



Controlling interface chemistry in 6.x nm La/B multilayer optics

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6.x nm multilayers: application-driven motivation

EUV photolithography (EUVL): Fabrication of new-generation chip patterns

Goal: high performance (reflectivity) of optics

<u>High optical contrast for high performance of x-ray multilayers requires:</u>

Controlling interface chemistry



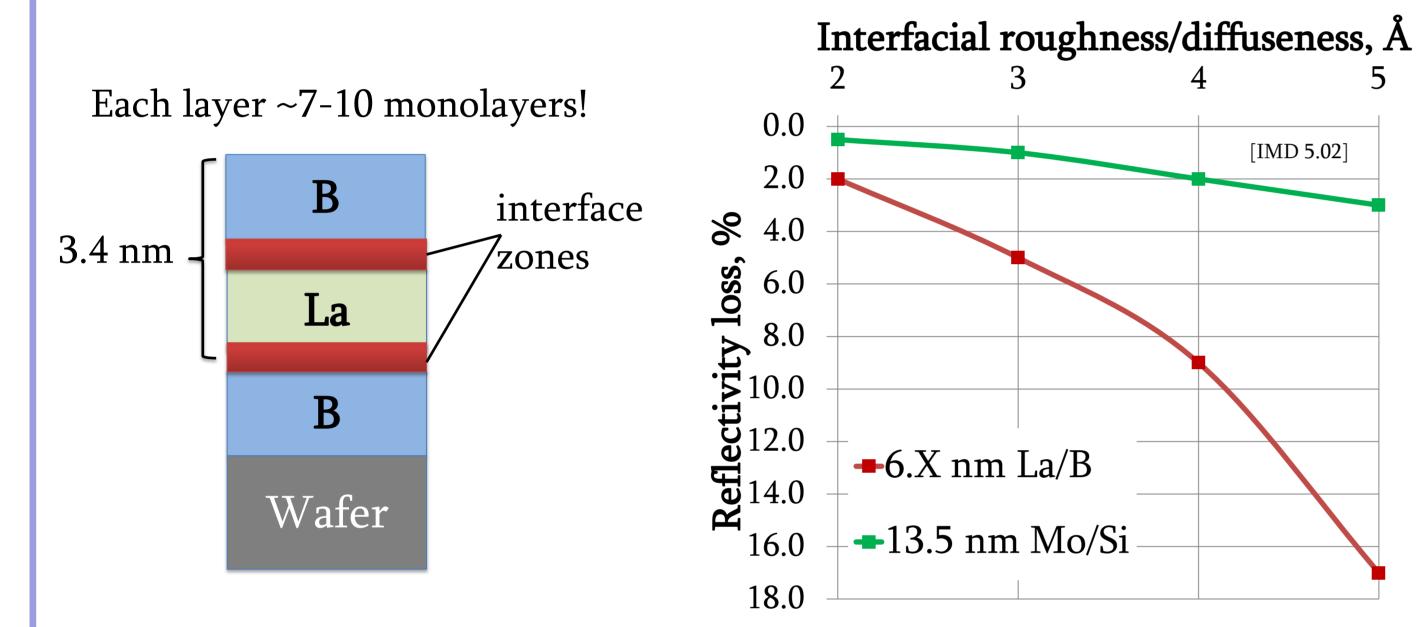
XRF material-analysis:

Ultrasensitive detection by X-ray fluorescence

EUV telescopes:

Space research

6.x nm multilayers: complexity on atomic scale

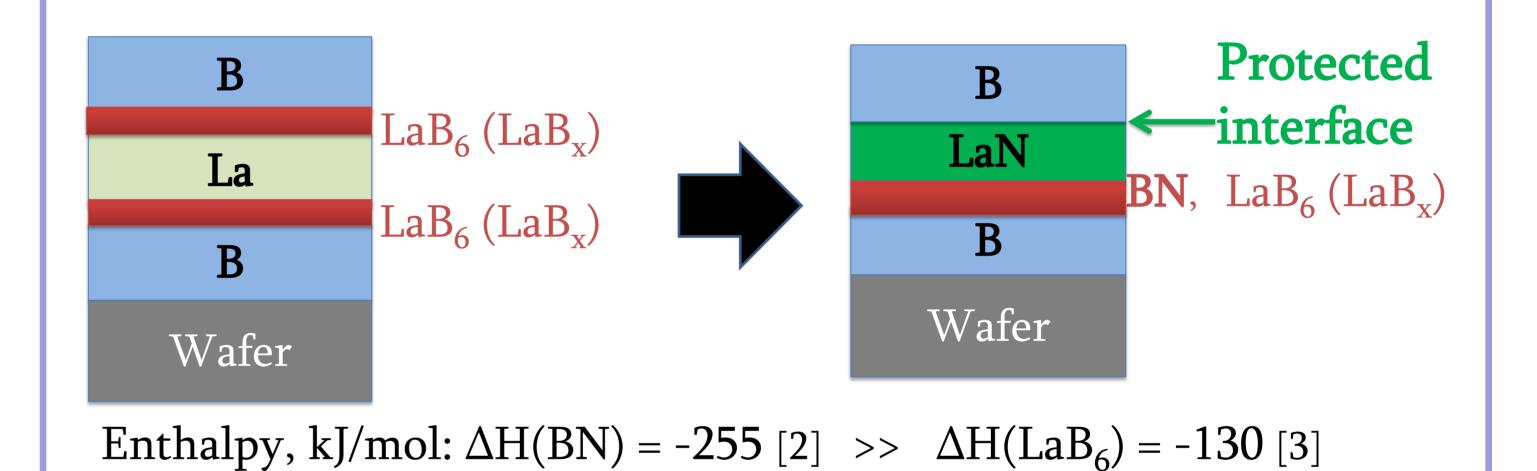


 Performance is highly dependent on interfacial roughness / diffuseness

- Passivation of material(s)
- 2) Minimization of ballistic intermixing of atoms
- 3) Minimization of morphological roughness
- Single-layer roughness
- Roughness development (build-up) in multilayer

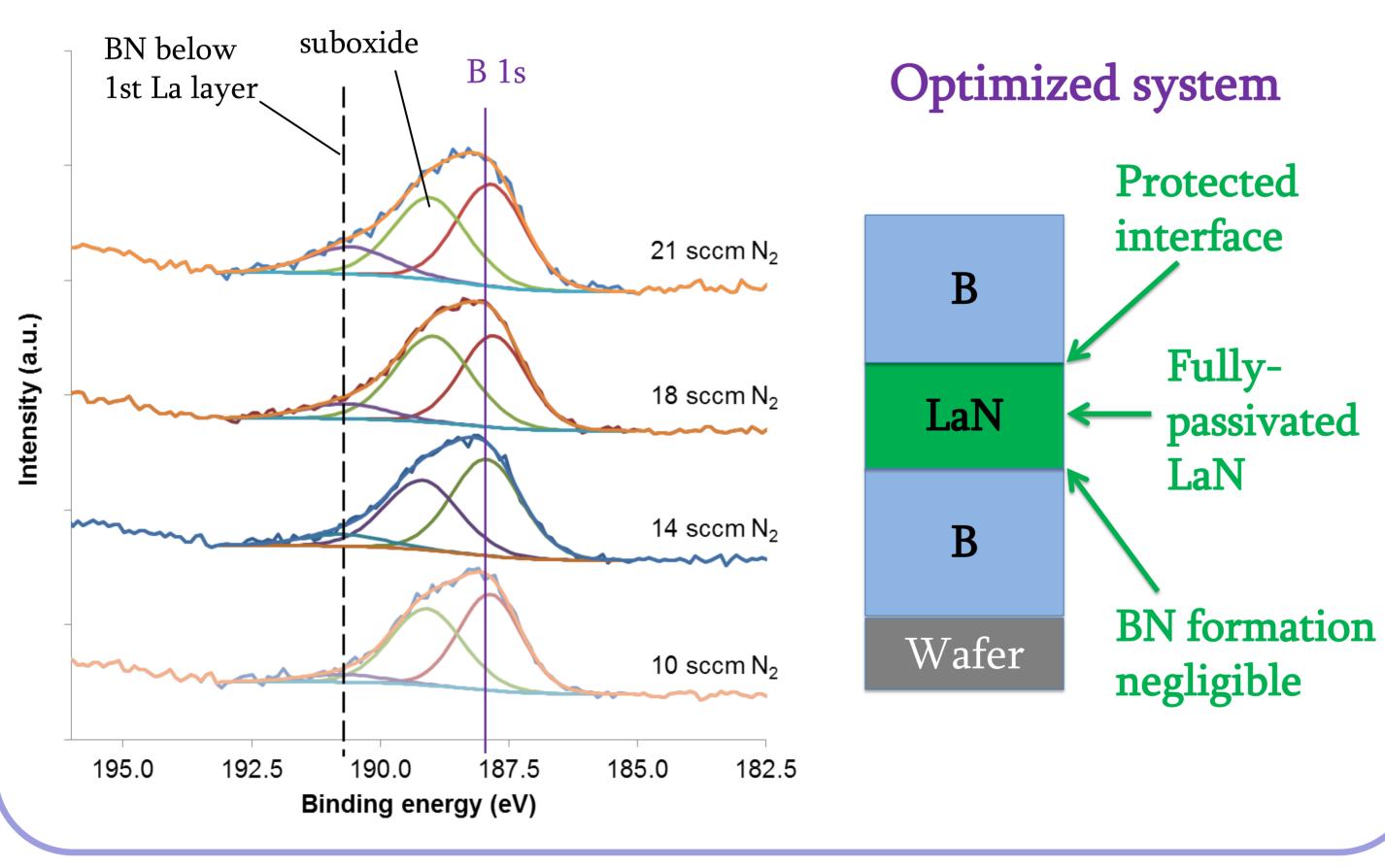
Passivation of lanthanum: nitridation

Magnetron sputtering deposition in nitrogen gas atmosphere [1]

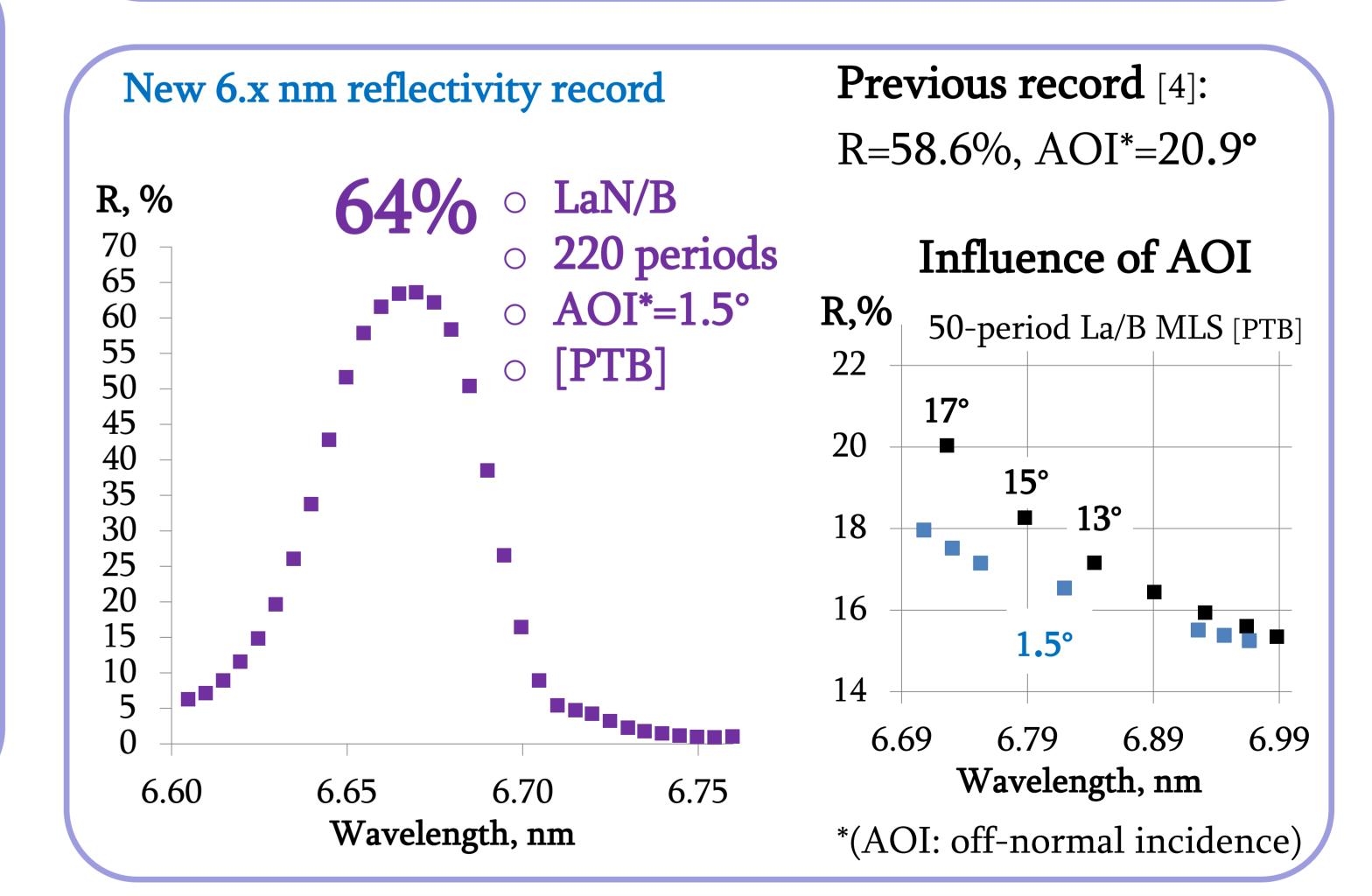








 \Rightarrow Protection of top interface, but risk of BN formation at the bottom interface



Literature

- Igor A. Makhotkin, "Short period La/B and LaN/B multilayer mirrors for ~6.8 nm wavelength", Optics Express, Vol. 21, No. 24 (2013)
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- N. I. Chkalo et al., "High performance La/B_4C multilayer mirrors with barrier layers for the next 4. generation lithography", Applied Physics Letters 102, 011602 (2013)

Acknowledgements

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Conclusions and results

- Fully-passivated LaN layers synthesized
- Adverse effect of BN formation minimized
- New 6.x nm reflectivity record: 64%, AOI=1.5° [PTB]
- Program on further performance improvement identified







