

Semiconductor Foundry Verification

Alexander Volynkin, Ph.D.

In collaboration with Sandia, DOJ and CMU/ECE



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DM-0004084



Foundation and Collaboration

Collaboration:

- Sandia – counterfeit microcontroller detection
- CMU/ECE – Foundry information, samples of various manufacturing processes
- DOJ – Counterfeit microcontroller samples

Foundation:

- Research project based on SEI's previous research related to microcontroller algorithms detection and recovery
- SEI's extensive experience in code analysis and anomaly detection

Problem Statement

Chips delivered are not the chips requested

- Different layout, process, materials, components, tolerances, etc.

May or may not do everything the original chip does

- May or may not do extra, potentially undesirable things as well

Most chips in consumer devices not made in U.S.

- Introduces supply chain issues
- Subcontractor of subcontractor of subcontractor of ...

Chip markings and packaging often similar/identical

- Need deeper analysis

Research Objectives

Semi-automated image processing to identify semiconductor foundry

- Each layer is photographed and processed
- Relevant features extracted and checked against rules

Fabrication facilities have design and fabrication requirements and tolerances

Some potential examples:

- No acute angles or angles of non-45 degree integer multiples
- All metal feature sizes must be multiples of X nm
- Metal layers will be copper

Failure to meet these rules flags chips as potential counterfeits



Integrated Circuit Fabrication

Doping agents, glasses, or metals on silicon

- Individual components nowadays are on the order of 100nm~10nm

Chips are multi-layered

- Bottom layer is transistors, other silicon features
- Layers above alternate:
 - Metal interconnects (copper/aluminum)
 - Vias (same material as metal)
 - Glass (Silicon Dioxide) between all of this, isolating the layers
- Topmost layer contains pads for connecting to packaging and an encapsulation layer



Integrated Circuit Delayering

Chemical processing to strip individual layers off

- Basically controlled dissolving of glass and metal

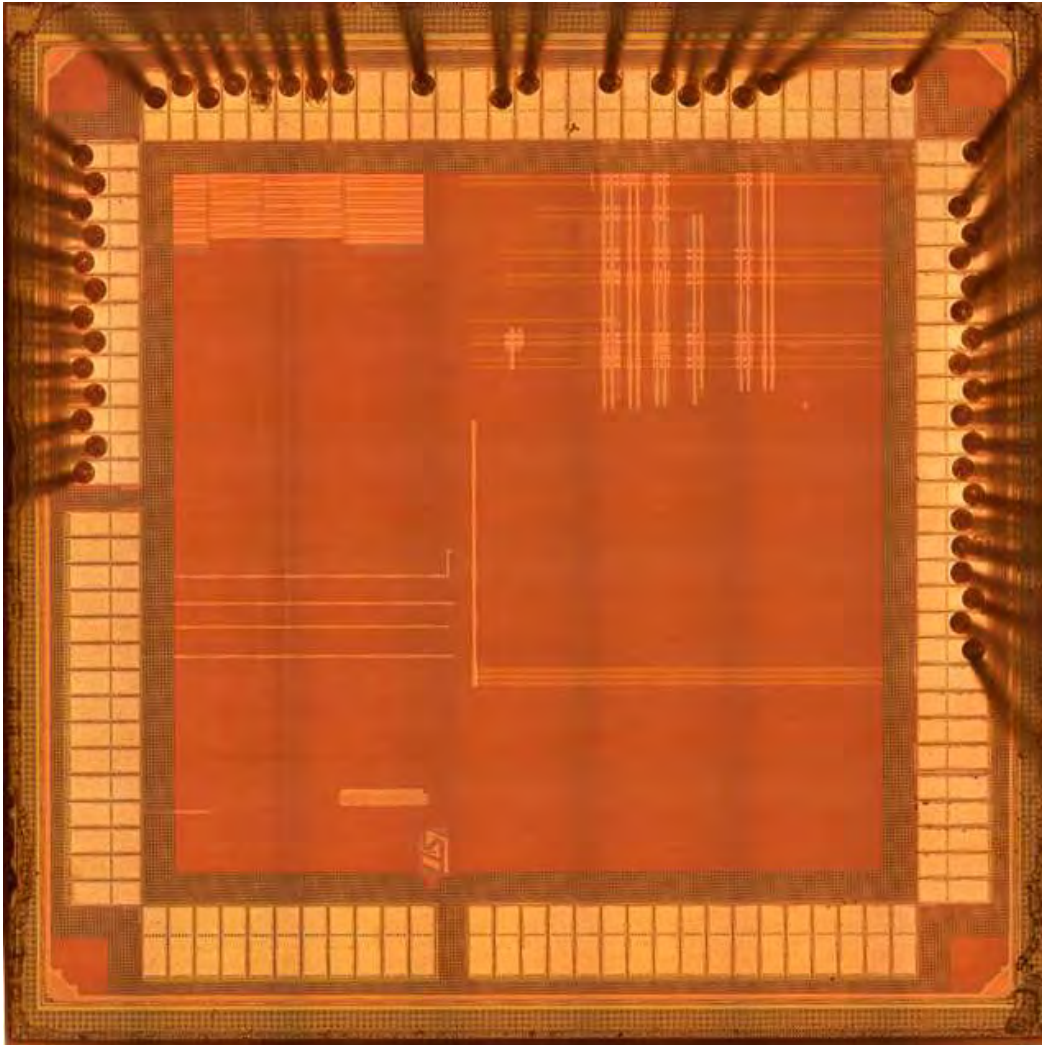
Primary chemicals:

- Copper/aluminum etchant (depending on IC metal layer)
- Hydrofluoric acid (for dissolving glass)
- Phosphoric acid (for dissolving encapsulation layer)

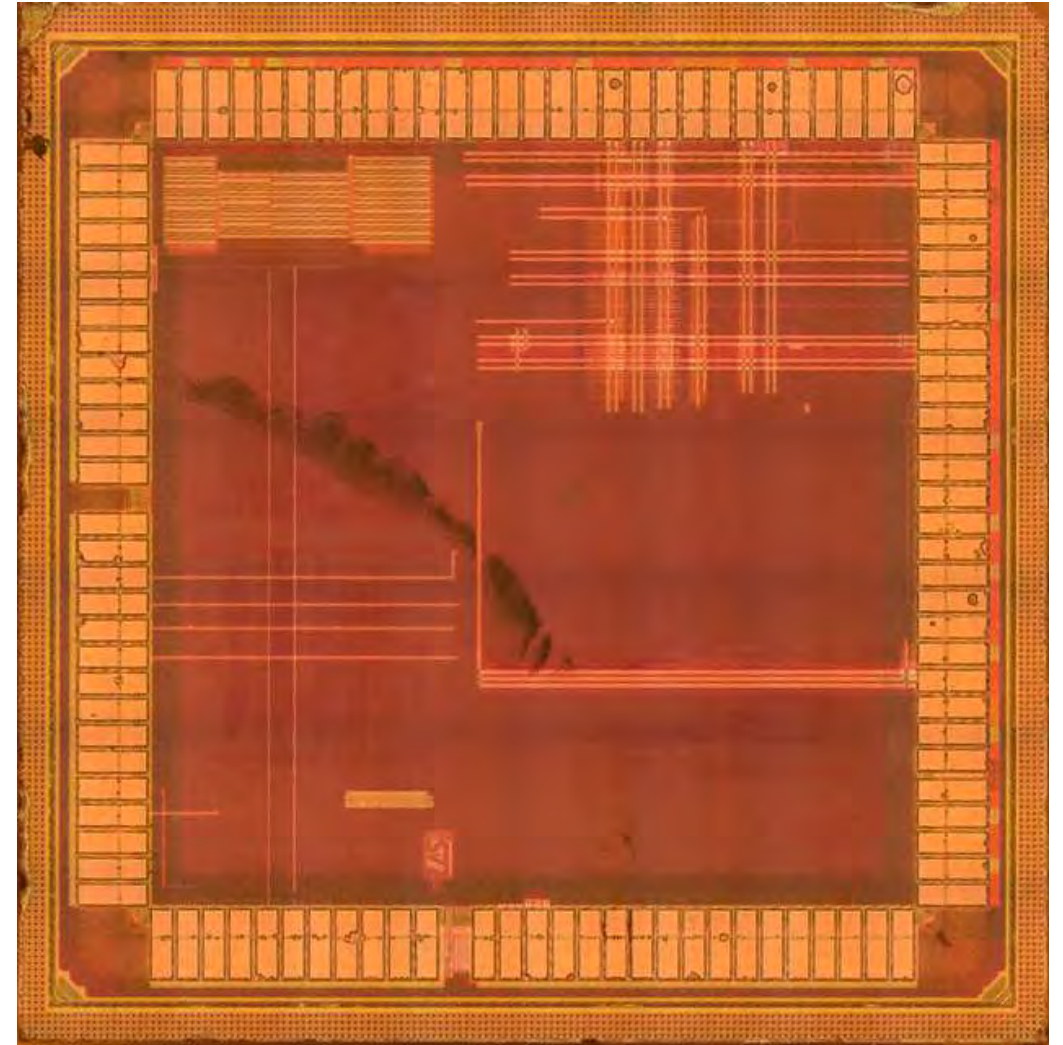
Dissolving each layer requires two or three steps (depending on layer)

Layers imaged with optical microscopy camera at each layer

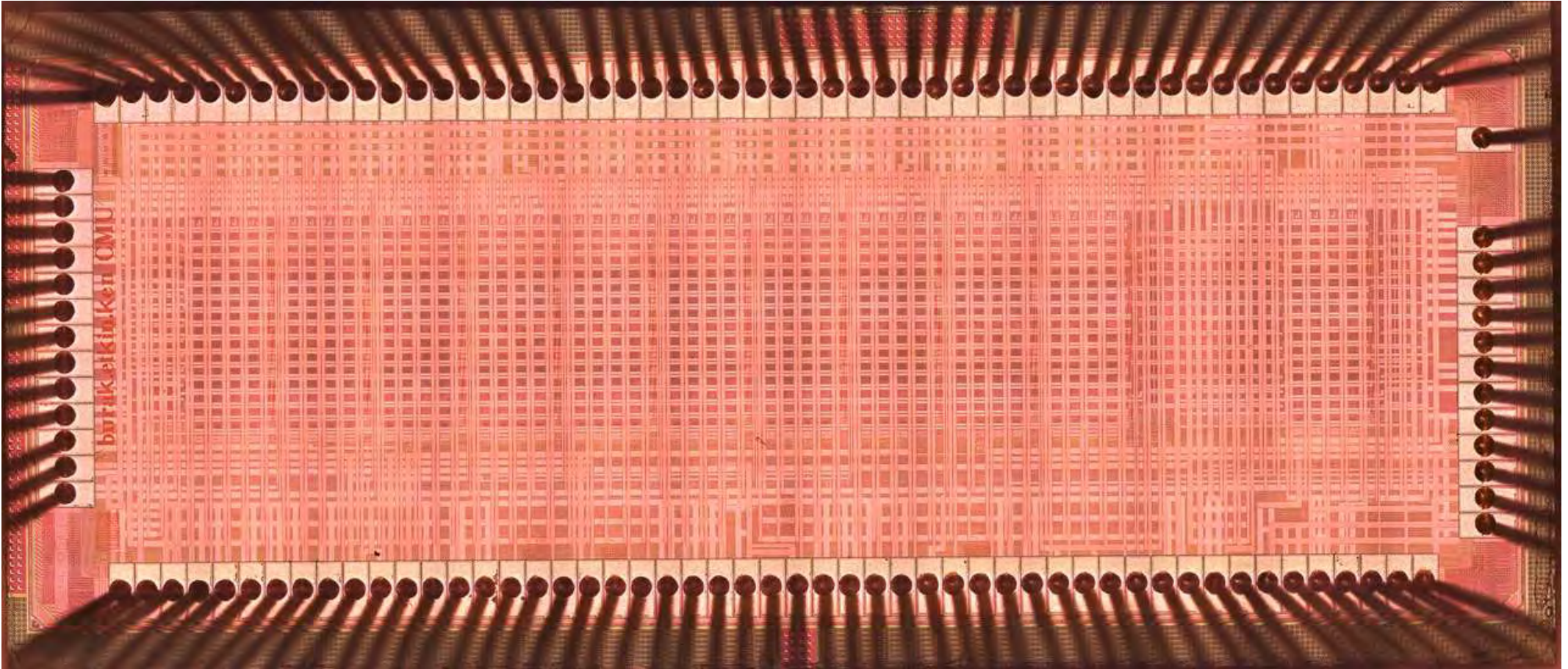
Pre-etch, 40x (scaled down resolution)



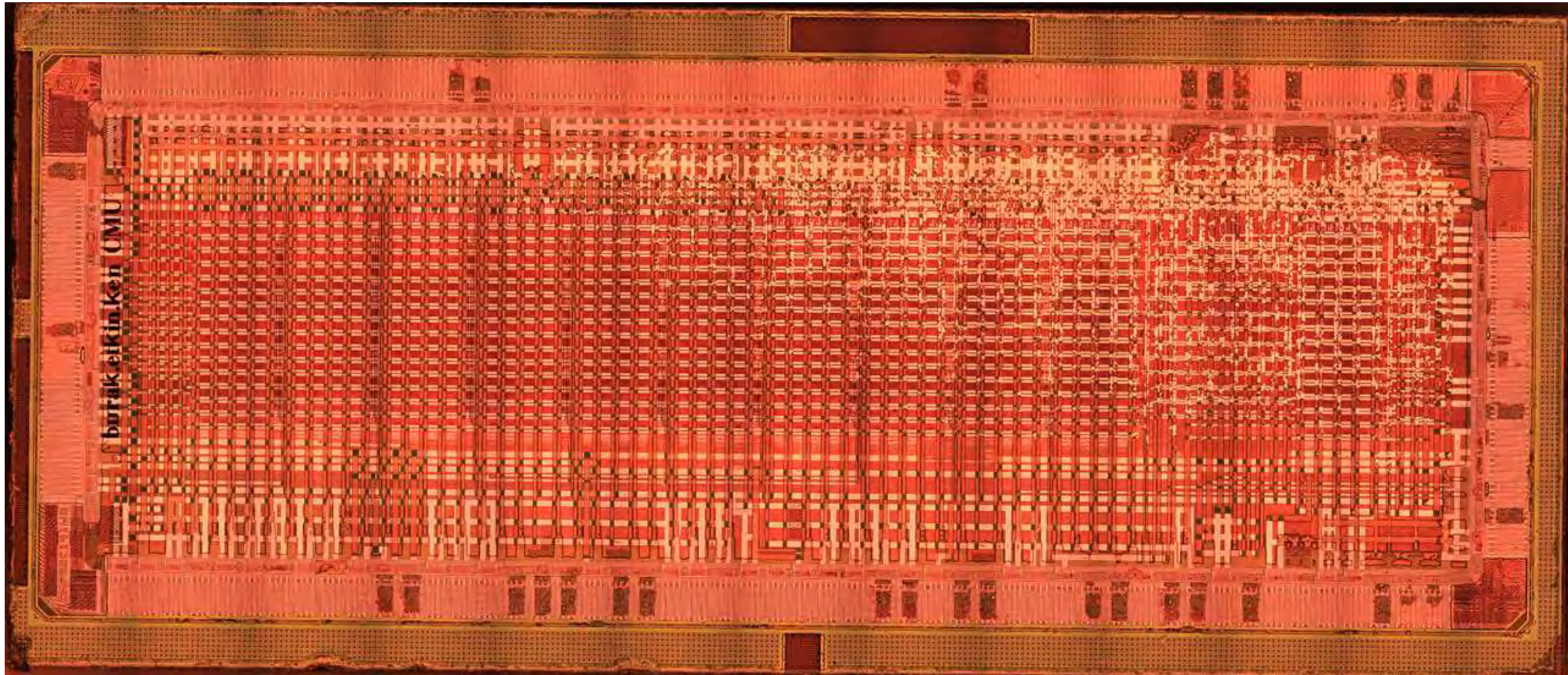
Encapsulation and glass etched, 40x (scaled down resolution)



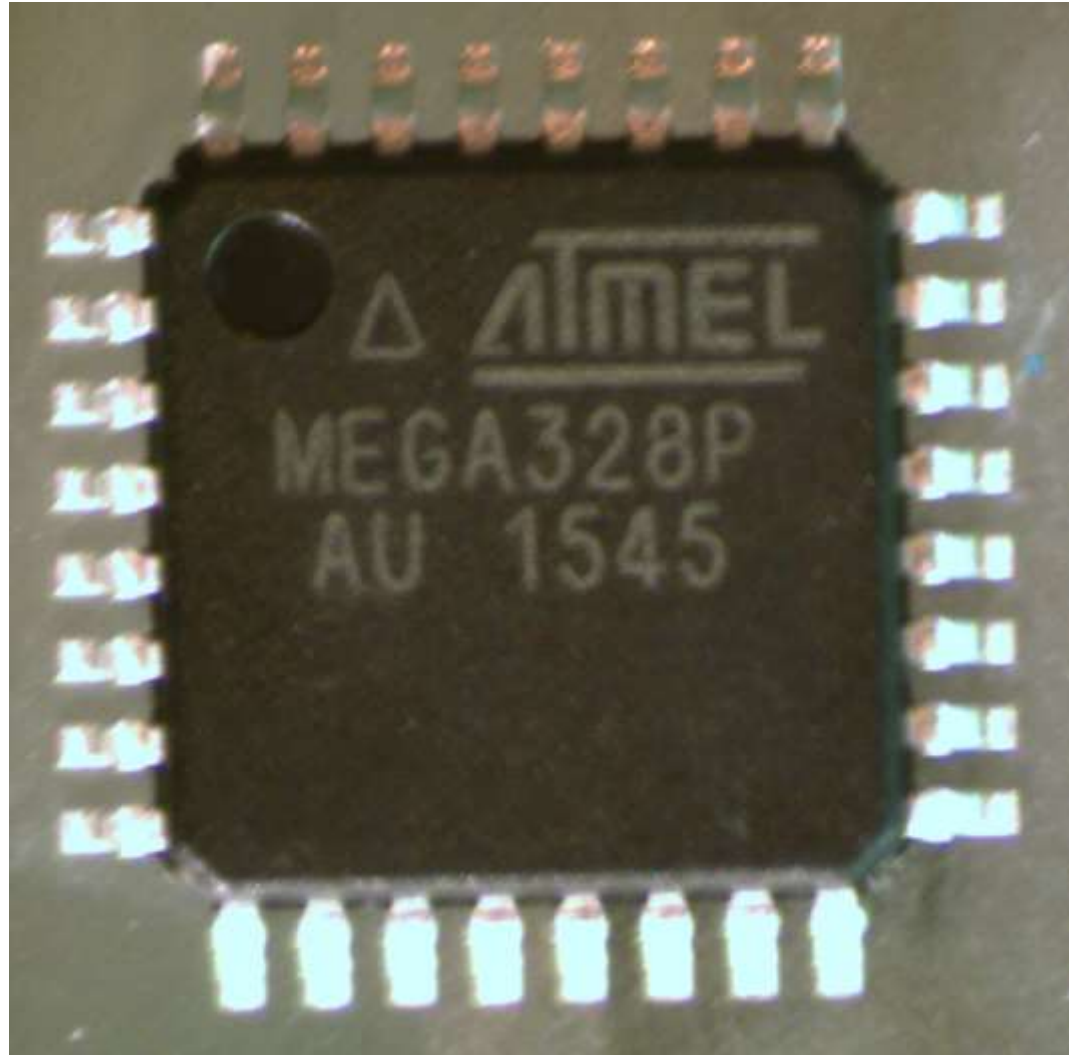
Pre-etch, 40x (scaled down resolution)



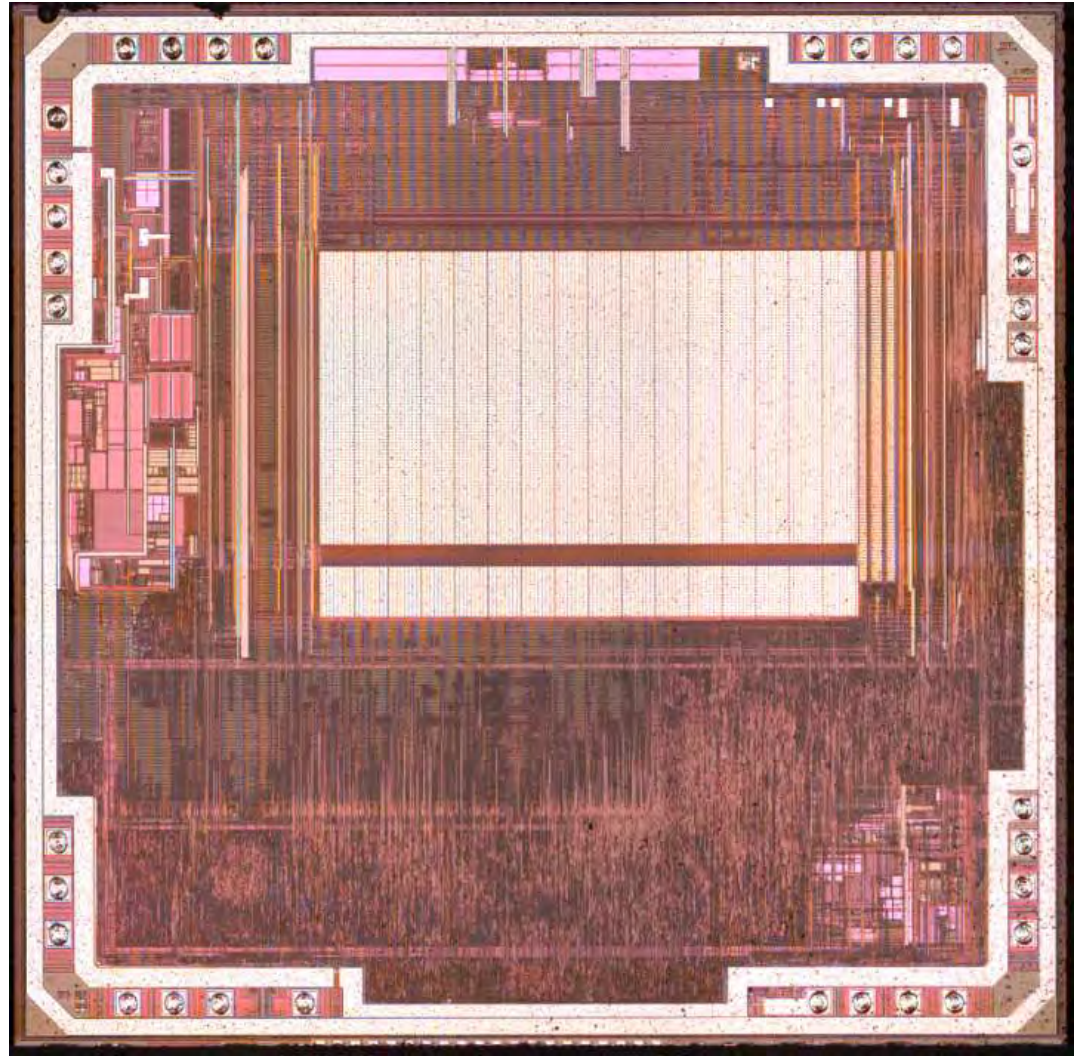
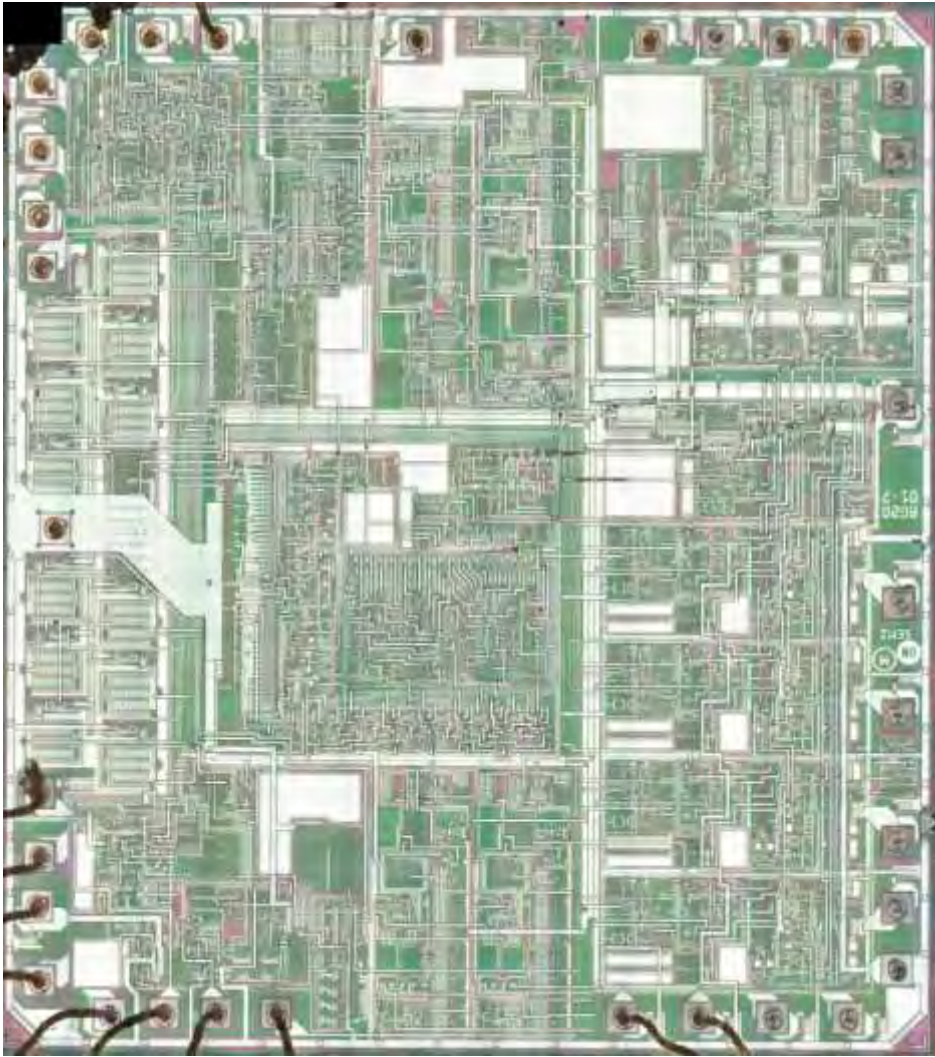
Top metal layer removed, 40x (scaled down resolution)



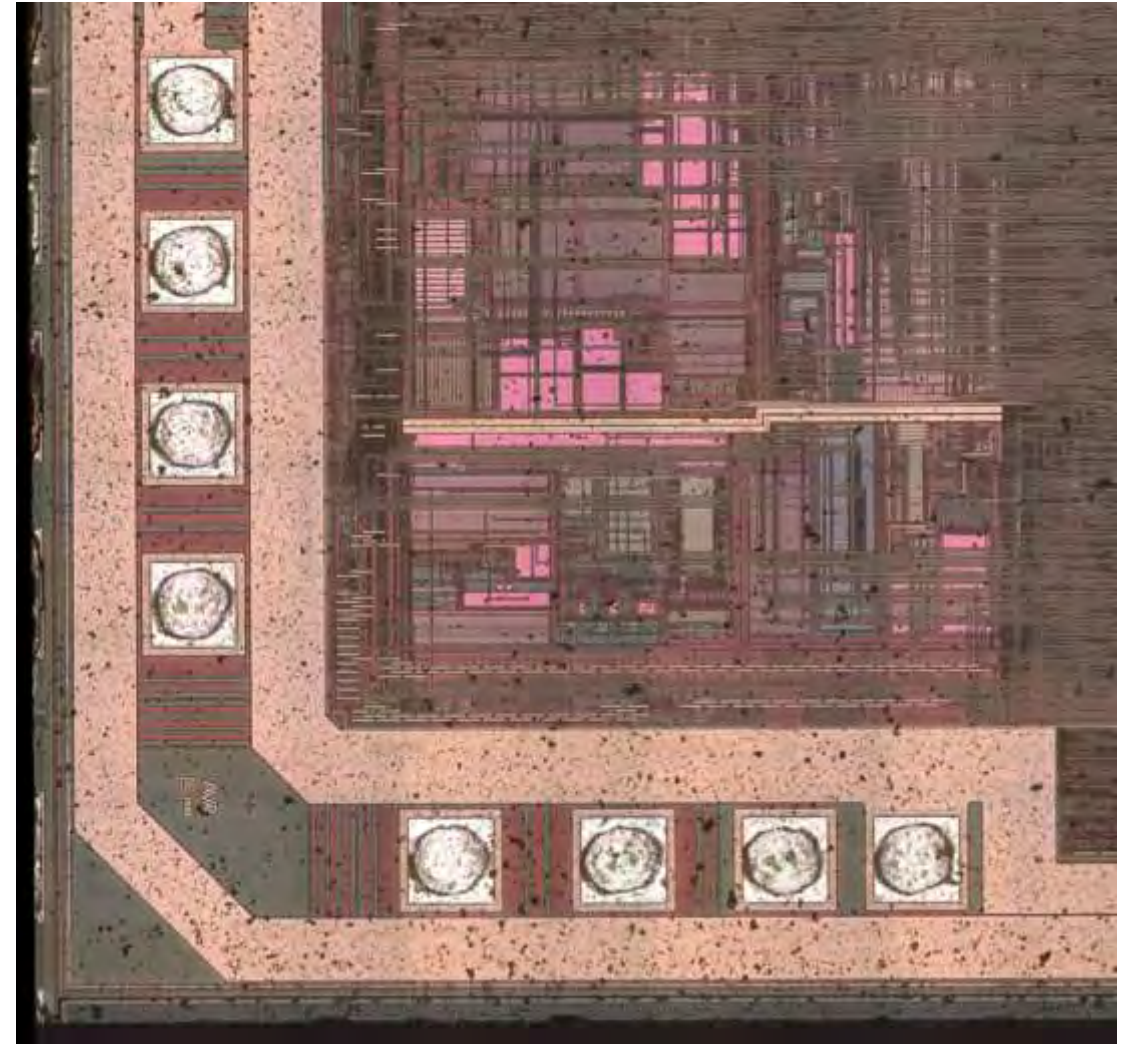
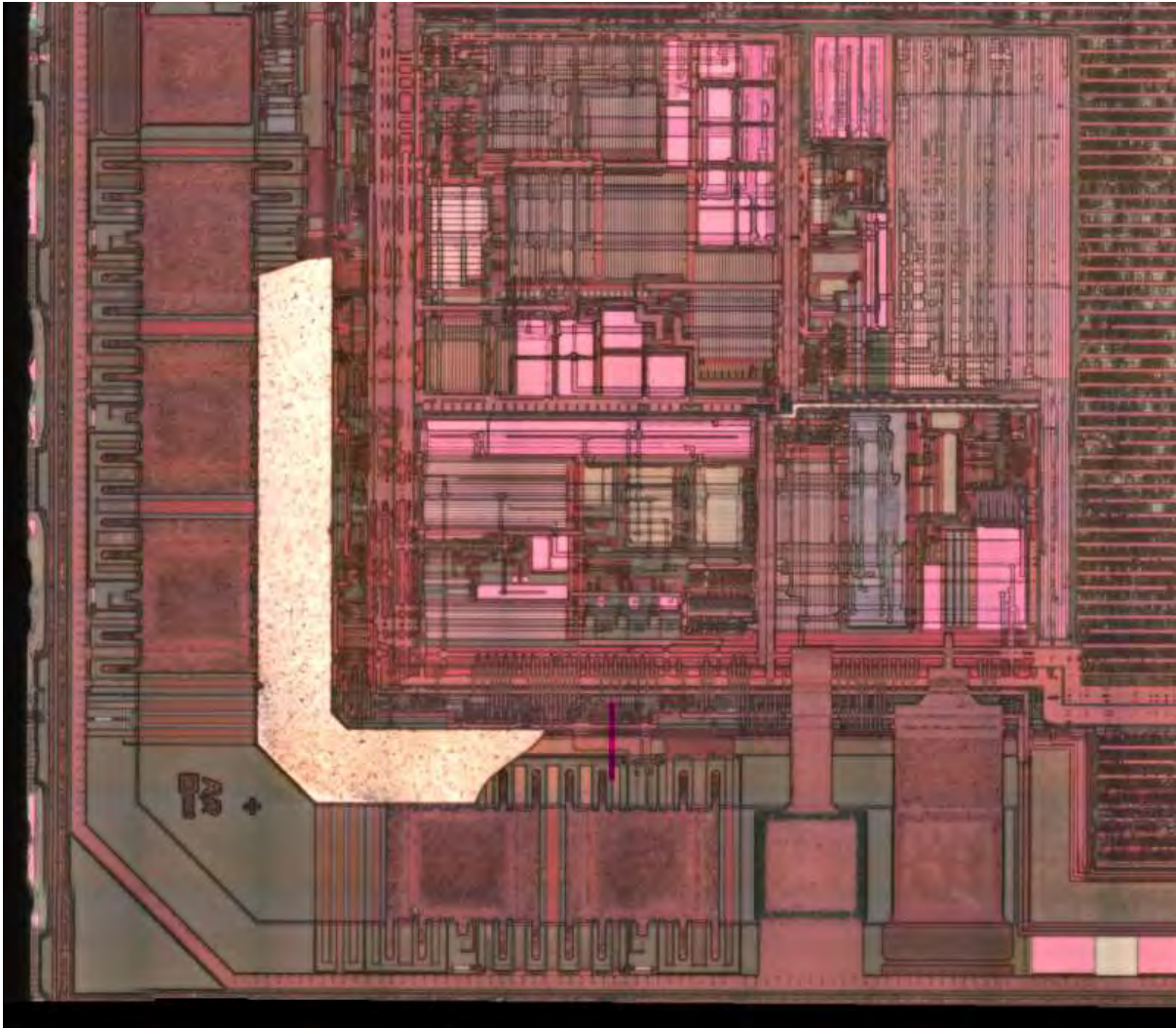
Counterfeit Examples



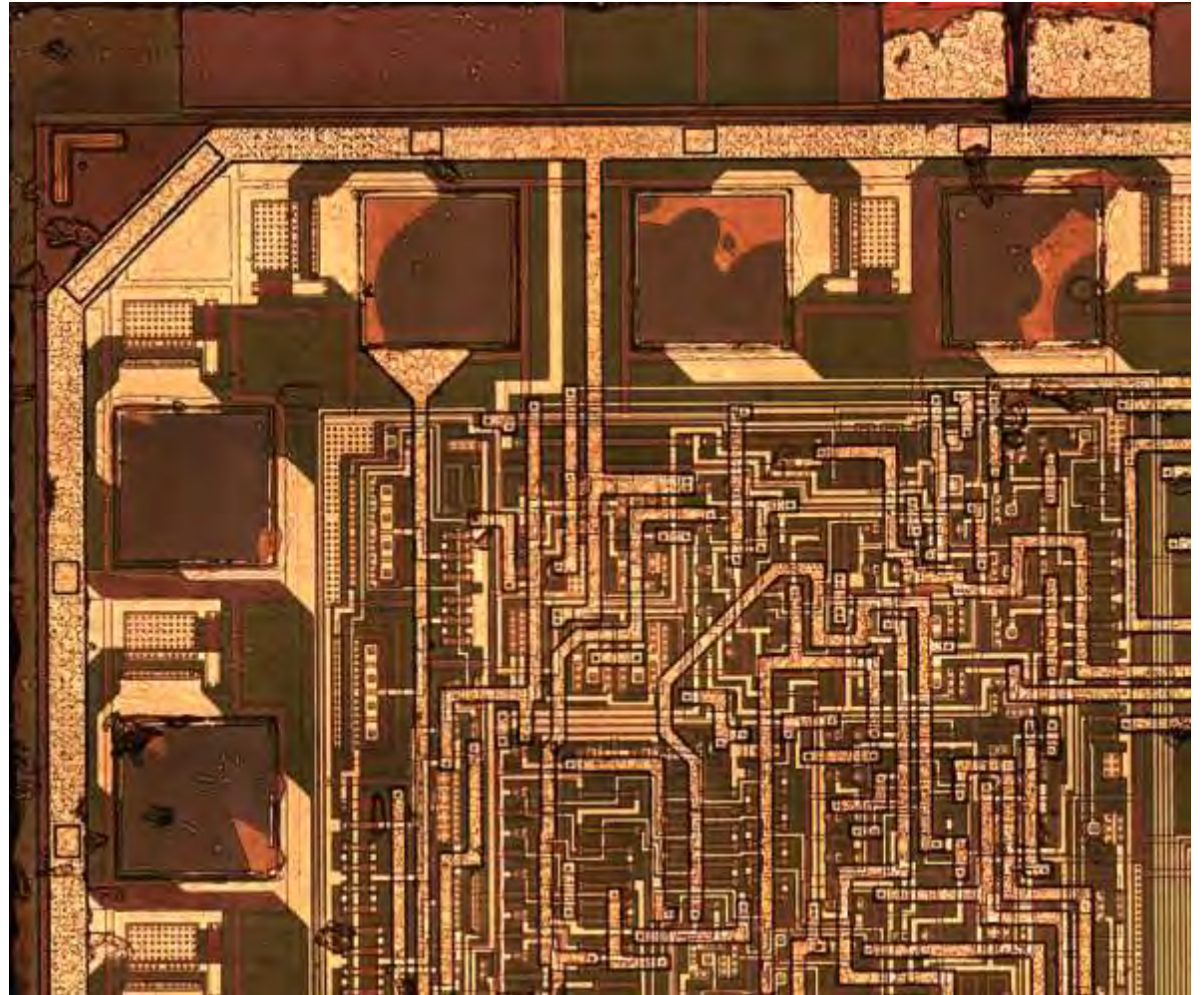
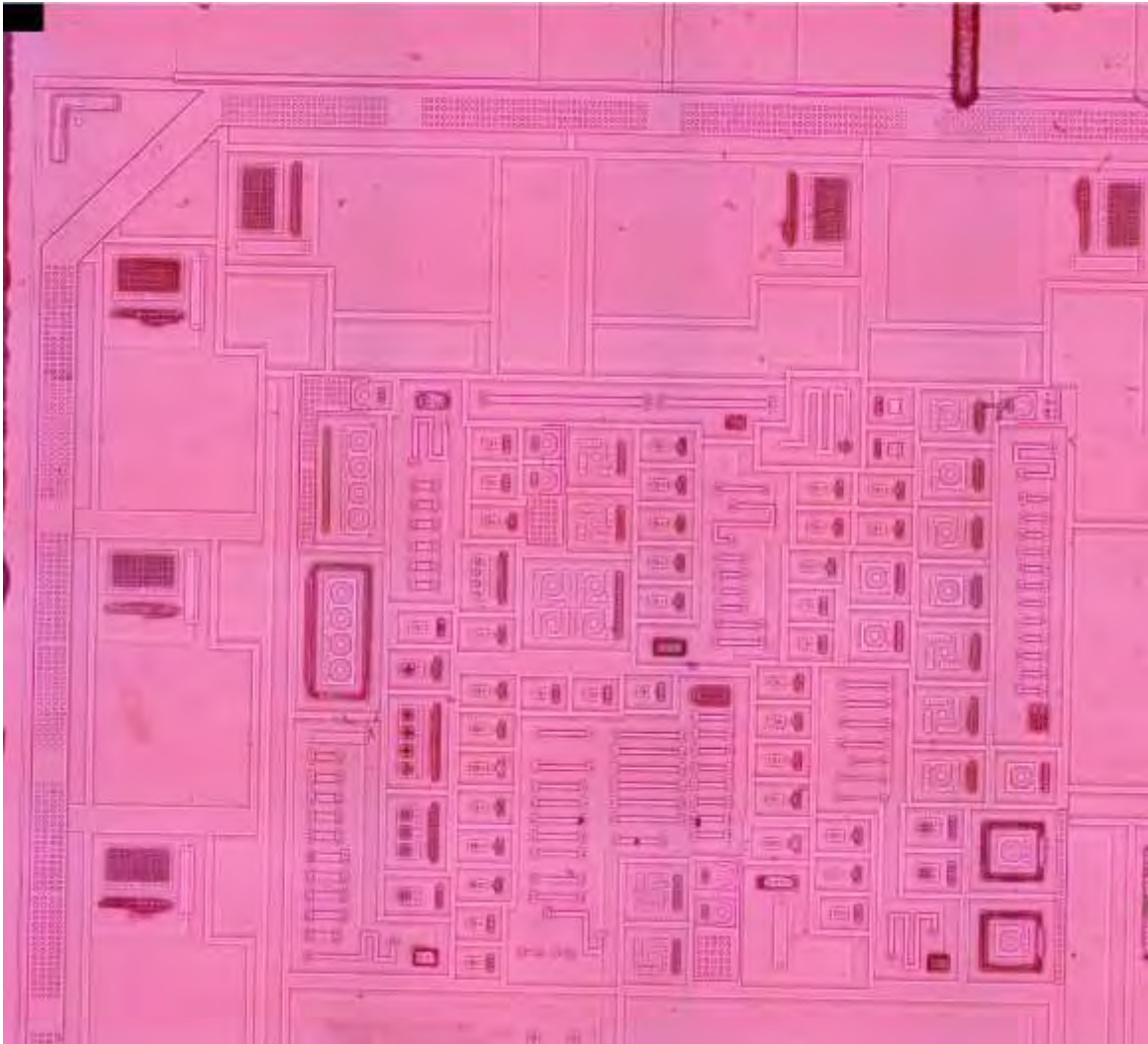
Decapping and Visual Analysis



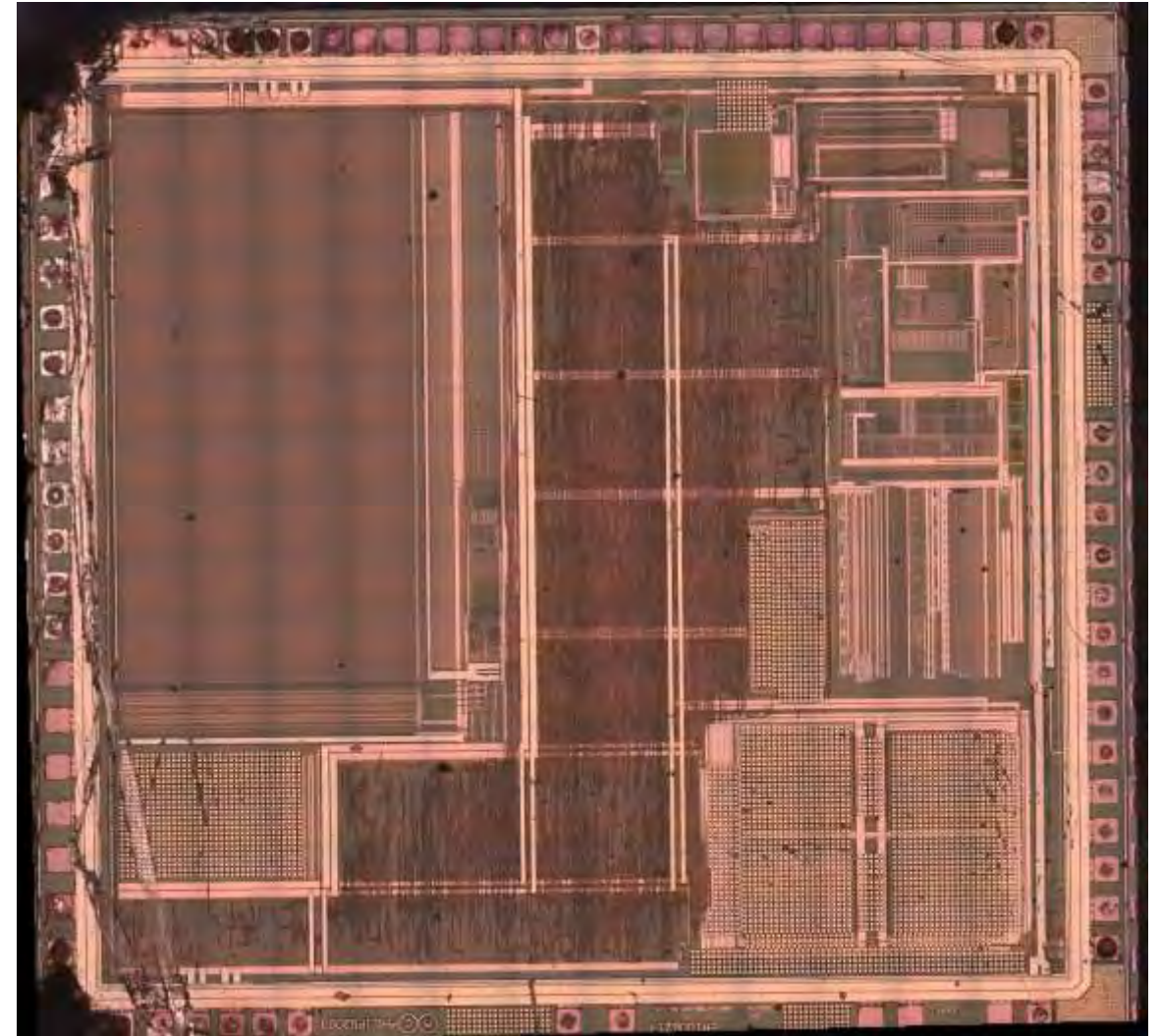
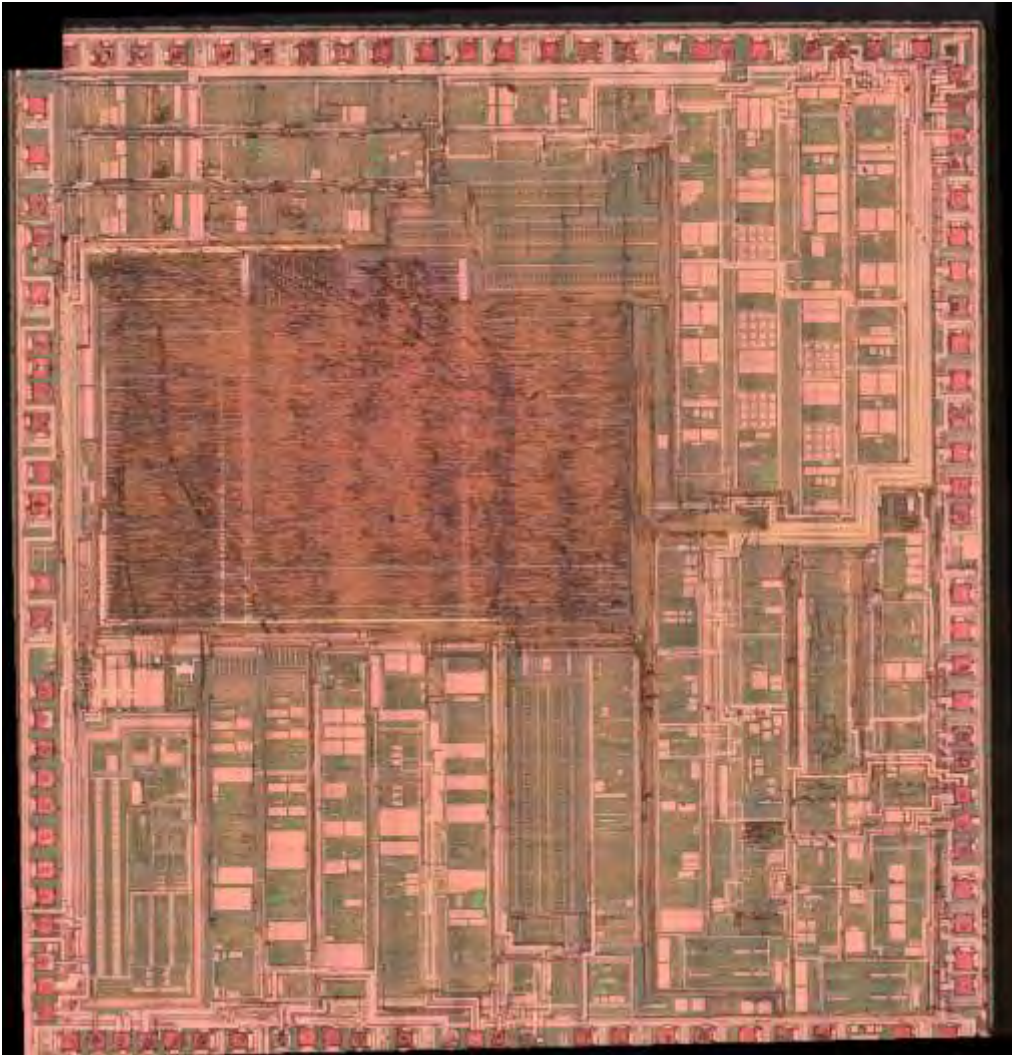
Features at Different Layers



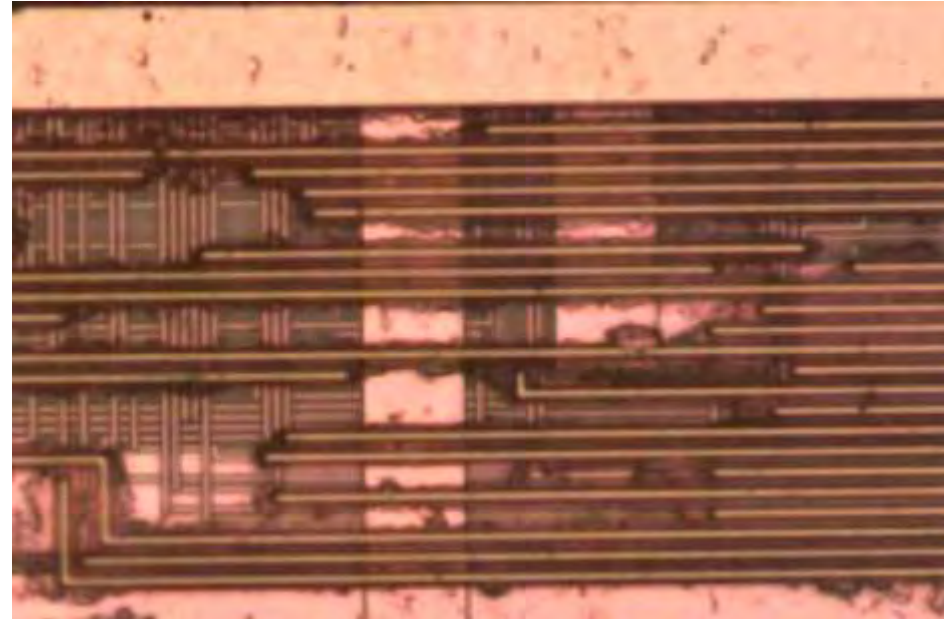
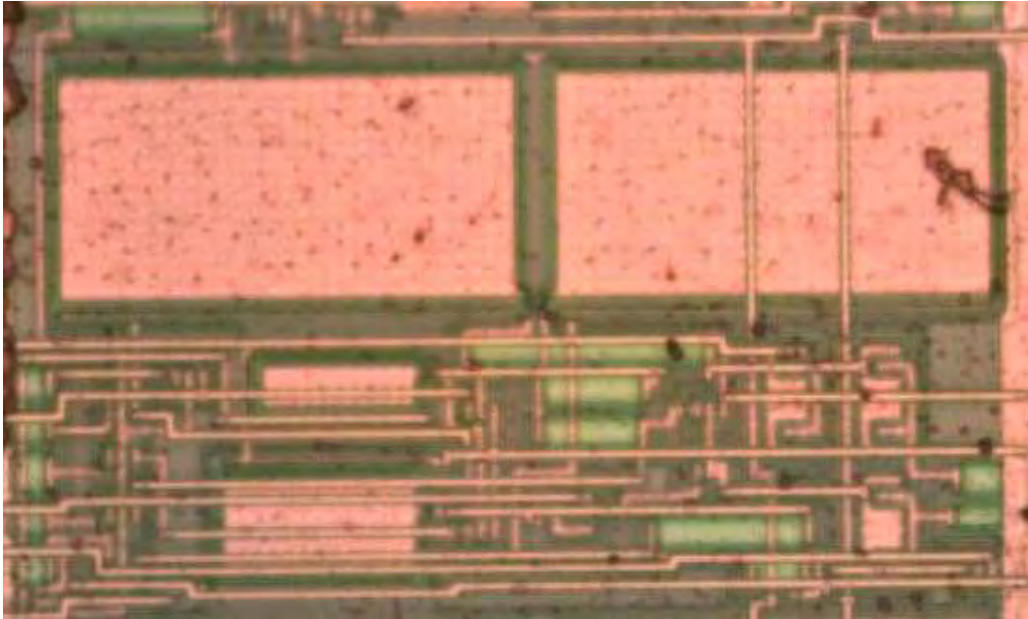
Counterfeit Chip at Different Layers



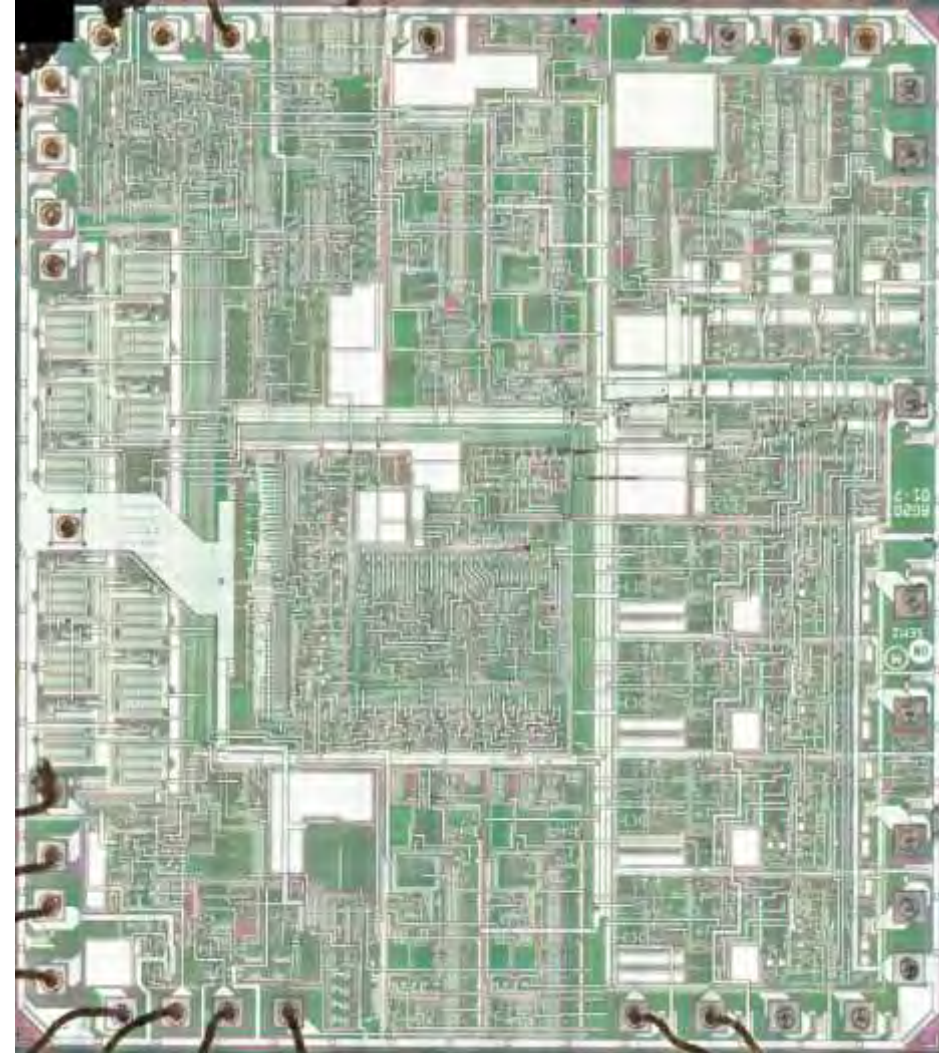
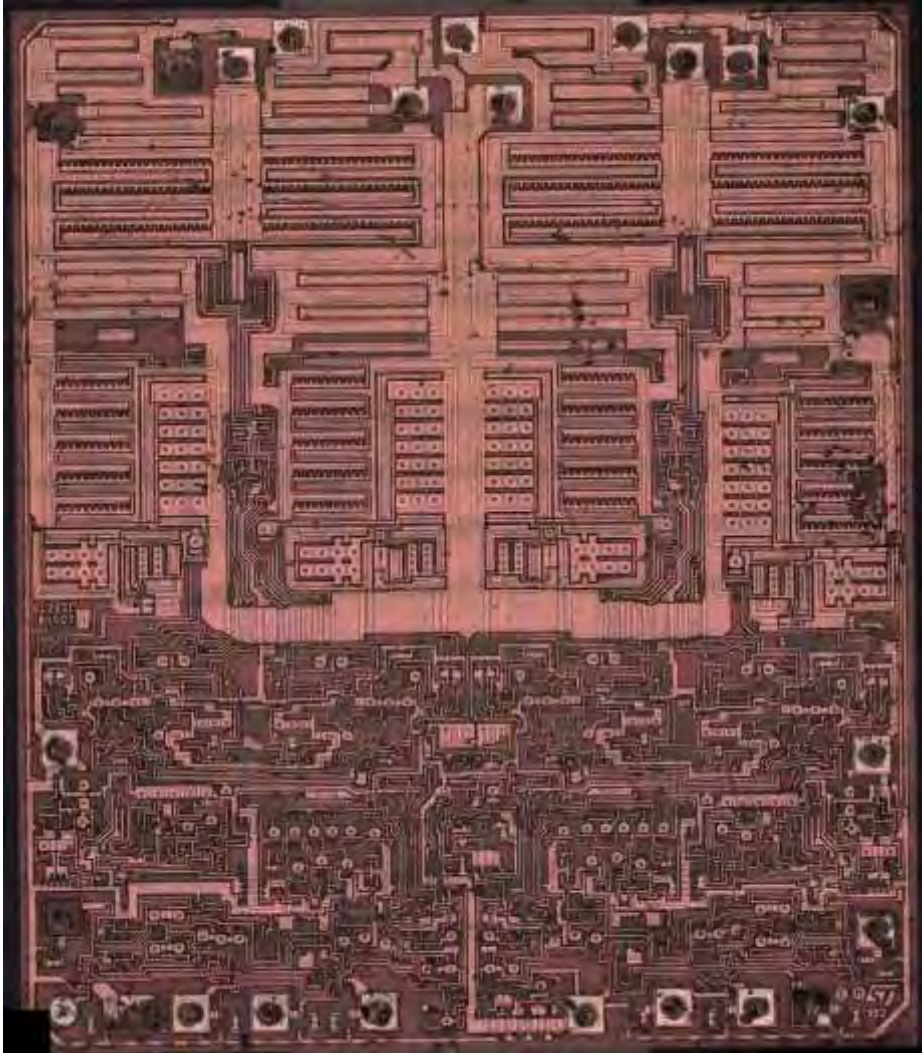
Differences in Fabrication



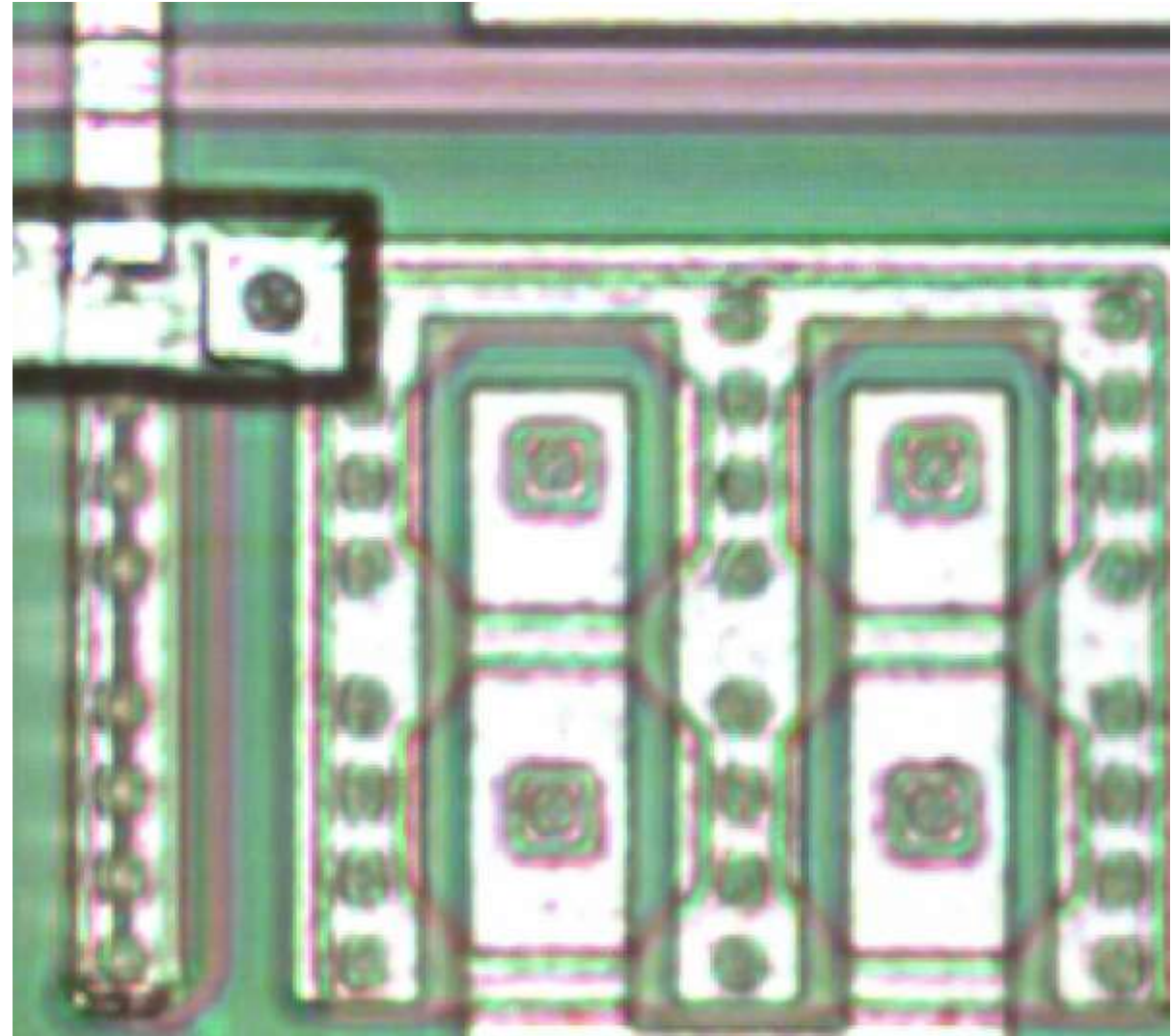
Same Foundry



Different Foundries



Different Foundries



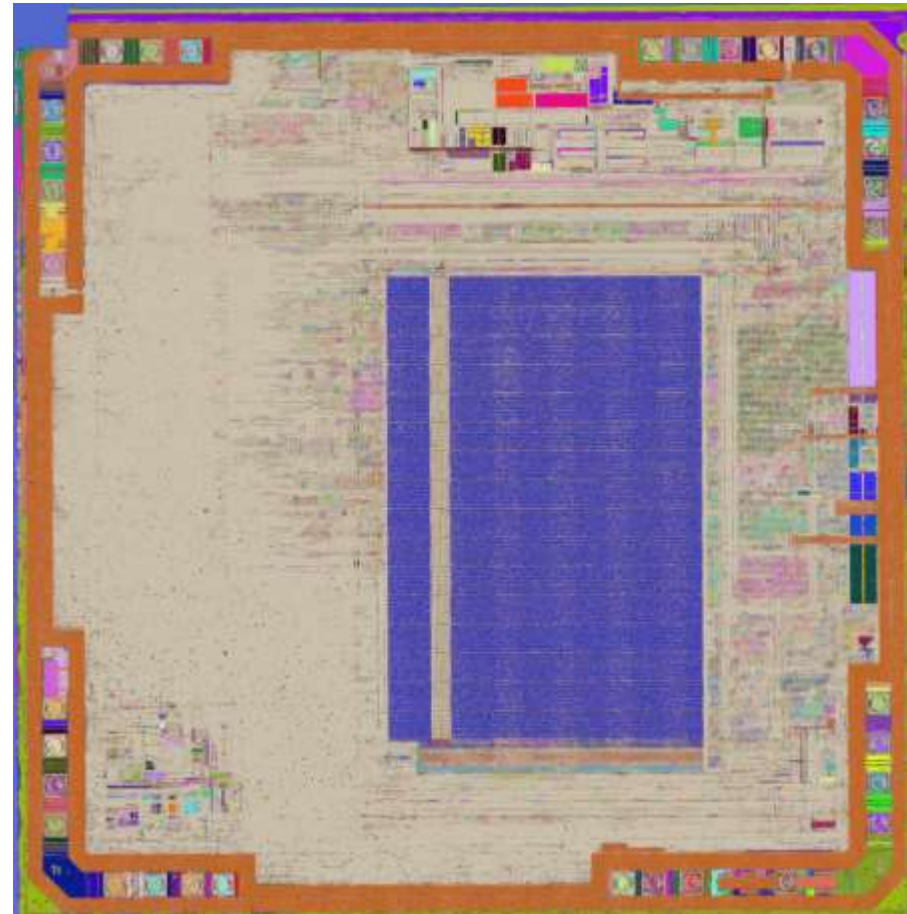
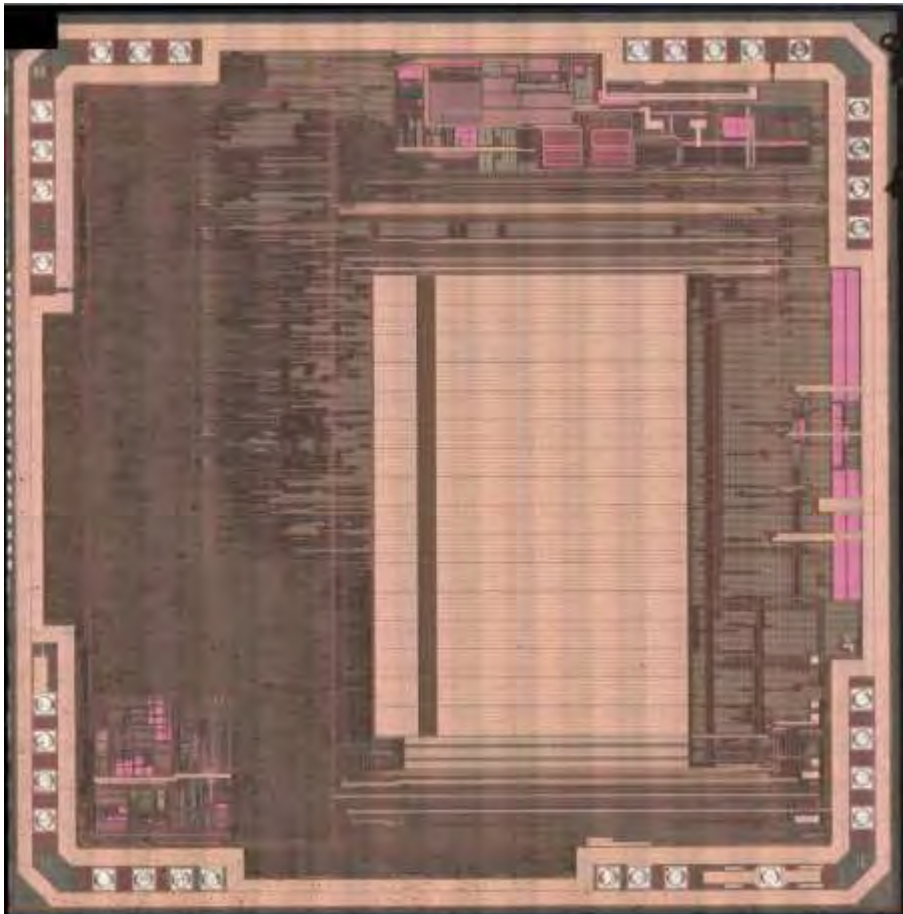
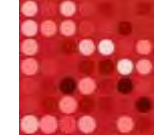


Other Deliverables:

Automated Analysis Methods and Results

- DBScan_points.py is a program used in FIJI to gather the points in a readable format for other programs that perform cluster analysis.
- DBScan.py performs the density based spatial cluster analysis with noise.
- PDBScan_convert.py is a program to convert the point set to another format for a different program to read and perform parallel cluster analysis.
- SelectPoints.py is a program to take the points of a cluster and select them as multi point selection ROI in FIJI
- 3D_DBScan_points.py gathers the points in a readable format for the 3D_DBScan.py program.
- 3D_DBScan.py performs DBScan on RGB coordinates in an image.
- Color_on_image.py takes the found clusters and colors the image accordingly in FIJI.

Project Deliverables: Automated Analysis Framework





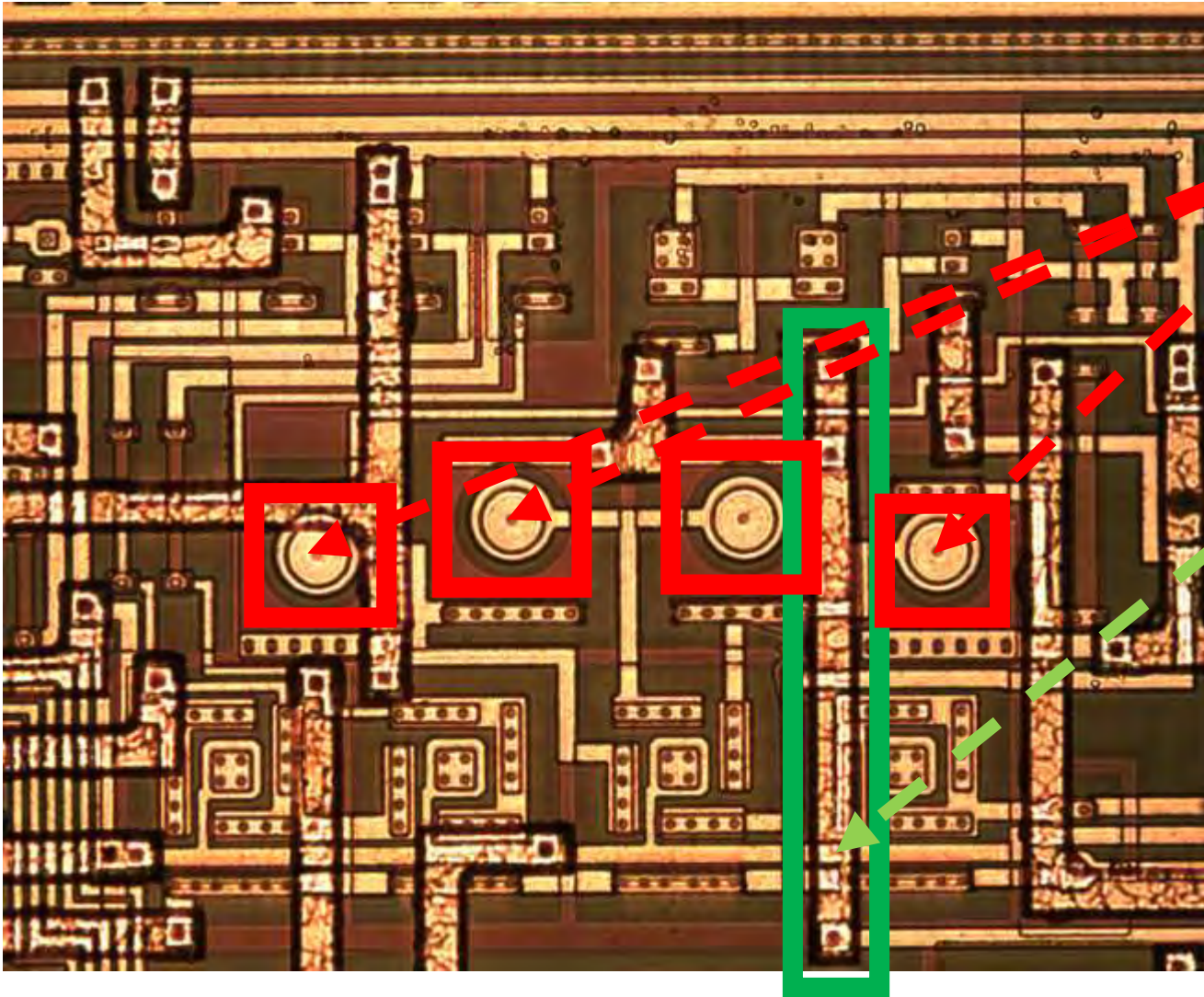
Square Area Density Based Spatial Cluster Analysis with Noise (SADBSCAN)

- Method of cluster analysis specifically designed for segmentation and area differentiation in images
- Weights the geographical difference as more important and mark these objects as different clusters
- Queries different regions separately and efficiently
- Calculates simple Euclidian distance of color values
- Combines clusters of pixels based not only on color similarities but also the “geographic” location

Result:

- Accurate feature detection with high speed parallel processing (10-15 minutes on 1GB image)

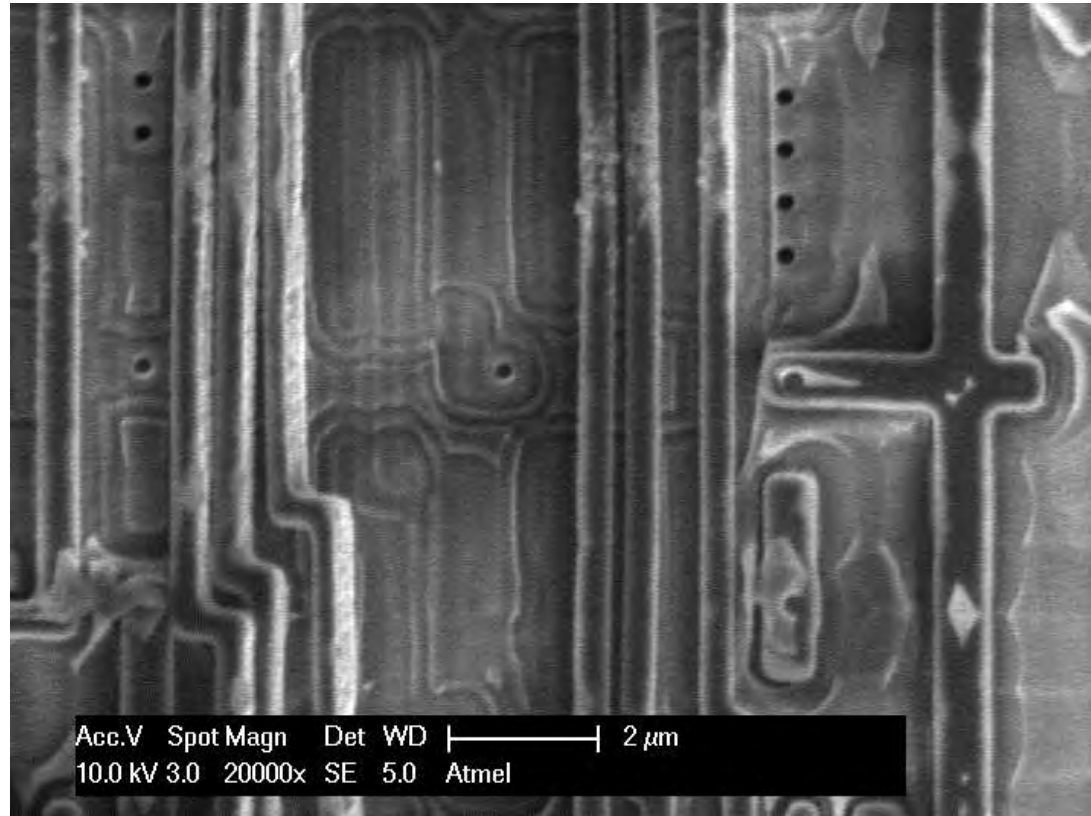
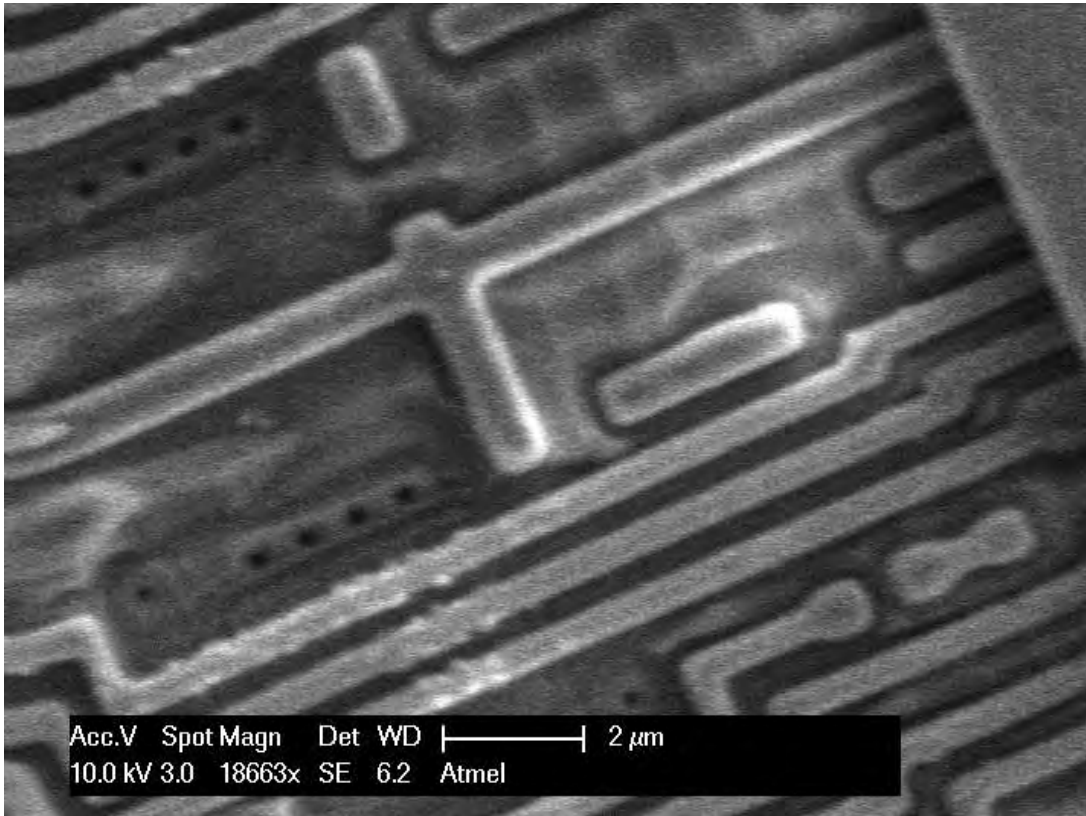
Counterfeit Differences



Circular features, non-45-degree angles

Aluminum, instead of copper

Next Steps



Next Steps

