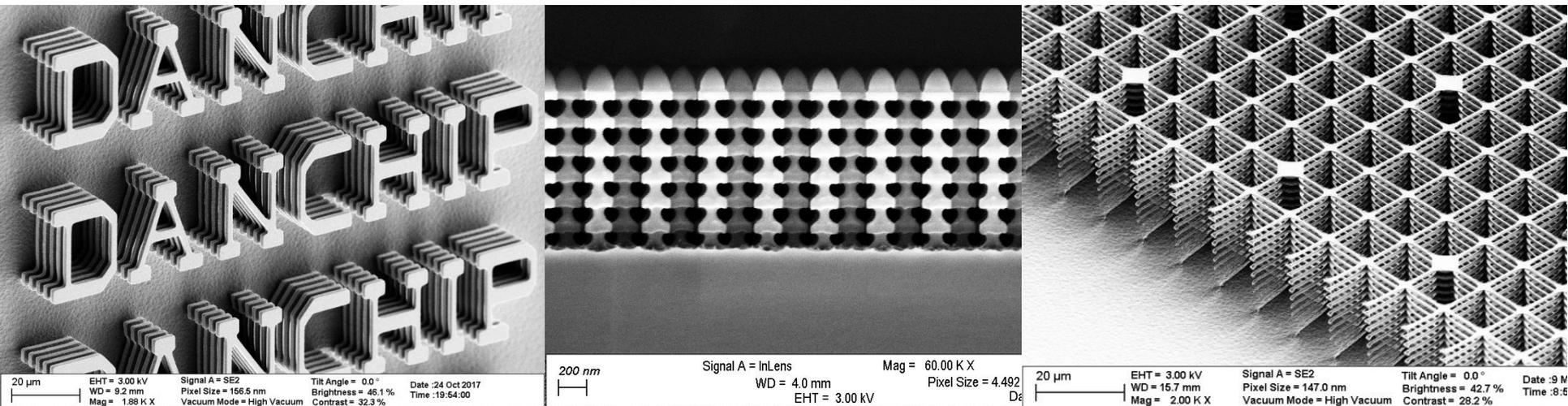


E1: Generic build-up of etch process: 3D-sculpturing by Si plasma etching (ADVANCED)

Technology Development of 3D Silicon Plasma Etching Processes for Novel Devices and Applications

Bingdong Chang
Postdoc, DTU Nanolab
7 May 2019



1. Introduction of the etching tool

- Etching machine: DRIE-Pegasus (SPTS);
- Real time monitoring system: OEI/OES, Claritas EPD, Oscilloscope, etc.

2. Introduction of the etching strategy

- DREM process;
- 3D DREM process.

3. Applications of fabricated 3D silicon micro- and nanostructures

- 3D photonic crystal membranes;
- ZnO nanowires/3D silicon micromesh for photocurrent and photocatalysis

4. Conclusions and perspectives

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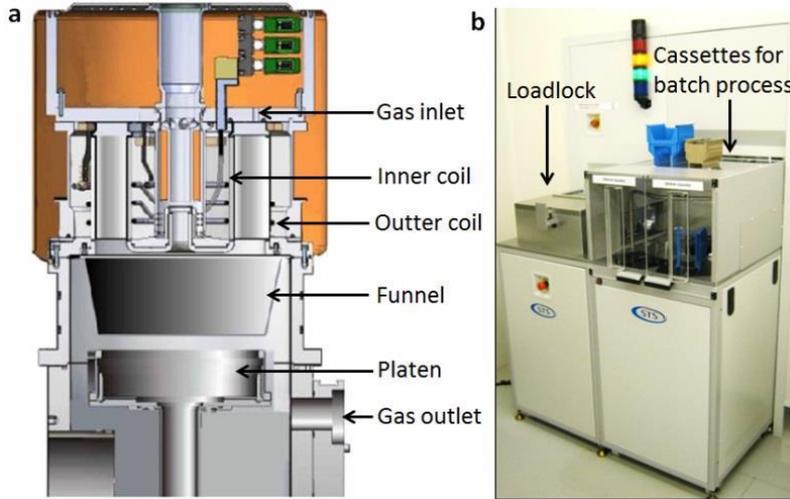
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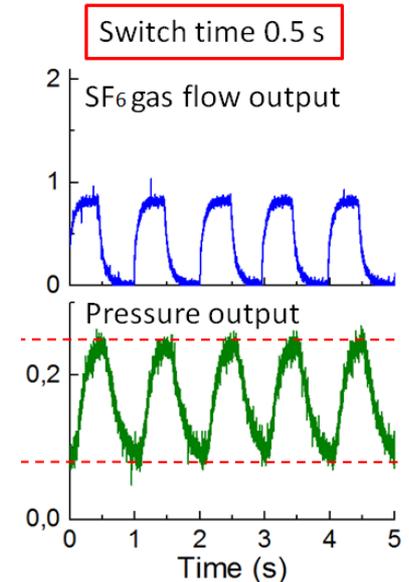
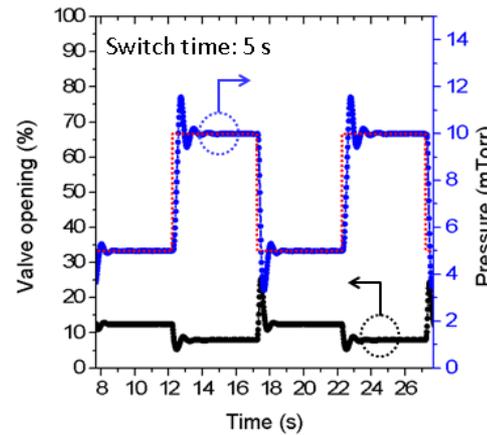
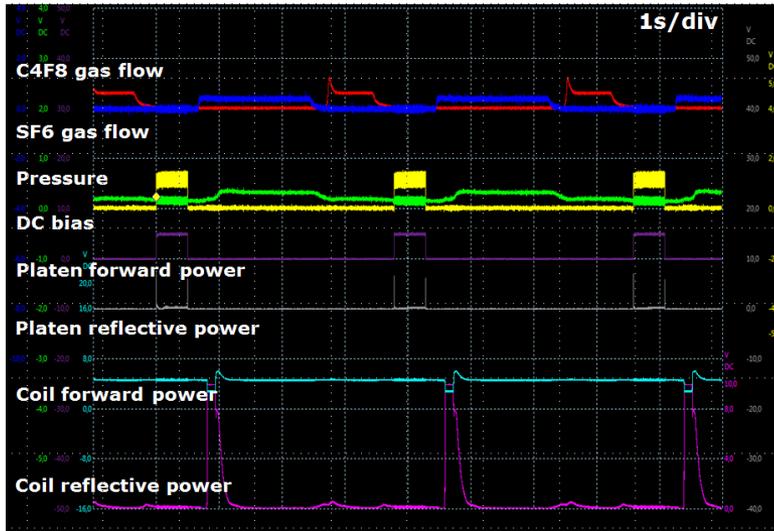
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4. Conclusions and perspectives

1. Introduction of the etching tool

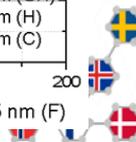
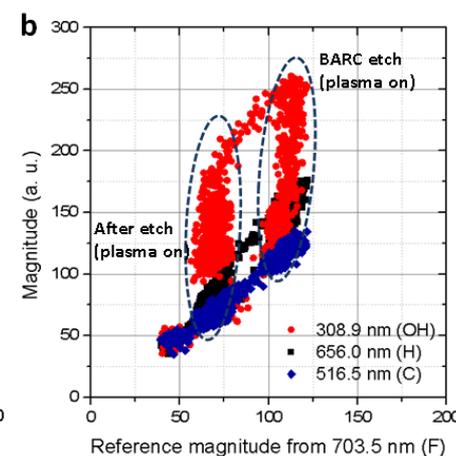
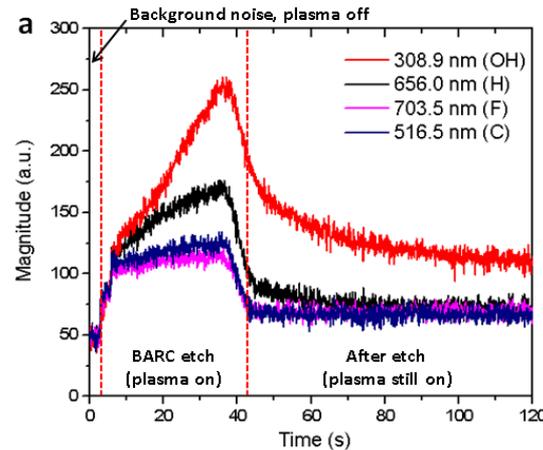
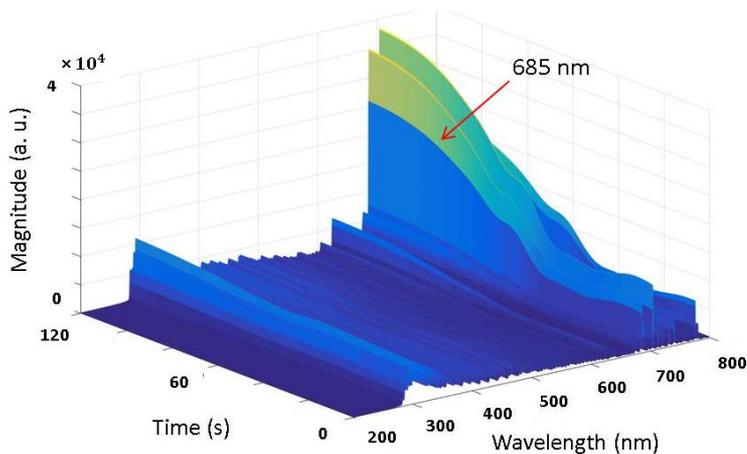
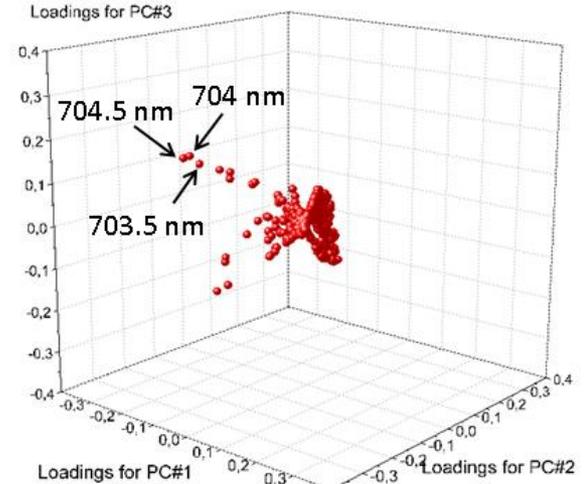
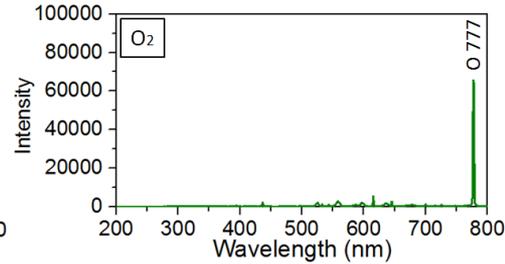
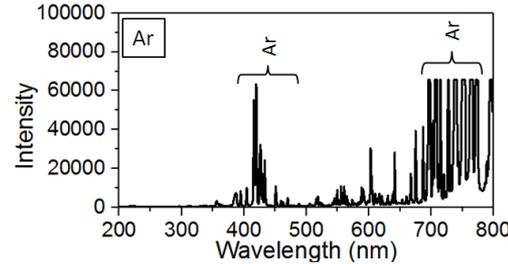
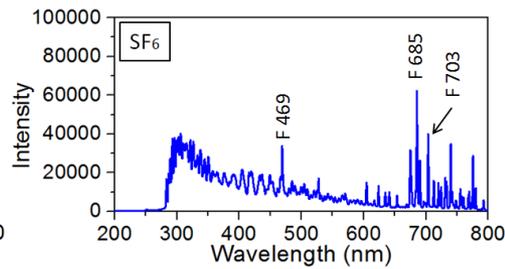
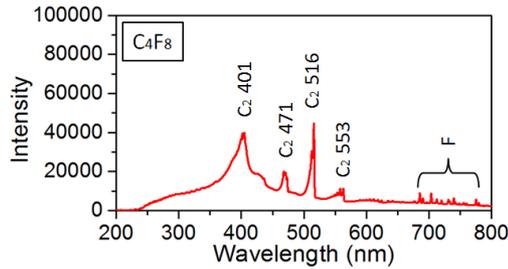


- DRIE-Pegasus (SPTS);
- Installed real time monitoring systems for precise process control;
- Oscilloscope;
- Optical emission spectroscopy (OES);
- Optical emission interferometry (OEI);
- Claritas end-point detection system.



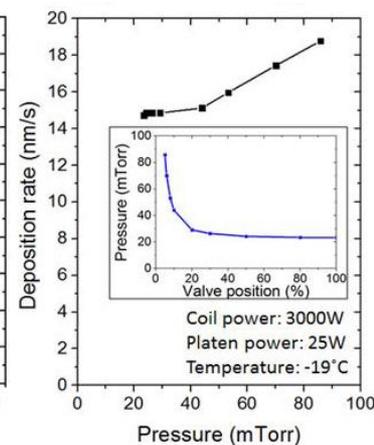
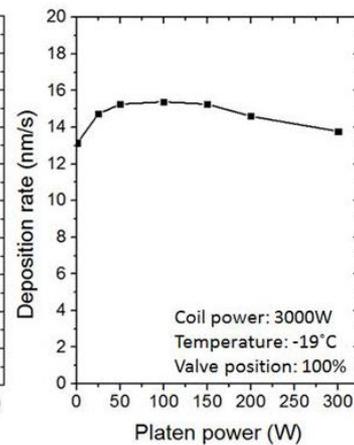
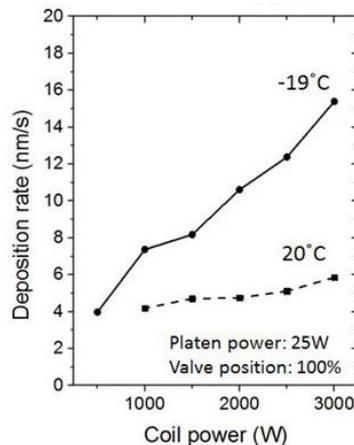
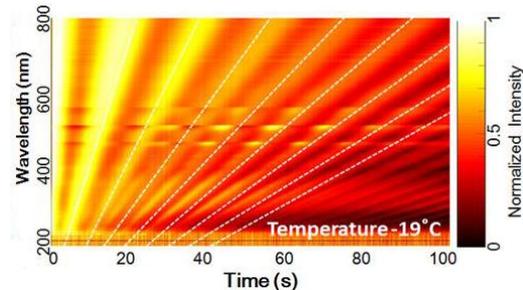
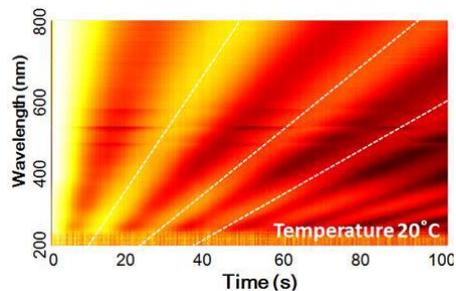
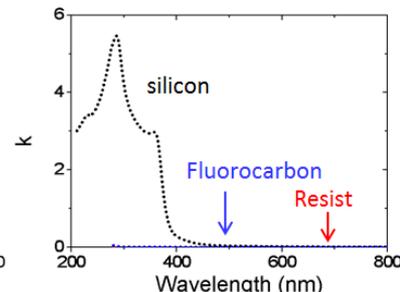
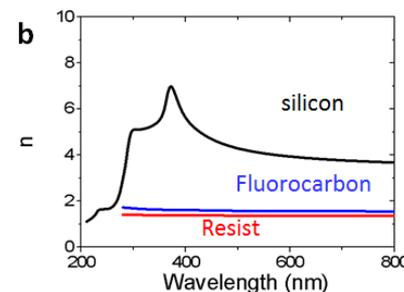
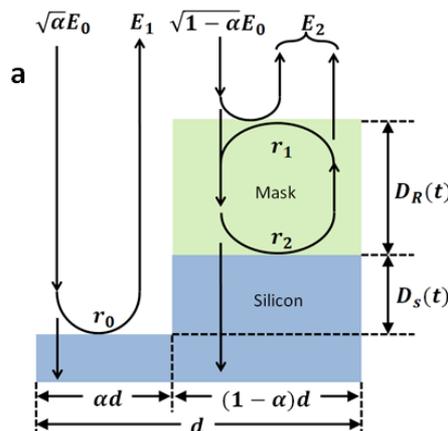
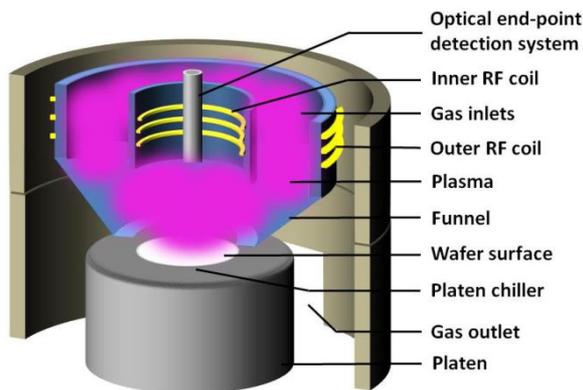
Optical emission spectroscopy (OES)

- Tracing the "fingerprints" of different species;
- Principal component analysis (PCA) to choose best wavelength for analysis;
- End-point detection of silicon etch and BARC etch.



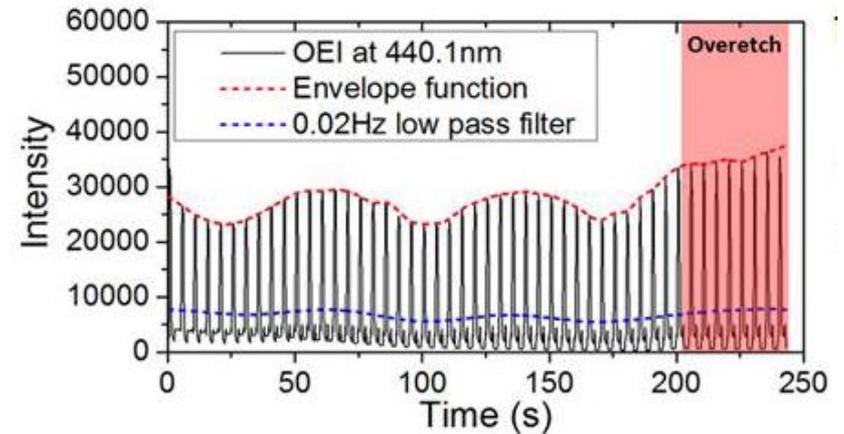
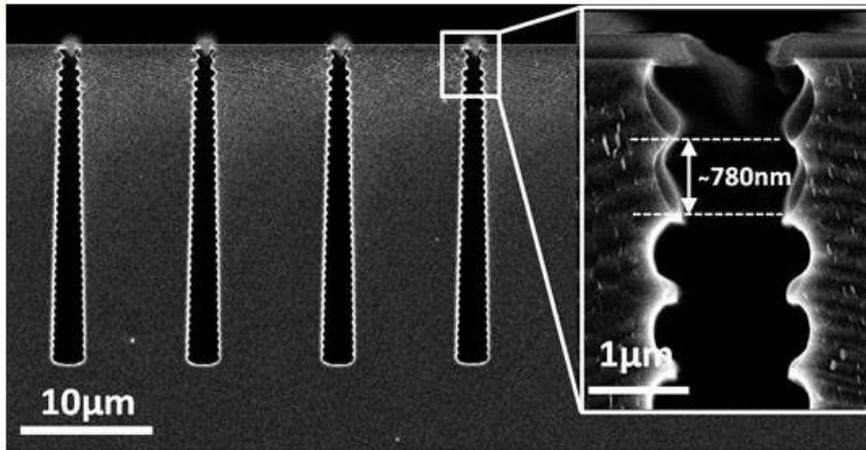
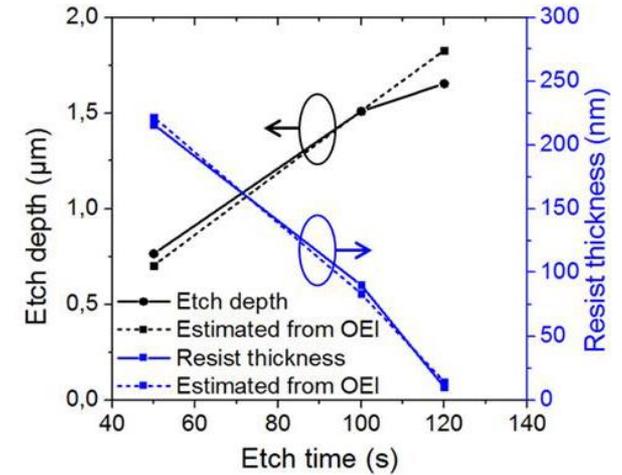
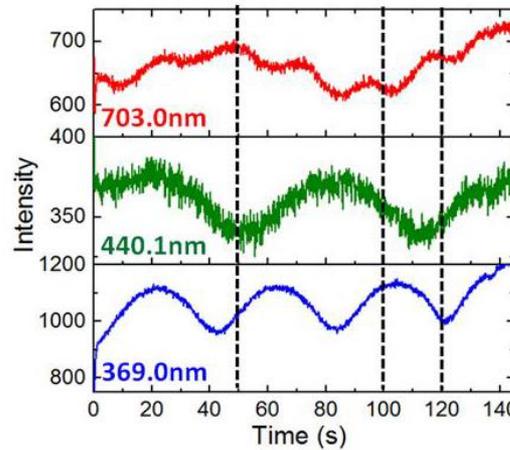
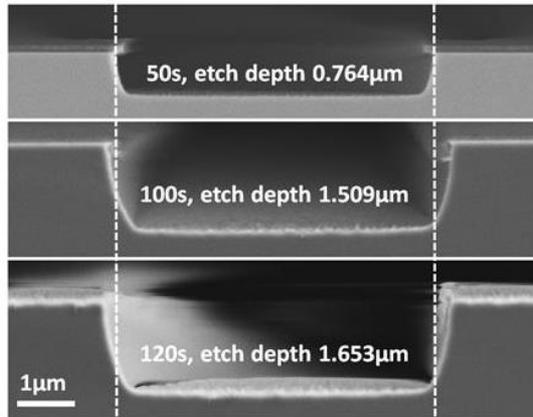
Optical emission interferometry (OEI)

- Studying etch mechanism (e.g. fluorocarbon deposition process);



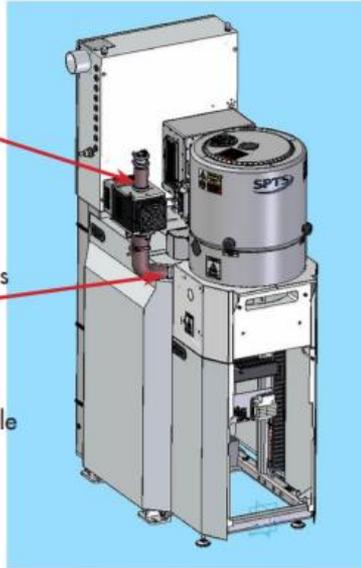
Optical emission interferometry (OEI)

- Real time monitoring of mask etch rate;
- Real time monitoring of silicon microstructures etch rate.



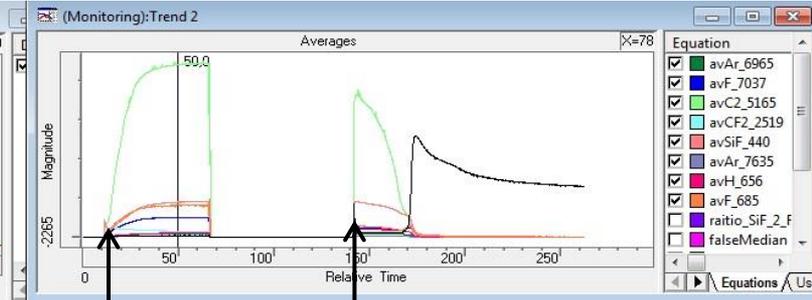
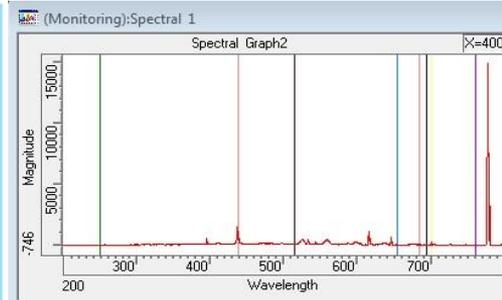
CLARITAS endpoint detection system

- Endpoint detection based on OES inside a sub-chamber;
- Good signal for low loading area < 2%



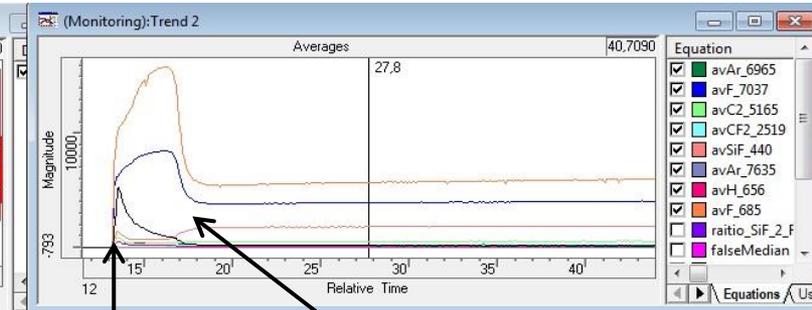
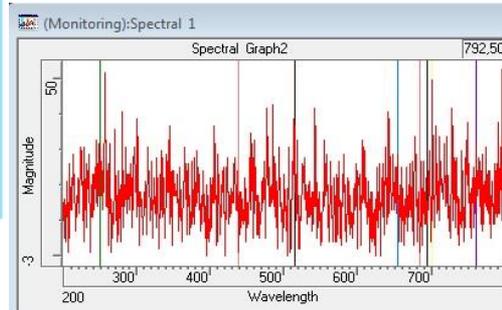
Removal
Dep
Etch

SPTS



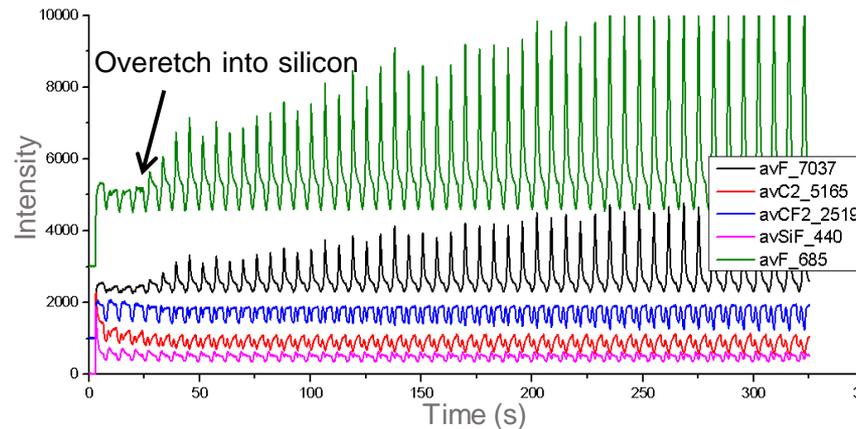
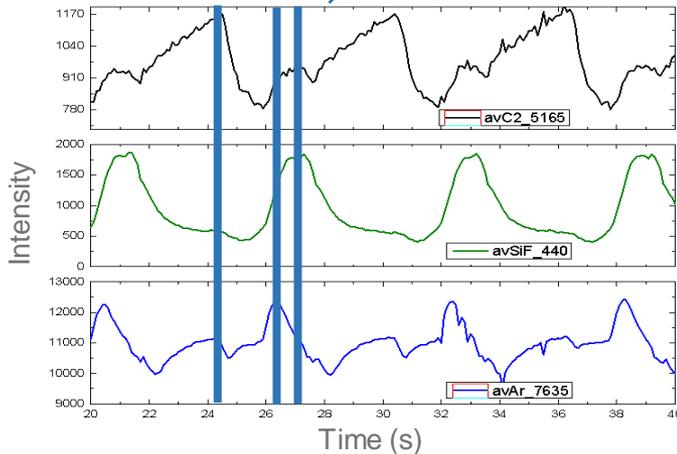
C4F8 deposition

O2 clean



Native oxide etch

Silicon etch



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2. Introduction of the etching strategy

- DREM process;
- 3D DREM process.

3. Applications of fabricated 3D silicon micro- and nanostructures

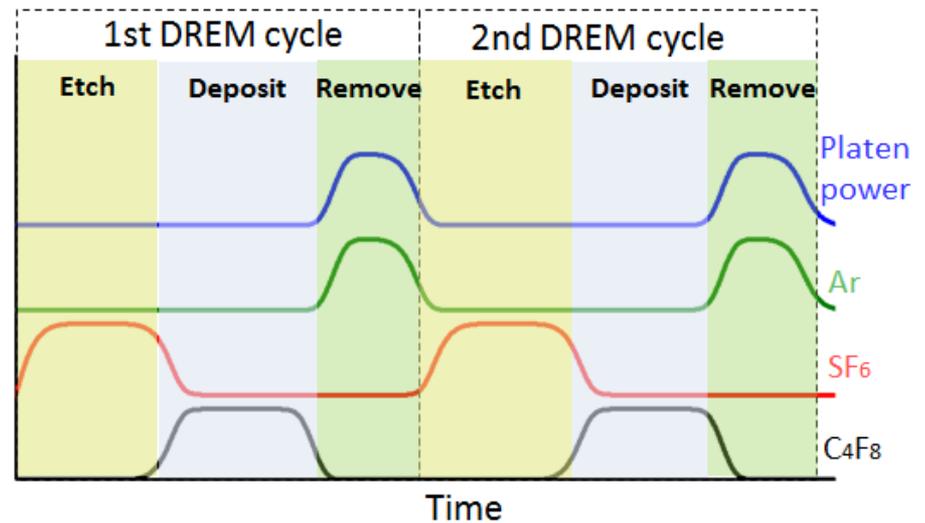
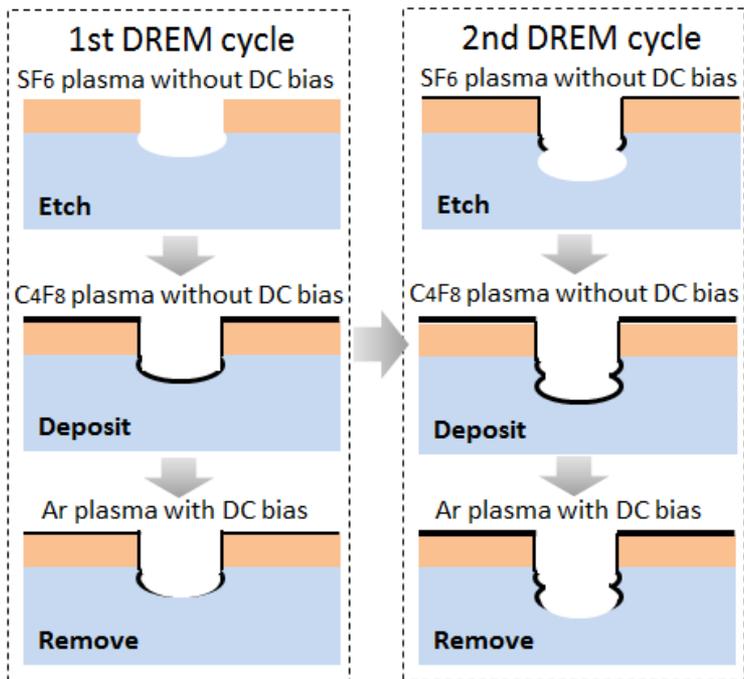
- 3D photonic crystal membranes;
- ZnO nanowires/3D silicon micromesh for photocurrent and photocatalysis

4. Conclusions and perspectives

2. Introduction of the etching strategy

DREM process (a modified Bosch process):

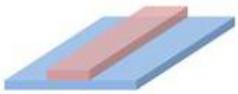
- 3 step process: **D**eposit, **R**emove, **E**tch **M**ethod;
Deposit: low platen power to reduce sputtering;
Remove: low pressure argon to create anisotropic profile;
Etch: low platen power to reduce scallops.
- Parameter ramping for uniform scallop size distributions.



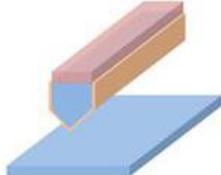
3D silicon structures fabrication with DREM process

- Combining DREM process with isotropic etch process;
- Control the sizes of suspended structures.

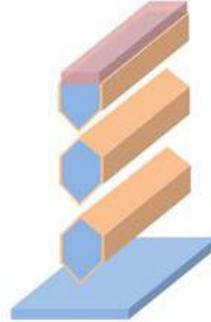
(1) Pattern definition



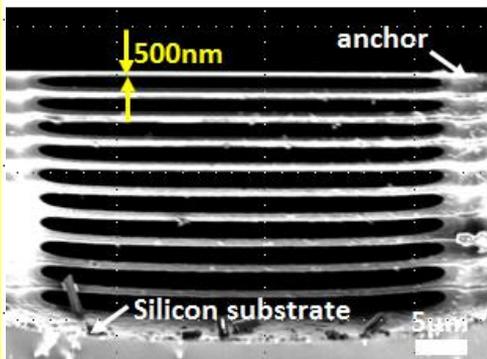
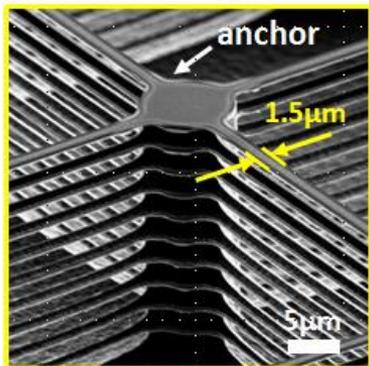
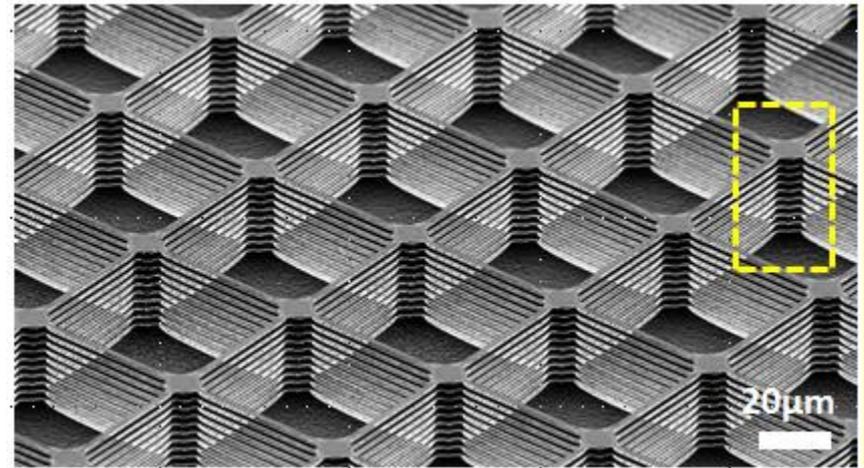
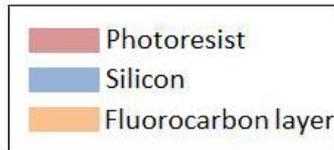
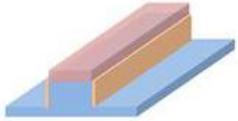
(3) Isotropic etch



(4) Repeat (2) and (3)



(2) Anisotropic DREM



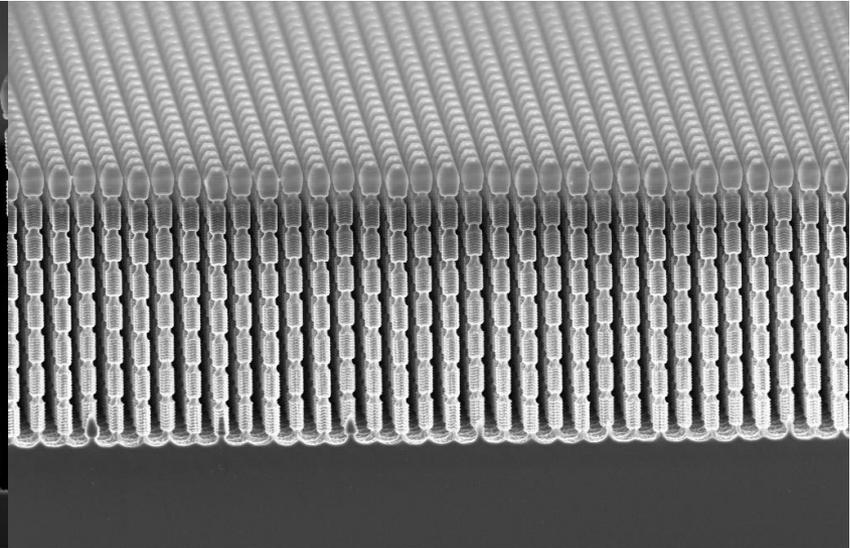
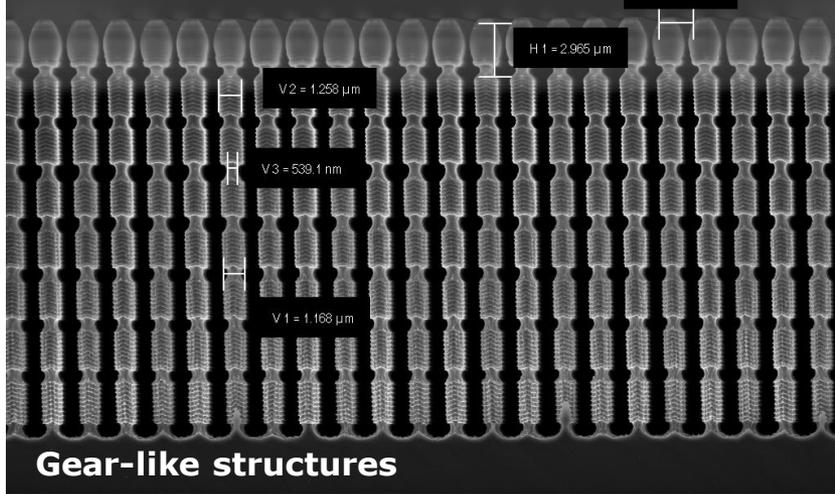
IOP Publishing
Journal of Micromechanics and Microengineering
J. Micromech. Microeng. 28 (2018) 105012 (10pp)
<https://doi.org/10.1088/1361-6439/aa00c4>

DREM2: a facile fabrication strategy for freestanding three dimensional silicon micro- and nanostructures by a modified Bosch etch process

Bingdong Chang, Flemming Jensen, Jörg Hübner and Henri Jansen
DTU Danchip CEN, Technical University of Denmark, Ørstedsgade, Building 347, 2800 Kgs. Lyngby, Denmark

3D microstructures created with modified DREM process

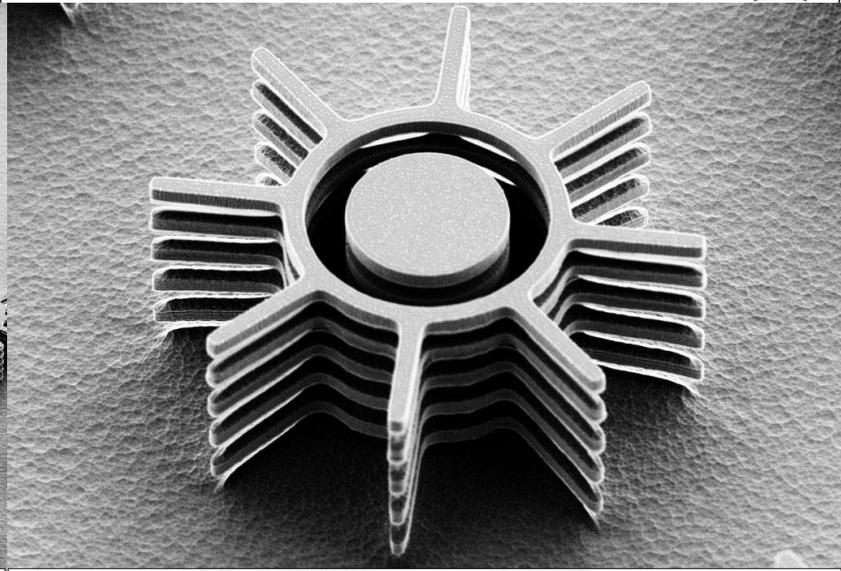
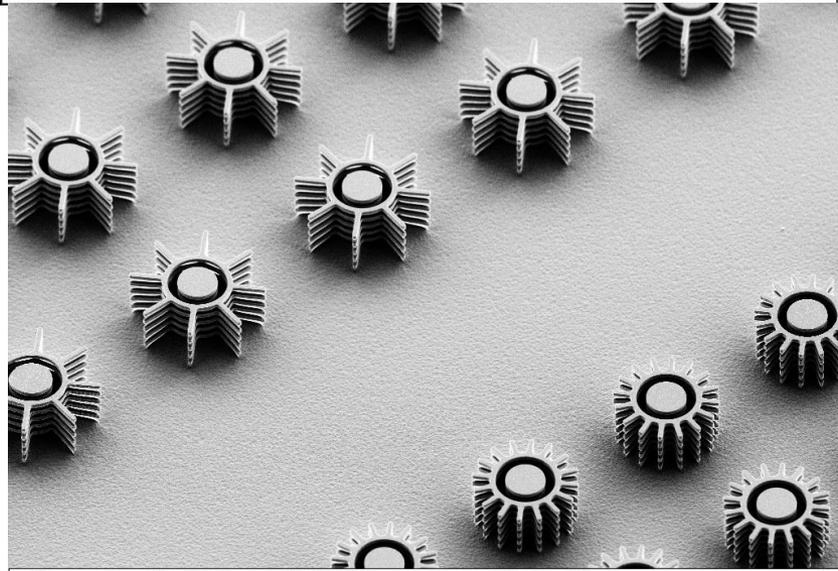
Sausage-like micropillar structures



Gear-like structures

2 μm | Brightness = 49.5 % | EHT = 5.00 kV | Mag = 6.00 K X | Signal A = InLens
 Contrast = 34.3 % | WD = 3.9 mm | Pixel Size = 44.92 nm | Tilt Angle = 25.0 ° | ZEISS

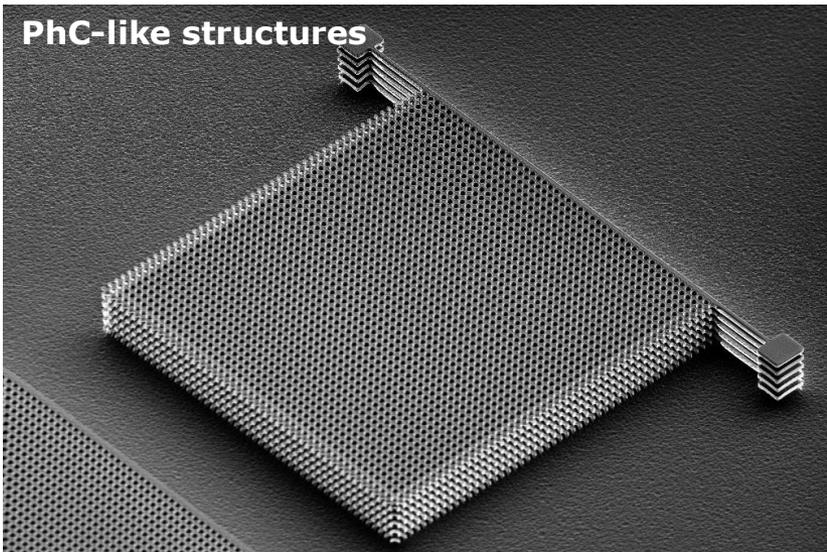
10 μm | Brightness = 49.8 % | EHT = 5.00 kV | Mag = 4.18 K X | Signal A = InLens
 Contrast = 36.7 % | WD = 4.2 mm | Pixel Size = 64.48 nm | Tilt Angle = 20.0 ° | ZEISS



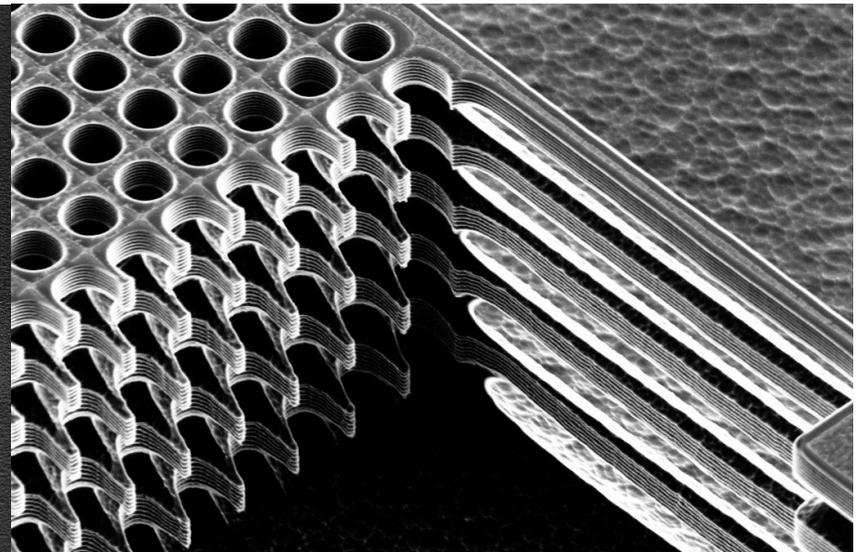
20 μm | EHT = 3.00 kV | Signal A = SE2 | Tilt Angle = 0.0 ° | Date :24 Oct 2017
 WD = 9.2 mm | Pixel Size = 274.4 nm | Brightness = 42.8 % | Time :19:46:48
 Mag = 1.07 K X | Vacuum Mode = High Vacuum | Contrast = 33.4 %

10 μm | EHT = 3.00 kV | Signal A = SE2 | Tilt Angle = 0.0 ° | Date :24 Oct 2017
 WD = 9.3 mm | Pixel Size = 67.42 nm | Brightness = 42.8 % | Time :19:48:13
 Mag = 4.36 K X | Vacuum Mode = High Vacuum | Contrast = 33.4 %

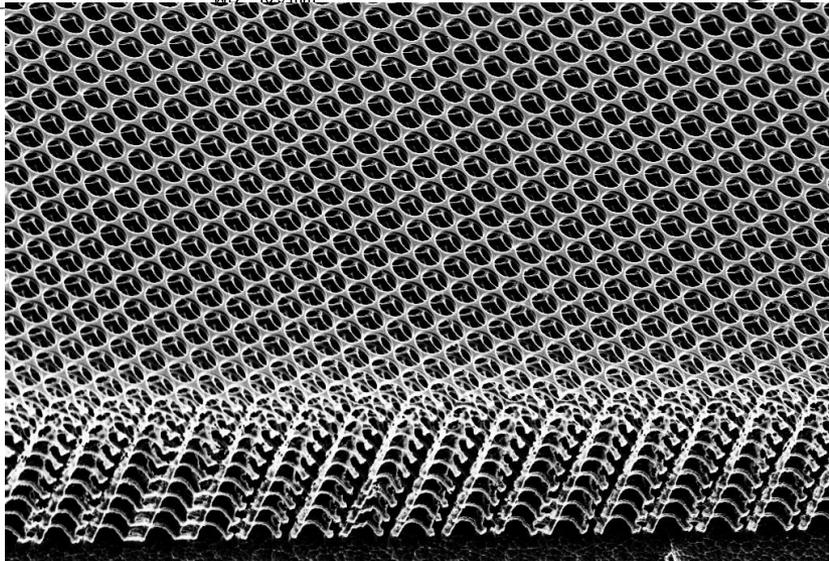
PhC-like structures



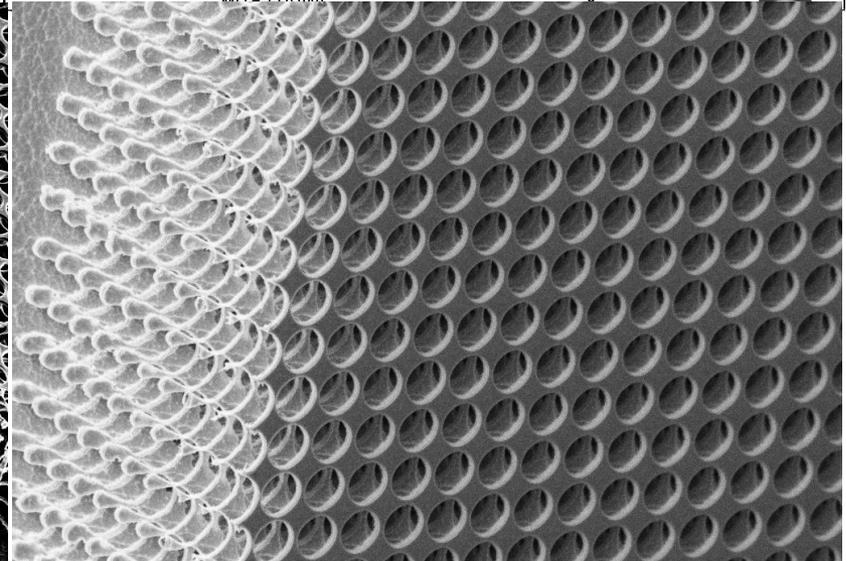
20 μm EHT = 3.00 kV Mag = 957 X Contrast = 28.0 %
 Signal A = SE2 Pixel Size = 281.7 nm Brightness = 43.6 %
 WD = 13.9 mm ZEISS



2 μm EHT = 3.00 kV Mag = 7.98 K X Contrast = 28.1 %
 Signal A = SE2 Pixel Size = 33.78 nm Brightness = 43.6 %
 WD = 13.8 mm ZEISS

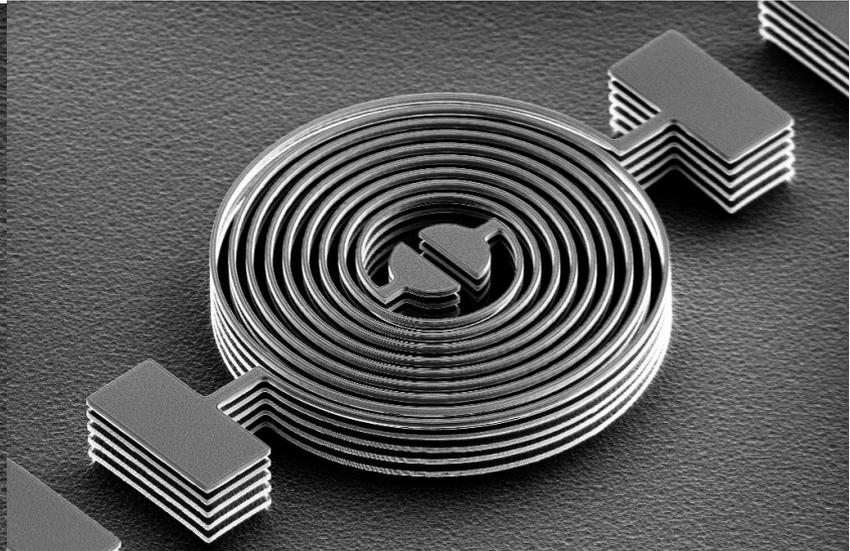
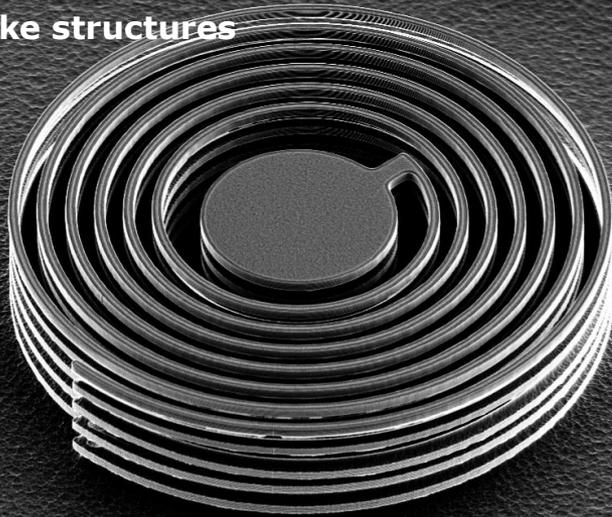


3 μm EHT = 3.00 kV Signal A = SE2 Tilt Angle = 0.0° Date :3 Nov 2017
 WD = 15.2 mm Pixel Size = 51.37 nm Brightness = 28.2 % Time :8:56:35
 Mag = 5.72 K X Vacuum Mode = High Vacuum Contrast = 33.1 %



2 μm EHT = 3.00 kV Signal A = InLens Tilt Angle = 0.0° Date :3 Nov 2017
 WD = 15.1 mm Pixel Size = 30.81 nm Brightness = 47.4 % Time :8:52:33
 Mag = 9.54 K X Vacuum Mode = High Vacuum Contrast = 46.4 %

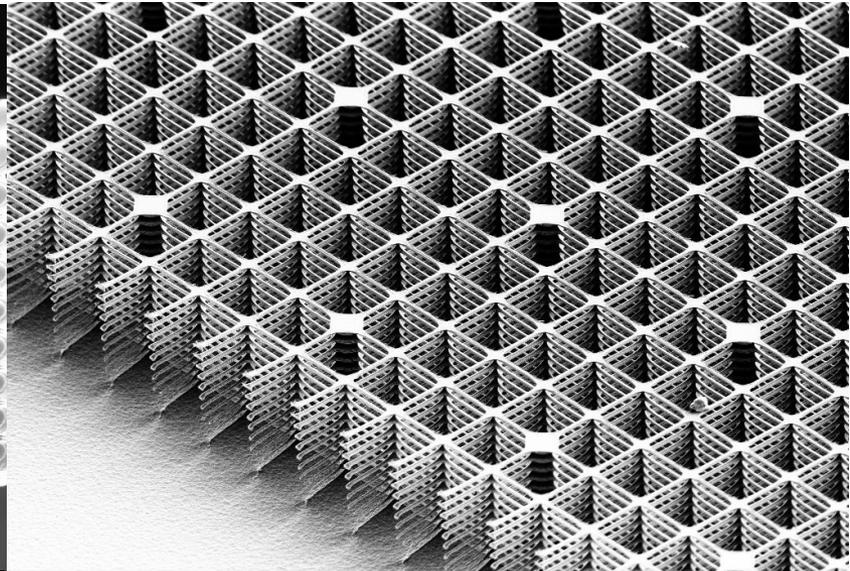
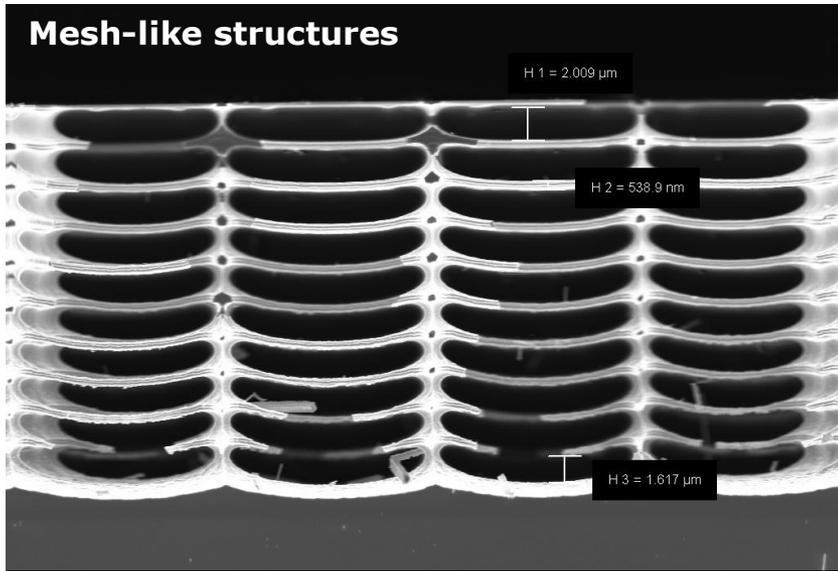
Coil-like structures



10 μm | EHT = 3.00 kV | Mag = 2.32 K X | Contrast = 27.8 % | ZEISS
 Signal A = SE2 | Pixel Size = 116.4 nm | Brightness = 43.6 %
 WD = 13.8 mm

20 μm | EHT = 3.00 kV | Mag = 1.48 K X | Contrast = 28.0 % | ZEISS
 Signal A = SE2 | Pixel Size = 182.1 nm | Brightness = 43.6 %
 WD = 13.8 mm

Mesh-like structures

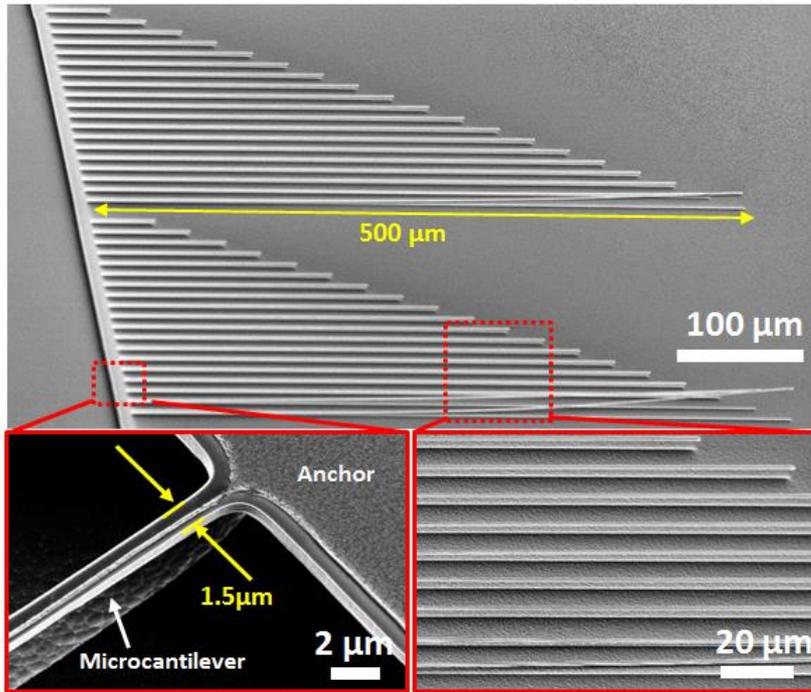


2 μm | EHT = 3.00 kV | Signal A = InLens | Tilt Angle = 0.0° | Date : 7 Mar 2018
 WD = 3.5 mm | Pixel Size = 48.99 nm | Brightness = 60.0 % | Time : 18:23:13
 Mag = 6.00 K X | Vacuum Mode = High Vacuum | Contrast = 26.8 %

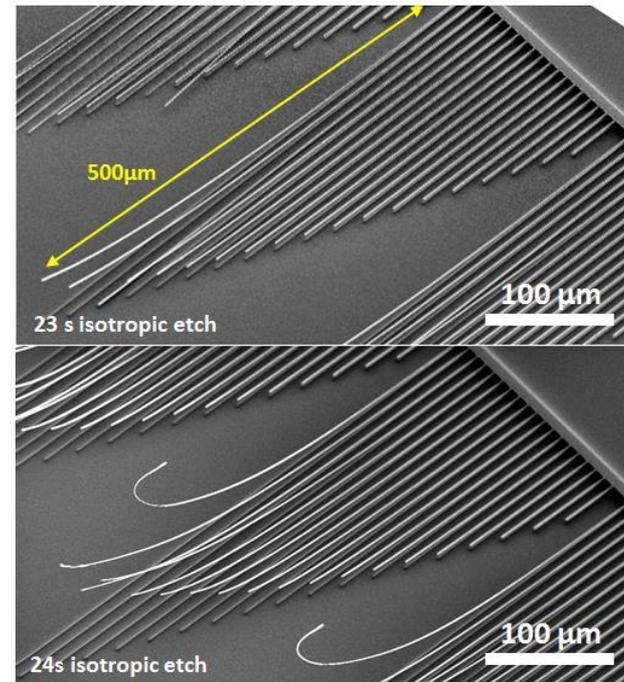
20 μm | EHT = 3.00 kV | Signal A = SE2 | Tilt Angle = 0.0° | Date : 9 Mar 2018
 WD = 16.7 mm | Pixel Size = 147.0 nm | Brightness = 42.7 % | Time : 8:50:58
 Mag = 2.00 K X | Vacuum Mode = High Vacuum | Contrast = 28.2 %

Suspended silicon structures created with modified DREM process

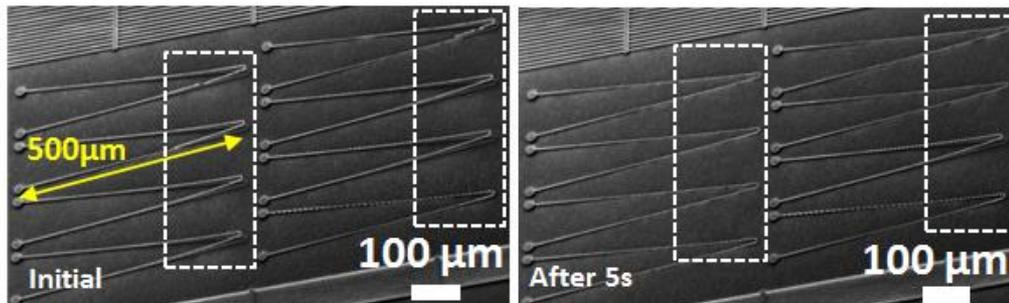
Ultralong cantilevers by dry releasing



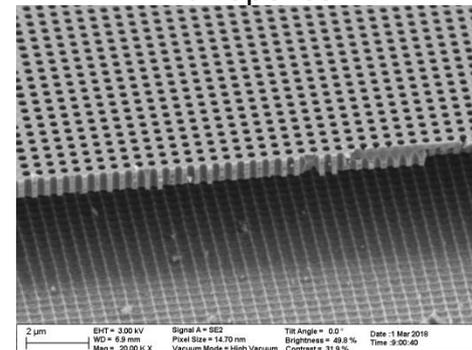
Folding of ultralong cantilevers



Clamping driven by electrostatic force

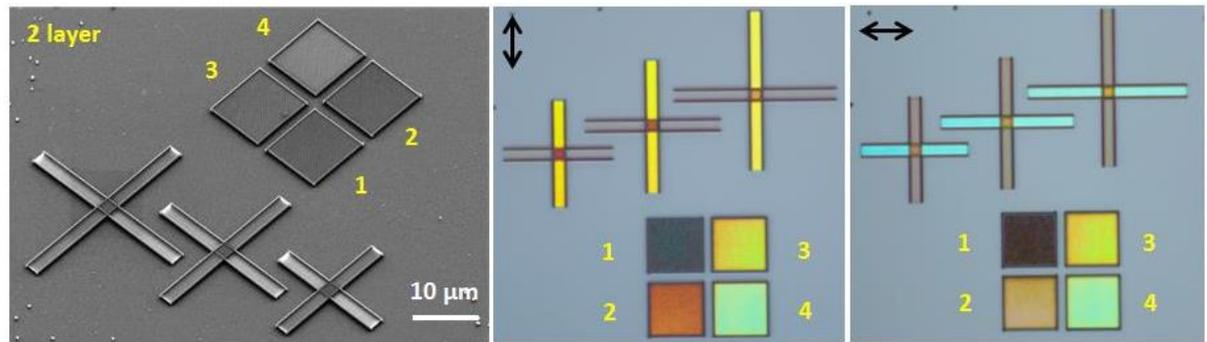
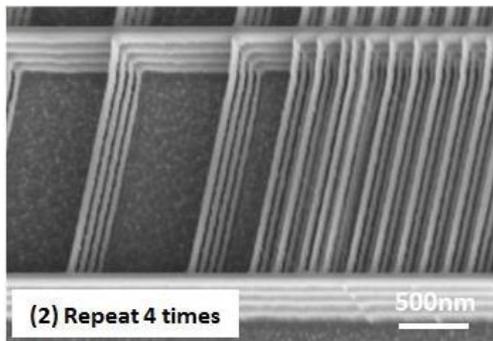
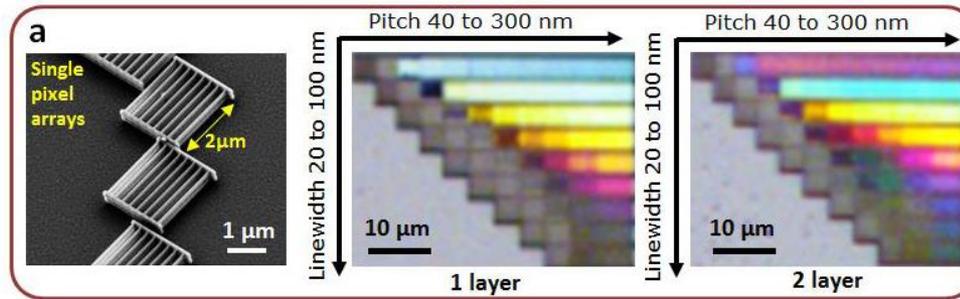
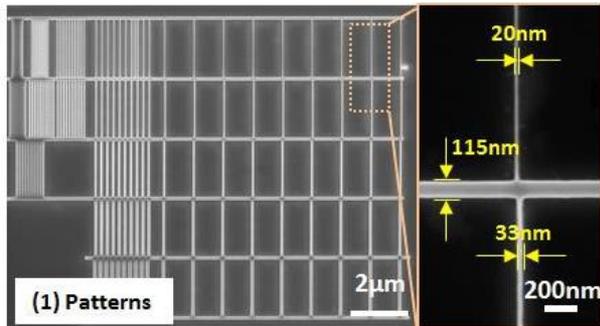
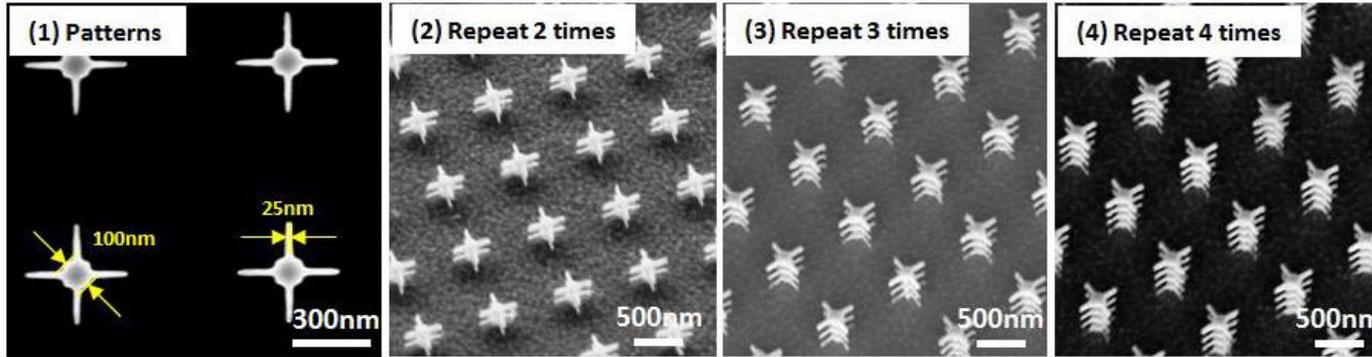


Suspended membranes with nanopores



3D nanostructures created with modified DREM process

- Patterned with e-beam lithography, polarization dependent structural color generation



1. Introduction of the etching tool

- Etching machine: DRIE-Pegasus (SPTS);
- Real time monitoring system: OEI/OES, Claritas EPD, Oscilloscope, etc.

2. Introduction of the etching strategy

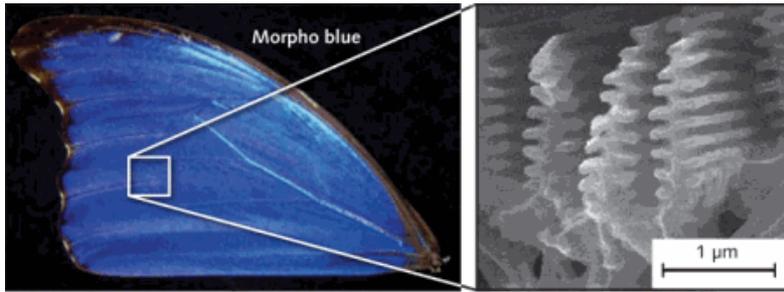
- DREM process;
- 3D DREM process.

3. Applications of fabricated 3D silicon micro- and nanostructures

- 3D photonic crystal membranes;
- ZnO nanowires/3D silicon micromesh for photocurrent and photocatalysis

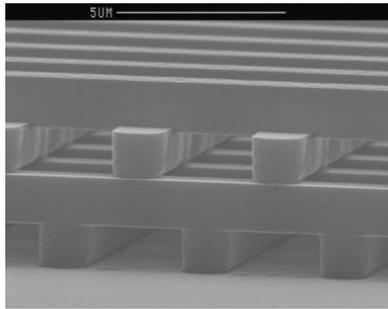
4. Conclusions and perspectives

Large area 3D photonic crystal membranes with embedded planar cavities

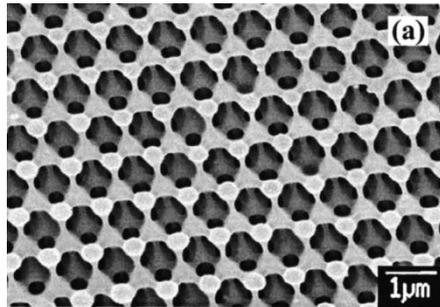


Saito, A., Osaka University

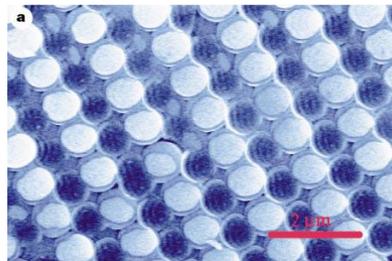
- Complicated process flow using traditional method (woodpile, inverse opal, etc);
- Time consuming fabrication process (2 photon polymerization, etc);
- Non-conventional fabrication method (multi-angle lithography or etching);
- Difficult for integration;



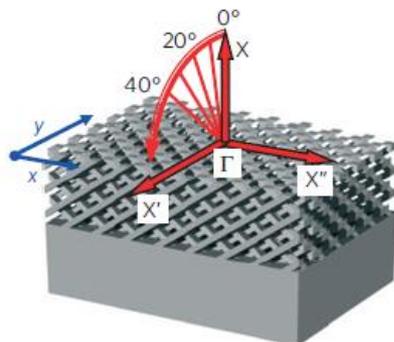
Lin, S.Y., et al. 1998.



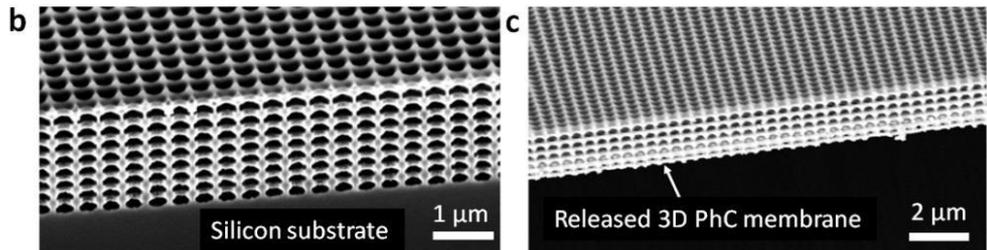
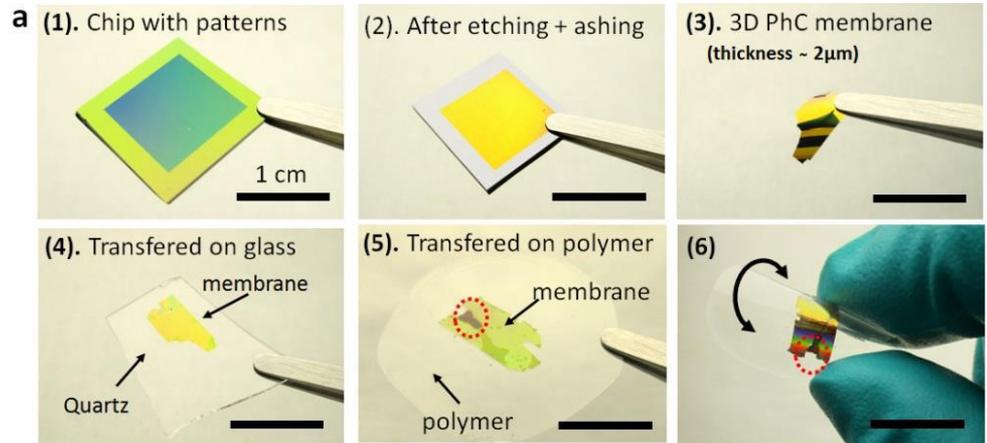
Wang, X., et al. 2000.



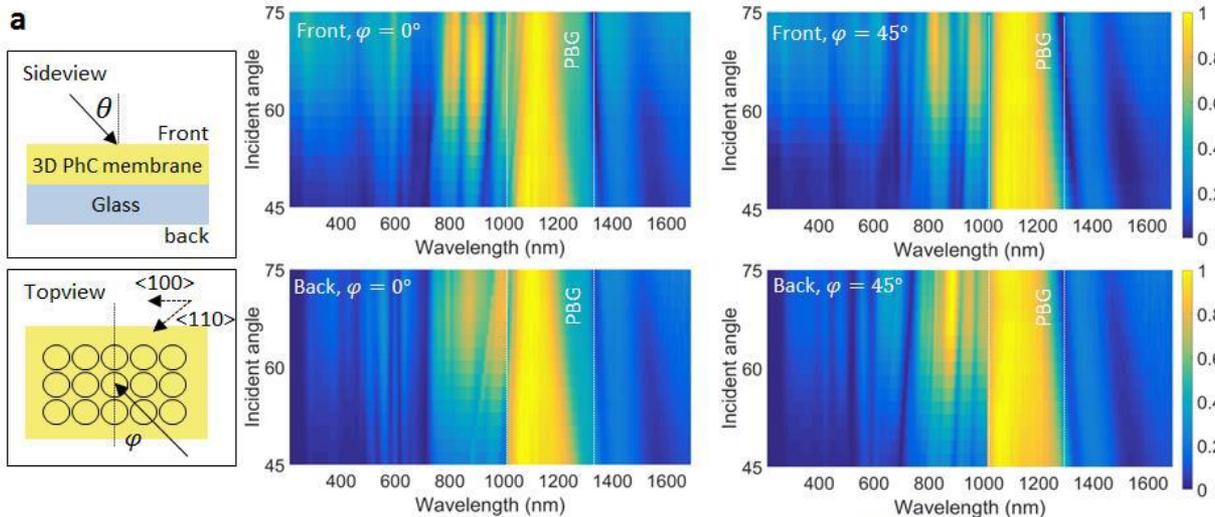
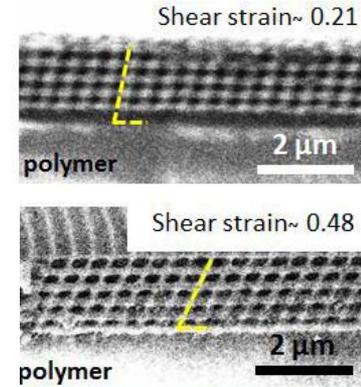
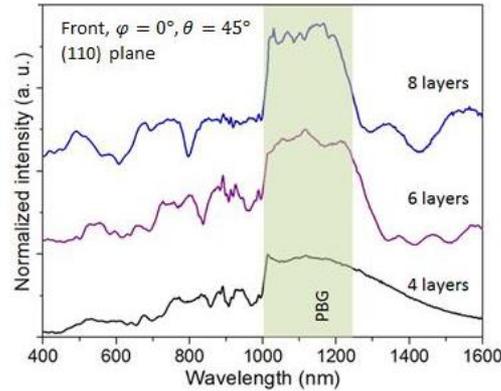
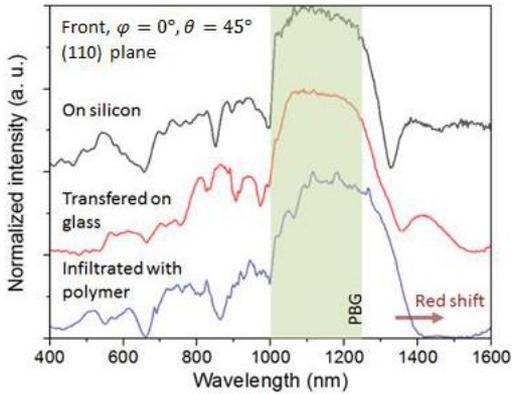
Blanco, A, et al. 2000.



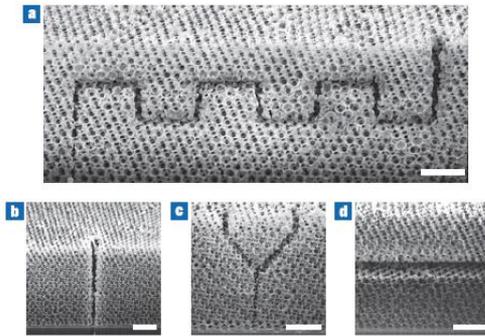
Takahashi, S., et al. 2000.



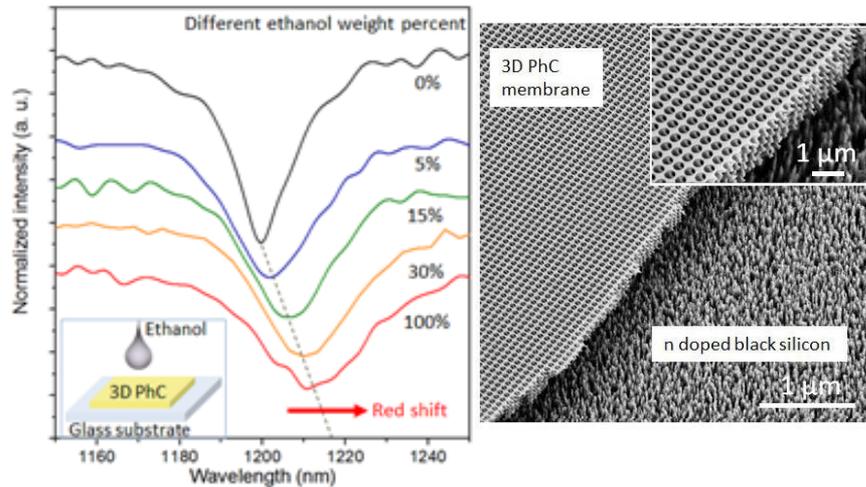
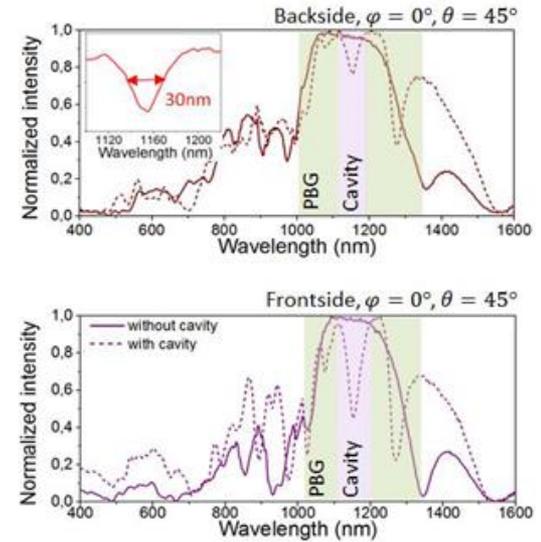
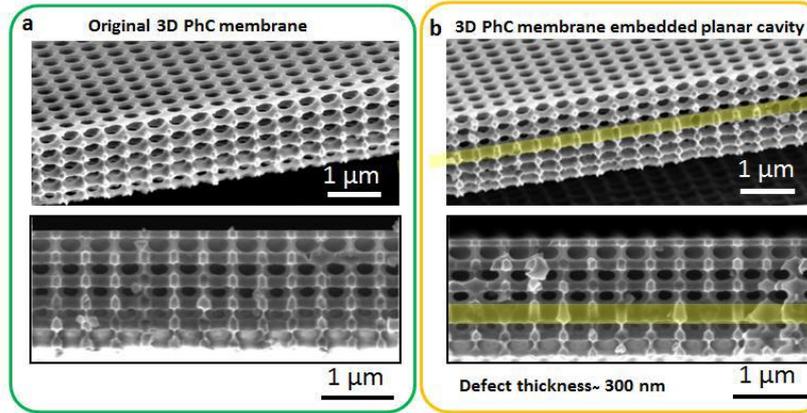
- Complete bandgap;
- Capability to be transferred onto other substrates;
- Feasibility for introducing planar cavities.



- Applications with embedded planar cavities



Rinne, S.A., et al. 2008.



FULL PAPER

3D Photonic Crystals

Large Area Three-Dimensional Photonic Crystal Membranes: Single-Run Fabrication and Applications with Embedded Planar Defects

Bingdong Chang,* Chen Zhou, Abebe Tilahun Tarekegne, Yuanqing Yang, Ding Zhao, Flemming Jensen, Jörg Hübner, and Henri Jansen

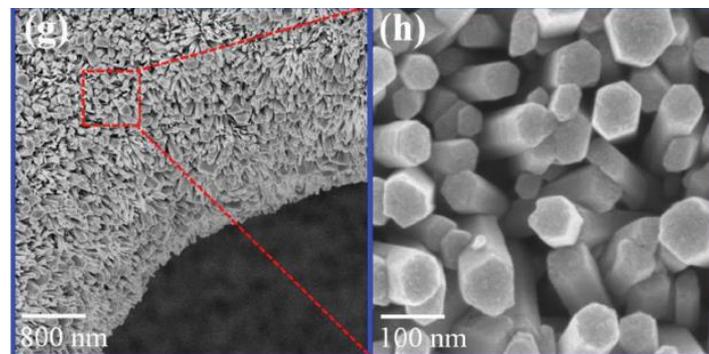
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3. Applications of fabricated 3D silicon micro- and nanostructures

Integration of 3D silicon micro-mesh structures with ZnO nanowires for photodegradation and photocurrent generation



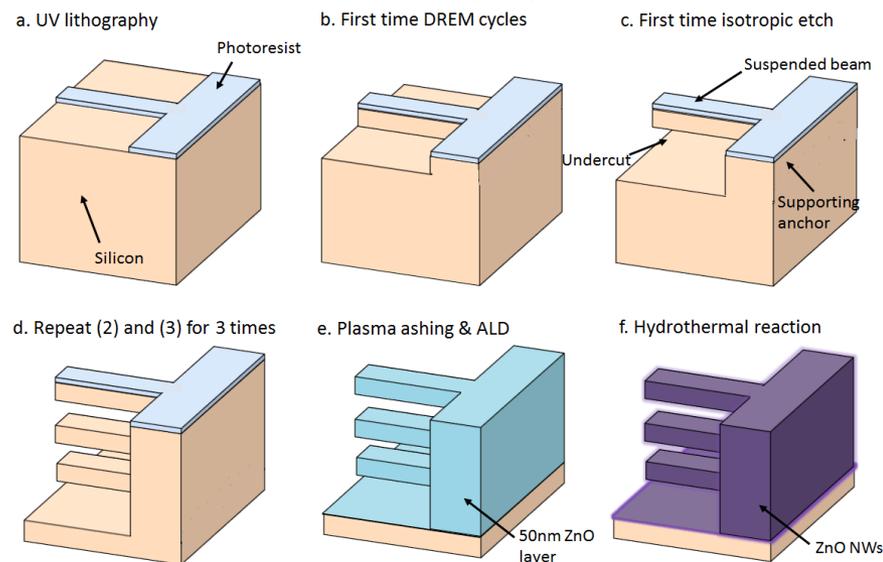
Chen, X., et al. 2017.



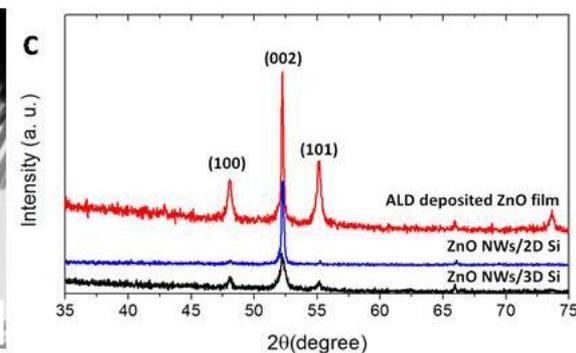
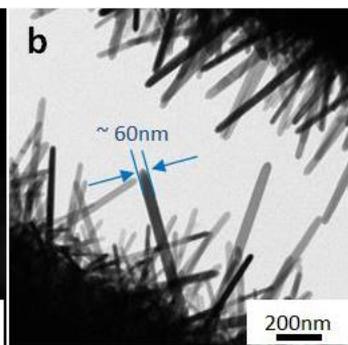
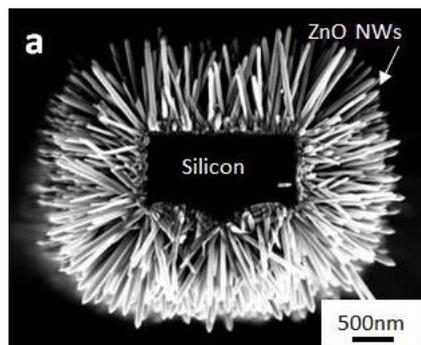
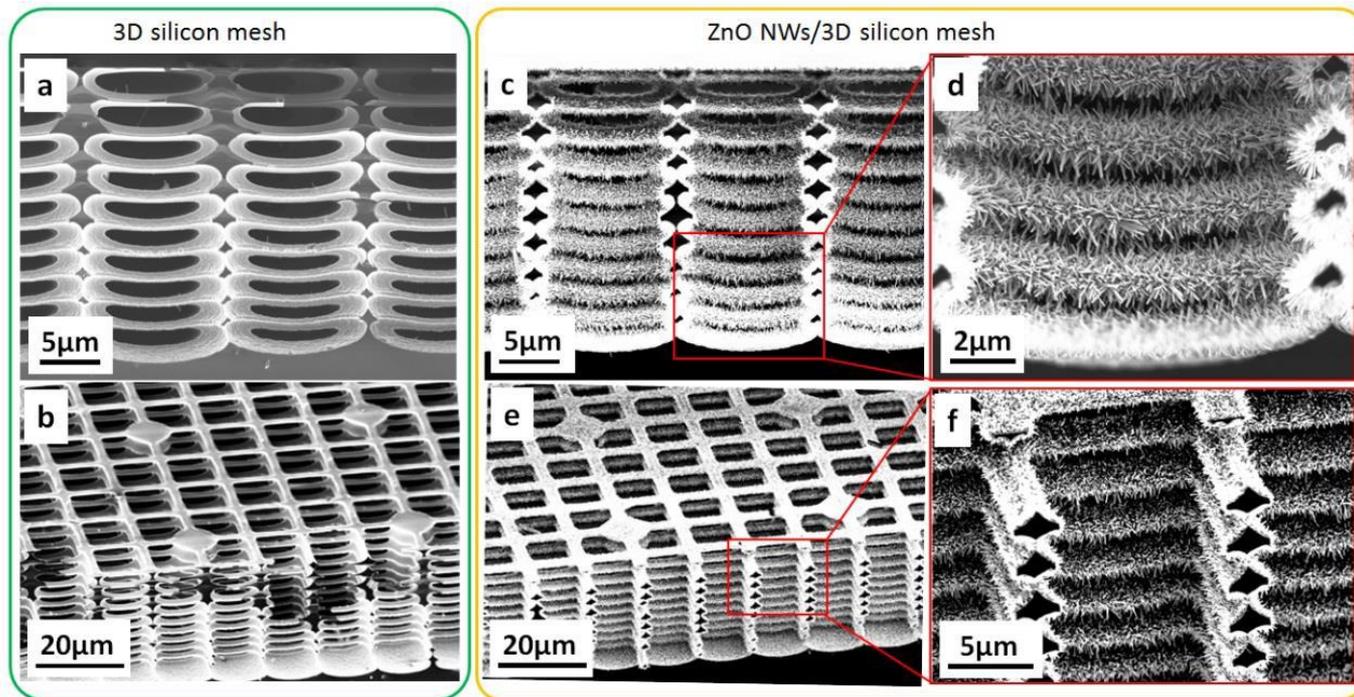
Shao, D., et al. 2015.



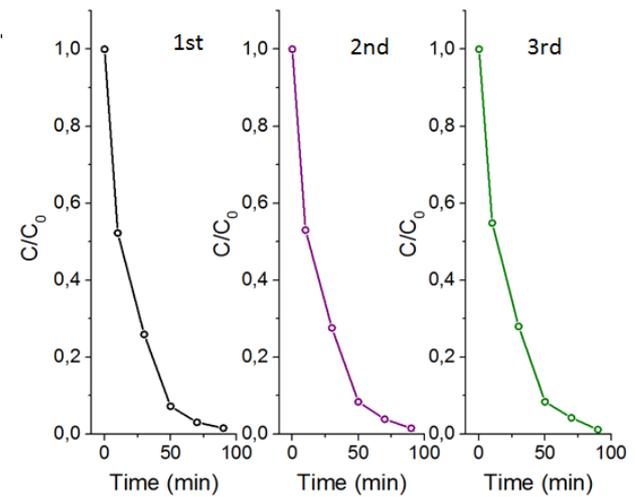
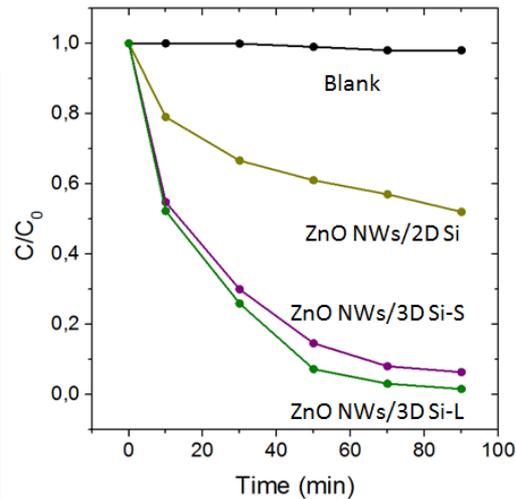
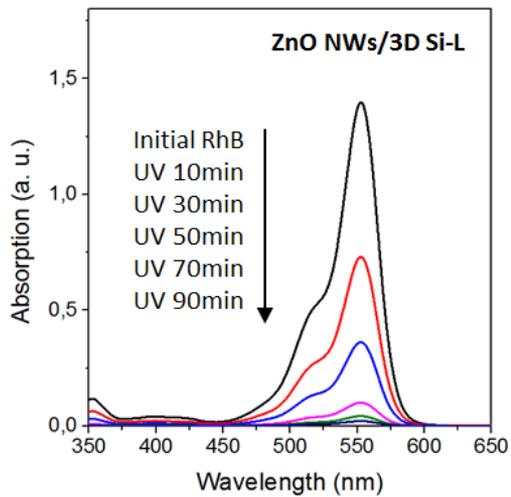
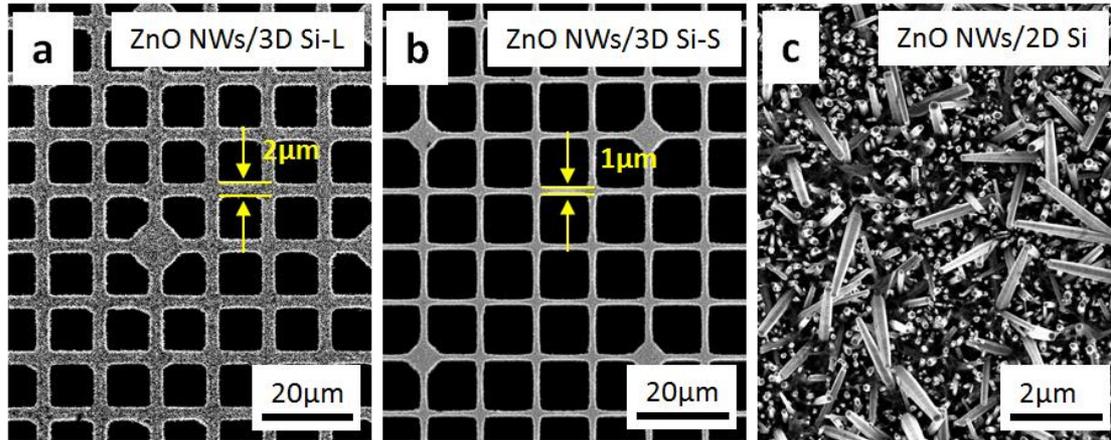
Ko, S. H., et al. 2011.



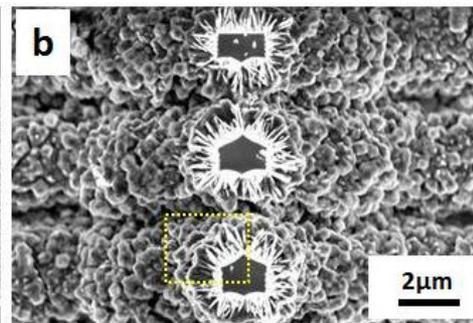
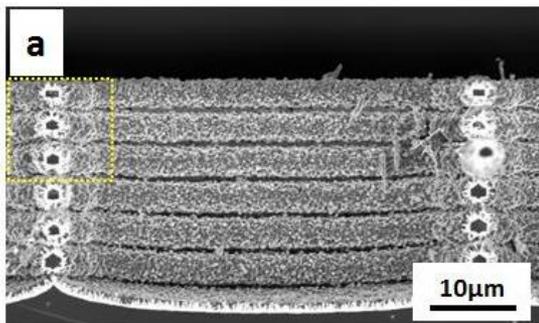
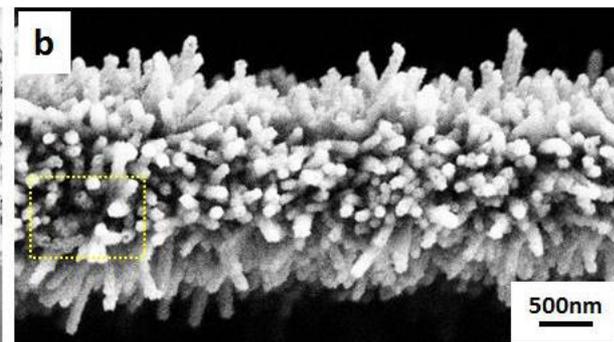
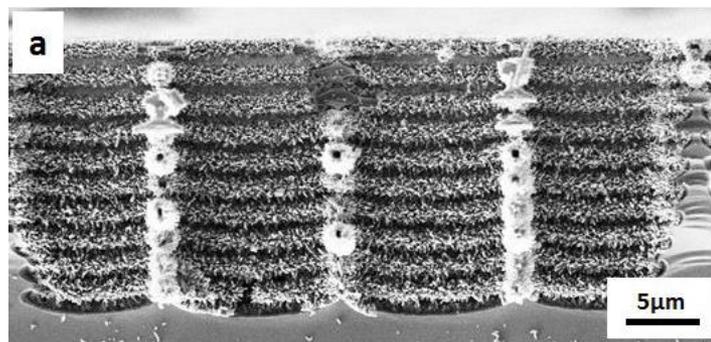
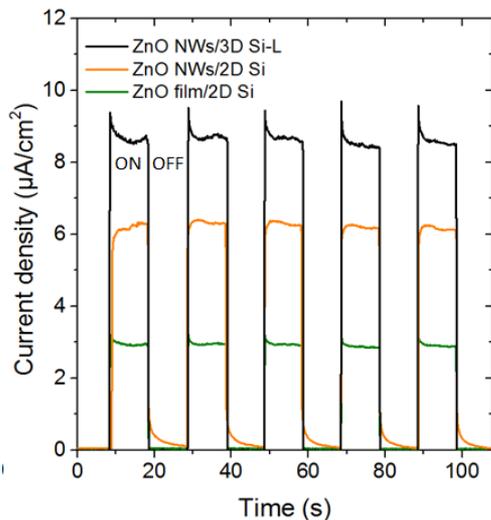
- ZnO nanowires density increased by around 1 magnitude.



- Improved photodegradation rate of RhB dyes under UV light irradiation



- Improved photocurrent generation;
- conversion of ZnO for other materials (ZnS, ZIF-8).



ACES Asian Chemical Editorial Society DOI: 10.1002/cnma.201800371 CHEMNANOMAT Full Paper

Photocatalysis

Highly Ordered 3D Silicon Micro-Mesh Structures Integrated with Nanowire Arrays: A Multifunctional Platform for Photodegradation, Photocurrent Generation, and Materials Conversion

Bingdong Chang,^{*,[a]} Yingying Tang,^[b] Mingli Liang,^[b] Henri Jansen,^[a] Flemming Jensen,^[a] Bo Wang,^[c] Kristian Mølhave,^[d] Jörg Hübner,^[a] and Hongyu Sun^{*,[d]}

1. Introduction of the etching tool

- Etching machine: DRIE-Pegasus (SPTS);
- Real time monitoring system: OEI/OES, Claritas EPD, Oscilloscope, etc.

2. Introduction of the etching strategy

- DREM process;
- 3D DREM process.

3. Applications of fabricated 3D silicon micro- and nanostructures

- 3D photonic crystal membranes;
- ZnO nanowires/3D silicon micromesh for photocurrent and photocatalysis

4. Conclusions and perspectives

4. Conclusions and perspective

- Transferring 3D silicon structures into other materials;
- Postprocess of 3D structures (e.g. annealing, laser reshaping, etc).

