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Non-contact Measurement of Thickness Uniformity of Chemically Etched Si Membranes by Fiber-Optic Low-Coherence Interferometry

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1. Introduction

Micromachining of bulk Si is, nowadays, a matured technology in production of microelectromechanical (MEMS) devices such as freestanding mechanical structures like beams and membranes (Kovacs et al., 1998). There are two main techniques currently in use; wet and dry etching. The first one, particularly the anisotropic wet etching, is very often in standard production chain of piezoresistive pressure sensor (Sugiyama et al., 1983).

However, it is recognized very fast that etch uniformity across a wafer strongly depends on the crystal orientation of Si and type of etchant. This usually results with non-uniformity of the membrane thickness all around the Si wafer or within the membrane itself. (Dibi et al., 2000) report on the strong influence of the Si membrane flatness on the piezoresistive pressure sensor response. The main reason for the sensitivity loss of pressure sensor is the lack of parallelism of the two membrane sides. They found that flatness non-uniformity less than 1% on 30 μm membrane causes electrical response loss of about 3%. Also, they found that irregularity of the etched surface could be an important reason for the voltage offset of the final sensor. Because of that it is of paramount significance to know the final thickness of the membrane as well as the thickness uniformity across the wafer and membrane itself.

There is a list of papers (Bernstein et al., 1988; Tosaka et al., 1995; Mesheder & Koetter, 1999) dealing with different measuring techniques. The most interesting are optical techniques being fast, nondestructive and offer in situ measurement of Si membrane thickness during the etching. (Bernstein et al., 1988) adopted a commercial reflectance spectrometer to measure Si membrane thickness. The main drawback was that the instrument could work well in the range of 0.1-5 μm only. (Tosaka et al., 1995) developed a method for in situ monitoring of the Si diaphragm thickness based on multiple-beam interference spectroscopy. Again, the main limitation of the method was the measuring range of 2-20 μm of the membrane thickness. Additionally, the light spot on the diaphragm was 200 μm in

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diameter that was the reason for the reduced space resolution. (Mesheder & Koetter, 1999) proposed transmission spectroscopy technique for in situ measurement of membrane thickness based on fiber-optic bundle for illuminating of the target. The technique works well but only in the range of 10-500 μm of thickness. The overall accuracy of the method is determined by the wafer homogeneity and accuracy of the initially measured wafer thickness.

In this paper we propose a contactless fiber-optic interferometric technique applicable for the fast and accurate measurement of the membrane thickness with accuracy of about 100nm. The method is based on low coherence interferometry, performed by “all-in-fiber” sensing configuration that is described in more details in (Djinovic et al. 2005; Tomic et al. 2002).

2. Principle of operation

Our sensing system is based on low-coherence interferometry performed in “all-in-fiber” Michelson interferometer shown in Fig. 1.

The core part of the sensing configuration is a fused 2x2 single mode (9/125 μm) optical coupler. The input arms of the coupler are connected with a low-coherence light source (LCS) and photodetector (PD), an InGaAs photodiode. As a low-coherence light source (LCS) we used the a superluminescent diode, SUPERLUM SLD-56-M1, that emits at 1300 nm with spectral width of about 40 nm at FWHM. The outlet arms are directed to the Si membrane (sensing arm) and to the mirror (reference arm).

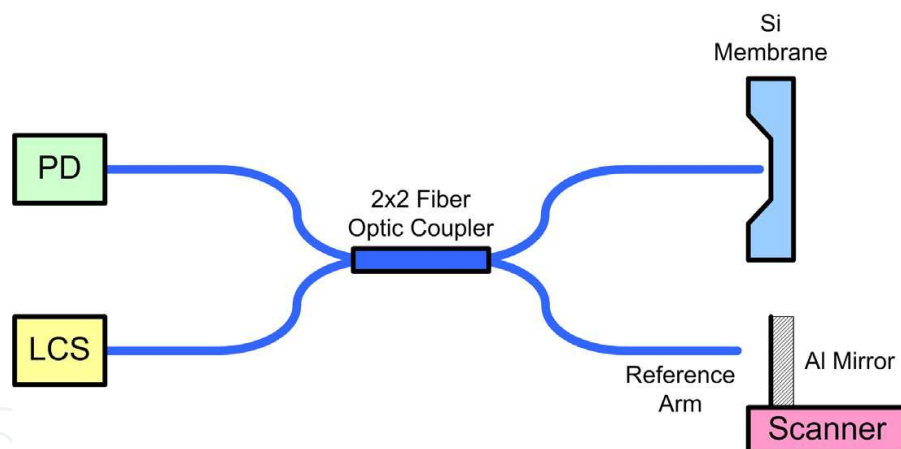


Fig. 1. Schematic presentation of “all-in-fiber” Michelson interferometer, LCS–white-light source, PD–photodiode

2.1 Algorithm

In Fig. 2 we depict a typical interferometric raw signal that we captured by photodiode. There are several characteristic low-coherence interferometric patterns that reflect the change of the transmitting media of low-coherence light. The four patterns, designed by 1, 2, 3 and 4 are important for the measurement.

The first pattern is the result of interference of the back reflected signal from the end of the sensing fiber and mirror in the reference arm. The second large pattern comes up due to interference between the light beams back-reflected from the front Si membrane surface and mirror in the reference arm. The third one is the result of interference of the back reflected

light beam from the rear Si membrane surface. The fourth one comes due to the multiple reflections inside the membrane and it is not important for the further analyze.

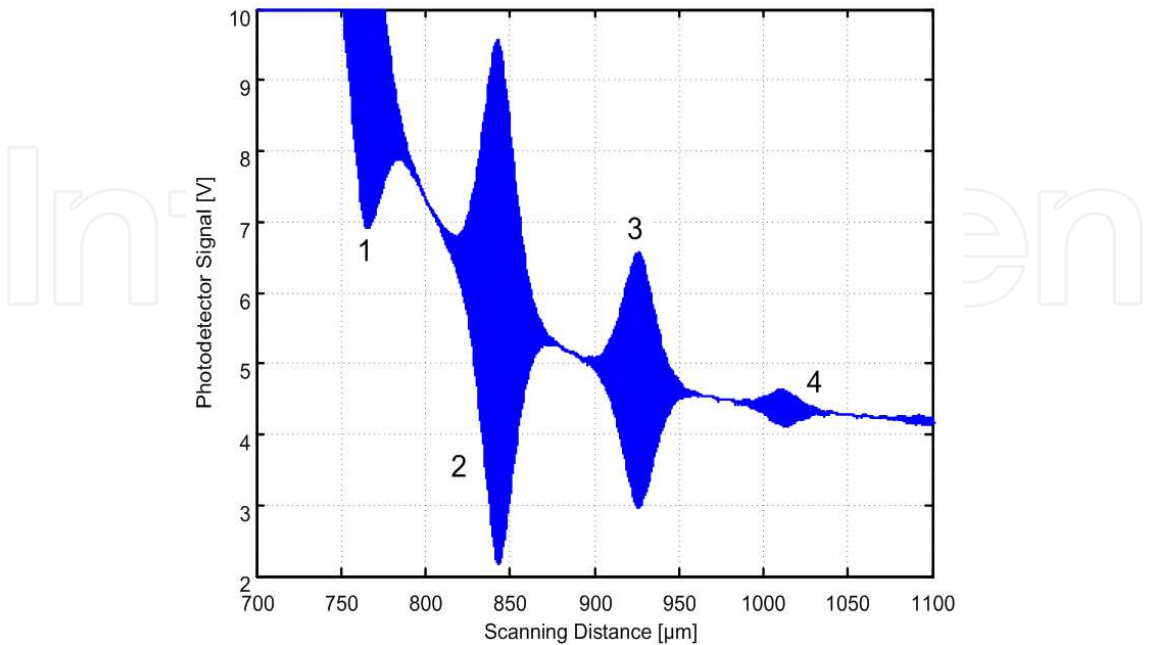


Fig. 2. Raw photodiode signal obtained by measurement of Si membrane thickness

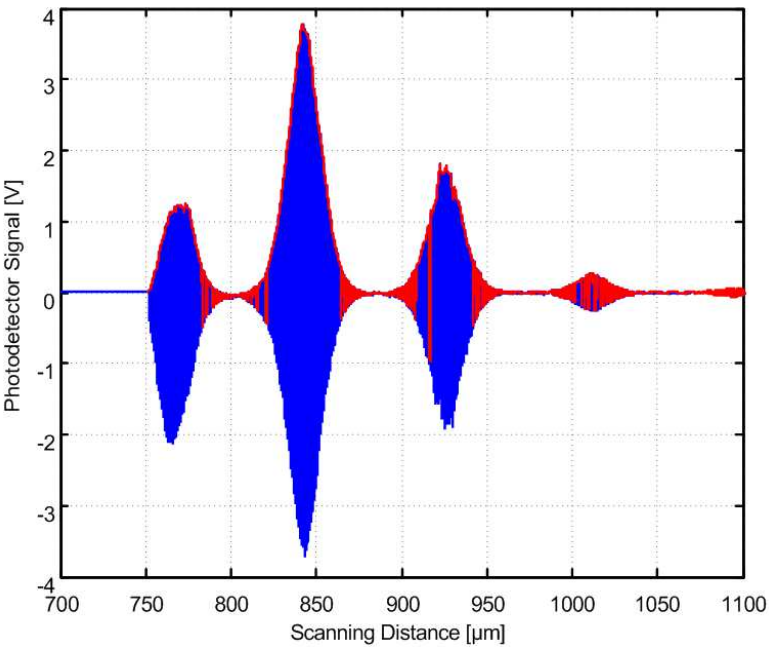
From the raw signal it is difficult to extract the optical path difference between the interferograms. For that reason we need to make the basic signal processing consisted of high-pass filtering and envelope detection. In Fig. 3a is given the diagram of filtered signal without DC component together with the detected envelope in Fig. 3b. In this diagram is presented a part of the processed signal around the second interferometric pattern. Based on the fitting of the detected envelope with the Gaussian curve it is possible to obtain the position of the zero optical path length difference. In Fig. 4a is given the detected envelope together with the fitted sum of the Gaussian functions (Fig. 4b). In Fig. 4b is presented part of the processed signal around the second interferometric pattern.

3. Experiment

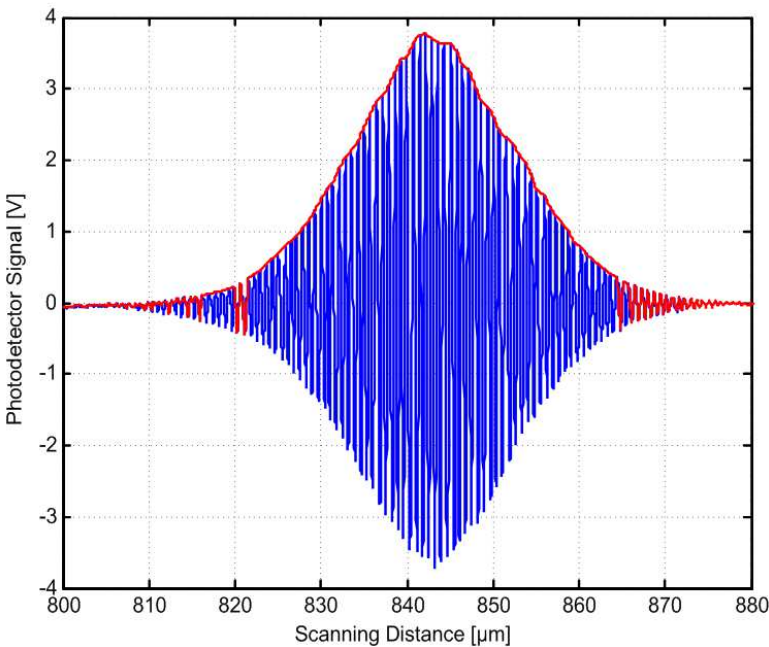
Fig. 5 shows a close look to the sensing fiber directed against the etched side of the 3 inch {100} Si wafer in KOH solution according to the sensing configuration depicted in Fig. 1. We measured the thickness of the flat membranes and membranes with central boss. The last one is schematically presented in Fig. 6. The overall dimensions are 2x2 mm2. We measured the membrane thickness and uniformity by scanning of one single membrane in x-y direction, subjecting several membranes in central part of the wafer and several membranes all around the periphery of the wafer.

4. Results and discussion

We calculated the optical path that light beam has passed through the membrane by determining of the distance difference between the central position of the second and third interferometric pattern. According to the algorithm we determined the central position of the interferometric patterns of interest by fitting of Gaussian functions. We determined this

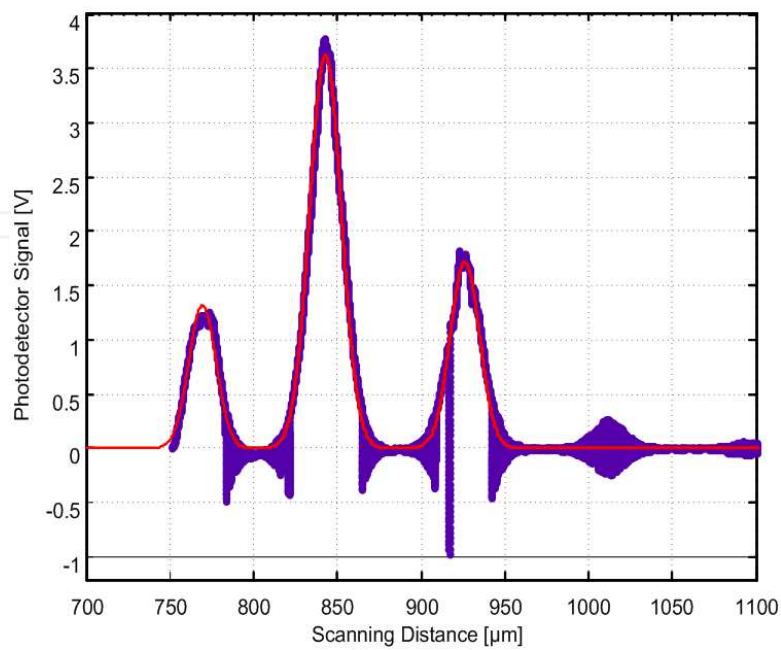


a)

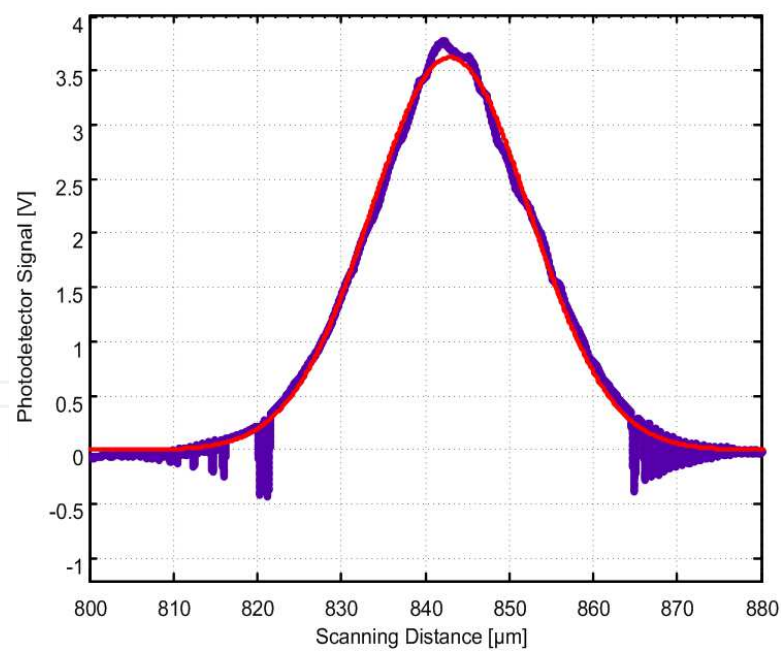


b)

Fig. 3. Filtered signal (a) and detected envelope (b). In the (b) diagram is presented part of the processed signal around the second interferometric pattern



a)



b)

Fig. 4. Detected envelopes (a) and fitted sum of the Gaussian functions (b). In the (b) diagram is presented part of the processed signal around the second interferometric pattern

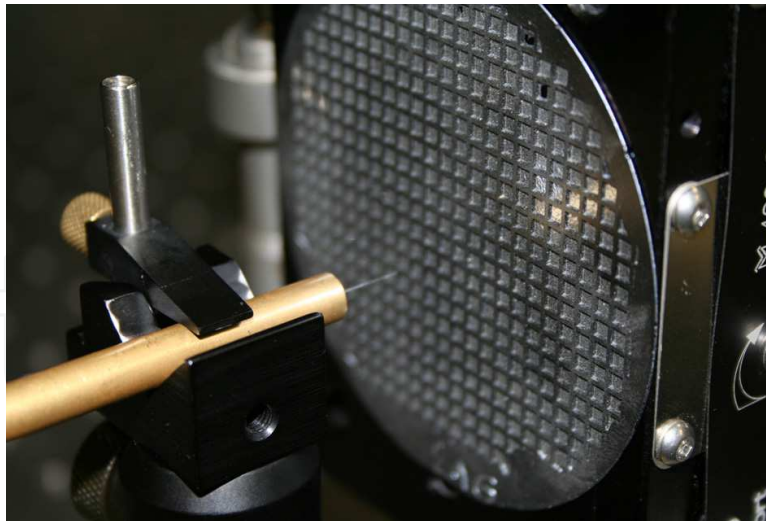


Fig. 5. Close look to the sensing fiber and 3 inch {100}Si wafer with chemically etched membranes

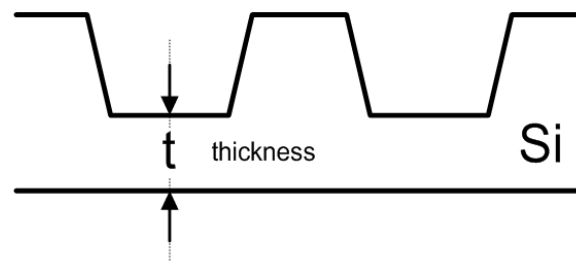


Fig. 6. Cross-section of one silicon membrane with central boss. t is the membrane thickness position with accuracy of about 100 nm. The value of the difference between the central peaks is an optical thickness, t_{opt} of the membrane. Using the simple relation ($t_{\text{opt}} = t_{\text{phys}} n$) between the optical path and refraction index, n of Si ($n = 3.5085$ @ 1300 nm, 23°C) we calculated the physical thickness, t_{phys} of the membrane.

Fig. 7 presents the results of calculation of physical thicknesses within the one subjected Si membrane with central boss along the 300 μm long line in peripheral zones of the membrane (left, right, up and down part of the membrane). Measuring points have been obtained by probing after every 50 μm . We obtained the average thickness of the membrane of 27.3 μm with uniformity in the range of $\pm 0.4 \mu\text{m}$. We also measured the roughness uniformity along all four peripheral zones of the Si wafer. We obtained average roughness of $\pm 1.7 \mu\text{m}$.

We also performed measurement of the membrane thickness of four membranes around the central one. In this measurement we obtained the average thickness of five central membranes of 27.8 μm and uniformity of about $\pm 0.7 \mu\text{m}$. To obtain the overall thickness and uniformity of the membranes at periphery of the wafer we measured the thickness of four membranes at the edges of the wafer. In this case we obtained average thickness of 25.6 μm and uniformity of about $\pm 1.7 \mu\text{m}$.

Using the same setup we measured the thickness and roughness of the membrane around the outer rim in the near proximity to the edge. Measuring points have been obtained by probing after every 10 μm in the range of 50 μm . The results are given in Fig. 8. The average thickness is 23.9 μm and the uniformity of $\pm 0.11 \mu\text{m}$. The roughness of the surface is $\pm 0.23 \mu\text{m}$.

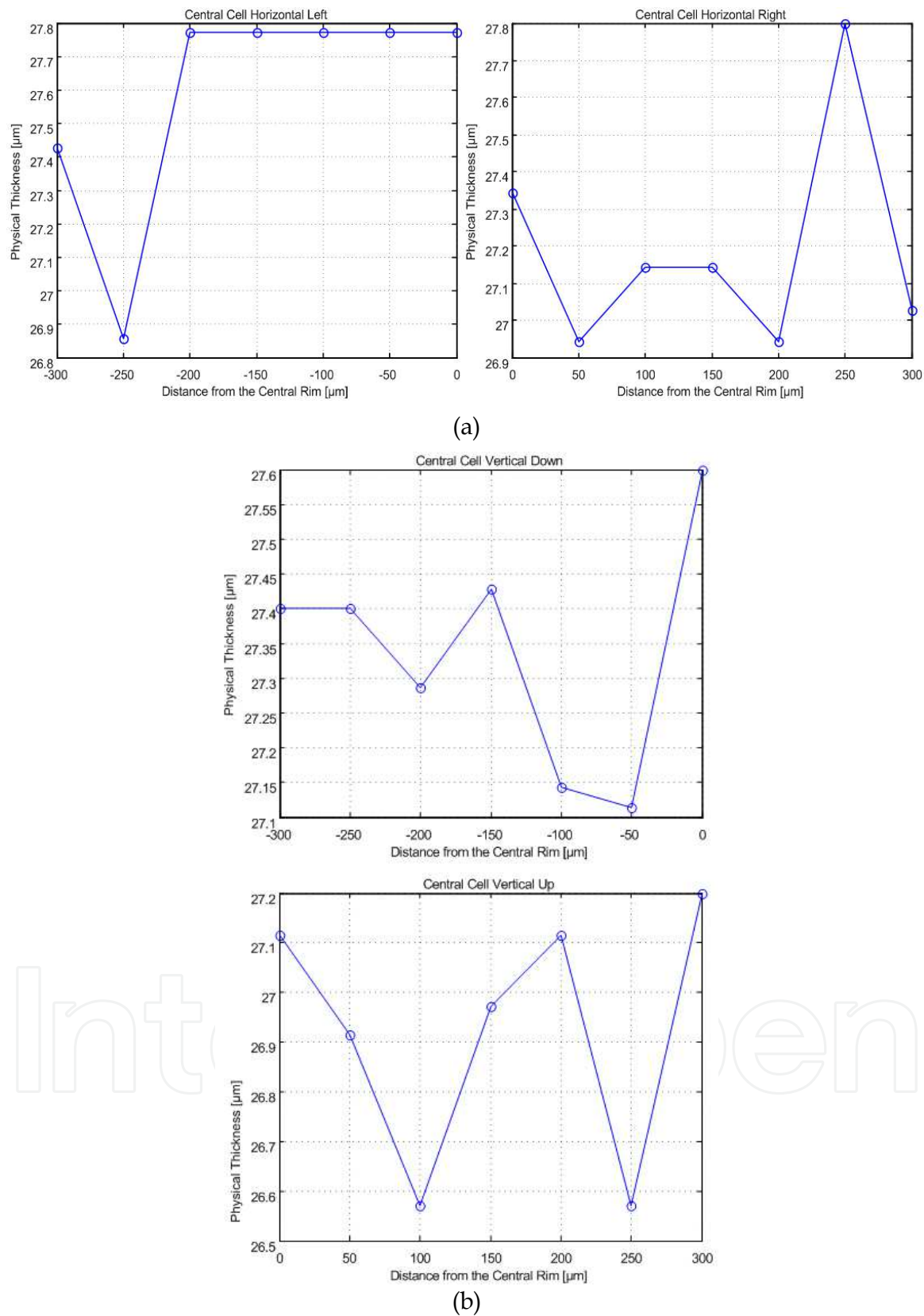
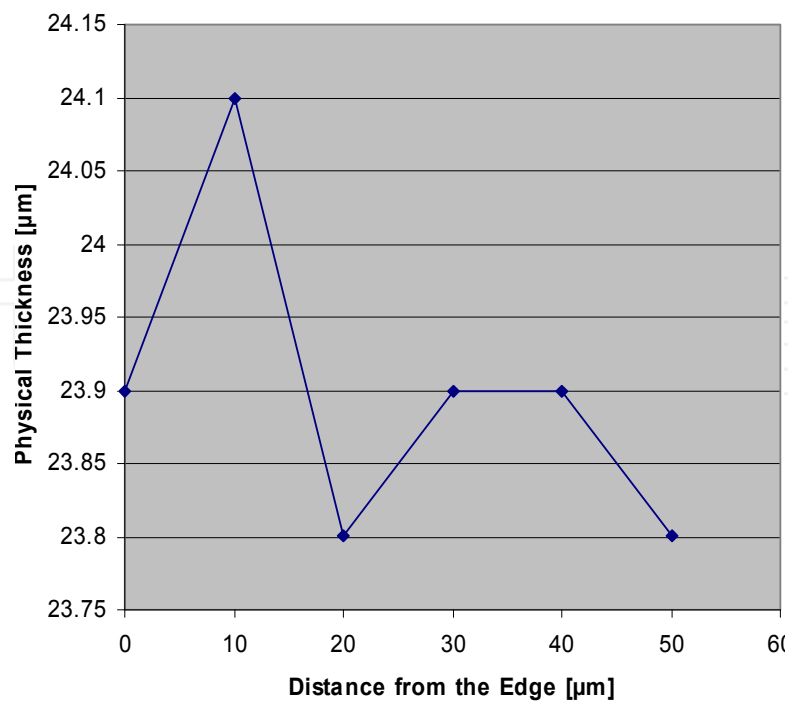
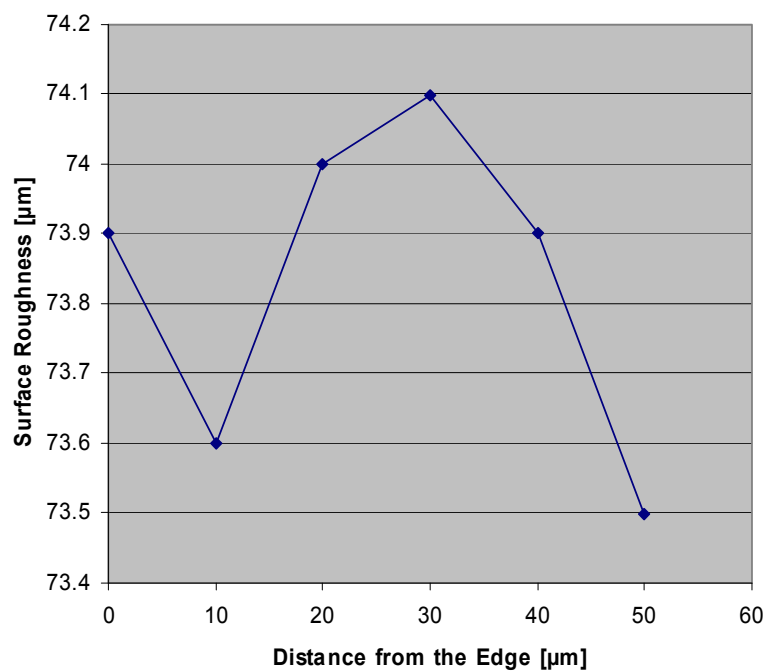


Fig. 7. Thicknesses within the one subjected Si membrane with central boss along the 300 μm long line in peripheral zones of the membrane (a) left and right; (b) up and down part of the membrane



(a)



(b)

Fig. 8. Thickness (a) and roughness (b) of the membrane in the close proximity to the rim and edge

Fig. 9 presents the results of calculation of physical thicknesses within the one subjected flat Si membrane along the 200 μm long line in central zone of the membrane. Measuring points have been obtained by probing after every 10 μm. We obtained the average thickness of the membrane of 30μm with uniformity in the range of ±0.5μm. We also measured the thickness

uniformity along the central zone of the Si wafer, testing central part of 20 membranes. We obtained average thickness of $28,6\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ with scattering of $\pm 1,6\mu\text{m}$.

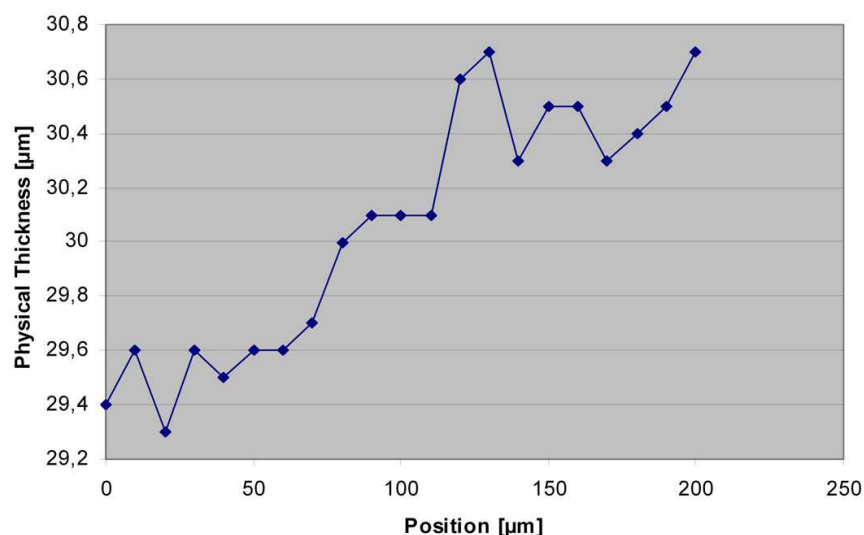


Fig. 9. Thickness uniformity within the one Si membrane of $2\times 2\text{ mm}$ in overall dimensions

The above results (Fig. 7 and 8) show that anisotropic chemical etching of the central Si membrane generates relatively rough surface of $\pm 1,7\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ while the thickness uniformity is much better of $\pm 0,4\text{ }\mu\text{m}$. The first several neighbours have average membrane uniformity of $\pm 0,7\text{ }\mu\text{m}$. However, the average membrane uniformity of peripheral membranes at the same wafer of $\pm 1,7\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ shows that chemical etching along the circumference of the wafer is affected by concentration variation of KOH solution. Similar results are obtained by flat membranes presented in Fig. 9. Such results are in accordance with findings given in (Dibi et al. 2000).

5. Conclusion

We presented here one contact-less optical technique based on low-coherence interferometry for measurement of thickness and uniformity of Si membranes. We performed a single-mode fiber-optic sensing configuration that is also applicable for the in situ measurement of membrane thickness. Space resolution was defined by diameter of spot of the impinging light of about $20\text{ }\mu\text{m}$. The accuracy of the technique is about 100 nm .

6. Acknowledgement

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