

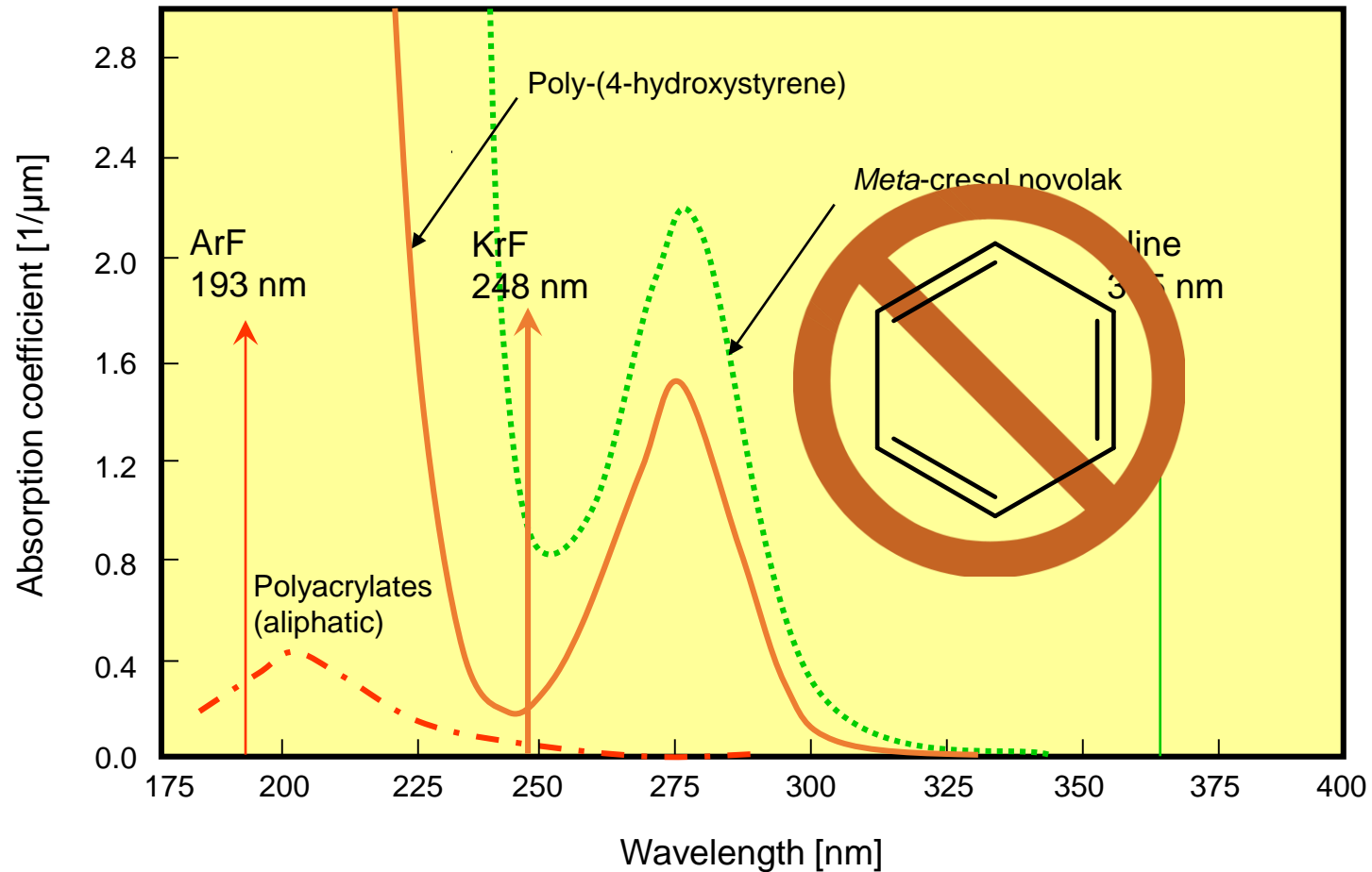
Lecture 16

Chemical Engineering for Micro/Nano Fabrication

Next:
193nm Lithography



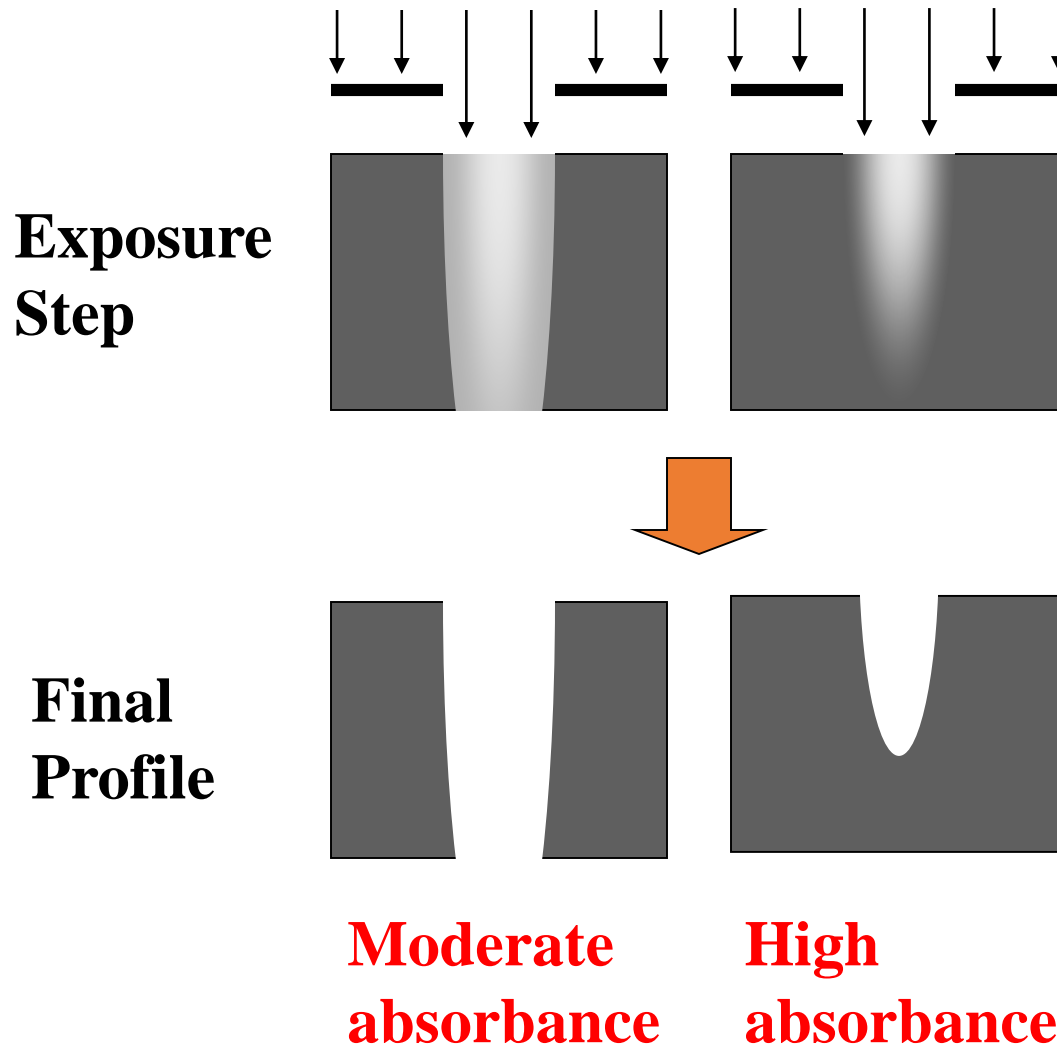
Absorption of Photoresist Polymers



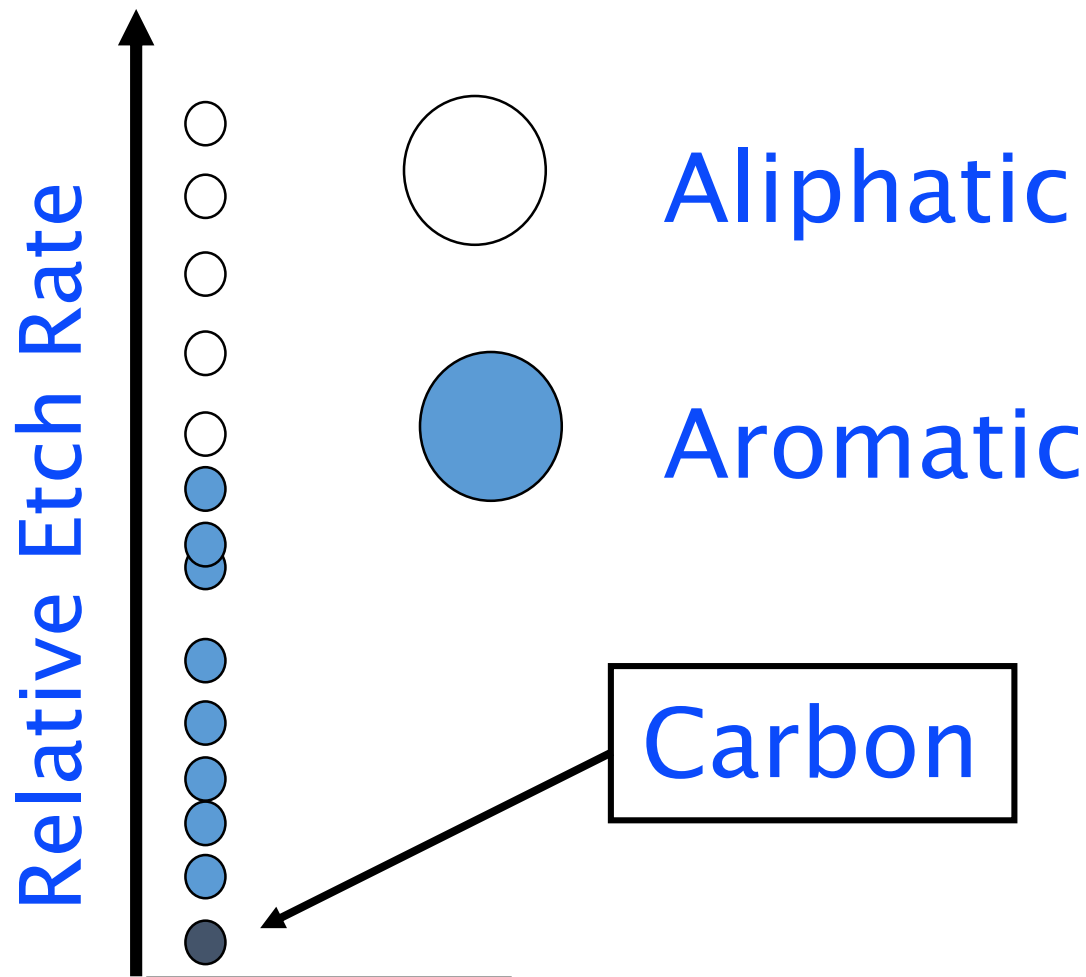
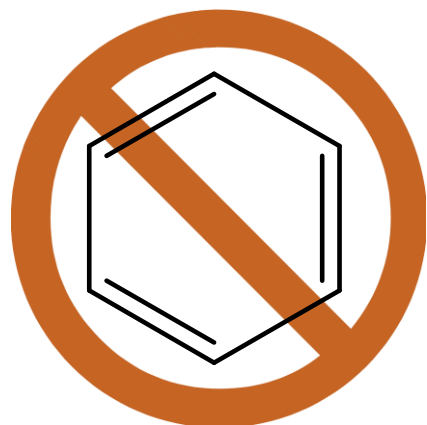
Source: R.D. Allen et al., IBM J. Res. Develop. 41 (1/2), 95-104 (1997)



Impact of Photoresist Absorbance on Developed Image Profile



Relative Etch Rate of Polymers

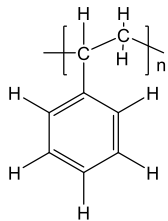


The Ohnishi Number

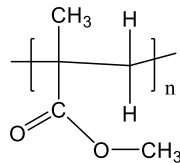
An empirical law discovered by Ohnishi states that the RIE etch rate of polymers is a linear function of the Ohnishi number O.N., i.e., the number of atoms in the polymer repeat unit, divided by the number of carbon minus the number of oxygen atoms:

$$O.N. = \frac{N}{N_C - N_O}$$

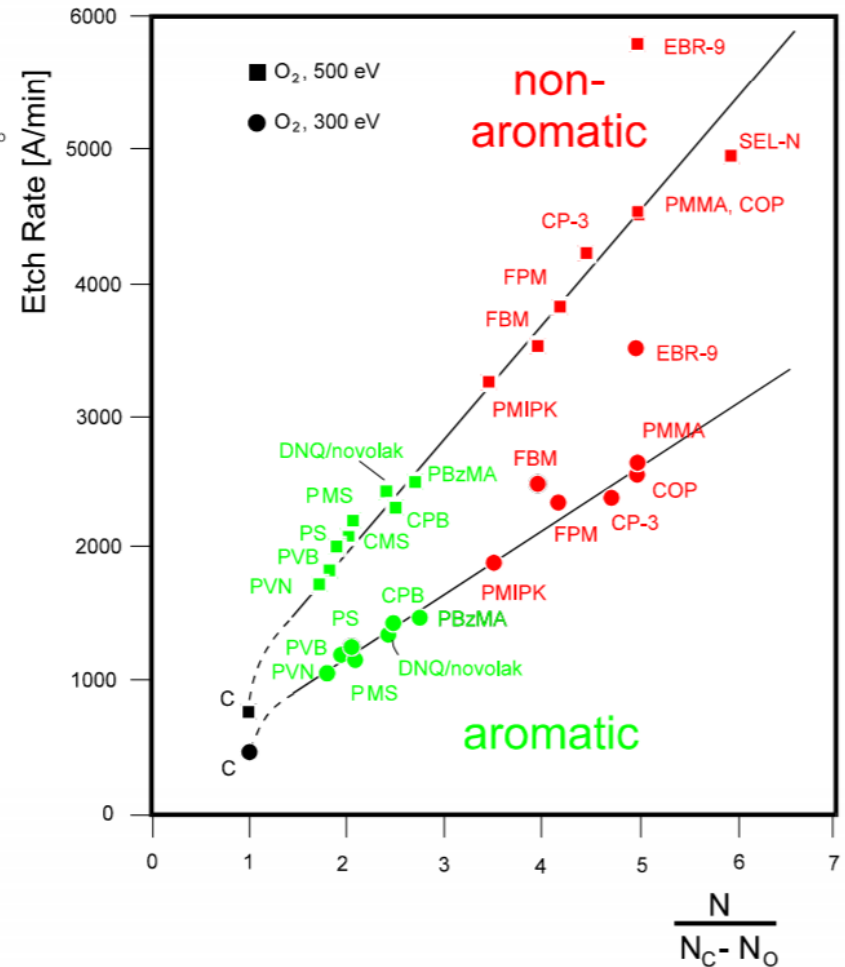
The higher percentage of carbon in aromatic structures leads to improved etch resistance, e.g.



PolyStyrene (C₈H₈)_n
ON = 16/8 = 2.0



PMMA (C₅H₈O₂)_n
ON = 15/3 = 5.0



Watanabe, F. and Ohnishi, Y., J. Vac. Soc. Technol. B,422 (1986)



193 nm Resist Materials

Challenge:

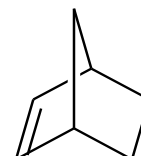
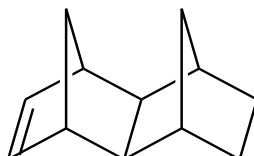
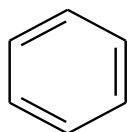
- **248 and 365 nm resists are unsuitable for 193 nm imaging because they are opaque at this wavelength**
- **Etch resistance requires high carbon/hydrogen ratio but aromatics are precluded because of their absorption**
- **How do you achieve both 193nm optical transparency and etch resistance?**



High C:H Ratio of Alicyclic Hydrocarbons

The key!

Structure:



Formula:



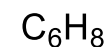
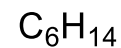
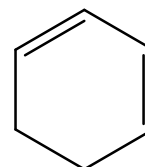
Unsaturation
Number:

4

5

3

0



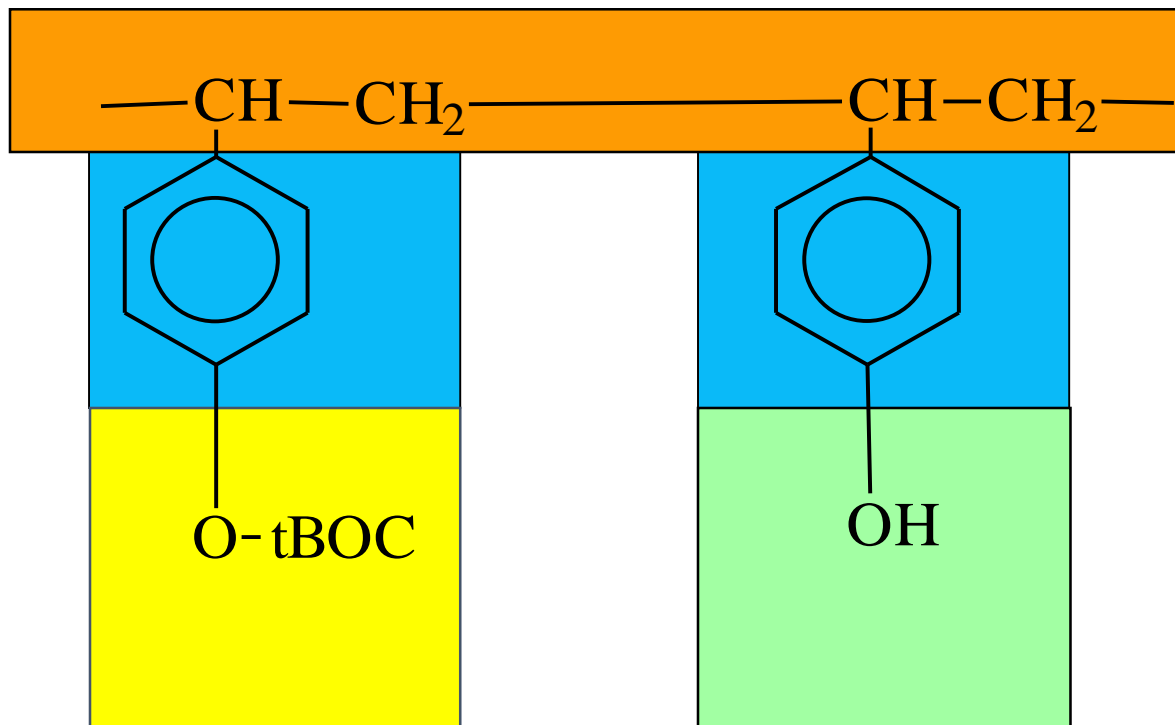
$$\frac{6}{2} = 3$$

$$\frac{\text{C}_n\text{H}_{2n+2} - \text{C}_n\text{H}_x}{2}$$

$$\Delta H / 2 = \text{Unsaturation Number}$$



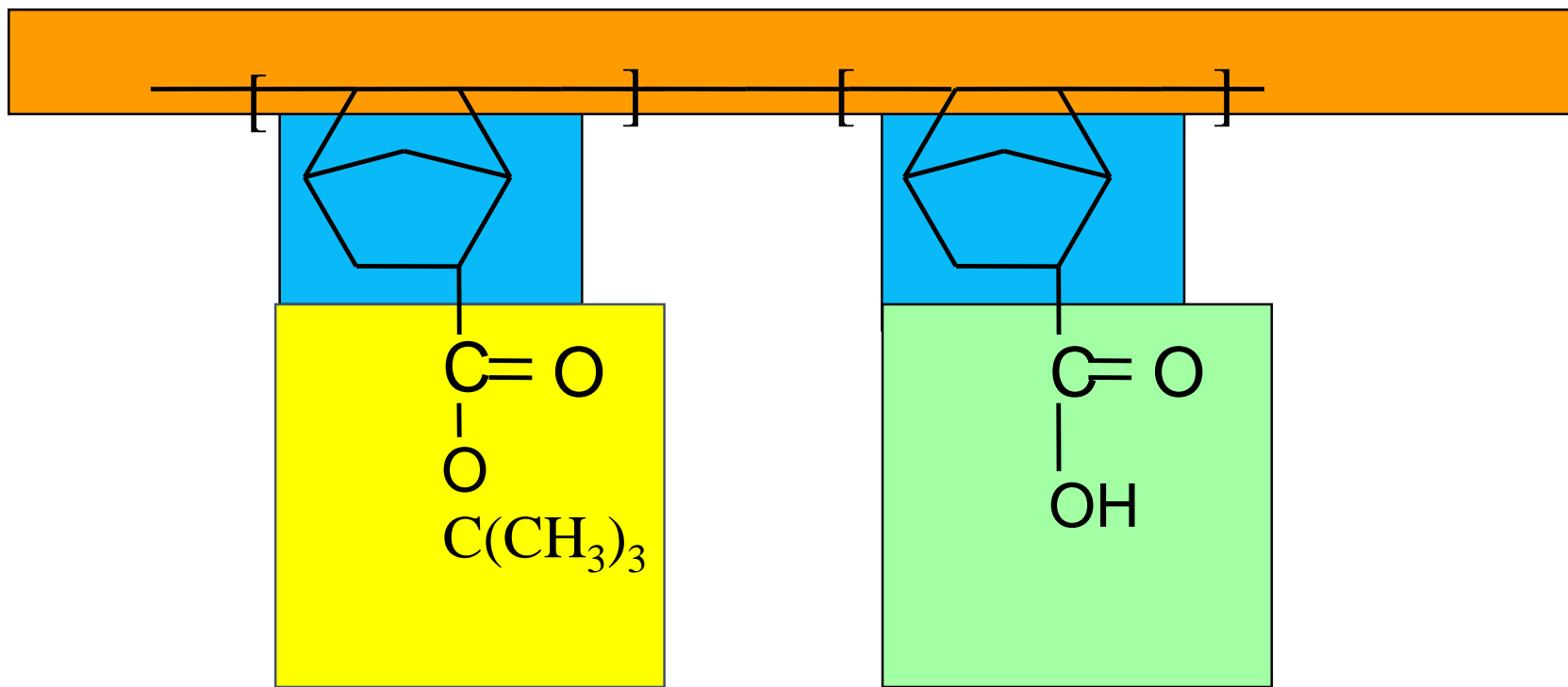
APEX 248nm Resist Design



- Tethering Function ■ Acid Lability ■ Base Solubility
■ Etch Resistance



UTexas 193nm Design

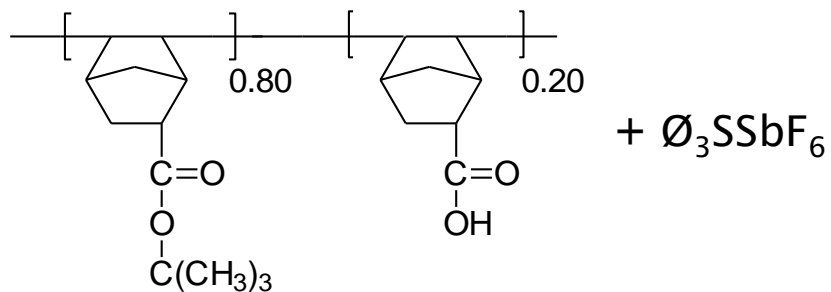


- Tethering Function ■ Acid Lability ■ Base Solubility
■ Etch Resistance



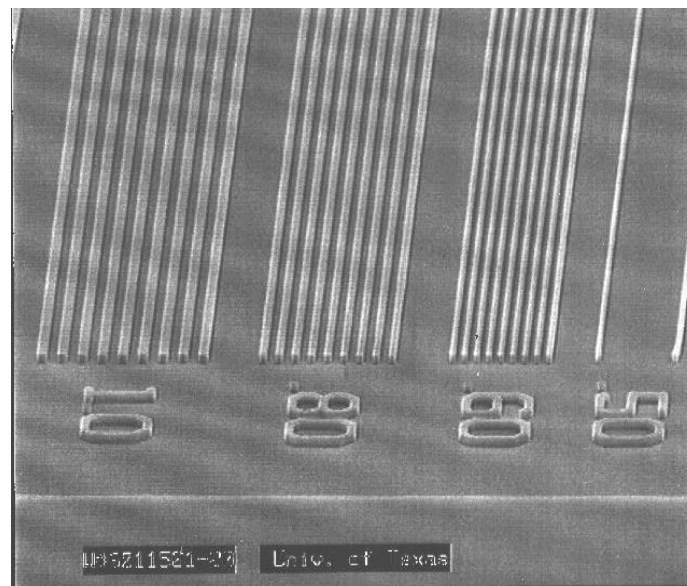
Early Lithography

Resist



poly(NBCA-co-CBN)

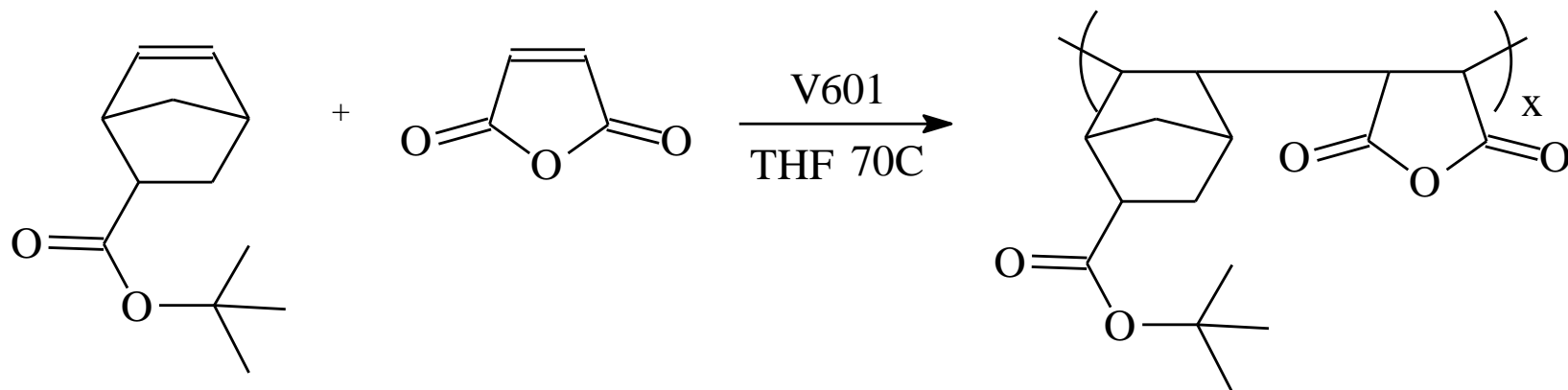
- Synthesis requires metal catalyst!



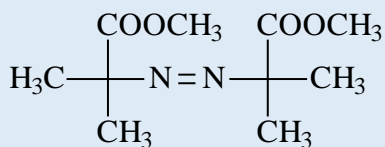
- Excellent image quality
- Adhesion failure



Trading Etch Resistance for Adhesion: Alternating Systems: COMA



V601



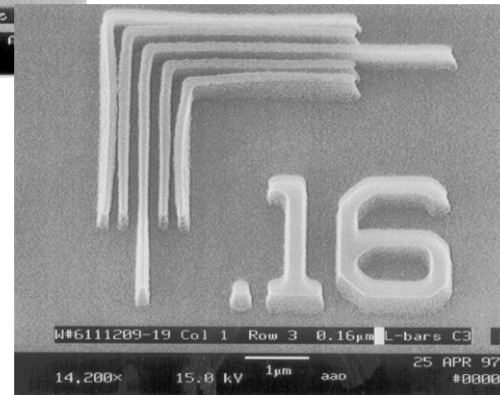
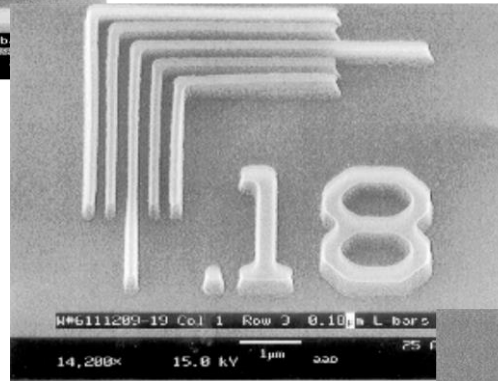
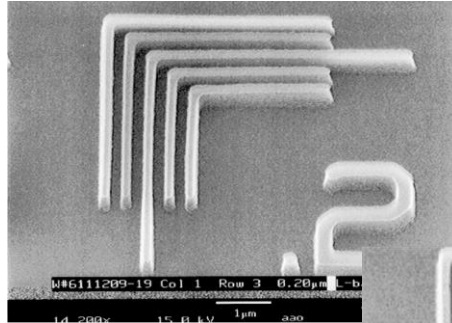
Waco Chemical
No Metal!

Yield : 60%
 M_n : 4,660
 M_w : 6,860
Pd : 1.472

Shelf Life issues?



Images in UT 193nm COMA Resist

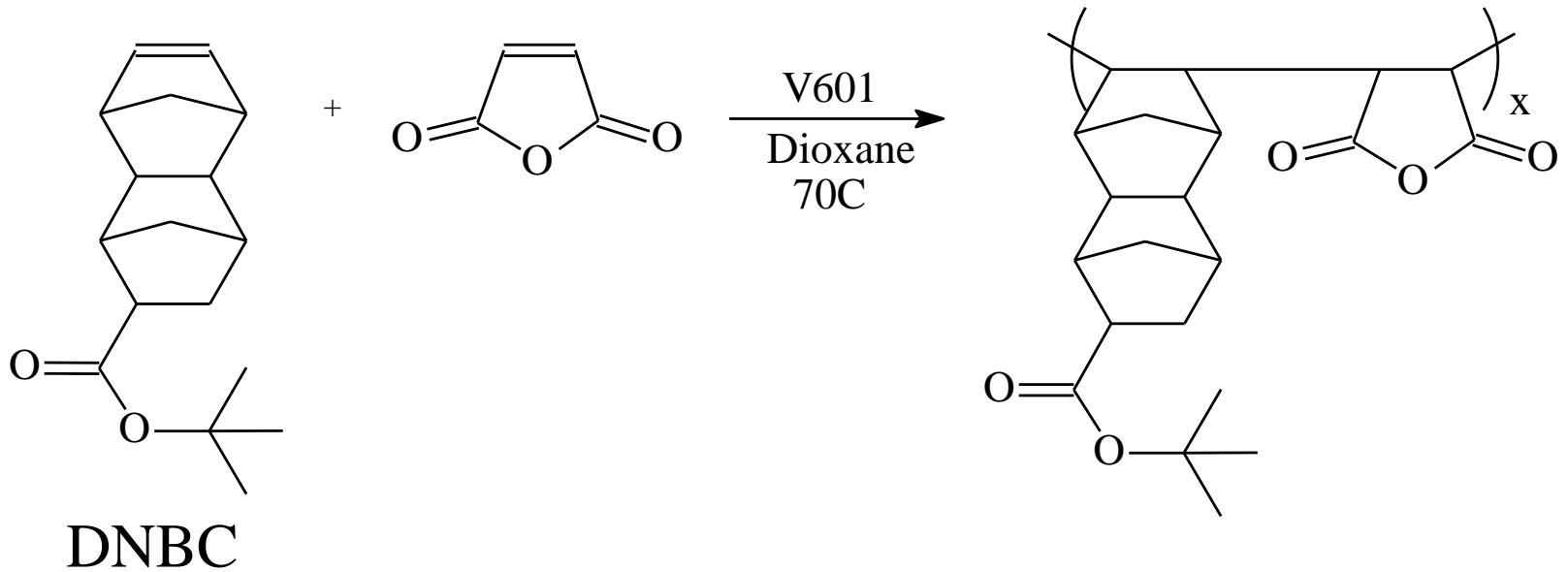


Alternating co-polymer

Uzo Okoroanyanwu, Jeff Byers



Improving Etch Resistance

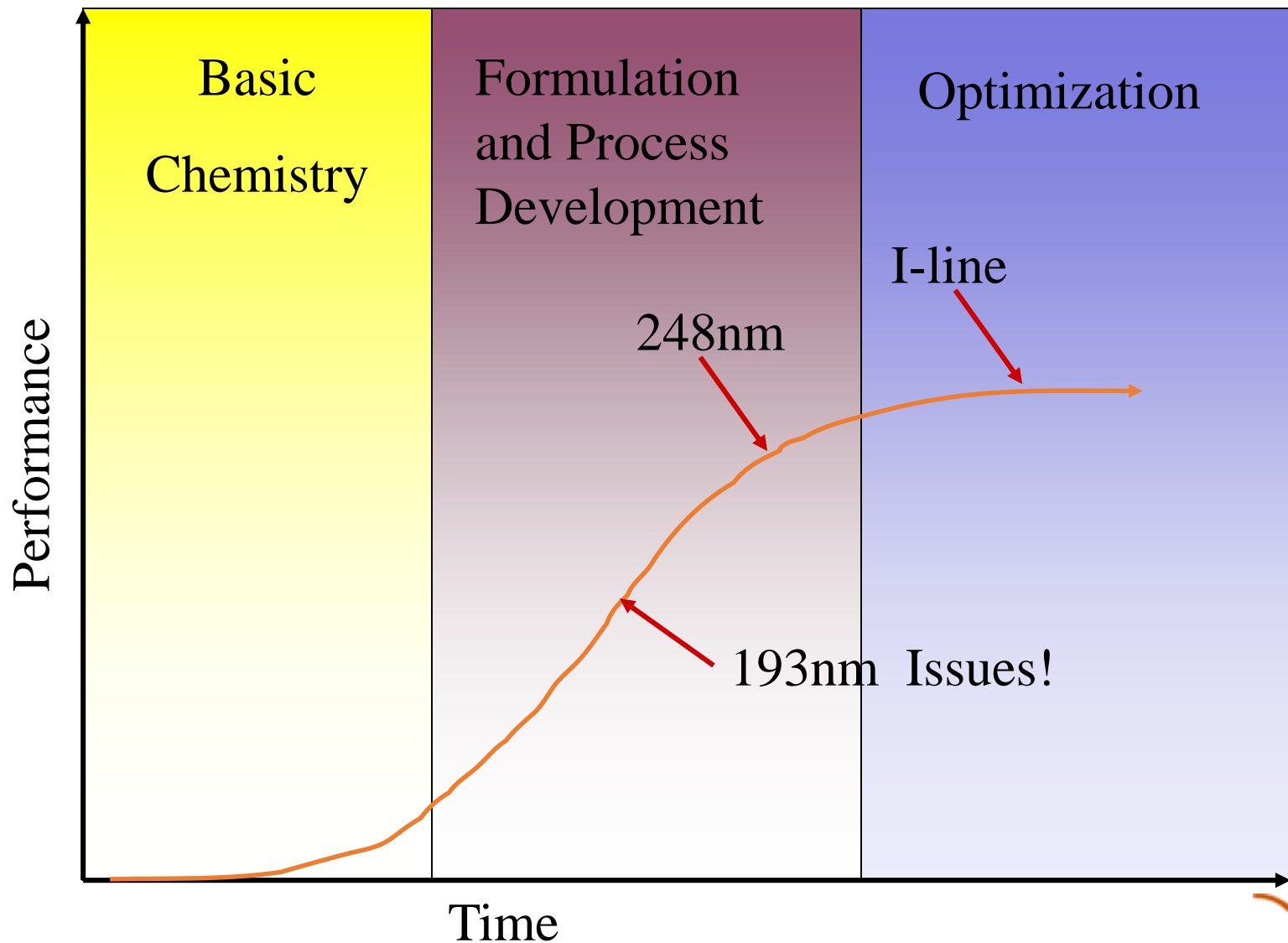


UV Absorbance
 $0.44 \mu\text{m}^{-1}$
@ 193 nm

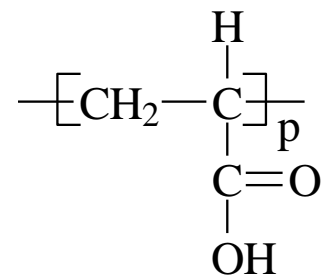
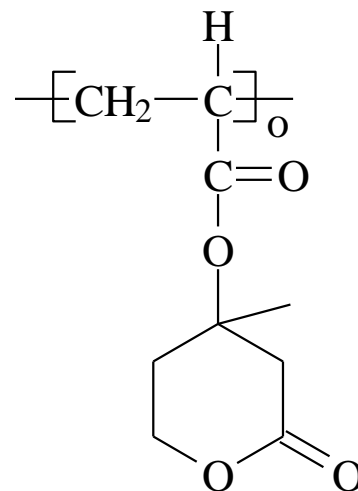
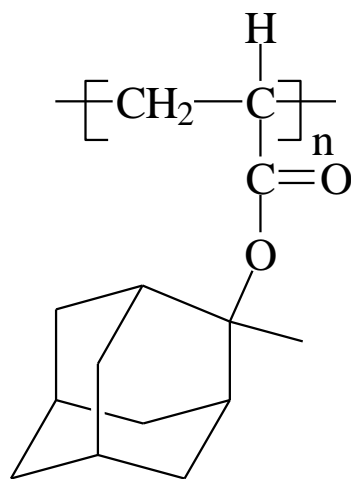
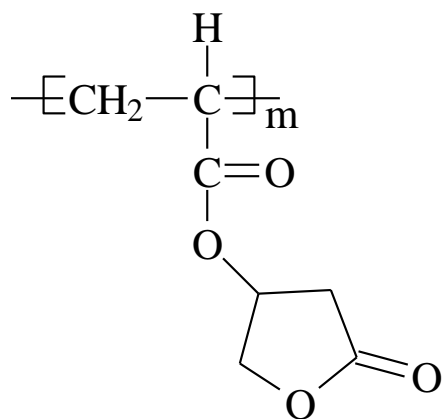
Yield : 55 %
 M_n : 3,400
 M_w : 4,340
Pd : 1.276



Resist and Process Development



Fujitsu's Acrylic Platform



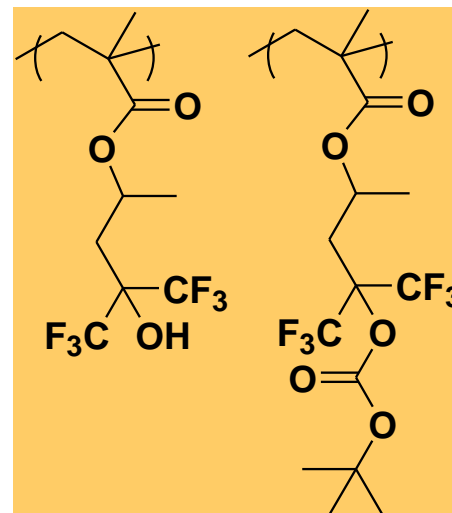
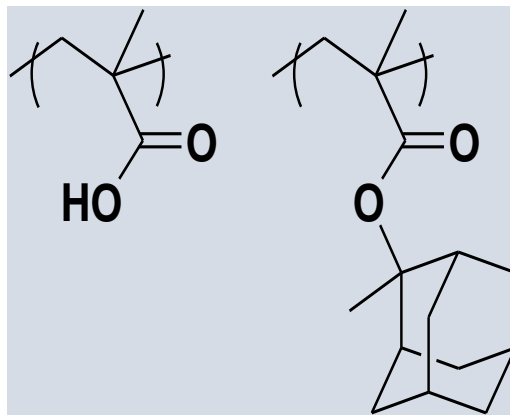
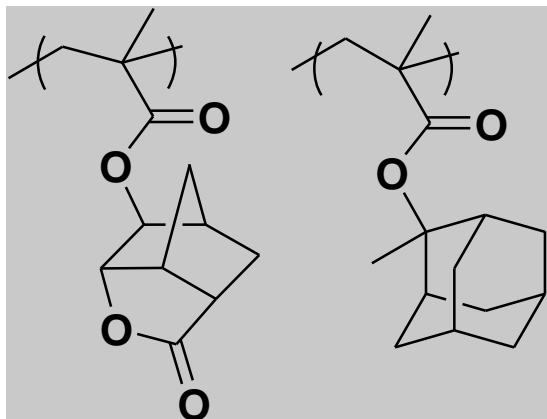
Acrylate Copolymers ...

Free radical polymerizations

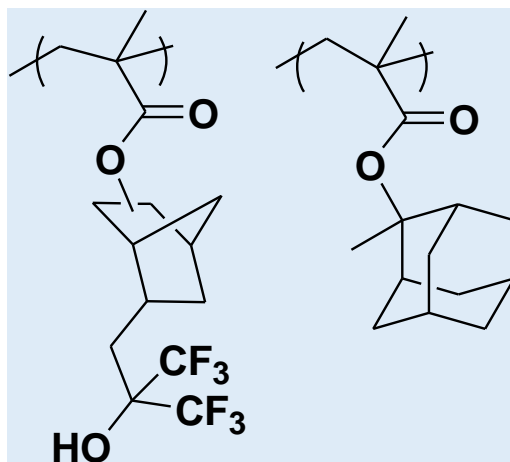
No metal



Acrylic Polymer Platform



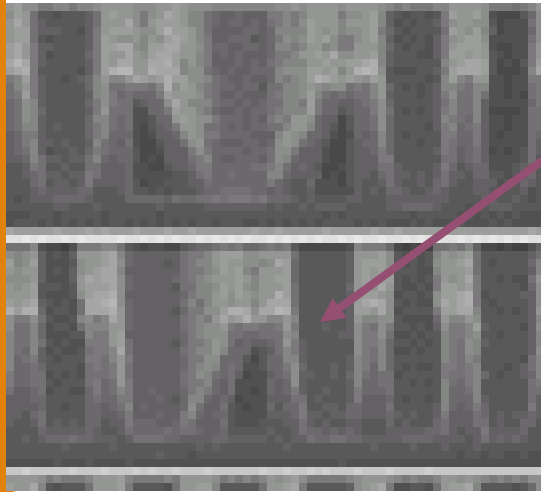
Fujitsu



IBM,JSR, etc.

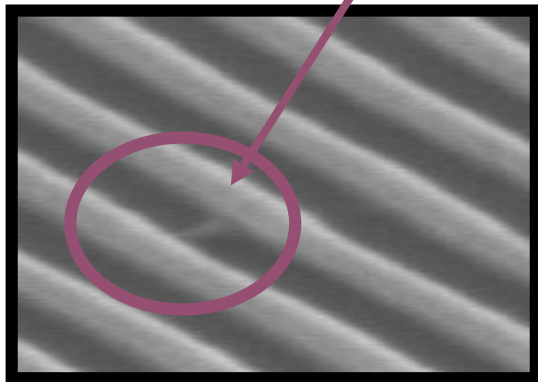


193nm Resist Challenges

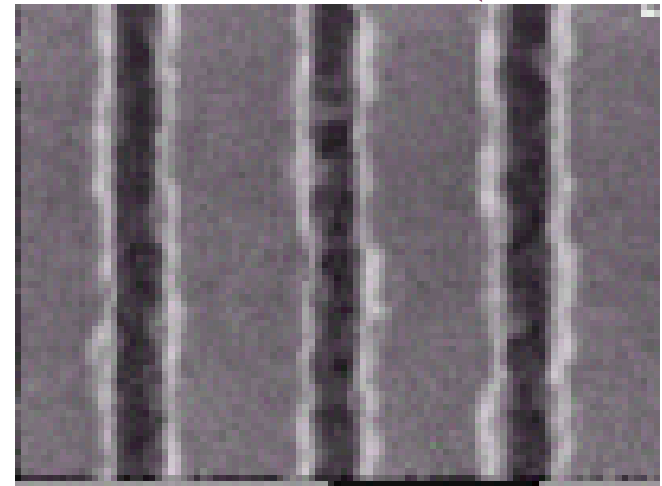


Pattern Collapse

- Pattern Collapse
- Line Edge Roughness (LER)
- Etch Resistance
- Heisenberg Principle issue
- New Defect Types



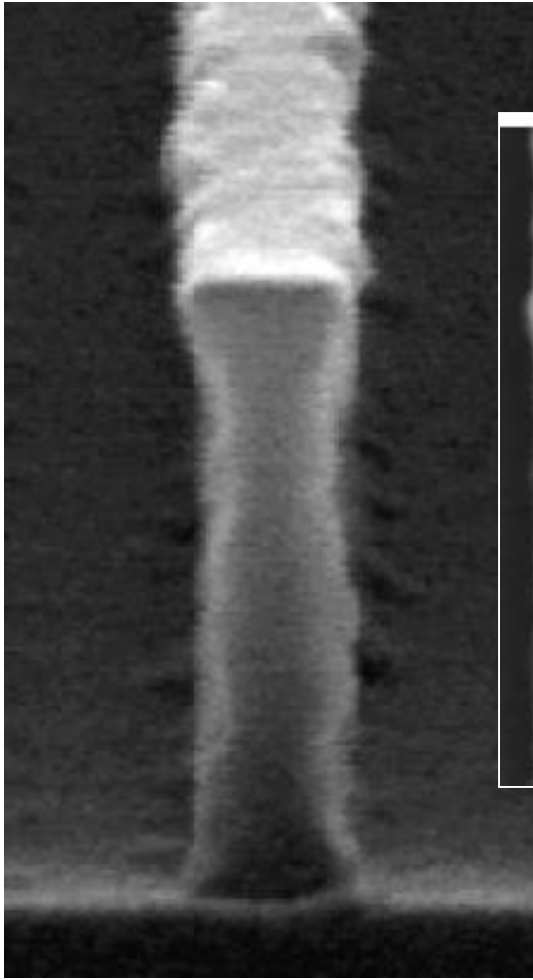
μ Bridging



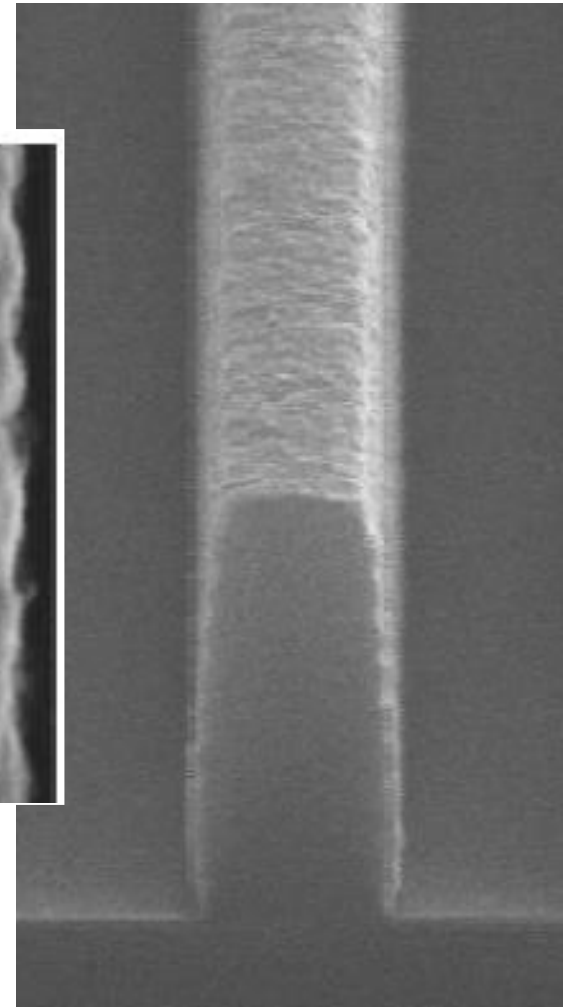
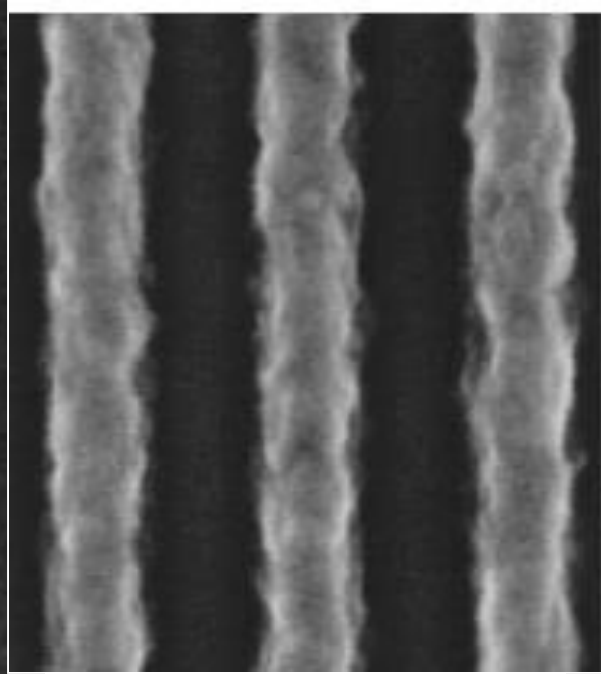
LER



Line edge Roughness



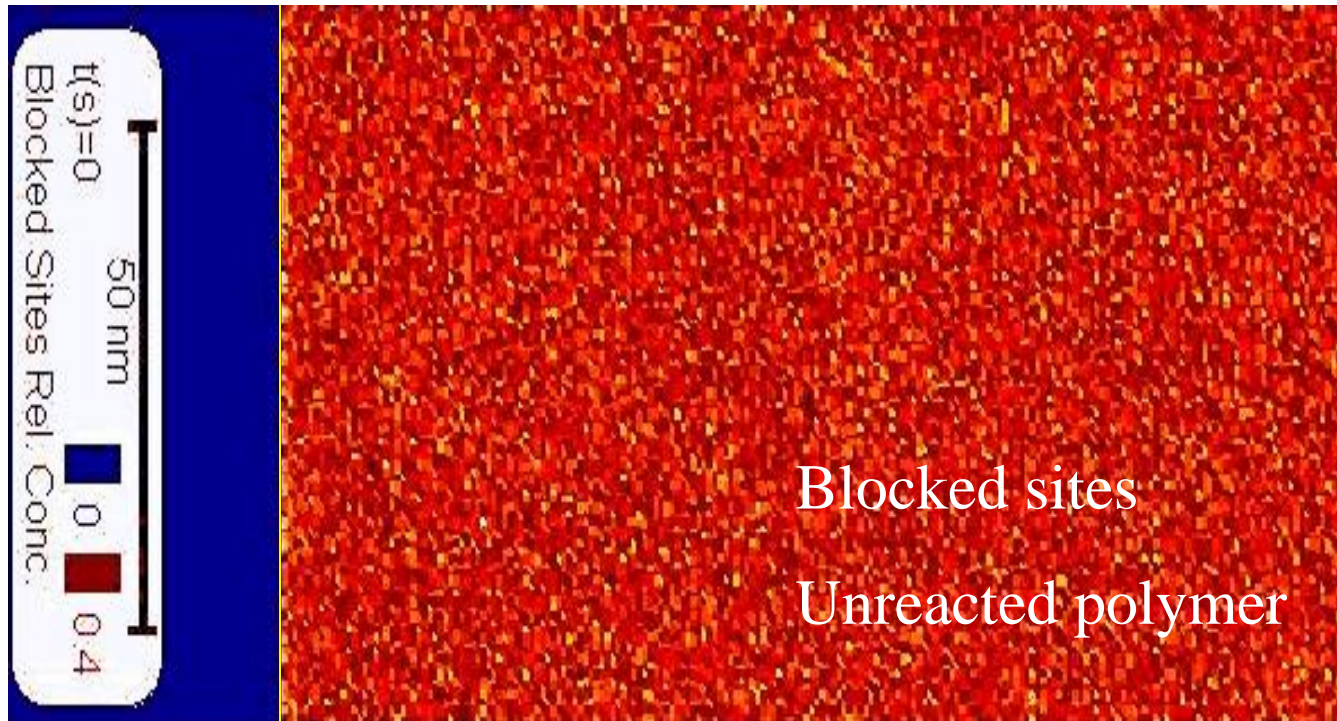
193



248



Simulation of a PE Bake

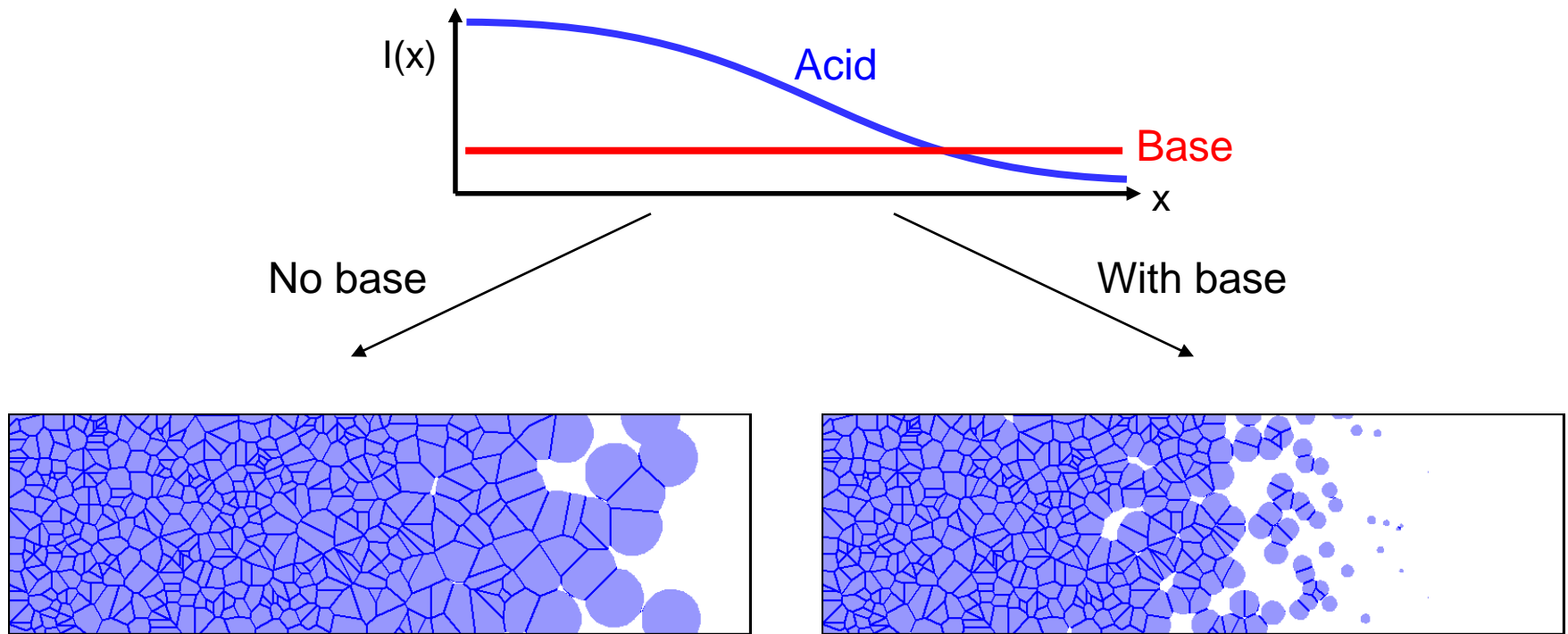


Latent Image Edge



Influence of Base on LER

- Base quencher can decrease the acid sphere of influence in low contrast regions, thereby reducing LER.

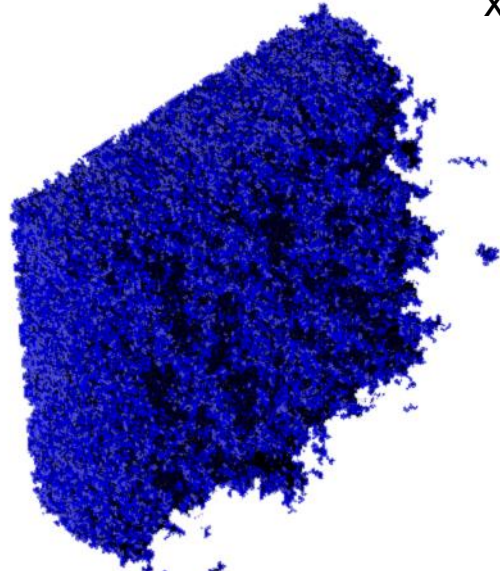
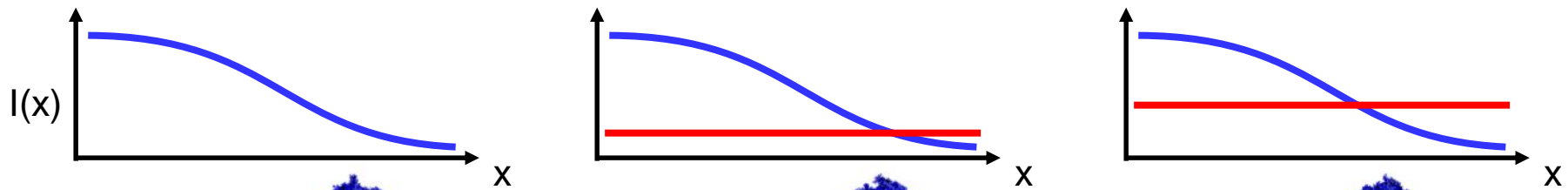


J. E. Meiring, T. B. Michaelson, G. M. Schmid and C. G. Willson, *Proc. SPIE*, **5753**(2005), to be published



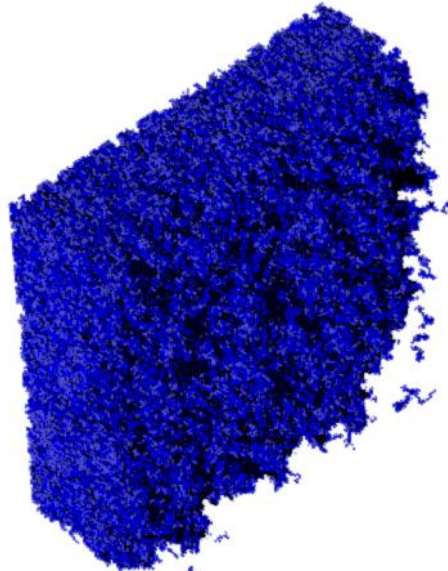
Exploring Base Effects

- To add base quencher seems to make the contrast higher, thereby LER reducing.



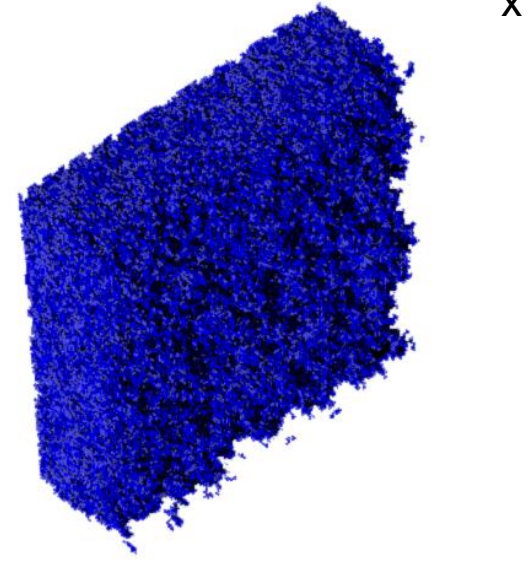
0% base

6.61 nm RMS



15% base

5.47 nm RMS



30% base

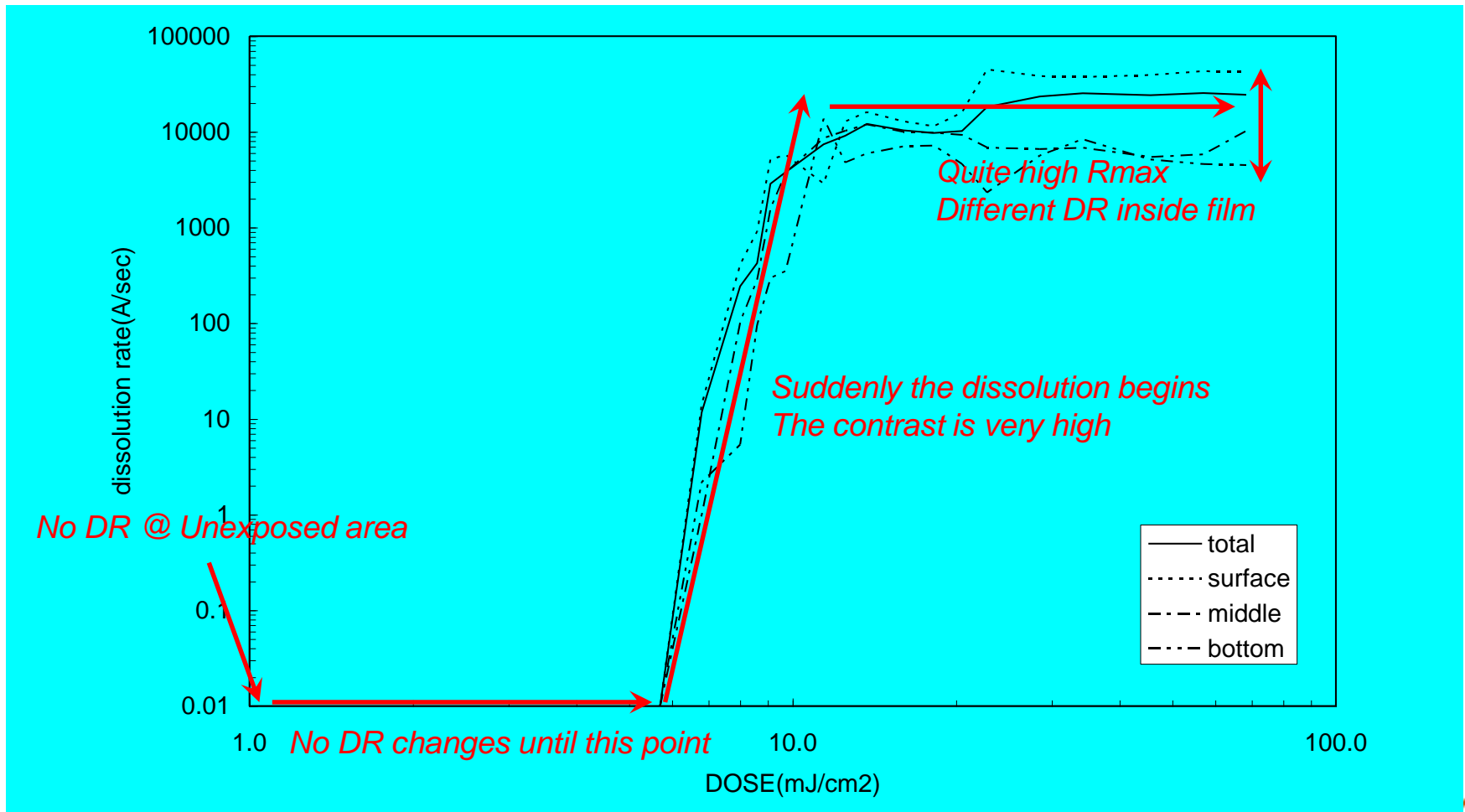
3.89 nm RMS

J. E. Meiring, T. B. Michaelson, G. M. Schmid and C. G. Willson, *Proc. SPIE*, **5753**(2005), to be published



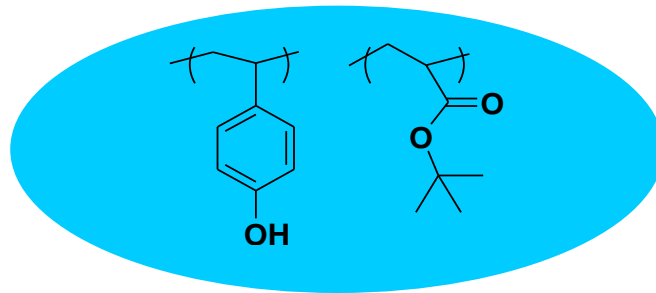
Comparison of ArF and KrF

Typical KrF system always shows moderate variation of DR.....

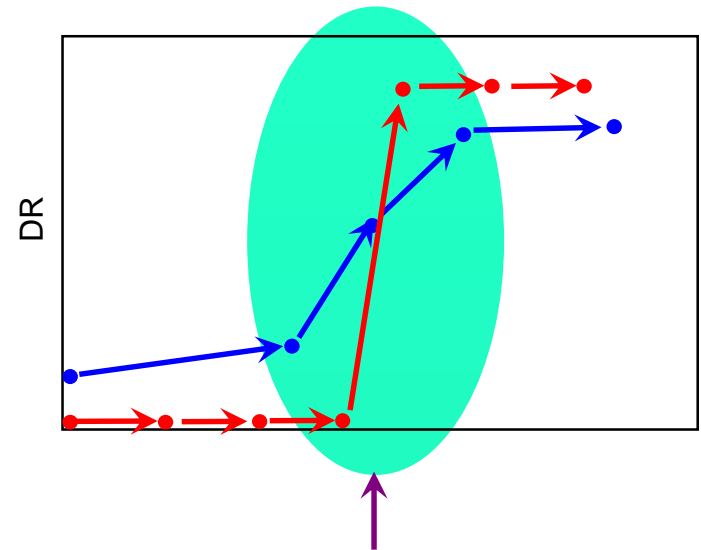
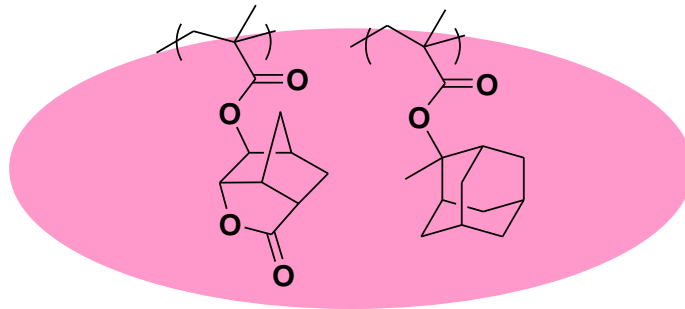


Dissolution behavior

KrF System



ArF System



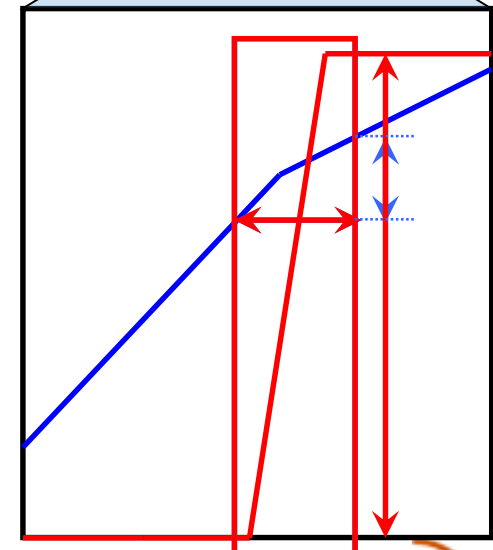
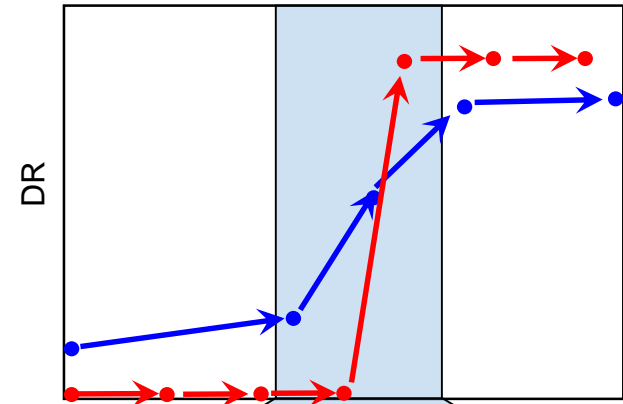
This difference in the contrast amplifies small variations in the blend region. “Digital” On/Off switching phenomenon makes the line edge rough.



Is there such a thing as too much contrast?

- The KrF system has lower contrast
- Small fluctuations cause small changes in dissolution rate..

- The ArF system changes from insoluble to soluble over a very narrow dose range
- Small fluctuations are amplified and cause huge changes in dissolution rate.
- Stochastic process noise becomes line edge roughness



could have been

Can “it” be done again at 157nm???

Perhaps....but

This time it would have been really hard!!



Absorption (μm^{-1}) of Common Polymers

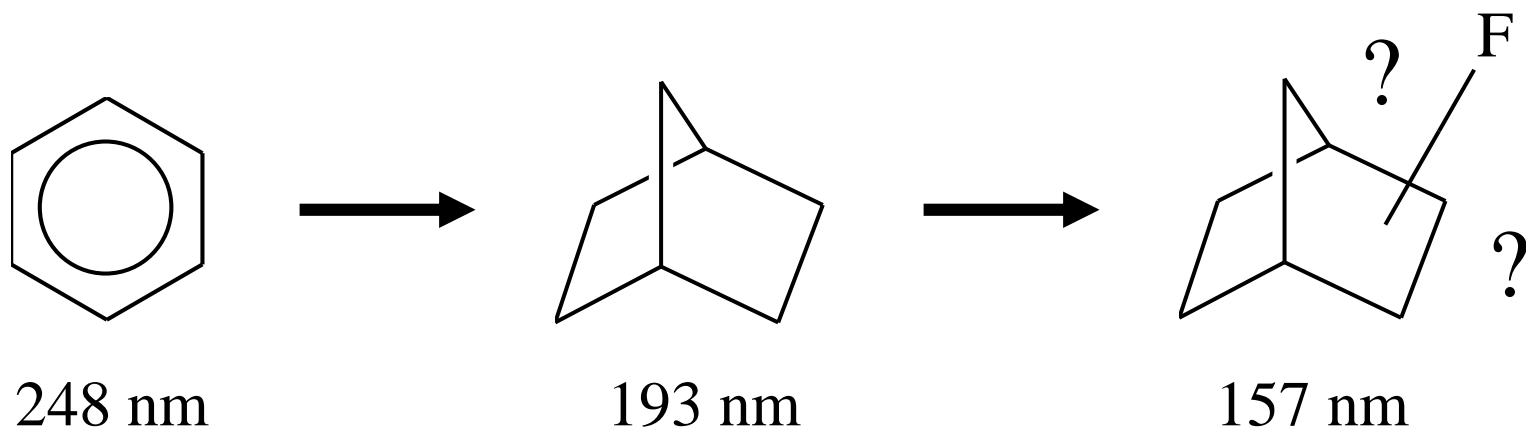
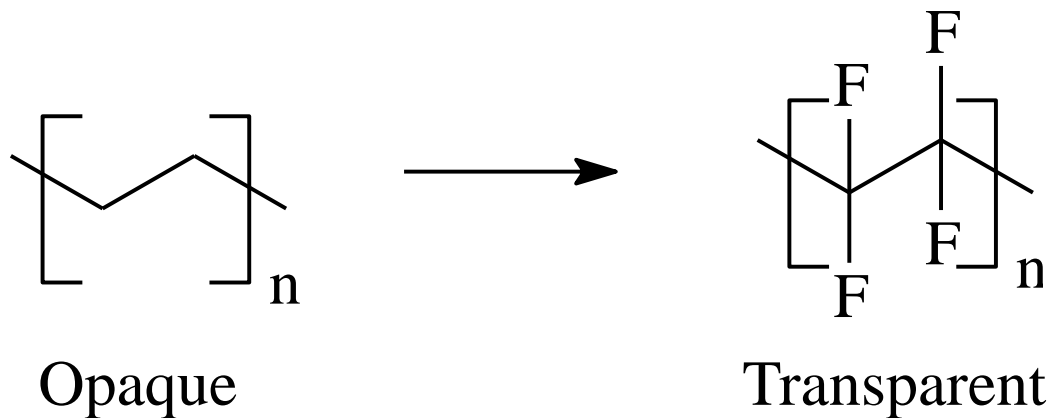
Transmission 0.00001%!!!	Wavelength (nm)		
	157.6	193	248
248 resist	6.84		0.37
193 resist	6.86	0.47	
Polystyrene*	6.20		
Polynorbornene*	6.10		
PMMA*	5.69		
Fluorocarbon*	0.70		

- Vacuum UV
- O₂, H₂O absorbs at this wavelength
- Even hydrocarbons like butane and polyethylene absorb strongly

* R.R.Kunz, et al., Proc. SPIE 3678, 13 (1999).



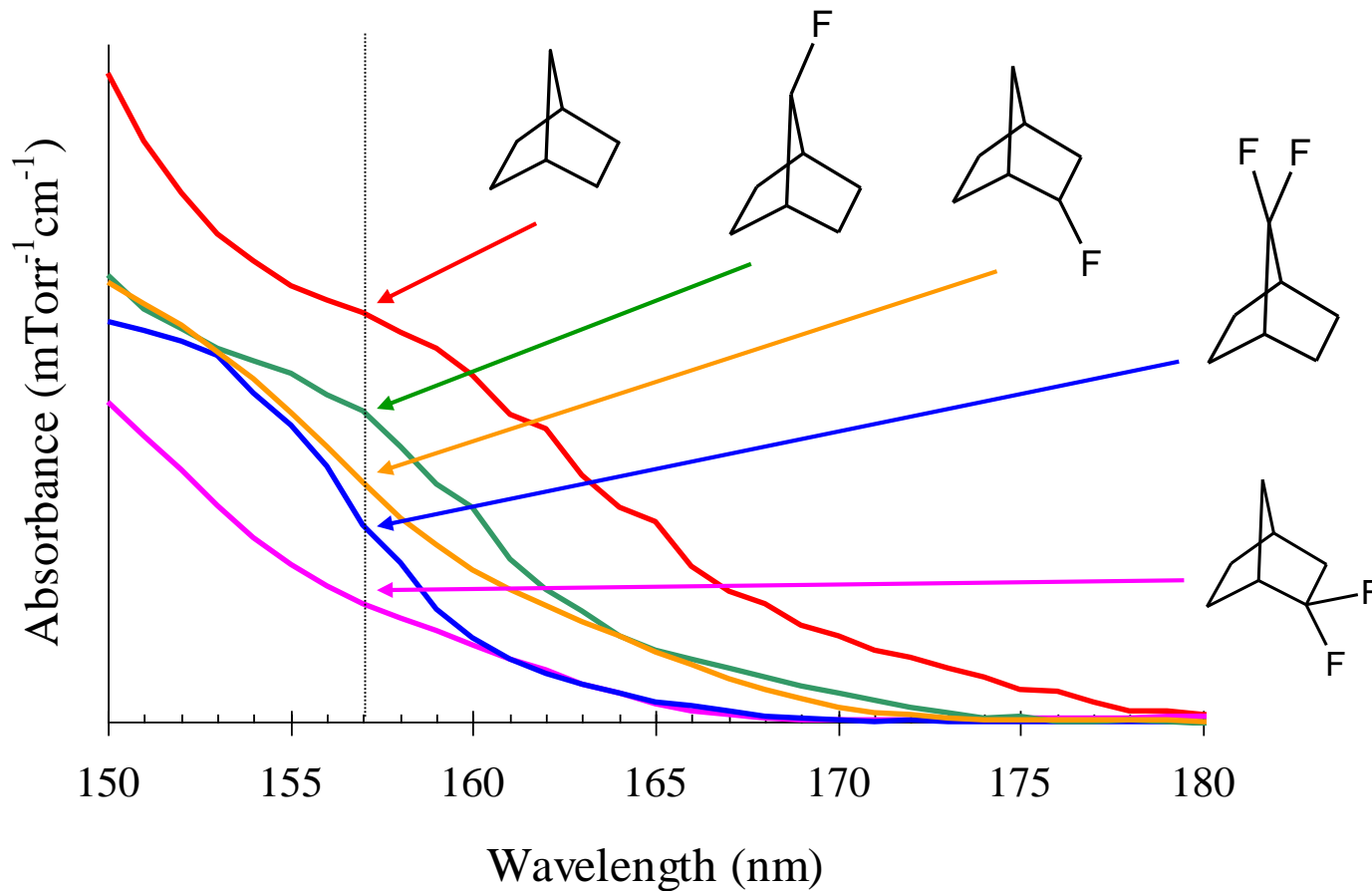
Fluorination of Norbornane Skeleton



How many fluorines and where to fluorinate?



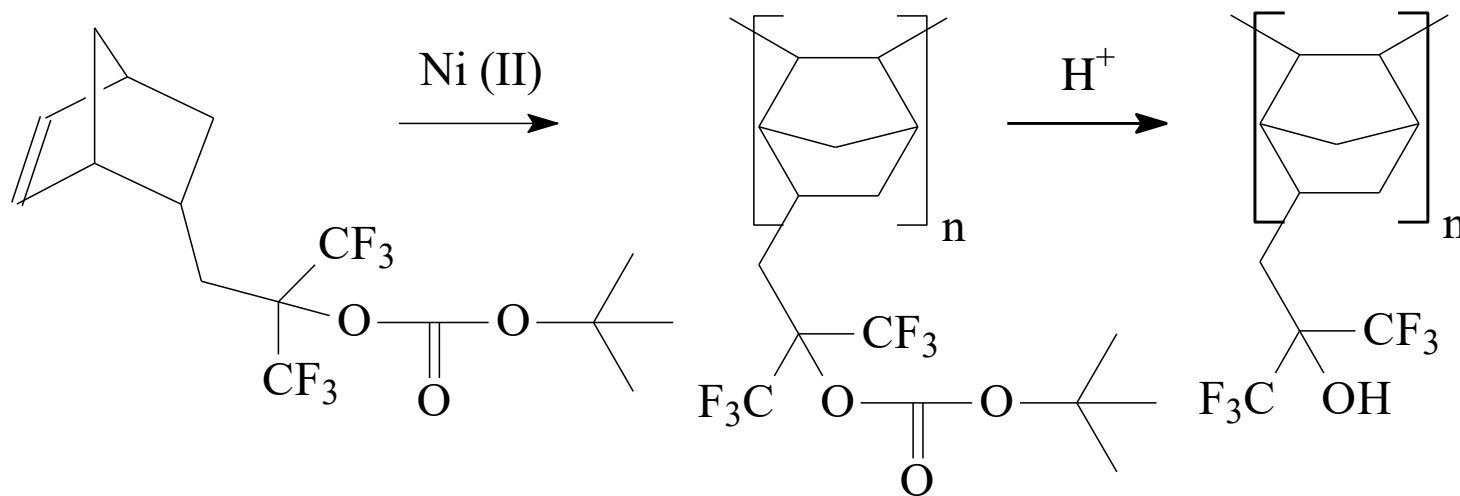
Selective Fluorination of Norbornane



Geminal substitution at the two carbon bridge is the most effective fluorination pattern → α -CF₃ acrylates



Surprising Serendipitous Discovery



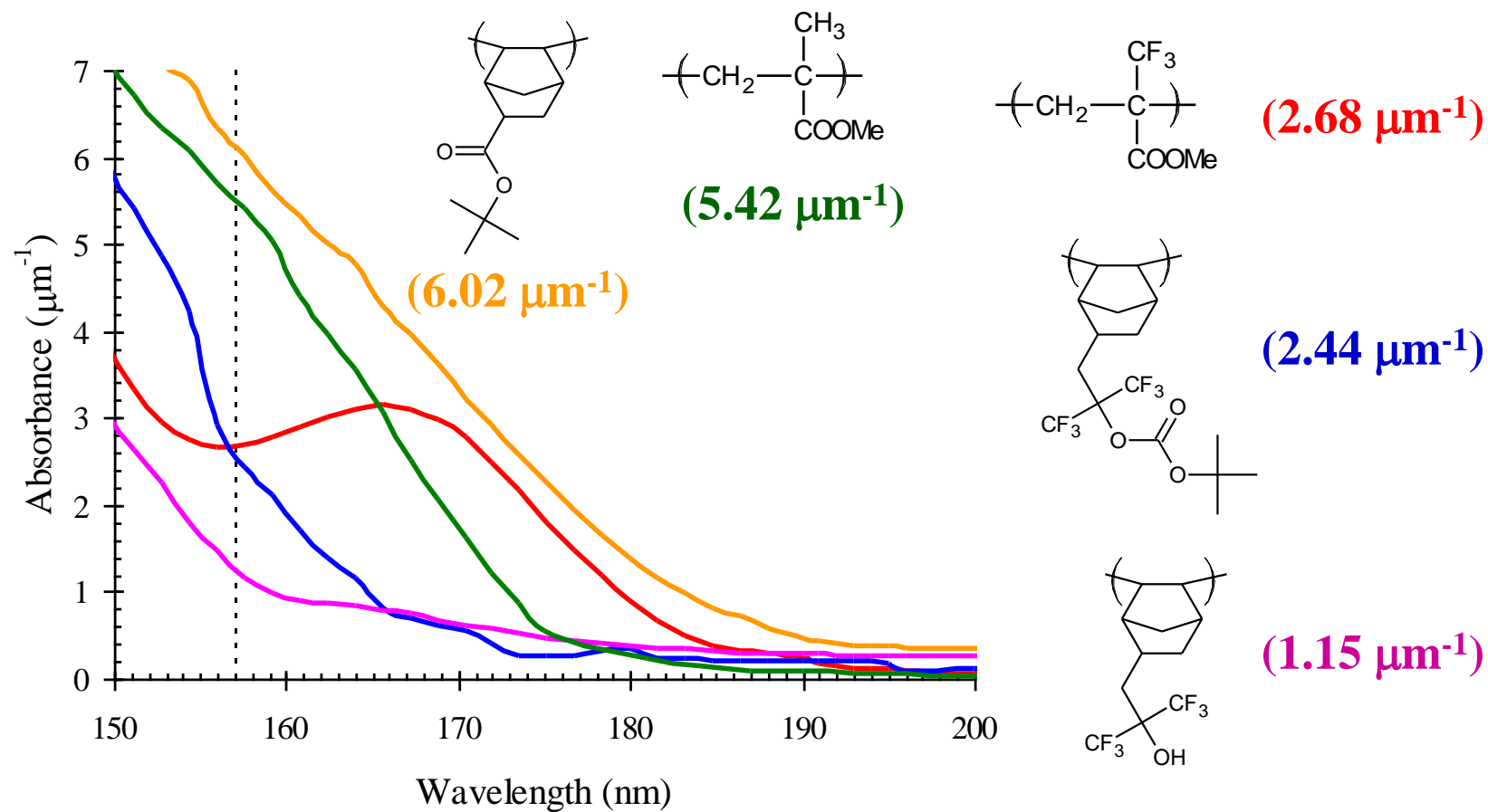
$$A_{157} = 2.57 \mu\text{m}^{-1}$$

$$A_{157} = 1.15 \mu\text{m}^{-1}$$

NBHFABOC and NBHFA are surprisingly transparent



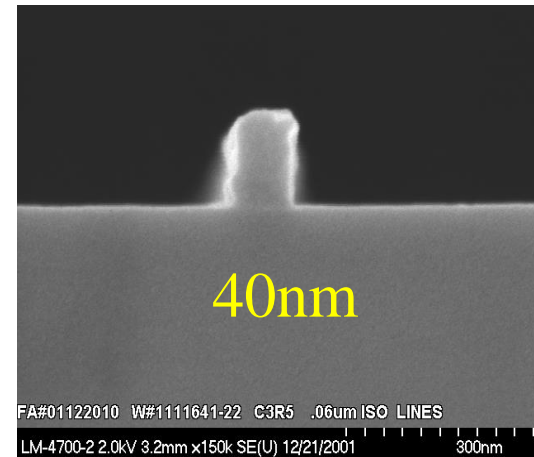
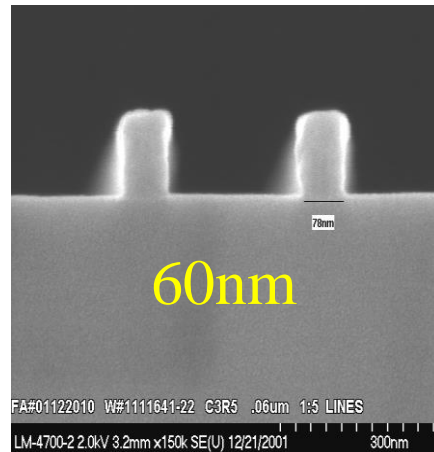
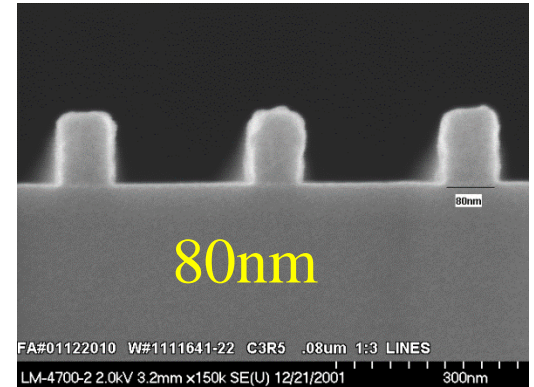
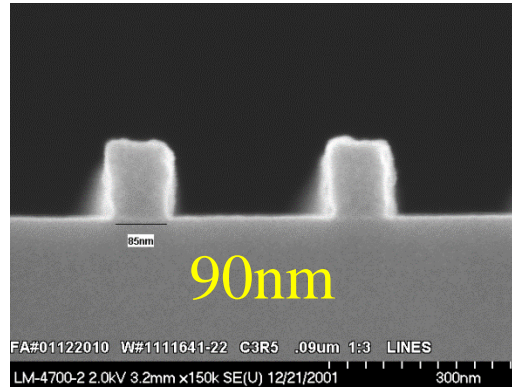
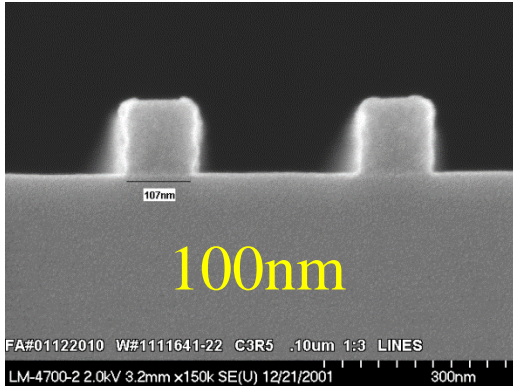
Absorbance of Fluorinated Polymers



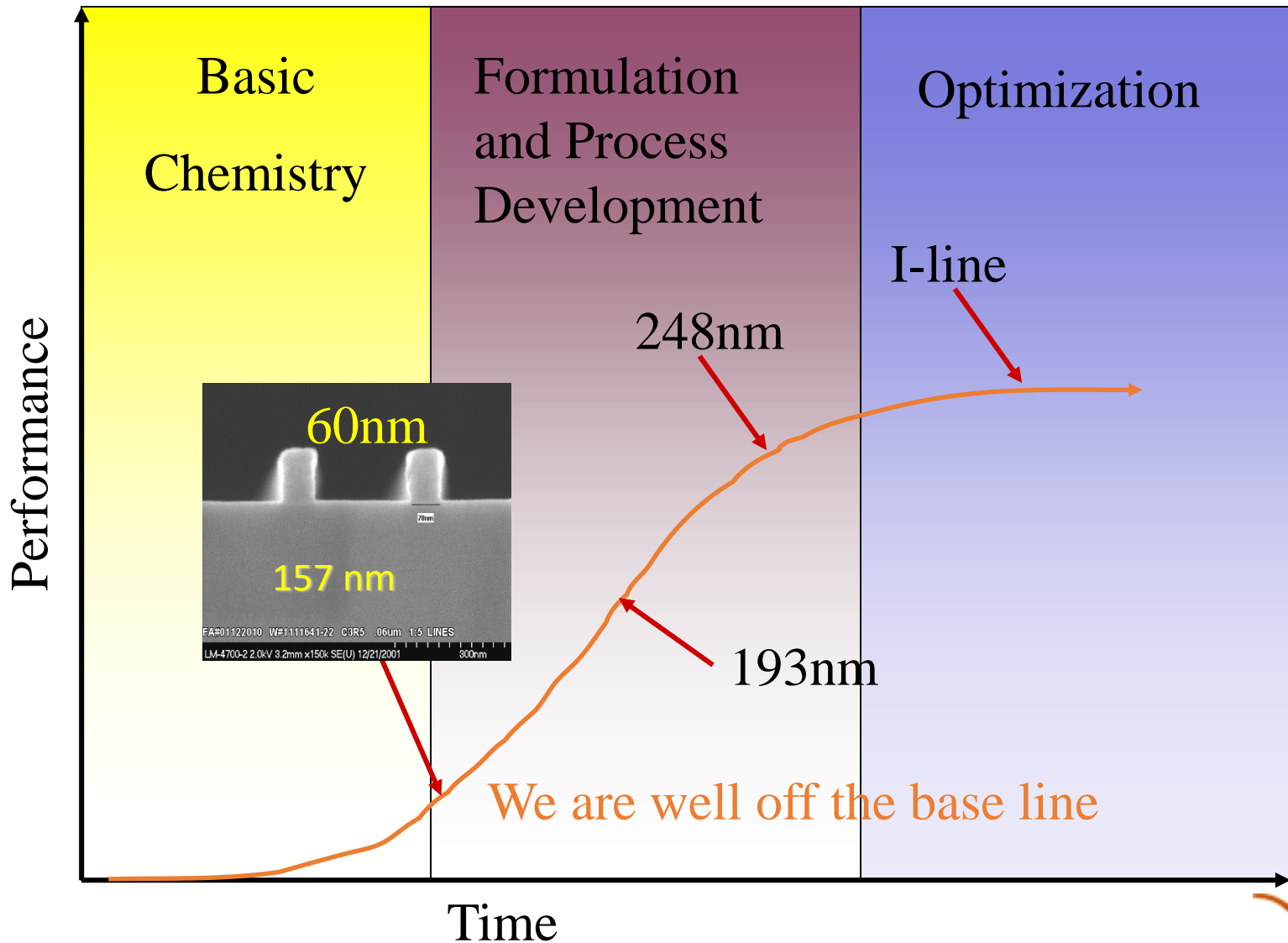
Hexafluoroisopropyl and α -trifluoromethylcarboxylic acid are groups surprisingly transparent!



Some Imaging Results



Resist and Process Development



Images in UT 157nm Resists

