



## SYSTEMS PRODUCTS

## LOGICAL PRODUCTS

## PHYSICAL IMPLEMENTATION

## SIMULATION AND ANALYSIS

## LIBRARIES

## TCAD

[Aurora](#)

[DFM WorkBench](#)

[Davinci](#)

[Medici](#)

[Raphael](#)

[Raphael-NES](#)

[Silicon Early Access](#)

[TSUPREM-4](#)

[Taurus-Device](#)

[Taurus-Lithography](#)

[Taurus-OPC](#)

[Taurus-Process](#)

[Taurus-Topography](#)

[Taurus-Visual](#)

[Taurus-WorkBench](#)

# Taurus-Lithography

## Photolithography Simulation

Taurus-Lithography performs complete photolithography process simulation, covering all aspect stepper setup, resist processing and mask layout optimization to maximize the capabilities of the photolithographic process. With Taurus-Lithography you can analyze the printability of any very large region of an integrated circuit by simulating its aerial image and comparing it to the original mask design. Taurus-Lithography can also be used to analyze stacks of photoresists and dielectric layers to calculate complex layout patterns by simulating the critical exposure, post-exposure bake (PEB) and development steps. The Optical Proximity Correction Advanced Application Module (OPC-AAM) automatically modifies layouts to improve their printability characteristics by using an optimization algorithm and a selection of models to calculate the printed contour.

### TAURUS-LITHOGRAPHY HELPS YOU:

- Understand critical dimension (CD) variations.
- Simulate the aerial image of large designs using standard GDSII format.
- Analyze photoresist characteristics, including swing curve, focus exposure matrix, process latitude, photosensitivity and contrast.
- Study PEB processing of deep ultraviolet (DUV) chemically amplified photoresists.
- Automatically evaluate mask printability.
- Evaluate various phase-shift mask strategies (alternating phase shift, phase shift with out-riggers, chromeless, attenuated etc.).
- Extract data such as CD, sidewall angle, image contrast and intensity, either interactively or in batch.
- Calculate reflective scattering from non-planar substrates.
- Compare different projection stepper strategies in terms of lithographic performance.
- Improve layouts by performing optical proximity correction (OPC).

## 3D PHOTORESIST DEVELOPMENT PROFILES

In state-of-the-art IC design and manufacturing, contact window layers have unique requirements that are tighter than for non-critical lithography layers. The following approach can be used for contact window design: First, use Taurus-Lithography to explore different lithographic options, then calibrate the simulator to completely utilize its predictive capabilities. The fast three-dimensional simulation capability of Taurus-Lithography is essential because of the 3D nature of contact windows.

This example demonstrates that achieved simulation accuracy for top/bottom critical dimension and shape of the profiles is better than 10 percent. Process conditions: 0.45  $\mu\text{m}$  contacts layout, binary mask, contact/pitch ratio 1:3, photoresist JSR IX725D2G, i-line, dose 230  $\text{mJ}/\text{cm}^2$ , silicon substrate. Figures (1) and (2): experiment and simulation at 0  $\mu\text{m}$  defocus. Figures (3) and (4): 0.5  $\mu\text{m}$  defocus. SEM pictures (1) and (3) are courtesy of S. Brainerd, Integrated Device Technology Inc.

## PHASE SHIFT MASK ANALYSIS

A powerful characteristic of Taurus-Lithography is its ability to analyze phase shift masks. Note the comparison of iso-intensity contour plots corresponding to the imaging of a set of 90-degree elbows with a binary mask (Figure 7) and the considerable improvement in the image for an alternating phase shift mask (Figure 8).

## DUV SIMULATION: CHEMICALLY AMPLIFIED PHOTORESIST

New photoresists have been developed recently for DUV lithography. The new photoresists rely on the chemical amplification of the deprotection mechanisms that make photoresists soluble. Simulation of these new chemical systems requires the solution of reaction-diffusion equations to simulate the post-exposure bake process. With these new types of photoresists it is possible to print lines and

contact holes smaller than 0.25  $\mu\text{m}$  using 248  $\mu\text{m}$  steppers. Figure 5 shows simulation results of a DUV photoresist (UVIHS Shipley). The top left corner shows the intensity distribution for a 0.35  $\mu\text{m}$  dense line on top of a silicon substrate. The top right image shows the acid concentration immediately after post-exposure bake. In the bottom left the concentration of protected sites is shown. The final developed profile is shown in the bottom right after 60 seconds development time.

Post-processing capabilities can be used to perform detailed analysis of simulation results. In Figure 6, the three-dimensional developed contour is shown with a cut-plane showing the intensity map through the photoresist thickness. The center panel shows the developed contour after 50 and 70 seconds development time. The right panel shows the intensity distribution for a horizontal cut-line at the bottom of the photoresist.

## **TWO-DIMENSIONAL NON-PLANAR EXPOSURE**

Non-planar exposure simulations are necessary to analyze the most advanced designs on non-planarized polysilicon layers. In addition, these types of simulations are needed to study patterning of damascene interconnects. (In these cases the photoresist layer is deposited on planar oxide layers. But the oxide layer is completely transparent and the underlying conductors form non-planar reflective layers.)

Taurus-Lithography incorporates a new module for two-dimensional non-planar simulations. Figure 9 shows the intensity distribution when exposing a 0.4  $\mu\text{m}$  line on top of a non-planar substrate. The intensity distribution indicates major differences with an idealized planar substrate simulation.

The electromagnetic field calculation of this module is based on a rigorous finite element method developed and implemented by H.P. Urbach of Philips Research Laboratory, The Netherlands.

## **TAURUS-LITHOGRAPHY SPECIFICATIONS**

### **SIMULATION FEATURES**

- Fast and accurate aerial image simulation of very large regions of an integrated circuit design. Automatic mask partitioning and manual partitioning enable you to maximize simulation performance.
- Capability for calculating two-dimensional aerial images from complex optical systems:
- Simulates high NA projection steppers.
- Simulates phase shift masks, arbitrary illumination (including off-axis illumination), spatial filtering, magnification.
- Simulates lens aberration effects through Fringe-Zernike polynomial and Seidel aberration coefficients (coma, astigmatism, curvature and spherical).
- Provides two-dimensional mask layout visualization and interactive phase shift
- Mask Design and Evaluation.

### **ANALYSIS CAPABILITIES INCLUDE:**

- Printability analysis for potential photolithography failure of large design layout.
- Aerial image intensity slope threshold analysis.
- Interactive extraction of one-dimensional intensity distribution for CD measurement and image contrast analysis.
- Avant!-developed 3D High Numerical Aperture (High NA) Exposure Model for deep-submicron lithography, which addresses oblique propagation effects in 3D planar structures, including bulk defocus and damped energy coupling for deep-submicron lithography.
- Avant! proprietary development simulation with resist surface advancement using Level Set approach. For development rate calculations, Taurus-Lithography incorporates all the best modern models.

### **PHYSICAL MODELS**

- Mask Model representing two-dimensional phase mask layouts of arbitrary complexity.
- Overlapping mask elements in the same layer are merged automatically. Multiplicative transmission rule is used for overlapping mask elements in different layers.
- Fringe-Zernike high-order lens aberration model with greatly increased accuracy for high projection steppers.
- Non-uniform fast Fourier transforms for fast and accurate aerial image simulation.

- Finite element formulation of Helmholtz equation for simulation of two-dimensional non-planar exposure.
- High NA model for three-dimensional planar substrate exposure simulation.
- Fast Marching Level Set Algorithm for three-dimensional development simulation.
- High-performance aerial image simulation based on TCC kernel decomposition.
- Reaction-diffusion model for post-exposure bake simulation of chemically amplified resis
- Extensive photoresist material library.

## TAURUS-LITHOGRAPHY SPECIFICATIONS

### INPUT/OUTPUT

- Graphical user interface provides:
  - Intuitive setup of stepper and mask characteristics.
  - Simulation control, automatic mask partitioning and manual selection of regions of interest.
  - Selection of post-processing utilities, including printability and intensity gradient analysis, three-dimensional intensity projection plot, two dimensional contour plot visualization of mask layout.
  - Ability to save a simulation run, load saved result.
  - Setup of complete photoresistant processing recipes and material parameters including: exposure, post-exposure bake and development, optical properties, photoresist development and post-exposure bake parameters.
  - Powerful one-, two- and three-dimensional capabilities for data extraction and visualization.
- Mask Layout interface through GDSII stream standard format. Mask layer properties tab enables the specification of any phase shift mask.

### SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

Platforms: UNIX-based computers from Hewlett-Packard and Sun Microsystems.

Memory: 64 Mbytes.

Disk Space: 100 Mbytes

---

[About Avant!](#) | [Solutions & Products](#) | [Tech Support](#) | [Electronics Journal](#) | [Investor Relations](#) | [News](#) | [Community](#) | [EDA Mall](#)  
[Search](#) | [Sitemap](#) | [Contacts](#) | [Home](#)

© 2001 Avant! Corporation. All rights reserved. [Terms and Conditions](#)