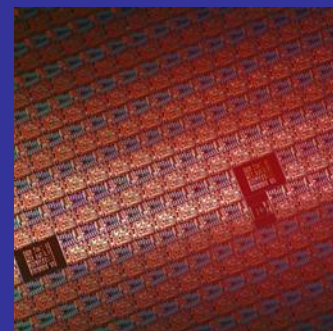
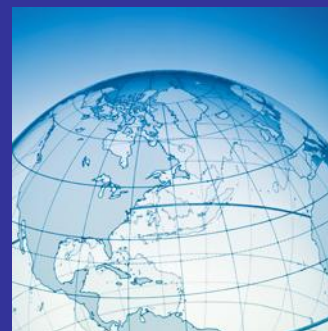




Accelerating the next technology revolution

R&D in the Semiconductor Industry What does the Future Hold?

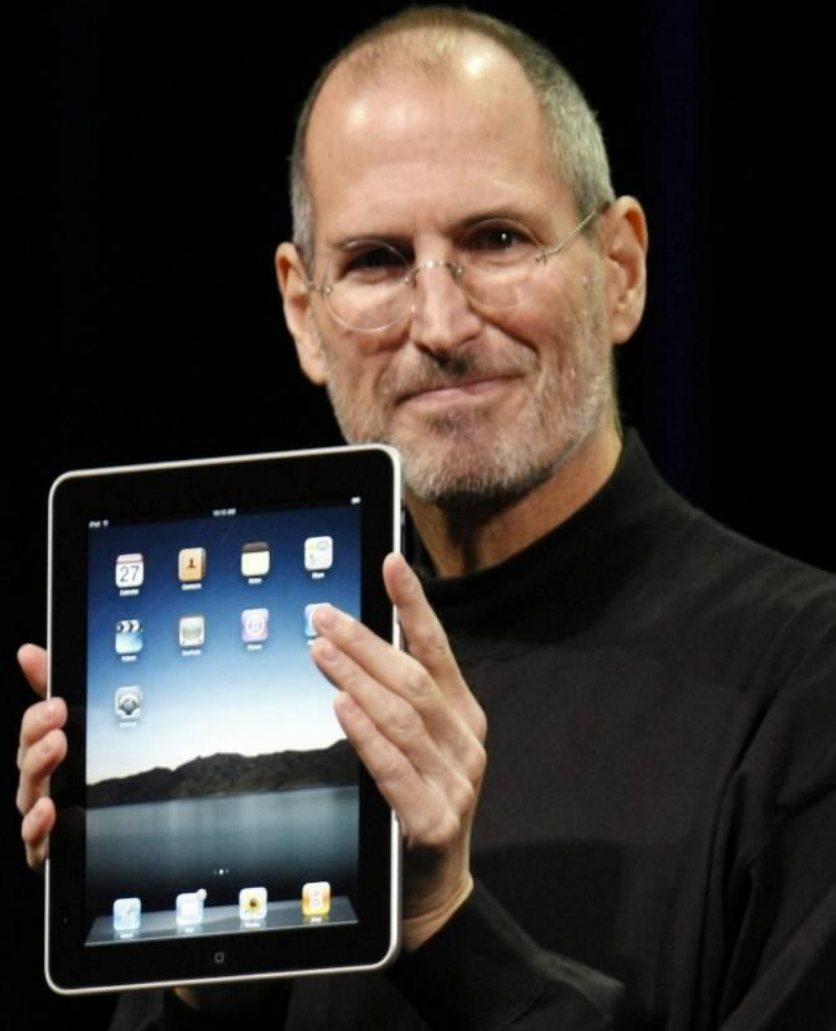
Bryan J. Rice, Ph.D.
Director of Lithography
SEMATECH / Intel Corporation



Semiconductor Technology

is how computer chips are made

1977



At 1976
transistor

prices:

sizes:



an iPod
would

cost \$3.4B

be as big as a
football field



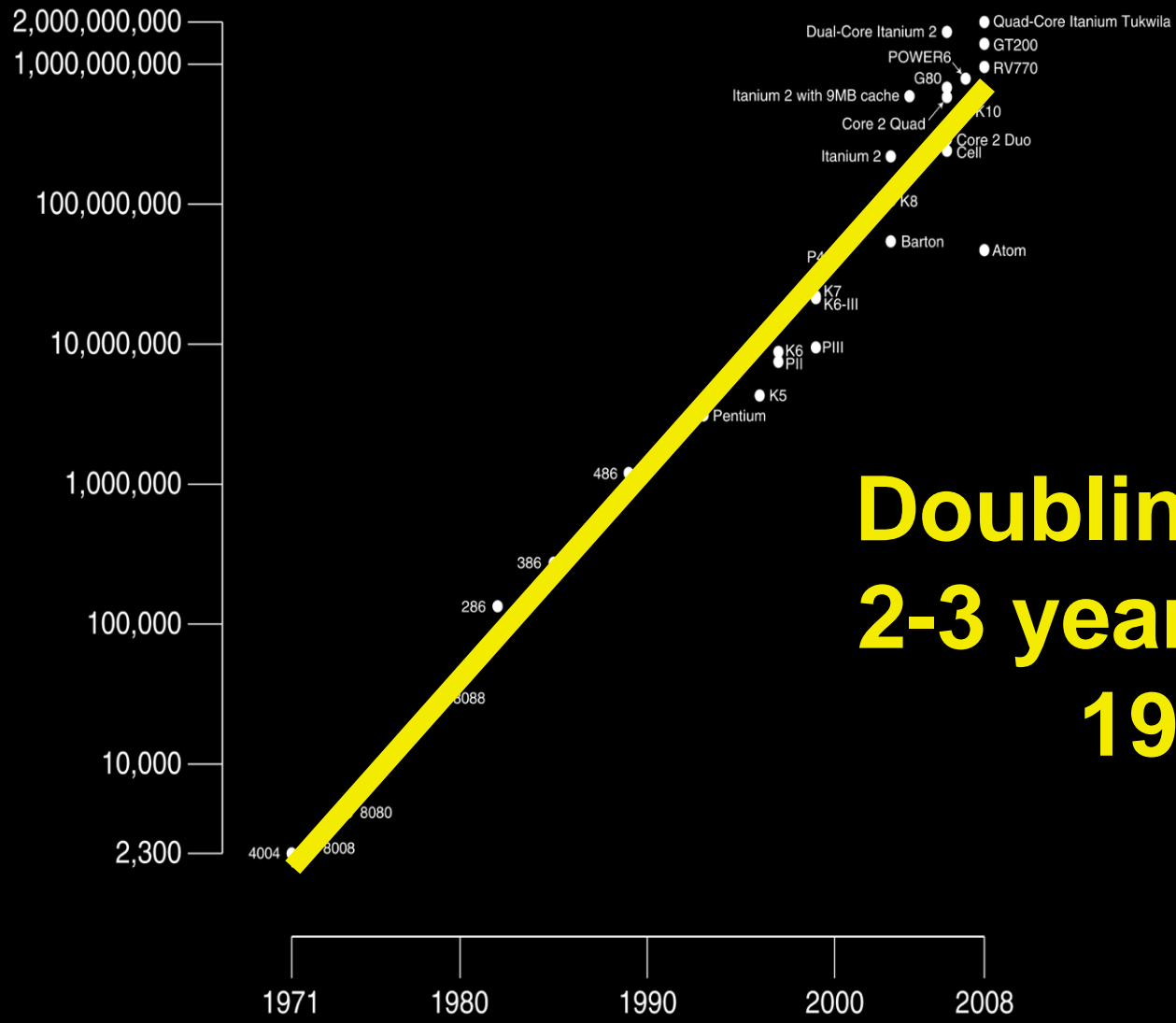
How small are
transistors
today?

2010:
 $1/3000^{\text{th}}$
of a human hair
(32 nm)

... and shrinking

Moore's Law sets the pace

CPU # of transistors



**Doubling every
2-3 years since
1970**

The SIA Roadmap

Semiconductor Industry Association

The pace of computer advancement will continue:

| Year of Production | 2010 | <i>EUV</i> 2013 | 2016 | 2019 | 2022 |
|------------------------|-------|--------------------|------|------|------|
| <u>Memory</u> | | | | | |
| Feature Size [nm] | 45 | 32 | 23 | 16 | 11 |
| Memory Chip Size | 4 G | 8 G | 16 G | 32 G | 64 G |
| <u>Microprocessors</u> | | | | | |
| Transistors per chip | 2.2 B | 4.4 B | 9 B | 18 B | 35 B |

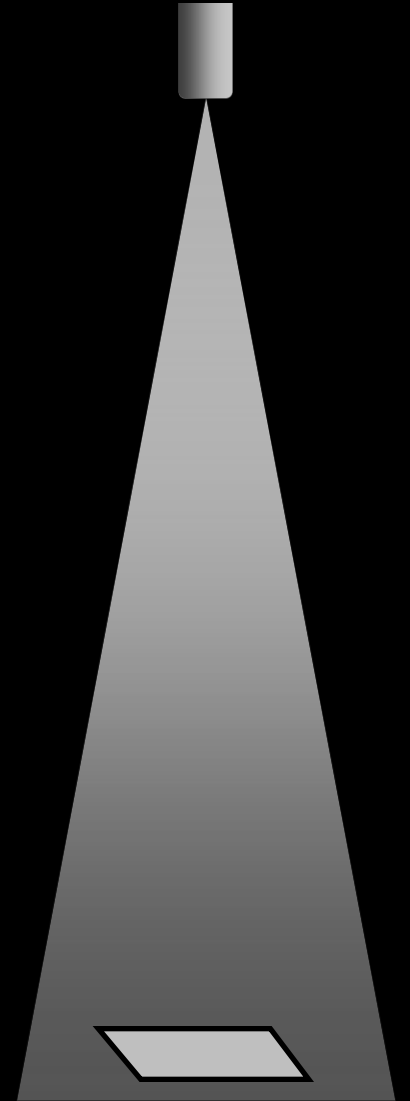
**How can this
rate of progress
be sustained? ? ?**



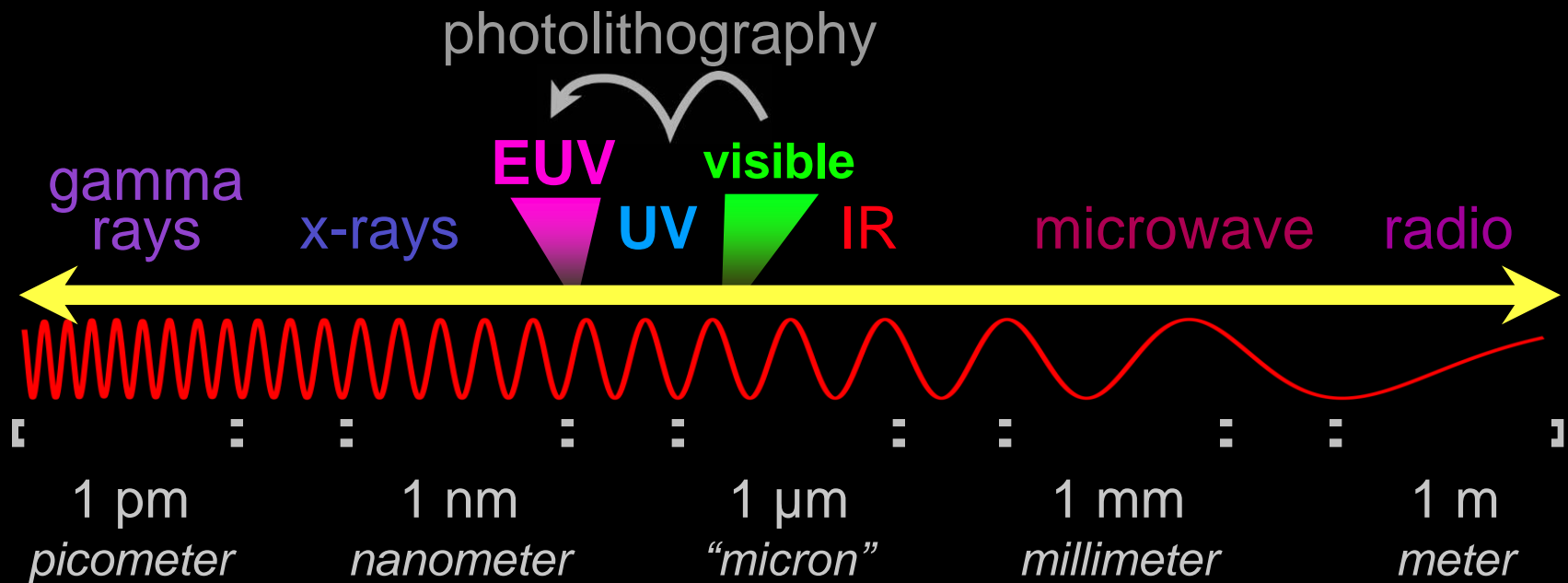
Part 1: The Technology

How does it work?

Photolithography is the technique for creating circuit patterns and is very similar to darkroom photography



Smaller wavelengths of light
create ***smaller patterns*** on the chip



***EUV photolithography** enables another decade of progress for computer chips*

*A great place to do advanced EUV research is at a **Synchrotron**, like the **ALS at Lawrence Berkeley National Lab** a DOE Office of Science-supported lab.*

*This research supports the commercialization of **nanotechnology***



Ernest Orlando
Lawrence



Melvin Calvin



Owen Chamberlain



Steven Chu



Donald A. Glaser



Luis W. Alvarez



Yuan T. Lee



Edwin M.
McMillan



Glenn T.
Seaborg



Emilio G.
Segrè



George F.
Smoot



Eleven Nobel Laureates

Serving the National Scientific Community – Industry and Academic: Berkeley Lab's Major Scientific Facilities



Advanced Light Source



National Energy Research Scientific Computing Center



Molecular Foundry

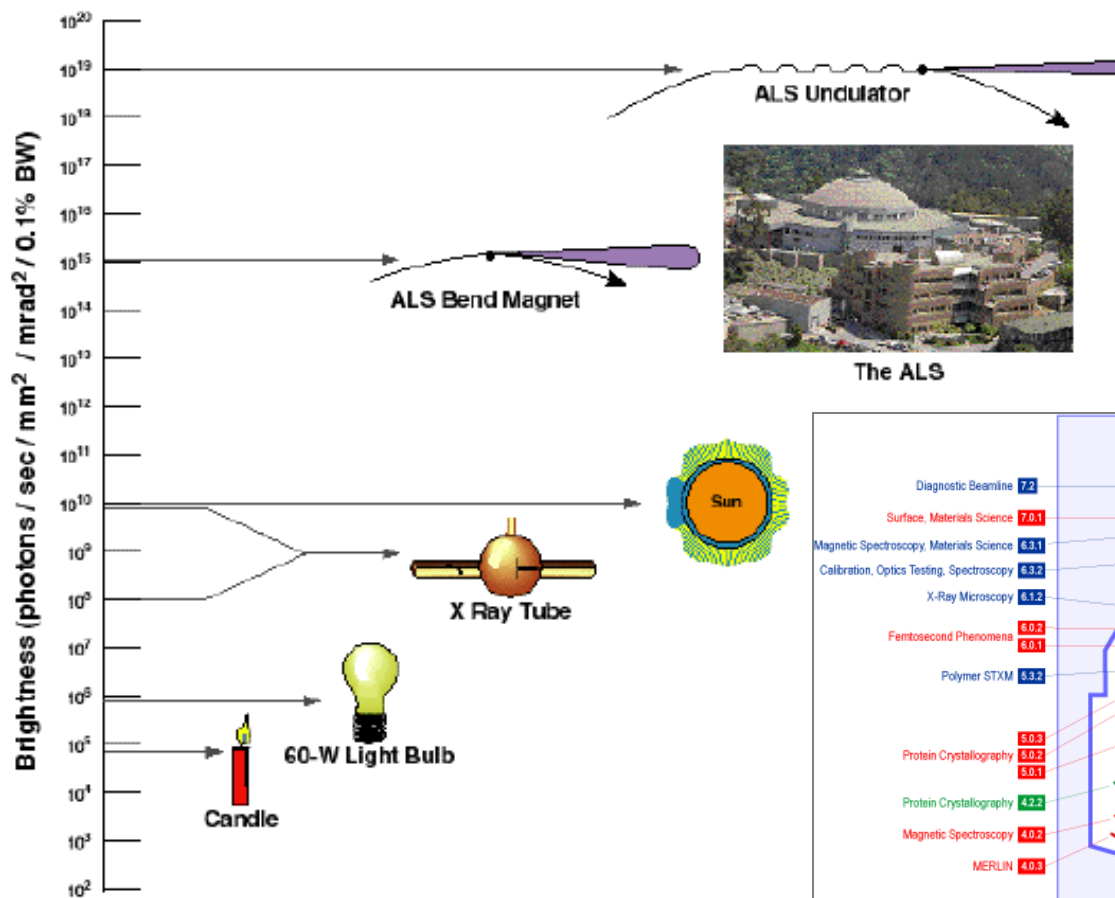


Joint Genome Institute

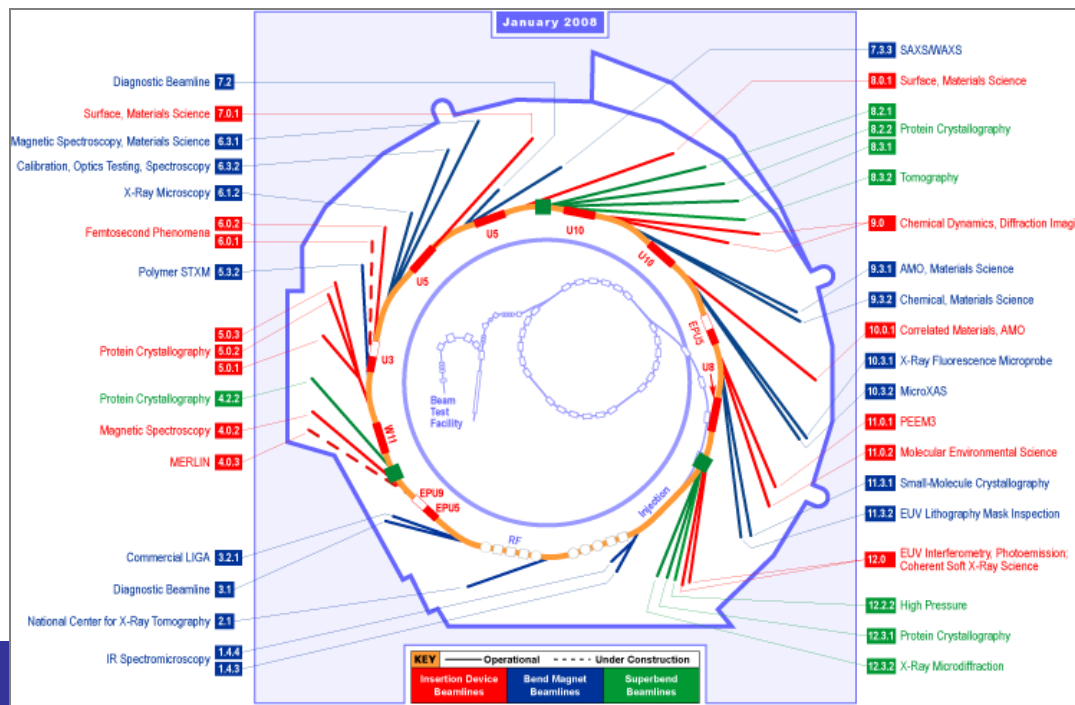


National Center for Electron Microscopy

The Advanced Light Source



The ALS





**Chipmaking starts
with a mask**

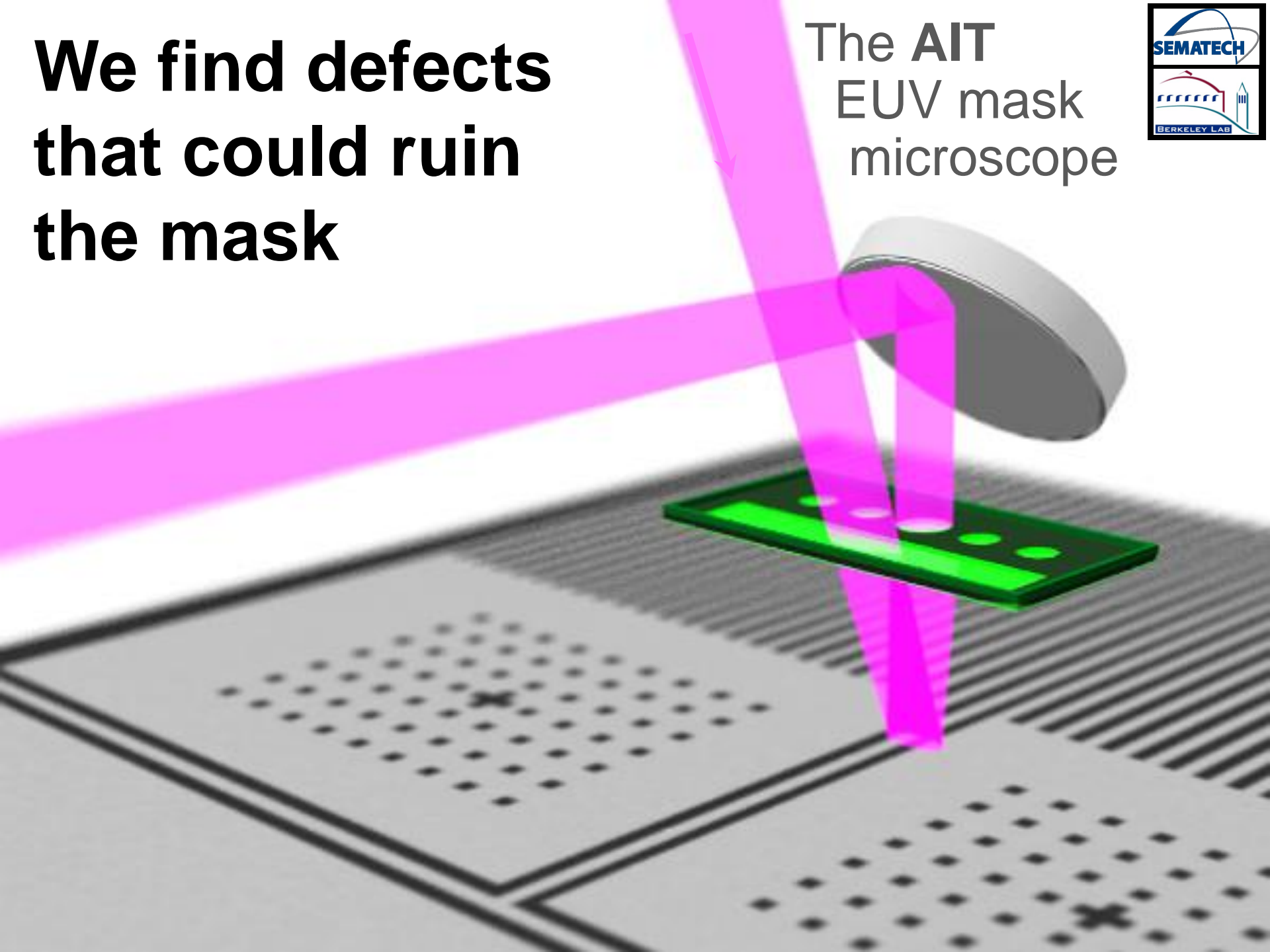
**You have to hunt
for defects. . .**

A person wearing a white lab coat, a white hairnet, and a blue surgical mask is working in a biosafety cabinet. They are wearing yellow gloves and holding a yellow handheld device with a black handle. The device is pointed at a petri dish that they are holding with their other gloved hand. The petri dish contains a blue agar plate with several red bacterial colonies. The background shows the interior of the biosafety cabinet with glass panels and metal frames.

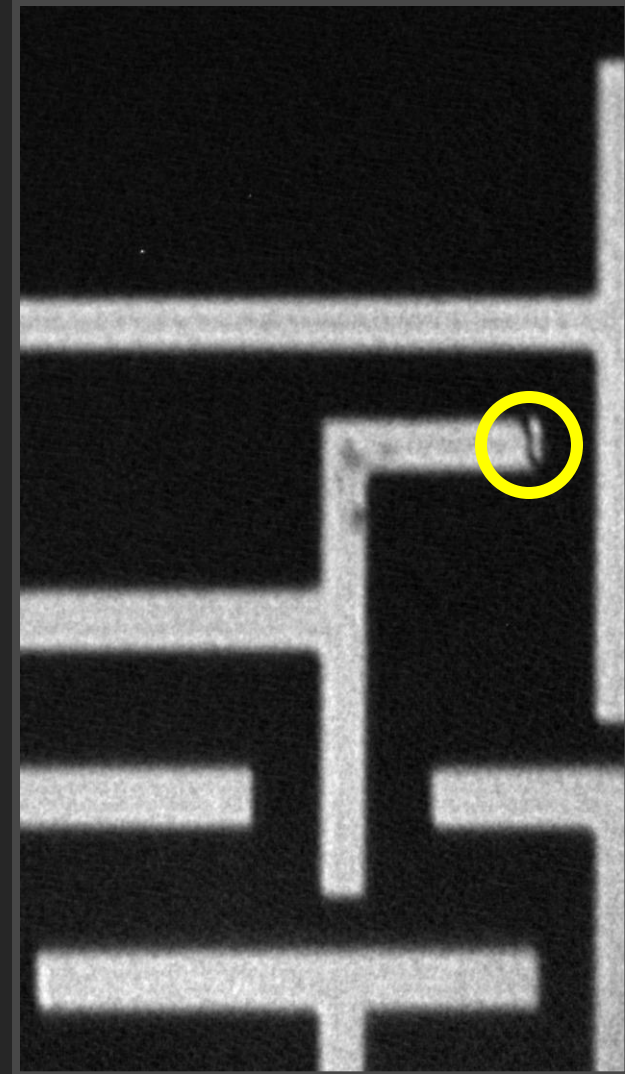
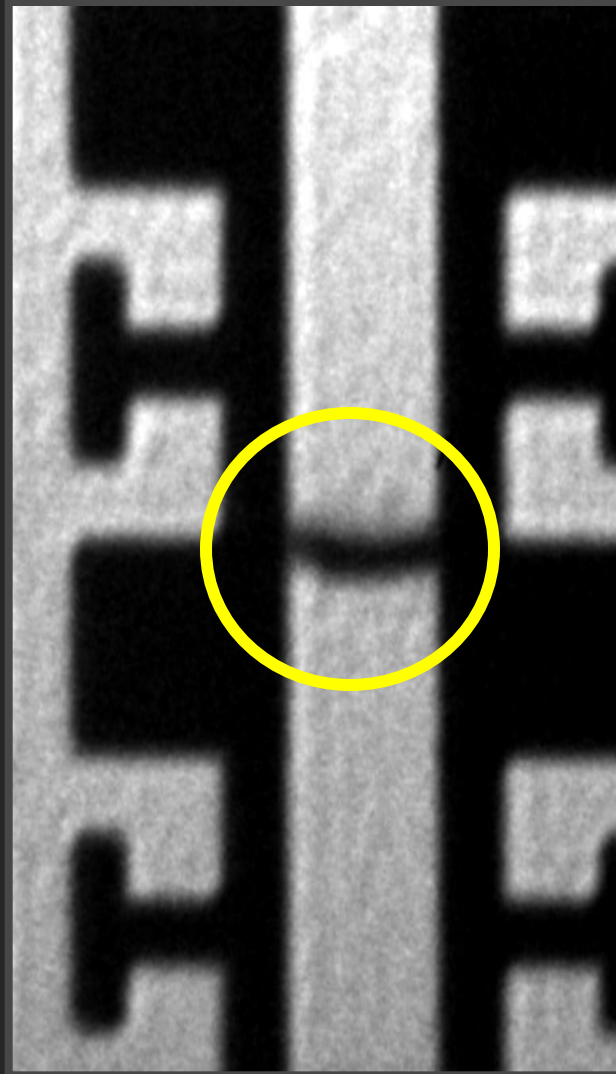
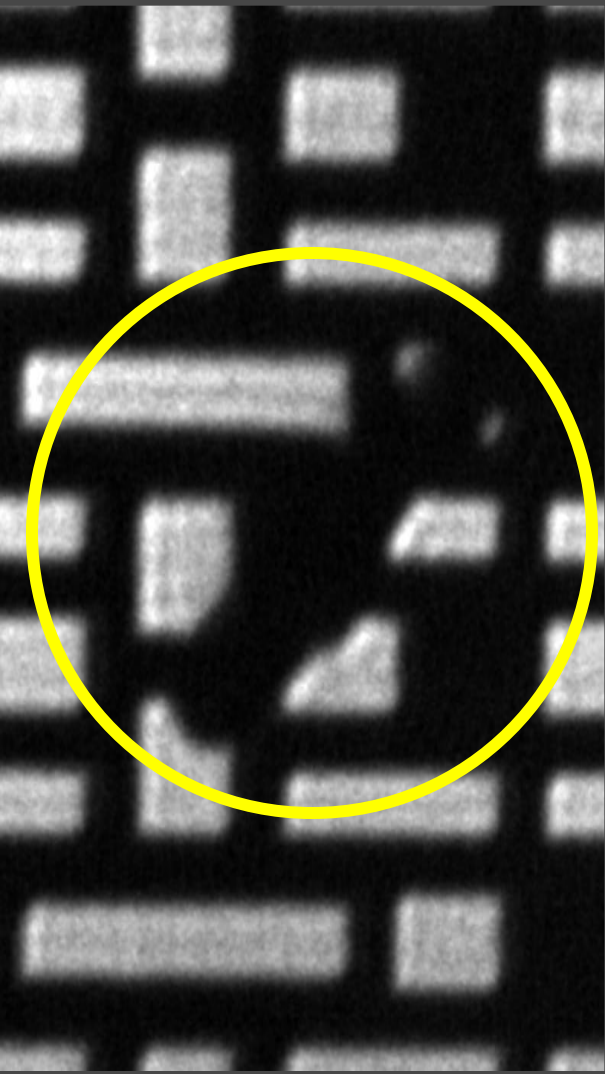
Uhhh...not quite

**We find defects
that could ruin
the mask**

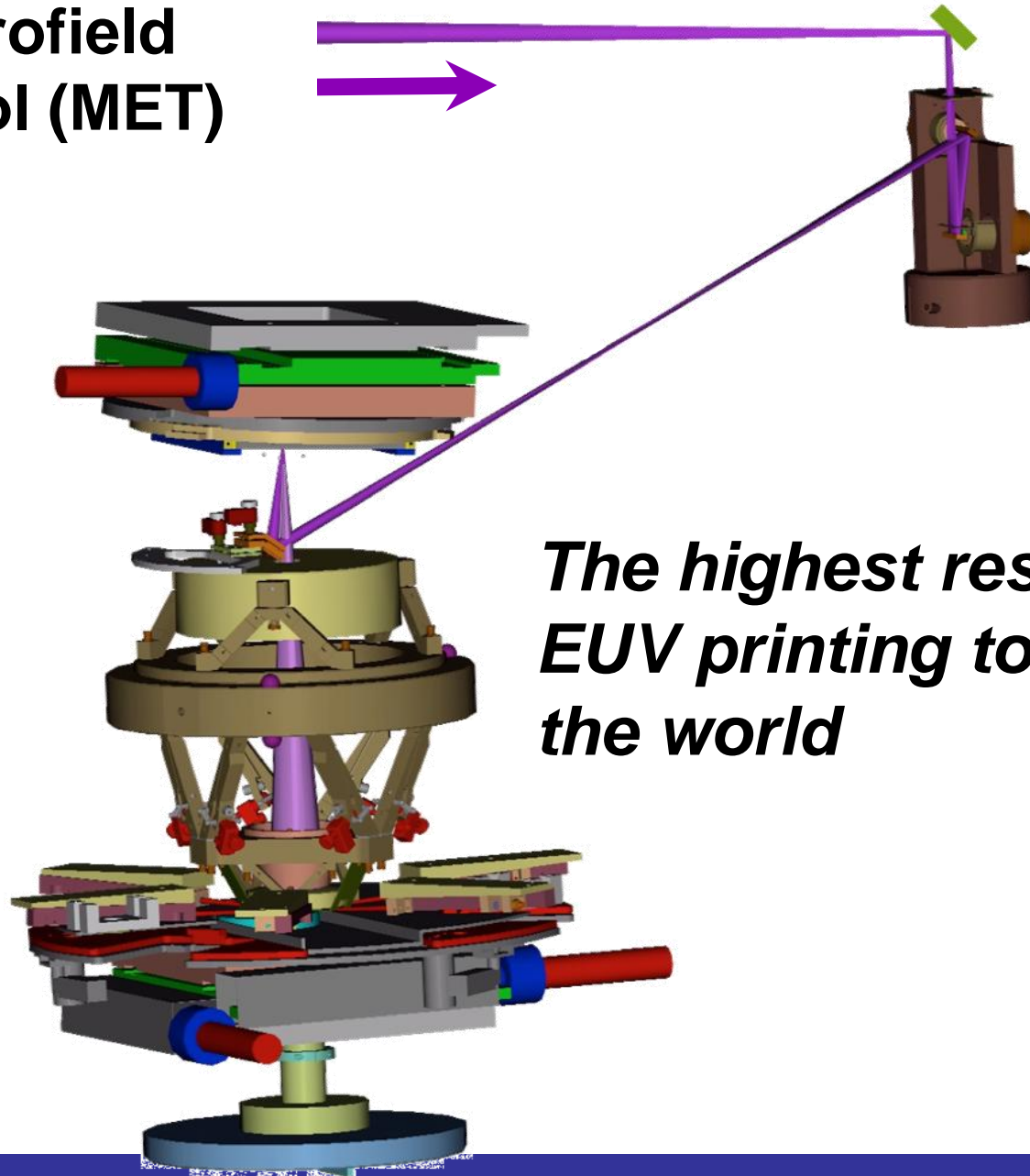
The AIT
EUV mask
microscope



Defects detected with the EUV microscope

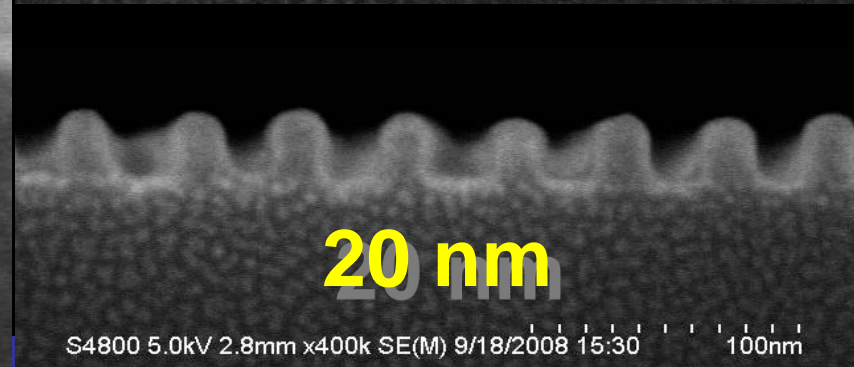
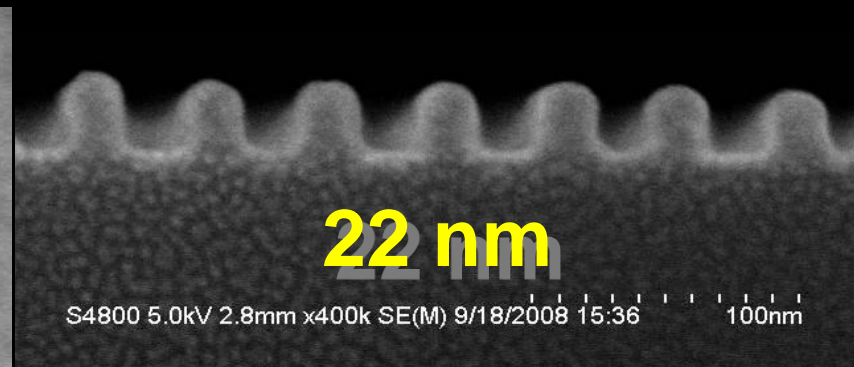
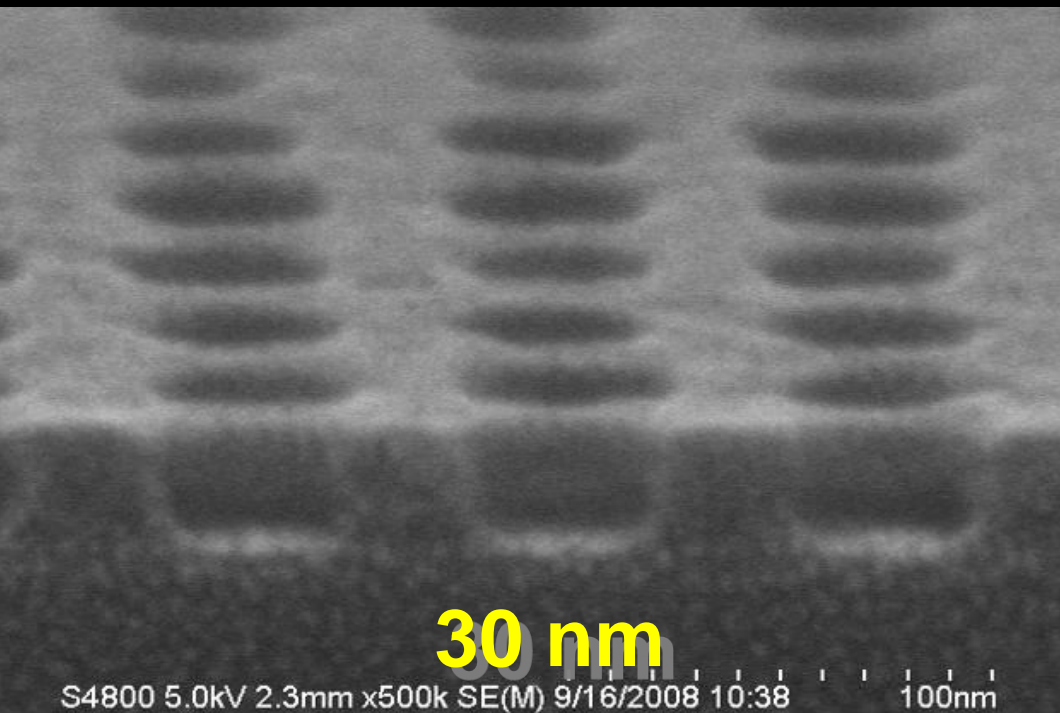
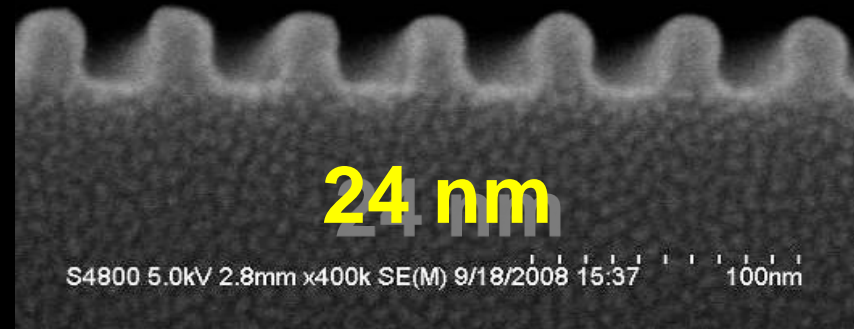


The SEMATECH Berkeley Microfield Exposure Tool (MET)

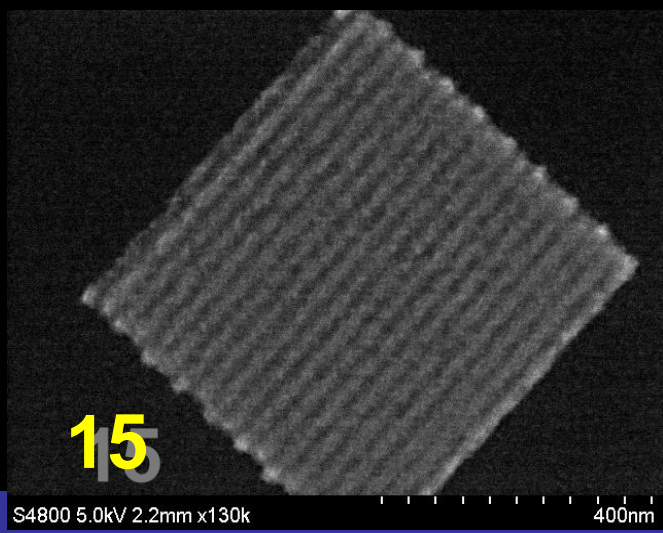
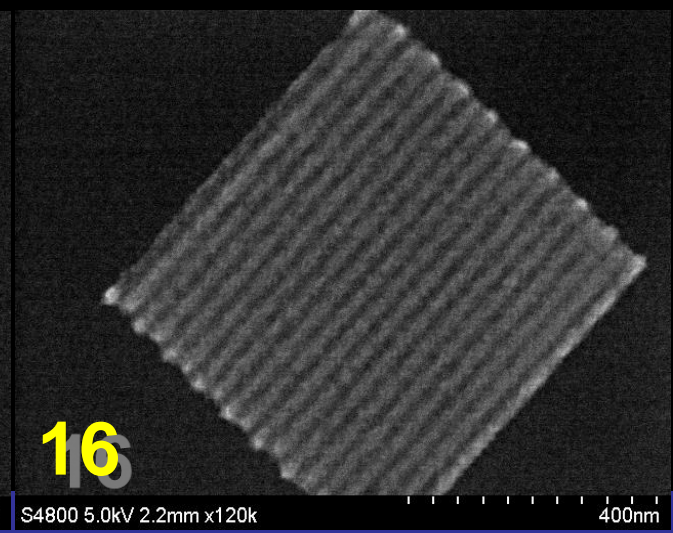
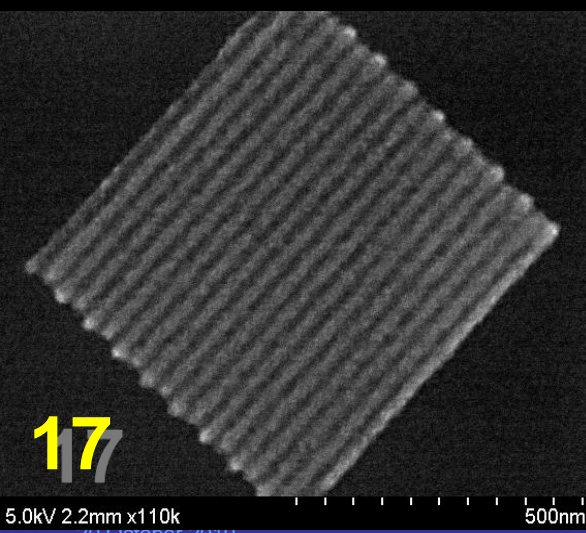
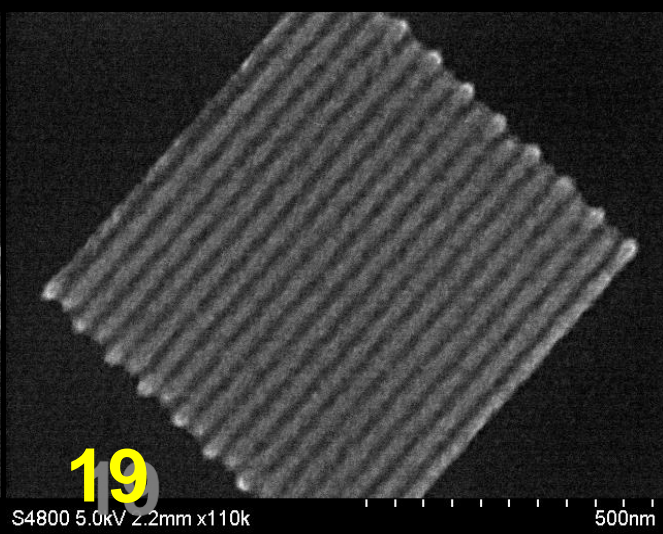
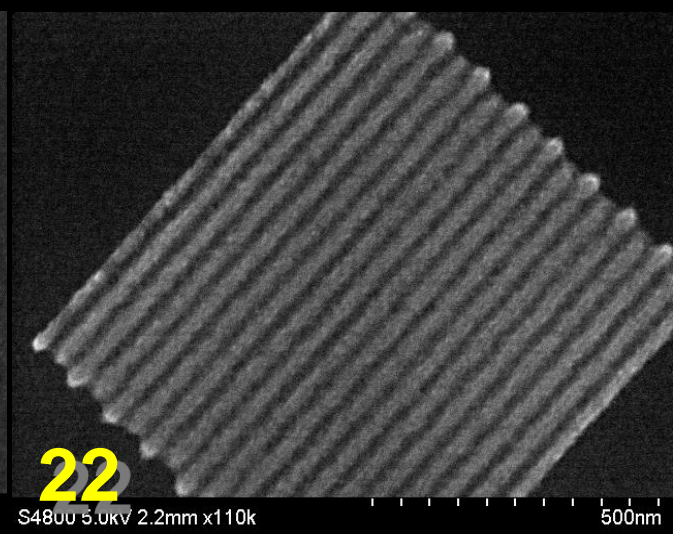
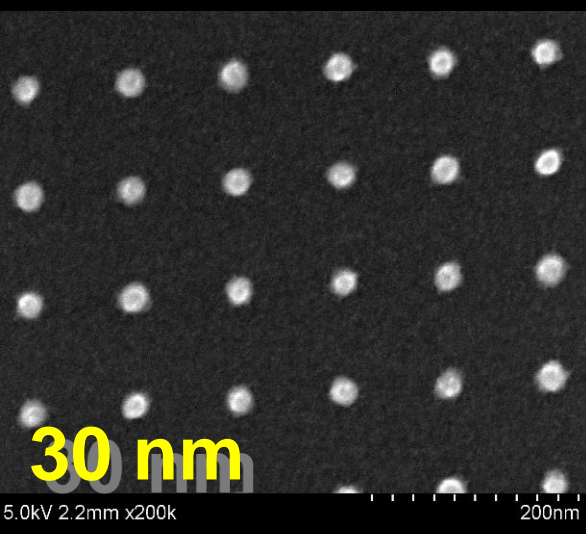


*The highest resolution
EUV printing tool in
the world*

World-record patterning demonstrates the future of lithography

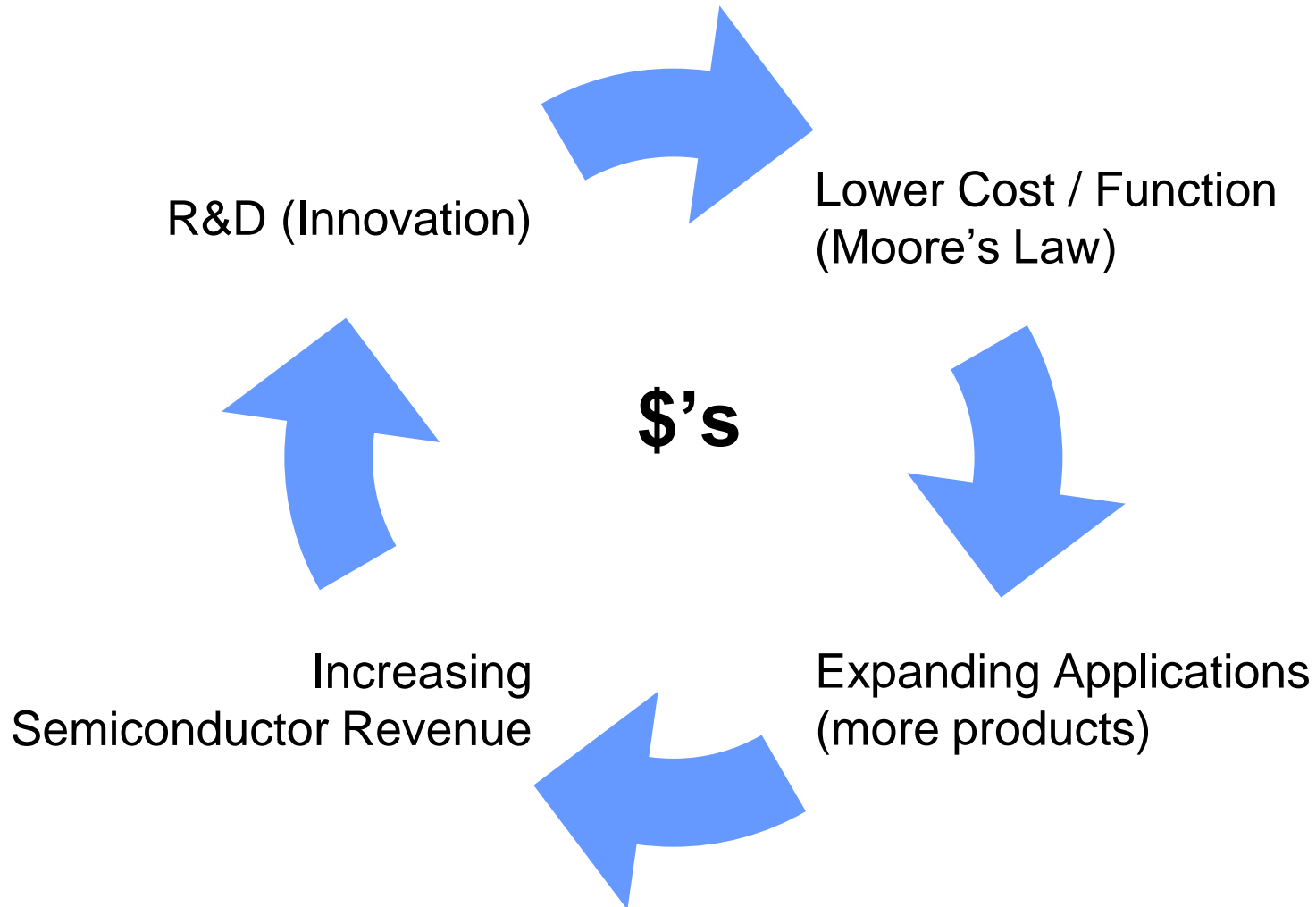


World-record patterning demonstrates the future of lithography



Part 2: The Economics

Why Moore's Law? The Virtuous Cycle

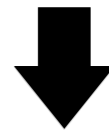


Innovation is Key to Semiconductor Industry Revenue



\$10-20 Billion

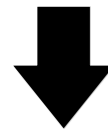
R&D investment



*Technology **innovation**
is the driver*

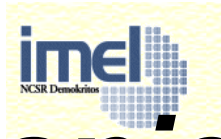
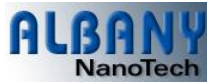
\$250 Billion

semiconductor devices revenue



\$2 Trillion

consumer electronics +
related services



GLOBALFOUNDRIES



Companies

work together for

pre-competitive research

ADVANCED MASK TECHNOLOGY CENTER



Institute of Microelectronics

NATIONAL CENTRE FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH 'DEMKRITOS'

INP Grenoble



SUMITOMO CHEMICAL

NIST

National Institute of Standards and Technology



One Example: SEMATECH and Lawrence Berkeley Lab (LBNL)



SEMATECH invested over **\$20M** in equipment placed at LBNL to support semiconductor industry R&D

SEMATECH funds EUV research at LBNL over **\$4M/year**

SEMATECH plans another round (**\$15M**) of investment in LBNL from 2010-12

Semiconductor Technology: A United States Strength



Semiconductor devices are the second largest export good in the US

US based companies have 51% of the world market share in semiconductors

The semiconductor/electronic component industry (manufacturing, research, and development) employed **493,000 people** in the United States in '08

That number dropped to **430,000** in '09

Industry-Government Partnerships



- Funding research and partnerships with industry boosts US companies and promotes our unique competitive edge
- The DOE Labs, like Lawrence Berkeley, are a national resource
- Industry partnerships with government apply the expertise resident in the DOE labs to today's problems
- What's at stake?
 - If DOE funding is cut or these relationships are not encouraged, jobs can easily go elsewhere
 - US dominance in semiconductor technology
- What is required?
 - Increase DOE and other funding for basic research with ***industry partners***

Acknowledgements



- LBNL Team: Kenneth Goldberg, Patrick Naulleau, Donald Medley
- SEMATECH Lithography Division