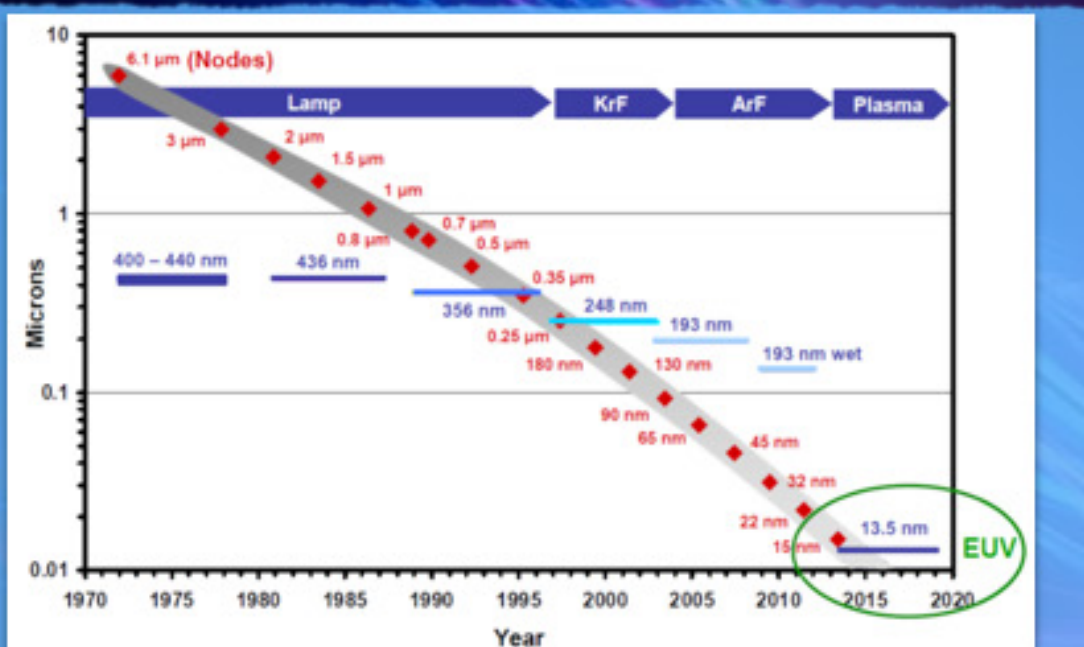
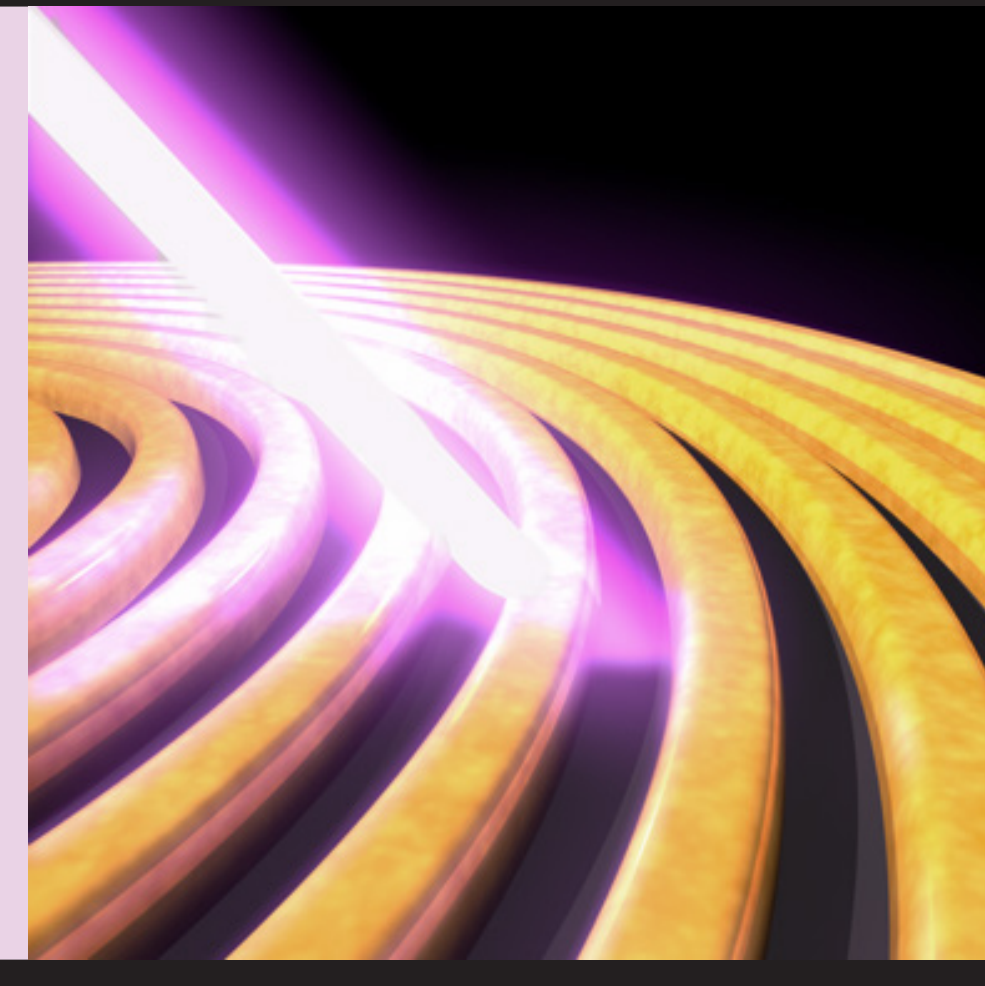


# TRANSMISSION AND REFLECTION-MODE TABLETOP IMAGING WITH 13 NM ILLUMINATION VIA PTYCHOGRAPHY CDI

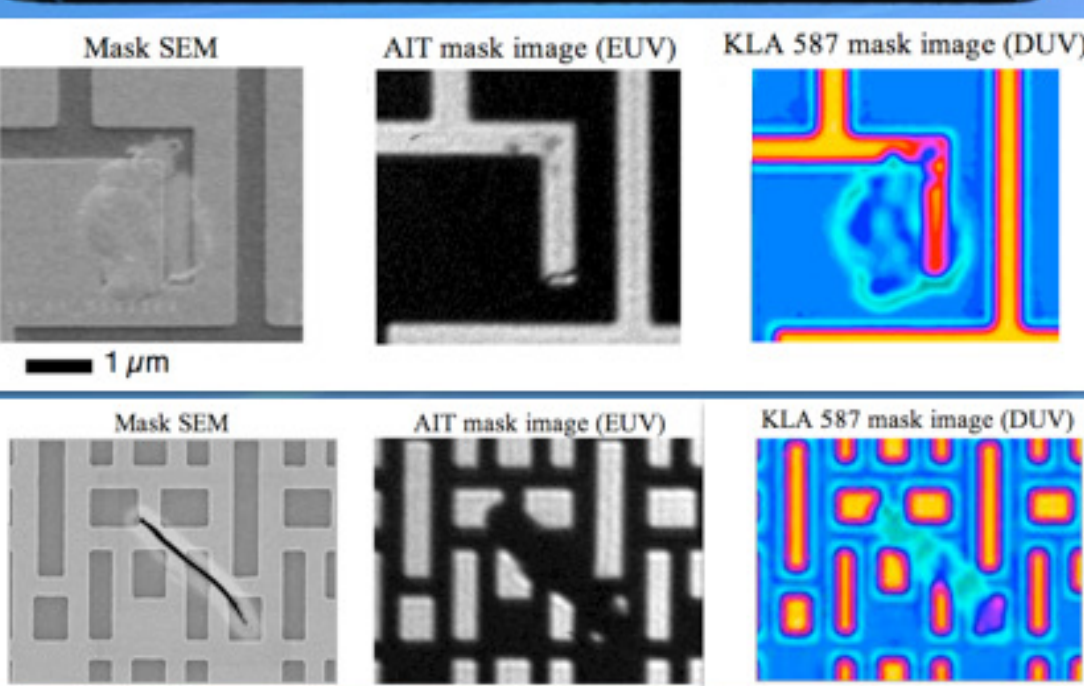
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**GOAL:** Perform imaging using ~13 nm illumination produced by high harmonic generation (HHG) in both transmission and reflection geometries using ptychographic coherent diffraction imaging.

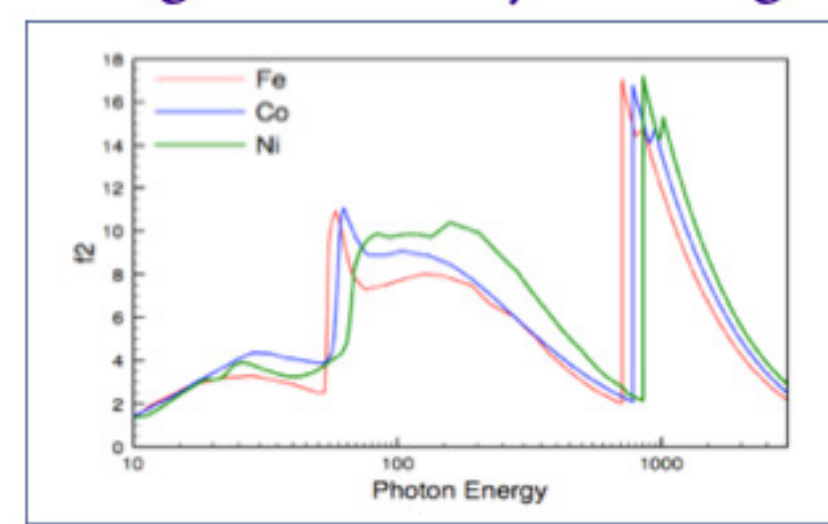


Actinic inspection of EUV masks is an important capability for defect detection



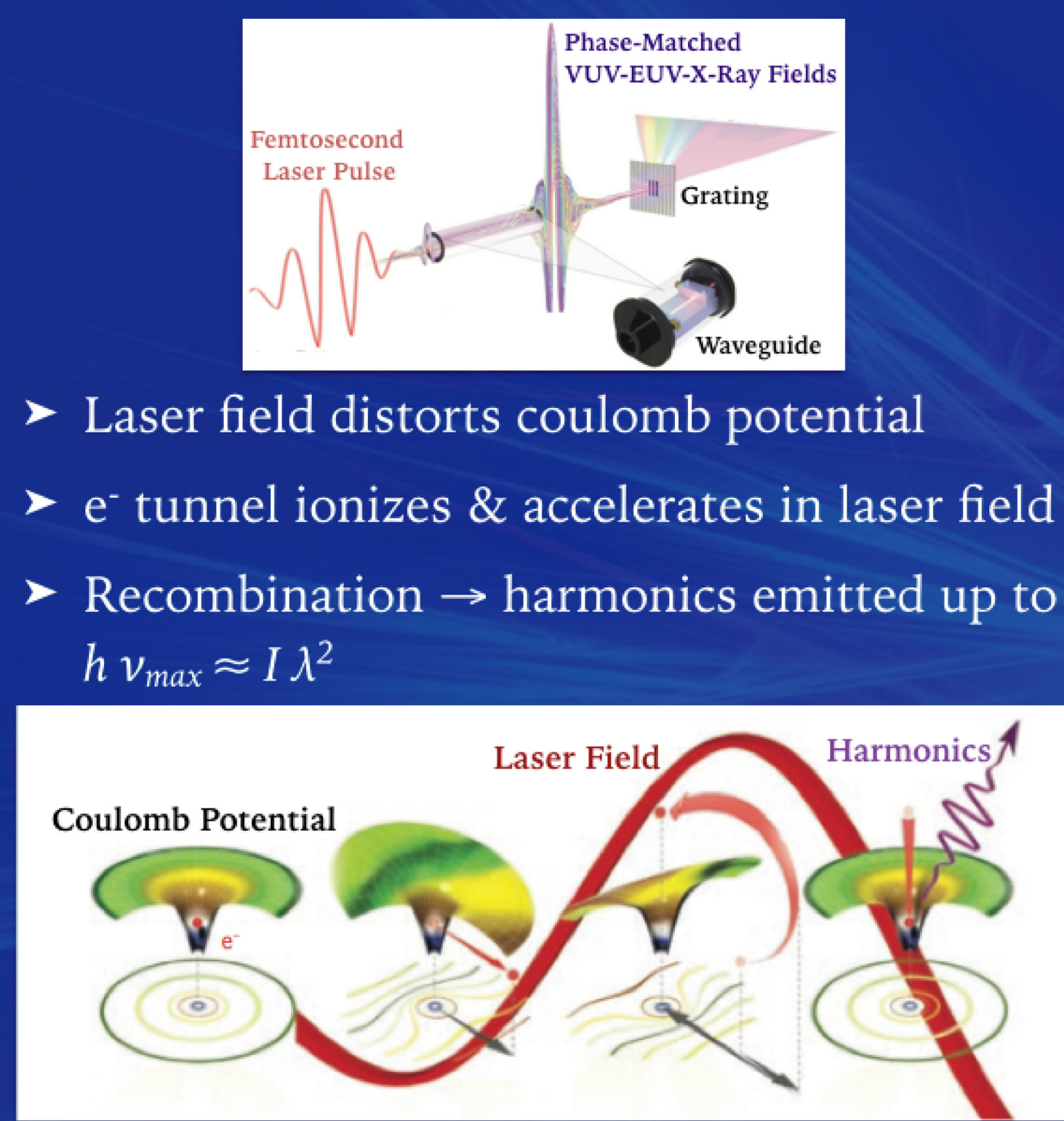
EUV light is an ideal probe for imaging the nano world

- ▶ Extreme Ultraviolet (EUV):  $\lambda \sim 10\text{--}100$  nm
- ▶ Ultrahigh resolution imaging within the diffraction limit ( $\sim \lambda/2$ )
- ▶ Elemental contrast, chemical specificity  $\rightarrow$  spectromicroscopy
- ▶ EUV penetrates thick objects allowing buried layer imaging



Mochi et al., SPIE 7636, 76361A (2010)

Dan Armbrust, SEMATECH, Litho Forum 2010

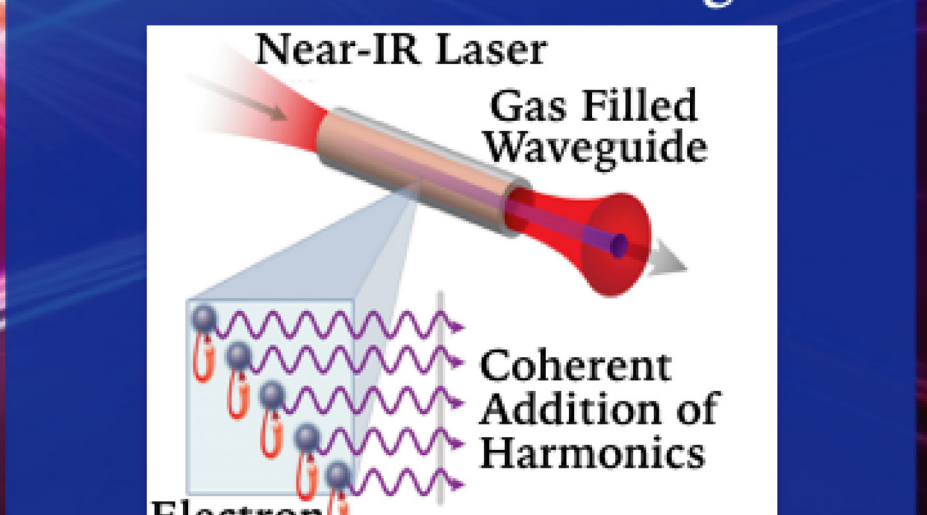


- ▶ Laser field distorts coulomb potential
- ▶  $e^-$  tunnel ionizes & accelerates in laser field
- ▶ Recombination  $\rightarrow$  harmonics emitted up to  $h\nu_{max} \approx I\lambda^2$

**Why HHG?**

- ▶ Tabletop
- ▶ Coherent
- ▶ Ultrafast temporal resolution

Phase Matching: Match phase velocity of harmonics with driving laser



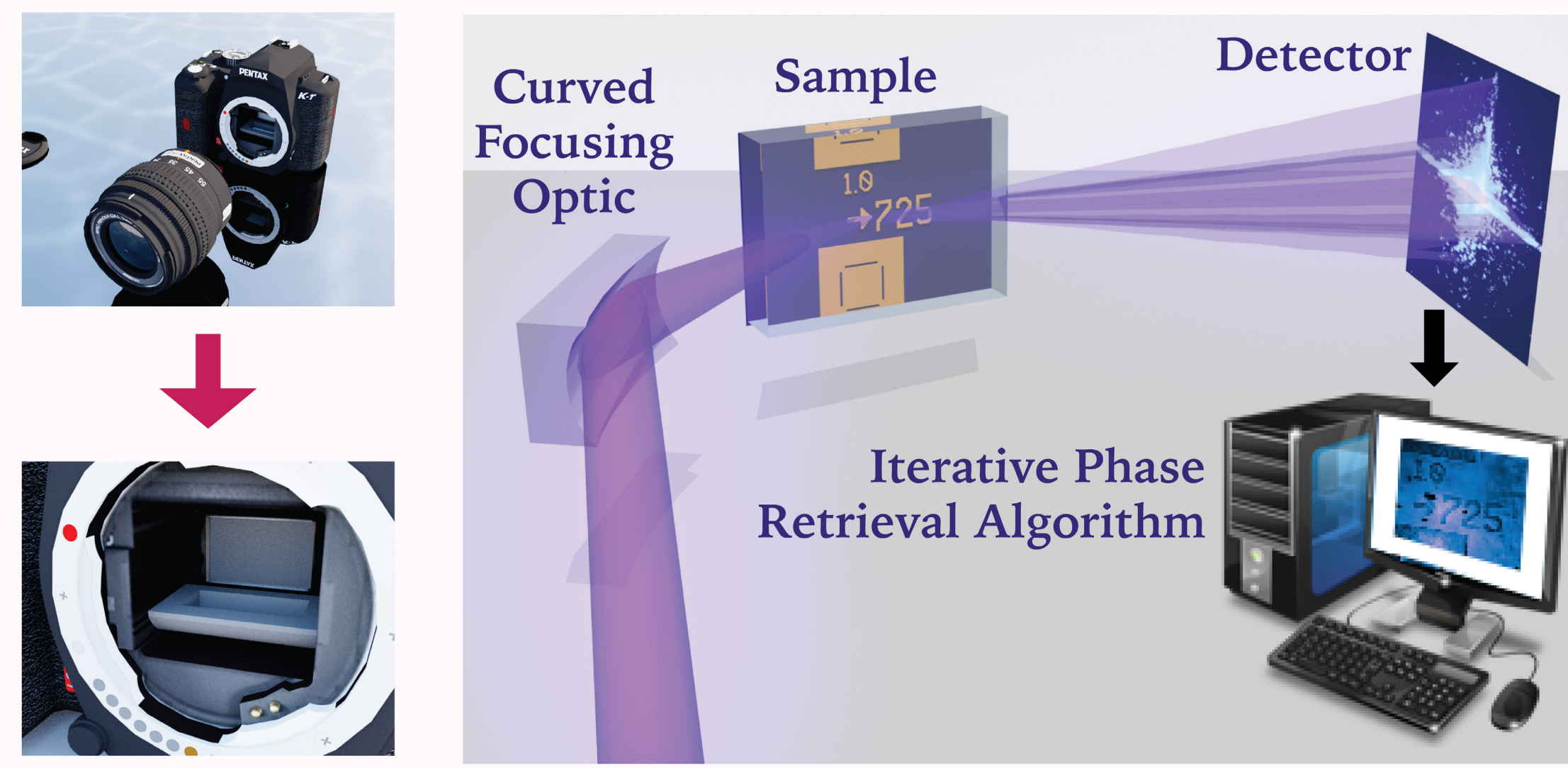
Tabletop EUV Source: High Harmonic Generation (HHG)

McPherson et al., JOSA B 4, 595 (1987)

Bartels et al., Science 297, 376 (2002)  
Zhang et al., Optics Letters 29, 1357 (2004)

## Experiments

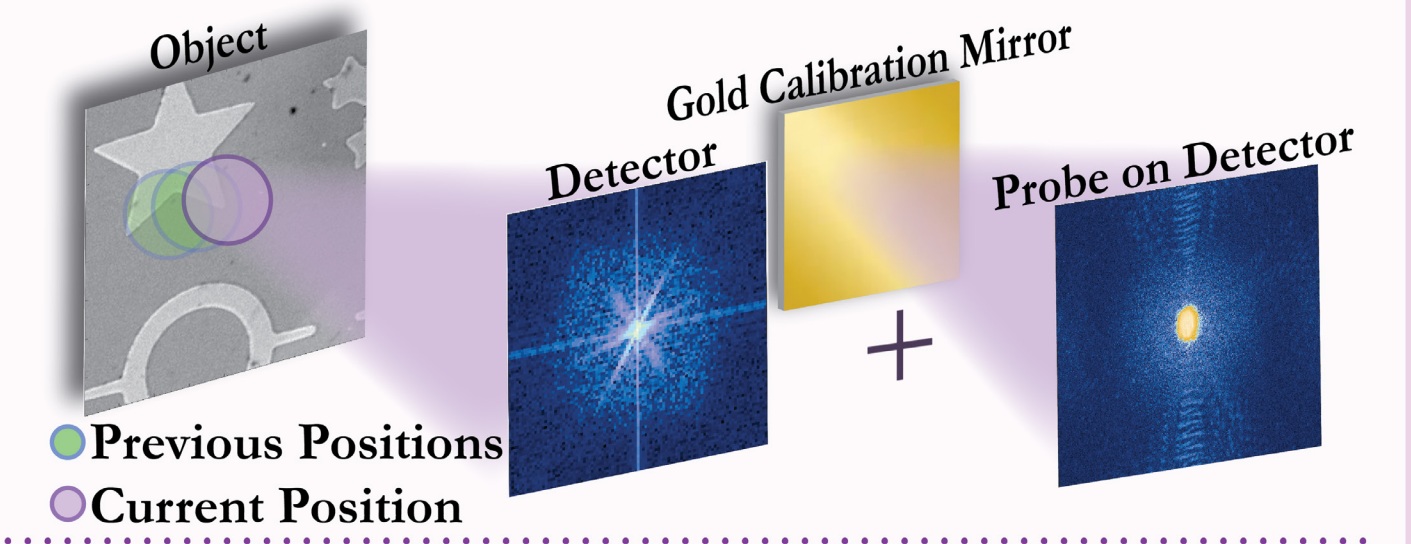
### Coherent Diffraction Imaging: Lensless



- ▶ Diffraction-Limited Resolution
- ▶ Amplitude & Phase Contrast

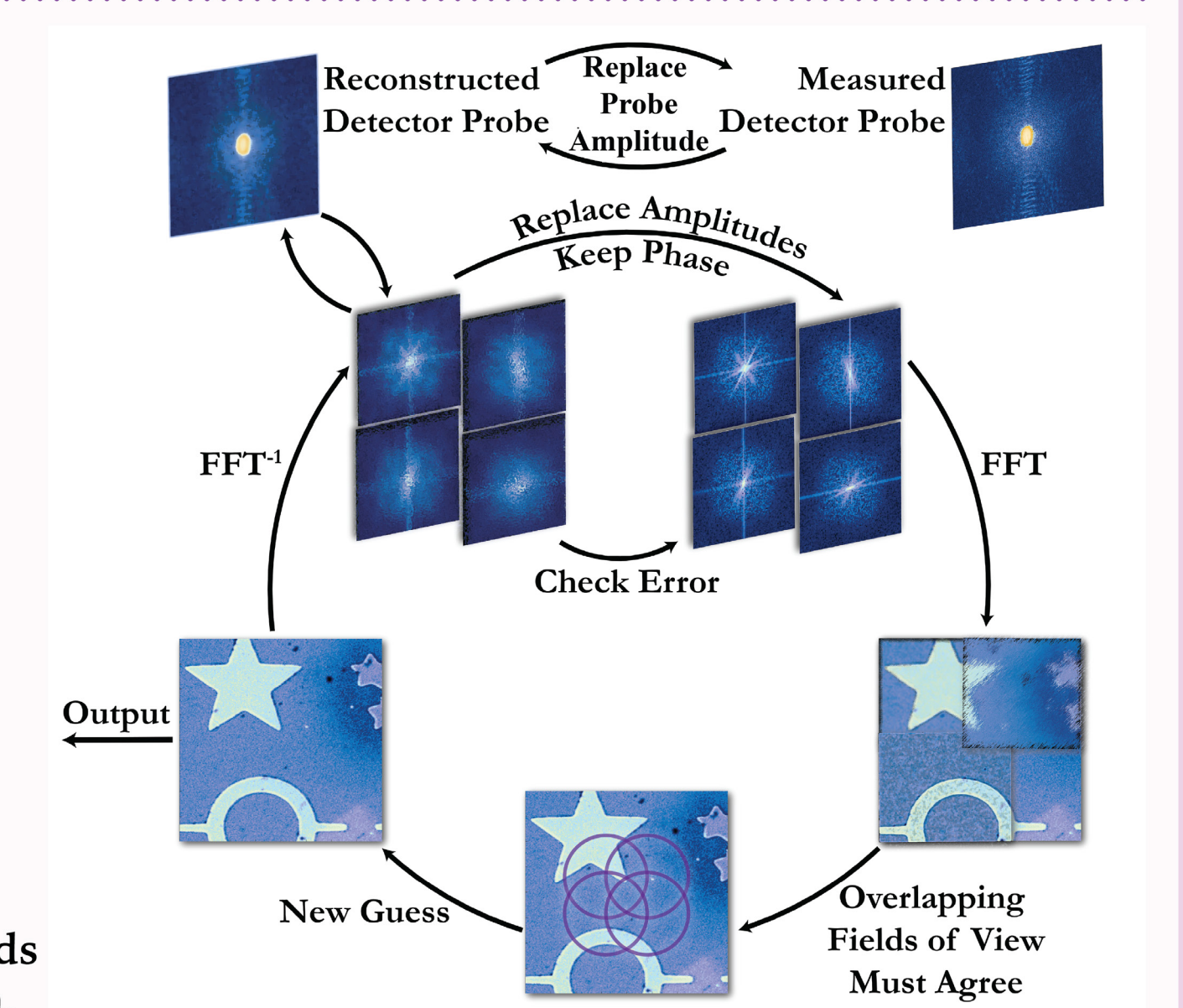
### Data Collection:

Diffraction patterns from overlapping, area-by-area scan of sample + image of undiffracted illumination on detector.



### Reconstruction:

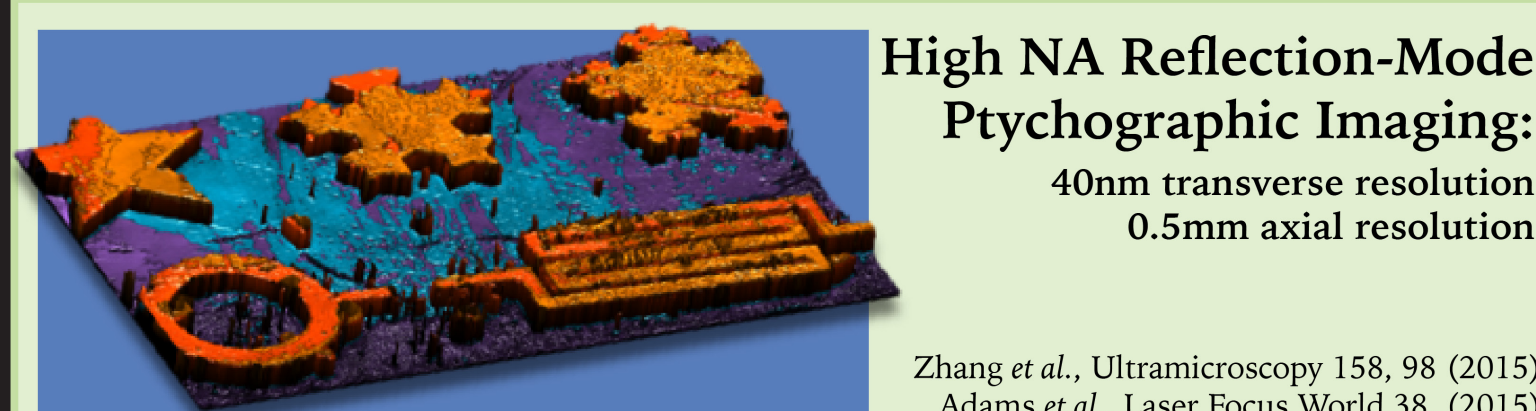
- ▶ Ptychography: Robustly deconvolves object and illumination (probe) using redundant info from scan with overlap. Returns amplitude & phase image for each.
- ▶ Modulus Enforced Probe (MEP): Impose amplitude constraint for probe on the detector to improve probe guess & algorithm convergence.
- ▶ MEP can yield RAPTR CDI images: Reconstructed Absolute Phase-Diverse Transmissivity/Reflectivity CDI. Quantitative CDI algorithm that returns absolute reflectivity or transmissivity intensity image by enforcing correct probe power each iteration. Yields depth-sensitive chemical composition information.



### Apparatus:



## Results:

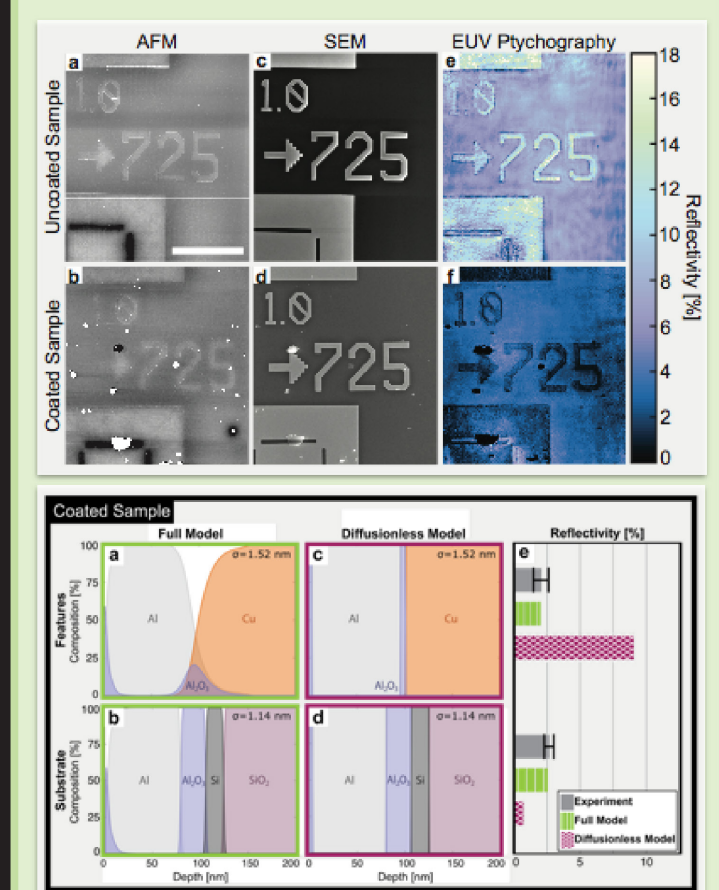


High NA Reflection-Mode Ptychographic Imaging: 40nm transverse resolution, 0.5mm axial resolution

Zhang et al., Ultramicroscopy 158, 98 (2015)  
Adams et al., Laser Focus World 38, (2015)

### Quantitative Buried Layer Imaging:

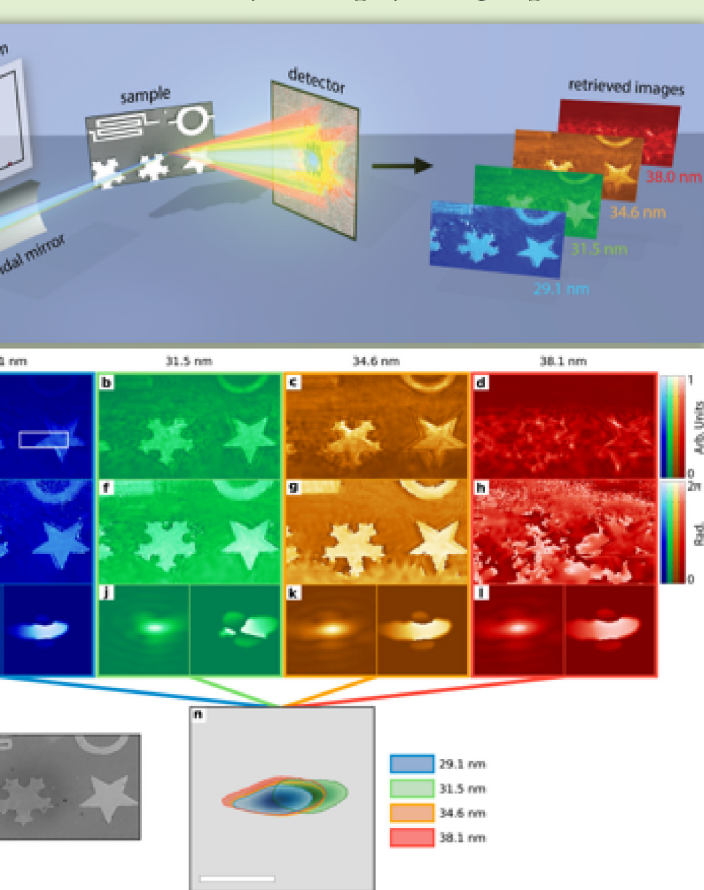
RAPTR CDI yields depth-dependent chemical composition, showing reactions at buried interfaces.



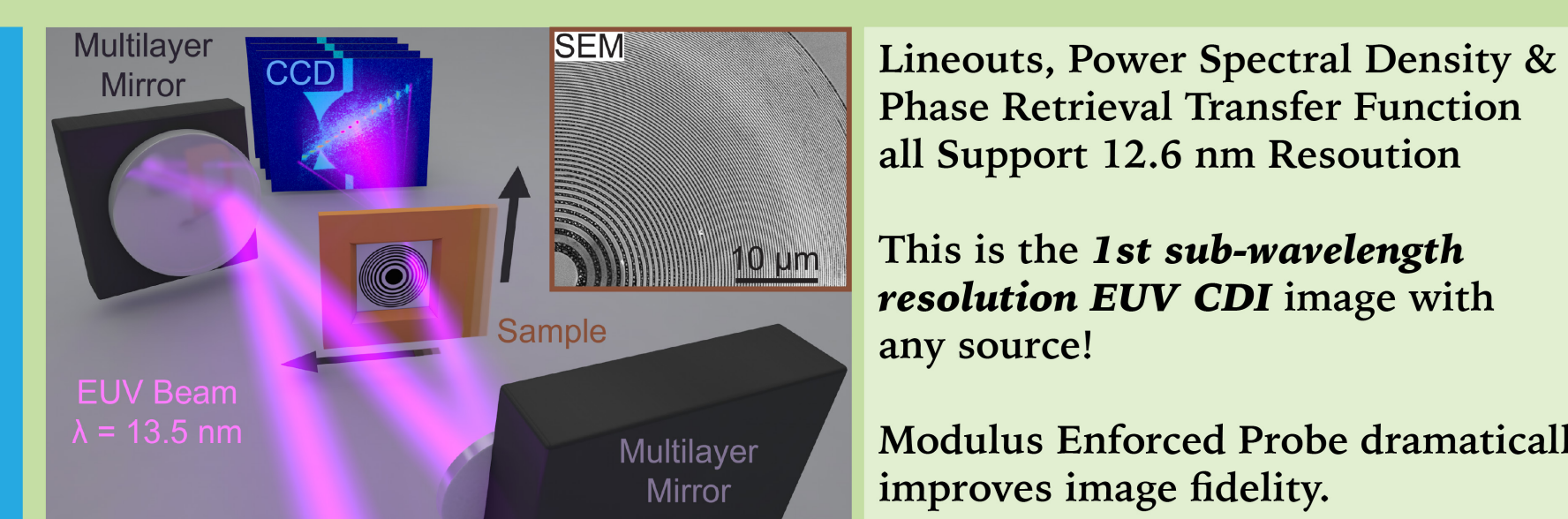
Porter & Shanblatt et al., Nano Letters 16 (2016)

### Hyperspectral Imaging:

Multimode ptychography allows multiple harmonics to illuminate the sample; yields an image for each wavelength with only one ptychographic scan.



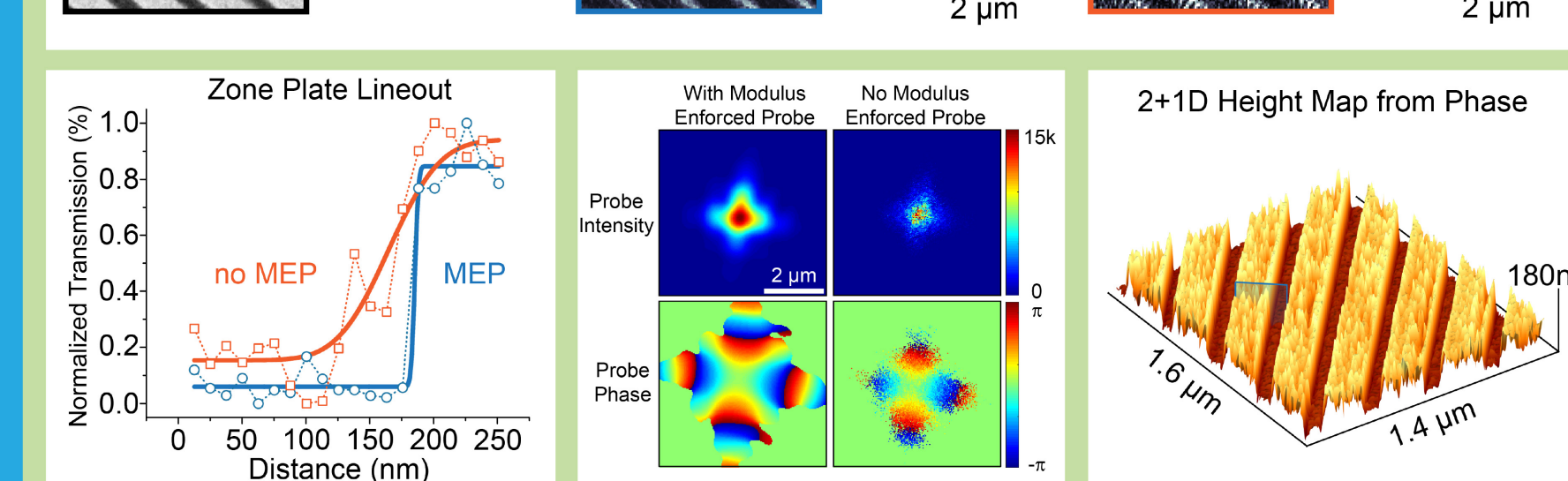
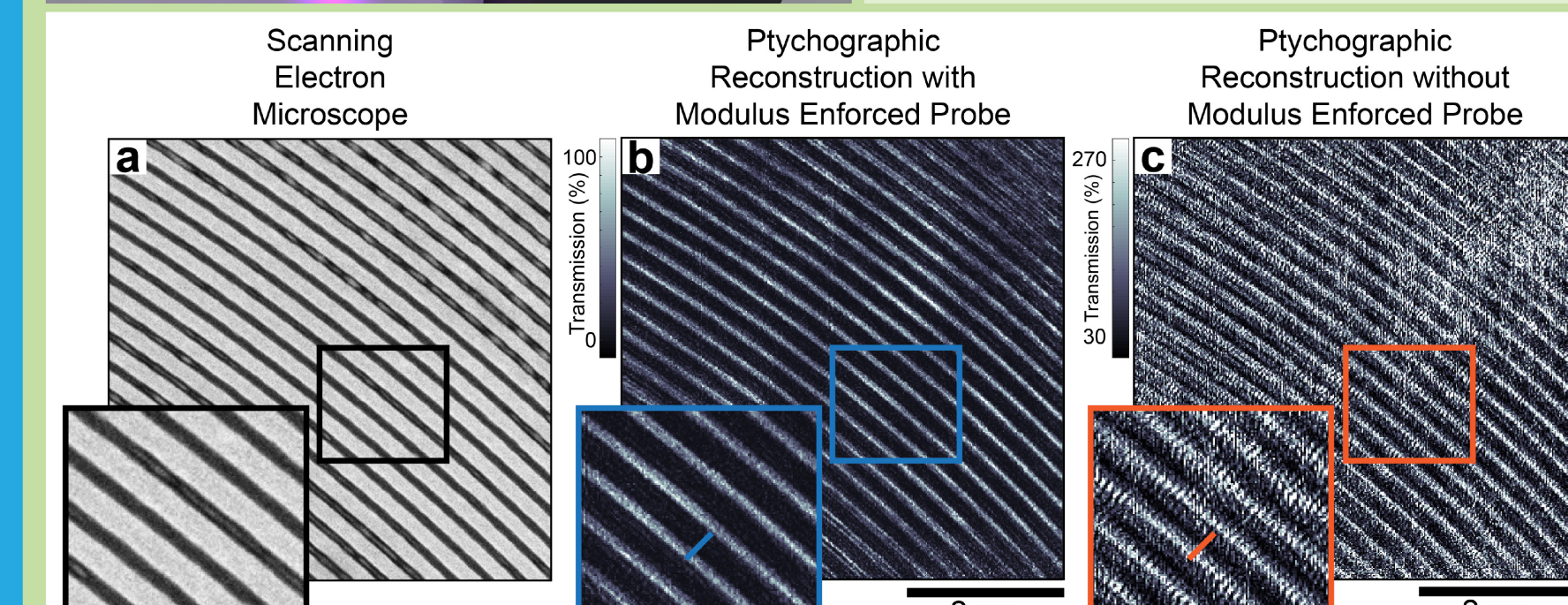
Zhang et al., Optics Express 24, (2016)



Lineouts, Power Spectral Density & Phase Retrieval Function all Support 12.6 nm Resolution

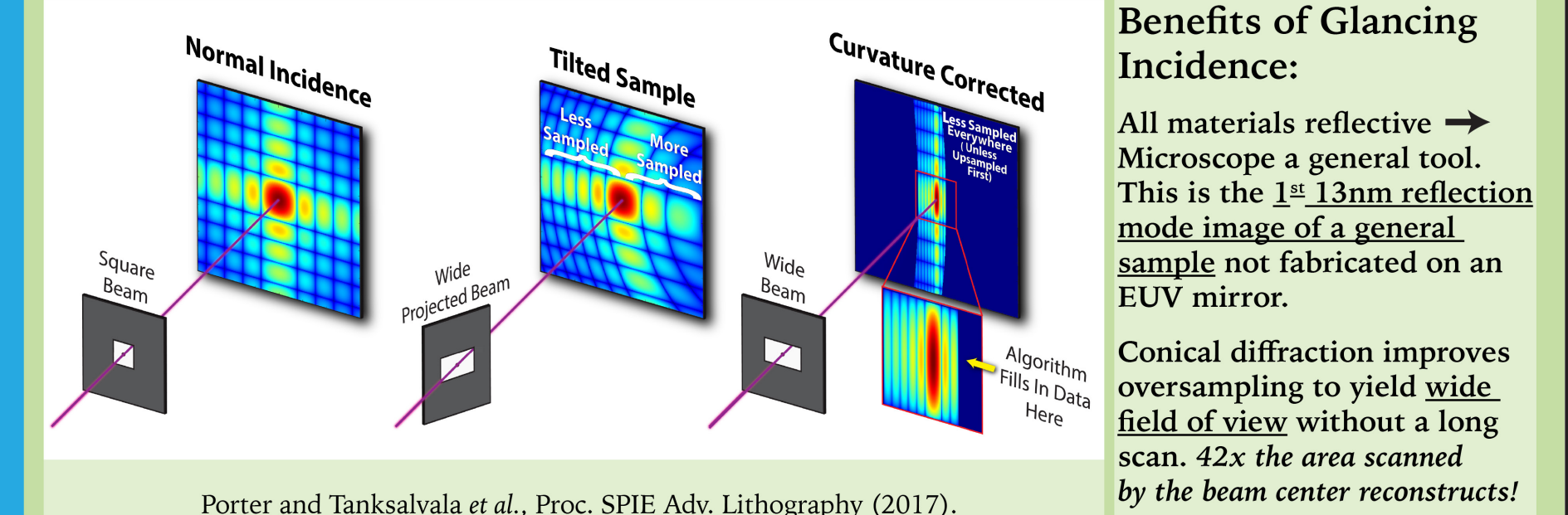
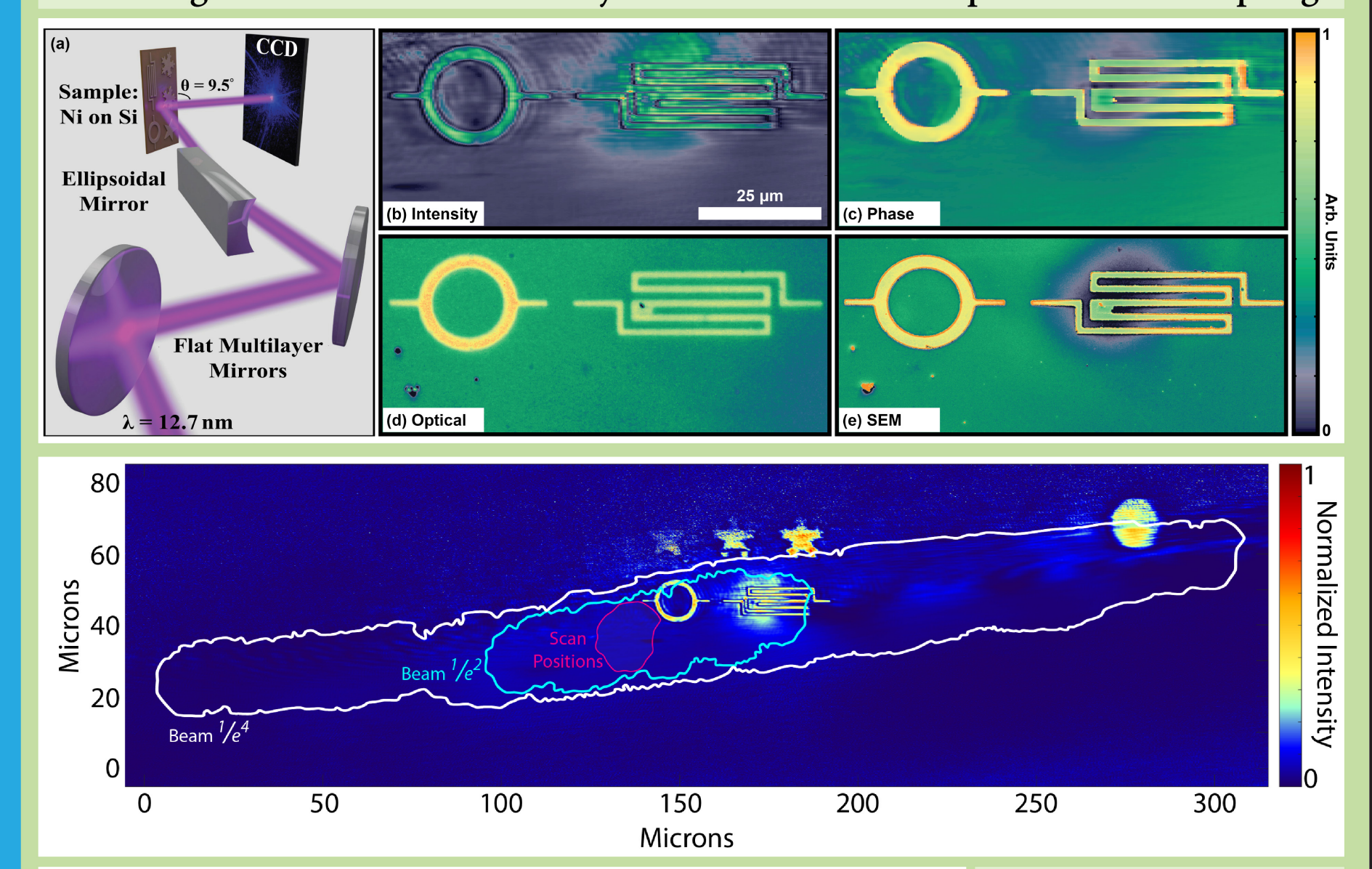
This is the 1st sub-wavelength resolution EUV CDI image with any source!

Modulus Enforced Probe dramatically improves image fidelity.



Gardner et al., Nature Photonics (2017), in press. (Published online March 2017)

### Glancing Incidence $\rightarrow$ Extremely Wide FOV due to Improved Oversampling



Benefits of Glancing Incidence: All materials reflective  $\rightarrow$  Microscope a general tool. This is the 1st 13nm reflection mode image of a general sample not fabricated on an EUV mirror. Conical diffraction improves oversampling to yield wide field of view without a long scan, 42x the area scanned by the beam center reconstructs!

PREVIOUS WORK ( $\lambda=30$  NM)

$\lambda=13.5$  NM TRANSMISSION RESULTS: 1<sup>ST</sup> EUV SUB- $\lambda$  RESOLUTION

$\lambda=12.7$  NM REFLECTION RESULTS: 1<sup>ST</sup> ~13NM TABLETOP REFLECTION