

Smárásir

Dæmablað 12

Skilafrestur 13. apríl 2010 kl. 15:00

1. Optical lithographic system

(10) An optical lithographic system has an exposure power of 0.3 mW/cm^2 . The required exposure energy for a positive photoresist is 140 mJ/cm^2 and for a negative photoresist it is 9 mJ/cm^2 . Assuming negligible times for loading and unloading wafers, compare the wafer throughput for positive photoresist and negative photoresist.

2. Kísilviðnám af n-gerð

(10) Gefið er: Þykkt viðnáms $t = 0.5 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$, breidd $W = 2.5 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$, og lengd $L = 5 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$. Hreyfanleiki rafeinda er $\mu_n = 1000 \text{ cm}^2\text{V}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1}$ og íbótarþéttleiki $N_d = 10^{16} \text{ cm}^{-3}$.

(a) Hvert er viðnámið R ?

(b) Hvert er sheet viðnámið ?

(c) Rissa skal straum-spennu kennilínu fyrir viðnámið á spennubílinu $-10 \text{ V} < V < +10 \text{ V}$.

3. Val á skrefara

(10) Tiltekið lithography kerfi sem notar G-línu sem ljós ($\lambda = 436 \text{ nm}$) getur gefið minnstu prentanlega stærð sem $0.5 \mu\text{m}$ með dept of focus (DOF) sem $1 \mu\text{m}$. Ný framleiðsla þarf að hafa minnstu prentanlegu stærð sem $0.2 \mu\text{m}$ með dept of focus $0.15 \mu\text{m}$. Þrír skrefarar standa til boða

	λ	NA
Skrefari A	365 nm (I- lína)	0.7
Skrefari B	248 nm (excimer leysir)	0.85
Skrefari C	193 nm (ArF)	0.85

Gera skal ráð fyrir að stuðullinn k_1 sé fastur og að $k_2 = 0.5$. Hvaða skrefari uppfyllir bæði kröfur um minnstu stærð og depth of focus ? Sýna skal útreikninga sem rökstyðja niðurstöðuna.

(Próf maí 2004)

4. Advanced lithographic system

(10) Advanced lithographic equipment tends toward low wavelength exposure through high numerical aperture (NA) lenses. Modern systems have $\lambda = 193 \text{ nm}$ and $\text{NA} \sim 0.9$. Let us assume that $k_1 = 0.3$ and $k_2 = 0.75$.

(a) Find the depth of focus (DOF) and the minimum half pitch (HP) achievable in this system.

(b) Find DOF and HP if $\text{NA} = 1$. Is this even physically possible? Why or why not?

(c) 193 nm lithography can be pushed very far using methods like immersion lithography (next question below), photoresist trimming, and double patterning. 193 nm immersion was done specifically to avoid the jump to 157 nm lithography, for which the cost was too high for such a marginal gain in minimum HP. What is the next step in optical lithography after 193 nm ? Does it use refractive optics ? If not, then what kind of optics does it use, and how is it achieved ? Cite a reference (2 maximum) to support your answer.