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COMMISSARIAT A L'ENERGIE ATOMIQUE ET  
AUX ENERGIES ALTERNATIVES

**Report of the Alternance program for the Masters  
second year in Computational Physics**

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# Acknowledgements

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# 1 Introduction

The continuous miniaturization of microelectronic components, driven by Moore's Law, has led to a significant reduction in transistor size and increased chip complexity. This rapid advancement has presented new challenges in the field of metrology, the science of measurement. Existing metrology techniques, such as Optical Critical Dimension (OCD) and Critical Dimension Scanning Electron Microscope (CDSEM), are reaching their limits in terms of resolution and accuracy as feature sizes shrink to the nanometer scale.

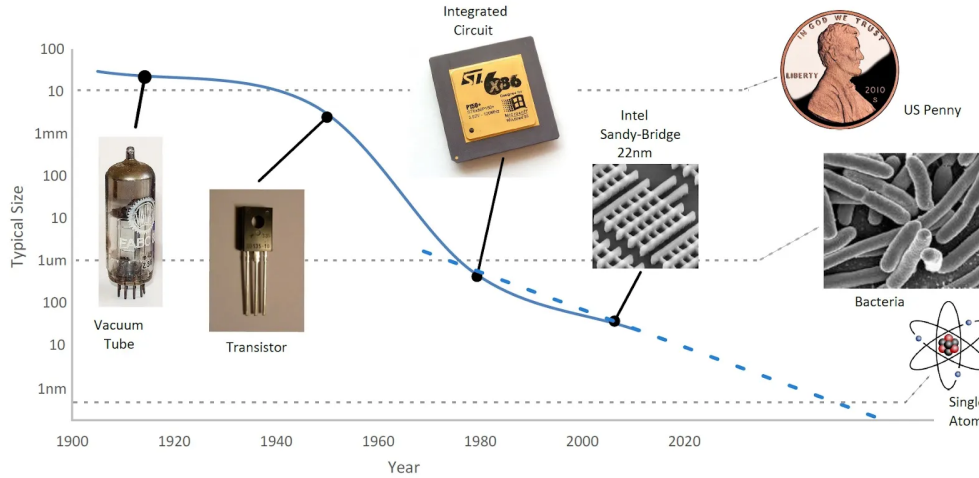


Figure 2: Evolution of microelectronics and the need for advanced metrology techniques [1].

To address these challenges, a new metrology technique called Critical Dimension Small Angle X-ray Scattering (CDSAXS) is being developed. CDSAXS utilizes short-wavelength X-rays ( $\lambda \approx 0.05 - 5nm$ ), to probe the internal structure of materials, providing high-resolution measurements of critical dimensions (CDs) with greater accuracy than conventional methods. CEA-Leti, a leading research institute in microelectronics, is actively involved in the development of CDSAXS technology.

This work-study project focused on the development of a coherent software for the fit and analysis of CDSAXS data. The software aims to streamline the data processing workflow and enhance the accuracy of CD measurements. The project involved a comprehensive understanding of CDSAXS theory, data collection procedures, and fitting algorithms.

The report begins with an overview of the context of the project, highlighting the evolution of microelectronics and the need for advanced metrology techniques. It then delves into the CDSAXS technique, explaining the principles, data collection, fitting, and analysis. Then the subsequent section describes the software development process, outlining the software's functionalities and design. Finally, the report concludes with a summary of the project's achievements and outlines potential future directions.

## 2 Context

### 2.1 Host organisation

The French Alternative Energies and Atomic Energy Commission (CEA) stands as a cornerstone of the nation’s research landscape. Its multifaceted expertise encompasses a broad spectrum of fields, including nuclear energy, renewable energy, technological research for industry, material sciences, health and life sciences, and defense and security. The CEA’s network of research centers spans across France, each with its unique specializations and areas of excellence. Among these, CEA Grenoble holds a prominent position, where I have the privilege of pursuing my work-study program. I am part of the Leti Institute, a research center dedicated to microelectronics and nanotechnologies. More specifically, I was with “Materials and Structures Properties Laboratory” (MSPL) which is under “Technology Platforms Department” (TPFD), one of six different departments of Leti.



Figure 3: CEA Grenoble Campus

#### 2.1.1 History

The French atomic energy commission, CEA, was born in 1945 after World War II. Its mission was to develop nuclear expertise for France. Pioneering scientists like Frédéric Joliot-Curie and Francis Perrin led the way in building research reactors and nuclear power plants.

The CEA didn’t stop at just nuclear energy. In the 1960s, they began to diversify into new areas like renewable energy, micro and nanotechnologies, defense, and healthcare. This diversification led to the creation of specialized research centers, including the future innovation hub, CEA Grenoble.

It was founded in 1956 by Nobel laureate physicist Louis Néel. He saw the scientific potential of the Grenoble region and his vision proved to be true. The center grew rapidly in the following decades, attracting talent and investment from around the world.

It came to be known as France's "atomic capital" due to its research reactors. However, their influence went far beyond nuclear. They developed their first integrated circuit in 1965, launching their journey into micro and nanotechnologies. They also played a key role in creating Minatec, the first European hub for excellence in this field. In addition, they became a leader in renewable energy research with the Institut national de l'énergie solaire (Ines).

Today, it is a research powerhouse with over 2,500 researchers and technicians. Their campus houses specialized institutes in various fields, from healthcare to digital technologies. It's also the headquarters for CEA Tech, the technological branch of the CEA with over 4,500 researchers across France.



Figure 4: CEA Grenoble Campus

### 2.1.2 Sectors of activity

CEA Grenoble plays a pivotal role in the nation's economic and technological advancement through its groundbreaking research and innovations across diverse fields.

- **Energy and Sustainability:** Supporting current and future nuclear power, exploring solar, hydrogen for carbon neutrality (2050), researching SMRs and thermonuclear fusion.

- **Digital Technologies:** Contributing through the SPIN program for spintronics (frugal, agile, sustainable computing) aligned with France 2030 plan.
- **Healthcare:** Distinguished research in biology and biotechnology for health, addressing current and future challenges. (e.g., Laboratoire de biologie et biotechnologie pour la santé)
- **Defense:** Traditionally significant role, developing cutting-edge technologies for national security and defense (less documented for Grenoble).

CEA Liten for example also serves as an innovation hub for new energy technologies and nanomaterials, emphasizing energy diversification and renewable energy integration. Their research encompasses solar photovoltaics, energy storage, and transportation (hydrogen and fuel cells).

### 2.1.3 Future and orientation strategy

CEA stands as a powerhouse for innovation in France. Spanning energy, healthcare, defense, and digital technologies, the CEA pushes boundaries by collaborating with universities and industry on ambitious R&D projects.

Their focus is clear: develop transformative solutions for global challenges. This includes renewable energy sources, innovative healthcare systems, advanced defense solutions, and disruptive digital technologies. Sustainability is paramount, with research prioritizing energy efficiency and minimizing environmental impact.

The CEA partners with leading institutions to accelerate technology transfer and create open innovation ecosystems. These partnerships combine expertise, resources, and networks, leading to breakthrough technologies with significant economic and social value.

CEA Grenoble exemplifies this innovative spirit. They focus on cutting-edge technologies like AI, advanced materials, nanotechnologies, and quantum technologies. Their research aims to revolutionize industries and improve lives, from developing next-generation batteries to creating innovative medical devices and advancing digital technologies.

The challenges they tackle are vast: climate change, the energy transition, emerging diseases, cybersecurity, and technological sovereignty. The CEA goes beyond just solutions; they strive to influence public policy and raise awareness. Their research is guided by a long-term vision, anticipating future challenges and preparing for them through innovation.

The CEA is a vital force in shaping a sustainable future. Their commitment to innovation promises clean energy sources, advanced healthcare, robust national security, and a cutting-edge digital landscape. By working collaboratively and addressing global challenges head-on, the CEA positions itself as a leader in the global scientific and technological landscape.

## 2.2 Project description

CEA Grenoble, a frontrunner in material metrology and characterization, recognizes the potential of CD-SAXS for analyzing nanostructures. To this end, CEA has actively invested in CD-SAXS development for several years.



During my work-study program, I contributed to this initiative by developing a Python application for data fitting and analysis obtained through CD-SAXS. This technique relies on an inverse algorithm that translates scattering intensity data into a relevant real-space structure. The algorithm simulates the experiment using a model and iteratively compares the simulated data with the experimental data until a good fit is achieved. A robust codebase is essential for efficient CD-SAXS data processing.

Previously, a rudimentary collection of functions developed at Brookhaven served as the foundation for CD-SAXS analysis. However, it lacked the coherence of a well-structured application. The code for various data simulation models was similarly disorganized. My primary task was to develop a user-friendly Python application that integrates these functions, streamlining data fitting and result analysis.

Furthermore, the existing code suffered from slow execution speeds due to a lack of optimisation. To address this, I implemented optimisations and parallelisation techniques, significantly improving the code's efficiency.

## 2.3 Objectives

The initial aim of this project was commendable - to improve the existing CD-SAXS data analysis codebase. However, as we delved deeper, the project's objectives evolved into a series of well-defined, targeted enhancements. This iterative approach ensured that our efforts addressed the specific needs of researchers at CEA Grenoble.

Here's a breakdown of the key objectives that emerged:

- **Unleashing Computational Power:**
  - **Vectorization for Server Optimization:** Standard code often struggles to fully leverage the parallel processing capabilities of modern servers. We identified the need to vectorize the code, allowing it to efficiently utilize the computational power available on CEA's powerful servers. This significantly boosted the application's overall processing speed.
  - **GPU Acceleration - Pushing the Limits:** Recognizing the ever-increasing capabilities of Graphics Processing Units (GPUs), we explored the potential of integrating GPU acceleration into the code. This would potentially unlock even faster performance, enabling us to tackle increasingly complex datasets.
- **User-Centric Design:**
  - **Building a Coherent Application:** The existing code, while functional, lacked the user-friendliness and intuitiveness necessary. We prioritized creating a well-structured, modular application. This would not only simplify data fitting and analysis but also make future feature additions and maintenance easier and more efficient.
  - **Addition of different simulation models in same code base:** The original codebase had a only one simulation model, the stacked trapezoid model. We aimed to integrate overlay and rounded trapezoid model into a single, cohesive codebase.



This consolidation would streamline the process of selecting and applying different models, enhancing the overall user experience.

- **Quantifying Uncertainty - Confidence in Results:**

- **MCMC for Uncertainty Estimation:** A critical component missing from the original code was the ability to estimate the uncertainty associated with the fitted parameters. We addressed this by implementing a Markov Chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) algorithm. This powerful technique allowed us to generate a statistically representative set of solutions, enabling us to accurately estimate the level of uncertainty in the fitted parameters.

- **Real-Time Uncertainty Estimation - Saving Valuable Time:**

- **On-the-Fly Uncertainty:** Taking the concept of uncertainty estimation further, we aimed to integrate this feature into the data acquisition process itself, specifically during synchrotron measurements. This would allow researchers to estimate the uncertainty in real-time. By setting a desired uncertainty threshold, the system could potentially stop the experiment once this level of certainty is achieved. This innovation has the potential to save valuable synchrotron beam-time, a precious resource for researchers.

This refined set of objectives ensured that the project delivered valuable enhancements tailored to the needs of CEA researchers. The project not only improved the code's performance but also transformed it into a user-friendly and powerful tool for analyzing CD-SAXS data with greater confidence.

## **3 CD-SAXS**

### **3.1 Introduction**

### **3.2 Theoretical background**

### **3.3 Experimental setup**

### **3.4 Fitting Algorithm**

### **3.5 Analysis of the reconstructed structure**

## **4 CD-SAXS Python Application**

### **4.1 Introduction**

### **4.2 Conception**

### **4.3 Simulation Models**

### **4.4 On the fly uncertainty estimation**

### **4.5 Future Prospects**

## References

- [1] Soham Chatterjee. *Beginner's Guide to Moore's Law*. URL: <https://medium.com/@csoham358/beginners-guide-to-moore-s-law-3e00dd8b5057> (visited on 07/01/2021).