

# 반도체용 포토레지스트의 연구 개발 동향

김 상 태  
동우화인켐

## Contents

- **Photopolymer**
- **Microelectronics Fabrication Process**
- **Development Trend of Lithography and Resist**
- **Classification of photoresist**
- **Typical of Photoresist**

*Typical i, g-line & LCD resist (365 nm)*

*Typical KrF resist (248 nm)*

*Typical ArF resist (193 nm)*

*Immersion Lithography*

*Basic F2 resist (157 nm)*

## 감광성 고분자의 용도

### 화상형성 분야 (Photoimaging)

#### • 인쇄제판

- 평판 PS판
- 감광성 스펀
- 감광성 flexo판
- 스크린 인쇄판
- Off-press color proof

#### • Photoresists (PR) for Microlithography

- G/I-line PR
- Deep UV, Excimer laser resists
- 전자선, 감광성 polyimide resists
- Laser direct writing (LDW)

#### • 인쇄회로기판(PCB)용 PR

- 감광성 dry film PR (DFR)
- Photo solder mask (resist) - 납땜
- Photoetching ink (스크린 잉크) - 식각, 도금
- 전착성 PR

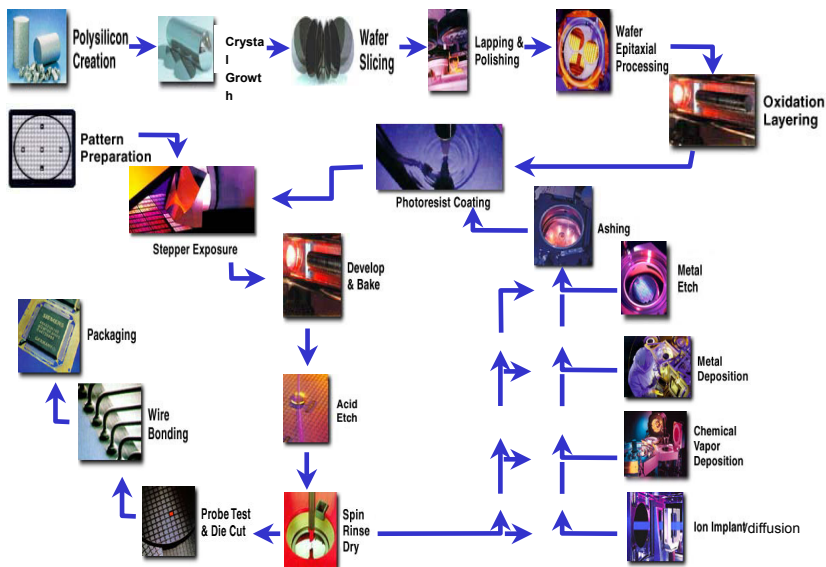
#### • 광가공 (Photofabrication) : Photoetching (광식각)

- 고정밀 전자, 기계부품
- TV shadow mask, IC lead frame
- Micromachine

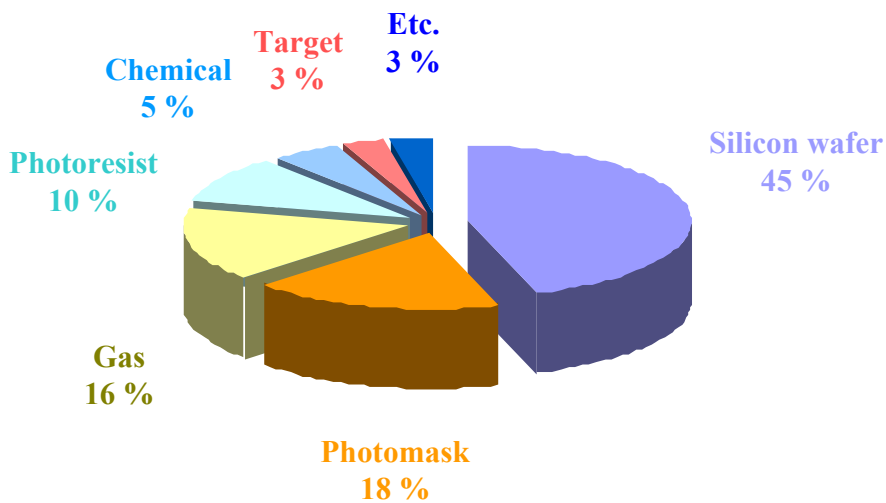
#### • 전자 표시장치 (Display)

- TV 형광면 (RGB color 화상)
- TFT LCD (flat panel) color filter
- Video camera 교체촬상소자

# Microelectronics Fabrication Process



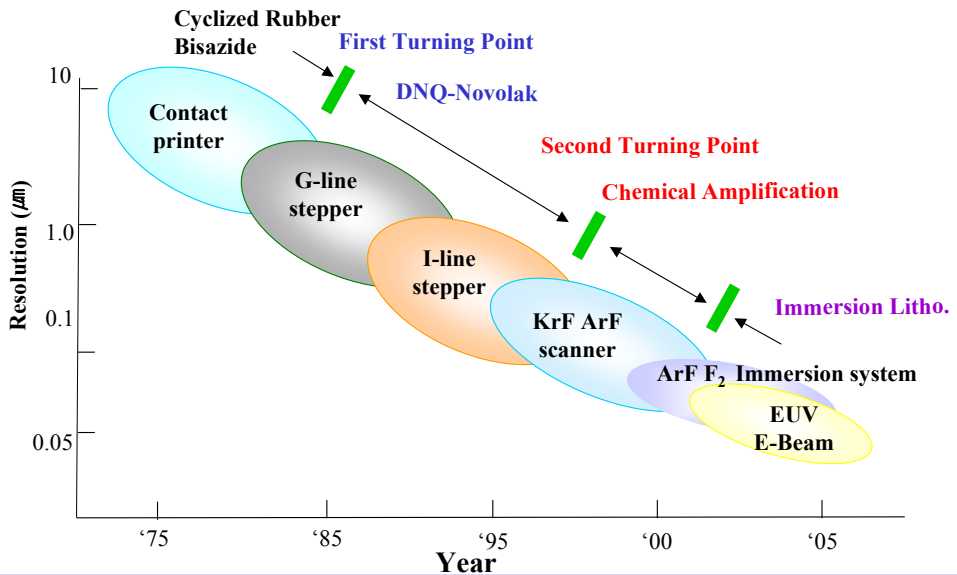
## 반도체 전공정 재료비 구성



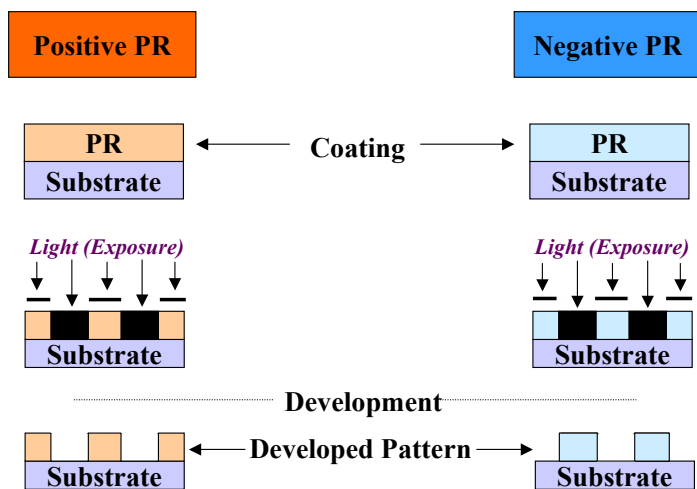
## Classification of photoresist

Source			Resin
Near UV	g-line	436nm	Novolac
	i-line	365nm	Novolac
Deep UV	KrF	248nm	PVP
	ArF	193nm	Acrylate
	F <sub>2</sub>	157nm	Material issues
<b>ArF immersion</b>		<b>193nm → 134nm</b>	1. Top coat on ArF resist 2. Water attack free resin
<b>F<sub>2</sub> immersion</b>		<b>157nm → 115nm</b>	Material issues
EUV		10-14nm	Material issues
E-beam		0.1 Å	Acrylate, Novolac, Polystyrene
X-ray		5-15 Å	Acrylate, Novolac, Polystyrene

## Development trend of lithography and resist



## Positive & Negative photoresist

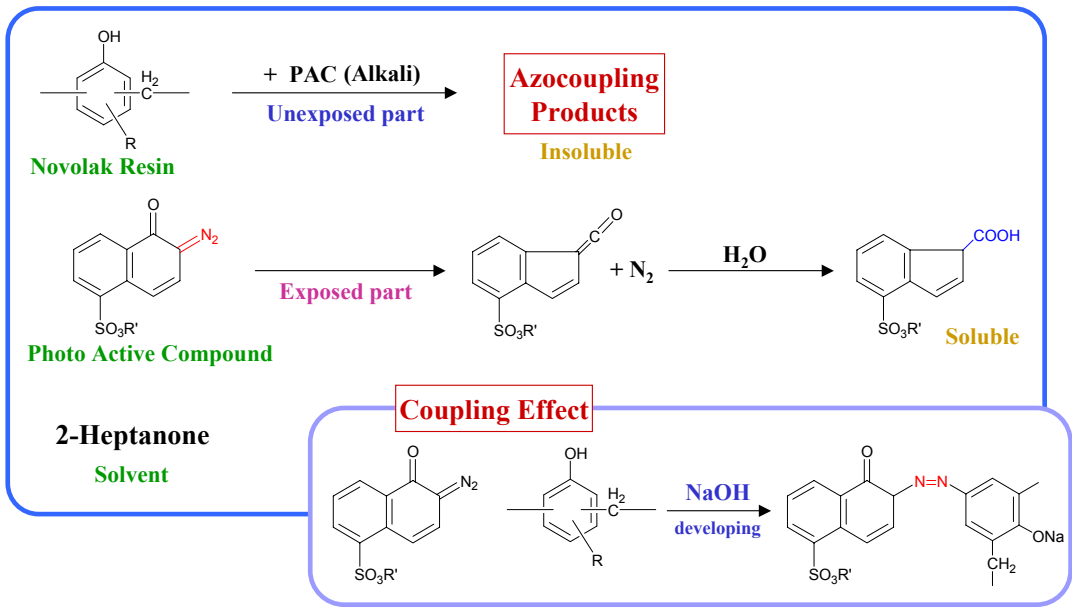




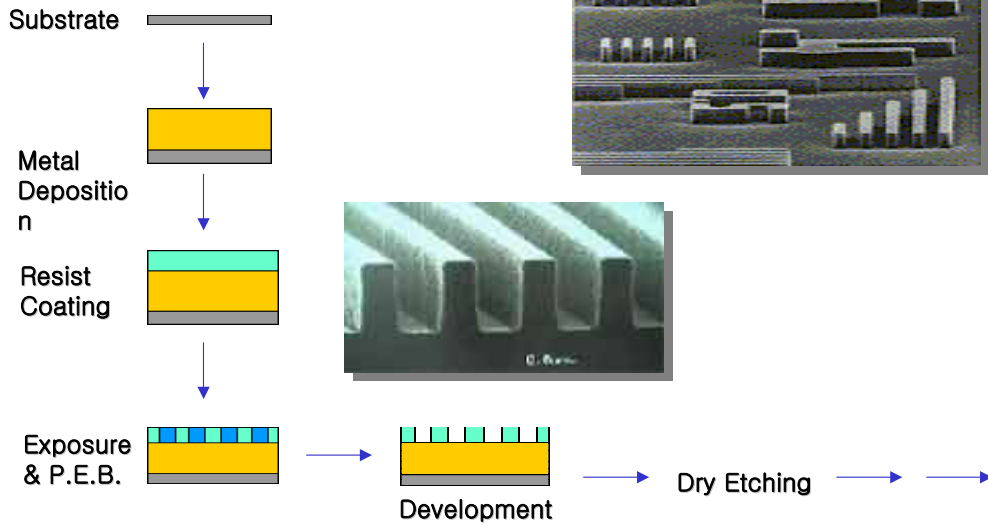
## General Components

<b>i-line Photoresist</b>	<b>DUV Photoresit (KrF)</b>
<b>Novolak Resin</b>	<b>Protected Poly-vinyl-Phenol Resin</b>
<b>PAC (Photo Active compound)</b>	<b>PAG (Photo Acid Generator)</b>
<b>Additive</b>	<b>Quencher</b>
<b>Solvent</b>	<b>Additive</b>
	<b>Solvent</b>

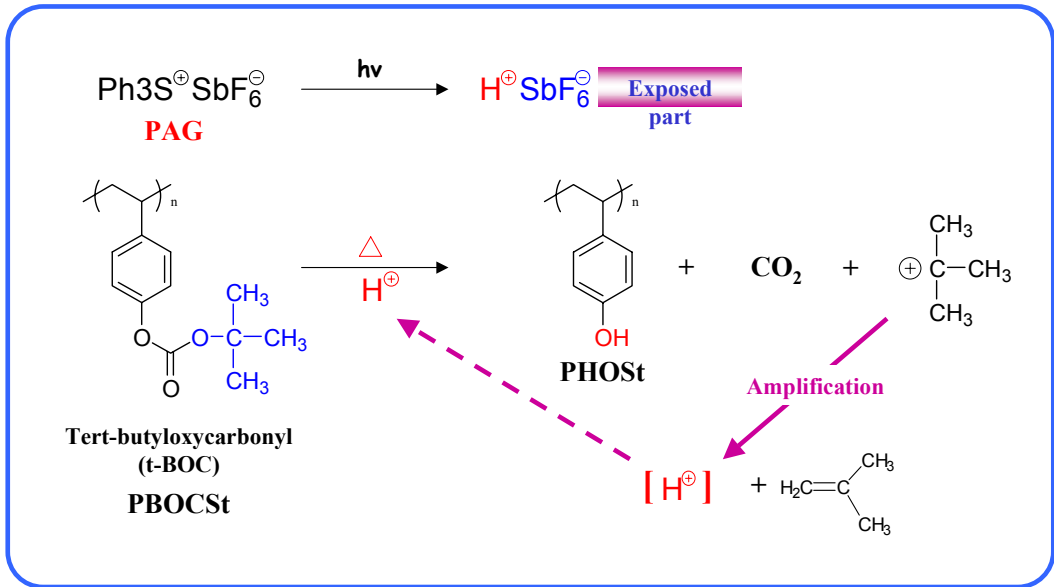
# *i*-line Positive Photoresist Composition



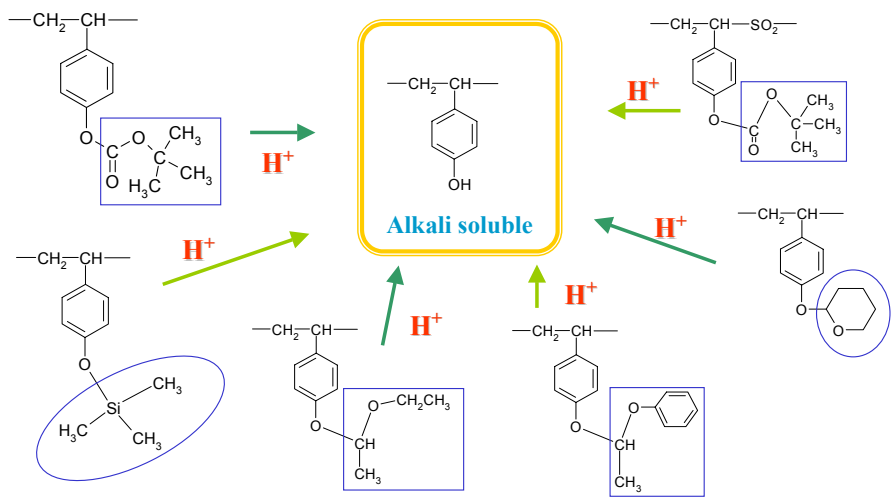
# PHOTORESIST (PR)



# Chemical amplification concept

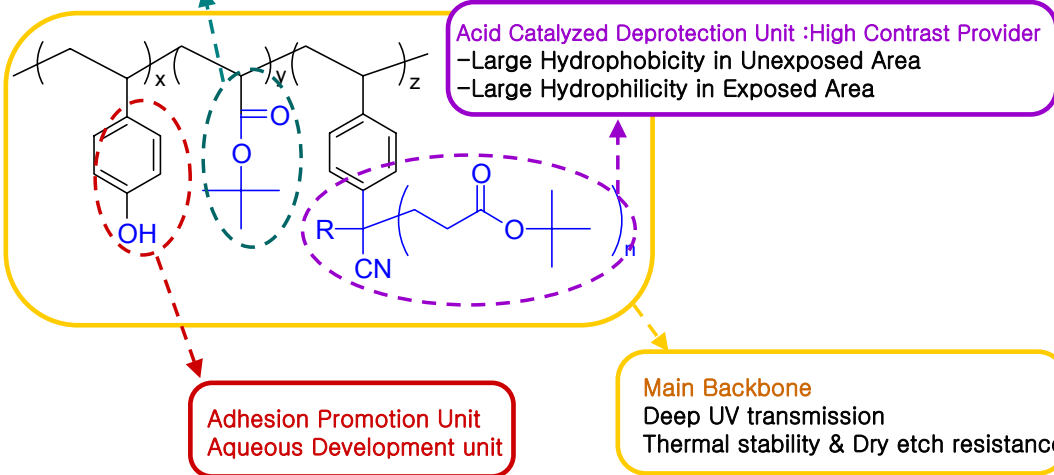


## Various mechanism in chemical amplified resists

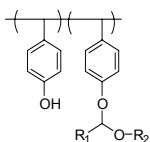


# KrF Resin Structure Design

Acid Catalyzed Deprotection unit  
Promotion of Photospeed in Exposure Area  
Control Resolution

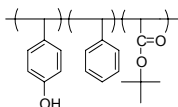


## Typical KrF resist (248nm)



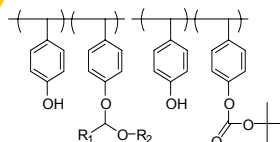
### Acetal

**Low Activation Energy**  
**Good Resolution**  
**Good CD-Bias**  
**Low PEB Sensitivity**  
**Line Edge Roughness**  
**Out Gassing**



### Annealing

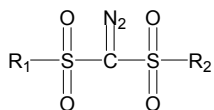
**High Activation Energy**  
**Themally Stable**  
**Less LER**  
**Good Etch Performance**  
**Relatively Low Margin**  
**High PEB Sensitivity**



### Hybrid

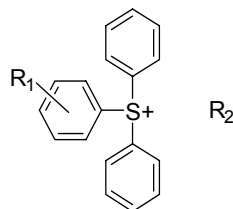
**Good Etch Performance**  
**High Resolution**  
**Environmental Stability**  
**Wide Process Margin**  
**Polymer synthesis**

## Selection of Diazo PAG & Onium PAG



**Diazo Type**

**Better resolution and DoF**  
**Higher transparency**



**Onium Type**

**Higher sensitivity**  
**Thermally Stable**  
**Lower transparency**

**Combination of two PAGs.**

**High resolution with high photospeed**



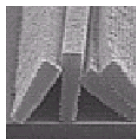
## Resist의 개발

### 레지스트 설계 목표

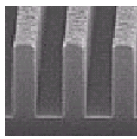
Pivotal Point control → DOF margin 확대

1. +Defocus (Thinning)
2. -Defocus (Scum) , Pattern (Lifting)

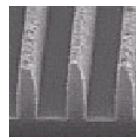
(Resist의 공통 과제)



-Defocus  
Lifting



Best Defocus

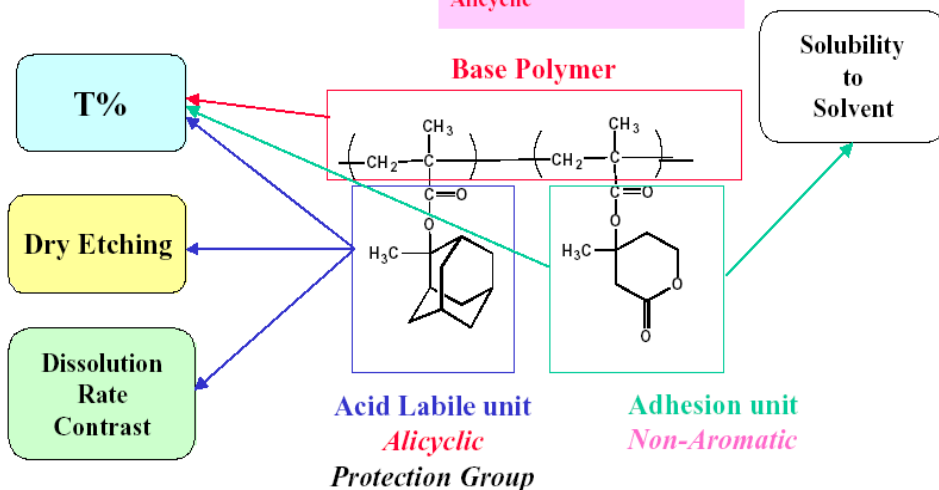


+Defocus  
Thinning

## Design concept of Polymer

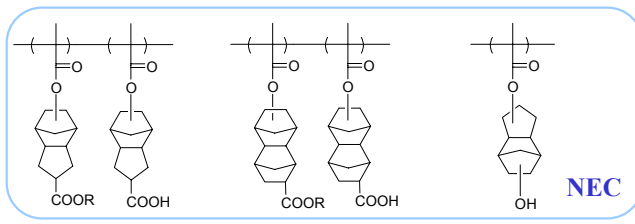
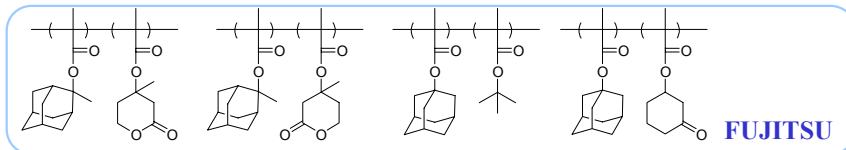
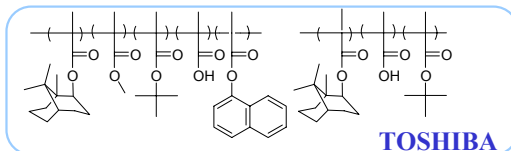
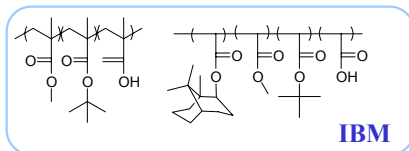
### Keywords for Functional Design

Methacryl / Acryl  
Alicyclic



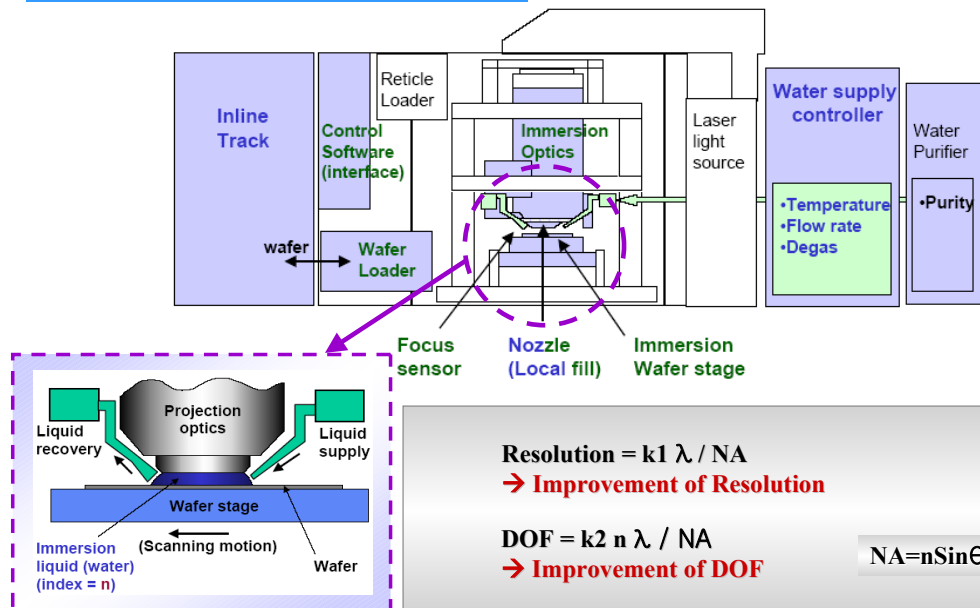
Example : 2MAdMA/ MLMA by Fujitsu

## Matacrylate type ArF resist (193 nm)



- IBM** : Low Etch resistance  
Poor adhesion
- FUJITSU** : High etch resistance  
High Resolution  
Conventional developer
- NEC** : High etch resistance  
Poor adhesion  
Special developer

# Immersion Scanner (193nm)



Reference : Nikon, Tokyo Electron



## Development of Top Coat

- Not dissolve resist film during coating.  
→ Need appropriate **solvent**
- Not dissolved to water but **dissolved to alkaline**
- Higher **hydrophobic surface** of the film for speedy scanning
- Prevent **PAG** and **quencher** from **dissolving** to water
- Optical characteristics : appropriate optical  
constant **n** should be **1.333** ( **n** of water)

## ***Issue to Realize Immersion Lithography***

- Existing ArF scanner is not compatible with immersion lithograph.  
→ Excess capital investment in new Fab.

- Requirement of material development for new resin system
- Adjustment PR transparency for different wavelength (134nm)

**Solution : Development of new ArF resist**

- Scanner lens contamination by dissolved photoresist component
- Immersion water attack photoresist top surface.

**Solution : Top coat**