

## Motivation

- ❖ **Wafer defect analysis** is critical for yield and quality control, but real-world data is unlabeled, noisy, imbalanced, and often contains multiple defect types per wafer.
- ❖ Existing clustering methods require manual parameter tuning (number of clusters) and do not adapt well to changing defect distributions.
- ❖ Orientation variability (rotations and flips) causes identical defect patterns to be split into different clusters.
- ❖ We provide an **unsupervised, orientation-robust clustering framework** that is reliable for production-scale inspection.

## Background

- ❖ Standard pipelines rely on learning embeddings (CAE, MoCo) followed by clustering (K-Means, DBSCAN, GMM).
- ❖ Parametric clustering assumes a fixed number of defect types, which is unrealistic in manufacturing.
- ❖ Most embeddings are orientation-sensitive, leading to fragmented clusters for rotated defects.
- ❖ **DECOR** addresses these issues by combining:
  - **Rotation- and flip-invariant embeddings** (RCAE)
  - **Non-parametric clustering** (DeepDPM)
  - **Cluster-aware outlier detection**

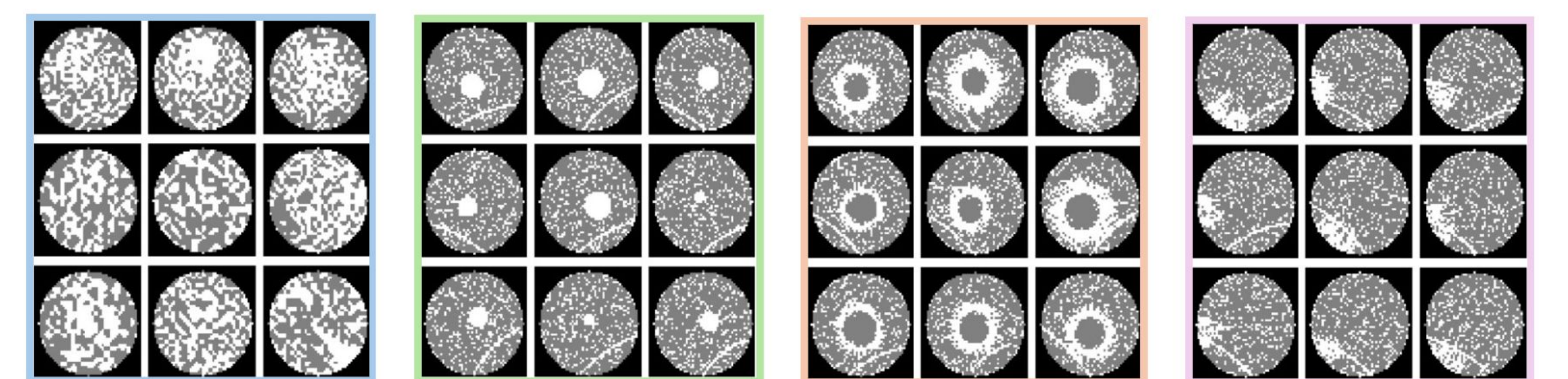
## Dataset

- ❖ **MixedWM38** (38k+ wafer maps containing 1 non-defect, 8 single-defect and 29 mixed-defect patterns)
- ❖ **Multi-label ground truth** (mixed defects), so evaluation uses a cluster-aware dominant-label reduction for computing NMI/ARI.

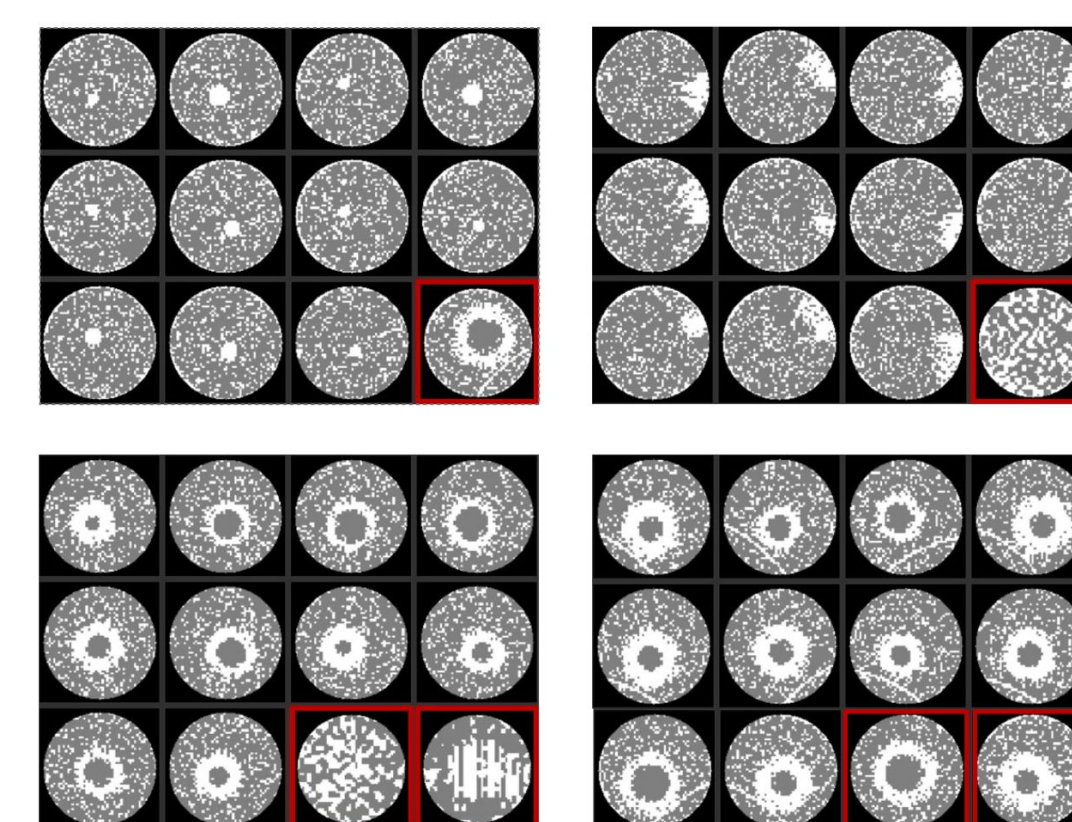
## Experiments

- ❖ Evaluated on MixedWM38 (38k+ wafer maps) containing single and mixed defects.
- ❖ Extracted **128-D rotation- and flip-invariant embeddings**
- ❖ Applied non-parametric clustering and cluster-aware outlier detection.
- ❖ Assessed performance using **NMI** and **ARI** with dominant-label reduction for multi-label wafers.

## Results



Same defect, different orientations → one cluster



Cluster-aware outlier detection

- ❖ Provides compact and rotation-consistent clusters which reflect true defect structure.
- ❖ Achieves NMI = 0.543 and ARI = 0.296, surpassing baseline clustering pipelines.

## Conclusion & Future Work

- ❖ DECOR enables unsupervised, orientation-robust wafer defect clustering at production scale.
- ❖ Eliminates fixed cluster assumptions while improving cluster consistency.
- ❖ Future work: multi-label-aware evaluation, temporal defect tracking, and broader manufacturing deployment.

## Methods

- Extract 128-D embeddings from wafer images.
- Cluster embeddings using DeepDPM.
- Detect outliers within each cluster using an ensemble method.

