

DESIGNING, FABRICATING AND
CHARACTERIZING A MICROFLUIDIC
CAPACITOR

RAYMOND ANTHONY A/L ANTHONYSAMY

SCHOOL OF MICROELECTRONIC ENGINEERING
UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA PERLIS
2007

APPROVAL AND DECLARATION SHEET

This project report titled Designing, Fabricating and Characterizing A Microfluidic Capacitor was prepared and submitted by Raymond Anthony A/L Anthonysamy (Matrix Number: 031010426) and has been found satisfactory in terms of scope, quality and presentation as partial fulfillment of the requirement for the Bachelor of Engineering (Microelectronic Engineering) in Universiti Malaysia Perlis (UniMAP).

Checked and Approved by

**(Associate Professor Dr. Prabakaran)
Project Supervisor**

**School of Microelectronic Engineering
Universiti Malaysia Perlis**

March 2007

Abstrak

Hari ini, melambungkan suatu anjakan teknologi baru, yakni Microelctromechanical Systems atau MEMS. Teknologi ini telah menjadi suatu titik permulaan bagi pelbagai bidang. Peranti cecair mikro merupakan salah satu daripada pencapaian bidan ini dan terbukti keberkesanannya berbanding dengan peranti makro. Saiznya yang kecil, keperluan sampel yang kecil, kos fabrikasi yang murah serta kebolehannya untuk menjalankan pelbagai fungsi menyumbang kepada permintaan yang tinggi.

Keperluan ini telah mencetuskan kelahiran kapasitor cecair mikro. Projek ini merangkumi tiga aspek yakni, merekabentuk, fabrikasi dan menganalisis sifat-sifat elektrik kapasitor cecair mikro. Lapisan penebat dalam kapasitor konvensional digantikan dengan cecair. Konduktor yang digunakan merupakan elektrod sesikat. Peranti ini difabrikasi menggunakan teknik fabrikasi CMOS.

Applikasi peranti ini termasuklah printer ink-jet, penganalisis darah, cip DNA dan proteomic, system makmal di atas cip dan system analisis mikro.

Abstract

Today, being the dawn of a new technology wave, Micro electromechanical Systems or MEMS have promised a new beginning to a wide spectrum of fields. Microfluidics marked another milestone in this area as highly effective devices with their many advantages over macro devices. Its compact size, smaller volumes of samples and cheaper fabrication cost, low power consumption, multifunctionality and parallelism of analysis have contributed to the increased need for such devices.

This sparked the birth of Microfluidic capacitor. This project, integrates three areas; designing, fabricating and electrically characterizing a Microfluidic capacitor. The main insulator channel is replaced with a liquid instead of the usual solid state material. The conductive material will be interdigitated electrodes of aluminium origin. The device is fabricated using standard semiconductor processing techniques. Since the insulator is substituted with fluid, thus the name Microfluidic capacitor.

The application of this device would be in portable blood analyzers, DNA and proteomic chips, lab-on-a-chip system, micro total analysis system, DNA sequencing, smart sensors in food packaging and other newer applications.

CONTENTS

| | Page |
|--|-------------|
| ACKNOWLEDGEMENT | i |
| APPROVAL AND DECLARATION SHEET | iii |
| ABSTRAK | iv |
| ABSTRACT | v |
| CONTENTS | vi |
| LIST OF TABLES | x |
| LIST OF FIGURES | xi |
| LIST OF SYMBOLS | xiii |
| LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS | xiv |
| | |
| CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION | 1 |
| 1.0 Report Outline | 1 |
| 1.1 Objectives | 2 |
| 1.2 Scope of Study | 2 |
| 1.3 Project Background | 2 |
| | |
| CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW | 4 |
| 2.0 Introduction to Microfluidics | 4 |
| 2.1 Microfluidics: A History | 4 |
| 2.2 Scaling Effects on Microfluidics: Opportunities and Challenges | 5 |
| 2.3 Capillary Effect | 6 |
| 2.4 Fluid Resistance in the Microchannel | 6 |
| 2.5 Reynolds Number | 7 |
| 2.6 Materials Used | 7 |
| 2.7 Advantages of Microfluidics | 8 |

| | Page | |
|---|--------------------------------------|----|
| 2.8 | Microfluidics: Application | 9 |
| 2.9 | A Capacitor | 10 |
| | | |
| CHAPTER 3 : FABRICATION AND PROCESS PARAMETERS | | |
| 3.0 | Introduction | 12 |
| 3.1 | Mask Design | 12 |
| | 3.3.1 Mask Design Steps | 12 |
| 3.2 | Wafer Specification and Measurements | 16 |
| | 3.2.1 Parameter Test | 16 |
| | 3.2.2 Native Oxide | 16 |
| | 3.2.3 Sheet Resistance | 17 |
| | 3.3.4 Wafer Type and Orientation | 17 |
| 3.3 | Photolithography | 18 |
| | 3.3.1 Photoresist Defined | 19 |
| | 3.3.2 Spin Coating | 20 |
| | 3.3.3 Soft Bake | 20 |
| | 3.3.4 UV Radiation | 20 |
| | 3.3.5 Development | 21 |
| | 3.3.6 Hard Bake | 21 |
| 3.4 | Reactive Ion etch | 21 |
| 3.5 | Thermal Oxidation | 22 |
| 3.6 | Physical Vapour Deposition | 23 |
| 3.8 | Anodic Bonding | 24 |
| 3.9 | Process Flow for Device Fabrication | 25 |
| 3.10 | Equipment and Consumables | 30 |
| | | |
| CHAPTER 4: RESULTS, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION | | |
| 4.0 | Masking | 31 |
| 4.1 | Wafer preparation | 32 |
| | 4.1.0 Wafer Measurements | 32 |

| | | |
|---|---|-----------|
| 4.1.1 | Native Oxide | 32 |
| 4.1.2 | Wafer Type | 33 |
| 4.1.3 | Sheet Resistance | 33 |
| 4.1.4 | Wafer Specifications and Wafer Measurements | 34 |
| 4.2 | Photolithography: Mask 1 Pattern Transfer | 34 |
| 4.2.1 | Photoresist Coating | 35 |
| 4.2.2 | Soft Bake | 36 |
| 4.2.3 | Exposure | 36 |
| 4.2.4 | Post Development Bake | 37 |
| 4.2.5 | Development | 37 |
| 4.2.6 | Hard Bake | 40 |
| 4.2.7 | Visual Inspection | 40 |
| 4.2.8 | Silicon dioxide Etch | 41 |
| 4.3 | Etching Process for Mask 1 | 41 |
| 4.3.1 | Wafer A (RIE using aluminium as mask) | 41 |
| 4.3.2 | Wafer B (KOH using Silicon dioxide as mask) | 45 |
| 4.4 | Thermal Oxidation for Insulation | 48 |
| 4.5 | Aluminium Physical Vapour Deposition | 49 |
| 4.6 | Electroplating | 50 |
| 4.7 | Mask 2 Pattern Transfer | 50 |
| 4.8 | Aluminium Etch | 52 |
| 4.9 | Anodic Bonding | 53 |
| 4.10 | Electrical characterization | 53 |
| 4.11 | Capacitance | 54 |
| 4.12 | Surface Analysis under Scanning Electron Microscope | 56 |
| CHAPTER 5: SUMMARY, RECOMMENDATION & COMMERCIALIZATION POTENTIAL | | 60 |
| 5.1 | Summary | 60 |
| 5.2 | Recommendations For future Projects | 61 |
| 5.3 | Commercialization | 62 |

| | | |
|-------|--|----|
| 5.3.1 | General Idea | 62 |
| 5.3.2 | Opportunity | 64 |
| 5.3.3 | Resource | 67 |
| 5.3.5 | Implementations | 69 |
| 5.3.6 | Conclusions | 70 |
| 5.3.7 | Recommendations | 71 |
| 5.3.8 | Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats | 72 |

REFERENCE

APPENDICES

| | | |
|----------|-----|-------------------------------|
| Appendix | I | Mask Designs |
| Appendix | II | Standard Operating Procedures |
| Appendix | III | Process flow Run Card |
| Appendix | IV | Instrumentations |
| Appendix | V | Complete Device |

LIST OF TABLES

| | | Page |
|-----|--|-------------|
| 4.1 | Silicon dioxide thickness on wafer before and after BOE measured using Spectrophotometer | 33 |
| 4.2 | Sheet resistance of wafer measured using Four Point Probe | 33 |
| 4.3 | A comparison of wafer specifications by supplier (data sheet) and measured values | 34 |
| 4.4 | Thermal silicon dioxide thickness measured using a Spectrophotometer | 35 |
| 4.5 | X-ray results on Elements present on wafer before RIE | 44 |
| 4.6 | X-ray results on Elements present on wafer after RIE | 44 |
| 4.7 | Silicon dioxide thickness on wafer after thermal oxidation | 49 |
| 5.1 | SWOT Analysis | 72 |

LIST OF FIGURES

| | | Page |
|------|---|-------------|
| 3.1 | Dimensions of the alignment mark | 13 |
| 3.2 | Dimensions of the microfluidic capacitor: Pattern drawn on mask 1 | 14 |
| 3.3 | Dimensions of the aluminium electrode: Pattern drawn in mask 2 | 15 |
| 3.4 | Etch profile on <100> oriented wafers | 18 |
| 3.5 | Photolithography Process Flow | 19 |
| 3.6 | Process Flow for Fabrication of Device | 25 |
| 4.1 | Wafer B After development process before BOE. | 38 |
| 4.2 | Common Defects on during Development. | 38 |
| | (a)Resist peel from oxide surface | 38 |
| | (b) under development and overdevelopment at the same time | 38 |
| | (c) Particle contamination | 38 |
| 4.3 | Surface Profile after development | 39 |
| 4.4 | Wafer A after development and aluminium etch | 41 |
| 4.5 | Depth after 15 minutes RIE with Aluminium mask on test wafer | 43 |
| 4.6 | EDX on wafer with aluminium mask after RIE | 44 |
| 4.7 | Surface profile after 5 minutes immersion in KOH for silicon etch with photo resist as mask | 45 |
| 4.8 | Surface profile of wafer B after 20 minutes in KOH 25% at 60°C | 47 |
| 4.9 | Surface profile of wafer B after 30 minutes in KOH 25% at 60°C | 47 |
| 4.10 | Visuals of channels after KOH etch captured under high power microscope. A rough surface forms due to the production of hydrogen bubbles that hinder the KOH reaction on the silicon surface. | 48 |
| 4.11 | Misalignment during the first attempt of mask 2 pattern transfer in aluminium | 51 |
| 4.12 | Successful Mask 2 Pattern transfer on wafer | 51 |
| 4.13 | Image of surface after aluminium etch and Photo resist strip. The green areas is | |

| | | |
|------|--|----|
| | the oxide whereas the pinkish orange is aluminium (forming the electrode) | 52 |
| 4.14 | I-V Curve obtained on the Curve Tracer | 54 |
| 4.15 | Capacitor Charge Up (AV versus time) obtained from the Spectrum Parametric Analyzer | 56 |
| 4.16 | 100 times magnification of surface. | 57 |
| 4.17 | 25 times magnification of device surface showing the channels etched for aluminium electrodes and fluid channels. | 57 |
| 4.18 | 50 times magnification of device surface. The channel boundaries are formed well. | 58 |
| 4.19 | Dimensions of the channels formed. The V-groove is obtained when <100> orientation wafer is used and KOH is used as etchant. | 58 |
| 4.20 | The side walls formed are not smooth. However, this profile does not disrupt the normal functionality of the capacitor. | 59 |
| 5.1 | Intelligent Marketing Process | 62 |
| 5.2 | Product Concept | 64 |
| 5.3 | Time Factor | 65 |
| 5.4 | Competitor | 66 |
| 5.5 | Market Analysis | 67 |
| 5.6 | Internal Electronic Data Interchange with Virtual Private Networks | 69 |
| 5.7 | Operational Data Ware House (ODW) in the enterprise | 69 |

LIST OF SYMBOLS

| | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|
| mm | milimeters |
| μm | micrometers |
| nl | nanoliters |
| pl | picolitres |
| \AA | angstrom |
| Rpm | revolutions per minute |
| $^{\circ}\text{C}$ | degrees Celsius |
| Ω/cm | Ohm per centimetres |
| sccm | Standard Cubic Centimetres per Minute |
| Si | Silicon |