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Benchmarking commercial EUVL resists at SEMATECH

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Benchmarking Commercial EUVL Resists at SEMATECH

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SEMATECH * Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory

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Outline

- Introduction
- Objective
- Methodology
- Benchmarking Data
- Summary



Introduction

- Extreme ultraviolet lithography (EUVL) is one of the leading candidates for next generation lithography technology for the 32 nm HP and beyond.
- The availability of EUV resists is one of the most significant challenges facing its commercialization.
- To accelerate EUV resist development, SEMATECH provides access to two exposure tools:
 - The EUV Resist Test Center (RTC) at SEMATECH at the University at Albany, SUNY, NY.
 - The SEMATECH microexposure tool (ALS-MET) at Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory (LBNL).
- The results presented here were collected on the SEMATECH Berkeley MET with the same illumination and resist thickness.

Objective

- Evaluate resist samples from commercial suppliers with well defined protocols and specification targets.
 - Provide suppliers with a benchmarking data package using a consistent protocol for feedback and improvement.
 - Focus on resolution, LWR, and photospeed.

Specifications	2007 Goals
Resolution lines1:1 (nm)	32
Resolution lines 1:5 (nm)	25
Resolution contact holes 1:1 (nm)	45
Resolution contact holes 1:5 (nm)	45
Low frequency LWR (nm, 3 σ)	<2.5
Photospeed, EUV (mJ/cm ²)	10
Outgassing (molecules/cm ²)	6.5E+14

Assumptions: Resolution results confirmed with cross-sectional SEM. Resolution targets can be met with Y-monopole illumination. Photospeed target is for 1:1 lines. Outgassing spec is for 35-200 AMU excluding 44 AMU.



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Resist Benchmarking Protocol Procedure



SEM Top View



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Exposure Latitude (EL) @ 40 nm HP



Berkeley MET OR Rotated dipole

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Resist A demonstrated 200 nm of DOF on 40 nm HP

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Summary of Dose/Focus Process Latitude at 40 nm HP

Resist Name	Resist THK (nm)	Illumination	Mask	Esize (mJ/cm²)	Exposure Latitude(%)	DoF (nm)	Ultimate Imaging (CD/LWR)
Resist A	50	Rot-Dipole	Horizontal Cleave	20.7	20.0	200	26.5/ 8.5
Resist B	50	Rot-Dipole	Horizontal Cleave	16.15	20.0	200	24.1/ 6.2
Resist C	50	Rot-Dipole	Horizontal Cleave	20.0	20.0	200	29.8/ 8.4
Resist D	50	Rot-Dipole	Horizontal Cleave	19.0	20.0	200	26.3/ 6.2
Resist E	50	Rot-Dipole	Horizontal Cleave	18.1	15.0	150	34.1/ 7.1

 Resist B demonstrated 20% of EL and 200nm of DOF @ 40nm HP with Esize 16.15 mJ/cm².



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Exposure Latitude (EL) at 30 nm HP



Resist A demonstrated 20.0% of EL at 30 nm HP





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Depth of Focus (DOF) at 30 nm HP



Resists A and D demonstrated 200 nm of DOF at 30 nm HP





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Summary of Dose/Focus Process Latitude at 30 nm HP

Resist Name	Resist THK (nm)	Illumination	Mask	Esize (mJ/cm2)	Exposure Latitude(%)	DoF (nm)	Ultimate Imaging (CD/LWR)
Resist A	50	Rot-Dipole	Horizontal Cleave	20.7	20	200	26.5/ 8.5
Resist B	50	Rot-Dipole	Horizontal Cleave	17.0	10	150	24.1/6.2
Resist C	50	Rot-Dipole	Horizontal Cleave	20.9	2.5	200	29.8/ 8.4
Resist D	50	Rot-Dipole	Horizontal Cleave	20.0	5	200	26.3/ 6.2

 Resist A demonstrated 20% of EL and 200nm of DOF @ 40nm HP with Esize 20.7 mJ/cm².



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Top View Images of Lines/Spaces









Resist B with under-layer materials resolution image comparison @ 26nm HP

Resist B w/ HMDS





12.0 10.0 8.0 LWR(nm) 90 4.0 2.0 0.0 40 45 50 25 30 35 55 20 Half Pitch(nm) ◆ Resist B HMDS ■ Resist B U/L-A ▲ Resist B U/L-B ● Resist B U/L-C Resist B w/ under-layer B



Resist B w/ under-layer C



- No visible LWR improvement from all under-layer materials, and slightly changed on photospeed.
- Observed resist collapse on under-layer A @26nm HP.



Berkeley MET





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Achieved 3.6 nm of LWR @ 26 nm resolution with PAB/PEB optimization and under-layer material

Resist B w/ HMDS 120C/ 100C









Resist B w/ under-layer- B 110C/ 100





LER / LWR

 Optimized PAB/PEB temperature with underlayer material improved LWR performance significantly (from 9.4 nm → 3.6 nm) with trade-off lower photospeed which increase Esize by 20%~ 50%





Rotated dipole



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SEM Top-View Images for Contact Holes in Resist B

- Resist B 45 mJ/cm2
- Mask: LBNL mask 2007-02, contact cleave cell

50 nm HP



35 nm HP



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45 nm HP



30 nm HP



40 nm HP







Contact Hole Exposure Latitude (EL) and Focus Process Latitude (DOF) at 40 nm HP



Resist B demonstrated 10% of EL at 40 nm HP
Resist B demonstrated 100 nm of DOF at 40 nm HP

Berkeley MET



Annular 0.35-0.55



CD

Dose

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Benchmarking conclusion (I)

Specifications	2007 Goals	Resist A	Resist B	Resist C	Resist D	Resist E
Resolution lines1:1 (nm)	32	28	26	30	26	32
Low frequency LWR (nm, 3 σ)	<2.5	6.0 @30 nm	5.5 @30 nm	7.5 @30 nm	8.2 @30 nm	N/ A
Photospeed, EUV (mJ/cm2)	10	17.25 @30 nm	17.0 @30 nm	20.9 @30 nm	20.0 @30 nm	N/ A
Outgassing (molecules/cm ²)	6.5E+14	pass	pass	pass	pass	pass

- Best process latitude @ 30-nm HP
 - Resist A: 200 nm DOF @ 20.0% EL
- Best LWR
 - Resist B: 5.5 nm (still ~ 2.2X larger than requirement)
 - 3.6 nm achieved @ 26nm HP (optimized PAB/PEB/BARC)
- Fastest resist with reasonable process latitude @ 30-nm HP
 - Resist B: 17mJ/cm2
- Best resolution
 - Resist A and B: 22 nm printing with rotated-dipole



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Benchmarking conclusion (II)

- Imaging resolution meets 30 nm HP goal
 - 200-nm DOF @ 20% EL with Resist A
- LER/LWR remains primary challenge to meet needs for 32 nm HP pilot lines.
- Reasonable process latitude demonstrated for 40nm contact holes
- 35 nm contact hole printing demonstrated
 - High dose requirements (55 mJ/cm2) indicate major effort needed to meet 32 nm HP pilot line needs



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