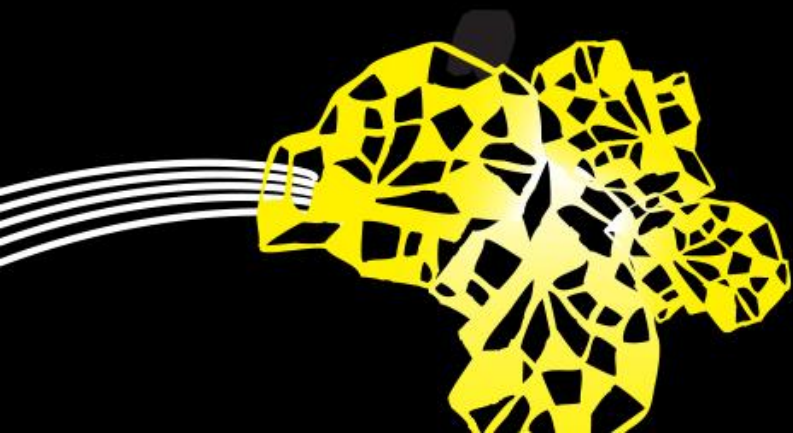
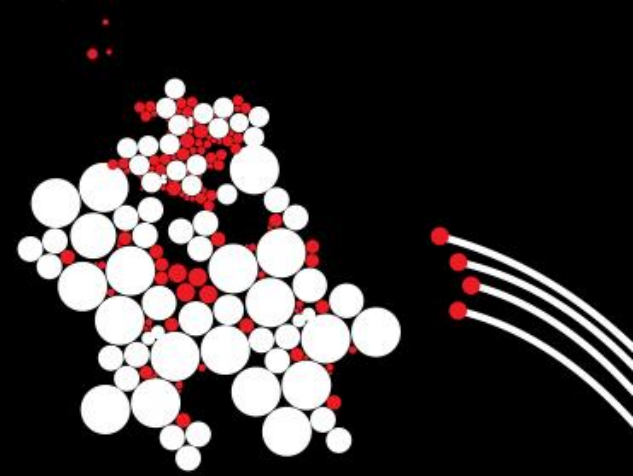


UNIVERSITY OF TWENTE.

PROXIMITY EFFECT CORRECTION FOR E-BEAM FABRICATION OF ALUMINUM OXIDE WAVEGUIDES

N. CHAHIR



Outline:



1.

Introduction



2.

**Proximity Effect
Correction**



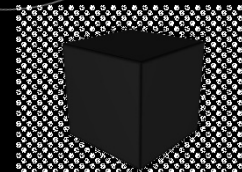
3.

Results



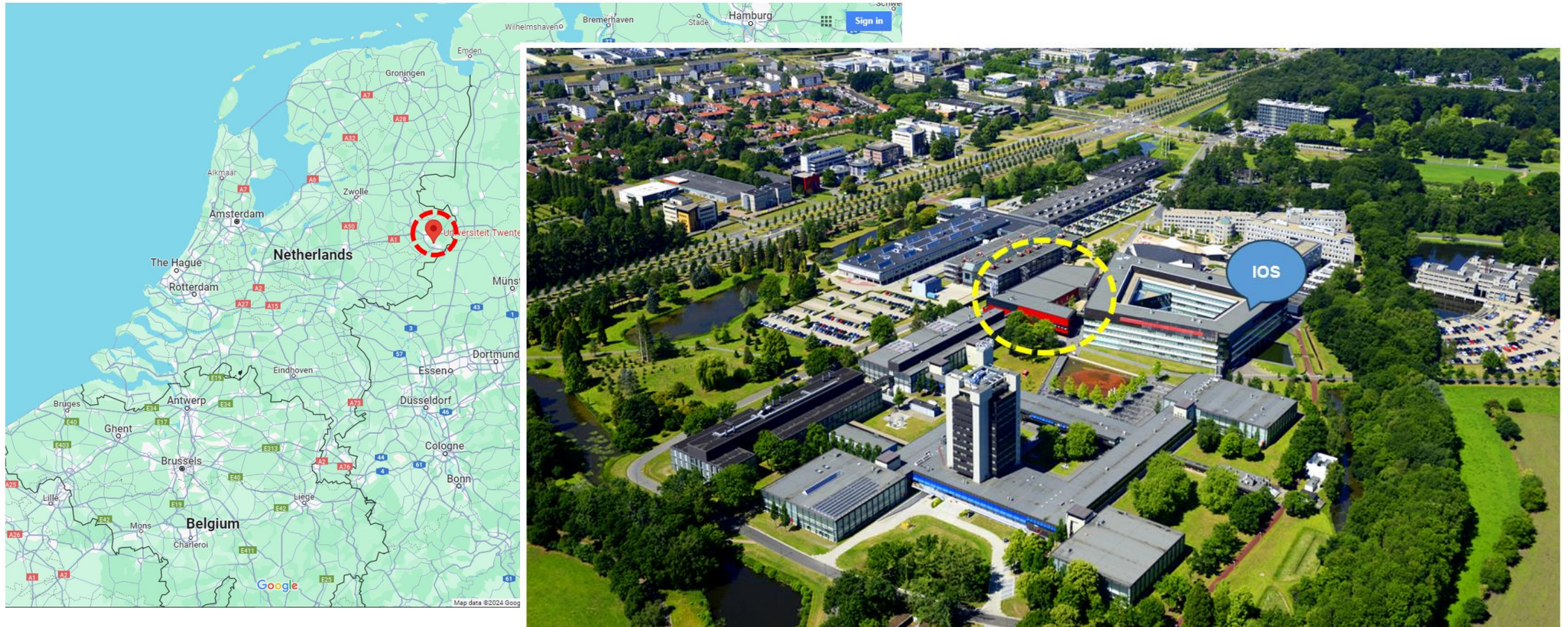
4.

**Conclusion
& Outlook**



Who are we..

- Integrated Optical Systems (IOS) @ University of Twente (Netherlands)



MESA+ Nanolab



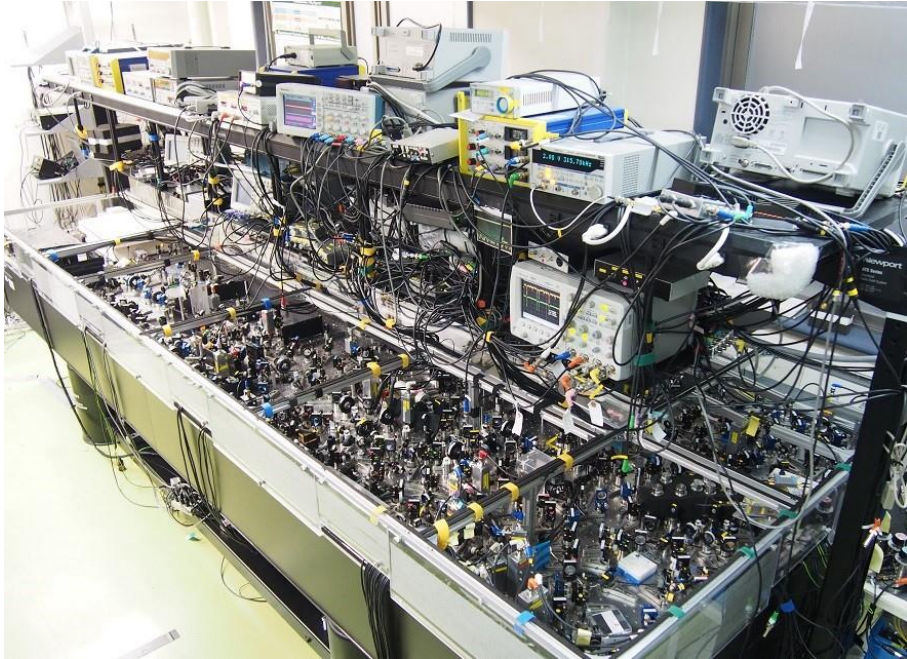
Research areas:

- Electronics
- 3D nano shaping
- MEMS/NEMS
- Fluidics
- **Photonics**

Classroom (ISO 5/ISO 7) cleanroom, cleanroom equipped with specialized equipment (CVD), lithography, etching, XRD, annealing



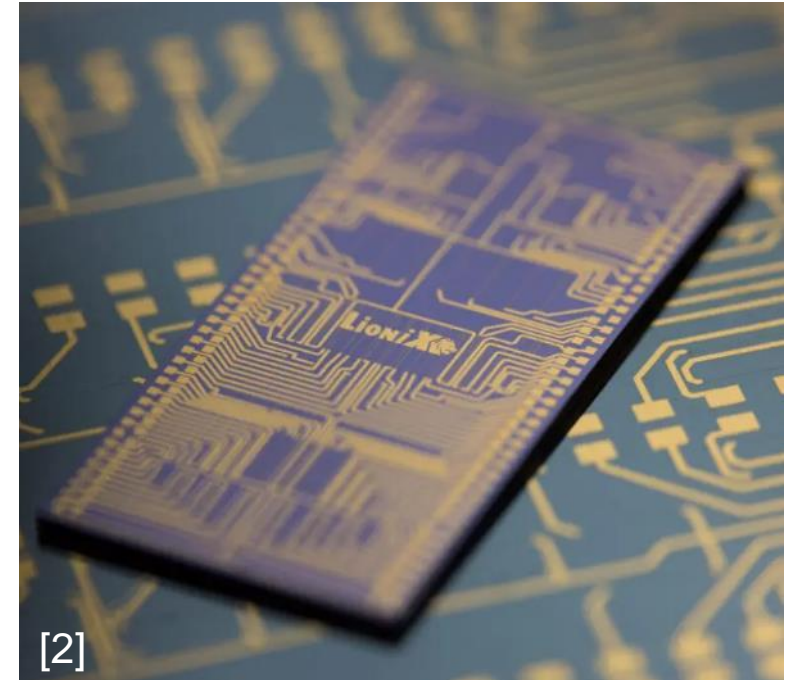
PHOTONIC INTEGRATION



Photonic Integration



- Energy efficiency
- Increased speed
- Reduced size and cost
- Scalability
- Novel functionalities



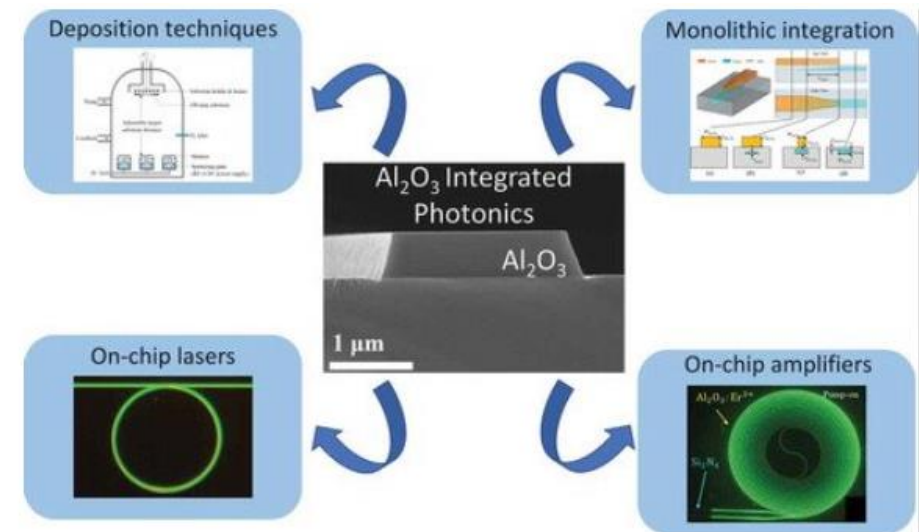
[2]

[1] <https://www.eurekalert.org/news-releases/738849>

[2] <https://www.lionix-international.com/phonics/photonic-integrated-circuit-development/photonic-integrated-circuit-design/>

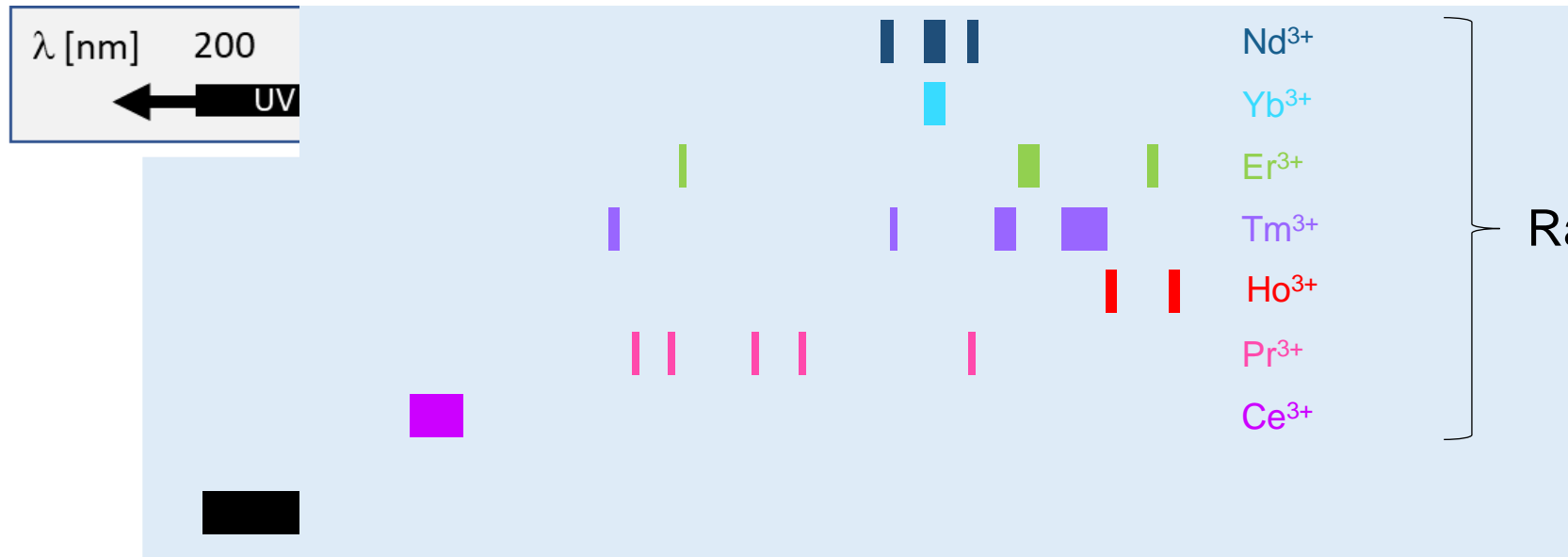
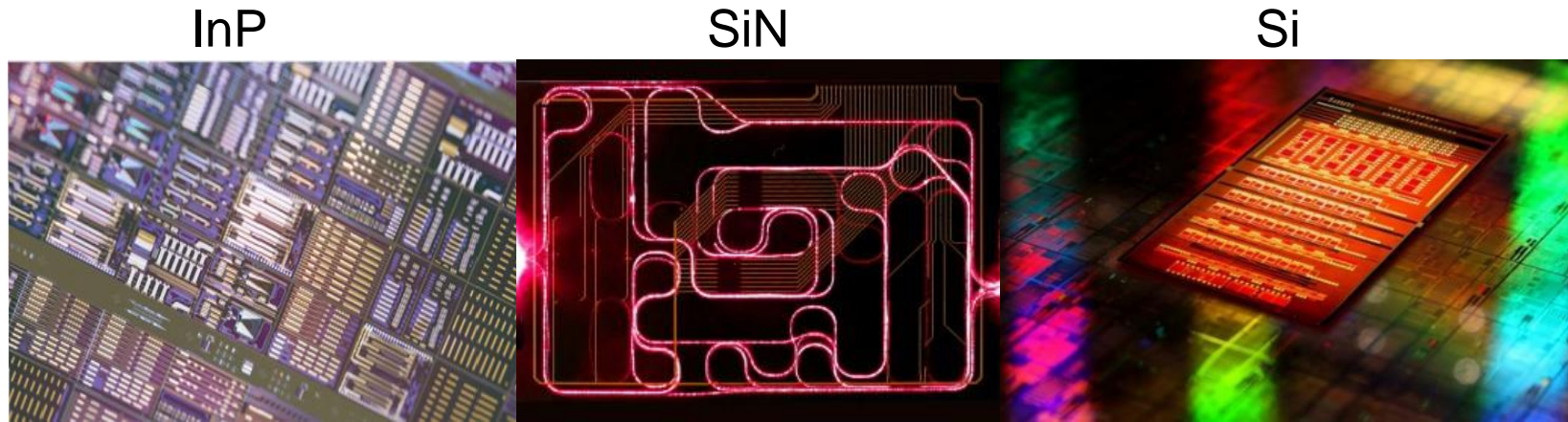
Al₂O₃ AS A PHOTONIC MATERIAL

- Large transparency window: UV-mid-IR
- Low propagation losses: 5 dB/m
- Moderate refractive index: 1,72 @ 1550 nm
- Wafer level deposition
- High rare-earth ion solubility
- In the Nanolab → RF reactive sputtering

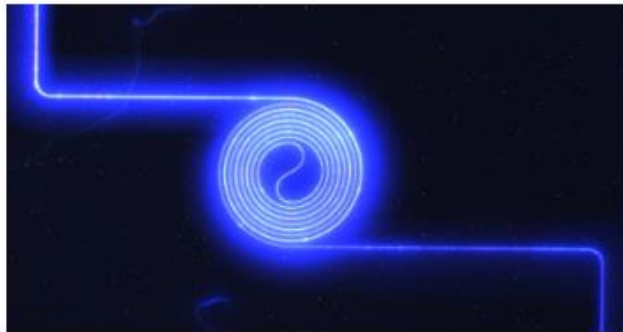


[Review: Hendriks et. al. , Advances in Physics: X, 6 (1), 1833753 (2021)]

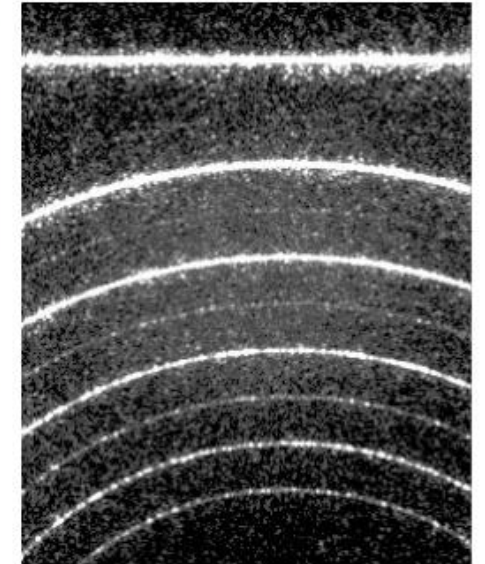
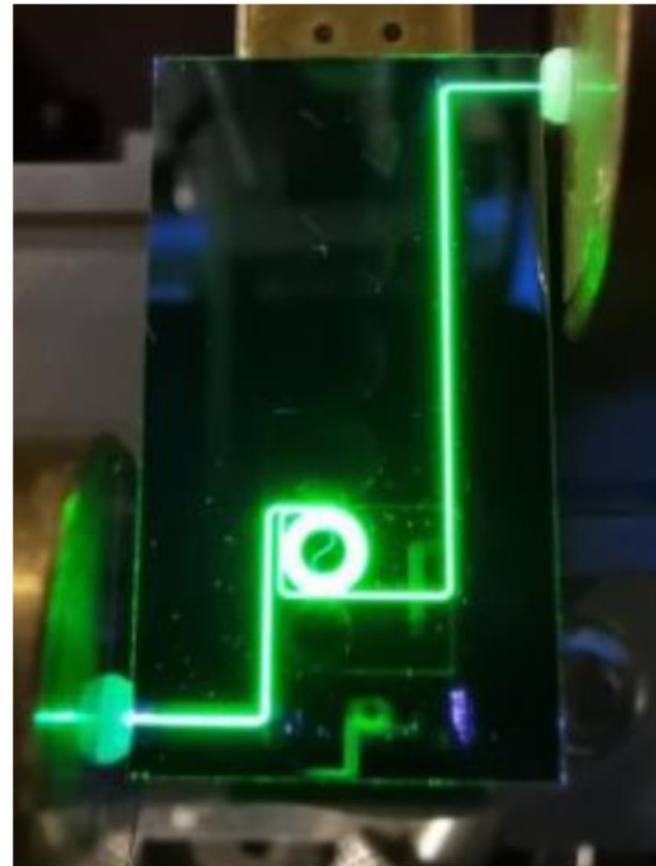
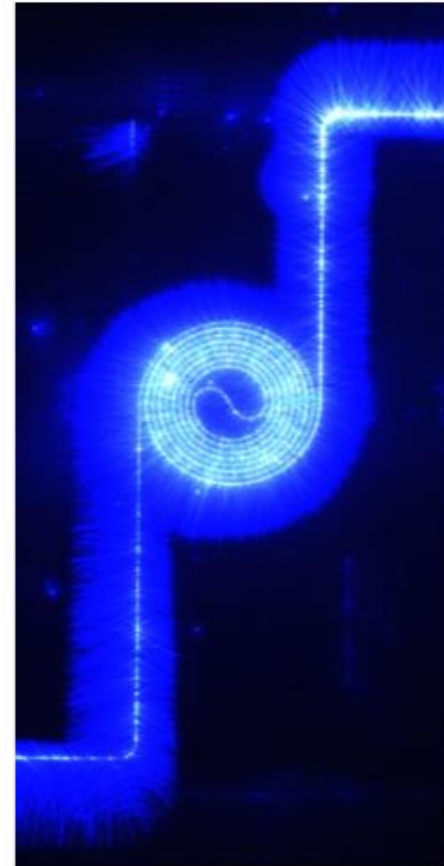
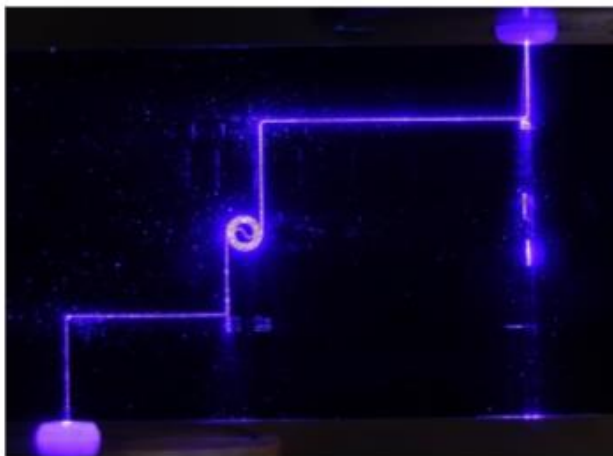
INTEGRATED PHOTONIC PLATFORM



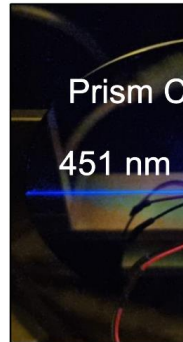
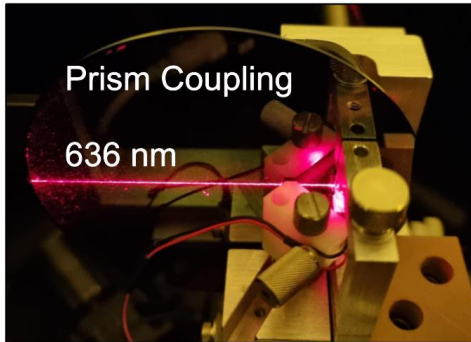
BROADBAND OPERATION



405 nm transmission



Fabrication



AJA ATC 1500:

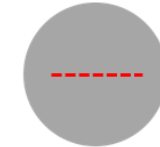
- AR-PC 5091.02 (60 nm)
- Negative electron beam sensitive resist AR-N 7520.18 (350 nm)
- Layer of 100 nm thick of Al_2O_3
- 8 μm thermal oxide on silicon
- Electron beam Raith EBPG515 system
- Electron beam (100 keV, 12 nA, aperture 300 μm)

Cross-section view

Top view



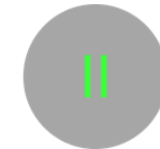
Substrate



Al_2O_3 layer deposition



EBL + RIE

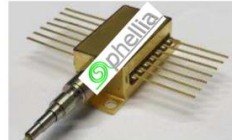


Cladding



Thermal SiO_2
 Er-doped Al_2O_3
 PECVD SiO_2

Recent Demonstration

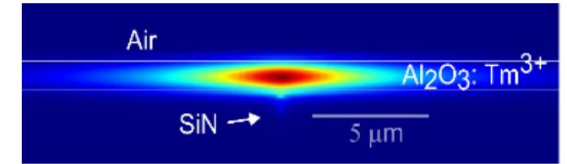


Erbium doped Al_2O_3 for LIDAR

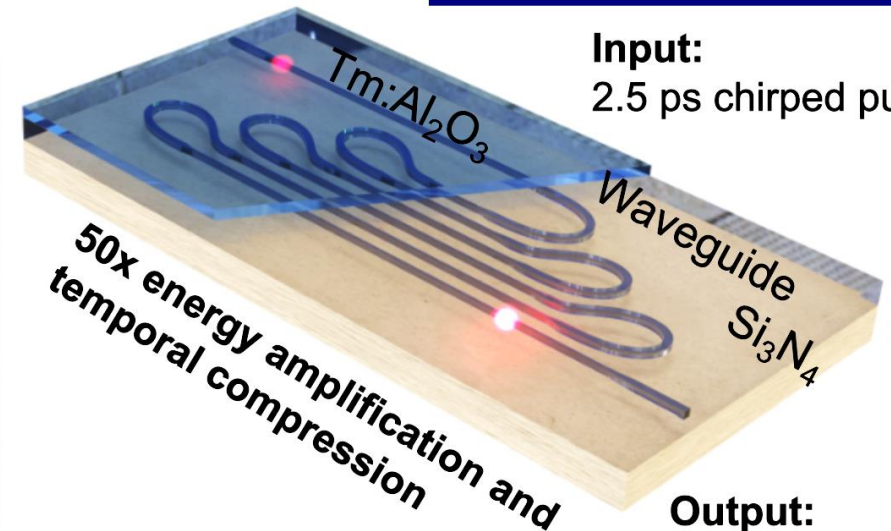
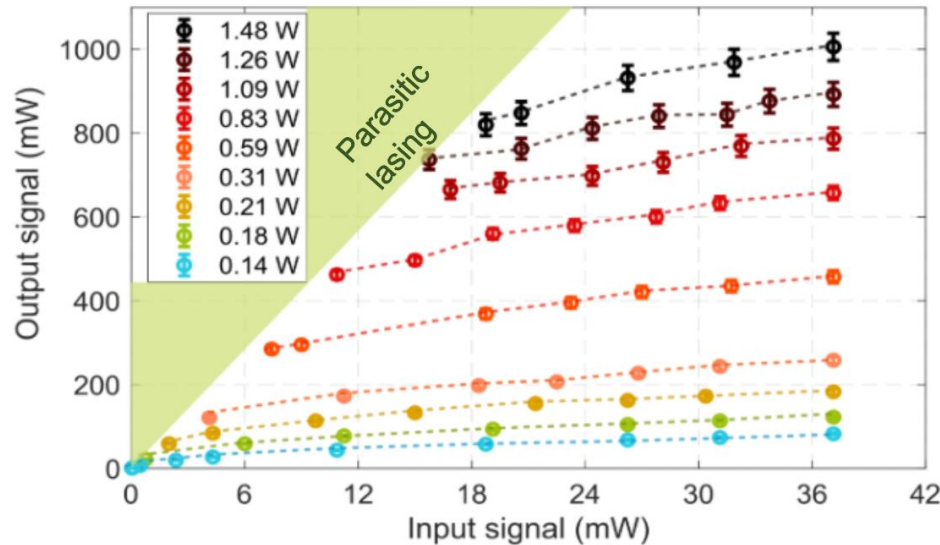
Recent record results of ~34 dB internal



Thulium doped Al_2O_3 for Q-switched lasers



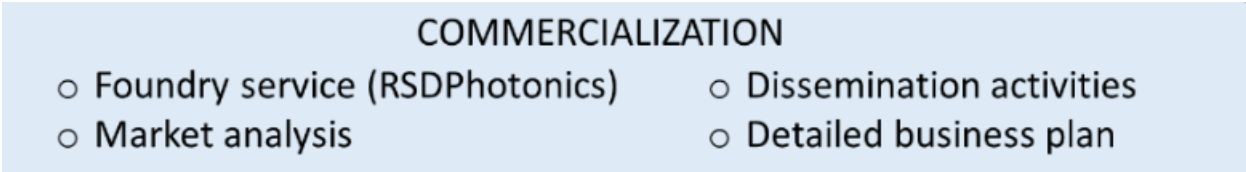
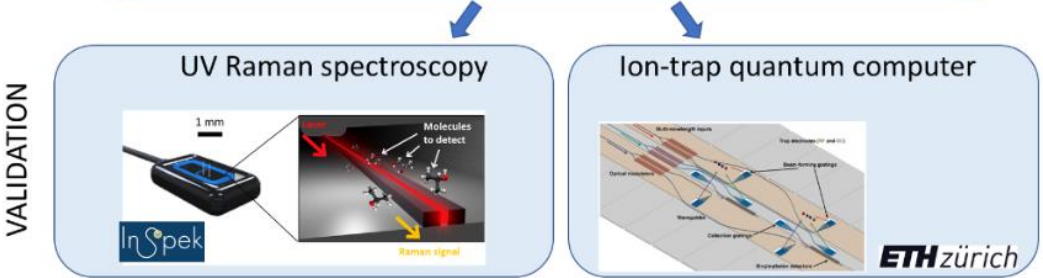
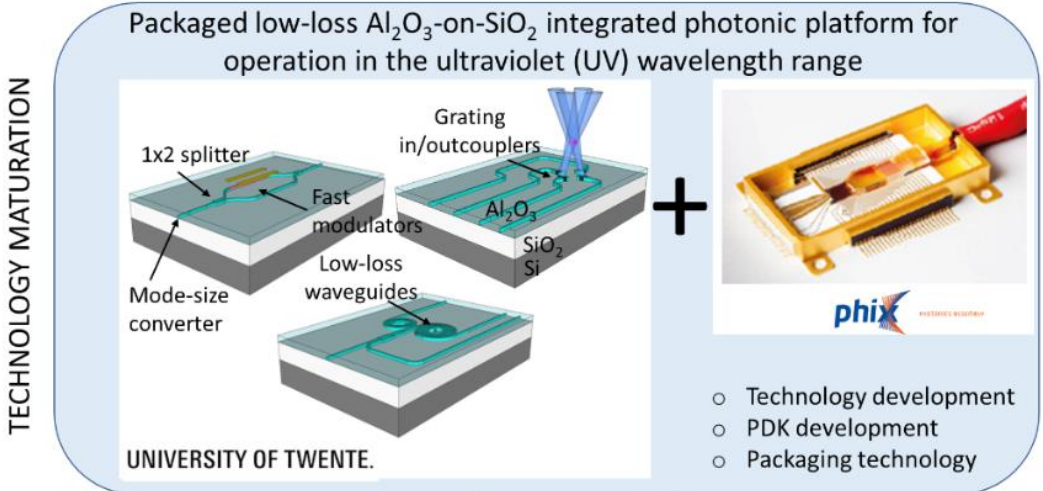
Recent result (small signal)



Input:
2.5 ps chirped pulse

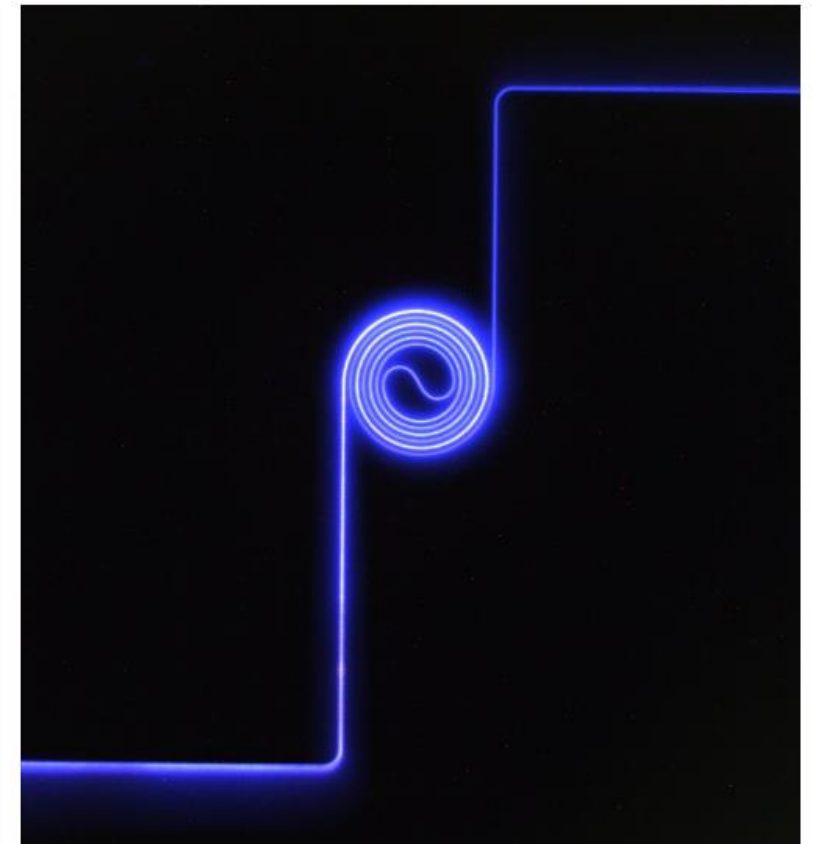
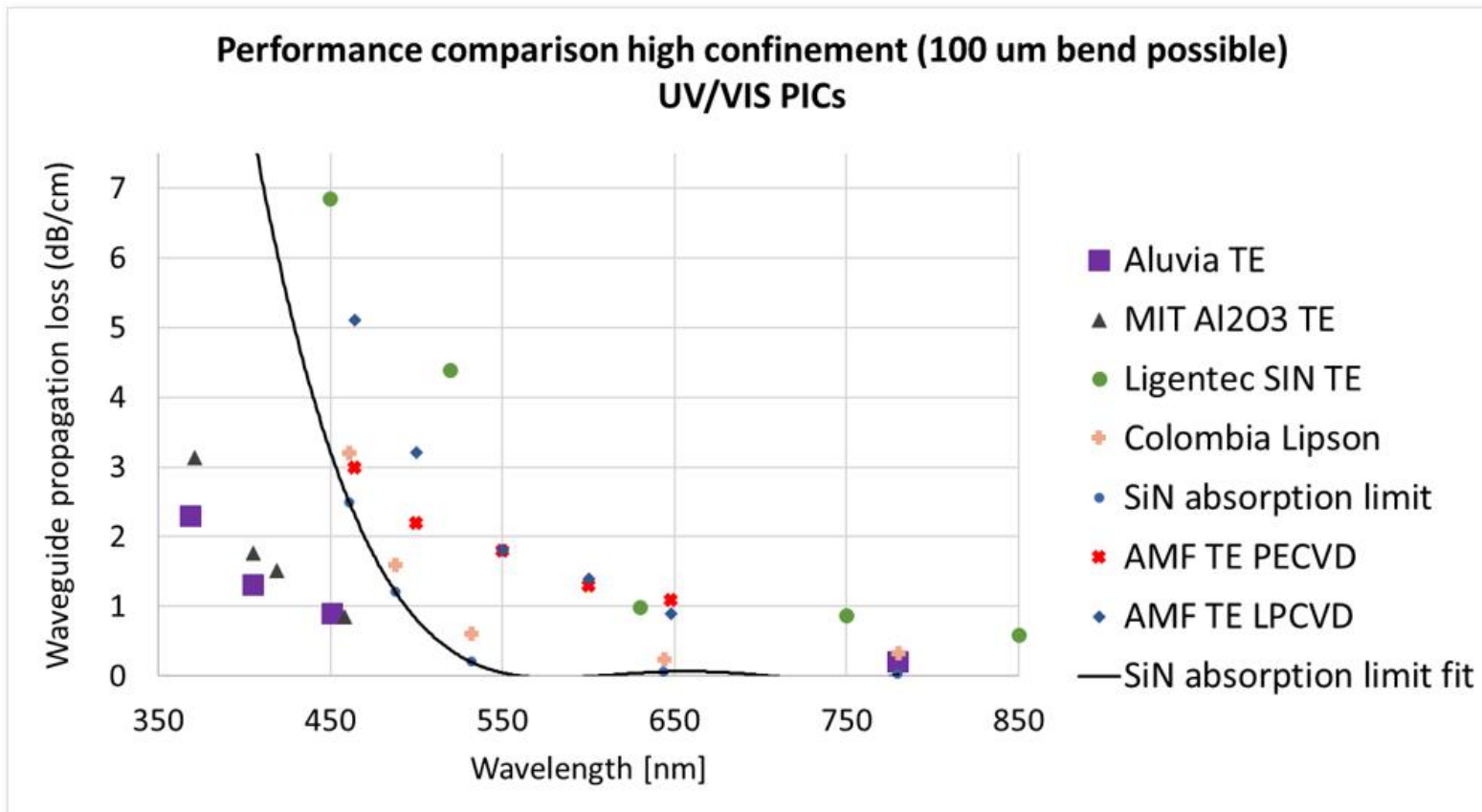
Output:
116 ps chirped pulse
800 W peak power

- Technology maturation of low-loss Al₂O₃ waveguides for UV wavelengths
- Validation in UV waveguide-enhanced Raman spectroscopy (**WERS**) and surface **ion traps** for qubit generation

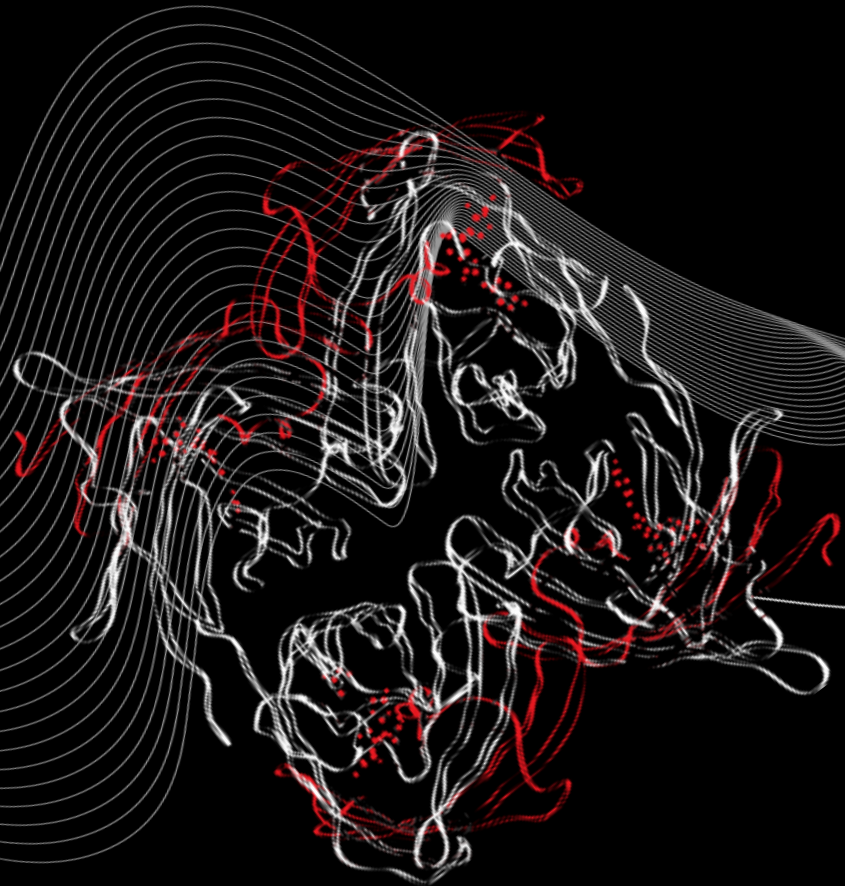


FILM STATUS & LOSS COMPARISON

- Layer uniformity 1-4%
- Refractive index uniformity <1%
- Slab losses of 0.4 dB/cm @ 377nm
- Lowest loss of 1.3 dB/cm for TM @ 369nm & 1.1 @ 405nm

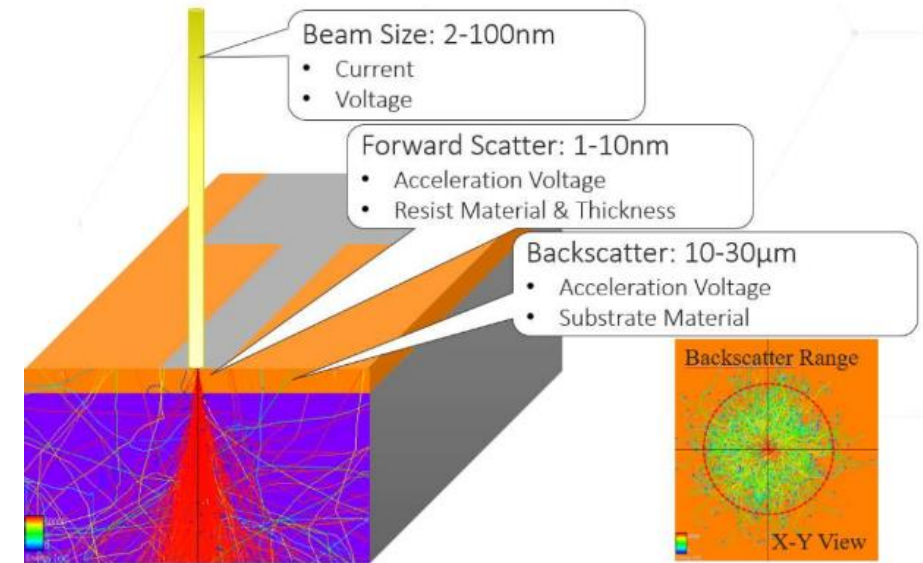


1. Proximity Effect



Why a PEC?

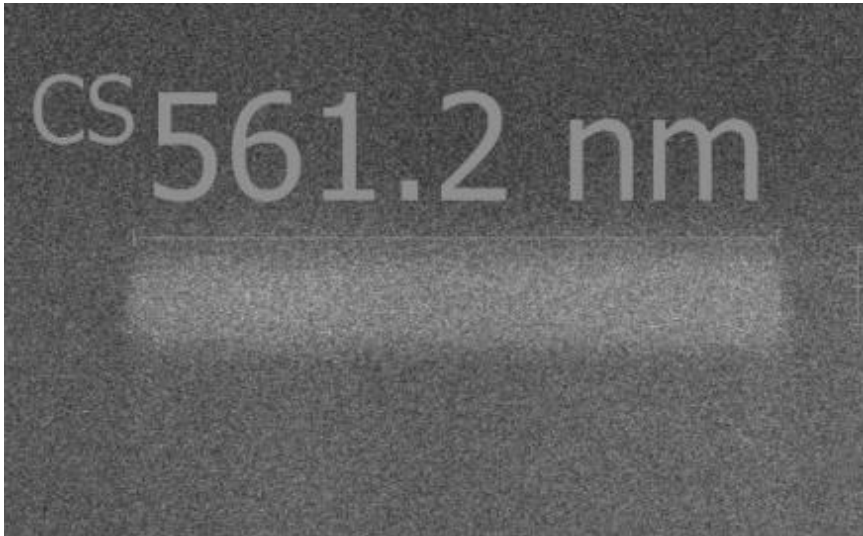
- Different CDs in the same layout
 - tapers
 - waveguides
 - coupled lines and gaps
 - gratings
- Correction of all CDs in one exposure
- Dose depends on lines dimension and pattern density



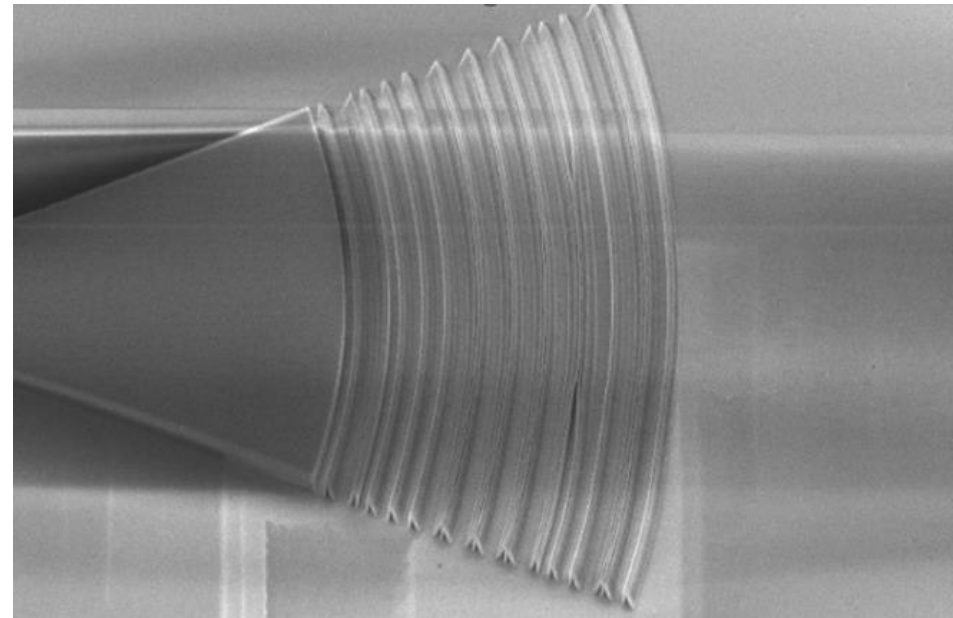
<https://www.genisys-gmbh.com>

- Exposure → Scattering → Absorbed energy → Feature
- Effective blur → CD variation
 - Beam size
 - Scattering
 - Process

Exposure with wrong dose



600 nm lines



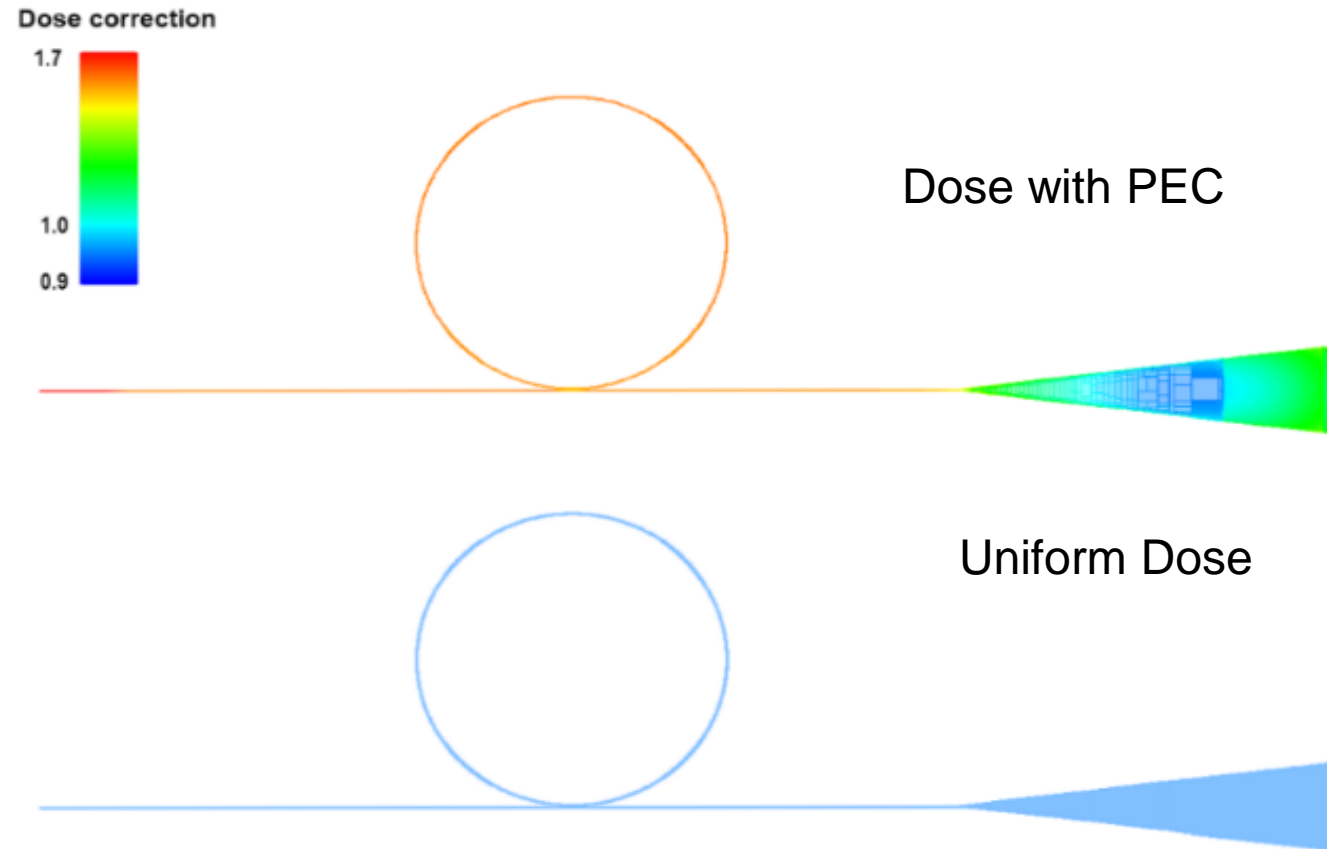
unstable grating lines

Calibration Process

- PSF simulation (Monte Carlo Simulation)
- Data-prep (test pattern, resist contrast)
- Exposure
- Resist development
- Pattern transfer
 - RIE etching
- Inspection
 - SEM → find base dose

Dose correction

- Base dose
- Dose factor





2.1st PEC-Results

Test pattern + Exposure

Local pattern density variation from isolated to fully dense

- Filling factors:

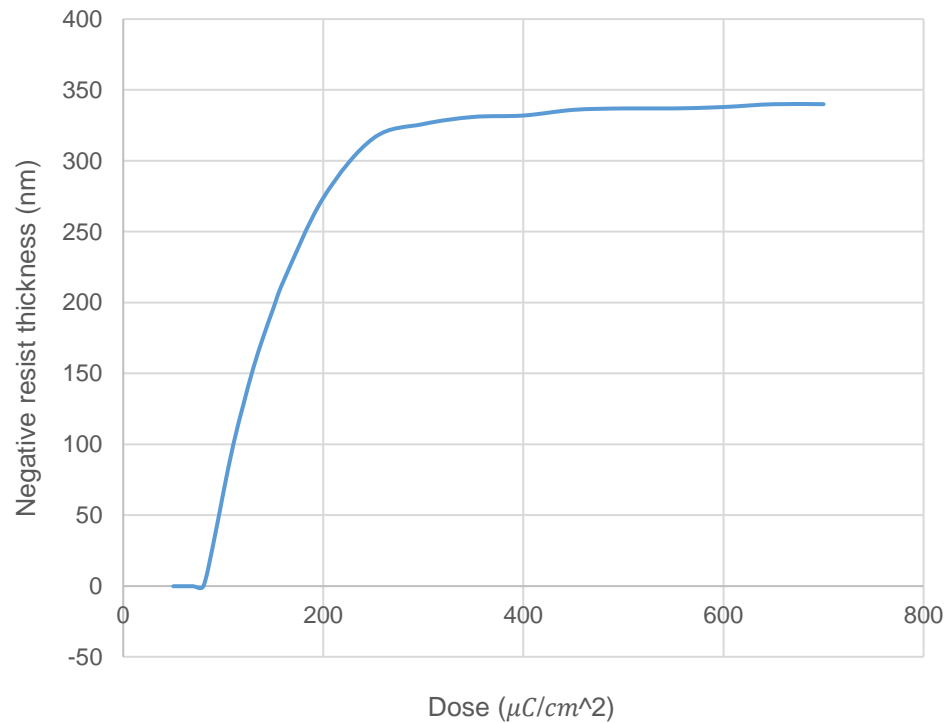
0%, 25%, 50%, 75%, 100%



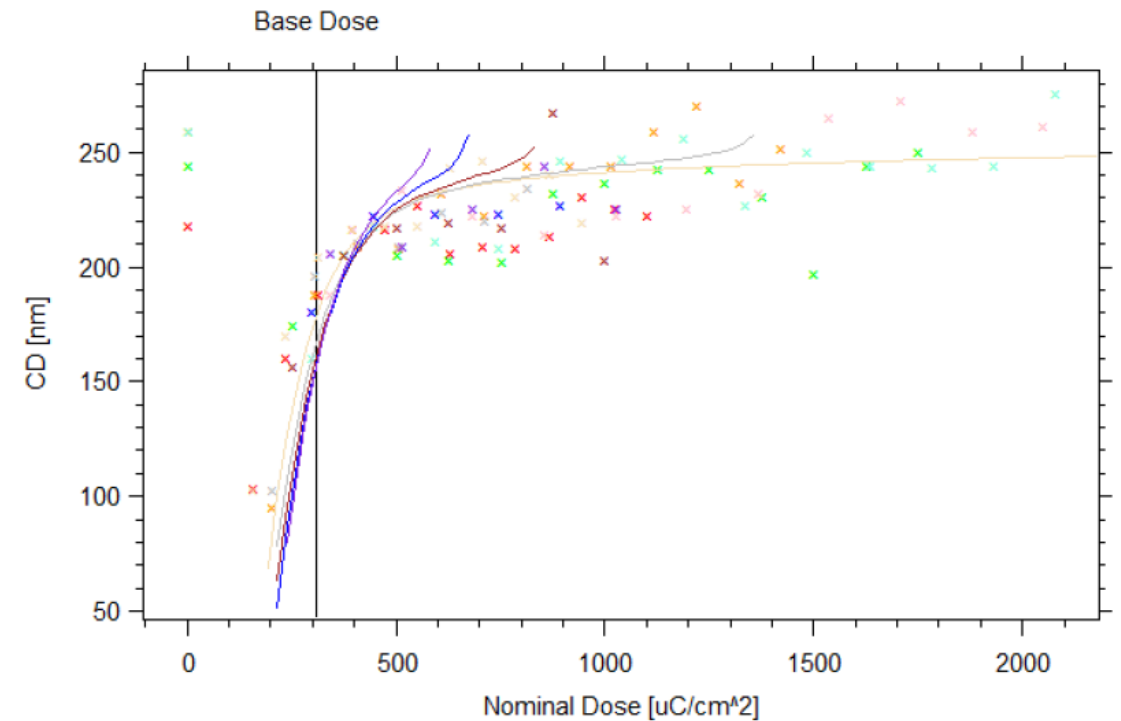
- Dose range: 250 -1150 $\mu\text{C}/\text{cm}^2$

Measurements

Resist contrast curve

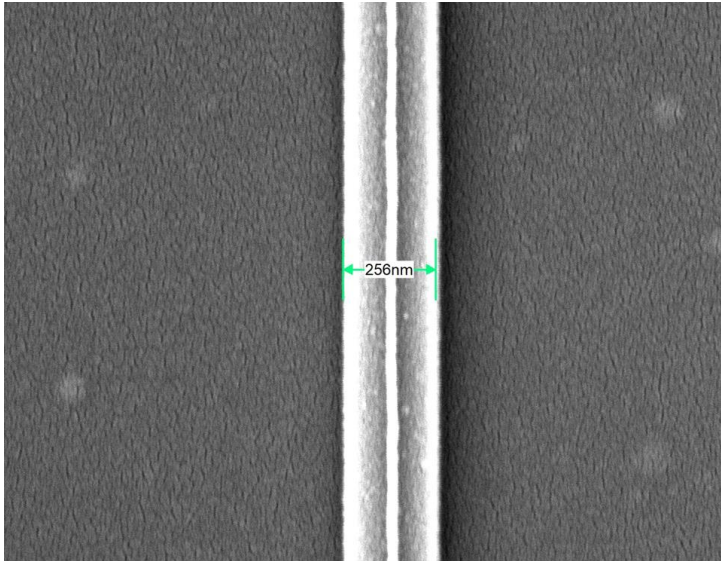


Linewidths

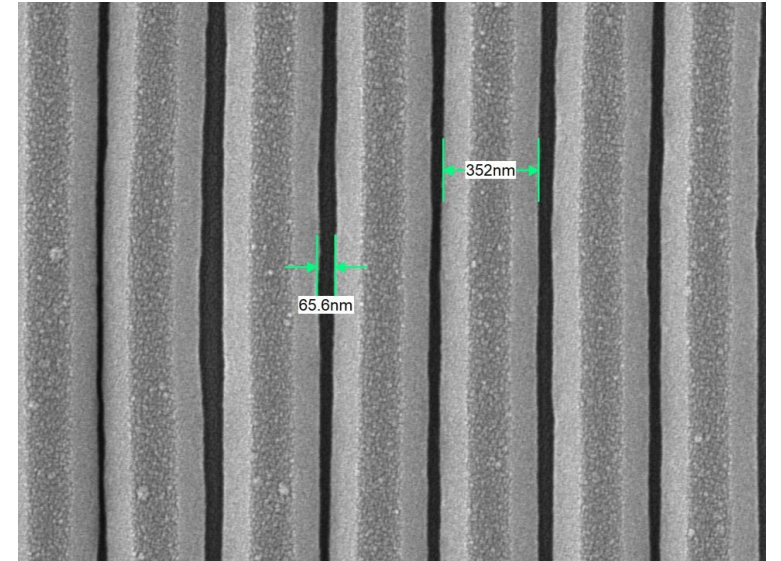
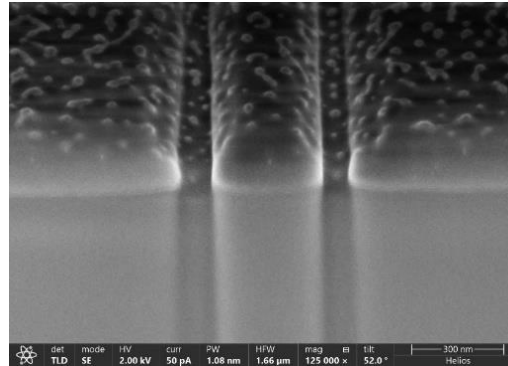


Base dose of $250 \mu\text{C}/\text{cm}^2$

Results



200 nm lines



What's wrong?



3.2nd PEC-Results

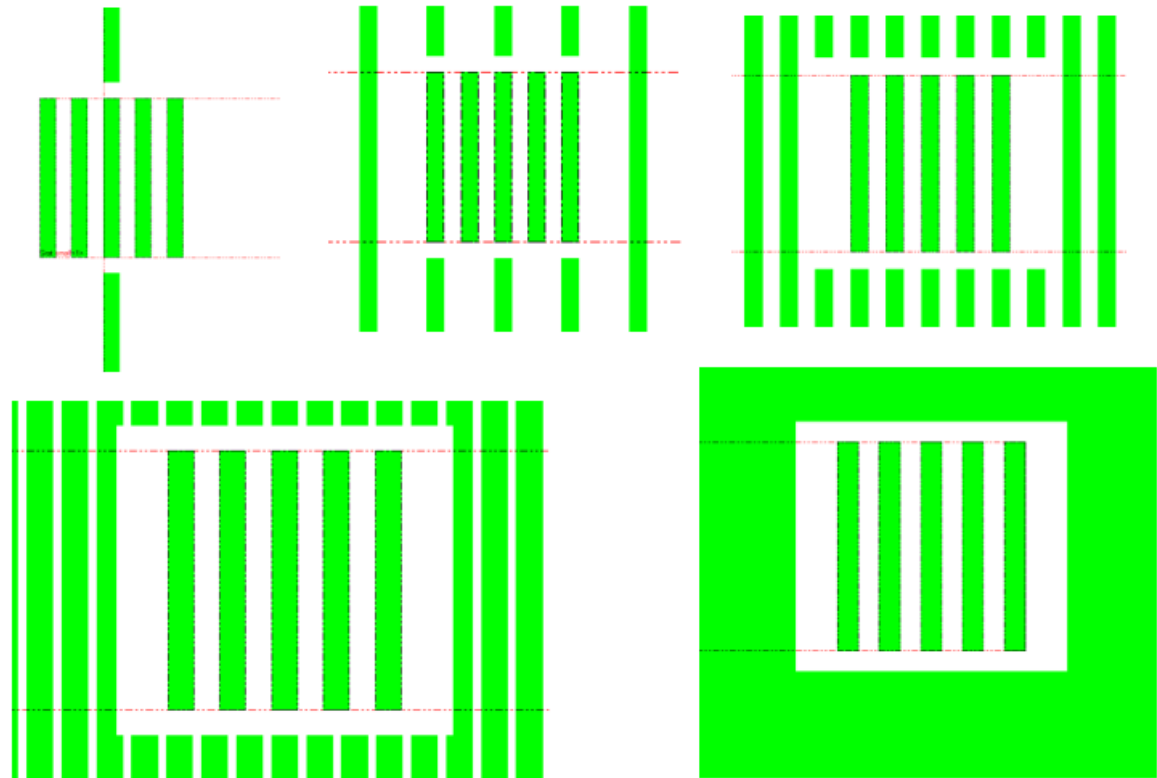
The background features a series of white, wavy, concentric lines that create a sense of motion and depth. On the right side, there is a complex, three-dimensional geometric structure composed of numerous green and white triangular facets, resembling a crystalline or molecular model.

Test pattern + Exposure

- Filling factors:

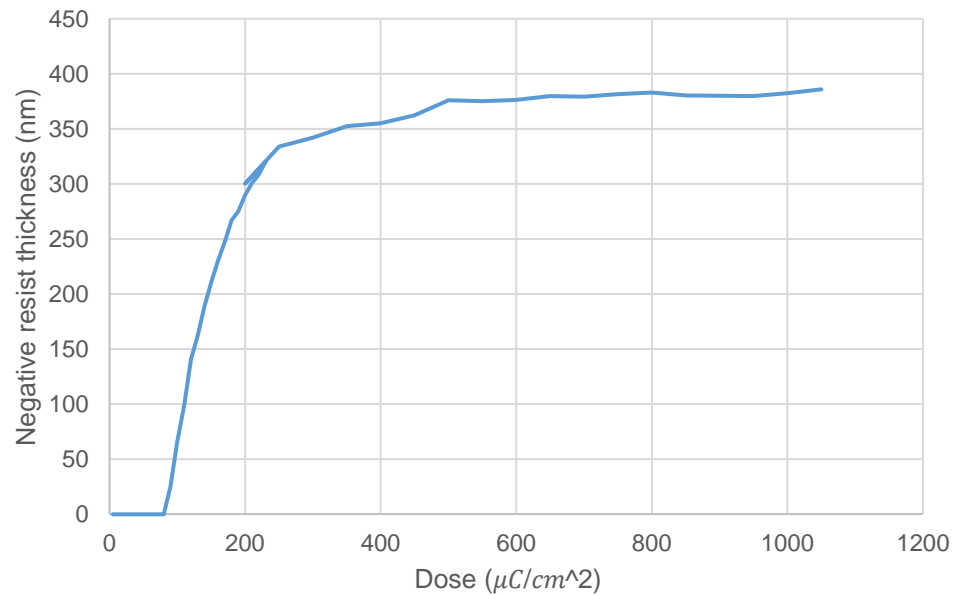
0%, 25%, 50%, 75%, 100%

- Dose range: 60 – 400 $\mu\text{C}/\text{cm}^2$

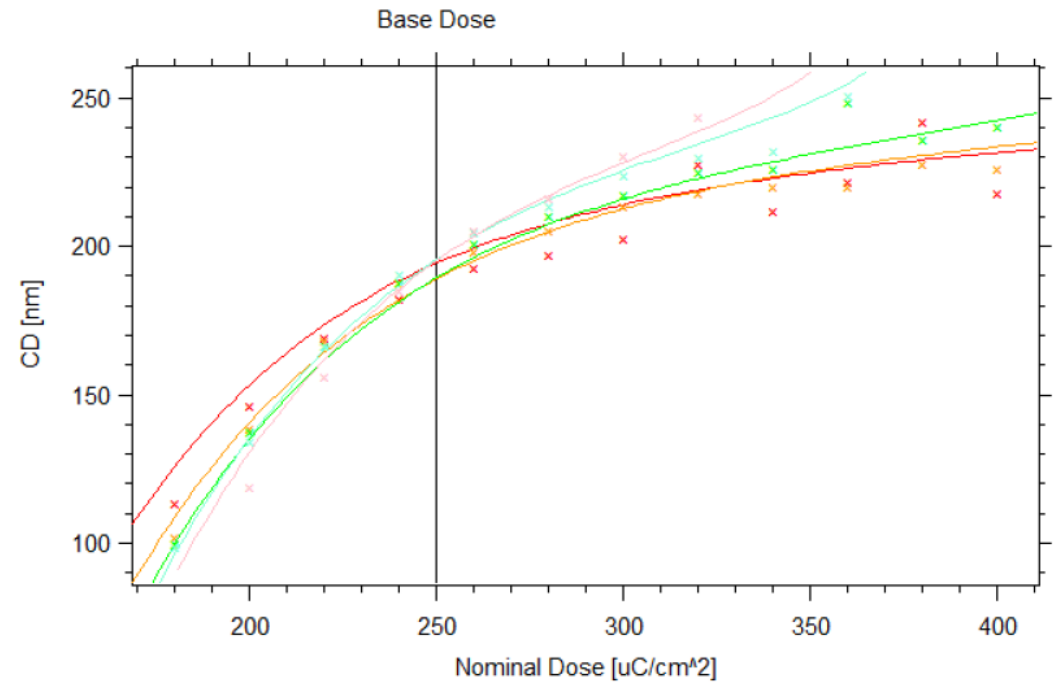


Measurements

Resist contrast curve

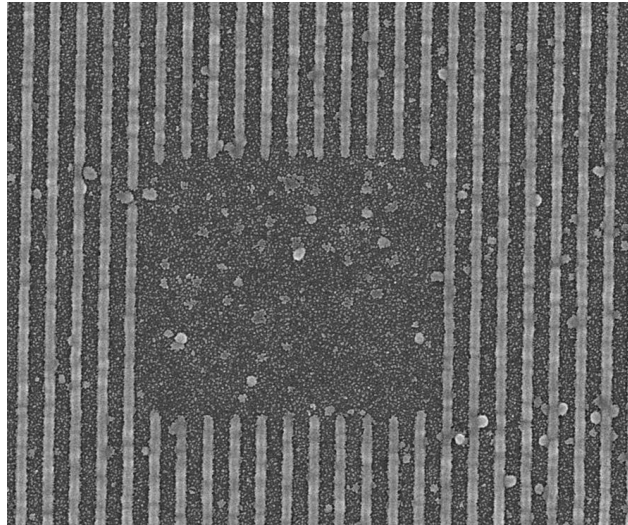


Linewidths

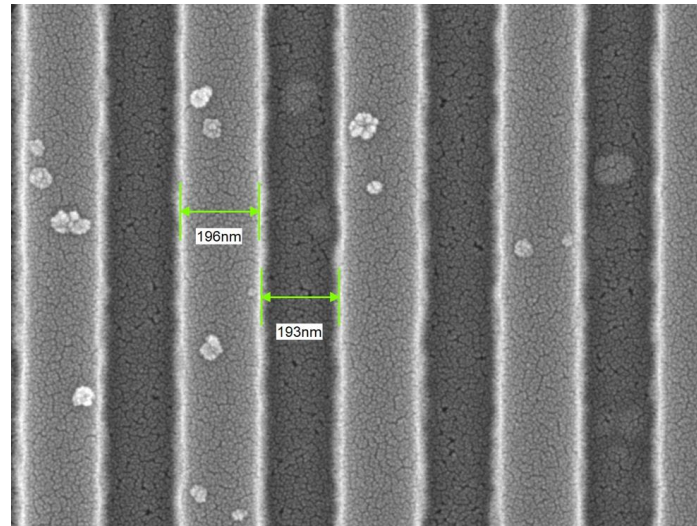


Results

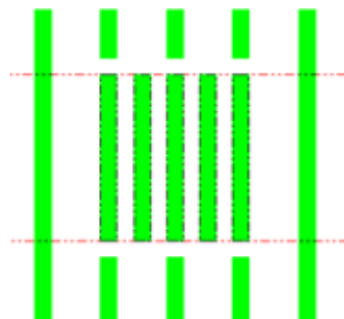
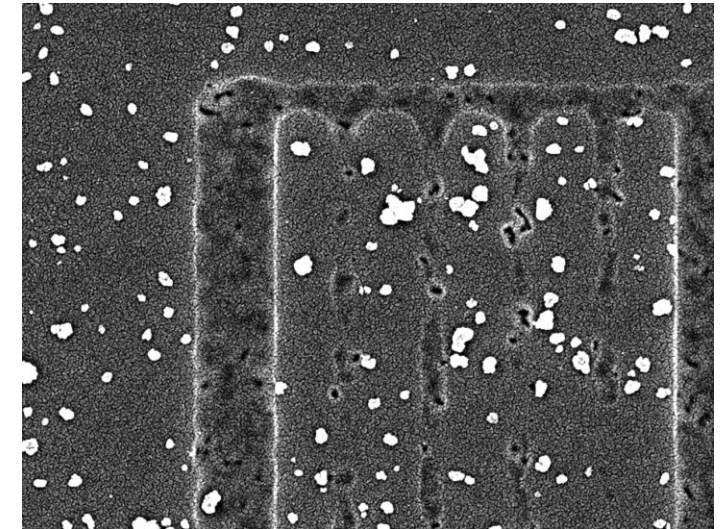
under dose



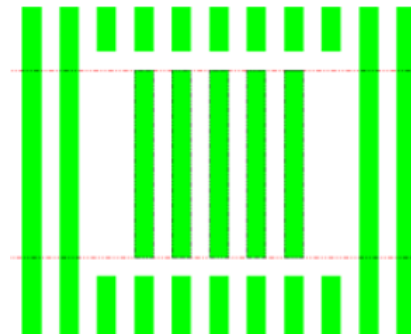
on dose



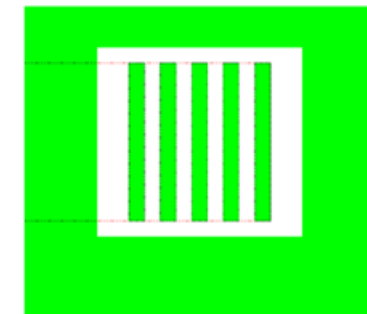
over dose



25% FF

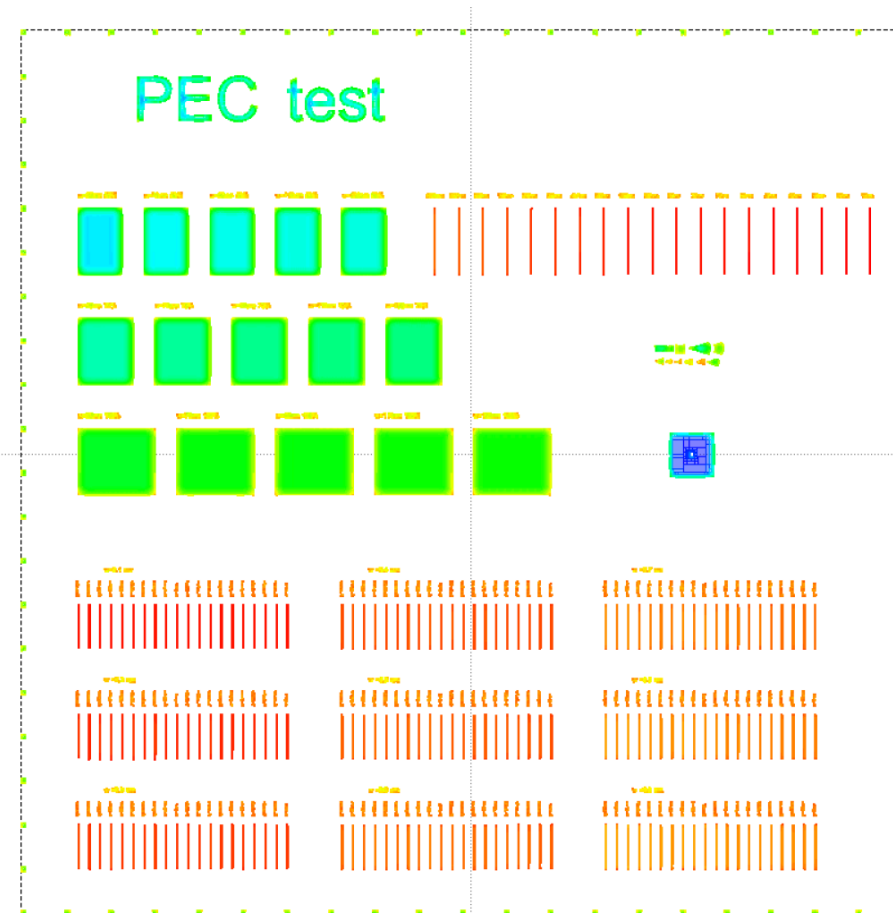
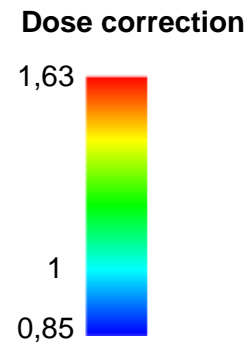


75% FF

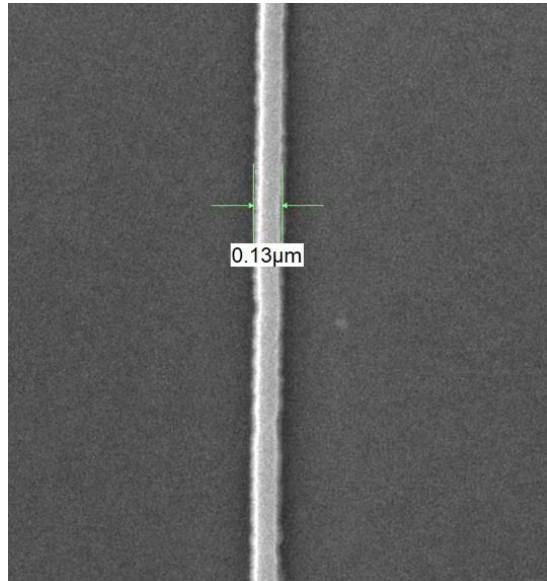


100% FF

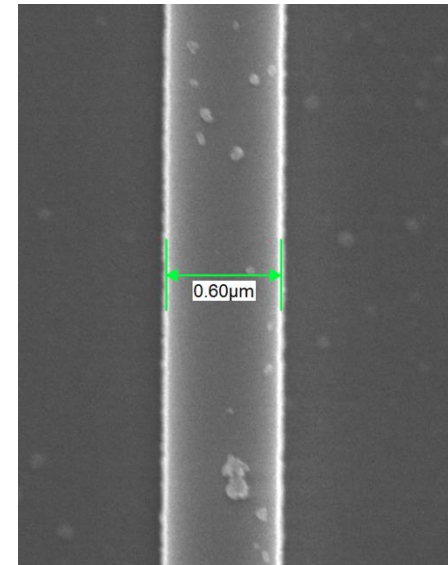
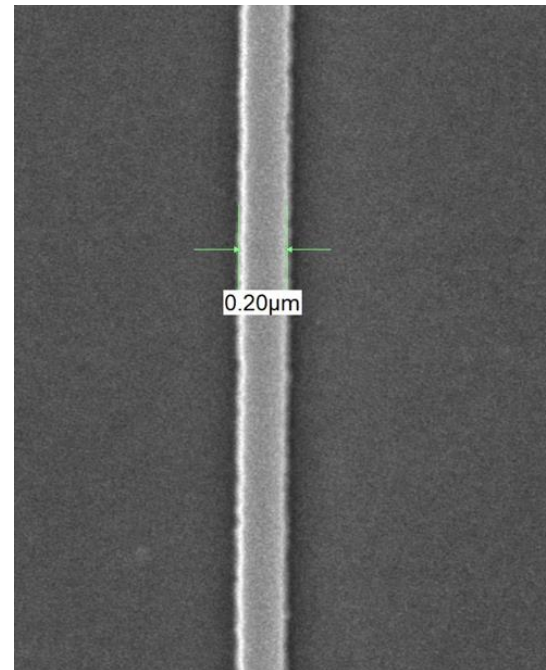
Dose correction



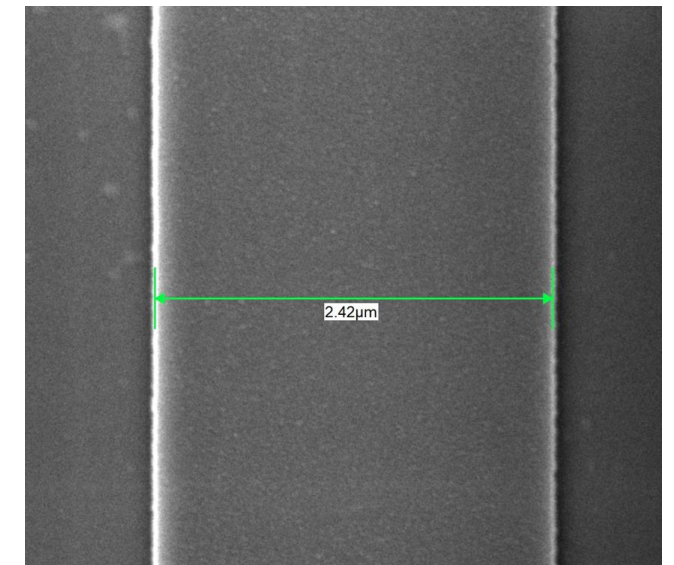
PEC validation



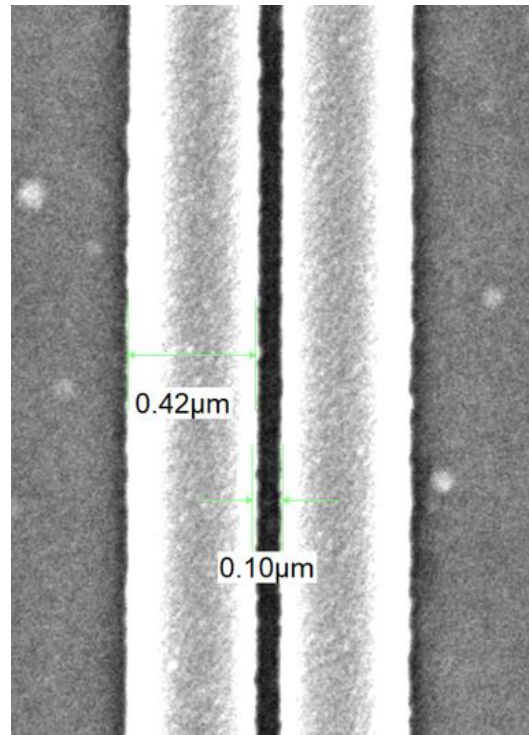
130 nm line



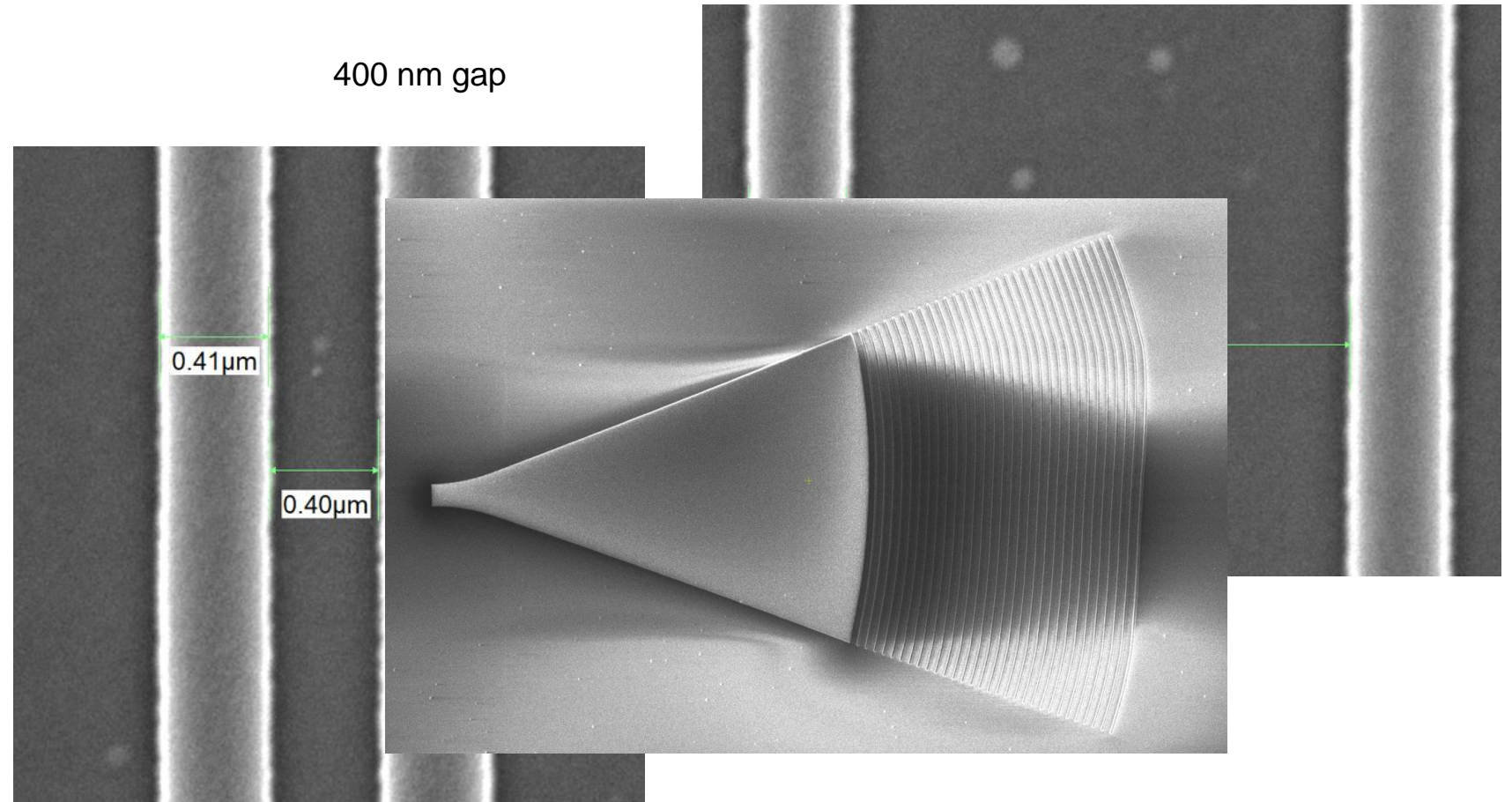
600 nm line

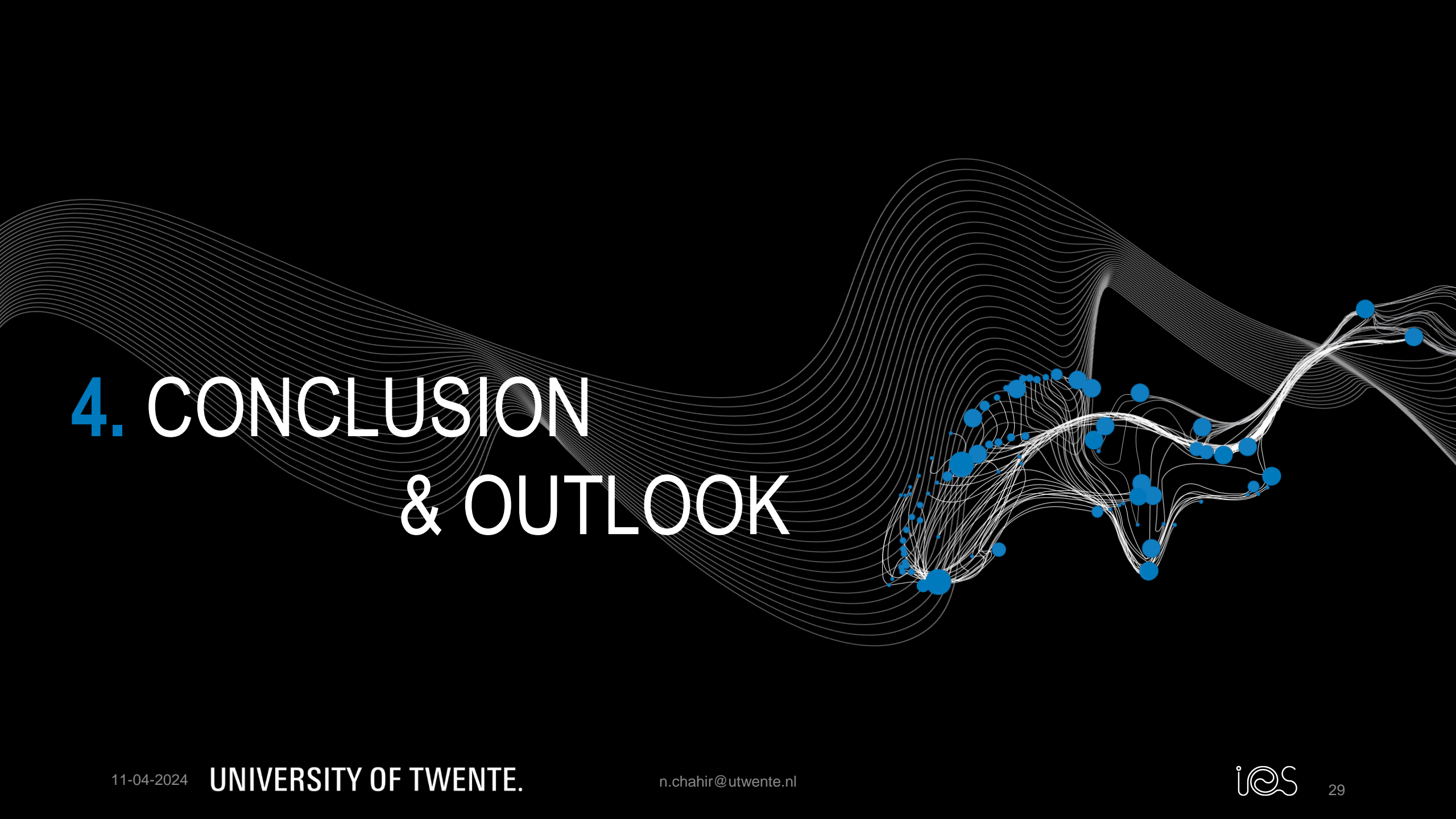


PEC validation



100 nm gap





4. CONCLUSION & OUTLOOK

OUTLOOK

- Substantial feature fidelity improvement of the patterned features
- CD of 100nm single line

FUTURE WORK:

- High contrast resist/Hard mask
- Smaller CD (~ 10nm)
- Shape PEC
- ODUS technique
- Multi-Pass feature

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

**UNIVERSITY
OF TWENTE.**



INTEGRATED OPTICAL SYSTEMS



MESA+

INSTITUTE FOR NANOTECHNOLOGY

European
Innovation
Council



**Funded by
the European Union**



**INTEGRATED OPTICAL
SYSTEMS (IOS)**

THANK YOU!

UNIVERSITY OF TWENTE.

