

5 nm逻辑工艺流程中的光刻工艺设计 (A Photolithography Process Design for 5 nm Logic Process Flow)

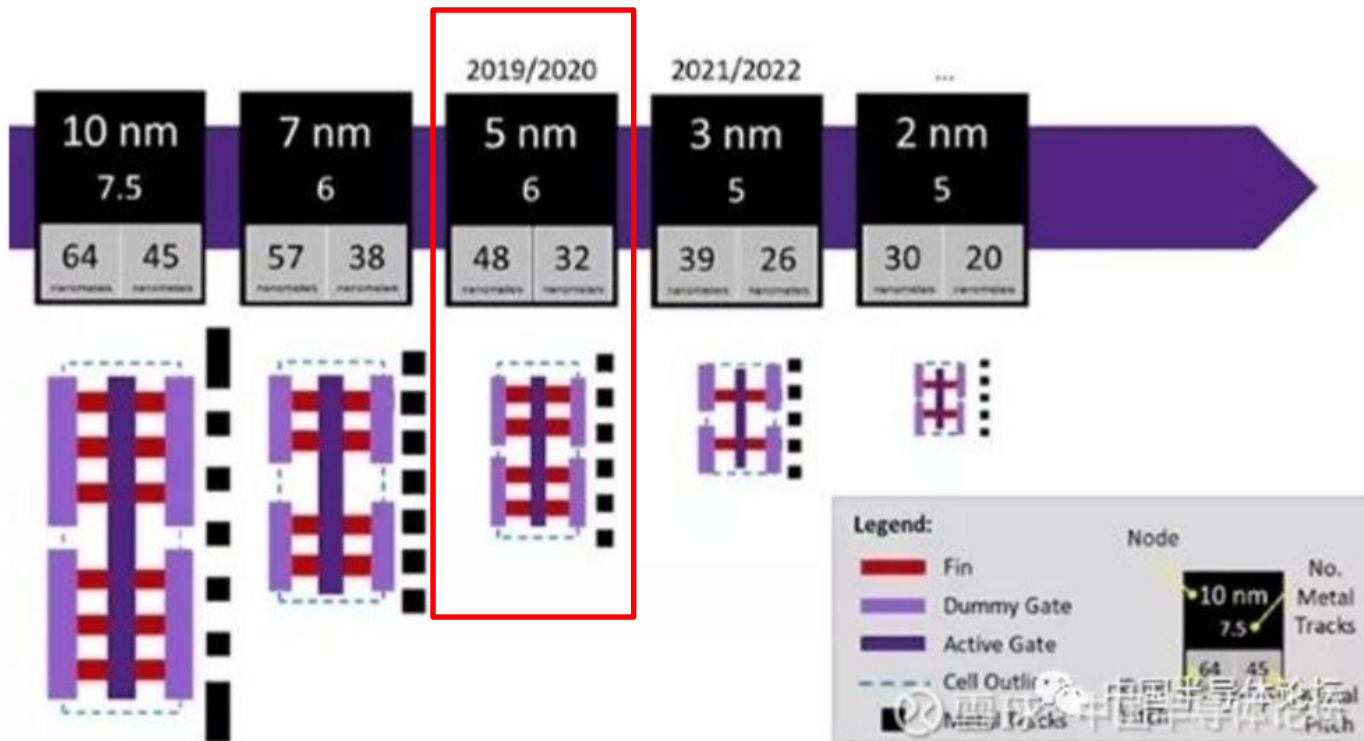
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Shanghai ICRD

- 简介 (Introduction)
- 5 nm 逻辑工艺的设计规则范围 (Design Rule Ranges for the 5 nm Logic Process)
- 5 nm 光刻工艺的选择方案 (A Strategy for the 5 nm Photolithographic Process Design)
- 极紫外光刻工艺与深紫外光刻的区别 (Difference between EUV Lithography and DUV Lithography)
 - k_1 值的差异 (Difference in k_1 Value)
 - 阴影效应 (Shadowing Effect)
 - 横向-纵向线宽的差异 (HV Linewidth Difference)
 - 掩模版三维散射效应 (Mask 3D Scattering Effect)
 - 光刻胶的吸收和显影随机涨落效应 (Absorption of EUV in the Photoresist and Stochastics)
 - 线宽粗糙度的极限 (Limit in the Line Width Roughness—LWR)
 - 增强的像差影响 (Increased Impact of Aberration)
- 当今极紫外光刻工艺的性能极限和在 5 nm 工艺流程中的应用 (Current Capability of EUV Lithography and Its Application to the 5 nm Process Flow)
 - X和Y方向剪切层和孔洞层 (X & Y Direction Cut and Hole Layers)
 - 典型光刻层显影后线宽和EL/对比度标准的选择 (Determination of Typical ADI Linewidth and EL/Contrast Target)
- 结论 (Summary)



技术节点Technology Node	10 nm	7 nm	5 nm
鳍周期 Fin Pitch (nm)	33~42	27~30	22.5~25
接触孔-栅周期 Contact to Poly Pitch (nm)	66~68	54~56	44~50
金属周期 Metal Pitch (nm)	44~48	36~40	30~32

静态随机存储器构造 (SRAM Layout) (PD-PG-PU: 1-1-1)

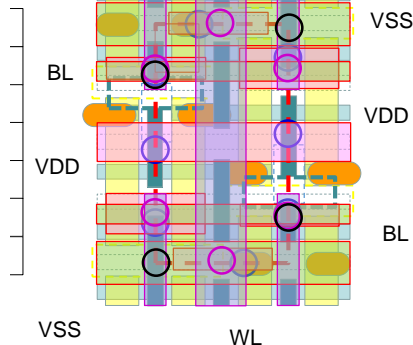
FP: 22.5 nm, CPP: 50 nm,
MMP: 30 nm (6T), SRAM单元

高度 (height): 180 nm,

宽度 (width): 100 nm

面积 (area): $0.0180 \mu\text{m}^2$

WL



鳍: 193 nm浸没SAQP
+ EUV/193 nm 浸没剪切

栅: 193 nm浸没SADP + EUV剪切

接触孔—源漏: EUV LE+193 nm
浸没阻挡

接触孔—栅: EUV

通孔 0: EUV

金属 1: EUV SALELE

通孔 1: EUV

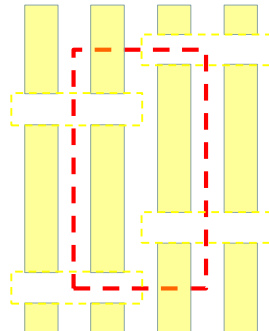
金属 2: EUV SALELE

通孔 2: EUV

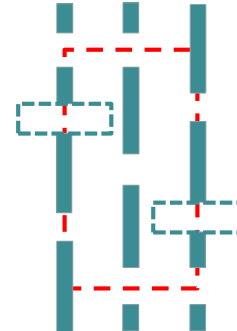
金属 3: EUV SALELE



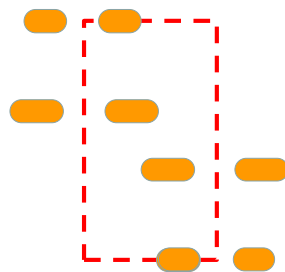
Fin (193i SAQP)+Cut (EUV)



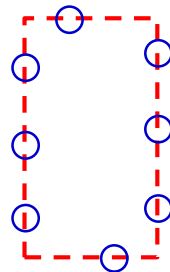
Gate (193i SADP)+Cut (EUV)



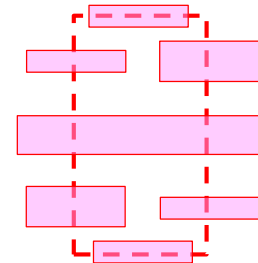
S/D Contact (EUV)+Block (193i)



Gate Contact (EUV)



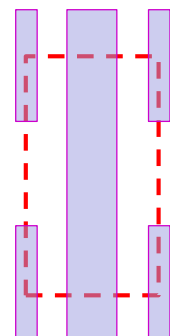
Via 0 (EUV)



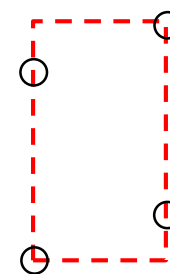
M1 (EUV SALELE)



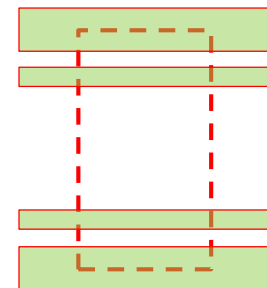
Via 1 (EUV)



M2 (EUV SALELE)



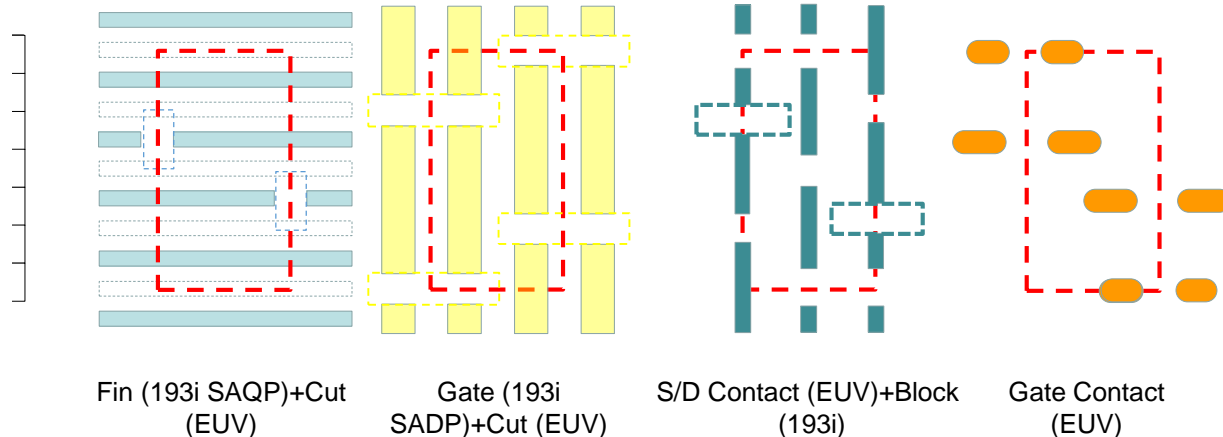
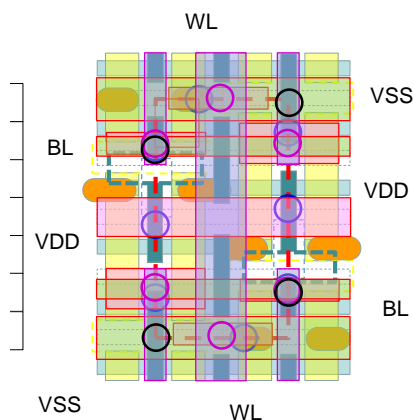
Via 2 (EUV)



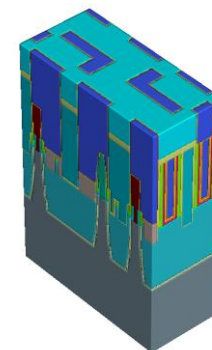
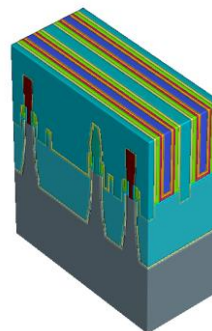
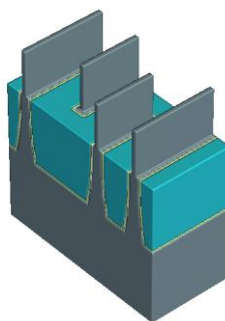
M3 (EUV SALELE)

静态随机存储器构造 (SRAM Layout) (PD-PG-PU: 1-1-1)

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MMP: 30 nm (6T), SRAM单元
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- 鳍: 193 nm浸没SAQP + EUV/193 nm 浸没剪切
- 栅: 193 nm浸没SADP + EUV剪切
- 接触孔—源漏: EUV LE+193 nm 浸没阻挡
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- 通孔 0: EUV
- 金属 1: EUV SALELE
- 通孔 1: EUV
- 金属 2: EUV SALELE
- 通孔 2: EUV
- 金属 3: EUV SALELE



技术节点 Technology Node	10 nm		7 nm		5 nm	
		图形方法 Patterning Process		图形方法 Patterning Process		图形方法 Patterning Process
鳍周期 Fin Pitch (nm)	33~42	193 nm浸没 SAQP, SADP	27~30	193 nm浸没 SAQP	22.5~25	193 nm浸没 SAQP
接触孔-栅周期 Contact to Poly Pitch (nm)	66~68	193 nm浸没 SADP	54~56	193 nm浸没 SADP	44~50	193 nm浸没 SADP
金属周期 Metal Pitch (nm)	44~48	193 nm浸没 自对准的多重 图形, 多重图 形SALELE, LELELE	36~40	EUV/193 nm浸 没自对准的多重 图形 SALELE	30~32	EUV自对准的多 重图形 SALELE

- **193 nm 浸没式光刻工艺的分辨率周期极限 (193 nm immersion lithography min pitches) :**
 线条/沟槽 (Line/space) : $\geq 90 \text{ nm}$ (双向设计规则, 2D D.R.), $\geq 80 \text{ nm}$ (单向设计规则, 1D D.R.)
 通孔 (Holes) : $\geq 106\sim 110 \text{ nm}$ (任意方向, Any direction)
- **13.5 nm 极紫外光刻工艺的分辨率周期极限* (13.5 nm EUV lithography min pitches) :**
 线条/沟槽 (Line/space) : $\geq 36\sim 40 \text{ nm}$ (双向设计规则, 2D D.R.)
 通孔 (Holes) : $\geq 50 \text{ nm}$ (任意方向, Any direction)

k_1 值的差异 (Difference in k_1 Value)

对于193 nm浸没式光刻, 最为常用的周期为90 nm (For 193 nm, frequently used min pitch is 90 nm)

$$k_1 = \frac{P_{\min} \text{ NA}}{2\lambda} = \frac{45 \text{ nm} \times 1.35}{193 \text{ nm}} = 0.31$$

对于极紫外, 13.5 nm的波长, 0.33 的数值孔径, 而常用的周期为 36-40 nm (For 13.5 nm EUV wavelength and 0.33 NA, frequently used min pitch is 36~40 nm)

$$k_1 = \frac{P_{\min} \text{ NA}}{2\lambda} = \frac{18 - 20 \text{ nm} \times 0.33}{13.5 \text{ nm}} = 0.44 - 0.48$$

- 极紫外的 k_1 因子比193 nm浸没式光刻要大不少。一般来说, k_1 因子等于0.4或者以上, 光学邻近效应并不明显。(The k_1 factor for EUV is larger than that for 193 nm immersion and, according to experience, optical proximity effect is not significant if k_1 is 0.4 or greater.)

极紫外光刻工艺仿真算法 (Simulation Method for EUV Lithography Process)

- 一维线宽随周期变化, 采用时域有限元方法。 (We use FDTD for 1D linewidth through pitch simulation)
- 二维图形, 采用严格的耦合波方法 (We use RCWA for 2D pattern simulation)
- 掩模版采用以下结构 (We use the following structure for mask simulation)

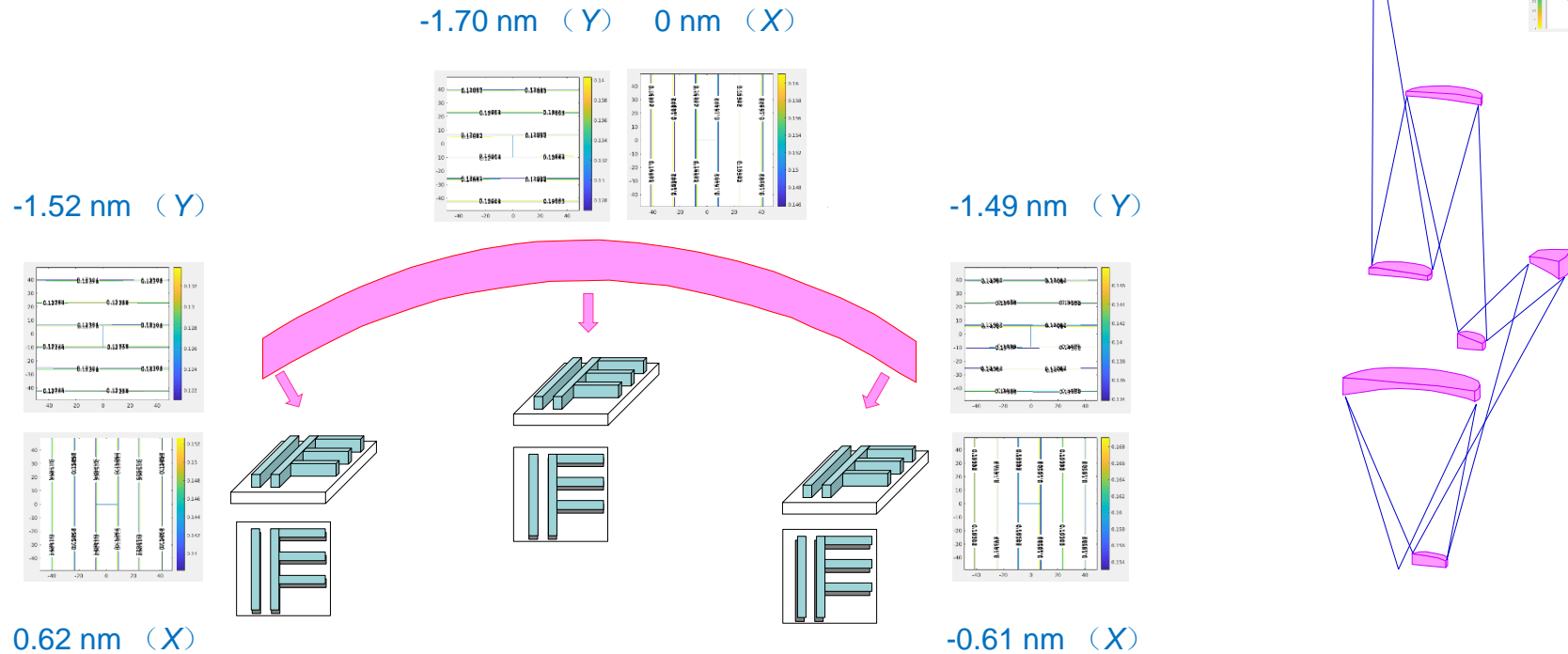
TaN	氮化钽: 60 nm	$0.926 + j0.044$
Ru	钌: 2.5 nm	$0.883 + j0.018$

Si	硅: 4.2 nm	$0.999 + j0.002$
Mo	钼: 2.8 nm	$0.919 + j0.007$
	共40 周期	

LTEM	低热膨胀玻璃	$0.977 + j0.009$
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阴影效应 (Shadowing Effect)



- 阴影效应造成的图形偏移 (Pattern shift due to shadowing effect) : $\sim \pm 0.6 \text{ nm}$ (X) , -1.7 nm (Y)

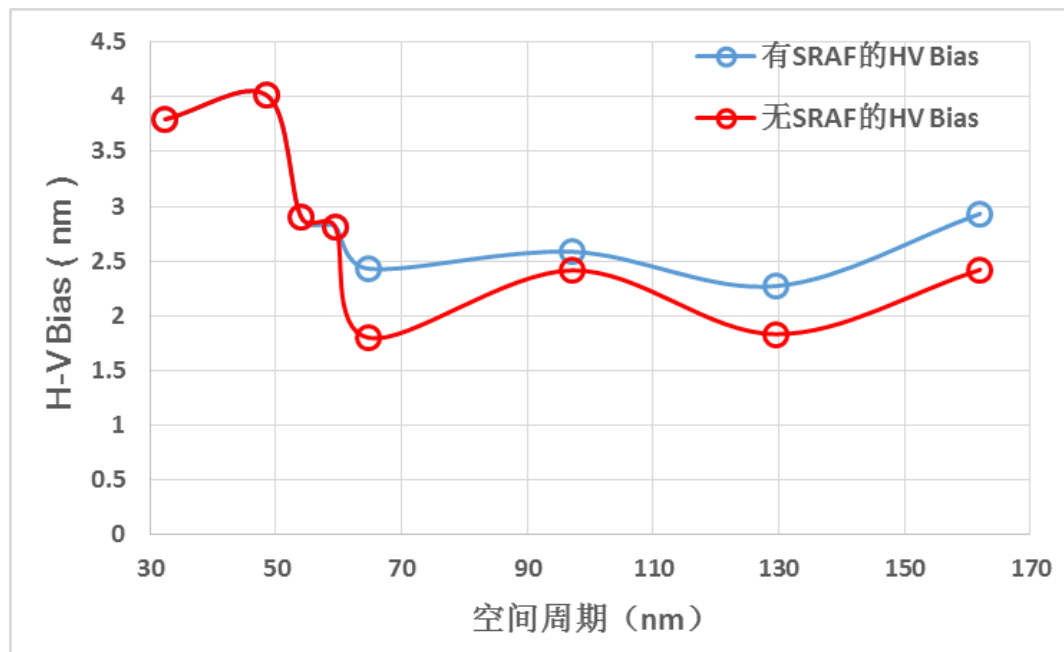
氮化钼: 60 nm $0.926 + j0.044$
钌: 2.5 nm $0.883 + j0.018$

硅: 4.2 nm $0.999 + j0.002$
钼: 2.8 nm $0.919 + j0.007$
共40周期

低热膨胀玻璃 $0.977 + j0.009$

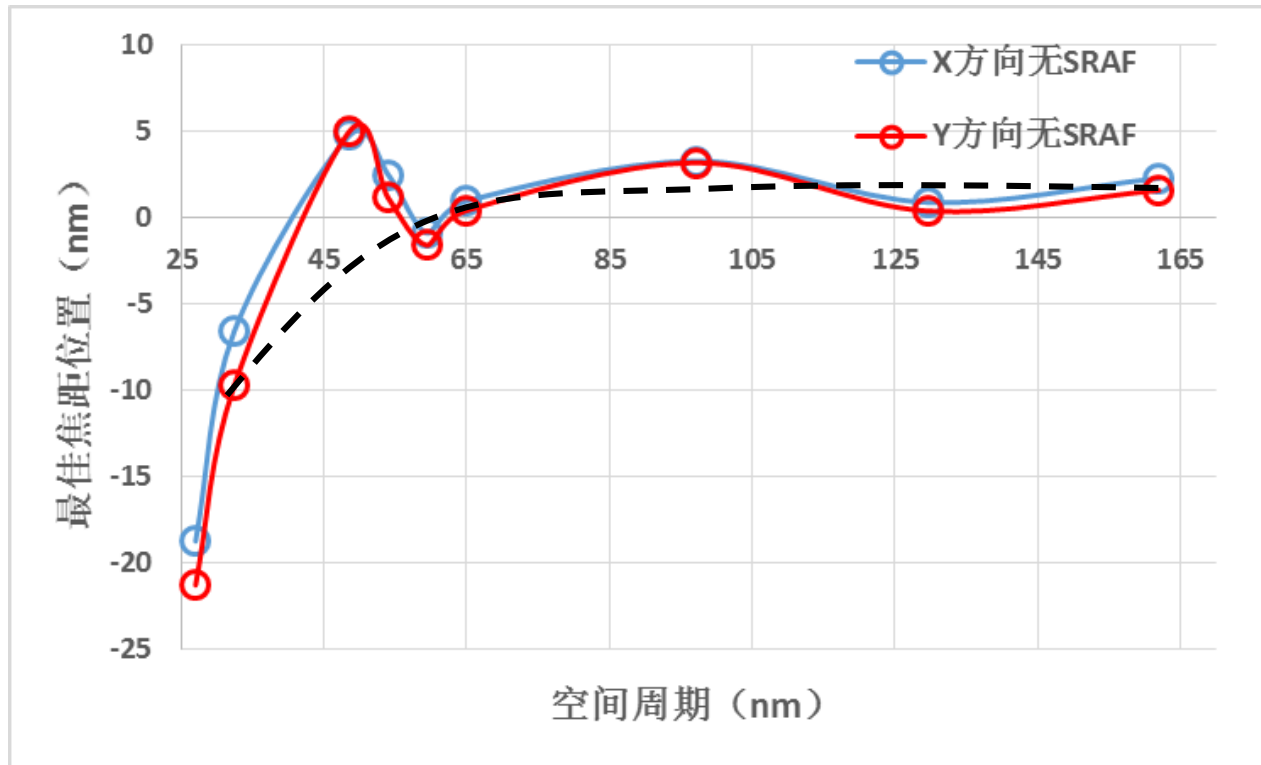


横向-纵向线宽的差异 (HV Linewidth Difference)



- Y方向和X方向的线宽差异 (HV linewidth bias) : 2.5~4 nm

掩模版三维散射效应 (Mask 3D Scattering Effect)



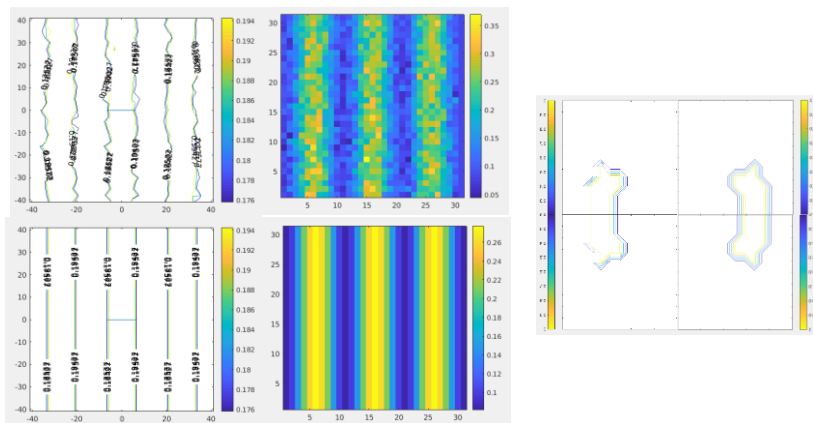
- 焦距随周期变化幅度 (Focus variation range) : ~11 nm

光刻胶的吸收和显影随机涨落效应 (Absorption of EUV in the Photoresist and Stochastics)

化学放大型 (Chemically Amplified) :

厚度 = 30 nm, $n = 1.0$,
周期 = 27 nm, 能量 = 54.0 mJ/cm²
EL = 15.5%, LWR = 4.0 nm

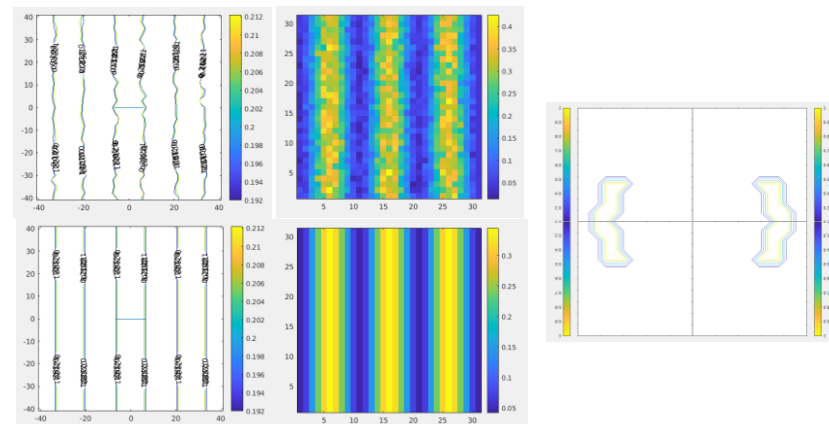
(Thickness=30 nm, $n=1.0$, Pitch=27 nm, Exposure energy= 54.0 mJ/cm², EL=15.5%, LWR=4.0 nm)



含金属非化学放大型 (Non-CAR) :

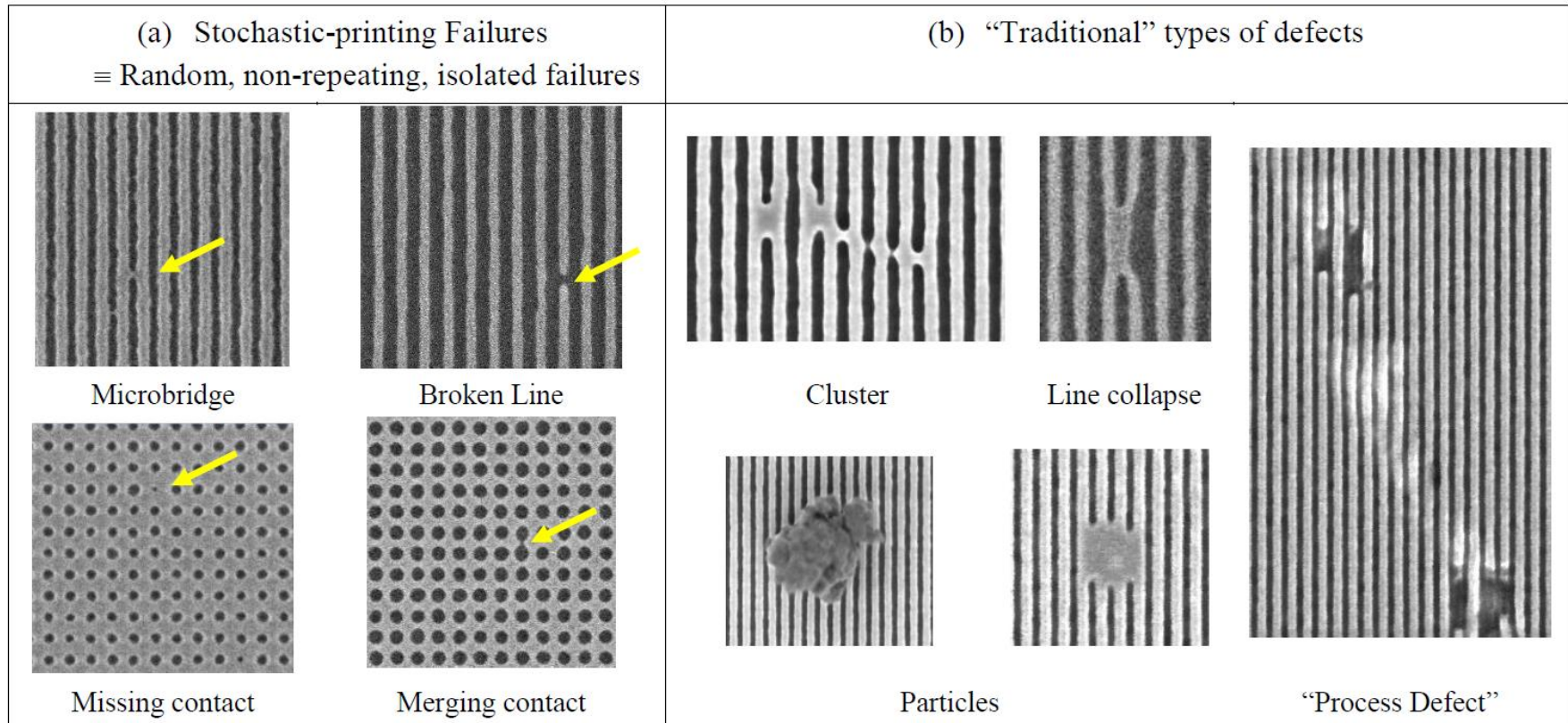
厚度 = 30 nm, $n = 1.0$,
周期 = 27 nm, 能量 = 33.0 mJ/cm²
EL = 22.4%, LWR = 3.4 nm

(Thickness=30 nm, $n=1.0$, Pitch=27 nm, Exposure energy= 33.0 mJ/cm², EL=22.4%, LWR=3.4 nm)



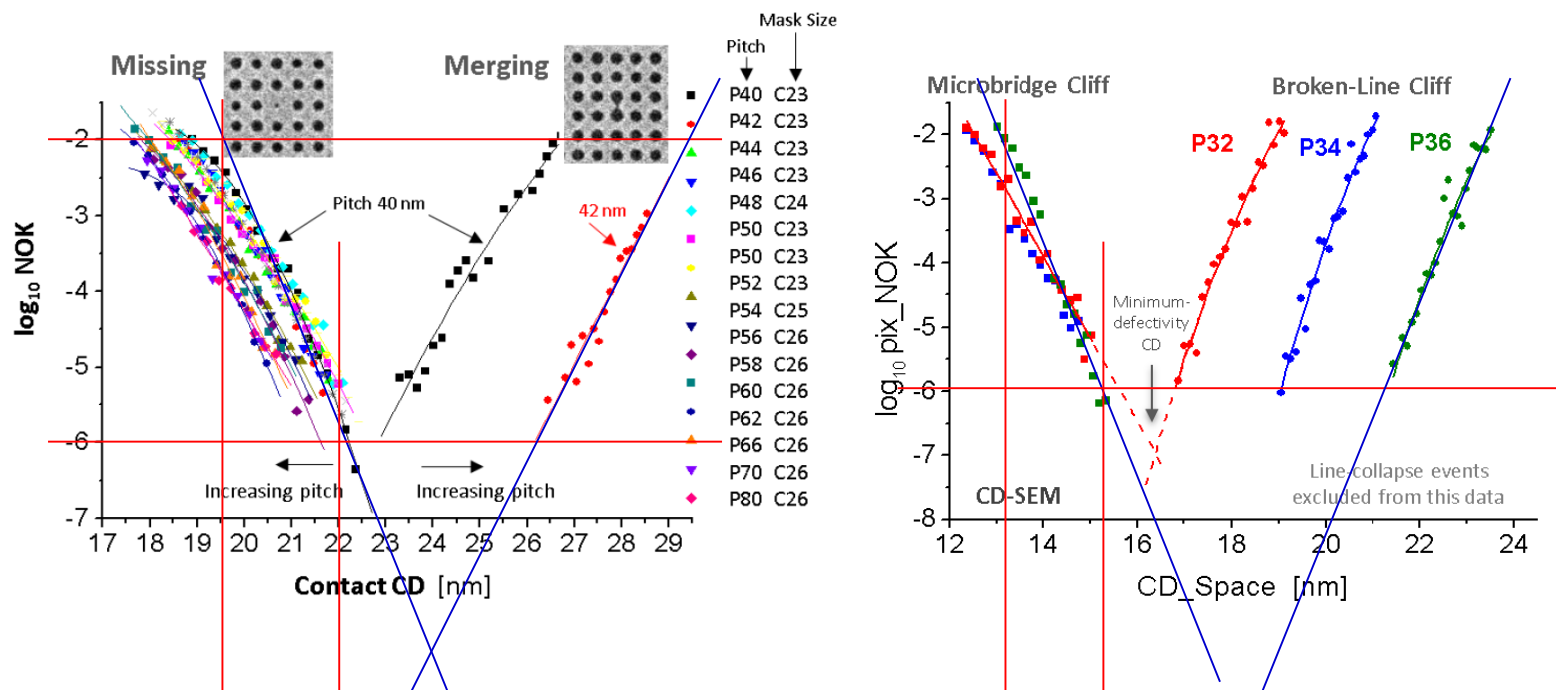
- 非化学放大型含金属的光刻胶能够多吸收约3~4倍的极紫外光, EL和LWR均有显著改善 (Non-chemically amplified metal containing photoresists can absorb 3~4 times more light which improve EL and LWR)

线宽粗糙度的极限 (Limit in the Line Width Roughness—LWR)



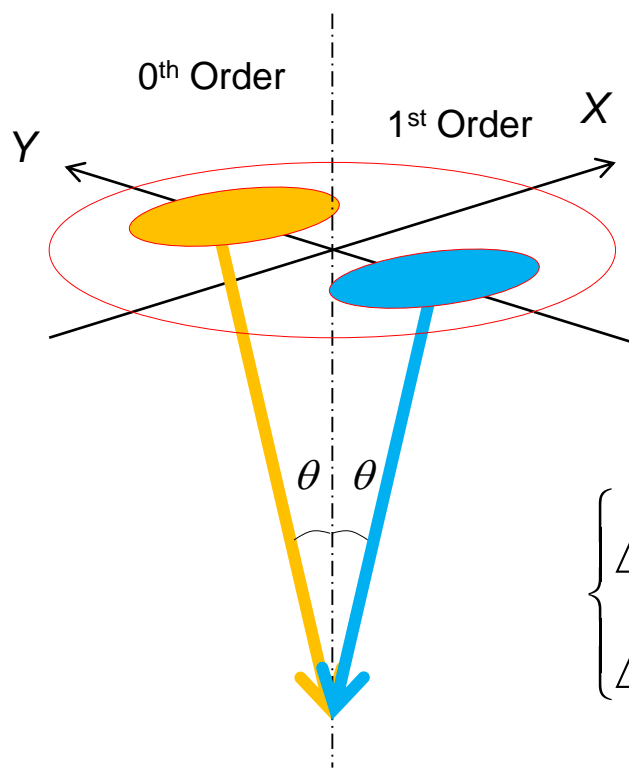
- 极紫外光子数量比193 nm少导致随机涨落缺陷 (Defect caused by EUV photon absorption stochastics)

线宽粗糙度的极限 (Limit in the Line Width Roughness—LWR)

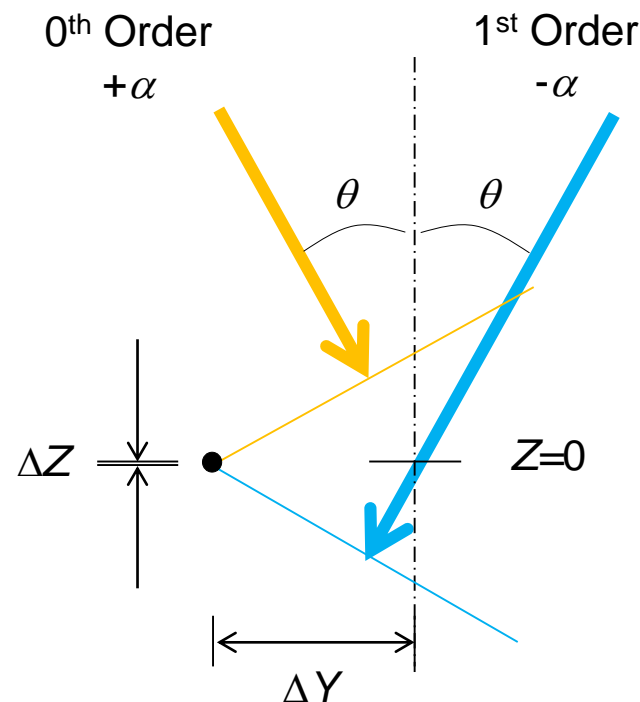


- **接触孔:** 缺陷率下降4个数量级/2.5 nm线宽, 对应 10^{-12} 级别的缺陷率, 接触孔的线宽需要增大到26 nm, 如果需要 ± 2.5 nm的线宽窗口, 最小周期约为48~50 nm
(Contact: Defect density drops $10^4/2.5$ nm linewidth change. For 10^{-12} level defect density and ± 2.5 nm linewidth window, CD needs to be ≥ 26 nm, and pitch $\geq 48 \sim 50$ nm)
- **线条/沟槽:** 缺陷率下降4个数量级/2.5 nm线宽, 对应 10^{-12} 级别的缺陷率, 线条/沟槽的线宽需要增大到19 nm, 如果需要 ± 2 nm的线宽窗口, 最小周期约为36~40 nm
(Line/Space: Defect density drops $10^4/2.5$ nm linewidth change. For 10^{-12} level defect density and ± 2 nm linewidth window, CD needs to be ≥ 19 nm, and pitch $\geq 36 \sim 40$ nm)

增强的像差影响 (Increased Impact of Aberration)



$$\begin{cases} \Delta Y = \frac{\alpha}{\sin \theta} \\ \Delta Z = 0 \end{cases}$$



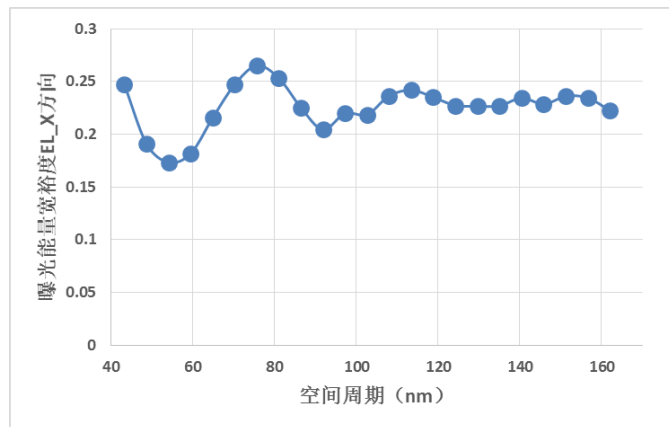
- 光刻机像差导致的图像平移与其数值孔径NA成反比：NA越小，平移越大！ (Pattern shift caused by aberration is inversely proportional to NA)
- EUV的NA比193 nm浸没式的小很多，其图像水平位置对像差要敏感得多。 (NA for EUV is much smaller than that for 193 nm immersion, its horizontal position is more sensitive to aberration)
- 一般来说，0.33NA的极紫外光刻机需要将 rms 像差控制在0.2 nm之内。而193 nm浸没式光刻机的像差控制要求为rms =1 nm之内。 (Generally speaking, rms aberration for 0.33NA needs to be kept under 0.2 nm while rms =1 nm for 193 nm immersion)

X 方向剪切层 X Direction Cut Layers

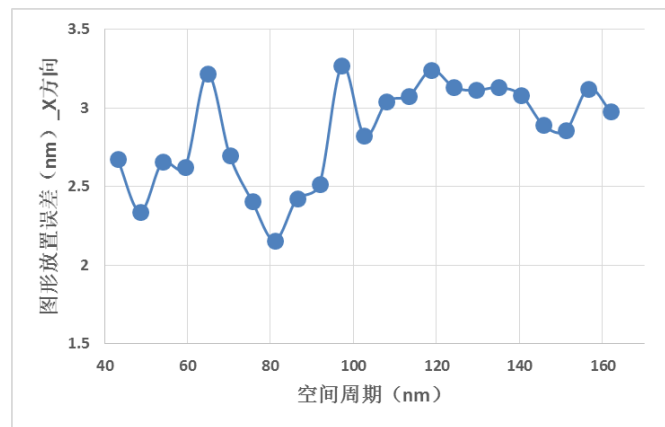
X 和 Y 方向剪切层和孔洞层 (X & Y Direction Cut and Hole Layers)

0.33NA,
0.9-0.3
Quasar 45°

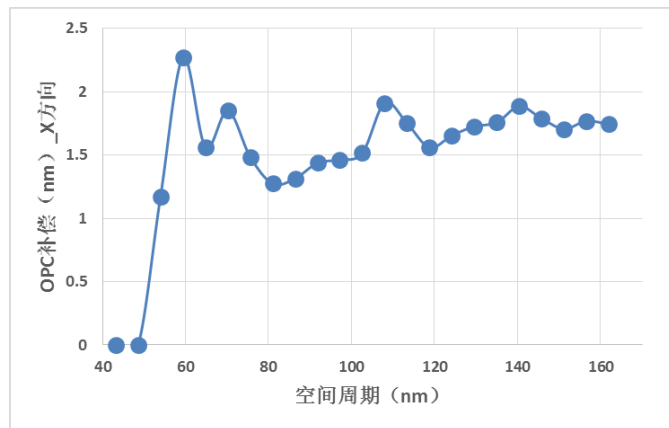
EL vs. Pitch (nm)



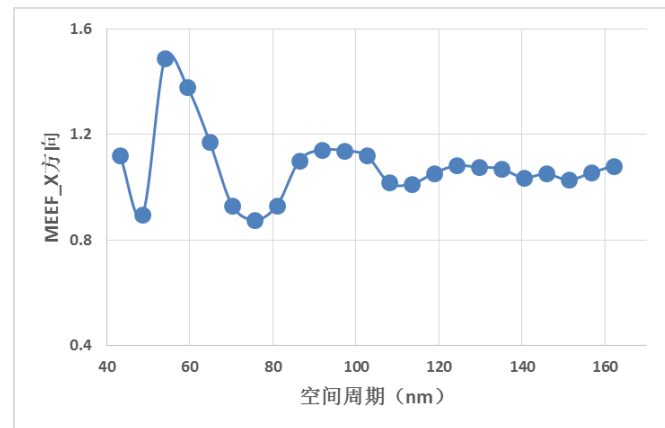
Pattern Shift (nm) vs. Pitch (nm)



OPC (nm) vs. Pitch (nm)



MEEF vs. Pitch (nm)



X 方向剪切层沟槽线宽随周期变化: 最小周期 = 43 nm, 环形像场中央点, 对ACH/P2 层次的一维沟槽, 掩模版的线宽 = 22.5nm。

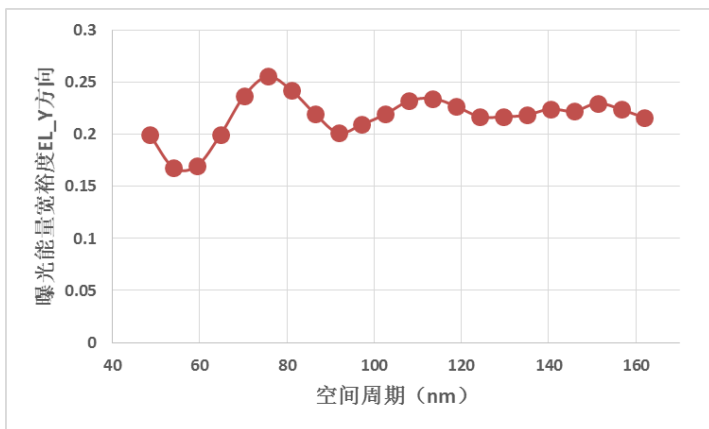
(X direction trench cut layer CD through pitch): min pitch = 43 nm, slit center, CD on mask = 22.5 nm)

Y 方向剪切层 Y Direction Cut Layers

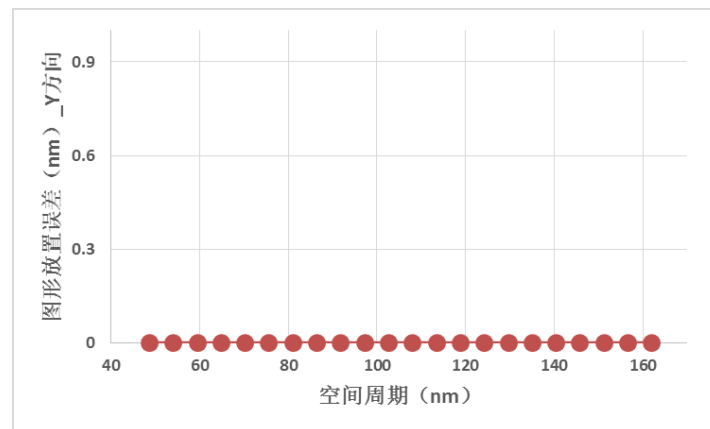
X 和 Y 方向剪切层和孔洞层 (X & Y Direction Cut and Hole Layers)

0.33NA,
0.9-0.3
Quasar 45°

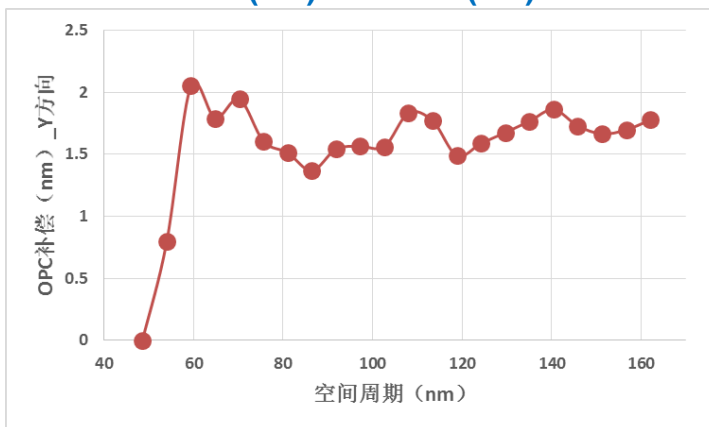
EL vs. Pitch (nm)



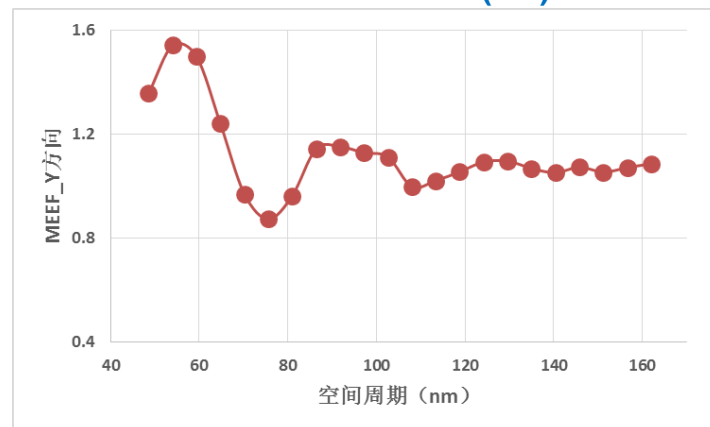
Pattern Shift (nm) vs. Pitch (nm)



OPC (nm) vs. Pitch (nm)



MEEF vs. Pitch (nm)



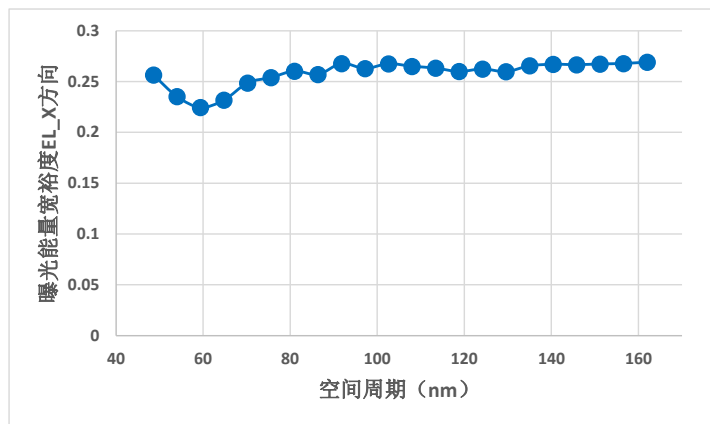
Y 方向剪切层沟槽线宽随周期变化: 最小周期=48 nm, 环形像场中央点, 对SDB 层次的一维沟槽, 掩模版的线宽 = 22.5nm
(Y direction trench cut layer CD through pitch): min pitch = 48 nm, slit center, CD on mask = 22.5 nm)

孔洞层 Hole Layers

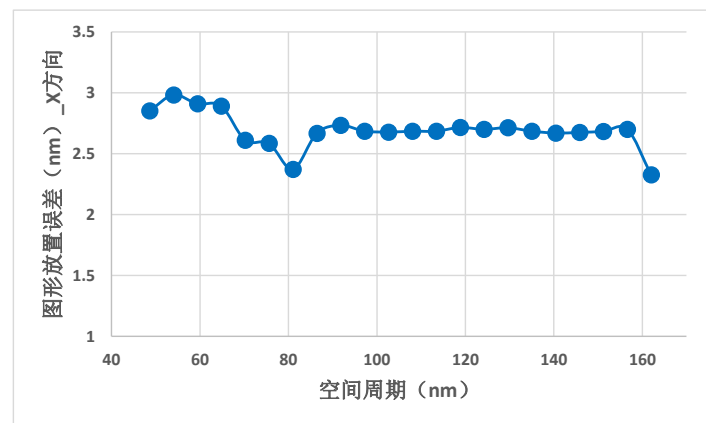
X 和 Y 方向剪切层和孔洞层 (X & Y Direction Cut and Hole Layers)

0.33NA,
0.8-0.4
Annular

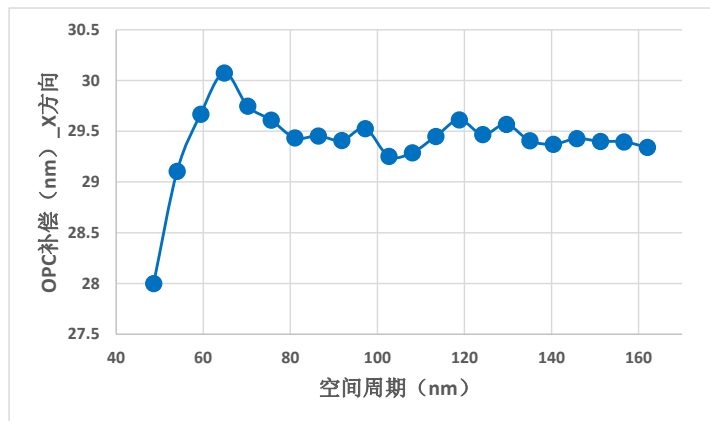
EL vs. Pitch (nm)



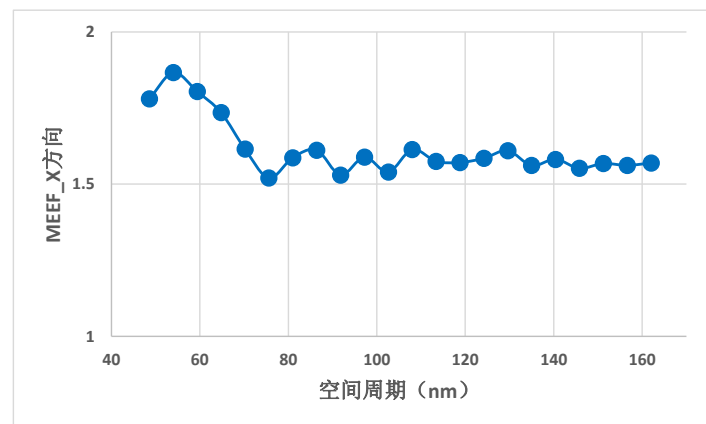
Pattern Shift (nm) vs. Pitch (nm)



OPC (nm) vs. Pitch (nm)



MEEF vs. Pitch (nm)

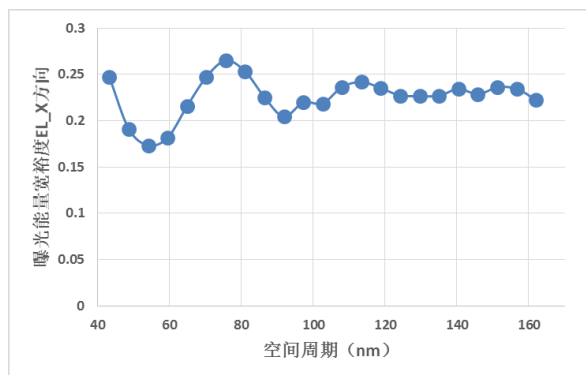


孔洞层线宽随周期变化: 最小周期= 48 nm, 环形像场中央一点, 对MOG 层次2D hole, 掩模版的线宽 = 28 nm
(Hole layer CD through pitch): min pitch = 48 nm, slit center, CD on mask = 28 nm)

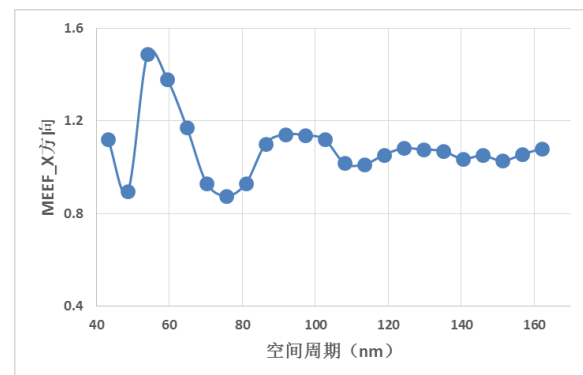
典型光刻层显影后线宽和EL/对比度标准的选择 (Determination of Typical ADI Linewidth and EL/Contrast Target)

X 方向剪切层 X Direction Cut Layers

EL vs. Pitch (nm)



MEEF vs. Pitch (nm)



X 方向剪切层沟槽线宽随周期变化: 最小周期=43 nm, 环形像场中央点, 对ACH/P2 层次的一维沟槽, 掩模版的线宽 = 22.5nm. (X direction trench cut layer CD through pitch): min pitch = 43 nm, slit center, CD on mask = 22.5 nm)

ADI线宽目标设定 (ADI target determination)

- 对于剪切层, 如果是193 nm浸没式光刻, 我们一般会要求ADI线宽为45-65 nm (正显影), 37-50 nm (负显影)
(For cut layers using 193 nm immersion, ADI CD = 45-65 nm (PTD) and 37-50 nm (NTD))
- 而对于 0.33NA 的极紫外, 由于随机效应的存在, 最小周期需要 $\geq 36-40$ nm, ADI线宽需要 ≥ 20 nm.
(For cut layers using 0.33 NA EUV, due to stochastic effects, ADI CD ≥ 20 nm with min pitch $\geq 36-40$ nm)

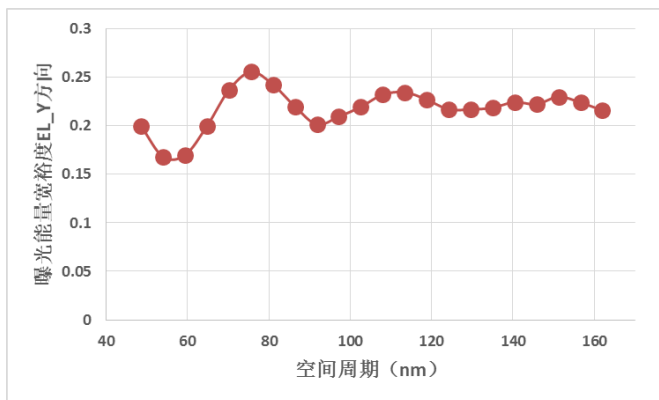
EL/MEF目标设定 (EL/MEF target determination)

- 对于剪切层, 如果是193 nm浸没式光刻, 我们一般会要求 $EL \geq 13\%$, $MEF \leq 3.5$ (正显影), 4.5 (负显影)
(For cut layers using 193 nm immersion, $EL \geq 13\%$, $MEF \leq 3.5$ (PTD), 4.5 (NTD))
- 而对于 0.33NA 的极紫外, 由于随机效应的存在, 我们需要尽量提高EL, 而对于一个均衡的线宽随周期变化, EL至少需要 $\geq 18\%$, 这样通常会导致 $MEF \leq 1.5$.
(For cut layers using 0.33 NA EUV, due to stochastic effects, $EL \geq 18\%$ which will bring a $MEF \leq 1.5$)

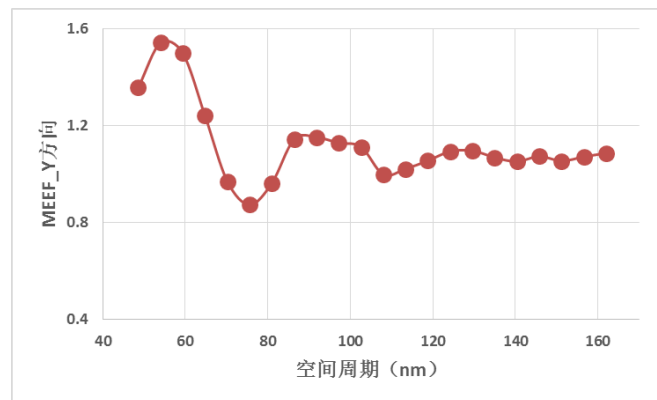
典型光刻层显影后线宽和EL/对比度标准的选择 (Determination of Typical ADI Linewidth and EL/Contrast Target)

Y 方向剪切层 Y Direction Cut Layers

EL vs. Pitch (nm)



MEEF vs. Pitch (nm)



Y 方向剪切层沟槽线宽随周期变化: 最小周期=48 nm, 环形像场中央点, 对SDB 层次的一维沟槽, 掩模版的线宽 = 22.5nm。 (Y direction trench cut layer CD through pitch): min pitch = 48 nm, slit center, CD on mask = 22.5 nm)

ADI线宽目标设定 (ADI target determination)

- 对于剪切层, 如果是193 nm浸没式光刻, 我们一般会要求ADI线宽为45-65 nm (正显影), 37-50 nm (负显影)
(For cut layers using 193 nm immersion, ADI CD = 45-65 nm (PTD) and 37-50 nm (NTD))
- 而对于 0.33NA 的极紫外, 由于随机效应的存在, 最小周期需要 $\geq 36-40$ nm, ADI线宽需要 ≥ 20 nm。
(For cut layers using 0.33 NA EUV, due to stochastic, ADI CD ≥ 20 nm with min pitch $\geq 36-40$ nm)

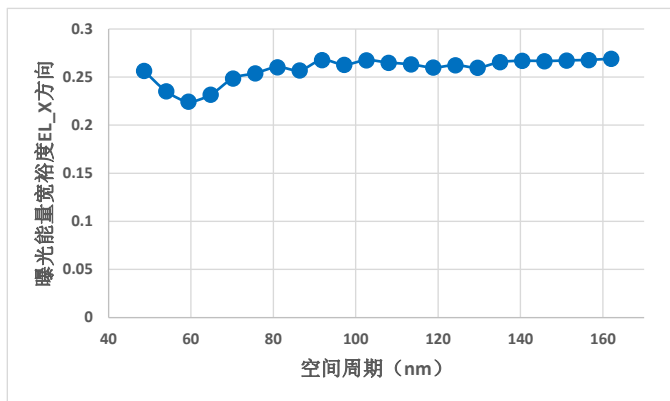
EL/MEF目标设定 (EL/MEF target determination)

- 对于剪切层, 如果是193 nm浸没式光刻, 我们一般会要求 $EL \geq 13\%$, $MEF \leq 3.5$ (正显影), 4.5 (负显影)
(For cut layers using 193 nm immersion, $EL \geq 13\%$, $MEF \leq 3.5$ (PTD), 4.5 (NTD))
- 而对于 0.33NA 的极紫外, 由于随机效应的存在, 我们需要尽量提高EL, 而对于一个均衡的线宽随周期变化, EL至少需要 $\geq 18\%$, 这样通常会导致 $MEF \leq 1.5$ 。
(For cut layers using 0.33 NA EUV, due to stochastic, $EL \geq 18\%$ which will bring a $MEF \leq 1.5$)

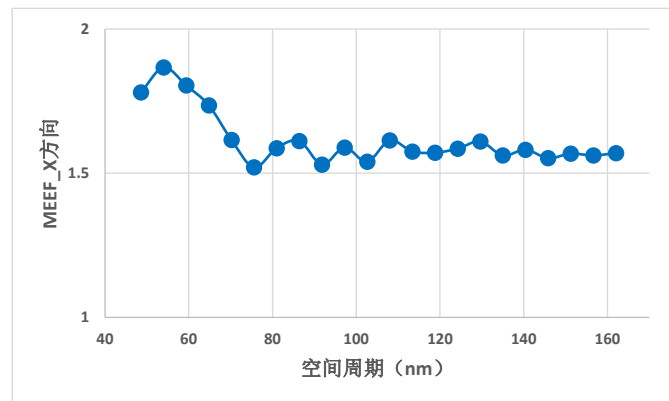
典型光刻层显影后线宽和EL/对比度标准的选择 (Determination of Typical ADI Linewidth and EL/Contrast Target)

孔洞层 Hole Layers

EL vs. Pitch (nm)



MEEF vs. Pitch (nm)



孔洞层线宽随周期变化: 最小周期= 48 nm, 环形像场中央一点, 对MOG 层次2D hole, 掩模版的线宽 = 28 nm。(Hole layer CD through pitch): min pitch = 48 nm, slit center, CD on mask = 28 nm)

ADI 线宽目标设定 (ADI target determination)

- 对于孔洞层, 如果是193 nm浸没式光刻, 我们一般会要求ADI线宽为65-70 nm (正显影), 53-58 nm (负显影)
(For hole layers using 193 nm immersion, ADI CD = 65-70 nm (PTD) and 53-58 nm (NTD))
- 而对于0.33NA的极紫外, 由于随机效应的存在, 最小周期需要 $\geq 48-50$ nm, ADI线宽需要 ≥ 26 nm。
(For hole layers using 0.33 NA EUV, due to stochastics, ADI CD ≥ 26 nm with min pitch $\geq 48-50$ nm)

EL/MEF 目标设定 (EL/MEF target determination)

- 对于孔洞层, 如果是193 nm浸没式光刻, 我们一般会要求 $EL \geq 13\%$, $MEF \leq 5-6$ (PTD), 6-8 (NTD)
(For hole layers using 193 nm immersion, $EL \geq 13\%$, $MEF \leq 5-6$ (PTD), 6-8 (NTD))
- 而对于0.33NA的极紫外, 由于随机效应的存在, 我们需要尽量提高EL, 而对于一个均衡的线宽随周期变化, EL至少需要 $\geq 18\%$, 这样通常会导致 $MEF \leq 3.0$ 。
(For hole layers using 0.33 NA EUV, due to stochastics, $EL \geq 18\%$ which will bring a $MEF \leq 3.0$)

- 我们对**5 nm**逻辑器型晶体管工艺技术按照典型的设计规则进行了预研
 - **5 nm**工艺技术是第一代大量采用极紫外（**EUV**）光刻工艺的逻辑工艺。
 - 我们对极紫外光刻工艺进行了研究，采用时域有限元和严格的耦合波方法，包括建立光刻胶吸收光随机效应模型对极紫外光刻工艺进行了仿真，确立了光刻工艺建立的边界条件。
 - 由于随机效应导致的缺陷，现在的极紫外光刻的工艺极限为：线条/沟槽：周期**36-40 nm**，孔洞周期**48-50 nm**。
-
- We have done a path finding study on the 5 nm logic process according to typical design rules.
 - 5 nm logic process is the first process that adopts EUV technology in a large scale.
 - We have studied the EUV lithography technology with self-developed FDTD and RCWA programs, including the setup of a photoresist model with stochastics, and explored the process setup boundary conditions.
 - Due to the existence of the stochastics induced defectivity, the current minimum pitch for line/space is 36~40 nm, and 48~50 nm for the contact holes.