

# 《微纳光子材料与器件工艺实验》

## Laboratory of Micro- and Nanofabrication for Electronic and Photonic Devices

### 实验 3                  刻蚀

### Lab 3                  Etching

**Lecturer: Xing Sheng**

**Time: 2017-11-18**

**Place: Weiqing Building 113**

### 1. Objectives

In this lab, we introduce two different etching methods: the reactive ion etching (RIE) method to dry etch materials (silicon, SiO<sub>2</sub>, photoresist), and wet etching method to remove SiO<sub>2</sub> films on Si. We will etch silicon, SiO<sub>2</sub> and photoresist respectively by SF<sub>6</sub>, CHF<sub>3</sub> and O<sub>2</sub> plasma, observe and measure the etched patterns. In addition, we will etch SiO<sub>2</sub> films on Si by using buffered hydrofluoric acid (BHF), and observe the surface change from the hydrophilic state to the hydrophobic state.

### 2. Materials and Equipments

silicon pieces with SPR220-v3.0 photoresist patterns (> 3)  
silicon pieces with SiO<sub>2</sub> layer on top (>10 pieces, by PECVD, thickness ~ 500 nm)  
petri dish, 4 inch (>10)  
plastic beakers (> 2)  
gloves (>2 boxes)  
face masks (>20)  
cleanroom white papers (>1 bag)  
wafer tweezers (>5)  
buffered hydrofluoric acid solution (1:6) (also called BHF or BOE)  
DI water bottle  
acetone bottle  
alcohol bottle

safety gowns for HF etching (face masks, aprons and rubber gloves)  
RIE-100  
optical microscope  
Dektak-150 profilometer

### 3. Procedures

#### preparation:

- turn on N<sub>2</sub> gun

- turn on profilometer
- turn on RIE-100

### **RIE dry etch 1:**

- observe the silicon samples under microscope, measure the patterned photoresist (SPR220-v3.0) thickness
- etch the samples using  $\text{SF}_6$  gas for 2 mins
- observe and measure the pattern thickness again, calculate the etched silicon thickness and etching rate
- remove the photoresist layer rinsing by acetone, alcohol and DI water
- observe and measure the pattern thickness again

### **RIE dry etch 2:**

- etch another new Si sample with photoresist patterns using  $\text{SF}_6$  gas for 2 mins
- observe and measure the pattern thickness
- etch the photoresist layer using  $\text{O}_2$  gas for 3 mins
- observe and measure the pattern thickness again, calculate the etched photoresist thickness and etching rate
- etch the photoresist layer using  $\text{O}_2$  gas for 10 mins, to completely remove the photoresist layer
- observe and measure the pattern thickness again
- run chamber clean process

### **wet etch:**

- prepare buffered HF (BHF or BOE) solution on a plastic beaker
- test the water wetting ability on the silicon pieces with a  $\text{SiO}_2$  layer
- dip the samples into BHF for about 3 mins
- observe the color change, and test the water wetting ability again

### **surface modification by plasma:**

- treat the HF cleaned Si sample with  $\text{O}_2$  plasma for 2 mins
- test the water wetting ability again

## **Questions**

- Why do we use  $\text{SF}_6$  and  $\text{O}_2$  plasma to etch silicon and photoresist, respectively?
- If we want to dry etch GaAs, what will be the suggested gas species? Why?
- Write down the chemical reactions for dry etching silicon, photoresist,  $\text{SiO}_2$ , GaAs, InP and Al.
- What are the differences between wet etching and dry etching? Illustrate the different etched profiles of KOH solution etched and  $\text{SF}_6$  dry etched (001) silicon wafers.

- How does the chamber pressure affect the material etching?
- How does the plasma power affect the material etching?
- Why shall we clean the chamber after etching? What are the clean gas species?
- List the differences among RIE, DRIE, ICP-RIE.

## 附录一：反应离子刻蚀设备的使用

### 一 开机（使用前先网上预约）

依次打开机台前面板上的电源开关、循环水机的电源开关、空气压缩机的电源开关、再打开所需要的工艺气体的开关（面板最上面的旋钮旋到 open），并检查减压阀主表压力（ $> 0.5 \text{ MPa}$ ）和副表压力（ $0.1\text{-}0.2 \text{ MPa}$ ）；

### 二 软件操作及工艺过程

- 双击桌面上的 RIE.exe;
- 软件开机自检;
- “真空流程”，机台自动进行抽真空流程，结束后弹窗提示;
- “充气开盖”，机台自动进行充气流程，流程结束并弹窗提示;
- 打开上盖，放入样品，关闭上盖;
- “真空流程”，机台自动进行抽真空流程，结束后弹窗提示;
- “加载工艺”，自动加载选定的工艺菜单;
- “运行工艺”，工艺自动开始运行，做好工艺记录，工艺结束;
- “真空系统”，选择”关闭高阀”，等待高阀关闭;
- ”充气开盖”，流程结束并弹窗提示;
- 取出样品，做下一个样品直至结束实验，关闭上盖
- “真空流程”，机台自动进行抽真空流程，结束后弹窗提示;
- “真空系统”，选择”关闭泵组”，机台自动关闭泵组并停止抽真空，分子泵转数降到 0 以后弹出窗提示;
- 点击退出，电脑关机;

### 三 关机

依次关闭工艺气体（面板最上面的旋钮旋到 close，气瓶和减压阀不关）、空气压缩机的电源（出气阀不关）、循环水机的电源（进出水阀门不关）、最后关闭机台前面板的电源

### 四 整理台面保持卫生，做好实验记录

备注:

- 1) 工艺开始前气体和射频有一定的延时稳定时间, 当前步计时开始为工艺开始的标志。
- 2) “停止工艺”按键是在工艺进行中立即结束工艺。停止工艺按键只有在工艺开始后才能使用。
- 3) 自动流程之间有互锁, 任何流程进行中不要再次点击流程按键, 否则弹窗提示“请等待当前进程结束”。
- 4) “结束进程”按键是立即结束当前进程。正在运行的自动流程会立即停止在当前状态。按下此按键后必须关闭整个程序后再重新启动, 才能运行自动流程。此按键只有在需要强制退出自动流程并关机的情况下才能使用。

5) 水、气注意事项:

- 气瓶的开关和减压阀一直保持开启状态, 使用时只开关最上面的那个阀门 (写有 **Open - Close** 字样), 工作时减压阀副表压力应保持在 **0.1-0.2MPa** 之间, 主表压力不低于 **0.5MPa**;
- 循环水机的进出水阀门一直保持开启状态, 使用时只开关电源;
- 空气压缩机的出气阀门一直保持开启状态, 压力保持 **0.5MPa** 使用时只开关电源;
- 真空泵的开关在软件中控制