IC-MPPE

Engineering.

Integrated Computational Materials Process and Product

Programme: COMET – Competence Centers for Excellent Technologies

Programme line: COMET-K2 Centre

Type of project: ATheDiM, Advanced Thermal Diffusivity Measurements for Very Thin Layers and Interfaces

(2018-2021), Multi-firm project



Sketch of the TDTR measurement method with heating and measuring laser pulse & measured layers, © MCL

DEVELOPMENT OF NEW CHARACTERIZATION METHODS FOR THIN FILMS AND INTERFACES

AUTOMATED ANALYSIS OF THE THERMAL CONDUCTIVITIES OF INTERFACES IN MICROELECTRONIC COMPONENTS AND TOOL MATERIALS

For many materials, the thermal conductivity values of thin layers and the interfacial surfaces between them, which are only a few nanometers thick, can differ greatly from the values of the same material with a larger extension. In microelectronics and tooling, thin films and their ability to dissipate heat are of great importance. For the characterization of such thin film systems, special measurement techniques are needed, such as the Time-Domain Thermo-Reflectance (TDTR) method. Within the scope of the project, on the one hand knowledge about thermal conductivity values of the abovementioned systems was generated, on the other hand the commercially available TDTR (PicoTR, Netzsch Gerätebau GmbH) method was optimized and extended with respect to the evaluability. The latter

resulted in a semi-automated evaluation tool that minimizes operator-induced uncertainties.

In close cooperation with Netzsch Gerätebau GmbH Germany and Netzsch Japan K.K, the reproducibility of the measurement data for e.g. semiconducting and metallic thin films for microelectronics was analyzed. The newly developed evaluation methodology was verified and also the measurement uncertainties resulting from the evaluation were quantified. The modularity of the TDTR method and the measurable layer thicknesses were also extended in the course of the project. The accuracy of these extensions was verified with the aid of sensitivity studies. The TDTR methodology itself is based on the principle of thermo-reflection, in which an optically reflective

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SUCCESS STORY



layer of metal with known temperature dependence of its reflectivity is used to determine the temperature of the surface irradiated with a heating (pump) and a measuring (probe) laser pulse. In the project, an optimally reflective metal layer made of molybdenum that can be used reliably at elevated temperature was produced.

In cooperation with Ceratizit Austria, investigations were carried out concerning changes in the thermal conductivity of hard metals in their application environment. Such carbides are used for metalworking tools such as drills and milling cutters, whose cutting edges are subjected to high mechanical load and temperature during use, creating defects in the carbide. It was investigated how the accumulation of these defects affects the ability of cemented carbide to dissipate the heat generated during metalworking. The higher the number of mechanical load cycles applied to laboratory specimens at 800°C, the lower the thermal conductivity of the carbide.

This effect could lead to self-accelerated aging of the material, since the heat generated at cutting edges can be dissipated more poorly and thus causes the tool material carbide to "age" more quickly.



The temperature-dependent thermal conductivity of cemented carbides with different numbers of load cycles N at 800°C. As the number of load cycles increases, the number of defects in the WC-Co carbide (white ovals) increases, leading to a reduction in thermal conductivity. © MCL

Impact and effects

Thanks to the project and the associated know-how and methodology development, the measurement of the thermal conductivity of thin films can now be offered as a contract measurement at MCL. This is done via the newly developed evaluation tool, which has less uncertainty in the analysis and provides a quantified error analysis.

Project coordination (Story)

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This success story was provided by the centre management and by the mentioned project partners for the purpose of being publi shed on the FFG website. IC-MPPE is a COMET Centre within the COMET – Competence Centers for Excellent Technologies Programme and funded by BMK, BMAW, and the federal states of Styria, Upper Austria and Tyrol. The COMET Programme is managed by FFG. Further information on COMET: www.ffg.at/comet

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