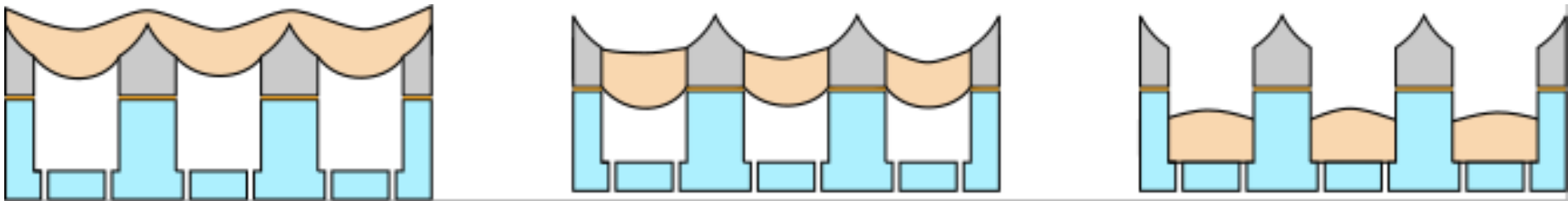


μ Tissue Dicer

*Fall Quarter Final
Presentation*

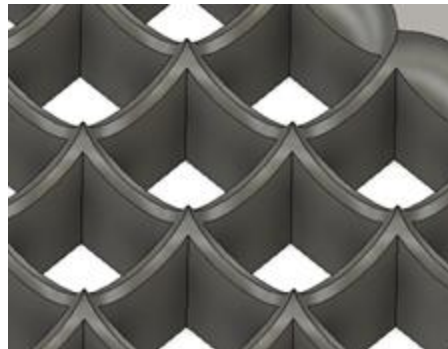
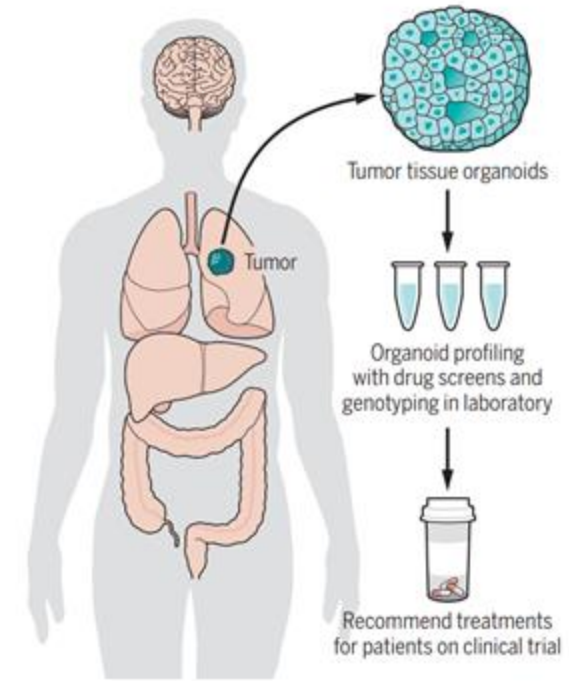
Nicolas Castaño
Seth Cordts
Sai Koppaka

Mentors:
Usha Raghuram
Tony Ricco
Mark Zdeblick



Motivation

- No current methods for generating high-throughput, uniform fragments of organoids that reflect spatial heterogeneity of original cancer tissue
- Our device will be critical to study organoid fragments that preserve tumor microenvironments (TME) and resident immune cells
- Improve throughput of multiplexed drug screening to support personalized cancer immunotherapy treatments

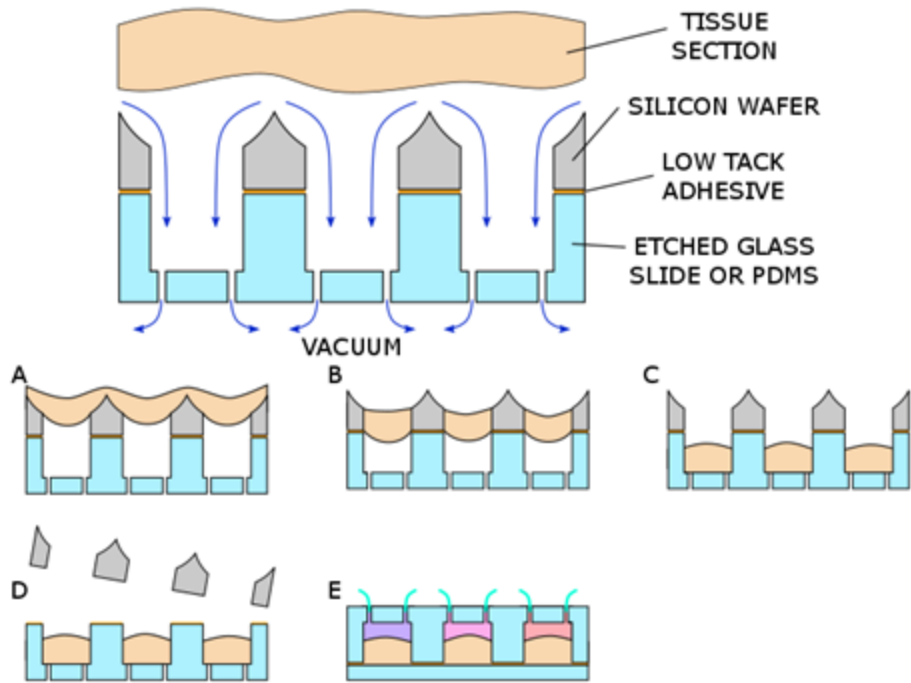


For the SNF:

- Expanding operational and functional utility of PT-DSE for non-conventional silicon etching
- Optimizing SOP for large feature etching (i.e. deep and wide)

Top: multiplexed cancer drug screening microfluidic assay based on culturing cancer cells (not organoids) (Zhang et al., *Small*, 2018). **Left:** target etch features represent fabricated by unique plasma etching recipes

Concept



(A-C) Extrude tissue through etched silicon blade into microwells

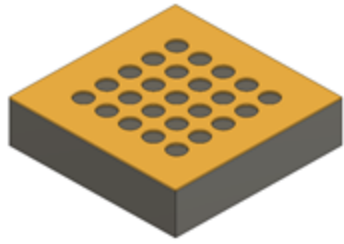
(D) Remove blade array

(E) Interface with microfluidic network for individually addressable wells

Cross-sectional schematic

Fabrication Method

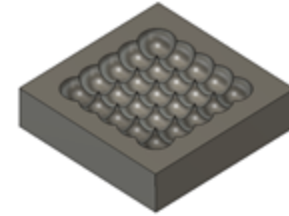
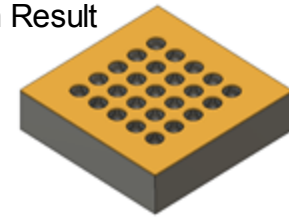
Step 1: Pattern photoresist mask on Si wafer using Heidelberg



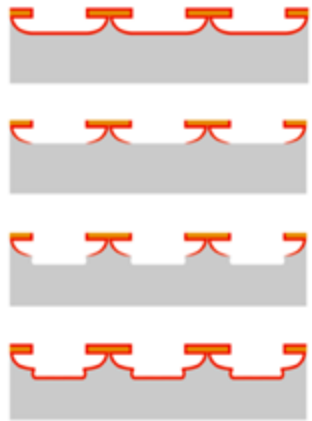
Step 2: Pseudo-isotropic etch with PT-DSE to create blades.



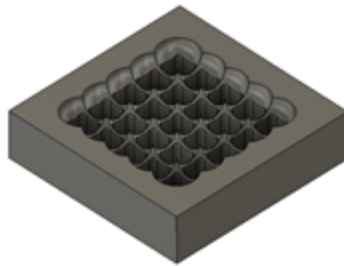
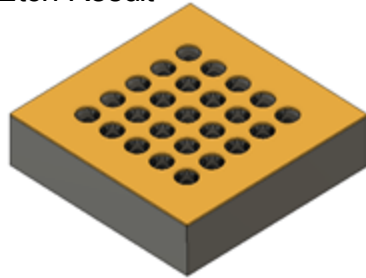
Etch Result



Step 3: DRIE etch vertical trenches down to ~50 μm using Bosch process.



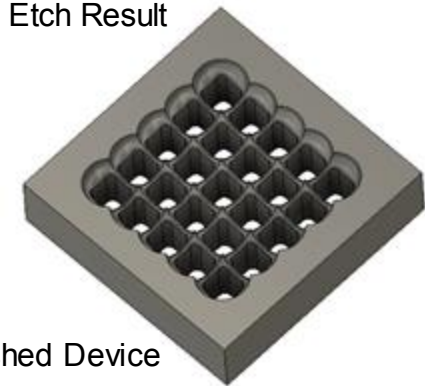
Etch Result



Step 4: KOH etch backside to expose through-holes



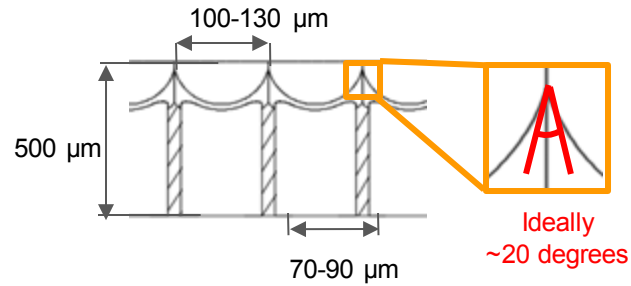
Etch Result



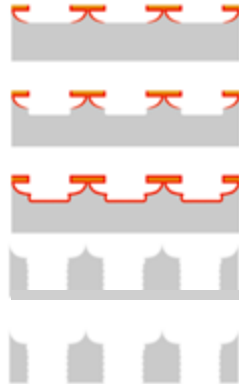
Finished Device

Objectives

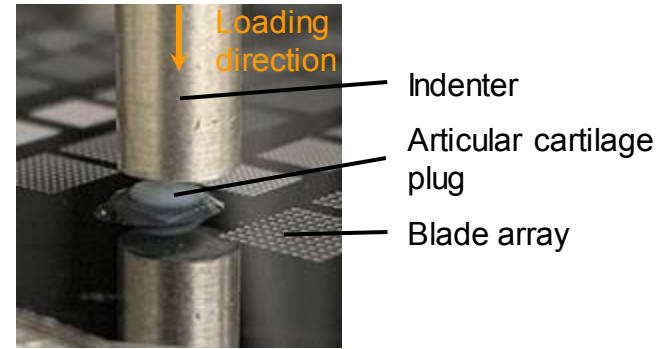
Objective 1: Optimize etch recipe for blade angle by tuning gas ratio to develop profile that is not crystal plane dependant (pseudo-isotropic).



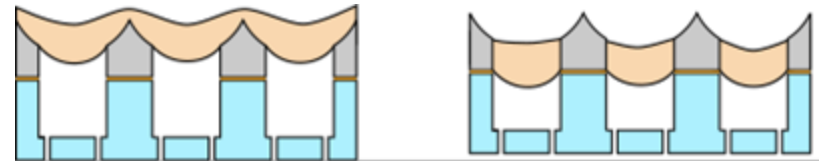
Objective 3: Etch through-holes in wafer and strengthen cutting surface by passivation with platinum.



Objective 2: Test etched devices against tissue phantom with compression test to validate cutting ability.



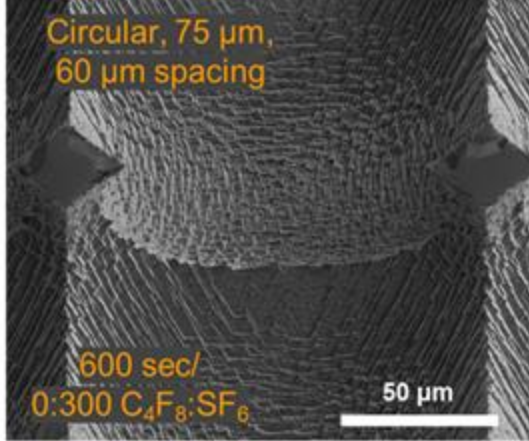
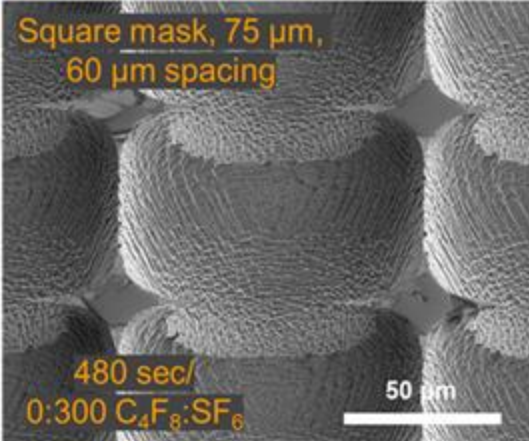
Objective 4: Couple with extruding force to draw tissue through the device into collection microwells.



Results (towards blade array etching)

Increasing SF₆ Time

Increasing C₄F₈ in process module

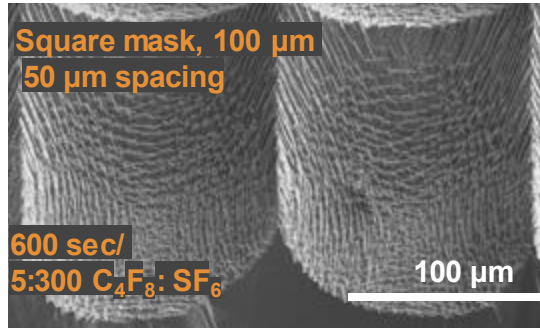


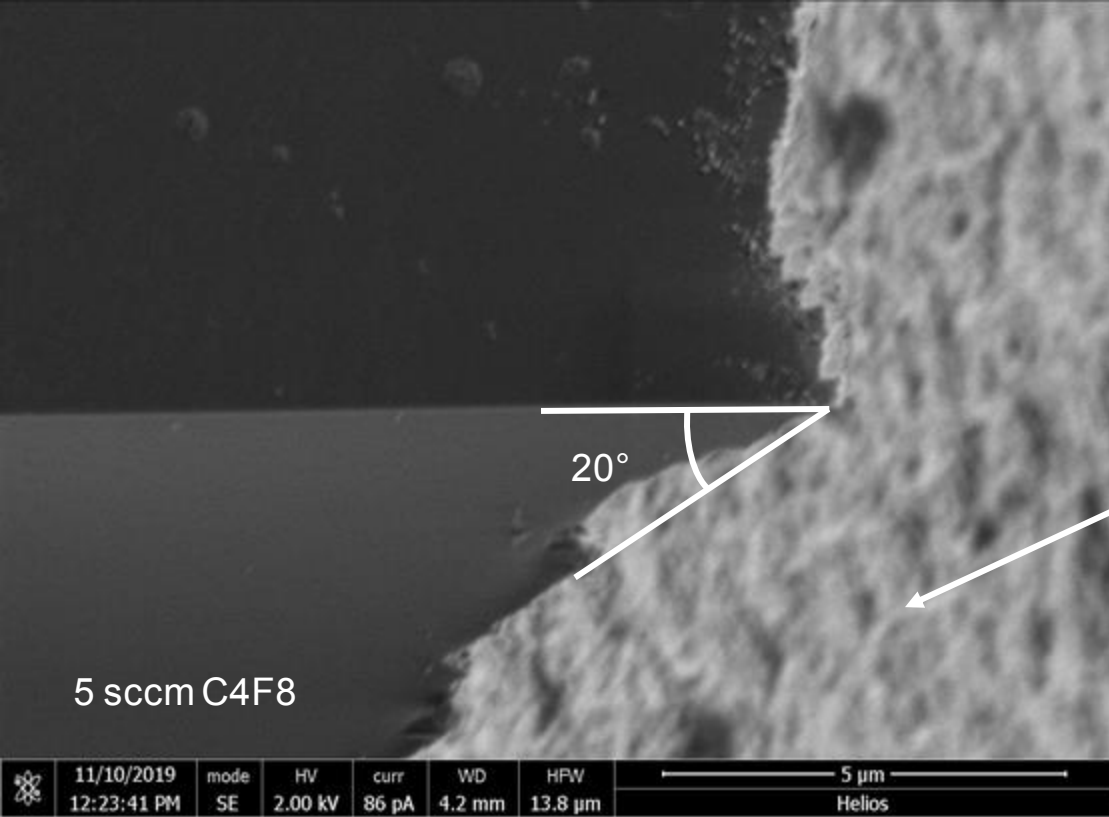
Bosh Process: Plasma etching with SF₆ and C₄F₈. No passivation or cycling.

Parameters:

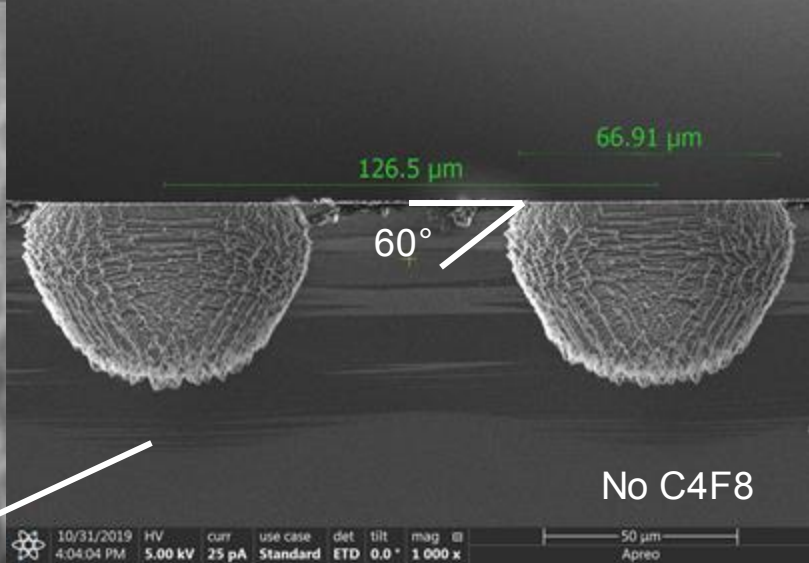
- 1) Ratio of C₄F₈: SF₆ determines the blade angle
- 2) Time SF₆ added determines depth of isotropic etching

Photoresist Selectivity: ~250: 1

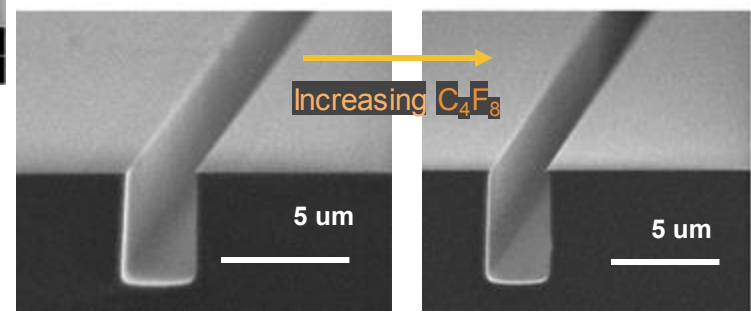




11/10/2019	mode	HV	curr	WD	HPV	5 μm
12:23:41 PM	SE	2.00 kV	86 pA	4.2 mm	13.8 μm	Helios

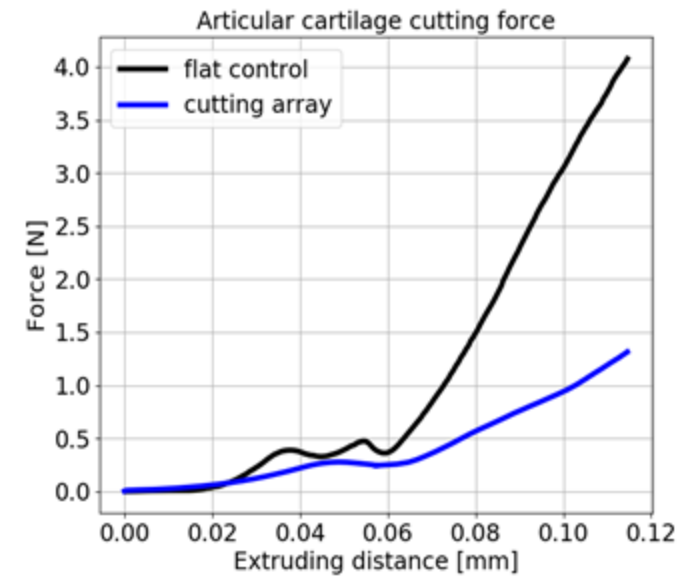
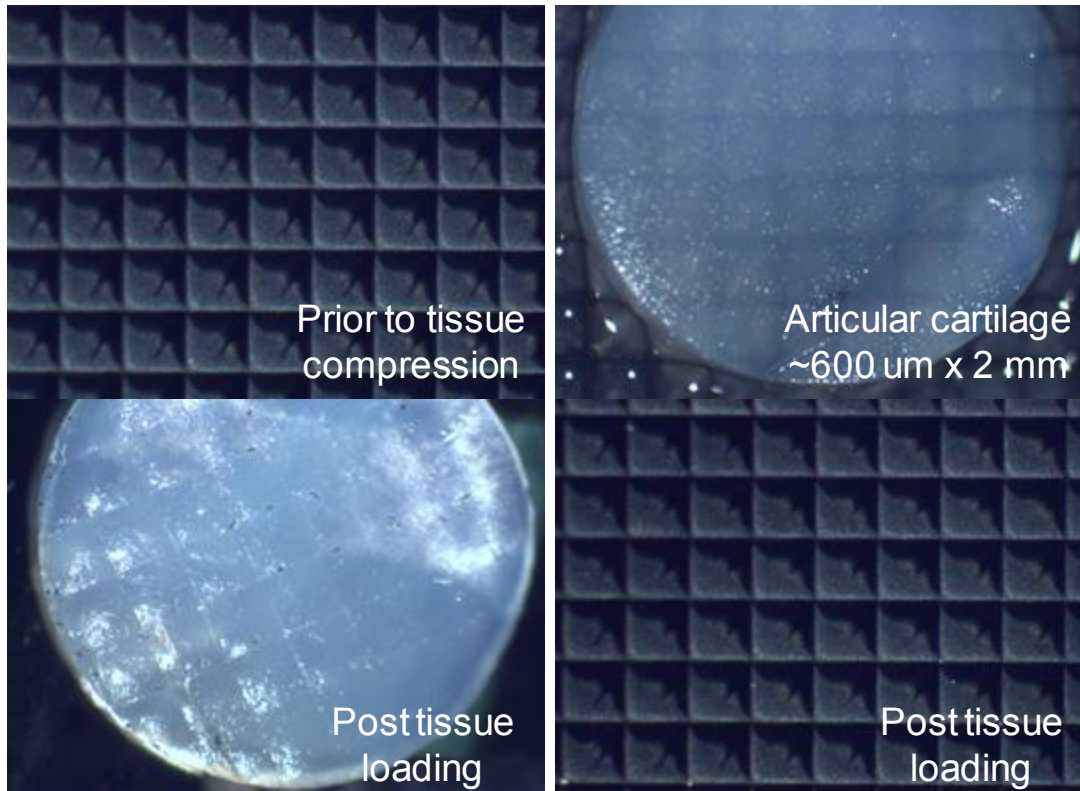


Increasing C4F8 appears to decrease the undercut angle. Results are consistent with previous characterization of Bosch process: (SEMs below courtesy of Settasi C.)



Jagged edges are a result of fluoropolymer formation (fluorine radicals + photoresist polymer). We will further characterize the undercut angle and blade sharpness in the next quarter with an oxide mask.

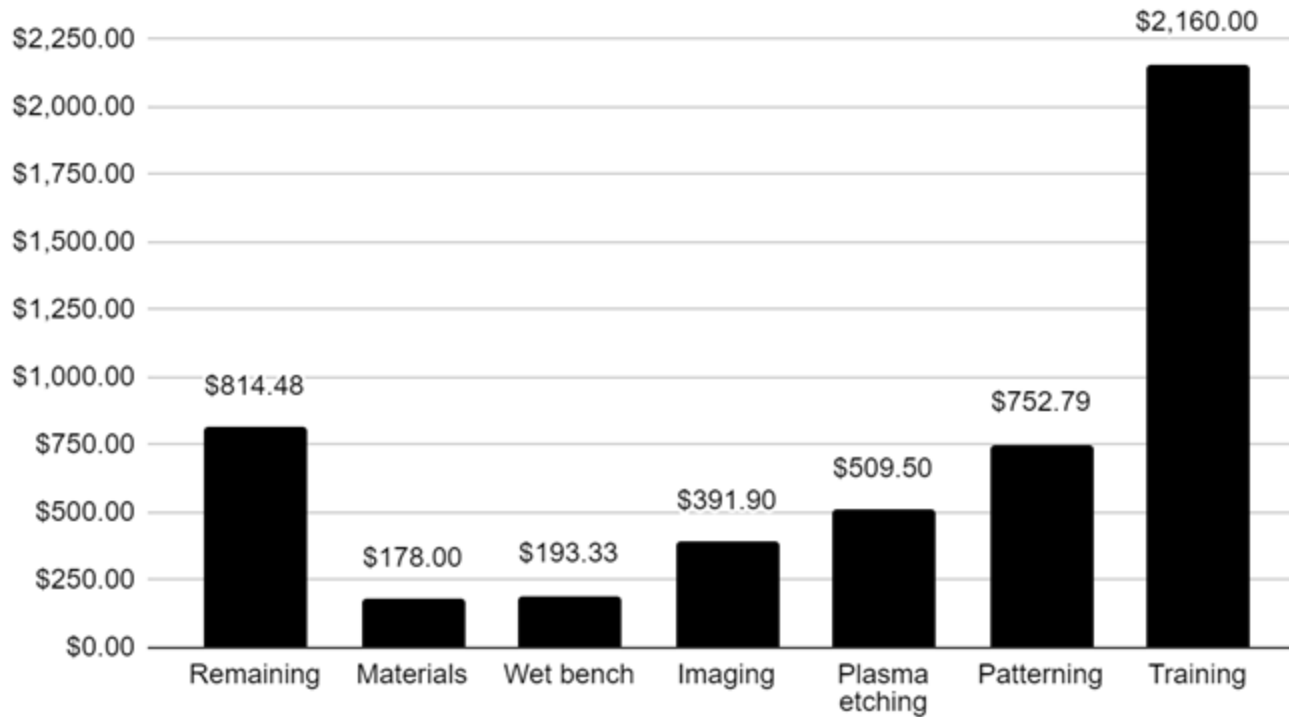
Results (preliminary mechanical testing)



- Loaded at 0.02 mm/s in buffer
- Evidence of cutting seen in flatter loading profile on cut sample, i.e. plateauing force is indicative of slipping or cutting in this case.

Budget

Fall Quarter E241 Spending Breakdown



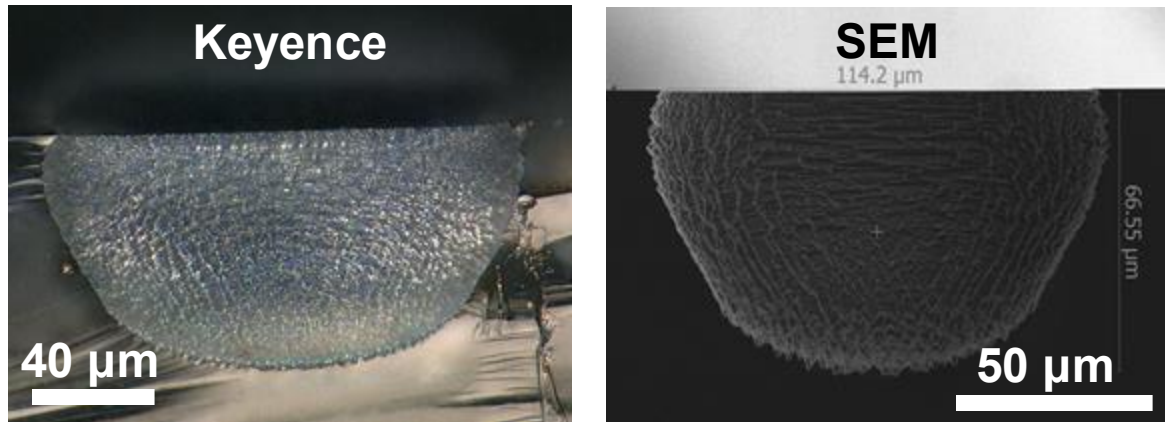
- Wet bench:
 - Wbflexcorr
- Imaging:
 - SEM (thank you David!)
 - Keyence
- Plasma etching:
 - PT-DSE
 - Oxford-RIE
 - Matrix
- Patterning:
 - CCP-dep
 - YES oven
 - SVG coater/developer
 - Heidelberg
- Training:
 - General safety
 - All-litho
 - Heidelberg
 - Keyence
 - SVG coater/developer
 - Thermco4
 - Matrix
 - Apreo SEM
 - Oxford-RIE
 - Wbflexcorr

Winter Quarter Goals

1. Complete **Objective 1**: Perform pseudo-isotropic etches to form cutting edge using *oxide masked* silicon wafers instead of photoresist.
 - a. Characterize how C_4F_8 : SF_6 ratio and time affect etch profile in silicon
1. **Objective 3**: Etch through-holes and determine effectiveness of single mask method for etching device and adjust process as needed.
1. **Objective 2/4**: Pair device with microwell plate (fabricated in PDMS) and test the effectiveness of using a vacuum dessicator or other force to extrude tissue into compartments.

Thank you!
Questions?

Insights: Keyence for profile imaging (Supplementing SEM)



- Keyence digital microscope images of cleaved wafers offer a rapid, cheap alternative to SEM for first pass imaging.

Ox-RIE: Etching oxide using PR as a mask

Recipe:

Start Pump Step: Pump 5e-5

Etch Step: 30 Ar/ **15 CHF3/ 45 CF4**/ 100 mT/ 500W/ 20C/ 10T He (5 min etch) **adapted from K.L/Y.C 2016

End Pump Step: Pump 7e-5

- **Patterned oxide wafer #1**: SCS wafer with 1 um thermal oxide, patterned with 1.6 um 3612 photoresist and resolution mask pattern
 - Measured film thickness with the NanoSpec. Focused/measured in four distinct spots on wafer
 - PR pre-etch thickness: 15,975 Å. PR post-etch thickness: 10,283 Å.
 - PR Etch rate: 1138 Å / min (*higher than average etch rate reported from K.L/Y.C: note procedure differences)
 - Oxide pre-etch thickness: ~10,000 Å. Oxide post-thickness: Etched all the way (< 100 Å).

- **Patterned oxide wafer #2**: SCS wafer with 1um thermal oxide, patterned with 1.0 um 3612 photoresist
 - Measured film thickness with the NanoSpec.
 - PR post-etch thickness: 142 Å (reported by positive resist on oxide option)
 - Question: Which NanoSpec option is most accurate post-etch?
 - Oxide pre-etch thickness: ~10,000 Å. Oxide post-thickness: Etched all the way (< 100 Å).

4003.47	TOTAL EXPENSES	996.53	REMAINING BUDGET		
Training	Quantity	# Trainees	Cost	Total	
General Safety	1	2	80	\$160	
All-Litho	2	3	80	\$480	
PTDSE	1.5	3	80	\$360	
Heidelberg	2	1	80	\$160	
Keyence Digital	1	2	80	\$160	
SVG Coater/ Developer	1	3	40	\$120	
Thermco4	0.5	1	40	\$20	
Matrix	0	1	0	\$0	
SEM + Wetbench+ Oxford RIE				\$1220	
				\$2680	TOTAL
Materials					
Clean Room Notebook	1		8	\$8	
Wafer - C-test (100 mm)	6		17	\$102	
Cassette (storage) - 100 mm	1		17	\$17	
				\$107	TOTAL

Tool usage	Amount	Cost	Date
Heidelberg	67	\$39.08	10/23
SVG coater	88	\$73.33	10/23
SVG dev	13	\$10.83	10/23
Yes oven	34	\$28.33	10/23
SEM	60	\$75	10/26
PTDSE	277	\$230	10/25
Yes oven	27	\$22.5	10/27
SVG coater	16	\$13.33	10/28
SVG dev	20	\$16.67	10/28
Heidelberg	51	\$29.75	10/28
Keyence	118	\$68.83	10/28
Keyence	63	36.75	10/29
Yes oven	24	20	10/31
SVG coater	14	11.67	10/31
SVG dev	15	12.5	10/31
Heidelberg	55	32.08	11/1
Keyence	74	43.17	11/3
SEM	45	56.25	11/3
PTDSE	93	77.5	11/3
Matrix	13	10.83	11/3**
Keyence	56	32.67	11/12
		1145.47.8	TOTAL

Spreadsheet with additional tool usage documented. Budget on this slide is up to date: https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/19MMgB_ddmSj47bU34jJghtU5mj3nu56hdJgn2093RMU/edit#gid=0