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The Finale

April 18, 2025

Welcome – Aki Fujimura, eBeam Initiative

3 Ways to Improve Wafer Uniformity – Aki Fujimura, D2S, Inc.

In-depth Look at PLDC – Paris Spinelli, Micron Technology

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Ways Curvy ILT with PLDC Improves Wafer Uniformity

1. Improving mask uniformity is the easiest, cheapest way to improve wafer uniformity
 - PLDC improves uniformity, in addition to correcting linearity
2. Curvy ILT improves wafer process windows
3. Manufacturable Curvy ILT shapes are more reliably manufacturable on mask
 - Ask for what you can get, and you get what you ask for

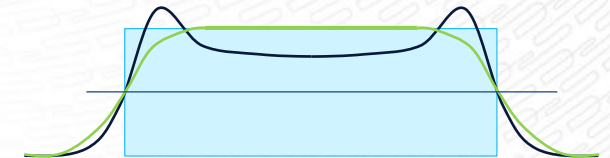
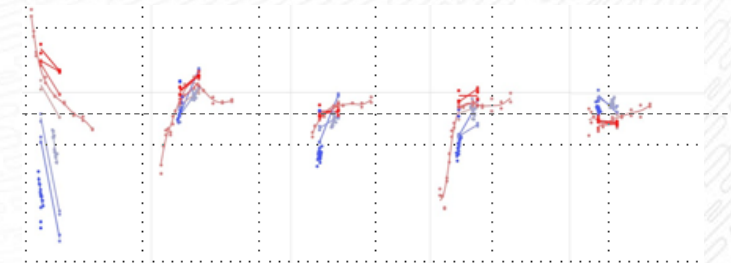


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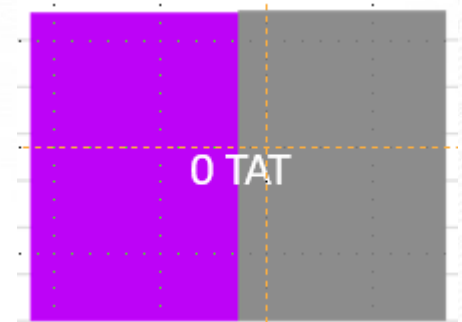
Things Different About PLDC

Manufacturable shapes are faithfully produced on mask with PLDC

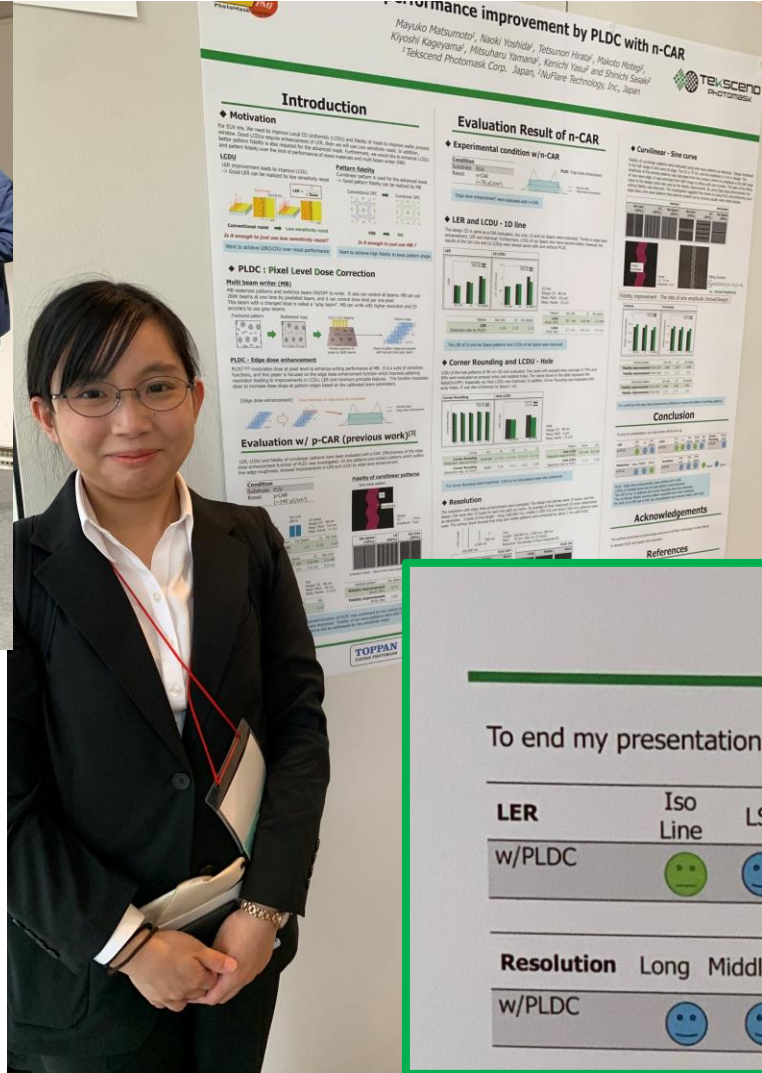
1. Improves masks for any mask shape on any mask
 - Manhattan, diagonal or curvilinear
 - 193i, EUV, High-N/A or Large Format masks
 - All corrections in global and local contexts : full reticle processing anyway
2. Improves both linearity and uniformity
 - Linearity includes both dose-based and variable bias effects
3. 0 TAT



Publications from mask shops now available:



Congratulations to Matsumoto-san on Best Poster!



Performance improvement by PLDC with n-CAR

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*TEKSCEND PHOTOMASK, Japan, *NuFlare Technology, Inc., Japan

Introduction

◆ Motivation
For 22nm node, we need to improve LER and LCDU and reduce the half range amplitude of the printed patterns with PLDC. Also, we need to improve the LER and LCDU of the patterns printed on the hole patterns. Furthermore, we need to improve the LER and LCDU of the patterns printed on the hole patterns.

◆ PLDC: Pixel Level Dose Correction
PLDC is a technology that corrects the dose of each pixel. It is used to improve the LER and LCDU of the patterns printed on the hole patterns. PLDC is a technology that corrects the dose of each pixel. It is used to improve the LER and LCDU of the patterns printed on the hole patterns.

Evaluation Result of n-CAR

◆ Experimental condition w/ n-CAR
Substrate: EUV
Resist: n-CAR (~70 μJ/cm²)

◆ LER and LCDU - 1D line
The design CD is same as p-CAR evaluation. Iso Line, LS and Iso Space were evaluated. Thanks to edge dose enhancement, LER was improved. Furthermore, LCDU of Iso Space also have become better. However, the results of the Iso Line and LS LCDU were almost same with and without PLDC.

◆ Corner Rounding and LCDU - Hole
LCDU of the hole patterns of 90 nm CD was evaluated. Two cases with exposed area coverage of 75% and 99% were evaluated as arrayed holes and isolated holes. Especially no Hole LCDU was improved. In addition, Corner Rounding was evaluated with array Holes. It was also enhanced by about 1 nm.

Conclusion

The LER of LS and Iso Space patterns and LCDU of Iso Space were improved.

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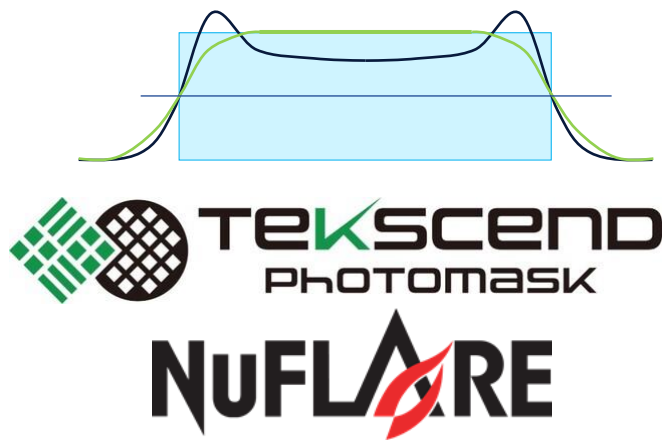
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◆ Curvilinear - Sine curve

Fidelity of curvilinear patterns were evaluated using sine wave patterns as reference. 'Design Amplitude' is the half range of sine wave at edge. The CD is 75 nm, and the amplitude is 9 nm in design. The half range amplitude of the printed patterns was calculated from the contour, where the amplitude is the half range amplitude of the sine wave edge. It was extracted from SEM image by fitting with sine function. The ratio of the fitting value to the design value was used as the fidelity improvement. By using edge dose enhancement, the writing fidelity was improved. The investigation suggests that thanks to using PLDC and enhancing curve edge dose, sine wave patterns that become smooth out by process usually were made sharper.

◆ Fidelity improvement: The ratio of sine amplitude (Actual/Design)

Vertical	Horizontal
Iso Line (10%)	Iso Line (10%)
LS (50%)	LS (50%)
Iso Space (90%)	Iso Space (90%)
Fidelity improvement (PLDC OFF)	Fidelity improvement (PLDC ON)



Conclusion

To end my presentation, our main points will be sum up.

LER	Iso Line	LS	Iso Space	LCDU	Iso Line	LS	Iso Space	Array Hole	Iso Hole	Corner Rounding	Array Hole
w/PLDC	😊	😊	😊	w/PLDC	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊	w/PLDC	😊

Resolution	Long	Middle	Short	Curvilinear	Sine Line	Sine LS	Sine Space
w/PLDC	😊	😊	😊	w/PLDC	😊	😊	😊

😊:Same 😊:Good





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