

SEMI E125-1105

SPECIFICATION FOR EQUIPMENT SELF DESCRIPTION (EqSD)

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1 Purpose

1.1 *Specification Purpose*

1.1.1 This specification describes a method for allowing equipment suppliers to provide a description of the variables, events, exceptions, and physical equipment configuration available from their equipment. With this information available for consumption by software systems, it can be used as a tool to aid the process of integrating equipment into a factory's automation system.

2 Scope

2.1 *In-scope*

2.1.1 This document specifies the classes that suppliers are to use to describe essential data, events, and exceptions provided by their equipment. The specification only describes information that is static in nature (that is, information that does not change dynamically while the equipment is running). This document also specifies an interface that clients can use to access this information.

2.1.2 This specification applies to all semiconductor manufacturing equipment that supports the data acquisition interface defined in the SEMI specification for Data Collection Management.

2.2 *Out of Scope*

2.2.1 This specification does not define any new behavior required of the equipment other than that necessary for retrieving information describing equipment configuration, interfaces, and available data, and keeping this information current.

2.2.2 The details of any underlying concepts and behavioral models (for example, carrier management, process/control job, etc.) that can be described by metadata are to be separately specified in a document dedicated to those concepts. Only the ability to describe the fact that a supplier has implemented such a concept and that a client can discover this implementation and any data it can produce is in scope for this specification.

2.2.3 This specification does not require that the metadata provided by the equipment be directly human readable. It is expected that applications will be written to organize and present this information to human users in a form that is easier for end users to digest.

NOTICE: This standard does not purport to address safety issues, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the users of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory or other limitations prior to use.

3 Limitations

3.1 *Abstract Model*

3.1.1 This specification is an abstract model only. Adjunct specifications must be developed to bind this specification to an implementation technology.

3.2 *Other Limitations*

3.2.1 This specification does not define the mechanism used for determining how to locate clients that are to receive notifications defined by this specification. It assumes that the equipment has established a communications context with any clients that can submit requests, and has provided any context necessary to send notifications to those clients.

3.2.2 This specification does not define the mechanism used for identifying or authenticating clients. It assumes that clients can be uniquely identified, and that the equipment is capable of distinguishing requests originating from different clients.

4 Referenced Standards and Documents

4.1 *SEMI Standards*

SEMI E30 — Generic Model for Communications and Control of Manufacturing Equipment (GEM)

SEMI E39 — Object Services Standard: Concept, Behavior, and Services

SEMI E120 — Provisional Specification for the Common Equipment Model (CEM)

4.2 ISO Standards¹

ISO 639:1988 — Code for the representation of names of languages

ISO 3166-1:1997 — Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions – Part 1: Country codes

ISO 8601 — Representations of dates and times, 1988-06-15

ISO 8601 Draft Revision — Representations of dates and times, draft revision, 2000

4.3 Other Standards

American National Standards Institute (ANSI) X3.135-1992 – Information Systems – Database Language – SQL (<http://www.ansi.org>)²

Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) RFC 1776 – Tags for the Identification of Languages, ed. H. Alvestrand, 1995 (<http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc1766.txt>)

Unified Modeling Language (UML) Specification, Version 1.4, OMG Specification 01-09-67, available from http://www.omg.org/technology/documents/modeling_spec_catalog.htm

Uniform Resource Name (URN) Syntax, IETF RFC 2141, May 1997 (<http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2141.txt>)

NOTICE: Unless otherwise indicated, all documents cited shall be the latest published versions.

5 Terminology

5.1 Abbreviations and Acronyms

5.1.1 Descriptions of many of the abbreviations and acronyms used in this specification may be found in the SEMI Compilation of Terms, available on the SEMI web site, <http://www.semi.org/>. In most cases, these terms are not included in this section.

5.1.2 *IDL* — Interface Definition Language

5.1.3 *OMG* — Object Management Group

5.1.4 *SQL* — Standard Query Language

5.1.5 *UML* — Unified Modeling Language

5.1.6 *URN* — Uniform Resource Name

5.1.7 *XML* — eXtensible Markup Language

5.2 Definitions

5.2.1 Definitions or descriptions of many of the terms used in this specification may be found in the SEMI Compilation of Terms, available on the SEMI web site, <http://www.semi.org/>. In most cases, these terms are not included in this section.

5.2.2 Related Information 8 contains useful definitions of UML terms taken directly from the UML standard. UML terms used in this document conform to these definitions. Please refer to this section as needed.

5.2.3 *metadata* — data used to describe data. For example, if a tool can report an event with several associated variables under certain conditions, the metadata for that event would provide a description of what condition will produce the event, what the type and units are of each variable, and the id of the event itself.

¹ International Organization for Standardization, ISO Central Secretariat, 1, rue de Varembe, Case postale 56, CH-1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland. Telephone: 41.22.749.01.11; Fax: 41.22.733.34.30, Website: www.iso.ch

² American National Standards Institute, Headquarters: 1819 L Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036, USA. Telephone: 202.293.8020; Fax: 202.293.9287, New York Office: 11 West 42nd Street, New York, NY 10036, USA. Telephone: 212.642.4900; Fax: 212.398.0023, Website: www.ansi.org

6 Conventions

6.1 Document and Notation Conventions

6.1.1 *Unified Modeling Language (UML)* — This specification uses the UML conventions for representing all class, state, object, and sequence diagrams. Refer to the UML specification for a detailed description of these conventions.

6.1.2 *Attribute Tables* — The table below provides an example of the tables used to list and describe attributes of classes defined in this specification.

Table 1 Attribute Table Format

Attribute Name	Definition	Required	Form
		Y or N	See list below

6.1.2.1 *Form* — Defines the data type of the attribute. The terms used to describe data types in this column are defined in the SEMI Compilation of Terms, or are included as part of the specification. Refer to the compilation of terms for the definition of SEMI type name meanings.

6.1.3 *UML Associations* — The mechanism used for representing UML associations between classes is implementation dependent. This document is abstract in nature, and does not specify or imply any such mechanism. Any adjunct standard that provides an implementation of this specification must include a description of the mechanism used for representing the UML associations shown in this document.

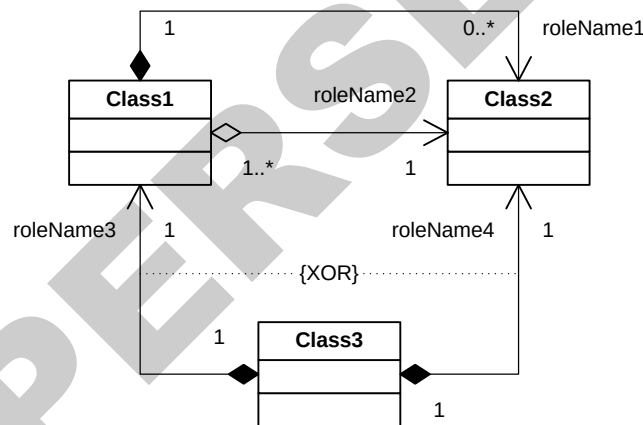


**Figure 1
Association Notation**

6.1.3.1 *Association Notation* — This document uses the UML aggregation diamond adornment, role names, and multiplicities, and navigability in all class diagrams specifying associations. Unadorned associations are not used, for economy of notation. See the UML 1.4 specification, ¶3.43 for details. All role names are public by default; therefore the visibility symbols are not used.

6.1.3.1.1 Open diamond adornments indicate that instances of the target class may be shared among aggregate classes. Closed diamond adornments indicate that target instances belong to at most one composite class. The part-whole semantics of the aggregation/composition symbol is not significant in this specification. See the UML 1.4 specification, ¶3.43.2.5 and ¶3.48 for further information.

6.1.3.1.2 Some diagrams use the UML “XOR” constraint where applicable. An “XOR” constraint indicates that only one of many possible associations can be instantiated at any one time for a given instance of the association class. See the UML 1.4 specification, ¶3.42.5.1 for further information.

6.1.4 *Association Tables* — The table below provides an example of the tables used to list and describe associations between classes defined in this specification.

Table 2 Association Table Format

<i>Association Role Name</i>	<i>Definition</i>	<i>Comments</i>

6.1.4.1 *Association Role Name* — The name of the association role being specified.

6.1.4.2 *Definition* — Describes the function or purpose of the association.

6.1.4.3 *Comments* — Any additional comments or notes regarding the association.

6.1.5 *Operation Definition Tables* — The table below provides an example of the tables used to list and describe the interface operations defined in this specification.

Table 3 Operation Definition

<i>Operation</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Type</i>
		See list below

6.1.5.1 *Operation* — Specifies the name of the operation.

6.1.5.2 *Type* — Specifies the messaging semantics of the operation. Only Request-Reply (RR) semantics are used in this specification. Request-Reply messages are messages that involve an initiator and a receiver. In a Request-Reply exchange, the initiator sends a single request message to the receiver, and the receiver sends a single reply message to that request back to the initiator. Fire-and-Forget messages are messages that involve a sender and a receiver. In a Fire-and-Forget exchange, the sender sends a single message to the receiver, with no associated response.

6.1.6 *Operation Argument Definition Table* — The table below provides an example of the tables used to list and describe arguments for interface operations defined in this specification.

Table 4 Operation Argument Definitions

<i>Argument</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Kind</i>	<i>Form</i>
		See list below	See list below

6.1.6.1 *Argument* — Specifies the name of the argument.

6.1.6.2 *Kind* — Specifies whether the argument is an ‘in’, ‘out’, or ‘error’ argument for the operation. ‘Error’ arguments always function as ‘out’ arguments, but indicate that the operation did not complete successfully.

6.1.6.3 *Form* — Defines the data type of the argument. The terms used to describe data types in this column are defined in the SEMI Compilation of Terms, or are included as part of the specification. Refer to the compilation of terms for the definition of SEMI type name meanings.

6.2 Terms

6.2.1 *Class, type* — This specification uses the terms “class” and “type”, interchangeably to refer to a UML class.

7 Background

7.1 Motivation

7.1.1 This specification is designed to help address the problem of integrating semiconductor equipment from a variety of suppliers into an automated factory environment, and to provide a standard mechanism for describing information and data that the equipment can provide for a wide variety of uses. See Related Information 1 for an overview of some example use cases.

7.1.2 This specification defines the information that is needed to communicate essential features of the equipment to software applications, and provides extensibility features to allow suppliers to communicate information unique to their equipment or that may not be specified in a SEMI standard.

7.1.3 Equipment metadata is designed to be useful to applications that provide an interface to human end users for the purposes of understanding and browsing equipment configuration, available data items, events, exceptions, etc. In many cases, these users will be referring to equipment metadata so they can perform data collection for a variety of objectives (diagnostics, troubleshooting, process control, etc.).

7.1.4 Equipment metadata is also designed to be useful to applications written to take advantage of standardized state models and other data so that discovery and usage of this information can be automated, without requiring human intervention. Diagnostics, health monitoring, or other supplier-provided applications that understand the details of specific equipment types, for example, can also discover and use common equipment-specific configuration and data without requiring manual assistance.

8 Overview

8.1 Equipment Metadata Organization

8.1.1 Figure 2 shows the concepts that are included in this specification and their relationship to the SEMI E120 Common Equipment Model. A brief description of the purpose of each metadata concept is provided in this section only as an overview. For the detailed specification of the corresponding classes, refer to §10.

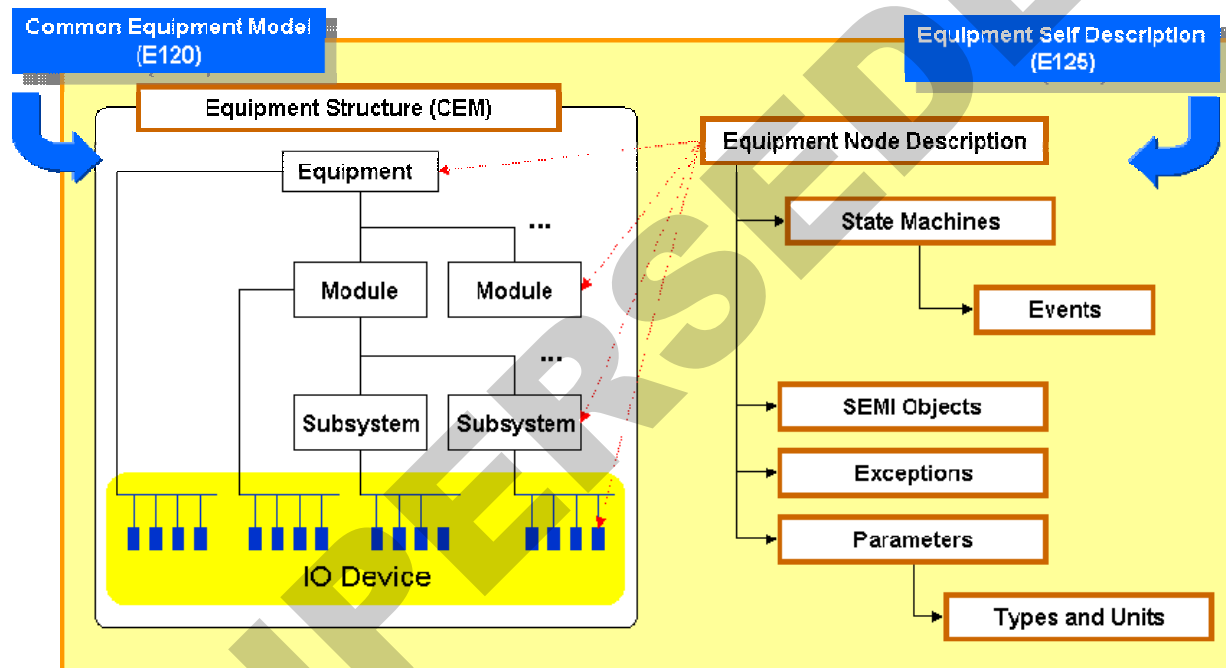


Figure 2
Organization of Metadata Concept

8.1.2 Equipment Node Description

8.1.2.1 This specification defines classes that provide a way to associate events, exceptions, parameters, and SEMI E39 ObjTypes with any node in the physical equipment structure. SEMI E120 defines the classes that are used to describe the physical equipment structure; this specification defines the classes that link E120 equipment nodes with the events, exceptions, parameters, and ObjTypes that they produce. Equipment node description classes are defined in ¶10.3.

8.1.3 Parameters

8.1.3.1 This specification defines classes that can be used to describe any variables that are provided by the equipment, and refers to all such variables as “Parameters”. Parameters can be used to model any concept that can be represented as a data type. For example, the SEMI E30 concepts of equipment constants, data variables, and status variables can all be represented by a parameter. Any type of data that the equipment can produce (for

example, measurement results on metrology equipment) can be represented by a Parameter. Parameters can only be defined by an equipment node, an SEMI E39 ObjType, or an exception. Parameter description is defined in ¶10.4.

8.1.4 Type and Units

8.1.4.1 This specification provides a way to describe the data types and units used on the equipment to represent Parameters. For example, if the equipment defines several Parameters that have a structured data type consisting of an integer, a string, and an array of Booleans, this specification provides classes that can be used to describe the structure of that data type. For numeric data types, this specification defines classes that can be used to describe the units that a value of that data type has. For example, if some Parameter represents a capacitance in microfarads, this specification can be used to describe the microfarad unit itself, as well as how to indicate that the parameter's value is in units of microfarads. Parameter type description is defined in ¶10.4.11, and units description is defined in ¶10.5.5.

8.1.5 State Machine and Events

8.1.5.1 This specification defines classes that can be used to describe the state machines (and the corresponding transitions and events) that are implemented by the equipment. These classes can be used to describe any SEMI-defined state machine or any supplier-defined state machine. This specification also defines classes that can be used to describe the Parameters that are available for reporting when a specific event occurs. State machine description is defined in ¶10.8.

8.1.6 SEMI Objects

8.1.6.1 This specification defines classes that can be used to describe any SEMI E39 ObjTypes that are implemented by the equipment. SEMI ObjType state machines and events are described using the same classes that are used to describe state machines. ObjType attributes are described using the same classes that are used to describe Parameters and types. Description of ObjType services is not supported. SEMI ObjType description is defined in ¶10.8.

8.1.7 Exceptions

8.1.7.1 This specification defines classes that can be used to describe the existence of error conditions that the equipment can detect and report as exceptions. An exception can represent any SEMI standard E30 alarm or equipment-supplier-defined exception that can be reported to clients. Exception description is defined in ¶10.7.

8.2 Accessing Equipment Metadata

8.2.1 Equipment metadata is directly associated with each unique equipment installation within a factory. Access to metadata is provided by a collection of operations available from a specific equipment installation. This interface is described in ¶9.1.

9 Interfaces for Managing Equipment Metadata

9.1 Equipment Metadata Manager

9.1.1 Figure 3 shows the interface used to access equipment metadata descriptions.

«interface» EquipmentMetadataManager
<i>GetUnits()</i> : Unit[] <i>GetTypeDefinitions()</i> : ParameterTypeDefinition[] <i>GetStateMachines()</i> : StateMachine[] <i>GetSEMIObjTypes()</i> : SEMIObjType[] <i>GetExceptions()</i> : Exception[] <i>GetEquipmentStructure()</i> : EquipmentElement[] <i>GetEquipmentNodeDescriptions(in equipmentNodeIds : String[])</i> : NodeDescriptionRes <i>GetLatestRevision()</i> : MetadataRevision <i>NotifyOnRevisions(in notification : NotificationRequest)</i>

Figure 3
Interface for Accessing Equipment Metadata

9.1.2 EquipmentMetadataManager Operations

Table 5 EquipmentMetadataManager Operation Definition

Operation	Description	Type
GetUnits	Retrieves all unit metadata provided by the equipment.	RR
GetTypeDefinitions	Retrieves all type definitions provided by the equipment.	RR
GetStateMachines	Retrieves all state machine metadata provided by the equipment.	RR
GetSEMIObjTypes	Retrieves all SEMI ObjTypes metadata provided by the equipment.	RR
GetExceptions	Retrieves all exception metadata provided by the equipment.	RR
GetEquipmentStructure	Retrieves all equipment structural metadata provided by the equipment.	RR
GetEquipmentNodeDescriptions	Retrieves all requested equipment node description metadata.	RR
GetLatestRevision	Retrieve the last date and time at which the equipment metadata was revised	RR
NotifyOnRevisions	Request that the equipment notify the requestor when changes to the metadata are made	RR

9.1.2.1 *GetUnits* — Upon receiving this request, the equipment shall return all units metadata provided by the equipment.

9.1.2.1.1 GetUnits Operation Arguments

Table 6 GetUnits Argument Definitions

Argument	Description	Kind	Form
units	All units defined for the equipment.	out	Unordered list of elements of type Unit, described in ¶10.6.

9.1.2.2 *GetTypesDefinitions* — Upon receiving this request, the equipment shall return all type definition metadata provided by the equipment.

9.1.2.2.1 GetTypesDefinitions Operation Arguments

Table 7 GetTypesDefinitions Argument Definitions

Argument	Description	Kind	Form
typeDefinitions	All type definitions provided by the equipment.	out	Unordered list of elements of type ParameterTypeDefinition, described in ¶10.5.

9.1.2.3 *GetStateMachines* — Upon receiving this request, the equipment shall return all state machine metadata provided by the equipment.

9.1.2.3.1 *GetStateMachines* Operation Arguments

Table 8 GetStateMachines Argument Definitions

<i>Argument</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Kind</i>	<i>Form</i>
stateMachines	All state machine metadata provided by the equipment.	out	Unordered list of elements of type StateMachine, described in ¶10.8.

9.1.2.4 *GetSEMIObjTypes* — Upon receiving this request, the equipment shall return all OSS ObjType metadata provided by the equipment.

9.1.2.4.1 *GetSEMIObjTypes* Operation Arguments

Table 9 GetSEMIObjTypes Argument Definitions

<i>Argument</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Kind</i>	<i>Form</i>
objTypes	All SEMI ObjType metadata provided by the equipment.	out	Unordered list of elements of type SEMIObjType, described in ¶10.8. If no SEMI ObjTypes are provided, this list shall be empty.

9.1.2.5 *GetExceptions* — Upon receiving this request, the equipment shall return all exception metadata provided the equipment.

9.1.2.5.1 *GetExceptions* Operation Arguments

Table 10 GetExceptions Argument Definitions

<i>Argument</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Kind</i>	<i>Form</i>
exceptions	All exception metadata provided by the equipment.	out	Unordered list of elements of type Exception, described in ¶10.7.

9.1.2.6 *GetEquipmentStructure* — Upon receiving this request, the equipment shall return all equipment structural metadata provided by the equipment.

9.1.2.6.1 *GetEquipmentStructure* Operation Arguments

Table 11 GetEquipmentStructure Argument Definitions

<i>Argument</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Kind</i>	<i>Form</i>
equipmentStructure	All equipment structural metadata provided by the equipment.	out	Structured data, of a type derived from the SEMI E120 type Link or EquipmentElement, that represents the equipment as a whole.

9.1.2.7 *GetEquipmentNodeDescriptions* — Upon receiving this request, the equipment shall return all requested equipment node description metadata defined for the equipment. If the request includes unrecognized equipment node identifiers, the equipment shall return only node descriptions for recognized identifiers. All unrecognized identifiers shall be returned with the response.

9.1.2.7.1 GetEquipmentNodeDescriptions Operation Arguments

Table 12 GetEquipmentNodeDescriptions Argument Definitions

Argument	Description	Kind	Form
equipmentNodeIds	The id's of the requested equipment node descriptions	in	List of text, each entry equal to a valid SEMI E120 Locator value (see E120, Related Information 2). If an empty list is provided, the equipment shall return node descriptions for all equipment nodes.
equipmentNodeDescriptions	All equipment node description metadata.	out	Structured data of type NodeDescriptionResult.

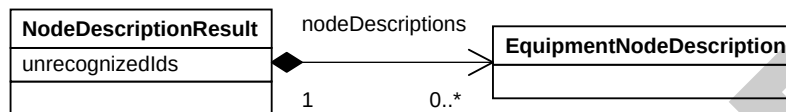


Figure 4
Interface for Accessing Equipment Metadata

9.1.2.8 *NodeDescriptionResult* — This class provides the list of requested *EquipmentNodeDescription* elements and any unrecognized equipment node id's that may have been provided with the request.

9.1.2.8.1 NodeDescriptionResult Attribute Definition Table

Table 13 NodeDescriptionResult Attribute Definition

Attribute Name	Definition	Form
unrecognizedIds	Any unrecognized equipment node identifiers provided in the original request.	List of text, each entry equal to an unrecognized equipment node identifier provided in the GetEquipmentNodeDescriptions request.

9.1.2.8.2 NodeDescriptionResult Association Definition Table

Table 14 NodeDescriptionResult Association Definition

Association Role Name	Definition	Comments
nodeDescriptions	The requested equipment node description metadata.	Zero or more elements of type <i>EquipmentNodeDescription</i> . The equipment shall return node description metadata for all recognized equipment node identifiers. If the same node identifier appears more than once in the request, the equipment shall return only one corresponding node description.

9.1.2.9 *GetLatestRevision* — Upon receiving this request, the equipment shall return the most recent date and time at which the metadata contents were changed. The equipment shall store the date and time of the most recent change in non-volatile memory. The equipment shall not generate false revision dates, in which there is no change in the available metadata, but the latest revision date/time is changed.

9.1.2.9.1 GetLatestRevision Operation Arguments

Table 15 GetLatestRevision Argument Definitions

Argument	Description	Kind	Form
revision	The most recent date and time at which the metadata was changed.	out	Structured data of type <i>MetadataRevision</i> , described in ¶9.1.2.11.

9.1.2.10 *NotifyOnRevisions* — Upon receiving this request, the equipment shall either enable or disable metadata revision notices to the requesting client, based on the operation arguments provided by the client. The equipment shall store the client's preference in non-volatile memory.

9.1.2.10.1 *NotifyOnRevisions* Operation Arguments

Table 16 *NotifyOnRevisions* Argument Definitions

<i>Argument</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Kind</i>	<i>Form</i>
notification	Specifies the client's notification preference.	in	Structured data of type NotificationRequest, described in ¶9.1.2.12.

9.1.2.10.2 Clients must invoke this operation with the 'enable' attribute of the notification argument set to 'true' in order to receive notifications. The default behavior for revision notifications for a given client is disabled. The equipment shall automatically disable notification for a client if the equipment is in an enabled communications state and determines that the client is no longer accessible to receive such notifications. In this case, the client must invoke this operation in order to re-enable notifications.

9.1.2.10.3 If the 'enable' attribute of the notification argument provided is 'true', the equipment shall begin notifying the client (if it is not already doing so) whenever a change in the metadata is detected, starting with the first detected change after the client invokes the operation. If the change is detected while the equipment is in a disabled communications state, the equipment shall notify the interested clients at the first opportunity when its communication status permits.

9.1.2.10.4 If the 'enable' attribute of the notification argument provided is 'false', the equipment shall cease sending revision notifications to the client, if it is currently doing so. The equipment shall ignore duplicate enable/disable requests from the same client (see limitations, §3).

MetadataRevision
revisionDate

**Figure 5
Metadata Revision**

9.1.2.11 *MetadataRevision* — This class describes the most recent metadata revision date and time.

9.1.2.11.1 *MetadataRevision* Attribute Definition Table

Table 17 *MetadataRevision* Attribute Definition

<i>Attribute Name</i>	<i>Definition</i>	<i>Form</i>
revisionDate	The most recent date and time at which the equipment metadata has changed.	Text, formatted according to ISO 8601. Implementations may specify additional formatting restrictions within the 8601 specification.

NotificationRequest
enable

**Figure 6
Notification Request**

9.1.2.12 *NotificationRequest* — This class describes the notification preferences of the metadata client.

9.1.2.12.1 NotificationRequest Attribute Definition Table

Table 18 NotificationRequest Attribute Definition

Attribute Name	Definition	Form
enable	The client's preference for revision notification.	Boolean. If true, the client's preference is to be notified of metadata revisions. If false, the preference is to not be notified of metadata revisions.

9.2 Metadata Client

9.2.1 Figure 7 shows the interface and argument data types that clients must support in order to receive metadata revision notifications.

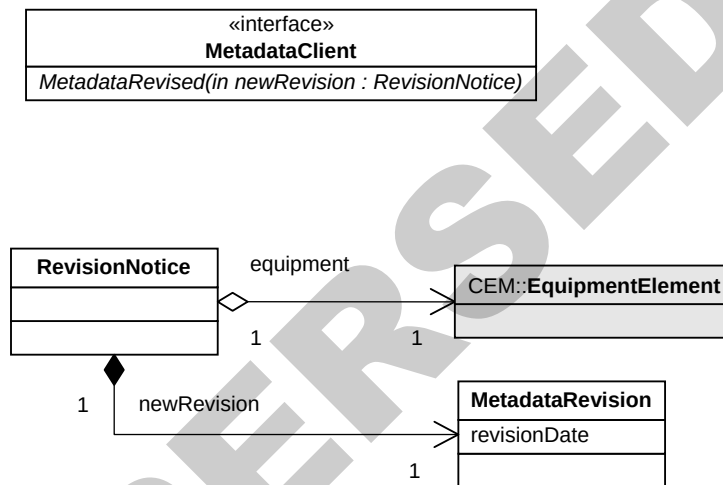


Figure 7
Metadata Client Interface

9.2.2 MetadataClient Operations

Table 19 MetadataClient Operation Definition

Operation	Description	Type
MetadataRevised	Notifies the client that the metadata has recently changed.	FF

9.2.2.1 *MetadataRevised* — The equipment shall send this notification whenever it detects a change in the metadata, if the client has requested to be notified through a prior invocation of the “NotifyOnRevisions” operation of the EquipmentMetadataManager interface.

9.2.2.1.1 MetadataRevised Operation Arguments

Table 20 MetadataRevised Argument Definitions

Argument	Description	Kind	Form
revision	The date and time at which the metadata change was detected by the equipment.	in	Structured data of type RevisionNotice, described in 9.2.2.2.

9.2.2.2 *RevisionNotice* — This class provides the date and time of any metadata revision, and the equipment whose metadata was changed.

9.2.2.2.1 RevisionNotice Association Definition Table

Table 21 RevisionNotice Association Definition

Association Role Name	Definition	Comments
equipment	The root equipment node that represents the equipment as a whole.	One and only one element of a type derived from the SEMI E120 type EquipmentElement.
newRevision	The date and time at which the metadata was revised.	Structured data, of type MetadataRevision.

9.2.2.2.2 *equipment* — Providing the root equipment node with a RevisionNotice should not be interpreted to mean that the root equipment node's metadata has changed. It is strictly provided as a means for clients to determine which equipment has undergone the change.

10 Equipment Metadata

10.1 Management of Equipment Metadata

10.1.1 When equipment configuration changes result in a change to any information described using the classes in ¶9.1.2.9 of this document or by the SEMI Common Equipment Model, the equipment shall update the metadata description accordingly at the time of the change. If clients have requested revision notification (see ¶9.1.2.9 and ¶9.1.2.10), the equipment shall notify each interested client at the time of the change, or at the first opportunity when its communication status permits. This includes reconfiguration of the equipment after its introduction into the factory. Ensuring that all aspects of equipment metadata are kept up-to-date and available to the factory is a critical aspect of maintaining equipment metadata.

10.2 Equipment Structure

10.2.1 The physical equipment structure shall be described according to the SEMI Common Equipment Model. Suppliers shall provide a model of those elements of their equipment for which it is necessary and practical to facilitate (at least) utilization tracking, process control, and technical support objectives.

10.3 Equipment Nodes

10.3.1 Equipment Node Description

10.3.1.1 Figure 8 shows how to describe the parameters, events, objTypes, and exceptions available from an element (or node) of the equipment hierarchy. Providing this descriptions indicates that the specified node acts as the source of all Events, Exceptions, ObjTypes, and Parameters that are included in the description. All Parameters, Exceptions, ObjTypes, and Events associated with a given equipment node are independent of the Events, Exceptions, ObjTypes, and Parameters associated with other equipment nodes.

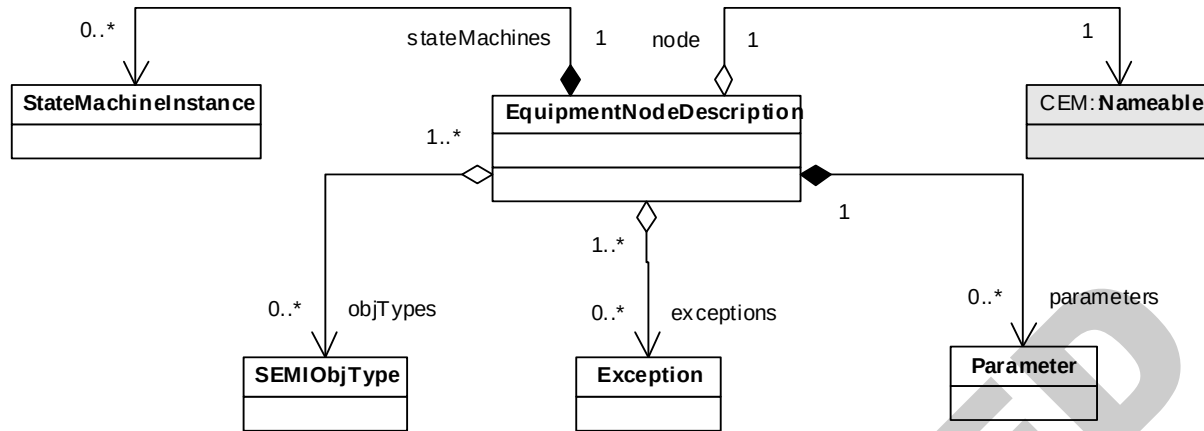


Figure 8
Describing Equipment Nodes

10.3.1.2 *EquipmentNodeDescription* — This class is used to identify a specific element of the equipment hierarchy, and to describe the Parameters, Exceptions, ObjTypes, and Events for which this node is the source. This is achieved through the StateMachineInstance (§10.8.6), SEMIObjType (§10.8.5), Exception (§10.7), and Parameter (§10.4) classes. Only one EquipmentNodeDescription shall be provided for a given equipment node. Equipment elements may be any concrete class derived from Nameable, as defined in the SEMI E120 specification, Common Equipment Model.

10.3.1.3 *EquipmentNodeDescription* Association Definition Table

Table 22 EquipmentNodeDescription Association Definition

Association Role Name	Definition	Comments
stateMachines	An unordered list of state machines that are supported by this equipment node.	List of elements of type StateMachineInstance, described in §10.8.6. There shall be one map provided for each event that the node can generate, including events for which no Parameters are available.
objTypes	An unordered list of the SEMIObjTypes that are associated with this equipment node.	List of elements of type SEMIObjType, describe in §10.8.5.
exceptions	An unordered list of exceptions that can be reported by this equipment node.	List of elements of type Exception described in §10.7.
parameters	An unordered list of typed parameters provided by this equipment node.	List of elements of type Parameter, described in §10.4. Any parameters that represent variables from SEMI standards shall be typed and named according to §10.5.4 and §10.4.10. Each parameter name for this node shall be unique. Parameter names need not be unique across equipment nodes.
node	The equipment node being described.	Element of a type derived from the SEMI E120 Nameable class.

10.4 Parameters

10.4.1 Parameters can represent any concept that can be described by any of the primitive or composite types described in ¶10.5. A parameter can generally be thought of as a named, typed field that has a specific meaning, utility or other information value. Examples are process control variables, equipment configuration settings, measurement results, wafer maps, data variables, etc. Parameters can only be defined by an equipment node (¶10.3), a SEMI ObjType (¶10.9), or an exception (¶10.7).

10.4.2 Figure 9 shows how to describe named, typed parameters with units, constraints, and associations with other parameters. Type and units information is provided through the ParameterTypeDefinition referred to by the DefinedType class. ParameterTypeDefinition is described in ¶10.5.1.

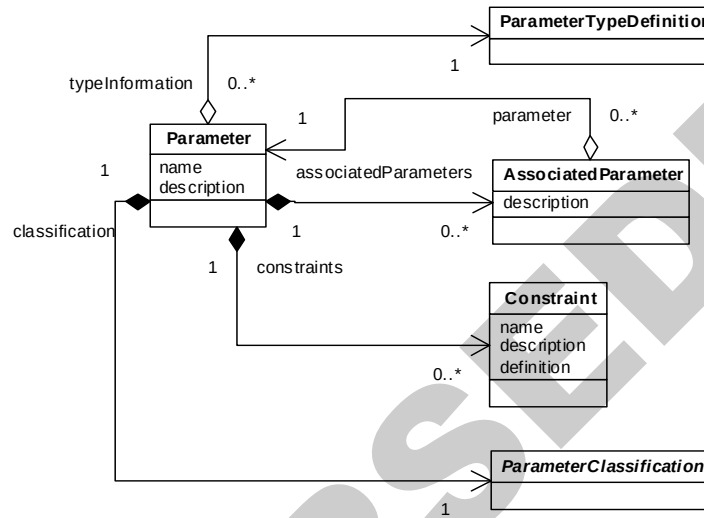


Figure 9
Describing Typed Parameters

10.4.3 Suppliers shall provide a model of those Parameters for which it is necessary and practical to facilitate (at least) utilization tracking, process control, and technical support objectives.

10.4.4 Parameter Attribute Definition Table

Table 23 Parameter Attribute Definition

Attribute Name	Definition	Required	Form
name	The name of the parameter.	Y	Text.
description	A human-readable description of the purpose or usage of the Parameter.	Y	Text.

10.4.5 Parameter Association Definition Table

Table 24 Parameter Association Definition

Association Role Name	Definition	Comments
constraints	A description of any restrictions associated with this parameter.	List of structured data, of type Constraint, described in Table 26 . Logical AND semantics apply between constraints if more than one is described.
associatedParameters	List of other parameters in the system that are related to this parameter.	List of structured data, of type AssociatedParameter, described in ¶10.4.7.
typeInformation	Refers to a type definition that describes the type and units of this parameter.	One and only one element of type ParameterTypeDefinition.
classification	Describes the nature of the Parameter	One and only one element of any type derived from ParameterClassification, described in ¶10.4.11.2.

10.4.6 Each parameter can provide a list of zero or more associated parameters, and a human-readable description of the meaning of the relationship.

10.4.7 *AssociatedParameter* — This class can be used to describe a generic association with another parameter anywhere in the equipment hierarchy. If such an association is created, this indicates that the Parameter being defined is related in some way to the parameter referenced by this class. The meaning of the relationship is documented in the description attribute of the AssociatedParameter class. More specific meaning can be attributed to an associated Parameter via the classification types described in ¶10.4.11.

10.4.7.1 AssociatedParameter Attribute Definition Table

Table 25 AssociatedParameter Attribute Definition

Attribute Name	Definition	Required	Form
description	Description of the relationship between the defined parameter and the parameter identified by this association.	Y	Text.

10.4.7.2 AssociatedParameter Association Definition Table

Table 26 AssociatedParameter Association Definition

Association Role Name	Definition	Comments
associatedParameters	A list of parameters that are associated with this parameter.	Unordered list of structured data, of type Parameter.

10.4.8 *Constraint* — Represents a constraint associated with this parameter. A constraint can be used to describe limitations on the valid values of a parameter, the rate at which the parameter can be collected for off-tool reporting, or any other similar restriction on the value or usage of the parameter.

10.4.8.1 Constraint Attribute Definition Table

Table 27 Constraint Attribute Definition

Attribute Name	Definition	Required	Form
name	The name of the constraint.	Y	Text.
description	A description of the purpose or meaning of the constraint.	Y	Text.
definition	The definition of the constraint.	Y	Text, formatted according to ¶10.4.9.

10.4.9 Constraint Definition

10.4.9.1 Parameter constraints describe restrictions on the valid values of Parameters. A constraint is documented as a propositional formula, which evaluates TRUE with valid parameter values. Relational algebra defines a rich syntax for propositional formulas; however, this syntax is not commonly used for commercial applications. Standard Query Language (SQL) is a well-documented commercial application of relational algebra well suited to this application. Specifically, the syntax of the **WHERE** clause (of the SQL **SELECT** statement) is suitable for describing constraints on Parameter values. The **WHERE** clause of the SQL **SELECT** statement is a propositional-expression that consists of one or more comparisons of values with constants. It has the following form.

WHERE propositional-expression [nested-propositional-expression];

For the purposes of this specification, a subset of the SQL WHERE syntax (the complete syntax is discussed in Related Information, §R2-1) shall be used to define constraints. Specifically, the IN, BETWEEN, and IS operators are not supported in constraint definitions.

10.4.9.2 For example, a Parameter named “TemperatureSetpoint” that represents a temperature set point that may not be less than 100 or greater than 200 may be described using the following SQL **WHERE** clause.

WHERE TemperatureSetpoint > 100 AND TemperatureSetpoint < 200;

10.4.9.3 Describing Reporting Frequency Constraints

10.4.9.3.1 To describe the rates at which a given Parameter can be reported for data acquisition, a specific convention using the subset of the SQL **WHERE** clause described in ¶10.4.9.1 shall be used. For Parameters where this is a consideration, a constraint must be provided named “ReportingPeriod”. The definition of the ReportingPeriod constraint shall take the following form:

WHERE parameterName.ReportingPeriod *comparison*;

10.4.9.3.2 Here, *parameterName* is the name of the Parameter to which the constraint applies, and *comparison* is any legal combination of terms, operators, or constants necessary to describe the constraint on valid reporting periods for the Parameter. The time division for any constants that refer to the reporting period shall be in seconds. If the constraint definition is used to express an integer multiple of a fundamental reporting period, the variable ‘n’ shall be used to represent the multiplier.

10.4.9.3.3 For example, the constraint definition below specifies that the supported reporting period for “Temperature” is any continuous value between 0.01 seconds and 60 seconds. Additional examples are provided in Related Information, §R4-1.

WHERE Temperature.ReportingPeriod >.01 AND Temperature.ReportingPeriod < 60;

10.4.10 Describing SEMI Standard Variables and/or Attributes

10.4.10.1 If the supplier is using a Parameter to represent variables or attributes that have been defined in a SEMI standard, the name attribute of the Parameter class shall be equal to the name of the variable or attribute exactly as it is spelled, using the same case convention as found in the corresponding standard. The type mapping described in ¶10.5.4 shall determine the type assigned to the Parameter.