Patent Search

Invention Title	A TECHNIQUE FOR EDGE IDENTIFICATION IN INDIVIDUAL SILICON CRYSTAL SEMICONDUCTORS USING ADAPTIVE INPAINTING
Publication Number	40/2023
Publication Date	06/10/2023
Publication Type	INA
Application Number	202341061391
Application Filing Date	12/09/2023
Priority Number	
Priority Country	
Priority Date	
Field Of Invention	BIO-MEDICAL ENGINEERING
Classification (IPC)	A61B0005000000, H01L0027088000, G06T0001000000, G09G0003200000, H01L0029040000

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Abstract:

Abstract The semiconductor industry's inexorable progress has ushered in a new era of extraordinary connection and processing capability. Intricate silicon crystals a foundation of integrated circuits, the technology that powers modern devices. The performance of semiconductor devices can be significantly improved by learning t Structure, especially the location of their edges. Analysing semiconductors in today's era of nanoscale processing calls for sophisticated equipment that can precisely silicon crystals in their purest form. Here comes adaptive in-painting techniques, a game-changer that might completely alter how semiconductor analysis identifies s crystalline edges. The edges of a picture can be fixed with the use of a method called the Adaptive Edge In-painting Method. To maximise the edge repair impact whil adversarial characteristics, this method relies on the self-encoder to produce edges in the region of defect based on the image's information that is known. In additio the dynamic scanning of light targets in space, the proposed method's capacity to do scanning of pixels at an obtaining ratio of 5.18% utilising a frame of video at a ra significantly reduces the load of data transportation. With its fresh perspective on frame rate and low scans all the way through, this research shows great promise fo to image craft features tracking.

Complete Specification

Description:A Technique for Edge Identification in Individual Silicon Crystal Semiconductors Using Adaptive Inpainting

Field and Background of the Invention

The semiconductor sector is the apex of technological progress because it has allowed us to build quicker, cheaper, and more effective electronic gadgets. The uniq silicon crystal, whose qualities have been used to form the modern world, lies at the centre of the enterprise mentioned. Silicon's exceptional conductivity and volta regulation properties have made it the material of choice for integrated circuits, the brains of our cell phones, computers, and other ubiquitous electronic devices. H due to the ongoing push for miniaturization and performance improvements, semiconductor production and analysis have been subject to growing demands. In pa locating and characterizing specific edges of silicon crystals has become an important task. Accurate identification of these edges is essential for optimizing product procedures and achieving maximum device performance because of their fundamental role in defining semiconductor devices' behaviour and effectiveness. Analyz edges of silicon crystals has proven difficult in the past. Edge detection is problematic since these structures are complex, asymmetrical, and imperfect. The intricac variability of silicon crystals have proven difficult for traditional methods to handle, leading to less-than-ideal outcomes. Adaptive in-painting represents a cutting-ec image processing approach that has the potential to completely transform the process of identifying silicon crystal edges in semiconductor research. The nanoscale latest frontier in the semiconductor company's quest for ever-smaller feature sizes; silicon crystals display highly complex patterns at this scale. To decipher these structures, state-of-the-art imaging and analysis methods must be applied. Significant progress has been made in this direction with the advent of adaptive in-paint which accounts for the specifics of each silicon crystalline structure

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