EUV MET Printing and Actinic Imaging Analysis of The Effects of Phase Defects on Wafer CDs

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Outline

- Program defect mask fabrication and structure
- MET exposure condition
- Analysis of substrate pit defect printability
 - Focus & dose effect
 - Comparison with simulation
 - Programmed pit image from actinic imaging tool

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Printability Study Required for EUVL

- Mask blank defect spec is a critical issue.
- When to introduce 3rd generation blank inspection tool.
- What size defect can be tolerated?
- SEMATECH has the necessary equipments for this study.
 - EUV printing using the EUV microexposure tool (MET)
 - Programmed defect mask fabrication and characterization using IBD, inspection, FIB and AFM at the MBDC
 - EUV imaging and scanning inspection using SEMATECH-Berkeley actinic inspection tool

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Mask Fabrication and Structure

- Using Facilities at SEMATECH North MBDC
- FIB milled substrate pits \rightarrow ML deposition \rightarrow FIB milled line
- 9 pit sizes : Depth(a): 2,4,6 nm Width(b): 50, 100, 150 nm





Mask Fabrication and Structure

- Substrate pits in proximity to isolated line for CD change study
 - Lateral pit-to-line spacing varies in 50 nm steps
 - 225 nm isolated line 45 nm for 5X exposure



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Substrate Pit Size Change After ML Deposition

- Pit size before/after deposition AFM scanned images
- Deposition by MBDC IBD tool: Wider FWHM and lower depth after depo. But the change is less than 20%.



From synchrotron Scanner module Reticle stage - SEMATECH Berkeley MET - 5X demagnification, 0.3NA MET - Rotated Dipole, R&H resist Wafer stage and - Dose focus split 19 x 11 height sensor • Dose 10.6 / 5% • Focus 4675 / 50 nm Pupil-fill monitor

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Exposure

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Printability of Substrate Pits

Another line With same size pits

- Substrate pits 150 nm wide and 6 nm deep were clearly printed •
- 6 pits printed on one side \rightarrow Pits 200 nm from the line are printable •
- All 150 nm wide pits were printed down to 2 nm deep ٠





Printability of Substrate Pits

- Substrate pits 100 nm wide and 6 nm deep
- Only 3 pits were printed. This means pits up to about 80 nm from the line are printable.







Printability of Substrate Pits

- Substrate pits 100 nm wide and 2 nm deep
- Not printable but printability depends on focus and dose



Focus & Dose effect



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Through Focus

Defocus makes pits a little more printable •



150 nm W 6 nm D

Through Dose

• Low dose makes pits more printable

150 nm W 6 nm D

-30%



-50%





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Printability According to Dose and Focus

- Defocus images (-100nm)
- 100 nm x 2 nm pits look printable only at -5% dose



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Printability According to Dose and Focus

- At just focus, some pits are not printable
- Only 2 pits are printable, pits 40nm from the line are printable.
- Printability depend more on depth than width



Defect Printability – Simulation

- Aerial image simulation as a function of defect FWHM, height and focus
- Clearly showing printability change according to focus

Comparison of Simulation and Real Test

- Comparison at 100 nm defocus
- Well matched at large defect sizes, 1-2 nm difference at smaller defects
- Bake diffusion, develop process OR exposure condition difference btw simulation and test

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Comparison with EUV Imaging

- **EUV image from SEMATECH-Berkeley actinic tool** ٠
- **Clearly shows substrate pits** •
- Upgrading to get reliable CD measurement •

(synchrotron source)

Summary

- Printability study using SEMATECH EUV infrastructure
- Below 100nm x 6nm pit size, printable pit-to-line edge spacing is only 40nm
- 50 nm wide substrate pits up to 4 nm deep were not printable
- More optimistic than aerial image simulation
- Planning comparison study of printing image and EUV image with New program defect mask and upgraded actinic inspection tool.
- Ultimately determining exact 32 nm HP printable blank defect size and spec.

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