

**PDF/SOLUTIONS®**  
**2025 Users Conference**

# **Manufacturing Data Analytics**

## **for Fab and Advanced Packaging**

**Jon Holt**

December 4, 2025



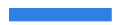
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# UC SANTA BARBARA

Customer Presentation



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## Data Analytics for University Nanofabs: Enabling Innovations and Facilitating Lab-to-Fab Technology Transfer



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<https://www.nanotech.ucsb.edu/>

<https://wiki.nanotech.ucsb.edu/>

**Mission:** To Serve UCSB and greater community in their micro-nanofabrication research and development endeavors. To enable both the highest caliber of research and to enable impact beyond the university walls.

Provide exceptional physical resources and professional technical expertise/support to UCSB and external facility users

Provide easy access for external industrial, small company users

## What?

The UCSB Nanofab is an **advanced nanofabrication user facility**.

- **Open access:** Users are internal (UCSB) and external (other universities, government, and industry) : Over 25 years
- Facility houses **~\$60M of equipment**
- Primarily **Compound Semiconductor** (GaAs, InP, GaN, GaSb, ...)
- **Expert Staff Support**
  - 5 PhD level, 2 MS, 1 BS level technical process support staff
  - 9 Professional Systems engineering and facility staff, 2 Tech Support, 1 dedicated IT



## Why?

**To support innovation and product development**

- User base is **~540 annual users** and **>40% of these users are from industry**
- **~6000 monthly hours** billed. **~50% of hours are industrial use.**
- 75 local companies have used us since 2006.

## How?

The UCSB Nanofab charges user fees to support its operating budget.

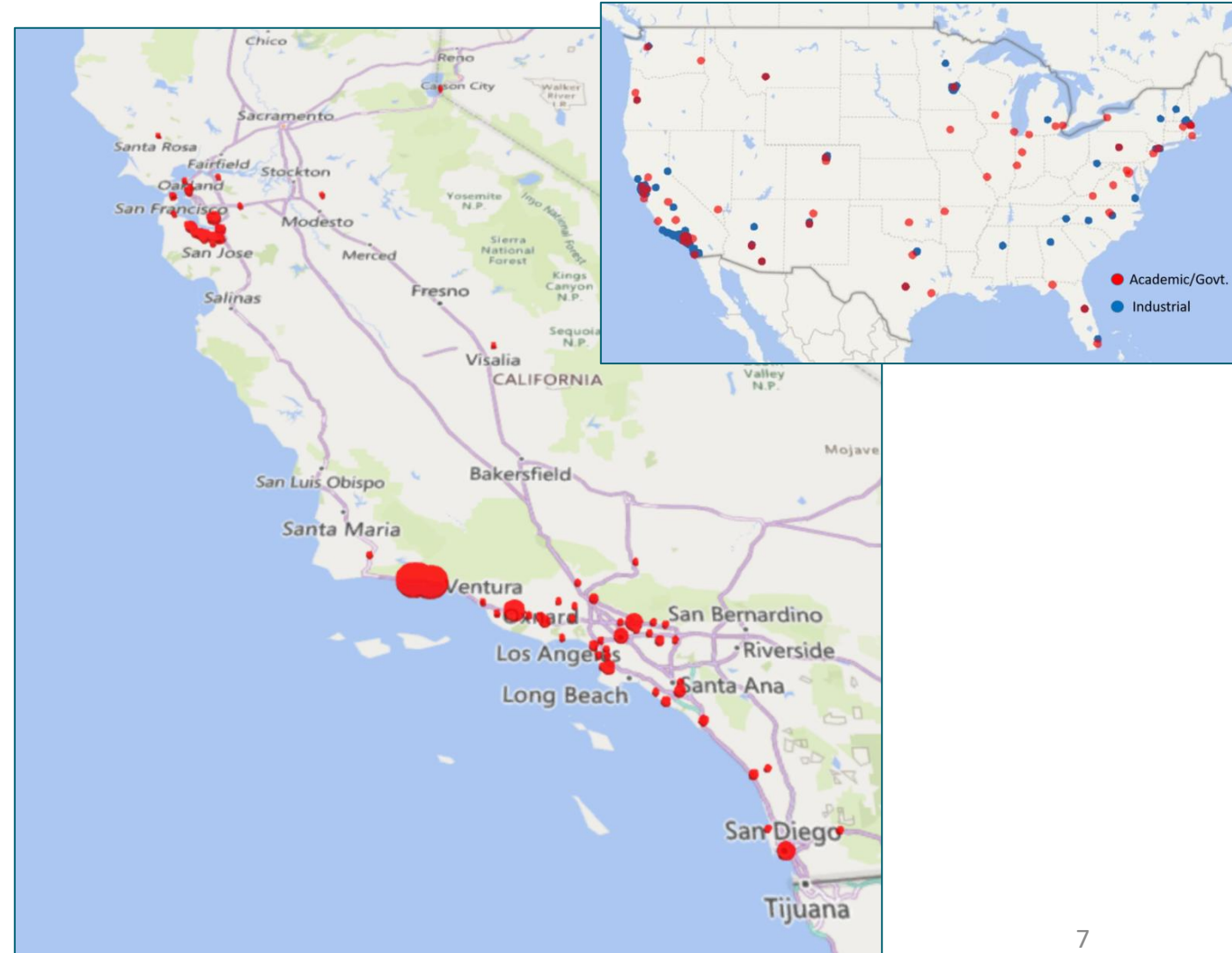
- Rate structure set to cover all costs and facilitate improvements.
- **Tiered Rate structure:** Industry access at \$151/hr. UC Academic at \$40.50/hr.
- Has allowed us to run in black without subsidy for over 10 years.
  - Large industrial (small company) user base AND vibrant research program
  - Strong entrepreneurial culture with institutional support



## Maps of UCSB Nanofab users

### UCSB Nanofab by the Numbers (since 2006)

- **State Impact:** UCSB Nanofab has been accessed by **over 230 California companies**
- **National Impact:** **309 companies nationwide** have accessed the facility, and of these, **240 are small companies**
- **75 companies are local** (Goleta and Santa Barbara)
  - 35 of these companies are local start-ups and 31 are led by UCSB faculty and/or graduates
- **83 US academic institutions served**





- Facility and capabilities support efforts across science and engineering including:

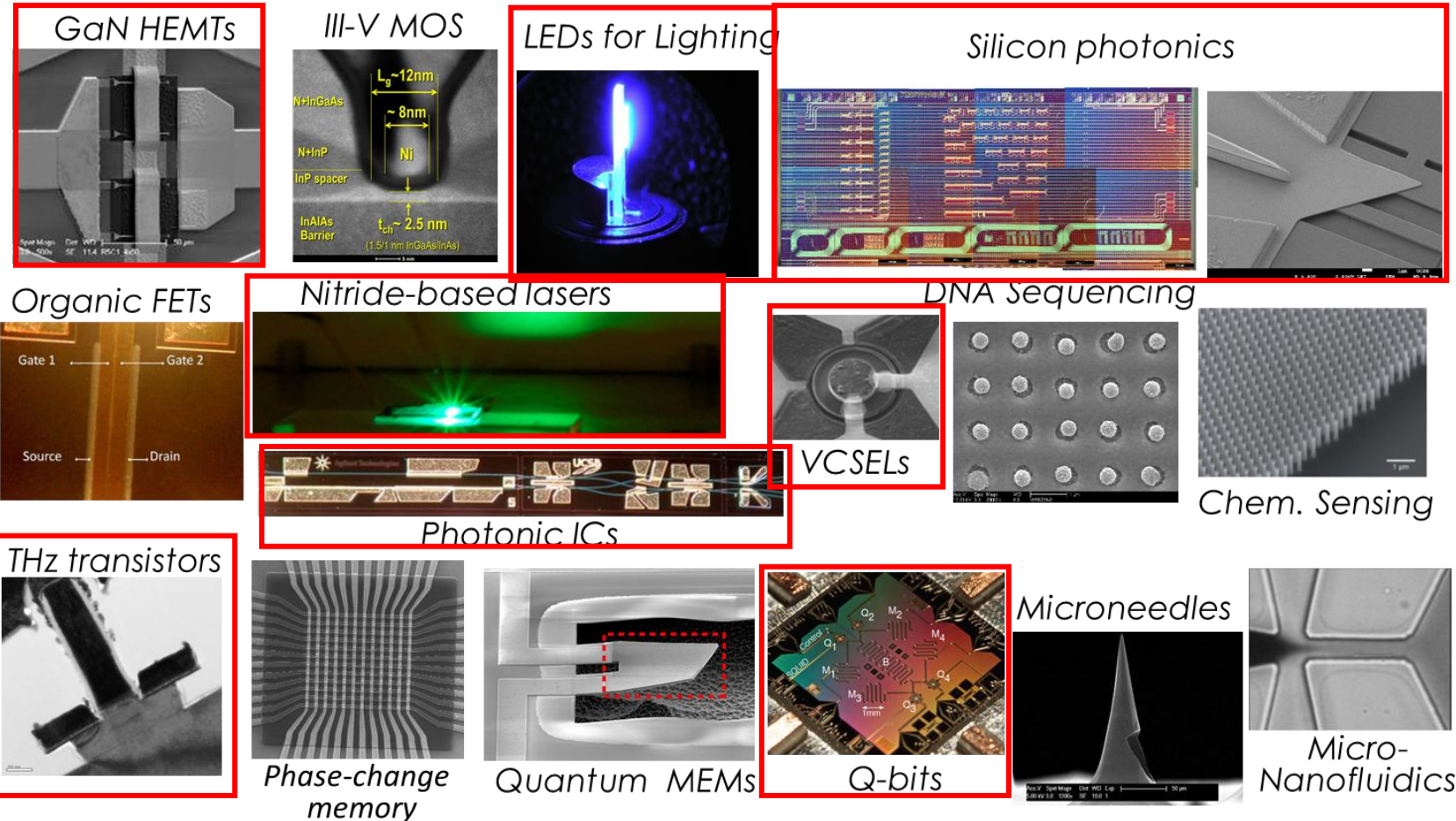
- Electronics
- Photonics
- MEMs
- Microfluidics
- Materials
- Physics
- Chemistry
- Biology
- Quantum

- Mixed materials and use

- Strong emphases on:

- Compound semiconductors including GaAs, InP, GaN, GaSb, and related compounds
- Heterogeneous integration of compound semiconductors on other platforms including silicon

\*Note: Heterogeneous integration includes flip-chip integration, wafer bonding, micro-transfer printing, and direct heteroepitaxy





# Recent Industrial User and Commercialization Successes

# UCSB

**SAFRAN**

**ATTOLLO**  
Engineering



- Imagers and range finders for defense and aerospace
- Processes developed at UCSB then transferred to production
- Acquired by Safran in 2025
- ~80 employees

**KYOCERA**

**SLDLASER**



- Sora and then SLD Laser develop LED and laser products for lighting, displays
- Founded by Nobel Laureate Shuji Nakamura, Steven DenBaars, James Raring (UCSB graduates and faculty)
- Acquired by Kyocera and >200 employees

**Aeluma™**



Autonomous Vehicles



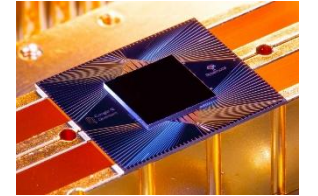
Industrial Automation and Machine vision



Robots

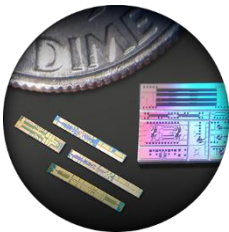
- Scalable, cost-effective sensors for automotive and industrial LiDAR
- Founders are UCSB graduates and faculty
- Company went public in 2021, Nasdaq in 2025

**Google AI**



- Quantum computing technology spun out of UCSB physics to Google
- Fabrication development at UCSB Nanofab – Sycamore Chip
- Established labs in Goleta
- >150 employees

**FREEDOM  
PHOTONICS**  
A LUMINAR COMPANY

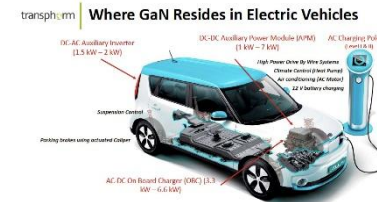


**LUMINAR**

- Lasers and photonic integrated circuits for communications and sensing
- Processes developed at UCSB and transferred to foundry
- Founders are UCSB graduates
- Company acquired by Luminar in 2022

**transphorm**

**RENESAS**

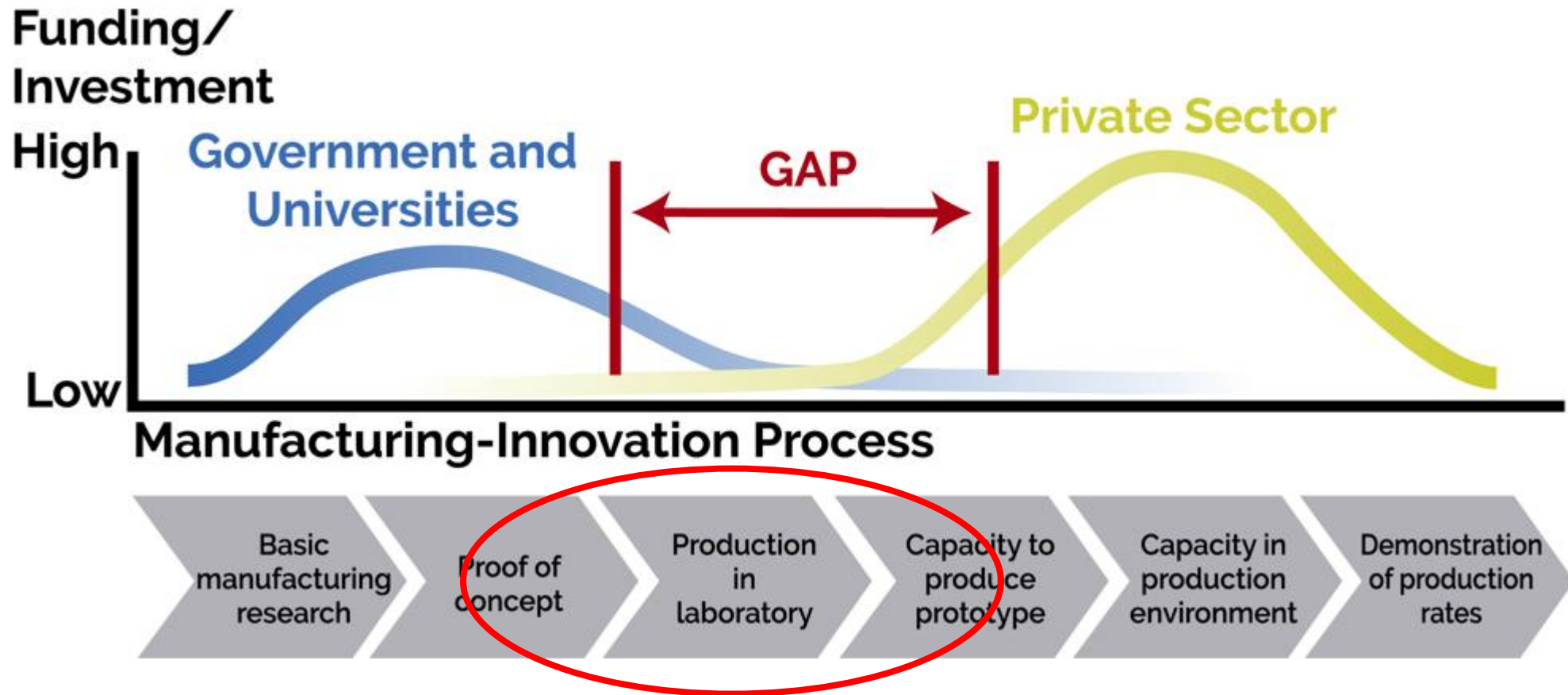


- GaN power electronics and RF devices
- Founded by UCSB graduates and faculty (Umesh Mishra – now the Dean)
- Processes developed at UCSB and transferred to production
- Company went public in 2020, Acquired by Renesas in 2024



- Ultra-low noise crystalline mirrors for spectroscopy and sensing applications
- Processes developed at UCSB Nanofab
- Founded by UCSB graduate
- Acquired by Thorlabs

## Market Failure in Pre-Competitive Applied Manufacturing R&D



Improve User Outcomes in Nanofab (Lab) to reduce proof of concept times.

Improve reproducibility in Nanofab to enable production in laboratory to reduce risks of investment/transfer to fab

Explore machine matching for more efficient process transfer between Lab and Fab

## *Typical university R&D nanofabrication facilities*

- **Rely on user-reported errors. Often Reactive – Not Proactive**
  - Systems go down unexpectedly – failed runs
- **Minimal qualification/calibration runs on systems.**
  - Outcomes not always stable for multiple processes – Add interns for more data.
- **Not enough staff to increase number and frequency of calibrations.**
  - Simply checking MFCs, leak rates, etc. is not enough.
- **Huge mix of materials and processes within same systems.**
  - Run many different materials within short periods of time.
  - Effects of previous runs not always understood.
  - High risk environment – tradeoffs – research vs. stability
- **Redundancy of systems for process isolation is too expensive.**
  - Even non production tools have significant costs. Money always tight at University.
- **Hundreds of different people touch, use, program systems.**
  - Not a small team of operators.
  - Lots of young users. Human Errors are abundant – even with SOPs



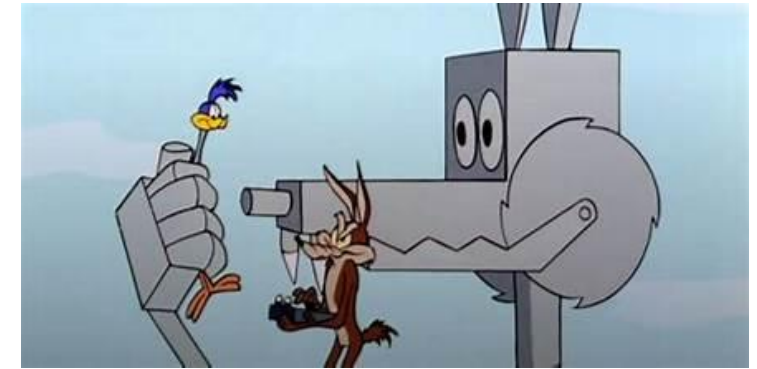
**REAMS**  
Resilient, Efficient, and Accessible  
Materials Superhub





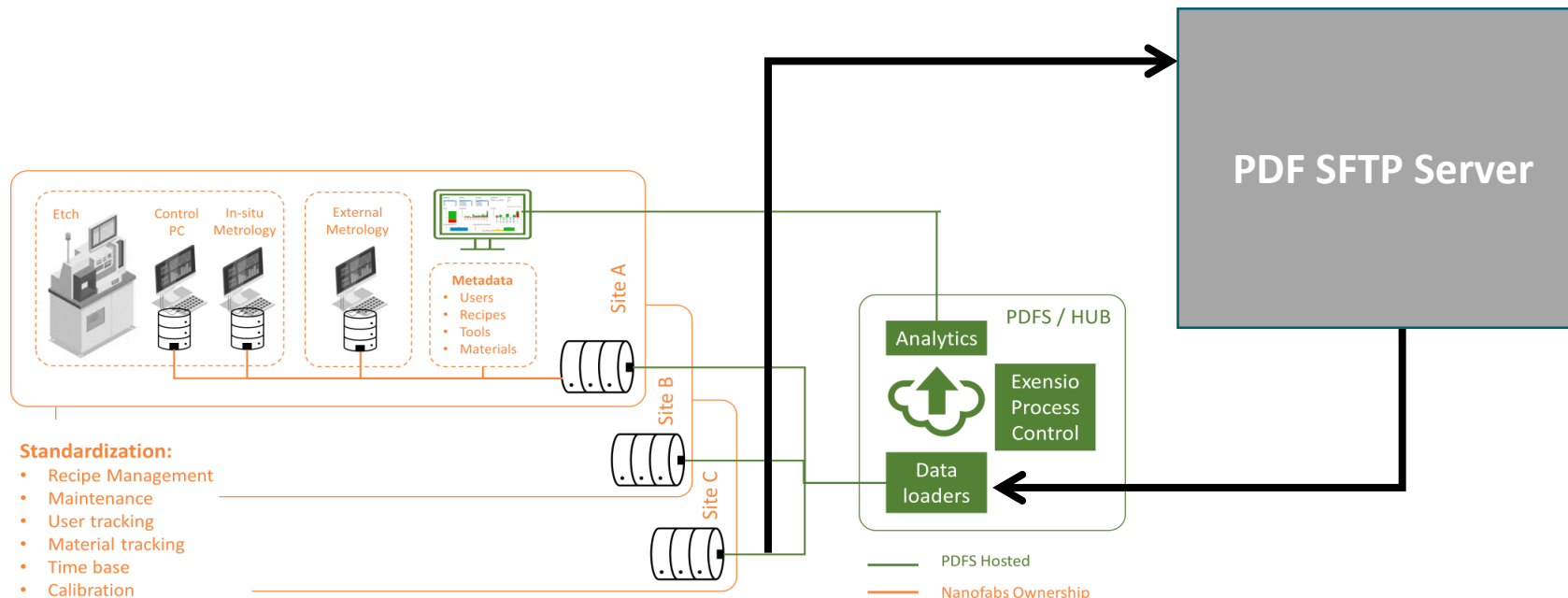
***Goal: Use machine data analysis to bring active monitoring and control to the lab***

- **SPC control to detect system failures before process failures. – Be proactive.**
  - Automated to minimize staff resources needed.
  - Provide assurance of machine health – active alerts to staff
- **Correlation of outputs to machine sensor values (including OES).**
  - Reductions in process calibration variance
  - Understanding and mitigation of differing materials' effects on system state.
  - ID causes of machine drift and systematic output variance
- **Process outlier analysis to ID root causes when results are out of spec.**
  - Anticipate outliers before product failure – failure reduction, machine improvements.
- **Use Analytics software to improve process transfers – Machine matching**
  - Reduce lab to fab and fab to lab process module transfers.
  - Matched processes in lab and fab means less risk(and time) for transfer.
- **Everything to reduce failures, improve lab development times, increase ability to process transfer.**



## *PDFSolutions Exensio Cloud Based implementation at UCSB (also at USC, UCSD)*

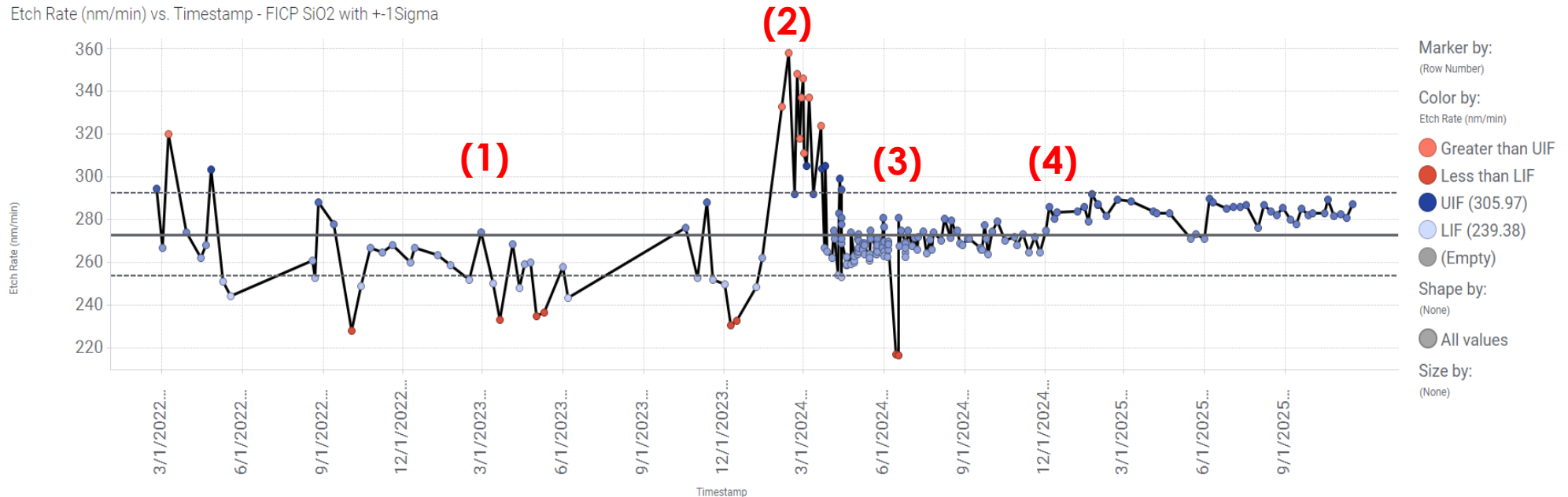
- Get output data (etch rate, etc.) for calibration (or user) recipes linked to meta-data uploaded to PDF.
- Upload files to PDF server at a regular interval – every few hours at present.
- Work with PDF engineers to evaluate data from the systems over time for repeated calibration recipes.
- Obtain software training to use on our own.
- Integrated external OES to datasets for etchers.
- Use correlative analysis and outlier analysis of data to improve or ID issues.
- Set up SPC on machine health recipes (chamber cleans) for reliable data on system state.
- Exensio Analysis is enabling many improvements.



## SiO<sub>2</sub> etching – heavily used recipe – PlasmaTherm SLR.

- Imported and assessed historical data variance (1)
  - No sensor correlation up to to early 2024. Increased data rate (interns)
- Clamp broke – Feb. 2024 (2) – Strong DC bias correlation with rate, wrong clamp design – inventory issue
- Improve experimental and measurement techniques.
  - Reproducibility dropped to better than +/- 5% (3)
- Small shift late 2024 – RF tuning circuit recalibration (4)
- **We now have long term control and reproducibility.**

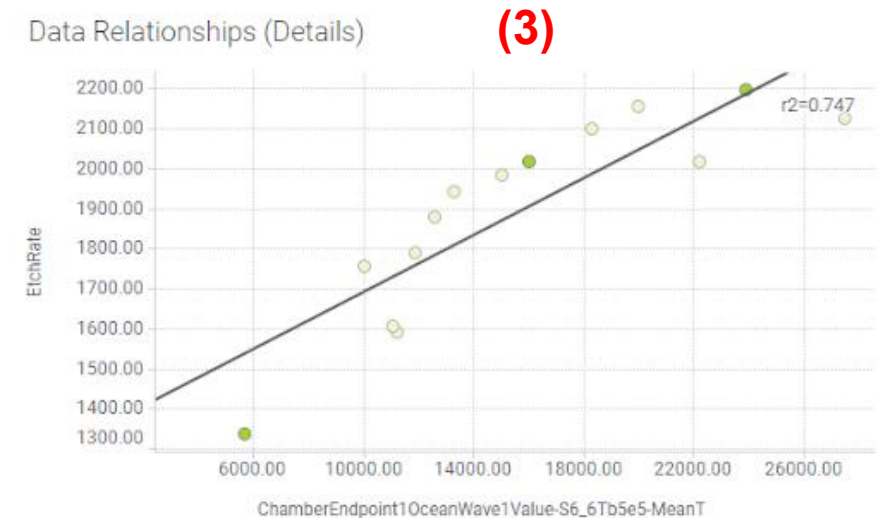
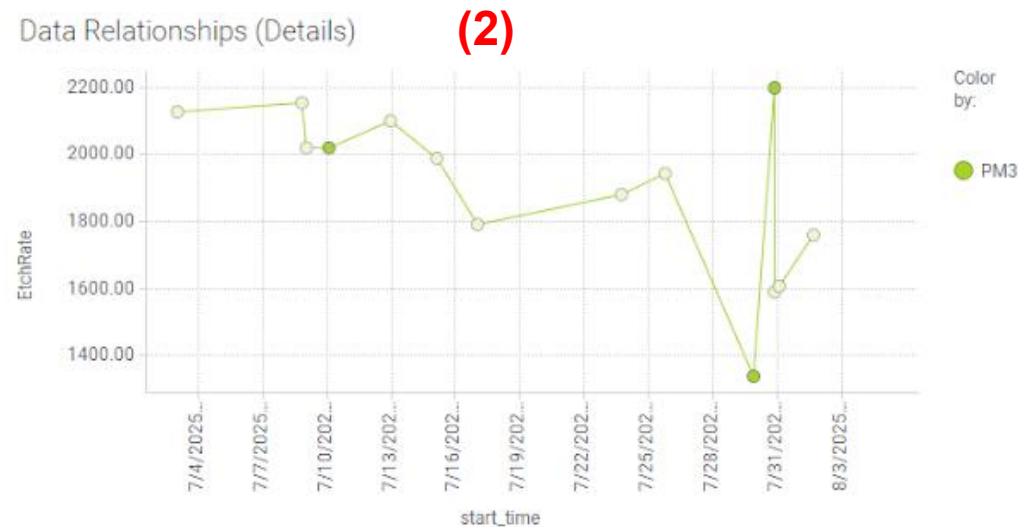
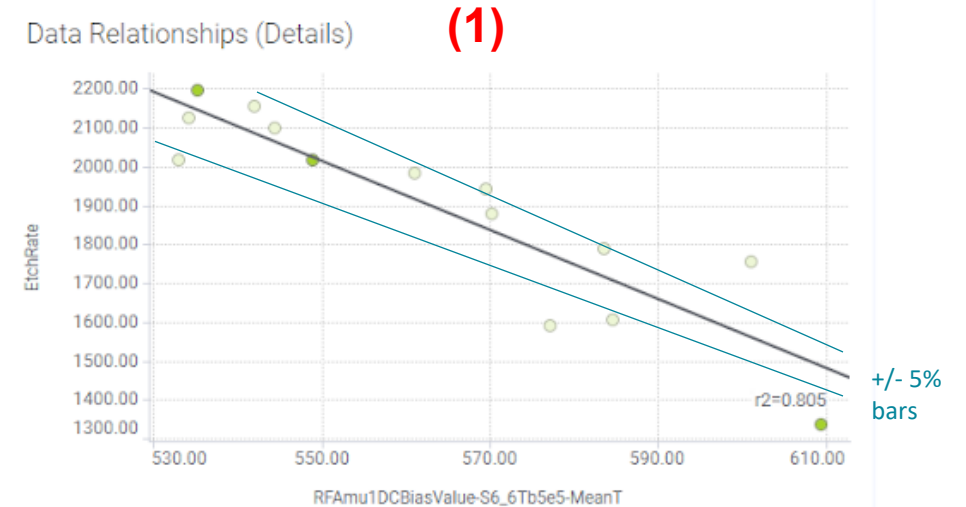
Etch Rate (nm/min) vs. Timestamp - FICP SiO<sub>2</sub> with +1Sigma





## InP etching – Sensitive Process. – Oxford Plamsa Pro100 200C etch

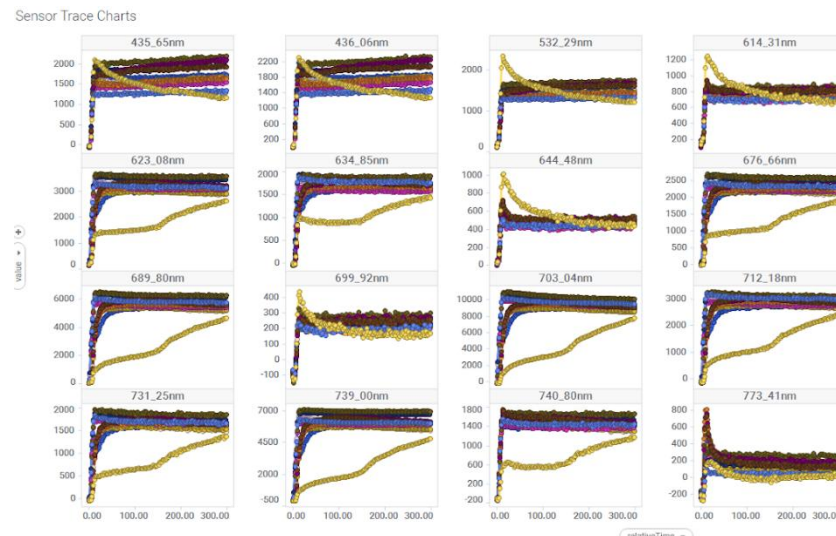
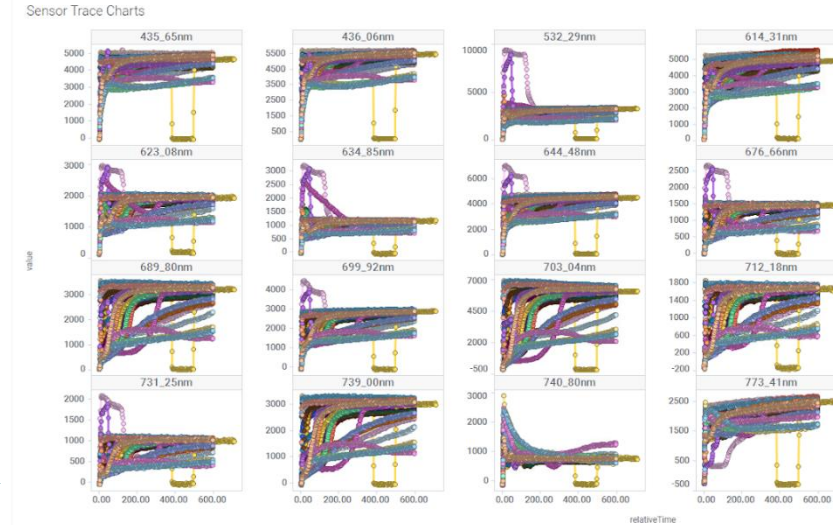
- Historically +/- 10% with additional outliers.
- Observed rate drop with DC Bias (1) and with Time (2) (chamber condition?)
- Second correlation family with plasma OES signals. (3)
- Hypothesized plasma density changes – measured ICP power vs DC Bias – directly correlated.
- **Now Investigating feedback control on ICP bias for improved ER control.**



## Chamber Cleaning – Final State Consistency

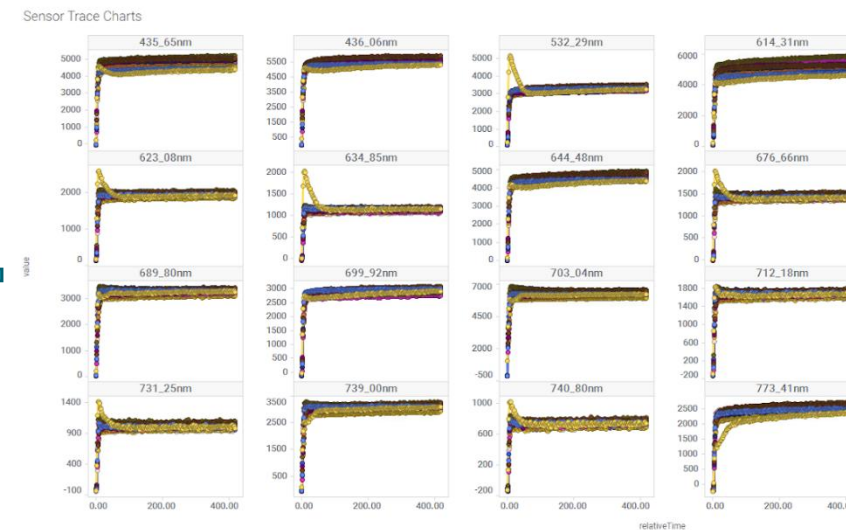
- OES signals from multiple clean runs prior to calibration etches. 16 wavelengths shown.
- Original recipe 10 min SF6/O2 Clean
  - Very inconsistent end state
- Switching to SF6 + SF6/O2 in sequence recipe.
  - Consistency dramatically improved.

## Original SF6 + O2 Only clean



SF6

+

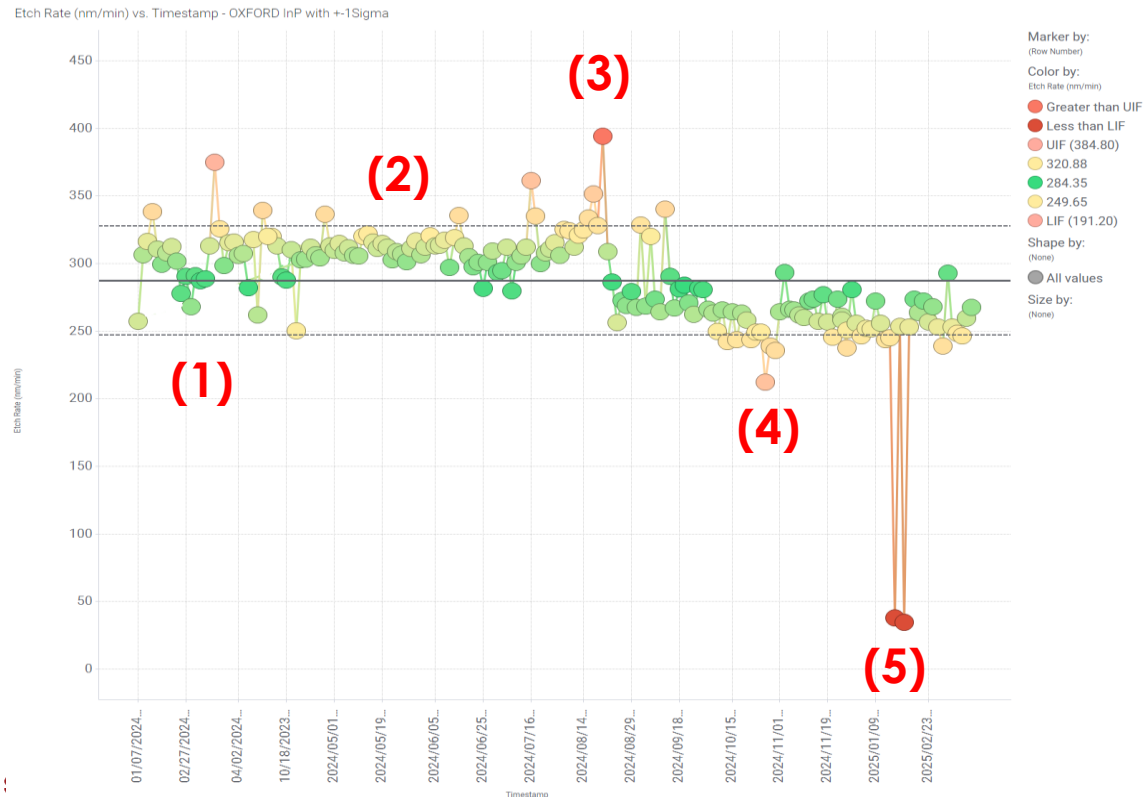


SF6 + O2



## InP etching – All compound semi etch, ITO etch. Cl2 based.

- Similar to SiO2 etching: early 2024 no major correlations (1) – increase data (Interns)
  - Reproducibility improved with tightening experiment/measurement procedures. (2)
- Use WQR analysis to ID reasons for outliers and take action. One stop check for sensor differences between outlier and any number of previously successful runs.



## Outlier Examples

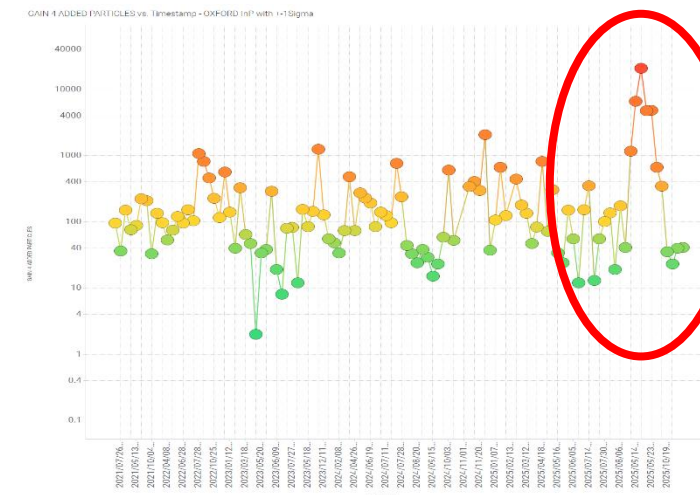
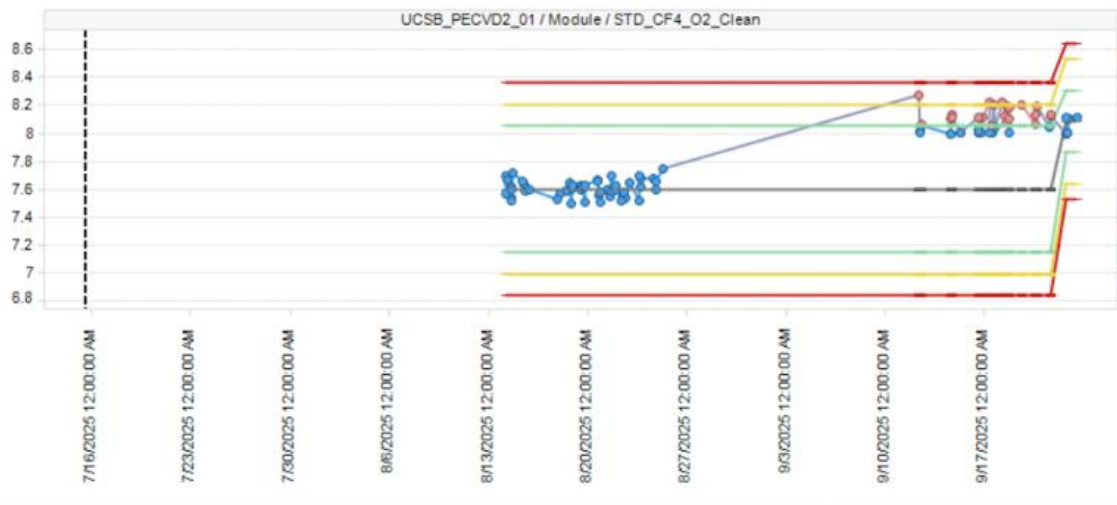
- (3) High etch rate. Intern forgot to run a season recipe – found in Exensio sequence of events.
- (4) Low etch rate. Plasma turned off and then on again from WQR in Exensio (automatic comparison of this run with good runs).
  - Cleaned system.
- (5) RF issue – plasma not lit – not caught by system
  - Discovered Ignition issue upon log trace reviews. Stabilized ignition with recipe change
  - Found recipe issues with DCV alarm setpoint. Notified Users





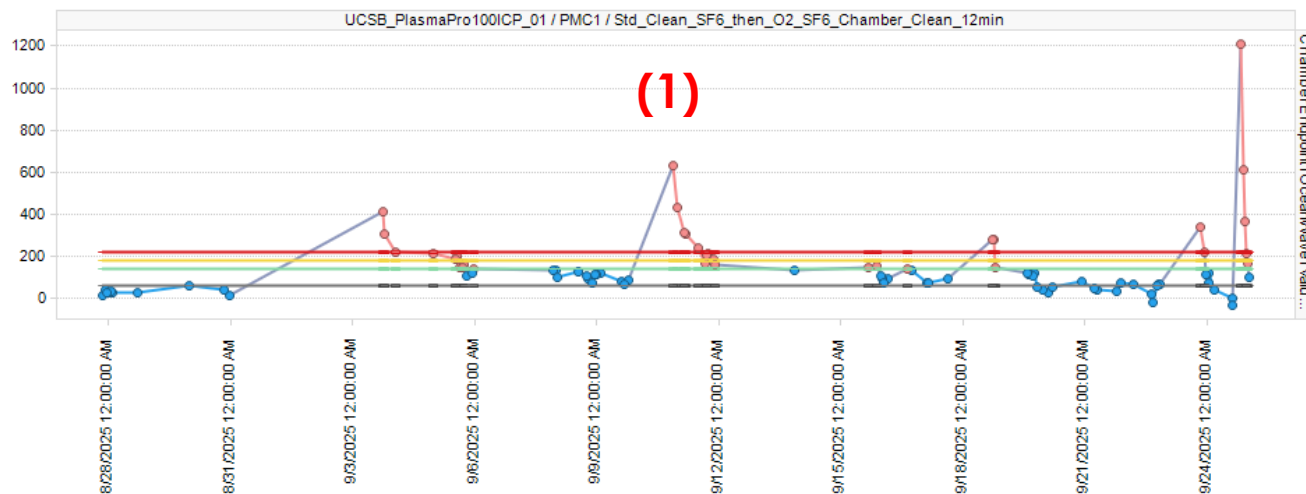
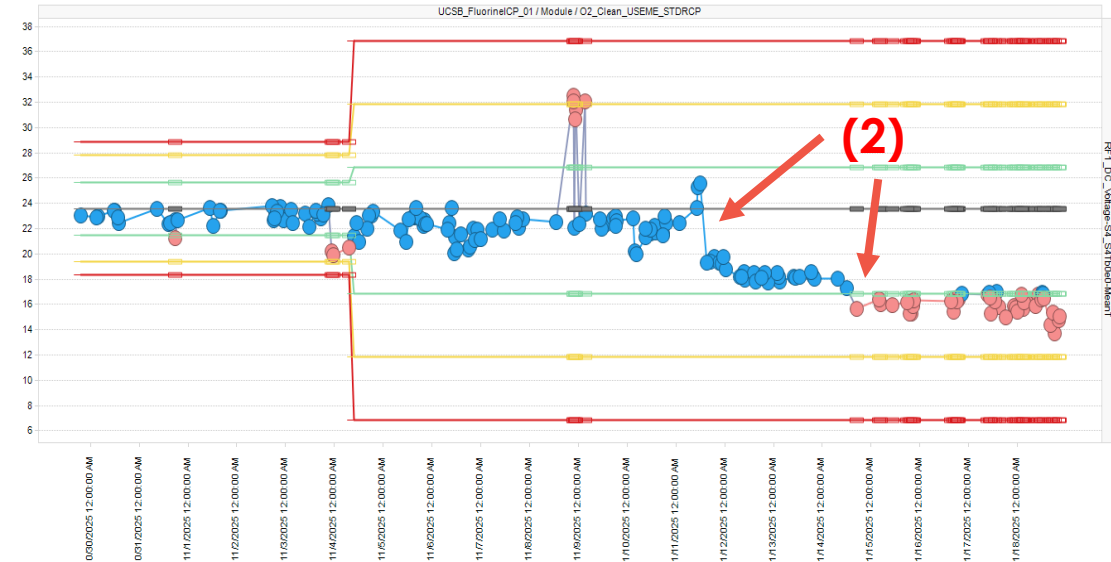
## PECVD and Etchers – Quick Visualization – Auto Emailing

- One stop quick daily check of all machines – one dashboard for all machine recipe variances.
- Look at Clean recipes – All users required to run – Lots of data
- Look back 10 to 1000 runs or more. Set SPC levels manually or based on data ranges – Email when outside SPC ranges
- Quick digging into problem for SPC chart and traces
- Example: PECVD – Saw throttle valve position shift at pumpdown (seal leak).
  - SPC values set too large – did not see quickly enough. System would still run. Huge particulate issues seen at time. Found/fixed leak. Tightened SPC.



## Etcher Examples

- Oxford Etcher – After each opening, we noticed Hydrogen OES peak levels stayed high for some time. (1)
  - Use longer O2 clean after opening – water still around. – Caught by SPC dashboard.
- Flourine ICP – SPC caught DCV drop. Investigated.
  - Step-wise drops due to very long sequential SiO2 etches with no cleans in between. (CHF3 issue). (2) One particular user.
  - Leading to Si etch rate drop (outliers).
  - Maximum etch time established before O2 clean requirement.



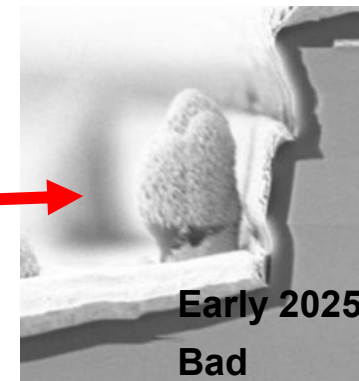
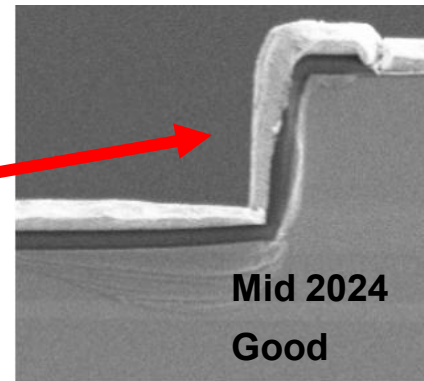
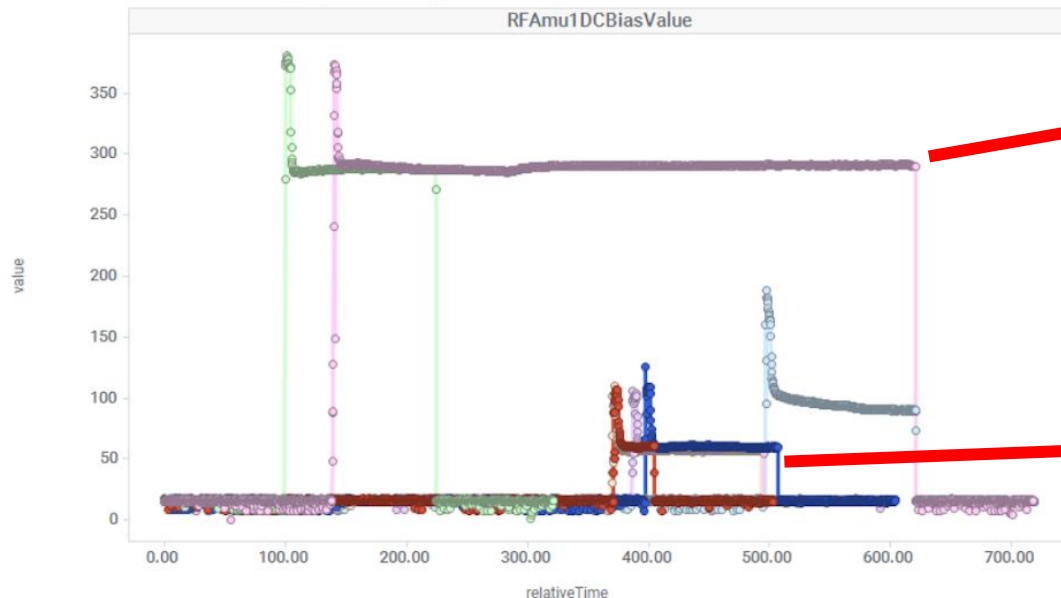
## User Identified an InP based etch issue.

- Recipe is a Cl<sub>2</sub>/H<sub>2</sub>/Ar at 200C Table temperature recipe.
- InP calibration data showed consistent machine operation during “failed” etches.
- Had Exensio perform WQR analysis on recipe differences and sensor differences.
- Saw significant difference in DC bias form old runs versus new runs.
- Possibly used wrong carrier wafer – AlN instead of Si. Verified technician mistake with carrier wafer.
- **Automated Correlation of Machine data IDs the problem quickly and efficiently.**



**DREAMS**  
Defense Ready Electronics and  
Microdevices Superhub

Sensor Trace Charts



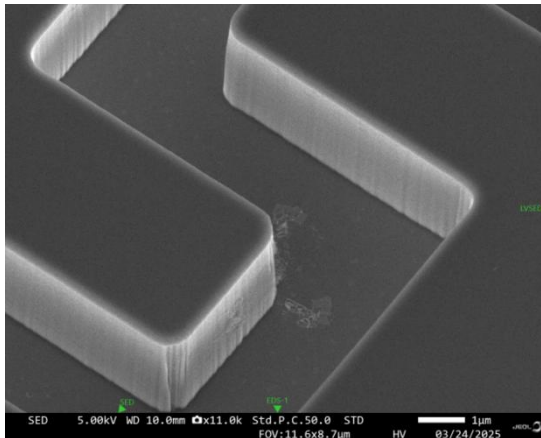


# Towards efficient process transfer – First results

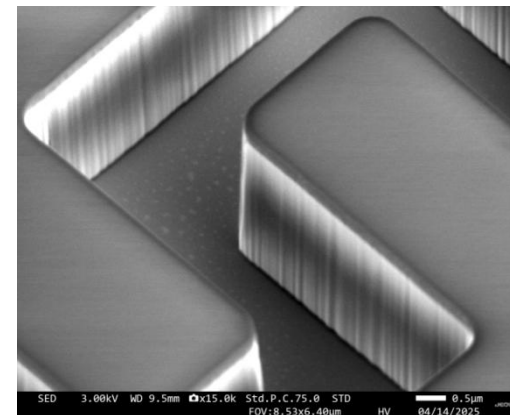
Additionally with Shivakumar Bhaskaran and Chandan Ramakrishnaiah at USC

## Goal: Transfer processes from lab to lab (or fab) efficiently. Demo/test with USC

- First experiments: Use similar systems but with different chamber geometry.
- Performed multi-level DOE for InP etch around a baseline process to map both system sensitivities. Machine parameters easily compared through Exensio with access to both output and sensor data sets in the software.
- Trends were mapped to give scaling factors from one system to another within Exensio.
- Established new recipe in GaAs at UCSB.
- Using the match conditions from the InP DOE– Create etch parameters for USC. Sent them same material. All measurements at UCSB.
- **Result: Transfer on a single experiment very close to identical. Working on improving methodology and repeating with other systems. Working on UCSD transfer, additional USC transfers, 4" to 6" machine conversion transfer.**



**UCSB**  
**Etch rate 1000nm/min**  
**Mask select: ~38**



**USC**  
**Etch Rate 1030nm/min**  
**Mask Select: ~41**





## Working with PDFS

- Assist Teledyne with Exensio use in their mixed materials facility.
  - Transfer both knowledge and scripts.
- Match processes.
  - Gives Lab customers processes already in foundry for more efficient transfer
  - Lab can serve as backup for Fab processes – Exensio matched and monitored systems.
- Transfer new Lab processes into Fab flows
  - Can perform split lots with Lab process inserts.
  - Transfer Lab processes to Teledyne fab for incorporation .

**UC SANTA BARBARA**  
**Thank You**

# Thank You

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