## Debris mitigation and cleaning for Sn-fueled EUV source

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### DPP source performance roadmap

Metrics	1Q-2005	3Q-2006	1Q-2008 EUVA final	2009 for HVM
Fuel gas	Хе	Sn	TBD	TBD
EUV power at IF	19 W *1	55~62 W *2	>50 W	>115 W
Etendue limit	10 mm²sr	3.3 mm²sr	< 3.3 mm <sup>2</sup> sr	< 3.3 mm²sr
Pulse repetition rate	7 kHz	8 kHz	7-10 kHz	7-10 kHz
Energy dose stability (over 50 pulses, 1 $\sigma$ )	<b>1.3%</b> (free running)	<b>2.4%</b> (free running)	< 0.5 %	0.1%
Mirror lifetime (10% degradation)	> 1x10 <sup>7</sup> pulses	> 3x10 <sup>7</sup> pulses	> 0.5x10 <sup>6</sup> sec	CoO dependent
This study is explaining DMT, mirror lifetime, and cleaning system				

notes)

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\*1 : Nested-shell type collector optics, assuming 80% of debris shield transmission and 90% of gas transmission.

\*2 : Nested-shell type collector optics with foil-trap assembly, assuming 90% of gas transmission.



#### Mirror lifetime measurement chamber



Mirror lifetime measurement chamber and pulse-power supply



#### Depth profile of Sn contamination (SIMS)



Depth profile of Sn contamination was measured by Second Ion Measurement system (SIMS). The experimental setup used  $SnH_4$ -based EUV source, operated at 1 kHz of repetition rate without DMT (foil tap and gas curtain). The number of pulses were 0.25 Mshots. Sn thickness was 254nm@QCM (close to mirror). The mixing layer of Sn and Ru was occurred.



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# Debris mitigation tool (Foil trap)



--Foil trap— EUV incident angle: ±45 deg. Thickness of foil: 0.1 mm Without cooling (Next DMT with cooling system)

> This foil was exposed to about 5 Mshots of pulse. Sn contamination was 30 mm from the side of EUV source.

> > Sn contamination



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Mirror  $\leftarrow \rightarrow$  EUV source

# Debris mitigation system





# Sn contamination rate



Sn contamination rate was 1.0 x 10<sup>-6</sup> nm/pulse with the foil trap. Sn contamination rate was 3.2 x 10<sup>-8</sup> nm/pulse with the foil trap and gas flow control. The experimental condition was 1 kHz of pulse repetition rate, 10 sec/set, polished QCM-crystal with Ru layer.



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# Hydrogen radical cleaning system



Sn thickness and cleaning rate were measured by QCM and normalized reflectance. Hydrogen radical density was more than 10<sup>16</sup> cm<sup>3</sup>.



#### Dependence of EUV reflectance by Hydrogen radical cleaning



Debris of Sn contaminated the Sn-fueled discharge. Sample mirrors were different substrate and layer material. Reflectivity of the type No. 1 sample was improved by the cleaning.

#### Dependence of cleaning rate by Halogen gas



Halogen gas supply (arb. units)

Cleaning rates of sample mirrors were sufficiently high. Possibly, the cleaning processing was enabled in a short time. The cleaning rate was calculated using cleaning time and layer thickness, before/after cleaning. The Sn thickness was measured by QCM or SEM.

# Repetition of Sn contamination and cleaning



5 times of Sn contamination and Halogen cleaning were continued. Sn contamination was about 1 nm/time. Cleaning rate was 99%/time on average. After 5 cleaning, Sn thickness was 0.20 nm by QCM. The average (5 times) of Sn thickness after cleaning was 0.26 nm. The QCM was polished about 1.0 nm@Ra and was Ru layer. This QCM looked like a sample mirror.

### Summary

Latest achievement of mirror lifetime, Debris mitigation, mirror cleaning





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