

Innovative semiconductor solutions for energy efficiency, mobility and security



Evaluation komplexer Systeme
und Prozesse durch
Modellbildung und Simulation
Workshop 2014 Universität der
Bundeswehr München

***„The Supply Chain as a Competitive Advantage –
The Four Levels of Semiconductor Supply Chain
Simulation”***

January 20

Hans Ehm, Can Sun



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- From a One-site Logistics to a global Supply Chain Network
- Manage Complexity via simulation
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The Semiconductor Environment – an Industry Comparison (... easy to memorize)



Why?



- If the **automotive and aircraft** industries developed **at the same rates as semiconductors** in the past **30 year**:
- a **Rolls Royce** would cost **\$2.75** and get 3 million miles a gallon
- a **Boeing 767** would cost **\$500** and circle the globe in 20 minutes on five gallons of gas.

Jeffrey Rayport, professor at Harvard Business school. Co-author of three leading books on strategy in the network economy. (*e-Commerce*, *Cases in e-Commerce* and *Introduction to e-Commerce*)

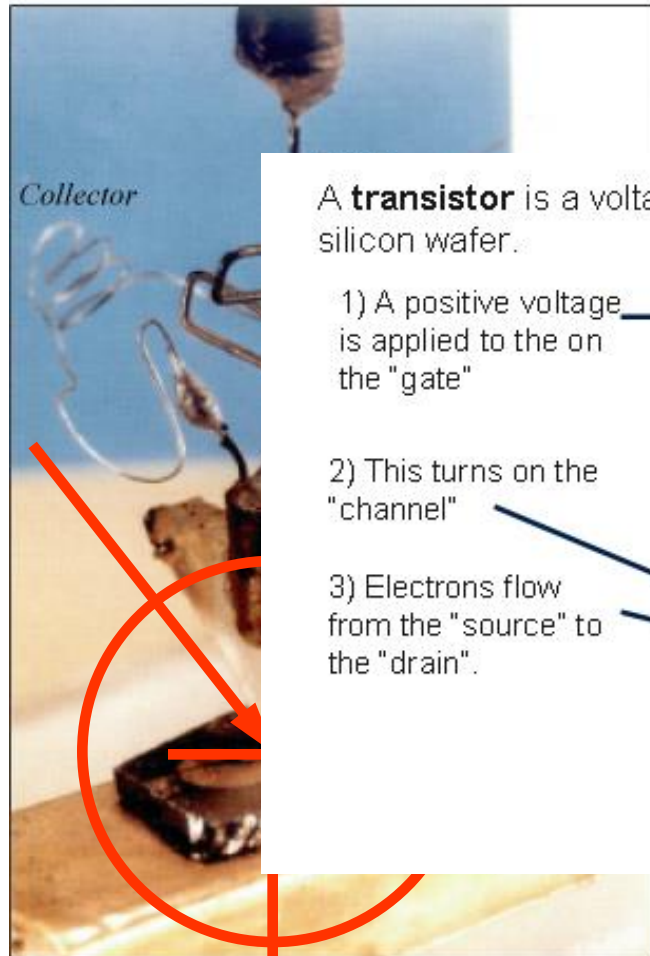
Innovation of the First Transistor on Dec 23rd 1947. The Starting Point of the Semiconductor Industry



Because

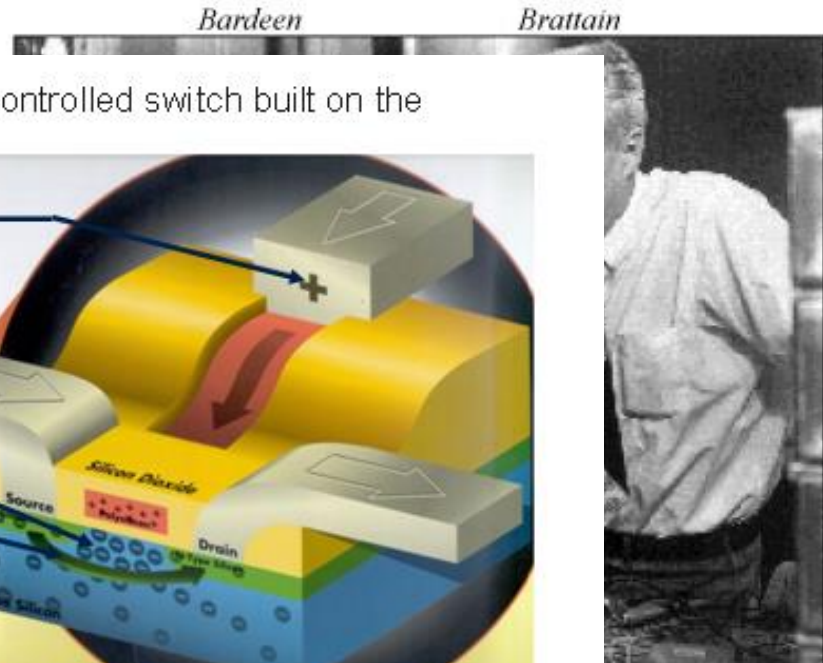
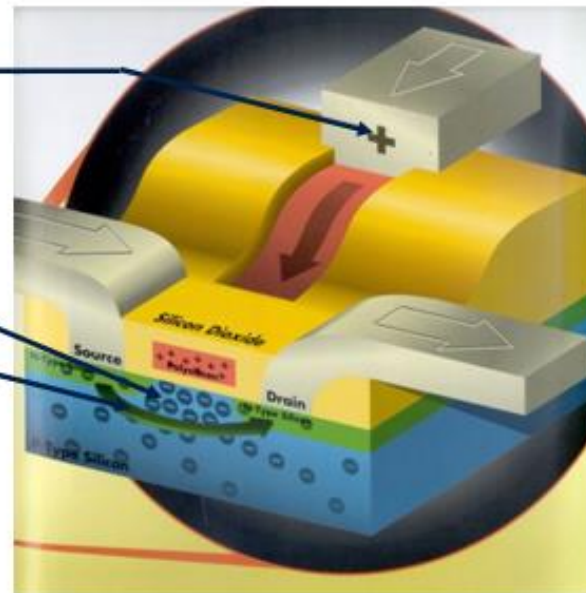
The first point contact transistor
William Shockley, John Bardeen, and Walter Brattain
Bell Laboratories, Murray Hill, New Jersey (1947)

and



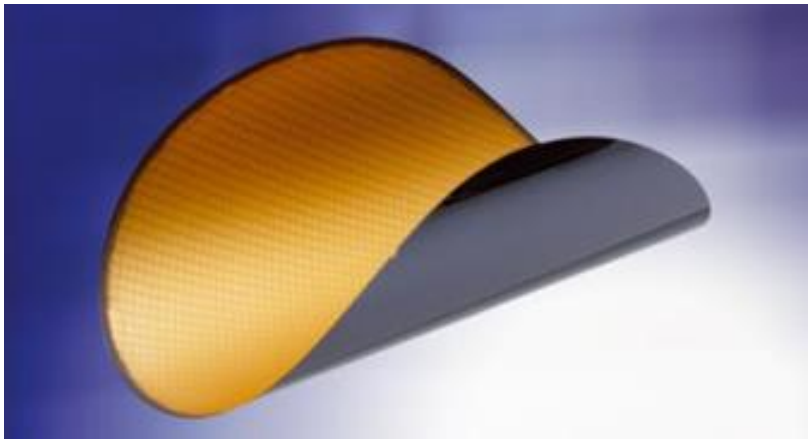
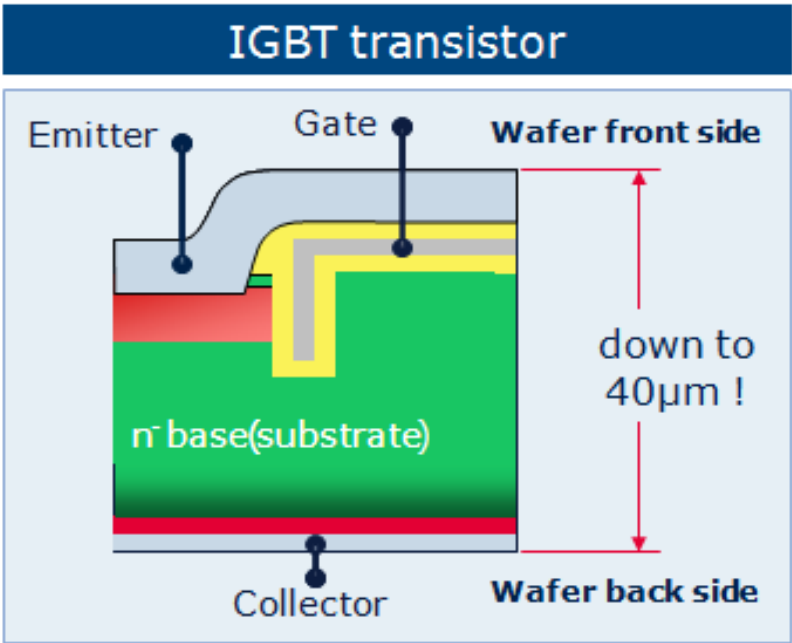
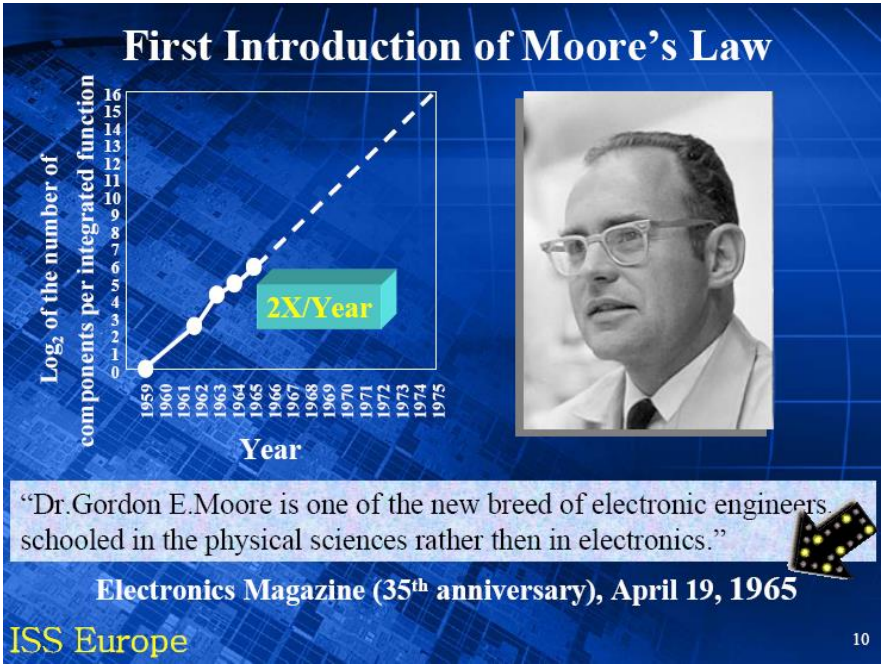
A **transistor** is a voltage controlled switch built on the silicon wafer.

- 1) A positive voltage is applied to the on the "gate"
- 2) This turns on the "channel"
- 3) Electrons flow from the "source" to the "drain".



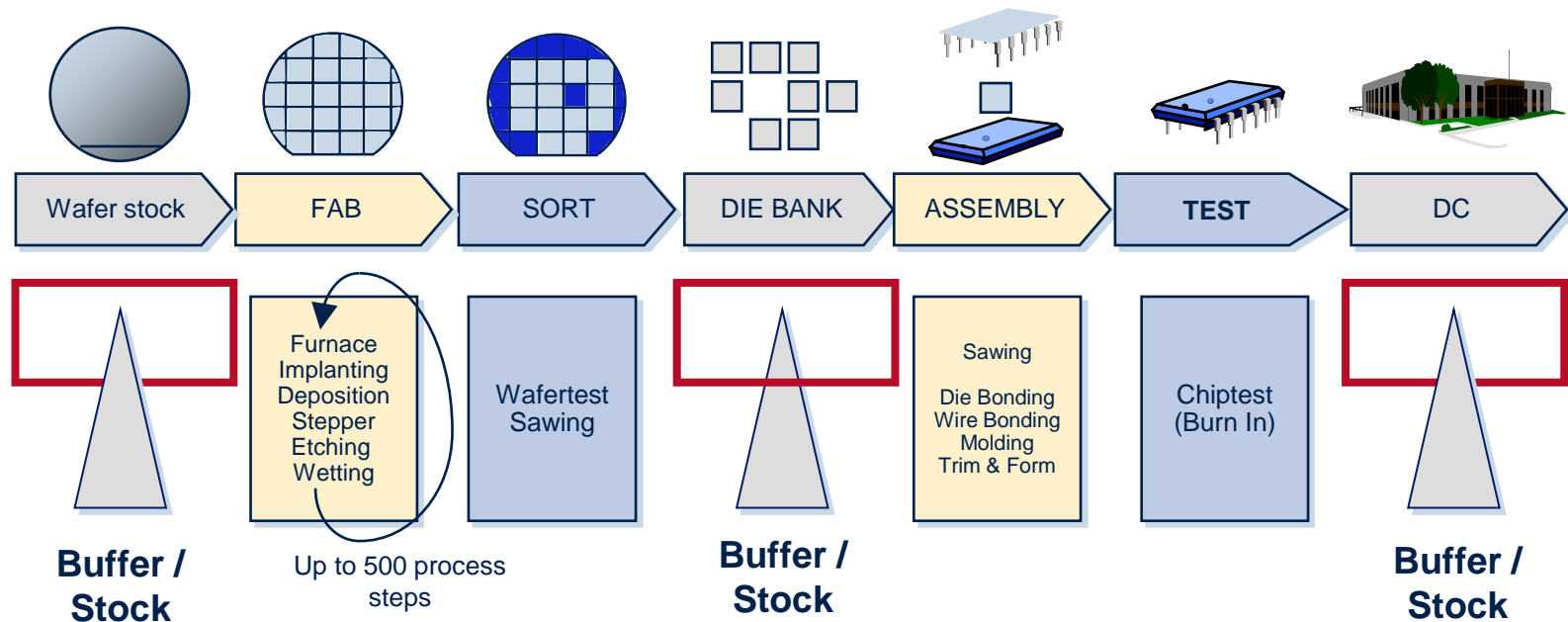
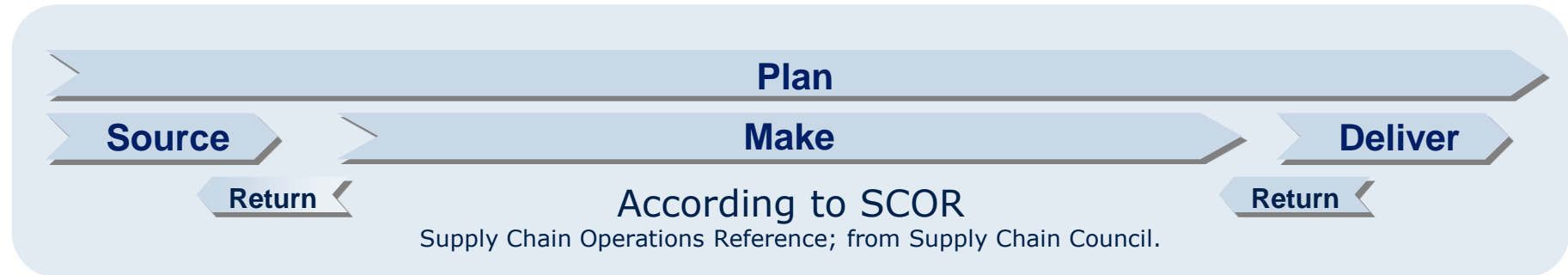
Bell Labs
300 Mountain Ave.
Murray Hill, NY, USA

Because of Moore's Law (the semiconductor law) & Innovations e.g. from Infineon – like ultrathin wafers for low energy loss



Semiconductor Law in modern words: Every few years you get much more functions for the same CO2 consumption

IFX Supply Chain spans From Supplier's Supplier to Customer's Customer



IFX Supply Chain spans From Supplier's Supplier to Customer's Customer

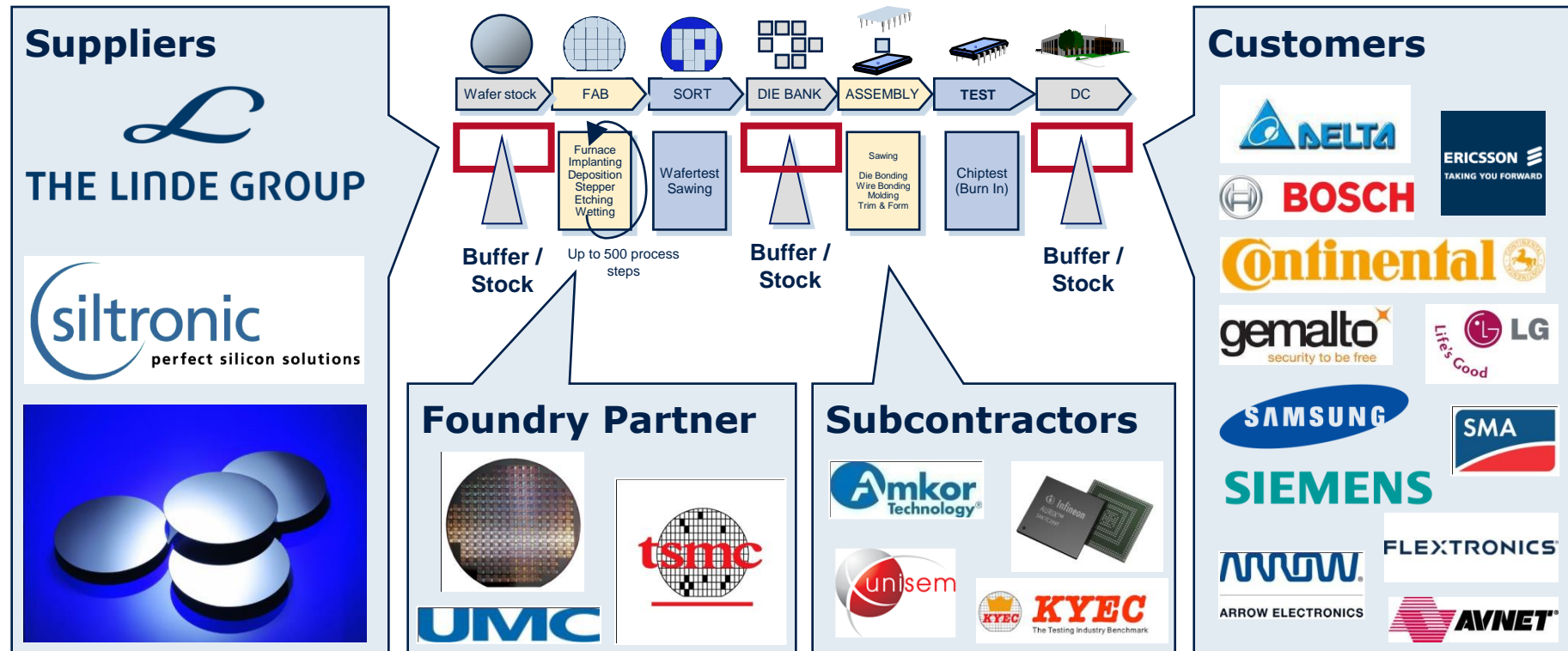
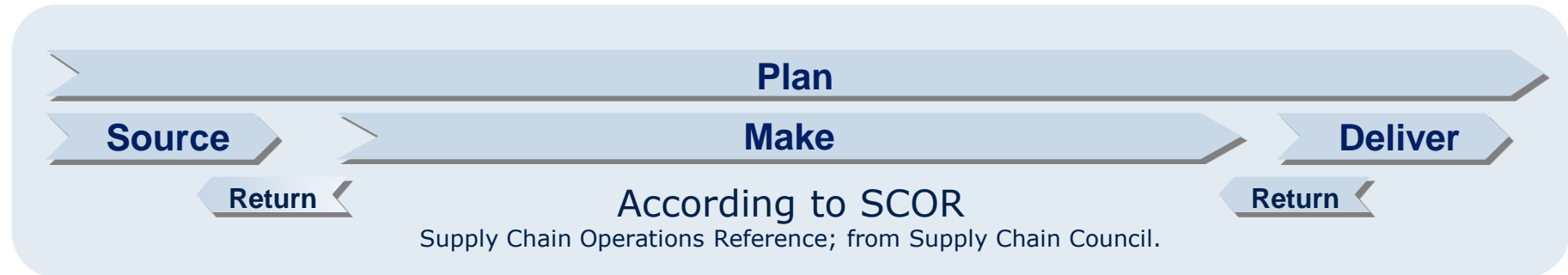


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The Main process acc. To SCOR in the Semiconductor Industry is Make "Produce and Test". It is Grouped into Front End and Back End Process Separated by a DieBank



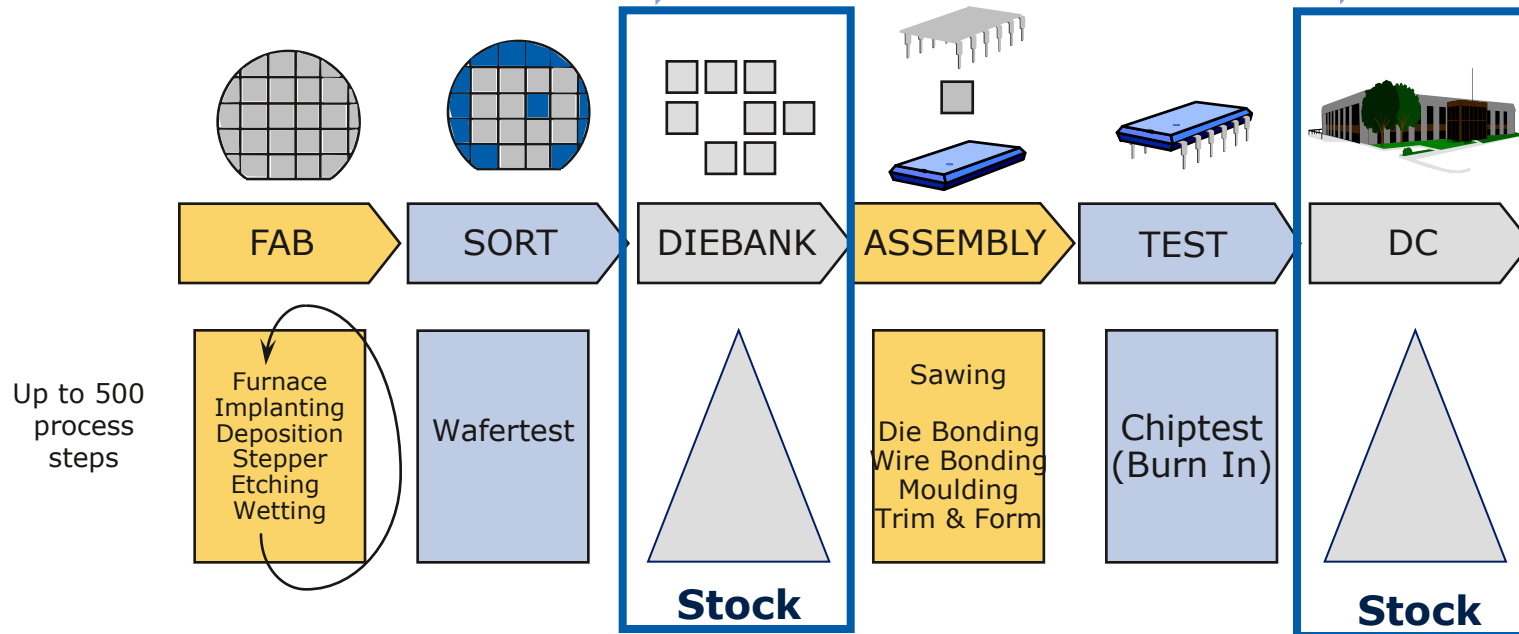
Package

Front End & Back End

Front End (CT 40-100d)

Back End (CT 5-20d)

CT:
Cycle Time

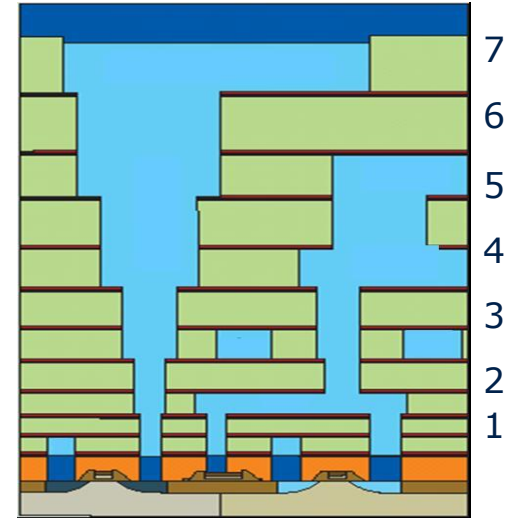
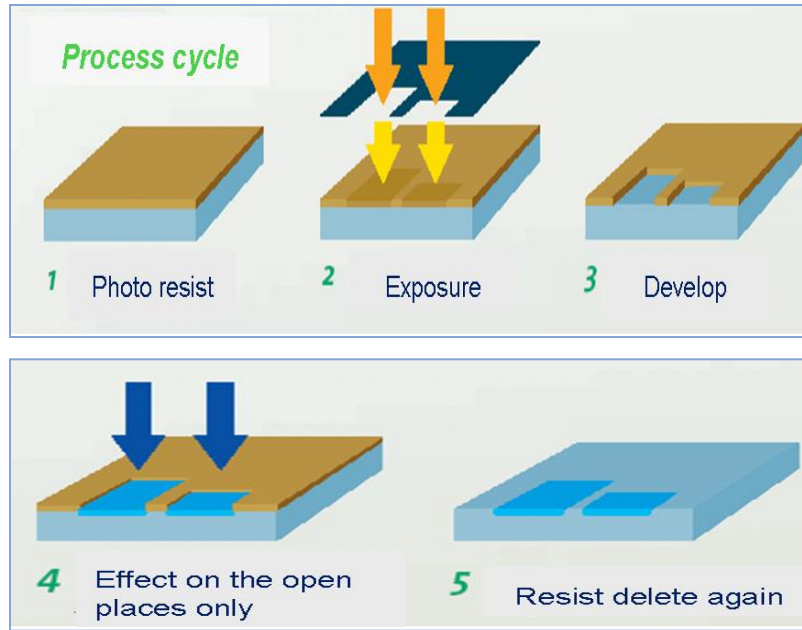


Up to 35 Revolving Lithography Steps per Wafer Transform the Design via Masks to the Wafer ...



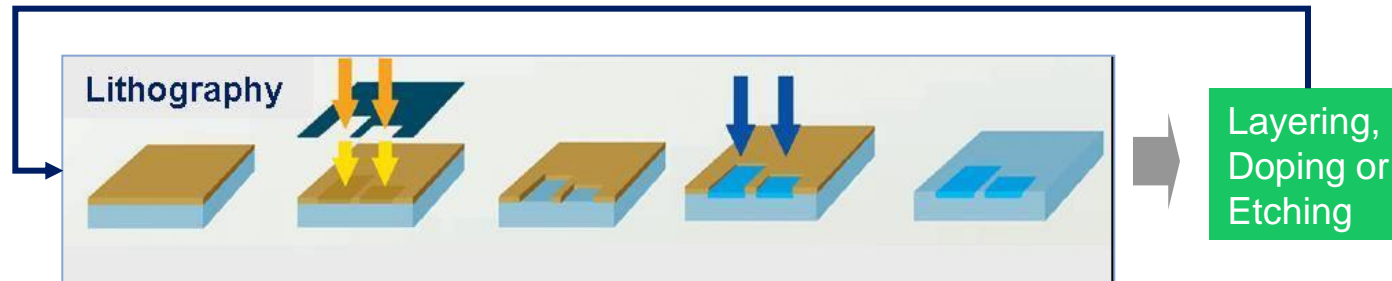
... generating a three dimensional" landscape on the wafer surface

Lithography method: one chip after another is exposed



Other processes as etching, doping, layering can change the surface of the wafer permanently on the places that were exposed within lithography.

Next exposure step – up to 35 revolving steps



The diagram illustrates the four main production stages in semiconductor manufacturing, divided into the Front End (CT 40-100d) and Back End (CT 5-20d).

Front End (CT 40-100d):

- Wafer Start:** Represented by a grey circle icon.
- Die:** Represented by a red square icon with a circuit pattern. Below it, a red box contains the text "Up to 500 processes".
- Sort:** Represented by a blue square icon with a circuit pattern.
- Dieback:** Represented by a blue square icon with a circuit pattern.

Back End (CT 5-20d):

- Assembly:** Represented by a blue square icon with a circuit pattern.
- Test:** Represented by a blue square icon with a circuit pattern.
- DC:** Represented by a blue square icon with a circuit pattern.

Buffer / Stock:

- Between Wafer Start and Die.
- Between Die and Sort.
- Between Sort and Dieback.
- Between Assembly and Test.
- Between Test and DC.

Additional Information:

- A yellow box labeled "Testing" is positioned between the Assembly and Test stages, containing the text "The testing time is 1-2 days".
- A blue box labeled "Finished Goods" is positioned between the Test and DC stages, containing the text "The testing time is 1-2 days".



We learned to master factory complexity by processes, math and IT ...

... e.g. flow factor, law of little, 4 partner and operating curve

Flow factor
formula

$$FF = \frac{CT}{RPT}$$

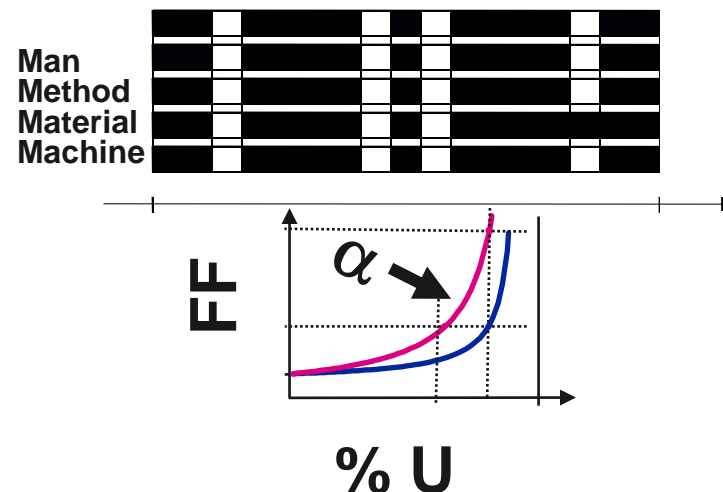
■ **CT: Cycle Time**
■ **RPT: Raw Process Time**

Law
of Little

$$CT = \frac{WIP}{GR}$$

■ **WIP: Work in Progress**
■ **GR: Going Rate**

4 Partner Method



Operating Curve

The diagram illustrates the four main production stages in semiconductor manufacturing, divided into Front End (CT 40-100s) and Back End (CT 5-20s).

Front End (CT 40-100s):

- Wafer Start:** Represented by a grey circle icon.
- Cook:** Represented by a red circle icon with a flame, indicating a process step.
- Sort:** Represented by a blue square icon with a grid pattern.
- Dieback:** Represented by a blue square icon with a grid pattern.

Back End (CT 5-20s):

- Assembly:** Represented by a blue square icon with a grid pattern.
- Test:** Represented by a blue square icon with a grid pattern.
- DC:** Represented by a blue square icon with a grid pattern.

Buffer / Stock:

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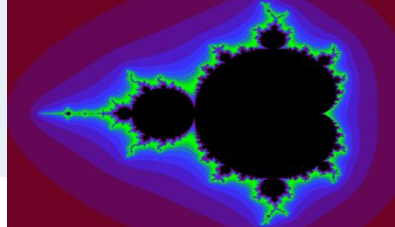
Other Labels:

- Up to 500 processes:** A label indicating the complexity of the Front End stage.
- Assembly:** A label indicating the complexity of the Back End stage.
- Chips (30-40):** A label indicating the quantity of chips produced.

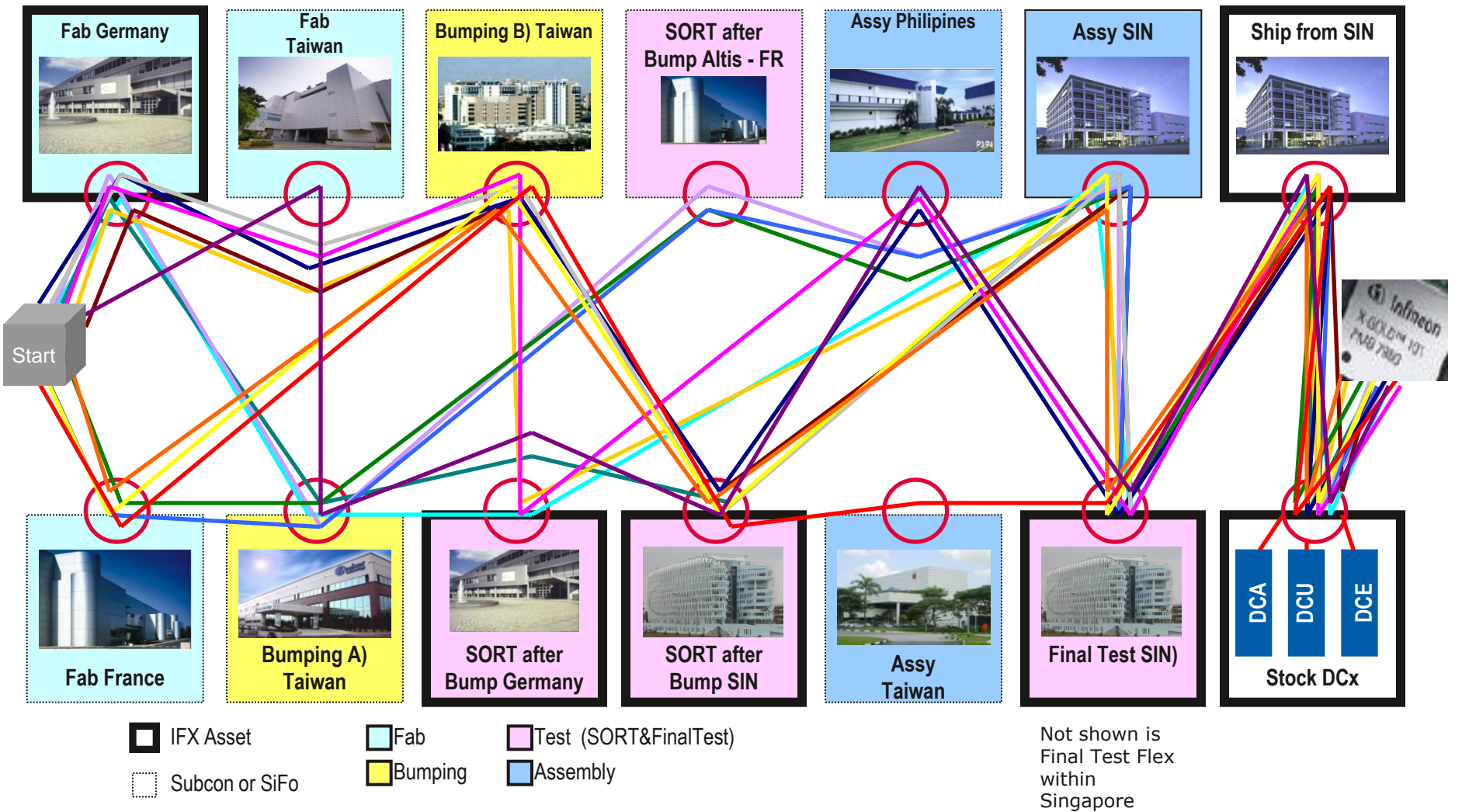


* test step according to lithography

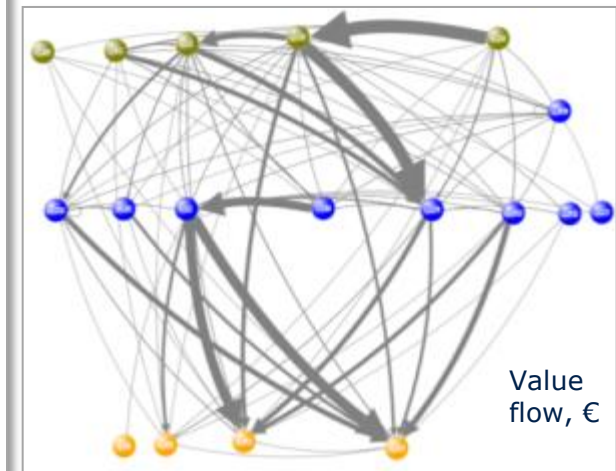
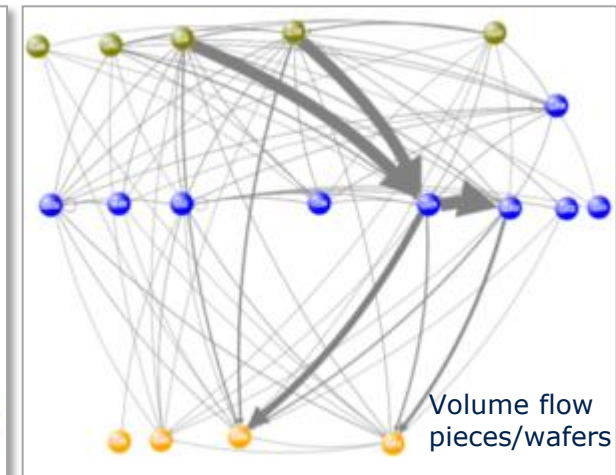
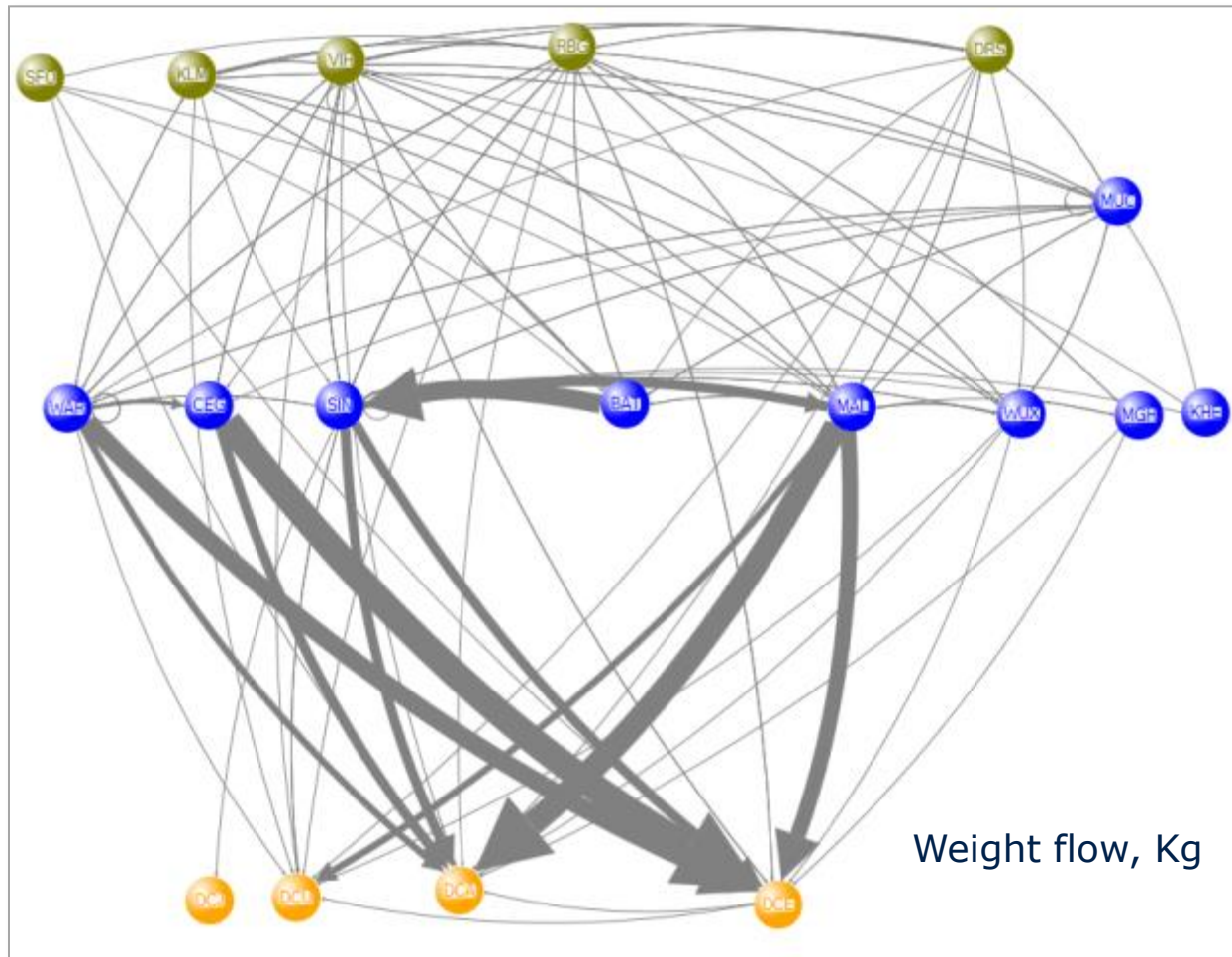
and can benefit from this global production flexibility – Our project: The global SC is our new “Fab”



Each new supply chain was a step to win customers via capa increase –
example from the qualification flexible mobile phone business



IFX supply chain has more than 140 active routes for material flow *



*) only major routes as used in the monitoring system

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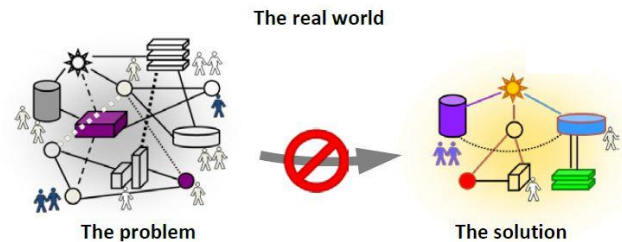
■ The Four Levels Semiconductor Supply Chain Simulations

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What is Simulation and why we use simulation at Infineon

Simulation is...

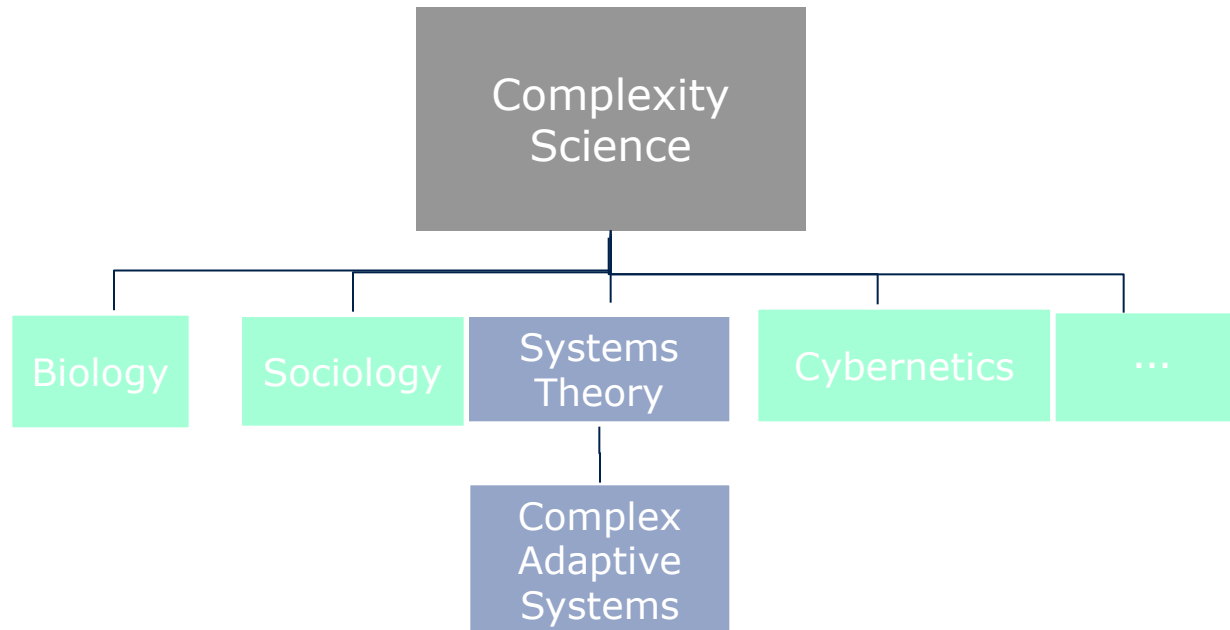
Simulation is an **abstract representation of the real world** to perform risk-free solution experiments



With Simulation, we want to...

- Understand complex interactions
- Compare ourselves with competitors
- Perform what-if analysis
- Improve our performance

→ Supply Chain Complexity combines two disciplines



- A test shows that Semiconductor supply chain is a complex adaptive system
- We have to separate value add from non value add complexity in considering the whole system as a complex adaptive system



Consequences for simulation in Complex Adaptive Systems (CAS)

- Definition of CAS:
 - “System that emerges over time into a coherent form, and adapts and organizes itself ...” (Holland, 1995).
 - CAS contains multiple interacting agents
 - Agents have detectors, effectors, a rule system, and needs
 - Agents react to signals and behave acc. to conditional actions (if/then)
- Agent based simulation is needed (beyond Discrete event simulation), especially on higher levels

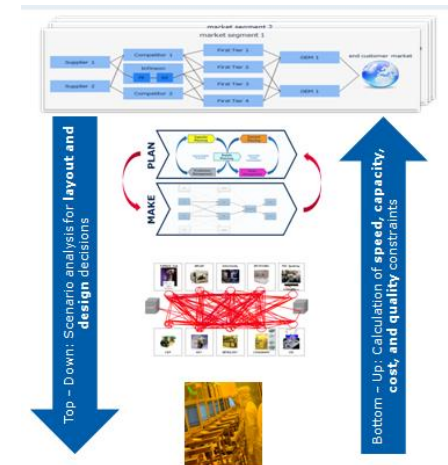
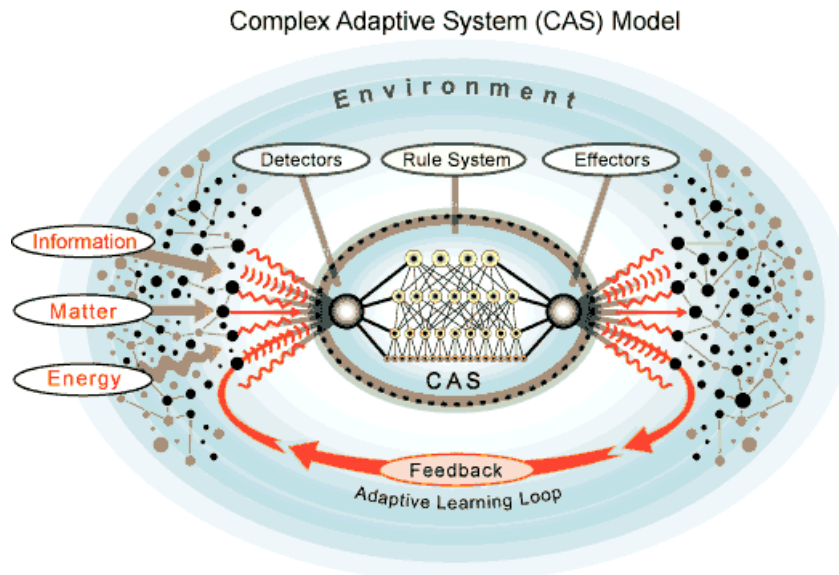
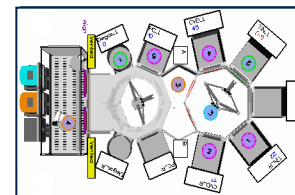
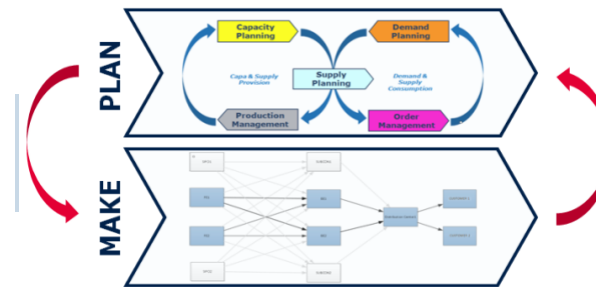
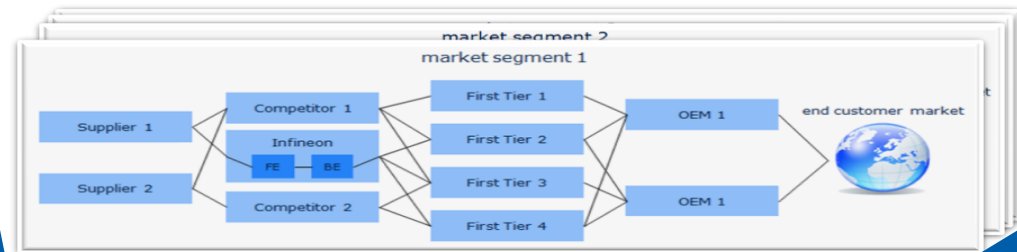


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The four levels of Semiconductor supply chain simulations

- Level 4:
End-To-End SC
- Level 3:
IFX SC
- Level 2:
Factory/Single Site
- Level 1:
Equipment/Workcenter

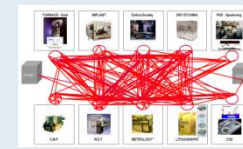
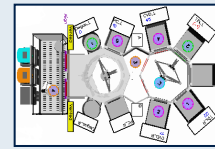


Top - Down: Scenario analysis for **system optimization**

Bottom - Up: Calculation of **speed, capacity, cost, and quality** constraints

Level 1 & 2 simulation

Fab Simulation example Dresden



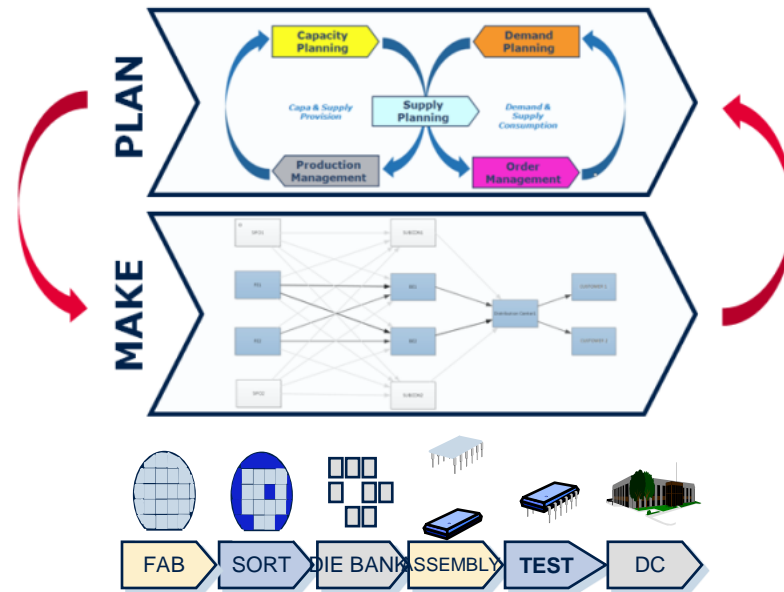
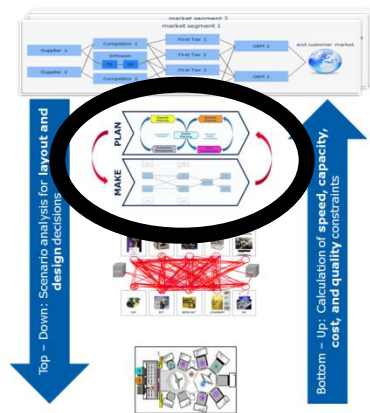
| | Operational Simulation | Strategic Simulation |
|-----------------------|--|--|
| Software | AutoSched AP | AutoSched AP |
| Initialization | Transient simulation: Start with actual line WIP | Steady-state simulation: Start with empty fab, warm up with fixed wafer starts |

| | Ultra Short-Term ... | Short-Term Simulation | Long-Term Simulation |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Field of application | Lot scheduling | Production control | Dynamic capacity planning |
| Horizon | 0... ~12 hours | 1...7 days | 1... ~15 weeks |
| Status (Nov. 2013) | Productive in pilot areas | Productive in pilot areas | Productive |



Level 3: IFX Supply Chain Software Anylogic

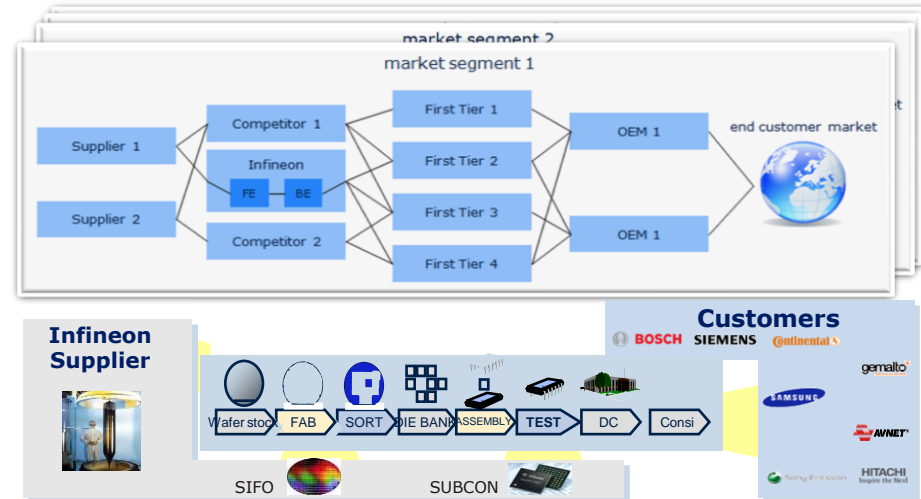
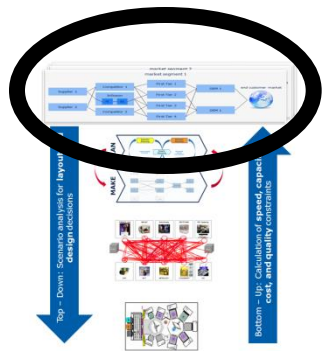
- The level 3 supply chain simulation models the **Infineon supply chain including all subcons and silicon foundries** in its **full width** but without customers and suppliers.



- **Purpose of the model:**
 - Supports planning process design
 - Global SC Model in order to derive targets for level 2
 - Test of approaches to improve SC Planning, optimized contingency & buffers

Level 4: End-to-End Supply Chain Software Anylogic

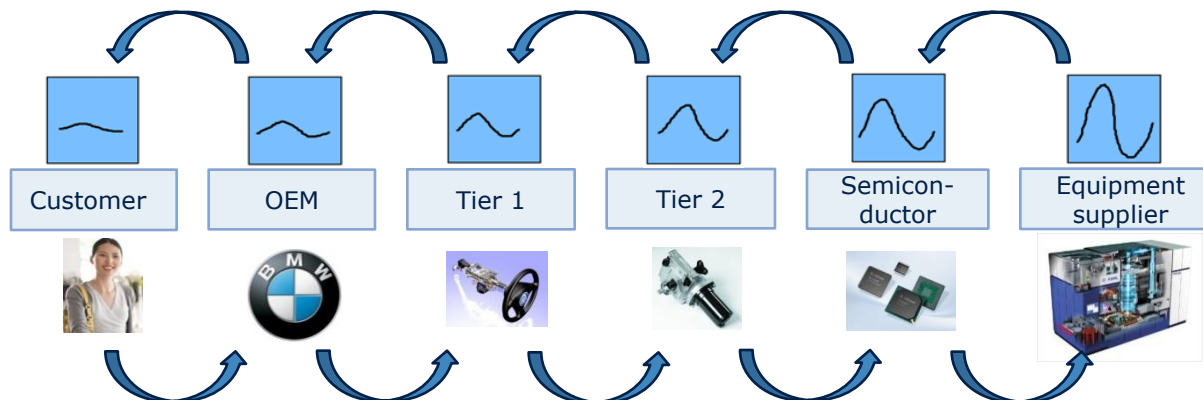
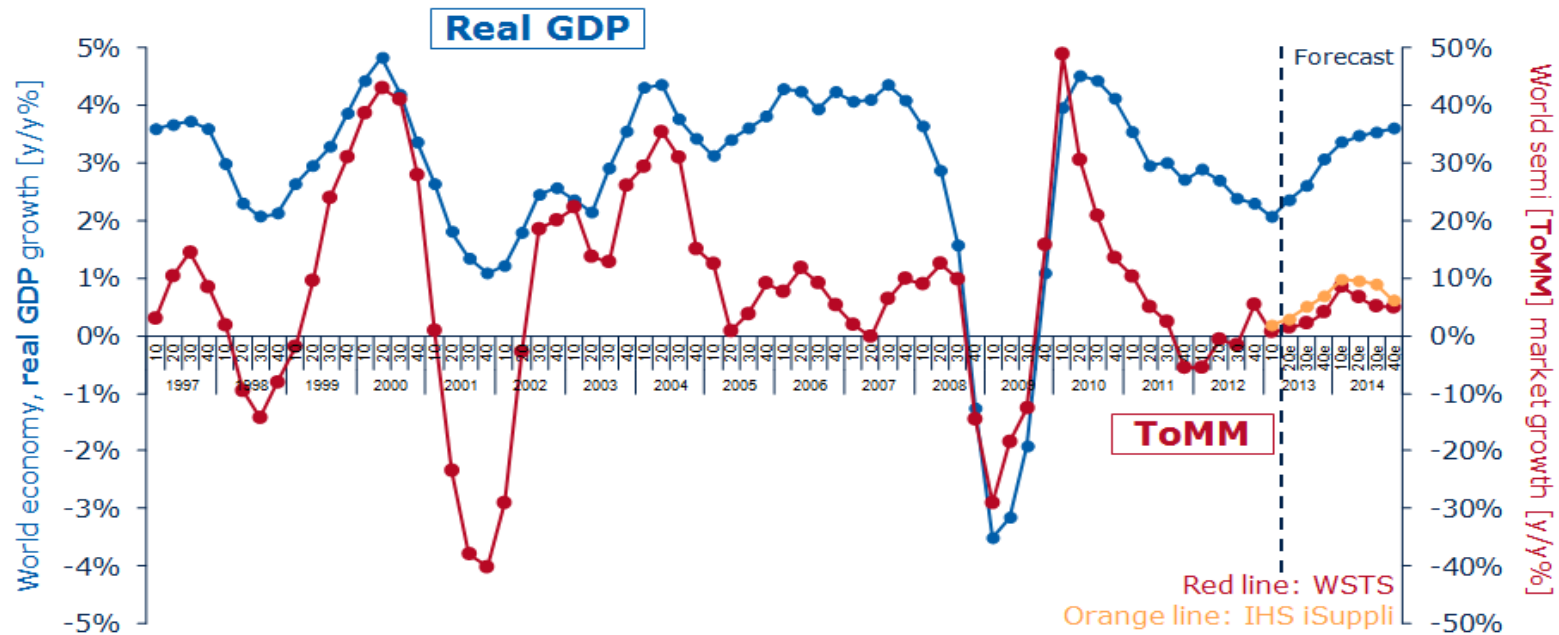
- The level 4 supply chain simulation models the **semiconductor supply chain including all business segments** in its **full length** from the raw material supplier (or even primary production) to the end customer market.



- **Purpose of the model:**
 - Support supply chain strategy and network design decisions (like Make or buy)
 - Enable scenario analysis based on product and market data
 - Understand and reduce the bullwhip effect

Example Level 4: The Bullwhip Effect

Growth rates y/y: 1997:1Q – 2014:4Qe

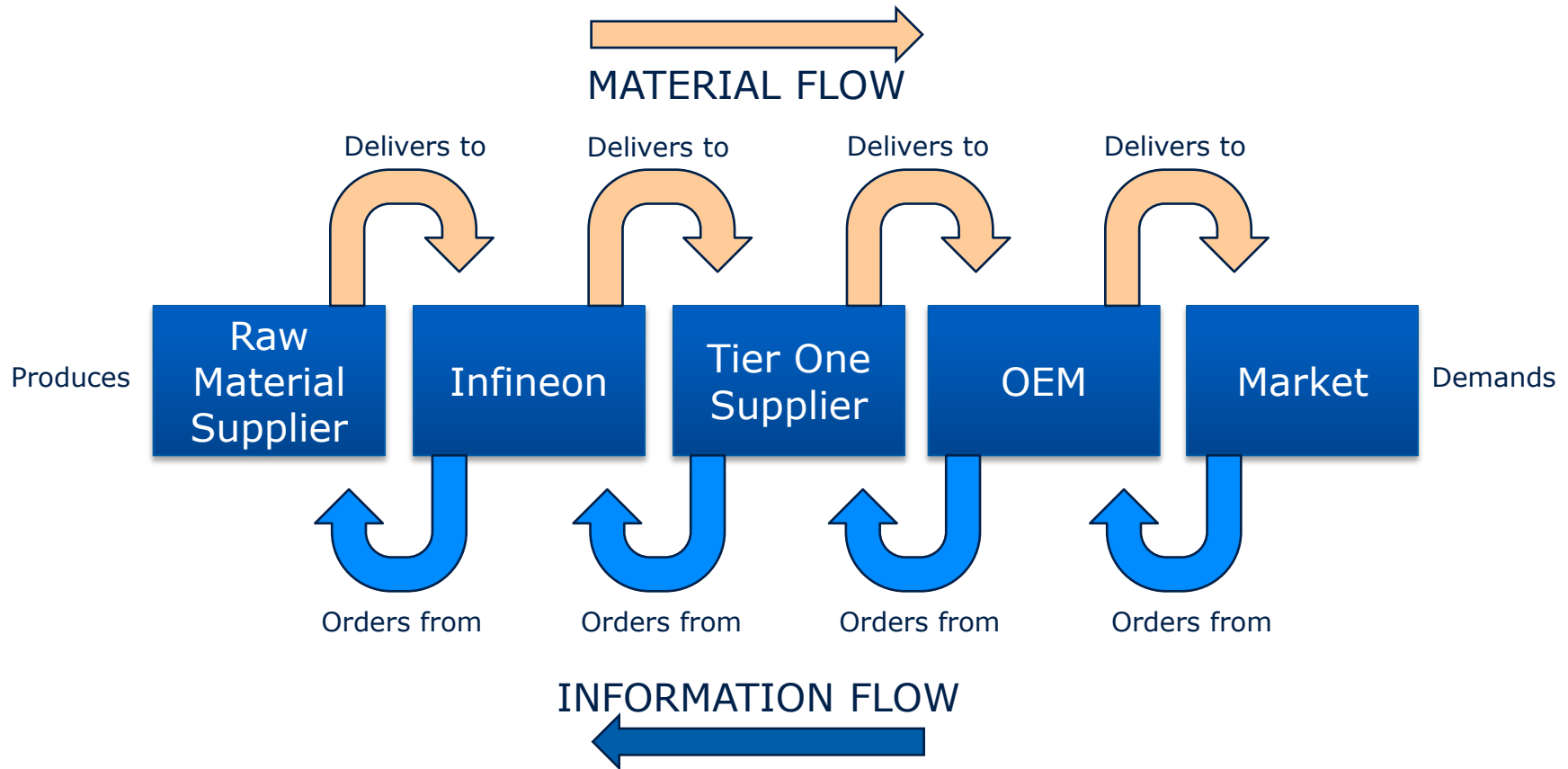


Bullwhip Effect

**Overshooting in
the value chain**

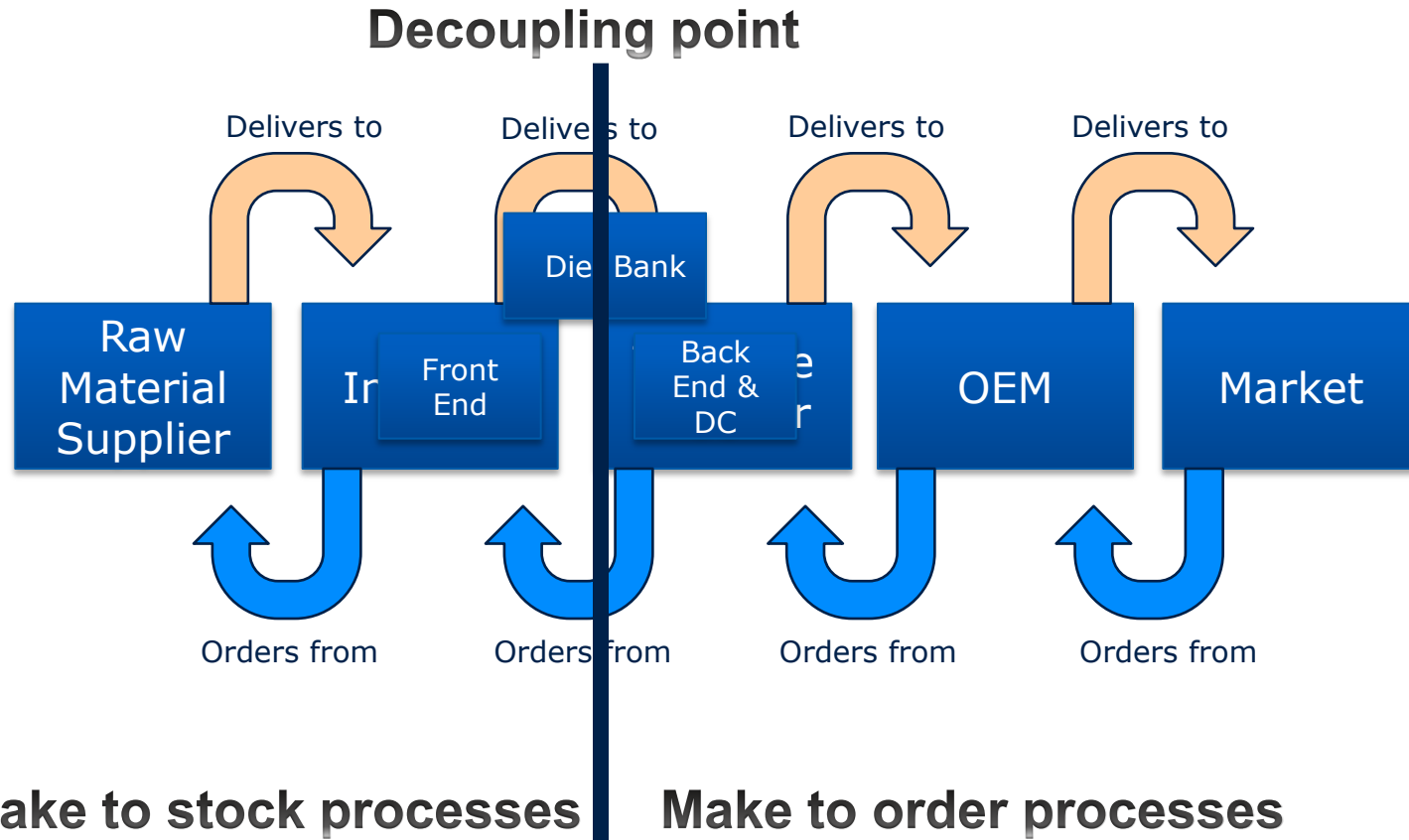
Model description Level 4

- The supply chain model consists of 5 main agents:



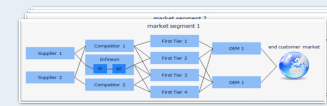
Model description Level 4

- The Decoupling point is at the Infineon Die Bank:



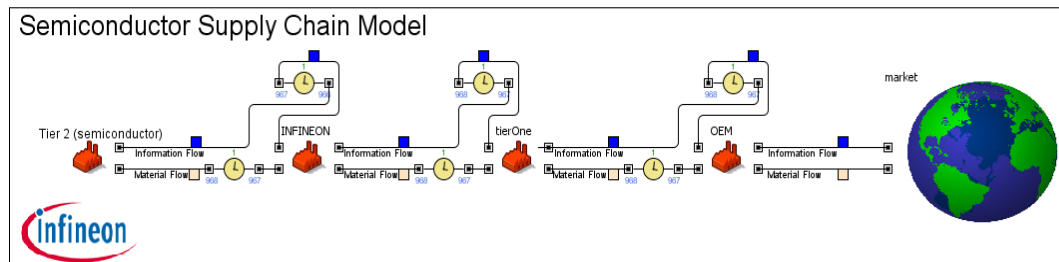
Note: Make to stock process based on an average demand forecast by Semiconductor Planning and control agent and a target stock at semiconductor DC agent.

SC Simulation Level 4



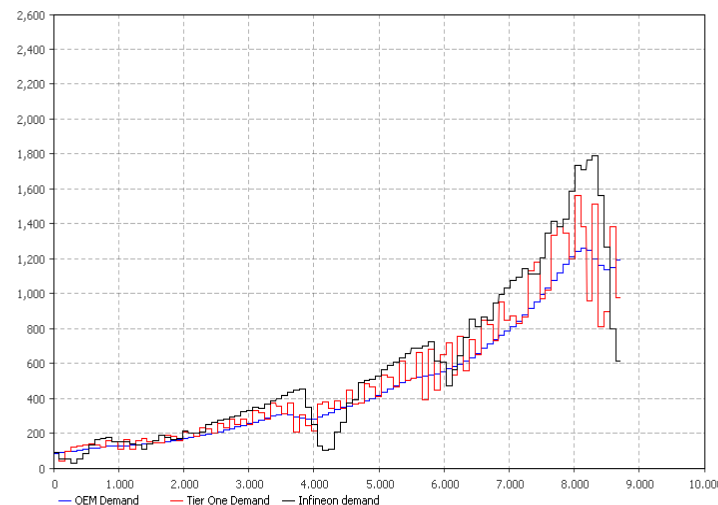
Example: The Bullwhip Effect in IFX End-to-End SC

- Demand distortion along the supply chain
- Main root cause lies in the (over-)ordering behavior of the planner
- Agent-based modelling is used to represent the planner's state: 'feeling safe' vs. 'anxious'
- Real demand data is used
- Target: Training, awareness and mindset change



Agent states

- Careless
- Anxious
- Tier 2 (semiconductor)
- Tier One
- OEM



**“Instead of *company to company*
competition,**



**We are now in an era of *supply chain to*
supply chain competition.”**

Dr. Hau Lee – Stanford University

Structure of the Simulation Library

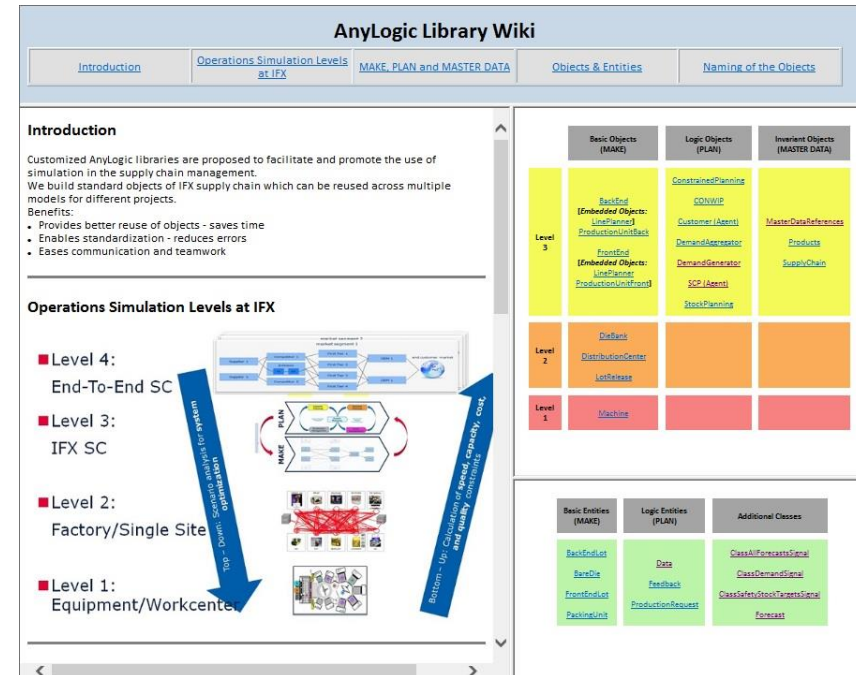
Library matrix

| Simulation Level | Make | Plan | Master Data |
|--|---|---|--|
| Level 4: End-To-End SC | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Manufacturer (IFX) -Supplier -Customer End customer | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -IFX SC planning -Demand generator | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Sales product (SP) |
| Level 3: IFX SC | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Lot -FE/BE site -Die-bank -Distribution center | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Demand/supply Match -Order management -Min/safety stock targets -Demand generator | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Supply Chain -Basic type -Finished product (FP) |
| Level 2: Production Site | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Lot -Machine -Operator -Automated material handling system (AMHS) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Dispatching -Scheduling -WIP control -Site preventive maintenance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -EPA/UPS -Basic type -Finished product (FP) |
| Level 1: Cluster/ Equipment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Lot -Machine -Operator | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Dispatching -Scheduling -Machine preventive maintenance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -EPA/UPS |

Precise & up-to-date **documentation** is a must for a user-friendly library

AnyLogic Library Wiki

- Homepage with basic information about AnyLogic & SC Simulation @ IFX
- Object descriptions:
 - “**User manuals**”: all necessary information for users to be able to use the objects in own models (general description, implementation, inputs/outputs)
 - “**Modeler pages**”: further information on the models behind the objects (descriptions of parameters, functions, events, etc.)



Huge Potential for Collaboration with Academia in supply chain complexity and simulation



Prof. Martin Grunow
Prof. Rainer Kolisch
Dr. Jens Brunner

Technische Universität München



Prof. John Fowler
Prof. Oliver Rose

**Modeling and Analysis of
Semiconductor Manufacturing
(MASM)**



Prof. Lars Mönch
FernUniversität in Hagen



Joe Francis & C. Hunsche

Dr. Rolf Winter



Darius Zand Prof. K. Schimdt



Michael Hennessy, Prof. Cathal Heavey
UNIVERSITY of LIMERICK
OLLSCOIL LUIMNIGH



Chips@School



Prof. Hau Lee



Prof. Brüggemann-Klein
Technische Universität München

Prof. Zangl Dr. Gönsch

Prof. Detlef Urhahne
Jens van Scherpenberg



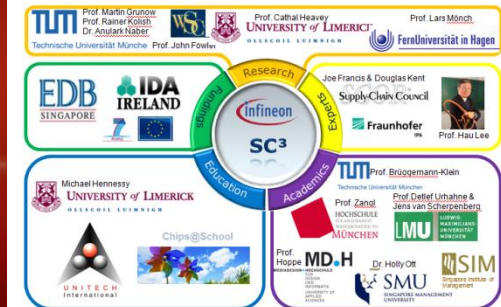
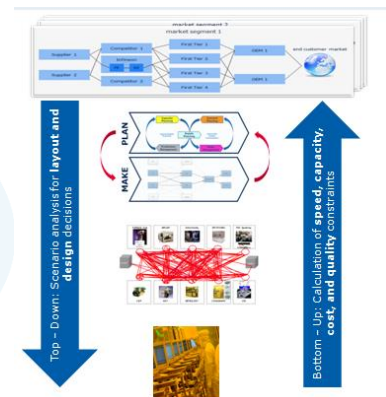
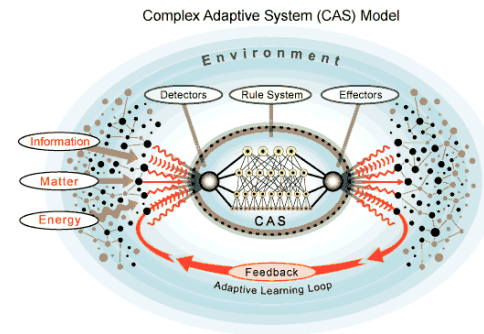
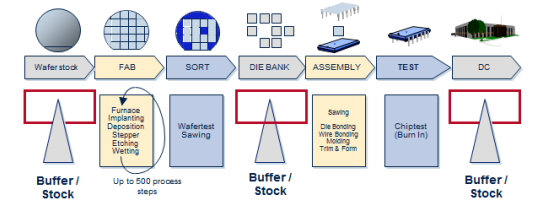
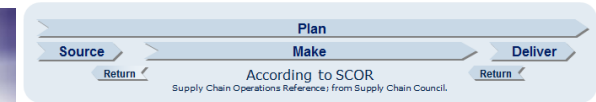
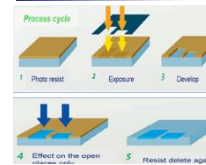
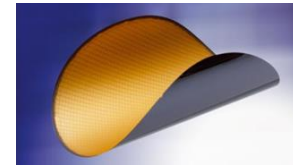
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„The Supply Chain as a Competitive Advantage – The Four Levels of Semiconductor Supply Chain Simulation”



- The semiconductor innovation race continues
- The global supply chain is our new Fab; We are complex adaptive system where we need to reduce non value add complexity on all four levels; simulation enables understanding, testing solutions and supports implementation
- There is a huge potential when biz from suppliers supplier to customer customer and from industry and academia goes hand in hand & next steps of collaboration became reality



Thank you very much!



Contact: Hans.Ehm@Infineon.com