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基于Ronchi剪切干涉的投影物镜数值孔径测量方法

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摘要 数值孔径(NA)作为投影物镜的基本参数,决定了投影物镜的成像分辨率。在利用双光栅 Ronchi 剪切干涉 仪测量投影物镜波像差时,NA 也是实现波像差高精度检测的一项基本参数。提出了一种基于 Ronchi 剪切干涉像 面光栅轴向离焦的投影物镜 NA 测量方法,理论推导了像面光栅离焦时空间光程差的数学表达式,通过测量轴向两个不同位置处的剪切波前并提取倾斜项系数,利用两个轴向位置的距离以及倾斜项系数的差值计算得到投影物镜 NA值。在此基础上,开展了仿真分析和实验,以 NA设计值为 0.3 的投影物镜为测量对象,实验测得 NA 为 0.292,测量误差小于 0.004。同时开展了几何光学测量方法的对比实验,进一步验证了所提方法的有效性。该方法利用波像差检测装置测得的剪切波前实现投影物镜 NA 的在线测量,不需要使用额外的装置或器件。

关键词 测量;数值孔径测量;投影物镜;Ronchi剪切干涉;剪切波前;光程差

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1 引 言

剪切干涉仪(LSI)具有共光路、零条纹检测、动态范围大等优点,广泛应用于光学系统的波像差和折射率测量以及光学元件的形貌测量[14]。双光栅 Ronchi剪切干涉仪[5]利用物面光栅对扩展光源进行调制,极大地提升了光源能量利用率,且结构简单,仅需制作物面光栅和像面光栅,不需要增加额外的硬件,适用于光刻机投影物镜波像差的原位检测[69]。

除波像差外,数值孔径(NA)作为投影物镜的重要参数,决定了投影物镜的成像分辨率。NA定义为投影物镜与被检物体之间介质的折射率和孔径角半角的正弦之乘积。在Ronchi剪切干涉仪中,为了得到准确的波像差测量结果,需要对物镜NA进行测量以校正系统误差[10-11]。此外,剪切干涉波前重建算法也需要对剪切量进行准确的标定,以提高波前重建算法的精度[12-14]。当Ronchi剪切干涉系统用于测量不同NA的物镜时,还需要测量待测投影物镜NA以建立非均匀分布的剪切量模型[11,15],进一步提高波像差测量精度。

传统的NA测量方法需要精确测量投影物镜的焦距和出瞳直径^[16]。虽然测量焦距的方法很多,但是出瞳直径的测量仅限于出瞳位于系统最后一个元件上的情况,在其他情况下难以测量。目前,采用 Zeiss 公司

商用的阿贝数值孔径计进行 NA 检测的方法^[17]技术比较成熟,但是该方法需要测量人员对游标进行手动调节,且测量者要在出瞳面进行观察,测量过程较复杂。

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本文提出的基于Ronchi剪切干涉的投影物镜NA测量方法,通过对像面光栅离焦的剪切干涉图进行分析计算,可精确得到待测物镜的NA值。首先从空间光程差的角度,详细推导Ronchi剪切干涉像面光栅轴向离焦时在剪切波前中引入的空间光程差,根据空间光程差表达式,得出该空间光程差的主要成分为倾斜项误差。沿轴向采集两个不同位置的剪切波前并提取剪切波前的倾斜项,根据两个位置的倾斜项系数的差值,结合光栅周期、光源波长以及两个轴向位置的距离,可计算得到投影物镜NA值。该方法利用剪切波前完成投影物镜NA的在线测量,不需要使用额外的装置或器件,节约了测量成本,简化了测量流程。可将该功能集成到剪切干涉仪中,使剪切干涉仪具备同时测量NA和波像差的功能。

2 NA测量方法基本原理

双光栅 Ronchi 剪切干涉系统如图 1 所示。在待测投影物镜的物面和像面各放置物面光栅和像面光栅。待测投影物镜为双远心透镜。物面光栅和像面光栅为占空比 50%的振幅光栅。像面光栅作为分光元件使各衍射级次互相平移错位,从而各衍射级次光中只存

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在 0 级光和奇数衍射级次光。根据范西特-泽尼克定理^[18],物面光栅调制光场空间相干性,干涉场中只有 0 级光与所有奇数衍射级次光发生干涉,其他奇数衍射级次之间不发生干涉。像面光栅安装在三维纳米位移台上,移动像面光栅产生移相,由电荷耦合器件(CCD)相机采集相应的相移干涉图。由 3N+1 步进相移算法^[19]分别求解剪切方向正交(X方向和 Y方向)的两组干涉图获得剪切波前,再通过波前重建^[12-15,20-21]求得被测投影物镜的波像差。

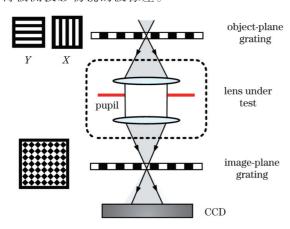


图 1 双光栅 Ronchi 剪切干涉仪测量投影物镜波像差的原理示意图

Fig. 1 Principle diagram of Ronchi lateral interferometer setup used for wavefront aberration test of projection lens

在双光栅 Ronchi 剪切干涉系统中,由于干涉场中存在多级干涉,利用 3N+1步进相移算法提取±1级光的干涉信号,并消除其他高阶衍射的寄生干涉,最终提取+1级光与-1级光的剪切波前^[19]。因此本文中的剪切干涉场以±1级衍射光的重合区域为考察对象,如图 2 所示。

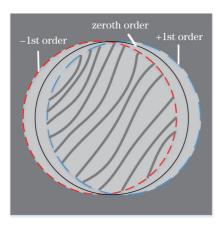


图 2 倾斜系数对应的测量区域

Fig. 2 Area used in tilt coefficients measurement

假设0级光与1级光之间的剪切量为s,则X方向和Y方向+1级光与-1级光的剪切波前如下:

$$\begin{cases}
\varphi_{x_0} = w(x+s, y) - w(x-s, y) \\
\varphi_{y_0} = w(x, y+s) - w(x, y-s)
\end{cases}$$
(1)

式中: φ_{x0} 为X方向的剪切波前; φ_{y0} 为Y方向的剪切波前;w(x,y)为待测物镜的波像差。

理想情况下,剪切干涉仪必须在焦面位置进行测量,如图3所示。实际测量往往在离焦情形下进行,如图4所示。

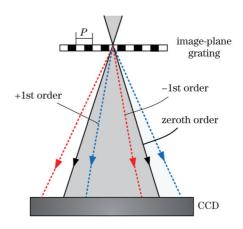


图 3 像面光栅在理想焦面位置的像面剪切干涉示意图

Fig. 3 Geometrical paths of interfering rays at detector when image-plane grating is placed at focus of optics under test

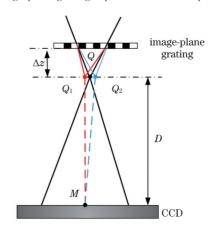


图 4 离焦情形下的剪切干涉示意图

Fig. 4 Geometrical paths of interfering rays at detector when image-plane grating is placed behind focus of optics under test

设 0 级光的光斑半径为 a ,焦面与 CCD 的距离为 D ,光轴方向为 Z 方向。假设 M 点的归一化坐标为 (x,y)。以 X 方向剪切为例,设 Q_1 、 Q_2 与 Q 的距离为 d ,此时 ± 1 级衍射光之间的空间光程差 L(x,y,d)为

$$L(x, y, d) = \sqrt{D^{2} + \left[(ax - d)^{2} + (ay)^{2} \right]} - \sqrt{D^{2} + \left[(ax + d)^{2} + (ay)^{2} \right]}$$
(2)

在本方法中,像面光栅只在焦面附近离焦。因此,d相对于D为小量,式(2)可化简为

$$L(x,y,d) \approx -\frac{2ax}{D}d + \frac{a^3(x^2 + y^2)x}{D^3}d_{\circ}$$
 (3)

假设像面光栅周期为P,像面光栅的离焦距离为

 Δz ,则有

$$\begin{cases}
d = \operatorname{abs}(\Delta z \tan \theta_{1}) = \operatorname{abs}(\Delta z \tan \theta_{-1}) \\
\sin \theta_{1} = \frac{\lambda}{P} \\
\sin \theta_{-1} = -\frac{\lambda}{P}
\end{cases}$$
(4)

式中: $abs(\cdot)$ 为绝对值函数; θ_1 为+1级光的衍射角; θ_{-1} 为-1级光的衍射角; λ 为光源波长。

结合式(3)和式(4),像面光栅离焦 Δz 时引入的空间光程差为

$$L(x, y, \Delta z) \approx \left[-\frac{2ax}{D} + \frac{a^{3}(x^{2} + y^{2})x}{D^{3}} \right] \cdot \tan \left[\arcsin\left(\frac{\lambda}{P}\right) \right] \cdot \Delta z_{\circ}$$
 (5)

定义当像面光栅位置靠近待测物镜时, Δz 为负离焦,当像面光栅位置远离待测物镜时, Δz 为正离焦。从式(5)可以看出,像面光栅离焦引入的空间光程差与像面光栅离焦距离 Δz 成正比。空间光程差主要包含与剪切波前的倾斜项(Z_2)和高阶项对应的光程差,可改写为如下形式:

$$L(x, y, \Delta z) \approx -\frac{2a\Delta z}{D} \cdot \tan\left[\arcsin\left(\frac{\lambda}{P}\right)\right] \cdot x + \frac{2a^{3}\Delta z}{D^{3}} \cdot \tan\left[\arcsin\left(\frac{\lambda}{P}\right)\right] \cdot (x^{2} + y^{2})x_{\circ}$$
(6)

同理可推导 Y 方向剪切时由离焦产生的空间光程差:

$$L(x, y, \Delta z) \approx -\frac{2a\Delta z}{D} \cdot \tan\left[\arcsin\left(\frac{\lambda}{P}\right)\right] \cdot y + \frac{2a^3 \Delta z}{D^3} \cdot \tan\left[\arcsin\left(\frac{\lambda}{P}\right)\right] \cdot (x^2 + y^2) y_{\circ}$$
(7)

在后续的处理中,我们只关注剪切波前的倾斜项 (Z_2 和 Z_3)。于是,存在离焦 Δz 时,实际测量的X方向和Y方向的剪切波前可以表示为

$$\begin{cases} \varphi_{x}(x, y, \Delta z) = -\frac{2a\Delta z}{D} \cdot \tan\left[\arcsin\left(\frac{\lambda}{P}\right)\right] \cdot \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} x + \varphi_{x0} \\ \varphi_{y}(x, y, \Delta z) = \frac{2a\Delta z}{D} \cdot \tan\left[\arcsin\left(\frac{\lambda}{P}\right)\right] \cdot \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} y + \varphi_{y0} \end{cases}$$
(8)

从式(8)可以看出, φ_x 的 Z_2 系数或 φ_y 的 Z_3 系数,与像面光栅的离焦距离 Δz 之间成线性关系。

分别用 c_2 和 c_3 表示 φ_x 的 Z_2 系数 和 φ_y 的 Z_3 系数 ,用 c_{20} 和 c_{30} 表示 φ_{x0} 的 Z_2 系数 和 φ_{y0} 的 Z_3 系数 。根据式 (8),对于 X 方向剪切干涉有

$$c_2 = -\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \cdot \frac{2a\Delta z}{D} \cdot \tan\left[\arcsin\left(\frac{\lambda}{P}\right)\right] + c_{20}, \quad (9)$$

实际测量过程中,由于无法准确定位到理想焦面

位置,选择任意两个距离为 δ_z 的位置进行测量,并提取剪切波前,计算相应的 Z_2 系数 c_{21} 和 c_{22} ,将 c_{21} 减去 c_{22} 。根据式(9),此时与待测投影物镜波像差相关的倾斜系数 c_{20} 在两次相减的过程中消除,即有

$$c_{21} - c_{22} = -\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \cdot \frac{2a \cdot \delta_z}{D} \cdot \tan \left[\arcsin \left(\frac{\lambda}{P} \right) \right]_{\circ}$$
 (10)

a与D的比值与待测物镜 NA(A_N)相关:

$$\frac{a}{D} = \tan(\arcsin A_{\rm N})_{\rm o} \tag{11}$$

记 $\Delta c_2 = c_{21} - c_{22}$,结合式(10)和式(11),NA的计算公式如下:

$$A_{\rm N} = \sin \left\{ \arctan \left[\frac{\lambda}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{-\Delta c_2}{2 \cdot \delta_z \cdot \tan \left(\arcsin \left(\lambda/P \right) \right)} \right] \right\}. \quad (12)$$

同理,如果采用Y方向的剪切干涉,需要使用剪切波前的 Z_3 倾斜项。此时NA的计算公式如下:

$$A_{\rm N} = \sin \left\{ \arctan \left[\frac{\lambda}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{-\Delta c_3}{2 \cdot \delta_z \cdot \tan \left(\arcsin \left(\lambda/P \right) \right)} \right] \right\}, (13)$$

式中: $\Delta c_3 = c_{31} - c_{32}$, c_{31} 和 c_{32} 分别为轴向两个不同测量位置的剪切波前的 Z_3 系数。

图 5 给出了基于 Ronchi 剪切干涉的待测物镜 NA测量流程。实际测量时,任意选择 X或 Y方向其中一个方向即可。

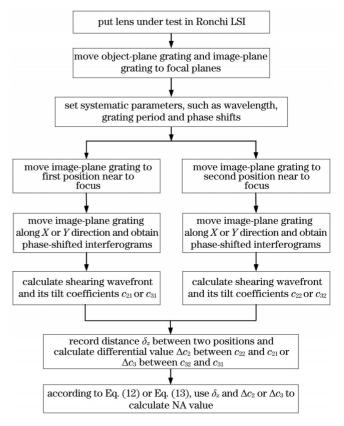


图 5 基于 Ronchi 剪切干涉的待测物镜 NA 测量流程 Fig. 5 Measurement process of lens NA based on Ronchi lateral shearing interferometry

根据式(12)和式(13), φ_x 的 c_2 系数和 φ_y 的 c_3 系数 均与像面光栅的离焦量(轴向位置)成线性关系,且斜率相同,如图 6 所示。在实际测量过程中,可通过增加测量位置然后进行平均的方法,减小测量过程中的随机误差影响。选取在焦面附近轴向的一系列 z_i 位置 $(i=1,2,\cdots,n)$,测量 X 方向剪切波前 φ_x 或 X 方向剪切波前 φ_y ,拟合得到相应的 c_{2i} 或 c_{3i} 值。利用每两个相邻位置的数据计算得到一个 NA 值,共得到 n-1 组 NA 值,取这 n-1 组结果的均值作为最终的 NA 检测结果。

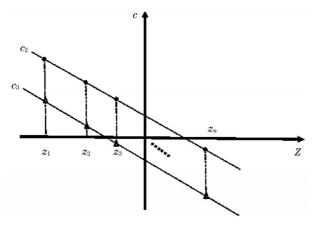


图 6 c2和c3系数随轴向位置的变化曲线

Fig. 6 Schematic of tilt coefficients c_2 and c_3 varying with axial position

3 误差仿真与分析

采用相对误差 R_{NA} 对 NA 测量精度进行评价,定义如下:

$$R_{\rm NA} = \frac{A_{\rm N} - A_{\rm N0}}{A_{\rm N0}} = \frac{A_{\rm N}}{A_{\rm N0}} - 1,$$
 (14)

式中: A_{NO} 为待测物镜 NA值; A_{N} 为实际的 NA测量值。 R_{NA} 无量纲, R_{NA} 值越小,代表 NA测量误差越小,测量精度越高。

根据式(12)和式(13),待测物镜 NA的测量结果与光源波长 λ 、像面光栅周期P等系统参数有关,同时还与像面光栅轴向移动距离 δ 。、剪切波前中倾斜项系数的差值 Δc 有关。以X方向的剪切为例,对这些因素对NA测量精度的影响依次进行仿真。仿真时参数的初始值如表1所示。

表1 仿真初始条件 Table 1 Parameters used in simulation

NA	λ /nm	$P/\mu m$	δ_z / μ m	$\Delta c_2 / \text{nm}$
0.3	532	15.04	10	222.6
0.8				943.9

3.1 波长漂移对测量结果的影响

采用表1的仿真条件,假设其他参数均无误差,当 波长存在±2 nm 以内的漂移时,仿真计算相应的 NA

测量相对误差,结果如图7所示。

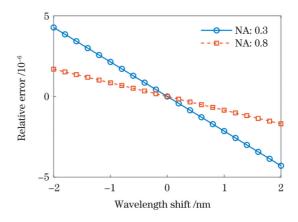


图 7 NA测量误差随波长漂移的变化(中心波长 532 nm)
Fig. 7 Error of NA measurement versus wavelength shift
(central wavelength is 532 nm)

从仿真结果可以看出,波长波动 $\pm 2 \text{ nm}$,NA测量相对误差在 10^{-5} 量级,波长的漂移对NA测量结果的影响基本可以忽略。这是因为,式(12)分子分母中都出现了波长 λ ,导致最终在计算NA的数值时,波长漂移的影响基本抵消。

3.2 轴向定位误差对测量结果的影响

一般情况下,采用三维纳米位移台对像面光栅进行精确移动,定位精度±3 nm以内,导致光栅轴向移动距离误差在-6~6 nm之间。在进行定位误差的影响仿真时,采用表1的仿真条件,定位误差范围设置为±6 nm,NA测量相对误差仿真结果如图8所示。可以看出,定位误差越大,NA测量误差也越大。当定位误差在±6 nm范围内时,NA测量相对误差在10⁻⁴量级,因此像面位移台的定位误差对NA测量结果的影响基本可以忽略。

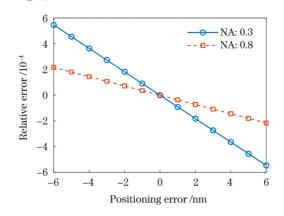


图 8 NA测量误差随轴向定位误差的变化

Fig. 8 Error of NA measurement versus axial positioning error

在相同的定位误差条件下,改变轴向移动距离 δ_z ,进一步对 NA 测量误差的大小进行仿真。定位误差为 3 nm,对应到轴向移动距离误差在 6 nm 以内。仿真时,轴向移动距离误差设置为 6 nm,当轴向移动距离 δ_z 从 10 nm逐渐增大至 1 mm 时, NA 测量误差的仿真

结果如图 9 所示。从图 9 可以看出,轴向移动距离 δ_z 越小, NA 测量误差对定位误差越敏感。当轴向移动间隔大于 100 nm 时, NA 测量相对误差可以忽略。

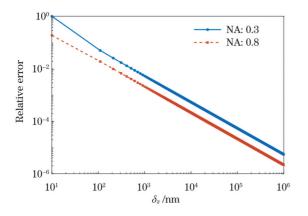


图 9 当定位误差为 6 nm 时,不同轴向移动距离 δ_ε条件下的 NA测量误差

Fig. 9 Error of NA measurement versus axial distance δ_z when positioning error is set to be 6 nm

3.3 光栅误差对测量结果的影响

一般情况下,采用光刻制版技术进行光栅加工,其加工精度最好可以达到100 nm。采用不同精度的光刻制版工艺,光栅加工的成本也不相同。采用表1的仿真条件,像面光栅周期误差范围设置为一500~500 nm,NA测量相对误差仿真结果如图10所示。可以看出,NA测量误差与光栅周期误差之间成线性关系,像面光栅周期误差越大,NA测量误差也越大。像面光栅周期误差对NA测量有较明显的影响。在100 nm周期误差条件下,NA测量相对误差小于0.01。

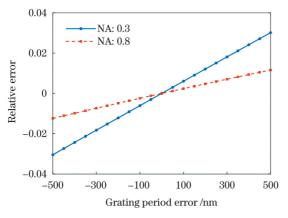


图 10 不同像面光栅周期误差时的 NA 测量误差 Fig. 10 Error of NA measurement versus image-plane grating period error

在100 nm周期误差条件下,进一步对不同像面光栅周期的NA测量误差进行了仿真计算。像面光栅周期设置为5~100 μm,NA测量误差随像面光栅周期的变化趋势如图11所示。像面光栅周期越小,NA测量结果对像面光栅周期误差越敏感。当像面光栅周期大于15 μm时,NA测量的相对误差可以忽略。

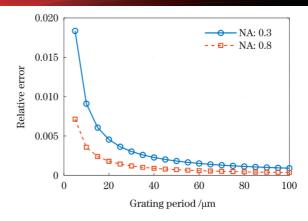


图 11 不同像面光栅周期对应的 NA 测量误差 Fig. 11 Error of NA measurement for different image-plane grating periods

3.4 剪切波前提取误差对测量结果的影响

剪切波前提取是本方法的关键环节,其精度也直接影响了NA的测量精度。在双光栅Ronchi剪切干涉系统中,采用3N+1步进相移算法进行剪切波前提取,误差可控制在2nm以内[18]。为了保证波像差的泽尼克拟合精度,CCD的分辨率应不低于32pixel×32pixel^[22]。剪切波前经过泽尼克拟合之后,其误差也会体现在泽尼克系数上。倾斜项测量误差设置范围为-8~8 nm,相应的NA测量误差仿真结果如图12所示。从图12可以看出,NA测量误差与倾斜项测量误差之间成线性关系,倾斜项误差越大,NA测量误差也越大;NA越大时测量的相对误差越小。在2nm的误差范围内,NA测量误差可以控制在0.01以内。

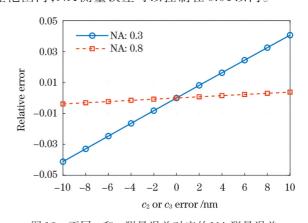


图 12 不同 c_2 和 c_3 测量误差对应的 NA 测量误差 Fig. 12 Error of NA measurement versus c_2 or c_3 measurement error

4 实 验

搭建的双光栅 Ronchi 剪切干涉系统如图 13 所示。 光源采用中心波长 (532±1) nm 的发光二极管 (LED),被测物镜为放大倍数为5倍、数值孔径设计值为 0.3 的双远心投影物镜,物方和像方远心度均小于10 mrad。物面光栅周期为 75.2 μm,像面光栅周期为 15.04 μm。像面光栅固定在纳米位移台上,纳米位移 台选用PI公司的六自由度高精度纳米定位系统,闭环 工作时重复定位精度±3 nm。

在上述实验装置中,通过调整像面光栅的轴向位

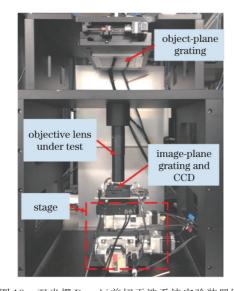
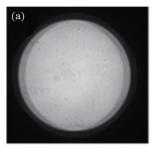
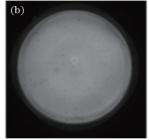
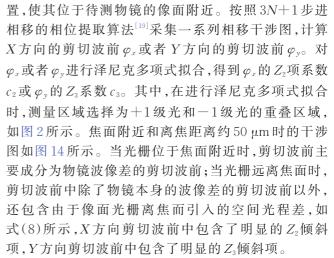


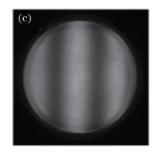
图 13 双光栅 Ronchi 剪切干涉系统实验装置图 Fig. 13 Experimental setup of double-grating Ronchi LSI system







按照 $10 \mu m$ 间隔沿轴向步进移动像面光栅,移动范围为 $170 \mu m$,分别采集相应的 X 方向剪切干涉图和 Y 方向剪切干涉图,提取剪切波前并计算 φ_x 的 c_{2i} 和 φ_y 的 c_{3i} 值 $(i=1,2,\cdots,13)$,结果如图 15 所示。从图 15 可以看出 c_2 和 c_3 非常接近,斜率也基本相同,像面光栅沿轴向每移动 $10 \mu m$, Δc_2 和 Δc_3 变化量均值为 216.4 nm,根据式 (12) 和式(13) 可计算得到待测物镜的 NA 值为 0.292。



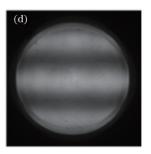


Fig. 14 Shearing interferograms in X direction and Y direction when image-plane grating is located at different axial positions. (a) X direction shearing interferogram near focal plane; (b) Y direction shearing interferogram near focal plane; (c) X direction shearing interferogram with about 50 μm defocusing; (d) Y direction shearing interferogram with about 50 μm defocusing

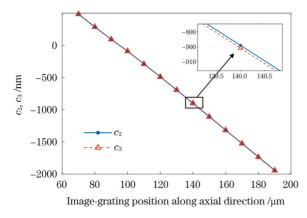


图 15 像面光栅沿轴向扫描时,剪切波前 c_2 和 c_3 系数的测量结果 Fig. 15 Measurement results of c_2 and c_3 when image-plane grating is moved along axial direction

像面光栅的加工精度为150 nm以内,根据3.2节的仿真,对应的NA测量相对误差为0.009;像面位移

台轴向定位误差为 6 nm 以内,对应 10 μm 轴向移动间隔,导致的 NA 相对误差为 0.0006;而波长对 NA 的测量影响基本可以忽略;本系统的剪切波前测量精度为 2 nm,根据 3.4 节的仿真,对应的 NA 相对测量误差在 0.0082 以内。综合考虑上述因素,可得到 NA 相对测量误差为 0.0122,对应的绝对误差在 0.004 以内,因此 NA 的实际测量结果为 0.292±0.004。

为了验证本文方法的有效性,采用几何光学的方法对待测物镜 NA 进行比对测量,基本原理如图 16 所示。当像面光栅的上表面位于待测物镜的最佳焦面位置时,0级光斑在 CCD上的光斑半径 R。与光栅基底厚度 h以及光栅基底和 CCD 之间的空气间隔 l 有关:

$$R_0 = h \tan \beta_2 + l \tan \beta_1, \tag{15}$$

式中: β_1 为光斑边缘光线对应的入射角; β_2 为边缘光线 在光栅基底中的角度。

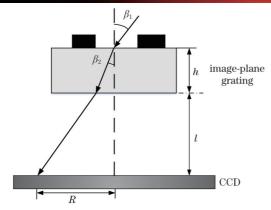


图 16 像面传感器光斑几何模型示意图 Fig. 16 Geometrical model of beam radius at detector

像面光栅远离待测物镜时,假设像面光栅和 CCD 整体向下移动 Δl ,则 CCD 上光斑的半径 R 为

$$R = \Delta l \tan \beta_1 + R_0, \tag{16}$$

式中: Δl 向下离焦为正,向上离焦为负。

在图 13 所示的检测装置中,为了利用上述几何光学方法对待测物镜的 NA 进行测量,需要对物面、像面光栅进行调整。制作周期为 5.02 μm 的光栅,放置在待测物镜的像面,剪切率约为 17.4%,使其他衍射级次尽可能远离 0 级光斑。此时物面不放置光栅,根据范西特-泽尼克定理^[18],像面光栅的衍射级次之间均不发生干涉,可以得到更清晰的 0 级光斑轮廓。

测量时像面光栅的初始位置在最佳焦面附近。像面光栅和CCD作为整体,沿光轴方向移动。从初始位置 $100 \, \mu m$ 开始,沿光轴方向移动像面光栅和CCD,使其远离待测物镜,移动范围为 $1.1 \, m m$,共采集9个位置的光斑,通过图像处理提取0级光斑的半径 R_i (j=1, $2,\cdots,9$),测量结果如图17 所示。通过对轴向位置 z_i 及0级光斑的半径 R_i 进行线性拟合,得到R与 Δl 之间的斜率 $\tan \beta_1$ 为0.307。

空气环境中数值孔径NA按如下公式计算:

$$A_{\rm N} = \sin \beta_1 = \frac{\tan \beta_1}{\sqrt{1 + \tan^2 \beta_1}} \,, \tag{17}$$

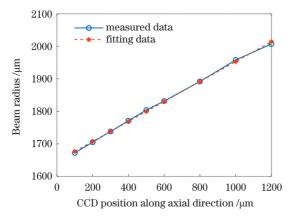


图 17 CCD沿轴向移动时测量的光斑半径 Fig. 17 Measurement results of beam radius when CCD is moved along axial direction

得到待测物镜NA值为0.294。

综上所述,本方法的NA测量结果与几何光学测量结果基本一致,差别在1%以内,引入的剪切量的影响也在1%以内。

为了验证该剪切量误差对波前重建的影响,进行了进一步仿真。仿真中3组波前均为随机产生的1~37项泽尼克系数构造的待测波前,重建算法采用差分泽尼克波前重建算法^[23-25],原始波前的峰-谷(PV)值和均方根(RMS)误差分别为38.22 nm和2.76 nm。图18为剪切率与波前重建误差的仿真结果,可以看出1%的剪切量误差(对应1%的NA误差)对应的波前重建误差也保持在2%以内,对波前重建的影响可以忽略。说明利用本方法测得的NA可以获得高精度的剪切量,进而实现高精度的波前重建。

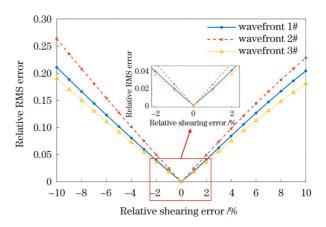


图 18 波前重建误差随剪切量误差的变化关系 Fig. 18 Relative RMS error of reconstructed wavefront versus relative shearing error

以上以NA设计值为0.3的投影物镜作为待测对象,验证了基于双光栅 Ronchi剪切干涉的投影物镜NA测量方法的有效性。后续可进一步搭建高NA投影物镜的波像差测量系统,开展高NA的波像差检测研究,验证本方法对高NA测量的有效性。

5 结 论

本文提出了一种基于Ronchi剪切干涉的投影物镜NA测量方法。理论推导了光栅离焦产生的空间光程差的数学表达式,建立了Ronchi剪切干涉系统中剪切波前的倾斜项与离焦量、待测物镜NA之间的数学关系模型。以NA设计值为0.3的投影物镜为测量对象开展了实验,测得NA为0.292,测量误差小于0.004。将测量结果与几何光学测量方法的测量结果进行了对比,验证了所提方法的有效性。通过在焦面附近离焦,仅需测量一个剪切方向的两幅剪切波前,即可测量待测物镜的NA值。该方法利用Ronchi剪切干涉仪即可实现高精度、便捷的NA测量。后续可将基于该方法的NA测量功能集成到Ronchi剪切干涉仪中,不需要额外的测量设备,即可同时获取投影物镜的

NA和波像差等参数。

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Measurement Method for Numerical Aperture of Projection Lens Based on Ronchi Lateral Shearing Interferometry

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Abstract

Objective The wavefront aberration and the numerical aperture (NA) of projection lens directly determine the critical dimension and resolution in lithography. Hence, high-accuracy wavefront and NA measurement is crucial in lithography systems. With the advantages of a common optical path, null testing, and no need for extra ideal reference, double-grating Ronchi lateral shearing interferometry (LSI) has great potential for high-accuracy and high-dynamic-range wavefront measurement, which is suitable for online wavefront aberration measurement of the projection lens in lithography. In Ronchi LSI, NA is also a basic parameter for

wavefront measurement. Traditional method of NA measurement needs to measure the focal length and the exit pupil diameter. Although there are many ways to measure the focal length, the diameter of exit pupil cannot be measured, unless the aperture of the system is that of the last element. The method which uses the commercial Abbe apertometer (Zeiss) is relatively mature, however, this method requires manual adjustment of the vernier and surveyors have to observe at the exit pupil plane, which increases the complexity of the measurement process. In the present study, we report a new method of NA measurement in the double-grating Ronchi LSI system. With theoretical derivation of the geometric optical path difference introduced in the shearing wavefront, by measuring the shearing wavefront and calculating the tilt coefficient (the coefficient of Zernike Z_2 in X-direction shearing wavefront or Z_3 in Y-direction shearing wavefront) at two different axial positions, NA is calculated by using the distance between the two axial positions and the differential value of the tilt coefficients. This method can be integrated easily into the current double-grating Ronchi LSI system, which can achieve the online measurement of the NA and wavefront simultaneously.

Methods The image-plane grating is moved along the axial direction (Z direction) in the study. Taking the X-direction shearing interferogram for example. The projection lens under test is placed in the double-grating Ronchi LSI system, and the object-plane grating and the image-plane grating are placed at the corresponding focal planes of the projection lens under test, respectively. The image-plane grating is moved to the first position, and then moved along the X direction according to the phase shifts mentioned in the (3N+1)-frame algorithm, where N is a positive integer. A total of 3N+1 interferograms are obtained. Firstly, the shearing wavefront φ_1 at the first position is calculated using the (3N+1)-frame algorithm. Then, the image-plane grating is moved along the axial direction with distance δ_z to the second position, and the shearing wavefront φ_2 at the second position is measured and calculated again with the same method. Thirdly, the X-tilt coefficients of Zernike terms (Z_2) of φ_1 and φ_2 are calculated, which are recorded as c_{21} and c_{22} , respectively. The differential value Δc_2 between c_{21} and c_{22} is obtained. Substituting the δ_z and Δc_2 values into Eq. (12), the NA of the projection lens under test is calculated. The method using Y-direction shearing interferogram has the similar process. The NA of the projection lens under test is calculated by substituting the δ_z and Δc_3 (differential value of Z_3 coefficients between the first position and the second position) values into Eq. (13). The image-plane grating can be moved n times, then an average value of the n-1 groups of Δc_2 and Δc_3 will be obtained to eliminate the random error during the measurement.

Results and Discussions The projection lens under test used in the experiment has a magnification of $5\times$ and an NA of 0.3. Overall, with the equally spaced movement of image-plane grating along the axial direction, i.e., all the intervals between two adjacent positions are equal, the measured tilt coefficients of c_2 of Z_2 (X direction) and c_3 of Z_3 (Y direction) change linearly with the position variation along the axial direction, as shown in Fig. 13. We can see that both c_2 and c_3 have nearly the same value at the same positions, which is consistent with the information shown in Eqs. (12) and (13). An average value of the 12 groups of Δc_2 and Δc_3 is 216.4 nm, and the distance δ_z between any two adjacent positions is 10 μ m, then the NA of the projection lens under test is calculated to be 0.292.

Conclusions In this paper, a new method which can be used for the online measurement of the NA of projection lens in the double-grating Ronchi LSI system is proposed. The geometric optical path difference in the shearing wavefront introduced by the defocusing of image-plane grating is theoretically derived, and the mathematical model of the relationship between NA and the tilt coefficients of the shearing wavefront (Z_2 in X-direction shearing wavefront and Z_3 in Y-direction shearing wavefront) is established. By moving the image-plane grating along the axial direction, the shearing wavefront is measured and the tilt coefficients are calculated at each position. The NA of the projection lens under test is calculated using the corresponding mathematical model. A microscope with a designed NA value of 0.3 is used to carry out the experiment, and the experimental measurement result is 0.292. The result of NA measurement by using geometric optical method is 0.294, which verifies the effectiveness of the proposed method. Compared with the traditional geometric optical method, the NA value can be obtained by small defocusing near the focal plane using the proposed method and only the shearing wavefronts at two different positions along the axial direction are needed to measure. This method is also the premise of high-accuracy and high-NA wavefront measurement in Ronchi LSI system, and it provides a convenient method for the measurement of wavefront and NA in Ronchi LSI system simultaneously, without any need of other devices.

Key words measurement; numerical aperture measurement; projection lens; Ronchi lateral shearing interferometry; shearing wavefront; optical path difference