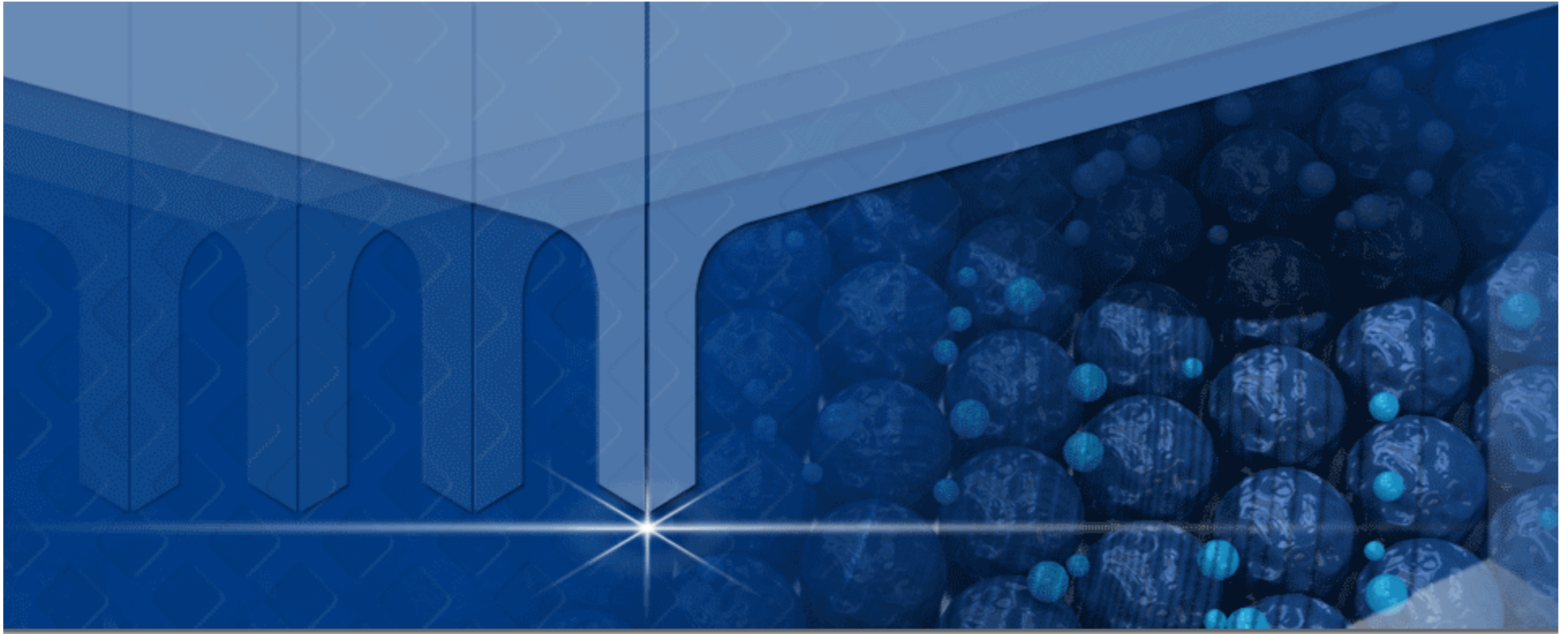


Advanced Inline Slider Metrology with Non-Contact AFM

Sang-il Park
CEO and Chairman



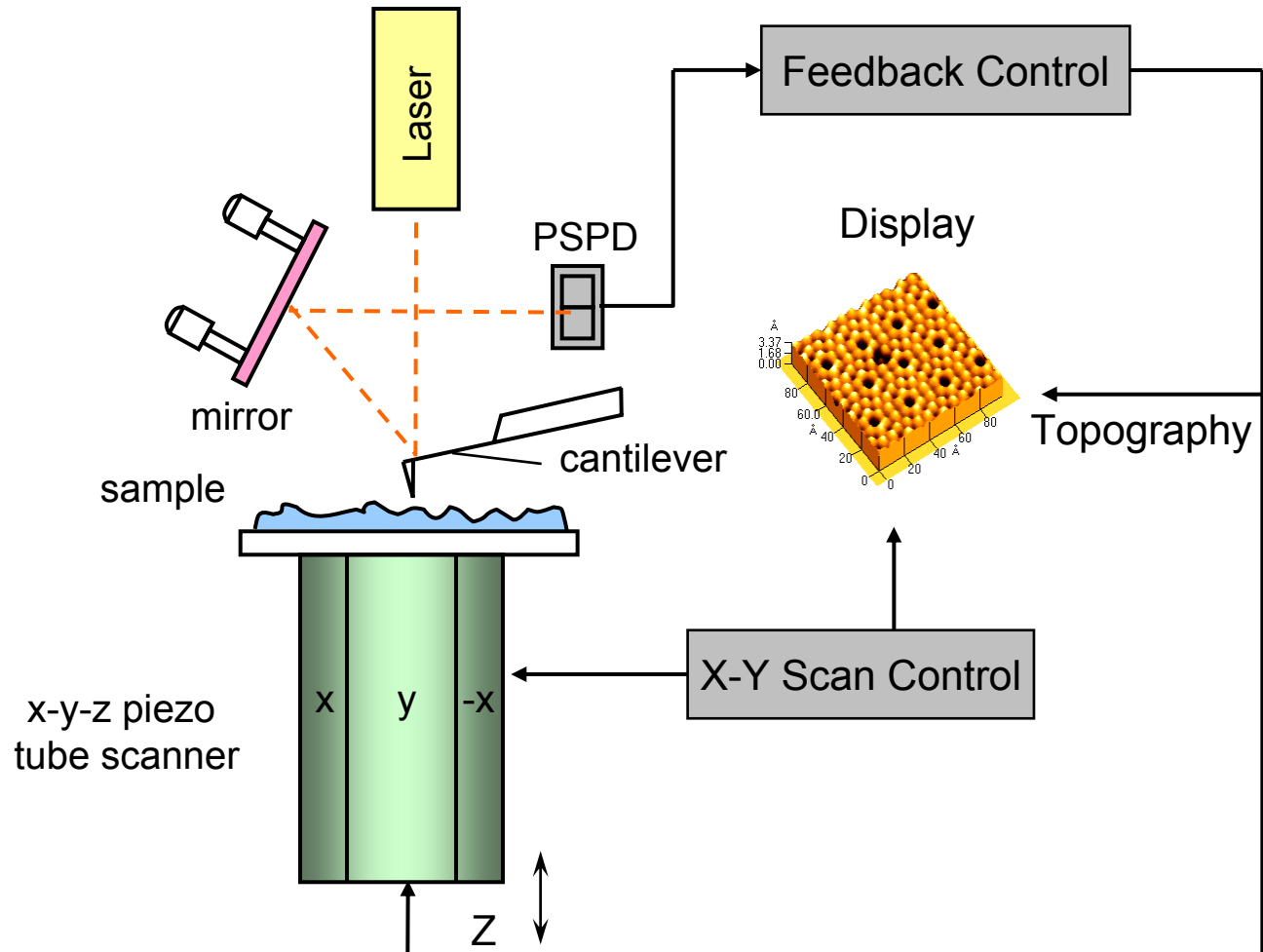
- **Introduction**
- **Design Consideration of AFM**
- **Optimized AFM Solutions for Slider Metrology**
 - True Non-Contact vs. Tapping
 - Edge Defect Monitoring
 - IBE Wall Angle Measurements
 - Programmable Data Density



Introduction



Atomic Force Microscope (AFM)

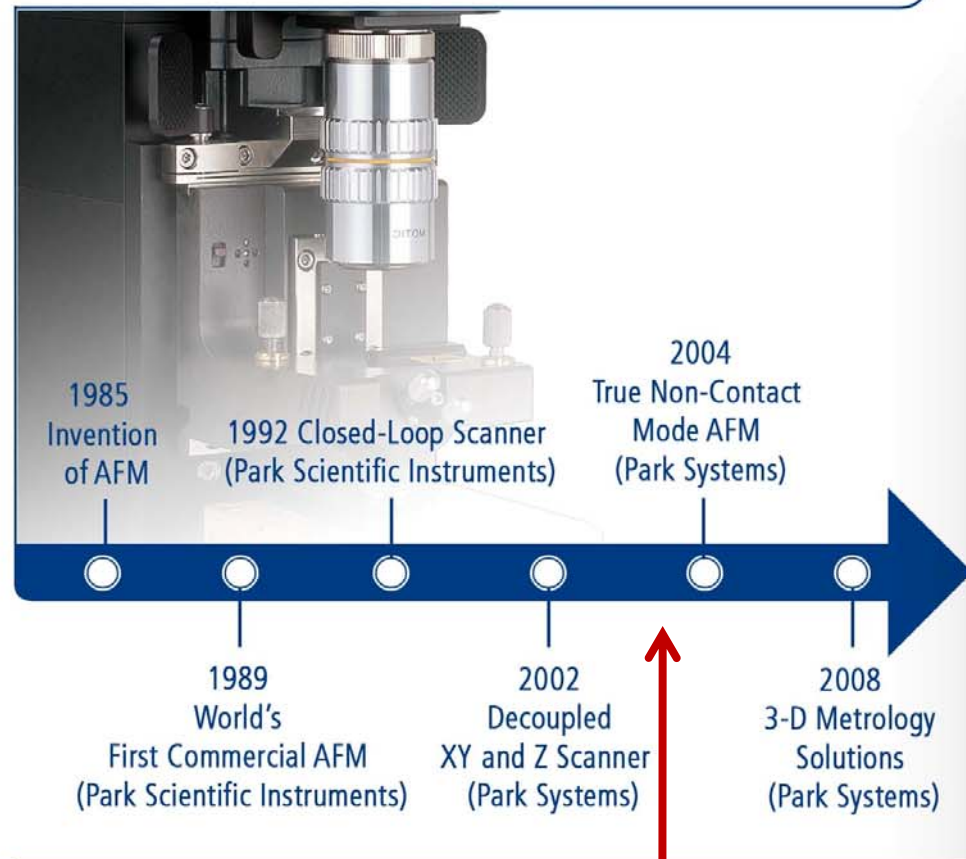


Evolution of Commercial AFM Technology

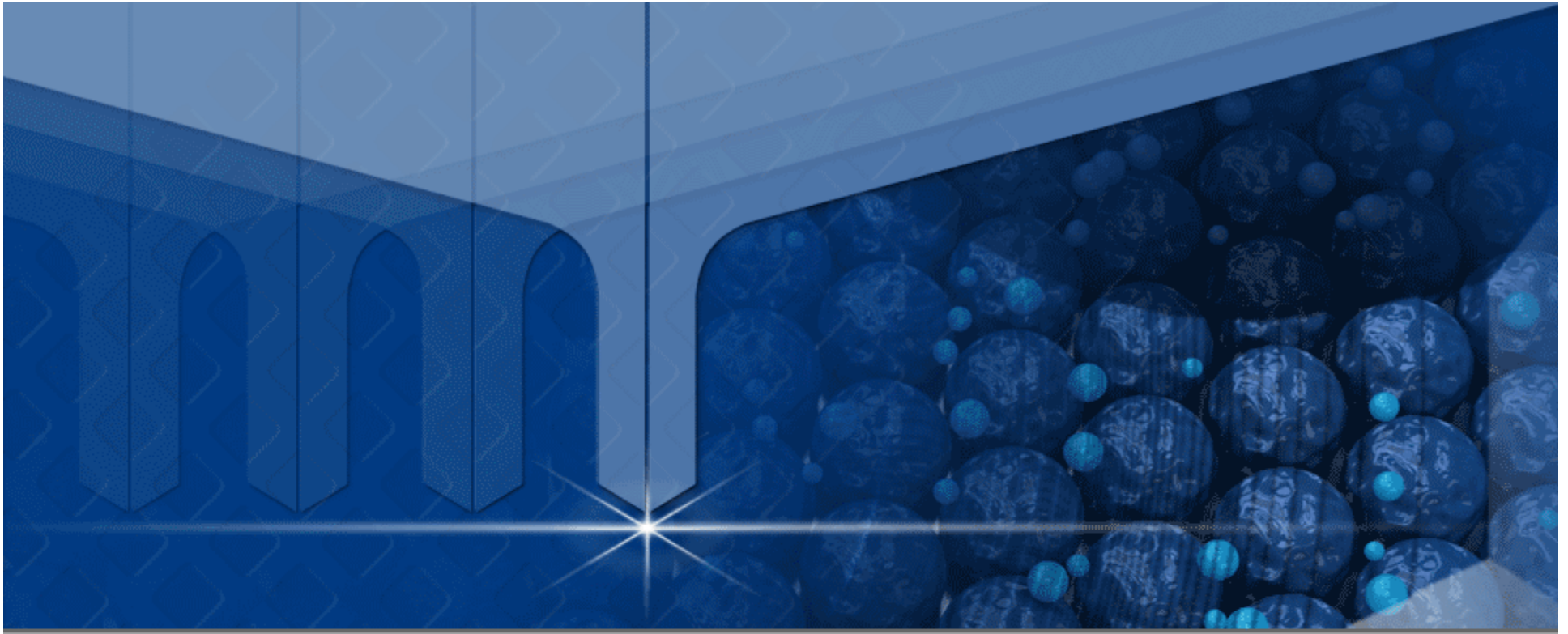


Nanotechnology Solutions Partner

Evolution of Commercial AFM Technology Driven by Park Systems



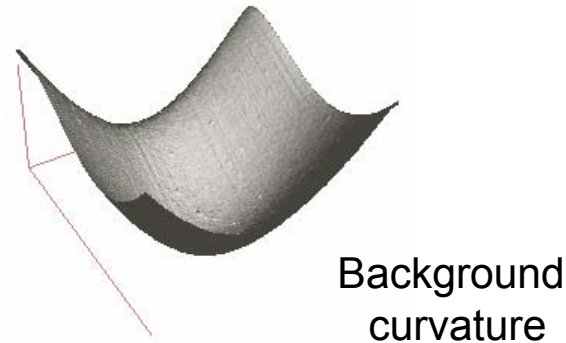
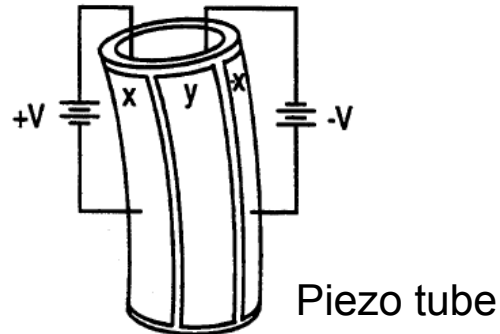
XE-Series AFM release in late 2003



Design Consideration of AFM



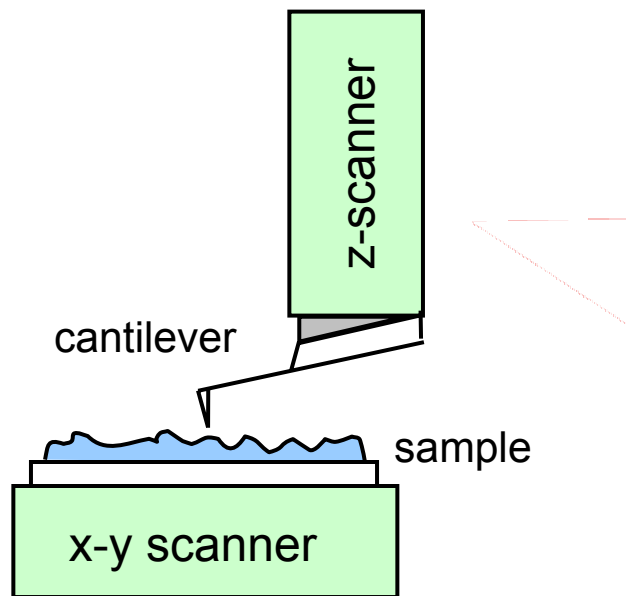
Current Limitations of Conventional AFM



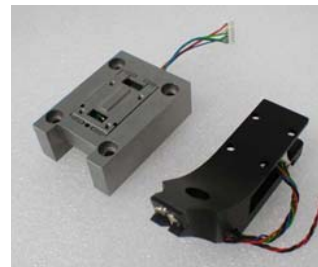
- Piezo tube is not an orthogonal 3-D actuator (scanner bowing)
- Non-Contact Mode not possible due to slow z-servo response
- Measurement throughput is prohibitively limiting

What should we do?

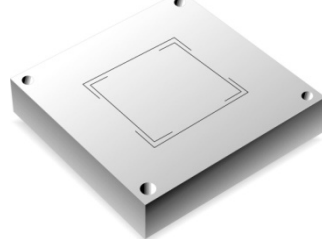
- New AFM platform to eliminate intrinsic hysteresis and non-linearity of piezotube
- New AFM platform to improve Z-servo bandwidth to enable non-contact mode
- New AFM platform to enable smart algorithm to scan sample features of interest



Flexure Guided High Force Z-Scanner

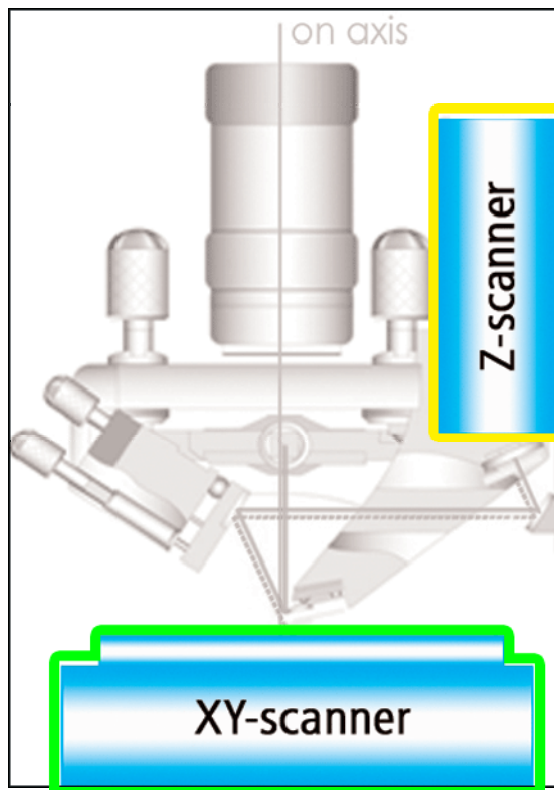


Parallel Kinematic 2D Flexure Scanner

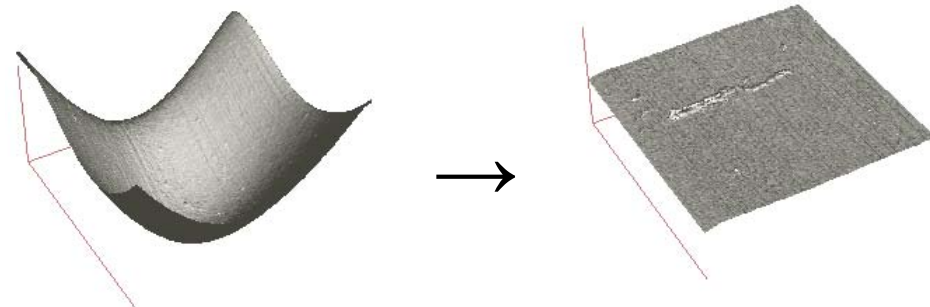


- Separated x-y and z scanner
- Flexure scanners
- Low Z-scanner mass

Cross Elimination (XE)

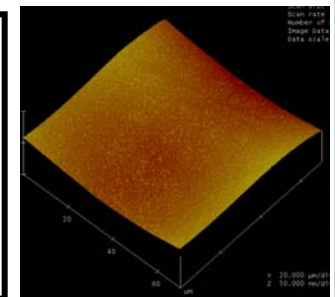


- Independent Z scanner from XY
 - XY scanner scans only sample
 - Z scanner scans only probe
- Background curvature removed



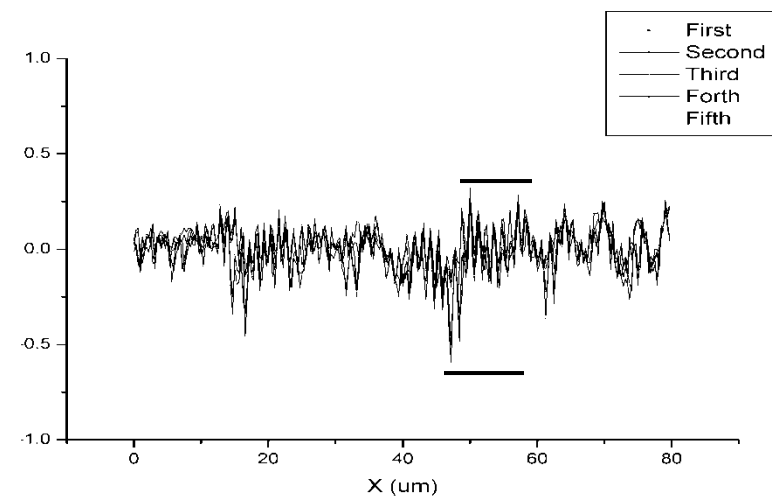
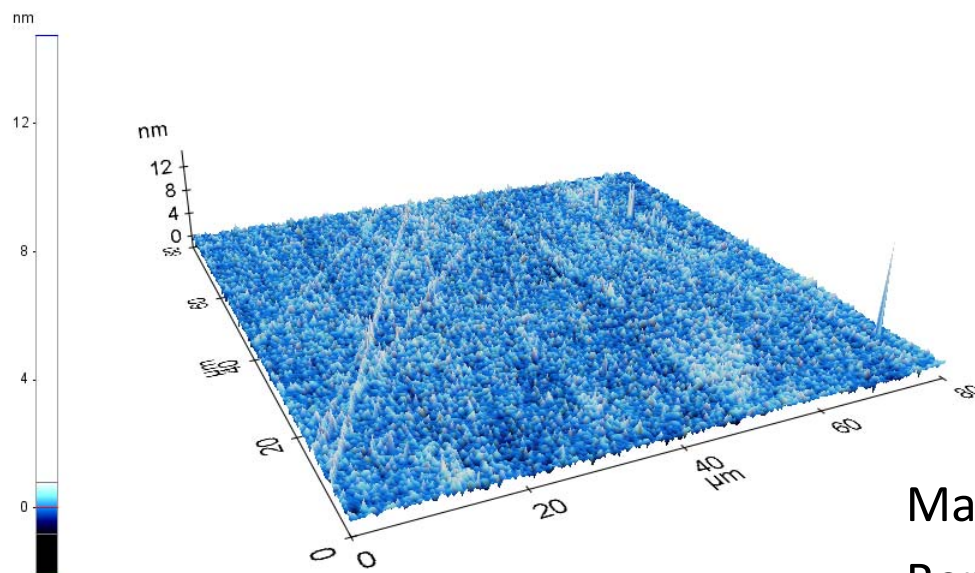
Scanner bowing is practically impossible to flatten by software

- High order polynomial fitting
- Bowing depends on scan size, speed, and location



Flat XY Scan: Precision Metrology

Z Run-out (full scan)

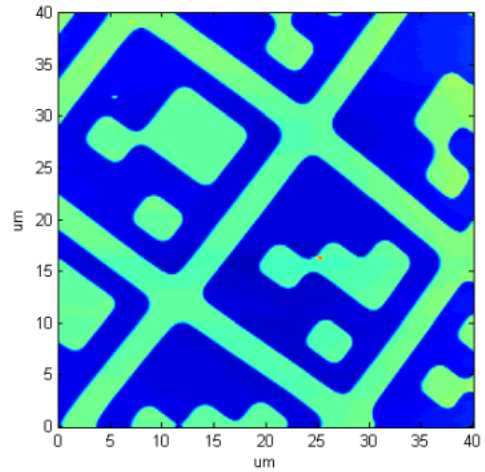


Maximum peak-to-peak = 0.871 nm

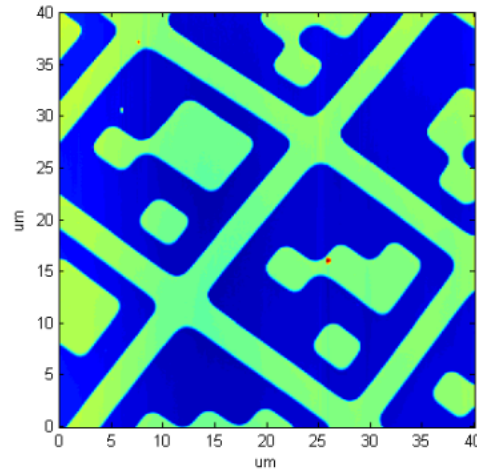
Repeatability = 0.481 nm

XY Scan Linearity

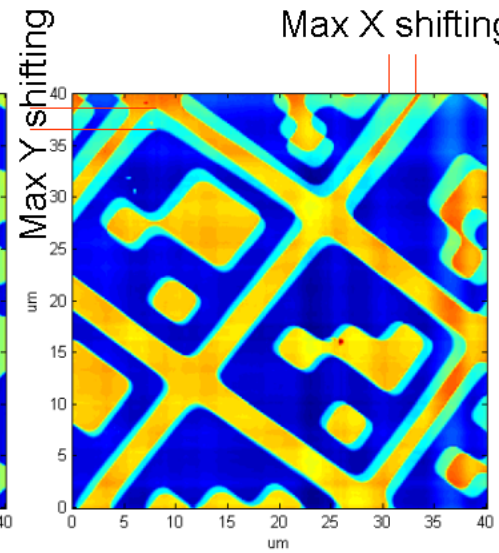
Conventional
AFM



0 degree



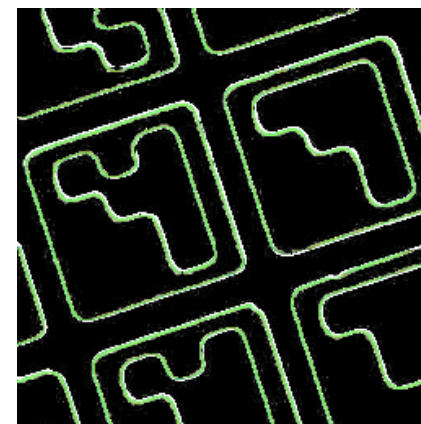
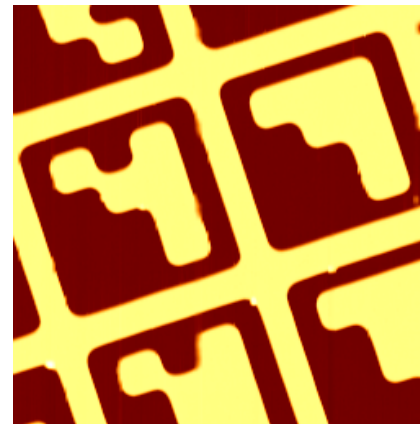
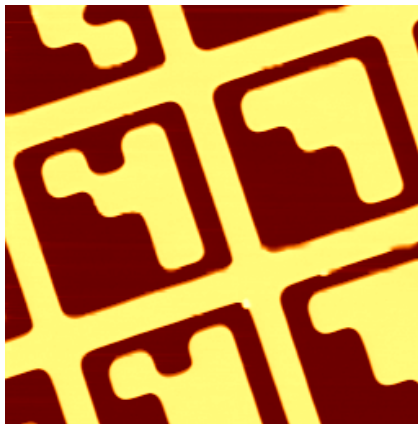
90 degree



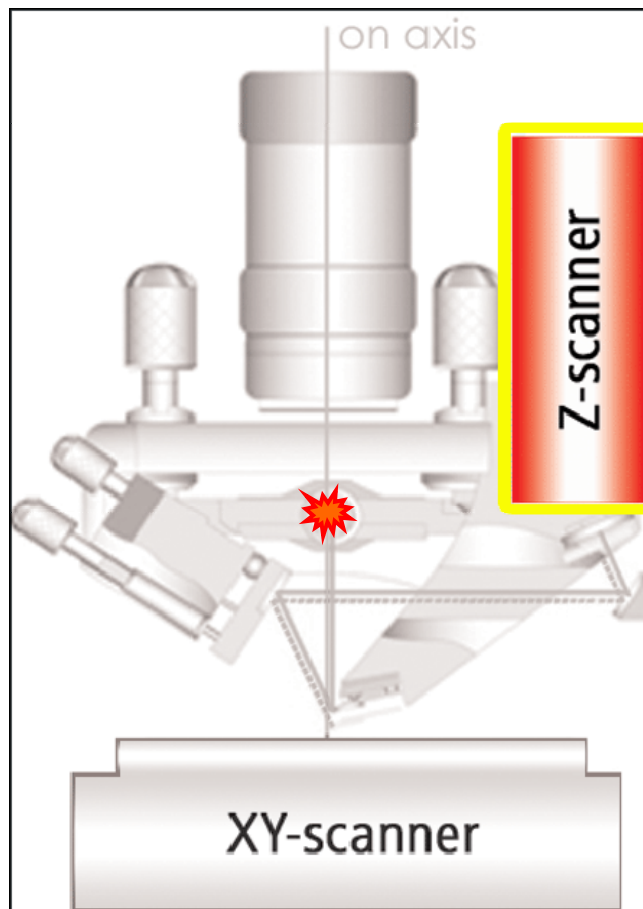
Max X shifting

Image matching

Park AFM



Fast Z-Servo

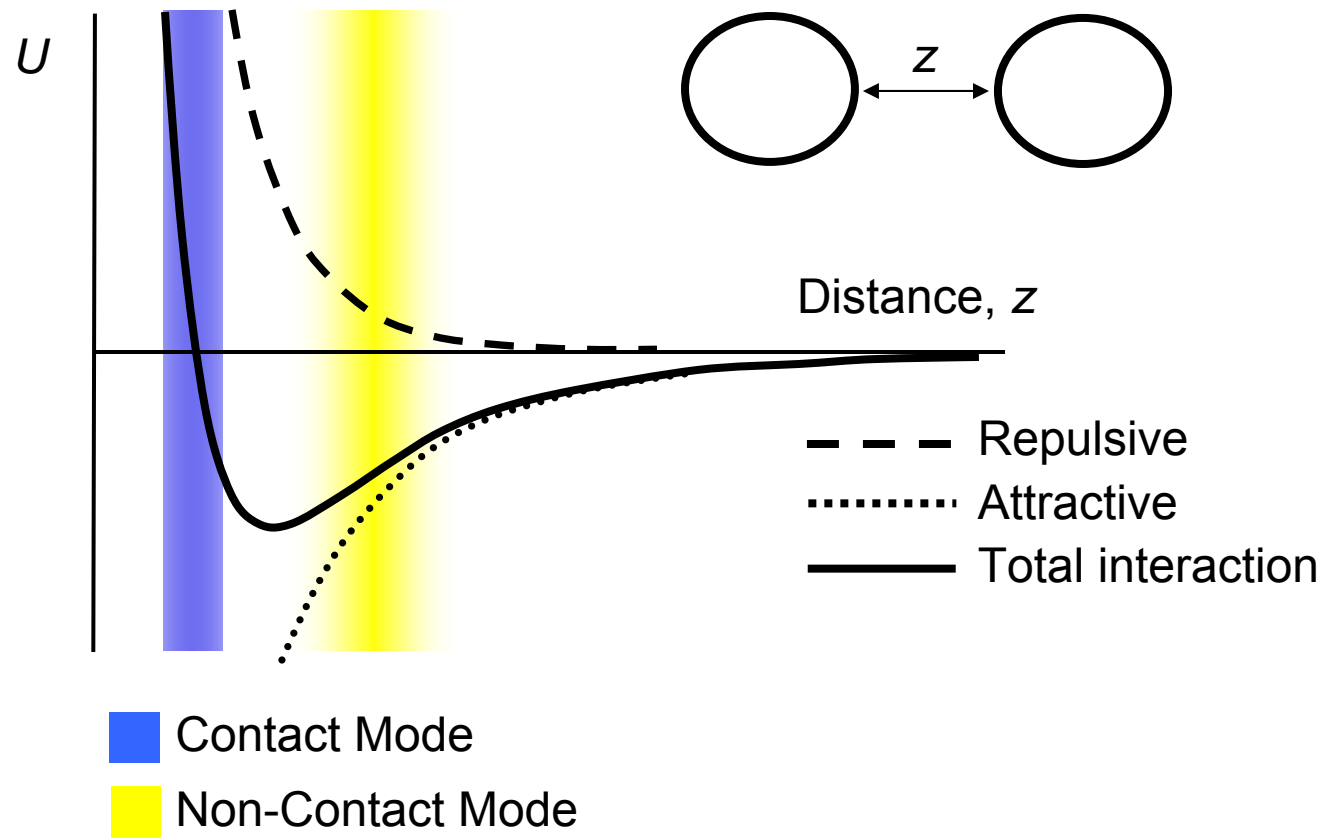


- High force multi-stack piezo
 - Large bandwidth of $f_0 > 10\text{kHz}$
 - Faster Z-feedback
- True Non-Contact AFM!

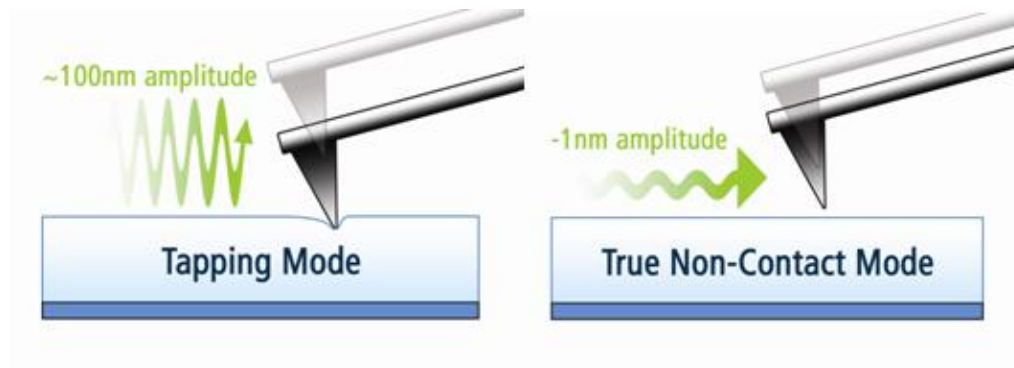
Flexure Guided High Force Z-Scanner



Inter-Atomic Forces



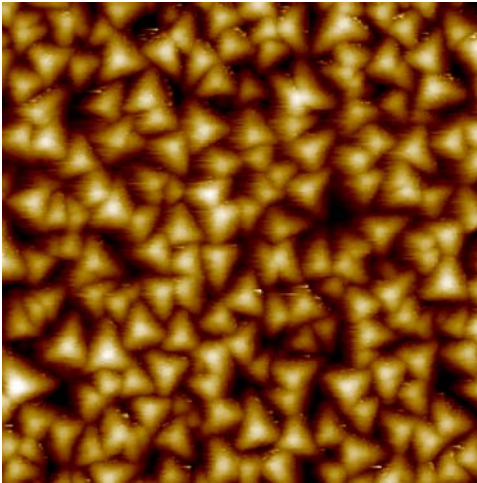
Faster Z-servo Feedback



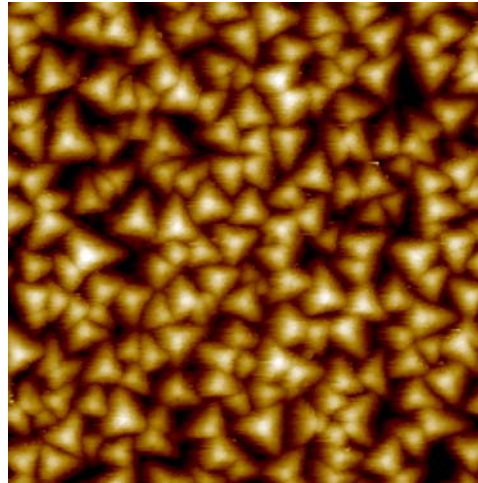
- Small amplitude
- Minimized tip-sample interaction
- Less sample damage
- Longer tip life

Tip Wearing Experiment in True Non-Contact

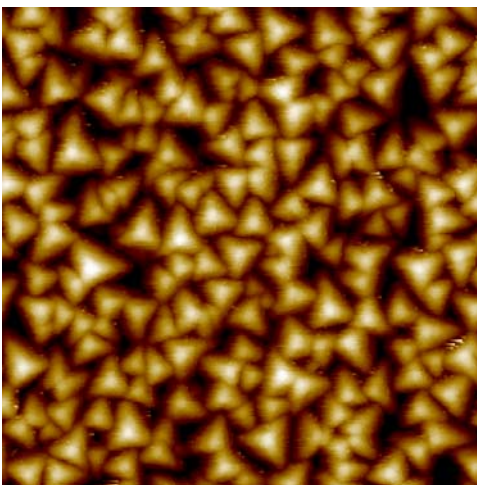
3rd scan



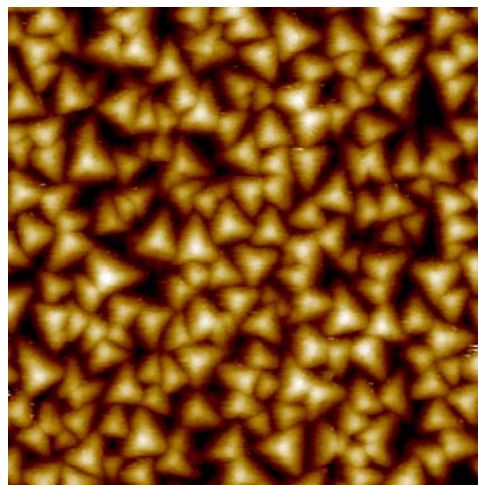
30th scan



70th scan



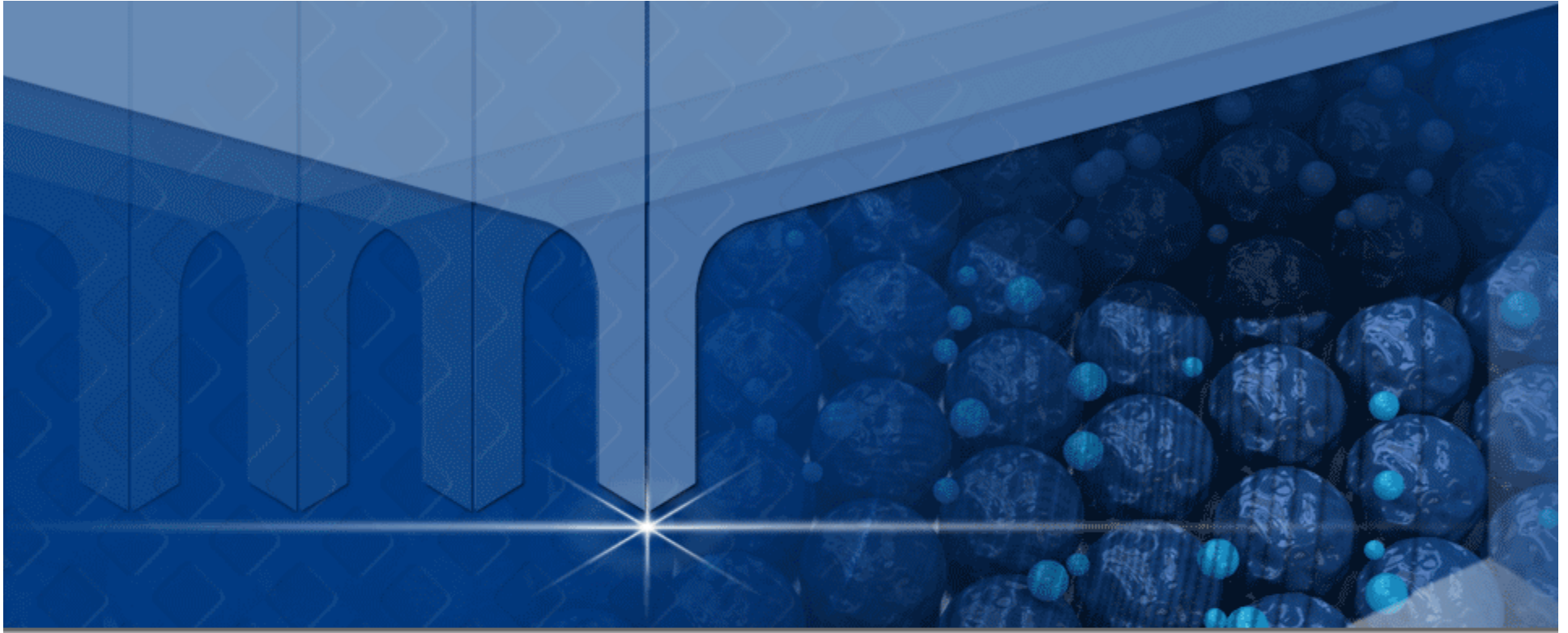
100th scan



The experiment was repeated with a new tip, while the set point was slightly adjusted for each scan to keep the tip operating in true non-contact mode region.

Even after 100 scans, no tip wearing was observed!

- ✓ **Accurate imaging of shallow sample features**
 - o Low residual bow and removal of tapping artifacts
- ✓ **Better repeatability & reproducibility**
 - o Results less dependent on location and tips
- ✓ **Better system to system matching**
 - o Fewer metrology artifacts in data
- ✓ **Longer tip life**
 - o Less tip wear and tear



*Optimized AFM Solutions for
Slider Metrology
True Non-Contact vs. Tapping*



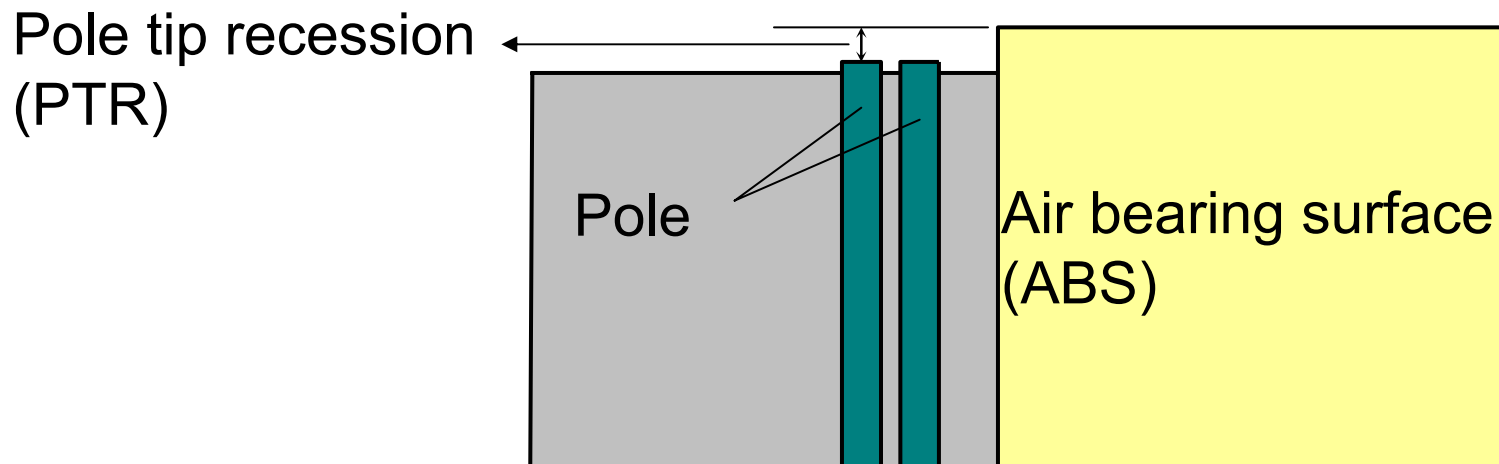
Key Features:

1. **True Non-Contact AFM**
2. Automatic PTR Measurement & Analysis
3. Automatic Tilting Stage
4. Supports Both Rowbars and Sliders
5. Programmable Data Density

Key Options:

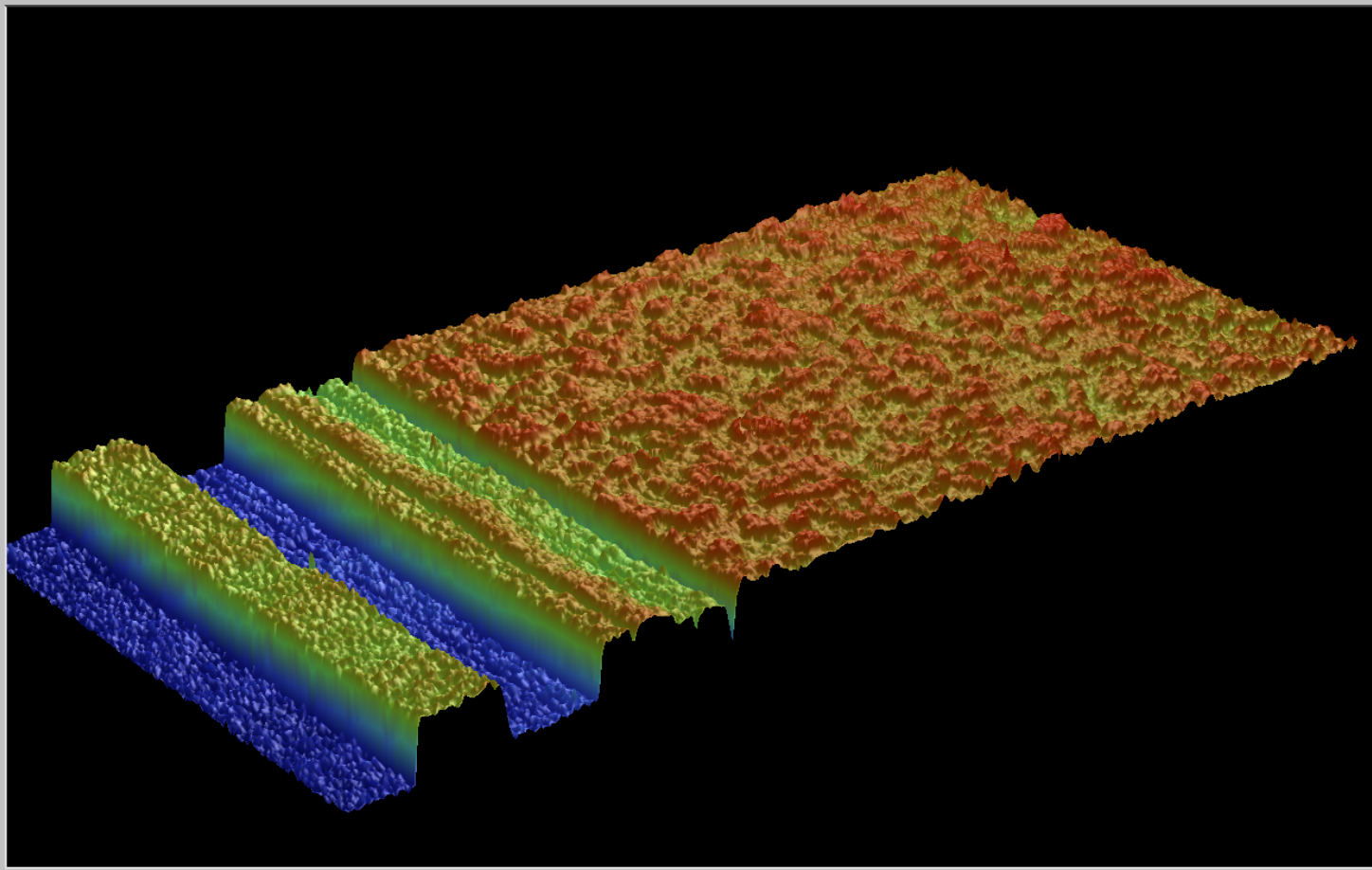
1. HGA Sample Fixture
2. Automatic Tip Exchange

Precision Metrology of PTR



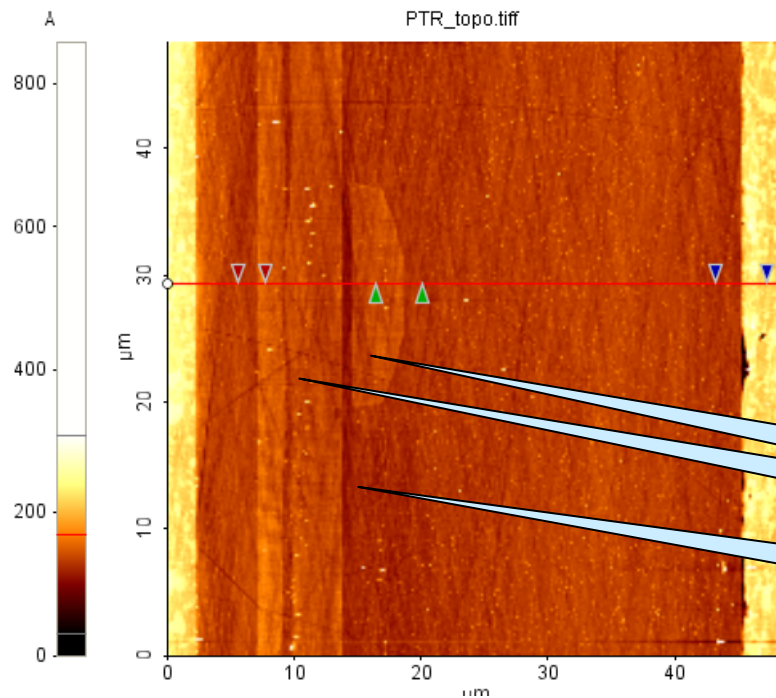
- If average PTR is 0.5nm too high, electrical performance yields drop by 10%, and if 0.5nm too low, 5% of hard drives could crash.
- PTR Tolerance for future heads may drop further.
- This requires PTR Gauge Sigma of **less than 0.1nm !**

Sample Slider Scan

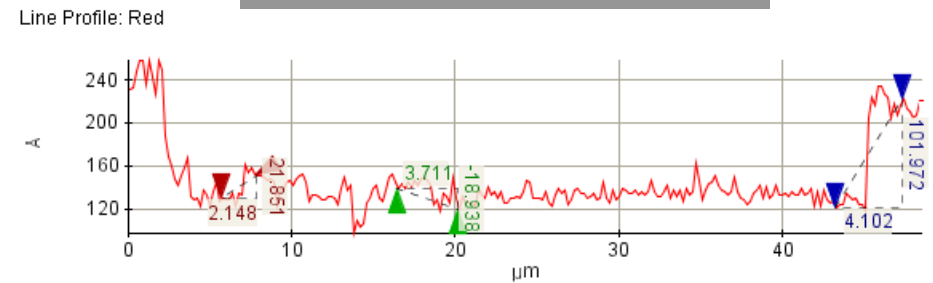


- High Resolution & High Quality Image
- Flat Scan - No need for reference subtraction.

Advanced Metrology of PTR by New AFM

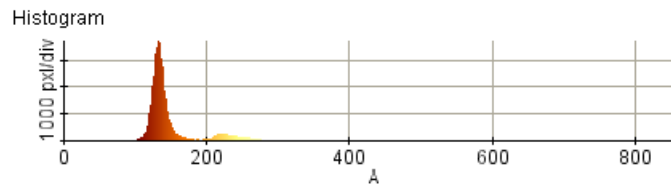


Unprocessed raw data



Pole surfaces

Alumina Overcoat

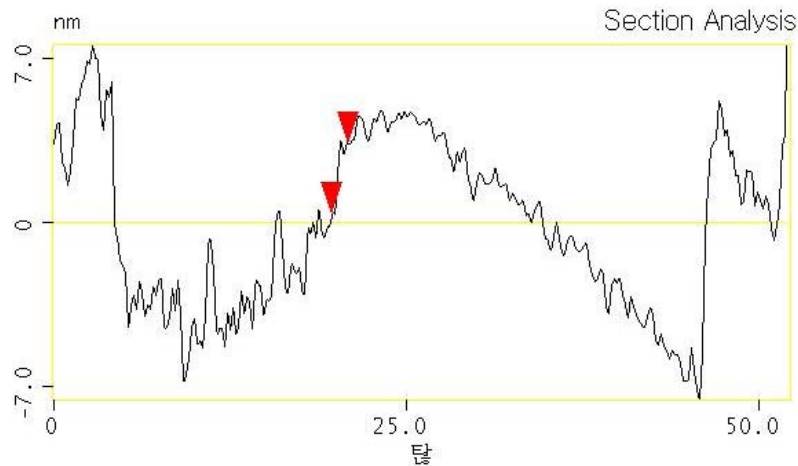


Pole surfaces are scanned above the overcoat

Statistics

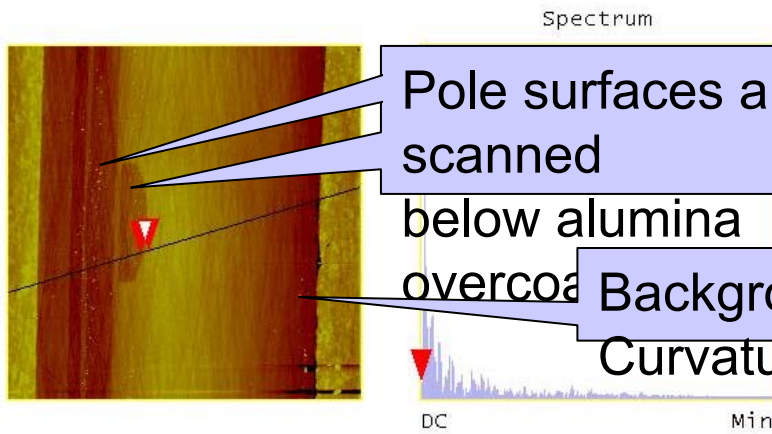
Line	Min(Å)	Max(Å)	Mid(Å)	Mean(Å)	Rpv(Å)	Rq(Å)	Ra(Å)
Red	97.601	259.299	178.450	145.603	161.698	31.761	20.676

PTR Metrology by Piezo Tube based AFM



Flattened data

L	1.172 μm
RMS	1.294 nm
lc	DC
Ra(lc)	0.516 nm
Rmax	2.197 nm
Rz	2.197 nm
Rz Cnt	2
Radius	60.435 μm
Sigma	0.895 nm



Pole surfaces are scanned below alumina overcoat

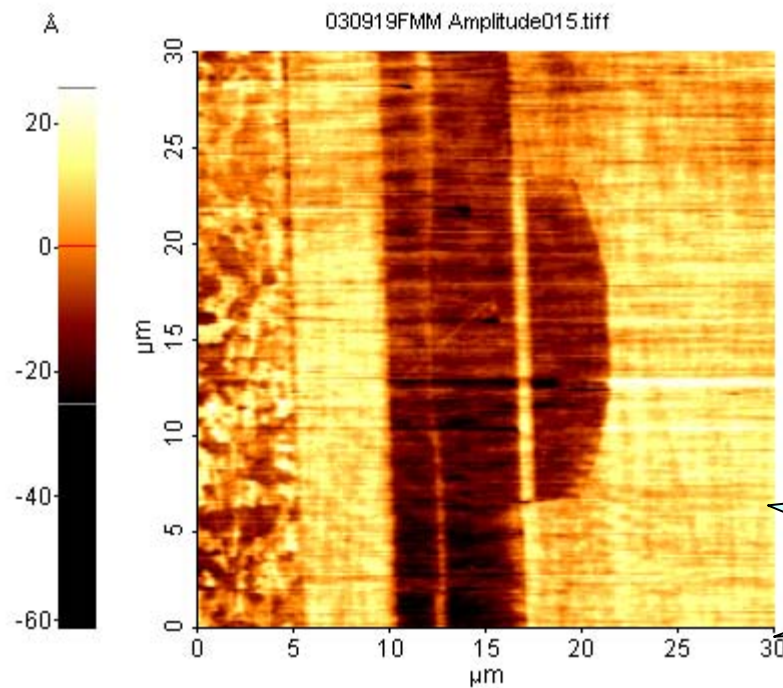
Background Curvature!

Surface distance	1.172 μm
Horiz distance(L)	1.172 μm
Surface distance	2.824 nm
Surface distance	0.138
Surface distance	
Surface distance	
Surface distance	
Angle	
Surface distance	
Angle	
Spectral period	DC
Spectral freq	0 Hz
Spectral RMS amp	0.0003 nm

27_s8.011

Cursor: fixed Zoom: 1:1 Cen line: off Offset: off

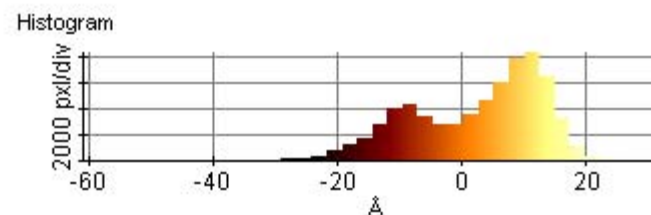
Force Modulation Image of Pole Region



File Name	030919FMM Amplitude015.tiff
Head Mode	FMM
Source	FMM Amplitude
Data Width	256 (pxl)
Data Height	256 (pxl)
X Scan Size	30 (μm)
Y Scan Size	30 (μm)
Scan Rate	0.5 (Hz)
Set Point	5 (nN)

Pole tips are much softer than surroundings

Unprocessed raw data

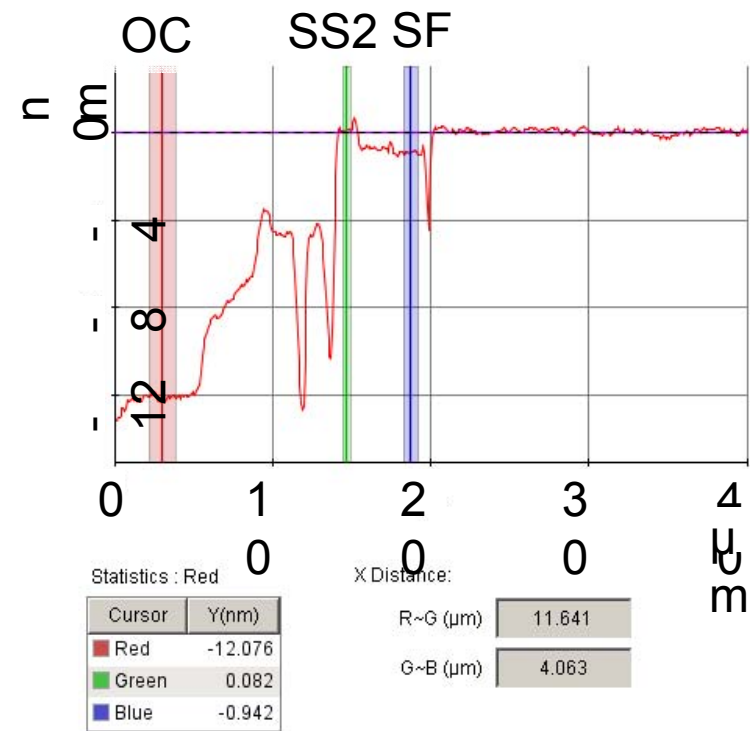
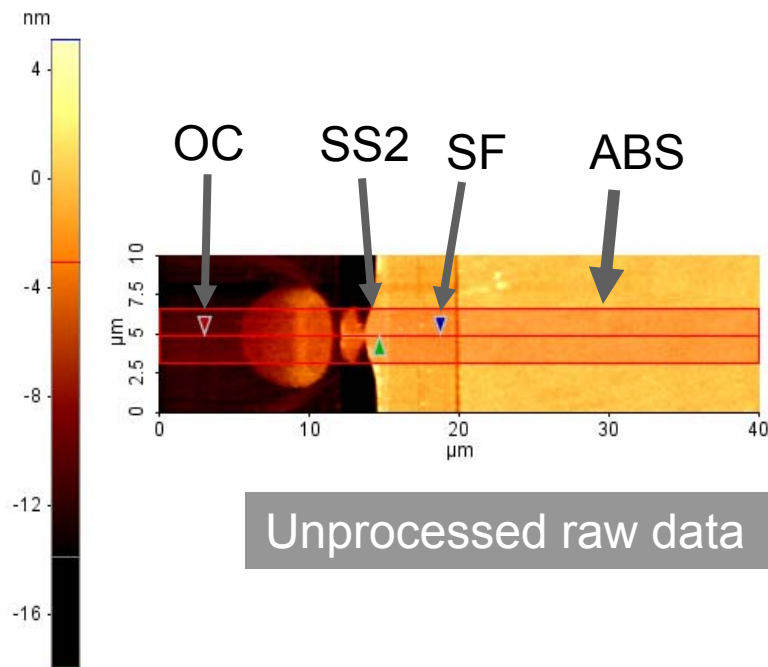


***Tapping force can reach
Giga Pascal on sample surface***



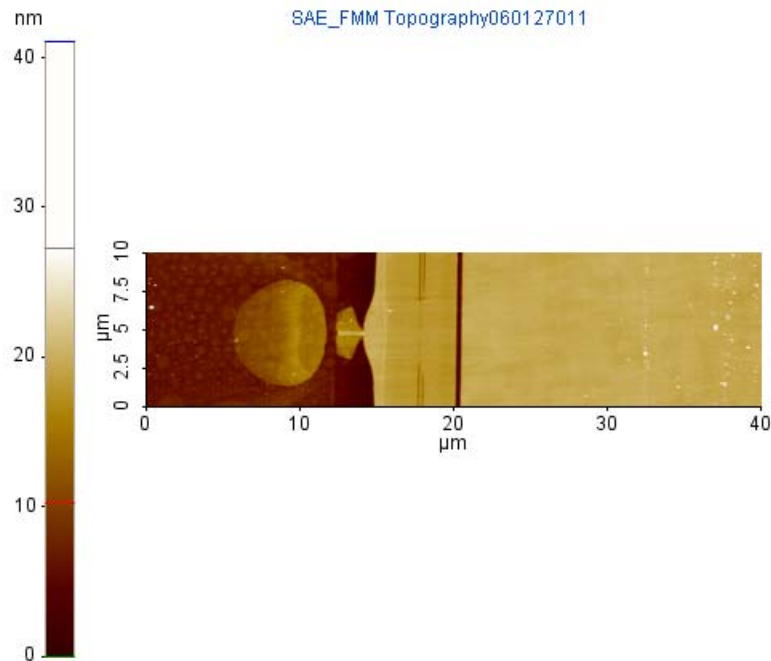
***Will affect the repeatability
of PTR measurement***

Precision Metrology of PTR

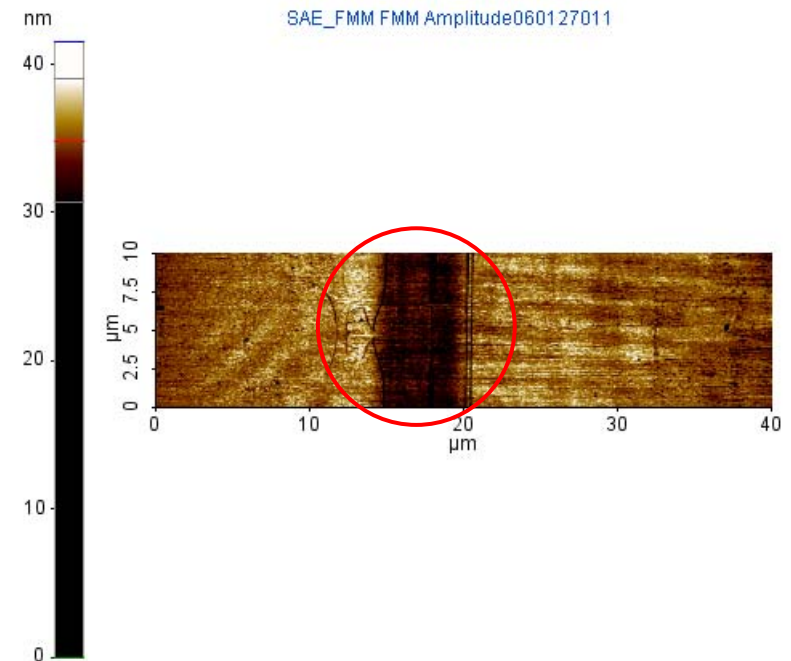


Hardness Measurement with FMM

Topography



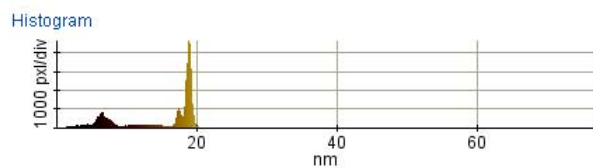
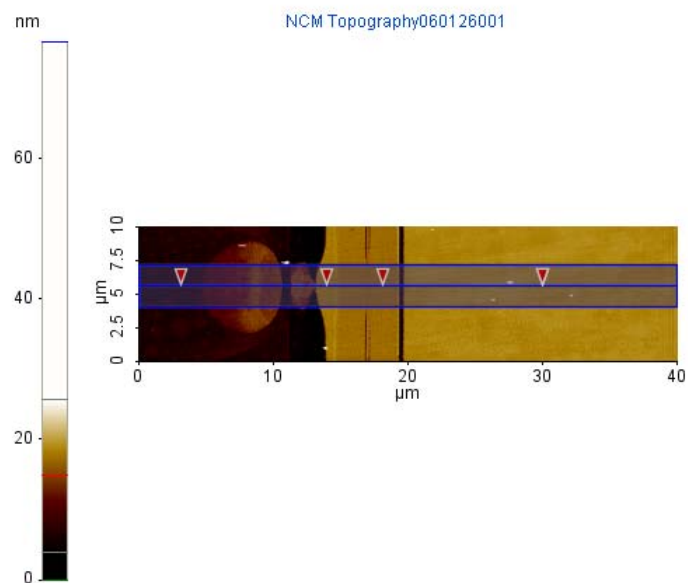
Hardness



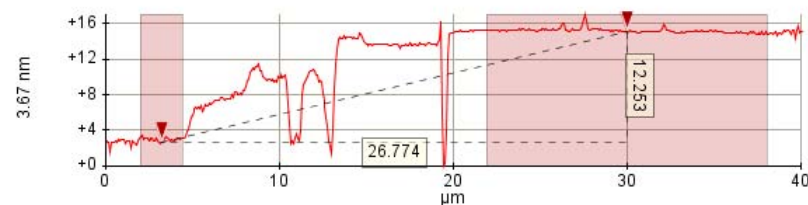
SS2 and SF region is much softer than ABS and OC region!

Non Contact AFM

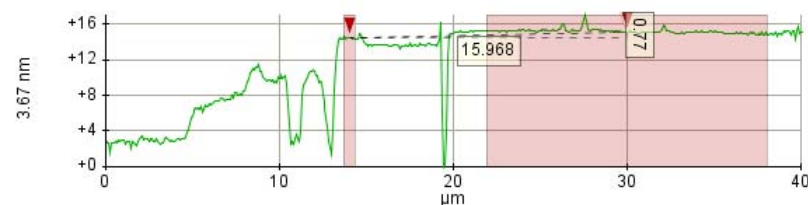
OC	SS2	SF
-12.25	-0.77	-1.53



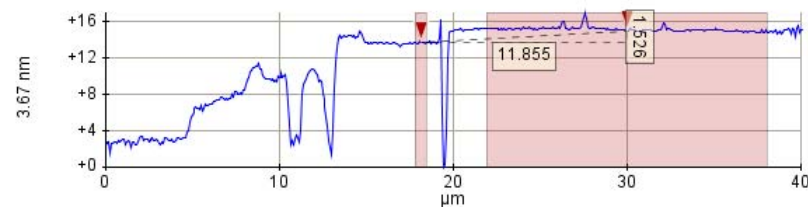
Line Profile: Red



Line Profile: Green

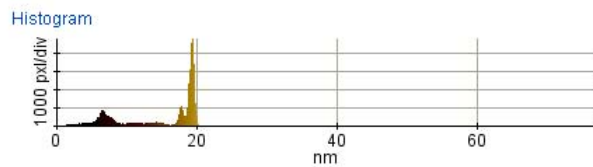
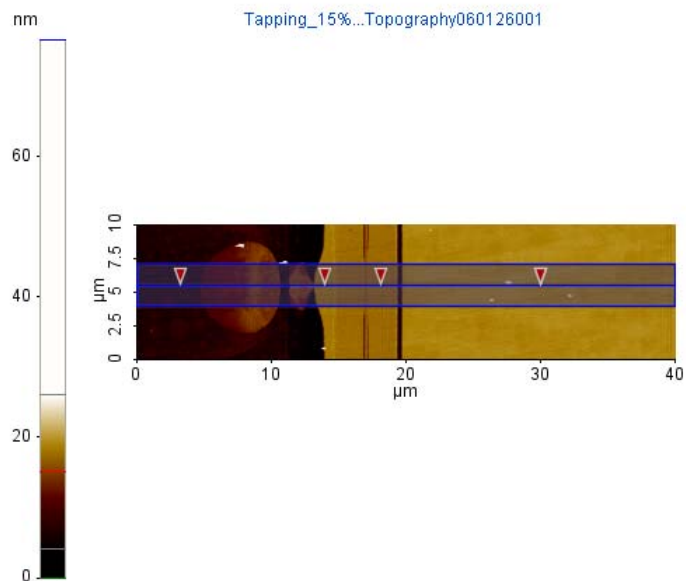


Line Profile: Blue

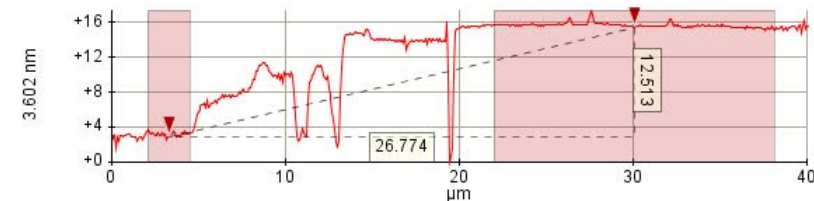


Tapping Mode, 15%

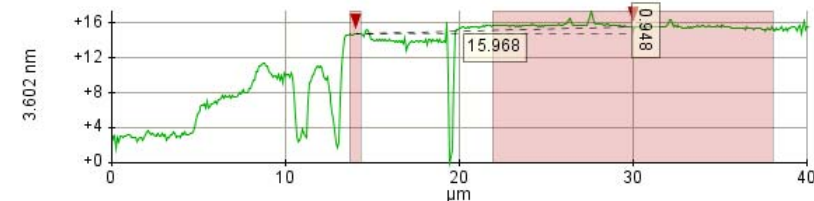
OC	SS2	SF
-12.51	-0.95	-1.72



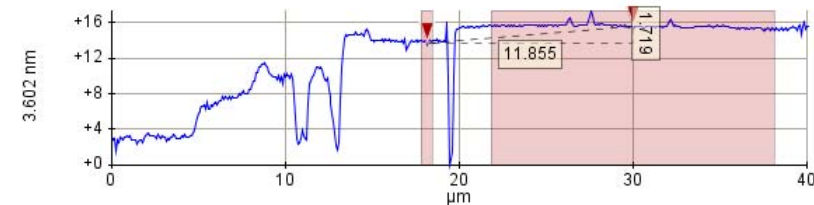
Line Profile: Red



Line Profile: Green

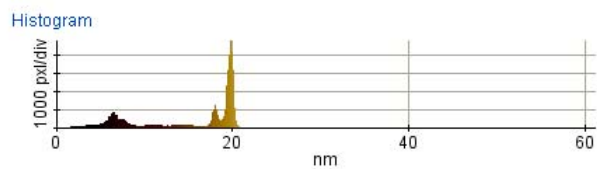
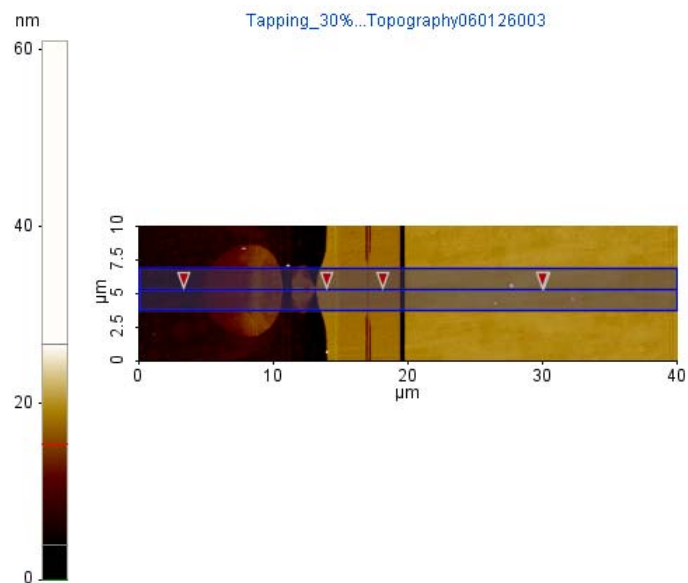


Line Profile: Blue

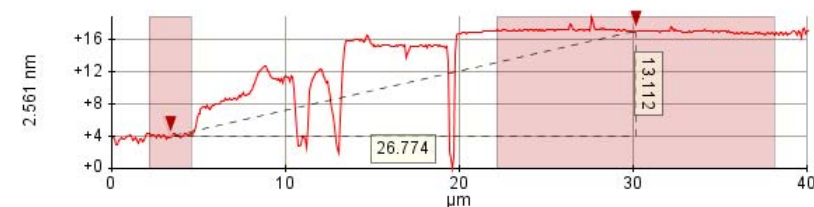


Tapping Mode, 30%

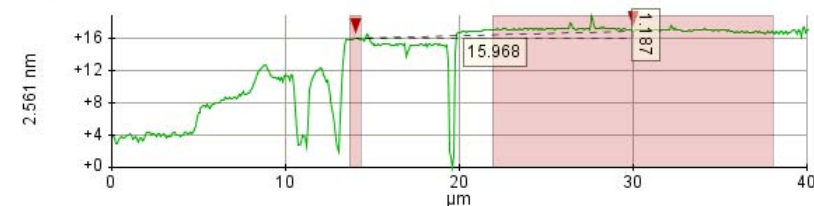
OC	SS2	SF
-13.11	-1.19	-1.89



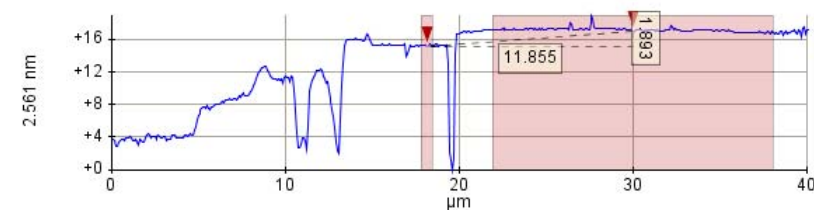
Line Profile: Red



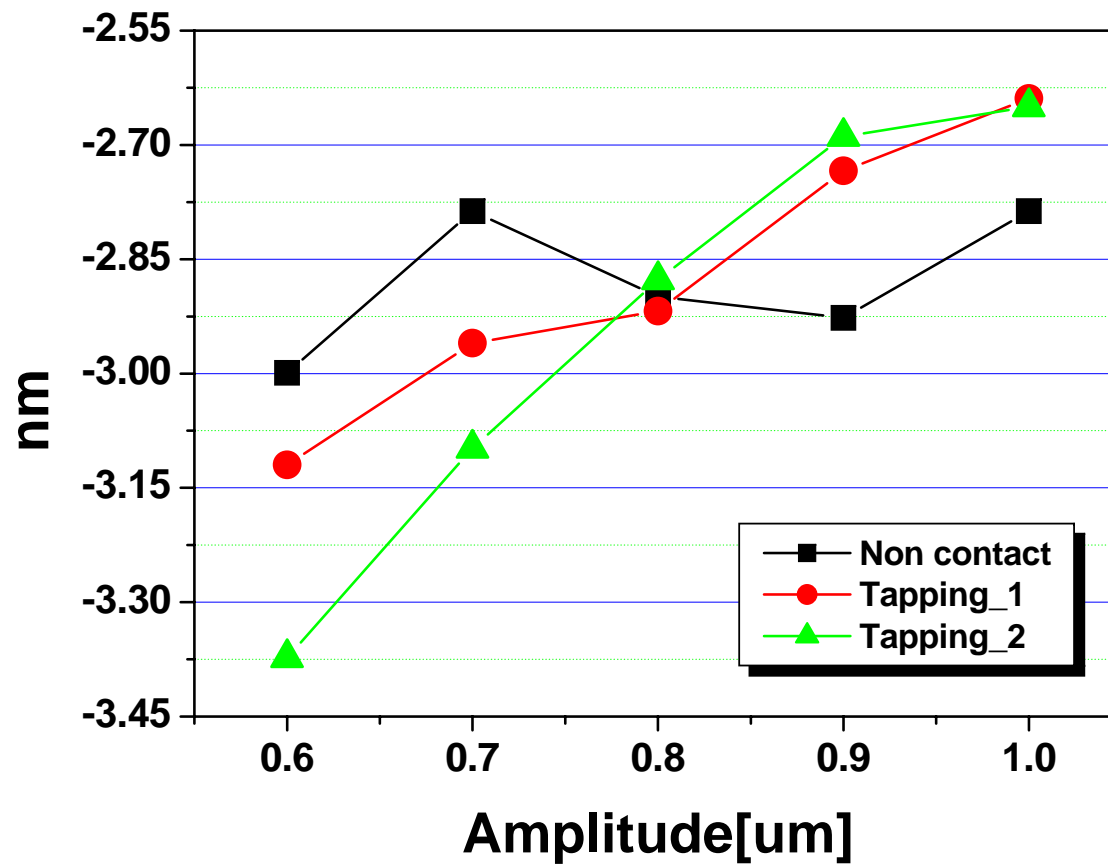
Line Profile: Green

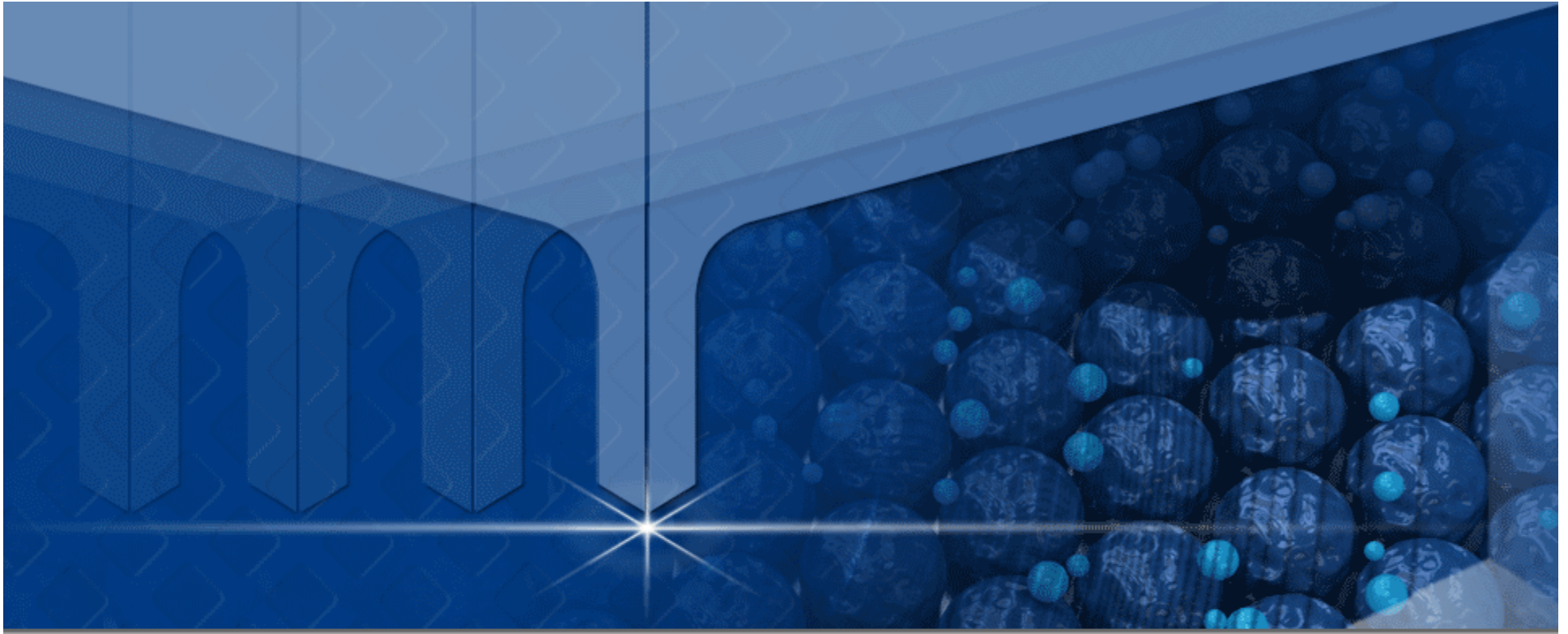


Line Profile: Blue



NCM mode Vs. Tapping mode; PTR Values





Edge Defect Monitoring



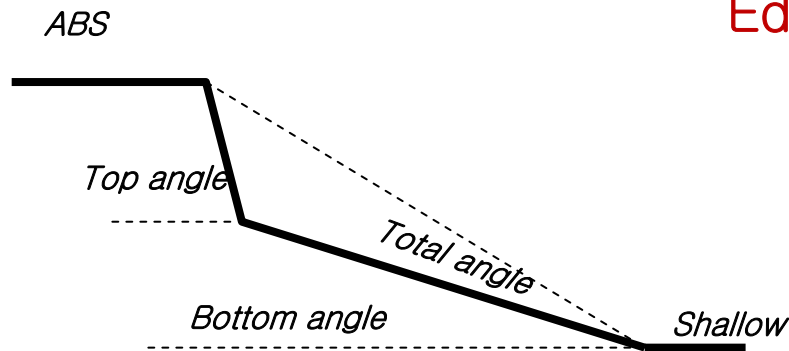
Edge Spike Monitoring & IBE Wall Angle Measurement



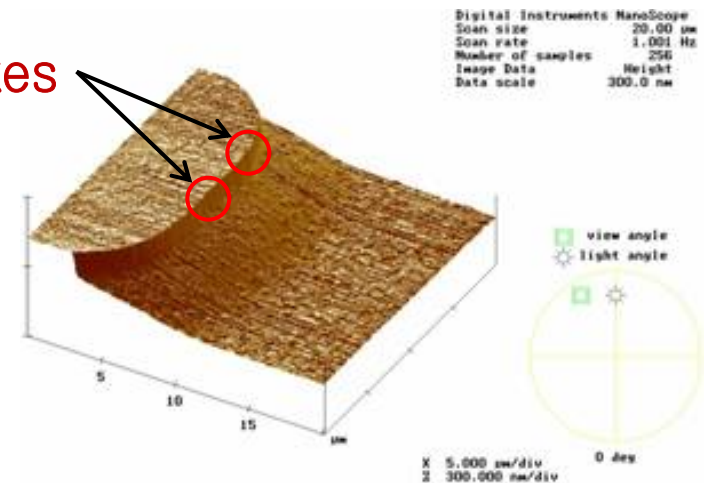
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Background 1: Shallow wall angle by IBE process shows bi-linear wall profile which is defined by three independent angles: Top, bottom and total.

Background 2: Spikes along the edge of ABS have be monitored & controlled



Edge Spikes



Automated AFM Solution for Edge Defects & IBE Wall Angles

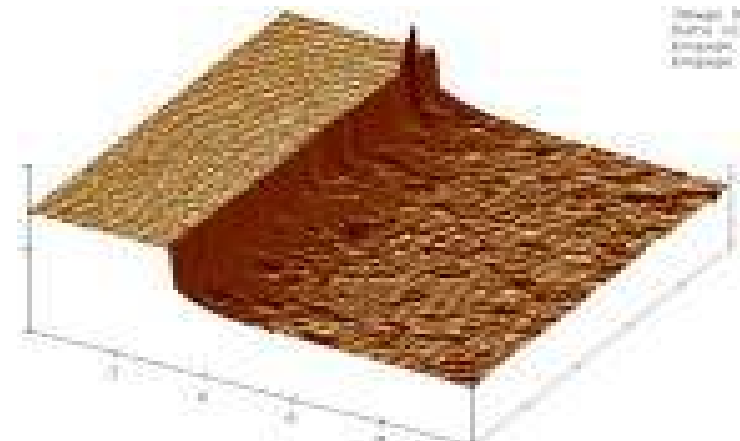
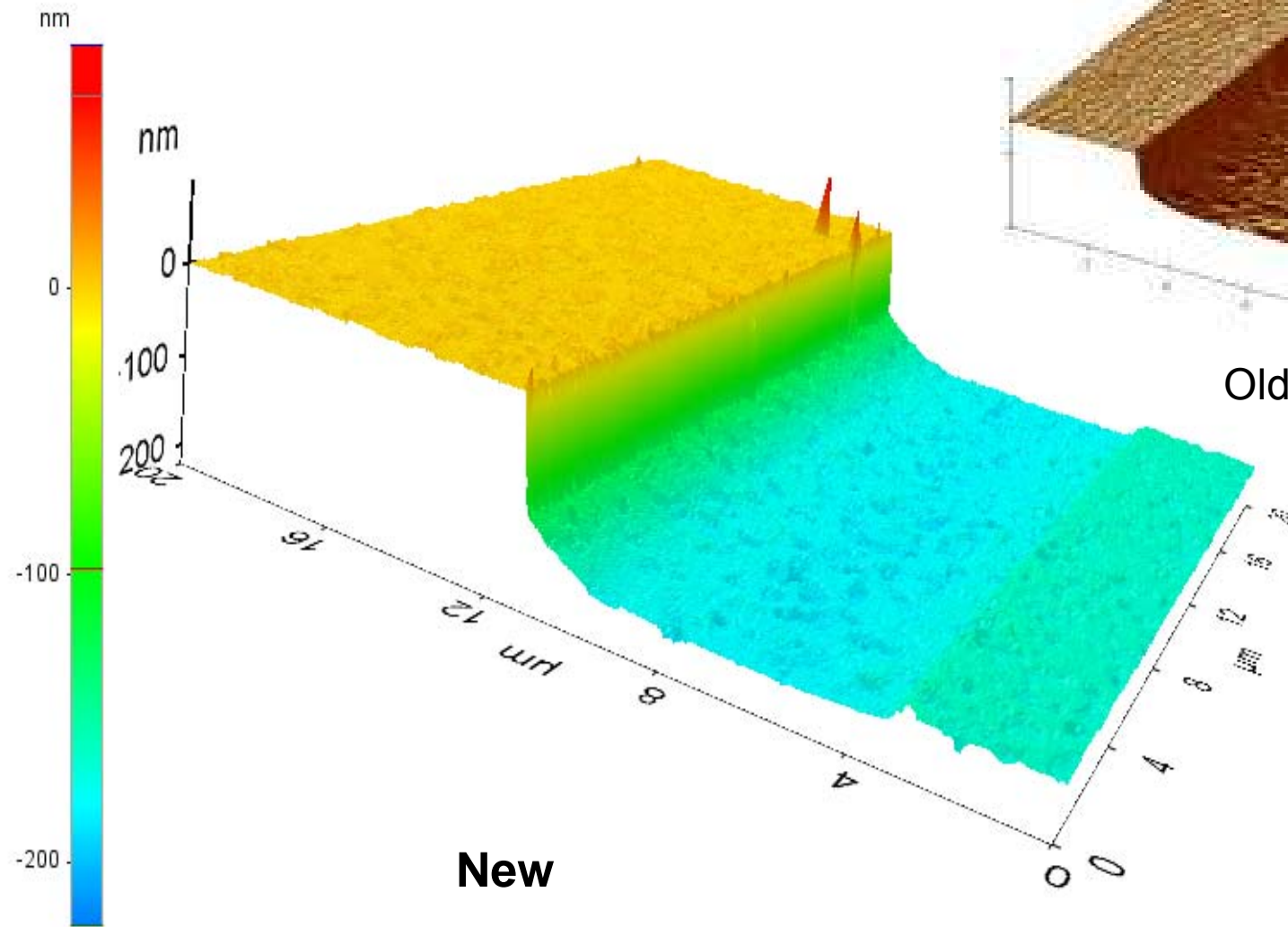


Nanotechnology Solutions Partner

Key Features:

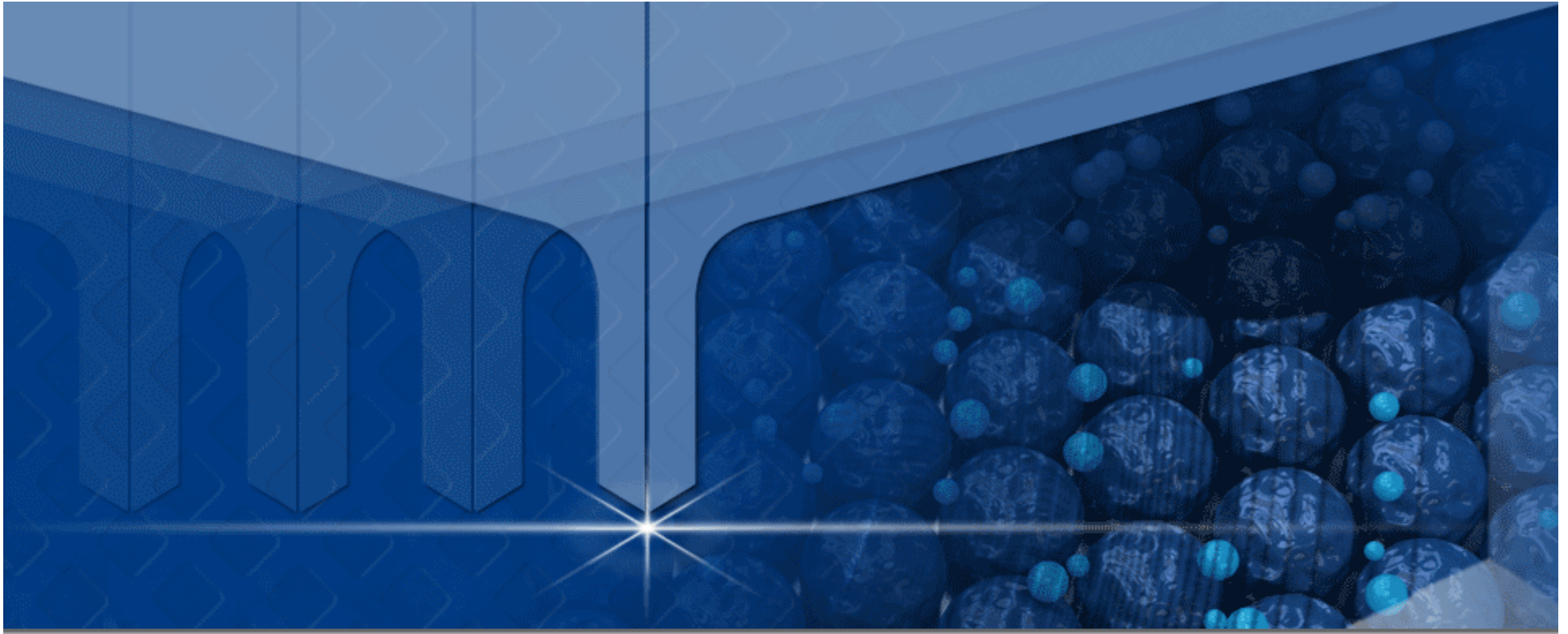
1. Automatic Recipe Run of Defect & Angle Measurements
2. Automatic Analysis of Defects
 - counts, heights, widths, bearing ratios, etc.
3. Automatic Analysis of Angles
 - top, bottom, total angles

Edge Spike Images (New vs. Old)



Old AFM

New

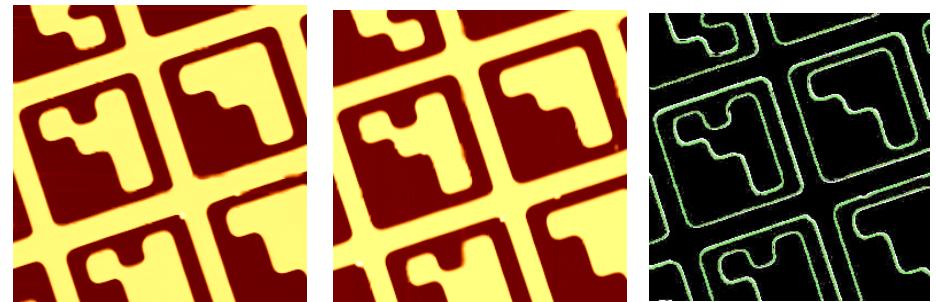
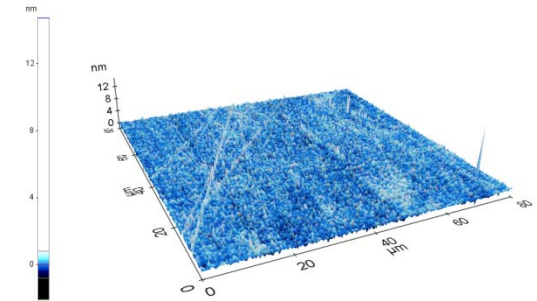
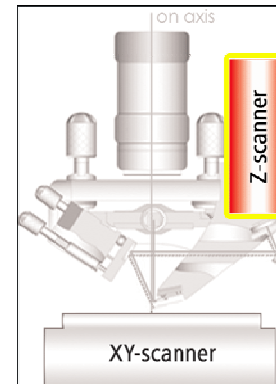


IBE Wall Angle Measurement



AFM Requirements for Angle Measurement

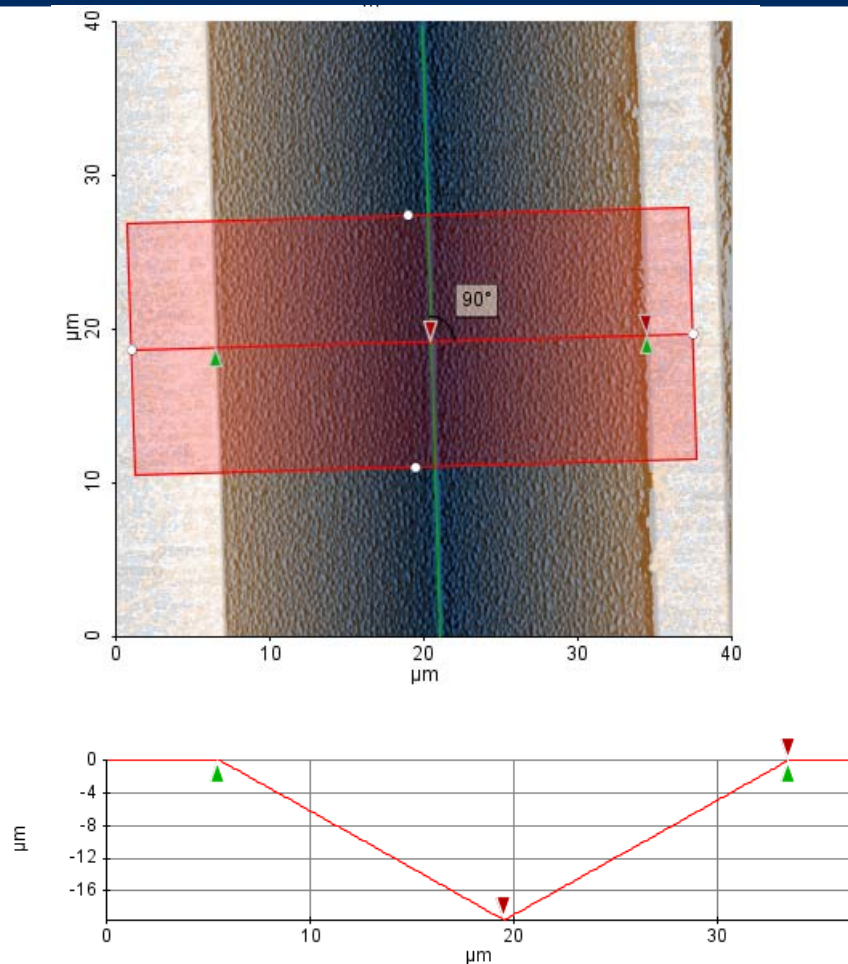
- XY Scan Flatness
- XY Scan Linearity
- Fast Z-Servo



Conventional AFM cannot do critical angle measurements due to

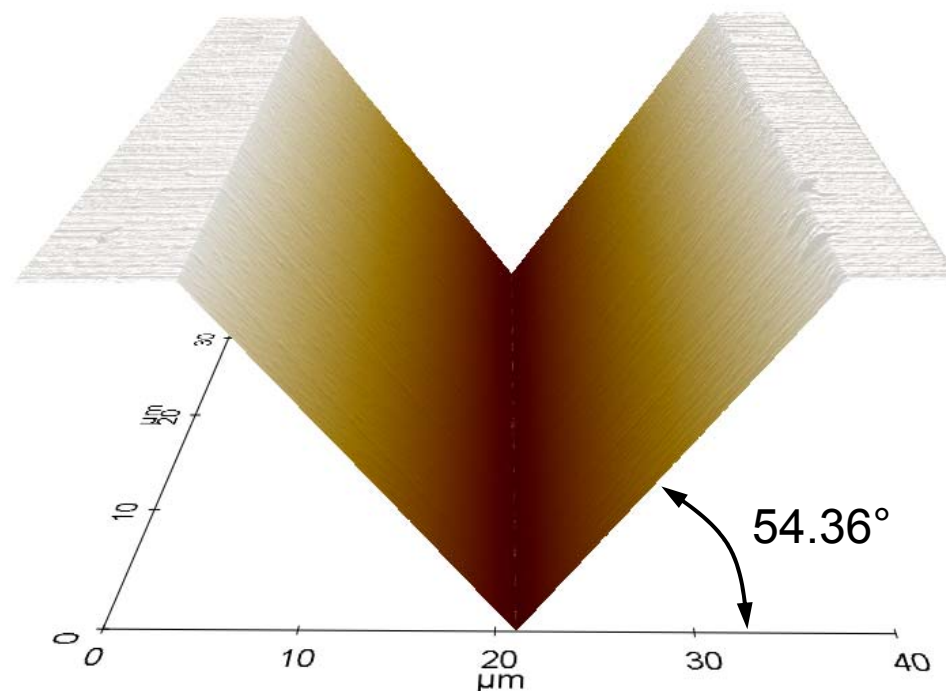
- Background curvature
- XY scan non-linearity
- Slow Z-servo

Critical Angle Metrology with NC-AFM

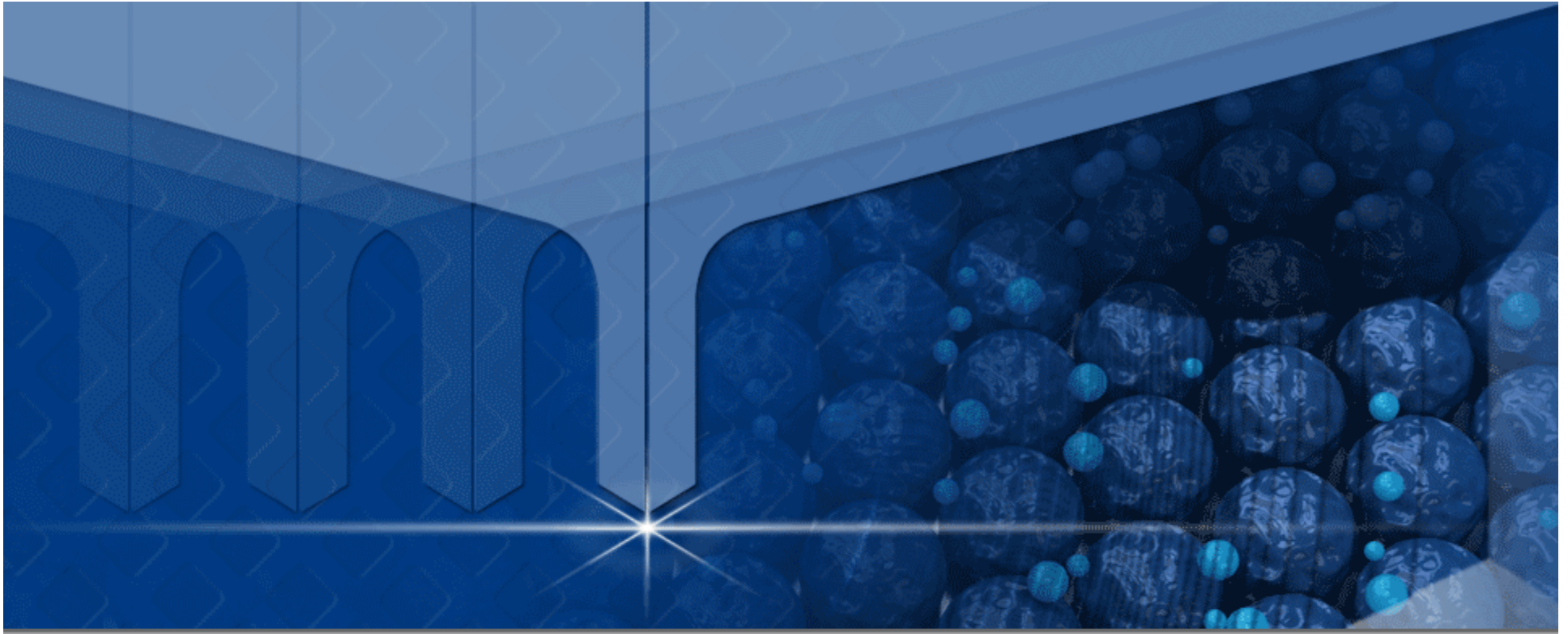


Cursor Statistics : Red

Cursor	$\Delta X(\mu\text{m})$	$\Delta Y(\mu\text{m})$	Angle(deg)
Red	13.976	19.494	54.361
Green	28.025	-0.043	-0.089



Unprocessed raw data



Programmable Data Density



Going Beyond Conventional PTR Measurements



Nanotechnology Solutions Partner

It's not just PTR measurement but much much more!!!

The overall mechanical characterization of sliders now involves

- A variety of metrology systems and**
- A variety of resolution requirements**

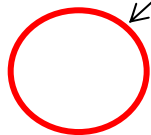
In order to improve yield and reliability of slider manufacturing, one has to go beyond conventional PTR measurements

Answer: Programmable Data Density

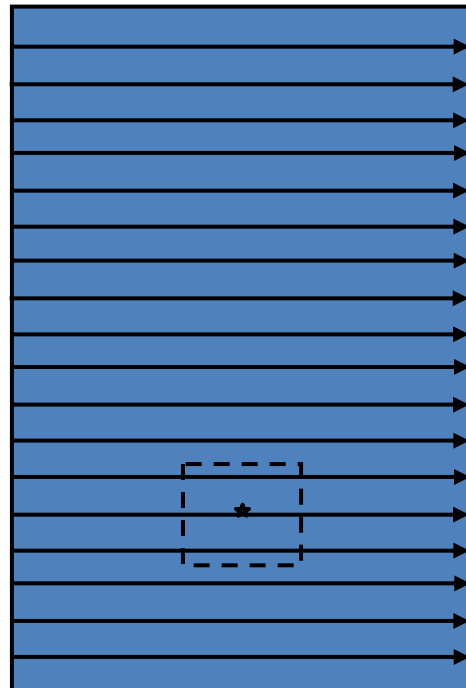
What is Programmable Data Density?

- Automatically detects the interested region
- Takes the image of a higher pixel density for the interested region

- Region of Interest (Writer Pole in this case)
- Not enough pixels for the Writer Pole region
- Need better pixel resolution for the Writer Pole

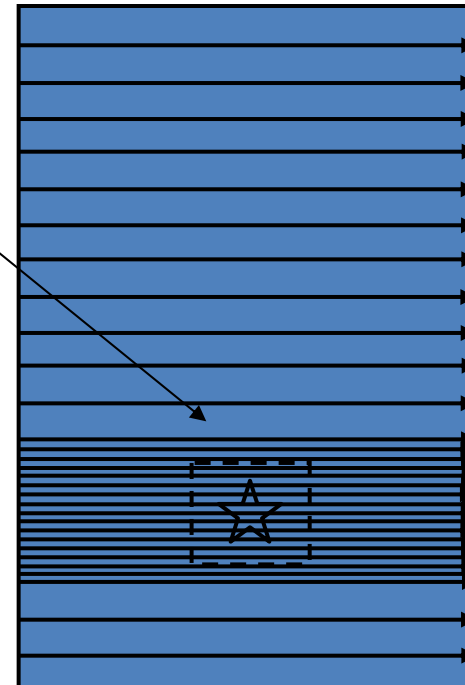


1-D PDD (Programmable Data Density)



Normal Scan

More Y-axis pixels
per μm



PDD Scan

**2-D PDD (more pixels for both X and Y-axis)
is realized!**

- **One Scan (~5 minutes) obtains**
 - Normal PTR image
 - Writer Pole image with high pixel density
 - **For conventional AFM, it takes ~30 minutes or longer**
- **Multiple PDD zones are possible**

Conclusion



Nanotechnology Solutions Partner

- AFM has evolved from a qualitative imaging tool to a quantitative nano-metrology tool for industry
- Automated AFM solution for inline slider metrology was developed
- True Non-Contact mode is a critical requirement for accurate PTR measurements
- Programmable data density is a throughput efficient solution for production scalable AFM metrology