2011 International Workshop on EUV Lithography:

Workshop Summary

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These are notes taken during the workshop. Please report any inaccuracies or omissions to the author.

• 8:40 AMSession 1: Keynote Presentations

- EUV Lithography and EUVL Sources: From the Beginningto NXE and Beyond (P1)Vadim Banine, ASML
 - Overview of development of EUVL field starting from 1985
 - ADT shipped in 2006, currently under study >0.4 NA tools for 6/8 mirrors and possibly with new wavelength
 - 4 NXE 3100 shipped and one NXE3100 operational at customer site
 - 18 nm L/S resolution possible with dipole-60 inorganic negative tone resist
 - Power \sim 10 W from 2003-2010 although productivity had improved
 - Reviewed source technologies that made it and those which did not
 - End of Xe age due to low CE (0.5-1.1%) and start of Sn age
 - Need 10 x improvement in exposure power by end of 2011
 - Need to adjust peak transmission of 6.x throughput to match the source emission (0.6% BW for 6.x nm)
 - <u>Need resist for 6.x nm region. Will need aperiodic ML to get better</u> <u>BW at 6.x and 13.5 nm</u>
 - <u>100X improvement in the last 10 years in the source power. Need</u> engineering to get to 100 W.



- 8:40 AMSession 1: Keynote Presentations
- <u>Development and Optimization of EUV Emission from</u>
 <u>Laser Produced Plasmas</u> (P2), G. O'Sullivan, UCD
 - Early work on LPP emissions in EUV region. Physics of LPP.
 - Sn LPP emissions at various density and laser wavelengths 2.3 % at 100% Sn (P=) and 2.5% at 5 % Sn (at P =2E11 Wcm-2). Effect of power density, pulse shape.
 - Top-hat profile gave better CE than Gaussian profile.
 - Need correct pulse duration, viewing angle (2 ns long, right density and pulse shape for Nd YAG laser)
 - For CO2 lasers-10 ns pulse CE of 5% for grove in Sn target. With pre pulse – CE upto 6% possible, with 180 nm pulse delay. <u>Need right pulse length (40 ns) for CO2 lasers to get</u> <u>closer to 6% CE.</u>
 - <u>Requirements for 6.x nm LPP for optimum emissions</u> <u>described.</u>



- 10:15 AM.....Business Presentation
- Doing Business in Maui (P39a)

Kimberly Haueisen, Maui Economic Development Board (MEDB), Inc.

- Not only resort but also excellent place for technical business.
- Overview of facilities offered in Maui and listing of technical companies in Maui area
- High Technology Development Corporation
 Manufacturing Extension Partnership (P39b)

Mark Ausbeck, High Tech Development Corporation (HTDC)

Offer support for startups for manufacturing



- 10:30 AMSession 2: Patterning
- EUV Interference Lithography for 1X nm (P8)

Takeo Watanabe, University of Hyogo

- Provides platform for resist evaluation
- 15 nm HP L/S pattern, 28 nm CH pattern replicated. Plan to evaluate resists for 11 nm resolution
- Successfully addressed fabrication challenges of transmission gratings

• EUV Lithography Simulation for the 16 nm Node (P17)

- Eun-Jin Kim and <u>Hye-Keun Oh</u>, *Hanyang University*
 - Strong OAI and 8 degree oblique incidence may be needed for 16 nm
- Higher shadow effect caused larger H-V bias
- Higher NA gives better aerial image.
- Need dipole illumination for 70% contrast at 16 nm
- Flare needs to be < 4% for 16 nm node for acceptable delta CD or alternatively dose can be changed to get right CD
- Need strong OAI for 16 nm node



10:30 AMSession 2: Patterning

• LER Metrology: Can We Trust the Numbers? (P31) (Invited Paper) Patrick Naulleau, Center for X-Ray Optics

- LER is the biggest challenge facing EUV resist
- LER and LWR- Are they interchangeable ?
- LWR = SQRT 2 *LER for uncorrelated roughness only not correct if correlation is present due to LER contribution coming from mask LER
- Correlation length of 17 nm
- For 10% uncertainty need 300 samples of 5 μ of images per 10 μ of edge data
- For 1% uncertainly, need 52 images or 510 micron of edge data!
- Analysis length 10%error 150 nm. Do not need to measure 2 micron as required by ITRS, to get the required statistics
- Sensitivity to changes in analysis length
- ITRS defines LWR cutoff period as TC= HP. CD/LC =1.3
- Need frequency region defined for LER measurements
- Average of 16 images needed for 0.1 nm precision
- Care must be taken to ensure that region is not damaged by SEM
- SEM noise has large effect need to be averaging close to 100 frames
- Multiple image averaging required to achieve target precision



- 12:15 PM ...Session 3: EUV Source Modeling
- <u>Radiative Hydrodynamic Simulation of Laser-produced Tin Plasma</u> <u>for Extreme Ultraviolet Lithography</u> (P10)

Atsushi Sunahara, Institute for Laser Technology

- Laser absorption fraction 65% and EUV CE 5.6% with pre pulse, with 300 micron laser spot diameter for 100 micron droplet
- Factors of laser absorption faction, x-ray conversion faction and spectral efficiency to be optimized with pre pulse setup to obtain best CE.
- With 30 micron droplet, with Nd:YAG laser pre pulse,
 >200 micron laser focus size, 5.9% CE is possible.



- 12:15 PM ... Session 3: EUV Source Modeling
- Progress in Modeling of High Intensity Radiation Plasma Sources (P26), S.V. Zakharov, EPPRA
 - Described Capillary Discharge EUV Source. 3D-PIC modelling.
 - Non-equilibirium electron dynamics
 - EUV brightness limit of a source



12:55 PM Session 4: Next Gen EUV Sources <u>Rare-Earth Plasma EUV Source at 6.7 nm for Future</u> <u>Lithography</u> (P5) (Invited Paper)

Takeshi Higashiguchi, Utsunomiya University

- Start of 6.x nm choice due to presentation from ASML in 2010 EUV Source Workshop in Dublin
 - G. Tallents et al, Nature photonics, vol 4, 809 (2010).
- Resonance line generation in 6.x nm plasma
- Measurement of CE for Nd:YAG for target densities
- Used low density targets to suppress the self-absorption in the plasma
- 1.8 % CE before optimization
- Need standard of BW for defining CE (as we did in the case of 13.5 nm)!



12:55 PM Session 4: Next Gen EUV Sources <u>Atomic and Radiative Processes in Plasmas for the Shorter</u> <u>Wavelength Extreme ultra-violet (EUV) Light Sources (P7)</u>

Akira Sasaki, Japan Atomic Energy Agency

- High temperature 100 eV requires 10 x higher laser pumping power for 6.x nm plasma. Similar dependence as tin of CE on laser intensity.
- Advantage of using other atomic transitions like Kr and spectral properties of wide verities of lighter elements need to be conducted.
- Modeling of phase transition is useful for the simulation of laser ablation



- 12:55 PM Session 4: Next Gen EUV Sources <u>Design of High Brightness Laser-Compton Light Source for</u> <u>EUV Lithography Research in Shorter Wavelength Region</u> (P30) (Invited Paper), Kazuyuki Sakaue, *Waseda University*
 - High energy photon is produced using small accelerator system
 - For 100 MHZ system, 10 μ W.2% BW, 20 micron size, 20 μ J pulse with 20 ps pulse for 6.7 nm source. Foot print of several m²



- 2:10 PMSession 5: EUV Sources
- Optimization of Laser-produced Plasma Light Sources for EUV Lithography (P6) Mark Tillack, UCSD
 - Study of plasma physics of Sn LPP from YAG laser
 - Confinement by a crater results in a higher CE in a CO2 LPP (>5%)
 - 1 μ is too short and 10 μ is too long so may look at different laser wavelength and may need to look at CO laser for 5 μ wavelength
 - Non-isothermal expansion occurs with CO2 LPP
 - Coronal density profile collapses after ~ 30 ns
 - Lower energy, fewer ions, higher charge states with CO2 laser
 - Goals for metrology source (>10 ns, stable, 10-30 μ size)
 - Nd:YAG 40 μ spot size, max CE at 20 ns pulse length
 - EUV Source size depends more strongly on intensity and not pulse length
 - Smallest source size may be less than 40 μ , measured brightness?



Workshop Summary: Wednesday, June 15, 2011

- 2:10 PMSession 5: EUV Sources
- High Brightness EUV & Soft-X-ray MPP Discharge Source System Development (P27), Sergey V. Zakharov, NanoUV/EPPRA
 - Typical étendue of 1.7 E-2 mm² sr
 - Peak irradiance 37W/cm² (3 KHz, in EUV band of 3 nm)
 - 22 W at 1 KHz in 3 nm band
 - 4 sources aligned to a point without use of any solid optical collector with 2 W in 2% BW



Workshop Summary: Wednesday, June 15, 2011

- 2:10 PMSession 5: EUV Sources
- EQ-10 Electrodeless Z-Pinch EUV Source for Metrology Applications (P38)

Deborah Gustafson, Energetiq

- 13.5% in 2% BW 20 W
- 18 systems in field. Includes two new higher power system
- P>20 W with 8 W/mm².sr, Pulse to pulse stability of 2% with redesigned modulator
- Power of 25.7 W 26.2 W/mm².sr via simple calculation is not correct



- 2:10 PMSession 5: EUV Sources
- Progress on Liquid Metal Collector Mirrors as Robust Plasma Facing EUV and Soft X-ray Optics (P18) Padraig Dunne, University College Dublin
 - 2 rev per min rotation of mirror coated with liquid metal
 - LPP: 50 Hz, 25 W laser and 60 micron source size combined with liquid metal collector
 - 420 μ FWHM for Xe DPP
 - Current wobble of 100 $\mu\,$ of mirrors is expected to go to 5 $\mu\,$ with new bearings



- 2:10 PMSession 5: EUV Sources
- <u>1st/2nd Generation Laser-Produced Plasma Light Source</u>
 <u>System for HVM EUV Lithography</u> (P34) (Invited Paper)

Hakaru Mizoguchi, Gigaphoton

- 13 kW, 20 ns, 100 KHz and 2% pulse stability CO2 Laser
- 20 W average power at IF, 5% duty cycle, 7 hour operation, CE 2.1%, 20 micron droplet, 3.6 kW CO2 laser (limited due to thermal load handeling capability of support structure)
- Measurement of Sn debris via LIF. Pre pulse allows full evaporation and no neutral atom remains (7% atom, 9% ions and no fragments)
- >99% of Sn go to Sn ion catcher
- Cleaning rate achieved of 4.4 nm per M pls = no Sn deposition
- 3.3 % CE realized by 20 μ droplet



- 9:10 AMSession 6: EUVL R&D Status
 <u>EUVL R&D in Japan</u> (P14), T. Watanabe, Hyogo University
 - EIDEC Ltd. Focus on Defect inspection of mask blank and patterned mask and Resist Development
 - 5 Year program in Collaboration with Chip makers from outside Japan (Intel, Samsung, TSMC and Hynix)
 - Center for EUVL in the University of Hyogo/ NewSubaru
 - 50% of EUV Mask and 70% of EUV resist suppliers are from Japan
 - Program on EUVL Pellicle. Please see presentation for details.
- EUVL R&D in Taiwan (P9), Bryan, B. Y. Shew, NSRCC
 - First EUVL Workshop in 2006 and program started in 2008
 - EUVL1 completed and EUVL2 will continue for next three years
 - Programs: Fundamentals, Optics Metrology and EUVL Applications
 - Built reflectometer, resist Outgassing test system with QMS, Interference Lithography, EUV Radiation of nano devices, optical Design and simulation



- 9:10 AMSession 6: EUVL R&D Status
- EUVL R&D in Korea (P33), Jinho Ahn, Hanyang University
 - Samsung, Hynix and Dongjin Semichen (PR) are the main customers
 - Hanyang and other universities, Pohang Accelerator Laboratory
 - Small/Med size tool makers starting work
 - Actinic CD measurement by CSM, Attenuated PSM development, New resist material

• EUVL R&D in Europe (P41), P. Dunne, UCD

- UCD and collaborators in Dublin areas \sim 30 researchers include 12 PhD students). Very Active research group.
- Projects in various countries
- COST Action MP0601 program Final meeting (Nov 16-17, 2011)

<u>EUVL R&D in USA</u> (P35)

Vivek Bakshi, EUV Litho, Inc.



- 10:40 AMSession 7: EUVL Mask
- Developing a New State of the Art EUV Mask Imaging Research Tool at Berkeley (P11) (Invited Paper)

Kenneth Goldberg, Center for X-Ray Optics

- AIT5 > 6 nm resolution and any σ and angle of incidence up to 10 degree
- AIT 6.7 , >? nm resolution at any σ and up to 10 degree incidence
- AIT 6.7 nm beamline power of 5.6 μ W(compared to 7.6 μ W at 13.5 nm) will have 50% power compared to 13.5 nm tool



- 10:40 AMSession 7: EUVL Mask
- Overview of EUV Mask Inspection Systems in New SUBARU (P15) (Invited Paper) <u>T Watanabe</u>, Univ. of Hyogo
 - Line cut defect repairing by FIB using EUV Microscope. 1 nm programmed pit defects were confirmed to be printable.
 - EUV coherent Scatterometry microscope. Uses HHG as light source.
 - CSM is simple and cheap EUV mask inspection system. It can provide the figure of the defect which can then be used as a feedback to the manufacturing process



- 10:40 AMSession 7: EUVL Mask
- Development Status of EUVL Mask Blank and Substrate (P12) (Invited Paper), K Maeshige, Asahi Glass Co. Ltd.
 - Working to reduce full blank bow < 300 nm
 - "NEW CHAMPION" defect density is 0.20/cm2 (34 defects/plate) at 50nm SiO2 (34nm SEVD) w/M7360.
 - Champion Data: Absorber 12 defects @ 63 nm, ML 34 defects @34 SEVD (0.25 defects per cm2)
 - Working on 2nd gen ML blanks with new cap layer and thin absorber material



- 10:40 AMSession 7: EUVL Mask
- <u>EUV Mask Production and Cleaning</u> (P13) (Invited Review Paper), David N. Ruzic, *UIUC*
 - Technology overview of various cleaning techniques with focus on PACMAN cleaning process
 - Able to remove 30 nm+ PSL using He metastables
 - Positive bias increases cleaning rate
 - Need to maximize electric field pointing from surface to the plasma, electron flux at the sample and the helium metastable density for best cleaning rate
 - Carbon removal rate of 1.2 E7 +/- 5E5 nm³/min
 - Removal rate of 30 nm /minute with positive bias. For no bias 4 nm/min



- Session 8: EUV Resist and Resist Outgassing
 - Recent Progress in Nano-space Radiation Chemistry Researchon Sensitivity Enhancements of EUV Resists(P37) (InvitedPaper), Seiichi Tagawa, Osaka University
 - Acid generation is very important in solving RLS tradeoff.
 Good acid amplifiers are quite important in increasing acid generation.
 - Each resist material would have its particular value of the absorbed dose (Gray:J/kg) for pattern formation, regardless of the exposure wavelengths in the range of EUV/soft Xrays from13.5 to3.1nm
 - If resist sensitivity to a certain wavelength is obtained, the sensitivities to other wavelengths could be roughly estimated with respective linear absorption coefficients in the range of EUV/soft X-rays. At 6.7 nm exposure, resists containing S, P, and Si atoms have large linear absorption coefficients.
 - Need to improve each step to its physical and chemical limit
 - Photo absorption cross section at 6.7 nm and 13.5 nm reported

- Session 8: EUV Resist and Resist Outgassing
- <u>Challenges in Development and Construction of Metrology,</u> <u>Calibration and Resist Testing Tools for the Implementation of</u> <u>EUV Lithography</u> (P3) R. Perera, *EUV Technology*
 - CXRO tables, now widely used by the EUVL community, developed about 35 years at University of Hawaii
 - Pioneered development of reflectometer in 1999
 - Challenges: Low volume, specifications evolving, custom designs and particle issues
 - 30 s per measurement and can measure R with 3 lambda of 0.05% and lambda of 3 sigma of 0.0005 nm. Can meet HVM specs.
 - Can have 50 x 50 μ spot for patterned mask inspection
 - 10E-9 mbar for contamination chamber, 2000 eV electron gun
 - Advantages of using EUV photons over electrons- true dose to clear, non destructive, represent bulk properties



- <u>Cleaning of Capped Multi-Layer Samples and Cleaning with</u> <u>Hydrogen using the Evactron® De-Contaminator</u> (P23)
 <u>Christopher G. Morgan</u> and Ronald Vane, *XEI Scientific, Inc.*
 - Developed in 1999 for cleaning electron microscope chambers
 - Cleaning via plasma radicals
 - Cleaning rate of 20 nm/min with oxygen for resist on wafers
 - Cleaning rate of 8 A /min at 0.1 torr with hydrogen for carbon films
 - Developing EUVL compatible versions of cleaning tool



- Mass Spectrometer Characterization of Reactions in Photoresists Exposed to Extreme Ultraviolet Radiation (P29)
 Chimaobi Mbanaso, Gregory Denbeaux, University at Albany
 - Outgassing data can provide insight to reactions occurring in resist films.
 - Observed different levels of PAG decomposition depending on the PAG anion present in the resist film.
 - Higher levels of PAG decomposition may be due to higher absorption in resist film (Higher fluorine content in PAG)
 - The mass spectrometer measurements correlated reasonably with sensitivity measurements on a hot plate.
 - Not clear from measurements the dominant reaction pathway for PAG decomposition upon EUV exposure.
 - Photo-absorption of PAG or
 - Reactivity with generated electrons from ionization of polymer



- 2:45 PM.....Session 9: EUV Optics
- <u>Status of Multilayer Coatings for EUV Lithography</u> (P25) (Invited Review Paper) Y. Platonov, *RIT*
 - Spec and achieved performance of various EUV optics
 - 70.15% at 13.5 nm present record from FOM
 - Stress level reduced to -20 MPa and Good thermal stability achieved
 - Infrastructure review
 - La2O2/B4c 42.8% at 6.63 nm La/B4C 49.83% at 6.656 nm
 - Higher NA optics will need further development



- 2:45 PM.....Session 9: EUV Optics
- Surface Metrology and Polishing Techniques for Current and Future-generation EUVL Optics (P32) (Invited Review Paper), R. Soufli, LLNL
 - Review of evolution of polishing capabilities for EUVL optics
 - Zerdour dual phase, limit on polishing-0.14 nm rms
 - ULE single phase material (Striae and inhomogeneties have been preventing its use in EUVL projection optics
 - Guessed to be material of choice as substrate for future projection optics
 - Advanced polishing techniques developed for synchrotrons and FEL can be used for EUVL collector optics
 - Perspectives on 6.x nm Lithography



- 2:45 PM.....Session 9: EUV Optics
- Surface Metrology and Polishing Techniques for Current and Future-generation EUVL Optics (P32) contd... (Invited Review Paper), R. Soufli, LLNL
 - Accurate values for the optical constants (refractive index) of materials are crucial for the modeling of EUV multilayer performance.
 - Recently determined experimental values for the optical constants of B4C (R. Soufli et al, Appl. Opt. 47, 4633-4639, 2008) and Boron (M. Fernandez-Perea et al, J. Opt. Soc. Am. A 24, 3800-3807, 2007) enable accurate modeling of B4C- and B-based multilayers in the 6.x nm region, for next-generation EUVL.
 - More work is needed in this field of research.



• 2:45 PM.....Session 9: EUV Optics <u>Developing Reflective Multilayer Coatings, an</u>

Enabling Component of Extreme Ultraviolet Lithography and Beyond (P24) (Invited Paper)

E. Louis, FOM

- STW funded imaging work at 13.5 nm (1992)
- Development of Barrier layers
- Depth graded ML
- Compounded interlayer systems 70.3% @ 13.5 using Y interlayer
- Mo/Si ML >600 C is possible
- 6.x optics development -Simultaneous optimization of source and optics needed



Thank you!

- Thanks for making 2011 EUVL Workshop a success! Special thanks to:
 - EUVL Workshop Steering Committee
 - Session Chairs
 - Presenters
 - Makena Beach and Golf Resort Staff
 - Donna Towery and Thomas Cummins
 - 2011 EUVL Workshop is planned for June 4-8, 2012 in Maui, Hawaii!
- Hope to see you again in June, 2012 in Maui, Hawaii!!



2011 International Workshop on EUV Sources

2011 International Workshop on EUV Sources UCD, Dublin, Ireland, Nov 7-9, 2011

Agenda

Nov 7, 2011: Registration

Nov 8-9, 2011: Presentations

Additional info to be made available at: WWW.EUVLITHO.COM