

# **Mask Optimization for Directed Self- Assembly Lithography: Inverse DSA and Inverse Lithography**

Seongbo Shim and Youngsoo Shin

School of EE, KAIST

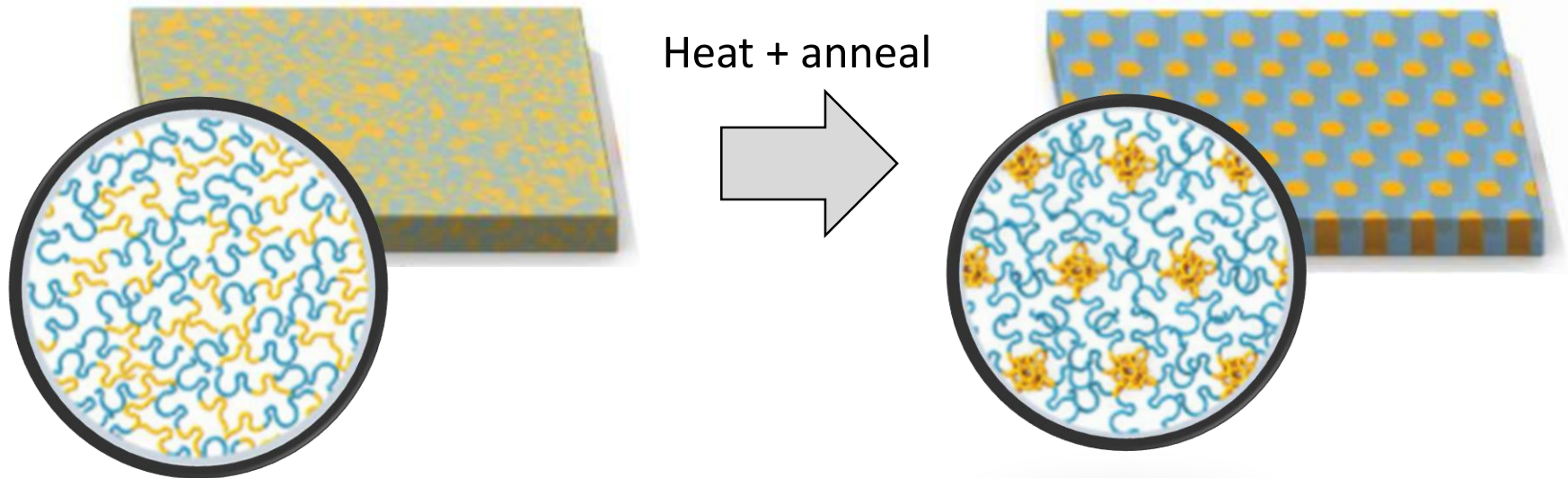
# Outline

- Introduction
  - DSAL, Guide pattern (GP), Mask synthesis process
- **Inverse DSA**: Synthesizing ideal GP shape
  - Parameterizing GP, Synthesis algorithm
- **Inverse lithography**: Synthesizing GP mask image
  - Approximate cost gradient, Synthesis algorithm
- **DSAL mask design with lithography variations**
  - GP error tolerance, SRAF insertion
- Conclusion

# Directed Self-Assembly (DSA)



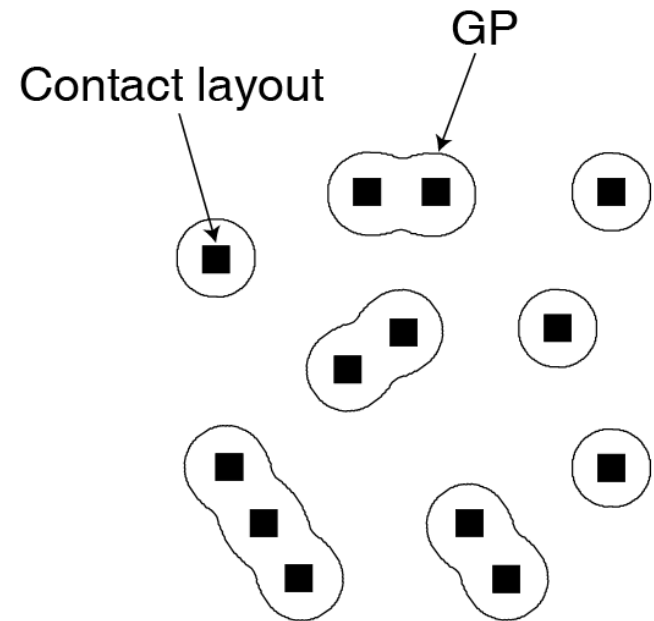
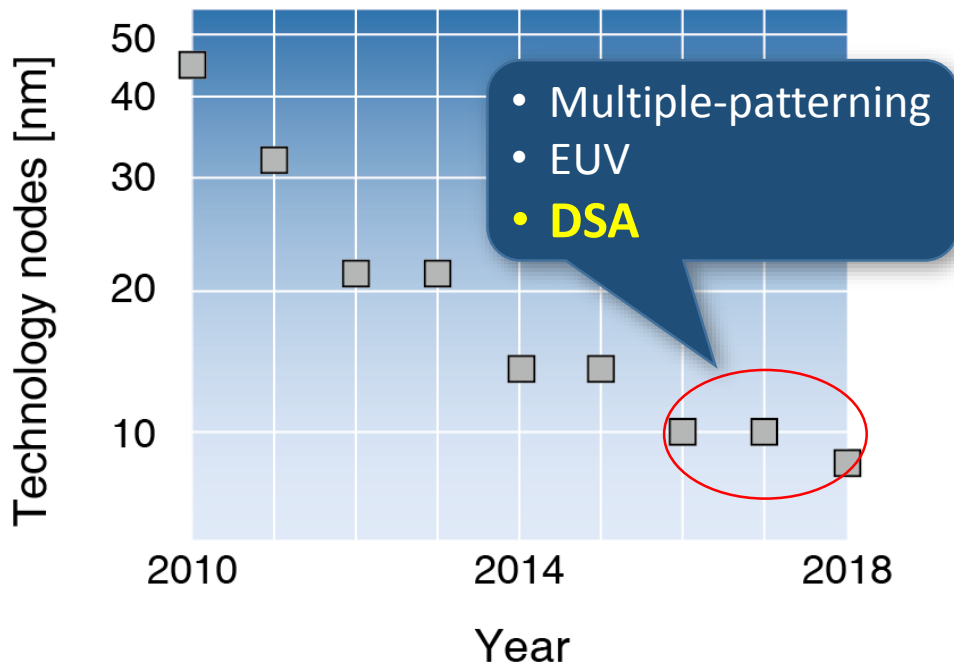
Diblock copolymer (BCP)



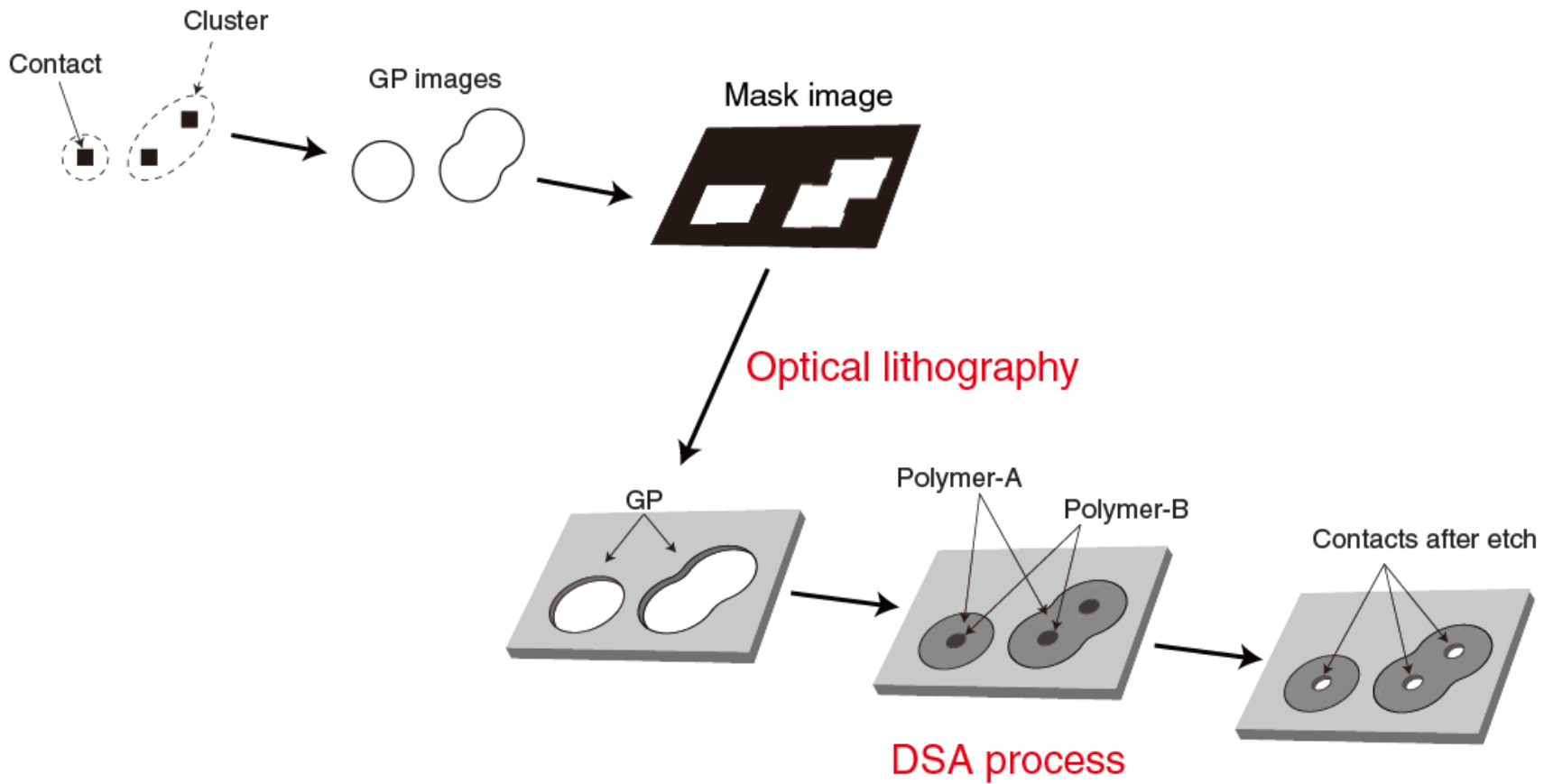
[Courtland, IEEE spectrum 2012]

# DSA using Guide Patterns (GPs)

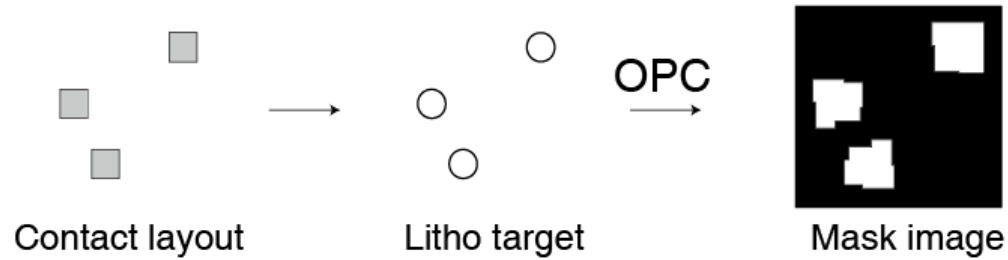
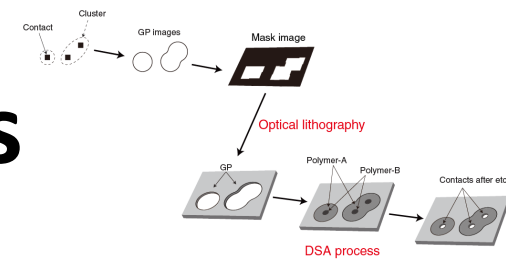
- Contact and via in sub 10-nm cannot be patterned using optical lithography
- In DSAL: Local contacts are grouped → GP is patterned through optical litho → contacts are patterned through DSA (2 step process)



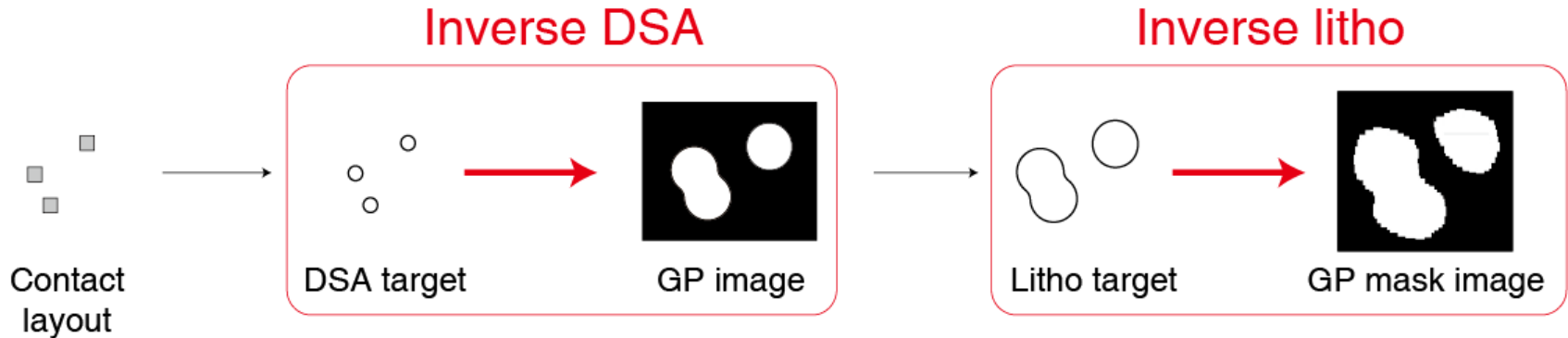
# DSA Lithography (DSAL)



# DSAL Mask Synthesis



Mask synthesis for optical lithography

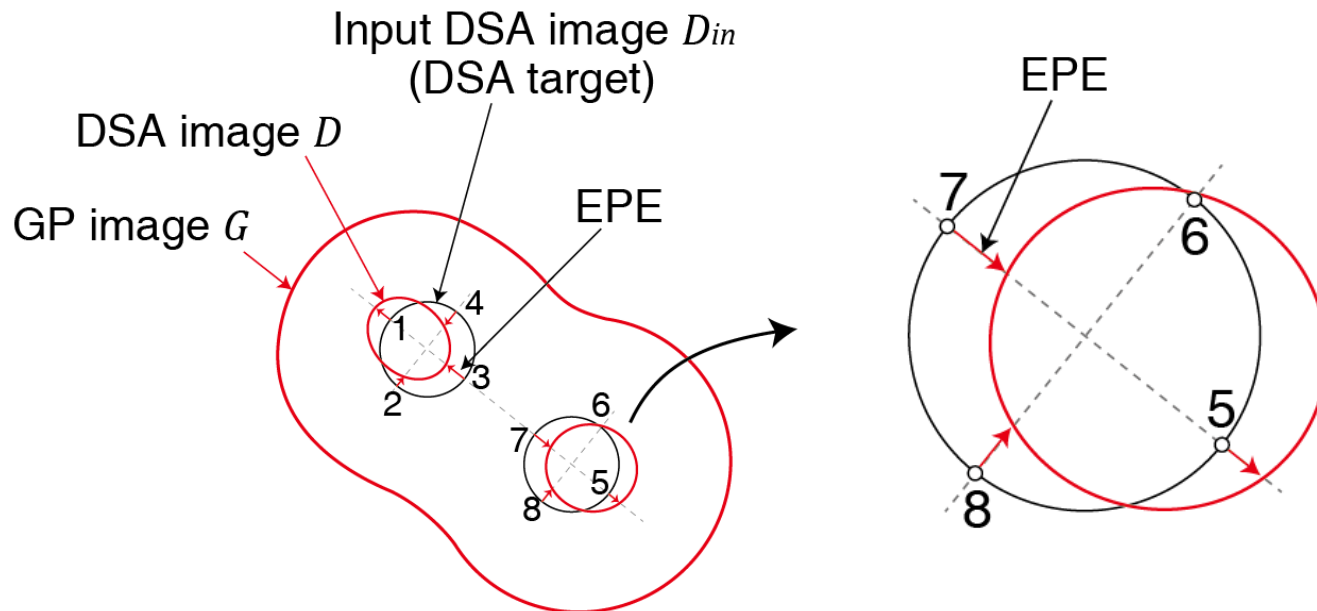
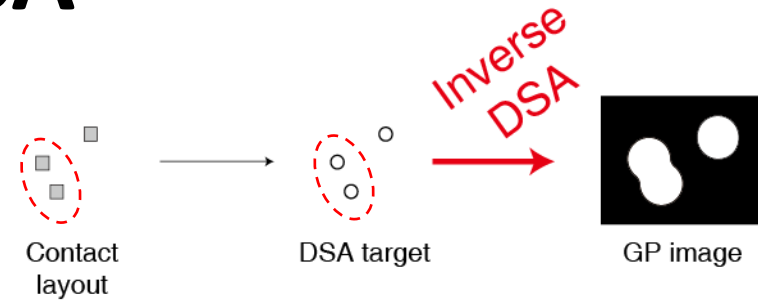


Mask synthesis for DSAL

# Inverse DSA

## Problem definition

- **Input:** A contact cluster
- **Output:** Ideal GP image
- **Objective:** Minimize max edge placement error (EPE)



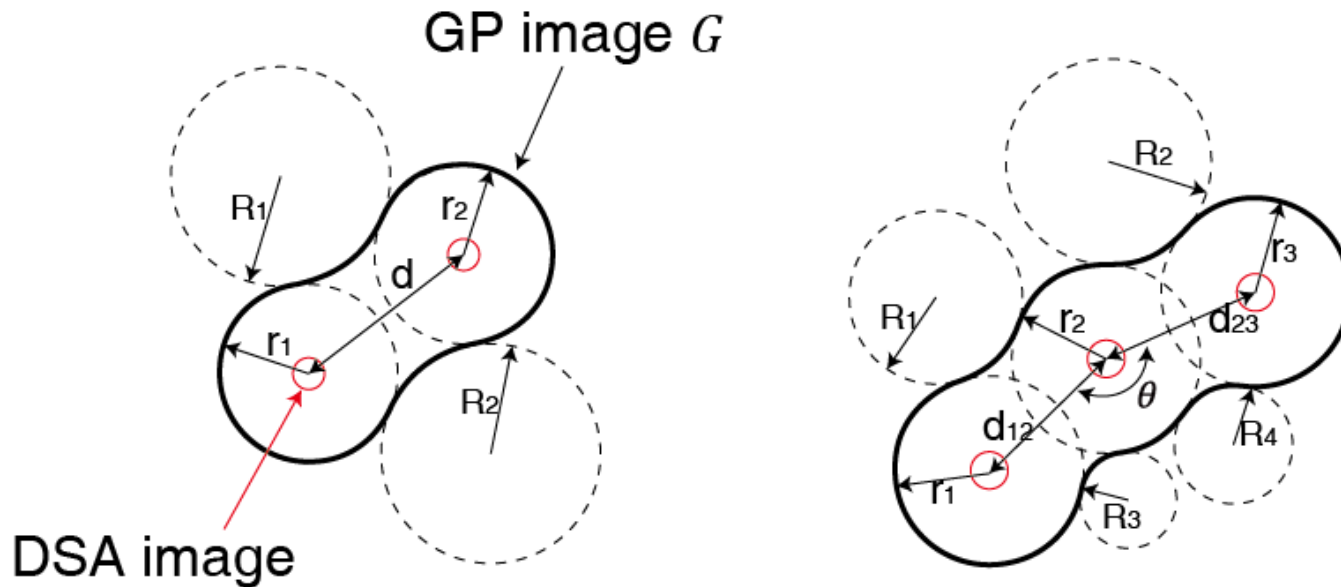
# Inverse DSA

## Parameterizing GP

- Represent a GP as a **function of a few geometry parameters**

$$G = f(\mathbf{g}) = f(g_1, g_2, g_3, \dots, g_n)$$

- Reduce complexity of inverse DSA





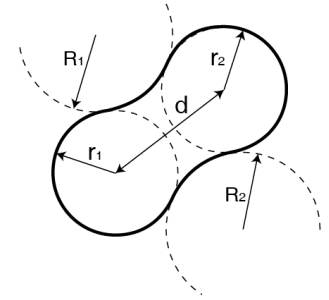
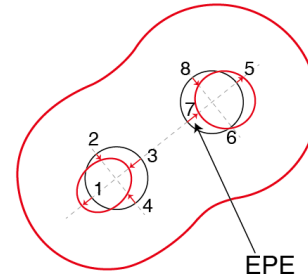
# Inverse DSA

## Algorithm

**Input:** a DSA image  $\mathcal{D}_{in}$  of a cluster of contacts

**Output:** a GP image  $\mathcal{G}$

- L1:  $\mathcal{G} \leftarrow$  an initial GP image
- L2:  $\mathcal{D} \leftarrow$  DSA\_Simulation( $\mathcal{G}$ )
- L3:  $\mathbf{e} \leftarrow$  Measure\_EPE( $\mathcal{D}_{in}, \mathcal{D}$ )
- L4: **repeat** for max\_iterations
- L5:      $\mathbf{M} \leftarrow$  Calc\_Matrix( $\mathcal{D}_{in}, \mathcal{G}$ )
- L6:      $\mathcal{G} \leftarrow f(\mathbf{g})$ , where  $\mathbf{g}^T \leftarrow \mathbf{g}^T - \mathbf{M}^{-1} \times \mathbf{e}^T$
- L7:      $\mathcal{D} \leftarrow$  DSA\_Simulation( $\mathcal{G}$ )
- L8:      $\mathbf{e} \leftarrow$  Measure\_EPE( $\mathcal{D}_{in}, \mathcal{D}$ )
- L9:     **if**  $\max_{\forall i} (|e_i|) \leq \max\_EPE$  **then** Exit loop
- L10: **return**  $\mathcal{G}$

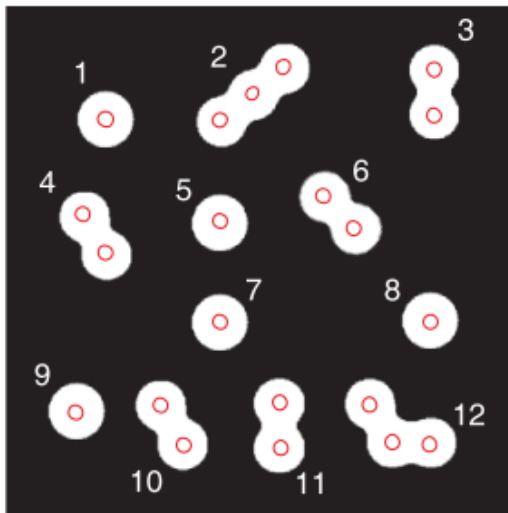


$$\mathbf{M} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial e_1}{\partial g_1} & \frac{\partial e_1}{\partial g_2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial e_1}{\partial g_n} \\ \frac{\partial e_2}{\partial g_1} & \frac{\partial e_2}{\partial g_2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial e_2}{\partial g_n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ \frac{\partial e_m}{\partial g_1} & \frac{\partial e_m}{\partial g_2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial e_m}{\partial g_n} \end{bmatrix}$$

# Inverse DSA

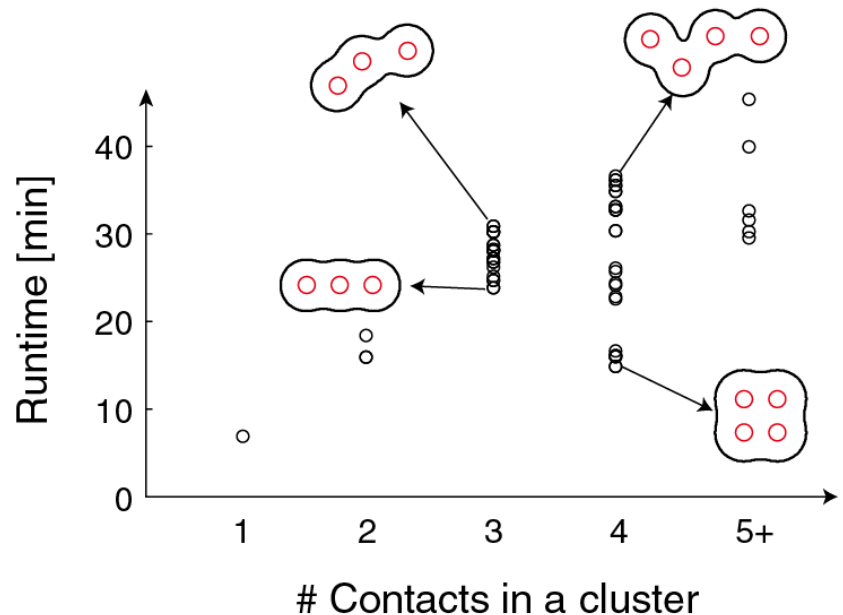
## Experimental observations

- Inverse DSA is applied to each group of **congruent clusters** one by one
- **Runtime increases** with **larger** and more **complex** clusters



{1, 5, 7, 8, 9} {3, 4, 6, 10, 11} {2} {12}

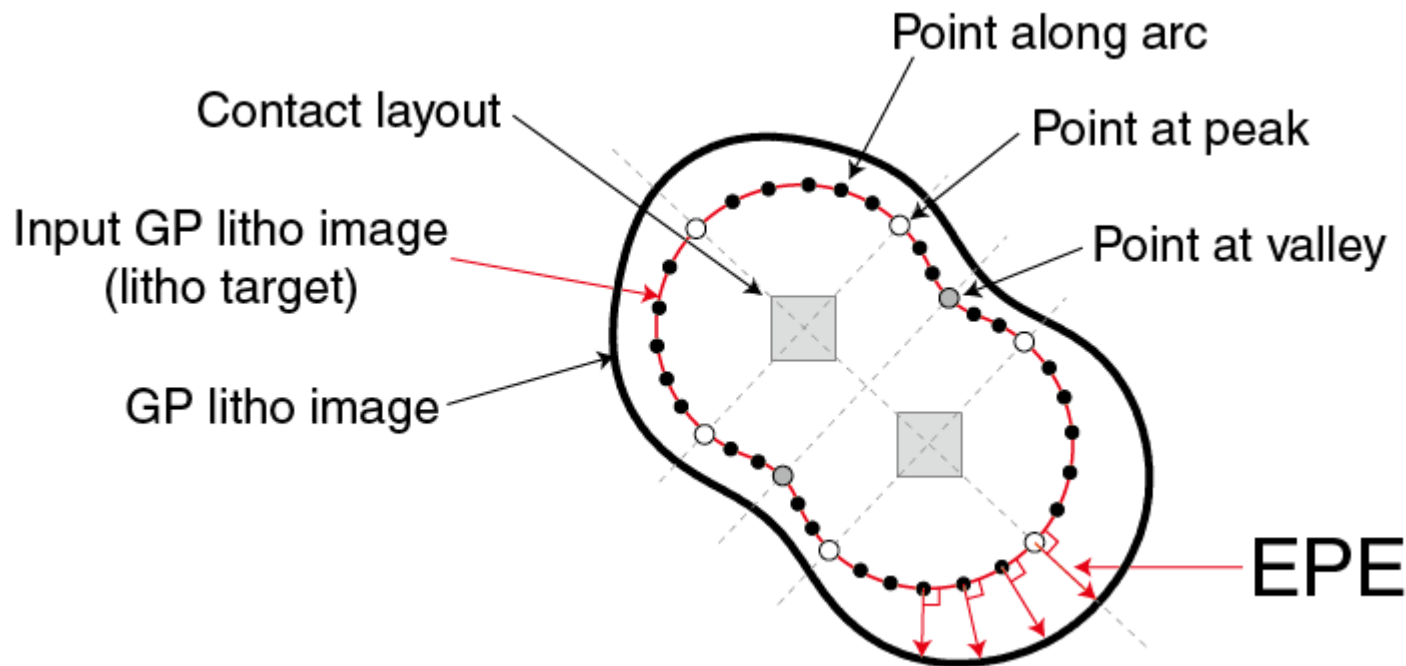
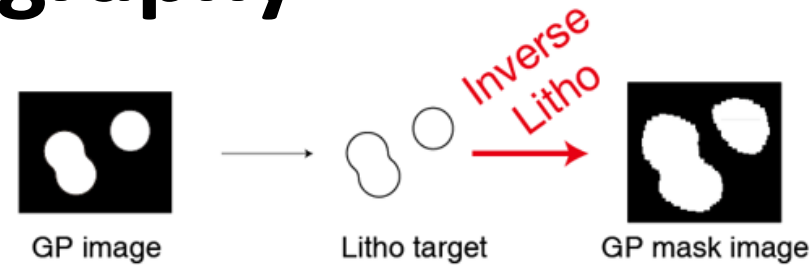
Groups of congruent clusters (GPs)



# Inverse Lithography

## Problem definition

- **Input:** an ideal GP image
- **Output:** a GP mask image
- **Objectives:** minimize  $\sum_k |EPE_k|^2$



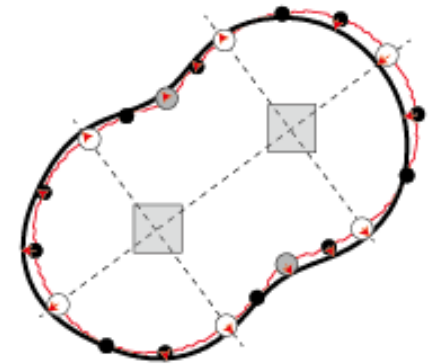
# Inverse Lithography

## Algorithm

**Input:** a GP litho image  $\mathcal{L}_{in}$

**Output:** a GP mask image  $\mathcal{M}$

```
L1:  $\mathcal{M} \leftarrow$  an initial GP mask image
L2:  $\mathcal{L} \leftarrow$  Litho_Simulation( $\mathcal{M}$ )
L3:  $C \leftarrow$  Cost( $\mathcal{L}_{in}, \mathcal{L}$ )
L4: repeat for max_iterations
L5:    $\mathcal{M} \leftarrow \mathcal{M} - k\nabla C$ 
L6:    $\mathcal{M} \leftarrow$  Convert  $\mathcal{M}$  to a binary mask
L7:    $\mathcal{L} \leftarrow$  Litho_Simulation( $\mathcal{M}$ )
L8:    $C \leftarrow$  Cost( $\mathcal{L}_{in}, \mathcal{L}$ )
L9:   if  $C$  increases OR  $|\nabla C| \leq \epsilon$  then
L10:     Roll back  $\mathcal{M}$ ; exit loop
L11: return  $\mathcal{M}$ 
```



$$\nabla C = \left( \frac{\partial C}{\partial g_1}, \frac{\partial C}{\partial g_2}, \frac{\partial C}{\partial g_3}, \dots, \frac{\partial C}{\partial g_n} \right)$$

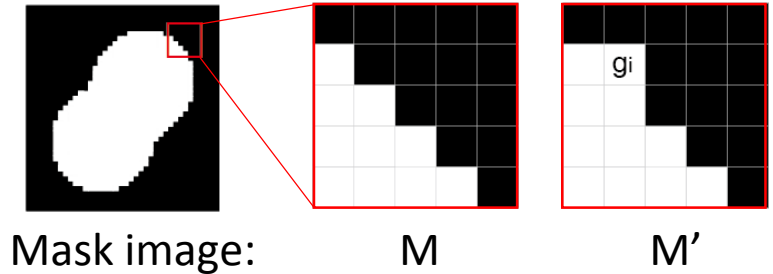
# Inverse Lithography

## Approximate cost gradient

- Calculation of  $\nabla C$

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial g_i} = \sum_k |EPE'_k|^2 - \sum_k |EPE_k|^2$$

$n$  times convolutions for  $n$  pixels



- Approximate  $\nabla C$

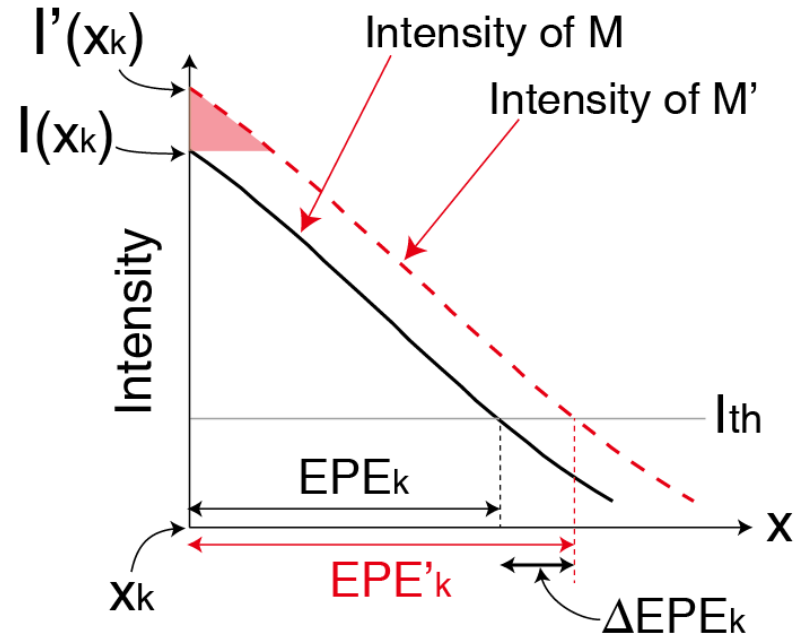
$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial g_i} = \sum_k (\Delta EPE_k)(2EPE_k + \Delta EPE_k)$$

$$\Delta EPE_k = \frac{I'(x_k) - I(x_k)}{dI(x_k)/dx}$$

From  $I(x)$

From  $I(x)$

Much faster than convolution



# Inverse Lithography

**Experiments:** compare 2 methods

- **Exact method:** perform explicit litho simulations for computing  $\nabla C$
- **Our (approximate) method:** 6X faster, comparable accuracy

COMPARISON OF EXACT AND APPROXIMATE INVERSE LITHOGRAPHY

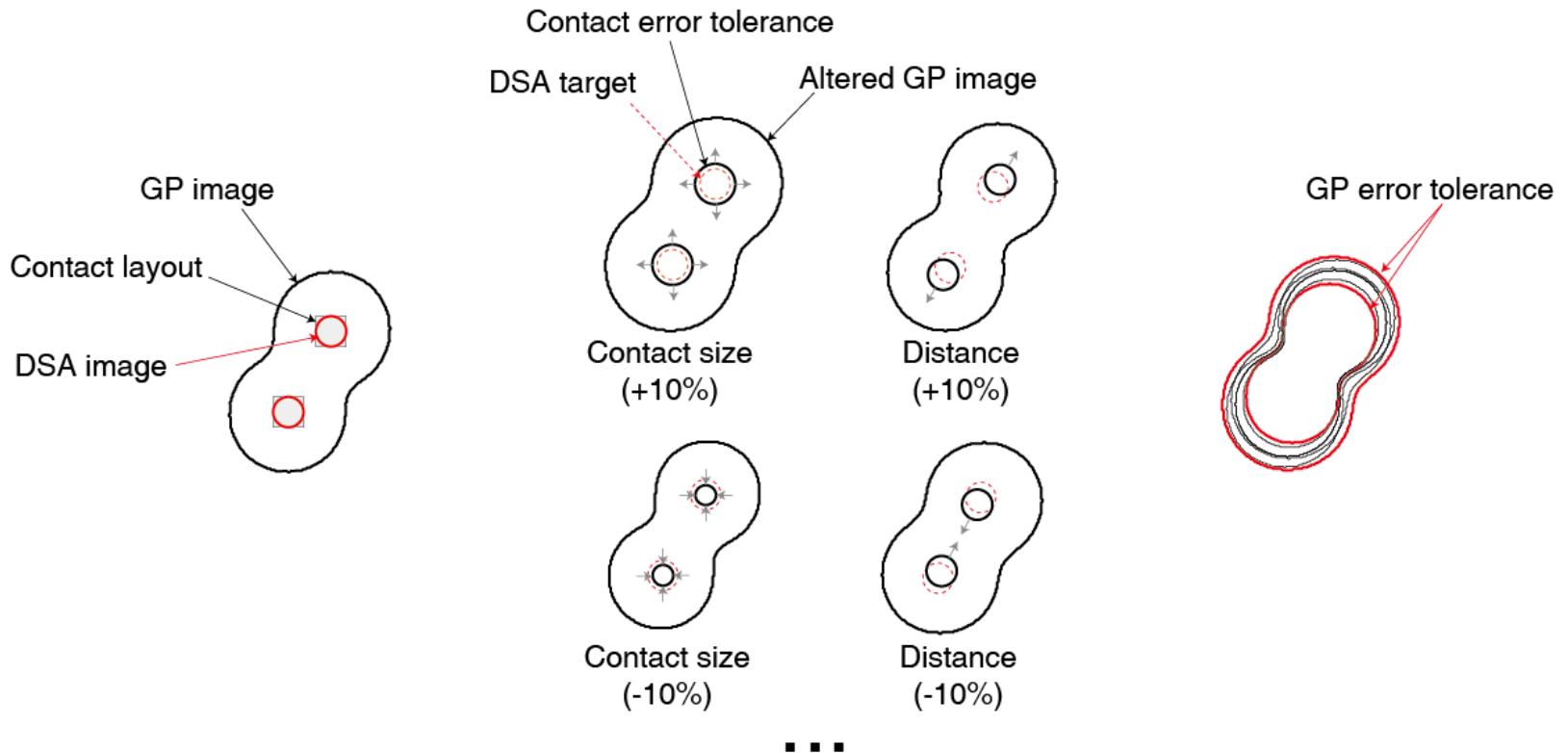
| Layout    | Exact method |              |                         | Approximate method |              |                         |
|-----------|--------------|--------------|-------------------------|--------------------|--------------|-------------------------|
|           | # Iter       | Time (hours) | EPE <sub>max</sub> (nm) | # Iter             | Time (hours) | EPE <sub>max</sub> (nm) |
| Via 1     | 5            | 1            | 0.3                     | 11                 | 0.1          | 0.9                     |
| Via 2     | 5            | 1.8          | 0.6                     | 13                 | 0.2          | 1.1                     |
| Via 3     | 6            | 4.2          | 0.6                     | 14                 | 0.5          | 0.7                     |
| Contact 1 | 7            | 4.8          | 0.5                     | 18                 | 0.4          | 0.8                     |
| Contact 2 | 7            | 6.8          | 0.5                     | 17                 | 1.1          | 0.7                     |
| Contact 3 | 10           | 16.7         | 0.7                     | 25                 | 2.5          | 0.7                     |
| Average   | 6.7          | 5.9          | 0.5                     | 16.3               | 0.9          | 0.7                     |

more iterations & longer runtime due to less accuracy of approx.

2X more iterations due to approximation

# Mask Design with Litho Variations

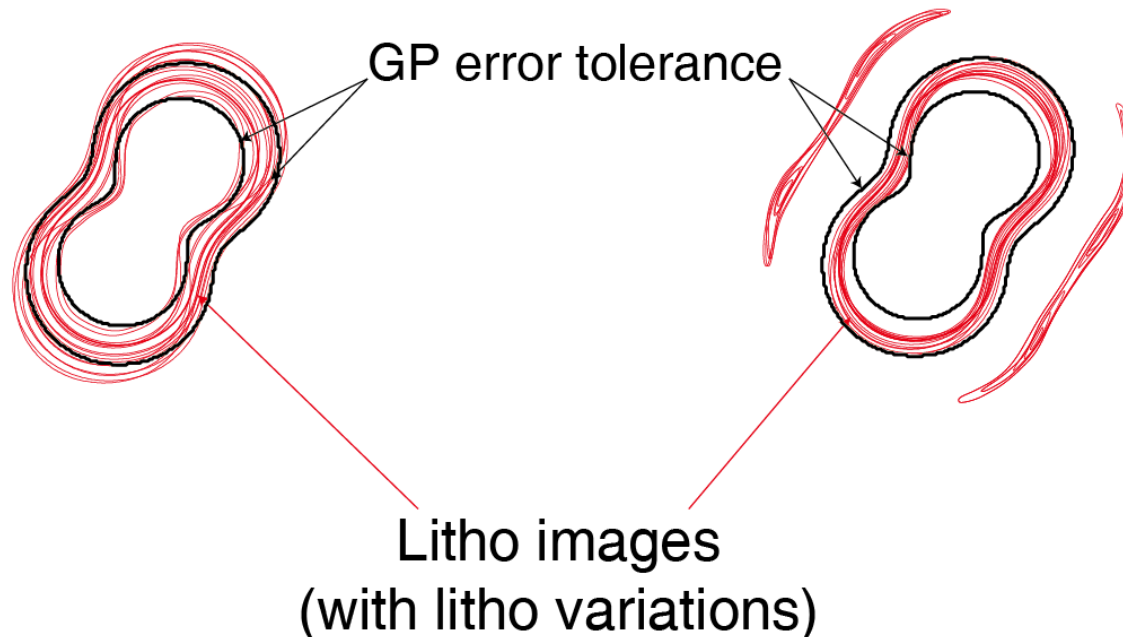
- GP may have errors due to **litho variations** → **final contact error**
- **Contact error tolerance:** DSA images should reside within some tolerance (e.g.  $\pm 10\%$  contact size)
- **GP error tolerance:** GP litho images should reside within some tolerance



# Mask Design with Litho Variations

## DSAL SRAF

- **SRAF:** sub-resolution assist feature for constructive light interference
- **DSAL SRAF:** no problem of SRAF printing if no residue after DSA process
- # GPs with violation: 6.6% (no SRAF) → 0% (with SRAF)





# Conclusion

- **Inverse DSA**: Synthesizing ideal GP shape
  - Parameterizing GP
- **Inverse lithography**: Synthesizing GP mask image
  - Approximate cost gradient
- **DSAL mask design with lithography variations**
  - GP error tolerance, SRAF insertion

---

**Thank you**