

# ***Effect of chemical composition on cleaning durability of EUV mask capping layer***

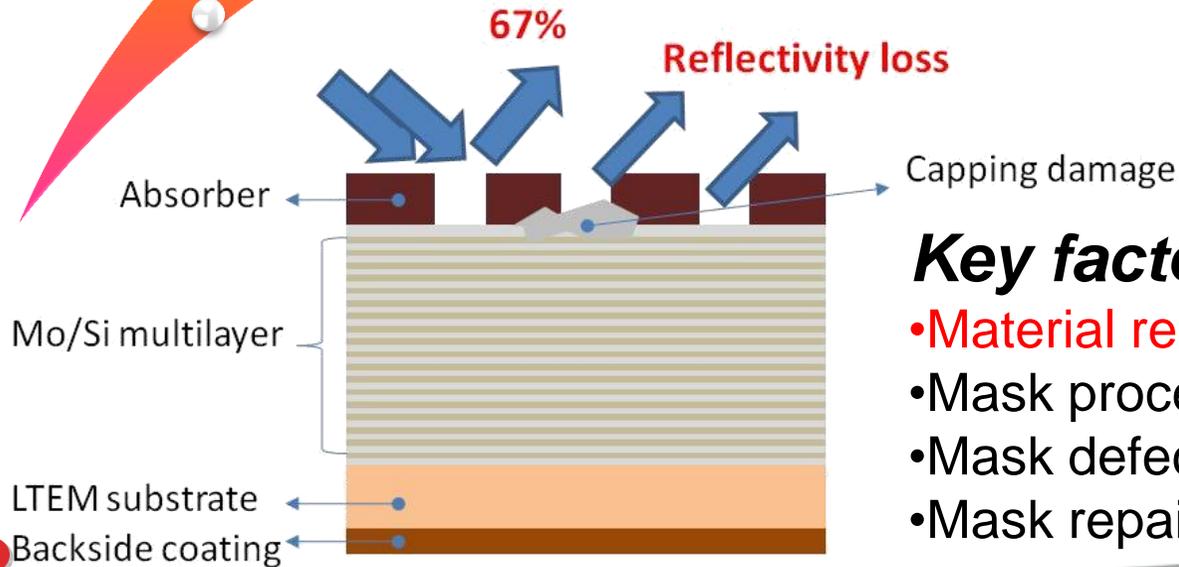
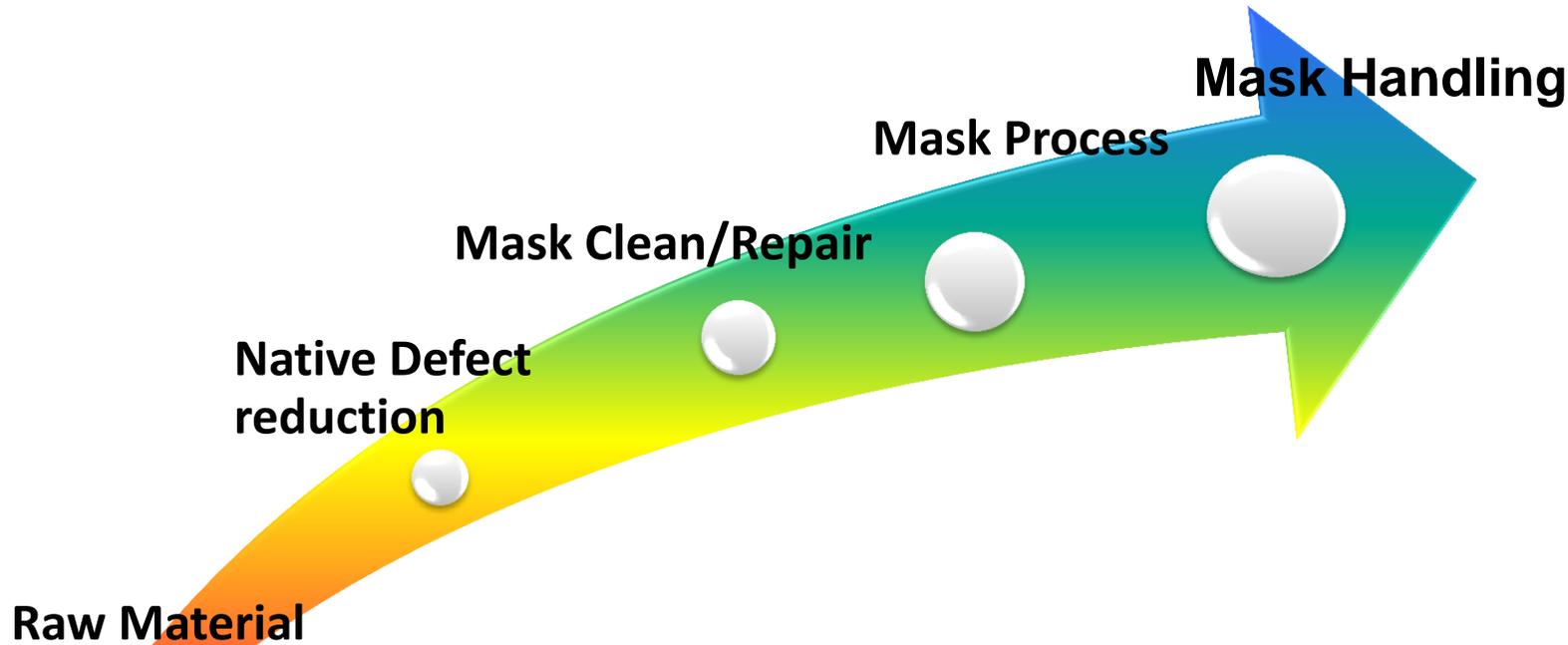
Yun-Yao Lin, Wen-Hung Liu, Jia-Jen Chen,  
Shin-Chang Lee, and Anthony Yen

***Advanced Mask Frontend Technology Dept.  
NPT Division, Taiwan***

# Outline

- ***Ru capping layer damage***
  - *The importance and challenge of capping layer*
- ***Motivation***
  - *From fundamental material study point of view*
- ***Experiment***
  - *SEM/AFM/XPS/TEM*
- ***Simulation model***
  - *Ab initio simulation*
- ***Summary***

# Outline-toward EUV lithography for Production



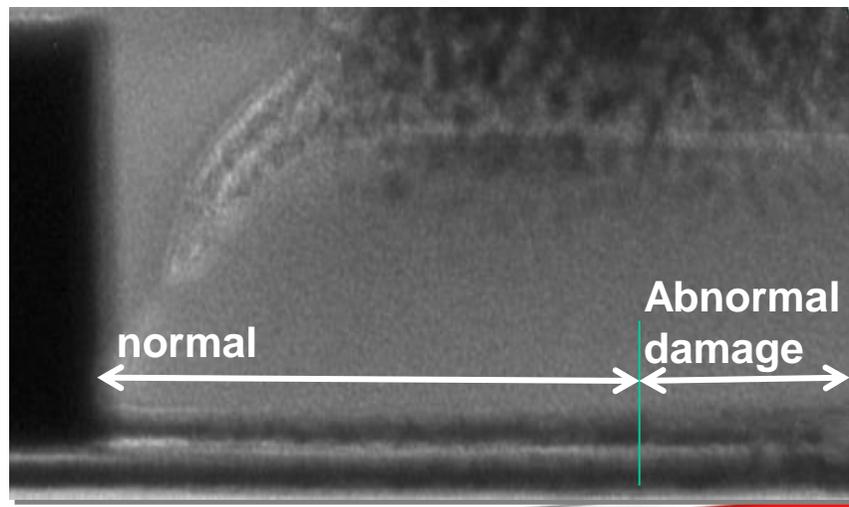
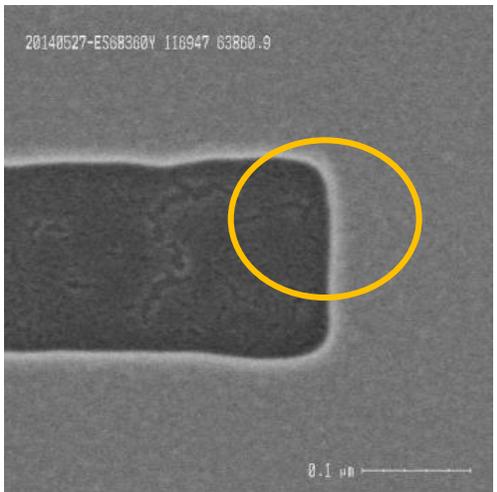
## Key factor:

- Material reliability (Ru capping layer)
- Mask process optimization
- Mask defect control
- Mask repair capability

# Why capping layer damage is so important for EUV masks??

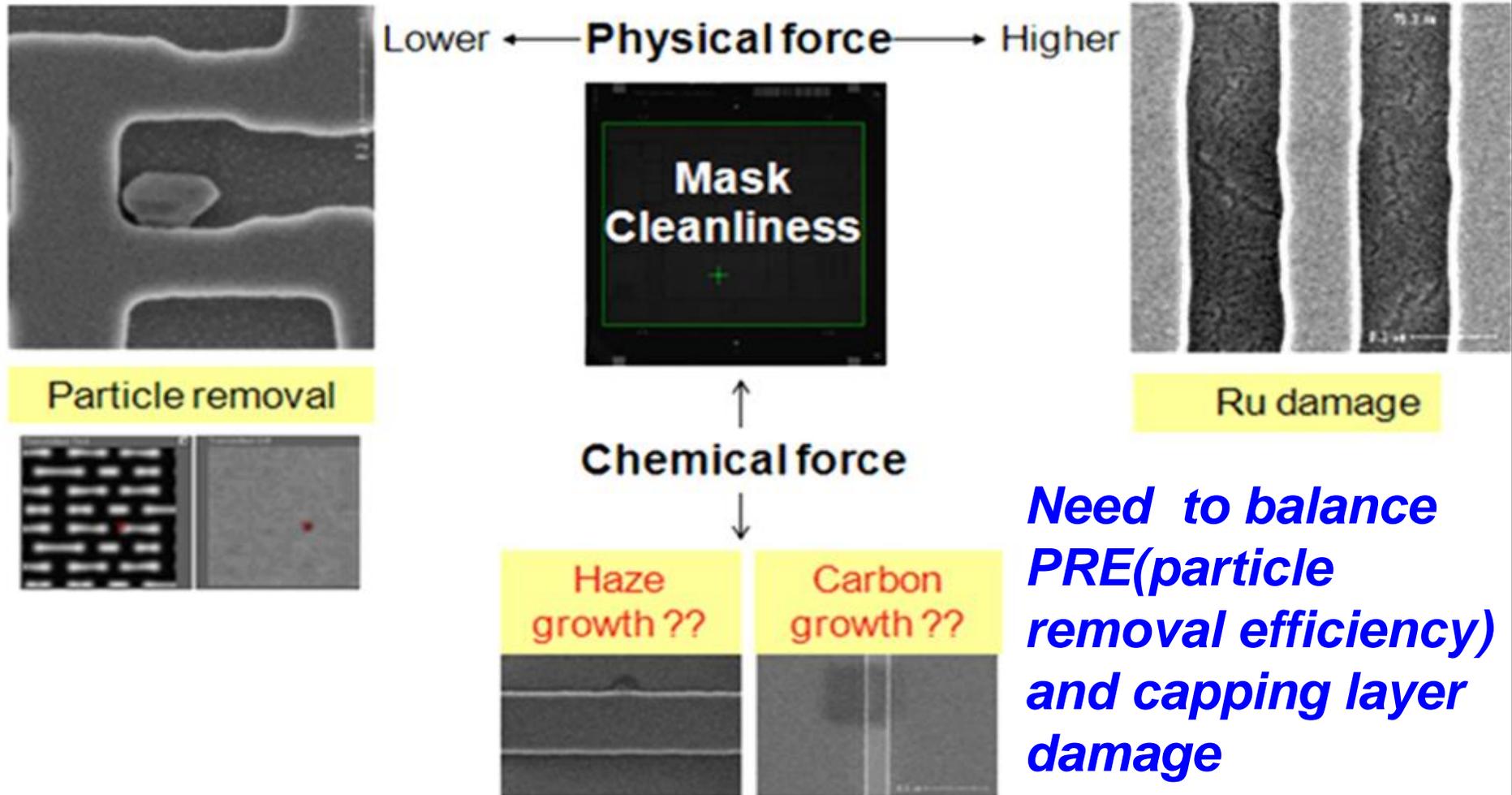
- **Wafer printing perspective:** EUV reflectivity degradation if capping layer is damaged or surface is roughen.
- **Mask process perspective :** Unstable patterning process and weak cleaning stability.
- **Mask repair perspective :** complicated repair process

*Study of surface chemical reaction on capping layer is important to the improvement of EUV mask quality*



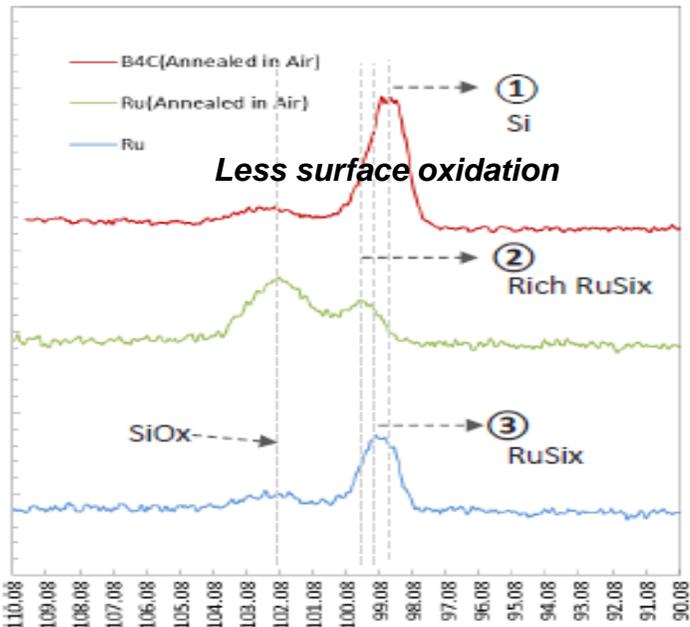
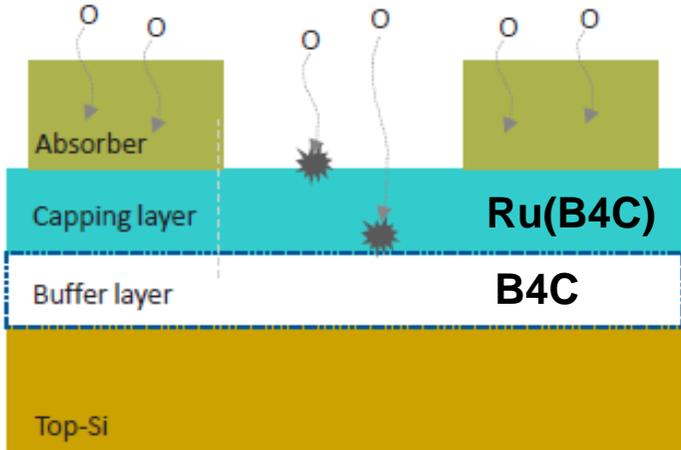
# Material stability challenge for EUV mask

Frequent cleaning (> 100 cycles) may be required due to lack of pellicle or backside contamination.



# Motivation

Develop new alternative material or??



Radiation damage

Clean chemicals

Heating effect

Etching chemicals

Fundamental material property & mechanism

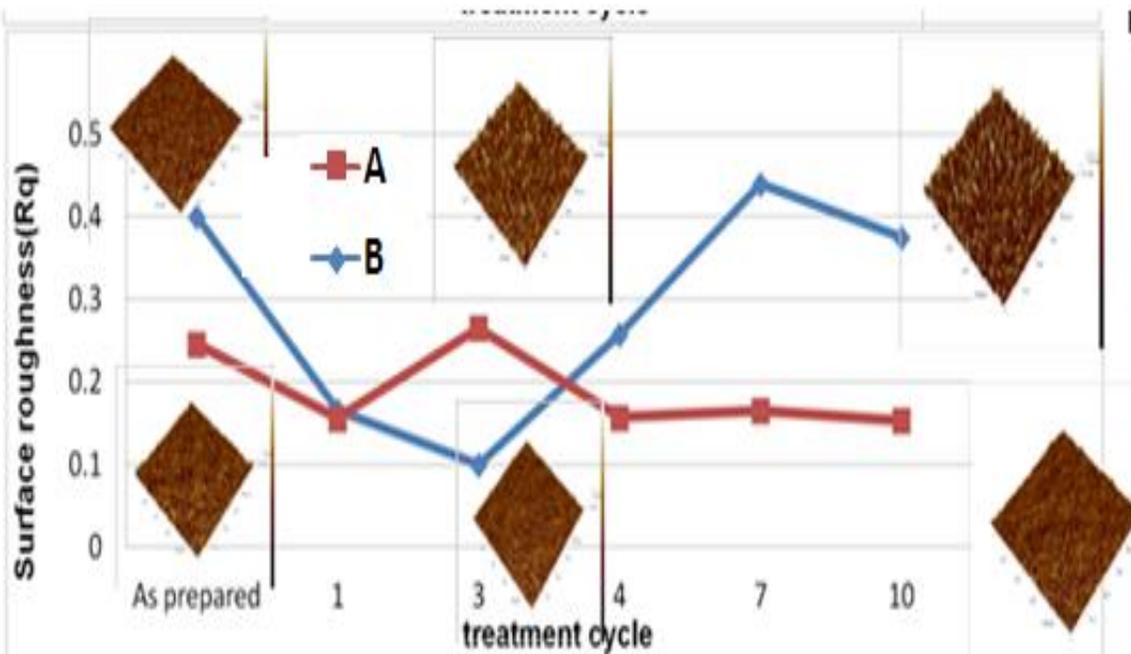
- Capping layer damage
- From under layer diffusion??
- Process chemicals interaction??

# Outline

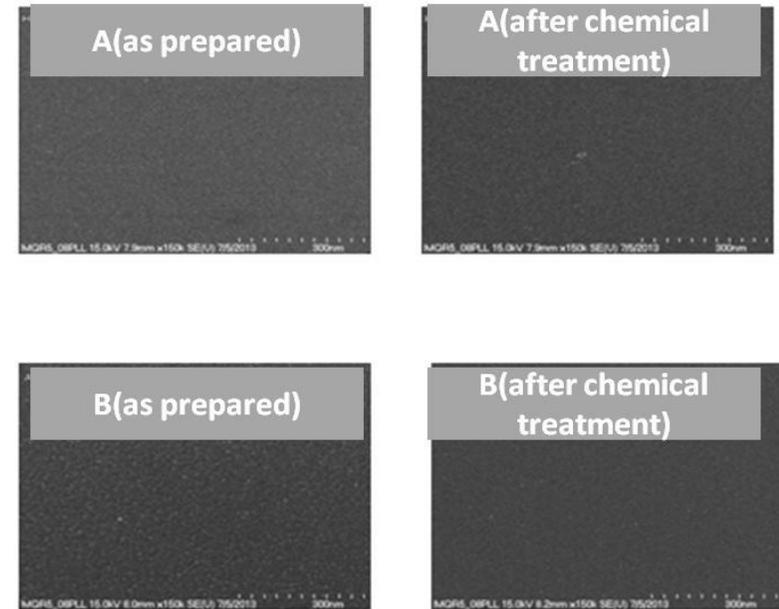
- ***Ru capping layer damage***
  - *The importance and challenge of capping layer*
- ***Motivation***
  - *From fundamental material study point of view*
- ***Experiment***
  - *SEM/AFM/XPS/TEM*
- ***Simulation model***
  - *Ab initio simulation*
- ***Summary***

# Wet chemical damage on different capping layer

## AFM

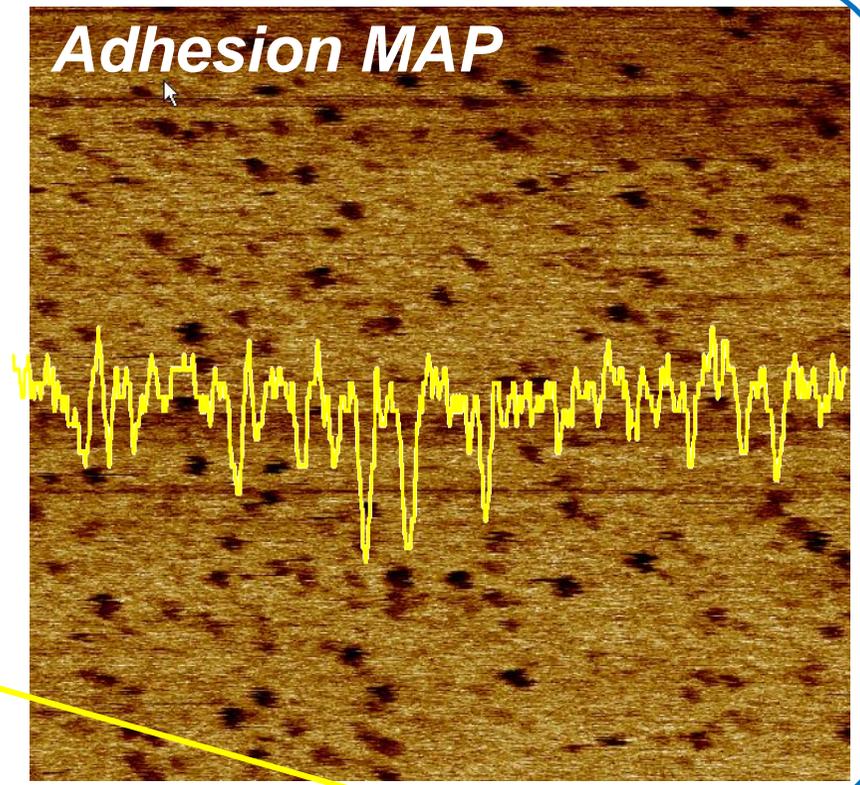
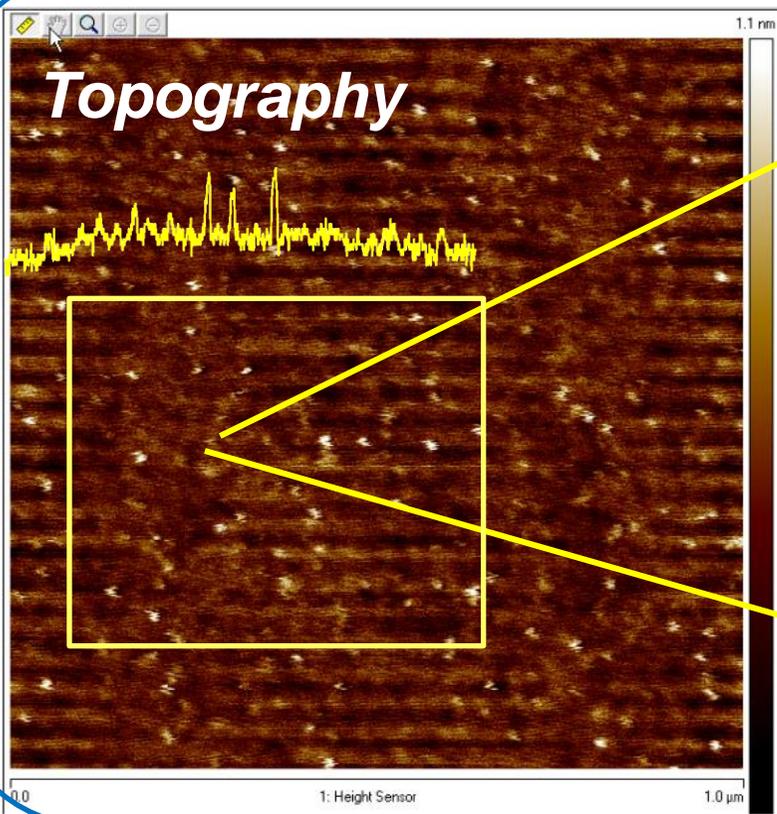


## SEM



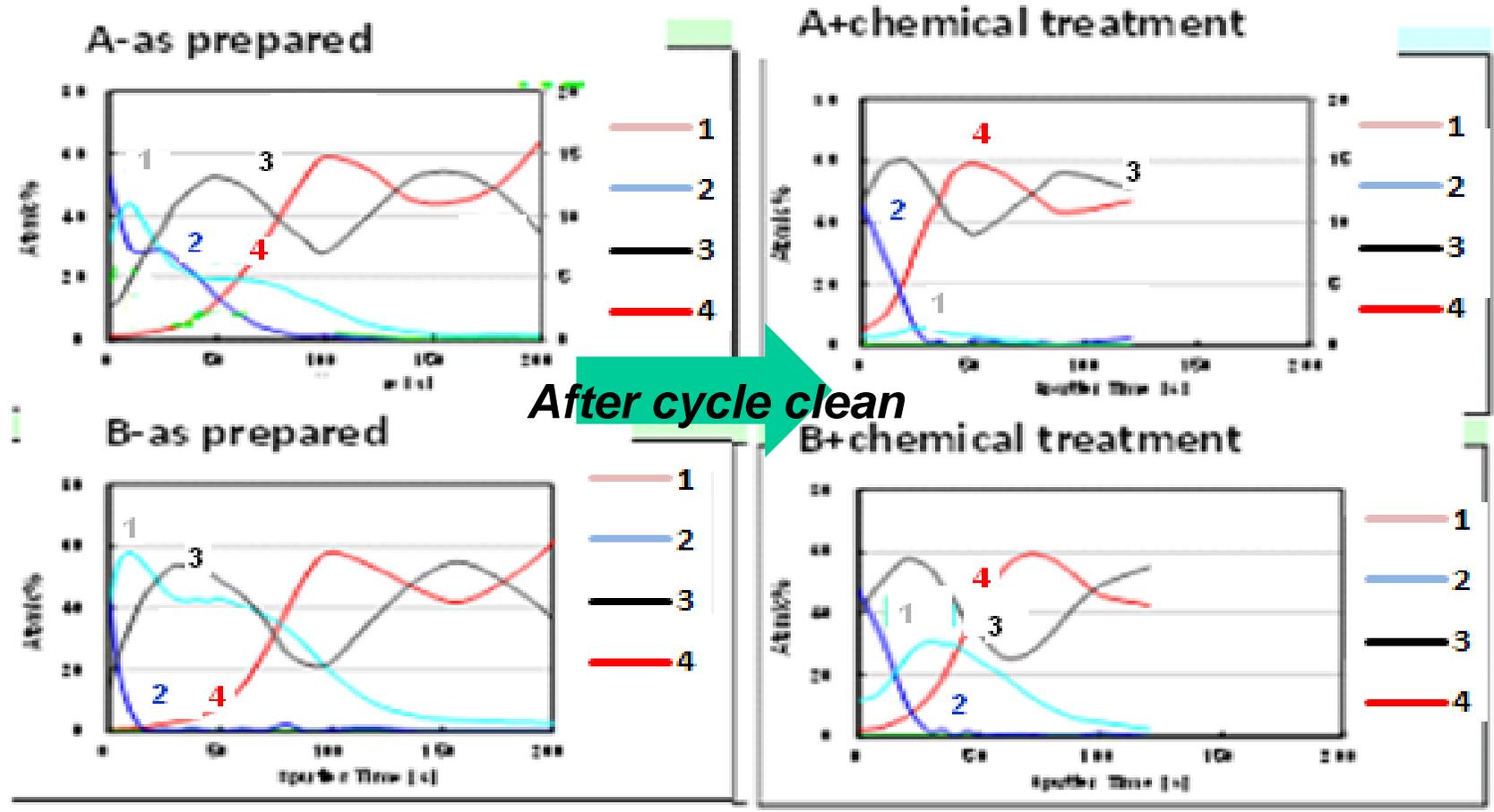
- Design two type capping layer material compound
- More surface roughness increase in B type capping layer after cleaning cycles.
- Small tiny grains found after cleaning cycles->same material or??

# Hetero-composition formation or surface damage??



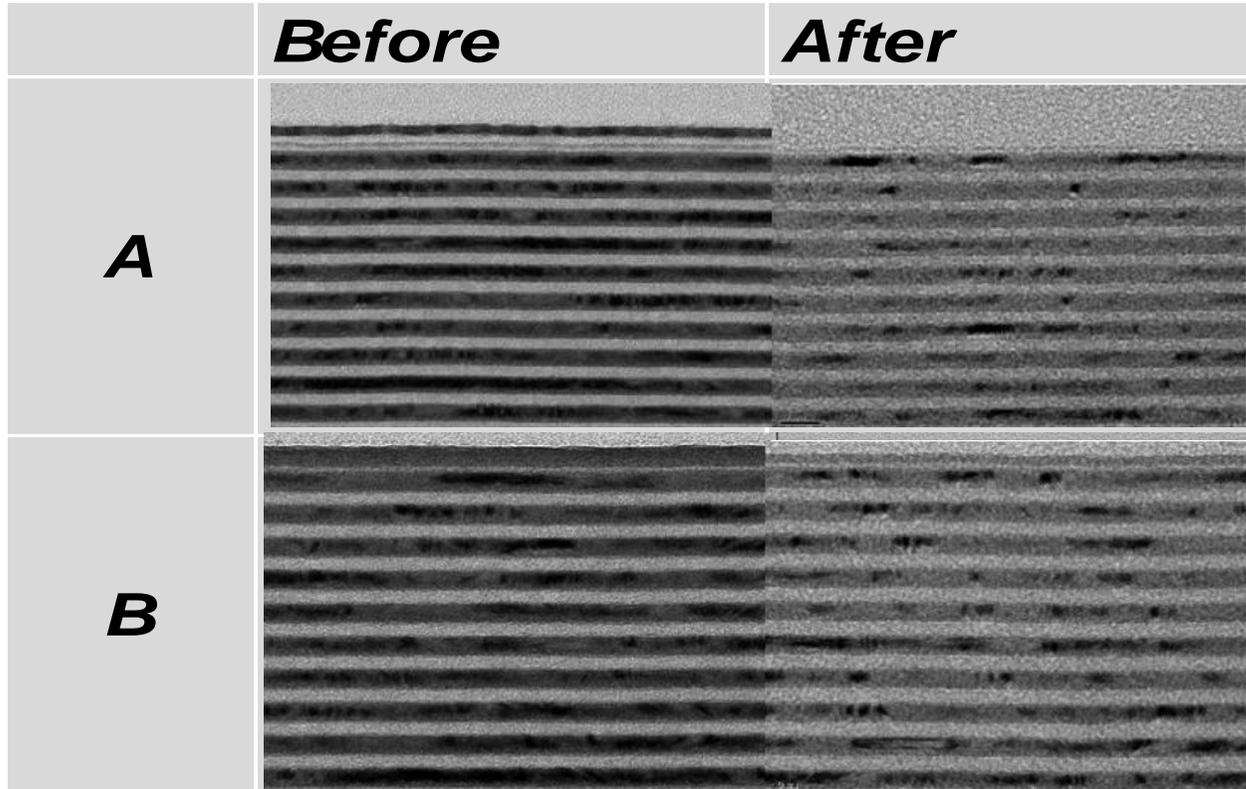
- Both topography and adhesion maps show tiny grain formed on the surface.
- Composition analysis may reveal more information.

# XPS analysis for tiny grain or damage on capping layer



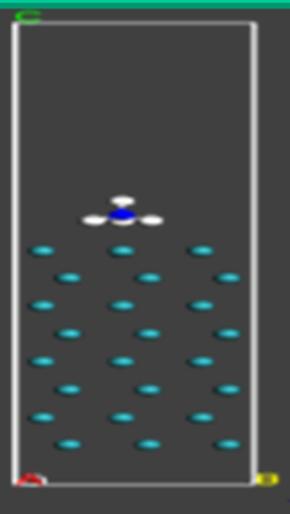
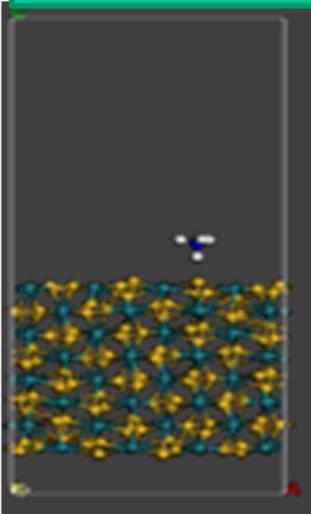
XPS data show that severe capping layer loss in A type material compared to B after cleaning cycles.

# *HRTEM analysis for capping layer damage*



*Compared to B material, the TEM image of A capping layer shows severe Ru loss after chemical treatment.*

# Origin of capping layer surface interaction by *ab initio* simulation

	BlankA	BlankB
Structure		
Binding Energy $E_{b(\text{ionic molecular C})}$	-7.5	10.16
Binding Energy $E_{b(\text{ionic molecular D})}$	-16.4	9.55

*A type capping layer material shows stronger chemical reactivity with general ionic molecules*

# Conclusion

- Chemical treatment of EUV masks after substantial cleaning cycles leads to a marked capping layer loss and damage.
- Capping layer film loss can be effectively suppressed by Manipulating capping layer composition
- The TEM morphological changes which correlates to the surface composition evolution are also found in the XPS depth-compositional analysis.
- Clean process on EUV blanks still needs further optimization in order to reduce capping layer damage.

# Acknowledgement

***Advanced Mask Frontend Technology Dept.  
NPT Division tsmc, Taiwan***

***Wei Hung Liu,***

***Yi Jhih Lin***

***J. J. Chen,***

***S. C. Lee,***

***Dr. Anthony Yen***

***Thank you for your attention!***