



# Sub $0.1\mu\text{m}$ Track Width Measurement Using a Common Path Optical Interferometer and Artificial Neural Network.

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# Talk Outline



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- Introduction
- Artificial Neural Network
- Optical System
- Results
- Discussion / Future Work

# Introduction

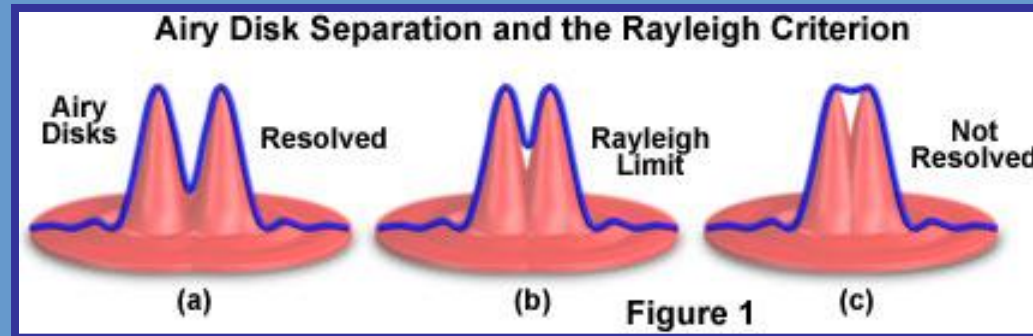


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Aim: Measure trackwidth structures down to 0.1micron

Problem: Optical system limited by diffraction limit. Using high NA and short wavelength this limit is around 250nm

Rayleigh Criterion =  $0.61 \lambda / NA$



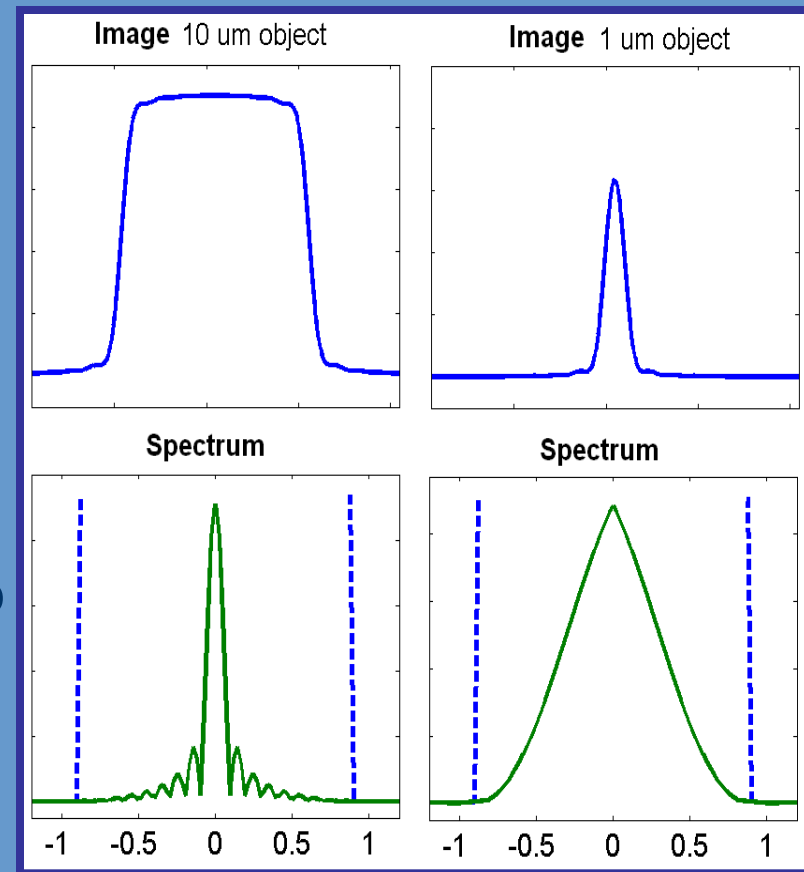
This means that 0.1 micron is not possible with just an optical system alone.

# Introduction



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- Optical system truncates spectral components present in system
- Reconstruct spectral components to obtain a higher resolution image
- Extension limited due to SNR of real signal
- We require value of the trackwidth
- Use artificial neural network (ANN) to extract this information.
- INCREASE IN MEASUREMENT CAPABILITY NOT RESOLUTION

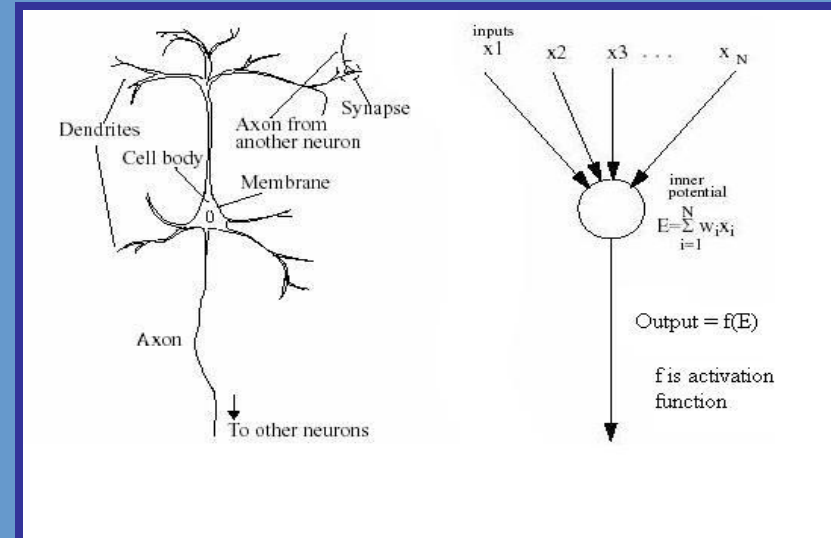


# Artificial Neural Network

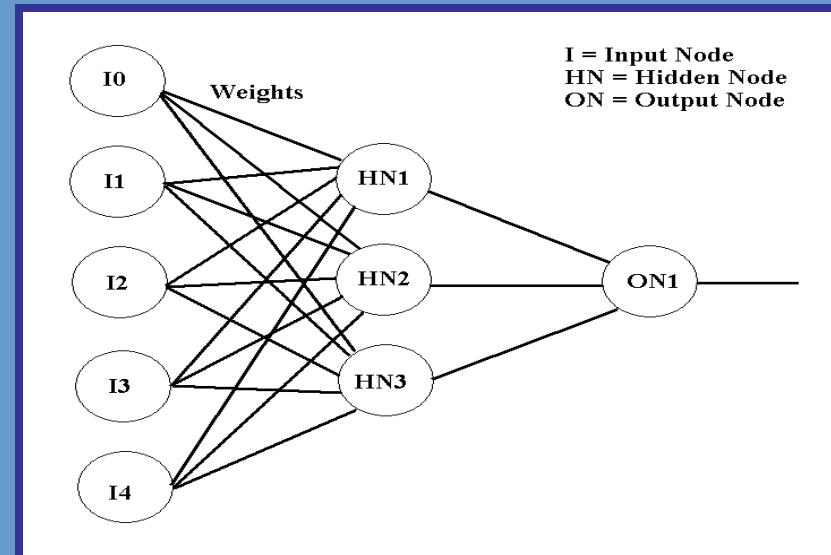


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- Each node is a simple unit
- Combined into networks
- Form powerful nonlinear computational networks



- We use a Feed-forward network
- Typically: 8 inputs, 5 'hidden' nodes & 1 output node

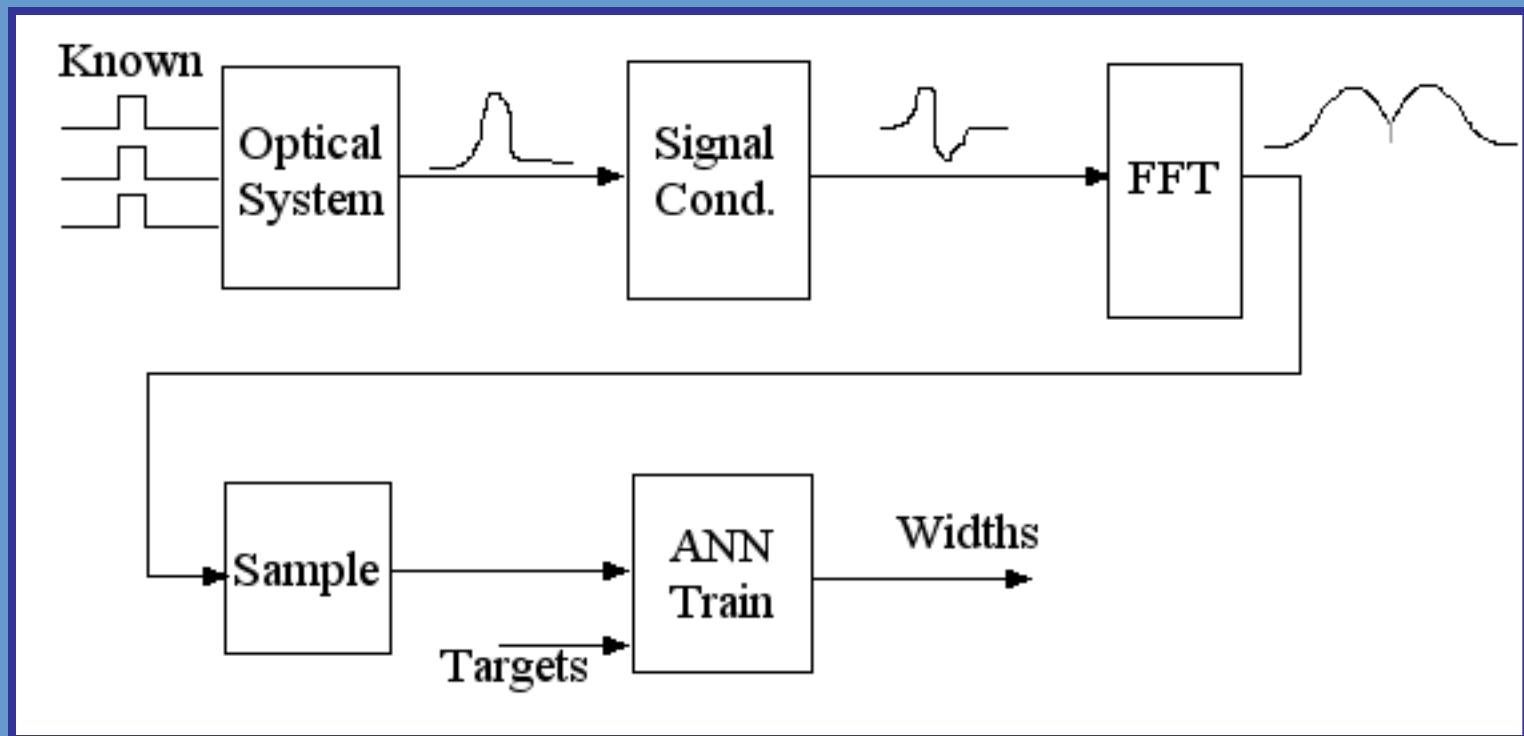


# Artificial Neural Network



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## The Training Process



# Optical System



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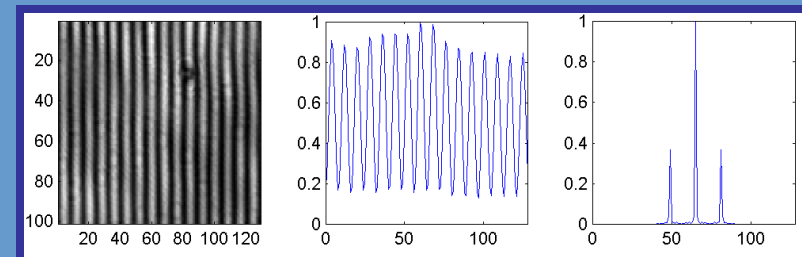
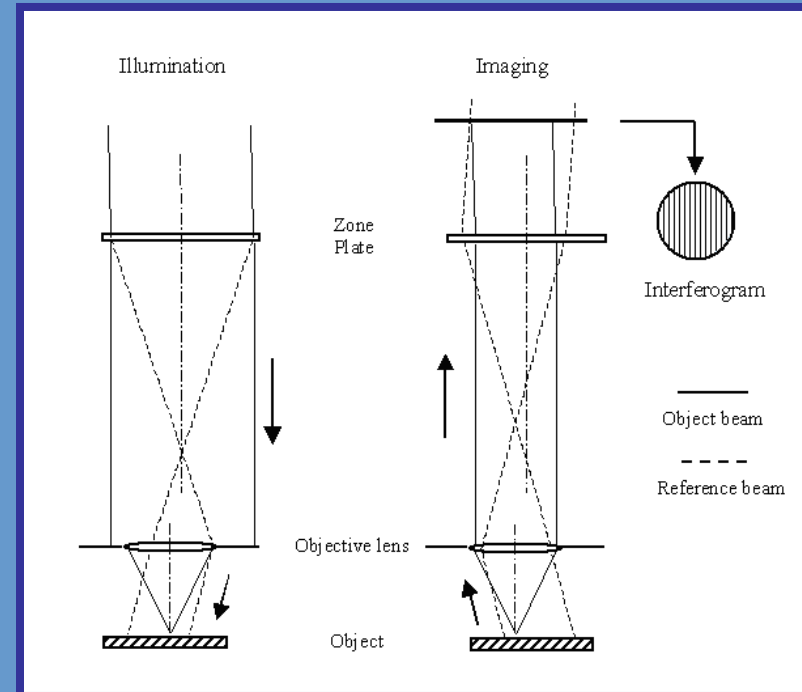
Common path scanning optical interferometer

Uses hologram as beam splitter which produces two beams

- One focused beam on sample surface
- One collimated beam on sample surface

On reverse path beams recombine and interfere

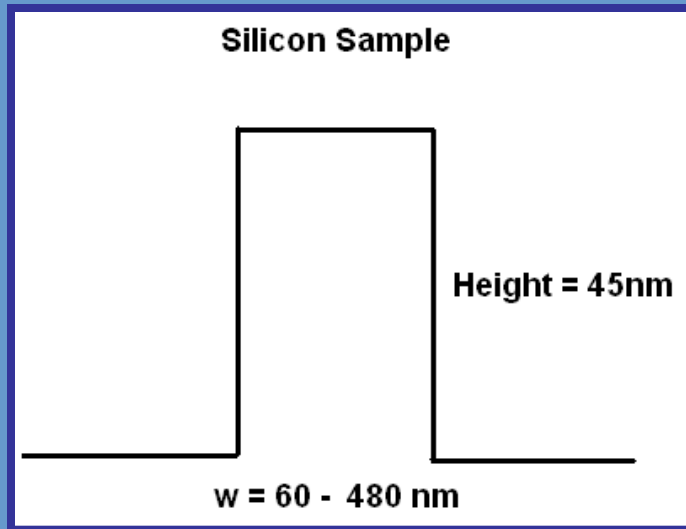
The two beams traverse similar paths, providing a common path and stable configuration



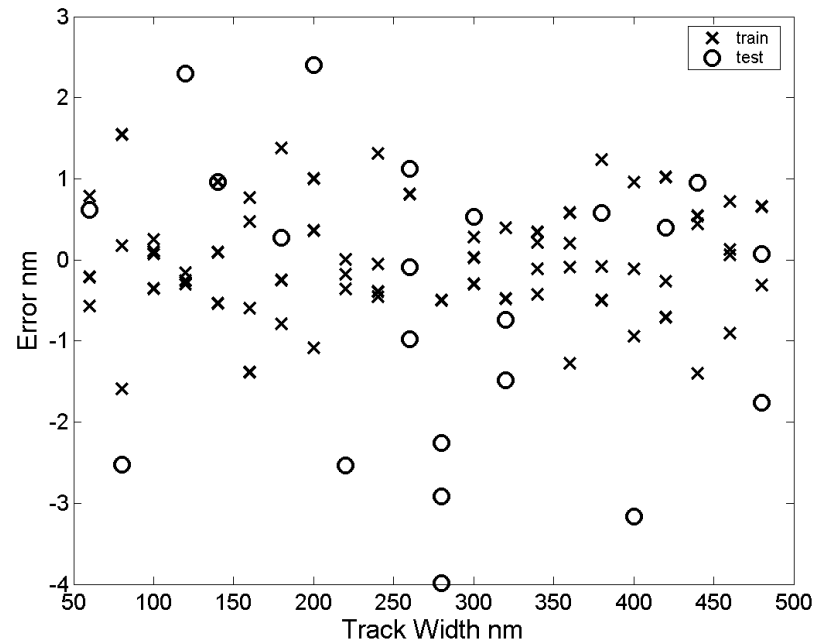
# Experimental Results



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- $\lambda = 633\text{nm}$  NA = 0.3
- Deviation between targets and ANN response approx. **2nm**
- Smallest track is **1/46<sup>th</sup>** of the optical spot size

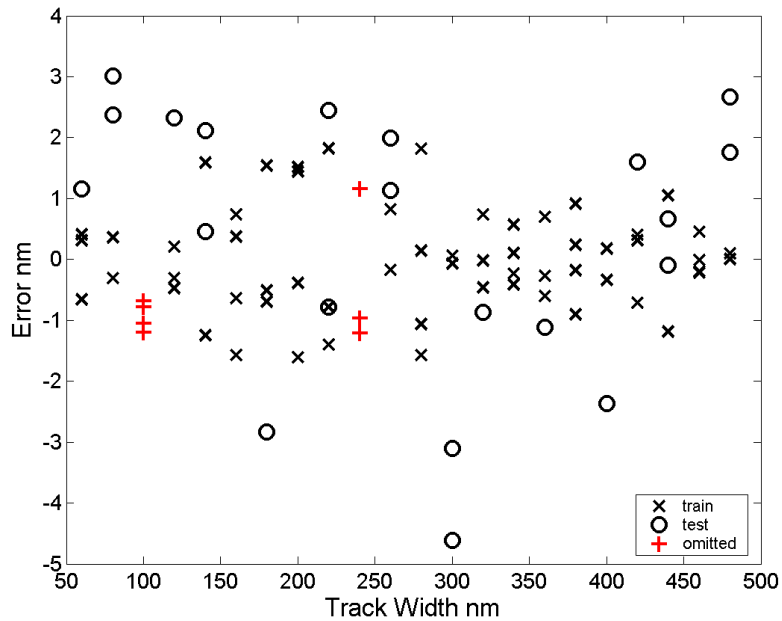




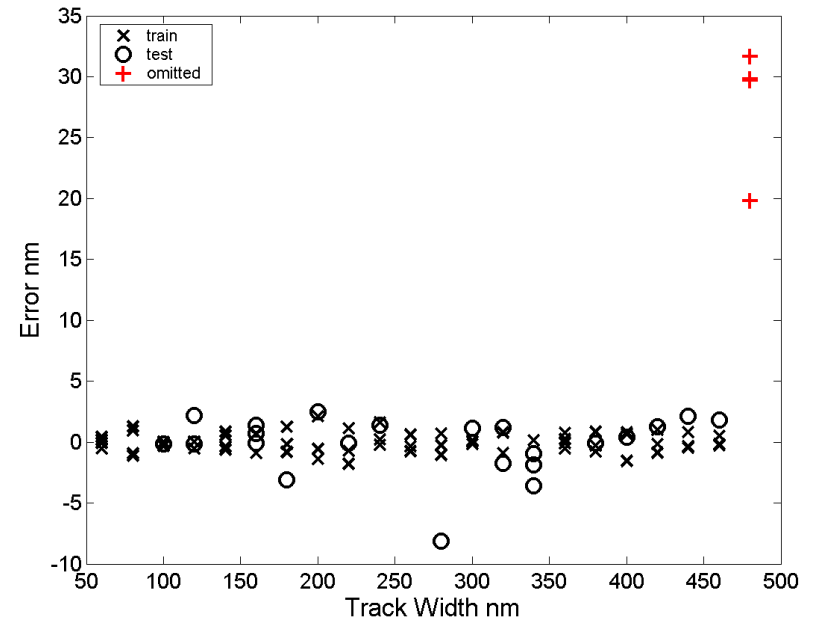
# Experimental Results



## General result



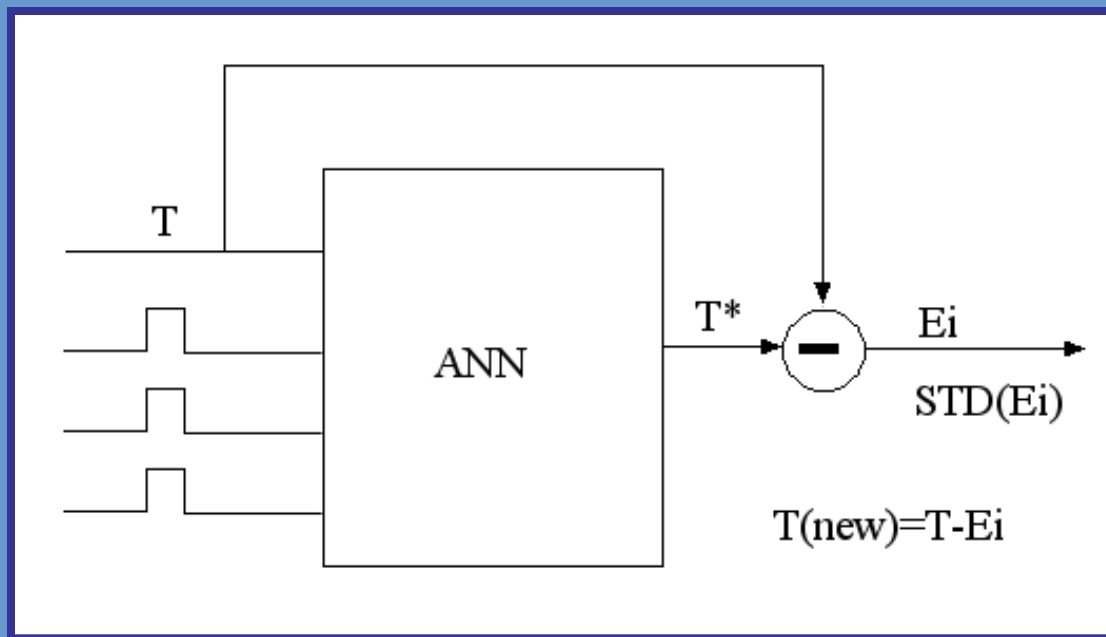
## Out of Range



# Target Errors



- Can network correct for incorrect targets when training?

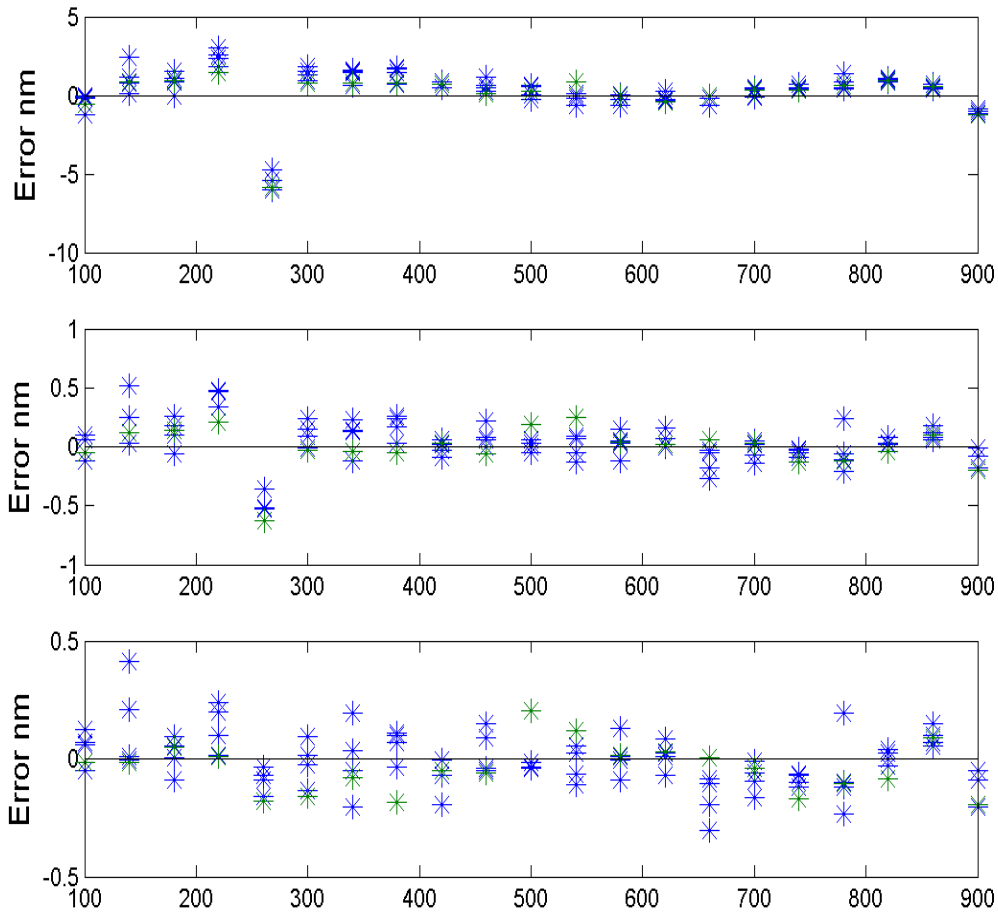


- Update targets and retrain to correct target error
- Repeat until update is small

# Target Errors



## Simulation



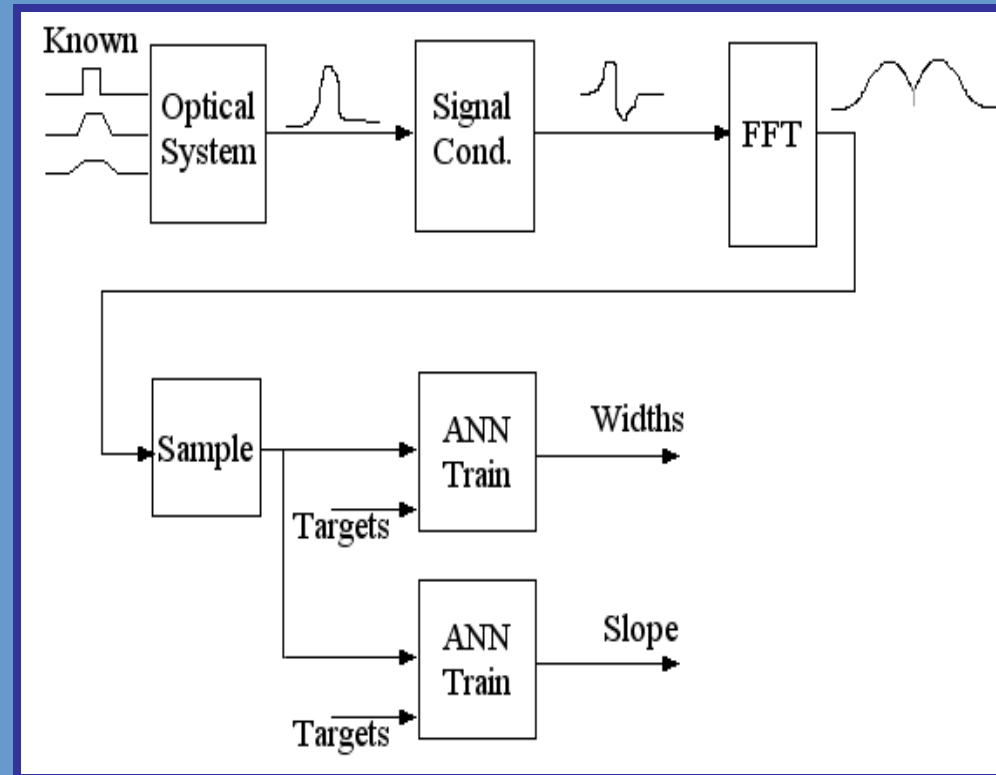
## Experimental

	Target	Update
Pass One	206	-3.43
Pass Two	202.56	-1.299
Final	201.27	

# Discussion/Future Work



- Capability of system
  - 10nm is a strong possibility
- Areas under investigation
  - Effect of track shape
  - Apply to other structures
  - Importance of input points
  - Optical system design



# Conclusion



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- Have combined an ANN and optical system to measure track widths down to 60nm with 0.3NA and wavelength of 633nm
- Which is **1/46<sup>th</sup>** of the optical spot size
- Network produces general results but only for the range of tracks that the network was trained for
- System is able to correct for small training target errors



## **Acknowledgements**

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## **Questions?**

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