



# DIRECT ANALYSIS OF UNDILUTED PHOTORESIST WITH INLINE AUTODILUTION INDUCTIVELY COUPLED PLASMA MASS SPECTROMETRY

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# Introduction

This presentation discusses a fully automated method to analyze metal contaminants in undiluted photoresist using ICPMS and a new inline dilution system called prepFAST.

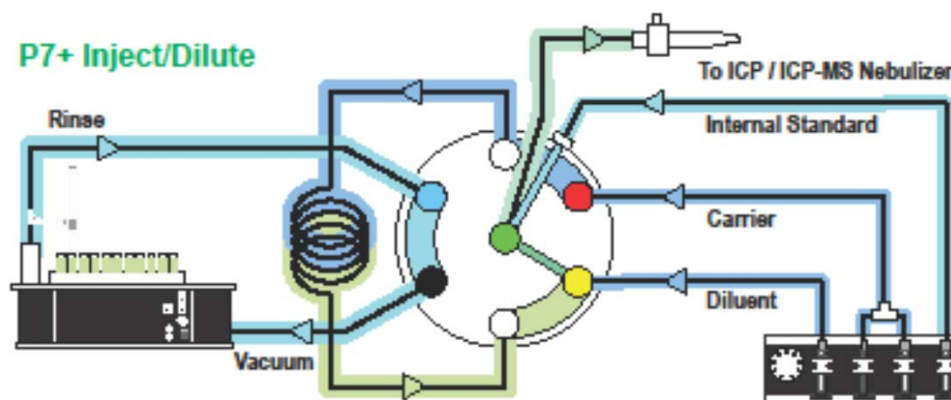
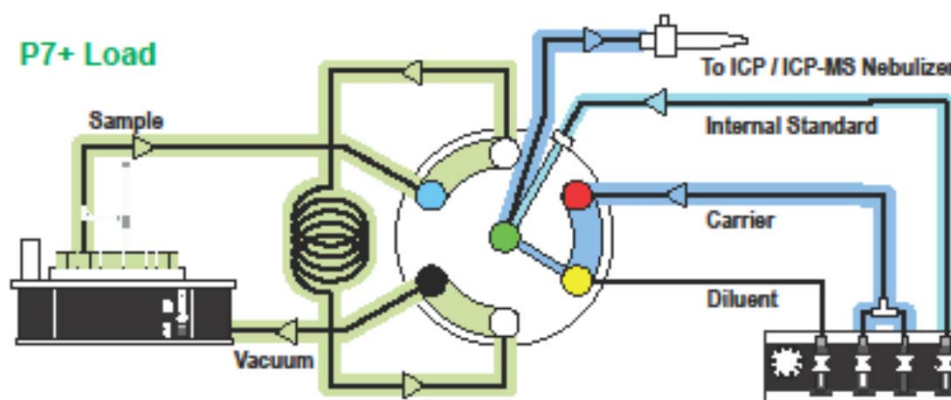
prepFAST is a fully-automated inline sample and standard autodilution system consisting of a syringe pump unit (S400V), an 8-port inline mixing valve and an autosampler. The sample is loaded from the autosampler into a loop on the valve. After the valve moves to the inject position, a syringe-driven solvent carrier stream pushes the sample out of the loop where it is mixed inline and in-valve with syringe-driven diluent and internal standard streams before introduction to the ICPMS nebulizer. The flow rates are precisely and variably controlled at rates between 1 and 500  $\mu\text{L min}^{-1}$ . With prepFAST ICPMS, it is possible to introduce and analyze undiluted photoresist samples.

Because the samples are automatically diluted inline by the prescribed dilution factor, the difficult and contamination-prone off-line dilution step is avoided. The valve system also minimizes the amount of sample introduced to the ICPMS, improving long-term instrument stability. This real time dilution feature of prepFAST ICPMS reduces reagent consumption, lowers contamination risks, minimizes ICPMS maintenance and minimizes human exposure to hazardous chemicals. This presentation evaluates and discusses inline dilution and analysis of photoresist in terms of linearity, precision, accuracy and stability.



# prepFAST Inline Autodilution System

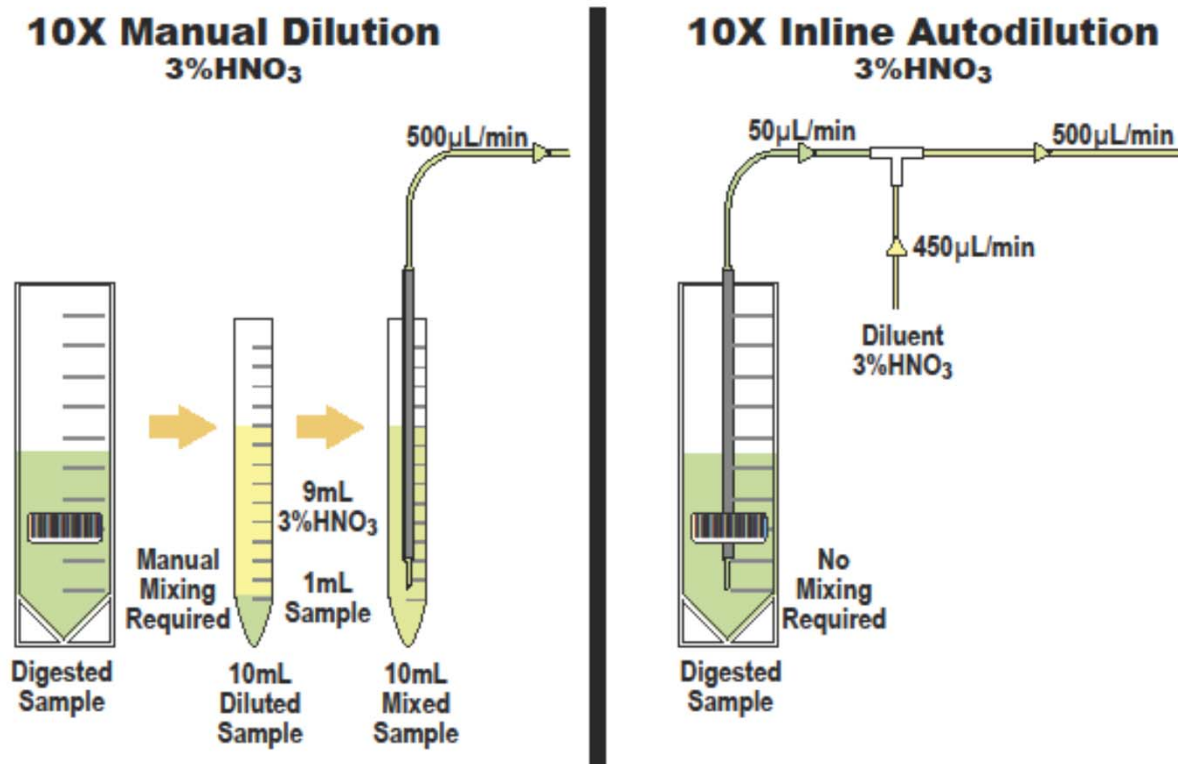
## Load, Inject, Dilute and Analyze





# prepFAST Inline Autodilution System

## Manual Dilution vs Inline Autodilution





# prepFAST Inline Autodilution System

## Conventional Calibration vs prepFAST Autocalibration

### Conventional Calibration (seven points)

Offline Prep: 1 Blank + 7 Standards

STD Position	Concentration
10	0
1	2.5
2	5
3	20
4	50
5	100
6	200
7	500

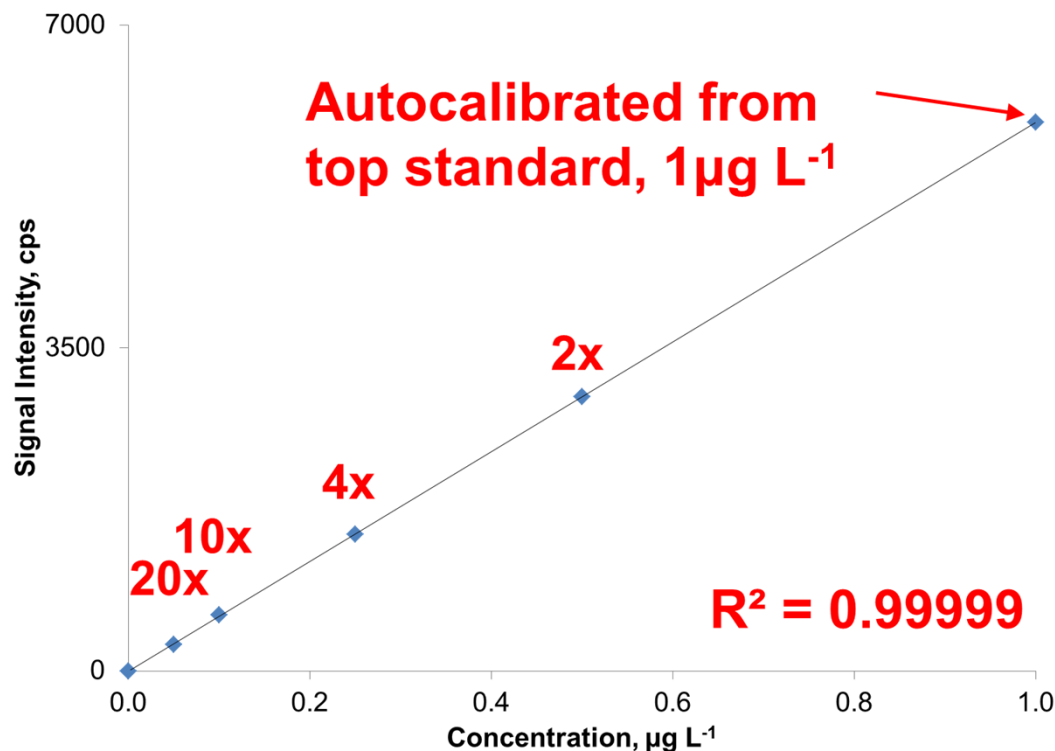
### prepFAST Autocalibration (seven points)

Inline Prep: 1 Blank + 1 Standard

STD Position	Inline Dilution Factor	Flow Rate ( $\mu\text{L}/\text{min}$ )			Concentration
		Std	Diluent	Total	
10	200x	2.5	497.5	500	0
1	200x	2.5	497.5	500	2.5
1	100x	5	495	500	5
1	40x	20	487.5	500	20
1	10x	50	450	500	50
1	5x	100	400	500	100
1	2.5x	200	300	500	200
1	1x	500	0	500	500

prepFAST Calibration: Blank can be analyzed diluted or undiluted.

## Cr Calibration

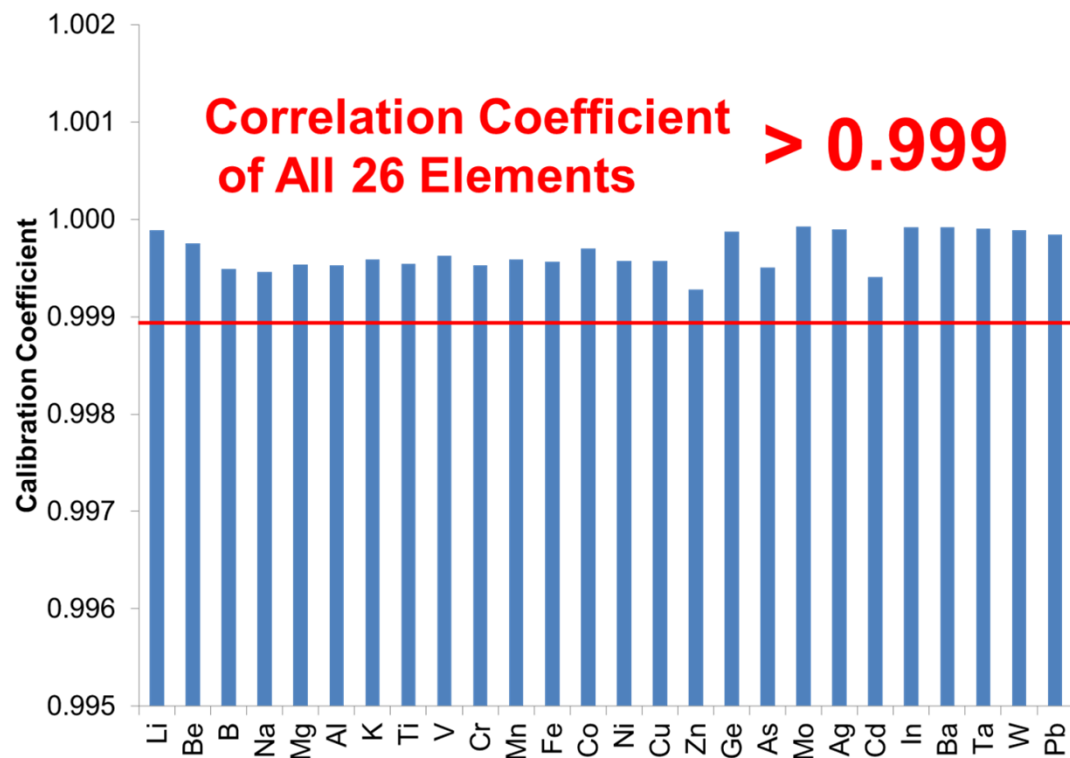


User predefined dilution factors for a single multi-element standard of 1 µg L<sup>-1</sup> in N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone are used to build calibration curves. Accuracy of dilution is illustrated by excellent linearity of the calibration curve ( $R^2 = 0.99999$ ).



# Autocalibration

## Linearity of Autocalibration

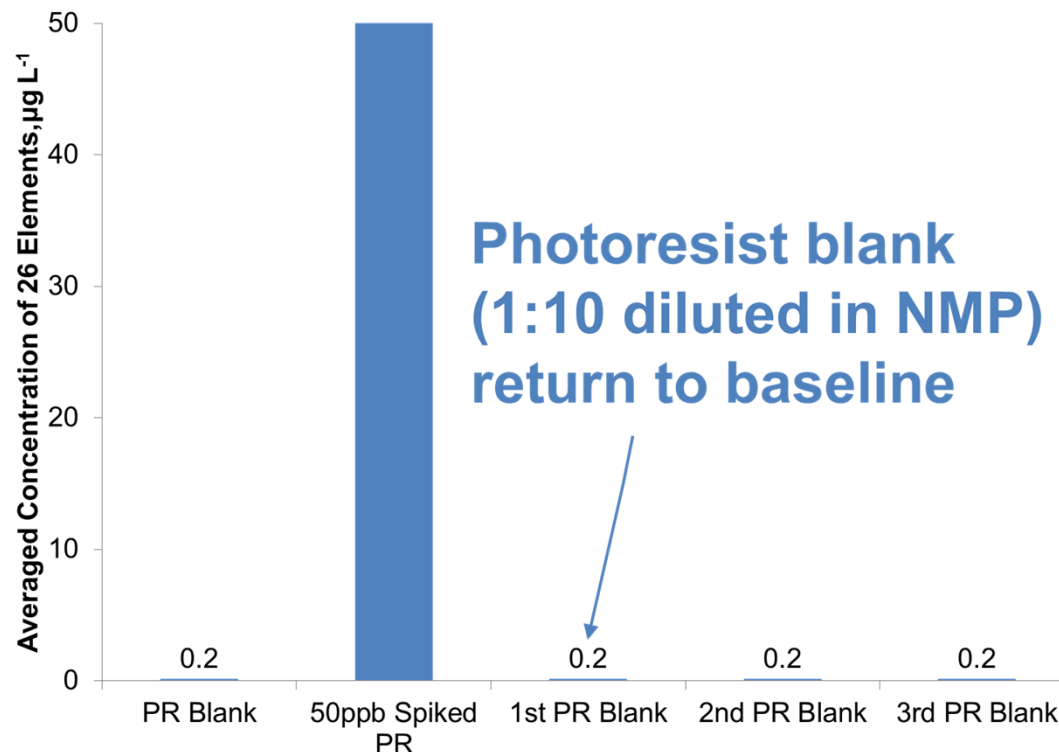


Twenty six potential contaminant elements in N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone were auto-calibrated from a single  $1 \mu\text{g L}^{-1}$  multielement standard solution. Autocalibration replicated 10 times and the averaged correlation coefficient of all elements exhibit better than 0.999  $R^2$  value.



# Washout

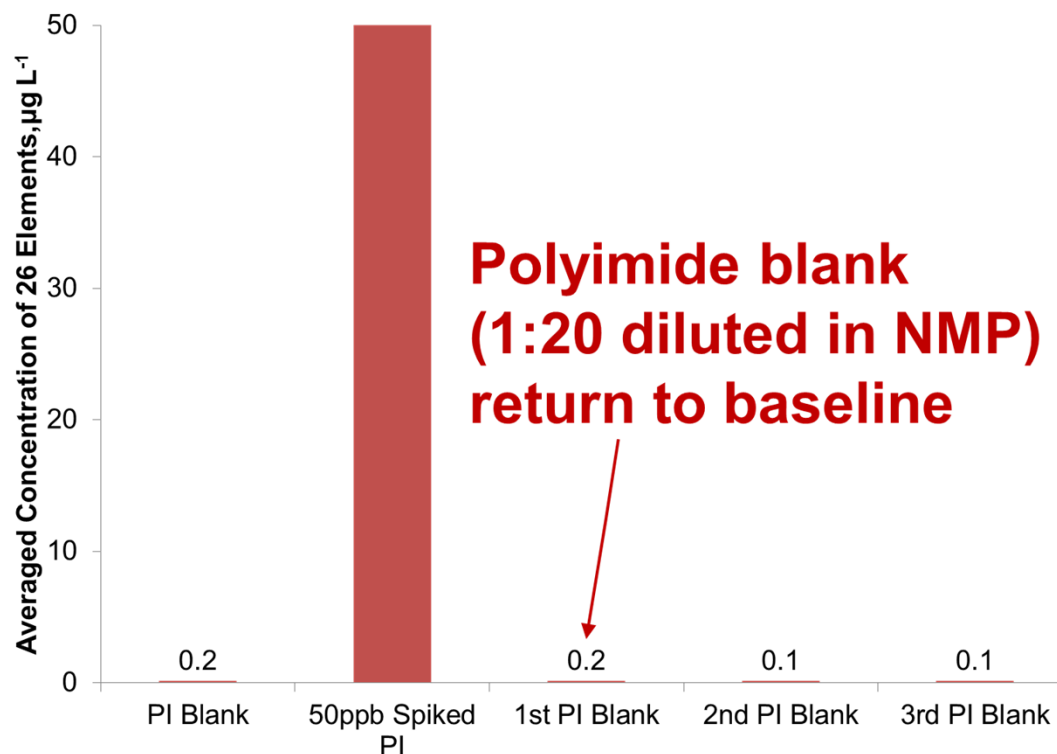
## Photoresist



The blank concentration level in photoresist goes back to the previous baseline level at the first blank after  $50 \mu\text{g L}^{-1}$  spiked photoresist analysis with prepFAST system. (Elements; Li, Be, B, Na, Mg, Al, K, Ti, V, Cr, Mn, Fe, Co, Ni, Cu, Zn, Ge, As, Mo, Ag, Cd, In, Ba, Ta, W and Pb)



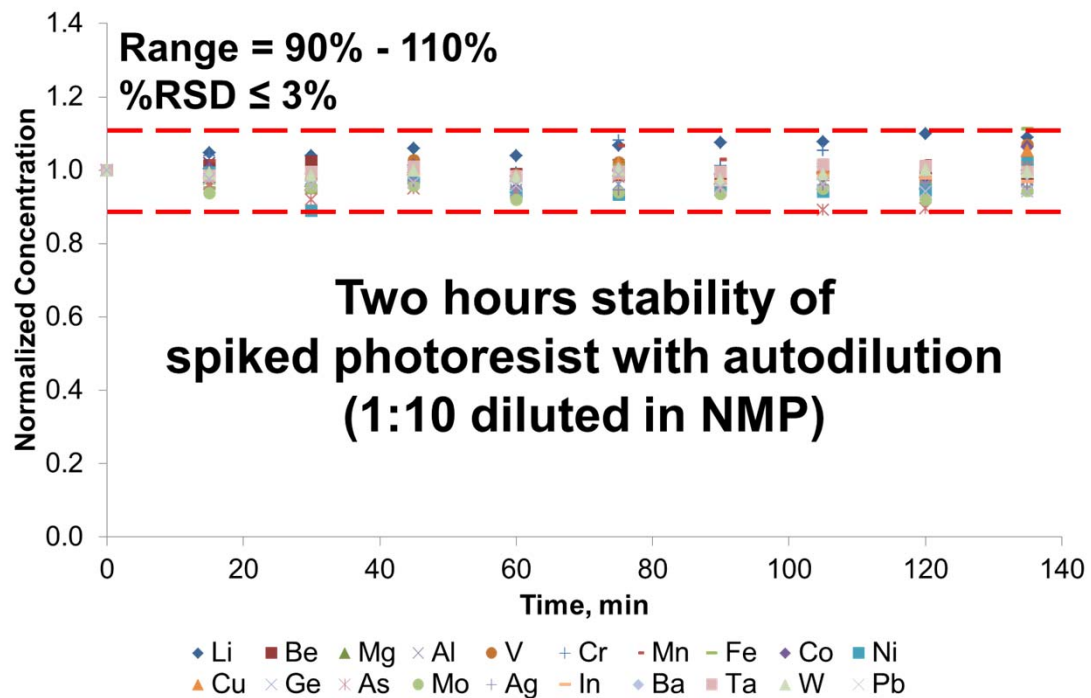
## Polyimide



The blank concentration level in polyimide goes back to the previous baseline level at the first blank after  $50 \mu\text{g L}^{-1}$  spiked polyimide analysis with prepFAST system. (Elements; Li, Be, B, Na, Mg, Al, K, Ti, V, Cr, Mn, Fe, Co, Ni, Cu, Zn, Ge, As, Mo, Ag, Cd, In, Ba, Ta, W and Pb)



## Photoresist

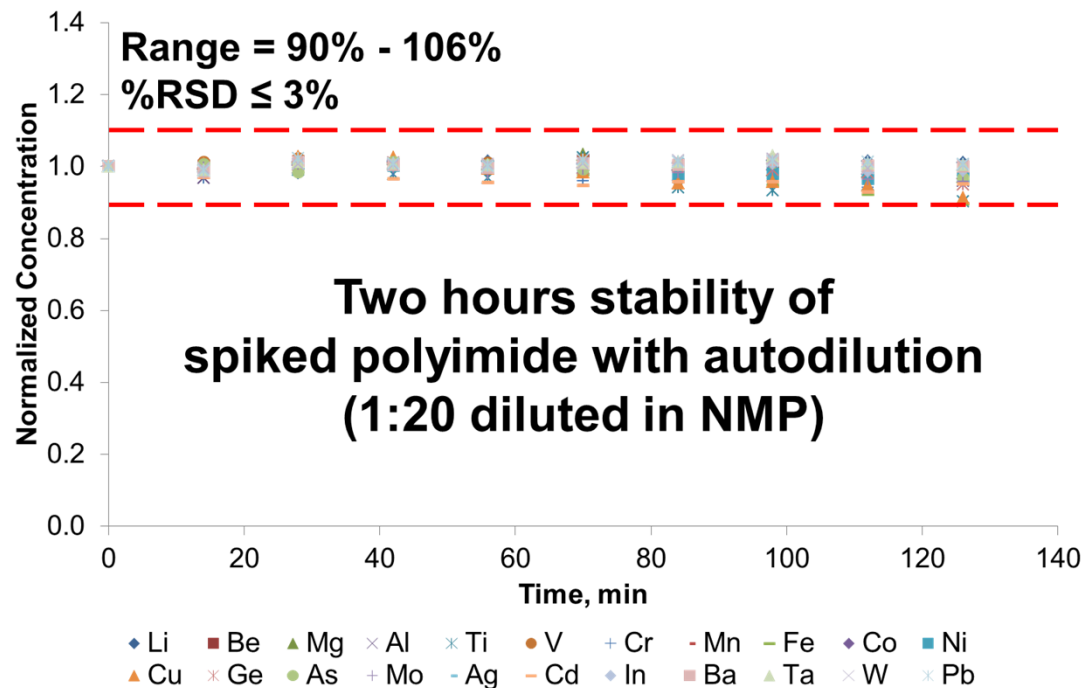


Two hours stability is plotted for a 10 fold inline auto dilution of spiked photoresist. These data indicates that undiluted photoresist can simple be placed in a tube and diluted inline to appropriate TDS for ICPMS analysis.



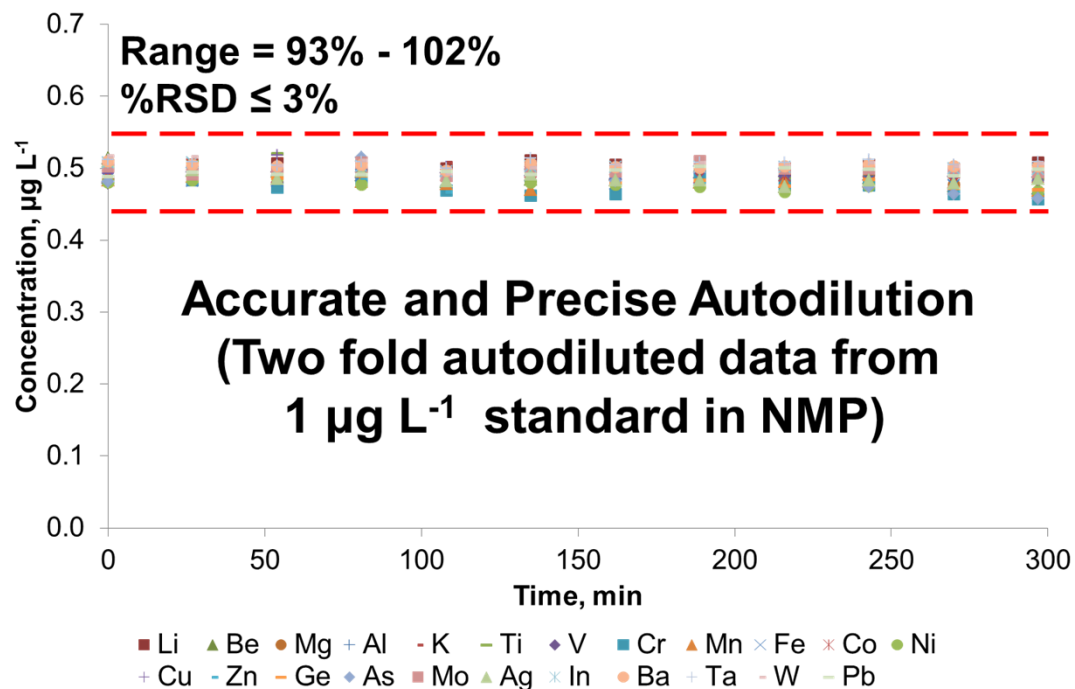
# Stability

## Polyimide



Two hours stability is plotted for a 5 fold inline auto dilution of 4 fold manually diluted and spiked polyimide.

## N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone



Twelve replicate analysis of a 2 fold auto dilution of 1 µg L<sup>-1</sup> in N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone ran over an 5 hours period demonstrate accuracy and precision of both standardization and replicate analysis. The signal stability was less than 3% and the accuracy was less than 10% for all elements during the period in spite of the complex organic matrix.



# Limit of Detection

## Table of Detection Limit (unit: ng L<sup>-1</sup>)

Element	N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	Photoresist (1:10 in NMP)	Polyimide (1:20 in NMP)
Li (7)	0.8	2	8
Be (9)	0.5	0.5	0.4
B (11)	38	45	61
Na (23)	54	66	515
Mg (24)	43	8	26
Al (27)	34	8	18
K (39)	25	55	33
Ti (48)	6	76	126
V (51)	6	5	16
Cr (52)	4	4	33
Mn (55)	1	1	3
Fe (56)	14	21	59
Co (59)	0.3	0.5	1
Ni (60)	20	9	19
Cu (63)	23	22	62
Zn (66)	30	29	70
Ge (74)	5	3	71
As (75)	6	5	4
Mo (95)	10	9	32
Ag (107)	0.5	0.4	3
Cd (111)	3	3	6
In (115)	0.07	0.07	0.1
Ba (138)	0.2	0.5	0.5
Ta (181)	0.5	0.3	1
W (184)	0.6	0.6	1
Pb (208)	0.8	2	2

This table shows the limit of detections (LOD) for N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone, 1:10 diluted photoresist and 1:20 diluted polyimide samples by prepFAST ICPMS. LODs were calculated using three times of the standard deviation (n = 10) of the sample divided by the slope of N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone calibration curve.



## Conclusion

The prepFAST system permits direct analysis of undiluted photoresist samples with precise and accurate results.

The prepFAST performs inline auto calibration, auto dilution, and eliminating the majority of sample preparation and lowers contamination risks for ICPMS. It offers excellent short and long-term precision, accuracy at any dilution factor, and improved throughput and washout compared to standard sample introduction even in the complex organic matrix samples.