

Lecture 9

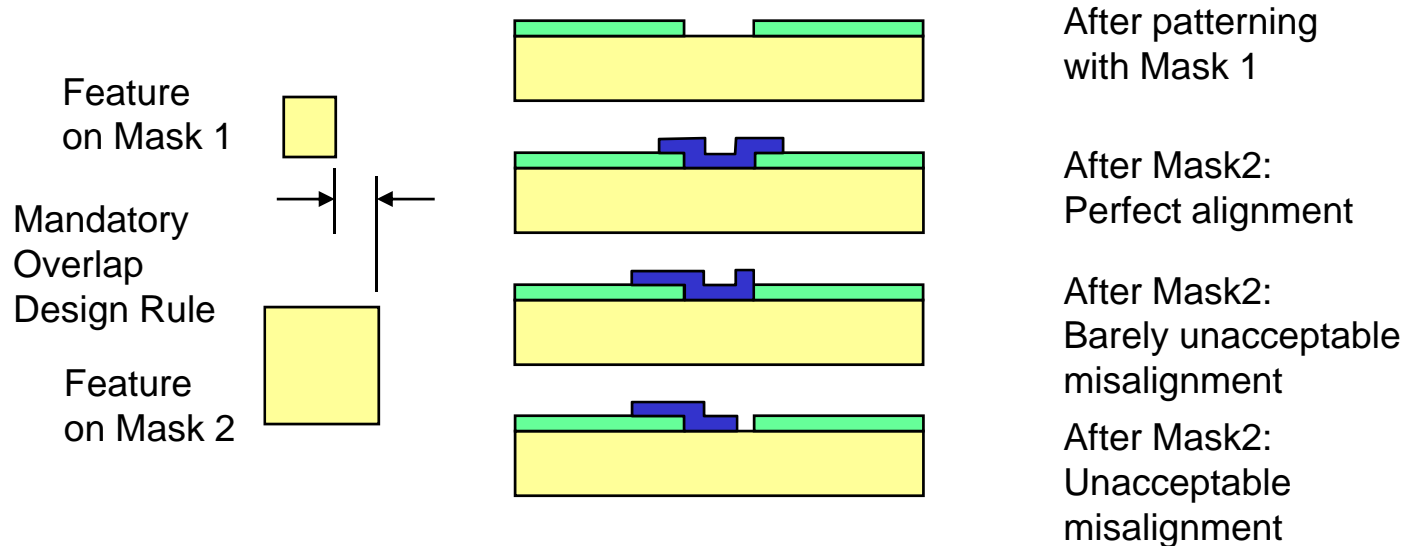
Microfabrication

– Pattern Transfer (II)

- Design Rules
- Mask Making
 - Photomasks
 - Electron-Beam Lithography
 - Comparison of Masks
- Double-Sided Lithography
- Soft Lithography

Design Rules

- When designing a complete process, each layer must be aligned to the previously patterned features.
- Because there can be small misalignment at each step, robust process design calls for the use of minimum mandatory offsets between mask features in successive layers.



Illustrating design rules that permit successful fabrication of devices in the presence of misalignment errors.

Photomasks

- Two basic methods: optical pattern generator and electron-beam lithography.
- Both start with fused silica(amorphous quartz) plates(5 inch square plates) that have been coated with a thin chromium layer, and then with a photoresist.
- Optical pattern generator requires an optical photoresist.
- It has sets of shuttles that permit the exposure of rectangular-shaped regions.
- A rectangle is exposed, the wafer is repositioned, and another rectangle is exposed.
- This process continues until the entire mask pattern is created in photoresist.
- The resist is then developed and baked, the chromium etched into the correct pattern.
- The resist is removed, leaving a chrome-on-quartz mask.
- Emulsion masks are cheaper to make, but are easily damaged.

Electron-Beam Lithography

- To use an electron-beam lithography machine to write the required pattern into an electron resist.
- Electron-beam resist(a polymer) is transparent to light, but can be depolymerized by the penetration of an electron beam, rendering the material locally soluble.
- A typical electron resist is poly-methylmethacrylate(PMMA).
- It behaves much like a positive photoresist, in that it is removed where the e-beam exposure occurs.
- Following exposure, the resist developed, the chromium is etched, and the resist is removed.
- A major advantage of e-beam masks is that there are few restrictions on the shapes of features. For examples, curved structures.

Mask Qualities vs. Etching Properties

	Film Mask	Emulsion mask	E-beam mask
resolution	50 μm	10 μm	1 μm
tolerance	7-8 μm	2-3 μm	0.2 μm
cost	\$25	\$125	\$1400
contrast	bad	good	excellent
cleaning	no	no	yes
# of usage	several	less than 20	unlimited if cleaned
hardness	flexible	hard	hard

- Mask qualities on etching properties
 - Resolution, CD tolerance, edge sharpness
 - Roughness on vertical sidewall profile
- Result in selectivity

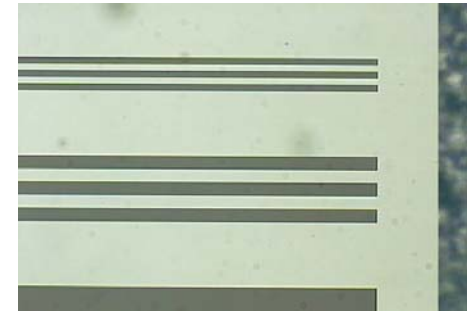
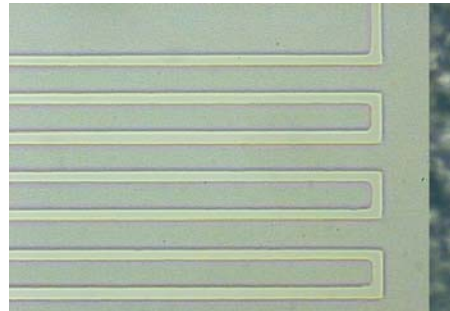
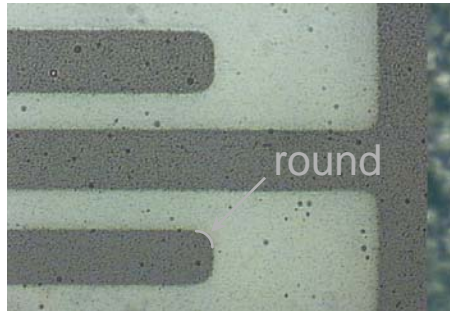
Comparison of Mask Qualities

Film Mask

Emulsion Mask

E-beam Mask

Magnification
× 100

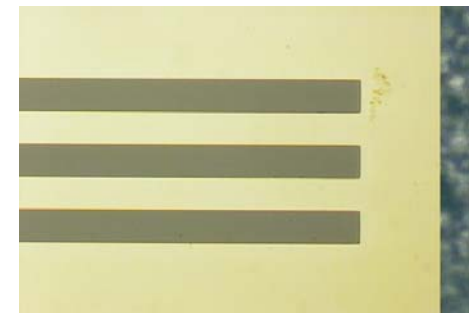
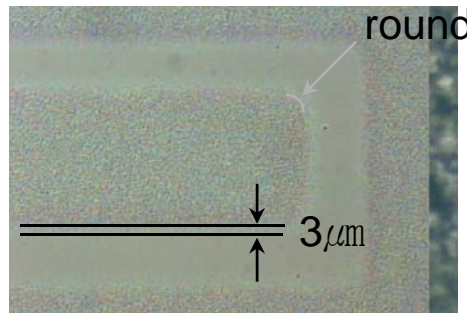
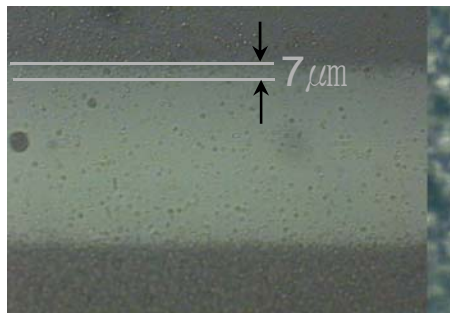


100 μm width
50 μm gap

40 μm width
20 μm gap

10 μm width
10 μm gap

Magnification
× 500



Double-Sided Lithography

- Many MEMS devices require patterning on both sides of a wafer.
- To achieve the required positional alignment between front and back side, special tooling is required.
- One first aligns the back-side mask to fiducial marks on the tool, then places the wafer over mask, and aligns the wafer to the tool using alignment features on the front.
- Within alignment tolerances, the wafer and back-side mask are then aligned to each other.
- The back side of the wafer is then exposed from the back.

Soft Lithography

- Micro stamp.
- It uses a molded polymeric body to accomplish physical pattern transfer, just like a rubber stamp used to press onto an ink pad then onto paper.
- The mold is formed by casting a silicone rubber, poly dimethylsiloxane (PDMS), onto a master that contains the desired relief pattern.
- The master can be formed by conventional lithography and etching.
- The molded parts are stripped from the master, and are then used as flexible printing devices, especially for non-planar substrates.
- When coated with the material to be transferred (typically a thin organic film, such as a self-assembled monolayer (SAM)), then pressed onto the desired surface, patterned material transfer can be achieved.