

Investigation on high conversion efficiency and Tin debris mitigation for laser produced plasma EUV light source.

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Contents

- Ø Summary
- Ø Aim of investigation
- Ø Setup of experimental apparatus
- Ø Observation results

Summary

- ∅ A experimental apparatus are made to clarify elemental phenomena on Laser Produced Plasma light source.
- ∅ Some observation results are shown with above apparatus.

Aim of investigation

- Ø Physical phenomena confirmation
 - ü Phenomena on Laser produced plasma (LPP)
 - ü Investigation of Tin droplet behavior
 - ü Investigation of Tin fragments (debris) behavior

- Ø To confirm possibility and ability of EUV light source
 - ü Tin debris mitigation process
 - ü Main-pulse to EUV light conversion efficiency (CE)

- Ø Tool : Experimental device building up
 - ü Operation : Simple
 - ü Meteorology : Extra information

Experimental apparatus
Device concept
Device components
Metrology

Concept

Ø Operation : Simple

- ü Compact size

- ü Less maintenance

Ø Meteorology : Extra

- ü Tin particle (fragment, neutral, ion) measurement

- ü Distribution easement

Components

- ∅ Simple but sufficient for LPP
- ∅ Same ability of mass production machine.

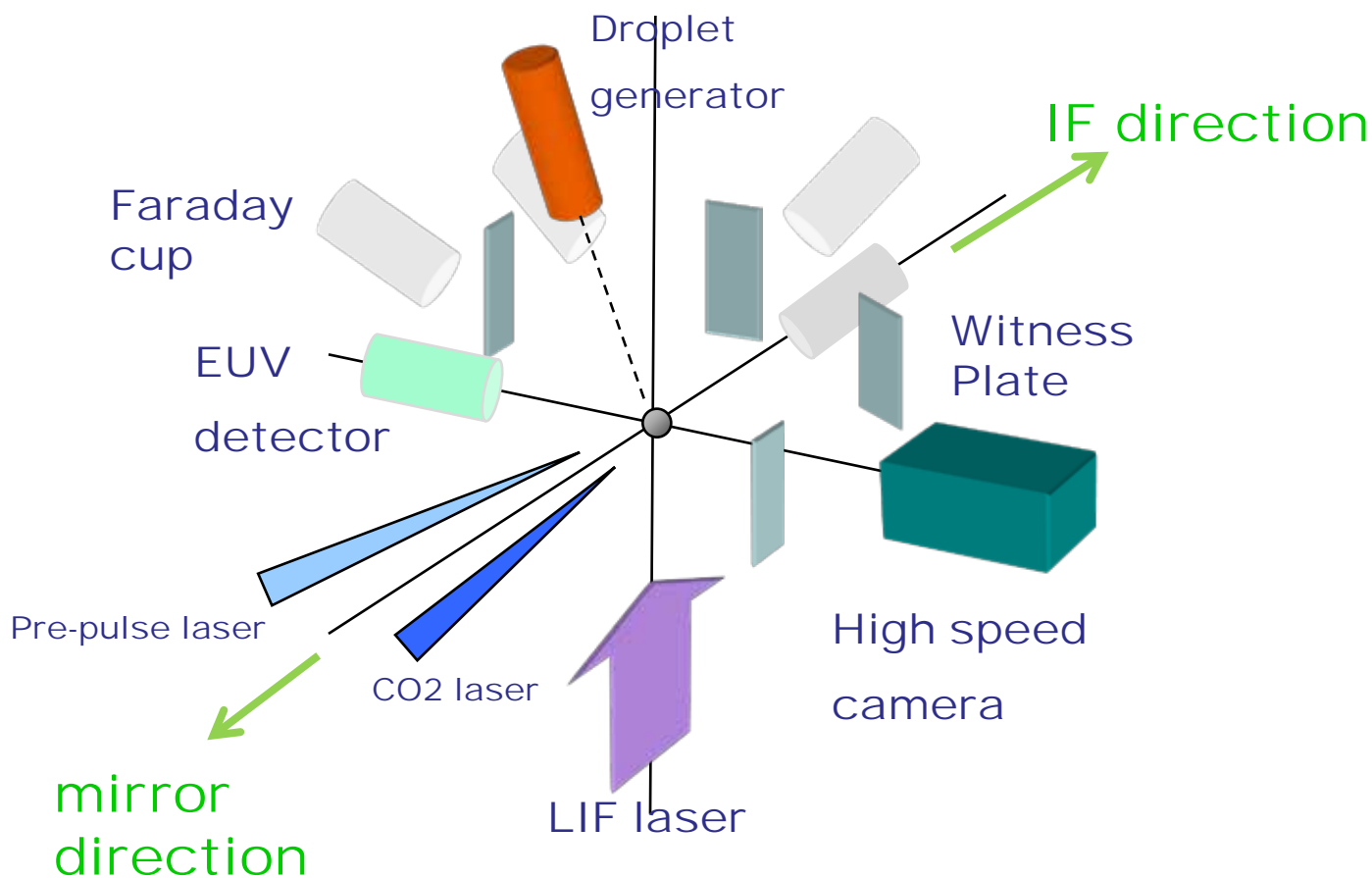
- ∅ Difference : Repetition rate, single shot

- ∅ Equipped Components
 - ü Droplet generator
 - ü Pre-pulse laser
 - ü Main pulse laser
 - ü Magnetic field
 - ü No Collector mirror

	Production machine	This apparatus
Droplets	100 kHz	10Hz
Pre-pulse laser	100 kHz	10 Hz
Main-pulse Laser	100 kHz	10 Hz

Metrology setup

∅ Subject to measure: Tin Fragments, Neutrals, Ions

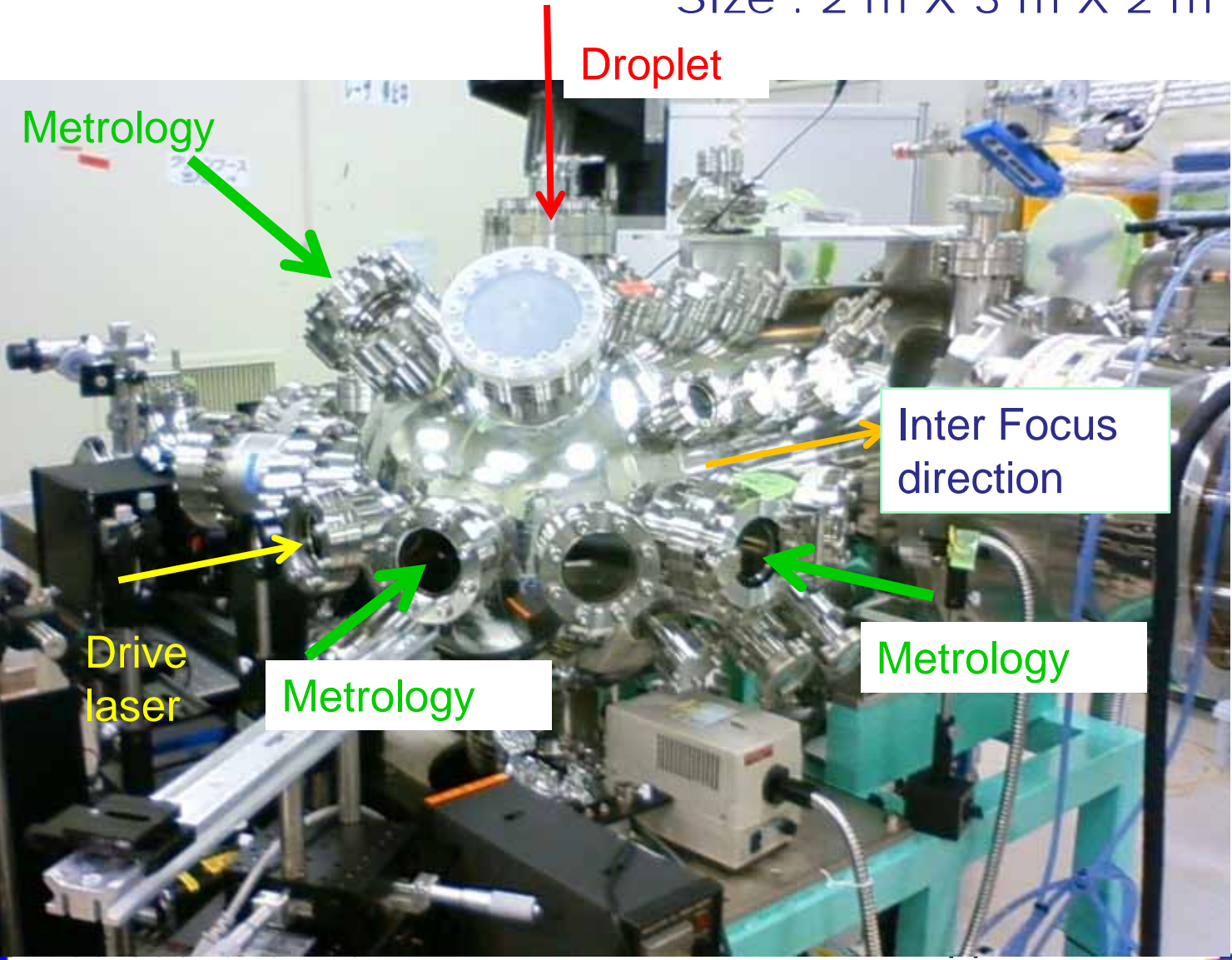


Metrology : Measurement property and method

	Method	Measured
Tin Fragments	Witness plates High speed camera	Diameter Spatial distribution
Tin Neutrals	Laser induced Fluorescence (LIF)	Density Speed Spatial distribution
Tin Ions	Faraday cup LIF	Density Spatial distribution
EUV light	Flying circus	Energy
CO ₂ laser	Power meter	Transparent of CO ₂ laser Reflect of CO ₂ laser

Outlook

Size : 2 m X 3 m X 2 m



Observation results

High speed camera results

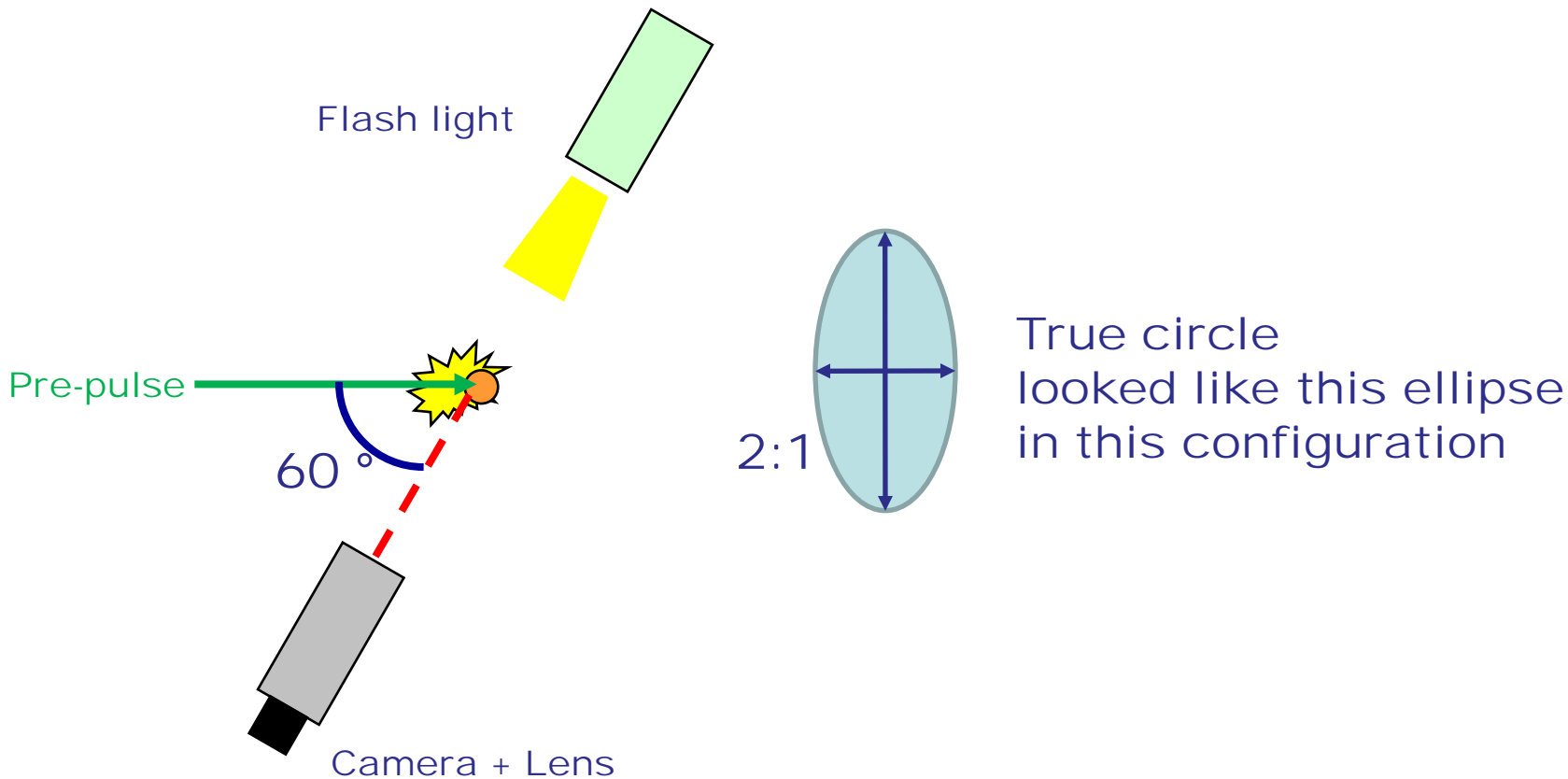
Tin droplet dispersion by pre-pulse irradiation

Tin fragment behavior by main pulse irradiation

High speed camera measurement results

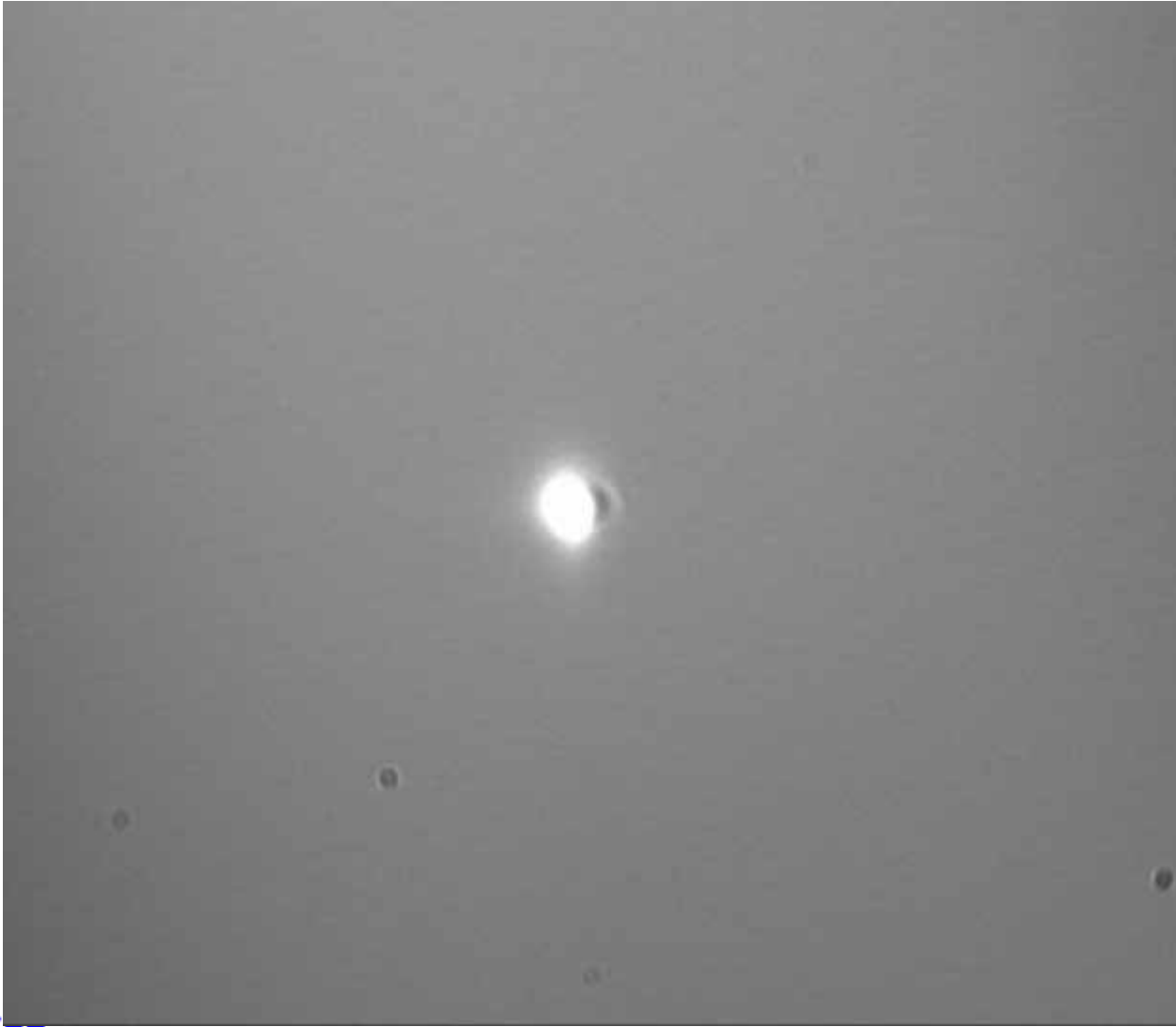
Ø Camera and short duration flash light measurement

- ü Time resolution ~ 40 nsec
- ü Spatial resolution ~ 6 μm
- ü 60 degree observation angle to laser axis



Pre-pulse laser irradiation

Droplet dispersion timing change

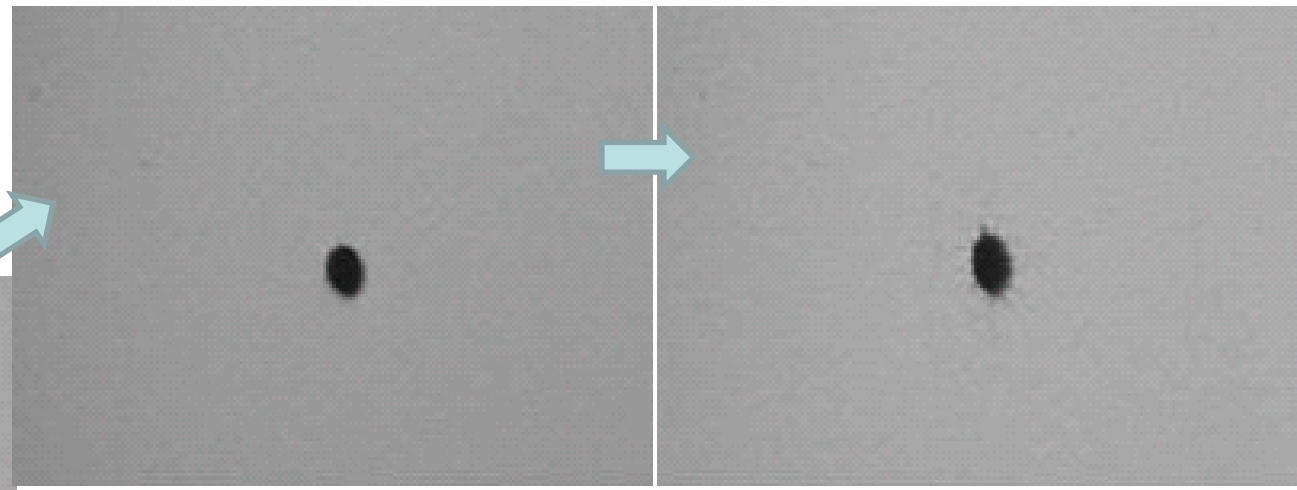


Pre-pulse + Main-pulse laser irradiation : one condition

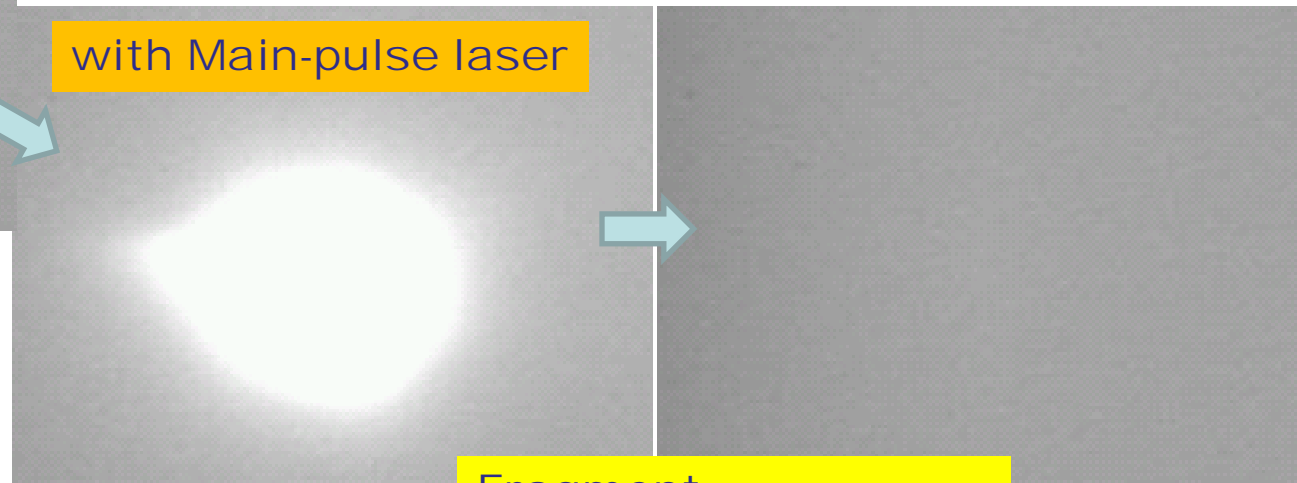
One dispersion state
Smaller fragments
Spread wider

Pre-pulse irradiation

w/o Main-pulse laser



with Main-pulse laser



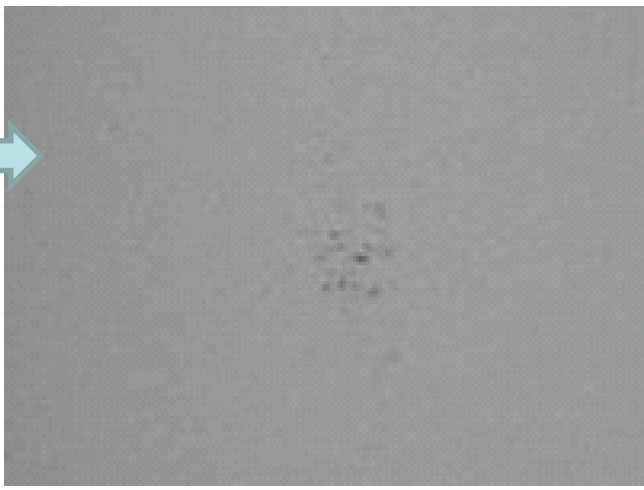
Fragment :
vanished -> Vaporized

Pre-pulse+ Main-pulse laser irradiation : other condition

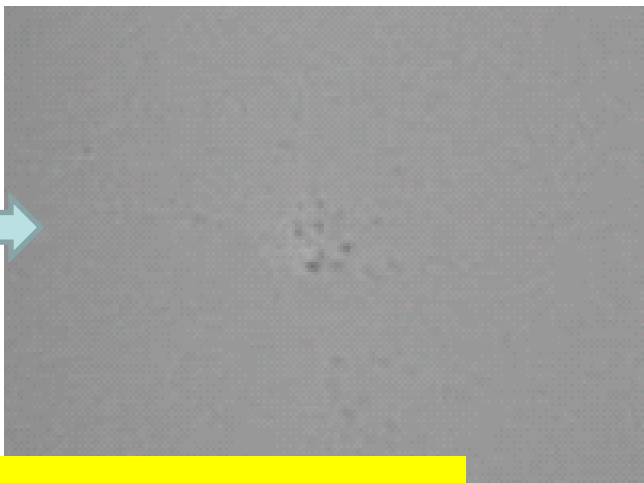
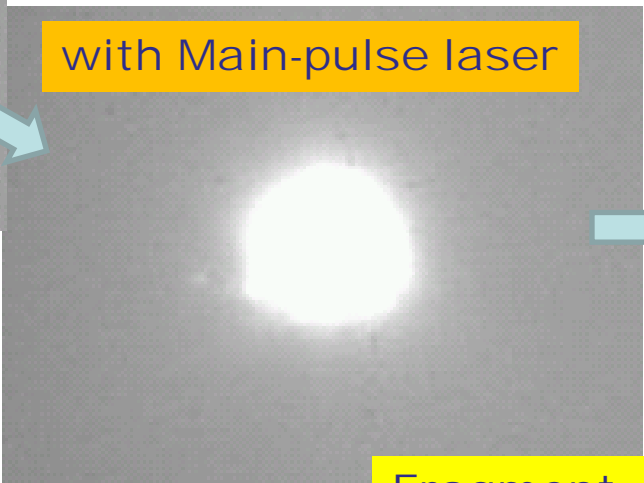
other dispersion state
larger fragments
Spread too wider

Pre-pulse irradiation

w/o Main-pulse laser



with Main-pulse laser



Fragment :
Not vanished -> not vaporized

Plan

- Ø Using obtained data,
 - ü Confirmation of debris mitigation concept
 - ü Confirmation of CE improving concept

- Ø Getting other parameters
 - ü Optimization of EUV source operation condition

- Ø Expanding to next generation machine

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