

# ASU NanoFab - Etch Capabilities

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## List of Etch Tools

- ICP
  - STS Advanced Silicon Etch, STS All General Etch, Plasma-Therm Apex SLR
- RIE
  - Oxford Instruments Plasmalab 80+ (2), Plasma-Therm 790
- Ashers
  - Tegal Plasmaline 411 and 412
- Vapor Etch
  - XeF2 Xactix e1

## ICP - STS Advanced Silicon Etch

- Installed 2002
- Deep silicon etching using the Bosch process
- $\text{SF}_6$ ,  $\text{C}_4\text{F}_8$ , Ar,  $\text{O}_2$
- 100 mm tool
- Backside helium cooling
- 10:1 easily repeated aspect ratio
- 20:1 maximum aspect ratio
- Selectivity to photoresist is ~50:1
- Selectivity to thermal  $\text{SiO}_2$  is ~100:1
- Super-user tool
- No exposed metal



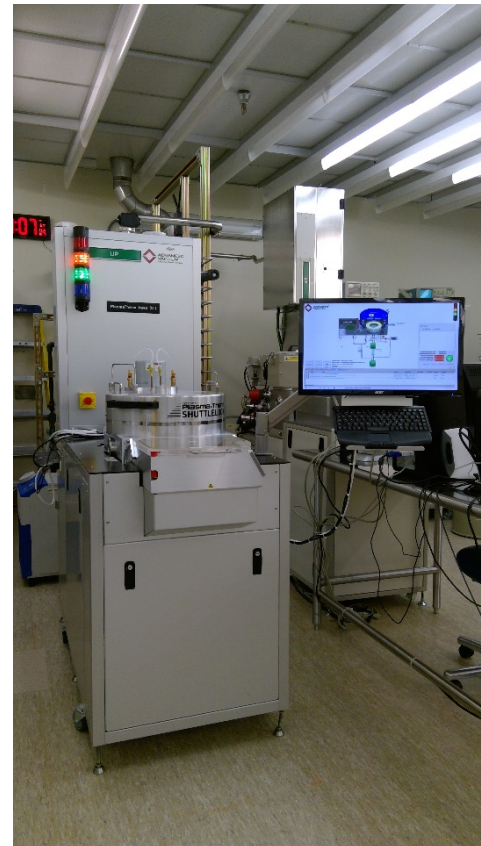
## ICP - STS All General Etch

- Installed 2002
- STS ICP dedicated to chlorine etching
- $\text{BCl}_3$ ,  $\text{Cl}_2$ ,  $\text{CH}_4$ ,  $\text{H}_2$ ,  $\text{O}_2$ , Ar
- 100 mm tool
- Backside helium cooling
- Used for etching of III-V compounds and dielectrics such as  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$



## ICP - Plasma-Therm Apex SLR

- Installed 2016
- Tool dedicated to chlorine etching.
- 150 mm tool
- Backside helium cooling
- Used primarily for etching of III-V compounds
- $\text{BCl}_3$ ,  $\text{Cl}_2$ ,  $\text{O}_2$ , Ar,  $\text{N}_2$



## RIE - Oxford Plasmalab M80+ (F)

- Installed 2004
- Tool dedicated to fluorine etching
- $\text{SF}_6$ ,  $\text{CHF}_3$ ,  $\text{CF}_4$ ,  $\text{O}_2$  Ar
- Can handle up to 200 mm wafers
- Used for etching of silicon,  $\text{SiO}_2$ ,  $\text{Si}_3\text{N}_4$ , quartz and diamond



## RIE - Oxford Plasmalab M80+ (Cl)

- Installed 2004
- Tool dedicated to chlorine etching.
- $\text{BCl}_3$ ,  $\text{Cl}_2$ ,  $\text{N}_2$ ,  $\text{CF}_4$ ,  $\text{O}_2$ , Ar.
- Can handle up to 200 mm wafers.
- Used primarily for etching of III-V's, dielectrics and metals





## RIE - Plasma-Therm PT790

- Installed 2015
- RIE tool dedicated to fluorine etching
- Up to 200 mm wafers
- Used primarily for etching of silicon, dielectrics, metals and organics
- $\text{SF}_6$ ,  $\text{CHF}_3$ ,  $\text{CF}_4$ ,  $\text{O}_2$  Ar





## Vapor Etch - Xactix e1

- Installed 2008
- Dry vapor phase etch system
- Etch gas is  $\text{XeF}_2$
- Can handle up to 100 mm wafers
- Used for deep isotropic etching of silicon



## Future Wish List

- Short term – general purpose F-based ICP to replace Oxford Plasmalab 80+
- Longer term – DRIE with 150 mm capability

## Recent Project Highlights

- ICP isotropic etch of silicon microwells
- RIE etching of diamond to fabricate PIN and BJT
- RIE etching multilayers – Stellar Coronagraph
- SPC efforts

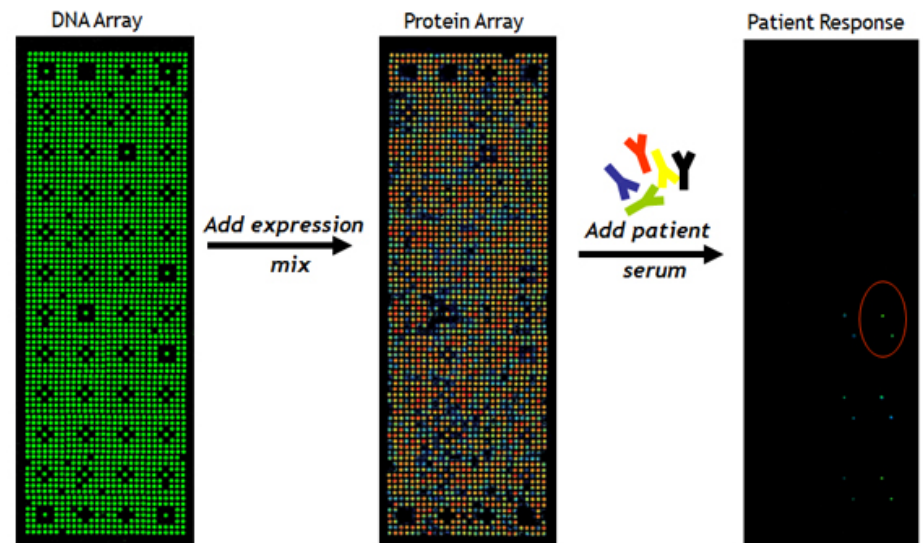
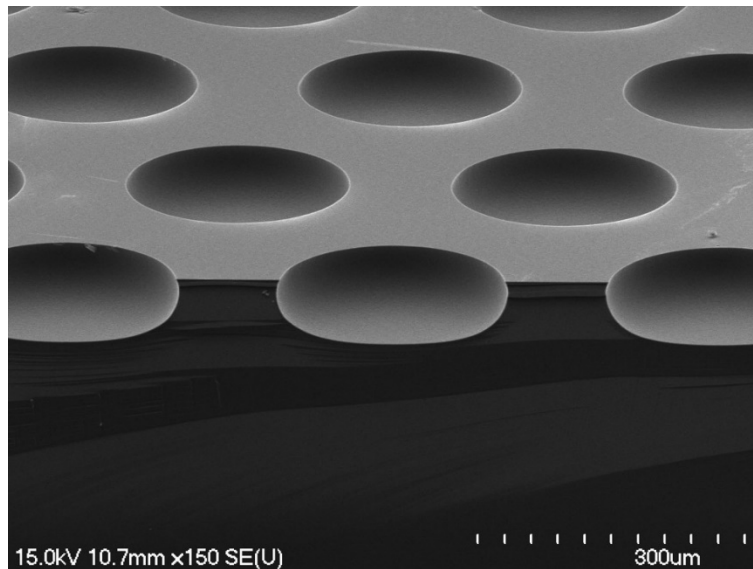
## ICP - Isotropic Deep Silicon Etching

- Isotropic etching performed with multiplexing turned off
- $\text{SF}_6$  with high process pressure.
- Microwells are etched in silicon - used for Nucleic Acid Programmable Protein Arrays (NAPPA) by researchers at ASU BioDesign Institute
- NAPPA is used to identify/characterize proteins in medical diagnostics
- <http://cpdlab.biodesign.asu.edu/research/HighDensityNAPPA.html>
- Fabricate two 1 inch x 3 inch 'microscope' slides per 4-inch silicon wafer
- The slides are re-useable after wet chemical cleans
- Plasma etched microwells have better overall performance (fluorescence response) than the previously used wet chemistry approach

## ICP - Isotropic Deep Silicon Etching

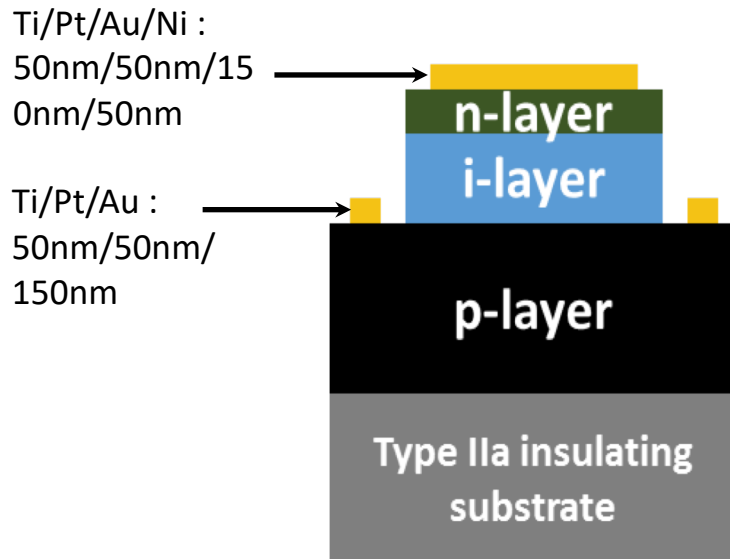
“Microwells” Etched Into Silicon Slide

<http://nappaproteinarray.org/>



## Diamond PIN Diode

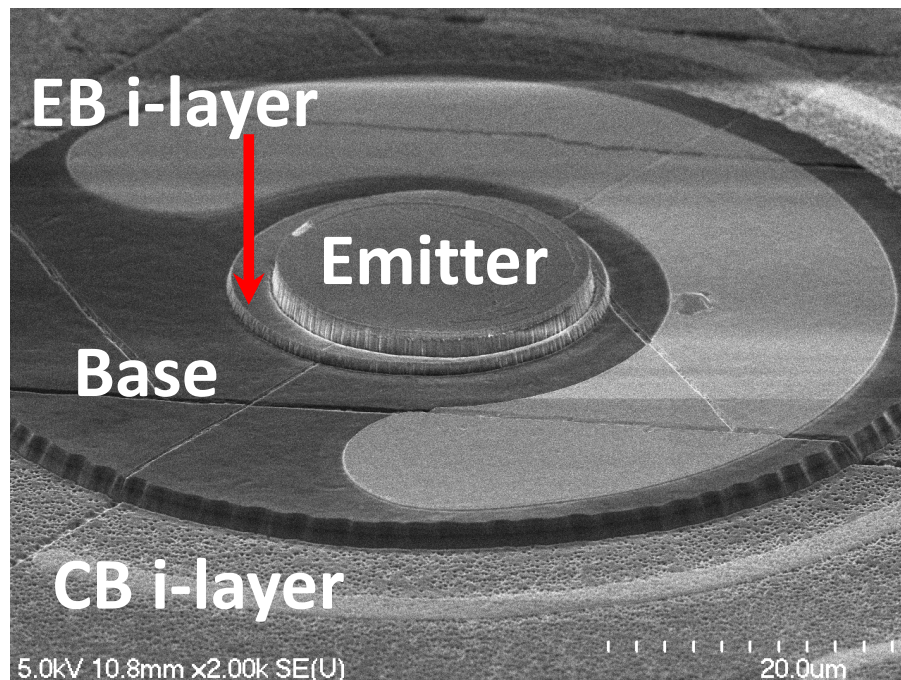
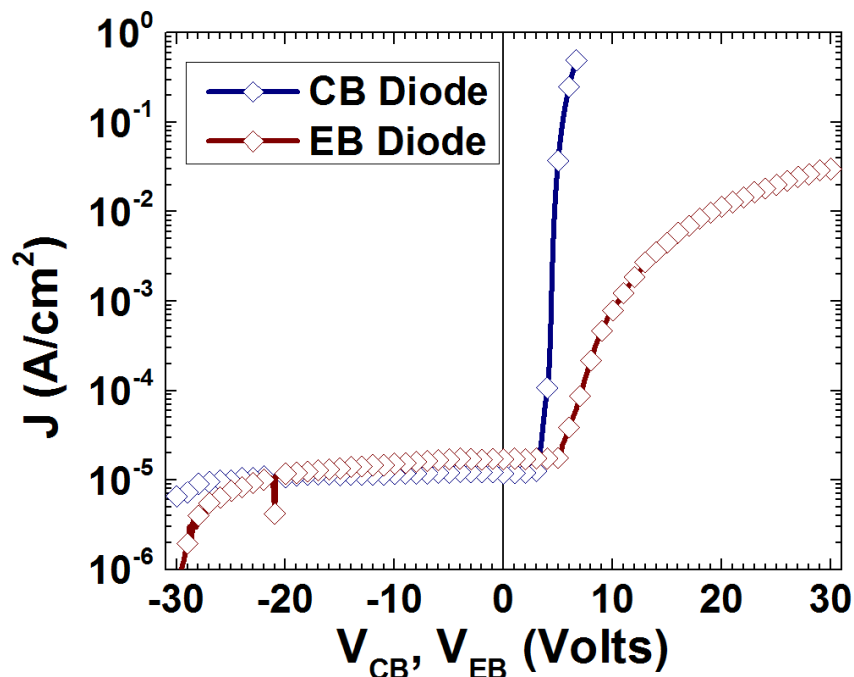
M. Dutta et al, IEEE Electron Device Lett., vol 37, No.9 pp1170-1173 (2017)



- ☐ Homoepitaxial diamond growth (100) and (111) orientated substrates by microwave plasma enhanced CVD
- ☐ B and P doping
- ☐ Diodes fabricated using conventional mesa etch approach.
- ☐ Diamond etched in Oxford Plasmalab M80 (F) using SiO<sub>2</sub> hard mask.
- ☐ O<sub>2</sub>, SF<sub>6</sub>
- ☐ Best breakdown voltage - 3.9 MV/cm in (111) diamond
- ☐ Limited by hopping conduction c/o threading dislocations

# Diamond Bipolar Junction Transistor

(Courtesy of Maitreya Dutta, UC Davis)



- Partial mesa etch on both E-B and C-B diodes showed rectification with a on:off ratio of  $10^3$  at  $\pm 30V$ .
- Low forward current density of E-B diode attributed to current crowding.
- Presence of possible defect states within the bandgap in E-B i-layer increases the ideality factor ( $>30$ ).
- No modulation or gain is observed in 3-terminal measurements (also because of high series resistance of base).



## RIE - Multilevel Shallow Silicon Etching

- Project: Fabrication of a Stellar Coronagraph
- PI: Justin Knight and Oliver Guyon, University of Arizona
- A phase shift mask that leads to destructive interference to suppress starlight to image nearby, faint planetary companions or exoplanets
- Ultimately to be installed on the Subaru Telescope on Mauna Kea, Hawai'i
- A total of 5 photo and etch steps - results in 16 discrete levels
- GCA 8500 stepper used for lithography steps
- Plasma-Therm PT-790 RIE used for shallow etches
- $\text{CF}_4/\text{Ar}$  with low process power.
- J.M. Knight et al., Proceedings of SPIE, Vol. 10400, pp104000N1-N11, (2017)

# RIE - Multilevel Shallow Silicon Etching

## Mask Features

~295  $\mu\text{m}$  diameter hexagonal tiling  
1237 hexagons  
9.10  $\mu\text{m}$  hexagon diameter  
16 discrete depths

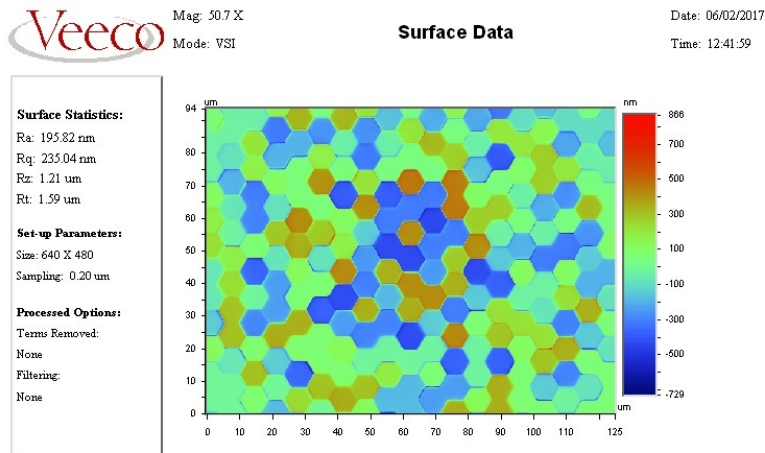
## Etch Depths

1st exposure: 0.4828  $\mu\text{m}$   
2nd exposure: 0.2414  $\mu\text{m}$   
3rd exposure: 0.1207  $\mu\text{m}$   
4th exposure: 0.0603  $\mu\text{m}$   
5th exposure (Bipolar\*): 0.4504  $\mu\text{m}$

\*Bipolar etch changes the mask zero depth reference from the top of the substrate to the midway point of the etch depths.

# RIE - Multilevel Shallow Silicon Etching

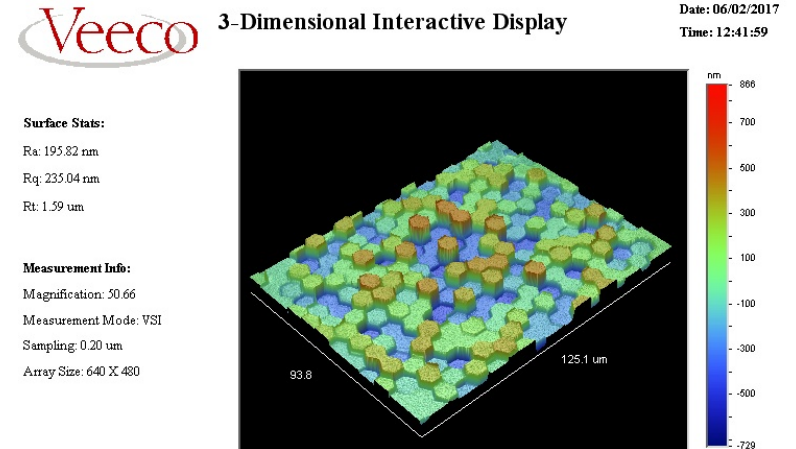
## 2D Surface Profile of Coronagraph



Title:

Note: Data courtesy of Olivier Guyon and Justin Knight, University of Arizona College of Optical Sciences

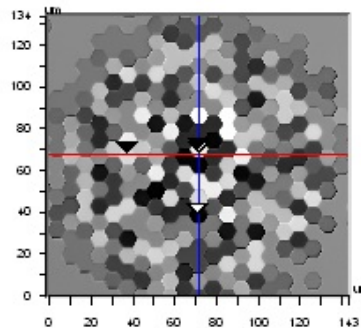
## 3D Surface Profile of Coronagraph



Title:

Note: Data courtesy of Olivier Guyon and Justin Knight, University of Arizona College of Optical Sciences

# RIE - Multilevel Shallow Silicon Etching



X	71.72	-	-	um
Y	67.62	-	-	um
Ht	0.43	-	-	um
Dist	-	-	-	um
Angle	-	-	-	°

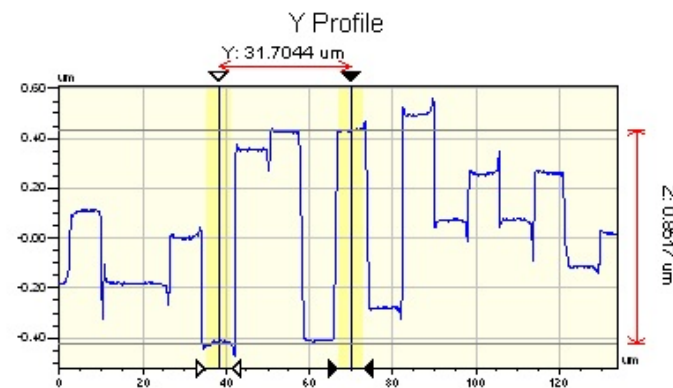
Title: Subregion

Note: X offset:409 Y offset:450 Resolution:



Rq	0.29 um
Ra	0.26 um
Rt	0.85 um
Rp	0.43 um
Rv	-0.41 um

Angle	2.20 mrad
Curve	414.84 um
Terms	None
Arg Ht	0.07 um
Area	2.36 um <sup>2</sup>

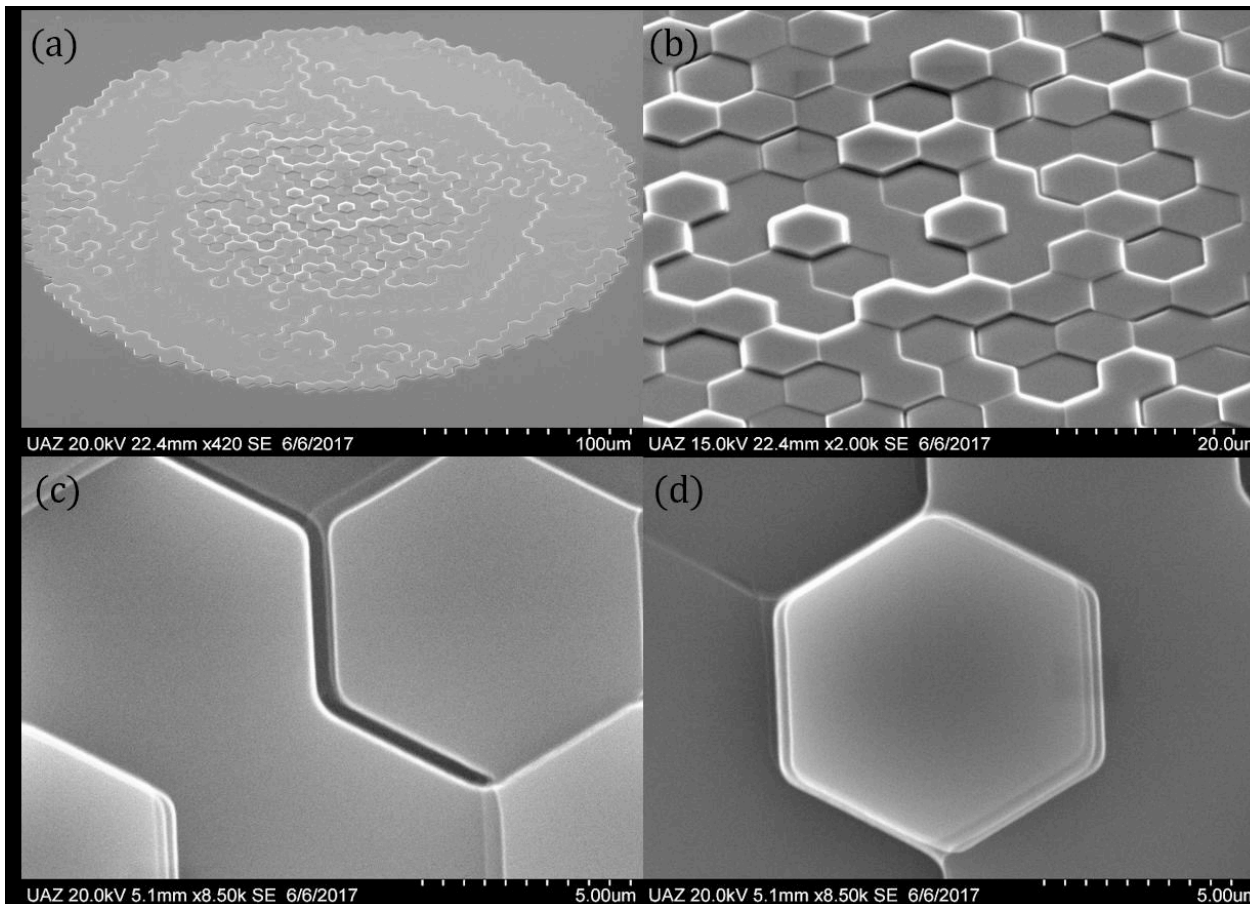


Rq	0.38 um
Ra	0.37 um
Rt	0.91 um
Rp	0.44 um
Rv	-0.47 um

Angle	26.82 mrad
Curve	-350.01 um
Terms	None
Arg Ht	0.09 um
Area	2.73 um <sup>2</sup>

Data courtesy of Olivier Guyon and Justin Knight, University of Arizona College of Optical Sciences

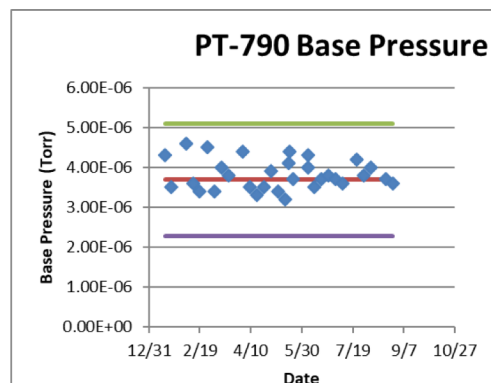
## RIE - Multilevel Shallow Silicon Etching



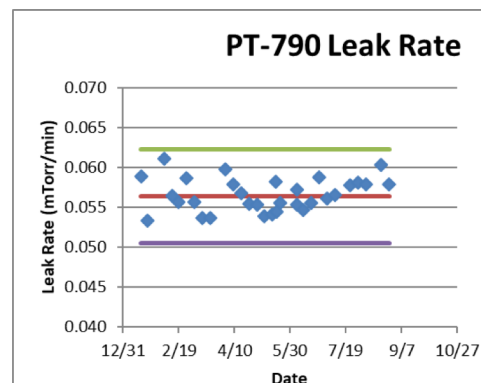
## Statistical Process Control

- Statistical process control is now being implemented on the etch tools.
- Typically, both machine and process parameters are monitored.
- Machine Parameters
  - Base pressure
  - Leak rate
  - MFC flow rates
  - Pumping speeds
- Process parameters
  - Etch rates
  - Process pressure
  - Process power
  - MFC flow rates

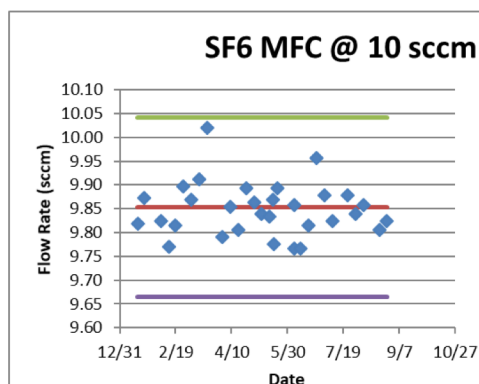
## Typical Machine Parameters



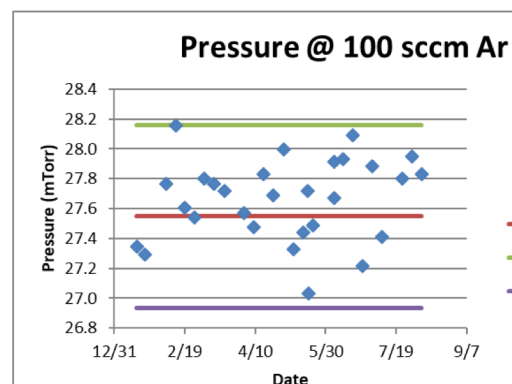
Base pressure for Plasma Therm 790. Last 30 measurements.



Leak Rate for Plasma Therm 790. Last 30 measurements.



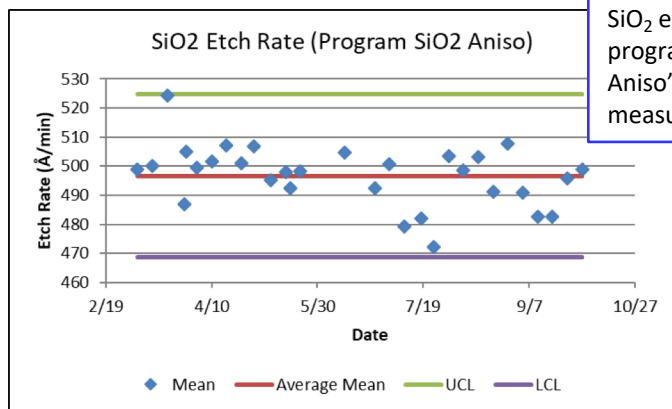
SF<sub>6</sub> flow rate @ 10 sccm. Last 30 measurements.



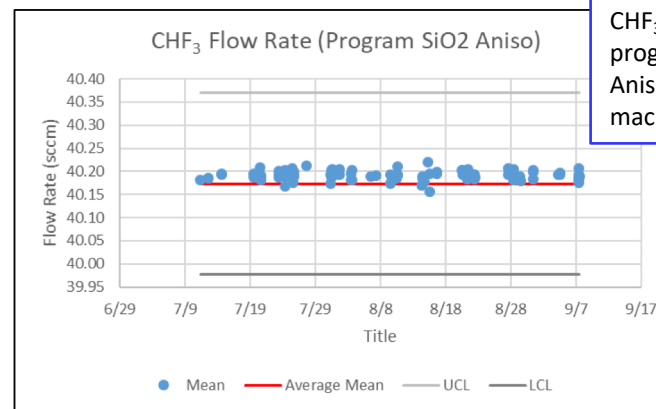
Chamber pressure at 100 sccm Ar. Throttle valve 100% open. Last 30 measurements.



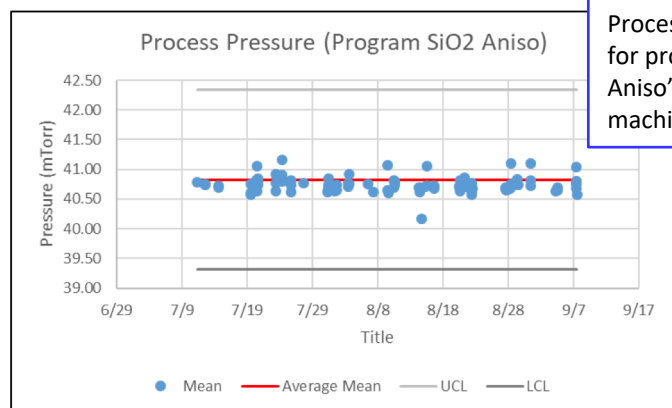
# Typical Process Parameters



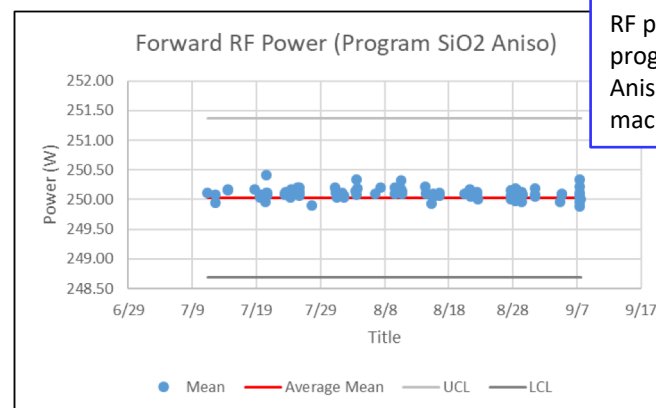
SiO<sub>2</sub> etch rate for program "SiO<sub>2</sub> Aniso". Last 30 measurements.



CHF<sub>3</sub> flow rate for program "SiO<sub>2</sub> Aniso". Last 100 machine runs.



Process pressure for program "SiO<sub>2</sub> Aniso". Last 100 machine runs.



RF power for program "SiO<sub>2</sub> Aniso". Last 100 machine runs.