

Introduction

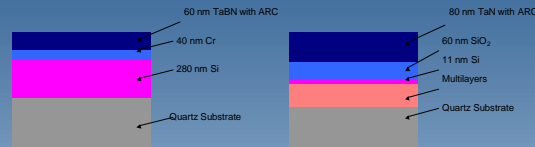
- Materials and sizes of EUV mask layers are chosen according to their function
- Absorber structures need to be repaired to achieve defect free masks
- Buffer layer protects multi-layer against repair damage
- Capping layer protects multi-layer during operations and may not be damaged

Goals

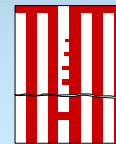
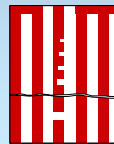
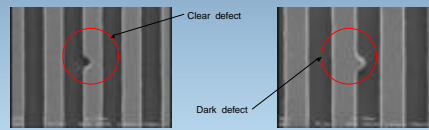
- Development of a repair process for EUV absorber binary masks
- Dark defect removal by nano-machining
- Defect sizes down to 30 nm
- Applicable to material stacks of different commercial vendors
- Determination of minimum buffer thickness
- Determination of repair quality impact
- Verification by printing experiments

Masks with programmed defects

- Two masks with structures between 150 nm to 450 nm



- Programmed defects from 30 nm to 450 nm
- Clear and dark defects
- Extensions and bridges



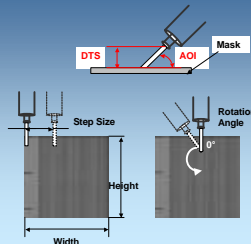
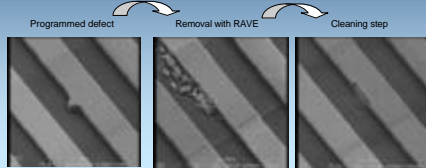
Defect size, nm	Half Pitch		
	150 nm	300 nm	450 nm
30	30	30	30
40	40	40	40
50	50	50	50
60	60	60	60
70	70	70	70
80	80	80	80
90	90	90	90
100	100	100	100
120	120	120	120
140	140	140	140
bridging	160	160	160
bridging	180	180	180
bridging	200	200	200
bridging	225	225	225
bridging	250	250	250
bridging	275	275	275
bridging	300	300	300
bridging	bridging	350	350
bridging	bridging	375	375
bridging	bridging	400	400
bridging	bridging	425	425
bridging	bridging	450	450

Repair Requirements for 45 nm node

- The absorber removal must be confined within the minimum space of 180 nm
- The deposition must be confined within the minimum line width of 90 nm;
- The edge placement precision of 10 nm (3 sigma) must be ensured
- Defects >32 nm must be resolvable and repairable;
- The reflectivity loss after repair must be <5%

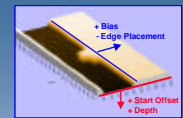
Repair Principle

- Dark defect is scraped off with NanoBit™
- Debris is cleaned off using CO₂ snow (Eco-Snow™)

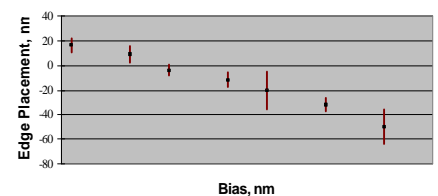


Edge Placement Accuracy

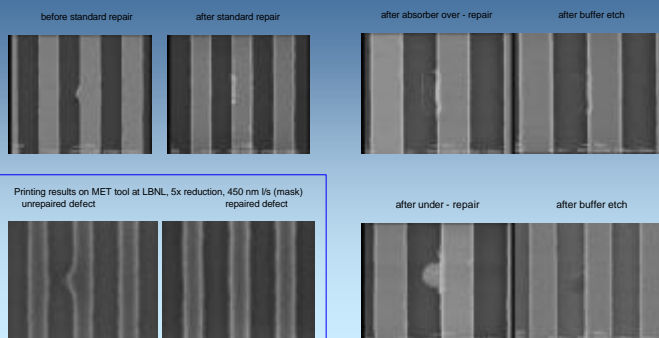
- Determination of optimal process parameters, e.g. bias value for minimum edge placement



Edge Placement = F (Bias)



Repair Examples



Printing results on MET tool at LBNL, 5x reduction, 450 nm I/s (mask)
unrepaired defect repaired defect

Conclusions

- Dark defects can reproducibly be removed with nano-machining
- Almost no differences found in settings for absorber materials from different vendors
- Repair method allows to minimize the buffer thickness

Acknowledgements

The AMTC gratefully acknowledges the financial support by the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF) under Contract No. 01M3154A ("Abbildungsmethodiken für nanoelektronische Bauelemente")