EUV and Electron Beam Testing of Ruthenium Capped Multilayer Optics

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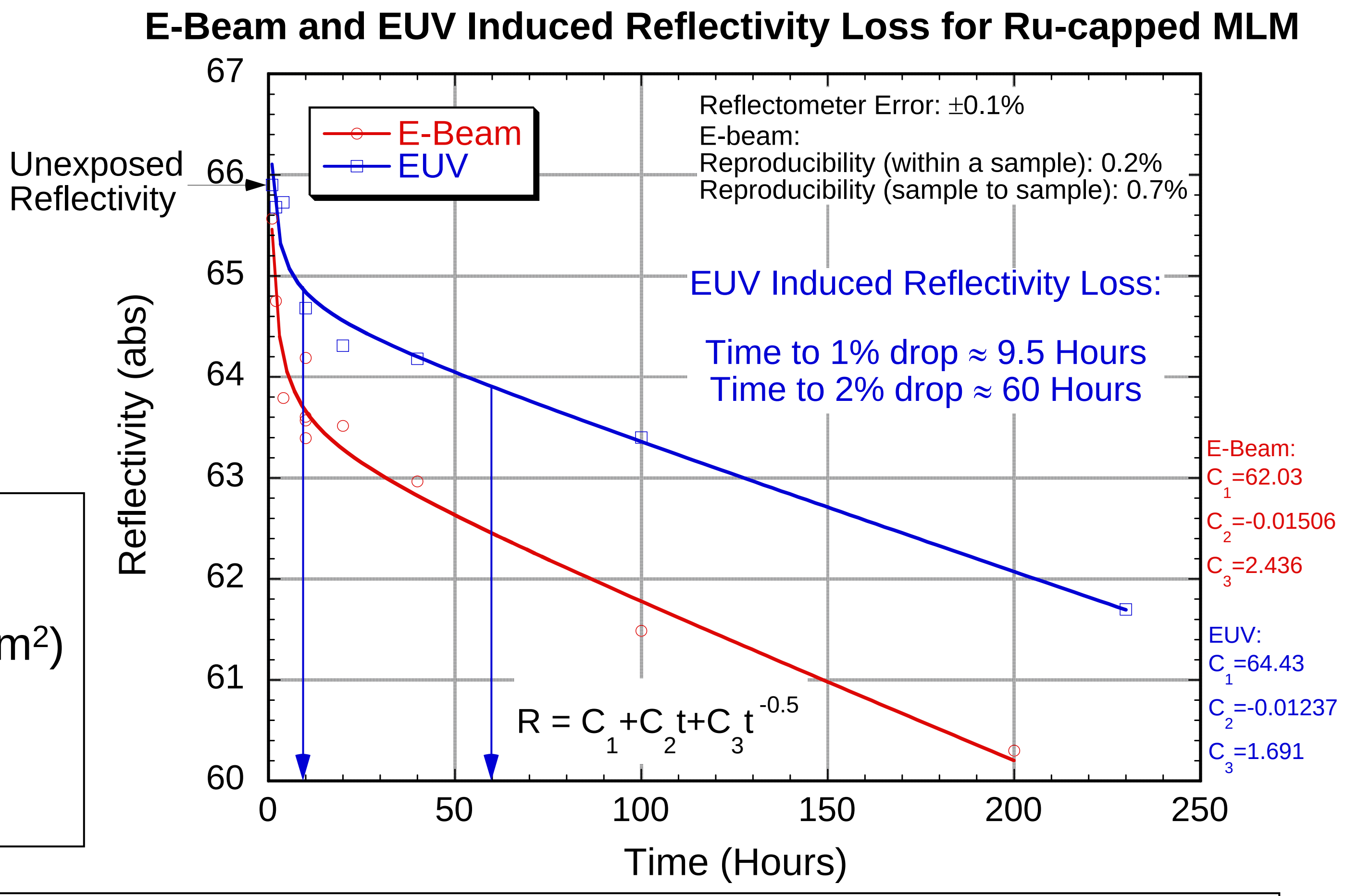
Oxidation of multilayer mirrors

- Oxidation of MLM's occurs during exposure to either a flux of electrons or EUV photons in the presence of water vapor.
- Previous work
  - 5 mW/mm^2 of 13 nm photons ⇔ 5 $\mu A/mm^2$ of e^- at 1 keV (Silicon)
  - Dependence of oxidation on electron energy is weak
  - Ru-capped MLM's showed improved reflectivity loss / oxidation resistance
- ETS experience (water vapor dominant residual gas species)
  - 5×10^{-7} Torr at the projection optics; 2×10^{-8} Torr in the Illuminator
  - In a commercial stepper (EUV flux ≤ 10 mW/mm^2) ⇒ rapid oxidation (for a silicon capped MLM).
- Sandia E-beam study (1.5 keV) of Ru-capped MLM aging
  - Perform time history exposures (1, 2, 4, 10, 20, 40, 100 hour) under several conditions (≤ 5 $\mu A/mm^2$ e- flux, ≤ 5×10^{-6} Torr water vapor)
  - Measure reflectivity loss and oxide thickness
  - Evaluate EUV - electron correspondence (for Ru-capped MLM's)

E-beam induced reflectivity loss is larger than EUV induced loss



First round data:

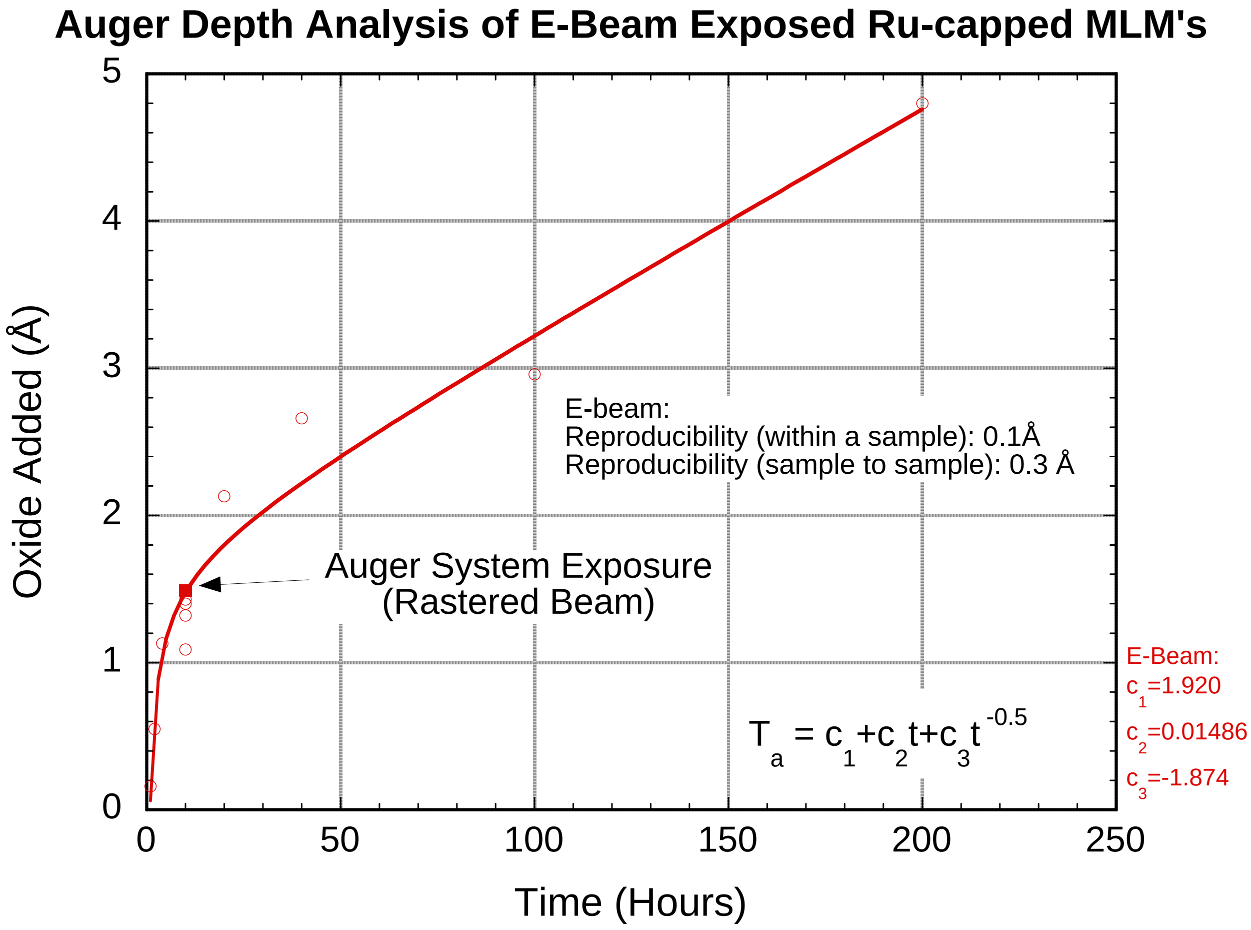
5 μA/mm² (5 mW/mm²) incident flux at 2×10^{-6} Torr water vapor pressure

The data suggests a different electron-photon correspondence for Ru

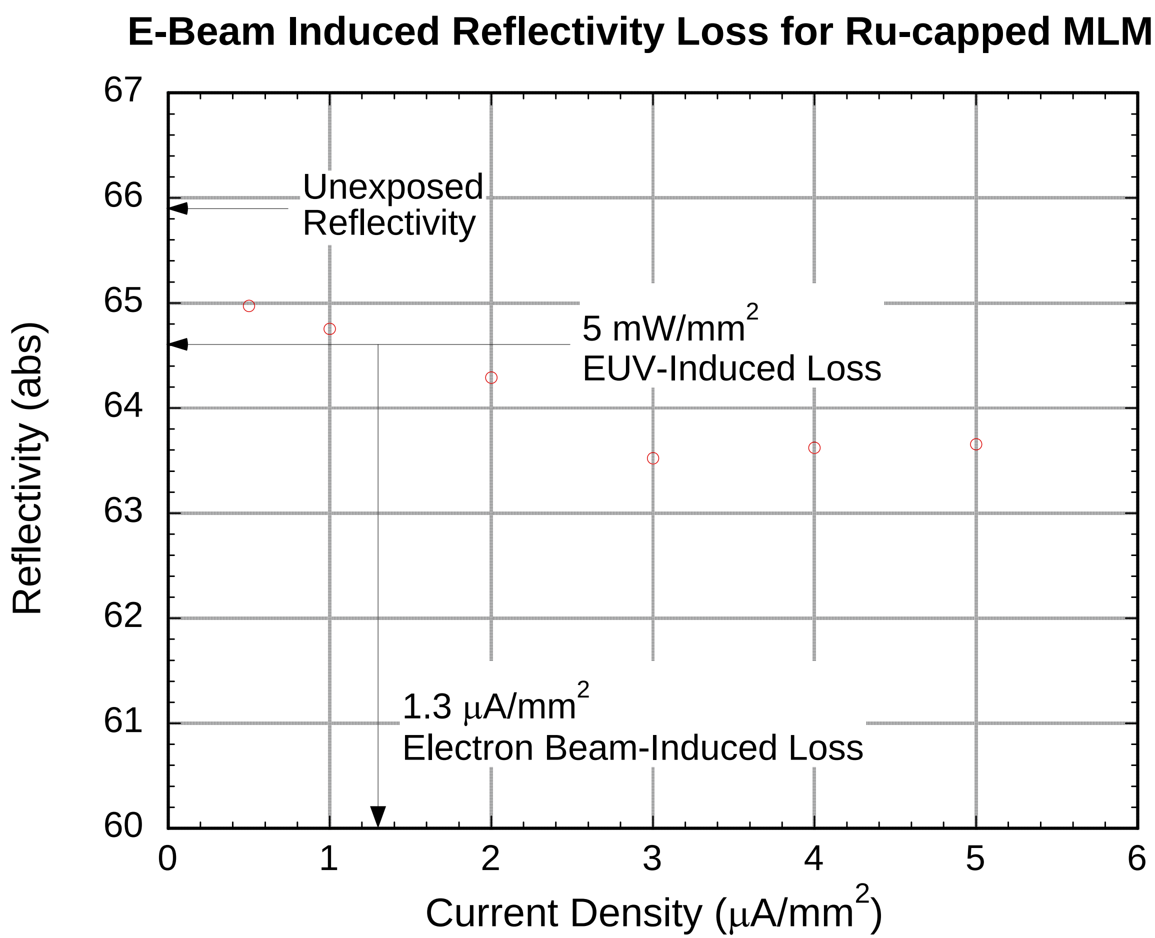
Added oxide thickness also shows rate change behavior

First round data:

5 μA/mm² (5 mW/mm²) incident flux at 2×10^{-6} Torr water vapor pressure



E-beam current scaling determines electron-photon correspondence for Ru



2×10^{-6} Torr water vapor pressure

5 mW/mm² of 13 nm photons ⇔ 1.3 μA/mm² of e^- at 1.5 keV

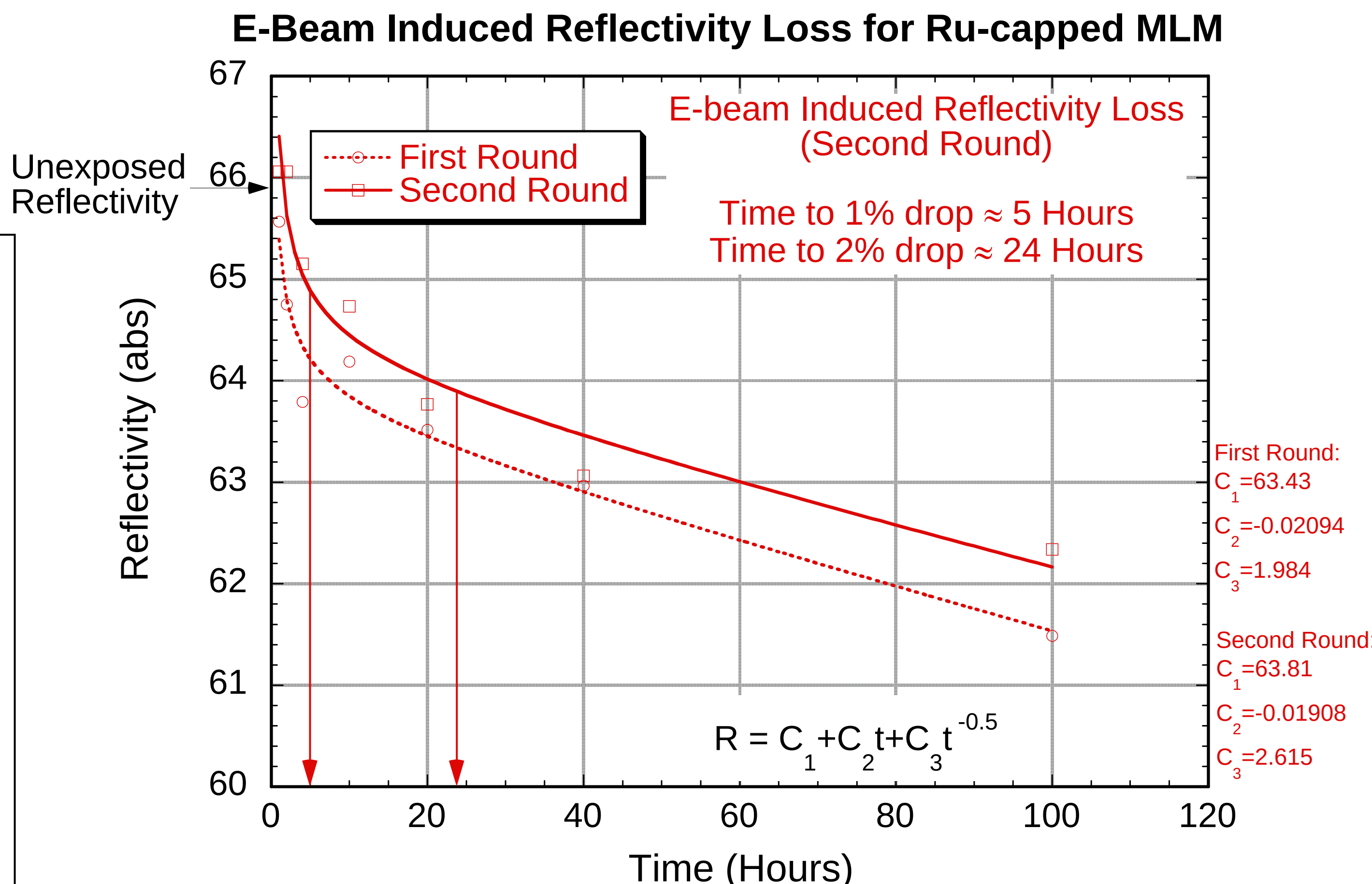
Reflectivity loss under two conditions are similar, but indicate near-saturation

First round data:

5 $\mu A/mm^2$ incident flux at 2×10^{-6} Torr water vapor pressure

Second round data:

1.3 $\mu A/mm^2$ incident flux at 2×10^{-7} Torr water vapor pressure



Oxide thickness measurements show similar behavior

Areas for cooperation (Ginger's)

- Share data on scaling laws; divide parameter space; use consortia to benchmark testing capabilities
- Perform testing in all three regions on a known, neutral ML
- Share general data on fundamental understanding; have European, Japanese and American surface science experts unite to share data, expertise
- Toolmakers to develop list of contaminant materials to be studied (coming from the source and resist)
- Consortia to work together to develop scaling laws for oxidation of broad classes of materials (i.e., work together and share data)
- White paper on one of the top three critical tasks

Areas for cooperation (Dean's)

- Fundamental measurements / modeling of capping layer oxidation and reflectivity loss (others?)
- Atomic H cleaning of ruthenium to remove oxide
- Round robin testing of candidate materials in Europe, Japan, and U.S.
- Variation of environmental conditions (H_xC_y levels?)
- Investigation of time varying fluxes and annealing effects
- Increased communication of results