

On The Deployment of Free Electron Lasers for EUV High-Volume Manufacturing



Chris Anderson

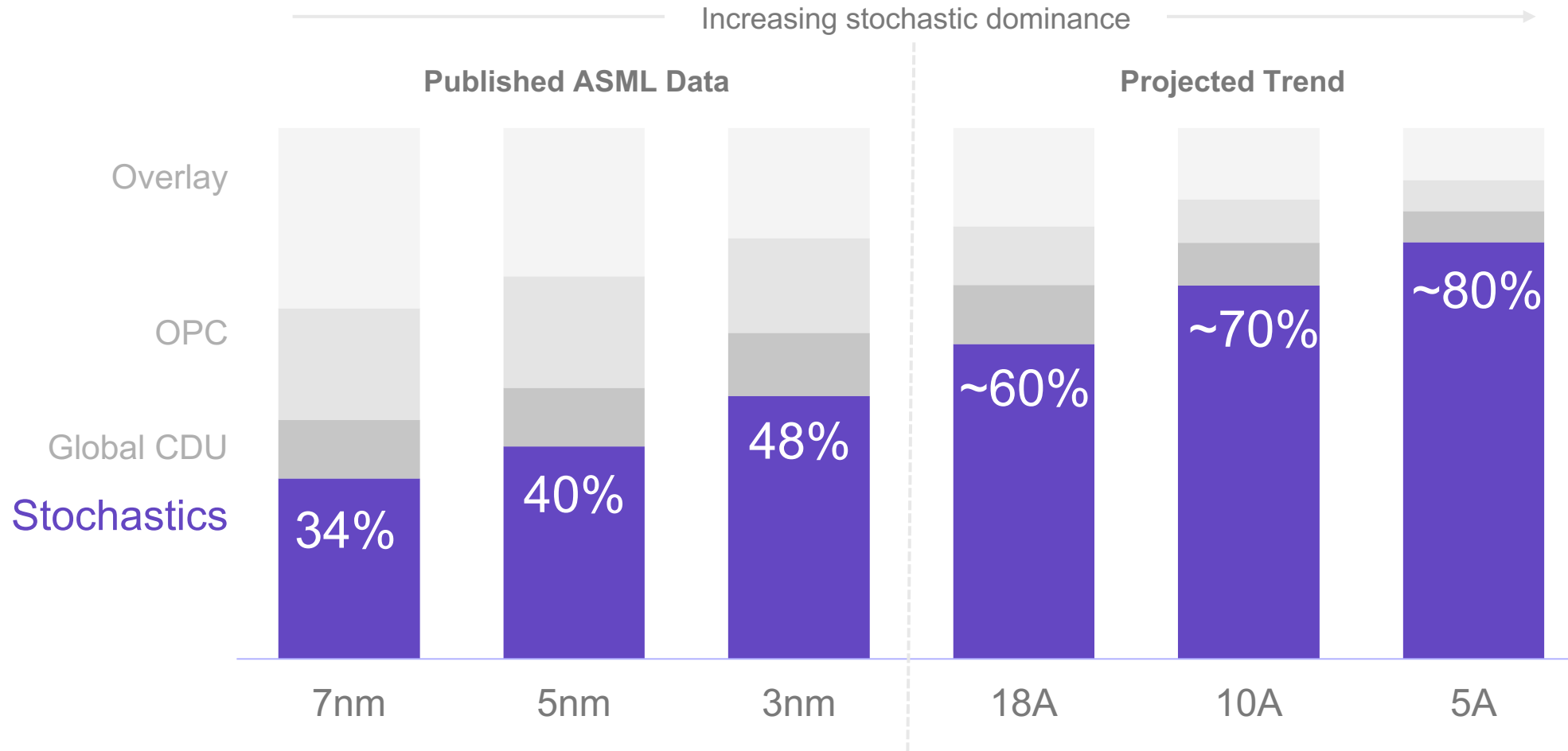
SPIE Advanced Lithography, Feb. 24, 2026

XLight

Stochastic Control is Now The Defining Challenge of
Advanced Semiconductor Manufacturing.

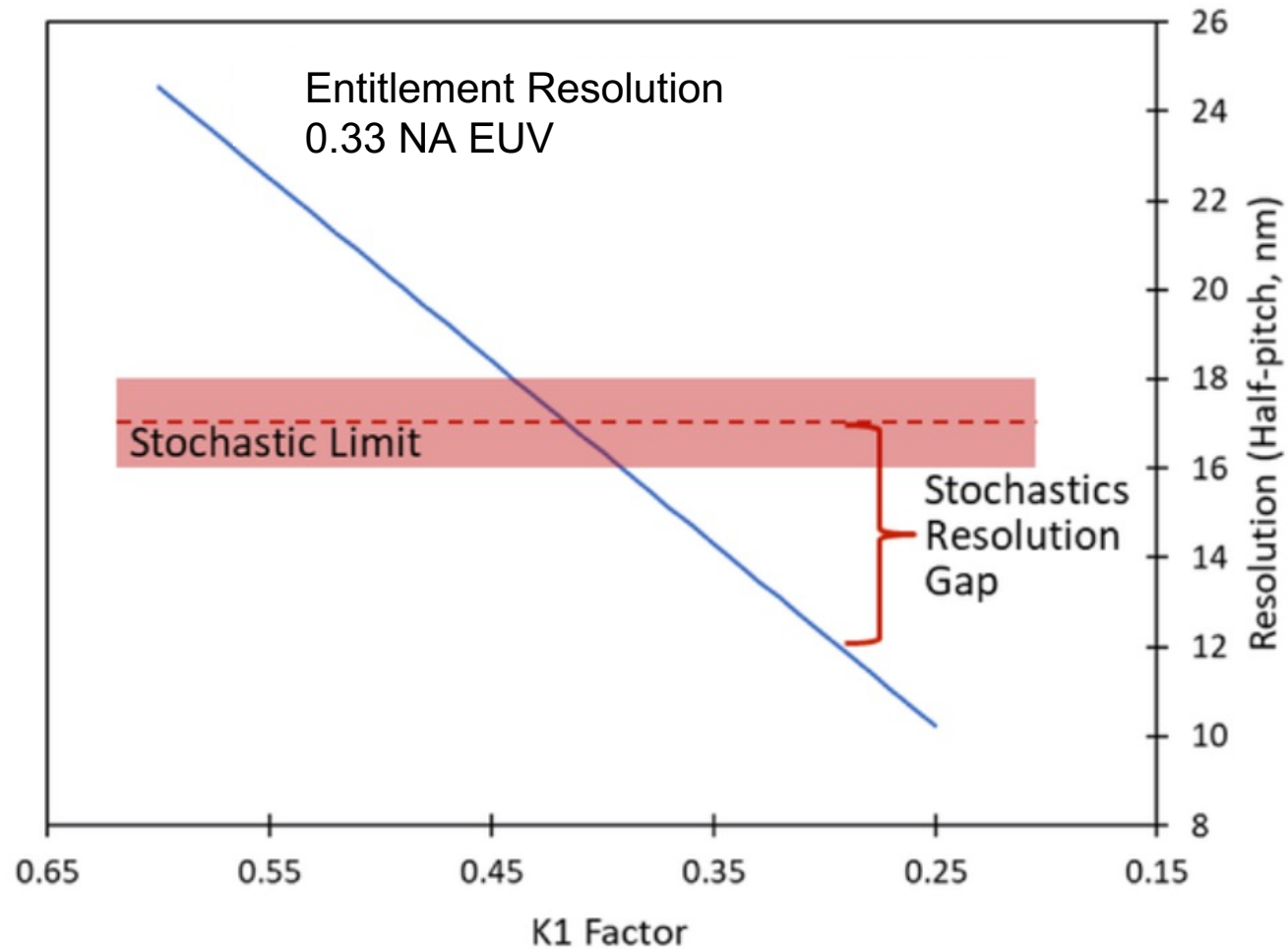
Stochastics Will Dominate Future EPE Budgets

Published data (7–3nm) and projected stochastic dominance at future nodes



The Stochastics Resolution Gap

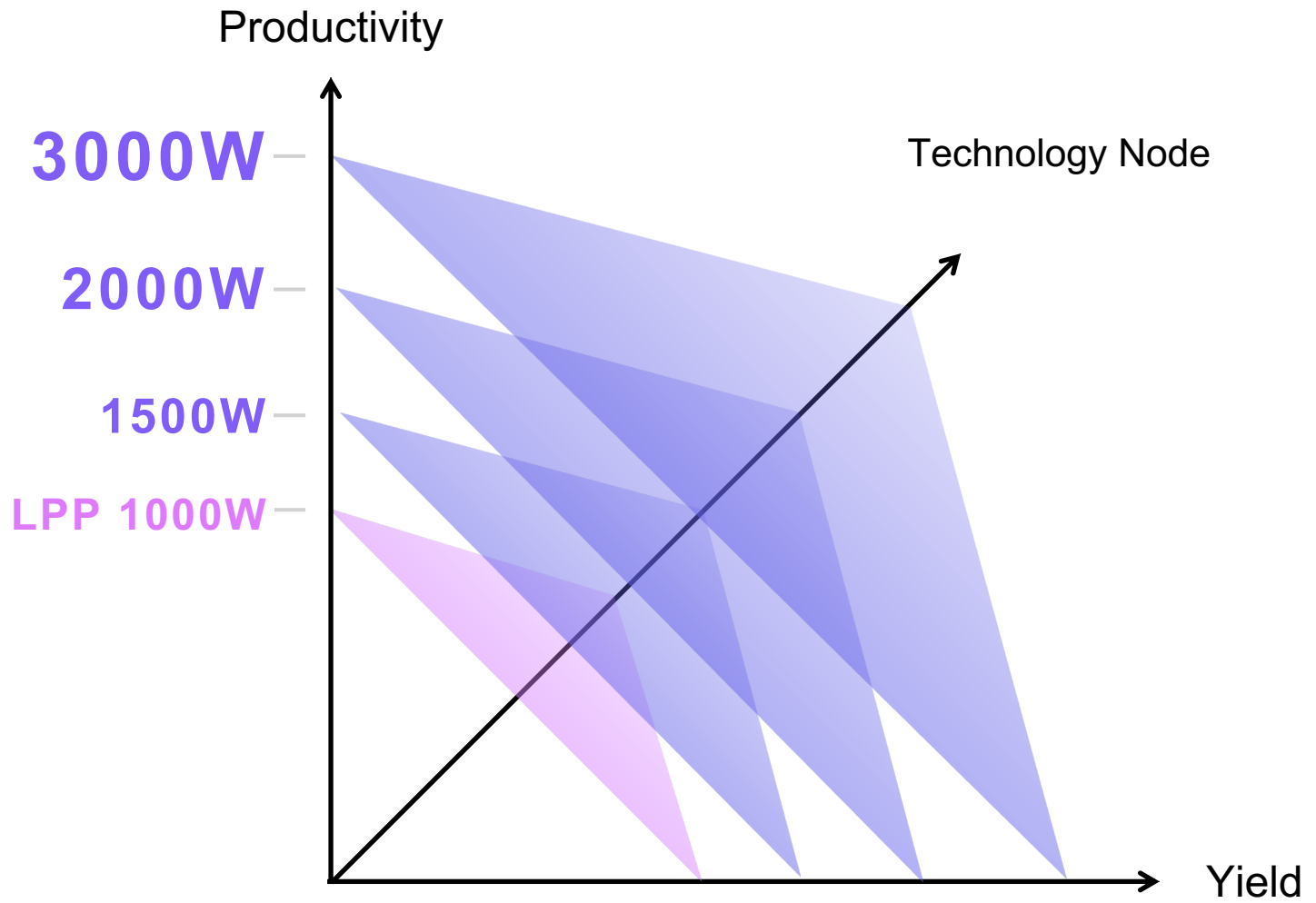
Scaling is now defined by dose, materials, and design



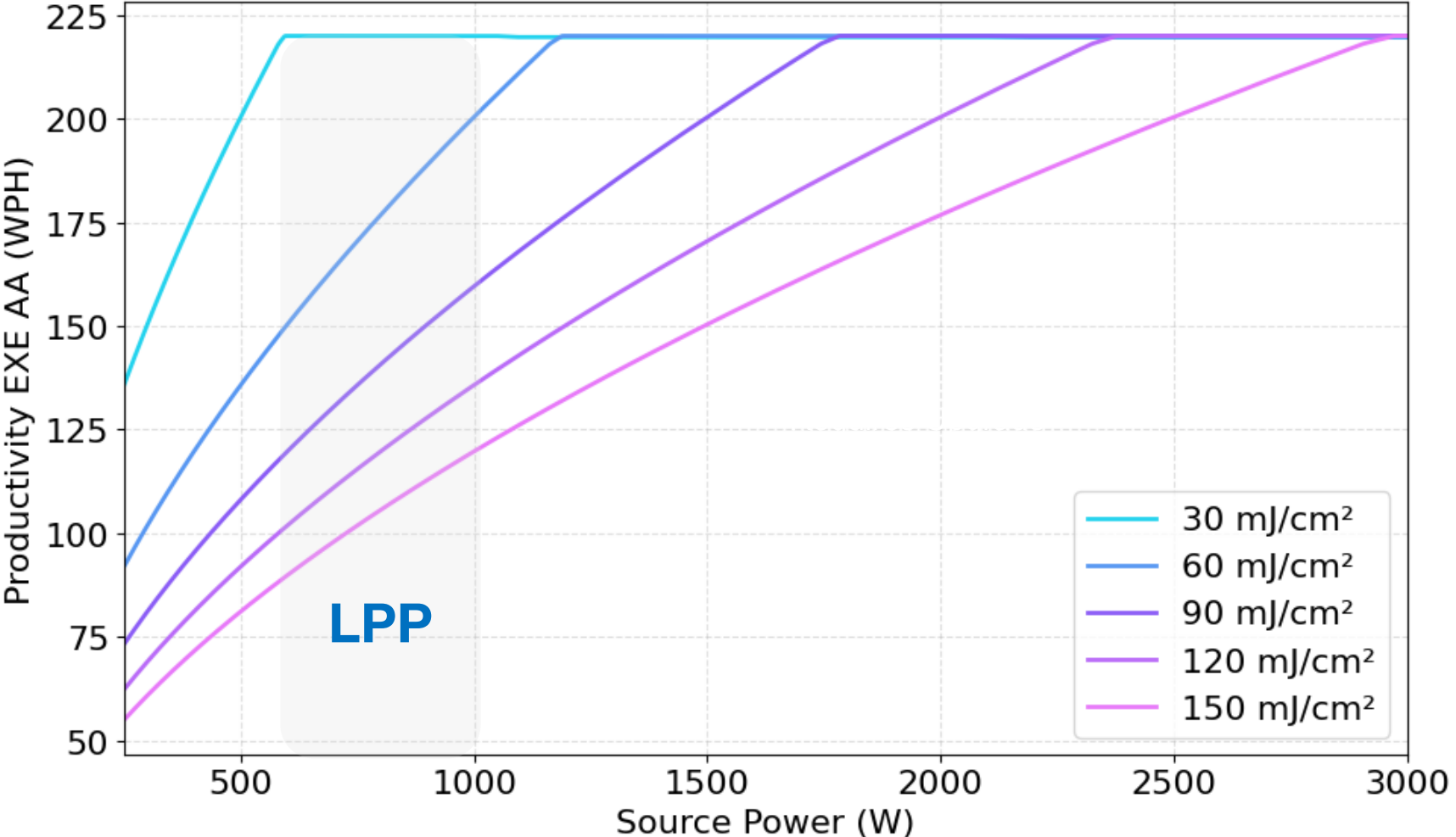
Closing the Stochastics Resolution Gap for EUV

- Increase source power (exposure dose)
- Improve resist, etch, and other processing
- Choose integration scheme to provide best resolution/stochastics/cost
- Stochastics-aware design, SMO, and OPC
- Stochastics-aware process control
- More...

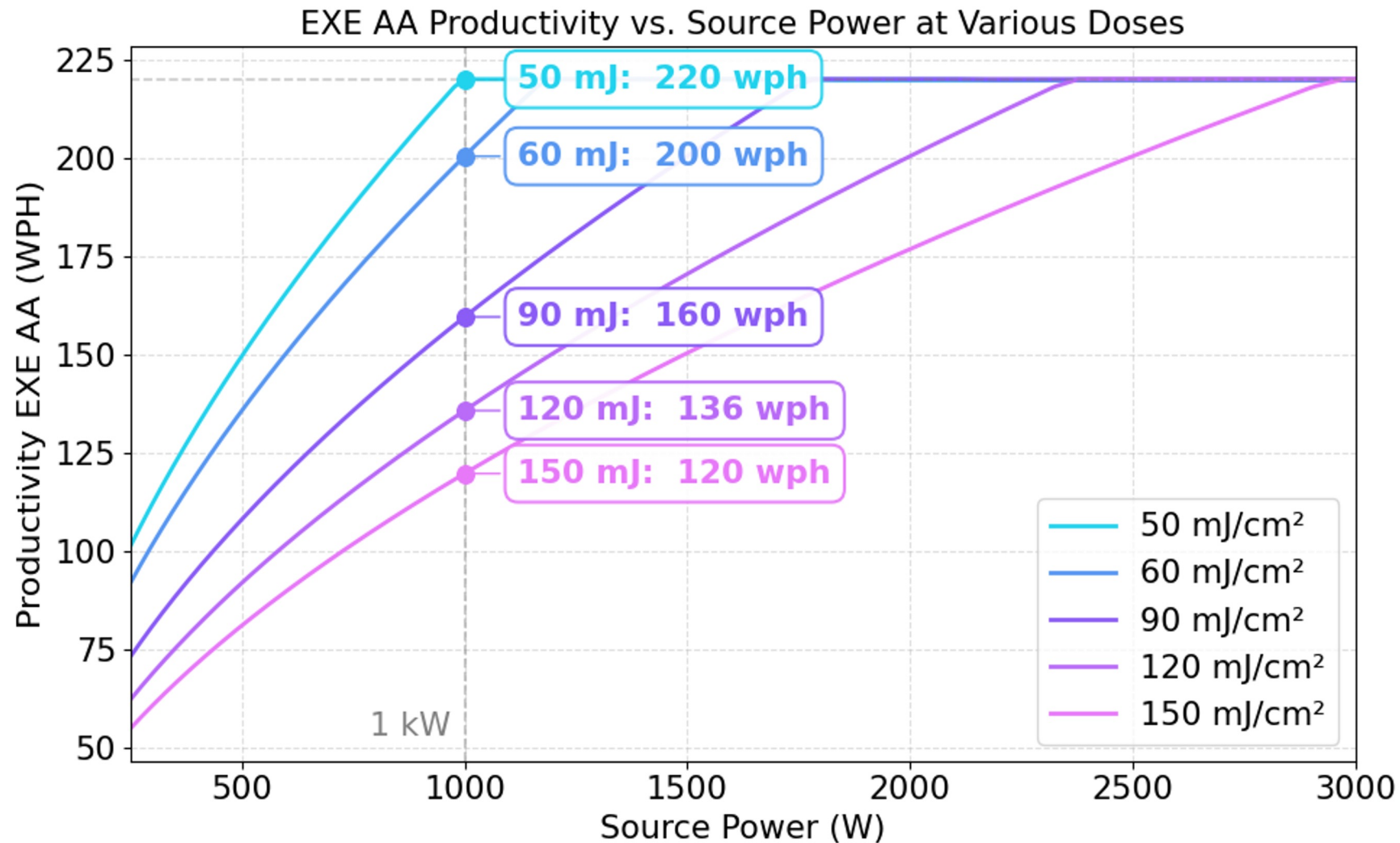
Source Power Unlocks Productivity, Node & Yield



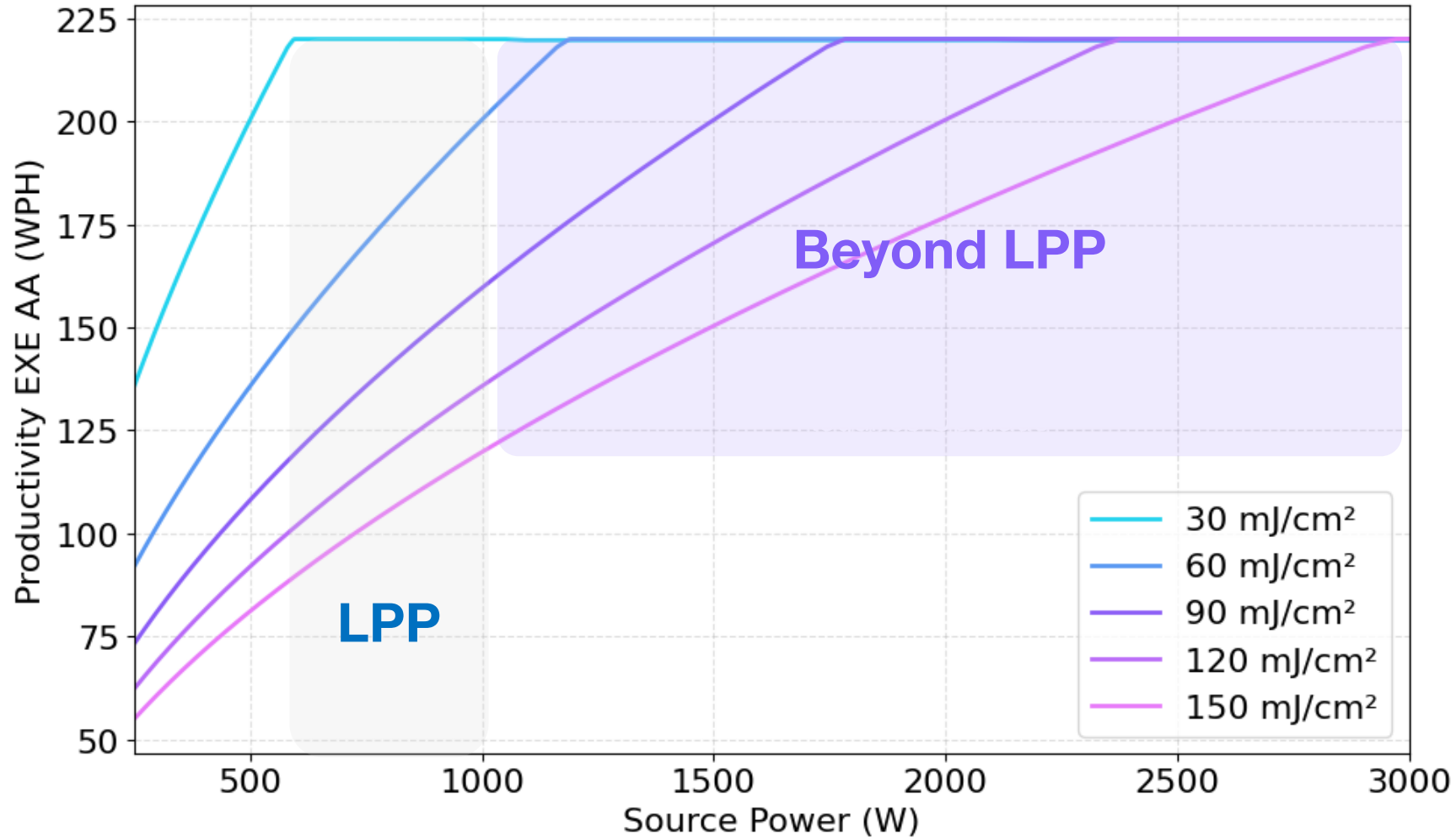
Scanner Productivity vs. Source Power



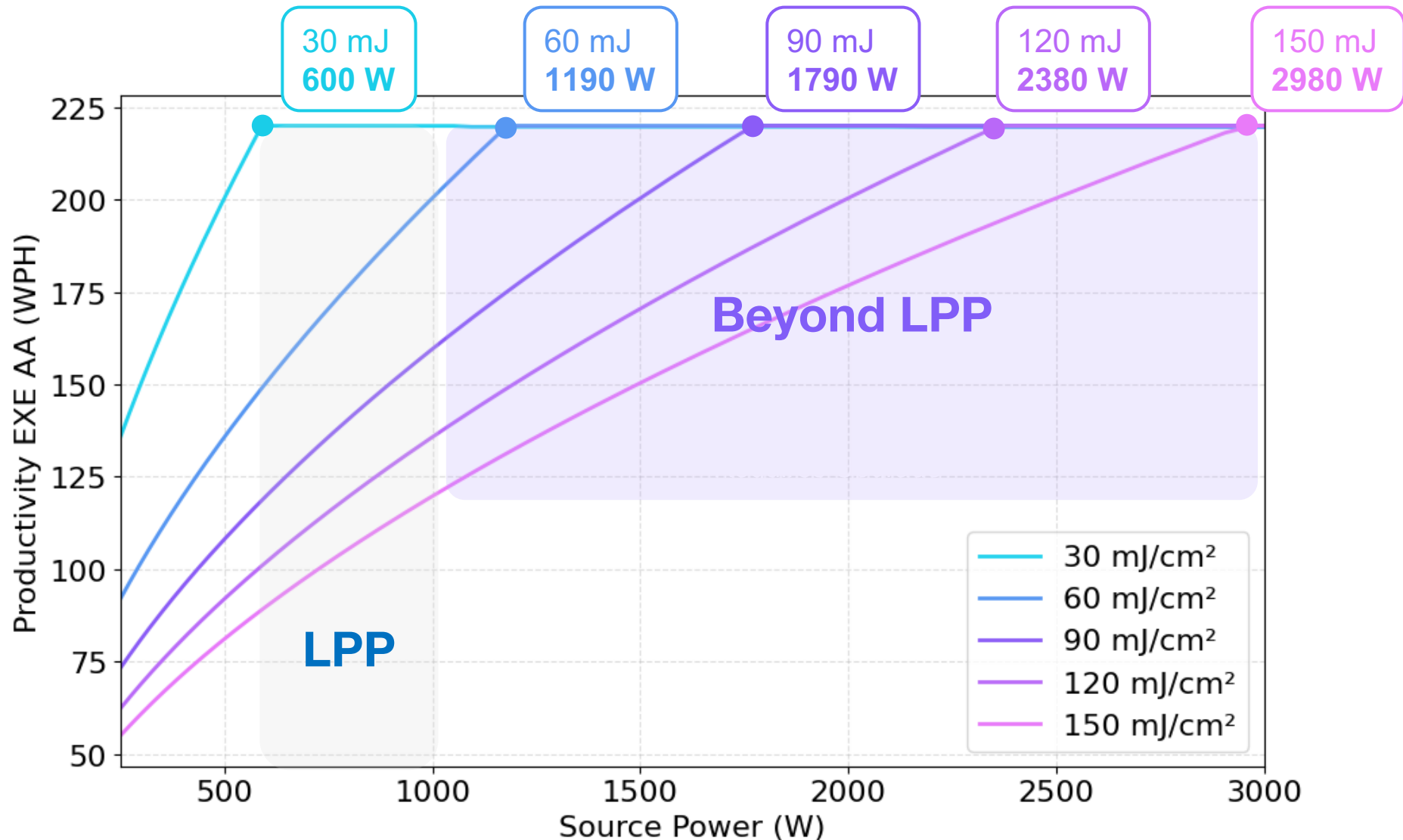
Scanner Productivity vs. Dose at 1 kW Source Power



Source Power Enables Dose Scaling at Full Productivity

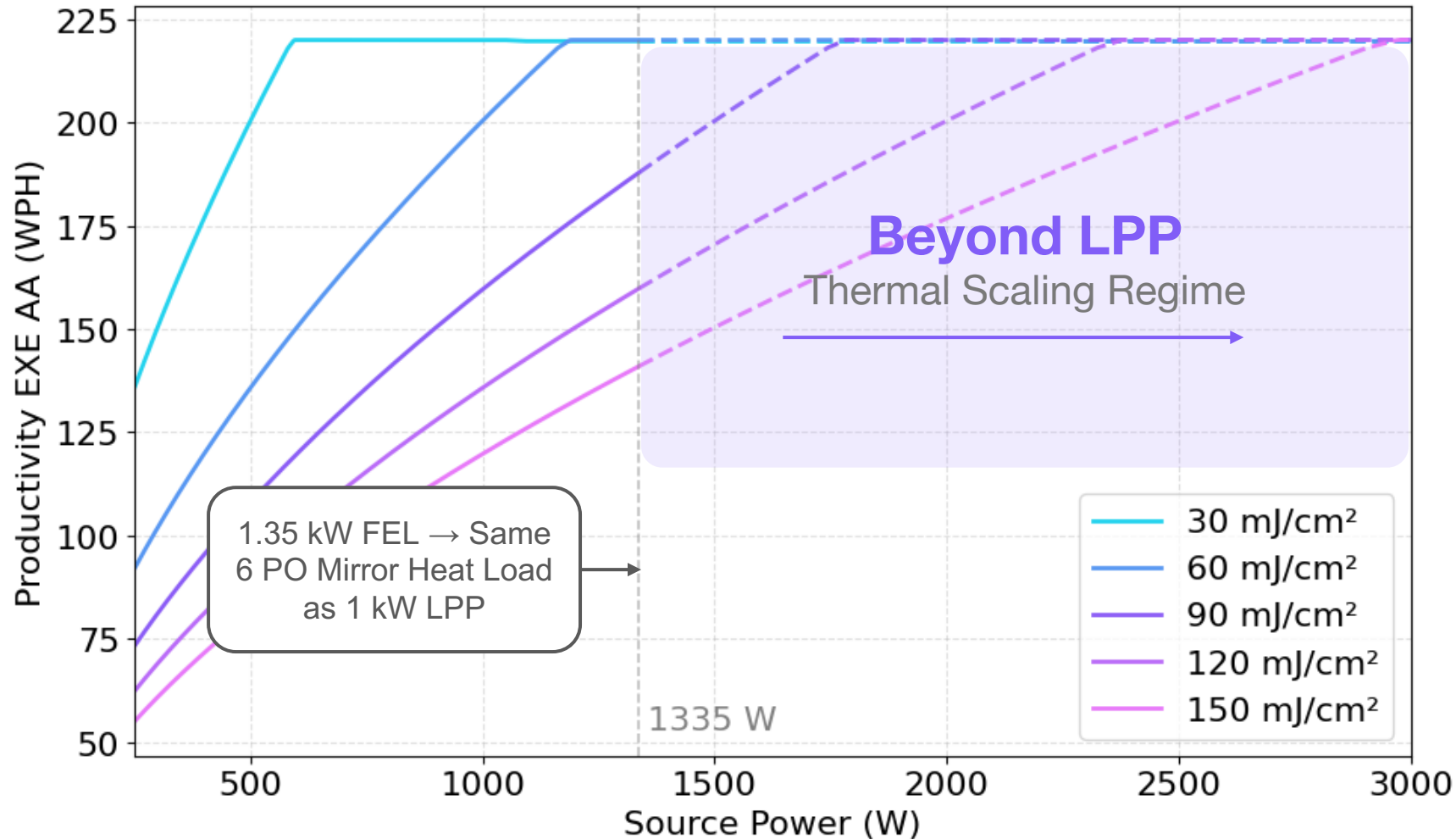


Source Power Enables Dose Scaling at Full Productivity



FEL Delivers 35% More In-band Power at IF Than LPP For Same PO Heat

Determined by PSDs of Tin, FEL, EUV ML



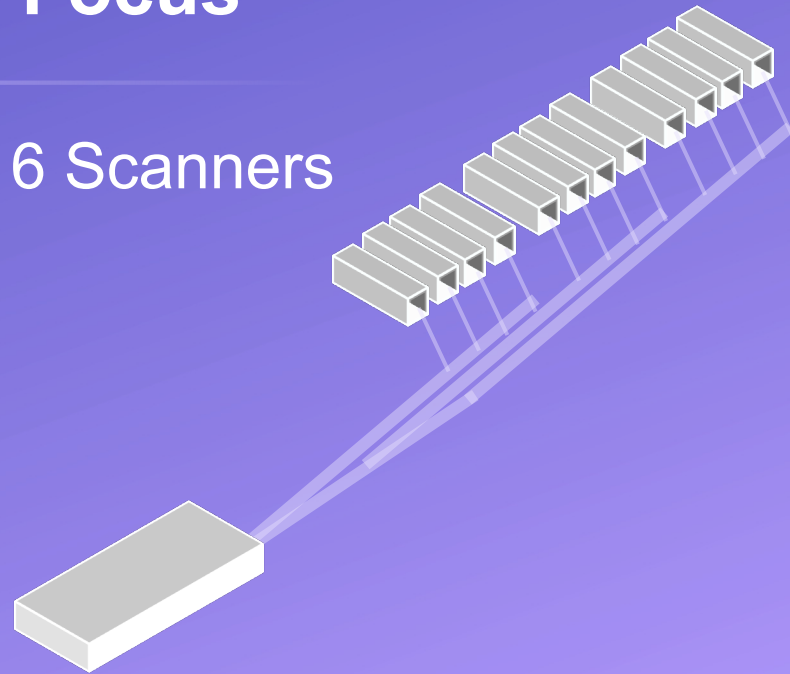
The Next Lever for Stochastic Scaling

Decoupling photon generation from the scanner enables dose breakthroughs

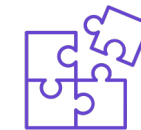
38 kW

Intermediate-Focus

One Source → 16 Scanners



99% Availability



Scanner Compatible

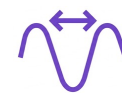
9.8 MW

Wall-Plug



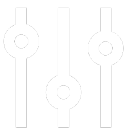
2-70 nm

Wavelength

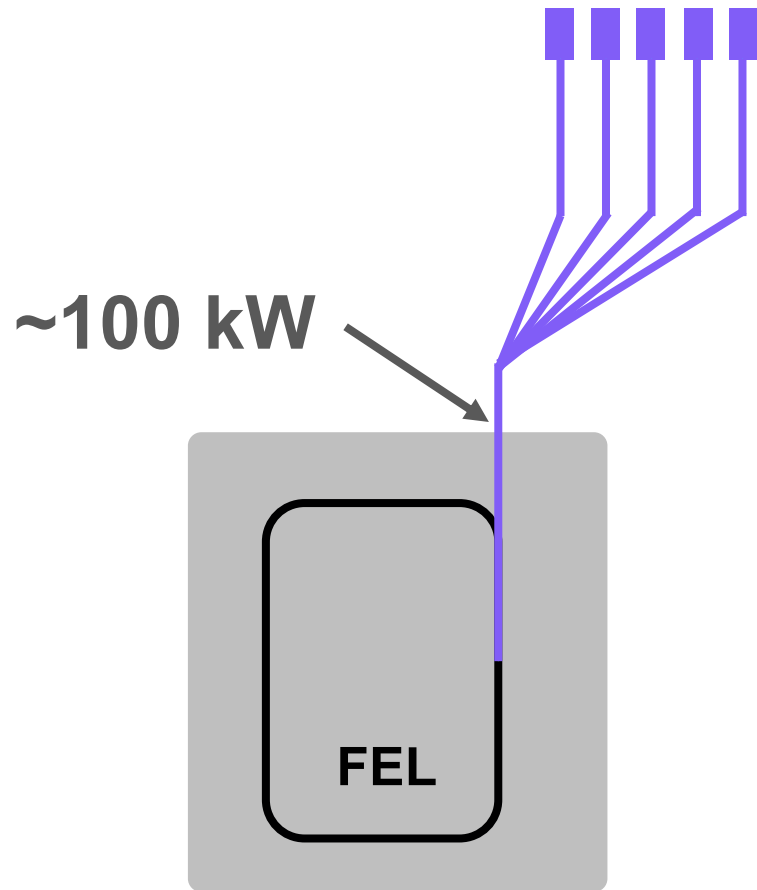


0.5%

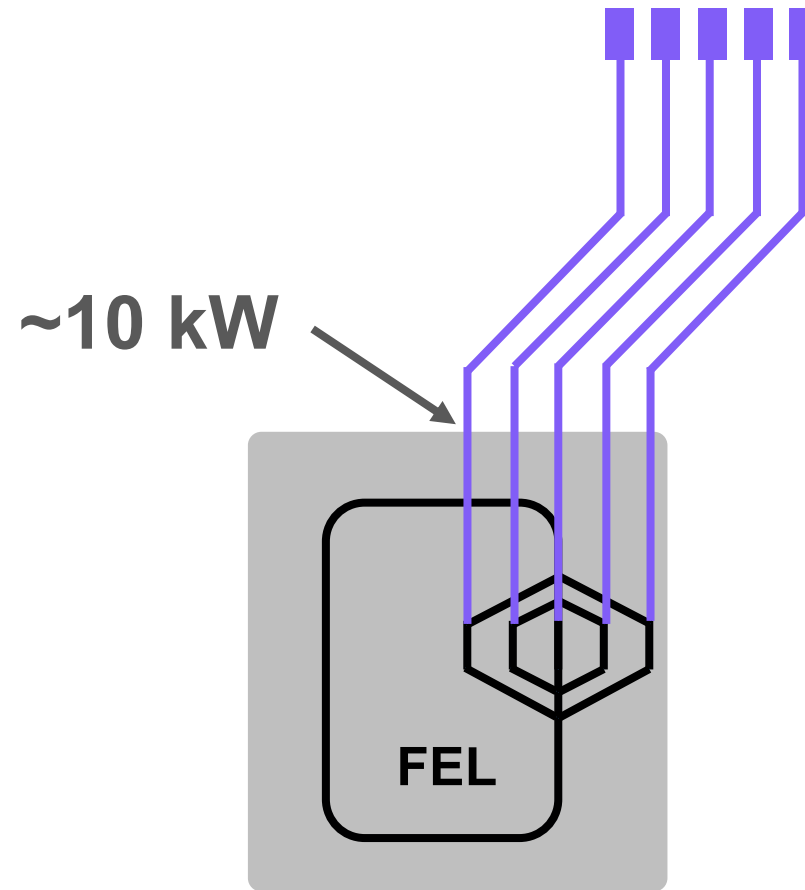
Bandwidth



Power Distributed in the Electron Domain — Not the Photon Domain



Optical Splitting

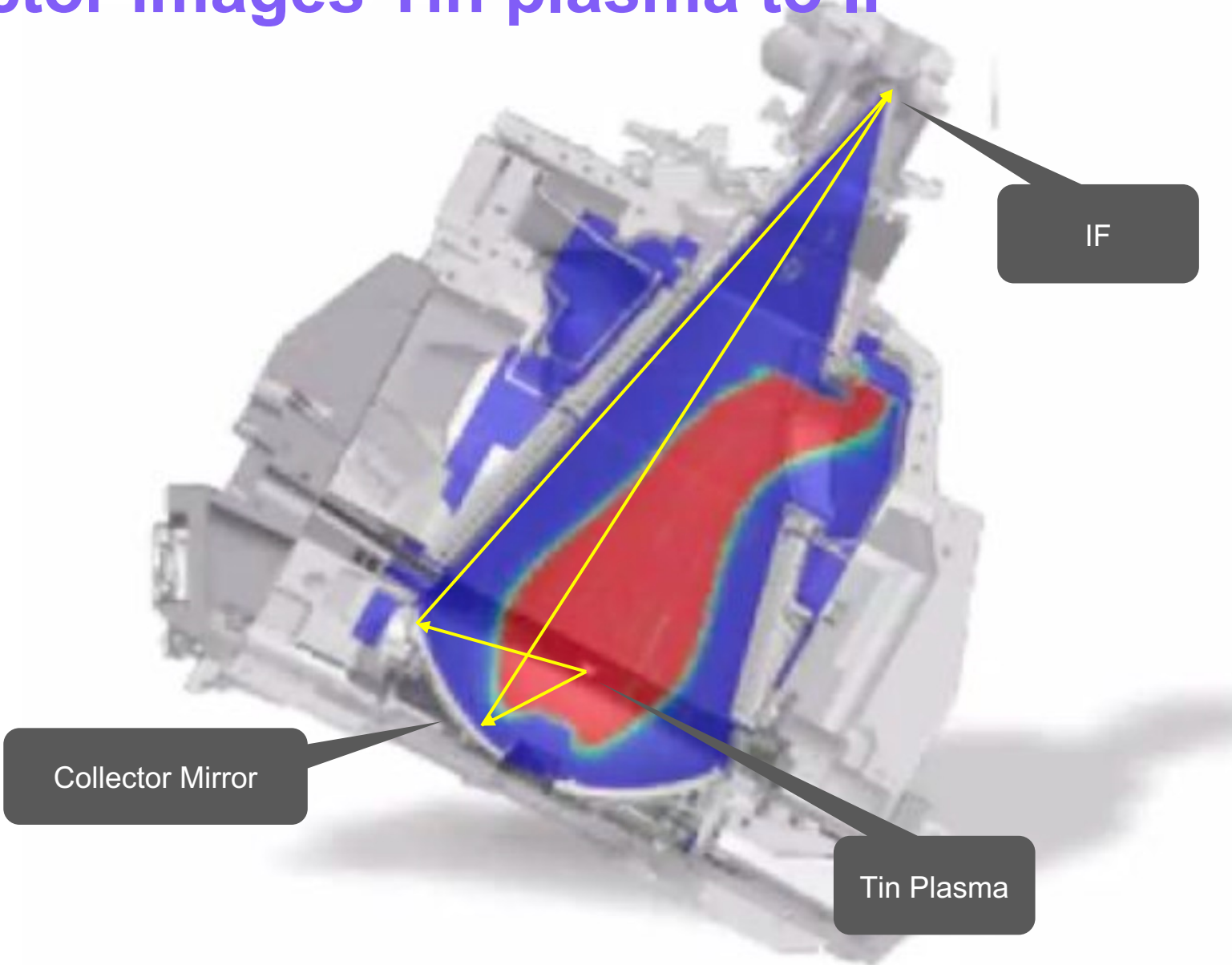


Electronic Splitting



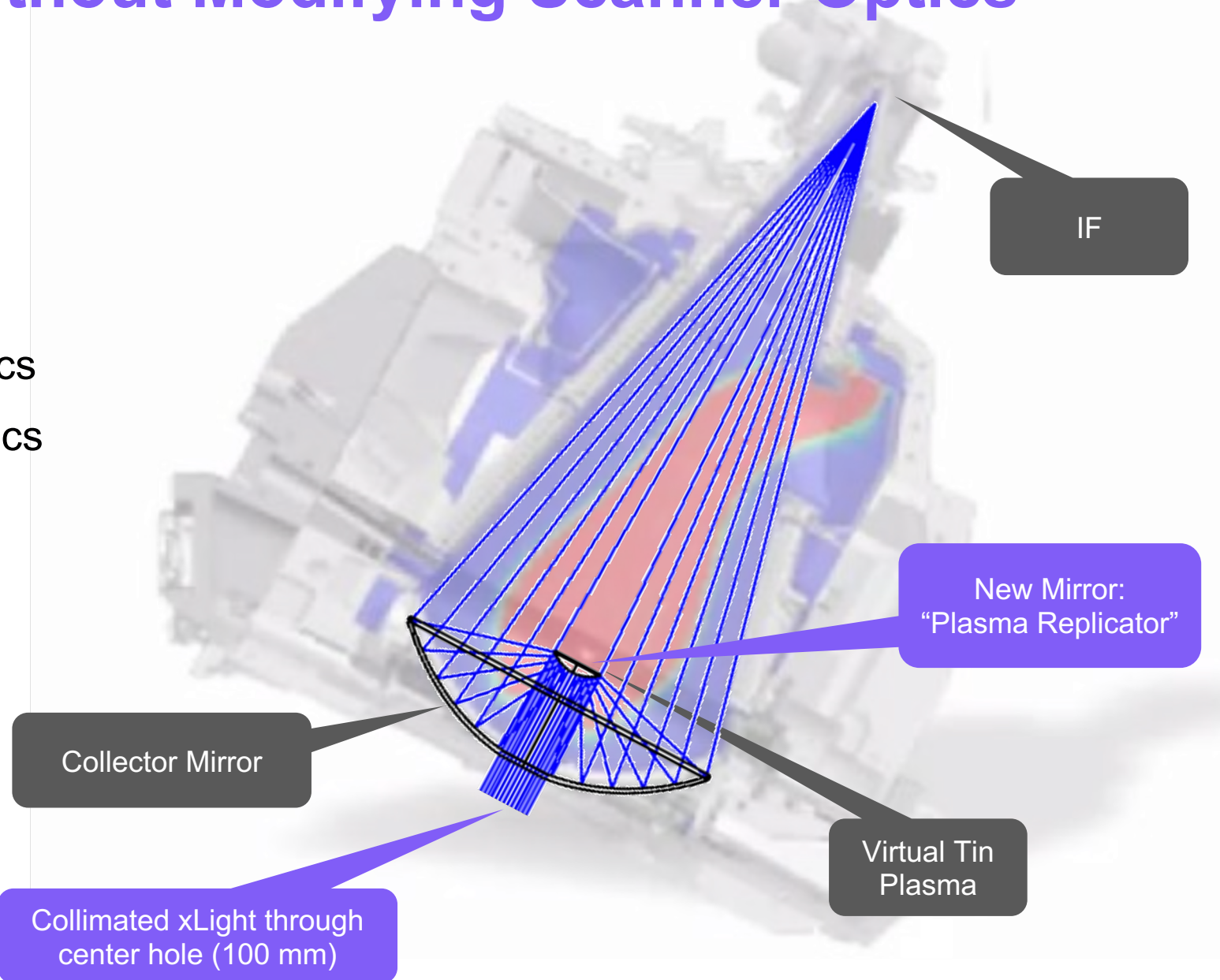
Scanner Integration

Today, LPP collector images Tin plasma to IF



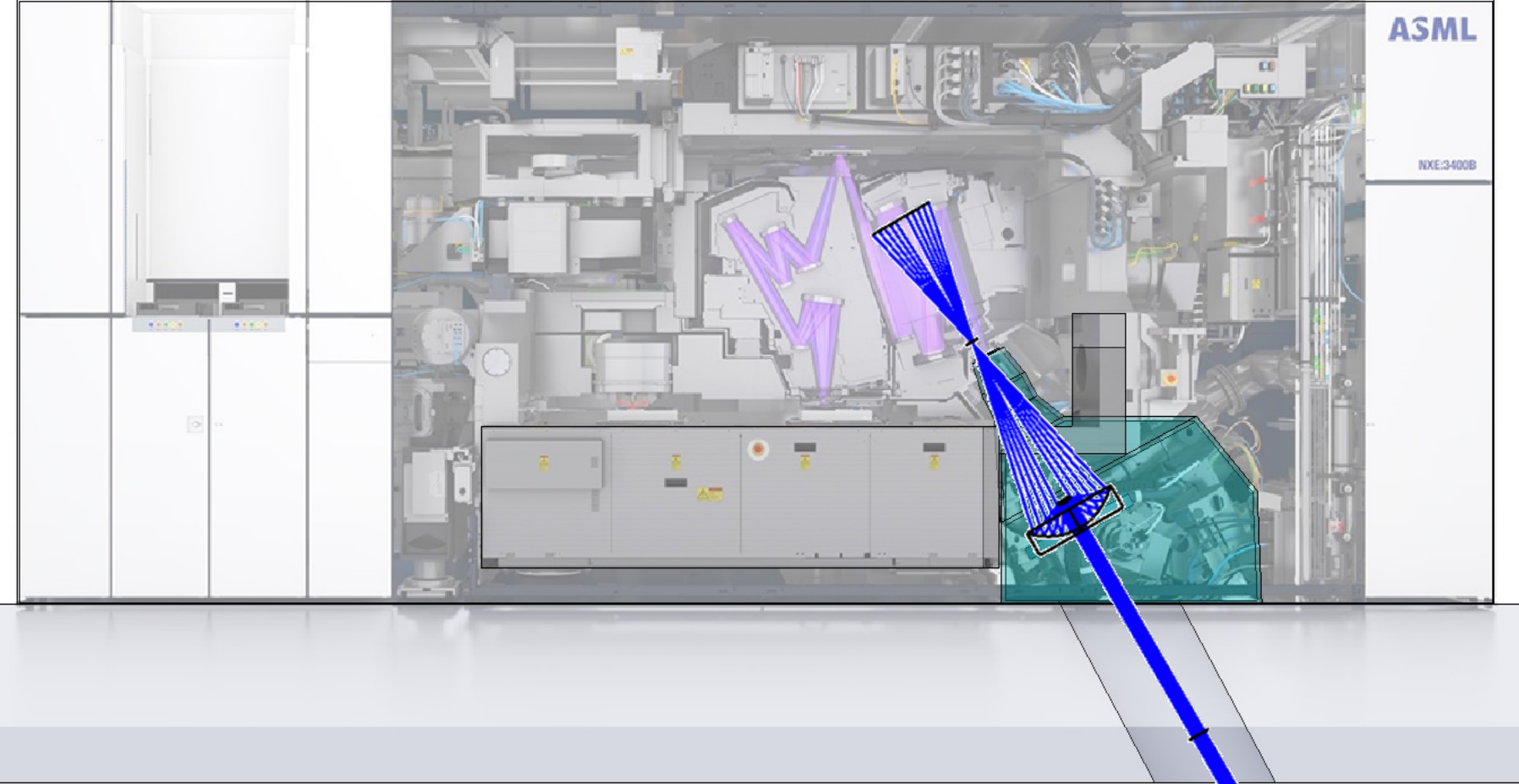
IF Replication Without Modifying Scanner Optics

- Reuses LPP Vessel
- Reuses LPP Collector
- No mod. to Projection Optics
- No mod. to Illuminator Optics



Light Connects Along Same Path, From Sub-Fab

No change from today



Scanner Architecture Suppresses FEL Speckle to 0.26%

10X Below IDRS 2034 Tolerance (16 nm Pitch, 1.2 nm LWR)

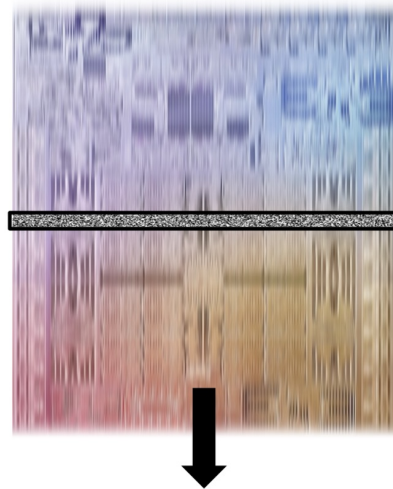
$$100\% \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{800}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{180}} = 0.26\%$$

Fully developed speckle



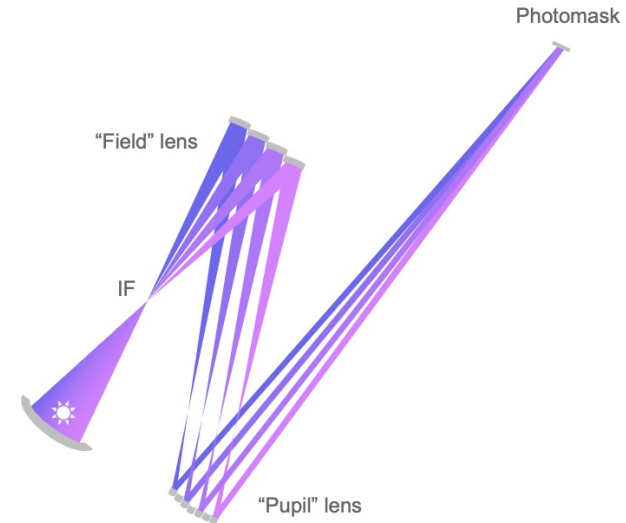
Worst case. Assumes illuminator optics rough enough to fully develop speckle.

Field scan averaging



5 μm speckle, 4 mm slit height, 800 speckle grains in scan direction

Channel averaging



Asynchronous arrival of illumination channels changes speckle pattern in time at photomask

0.26% contrast speckle

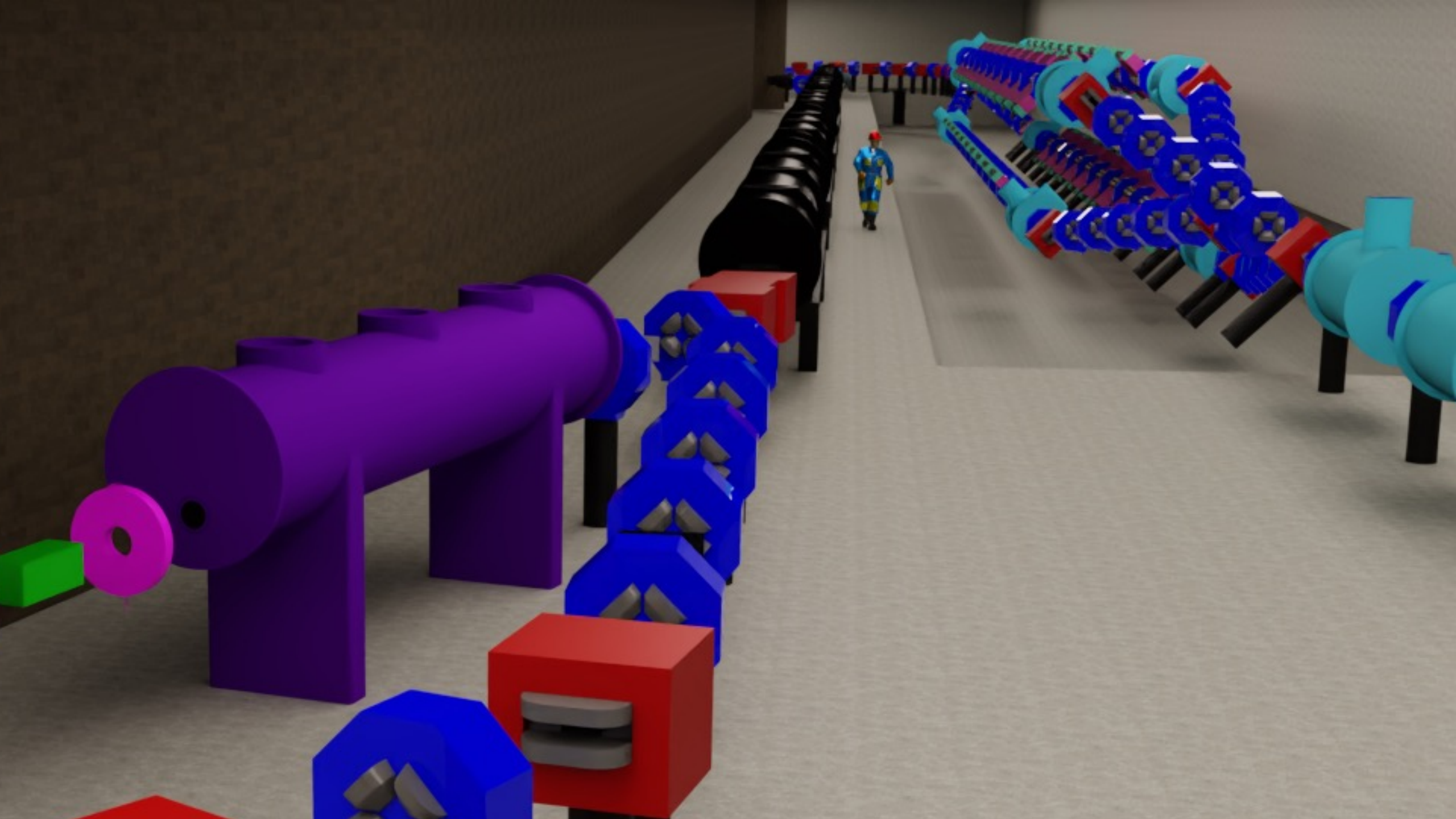


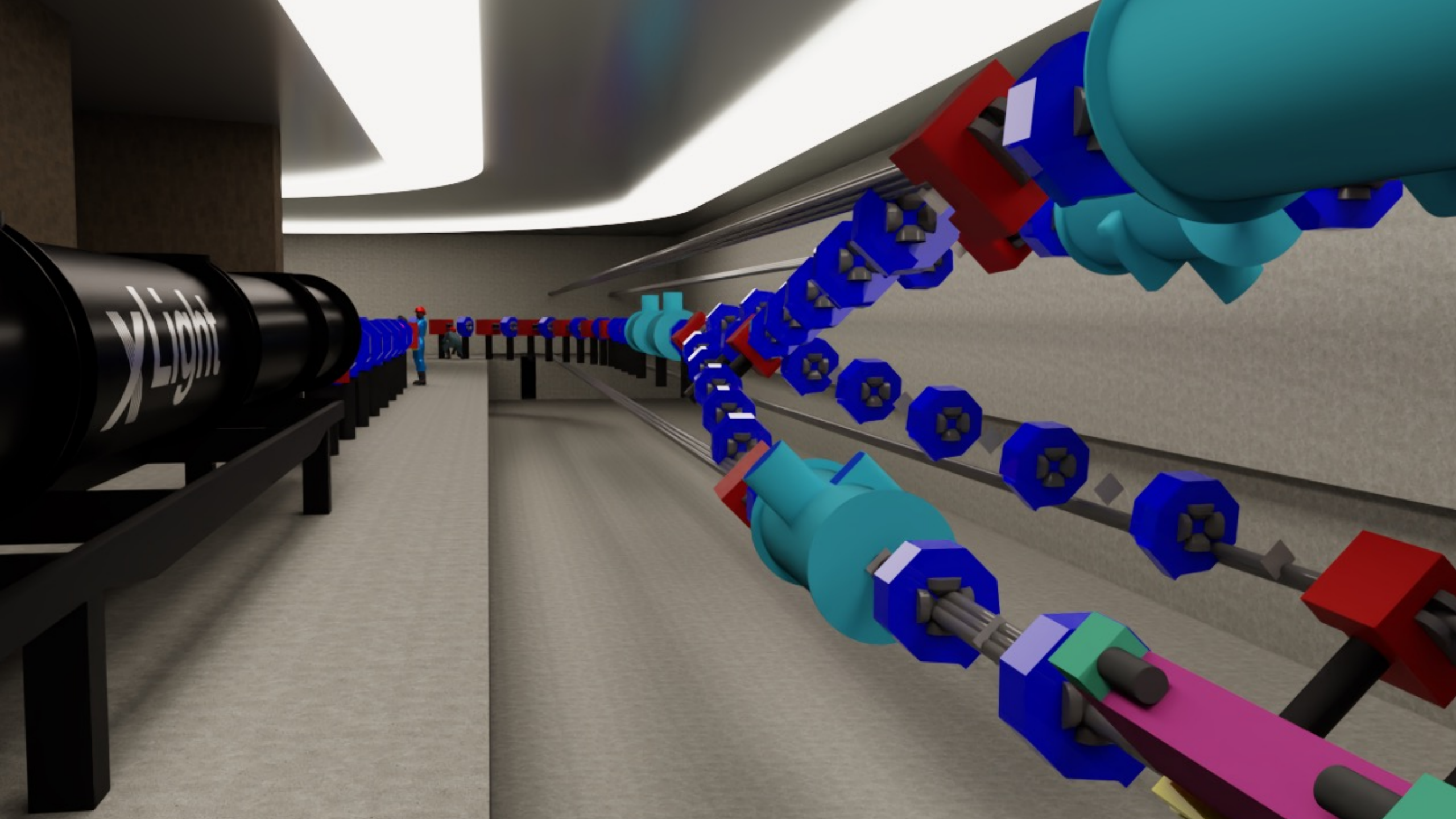
~10X lower than tolerable level of 2.1% based on IDRS 2034 Pitch 16 nm, 1.2 nm LWR 3σ

<https://youtu.be/11GAU31LQRs>



XLight



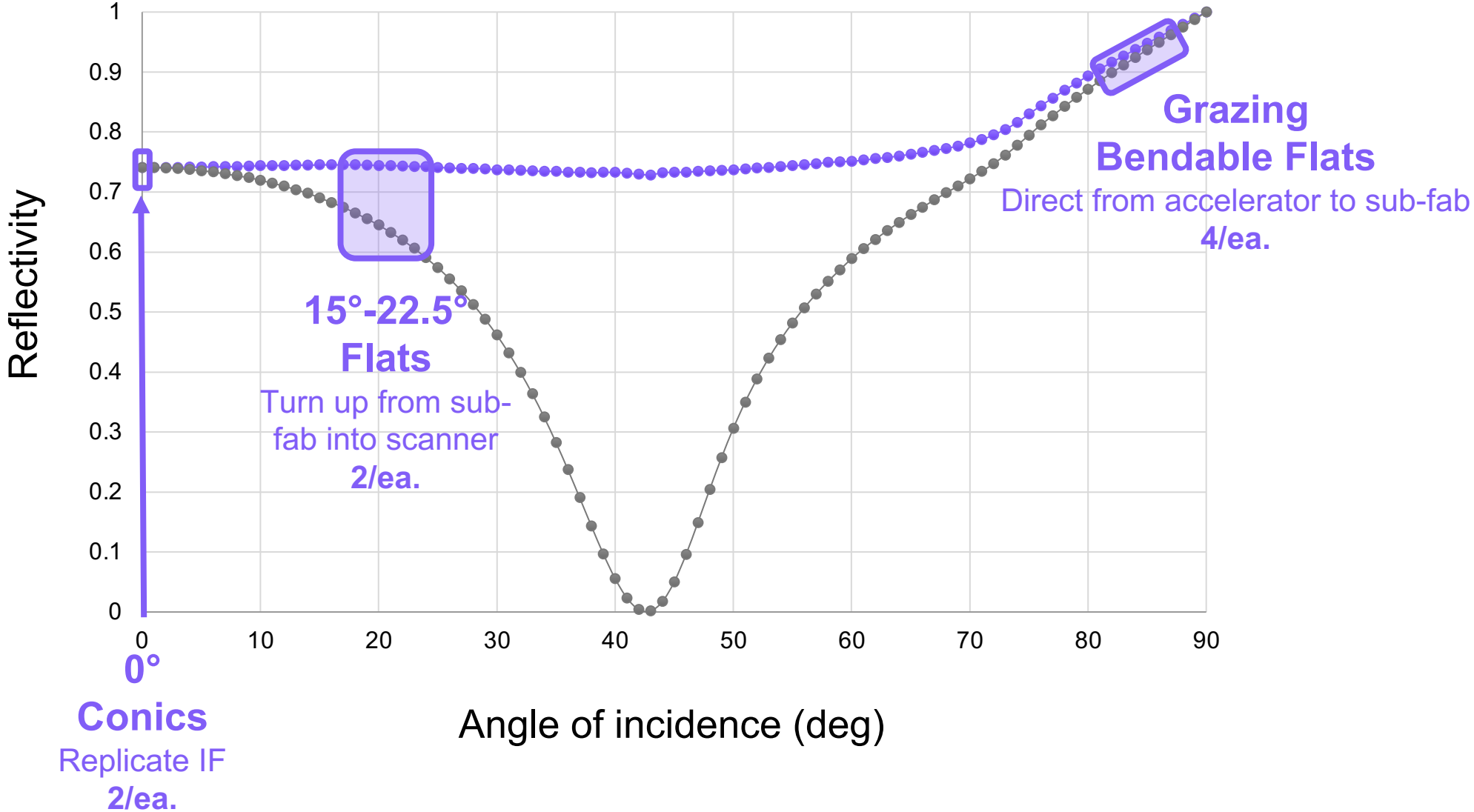


Fab Architecture

Foundational Solutions

xLight Mirrors Operate In Three AOI Regions

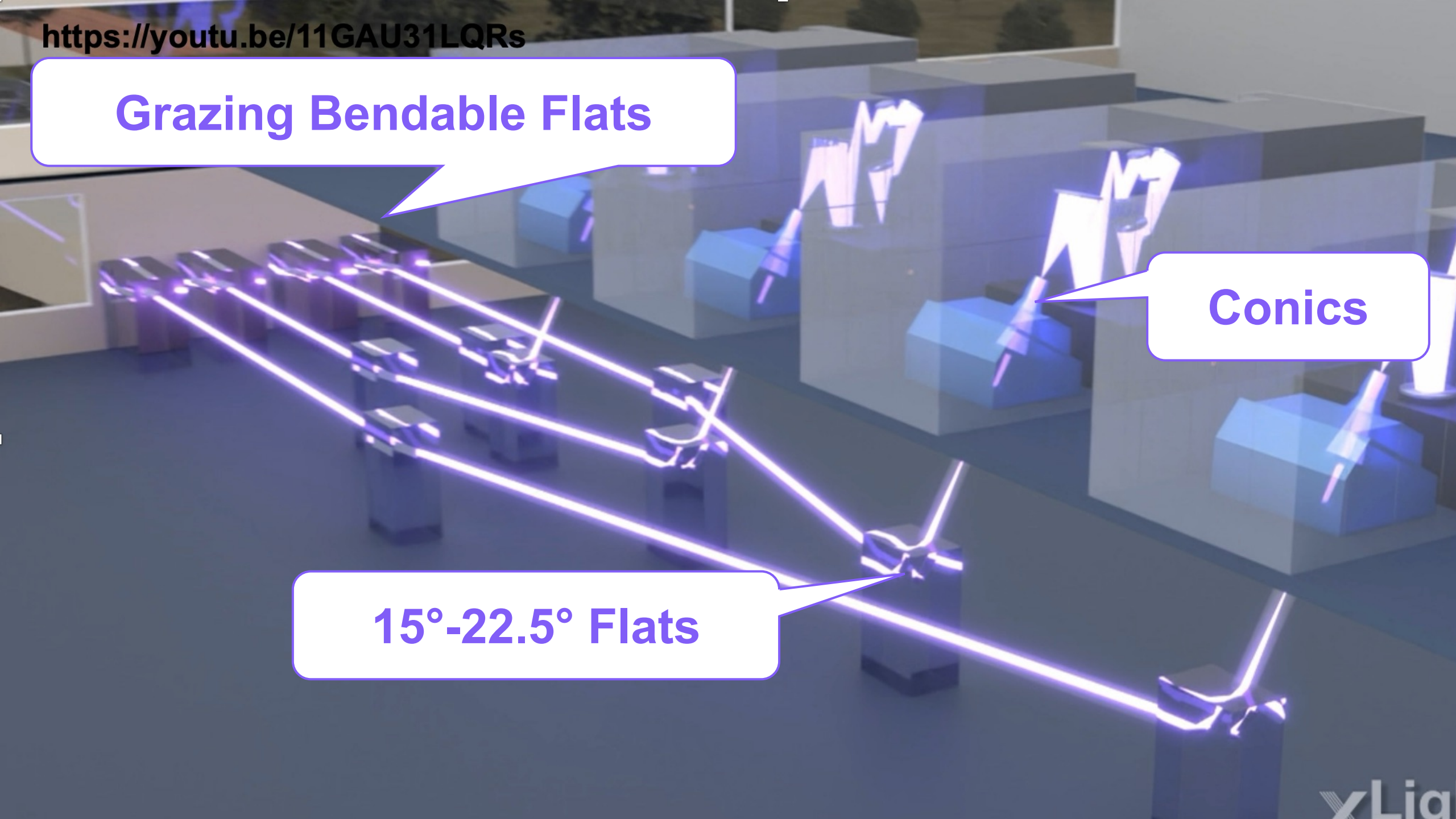
Normal incidence; 15°-22.5°; grazing



Grazing Bendable Flats

Conics

15°-22.5° Flats



Fab Building Motion Solutions

Closed Loop Control Locks Reflected Beam To Next Mirror For > 99.7% Energy Stability

Control

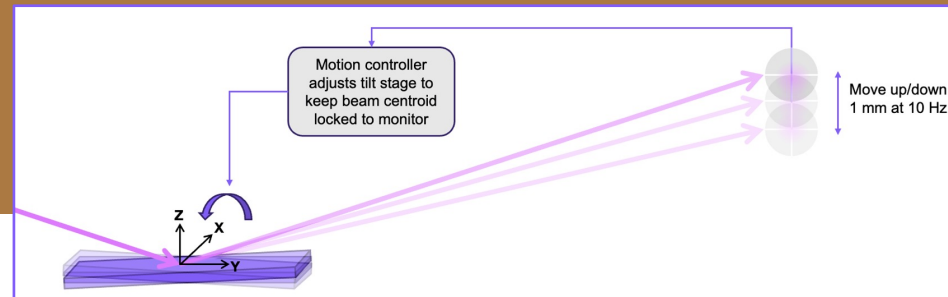
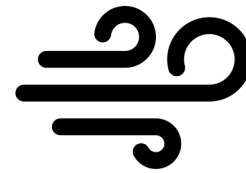
- 10 Hz (> 5× building motion bandwidth)
- Real-time beam position feedback

Building Movement

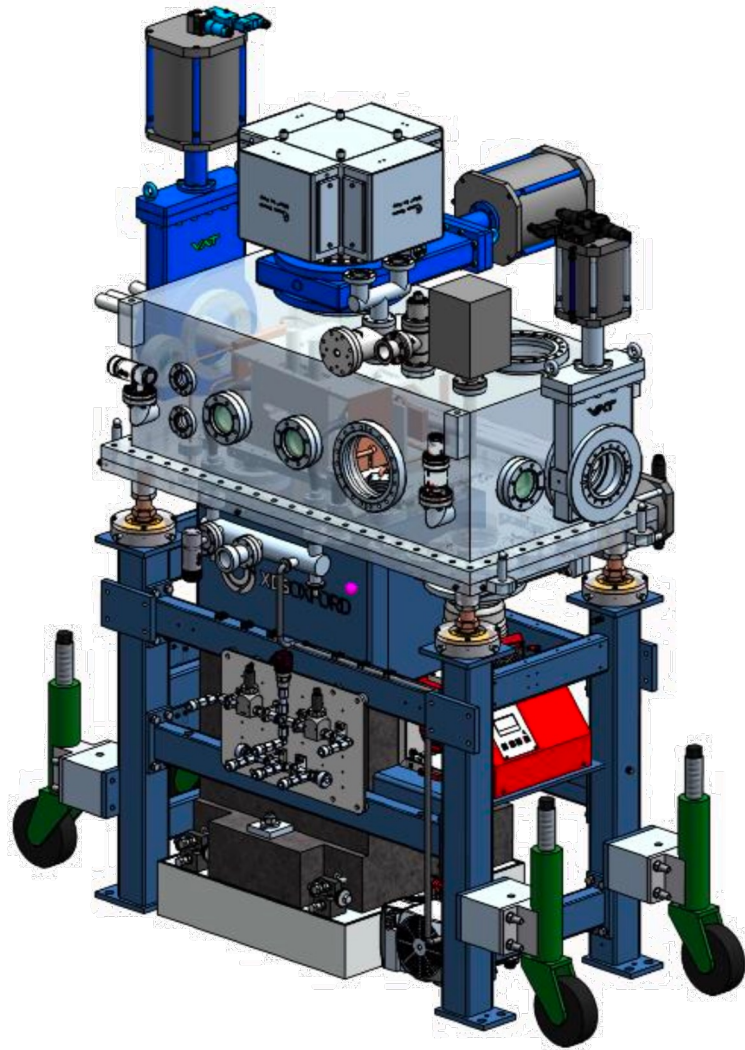
- ± 5 mm (X/Y), ± 1 mm (Z)
- 0.1-2 Hz

xLight

Fab

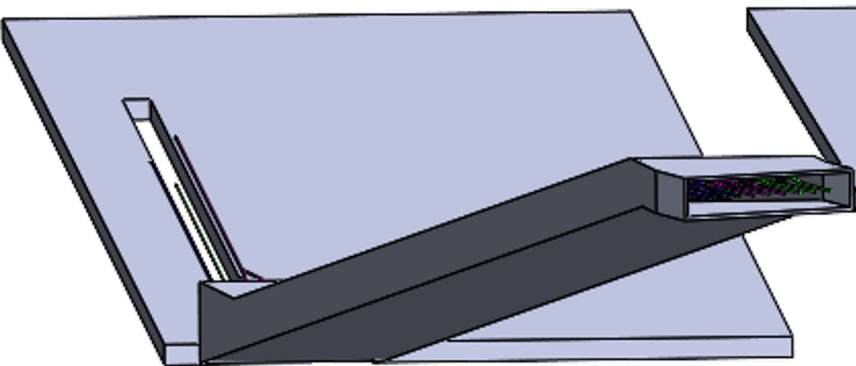


1.5 m x 0.5 m Mirror Modules

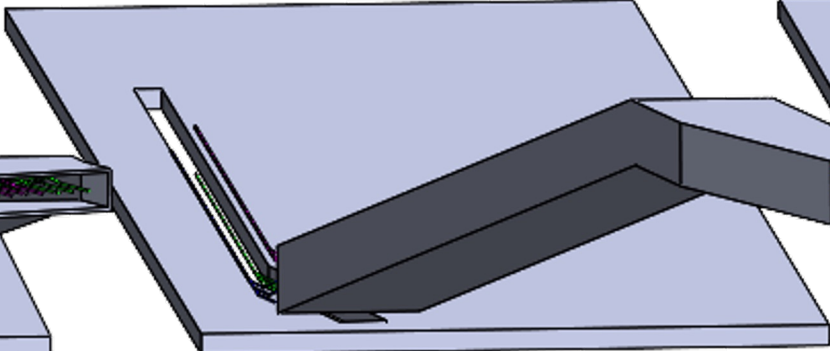


Flexible Routing Supports Horizontal or Gridded Beam Arrays In Fab

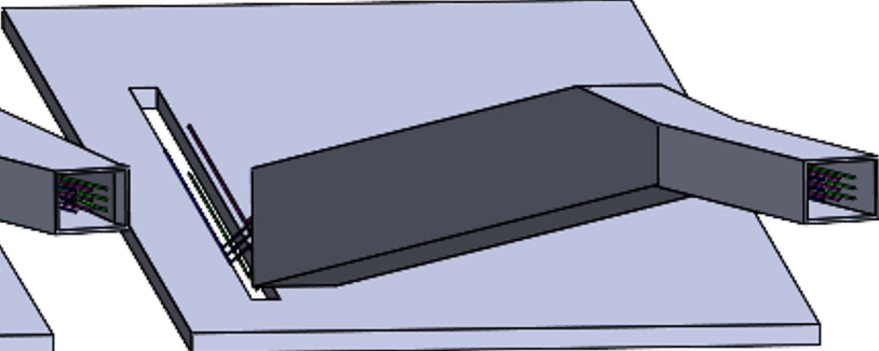
Accommodates different footprints for the transport duct



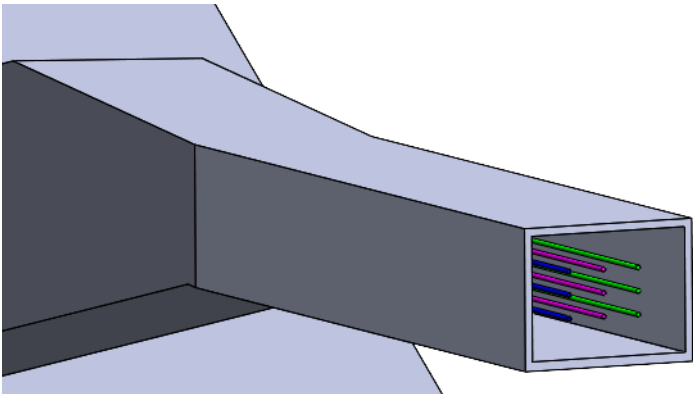
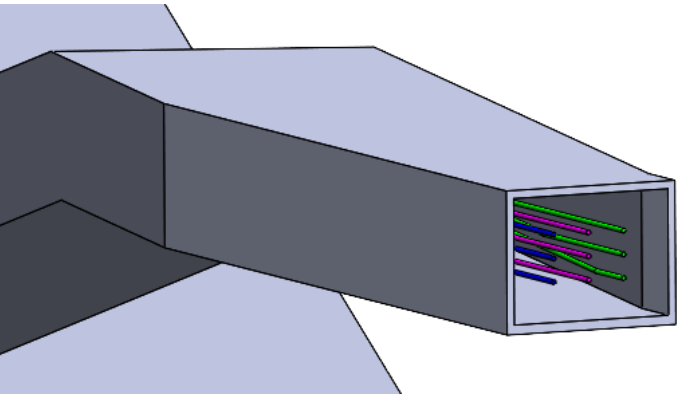
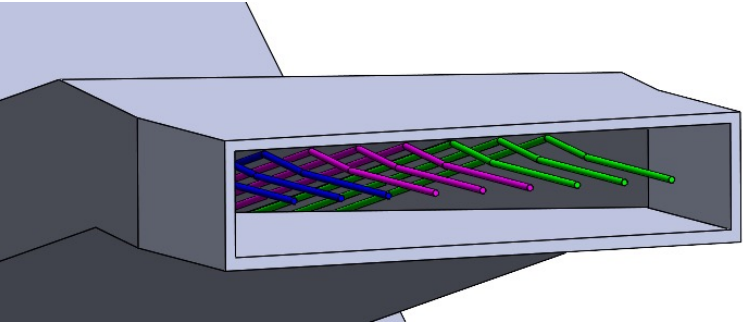
Horizontal



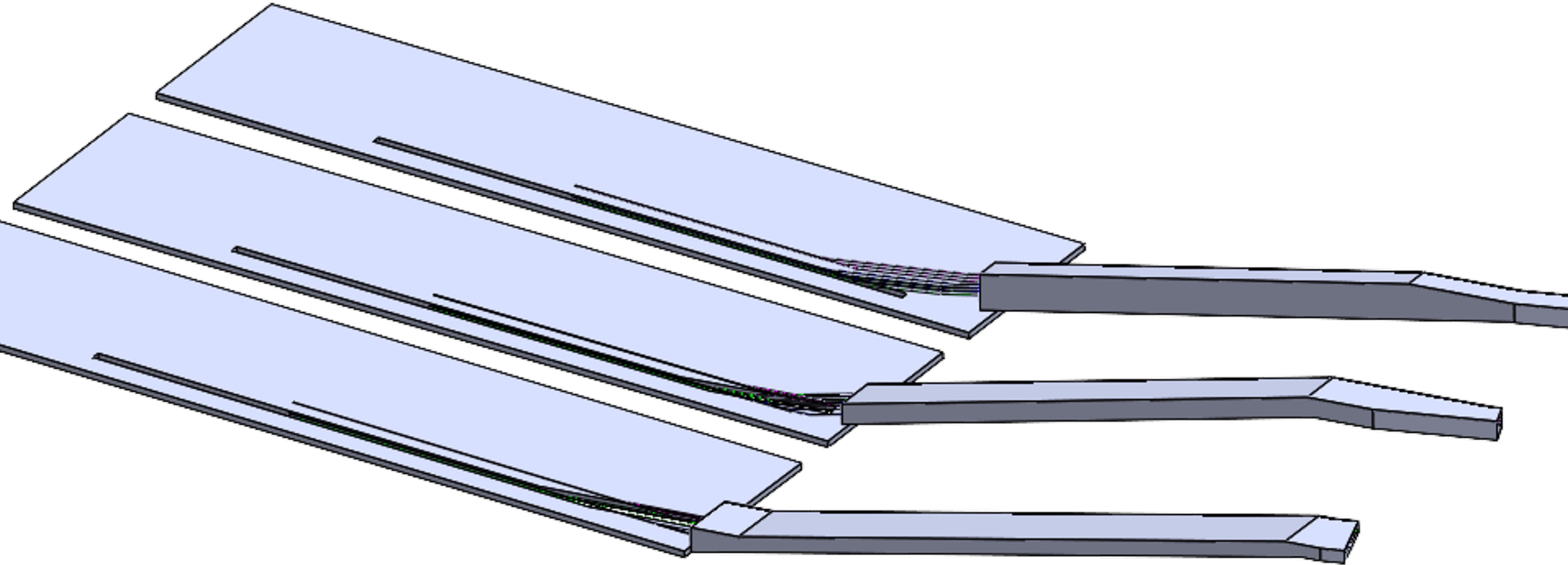
Grid Array



Grid Array (Alt)

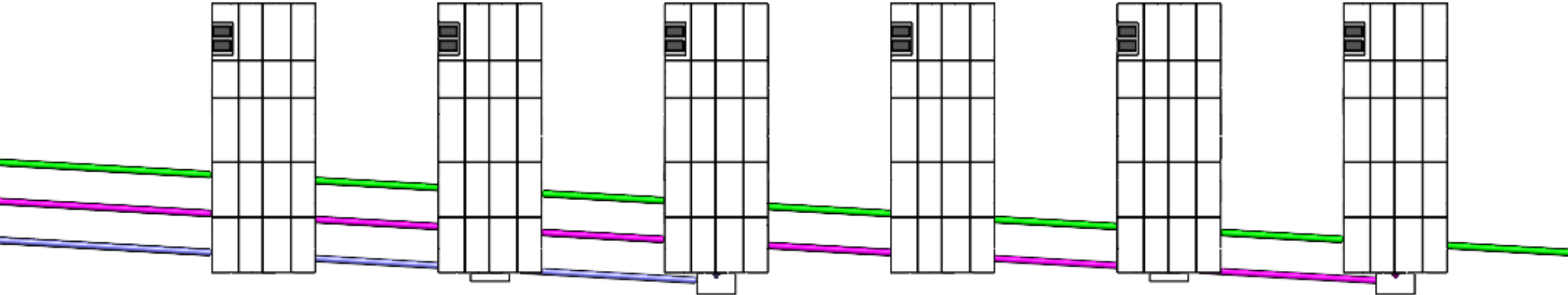


Transport Duct Perspective View

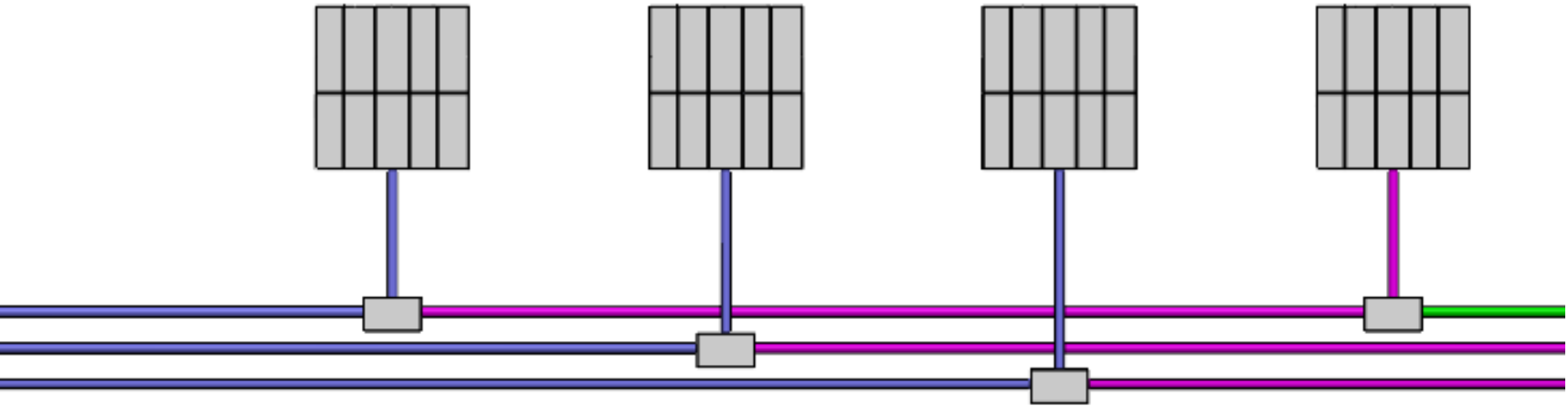


Scanner Clusters In Fab

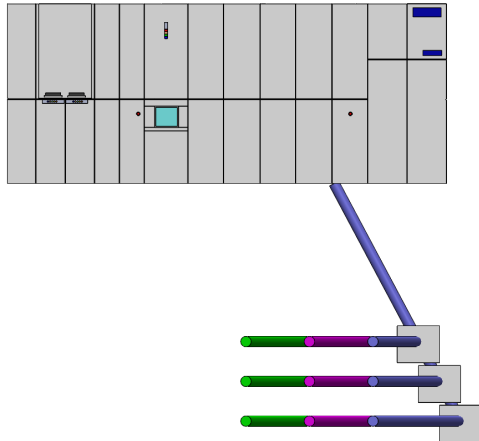
Plan View



Elevation (End)



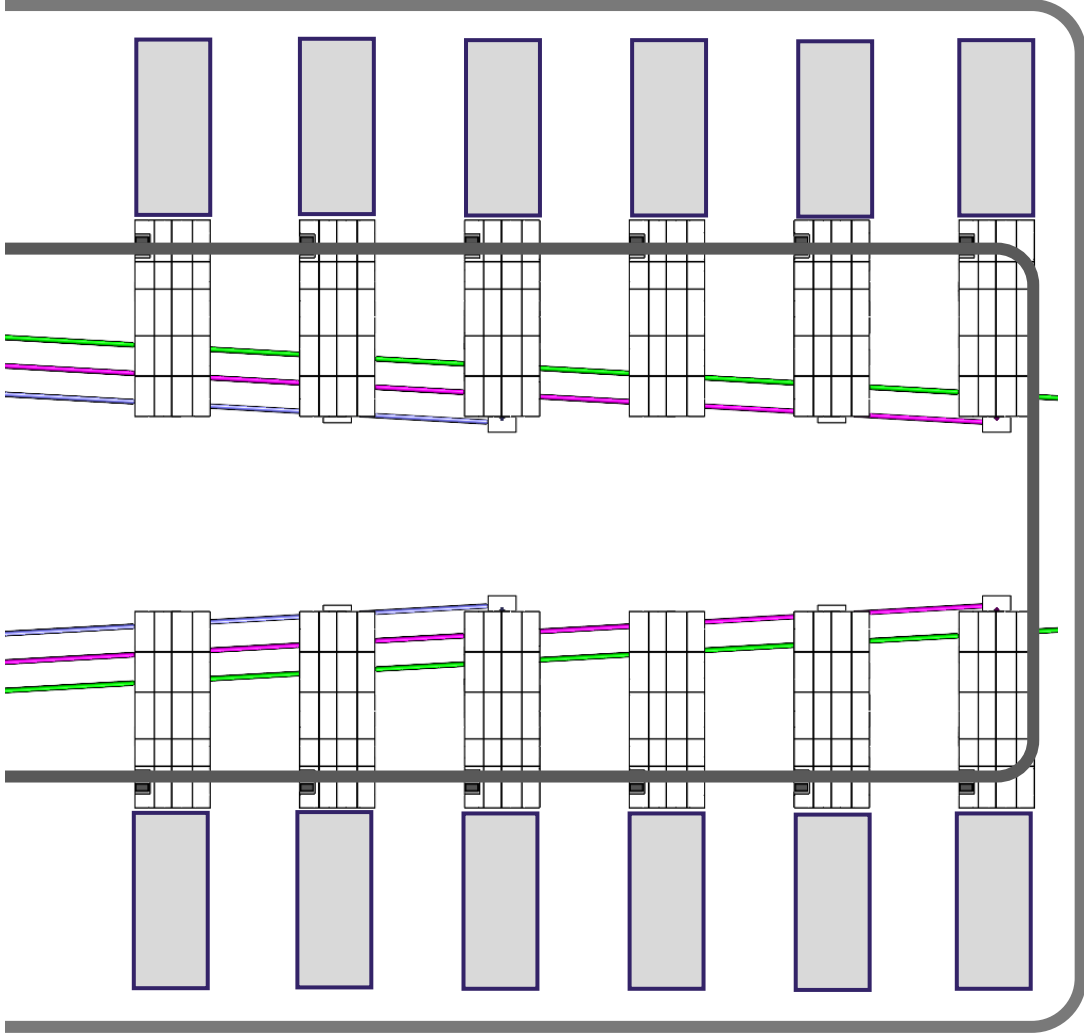
Elevation (Side)



Scanner Clusters with OHT

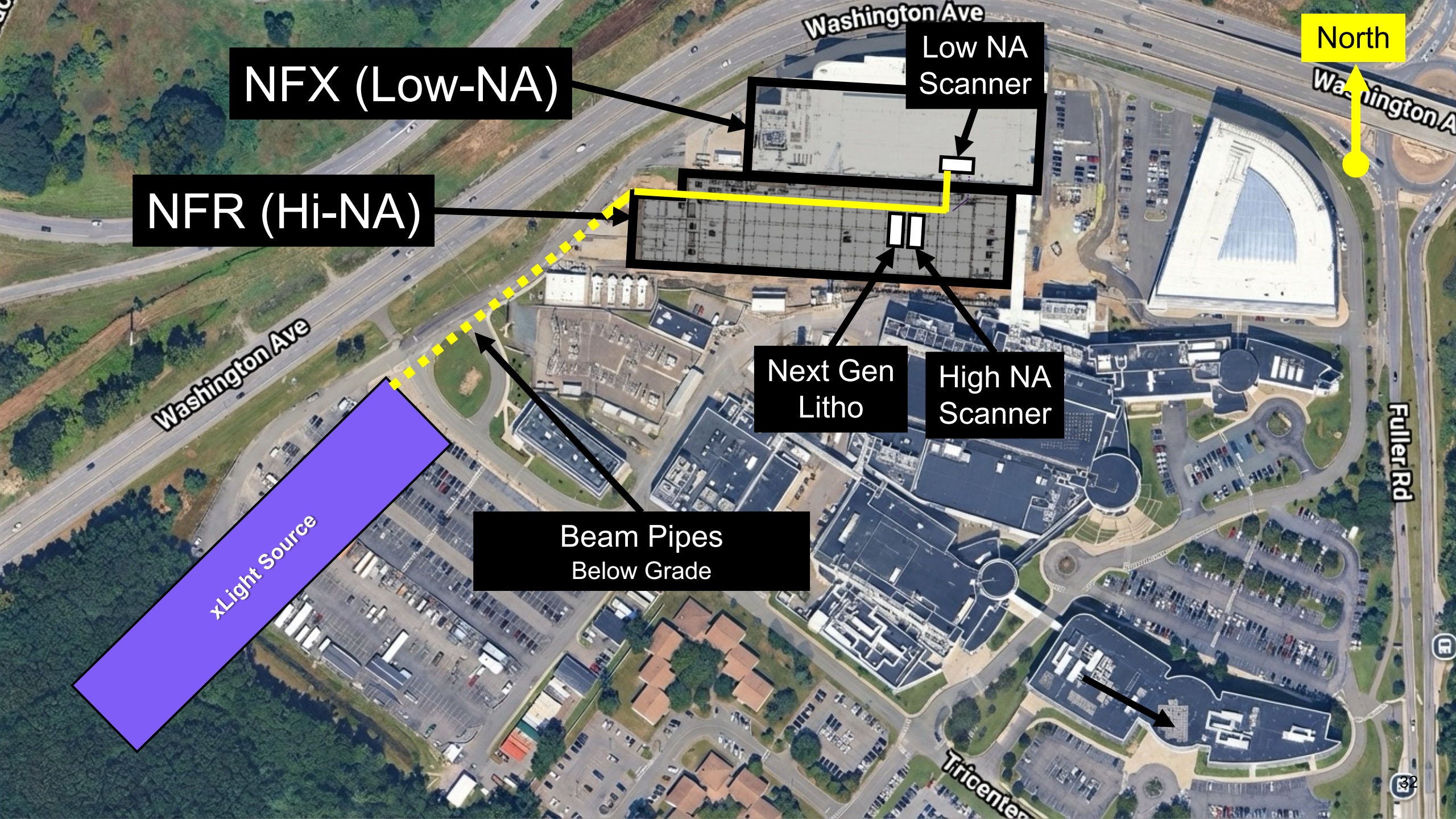
Wafer Handling

Reticle Handling



Deploying the Prototype at NY CREATES

Albany NanoTech Complex



North

Washington Ave

Washington Ave

NFX (Low-NA)

Low NA Scanner

NFR (Hi-NA)

Next Gen Litho

High NA Scanner

Washington Ave

Next Gen Litho

Beam Pipes Below Grade

Fuller Rd

xLight Source

Tricenter

32

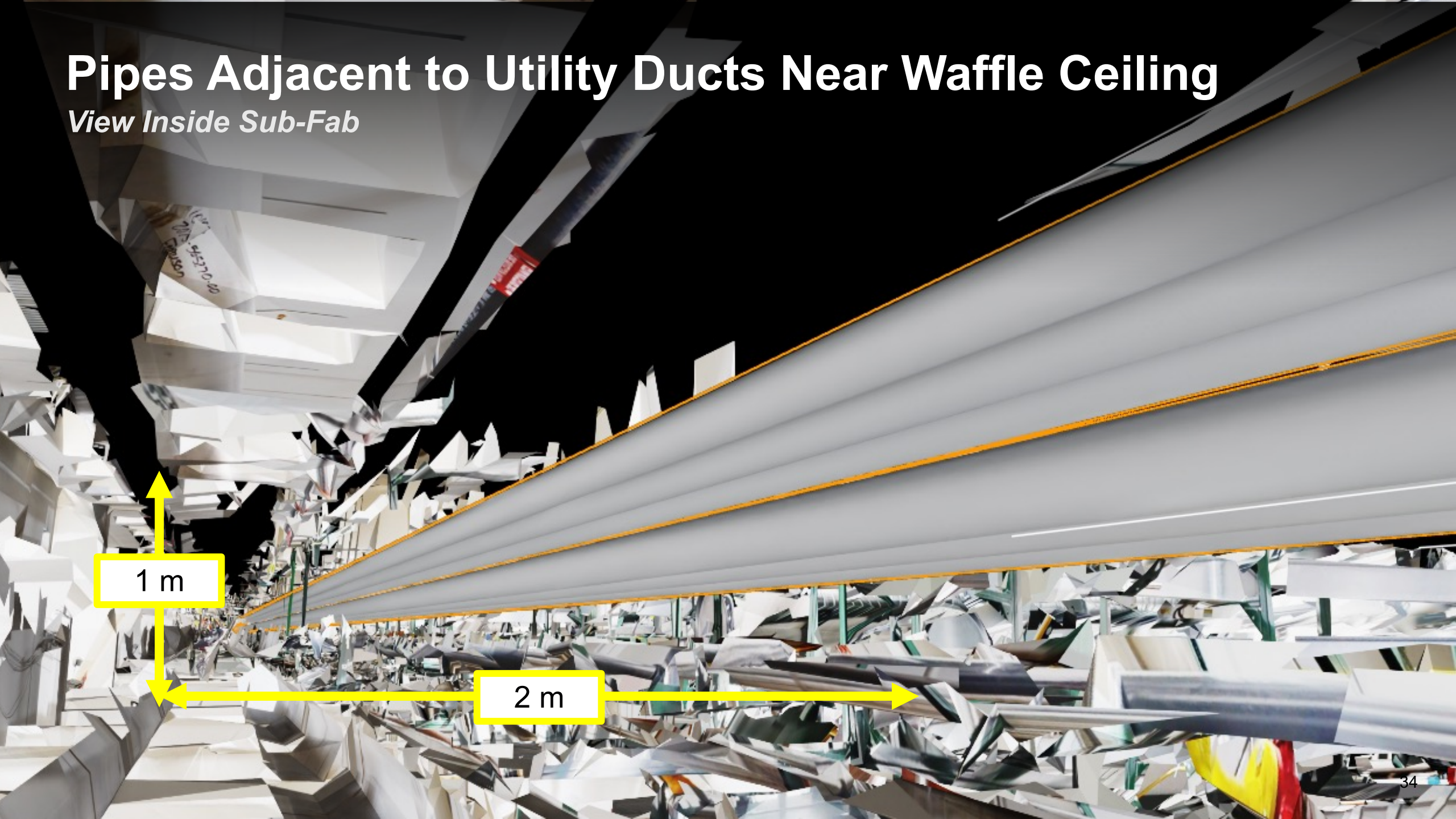
32



Six Pipes Enter Sub-Fab Above Service Corridor Door

Pipes Adjacent to Utility Ducts Near Waffle Ceiling

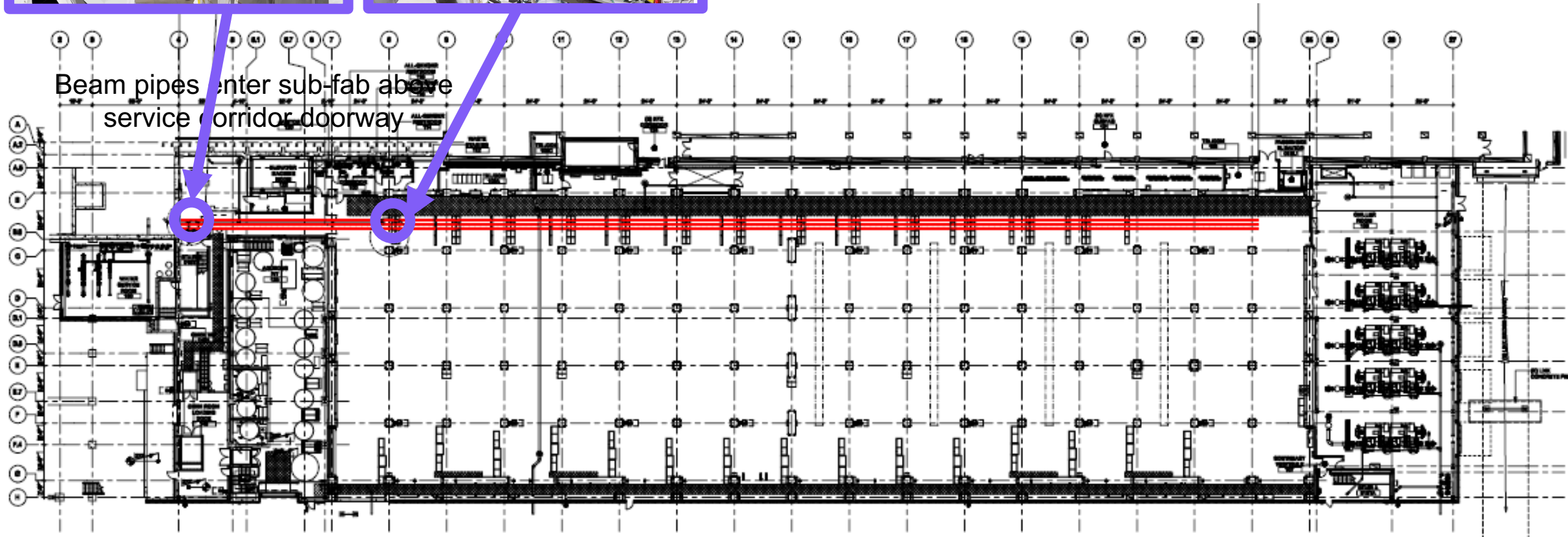
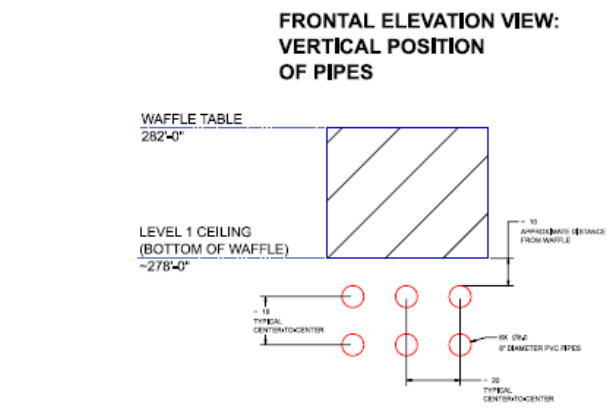
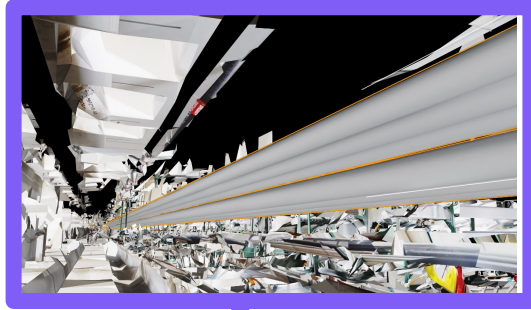
View Inside Sub-Fab



1 m

2 m

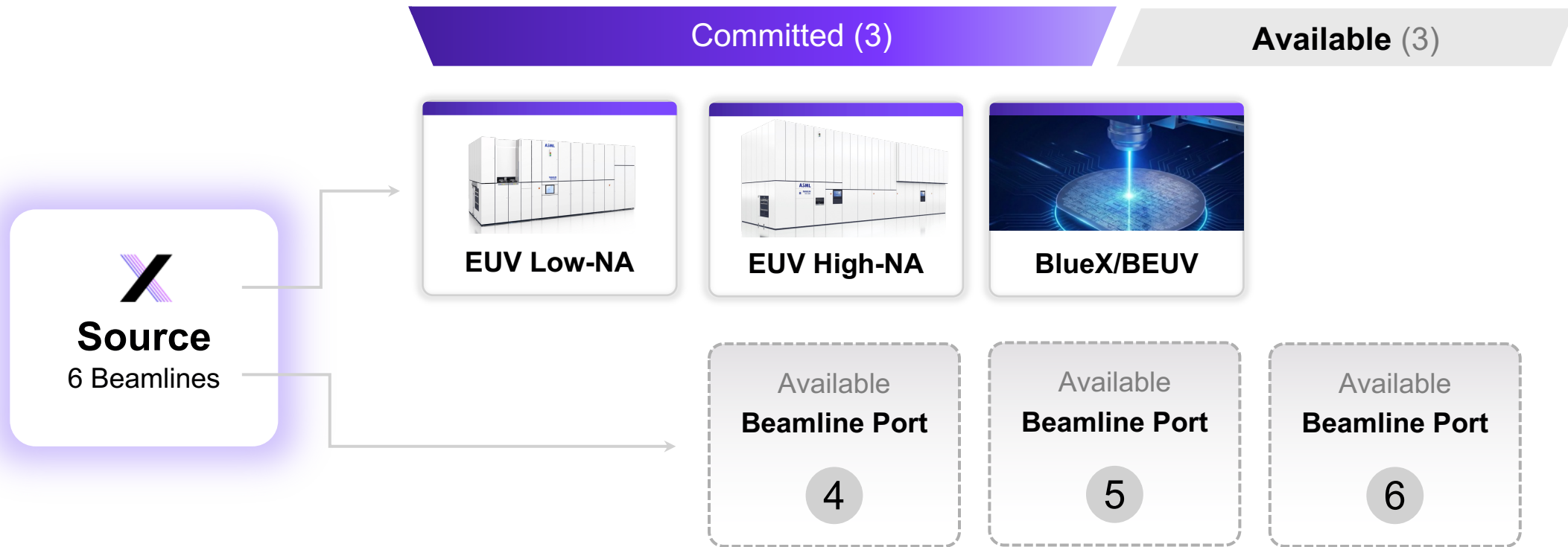
Plan View of NFR Building at NY Creates



Three of Six Beamlines Committed

Installed Capacity: **6 Beamlines**

Scalable to 9 with Additional Routing



Expansion Enabled:



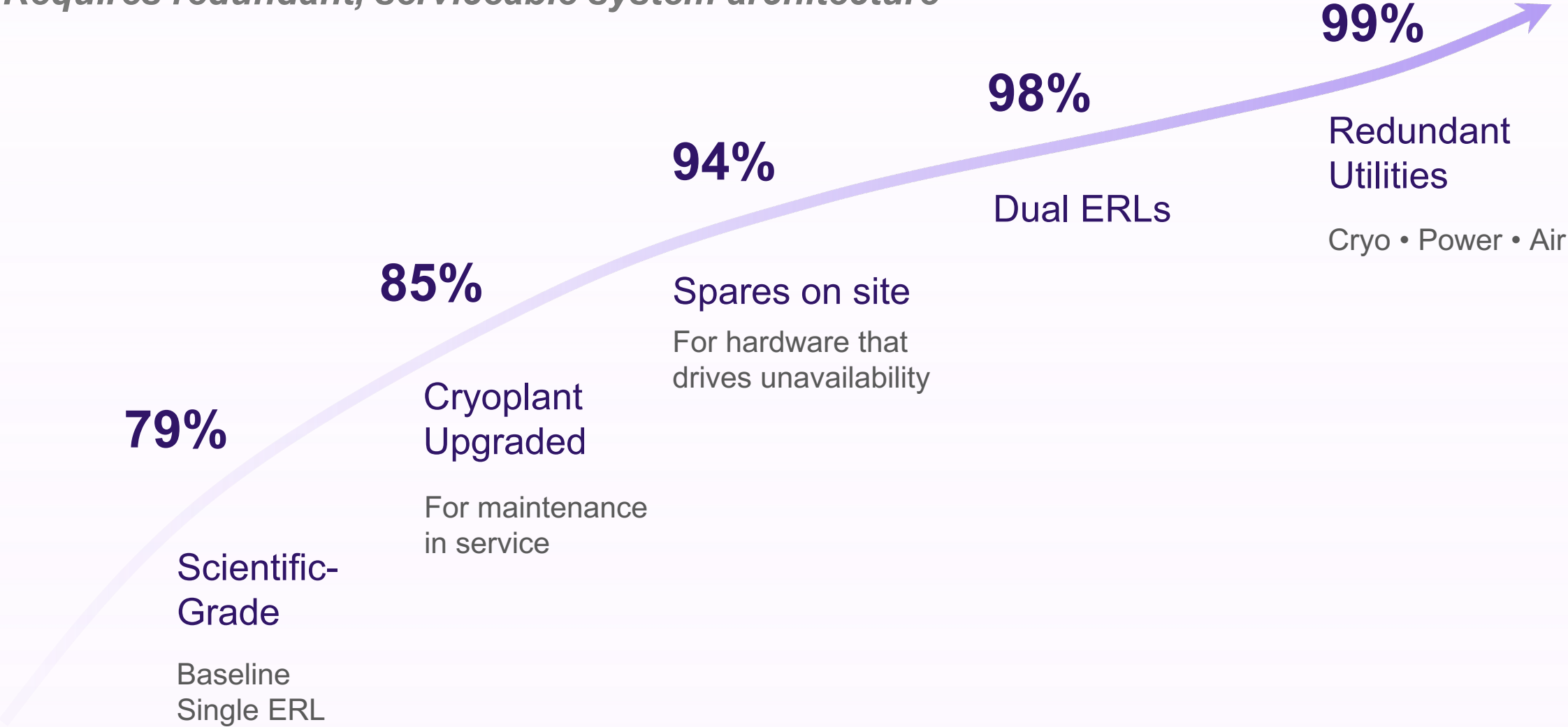
9 Total Beams

With additional routing

Industrialization

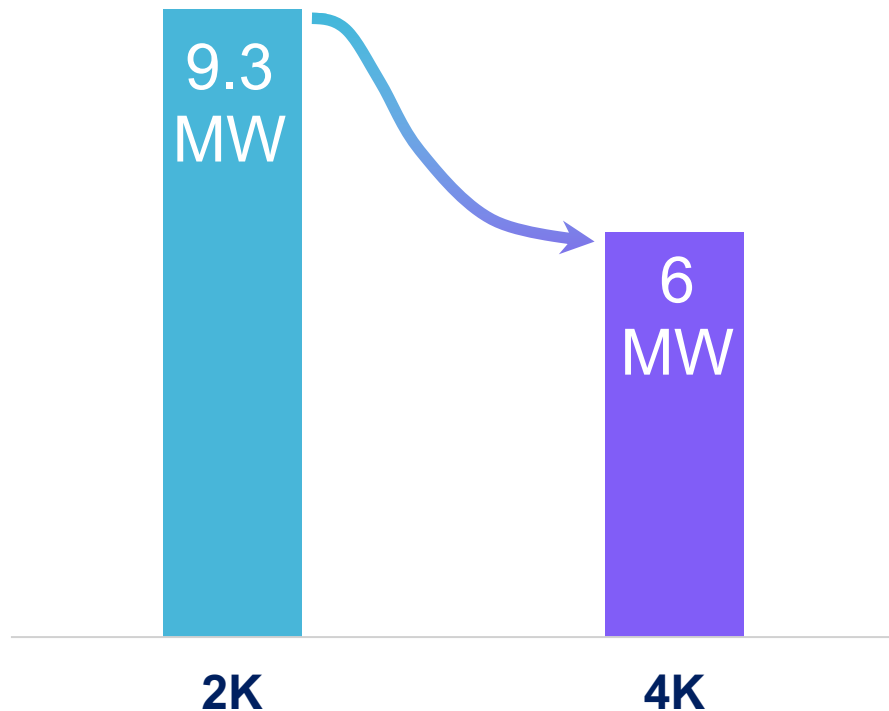
99% Availability With Existing Hardware

Requires redundant, serviceable system architecture

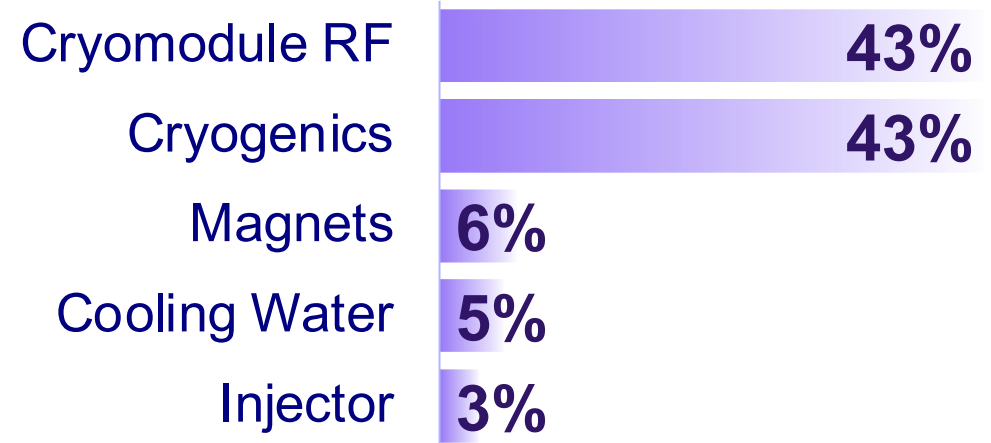


6 MW Wall Plug With Transition From 2K to 4K Cavities

For Dual Accelerator System - 35% reduction from 9.3 MW

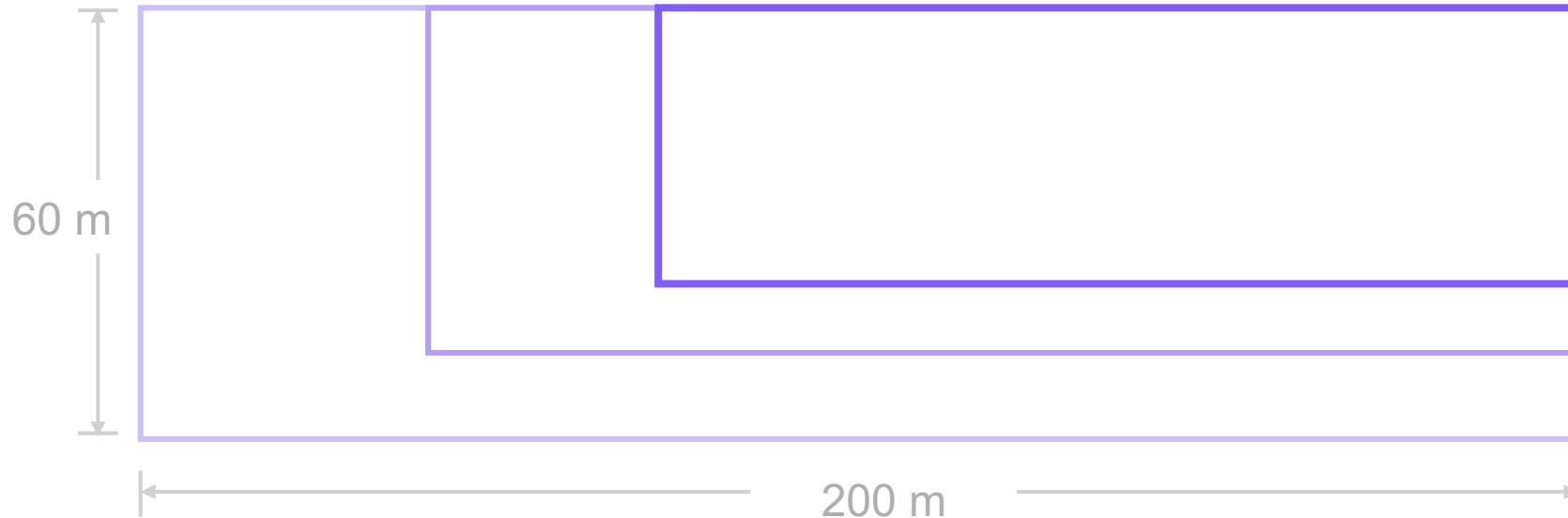


Power Draw by Component



Footprint Reduction Path to 140 m x 40 m

For Dual ERL with 800 MeV Beam Energy and Combined Function Magnets



Light-as-a-Service (LaaSS)

30-Year Utility Photon Infrastructure Model

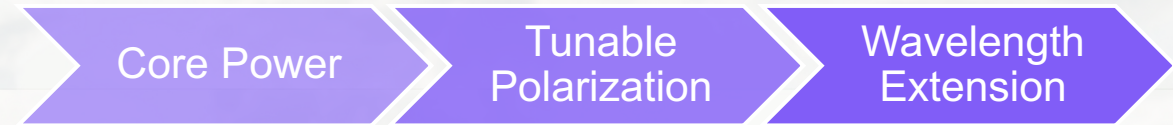
Utility Model

xLight owned & operated

Take-or-pay contracts

Long asset life (30 years)

Scalable Capability



Connection fee per system

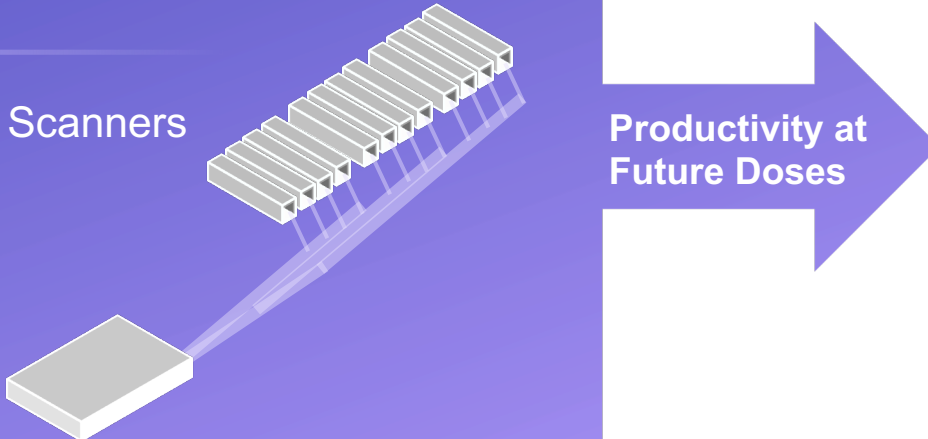
Breaking the Dose Bottleneck in the Stochastic Era

FEL source helps close the stochastic resolution gap — but scaling requires the full lithography stack

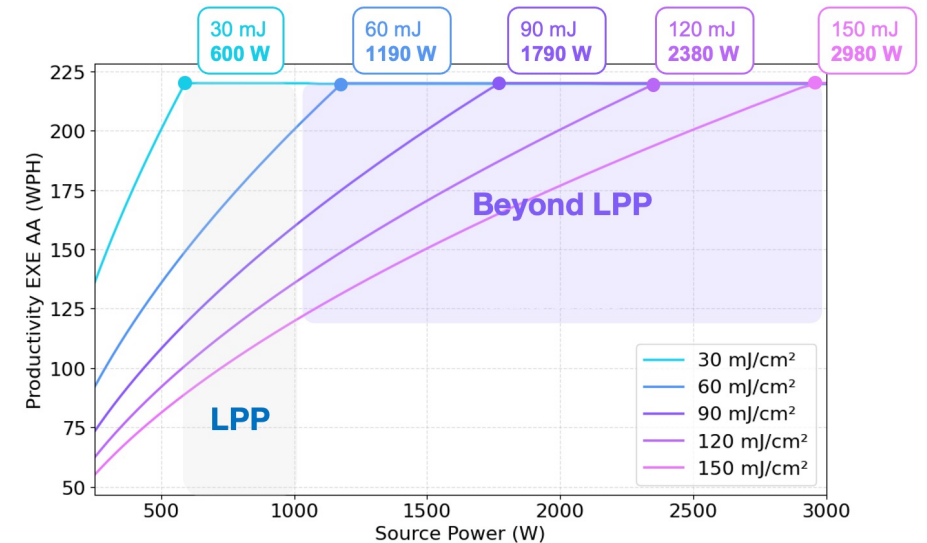
38 kW
Intermediate-Focus

One Source → 16 Scanners

- 99% Availability
- Scanner Compatible
- 9.8 MW Wall Plug
- 2-70 nm Ready



Productivity at Future Doses



Utility-scale photon infrastructure - co-developed with scanner and process roadmaps

Scanner • Materials, etch for stochastic era • Stochastics-aware design, SMO, OPC, process control

Thank You

