

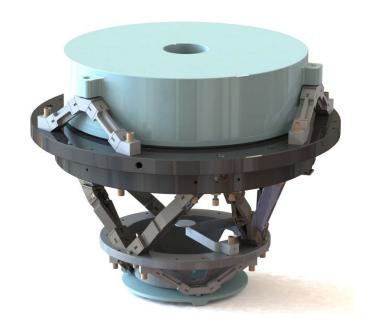
# Optics Manufacturing at the sub-nm level a.k.a. Fabrication of EUVL Micro-field Exposure Tools with 0.5 NA

Mirror Tech Days 2015

Marc Tricard, Luc Girard, Lou Marchetti, Mark Bremer, Jim Kennon, Bob Kestner, Sam Hardy

mtricard@zygo.com

November 10<sup>th</sup>, 2015





#### Outline

- Introduction
  - Application
  - Design considerations
- Mirror Fabrication
  - Component testing
  - EUV fabrication / development / CCOS and IBF
  - Component fabrication results
    - Figure, MSFR, HSFR ranges
- Opto-mechanical assembly and alignment
  - Assembly process
  - Alignment performance
- Final transmitted wavefront performance
- Summary



#### Introduction

ZYGO corporation got contracted to build several EUV-L Micro-Field Exposure Tools with 0.5NA, *known as MET5*.

- Those tools are used for infrastructure development required for the EUV lithography industry to support printing at the ~12nm node and below.
  - Example: resist development.
- The lithography industry drive to print smaller feature sizes requires a shift towards smaller wavelengths and higher NA... and ultimately to tighter optical surface specifications.

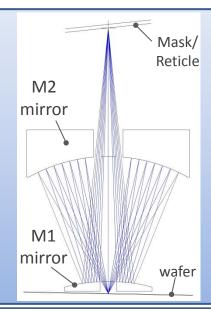
#### **Design Features:**

Modified Schwarzschild Design

- 13.5nm wavelength
- 0.5NA
- 5X reduction
- Field dimension 30 x 200microns

Reticle plane tilted by 6 degrees.

 Reticle (Mask) used in reflection at EUV wavelengths



#### **Performance Requirements:**

Diffraction limited Imaging with Transmitted wavefront error:

- Center of the field < 0.5nm RMS</li>
- Edge of the field < **1.0nm RMS** Flare < 5%

This is an upgrade to existing 0.3NA tools. Fitting the PO in existing platform volume is a design and manufacturing challenge.

#### Mirror Fabrication

- ZYGO Extreme Precision Optics (EPO) group in Richmond, California is a leader in optical surfacing development.
  - 40 years of Computer Controlled Optical Surfacing (CCOS) use and development.
  - Over 15 years of Ion Beam Figuring (IBF) experience.
  - Over 20 years of EUV optics fabrication.
    - During that period, EUV optics specs got tighter by a factor of 5
      - For all Ranges: Figure, MSFR, and HSFR



- The M1 and M2 Mirrors are fabricated using a combination of conventional and discrete computer controlled polishing techniques.
  - Aspheric departures of 46 and 51 microns.
  - Aspheric slopes of 8.6 microns/mm and 3.6 microns/mm

← Extremely high

← for EUV optics

## Mirror Metrology

- Figure Metrology
  - Custom built, full aperture test station
  - Zygo Verifire™ MST
  - High precision computer generated holograms (CGH's)
  - Reproducibility of 20pm RMS
    - Including mount deformations
  - Total Accuracy of both tests < 0.2nm RMS</li>
    - Verified when first POB assembly was tested in our POB system test.
- Full Spatial Range of metrology instruments
  - Figure test station
  - SASHIMI (custom built sub-aperture interferometer)
  - Optical Profilometer
    - 2.5x and 50x objectives
  - Atomic Force Microscope (AFM)







#### Mirror Fabrication Results

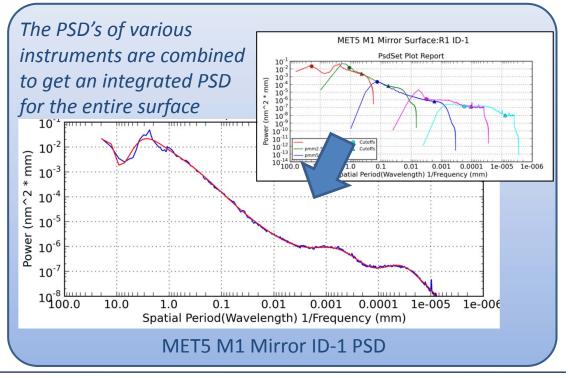
Average achieved RMS for 3 sets of mirrors (i.e. 3 complete systems)

		Figure	MSFR	HSFR	Entire range
M1 mirror	Ranges	CA - 3mm	3mm to 0.43μm	1μm - 10nm	CA - 10nm
	Results	<b>0.050</b> nm RMS	<b>0.128</b> nm RMS	<b>0.088</b> nm RMS	<b>0.163</b> nm RMS
M2 mirror	Ranges	CA - 8mm	8mm to 1.2μm	1μm - 10nm	CA - 10nm
	Results	<b>0.066</b> nm RMS	<b>0.123</b> nm RMS	<b>0.085</b> nm RMS	<b>0.163</b> nm RMS

- The MSFR and HSFR are evaluated by stitching the PSD curves from multiple metrology instruments and integrating under the curve.
- Average Achieved Flare is:

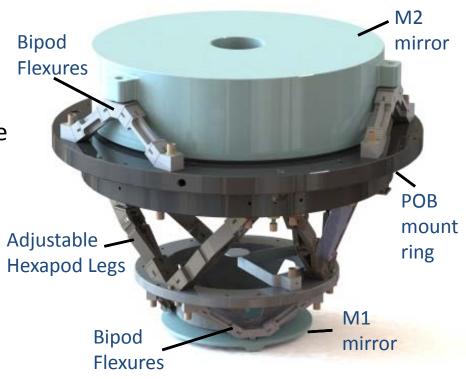
**2.75%** (spec is 5%)

 System Flare is calculated as total integrated scatter (TIS) from the MSFR range surface error.



## Opto-Mechanical Assembly and Alignment

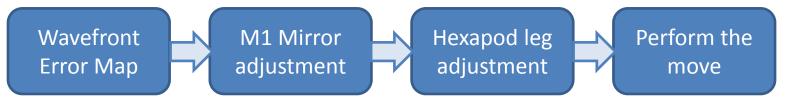
- Initial POB assembly is done with a Coordinate Measuring Machine (CMM) in order to achieve initial alignment within the range of the hexapod legs.
  - Hexapod legs have super high accuracy (5nm) but limited range (100 microns)
  - CMM process yields wavefront errors <50nm RMS that can be corrected by using less than 30 microns of hexapod leg adjustment.
- The POB structure is Super Invar to match the low expansion material of the mirrors.
- The bipod flexures rigidly constrain the mirror positions, while allowing low force and moments, required to achieve low distortion of the optical surface.
- The POB alignment is performed with the hexapod legs and a software control system.





#### Opto-Mechanical Assembly and Alignment

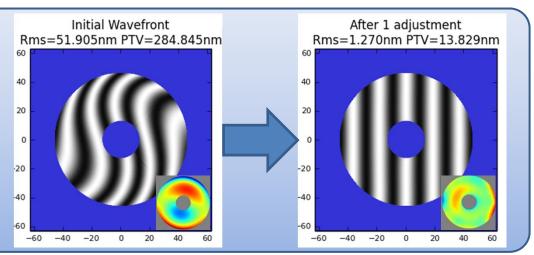
 The internally developed Hexapod Control software seamlessly converts wavefront data to mirror adjustments and finally to hexapod leg moves to adjust the wavefront.



- The move executes in approximately 2 minutes with an M1 mirror position accuracy of 10nm laterally and 10nm axially.
  - All 6 hexapod legs must move in a coordinated fashion even for the simplest motion of the M1 mirror.

POB initial alignment sequence shows the WFE improving from 52nm RMS to approximately 1 nm RMS in only one adjustment cycle.

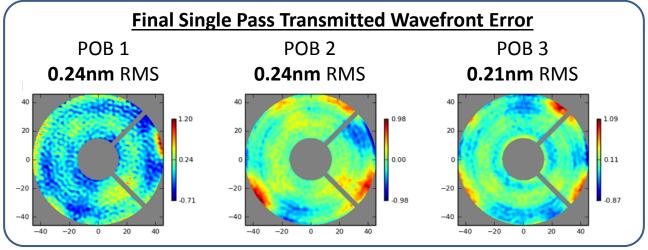
 Synthetic fringes shown, with wavefront map shown in lower right frame

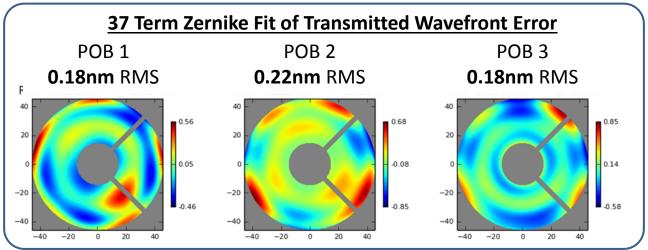




## Final Transmitted Wavefront performance

- The measured transmitted wavefront error of the 3 POBs is < 0.25nm RMS.</li>
  - This is less than half of the specification !!!









## POB System Wavefront Metrology and Reproducibility

The POB system wavefront metrology is performed with a Zygo Verifire™ MST, at visible wavelength.

 The test station is computer controlled allowing remote operation, and capable of running automatic measurements.



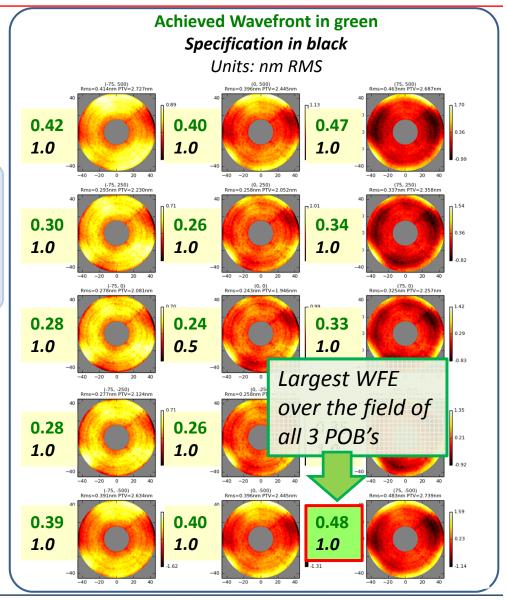
The measured wavefront RMS has reproducibility of <u>better than 10</u> <u>picometers.</u>

Test Iteration	WFE (nm RMS)
Test 1	0.212
Test 2	0.216
Test 3	0.214
Test 4	0.212
Test 5	0.214
Test 6	0.211
Test 7	0.212
Test 8	0.218
Average	0.214
RMS deviation	0.002
P-V deviation	0.007



# Final Transmitted Wavefront performance

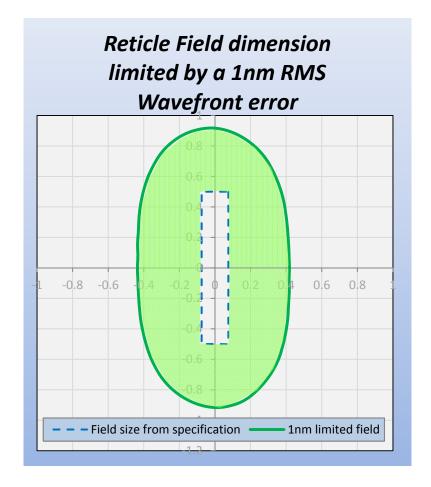
- Wavefront error over the field.
  - 0.15mm x 1.0mm field at the reticle (object side)
    - 30 x 200 microns at wafer
- Largest Wavefront error over the field is 0.48nm RMS for all 3 POB's.
  - → Less than half of the spec!!!
- Field aberrations include: astigmatism, field curvature and spherical aberration.
  - The Field aberrations are prescribed by the nominal optical design





## Final Transmitted Wavefront performance

- Due to the excellent wavefront performance achieved, the usable field dimension that meets the specification can be increased.
  - Allows the customer to use a larger area for their printing tests.
- The increase in the useable area is approximately 8x.
  - From 0.15mm<sup>2</sup> (0.15mm x 1.0mm)
  - To 1.3mm<sup>2</sup> (0.85mm x 1.8mm)





#### Summary

The fabrication of three 0.5NA EUV small field micro-exposure tools (MET) is complete. The results of all 3 systems are extremely good:

- The achieved single pass transmitted wavefront of 0.21 to 0.24nm RMS is less than half of the 0.5nm specification at the center of the field.
- The maximum measured single pass transmitted wavefront across the specified field is 0.48nm RMS, less than the 1.0nm specification.
  - This indicates that the dimension of the usable field may be larger than the 0.15mm x
    1.00mm specified field dimension by up to 8 times.
- The MSFR and HSFR are well in spec.
- The average achieved flare of 2.75% is close to half of the 5% specification
- The component test accuracy was confirmed by the POB system test measurement of the first assembly.
- The assembly process that was developed produces POBs that are close to final alignment and the resulting POB assemblies have the conjugates near their target positions.
- The POB system test reproducibility is at the picometers level





# Optics Manufacturing at the sub-nm level a.k.a. Fabrication of EUVL Micro-field Exposure Tools with 0.5 NA

Marc Tricard – <u>mtricard@zygo.com</u>



