

# C7.非破壊サブミクロン分解能を実現する エキシラムの微小焦点X線管技術

Excillum' s microfocus X-ray tube technology  
for non-destructive submicron resolution

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The logo for Excillum, featuring the word "excillum" in a bold, lowercase, sans-serif font. The background of the slide features a stylized sunburst or starburst pattern in the upper right corner, consisting of numerous thin lines radiating from a central point.

# 実装構造のX線高分解能イメージング

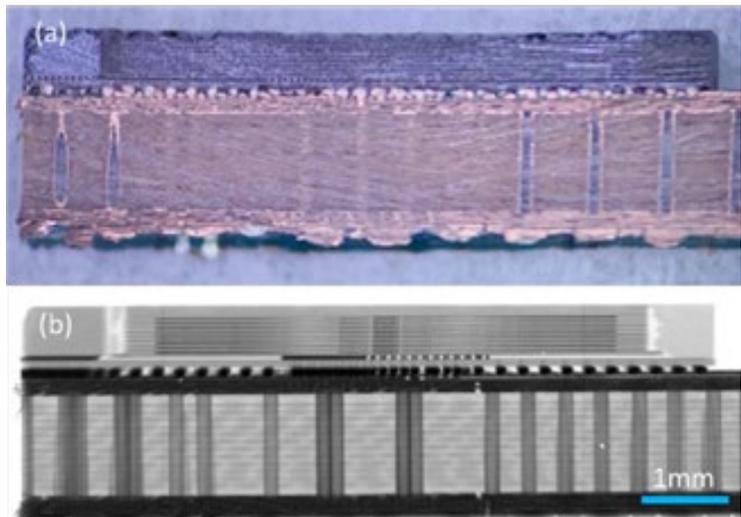
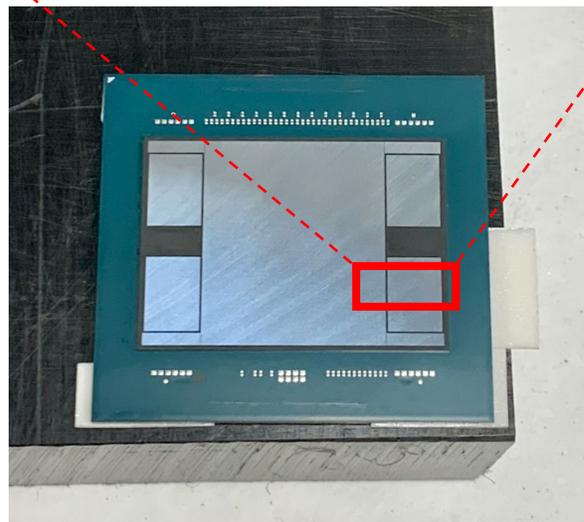
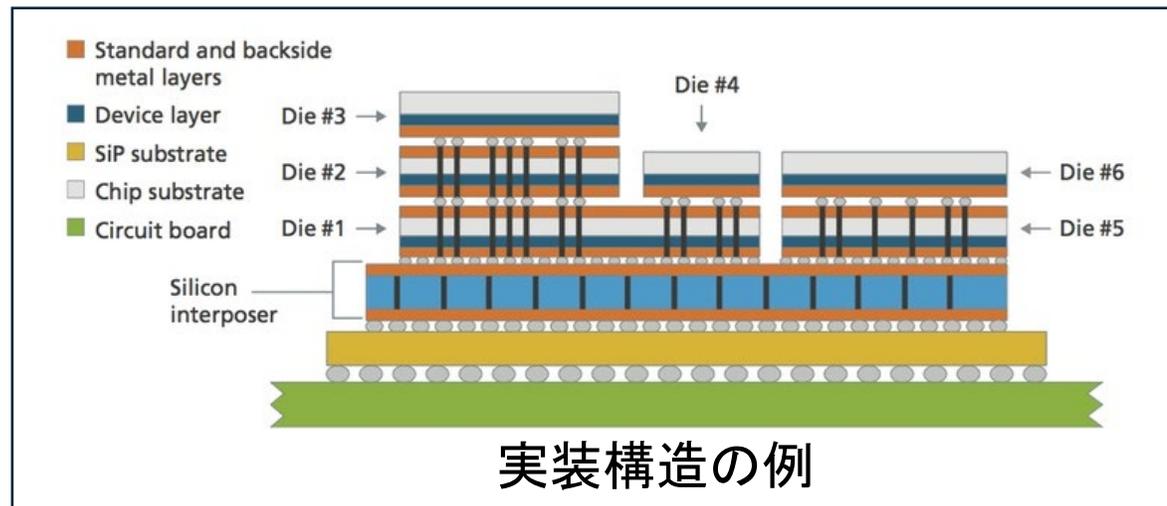


Fig.1 Optical Image(a) and X-ray Image(b) of HBM Memory



- Nvidia GV100のHBMメモリ



## X線イメージング

- X線の透過能力
- 高分解能画像



- 故障解析
- 位置合わせ精度
- 組立状態
- Bump形状
- Bump内ボイド
- クラック・はがれ
- . . .



実装プロセス管理

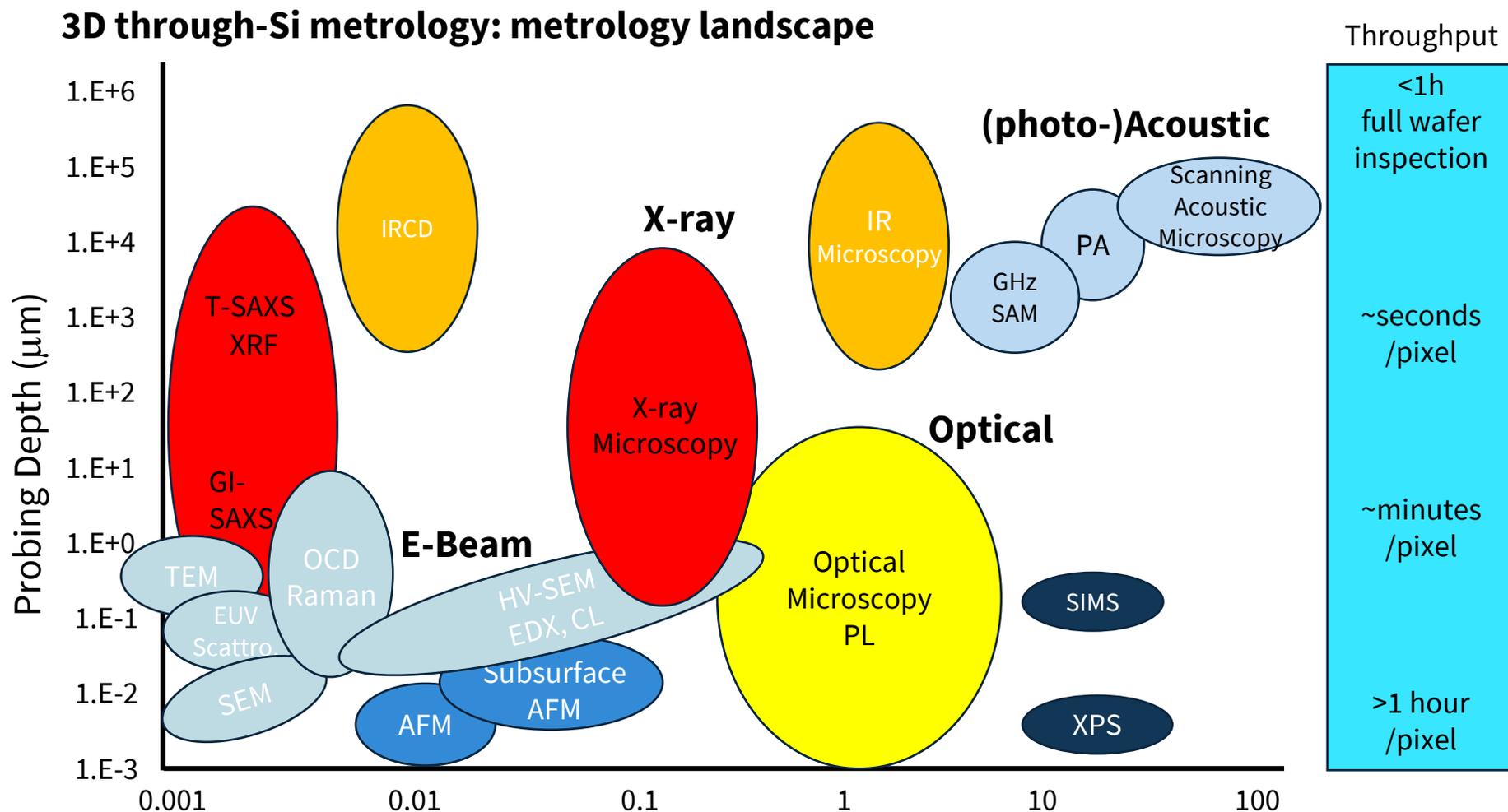


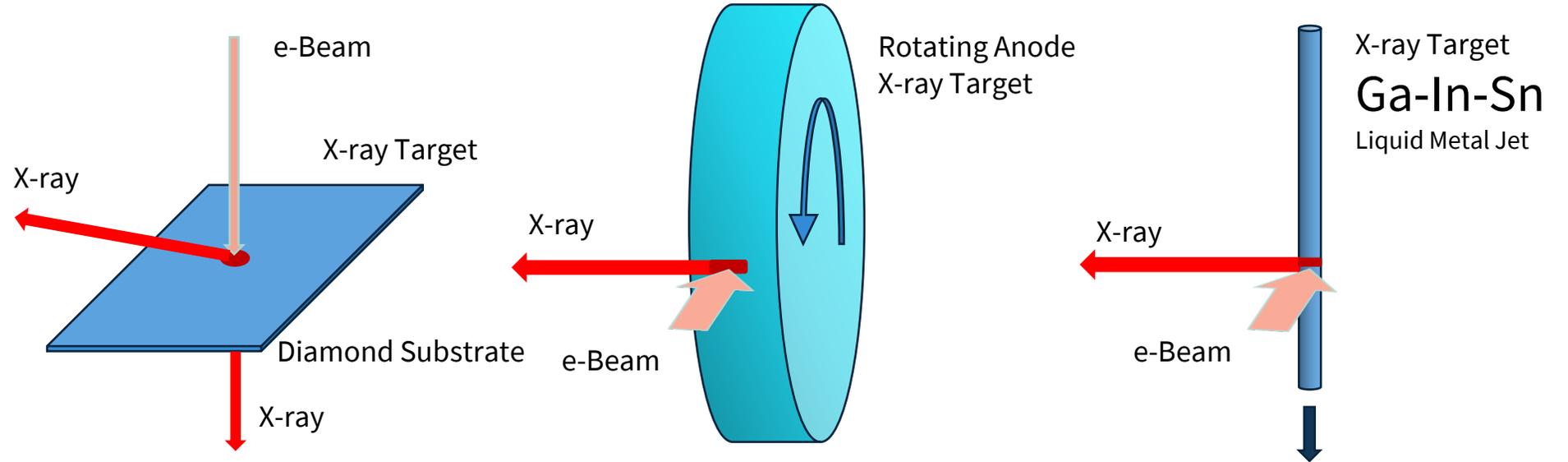
Fig.1 Lateral resolution, i.e. smallest resolvable object (μm)

SPIE2023, San Jose 12494-28

[Improved methodology for prediction of 'merged contact hole' defect process window](#)

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# Excillum微小焦点X線管の特徴



X-ray Tube	Nano-Focused	μ-Focused	μ-Rotating Anode		MetalJet	
HV(max.)-W	160kV-1.56W	60kV-30W	60kV-1,200W	60kV-2,970W	70kV-125W	160kV-1,000W
Focus size	φ0.3μm	30x120μm <sup>2</sup>	70x700μm <sup>2</sup>	70x700μm <sup>2</sup>	10x40μm <sup>2</sup>	30x120μm <sup>2</sup>
Target	Thin Film /Transmission	Solid Anode /Water Cool	Rotating Solid Anode/Water Cool		Liquid Metal Jet	
Line Speed	—	—	63m/s	130m/s	75m/s	
Loaded e-Beam Power Density	(22MW/mm <sup>2</sup> )	8.3kW/mm <sup>2</sup>	31kW/mm <sup>2</sup>	67kW/mm <sup>2</sup>	398kW/mm <sup>2</sup>	354kW/mm <sup>2</sup>
Limiting Factor	Thin Film Thickness	Target Material Melting Point	Target Material Mechanical Strength		Liquid Metal Boiling Point	

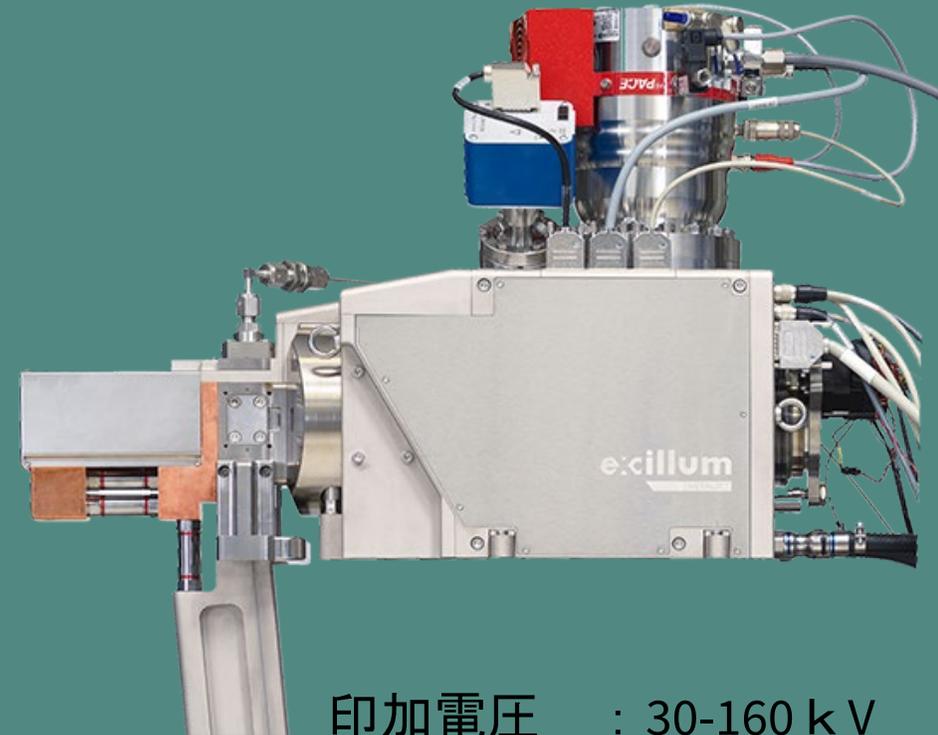
## NanoTube N3



印加電圧 : 40-160 kV  
 最大負荷 : 11W  
 最小焦点径 : 300nm  
 電子源 : LaB<sub>6</sub>  
 ターゲット : W薄膜

<https://www.excillum.com/products/nanotube-n3/nanotube-n3-160-kv/>

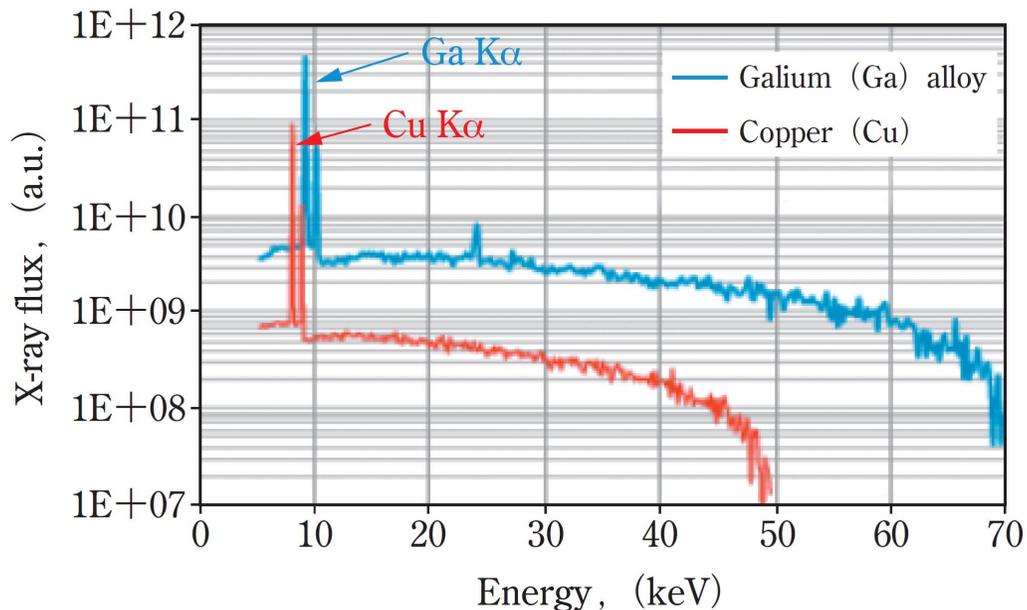
## MetalJet E1+



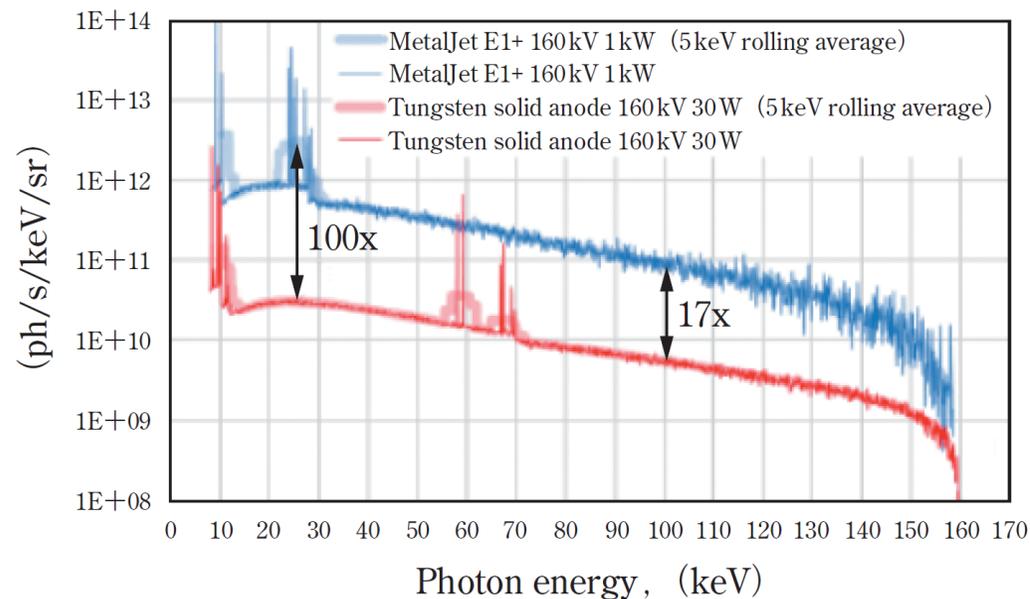
印加電圧 : 30-160 kV  
 最大負荷 : 1,000W  
 最小焦点径 : <10 $\mu$ m  
 電子源 : LaB<sub>6</sub>  
 ターゲット : Ga-In-Sn合金

<https://www.excillum.com/ja/our-products/metaljet/metaljet-e1-160-kv/>

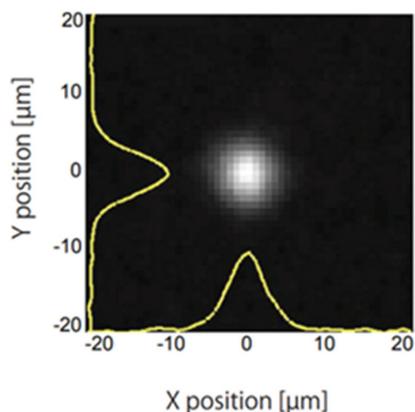
# Excillum社 Nano-&Micro-focused X線管の特徴



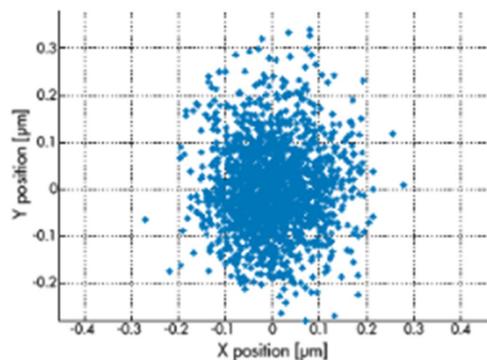
MetalJet とCu 固定ターゲットマイクロフォーカス管の発生X線比較



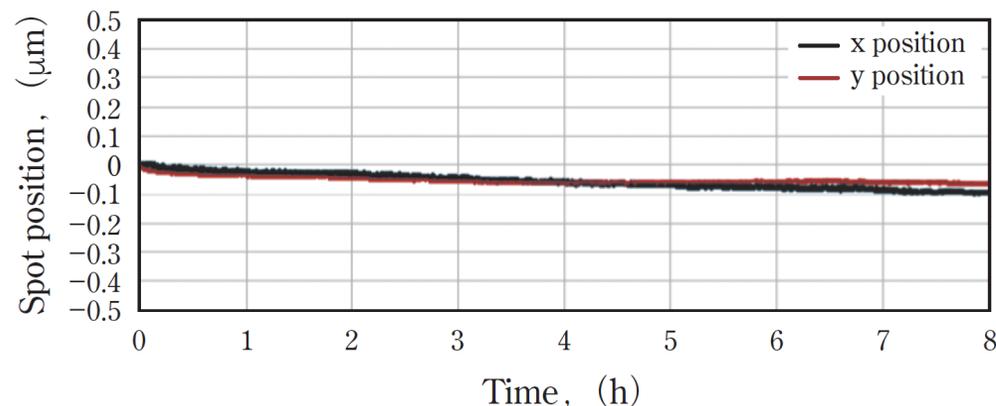
160 kV MetalJet とW 固定ターゲットマイクロフォーカス管の発生X線比較



MetalJet X線焦点形状のピンホール写真



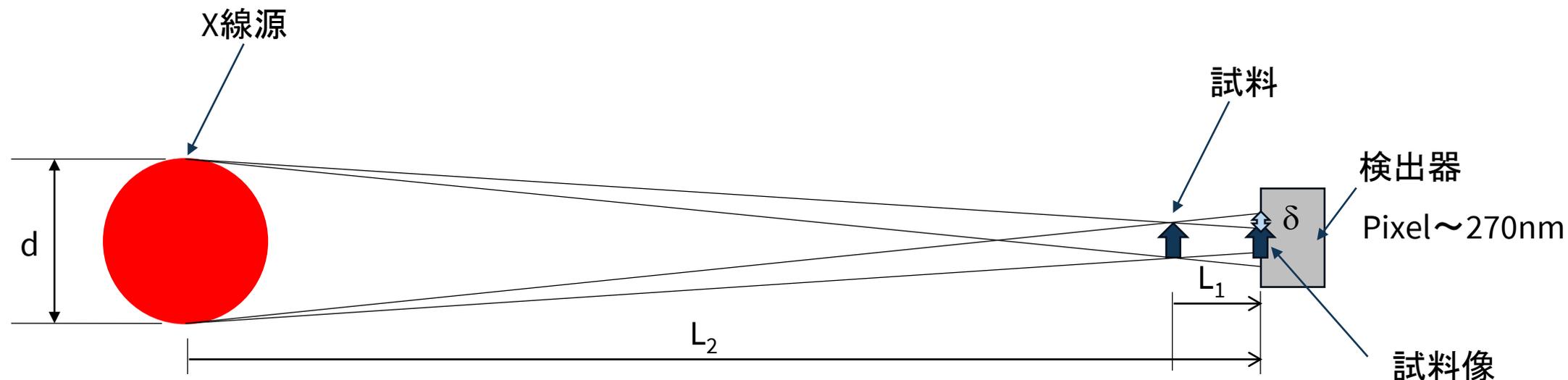
MetalJet X線焦点位置の24時間変動



NanoTube N3 のX線源線焦点位置変動

# 試料一検出器近接配置での半影ボケ量

(高空間分解能検出器を用いた計測)



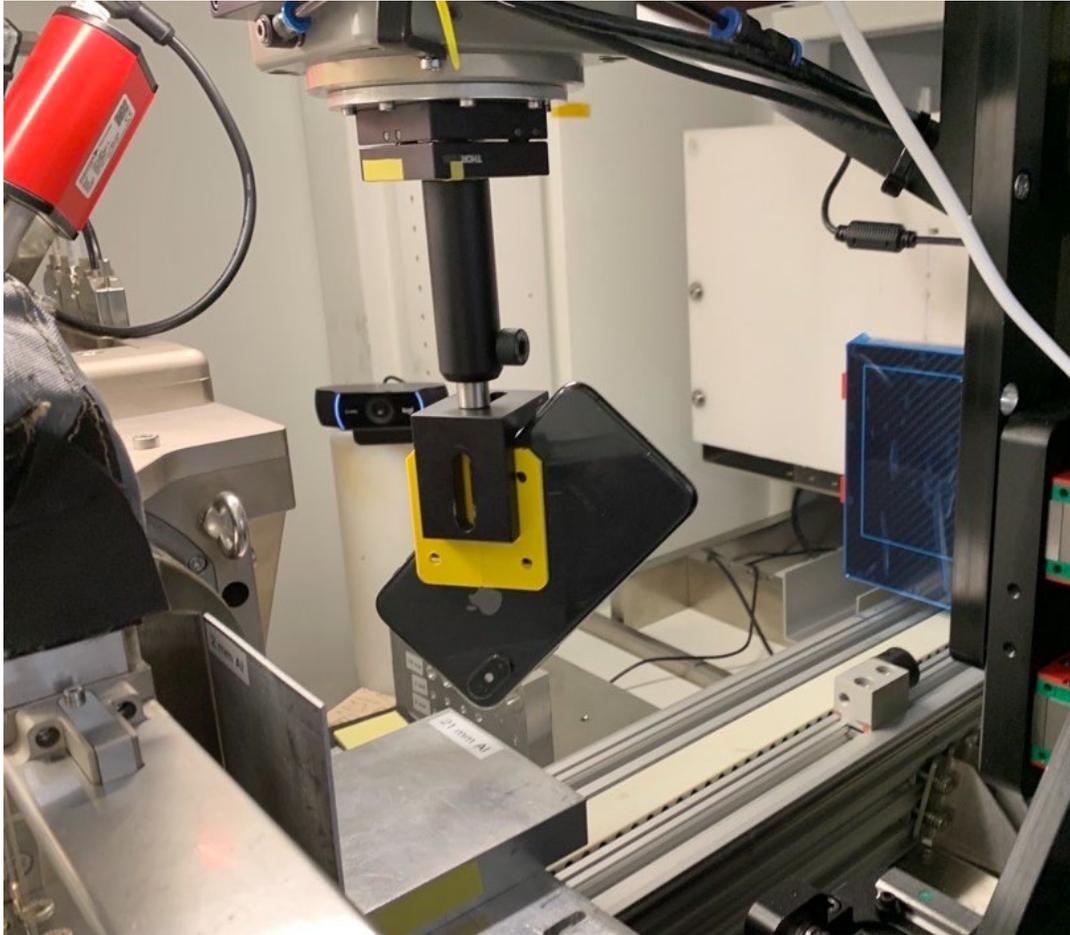
線源サイズによる半影ボケ量  $\delta = d \frac{L_1}{L_2 - L_1}$

検出器面でのX線強度  $I \propto \frac{W}{L_2^2} = \frac{W}{(d+\delta)^2} \cdot \frac{\delta^2}{L_1^2}$

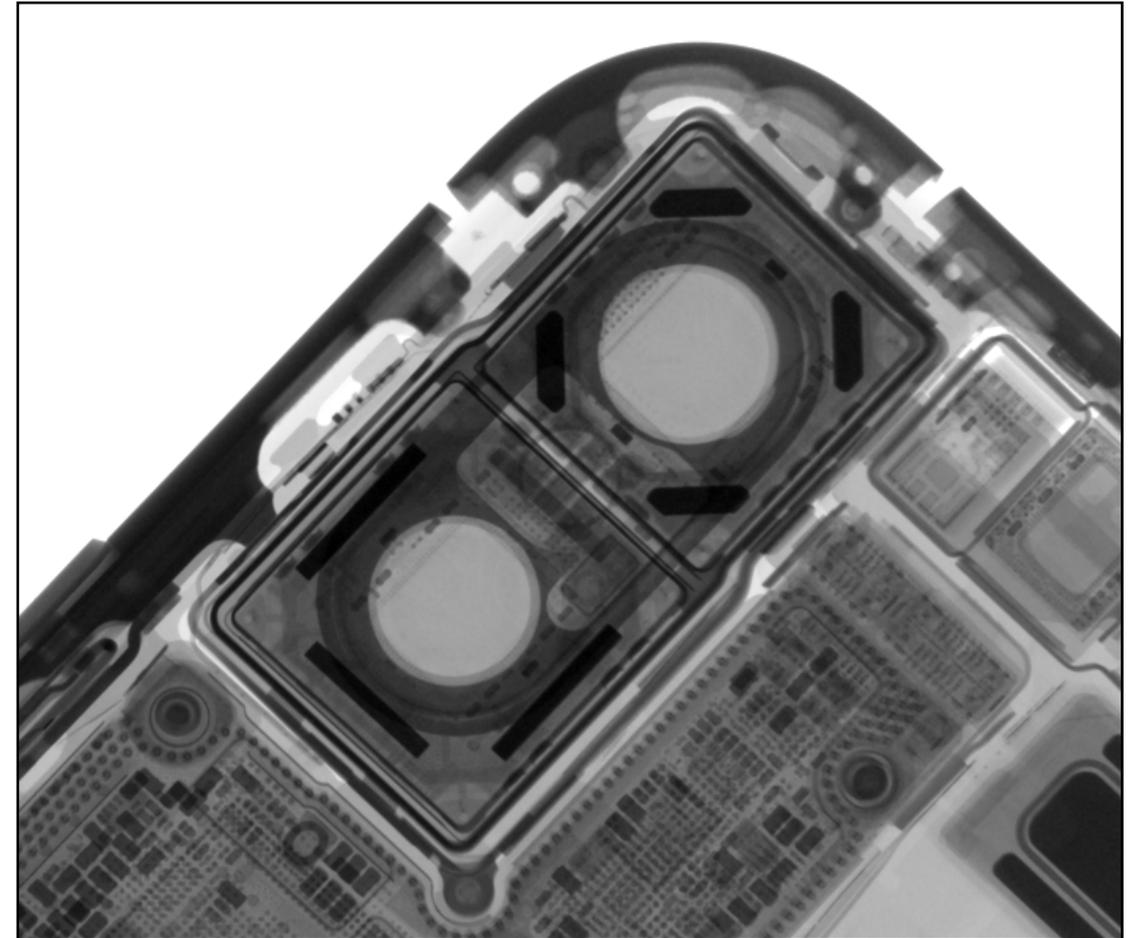
# MetalJet E1+による3DCTイメージング

- $M = 3.26$ ,  $SOD = 160$  mm,  $SDD = 522$  mm,  $FOV = 43 \times 36.8$  mm
- Corner of phone with camera in FOV

Sample in in position with 3.26 x magnification

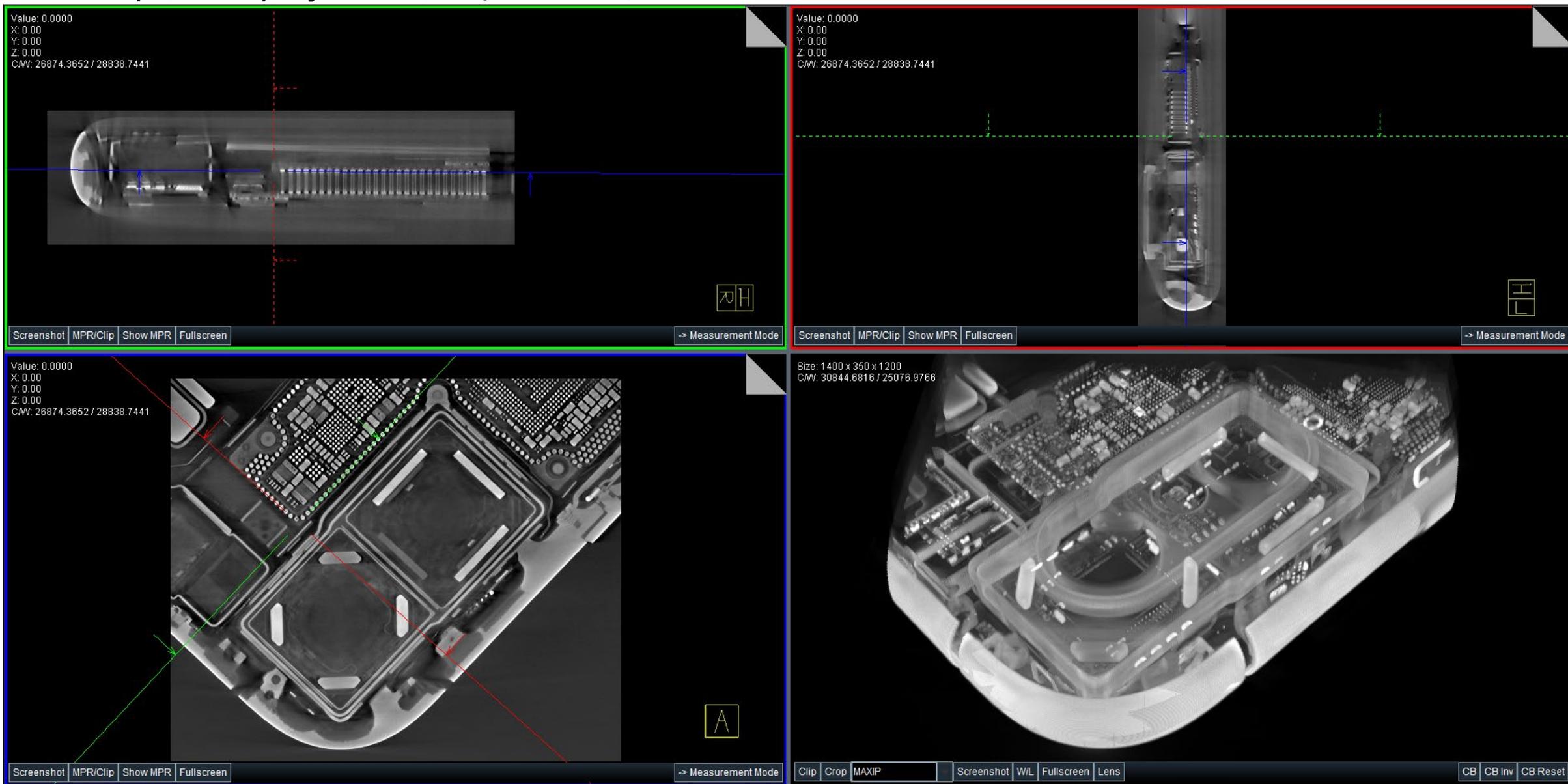


Projection image with 3.26 x magnification



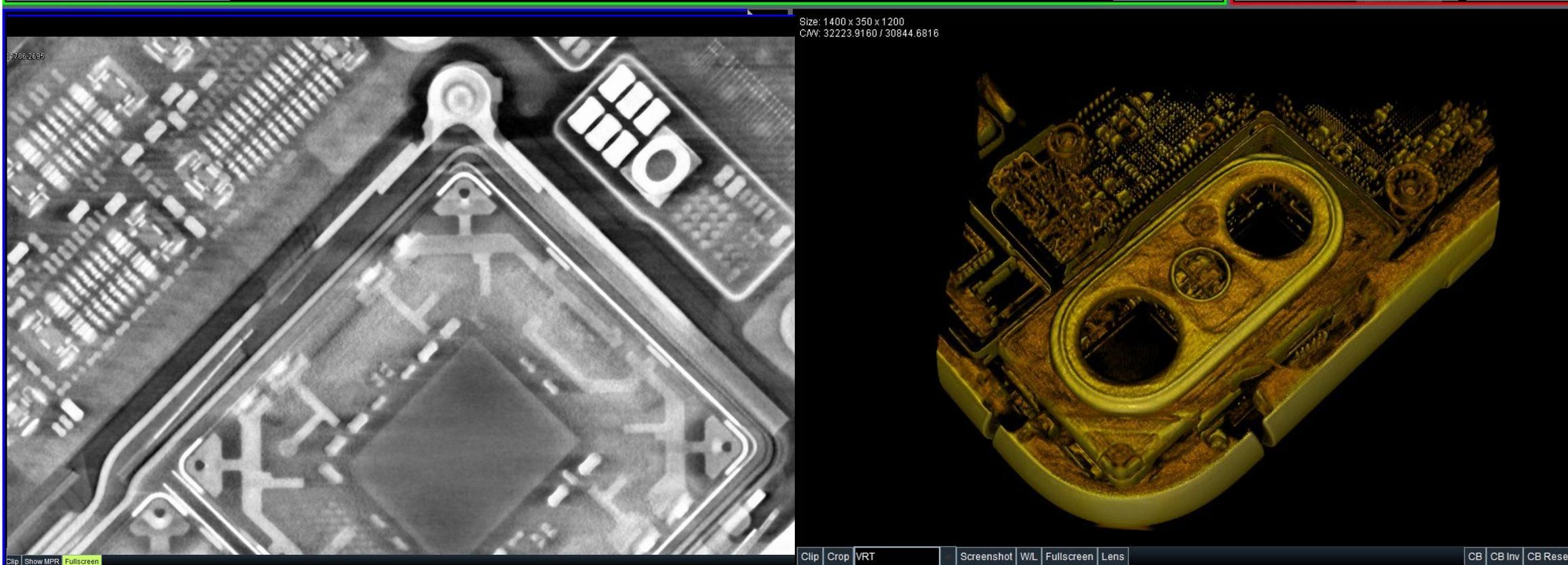
# MetalJet E1+による20秒 3DCT (M = 3.26)の例

- 100 fps, 2000 projections, 30  $\mu\text{m}$  voxels, 2 mm Al filter in beam

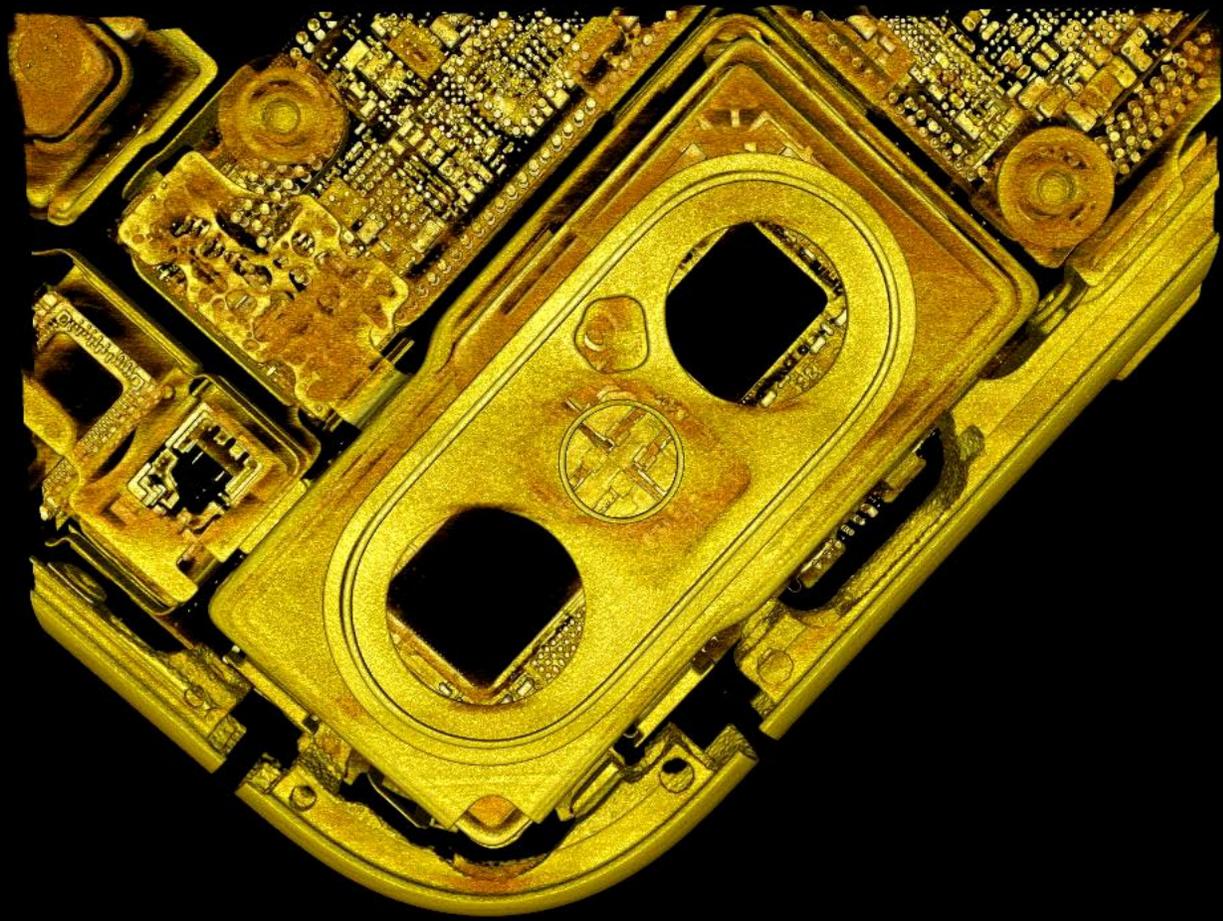


# MetalJet E1+による 1 秒 3DCT (M = 3.26)の例

- 100 fps, 100 projections, 30  $\mu\text{m}$  voxels, 2 mm Al filter in beam

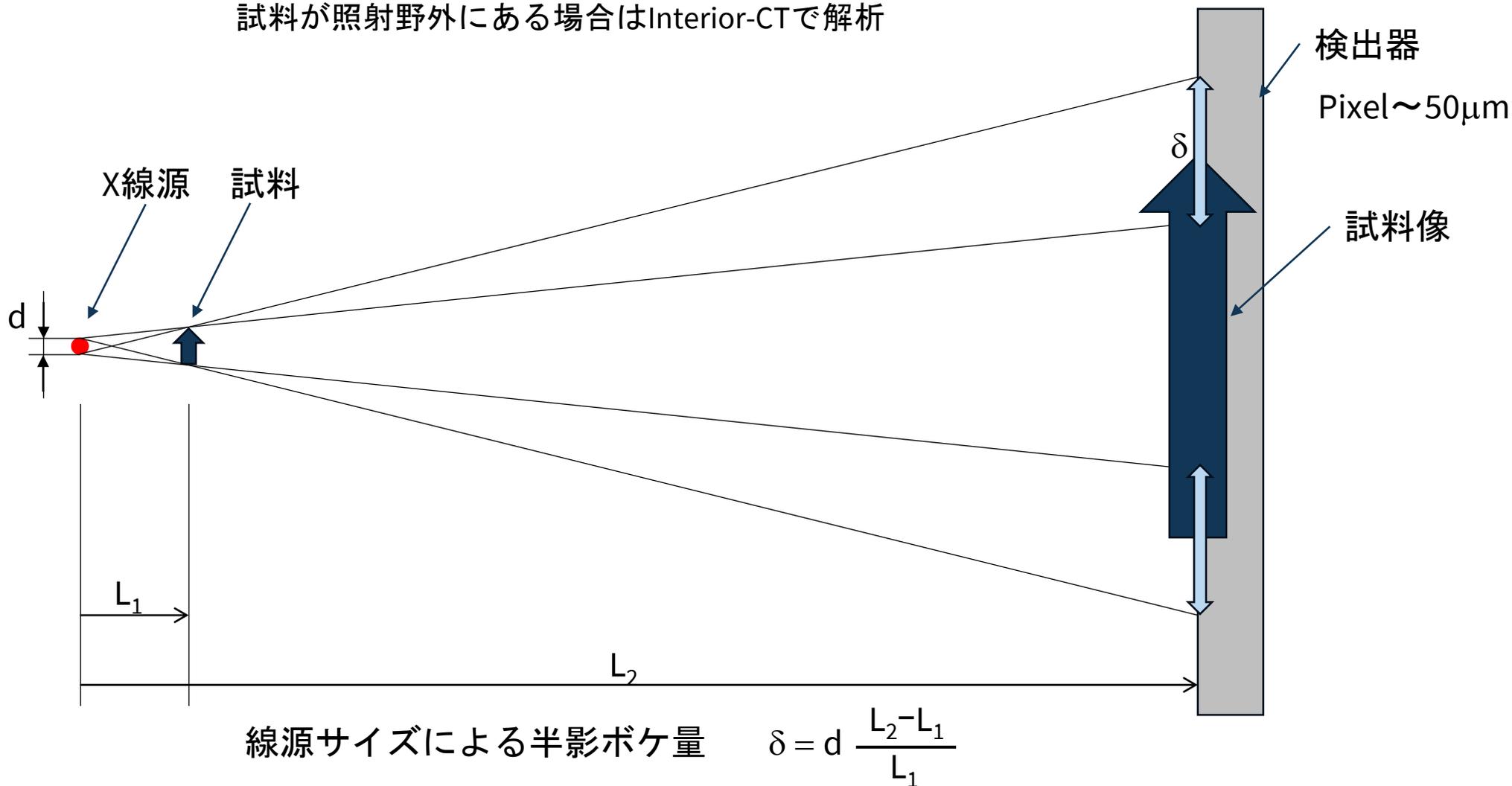


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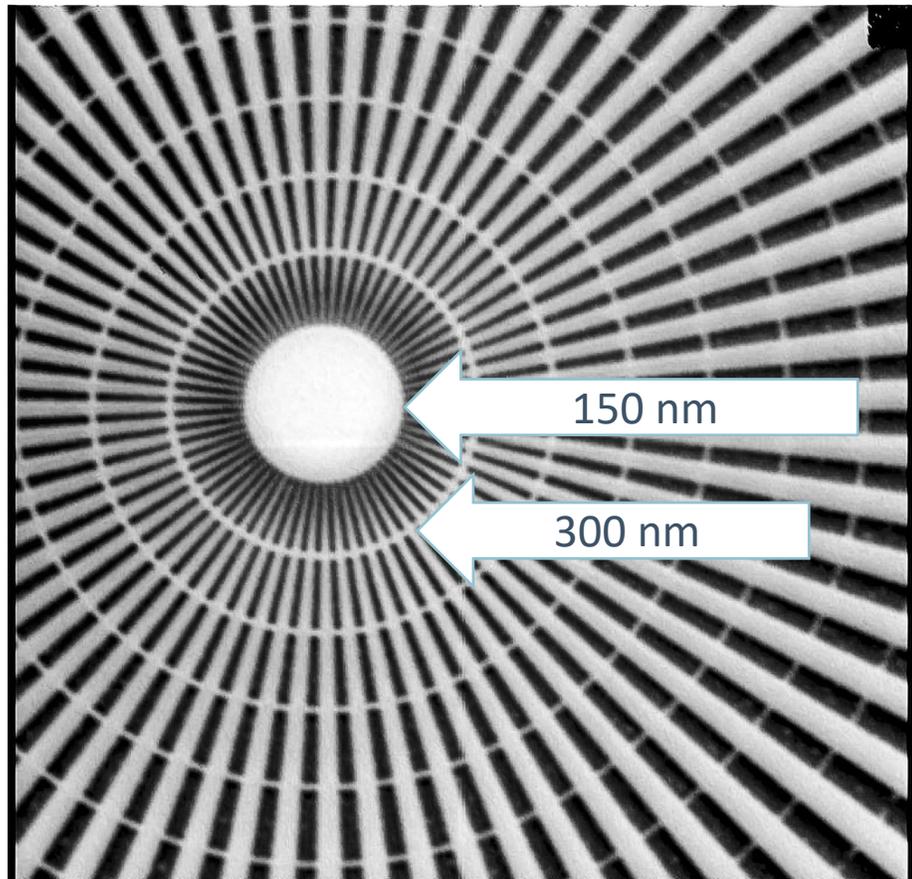
# 試料—X線源近接配置での半影ボケ量

試料が照射野外にある場合はInterior-CTで解析

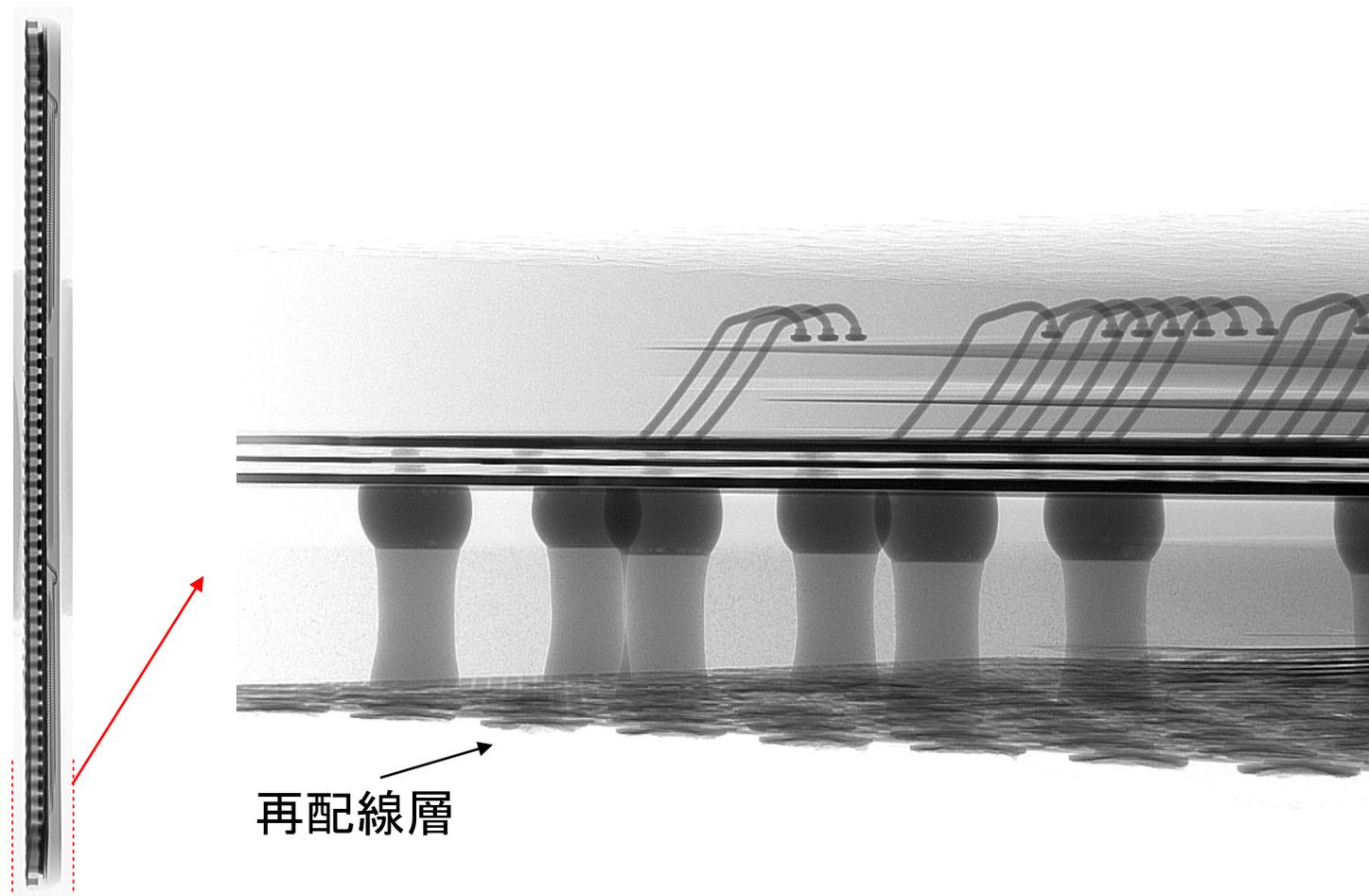


# NanoTube N3によるイメージング

シメンススターチャートを用いた  
空間分解能の確認



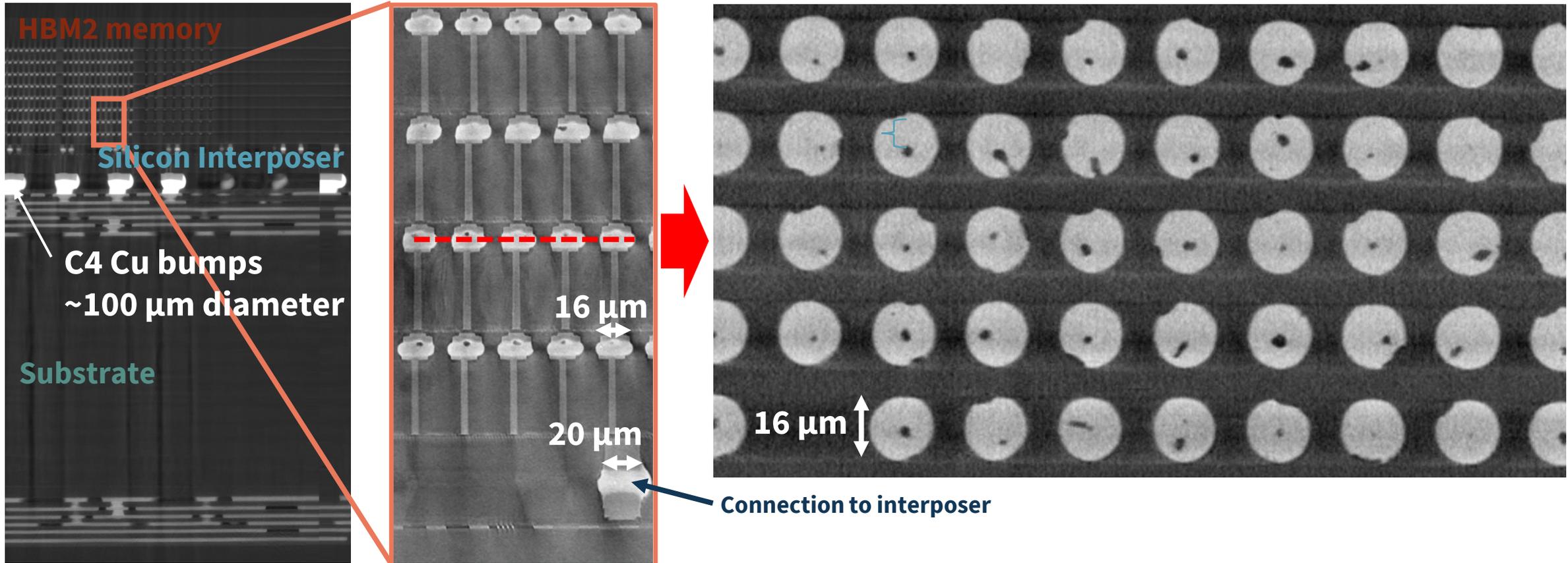
実装半導体の透過像



# NanoTube N3によるマイクロバンプ接続のCTイメージング

## ROI scan

- 線源-サンプル距離 ; 1.9 mm, X線スポットサイズ ; 500 nm
- HBM2 メモリ内部のマイクロバンプと TSV



任意のスライス画像

Excillumは実装検査に最適な  
高空間分解能CT用 X線源を  
提供致します



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