METHODS AND APPARATUS FOR CLEANING SUBSTRATES

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0001] The present invention generally relates to a method and apparatus for cleaning substrate. More particularly, using rotation plate coupled with and without ultra sonic and mega sonic device to increase particle and contamination removal efficiency, and at the same time to realize minimum material loss in substrate structure.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] Semiconductor devices are manufactured or fabricated on substrates using a number of different processing steps to create transistor and interconnection elements. To electrically connect transistor terminals associated with the substrate, conductive (e.g., metal) trenches, vias, and the like are formed in dielectric materials as part of the semiconductor device. The trenches and vias couple electrical signals and power between transistors, internal circuit of the semiconductor devices, and circuits external to the semiconductor device.

[0003] In forming the interconnection elements the substrate may undergo, for example, masking, etching, and deposition processes to form the desired electronic circuitry of the semiconductor devices. In particular, multiple masking and plasma etching step can be performed to form a pattern of recessed areas in a dielectric layer on a substrate that serve as trenches and vias for the interconnections. In order to removal particles and contaminations in trench and via post etching or photo resist ashing, a wet cleaning step is necessary. Especially, when device manufacture node migrating to 65 nm and beyond, the side wall loss in trench and via during is crucial for maintaining the critical dimension. In order to reduce or eliminating the side wall loss, it is important to use moderate, dilute chemicals, or sometime de-ionized substrate only. However, the dilute chemical or de-ionized water usually is not

efficient to remove particle in the trench and via. Therefore the mechanical force such as ultra sonic or mega sonic is needed in order to remove those particles efficiently. Ultra sonic and mega sonic wave will apply mechanical force to substrate structure such as trenches and vias, the power intensity and power distribution is key parameters to control the mechanical force within the damage limit and at same time efficiently to remove the particles.

[0004] Mega sonic energy coupled with nozzle to clean substrate is disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 4,326,553. The fluid is pressurized and mega sonic energy is applied to the fluid by a mega sonic transducer. The nozzle is shaped to provide a ribbon-like jet of cleaning fluid vibrating at mega sonic frequencies for the impingement on the surface.

[0005] A source of energy vibrates an elongated probe which transmits the acoustic energy into the fluid is disclosed in U.S.Pat.No. 6,039,059. In one arrangement, fluid is sprayed onto both sides of a substrate while a probe is positioned close to an upper side. In another arrangement, a short probe is positioned with its end surface close to the surface, and the probe is moved over the surface as substrate rotates.

[0006] A source of energy vibrates a rod which rotates around it axis parallel to substrate surface is disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 6,843,257 B2. The rod surface is etched to curve groves, such as spiral groove. It is needed to have a better cleaning method for cleaning particles and contamination on surface of substrate or substrate with higher efficiency and lower mechanical damages.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0007] One embodiment of the present invention is to disclose a plate to be positioned close to surface of substrate. The plate is moveable parallel to surface of substrate. The plate is rotated around an axis vertical to surface of substrate.

[0008] Another embodiment of the present invention is to disclose plate vibrated by ultra sonic or mega sonic transducer. The plate is moveable parallel to surface of substrate. The plate is rotated around an axis vertical to surface of substrate.

[0009] Another embodiment of the present invention is to disclose a plate vibrated by ultra sonic or mega sonic transducer. The rotating plate surface facing surface of substrate has groves, regular patterns, and irregular patterns to enhance the cleaning efficiency. The plate is moveable parallel to surface of substrate. The plate is rotated around an axis vertical to surface of substrate.

[0010] Another embodiment of the present invention is to disclose a plate vibrated by ultra sonic or mega sonic transducer. The rotating plate has holes to deliver cleaning chemicals or de-ionized water to substrate surface. The plate is moveable parallel to surface of substrate. The plate is rotated around an axis vertical to surface of substrate.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0011] FIGs. 1A-B depict an exemplary substrate cleaning device;

[0012] FIGs. 2A-2E depict an exemplary substrate cleaning process ;

[0013] FIG. 3 depicts another exemplary substrate cleaning device;

[0014] FIG. 4 depicts another exemplary substrate cleaning device;

[0015] FIGs. 5A-5B depict another exemplary substrate cleaning device;

[0016] FIGs. 6A-6B depict another exemplary substrate cleaning device;

[0017] FIGs. 7A-7B depict another exemplary substrate cleaning device;

[0018] FIGs. 8A-8B depict another exemplary substrate cleaning device;

[0019] FIGs. 9A-9B depict another exemplary substrate cleaning device;

[0020] FIGs. 10A-10B depict another exemplary substrate cleaning device;

[0021] FIGs. 11A-11B depict another exemplary substrate cleaning device;

[0022] FIGs. 12A-12B depict another exemplary substrate cleaning device;

[0023] FIGs. 13A-13B depict another exemplary substrate cleaning device;

[0024] FIGs. 14A-14B depict another exemplary substrate cleaning device;

[0025] FIGs. 15A-15B depict another exemplary substrate cleaning device;

[0026] FIGs. 16A-16B depict another exemplary substrate cleaning device;

[0027] FIGs. 17A-17B depict another exemplary substrate cleaning device;

[0028] FIGs. 18A-18B depict another exemplary substrate cleaning device;

[0029] FIGs. 19A-19B depict another exemplary substrate cleaning device;

[0030] FIGs. 20A-20B depict another exemplary substrate cleaning device;

[0031] FIGs. 21A-21B depict another exemplary substrate cleaning device;

[0032] FIGs. 22A-22B depict another exemplary substrate cleaning device;

[0033] FIGs. 23A-23D depict another exemplary substrate cleaning device;

[0034] FIGs. 24A-24C depict another exemplary substrate cleaning device;

[0035] FIGs. 25A-25B depict another exemplary substrate cleaning device;

[0036] FIG. 26 depicts another exemplary substrate cleaning device;

[0037] FIG. 27 depicts another exemplary substrate cleaning device;

[0038] FIG. 28 depicts another exemplary substrate cleaning device;

[0039] FIG. 29 depicts another exemplary substrate cleaning device;

[0040] FIG. 30 depicts another exemplary substrate cleaning device;

[0041] FIG. 31 depicts another exemplary substrate cleaning device;

[0042] FIG. 32 depicts the circumstance where full and equal cleaning effects are to be derived in the present invention;

[0043] FIG. 33 depicts an example of a algorithm described in the present invention;

[0044] FIG. 34 depicts an architectural control system of the present invention ;

[0045] TABLE. 35 depicts example results of substrate rotation speed calculated using the algorithm in present invention;

[0046] TABLE. 36 depicts example results of plate rotation speed calculated using the algorithm in present invention;

[0047] TABLE. 37 depicts example results plate rotation speed calculated using the algorithm in present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTI ON OF THE INVENTION

[0048] In one exemplary embodiment, FIGs. 1A to 1C show the detail of the substrate cleaning device using a rotating plate. The substrate cleaning device consists of substrate 1010, plate 1008 being rotated by rotation driving mechanism 1004, and nozzle 1012 delivering cleaning chemicals or de-ionized water 1032. Plate 1008 is placed parallel to surface of substrate 1010, and can be moved in direction parallel to surface of substrate 1010. The rotating plate will make chemical fluid between rotating plate 1008 and substrate 1010 be rotated, which will enhance the

cleaning efficiency. The gap between rotating plate 1008 and substrate 1010 is in the range of 0.1 mm to 10 mm, preferred 2 mm. A detail description will be performed in FIG.2A to 2E. During the cleaning process, substrate 1010 can be rotated around the substrate center at rotating speed 1, and plate 1004 is rotated at rotating speed of 2. Plate 1008 can move in lateral direction at a constant speed or changing speed, the lateral moving speed can be set high when rotating plate 1008 moves to position of substrate center, and can be set low when rotating plate 1008 moves to position of substrate edge. Rotating speed 1 of substrate 1010 can be constant speed or changing speed, the rotating speed 1 can be set high when rotating plate 1008 moves to a position of substrate center, and can be set low when rotating plate 1008 moves to a position of substrate edge.

[0049] FIGs. 2A to 2E show the flow status of cleaning chemicals or fluid 1032 during cleaning process. As shown in Fig. 2A, when the same point at substrate moves from A to E, the direction of fluid passing the same point of substrate 2008 changes from A to B, C, D, and E, i.e. from 180 degree to 0 degree. In the same way, when the same point at substrate moves from E to A, the direction of fluid passing the same point of substrate 2008 changes from E to F, G, H, A, i.e. from 0 degree to 180 degrees. Fig. 2B shows that particles 2044 are located in trench 2040 and via 2042. When fluid direction changes as shown in Fig. 2C to 2E, the particles in trench and via will be more efficiently removed away.

[0050] One example of chemicals being used to remove the particle and contamination are shown as follows:

[0051] Organic Material Removal: H_2SO_4:H_2O_2 = 4:1

[0052] Particle Reduction: NH_4OH:H_2O_2:H_2O = 1:1:5

[0053] Metal Contamination Removal: HCl:H_2O_2:H_2O = 1:1:6

[0054] Oxide Removal: Oxide Removal = HF:H_2O = 1:100

[0055] FIG. 3 shows another embodiment of substrate cleaning device using a rotating plate according to the present invention. The embodiment is similar to that shown in Fig. 1A and 1B, except that substrate 3010 is hold by laterally movable chuck 3020, and a ultra sonic or mega sonic transducer 3006 is attached above rotating plate 3008. Chuck 3020 can be rotated by driving mechanism 3022, and laterally moved by moving mechanism 3026 and guider 3024. Guide 3024 can straight guider, or curved guider. Ultra sonic or mega sonic device is used to generate mechanical vibrating energy, which is further transmitted to substrate surface through rotating plate 3008 and chemical fluid 3032. Transducer 3006 needs electrical brushes to feed in and out electrical current to driving transducer itself since transducer 3006 is in rotation status during cleaning process. The frequency of transducer can be set at ultra sonic range and mega sonic range, depending on the particle to be cleaned. The larger the particle size is, the lower frequency should be used. Ultra sonic range is from 20 kHz to 200 kHz, and mega sonic range is from 200 kHz to 10 MHz. Also frequency of mechanical wave can be alternated either one at a time in succession or concurrently in order to clean different size of particles on the same substrate.

[0056] FIG. 4 shows another embodiment of substrate cleaning device using a rotating plate. The embodiment is similar to that shown in Fig. 1A and 1B, except that rotating plate 4008 is placed not fully parallel to substrate surface, instead, having an angle of α. Angle is in the range of 0 to 15 degrees.

[0057] FIG. 5A to 5B shows detail of embodiment of rotating plate and ultra sonic or mega sonic device according to the present invention. Rotating plate described in FIG.1A and FIG.3 is a plane. However, the rotating plate can be shaped in multiple half columns as shown in FIG.5A and 5B. The mechanical wave transmitted by surface of half column is diverged in different angle as shown in FIG.5A. Such diverged mechanical wave is more efficient to separate particles from trench wall or via wall. Since half cycle column on rotating plate 5008 changes the

orientation angle as plate 5008 rotating, the mechanical wave pattern changes the direction in 360 degrees in one turn of rotation, which will further enhance the cleaning efficiency with less ultra sonic or mega sonic energy, therefore less damage to device structure. At the same time, the multiple half cycle columns will further enhance the chemical fluid1032 moving in spiral direction, which creates higher surface speed of fluid over surface of substrate 1010. In summary, the present invention create three effects during cleaning process:

1) half cycle column structure on rotating plate 5008 create diverged ultra sonic or mega sonic wave;

2) such diverged mechanical wave pattern further rotate around the rotation axis of rotating plate 5008;

3) fluid moves around the rotation axis of rotating plate 5008.

[0058] FIG. 6A and 6B show another embodiment of substrate cleaning device using a rotating plate according to the present invention. The embodiment is similar to that shown in Fig. 5A and 5B, except that columns on rotating plate 6008 are elliptical columns instead of half cycle columns.

[0059] FIG. 7A and 7B show another embodiment of substrate cleaning device using a rotating plate according to the present invention. The embodiment is similar to that shown in Fig. 5A and 5B, except that columns on rotating plate 7008 are less half cycle columns instead of half cycle columns.

[0060] FIG. 8A and 8B show another embodiment of substrate cleaning device using a rotating plate according to the present invention. The embodiment is similar to that shown in Fig. 5A and 5B, except that columns on rotating plate 8008 are triangular columns instead of half cycle columns.

[0061] FIG. 9A and 9B show another embodiment of substrate cleaning device using a rotating plate according to the present invention. The embodiment is similar

to that shown in Fig. 5A and 5B, except that columns on rotating plate 9008 are trapezoid columns instead of half cycle columns.

[0062] FIG. 10A and 10B show another embodiment of substrate cleaning device using a rotating plate according to the present invention. The embodiment is similar to that shown in Fig. 5A and 5B, except that columns on rotating plate 10008 are rectangular columns instead of half cycle columns.

[0063] FIG. 11A and 11B show another embodiment of substrate cleaning device using a rotating plate according to the present invention. The embodiment is similar to that shown in Fig. 5A and 5B, except that columns on rotating plate 11008 are double triangular columns instead of half cycle columns.

[0064] FIG. 12A and 12B show another embodiment of substrate cleaning device using a rotating plate according to the present invention. The embodiment is similar to that shown in Fig. 5A and 5B, except that columns on rotating plate 12008 are half octagon columns instead of half cycle columns.

[0065] FIG. 13A and 13B show another embodiment of substrate cleaning device using a rotating plate according to the present invention. The embodiment is similar to that shown in Fig. 5A and 5B, except that columns on rotating plate 13008 are saddle columns instead of half cycle columns.

[0066] FIG. 14A and 14B show another embodiment of substrate cleaning device using a rotating plate according to the present invention. The embodiment is similar to that shown in Fig. 5A and 5B, except that patterns on rotating plate are individual half spheres instead of grooved half cycle columns.

[0067] FIG. 15A and 15B show another embodiment of substrate cleaning device using a rotating plate according to the present invention. The embodiment is similar to that shown in Fig. 14A and 14B, except that patterns on rotating plate are individual pyramids instead of individual half spheres.

[0068] FIG. 16A and 16B show another embodiment of substrate cleaning device using a rotating plate according to the present invention. The embodiment is similar to that shown in Fig. 14A and 14B, except that patterns on rotating plate are half pyramids instead of individual half spheres.

[0069] FIG. 17A and 17B show another embodiment of substrate cleaning device using a rotating plate according to the present invention. The pattern on rotating plate 17008 is single convex column.

[0070] FIG. 18A and 18B show another embodiment of substrate cleaning device using a rotating plate according to the present invention. The pattern on rotating plate 18008 is single concave column.

[0071] FIG. 19A and 19B show another embodiment of substrate cleaning device using a rotating plate according to the present invention. The pattern on rotating plate 19008 is one convex column and one concave column.

[0072] FIG. 20A and 20B show another embodiment of substrate cleaning device using a rotating plate according to the present invention. It consists of rotating plate 20008, static positioned ultra sonic or mega sonic transducer 20006, and driving mechanism 20004 driving rotating plate 20008. There is hole 20030 on transducer 20006 for introducing chemical fluid or de-ionized water 20032. The chemical fluid or de-ionized water 20032 is further flowed out through gap between rotating plate 20008 and transducer 20006 to reach surface of substrate underneath. Ultra sonic or mega sonic energy is transmitted from transducer 20006 through chemical fluid 20032, rotating plate 20008, and chemical fluid 1032 to reach surface of substrate 1010. The advantage of this embodiment is that transducer 20006 stays static, and therefore does not need electrical brushes to feed in and out electrical current to drive transducer 20006. Pattern on rotating plate 20032 are formed by multiple half cycle columns.

[0073] FIG. 21A and 21B show another embodiment of substrate cleaning device using a rotating plate according to the present invention. The embodiment is similar to that shown in Fig. 20A and 20B, except that there are through holes 21009 distributed on half cycle columns in rotating plate 21008. The function of holes 21009 is to feed chemical fluid 21032 to substrate surface underneath.

[0074] FIG. 22A and 22B show another embodiment of substrate cleaning device using a rotating plate according to the present invention. The embodiment is similar to that shown in Fig. 20A and 20B, except that there are through holes 22009 distributed on grooves between half cycle columns in rotating plate 22008. The function of holes 22009 is to feed chemical fluid 22032 to substrate surface underneath.

[0075] The shape of rotating plate shown in above embodiments is cycle. However, the contour of rotating plate can be triangle as shown in FIG.23A, and can be square as shown in FIG. 23B, eight-angle as shown in FIG. 23C, and elliptical as shown in FIG. 23D.

[0076] FIG. 24A and 24C show another embodiment of substrate cleaning device using a rotating plate according to the present invention. It consists of rotating plate 24008, static positioned ultra sonic or mega sonic transducer 24006, driving mechanism 24004 driving rotating plate 24008, lateral moving guide 24002, lateral driving mechanism 24000, and nozzle 24012 for delivering chemical fluid. Transducer 24006 and rotation plate 24008 are droved in lateral direction back and forth across center of substrate 24010 by lateral driving mechanism 24000 as shown in FIG. 24B, and droved in lateral direction back and forth on a trajectory offset H from center of substrate 24010 by lateral driving mechanism 24000 as shown in FIG. 24C.

[0077] FIG. 25A and 25B show another embodiment of substrate cleaning device using a rotating plate according to the present invention. It consists of rotating plate 25008, static positioned ultra sonic or mega sonic transducer 25006, driving

mechanism 25004 driving rotating plate 25008, swing moving beam 25014, swing driving mechanism 25016, and nozzle 25012 for delivering chemical fluid. Transducer 25006 and rotation plate 25008 are swung left and right across center of substrate 25010 by swing driving mechanism 25016 as shown in FIG. 25B, and swung in left and right on a curve offset H from center of substrate 25010 by swing driving mechanism 25016 as shown in FIG. 25C. Nozzle 25012 are attached on swing beam 25014, therefore nozzle is swung together with transducer 25006. By this arrangement, chemicals can be constantly delivered to gap between rotating plate 25008 and substrate even the rotation plate 25008 is swung left and right.

[0078] FIG. 26 shows another embodiment of substrate cleaning device using a rotating plate according the present invention. The embodiment is similar to those shown in FIG. 24A to 24C and FIG. 25A to 25B, except that substrate 26010 and rotating plate 26008 are configured in vertical direction.

[0079] FIG. 27 shows another embodiment of substrate cleaning device using a rotating plate according the present invention. The embodiment is similar to those shown in FIG. 26, except that two set of cleaning devices are positioned on front side and backside of substrate simultaneously.

[0080] FIG. 28 shows another embodiment of substrate cleaning device using a rotating plate according the present invention. The embodiment is similar to those shown in FIG. 26, except that substrate 28010 and cleaning device are set at angle β. Angle β is set from 90 degree to 180 degree.

[0081] FIG. 29 shows another embodiment of substrate cleaning device using a rotating plate according the present invention. The embodiment is similar to those shown in FIG. 27, except that substrate 29010 and cleaning device are set at angle β. Angle β is set from 0 degree to 90 degree.

[0082] FIG. 30 shows another embodiment of substrate cleaning device using a rotating plate according to the present invention. The embodiment is similar to

those shown in FIG. 24, except that rotating plate 30008 and transducer 30006 are set at backside of substrate 30010.

[0083] FIG. 31 shows another embodiment of substrate cleaning device using a rotating plate according to the present invention. The embodiment is similar to those shown in FIG. 30, except that additional set of rotating plate 31008 and transducer 31006 are set at front side of substrate 31010.

[0084] FIG. 32 shows the circumstance where full and equal cleaning effects are to be derived in the present invention. A is a point on substrate that overlays with the leading edge of the vibrating plate in the direction of plate movement at a particular time t, O is the center of the plate, x is the distance between point A and the center of the substrate or the article to be cleaned, θ is the angle between the grooves on the plate and the diameter of the substrate or the article.

[0085] To ensure that all the points on the substrate or article are cleaned by the plate, the distance that the plate moves along the diameter of the substrate or article while the substrate or article rotates a circle should be less than the diameter of the plate itself. Thus it can be derived that the maximum translational velocity (lateral speed) of the plate along the diameter of the substrate or article is: $v = \frac{2R_2\omega_1}{60}$.

[0086] To ensure the full cleaning effect defined in [0011], the vibrating plate in the present invention rotates at least π when a small area of interest on the substrate or article is in the range of the plate. In another word, the distance (d) between A and O in FIG. 32 must be smaller than the radius of the plate in the time that the plate rotates π.

[0087] Thus it is found that the condition $d^2 = (x - v\Delta t - (x - R_2)\cos\omega_1\Delta t)^2 + ((x - R_2)\sin\omega_1\Delta t)^2 \le R_2^2$ must be satisfied.

[0088] FIG. 33 shows an example of how the algorithm described in [0087], [0081], and [0083] is applied with a set of inputs. The algorithm calculates for a

space of operation between the x-axis and the part of the calculated curve below the x-axis where full cleaning effect is satisfied based on the input parameters, as highlighted by the dotted red circle.

[0089] FIG. 34 shows an architectural control system which is to be implemented in system software that allows the algorithm to check and recommend user input and provides feedback to users.

[0090] TABLE. 35 shows example results of substrate rotation speed calculated using the algorithm in present invention, as a function of plate center location relative to space, that satisfies the equal cleaning effect defined in [0012] under a circumstance where plate rotation speed is fixed and plate translational speed is varied.

[0091] TABLE. 36 shows example results of plate rotation speed calculated using the algorithm in present invention, as a function of plate center location relative to space, that satisfies the equal cleaning effect defined in [0012] under a circumstance where substrate rotation speed and plate translational speed are fixed.

[0092] TABLE. 37 shows example results plate rotation speed calculated using the algorithm in present invention, as a function of both substrate rotation speed and plate translational speed, that satisfies the full cleaning effect defined in [0011].

[0093] Although the present invention has been described with respect to certain embodiments, examples, and applications, it will be apparent to those skilled in the art that various modifications and changes may be made without departing from the invention. For example, HF acid can be combined with other slat and acid to form electrolyte to reach the same purpose.

CLAIMS

1. An apparatus for cleaning semiconductor substrate comprising:

a chuck to hold a substrate;

a plate positioned close to said substrate with a gap;

a driving mechanism to drive said plate to rotate round an axis vertical to said plate, wherein the plate is vibrating and the substrate satisfy the following condition: the vibrating plate rotates at least π when a small area of interest on the substrate is in the range of the plate.

2. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein said plate is positioned parallel to surface of said substrate.

3. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein said plate moves in a direction parallel to surface of said substrate.

4. The apparatus of claim 3, wherein said plate moves in straight line.

5. The apparatus of claim 3, wherein said plate moves in a curved line.

6. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein said substrate moves in a direction parallel to surface of said plate.

7. The apparatus of claim 6, wherein said substrate moves in straight line.

8. The apparatus of claim 3, wherein said substrate moves in a curved line.

9. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein said substrate is rotated around center of said substrate.

10. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein said gap between said plate and said substrate is in the range of 0.1 mm to 10 mm.

11. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein the apparatus further compromising a nozzle to deliver chemical fluid on surface of said substrate.

12. The apparatus of claim 11, wherein said nozzle is attached together with said plate.

13. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein surface of said plate is a plane.

14. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein surface of said plate is formed by multiple half cycle columns.

15. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein surface of said plate is formed by multiple triangular columns.

16. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein surface of said plate is formed by multiple rectangular columns

17. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein surface of said plate is formed by multiple elliptical columns

18. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein surface of said plate is formed by single concave column.

19. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein surface of said plate is formed by single convex column.

20. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein surface of said plate is formed by one convex column and one concave column.

21. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein surface of said plate is formed by multiple half spheres.

22. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein surface of said plate is formed by multiple pyramids.

23. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein surface of said plate is formed by multiple half octagon columns

24. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein the apparatus further comprising mechanical

waver transducer attaching said plate.

25. The apparatus of claim 24, wherein said transducer is an ultra sonic transducer with frequency range of 20 kHz to 200 kHz.

26. The apparatus of claim 24, wherein said transducer is a mega sonic transducer with frequency range of 200 kHz to 2 MHz.

27. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein the apparatus further comprising non-rotation mechanical waver transducer set apart from said plate.

28. The apparatus of claim 27, wherein said transducer has a through hole to introduce chemical fluid to the gap between said transducer and said plate.

29. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein said plate has a plurality of holes to introduce chemical fluid.

30. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein said plate has a cycle contour.

31. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein said plate has a triangular contour.

32. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein said plate has a rectangular contour.

33. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein said plate has an octagon contour.

34. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein said plate has an elliptical contour.

35. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein said substrate is set in horizontal direction.

36. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein said substrate is set in vertical direction.

37. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein said substrate is set in an angle to horizontal direction, and said angle is in the range of 0 to 90 degree.

38. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein said plate is set above substrate surface.

39. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein said plate is set underneath substrate surface.

40. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein the apparatus further comprising another plate, one plate set above said substrate surface, and another one plate set underneath substrate surface.

41. The apparatus of claim 40, wherein the apparatus further comprising two nozzles to deliver chemical fluids, one set above said substrate surface, and another one plate set underneath substrate surface.

42. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein the plate and the substrate satisfy the following condition:

$$d^2 = (x - v\Delta t - (x - R_2)\cos\omega_1\Delta t)^2 + ((x - R_2)\sin\omega_1\Delta t)^2 \le R_2^2;$$

wherein d is the distance between a point on substrate that overlays with the leading edge of the vibrating plate in the direction of plate movement at a particular time t, and the center of the plate; v is the translational velocity of the plate along the diameter of the substrate or article; R_2 is the radius of the substrate; w_1 is the angle velocity of the plate and w_2 is the angle velocity of the substrate.

43. A method for cleaning semiconductor substrate comprising:

holding a substrate;

positioning a plate close to said substrate with a gap;

driving said plate to vibrate and rotate around an axis vertical to said plate, wherein the plate rotates at least π when a small area of interest on the substrate is in the range of the plate;

moving said plate in direction parallel to said substrate;

delivering chemical fluid on surface of said substrate.

44. A method for cleaning semiconductor substrate comprising:

holding a substrate;

positioning a plate close to said substrate with a gap;

attaching an ultra sonic or mega sonic transducer to said plate;

moving said plate and said ultra sonic or mega transducer in direction parallel to

said substrate;

driving said plate and said ultra sonic or mega sonic transducer to rotate around an axis vertical to said plate;

delivering chemical fluid on surface of said substrate.

45. A method for cleaning semiconductor substrate comprising:

holding a substrate;

positioning a plate close to said substrate with a first gap;

positioning an ultra sonic or mega sonic transducer close to said plate with a second gap;

moving said plate and said ultra sonic or mega sonic transducer in direction parallel to said substrate;

driving said plate to rotate around an axis vertical to said plate, wherein the plate rotates at least π when a small area of interest on the substrate is in the range of the plate;

delivering chemical fluid on surface of said substrate.