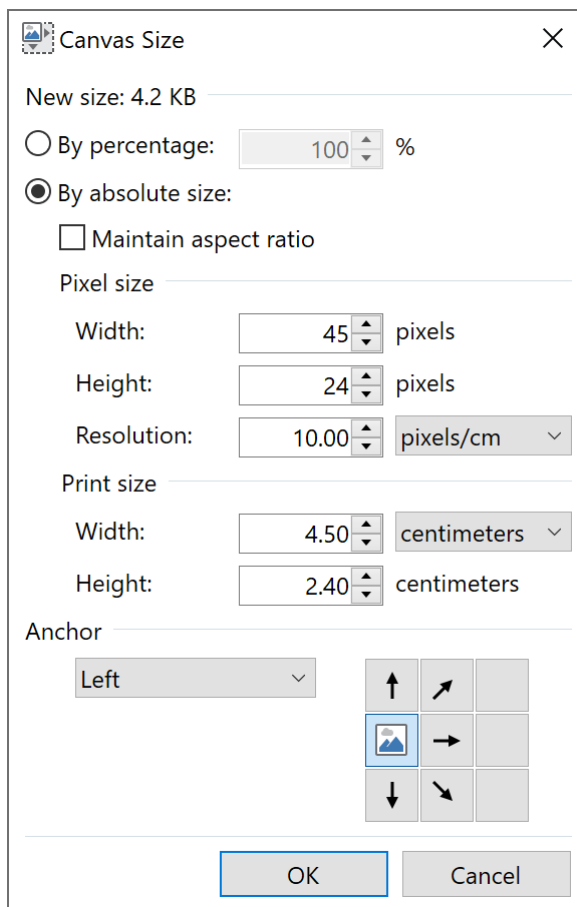


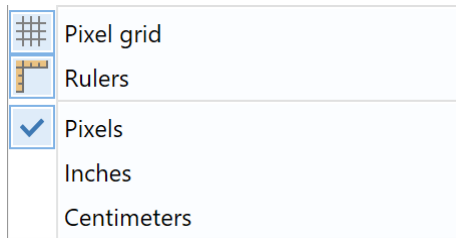
# Creating and Modifying 'Mask Layouts' for Sensor Designs

Please refer to the 'mask layouts' of our sensor designs as a starting point. They have been provided as image templates.

1. Decide on the largest and/or most common/prevalent *resolution*  $\lambda_{\text{macro}}$  expected for the mask layout. For example, 1 mm for most design features.
2. Estimate the bounding size of the mask layout. For example, layout height  $H_{\text{layout}}$  = sensor width = 25 mm, layout width  $W_{\text{layout}}$  = sensor length = 45 mm.
3. Using image editing software, create an image of height  $H_{\text{layout}} / \lambda_{\text{macro}}$  pixels and width  $W_{\text{layout}} / \lambda_{\text{macro}}$  pixels. Set its *image resolution* to  $1 / \lambda_{\text{macro}}$  pixels, for reference. Keep in mind the software units. For example:



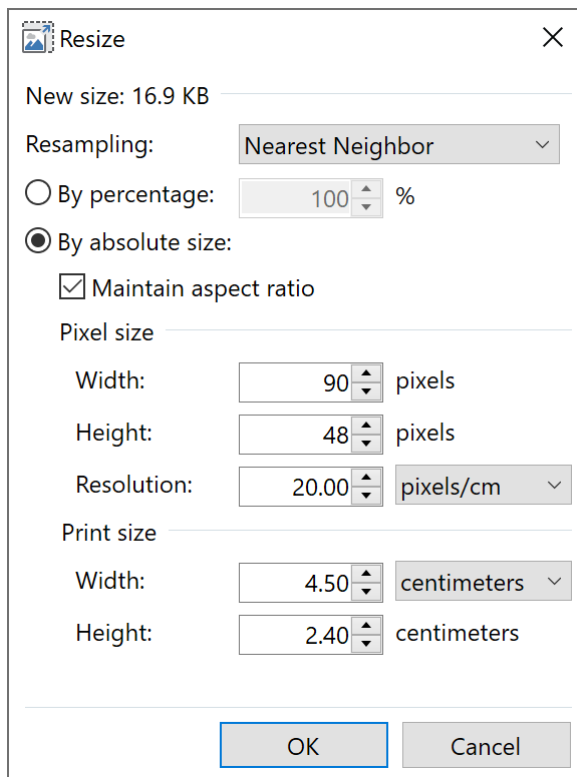
4. Enable the pixel grid and rulers, if available. Using the grid will make the mask layout easier to draw.



5. On a pixel scale, create the largest design features (of resolution  $\lambda_{\text{macro}}$ , that is) first. For example:



6. Resize the image to be of height  $H_{\text{layout}} / \lambda_{\text{micro}}$  pixels and width  $W_{\text{layout}} / \lambda_{\text{micro}}$  pixels, where  $\lambda_{\text{micro}}$  is the smallest underlying resolution. Update its *image resolution* to  $1 / \lambda_{\text{micro}}$  pixels, for reference, again. Keep in mind the software units. Use the *nearest neighbor* resampling method and maintain the *aspect ratio*. For example:



7. On the new pixel scale, create the smallest design features (of resolution  $\lambda_{\text{micro}}$ , that is). For example:



Tip: Use named image layers (as analogous to *SolidWorks* features). For example:

