The ONYX- Revolution

Angstrom Sciences-Cylindrical Magnetrons



BACKGROUND:

- In business for over 20 years
- Comprehensive IP including US Patents on:
 - Profiled Magnets
 - Turbulent water flow
- Complete Cylindrical Cathodes
 - TCO, Reactive, and Metal Applications



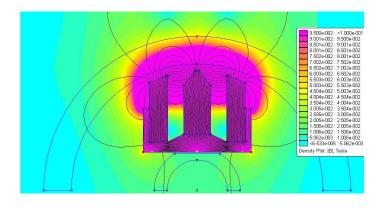
For more info . . . www.angstromsciences.com

THE SOLUTION: ONYX-REVOLUTION

- 85% or greater bulk target tube utilization
- Highest Vapor Flux Efficiency
- Tunable thickness control

RESULTS:

- Average 20% increase in Dynamic Deposition Rate (DDR)
- Increased <u>overall</u> material efficiency
- Best achievable thickness uniformity
- Reduced maintenance and system downtime due to shield cleaning

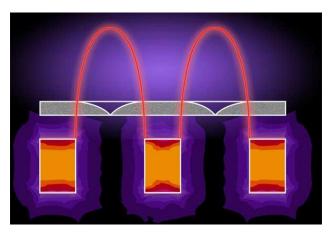


THE SOLUTION: ONYX-REVOLUTION

- Advanced profiled Magnetic Design for optimal utilization
 - and uniformity
- Gas Integration Options
 - Argon and Reactive gas inputs
- DC, Pulsed DC and MF Power
- Vertical and Horizontal mounting options
- Recommendation for Optimal Uniformity
 - Magnet bar length: 6" overhang on each side of substrate
 - 2"-4" source to substrate

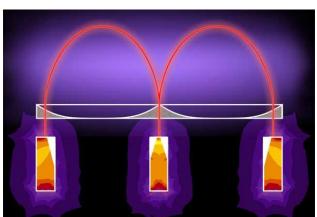
For more info . . . www.angstromsciences.com

ONYX-REVOLUTION



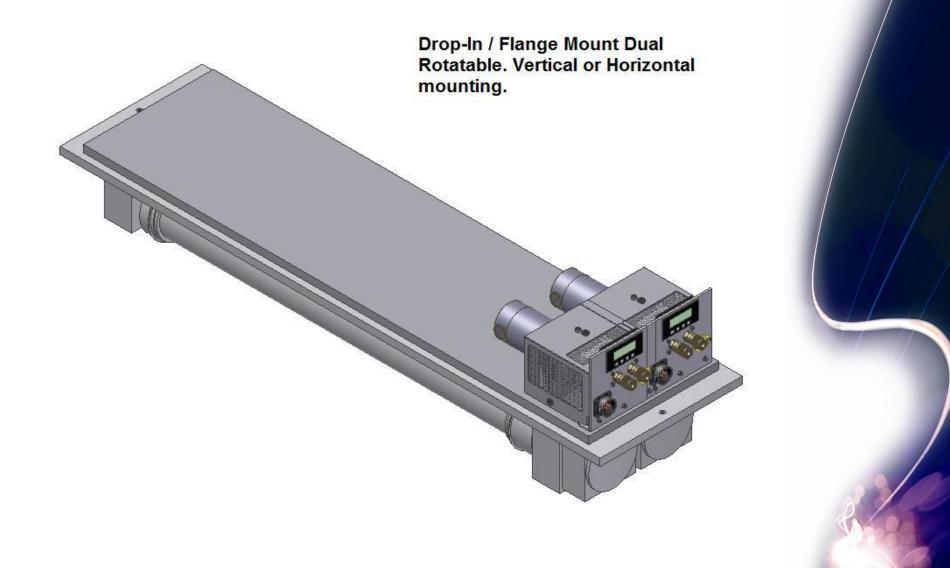
Magnetics:

Profiled magnets naturally conform to the curvature of cylindrical target; reducing distance between racetracks and increasing field at target surface.

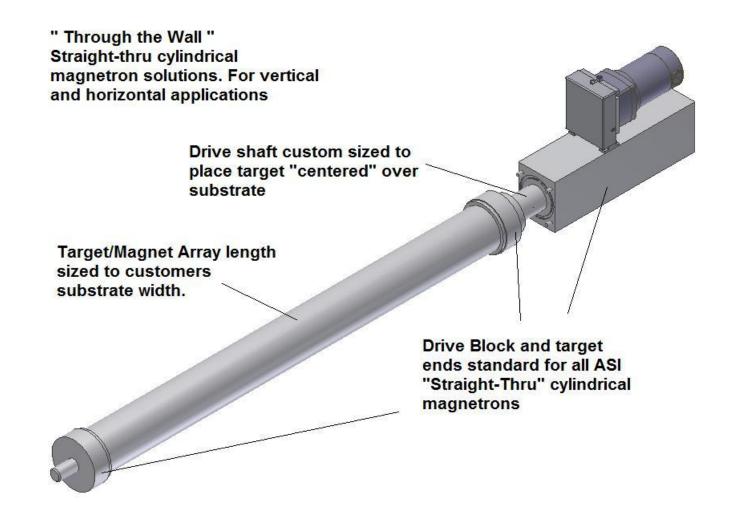


For more info . . . www.angstromsciences.com

Rotating Cylindrical Magnetron Configurations:



Rotating Cylindrical Magnetron Configurations:



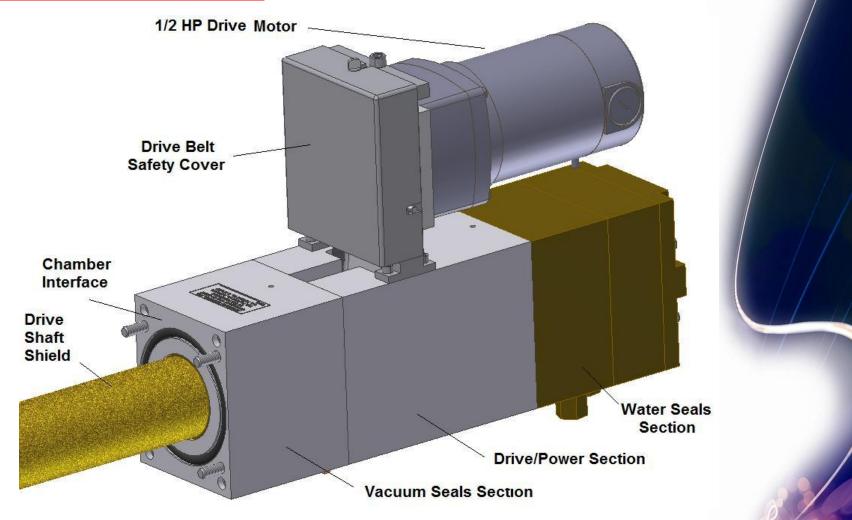
Fundamentals of Cylindrical Cathode Design and Operation

Robust Mechanical Design:

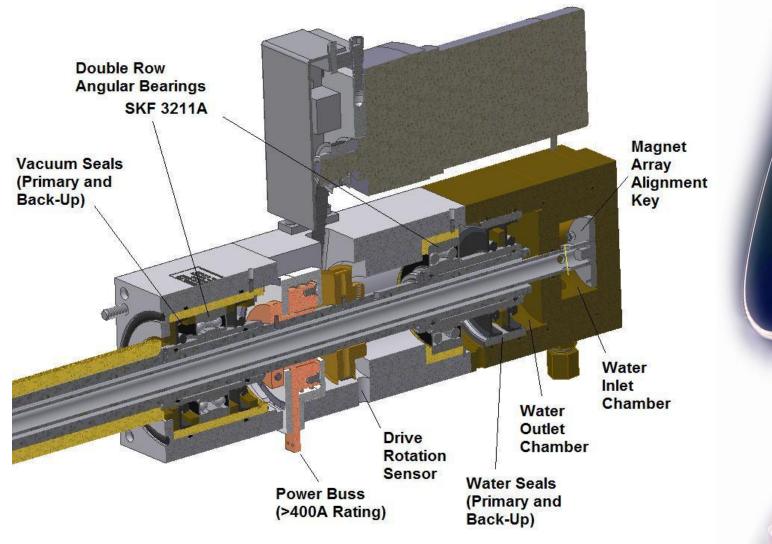
The rotatable cathode must fulfill 3 fundamental operations:

- Dynamically seal air water vacuum
- Effectively deliver power to the cathode
- Provide smooth concentric target rotation

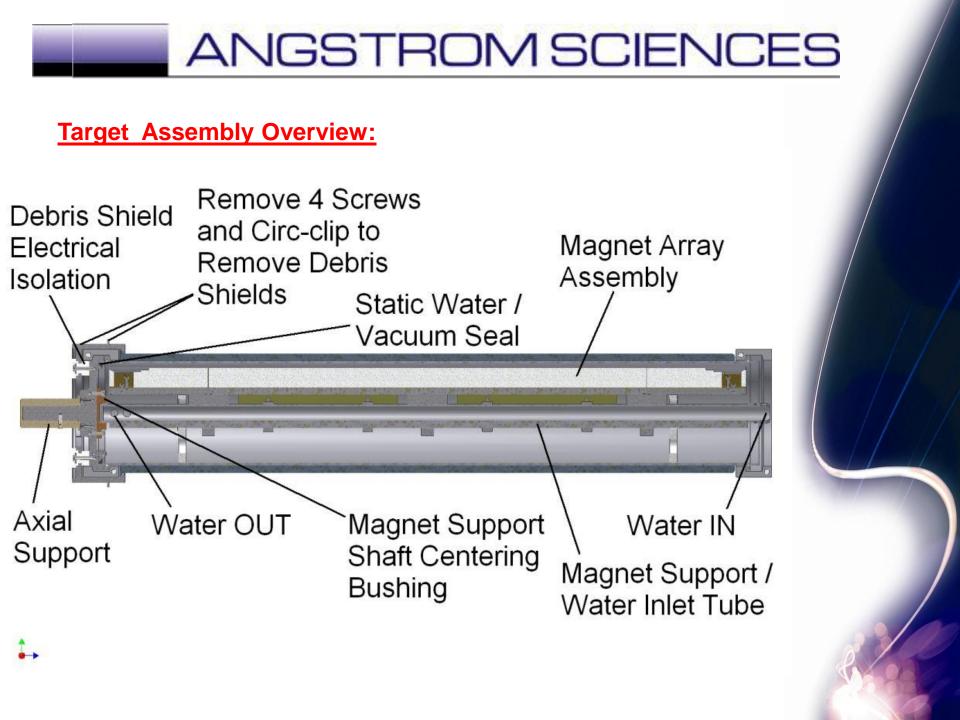
Cathode Drive Overview:



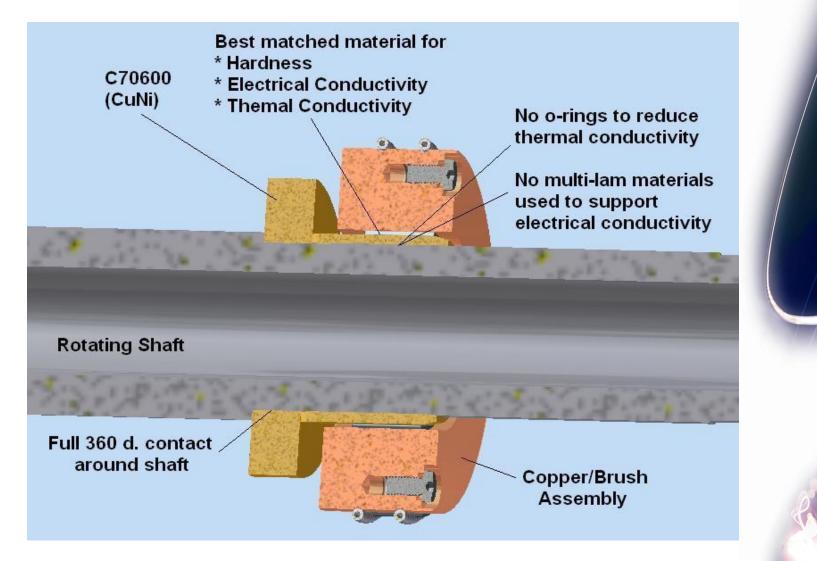
Cathode Drive Overview:







Power Transmission Overview:



Fundamentals of Cylindrical Cathode Design and Operation

Corrosion/Water-resistant Magnet Bars:

- Deep drawn and welded, non-magnetic, stainless steel enclosures
- Epoxy filled to prevent magnet shifting and additional corrosion protection

ANGSTROM SCIENCES ANGSTROM ADVANTAGE: MODULAR MAGNET DESIGN

Magnet Assemblies have "interchangeable" turnaround designs that may be manufactured to your specific type of target.



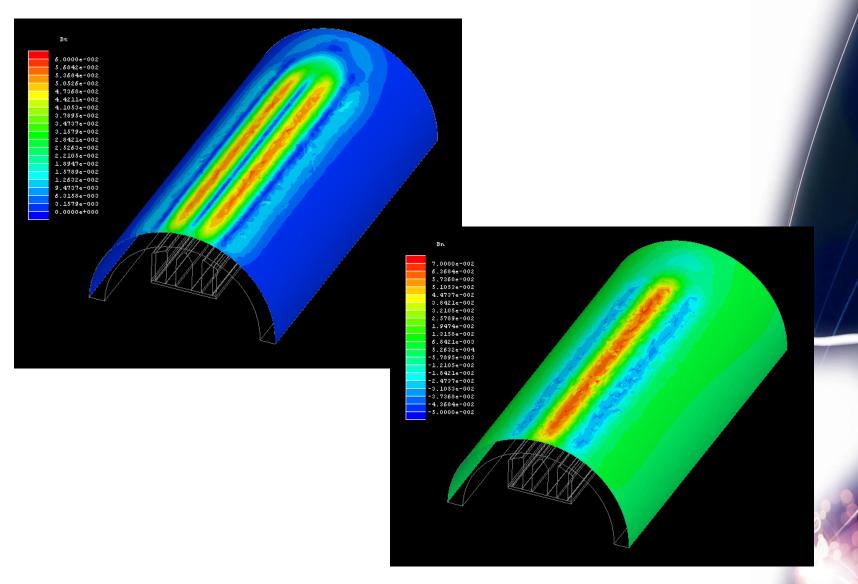


Fundamentals of Cylindrical Cathode Design and Operation

Optimized magnetics:

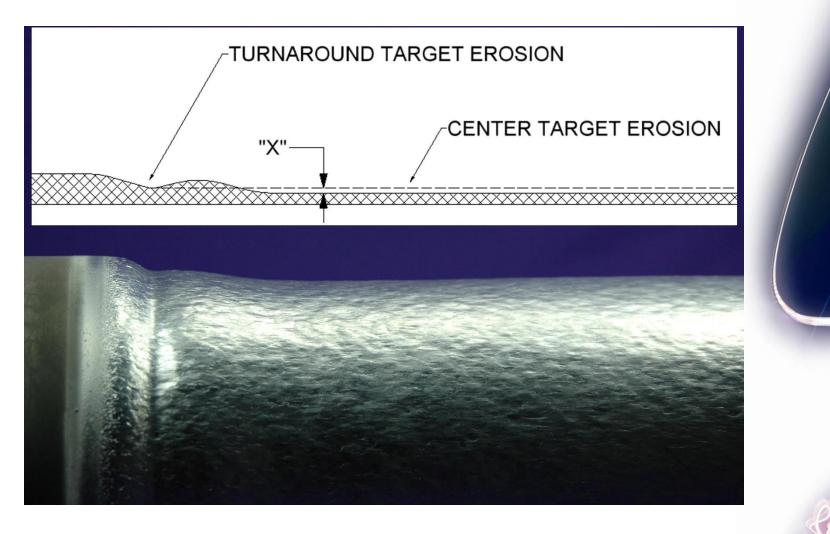
- Modular construction with optimized "turn-arounds" and "straightaway" elements
- Support tube designed to facilitate "tilt" and external shunting for thickness uniformity enhancement
- Minimized distance between adjacent racetracks to enhance "linesource" behavior (Vapor Phase Efficiency)

3D Magnetic Field Modeling for optimized "turn-around" erosion:



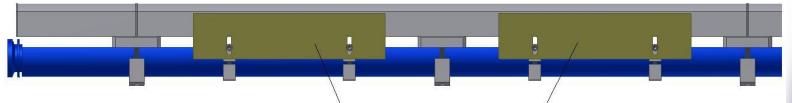


ERODED TARGET: 85%+ BULK TARGET UTILIZATION



Impact of Tilting and Shunting:

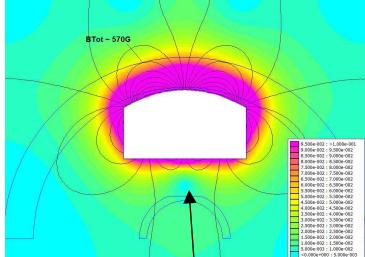
Shims are used for small adjustments due to "local" effects which might be caused by gas flow, anode amplifications, Up to 5% changes can be made

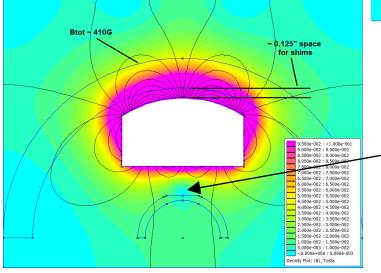


Shunts can be custom trimmed to length, placed anywhere along magnet array length, on 1 or 2 sides of the magnet pack, 1/2" height adjust.

Uniformity Adjustment – Addressing "Tilt":

2D Model (FEMM) of magnet array shows the effects on the magnetic field of inserting spacers.



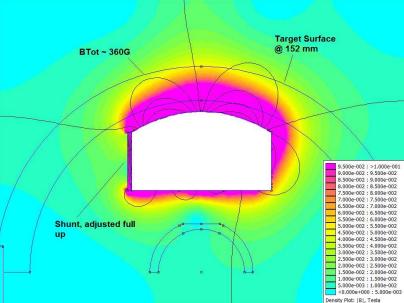


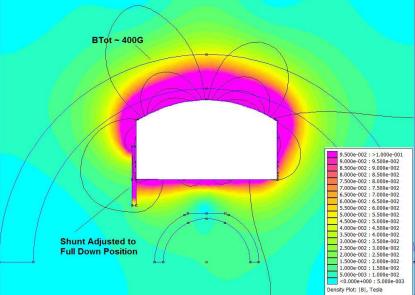
Spacers or mechanical adjustment is used to raise or lower the magnet array at specific locations

sity Plot: |B|, Tesla

<u>Uniformity Adjustment – Addressing</u> "Local" Effects by shunting:

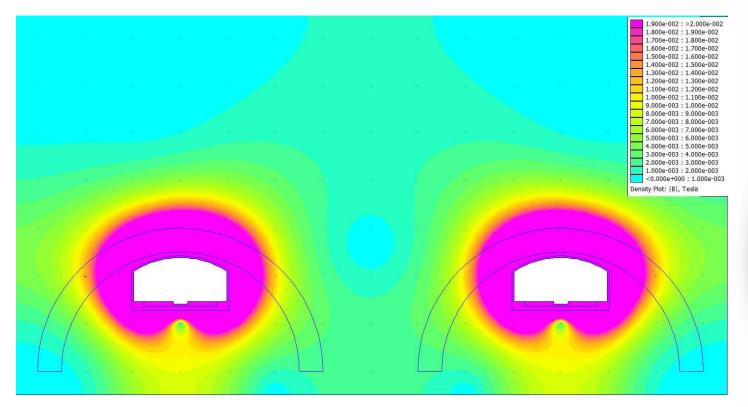
To eliminate "local" uniformity effects, 1 or more shunts may be cut to length and used for tuning over the magnet array length



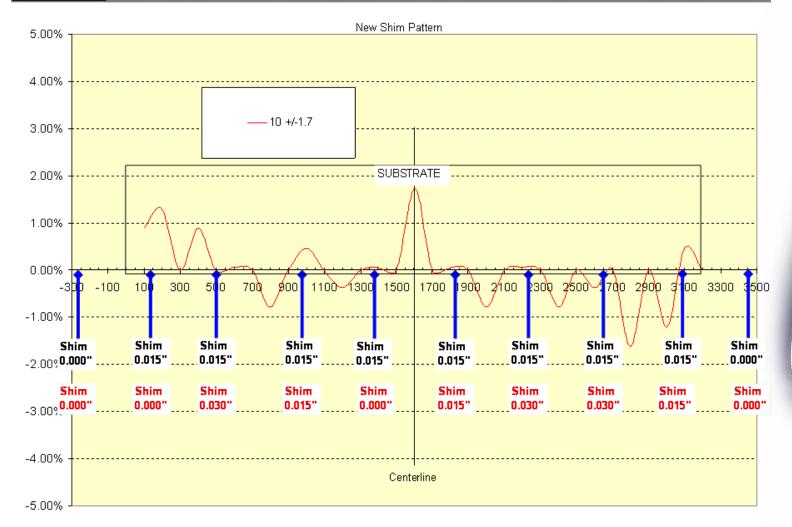


Depending on the size of the uniformity anomaly, shunts may be used on one or both sides of the magnet array.

Tube to Tube magnetic "cross talk" (203 mm centerline spacing between adjacent target tubes):



The highly concentrated magnetic field at the target surface eliminates any magnetic cross talk between adjacent target tubes in a twin tube configuration



Applying shunting and tilting to optimize thickness distribution < +/-2.0% on a 3.2 m wide substrate (3.5 m long magnet array)

Vapor Flux Efficiency:

What is V.F.E. --> Vapor Flux Efficiency

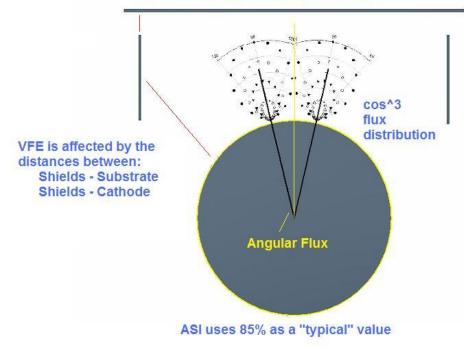
V.F.E. is defined as the amount of material sputtered vs. the amount of material which actually arrives to the substrate



V.F.E. α 1 / shields to substrate distance

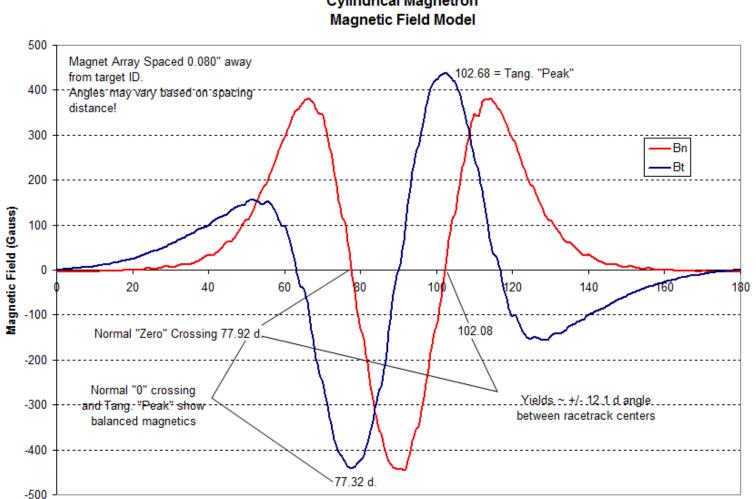
V.F.E. a 1/pressure

V.F.E. α 1 / angular flux (+/- 10.5 d.)



Chamber/Zone Shielding ASI's patented profiled magnets reduce the distance between the racetracks in comparison to more conventional approaches

More material is directed to the substrate, dramatically reducing build-up on shields and resulting in a cleaner and more stable process that requires les power to achieve a specific deposition rate!

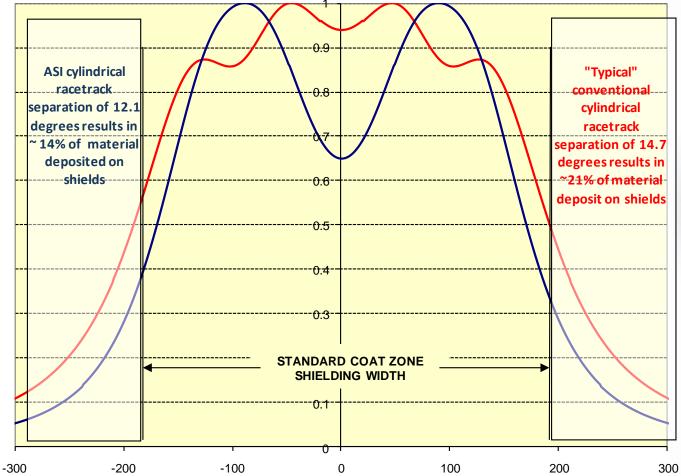


Cylindrical Magnetron

Angle about Target Surface (deg.)

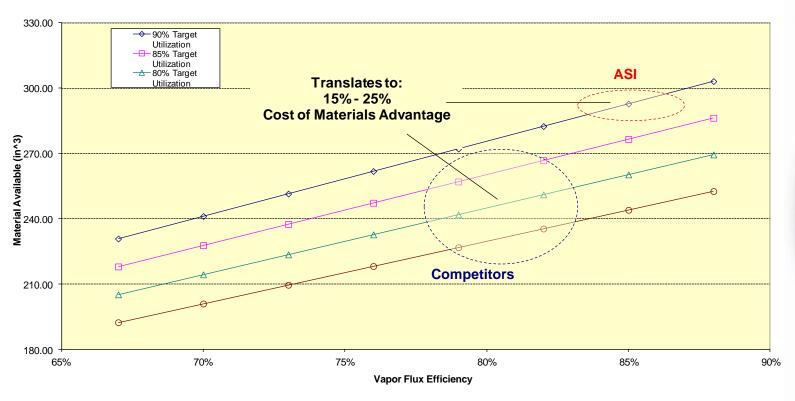
Angstrom Sciences Cylindrical Magnetron Arrays

Normalized Deposition Profile For a Dual Rotatable Magnetron



Impact of Vapor Flux Efficiency on "Realized" Materials Utilization:





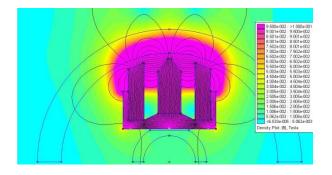
CONCLUSIONS:

Angstrom Sciences has developed cylindrical magnetron technology that embody:

- Robust mechanical and electrical construction
- Corrosion resistant and modular magnet bars
- Optimized magnetics to maximize bulk target erosion and deposited film uniformity
- Profiled magnetics to reduce the separation distance between adjacent racetracks (Vapor Phase Efficiency)

RESULTING IN:

- Average 20% increase in Dynamic Deposition Rate (DDR)
- Increased overall material efficiency
- Best achievable thickness uniformity
- Reduced maintenance and system downtime due to shield cleaning



The ONYX- Revolution

Angstrom Sciences-Cylindrical Magnetrons