

Plasmonic Surface Made with Nanoimprint Lithography with Block Copolymer Mold

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Martin Company, for the United States Department of Energy's National
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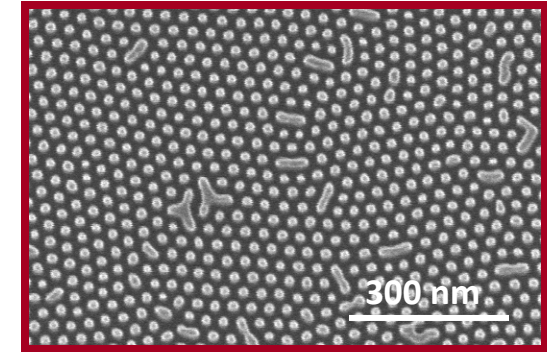
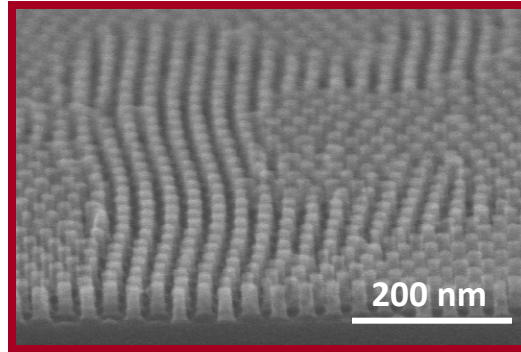
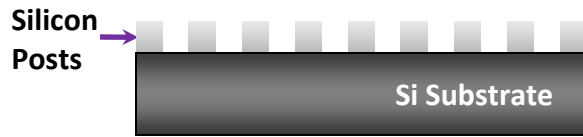
Goals

- Use self-assembled block copolymers (BCPs) to create a nanoimprint lithography (NIL) mold. – Completed 
- Create plasmonic surface with BCP-patterned NIL mold. – Completed 
- Create a NIL mold with long range order of the BCPs via pre patterning of the brush with interference lithography (IL). – Ongoing 
- Reproduce features as a demonstration of combined IL/BCP/NIL nanofabrication. – Ongoing 

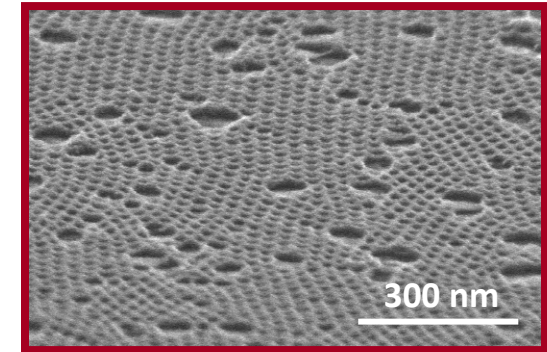
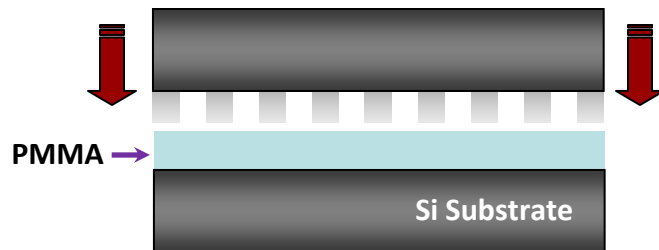


Fabrication of Patterned Nanodots

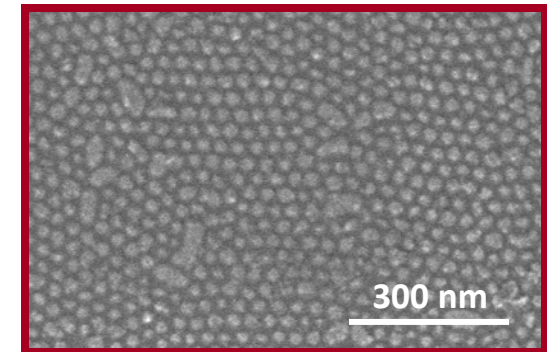
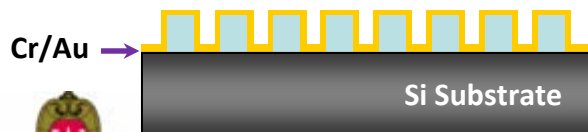
1 Silicon Posts as Template for NIL



2 Imprint of Template into PMMA

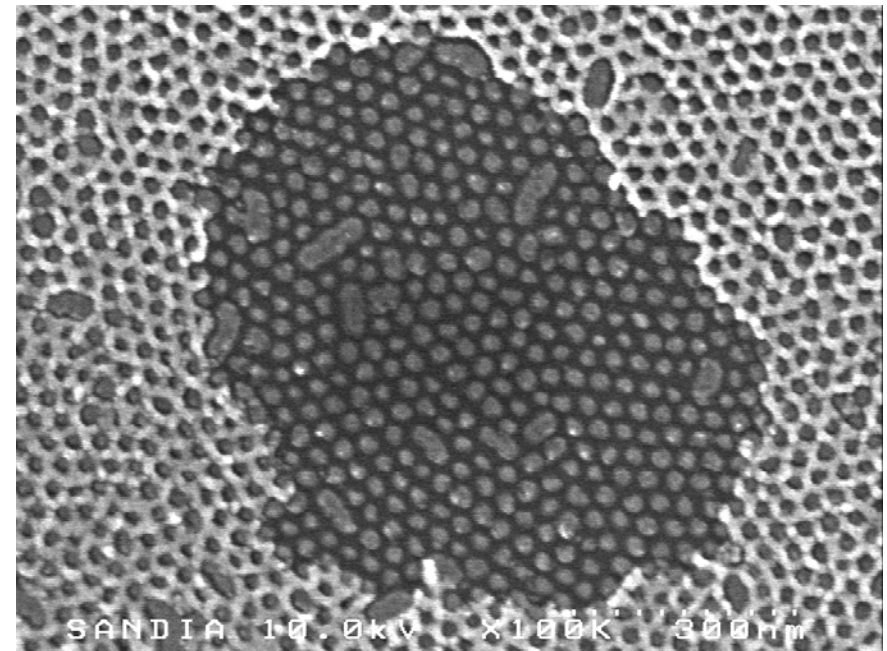
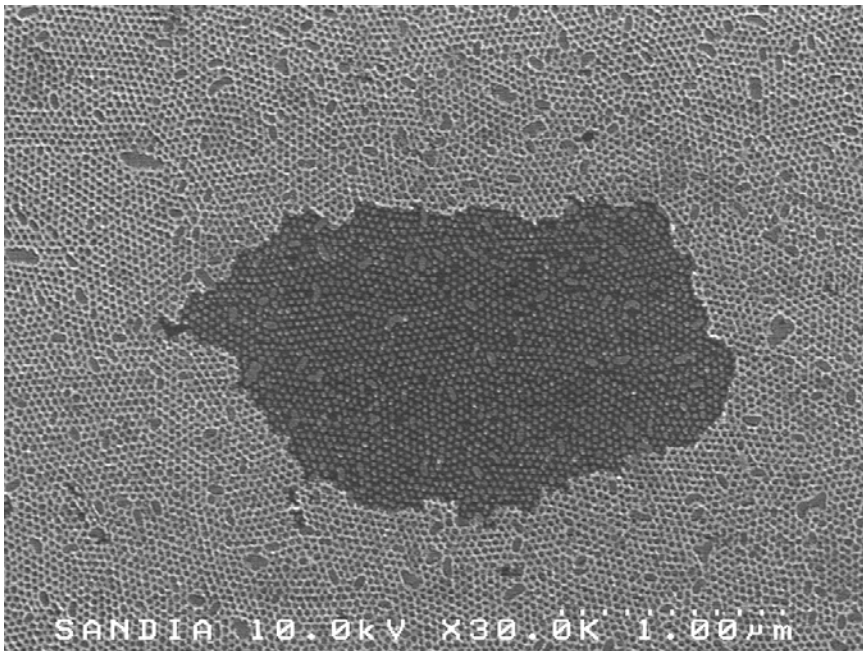


3 Metal Deposition and Liftoff



Initial Results – Sparse Area Patterns

- Only small areas successfully lifted off, probably due to metal lock-in



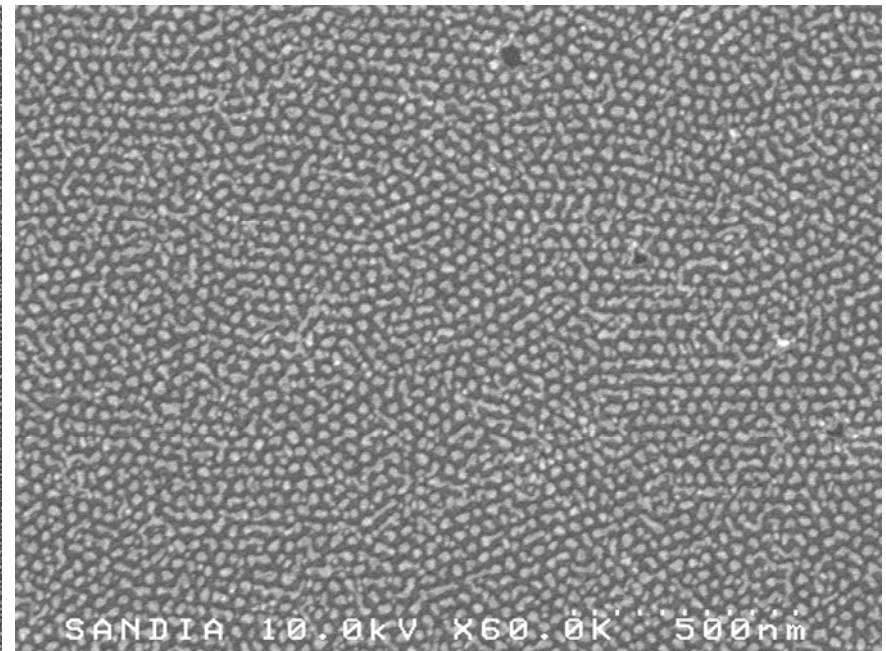
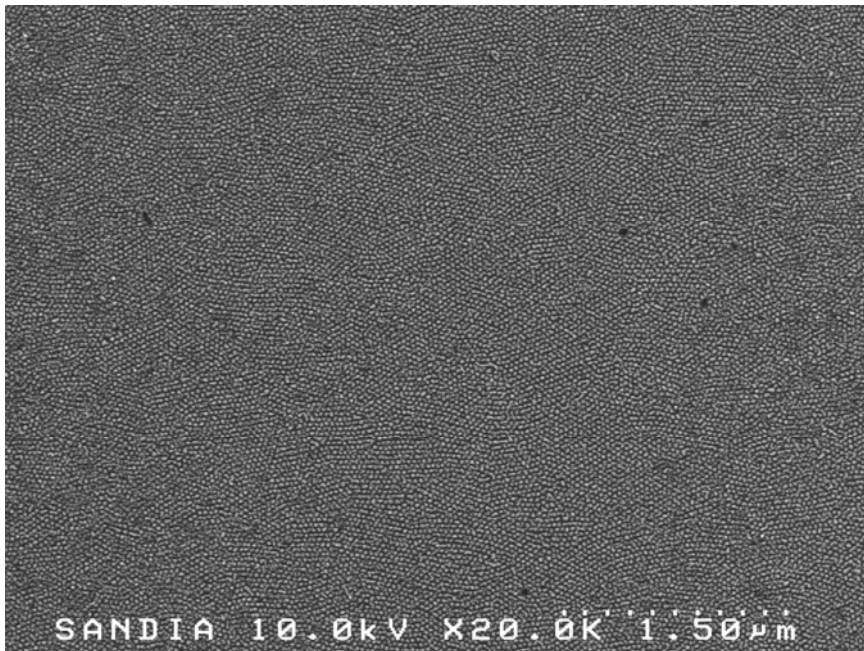
PMMA Thickness Before Etch:
 PMMA Thickness After Etch:
 Metal Thickness (Cr/Au):

60 nm
 27 nm
 $1.2/5.2 \text{ nm} = 6.4 \text{ nm total}$



Improved Results – Large Area Patterns

- Etch time increased, metal thickness decreased to yield full-chip pattern transfer



PMMA Thickness Before Etch:

47 nm

PMMA Thickness After Etch:

23 nm

Metal Thickness (Cr/Au):

1.3/3.8 nm = 5.1 nm total



Summary and Conclusion

- Fabrication process improved to yield full-chip pattern transfer
- Abstract accepted to EIPBN 2010

Future Work

- Imprint on oxide substrates for improved SERS performance
- Analysis of plasmonic response using different metals (Au, Ag, Pt) and different metal thicknesses
- Fabrication of integrated device: Coupling of localized surface plasmon and delocalized surface plasmon effects
- Fabrication of template for nanowire growth

