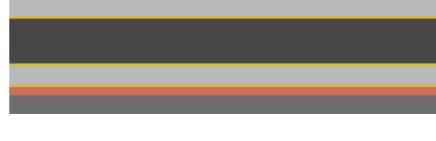


# Process Flow

## Goal

The goal of the project is to microfabricate a [dielectric elastomer actuator](#) (DEA) at the [Toronto Nanofabrication Centre](#). This is the first step in building an artificial muscle fibre prototype.

Steps	Diagram
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Start with a 4" clean silicon wafer.</li></ul>	<p>Base Silicon Wafer</p>  <p>1</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Clean wafer with H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> + H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>.</li><li>Dry with nitrogen gas.</li><li>Heat on a hotplate to remove moisture.</li><li>Spin coat <a href="#">AZ4562 photoresist</a> at 4000 rpm for 30 seconds for a 6 μm sacrificial layer.</li><li>Bake at 100 degrees for 2 minutes.</li></ul>	<p>PR Spin Coating</p>  <p>2</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Deposit metal electrode via e-beam evaporator.</li><li>2 micrometers of Al, capped with 5 nanometers of Au on both ends to prevent oxidation.</li><li>Specific machine is the Angstrom Nextdep E-Beam Evaporator.</li></ul>	<p>Al/Au Evaporation</p>  <p>3</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mix <a href="#">Sylgard 186</a> PDMS monomer and curing agent 10:1 ratio and degas in vacuum desiccator.</li> <li>Spin coat PDMS at 6000 rpm for 5 minutes for a 4 micrometer film.</li> <li>Cure in oven at 150 degrees for 15 minutes.</li> </ul>	<p><b>PDMS Spin Coating</b></p>  <p>4</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Put wafer in an O2 plasma chamber for 5 minutes to increase surface roughness.</li> <li>Specific machine is TePla Technics 100-E Oxygen Plasma Asher.</li> <li>Repeat step 3 for Al/Au evaporation.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Al/Au Evaporation</b></p>  <p>5</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Repeat step 2 for photoresist spin coating.</li> </ul>	<p><b>PR Spin Coating</b></p>  <p>6</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pattern the photoresist via photolithography.</li> <li>Design photomask on L-edit.</li> <li>Specific machine is the MA6 aligner.</li> <li>Develop photoresist with AZ 340, in a 1:5 mix with water.</li> </ul>	<p><b>PR Patterning</b></p>  <p>7</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Etch the metal electrodes and PDMS until reaching the bottom photoresist layer.</li> <li>Wet etch the metal electrodes.</li> <li>Reactive ion etching with <a href="#">SF6 + O2 chemistry</a> used to etch PDMS.</li> <li>Specific machine is the Oxford PlasmaPro 100 Cobra ICP-RIE.</li> </ul>	<h3>Reactive Ion Etching</h3>  <p>8</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Put wafer in acetone solution and wait for dissolution of photoresist.</li> <li>Dielectric elastomer actuator will be floating on the surface.</li> </ul>	<h3>PR Dissolution</h3>  <p>9</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fabricate an accompanying Copper plated wafer. Add the cell to the wafer with the bottom electrode in contact.</li> <li>Place the wafer under the probe station. Connect the input and output to observe compression when charged.</li> </ul>	<h3>Characterization</h3>  <p>10</p>

## Notes

- [This article](#) gives a good explanation for how to do the PDMS spin coating.
- To detach PDMS from Wafer use photoresist sacrificial layer. [AZ4562 photoresist](#) is good.
- [This paper](#) gives a good explanation for how to do photolithography + etch of PDMS.
- [This paper](#) deposits gold film on the PDMS via e-beam evaporation.
- [This paper](#) is on increasing surface adhesion of Au film on PDMS through O2 plasma treatment.