
Simulations of patterned EUVL multilayer mask with embedded defects using rigorous coupled-wave analysis

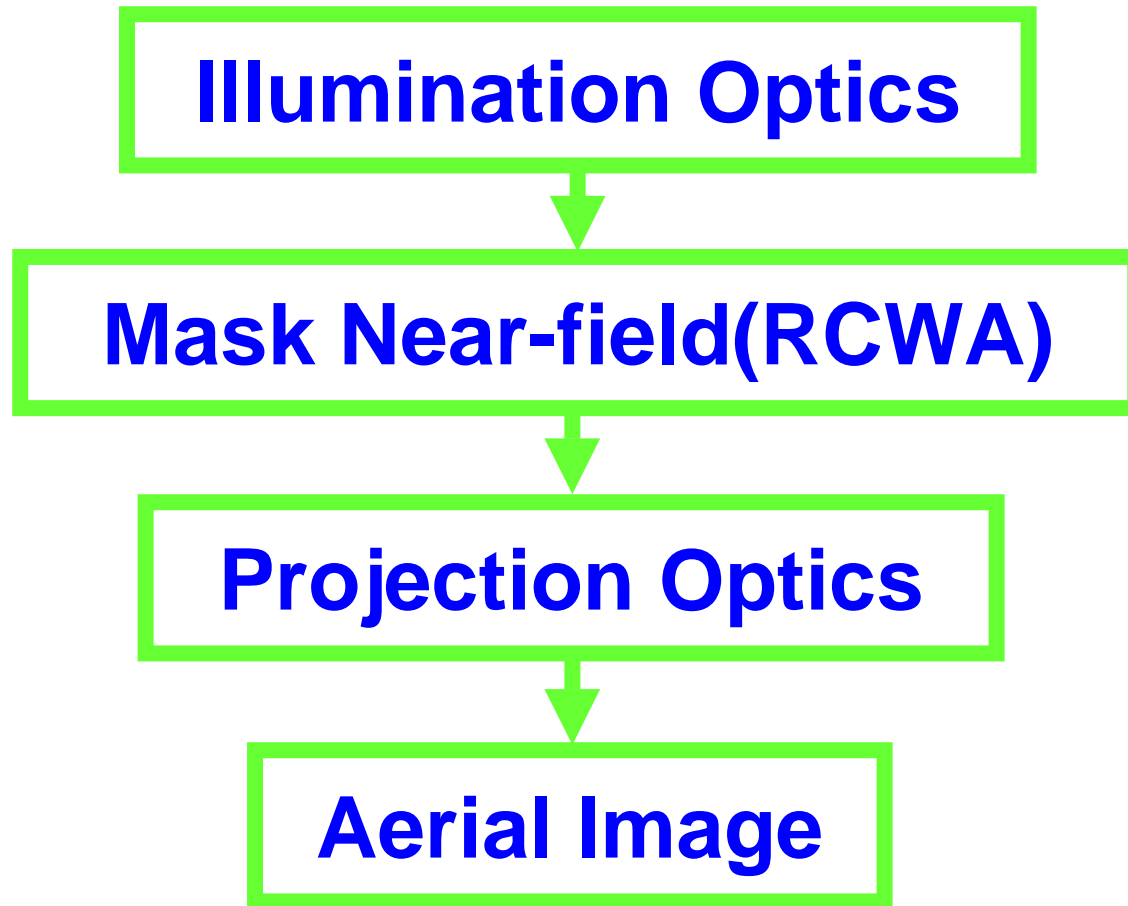
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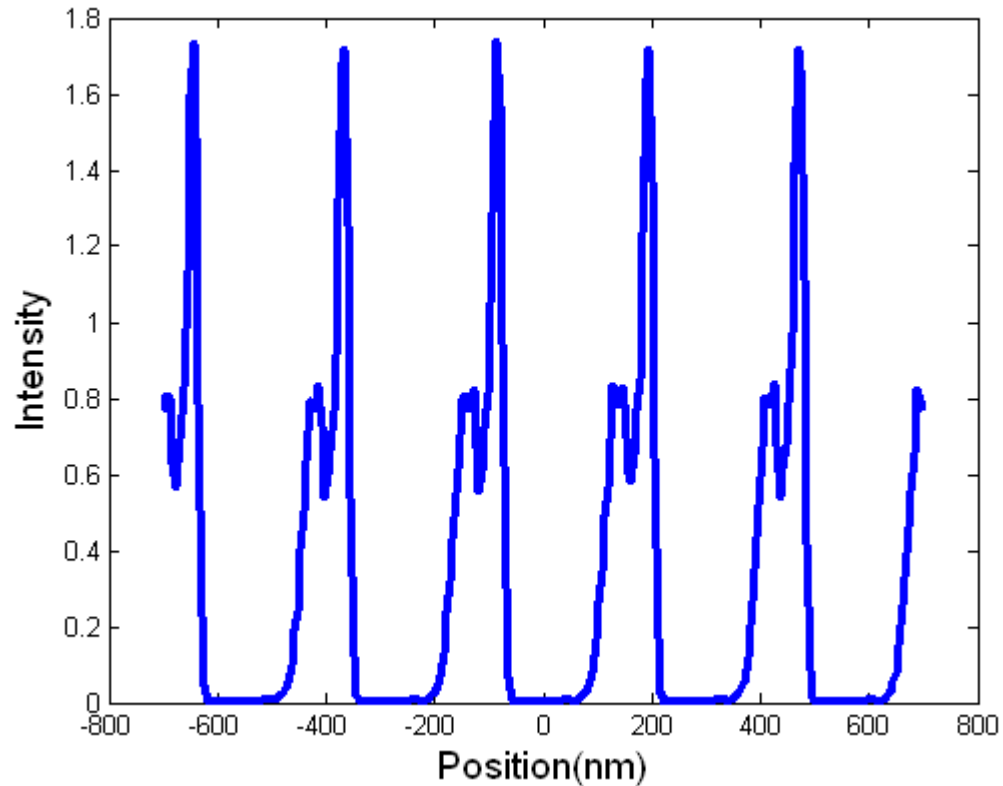
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Structure of Simulator



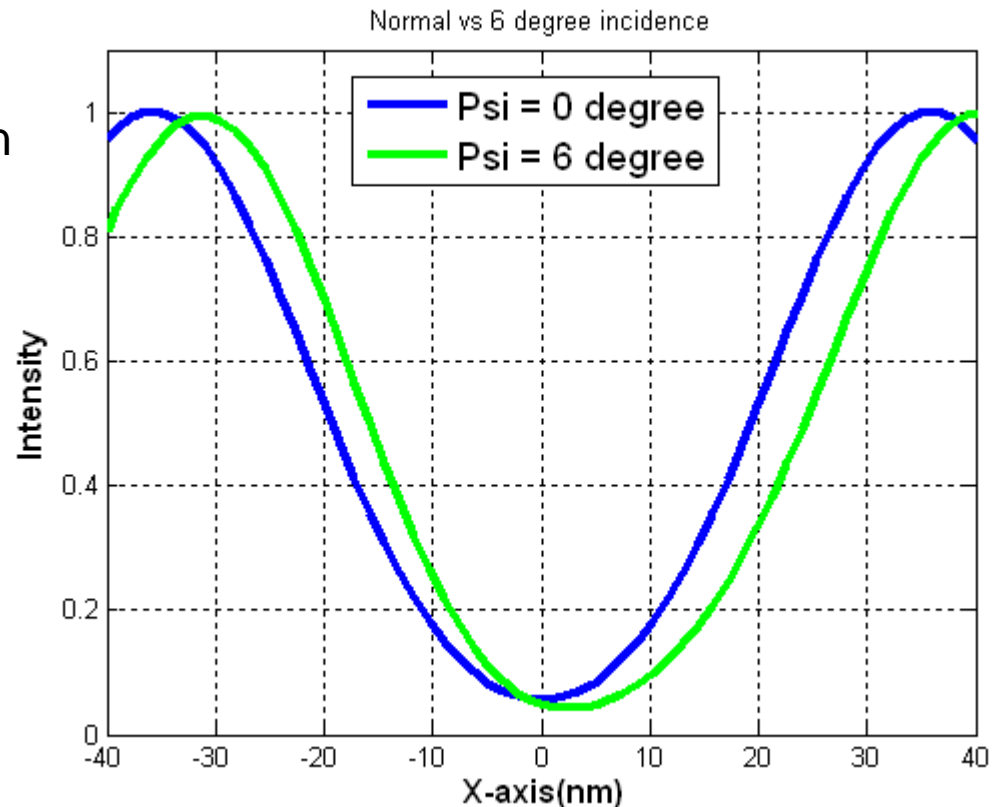
Intensity of Mask Near-field



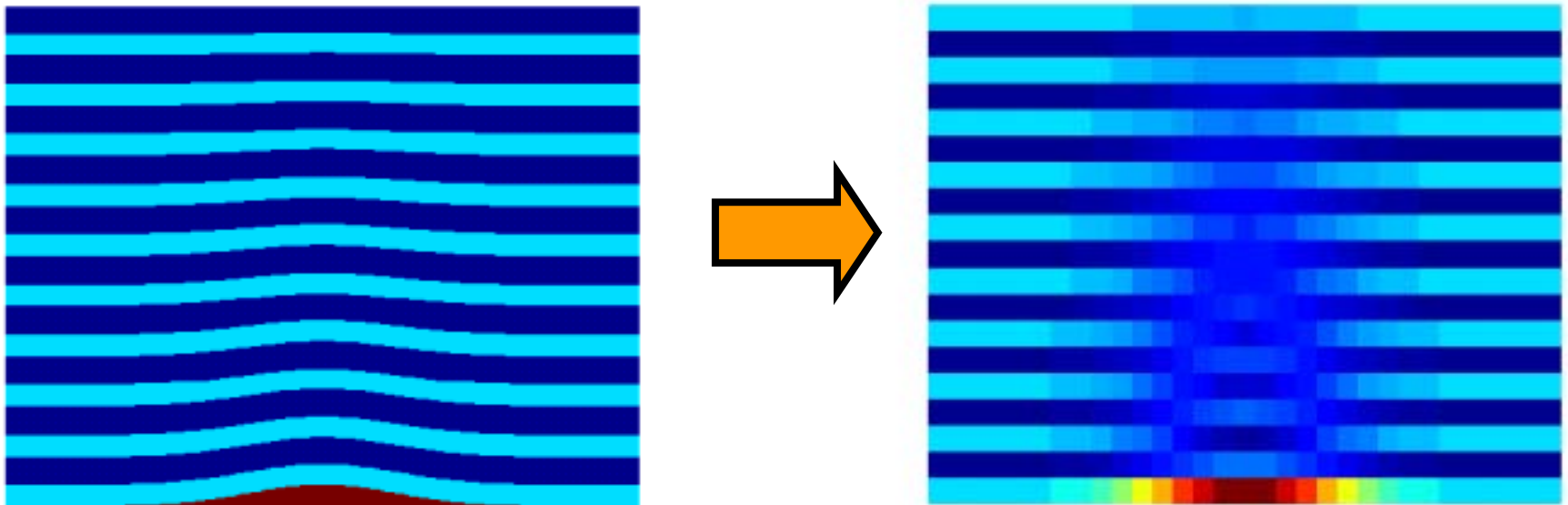
- Incidence Angle = 6°
- 32 nm 1:1 Line/Space Pattern

Aerial Image of EUVL Mask

- Incidence Angle = 6°
- 32 nm 1:1 Line/Space Pattern
- NA = 0.25
- Annular Illumination

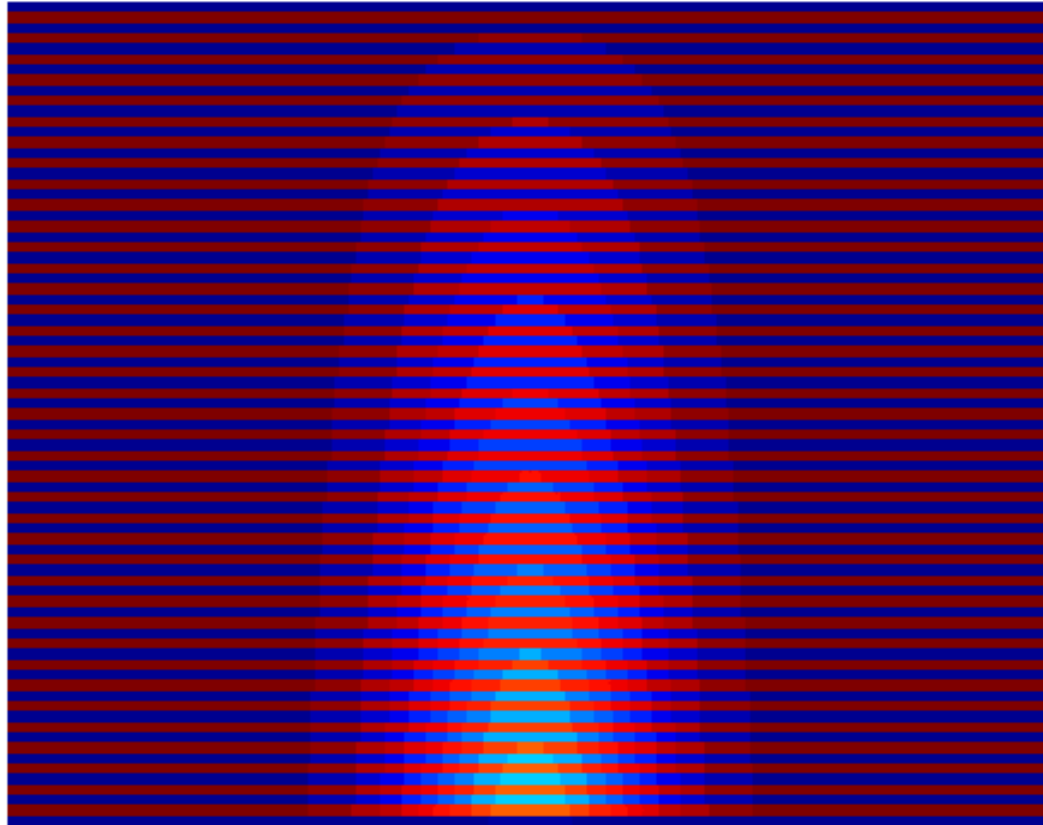


Modeling of Phase Defect for RCWA



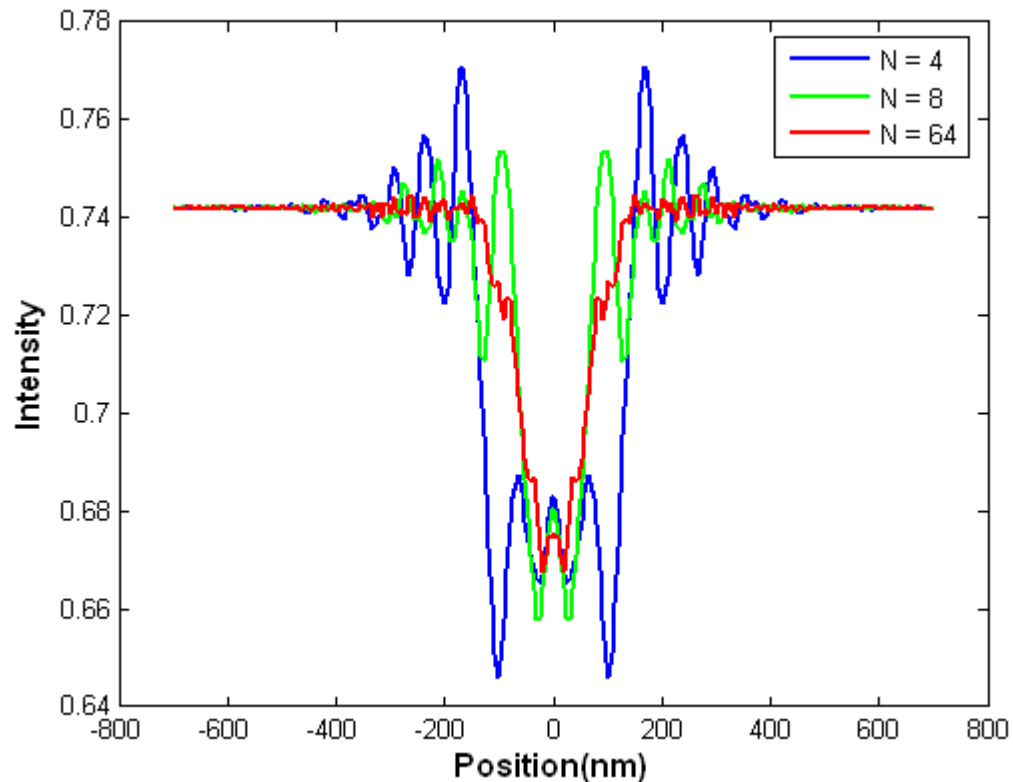
- Multilayer structure deformed by defect is decomposed into segments.
- Average dielectric constant is calculated for each segment.
- Deformed multilayer structure is converted into planar layered structure with inhomogeneous dielectric constants.
- Reflected field is computed by RCWA.

Mo/Si Multilayer with Phase Defect



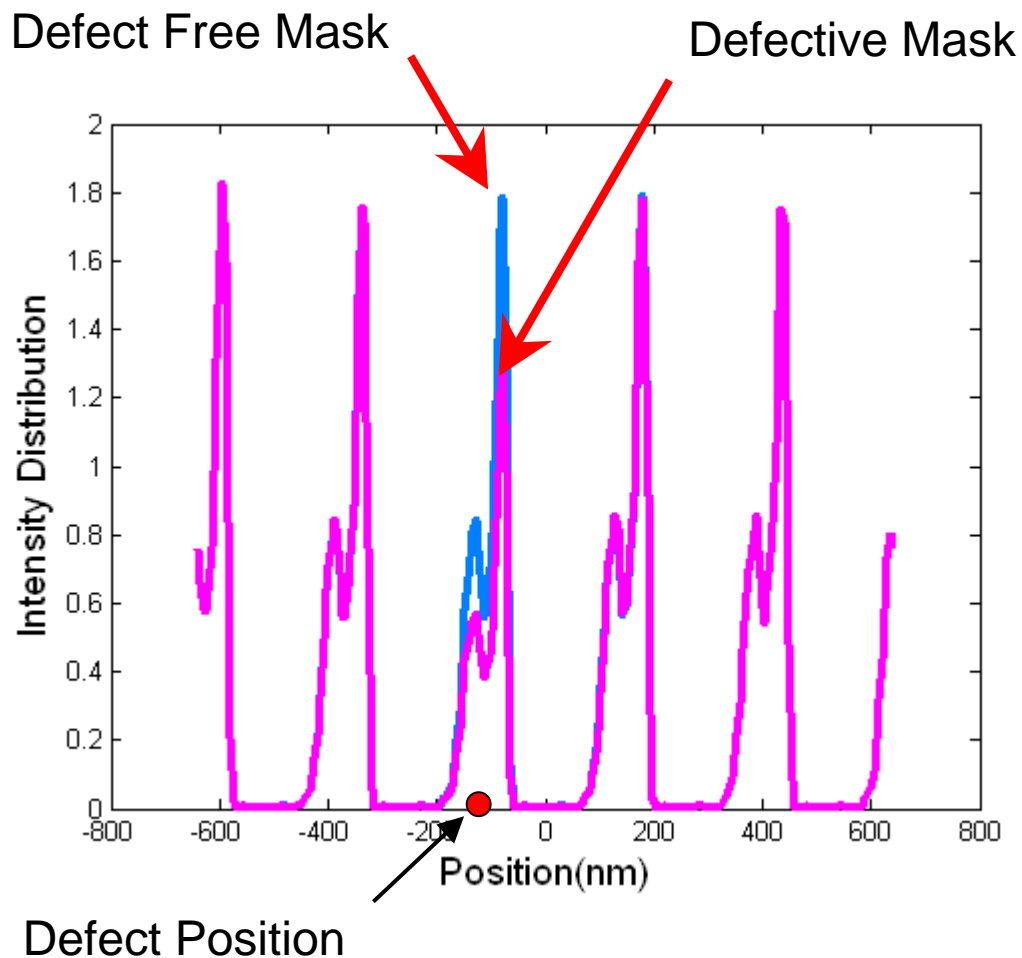
- 40-pair of Mo/Si Layers

Near-field of Phase Defect

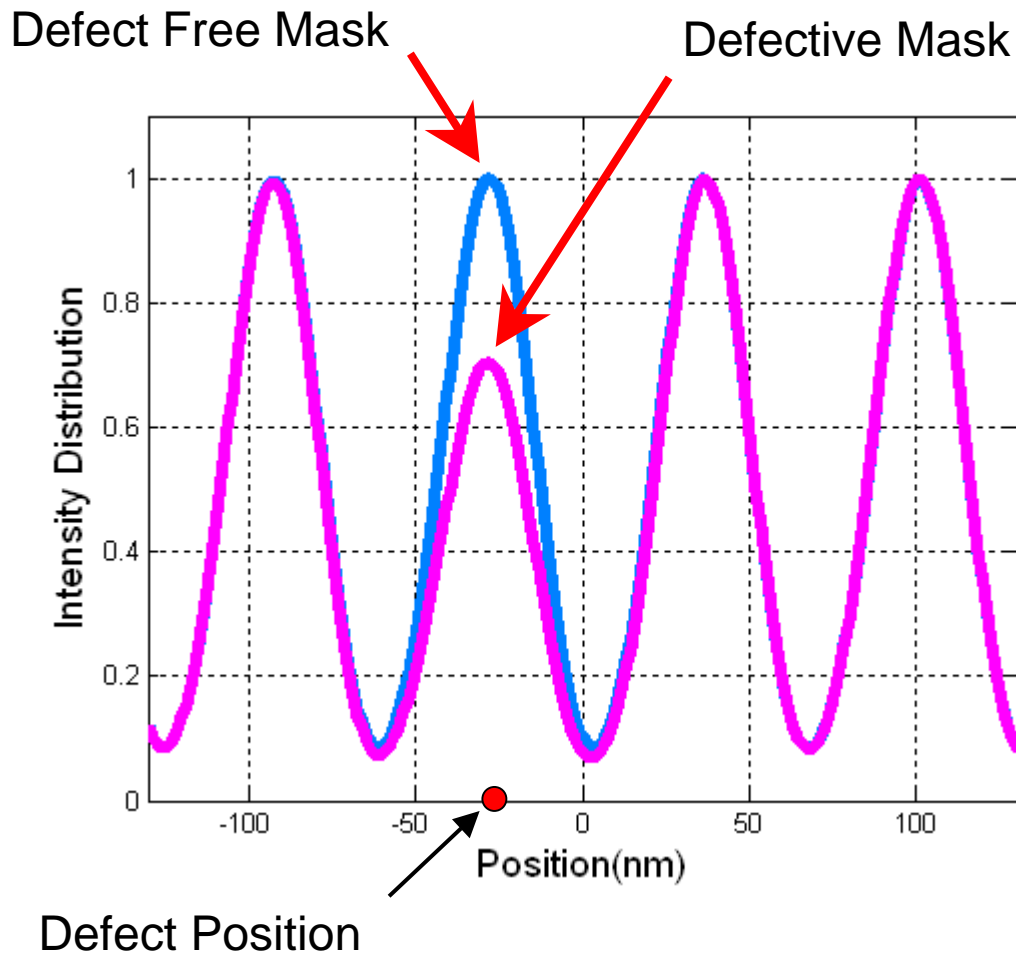


- Incidence Angle = 0°
- Height of Defect = 3 nm
- Width of Defect = 10 nm

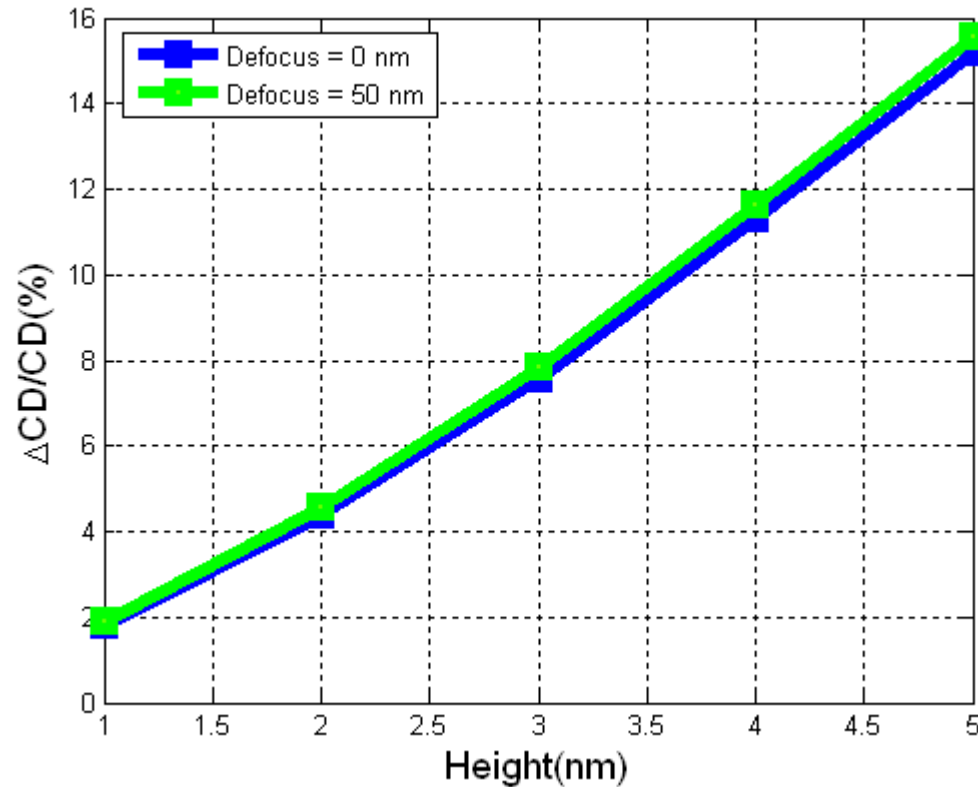
Near-field of Defective EUVL Mask



Aerial Image of Defective EUVL Mask

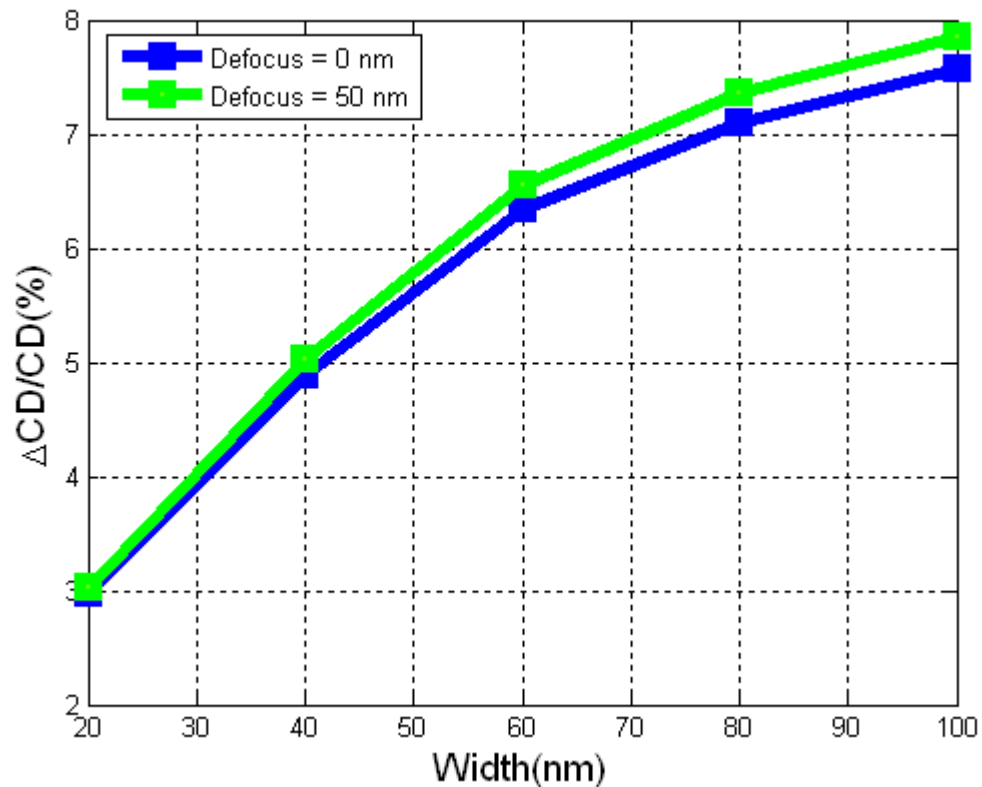


Δ CD/CD vs Defect Height



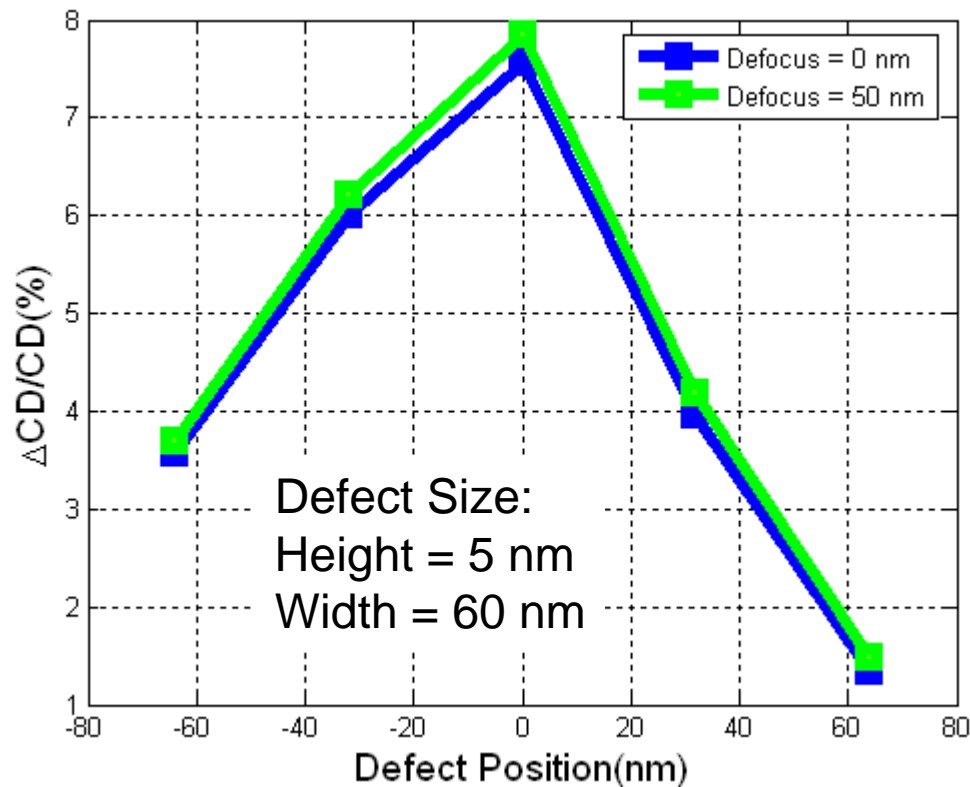
- CD increases linearly with defect height.

Δ CD/CD vs Defect Width



- CD increases with defect width but the rate decreases.

Δ CD/CD vs Defect Position in Lateral Direction



- CD variation is largest when the defect is located at the center of space.

Summary

- ❑ RCWA is applied to defect printability simulation.
- ❑ Mo/Si multilayer deformed by phase defect is modeled as a planar multilayer structure with inhomogeneous medium.
- ❑ CD increases with defect height.
- ❑ CD increases with defect width but the rate decreases.
- ❑ CD variation is largest when the defect is located at the center of space.
- ❑ Defocus do not have significant effect on CD variation.
- ❑ To restrict CD variation within 5 %, the critical value of height and width of phase defect is 2.2 nm and 40 nm, respectively.