

# An Integrated Demonstration of EUVL Reticle Defect Control

Arun Ramamoorthy<sup>1</sup>, Kevin Orvek<sup>1</sup>, Pei-Yang Yan<sup>1</sup>,  
Thomas White<sup>2</sup>, Stefan Wurm<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Intel Corporation

<sup>2</sup> SEMATECH



# INTRODUCTION

- ❑ No pellicle exists that will work with EUV photon energies
- ❑ Critical defect size on the mask will be around 30nm
  - ❖ Particles as small as 30nm could result in catastrophic yield losses
- ❑ Contamination of the reticle is perceived as a possible showstopper for EUVL

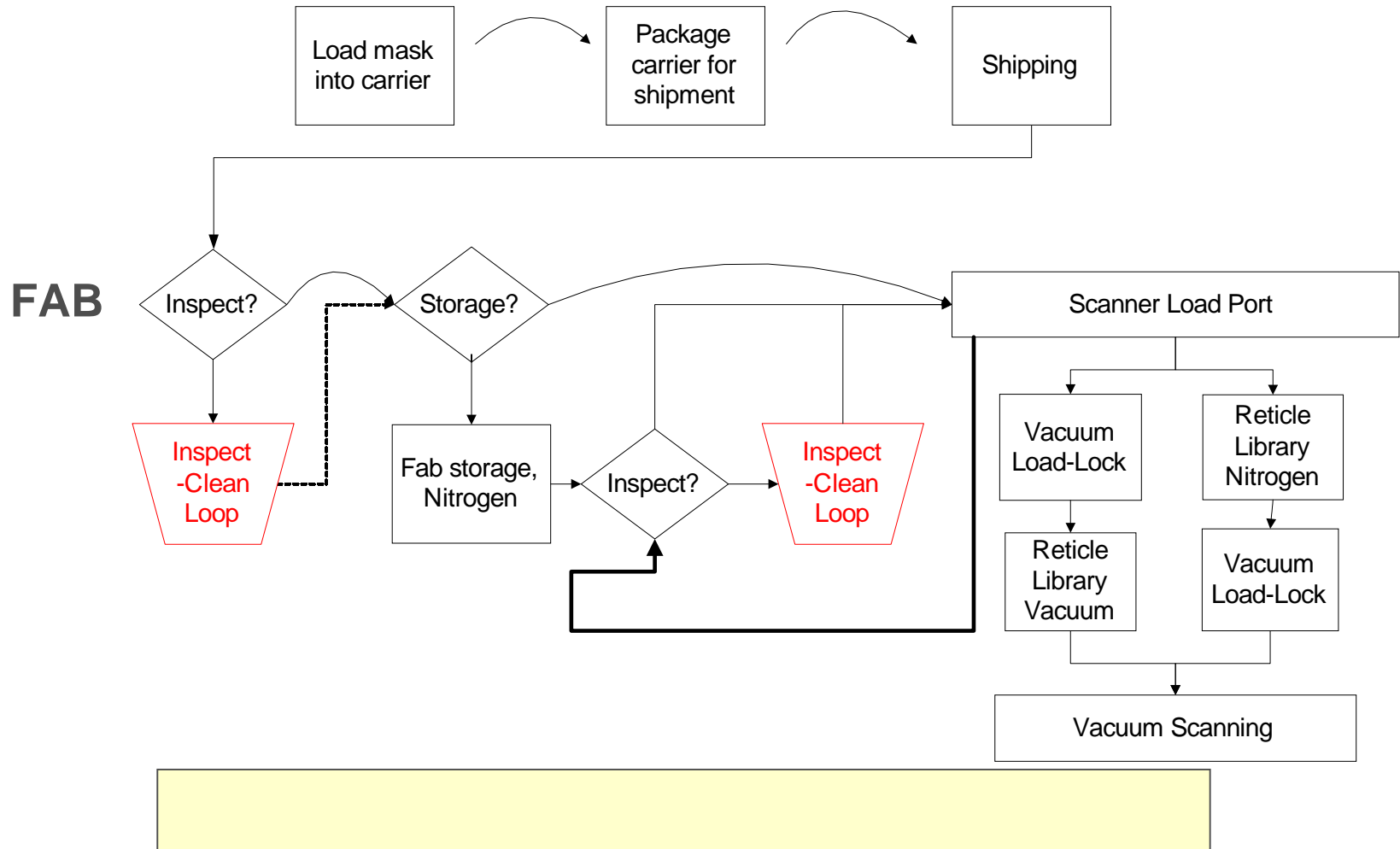
## 10/2003 SEMATECH Ranking of Critical EUVL Issues

- Source power and lifetime including condenser optics lifetime
  - Availability of defect free masks
  - **Reticle protection during storage, handling, and use**
  - Projection and illuminator optics lifetime and contamination
  - Resist resolution, sensitivity, and LWR
  - Optics quality for 32nm node
- ❑ Intel and SEMATECH are working together to develop the technologies necessary to demonstrate a path to high volume manufacturing.
    - ❖ An integrated demonstration of particle defect control is planned for 1H'05



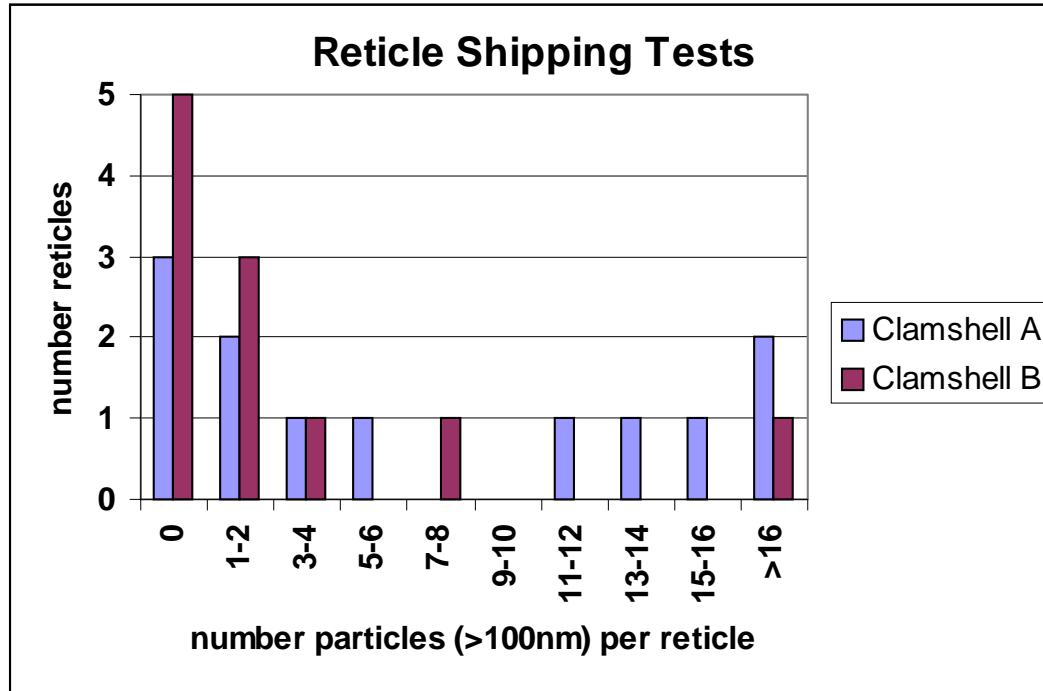
# Mask Flow Post-Build

- Several handling steps are involved after mask final clean and inspection till it reaches the point of use



# Current Baseline for Shipping

- SEMATECH data on shipping (IBM testing)

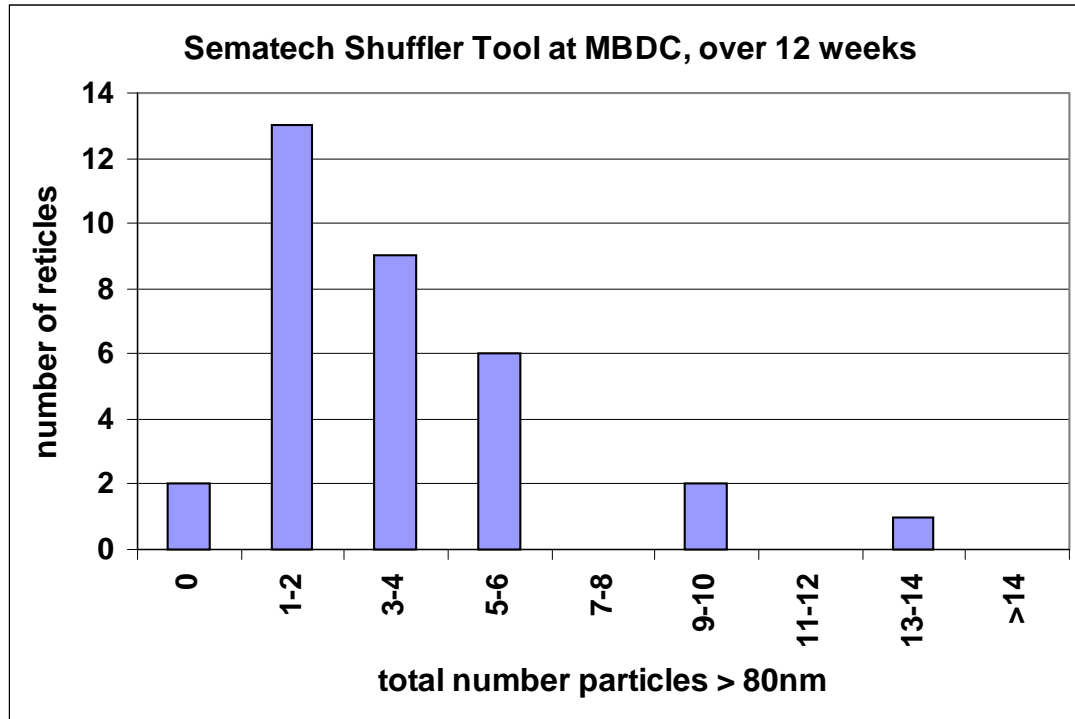


To reduce particle adders during shipping we need

- ❖ Clean carrier
- ❖ Clean shipping methodology (packaging/handling)

# Current Baseline for Handling

## □ SEMATECH MBDC reticle transfer tool

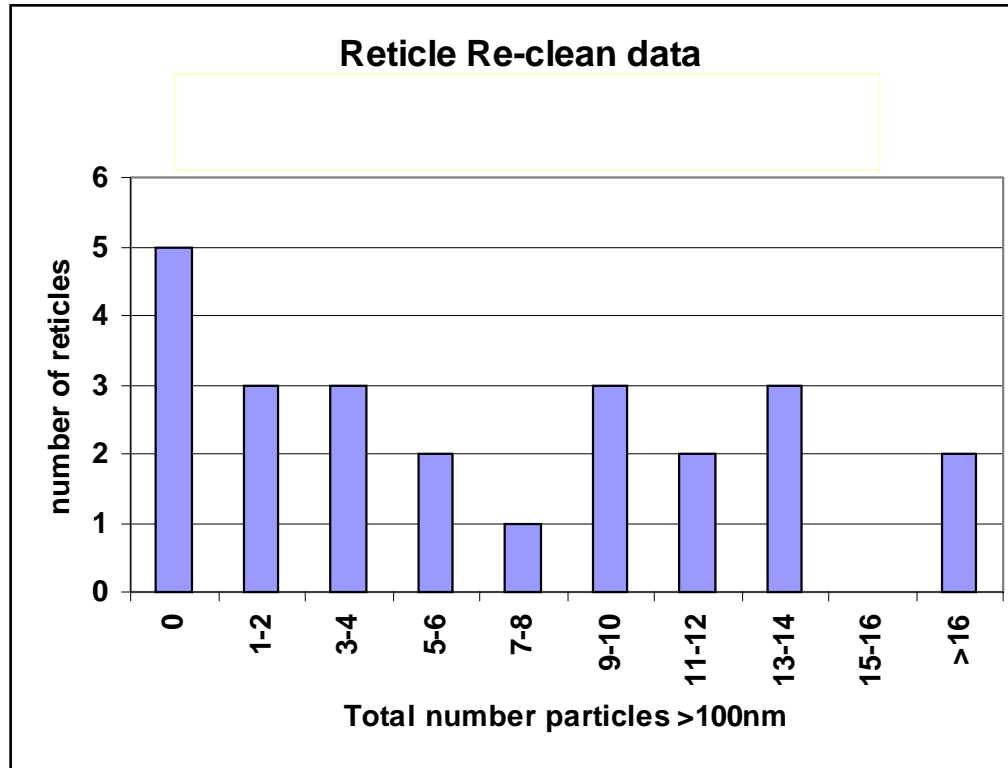


Reduction in handling adders is needed

- ❖ More particles are expected at <80nm sizes
- ❖ Long distribution tail

# So...why can't we clean in the fab?

- ❑ Cleaning data from SEMATECH (IBM test)



- ❖ Significant development is required on nanoparticle removal
- ❖ Multiple cleans could damage the EUVL mask films

# Defect Control for 2005 Demonstration

- ❑ Protect the mask with a removable pellicle
  - ❖ A “Bracket” will secure the removable pellicle near the surface (3mm) of the reticle
  - ❖ Reticle will be face down in the Bracket
  - ❖ Reticle stays protected during handling, shipping, and vacuum pumpdown/purge
  - ❖ Removable pellicle is removed during scanning
- ❑ Use thermophoretic protection to protect the reticle in vacuum during scanning.
- ❑ Testing will be conducted at the Intel EUV Pilot line and the SEMATECH Pilot line in Albany, NY
  - ❖ Handling, storage, shipping and scanning tests will be conducted



- ❖ Determine feasibility of reticle protection and establish a path to high volume manufacturing

# Research Projects on Particle Control

## □ Removable pellicle studies

Evaluation of the concept of removable pellicle protection during handling, shipping and vacuum pumpdown

- ❖ Modeling simple removable pellicle in carrier – **LLNL/SNL**
- ❖ Experimental verification
  - Protection due to a removable pellicle in a carrier – **U of Minnesota**
  - Protection due to a removable pellicle in the loadlock - **U of Minnesota**

## □ Thermophoretic studies

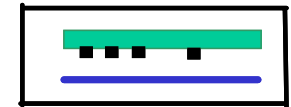
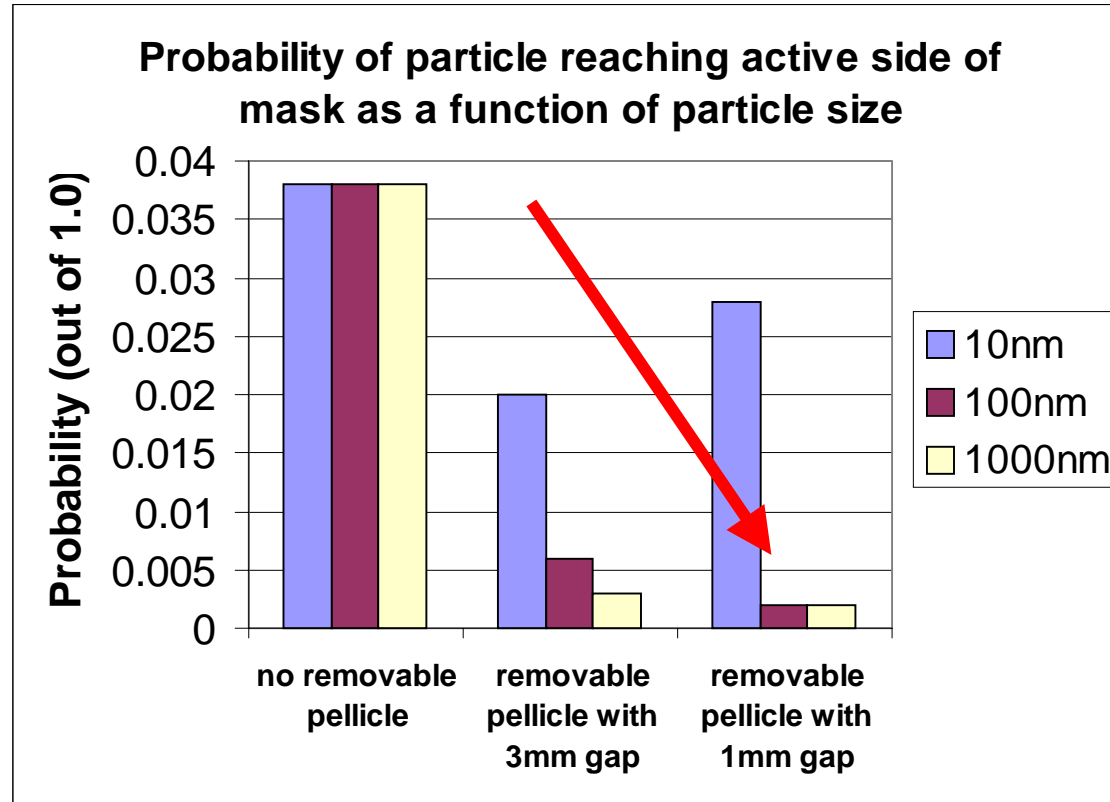
Evaluation of thermophoretic protection during scanning

- ❖ Experiments and modeling in vacuum - **U of Minnesota**
  - Map out parameter space related to temperature, pressure
- ❖ Implement in “mock” scanning system “Defect Control Tool”



# Modeling of removable pellicle

- Simple removable pellicle modeled by LLNL and SNL
  - ❖ No side protection

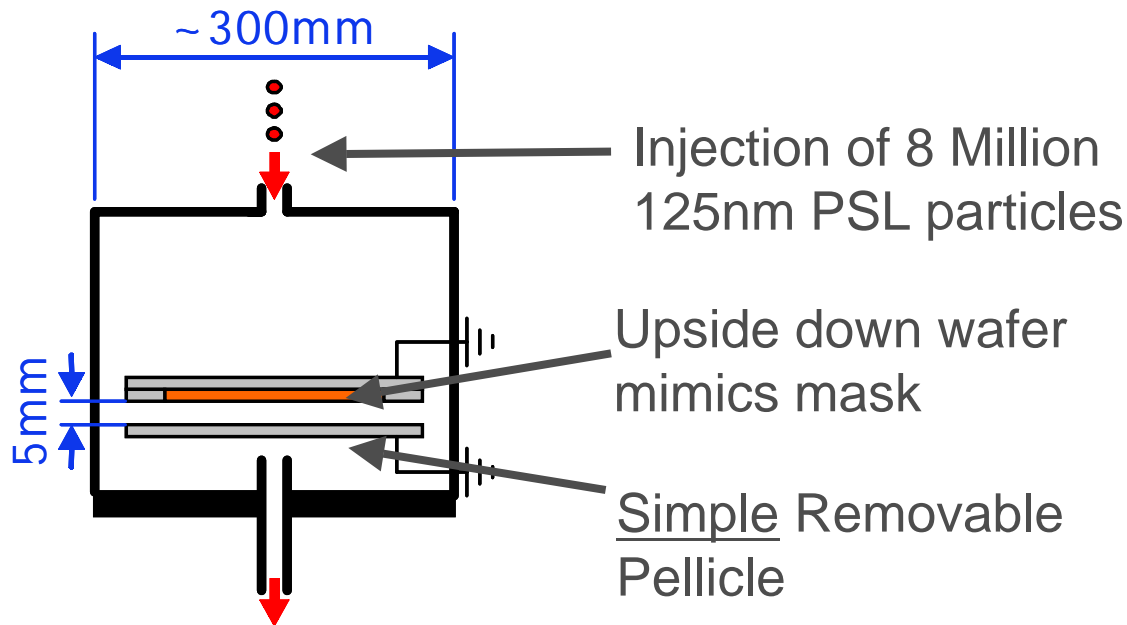


POSTER: Improved Reticle Carrier Design through Simulation – A.S. Geller and C.C. Walton

# Removable pellicle – In a Carrier

- ❑ Experiments conducted at U of Minnesota
  - ❖ Removable pellicle tested at atmosphere

atmospheric ‘carrier’

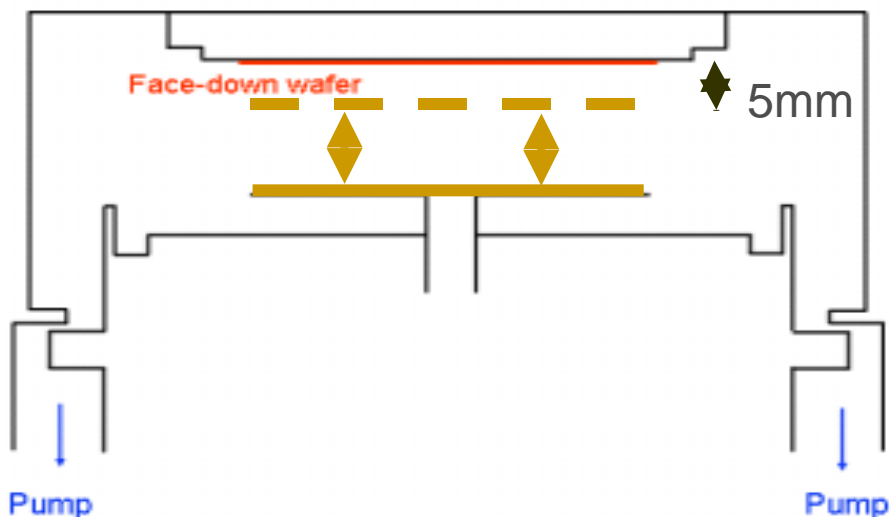


Particles added:  
No Removable Pellicle: 13,064  
With Removable Pellicle: 1

- ❖ POSTER: Design and Preliminary Results of an Atmospheric Chamber to Evaluate Nanoparticle Protection Schemes for EUVL Carrier System

# Removable pellicle – In Loadlock

- Experiments conducted at U of Minnesota
  - ❖ Removable pellicle tested at low pressure (30mTorr)



**Ten Cycles Pump-down  
& Purge with fast 'dirty'  
pump speeds**

- Without removable pellicle: 32 particles total (= 100nm)
- With removable pellicle: 3 particles total

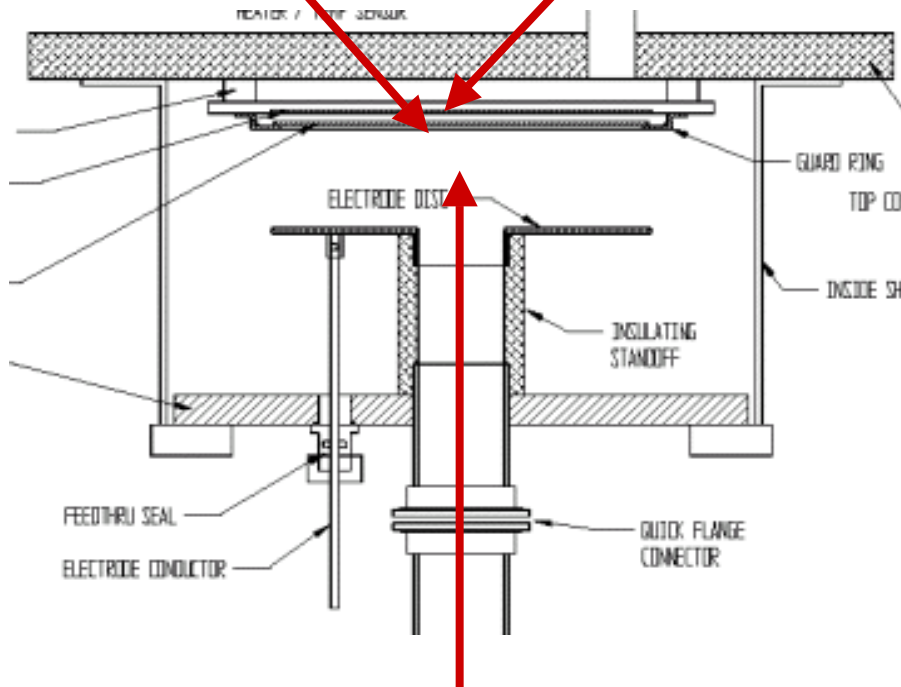
PRESENTATION: Design and Preliminary Results of a Vacuum Chamber to Evaluate Nanoparticle Protection Schemes for EUVL Vacuum System

# Thermophoretic Studies

## □ U of Minnesota vacuum chamber experiments

Upside-down  
wafer mimic  
mask

Heater element for  
thermophoresis



PSL particle injection

30 mTorr

80m/sec particles

$\nabla T$  1.5K/cm : 2175 particles

$\nabla T$  11K/cm : 487 particles

Thermophoresis not  
sufficient

400 mTorr

4.8m/sec particles

No heat: 298 particles

$\nabla T$  4K/cm : 18 particles \*

Thermophoresis works

Parameter space mapping  
underway

Results will be used to define  
thermophoretic domain for  
implementation in Defect  
Control Tool

# Defect Control Tool

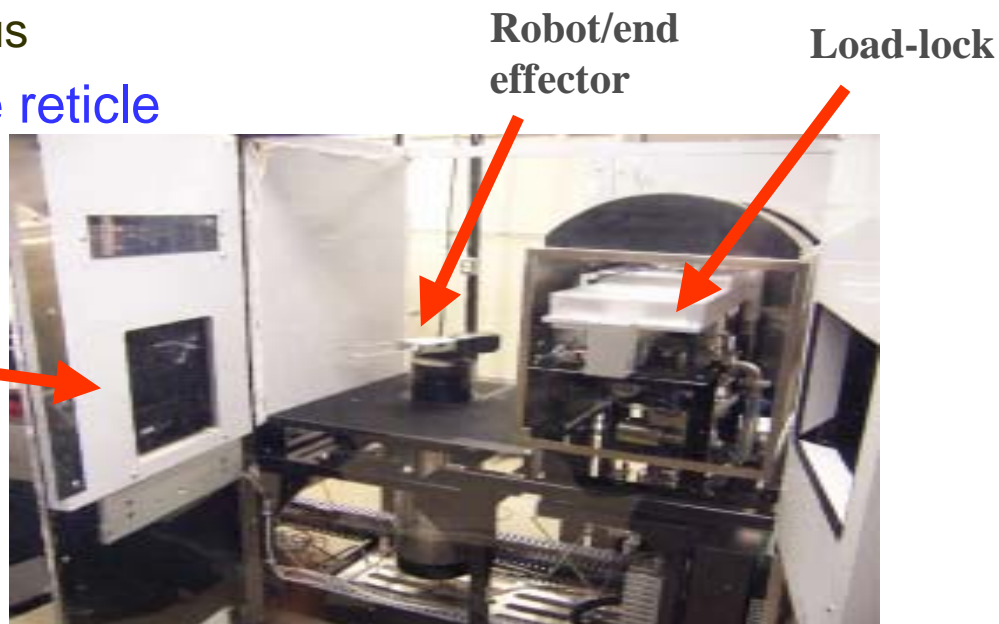
## ❑ “Mock” Scanning System

- ❖ Will be located at MBDC, Albany. Delivery early Dec 2004

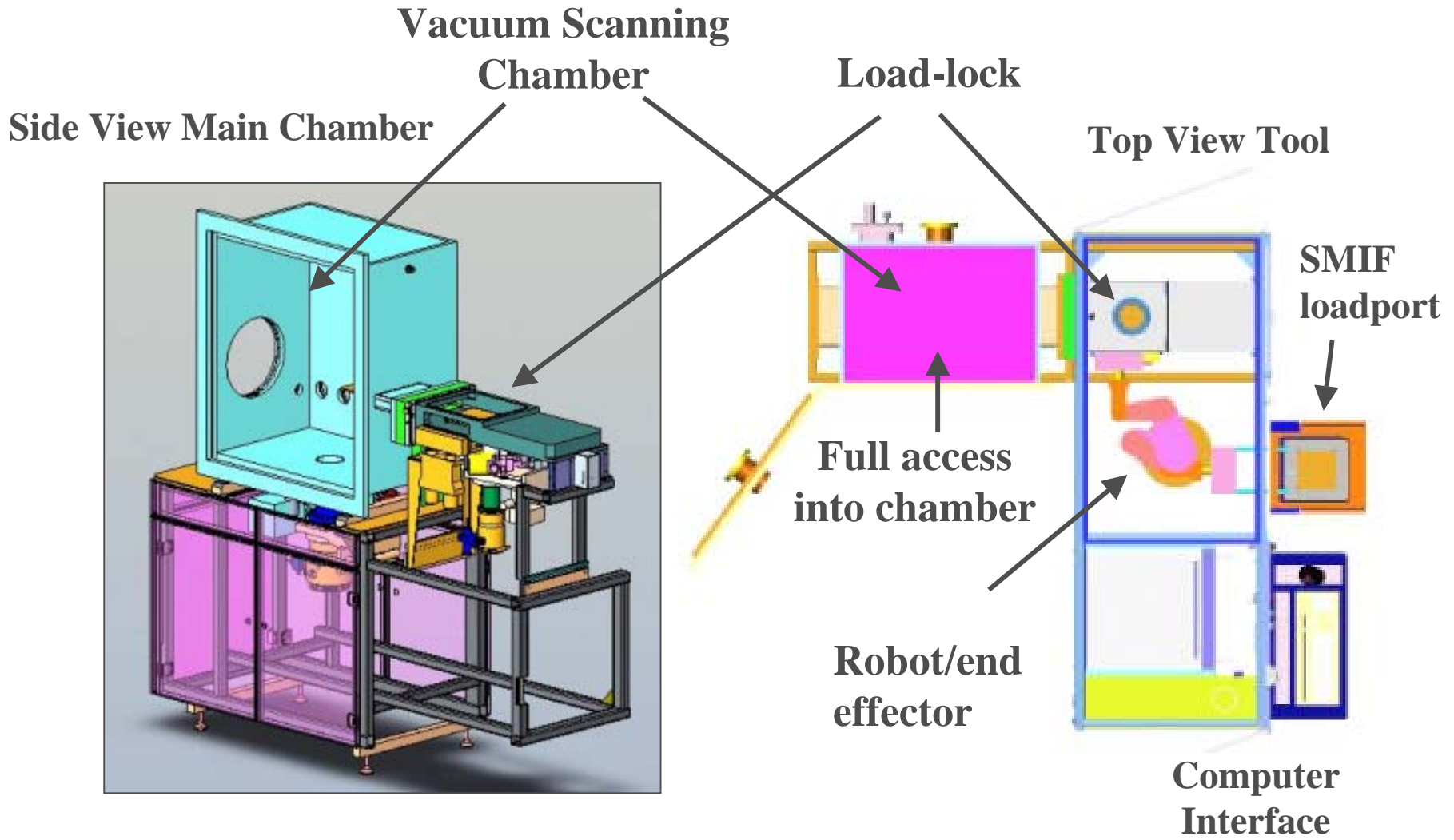
## ❑ Features

- ❖ SMIF interface
- ❖ Vacuum loadlock with vacuum main chamber (1mTorr-100mTorr)
  - Reticle face down on scanning stage
  - Thermophoretic apparatus
- ❖ Automated handling of the reticle

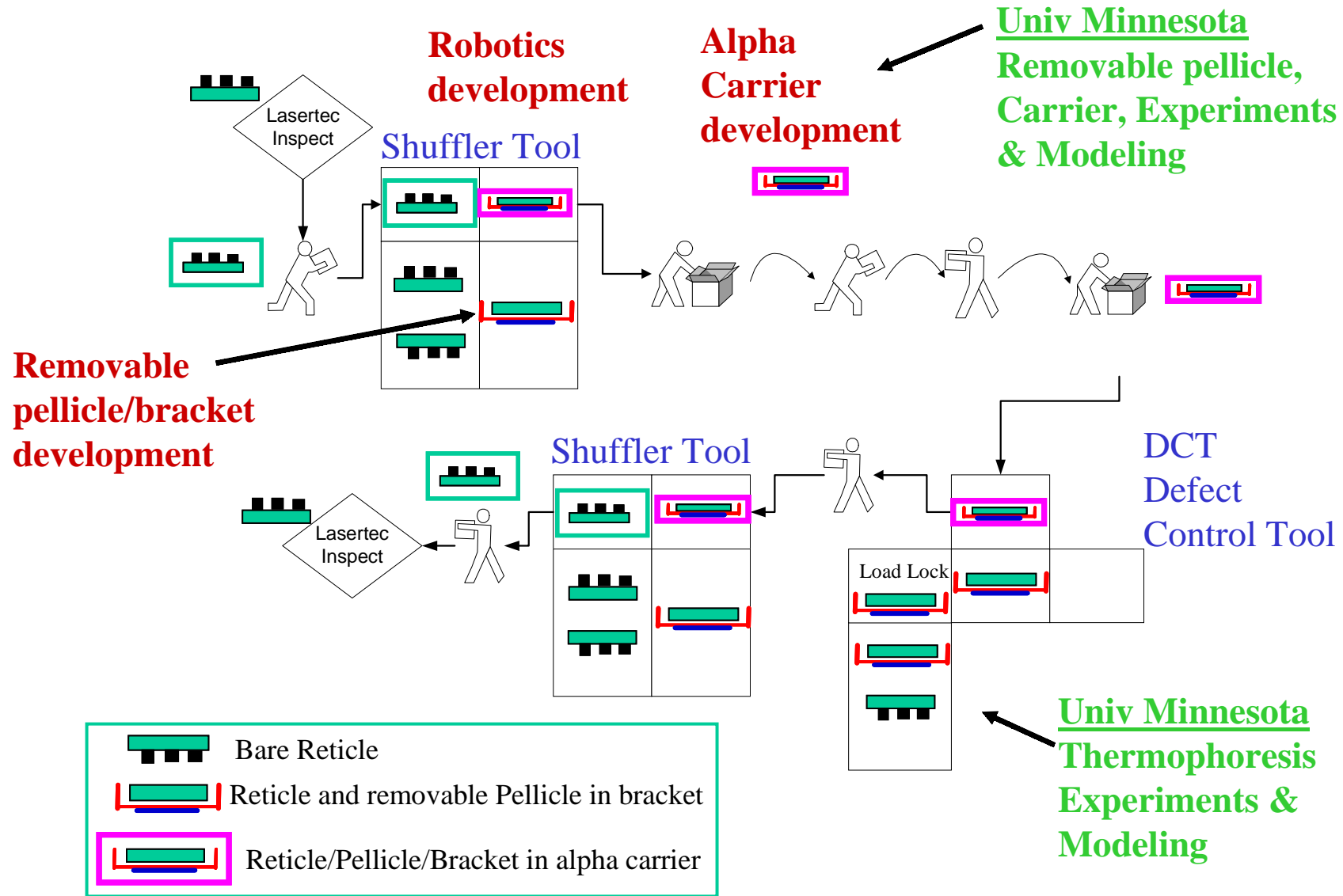
SMIF  
loadport  
door swung  
open



# Defect Control Tool Schematic

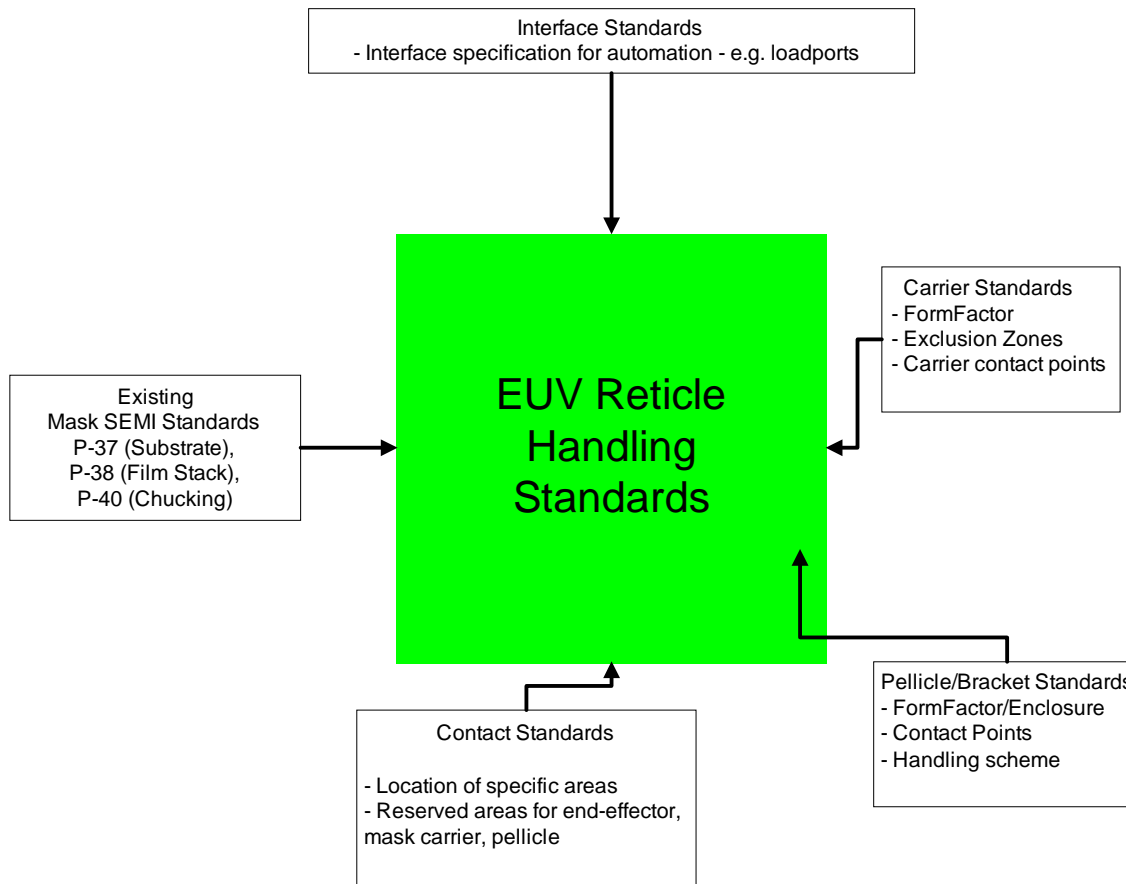


# Integrated Demonstration Flow



# EUV Reticle Handling Standards

- Standards are needed for carrier, interface, pellicle, and contacts
  - ❖ To enable development of high volume manufacturing tools, standards development for reticle handling need to be accelerated.



# SUMMARY

- ❑ Good progress has been made on identifying key challenges in EUV reticle handling
  - ❖ Programs have been defined to address the risks
- ❑ Modeling and Experiments to date confirm importance of a simple removable pellicle to protect the reticle front side
  - ❖ No protection from sides in these tests
- ❑ Intel and SEMATECH are working towards a joint, integrated demonstration of reticle handling in 2005 to establish path to high volume manufacturing
- ❑ Standards are needed to ensure tool interoperability
  - ❖ Lengthy standards process means that we need to start the standards development effort now



# QUESTIONS?

