## Thin Film Stress Measurement at NUFAB

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### Quick Survey

# Did you ever consider film stress in film deposition process or device fabrication or film characterization?

Yes/No in chat





# Outline

- Where does the film stress come from?
- Why should you care about the stress?
- How to measure the stress?
- The Toho-FLX 2320-S thin film stress measurement system
- Control of the stress





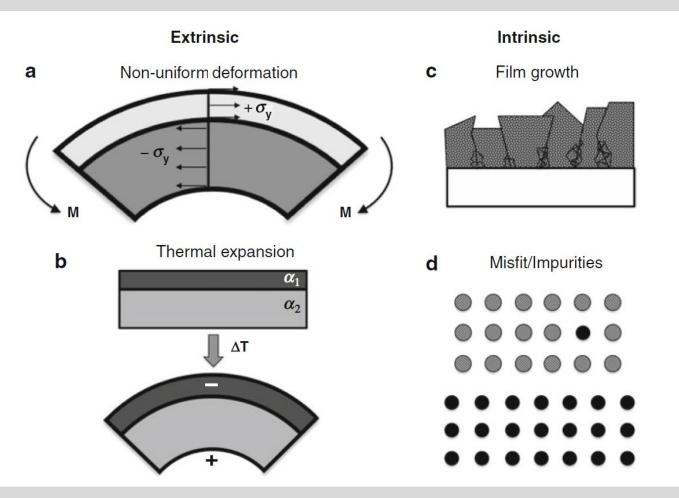
### Where does the stress come from?

- Induced during film deposition
- Intrinsic stress:

Non-equilibrium nature of deposition Lattice mismatch, impurities etc.

• Extrinsic stress:

Environment change Thermal expansion coefficients mismatch Nonuniform plastic deformation

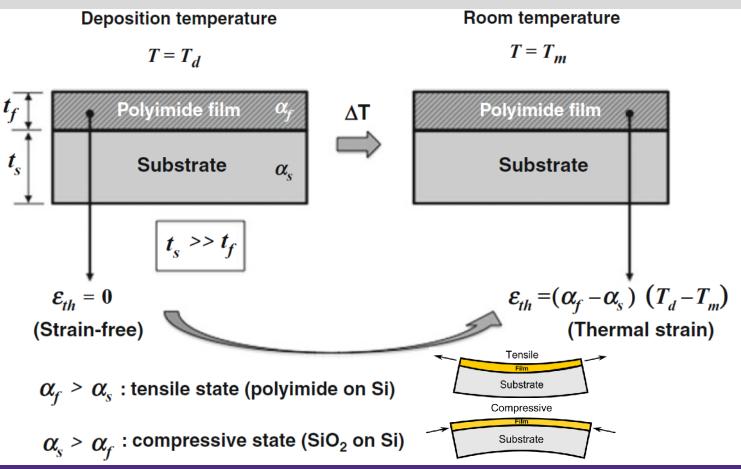






### Thermal stresses

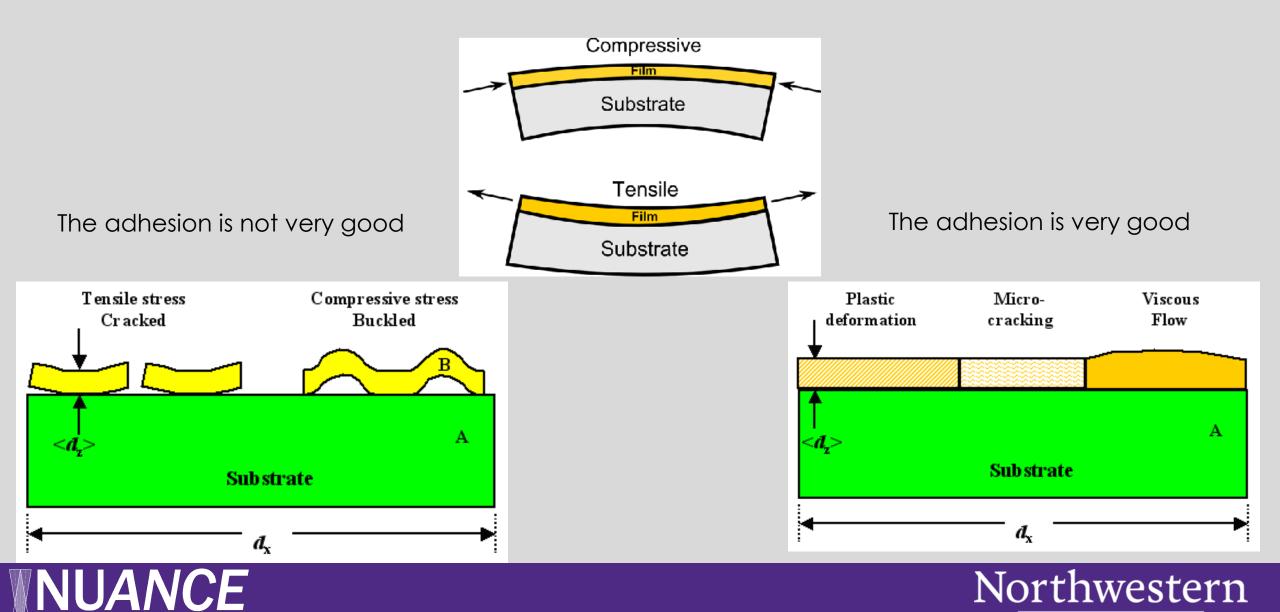
- In a structure with inhomogeneous thermal expansion coefficients subjected to a uniform temperature variation
- In a homogeneous material exposed to a thermal gradient





Northwestern

### Consequences of high stresses



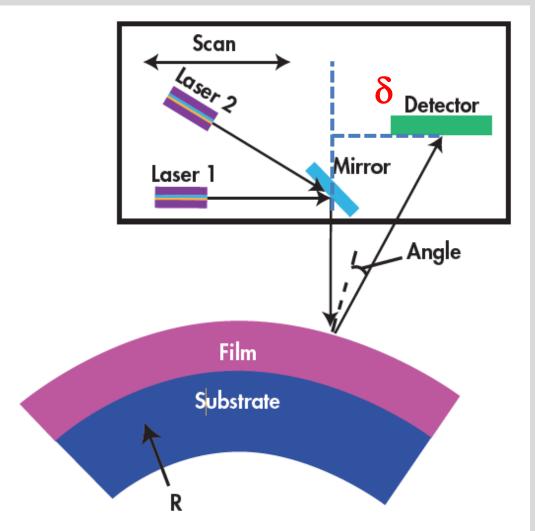
Nanoscale Characterization Experimental Center

**EXPLORING INNER SPACE** 

### Stress measuring techniques

#### The deflection technique

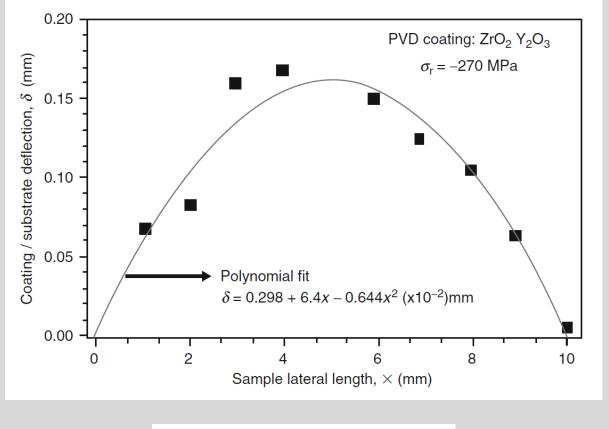
- A stressed thin film will bend a moderate thick substrate by a measurable degree
- Measure the curvature or deflection of the substrate before and after coating
- Simple and fast







### Calculate stress



$$\delta(x) = a + bx + cx^2$$

Radius  $R = \frac{1}{2c}$ 

$$\sigma_r = \frac{E_s}{(1-v_s)} \frac{t_s^2}{t_f} \left(\frac{1}{R_a} - \frac{1}{R_b}\right)$$

 $E_s$ ,  $V_s$ : Young's modulus, Poisson ratio of substrate  $t_s$ ,  $t_f$ : thickness of substrate and film  $R_a$ ,  $R_b$ : radius before and after coating

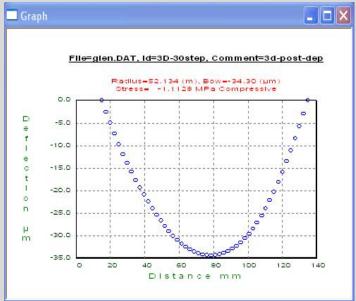




### Film stress measurement at NUFAB

**Toho FLX 2320-S** 





- Two laser (670 nm and 785 nm) to resolve the possible destructive interference
- Measurement Range 1 MPa to 4 GPa
- Accuracy Less than 2.5% or 1 MPa (whichever is larger)
- Scan range programmable up to 200mm
- Minimum scan step 0.02 mm
- 3D mapping
- In-situ stress measurements from room temperature to 500°C

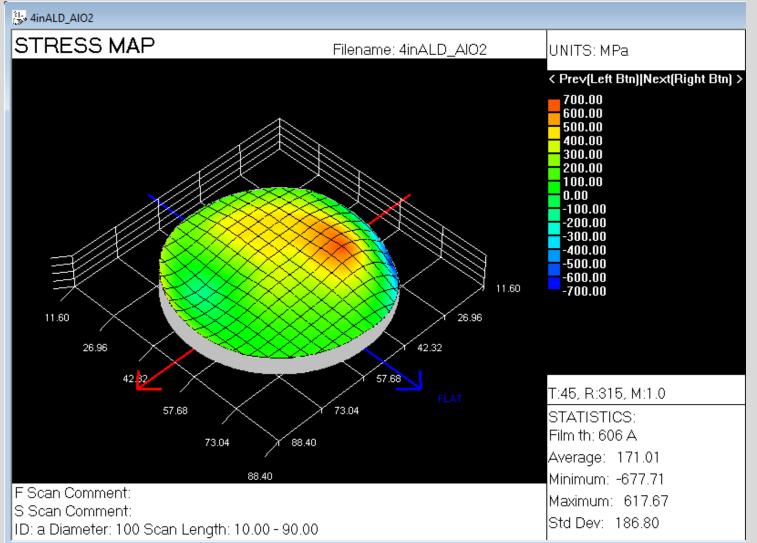


#### Limitations:

- 1. Not local stress
- 2. Too much roughness, low reflectivity
- 3. Transparent substrate use Dektak



### 3D mapping







### Control of the stress

a) Ni electrodeposited

14 nm/s

250

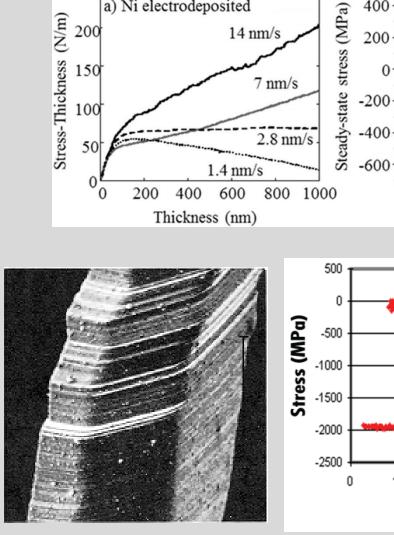
200

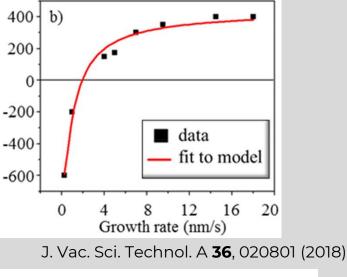
Adjust coating process parameters Film thickness Deposition temperatures Deposition rate Substrate etc..

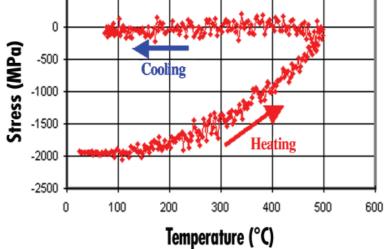
Thermal relaxation Crystalline slip

#### **Toho FLX 2320-S**

In-situ stress measurements from room temperature to 500°C













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