

Self Aligned Quadruple Patterning

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Group Meeting 10/29/2013



Negative tone

SADP vs. SAQP [1]



UCLA

Spacer Expansion -> 3 mask SAQP

- Proposed in this paper
- To form additional 2-D patterns → more flexibility
 - Patterns formed by S1 are const width (W1)
- CD of SE pattern is larger than spacer1 width (W1)
 - because patterned by optical lithography



(c) 3-mask nSAQP



Generation of 2D patterns



- Notice final patterns formed by mandrel are smaller than original mandrel patterns
 - because spacer2 is formed right next to spacer1 → consuming some areas of the original mandrels.



Definitions

- 1D: features with a single minimum (spacer1 width)
 CD, not necessarily straight
- **2D**: other types of features



Definitions(cont'd)

Μ	Feature generated in mandrel region
G	Feature generated in gap (space) region between mandrels
MG	Feature generated in mandrel or gap region
S1	Feature generated in spacer1 region
SE	Feature generated in spacer1-expansion region
S1-SE	Feature generated in spacer1 or spacer1-expansion region

- M and G patterns can be either 1-D or 2-D,
- S1 patterns are 1D
- S1-SE and SE patterns in 3-mask nSAQP process can only be 2-D features.



Line arrangements

Process Type	Composition	Line Types	Line Arrangement
2-mask nSADP	G SI M SI G	M(2-D or 1-D) G(2-D or 1-D)	G M
2-mask nSAQP	G 525152 M 525152 G	M(2-D or 1-D) G(2-D or 1-D) S1(1-D)	G S1 M S1
3-mask nSAQP	G S2 SE S1 S2 M S2 S1 SE S2 G	M(2-D or 1-D) G(2-D or 1-D) S1(1-D) SE(2-D)	G S1-SE M S1-SE

Process Type	Dimensional characteristics
2-mask nSADP	2-D 2-D
2-mask nSAQP	2-D 1-D 2-D 1-D
3-mask nSAQP	2-D 2-D 2-D 2-D



Dimensions [2]

- Spacer1 width: W1
- Spacer2 width: W2
- Final layout = Trim and not S2
- ➔Min feature width: W1
- formed by S1
- →Min feature space: W2
- formed by S2
- →Min feature pitch: W1+W2



2-Mask SAQP Decomposition [1] based on SADP

- 1. Construct conflicting graph and assign colors to S1 and MG patterns
 - Non-W1 width polygons are MG
 - Connect each pair of polygons separated by W2
- 2. Generate assisting MG on both sides of S1 patterns





2-Mask SAQP Decomposition [1] (cont'd)

- 3. MG patterns at a distance less than CDmin
 →MERGE to form a new MG polygon
- 4. Generate Spacer2 next to Spacer1 patterns
- Create virtual "equivalent spacer" by grouping S1 and S2 features together
- 6. Do SADP Layout decomposition → M & G





2-Mask SAQP Decomposition [1] RECAP





3-Mask SAQP Decomposition

• Types of features: M, G, S1 and SE





3-Mask SAQP: Allowed and Disallowed Combinations



S1 (1D)||S1-SE (2D)

These configurations are assumed to be prohibited because of process limitation and overlay



Also, S1-SE(2-D) || MG(1-D) replaced by MG(2-D) || S1(1-D) for simplification.

Case1

Case2



3-Mask SAQP Decomposition [1]

- 1. Construct Conflicting graph
- Identify all pairs of 1-D || 2-D and 2-D || 1-D features → assign MG color to the 2-D nodes and S1 color to the 1-D nodes
- Now any uncolored 1-D node can only be connected to 1-D node(s), and similarly any uncolored 2-D node can only be connected to 2-D node(s)
 - →Same type of uncolored nodes groups to form subgraphs
 - →Use 2-coloring on each subgraph



3-Mask SAQP Decomposition [1] RECAP





(1) Target layout and conflicting graph



(2) Assign colors for 2D||1D pattern pairs



(3) Using 2-coloring algorithm to decompose 1D||1D and 2D||2D patterns



3-Mask SAQP based on SADP [1]





References

- 1. Mask Strategy and Layout Decomposition for Self-Aligned Quadruple Patterning; *SPIE*; **2013**
- 2. Characterization and Decomposition of Self-Aligned Quadruple Patterning Friendly Layout; SPIE 2012



QUESTIONS? ALGORITHM FLAWS?