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**SCHOOL ON THE USE OF SYNCHROTRON RADIATION
IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY:
*"John Fuggle Memorial"***

3 November - 5 December 1997

Miramare - Trieste, Italy

*Additional notes to
X-ray Microfabrication with Synchrotron Radiation*

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X-ray resists

Desirable properties

high sensitivity to X-ray radiation of selected wavelength

high contrast

high difference in dissolution rate between masked and unmasked region during development

high resolution

good thermal stability

good resistance to etching agents

compatibility with chemical bath

Exposure

by photoelectrons (photoelectric X-ray absorption)

e-beam resist can be used in X-ray resist

sensitivity: energy absorbed per unit area (J/cm^2)

dissolution rate of resist in developer : absorbed per unit volume (J/cm^3)

depends on X-ray absorption

for weak absorption: incident energy flux (J/cm^2) x X-ray linear absorption coefficient (cm^{-1})

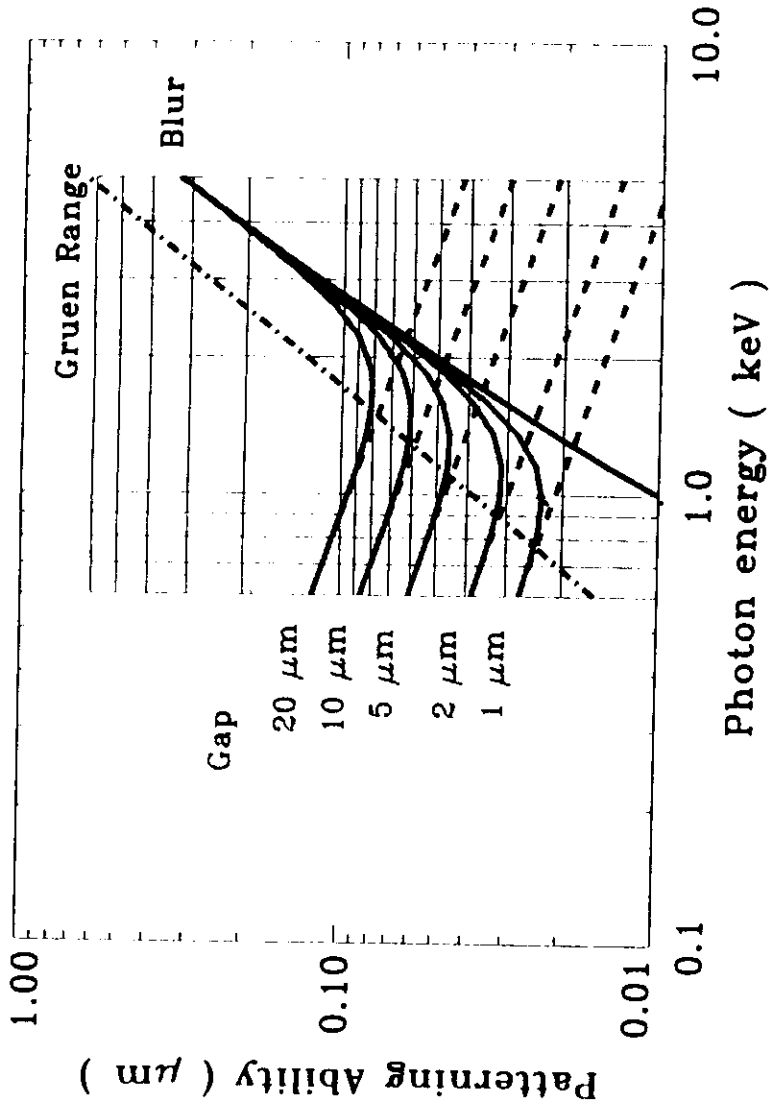


Figure 3.18: XRL patterning ability, for an optimized mask and exposure system. The diffraction is computed for $F = 0.7$, and the photoelectron range is that shown in Fig. 3.15. Fresnel number quantifying the diffraction process: $F = \frac{W^2}{\lambda g}$

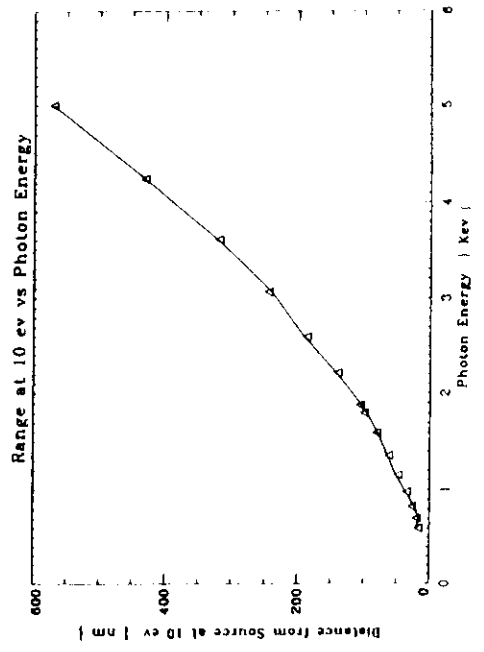


Figure 3.15: Range to a final energy of 10 eV as a function of photon energy.

Proximity effect
(photoelectron diffusion / scattering)

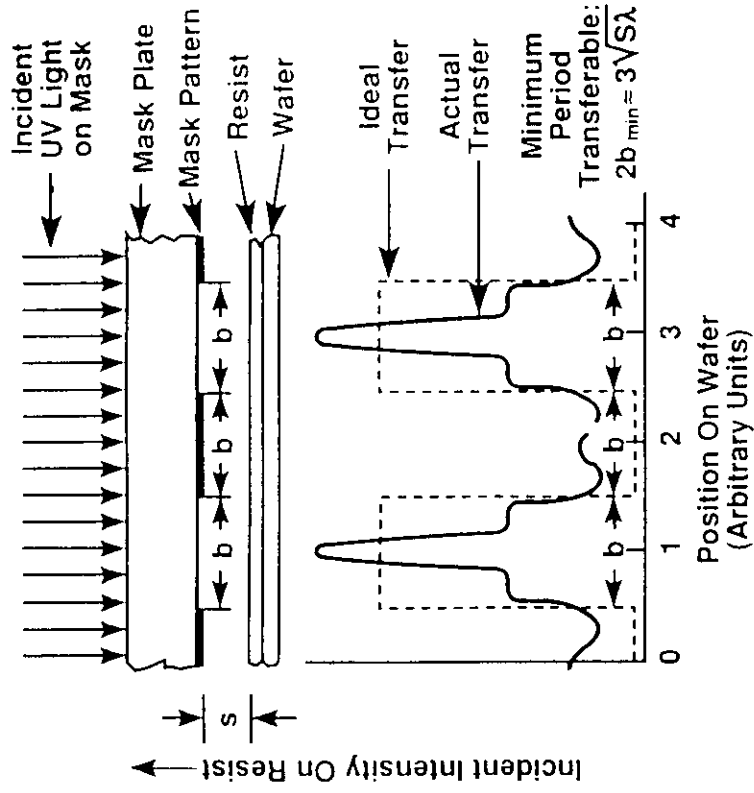


Figure 3. Intensity profiles of line and space pattern at the photoresist surface defined by contact printing (dotted line) and proximity printing (solid line).

Theoretical resolution capability of shadow printing for a conventional photoresist and a mask consisting of equal lines and spaces of width b

$$2b_{\min} = 3 \left\{ \lambda [s + (1/2)z] \right\}^{1/2}$$

$2b$ grating period

$[1/2b]$ is the fundamental spatial frequency (ν) of the mask]

- s gap between mask and the photoresist surface
- λ wavelength of the exposing radiation
- z photoresist thickness

Diffraction in proximity printing: Fresnel near-field approximation.
 shadow I-8-bis