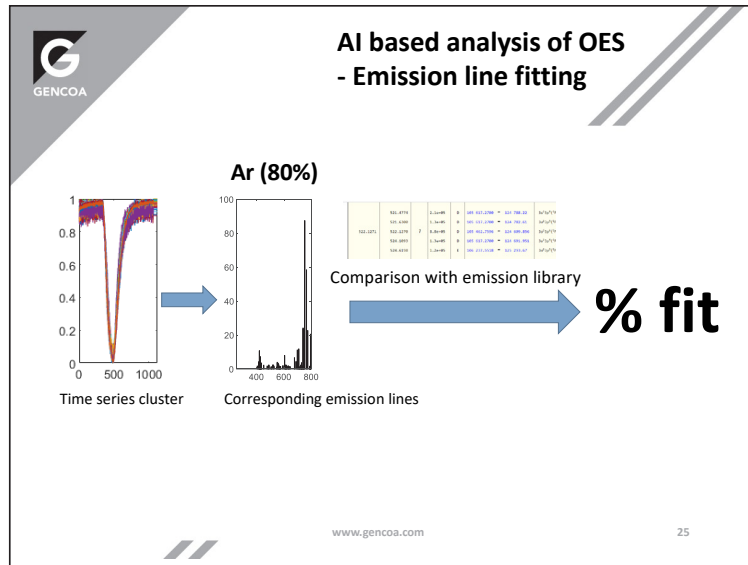
Exploit similarity of gases

- Simplify data
- Assist with identification

AI based analysis of OES - Time series clustering



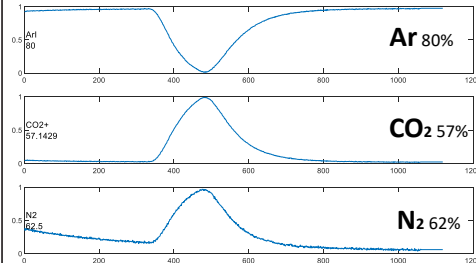
- **Assumption:** All emission lines of one gas will have the same dynamic behaviour
- Use an AI to "cluster" emission lines into similar dynamic behaviours
- AI has separated the 146 emission lines into 7 groups or "clusters"
- Each cluster should represent a different gas or feature





AI based analysis of OES Gas identification and trend isolation

Centroids of each cluster time series and their identified gas with % confidence



- Over 30% is a good match
- Process gases identified
- Air leak (previously unknown) was detected on CO₂ line

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Conclusions

- Machine learning tools are widely available and very capable
- There is an opportunity to exploit these within the vacuum coating industry
- It has been demonstrated the potential
 - for automated fast leak detection
 - analysis of optical emission spectra (OES)
- The future will involve combining many different sensors to analyse the performance of the vacuum process in real time

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About the Author: Joe Brindley



Joe holds a PhD in Mechanical Engineering from the University of Strathclyde, where he researched feedback control algorithm design with applications in reactive sputtering. Since joining Gencoa as a Research and Development Engineer in 2012 he has been responsible for the development of the company's sensing and control products. This includes bringing to the market

Gencoa's Optix gas sensor and authoring of patented algorithms for automation of sputter processes. Joe is currently working on the application of machine learning and AI to vacuum process control and is the industrial supervisor for a PhD research project on this topic.