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Imaging across the world

#### PMJ 2013 Panel Discussion Challenges for future EB mask writers

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#### **VSB**



#### VSB vs. pixelated gray beam **Pixelated gray beams VSB** Two shaping apertures used A number of square shaped beams, to form a triangular or of fixed size, created by array of shaping apertures. rectangular beam. Amplitude: 1.875V (0x1000⇔0xFFFF) 1LSB: 0.229mV (±15 V/ 17bit DAC resolution)

32 ns, or shorter, settling time was demonstrated on test bench with EBM-8000 Sub DAC Amp

opening electrodes 512x512 blanker array in 20 mm sq. chip

a Salar

9µm x 9µm

#111112

Yoshitake et al., Proc. of SPIE Vol. 8166 81661D-8, 2011

Platzgummer et al., Proc. of SPIE Vol. 8166 816622-1, 2011

Ground

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Deflection electrode

### Motivation for multibeam technology

#### Throughput independent of pattern size

- In VSB systems smaller shot size results in smaller exposure current and larger shot count, to increase total exposure time and total settling time.
- Curvelinear features can be written more easily
  - VSB systems use rectangular or triangular figures.

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#### <u>VSB</u>



**Pixelated gray beam** 

#### **VSB**



#### **VSB Pixelated gray beam** Shaped beam (triangle, Square beam is exposed rectangle) is exposed with with modulated dose uniform dose ixel size deposited dose with VSB, 20nm pixel, 50 nm pixel dose threshed dose for resist process design pattern size $(300 \, \text{nm})$ NUFLARE position $D = D_0$ $D = 0.5 D_0$

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### Writing experiment (1)

- VSB writing and pixelated gray beam writing were compared in writing experiments using the EBM-8000 (single VSB writer) and FUJIFILM PRL-009
  - Shot sizes of 10, 20, 50 and 100 nm, with 50% dose for edge pixels.
  - Edge pixels were written in different write pass.
  - Several chips were written with different dose D.









# Writing accuracy of pixelated beam improves as beam size decreases.

 Beam size of 10nm and 20 nm brings the same CD accuracy, with a discernible slope difference to VSB writing.

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 Introduction of multi-pass exposure with grid offset can improve gray beam write accuracy, but this is not addressed in this discussion.

#### How can pixel size shrink?

- Increased demagnification
  - Performance of high demag. optics is questionable.
- Reduction of aperture size, accompanied by either of :
  - Increased # of beams with reduced beam pitch
  - Increased beam current density

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## Summary

Pixelated gray beam can have writing accuracy equivalent to VSB, with sufficiently small beam size

 Error budget is needed to estimate feasible accuracy, as actual, beamlets have error in position, size and exposure current.

#### Challenges for multi-beam mask writers

- Smaller beam size for smaller beam blur
  - Multi-pass writing with grid-offset is necessary.
  - Shrinkage of beam pitch required with increase of # of beams.
    Otherwise, J or optical demag. should be increased.
- Integrity of explosive data volume
- Roadmap for 10-year evolution

#### **Challenges for VSB mask writers**

- Smaller shot size for smaller patterns
  - Further increase of J and reduction of settling time is required.
- Shift to multi-column strategy

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