

UNT MRF-Nanofabrication Cleanroom (NFCR)



Capacity update. Dec,2020

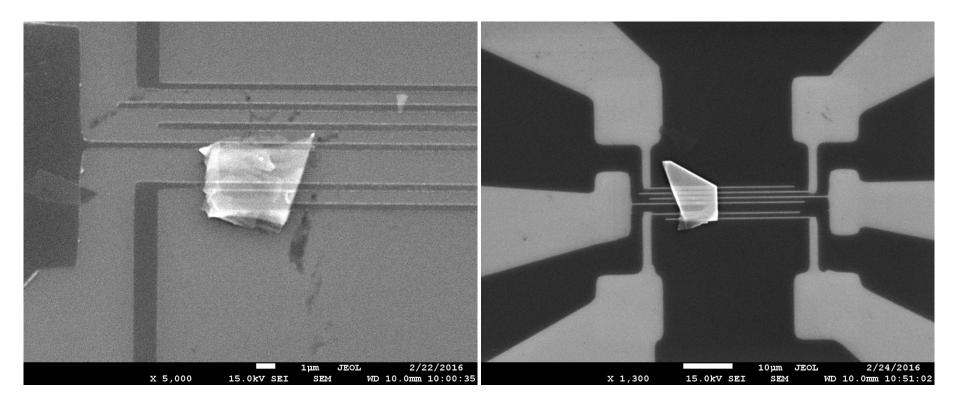
Cleanroom Capacity Update

- Ebeam Lithography: JEOL 7001 SEM & XPG Pattern Generator
- > Maskless Photolithography: Heidelberg Laser writer
- Trovato OLED System
- ➢ RIE Etching Capacity
- User EBL Example
- External User Application

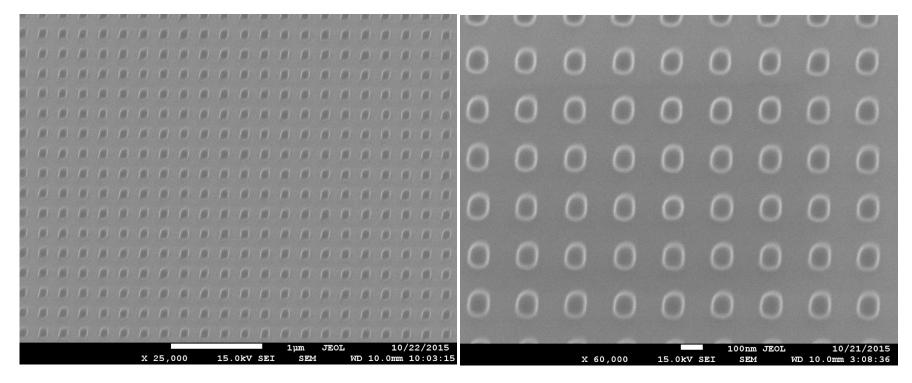






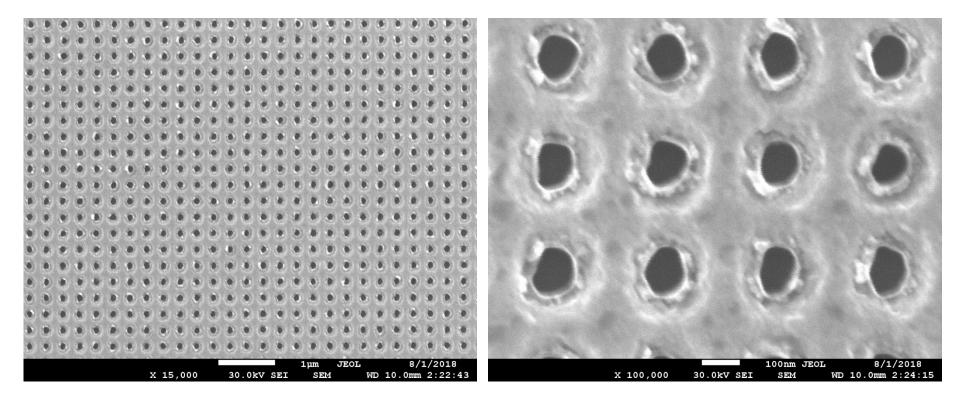


Contact patterns on <10 um MoTe2 flakes. After liftoff (left) and after development (right)



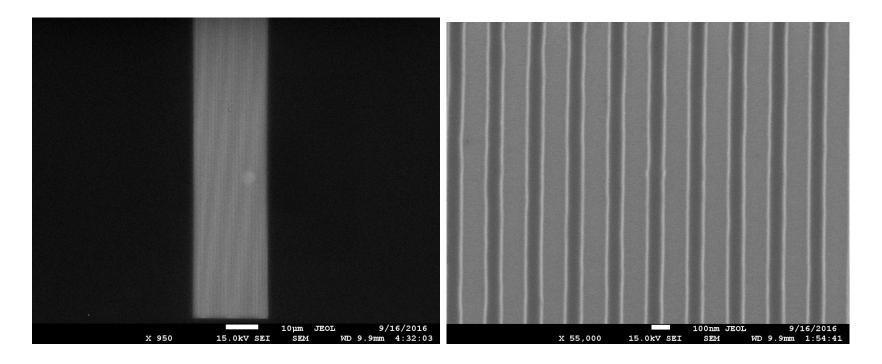
Fishnet pattern after development. Field size 100 um and 120x120 nm grids





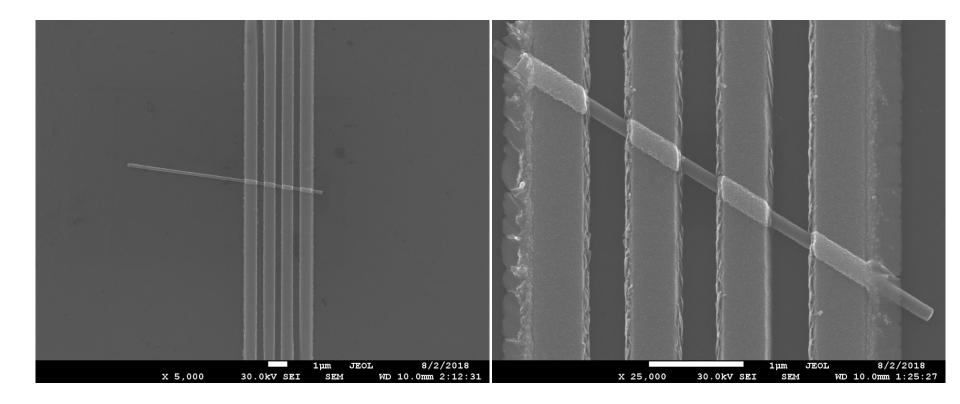
Fishnet pattern after deposition of Ag/Al2O3 multilayers and lift off. Field size 100 um and 120x120 nm grids





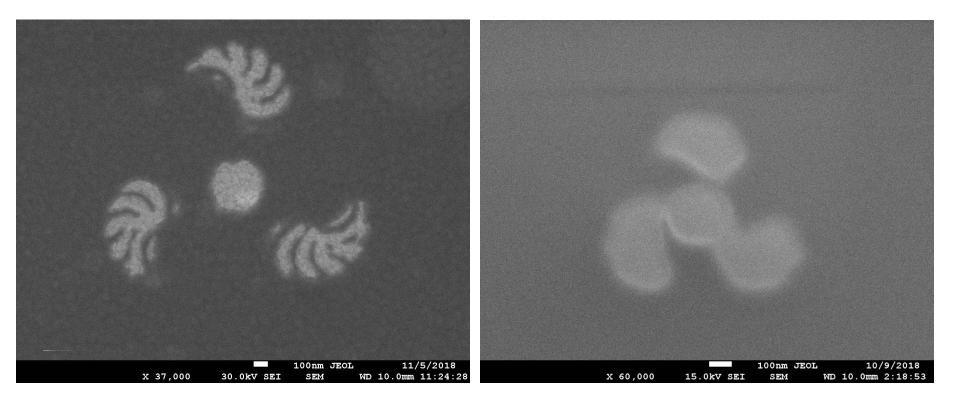
Line patterns for graphene etching. Field size 100 um and 100 nm lines and 100 nm gaps.





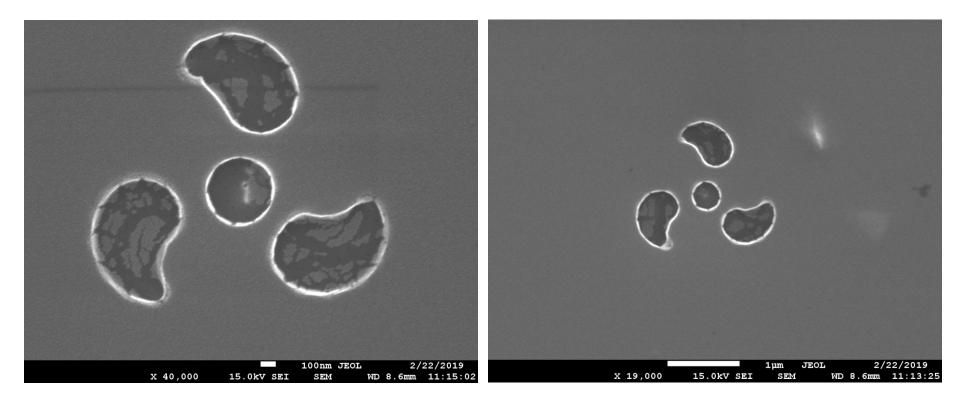
nanowire contact patterning.





Yin-yang pattern





Yin-yang pattern on glass after development

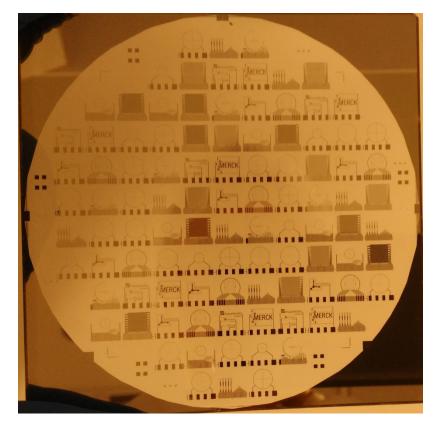


Maskless photolithography: Heidelberg Laser Writer Chemical Processing Stations



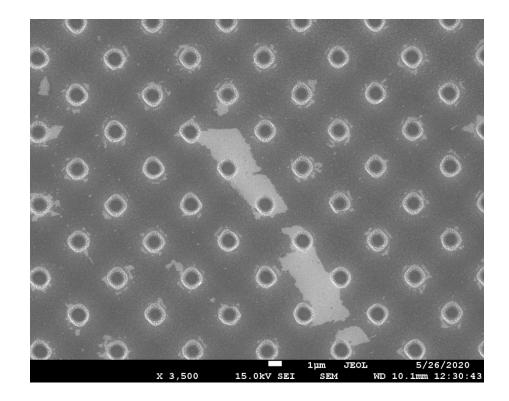


- Resolution >=1um and >=10 um features
- 4 mm writer head for high resolution and 40 mm write head for fast writing



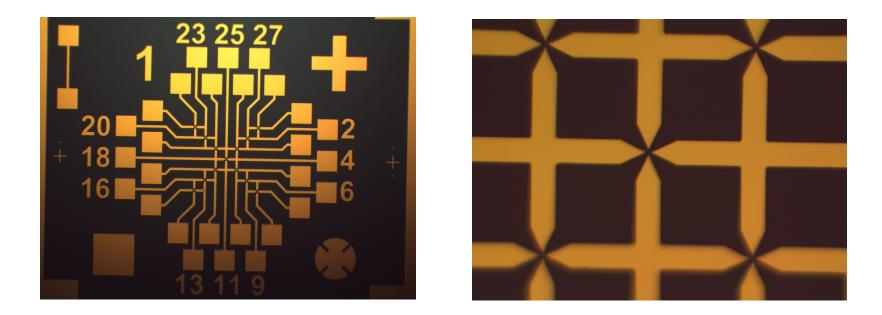
4"x4" Photomasks writing service





Photomask produced in house transfer 1um hole patterns without mask aligner





Photomask produced in house transfer 1um feature size (spacing distance among four contacts) without mask aligner



- Resolution >=1um and >=10 um features
- 4 mm writer head for high resolution and 40 mm write head for fast writing

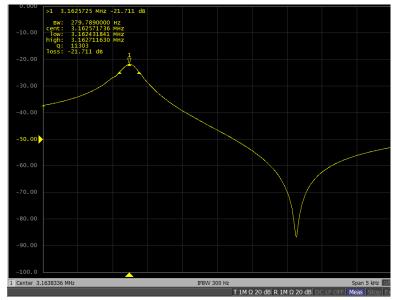


Ag Contact pattern on 1 inch Si wafer



 frequency response curve of LGS (Langasite) crystal material for viscosity measurement using BAW (bulk acoustic wave) resonator technique





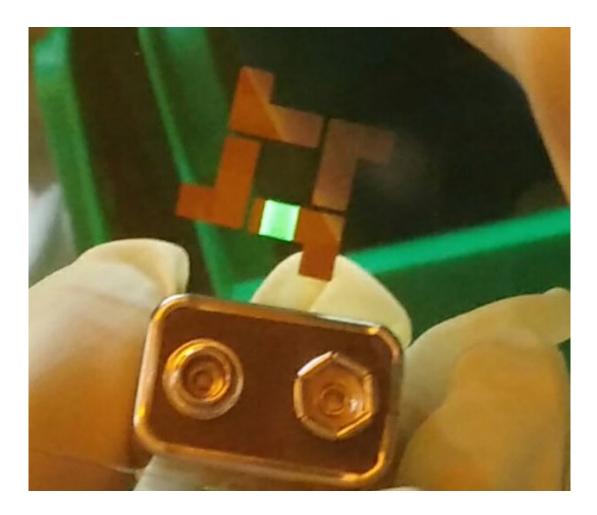


Trovato OLED Deposition System





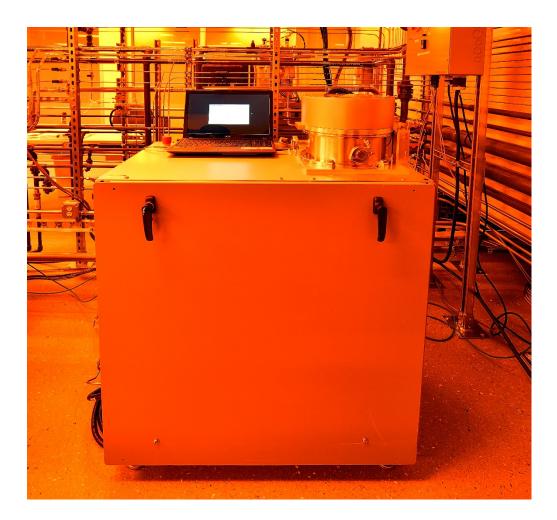
Trovato OLED Deposition System



AI/LIF/AIQ/MBT/ITO

OLED fabrication







- Etching MoS2/SiO2 thin film to Stair shape pattern.
- Blue area is MoS2. pink area is SiO2 without MoS2
- The widths for each stair are: 0.5um, 1.2um,3um, 6um, 11um

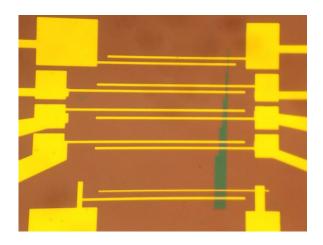


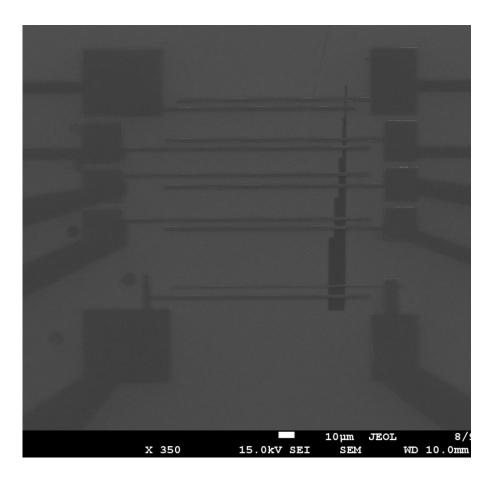
Reactive Ion Etching & Contact Patterning

 Patterning the Ag contact on top of the etched MoS2 stairs

UNT

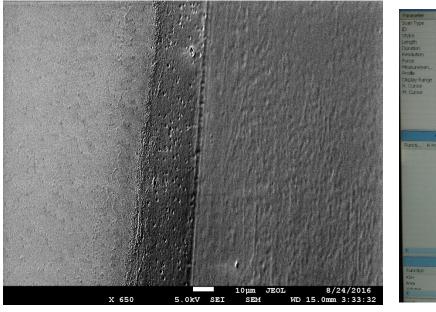
• Ebeam evaporator for the Ag contacts

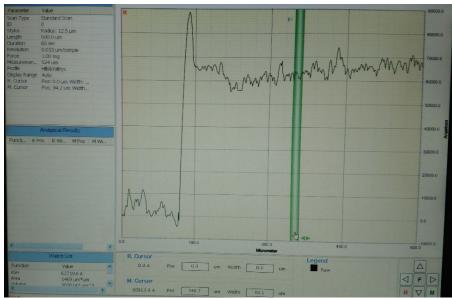






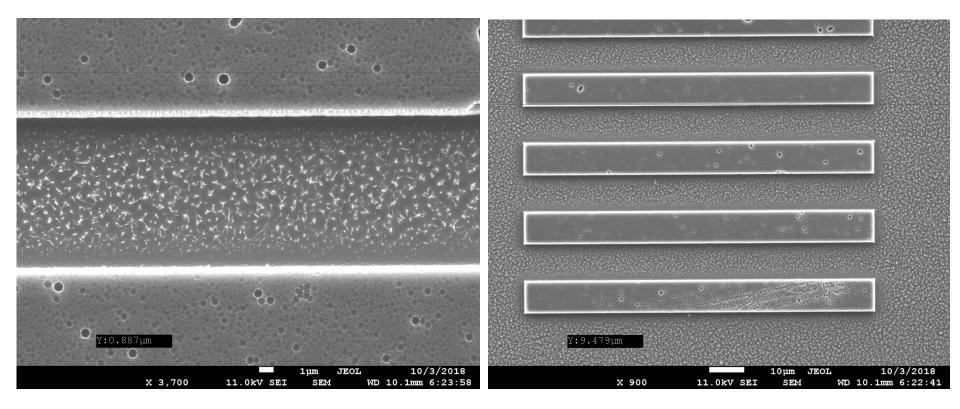
• Etching quartz slide to depth of 6 um or more





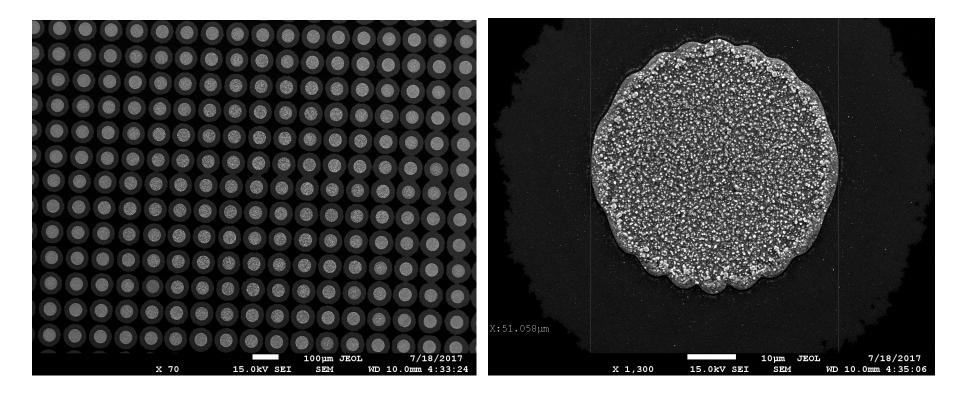
Titled cross section





Silicon Etching

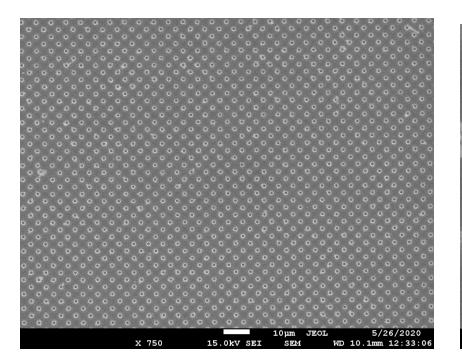


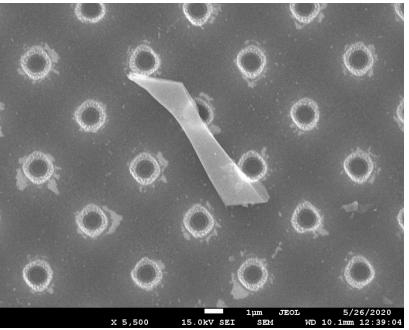


Silicon Etching



 Etching SiO2 down to form 1um holes with photomask produced in house. Exposure without mask aligner.



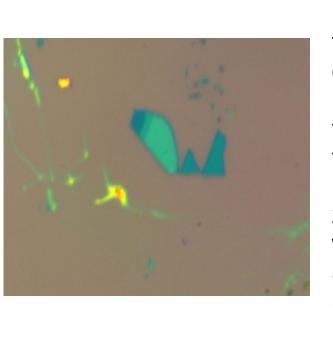


WS2 flake suspended over holes

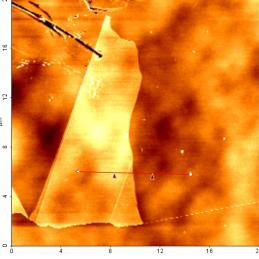
Back-gated FETs from MoTe2 flakes

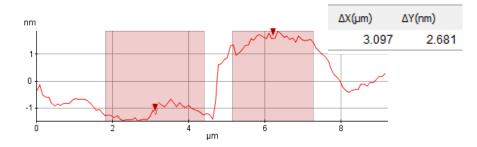
Ben Sirota Materials Science and Engineering

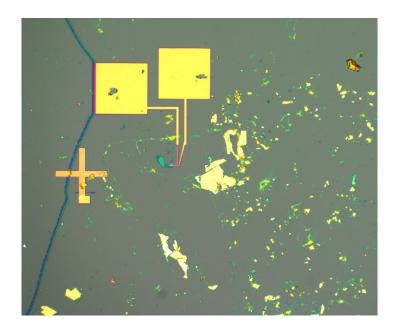
MoTe2 flakes were exfoliated from bulk crystals on silicon substrates with a 300 nm SiO2 layer. Flakes were identified using optical microscope.

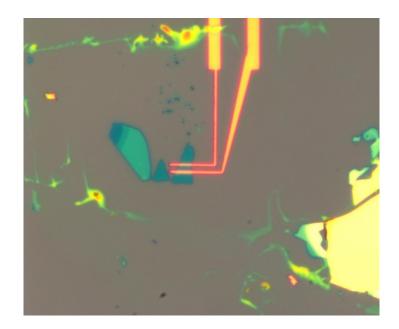


Flake size and ^{*} thickness was confirmed using AFM. In this case, the thickness was measured as 2.681 nm which is about 3 atomic layers. + marked 3 2H-C24002

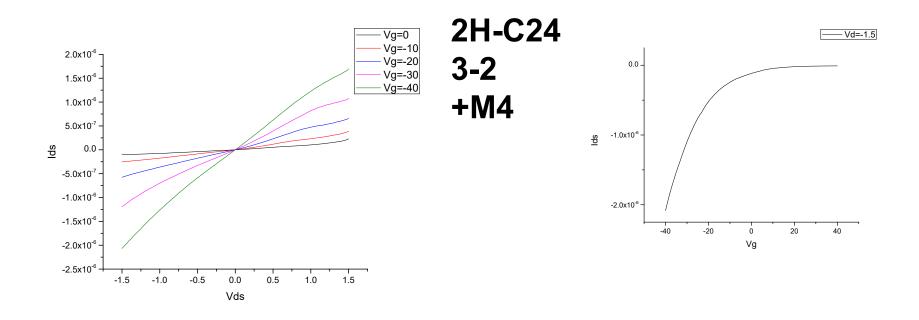








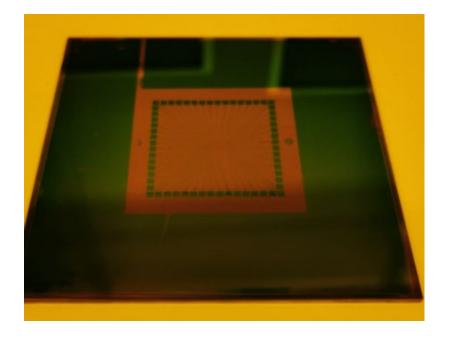
Electrical contacts where designed and written using electron beam lithography. Ti/Au (5/20 nm) metal contacts where deposited by electronbeam evaporation and lift-off. The two deposited contacts form the source and drain while the silicon substrate is used as the gate electrode. Finally, the SiO2 insulative layer acts as a dielectric layer. Therefore these devices are known as back-gated field effect transistors.

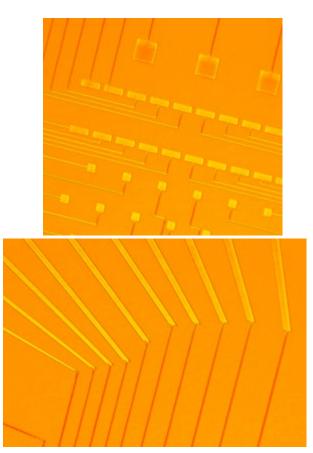


Electrical properties where measured using a voltmeter and probe station. The exfoliated flakes demonstrate very responsive FET properties with a high on/off ratio. The MoTe2 flake exhibits p-type semiconductor behavior.



External User Application





Photomasks fabrication for UT-Dallas, Dr. Joseph Pancrazio