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EE C247B – ME C218 Introduction to MEMS Design Spring 2019

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Lecture Module 6: Bulk Micromachining

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Lecture Outline

- Reading: Senturia Chpt. 3, Jaeger Chpt. 11, Handouts: "Bulk Micromachining of Silicon"
- Lecture Topics:
  - Bulk Micromachining
  - Anisotropic Etching of Silicon
  - Boron-Doped Etch Stop
  - Electrochemical Etch Stop
  - Isotropic Etching of Silicon
  - Deep Reactive Ion Etching (DRIE)

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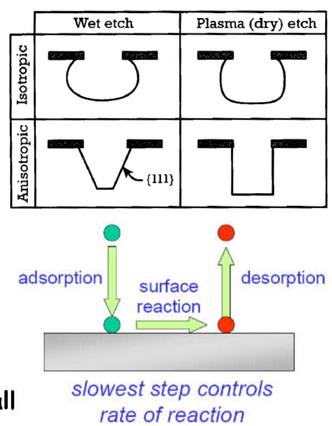
Bulk Micromachining

- Basically, etching the substrate (usually silicon) to achieve microstructures
- Etching modes:
  - Isotropic vs. anisotropic
  - Reaction-limited
    - Etch rate dep. on temp.
  - Diffusion-limited
    - Etch rate dep. on mixing
    - Also dependent on layout & geometry, i.e., on loading
- Choose etch mode based on
  - Desired shape
  - Etch depth and uniformity
  - Surface roughness (e.g., sidewall roughness after etching)
  - Process compatiblity (w/ existing layers)
  - Safety, cost, availability, environmental impact



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Mechanical Properties of Silicon

- Crystalline silicon is a hard and brittle material that deforms elastically until it reaches its yield strength, at which point it breaks.
  - Tensile yield strength = 7 GPa (~1500 lb suspended from 1 mm^2)
  - Young's Modulus near that of stainless steel
  - {100} = 130 GPa; {110} = 169 GPa; {111} = 188 GPa
  - Mechanical properties uniform, no intrinsic stress
  - Mechanical integrity up to 500°C
  - Good thermal conductor
  - Low thermal expansion coefficient
  - High piezoresistivity

Anisotropic Wet Etching

Anisotropic etches are available for single crystal Si:

- Orientation-dependent etching: <111>-plane more densely packed than <100>-plane

  (<111>: Slower E.R.; <100>: Faster E.R.) …in some solvents

One such solvent: KOH + isopropyl alcohol

(e.g., 23.4 wt% KOH, 13.3 wt% isopropyl alcohol, 63 wt% H_2O)

$\Rightarrow$ $E.R._{\langle 100 \rangle} = 100 \times E.R._{\langle 111 \rangle}$