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Optimization of Process Tool Operation for Future Semiconductor Manufacturing

PROFESSOR TAE-EOG LEE joined Department of Industrial & Systems Engineering, KAIST in 1991 after his Ph.D. study at Ohio State University. He is Dean of Education and Director of Center of Excellence in Learning and Teaching at KAIST. He has made efforts to transform conventional lecture-based learning & teaching into interactive and student-participative ones and disseminated the strategies and experiences through almost 100 keynotes or invited talks. The effort was reported in Forbes, Nature, etc. He is a member of The Korean Academy of Science and Technology (KAST) and President of Korean Institute of Industrial Engineers (KIIE). His academic works on scheduling and control theory and application of discrete event dynamic systems and automated cluster tools for semiconductor manufacturing appear in IEEE transactions, etc. He won "Award for The Month's Scientist and Engineer" from Korea Research Foundation and Ministry of Science, ICT, and Future Planning in 2015. He was an associate editor of IEEE Transactions on Automation Science and Engineering (2004~2008).



Abstract—Cluster tools are widely used for most wafer fabrication processes. A cluster tool consists of several sing-wafer processing chambers, a wafer handling robot, and loadlocks for loading and unloading wafer cassettes. Wafers go through chambers and return after completing all process steps at the chambers while there is no intermediate waiting place for wafers, except robot arms. Cluster tools have many different architectures and scheduling requirements. Therefore, tool operation is rather complicated. Wafer delays within chambers as well as cycle time can be significantly improved by proper scheduling. There are numerous works on tool scheduling optimization. We briefly review tool architectures, scheduling requirements, modeling as discrete event systems, fundamental principles, and scheduling rules and optimization. We also explain future fab requirements and scheduling challenges. We also present how such principles and methods can be generalized to discrete event systems such as Petri nets and max-plus linear systems.

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