

High Refractive Index Liquid for 193nm Immersion Lithography

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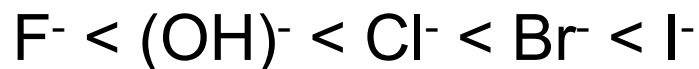
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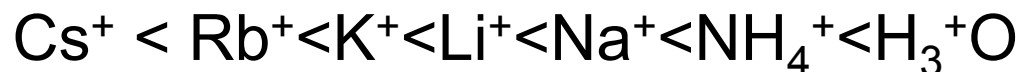
Increasing Water Index in the UV

Inorganic approach

- UV-vis absorption involves excitation of e^- from ground
- Solvents provide “charge-transfer-to-solvent” transitions (CTTS)
- CTTS and λ_{\max} for halide ions is well documented [1]



- Alkalai metal cations can shift λ_{\max} higher [2]



- The goal is to approach absorption edge of a fluid

[1] E. Rabinowitch, *Rev. Mod. Phys.*, 14, 112 (1942)

[2] G. Stein and A. Treinen, *Trans. Faraday Soc.* 56, 1393 (1960)



Effect of Anion on Absorption of Water

<i>Anion in water</i>	<i>Absorption Peak</i>	
I ⁻	5.48eV	227nm
Br ⁻	6.26	198
Cl ⁻	6.78	183
ClO ₄ ⁻¹	6.88	180
HPO ₄ ²⁻	6.95	179
SO ₄ ²⁻	7.09	175
H ₂ PO ₄ ⁻	7.31	170
HSO ₄ ⁻	7.44	167

Various including M.J. Blandamer and M.F. Fox, Theory and Applications of Charge-Transfer-To-Solvent Spectra, (1968).

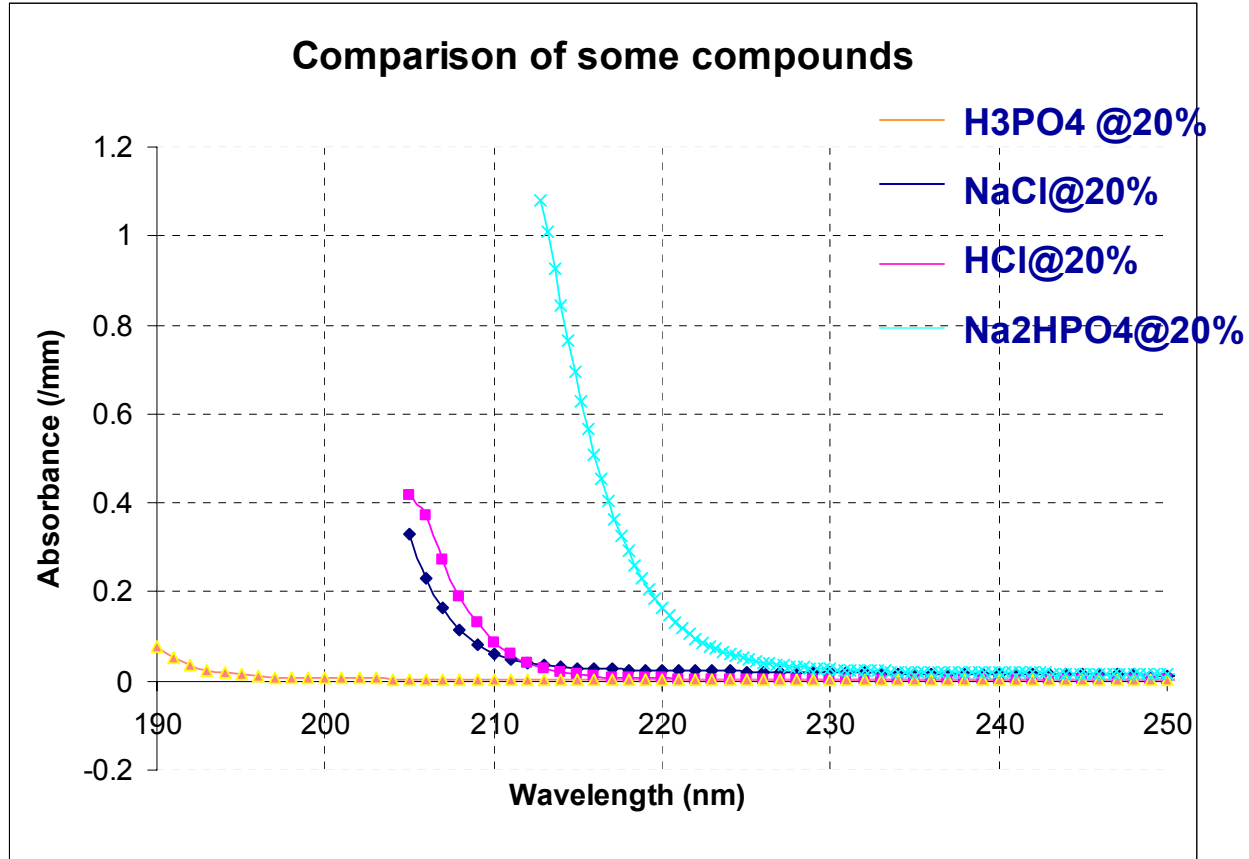


Compounds Studied

Period	IA								
1	1 H								
2	3 Li	IIA				VA	VIA		
3	11 Na	12 Mg				7 N	8 O	VIIA	
4	19 K	20 Ca	VIB		IIB	15 P	16 S	17 Cl	
5	37 Rb		24 Cr		30 Zn			35 Br	
6	55 Cs							53 I	
7									

- Halides: HCl, AlCl₃, CaCl₂, CsCl, CsI, KCl, ZnBr₂
- Sulfates: H₂SO₄, Li₂SO₄, Na₂SO₄, K₂SO₄, Rb₂SO₄, Cs₂SO₄, Gd₂(SO₄)₃, MgSO₄, ZnSO₄, AlK(SO₄)₂, AlNH₄(SO₄)₂
- Phosphates: H₃PO₄, NaH₂PO₄, Na₂HPO₄, KH₂PO₄
- Nitrates: Zn(NO₃)₂

Absorbance of Some Compounds



Fluid Absorbance at 193nm and 248nm

Fluids	λ_0 (nm)	$\alpha(\text{mm}^{-1}, @193\text{nm})$	$\alpha(\text{mm}^{-1}, @248\text{nm})$
AlCl₃·6H₂O@50%	209	-	0.0103
HCl@20%	210	2.91*	0.0015
CaCl₂@20%	209	-	0.0257
CsCl@20%	206	-	0.0022
CsI@20%	-	-	-
KCl@20%	209	-	0.0031
ZnBr₂@20%	234	-	0.0129
Zn(NO₃)₂@40%	-	-	-
NaH₂PO₄@16%	196	0.429	0.110
Na₂HPO₄@16%	208	4.72*	0.0154
KH₂PO₄@16%	196	0.571*	0.163
H₃PO₄@20%	192	0.0251	0.00213

*Data obtained by Cauchy model fit are labeled red. Experimental data are not available due to high absorption



Fluid Absorbance at 193nm and 248nm

Fluids	λ_0 (nm)	$\alpha(\text{mm}^{-1}, @193\text{nm})$	$\alpha(\text{mm}^{-1}, @248\text{nm})$
$\text{AlK}(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O} @ 20\%$	197	0.286	0.0048
$\text{AlNH}_4(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (sat)	198	0.515	0.0024
$\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 @ 20\%$	197	0.246	0.00183
$\text{Li}_2\text{SO}_4 @ 16\%$	228	-	0.0088
$\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 @ 17\%$	199	1.144*	0.0014
$\text{K}_2\text{SO}_4 @ 8\%$	199	1.03*	0.0006
$\text{Rb}_2\text{SO}_4 @ 25\%$	230	-	0.0229
$\text{Cs}_2\text{SO}_4 @ 40\%$	199	0.706	0.0017
$\text{MgSO}_4 @ 5\%$	196	1.05*	0
$\text{Gd}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 @ 1.5\%$	195	0.0917	0
$\text{ZnSO}_4 @ 40\%$	201	-	0.0033

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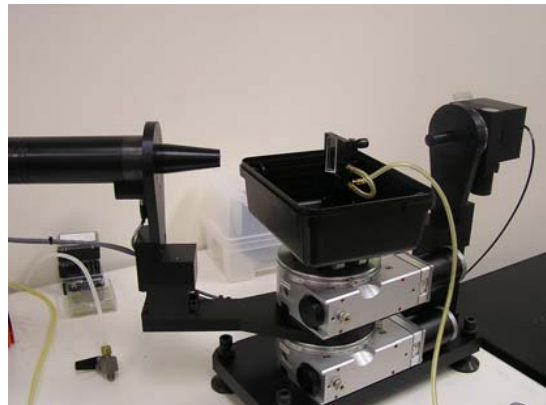


Prism Deviation Angle Experiment

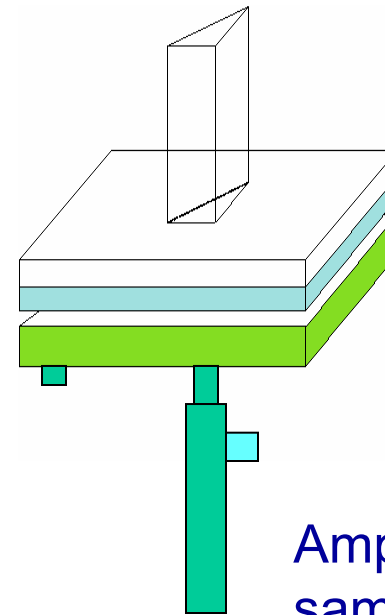
- Fluid index and dispersion measurement needed for screening
- Measurement to 1×10^{-3} is adequate for initial work
- Refractometry methods are accurate to $10^{-3} \sim 10^{-4}$
- VASE tool provides an accurate goniometer and detector



Prism
vial cell



Experimental setup
with prism vial

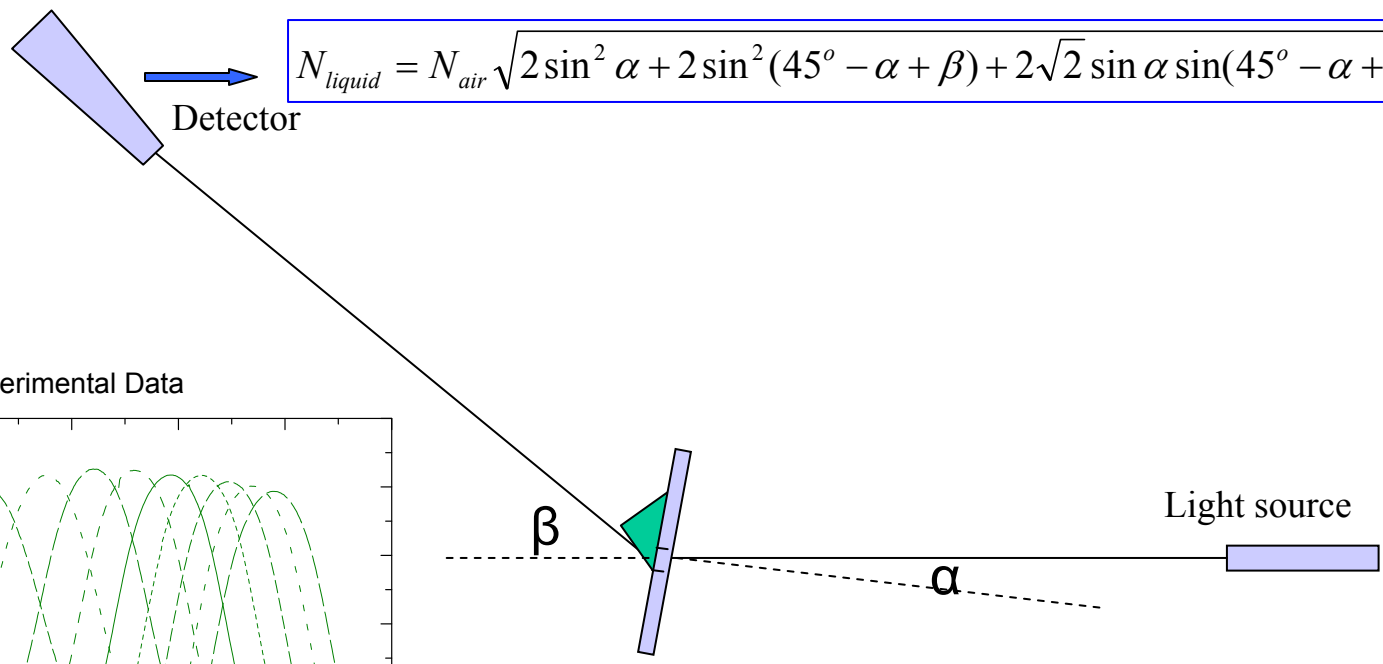


Amplified
sample
stage

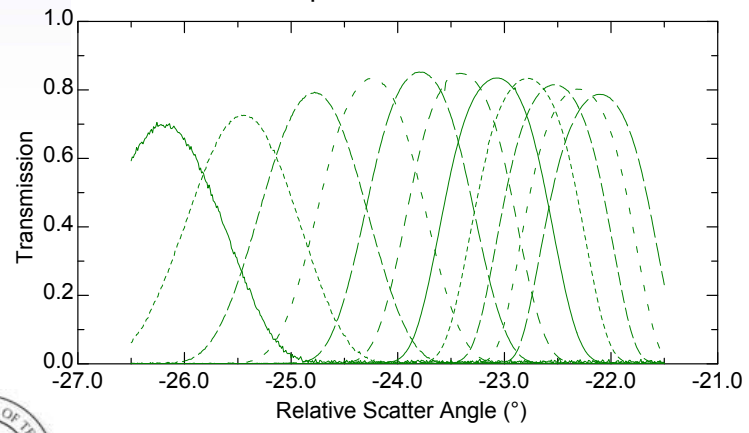
Prism Deviation Angle Experiment

$$N_{air} \sin \alpha = N_{liquid} \sin \theta_1 \quad N_{liquid} \sin \theta_2 = N_{air} \sin(45^\circ - \alpha + \beta) \quad \theta_1 + \theta_2 = 45^\circ$$

$$N_{liquid} = N_{air} \sqrt{2 \sin^2 \alpha + 2 \sin^2(45^\circ - \alpha + \beta) + 2\sqrt{2} \sin \alpha \sin(45^\circ - \alpha + \beta)}$$



Experimental Data



Fluid Refractive Index and Dispersion

Fluids	Refractive index @		Cauchy parameters		
	193nm	248nm	A	B	C
HCl@37%	1.583	1.487	1.3997	0.0032	0.000134
CsCl@60%	1.561	1.466	1.3912	0.0020	0.000160
AlCl ₃ ·6H ₂ O@50%	1.5842	1.4894	1.4101	0.0024	0.000152
H ₃ PO ₄ @20%	1.452	1.398	1.3486	0.0018	0.000077
H ₃ PO ₄ @40%	1.475	1.420	1.3723	0.0015	0.000085
H ₃ PO ₄ @85%	1.538	1.488	1.4316	0.0028	0.000042
H ₂ O (DI)	1.435	1.373	1.3283	0.0021	0.000067

Hydrogen
Phosphates

*Data obtained by Cauchy model fit are labeled red. Experimental data are not available due to high absorption



Fluid Refractive Index and Dispersion

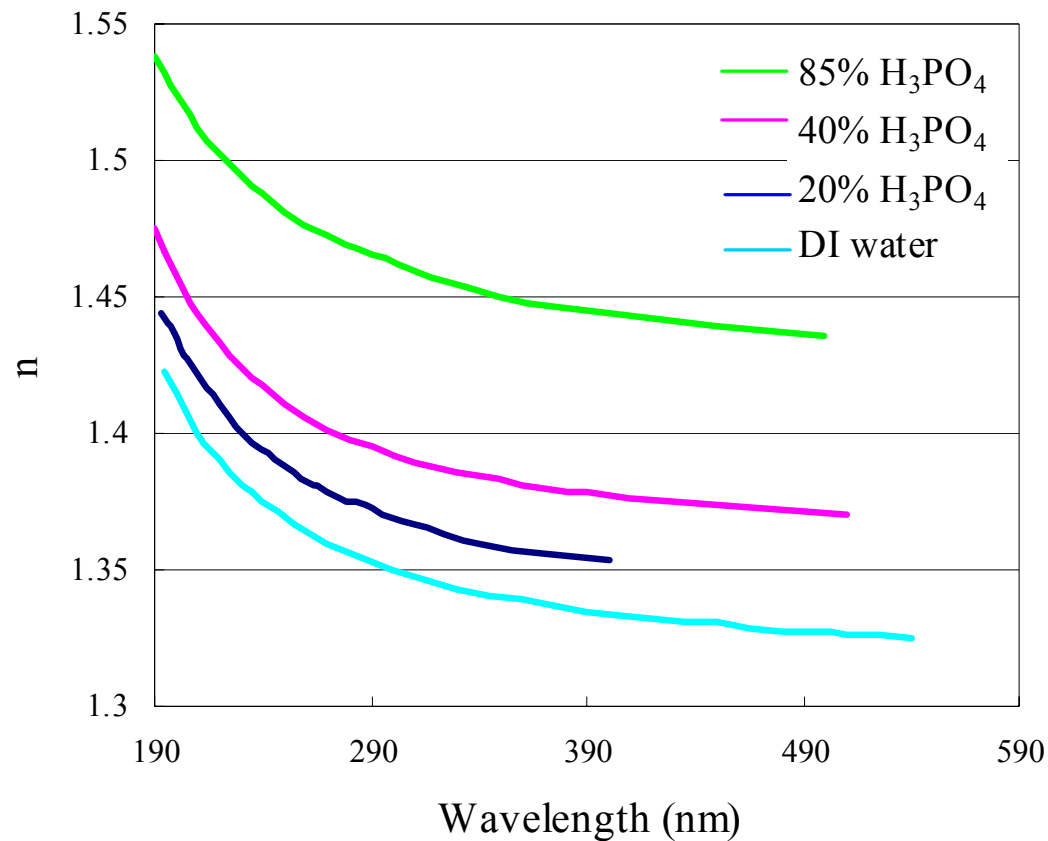
Fluids	Refractive index @		Cauchy parameters		
	193nm	248nm	A	B	C
$\text{AlK}(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O} @ 20\%$	1.4521	1.3988	1.3468	0.0021	0.0000686
$\text{AlNH}_4(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O} @ 20\%$	1.4374	1.3839	1.3329	0.0020	0.0000713
$\text{Li}_2\text{SO}_4 @ 16\%$	1.4559	1.4032	1.35	0.00224	0.0000635
$\text{Rb}_2\text{SO}_4 @ 25\%$	1.4557	1.4020	1.35	0.0021	0.0000695
$\text{ZnSO}_4 @ 40\%$	1.4819	1.4243	1.3678	0.0022	0.0000754
$\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 @ 20\%$	1.472	1.418	1.3635	0.0022	0.000068
$\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 @ 96\%$	1.516	1.469	1.4151	0.0027	0.000040
$\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 @ 30\%$	1.479	1.423	1.3667	0.0023	0.000069
$\text{NaHSO}_4 @ 44\%$	1.473	1.418	1.3643	0.0021	0.000074
$\text{Cs}_2\text{SO}_4 @ 40\%$	1.481	1.422	1.3685	0.0020	0.000083
$\text{H}_2\text{O (DI)}$	1.435	1.373	1.3283	0.0021	0.000067

*Data obtained by Cauchy model fit are labeled red. Experimental data are not available due to high absorption

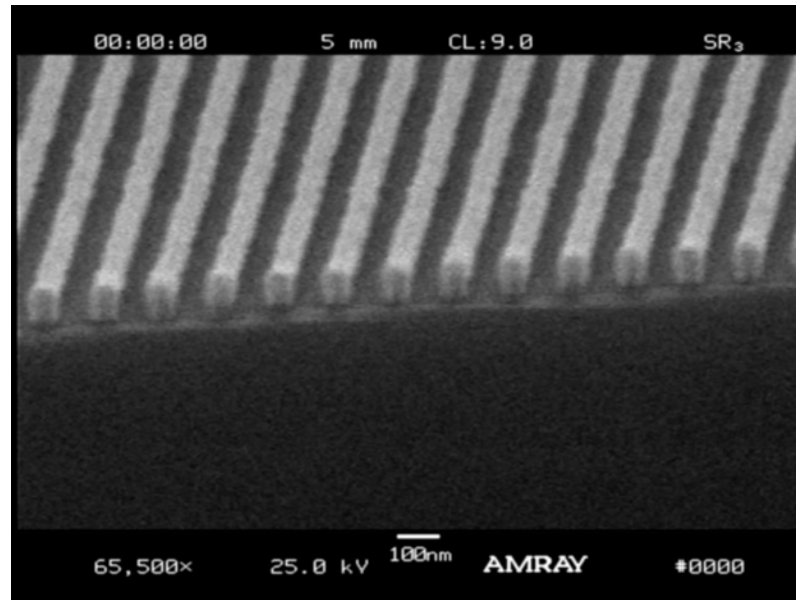


Measured Refractive Index of Phosphoric Acid

Refractive Index Vs. Wavelength



Imaging in 85% Hydrogen Phosphate Fluid Refractive Index 1.54



68nm imaging
TE polarization

- 193nm resist (100nm Shipley 1020B) imaged with no top-coat
- No measured thickness loss or surface effects
- Surface contamination effects are reduced compared to water
- No contamination at optics interface
- Initial results are encouraging

Summary and Future Work

- Fluid absorption is driven by excitation of electron from ground state to molecular electronic state
- Deviation Angle Experiment gives accurate results
- Phosphates were found to have higher refractive index than DI water
- Immersion lithography results using 40% and 85% H_3PO_4 have been demonstrated
- Some more liquids will be tried
- Data available at:
<http://www.microe.rit.edu/research/lithography/>

