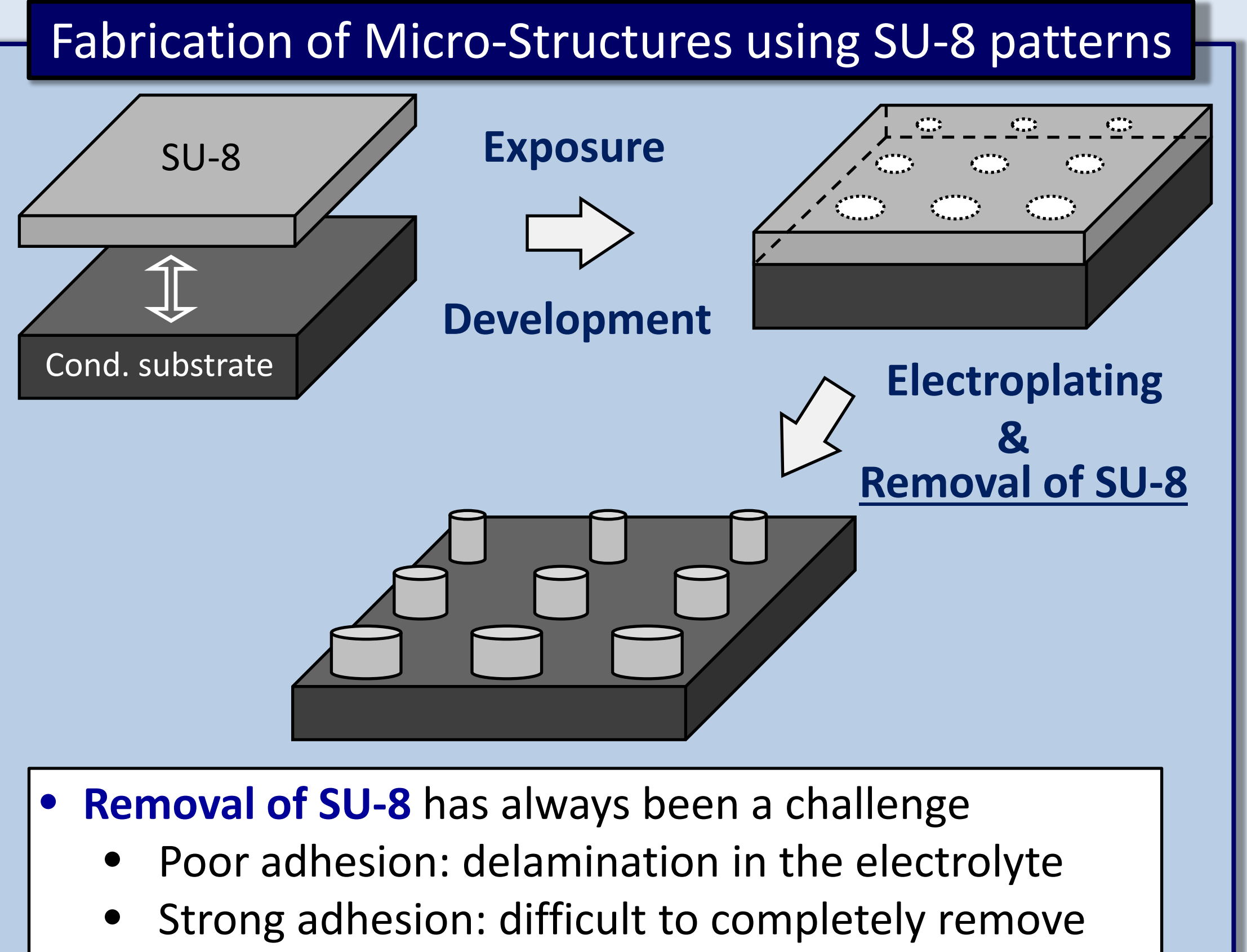
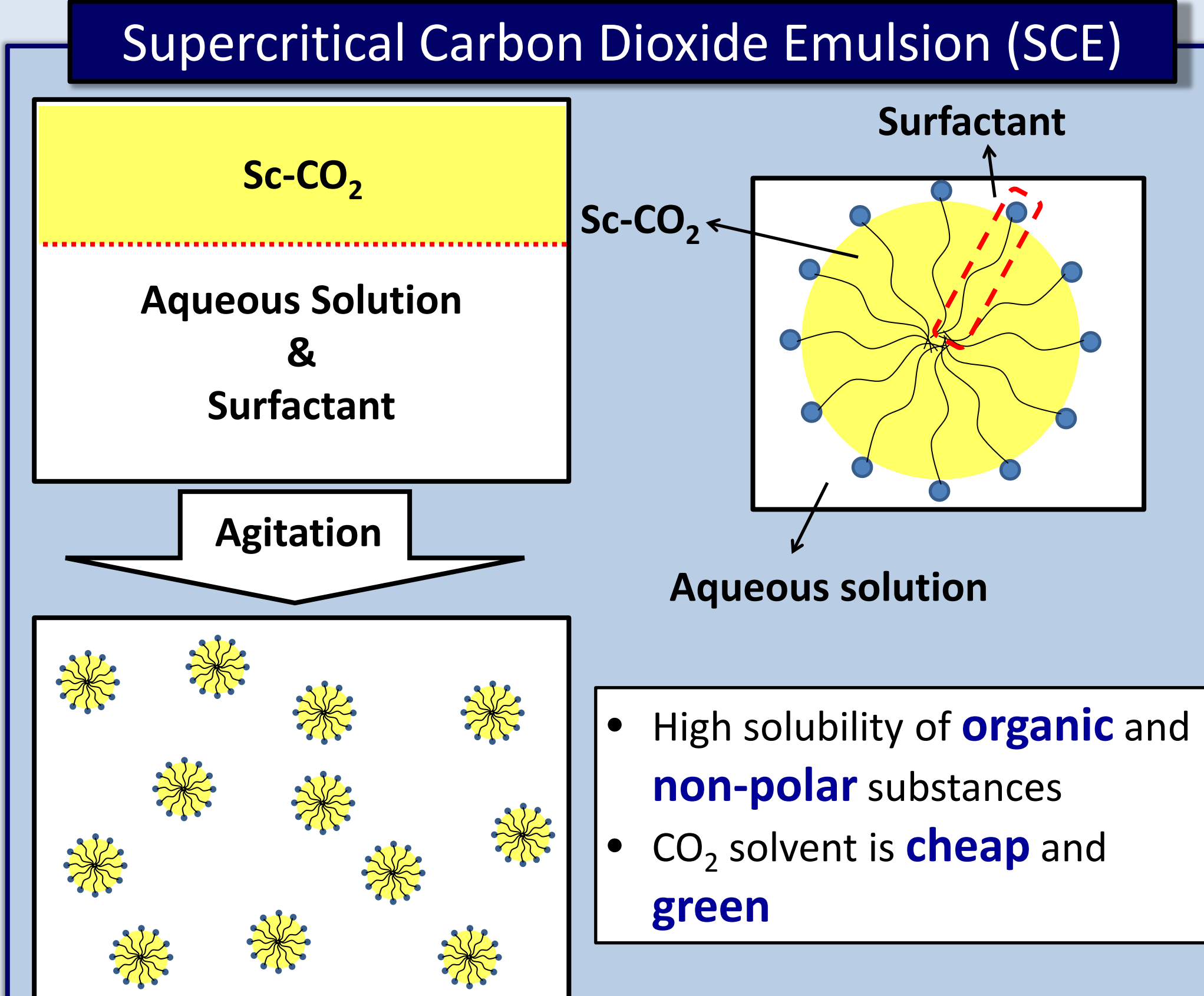
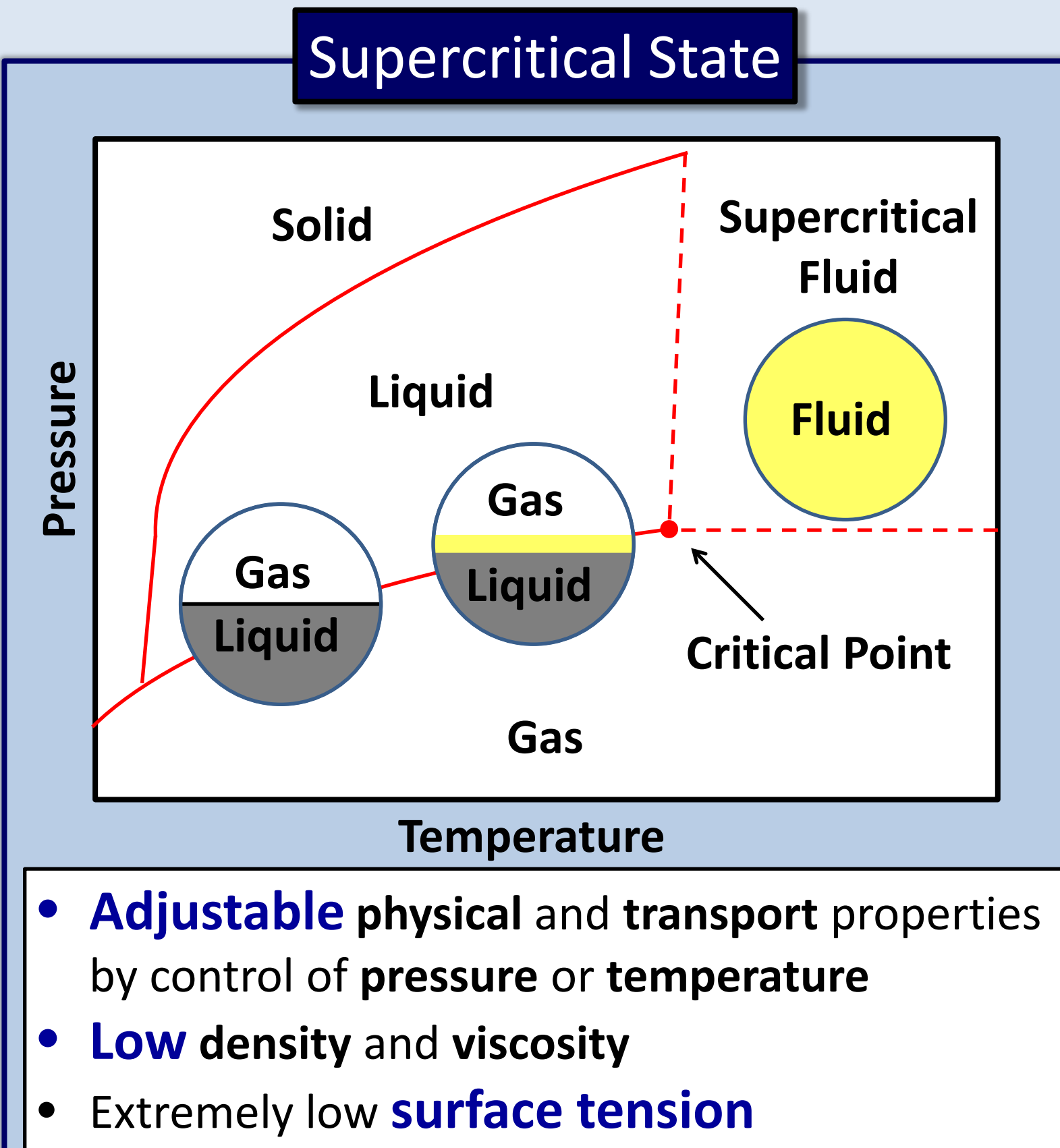


Quantitative Study on Removal of SU-8 Photoresist Patterns by Supercritical CO₂ Emulsion

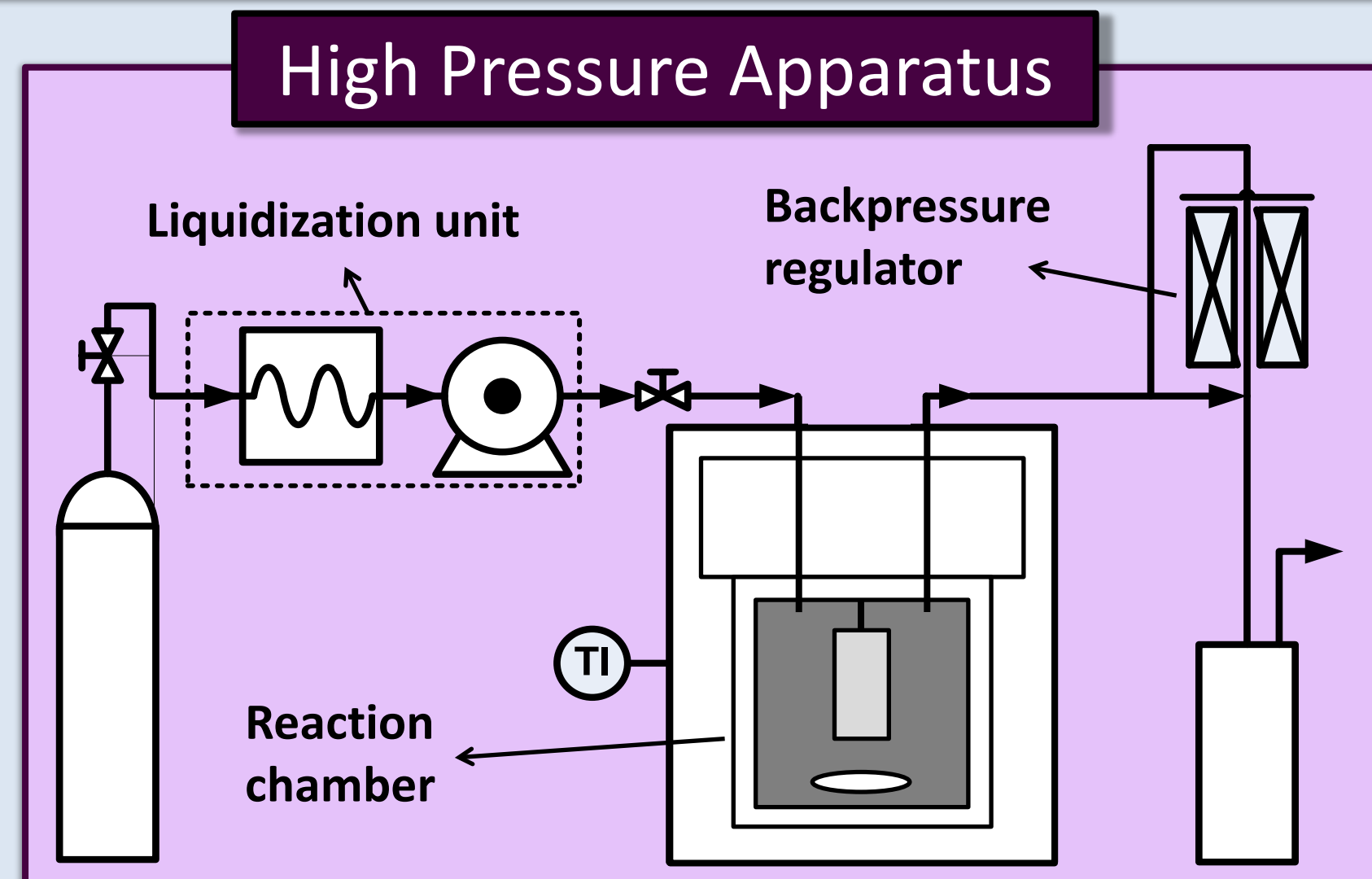
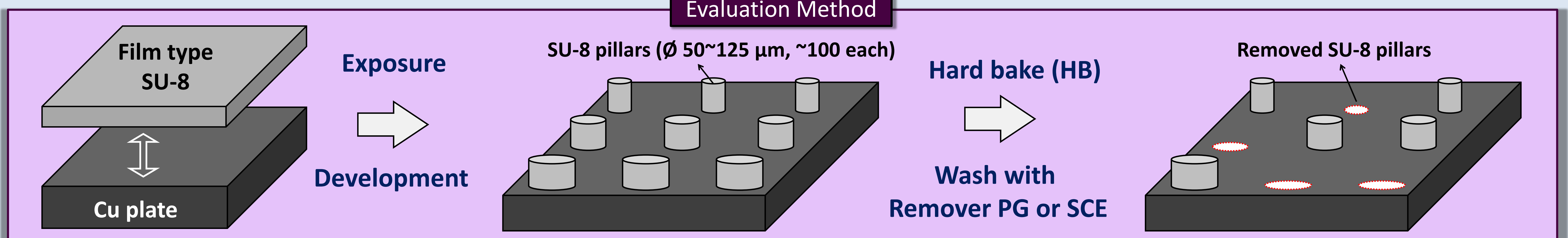
Tso-Fu Mark Chang, Chiemi Ishiyama, Tatsuo Sato and Masato Sone

Precision and Intelligence Laboratory, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Japan

Background



Experimental Section

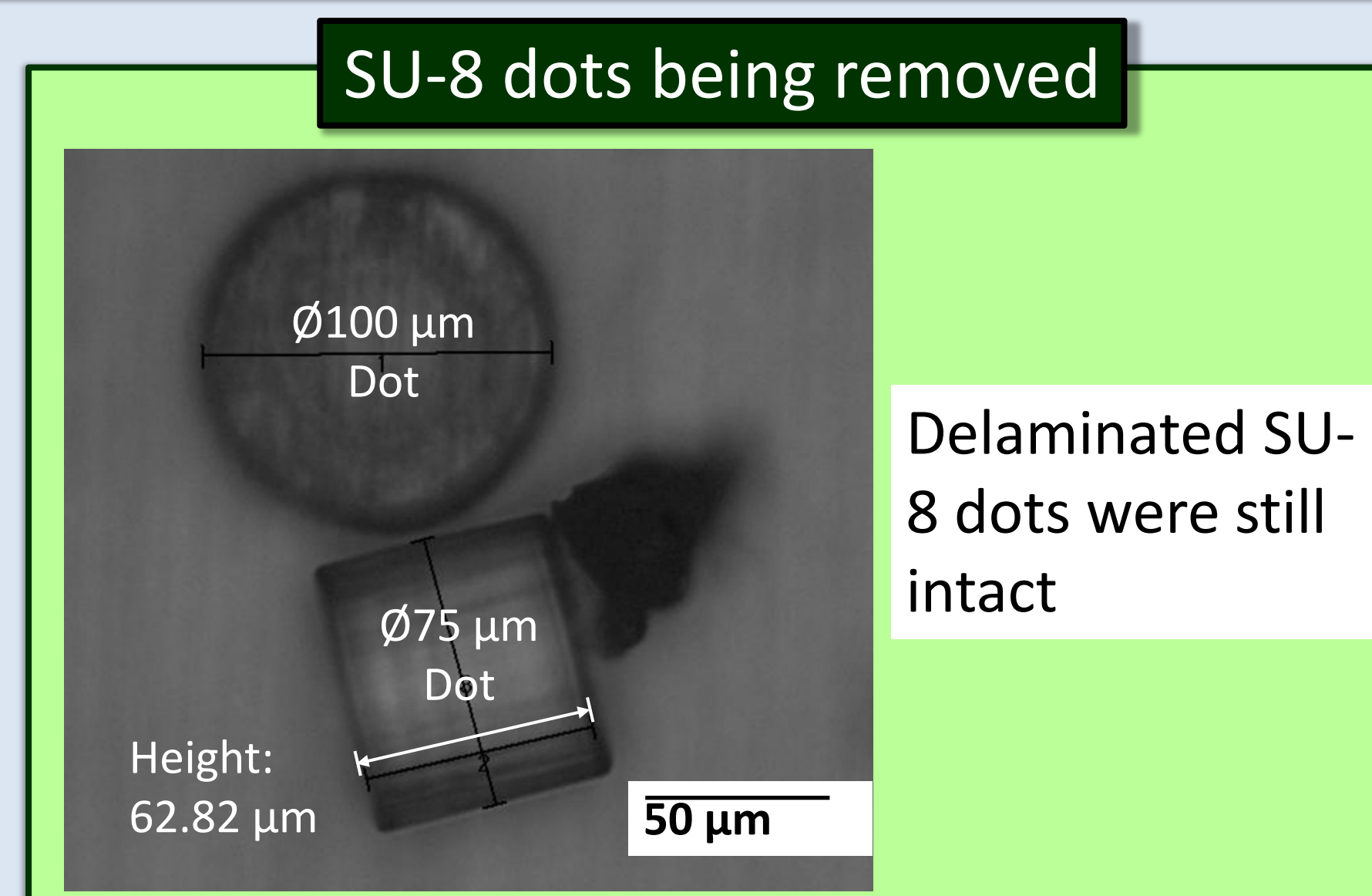
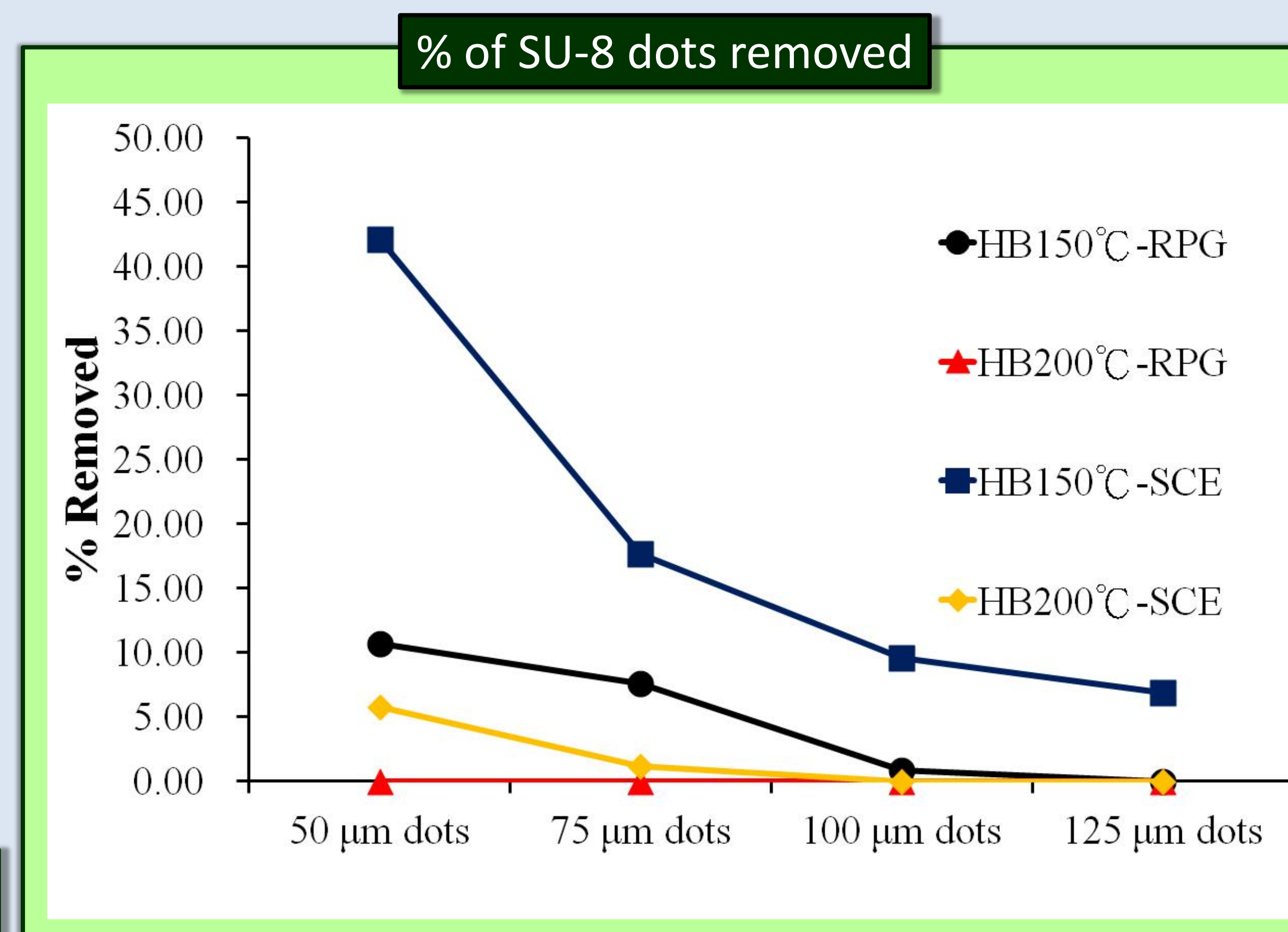
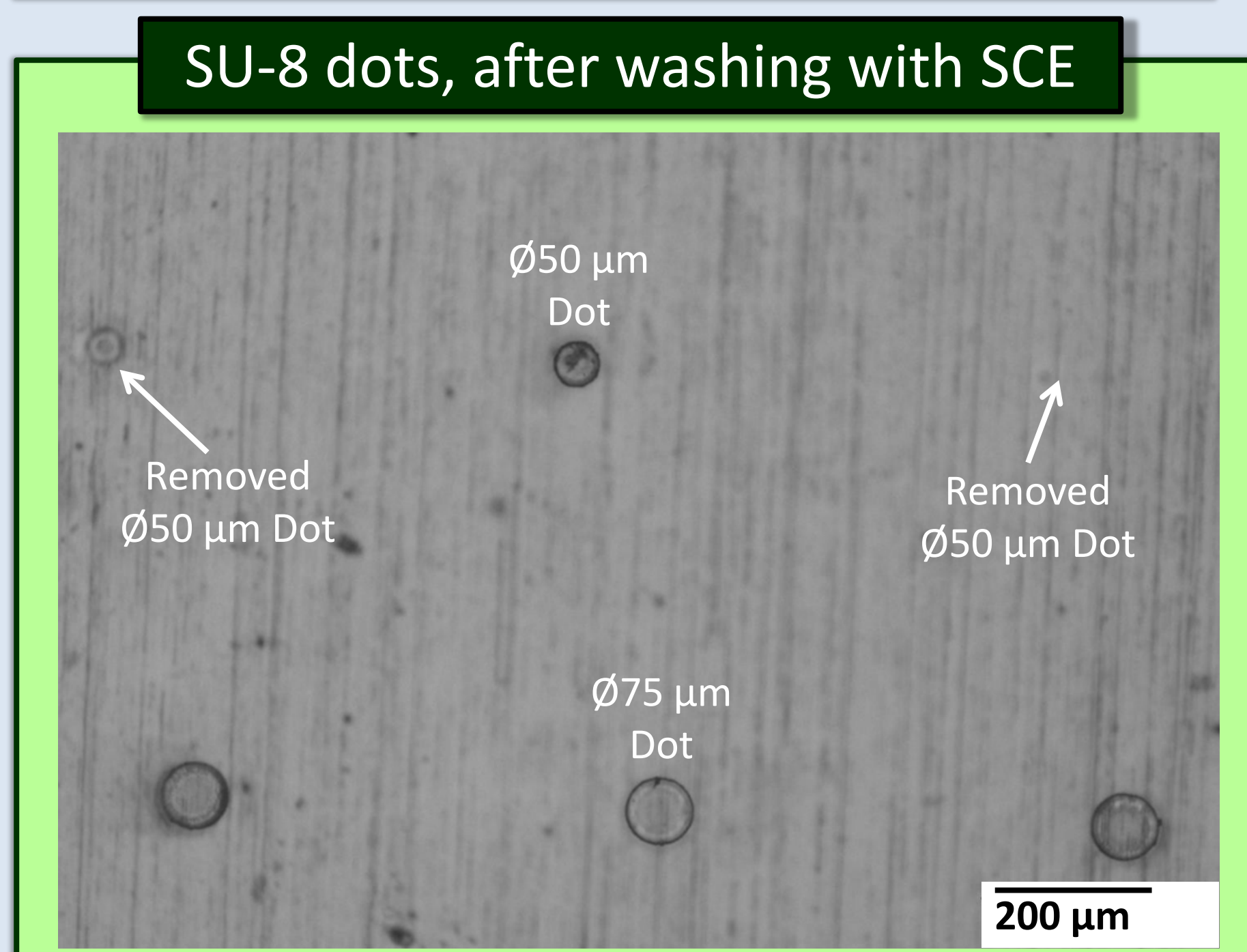
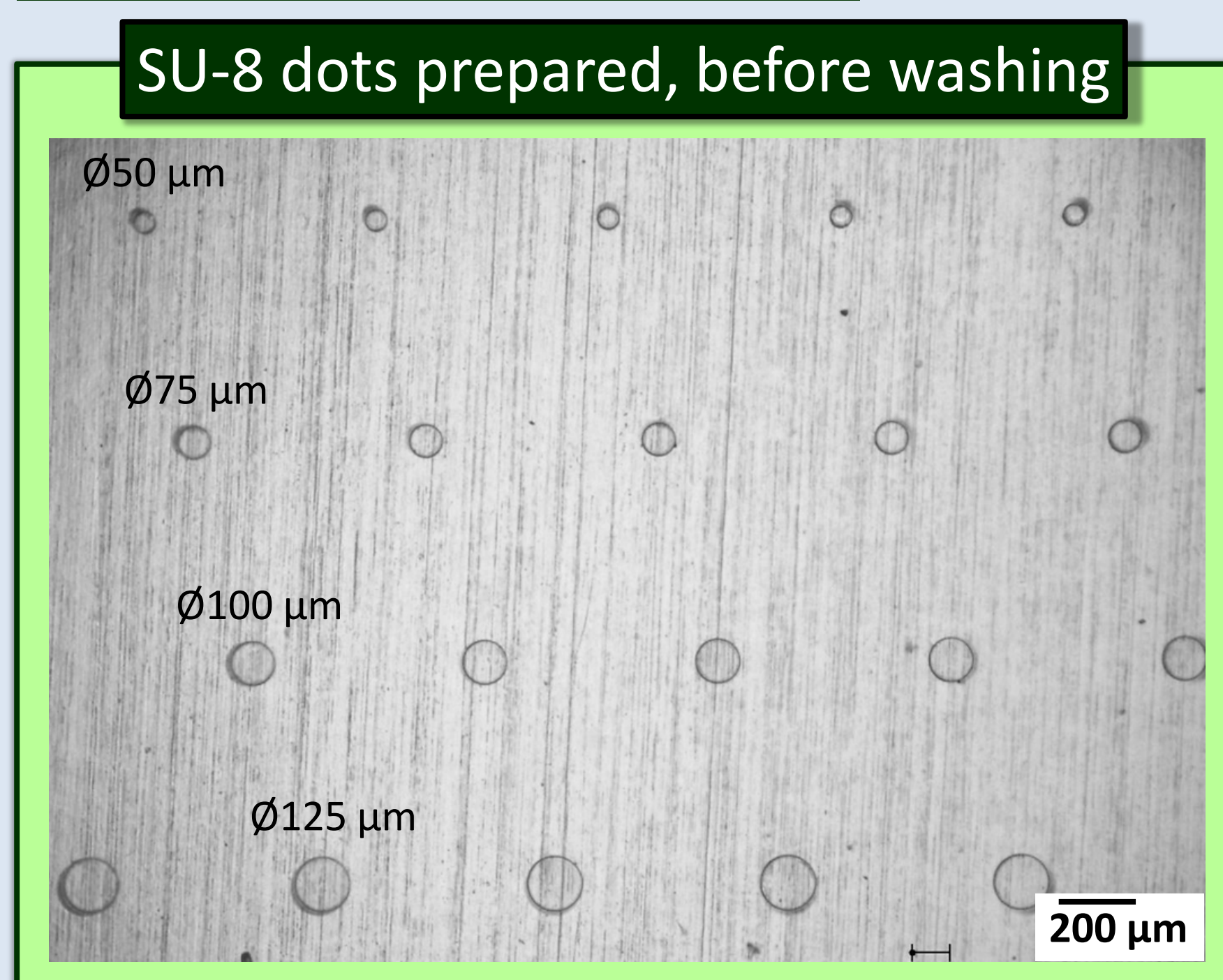


- Materials**
- Film type SU-8**
 - Kayaku MicroChem, 50 µm thickness
 - Substrate**
 - 1X2 cm² Cu plate
 - Remover PG (RPG)**
 - Kayaku MicroChem,
 - Surfactant**
 - polyoxyethylene lauryl ether (C₁₂H₂₅(OCH₂CH₂)₁₅OH)

- Exposure & Development**
- Exposure Energy: 500 mJ/cm²
 - Development temp.: 25 °C
 - Development time: 3 min
- Wash by Remover PG**
- Temperature: 70 °C
 - Time: 10 min

- Wash by SCE**
- Temperature: 50 °C
 - Pressure: 15 MPa
 - CO₂ vol%: 20 vol%
 - Surfactant vol%: 0.2 vol%
 - H₂O vol%: 80 vol%
 - Time: 10 min

Results and Discussion



% of SU-8 dots removed

	Ø (µm)	% Removed by RPG	% Removed by SCE
No hard-baking	50	100	100
	75	100	100
	100	100	100
	125	100	100
Hard-baked at 100 °C for 10 min	50	100	100
	75	100	100
	100	100	100
	125	100	100
Hard-baked at 150 °C for 10 min	50	10.71	42.11
	75	7.56	17.65
	100	0.88	9.62
	125	0	6.90
Hard-baked at 200 °C for 10 min	50	0	5.75
	75	0	1.15
	100	0	0
	125	0	0

Acknowledgement

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Conclusions

- Supercritical CO₂ emulsion is effective in removal of SU-8 photoresist patterns and works better than commercially available Remover PG.
- Supercritical CO₂ emulsion could even remove some of the hard baked (150 and 200 °C for 10 min) SU-8 dots.

Reference

- Chang et al., Microelec. Eng. 88 (2011) 2225.
- Ishiyama et al., Microelec. Eng. 88 (2011) 2272.
- Dentinger et al., Microelec. Eng. 61-62 (2002) 993.