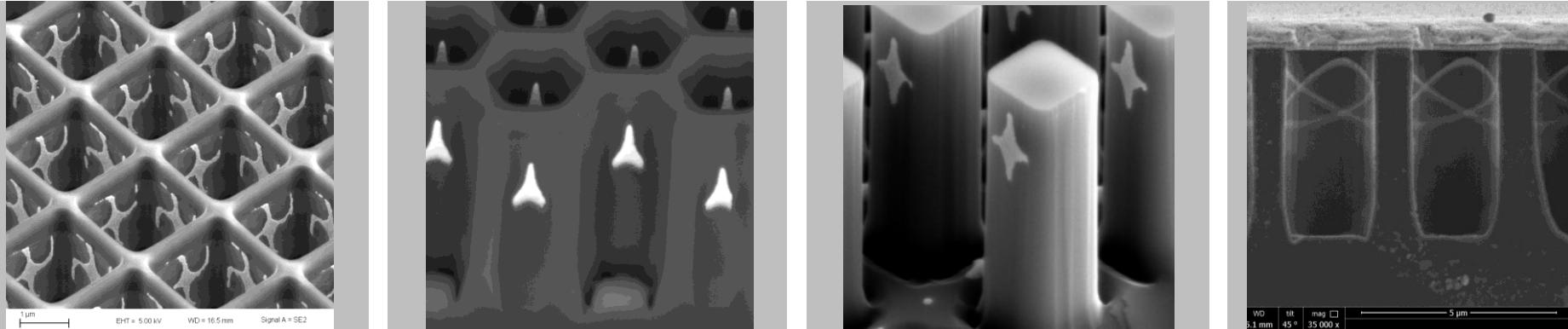


Exceptional service in the national interest



Fabrication and Characterization of Micron-Scale 3D Metamaterials

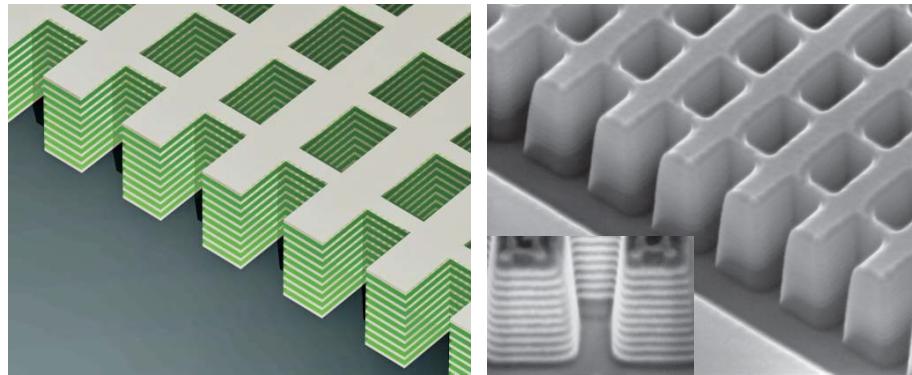
D. Bruce Burckel

dbburck@sandia.gov

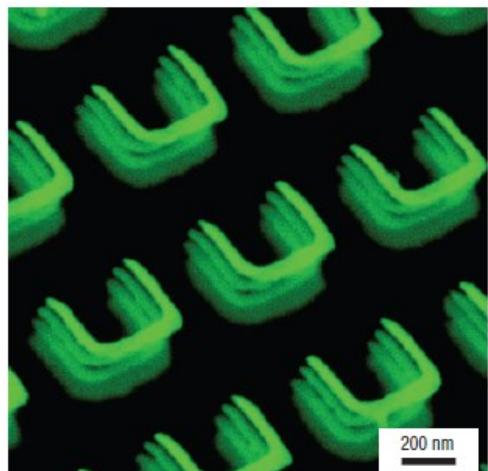


Sandia National Laboratories is a multi-program laboratory managed and operated by Sandia Corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary of Lockheed Martin Corporation, for the U.S. Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration under contract DE-AC04-94AL85000. SAND NO. 2011-XXXX

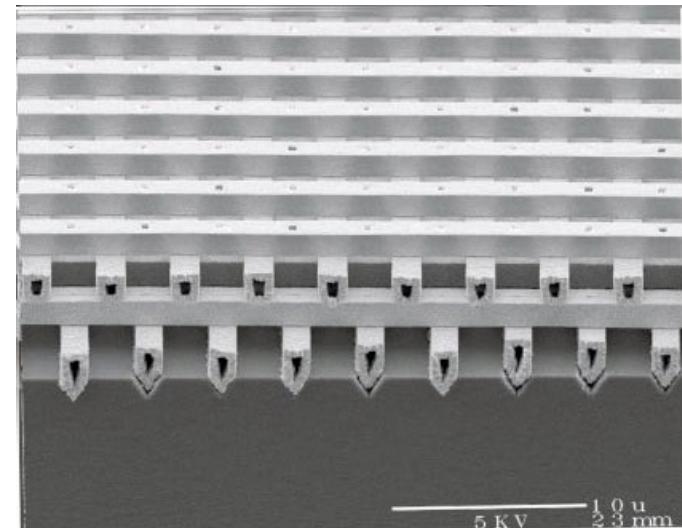
3D in the Microscopic Sense



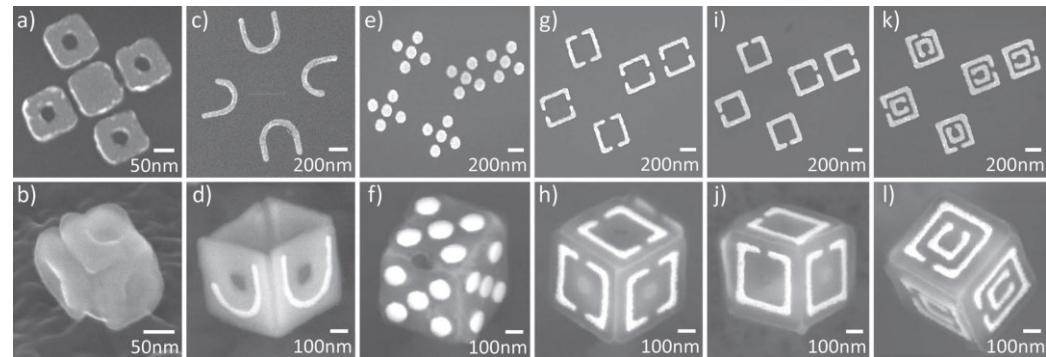
Valentine, et al. *Nature*, **455**, 376 (2008)



Liu, et al. *Nature Materials* **7**, 31(2008)

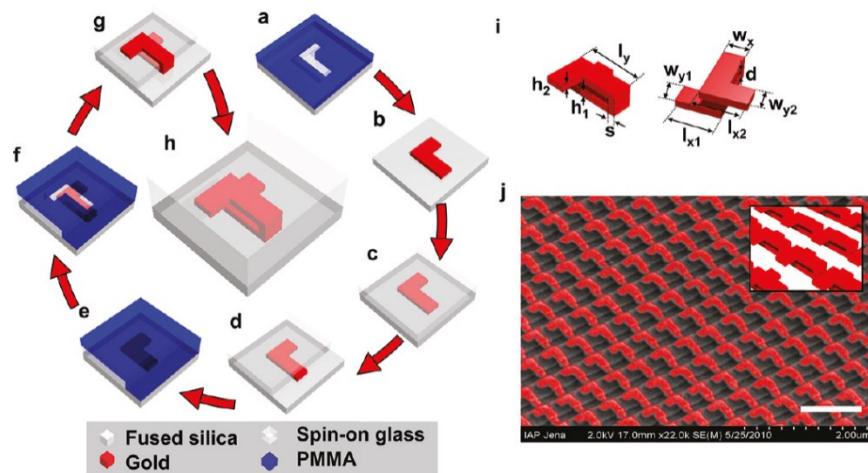


Fleming, et al. *Nature*, **416**, 52 (2002)

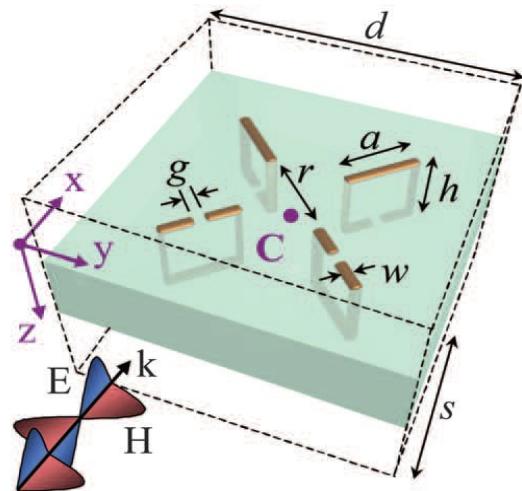


Cho, et al. *Small* **325**, 1943(2011)

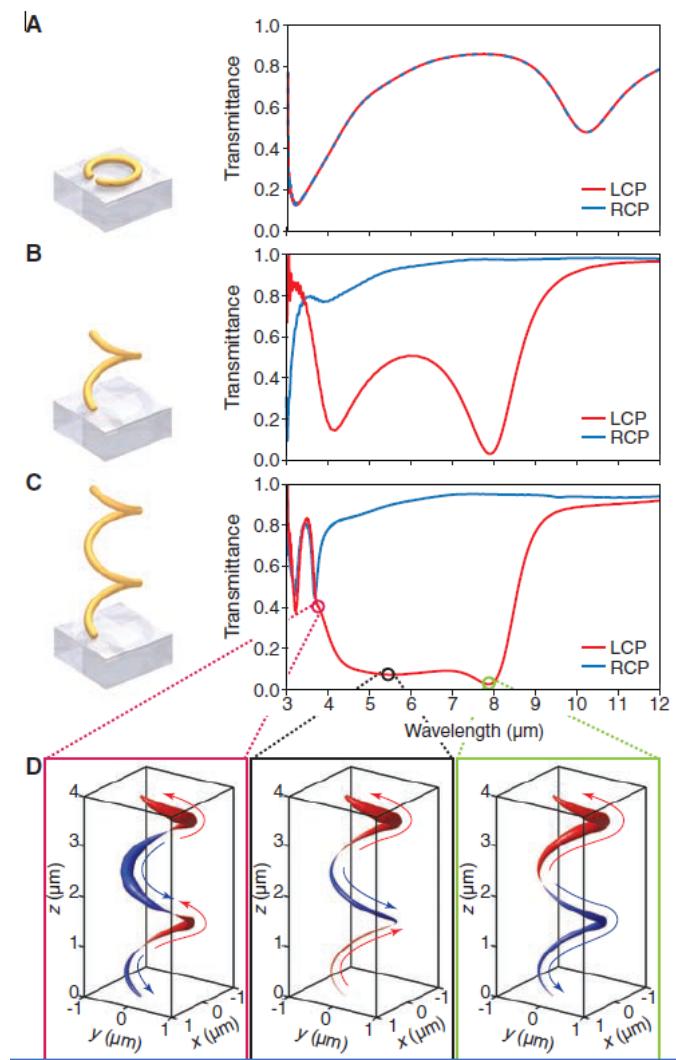
3D in the Meta-Atom Sense



Helgert, et al. *Nano Letters* **11**, 4400 (2011)



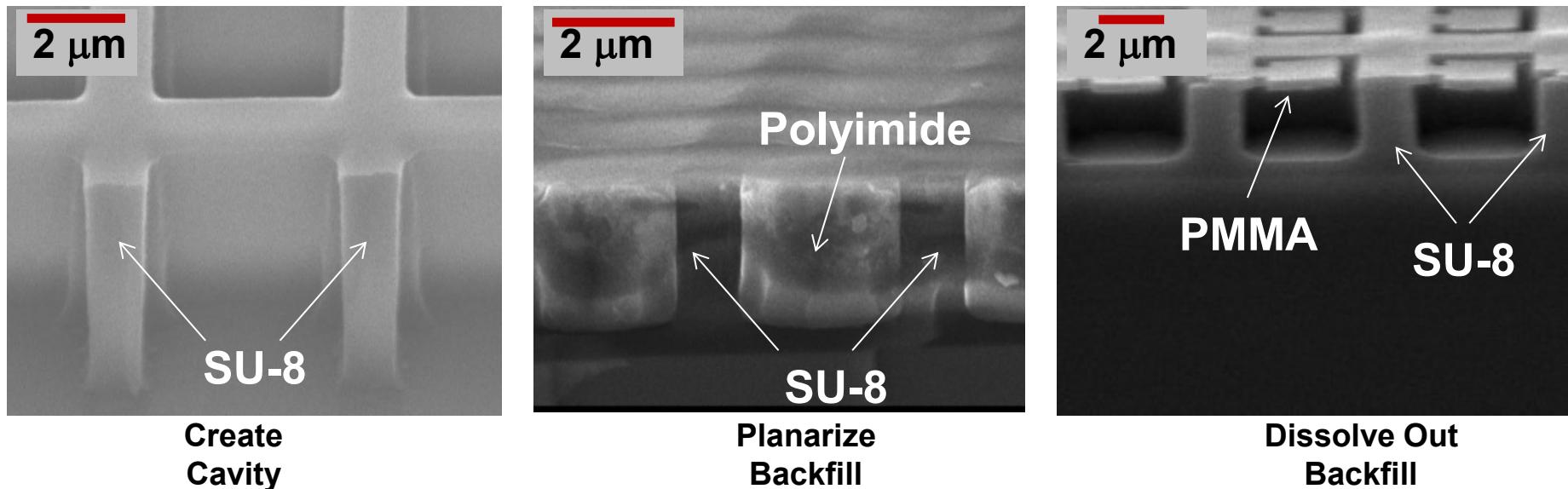
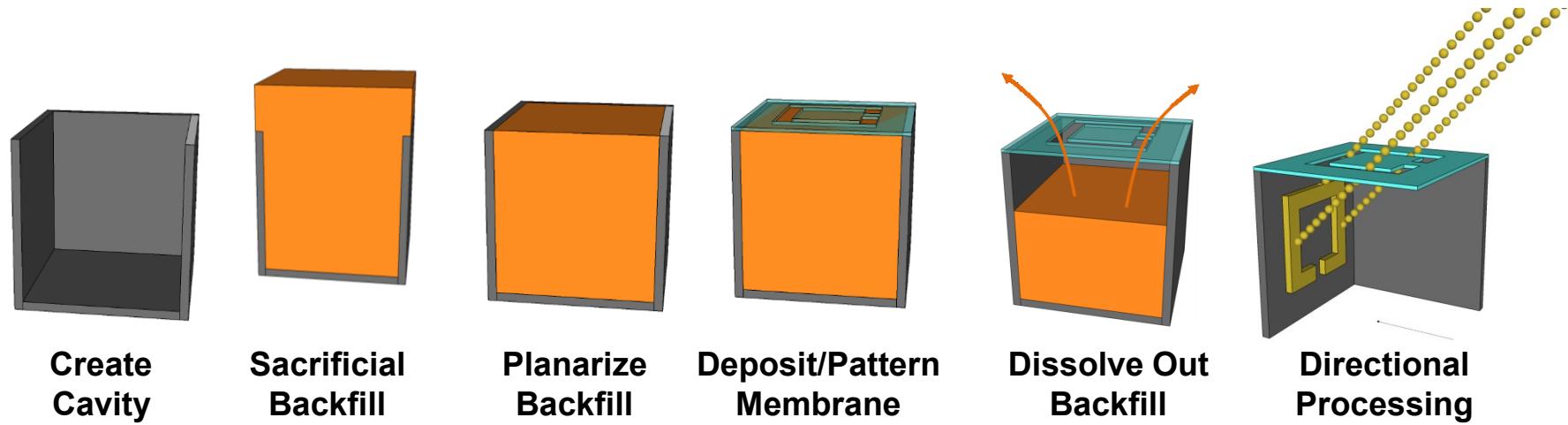
Kaelberer, et al. *Science* **330**, 1510 (2010)



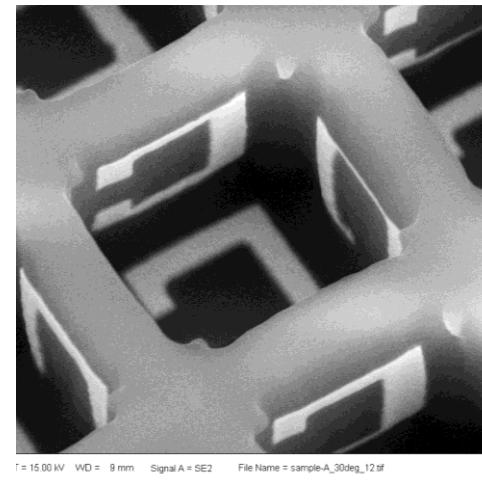
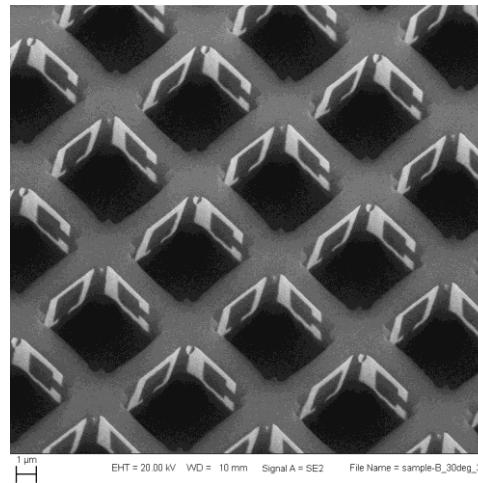
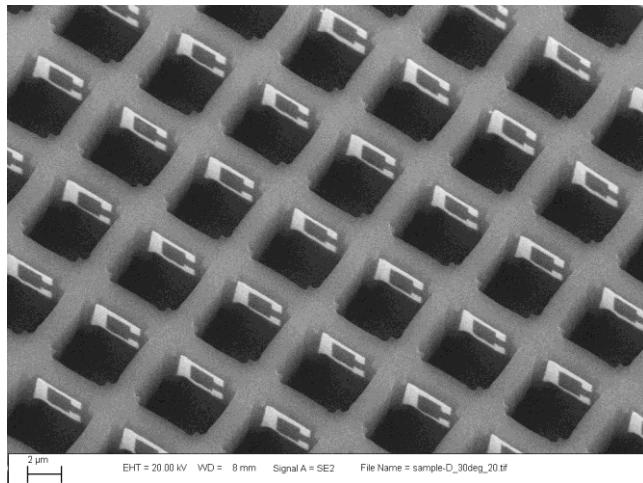
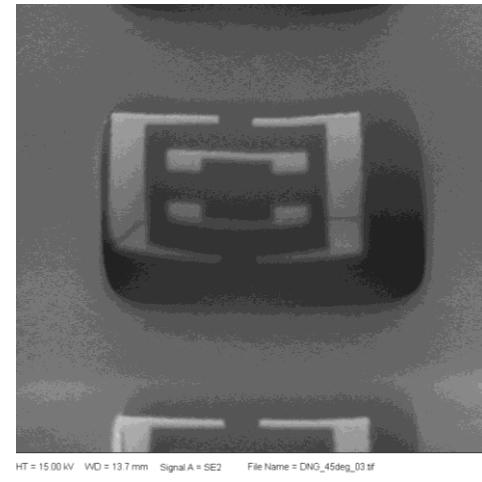
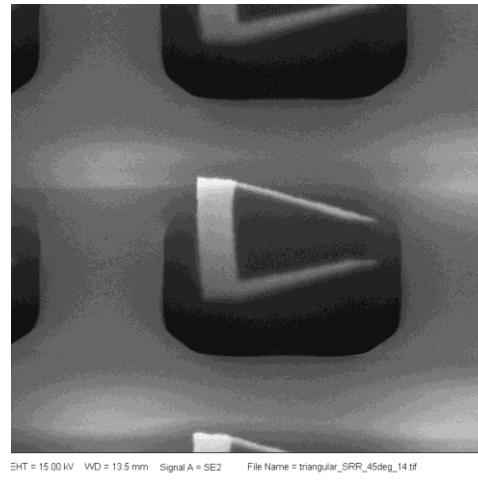
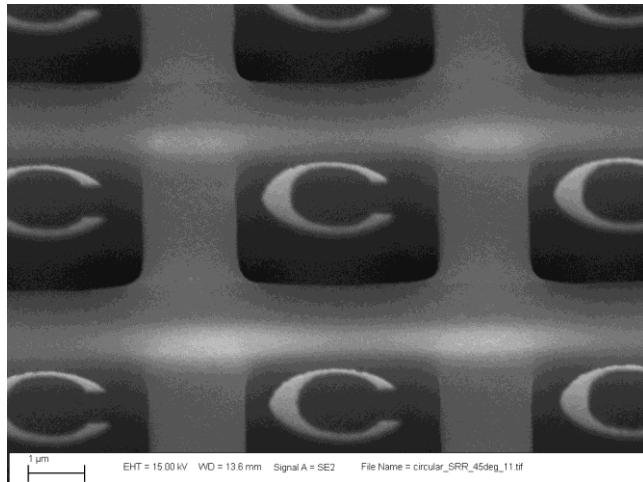
Gansel, et al. *Science* **325**, 1513 (2009)

Polymer-Based MPL

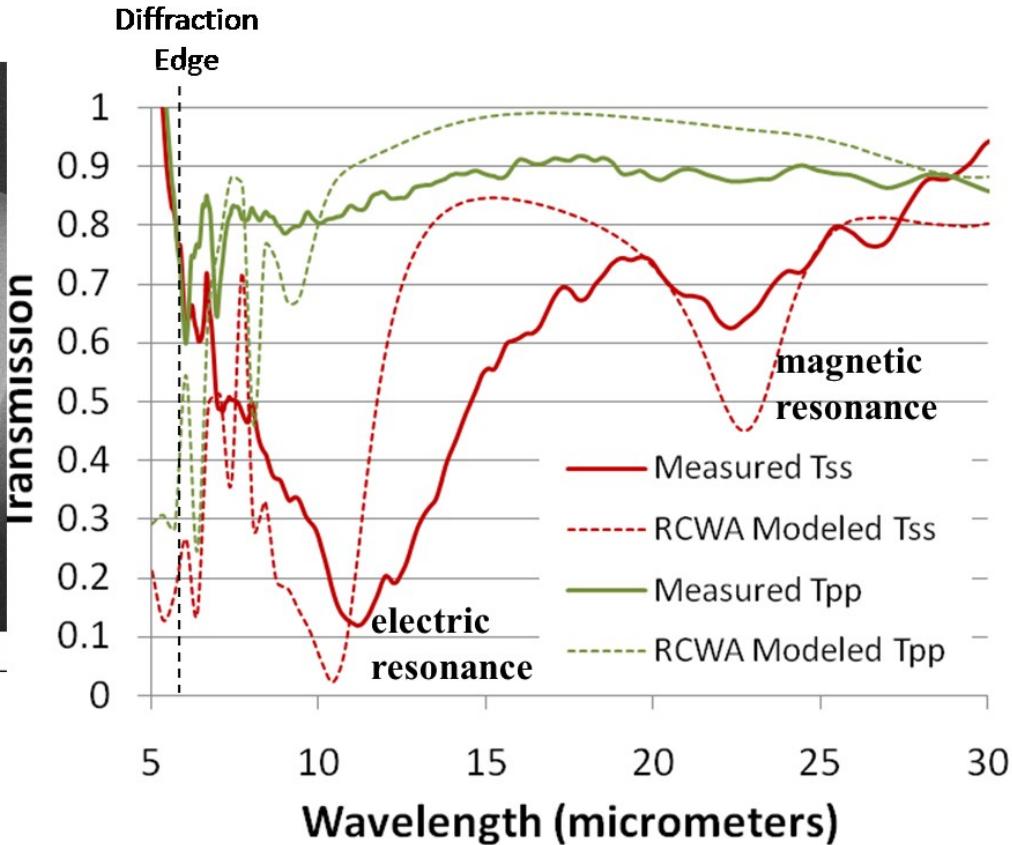
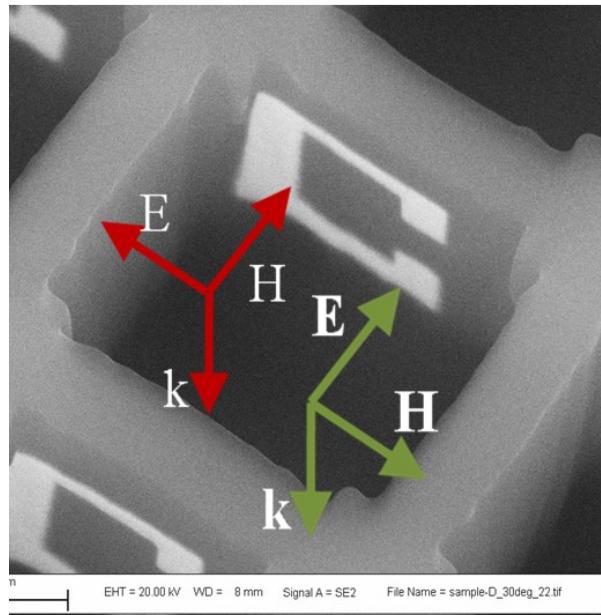
Polymer-Based MPL Process Flow



Polymer-Based MPL Structures



Polarized Transmission of Magnetically Excited SRR Array



S-polarization

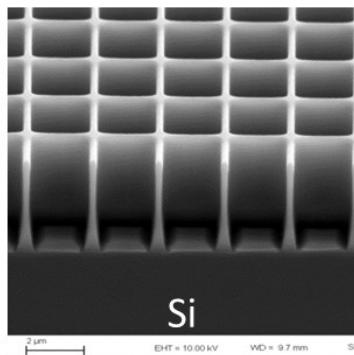
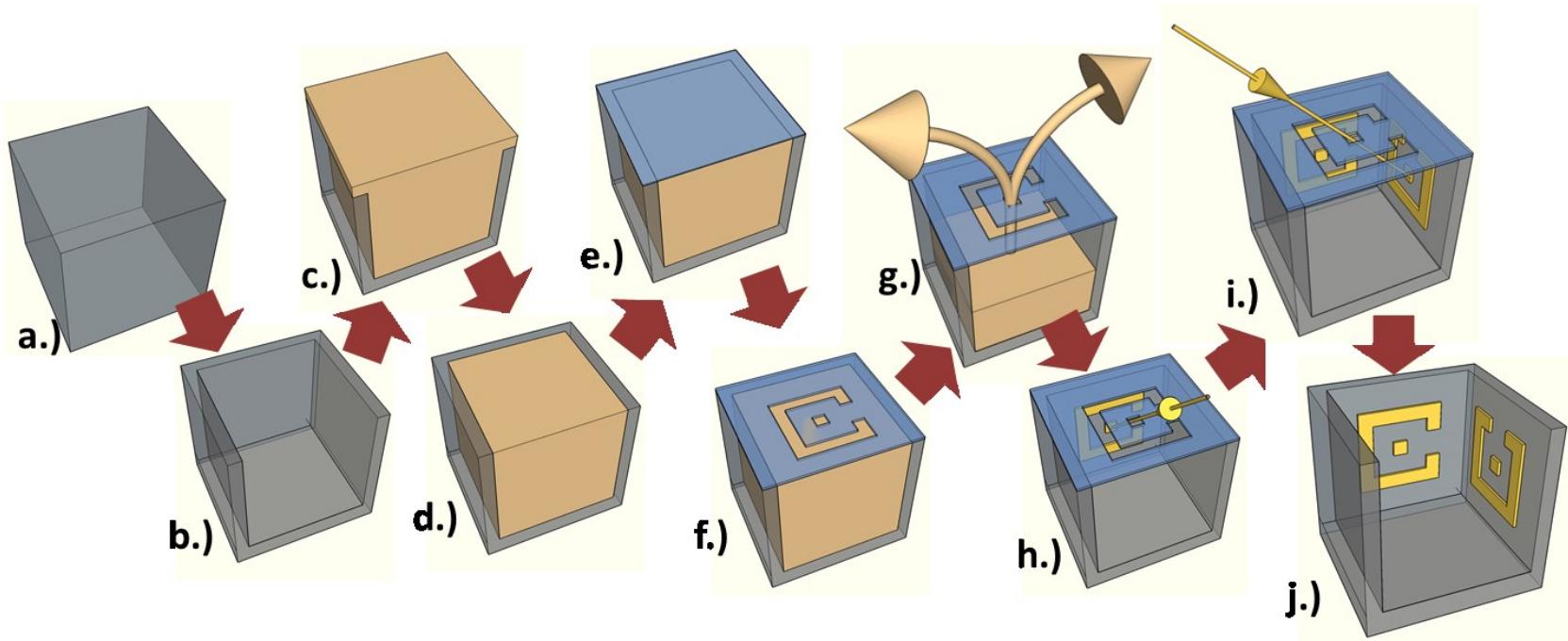
- B-field excites lowest SRR resonance --- magnetic excitation
- E-field excites second order resonance --- electric excitation

P-polarization

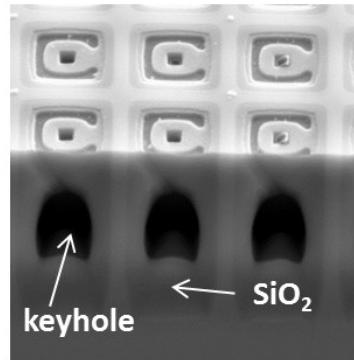
- can't couple to any SRR resonances

CMOS-Compatible MPL

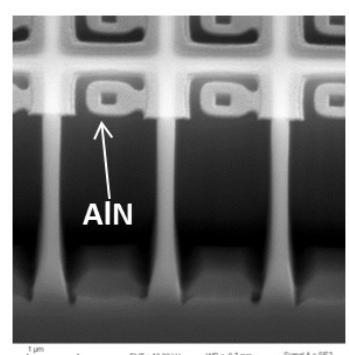
CMOS Compatible MPL



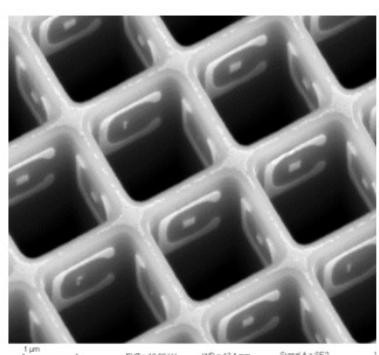
k.)



l.)

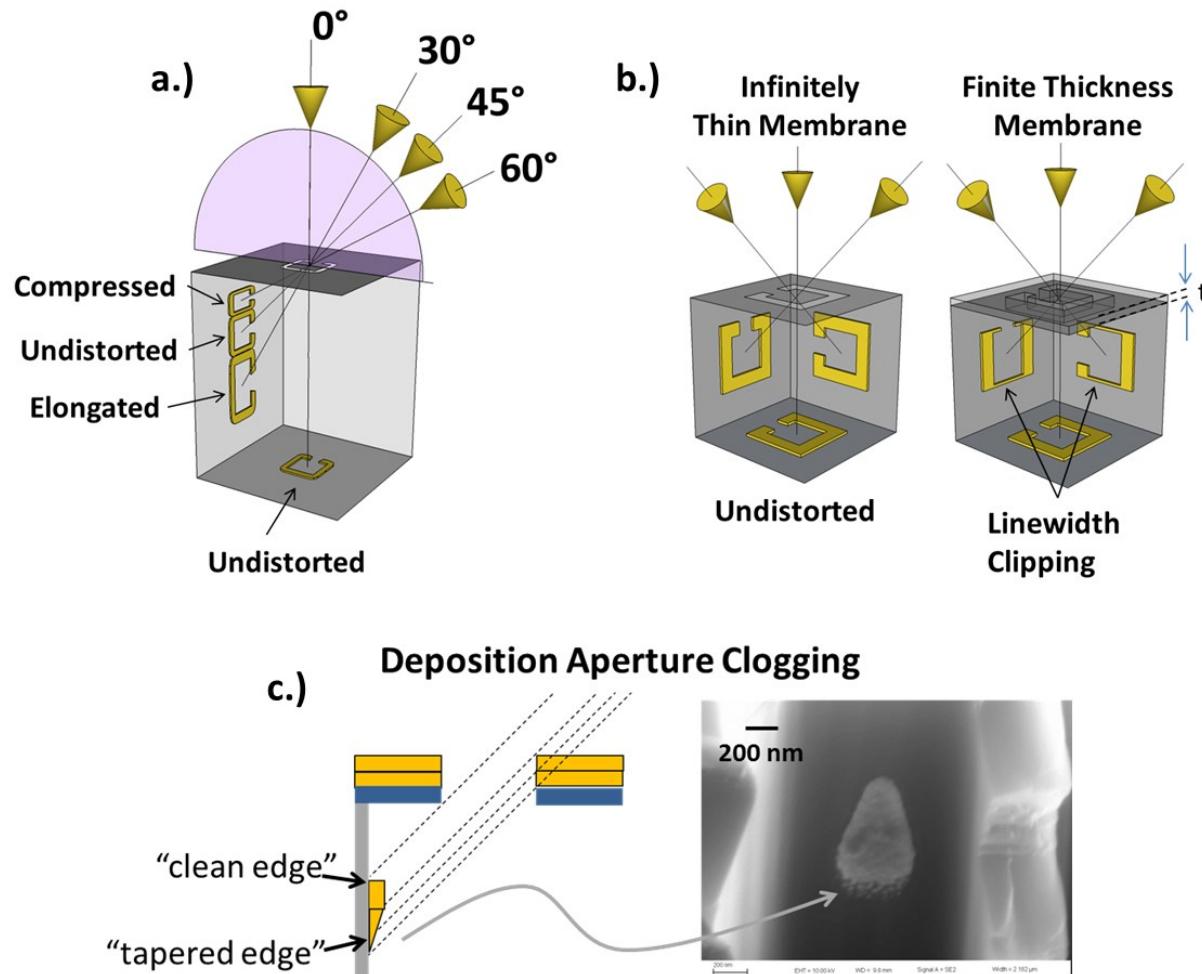


m.)

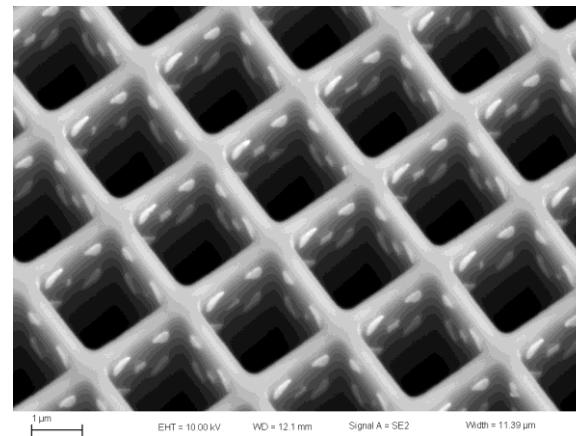
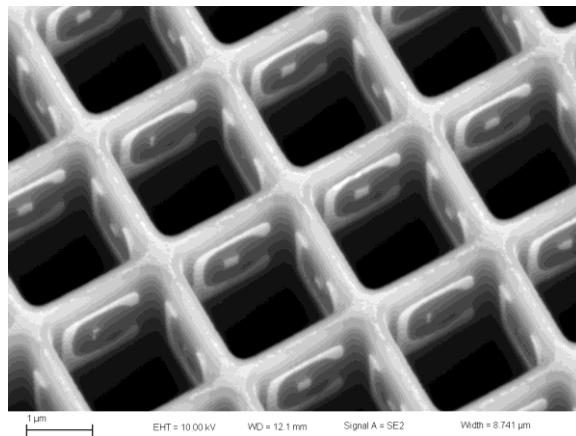
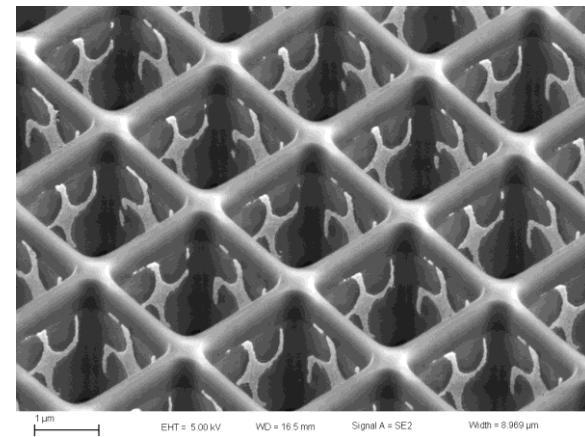
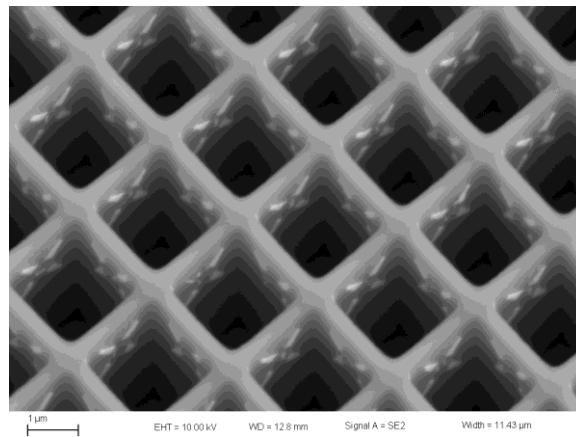
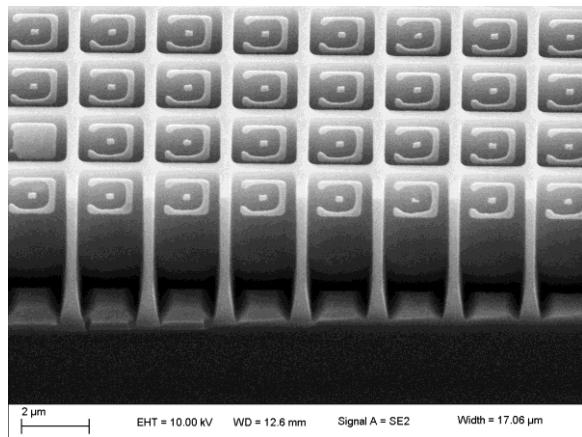


n.)

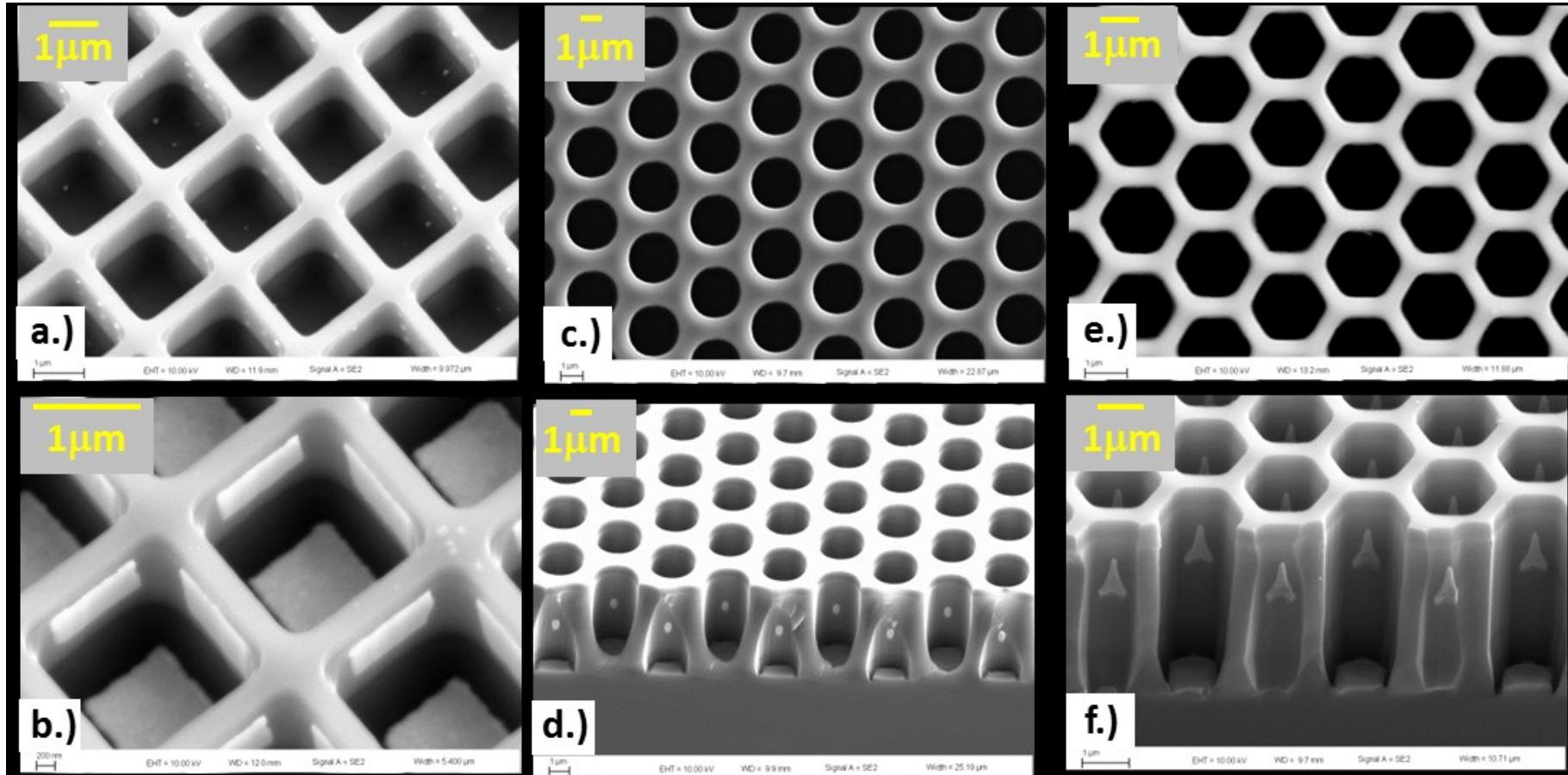
Sources of Pattern Distortion



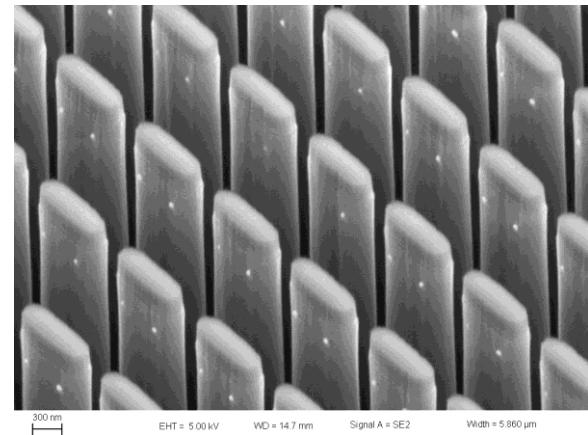
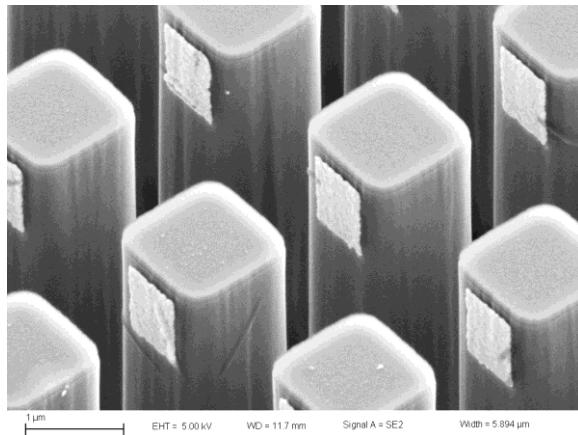
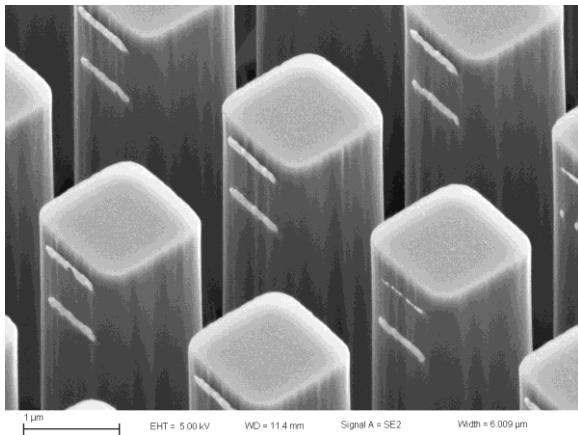
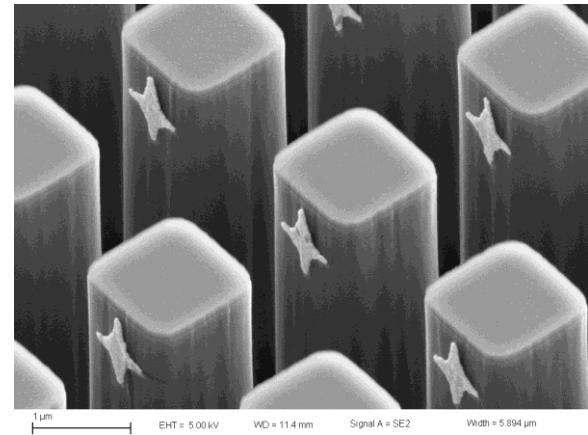
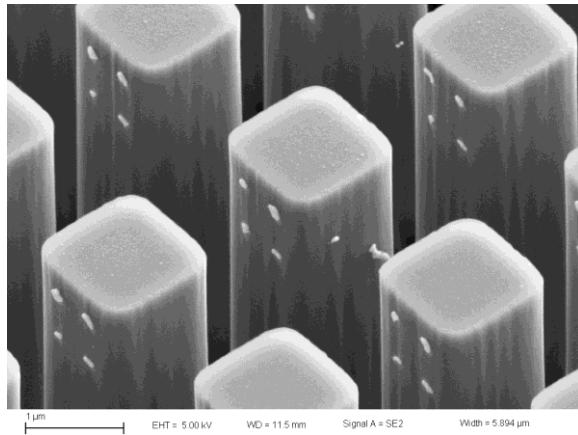
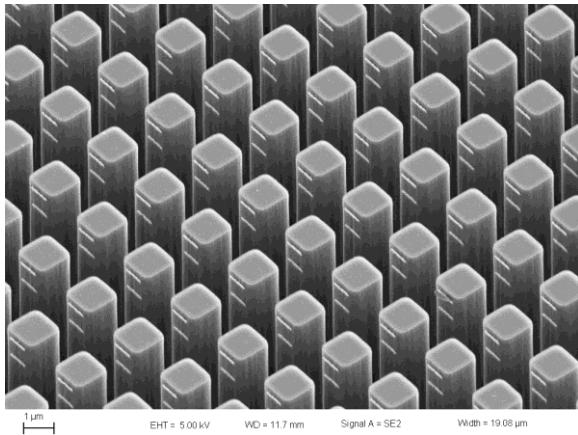
3D μ m-scale Metamaterials



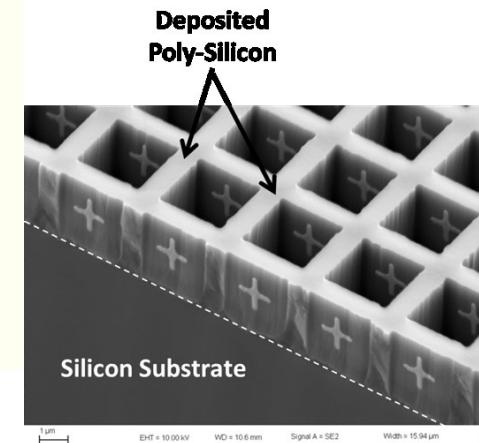
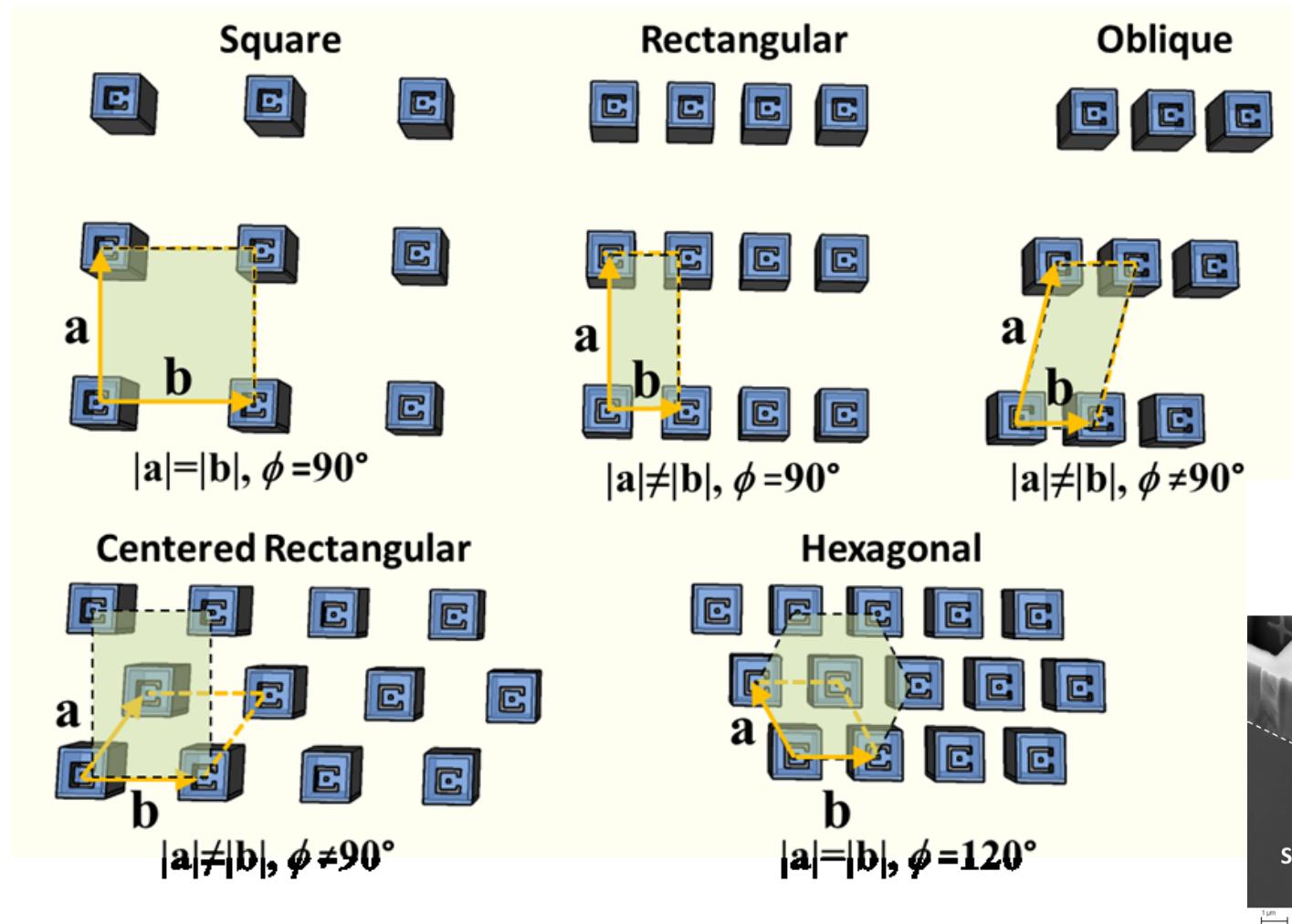
3D μm -scale Metamaterials



3D μ m-scale Artificial Dielectrics



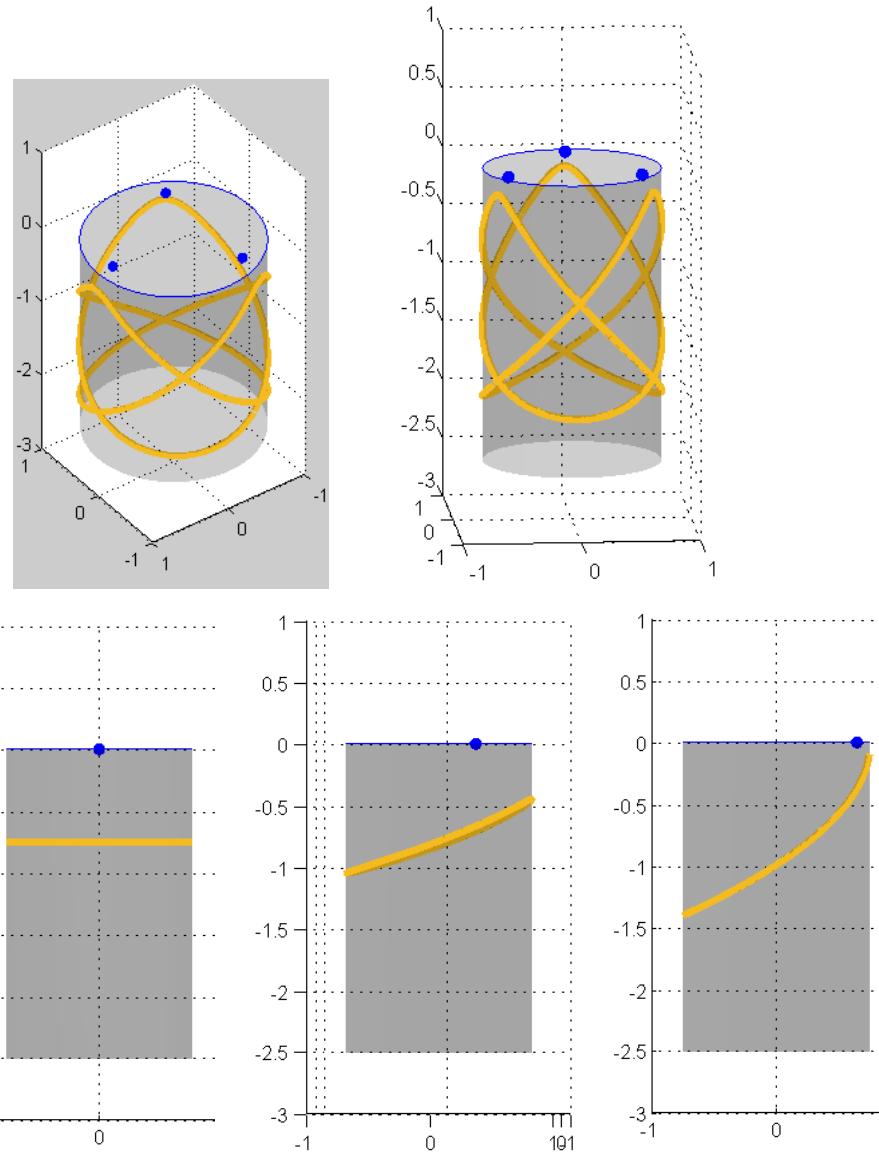
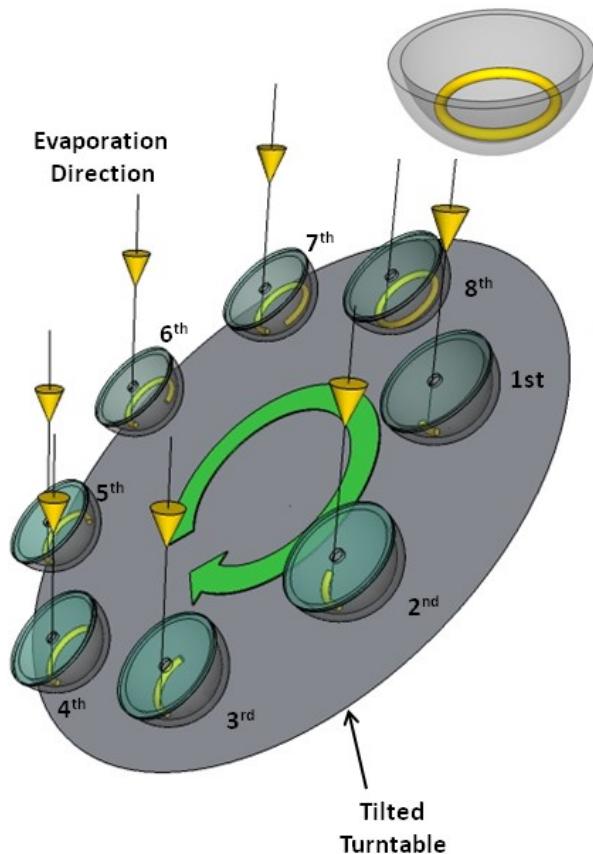
2-D Lattice + Basis



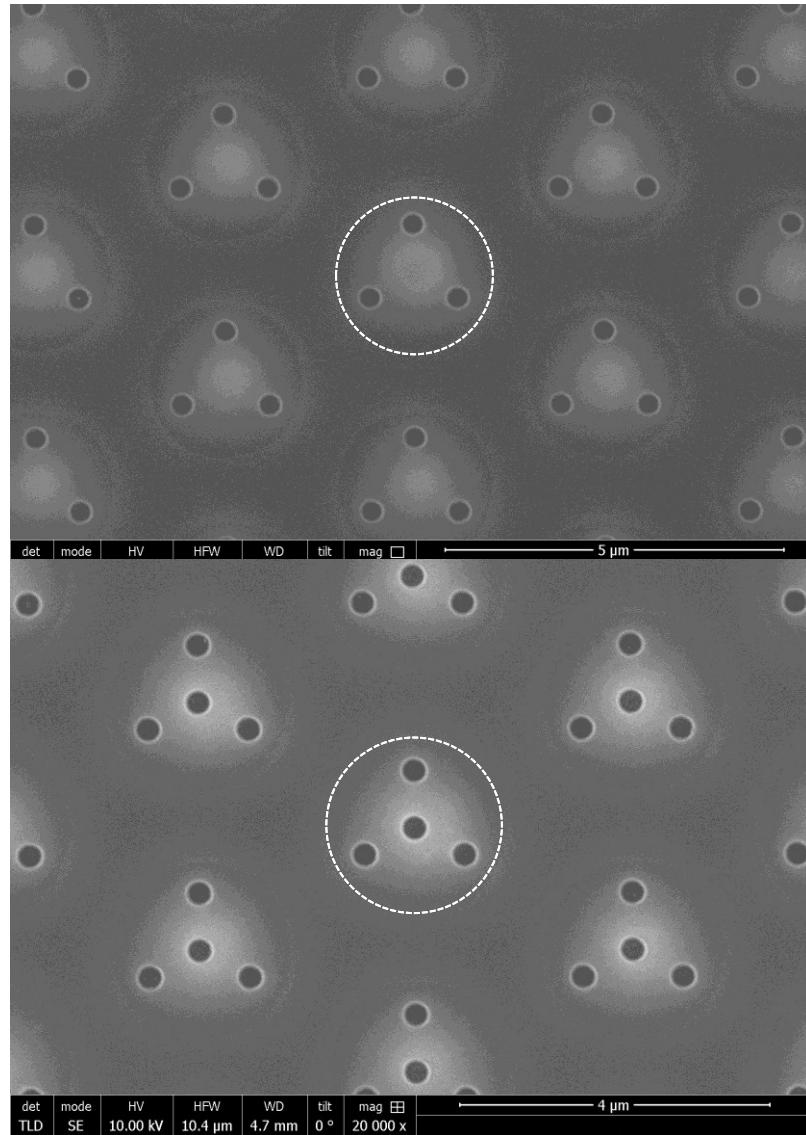
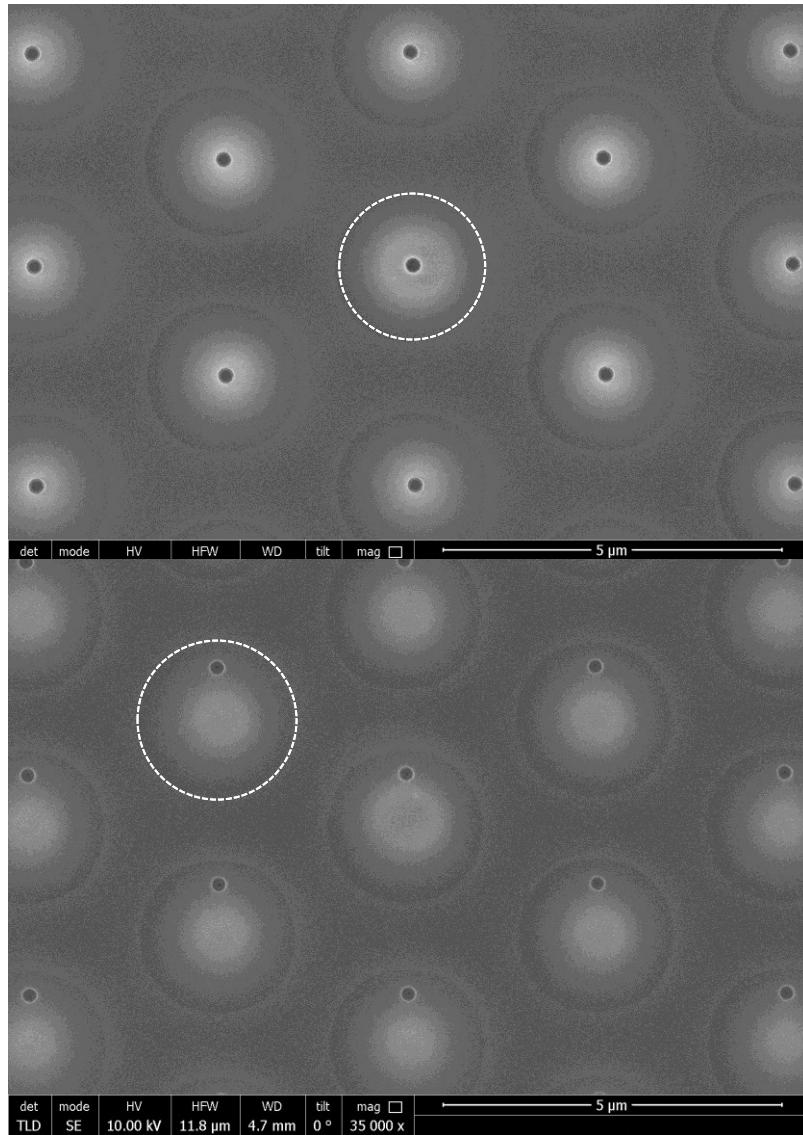
Path to all 14 3D
Bravais Lattices?

Dynamic MPL

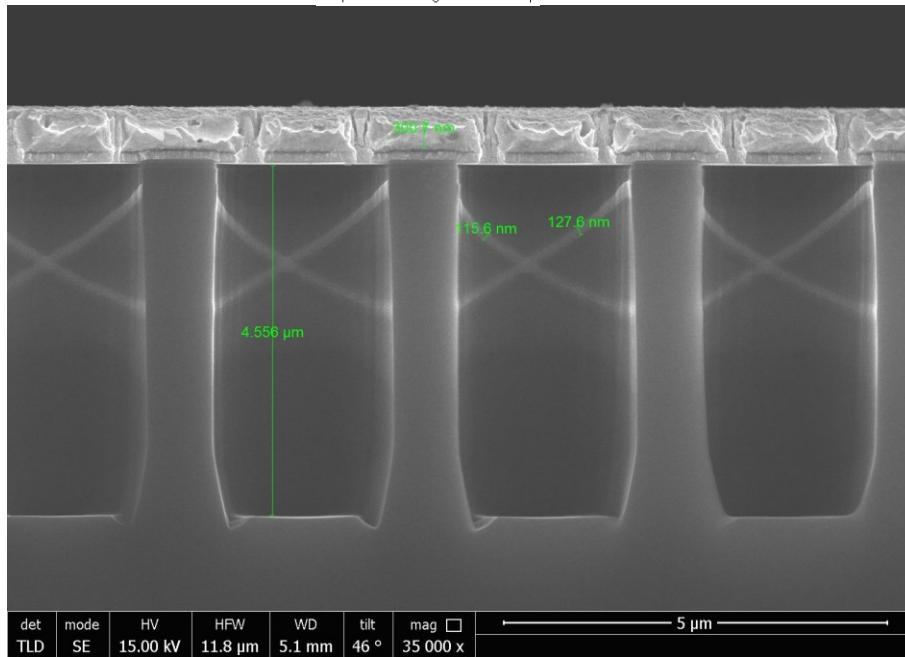
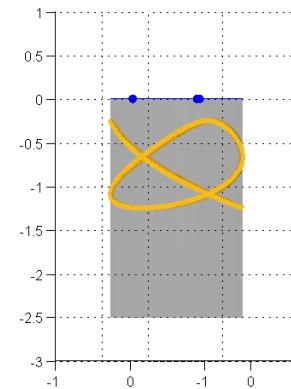
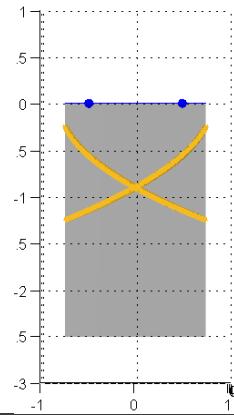
Dynamic MPL



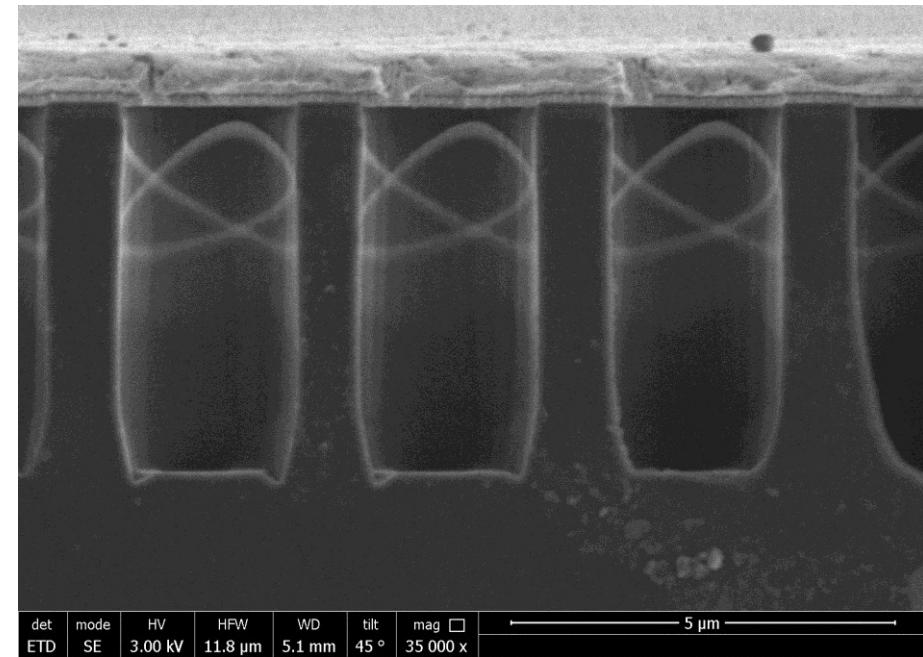
Dynamic MPL



Dynamic MPL



2- Aperture

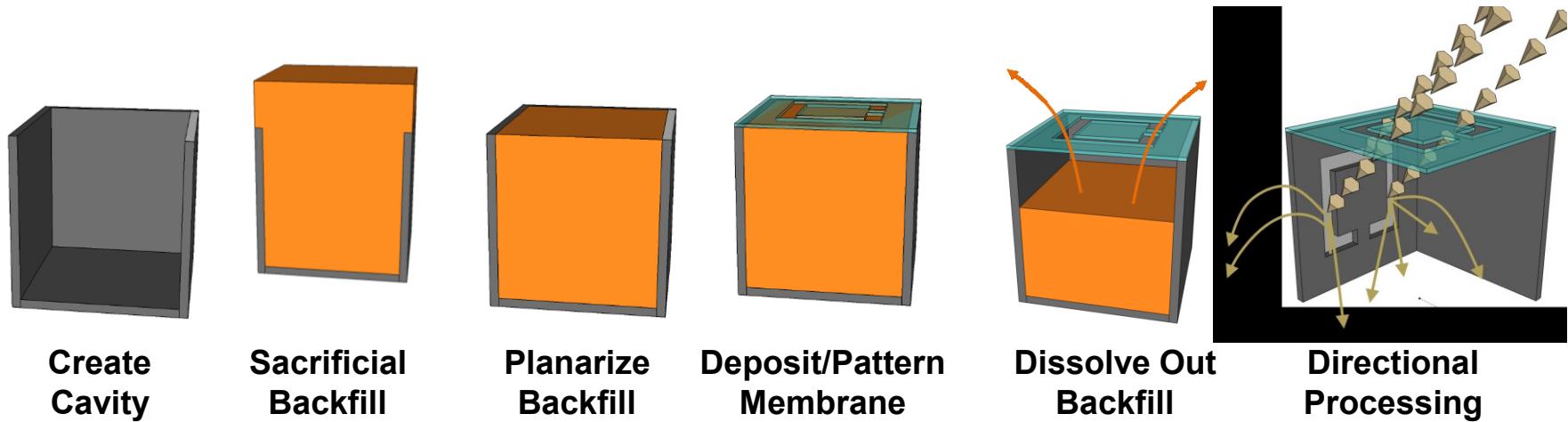


3- Aperture

Etching with MPL

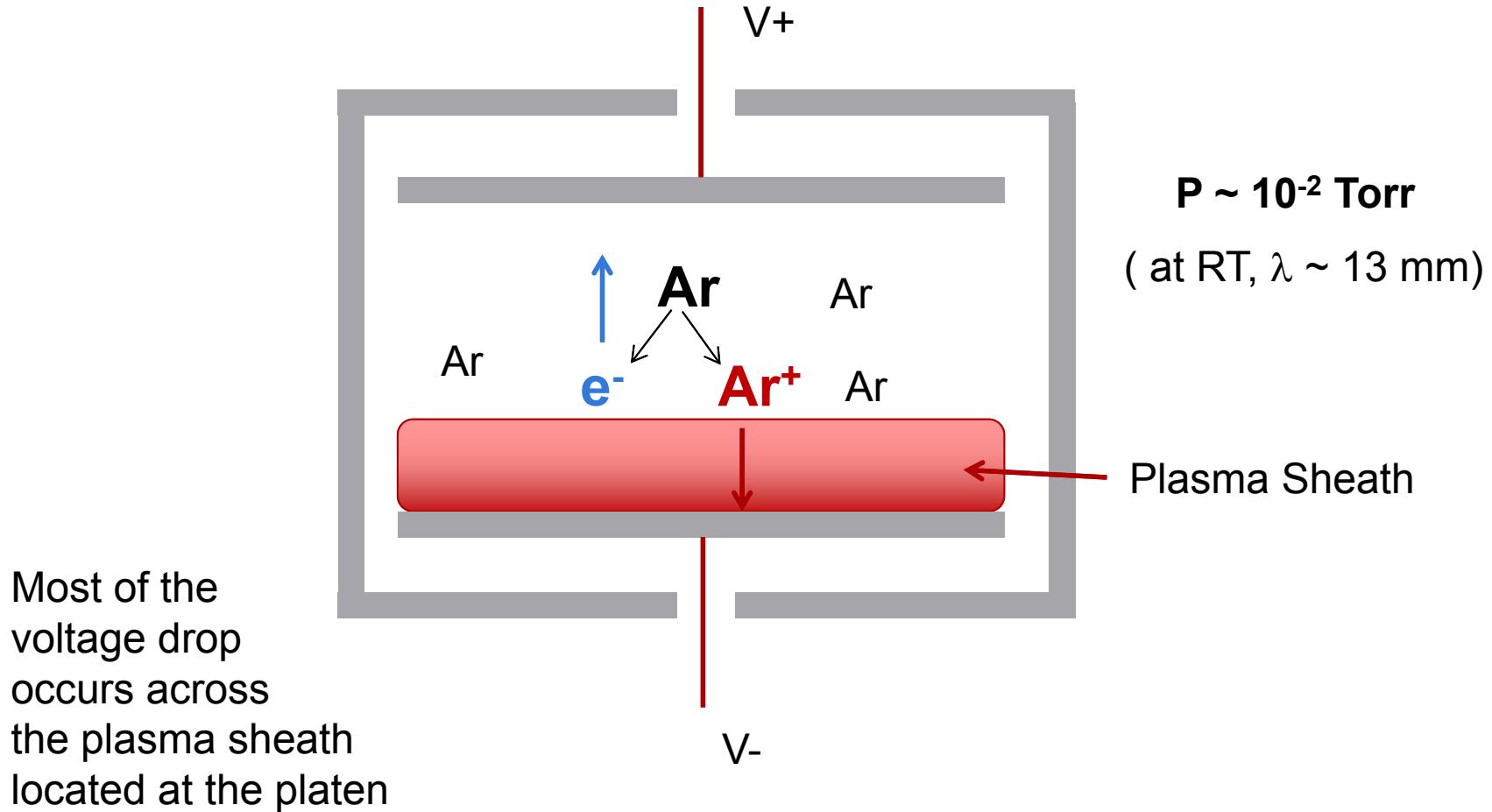
MPL Process Flow for Etching

Question: Since dry etching is also a low-pressure operation, can we directionally etch sidewalls in an MPL-centric process flow?



Directional Processing - Actual

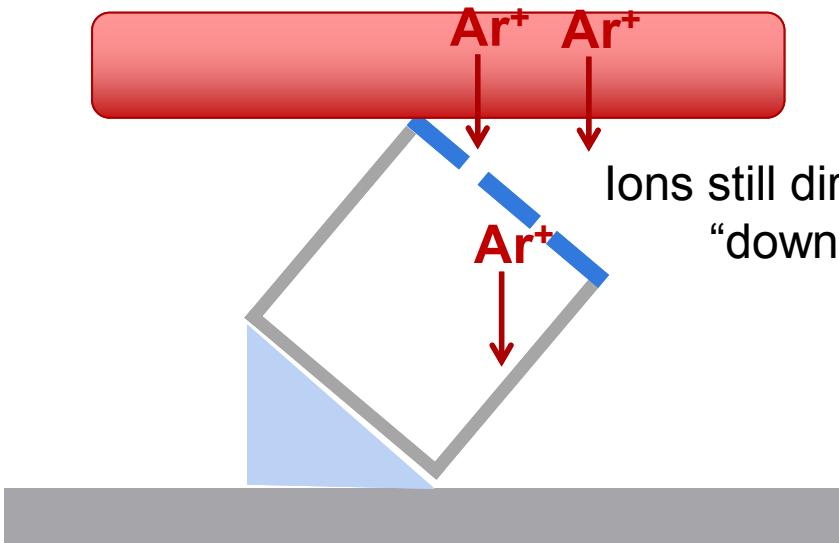
Plasma Etching



Plasma Sheath Conforms to Die

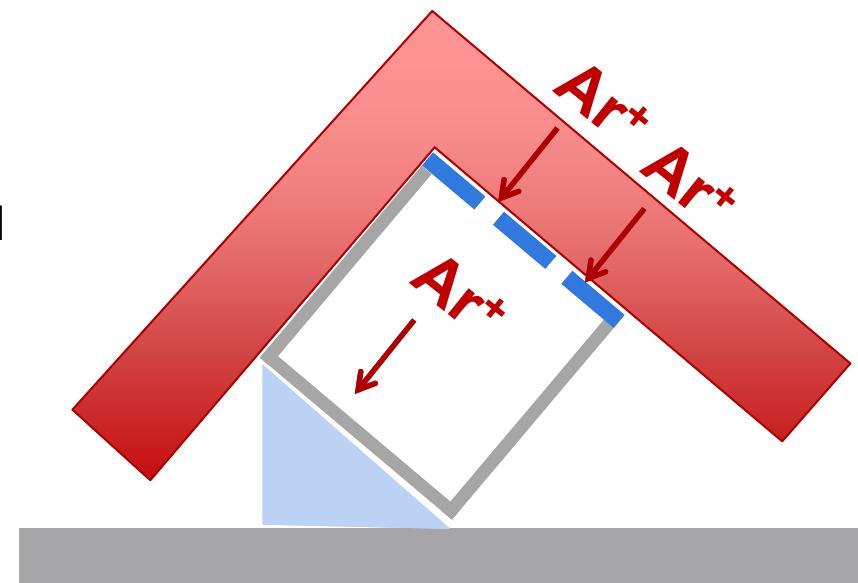
What You Would Like

Unperturbed plasma sheath



What You Get

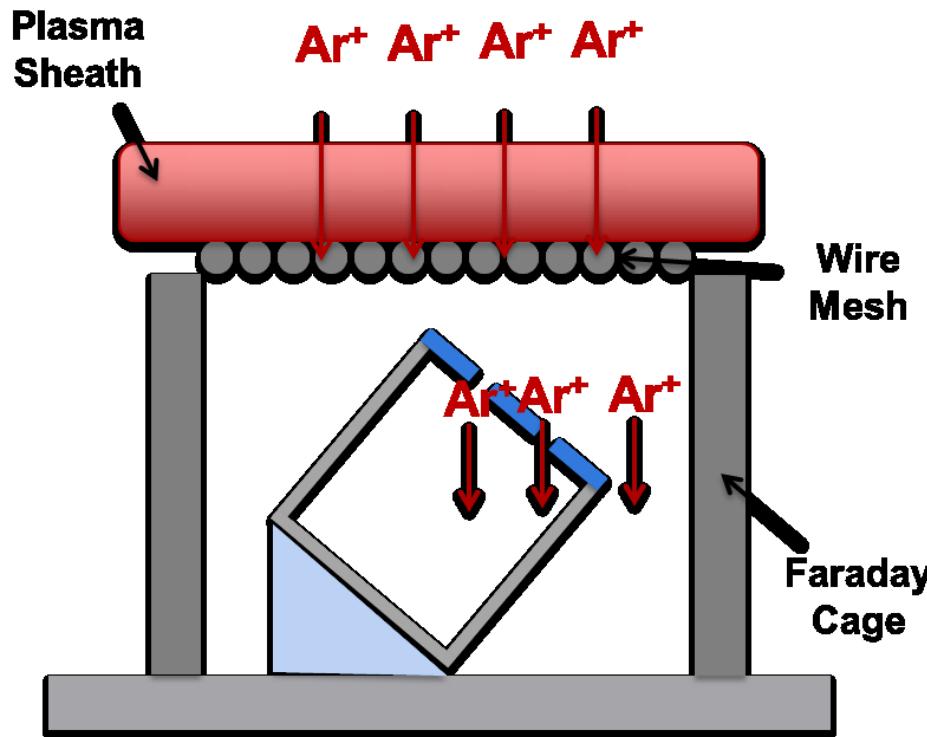
Plasma sheath conforms to tilted die



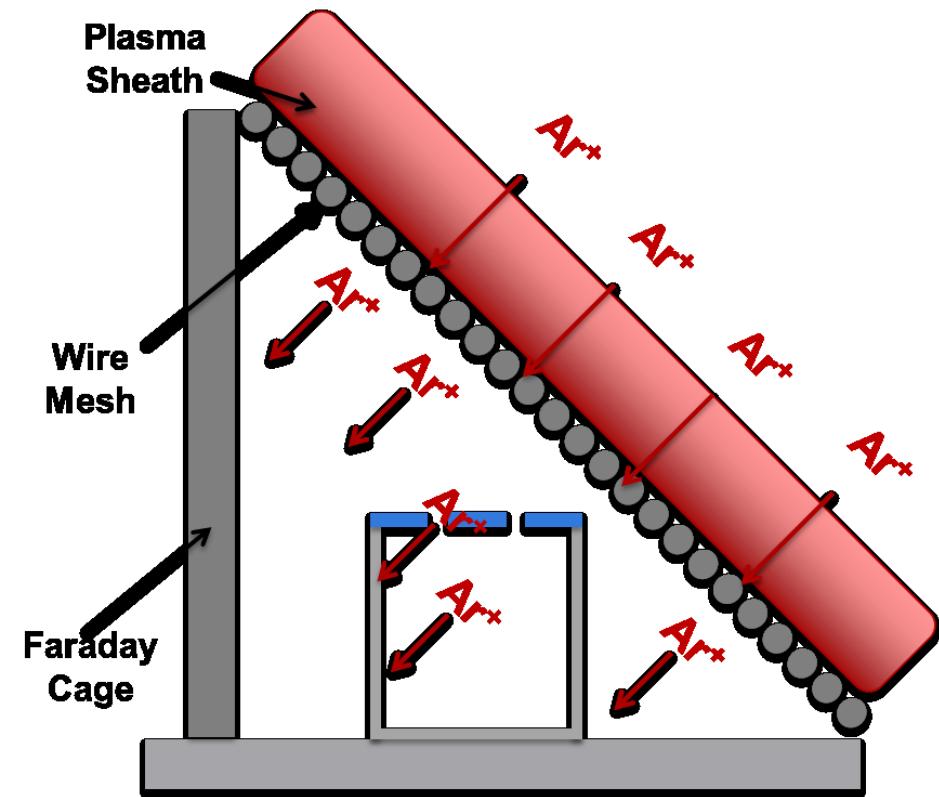
Ions tilted wrt platen -
still predominately etch floor

Use Faraday Cage to Reorient The Plasma Sheath

Planar Faraday Cage



Tilted Faraday Cage

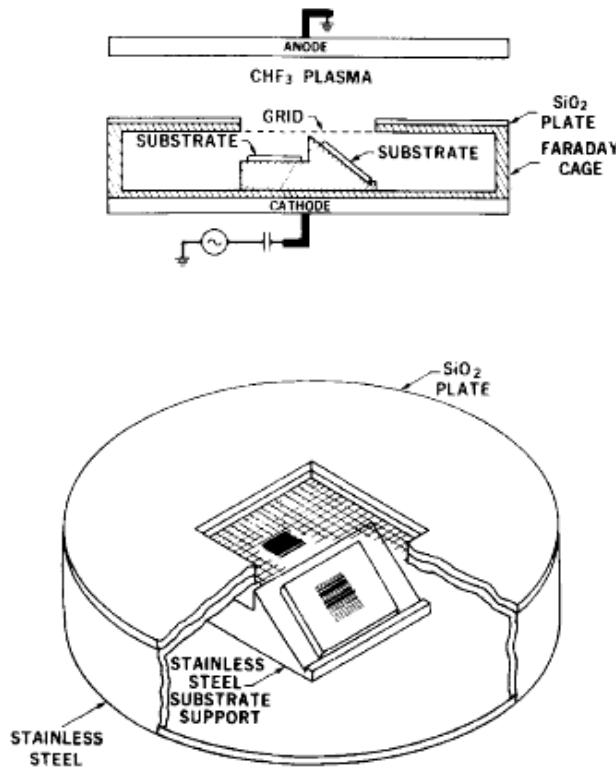


Oblique Directional Etching in the Literature

Directional reactive ion etching at oblique angles

G. D. Boyd, L. A. Coldren, and F. G. Storz
Bell Laboratories, Holmdel, New Jersey 07733

(Received 13 December 1979; accepted for publication 24 January 1980)



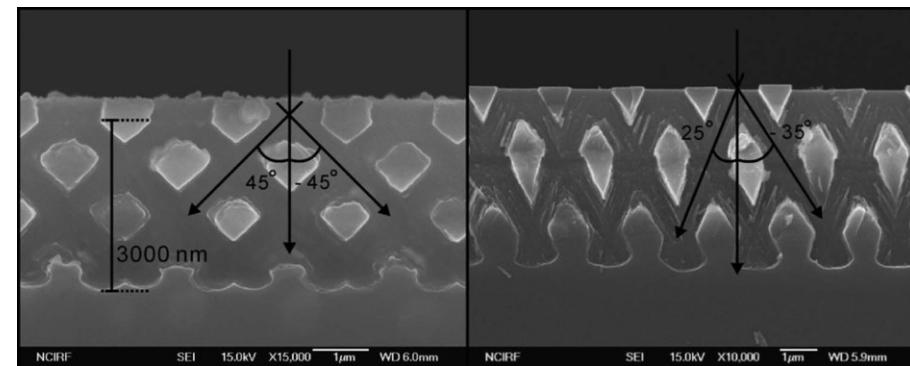
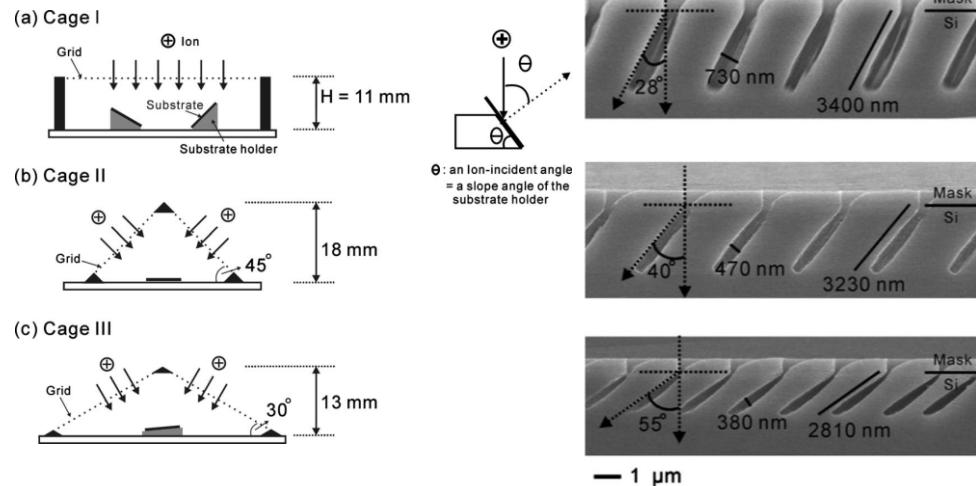
D222

Journal of The Electrochemical Society, 156 (7) D222-D225 (2009)
0013-4651/2009/156(7)/D222/4/\$25.00 © The Electrochemical Society



Oblique-Directional Plasma Etching of Si Using a Faraday Cage

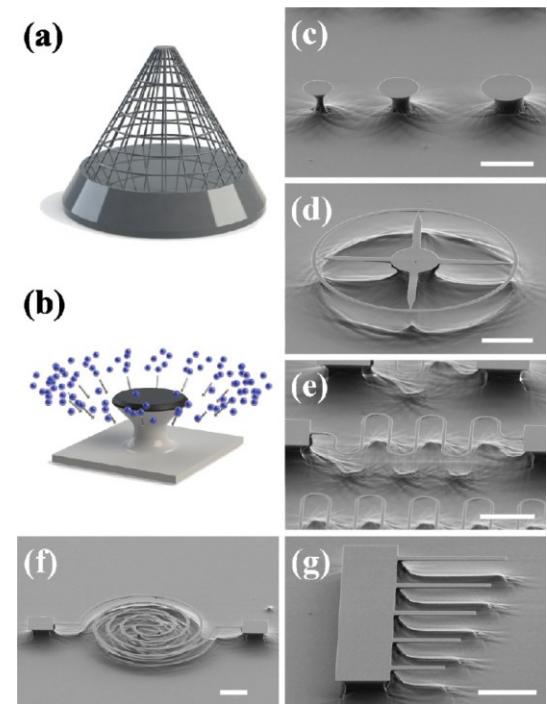
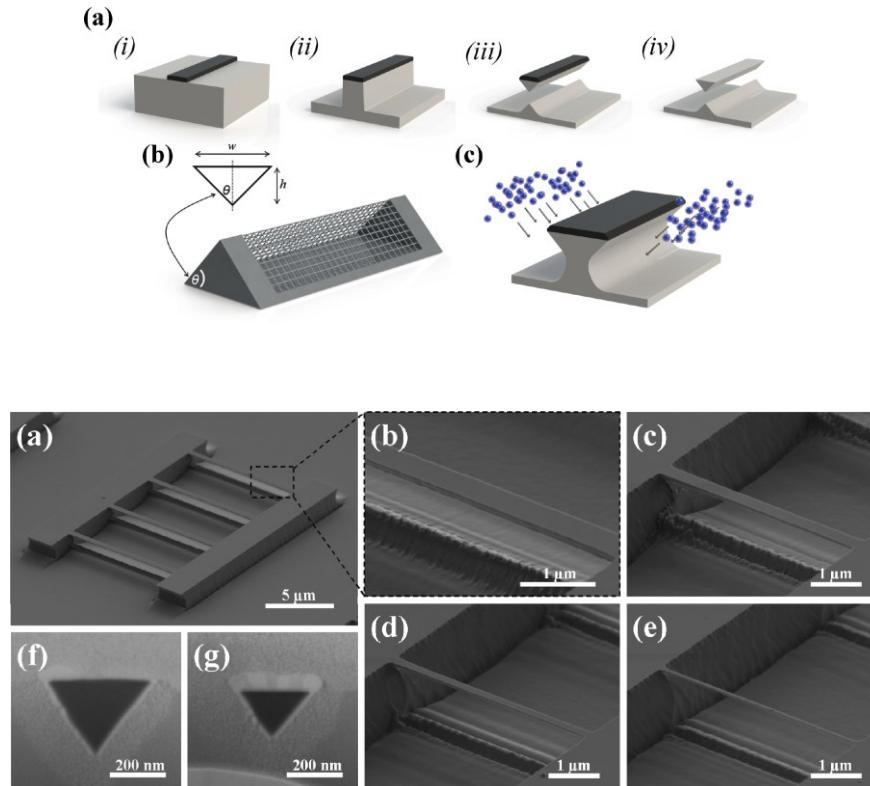
Jin-Kwan Lee,^a Seung-Haeng Lee,^a Jae-Ho Min,^a Il-Yong Jang,^a Chang-Koo Kim,^{b,*} and Sang Heup Moon^{a,✉}



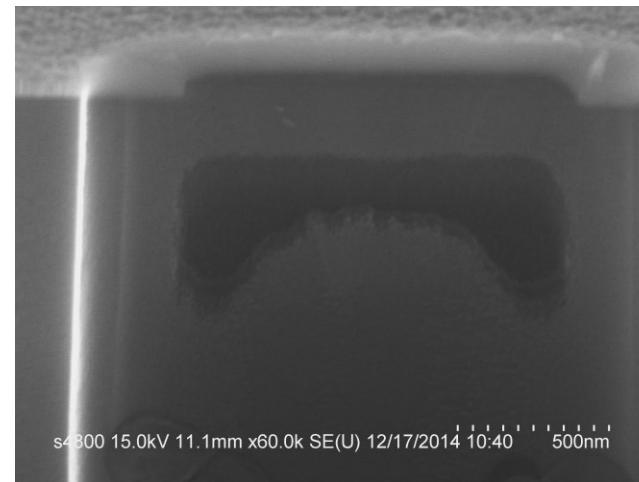
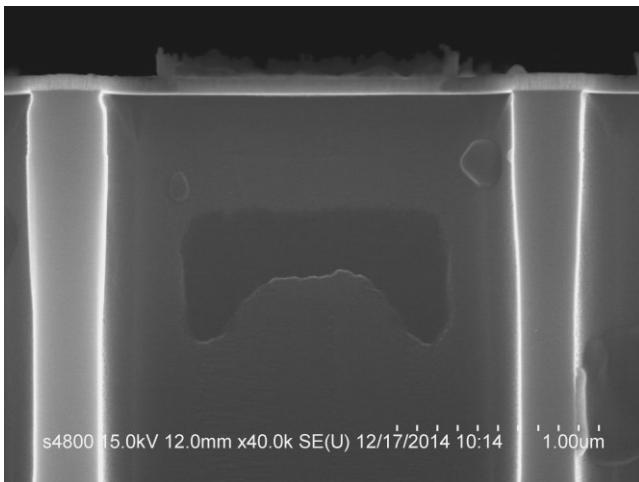
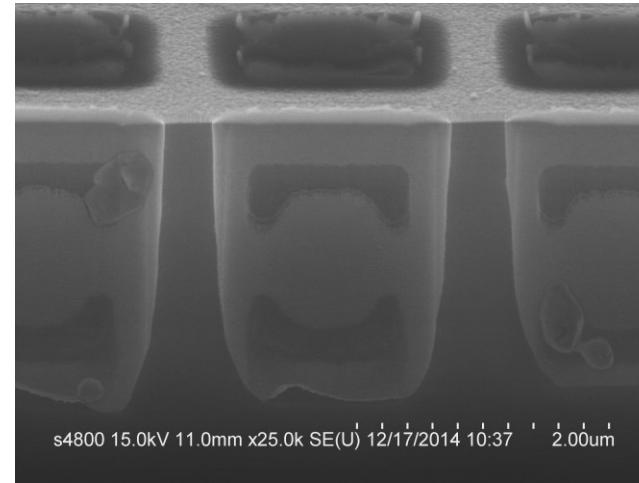
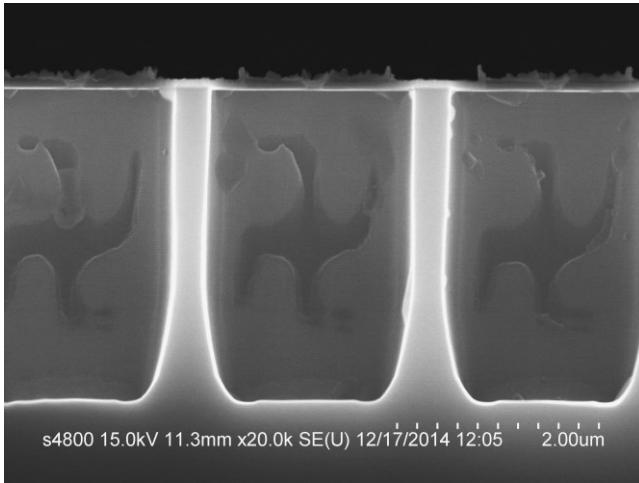
Oblique Directional Etching in the Literature

Free-Standing Mechanical and Photonic Nanostructures in Single-Crystal Diamond

Michael J. Burek,[†] Nathalie P. de Leon,^{‡,§} Brendan J. Shields,[‡] Birgit J. M. Hausmann,[†] Yiwen Chu,[‡] Qimin Quan,[†] Alexander S. Zibrov,[‡] Hongkun Park,^{†,§} Mikhail D. Lukin,[‡] and Marko Lončar*,[†]

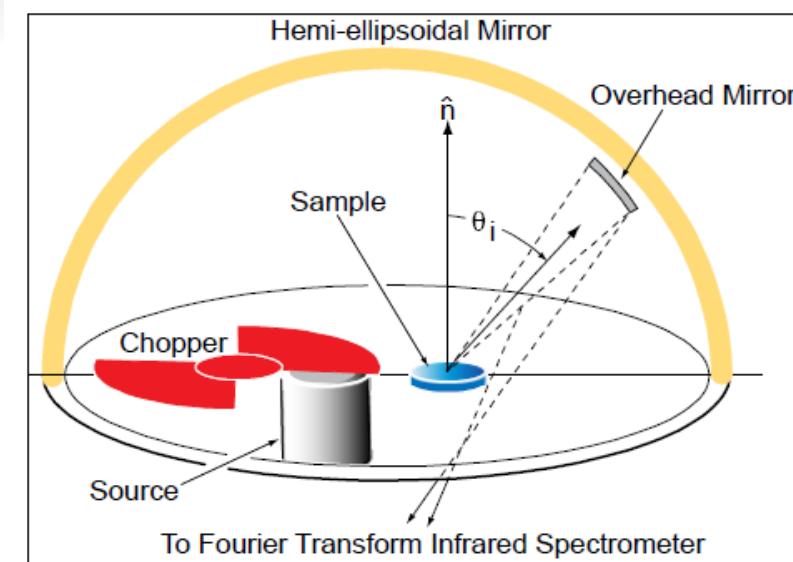
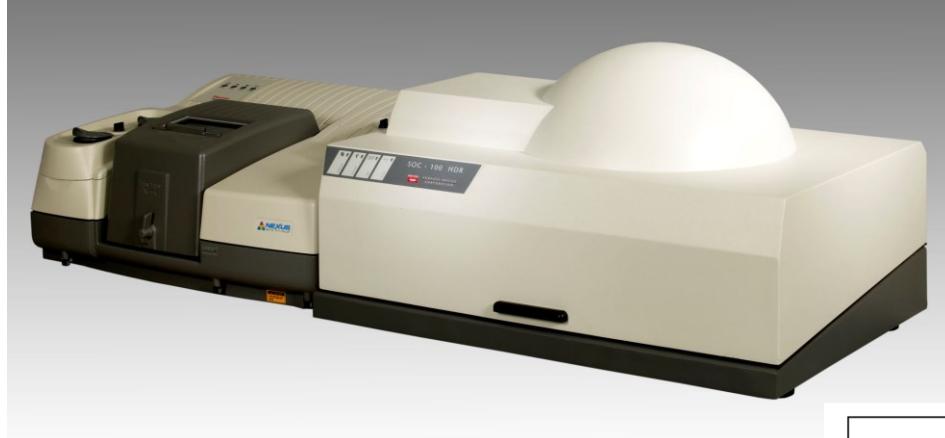


MPL-Etching

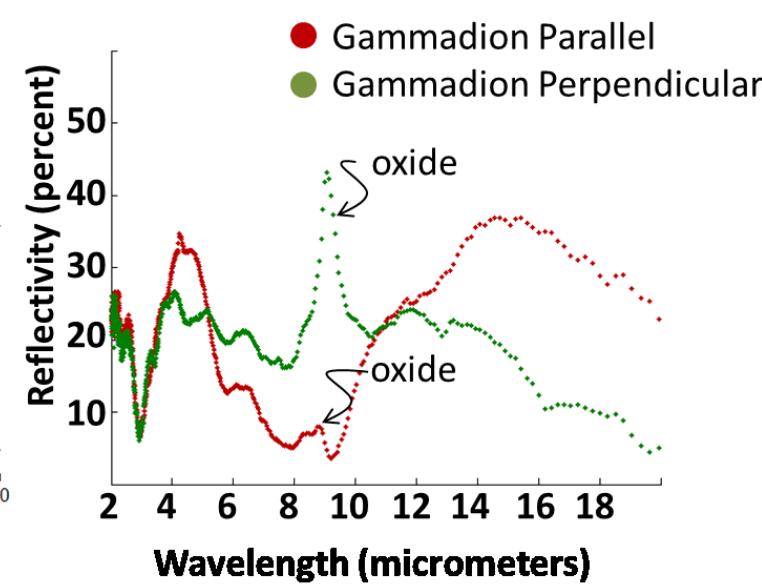
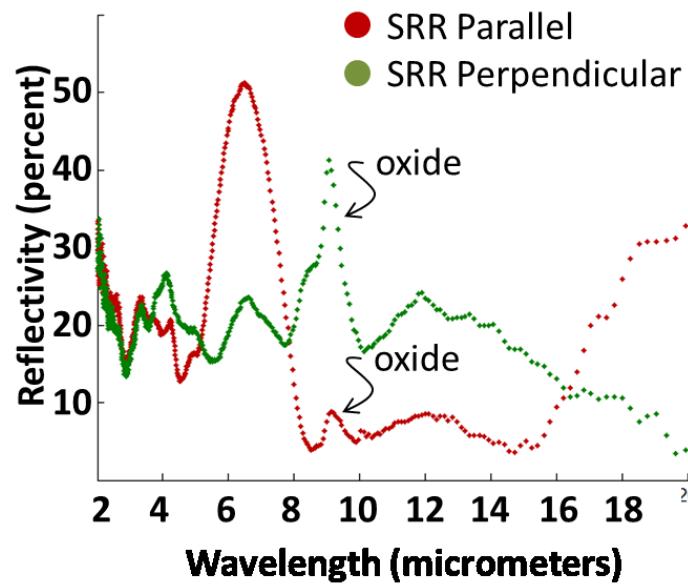
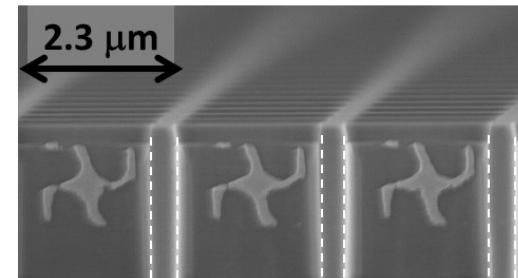
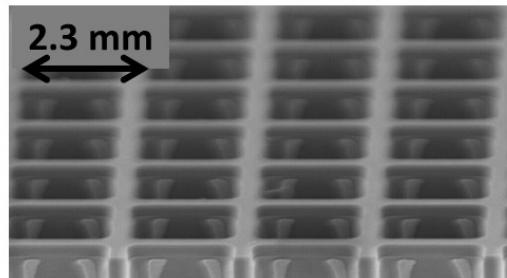


Optical Characterization

Hemispherical Directional Reflectometer

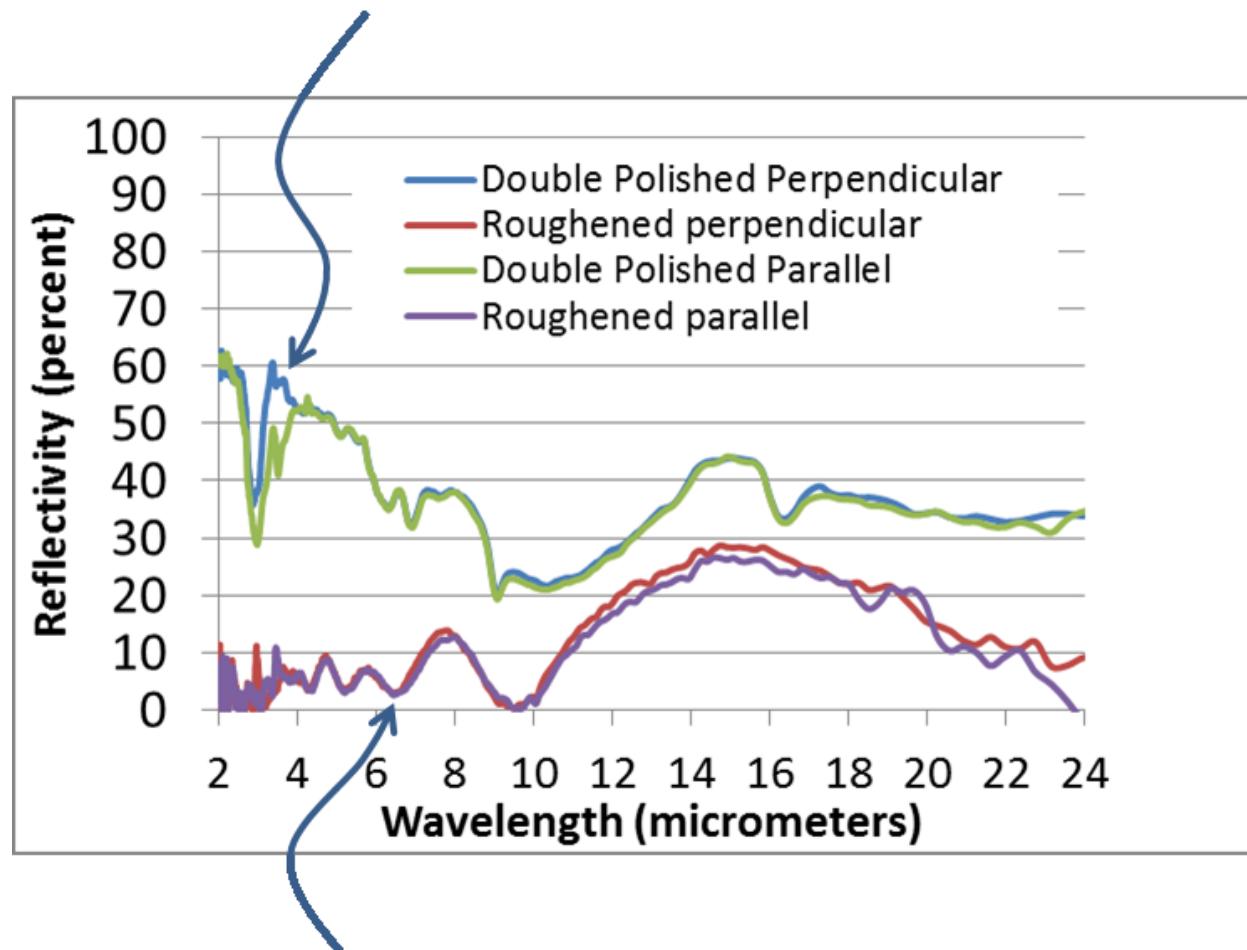


Polarization Dependent Reflectivity



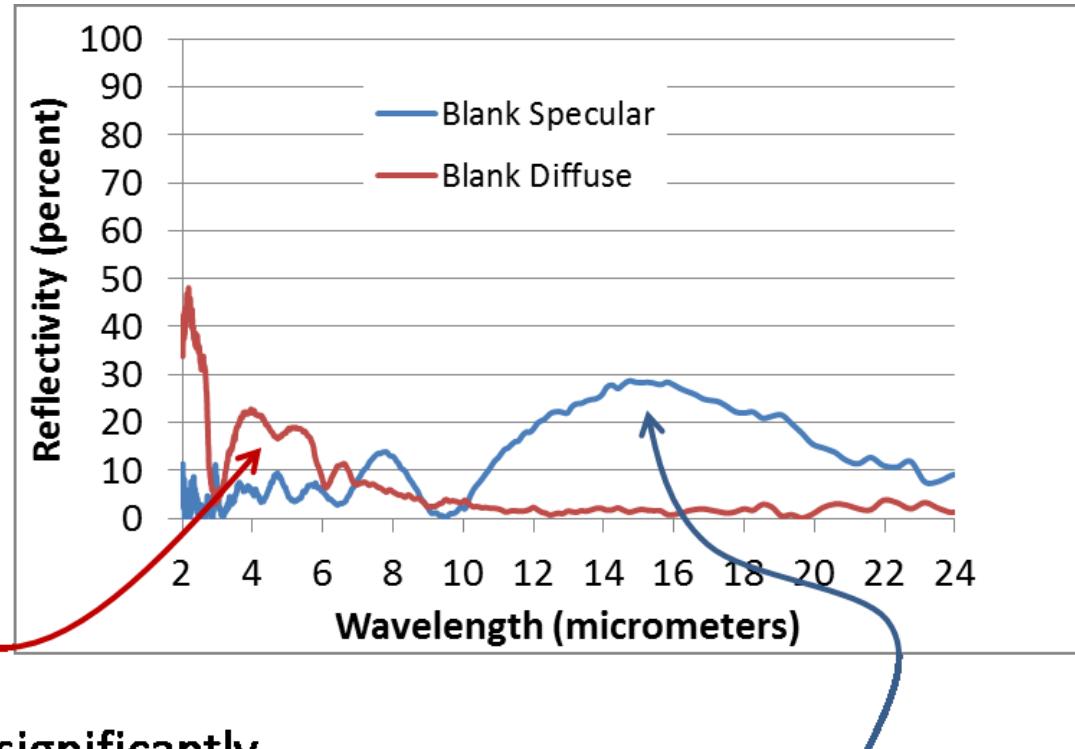
Measured Data – Naked Boxes

Total reflectivity = Diffuse + Specular Signals



Measured Data – Naked Boxes

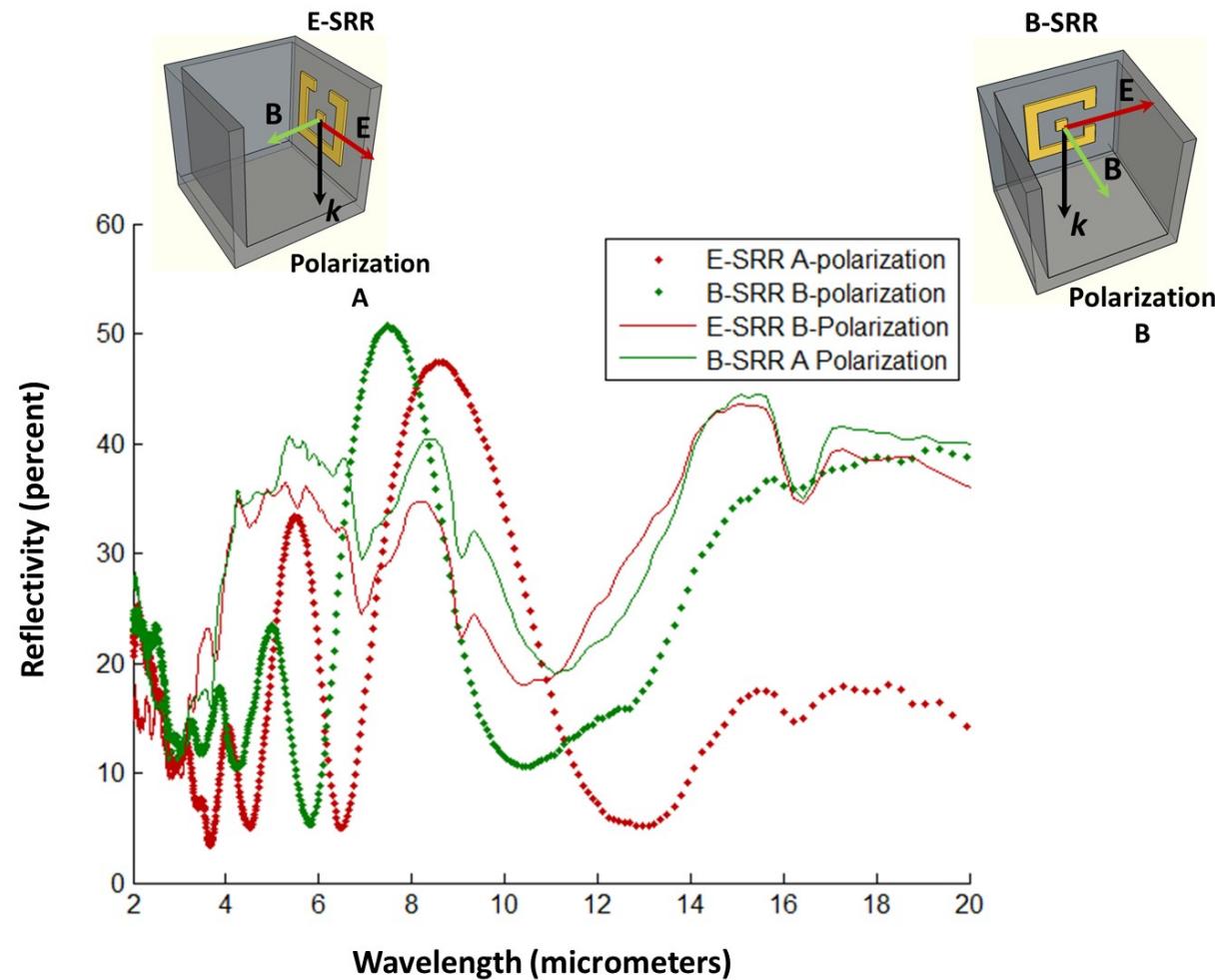
Roughened
Back



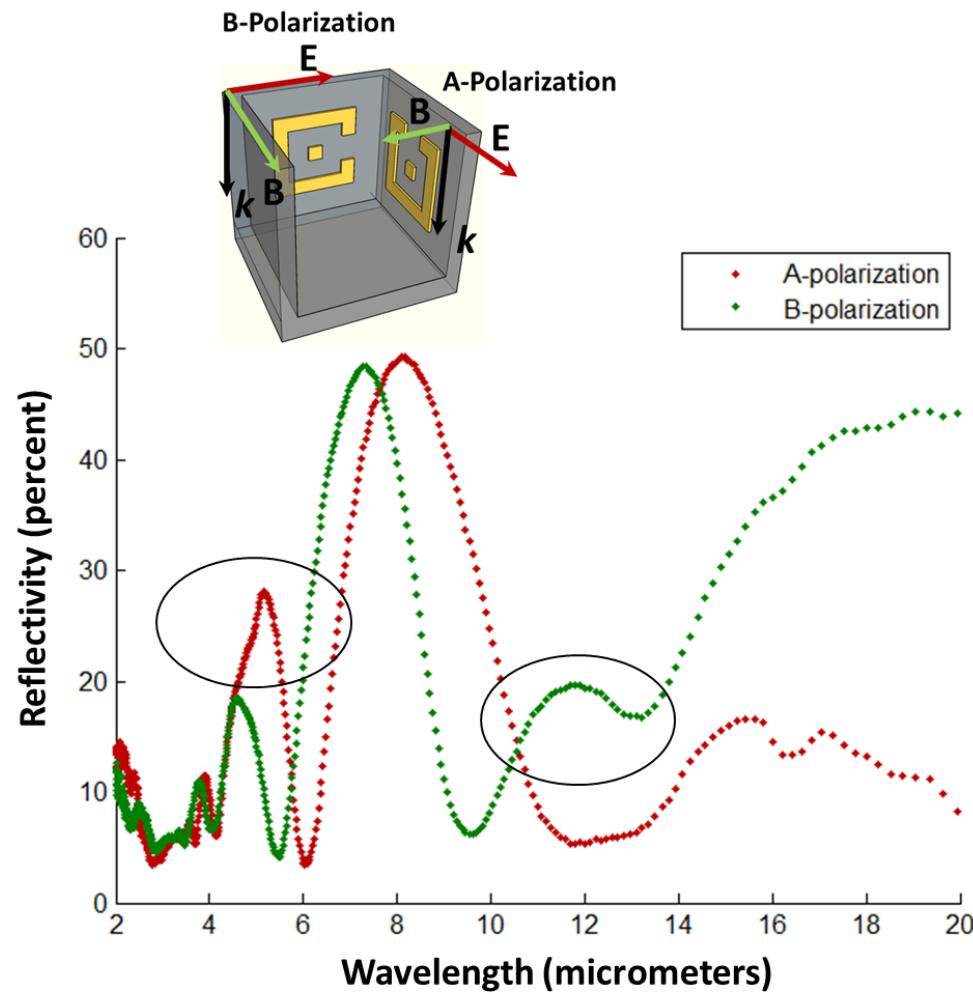
Diffuse signal carries significantly more energy at short wavelengths than specular (diffraction + scatter)

Specular signal carries significantly more energy at long wavelengths than diffuse

Polarization Dependent Reflectivity



2-SRR Basis



Conclusions

- MPL is capable of creating all 5 2D-Bravais Lattices.
- Using Layer-by-layer techniques access to all 14 3D-Bravais Lattices is possible.
- Dynamic MPL is capable of creating complex 3D traces inside the unit cell.
- MPL can be extended to etching using a Faraday cage.
- CMOS compatible structures show significantly reduced material absorption and obvious polarization dependent resonances.
- Roughening the backside is important to remove contribution of backside scattering in silicon substrate due to IR transparency of silicon.

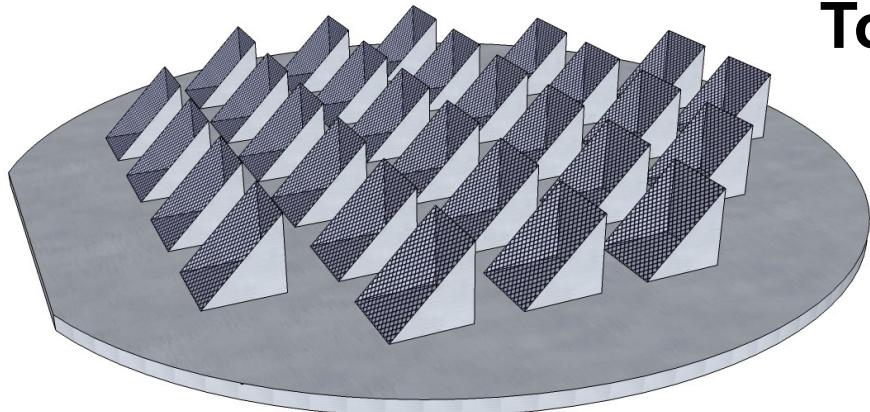
Collaborators : Patrick S. Finnegan, Paul Davids, M. David Henry, Rob L. Jarecki, and Paul J. Resnick

QUESTIONS?

dburck@sandia.gov

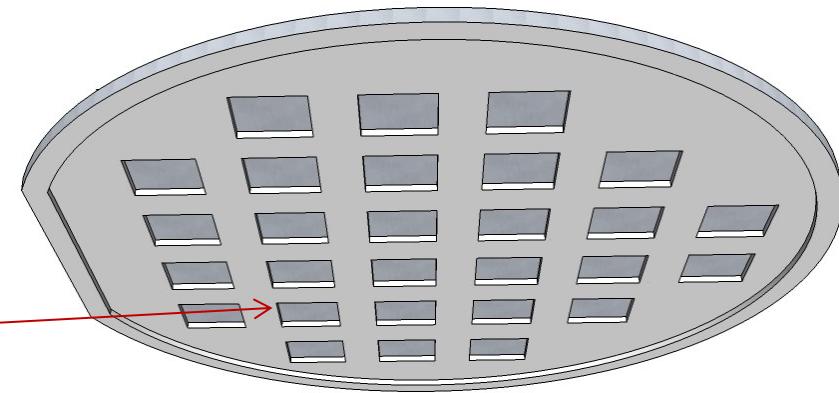
BACKUP SLIDES

Wafer Scale Oblique Angle Etching Fixture

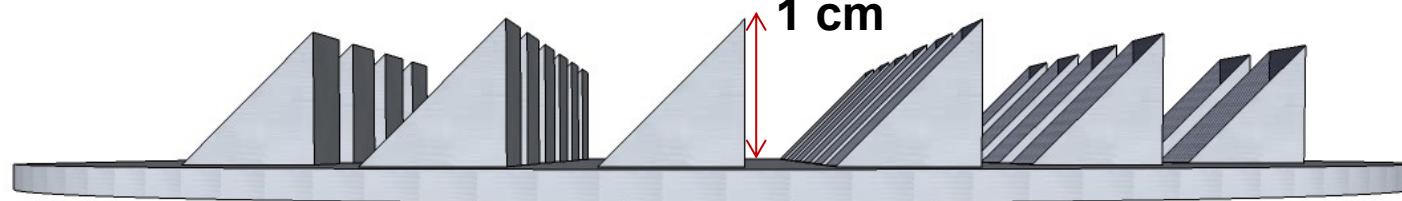


Top

Bottom



Recessed
to accommodate wafer



Side

Polymer Based MPL

