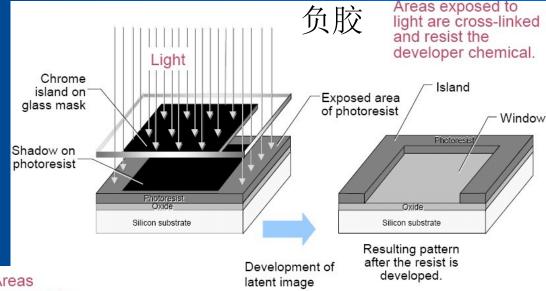
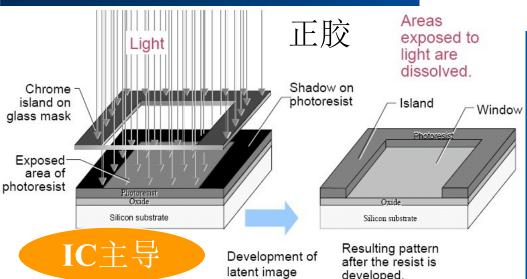
光刻胶

光刻胶的作用:对于入射光 子有化学变化,保持潜像至 显影,从而实现图形转移。

空间图像—>潜像显影



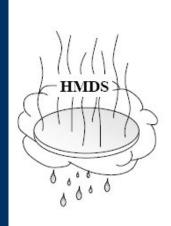


灵敏度:单位面积的胶曝光所需的光能量。mJ/cm²

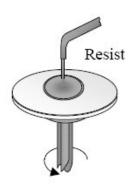
抗蚀性:刻蚀和离子注入

光刻胶基本构成: 树脂+光敏材料PAC+溶剂

光刻步骤简述



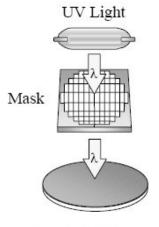
1) Vapor prime



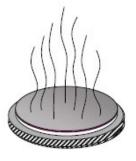
2) Spin coat 匀胶



3) Soft bake 前烘



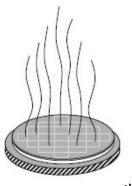
4) Alignment and Exposure 对准及曝光



5) Post-exposure bake 曝光后烘



6) Develop 显影



7) Hard bake 坚膜



8) Develop inspect

g线和i线光刻胶的组成 (正胶—positive photoresist)

- a) 基底: 树脂 是一种低分子量的酚醛树脂 (novolac) 本身溶于显影液,溶解速率为15nm/s。
 - b)光敏材料 (PAC—photoactive compounds) DNQ 重氮萘醌 (diazonaphthoquinone)
- •DNQ不溶于显影液,在显影液中的溶解速率为1-2 nm/sec
- •光照后, DNQ可以自我稳定(Wolff重排列),成为溶于显影液的烃基酸(TMAH四甲基氢氧化铵——典型显影液) 光照后,光刻胶在显影液中的溶解速度为100-200nm/s
- c)溶剂 是醋酸丁脂、二甲苯、乙酸溶纤剂的混合物,用于调节光刻胶的粘度。

前烘后膜上树脂: PAC=1:1

负胶 (Negative Optical Photoresist)

- a) 基底: 合成环化橡胶树脂 (cyclized synthetic rubber risin) 对光照不敏感,但在有机溶剂如甲苯和二甲苯中溶解很快
- b) 光敏材料 PAC: 双芳化基 (bis-arylazide) 当光照后,产生交联的三维分子网络,使光刻胶在显影液中具有不溶性。
- c)溶剂: 芳香族化合物 (aromatic)

正胶vs.负胶

但在分辨率要求不太高的情况,负胶也有其优点:

- a) 对衬底表面粘附性好
- b) 抗刻蚀能力强
- c) 曝光时间短,产量高
- d) 工艺宽容度较高(显影液稀释度、温度等)
- e) 价格较低 (约正胶的三分之一)

DUV深紫外光刻胶

传统DNQ胶的问题:

- 1、对于<i线波长的光强烈吸收
- 2、DUV光强不如汞灯,因此灵敏度不够 化学增强光刻胶
- 3、量子效率提高有限(最大为1,一般0.3)

PAG (photo-acid generator)

原理:入射光子与PAG分子反应,产生酸分子,在后续的烘烤过程中,酸分子起催化剂作用,使曝光区域光刻胶改性

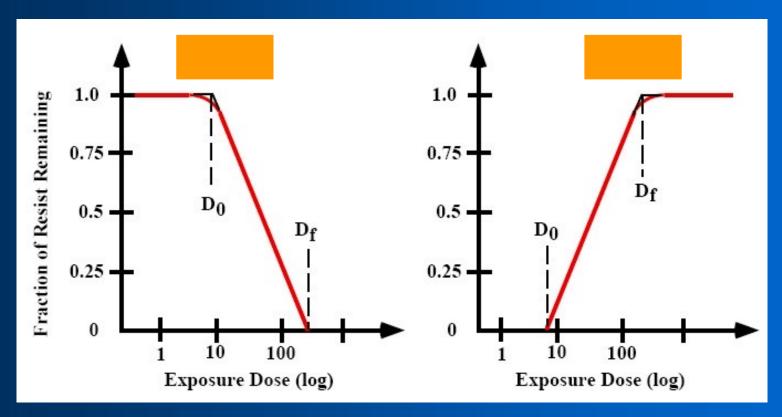
总量子效率>>1,因此DUV胶的灵敏度有很大提高。

g线、i线光刻胶灵敏度为100mJ/cm²,DUV胶为20-40mJ/cm²

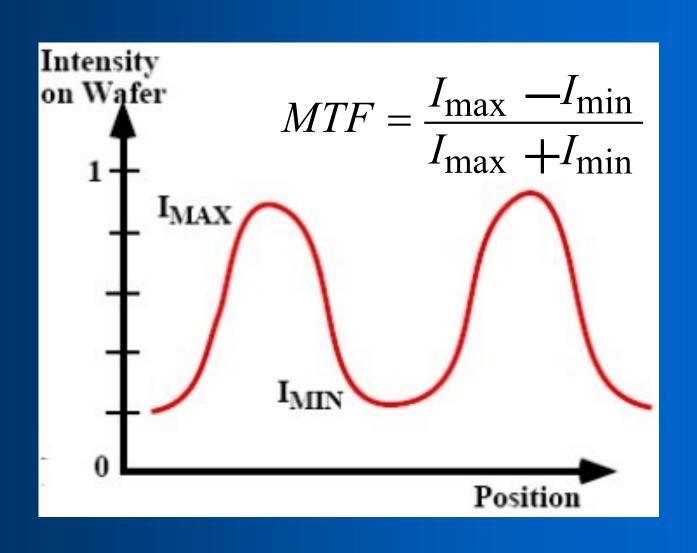
光刻胶的表征参数:

1、对比度: 胶区分亮区和暗区的能力

Dp即灵敏度

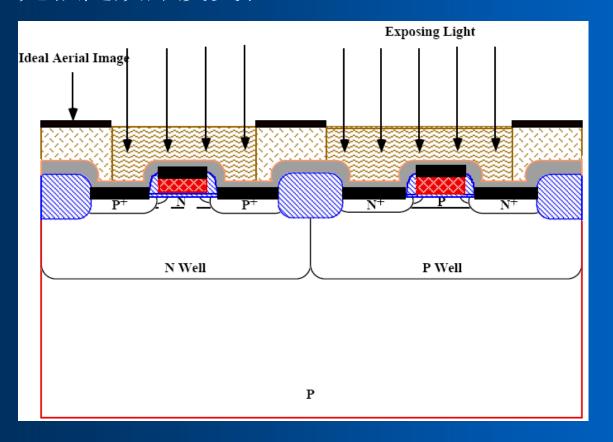


 $mJ/cm^2=mW/cm^2\times sec$



光刻胶的一些问题

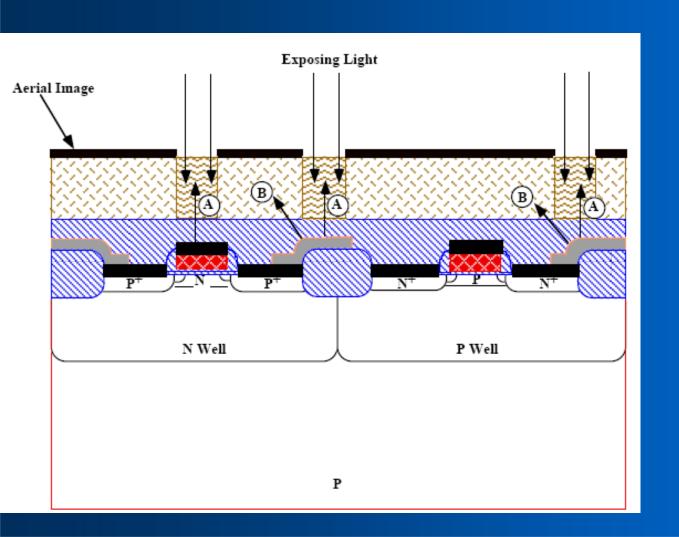
1、由于硅片表面高低起伏,可能造成曝光不足或过曝光。 光强随胶厚度变化。



线条宽度改变!

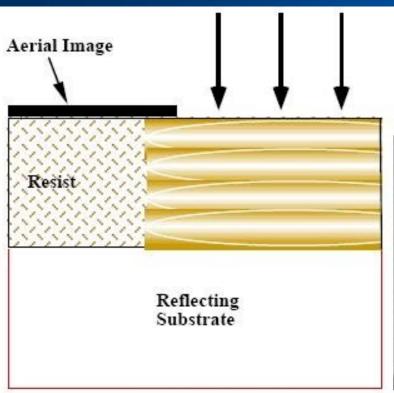
平坦化CMP

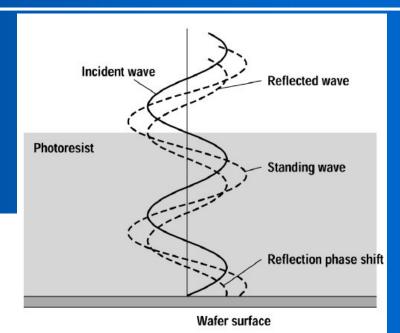
2、下层反射造成驻波,下层散射降低图像分辨率。

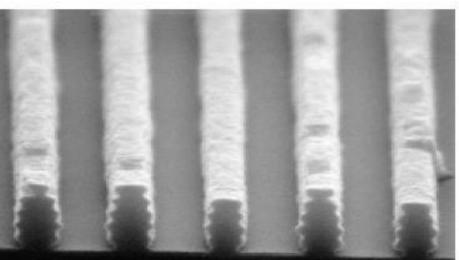


g线和i线胶—>使用添加剂,吸光并降低反射,PEB也有利于缓解其驻波现象。

驻波对于光刻图形的影响







(Photo courtesy of A. Vladar and P. Rissman, Hewlett Packard.)

光刻步骤详述

硅片增粘处理

- •高温烘培
- •增粘剂处理: 六甲基二硅胺烷 (HDMS)

涂胶: 3000~6000rpm, 0.5μm

前烘: 10~30min, 90~100°C

去除光刻胶中的溶剂,改善胶与衬底的粘附性,增加抗蚀性,防止显影时浮胶和钻蚀。

匀胶机



热板



硅片对准, 曝光

Previous pattern

pattern

Alignment mark

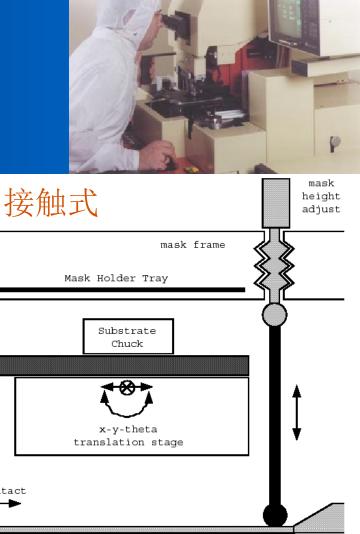
> RA-reticle alignment GA-global alignment FA-fine alignment

每个视场对准 例如:曝光剂量 **150mJ/cm²**

> Substrate Chuck Slide Knob

> > separate

Contact / Separate Control Knob



曝光后烘烤 (PEB): 10min, 120°C

显影: 30~60s

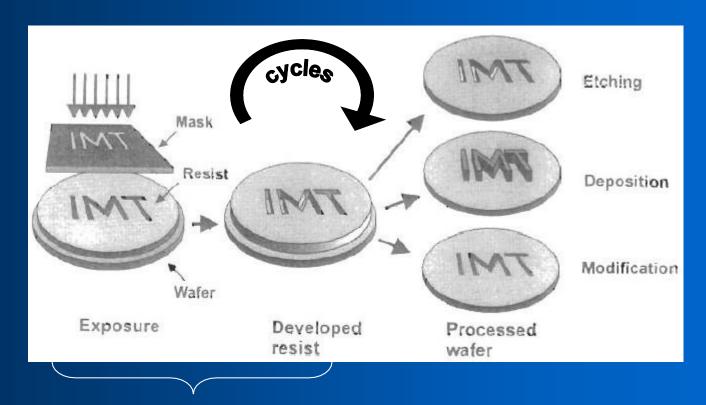
浸泡显影或 喷雾显影 工法显影

坚膜: 10~30min, 100~140°C

去除残余溶剂、显影时胶膜所吸收 的显影液和残留水分,改善光刻胶 的粘附性和抗蚀能力

显影检查: 缺陷、玷污、关键尺寸、对准精度等,不合格则去胶返工。

工艺过程回顾



Lithography

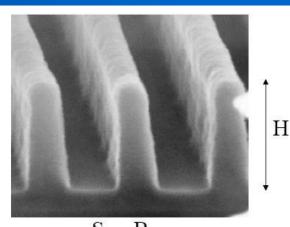
第四章 光刻原理

图形转移——刻蚀

Etch-back

deposit thin film of desired material coat and pattern photoresist etch film using photoresist as mask remove photoresist NOTE: photoresist has same polarity as final film;

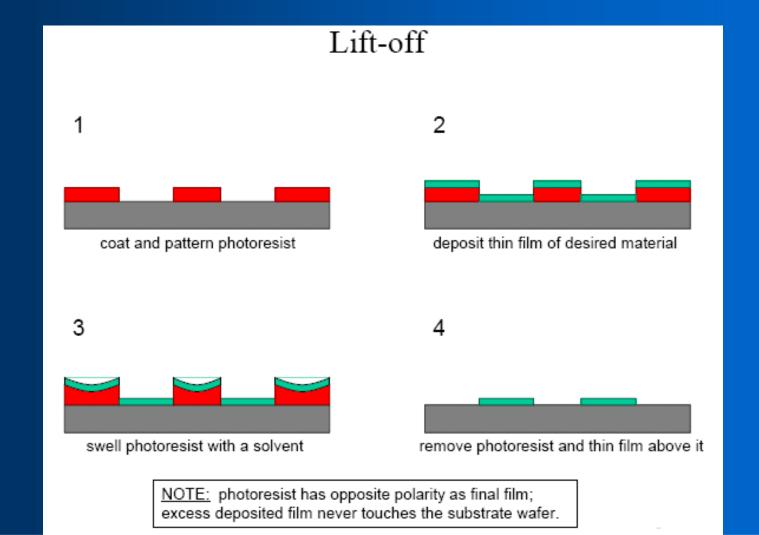
photoresist never touches the substrate wafer.



 $S \rightarrow B$

- * Pitch = S+B
- * Duty ratio = B/S
- *Aspect ratio = H/B

图形转移——剥离(lift-off)



去胶

溶剂去胶(strip): SPM。

正胶: 丙酮

氧化去胶 450°C O₂+胶→CO₂↑+H₂O↑

干法去胶 (Ash) 等离子去胶 高频电场 $O_2 \rightarrow$ 电离 $O^- + O^+$ O^+ 活性基与胶反应 $CO_2 \uparrow$, $CO \uparrow$, $H_2 O \uparrow$ 。

增加光刻分辨率的途径

$$R = k_1 \frac{\lambda}{NA}$$

(RET)增强技术



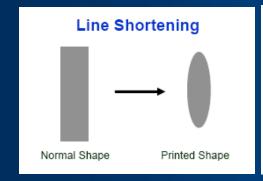
短波长光源

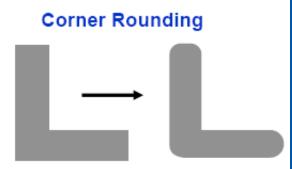


 $NA = n \sin \alpha$

RET

1、光学临近修正OPC (optical proximity correction)

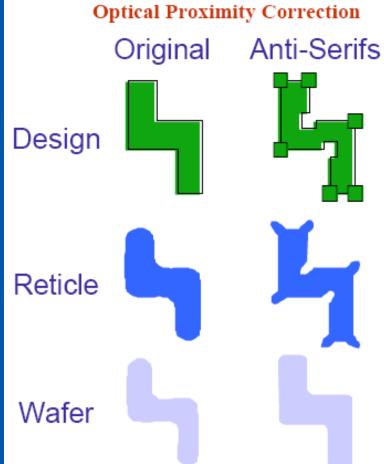




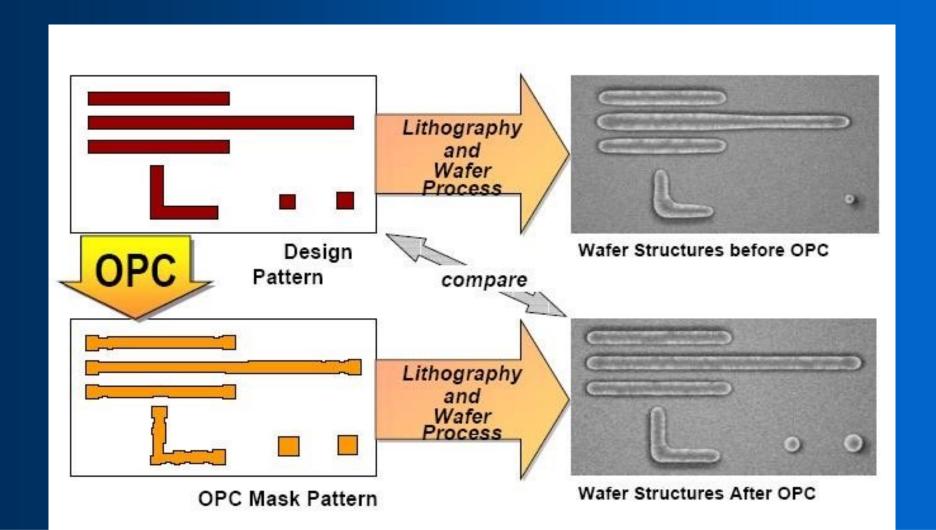
在光刻版上进行图形 修正,来补偿衍射带 来的光刻图形变形

- Rule-based OPC
- Model-based OPC





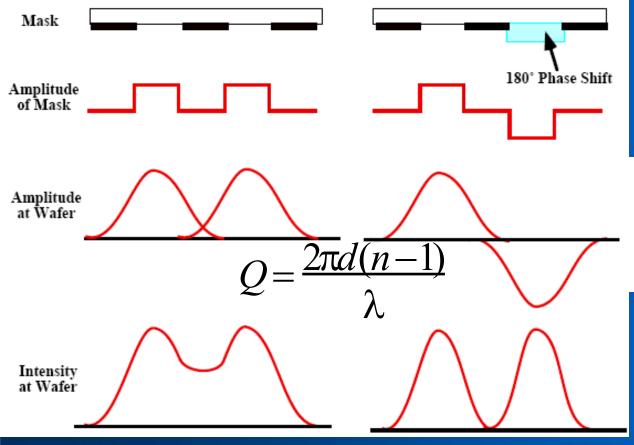
OPC实例

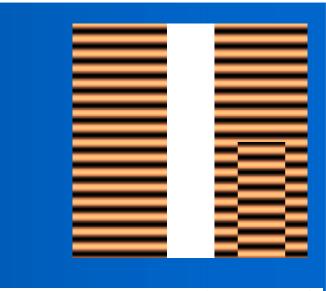


RET

1982 IBM

2、相移掩模技术 PSM (phase shift mask)

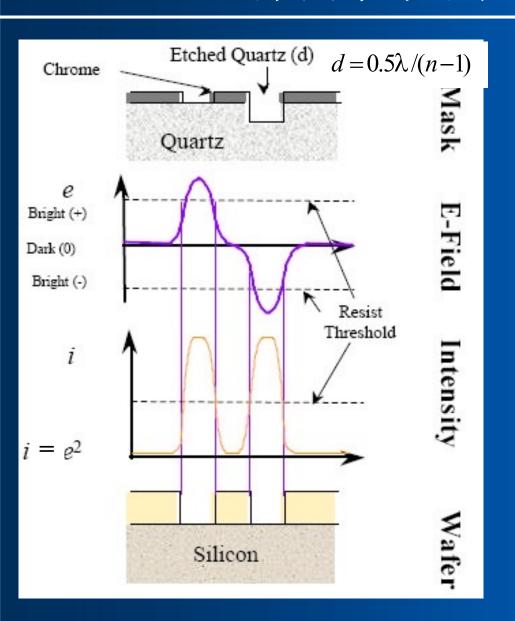




$$\mathbf{E} = \overline{\mathbf{E}}(\overline{\mathbf{r}}, \mathbf{t}) = \overline{\mathbf{A}} \cos(\omega \mathbf{t} - \overline{\mathbf{k}} \bullet \overline{\mathbf{r}})$$
$$\mathbf{E} = \operatorname{Re}\{\overline{\mathbf{A}} \exp[\mathbf{i}(\omega \mathbf{t} - \overline{\mathbf{k}} \bullet \overline{\mathbf{r}})]\}$$

$$\mathbf{I} = \left| \mathbf{E} \right|^2$$

附加材料造成光学 路迳差异,达到反相



选择性腐蚀石英基板造成光学 路迳差异,达到反相

作业

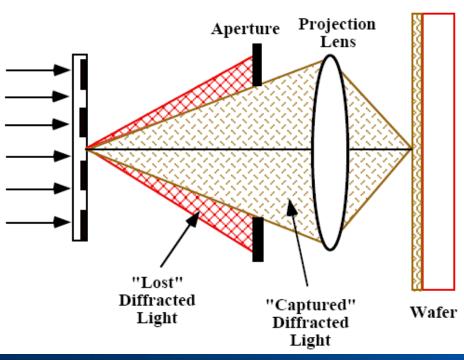
Alternating PSM Attenuated PSM

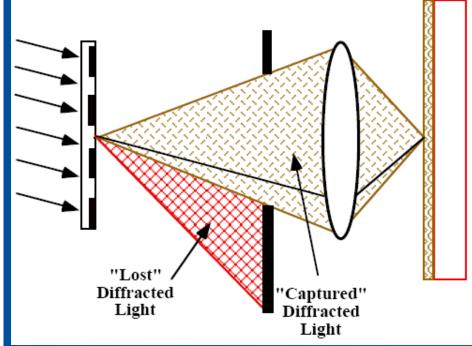
•••••

OPC和PSM 使得k₁下降

RET

- 3、离轴照明技术 OAI (off-axis illunimation)
- •减小对分辨率的限制
- ·增加成像的焦深(用不大的NA)
- ·提高MTF



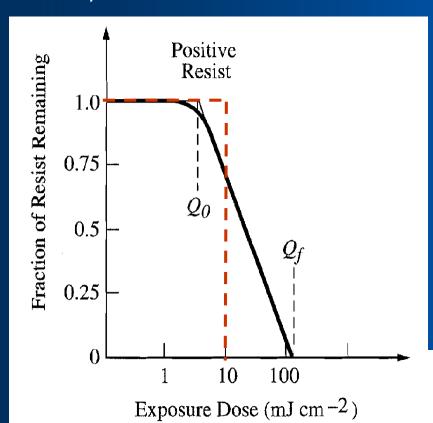


4、光刻胶对比度改进

Resist chemistry

436,365 nm: Photo-Active-Component (PAC)

248,193 nm: Photo-Acid-Generator (PAG)



$R = k_1 \frac{\lambda}{NA}$

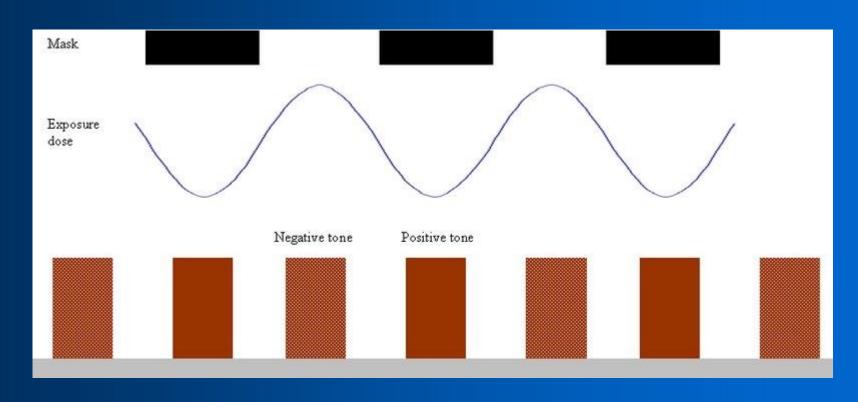
Mask design and resist process

λ [nm]	k_1
436	0.8
365	0.6
248	0.3-0.4
193	0.3-0.4

Contrast

436,365 nm: γ =2-3, (Q_f/Q₀ \approx 2.5)

248,193 nm: $\gamma = 5-10 \ (Q_f/Q_0 \approx 1.3)$

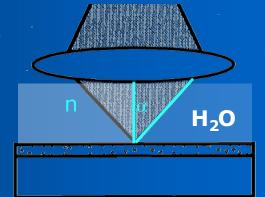


Dual-Tone Photoresist

5、增加数值孔径

Immersion Lithography

用水替代空气



NA=nsinα

Lens fabrication	
λ [nm]	NA
436	0.15-0.45
365	0.35-0.60
248	0.35-0.82
193	0.60-0.93

$$n_{H_2O} = 1.44 \Longrightarrow NA \approx 1.36$$

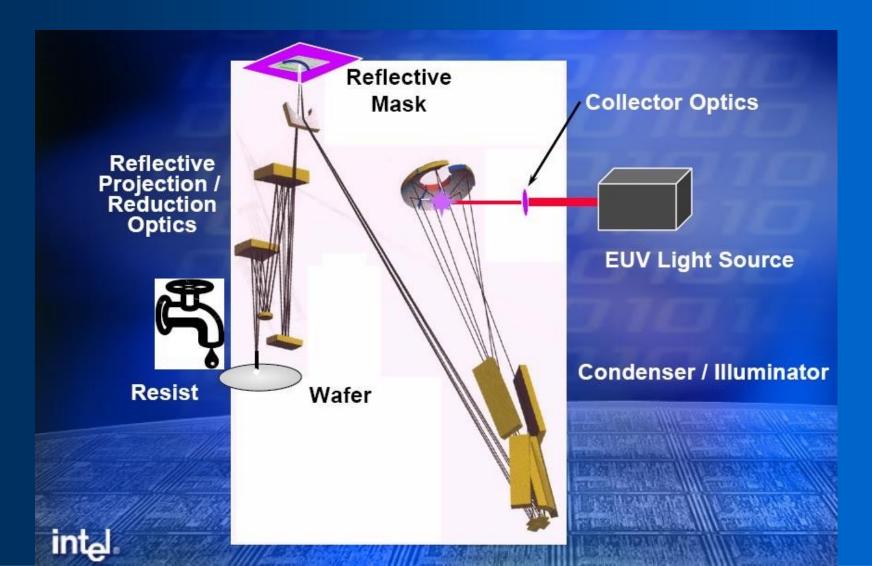
→ 45nm,32nm,22nm,14nm...

6、短波长光源

The Big Jump from 193nm to 13.5nm

<10nm使用EUV?? Figure LITH3A DRAM and MPU Potential Solutions First Year of IC Production 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026 7.1 6.3 DRAM 1/2 pitch (nm) (contacted) 36 32 28 25 23 20.0 17.9 15.9 14.2 12.6 11.3 10.0 8.9 8.0 MPU/ASIC Metal 1 1/2 pitch (nm) 38 32 27 24 21 18.9 16.9 15.0 13.4 11.9 10.6 9.5 8.4 7.5 7.5 193nm Imm 45 193 nm DP 32 22 FUV MPU / DRAM time line 193nm MP Narrow Options ML2 (MPU) Imprint (DRAM) EUV 193nm MP ~~ Narrow Options ML2 Imprint DSA + litho platform EUV / EUV + MP EUV (6.Xnm) ML2 Narrow Options Imprint Litho + DSA Innovation

EUV (Extreme ultra violet)



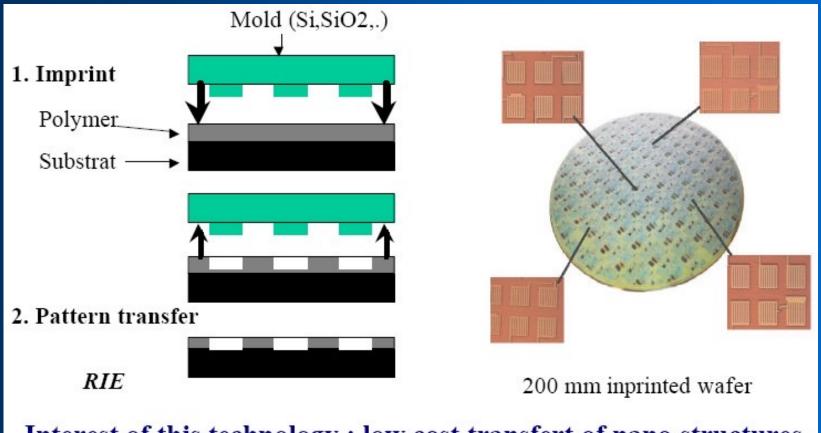
其它可能的下一代光刻技术

- ✓纳米压印(Nanoimprint)
- ✓基于材料和工艺革新的"侧墙转移"技
- 术 (Sidewall/Spacer transfer lithography)
- ✓X射线光刻技术(XRL)
- ✓离子束光刻技术(IBL)
- ✓无掩模光刻——电子束(Shaped Beam
- / Multi-Column / Multi-Beams)

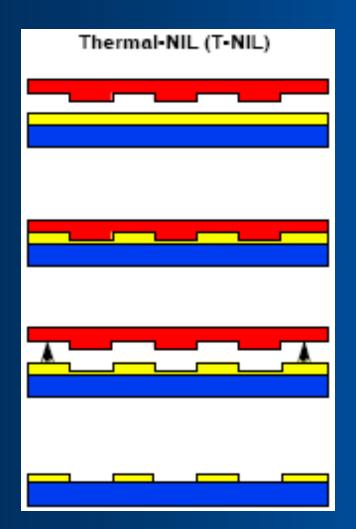


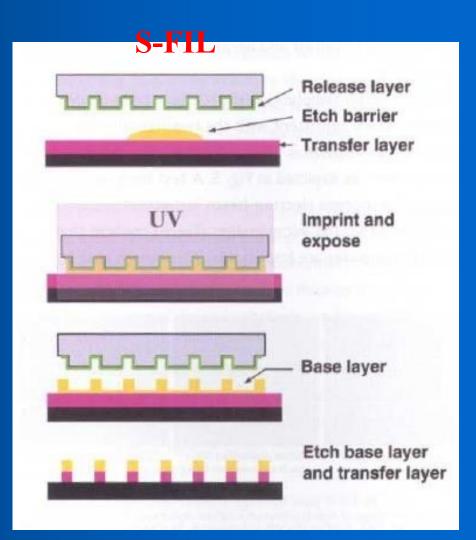


纳米压印(Nanoimprint)

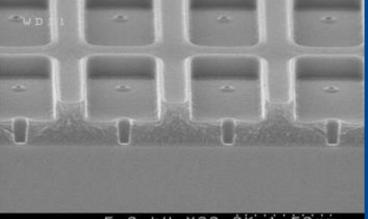


Interest of this technology: low cost transfert of nano structures (10-20 nm) on large area (200 mm)

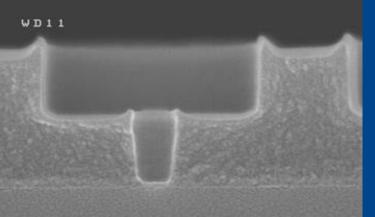




SFIL \$5million/tool, EUV \$0.4billion/tool



5.0 kV X20.0K 1.50 m

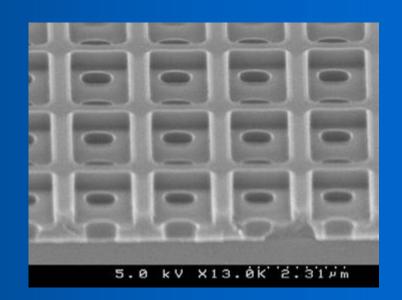


5.0 kV X60.0K 500nm

100 nm Via

图3 上图展示了双大马士革纳米压印技术的研究成果,这项技术是在德克萨斯州立大学教授Grant Willson指导下进行的。图形结构由Sematech先进技术研发中心(ATDF)制作。

S-FIL制作的互连双 大马士革结构。 制作步骤有望减少 123步。



光刻总结

理论分辨率:

$$R = k_1 \frac{\lambda}{NA}$$

短波长光源

大NA: 透镜系统、浸润

小k₁: RET (光刻版) 及工艺和

光刻胶改立

PSM OPC OAI

实际分辨率: MTF, S——光刻胶、曝光系统、光源