

基于归一化的高精度 EUV 反射率测试技术研究

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摘要 基于使用气体放电等离子体(DPP)极紫外(EUV)光源自研的小型反射率测试装置,分析了 DPP 光源参数及不同型号探测器对反射率测试的影响,提出了一种能量归一化的反射率测试方法,并测试了 13.5 nm 波长下 Mo/Si 多层膜反射镜的反射率特性。研究表明:在相同光源参数下, SXUV100 型探测器的极紫外能量探测性能优于 AXUV100G 型;通过归一化使光能量波动对反射率测试光束的波动误差从 6.2% 降低到 0.64%,多层膜反射镜的峰值反射率的测量重复性从 4.34% 提高到 0.69%,与国外同等实验装置精度相当,实现了高精度反射率测试,可为极紫外光刻机的光学元件提供反射率测试。

关键词 极紫外; 气体放电等离子体光源; 反射率; 能量探测; 归一化

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1 引言

采用 13.5 nm 波长的极紫外(EUV)光刻技术是 7 nm 及以下节点的主流光刻技术,已进入大规模集成电路芯片制造^[1-8]的阶段。由于 13.5 nm 波段存在着大量的原子共振线辐射,所有材料在该光谱区域内表现出非常强的吸收和接近 1.0 的折射率^[9]。因而 EUV 光刻需要在真空环境中进行,且必须采用全反射式的光学元件,这种反射式光学元件一般都是镀有 Mo/Si 多层膜的反射镜^[10]。EUV 光刻系统中对于反射光学元件的峰值反射率测量精度要求优于制造公差,最终 EUV 光刻机要求反射率的测量精度优于 0.06%^[11],因此,高精度地测量 EUV 光学元件的反射率尤为重要。要实现高精度的 EUV 反射率测量必须尽量降低测量装置中各种因素的影响,如光源能量稳定性、能量探测器性能和数据采集模块信噪比等。由于同步辐射光源可以提供连续稳定、光谱纯净的光束,因此国际上大多数 EUV 波段光学元件反射率的高精度测量多是基于同步辐射光源进行的。但是同步辐射光源存在造价昂贵、数量稀少、机时紧张等问题,不能满足 EUV 光学元件的生产检测以及实验室应用需求,因此需要研发尺寸紧凑、测试便捷的小型反射率计,这种小型反射率计的光源通常使用放电等离子体(DPP)光源和激光等离子体(LPP)光源等小型 EUV 光源。与同步辐射光源相比,这种光源的单脉冲能量稳定性较差,并且在长时间工作时能量存在较大的波

动和衰减,极大影响反射率的测量精度,因此,为消除光源本征存在的能量波动的影响,在高精度反射率测量时必须进行归一化处理^[12]。目前国内外已有多家科研机构开展了能量归一化的反射率测试研究,例如:美国劳伦斯伯克利国家实验室基于激光等离子体光源建立的 EUV 反射率计中采用分光光束监测光源能量波动实现 $\pm 0.7\%$ 的测量精度^[13]、德国弗劳恩霍夫研究所基于 DPP 光源研发的小型反射率计中通过在光路传输过程中分出部分光束监测光源能量波动实现高精度的测量^[14]、中国科学院长春光学精密机械与物理研究所研发的软 X 射线-极紫外反射率计通过探测器分光方法实现了优于 $\pm 0.5\%$ 的反射率重复性测量^[15]。结合 EUV 多层膜反射镜反射率测试和表征的需求,本文对基于 DPP 光源的小型 EUV 反射率测试装置特性进行了研究,分析了 EUV 光源参数、探测器性能等对反射率测试装置的影响,并提出了一种有效的能量归一化方法,开展了多层膜反射镜样品的反射率测试研究。

2 EUV 反射率测试装置

基于 DPP 光源的 EUV 反射率测试装置如图 1 所示,该装置主要包含 DPP 光源、光束处理系统、样品测试系统等。实验研究中使用的是由德国 Bruker 公司定制的 DPP 光源^[16],Zr 膜滤光片用于滤除经过反射镜聚焦反射后光束中波长大于 30 nm 的辐射光^[17],经光学处理系统后在聚焦光束中心焦点(IF)得到中心波长

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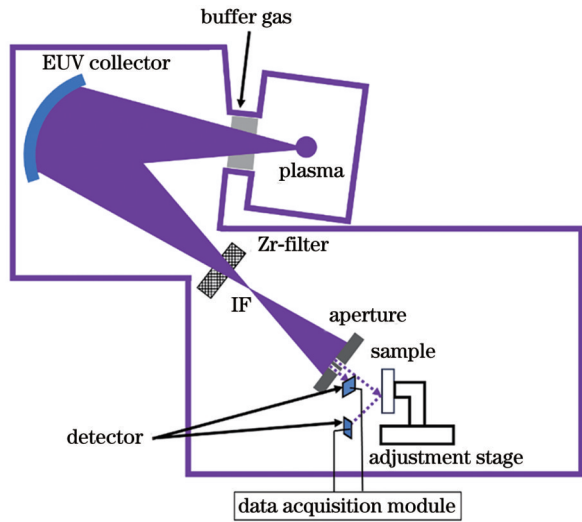


图 1 EUV 反射率测试装置示意图

Fig. 1 Schematic diagram of extreme ultraviolet reflectometer

为 13.5 nm 的窄带 EUV 光。样品测试系统包括样品调节台、能量探测器和数据采集模块等。样品调节台是一个五轴真空位移台,可对待测样品进行直线、旋转调节控制。能量探测器选取美国 Opto Diode 公司的光电探测器,敏感面积为 10 mm × 10 mm。由于 DPP 光源输出光束能量存在波动,为降低光源能量波动对反射率测试结果的影响,提高反射率测试重复性,需要对入射光束能量进行归一化处理。通过分光实现能量归一化存在多种方式,本装置的分光方式将在 3.3 节进行详细介绍。

3 反射率测量的影响因素分析

在反射率测试中,光源参数、探测器性能、光源能量波动等都会产生较大影响,下面对各个因素进行分析。

3.1 光源参数

高精度的能量探测对本底噪声的要求非常苛刻。噪声是一种随机的无规则信号,会干扰装置中实际信号的传输和处理。本装置中能量探测的噪声主要来源为探测器与数据采集模块的本底噪声。为提高测试精度,需要提高系统的信号强度,即通过适当提高光源的输出能量从而提高系统的信噪比。入射到样品表面的光能量与 IF 点光功率成正比。IF 点的光功率主要受光源放电频率、注入电脉冲能量以及总输入功率影响。图 2 显示了放电频率为 1000 Hz 时 IF 点光束单脉冲能量随着注入电脉冲能量的变化情况,注入电脉冲能量分别为 3.0 J、3.5 J、4.0 J 时聚焦点光束的单脉冲能量分别约为 103 μ J、151 μ J、174 μ J。在相同放电频率下,聚焦光束的单脉冲能量随着注入电脉冲能量的增加而增加。这是由于在增大电脉冲能量时,电极板间气体电离率增加,等离子体的能量提高,从而产生更多的光辐射。而对于放电频率而言,当放电频率变化时,由于

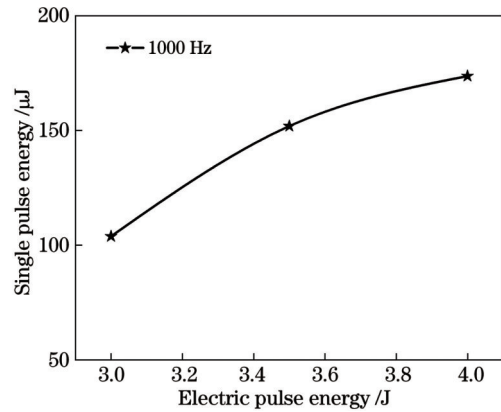


图 2 聚焦光束单脉冲能量随电脉冲能量的变化

Fig. 2 Single pulse energy of focused beam versus electric pulse energy

注入电脉冲能量不变,每次放电后气体的电离率不变,聚焦单光束单脉冲的能量几乎不发生变化^[18]。

为了降低光源的功耗,本文选取光源放电频率 600 Hz,分析注入电脉冲能量分别为 3.0 J、3.5 J 和 4.0 J 时,入射光束能量与本底噪声的信噪比情况。测试本底噪声时每次测试取三组入射光束能量与背景噪声平均值的比值作为信噪比,如表 1 所示。信噪比约为 43 dB。在仪器测量中探测的可靠最小信号通常使用信噪比方法表示,信号大于噪声的 3 倍时满足测量的条件,定义为信号的检测下限。峰值信噪比则是表示信号最大可能的功率与影响其精度破坏性噪声功率的比值,图像压缩中典型信噪比值在 30 dB~40 dB,愈高愈好^[19]。本文对光源最常用的三种状态进行测试,得到的信号和噪声的比值约为 43 dB,高于信号检测下限与典型信号的峰值信号比,均可以进行反射率测试分析。考虑到光源工作的稳定性,选取常用的 3.5 J 电脉冲能量、频率 600 Hz 进行反射率测试研究。

表 1 聚焦光束单脉冲能量信噪比变化

Table 1 Signal-to-noise ratio of single-pulse energy for focused beams

Electric pulse energy / J	Frequency / Hz	Signal to noise ratio / dB
3.0	600	43.09
3.5	600	43.35
4.0	600	43.06

3.2 探测器光谱响应

高精度的能量探测,对反射率测量重复性至关重要。本研究建立的 EUV 反射率测试装置,虽然通过 Mo/Si 多层膜及 Zr 膜滤光片滤光后获得窄带的 EUV 光,但还存在其他波段的杂散光。为了研究探测器对本测试装置中反射率测试的影响,对常用于 EUV 波段测试的美国 Opto diode 公司生产的 AXUV100G 型^[20]和 SXUV100 型^[21]光电探测器性能进行分析。

AXUV100G 型光电探测器具有低暗电流和低电容的特性,内部量子效率为 100%,可以检测 50~100 keV 的光子能量,可以用于 EUV 和软 X 射线的能量探测。

而 SXUV100 型光电探测器对于 13.5 nm 波长附近具有卓越的探测能力,是 EUV 光测量的理想选择,两种探测器常温下光谱响应曲线如图 3 所示。

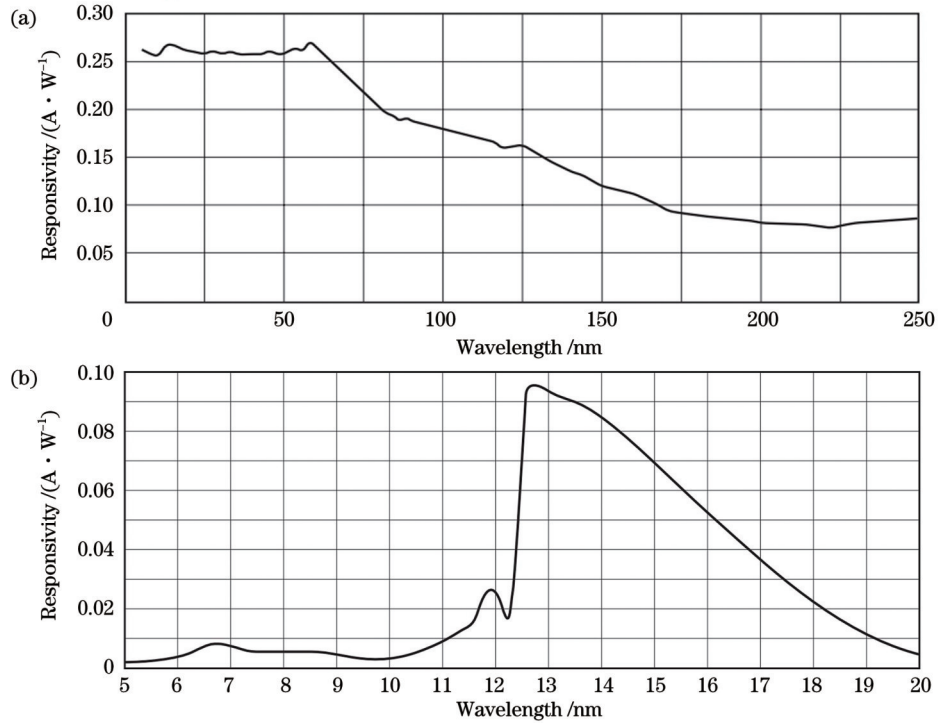


图 3 探测器光谱响应曲线。(a) AXUV100G; (b) SXUV100^[20-21]
Fig. 3 Spectral response of detector. (a) AXUV100G; (b) SXUV100^[20-21]

在光源放电频率为 200 Hz 条件下,改变注入电脉冲能量,分析两种型号探测器对光能量的响应特性。每次测试结果取三组脉冲能量的平均值作为评估,测试结果如图 4 所示,两种型号探测器对光能量的响应均随着注入电脉冲能量的增加而变大。AXUV100G 比 SXUV100 的光谱响应因子更高,当单脉冲能量高时容易造成探测器饱和而导致无法准确测量。而 SXUV100 镀有 Si/Zr 膜,对 12~18 nm 波段之外的光具有较好的滤波效果,消除其他波段杂散光束的影响,同时对 13.5 nm 波长的光也产生了较大的衰减,所以

在单脉冲能量调节范围内均有较好的线性度,且没有出现饱和现象。而对于微弱光束信号,AXUV100G 光谱响应较高,可以提高光束信号的检测下限,但由于没有镀膜,所以容易受到其他波段杂散光的影响。综合考虑,针对专用于 EUV 波段的窄带反射率测试装置, SXUV100 型探测器更为适用。

3.3 光源能量波动及归一化设计

在使用单一探测器测试多层膜反射镜等 EUV 光学元件的反射率时,通常需要依次测试反射镜的入射光强、反射光强。在不考虑入射光能量波动时,反射率为两个结果的比值。但是因为入射光强和反射光强为不同时刻测试的能量,所以入射光的能量变化会影响反射率的测量重复性。假设 T_1 时刻测量入射光束的能量为 I_0 , T_2 时刻测量待测样品反射率的反射光束能量为 I_r ,由于光源抖动产生的入射光能量的自身衰减因子为 η ,则在 T_2 时刻入射光束的能量 $I_0^{(r)}$ 为

$$I_0^{(r)} = (1 - \eta) I_0. \quad (1)$$

即在该时刻下多层膜样品的真实反射率 R_t 为

$$R_t = \frac{I_r}{I_0^{(r)}} = \frac{1}{1 - \eta} \times \frac{I_r}{I_0}. \quad (2)$$

则入射光能量波动导致的反射率误差为

$$\Delta R = \frac{I_r}{I_0^{(r)}} - \frac{I_r}{I_0} = \frac{I_r}{(1 - \eta) I_0} - \frac{I_r}{I_0} = \frac{\eta I_r}{(1 - \eta) I_0} = \eta R_t. \quad (3)$$

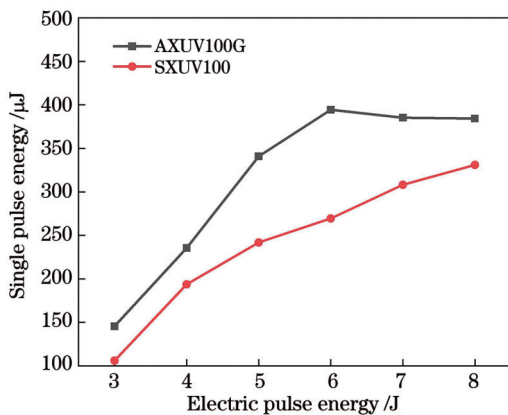


图 4 两种探测器光谱响应随光源注入电脉冲能量变化趋势
Fig. 4 Spectral response of two detectors as a function of injected electrical pulse energy from the light source

由此可见,使用单一探测器测试多层膜样品的反射率的误差与入射光能量的衰减因子成正比。因此为提高反射率测试重复性,需要对光源能量进行归一化。本文采取了一种简捷的能量归一化方法,即在测试光入射孔径光阑 A 的旁边,引入一个相同的孔径光阑 B,其后面安装一个探测器,从而引出测试光束附近的光作为参考光束,对入射光束的能量进行监测,结构如图 5 所示,两个光阑直径均为 2 mm,水平相距为 7 mm。

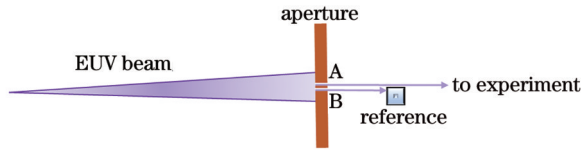


图 5 归一化方法示意图

Fig. 5 Schematic diagram of normalization

一束光经过光阑 A 入射到样品开展反射率能量测试,另一束光经过光阑 B 作为参考光。用于监测 EUV 光束的参考光束和用于反射率测试的实验光束在分光前均经过相同的光路和光学元件,后面分别接实验探测器和参考探测器。测试反射率时,首先使用实验和参考探测器分别探测光阑 A、B 后入射光束的信号 I_{o_e} 和 I_{o_r} ,然后移入待测样品,测试角度 θ 下参考和实验探测器的光束信号 I_{r_e} 和 I_{r_o} 。使用 I_{o_e}/I_{o_r} 作为光源能量归一化因子,对反射率 I_{r_e}/I_{r_o} 进行修正,则在角度 θ 下样品能量归一化后的反射率 R_θ 为

$$R_\theta = \frac{I_{r_e}}{I_{o_e}} \times \frac{I_{o_r}}{I_{r_o}} \quad (4)$$

加入归一化设计后对入射光束的能量波动进行测试研究,参考和实验探测器测试光束能量变化结果如

表 2 入射光束能量随时间的变化

Table 2 Variation of incidence beam energy over time

Time / min	Reference beam / %	Experiment beam / %	Relative standard deviation / %
5	2.0	2.4	0.63
10	4.3	4.2	0.61
15	6.2	6.2	0.64

4 反射率数据分析与讨论

为研究归一化设计对反射率测量重复性的提升效果,基于自建的小型 EUV 反射率测试装置,对峰值入射角度为 22° 的 Mo/Si 多层膜反射镜样品的反射率进行测试研究。以样品在相同入射角度下 5 次测量结果的相对标准偏差,作为测量的精度。图 7(a)、(b)分别为使用实验光束测量的未归一化的多层膜反射镜反射率随角度变化曲线和使用参考光束归一化的多层膜反射镜反射率随角度变化曲线。结果表明,对实验探测

器进行归一化后测试结果的 5 次测量结果的相对偏差明显减小。表 3 显示了样品在入射角度 22° 附近范围内归一化前后的标准偏差对比结果,结果表明,归一化后样品峰值反射率测量结果标准偏差为 0.69%,样品峰值反射率的测量重复性相对未归一化提升了 84.1%,与国外同等实验装置精度相当^[11]。通过对样品的反射率测量结果分析,加入归一化设计用参考光束能量校正实验光束能量,明显提高样品反射率测量重复性。

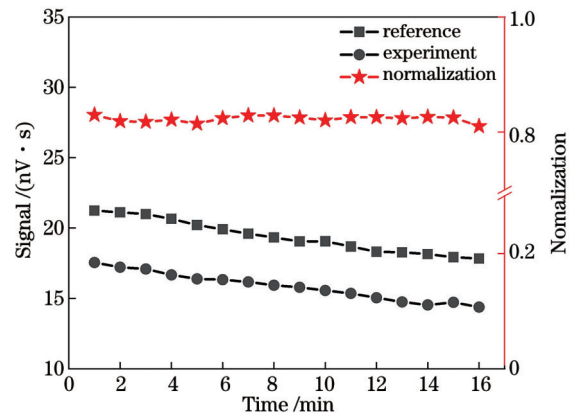


图 6 参考和实验光束能量随时间衰减的变化曲线

Fig. 6 Variation curves of reference and experimental beam energy decay over time

器进行归一化后测试结果的 5 次测量结果的相对偏差明显减小。表 3 显示了样品在入射角度 22° 附近范围内归一化前后的标准偏差对比结果,结果表明,归一化后样品峰值反射率测量结果标准偏差为 0.69%,样品峰值反射率的测量重复性相对未归一化提升了 84.1%,与国外同等实验装置精度相当^[11]。通过对样品的反射率测量结果分析,加入归一化设计用参考光束能量校正实验光束能量,明显提高样品反射率测量重复性。

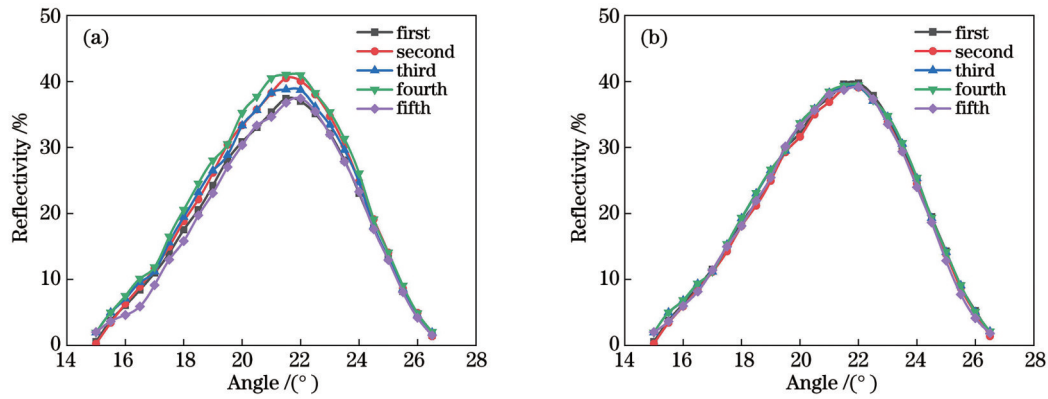


图 7 Mo/Si 多层膜反射镜的反射率测量曲线。(a) 归一化前反射率-角度曲线; (b) 归一化后反射率-角度曲线

Fig. 7 Reflectivity measurement curves of Mo/Si multilayer mirror. (a) Reflectivity-angle curves before normalization; (b) reflectivity-angle curves after normalization

表 3 Mo/Si 多层膜反射镜样品归一化前后中心角度附近的反射率重复性变化

Table 3 Variation of reflectivity repeatability near the center angle before and after normalization of Mo/Si multilayer mirror

Center angle	Precision before normalization / %	Precision after normalization / %	Improvement effect / %
(22-0.5)°	4.78	0.89	81.5
22°	4.34	0.69	84.1
(22+0.5)°	3.97	0.88	80.0

5 结 论

本文针对自研的基于 DPP 光源的小型 EUV 反射率测试装置, 分析了 EUV 光源参数以及不同型号探测器对反射率测量的影响, 提出了一种有效的归一化方法, 进行了多层膜反射镜的反射率测试实验。结果表明, 通过能量归一化设计明显提升了反射率测量重复性, 多层膜反射镜峰值反射率重复性测量优于 0.69%, 降低了光源能量波动对样品反射率测量的影响, 得到了与国外类似装置相当的测量精度。鉴于小型 EUV 反射率计的测量便捷、超高精度特点, 可为我国 EUV 多层膜的设计优化、EUV 光学元件的发展提供重要的测量工具。

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High-Precision Extreme Ultraviolet Reflectometry Based on Normalization

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Abstract

Objective The precision of reflectivity measurements of the extreme ultraviolet (EUV) lithography machine must be greater than 0.06%; therefore, the high-precision measurement of the reflectivity of EUV optical components is particularly important. The influence of various factors in the measurement device, such as the energy stability of the light source, performance of the energy detector, and signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) of the data acquisition module must be minimized to achieve high-precision EUV reflectance measurement. Most high-precision measurements of the reflectivity of the EUV-band optical components conducted worldwide are based on synchronous radiation light sources. However, the cost of synchronous radiation light sources is high and the quantity is small with limited machine time, which cannot meet the production measurement and laboratory application requirements for EUV optical components. Therefore, the development of a reflectometer with a compact size and convenient measurements is necessary. Compared with synchronous radiation light sources, small light sources have poor single-pulse energy stability, and significant fluctuations and attenuation of energy during long-term operation greatly affect the repeatability of reflectivity measurements. Therefore, to eliminate the impact of the energy fluctuations inherent in the light source, normalization is essential during high-precision reflectivity measurements. In this study, a reflectivity testing device based on a discharge plasma (DPP) light source is developed. We analyze the effects of the EUV light source parameters, detector types, and other factors on the reflectometer and propose an effective energy-normalization method. The testing of the reflectivity of the multi-layer mirrors indicate that the impact of light source fluctuations reduces significantly, providing a reference for other EUV-related energy tests.

Methods To improve the repeatability of reflectivity testing, the energy of the light source must be normalized. We adopted a simple method of energy normalization, which introduced an identical aperture B beside the aperture A of the test light. A detector was installed behind it to extract the light near the test beam as a reference beam to monitor the energy of the incident beam. The setup is shown in Fig. 5, where both the apertures possess a diameter of 2 mm and horizontal distance of 7 mm. A beam of light entered the sample through aperture A for reflectance energy testing, whereas the other beam passed through aperture B as the reference light. The reference beam used for monitoring the EUV beams and the experimental beam used for reflectivity testing passed through the same optical path and optical components before splitting, followed by the experimental and reference detectors. During the reflectivity tests, we first used the experimental and reference detectors to detect the initial signal of the incident beam behind the apertures A and B and then moved it into the sample to be tested. The reflected beam signals of the reference and experimental detectors were tested at a certain angle, and the ratio of the front and back signals of the reference detector was used as the normalization factor of the light source energy to correct the actual reflectivity signal detected by the experimental detector.

Results and Discussions The SNR of the incident beam energy to the background noise is approximately 43 dB (Table 1). After the normalization design, the energy fluctuations of the incident beams are tested and studied. The energy changes in the reference and experimental detector test beams is shown in Fig. 6. The energy of the incident beam measured by the reference and experimental detectors fluctuates over time. After normalizing the reference beam, the energy remains stable over time, and the ratio of the energy of the experimental beam to that of the reference beam remains at approximately 0.82. Further statistical results are presented in

Table 2. The energy of the incident beam generates fluctuation errors of approximately 2%, 4%, and 6% after 5, 10, and 15 min, respectively. Using the reference detector signal to normalize the experimental detector signal, the energy fluctuation of the incident beam is approximately 0.6% after 5, 10, and 15 min, and the energy fluctuation of the incident beam reduces significantly. After normalizing the experimental detector, the relative deviations of the five measurements significantly decrease (Fig. 7). A comparison of the results of the standard deviation of the multi-layered reflector before and after normalization within the range of the incidence angle of 22° shows that the standard deviation of the peak reflectance measurement results of the normalized sample is 0.69%, and the measurement repeatability of the peak reflectance of the sample improves by 84.1% compared to that before normalization. The accuracy of the experimental device is equivalent to that of foreign counterparts (Table 3).

Conclusions The influences of the DPP source parameters and different types of detectors are analyzed based on a self-developed compact extreme ultraviolet reflectometer established with a gas discharge plasma source. An energy-normalization method is proposed and applied to the reflectivity measurements of a Mo/Si multilayer mirror at a wavelength of 13.5 nm. The results show that the energy normalization design significantly improves the repeatability of reflectance measurements. The peak reflectance measurement repeatability of multi-layer mirrors exceeds 0.69%, reducing the impact of light source energy fluctuations on the sample reflectance measurement. This result is comparable to those of compact EUV reflectometers reported abroad. Owing to the convenient and ultrahigh-precision characteristics of the EUV reflectometer, it can serve as an important measurement tool for the design optimization of EUV multilayer films and the development of EUV optical components.

Key words extreme ultraviolet; discharge produced plasma source; reflectivity; energy detection; normalization