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(21) International Application Number: PCT/US99/12535 (22) International Filing Date: 4 June 1999 (04.06.99) (30) Priority Data: 09/093,467 8 June 1998 (08.06.98) US (71) Applicant: SPEEDFAM-IPEC CORPORATION [US/US]; 305 N. 54th Street, Chandler, AZ 85226 (US). (72) Inventors: BIBBY, Thomas, F., A., Jr.; 320 E. Constitution Drive, Gilbert, AZ (US). ADAMS, John, A.; 9785 Running Creek Lane, Escondido, CA 92026 (US). EATON, Robert, A.; 8426 E. Keim Drive, Scottsdale, AZ 85250 (US). BARNES, Christopher, B.; 685 N.W. 87th Terrace, Portland, OR 97229 (US). (74) Agent: LYCKE, Lawrence, E.; Christensen O'Connor Johnson & Kindness PLLC, Suite 2800, 1420 Fifth Avenue, Seattle, WA 98101 (US).		(81) Designated States: IL, JP, KR, SG, European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE). Published <i>With international search report.</i> <i>Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.</i>
(54) Title: METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR ENDPOINT DETECTION FOR CHEMICAL MECHANICAL POLISHING (57) Abstract An apparatus to generate an endpoint signal to control the polishing of thin films on a semiconductor wafer surface includes a through-hole (112) in a polish pad (109), a light source (117), a fiber optic cable (122), a light sensor (115), and a computer (121). A pad assembly includes the polish pad (109), a pad backer (120), and a pad backing plate (140). The pad backer (120) includes a pinhole (111) and a canal that holds the fiber optic cable (122). The pad backer (120) holds the polish pad (109) so that the through-hole (112) is coincident with the pinhole opening (111). A wafer chuck (101) holds a semiconductor wafer (103) so that the surface to be polished is against the polish pad (109). The light source (117) provides light within a predetermined bandwidth. The fiber optic cable (122) propagates the light through the through-hole opening (112) to illuminate the surface as the pad assembly orbits and the chuck (101) rotates. The light sensor (115) receives reflected light from the surface through the fiber optic cable (122) and generates reflected spectral data. The computer (121) receives the reflected spectral data and calculates an endpoint signal (125). For metal film polishing, the endpoint signal (125) is based upon the intensities of two individual wavelength bands. For dielectric film polishing, the endpoint signal (125) is based upon fitting of the reflected spectrum to an optical reflectance model to determine remaining film thickness. The computer (121) compares the endpoint signal (125) to predetermined criteria and stops the polishing process when the endpoint signal (125) meets the predetermined criteria.		

