

### SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN 62047-26:2016

01-julij-2016

## Polprevodniški elementi - Mikroelektromehanski elementi - 26. del: Opis in merilne metode za mikrokanalske in iglaste strukture

Semiconductor devices - Micro-electromechanical devices - Part 26: Description and measurement methods for micro trench and needle structures

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Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN 62047-26:2016 https://standards.tetn.ar/catalog/standards/stst/0203579e-095c-4856-97a0-

664fa17424ba/sist-en-62047-26-2016

### ICS:

31.080.01 Polprevodniški elementi (naprave) na splošno Semiconductor devices in general

SIST EN 62047-26:2016

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### SIST EN 62047-26:2016

## EUROPEAN STANDARD NORME EUROPÉENNE EUROPÄISCHE NORM

### EN 62047-26

April 2016

ICS 31.080.99

**English Version** 

### Semiconductor devices - Micro-electromechanical devices -Part 26: Description and measurement methods for micro trench and needle structures (IEC 62047-26:2016)

Dispositifs à semiconducteurs - Dispositifs microélectromécaniques - Partie 26: Description et méthodes de mesure pour structures de microtranchées et de microaiguille (IEC 62047-26:2016) Halbleiterbauelemente - Bauelemente der Mikrosystemtechnik - Teil 26: Beschreibung und Messverfahren für Mikro-Rillen und Nadelstrukturen (IEC 62047-26:2016)

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### European foreword

The text of document 47F/233/FDIS, future edition 1 of IEC 62047-26, prepared by SC 47F "Microelectromechanical systems", of IEC/TC 47 "Semiconductor devices" was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and approved by CENELEC as EN 62047-26:2016.

The following dates are fixed:

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In the official version, for Bibliography, the following note has to be added for the standard indicated :

ISO 3274:1996 NOTE Harmonized as EN ISO 3274:1997 (not modified).



Edition 1.0 2016-01

# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

# NORME INTERNATIONALE



Semiconductor devices – Micro-electromechanical devices – Part 26: Description and measurement methods for micro trench and needle structures

SIST EN 62047-26:2016

Dispositifs à semiconducteurs Dispositifs microélectromécaniques – Partie 26: Description et méthodes de mesure pour structures de microtranchées et de microaiguille

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

COMMISSION ELECTROTECHNIQUE INTERNATIONALE

ICS 31.080.99

ISBN 978-2-8322-3122-7

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### INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

### SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICES – MICRO-ELECTROMECHANICAL DEVICES –

## Part 26: Description and measurement methods for micro trench and needle structures

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International Standard IEC 62047-26 has been prepared by subcommittee 47F: Microelectromechanical systems, of IEC technical committee 47: Semiconductor devices.

The text of this standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
47F/233/FDIS	47F/239/RVD

Full information on the voting for the approval of this standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

This publication has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

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A list of all parts in the IEC 62047 series, published under the general title Semiconductor devices - Micro-electromechanical devices, can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under "http://webstore.iec.ch" in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

- reconfirmed. •
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- replaced by a revised edition, or •
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### SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICES – MICRO-ELECTROMECHANICAL DEVICES –

## Part 26: Description and measurement methods for micro trench and needle structures

### 1 Scope

This part of IEC 62047 specifies descriptions of trench structure and needle structure in a micrometer scale. In addition, it provides examples of measurement for the geometry of both structures. For trench structures, this standard applies to structures with a depth of 1  $\mu$ m to 100  $\mu$ m; walls and trenches with respective widths of 5  $\mu$ m to 150  $\mu$ m; and aspect ratio of 0,006 7 to 20. For needle structures, the standard applies to structures with three or four faces with a height, horizontal width and vertical width of 2  $\mu$ m or larger, and with dimensions that fit inside a cube with sides of 100  $\mu$ m.

This standard is applicable to the structural design of MEMS and geometrical evaluation after MEMS processes.

## 2 Normative references STANDARD PREVIEW

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

None.

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### 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

### 3.1

### trench structure

one or more rectangular structures engraved in a planar substrate, with a constant trapezoidal cross section profile

#### 3.2

#### needle structure

projecting structures with a pointed tip formed of three or more faces, formed on a planar substrate with the plane of symmetry in the vertical plane

### 3.3

### wall and trench

two or more of the trench structures arranged in parallel at regular intervals

### 3.4

### scallop

irregularity formed cyclically in the side walls after a deep-reactive ion etching (DRIE) process with repeated deposition and selective etching of polymeric passivation layer and then etching of a silicon substrate

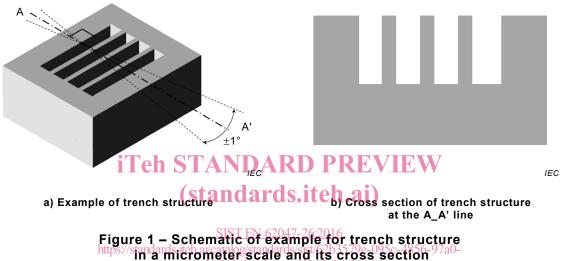
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### 4 Description of trench structures in a micrometer scale

### 4.1 General

This standard specified the method of indicating the cross-sectional geometry of trench structures with micrometer scale dimensions. Figure 1 is a diagram of the cross section required for indicating the cross-sectional geometry of trench structures in this standard. The cross-sectional geometry of trench structures is the cross-sectional shape at a line longitudinally intersecting the trench structure at right angles as viewed from the upper surface of the substrate, with an error of  $\pm 1^{\circ}$  or less.

See Clause 6 and Annex A for the method of measuring the cross-sectional dimensions of trench structures.



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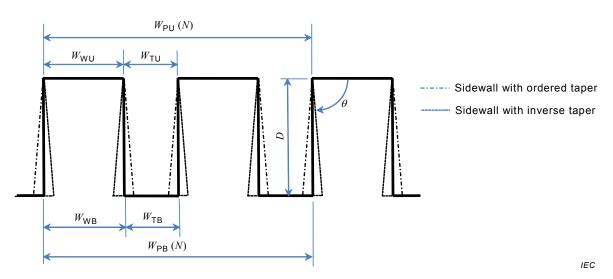
#### 4.2 Symbols and designations

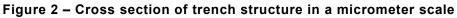
The cross section of a typical trench structure is shown in Figure 2, and the symbols, designations and units used for indicating the cross section of the trench structures are listed in Table 1.

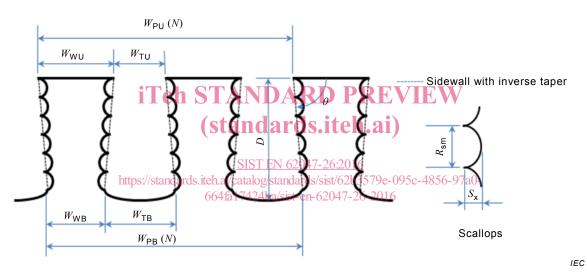
The horizontal datum line for indicating the cross section in Figure 2 is a straight line approximating the upper surface of the planar substrate. The vertical datum line is defined as a line intersecting the horizontal datum line at right angles. The trench side wall is indicated by its straight line approximation. The bottom of trench is expressed as its approximate straight or curved line. On the upper surface of the trench structure, the wall is defined as the area that is considered same as the horizontal datum line without etching, and the trench is defined as the etched area. According to these definitions, the widths of the wall and trench at the upper surface are expressed as shown in Figure 2. The trench side wall angle is defined as the angle between the horizontal datum line and approximate line of the side wall, and it is indicated with a value measured clockwise from the horizontal datum line positioned on the top of the wall to the trench side wall by the shortest distance, as shown in Figure 2. The widths of the wall and trench at the bottom of the trench are expressed by distances between intersection points with the approximate line of the side wall and approximate straight or curved line at the bottom of the trench. The depth of the trench is defined as the shortest distance from the horizontal datum line at the middle of the trench to the bottom surface of the trench.

When the trench structure is fabricated by the DRIE process with repeated deposition and selective etching of polymeric passivation layer and then etching of a silicon substrate, scallops are formed in the trench side walls after etching. Figure 3 shows a cross section of a trench structure with inverse taper side walls prepared with the DRIE etching process, including symbols for the geometry.

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### Figure 3 – Cross section of trench structure in a micrometer scale fabricated by a deepreactive ion etching process with repeated deposition and etching of silicon

### Table 1 – Symbols and designations of trench structure in a micrometer scale

Symbol	Unit	Designation
W <sub>WU</sub>	μm	Width of wall part at the upper surface
W <sub>TU</sub>	μm	Width of trench part at the upper surface
W <sub>WB</sub>	μm	Width of wall part at the bottom of trench
W <sub>TB</sub>	μm	Width of trench part at the bottom of trench
$W_{PU}(N)$	μm	Distance of N pitches of Wall and Trench at the upper surface
$W_{PB}(N)$	μm	Distance of N pitches of Wall and Trench at the bottom of trench
Ν	-	Number of pitches
D	μm	Depth of trench at the center of trench
θ	Deg	Sidewall angle
S <sub>x</sub>	μm	Horizontal distance of scallop
R <sub>sm</sub>	μm	Mean vertical distance of scallop

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