

# 芯片制程統計基礎篇

## 照妖鏡海底撈針SPC

Cusum & EWMA Charts for SPC

王不老說半导

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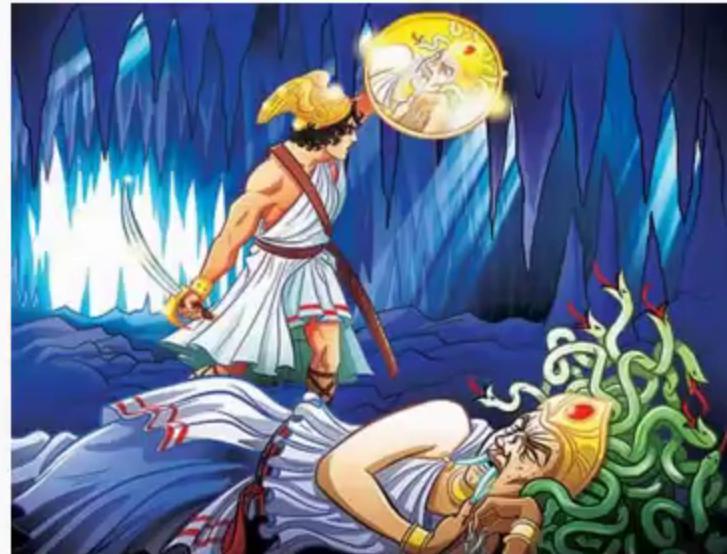
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# 古代照妖鏡

## 希臘神話

- 珀尔修斯(Perseus)脚穿爱马仕的高級金色有翼凉鞋，頭載黑德斯的隐形头盔，以雅典娜的**照妖鏡**盾的反射(避免直视)，一劍砍掉了滿頭蛇髮超級悲哀魔女美杜莎(Medusa)的頭。



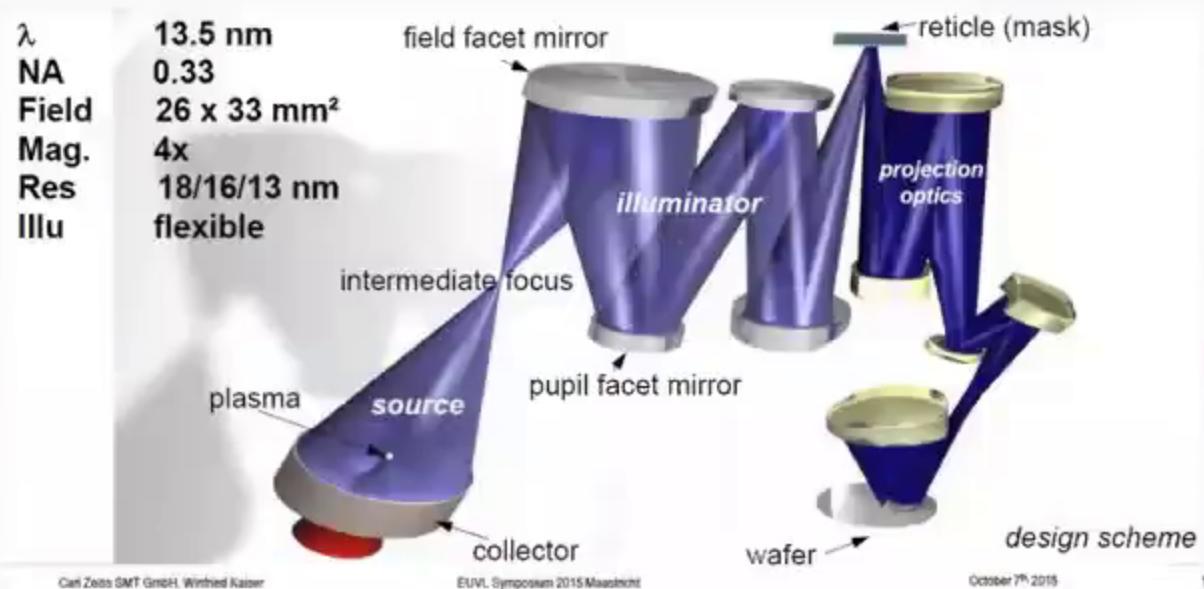
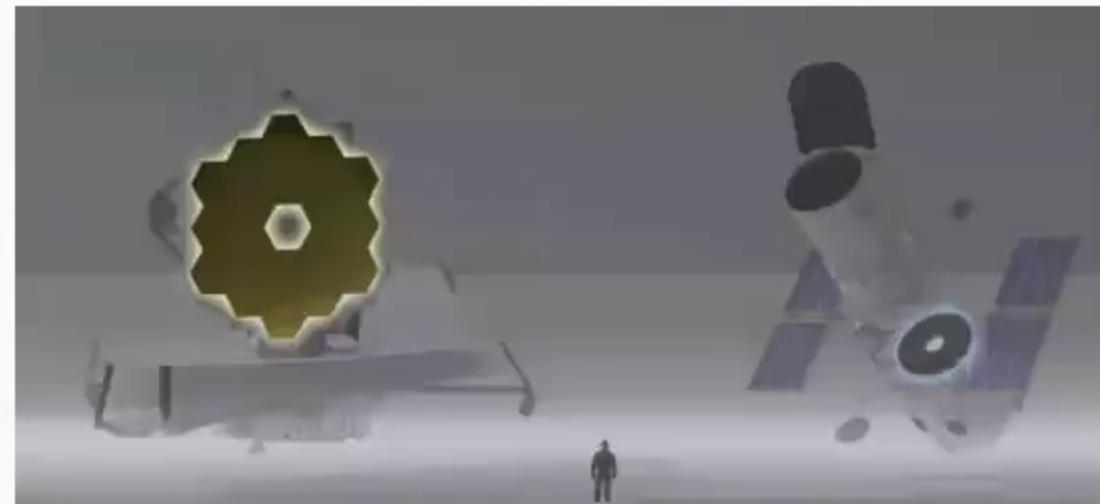
## 古代中国

- 大禹治水有三宝：定海针(孙悟空的金箍棒)、降魔铁索，**照妖镜**
- 《抱朴子内篇·登涉》：万物之老者，其精悉能假托人形，以眩惑人目而尝试人，唯不能于**(照妖)镜**中易(改變)其真形耳



# 現代照妖鏡

- 哈伯天文鏡可觀察遙遠的宇宙起源，其主鏡直徑約2.4米(見右上圖)
- 精密半導體工藝使用最昂貴的EUV光刻機，裡面使用的鏡子(見右下圖)皆耗資近千萬美金，它們被用來光刻世界上最小的電晶體(數十納米)
- 還有啥特別的照妖鏡呢？
  - 特別是一種海底撈針型照妖鏡！



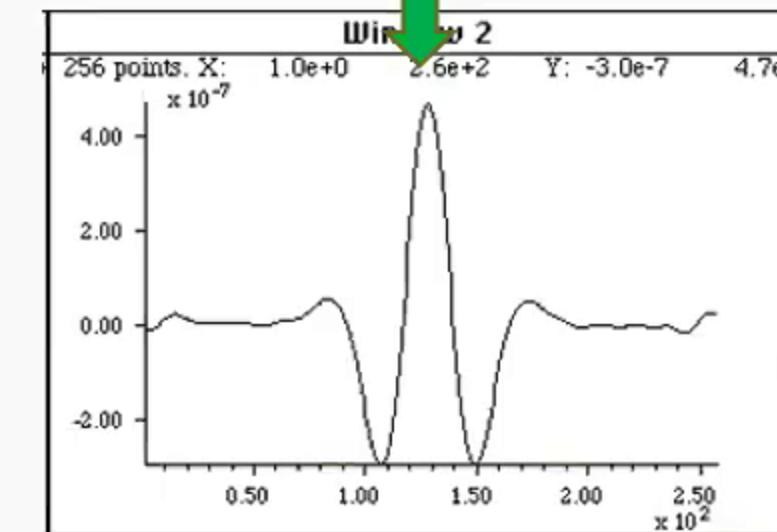
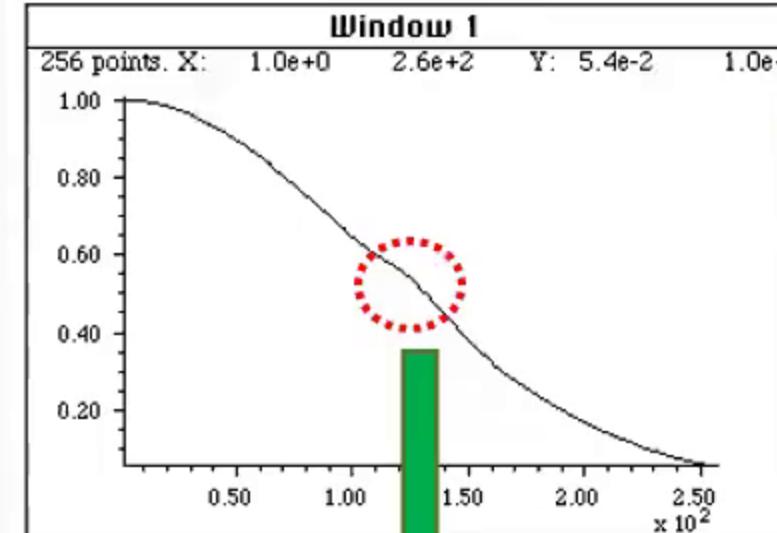
# 物數照妖鏡

- 海底捞针

- 當真正信號非常微弱，想找出他來，猶如海底撈針(見右圖紅色圓虛線內鼓起的小小信號)，那如何將此信號放大，使得其清晰呢？

- 解決方案

- 將信號微分，微分再微分即可(右下就是四次微分的結果)！
- 此技巧早已被廣泛使用中，如各式 **Derivative Spectroscopy**



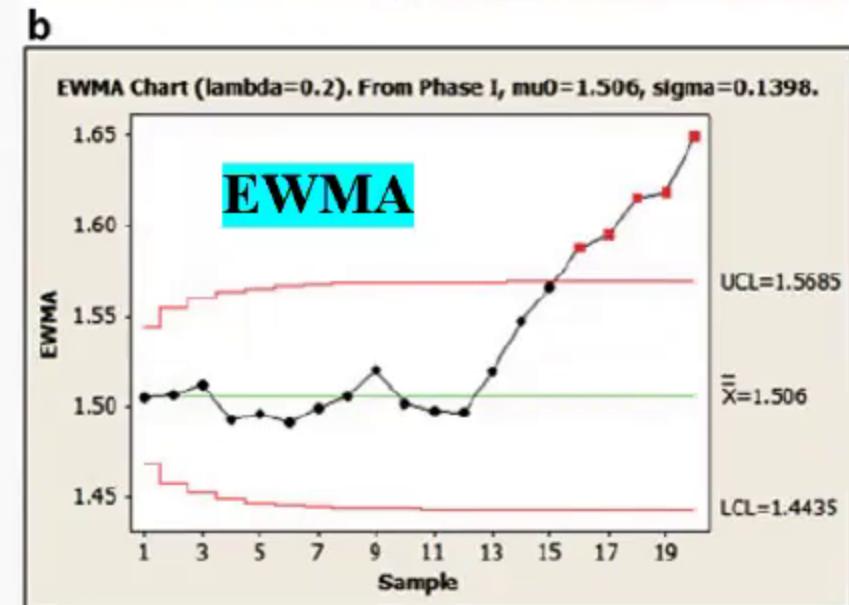
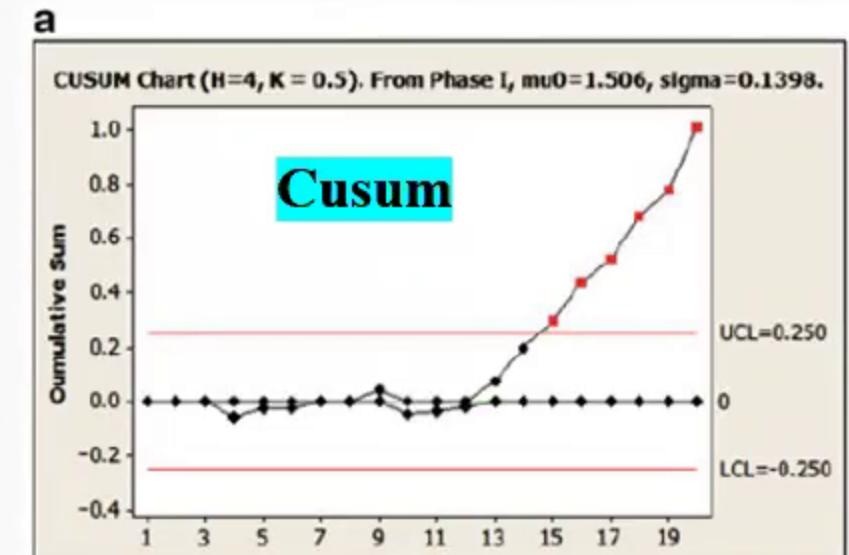
# SPC照妖鏡

- 海底捞針

- 當SPC變化信號不大( $< \pm 1\sigma$ )，想找出他來猶如海底撈針，那如何將信號放大，使得其清晰呢？

- 解決方案

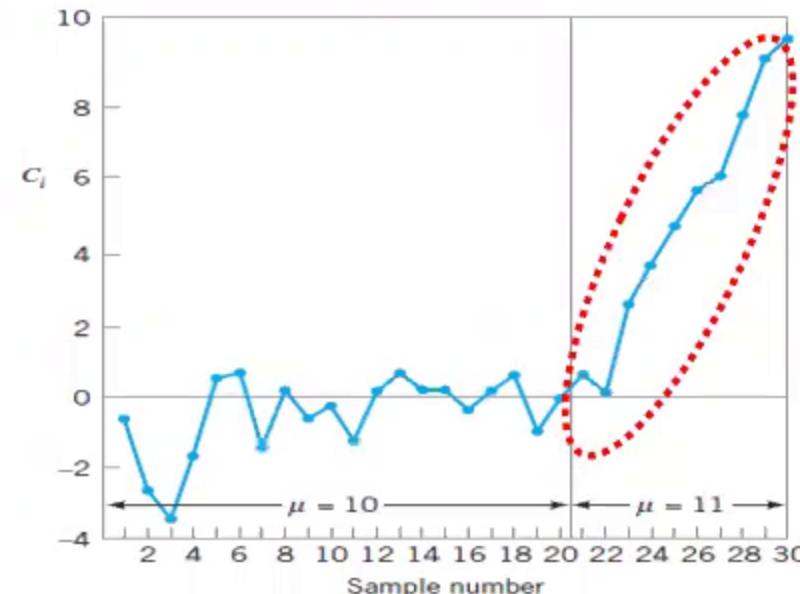
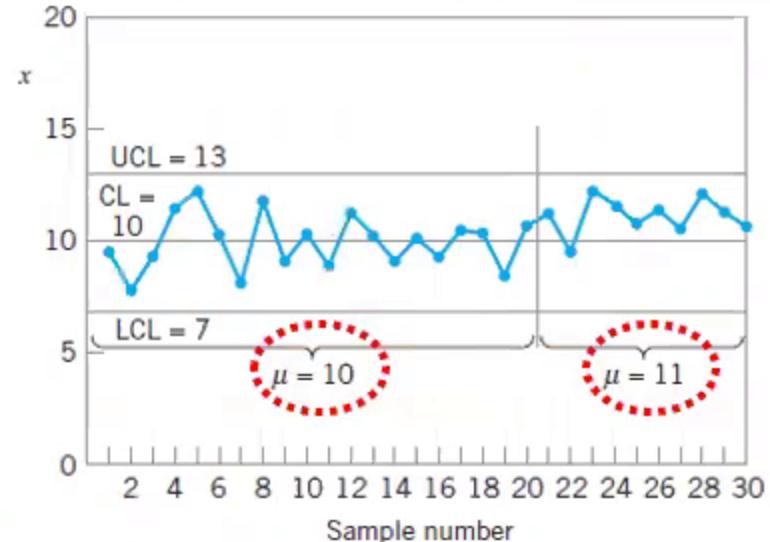
- Cusum (見右上圖)
- EWMA (見右下圖)



# Cusum: 累积和照妖镜

- 累积和(Cumulative Sum, CUSUM):
  - 它充分利用了数据变化之顺序与大小, 适合用于侦测制程的微量平均值变化(small shifts in the mean)
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  - 但右上圖中, 小小的平均值變化( $\mu = 10 \rightarrow \mu = 11$ ), 就根本看不出来了(大近视眼!)
- 累积和照妖镜出手 → 問題立馬現形(右下圖)!
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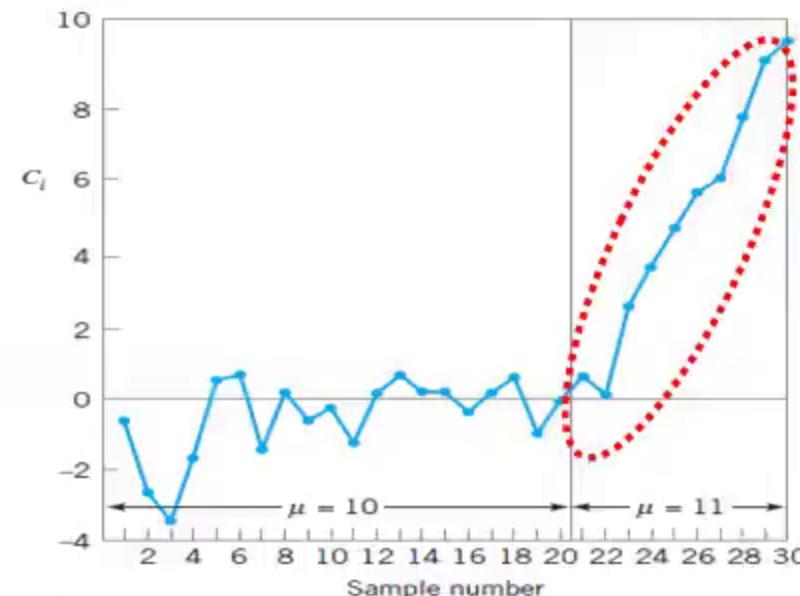
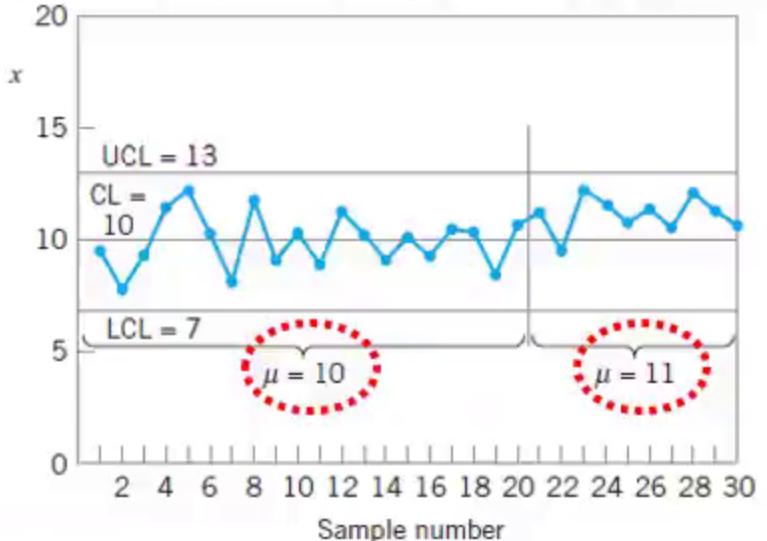
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解答:

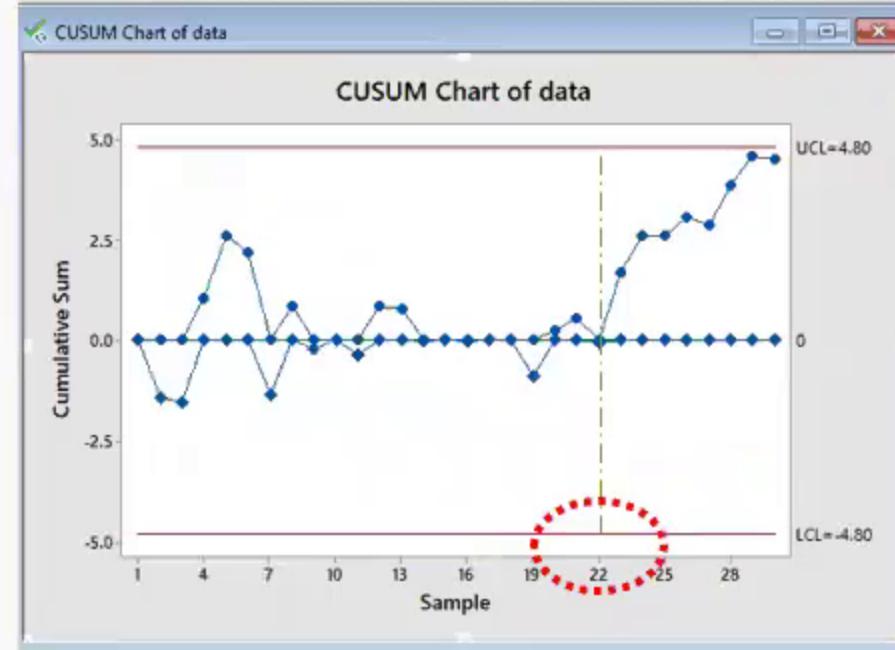
- 筆算如右上圖
  - 23 出現問題

$$\begin{aligned} C_i &= \sum_{j=1}^i (x_j - 10) \\ &= (x_i - 10) + \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} (x_j - 10) \\ &= (x_i - 10) + C_{i-1} \end{aligned}$$

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5	12.16	2.16	0.55	21	10.90	0.90	0.82
6	10.18	0.18	0.73	22	9.33	-0.67	0.15
7	8.04	-1.96	-1.23	23	12.29	2.29	2.44
8	11.46	1.46	0.23	24	11.50	1.50	3.94
9	9.20	-0.80	-0.57	25	10.60	0.60	4.54
10	10.34	0.34	-0.23	26	11.08	1.08	5.62
11	9.03	-0.97	-1.20	27	10.38	0.38	6.00
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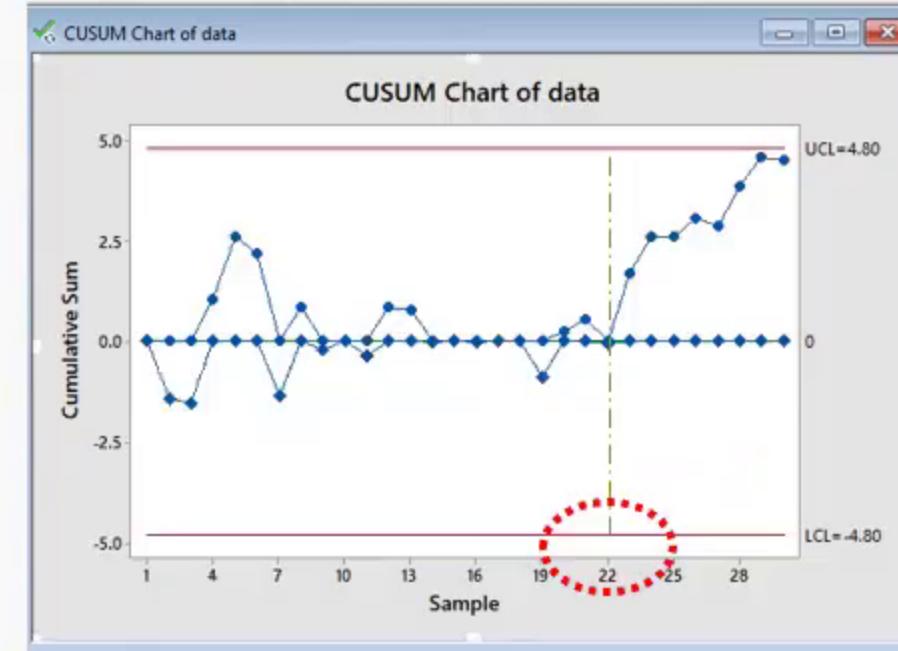
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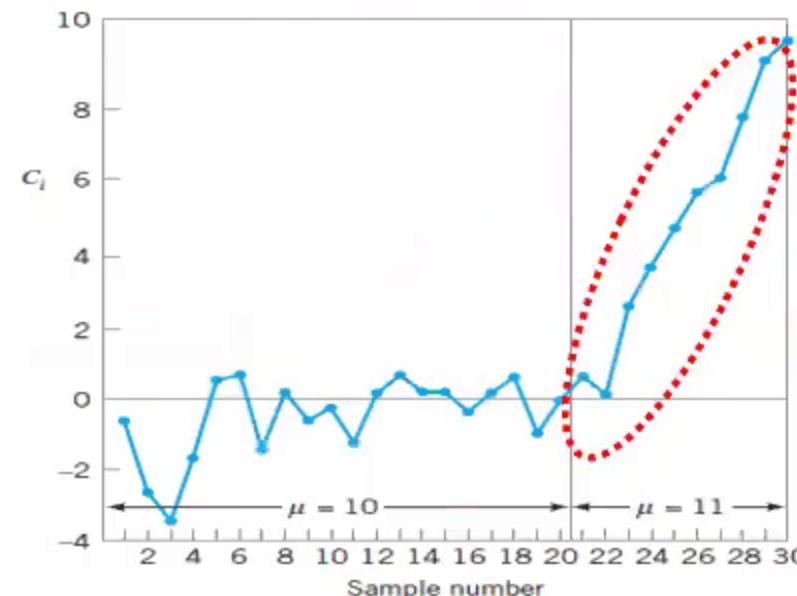
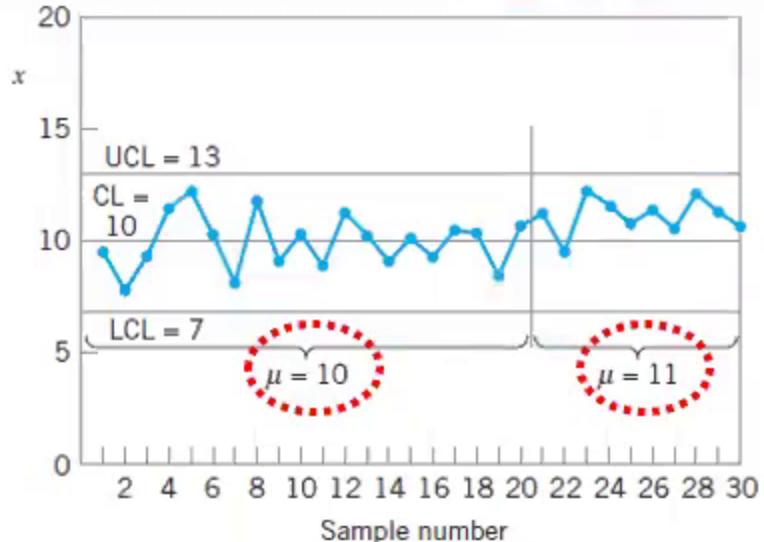
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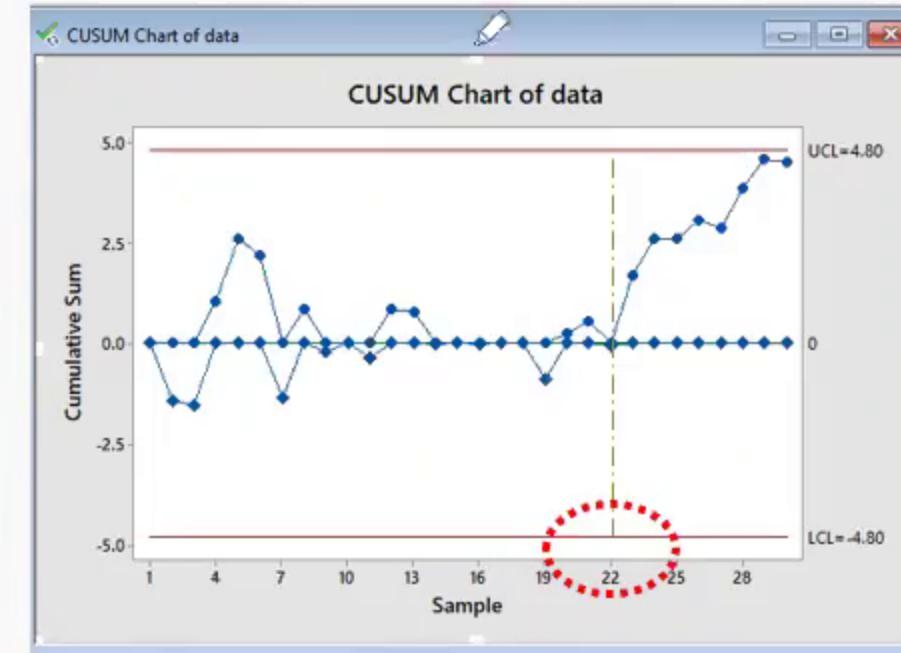
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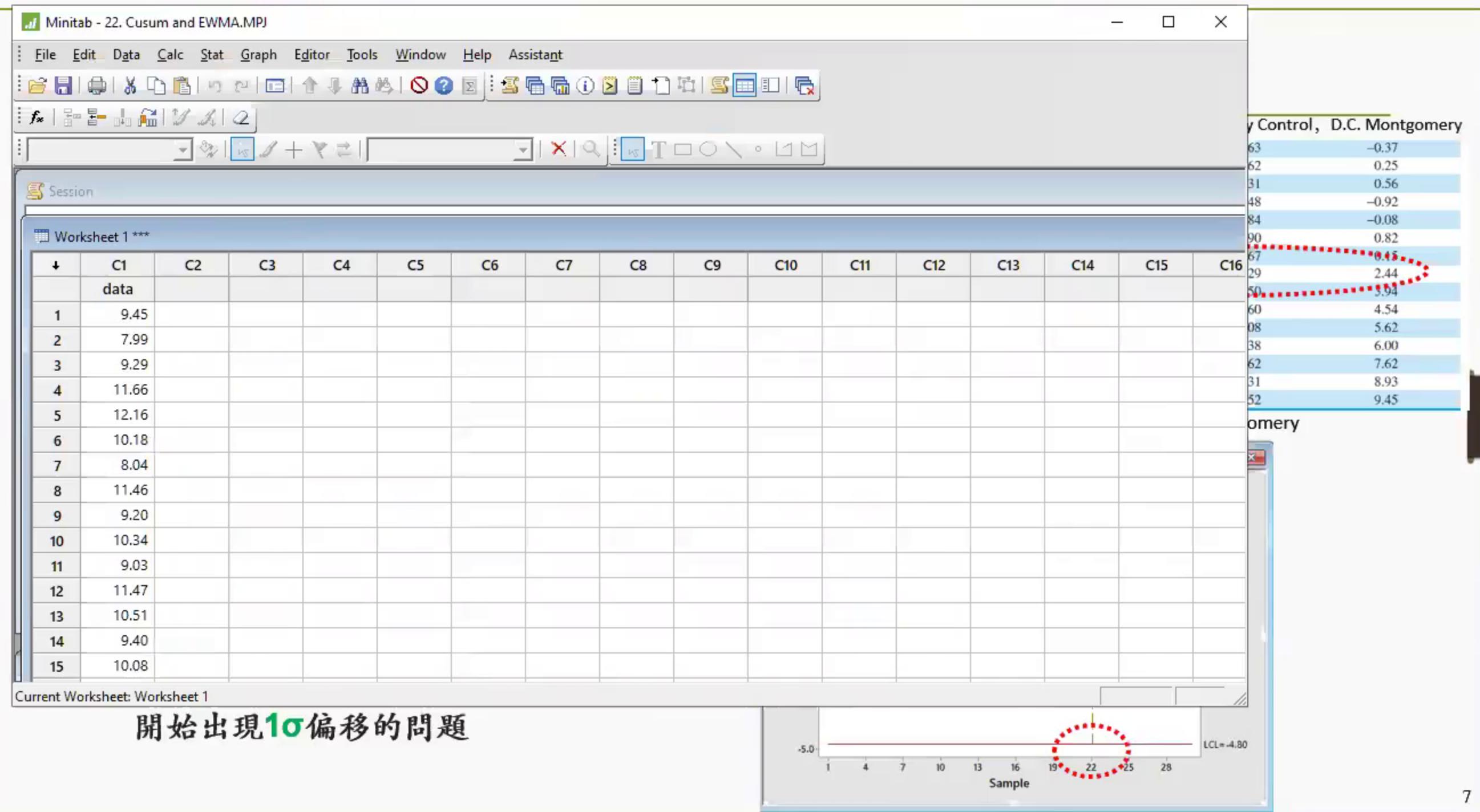
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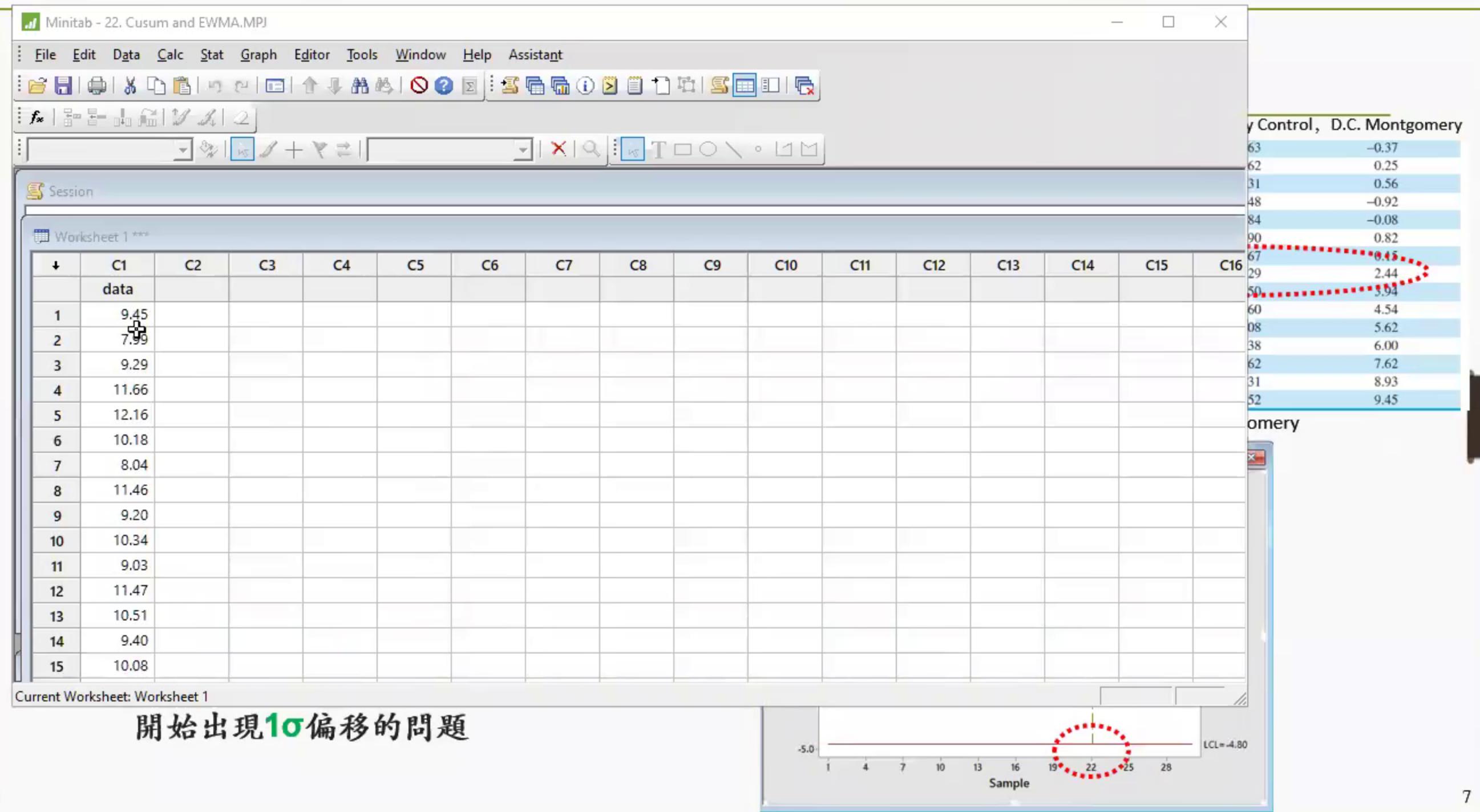
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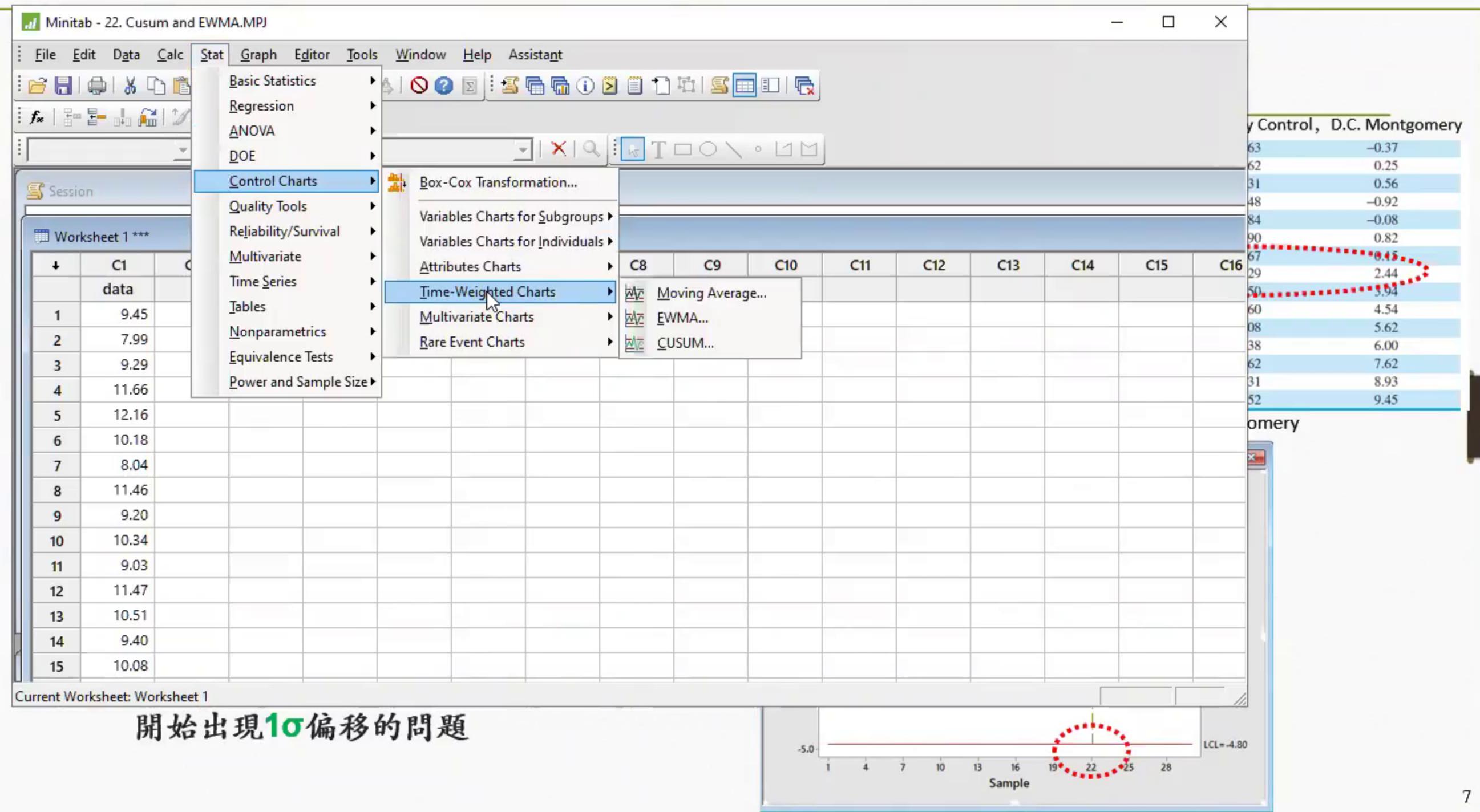
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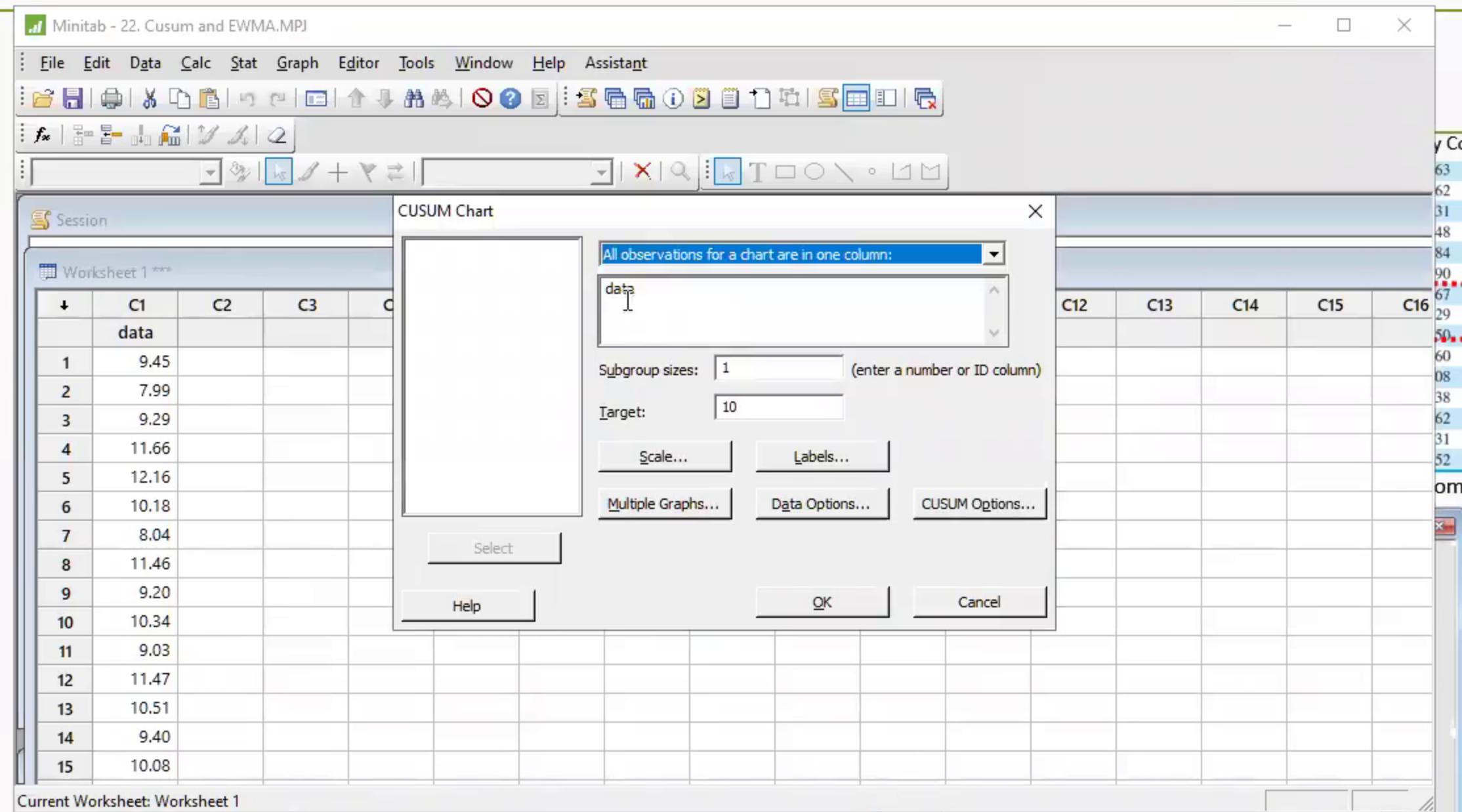
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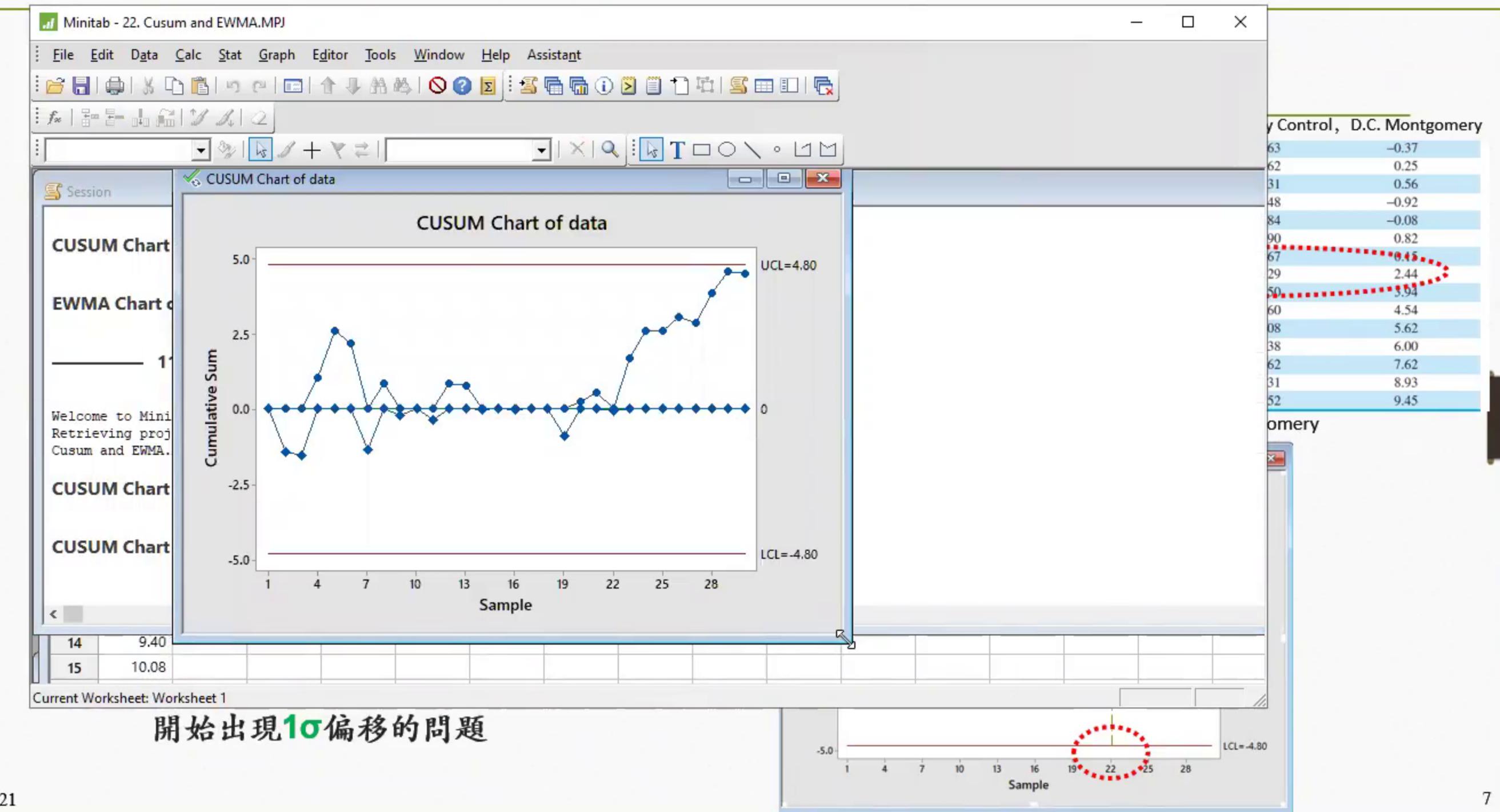


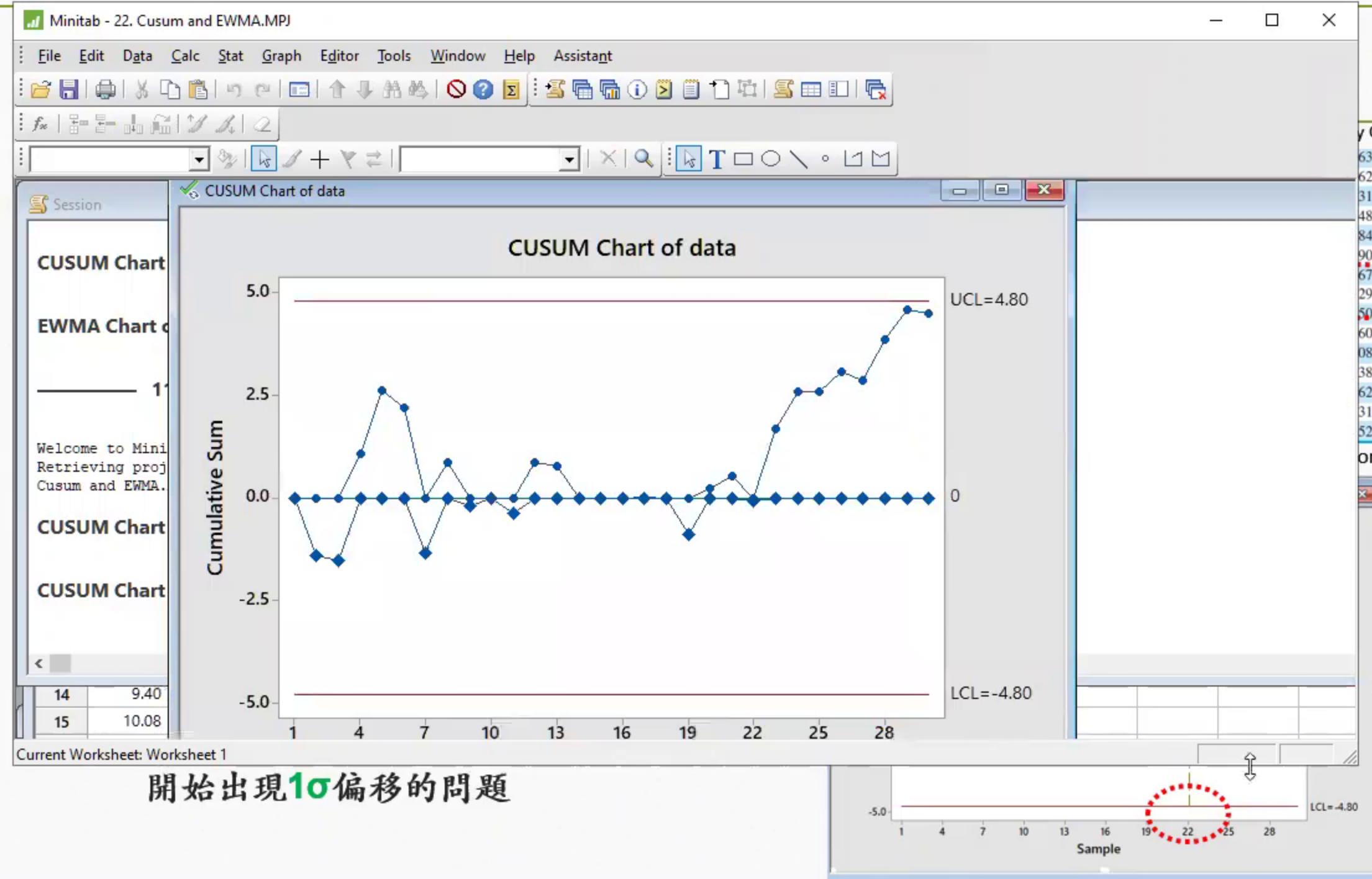






開始出現**1σ**偏移的問題







CUSUM Chart of data

CUSUM Chart

EWMA Chart

1

Welcome to Mini  
Retrieving proj  
Cusum and EWMA.

CUSUM Chart

CUSUM Chart

14 9.40

15 10.08

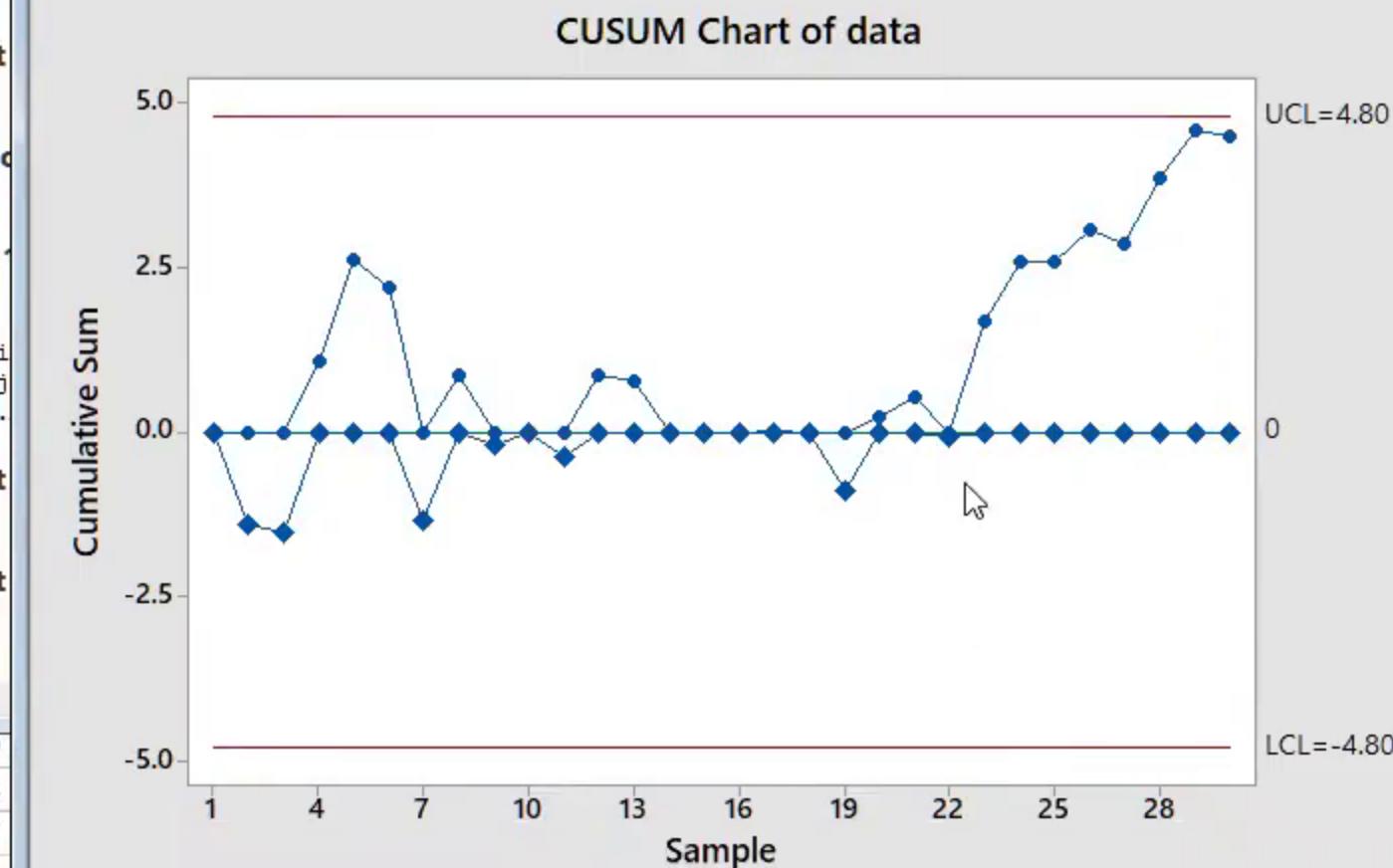
16 9.37

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19 8.52

20 10.84



Quality Control, D.C. Montgomery

.63	-0.37
.62	0.25
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Montgomery

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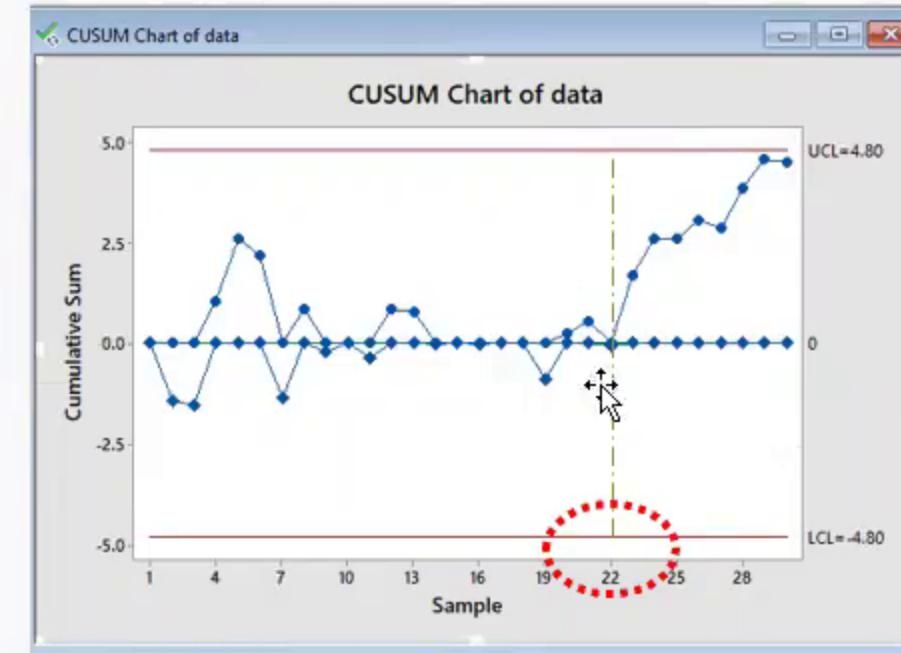
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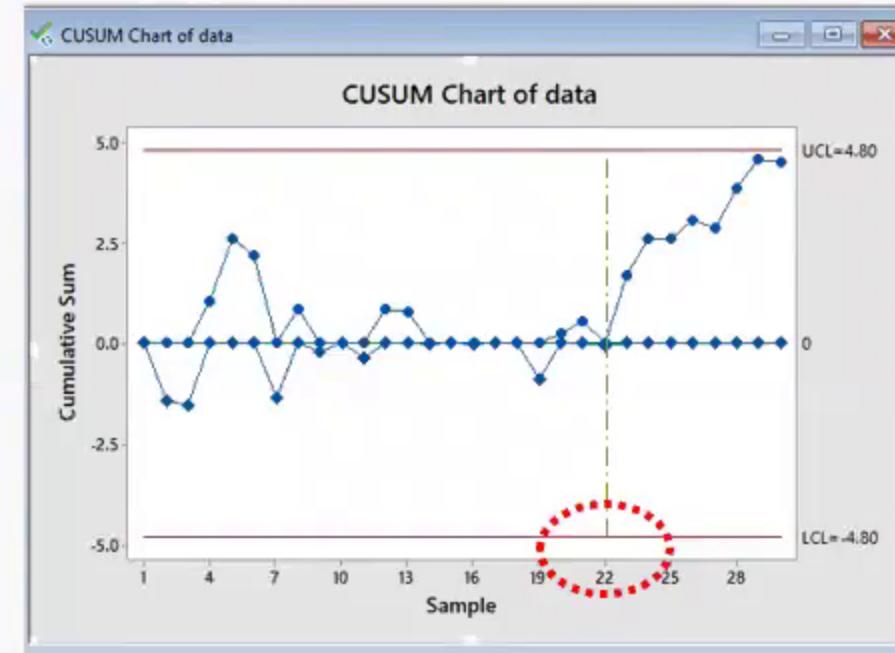
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8	11.46	1.46	0.23	24	11.50	1.50	3.94
9	9.20	-0.80	-0.57	25	10.60	0.60	4.54
10	10.34	0.34	-0.23	26	11.08	1.08	5.62
11	9.03	-0.97	-1.20	27	10.38	0.38	6.00
12	11.47	1.47	0.27	28	11.62	1.62	7.62
13	10.51	0.51	0.78	29	11.31	1.31	8.93
14	9.40	-0.60	0.18	30	10.52	0.52	9.45
15	10.08	0.08	0.26				

Introduction to Statistical Quality Control, D.C. Montgomery



# Cusum: 累积和照妖镜

- 每年约有十四萬平方公里的热带雨林被摧毁
- 右圖即是以累积和(**Cusum**)處理優化衛星訊號，可以及時(甚至六個月以前)找出最嚴重區域

B. Ygorra et al.

International Journal of Applied Earth Observation and Geoinformation 103 (2021) 102532

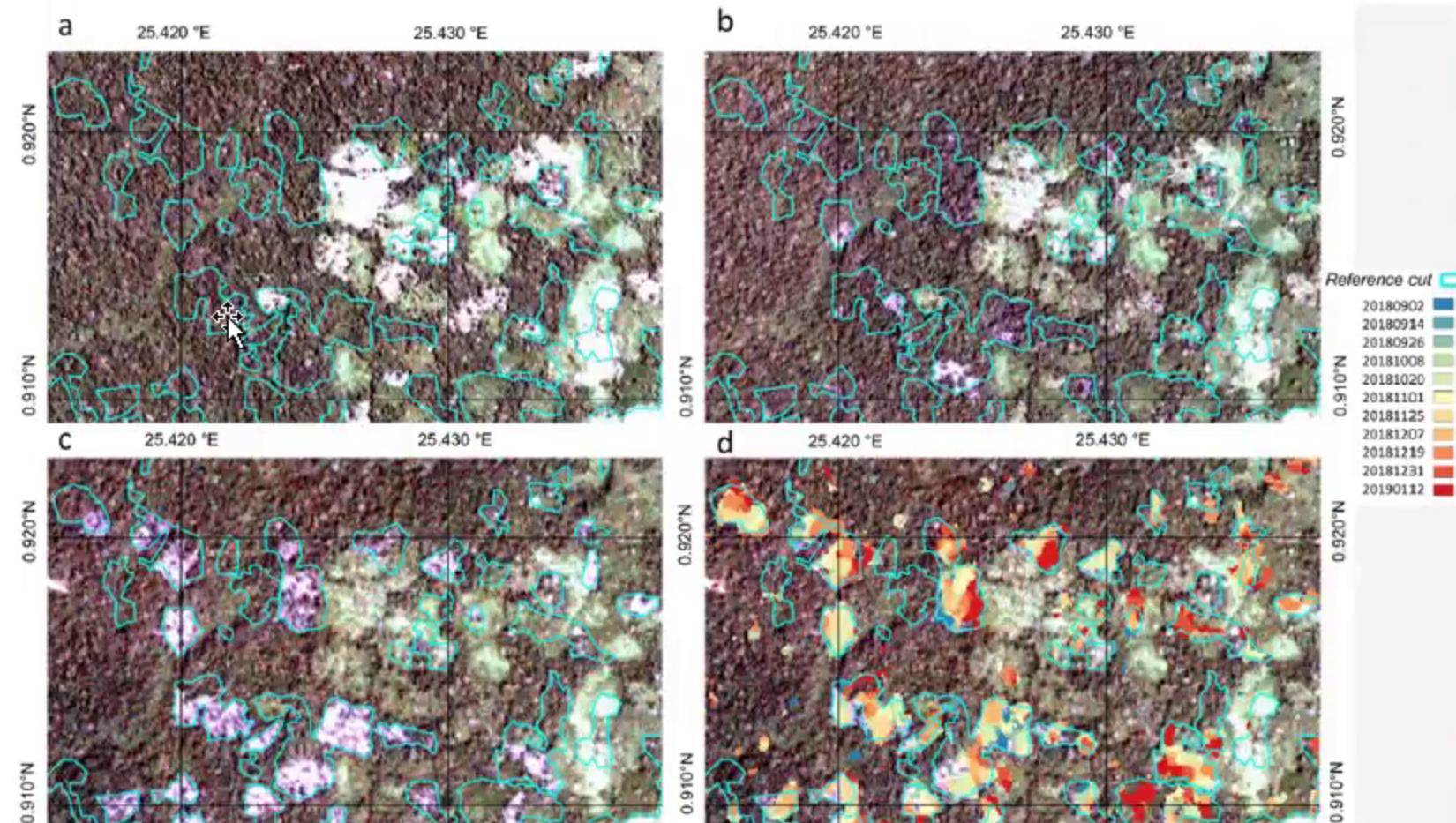


Fig. 9. (a) 10/09/2018 PlanetScope image, (b) 08/11/2018 PlanetScope image, (c) 03/01/2019 PlanetScope image, (d) CuSum results based on VV with  $T_c = 0.75$ . Blue polygons correspond to PlanetScope cut map. (For interpretation of the references to color in this figure legend, the reader is referred to the web version of this article.)

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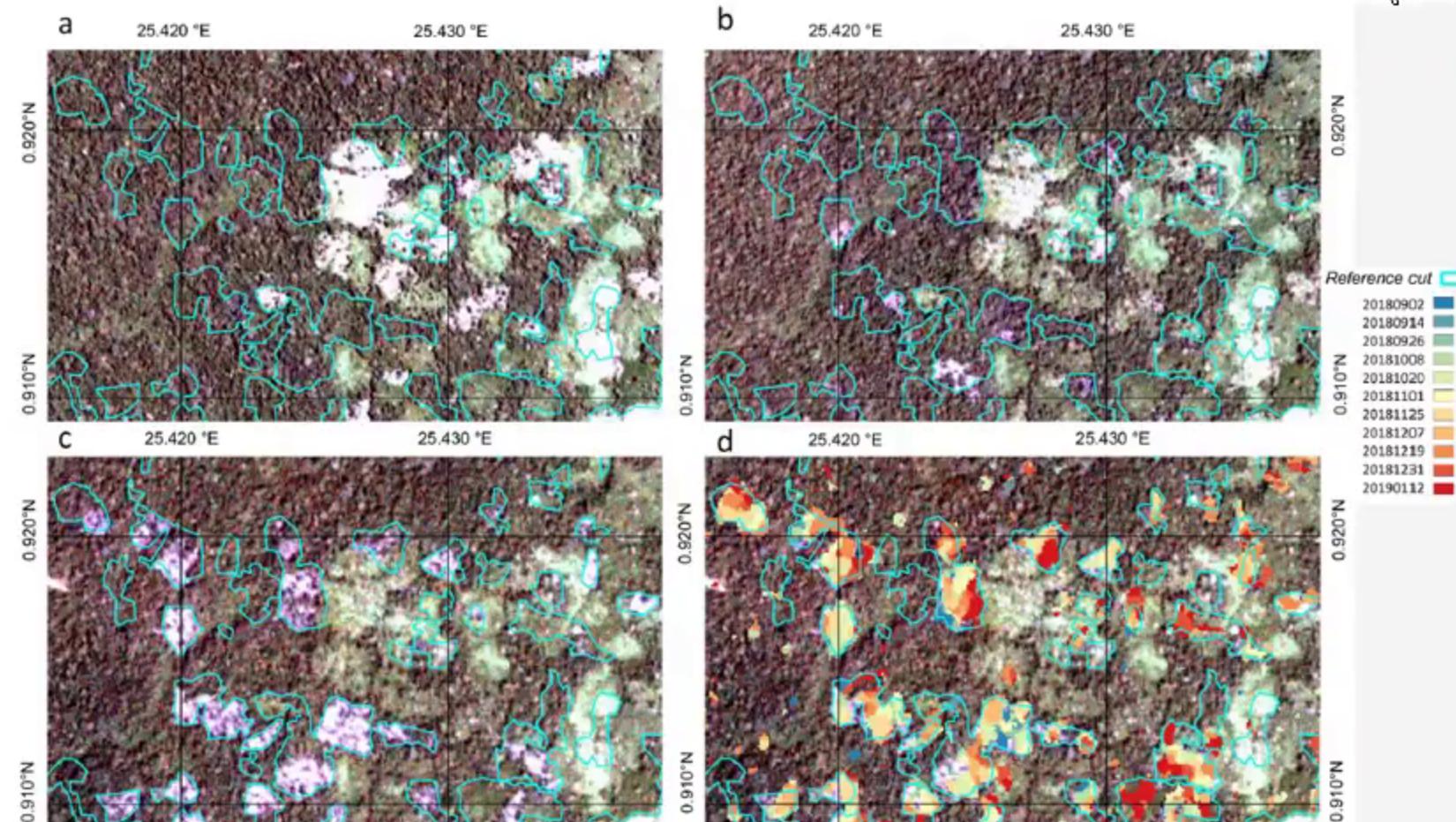


Fig. 9. (a) 10/09/2018 PlanetScope image, (b) 08/11/2018 PlanetScope Image, (c) 03/01/2019 PlanetScope image, (d) CuSum results based on VV with  $T_c = 0.75$ . Blue polygons correspond to PlanetScope cut map. (For interpretation of the references to color in this figure legend, the reader is referred to the web version of this article.)

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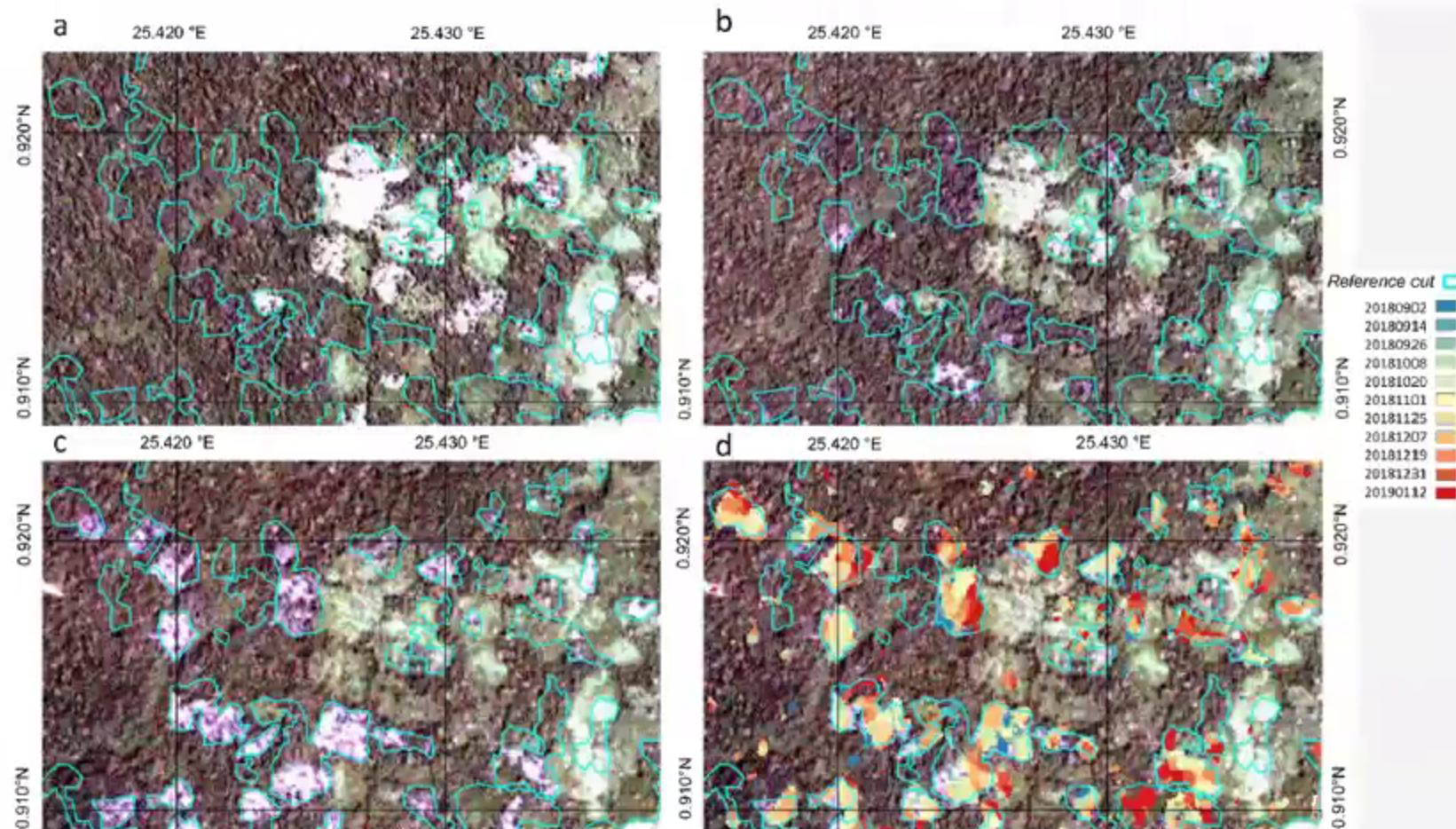


Fig. 9. (a) 10/09/2018 PlanetScope image, (b) 08/11/2018 PlanetScope image, (c) 03/01/2019 PlanetScope image, (d) CuSum results based on VV with  $T_c = 0.75$ . Blue polygons correspond to PlanetScope cut map. (For interpretation of the references to color in this figure legend, the reader is referred to the web version of this article.)

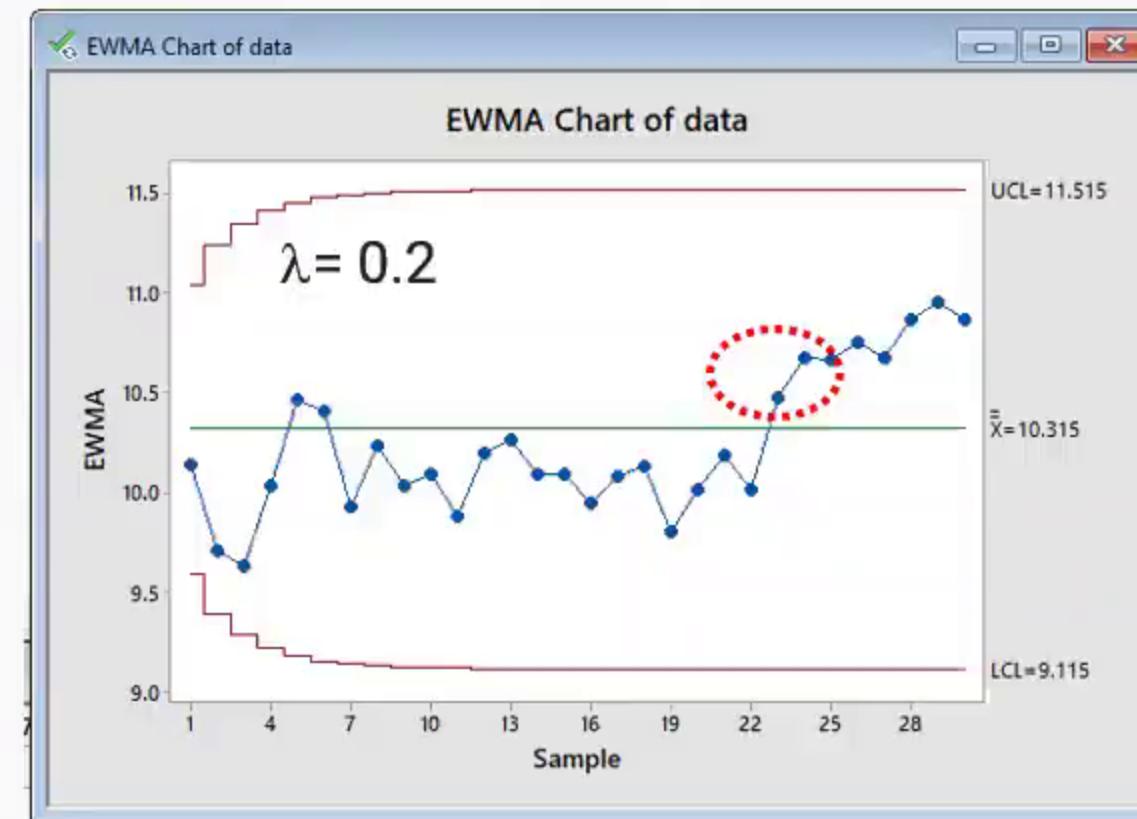
# EWMA: 指数加权移动照妖镜

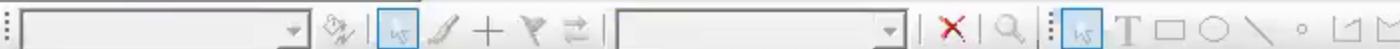
**EWMA (Exponentially Weighted Moving Average):** 指数加权移动平均值的控制图

- 每个EWMA点，都结合了来自之前所有子组或观测值的信息，可以检测过程中任意大小的偏移。
- 其實與Cusum差不多，只是公式不太一樣( $\lambda$ =加权 = weight of EWMA)

$$z_i = \lambda \sum_{j=0}^{i-1} (1-\lambda)^j x_{i-j} + (1-\lambda)^i z_0$$

- 筆算太麻煩，我們偷懶用Minitab代勞
  - Stat/Control charts/time average charts/EWMA (enter data column, subgroup size=1, weight of EWMA=0.2)
- 平均值也在第23樣本出現 $1\sigma$ 偏移的問題





## Session

## Worksheet 1 \*\*\*

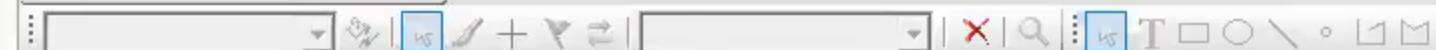
	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9	C10	C11	C12	C13	C14	C15	C16
	data															
1	9.45															
2	7.99															
3	9.29															
4	11.66															
5	12.16															
6	10.18															
7	8.04															
8	11.46															
9	9.20															
10	10.34															
11	9.03															
12	11.47															
13	10.51															
14	9.40															
15	10.08															
16	9.37															
17	10.62															
18	10.31															
19	8.52															
20	10.84															

UCL=11.515

 $\bar{x}=10.315$ 

LCL=9.115

28



## Session

## Worksheet 1 \*\*\*

	C1	C2	C3
1	9.45		
2	7.99		
3	9.29		
4	11.66		
5	12.16		
6	10.18		
7	8.04		
8	11.46		
9	9.20		
10	10.34		
11	9.03		
12	11.47		
13	10.51		
14	9.40		
15	10.08		
16	9.37		
17	10.62		
18	10.31		
19	8.52		
20	10.84		

## EWMA Chart

All observations for a chart are in one column:

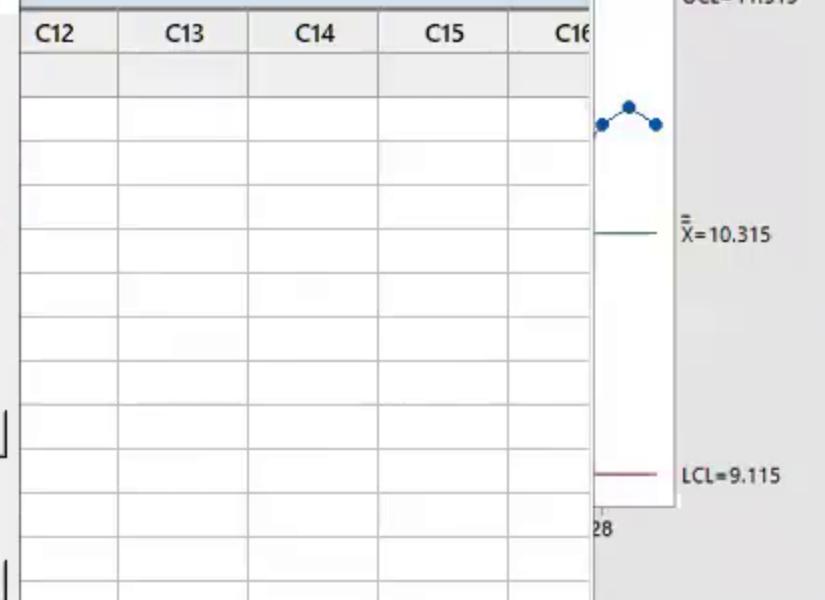
data

Subgroup sizes: 1 (enter a number or ID column)

Weight of EWMA: 0.2

Scale... Labels... Multiple Graphs... Data Options... EWMA Options...

Select Help OK Cancel





## Session

## EWMA Chart of data

11/27/2021

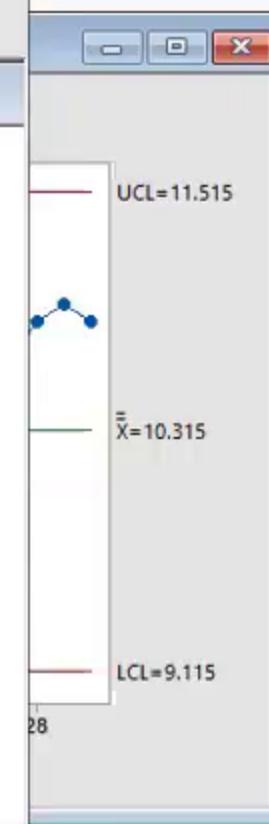
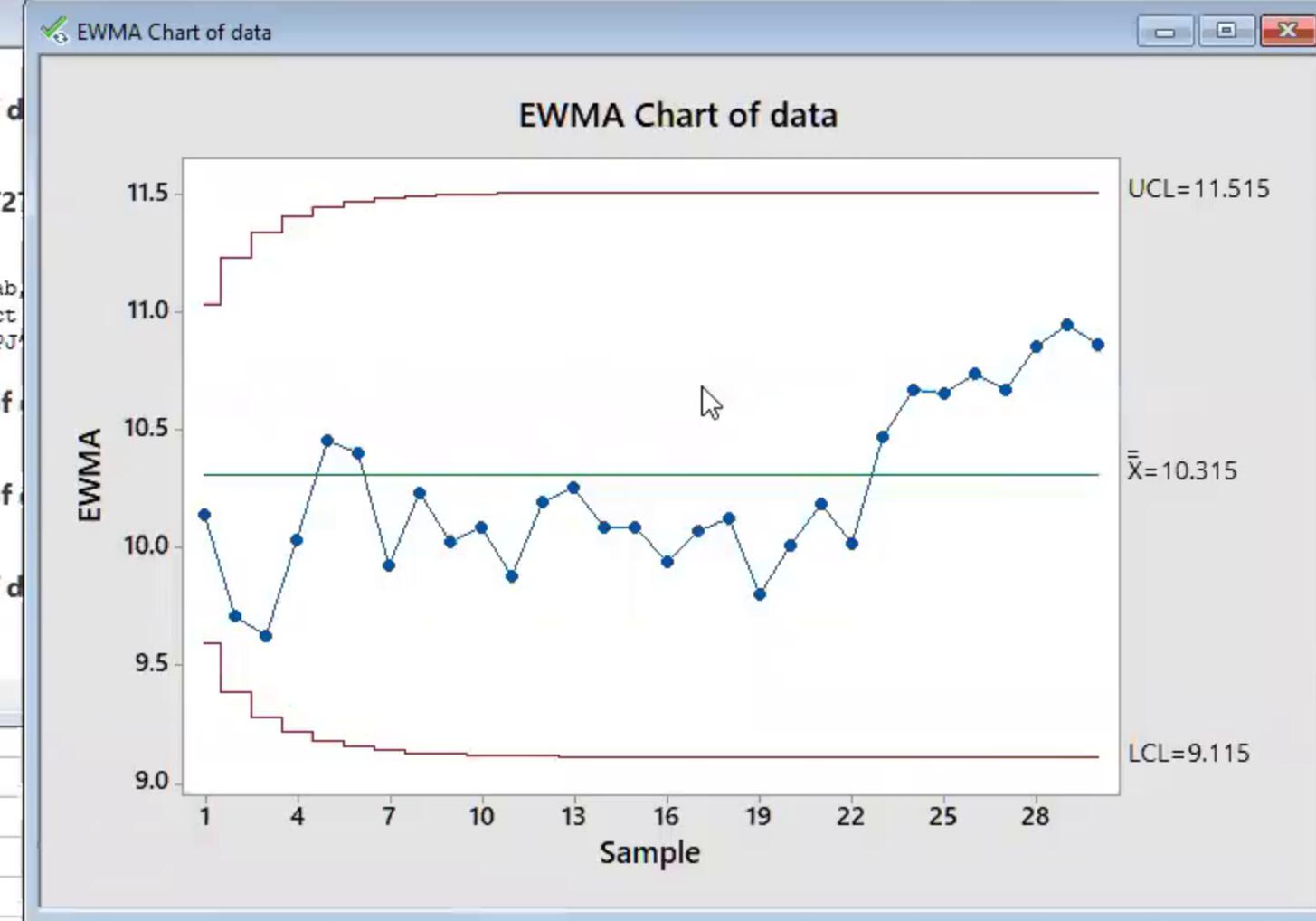
Welcome to Minitab,  
Retrieving project  
Cusum and EWMA.MPJ

## CUSUM Chart of data

## CUSUM Chart of data

## EWMA Chart of data

14	9.40
15	10.08
16	9.37
17	10.62
18	10.31
19	8.52
20	10.84





## Session

## EWMA Chart of data

11/27/2021

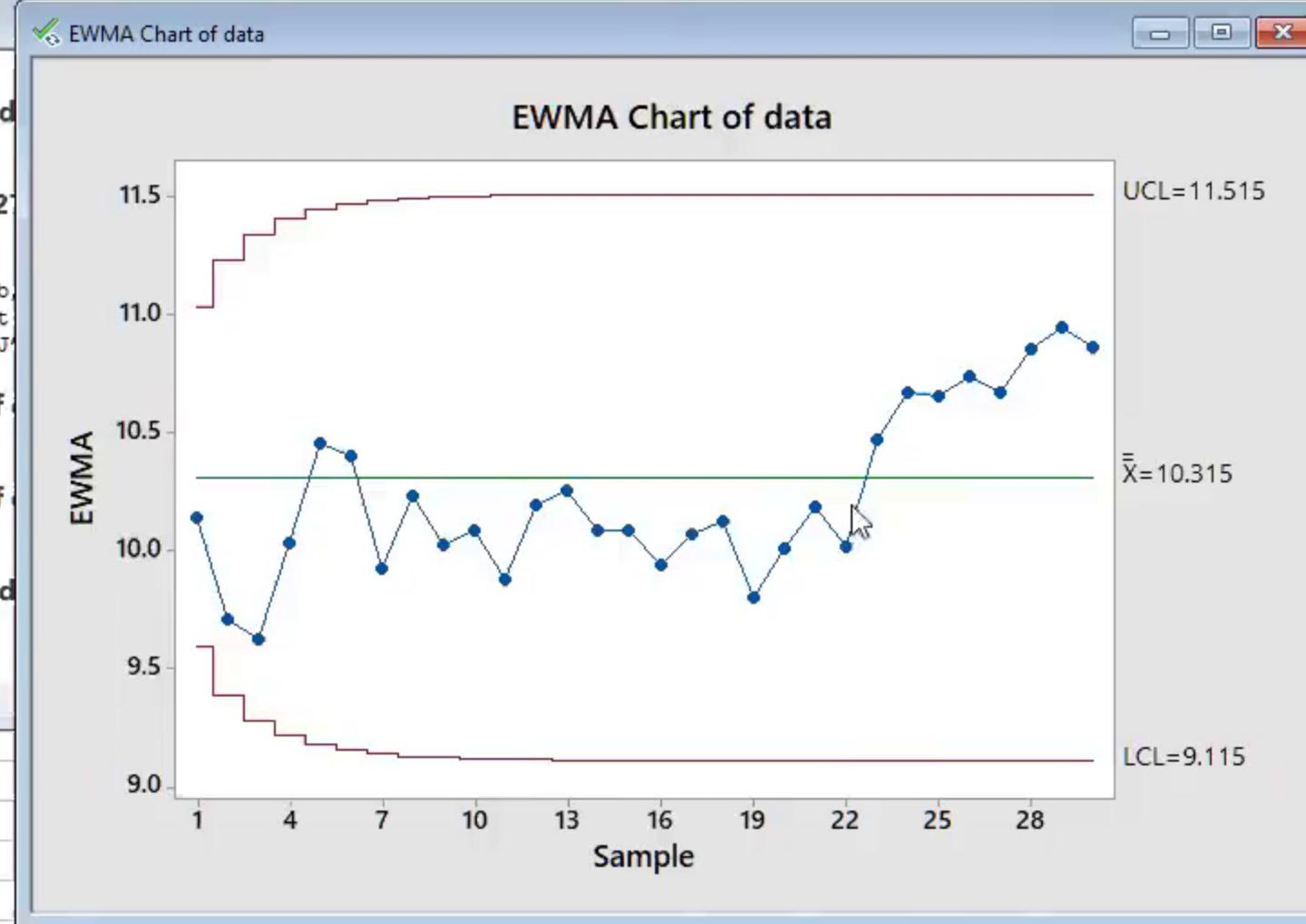
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17	10.62
18	10.31
19	8.52
20	10.84



UCL=11.515  
 $\bar{X}=10.315$   
LCL=9.115

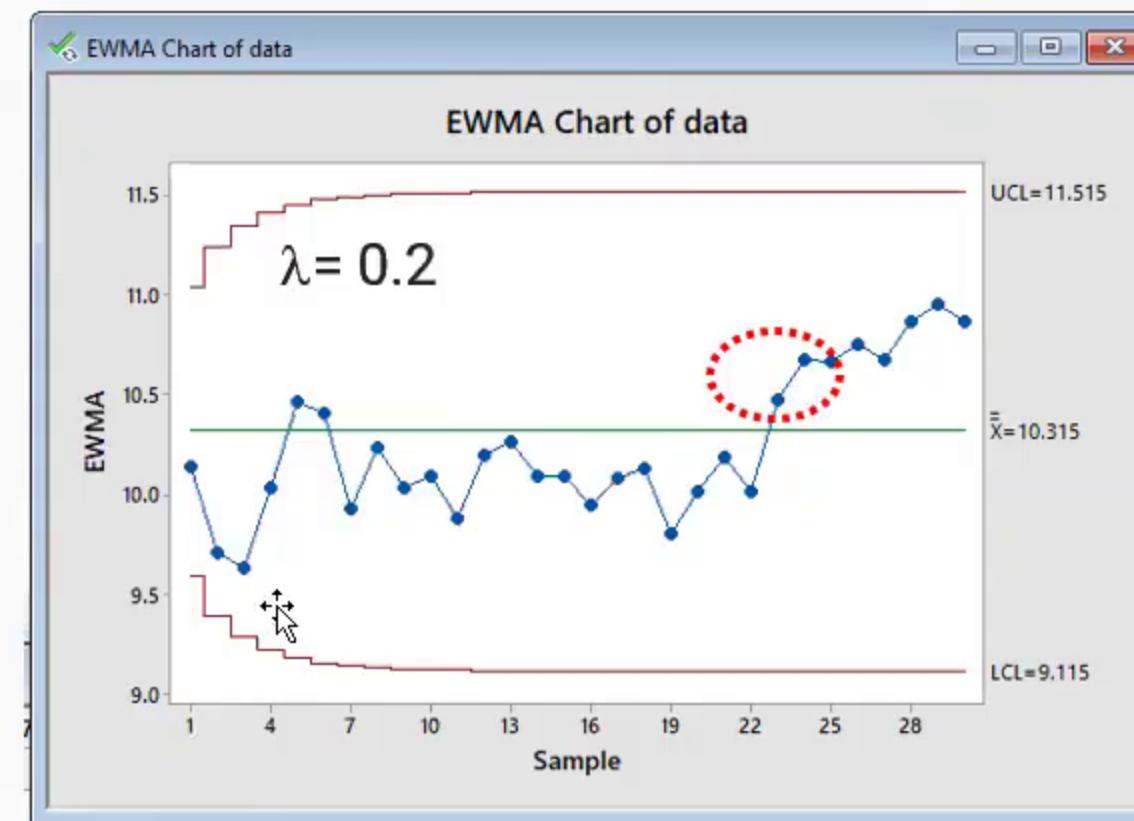
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  - Stat/Control charts/time average charts/EWMA (enter data column, subgroup size=1, weight of EWMA=0.2)
  - 平均值也在第23樣本出現 $1\sigma$ 偏移的問題



# Cusum: 累积和照妖镜

已知: 製程數據如右原始平均值  $\mu = 10$

試問: 製程在第幾個樣本開始出現 $1\sigma$ 平均值偏移的問題?

解答:

- 筆算如右上圖
  - 23 出現問題

$$\begin{aligned} C_i &= \sum_{j=1}^i (x_j - 10) \\ &= (x_i - 10) + \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} (x_j - 10) \\ &= (x_i - 10) + C_{i-1} \end{aligned}$$

- 太麻煩了, 我們偷懶用Minitab代勞
  - Stat/Control charts/time average charts/Cusum (enter data column, subgroup size=1, target mean =10)
  - 右下圖輕鬆看出平均值在第23樣本, 開始出現 $1\sigma$ 偏移的問題

Data for the CUSUM Example				Introduction to Statistical Quality Control, D.C. Montgomery			
Sample, $i$	(a) $x_i$	(b) $x_i - 10$	(c) $C_i = (x_i - 10) + C_{i-1}$	16	9.37	-0.63	-0.37
1	9.45	-0.55	-0.55	17	10.62	0.62	0.25
2	7.99	-2.01	-2.56	18	10.31	0.31	0.56
3	9.29	-0.71	-3.27	19	8.52	-1.48	-0.92
4	11.66	1.66	-1.61	20	10.84	0.84	-0.08
5	12.16	2.16	0.55	21	10.90	0.90	0.82
6	10.18	0.18	0.73	22	9.33	-0.67	0.15
7	8.04	-1.96	-1.23	23	12.29	2.29	2.44
8	11.46	1.46	0.23	24	11.50	1.50	3.94
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