



Metal-assisted chemical Etching

Wet Etch, Dry Etch, and now MacEtch

Not your ordinary etching

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<http://mocvd.ece.illinois.edu>

Electrical and Computer Engineering

University of Illinois



Outline

- Background of **MacEtch**
(**M**etal-**a**ssisted **c**hemical **E**tching)
 - Forward MacEtch
 - Inverse MacEtch (**I-MacEtch**)
 - Magnetic-field MacEtch (**h-MacEtch**)
 - Self-anchored-catalyst (**SAC-MacEtch**)
 - Materials versatility and device applications
 - Si, Ge, GaAs, InGaAs, InP, Ga₂O₃, FET, PV, PD, etc.
- Summary



MacEtch

BACKGROUND AND MECHANISM

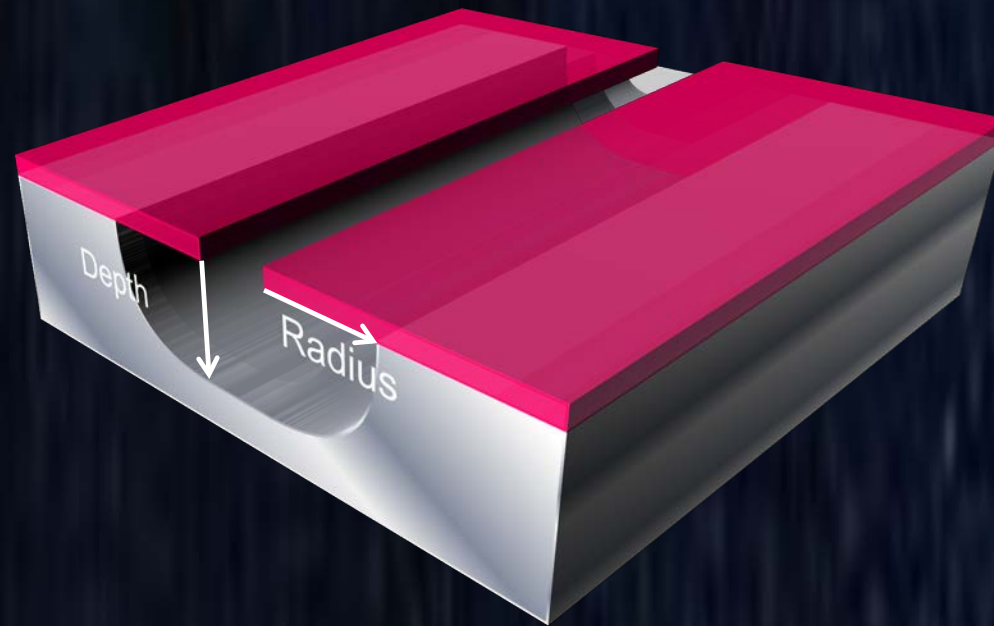
<http://mocvd.ece.illinois.edu>

Wet Etch

<http://fabweb.ece.illinois.edu>



- isotropic -
- most wet etches are isotropic
i.e. they etch equally in all directions
 - isotropic etches result in undercutting



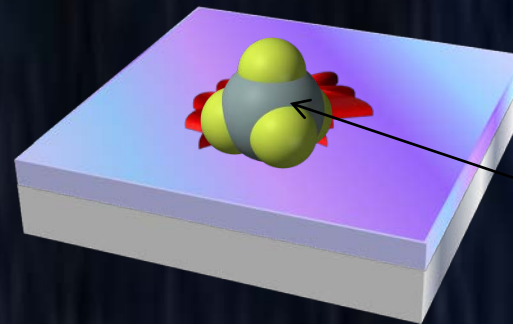
- for an isotropic etch, radius = depth
- over-etch%

Wet Etch

<http://fabweb.ece.illinois.edu>



rate determining steps - diffusion of reactants to the surface
reaction rate at the surface
desorption of reaction products



material removed

reaction equation

$mA + nB \rightarrow \text{reaction products}$

reaction rate

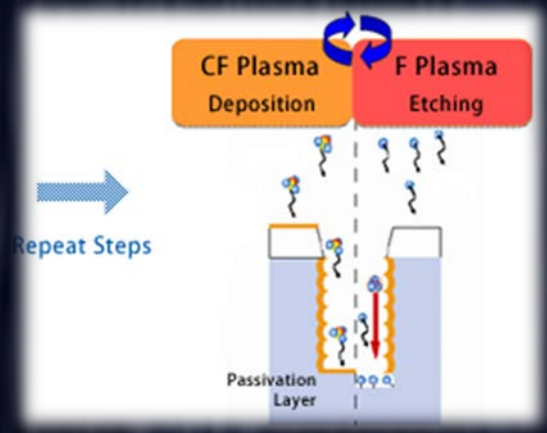
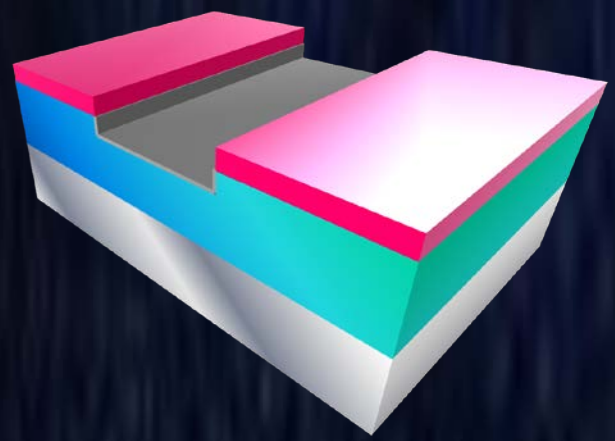
$$r = k[A]^m [B]^n e^{-\frac{E_A}{RT}}$$



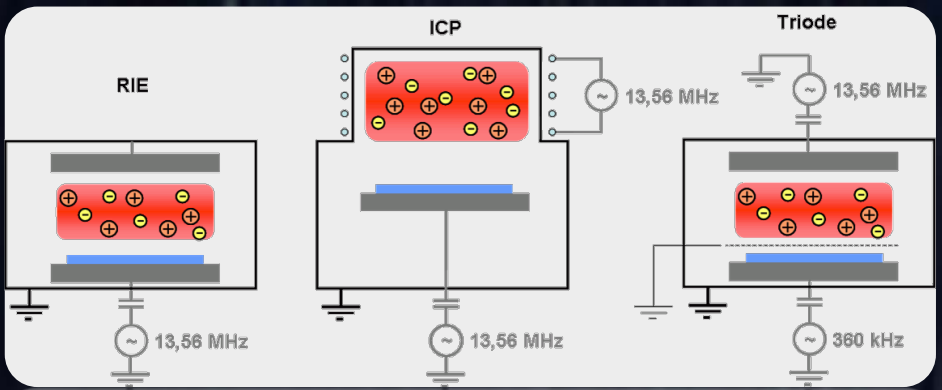
Dry Etch

<http://fabweb.ece.illinois.edu>

- Mechanism:
 - Chemical:
 - plasma etch - small degree of anisotropy
 - Physical:
 - sputtering, directional but no selectivity
- Goal:
 - enhance anisotropy
 - without losing selectivity
 - without causing damage
 - maintain controllable etch rate
- Techniques:



SAMCO

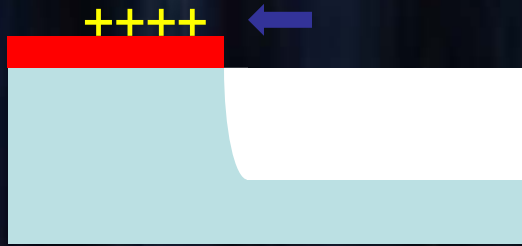


<https://www.crystec.com/trietche.htm>

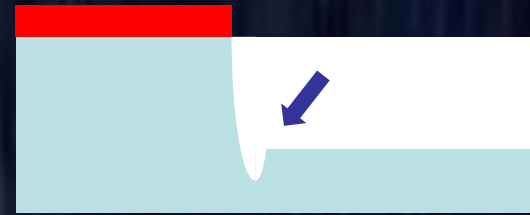
Dry Etching Issues



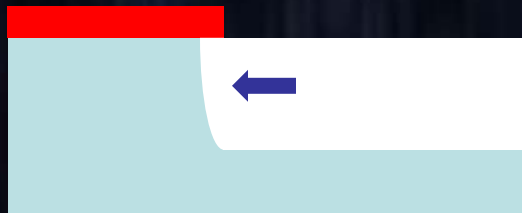
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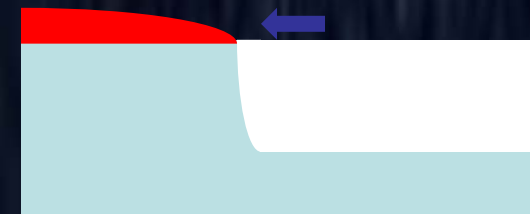
charging



trenching



undercutting



mask erosion



sidewall residue



Surface damage



Metal-Assisted Chemical Etching (MacEtch)

Scalable, high throughput, low cost

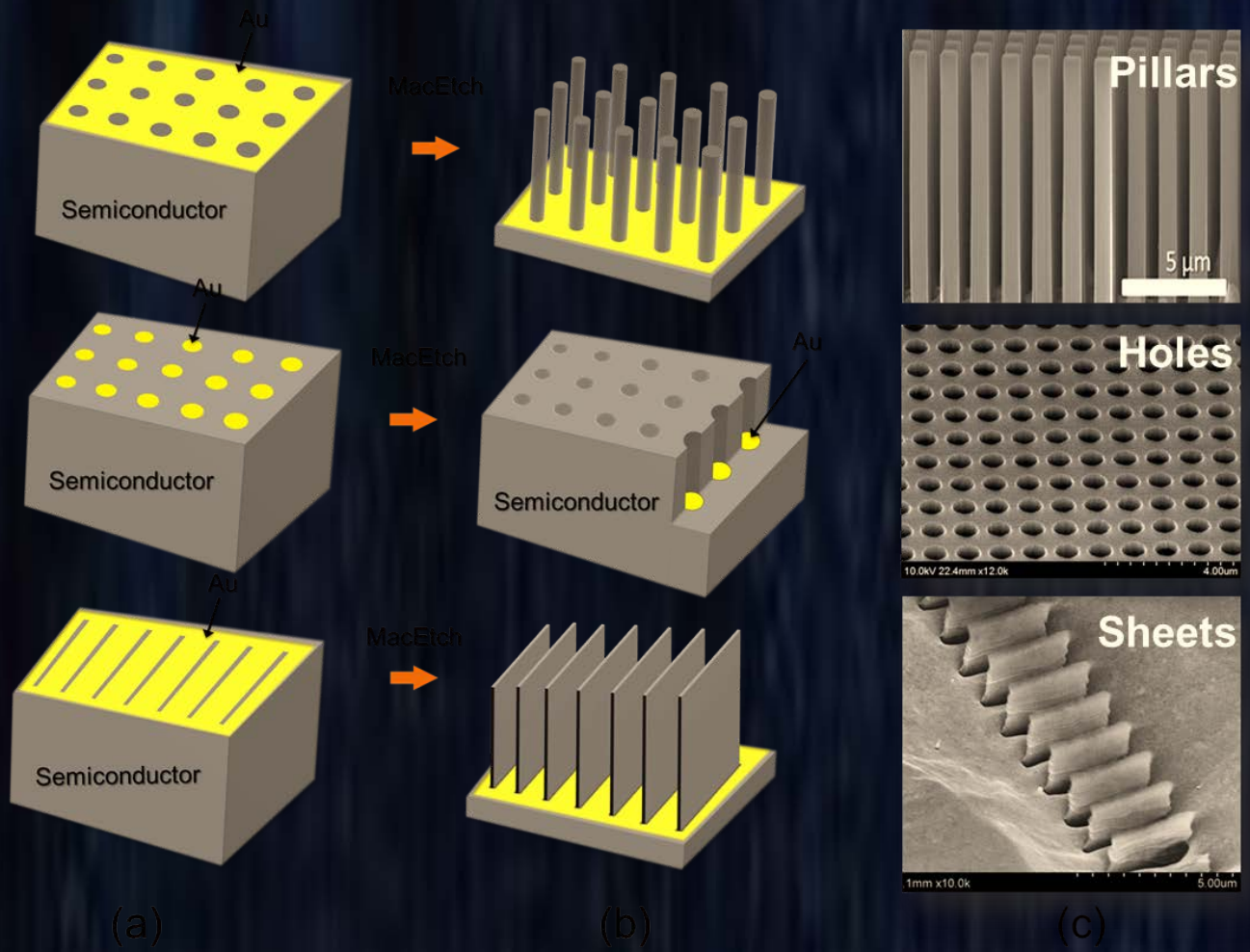
- **Process Flow**
 - Pattern metal
 - Immerse in HF/H₂O₂
 - Etching takes place underneath the metal
- **Contrast with**
 - wet vs dry etch
 - bottom-up growth



MacEtch: wet etch but directional



Metal-Assisted Chemical Etching (MacEtch)



- X. Li and P. W. Bohn, *Appl. Phys. Lett.* 77, 2572 (2000); ~893 citation.
- Patents: 7 issued and 4+ pending

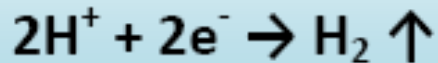
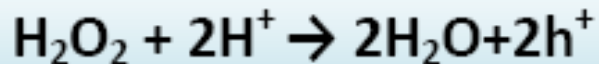


MacEtch mechanism

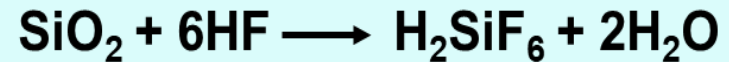
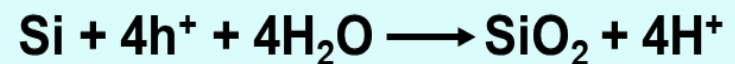
X. Li and P.W. Bohn, Appl. Phys. Lett. 77, 2572 (2000).

Local electrochemical reaction

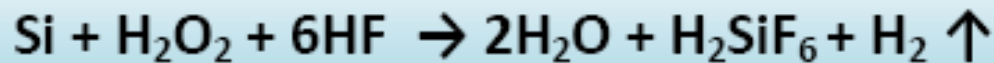
Cathode reaction (at metal):



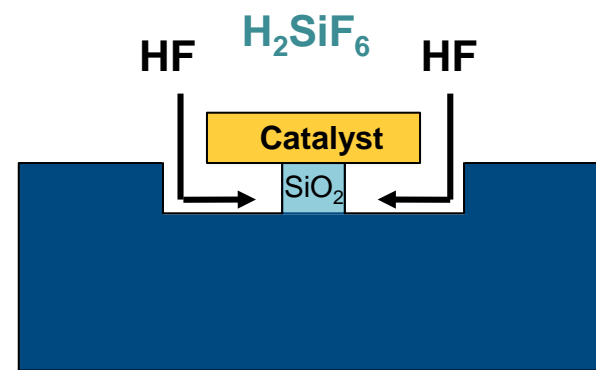
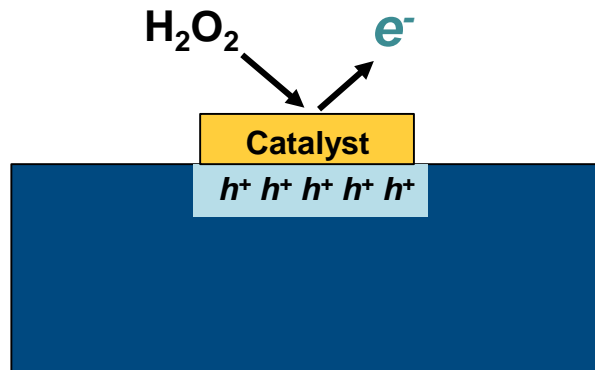
Anode reaction (at Si):



Overall reaction:



Carrier
Generation



Mass
Transport



MacEtch

CHARACTERISTICS

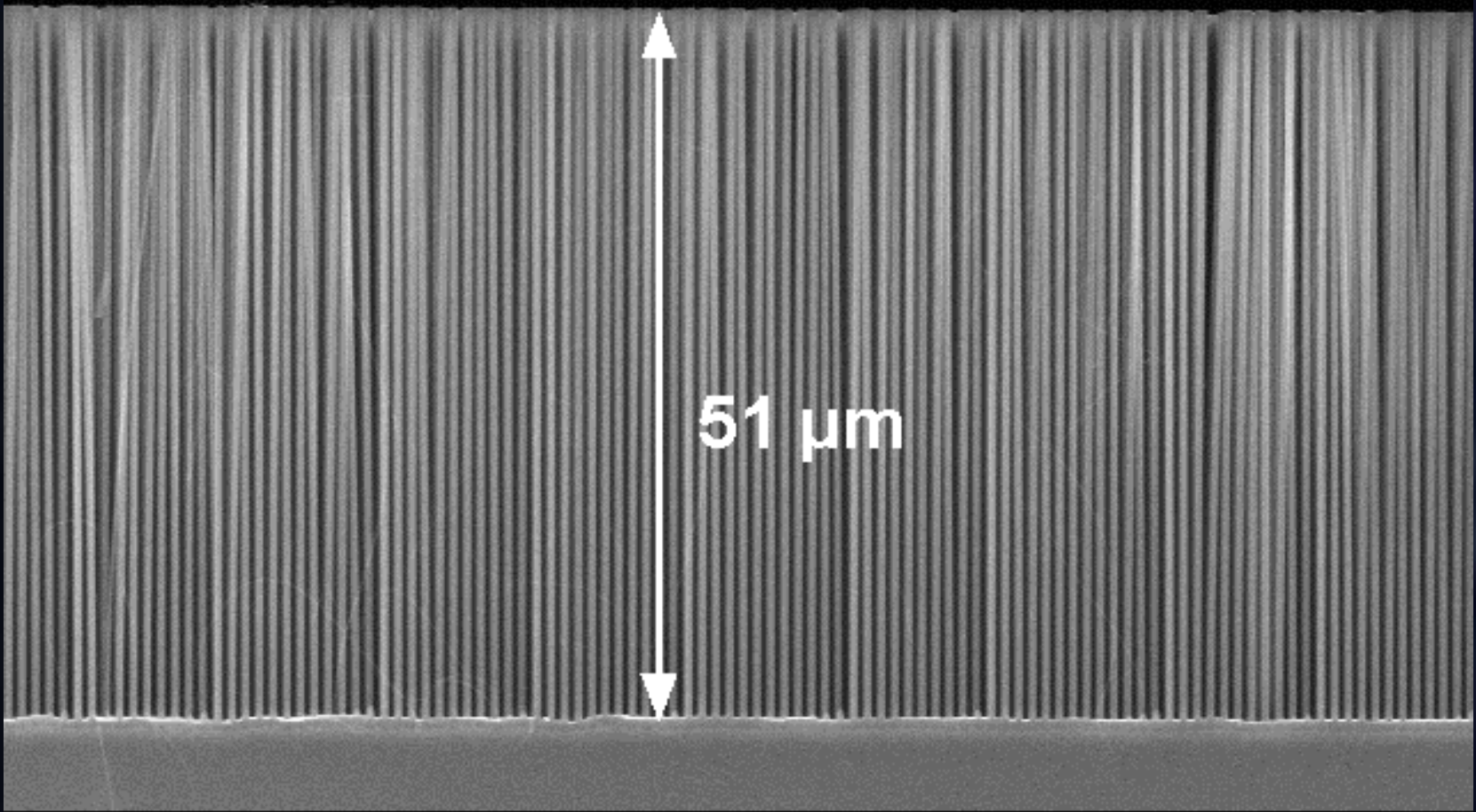
“Metal Assisted Chemical Etching for High Aspect Ratio Nanostructures: A Review of Characteristics and Applications in Photovoltaics,” X. Li, Current Opinion in Solid State & Materials Science, invited review article, 16, 71-81 (2012).

“Metal-assisted chemical etching of silicon: a review,” Huang Z, Geyer N, Werner P, de Boor J, Gosele U. Adv Mater 2011; 23(2):285–308.



Extremely High Aspect Ratio

Si nanowire array: 550 nm diameter, 51 μm height
produced by Au-MacEtch in 20 mins



15.0kV 11.3mm x1.20k

40.0um

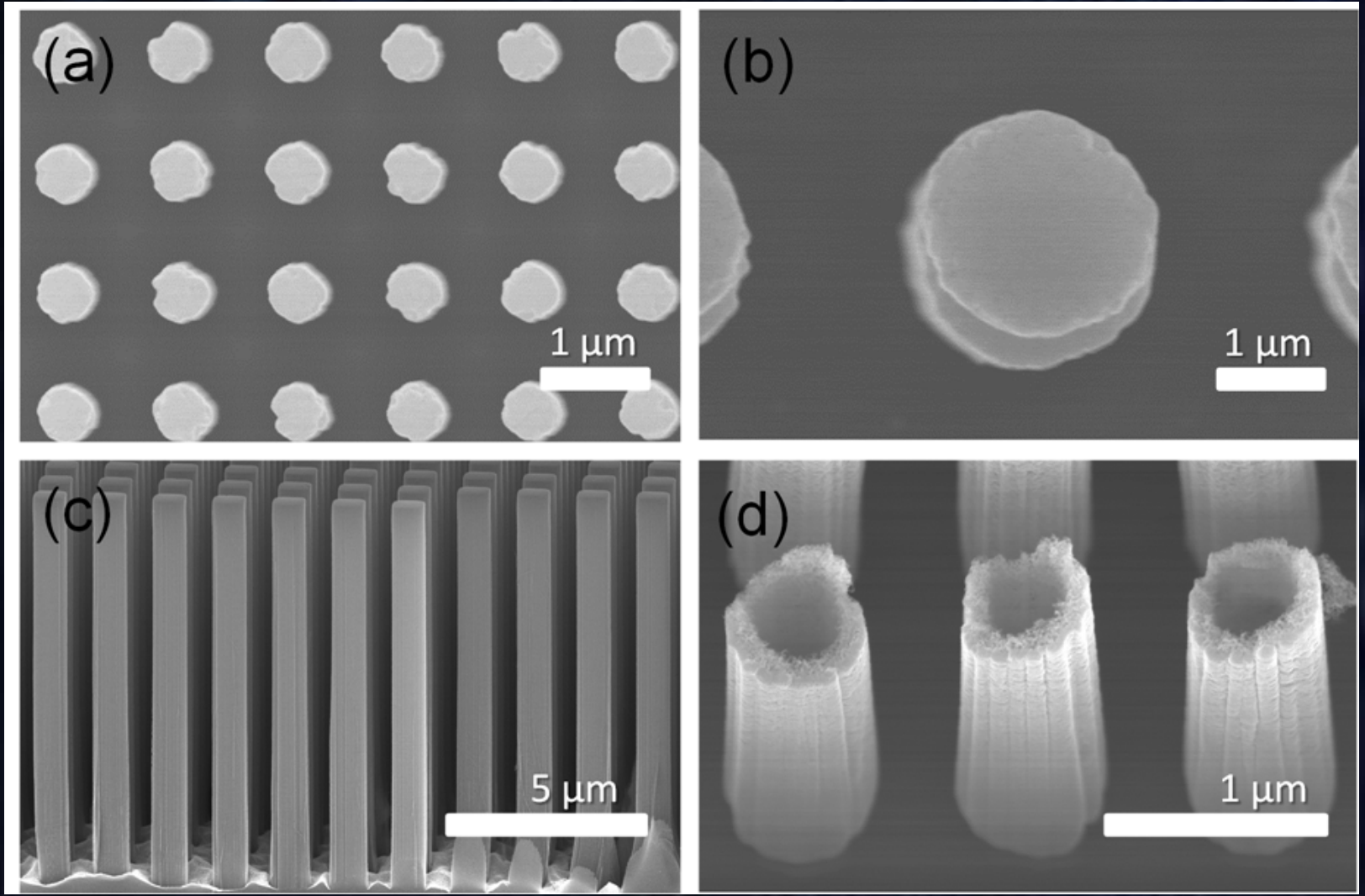
Scalability

15.0kV 9.7mm x350

100um

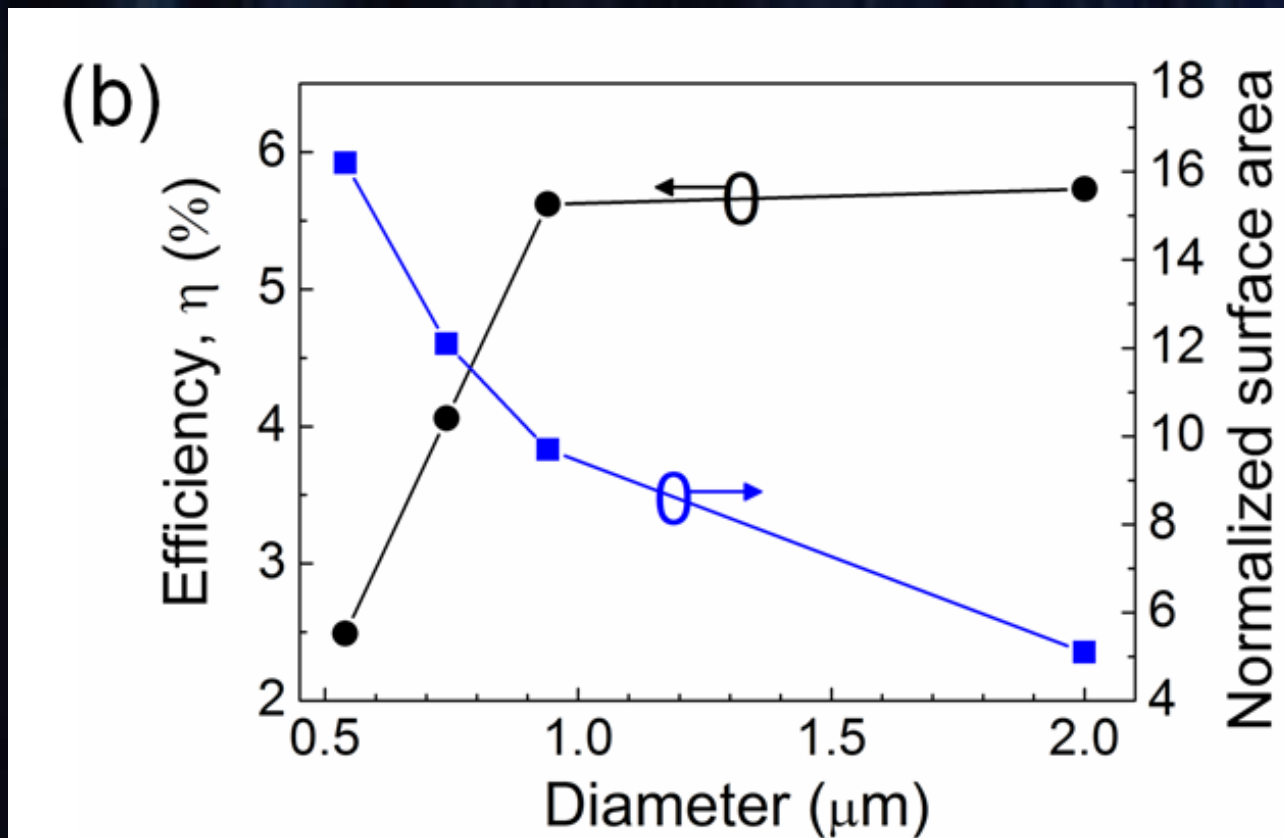


MacEtched Si NW PV cell





Efficiency limited by surface area

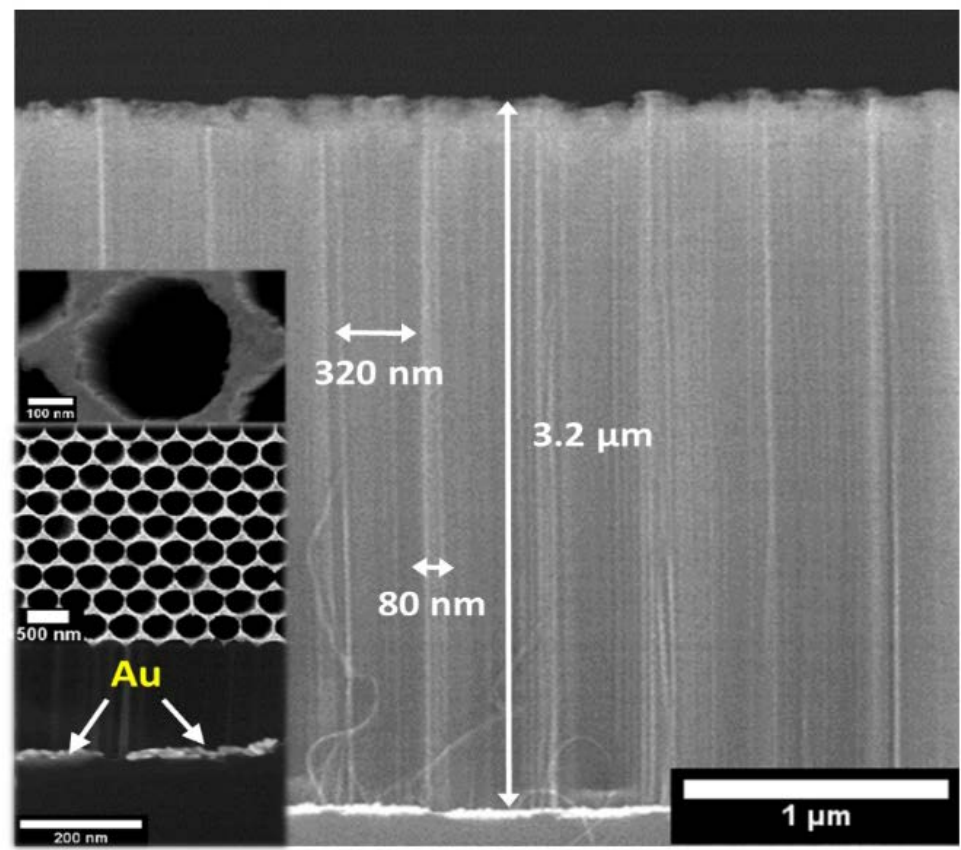
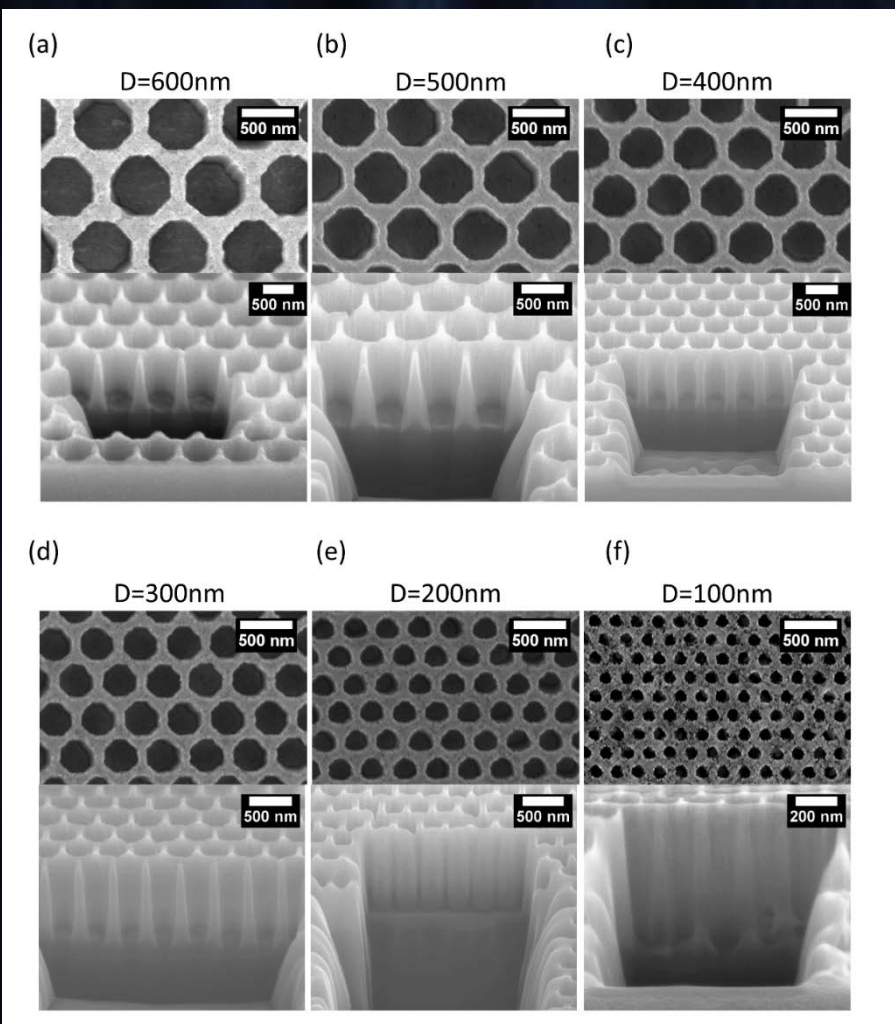


It is all about the surfaces!



High Aspect Ratio sub-micron vias

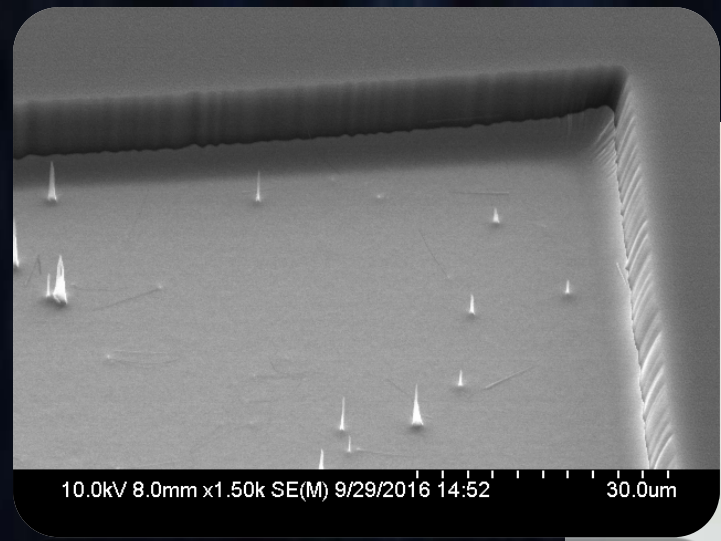
- Etched the entire array over $100\ \mu\text{m} \times 100\ \mu\text{m}$ patterned by EBL uniformly.
- Via dimension: Diameter = $\sim 100 - 600\ \text{nm}$, Spacing = $\sim 80 - 1000\ \text{nm}$





Large Through-Si-Via (TSV) by SAC-MacEtch

Kim et al. ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces, 10(10) , pp 9116–9122 (2018).

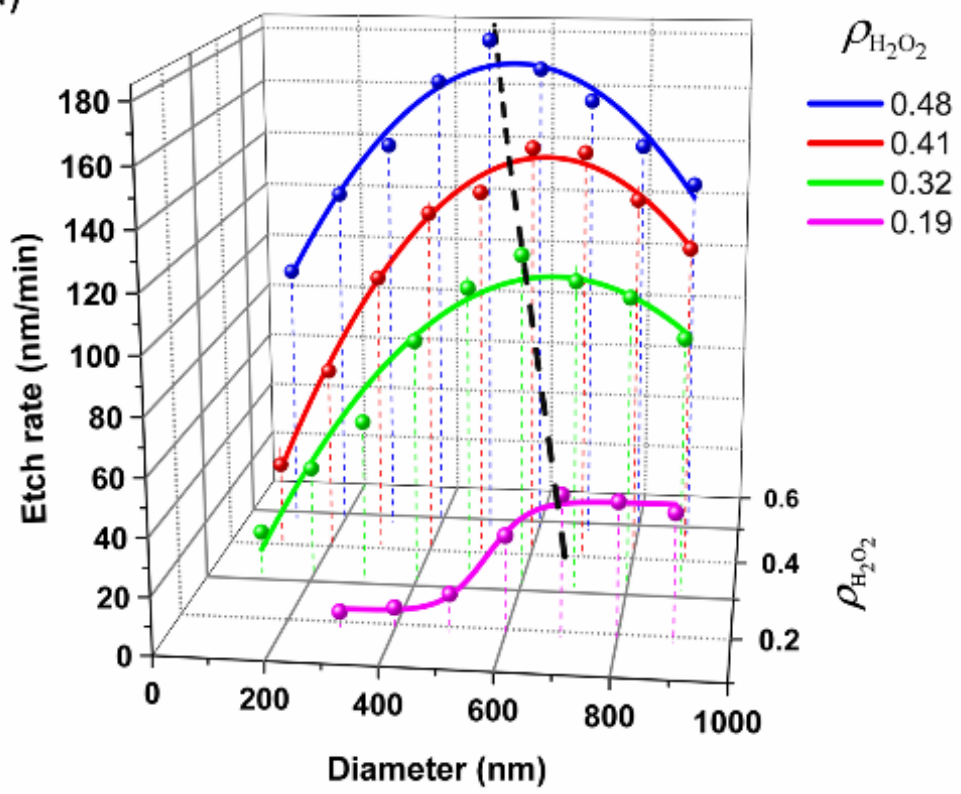




Etch rate model:

effect of carrier generation and mass transport

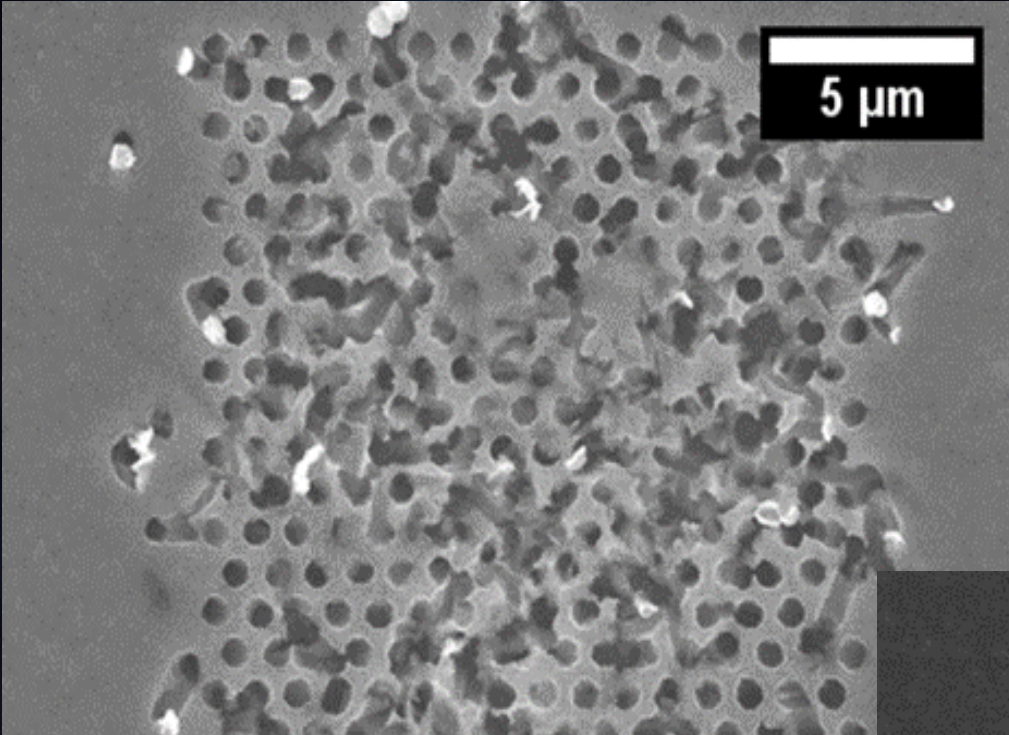
(a)



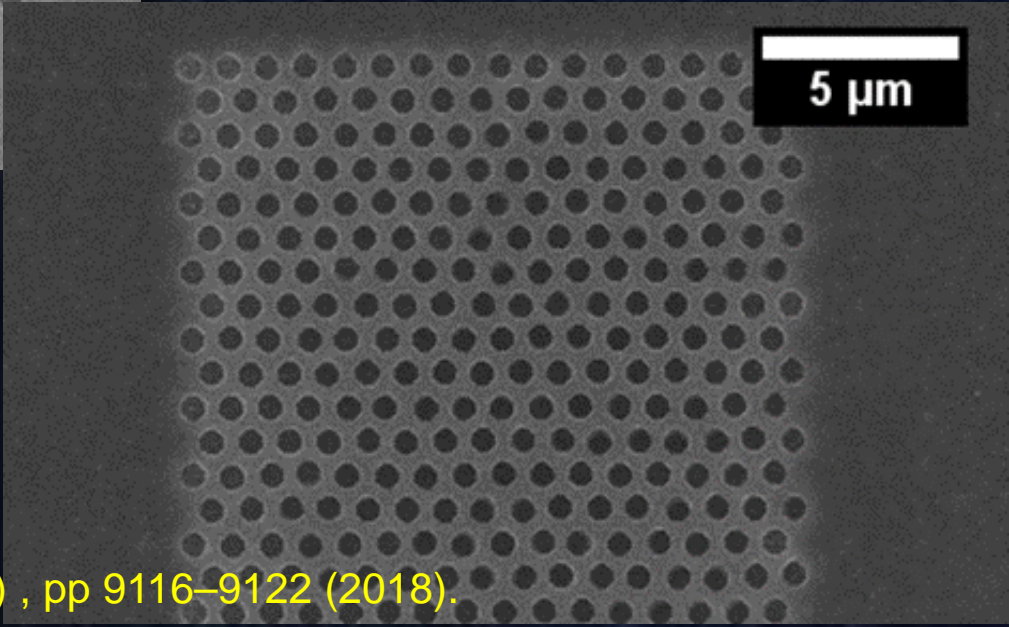
- Parabolic vs via diameter
- Peak shifts wrt $[\text{H}_2\text{O}_2]$



poly Si: SAC-MacEtch

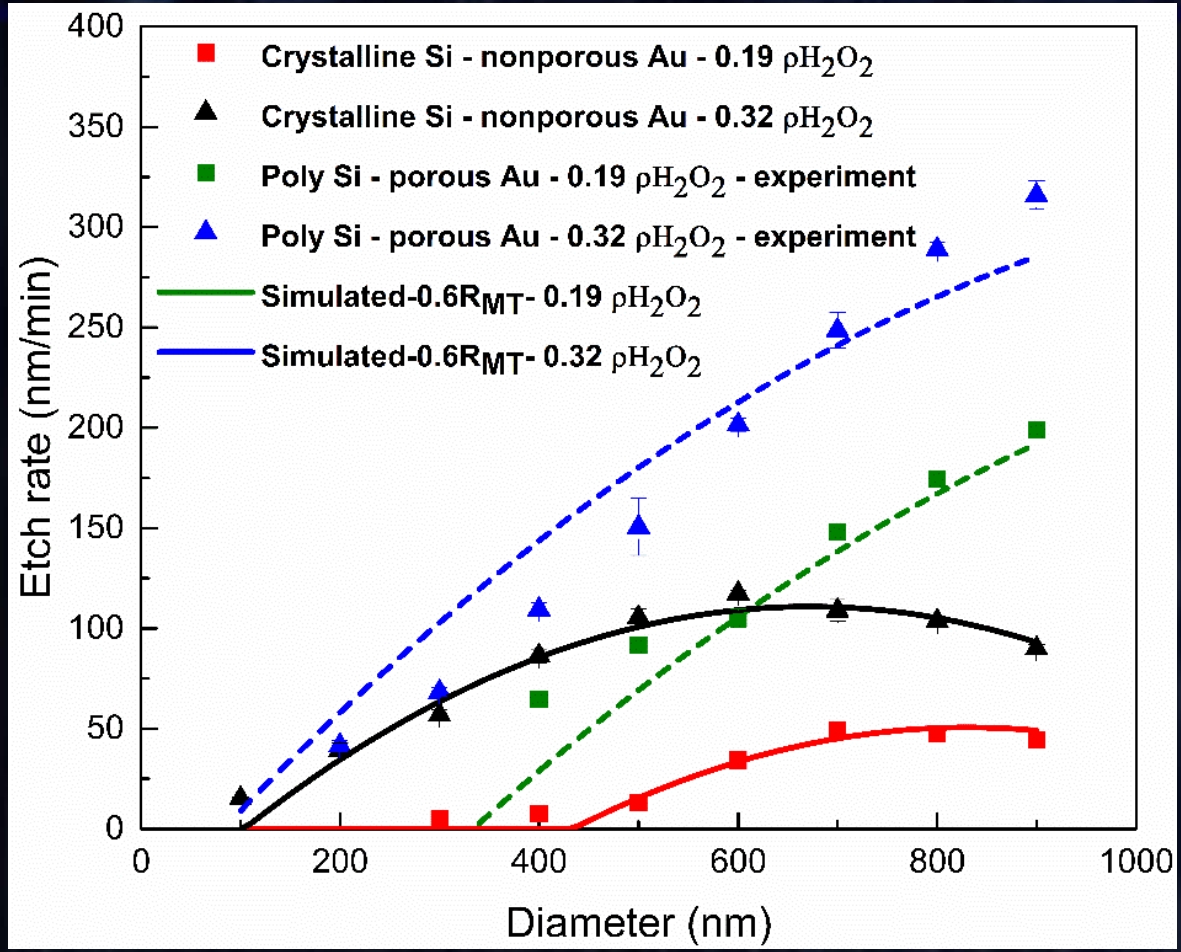


- 700 nm D and 1 μm pitch
- MacEtched in 0.32 $\rho_{H_2O_2}$ for 10 minutes





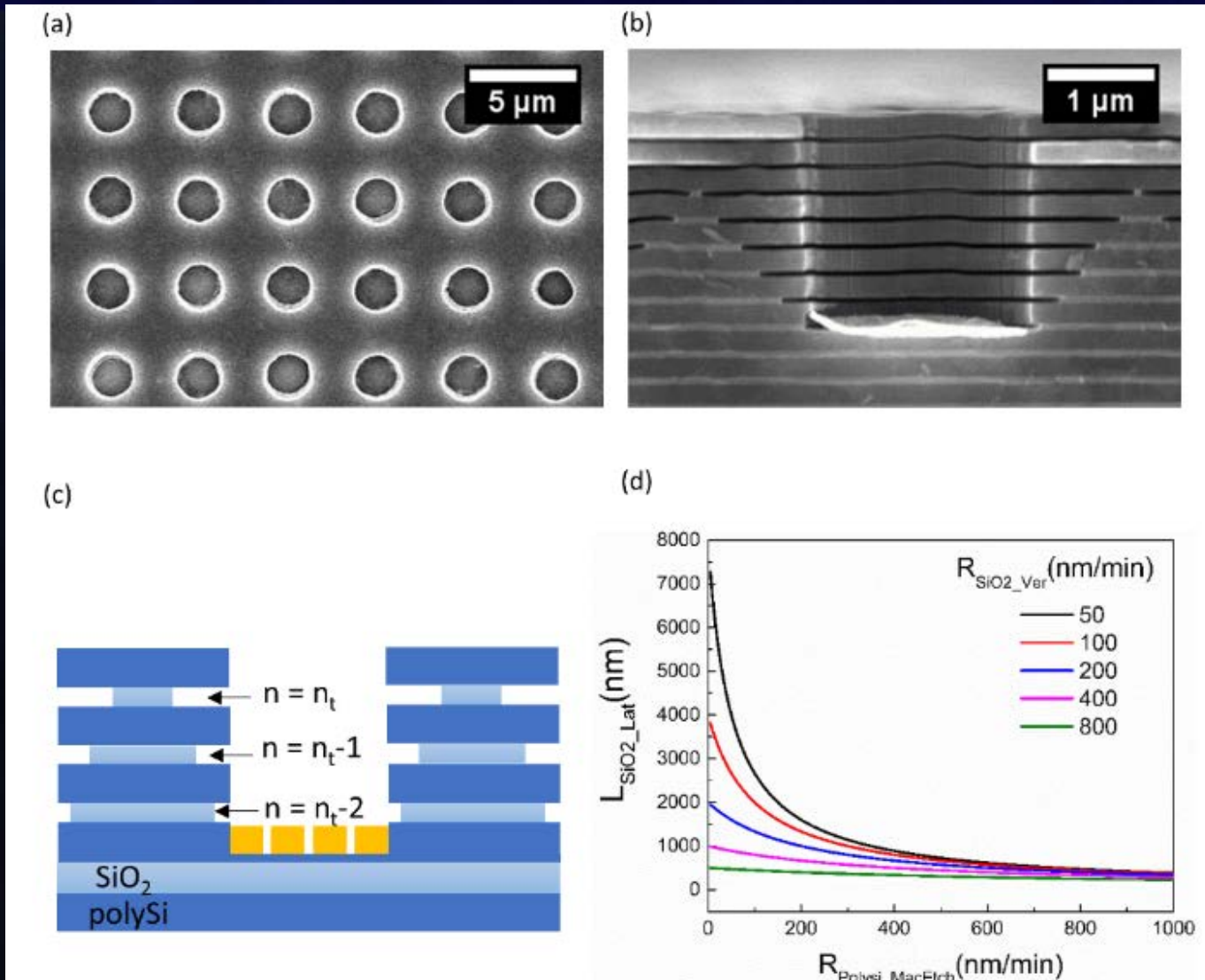
Effect of crystallinity



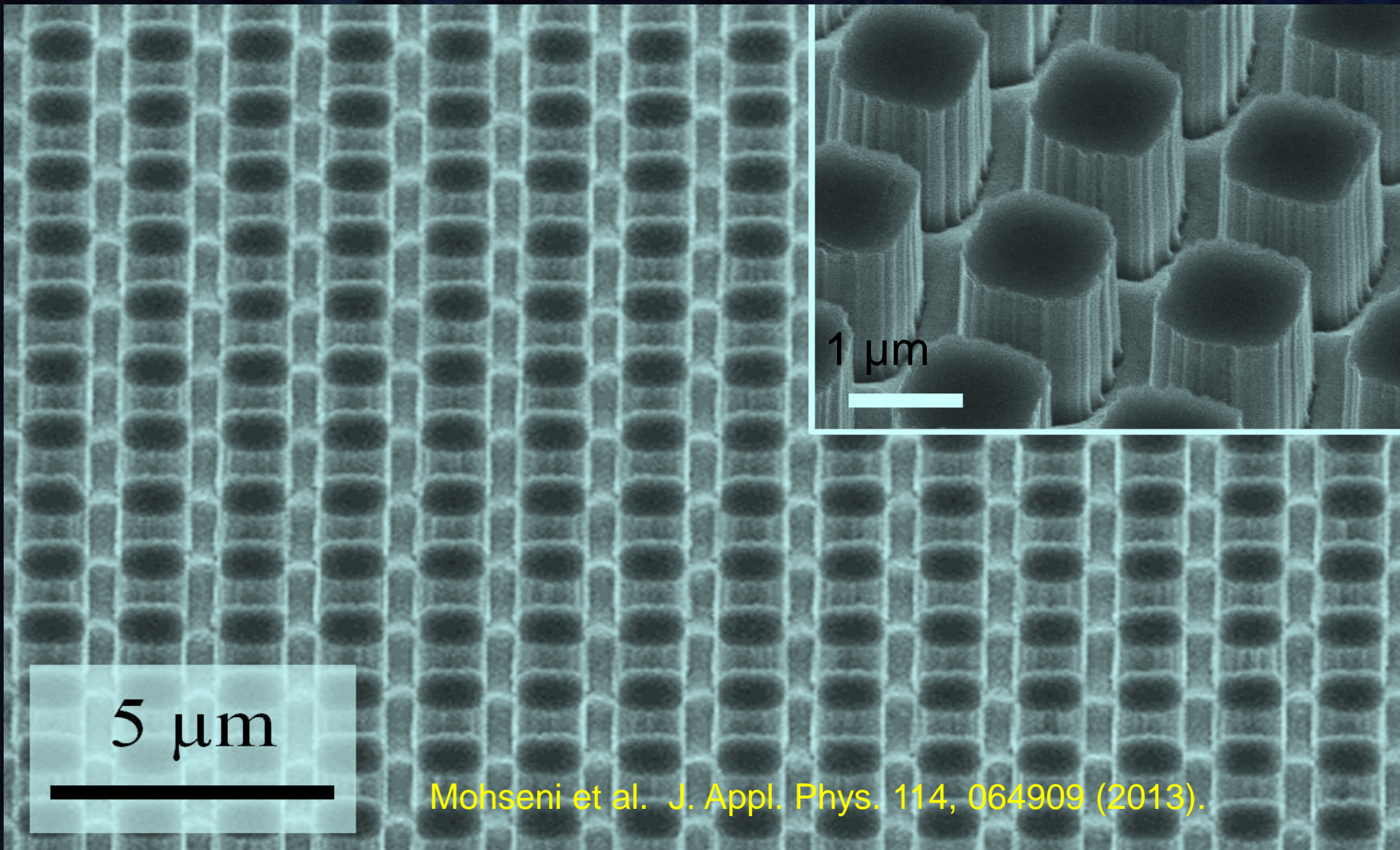
- Enhanced mass transport leads to shift of parabola peak



Poly-Si/SiO₂ SL MacEtch

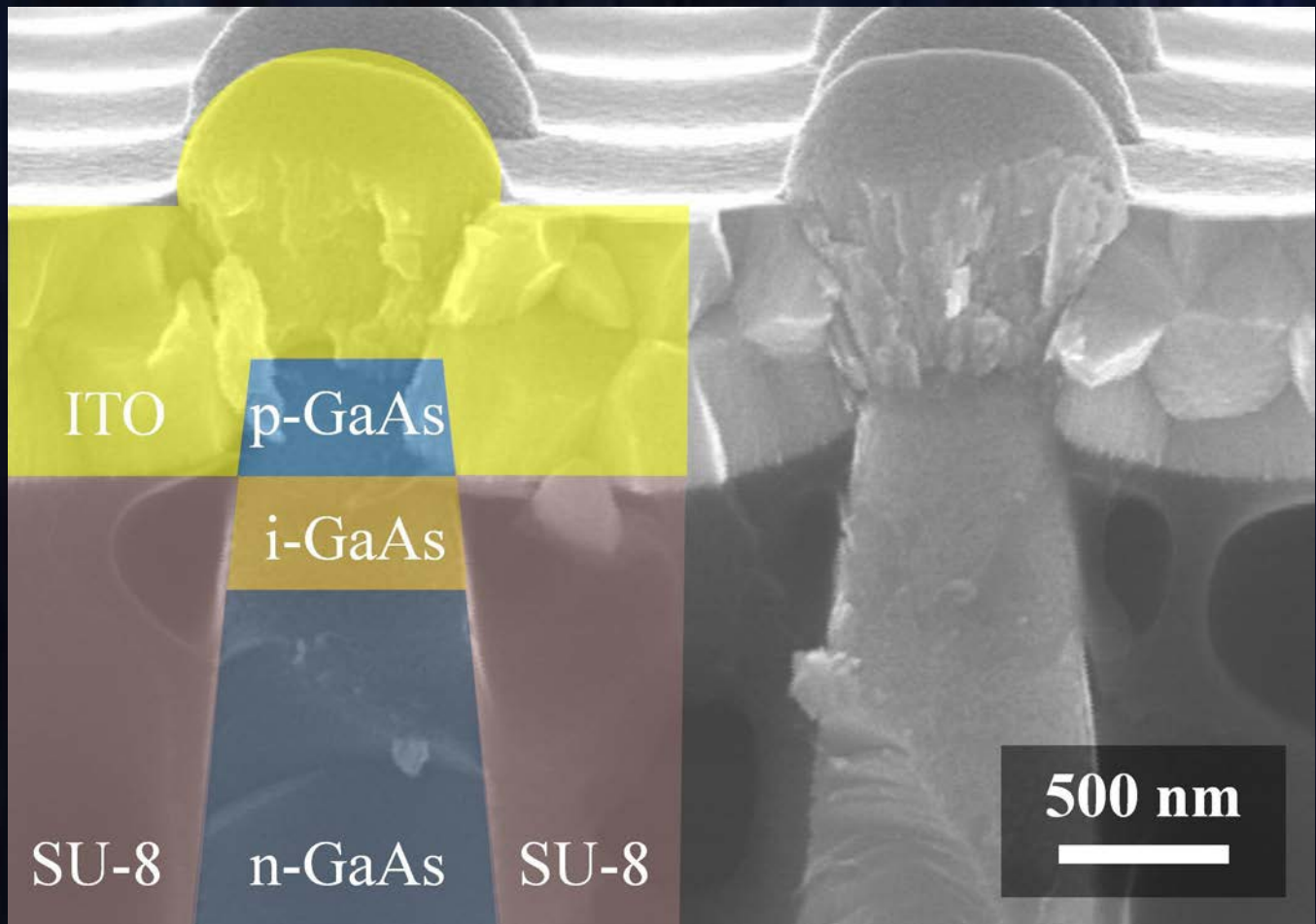


GaAs p-i-n pillar based μ -LED by MacEtch





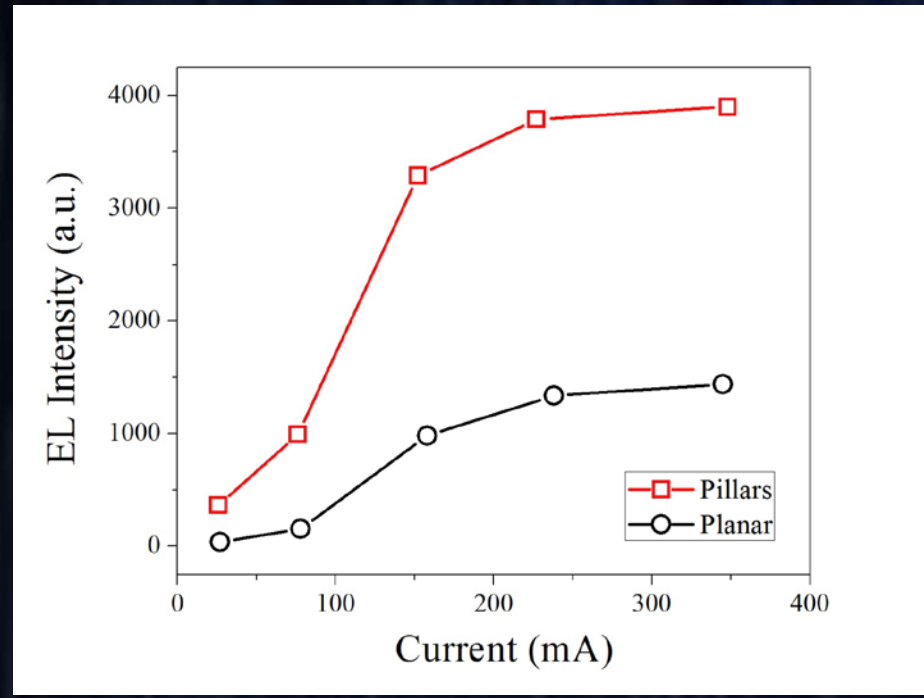
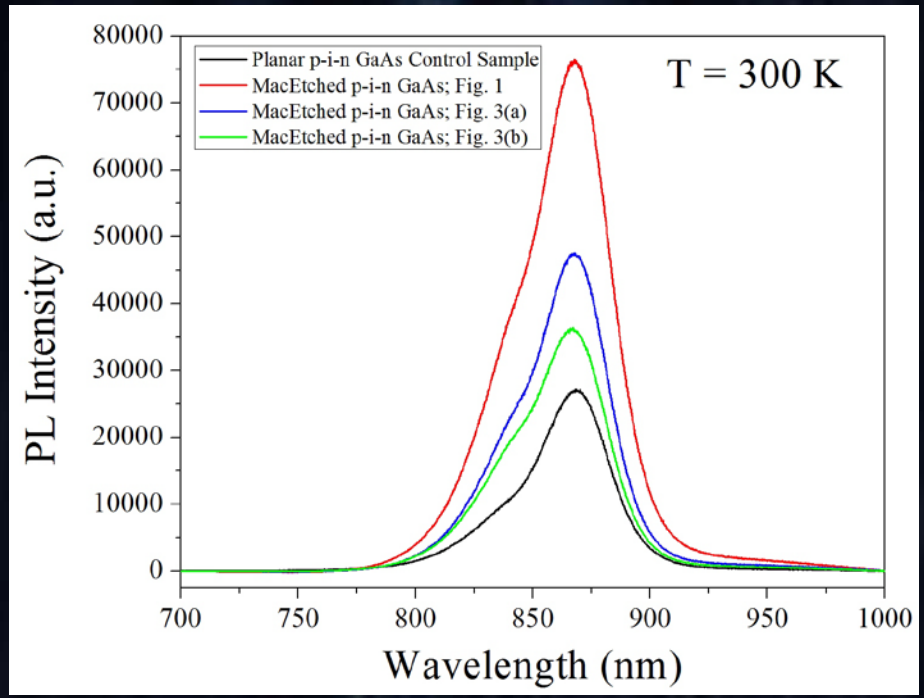
GaAs p-i-n Pillar Based LED by MacEtch



Mohseni et al., J. Appl. Phys. 114, 064909 (2013).



GaAs p-i-n pillar based μ -LED by MacEtch



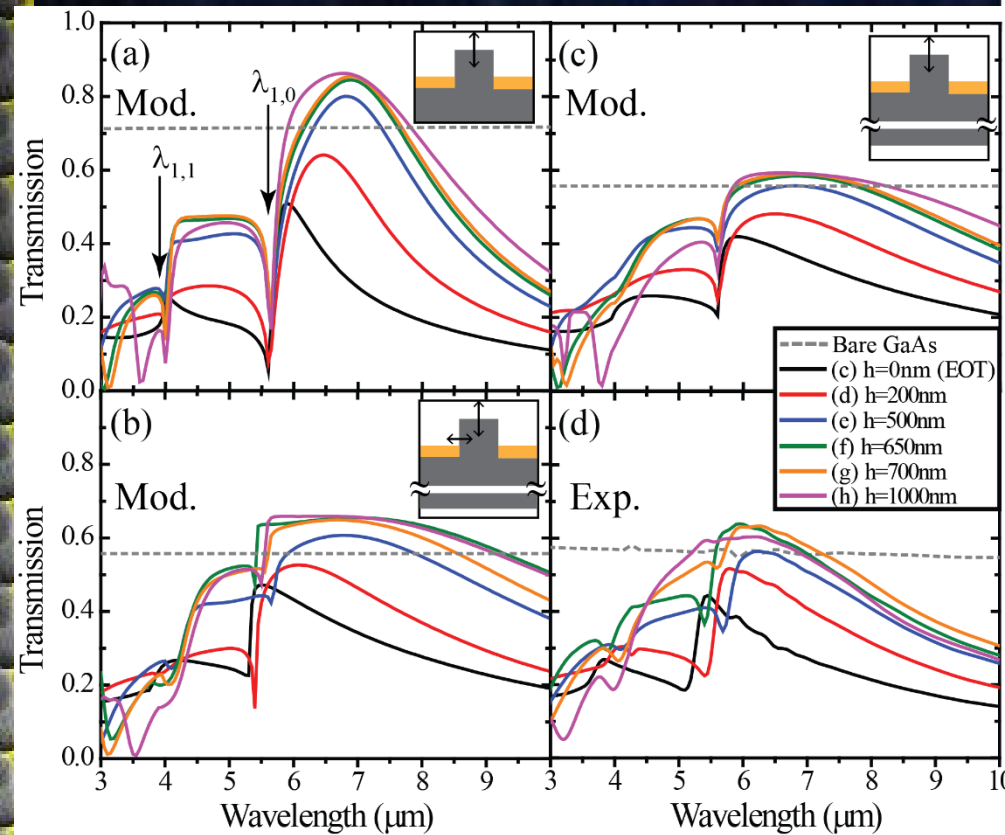
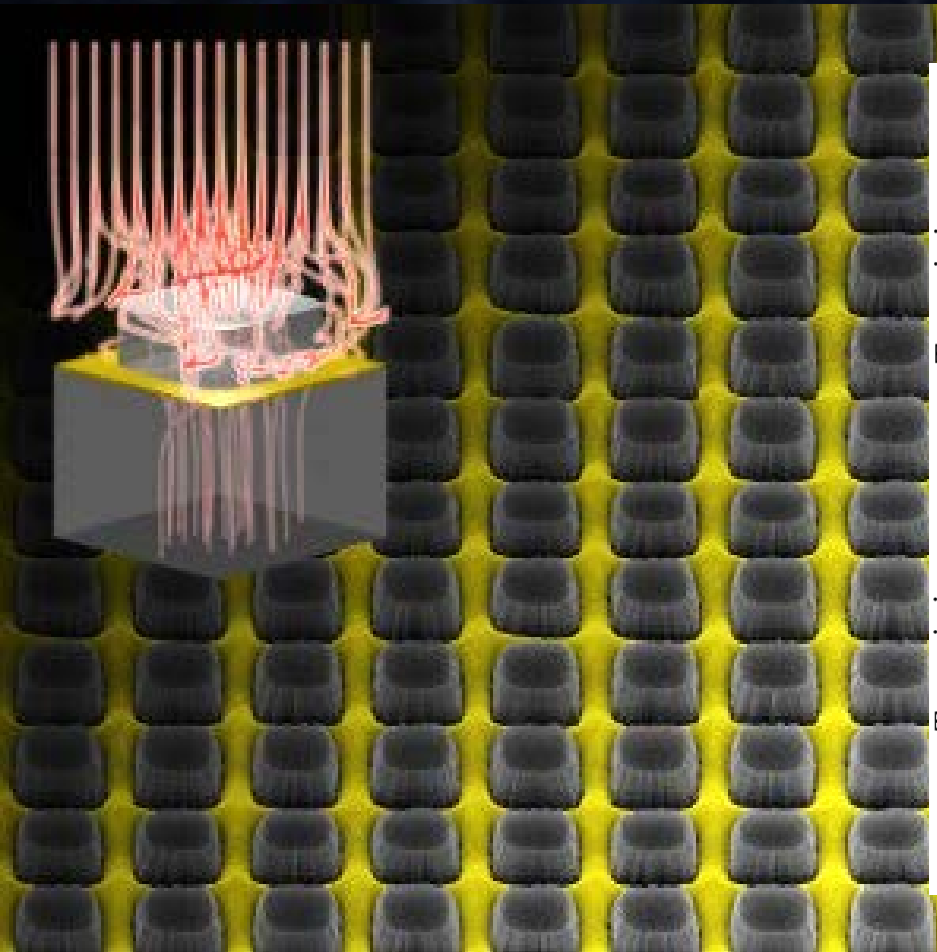
- Pillar showed stronger emission at all injection levels
- Enhancement is stronger at higher I

Mohseni et al. J. Appl. Phys. 114, 064909 (2013).



Buried Plasmonics: Enhanced Optical Transmission

RCWA modeling and experimental results





MacEtch

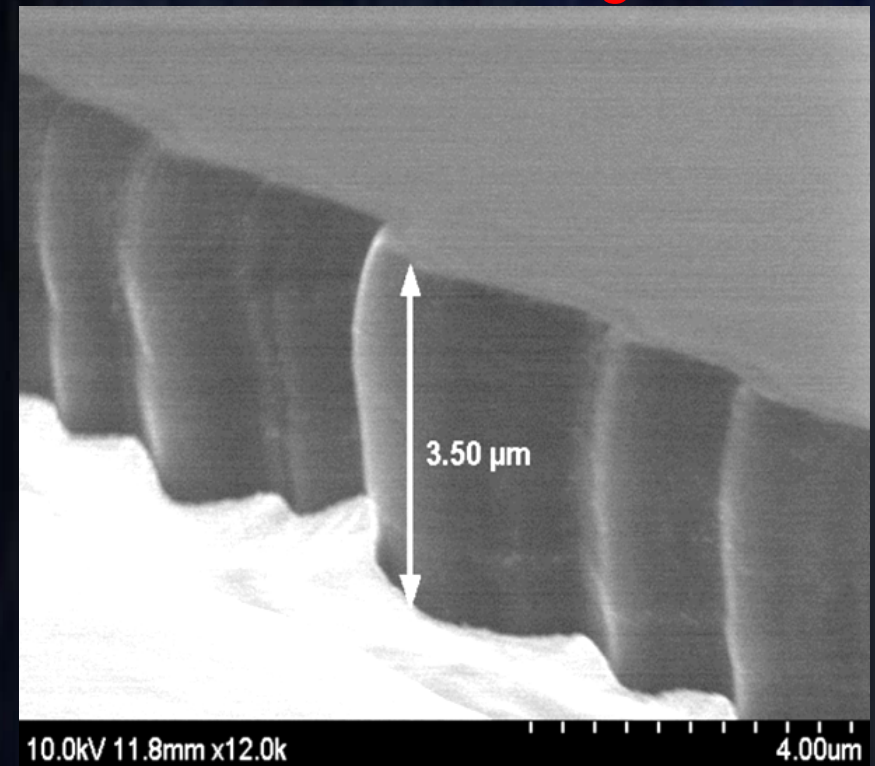
SIDEWALL ROUGHNESS

Sidewall morphology and porosity

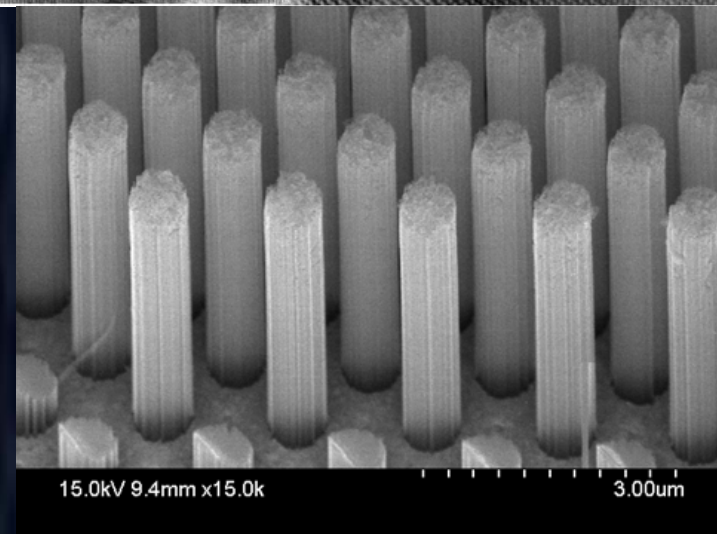
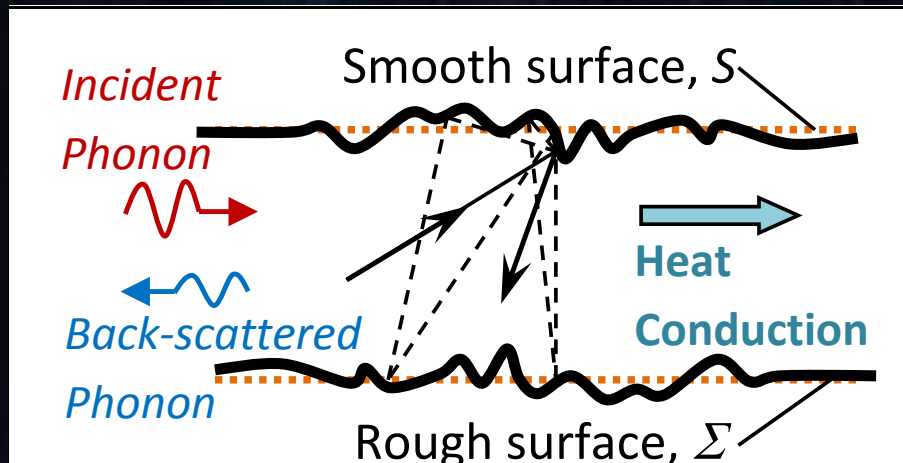
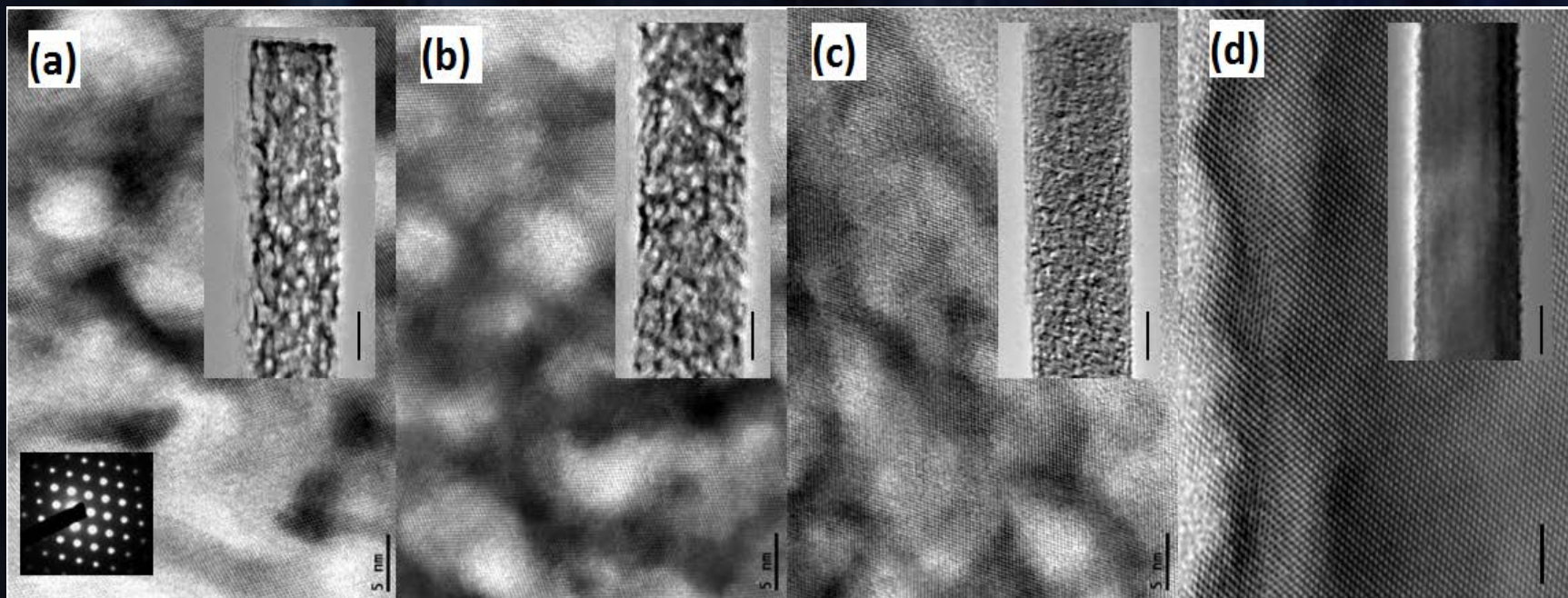


- Free of high energy ion induced damage
- Sidewall smoothness is determined by the edge roughness of the metal catalyst pattern
- Susceptible to porosity, which can be eliminated or minimized by tuning the MacEtch condition or combining with digital etch

Issues: sidewall roughness

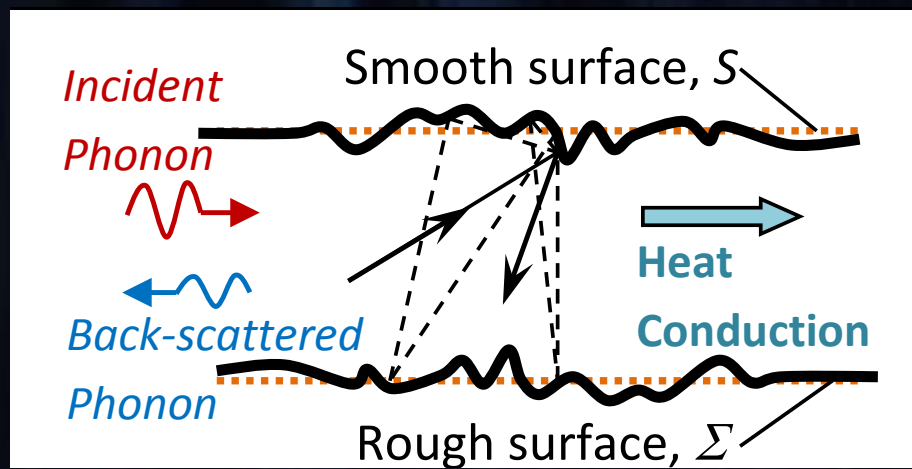


Tuning of thermal properties by porosity using MacEtch

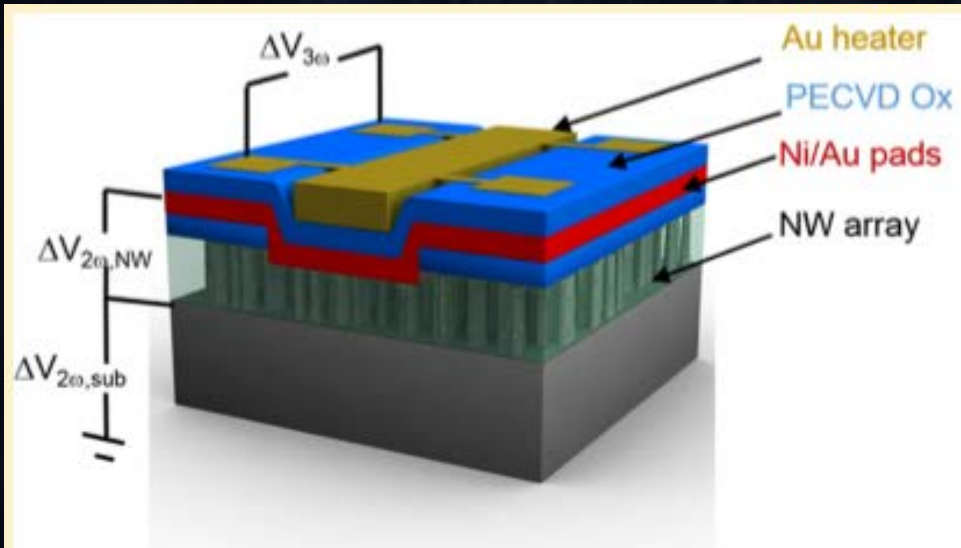
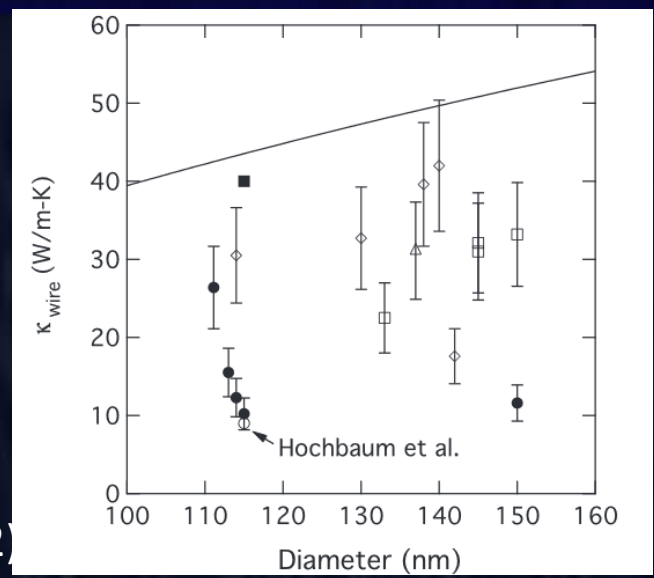




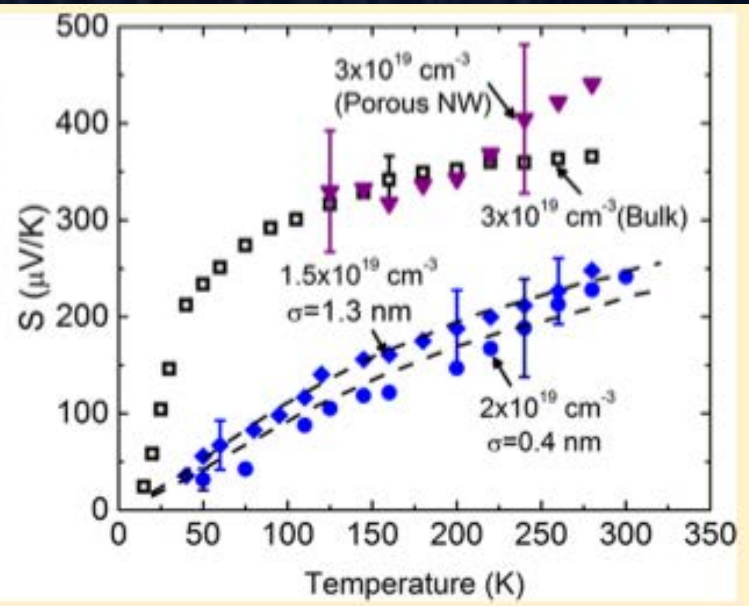
TE properties of rough Si NWs



Sadhu et al. *J. Appl. Phys.* 112, 114306 (2012)

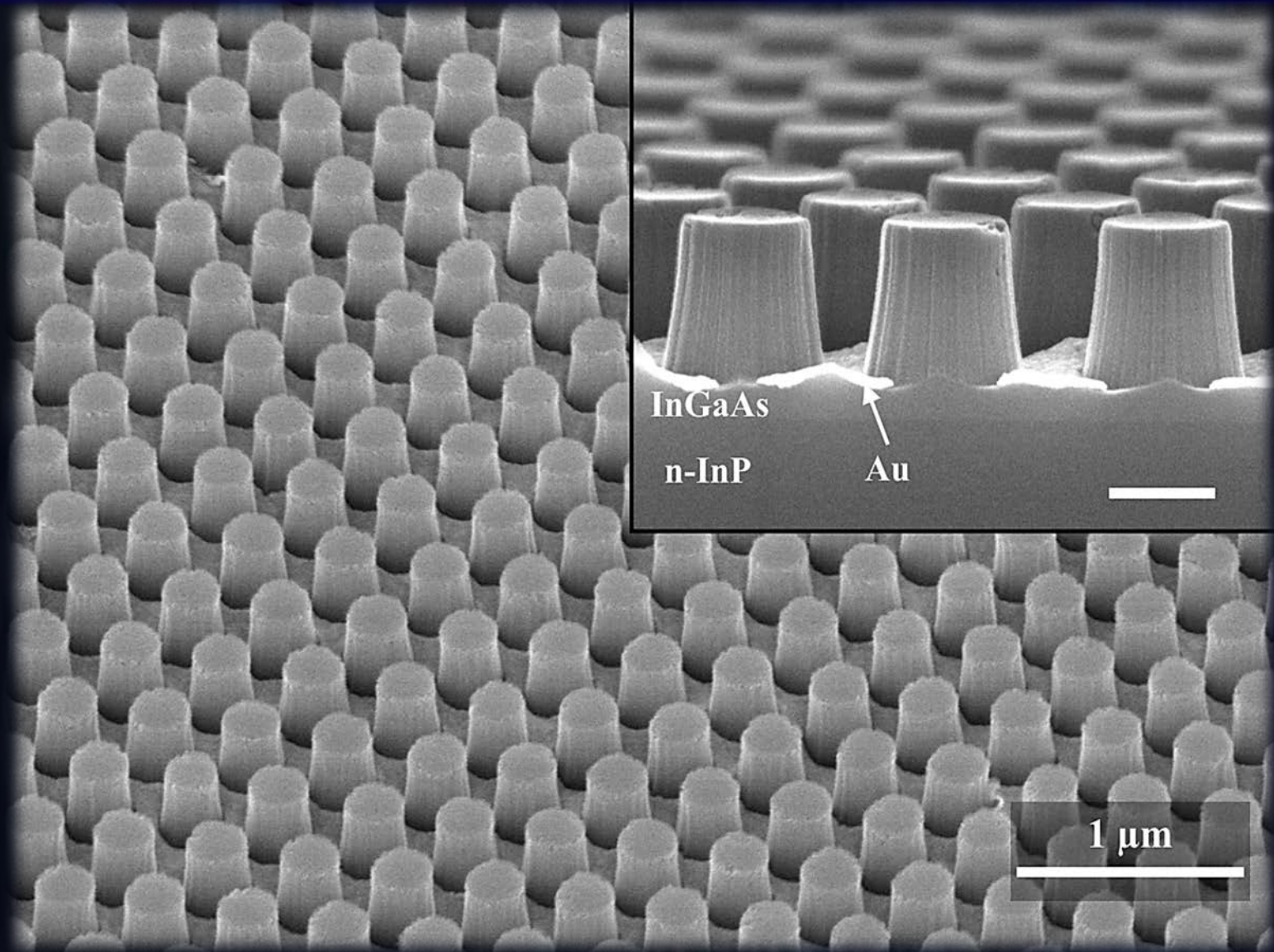


Nano Lett. 2015, 15, 3159–3165



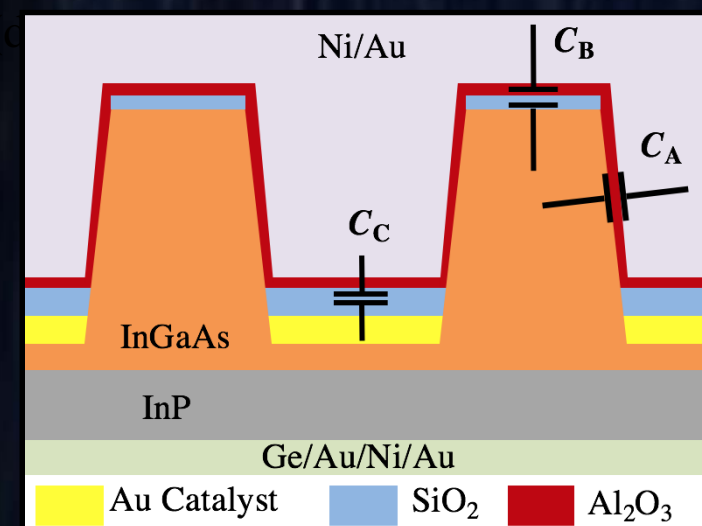
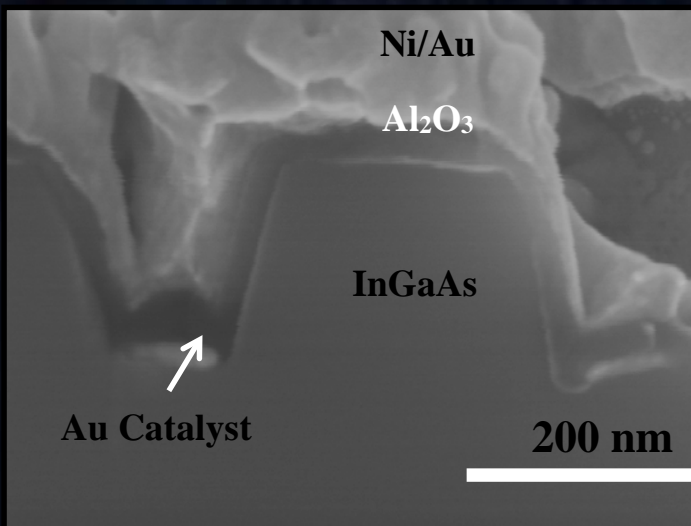
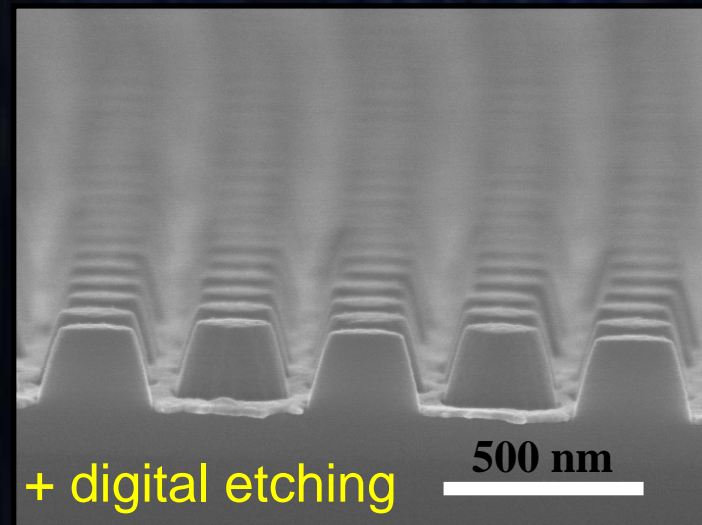
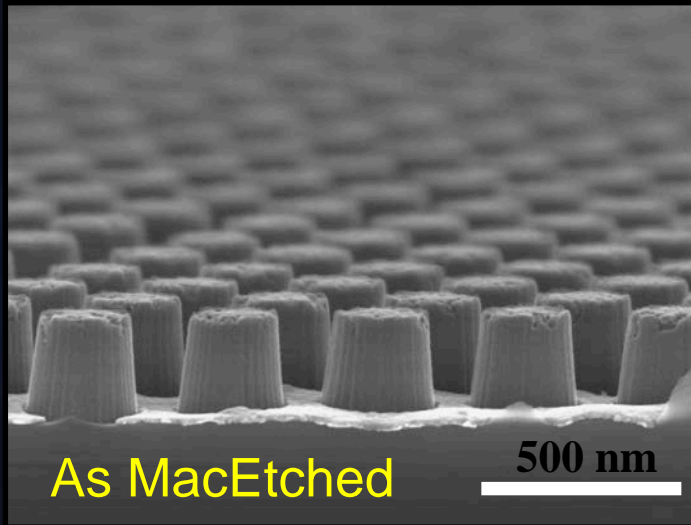


MacEtch of $\text{In}_x\text{Ga}_{1-x}\text{As}$





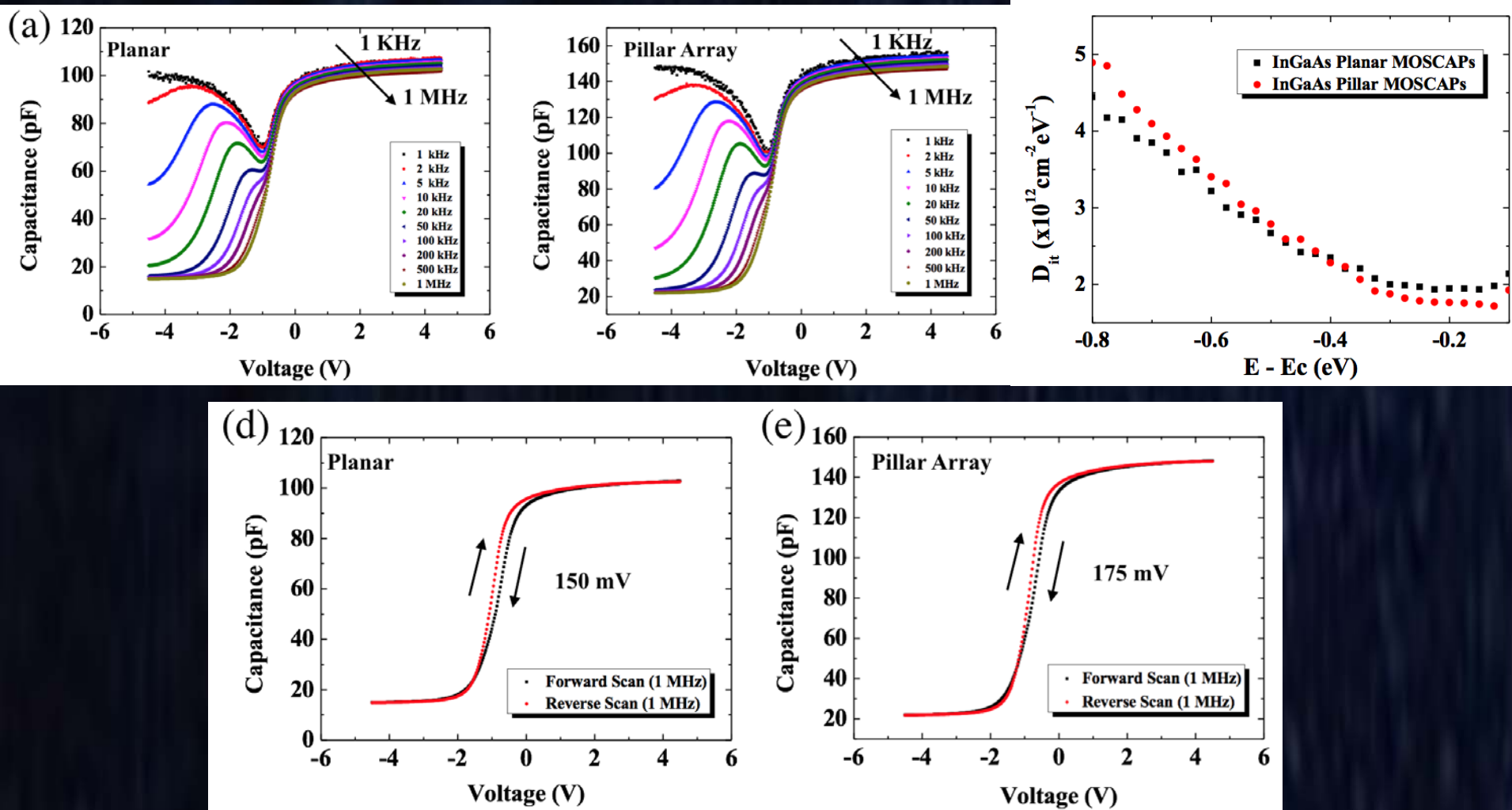
MacEtch of $\text{In}_{0.53}\text{Ga}_{0.47}\text{As}$: porosity issue, solution, surface quality





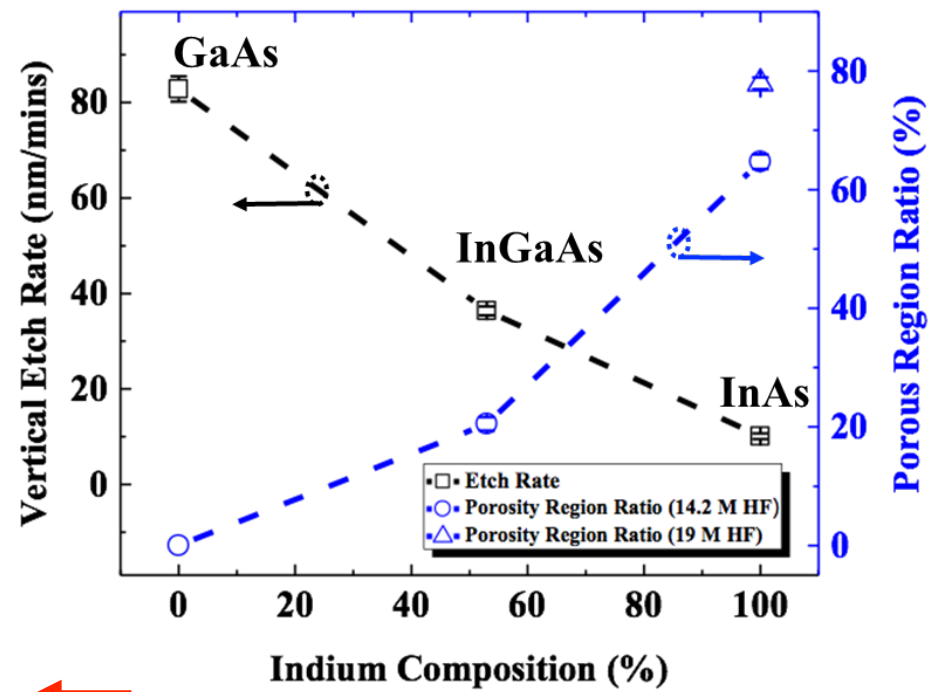
$\text{In}_{0.53}\text{Ga}_{0.47}\text{As}-\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ MOSCAP: planar vs pillar

Interface charge density and hysteresis

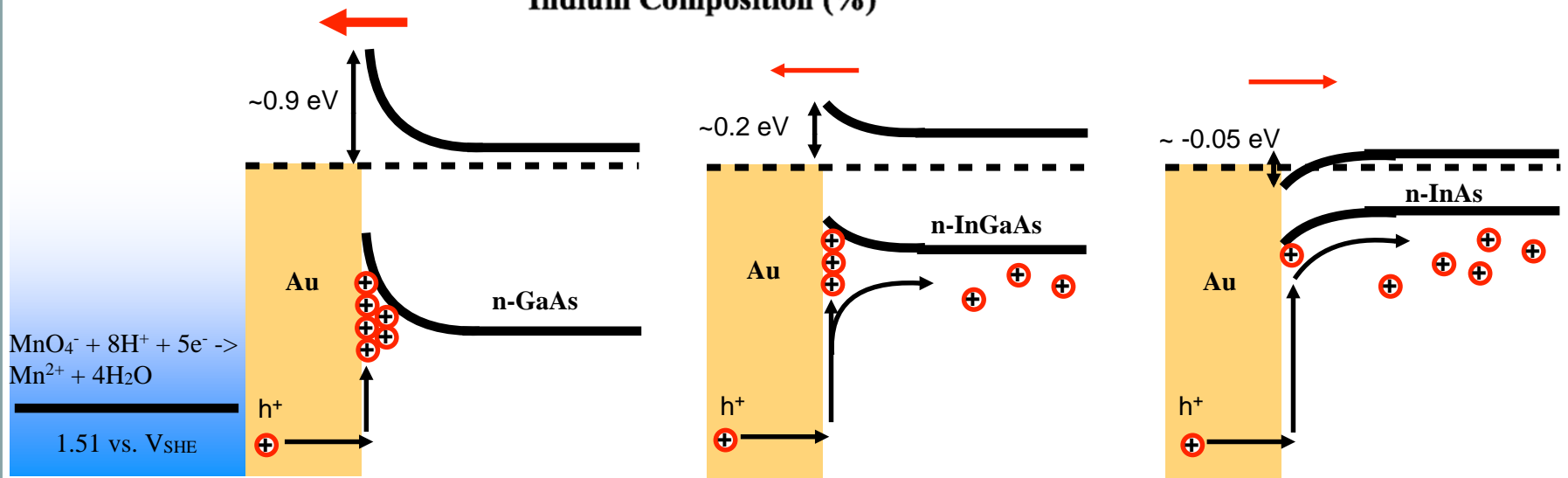




The Schottky Barrier Model



Kong et al. ACS Nano, 11, 10193 (2017).





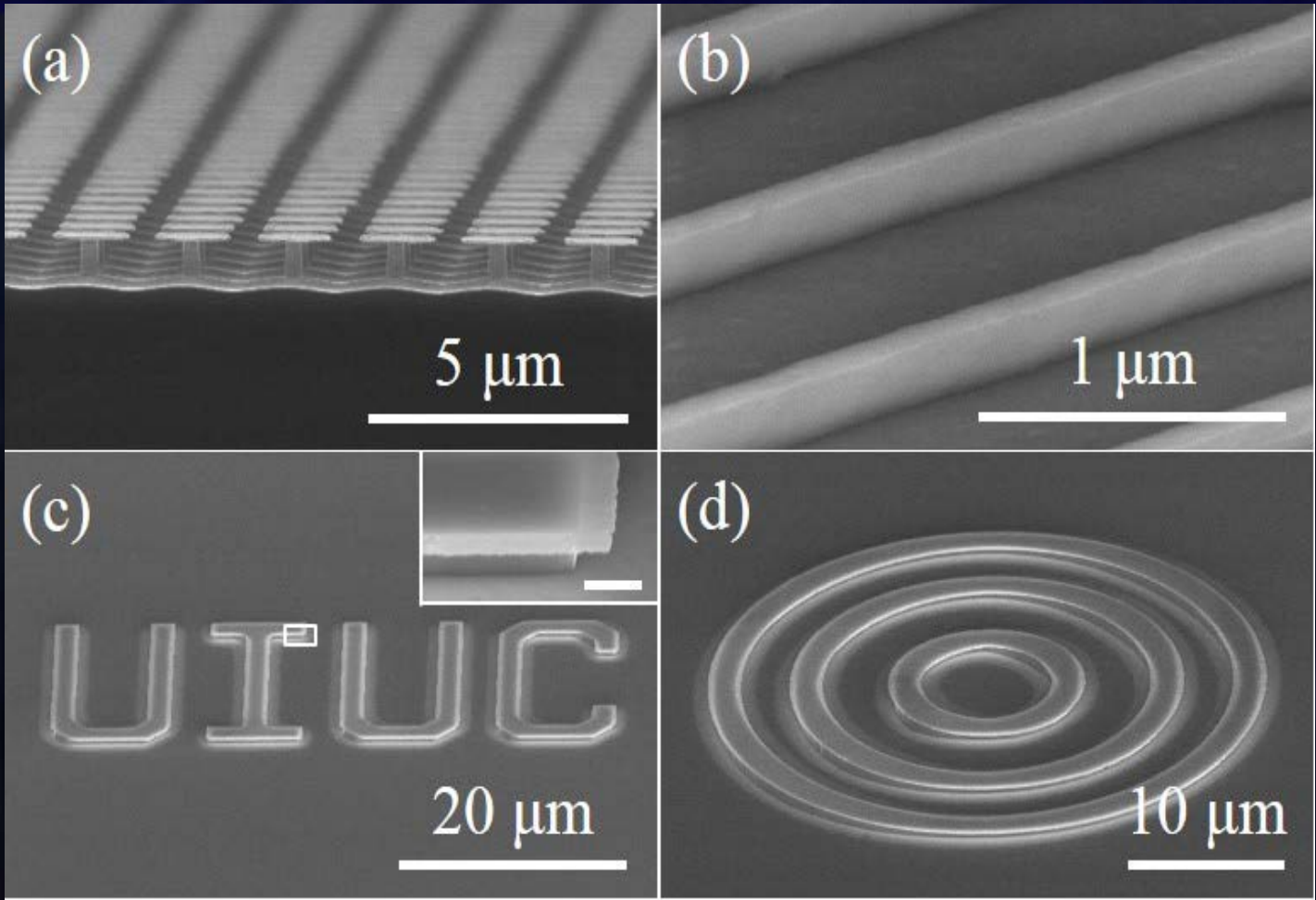
Inverse-MacEtch

**SMOOTH SIDEWALLS BY
INVERSE-MACETCH**



Inverse-MacEtch for smooth sidewalls

InP



- Metal edge roughness no longer limits sidewall smoothness
- Limited aspect ratio (height/width) because of the inverse nature

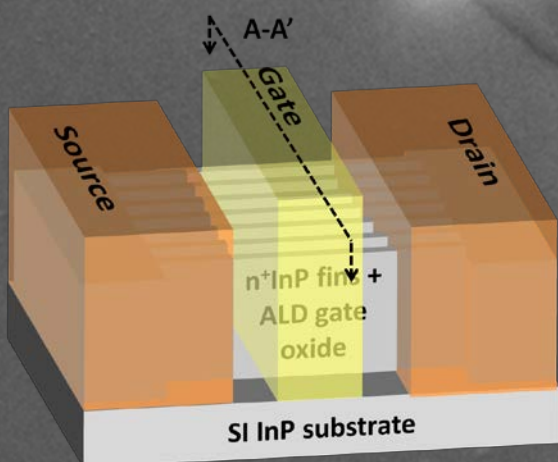
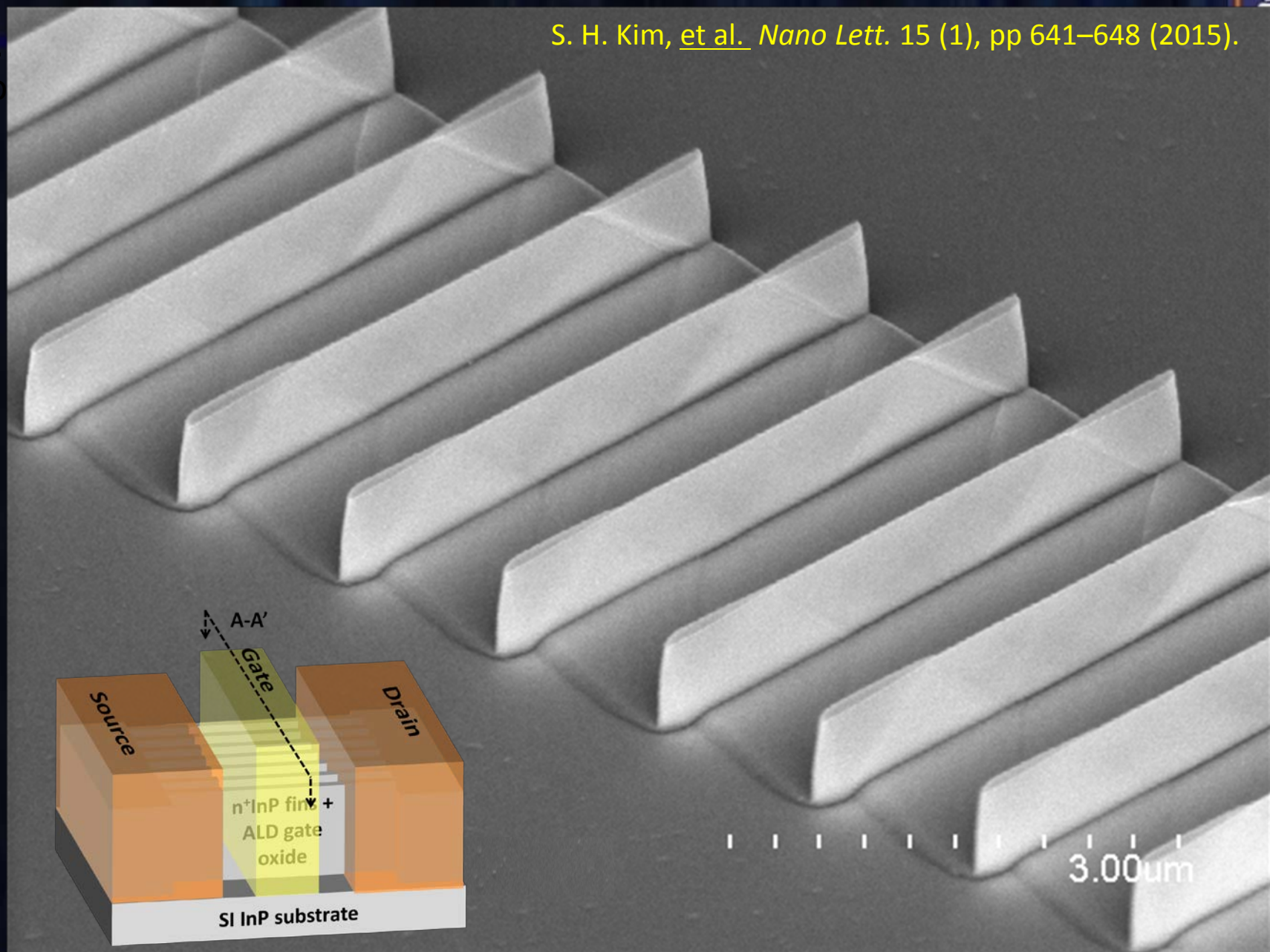
S. H. Kim, P. K. Mohseni, Y. Song, T. Ishihara, and X. Li, *Nano Lett.* 15 (1), pp 641–648 (2015).



I-MacEtch for InP FinFET

S. H.
Y. So

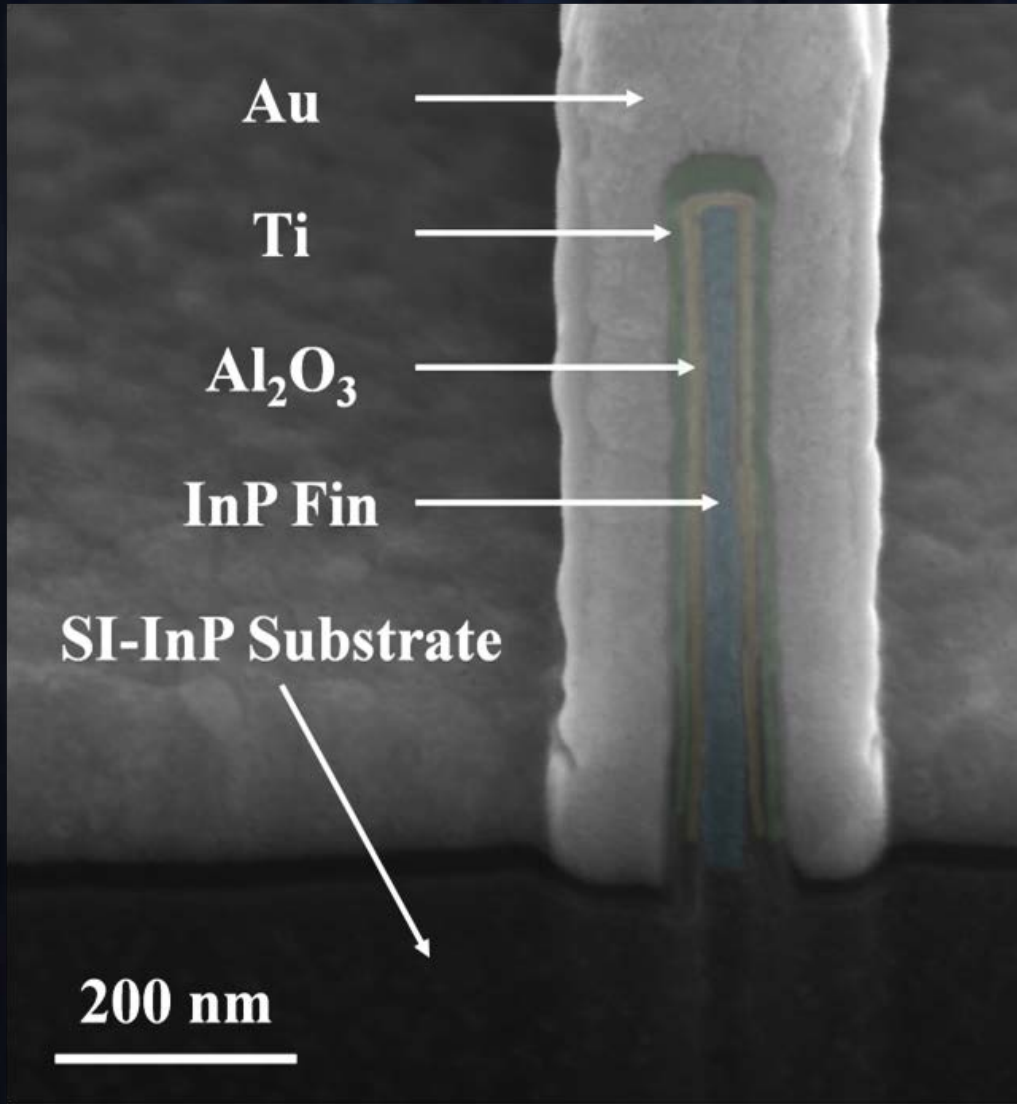
S. H. Kim, et al. *Nano Lett.* 15 (1), pp 641–648 (2015).



HAR InP Junctionless FinFET: X-section



Y. Song et al. IEEE Electron Dev. Lett. 37 (8), pp 970-973 (2016)

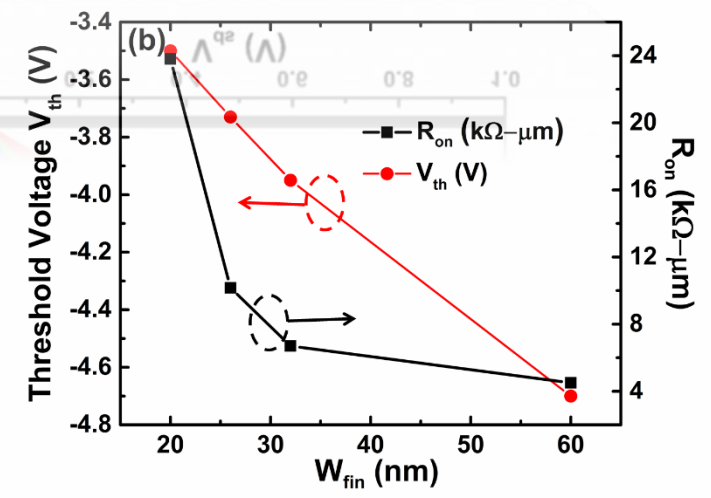
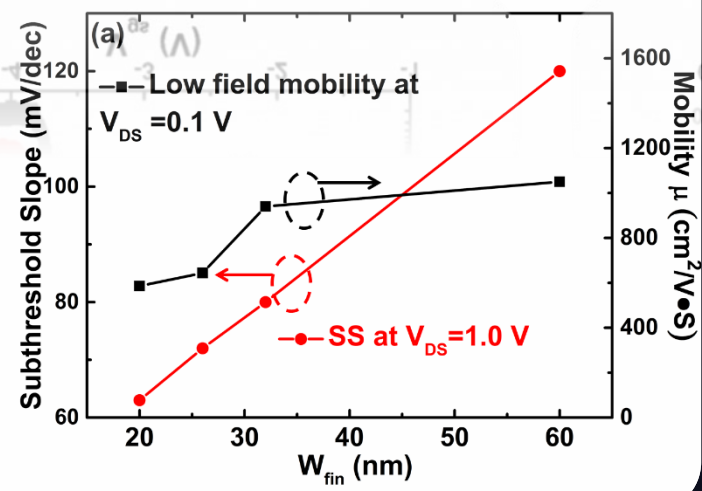
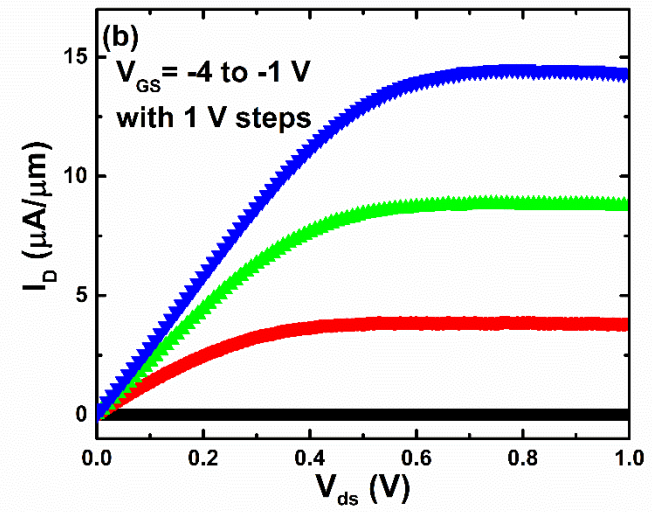
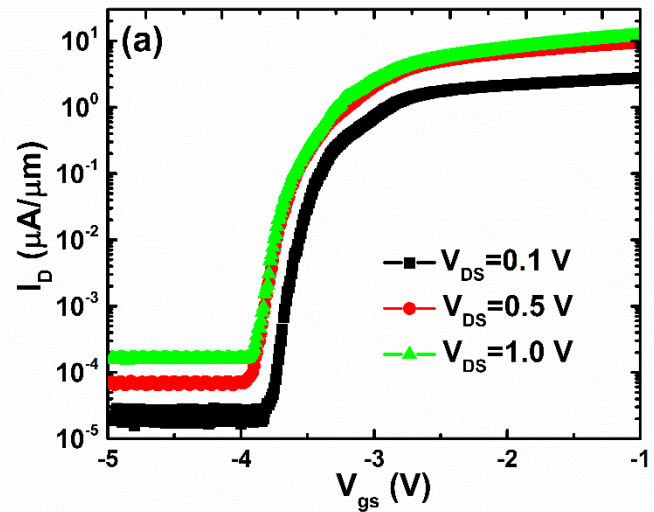


- $L_{g, \text{min}} \sim 14 \text{ nm}$
- AR $\sim 50:1$
- Atomically smooth sidewalls
- Conformal gate dielectric and metal
- SS: 63 mV/dec



HAR InP Junctionless FinFET

Y. Song et al. IEEE Electron Dev. Lett. 37 (8), pp 970-973 (2016)



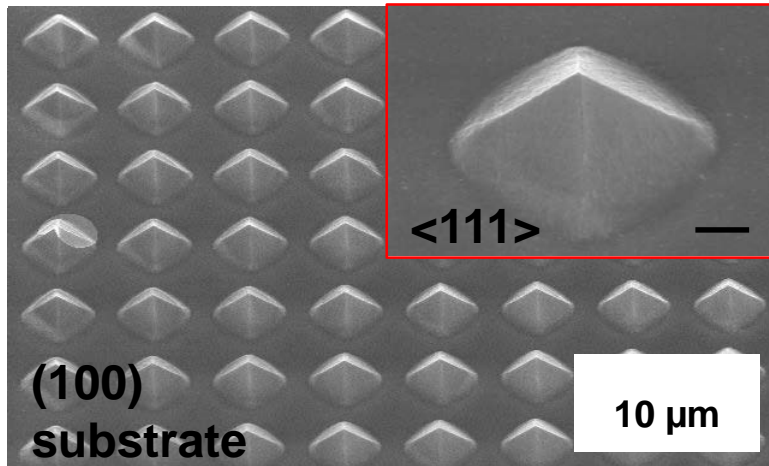
JL MOSFETs – excellent off-state and on-state performance

I-MacEtch for Ge

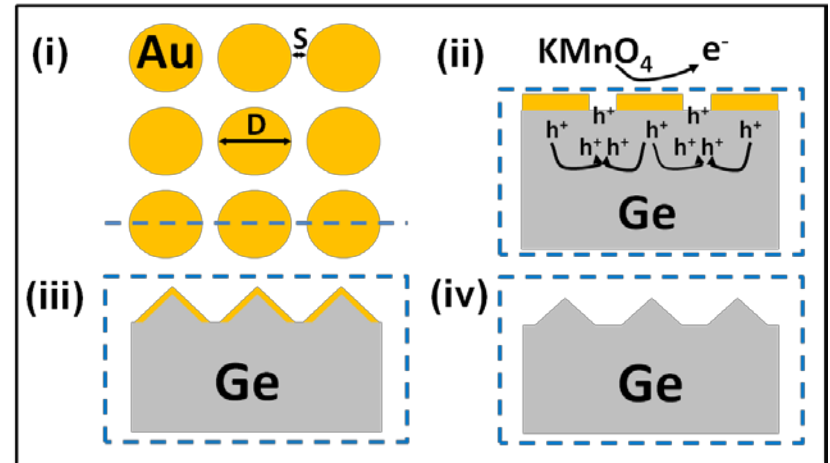
Kim et al. ACS Nano, 2018.
10.1021/acsnano.8b01848



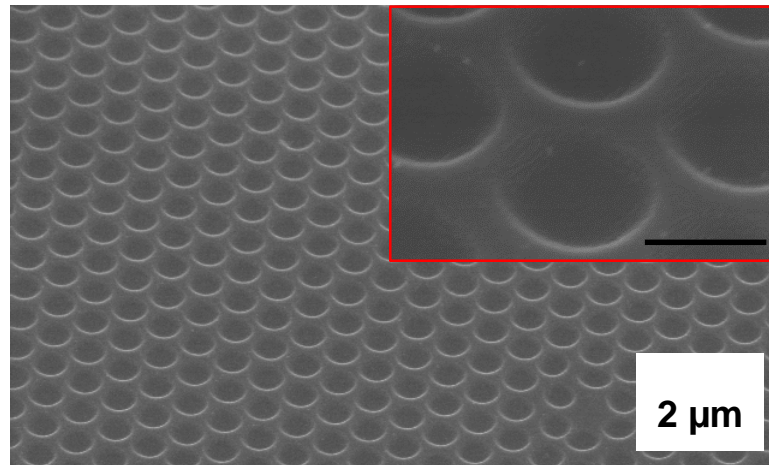
(a)



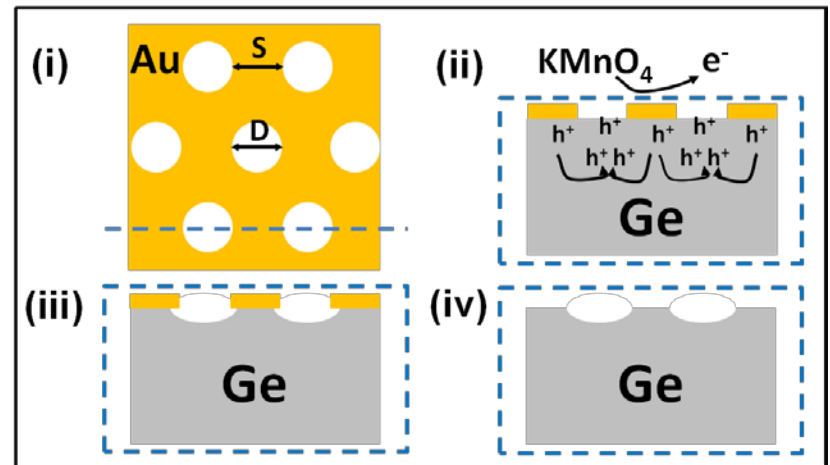
(b)



(c)



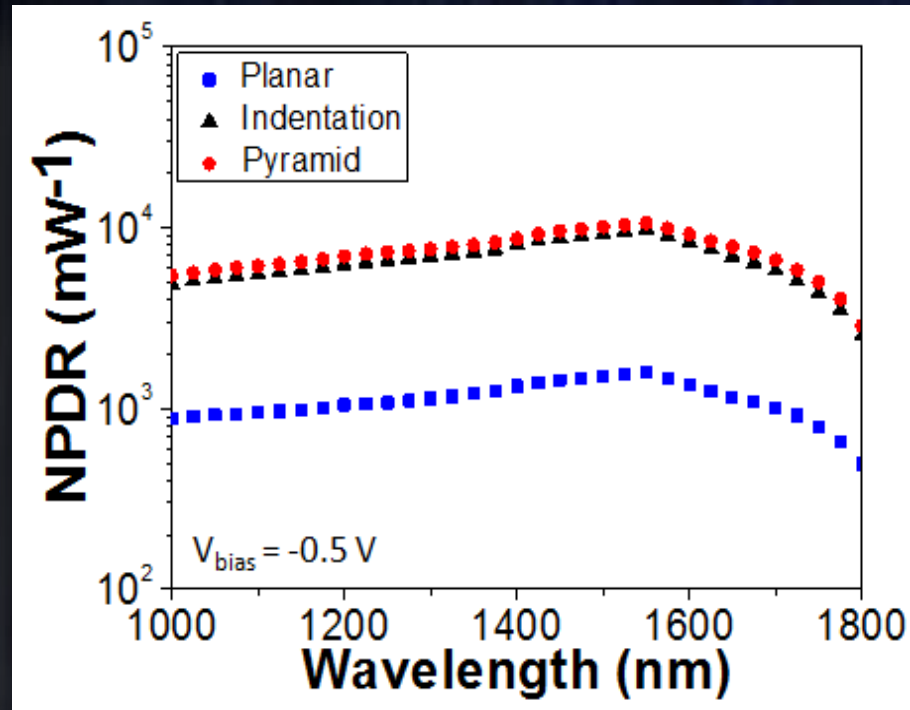
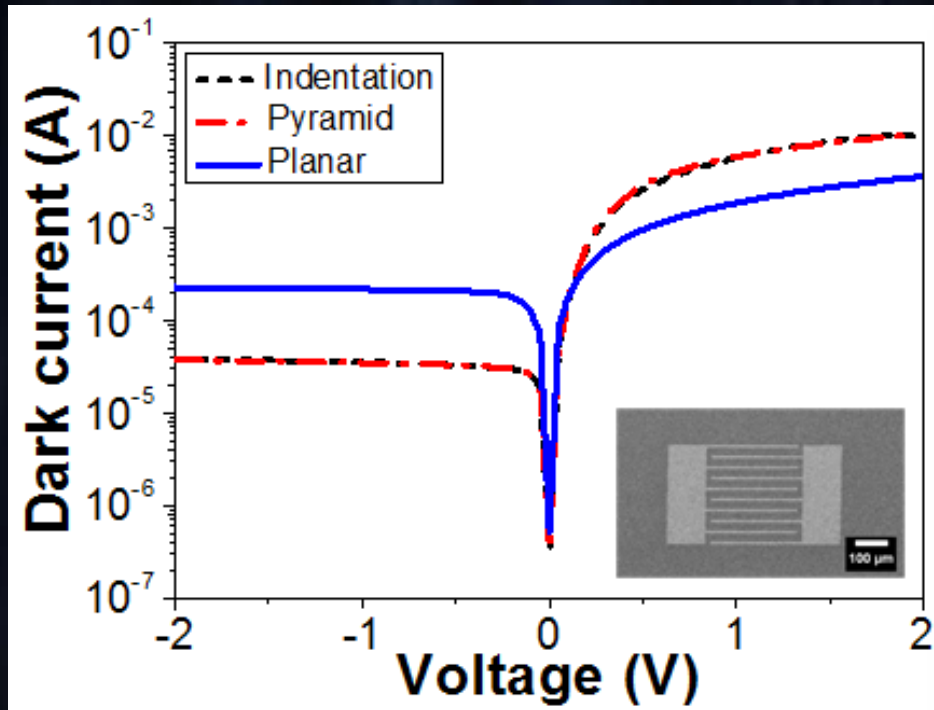
(d)



Ge MSM PD enhanced by I-MacEtch



Kim et al. ACS Nano, 2018.
10.1021/acsnano.8b01848



- Smooth surface by i-MacEtch w in situ α -Ge passivation
- Reduced dark current due to higher SBH by α -Ge
- Enhanced photoresponsivity due to textured surfaces



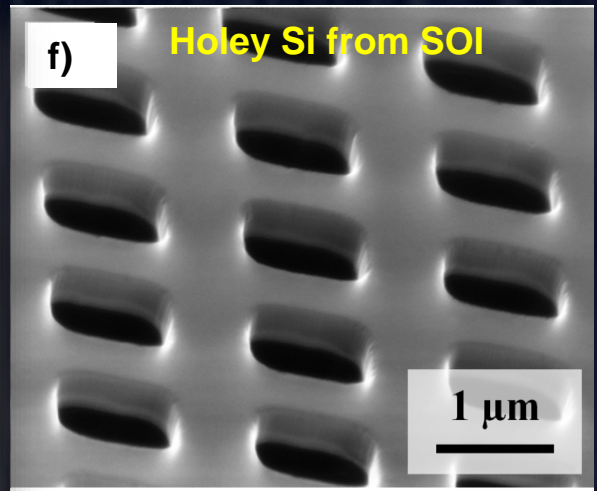
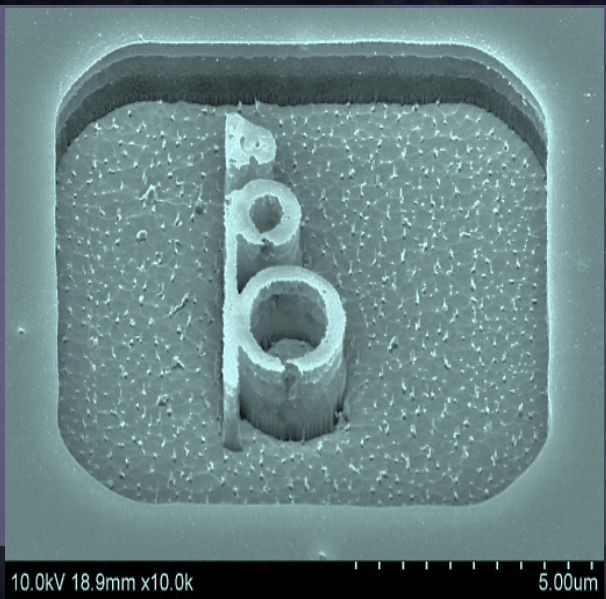
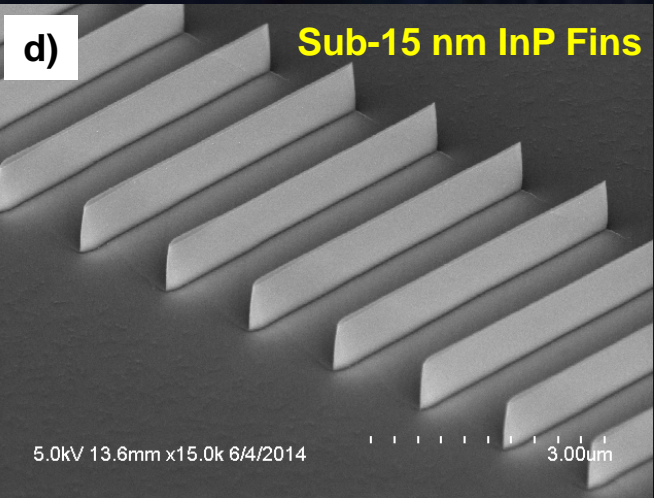
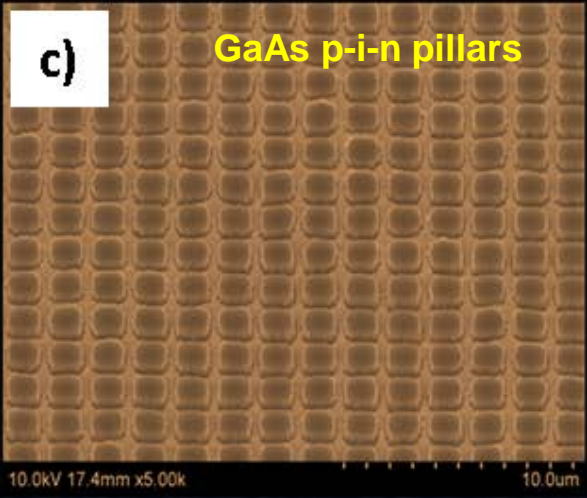
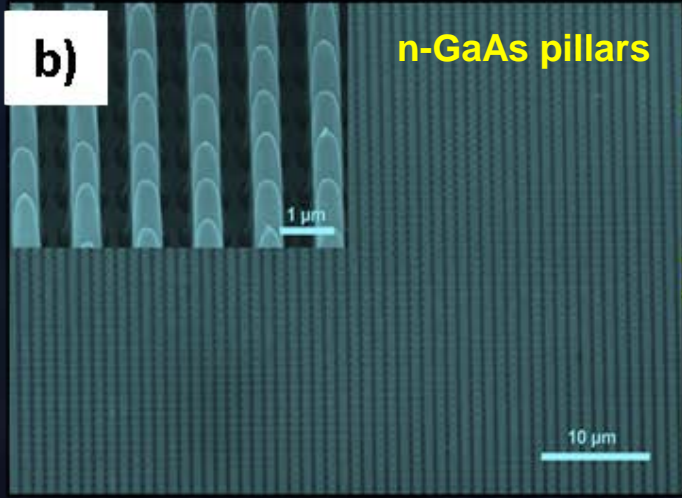
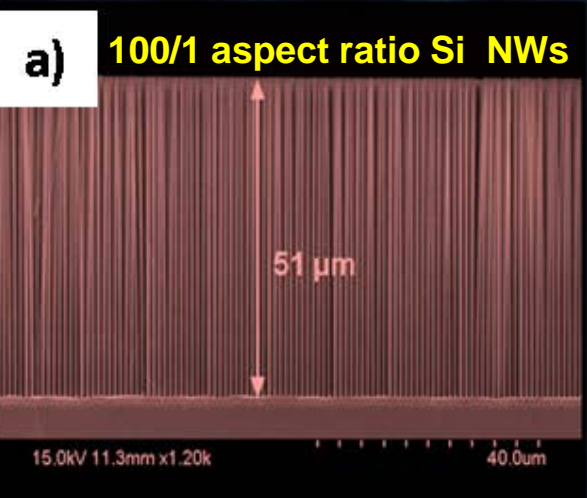
Metal Pattern Formation and resolution

MacEtch has been realized using metal catalyst formed by the following techniques

- Electroless plating (e.g. from AgNO_3 solution)
- Colloidal nanoparticles
- Optical lithography
- Electron beam lithography
- Nanoimprint/soft lithography
- Superionic solid state stamping
- Nanosphere lithography
- High aspect ratio shadow mask
- Tip-based lithography (AFM, STM)



Examples of semiconductor nanostructures produced by MacEtch





MacEtch vs wet and dry etch

	Wet Etch	Dry Etch	MacEtch
Directionality	Isotropic	Anisotropic	Anisotropic
Aspect Ratio	Low	Medium	High
Ion Induced Damage	None	Mild to Severe	None
Crystal-Orientation Dependence	Some	Weak	Weak
Etch Rate	Fast	Slow	Fast
Sidewall Smoothness	Smooth	Not Smooth	Smooth or Rough
Chemical Selectivity	Good	Poor	Depends
Cost	Low	High	Low

“Metal Assisted Chemical Etching for High Aspect Ratio Nanostructures: A Review of Characteristics and Applications in Photovoltaics,” X. Li, Current Opinion in Solid State & Materials Science, 16, 71-81 (2012).



MacEtch - Not your ordinary etch

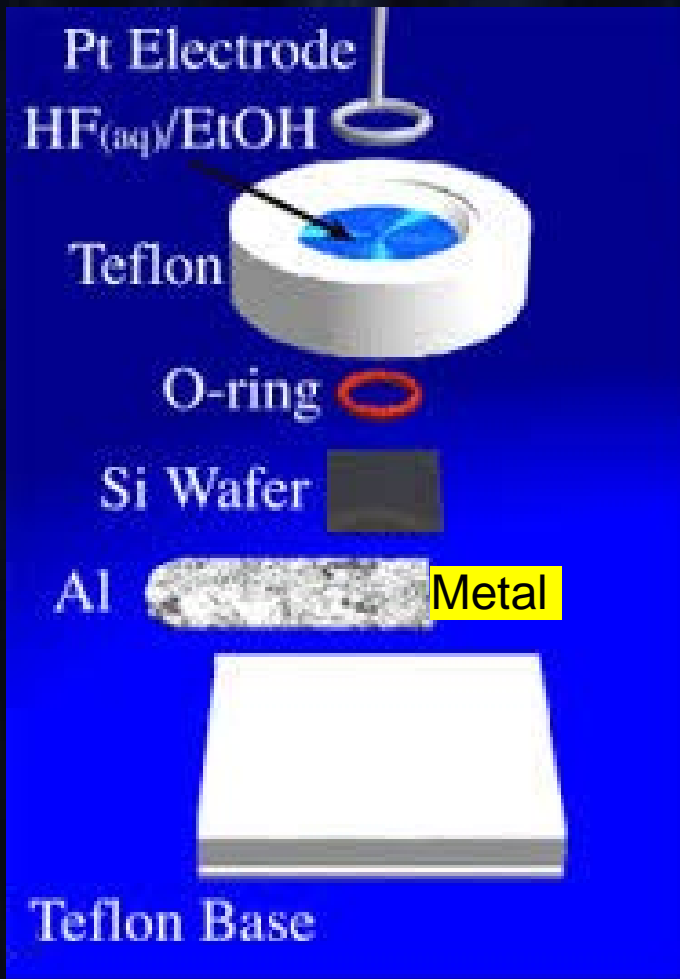
Defying text definition of wet etch, **MacEtch** is an anisotropic wet etching method that could potentially replace, improve dry etch for various electronics, photonics, energy, and chemical and bio-sensing applications.

- Si
- Ge
- GaAs
- InGaAs
- AlGaAs
- InP
- GaN
- SiC
- Ga₂O₃
- Single
- Poly
- Amorphous
- junctions
- MacEtch
- I-MacEtch
- H-MacEtch
- SAC-MacEtch

The Serendipity of MacEtch Discovery

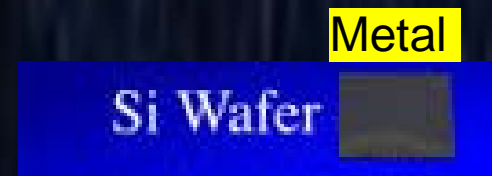


Anodic Etching for porous Si



- The birth of metal-assisted chemical etch (MacEtch)
- X. Li and P. W. Bohn, *Appl. Phys. Lett.* 77, 2572 (2000); ~893 citation.

MacEtch



Source: M. Sailor website

Selected Publications on MacEtch from Illinois



<http://mocvd.ece.illinois.edu>

- "Nanoscale Groove Textured beta-Ga₂O₃ by Room Temperature Inverse Metal-assisted Chemical Etching and Photodiodes with Enhanced Responsivity," *Appl. Phys. Lett.* 113, 222104 (2018).
- "Enhanced performance of Ge photodiodes via monolithic antireflection texturing and α -Ge self-passivation by inverse metal-assisted chemical etching," *ACS Nano*, 12 (7), 6748-6755 (2018).
- "Self-Anchored Catalyst Interface Enables Ordered Via Array Formation from Sub-micron to millimeter Scale for Poly- and Single-Crystalline Silicon," *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces*, 10 (10), pp 9116-9122 (2018).
- "Damage-Free Smooth-Sidewall InGaAs Nanopillar Array by Metal-Assisted Chemical Etching," *ACS Nano*, 11 (10), pp 10193-10205 (2017).
- "Scaling the Aspect Ratio of Nanoscale Closely-Packed Silicon Vias by MacEtch: Kinetics of Carrier Generation and Mass Transport," *Adv. Func. Mater.* 27, 1605614 (2017).
- "Ultra-High Aspect Ratio InP Junctionless FinFETs by a Novel Wet Etching Method," *IEEE Electron Dev. Lett.* 37, 970 (2016).
- "Inverse Metal-Assisted Chemical Etching Produces Smooth High Aspect Ratio InP Nanostructures," *Nano Lett.* 15, 641 (2015).
- "Fabrication of Arbitrarily-Shaped Silicon and Silicon Oxide Nanostructures Using Tip-based Nanofabrication," *J. Vac. Sci. Tech. B* 31, 06FJ01 (2013).
- "Photonic crystal membrane reflectors by magnetic field-guided metal-assisted chemical etching," *Appl. Phys. Lett.* 103, 214103 (2013).
- "GaAs pillar array-based light emitting diode fabricated by metal-assisted chemical etching", *J. Appl. Phys.* 114, 064909 (2013).
- "Silicon nanowires with controlled sidewall profile and roughness fabricated by thin-film dewetting and metal-assisted chemical etching," *Nanotech.* 24, 225305 (2013).
- "Sub-100 nm Si nanowire and nano-sheet array formation by MacEtch using a non-lithographic InAs Nanowire Mask," *Nanotech.* 23, 305305 (2012).
- "Porosity control in metal assisted chemical etching of degenerately doped silicon," *Nanotech.* 23, 305304 (2012).
- "Metal Assisted Chemical Etching for High Aspect Ratio Nanostructures: A Review of Characteristics and Applications in Photovoltaics," *Curr. Opin. Solid State Mater. Sci.* invited review article, 16, 71 (2012).
- "Experimental Study of Design Parameters in Periodic Silicon Micropillar Array Solar Cells Produced by Soft Lithography and Metal Assisted Chemical Etching," *IEEE J. Photovoltaics* 2, 129 (2012).
- "Formation of High Aspect Ratio GaAs Nanostructures with Metal Assisted Chemical Etching," *Nano Lett.* 11, 5259 (2011).
- "Nonlithographic Patterning and Metal-Assisted Chemical Etching for Manufacturing of Tunable Light-Emitting Silicon Nanowire Arrays," *Nano Lett.* 10, 1582 (2010).
- "Nanoscale three dimensional pattern formation in light emitting porous silicon," *Appl. Phys. Lett.* 92, 191113 (2008).
- "In-plane Bandgap Control in Porous GaN through Electroless Wet Chemical Etching," *Appl. Phys. Lett.* 80, 980 (2002).
- "Metal-assisted chemical etching in HF/H₂O₂ produces porous silicon", X. Li and P.W. Bohn, *Appl. Phys. Lett.* 77, 2572 (2000); Cited for >850 times according to Google Scholar.



Patents on MacEtch from Illinois

<http://mocvd.ece.illinois.edu>

1. Metal-assisted chemical etching porous silicon formation method (Patent number: 6,790,785, awarded 09/14/2004). Inventors: Xiuling Li, Paul W. Bohn, Jonathan V. Sweedler
2. Metal-assisted chemical etching to produce porous group III-V materials (Patent number: 6,762,134, awarded 07/13/2004). Inventors: Paul W. Bohn, Xiuling Li, Jonathan V. Sweedler, Ilesanmi Adesida
3. Method of forming Nanoscale Three Dimensional Patterns in a Porous Material (Patent number: 8,586,843, awarded 07/16/2013). Inventors: Xiuling Li, David N. Ruzic, Ik Su Chun, Edmond K. C. Chow, Randolph E. Flauta
4. Metal-assisted chemical etching to produce III-V semiconductor nanostructures (Patent number: 8,951,430, awarded 02/10/2015). Inventors: Xiuling Li, Matthew T. Dejarld, Jae Cheol Shin, Winston Chern
5. Method of forming an array of high aspect ratio semiconductor nanostructures (Patent number: 8,980,656, awarded 03/17/2015). Inventors: Xiuling Li, Nicholas X. Fang, Placid M. Ferreira, Winston Chern, Ik Su Chun, Keng Hao Hsu
6. Apparatus and Method for Magnetic-Field Guided Metal-Assisted Chemical Etching, (Patent number 9,704,951, awarded 7/11/2017). Inventors: Xiuling Li, Weidong Zhou, Wen Huang.
7. Self-anchored Catalyst Metal-assisted chemical Etching (Patent application number: 10,134,599, awarded 07/30/2018). Inventors: Xiuling Li, Jeongdong Kim, Lingyu Kong, Munho Kim.
8. Pending 1
9. Pending 2
10. Pending 3
11. Pending 4