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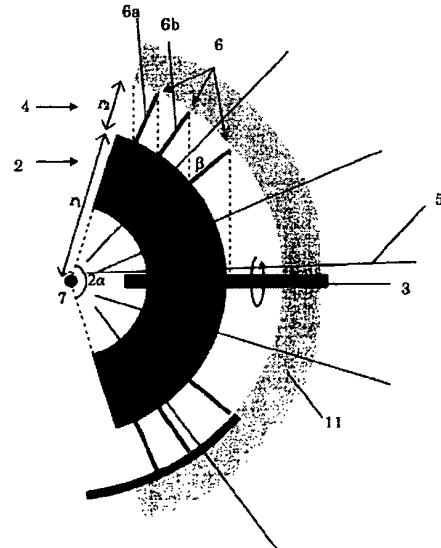
(71) Aanvrager(s):
ASML Netherlands B.V. te Veldhoven.

(72) Uitvinder(s):
Wouter Anthon Soer te Nijmegen.
Maarten Marinus Johannes Wilhelmus van
Herpen te Heesch.

(74) Gemachtigde:
ir. J. van den Hooven te 5500 AH
Veldhoven.

(54) Debris prevention system, debris prevention system and lithographic apparatus comprising the same.

(57) A debris prevention system for generating a beam of radiation, comprising a first foil trap being rotatable and defining an axis of rotation; and a second foil trap, wherein the second foil trap at least partly encloses said first foil trap. According to the invention, the second foil trap comprises a plurality of foils optically open respective to a central location for placement of a radiation source and optically closed respective to directions perpendicular to the axis of rotation



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Debris prevention system, debris prevention system and lithographic apparatus comprising the same.

FIELD

The present invention relates to a debris prevention system, debris prevention system and lithographic apparatus comprising the same. Specifically, the invention relates to a debris intercepting system for intercepting contaminant material coming from a debris generating foil trap.

5

BACKGROUND

A lithographic apparatus is a machine that applies a desired pattern onto a substrate, usually onto a target portion of the substrate. A lithographic apparatus can be used, for example, in the manufacture of integrated circuits (ICs). In that instance, a patterning device, 10 which is alternatively referred to as a mask or a reticle, may be used to generate a circuit pattern to be formed on an individual layer of the IC. This pattern can be transferred onto a target portion (e.g. comprising part of, one, or several dies) on a substrate (e.g. a silicon wafer). Transfer of the pattern is typically via imaging onto a layer of radiation-sensitive material (resist) provided on the substrate. In general, a single substrate will contain a 15 network of adjacent target portions that are successively patterned. Known lithographic apparatus include so-called steppers, in which each target portion is irradiated by exposing an entire pattern onto the target portion at one time, and so-called scanners, in which each target portion is irradiated by scanning the pattern through a radiation beam in a given direction (the “scanning”-direction) while synchronously scanning the substrate parallel or 20 anti-parallel to this direction. It is also possible to transfer the pattern from the patterning device to the substrate by imprinting the pattern onto the substrate.

In addition to EUV radiation, radiation sources used in EUV lithography generate contaminant material that is harmful for the optics and the working environment wherein the lithographic process is carried out. Hence, in EUV lithography, a desire exists to limit the 25 contamination of the optical system that is arranged to condition the beams of radiation coming from an EUV source. To this end, it is known to use a so-called rotating foil trap, for example, as disclosed in US 6,838,684. A foil trap uses a high number of closely packed foils aligned generally parallel to the direction of the radiation generated by the EUV source. Contaminant debris, such as micro-particles, nano-particles and ions may be intercepted by

the rotating foil plates. Thus, the foil trap functions as a contamination barrier intercepting contaminant material from the source. However the rotating foil trap may introduce a risk of secondary contamination of the system.

5 **SUMMARY**

It is desirable to reduce the risk of secondary contamination in the presence of a rotating foil trap.

According to an aspect of the invention, there is provided a debris prevention system constructed and arranged to prevent debris emanating from a radiation source from

10 propagating with radiation from the radiation source into or within a lithographic apparatus, the contamination prevention system, comprising:

- a first foil trap being rotatable around an axis of rotation; and
- a second foil trap; wherein

the second foil trap at least partly encloses said first foil trap; and wherein the second foil trap comprises a plurality of foils optically open respective to a central location for placement of a radiation source and optically closed respective to directions perpendicular to the axis of rotation.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

20 Embodiments of the invention will now be described, by way of example only, with reference to the accompanying schematic drawings in which corresponding reference symbols indicate corresponding parts, and in which:

Figure 1 depicts a lithographic apparatus according to an embodiment of the invention;

25 Figure 2 shows a first embodiment according to an aspect of the invention in a sectional view of an axial cross section;

Figure 3 shows a second embodiment according to an aspect of the invention in a sectional view according to an axial cross section;

30 Figure 4 shows a schematic illustration of a cleaning arrangement of the debris prevention system according to the invention;

Figure 5 shows a graph illustrating an optical transmittance and number of foils as a function of barrier length.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Figure 1 schematically depicts a lithographic apparatus according to one embodiment of the invention. The apparatus comprises:

- 5 - an illumination system (illuminator) IL configured to condition a radiation beam B (e.g. UV radiation or EUV radiation).
- a support structure (e.g. a mask table) MT constructed to support a patterning device (e.g. a mask) MA and connected to a first positioner PM configured to accurately position the patterning device in accordance with certain parameters;
- 10 - a substrate table (e.g. a wafer table) WT constructed to hold a substrate (e.g. a resist-coated wafer) W and connected to a second positioner PW configured to accurately position the substrate in accordance with certain parameters; and
- a projection system (e.g. a refractive projection lens system) PS configured to project a pattern imparted to the radiation beam B by patterning device MA onto a target portion C (e.g. comprising one or more dies) of the substrate W.

The illumination system may include various types of optical components, such as refractive, reflective, magnetic, electromagnetic, electrostatic or other types of optical components, or any combination thereof, for directing, shaping, or controlling radiation.

The support structure supports, i.e. bears the weight of, the patterning device. It holds the patterning device in a manner that depends on the orientation of the patterning device, the design of the lithographic apparatus, and other conditions, such as for example whether or not the patterning device is held in a vacuum environment. The support structure can use mechanical, vacuum, electrostatic or other clamping techniques to hold the patterning device. The support structure may be a frame or a table, for example, which may be fixed or movable as required. The support structure may ensure that the patterning device is at a desired position, for example with respect to the projection system. Any use of the terms "reticle" or "mask" herein may be considered synonymous with the more general term "patterning device."

The term "patterning device" used herein should be broadly interpreted as referring to any device that can be used to impart a radiation beam with a pattern in its cross-section such as to create a pattern in a target portion of the substrate. It should be noted that the pattern imparted to the radiation beam may not exactly correspond to the desired pattern in the target portion of the substrate, for example if the pattern includes phase-shifting features or so

called assist features. Generally, the pattern imparted to the radiation beam will correspond to a particular functional layer in a device being created in the target portion, such as an integrated circuit.

The patterning device may be transmissive or reflective. Examples of patterning

5 devices include masks, programmable mirror arrays, and programmable LCD panels. Masks are well known in lithography, and include mask types such as binary, alternating phase-shift, and attenuated phase-shift, as well as various hybrid mask types. An example of a programmable mirror array employs a matrix arrangement of small mirrors, each of which can be individually tilted so as to reflect an incoming radiation beam in different directions.

10 The tilted mirrors impart a pattern in a radiation beam, which is reflected by the mirror matrix.

The term “projection system” used herein should be broadly interpreted as encompassing any type of projection system, including refractive, reflective, catadioptric, magnetic, electromagnetic and electrostatic optical systems, or any combination thereof, as appropriate for the exposure radiation being used, or for other factors such as the use of an immersion liquid or the use of a vacuum. Any use of the term “projection lens” herein may be considered as synonymous with the more general term “projection system”.

As here depicted, the apparatus is of a reflective type (e.g. employing a reflective mask). Alternatively, the apparatus may be of a transmissive type (e.g. employing a transmissive mask).

The lithographic apparatus may be of a type having two (dual stage) or more substrate tables (and/or two or more mask tables). In such “multiple stage” machines the additional tables may be used in parallel, or preparatory steps may be carried out on one or more tables while one or more other tables are being used for exposure.

25 Referring to Figure 1, the illuminator IL receives a radiation beam from a radiation source SO. The source and the lithographic apparatus may be separate entities, for example when the source is an excimer laser. In such cases, the source is not considered to form part of the lithographic apparatus and the radiation beam is passed from the source SO to the illuminator IL with the aid of a beam delivery system BD comprising, for example, suitable directing mirrors and/or a beam expander. In other cases the source may be an integral part of the lithographic apparatus. The source SO and the illuminator IL, together with the beam delivery system BD if required, may be referred to as a radiation system.

30

In some instances in accordance with the invention the source may comprise a discharge produced or laser produced plasma source. In particular the source may comprise a discharge source for generating extreme ultraviolet radiation. In some instances the discharge source may comprise a pair of electrodes to be provided with a voltage difference 5 and a system for producing a discharge between the pair of electrodes. That is, circuitry may be provided to generate a discharge for providing a pinched plasma in a central area between the electrodes.

In accordance with these embodiments, preferably the plasma source comprises tin, lithium or xenon.

10 The illuminator IL may comprise an adjuster for adjusting the angular intensity distribution of the radiation beam. Generally, at least the outer and/or inner radial extent (commonly referred to as σ -outer and σ -inner, respectively) of the intensity distribution in a pupil plane of the illuminator can be adjusted. In addition, the illuminator IL may comprise various other components, such as an integrator and a collector. The illuminator may be used 15 to condition the radiation beam, to have a desired uniformity and intensity distribution in its cross-section.

The radiation beam B is incident on the patterning device (e.g., mask MA), which is held on the support structure (e.g., mask table MT), and is patterned by the patterning device. Having traversed the mask MA, the radiation beam B passes through the projection system 20 PS, which focuses the beam onto a target portion C of the substrate W. With the aid of the second positioner PW and position sensor IF2 (e.g. an interferometric device, linear encoder or capacitive sensor), the substrate table WT can be moved accurately, e.g. so as to position different target portions C in the path of the radiation beam B. Similarly, the first positioner PM and another position sensor IF1 can be used to accurately position the mask MA with 25 respect to the path of the radiation beam B, e.g. after mechanical retrieval from a mask library, or during a scan. In general, movement of the mask table MT may be realized with the aid of a long-stroke module (coarse positioning) and a short-stroke module (fine positioning), which form part of the first positioner PM. Similarly, movement of the substrate table WT may be realized using a long-stroke module and a short-stroke module, 30 which form part of the second positioner PW. In the case of a stepper (as opposed to a scanner) the mask table MT may be connected to a short-stroke actuator only, or may be fixed. Mask MA and substrate W may be aligned using mask alignment marks M1, M2 and substrate alignment marks P1, P2. Although the substrate alignment marks as illustrated

occupy dedicated target portions, they may be located in spaces between target portions (these are known as scribe-lane alignment marks). Similarly, in situations in which more than one die is provided on the mask MA, the mask alignment marks may be located between the dies.

5 The depicted apparatus could be used in at least one of the following modes:

1. In step mode, the mask table MT and the substrate table WT are kept essentially stationary, while an entire pattern imparted to the radiation beam is projected onto a target portion C at one time (i.e. a single static exposure). The substrate table WT is then shifted in the X and/or Y direction so that a different target portion C can be exposed. In step mode,

10 the maximum size of the exposure field limits the size of the target portion C imaged in a single static exposure.

2. In scan mode, the mask table MT and the substrate table WT are scanned synchronously while a pattern imparted to the radiation beam is projected onto a target portion C (i.e. a single dynamic exposure). The velocity and direction of the substrate table

15 WT relative to the mask table MT may be determined by the (de-) magnification and image reversal characteristics of the projection system PS. In scan mode, the maximum size of the exposure field limits the width (in the non-scanning direction) of the target portion in a single dynamic exposure, whereas the length of the scanning motion determines the height (in the scanning direction) of the target portion.

3. In another mode, the mask table MT is kept essentially stationary holding a programmable patterning device, and the substrate table WT is moved or scanned while a pattern imparted to the radiation beam is projected onto a target portion C. In this mode, generally a pulsed radiation source is employed and the programmable patterning device is updated as required after each movement of the substrate table WT or in between successive

25 radiation pulses during a scan. This mode of operation can be readily applied to maskless lithography that utilizes programmable patterning device, such as a programmable mirror array of a type as referred to above.

Combinations and/or variations on the above described modes of use or entirely different modes of use may also be employed.

30 Turning to Figure 2 a debris prevention system 1, including a radiation system, in Figure 1 generally indicated as source SO is illustrated in more detail. In this system 1, a first foil trap 2 is provided. The foil trap is comprised of a rotatable shaft 3 wherein, in radial directions relative to the shaft 3 a plurality of foils, typically several tens of foils are

provided in a cup-formed shape extending beyond the shaft 3 to cover an emission angle 2α of a radiation source 2. The source is for example of a discharge source exemplified in the description of Figure 1.

The rotatable foil trap 2 can be further of a conventional type for example as disclosed in US patent 6838684 incorporated herein by reference. Further away from the source 7, a collector 11 is schematically illustrated. The collector 11 receives extreme ultraviolet radiation radiated from the source 7. The collector can be of a conventional type for example a grazing incidence type or a normal incidence type. In one aspect of the embodiment a second foil trap is arranged in an optical path between the rotating foil trap 2 and the collector 11. The second foil trap 4 or barrier is defined by a plurality of static foils, which are preferably aligned in a generally radial direction respective to the central source location 7 of the radiation source 1.

Here “generally” radial means that from a geometric centre formed by the source location the foil planes are coincident with any of radial lines. However, “generally radial” may also be understood as an alignment wherein the foils are placed under a very small angle, for instance to provide a grazing incidence type of foil trap. This latter embodiment may provide a benefit of focusing extreme ultraviolet radiation.

Without intercepting, particles caught by the rotating foil trap 2, due to centrifugal action on these particles may be re-emitted and may contaminate the collector zone 11. The barrier 4 according to this invention functions to intercept debris emitted from the rotating foil trap 2, which allows a collector 11 (or any other component to be kept free from micro particles) to be placed much closer to the source and still be protected against particles emitted by the rotating foil trap.

In Figure 2 the collector area is schematically illustrated as a shaded area 11. The second foil trap 4 or barrier is provided in the space present in a direction, seen from the central source location 7, away from outer radius r_1 defining the dimension of central foil trap 2 and has a radial size r_2 . The barrier 4 can be constructed as follows. Preferably, to minimize additional obscuring by the foils 6 of the barrier 4, a minimum amount of foils is used while keeping the system optically closed in a direction seen perpendicular to the rotation axis 3. That is, preferably for an angle increasing between 0 and 90° relative to the rotation axis, the number of foils is interspaced at distances decreasing with an angle β relative to the rotation axis 3 of the foil trap 2. Indeed, for foils radially aligned respective to source 7, the number can be kept minimal by drawing lines perpendicular to the axis of

rotation 3 of the foil trap 2 and ensuring that at least, and preferably at most, one foil is intersected. Preferably only one foil is arranged but preferably at most 3 foils may be arranged to intersect a line perpendicular relative to the axis of rotation 3.

Alternatively a construction of the barrier 4 can be described as follows. From an 5 outer most point of the collector area 11, a line (6a in Figure 2) is drawn perpendicular to the rotation axis 3 of foil trap 2. The intersection of this line with the axis of the rotating foil trap 2 marks the start of a first foil 6a. This foil 6a is aligned with the central pinch location 7 and runs as far as the available space allows. From the end of this foil 6a, another line is drawn perpendicular to the rotation axis 3, which marks the start of the second foil 6b. This 10 procedure is continued until the foils 6 extend further down the axis of rotation 3 than the foil trap 2. The barrier 4 is preferably rotationally symmetric about axis 3.

Figure 3 shows an alternative embodiment according to the invention. In this embodiment another rotating foil trap 20 is illustrated which could be regarded as a “wheel of fortune” type of foil trap. This type of foil trap is arranged to rotate around and encloses 15 the radiation source, rather than in front of the source. One possible advantage of this set up is that foils can be shielded from radiation heat during a fraction of the rotation cycle. This can reduce the heat load on foils and may provide additional possibilities for cooling of the area outside an emission angle of the source 7 in the shown embodiment.

An optical axis 5 of a collector system 11 is, according to this embodiment, generally 20 arranged in a plane parallel to centrifugal directions of debris emitted from the foil trap 20.

Accordingly a risk exists that debris that is re-emitted from the foil trap 20, may contaminate the system in down stream direction.

Although other types of interceptive arrangements can be provided, typically, according to an embodiment of the invention, here, also a second generally stationary foil 25 trap can be provided that is aligned in a radial direction respective to a central location 7 of the radiation source. In particular this second foil trap 40 also comprises a plurality of foils 60. The orientation of the foils can be generally the same as in the Figure 2 embodiment and requires a general alignment of the foils in radial directions seen from a central location.

In a preferred embodiment both the Figure 2 and Figure 3 foil traps are shaped 30 according to a conical shape having an apex at the light source and a symmetry axis lined along the rotation axis of the rotatable foil trap 2, 20.

Accordingly the embodiment of Figure 3 is distinct from the Figure 2 embodiment in that the rotation axis 30 of the first foil trap 20 is directed generally transverse to the optical

axis 5 of the collector system 11. Typically, although it should be clear that also non-perpendicular directions are possible, in this embodiment, an optical axis 5 is defined perpendicular to this rotation axis 30. Also in this embodiment preferably only a single foil 6 intercepts a line 12 drawn perpendicular to the axis of rotation. The rotatable foil trap 20 of 5 this embodiment comprises a shaft 30 and foils arranged radially respective to the shaft 30. The foils enclose a central area 7 wherein a source can be arranged. This foil trap 40 is configured such that radiation within an angle α from the optical axis 5 can be collected as in the embodiment of Figure 2. Also, this embodiment is optically closed in a direction perpendicular to the rotation axis of the rotatable foil trap 20 while being optically open as 10 seen in radial directions from the extreme ultraviolet source 7. In this respect, optically open can be regarded as substantially transmittive for extreme ultraviolet radiation which means that the foils do not provide an optical blocking but are aligned or provide a grazing incidence for the radiation emitted from the source. In one aspect of the embodiment of Figure 3, a central area 13 near the optical axis is not protected from debris emitted from the 15 rotating foil trap 20 since the traveling path of debris particles coming from the source are aligned with the foils 6 of the second foil trap 40. This central area 13 can be protected otherwise against debris or will not be used for collecting extreme ultraviolet radiation.

Figure 4 shows an embodiment of a cleaning system 9 in conjunction with the barriers 4, 40 of Figures 2 and 3 in particular a cleaning system for cleaning a foil 6, 60 of 20 the barriers 4, 40. Generally, preferably the barrier 4, 40 is arranged in a conical shape having an apex coinciding with a central location of the pinch plasma source 7. Due to rotational symmetry, the conical foils 6, preferably concentrically stacked having an axis of symmetry aligned with an axis of rotation of the first foil trap 2, 20, can be rotated around that symmetry axis so that a cleaning system 9 is able to clean the foils 6 by chemical or 25 mechanical cleaning action. The embodiment of Figure 4 in particular shows a removal of debris, typically tin debris from foil 6. This can be also done by heating, or by reaction with halogens, hydrogen or hydrogen radicals. To prevent redeposition of Sn debris on the collector, the source may be turned off and the barrier 4 is cleaned off line.

For instance the collector may be physically separated by a separation wall from the 30 foil trap 2 during cleaning. (Not shown) The cleaning system 9 preferably comprises an outlet channel 8 arranged near the lowest point of the second foil trap in the direction of gravity. In this way, during use, collected debris may flow to a lowest point and leak out of the foil trap into the outlet channel 8. The cleaning system can be comprised of a wiper or a

nozzle, arranged to direct a cleaning substance such as halogens, hydrogen or hydrogen radicals referenced above. The rotation frequency is preferably kept relatively low, for instance in a range between 0.1 and 10 Hz.

Figure 5 shows a graph illustrating the optical transmission of the foil trap 2 depending on a collection half-angle α , a rotating foil trap outer radius r_1 , a barrier length r_2 and a foil thickness t . Figure 5 illustrates that for increasing barrier length r_2 , a transmission increases from 0.75 to about 1. In addition a number of foils decrease from about 100 to about 10. It should be noted that the transmittance is nearly independent of a distance r_1 of the rotating foil trap 2 (see Figure 2): as a distance r_1 increases, more foils are needed for optically closing directions perpendicular to the axis of the rotation but a smaller solid angle is blocked by each foil due to the increased distance.

For a typical configurations having a half-angle of $\alpha=85^\circ$, the foil trap radius $r_1=60\text{mm}$, the radius of the barrier $4=20\text{ mm}$, and a thickness of foils $6=0.1\text{mm}$, nearly 8 foils are needed, barely influencing an optical transmittance.

In comparison with the Figure 2 embodiment, the “wheel of fortune” embodiment of Figure 3 requires a little more foils to optically close the emission angle relative to the radiation source. For a typical configuration having an half-angle of emission of 85° , a foil trap radius of 60mm , and a radius for the barrier 20mm , having identical thickness of 0.1mm , preferably 28 foils are used, leading to a optical transmittance of about 96%. Here, since the area around the optical axis is transparent for debris, this area is preferably closed in an angle of around 2° , blocking less than 2% of a total collectable solid angle.

Although in the Figure 2 and Figure 3 embodiments only a sectional view is illustrated, both embodiments preferably are comprised of conically shaped barriers 4, 40. The apex of the cones coincides with central location 7 and the axis of the cones formed by foils 6, 60 typically coincides with a rotation axis although other directions are allowed. In principle the rotational symmetry of the foil trap 4 results in foils that are typically aligned, in addition to the radial direction relative to the source, in a tangential direction with respect to the symmetry axis defined by the foil trap 4, 40. That is, preferably the foils are generally conical in shape but also planar shapes are possible for instance a multi-angled shape. Such a planar foil has a cross section that is multi angled, for instance octagonal instead of circular. These types of foils may be easier to manufacture although the performance may be a little less then conically shaped foils and cleaning aspects may be a little more difficult. In another embodiment, the foils 40 do not extend fully around the first foil trap 20 (although this is

preferred for cleaning purposes), but cover at least the angles in which radiation is collected. In this case, they are not rotationally symmetric, but still configured around a central axis that coincides with the axis of rotation 3. Other embodiments are possible, in particular embodiments wherein the foils are modified to prevent Sn from falling off, except on a 5 position above channel 8 in Figure 4. The foils may be provided with anti-wetting coating or a small edge.

Although specific reference may have been made above to the use of embodiments of the invention in the context of optical lithography, it will be appreciated that the invention may be used in other applications, for example imprint lithography, and where the context 10 allows, is not limited to optical lithography. In imprint lithography a topography in a patterning device defines the pattern created on a substrate. The topography of the patterning device may be pressed into a layer of resist supplied to the substrate whereupon the resist is cured by applying electromagnetic radiation, heat, pressure or a combination thereof. The patterning device is moved out of the resist leaving a pattern in it after the resist is cured.

15 Further although the invention has been primarily explained with reference to a radiation system as a separate embodiment, it may be integral to the lithographic apparatus. The lithographic apparatus further typically and preferably comprises a collector element discussed here above for receiving and collecting extreme ultraviolet radiation generating from the radiation system. Thus, the collector element will define a collection angle. The 20 debris intercepting system according to the invention is typically arranged between the rotating foil trap and the collector element. Further typically the collector element may be cylindrically symmetric and be comprised of concentrically curved reflecting surfaces, which provide a grazing incidence reflection for extreme ultraviolet radiation. These surfaces may be stacked at distances ranging substantially between 2 and 7 centimeters in alternative 25 embodiments the collector element can be of a normal incidence type known in the art.

Further it has been shown that the debris prevention system according to the invention can be used as a separate system but also can be used as an element in a lithographic apparatus. Accordingly a lithographic apparatus has been demonstrated comprising illumination system configured to condition a radiation beam.

30 A support may be constructed to support a patterning device, the patterning device being capable of imparting the radiation beam with a pattern in its cross-section to form a patterned radiation beam. In addition, a substrate table may be constructed to hold a substrate and a projection system may be configured to project the patterned radiation beam onto a target

portion of the substrate. In this lithographic apparatus, preferably, the debris prevention system according to the above described embodiment is provided.

The terms "radiation" and "beam" used herein encompass all types of electromagnetic radiation, including ultraviolet (UV) radiation (e.g. having a wavelength of 5 or about 365, 355, 248, 193, 157 or 126 nm) and extreme ultra-violet (EUV) radiation (e.g. having a wavelength in the range of 5-20 nm), as well as particle beams, such as ion beams or electron beams.

The term "lens", where the context allows, may refer to any one or combination of various types of optical components, including refractive, reflective, magnetic, 10 electromagnetic and electrostatic optical components.

While specific embodiments of the invention have been described above, it will be appreciated that the invention may be practiced otherwise than as described. For example, the invention may take the form of a computer program containing one or more sequences of machine-readable instructions describing a method as disclosed above, or a data storage 15 medium (e.g. semiconductor memory, magnetic or optical disk) having such a computer program stored therein.

The descriptions above are intended to be illustrative, not limiting. Thus, it will be apparent to one skilled in the art that modifications may be made to the invention as described without departing from the scope of the claims set out below.

20 Other aspects of the invention are set out as in the following numbered clauses.

Clauses

1. A debris prevention system contructed and arranged to prevent debris emanating from a radiation source from propagating with radiation from the radiation source into or 25 within a lithographic apparatus, the contamination prevention system, comprising:
 - a first foil trap being rotatable around an axis of rotation; and
 - a second foil trap; wherein
 - the second foil trap at least partly encloses said first foil trap; and wherein the second foil trap comprises a plurality of foils optically open respective to a central location for
- 30 placement of a radiation source and optically closed respective to directions perpendicular to the axis of rotation.

2. A debris prevention system according to clause 1, further comprising an optical system, wherein an optical axis defined by the optical system coincides with the axis of rotation of the first foil trap.
3. A debris prevention system according to clause 1, further comprising an optical system, wherein an optical axis defined by the optical system is directed generally transverse to the axis of rotation of the first foil trap.
4. A debris prevention system according to clause 1, wherein, for an angle β increasing between 0 and 90° relative to the rotation axis, the foils of the second foil trap have an interspacing at distances decreasing with said angle β .
5. A debris prevention system according to clause 4, wherein the interspacing is so that for each line perpendicular to the axis of rotation, at least one foil and at most three foils of the second foil trap are intersected.
6. A debris prevention system according to clause 1, wherein a debris outlet channel is arranged at or near a lowest point of the second foil trap.
7. A debris prevention system according to clause 1, wherein the second foil trap is rotatable and wherein a cleaning system is arranged to provide a cleaning action during rotation of the second foil trap.
8. A debris prevention system according to clause 7, wherein said cleaning system comprises a wiper arranged to perform a mechanical cleaning action.
9. A debris prevention system according to clause 7, wherein said cleaning system comprises a nozzle, arranged to direct a chemical cleaning substance towards the second foil trap.
10. A debris prevention system according to clause 7, wherein said second foil trap is arranged to rotate with a frequency ranging between 0.1 and 10 Hz.
11. A debris prevention system according to clause 1, wherein the plurality of foils are generally conical in shape.

12. A debris prevention system according to clause 1, wherein the plurality of foils are generally planar in shape.

13. A debris prevention system according to clause 1, wherin the plurality of foils are generally rotationally symmetric about the axis of rotation of the first foil trap.

5 14. A debris prevention system according to clause 1, further comprising a discharge produced or a laser produced plasma source.

15. A debris prevention system according to clause 14, the source comprising a plasma produced discharge source for generating extreme ultraviolet radiation; the discharge source comprising a pair of electrodes to be provided with a voltage difference, and a system for producing a discharge between said pair of electrodes so as to provide a pinched plasma in a central area between said electrodes.

10 16. A debris prevention system according to clause 15, wherein said plasma source comprises tin, lithium or xenon.

17. A debris prevention system according to clause 1, further comprising a collector element defining a collection angle; wherein said second foil trap is arranged between said first foil trap and said collector.

18. A debris prevention system according to clause 17, wherein said collector element is cylindrically symmetric and comprises concentrically curved reflective surfaces.

19. A debris prevention system according to clause 18, wherein said reflective surfaces are stacked at a distance ranging substantially between 2 and 7 cm.

20. A debris prevention system according to clause 19, wherein said collector element is of a normal incidence type.

21. A lithographic apparatus comprising:

– an illumination system configured to condition a radiation beam;

25 – a support may be constructed to support a patterning device, the patterning device being capable of imparting the radiation beam with a pattern in its cross-section to form a patterned radiation beam;

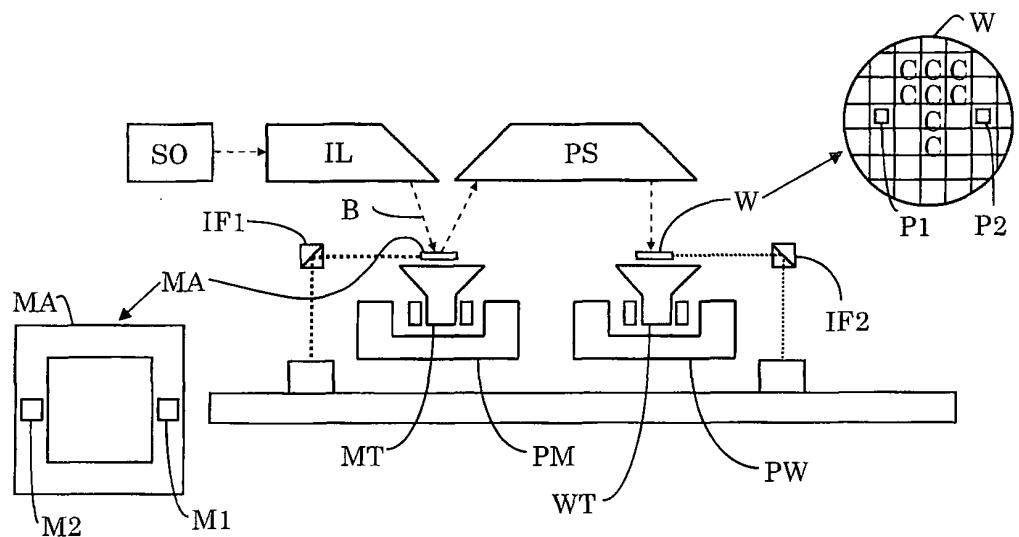
– a substrate table may be constructed to hold a substrate; and

- a projection system may be configured to project the patterned radiation beam onto a target portion of the substrate.
- a debris prevention system according to clause 1, for providing said radiation beam.

Conclusies

1. Een debrisverhinderingssysteem, geconstrueerd en ingericht om te verhinderen dat uit een stralingsbron tevoorschijnkomend debris zich voortbeweegt met straling uit
- 5 de stralingsbron naar of binnen een lithografisch apparaat, welk debrisverhinderingssysteem is voorzien van
 - een eerste foil trap, roteerbaar rond een rotatie-as; en
 - een tweede foil trap, waarbij de tweede foil trap genoemde eerste foil trap althans gedeeltelijk omsluit, en waarbij de
- 10 tweede foil trap is voorzien van een veelvoud van foils die optisch open zijn ten opzichte van een centrale locatie voor het plaatsen van een stralingsbron en optisch gesloten zijn ten opzichte van richtingen loodrecht op de rotatie-as.

Figure 1



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Figure 2

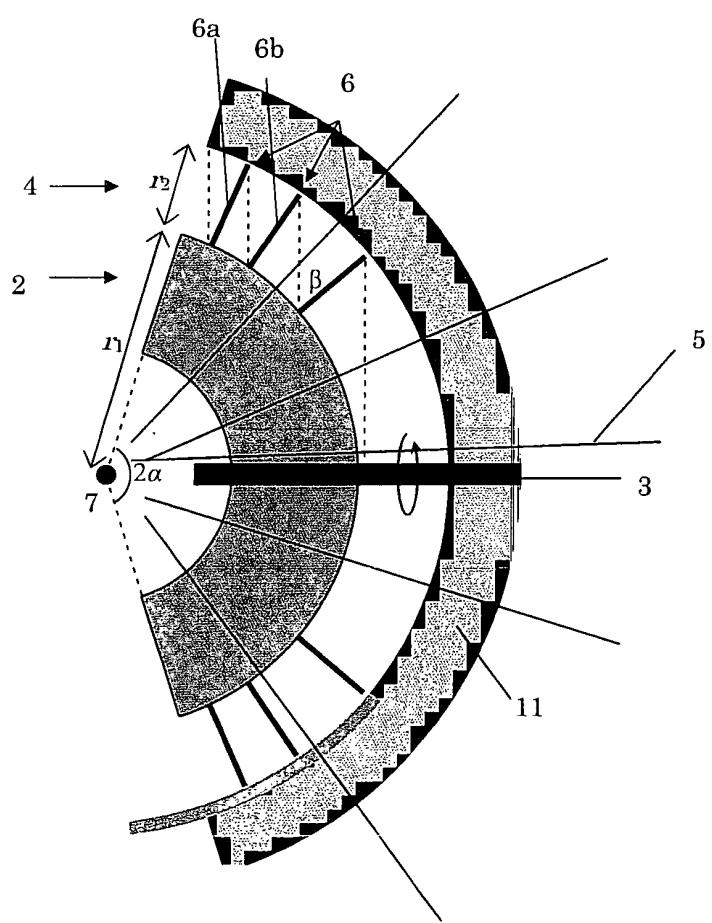


Figure 3

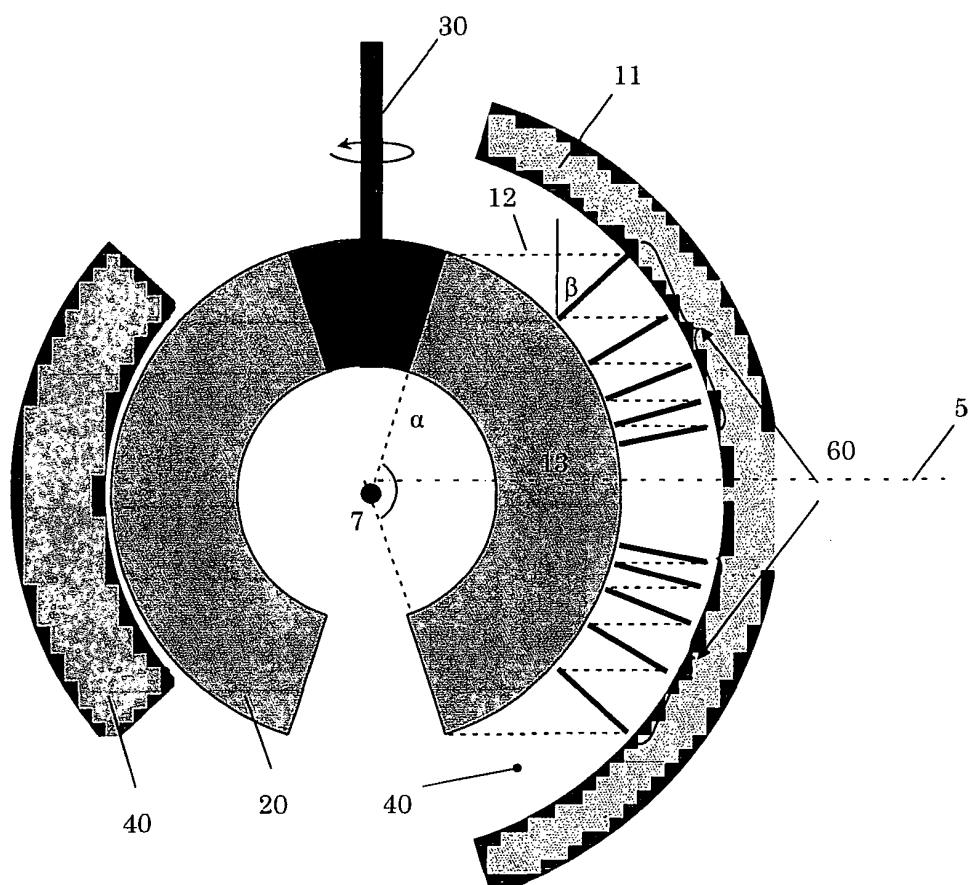


Figure 4

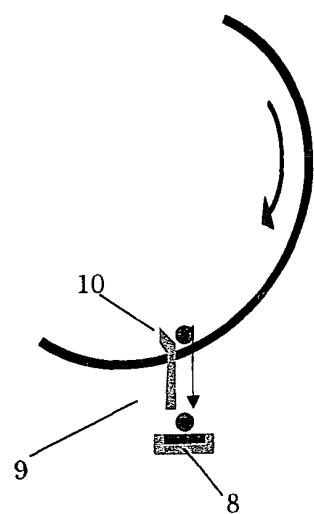
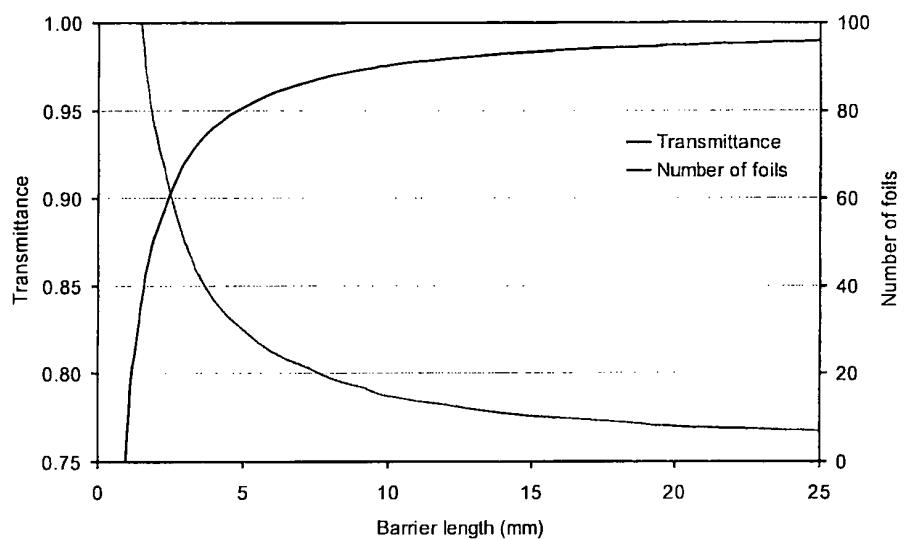


Figure 5



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