



University of Pennsylvania  
**ScholarlyCommons**

---

Protocols and Reports

Browse by Type

---

10-23-2018

# Surface Treatment and Adhesion Study

Maegan DeLessio

*University of Pennsylvania*, [delessio@sas.upenn.edu](mailto:delessio@sas.upenn.edu)

Pat Watson

*University of Pennsylvania*, [gewatson@seas.upenn.edu](mailto:gewatson@seas.upenn.edu)

Follow this and additional works at: [https://repository.upenn.edu/scn\\_protocols](https://repository.upenn.edu/scn_protocols)

---

DeLessio, Maegan and Watson, Pat, "Surface Treatment and Adhesion Study", *Protocols and Reports*. Paper 53.  
[https://repository.upenn.edu/scn\\_protocols/53](https://repository.upenn.edu/scn_protocols/53)

This paper is posted at ScholarlyCommons. [https://repository.upenn.edu/scn\\_protocols/53](https://repository.upenn.edu/scn_protocols/53)  
For more information, please contact [repository@pobox.upenn.edu](mailto:repository@pobox.upenn.edu).

---

# Surface Treatment and Adhesion Study


## Abstract

In photolithography, it is often the case that the resist has difficulty adhering to a wafer due to its hydrophobic nature. The purpose of this study was to determine the best method for avoiding such adhesion problems. This study describes that four different surface treatments, (1) No bake before resist coating, (2) Bake at 115°C before priming, (3) SURPASS coating, and (4) HDMS priming, are examined for UV lithography of sub-ten micron-sized lines and pillar arrays, and that HDMS vapor priming is the most effective surface treatment in promoting adhesion.

## Creative Commons License



This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 4.0 License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/).

	Report	Document No:
		Revision: D
	Surface Treatment and Adhesion Study	Author: Maegan DeLessio, Pat Watson

**Abstract:**

In photolithography, it is often the case that the resist has difficulty adhering to a wafer due to its hydrophobic nature. The purpose of this study was to determine the best method for avoiding such adhesion problems. This study describes that four different surface treatments, (1) No bake before resist coating, (2) Bake at 115°C before priming, (3) SURPASS coating, and (4) HDMS priming, are examined for UV lithography of sub-ten micron-sized lines and pillar arrays, and that HDMS vapor priming is the most effective surface treatment in promoting adhesion.

**Table of Contents:**

- Goal
- Experimental section
  - Materials
  - Equipment
  - Protocol
- Results
- Discussion
- Summary

**Goal:**

To determine the effect of various wafer-surface treatments on the adhesion of the resist film on the substrate after exposure and development.

**Experimental Section:**

**Materials:**


- Specially designed mask for lithography resolution (labeled “Etch Test Mask”)
- 100 mm diameter Silicon wafers
- S-1813 photoresist
- SURPASS 4000 primer
- HDMS primer
- MF 319 developer

**Equipment:**

- Spin Coater
- Hot plate
- SUSS MA6 Contact Printer
- YES Priming Oven
- Zeiss Axio Imager M2m microscope

**Protocol:**

- Plain wafer undergoes one of the surface treatments indicated below:
  - No treatment
  - Baked at 115°C for 3 minutes
  - SURPASS 4000 primer is deposited by spin coater at 3500 RPM for 45 se, isopropyl alcohol added at 30 seconds for 5 sec.
  - HDMS is deposited by vapor priming in YES Priming Oven
- S-1813 primer is deposited by spin coater at 3500 RPM for 45 seconds
- Wafer is subjected to 1-minute bake at 115°C (soft bake)
- Exposed with MA6 Contact Printer, vacuum contact mode, 80 mJ/cm<sup>2</sup> exposure dose

	Report	Document No:
		Revision: D
	Surface Treatment and Adhesion Study	Author: Maegan DeLessio, Pat Watson

- Developed under MF 319 for 1 minute, then rinsed twice in water for approximately 1 minute and blow dried with nitrogen gun
- Optical images of fine features are captured using Zeiss Axio Imager M2m

**Results:**

Wafer treatment	Result	Comments	Image
No bake before resist coating	Poor adhesion: micron line and pillar array	Poor adhesion of 02/10-micron lines <sup>2</sup> and 2 μm pillar array; 2 μm pillar dots observed deposited across surface; no adhesion of 1 μm pillar array	Fig: 1, 2, 3, 4
Bake at 115°C before priming	Poor adhesion: micron line and pillar array	Poor adhesion of 02/10-micron, 02/02-micron lines, and 2 μm pillar array; 2 μm pillar dots observed deposited across surface; no adhesion of 1 μm pillar array	Fig: 5, 6, 7, 8
SURPASS coating	Poor adhesion: pillar array	Poor adhesion of 2 μm pillar array; disappearance of pillar dots more gradual than previous two treatments; no dots observed deposited across surface; no adhesion of 1 μm pillar array	Fig: 9, 10, 11, 12
HDMS priming	Good adhesion	No adhesion of 1 μm pillar array; all other features in tact	Fig: 13, 14, 15, 16

<sup>1</sup>All wafers were baked for 1 minute at 115°C after resist coating

<sup>2</sup>"02/10-micron lines" means line width/space.

### No bake before coating

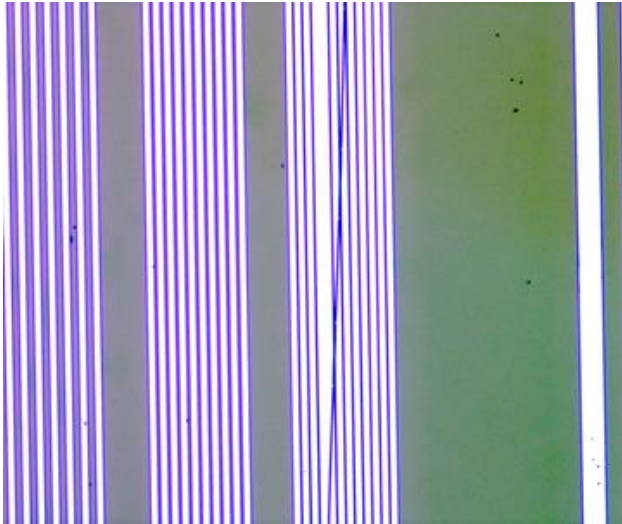


Figure 1: Poor adhesion of 02/10-micron lines

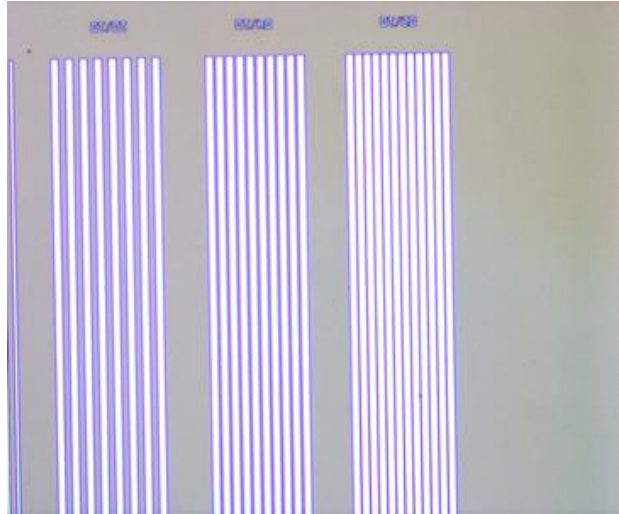


Figure 2: Same 02/10-micron lines on different part of the wafer for comparison

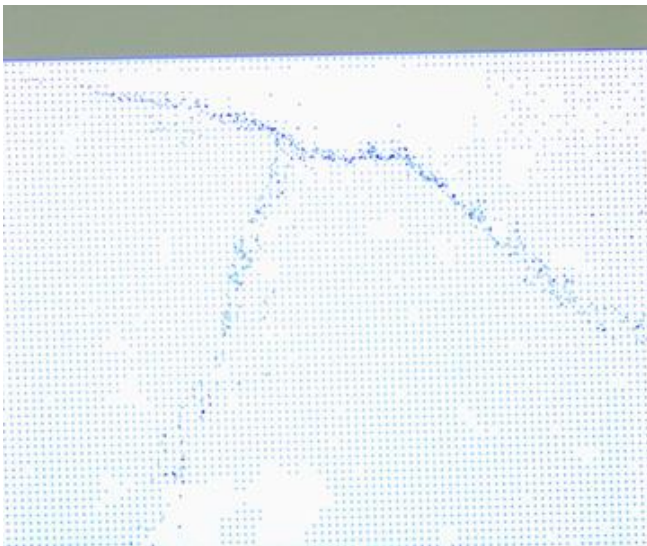



Figure 3: Poor adhesion of 2 μm pillar array



Figure 4: 2 μm pillar array deposited along the surface of the wafer

	Report	Document No:
	Surface Treatment and Adhesion Study	Revision: D
		Author: Maegan DeLessio, Pat Watson

**Bake at 115°C before coating**

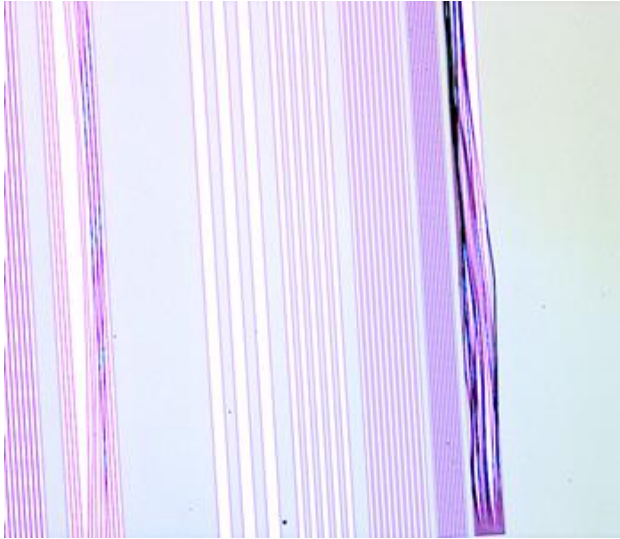


Figure 5: Poor adhesion of 02/10-micron lines (left) and 02/02-micron line array (right)



Figure 6: Poor adhesion of 02/10-micron lines on different area of the wafer

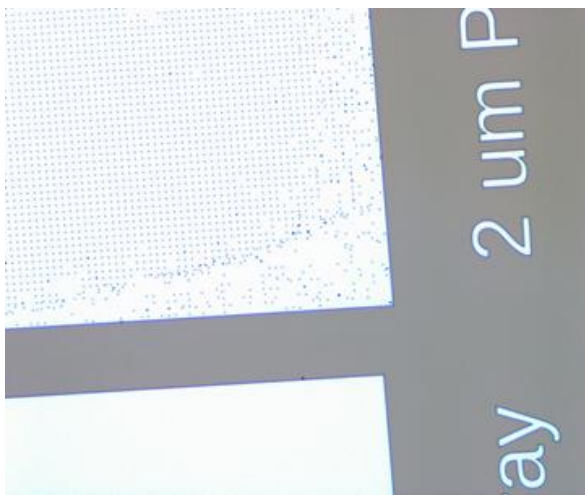


Figure 7: Poor adhesion of 2 μm pillar array

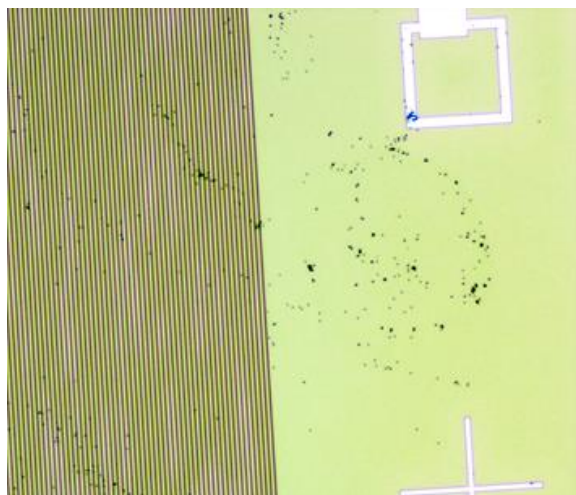



Figure 8: 2 μm pillar array deposited along the surface of the wafer



	Report	Document No:
	Surface Treatment and Adhesion Study	Revision: D
		Author: Maegan DeLessio, Pat Watson

### SURPASS coating

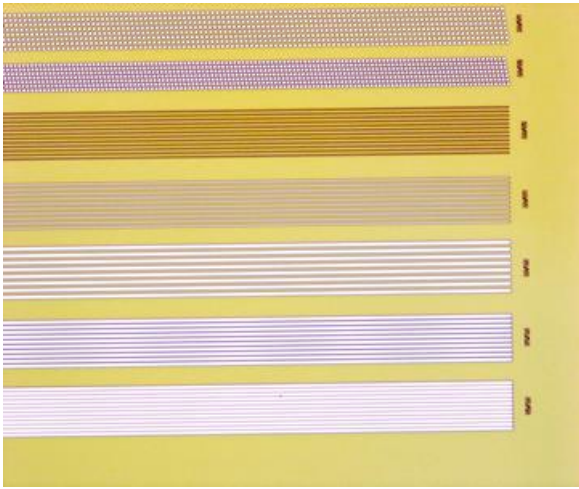


Figure 9: Good adhesion of all line/space arrays, including 02/10 lines (bottom)

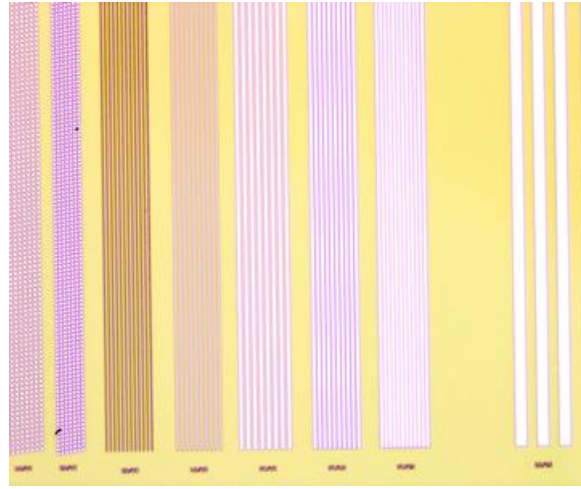


Figure 10: Good adhesion of line arrays on different portion of the wafer

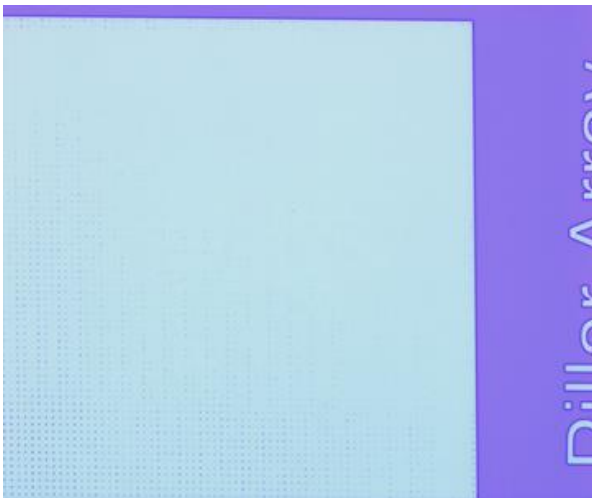


Figure 11: Poor adhesion of 2 μm pillar array, dots gradually decrease in upper right corner

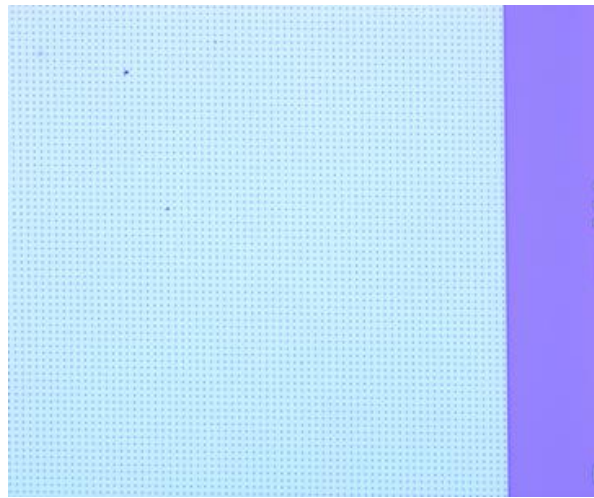



Figure 12: Good adhesion of 2 μm pillar array on different portion of the wafer

	Report	Document No:
	Surface Treatment and Adhesion Study	Revision: D
		Author: Maegan DeLessio, Pat Watson

### HDMS priming

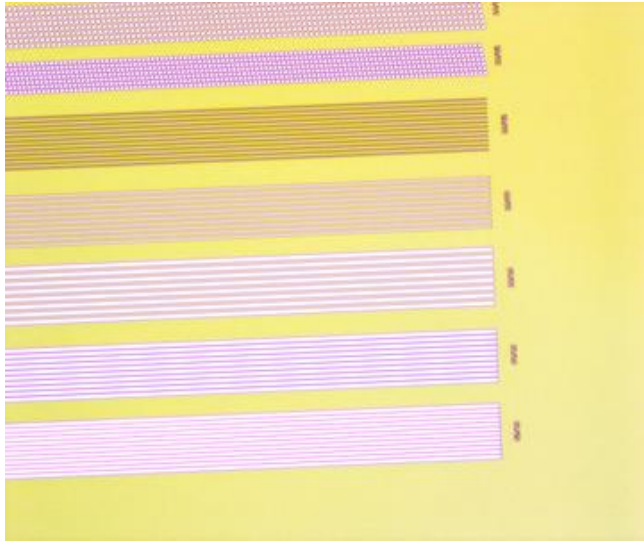


Figure 13: Good adhesion of all micron line arrays

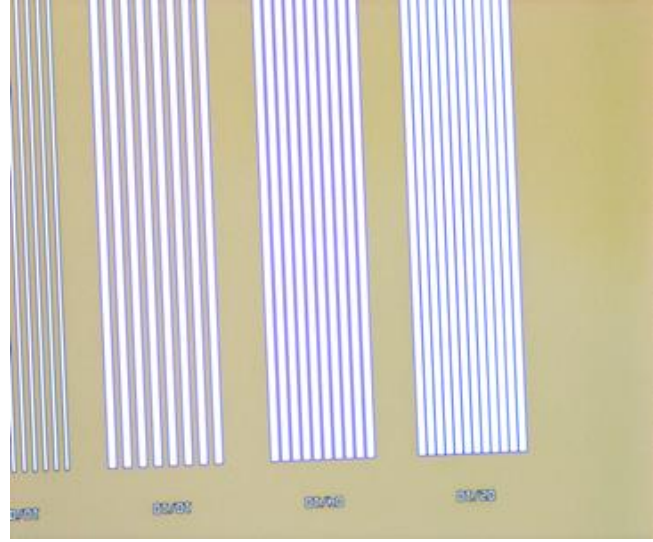


Figure 14: Good adhesion of line arrays on different portion of the wafer

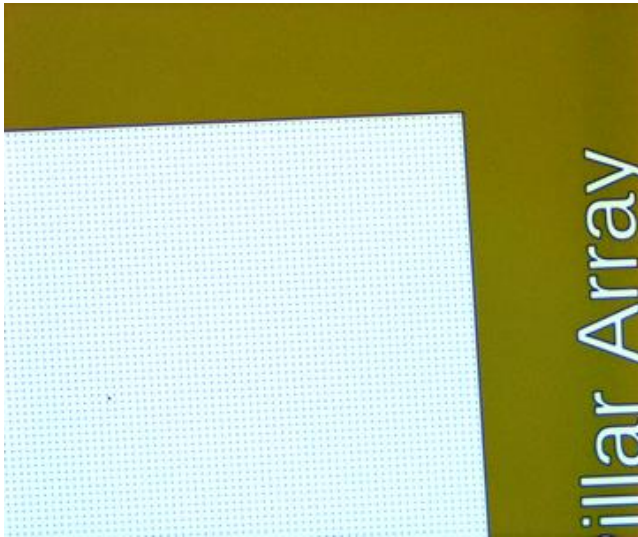



Figure 15: Good adhesion of 2 μm pillar array



Figure 16: Absence of 1 μm pillar array, with 2 μm array for comparison (consistent feature across all wafers)



	Report	Document No:
	Surface Treatment and Adhesion Study	Revision: D

### Discussion:

First, this study showed that developed features are often subject to adhesion problems. 2 to 10 μm width lines as well as 2 μm diameter pillar arrays were observed to have variable degrees of adhesion depending on the wafer-surface treatment; in wafers produced through less effective surface treatments, the developed features adhered poorly. 1 μm diameter pillar arrays were missing on all wafers, regardless of surface treatment, suggesting that the process conditions and/or photomask properties were inappropriate for features of this size.

The results detailed above indicate that the surface treatments of “no bake before priming” and “bake at 115°C before coating” are the least effective adhesion-promoting; both treatments produced wafers with poor adhesion of 2 μm pillar arrays and 02/10 or 02/02-micron lines. SURPASS priming was the next best effective surface treatment; while the developed features showed poor adhesion of some 2 μm pillar arrays, there was good adhesion of all micron lines. HDMS vapor priming was observed to be the most effective wafer-surface treatment; no lack of adhesion was observed across any micron lines or 2 μm pillar arrays.

Steps for future inquiry would be to replicate this experiment with the addition of buffered or dilute hydrofluoric acid etching. After etching is complete, the wafers would be analyzed in the same way to observe adhesion of developed features.

### Summary

It is the recommendation of this study that HDMS vapor priming be used to treat wafer surfaces in photolithography, as this surface treatment is expected to achieve the most effective adhesion of developed features.

It should be noted, however, that in this experiment, due to the large size of the YES Priming Oven, establishing a vacuum took approximately 40 minutes. This increased the time required for the entire process, and made vapor priming somewhat inconvenient. Time constraints of an experiment should be taken into consideration before using HDMS vapor priming as a wafer-surface treatment.

### Acknowledgements

This work was carried out in part at the Singh Center for Nanotechnology, which is supported by the NSF National Nanotechnology Coordinated Infrastructure Program under grant NNCI-1542153.