



UNIVERSITI PUTRA MALAYSIA

DEVELOPMENT OF SOFTWARE SYSTEM FOR DETECTING DEFECTIVE SYMBOL ON IC CHIP USING MATROX IMAGING LIBRARY

MAASPALIZA AZRI.

FK 2004 49

DEVELOPMENT OF SOFTWARE SYSTEM FOR DETECTING DEFECTIVE SYMBOL ON IC CHIP USING MATROX IMAGING LIBRARY

Disertai CD-ROM / disket yang boleh diperolehi di Bahagian Media dan Arkib (Accompanying CD-ROM / disk available at the Media and Archives Division)

By

MAASPALIZA AZRI

Thesis Submitted to the School of Graduate Studies, Universiti Putra Malaysia, in Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Degree of Master of Science

March 2004



anaparet.

Dedicated to my parents, Muhidan Mohd Natar and Fatimah Osman



Abstract of thesis presented to the Senate of Universiti Putra Malaysia in fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Master of Science

DEVELOPMENT OF SOFTWARE SYSTEM FOR DETECTING DEFECTIVE SYMBOL ON INTEGRATED CIRCUIT CHIP USING MATROX IMAGING LIBRARY

By

MAASPALIZA AZRI

March 2004

Chairman: Associate Professor Ishak Aris, Ph.D.

Faculty: Engineering

In semiconductor fabrication process, symbol or label inspection is one of the main processes that needs to be considered seriously. Errors may occur during the printing process of label or name on the integrated circuit chip (IC). If this occurs, the IC chip may have a wrong name. This will affect the credibility of the company who produces the IC chips. The problem mentioned above can be solved by providing a reliable detection system that is able to detect the errors printed on the IC chip.

The symbol detection system that currently being implemented by the semiconductor industry suffers from overkilled and escapes problems. This project presents the development a software system, which capable of detecting the defective characters printed on the IC chip using Active Matrox Imaging Library Release 7. The proposed



system has an adjustable reading level that can solve the overkilled and escaped problems. It consists of a graphical user interface module, an inference engine, an image database, an ActiveMIL ActiveX control module, a Matrox Imaging Library module, an input image, and an output image. The proposed system is written in Visual Basic version 6 and it is interfaced with Active Matrox Imaging Library.

The proposed system also has learning capability. It can store up to two different IC images at one time. The system was designed for off-line operation. The test results demonstrated that the proposed system performs according to its functions. It achieves 100% detection rate.



Abstrak tesis yang dikemukakan kepada Senat Universiti Putra Malaysia sebagai memenuhi keperluan untuk ijazah Master Sains

MEMBINA PROGRAM SISTEM PERISIAN UNTUK MENGESAN KESALAHAN SIMBOL PADA CIP LITAR BERSEPADU DENGAN MENGGUNAKAN "MATROX IMAGING LIBRARY"

Oleh

MAASPALIZA AZRI

Mac 2004

Pengerusi: Profesor Madya Ishak Aris

Fakulti: Kejuruteraan

Pemeriksaan label atau symbol pada cip litar bersepadu merupakan satu process penting yang perlu dititikberatkan di dalam proses fabrikasi semikonduktor. Sepanjang proses fabrikasi terdapat kemungkinan berlaku kesilapan mencetak label atau symbol pada cip litar bersepadu. Kesilapan mencetak pada litar bersepadu akan menyebabkan cip berkenaan menpunyai nama yang salah dan ini akan memberi kesan kepada kredibiliti syarikat pengeluar cip tersebut. Walaubagaimanapun, masalah ini dapat di atasi dengan menggunakan sistem pengesan yang dibina untuk mengesan kesalahan melabel atau mencetak simbol pada cip litar bersepadu.

Sistem pengesanan simbol yang sedia ada di dalam pasaran industri semikonduktor sekarang tidak bergitu berkesan kerana sistem tersebut tidak dapat membezakan di antara cip litar bersepadu yang boleh diterima pakai dengan cip yang rosak semasa proses pengesanan. Projek ini mempersembahkan pembinaan sistem perisian yang mampu mengesan kesalahan mencetak simbol pada cip litar bersepadu dengan menggunakan 'ActiveMIL Release 7'.

Di dalam sistem cadangan ini terdapat kesesuaian tahap bacaan bagi sesuatu imej litar bersepadu, di mana kesesuaian ini dapat menyelesaikan masalah untuk membezakan di antara cip litar bersepadu yang boleh diterima pakai atau tidak semasa process pengesanan. Sistem cadangan ini mengandungi hubungan antara grafik dengan pengguna, kewarasan enjin, butiran maklumat imej, modul kawalan 'ActiveMIL ActiveX', modul 'MIL', bahagian kemasukan imej dan bahangian keluaran imej. Sistem cadangan ini ditulis dalam 'Visual Basic Version 6' dan ia dihubung dan disambungkan dengan 'ActiveMIL'.

Sistem ini juga mengandungi kebolehan untuk memperolehi maklumat daripada proses pembelajaran. Dua jenis imej cip litar bersepadu yang berbeza untuk dianalisis boleh disimpan pada masa yang sama. Keputusan ujian menunjukkan bahawa sistem yang dibina ini dapat melaksanakan proses pengesanan simbol pada cip litar bersepadu dengan efektif dan sistem ini boleh mencapai kadar pengesanan sebanyak 100%.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First of all, I would like to thank my Lord, Allah S.W.T for giving the courage to complete this project on time.

Extra special thanks go to my supervisor, Professor Madya Dr. Ishak Aris for all the support and guidance to me in finishing this project. Thanks also to my project's supervisory committee, Professor Marzuki Khalid and Mr. Khair Hassan

I would like to extend my deepest gratitude to Mr. Nik Zainuddin and Mr. Fairus for their awesome suggestions and advices. May we all be successful on our ventures!

Thanks also to my dearest parents, Fatimah Osman, Muhidan Mohd Natar and all my family members Muzalifah, Mohd. Azlan and Mohd Azli. No words can express my gratitude and love for all.

I would like to thank my colleague, Miss Zainab Hassan and my friend Miss Rabizah Ibrahim. And also my dearest fiancée, Mr. Nazarul Abidin Ismail for all the love and supports. Without their perseverance and patience, I would not have been able to achieve, what I achieved today.

Thanks also to Prof. Shamsudin Haji Mohd Amin, Texas Instrument and all the members of the VSDP group for providing the supports through out the project.



Last but not least, I would like to thank the Ministry of Science Technology and Environment for providing the financial support through IRPA Project entitled "Design of Intelligence Vision Inspection System for Quality Control in Semiconductor Industry (Project #: 03-02-06-0051 PR02204-02).



I certify that an Examination Committee met on 19th March 2004 to conduct the final examination of Maaspaliza Azri on her Master of Science thesis entitled "Development of Software System for Detecting Defective Symbol on IC Chip Using Matrox Imaging Library" in accordance with Universiti Pertanian Malaysia (Higher Degree) Act 1980 and Universiti Pertanian Malaysia (Higher Degree) Regulations 1981. The Committee recommends that the candidate be awarded the relevant degree. Members of the Examination Committee are as follows:

S. S. Jamuar, Ph.D. Professor Faculty of Engineering Universiti Putra Malaysia (Chairman)

Samsul Bahari Mohd. Noor, Ph.D. Faculty of Engineering Universiti Putra Malaysia (Member)

Abd. Rahman Ramli, Ph.D. Associate Professor Faculty of Engineering Universiti Putra Malaysia (Member)

Nasir Taib, Ph.D. Associate Professor Faculty of Electrical Engineering Universiti Teknologi MARA Malaysia (Independent Examiner)

GULAM RUSUL RAHMAT ALI, Ph.D. Professor/Deputy Dean School of Graduate Studies Universiti Putra Malaysia

Date: 17 JUN 2004



This thesis submitted to the Senate of Universiti Putra Malaysia has been accepted as fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Master of Science. Members of the Supervisory Committee are as follows:

Ishak Aris, Ph.D.

Associate Professor Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering Faculty of Engineering Universiti Putra Malaysia (Chairman)

Marzuki Khalid, Ph.D

Professor Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering Faculty of Engineering Universiti Putra Malaysia (Member)

Mohd Khair Hassan, Master

Lecturer Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering Faculty of Engineering Universiti Putra Malaysia (Member)

R đ

AINI IDERIS, Ph.D. Professor/Dean School of Graduate Studies Universiti Putra Malaysia

Date: 09 JUL 2004



DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the thesis is based on my original work except for quotations and citations which have been duly acknowledged. I also declare that it has not been previously or concurrently submitted for any other degree at UPM other institutions.

MAASPALIZA AZRI

Date: 15 JUN 2004.





TABLE OF CONTENTS

DEDICATION	ii
ABSTRACK	iii
ABSTRAK	v
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	vii
APPROVAL	ix
DECLARATION	xi
LIST OF TABLES	XV
LIST OF FIGURES	xvii

CHAPTER

1	INTI	RODUCTION	1.1
	1.1	Introduction	1.1
	1.2	Problem Statement	1.4
	1.3	Objectives	1.4
	1.4	Project Overview	1.5
	1.5	Thesis Layout	1.8
2	LITH	ERATURE REVIEW	
	2.1	Introduction	2.1
	2.2	Review of Character Recognition System	2.2
	2.3	Reviews on the Processes of Character Recognition	
		Using Template Matching Technique	2.15
	2.4	Reviews on the OCR	2.15
	2.5	Reviews on the Filtering Method	2.16
	2.6	Integrated Circuit Packaging	2.17
	2.7	Matrox Imaging Library (MIL)	2.18
	2.8	Microsoft Visual Basic	2.19
	2.9	Summary of Literature Reviews	2.20
3	MET	THODOLOGY	3.1
	3.1	Introduction	3.1
	3.2	Software Design and Programming	3.2
	3.3	The Architecture of the Marking Inspection System	3.7
		3.3.1 Graphical User Interface (GUI)	3.7
	3.4	Loading Module	3.9
	3.5	Smoothing Module	3.10
	3.6	Thresholding Module	3.12
	3.7	Detection Module	3.13
	3.8	GUI Component Function	3.16
		3.8.1 Form Window	3.17



	3.8.2	Main Display	3.17
		General Button	3.26
		3.8.3.1 Load Button	3.26
		3.8.3.2 Smoothing Button	3.27
		3.8.3.3 Thresholding Button	3.28
		3.8.3.4 Read String Button	3.29
	3.8.4	Text Display	3.37
		IC Option Button	3.40
		Readability Level Adjustment Slider	3.43
	3.8.7	Detection Result Display	3.45
	5.0.7	3.8.7.1 Percentage of Acceptable IC	3.46
		3.8.7.2 Detection Bar Chart Display	3.47
	3.9	Input Image	3.48
	3.10	Output Image	3.51
	3.11	• •	3.53
	3.12	Cropping Images Method	3.54
	3.12	Inference Engine	3.63
	5.15	3.13.1 Image Loading Module	3.66
		3.13.2 Image Processing Module	3.66
		3.13.3 Image Smoothing Module	3.73
		3.13.4 Thresholding Image Method	3.76
		3.13.4.1 Clipping Method	3.76
		3.13.4.2 Binarizing Method	3.78
		3.13.5 Readability Level Module	3.79
		3.13.6 Character Recognition Module	3.84
		3.13.6.1 Template Matching	3.84
		3.13.6.2 Template Matching	
		by Cross Correlation Technique	3.85
		3.13.7 ActiveMIL ActiveX Control Module	3.87
RESU	LTS AI	ND DISCUSSION	4.1
4.1	Introd	uction	4.1
4.2	GUI F	unctionally Tests	4.2
	4.2.1	General Button Test	4.2
		4.2.1.1 Load Button Test	4.2
		4.2.1.2 Smoothing Button Test	4.5
		4.2.1.3 Thresholding Button Test	4.7
		4.2.1.4 Read String Button Test	4.9
	4.2.2	IC Option Button Test	4.10
	4.2.3	Text Display Test	4.10
	4.2.4	Detection Results Display Test	4.11
	4.2.5	Readability Level Adjustment Slider Test	4.12
4.3		bility Level Test	4.13
4.4		acy Test	4.18
4.5	Overk	illed Test	4.22
4.6	Escape	ed Test	4.24





	4.7	Data of the Experimental Results	4.25
5	CON	ICLUSION	5.1
	5.1	Conclusions	5.1
	5.2	Recommendation	5.2
REF	FERENC	CES	R.1
APF	PENDIX	ES	A.1

APPENDIXES BIODATA OF THE AUTHOR



LIST OF TABLES

Table		Page
3.1	The functions of GUI components	3.17
3.2	The functions of the selected tools used to develop the form window	3.20
3.3	Specification of the Form Window of the proposed project	3.20
3.4	The specification of the main display	3.20
3.5	The functions of the text displays	3.37
3.6	Specifications of the text display	3.38
3.7	The specifications of the option button control	3.41
3.8	The specifications of the readability level adjustment slider	3.43
3.9	The specifications of the statistical result text display	3.46
3.10	The specifications of the statistical bar chart	3.47
3.11	Logical AND operaters	3.51
3.12	Logical operators results	3.51
3.13	The specifications of the database images	3.53



Table		Page
3.14	The tuning operation of the readability level of the line 1 IC1 chip images	3.81
3.15	The tuning operation of the readability level of the line 2 IC1 chip images	3.81
3.16	The tuning operation of the readability level of the line 1 IC2 chip images	3.82
3.17	The tuning operation of the readability level of the line 2 IC2 chip images	3.82
3.18	ActiveMIL-control functions	3.88
4.1	The experiment results of readability level setting to 100	4.16
4.2	The experiment results of readability level setting to 90	4.16
4.3	The experiment results of readability level setting to 80	4.16
4.4	The experiment results of readability level setting to 70	4.17
4.5	The experiment results of readability level setting to 60	4.17
4.6	The experiment results of readability level setting to 50	4.17
4.7	Experimental result of the acuracy and readability test for the IC1 chip images	4.26
4.8	Experimental result of the accuracy and readability test for the IC2 chip images	4.27



LIST OF FIGURES

Figure		Page
1.1	Percentage of marking fallouts for IC chip	1.2
1.2	Types of the IC chip-marking defect	1.3
1.3	Architecture of the Proposed Marking Inspection System	1.6
2.1	Symbol printed on the IC (Texas Instruments, 1996)	2.17
3.1	The flowchart of utilization character printed on IC chip Images recognition system	3.4
3.2	GUI layout of the proposed system	3.7
3.3	Flowchart of the 'Load' button operation	3.8
3.4	The flowchart of the 'Smoothing' button operation	3.10
3.5	The flowchart of the 'Thresholding' button operation	3.12
3.6	Flowchart of the 'Read String' operation	3.13
3.7	Flowchart of the OCR control operation	3.14
3.8	The Visual Basic environment	3.19
3.9	The content of the display tool	3.21
3.10	The tool property of the display control appears on the screen	3.23



Figure

3.11	The tool property window displaying the error list	3.23
3.12	The system control tool appears below the main display	3.24
3.13	System property window with its attributes	3.24
3.14	Load buton placed on the form	3.26
3.15	Smoothing button placed on the form window	3.27
3.16	The thresholding button placed on the form window	3.28
3.17	Implementation of 'Read String' button	3.29
3.18	Implementation of the OCR control features into the 'Read String' button	3.30
3.19	OCR font property of the IC 1 image	3.30
3.20	OCR font property of the IC 2 image	3.31
3.21	Specification of dimensions and cells of character image	3.31
3.22	Target character property of the IC image	3.33
3.23	Dimension properties of the characters	3.33
3.24	Font calibartion of line 1 of the IC1 image	3.34



Figure

3.25	Font calibration of line 2 of the IC1 image	3.34
3.26	Font calibration of line 1 of the IC2 image	3.35
3.27	Font calibartion of line 2 of the IC2 image	3.35
3.28	Search region property of IC chip image	3.36
3.29	Label control appears on the form window	3.37
3.30	Specification of the labels control appear on the form window	3.38
3.31	Frame control for IC option button appears on the form window	3.40
3.32	IC option button appears on the form window	3.40
3.33	Flowchart of the option button operation	3.41
3.34	Readability level adjustment slider on the form window	3.42
3.35	The value of slider is displayed on the screen	3.44
3.36	Detection result text display on the form window	3.45
3.37	Detection bar chart of the system	3.46
3.38	Conversion of IC image from AVI format to window bitmap files using U-lead program	3.48



Figure Page 3.39 Gray Scale Image Conversions 3.49 3.40 Output detection display is appears on the form window 3.52 3.41 Structure of Device Images Database 3.55 3.42 Images IC chip type 1 database 3.56 3.43 Readable for line 1 of IC1chip image 3.57 3.44 Readable for line 2 of IC1chip image 3.58 3.45 Images IC chip type 2 database 3.59 3.46 Readable for line 1 of IC2chip image 3.60 3.47 Readable for line 2 of IC2chip image 3.61 3.48 Example of cropping the character 3.54 3.49 Example of cropping method 3.54 3.50 Flow chart of the proposed system 3.64 3.51 Bitmap file for good IC 1 image 3.66 3.52 Bitmap file for defective IC 1 image 3.67 3.53 Bitmap file for editable IC 1 image 3.68

XX

3.54	Bitmap file for good IC 2 image
3.55	Bitmap file for defective IC2 image
3.56	Bitmap file for editable IC2 image
3.57	A 3×3 neighborhood about a point (x, y) in an image
3.58	3×3 smoothing (averaging) filter masks
3.59	Clipping transformations
3.60	Binarization transformation

Figure

3.61	Flowchart of readability level module for perfect image case (100 slider)	3.79
3.62	Flowchart of readability level module for overkilled image case (70 slider)	3.79

3.63	Template matching	3.84
3.64	The Correlation Procedure	3.85

3.65	Application developments for the proposed system	3.87
4.1	The Default Window of the proposed marking system (PAMIS) – Version 1	4.3

Page

3.69

3.70

3.71

3.73

3.73

3.76

3.78



Figure

4.3	The effect of pressing the "Load" button	4.4
4.4	An output result of the 'Smoothing' button test	4.5
4.5	Detection result with smoothing process	4.6
4.6	Detection result without smoothing process	4.6
4.7	An output result of the 'Thresholding' button test	4.7
4.8	Detection result with the thresholding process	4.8
4.9	Detection result without the thresholding process	4.8
4.10	Output results of the "Read String" button test	4.9
4.11	The option button test	4.10
4.12	The text display result appears on the screen	4.11
4.13	The detection display results appear on the screen	4.12
4.14	The readability level adjustment slider test	4.13
4.15	The readability level value is 100	4.14
4.16	The readability level value is 70	4.15



Figure		Page
4.17	The debug window of the detection operation appears on top of the main display of the system	4.19
4.18	Tested the good IC chip image	4.20
4.19	Tested the missing IC chip image	4.21
4.20	Tested the illegible IC chip image	4.21
4.21	Tested the wrong orientation IC chip image	4.22
4.22	Tested the overkilled problem in currently semiconductor industry	4.23
4.23	Successfully tested the character '2' to reduce the overkilled problem in semiconductor industry	4.24





CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

The character recognition system has many applications. These include license car plate number verification (Yamanguchi, et al., 1999), verification of postcodes in handwritten and hand-printed addresses (Kabir, et al., 1990), money transfer forms and cheques used by banks (Miletzki, 1997), etc. In semiconductor fabrication process, symbol or marking inspection is one of the main processes that needs to be considered seriously.

Symbol or marking inspection algorithms have changed very little since their introduction onto the semiconductor industry in the late 80's. On the contrary, customers' quality requirements have increased many folds. They will no longer tolerate the packing errors such as wrong symbol printed on the IC, unclear characters on IC, etc. At the same time, manufacturers face the problems of overkilled or escaped IC chip. The current inspection system cannot solve the overkilled and escaped problems. Overkilled event occurs when the inspection system rejects the IC, which has a minor error printed on the IC chip. The characters printed on the IC chip can still be read with bare human eyes. However, if this problem is not rectified, the manufacturer will lose its profits. Meanwhile, the escaped event will occur when the inspection system is unable to detect the error printed on the IC chips. This problem will cause the manufacturer to lose its customers because the manufacturer provides wrong or defective IC chips.

