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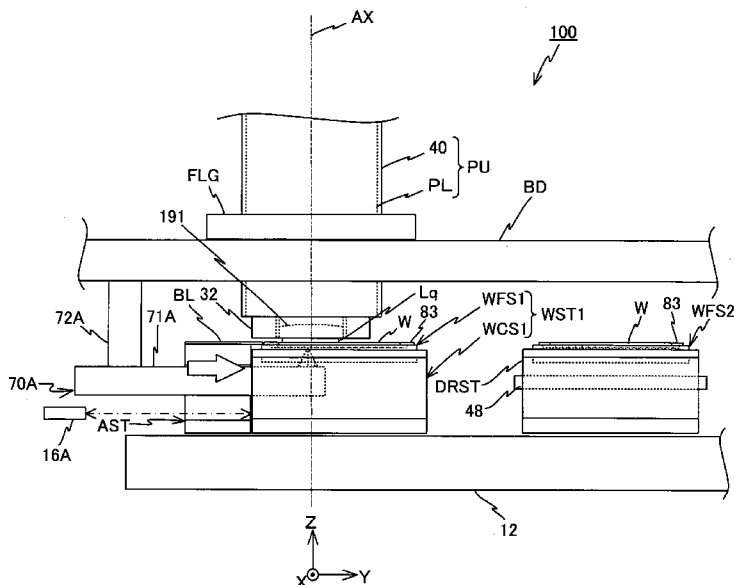
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(54) Title: EXPOSURE APPARATUS, EXPOSURE METHOD, AND DEVICE MANUFACTURING METHOD

Fig. 20



(57) Abstract: An exposure apparatus (100) is equipped with a fine movement apparatus (WFS1) that can hold a liquid (Lq) with a projection optical system (PL) when the stage (WFS1) is at a position facing an outgoing surface of the projection optical system (PL), and a blade (BL) that comes into proximity within a predetermined distance of the fine movement stage (WFS1) when the fine movement stage (WFS1) is holding the liquid (Lq) with the projection optical system (PL), and moves along with the fine movement stage (WFS1) while maintaining the proximity state, and then holds the liquid (Lq) with the projection optical system (PL) after the movement. Accordingly, a plurality of stages will not have to be placed right under the projection optical system interchangeably, which can suppress an increase in footprint of the exposure apparatus.

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## Description

### Title of Invention

**EXPOSURE APPARATUS, EXPOSURE METHOD, AND DEVICE**  
5 **MANUFACTURING METHOD**

### Technical Field

The present invention relates to exposure apparatuses,  
exposure methods, and device manufacturing methods, and more  
10 particularly to an exposure apparatus and an exposure method  
which are used in a lithography process to produce electronic  
devices such as a semiconductor device and the like, and a  
device manufacturing method which uses the exposure apparatus  
or the exposure method.

15

### Background Art

Conventionally, in a lithography process for  
manufacturing electron devices (microdevices) such as  
semiconductor devices (such as integrated circuits) and  
20 liquid crystal display devices, exposure apparatuses such as  
a projection exposure apparatus by a step-and-repeat method  
(a so-called stepper) and a projection exposure apparatus by  
a step-and-scan method (a so-called scanning stepper (which  
is also called a scanner) are mainly used.

25

Substrates such as a wafer, a glass plate or the like  
subject to exposure which are used in these types of exposure  
apparatuses are gradually (for example, in the case of a wafer,  
in every ten years) becoming larger. Although a 300-mm wafer  
which has a diameter of 300mm is currently the mainstream,

the coming of age of a 450mm wafer which has a diameter of 450mm looms near. When the transition to 450mm wafers occurs, the number of dies (chips) output from a single wafer becomes double or more the number of chips from the current 300mm wafer, 5 which contributes to reducing the cost. In addition, it is expected that through efficient use of energy, water, and other resources, cost of all resource use will be reduced.

Semiconductor devices are gradually becoming finer, therefore, high resolution is required in exposure 10 apparatuses. As means for improving the resolution, shortening a wavelength of an exposure light, as well as increasing (a higher NA) a numerical aperture of a projection optical system can be considered. To increase the substantial numerical aperture of the projection optical system as much 15 as possible, various proposals are made of a liquid immersion exposure apparatus that exposes a wafer via a projection optical system and liquid (refer to, e.g., PTL1, PTL2 and the like).

However, in the local liquid immersion type exposure 20 apparatuses disclosed in PTL1, PTL2 and the like, in the case of constantly maintaining a liquid immersion space formed under the projection optical system so as to maximize throughput, a plurality of stages (for example, two wafer stages, or a wafer stage and a measurement stage) has to be 25 placed right under the projection optical system interchangeably.

However, when the size of the wafer becomes 450mm, the wafer stage holding the wafer also becomes large. Therefore, in the case of placing a plurality of stages right under the

projection optical system interchangeably for the purpose of constantly maintaining the liquid immersion space, the size of the footprint could increase considerably.

Accordingly, appearance of a new system is expected that  
5 can deal with the 450mm wafer, while suppressing the footprint which will become larger when trying to achieve constantly maintaining the liquid immersion space as much as possible.

### **Citation List**

#### **Patent Literature**

10 [PTL 1] U.S. Patent Application Publication No.  
2005/0259234

[PTL 2] U.S. Patent Application Publication No.  
2008/0088843

### 15 **Summary of Invention**

According to a first aspect of the present invention, there is provided a first exposure apparatus that exposes an object with an energy beam via a liquid, the apparatus comprising: a first movable body which is movable at least  
20 along a two-dimensional plane; an optical member which has an outgoing plane that emits the energy beam; a holding member which is movably supported by the first movable body and is movable at least within a plane parallel to the two-dimensional plane facing the outgoing plane, and also can hold the liquid  
25 with the optical member when located at a position facing the outgoing plane; a position measurement system which has an arm member, extending in a first axis direction parallel to the two-dimensional plane, where at least a part of a head is provided that irradiates at least one measurement beam on

a measurement plane placed on a surface substantially parallel to the two-dimensional plane of the holding member, measures positional information of the holding member within the two-dimensional plane, based on an output of the head; and  
5 a movable member which becomes proximal to the holding member within a predetermined distance in the first axis direction parallel to the two-dimensional plane when the holding member holds a liquid with the optical member, and moves from one side of the first-axis direction to the other side along the  
10 arm member with the holding member while maintaining the proximal state, and holds the liquid with the optical member after the movement.

According to the apparatus, the movable member moves close to the holding member within a predetermined distance  
15 in the first axis direction when the holding member holds the liquid with the optical member, and moves from one side to the other side in the first axis direction along the arm member along with the holding member while maintaining the proximal state, and then holds the liquid with the optical member after  
20 the movement. Therefore, it becomes possible to deliver the liquid (a liquid immersion space formed by the liquid) held with the optical member from the holding member to the movable member. Accordingly, a plurality of movable bodies will not have to be placed right under the optical member  
25 interchangeably, which makes it possible to suppress an increase in footprint of the apparatus.

According to a second aspect of the present invention, there is provided a second exposure apparatus that exposes an object with an energy beam via an optical member and a liquid,

the apparatus comprising: a first movable body which is movable at least along a two-dimensional plane; a holding member which is movably supported by the first movable body while holding the object, and can hold the liquid with the optical member; 5 a position measurement system which has at least a part of the system provided in a measurement member placed below the holding member supported by the first movable body, and measures positional information of the holding member by irradiating a measurement beam on a measurement plane of the 10 holding member; and a movable member which has a holding plane placed above the measurement member, and is exchanged with the holding member while maintaining the liquid right under the optical member so as to hold the liquid between the holding plane and the optical member.

15 According to the apparatus, the holding member is movably supported by the first movable body, and a measurement beam is irradiated on a measurement plane of the holding member by the position measurement system which has at least a part of the system provided in the measurement member placed below 20 the holding member so as to measure the positional information. When the holding member holds the liquid with the optical member, the movable member is placed right under the optical member by being exchanged with the holding member, and holds the liquid with the optical member by the holding plane. 25 Accordingly, a plurality of movable bodies will not have to be placed right under the optical member interchangeably, which makes it possible to suppress an increase in footprint of the apparatus.

According to a third aspect of the present invention,

there is provided a device manufacturing method, the method including: exposing an object using one of the first and second exposure apparatuses of the present invention; and developing the object which has been exposed.

5           According to a fourth aspect of the present invention, there is provided an exposure method in which an object is exposed with an energy beam via an optical member and a liquid, the method comprising: moving a first movable body which movably supports a holding member that holds an object and  
10 can also hold a liquid with the optical member, at least along a two-dimensional plane; measuring positional information of the holding member by irradiating a measurement beam on a measurement plane of the holding member, using a position measurement system which has at least a part of the system  
15 provided in a measurement member placed below the holding member supported by the first movable body; and maintaining the liquid right under the optical member, by placing a movable member which has a holding plane placed above the measurement member and can hold the liquid with the optical member at the  
20 holding plane, interchangeably with the holding member.

          According to the method, the holding member is movably supported by the first movable body, and a measurement beam is irradiated on a measurement plane of the holding member by the position measurement system which has at least a part  
25 of the system provided in the measurement member placed below the holding member so as to measure the positional information. When the holding member holds the liquid with the optical member, the moveable member is placed right under the optical member by being exchanged with the holding member, and holds

the liquid with the optical member by the holding plane, and maintains the liquid right below the optical member.

Accordingly, a plurality of movable bodies will not have to be placed right under the optical member interchangeably,  
5 which makes it possible to suppress an increase in footprint of the apparatus.

According to a fifth aspect of the present invention, there is provided a device manufacturing method, the method including: exposing an object using the exposure method of  
10 the present invention; and developing the object which has been exposed.

### **Brief Description of Drawings**

FIG. 1 is a view that schematically shows a configuration  
15 of an exposure apparatus of an embodiment.

FIG. 2(A) shows a side view of a wafer stage which the exposure apparatus in FIG. 1 is equipped with when viewed from a -Y direction, and FIG. 2(B) is the wafer stage shown in a planar view.

20 FIG. 3 is a block diagram used to explain an input/output relation of a main controller equipped in the exposure apparatus in FIG. 1.

FIG. 4 is a planar view showing a placement of an alignment system and a projection unit PU which the exposure  
25 apparatus in FIG. 1 is equipped with, along with a wafer stage.

FIG. 5 is a view used to explain an auxiliary stage which the exposure apparatus in FIG. 1 is equipped with.

FIG. 6 is a view used to explain a separation structure of a coarse movement stage.



FIG. 7 is a planar view showing a placement of a magnet unit and a coil unit that structure a fine movement stage drive system.

FIG. 8(A) is a side view showing a placement of a magnet unit and a coil unit that structure a fine movement stage drive system when viewed from the -Y direction, and FIG. 8(B) is a side view showing a placement of a magnet unit and a coil unit that structure a fine movement stage drive system when viewed from the +X direction.

FIG. 9(A) is a view used to explain a drive principle when a fine movement stage is driven in the Y-axis direction, FIG. 9(B) is a view used to explain a drive principle when a fine movement stage is driven in the Z-axis direction, and FIG. 9(C) is a view used to explain a drive principle when a fine movement stage is driven in the X-axis direction.

FIG. 10(A) is a view used to explain an operation when a fine movement stage is rotated around the Z-axis with respect to a coarse movement stage, FIG. 10(B) is a view used to explain an operation when a fine movement stage is rotated around the Y-axis with respect to a coarse movement stage, and FIG. 10(C) is a view used to explain an operation when a fine movement stage is rotated around the X-axis with respect to a coarse movement stage.

FIG. 11 is a view used to explain an operation when a center section of the fine movement stage is deflected in the +Z direction.

FIG. 12(A) is a view showing auxiliary stage AST seen from the +Y direction, FIG. 12(B) is a view showing auxiliary stage AST seen from the +X direction, and FIG. 12(C) is a view

showing auxiliary stage AST seen from the +Z direction.

FIG. 13(A) is a view showing a slit provided on a slit plate, FIG. 13(B) is a view showing a measurement mark formed on a measurement reticle, and FIGS. 13(C) and 13(D) are views  
5 used to explain a scanning of a slit with respect to a projection image of the measurement mark.

FIG. 14 is a perspective view showing an aligner.

FIG. 15(A) shows a perspective view of a tip of a measurement arm, and FIG. 15(B) is a planar view when viewed  
10 from the +Z direction of an upper surface of the tip of the measurement arm.

FIG. 16(A) is a view showing a rough configuration of an X head 77x, and FIG. 16(B) is a view used to explain a placement of each of the X head 77x, Y heads 77ya and 77yb  
15 inside the measurement arm.

FIG. 17(A) is a view used to explain a drive method of a wafer at the time of scanning exposure, and FIG. 17(B) is a view used to explain a driving method of a wafer at the time of stepping.

FIGS. 18(A) to FIG. 18(D) are views used to explain a parallel processing performed using fine movement stages WFS1 and WFS2 (No. 1).  
20

FIG. 19 is a view used to explain a placement relation between a fine movement stage and a blade (No. 1).

FIG. 20 is a view used to explain a delivery of a liquid immersion space (liquid Lq) performed between a fine movement stage and a movable blade (No. 1).  
25

FIG. 21 is a view used to explain a delivery of a liquid immersion space (liquid Lq) performed between a fine movement

stage and a blade (No. 2).

FIG. 22 is a view used to explain a delivery of a liquid immersion space (liquid Lq) performed between a fine movement stage and a movable blade (No. 3).

5 FIGS. 23(A) to FIG. 23(F) are views used to explain a parallel processing performed using fine movement stages WFS1 and WFS2 (No. 2).

FIGS. 24(A) and 24(B) are views used to explain a placement relation between a fine movement stage and a blade  
10 (No. 2).

FIG. 25 is a view used to explain a placement relation between a fine movement stage and a blade (No. 3).

### **Description of Embodiments**

15 An embodiment of the present invention will be described below, with reference to FIGS. 1 to 25.

FIG. 1 shows a schematic configuration of an exposure apparatus 100 in the embodiment. Exposure apparatus 100 is a projection exposure apparatus by the step-and-scan method,  
20 or a so-called scanner. As it will be described later, a projection optical system PL is arranged in the embodiment, and in the description below, a direction parallel to an optical axis AX of projection optical system PL will be described as the Z-axis direction, a direction within a plane  
25 orthogonal to the Z-axis direction in which a reticle and a wafer are relatively scanned will be described as the Y-axis direction, a direction orthogonal to the Z-axis and the Y-axis will be described as the X-axis direction, and rotational (inclination) directions around the X-axis, the Y-axis, and

the Z-axis will be described as  $\theta_x$ ,  $\theta_y$ , and  $\theta_z$  directions, respectively.

As shown in FIG. 1, exposure apparatus 100 is equipped with an exposure station (exposure processing section) 200 placed close to the end on the -Y side of a base board 12, a measurement station (measurement processing section) 300 placed close to the end on the +Y side of base board 12, two wafer stages WST1 and WST2, a relay stage DRST, and a control system and the like for these parts. Now, base board 12 is supported on the floor surface almost horizontally (parallel to the XY plane) by a vibration isolation mechanism (omitted in drawings). Base board 12 is made of a member having a tabular form, and the degree of flatness of the upper surface is extremely high and serves as a guide surface when the three stages WST1, WST2, and DRST described above move.

Incidentally, in FIG. 1, wafer stage WST1 is located at exposure station 200, and wafer W is held on wafer stage WST1 (to be more specific, fine movement stage WFS1). Further, wafer stage WST2 is located at measurement station 300, and another wafer W is held on wafer stage WST2 (to be more specific, fine movement stage WFS2).

Exposure station 200 comprises an illumination system 10, a reticle stage RST, a projection unit PU, a local liquid immersion device 8 and the like.

Illumination system 10 includes a light source, an illuminance uniformity optical system, which includes an optical integrator and the like, and an illumination optical system that has a reticle blind and the like (none of which are shown), as is disclosed in, for example, U.S. Patent

Application Publication No.2003/0025890 and the like.

Illumination system 10 illuminates a slit-shaped illumination area IAR which is set on a reticle R with a reticle blind (also referred to as a masking system) by illumination light  
5 (exposure light) IL with a substantially uniform illuminance. In this case, as illumination light IL, for example, an ArF excimer laser beam (wavelength 193 nm) is used.

On reticle stage RST, reticle R on which a circuit pattern or the like is formed on its pattern surface (the lower  
10 surface in FIG. 1) is fixed, for example, by vacuum chucking. Reticle stage RST is finely drivable within an XY plane, for example, by a reticle stage drive section 11 (not shown in FIG. 1, refer to FIG. 3) that includes a linear motor or the like, and reticle stage RST is also drivable in a scanning  
15 direction (in this case, the Y-axis direction, which is the lateral direction of the page surface in FIG. 1) at a predetermined scanning speed.

The positional information (including rotation information in the  $\theta$  z direction) of reticle stage RST in the  
20 XY plane is constantly detected, for example, at a resolution of around 0.25 nm by a reticle laser interferometer (hereinafter referred to as a "reticle interferometer") 13, via a movable mirror 15 (the mirrors actually arranged are a Y movable mirror (or a retro reflector) that has a reflection  
25 surface which is orthogonal to the Y-axis direction and an X movable mirror that has a reflection surface orthogonal to the X-axis direction) fixed on reticle stage RST. The measurement values of reticle interferometer 13 are sent to a main controller 20 (not shown in FIG. 1, refer to FIG. 3).

Incidentally, positional information of reticle stage RST can be measured by an encoder system as is disclosed in, for example, U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2007/0288121 and the like.

5           Projection unit PU is placed below reticle stage RST in FIG. 1. Projection unit PU is supported via a flange portion FLG provided in the outer periphery of the projection unit, by a main frame (also called a metrology frame) BD supported horizontally by a support member (not shown). Projection unit  
10 PU includes a barrel 40, and projection optical system PL held within barrel 40. As projection optical system PL, for example, a dioptric system is used, consisting of a plurality of lenses (lens elements) that is disposed along optical axis AX, which is parallel to the Z-axis direction. Projection  
15 optical system PL is, for example, a both-side telecentric dioptric system that has a predetermined projection magnification (such as one-quarter, one-fifth, or one-eighth times). Therefore, when illumination system 10 illuminates illumination area IAR on reticle R with illumination area IL,  
20 by illumination light IL which has passed through reticle R placed so that its pattern surface substantially coincides with a first surface (object surface) of projection optical system PL, a reduced image of the circuit pattern of reticle R within illumination area IAR via projection optical system  
25 PL (projection unit PU) is formed on a wafer W whose surface is coated with a resist (a sensitive agent) and is placed on a second surface (image plane surface) side of projection optical system PL, on an area (hereinafter also referred to as an exposure area) IA conjugate with illumination area IAR.

And by reticle stage RST and fine movement stage WFS1 (or fine movement stage WFS2) being synchronously driven, reticle R is relatively moved in the scanning direction (the Y-axis direction) with respect to illumination area IAR

5 (illumination light IL) while wafer W is relatively moved in the scanning direction (the Y-axis direction) with respect to exposure area IA (illumination light IL), thus scanning exposure of a shot area (divided area) on wafer W is performed, and the pattern of reticle R is transferred onto the shot area.

10 That is, in the embodiment, the pattern of reticle R is generated on wafer W according to illumination system 10 and projection optical system PL, and then by the exposure of the sensitive layer (resist layer) on wafer W with illumination light IL, the pattern is formed on wafer W. Now, projection

15 unit PU is held by a main frame BD, and in the embodiment, main frame BD is supported almost horizontally by a plurality of (e.g., three or four) support members which are each placed on an installation surface (floor surface) via a vibration isolation mechanism. Incidentally, the vibration isolation

20 mechanism can be placed between each of the support members and mainframe BD. Further, as is disclosed in, for example, PCT International Publication No. 2006/038952, main frame BD (projection unit PU) can be supported by suspension with respect to a main frame member or to a reticle base (not shown),

25 placed above projection unit PU.

Local liquid immersion device 8 is provided, corresponding to the point that exposure apparatus 100 of the embodiment performs exposure by a liquid immersion method. Local liquid immersion device 8 includes a liquid supply device

5, a liquid recovery device 6 (both of which are not shown in FIG. 1, refer to FIG. 3), a nozzle unit 32 and the like. As shown in FIG. 1, nozzle unit 32 is supported in a suspended state by a main frame BD supporting projection unit PU and the like via a support member (not shown) so that the periphery of the lower end portion of barrel 40 that holds an optical element closest to the image plane side (the wafer W side) constituting projection optical system PL, in this case, a lens (hereinafter also referred to as a "tip lens") 191, is enclosed. Nozzle unit 32 is equipped with a supply opening and a recovery opening of a liquid Lq, a lower surface to which wafer W is placed facing and at which the recovery opening is arranged, and a supply flow channel and a recovery flow channel that are connected to a liquid supply pipe 31A and a liquid recovery pipe 31B (both of which are not shown in FIG. 1, refer to FIG. 4), respectively. One end of a supply pipe (not shown) is connected to liquid supply pipe 31A while the other end of the supply pipe is connected to a liquid supply unit 5 (not shown in FIG. 1, refer to FIG. 3), and one end of a recovery pipe (not shown) is connected to liquid recovery pipe 31B while the other end of the recovery pipe is connected to a liquid recovery device 6 (not shown in FIG. 1, refer to FIG. 3). In the embodiment, main controller 20 controls liquid supply device 5 (refer to FIG. 3), and supplies liquid between tip lens 191 and wafer W via liquid supply pipe 31A and nozzle unit 32, as well as control liquid recovery device 6 (refer to FIG. 3), and recovers liquid from between tip lens 191 and wafer W via nozzle unit 32 and liquid recovery pipe 31B. During the operations, main controller 20 controls



liquid supply device 5 and liquid recovery device 6 so that the quantity of liquid supplied constantly equals the quantity of liquid which has been recovered. Accordingly, a constant quantity of liquid  $L_q$  (refer to FIG. 1) is held constantly  
5 replaced in the space between tip lens 191 and wafer W. In the embodiment, as the liquid above, pure water that transmits the ArF excimer laser beam (light with a wavelength of 193 nm) is to be used. Incidentally, refractive index  $n$  of the water with respect to the ArF excimer laser beam is around  
10 1.44, and in the pure water, the wavelength of illumination light IL is  $193 \text{ nm} \times 1/n$ , shorted to around 134 nm.

Besides this, in exposure station 200, a fine movement stage position measurement system 70A is provided, including a measurement arm 71A supported almost in a cantilevered state  
15 (supported in the vicinity of one end) by main frame BD via a support member 72A. However, fine movement stage position measurement system 70A will be described after describing the fine movement stage, which will be described later, for convenience of the explanation.

20 In measurement station 300, an alignment device 99 provided in main frame BD, and a fine movement stage position measurement system 70B including a measurement arm 71B supported in a cantilevered state (supported in the vicinity of one end) by main frame BD via a support member 72B, are  
25 provided. Fine movement stage position measurement system 70B has a symmetric but a similar configuration with fine movement stage position measurement system 70A previously described.

Aligner 99, as disclosed in, for example, U.S. Patent

Application Publication No. 2008/0088843 and the like, includes five alignment systems AL1, and AL2<sub>1</sub> to AL2<sub>4</sub>, shown in FIG. 4. To be more specific, as shown in FIG. 4, a primary alignment system AL1 is placed on a straight line (hereinafter, referred to as a reference axis) LV, which passes through the center of projection unit PU (optical axis AX of projection optical system PL, which also coincides with the center of exposure area IA previously described in the embodiment) and is also parallel to the Y-axis, in a state where the detection center is located at a position that is spaced apart from optical axis AX at a predetermined distance on the +Y side. On one side and the other side in the X-axis direction with primary alignment system AL1 in between, secondary alignment systems AL2<sub>1</sub> and AL2<sub>2</sub>, and AL2<sub>3</sub> and AL2<sub>4</sub> whose detection centers are substantially symmetrically placed with respect to reference axis LV are severally arranged. That is, five alignment systems AL1 and AL2<sub>1</sub> to AL2<sub>4</sub> are placed so that their detection centers are placed along the X-axis direction. Incidentally, in FIG. 1, the five alignment systems AL1 and AL2<sub>1</sub> to AL2<sub>4</sub> are shown as an aligner 99, including the holding apparatus (sliders) which hold these systems. Incidentally, a concrete configuration and the like of aligner 99 will be described furthermore later on.

As it can be seen from FIGS. 1, 2(A) and the like, wafer stage WST1 has a wafer coarse movement stage WCS1, which is supported by levitation above base board 12 by a plurality of non-contact bearings, such as, for example, air bearings 94 provided on its bottom surface and is driven in the XY two-dimensional direction by a coarse movement stage drive

system 51A (refer to FIG. 3), and a wafer fine movement stage WFS1, which is supported in a non-contact manner by coarse movement stage WCS1 and is relatively movable with respect to coarse movement stage WCS1. Fine movement stage WFS1 is driven by a fine movement stage drive system 52A (refer to FIG. 3) with respect to coarse movement stage WCS1 in the X-axis direction, the Y-axis direction, the Z-axis direction, the  $\theta_x$  direction, the  $\theta_y$  direction, and the  $\theta_z$  direction (hereinafter expressed as directions of six degrees of freedom, or directions of six degrees of freedom (X, Y, Z,  $\theta_x$ ,  $\theta_y$ ,  $\theta_z$ )).

Positional information (also including rotation information in the  $\theta_z$  direction) in the XY plane of wafer stage WST1 (coarse movement stage WCS1) is measured by a wafer stage position measurement system 16A. Further, positional information in directions of six degrees of freedom (X, Y, Z,  $\theta_x$ ,  $\theta_y$ , and  $\theta_z$ ) of fine movement stage WFS1 (or fine movement stage WFS2 which will be described later on) supported by coarse movement stage WCS1 in exposure station 200 is measured by fine movement stage position measurement system 70A.

Measurement results (measurement information) of wafer stage position measurement system 16A and fine movement stage position measurement system 70A are supplied to main controller 20 (refer to FIG. 3) for position control of coarse movement stage WCS1 and fine movement stage WFS1 (or WFS2).

Similar to wafer stage WST1, wafer stage WST2 has a wafer coarse movement stage WCS2, which is supported by levitation above base board 12 by a plurality of non-contact bearings (e.g., air bearings (omitted in drawings)) provided on its bottom surface and is driven in the XY two-dimensional

direction by a coarse movement stage drive system 51B (refer to FIG. 3), and a wafer fine movement stage WFS2, which is supported in a non-contact manner by coarse movement stage WCS2 and is relatively movable with respect to coarse movement stage WCS2. Fine movement stage WFS2 is driven by a fine movement stage drive system 52B (refer to FIG. 3) with respect to coarse movement stage WCS2 in directions of six degrees of freedom (X, Y, Z,  $\theta_x$ ,  $\theta_y$ ,  $\theta_z$ ).

Positional information (also including rotation information in the  $\theta_z$  direction) in the XY plane of wafer stage WST2 (coarse movement stage WCS2) is measured by a wafer stage position measurement system 16B. Further, positional information in directions of six degrees of freedom (X, Y, Z,  $\theta_x$ ,  $\theta_y$ , and  $\theta_z$ ) of fine movement stage WFS2 (or fine movement stage WFS1) supported by coarse movement stage WCS2 in measurement station 300 is measured by fine movement stage position measurement system 70B. Measurement results of wafer stage position measurement system 16B and fine movement stage position measurement system 70B are supplied to main controller 20 (refer to FIG. 3) for position control of coarse movement stage WCS2 and fine movement stage WFS2 (or WFS1).

Like coarse movement stage WCS1 and WCS2, relay stage DRST is supported by levitation above base board 12 by a plurality of non-contact bearings (e.g., air bearings (omitted in drawings)) provided on its bottom surface, and is driven in the XY two-dimensional direction by a relay stage drive system 53 (refer to FIG. 3).

Positional information (also including rotation information in the  $\theta_z$  direction) in the XY plane of relay stage

DRST is measured by a position measurement system (not shown) including, for example, an interferometer and/or an encoder and the like. The measurement results of the position measurement system are supplied to main controller 20 for  
5 position control of relay stage DRST.

Furthermore, although illustration is omitted in FIG. 1, as shown in FIG. 5, exposure apparatus 100 of the embodiment is equipped with an auxiliary stage AST that has a blade BL, in the vicinity of projection unit PU. Auxiliary stage AST,  
10 as it can be seen from FIG. 5, is supported by levitation above base board 12 by a plurality of non-contact bearings (e.g., air bearings (omitted in drawings)) provided on its bottom surface, and is driven in the XY two-dimensional direction by an auxiliary stage drive system 58 (not shown in FIG. 5,  
15 refer to FIG. 3).

Configuration and the like of each of the parts configuring the stage system including the various measurement systems described above will be explained in detail, later on.

20 Besides this, in exposure apparatus 100 of the embodiment, a multiple point focal point position detection system (hereinafter shortly referred to as a multipoint AF system) AF (not shown in FIG. 1, refer to FIG. 3) having a similar configuration as the one disclosed in, for example,  
25 U.S. Patent No. 5,448,332 and the like, is arranged in the vicinity of projection unit PU. Detection signals of multipoint AF system AF are supplied to main controller 20 (refer to FIG. 3) via an AF signal processing system (not shown). Main controller 20 detects positional information (surface

position information) of the wafer W surface in the Z-axis direction at a plurality of detection points of the multipoint AF system AF based on detection signals of multipoint AF system AF, and performs a so-called focus leveling control of wafer W during the scanning exposure based on the detection results. Incidentally, positional information (unevenness information) of the wafer W surface can be acquired in advance at the time of wafer alignment (EGA) by arranging the multipoint AF system in the vicinity of aligner 99 (alignment systems AL<sub>1</sub>, and AL<sub>2</sub><sub>1</sub> to AL<sub>2</sub><sub>4</sub>), the so-called focus leveling control of wafer W can be performed at the time of exposure, using the surface position information and measurement values of a laser interferometer system 75 (refer to FIG. 3) configuring a part of fine movement stage position measurement system 70A which will be described later on. In this case, multipoint AF system does not have to be provided in the vicinity of projection unit PU. Incidentally, measurement values of an encoder system 73 which will be described later configuring fine movement stage position measurement system 70A can also be used, rather than laser interferometer system 75 in focus leveling control.

Further, as is disclosed in detail in, for example, U.S. Patent No. 5,646,413 and the like, a pair of reticle alignment systems RA<sub>1</sub> and RA<sub>2</sub> (reticle alignment system RA<sub>2</sub> is hidden behind reticle alignment system RA<sub>1</sub> in the depth of the page surface in FIG. 1.) of an image processing method that has an imaging device such as a CCD and the like and uses a light (in the embodiment, illumination light IL) of the exposure wavelength as an illumination light for alignment is placed

above reticle stage RST. The pair of reticle alignment systems  $RA_1$  and  $RA_2$  is used, in a state where a measurement plate to be described later on fine movement stage WFS1 (or WFS2) is positioned directly below projection optical system PL with main controller 20 detecting a projection image of a pair of reticle alignment marks (omitted in drawings) formed on reticle R and a corresponding pair of first fiducial marks on the measurement plate via projection optical system PL, to detect a detection center of a projection area of a pattern of reticle R and a reference position on the measurement plate using projection optical system PL, namely to detect a positional relation with a center of the pair of first fiducial marks. Detection signals of reticle alignment detection systems  $RA_1$  and  $RA_2$  are supplied to main controller 20 (refer to FIG. 3) via a signal processing system (not shown). Incidentally, reticle alignment systems  $RA_1$  and  $RA_2$  do not have to be provided. In this case, it is desirable for fine movement stage WFS to have a detection system in which a light transmitting section (light-receiving section) is installed so as to detect a projection image of the reticle alignment mark, as disclosed in, for example, U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0041377 and the like.

FIG. 3 shows a block diagram showing an input/output relation of main controller 20, which centrally configures a control system of exposure apparatus 100 and has overall control over each part. The control system is mainly configured of controller 20. Main controller 20 includes a workstation (or a microcomputer) and the like, and has overall control over each part of exposure apparatus 100, such as local

liquid immersion device 8, coarse movement stage drive systems 51A and 51B, fine movement stage drive systems 52A and 52B, and relay stage drive system 53 and the like previously described.

5           Now, a configuration and the like of each part of the stage systems will be described in detail. First of all, wafer stages WST1 and WST2 will be described. In the embodiment, wafer stage WST1 and wafer stage WST2 are configured identically, including the drive system, the position  
10 measurement system and the like. Accordingly, in the following description, wafer stage WST1 will be taken up and described, representatively.

          As shown in FIGS. 2(A) and 2(B), coarse movement stage WCS1 is equipped with a rectangular plate shaped coarse  
15 movement slides section 91 whose longitudinal direction is in the X-axis direction in a planar view (when viewing from the +Z direction), a rectangular plate shaped pair of side wall sections 92a and 92b which are each fixed on the upper surface of coarse movement slider section 91 on one end and  
20 the other end in the longitudinal direction in a state parallel to the YZ surface, with the Y-axis direction serving as the longitudinal direction, and a pair of stator sections 93a and 93b that are each fixed on the upper surface of side wall sections 92a and 92b. As a whole, coarse movement stage WCS1  
25 has a box like shape having a low height whose upper surface in a center in the X-axis direction and surfaces on both sides in the Y-axis direction are open. More specifically, in coarse movement stage WCS1, a space is formed inside penetrating in the Y-axis direction.



As shown in FIG. 6, coarse movement stage WSC1 is configured separable into two sections, which are a first section WCS1a and a second section WCS1b, with a separation line in the center in the longitudinal direction of coarse movement slider section 91 serving as a boundary. Accordingly, coarse movement slider section 91 is configured of a first slider section 91a which structures a part of the first section WCS1a, and a second slider section 91b which structures a part of the second section WCS1b.

10           Inside base 12, a coil unit is housed, including a plurality of coils 14 placed in the shape of a matrix with the XY two-dimensional direction serving as a row direction and a column direction, as shown in FIG. 1.

          In correspondence with the coil unit, on the bottom surface of coarse movement stage WSC1, or more specifically, on the bottom surface of the first slider section 91a and the second slider section 91b, a magnet unit is provided consisting of a plurality of permanent magnets 18 placed in the shape of a matrix with the XY two-dimensional direction serving as a row direction and a column direction, as shown in FIG. 2 (A). The magnet unit configures coarse movement stage drive systems 51Aa and 51Ab (refer to FIG. 3), consisting of a planar motor employing a Lorentz electromagnetic drive method as is disclosed in, for example, U.S. Patent No. 5,196,745, along with the coil unit of base board 12. The magnitude and direction of current supplied to each of the coils 14 configuring the coil unit are controlled by main controller 20 (refer to FIG. 3).

          On the bottom surface of each of the first slider section

91a and the second slider section 91b, a plurality of air bearings 94 is fixed around the magnet unit described above. The first section WCS1a and the second section WCS1b of coarse movement stage WCS1 are each supported by levitation above  
5 base board 12 by a predetermined clearance, such as around several  $\mu\text{m}$ , by air bearings 94, and are driven in the X-axis direction, the Y-axis direction, and the  $\theta_z$  direction by coarse movement stage drive systems 51Aa and 51Ab.

The first section WCS1a and the second section WCS1b are  
10 normally locked integrally, via a lock mechanism (not shown). More specifically, the first section WCS1a and the second section WCS1b normally operate integrally. Therefore, in the following description, a drive system consisting of a planar motor that drives coarse movement stage WCS1, which is made  
15 so that the first section WCS1a and the second section WCS1b are integrally formed, will be referred to as a coarse movement stage drive system 51A (refer to FIG. 3).

Incidentally, as coarse movement stage drive system 51A, the drive method is not limited to the planar motor using the  
20 Lorentz electromagnetic force drive method, and for example, a planar motor by a variable reluctance drive system can also be used. Besides this, coarse movement stage drive system 51A can be configured by a planar motor of a magnetic levitation type. In this case, the air bearings will not have to be  
25 arranged on the bottom surface of coarse movement slider section 91.

The pair of stator sections 93a and 93b is each made of a member with a tabular outer shape, and in the inside, coil units CUa and CUb are housed consisting of a plurality of coils

to drive fine movement stage WFS1 (or WFS2). The magnitude and direction of current supplied to each of the coils configuring coil units CUa and CUb are controlled by main controller 20 (refer to FIG. 3). The configuration of coil units CUa and CUb will be described further, later in the description. While fine movement stage WFS1 and fine movement stage WFS2 are configured identically, and are supported and driven similarly in a non-contact manner by coarse movement stage WCS1 in this case, in the following description, fine movement stage WFS1 will be taken up and described, representatively.

As shown in FIGS. 2(A) and 2(B), the pair of stator sections 93a and 93b each have a rectangle tabular shape whose longitudinal direction is in the Y-axis direction. Stator section 93a has an end on the +X side fixed to the upper surface of side wall section 92a, and stator section 93b has an end on the -X side fixed to the upper surface of side wall section 92b.

As shown in FIGS. 2(A) and 2(B), fine movement stage WFS1 is equipped with a main body section 81 consisting of an octagonal plate shape member whose longitudinal direction is in the X-axis direction in a planar view, and a pair of mover sections 82a and 82b that are each fixed to one end and the other end of main body section 81 in the longitudinal direction.

Main body section 81 is formed of a transparent material through which light can pass, so that a measurement beam (a laser beam) of an encoder system which will be described later can proceed inside the main body section. Further, main body

section 81 is formed solid (does not have any space inside) in order to reduce the influence of air fluctuation to the laser beam inside the main body section. Incidentally, it is preferable for the transparent material to have a low thermal expansion, and as an example in the embodiment, synthetic quartz (glass) is used. Incidentally, main body section 81 can be structured all by the transparent material or only the section which the measurement beam of the encoder system passes through can be structured by the transparent material, and only the section which this measurement beam passes through can be formed solid.

In the center of the upper surface of main body section 81 (to be more precise, a cover glass which will be described later) of fine movement stage WFS1, a wafer holder (not shown) is arranged which holds wafer W by vacuum suction or the like. In the embodiment, for example, a wafer holder of a so-called pin chuck method on which a plurality of support sections (pin members) supporting wafer W are formed within a loop shaped projecting section (rim section) is used, and grating RG to be described later is provided on the other surface (rear surface) of the wafer holder whose one surface (surface) is a wafer mounting surface. Incidentally, the wafer holder can be formed integrally with fine movement stage WFS1, or can be fixed to main body section 81, for example, via an electrostatic chuck mechanism, a clamping mechanism, or by adhesion and the like. In the former case, grating RG is to be provided on a back surface side of fine movement stage WFS1.

Furthermore, on the upper surface of main body section 81 on the outer side of the wafer holder (mounting area of

wafer W), as shown in FIGS. 2(A) and 2(B), a plate (a liquid repellent plate) 83 is attached that has a circular opening one size larger than wafer W (the wafer holder) formed in the center, and also has an octagonal outer shape (contour) corresponding to main body section 81. A liquid repellent treatment against liquid Lq is applied to the surface of plate 83 (a liquid repellent surface is formed). Plate 83 is fixed to the upper surface of main body section 81, so that its entire surface (or a part of its surface) becomes substantially flush with the surface of wafer W. Further, in plate 83, on the -Y side end of plate 83, as shown in FIG. 2(B), a measurement plate 86, which has a narrow rectangular shape in the X-axis direction, is set in a state where its surface is substantially flush with the surface of plate 83, or more specifically, the surface of wafer W. On the surface of measurement plate 86, at least a pair of first fiducial marks detected by each of the pair of reticle alignment systems RA<sub>1</sub> and RA<sub>2</sub> and a second fiducial mark detected by primary alignment system AL1 are formed (both the first and second fiducial marks are omitted in the drawing). Incidentally, instead of attaching plate 83 to main body section 81, for example, the wafer holder can be formed integrally with fine movement stage WFS1, and a liquid repellent treatment can be applied to the upper surface of fine movement stage WFS1 in a periphery area (an area the same as plate 83 (can include the surface of measurement plate 86) surrounding the wafer holder.

As shown in FIG. 2(A), on the upper surface of main body section 81, a two-dimensional grating (hereinafter merely referred to as a grating) RG is placed horizontally (parallel

to the wafer W surface). Grating RG is fixed (or formed) on the upper surface of main body section 81 consisting of a transparent material. Grating RG includes a reflection diffraction grating (X diffraction grating) whose periodic direction is in the X-axis direction and a reflection diffraction grating (Y diffraction grating) whose periodic direction is in the Y-axis direction. In the embodiment, the area (hereinafter, forming area) on main body section 81 where the two-dimensional grating is fixed or formed, as an example, is in a circular shape which is one size larger than wafer W.

Grating RG is covered and protected with a protective member, such as, for example, a cover glass 84. In the embodiment, on the upper surface of cover glass 84, the holding mechanism (electrostatic chuck mechanism and the like) previously described to hold the wafer holder by suction is provided. Incidentally, in the embodiment, while cover glass 84 is provided so as to cover almost the entire surface of the upper surface of main body section 81, cover glass 84 can be arranged so as to cover only a part of the upper surface of main body section 81 which includes grating RG. Further, while the protective member (cover glass 84) can be formed of the same material as main body section 81, besides this, the protective member can be formed of, for example, metal or ceramics. Further, although a plate shaped protective member is desirable because a sufficient thickness is required to protect grating RG, a thin film protective member can also be used depending on the material.

Incidentally, of the forming area of grating RG, on a

surface of cover glass 84 corresponding to an area where the forming area spreads to the periphery of the wafer holder, it is desirable, for example, to provide a reflection member (e.g., a thin film and the like) which covers the forming area, so that the measurement beam of the encoder system irradiated on grating RG does not pass through cover glass 84, or more specifically, so that the intensity of the measurement beam does not change greatly in the inside and the outside of the area on the rear surface of the wafer holder.

Moreover, the other surface of the transparent plate which has grating RG fixed or formed on one surface can be placed in contact or in proximity to the rear surface of the wafer holder and a protective member (cover glass 84) can also be provided on the one surface side of the transparent plate, or, the one surface of the transparent plate which has grating RG fixed or formed can be placed in contact or in proximity to the rear surface of the wafer holder, without having the protective member (cover glass 84) arranged. Especially in the former case, grating RG can be fixed to or formed on an opaque member such as ceramics instead of the transparent plate, or grating RG can be is fixed to or formed on the rear side of the wafer holder. Or, the hold wafer holder and grating RG can simply be held by a conventional fine movement stage. Further, the wafer holder can be made of a solid glass member, and grating RG can be placed on the upper surface (a wafer mounting surface) of the glass member.

As it can also be seen from FIG. 2(A), main body section 81 consists of an overall octagonal plate shape member that has an extending section which extends outside on one end and

the other end in the longitudinal direction, and on its bottom surface, a recessed section is formed at the section facing grating RG. Main body section 81 is formed so that the center area where grating RG is arranged is a plate whose thickness  
5 is substantially uniform.

On the upper surface of each of the extending sections on the +X side and the -X side of main body section 81, spacers 85a and 85b having a projecting shape when sectioned are provided, with each of the projecting sections 89a and 89b  
10 extending outward in the Y-axis direction.

As shown in FIGS. 2(A) and 2(B), mover section 82a includes two plate-like members 82a<sub>1</sub> and 82a<sub>2</sub> having a rectangular shape in a planar view whose size (length) in the Y-axis direction and size (width) in the X-axis direction are  
15 both shorter than stator section 93a (around half the size). These two plate-like members 82a<sub>1</sub> and 82a<sub>2</sub> are both fixed parallel to the XY plane, in a state set apart only by a predetermined distance in the Z-axis direction (vertically),  
via projecting section 89a of spacer 85a previously described,  
20 with respect to the end on the +X side in the longitudinal direction of main body section 81. In this case, the -X side end of plate-like member 82a<sub>2</sub> is clamped by spacer 85a and the extending section on the +X side of main body section 81.  
Between the two plate-like members 82a<sub>1</sub> and 82a<sub>2</sub>, an end on  
25 the -X side of stator section 93a of coarse movement stage WCS1 is inserted in a non-contact manner. Inside plate-like members 82a<sub>1</sub> and 82a<sub>2</sub>, magnet units MUa<sub>1</sub> and MUa<sub>2</sub> which will be described later are housed.

Mover section 82b includes two plate-like members 82b<sub>1</sub>



and 82b<sub>2</sub> maintained at a predetermined distance in the Z-axis direction (vertically), and is configured in a similar manner with mover section 82a, although being symmetrical. Between the two plate-like members 82b<sub>1</sub> and 82b<sub>2</sub>, an end on the +X side of stator section 93b of coarse movement stage WCS is inserted  
5 in a non-contact manner. Inside plate-like members 82b<sub>1</sub> and 82b<sub>2</sub>, magnet units MUB<sub>1</sub> and MUB<sub>2</sub> are housed, which are configured similar to magnet units MUA<sub>1</sub> and MUA<sub>2</sub>.

Now, as is previously described, because the surface on both sides in the Y-axis direction is open in coarse movement stage WCS1, when attaching fine movement stage WFS1 to coarse movement stage WCS1, the position of fine movement stage WFS1 in the Z-axis direction should be positioned so that stator section 93a, 93b are located between plate-like members 82a<sub>1</sub>  
10 and 82a<sub>2</sub>, and 82b<sub>1</sub> and 82b<sub>2</sub>, respectively, and then fine movement stage WFS1 can be moved (slid) in the Y-axis direction.

Next, a configuration of fine movement stage drive system 52A to relatively drive fine movement stage WFS1 with respect to coarse movement stage WCS1 will be described.  
20

Fine movement stage drive system 52A includes the pair of magnet units MUA<sub>1</sub> and MUA<sub>2</sub> that mover section 82a previously described has, coil unit CUa that stator section 93a has, the pair of magnet units MUB<sub>1</sub> and MUB<sub>2</sub> that mover section 82b has,  
25 and coil unit CUb that stator section 93b has.

This will be explained further in detail. As it can be seen from FIGS. 7, 8(A), and 8(B), at the end on the -X side inside stator section 93a, two lines of coil rows are placed a predetermined distance apart in the X-axis direction, which

are a plurality of (in this case, twelve) YZ coils (hereinafter appropriately referred to as "coils") 55 and 57 that have a rectangular shape in a planar view and are placed equally apart in the Y-axis direction. YZ coil 55 has an upper part winding 55a and a lower part winding 55b in a rectangular shape in a planar view that are disposed such that they overlap in the vertical direction (the Z-axis direction). Further, between the two lines of coil rows described above inside stator section 93a, an X coil (hereinafter shortly referred to as a "coil" as appropriate) 56 is placed, which is narrow and has a rectangular shape in a planar view and whose longitudinal direction is in the Y-axis direction. In this case, the two lines of coil rows and X coil 56 are placed equally spaced in the X-axis direction. Coil unit CUa is configured including the two lines of coil rows and X coil 56.

Incidentally, in the description below, while one of the stator sections 93a of the pair of stator sections 93a and 93b and mover section 82a supported by this stator section 93a will be described using FIGS. 7 to 9(C), the other (the -X side) stator section 93b and mover section 82b will be structured similar to these sections and will function in a similar manner. Accordingly, coil unit CUb, and magnet units MUb<sub>1</sub> and MUb<sub>2</sub> are structured similar to coil unit CUa, and magnet units MUa<sub>1</sub> and MUa<sub>2</sub>.

Inside plate-like member 82a<sub>1</sub> on the +Z side configuring a part of movable section 82a of fine movement stage WFS1, as it can be seen when referring to FIGS. 7, 8(A), and 8(B), two lines of magnet rows are placed a predetermined distance apart in the X-axis direction, which are a plurality of (in

this case, ten) permanent magnets 65a and 67a that have a rectangular shape in a planar view and whose longitudinal direction is in the X-axis direction. The two lines of magnet rows are placed facing coils 55 and 57, respectively.

5 As shown in FIG. 8(B), the plurality of permanent magnets 65a are configured such that permanent magnets whose upper surface sides (+Z sides) are N poles and the lower surface sides (-Z sides) are S poles and permanent magnets whose upper surface sides (+Z sides) are S poles and the lower surface  
10 sides (-Z sides) are N poles are arranged alternately in the Y-axis direction. The magnet row consisting of the plurality of permanent magnets 67a is structured similar to the magnet row consisting of the plurality of permanent magnets 65a.

Further, between the two lines of magnet rows described  
15 above inside plate-like member 82a<sub>1</sub>, a pair (two) of permanent magnets 66a<sub>1</sub> and 66a<sub>2</sub> whose longitudinal direction is in the Y-axis direction is placed set apart in the X axis direction, facing coil 56. As shown in FIG. 8(A), permanent magnet 66a<sub>1</sub> is configured such that its upper surface side (+Z side) is  
20 an N pole and its lower surface side (-Z side) is an S pole, whereas with permanent magnet 66a<sub>2</sub>, its upper surface side (+Z side) is an S pole and its lower surface side (-Z side) is an N pole.

Magnet unit MUa<sub>1</sub> is configured by the plurality of  
25 permanent magnets 65a and 67a, and 66a<sub>1</sub> and 66a<sub>2</sub> described above.

As shown in FIG. 8(A), also inside plate-like member 82a<sub>2</sub> on the -Z side, permanent magnets 65b, 66b<sub>1</sub>, 66b<sub>2</sub>, and 67b are placed in a placement similar to plate-like member 82a<sub>1</sub> on the

+Z side described above. Magnet unit MUa2 is configured by these permanent magnets 65b, 66b<sub>1</sub>, 66b<sub>2</sub>, and 67b.

Incidentally, in FIG. 7, permanent magnets 65b, 66b<sub>1</sub>, 66b<sub>2</sub>, and 67b inside plate-like members 82a<sub>2</sub> on the -Z side are placed  
5 in the depth of the page surface, with magnets 65a, 66a<sub>1</sub>, 66a<sub>2</sub>, and 67a placed on top.

Now, with fine movement stage drive system 52A, as shown in FIG. 8(B), positional relation (each distance) in the Y-axis direction between the plurality of permanent magnets 65 and  
10 the plurality of YZ coils 55 is set so that when in the plurality of permanent magnets (in FIG. 8(B), permanent magnets 65a<sub>1</sub> to 65a<sub>5</sub> which are sequentially arranged along the Y-axis direction) placed adjacently in the Y-axis direction, two adjacent permanent magnets 65a<sub>1</sub> and 65a<sub>2</sub> each face the winding  
15 section of YZ coil 55<sub>1</sub>, then permanent magnet 65a<sub>3</sub> adjacent to these permanent magnets does not face the winding section of YZ coil 55<sub>2</sub> adjacent to YZ coil 55<sub>1</sub> described above (so that permanent magnet 65a<sub>3</sub> faces the hollow center in the center of the coil, or faces a core, such as an iron core, to which  
20 the coil is wound). Incidentally, as shown in FIG. 8(B), permanent magnets 65a<sub>4</sub> and 65a<sub>5</sub> each face the winding section of YZ coil 55<sub>3</sub>, which is adjacent to YZ coil 55<sub>2</sub>. The distance between permanent magnets 65b, 67a, and 67b in the Y-axis direction is also similar (refer to FIG. 8(B)).

25 Accordingly, in fine movement stage drive system 52A, as an example, when a clockwise electric current when viewed from the +Z direction is supplied to the upper part winding and the lower part winding of coils 55<sub>1</sub> and 55<sub>3</sub>, respectively, as shown in FIG. 9(A) in a state shown in FIG. 8(B), a force

(Lorentz force) in the -Y direction acts on coils 55<sub>1</sub> and 55<sub>3</sub>, and as a reaction force, a force in the +Y direction acts on permanent magnets 65a and 65b. By these action of forces, fine movement stage WFS1 moves in the +Y direction with respect to coarse movement stage WCS1. When a counterclockwise electric current when viewed from the +Z direction is supplied to each of the coils 55<sub>1</sub> and 55<sub>3</sub> conversely to the case described above, fine movement stage WFS1 moves in the -Y direction with respect to coarse movement stage WCS1.

10 By supplying an electric current to coil 57, electromagnetic interaction is performed between permanent magnet 67 (67a, 67b) and fine movement stage WFS1 can be driven in the Y-axis direction. Main controller 20 controls a position of fine movement stage WFS1 in the Y-axis direction by controlling the current supplied to each coil.

15 Further, in fine movement stage drive system 52A, as an example, when a counterclockwise electric current when viewed from the +Z direction is supplied to the upper part winding of coil 55<sub>2</sub> and a clockwise electric current when viewed from the +Z direction is supplied to the lower part winding as shown in FIG. 9(B) in a state shown in FIG. 8(B), an attraction force is generated between coil 55<sub>2</sub> and permanent magnet 65a<sub>3</sub> whereas a repulsive force (repulsion) is generated between coil 55<sub>2</sub> and permanent magnet 65b<sub>3</sub>, respectively, and by these attraction force and repulsive force, fine movement stage WFS1 is moved downward (-Z direction) with respect to coarse movement stage WCS1, or more particularly, moved in a descending direction. When a current in a direction opposite to the case described above is supplied to the upper part

winding and the lower part winding of coil 55<sub>2</sub>, respectively, fine movement stage WFS1 moves upward (+Z direction) with respect to coarse movement stage WCS1, or more particularly, moves in an upward direction. Main controller 20 controls a position of fine movement stage WFS1 in the Z-axis direction which is in a levitated state by controlling the current supplied to each coil.

Further, in a state shown in FIG. 8(A), when a clockwise electric current when viewed from the +Z direction is supplied to coil 56, a force in the +X direction acts on coil 56 as shown in FIG. 9(C), and as its reaction, a force in the -X direction acts on permanent magnets 66a<sub>1</sub> and 66a<sub>2</sub>, and 66b<sub>1</sub> and 66b<sub>2</sub>, respectively, and fine movement stage WFS1 is moved in the -X direction with respect to coarse movement stage WCS1. Further, when a counterclockwise electric current when viewed from the +Z direction is supplied to coil 56 conversely to the case described above, a force in the +X direction acts on permanent magnets 66a<sub>1</sub> and 66a<sub>2</sub>, and 66b<sub>1</sub> and 66b<sub>2</sub>, and fine movement stage WFS1 is moved in the +X direction with respect to coarse movement stage WCS1. Main controller 20 controls a position of fine movement stage WFS1 in the X-axis direction by controlling the current supplied to each coil.

As is obvious from the description above, in the embodiment, main controller 20 drives fine movement stage WFS1 in the Y-axis direction by supplying an electric current alternately to the plurality of YZ coils 55 and 57 that are arranged in the Y-axis direction. Further, along with this, by supplying electric current to coils of YZ coils 55 and 57 that are not used to drive fine movement stage WFS1 in the

Y-axis direction, main controller 20 generates a drive force in the Z-axis direction separately from the drive force in the Y-axis direction and makes fine movement stage WFS1 levitate from coarse movement stage WCS1. And, main  
5 controller 20 drives fine movement stage WFS1 in the Y-axis direction while maintaining the levitated state of fine movement stage WFS1 with respect to coarse movement stage WCS1, namely a noncontact state, by sequentially switching the coil subject to current supply according to the position of fine  
10 movement stage WFS1 in the Y-axis direction. Further, main controller 20 can also drive fine movement stage WFS1 independently in the X-axis direction along with the Y-axis direction, in a state where fine movement stage WFS1 is levitated from coarse movement stage WCS1.

15 Further, as shown in FIG. 10(A), for example, main controller 20 can make fine movement stage WFS1 rotate around the Z-axis ( $\theta_z$  rotation) (refer to the outlined arrow in FIG. 10(A)), by applying a drive force (thrust) in the Y-axis direction having a different magnitude to both mover section  
20 82a on the +X side and mover section 82b on the -X side of fine movement stage WFS1 (refer to the black arrow in FIG. 10(A)). Incidentally, in contrast with FIG. 10(A), by making the drive force applied to mover section 82a on the +X side larger than the -X side, fine movement stage WFS1 can be made  
25 to rotate counterclockwise with respect to the Z-axis.

Further, as shown in FIG. 10(B), main controller 20 can make fine movement stage WFS1 rotate around the Y-axis ( $\theta_y$  drive) (refer to the outlined arrow in FIG. 10(B)), by applying a different levitation force (refer to the black arrows in

FIG. 10(B)) to both mover section 82a on the +X side and mover section 82b on the -X side of fine movement stage WFS1.

Incidentally, in contrast with FIG. 10(B), by making the levitation force applied to mover section 82a on the +X side larger than the -X side, fine movement stage WFS1 can be made to rotate counterclockwise with respect to the Y-axis.

Further, as shown in FIG. 10(C), for example, main controller 20 can make fine movement stage WFS1 rotate around the X-axis ( $\theta_x$  drive) (refer to the outlined arrow in FIG. 10(C)), by applying a different levitation force to both mover sections 82a and 82b of fine movement stage WFS1 on the + side and the - side in the Y-axis direction (refer to the black arrow in FIG. 10(C)). Incidentally, in contrast with FIG. 10(C), by making the levitation force applied to mover section 82a (and 82b) on the -Y side smaller than the levitation force on the +Y side, fine movement stage WFS1 can be made to rotate counterclockwise with respect to the X-axis.

As it can be seen from the description above, in the embodiment, fine movement stage drive system 52A supports fine movement stage WFS1 by levitation in a non-contact state with respect to coarse movement stage WCS1, and can also drive fine movement stage WFS1 in a non-contact manner in directions of six degrees of freedom (X, Y, Z,  $\theta_x$ ,  $\theta_y$ ,  $\theta_z$ ) with respect to coarse movement stage WCS1.

Further, in the embodiment, by supplying electric current to the two lines of coils 55 and 57 (refer to FIG. 7) placed inside stator section 93a in directions opposite to each other when applying the levitation force to fine movement stage WFS1, for example, main controller 20 can apply



a rotational force (refer to the outlined arrow in FIG. 11) around the Y-axis simultaneously with the levitation force (refer to the black arrow in FIG. 11) with respect to mover section 82a, as shown in FIG. 11. Further, by applying a  
5 rotational force around the Y-axis to each of the pair of mover sections 82a and 82b in directions opposite to each other, main controller 20 can deflect the center of fine movement stage WFS1 in the +Z direction or the -Z direction (refer to the hatched arrow in FIG. 11). Accordingly, as shown in FIG.  
10 11, by bending the center of fine movement stage WFS1 in the +Z direction, the deflection in the middle part of fine movement stage WFS1 (main body section 81) in the X-axis direction due to the self-weight of wafer W and main body section 81 can be canceled out, and degree of parallelization  
15 of the wafer W surface with respect to the XY plane (horizontal surface) can be secured. This is particularly effective, in the case such as when the diameter of wafer W becomes large and fine movement stage WFS1 also becomes large.

Further, when wafer W is deformed by its own weight and  
20 the like, there is a risk that the surface of wafer W mounted on fine movement stage WFS1 will no longer be within the range of the depth of focus of projection optical system PL within the irradiation area (exposure area IA) of illumination light IL. Therefore, similar to the case described above where main  
25 controller 20 deflects the center in the X-axis direction of fine movement stage WFS1 to the +Z direction, by applying a rotational force around the Y-axis to each of the pair of mover sections 82a and 82b in directions opposite to each other, wafer W is deformed to be substantially flat, and the surface

of wafer W within exposure area IA can fall within the range of the depth of focus of projection optical system PL.

Incidentally, while FIG. 11 shows an example where fine movement stage WFS1 is bent in the +Z direction (a convex shape),  
5 fine movement stage WFS1 can also be bent in a direction opposite to this (a concave shape) by controlling the direction of the electric current supplied to the coils.

Incidentally, the method of making fine movement stage WFS (and wafer W held by this stage) deform in a concave shape  
10 or a convex shape within a surface (XZ plane) perpendicular to the Y-axis can be applied, not only in the case of correcting deflection caused by its own weight and/or focus leveling control, but also in the case of employing a super-resolution technology which substantially increases the depth of focus  
15 by changing the position in the Z-axis direction at a predetermined point within the range of the depth of focus, while the predetermined point within the shot area of wafer W crosses exposure area IA.

In exposure apparatus 100 of the embodiment, at the time  
20 of exposure operation by the step-and-scan method to wafer W, positional information (including the positional information in the  $\theta_z$  direction) in the XY plane of fine movement stage WFS1 is measured by main controller 20 using an encoder system 73 (refer to FIG. 3) of fine movement stage  
25 position measurement system 70A which will be described later on. The positional information of fine movement stage WFS1 is sent to main controller 20, which controls the position of fine movement stage WFS1 based on the positional information.

On the other hand, when wafer stage WST1 (fine movement stage WFS1) is located outside the measurement area of fine movement stage position measurement system 70A, the positional information of wafer stage WST1 (fine movement stage WFS1) is measured by main controller 20 using wafer stage position measurement system 16A (refer to FIGS. 1 and 3). As shown in FIG. 1, wafer stage position measurement system 16A includes a laser interferometer which irradiates a measurement beam on a reflection surface formed on the coarse movement stage WCS1 side surface by mirror-polishing and measures positional information of wafer stage WST1 in the XY plane. Incidentally, although illustration is omitted in FIG. 1, in actual practice, a Y reflection surface perpendicular to the Y-axis and an X reflection surface perpendicular to the X-axis are formed on coarse movement stage WCS1, and corresponding to these surfaces, an X interferometer and a Y interferometer are provided which irradiate measurement beams, respectively, on to the X reflection surface and the Y reflection surface. Incidentally, in wafer stage position measurement system 16A, for example, the Y interferometer has a plurality of measurement axes, and positional information (rotational information) in the  $\theta_z$  direction of wafer stage WST1 can also be measured, based on an output of each of the measurement axes. Incidentally, the positional information of wafer stage WST1 in the XY plane can be measured using other measurement devices, such as for example, an encoder system, instead of wafer stage position measurement system 16A described above. In this case, for example, a two-dimensional scale can be placed on the upper

surface of base board 12, and an encoder head can be arranged on the bottom surface of coarse movement stage WCS1.

As is previously described, fine movement stage WFS2 is configured identical to fine movement stage WFS1 described above, and can be supported in a non-contact manner by coarse movement stage WCS1 instead of fine movement stage WFS1. In this case, coarse movement stage WCS1 and fine movement stage WFS2 supported by coarse movement stage WCS1 configure wafer stage WST1, and a pair of mover sections (one pair each of magnet units MUA<sub>1</sub> and MUA<sub>2</sub>, and MUB<sub>1</sub> and MUB<sub>2</sub>) equipped in fine movement stage WFS2 and a pair of stator sections 93a and 93b (coil units CUA and CUB) of coarse movement stage WCS1 configure fine movement stage drive system 52A. And by this fine movement stage drive system 52A, fine movement stage WFS2 is driven in a non-contact manner in directions of six degrees of freedom with respect to coarse movement stage WCS1.

Further, fine movement stages WFS2 and WFS1 can each make coarse movement stage WCS2 support them in a non-contact manner, and coarse movement stage WCS2 and fine movement stage WFS2 or WFS1 supported by coarse movement stage WCS2 configure wafer stage WST2. In this case, a pair of mover sections (one pair each of magnet units MUA<sub>1</sub> and MUA<sub>2</sub>, and MUB<sub>1</sub> and MUB<sub>2</sub>) equipped in fine movement stage WFS2 or WFS1 and a pair of stator sections 93a and 93b (coil units CUA and CUB) of coarse movement stage WCS2 configure fine movement stage drive system 52B (refer to FIG. 3). And by this fine movement stage drive system 52B, fine movement stage WFS2 or WFS1 is driven in a non-contact manner in directions of six degrees of freedom with respect to coarse movement stage WCS2.

Referring back to FIG. 1, relay stage DRST is equipped with a stage main section 44 configured similar to coarse movement stages WCS1 and WCS2 (however, it is not structured so that it can be divided into a first section and a second section), and a carrier apparatus 46 (refer to FIG. 3) provided inside stage main section 44. Accordingly, stage main section 44 can support (hold) fine movement stage WFS1 or WFS2 in a non-contact manner as in coarse movement stages WCS1 and WCS2, and the fine movement stage supported by relay stage DRST can be driven in directions of six degrees of freedom (X, Y, Z,  $\theta_x$ ,  $\theta_y$ , and  $\theta_z$ ) by fine movement stage drive system 52C (refer to FIG. 3) with respect to relay stage DRST. However, the fine movement stage should be slidable at least in the Y-axis direction with respect to relay stage DRST.

Carrier apparatus 46 is equipped with a carrier member main section which is reciprocally movable in the Y-axis direction with a predetermined stroke along both of the side walls in the X-axis direction of stage main section 44 of relay stage DRST and is vertically movable also in the Z-axis direction with a predetermined stroke, a carrier member 48 including a movable member which can relatively move in the Y-axis direction with respect to the carrier member main section while holding fine movement stage WFS1 or WFS2, and a carrier member drive system 54 (refer to FIG. 3) which can individually drive the carrier member main section configuring carrier member 48 and the movable member.

Next, auxiliary stage AST will be described. FIGS 12(A), 12(B), and 12(C) show a side view (a view seen from the +Y direction), a front view (a view seen from the +X direction),

and a planar view (a view seen from the +Z direction) of auxiliary stage AST which is located right under projection optical system PL, respectively. As it can be seen from FIGS. 12(A) to 12(C), auxiliary stage AST is equipped with a  
5 rectangular shaped slider section 60a whose longitudinal direction is in the X-axis direction in a planar view (when seen from the +Z direction), a square column shaped support section 60b fixed on the -X side half of the upper surface of slider section 60a, a rectangular shaped table 60c whose  
10 -X side half is supported by support section 60b, and a plate-like blade BL fixed on the upper surface of table 60c.

On the bottom surface of slider section 60a, although it is not shown, a magnet unit is provided which is made up of a plurality of permanent magnets that configure an auxiliary  
15 stage drive system 58 (refer to FIG. 3) made up of a planar motor using the Lorenz electromagnetic force drive method, along with the coil unit of base board 12. On the bottom surface of slider section 60a, a plurality of air bearings is fixed around the magnet unit described above. Auxiliary  
20 stage AST is supported by levitation above base board 12 by a predetermined clearance, such as around several  $\mu\text{m}$ , by the plurality of air bearings, and is driven in the X-axis direction and the Y-axis direction by auxiliary stage drive system 58.

25 Usually, auxiliary stage AST waits at a waiting position distanced by a predetermined distance or more on the -X side of measurement arm 71A, as shown in FIG. 19. Because blade BL configures a part of auxiliary stage AST, when auxiliary stage AST is driven within the XY plane, then blade BL is also

driven in the XY plane. More specifically, auxiliary stage drive system 58 also serves as a blade drive system which drives blade BL in the X-axis direction and the Y-axis direction.

As shown in FIGS. 12(B) and 12(C), blade BL is made of a plate member having a rough rectangular shape whose part of a +Y end protrudes out more than other parts, and is fixed to the upper surface of table 60c in a state where the protruding part protrudes out from the upper surface of table 60c.

The upper surface of blade BL has liquid repellency to liquid Lq. Blade BL, for example, includes a metal base material such as stainless steel and the like, and a film of a liquid-repellent material formed on the surface of the base material. The liquid-repellent material includes, for example, PFA (Tetra fluoro ethylene-perfluoro alkylvinyl ether copolymer), PTFE (Poly tetra fluoro ethylene), Teflon (a registered trademark) and the like. Incidentally, the material forming the film can be an acrylic-based resin or a silicone-based resin. Further, the whole blade BL can be formed of at least one of the PFA, PTFE, Teflon (a registered trademark), acrylic-based resin, and silicone-based resin. In the embodiment, the contact angle of the upper surface of blade BL to liquid Lq is, for example, 90 degrees or more.

Auxiliary stage AST is engageable with measurement arm 71A from the -X side via a predetermined space, and in the engaged state, blade BL is located right above measurement arm 71A. Further, blade BL can be in contact or in proximity with fine movement stage WFS1 (or WFS2), which is supported by coarse movement stage WCS1, from the -Y side, and a surface

appearing to be completely flat (for example, refer to FIG. 20) is formed in the contact or proximity state with the upper surface of fine movement stage WFS1 (or WFS2). Blade BL (auxiliary stage AST) is driven by main controller 20 via auxiliary stage drive system 58, and performs delivery of a liquid immersion space (liquid Lq) with fine movement stage WFS1 (or WFS2). Incidentally, the delivery of the liquid immersion space (liquid Lq) between blade BL and fine movement stage WFS1 (or WFS2) will be described further later on.

10           Inside table 60c, various measuring instruments for measuring optical properties of the projection optical system, such as, for example, an uneven illuminance measuring sensor (not shown), a wavefront aberration measuring instrument (not shown), an aerial image measuring instrument 61 and the like are provided. As the uneven illuminance measuring sensor, a sensor having a configuration disclosed in, for example, Kokai (Japanese Unexamined Patent Application Publication) No. 15 57-117238 (the corresponding U.S. Patent No. 4,465,368) and the like can be employed. As the wavefront aberration measuring instrument, a measuring instrument by the Shack-Hartman method that is disclosed in, for example, PCT International Publication No. 03/065428 and the like, can be employed. Further, as aerial image measuring instrument 61, a measuring instrument having a configuration disclosed in, 20 for example, Kokai (Japanese Unexamined Patent Application Publication) No. 2002-014005 (the corresponding U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0041377) and the like, can be employed.

FIG. 12(A) representatively shows a configuration of



aerial image measuring instrument 61. In this case, as shown in FIG. 5, for example, the thickness of table 60c including blade BL is about the same thickness as fine movement stages WFS1 and WFS2. Aerial image measuring instrument 61 has an optical system including optical members placed on the upper surface and the inside of auxiliary stage AST (table 60c) such as, for example, a slit plate 61a, mirrors 61b and 61c, a light-transmitting lens 61d, and other members, and a photodetection system fixed to main frame BD, or more specifically, a photodetection lens 62a, and an optical sensor 62b.

Slit plate 61a is placed in a state where a circular opening formed in the plate member configuring blade BL is blocked so that the upper surface of slit plate 61a is flush with the upper surface of blade BL, and configures blade BL which appears to be integral and completely flat, along with the plate member. Here, the upper surface of slit plate 61a, or more specifically, the height of the upper surface of blade BL, is approximately equal to the upper surface of fine movement stage WFS1 (or WFS2) supported by coarse movement stage WCS1 (or WCS2), and the height of the surface of wafer W mounted on fine movement stage WFS1 (or WFS2). Slit plate 61a has a circular light receiving glass formed by synthetic quartz or fluorite that has high permeability to illumination light IL, a reflecting film (also serving as a light-shielding film) made of a thin metal film such as aluminum and the like formed outside of the circular area in the center of the upper surface, and a light-shielding film made of a chromic thin film formed within the circular area. In light-shielding film

(slit plate 61a), as shown in FIG. 13(A), an aperture pattern (X slit) 61X having a predetermined width (e.g., 0.2 $\mu$ m) whose longitudinal direction is in the Y-axis direction, and an aperture pattern (Y slit) 61Y having a predetermined width (e.g., 0.2 $\mu$ m) whose longitudinal direction is in the X-axis direction are formed by patterning.

Below slit plate 61a, mirror 61b is obliquely provided at an angle of 45 degrees with respect to optical axis AX. Therefore, illumination light IL (an image light flux) entering vertically downward (the -Z direction) via slit plate 61a has its optical path bent in the -X direction by mirror 61b. On the optical path of illumination light IL which has been bent, furthermore, mirror 61c which bends the optical path vertically upward (the +Z direction) is placed. Light-transmitting lens 61d, which sends out illumination light IL whose optical path has been bent by mirror 61c outside of table 60c, is fixed to the upper surface of table 60c. In addition, lenses are placed, appropriately, on the optical path from slit plate 61a to light-transmitting lens 61d.

On the lower surface of main frame BD above (the +Z direction) light-transmitting lens 61d, photodetection system 62 is fixed in a state where a part of the housing is exposed outside of main frame BD. In the housing, photodetection lens 62a and optical sensor 62b that configure photodetection system 62 are placed. Here, photodetection lens 62a is fixed to the opening on the lower side (the -Z side) of the housing, and optical sensor 62b is fixed to the upper side (the +Z side) of photodetection lens 62a, in a downward direction (the -Z direction). As optical sensor 62b,

a photoelectric conversion element (a light receiving element), such as, for example, a photo multiplier tubes (PMT, photomultiplier) that detects faint light with good precision is used.

5           Output signals of photodetection system 62 (optical sensor 62b) are sent to a signal processing device (not shown) including, for example, an amplifier, an A/D converter (normally, a converter having a 16-bit resolution is used) and the like where a predetermined signal processing is applied  
10 by the signal processing device, and then the signals are sent to main controller 20.

          When optical properties of projection optical system PL are measured using aerial image measuring instrument 61, main controller 20 moves auxiliary stage AST right under projection  
15 optical system PL in order to position slit plate 61a, for example, on optical axis AX of projection optical system PL, as shown in FIGS. 12(A) to 12(C). At the same time, main controller 20 drives reticle stage RST so as to position  
20 reticle fiducial plate RFM (refer to FIG. 13(B)) provided on reticle stage RST, for example, on optical axis AX. Now, on reticle fiducial plate RFM, as shown in FIG. 13(B), an X measurement mark PMX, which is a plurality of aperture patterns arranged in the X-axis direction that have a predetermined width (e.g., 0.8 $\mu$ m, 1 $\mu$ m or 1.6 $\mu$ m) and whose longitudinal  
25 direction is in the Y-axis direction, and a Y measurement mark PMY, which is a plurality of aperture patterns arranged in the Y-axis direction that have a predetermined width (e.g., 0.8 $\mu$ m, 1 $\mu$ m or 1.6 $\mu$ m) and whose longitudinal direction is in the X-axis direction, are formed.

Main controller 20 drives auxiliary stage AST (slit plate 61a) in the X-axis direction (or the Y-axis direction) as is shown by an outlined arrow in FIG. 13(C) (or FIG. 13(D)) via auxiliary stage drive system 58, while projecting  
5 illumination light IL on slit plate 61a via X measurement mark PMX (or Y measurement mark PMY) of reticle fiducial plate RFM, projection optical system PL, and the liquid immersion space (liquid Lq), so that X slit 61X (or Y slit 61Y) of slit plate  
10 61a is scanned in the X-axis direction (or the Y-axis direction) with respect to a projection image of X measurement mark PMX (or Y measurement mark PMY).

FIG. 13(C) shows a state where X slit 61X is scanned with respect to an image (indicated by a broken line in the drawing) of X measurement mark PMX projected on the plate member  
15 configuring blade BL including slit plate 61a, by the projection of illumination light IL described above. Further, FIG. 13(D) shows a state where Y slit 61Y is scanned with respect to an image (indicated by a broken line in the drawing) of Y measurement mark PMY projected on the plate member  
20 configuring blade BL including slit plate 61a.

During the scanning of slit plate 61a described above, illumination light IL passes through X slit 61X (or Y slit 61Y), and then is guided outside of table 60c sequentially, via mirrors 61b and 61c, and light-transmitting lens 61d.  
25 Illumination light IL, which has been guided outside, is received by photodetection system 62, and a light quantity signal of illumination light IL passes through the signal processing device (not shown) and then is sent to main controller 20.

During the scanning, main controller 20 takes in the light amount signal from photodetection system 62, along with positional information of auxiliary stage AST. This allows main controller 20 to obtain a profile (an aerial image profile) of a projection image (an aerial image) of X measurement mark PMX (or Y measurement mark PMY).

Next, a concrete configuration and the like of aligner 99 shown in FIG. 1 will be described, referring to FIG. 14.

FIG. 14 shows a perspective view of aligner 99 in a state where mainframe BD is partially broken. As described above, aligner 99 is equipped with primary alignment system AL1 and four secondary alignment systems AL2<sub>1</sub>, AL2<sub>2</sub>, AL2<sub>3</sub>, and AL2<sub>4</sub>. The pair of secondary alignment systems AL2<sub>1</sub> and AL2<sub>2</sub> placed on the +X side of primary alignment system AL1 and the pair of secondary alignment systems AL2<sub>3</sub> and AL2<sub>4</sub> placed on the -X side have a symmetric configuration centered on primary alignment system AL1. Further, as is disclosed in, for example, PCT International Publication No. 2008/056735 (the corresponding U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2009/0233234), secondary alignment systems AL2<sub>1</sub> to AL2<sub>4</sub> are independently movable by a drive system which includes a slider, a drive mechanism and the like that will be described later on.

Primary alignment system AL1 is supported via a support member 202, in a suspended state at the lower surface of mainframe BD. As primary alignment system AL1, for example, an FIA (Field Image Alignment) system by an image processing method is used that irradiates a broadband detection beam that does not expose the resist on a wafer to a subject mark, and

picks up an image of the subject mark formed on a light-receiving plane by the reflected light from the subject mark and an image of an index (an index pattern on an index plate arranged within each alignment system) (not shown),  
5 using an imaging device (such as a CCD), and then outputs their imaging signals. The imaging signals from this primary alignment system AL1 are supplied to main controller 20 (refer to FIG. 3).

Sliders SL1 and SL2 are fixed to the upper surface of  
10 secondary alignment systems AL2<sub>1</sub> and AL2<sub>2</sub>, respectively. On the +Z side of sliders SL1 and SL2, an FIA surface plate 302 is provided fixed to the lower surface of mainframe BD. Further, sliders SL3 and SL4 are fixed to the upper surface of secondary alignment systems AL2<sub>3</sub> and AL2<sub>4</sub>, respectively.  
15 On the +Z side of sliders SL3 and SL4, an FIA surface plate 102 is provided fixed to the lower surface of mainframe BD.

Secondary alignment system AL2<sub>4</sub> is an FIA system like primary alignment system AL1, and includes a roughly L-shaped barrel 109 in which an optical member such as a lens has been  
20 arranged. On the upper surface (a surface on the +Z side) of the portion extending in the Y-axis direction of barrel 109, slider SL4 previously described is fixed, and this slider SL4 is arranged facing FIA surface plate 102 previously described.

FIA surface plate 102 is made of a material (e.g., Invar  
25 and the like) which is a magnetic material also having a low thermal expansion, and an armature unit including a plurality of armature coils are arranged in a part of the plate (near the end on the +Y side). As an example, the armature unit includes two Y drive coils and a pair of X drive coil groups.

Further, in the inside of FIA surface plate 102, a liquid flow channel (not shown) is formed, and by the cooling liquid which flows through the flow channel, the temperature of FIA surface plate 102 is controlled (cooled) to a predetermined  
5 temperature.

Slider SL4 includes a slider main section, a plurality of static gas bearings provided in the slider main section, a plurality of permanent magnets, and a magnet unit. As the static gas bearings, a static gas bearing of a so-called ground  
10 gas supply type is used that supplies gas via a gas flow channel within FIA surface plate 102. The plurality of permanent magnets face FIA surface plate 102 made of the magnetic material previously described, and a magnetic attraction acts constantly between the plurality of permanent magnets and FIA  
15 surface plate 102. Accordingly, while gas is not supplied to the plurality of static gas bearings, slider SL4 moves closest to (is in contact with) the lower surface of FIA surface plate 102 by a magnetic attraction. When gas is supplied to the plurality of static gas bearings, a repulsion occurs between  
20 FIA surface plate 102 and slider SL4 due to static pressure of the gas. By a balance between the magnetic attraction and the static pressure (repulsion) of the gas, slider SL4 is maintained (held) in a state where a predetermined clearance is formed between the upper surface of the slider and the lower  
25 surface of FIA surface plate 102. Hereinafter, the former is referred to as a "landed state", and the latter will be referred to as a "floating state".

The magnet unit is provided corresponding to the armature unit previously described, and in the embodiment,

by an electromagnetic interaction between the magnet unit and the armature unit (the two Y drive coils and the pair of X drive coil groups), a drive force in the X-axis direction, a drive force in the Y-axis direction, and a drive force in a rotational ( $\theta_z$ ) direction around the Z-axis can be applied to slider SL4. Incidentally, in the description below, a drive mechanism (an actuator) configured by the magnet unit and the armature unit described above will be referred to as an "alignment system motor".

10           Secondary alignment system AL2<sub>3</sub> placed on the +X side of secondary alignment system AL2<sub>4</sub> is configured in a similar manner as secondary alignment system AL2<sub>4</sub> described above, and slider SL3 is also structured almost the same as slider SL4. Further, between slider SL3 and FIA surface plate 102, a drive mechanism (an alignment system motor) as in the drive mechanism  
15           previously described is provided.

          When driving (adjusting the position of) secondary alignment systems AL2<sub>4</sub> and AL2<sub>3</sub>, main controller 20 supplies gas to the static gas bearings previously described, and by  
20           forming a predetermined clearance between sliders SL4 and SL3 and FIA surface plate 102, makes sliders SL4 and SL3 move into the floating state described above. Then, by controlling the electric current supplied to the armature unit configuring each of the alignment system motors based on the measurement  
25           values of the measurement devices (not shown) in a state maintaining the floating state, main controller 20 finely drives slider SL4 (secondary alignment system AL2<sub>4</sub>) and slider SL3 (secondary alignment system AL2<sub>3</sub>) in the X-axis, the Y-axis and the  $\theta_z$  directions.



Referring back to FIG. 14, secondary alignment systems AL2<sub>1</sub> and AL2<sub>2</sub> also have a configuration like secondary alignment systems AL2<sub>3</sub> and AL2<sub>4</sub> described above, while slider SL2 has a configuration in symmetry with slider SL3 described above, and slider SL1 has a configuration in symmetry with slider SL4 described above. Further, the configuration of FIA surface plate 302 is in symmetry with the configuration of FIA surface plate 102 described above.

Next, a configuration of fine movement stage position measurement system 70A (refer to FIG. 3) used to measure the positional information of fine movement stage WFS1 or WFS2 (configuring wafer stage WST1), which is movably held by coarse movement stage WCS1 in exposure station 200, will be described. In this case, the case will be described where fine movement stage position measurement system 70A measures the positional information of fine movement stage WFS1.

As shown in FIG. 1, fine movement stage position measurement system 70A is equipped with an arm member (a measurement arm 71A) which is inserted in a space inside coarse movement stage WCS1 in a state where wafer stage WST1 is placed below projection optical system PL. Measurement arm 71A is supported in a cantilevered state (the vicinity of one end is supported) by main frame BD of exposure apparatus 100 via a support member 72A. Incidentally, in the case a configuration is employed where the arm member does not interfere with the movement of the wafer stage, the configuration is not limited to the cantilever support, and both ends in the longitudinal direction can be supported. Further, the arm member should be located further below (the

-Z side) grating RG (the placement plane substantially parallel to the XY plane) previously described, and for example, can be placed lower than the upper surface of base board 12. Furthermore, while the arm member was to be supported by main frame BD, for example, the arm member can be installed on an installation surface (such as a floor surface) via a vibration isolation mechanism. In this case, it is desirable to arrange a measuring device which measures a relative positional relation between main frame BD and the arm member. The arm member can also be referred to as a metrology arm or a measurement member.

Measurement arm 71A is a square column shaped (that is, a rectangular solid shape) member having a longitudinal rectangular cross section whose longitudinal direction is in the Y-axis direction and size in a height direction (the Z-axis direction) is larger than the size in a width direction (the X-axis direction), and is made of a material which is the same that transmits light, such as, for example, a glass member affixed in plurals. Measurement arm 71A is formed solid, except for the portion where the encoder head (an optical system) which will be described later is housed. In the state where wafer stage WST1 is placed below projection optical system PL as previously described, the tip of measurement arm 71A is inserted into the space of coarse movement stage WCS1, and its upper surface faces the lower surface (to be more precise, the lower surface of main body section 81 (not shown in FIG. 1, refer to FIG. 2(A)) of fine movement stage WFS1 as shown in FIG. 1. The upper surface of measurement arm 71A is placed almost parallel with the lower surface of fine

movement stage WFS1, in a state where a predetermined clearance, such as, for example, around several mm, is formed with the lower surface of fine movement stage WFS1. Incidentally, the clearance between the upper surface of measurement arm 71A and the lower surface of fine movement stage WFS can be more than or less than several mm.

As shown in FIG. 3, fine movement stage position measurement system 70A is equipped with encoder system 73 which measures the position of fine movement stage WFS1 in the X-axis direction, the Y-axis direction, and the  $\theta_z$  direction, and laser interferometer system 75 which measures the position of fine movement stage WFS1 in the Z-axis direction, the  $\theta_x$  direction, and the  $\theta_y$  direction. Encoder system 73 includes an X linear encoder 73x measuring the position of fine movement stage WFS1 in the X-axis direction, and a pair of Y linear encoders 73ya and 73yb (hereinafter, also appropriately referred to together as Y linear encoder 73y) measuring the position of fine movement stage WFS1 in the Y-axis direction. In encoder system 73, a head of a diffraction interference type is used that has a configuration similar to an encoder head (hereinafter shortly referred to as a head) disclosed in, for example, U.S. Patent No. 7,238,931, and PCT International Publication No. 2007/083758 (the corresponding U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2007/0288121). However, in the embodiment, a light source and a photodetection system (including a photodetector) of the head are placed external to measurement arm 71A as in the description later on, and only an optical system is placed inside measurement arm 71A, or more specifically, facing grating RG. Hereinafter,

the optical system placed inside measurement arm 71A will be referred to as a head, besides the case when specifying is especially necessary.

FIG. 15(A) shows a tip of measurement arm 71A in a perspective view, and FIG. 15(B) shows an upper surface of the tip of measurement arm 71A in a planar view when viewed from the +Z direction. Encoder system 73 measures the position of fine movement stage WFS1 in the X-axis direction using one X head 77x (refer to FIGS. 16(A) and 16(B)), and the position in the Y-axis direction using a pair of Y heads 77ya and 77yb (refer to FIG. 16(B)). More specifically, X linear encoder 73x previously described is configured by X head 77x which measures the position of fine movement stage WFS1 in the X-axis direction using an X diffraction grating of grating RG, and the pair of Y linear encoders 73ya and 73yb is configured by the pair of Y heads 77ya and 77yb which measures the position of fine movement stage WFS1 in the Y-axis direction using a Y diffraction grating of grating RG.

As shown in FIGS. 15(A) and 15(B), X head 77x irradiates measurement beams  $LBx_1$  and  $LBx_2$  (indicated by a solid line in FIG. 15(A)) on grating RG from two points (refer to the white circles in FIG. 15(B)) on a straight line LX parallel to the X-axis that are at an equal distance from a center line CL of measurement arm 71A. Measurement beams  $LBx_1$  and  $LBx_2$  are irradiated on the same irradiation point on grating RG (refer to FIG. 16(A)). The irradiation point of measurement beams  $LBx_1$  and  $LBx_2$ , that is, a detection point of X head 77x (refer to reference code DP in FIG. 15(B)) coincides with an exposure position which is the center of an irradiation area (exposure

area) IA of illumination light IL irradiated on wafer W (refer to FIG. 1). Incidentally, while measurement beams  $LBx_1$  and  $LBx_2$  are actually refracted at a boundary and the like of main body section 81 and an atmospheric layer, it is shown  
5 simplified in FIG. 16(A) and the like.

As shown in FIG. 16(B), each of the pair of Y heads 77ya and 77yb are placed on the +X side and the -X side of center line CL of measurement arm 71A. As shown in FIGS. 15(A) and 15(B), Y head 77ya is placed on a straight line LYa which is  
10 parallel to the Y-axis, and irradiates measurement beams  $LBya_1$  and  $LBya_2$  that are each shown by a broken line in FIG. 15(A) on a common irradiation point on grating RG from two points (refer to the white circles in FIG. 15(B)) which are distanced equally from straight line LX. The irradiation point of  
15 measurement beams  $LBya_1$  and  $LBya_2$ , that is, a detection point of Y head 77ya is shown by reference code  $DPya$  in FIG. 15(B).

Similar to Y head 77ya, Y head 77yb is placed on a straight line LYb which is located the same distance away from center line CL of measurement arm 71A as straight line LYa and is  
20 parallel to the Y-axis, and irradiates measurement beams  $LByb_1$  and  $LByb_2$  on a common irradiation point  $DPyb$  on grating RG from two points (refer to the white circles in FIG. 15(B)) which are distanced equally from straight line LX. As shown in FIG. 15(B), detection points  $DPya$  and  $DPyb$  of each of the  
25 measurement beams  $LBya_1$  and  $LBya_2$ , and measurement beams  $LByb_1$  and  $LByb_2$  are placed on straight line LX which is parallel to the X-axis. Now, in main controller 20, the position of fine movement stage WFS1 in the Y-axis direction is determined, based on an average of the measurement values of the two Y

heads 77ya and 77yb. Accordingly, in the embodiment, the position of fine movement stage WFS1 in the Y-axis direction is measured with a midpoint of detection points DPya and DPyb serving as a substantial measurement point. And, the midpoint of detection points DPya and DPyb according to Y heads 77ya and 77yb coincides with irradiation point DP of measurement beams LBx<sub>1</sub> and LBx<sub>2</sub> on grating RG. More specifically, in the embodiment, there is a common detection point regarding measurement of positional information of fine movement stage WFS1 in the X-axis direction and the Y-axis direction, and this detection point coincides with the exposure position, which is the center of irradiation area (exposure area) IA of illumination light IL irradiated on wafer W. Accordingly, in the embodiment, by using encoder system 73, main controller 20 can constantly perform measurement of the positional information of fine movement stage WFS1 in the XY plane, directly under (at the back side of fine movement stage WFS1) the exposure position when transferring a pattern of reticle R on a predetermined shot area of wafer W mounted on fine movement stage WFS1. Further, main controller 20 measures a rotational amount of fine movement stage WFS in the  $\theta_z$  direction, based on a difference of the measurement values of the pair of Y heads 77ya and 77yb, which are placed apart in the X-axis direction and measure the position of fine movement stage WFS in the Y-axis direction, respectively.

A configuration of three heads 77x, 77ya, and 77yb which configures encoder system 73 will now be described. FIG. 16(A) representatively shows a rough configuration of X head 77x, which represents three heads 77x, 77ya, and 77yb.

Further, FIG. 16(B) shows a placement of each of the X head 77x, and Y heads 77ya and 77yb within measurement arm 71A.

As shown in FIG. 16(A), X head 77x is equipped with a polarization beam splitter PBS whose separation plane is parallel to the YZ plane, a pair of reflection mirrors R1a and R1b, lenses L2a and L2b, quarter wavelength plates (hereinafter, described as  $\lambda/4$  plates) WP1a and WP1b, reflection mirrors R2a and R2b, and reflection mirrors R3a and R3b and the like, and these optical elements are placed in a predetermined positional relation. Y heads 77ya and 77yb also have an optical system with a similar structure. As shown in FIGS. 16(A) and 16(B), X head 77x, Y heads 77ya and 77yb are unitized and each fixed inside of measurement arm 71A.

As shown in FIG. 16(B), in X head 77x (X linear encoder 73x), a laser beam  $LBx_0$  is emitted in the -Z direction from a light source LDx provided on the upper surface (or above) at the end on the -Y side of measurement arm 71A, and its optical path is bent to become parallel with the Y-axis direction via a reflection surface RP which is provided on a part of measurement arm 71A inclined at an angle of 45 degrees with respect to the XY plane. This laser beam  $LBx_0$  travels through the solid section inside measurement arm 71A in parallel with the longitudinal direction (the Y-axis direction) of measurement arm 71A, and reaches reflection mirror R3a shown in FIG. 16(A). Then, the optical path of laser beam  $LBx_0$  is bent by reflection mirror R3a and is incident on polarization beam splitter PBS. Laser beam  $LBx_0$  is split by polarization by polarization beam splitter PBS into two measurement beams  $LBx_1$  and  $LBx_2$ . Measurement beam  $LBx_1$  having been transmitted

through polarization beam splitter PBS reaches grating RG formed on fine movement stage WFS1, via reflection mirror R1a, and measurement beam LBx<sub>2</sub> reflected off polarization beam splitter PBS reaches grating RG via reflection mirror R1b.

5 Incidentally, "split by polarization" in this case means the splitting of an incident beam into a P-polarization component and an S-polarization component.

Predetermined-order diffraction beams that are generated from grating RG due to irradiation of measurement

10 beams LBx<sub>1</sub> and LBx<sub>2</sub>, such as, for example, the first-order diffraction beams are severally converted into a circular polarized light by  $\lambda/4$  plates WP1a and WP1b via lenses L2a and L2b, and reflected by reflection mirrors R2a and R2b and then the beams pass through  $\lambda/4$  plates WP1a and WP1b again

15 and reach polarization beam splitter PBS by tracing the same optical path in the reversed direction.

Each of the polarization directions of the two first-order diffraction beams that have reached polarization beam splitter PBS is rotated at an angle of 90 degrees with

20 respect to the original direction. Therefore, the first-order diffraction beam of measurement beam LBx<sub>1</sub> having passed through polarization beam splitter PBS first, is reflected off polarization beam splitter PBS. The first-order diffraction beam of measurement beam LBx<sub>2</sub> having

25 been reflected off polarization beam splitter PBS first, passes through polarization beam splitter PBS. Accordingly, the first-order diffraction beams of each of the measurement beams LBx<sub>1</sub> and LBx<sub>2</sub> are coaxially synthesized as a synthetic beam LBx<sub>12</sub>. Synthetic beam LBx<sub>12</sub> has its optical path bent by



reflection mirror R3b so it becomes parallel to the Y-axis, travels inside measurement arm 71A parallel to the Y-axis, and then is sent to an X photodetection system 74x provided on the upper surface (or above) at the end on the -Y side of measurement arm 71A shown in FIG. 16(B) via reflection surface RP previously described.

In X photodetection system 74x, the polarization direction of the first-order diffraction beams of beams  $LBx_1$  and  $LBx_2$  synthesized as synthetic beam  $LBx_{12}$  is arranged by a polarizer (analyzer) (not shown) and the beams overlay each other so as to form an interference light, which is detected by the photodetector and is converted into an electric signal in accordance with the intensity of the interference light. When fine movement stage WFS1 moves in the measurement direction (in this case, the X-axis direction) here, a phase difference between the two beams changes, which changes the intensity of the interference light. This change of the intensity of the interference light is supplied to main controller 20 (refer to FIG. 3) as positional information related to the X-axis direction of fine movement stage WFS1.

As shown in FIG. 16(B), laser beams  $LBya_0$  and  $LByb_0$ , which are emitted from light sources LDya and LDyb, respectively, and whose optical paths are bent by an angle of 90 degrees so as to become parallel to the Y-axis by reflection surface RP previously described, are incident on Y heads 77ya and 77yb, and similar to the previous description, synthetic beams  $LBya_{12}$  and  $LByb_{12}$  of the first-order diffraction beams by grating RG (Y diffraction grating) of each of the measurement beams split by polarization by the polarization beam splitter are output

from Y heads 77ya and 77yb, respectively, and return to Y photodetection systems 74ya and 74yb. Now, laser beams LBya<sub>0</sub> and LByb<sub>0</sub> emitted from light sources LDya and LDyb, and synthetic beams LBya<sub>12</sub> and LByb<sub>12</sub> returning to Y photodetection systems 74ya and 74yb, each pass an optical path which are overlaid in a direction perpendicular to the page surface of FIG. 16(B). Further, as described above, in Y heads 77ya and 77yb, optical paths are appropriately bent (omitted in drawings) inside so that laser beams LBya<sub>0</sub> and LByb<sub>0</sub> irradiated from the light source and synthetic beams LBya<sub>12</sub> and LByb<sub>12</sub> returning to Y photodetection systems 74ya and 74yb pass optical paths which are parallel and distanced apart in the Z-axis direction.

As shown in FIG. 15(A), laser interferometer system 75 makes three measurement beams LBz<sub>1</sub>, LBz<sub>2</sub>, and LBz<sub>3</sub> enter the lower surface of fine movement stage WFS1 from the tip of measurement arm 71A. Laser interferometer system 75 is equipped with three laser interferometers 75a to 75c (refer to FIG. 3) that irradiate three measurement beams LBz<sub>1</sub>, LBz<sub>2</sub>, and LBz<sub>3</sub>, respectively.

In laser interferometer system 75, three measurement beams LBz<sub>1</sub>, LBz<sub>2</sub>, and LBz<sub>3</sub> are emitted in parallel with the Z-axis from each of the three points that are not collinear on the upper surface of measurement arm 71A, as shown in FIGS. 15(A) and 15(B). Now, as shown in FIG. 15(B), three measurement beams LBz<sub>1</sub>, LBz<sub>2</sub>, and LBz<sub>3</sub> are each irradiated from positions which are the apexes of an isosceles triangle (or an equilateral triangle) whose centroid coincides with the exposure area which is the center of irradiation area (exposure

area) IA. In this case, the outgoing point (irradiation point) of measurement beam  $LBz_3$  is located on center line CL, and the outgoing points (irradiation points) of the remaining measurement beams  $LBz_1$  and  $LBz_2$  are equidistant from center line CL. In the embodiment, main controller 20 measures the position in the Z-axis direction, the rotational amount in the  $\theta_x$  direction and the  $\theta_y$  direction of fine movement stage WFS1, using laser interferometer system 75. Incidentally, laser interferometers 75a to 75c are provided on the upper surface (or above) at the end on the -Y side of measurement arm 71A. Measurement beams  $LBz_1$ ,  $LBz_2$ , and  $LBz_3$  emitted in the -Z direction from laser interferometers 75a to 75c travel within measurement arm 71A along the Y-axis direction via reflection surface RP1 previously described, and each of their optical paths is bent so that the beams are emitted from the three points described above.

In the embodiment, on the lower surface of fine movement stage WFS1, a wavelength selection filter (omitted in drawings) which transmits each measurement beam from encoder system 73 and blocks the transmission of each measurement beam from laser interferometer system 75 is provided. In this case, the wavelength selection filter also serves as a reflection surface of each of the measurement beams from laser interferometer system 75. As the wavelength selection filter, a thin film and the like having wavelength-selectivity is used, and in the embodiment, the filter is provided, for example, on one surface of the transparent plate (main body section 81), and grating RG is placed on the wafer holder side with respect to the one surface.

As it can be seen from the description so far, main controller 20 can measure the position of fine movement stage WFS1 in directions of six degrees of freedom by using encoder system 73 and laser interferometer system 75 of fine movement stage position measurement system 70A. In this case, since the optical path lengths of the measurement beams are extremely short and also are almost equal to each other in encoder system 73, the influence of air fluctuation can mostly be ignored. Accordingly, by encoder system 73, positional information (including the  $\theta_z$  direction) of fine movement stage WFS1 within the XY plane can be measured with high accuracy. Further, because the substantial detection points on the grating in the X-axis direction and the Y-axis direction by encoder system 73 and detection points on the lower surface of fine movement stage WFS lower surface in the Z-axis direction by laser interferometer system 75 coincide with the center (exposure position) of exposure area IA, respectively, generation of the so-called Abbe error is suppressed to a substantially ignorable degree. Accordingly, by using fine movement stage position measurement system 70A, main controller 20 can measure the position of fine movement stage WFS1 in the X-axis direction, the Y-axis direction, and the Z-axis direction with high precision, without any Abbe errors. Further, in the case coarse movement stage WCS1 is below projection unit PU and fine movement stage WFS2 is movably supported by coarse movement stage WCS1, by using fine movement stage position measurement system 70A, main controller 20 can measure the position in directions of six degrees of freedom of fine movement stage WFS2 and especially the position of fine

movement stage WFS2 in the X-axis direction, the Y-axis direction, and the Z-axis direction can be measured with high precision, without any Abbe errors.

Further, fine movement stage position measurement system 70B which measurement station 300 is equipped with, is configured similar to fine movement stage position measurement system 70A, but in a symmetric manner, as shown in FIG. 1. Accordingly, measurement arm 71B which fine movement stage position measurement system 70B is equipped with has a longitudinal direction in the Y-axis direction, and the vicinity of the end on the +Y side is supported almost cantilevered from main frame BD, via support member 72B.

In the case coarse movement stage WCS2 is below aligner 99 and fine movement stage WFS2 or WFS1 is movably supported by coarse movement stage WCS2, by using fine movement stage position measurement system 70B, main controller 20 can measure the position in directions of six degrees of freedom of fine movement stage WFS2 (or WFS1) and especially the position of fine movement stage WFS2 (or WFS1) in the X-axis direction, the Y-axis direction, and the Z-axis direction can be measured with high precision, without any Abbe errors.

In exposure apparatus 100 of the embodiment structured in the manner described above, when manufacturing a device, exposure by the step-and-scan method is performed on wafer W held by one of the fine movement stages (in this case, WFS1, as an example) held by coarse movement stage WCS1 located in exposure station 200, and a pattern of reticle R is transferred on each of a plurality of shot areas on wafer W. The exposure operation by this step-and scan method is performed by main

controller 20, by repeating a movement operation between shots in which wafer stage WST1 is moved to a scanning starting position (an acceleration starting position) for exposure of each shot area on wafer W, and a scanning exposure operation  
5 in which a pattern formed on reticle R is transferred onto each of the shot areas by the scanning exposure method, based on results of wafer alignment (for example, information on array coordinates of each shot area on wafer W obtained by enhanced global alignment (EGA) that has been converted into  
10 a coordinate which uses the second fiducial marks as a reference) that has been performed beforehand, and results of reticle alignment and the like. Incidentally, the exposure operation described above is performed, in a state where liquid Lq is held in a space between tip lens 191 and wafer W, or  
15 more specifically, by liquid immersion exposure. Further, exposure is performed in the following order, from the shot area located on the +Y side on wafer W to the shot area located on the -Y side. Incidentally, details on EGA are disclosed in, for example, U.S. Patent No. 4,780,617 and the like.

20 In exposure apparatus 100 of the embodiment, during the series of exposure operations described above, main controller 20 measures the position of fine movement stage WFS1 (wafer W) using fine movement stage position measurement system 70A, and the position of wafer W is controlled based  
25 on the measurement results.

Incidentally, while wafer W has to be driven with high acceleration in the Y-axis direction at the time of scanning exposure operation described above, in exposure apparatus 100 of the embodiment, main controller 20 scans wafer W in the

Y-axis direction by driving (refer to the black arrow in FIG. 17(A)) only fine movement stage WFS1 in the Y-axis direction (and in directions of the other five degrees of freedom, if necessary), without driving coarse movement stage WCS1 in principle at the time of scanning exposure operation as shown in FIG. 17(A). This is because when moving only fine movement stage WFS1, weight of the drive object is lighter when comparing with the case where coarse movement stage WCS1 is driven, which allows an advantage of being able to drive wafer W with high acceleration. Further, because position measuring accuracy of fine movement stage position measurement system 70A is higher than wafer stage position measurement system 16A as previously described, it is advantageous to drive fine movement stage WFS1 at the time of scanning exposure. Incidentally, at the time of this scanning exposure, coarse movement stage WCS1 is driven to the opposite side of fine movement stage WFS1 by an operation of a reaction force (refer to the outlined arrow in FIG. 17(A)) by the drive of fine movement stage WFS1. More specifically, because coarse movement stage WCS1 functions as a counter mass, momentum of the system consisting of the entire wafer stage WST1 is conserved, and centroid shift does not occur, inconveniences such as unbalanced load acting on base board 12 by the scanning drive of fine movement stage WFS1 do not occur.

Meanwhile, when movement (stepping) operation between shots in the X-axis direction is performed, because movement capacity in the X-axis direction of fine movement stage WFS1 is small, main controller 20 moves wafer W in the X-axis

direction by driving coarse movement stage WCS1 in the X-axis direction as shown in FIG. 17(B).

In parallel with exposure to wafer W on fine movement stage WFS1 described above, wafer exchange, wafer alignment, and the like are performed on the other fine movement stage WFS2. Wafer exchange is performed, by unloading wafer W which has been exposed from above fine movement stage WFS2 by a wafer carrier system (not shown), as well as loading a new wafer W on fine movement stage WFS2 when coarse movement stage WCS2 supporting fine movement stage WFS2 is at measurement station 300 or at a predetermined wafer exchange position in the vicinity of measurement station 300. Here, at the wafer exchange position, a decompression chamber (decompressed space) formed by a wafer holder (omitted in drawings) of fine movement stage WFS2 and the back surface of wafer W is connected to a vacuum pump via an exhaust pipe line (not shown) and piping, and by main controller 20 making the vacuum pump operate, gas inside the decompression chamber is exhausted outside via the exhaust pipe line and the piping, which creates a negative pressure within the decompression chamber and starts the suction of wafer W by the wafer holder. And when the inside of the decompression chamber reaches a predetermined pressure (negative pressure), main controller 20 suspends the vacuum pump. When the vacuum pump is suspended, the exhaust pipe line is closed by an action of a check valve (not shown). Accordingly, the decompressed state of the decompression chamber is maintained, and wafer W is held by the wafer holder even if tubes and the like used to suction the gas in the decompression chamber by vacuum are not connected to fine



movement stage WFS2. This allows fine movement stage WFS2 to be separated from the coarse movement stage and to be carried without any problems.

On wafer alignment, first of all, main controller 20  
5 drives fine movement stage WFS2 so as to position measurement plate 86 on fine movement stage WFS2 right under primary alignment system AL1, and detects the second fiducial mark using primary alignment system AL1. Then, as disclosed in, for example, PCT International Publication No. 2007/097379  
10 (the corresponding U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2008/0088843) and the like, for example, main controller 20 can move wafer stage WST2 in the -Y direction and position wafer stage WST at a plurality of points on the movement path, and each time the position is set, measures (obtains)  
15 positional information of the alignment marks in the alignment shot area (sample shot area), using at least one of alignment systems AL1, AL2<sub>2</sub>, and AL2<sub>3</sub>. For example, in the case of considering a case where positioning is performed four times, main controller 20, for example, uses primary alignment system  
20 AL1 and secondary alignment systems AL2<sub>2</sub> and AL2<sub>3</sub> at the time of the first positioning to detect alignment marks (hereinafter also referred to as sample marks) in three sample shot areas, uses alignment systems AL1, and AL2<sub>1</sub> to AL2<sub>4</sub> at the time of the second positioning to detect five sample marks  
25 on wafer W, uses alignment systems AL1, and AL2<sub>1</sub> to AL2<sub>4</sub> at the time of the third positioning to detect five sample marks, and uses primary alignment system AL1, and secondary alignment systems AL2<sub>2</sub> and AL2<sub>3</sub> at the time of the fourth positioning to detect three sample marks, respectively. Accordingly,

positional information of alignment marks in a total of 16 alignment shot areas can be obtained in a remarkably shorter period of time, compared with the case where the 16 alignment marks are sequentially measured with a single alignment system.

5 In this case, each of alignment systems AL1, AL2<sub>2</sub> and AL2<sub>3</sub> detects a plurality of alignment marks (sample marks) arrayed along the Y-axis direction that are sequentially placed within the detection area (e.g., corresponding to the irradiation area of the detection light), corresponding with the movement  
10 operation of wafer stage WST2 described above. Therefore, on the measurement of the alignment marks described above, it is not necessary to move wafer stage WST2 in the X-axis direction.

In the embodiment, main controller 20 performs position  
15 measurement including the detection of the second fiducial marks, and in the case of the wafer alignment, performs position measurement of fine movement stage WFS2 in the XY plane supported by coarse movement stage WCS2 at the time of the wafer alignment, using fine movement stage position  
20 measurement system 70B including measurement arm 71B.

However, besides this, wafer alignment can be performed while measuring the position of wafer W via wafer stage position measurement system 16B previously described, in the case of performing the movement of fine movement stage WFS2 at the  
25 time of wafer alignment integrally with coarse movement stage WCS2. Further, because measurement station 300 and exposure station 200 are arranged apart, the position of fine movement stage WFS2 is controlled on different coordinate systems at the time of wafer alignment and at the time of exposure.

Therefore, main controller 20 converts array coordinates of each shot area on wafer W acquired from the wafer alignment into array coordinates which are based on the second fiducial marks.

5           While wafer alignment to wafer W held by fine movement stage WFS2 is completed in the manner described above, exposure of wafer W which is held by fine movement stage WFS1 in exposure station 200 is still being continued. FIG. 18(A) shows a positional relation of coarse movement stages WCS1,  
10 WCS2 and relay stage DRST at the stage when wafer alignment to wafer W has been completed.

          Main controller 20 drives wafer stage WST2 by a predetermined distance in the -Y direction via coarse movement stage drive system 51B, as shown in an outlined arrow in FIG.  
15 18(B), and makes wafer stage WST2 be in contact or be in proximity by around 500 $\mu$ m to relay stage DRST which is standing still at a predetermined waiting position (substantially coincides with a center position between an optical axis AX of projection optical system PL and a detection center of  
20 primary alignment system AL1).

          Next, main controller 20 controls the current flowing in Y drive coils of fine movement stage drive systems 52B and 52C so as to drive fine movement stage WFS2 in the -Y direction by a Lorentz force, as is shown by the black arrow in FIG.  
25 18(C), and moves fine movement stage WFS2 from coarse movement stage WCS2 onto relay stage DRST. FIG. 18(D) shows a state where fine movement stage WFS2 has been moved and mounted on relay stage DRST.

          Main controller 20 waits for the exposure to wafer W on

fine movement stage WFS1 to be completed, in a state where relay stage DRST and coarse movement stage WCS2 are waiting at a position shown in FIG. 18(D).

FIG. 20 shows a state of wafer stage WST1 immediately  
5 after completing the exposure.

Prior to the completion of exposure, main controller 20 drives auxiliary stage AST (blade BL) in the +X direction by a predetermined amount from the waiting position shown in FIG. 19 via auxiliary stage drive system 58 (refer to FIG. 3) as  
10 is shown by an outlined arrow in FIG. 24(A). This positions the tip of blade BL above measurement arm 71A, as shown in FIG. 24(A). Then, main controller 20 waits for the exposure to be completed in this state.

Then, when exposure has been completed, main controller  
15 20 drives auxiliary stage AST (blade BL) in the +X direction and the +Y direction via auxiliary stage drive system 58, so as to make blade BL be in contact or in proximity in the Y-axis direction by a clearance of around 300 $\mu$ m to fine movement stage WFS1, as shown in FIGS. 20 and 24(B). More specifically, main  
20 controller 20 begins to set blade BL and fine movement stage WFS1 to a scrub state. Then, main controller 20 drives auxiliary stage AST (blade BL), furthermore, in the +X direction. Then, when the center of the protruding part of blade BL coincides with the center of measurement arm 71A,  
25 auxiliary stage AST (blade BL) is driven (refer to the outlined arrow in FIGS. 21 and 25) in the +Y direction integrally with wafer stage WST1, while the scrub state of blade BL and fine movement stage WFS1 is maintained, as shown in FIGS. 21 and 25. By this operation, the liquid immersion space formed by

liquid Lq held between tip lens 191 and fine movement stage WFS1 is passed from fine movement stage WFS1 to blade BL. FIG. 21 shows a state just before the liquid immersion space formed by liquid Lq is passed from fine movement stage WFS1 to blade BL. In the state shown in FIG. 21, liquid Lq is held between tip lens 191, and fine movement stage WFS1 and blade BL. Incidentally, in the case of driving blade BL and fine movement stage WFS1 in proximity, it is desirable to set a gap (clearance) between blade BL and fine movement stage WFS1 so as to prevent or to suppress leakage of liquid Lq. In this case, in proximity includes the case where the gap (clearance) between blade BL and fine movement stage WFS1 is zero, or in other words, the case when both blade BL and fine movement stage WFS1 are in contact.

Then, when the liquid immersion space has been passed from fine movement stage WFS1 to blade BL, as shown in FIG. 22, coarse movement stage WCS1 holding fine movement stage WFS1 comes into contact or in proximity by a clearance of around 300 $\mu$ m to relay stage DRST waiting in a proximity state with coarse movement stage WCS2, holding fine movement stage WFS2 at the waiting position previously described. During the stage where coarse movement stage WCS1 holding fine movement stage WFS1 moves in the +Y direction, main controller 20 inserts carrier member 48 of carrier apparatus 46 into the space of coarse movement stage WCS1, via carrier member drive system 54.

And, at the point when coarse movement stage WCS1 holding fine movement stage WFS1 comes into contact or in proximity to relay stage DRST, main controller 20 drives carrier member

48 upward so that fine movement stage WFS1 is supported from below.

And, in this state, main controller 20 releases the lock mechanism (not shown), and separates coarse movement stage WCS1 into the first section WCS1a and the second section WCS1b. By this operation, fine movement stage WFS1 is detachable from coarse movement stage WCS1. Then, main controller 20 drives carrier member 48 supporting fine movement stage WFS1 downward, as is shown by the outlined arrow in FIG. 23(A).

And then, main controller 20 locks the lock mechanism (not shown) after the first section WCS1a and the second section WCS1b are joined together.

Next, main controller 20 moves carrier member 48 which supports fine movement stage WFS1 from below to the inside of stage main section 44 of relay stage DRST. FIG. 23(B) shows the state where carrier member 48 is being moved. Further, concurrently with the movement of carrier member 48, main controller 20 controls the current flowing in Y drive coils of fine movement stage drive systems 52C and 52A, and drives fine movement stage WFS2 in the -Y direction as is shown by the black arrow in FIG. 23(B) by a Lorentz force, and moves (a slide movement) fine movement stage WFS2 from relay stage DRST onto coarse movement stage WCS1.

Further, after housing the carrier member main section of carrier member 48 into the space of relay stage DRST so that fine movement stage WFS1 is completely housed in the space of relay stage DRST, main controller 20 moves the movable member holding fine movement stage WFS1 in the +Y direction on the carrier member main section (refer to the outlined arrow

in FIG. 23(C)).

Next, main controller 20 makes coarse movement stage WCS1 which holds fine movement stage WFS2 move in the -Y direction, and delivers the liquid immersion space held with tip lens 191 from blade BL to fine movement stage WFS2. The  
5 delivery of this liquid immersion space (liquid Lq) is performed by reversing the procedure of the delivery of the liquid immersion space from fine movement stage WFS1 to blade BL previously described.

10 Then, prior to the beginning of exposure, main controller 20 performs reticle alignment in a procedure (a procedure disclosed in, for example, U.S. Patent No. 5,646,413 and the like) similar to a normal scanning stepper, using the pair of reticle alignment systems RA1 and RA2 previously  
15 described, and the pair of first fiducial marks on measurement plate 86 of fine movement stage WFS and the like. FIG. 23(D) shows fine movement stage WFS2 during reticle alignment, along with coarse movement stage WCS1 holding the fine movement stage. Then, main controller 20 performs exposure operation by the  
20 step-and-scan method, based on results of the reticle alignment and the results of the wafer alignment (array coordinates which uses the second fiducial marks of each of the shot areas on wafer W), and transfers the pattern of reticle R on each of the plurality of shot areas on wafer W. As is  
25 obvious from FIGS. 23(E) and 23(F), in this exposure, fine movement stage WFS2 is returned to the -Y side after reticle alignment, and then exposure is performed in the order from shot areas on the +Y side on wafer W to the shot areas on the -Y side.

Concurrently with the delivery of the liquid immersion space, reticle alignment, and exposure described above, the following operations are performed.

More specifically, as shown in FIG. 23(D), main  
5 controller 20 moves carrier member 48 holding fine movement stage WFS1 into the space of coarse movement stage WCS2. At this point, with the movement of carrier member 48, main controller 20 moves the movable member holding fine movement stage WFS1 on the carrier member main section in the +Y  
10 direction.

Next, main controller 20 releases the lock mechanism (not shown), and separates coarse movement stage WCS2 into the first section WCS2a and the second section WCS2b, and also drives carrier member 48 holding fine movement stage WFS1  
15 upward as is shown by the outlined arrow in FIG. 23(E) so that the pair of mover sections equipped in fine movement stage WFS1 are positioned at a height where the pair of mover sections are engageable with the pair of stator sections of coarse movement stage WCS2.

20 And then, main controller 20 brings together the first section WCS2a and the second section WCS2b of coarse movement stage WCS2. By this, fine movement stage WFS1 holding wafer W which has been exposed is supported by coarse movement stage WCS2. Therefore, main controller 20 locks the lock mechanism  
25 (not shown).

Next, main controller 20 drives coarse movement stage WCS2 supporting fine movement stage WFS1 in the +Y direction as shown by the outlined arrow in FIG. 23(F), and moves coarse movement stage WCS2 to measurement station 300.



Then, by main controller 20, on fine movement stage WFS1, wafer exchange, detection of the second fiducial marks, wafer alignment and the like are performed, in procedures similar to the ones previously described. Also in this case, at the  
5 wafer exchange position, gas within the decompression chamber formed by the wafer holder (omitted in drawings) of fine movement stage WFS1 and the back surface of wafer W is exhausted outside by the vacuum pump, which creates a negative pressure within the decompression chamber and wafer W is suctioned by  
10 the wafer holder. And, by an action of a check valve (not shown), the decompressed state of the decompression chamber is maintained, and wafer W is held by the wafer holder even if tubes and the like used to suction the gas in the decompression chamber by vacuum are not connected to fine  
15 movement stage WFS1. This allows fine movement stage WFS1 to be separated from the coarse movement stage and to be carried without any problems.

Then, main controller 20 converts array coordinates of each shot area on wafer W acquired from the wafer alignment  
20 into array coordinates which are based on the second fiducial marks. In this case as well, position measurement of fine movement stage WFS1 on alignment is performed, using fine movement stage position measurement system 70B.

While wafer alignment to wafer W held by fine movement  
25 stage WFS1 is completed in the manner described above, exposure of wafer W which is held by fine movement stage WFS2 in exposure station 200 is still being continued.

Then, in a manner similar to the previous description, main controller 20 moves fine movement stage WFS1 to relay

stage DRST. Main controller 20 waits for the exposure to wafer W on fine movement stage WFS2 to be completed, in a state where relay stage DRST and coarse movement stage WCS2 are waiting at the waiting position previously described.

5 Hereinafter, a similar processing is repeatedly performed, alternately using fine movement stages WFS1 and WFS2, and an exposure processing to a plurality of wafer Ws is continuously performed.

As described in detail above, according to exposure  
10 apparatus 100 of the embodiment, when fine movement stage WFS1 (or WFS2) holds liquid Lq between tip lens 191 (projection optical system PL), blade BL (auxiliary stage AST) moves into a scum state where blade BL is in contact or in proximity via a clearance of around 300 $\mu$ m with fine movement stage WFS1  
15 (or WFS2) in the Y-axis direction, and moves along in the Y-axis direction with fine movement stage WFS1 (or WFS2) while maintaining the scum state from the fixed end side to the free end side of measurement arm 71A, and then holds liquid Lq with tip lens 191 (projection optical system PL) after this  
20 movement. Therefore, it becomes possible to deliver liquid Lq (the liquid immersion space formed by liquid Lq) held with tip lens 191 (projection optical system PL) from fine movement stage WFS1 (or WFS2) to blade BL, without measurement arm 71A disturbing the delivery. Accordingly, a plurality of stages  
25 will not have to be placed right under the projection optical system interchangeably, which makes it possible to suppress an increase in footprint of the exposure apparatus.

Further, according to exposure apparatus 100 of the embodiment, when the first section WCS1a and the second section

WCS1b of coarse movement stage WCS1 are each driven by main controller 20 via coarse movement stage drive system 51A, and the first section WCS1a and the second section WCS1b are separated, fine movement stage WFS1 (or WFS2) held by coarse  
5 movement stage WCS1 before the separation can easily be detached from coarse movement stage WCS1, while still holding wafer W which has been exposed. That is, wafer W can be detached easily from coarse movement stage WCS1, integrally with fine movement stage WFS1.

10 In this case, in the embodiment, because coarse movement stage WCS1 is separated into the first section WCS1a and the second section WCS1b and fine movement stage WFS1 (or WFS2) holding wafer W which has been exposed is easily detached from coarse movement stage WCS1, after moving fine movement stage  
15 WFS1 (or WFS2) integrally with coarse movement stage WCS1 in a direction (the +Y direction) from a fixed end to a free end of measurement arm 71A which is supported in a cantilevered state with the tip inside the space within coarse movement stage WCS1, fine movement stage WFS1 (or WFS2) holding wafer  
20 W which has been exposed can be detached from coarse movement stage WCS1 without measurement arm 71A interfering the detachment.

Further, after fine movement stage WFS1 (or WFS2) holding wafer W which has been exposed is detached from coarse  
25 movement stage WCS1, coarse movement stage WCS1 is made to hold another fine movement stage WFS2 (or WFS1) which holds wafer W which has not yet undergone exposure. Accordingly, it becomes possible to detach fine movement stage WFS1 (or WFS2) holding wafer W which has been exposed from coarse

movement stage WCS1, or to make coarse movement stage WCS1 hold another fine movement stage WFS2 (or WFS1) holding wafer W which has not yet undergone exposure, in a state each holding wafer W.

5           Further, main controller 20 drives carrier member 48 via carrier member drive system 54, and fine movement stage WFS1 (or WFS2), which still holds wafer W which has been exposed and has been detached from coarse movement stage WCS1, is housed in the space inside of relay stage DRST.

10           Further, main controller 20 drives carrier member 48 via carrier member drive system 54 so that the position of fine movement stage WFS1 (or WFS2) holding wafer W which has been exposed is set to a predetermined height, in a state where the first section of WCS2a and the second section WCS2b of  
15 coarse movement stage WCS2 are separated via coarse movement stage drive system 51B. And, by the first section of WCS2a being integrated with the second section WCS2b of coarse movement stage WCS2 via coarse movement stage drive system 51B by main controller 20, fine movement stage WFS1 (or WFS2)  
20 holding wafer W which has been exposed can be delivered from relay stage DRST to coarse movement stage WCS2.

          Furthermore, main controller 20 moves and mounts fine movement stage WFS2 (or WFS1) holding wafer W which has not yet undergone exposure from coarse movement stage WCS2 to relay  
25 stage DRST, via fine movement stage drive systems 52B and 52C, and then further from relay stage DRST to coarse movement stage WCS1, via fine movement stage drive systems 52C and 52A.

          Therefore, according to exposure apparatus 100 of the embodiment, wafer W can be delivered between the three, which

are coarse movement stage WCS1, relay stage DRST, and coarse movement stage WCS2, integrally with fine movement stage WFS1 or WFS2, even if the size of wafer W increases, without any problems in particular.

5           Further, in exposure apparatus 100 of the embodiment, in exposure station 200, wafer W mounted on fine movement stage WFS1 (or WFS2) held relatively movable by coarse movement stage WCS1 is exposed with exposure light IL, via reticle R and projection optical system PL. In doing so, positional  
10 information in the XY plane of fine movement stage WFS1 (or WFS2) held movable by coarse movement stage WCS1 is measured by main controller 20, using encoder system 73 of fine movement stage position measurement system 70A which has measurement arm 71A which is placed facing grating RG placed at fine  
15 movement stage WFS1 (or WFS2). In this case, because space is formed inside coarse movement stage WCS1 and each of the heads of fine movement stage position measurement system 70A are placed in this space, there is only space between fine movement stage WFS1 (or WFS2) and each of the heads of fine  
20 movement stage position measurement system 70A. Accordingly, each of the heads can be arranged in proximity to fine movement stage WFS1 (or WFS2) (grating RG), which allows a highly precise measurement of the positional information of fine movement stage WFS1 (or WFS2) by fine movement stage position  
25 measurement system 70A. Further, as a consequence, a highly precise drive of fine movement stage WFS1 (or WFS2) via coarse movement stage drive system 51A and/or fine movement stage drive system 52A by main controller 20 becomes possible.

Further, in this case, irradiation points of the

measurement beams of each of the heads of encoder system 73 and laser interferometer system 75 configuring fine movement stage position measurement system 70A emitted from measurement arm 71A on grating RG coincide with the center (exposure position) of irradiation area (exposure area) IA of exposure light IL irradiated on wafer W. Accordingly, main controller 20 can measure the positional information of fine movement stage WFS1 (or WFS2) with high accuracy, without being affected by so-called Abbe error. Further, because optical path lengths in the atmosphere of the measurement beams of each of the heads of encoder system 73 can be made extremely short by placing measurement arm 71A right under grating RG, the influence of air fluctuation is reduced, and also in this point, the positional information of fine movement stage WFS1 (or WFS2) can be measured with high accuracy.

Further, in the embodiment, fine movement stage position measurement system 70B configured symmetric to fine movement stage position measurement system 70A is provided in measurement station 300. And in measurement station 300, when wafer alignment to wafer W on fine movement stage WFS2 (or WFS1) held by coarse movement stage WCS2 is performed by alignment systems AL1, and AL2<sub>1</sub> to AL2<sub>4</sub> and the like, positional information in the XY plane of fine movement stage WFS2 (or WFS1) supported movable on coarse movement stage WCS2 is measured by fine movement stage position measurement system 70B with high precision. As a consequence, a highly precise drive of fine movement stage WFS2 (or WFS1) via coarse movement stage drive system 51B and/or fine movement stage drive system 52B by main controller 20 becomes possible.

Further, in the embodiment, because the free end and the fixed end in each of the arms are set in opposite directions in measurement arm 71A at the exposure station 200 side and measurement arm 71B at the measurement station 300 side, coarse movement stage WCS1 can approach measurement station 300 (to be more precise, relay stage DRST) and coarse movement stage WCS2 can also approach exposure station 200 (to be more precise, relay stage DRST), without being disturbed by measurement arms 71A and 71B.

Further, according to the embodiment, the delivery of fine movement stage WFS2 (or WFS1) holding the wafer which has not yet undergone exposure from coarse movement stage WCS2 to relay stage DRST, and the delivery from relay stage DRST to coarse movement stage WCS1 are performed, by making fine movement stage WFS2 (or WFS1) perform a slide movement along an upper surface (a surface (a first surface) parallel to the XY plane including the pair of stator sections 93a and 93b) of coarse movement stage WCS2, relay stage DRST, and coarse movement stage WCS1. Further, the delivery of fine movement stage WFS1 (or WFS2) holding the wafer which has been exposed from coarse movement stage WCS1 to relay stage DRST, and the delivery from relay stage DRST to coarse movement stage WCS1 are performed, by making fine movement stage WFS1 (or WFS2) move within the space inside coarse movement stage WCS1, relay stage DRST, and coarse movement stage WCS2, which are positioned on the -Z side of the first surface. Accordingly, the delivery of the wafer between coarse movement stage WCS1 and relay stage DRST, and coarse movement stage WCS2 and relay stage DRST, can be realized by suppressing an increase in the

footprint of the apparatus as much as possible.

Further, in the embodiment above, although relay stage DRST is configured movable within the XY plane, as is obvious from the description on the series of parallel processing operations previously described, in the actual sequence, relay stage DRST remains waiting at the waiting position previously described. On this point as well, an increase in the footprint of the apparatus is suppressed.

Further, according to exposure apparatus 100 of the embodiment, because fine movement stage WFS1 (or WFS2) can be driven with good precision, it becomes possible to drive wafer W mounted on this fine movement stage WFS1 (or WFS2) in synchronization with reticle stage RST (reticle R) with good precision, and to transfer a pattern of reticle R onto wafer W by scanning exposure. Further, in exposure apparatus 100 of the embodiment, because wafer exchange, alignment measurement and the like of wafer W on fine movement stage WFS2 (or WFS1) can be performed in measurement station 300, concurrently with the exposure operation performed on wafer W mounted on fine movement stage WFS1 (or WFS2) in exposure station 200, throughput can be improved when compared with the case where each processing of wafer exchange, alignment measurement, and exposure is sequentially performed.

Incidentally, in the embodiment above, fine movement stage WFS1 holding wafer W which has been exposed was delivered first to carrier member 48 of relay stage DRST, and then fine movement stage WFS2 held by relay stage DRST was slid afterwards to be held by coarse movement stage WCS1, using FIGS. 23(A) to 23(C). However, besides this, fine movement



stage WFS2 can be delivered to carrier member 48 of relay stage DRST first, and then fine movement stage WFS1 held by coarse movement stage WCS1 can be slid afterwards to be held by relay stage DRST.

5           Further, in the embodiment above, while the gap (clearance) between relay stage DRST and coarse movement stages WCS1 and WCS2 was set to around 300 $\mu$ m in the case of making coarse movement stages WCS1 and WCS2 proximal to relay stage DRST, respectively to replace fine movement stages WFS1  
10 and WFS2, this gap does not necessarily have to be set small as in the case, for example, such as when movable blade BL and fine movement stage WFS1 are driven in proximity. In this case, relay stage DRST and coarse movement stage can be distanced within a range where fine movement stage is not  
15 tilted greatly (that is, the stator and the mover of the linear motor do not come into contact) at the time of movement of the fine movement stage between relay stage DRST and the coarse movement stage. In other words, the gap between relay stage DRST and coarse movement stages WCS1 and WCS2 is not limited  
20 to around 300 $\mu$ m, and can be made extremely large.

          Incidentally, in the embodiment above, while the case has been described where blade BL (movable member) was provided in auxiliary stage AST which moves within an XY plane, the present invention is not limited to this. That is, any  
25 configuration can be employed as long as when a holding member (in the embodiment above, the fine movement stage is equivalent) holds liquid Lq with an optical member (in the embodiment above, tip lens 191 is equivalent), a movable member can approach (including the case of being in contact) the

holding member within a predetermined distance (e.g., 300 $\mu$ m) in the Y-axis direction, and can move along in the Y-axis direction (from the fixed end side to the free end side of measurement arm 71A in the embodiment above) along with the holding member while maintaining the proximity state (the 5 scum state previously described), and then can hold liquid Lq with the optical member after the movement. Accordingly, the movable member can be a movable blade which is driven by a robot arm, or other drive devices.

10 Further, in the embodiment above, while the case has been described where coarse movement stages WCS1 and WCS2 were separable into the first section and the second section as well as the first section and the second section being engageable, besides this, the first section and the second 15 section may have any type of arrangement, even when the first section and the second section are physically constantly apart, as long as they are reciprocally approachable and dividable, and on separation, a holding member (the fine movement stage in the embodiment above) is detachable, whereas when the 20 distance is closed, the holding member is supportable.

Further, in the embodiment above, while the case has been described where the apparatus is equipped with relay stage DRST, in addition to coarse movement stages WCS1 and WCS2, relay stage DRST does not necessarily have to be provided. 25 In this case, for example, the fine movement stage can be delivered between coarse movement stage WCS2 and coarse movement stage WCS1 directly, or, for example, the fine movement stage can be delivered to coarse movement stages WCS1 and WCS2, using a robot arm and the like. In the former case,

for example, a carrier mechanism, which delivers the fine movement stage to coarse movement stage WCS1 and then receives the fine movement stage and delivers the fine movement stage to an external carrier system (not shown) from coarse movement stage WCS1, can be provided in coarse movement stage WCS2. In this case, the external carrier system can attach the fine movement stage holding the wafer to coarse movement stage WCS2. In the latter case, the fine movement stage which one of the coarse movement stage WCS1 and WCS2 supports is delivered to a support device, while the fine movement stage which the other coarse movement stage supports is delivered to the one coarse movement stage directly, and then finally, the fine movement stage supported by the support device is delivered to the other coarse movement stage. In this case, as a support device, besides a robot arm, a vertically movable table can be used, which fits inside of base board 12 at normal times so as not to project above from the floor surface, and moves upward to support the fine movement stage when coarse movement stages WCS1 and WCS2 are separated into two sections, and then moves downward while still supporting the fine movement stage. Alternatively, in the case a narrow notch is formed in the Y-axis direction in coarse movement slider section 91 of coarse movement stages WCS1 and WCS2, a table whose shaft section protrudes from the floor surface and is vertically movable can be used. In any case, the support device can have any structure as long as the section supporting the fine movement stage is movable at least in one direction, and does not interfere when the fine movement stage is delivered directly between coarse movement stages WCS1 and WCS2 in a state

supporting the fine movement stage. In any case, in the case the relay stage is not arranged, this allows the footprint of the apparatus to be reduced.

Incidentally, in the embodiment above, while the case  
5 has been described where fine movement stage position measurement systems 70A and 70B are made entirely of, for example, glass, and are equipped with measurement arms 71A and 71B in which light can proceed inside, the present invention is not limited to this. For example, at least only  
10 the part where each of the laser beams previously described proceed in the measurement arm has to be made of a solid member which can pass through light, and the other sections, for example, can be a member that does not transmit light, and can have a hollow structure. Further, as a measurement arm,  
15 for example, a light source or a photodetector can be built in the tip of the measurement arm, as long as a measurement beam can be irradiated from the section facing the grating. In this case, the measurement beam of the encoder does not have to proceed inside the measurement arm.

20 Further, in the measurement arm, the part (beam optical path segment) where each laser beam proceeds can be hollow. Or, in the case of employing a grating interference type encoder system as the encoder system, the optical member on which the diffraction grating is formed only has to be provided  
25 on an arm that has low thermal expansion, such as for example, ceramics, Invar and the like. This is because especially in an encoder system, the space where the beam separates is extremely narrow (short) so that the system is not affected by air fluctuation as much as possible. Furthermore, in this

case, the temperature can be stabilized by supplying gas whose temperature has been controlled to the space between fine movement stage (wafer holder) and the measurement arm (and beam optical path). Furthermore, the measurement arm need not  
5 have any particular shape.

Incidentally, in the embodiment, because measurement arms 71A and 71B are fixed to main frame BD integrally, torsion and the like may occur due to internal stress (including thermal stress) in measurement arms 71A and 71B, which may  
10 change the relative position between measurement arms 71A and 71B, and main frame BD. Therefore, as countermeasures against such cases, the position of measurement arms 71A and 71B (a change in a relative position with respect to main frame BD, or a change of position with respect to a reference position)  
15 can be measured, and the position of measurement arms 71A and 71B can be finely adjusted, or the measurement results corrected, with actuators and the like.

Further, in the embodiment above, while the case has been described where measurement arms 71A and 71B are integral with  
20 main frame BD, as well as this, measurement arms 71A and 71B and mainframe BD may be separated. In this case, a measurement device (for example, an encoder and/or an interferometer) which measures a position (or displacement) of measurement arms 71A and 71B with respect to main frame BD (or a reference  
25 position), and an actuator and the like to adjust a position of measurement arms 71A and 71B can be provided, and main controller 20 as well as other controllers can maintain a positional relation between main frame BD (and projection optical system PL) and measurement arms 71A and 71B at a

predetermined relation (for example, constant), based on measurement results of the measurement device.

Further, a measurement system (sensor), a temperature sensor, a pressure sensor, an acceleration sensor for  
5 vibration measurement and the like can be provided in measurement arms 71A and 71B, so as to measure a variation in measurement arms 71A and 71B by an optical technique. Or, a distortion sensor (strain gauge) or a displacement sensor can be provided, so as to measure a variation in measurement  
10 arms 71A and 71B. And, by using the values obtained by these sensors, positional information obtained by fine movement stage position measurement system 70A and/or wafer stage position measurement system 68A, or fine movement stage position measurement system 70B and/or wafer stage position  
15 measurement system 68B can be corrected.

Further, in the embodiment above, while the case has been described where measurement arm 71A (or 71B) is supported in a cantilevered state via one support member 72A (or 72B) from mainframe BD, as well as this, for example, measurement arm  
20 71A (or 71B) can be supported by suspension from main frame BD via a U-shaped suspension section, including two suspension members which are arranged apart in the X-axis direction. In this case, it is desirable to set the distance between the two suspension members so that the fine movement stage can  
25 move in between the two suspension members.

Further, in the embodiment above, while an example has been shown where encoder system 73 is equipped with an X head and a pair of Y heads, besides this, for example, one or two two-dimensional heads (2D heads) whose measurement directions

are in two directions, which are the X-axis direction and the Y-axis direction, can be provided. In the case two 2D heads are provided, detection points of the two heads can be arranged to be two points which are spaced equally apart in the X-axis direction on the grating, with the exposure position serving as the center.

Incidentally, fine movement stage position measurement system 70A can measure positional information in directions of six degrees of freedom of the fine movement stage only by using encoder system 73, without being equipped with laser interferometer system 75. Besides this, an encoder which can measure positional information in at least one of the X-axis direction and the Y-axis direction, and the Z-axis direction can also be used. For example, by irradiating measurement beams from a total of three encoders including an encoder which can measure positional information in the X-axis direction and the Z-axis direction and an encoder which can measure positional information in the Y-axis direction and the Z-axis direction, on three measurement points that are noncollinear, and receiving the return lights, positional information of the movable body on which grating RG is provided can be measured in directions of six degrees of freedom. Further, the configuration of encoder system 73 is not limited to the embodiment described above, and is arbitrary.

Incidentally, in the embodiment above, while the grating was placed on the upper surface of the fine movement stage, that is, a surface that faces the wafer, as well as this, the grating can be formed on a wafer holder holding the wafer. In this case, even when a wafer holder expands or an installing

position to the fine movement stage shifts during exposure, this can be followed up when measuring the position of the wafer holder (wafer). Further, the grating can be placed on the lower surface of the fine movement stage, and in this case, 5 the fine movement stage does not have to be a solid member through which light can pass because the measurement beam irradiated from the encoder head does not proceed inside the fine movement stage, and fine movement stage can have a hollow structure with the piping, wiring and like placed inside, which 10 allows the weight of the fine movement stage to be reduced.

Incidentally, in each of the embodiments above, while an encoder system was used in which measurement beams proceeded inside of measurement arms 71A and 71B and were irradiated on grating RG of the fine movement stage from below, as well 15 as this, an encoder system can be used which has an optical system (such as a beam splitter) of an encoder head provided in the measurement arm, and the optical system and a light source can be connected by an optical fiber, which allows a laser beam to be transmitted from the light source to the 20 optical system via the optical fiber, and/or the optical system and a photodetection section can be connected by an optical fiber, and the optical fiber allows a return light from grating RG to be transmitted from the optical system to the photodetection system.

25 Incidentally, in the embodiment above, while the example was given where the wafer stage was a coarse/fine movement stage which is a combination of a coarse movement stage and a fine movement stage, the present invention is not limited to this.



Further, the drive mechanism of driving the fine movement stage with respect to the coarse movement stage is not limited to the mechanism described in the embodiment above. For example, in the embodiment, while the coil which drives the fine movement stage in the Y-axis direction also functioned as a coil which drives fine movement stage in the Z-axis direction, besides this, an actuator (linear motor) which drives the fine movement stage in the Y-axis direction and an actuator which drives the fine movement stage in the Z-axis direction, or more specifically, levitates the fine movement stage, can each be provided independently. In this case, because it is possible to make a constant levitation force act on the fine movement stage, the position of the fine movement stage in the Z-axis direction becomes stable.

Incidentally, in each of the embodiments above, while the case has been described where mover sections 82a and 82b equipped in the fine movement stage have a U shape in a side view, as a matter of course, the mover section, as well as the stator section, equipped in the linear motor that drives the fine movement stage do not have to be U shaped.

Incidentally, in the embodiment above, while fine movement stages WFS1 and WFS2 are supported in a noncontact manner by coarse movement stage WCS1 or WCS2 by the action of the Lorentz force (electromagnetic force), besides this, for example, a vacuum preload type hydrostatic air bearings and the like can be arranged on fine movement stages WFS1 and WFS2 so that the stages are supported by levitation with respect to coarse movement stage WCS1 or WCS2. Further, in the embodiment above, while fine movement stages WFS1 and WFS2

could be driven in directions of all 6 degrees of freedom, the present invention is not limited to this, and fine movement stages WFS1 and WFS2 only needs to be able to move within a two-dimensional plane which is parallel to the XY plane.

5 Further, fine movement stage drive systems 52A and 52B are not limited to the magnet moving type described above, and can also be a moving coil type as well. Furthermore, fine movement stages WFS1 and WFS2 can also be supported in contact with coarse movement stage WCS1 or WCS2. Accordingly, as the  
10 fine movement stage drive system which drives fine movement stages WFS1 and WFS2 with respect to coarse movement stage WCS1 or WCS2, for example, a rotary motor and a ball screw (or a feed screw) can also be combined for use.

Incidentally, the fine movement stage position  
15 measurement system can be configured so that position measurement is possible within the total movement range of a wafer stage. In this case, a wafer stage position measurement system will not be required. Further, in the embodiment above, base board 12 can be a counter mass which  
20 can move by an operation of a reaction force of the drive force of the wafer stage. In this case, coarse movement stage does not have to be used as a counter mass, or when the coarse movement stage is used as a counter mass as in the embodiment described above, the weight of the coarse movement stage can  
25 be reduced.

Incidentally, the wafer used in the exposure apparatus of the embodiment above is not limited to the 450mm wafer, and can be a wafer of a smaller size (such as a 300mm wafer).

Incidentally, in the embodiment above, the case has been

described where the present invention is applied to a scanning stepper; however, the present invention is not limited to this, and can also be applied to a static exposure apparatus such as a stepper. Even in the case of a stepper, by measuring the  
5 position of a stage on which the object subject to exposure is mounted using an encoder, position measurement error caused by air fluctuation can substantially be nulled, which is different from when measuring the position of this stage using an interferometer, and it becomes possible to position the  
10 stage with high precision based on the measurement values of the encoder, which in turn makes it possible to transfer a reticle pattern on the object with high precision. Further, the present invention can also be applied to a reduction projection exposure apparatus by a step-and-stitch method  
15 that synthesizes a shot area and a shot area.

Further, the magnification of the projection optical system in the exposure apparatus of the embodiment above is not only a reduction system, but also may be either an equal magnifying system or a magnifying system, and projection  
20 optical system PL is not only a dioptric system, but also may be either a catoptric system or a catadioptric system, and in addition, the projected image may be either an inverted image or an upright image.

In addition, the illumination light IL is not limited  
25 to ArF excimer laser light (with a wavelength of 193 nm), but may be ultraviolet light, such as KrF excimer laser light (with a wavelength of 248 nm), or vacuum ultraviolet light, such as F<sub>2</sub> laser light (with a wavelength of 157 nm). As disclosed in, for example, U.S. Patent No. 7,023,610, a harmonic wave,

which is obtained by amplifying a single-wavelength laser beam in the infrared or visible range emitted by a DFB semiconductor laser or fiber laser, with a fiber amplifier doped with, for example, erbium (or both erbium and ytterbium), and by  
5 converting the wavelength into ultraviolet light using a nonlinear optical crystal, can also be used as vacuum ultraviolet light.

In addition, the illumination light IL of the exposure apparatus 10 in the abovementioned embodiment is not limited to light with a wavelength of 100 nm or greater, and, of course, light with a wavelength of less than 100 nm may be used. For example, the present invention can be applied to an EUV exposure apparatus that uses an EUV (Extreme Ultraviolet) light in a soft X-ray range (e.g., a wavelength range from  
15 5 to 15 nm). In addition, the present invention can also be applied to an exposure apparatus that uses charged particle beams such as an electron beam or an ion beam.

Further, in the embodiment above, a transmissive type mask (reticle) is used, which is a transmissive substrate on  
20 which a predetermined light shielding pattern (or a phase pattern or a light attenuation pattern) is formed. Instead of this reticle, however, as is disclosed in, for example, U.S. Patent No. 6,778,257, an electron mask (which is also called a variable shaped mask, an active mask or an image  
25 generator, and includes, for example, a DMD (Digital Micromirror Device) that is a type of a non-emission type image display device (spatial light modulator) or the like) on which a light-transmitting pattern, a reflection pattern, or an emission pattern is formed according to electronic data of

the pattern that is to be exposed can also be used. In the case of using such a variable shaped mask, because the stage where a wafer, a glass plate or the like is mounted is scanned with respect to the variable shaped mask, an equivalent effect  
5 as the embodiment above can be obtained by measuring the position of this stage using an encoder system and a laser interferometer system.

Further, as is disclosed in, for example, PCT International Publication No. 2001/035168, the present  
10 invention can also be applied to an exposure apparatus (lithography system) that forms line-and-space patterns on a wafer W by forming interference fringes on wafer W.

Moreover, as disclosed in, for example, U.S. Patent No. 6,611,316, the present invention can also be applied to an  
15 exposure apparatus that synthesizes two reticle patterns via a projection optical system and almost simultaneously performs double exposure of one shot area by one scanning exposure.

Incidentally, an object on which a pattern is to be  
20 formed (an object subject to exposure to which an energy beam is irradiated) in the embodiment above is not limited to a wafer, but may be other objects such as a glass plate, a ceramic substrate, a film member, or a mask blank.

The application of the exposure apparatus is not limited  
25 to an exposure apparatus for fabricating semiconductor devices, but can be widely adapted to, for example, an exposure apparatus for fabricating liquid crystal devices, wherein a liquid crystal display device pattern is transferred to a rectangular glass plate, as well as to exposure apparatuses

for fabricating organic electroluminescent displays, thin film magnetic heads, image capturing devices (e.g., CCDs), micromachines, and DNA chips. In addition to fabricating microdevices like semiconductor devices, the present  
5 invention can also be adapted to an exposure apparatus that transfers a circuit pattern to a glass substrate, a silicon wafer, or the like in order to fabricate a reticle or a mask used by a visible light exposure apparatus, an EUV exposure apparatus, an X-ray exposure apparatus, an electron beam  
10 exposure apparatus, and the like.

Incidentally, the disclosures of all publications, the PCT International Publications, the U.S. Patent Applications and the U.S. Patents that are cited in the description so far related to exposure apparatuses and the like are each  
15 incorporated herein by reference.

Electronic devices such as semiconductor devices are manufactured through the steps of; a step where the function/performance design of the device is performed, a step where a reticle based on the design step is manufactured, a  
20 step where a wafer is manufactured from silicon materials, a lithography step where the pattern of a mask (the reticle) is transferred onto the wafer by the exposure apparatus (pattern formation apparatus) and the exposure method in the embodiment previously described, a development step where the  
25 wafer that has been exposed is developed, an etching step where an exposed member of an area other than the area where the resist remains is removed by etching, a resist removing step where the resist that is no longer necessary when etching has been completed is removed, a device assembly step (including

a dicing process, a bonding process, the package process), inspection steps and the like. In this case, in the lithography step, because the device pattern is formed on the wafer by executing the exposure method previously described  
5 using the exposure apparatus of the embodiment, a highly integrated device can be produced with good productivity.

### **Industrial Applicability**

As is described above, the exposure apparatus and the  
10 exposure method of the present invention are suitable for forming a pattern on an object by irradiating an energy beam on the object. Further, the device manufacturing method of the present invention is suitable for manufacturing electron  
15 devices.

**Claims**

1. An exposure apparatus that exposes an object with an energy beam via a liquid, the apparatus comprising:

5 a first movable body which is movable at least along a two-dimensional plane;

an optical member which has an outgoing plane that emits the energy beam;

10 a holding member which is movably supported by the first movable body and is movable at least within a plane parallel to the two-dimensional plane facing the outgoing plane, and also can hold the liquid with the optical member when located at a position facing the outgoing plane;

15 a position measurement system which has an arm member, extending in a first axis direction parallel to the two-dimensional plane, where at least a part of a head is provided that irradiates at least one measurement beam on a measurement plane placed on a surface substantially parallel to the two-dimensional plane of the holding member, measures  
20 positional information of the holding member within the two-dimensional plane, based on an output of the head; and

25 a movable member which becomes proximal to the holding member within a predetermined distance in the first axis direction parallel to the two-dimensional plane when the holding member holds a liquid with the optical member, and moves from one side of the first-axis direction to the other side along the arm member with the holding member while maintaining the proximal state, and holds the liquid with the optical member after the movement.



2. The exposure apparatus according to Claim 1 wherein  
the movable member moves along the first axis direction  
with the holding member and the first movable body, in a state  
5 where the movable member is proximal to the holding member  
within a predetermined distance along the first axis  
direction.

3. The exposure apparatus according to one of Claims  
10 1 and 2 wherein  
the movable member is movable within a range including  
a first position facing the outgoing plane and a second  
position that is different from the first position.

15 4. The exposure apparatus according to any one of Claims  
1 to 3 wherein  
when the holding member faces the outgoing plane, the  
movable member is movable to a position besides facing the  
outgoing plane.

20 5. The exposure apparatus according to any one of Claims  
1 to 4 wherein  
at least one of the movable member and the holding member  
is placed at a position facing the outgoing plane so that the  
25 liquid is continued to be held between the optical member and  
at least one of the movable member and the holding member.

6. The exposure apparatus according to any one of Claims  
1 to 5 wherein

by moving the movable member and the holding member in the first axis direction, the hold of the liquid with the optical member can be switched from one of the movable member and the holding member to the other.

5

7. The exposure apparatus according to any one of Claims 1 to 6, the apparatus further comprising:

a drive system which supports the movable member movably.

10

8. The exposure apparatus according to Claim 7 wherein the drive system drives the movable member at least in the first axis direction.

15

9. The exposure apparatus according to one of Claims 7 and 8 wherein

the drive system drives the movable member within a plane parallel to the two-dimensional plane.

20

10. The exposure apparatus according to any one of Claims 7 to 9 wherein

the drive system comprises a second movable body which can move along the two-dimensional plane, and supports the movable member at a height position the same as the holding member supported by the first movable body.

25

11. The exposure apparatus according to Claim 10 wherein

the second movable body supports the movable member in

a cantilevered manner on one side in a direction orthogonal to the first axis direction within the two-dimensional plane.

12. The exposure apparatus according to Claim 11  
5 wherein

the drive system drives the second movable body in a direction orthogonal to the first axis direction within the two-dimensional plane, and positions the movable member vertically above the arm member.

10

13. The exposure apparatus according to any one of Claims 8 to 12 wherein

the object held by the holding member is exposed, in a state where the movable member is placed at a position besides  
15 facing the outgoing plane.

14. The exposure apparatus according to any one of Claims 1 to 13, the apparatus further comprising:

a liquid immersion member which forms a liquid immersion  
20 space by filling a space between the optical member and at least one of the movable member and the first movable body.

15. The exposure apparatus according to any one of Claims 1 to 14 wherein

25 a surface of the movable member has liquid repellency to the liquid.

16. The exposure apparatus according to any one of Claims 1 to 15 wherein

the holding member holds the object so that a surface of the object and a surface of the holding member placed in a periphery of the object become substantially flush.

5           17. The exposure apparatus according to any one of Claims 1 to 16 wherein

          a first surface of the moveable member facing the outgoing surface is substantially parallel to the two-dimensional plane.

10

          18. The exposure apparatus according to any one of Claims 1 to 17 wherein

          the movable member is a plate.

15           19. The exposure apparatus according to any one of Claims 1 to 18 wherein

          the movable member has at least a part of a measurement member which measures optical properties of the optical member.

20

          20. The exposure apparatus according to Claim 19 wherein

          at least a part of the measurement member is placed, at a member whose positional relation with the optical member  
25 is constant.

          21. The exposure apparatus according to any one of Claims 1 to 20 wherein

          a grating is formed on the measurement plane, and

the head receives diffraction light from the grating of the measurement beam.

22. The exposure apparatus according to any one of  
5 Claims 1 to 21 wherein

the first movable body has a space where a part of the arm member can be placed inside.

23. The exposure apparatus according to Claim 22  
10 wherein

the arm member is a cantilevered member whose one side in the first axis direction is supported in a cantilevered state as a fixed end, and irradiates the measurement beam on the measurement plane from the vicinity of a free end of the  
15 member.

24. An exposure apparatus that exposes an object with an energy beam via an optical member and a liquid, the apparatus comprising:

20 a first movable body which is movable at least along a two-dimensional plane;

a holding member which is movably supported by the first movable body while holding the object, and can hold the liquid with the optical member;

25 a position measurement system which has at least a part of the system provided in a measurement member placed below the holding member supported by the first movable body, and measures positional information of the holding member by irradiating a measurement beam on a measurement plane of the

holding member; and

a movable member which has a holding plane placed above the measurement member, and is exchanged with the holding member while maintaining the liquid right under the optical member so as to hold the liquid between the holding plane and the optical member.

25. The exposure apparatus according to Claim 24 wherein

10 a measurement plane is provided on a lower side of the holding member, and a grating is provided on the measurement plane, whereby

the position measurement system is an encoder system which receives a diffraction light generated at the grating by an irradiation of the measurement beam and measures positional information of the holding member.

26. The exposure apparatus according to one of Claims 24 and 25 wherein

20 the movable member moves in a first direction within the two-dimensional plane with the holding member and the first movable body, in a state where the movable member is in proximity within a predetermined distance to the holding member in the first direction.

25

27. The exposure apparatus according to any one of Claims 24 to 26 wherein

the moveable member is movable within a range including a first position right under the optical member and a second

position which is different from the first position.

28. The exposure apparatus according to any one of Claims 24 to 27 wherein

5           at least one of the movable member and the holding member is placed at a position facing the optical member, so as to continue holding a liquid between the optical member and at least one of the movable member and the holding member.

10           29. The exposure apparatus according to any one of Claims 24 to 28, the apparatus further comprising:

          a liquid immersion member which forms a liquid immersion space by filling a space between the optical member and at least one of the movable member and the first movable body  
15 with a liquid.

30. The exposure apparatus according to any one of Claims 24 to 29 wherein

          a surface of the moveable member has liquid repellency  
20 to liquid.

31. The exposure apparatus according to any one of Claims 24 to 30 wherein

          the holding member holds the object so that a surface  
25 of the object and a surface of the holding member place in the periphery of the object becomes substantially flush.

32. The exposure apparatus according to any one of Claims 24 to 31 wherein

the movable member has at least a part of a measurement member which measures optical properties of the optical member.

5           33. A device manufacturing method, the method including:

          exposing an object using the exposure apparatus according to any one of Claims 1 to 32; and

          developing the object which has been exposed.

10

          34. An exposure method in which an object is exposed with an energy beam via an optical member and a liquid, the method comprising:

          moving a first movable body which movably supports a holding member that holds an object and can also hold a liquid with the optical member, at least along a two-dimensional plane;

          measuring positional information of the holding member by irradiating a measurement beam on a measurement plane of the holding member, using a position measurement system which has at least a part of the system provided in a measurement member placed below the holding member supported by the first movable body; and

          maintaining the liquid right under the optical member, by placing a movable member which has a holding plane placed above the measurement member and can hold the liquid with the optical member at the holding plane, interchangeably with the holding member.



35. The exposure method according to Claim 34 wherein positional information of the holding member is measured, using the position measurement system which has at least a part of the system provided in the measurement member and  
5 irradiating a measurement beam on the measurement plane, having a grating, provided on the lower side of the holding member, and receiving a diffraction light generated at the grating by the irradiation of the measurement beam.

10 36. The exposure method according to one of Claims 34 and 35 wherein

the movable member moves in a first direction with the holding member and the first movable body, in a state where the movable member is in proximity within a predetermined  
15 distance to the holding member in the first direction within the two-dimensional plane.

37. The exposure method according to any one of Claims 34 to 36 wherein

20 at least one of the movable member and the holding member is placed at a position facing the optical member, so as to continue holding a liquid between the optical member and at least one of the movable member and the holding member.

25 38. A device manufacturing method, the method including:

exposing an object using the exposure method according to any one of Claims 34 to 37; and  
developing the object which has been exposed.

Fig. 1

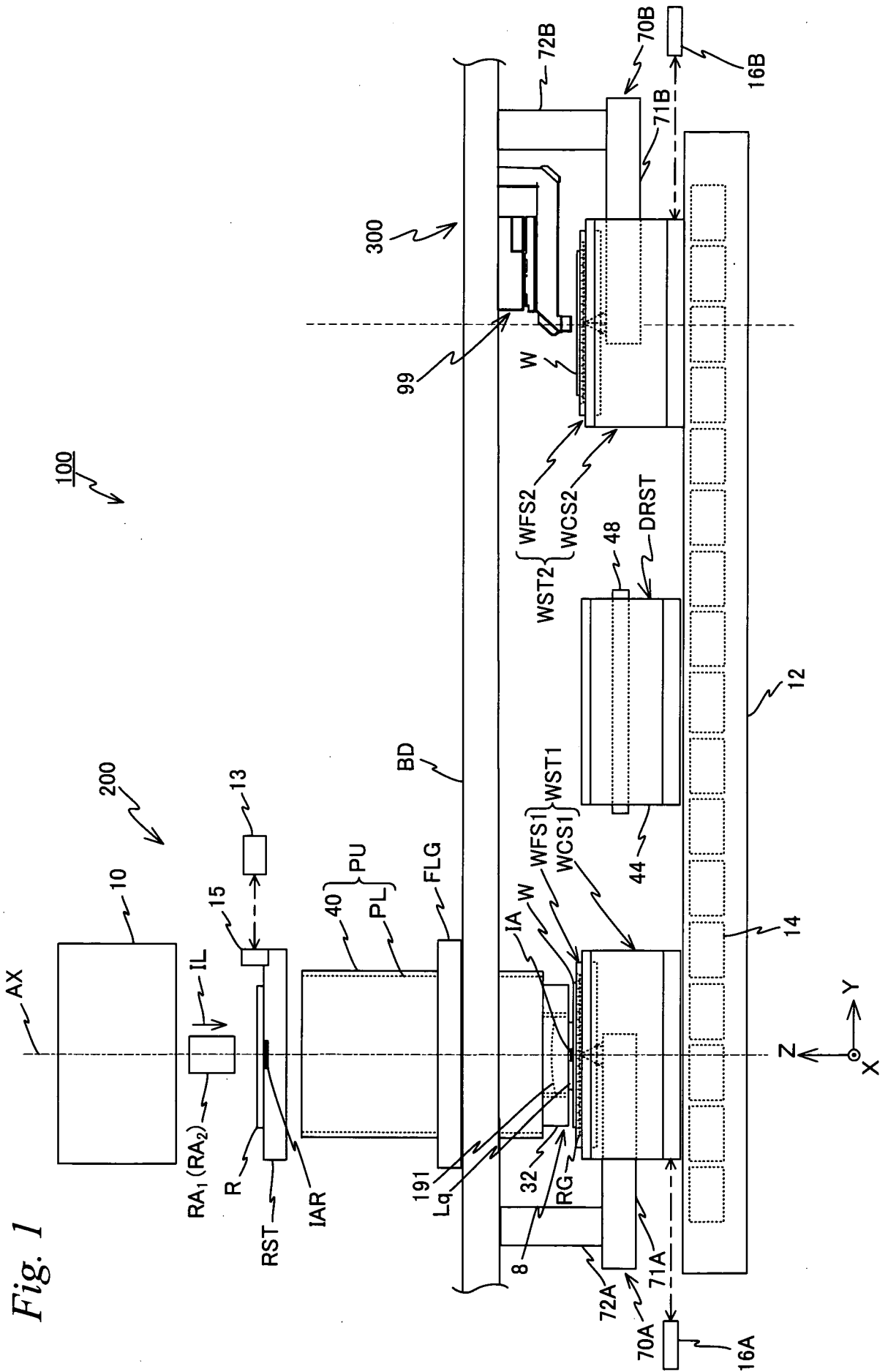


Fig. 2

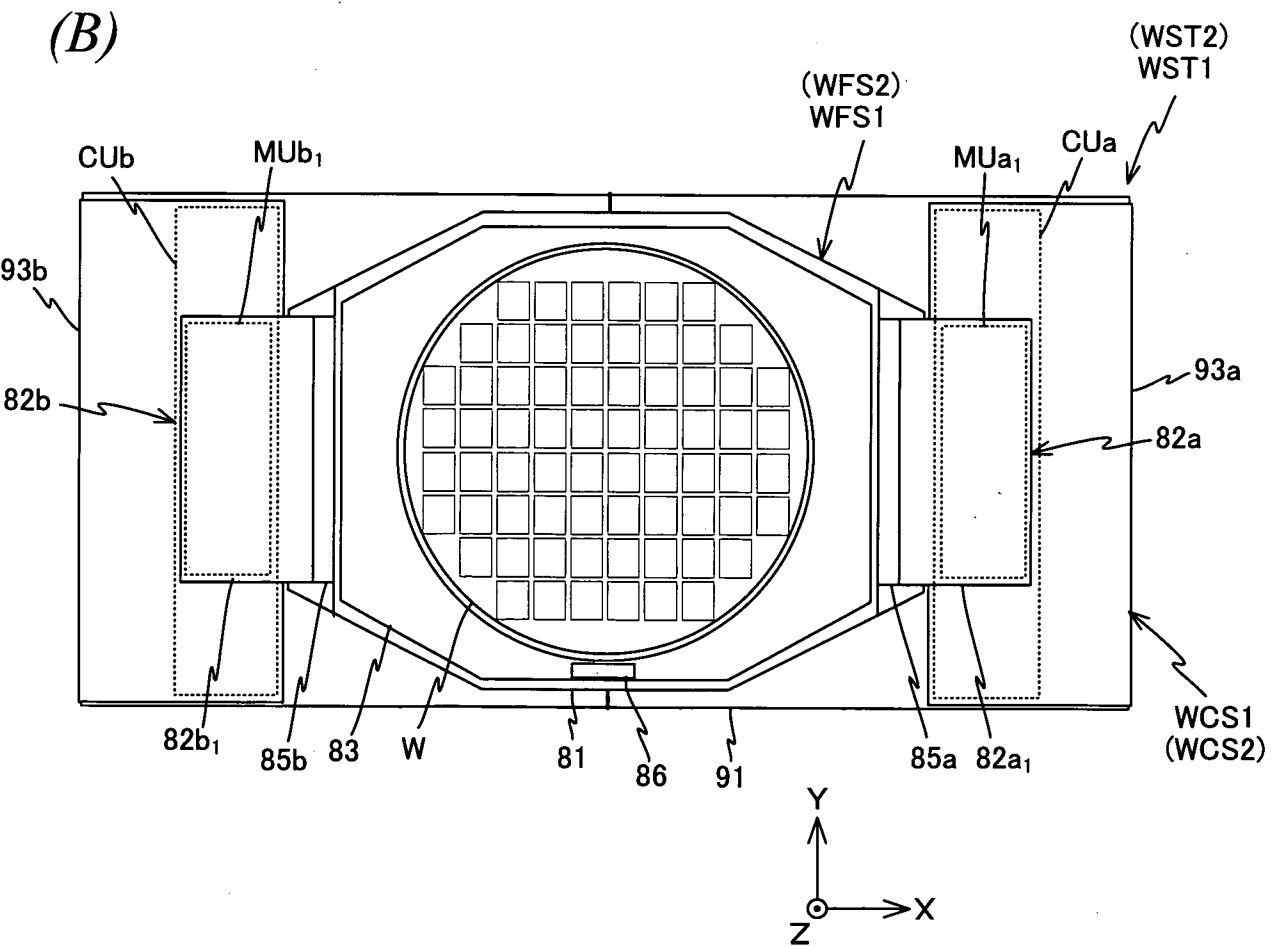
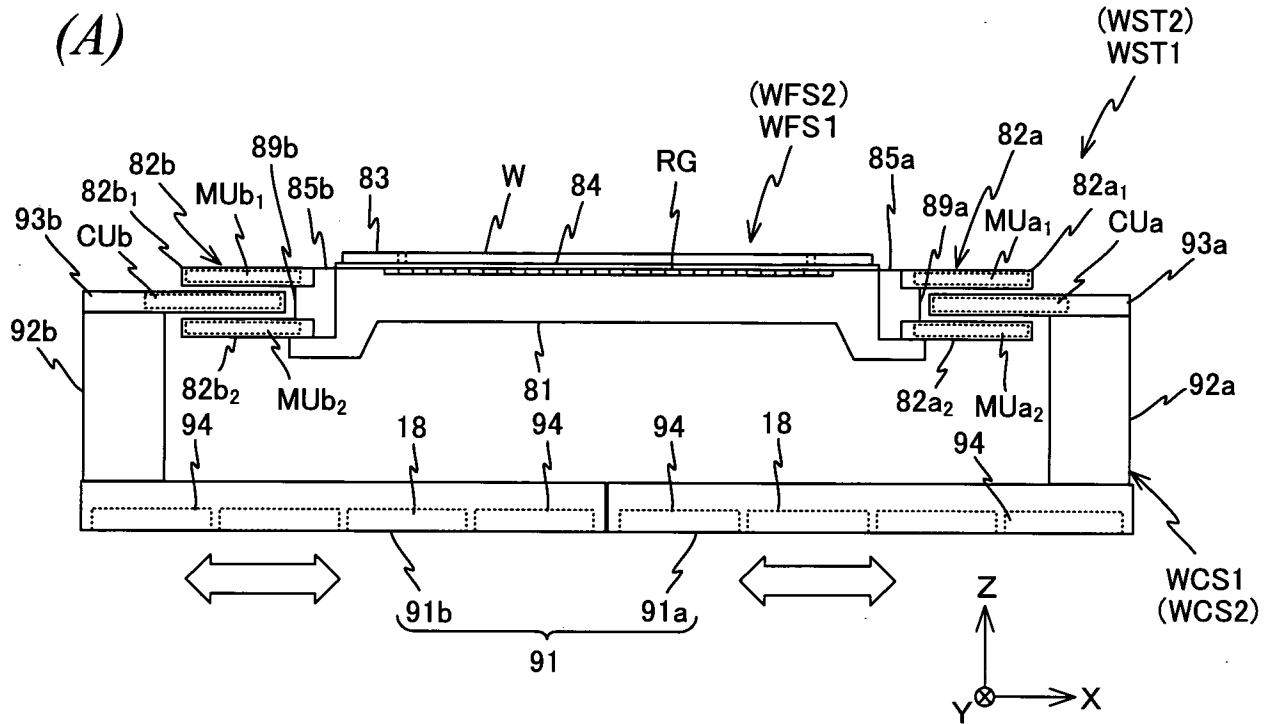


Fig. 3

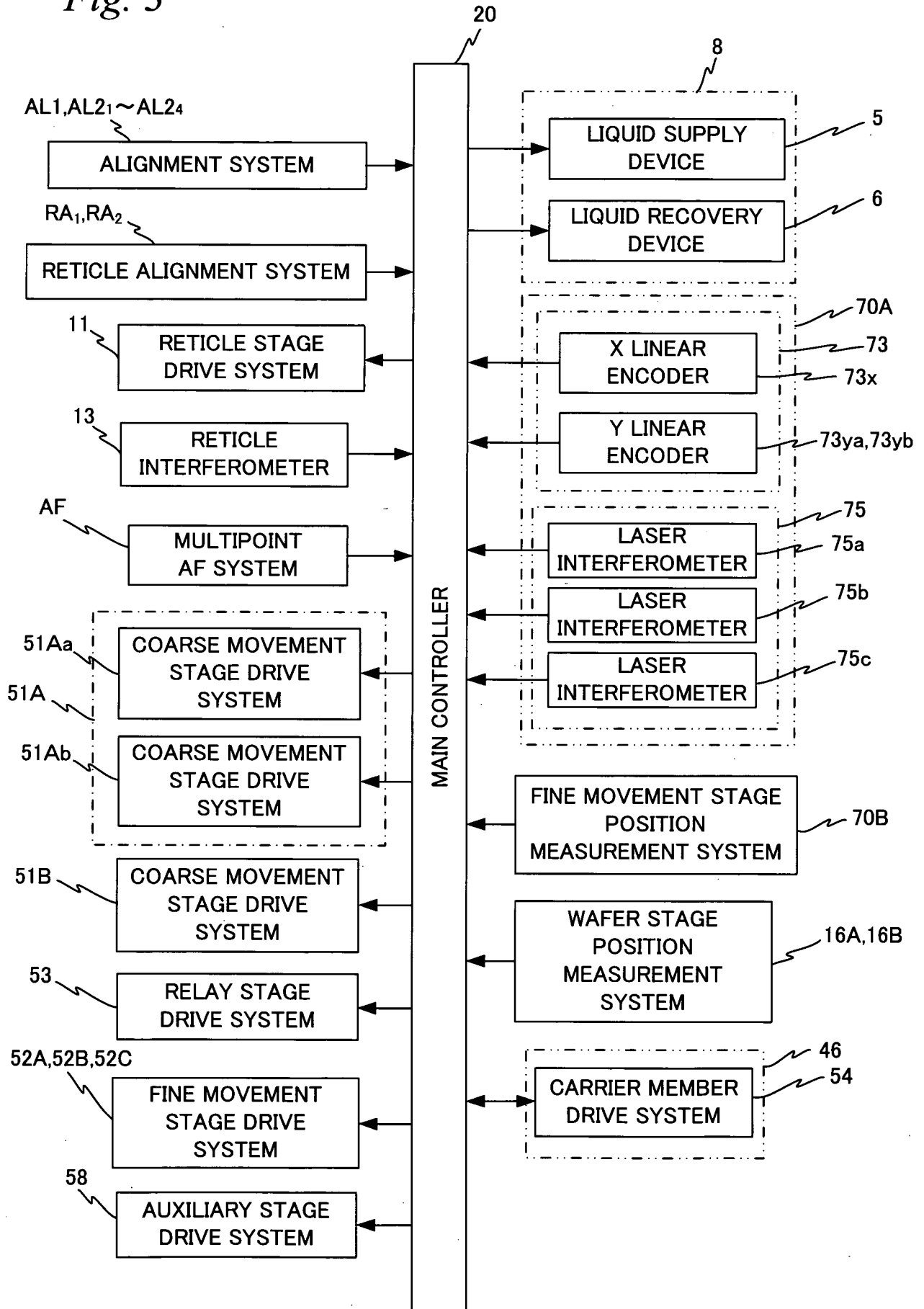


Fig. 4

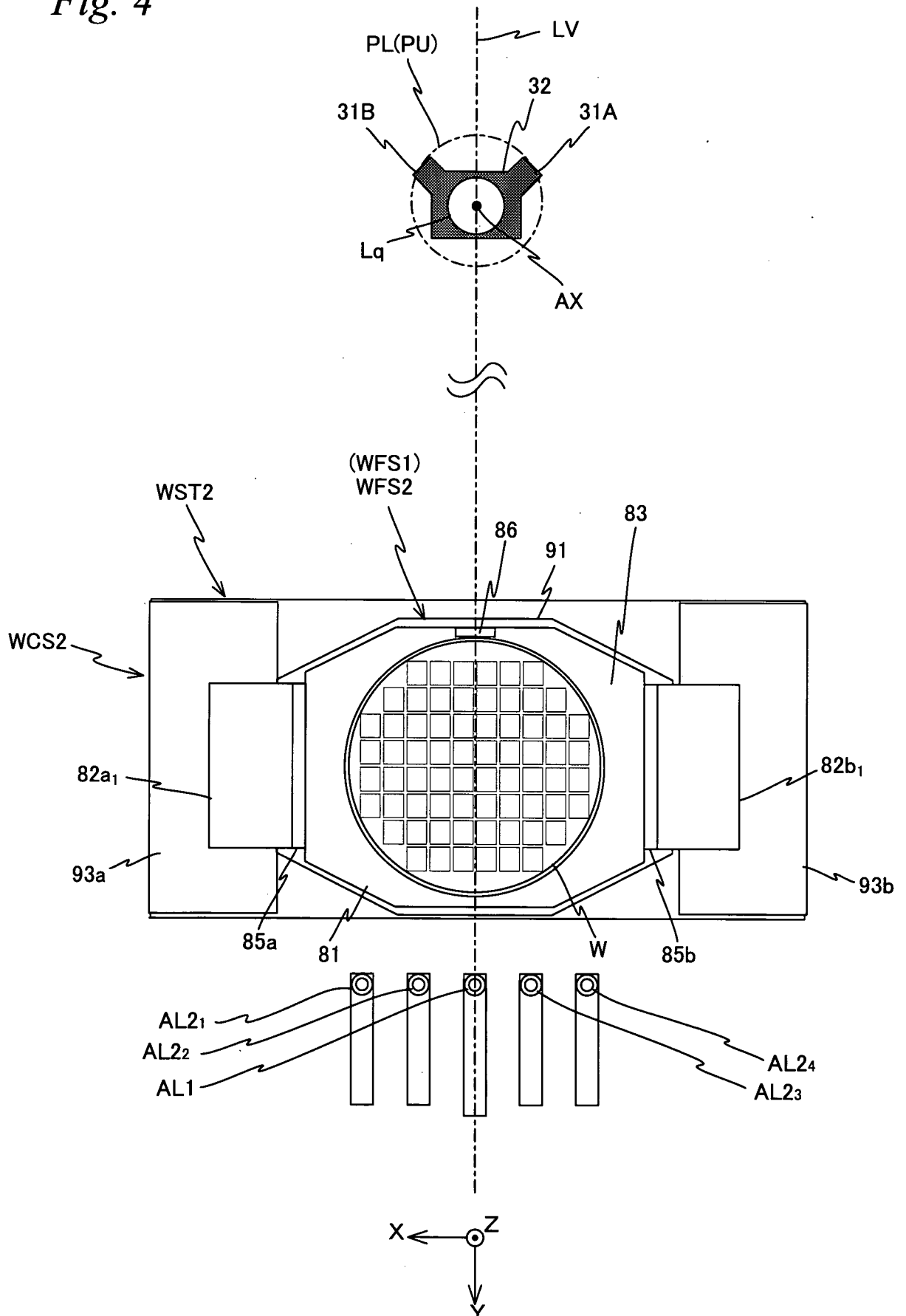


Fig. 5

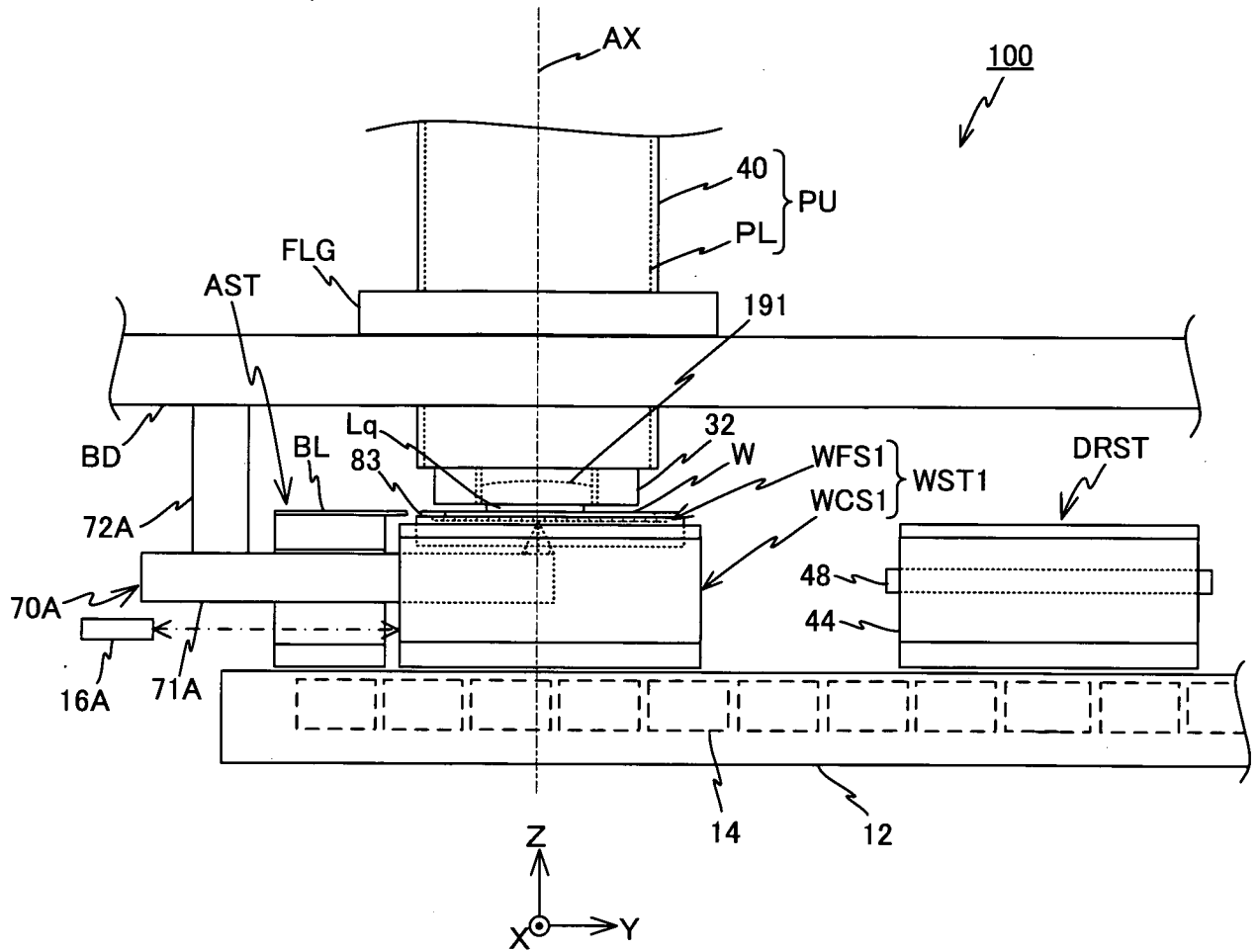




Fig. 7

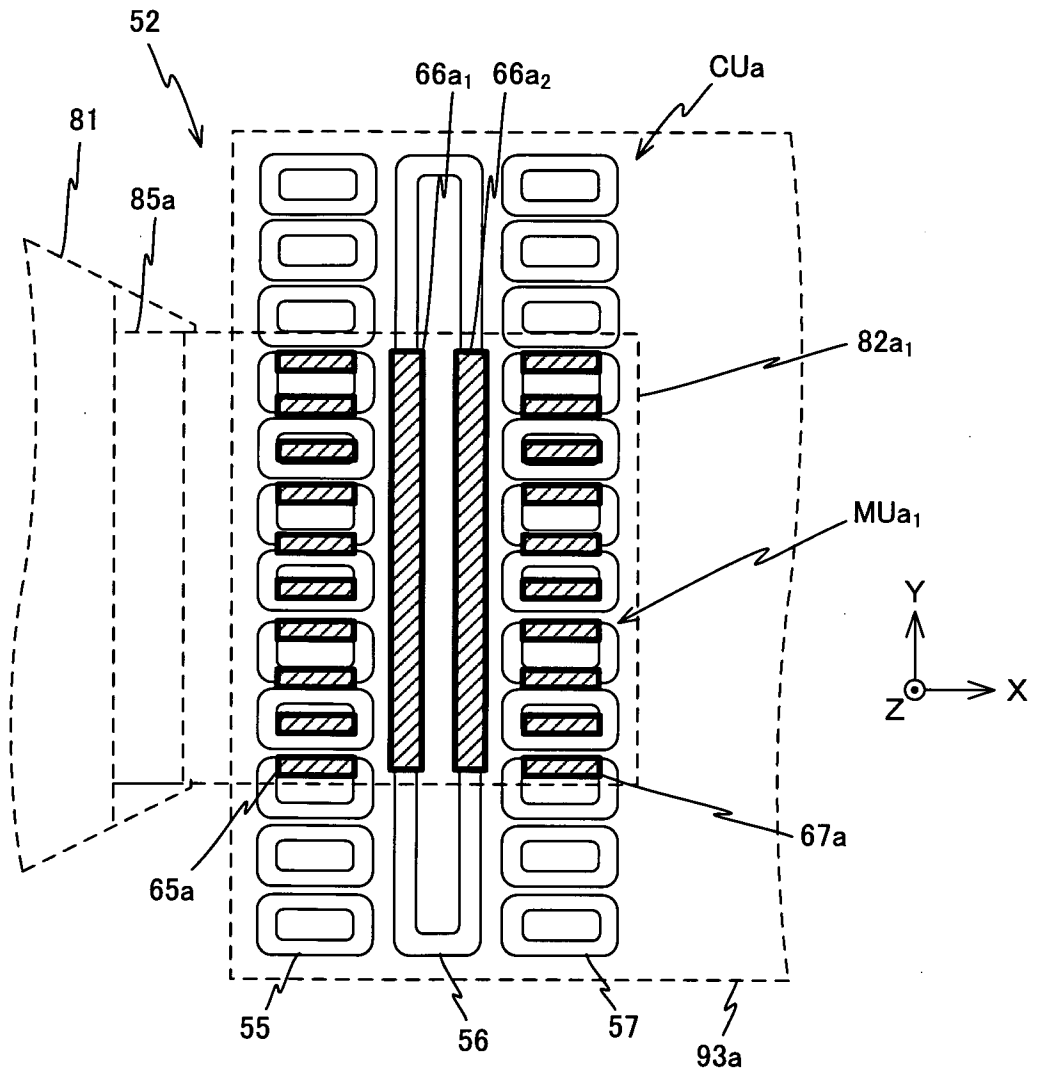




Fig. 8

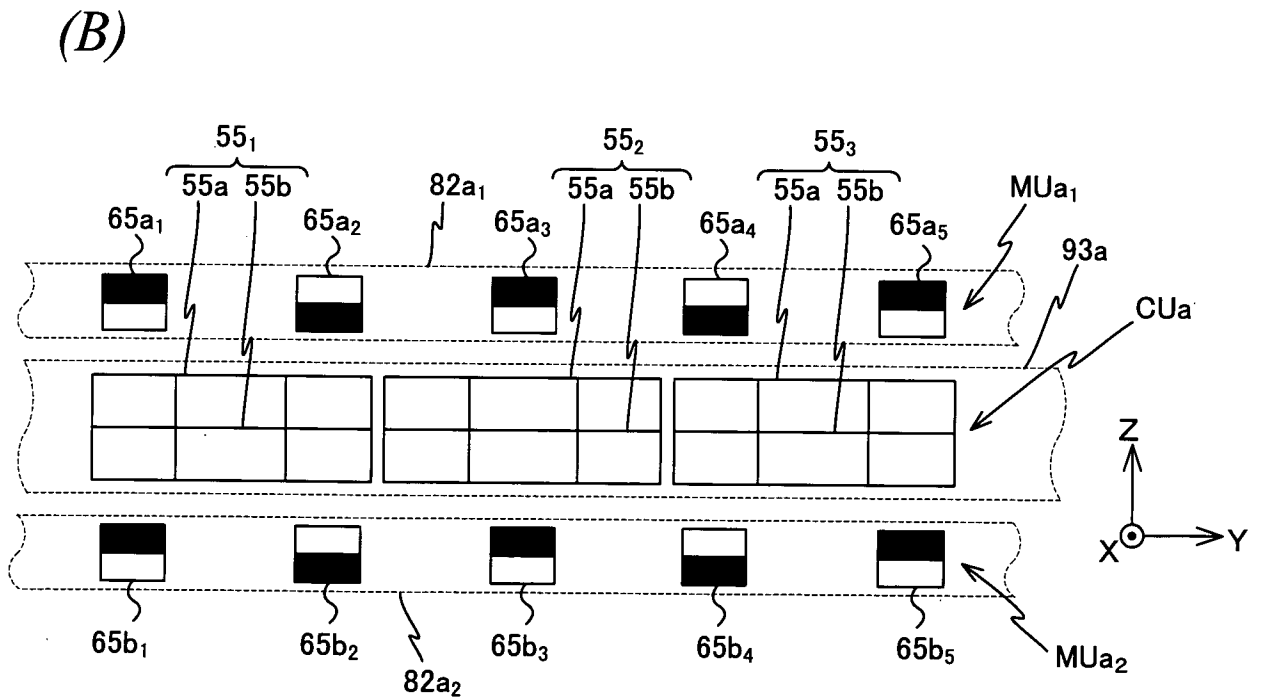
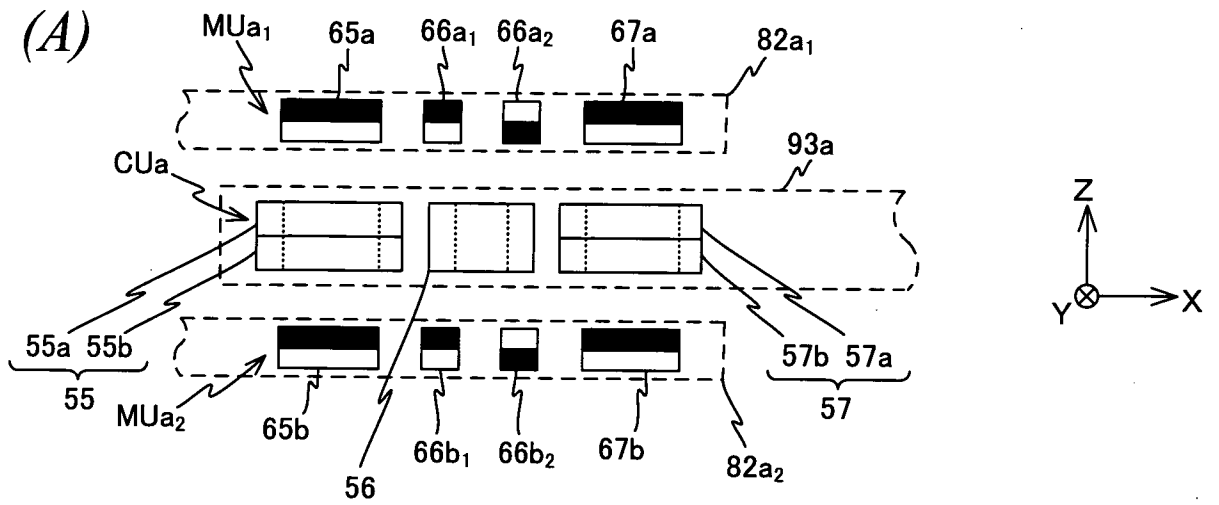


Fig. 9

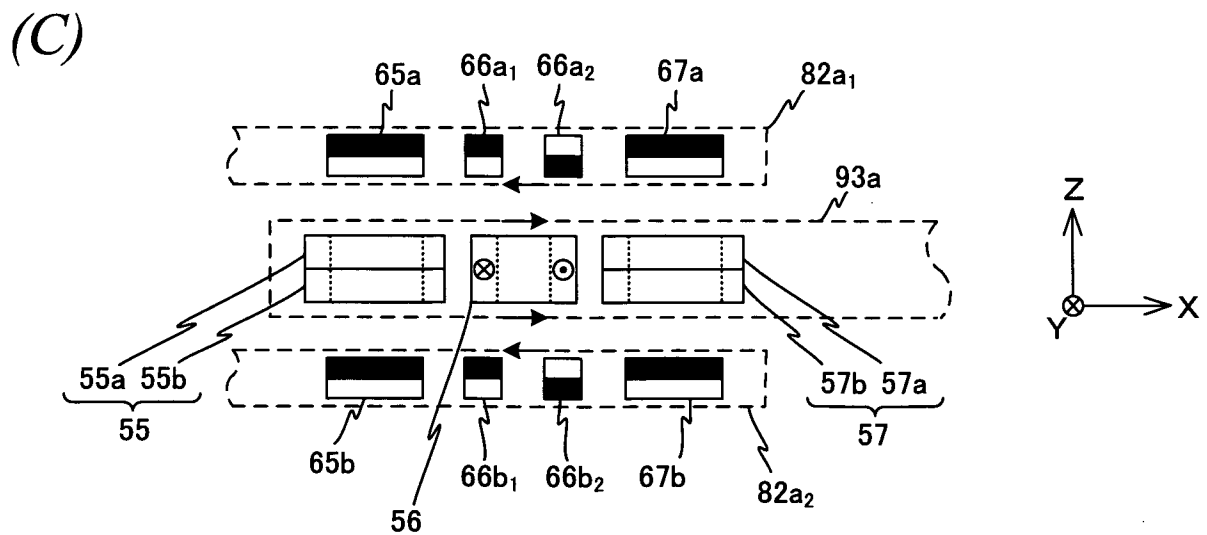
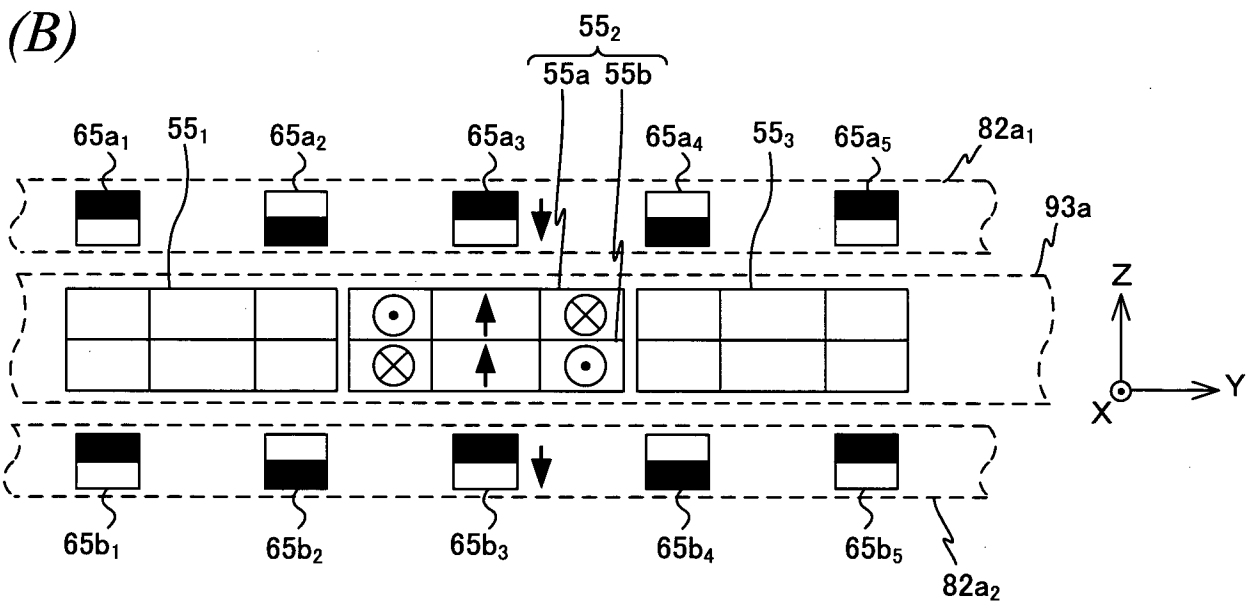
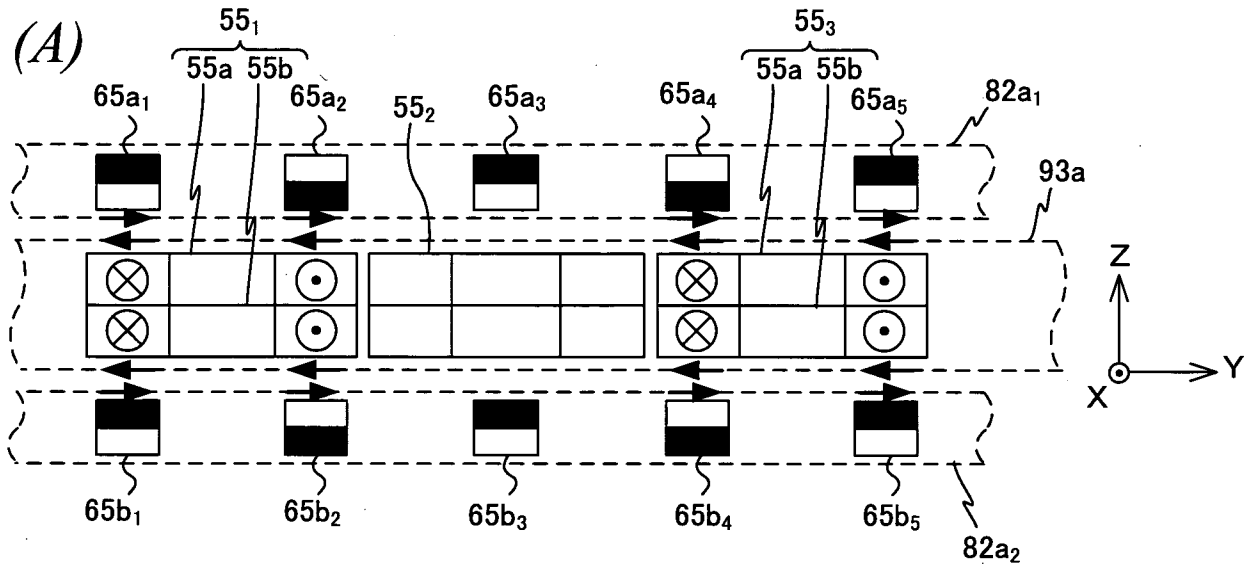


Fig. 10

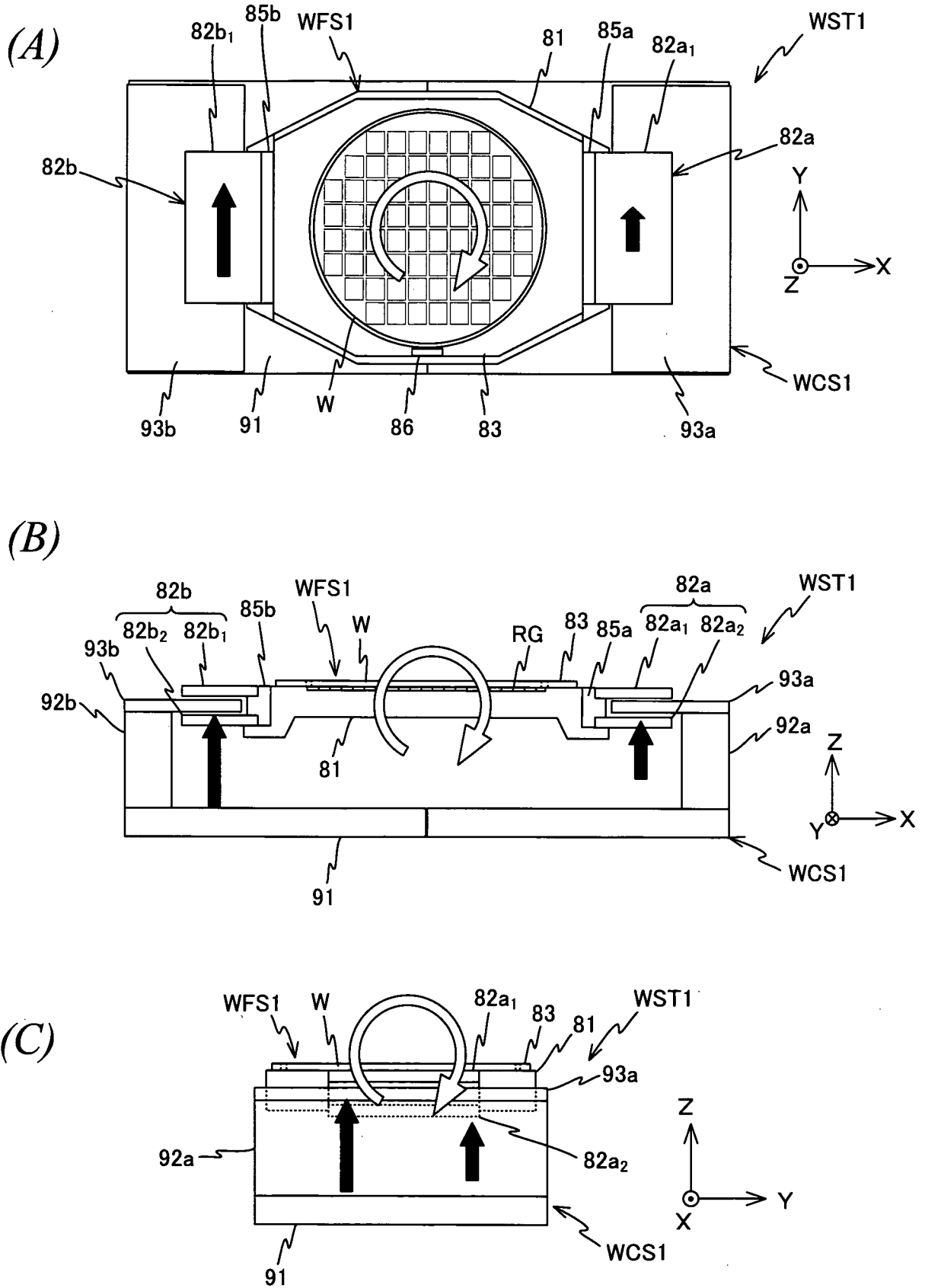


Fig. 11

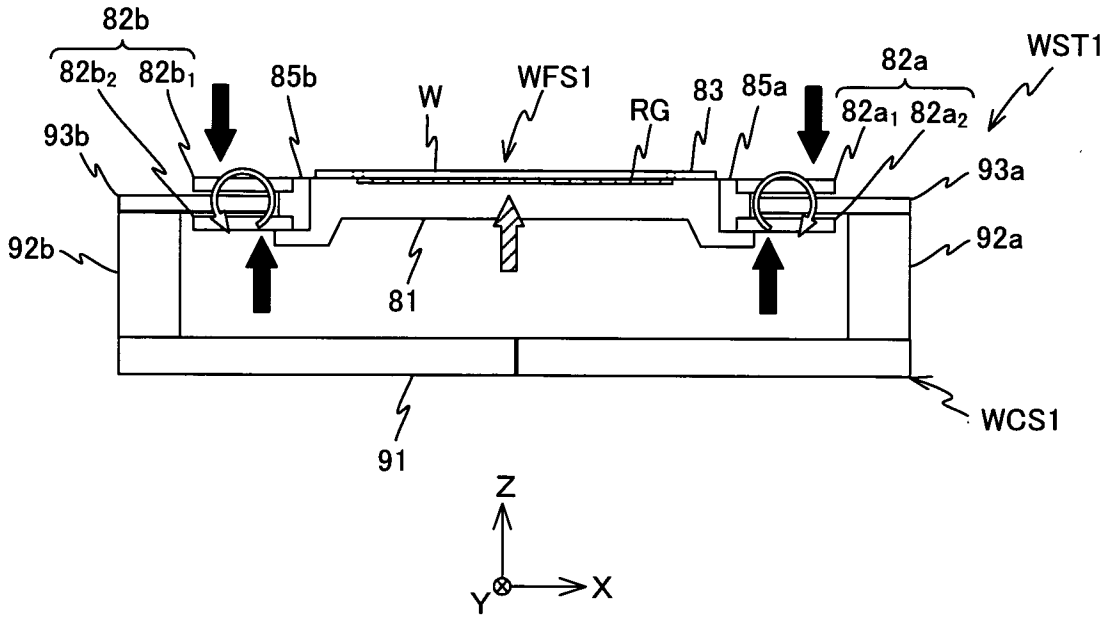


Fig. 12

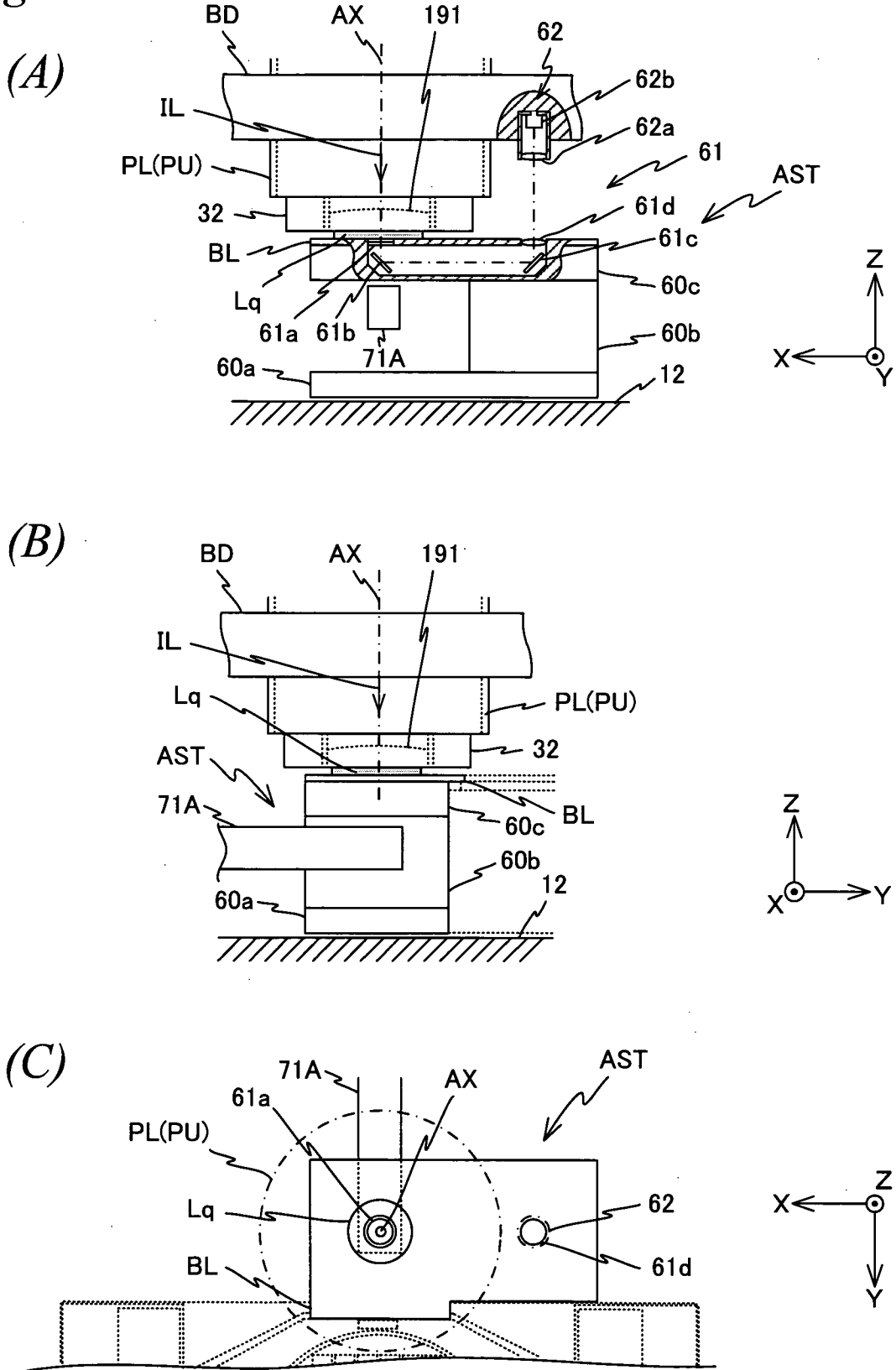


Fig. 13

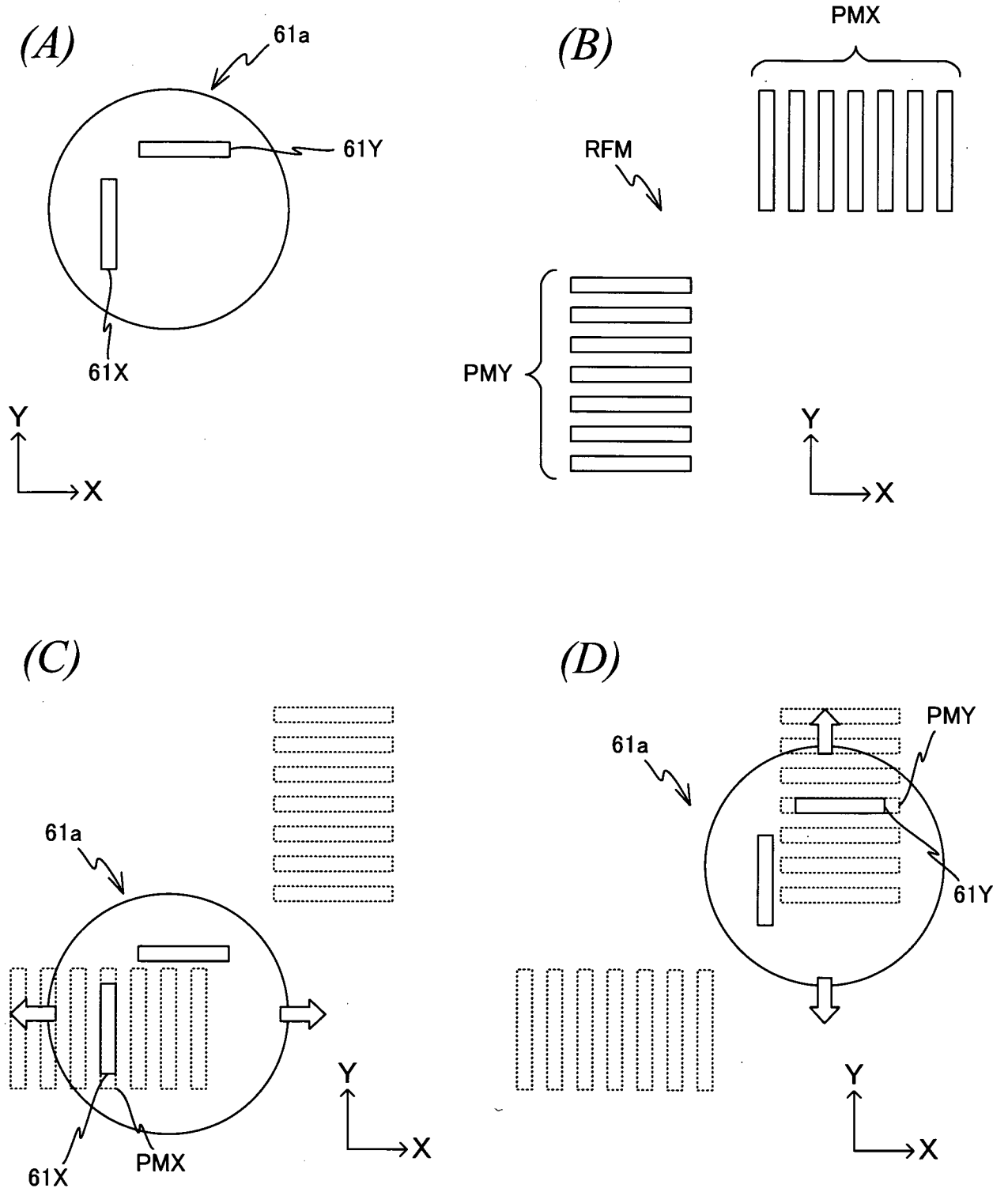


Fig. 14

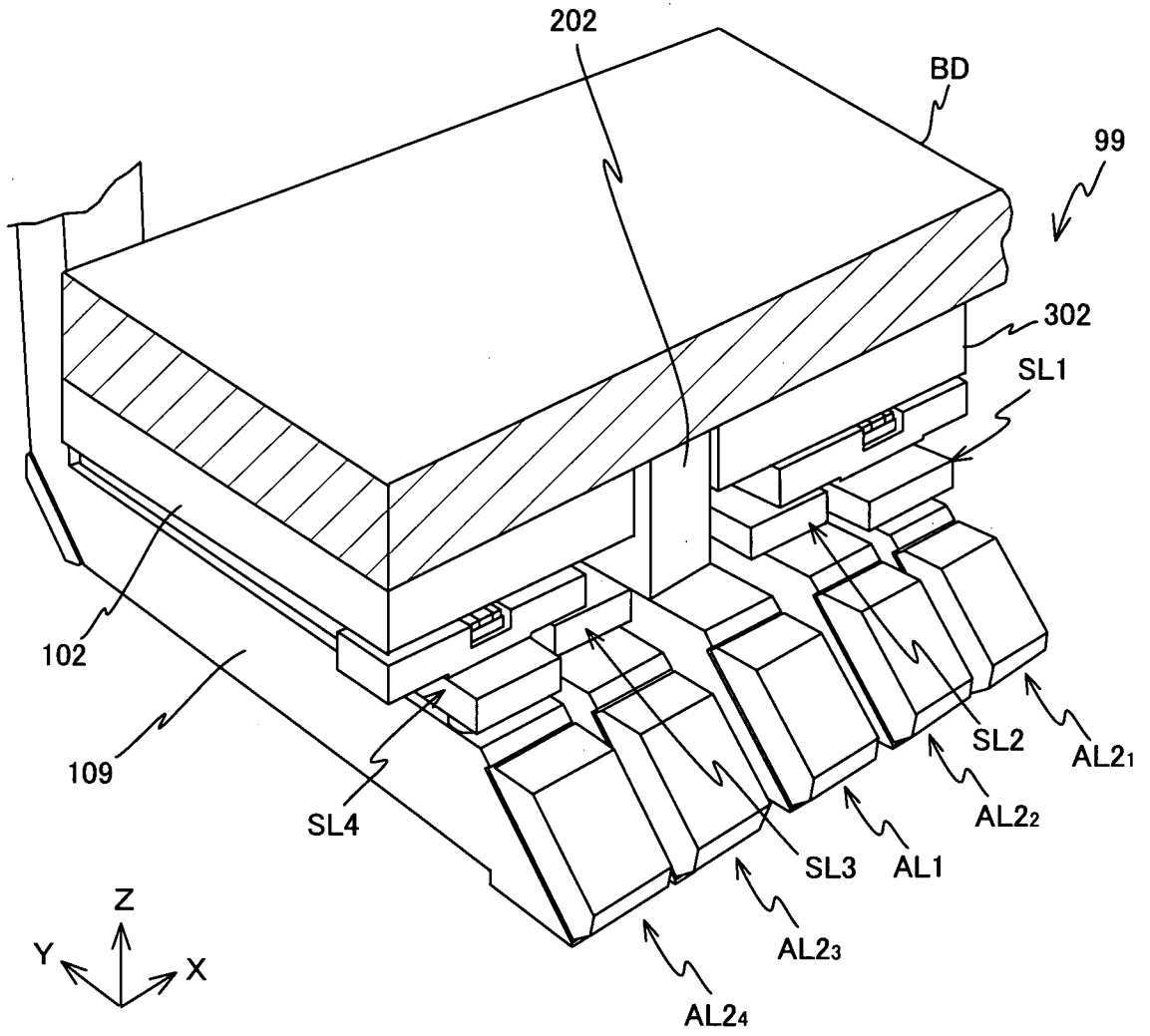
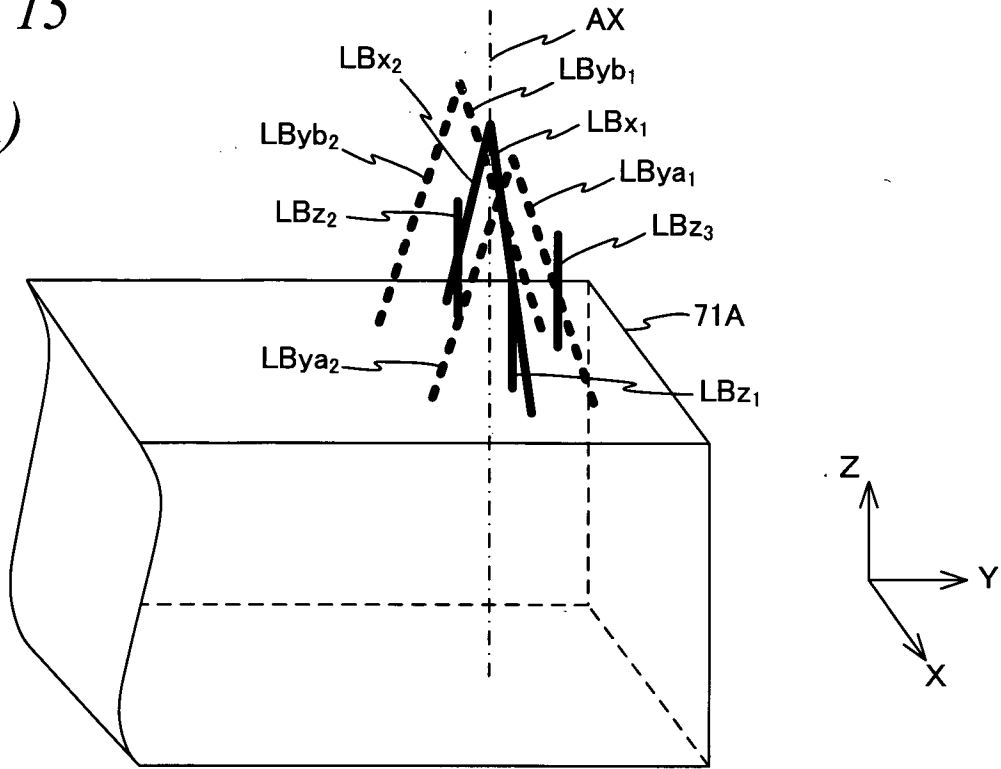


Fig. 15

(A)



(B)

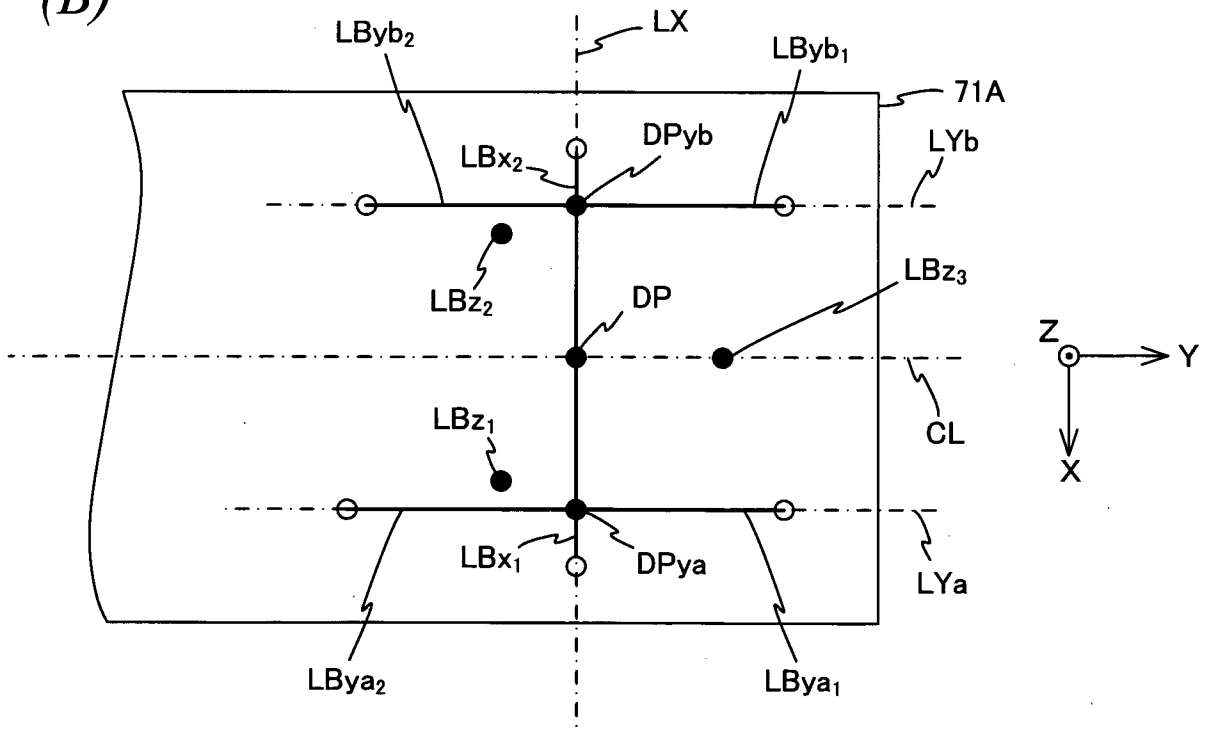
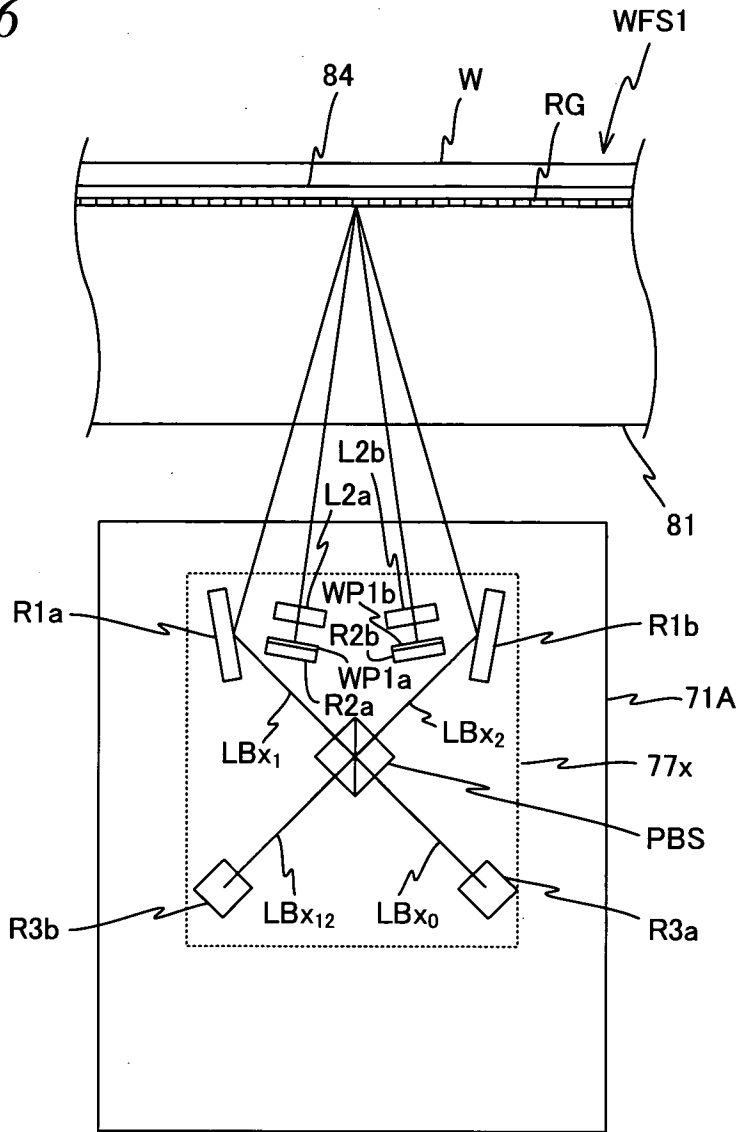




Fig. 16

(A)



(B)

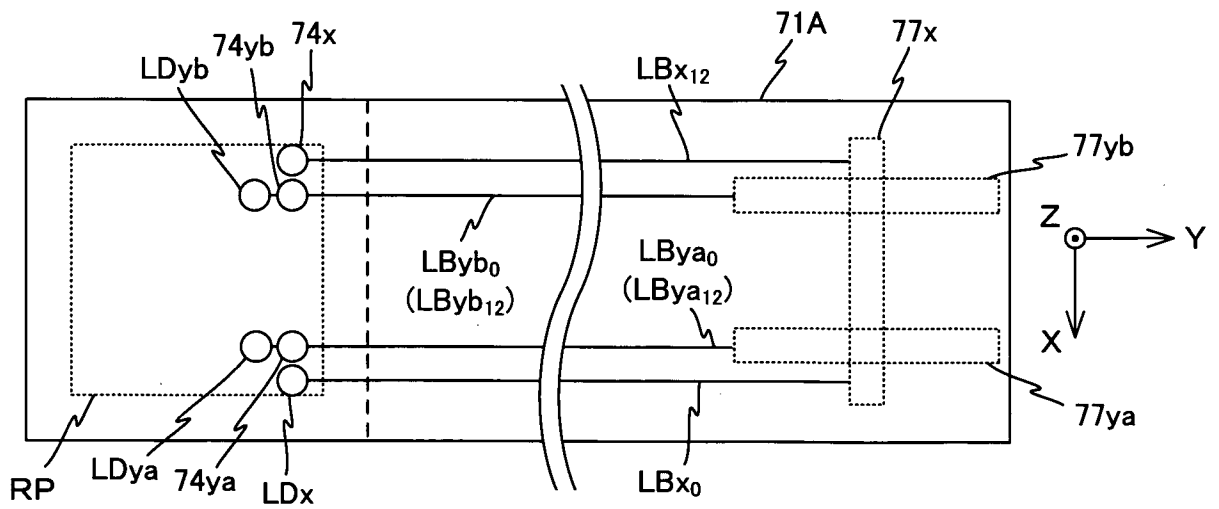


Fig. 17

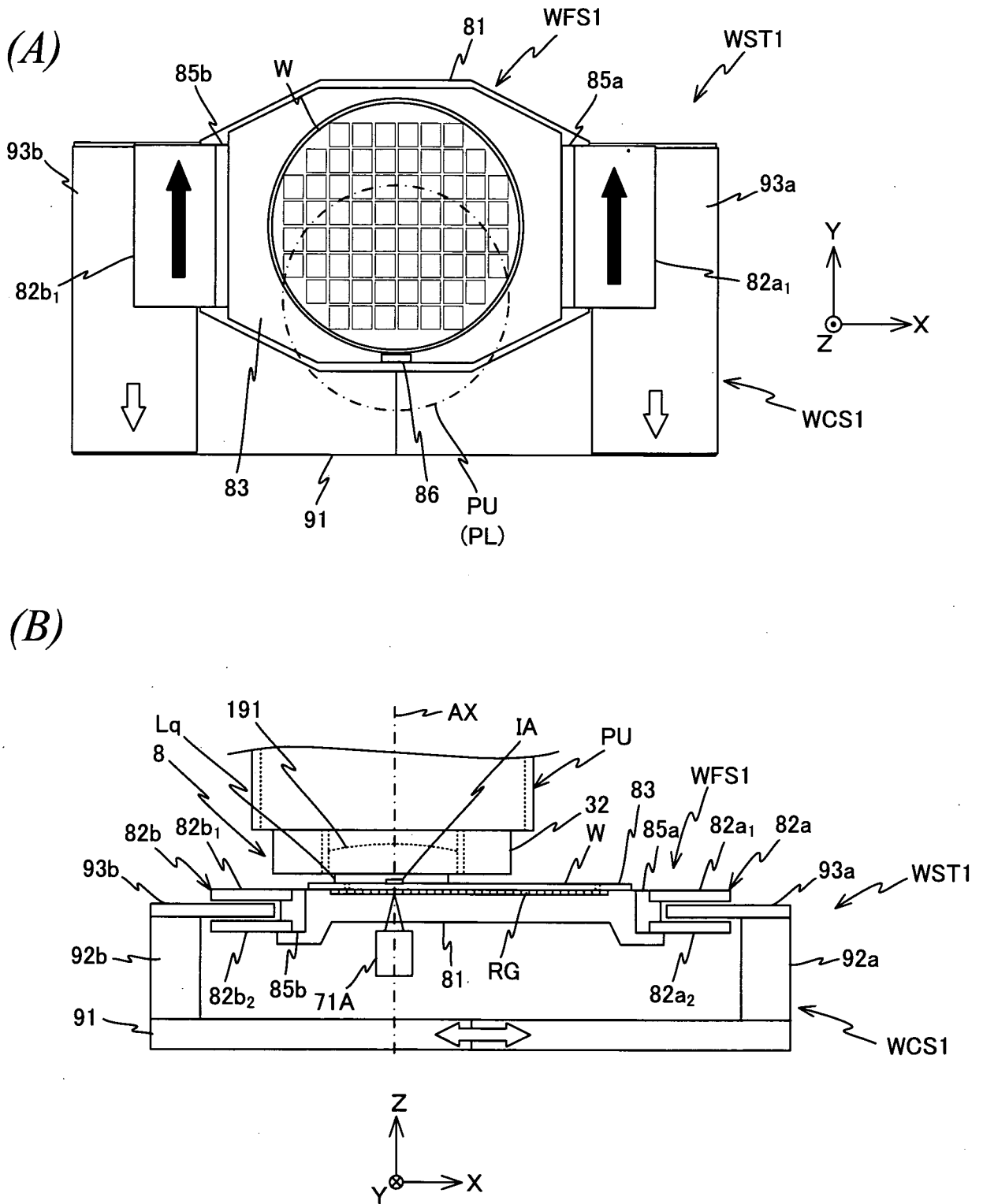


Fig. 18

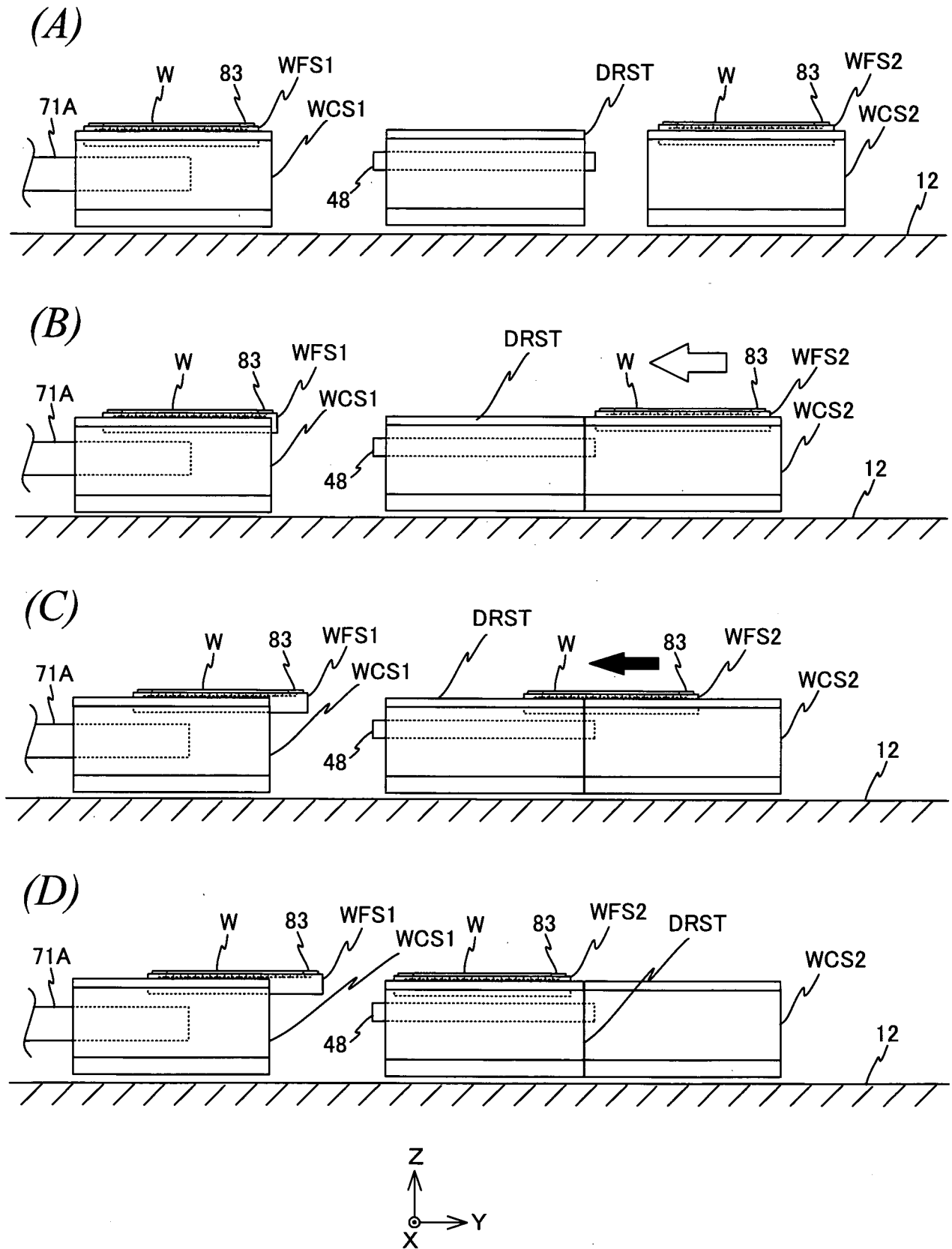


Fig. 19

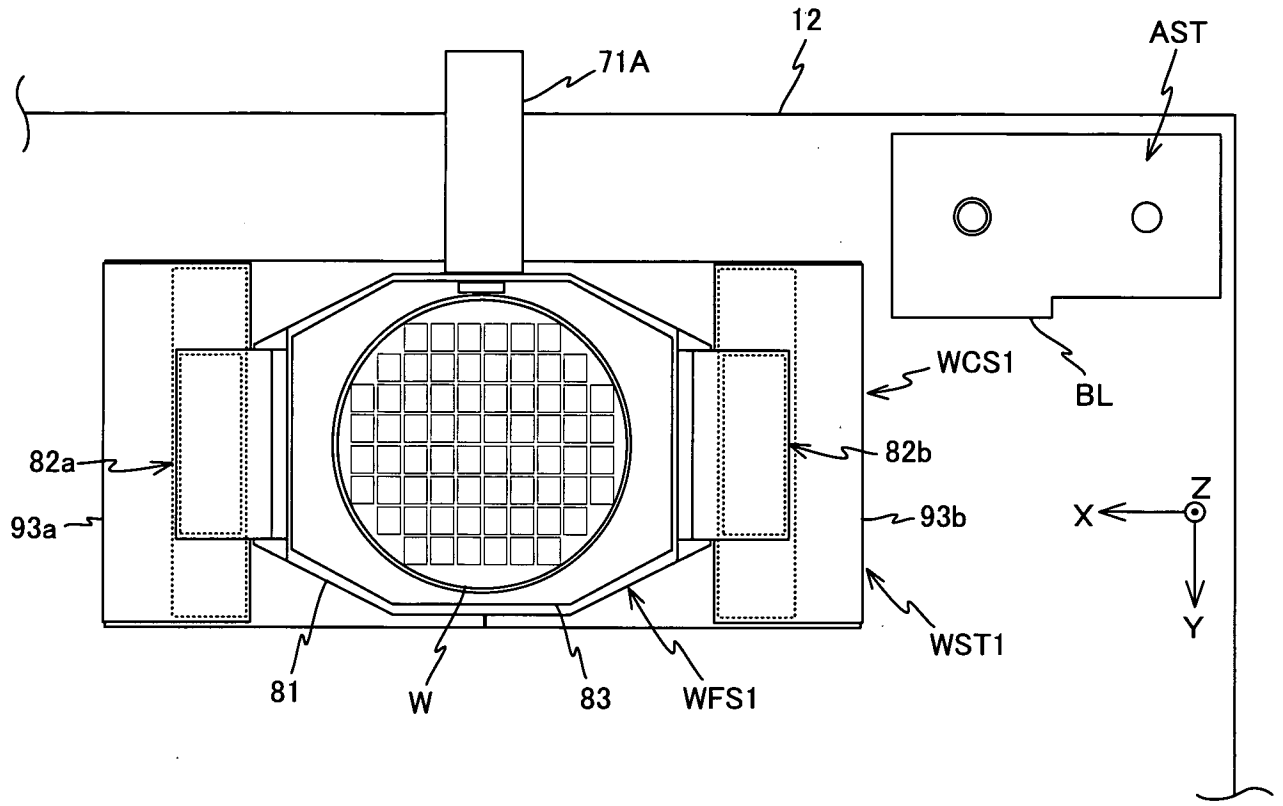


Fig. 20

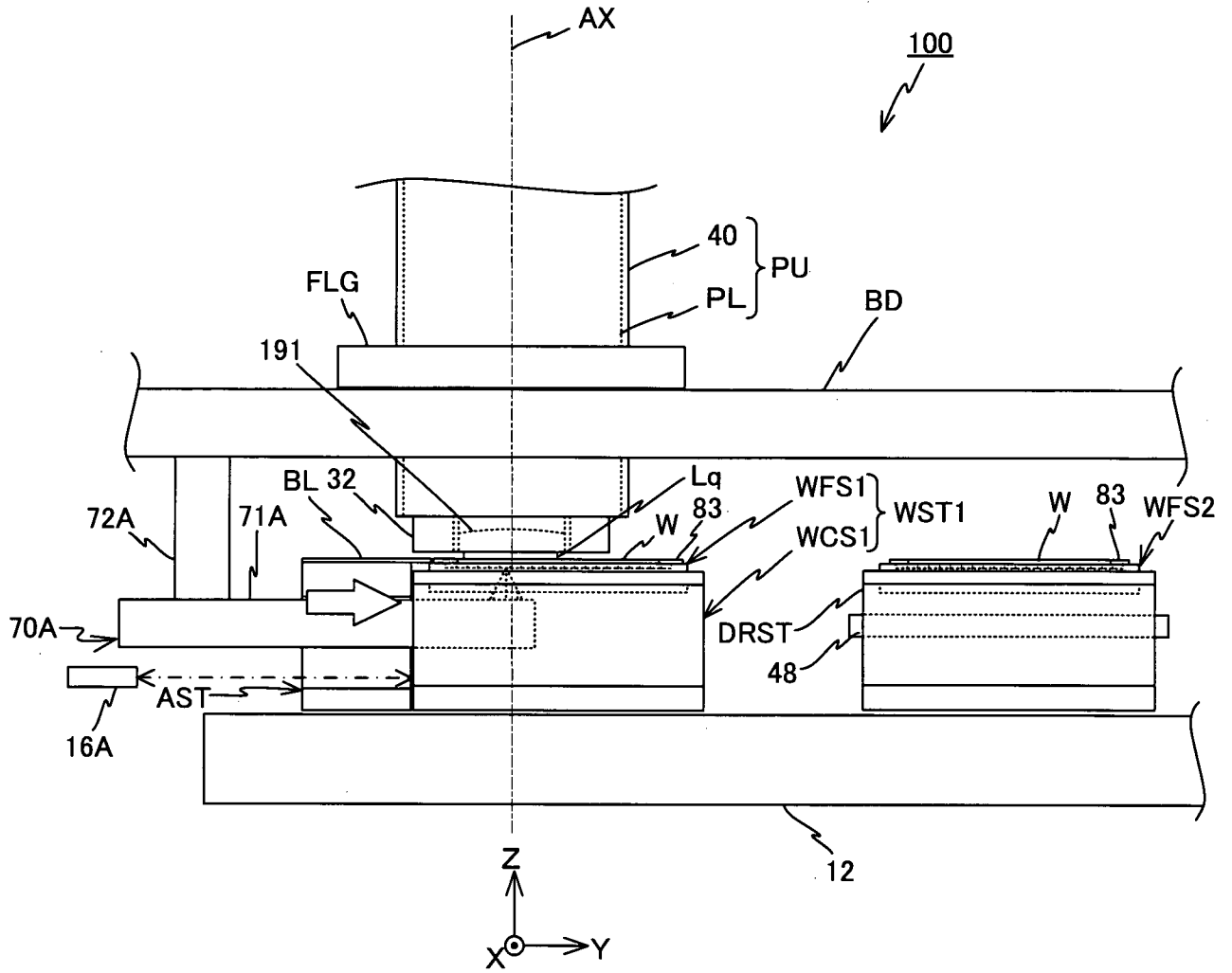


Fig. 21

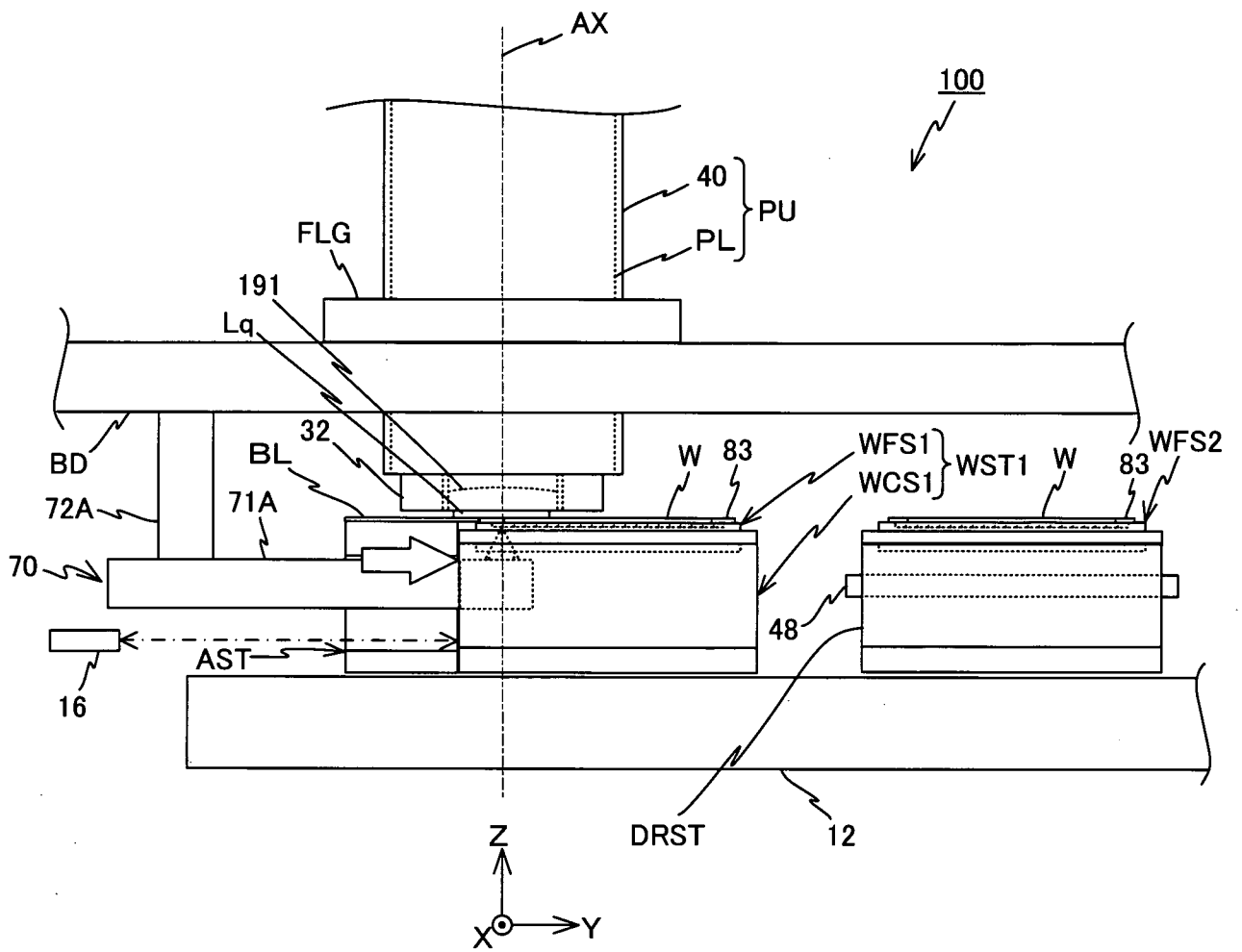


Fig. 22

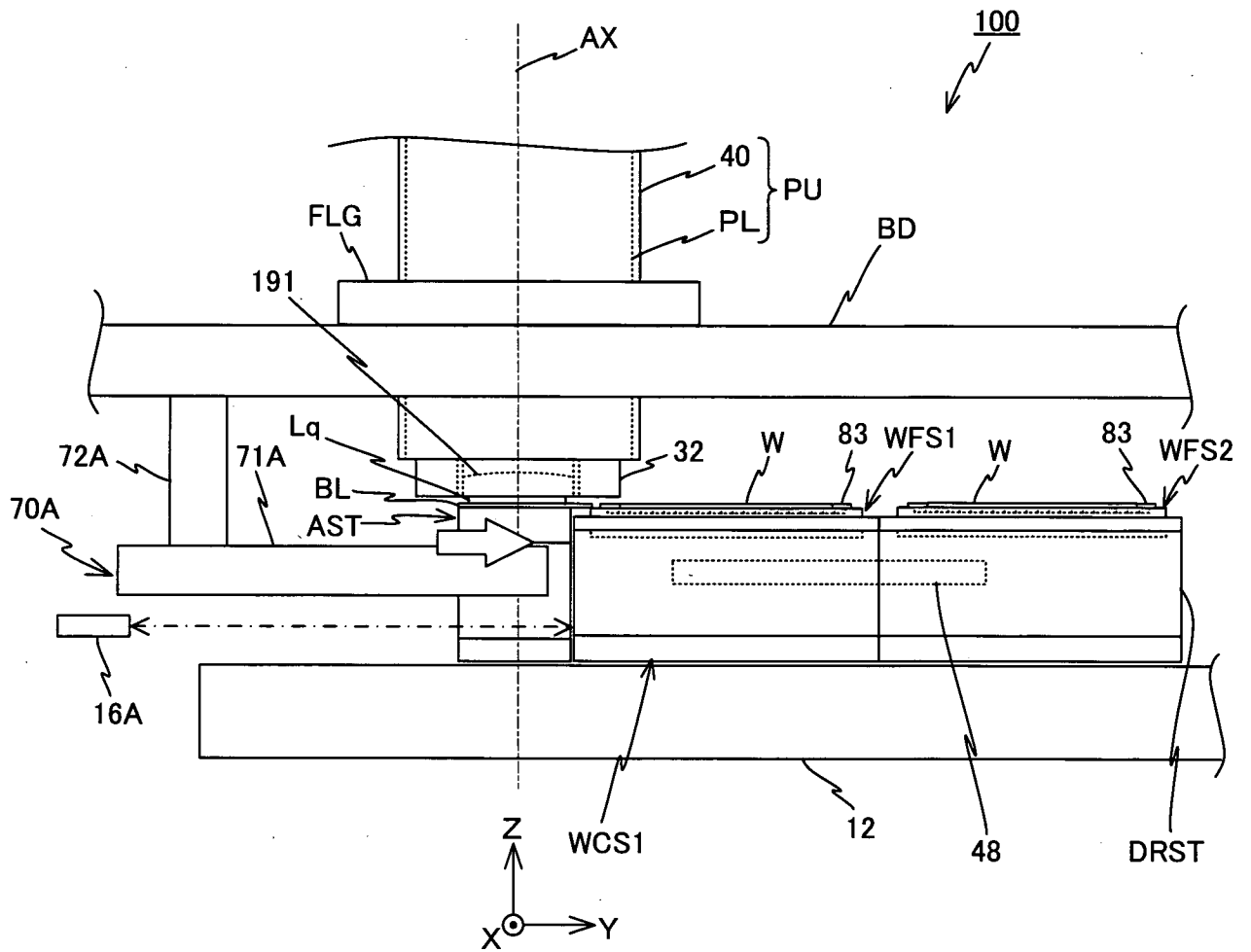


Fig. 23

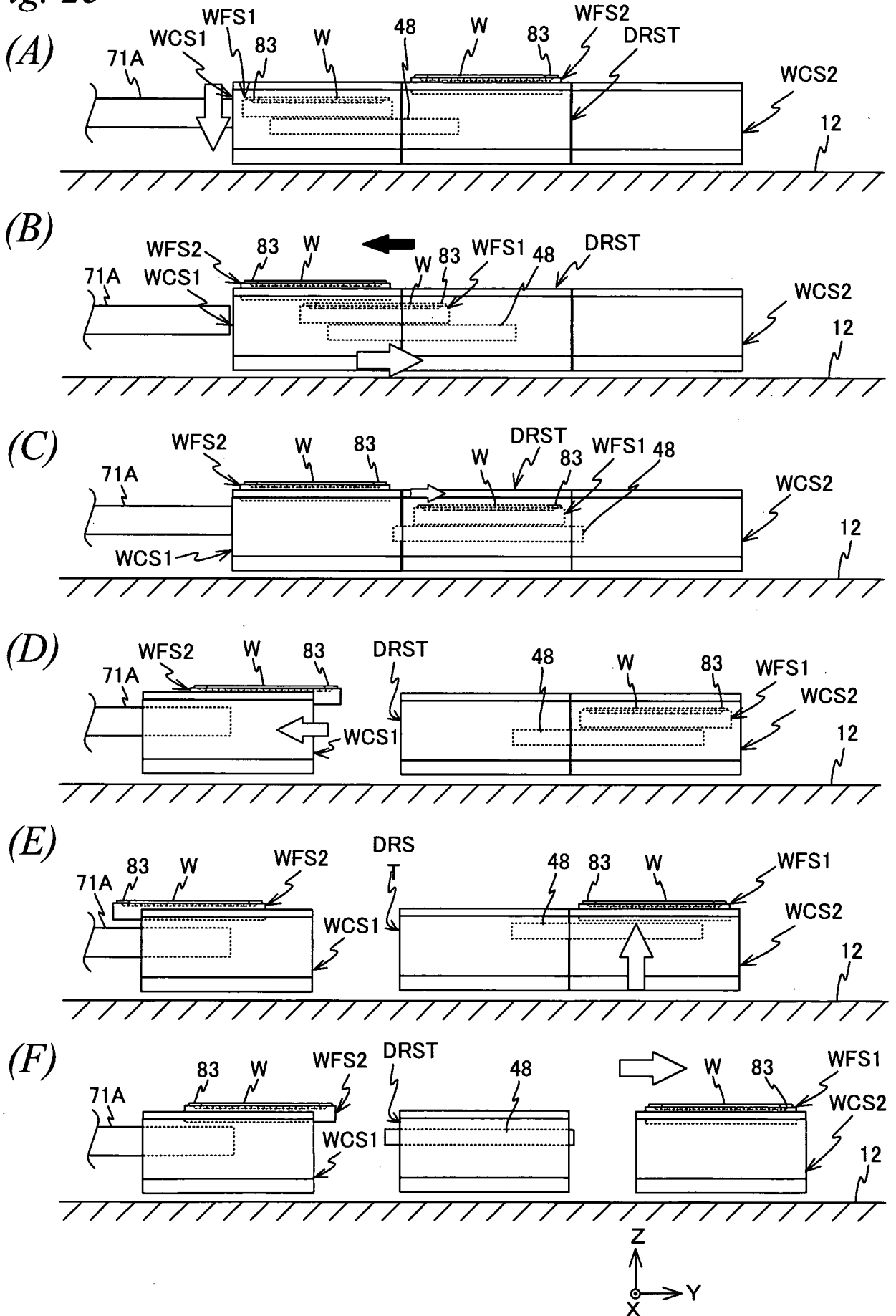
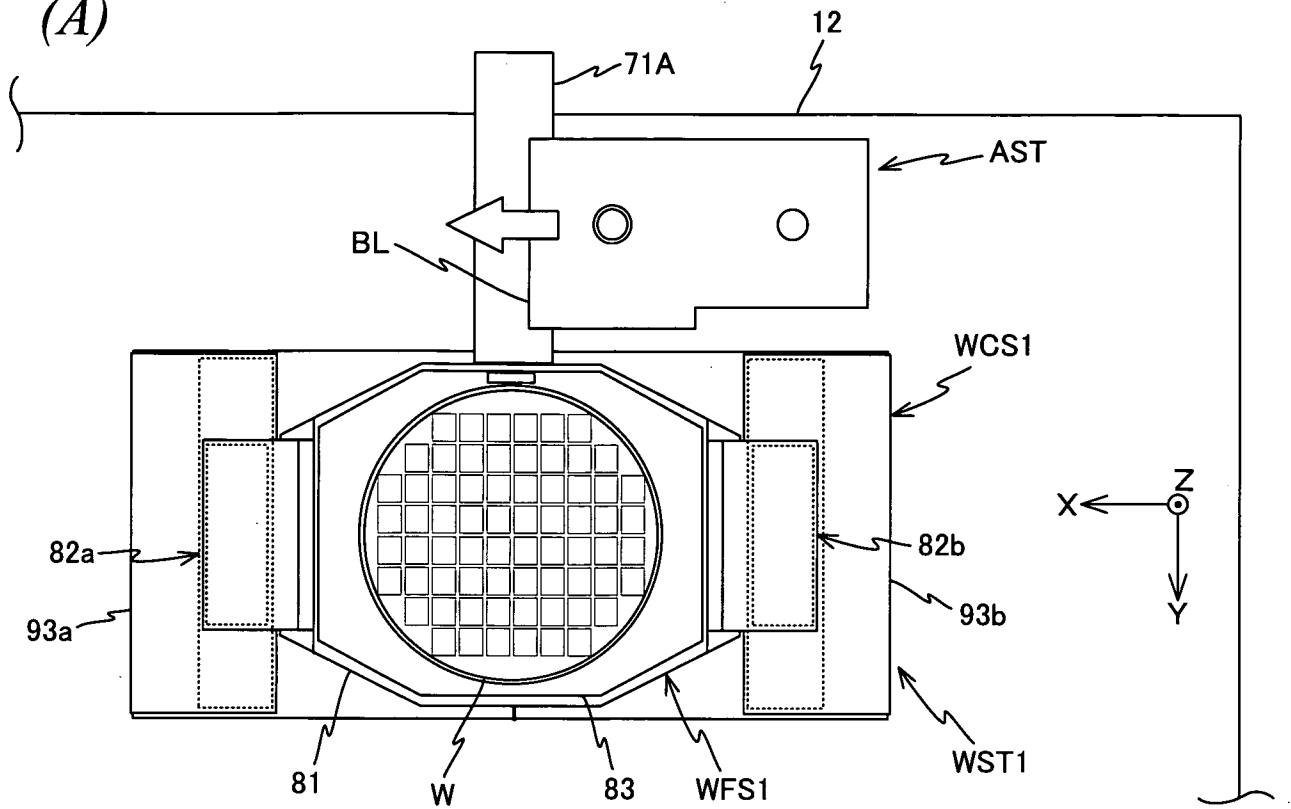




Fig. 24

(A)



(B)

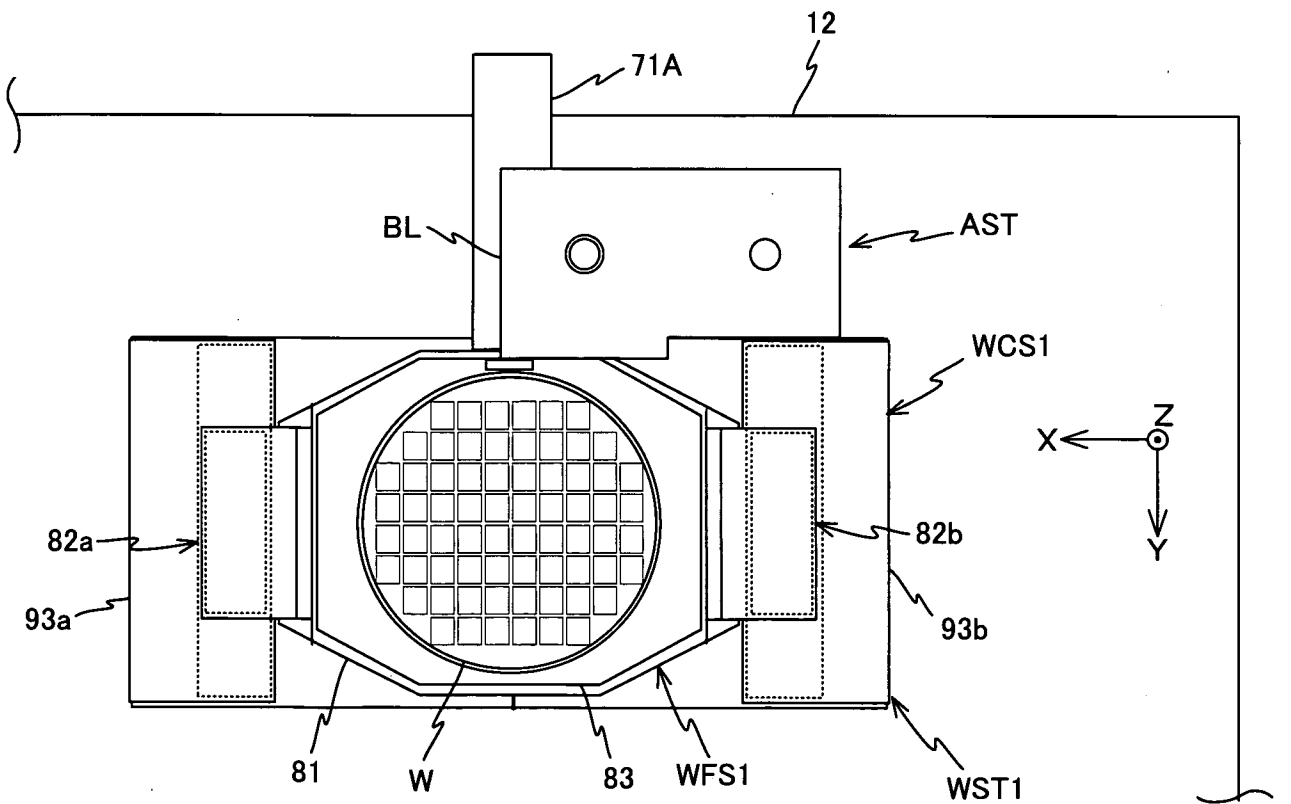
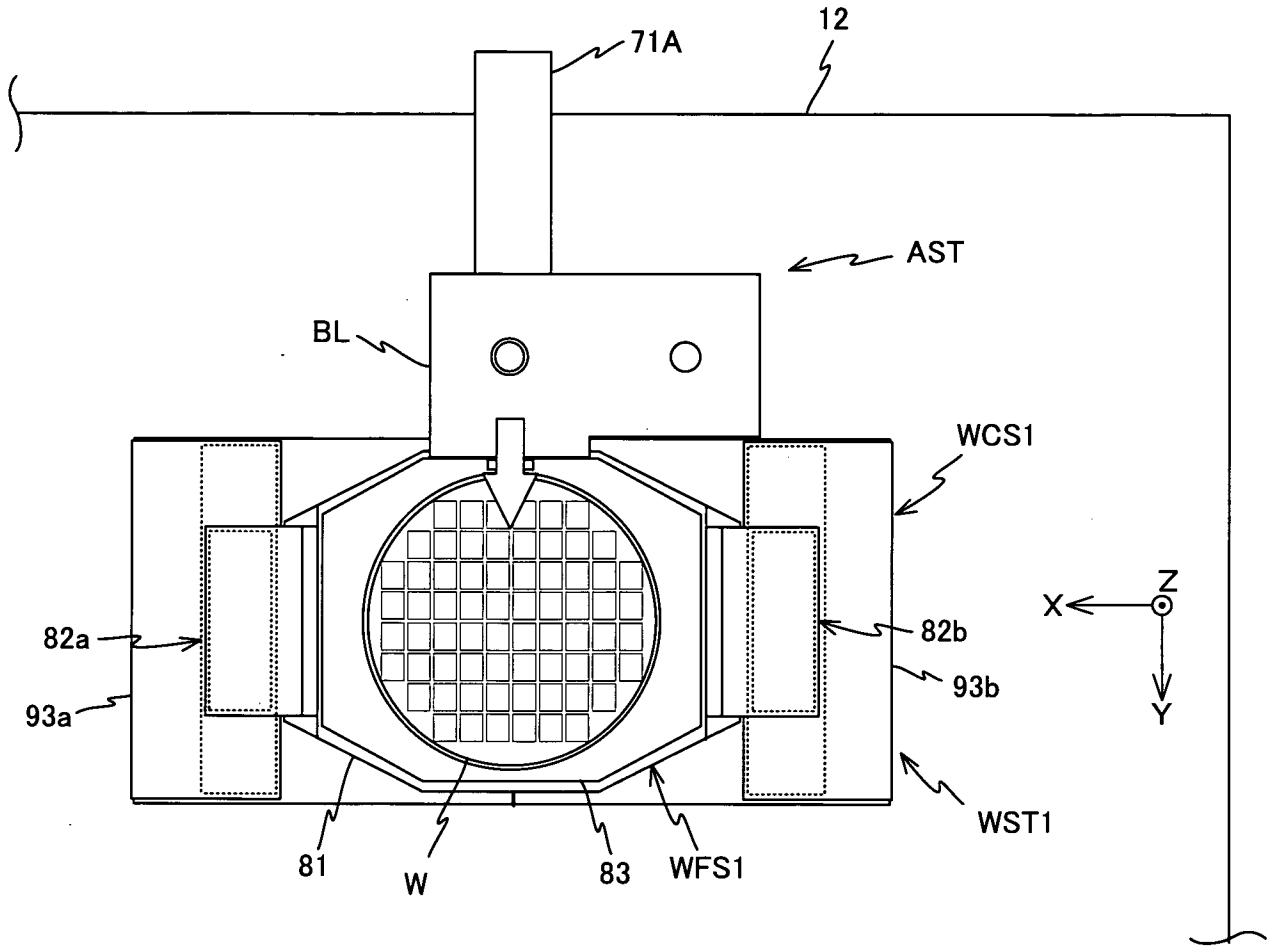


Fig. 25



**INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT**

International application No  
PCT/JP2009/071711

**A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER**  
INV. G03F7/20

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

**B. FIELDS SEARCHED**

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)  
G03F H01L

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data

**C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT**

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 2008/297751 A1 (SHIBAZAKI YUICHI [JP]) 4 December 2008 (2008-12-04)	1-23, 33
Y	abstract figures 1,2-4,5A,5B,6A,6B paragraphs [0002], [0034], [0040], [0041], [0050] - [0056], [0063], [0068], [0073], [0090], [0094], [0105]	24-32, 34-38
Y	US 2008/094594 A1 (SHIBAZAKI YUICHI [JP]) 24 April 2008 (2008-04-24) abstract figures 1,2,3A-3C paragraphs [0002], [0042], [0062], [0118] - [0122], [0137]	24-32, 34-38

Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

See patent family annex.

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- "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
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- "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
- "&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

24 March 2010

Date of mailing of the international search report

06/04/2010

Name and mailing address of the ISA/

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Authorized officer

Andersen, Ole

**INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT**

Information on patent family members

International application No

PCT/JP2009/071711

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 2008297751 A1	04-12-2008	WO 2008146946 A2 JP 2009004771 A	04-12-2008 08-01-2009
US 2008094594 A1	24-04-2008	EP 2068112 A1 WO 2008038752 A1 KR 20090073076 A	10-06-2009 03-04-2008 02-07-2009