



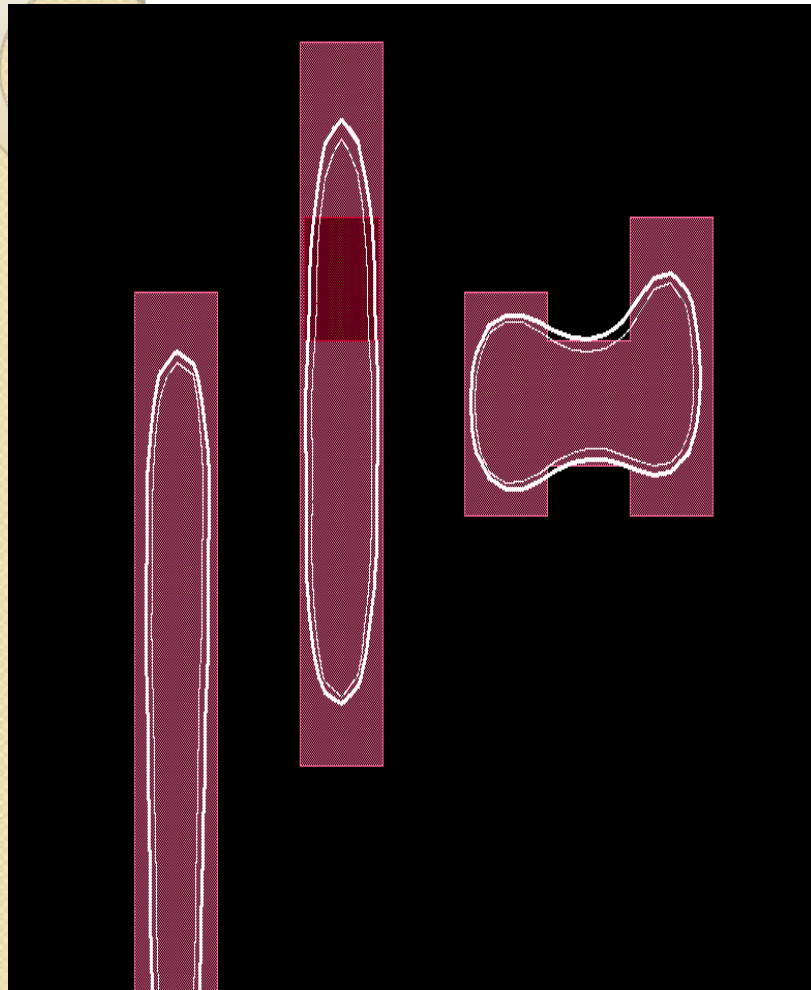
An Automatic Optical-Simulation- Based Lithography Hotspot Fix Flow for Post-Route Optimization

Speaker: Yang-Shan (Sam) Tong

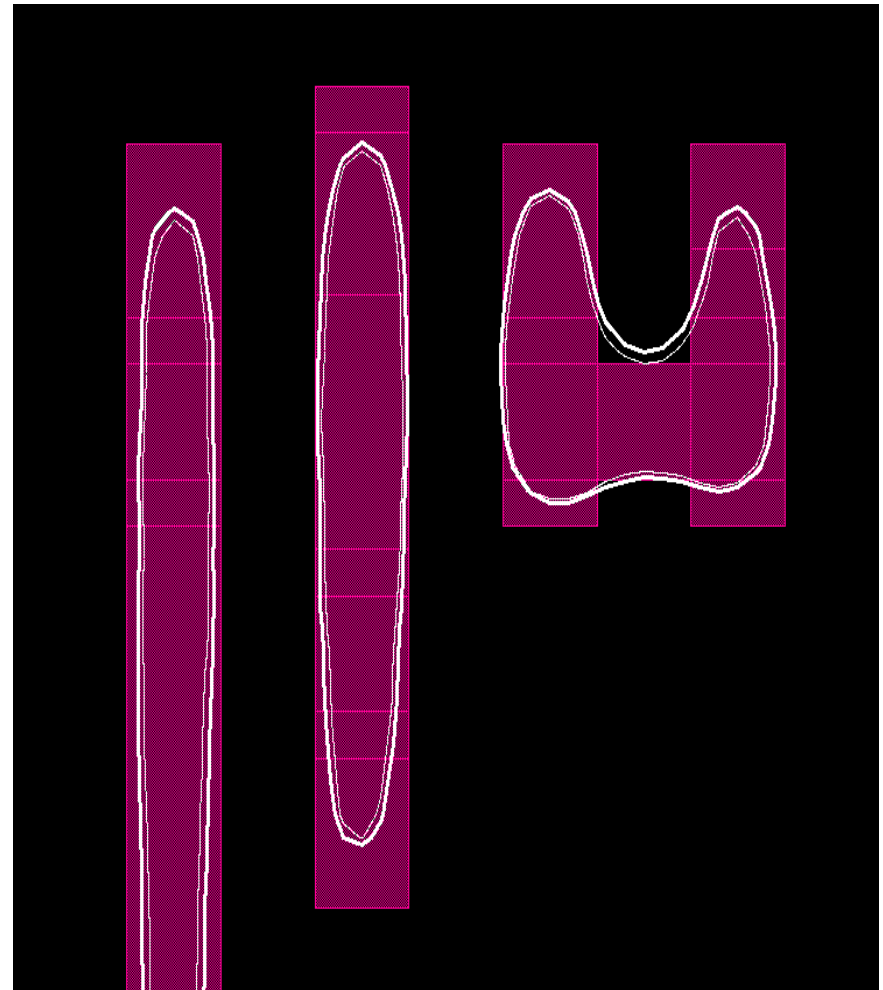
Co-worker: Chia-Wei Lin

Advisor: Prof. Sao-Jie Chen

This work summarized in one picture



Before Fix

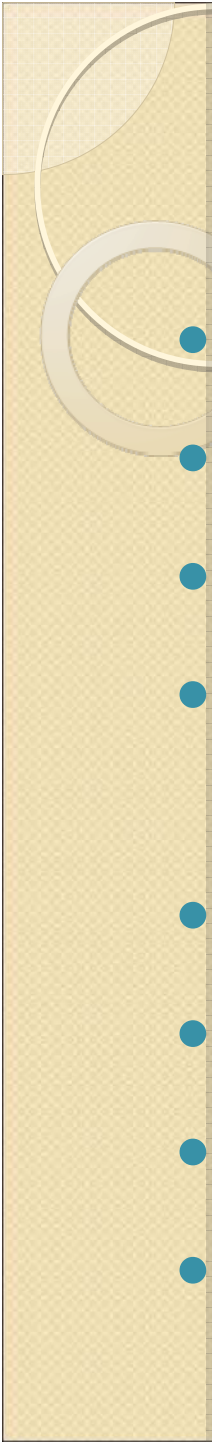


After Fix



Motivation

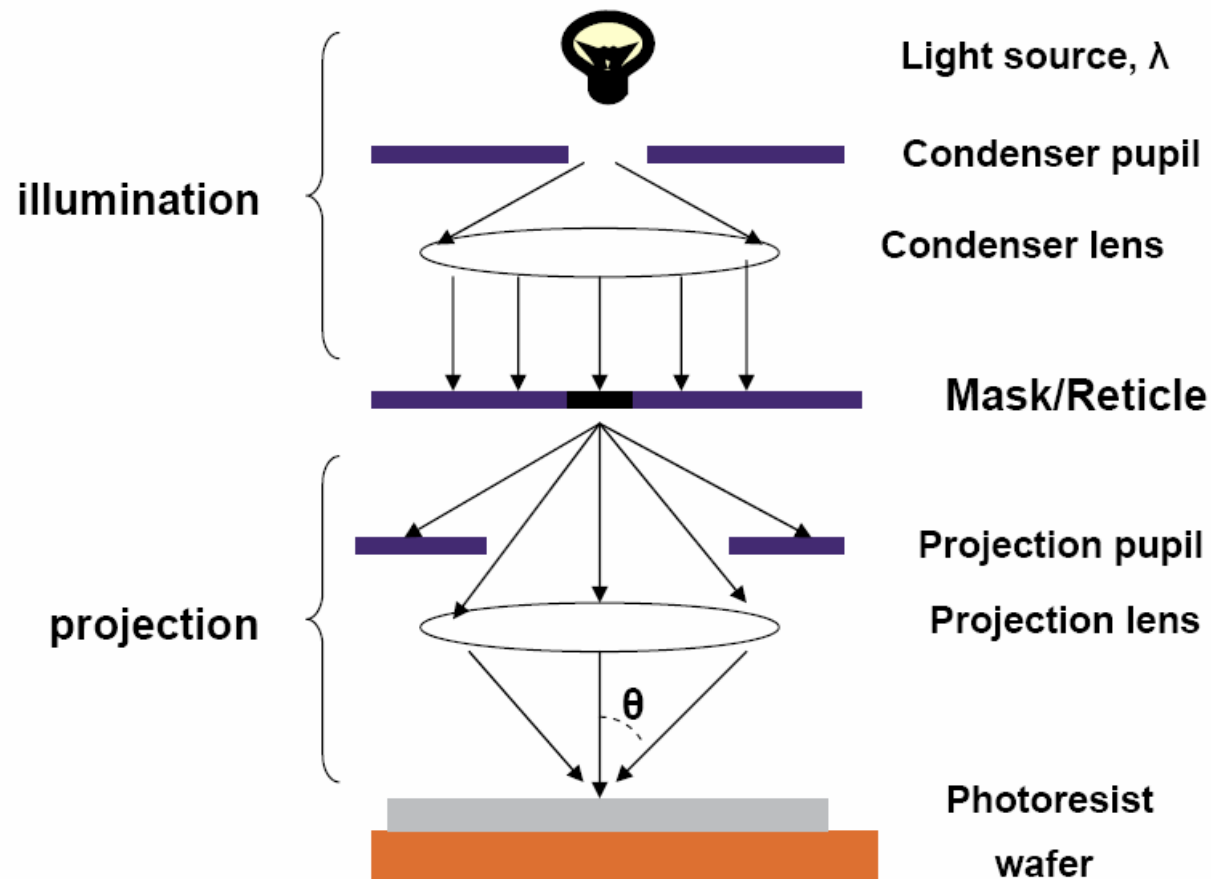
- Lithography hotspots impacts IC manufacturing
- Reroute makes too much change, OPC makes too little change
- Local Fix in post-route stage is most suitable for fixing litho hotspots
- Issues in local fix:
 - Generation of local fix
 - How many local fix is enough to fix?



Outline

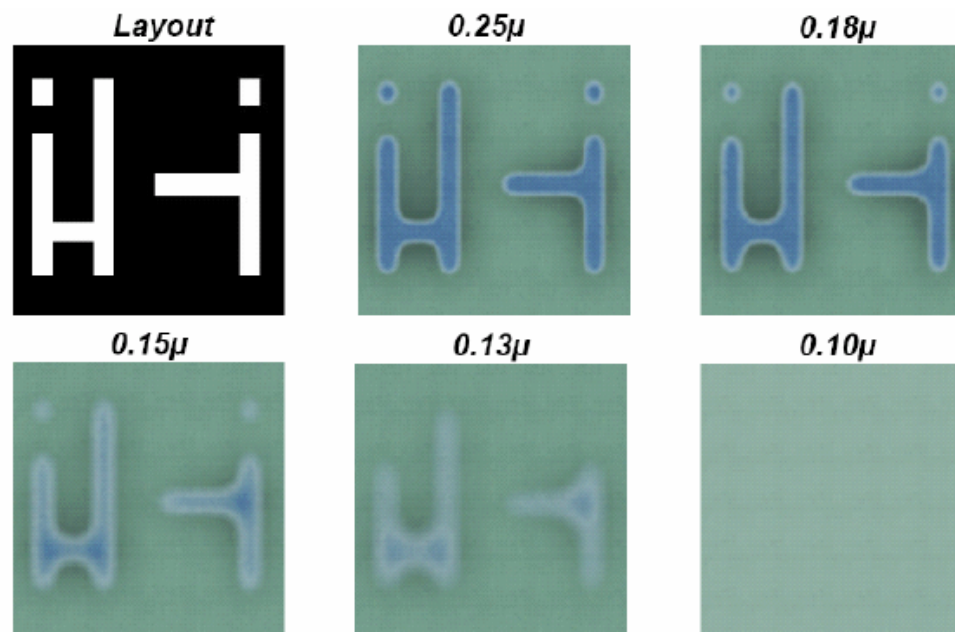
- Lithography & OPC Introduction
- Previous Work
- Our Optical Simulation Engine
- Correlation between Pre-OPC & Post-OPC Schemes
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- Experiment Result
- Conclusions

Lithography Introduction (1)



Lithography Introduction (2)

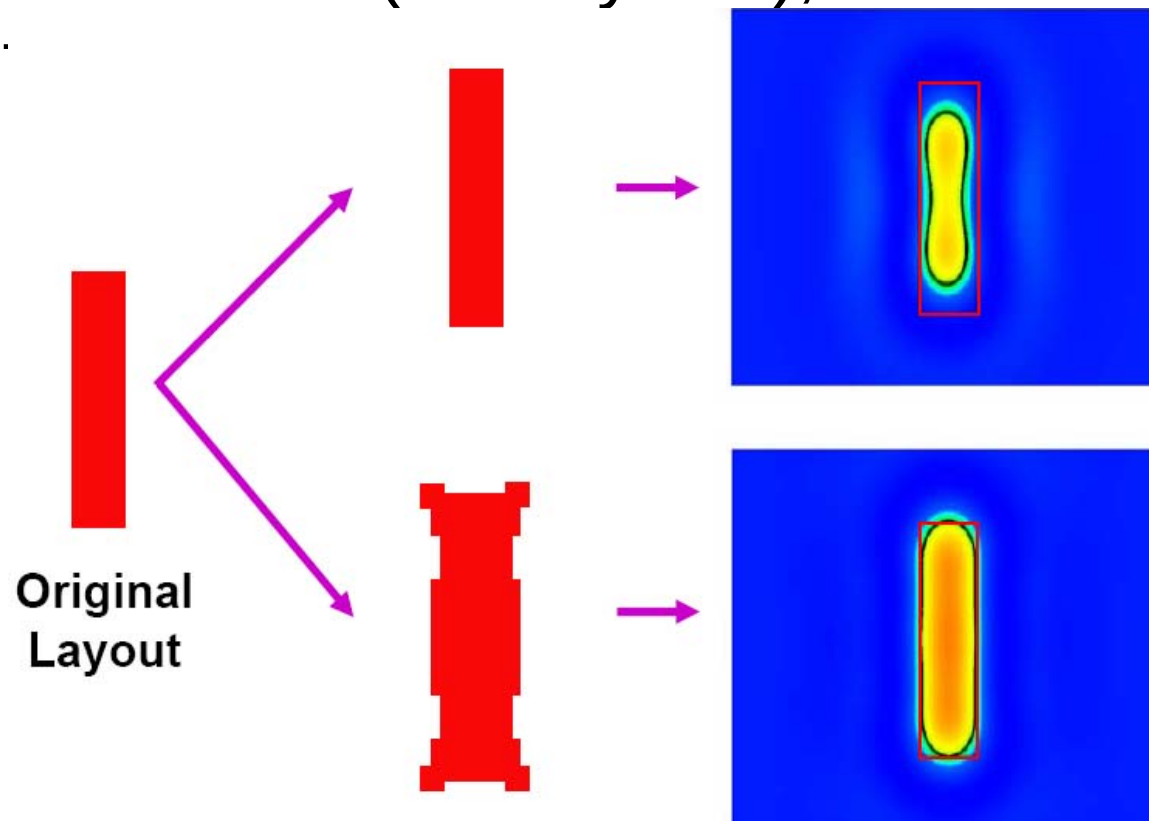
- Impact of process node shrinking down
 - Gets serious as wavelength is comparable with feature. (Diffraction)
 - 193 nm to expose 90 nm $\rightarrow$ 65 nm $\rightarrow$ 45 nm ...



Courtesy of Numerical Technologies

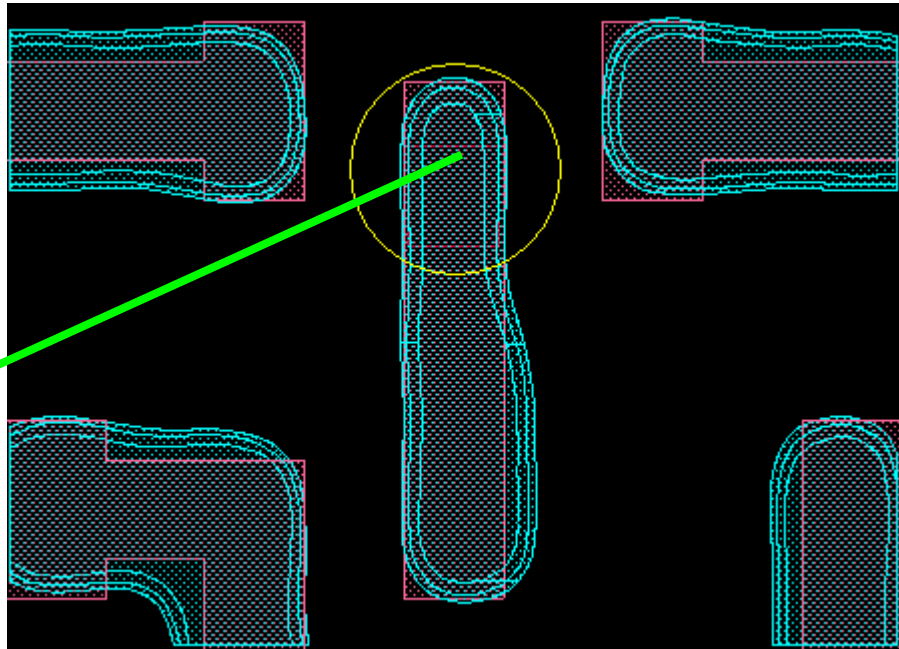
OPC

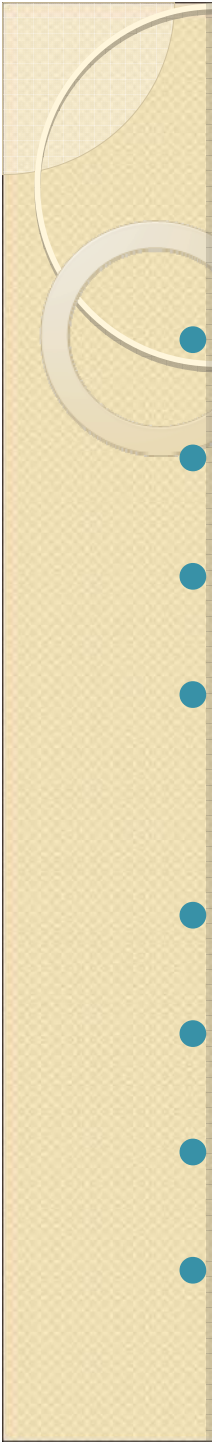
- OPC – Optical Proximity Correction
 - Add features to original shapes
 - Hammer Head (Mickey Ear), Line Biasing, Serif



Lithography Hotspot

Litho Hotspot





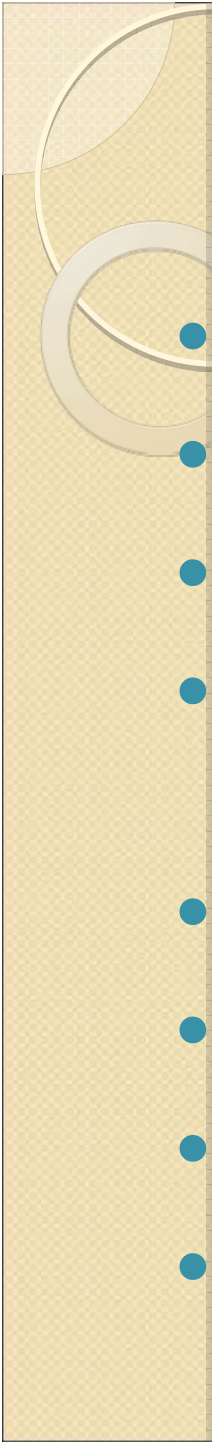
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Previous Work

- M.-C. Tsai, D. Zhang and Z. Tang. “Modeling Litho-Constrained Design Layout.” In *Proc. DAC*, pages. 354-357, San Diego, CA, June 2007
- J. Mitra, P. Yu and D.-Z. Pan. “RADAR: RET-Aware Detailed Routing Using Fast Lithography Simulations.” In *Proc. DAC*, pages 369-372, Anaheim, CA, June 2005
- T.-C. Chen and Y.-W. Chang. Multilevel full-chip gridless routing with applications to optical-proximity correction. *IEEE Trans. CAD* June 2007



Outline

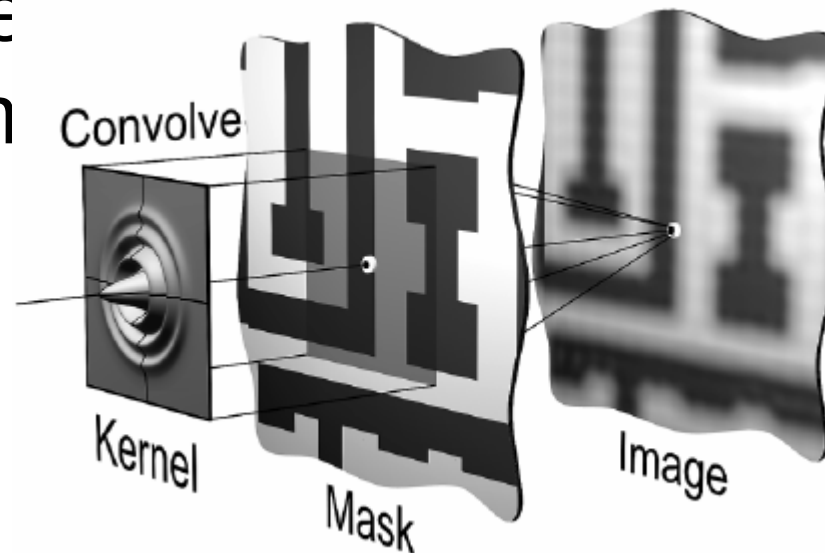
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Our Optical Simulation Engine

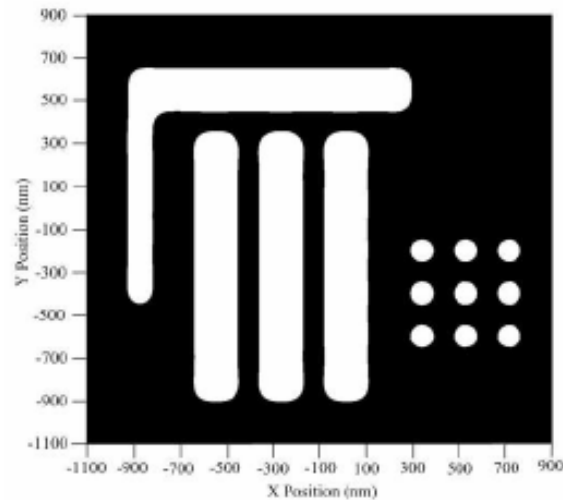
- Derived from Hopkin's equation, the intensity function can be approximated

$$\text{as } I(x_i, y_i) \approx \sum_{k=1}^n \alpha_k |(f \otimes \phi_k)(x_i, y_i)|^2,$$

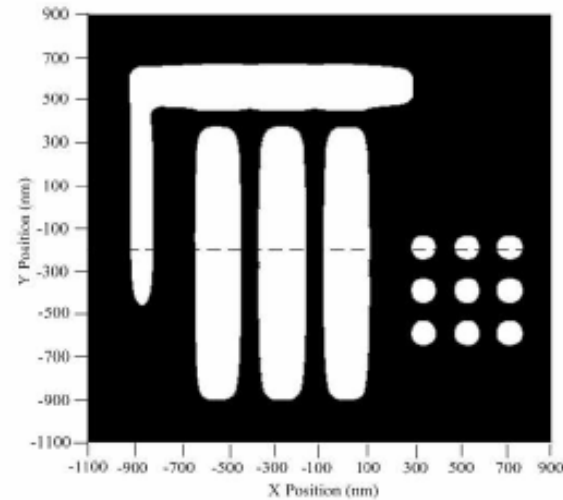
- We
fun



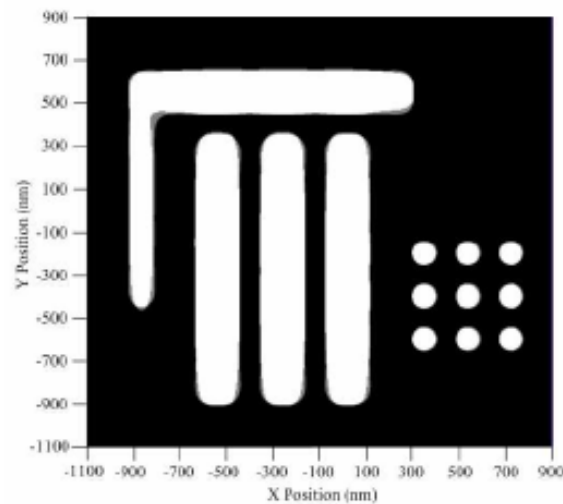
Our Optical Simulation Engine v.s. Prolith Simulation



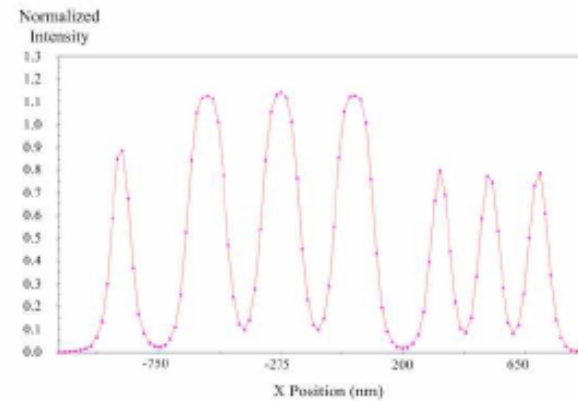
(a)



(b)



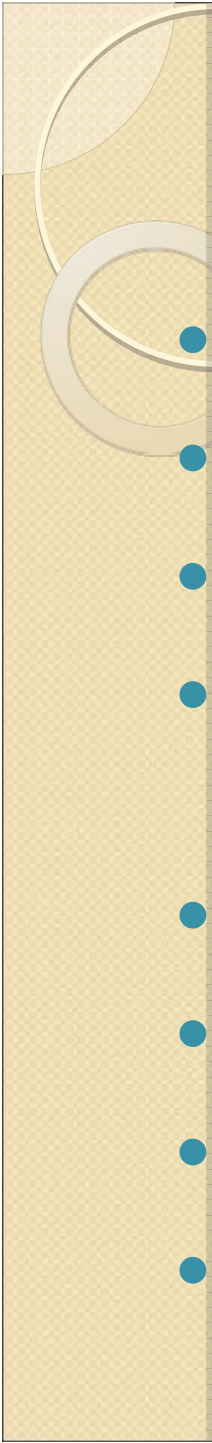
(c)





Our Optical Simulation Engine v.s. Prolith Simulation

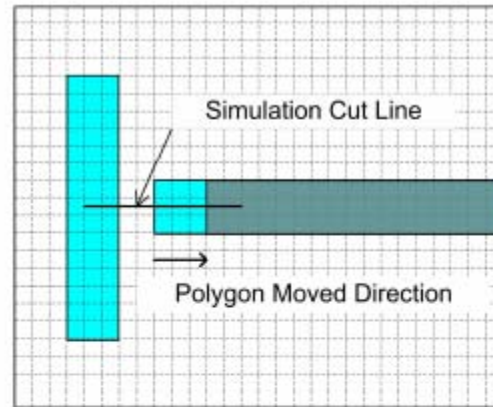
- Skipped detailed manufacturing parameters
- Fast
 - Our engine: 4 seconds
 - Prolith: 232 seconds
- Acceptable precision to be used in router.



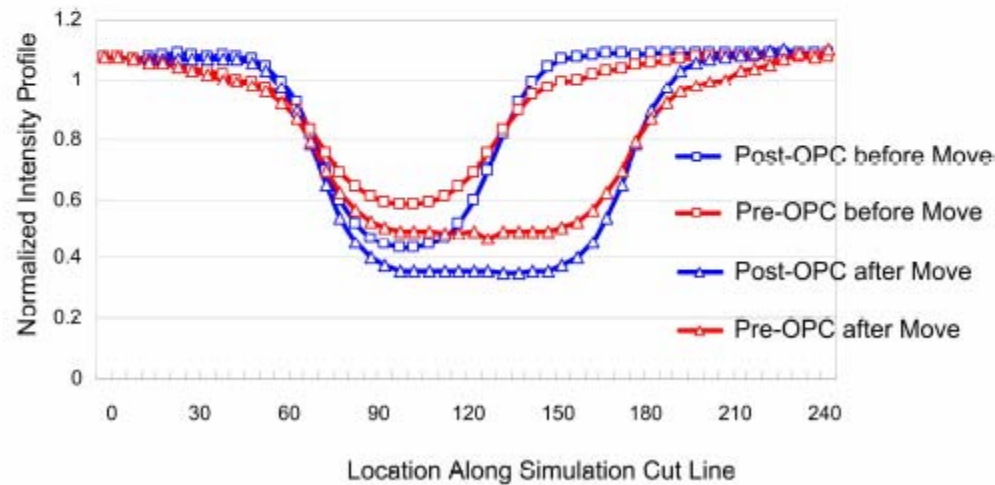
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Pre- v.s. Post-OPC intensity map



(a)



(b)

Pre-OPC v.s. Post-OPC schemes

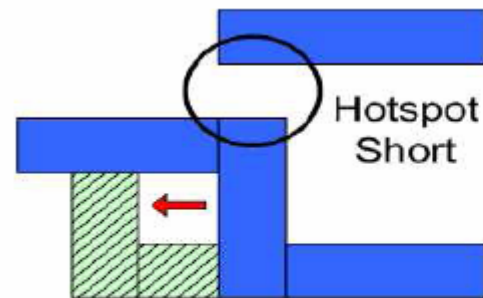
- Much difference in the simulated contours
- Similarity observed in terms of shape move
- The fix percentage of a HS → Area

integration of light intensity:

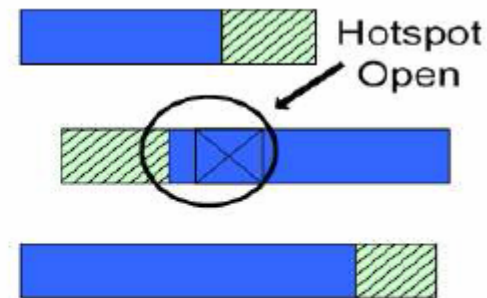
$$\Delta O_A = \int I_A^{posc}(x, y) dx dy - \int I_A^{prsc}(x, y) dx dy \quad (6)$$

$$\Delta O_B = \int I_B^{posc}(x, y) dx dy - \int I_B^{prsc}(x, y) dx dy, \quad (7)$$

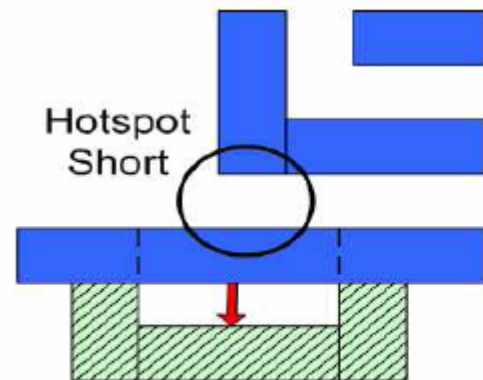
Correlation Coefficient = 0.88



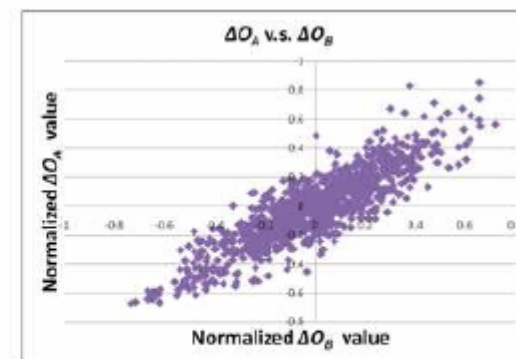
(a) Jog shift



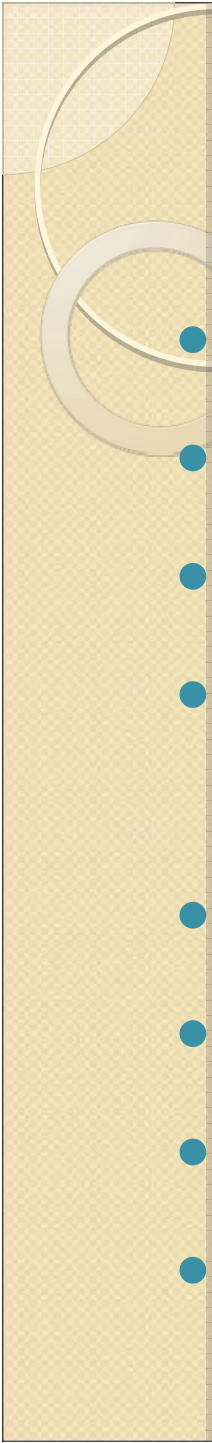
(b) Line end extension



(c) Wire break & move



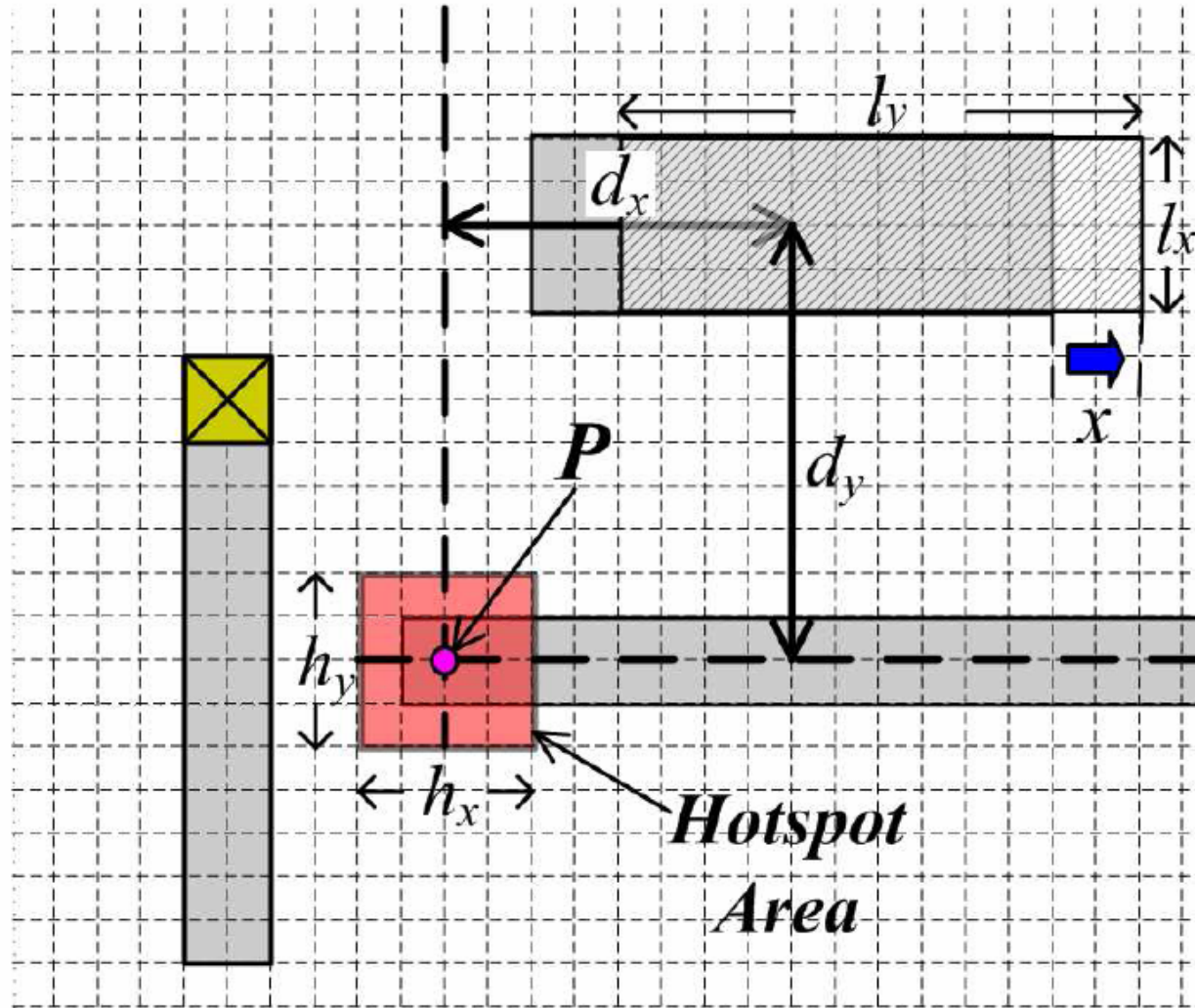
(d) ΔO_A v.s. ΔO_B Statistics



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Optimal Shape Change Amount



Optimal Shape Change in Taylor Expansion

- Expand $I(x_i, y_i) \approx \sum_{k=1}^n \alpha_k |(f \otimes \phi_k)(x_i, y_i)|^2$, with Taylor Expansion.
- Try every “Manufacturing grid” in the following equation

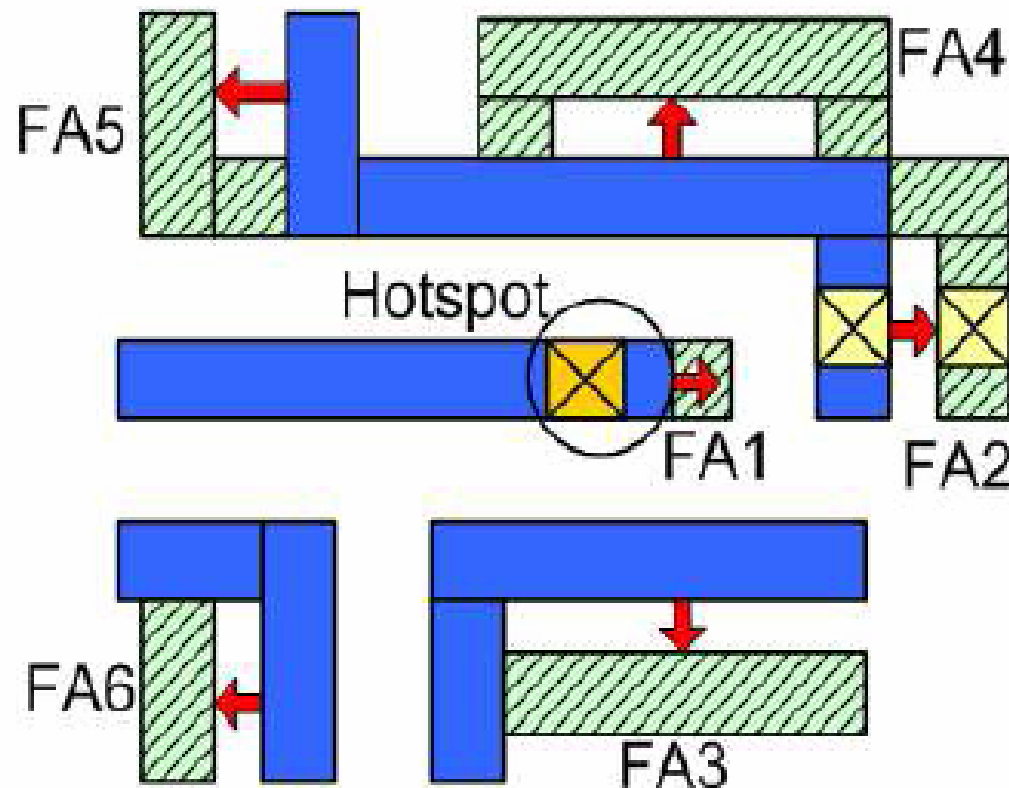
$$I(d_x, d_y) \cong I(a, b) + \frac{1}{1!} \left[\frac{\partial I(a, b)}{\partial d_x} (d_x - a) + \frac{\partial I(a, b)}{\partial d_y} (d_y - b) \right] \quad (8)$$

$$+ \dots + \frac{1}{n!} \left[\frac{\partial^n I(a, b)}{\partial d_x^n} (d_x - a)^n + \dots + \frac{\partial^n I(a, b)}{\partial d_y^n} (d_y - b)^n \right]$$

$$R(d_x, d_y) = \frac{1}{(n+1)!} \left[\frac{\partial^{n+1} I(c_x, c_y)}{\partial d_x^{n+1}} (d_x - a)^{n+1} + \dots + \frac{\partial^{n+1} I(c_x, c_y)}{\partial d_y^{n+1}} (d_y - b)^{n+1} \right], \quad (9)$$

$$(c_x, c_y) \in [(a, b), (d_x, d_y)], \quad (d_x, d_y) \in \left[\left(a - \frac{h_x}{2}, b - \frac{h_y}{2} \right), \left(a + \frac{h_x}{2}, b + \frac{h_y}{2} \right) \right]$$

Fix Action v.s. Fix Guidance



FA is “Fix Action”,
Fix Guidance is
composed by one or
several FAs.

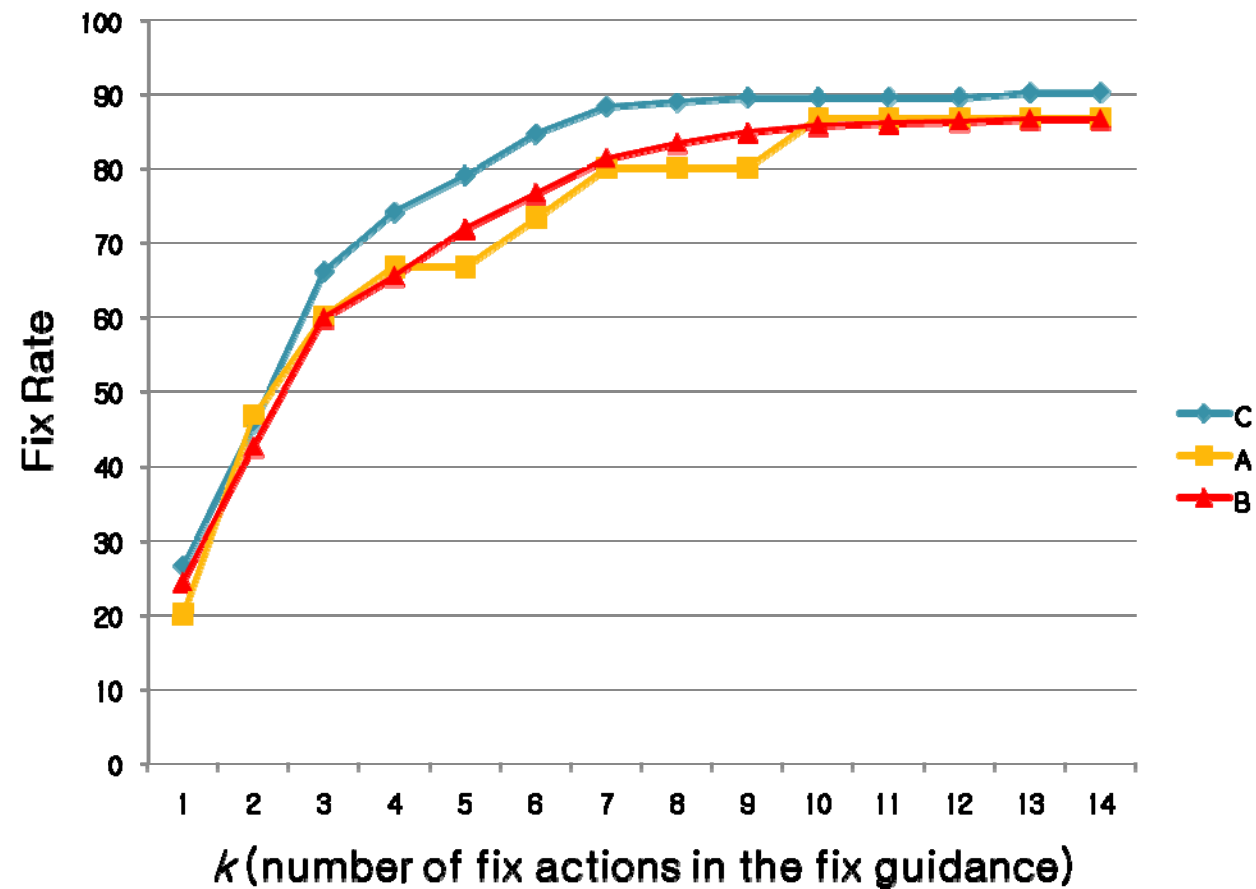
For Ex:

$FG1 = \{FA1\}$

$FG2 = \{FA1, FA2\}$

$FG3 = \{FA1, FA3, FA4\}$

Fix Rate v.s. FA # (K) in FG

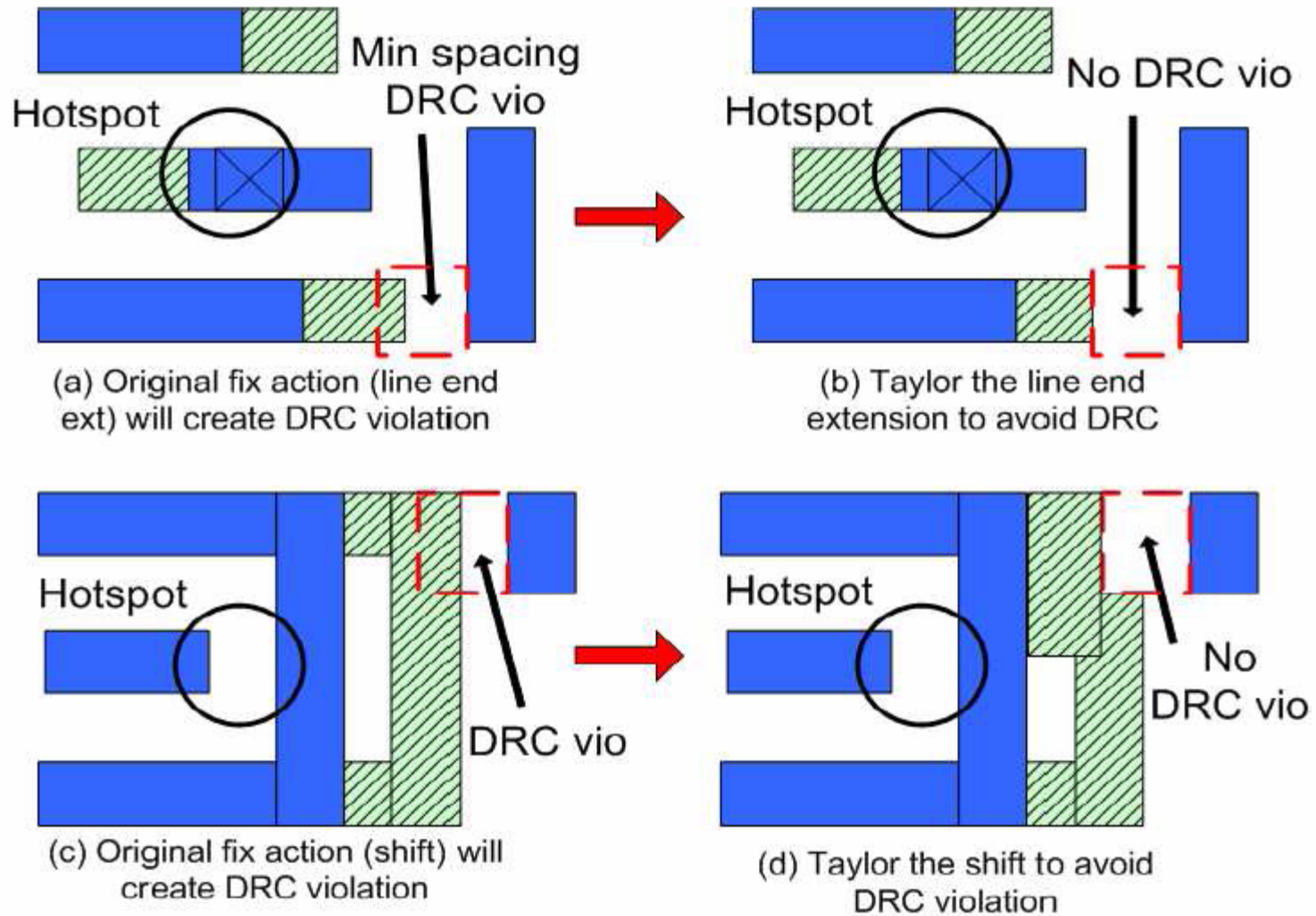


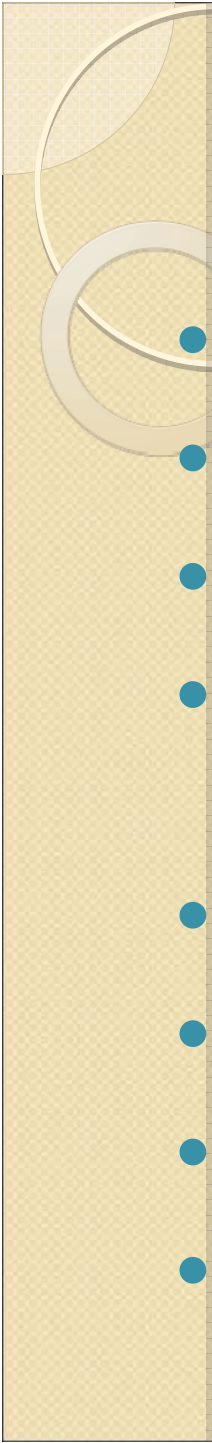
Generate Fix Guidances

- The more FA, the better fix rate
- FG generation Algorithm ($K_{\max} = 14$, $\rho = 0.2$, from experiments.)
 - (1) Get All fix action sets, $S_{fa} = \{ fa1, fa2, \dots \}$.

Let $K = K_{\max}$. $Th = \text{Intensity_org} * \rho$.
 - (2) Choose K , $K-1$, $K-2$ exclusive FAs from S_{fa} that yields gain $> Th$. Name the set of FG as FGs.
 - (3) Sort FGs according to gain

DRC Avoidance





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OSELF Algorithm

Algorithm OSELF (design D , hotspot set hss)

Begin

$fix_count = 0$

foreach (hotspot hs in hss) **do**

$fas = \text{Fix_Action_Set_Generation_By_Aerial_Image_Simulation}(D, hs);$

$fgs = \text{Fix_Guidance_Set_Generation}(fas);$

$\text{Sort_Fix_Guidance_By_Gain}(fas);$

$is_hotspot_clean = \text{False};$

foreach (fix guidance fg in fgs) **do**

$DRC_number = \text{Try_Fix}(D, fg);$

if ($DRC_number > 0$) **then**

$\text{Try_Tailor_Fix_Actions}(D, fg);$

$is_hotspot_clean = \text{Local_Lithographical_Compliance_Check}(D, hs);$

if ($is_hotspot_clean = \text{True}$) **then do**

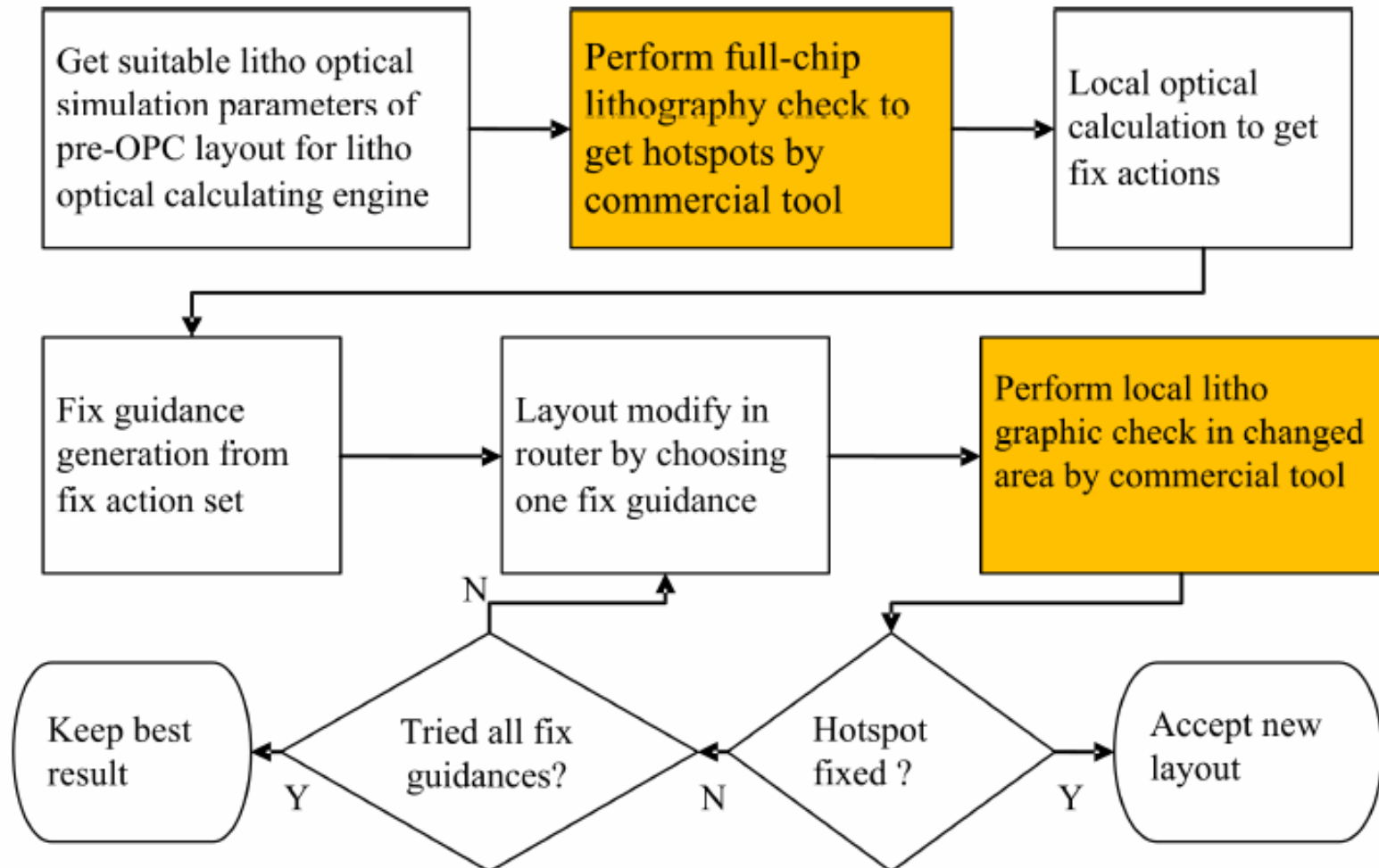
$\text{Accept_Fix}(D, fg);$

break;

if ($is_hotspot_clean = \text{True}$) **then** $fix_count = fix_count + 1;$

end

OSELF Fix Flow





Time Complexity of Our Alg- Linear

- # of manufacturing grids in one pitch is fixed.
- Constant run time in substituting the positions into Taylor expansion eq.
- Limited # of shape changes to 14 in one FG.
- For every changeable shape, the max shape change is 8 (Ext in 4 directions, move in 4 directions)
- Max Fix guidance is limited due to only K, K-1, K-2 fix actions will be selected, max K is 14.

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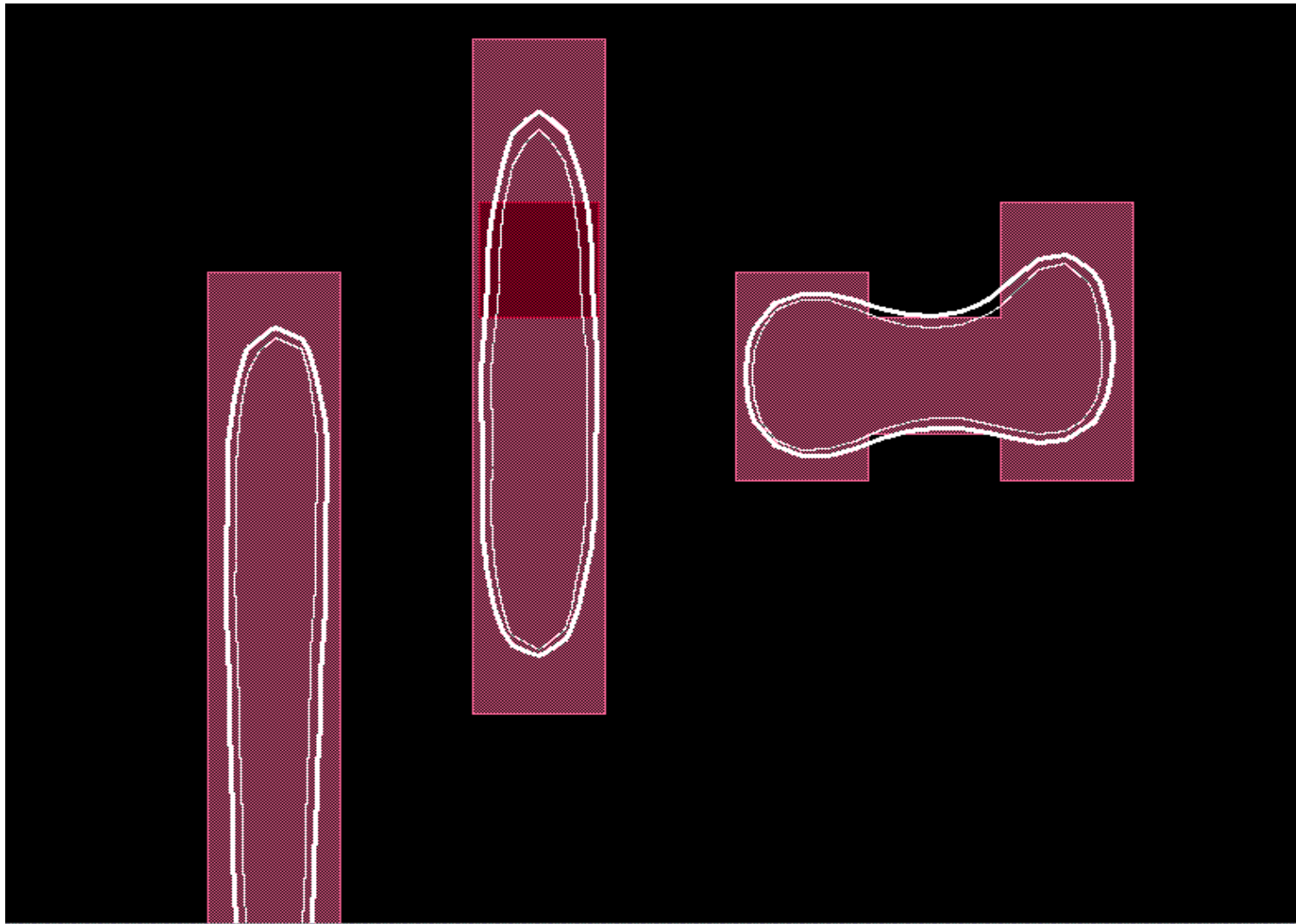
Testcases

- Testcase info: Three 65-nm industry designs. Pitch: 200 nm (low layers), 400 nm (high layers)
- DVR : Double-Via rate

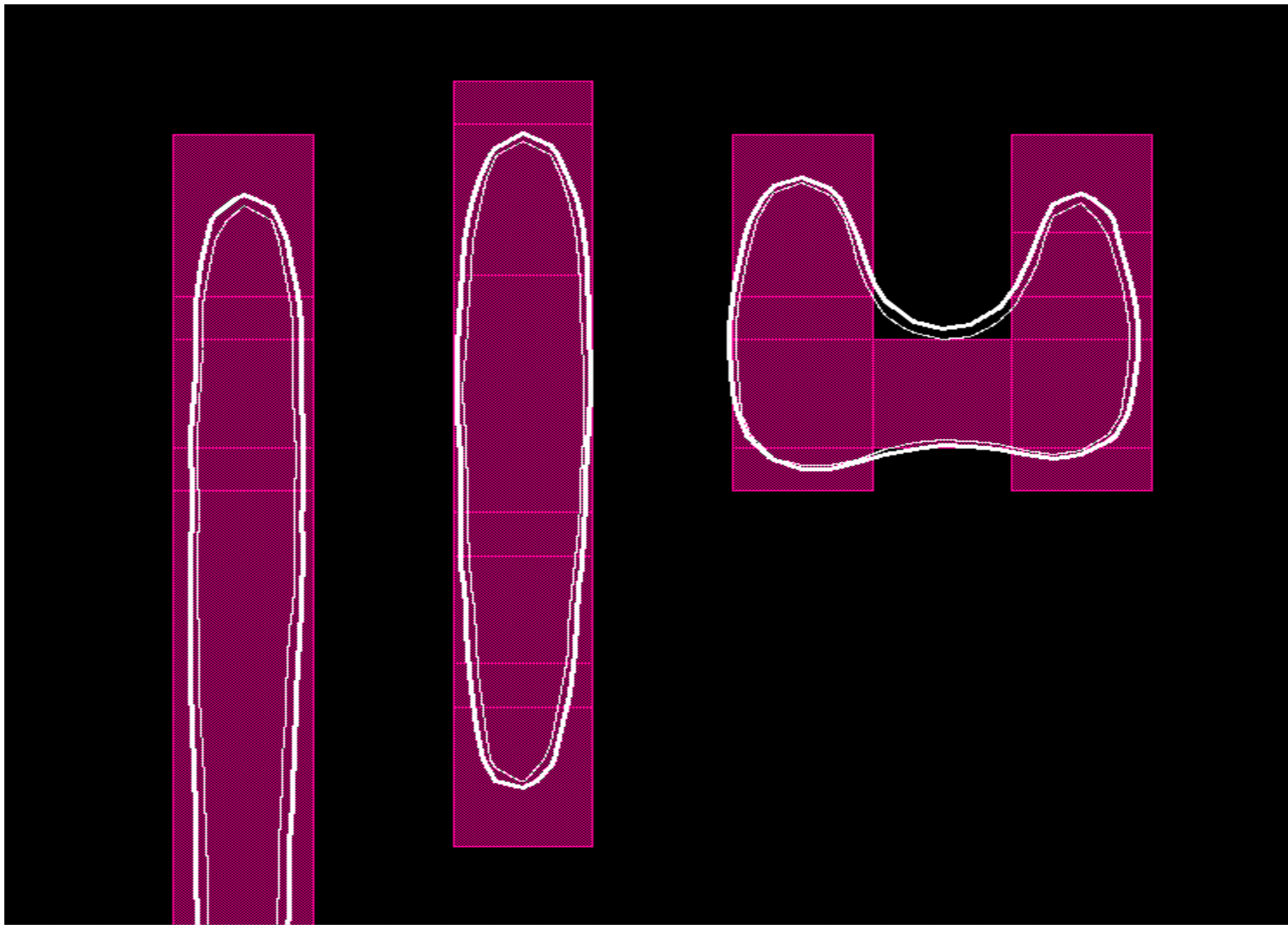
Design	Size(mm ²)	#Layers	#Nets	#Pins	DVR*
A	1.5 × 1.5	6	30981	199856	3.26%
B	0.9 × 4.0	7	7915	41552	59.7%
C	0.6 × 0.6	9	31290	129823	45.6%



Experiment Result (2) – unfixed HS



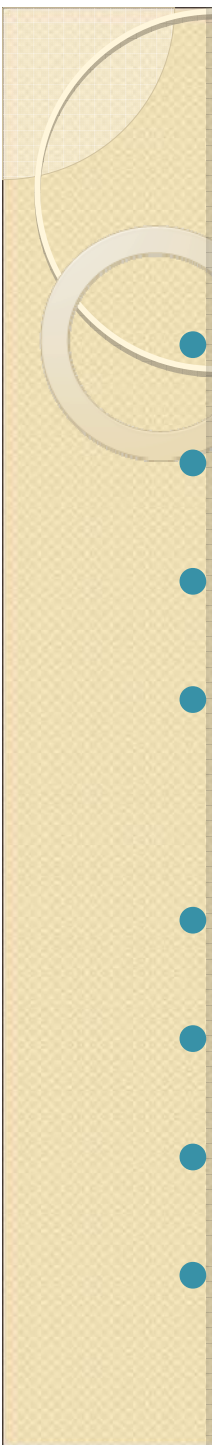
Experiment Result (2) – fixed HS



Experiment Result (3) - OSELF

- Fix Rate > 86% for three 65-nm real designs
- 1.4X ~ 1.9X fix rate compared with Industry tool.
- No circuit timing impact

General Info		Our Flow				Industry Flow			
Design	Detected Hotspot Number	Fixed Hotspot Number	Fix Rate	Run Time (sec)	TNS Impact	Fixed Hotspot Number	Fix Rate	Run Time (sec)	TNS Impact
A	15	13	86.6%	26	0.00079%	7	46.6%	31	0.00064%
B	341	295	86.5%	565	0.0046%	194	56.9%	587	0.0039%
C	162	146	90.1%	287	0.0039%	95	58.6%	313	0.0034%



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Conclusions

- Fast optical simulation engine
- 0.88 correlation coefficient between pre-OPC and post-OPC schemes
- Automatic Fix Action generation
- An effective & efficient heuristic to generate Fix Guidance.
- High Fix Rate in OSELF (1.4~1.9X)



Acknowledgements

- Thank for Synopsys RDs to provide suggestions and help.
- Thank for Prof. Way-Seen Wang, National Taiwan Uni., for building up the optical simulation engine
- Thank for Prof. Tsung-Yi Ho, National Cheng-Kong Uni., for suggesting us to submit to ISPD.



Thank you for your attention!

Yang-Shan Tong

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