MAPPER: HIGH THROUGHPUT MASKLESS LITHOGRAPHY

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MAPPER Lithography is developing a maskless lithography technology. The technology combines massively-parallel electron-beam writing with high speed optical data transport used in the telecommunication industry. The electron optics generates 13,000 electron beams that are focused on the wafer by electrostatic lens arrays which are manufactured by using MEMS manufacturing techniques. Each beam has its own optical column to avoid a central cross-over. This secures high throughput (> 10 wafers per hour) at high resolution (< 45 nm half pitch). The 13,000 e-beams are generated by splitting up a single electron beam that originates from a single electron source and are finally accelerated to 5 kV to expose the resist on the wafer. The e-beams are arranged in such a way that they form a rectangular slit with a width of 26 mm, the same width of a field in an optical stepper. During exposure the e-beams are deflected over 2 µm perpendicular to the wafer stage movement. This means that with one scan of the wafer a full field of 26 mm x 33 mm can be exposed. During the simultaneous scanning of the wafer and deflection of the electron beams the beams are switched on and off by 13,000 light signals, one for each e-beam. The light beams are generated in a data system that contains the chip patterns in a bitmap format. This bitmap is divided over 13,000 data channels and streamed to the e-beams at 1-10 GHz. This paper will explain the design drivers behind the system and provide more detail on the current design.

To verify the applicability of MEMS-manufactured optics and simultaneous switching of individual electron beams with light, MAPPER has built several demonstrator tools which contain 110 parallel electron beams. A source with a brightness of $10^6 \text{ A/m}^2 \text{SrV}$ is used [1] which provides current of approximately 1 nA per beam on the wafer level. In this paper we will present results on the imaging performance of the demonstrator system and compare the uniformity over all the beams.

[1] A. van Veen, A. van der Blom, M. Weeda, M. Wieland and P. Kruit, Proceedings of EIPBN 2007 to be published in J. Vac. Science & Technology B.