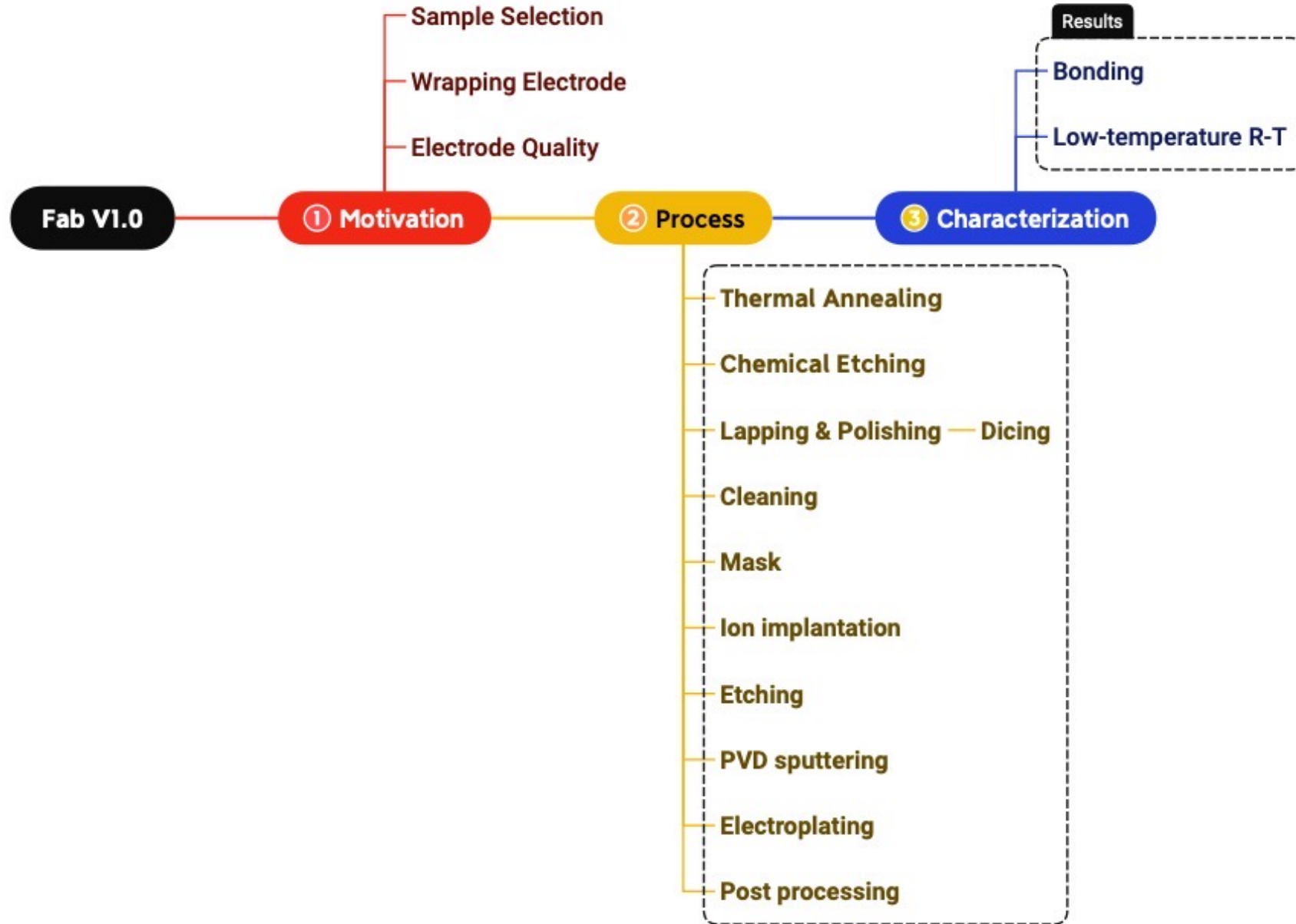


NTD-Ge Fabrication

Kangkang Zhao

2023/08/02

Technological process



Sample Selection

Wrapping Electrode

Electrode Quality

① Motivation

选择两片加工?
1片 10mm*10mm
3片 10mm*3mm

Sample	R0	T0
7-3	1.27	11.72
6-2	1.53	8.45
5-2	1.08	4.16
4-1	0.77	4.04

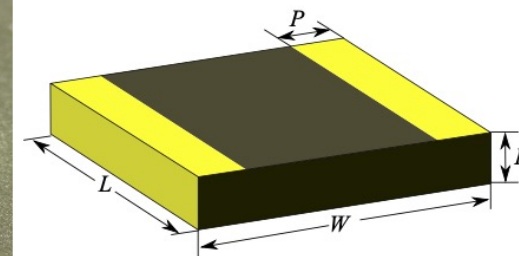
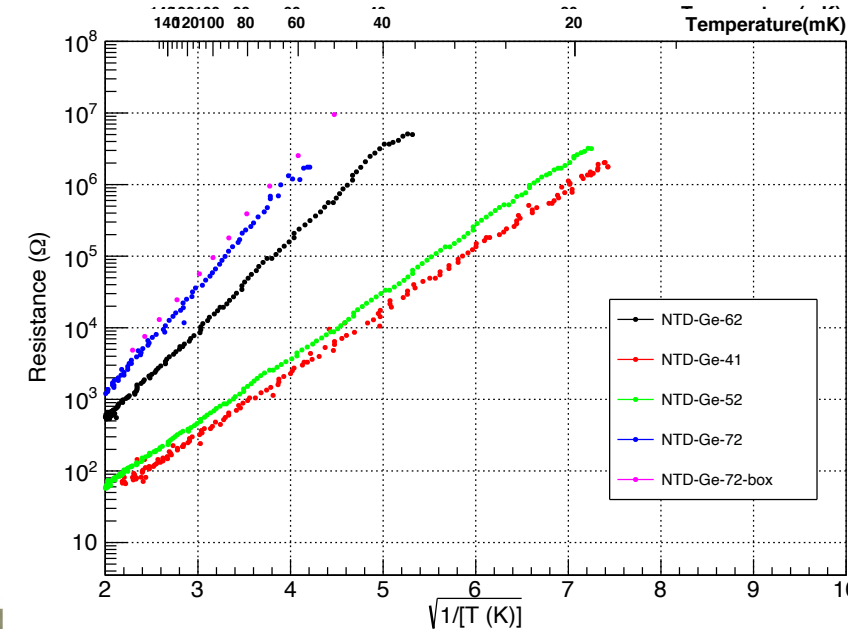
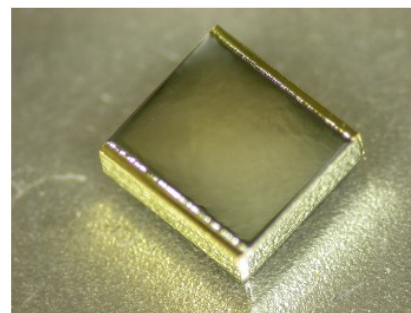
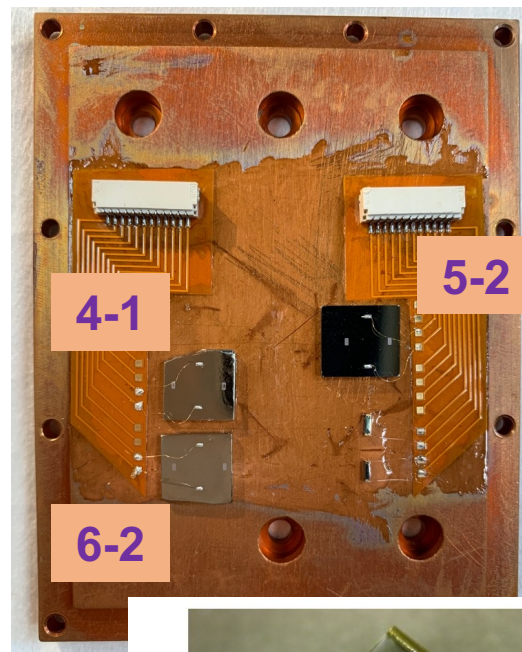
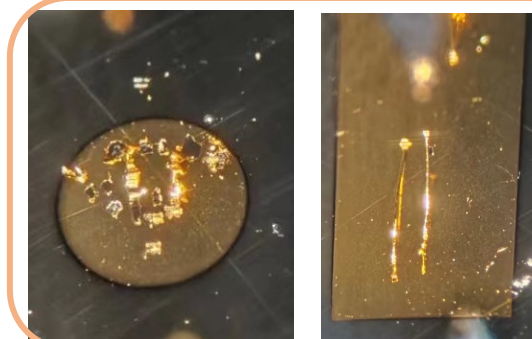
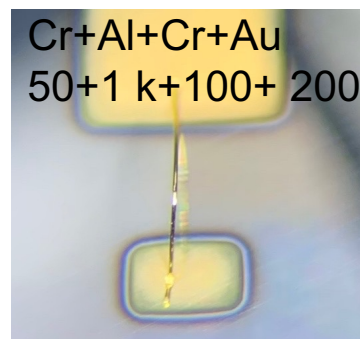
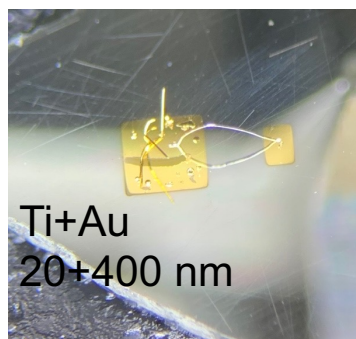
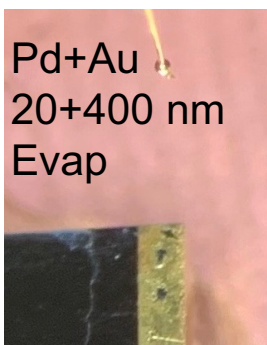


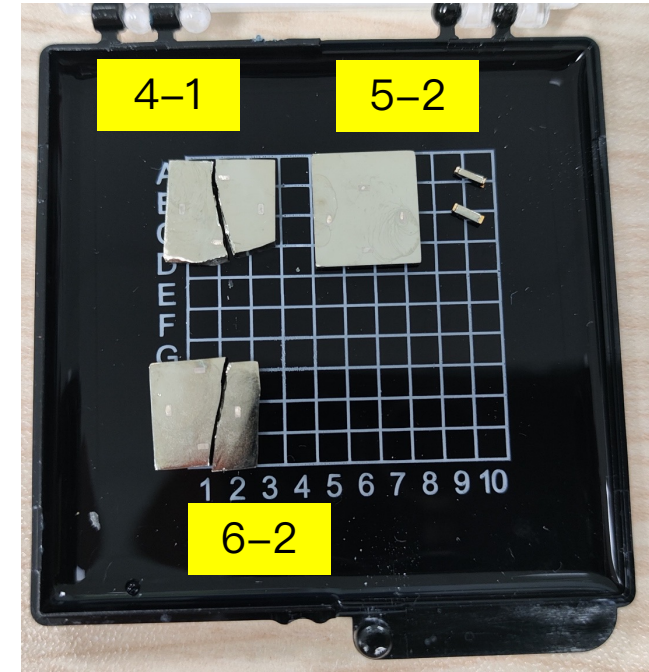
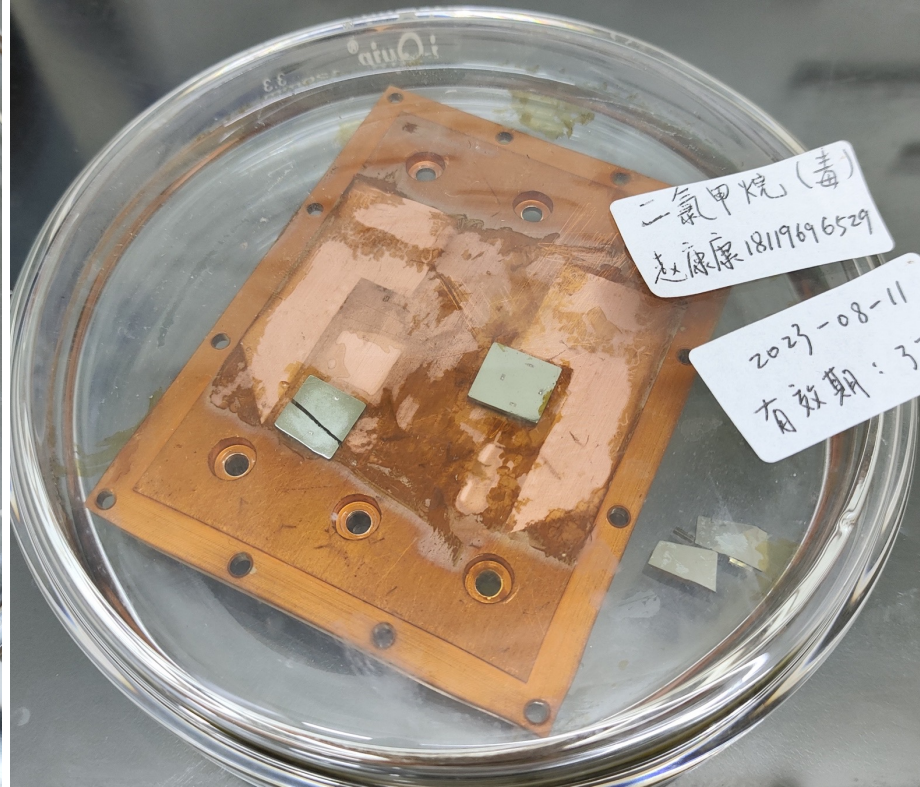
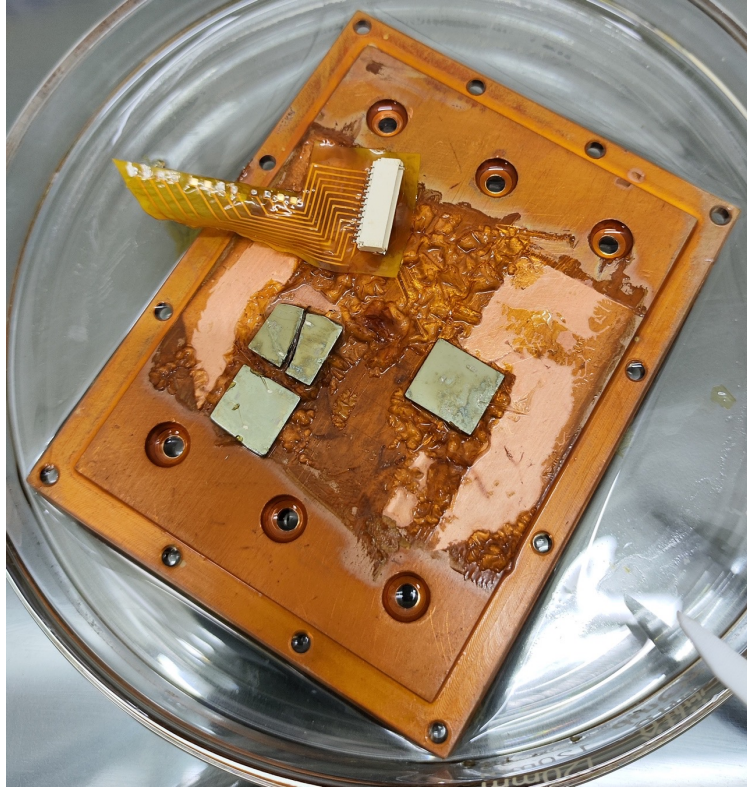
Figure 4. Left: photograph of a CUORE-0 thermistor. Right: diagram of the wrap-around thermistor geometry. Typical values for the dimensions are $L = 3.0$ mm, $W = 2.9$ mm, $H = 0.9$ mm and $P = 0.2$ mm.



Cr+Al+Cr+Au
50+400+50+ 200

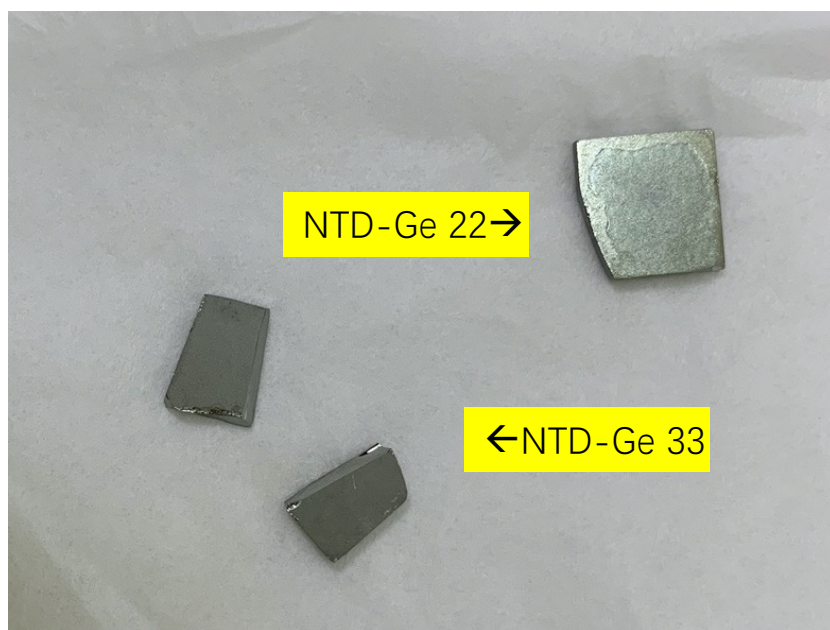
Ungluing

样品碎裂

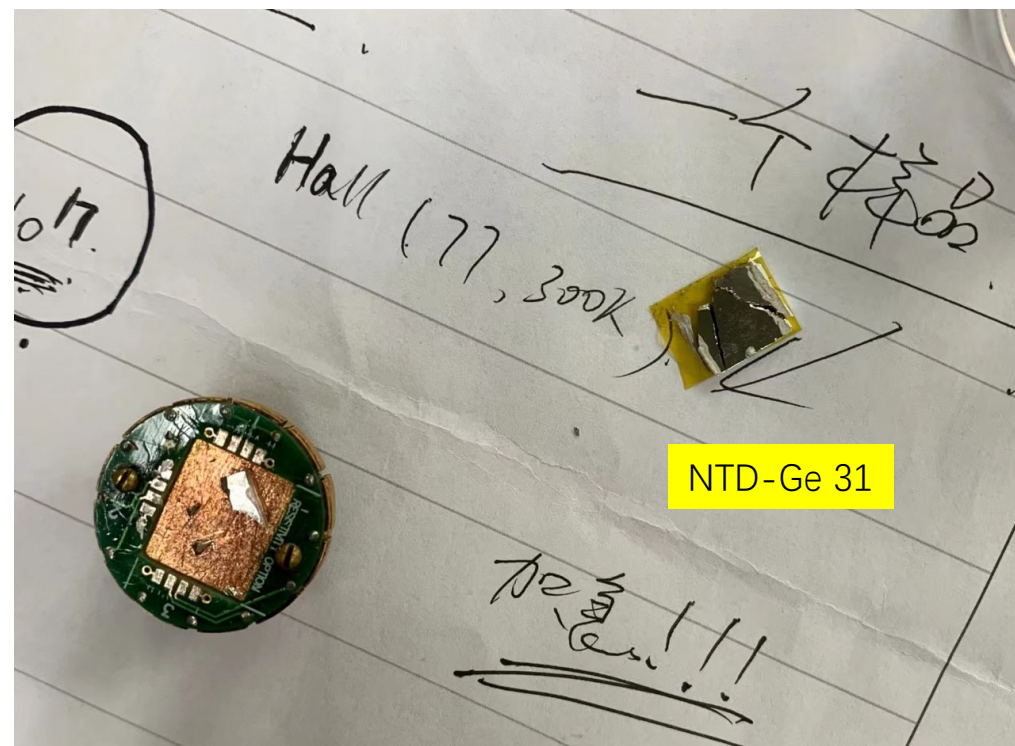


此前碎裂样品

猜测为Hall效应测试时，样品翘起，后收到样品杆挤压碎裂



刻蚀，超声清洗时碎裂



Sample information

碎成两瓣的样品均来自B晶圆

HPGe Number	Pre-treat number	SDD fluence	Hall	PALS	Note	Low T	MS/MOS C-V
7-1	B12	3.17246		✓			♥
7-3	B21	3.24453		✓		✓	
7-2	A10	3.12200			Jingping		
6-1	B22	5.18569		✓			♥
6-2	B21	4.91345	✓	✓		♥	
6-3	A11	4.98445			Jingping		
5-1	B22	5.87180					
5-2	A11	5.95975		✓		♥	
5-3	A21	5.65041					
1-1	B12	5.72872			Jingping		
1-2	B11	5.35153			Jingping		
1-3	B11	5.61660		✓			
4-1	B22	6.54033		✓		♥	
4-2	B21	6.27991					
4-3	A11	6.12412			激光		
3-1	B12	7.06805	✓		Broken	✗	✗
3-2	B21	7.63074	✓	✓			
3-3	B21	7.08858	✓		已切割	✓	
2-1	B22	8.32072	✓	✓	已切割	✓	
2-2	B12	7.81631	✓				
2-3	B21	✗	✗	✗	Broken	✗	✗

② Process

Thermal Annealing



Chemical Etching



Lapping & Polishing

Dicing



Cleaning



Mask



Ion implantation



Etching



PVD sputtering



Electroplating



Post processing



Lapping & Polishing @ USTC nanoLab*



Diamond Lapping Film
SiO₂ Suspension



*苏州纳米虽然抛光效率高, 效果好, 但是代加工程序复杂



② Process

Thermal Annealing



Chemical Etching



Lapping & Polishing

Dicing



Cleaning



Mask



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Post processing



Lapping & Polishing @ USTC nanoLab*



■ 物理特性

项目	单位	艾鲁克瓦克斯 5302	艾鲁克瓦克斯 542SL	艾鲁克瓦克斯 5402SL	艾鲁克瓦克斯 552
软化点	℃	58	55	53	52
接着力	N/mm2	2.4	3.4	3.0	4.4
	kgf/cm2	24	35	31	45
流动粘度	cP · 60℃	160	-----	120	-----
	cP · 80℃	40	990	46	1,100
	cP · 100℃	27	230	45	220
	cP · 120℃	-----	80	-----	70
针入度	200g/60sec.	6	6	10	3
比重	at 25℃	0.98	1.00	0.97	1.00
推荐涂布温度※1	工件表面温度 (℃)	70 - 100	90 - 100	60 - 150	80 - 120

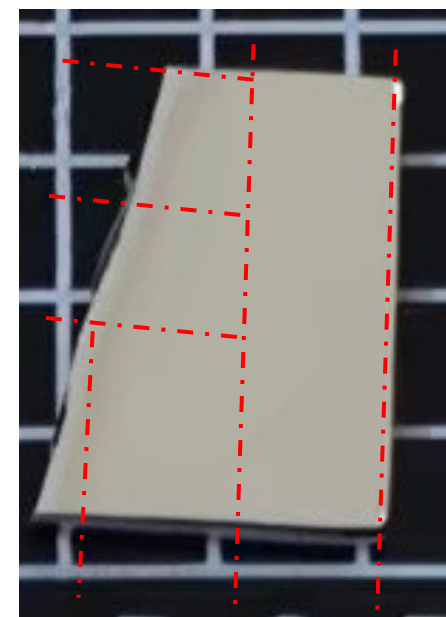
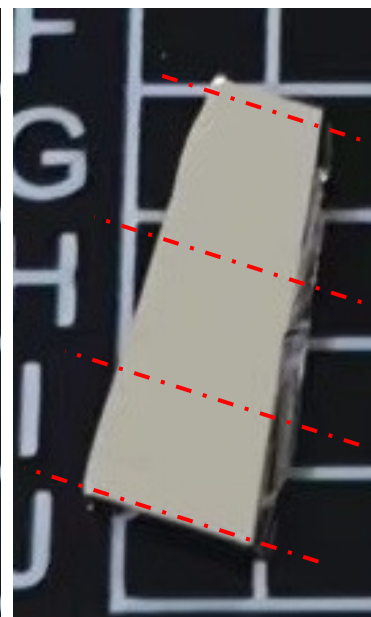
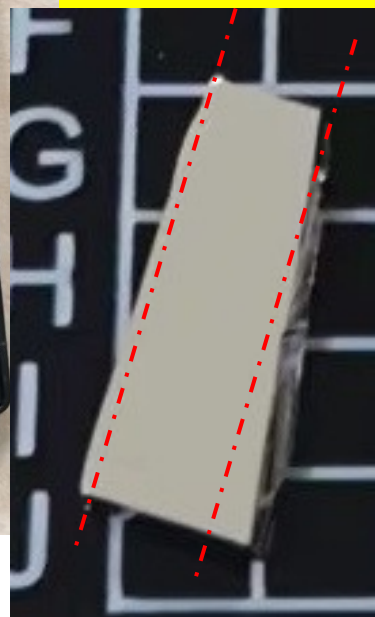
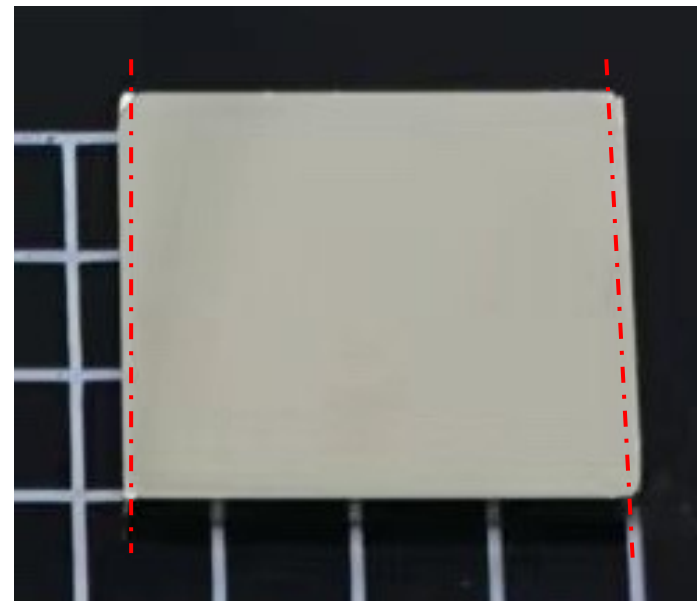
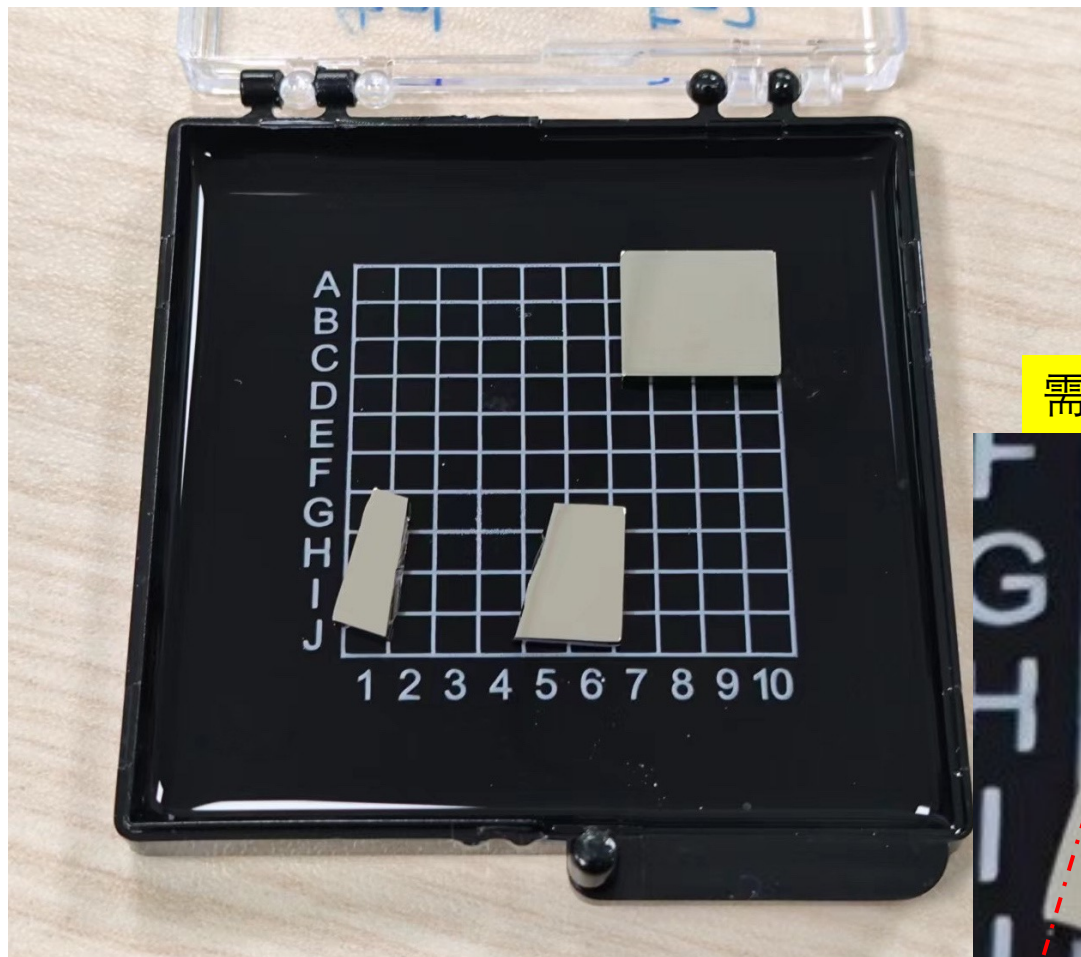
日化精工固体蜡
60度可溶，可酒精清洗
粘接力强



*苏州纳米虽然抛光效率高，效果好，但是代加工程序复杂

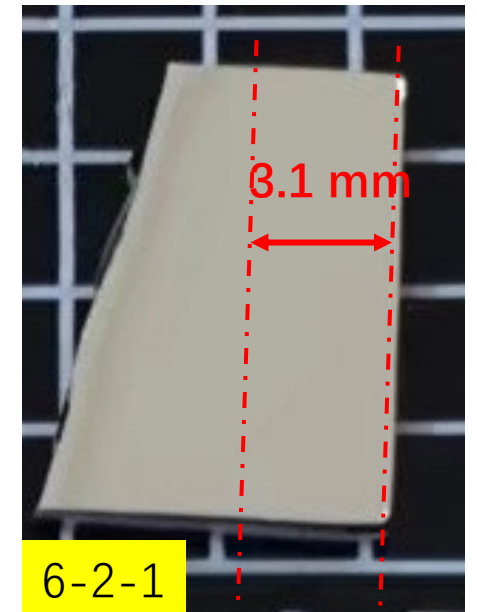
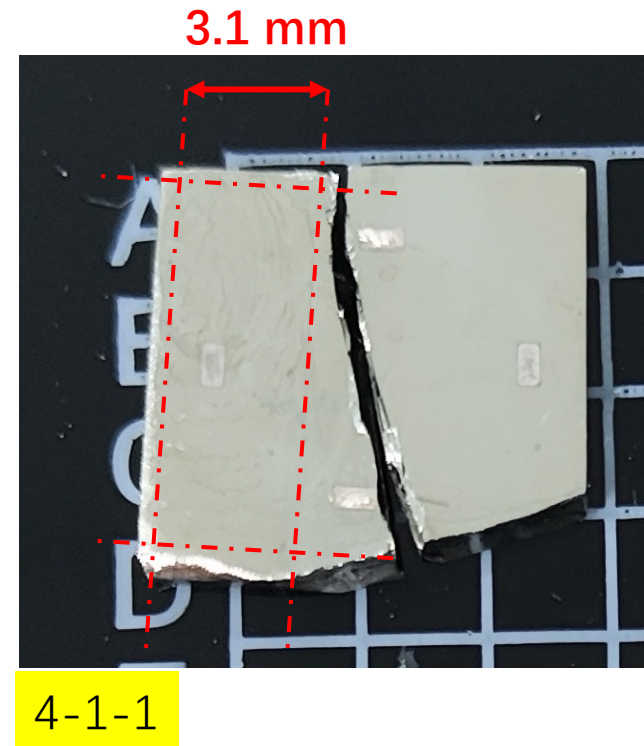
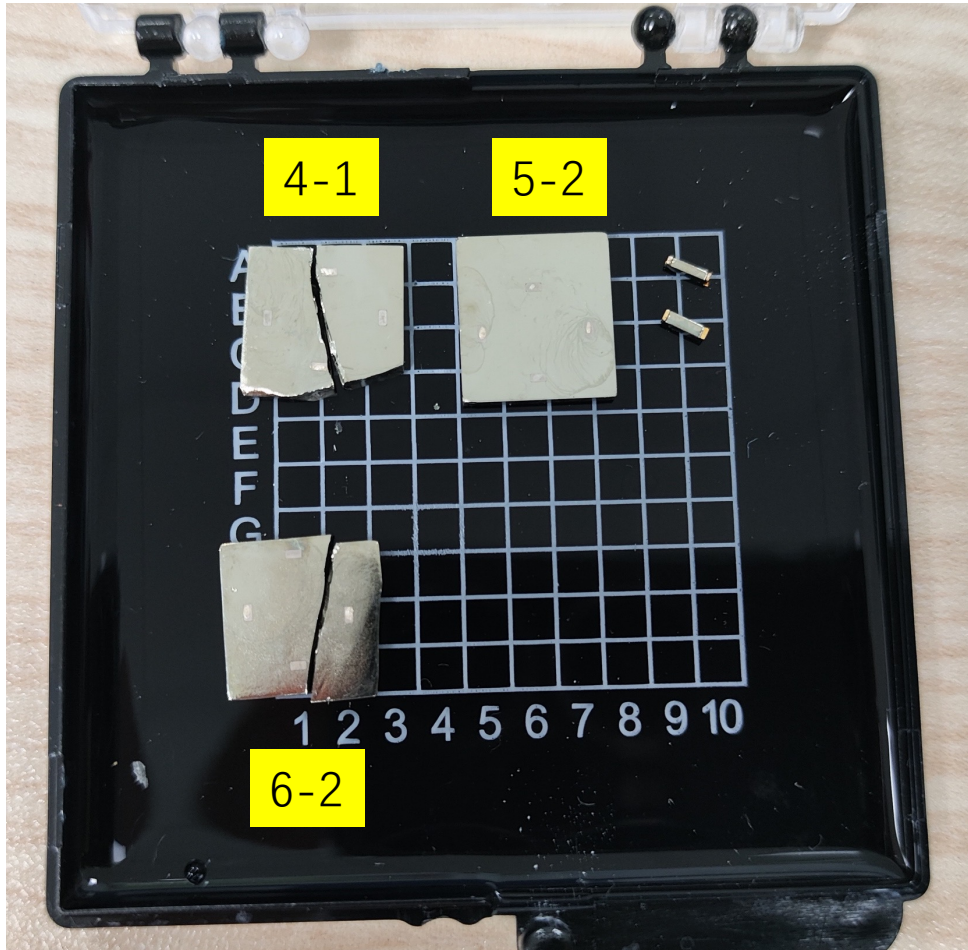
Polishing and Dicing

大样品包裹型电极制作难度较大

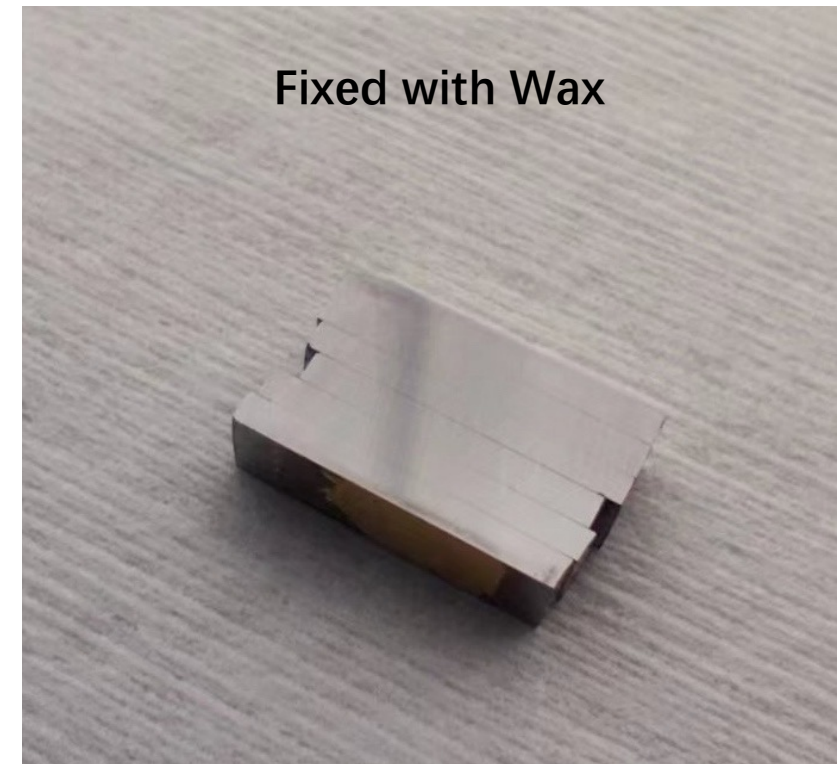
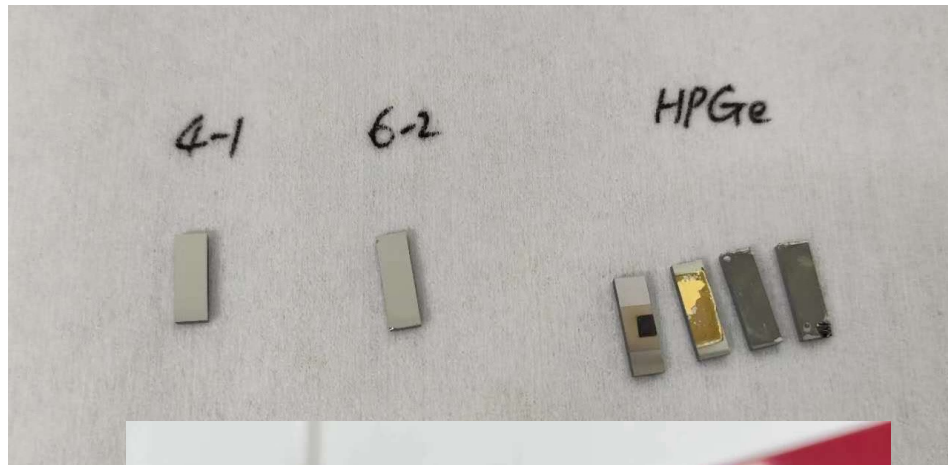


Dicing

Sample	R0	T0
7-3	1.27	11.72
6-2	1.53	8.45
5-2	1.08	4.16
4-1	0.77	4.04

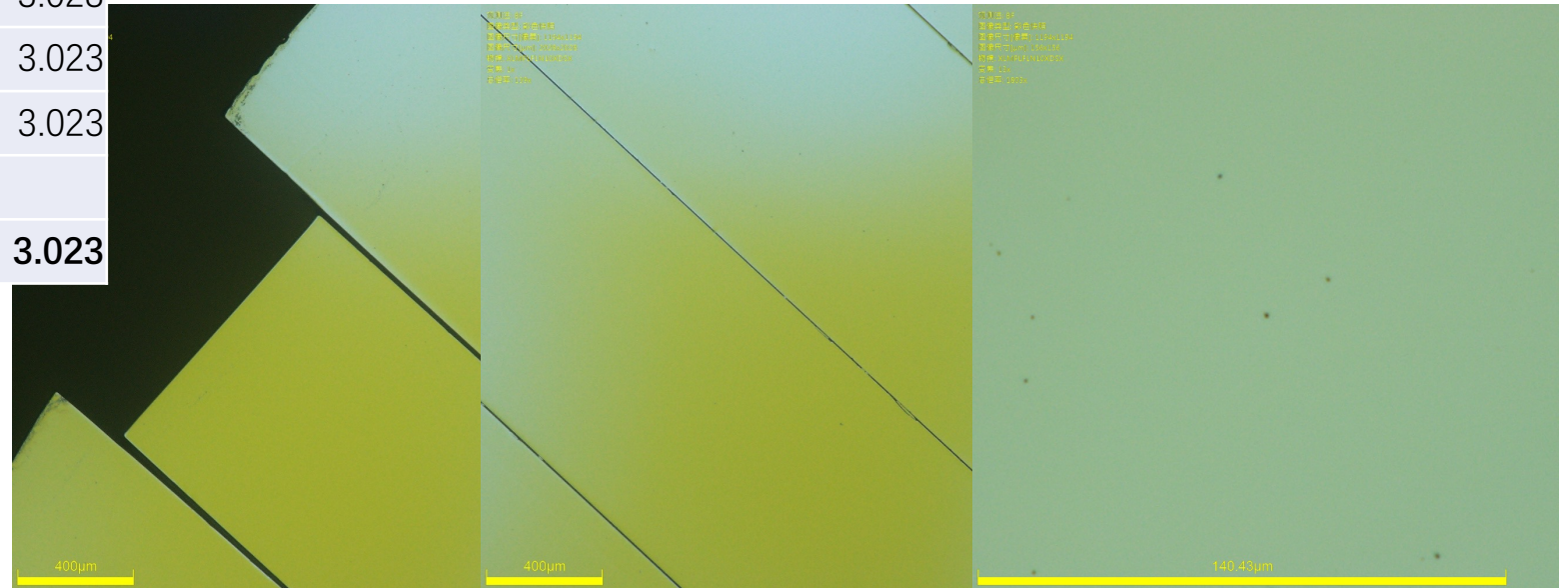
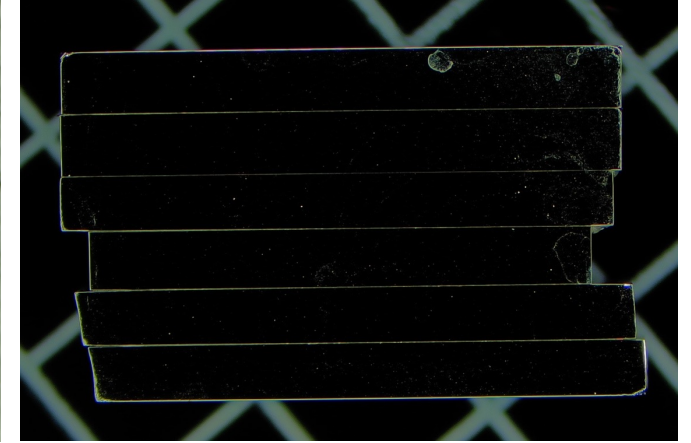
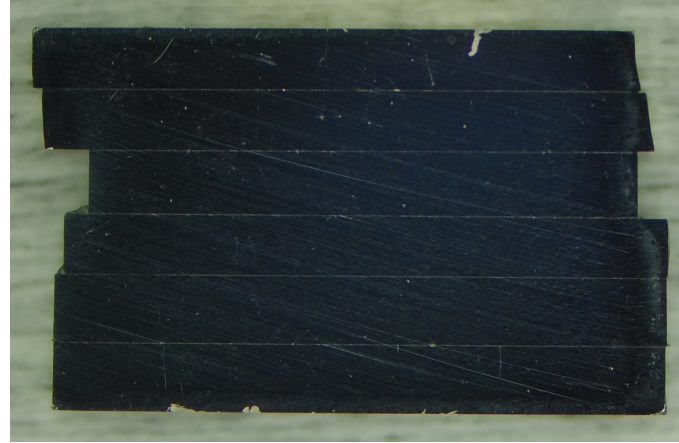


Side polish



Thickness reduction when Lapping

Lapping Film	NTD-Ge side
before	3.121
9 μm	3.062
6 μm	3.035
3 μm	3.028
1 μm	3.023
0.5 μm	3.023
0.25 μm	
final (SiO ₂ +H ₂ O)	3.023



Next: AFM measurement

② Process

Thermal Annealing

Chemical Etching

Lapping & Polishing — Dicing

Cleaning

Mask

Ion implantation

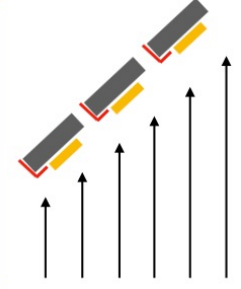
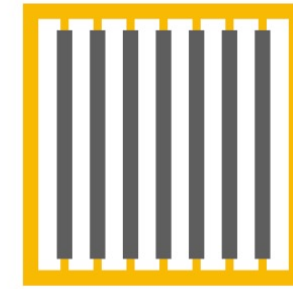
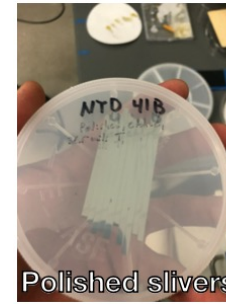
Etching

PVD sputtering

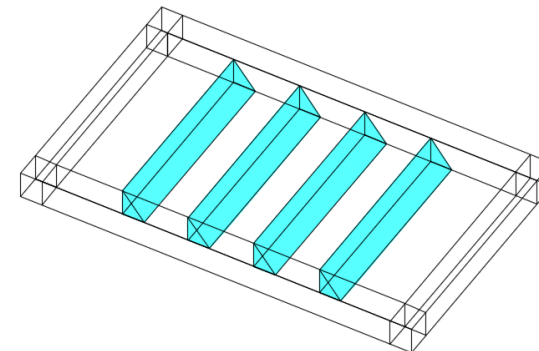
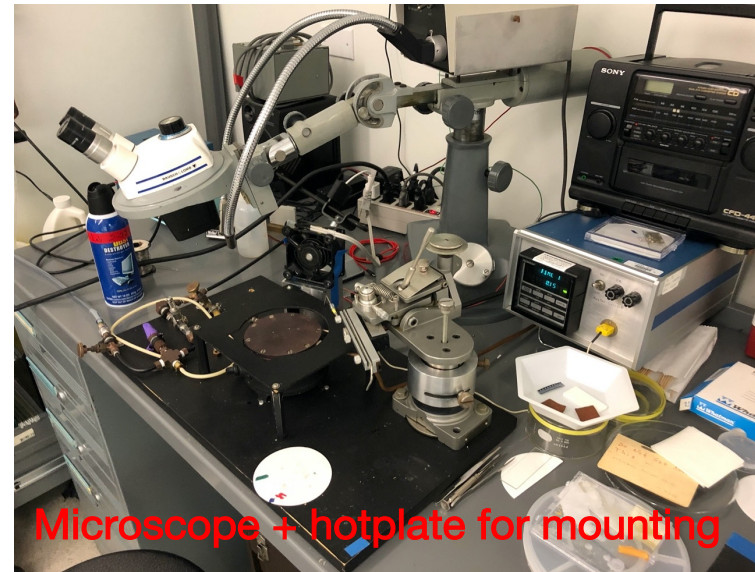
Electroplating

Post processing

Mask:



Using Wax





Epoxy

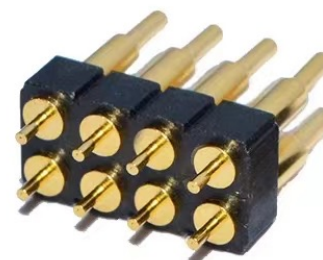
Gluing station



三轴运动平台

弹簧吸杆

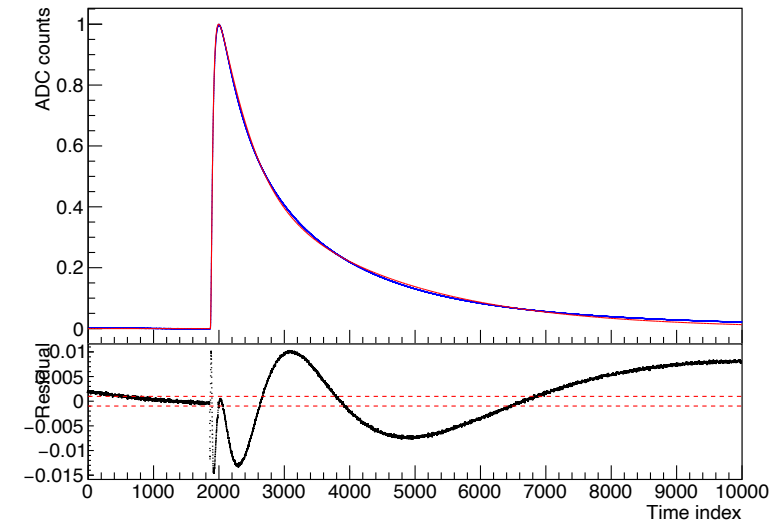
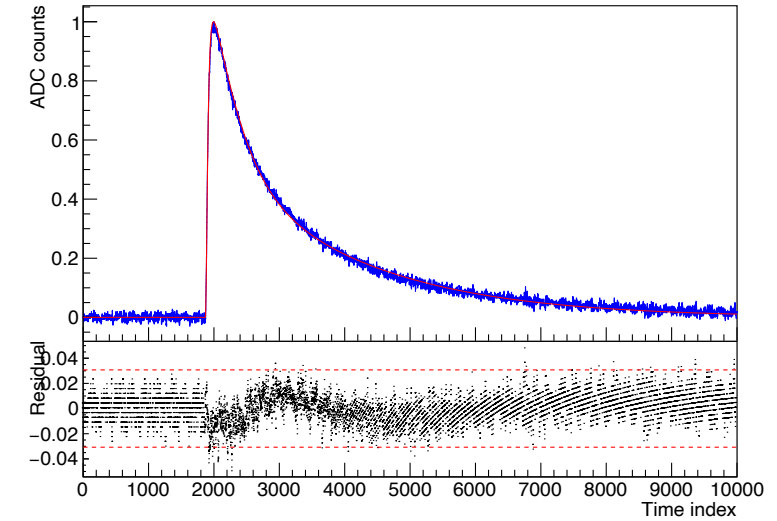
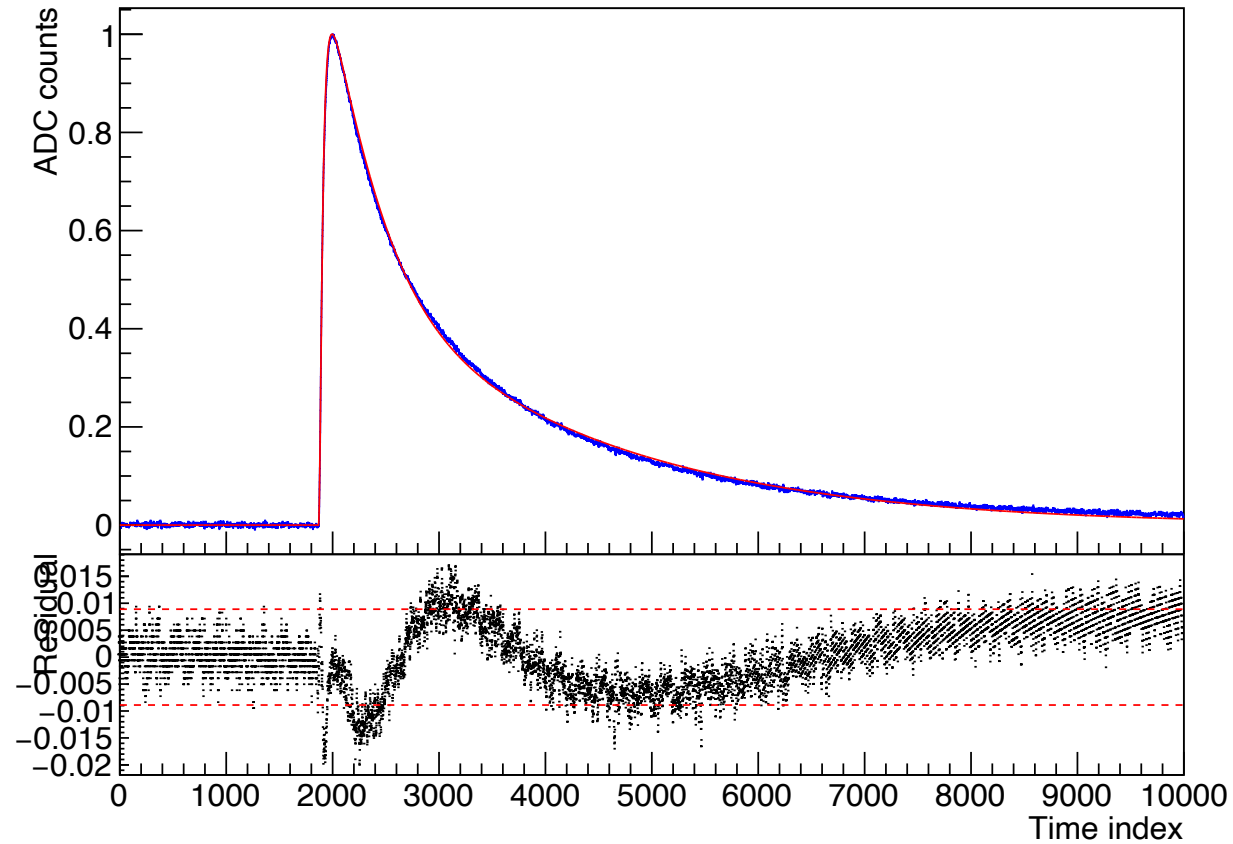
POGO PIN
专业为您定制



其他规格可联系客服

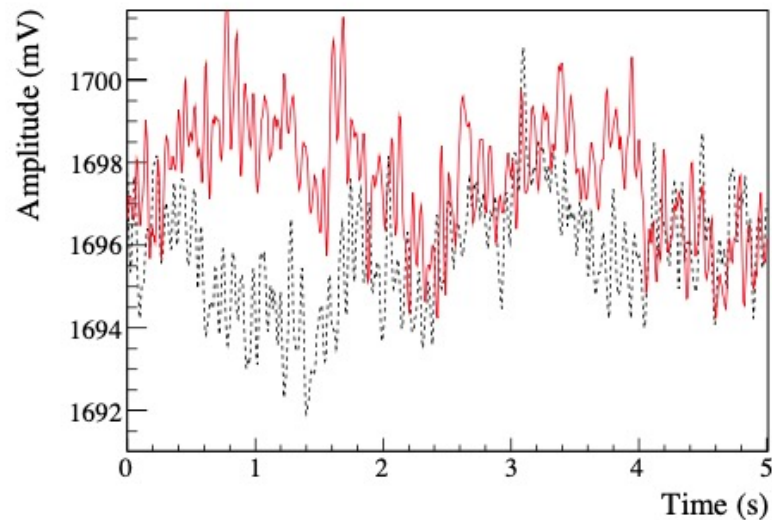
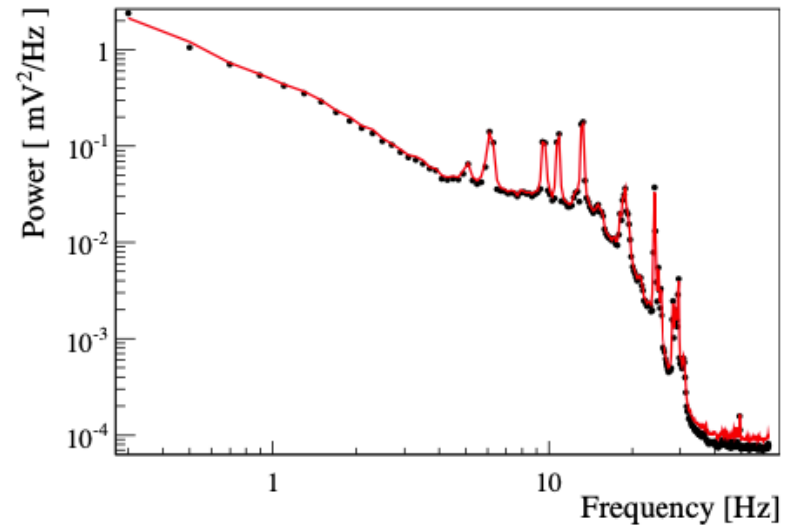
Signal simulation

Computer Physics Communications 181 (2010) 1982–1985



Noise simulation

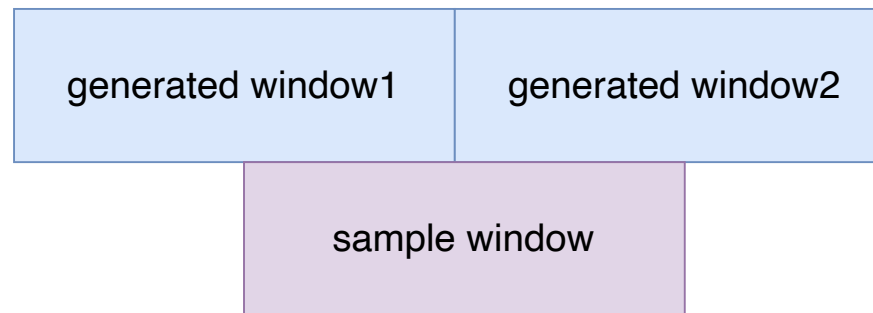
Computer Physics Communications 181 (2010) 1982–1985



- Given the desired noise power spectrum $N(\omega)$ select the basis function $f(t)$ according to Eqs. (4) and (5). Then Eq. (2) fixes the constant α .
- Generate a set of increasing delays t_k according to the Poisson distribution with average rate λ .
- Generate the random amplitudes a_k according to an arbitrary distribution with variance fixed by Eq. (10).
- Shift $f(t)$ by t_k imposing a periodicity constraint $f(t) = f(t + T)$ and multiply the result by a_k .
- Sum iteratively over t_k while $\sum t_k < T$.

How to?

Time series with a fixed length → Continuous noise



不连续

Equal average NPS?

Noise generation

$$n(t) = \sum_k a_k f(t - t_k)$$

$$F[k] \equiv \sqrt{N[k]} \cdot e^{i\theta_k}$$

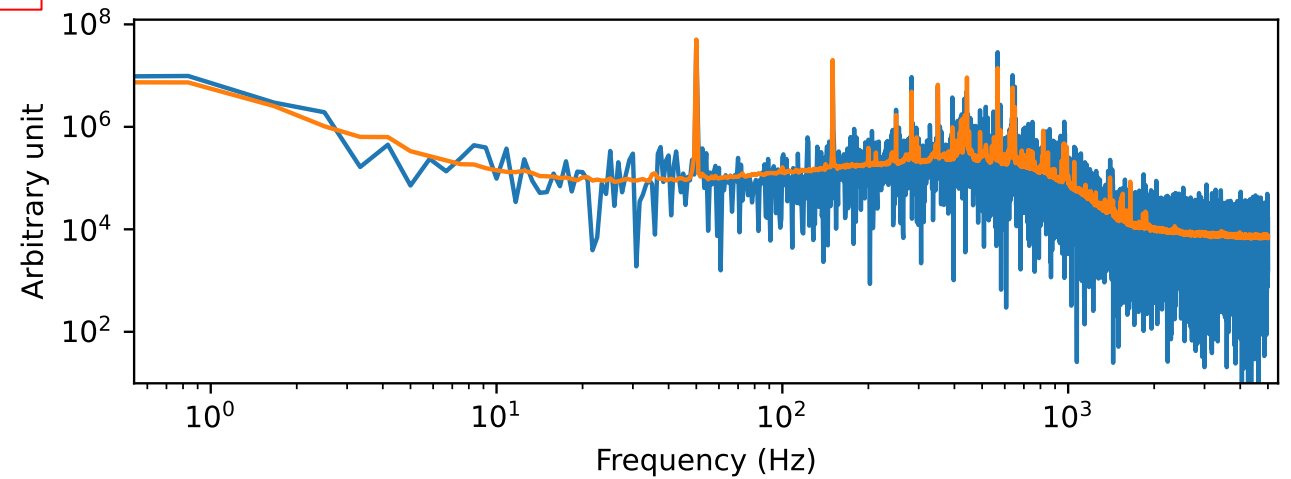
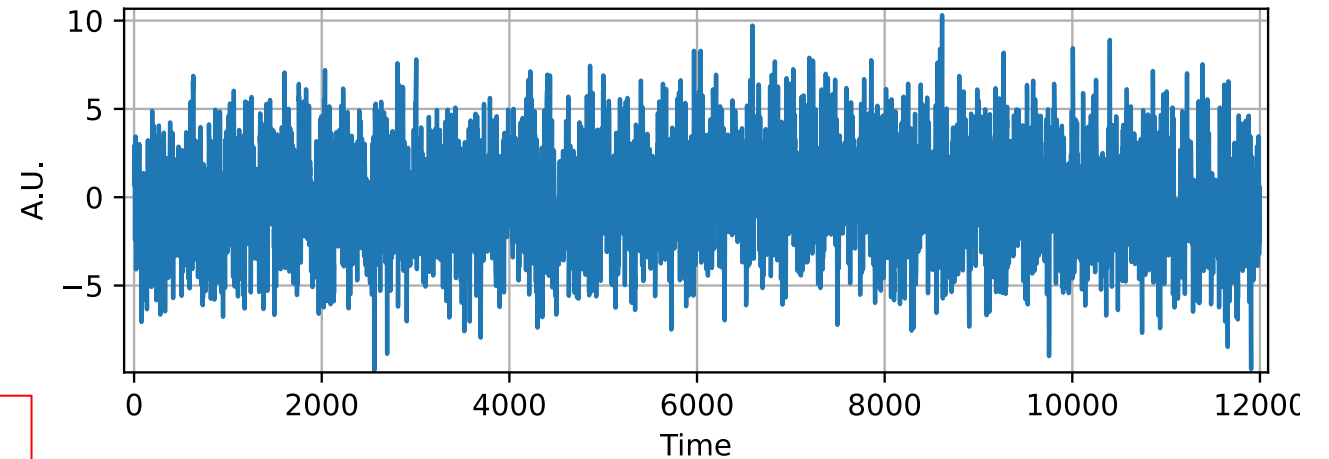
$$f[k] = \mathcal{F}^{-1}(F[k])$$

$$t_k = t_{k-1} - \ln(1 - R)/\lambda$$

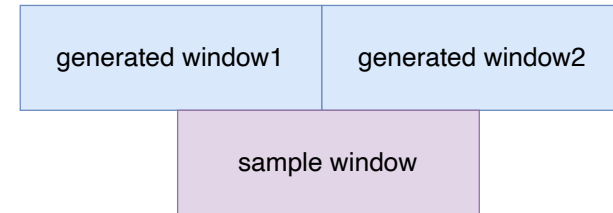
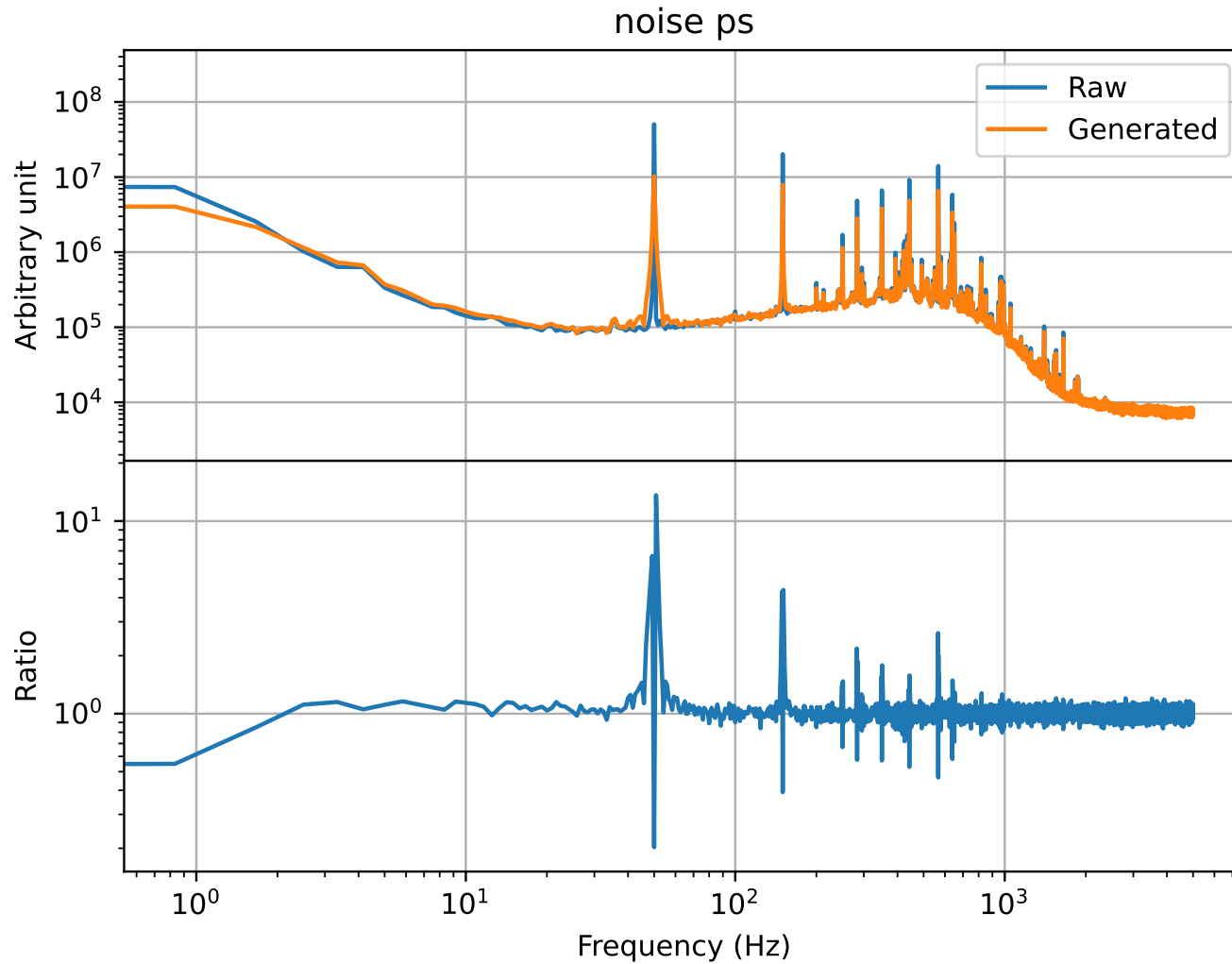
$$N(\omega) = \left\langle \left| \mathcal{F} \left[\sum_k a_k f(t - t_k) \right] \right|^2 \right\rangle$$

$$= \left\langle |F(\omega)|^2 \cdot \sum_{ij} a_i a_j e^{i\omega(t_j - t_i)} \right\rangle$$

$$N(\omega) = \langle |F(\omega)|^2 \rangle \left\langle \sum_{k=1}^L |a_k|^2 \right\rangle$$

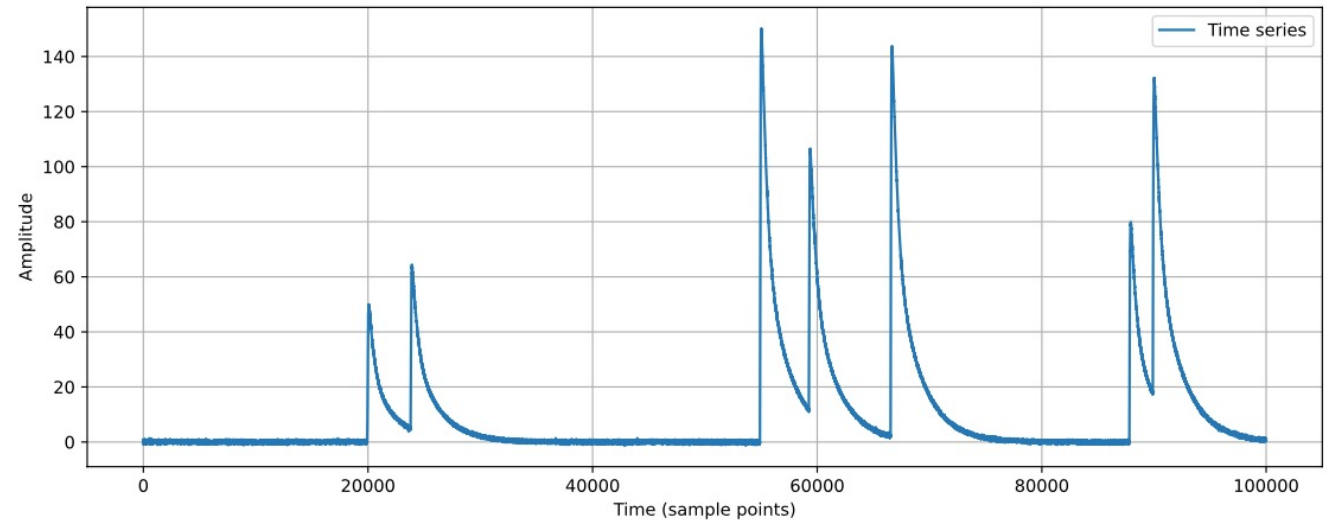
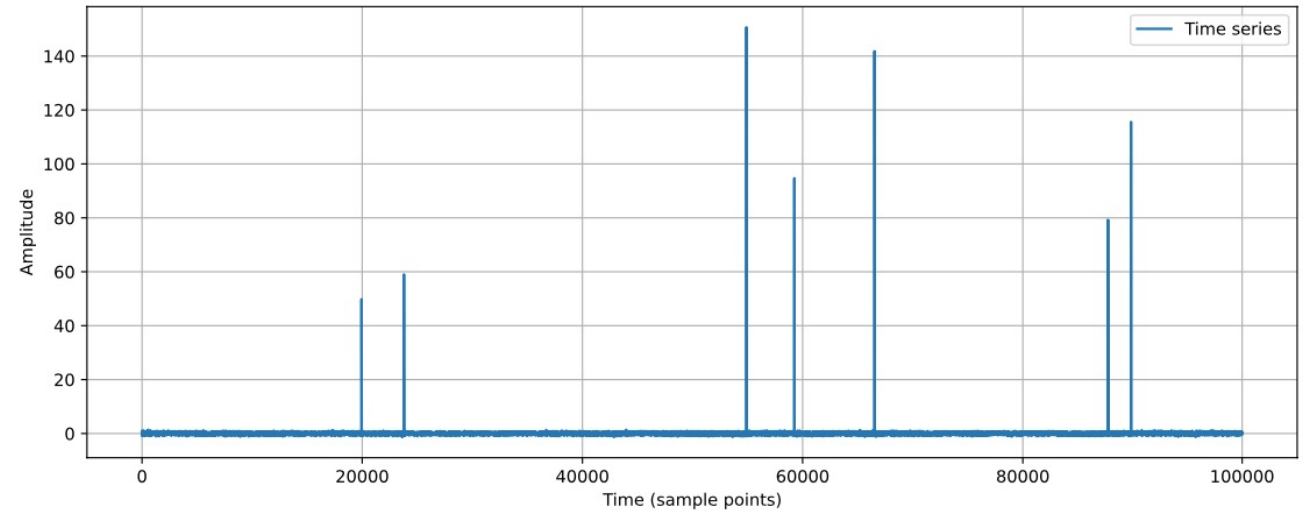
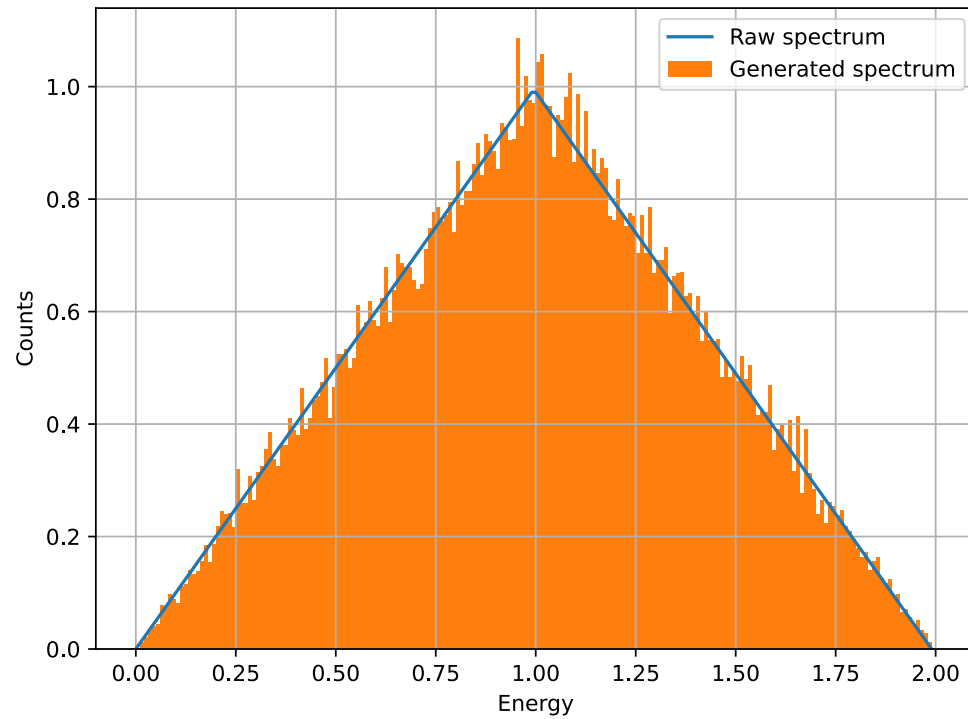


Generated noise: power spectrum

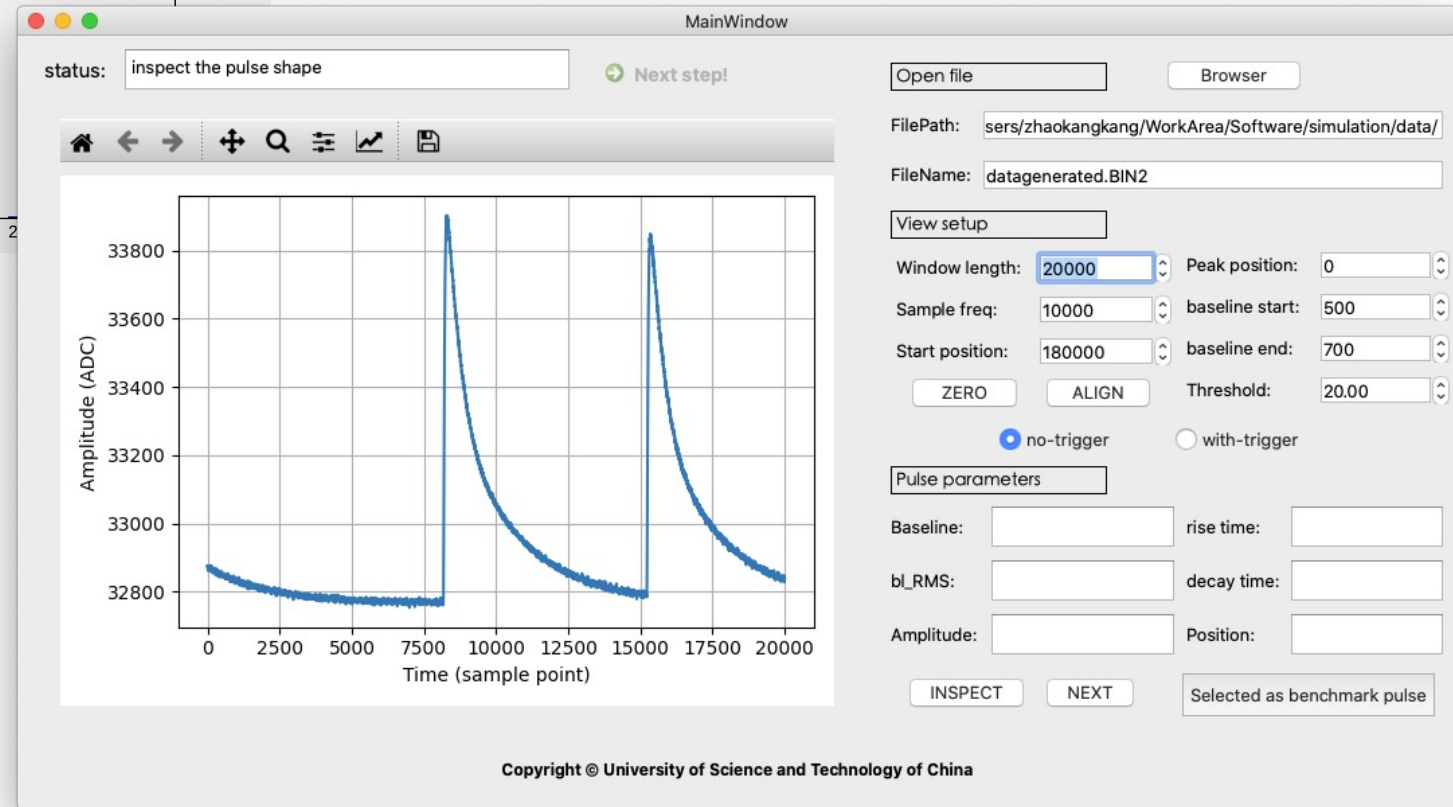
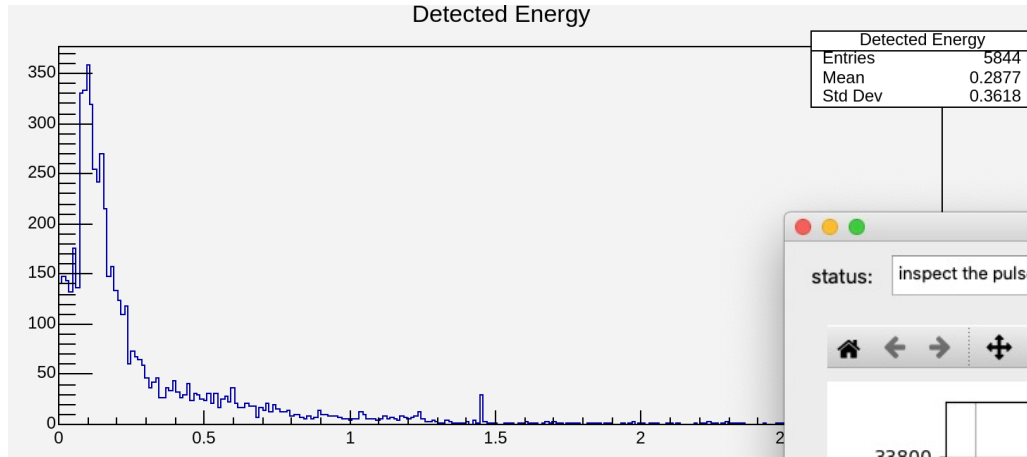


Equal average NPS?

Signal generation



Pretreatment program



② Process



Etching: 干法刻蚀
after ion implantation
before PVD sputtering

② Process

Thermal Annealing

Chemical Etching

Lapping & Polishing

Dicing

Cleaning

Mask

Ion implantation

Etching

PVD sputtering

Electroplating

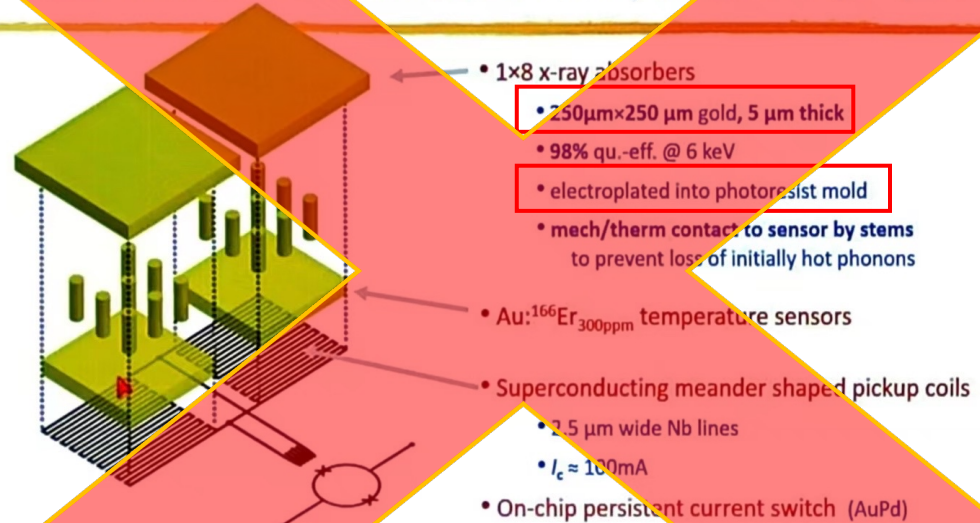
Post processing

需进一步调研：参考NTD电极厚度，电镀工艺

Electroplating:

after PVD sputtering, make thick Au metal layer > 1 μm

micro-fabricated devices: first 1×8 array for soft x-rays (a decade ago)



1. stem layer AZ9562
2. Au seed layer 100nm
3. absorber layer AZ 125nXT 100 μm thick
4. gold electroplating 100 μm
5. resist removal DMF solvent or DMSO

all chemicals can be found at microchemicals including gold plating solution.

电镀可以形成均匀、致密、结合力良好的金属层，与CVD、PVD等薄膜沉积技术相比较，精确复制某些复杂或特殊形状的器件，并且可以无限增加金属厚度。

Electroplating



上海交通大学
SHANGHAI JIAO TONG UNIVERSITY

先进电子材料与器件校级平台
Center for Advanced Electronic Materials and Devices



赵同学，你好！

我们目前不能电镀金。如果你们不着急，明年我们应该可以恢复镀金。

另外，一般来讲电镀金不需要Au种子层，而是Ni种子层。当然也可以是Cr+Ni。有些地方也愿意接受Cu种子层。

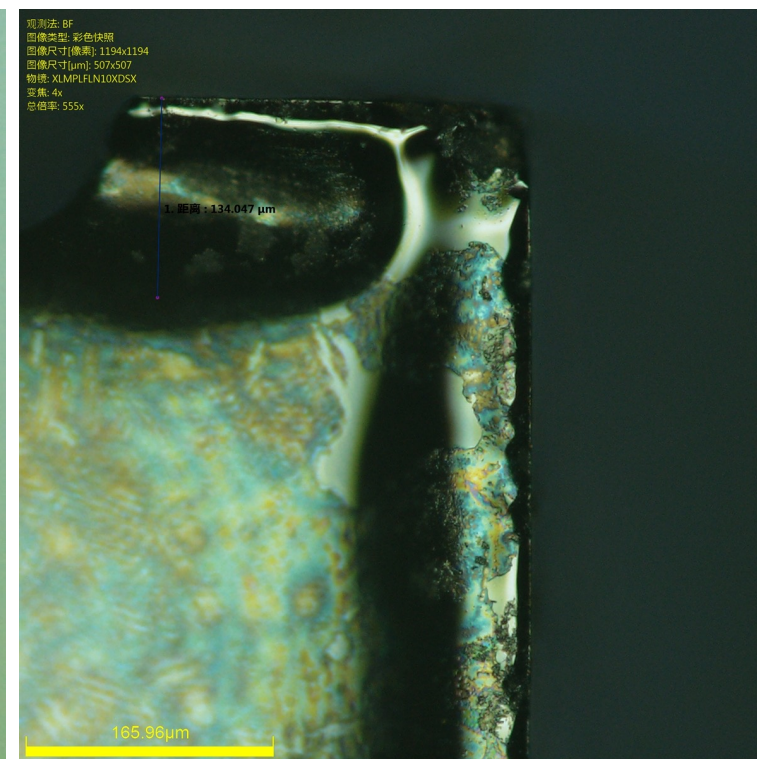
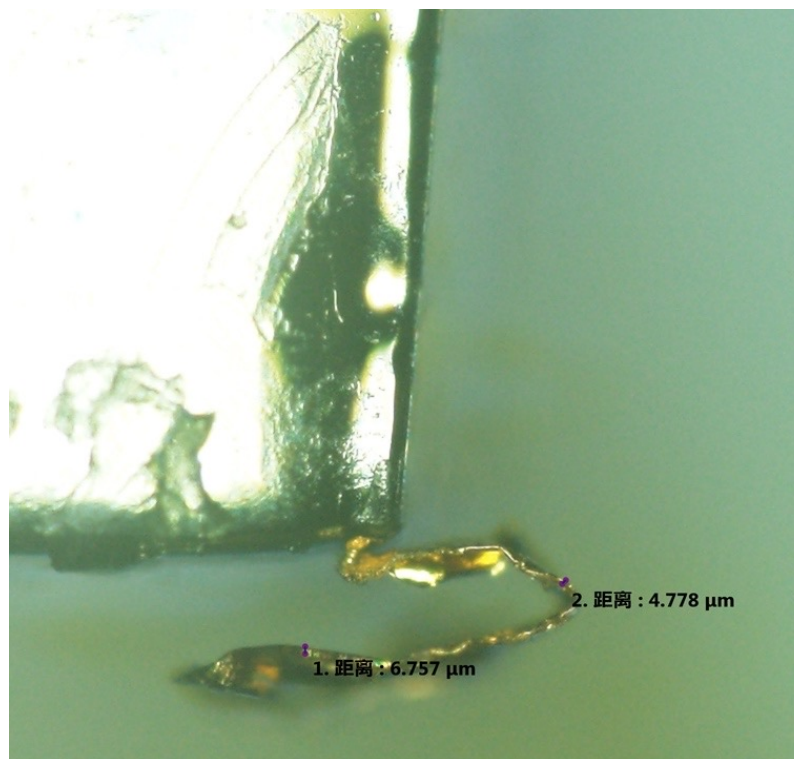
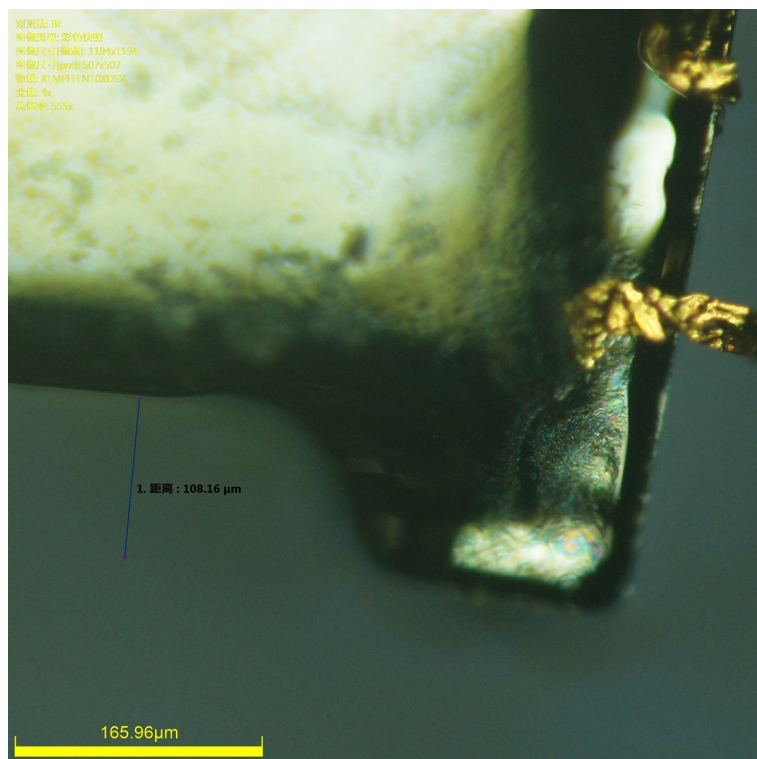
3mm的样品面积太小了，很难得到均匀电场，因为一般电镀液阳极面积都比较大的。

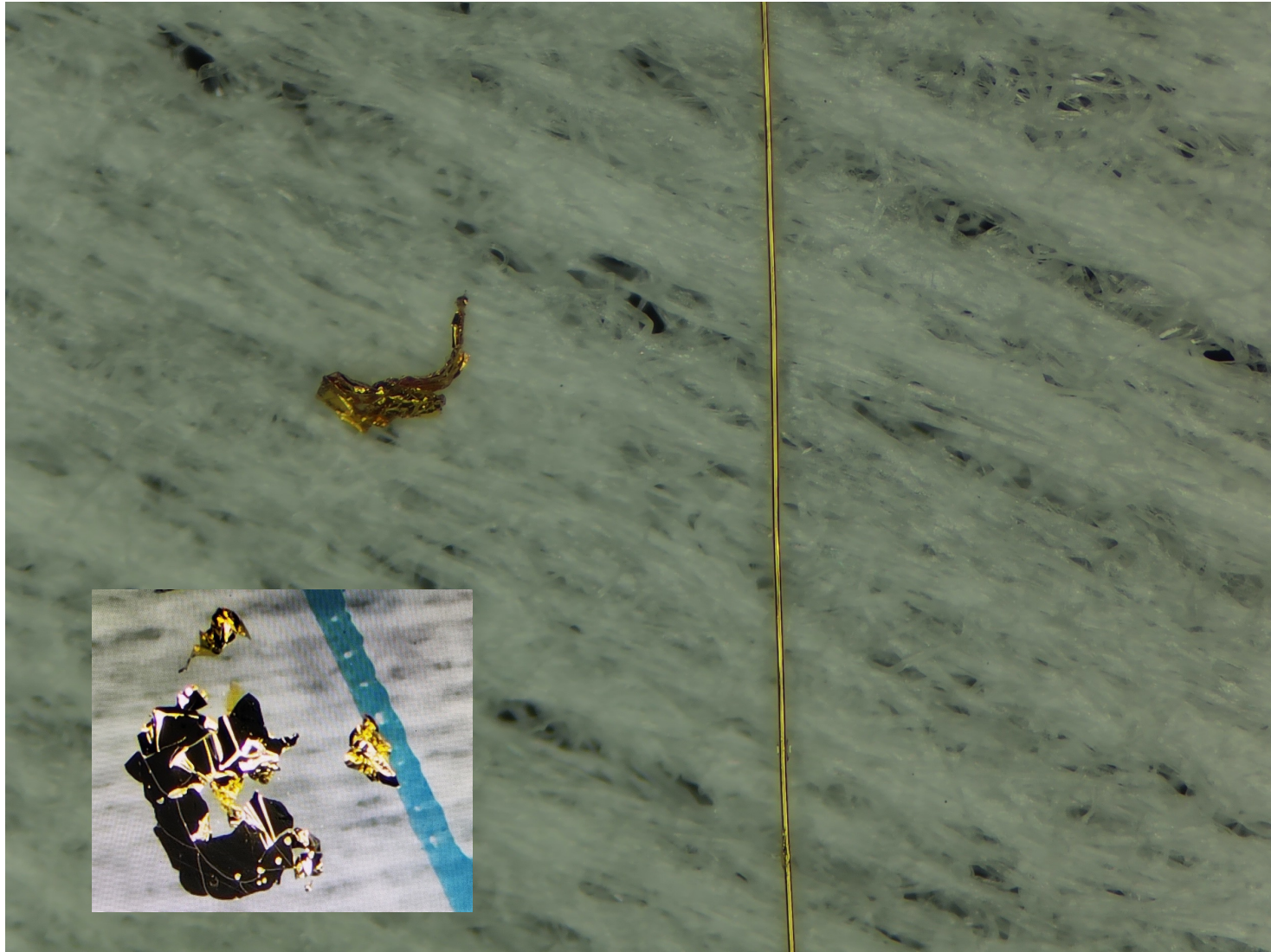
希望有帮到你，

田苗

REF light NTD

刻蚀深度大于100 μm





② Process

Thermal Annealing

Chemical Etching

Lapping & Polishing

Dicing

Cleaning

Mask

Ion implantation

Etching

PVD sputtering

Electroplating

Post processing

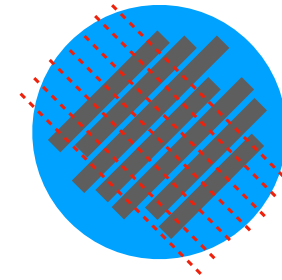
Post processing :

Thermal Annealing and chemical etching

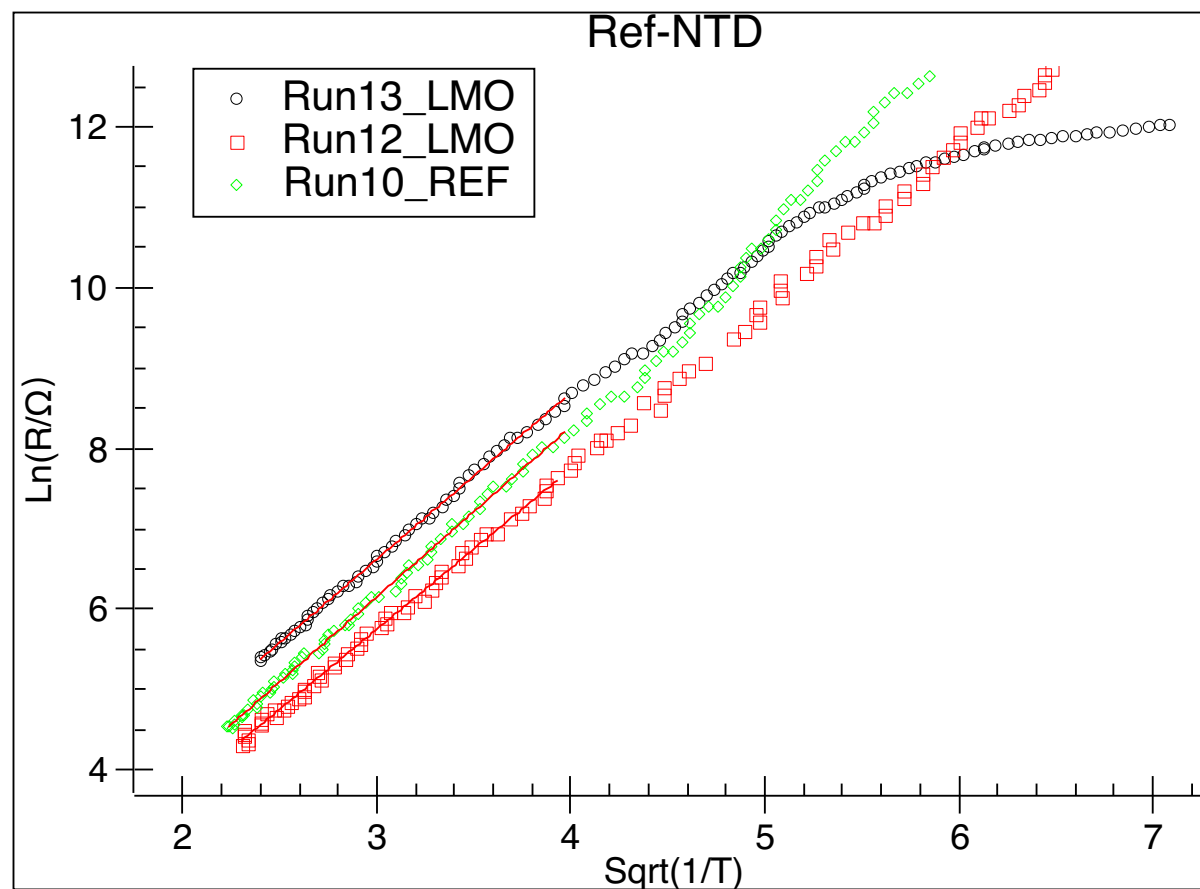
The CUORE NTD Process: Dicing

1. Mount slivers on sacrificial Si wafer with wax
2. Cross-cut: *this sets the length of the chips (between non-contact sides).*
 - A. Target = 2.900 mm; Factoring in etch → cut 2.925 mm
3. Stream etch in saw cuts, 12 sec. 7:2:1
4. Dismount from wafer/wax
5. Final etch all surfaces 30 sec. 7:2:1.
6. Done!

Estimate: 1 day



LMO-NTD 测量



Run10: Installed at cooper

Run12: couple to LMO

Run13: couple to LMO

5T6. i.e. LMO-NTD.

Run10.	$0.083 \pm 0.03 \Omega$	$4.47 \pm 0.05 \text{ K}$
Run12	$0.081 \pm 0.04 \Omega$	$3.96 \pm 0.06 \text{ K}$
Run13	$1.50 \pm 0.05 \Omega$	$4.29 \pm 0.05 \text{ K}$