

, *

Fabrication of Miniaturized Shadow-mask for Local Deposition

Gyu Man Kim[#] and Juergen Brugger^{*}

ABSTRACT

A new tool of surface patterning technique for general purpose lithography was developed based on shadow mask method. This paper describes the fabrication of a new type of miniaturized shadow mask. The shadow mask is fabricated by photolithography and etching of 100-mm full wafer. The fabricated shadow mask has over 388 membranes with apertures of micrometer length scale ranging from 1 μm to 100s μm made on each 2mm x 2mm large low stress silicon nitride membrane. It allows micro scale patterns to be directly deposited on substrate surface through apertures of the membrane. This shadow mask method has much wider choice of deposit materials, and can be applied to wider class of surfaces including chemical functional layer, MEMS/NEMS surfaces, and biosensors.

Key Words : Shadow mask (), Microfabrication (가), Evaporation (), Micropatterning (), MEMS ()

1. (nanostructures) 가 .
 가 가 ,
 UV (UV photolithography) (substrate) .
 (UV light) NEMS/MEMS,
 가 (polymer based device), (micro-fluidics),
 MEMS (bio-analytical systems)
 , 가
 UV (surface modification) /
 가 .
 Deep UV, (X-ray), 가 .
 (e-beam) 가

: 2003 11 3 ; : 2004 5 7

: E-mail gyuman.kim@knu.ac.kr, Tel. (053) 950-7570

* Microsystems Laboratory, EPFL, Switzerland

(membrane) 1-4
 (deposition)
 (Fig. 1).
 (exposure) (spin coating),
 (deposition) (development),
 (lift-off)
 (electroforming), (etching),
 (laser cutting) 가 ~100 μm

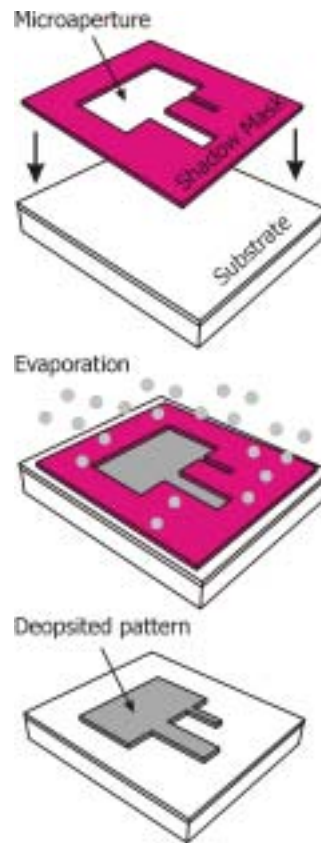


Fig. 1 Schematic diagram of shadow masking principle

MEMS
 Si, SiO₂
 가
³ SiN
 10-100 nm 가 μm²
 (high-throughput)
 2x2 mm² 388 가 (micro machining) 100 mm
 가

2.
 2.1
 100 mm 가 (micro-fabrication)
 Fig. 2
 (double polished)
 (low-stressed SiN) (100)
 100 mm, 380 μm
 SiN 500 nm, LPCVD (low pressure chemical vapour deposition)
 SiN 200 MPa

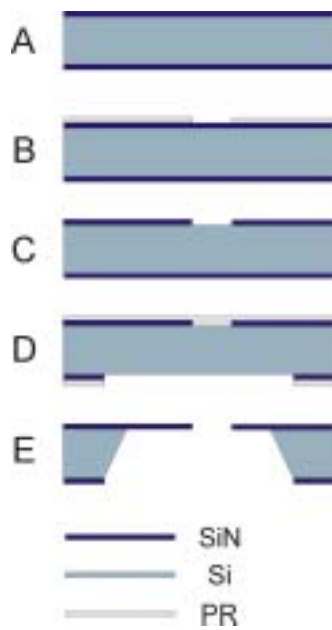


Fig. 2 Process overview of shadow mask fabrication: (a) SiN layer deposition (b) aperture patterning by photolithography (c) pattern transfer into SiN layer on topside (d) membrane window definition by photolithography on backside (e) bulk Si wet etching to make membrane

(photo-resist, S1818, Positive type, Shipley) 5000 rpm
 1.7 μm 115°C 45
 (soft-baking, 50 μm proxy) . MA-
 150 aligner (Karl Suss, UV lamp 1000W Hg) 8
 (exposure) (developing)
 (Hard baking, 90 sec, 115°C, 50 μm proxy) RiteTrack
 Developer
 ICP (inductively coupled plasma) etching
 SiN (anisotropic etching)
 SiN
 (601E, Alcatel : C₂F₆ 20 sccm, 20°C, 1800W).
 SiN
 KOH
 (40% wt, 60°C) (bulk silicon etching)
 SiN

1% HF 가
 (natural oxide) . KOH
 Si (etching rate) 18.7μm/hr
 . Si (metal chuck)
 , RCA2 (cleaning)

2.2

Fig. 3 100-mm
 . Fig. 3(a) 100-
 mm
 , 388
 , 2 mm x 2
 mm, 500 nm (rim)

. Fig. 3(b)
 (SEM, scanning electron microscopy)

Fig. 3 (c) SEM
 1μm

3.

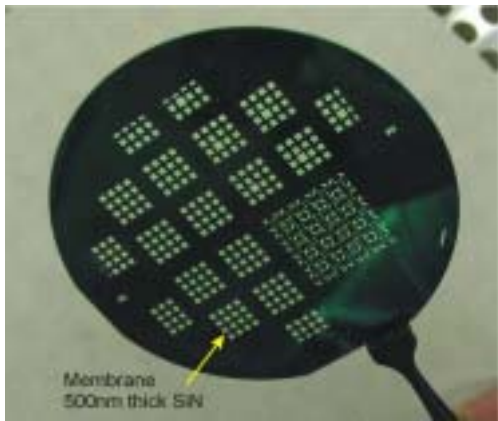
(vacuum chamber)

(e-beam evaporation) (EVA 600,
 Alcatel, base chamber pressure 5x10⁻⁷ mbar). Fig. 4

SEM

5 μm (proximity)

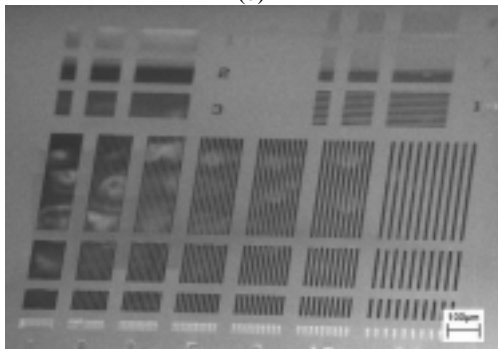
(shadow effect)



(a)



(b)



(c)

Fig. 3 SEM images of a fabricated micro-shadowmask: (a) full wafer scale shadow mask, (b) image taken from the backside of shadowmask. (c) close-up image of a membrane pattern.

. Fig. 5(a)

SEM

(atomic force microscope, AFM)
(topography)

AFM Nanosurf EasyScan . Fig. 5(b)

AFM

(blur)

가

40nm

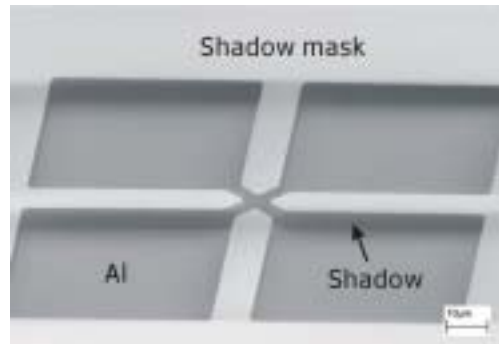


Fig. 4 SEM image of shadowmask and surface after evaporation of 100-nm-thick Al layer

4.

100 mm

가

388

2mm

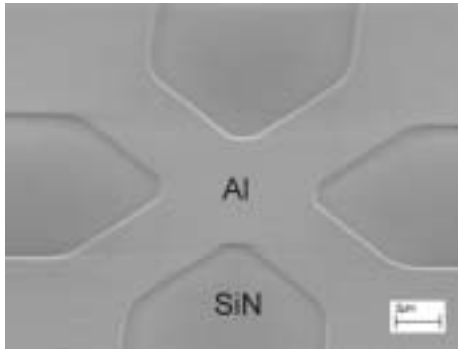
2mm x

(Low stressed SiN)

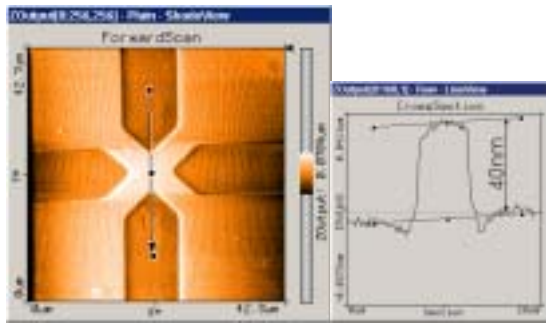
SEM, AFM

가

가 가 ,
가



(a)



(b)

Fig. 5 (a) SEM image of micro scale pattern made by shadowmasking. (b) AFM image and surface profile of deposited pattern

2003

EPFL

1. Burger, G.J., Smulders, E.J.T., Berenschot, J.W., Lammerink, T.S.J., Fluitman, J.H.J. and Imai, S., "High-resolution shadow-mask patterning in deep holes and its application to an electrical wafer feed through," *Sensors and Actuators A*, Vol. 54, pp. 669-673, 1996.
2. Brugger, J., Andreoli, C., Despont, M., Drechsler, U., Rothuizen, H. and Vettiger, P., "Self-aligned 3D shadow mask technique for patterning deeply recessed surfaces of micro-electro-mechanical systems devices," *Sensors and Actuators*, Vol. 76, pp. 329-334, 1999.
3. Tixier, A., Mita, Y., Gouy J.P. and Fujita, H., "A silicon shadow mask for deposition on isolated areas," *J. Micromech. Microeng.*, Vol. 10, pp. 157-162, 2000.
4. Kim, G.M., Kim, B. and Brugger, J., "All-photoplastic microstencil with self-alignment for multiple layer shadow-mask patterning," *Sensors and Actuators A*, Vol. 107, pp. 132-136, 2003.
5. Jackman, R.J., Duffy, D.C., Cherniavskaya, O. and Whitesides, G.M., "Using elastomeric membranes as dry resists and for dry lift-off," *Langmuir*, Vol. 15, pp. 2973-2984, 1999..
6. Deshmukh, M.M., Ralph, D.C., Thomas, M. and Silcox, J., "Nanofabrication using a stencil mask," *Applied Physics Letters*, Vol. 75, pp. 1631-1633, 1999
7. Brugger, J., Berenschot, J.W., Kuiper, S., Nijdam, W., Otter, B. and Elwenspoek, M., "Resistless patterning of sub-micron structures by evaporation through nanostencils," *Microelectronic Engineering*, Vol. 53, pp. 403-405, 2000
8. Kim, G.M., van den Boogaart, M.A.F. and Brugger, J., "Fabrication and application of a full wafer size micro/nanostencil for multiple length-scale surface patterning," *Microelectronic Engineering*, Vol. 67-68, pp. 609-614, 2003