

# Final Presentation: Grayscale lithography for chiral nanophotonic structures

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Swaroop Kommera (SNF)

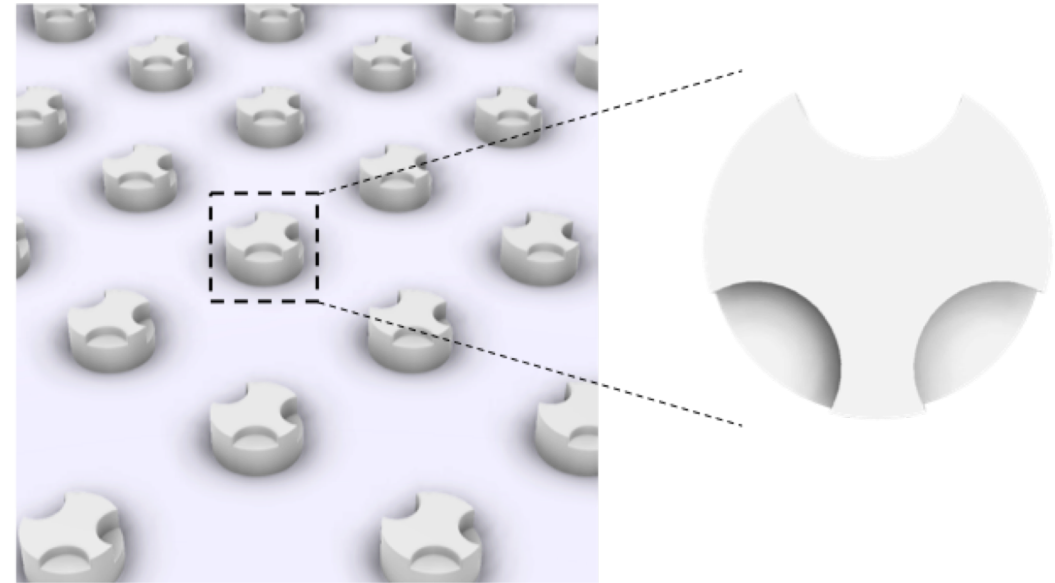
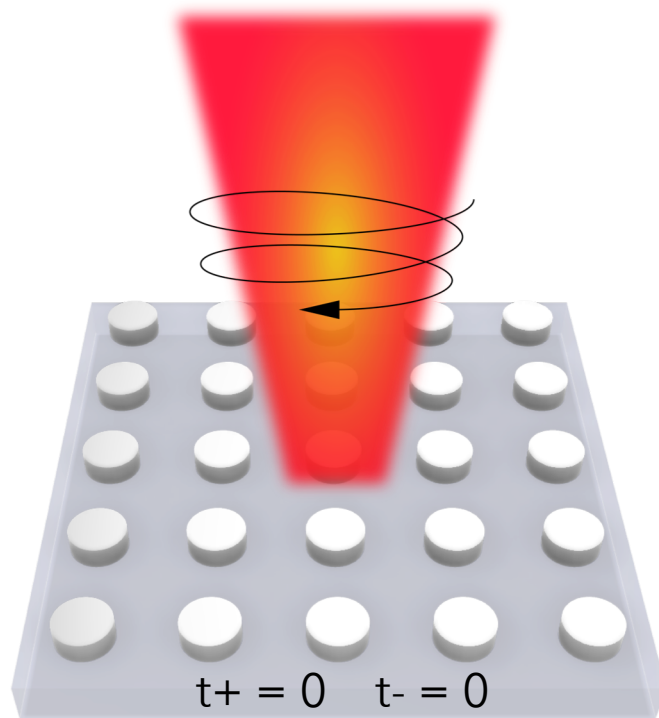
Andrew Ceballos

Engr 241, Spring 2018

Prof. Roger Howe

**Stanford**  
University

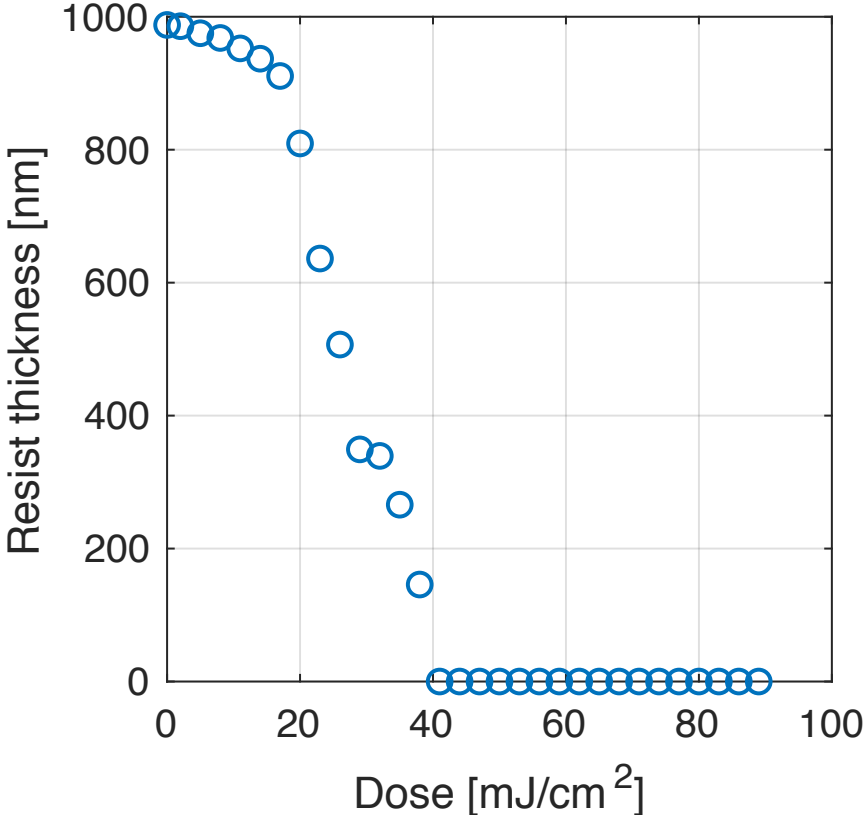
# Asymmetric and chiral structures can manipulate light at the nanoscale



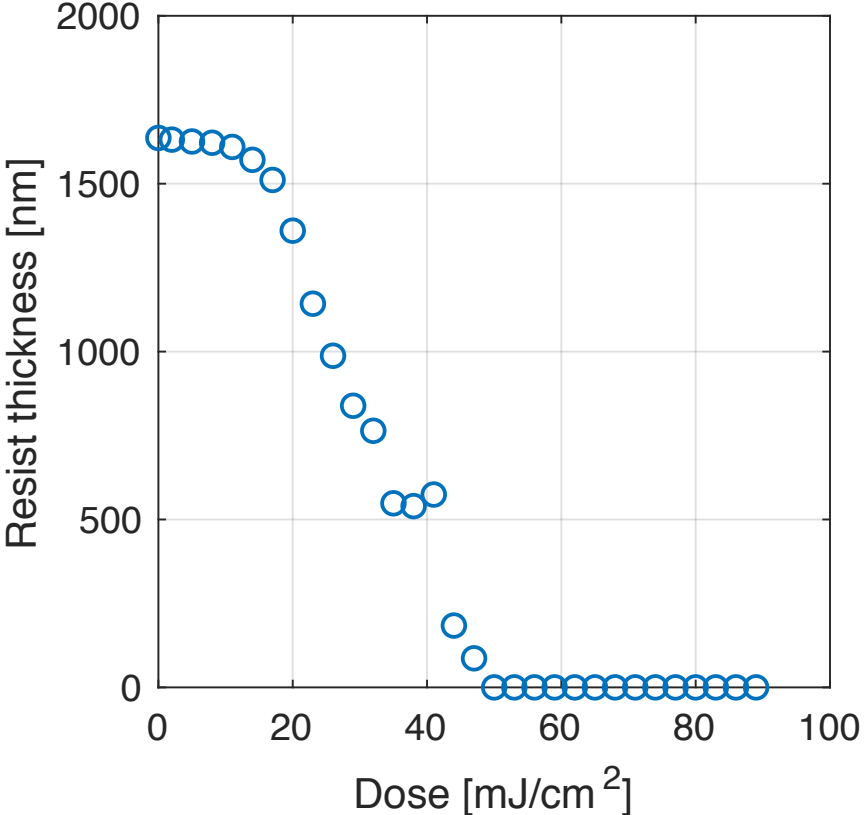
Chiral structures lacking out-of-plane symmetry transmit chiral light selectively

# Contrast curves for 3612 resist using Nanospec

1 um of 3612 resist



1.6 um of 3612 resist

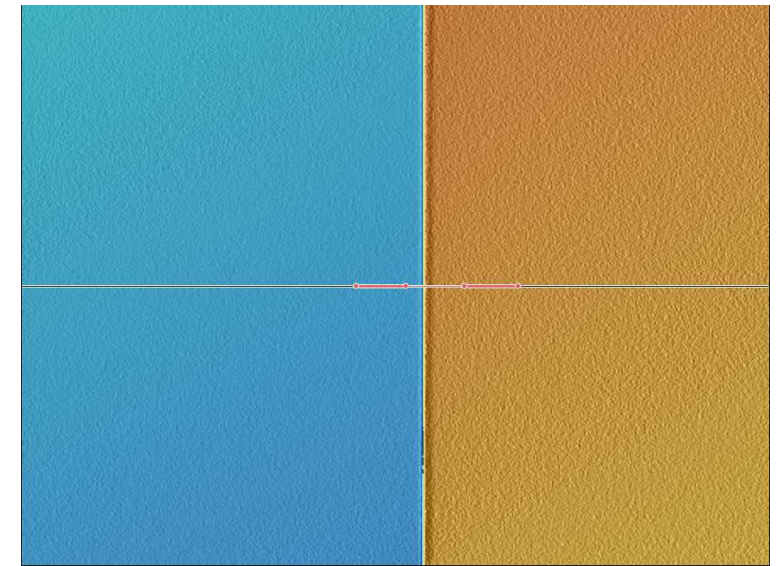
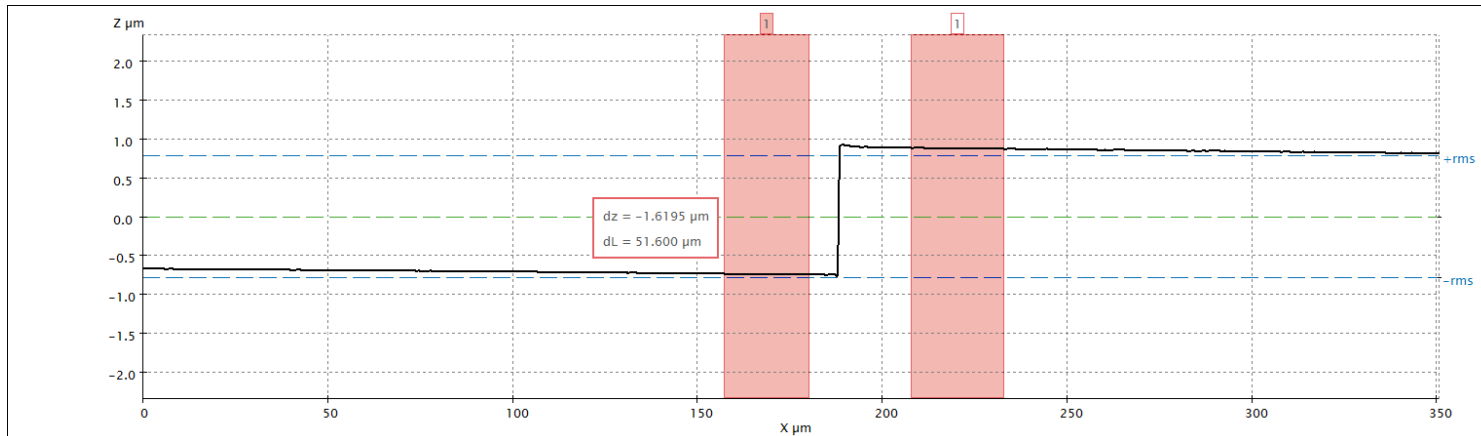


# S-neox be used for dose testing

50x interferometer objective yields topology

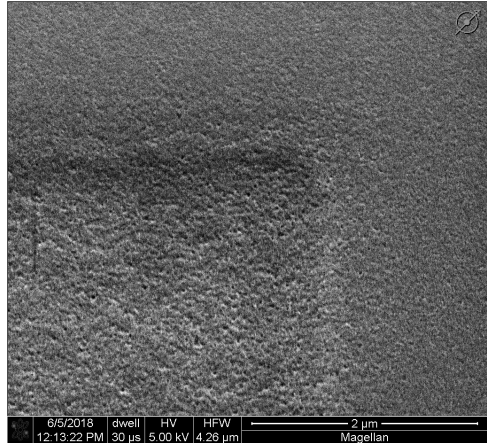
Generally, S-neox is within 100nm of Nanospec measurements

Under the right conditions, the S-neox can measure resist thickness

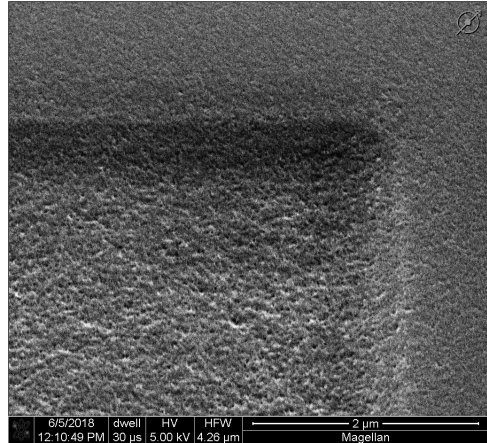


# Sidewall characteristics of grayscale

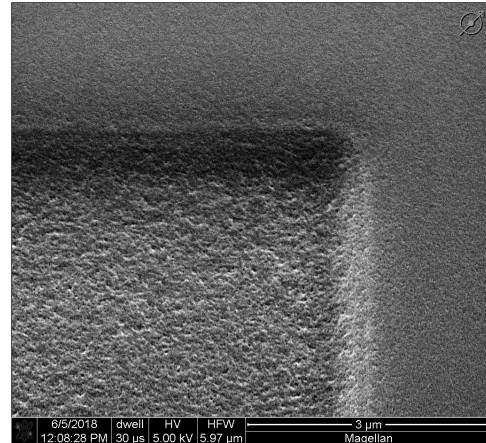
13 mJ/cm<sup>2</sup>



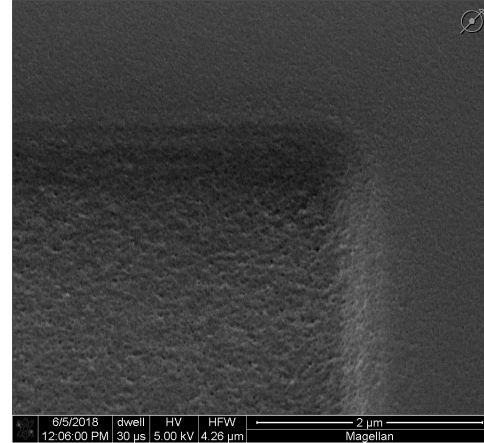
16 mJ/cm<sup>2</sup>



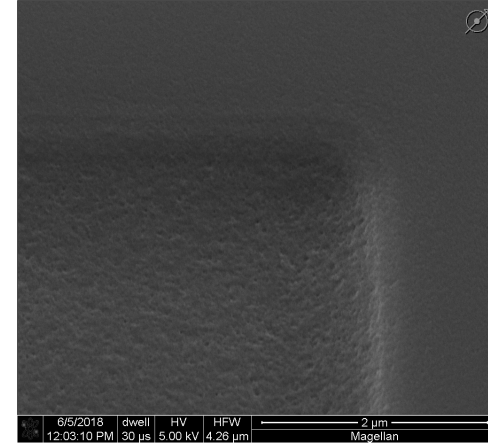
19 mJ/cm<sup>2</sup>



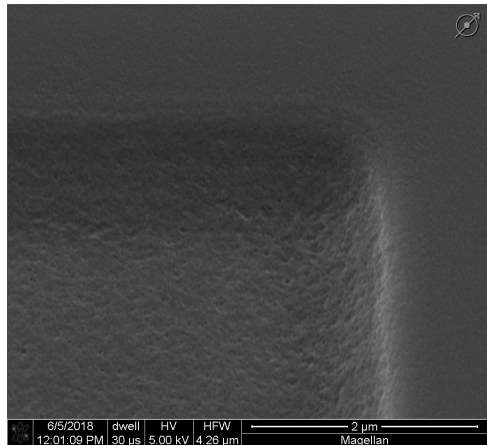
22 mJ/cm<sup>2</sup>



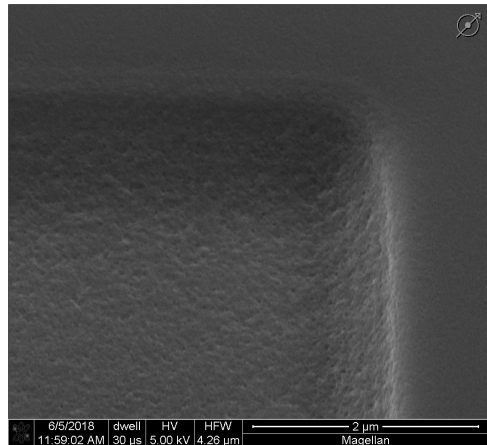
22 mJ/cm<sup>2</sup>



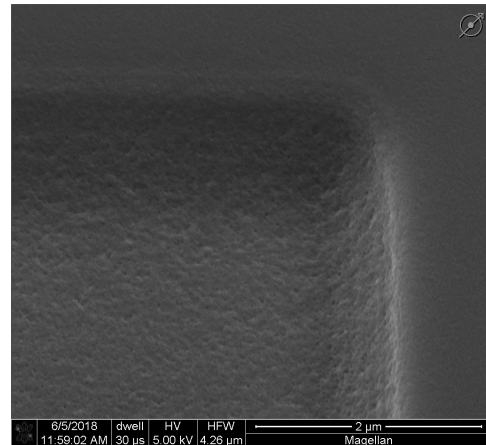
25 mJ/cm<sup>2</sup>



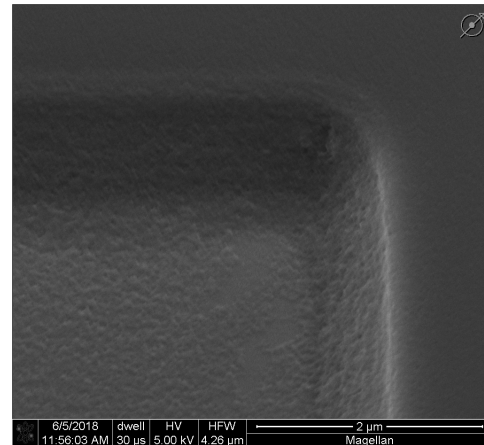
28 mJ/cm<sup>2</sup>



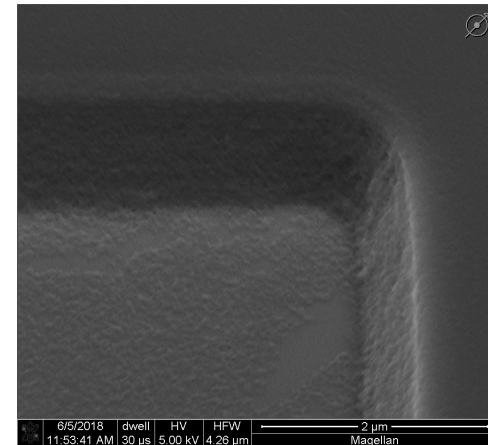
31 mJ/cm<sup>2</sup>



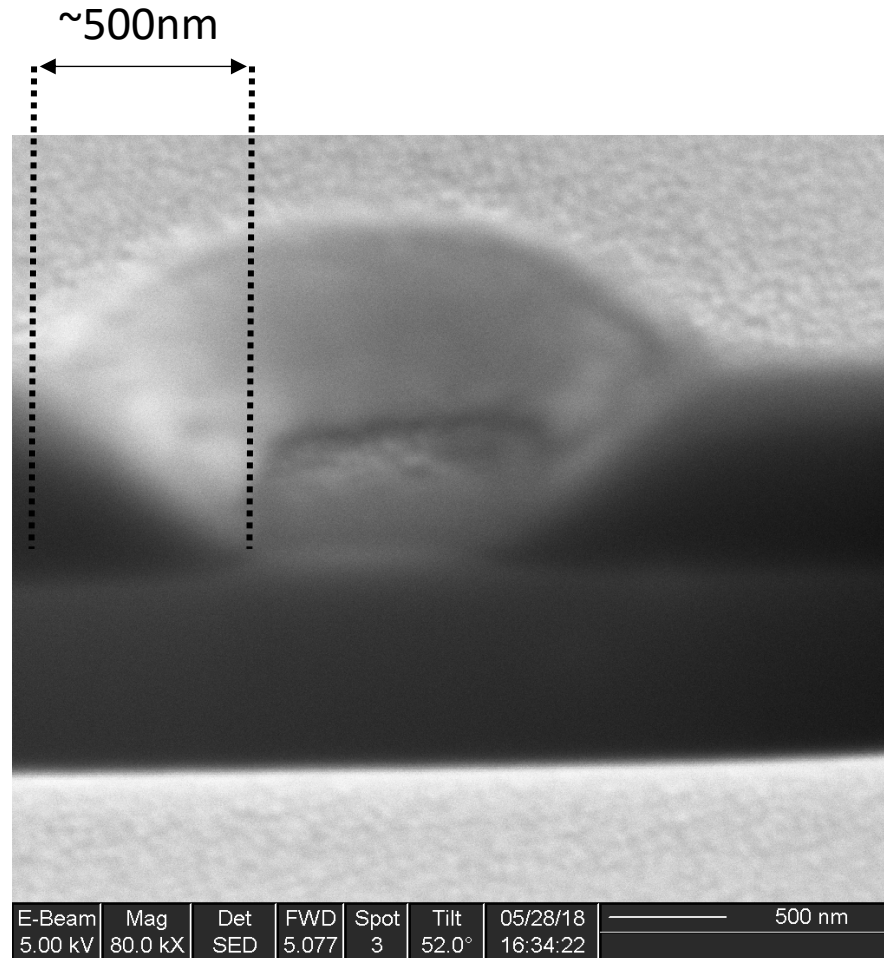
34 mJ/cm<sup>2</sup>



37 mJ/cm<sup>2</sup>

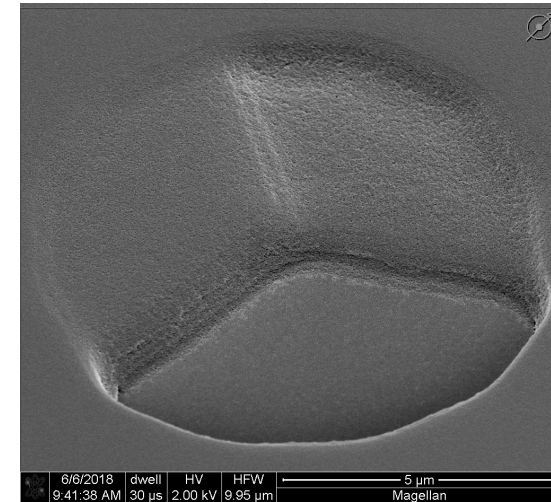
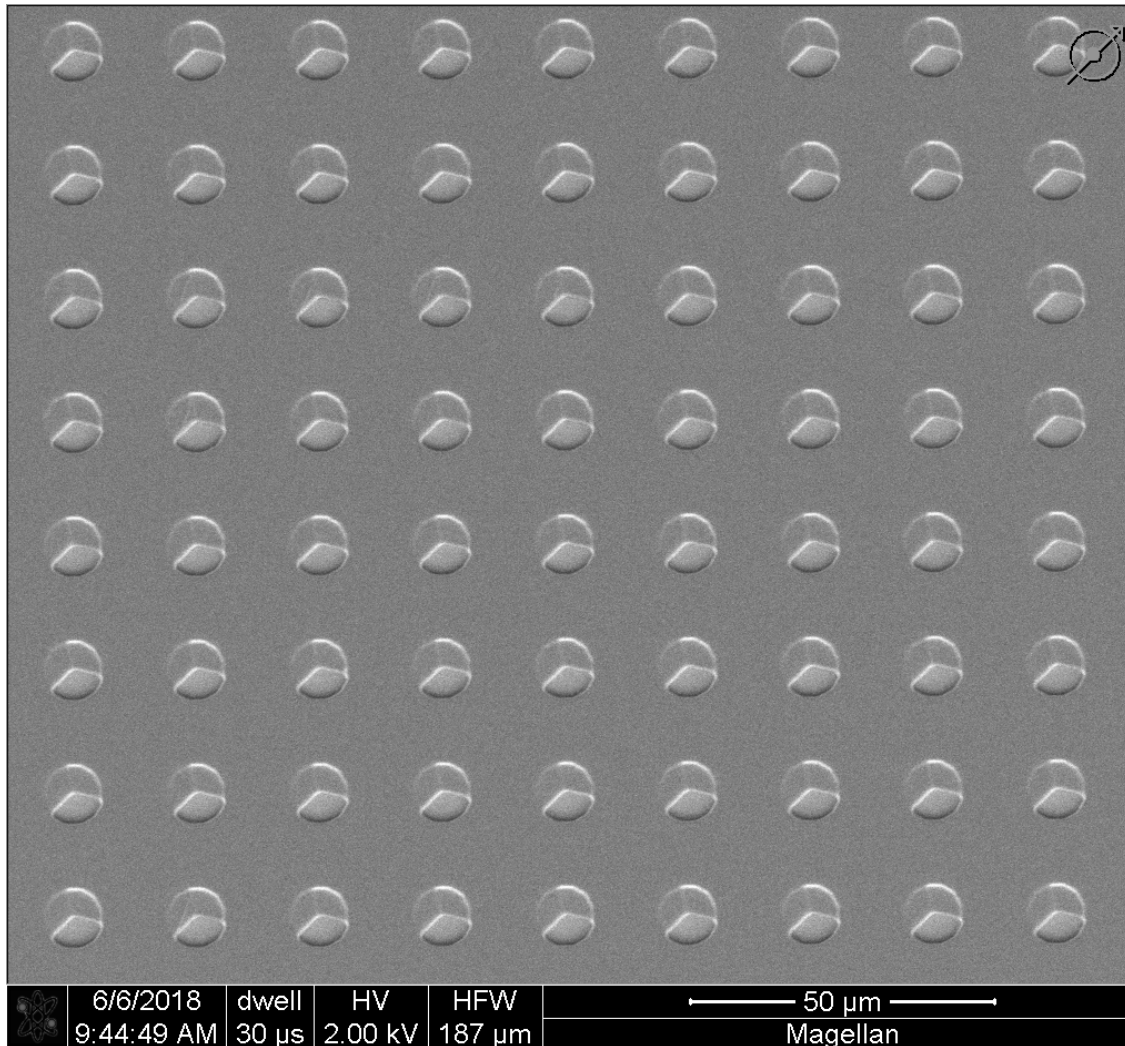


# Sidewall is significant in resolution-limited, grayscale features

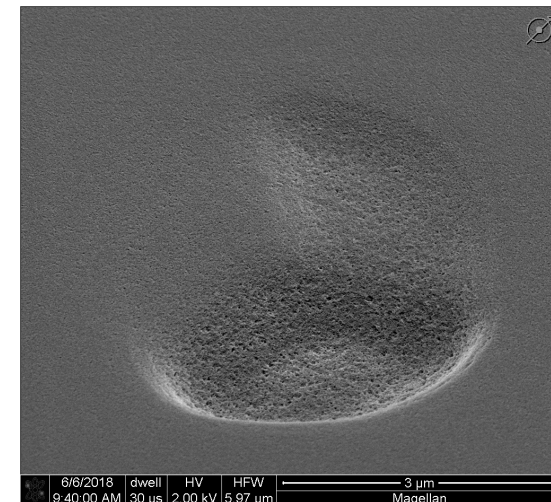


Cross-section of 2µm circle  
30 mJ/cm<sup>2</sup> (underexposed)

# Chiral design in photoresist



10  $\mu$ m:  
20-50  
 $\text{mJ}/\text{cm}^2$



5  $\mu$ m:  
15-40  
 $\text{mJ}/\text{cm}^2$

# Etching resolution-limited features (2 $\mu\text{m}$ nominally)

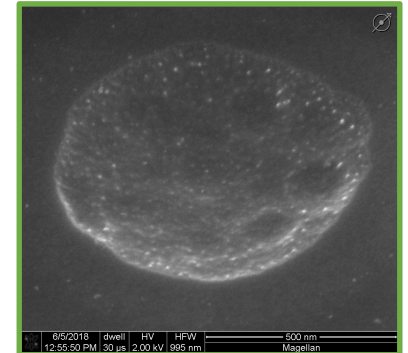
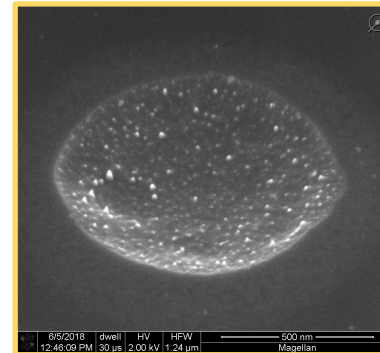
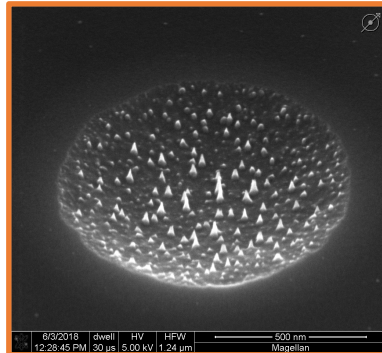
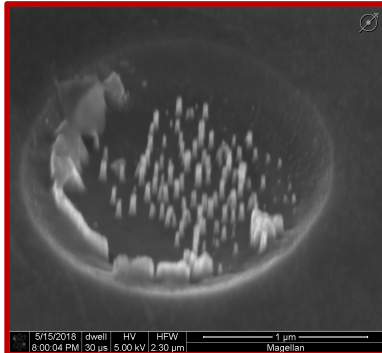
Etch immediately

Post one 20 nm descum

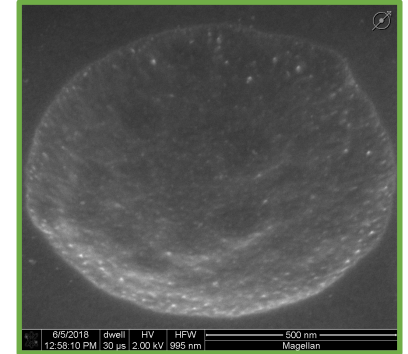
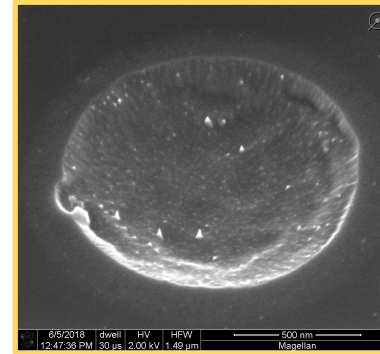
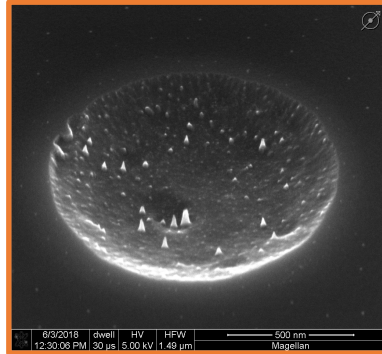
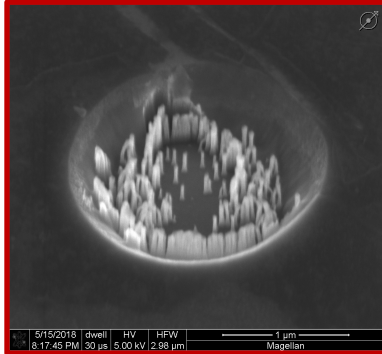
Post two 20 nm descum

Post bake + one 20 nm descum

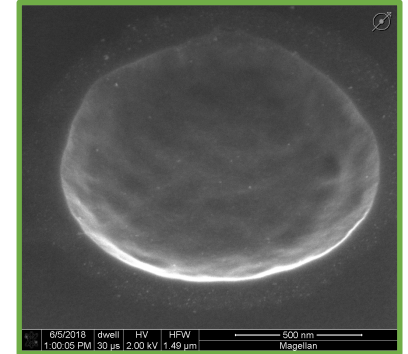
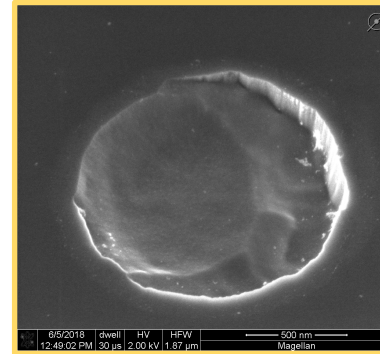
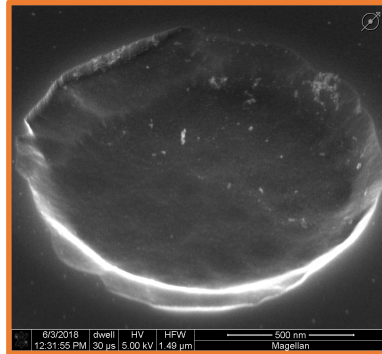
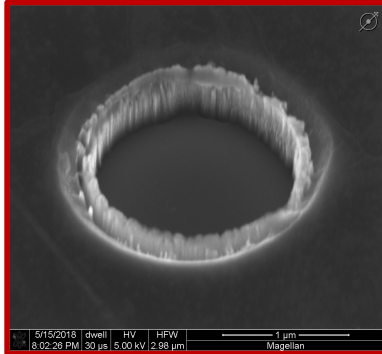
13  $\text{mJ}/\text{cm}^2$



16  $\text{mJ}/\text{cm}^2$



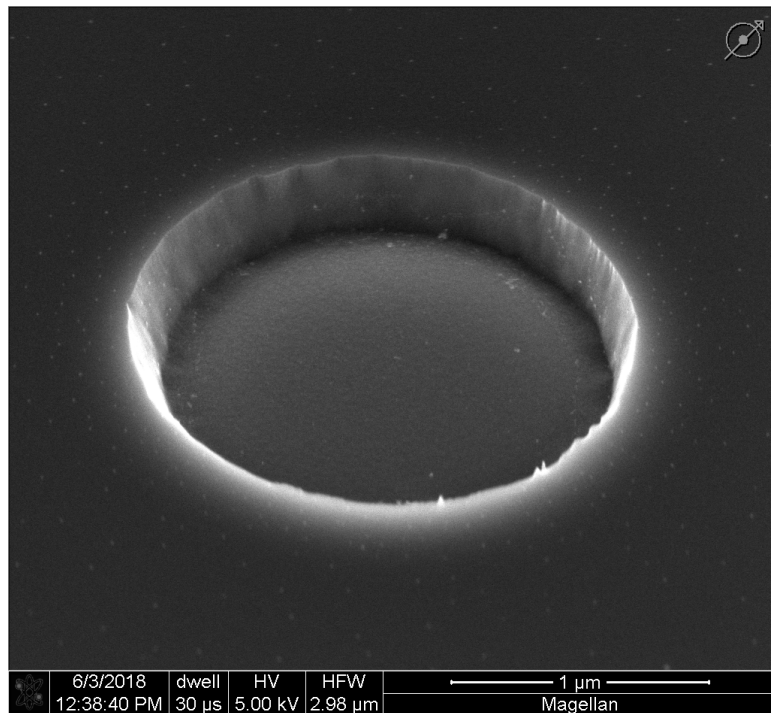
19  $\text{mJ}/\text{cm}^2$



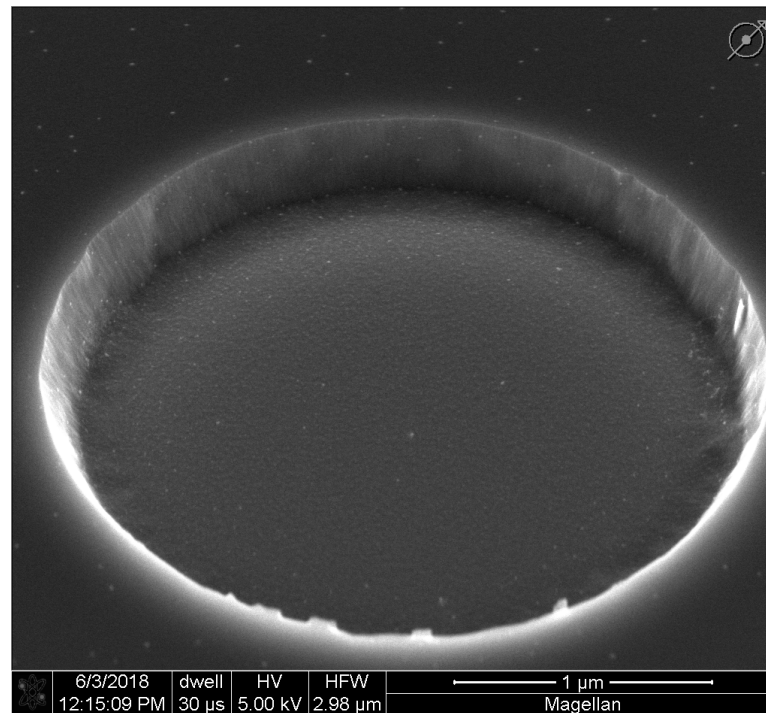


# Dose-to-clear varies for structures approaching resolution limit

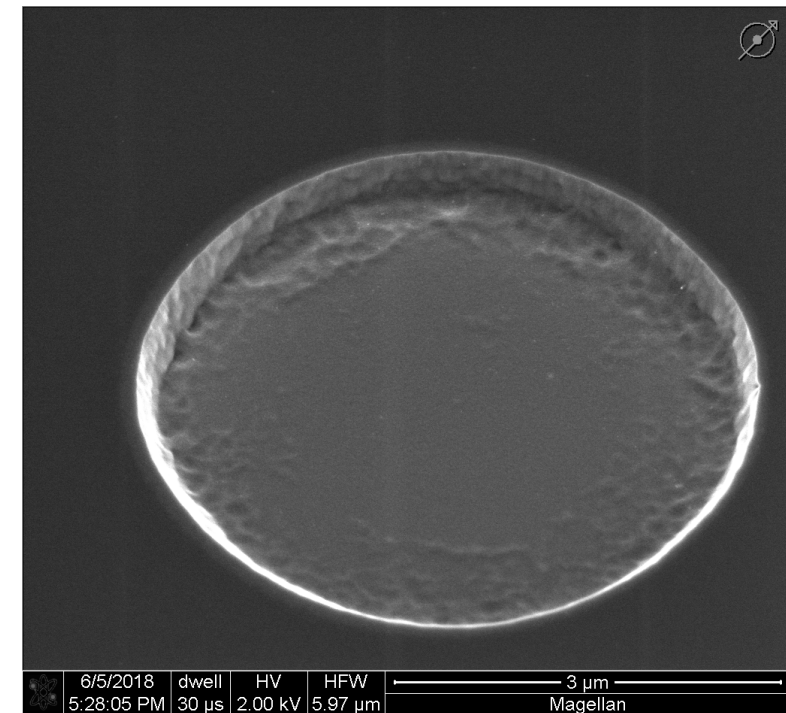
2  $\mu\text{m}$ , 54  $\text{mJ}/\text{cm}^2$



3  $\mu\text{m}$ , 48  $\text{mJ}/\text{cm}^2$

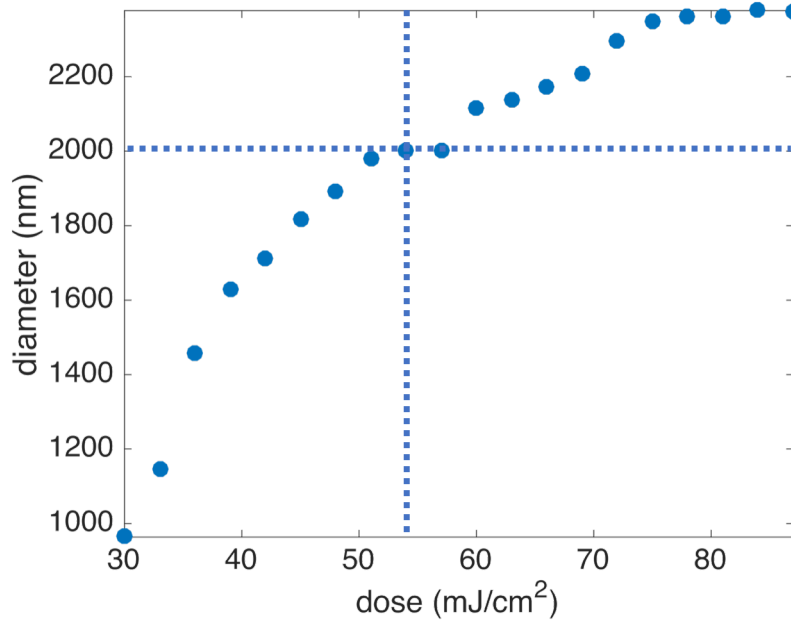


5  $\mu\text{m}$ , 32  $\text{mJ}/\text{cm}^2$

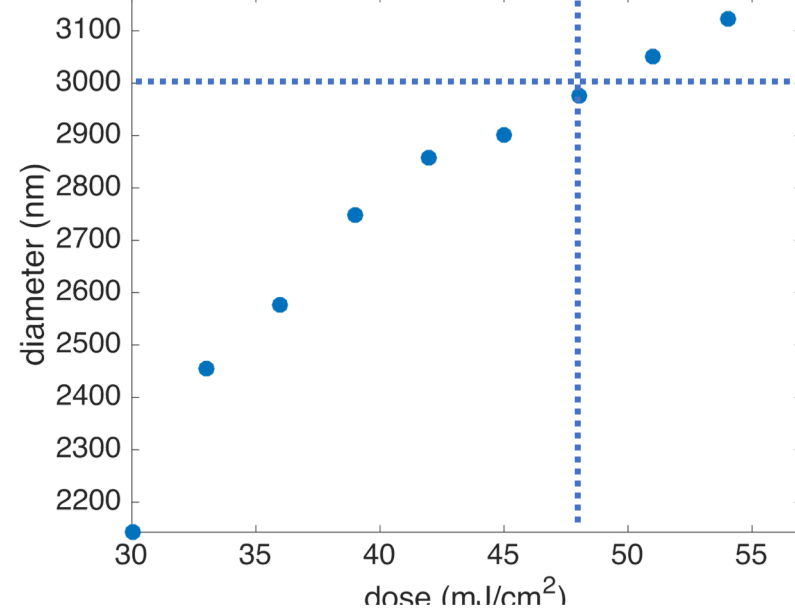


# Diameter varies with dose

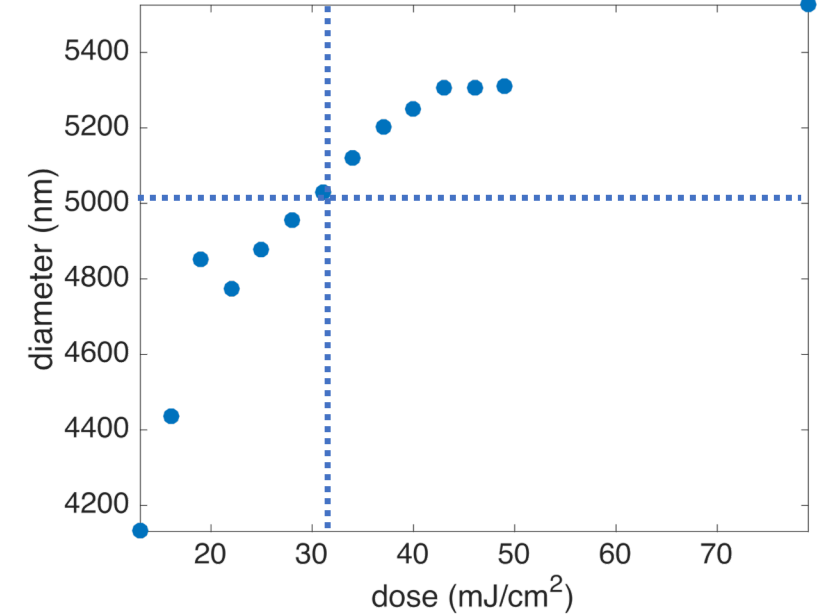
2  $\mu\text{m}$



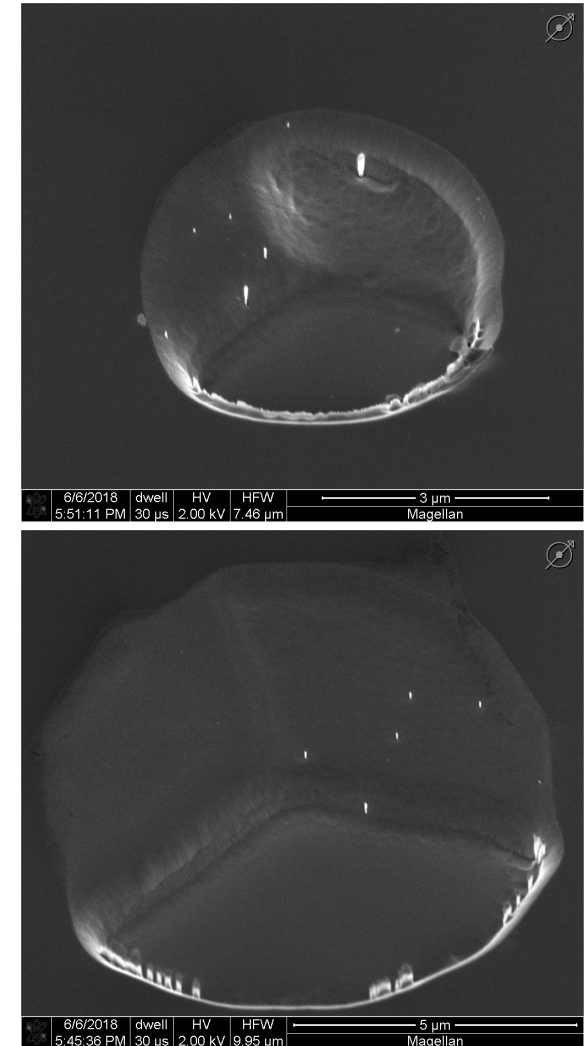
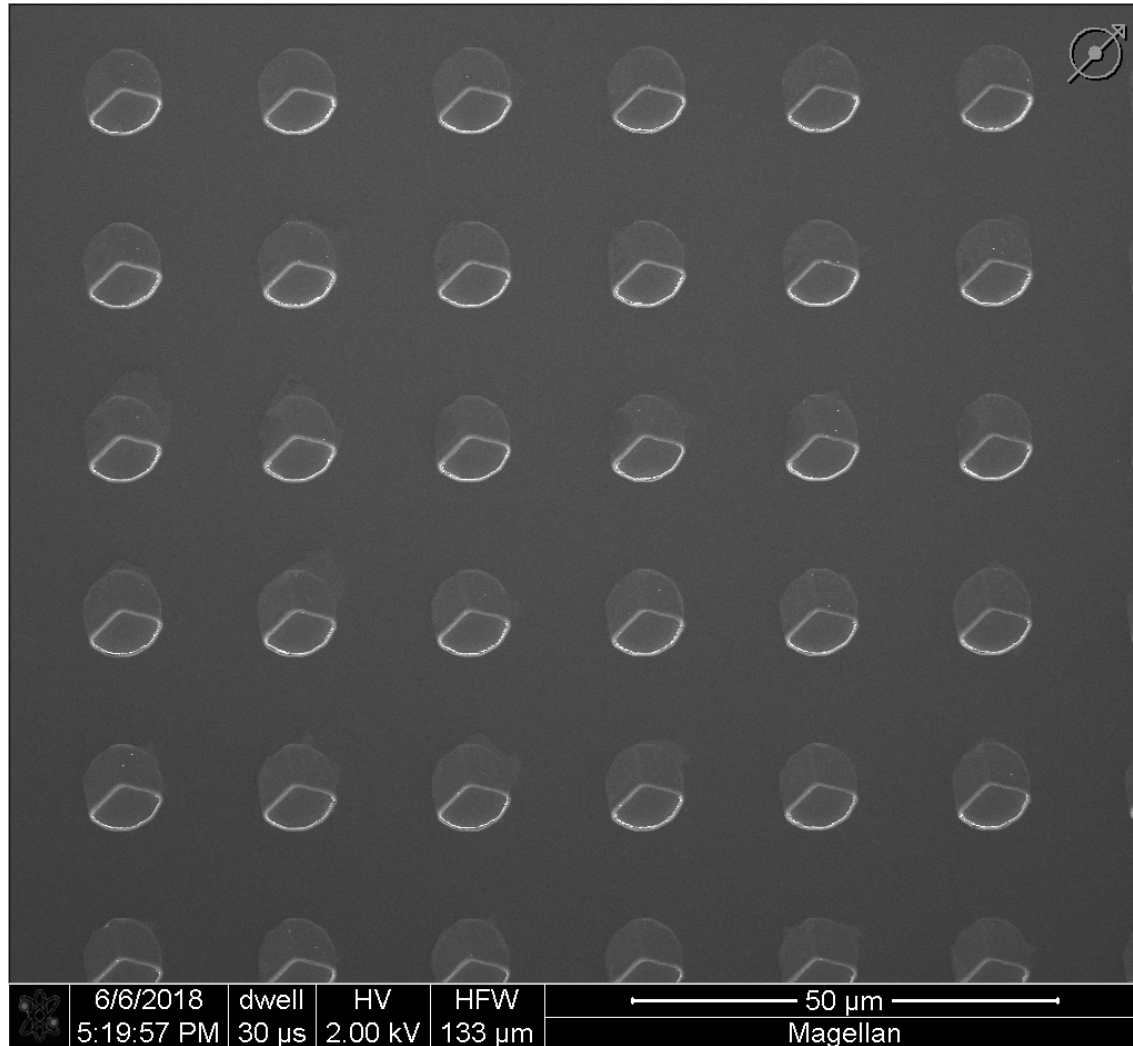
3  $\mu\text{m}$



5  $\mu\text{m}$



# Etching chiral design at 5 and 3 $\mu\text{m}$



# Future Work

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AFM to accurately measure depths of low-dose features

Optimization of bake and descum process

Alignment of overlapping  $<5\mu\text{m}$  features

Development for 1-dimensional period grating metamaterials

# Conclusions:

## Grayscale lithography for chiral nanophotonic structures

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Grayscale range using 3612

15-40 mJ/cm<sup>2</sup> with granularity of 2 mJ/cm<sup>2</sup>

Dose scaling of features in the Heidelberg

Below 5µm, dose should be reduced to avoid overexposure

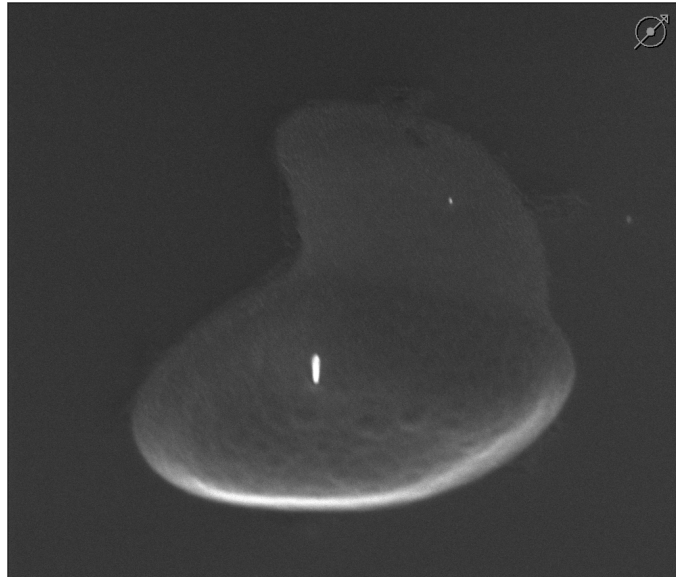
Grayscale of resolution-limited features

Sidewall may affect a significant area of small features

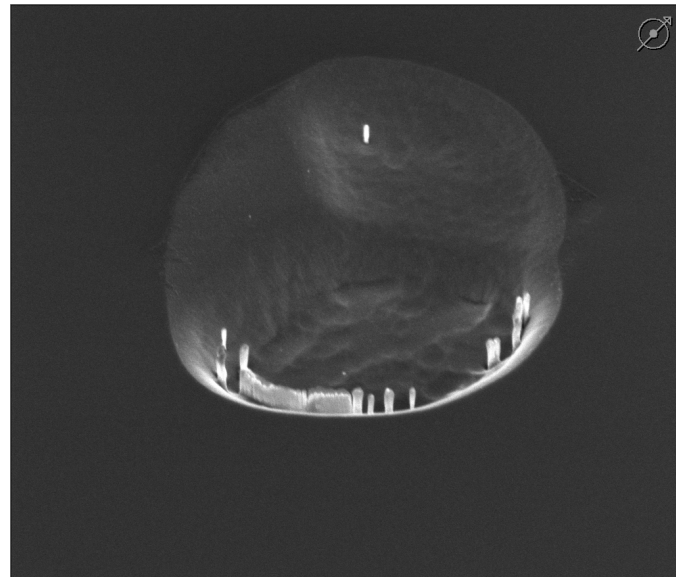
Descum and post-etch clean necessary

Resolution limits use for 2D periodic structures at optical frequencies

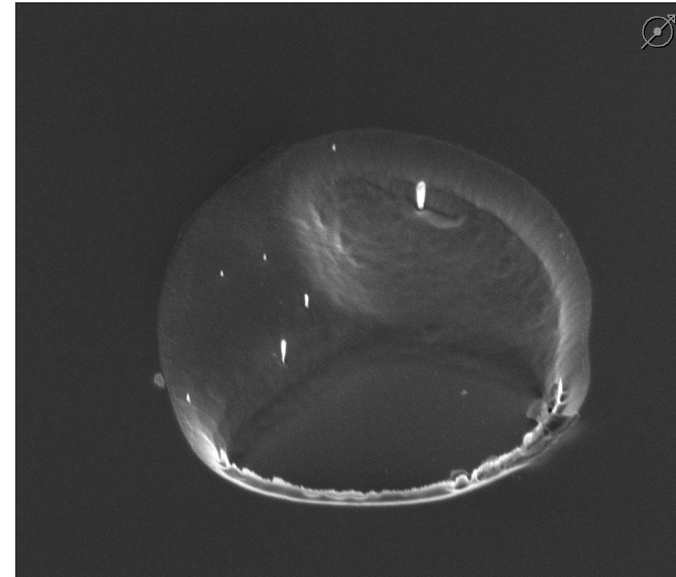
Clean, 1µm features possible with appropriate etching parameters



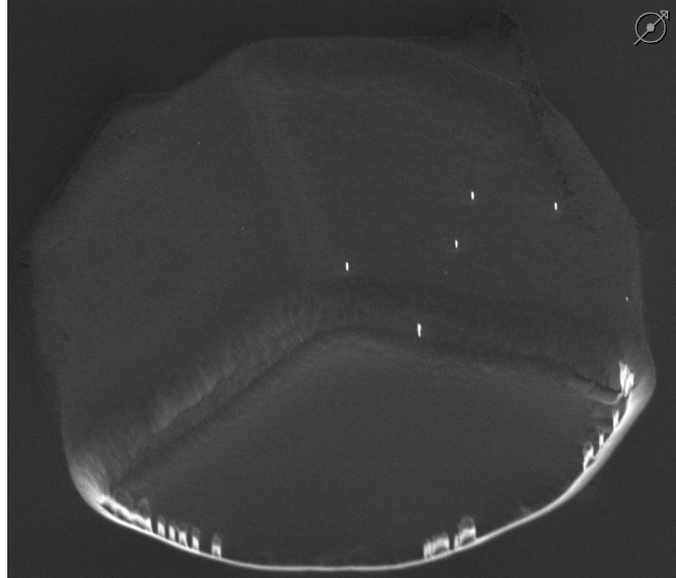
6/6/2018 dwell HV HFW 3  $\mu$ m  
5:47:17 PM 30  $\mu$ s 2.00 kV 5.97  $\mu$ m Magellan



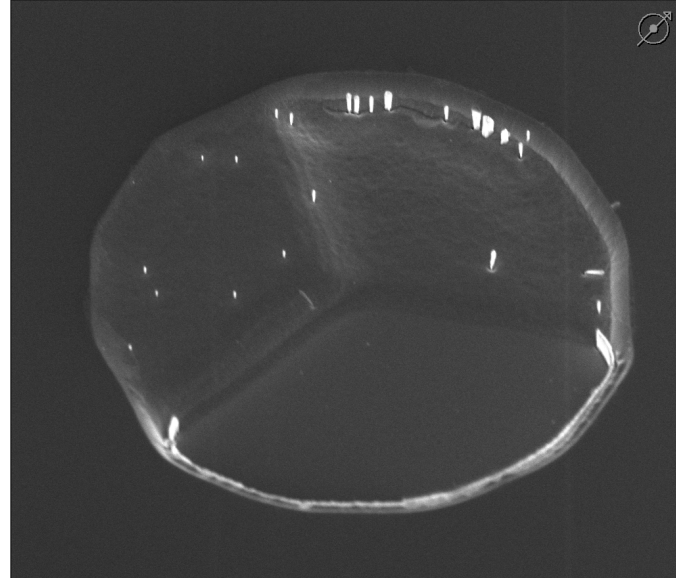
6/6/2018 dwell HV HFW 3  $\mu$ m  
5:49:21 PM 30  $\mu$ s 2.00 kV 7.46  $\mu$ m Magellan



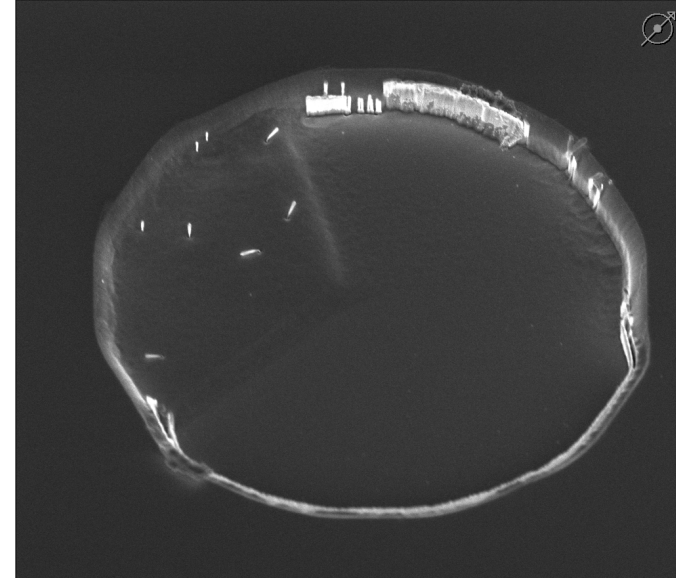
6/6/2018 dwell HV HFW 3  $\mu$ m  
5:51:11 PM 30  $\mu$ s 2.00 kV 7.46  $\mu$ m Magellan



6/6/2018 dwell HV HFW 5  $\mu$ m  
5:45:36 PM 30  $\mu$ s 2.00 kV 9.95  $\mu$ m Magellan



6/6/2018 dwell HV HFW 5  $\mu$ m  
5:41:44 PM 30  $\mu$ s 2.00 kV 12.4  $\mu$ m Magellan



6/6/2018 dwell HV HFW 5  $\mu$ m  
5:38:08 PM 30  $\mu$ s 2.00 kV 12.4  $\mu$ m Magellan

