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Optical Proximity Strategies for Desensitizing Lens Aberrations

John S. Petersen

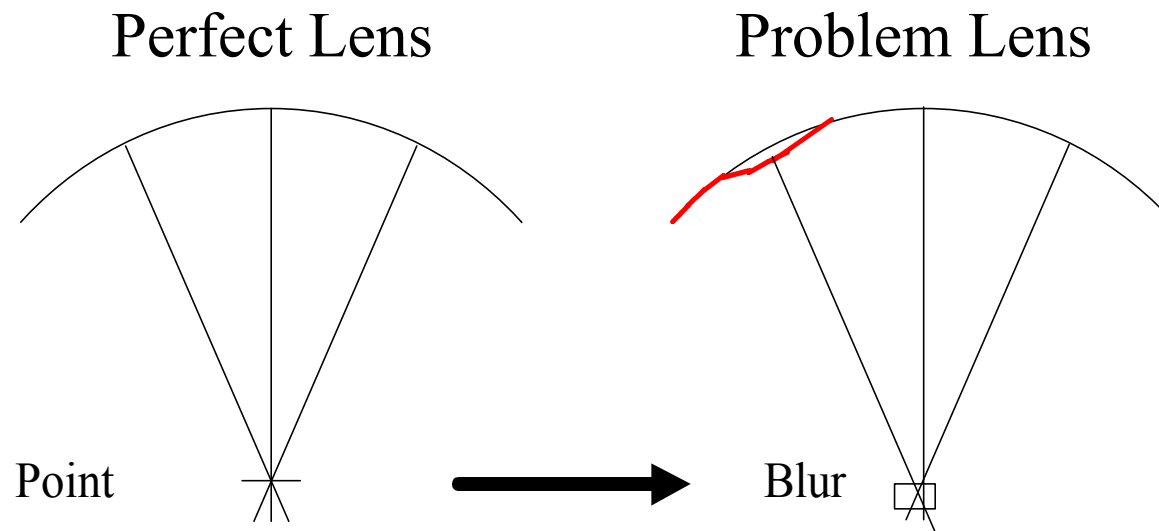
Petersen Advanced Lithography, Inc.

Jpetersen@advlitho.com

Lithography for Semiconductor Manufacturing II, June 1, 2001
Edinburgh, Scotland

Resolution Loss Contributor: Aberrations

- Aberrations blur



Types of Aberrations (Seidel Aberrations)

- Monochromatic

- Spherical



- Coma

- Astigmatism

- Field of Curvature



- Distortion

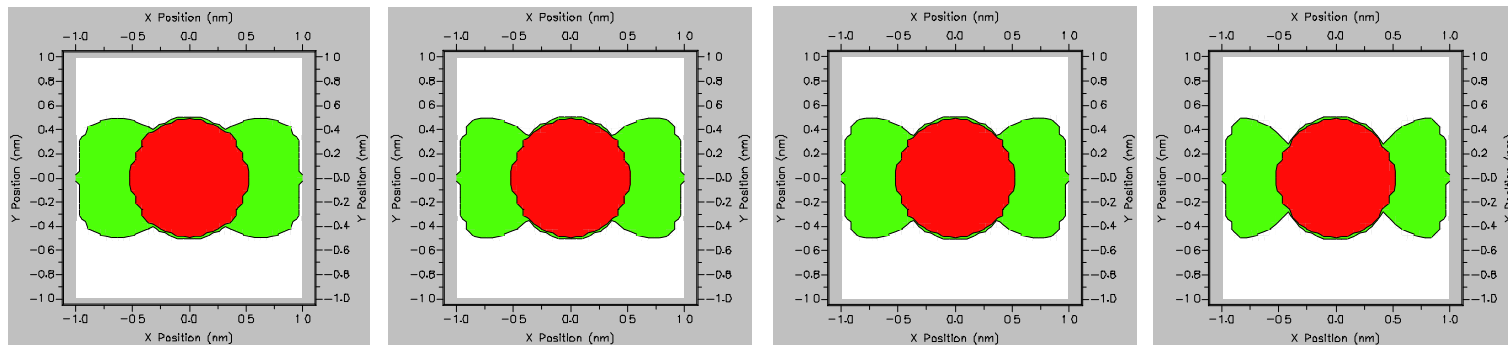
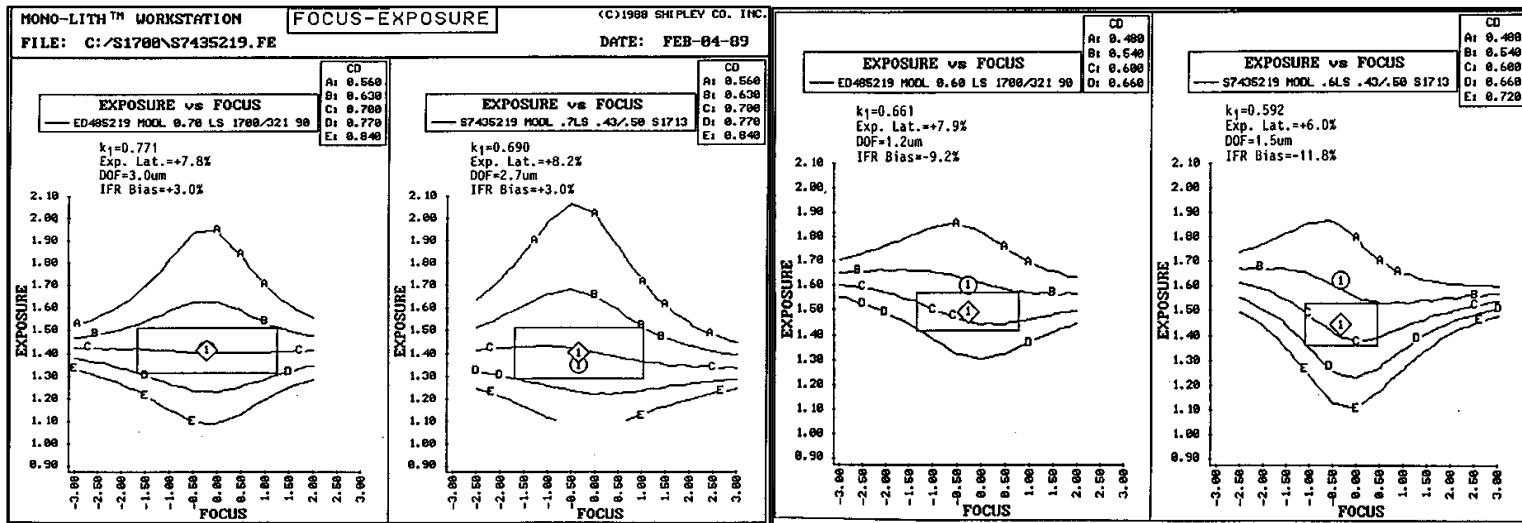
- Chromatic

- Defocus



Process Window Loss with Aberrations

k_1 0.771 0.690 0.661 0.592

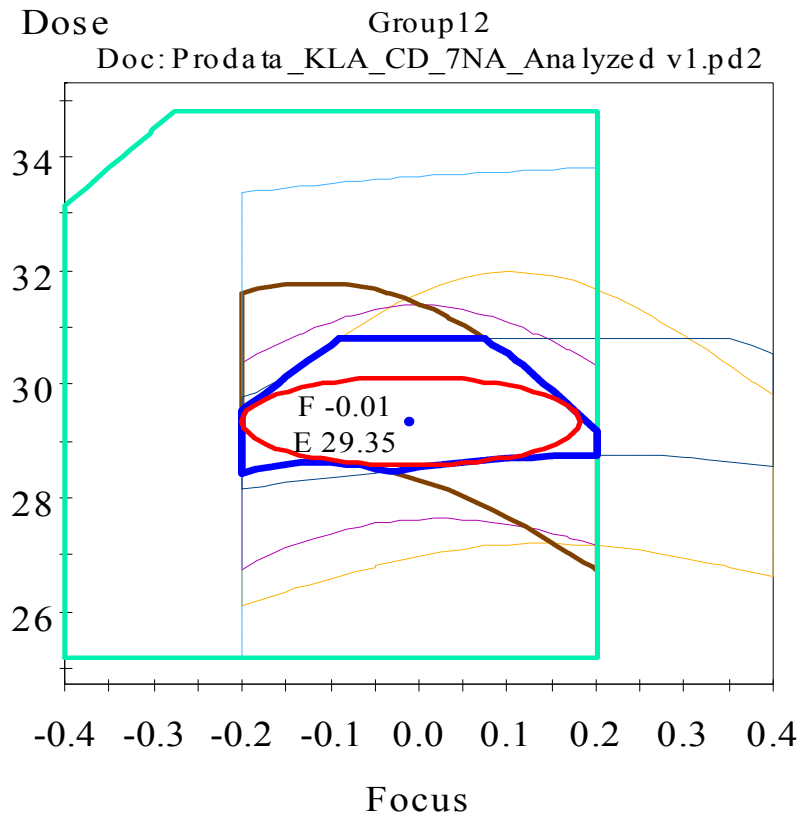


➔
 Less aberration balancing

J. S. Petersen, SPIE Vol. 1088, p. 540 (1989)

Overlapped Process Window for 0.10mm resist CD (CLM-001 results -- excluding 500 nm pitch data)

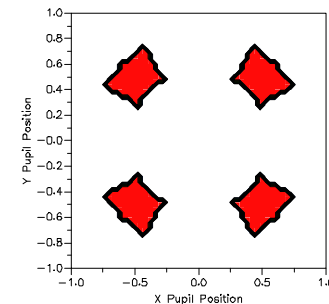
Overlap Process Window



Printed by /700 in Velhoven
(0.7 NA, 248 nm, 30% Quasar)

Overlapped process window:
0.4mm DOF &
>6% exposure latitude

- kla_na7_c131_p300
- kla_na7_c160_p350
- kla_na7_c196_p400
- kla_na7_c680_p10000
- kla_na7_c113_p260
- kla_na7_c382_p1200
- Overlap



Quasar
Illuminator

Optical Extension Roadmap

Extrapolated from 248nm Experiment and Simulation

Table of Hypothetically Attainable Feature Sizes

Reduced Aberrations

l Feature Duty Cycle	248			193			193			
	iso 1:3	dense 1:1	CH 1:2	iso 1:3	dense 1:1	CH 1:2	iso 1:3	dense 1:1	CH 1:2	
NA	0.53	70	140	187	55	<u>109</u>	<u>146</u>	48	96	<u>127</u>
	0.57	65	<u>131</u>	174	51	102	<u>135</u>	44	89	<u>119</u>
	0.60	62	<u>124</u>	165	48	97	<u>129</u>	42	84	<u>113</u>
	0.63	59	<u>118</u>	157	46	92	<u>123</u>	40	80	<u>107</u>
	0.68	55	<u>109</u>	<u>146</u>	43	85	<u>114</u>	37	75	99
	0.70	53	<u>106</u>	<u>142</u>	41	83	110	36	72	97
	0.80	47	93	<u>124</u>	36	72	97	32	63	84
factor	0.25	0.50	0.33	0.25	0.50	0.33	0.25	0.50	0.33	
nPitch (Ideal)	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.5	1.0	
nPitch (Full Field)	0.6	0.6	1.2	0.6	0.6	1.2	0.53	0.53	1.05	

$$feature_size = \frac{pitch_{normalized_Full_Field} \cdot factor \cdot l}{NA}; factor_from_experiment$$

Full Field assumes 20% loss of workable resolution due to aberrations!

Blue=130nm node

Black=100nm node

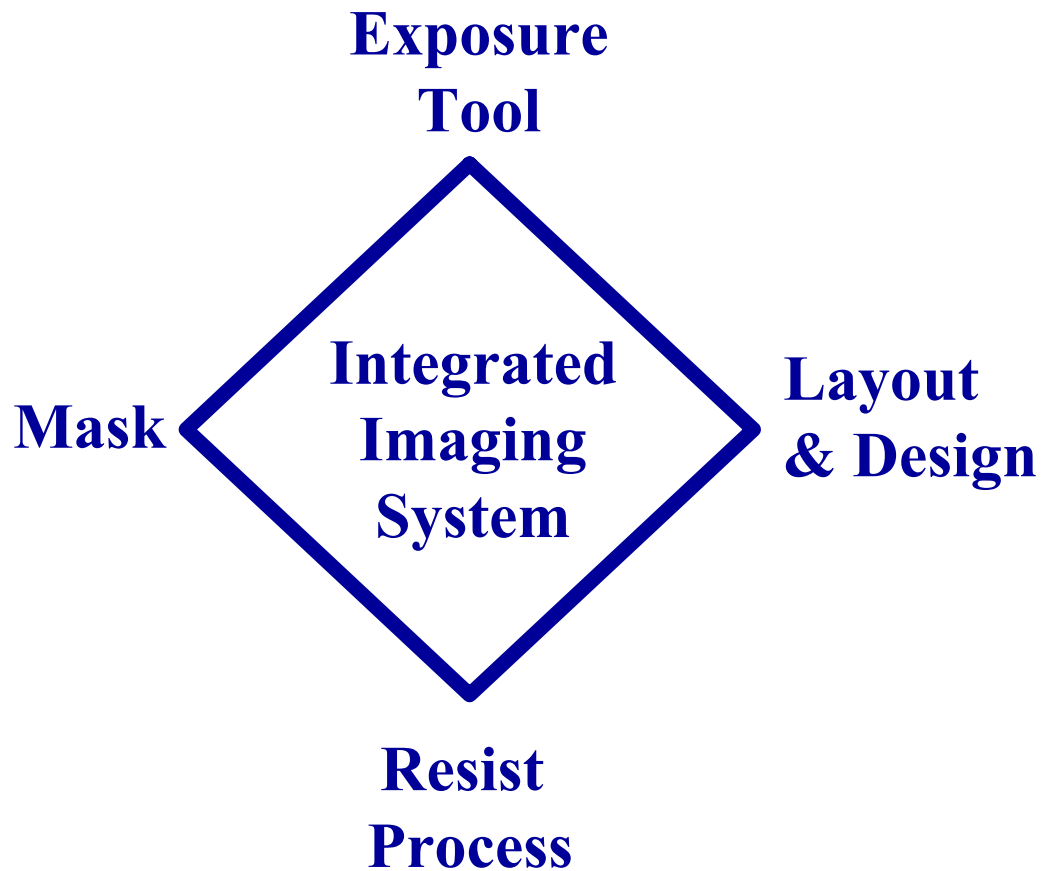
Gray=70nm node

Paper 4226-04, Petersen

J. S. Petersen, et.al., SPIE Vol. 3564, p. 288 (1998)



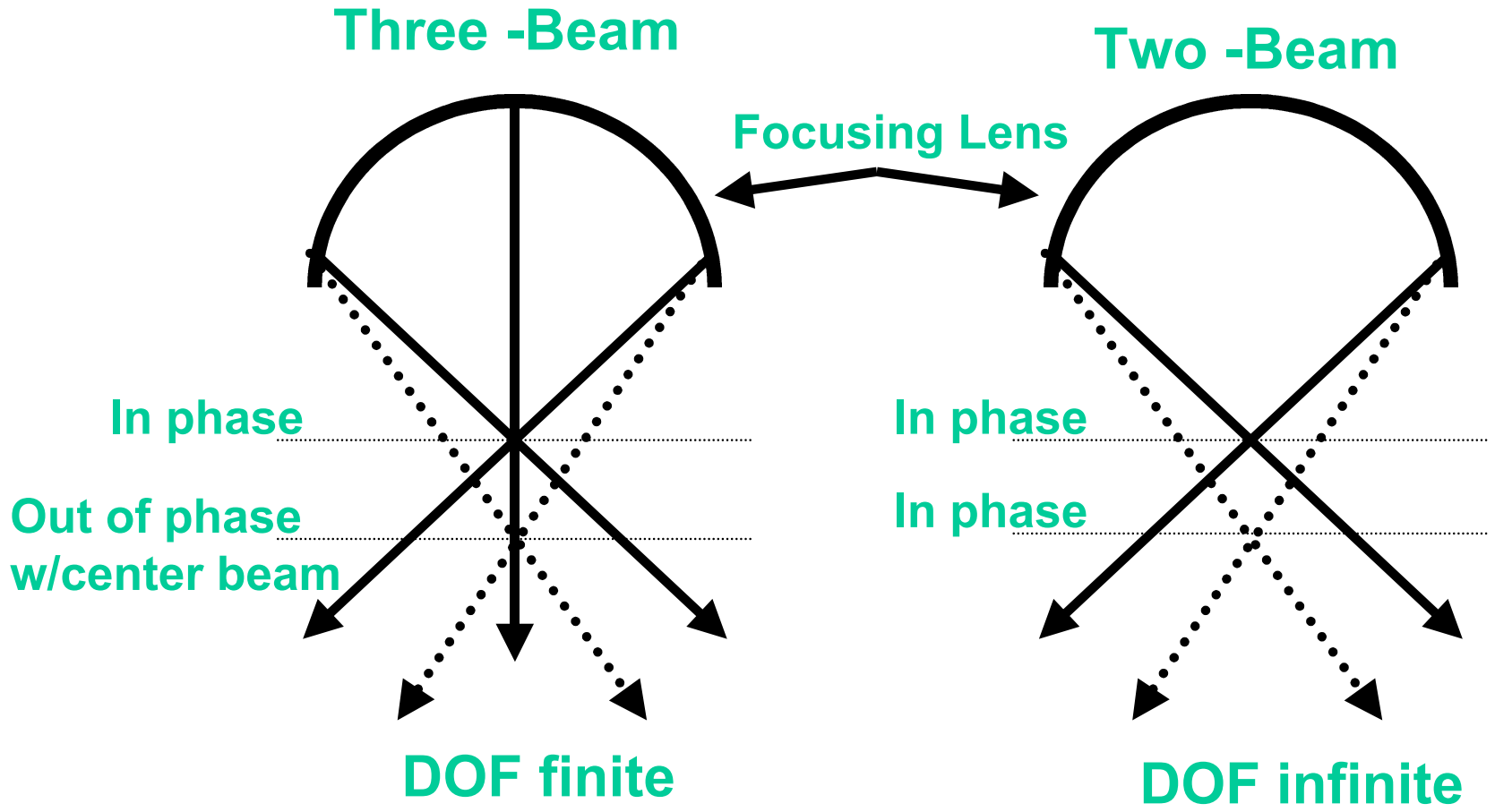
Image Process Integration Examples



Using IPI to Attack Aberrations:

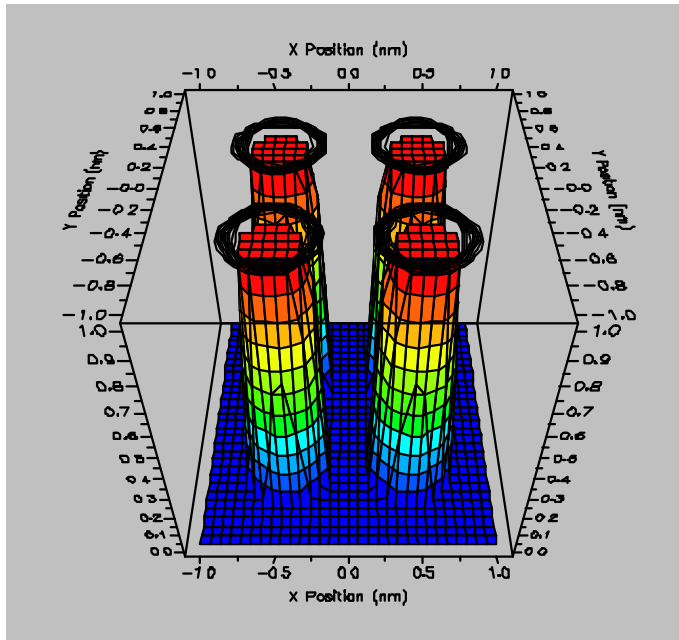
- **Illuminator Shape**
- **Scattering Bars**
- **Phase-Shift Masks**

Ideal 2-Beam Imaging Has Infinite DOF

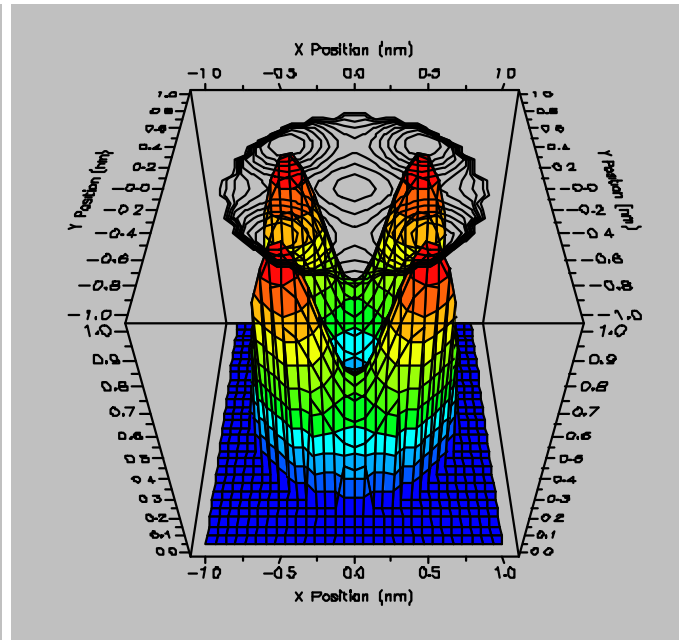


Quad Examples

Strong: $0.60 S_{\text{center}}/0.25 S_{\text{radial}}$
 $0.74 S_{\text{hard}}$



Weak: $0.60 S_{\text{center}}/0.25 S_{\text{radial}}$
 $0.74 S_{\text{hard}}$



Hard Stop not shown ↑

J. S. Petersen, et.al., SPIE Vol. 3564, p. 288 (1998)

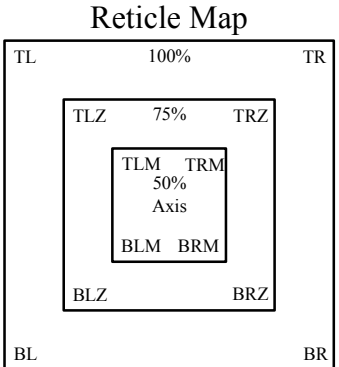
Conventional Illuminator 250nm Contact Hole DoF Results

Conventional Illumination, sigma=0.74

focus/zone	BL	TL	BLZ	TLZ	BLM	TLM	Axis	BRM	TRM	BRZ	TRZ	BR	TR
-0.85													
-0.8													
-0.75													
-0.7													
-0.65													
-0.6													
-0.55													
-0.5													
-0.45													
-0.4													
-0.35													
-0.3													
-0.25					0.217	0.198	0.187						
-0.2			0.186	0.187	0.226	0.222	0.226		0.209				
-0.15	0.188	0.209	0.209	0.214	0.242	0.245	0.242		0.236				
-0.1	0.206	0.225	0.221	0.231	0.253	0.253	0.256	0.211	0.245		0.201		
-0.05	0.222	0.228	0.234	0.242	0.262	0.257	0.258	0.232	0.256		0.235		0.195
0	0.236	0.21	0.245	0.226	0.254	0.237	0.263	0.253	0.252	0.197	0.254		0.237
0.05	0.231		0.241	0.206	0.229	0.229	0.249	0.256	0.247	0.234	0.267	0.191	0.239
0.1	0.221		0.237		0.216	0.205	0.237	0.258	0.239	0.252	0.253	0.222	0.253
0.15	0.194		0.218				0.222	0.247	0.229	0.258	0.242	0.234	0.247
0.2			0.193					0.233	0.205	0.251	0.222	0.247	0.237
0.25								0.221		0.232		0.214	0.216
0.3										0.219		0.185	
0.35													
0.4													
0.45													

Field of Curvature

ISI NA=0.53/248nm
Resist: UVIIHS



DOF = (0um/22 and 17.5mm, 0.1um/15mm) dose=15.5mJ

No Common Corridor

Strong Quadrupole Illuminator 250nm Contact Hole DoF Results

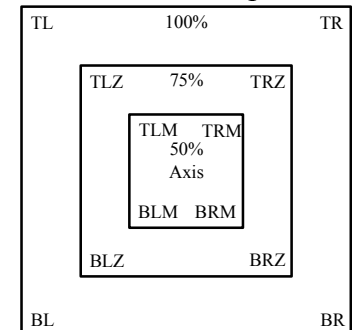
0.15/0.59 Quadrupole Illumination

focus/zone	BL	TL	BLZ	TLZ	BLM	TLM	Axis	BRM	TRM	BRZ	TRZ	BR	TR
-0.85													
-0.8													
-0.75		0.197											
-0.7		0.225											
-0.65		0.229											
-0.6		0.239											
-0.55				0.248	0.238	0.231	0.251	0.229	0.227	0.221	0.251		
-0.5	0.198			0.258	0.239	0.246	0.259	0.236	0.248	0.237	0.255	0.228	
-0.45	0.215			0.256	0.252	0.253	0.263	0.246	0.255	0.249	0.259	0.249	
-0.4	0.227			0.262	0.257	0.258	0.264	0.252	0.252	0.252	0.261	0.253	0.244
-0.35	0.236			0.265	0.257		0.259		0.256	0.254	0.262	0.259	0.247
-0.3	0.242			0.266			0.262		0.253	0.256	0.262	0.255	0.243
-0.25	0.246	0.255		0.268			0.266		0.262	0.254	0.265	0.266	0.252
-0.2		0.251	0.262	0.269			0.268		0.264	0.251	0.267	0.259	0.241
-0.15		0.252	0.256	0.264			0.273		0.265	0.252	0.266	0.263	0.259
-0.1		0.248	0.258	0.255			0.271		0.266	0.246	0.268	0.259	0.262
-0.05			0.251	0.257			0.266	0.268	0.267	0.249	0.265	0.262	
0	0.248		0.246	0.261	0.267	0.26	0.267	0.264	0.264	0.248	0.263	0.252	0.264
0.05	0.244		0.248	0.256	0.262	0.261	0.263	0.261	0.264	0.243	0.261	0.248	0.256
0.1	0.241		0.238	0.249	0.257		0.256	0.259	0.259	0.234	0.255	0.247	0.254
0.15	0.237		0.234	0.255			0.258	0.252	0.261	0.23	0.249	0.254	0.255
0.2	0.226	0.214	0.225	0.231			0.256		0.254	0.23	0.246	0.239	0.248
0.25	0.214	0.191	0.211	0.231			0.251		0.252	0.214	0.239	0.243	0.236
0.3	0.195			0.214			0.249	0.249	0.247	0.196	0.236	0.228	0.209
0.35					0.251		0.245	0.242	0.245		0.227		
0.4					0.231	0.235	0.232	0.223	0.229		0.221		
0.45					0.211	0.221	0.216	0.205	0.212		0.214		

Field of Curvature

ISI NA=0.53/248nm
Resist: UVIIHS
500 pitch

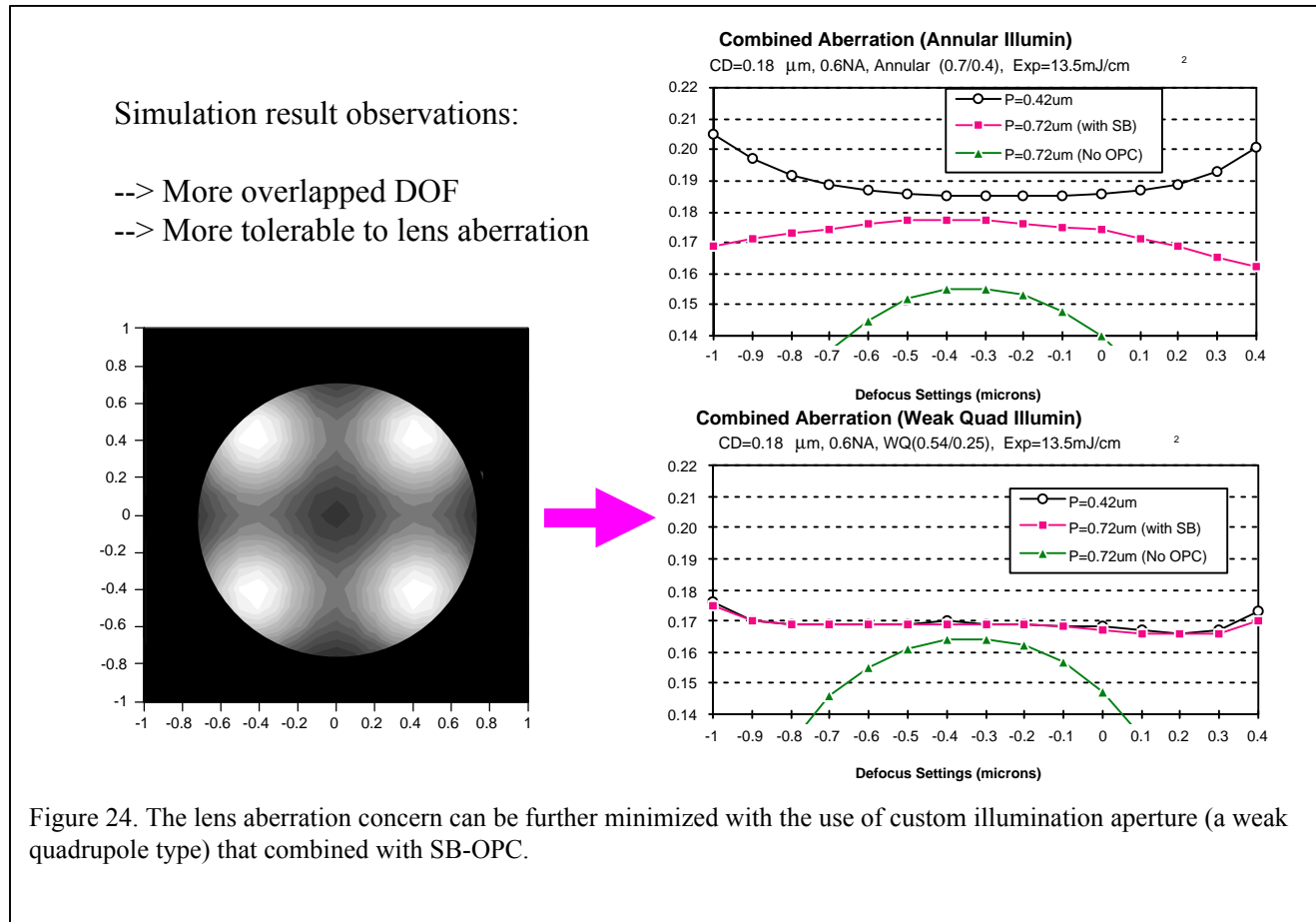
Reticle Map



DOF = (0.55um/22mm, 0.7um/17.5mm, 0.9um/15mm) dose=19mJ

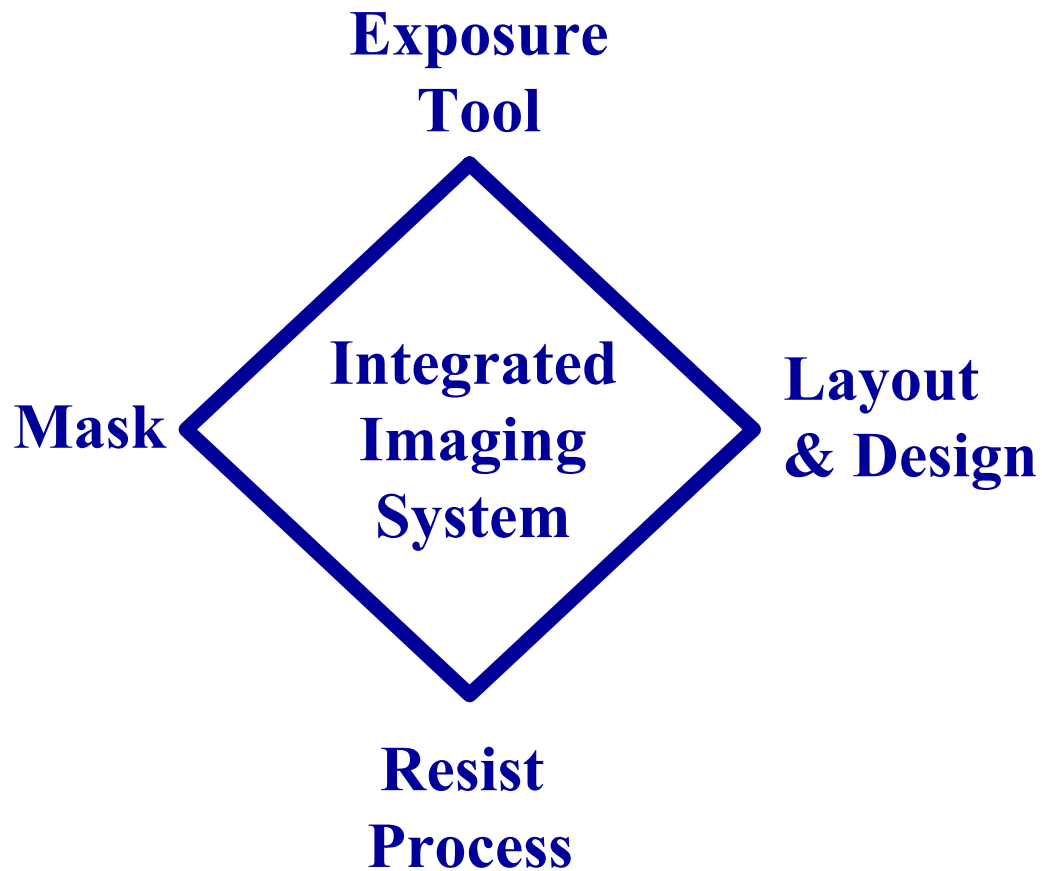
Large Common Corridor

Effect of Source Shape on Aberrations



J. Fung Chen, T. Laidig, K. E. Wampler, R. Caldwell, K. H. Nakagawa, A. Liebchen, "A Practical Technology Path to Sub-0.10 Micron Process Generations Via Enhanced Optical Lithography", 1999 Semiconductor Technology T-CAD Workshop and Exhibition Vol. 3, Hsin-Chu, Taiwan, section 8, paper 2 (1999)

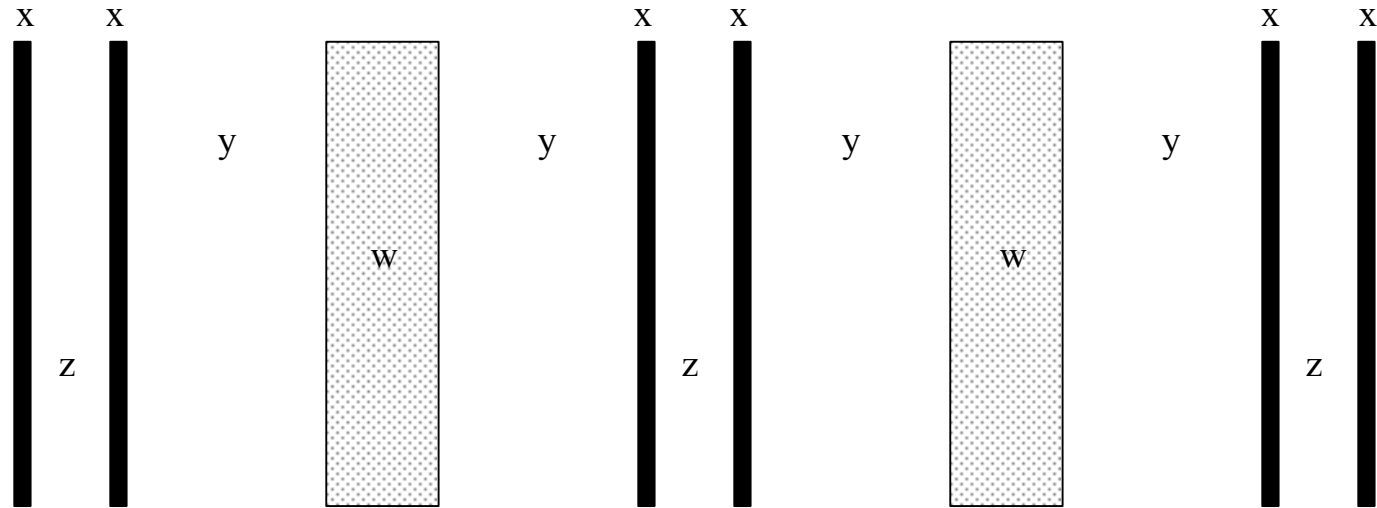
Image Process Integration Examples



Using IPI to Attack Aberrations:

- Illuminator Shape
- **Scatter Bars**
- Phase-Shift Masks

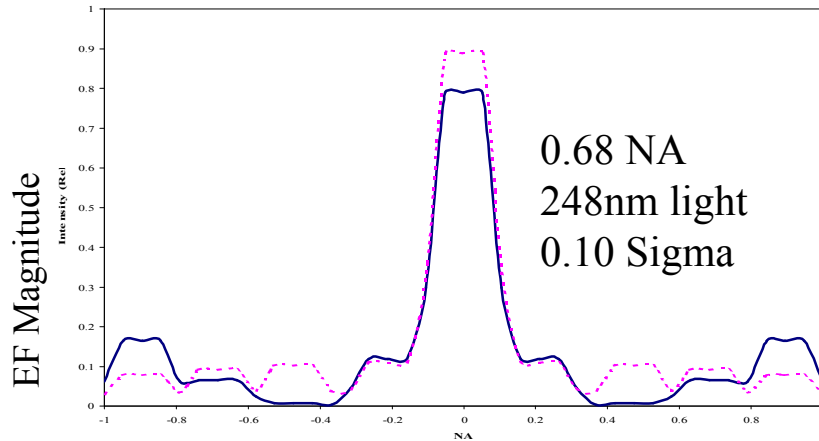
160nm:800nm with Double Scattering Bars



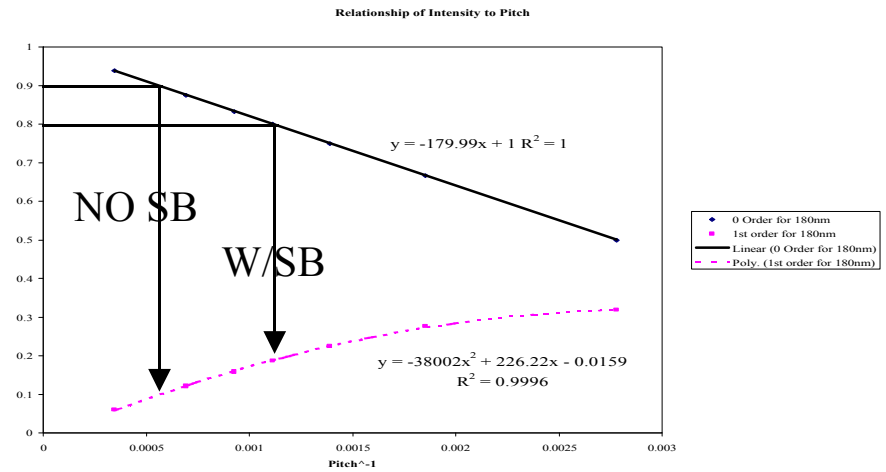
$w=160\text{nm}$; $x=60\text{nm}$;
 $y=300\text{nm}$; $z=80\text{nm}$

Nishrin Kachwala, John S. Petersen, J. Fung Chen, Mike Canjemi,
Martin McCallum, SPIE Vol. 3679 Paper 05, Santa Clara, CA (1999)

Why Do Scattering Bars Work?



Relative NA



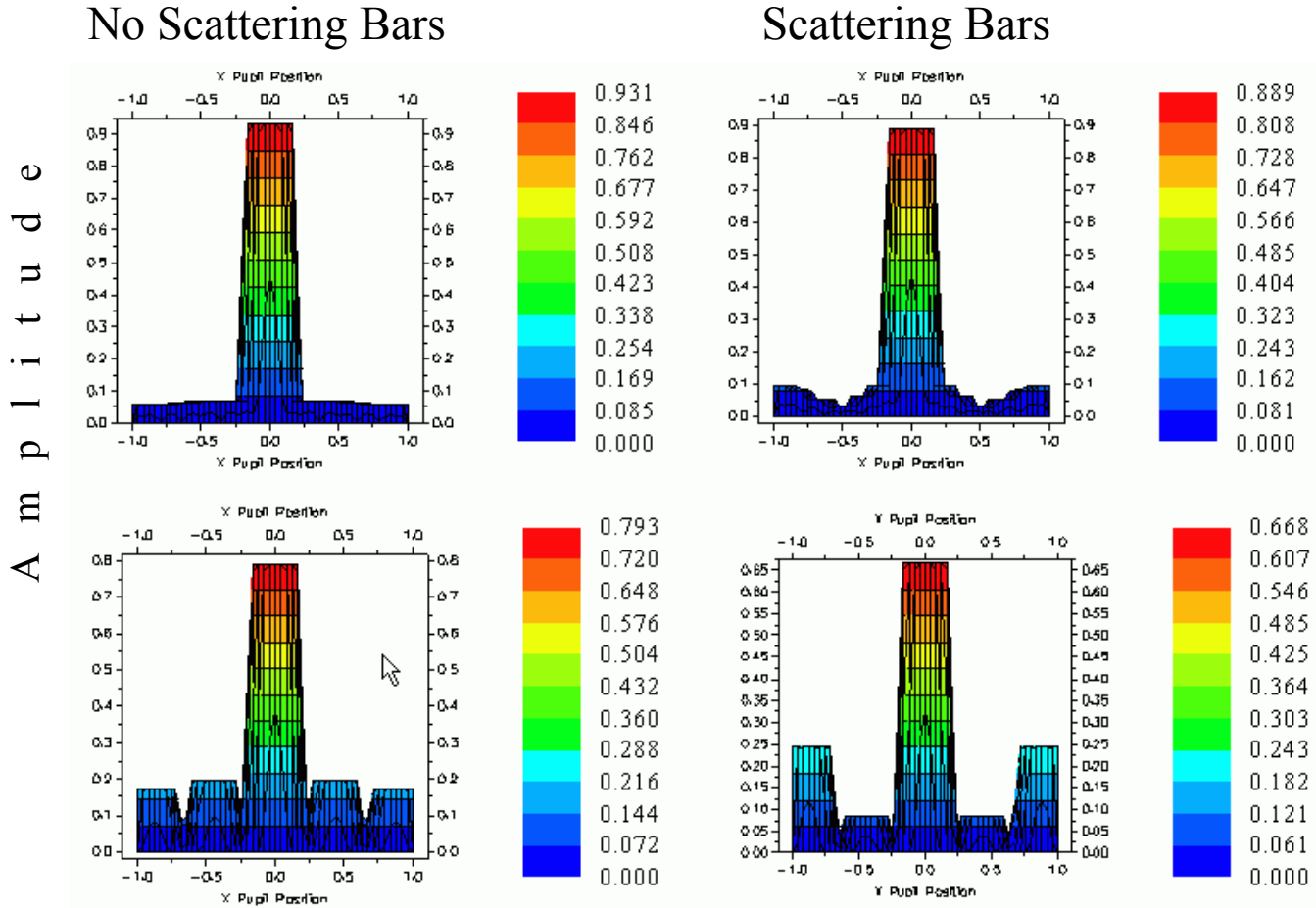
Pitch⁻¹

Scattering Bar structures move light out of the zero order and move some of the higher order light to the edge of the lens, giving it an appearance similar to that of a dense feature.

Electric Field Amplitude for Isolated Features With and Without Scattering Bars

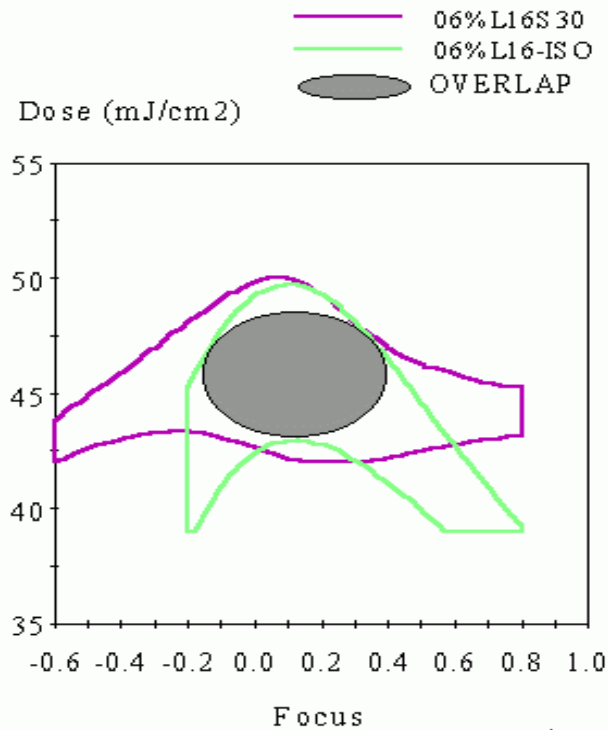
Pitch
2960 nm
z=2000 nm

1040 nm
z=1040 nm

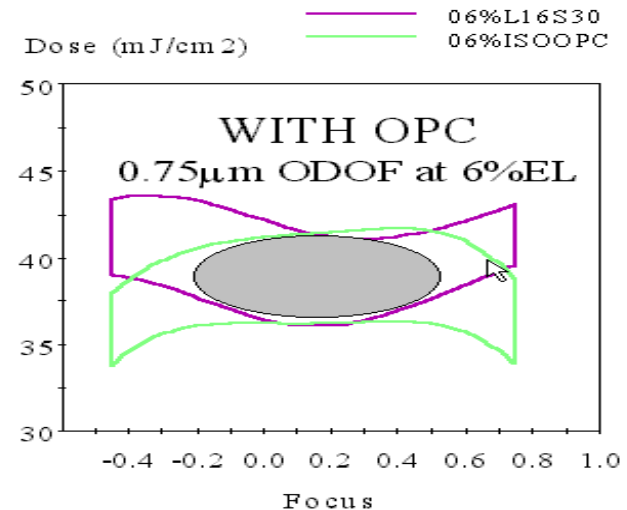


X Pupil Position (Normalized NA)

160nm Annular Illumination With 6% Attenuated PSM



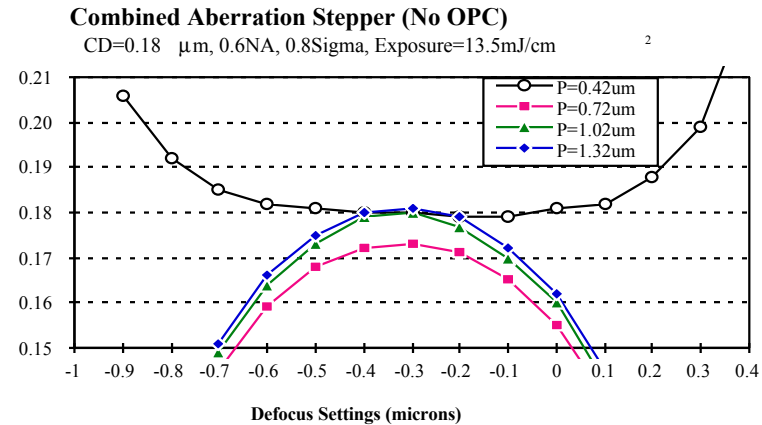
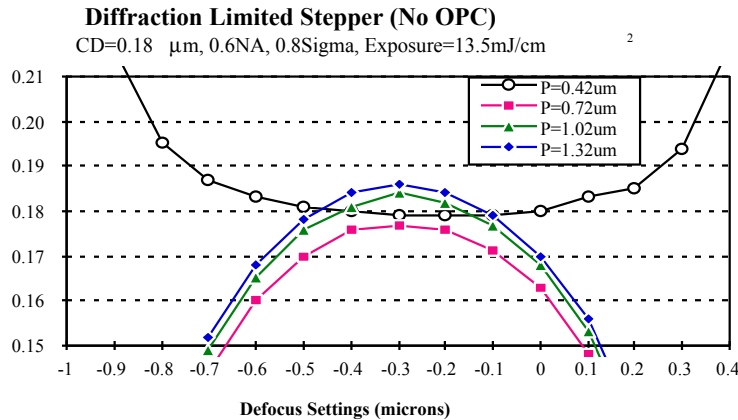
Conventional Illumination
No Scattering Bars



0.8-0.6 Annular Illumination
Scattering Bars

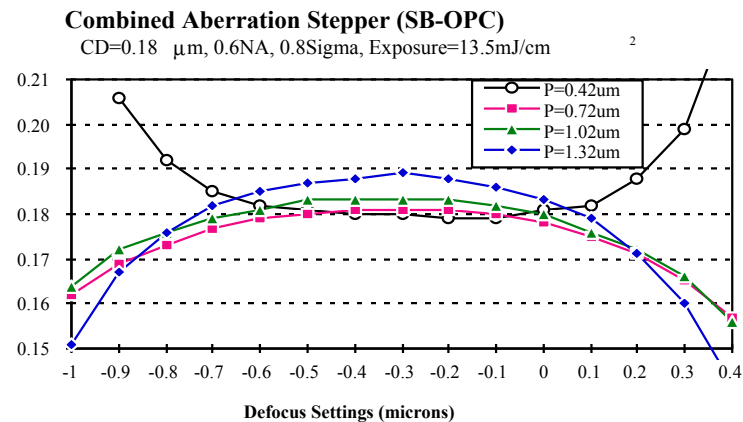
Figure 14: 1:2 and isolated feature with 0.6/0.8 annulus, 0.6NA, 6%attenuated
A) No overlap without OPC B) Overlap with SRF OPC on the isolated feature

The Effect of Scattering Bars on Aberrations



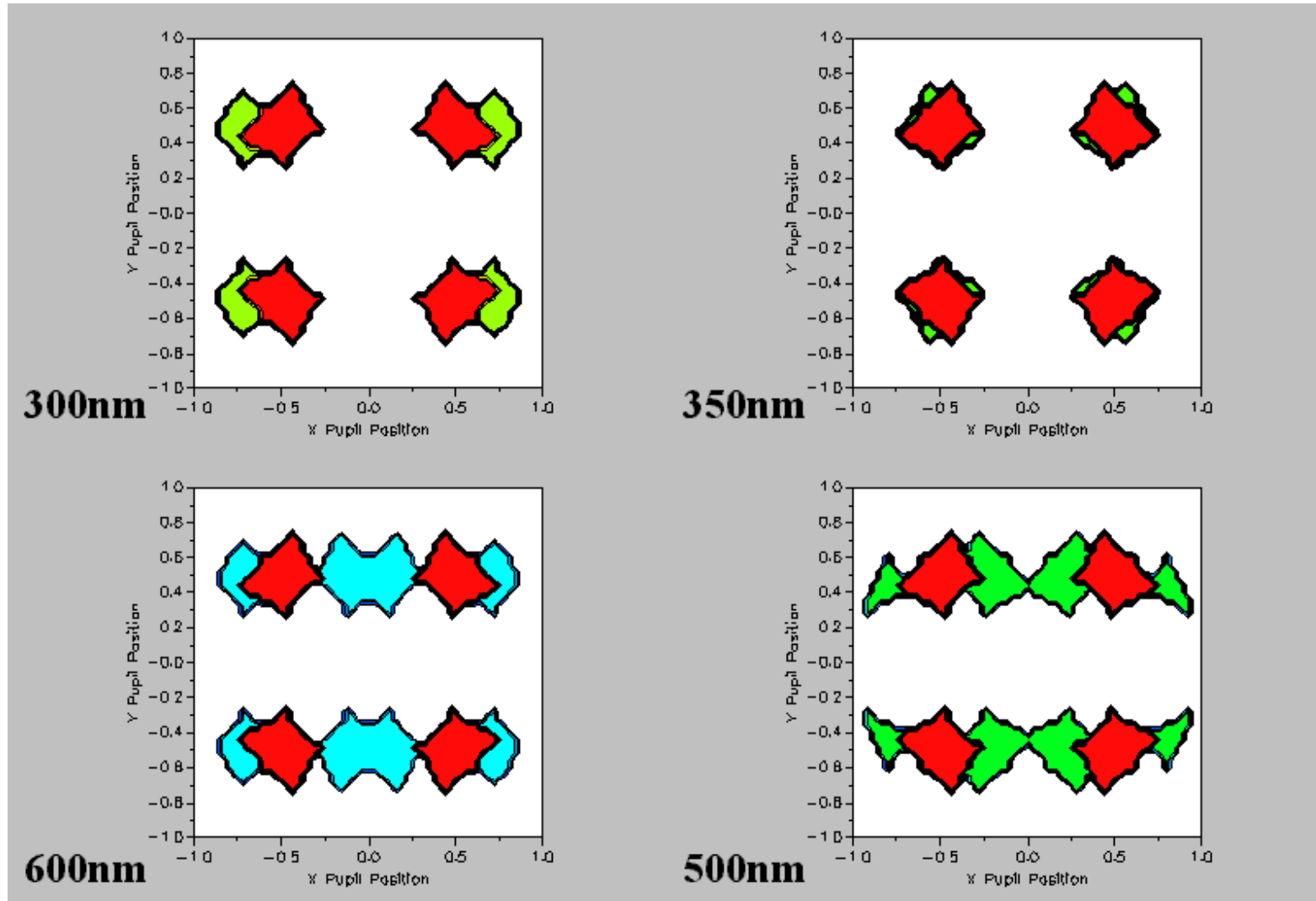
Observations:

- 1) Dense feature are minimally affected by lens aberration.
- 2) SB improves DOF for isolated & semi-isolated features.



J. Fung Chen, T. Laidig, K. E. Wampler, R. Caldwell, K. H. Nakagawa, A. Liebchen, "A Practical Technology Path to Sub-0.10 Micron Process Generations Via Enhanced Optical Lithography", 1999 Semiconductor Technology T-CAD Workshop and Exhibition Vol. 3, Hsin-Chu, Taiwan, section 8, paper 2 (1999)

Diffraction Pattern of 100nm Lines

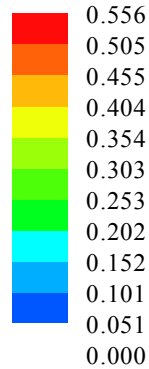
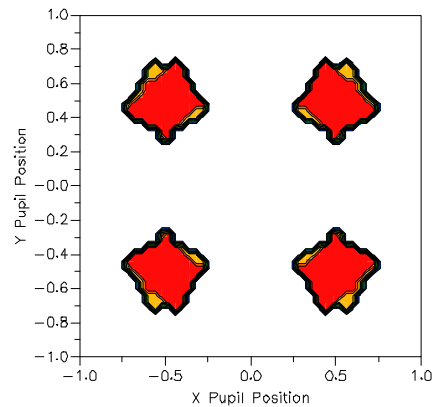


Electric Field Magnitude

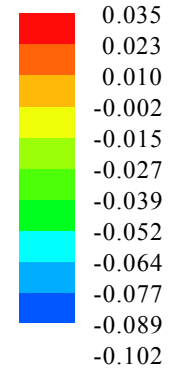
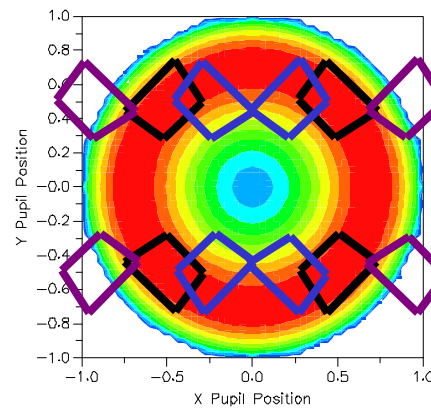
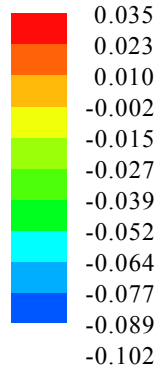
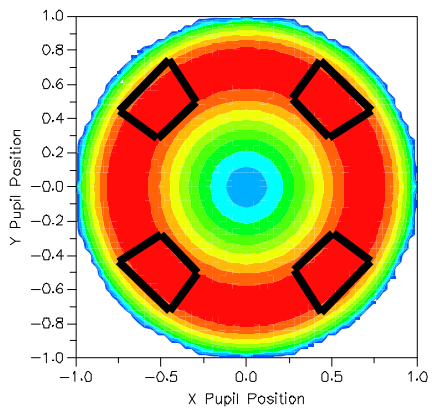
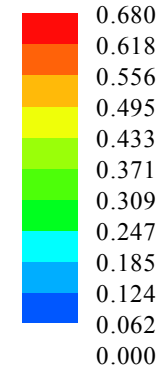
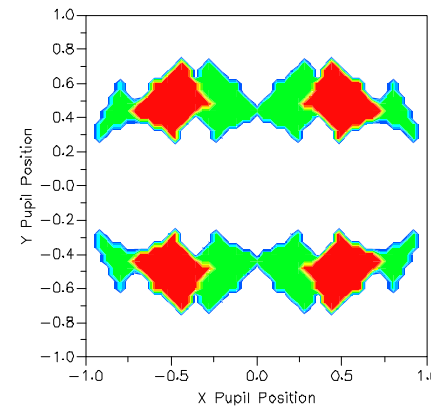
Pitch (nm)	OPC	Electric Field Magnitude		
		Zero Order	First Order	Second Order
300	Bias	0.505	0.374	
350	Bias	0.657	0.327	
500	Bias	0.680	0.307	0.269
600	π -Scatter Bar/Bias	0.702	0.119	0.274

Diffraction Pattern Convolved with Aberrations

350nm Pitch



500nm Pitch

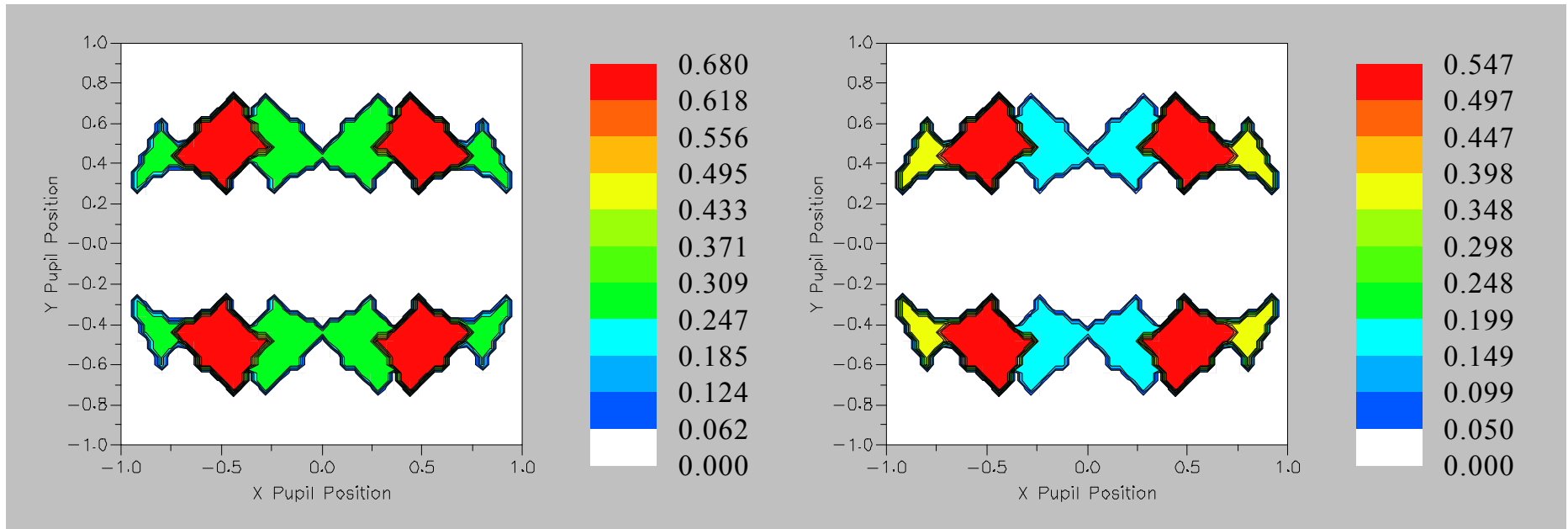


$$-0.07=Z9$$

Diffraction Pattern for 100nm Line on a 500nm Pitch

No Assist

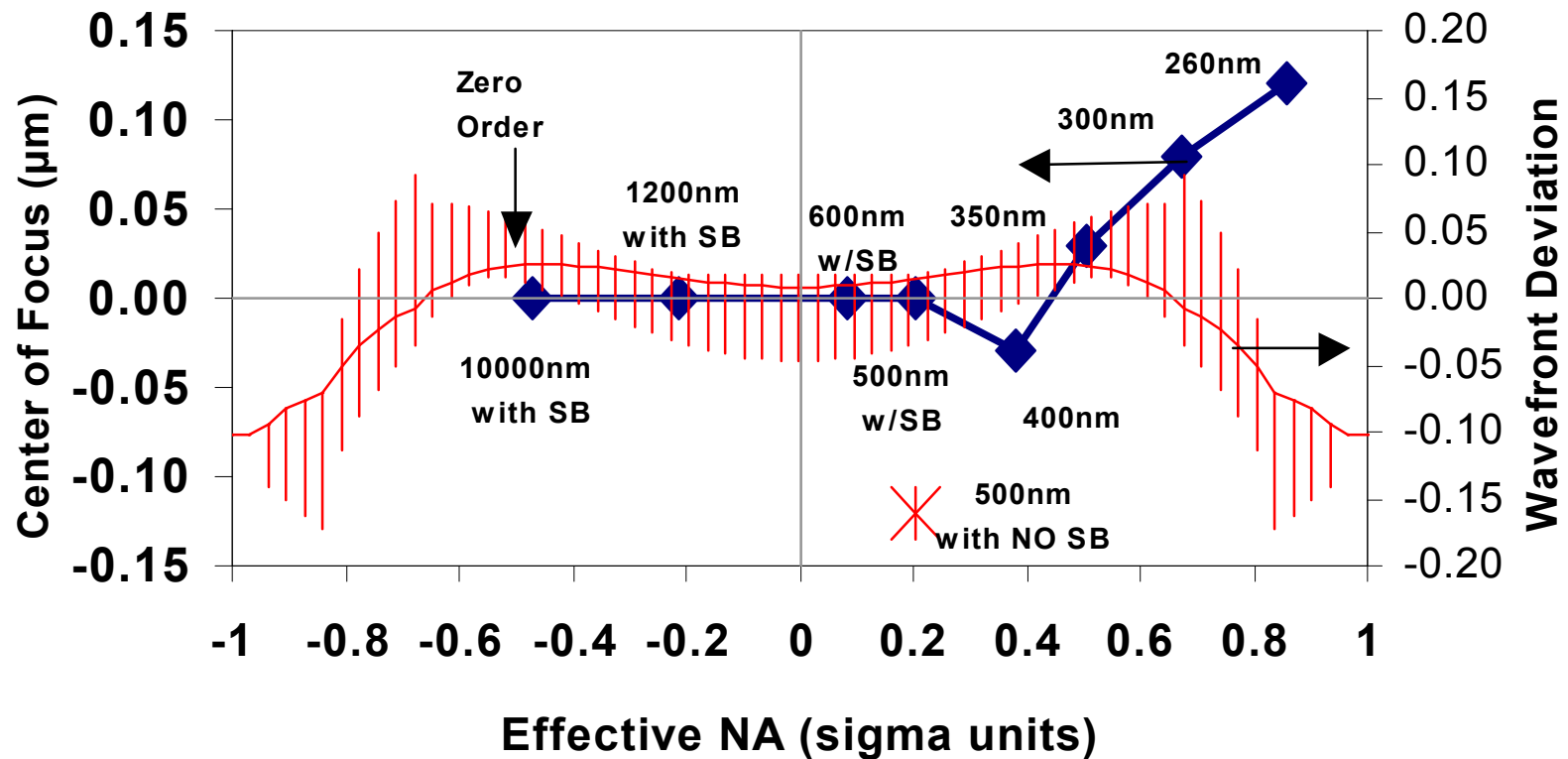
With Assist



- Scattering bar pushes energy to the higher order.

100nm Center of Focus Adjust of the 500nm Pitch Using Scattering Bars

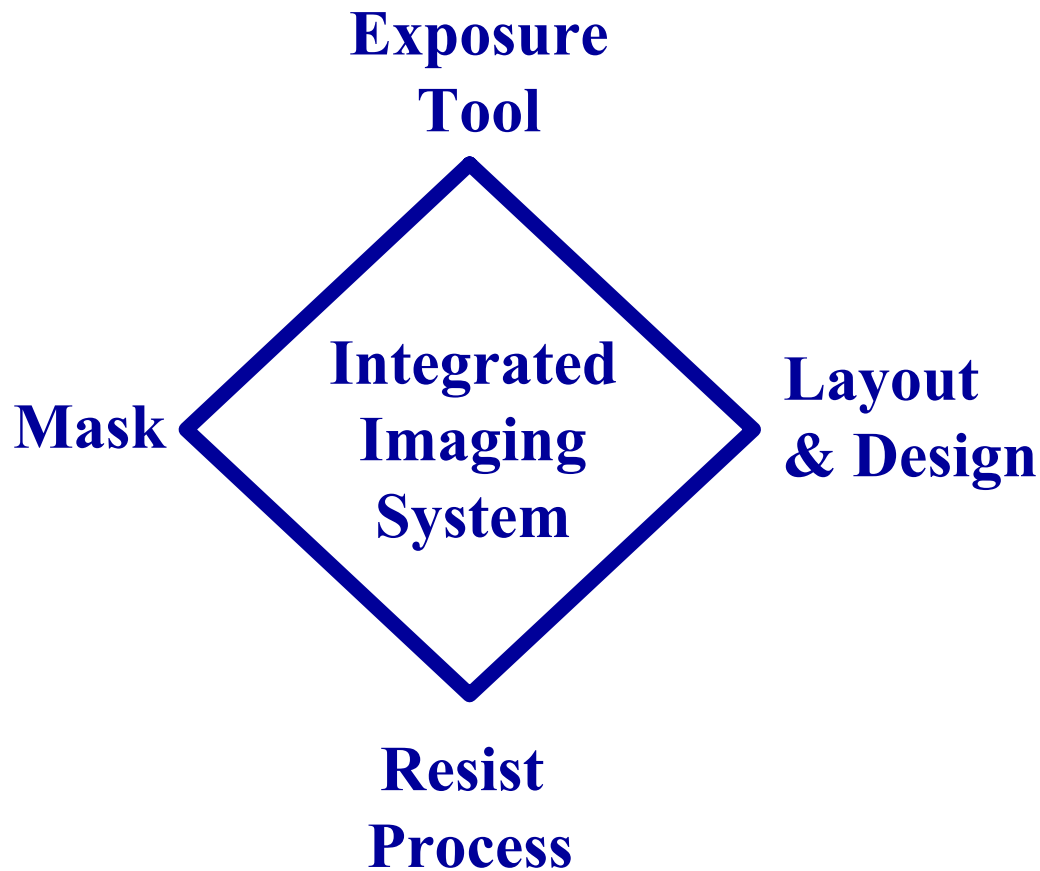
Z9-confounded between -0.07 waves



CoF Dependence on Pitch for Z7 and Z9

Z7	Z9	Pitch (nm)			
		260	300	500	600
0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
-0.007	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
-0.070	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
-0.007	-0.007	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
-0.070	-0.070	+0.11	+0.08	+0.01	+0.01
0.000	-0.070	+0.12	+0.08	0.00	+0.01
0.000	-0.007	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.000	-0.070	X	X	-0.10 (no SB)	-0.04 (no SB)

Image Process Integration Examples



Using IPI to Attack Aberrations:

- Illuminator Shape
- Scatter Bars
- **Use Phase-Shift Masks**

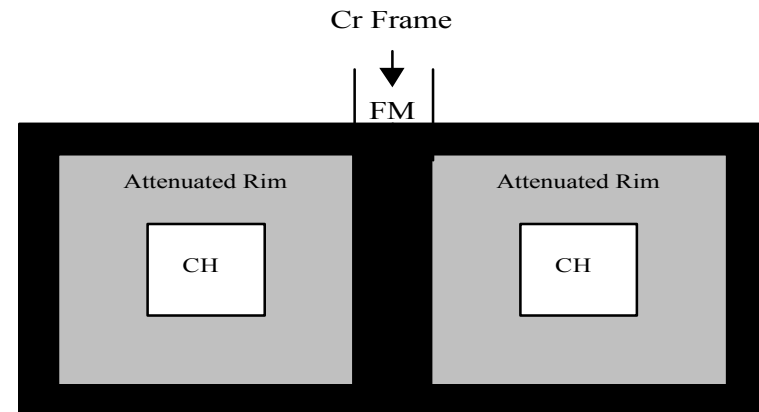
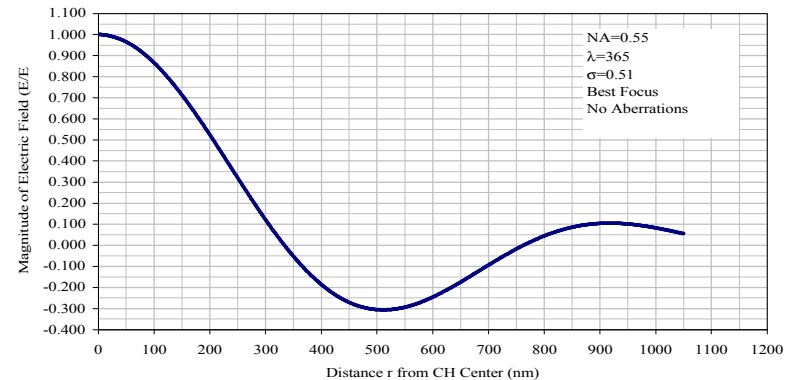
Correcting for Aberrations with Mask Design

- For contacts, mask design can be used to minimize symmetric aberrations.
- 0.55 NA/ 0.51 sigma/
365nm
- Compare two masks for making 350nm contacts on 1050nm pitch:
 - **Without Frame**
510nm contact 8% AttPSM
 - **With 290nm Frame**
430nm contact 8% Ternary AttPSM

For further discussion of the relationship between chrome frames and aberrations, see Z. M. Ma; A. Andersson, Proc. SPIE Vol. 3334, p. 543-552 (1998).

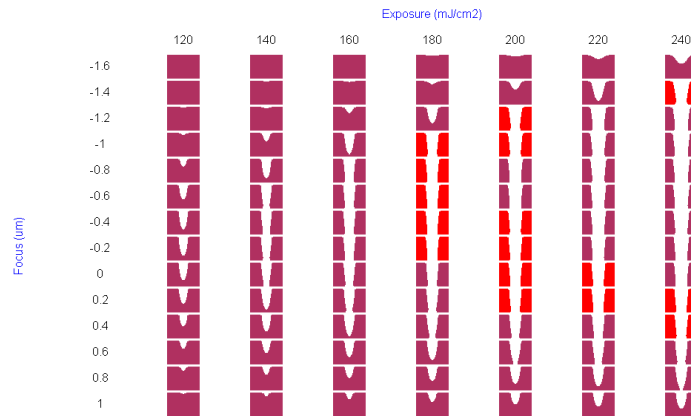
Paper 4226-04, Petersen

Figure 1: Transmission and Phase Discetization of a Bessel Contact



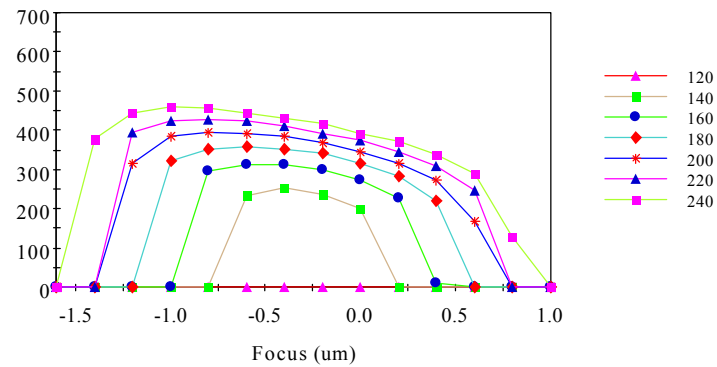
Lithography Results, Without Frame

CD vs. Focus/Exposure

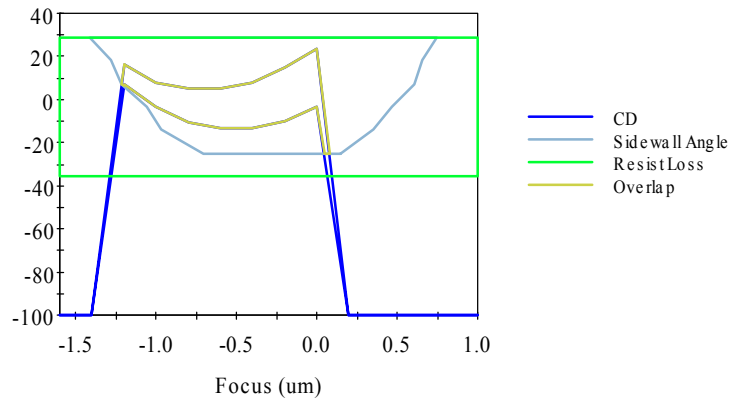


Process Window

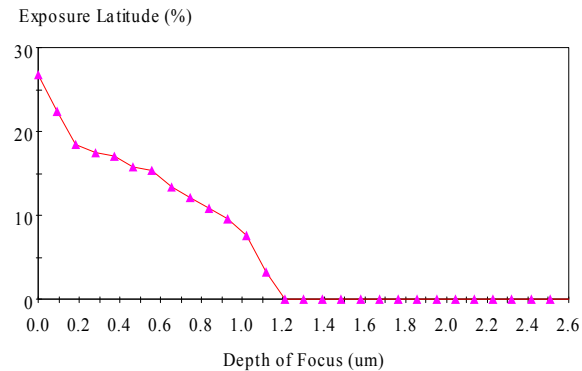
Resist Feature Width (nm)



Exposure Delta (%)



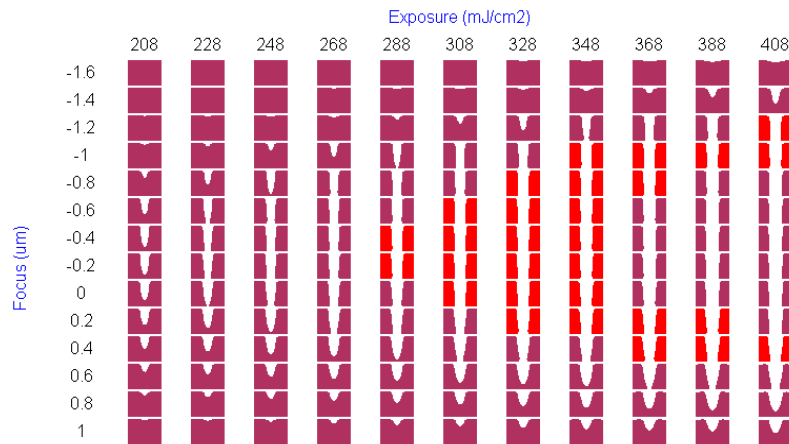
Exposure Latitude vs. DOF



CoF = $-0.3\mu\text{m}$
 $E_s = 180\text{ mJcm}^{-1}$
 DoF = $0.8\mu\text{m}$

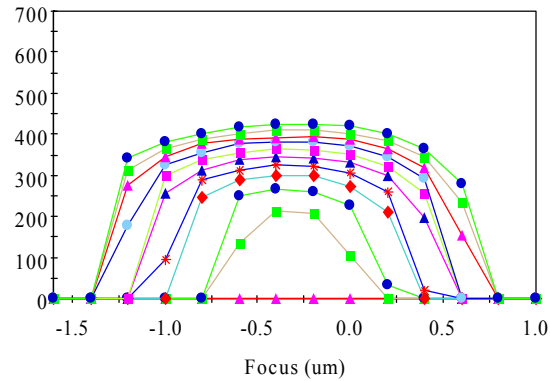
$$\frac{E_s}{E_{0\text{eff}}} = \frac{180}{130} = 1.38$$

Lithography Results, With Frame



CD vs. Focus/Exposure

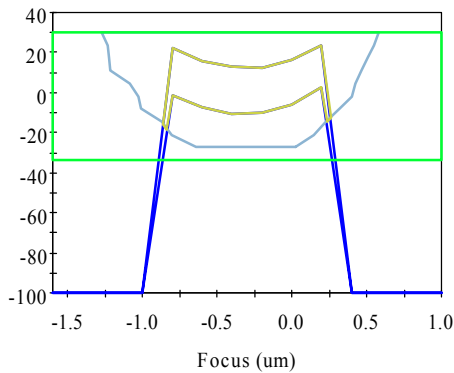
Resist Feature Width (nm)



CoF = $-0.31 \mu\text{m}$
 $E_s = 337 \text{ mJcm}^{-1}$
 DoF = $0.9 \mu\text{m}$

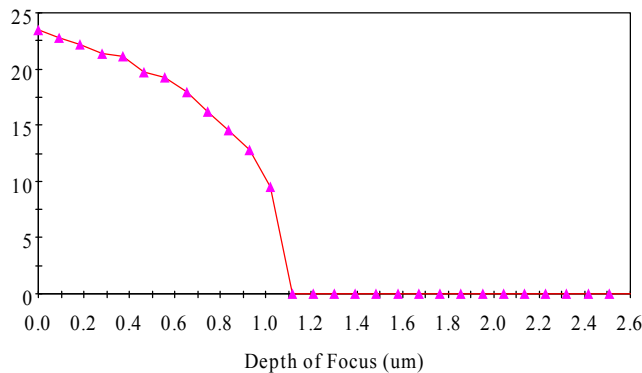
Process Window

Exposure Delta (%)



Exposure Latitude vs. DOF

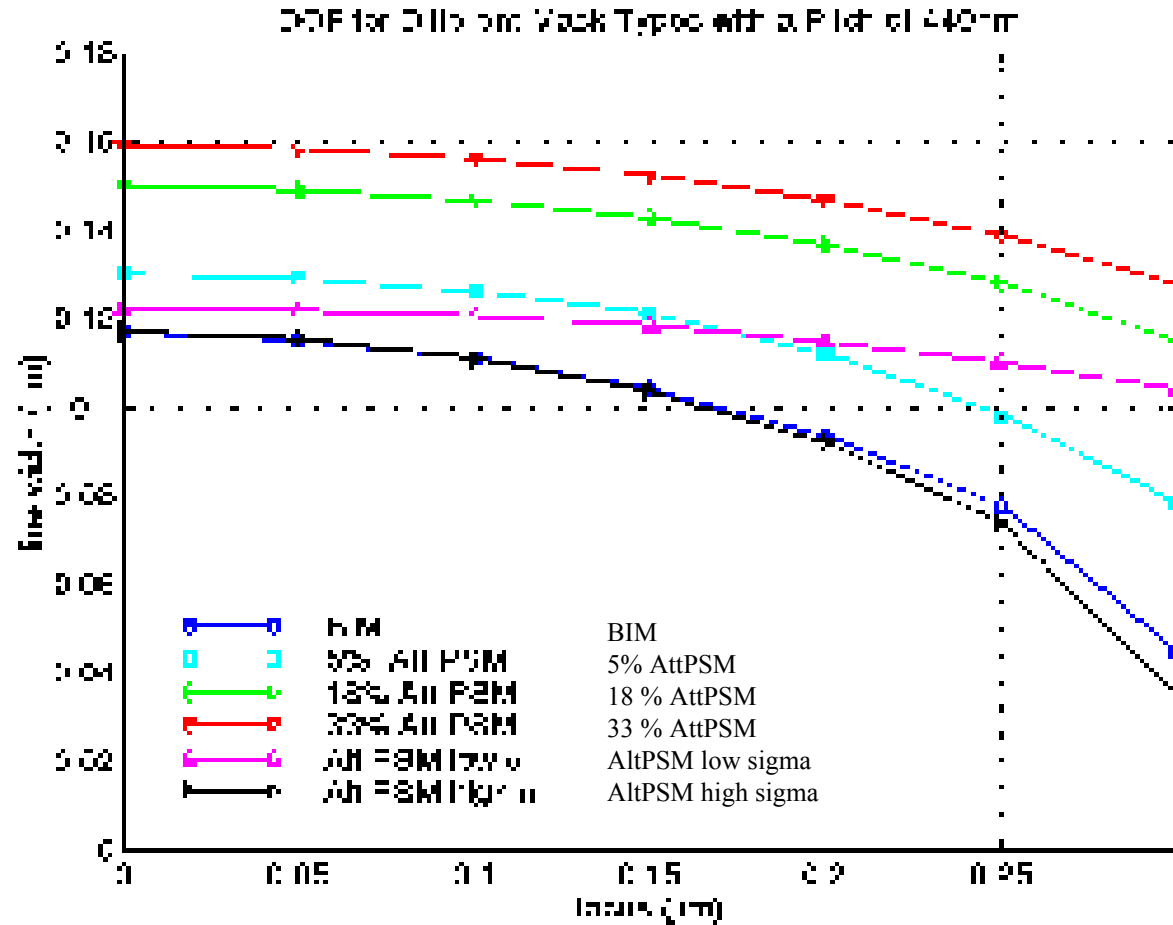
Exposure Latitude (%)



$$\frac{E_s}{E_{0\text{eff}}} = \frac{337}{218} = 1.55$$

PSM Effect on Focal Plane Deviation

Simulated effect of focal plane deviation on CD variation for 0.14 μ m lines with pitch of 0.44 μ m



R. J. Socha, et al, SPIE 3748, 290 (1999)

Correcting Lens Aberrations

- Determine aberrations:
 - Know your lens and make; the aberrations they have will dictate what can be done with RET.
- Use illuminator and mask design to improve tolerance to aberrations.

My Optical Forecast

Feature Size				Lines					Contact Holes			
Pitch	0.5 Pitch	MPU		Year	k_{pitch}	NA	λ		Year	k_{pitch}	NA	λ
360	180	140		1999	0.54	0.55	365		1999	0.74	0.70	365
260	130	100		2001	0.54	0.52	248		2001	0.74	0.66	248
200	100	70		2004	0.54	0.67	248		2004	0.74	0.86	248
140	70	50		2007	0.54	0.96	248		2004	0.74	0.67	193
140	70	50		2007	0.54	0.74	193		2007	0.74	0.95	193
140	70	50		2007	0.54	0.61	157		2007	0.74	0.77	157
100	50	35		2010	0.54	0.85	157		2007	0.74	0.62	126
100	50	35		2010	0.54	0.68	126		2010	0.74	0.06	13
100	50	35		2010	0.74	0.10	13		2010	0.74	0.09	13
60	30	25		2013	0.74	0.16	13		2013	0.74	0.15	13

Assumes Weak PSM with Dipole or Strong PSM with OPC for Lines

Resolution Enhancement Trek

