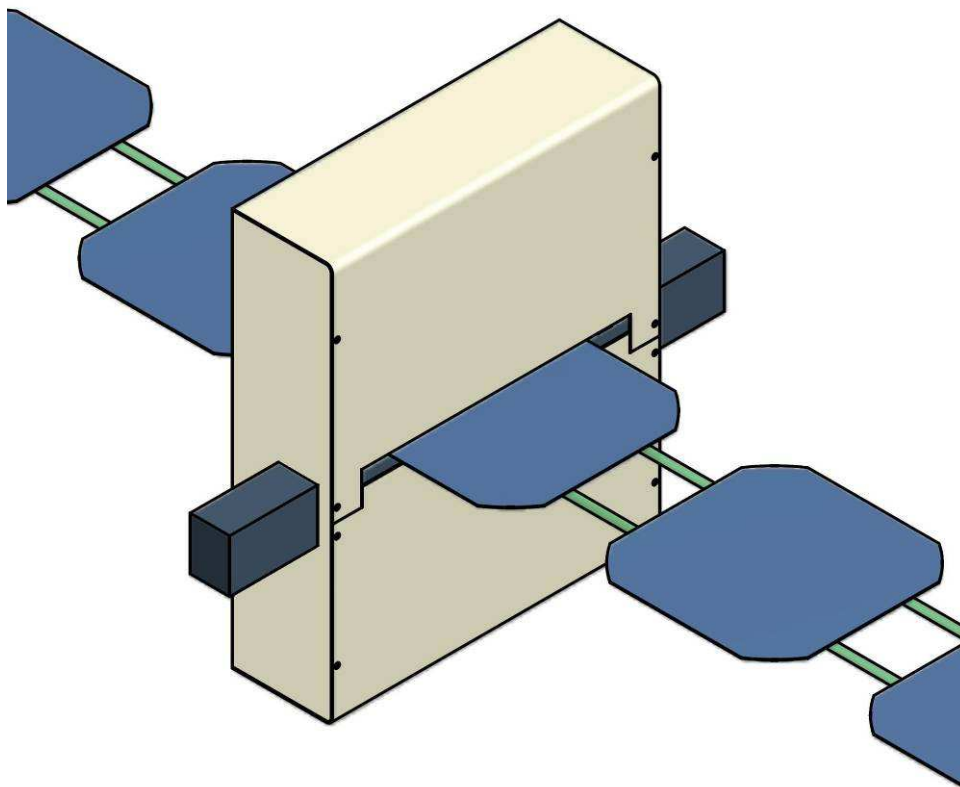




## MX 152

### Electronic Thickness and Resistivity Gauge



The system consists of the measuring head, an electronic rack linked by one standard cable with 25-pin D-connector and a PC.

To allow three thickness scans during belt transport at different wafer sizes, two measuring bars, one from top and one from bottom, hold 3 sensors each. The outer sensors pairs left and right are mounted on a linear sledge and can be moved simultaneously equidistant to the center by means of a manually moved lever.

Before and behind of each capacitive sensor are light barriers to validate the measurements of a sensor only if both are covered. This assures safe measurements even with different wafer forms or misalignments. To ensure safe start and finish of measurement the light barriers have to be uncovered between two incoming wafers. Therefore the wafers must be at least 30mm apart.

Optionally a one-scan resistivity measurement can be added within the same case, as well as a one-point P/N sensor.

The electronic rack is connected to a PC which itself is linked with the host PC by an Ethernet connection.

A simple TCP/IP based protocol is used to communicate measurement values and to arm/disarm measurements.



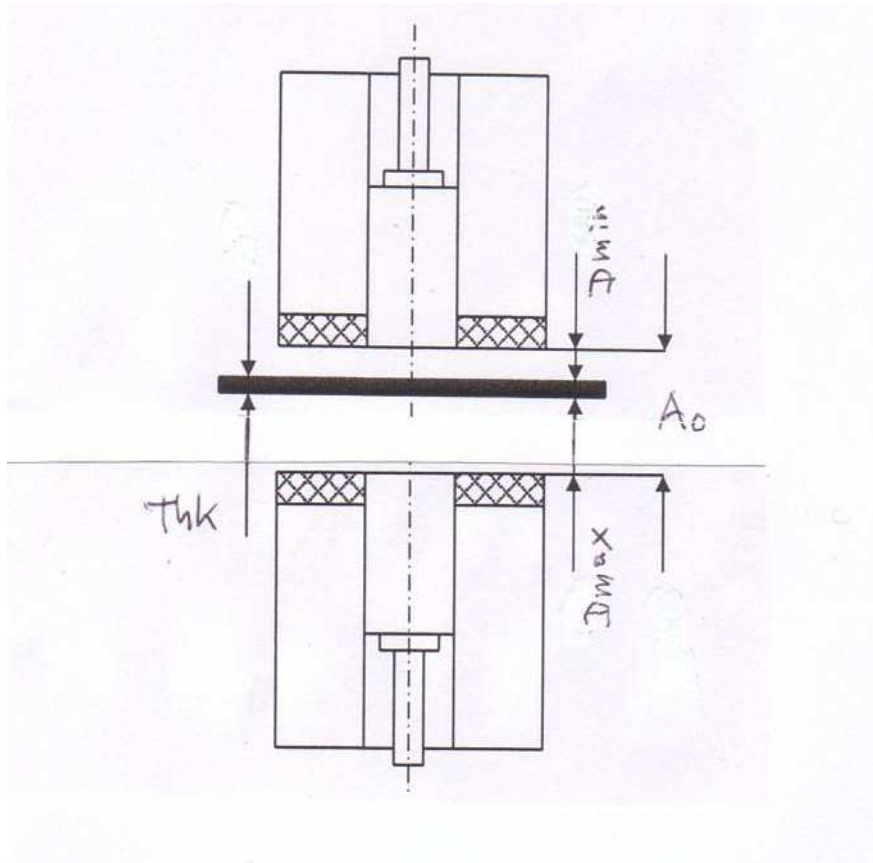
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## Technical Specifications

Wafer Sizes	125 + 156 mm Square, Pseudo-Square, Round
Thickness	100 – 300 $\mu\text{m}$
Accuracy	+/- 1 $\mu\text{m}$
Conditions:	max. height changing +/- 150 $\mu\text{m}$ after calibration with a 200 $\mu\text{m}$ reference wafer
Sensor Diameter	10 mm
Active Area	5.5 mm $\varnothing$ (lateral sensors)
Active Area	1.5 mmX8.7 mm (center sensor rectangular)
Distance from Edge	5.5 mm
Resistivity	0.2 – 30 Ohm*cm (thk.=240 $\mu\text{m}$ )
Sheet Resistance	8 – 1200 Ohm/square
Accuracy	+/- 5 %
Sensor Diameter	18 mm
Active Area	ca. 12 mm $\varnothing$
Distance from Edge	11 mm
PN type tester	Resistivity range 20m $\Omega\text{cm}$ to 3000 $\Omega\text{cm}$
Max .Belt speed	360 mm/s
Distance between Wafers:	
Only Thickness Head	> 20 mm
Thickness + Resistivity	> 30 mm
= max. Throughput	5000 Wafer/h
Power Voltage	100 – 240 VAC
Consumption	15 VA



## Sensor gap and max. wafer position changing



### Sensor Gap:

$$A_0 = D_{min} + D_{max} + \min Thk = 1600 \mu m$$

$$D_{min} = 300 \mu m$$

$$D_{max} = 1200 \mu m$$

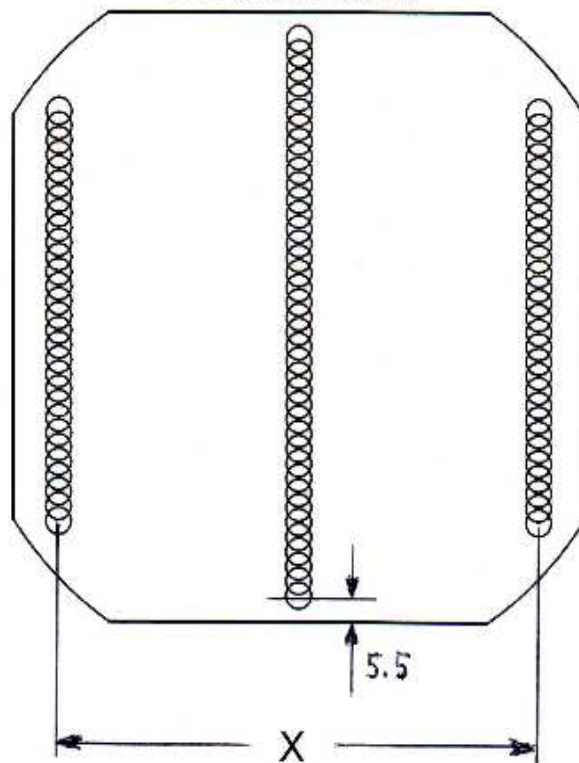
Within these limits,  
the  $Thk$  changes will be additional to the accuracy  
utilising the whole gap, additional about

+/-  $1 \mu m$

+/-  $2 \mu m$

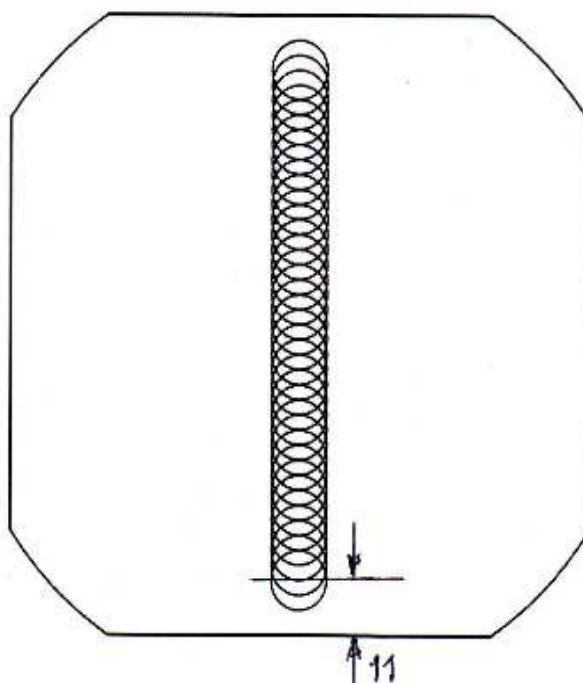


Thickness Scans



$X = 105 / 136 \text{ mm}$  (standard E+H)  
 $X = 83.3 / 104 \text{ mm}$  (DIN EN 50513)

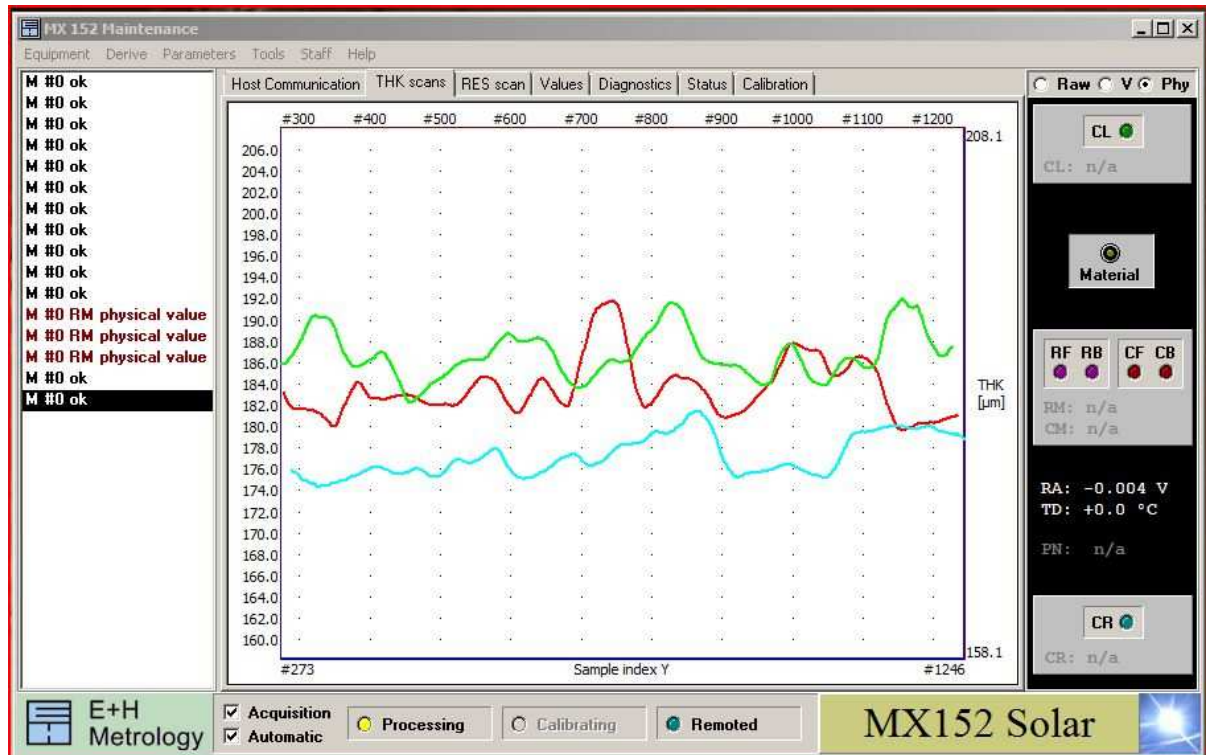
Sheet Resistance Scan





## Example

Square Wafer 156 x 156 mm (polycrystalline)



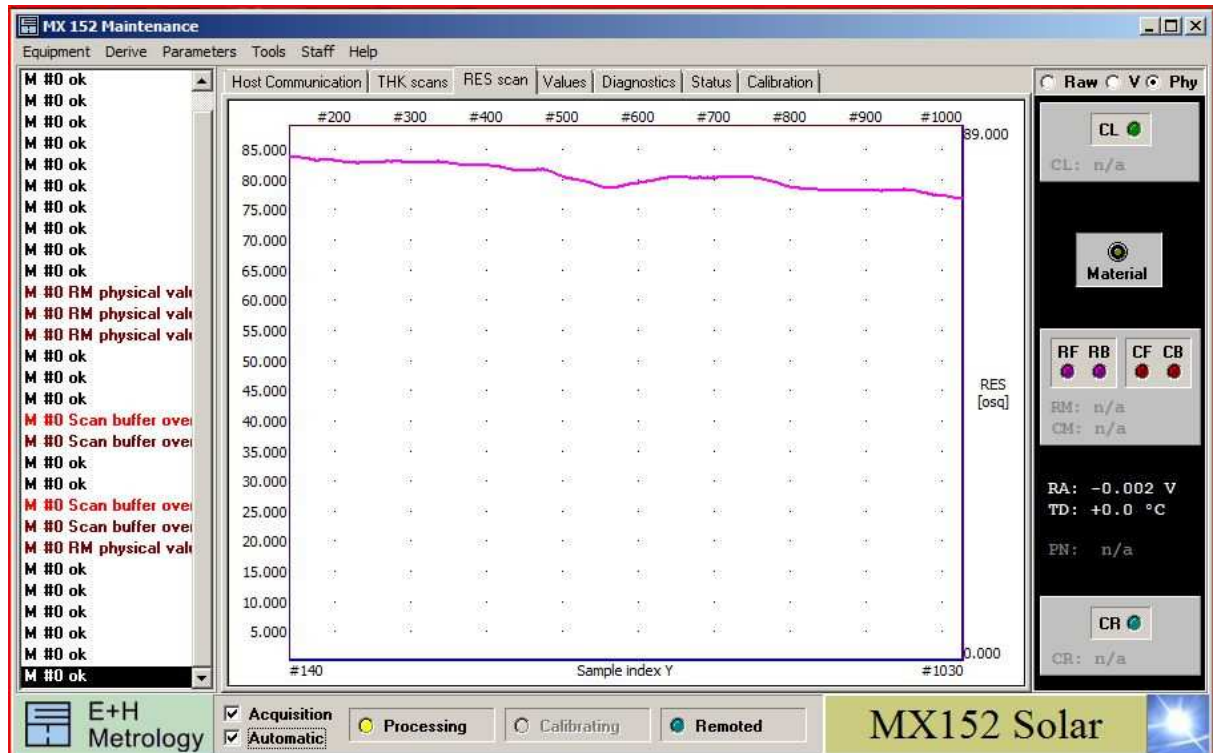
Thickness  
TTV

184.0  $\mu\text{m}$   
18.0  $\mu\text{m}$



## Example

### Square Wafer 156 x 156 mm (polycrystalline)



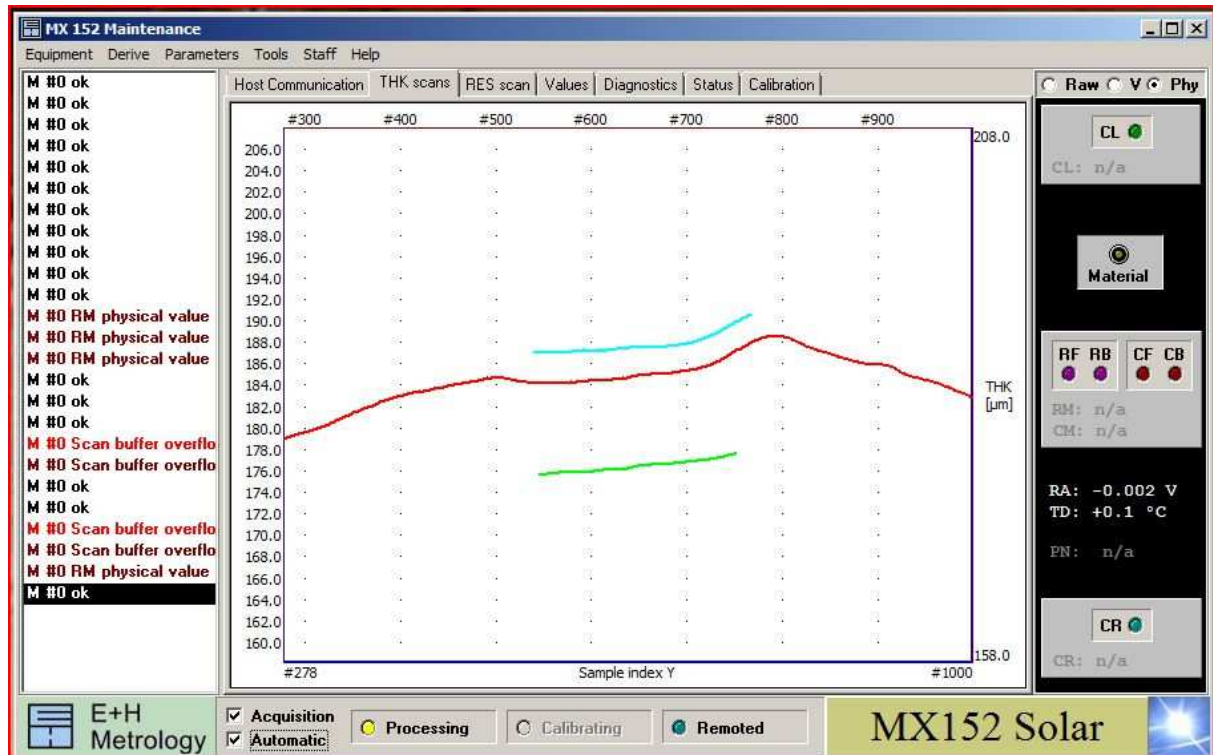
Sheet Resistance  
Resistivity

80.8 Ohm/sq  
1.84 Ohm\*cm



## Example

### Round Wafer 125 mm Diameter (monocrystalline)



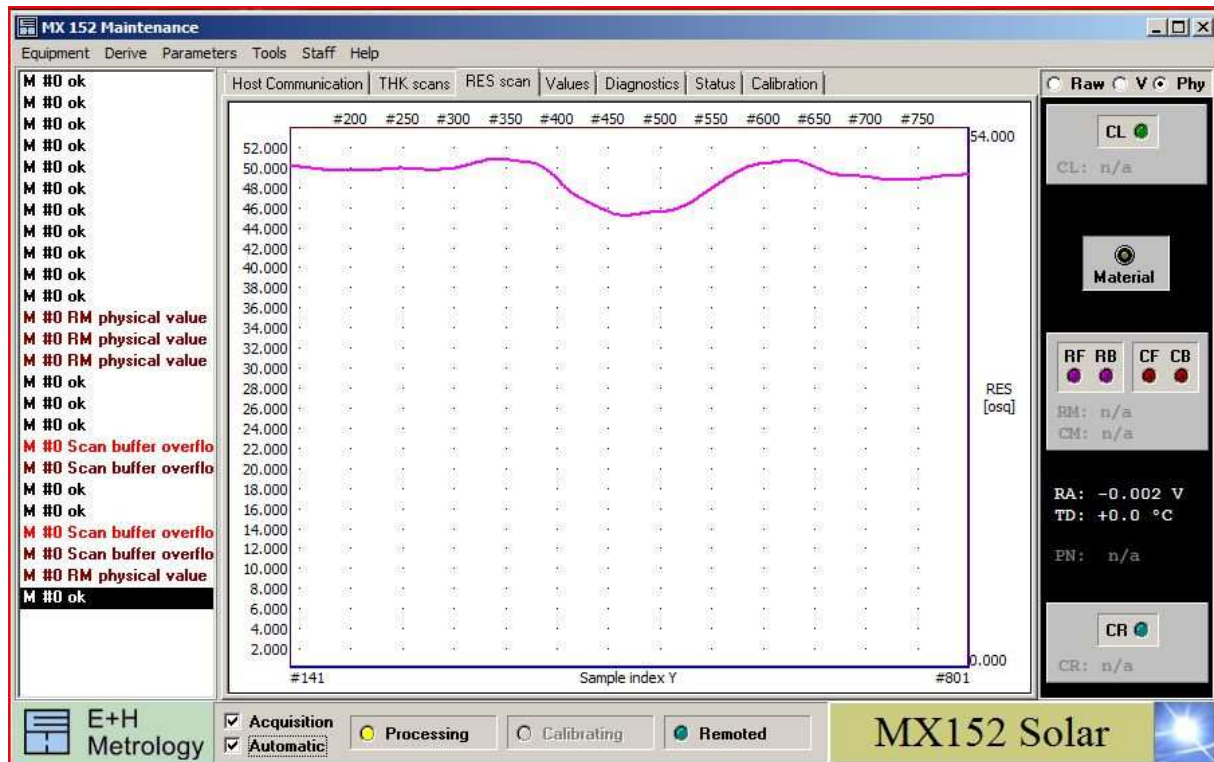
Thickness  
TTV

184.0 μm  
15.5 μm



## Example

### Round Wafer 125 mm Diameter (monocrystalline)



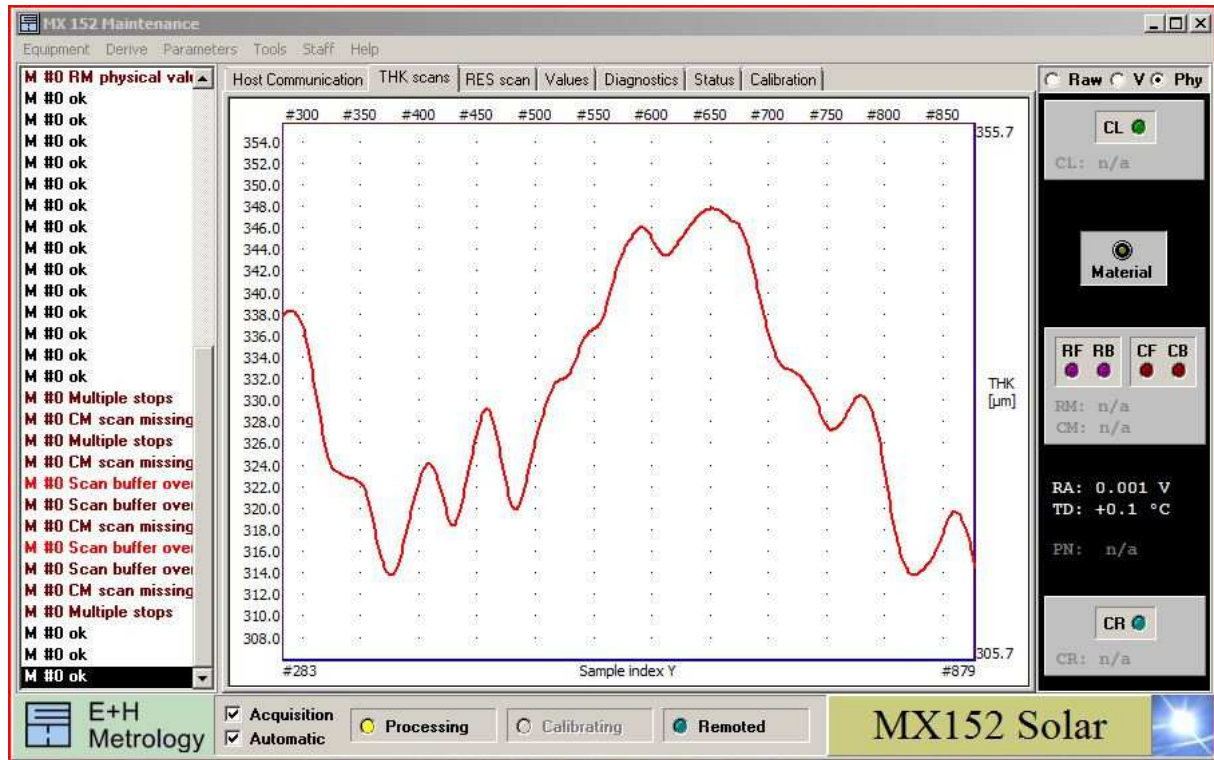
Sheet Resistance  
Resistivity

48.5 Ohm/sq  
0.89 Ohm\*cm



## Example

Square **EFG** – Wafer 100 x 100 mm (1 scan)



Thickness

331.0  $\mu\text{m}$

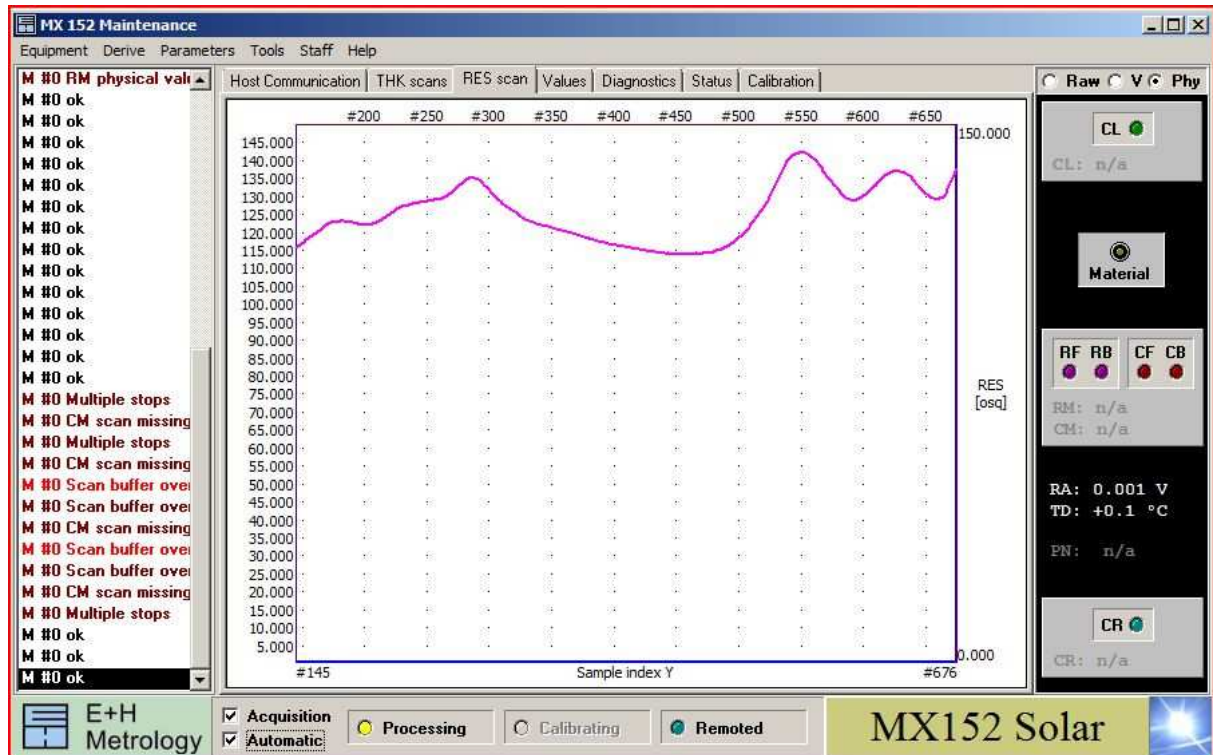
TTV

34.0  $\mu\text{m}$



## Example

Square **EFG** – Wafer 100 x 100 mm (1 scan)



Sheet Resistance  
Resistivity

126.0 Ohm/sq  
4.17 Ohm\*cm

