國立成功大學跨領域模組化課程

開課學年度/學期:113 學年度第1 學期 領域:自然與工程科學領域

工業電漿基本製程和粒子模擬

Basic Process of Industrial Plasmas with Particle Simulation

授課教師 任職單位

畢業學校

Yasutaro

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課程類別 學

學分數 選必修

開課人數

其他注意事項

Lecture

+ 1.5

選修

15

Recitation

先修課程或先備能力

課程難易度

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建議修課學生背景

理學院、工學院、生科院、電資學院、醫學院、規劃設計學院

教學方法

講授 60%,實作 30%,討論 10%

評量方式

問題考試 30%: Short Quiz on very basic plasma physics (~45min on Wednesday).

周三安排一次基礎的電漿物理學 Quiz,時間 45 分鐘。

作業 30%: One homework on basics of industrial plasmas, due on Thursday.

一份關於工業電漿基礎知識的家庭作業,週四繳交。

報告 40%: One final report using computers, due on Monday after the class week.

報告課程結束後周一繳交。

學習規範

Freshman level math and general physics.

課程概述

一直主導台灣工業和經濟的半導體產業,但如果沒有電漿處理技術就不可能成功。為了了解電漿蝕刻是如何實現的,這門課將討論庫侖碰撞和電離過程(中性氣體如何變成電漿,電漿如何引發,如何維持其電離狀態)。課程介紹反應離子蝕刻(RIE)(利用電漿體強化後的反應離子轟擊目標材料)、氣體的選擇和蝕刻速度。為了描述自洽(self-consistent)帶電粒子動力學,有兩種模式:一種是基於局域性原理的想法(例如 PIC 模擬法),另一種是基於距離作用的想法(稱作為多體或 N 體方法,考慮其他 N-1 粒子之間的力而不引入場量)。在這裡,我們將重點放在 N 體模型。 N 體模型使我們能夠研究基於第一原理的碰撞過程。本門課的實作部份將介紹訊息傳遞介面法(MPI),利用平行計算的技術法加速模型的運算能力。

關鍵字:電漿加工。 庫侖碰撞和電漿中性碰撞。 反應離子蝕刻 (RIE) 製程。N 體粒子模擬。

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課程概述(英文)

Semiconductor industry, which has been leading Taiwan's industries and economy, would not have been successful without the plasma processing technology. In order to understand how plasma etching is achieved, we discuss Coulomb collisions and ionization process (how neutral gas turns into plasma and how plasma is initiated and sustained). We then revisit Reactive Ion Etching (RIE), selection of the gas and the etching speed. To describe self-consistent charged particle dynamics, there are two approaches: one is based on the idea of principle of locality (Particle-in-Cell simulation, for example) and the other is based on the idea of action at distance (referred to as multi-body or N-body approach, which consider forces between other N-1 particles without introducing field quantities). Here, we focus on the N-body model. The N-body model allows us to investigate first-principle based collisional process. Parallel computing by Message Passing Interface (MPI) is discussed to accelerate the computing.

Keywords: Plasma processing. Coulomb collisions and plasma-neutral collisions. Reactive ion etching (RIE) process. N-body particle simulation.

課程進度

日期	時間	進 度 說 明
6/24()	9:00-15:30	9:00-12:00 : Lectures: Basic plasma process:
		12:00-13:00 Lunch time
		13:00-15:30: Introduction to programming. Laptop PCs with compilers will be
		provided to all the students.
6/25(二)	9:00-15:30	9:00-12:00: Ionization process. Coulomb collisions, secondary ions. Collisions
		with neutral particles.
		12:00-13:00 Lunch time
		13:00-15:30 : Hands-on exercise in computing (provide Monte-Carlo methods)
6/26(三)	9:00-15:30	9:00-12:00 : Generation of low temperature plasma discharge.
		12:00-13:00 Lunch time
		13:00-15:30 : Hands-on exercise in making N-body simulation code (Provide
		symplectic integrators).
6/27(四)	9:00-15:30	9:00-12:00: Many-body problem of charged particle system.
		12:00-13:00 Lunch time
		13:00-15:30 : Hands-on exercise in making N-body simulation code [Provide
		parallel computing by Message Passing Interface (MPI)]
6/28(五)	9:00-15:30	9:00-12:00: Reactive Ion Etching (RIE) process. Etching gas and etching speed.
		12:00-13:00 Lunch time
		13:00-15:30 : Hands-on exercise in N-body simulation [Simulate Coulomb
		collisions. Relaxation process of charged particles].

課程學習目標

- 1. Understand the techniques of plasma generation (both DC and RF).
- 2. Learn Reactive Ion Etching (RIE) process.

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3. Learn state-of-the-art massively parallel computing using Message-Passing-Interface (MPI) via N-body (gravitational algorithm based) particle simulation.

課程的重要性、跨域性與時代性

多體方法在不同的科學技術領域(天體物理引力問題、分子動力學等)有著共同的興趣,並且一直 是大規模平行運算的主要驅動力。嵌入了統計的關鍵思想(均衡和非均衡)。

Many-body approach shares common interest in different fields of science and technology (astrophysical gravitational problem, molecular dynamics, to name a few) and has been the major driver of the massively parallel computing. Key ideas of statistics (equilibrium and non-equilibrium) are embedded.

其他備註

無

本課程若因天災等不可抗力之因素或中央、地方政府公告停課,授課教師需依情況依建議補課方式調整課程進度與補課;若需使用假日、國定假日補課,則需與所有修課學生達成共識方能用例假日補課。

建議補課方式:

- 1. 線上授課方式補課;
- 2. 當預期可能會因天災(颱風、超大豪雨...等)宣佈停課時,建議老師先行調整加快課程進度或預先增加可能 天氣預警之前幾次課程時數;
- 3. 停課後隔天起延後下課,補足停課延誤的進度;若停課超過1天,則在開始上課後延後下課補課,或當週星期六、日補課;
- 4. 更改課程授課方式,例如:DEMO 改以考試、報告、作業取代。