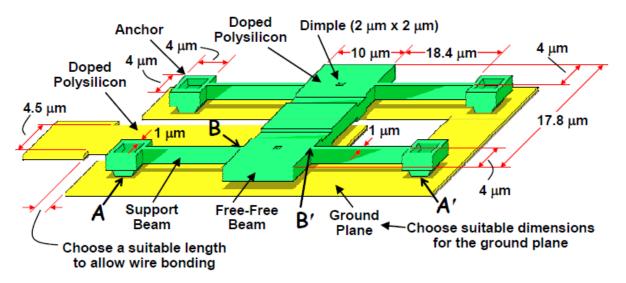
## PROBLEM SET #5

Issued: Wednesday, March 29, 2017

Due: Thursday, April 13, 2017, 10:00 a.m. in the EE C247B homework box near 125 Cory.

1. The following pages comprise a surface micromachining process flow for a free-free micromechanical beam with perspective view shown below in Fig. PS5.1. This process traveler spares no details, as even equipment names are given, as are diagnostic steps used to verify certain process steps. Furnace program names (for equipment in the Berkeley Marvell Nanolab) are also given. These details are included to present a more realistic situation and to give an example of what a valid process traveler ought to look like. In doing this problem, you must sift through the extraneous information and concentrate on the recipe information, i.e. temperatures, times, doses etc.

The structure is constructed entirely of doped polysilicon, i.e., the yellow and green layers are both doped polysilicon. Dimensions for most of the features are indicated in the figure, as are points of interest to be explored in subsequent parts of this problem. The structure itself (in green) is meant to be  $2\mu m$  thick, and the interconnect layers beneath (in yellow) are meant to be in a thin doped polysilicon.



**Fig. PS5.1** 

- (a) Use Cadence to generate a layout that achieves the structure above using the process flow outlined below. In addition, add interconnect and a bond pad that allows the structure to be biased to a specific voltage during testing. Make sure the spacings for the bond pads are sufficient to allow wire bonding. Export your layout as a gds file titled: "EEC247B MEC218 HW5 YourfirstnameYourlastname.gds" and email it to your GSI.
- (b) Suppose the sheet resistance of the doped polysilicon is  $2 \Omega/\Box$ . What is the total resistance of the structural polysilicon (not including the underlying interconnect layers) from point A to A' in the figure? Give an estimate that is accurate to within 5%.

## Free-Free Beam

## µMechanical Resonator Process Flow

0.0 Starting Wafers: 8-12  $\Omega$ -cm, n-type, (100) prime or just n-type test wafers.

Control Wafers:

PSGIF, PSGIB (Si) NITIF, NITIB (Si)

POLY1F, POLY1B (tylan11 ctrl)

PSG2F, PSG2B (Si)
POLY2F, POLY2B (Si)
PSG3F, PSG33 (81)

1.0 POCl<sub>3</sub> Doping:

Tystar13, recipe 13POCL3A Flows (slm): N<sub>2</sub>: 5, POCl<sub>3</sub> (in N<sub>2</sub>): 1

Time = 1 hour

1.1 Strip Oxide Sink8 BHF, 1 minute

2.0 PSG1 Deposition: target = 2μm

(immediately after n+ diffusion) Tystar12, recipe 12VDLTOA

Flows (sccm):  $SiH_4 = 60$ ,  $PH_3 = 10.3$  (entered),  $O_2 = 90$ 

Time (2µm) = 1hr 40min (1000A per 5min)
Include etching controls: PSG1F and PSG1B

3.0 Nitride Deposition: target = 300nm Deposit stoichiometric nitride: Tystar17, recipe STDNITA.017

Temp. =  $800^{\circ}$ C, Flows (sccm): SiH<sub>2</sub>C<sub>12</sub> = 25, NH<sub>3</sub> = 75

Time = 1hr 22min (220nm per hour)

Include etching controls: NIT1F and NIT1B

- 4.0 (Optional) Substrate Contact Mask: SNC (chrome-df)
  - 4.1 Spin, expose, develop, inspect, descum, hard bake. PR thickness: 1.6μm

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- 4.2 Etch nitride in Centura-Mxp.  $SF_6 = 175$ sccm, He = 50sccm
- 4.3 Etch oxide in Lam6.

For  $2\mu m$  oxide: [press. = 2.8Torr, power = 350W, gap = 0.38cm, CHF<sub>3</sub> = 30sccm, CF<sub>4</sub> = 90sccm, He = 120sccm, time = 1min], [power = 0, same gases, time = 1min] 3X

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4.4 Wet dip in 10:1 BHF for 20s to remove native oxide.

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- 4.5 Remove resist, piranha clean wafers.
- 5.0 μStructure Poly1 Deposition: target = 300nm Phosphorous-doped polysilicon deposition: Tystar16, recipe 16VDPLYA

Time = 2hr 30min, Temp. = 650°C (~120nm per hour) Include etching controls: POLY1F, POLY1B

- 6.0 µStructure Poly1 Definition Mask: SP1 (emulsion-cf)
- 6.1 Spin, expose, develop, inspect, descum, hard bake. PR thickness: 1.1µm
- 6.2 Plasma etch polysilicon in Lam8 etcher, inspect (Cl<sub>2</sub>/HBr at 300W, 12 mTorr)
- 6.3 Remove PR, piranha clean wafers along with PSG2F and PSG2B.
- 7.0 Sacrificial PSG Deposition: target = 200nm Tystar12, recipe 12VDLTOA

Flows (sccm):  $SiH_4 = 60$ ,  $PH_3 = 10.3$  (entered),  $O_2 = 90$ Time (200nm) = 10min (1000A per 5min)

Include etching controls: PSG2F and PSG2B

8.0 Sacrificial PSG DensificationRTA in Heatpulse1: 30sec @ 950°C(also do PSG2F and PSG2B controls)

- 9.0 (Optional) Dimple Photo Mask: CD1 (chrome-df)
- 9.1 Spin, expose, develop, inspect, descum, hard bake.

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- 9.2 Timed wet etch in 5:1 BHF.

  (estimated etch rate ~300nm per min)
  - 9.3 Remove resist, piranha clean wafers.

10.0 

µStructure Anchor Photo Mask: SG1 (chrome-df)

10.1 Spin, expose, develop, inspect, descum, hard bake.
PR thickness: 1.1µm

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10.2 Etch oxide in Lam6.

For 1µm oxide: etch as usual.

For  $2\mu m$  oxide: [press. = 2.8Torr, power = 350W, gap = 0.38cm, CHF<sub>3</sub> = 30sccm, CF<sub>4</sub> = 90sccm, He = 120sccm, time = 1min], [power = 0, same gases, time = 1min] 3X

For both cases, overetch with 700W recipe.

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- 10.3 Check contact using IV probe station.
- 10.4 Wet dip in 5:1 BHF for 10sec.
- 10.5 Remove resist, piranha clean wafers.
- 11.0  $\mu$ Structure Poly2 Deposition: target =  $2\mu m$  Phosphorous-doped polysilicon deposition:

Tystar16, recipe 16SDPLYA

Time = 16hr 0min, Temp. = 650°C (~120nm per hour)
Include etching controls: POLY2F, POLY2B (tylan11 controls)

12.0 Oxide Mask Deposition: target = 500nm Tystar12, recipe 12VDLTOA

## EE C247B / ME C218 INTRODUCTION TO MEMS DESIGN

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