

Nanotechnologies : La Recherche d'IBM crée la plus petite carte 3D au monde

1000 d'entre elles tiendraient dans un grain de sel

Zurich, Switzerland, and San Jose, CA - 22 avr. 2010: IBM (NYSE: IBM) scientists have created a 3D map of the earth so small that 1,000 of them could fit on one grain of salt.* The scientists accomplished this through a new, breakthrough technique that uses a tiny, silicon tip with a sharp apex — 100,000 times smaller than a sharpened pencil — to create patterns and structures as small as 15 nanometers at greatly reduced cost and complexity. This patterning technique opens new prospects for developing nanosized objects in fields such as electronics, future chip technology, medicine, life sciences, and opto-electronics.

To demonstrate the technique's unique capability, the team created several 3D and 2D patterns, using different materials for each one as reported in the scientific journals *Science* and *Advanced Materials*:

- A 25-nanometer-high 3D replica of the Matterhorn, a famous Alpine mountain that soars 4,478 m (14,692 ft) high, was created in molecular glass, representing a scale of 1:5 billion.**
- Complete 3D map of the world measuring only 22 by 11 micrometers was "written" on a polymer. At this size, 1000 world maps could fit on a grain of salt. In the relief, one thousand meters of altitude correspond to roughly eight nanometers (nm). It is composed of 500,000 pixels, each measuring 20 nm², and was created in only 2 minutes and 23 seconds.
- 2D nano-sized IBM logo was etched 400-nm-deep into silicon, demonstrating the viability of the technique for typical nanofabrication applications.
- 2D high-resolution 15-nm dense line patterning.

The science behind the technique

The core component of the new technique, which was developed by a team of IBM scientists, is a tiny, very sharp silicon tip measuring 500 nanometers in length and only a few nanometers at its apex.

"Advances in nanotechnology are intimately linked to the existence of high-quality methods and tools for

*producing nanoscale patterns and objects on surfaces,” explains physicist **Dr. Armin Knoll of IBM Research - Zurich**. “With its broad functionality and unique 3D patterning capability, this nanotip-based patterning methodology is a powerful tool for generating very small structures.”*

The tip, similar to the kind used in atomic force microscopes, is attached to a bendable cantilever that controllably scans the surface of the substrate material with the accuracy of one nanometer—a millionth of a millimeter. By applying heat and force, the nano-sized tip can remove substrate material based on predefined patterns, thus operating like a “nanomilling” machine with ultra-high precision.

Similar to using a milling machine, more material can be removed to create complex 3D structures with nanometer precision by modulating the force or by readdressing individual spots. To create the 3D replica of the Matterhorn, for example, 120 individual layers of material were successively removed from the molecular glass substrate.

Comparing to e-beam lithography

The new IBM technique achieves resolutions as high as 15 nanometers—with a potential of going even smaller. Using existing methods such as e-beam lithography,^{***} it is becoming increasingly challenging to fabricate patterns at resolutions below 30 nanometers, where the technical limitations of that method are reached.

What’s more, compared to expensive e-beam-lithography tools that require several processing steps and equipment that can easily fill a laboratory, the tool created by IBM scientists—which can sit on a tabletop—promises improved and extended capabilities at very high resolutions, but at one-fifth to one-tenth of the cost and with far less complexity.

Yet another advantage of the nanotip-based technique is the ability to assess the pattern directly by using the same tip to create an image of the written structures, as the IBM scientists demonstrated in their experiments.

Potential applications range from fast prototyping for CMOS nanoelectronics to creating prototype optical components and meta-materials, from fabricating 3D nanoparticles to shape-matching templates for the self-assembly of nanoscale objects such as nanorods or nanotubes.

Materials breakthrough

In the two publications, the scientists describe their novel 3D-nanopatterning methodology for two very distinct and promising types of substrate materials: a polymer called polyphthalaldehyde and a molecular glass similar to substrate materials used in conventional nanofabrication techniques, so-called resists. Identifying these two materials was a key factor for the breakthrough performance and reliability of the technique.

In their search for suitable and efficient substrate materials, the scientists concentrated on organic materials that could be used as resists, thereby following the same philosophy as used for today's semiconductor technology, which is important for further integration.

*"The material was a 'make it or break it' issue," explains **Jim Hedrick, scientist at IBM Research - Almaden**. "We had to find and synthesize materials which form mechanically tough glasses and yet can be easily thermally decomposed into non-reactive volatile units."*

The molecular glass that was used in the Matterhorn experiment consists of snow-flake-like molecules, measuring about one nanometer and having an almost spherical shape. At a tip temperature above 330°C (626°F), the hydrogen bonds that hold the molecules together break, allowing the molecular parts to become mobile and to escape from the surface. A particular strength of the material is that the patterned molecular glass can be transferred by means of conventional etching techniques to, for example, silicon, which is common in the semiconductor industry. Molecular glass was first proposed in the late 1990s by Mitsuru Ueda of Yamagata University, Japan, for use as high-resolution photoresists and was thereafter developed by Chris Ober of Cornell University.

The nanosized 3D world map was created in a polymer called polyphthalaldehyde, a polymer originally developed by IBM Fellow Hiroshi Ito in the 1980s. Exposed to substantially elevated temperatures, the components of this chain-like organic molecule unzip and fall into volatile pieces. A self-amplified reaction causes the molecule to decompose and then accelerates the entire patterning process by being even faster than the mechanical motion of the tip.

IBM and nanotechnology

IBM has been a pioneer in nanoscience and nanotechnology ever since the development of the scanning tunneling microscope (STM) in 1981 by IBM Fellows Gerd Binnig and Heinrich Rohrer. For this invention, which made it possible to image individual atoms and later on to manipulate them, Binnig and Rohrer were awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1986. The atomic force microscope, an offspring of the STM, was invented by Binnig in 1986. The STM is widely regarded as the instrument that opened the door to the nanoworld.

In fact it was 20 years ago this month that IBM Fellow Don Eigler reported the first controlled movement of individual atoms, famously using a scanning tunneling microscope to spell out the letters “I B M” with 35 xenon atoms.

These historic breakthroughs laid a solid foundation for IBM's continued research in nanoscience. Contributing to this rich history for years to come, a new world-class collaborative nanoscale research lab is currently under construction on the campus of IBM Research – Zurich. This state-of-the-art nanotech center, which will open in May 2011, is part of a strategic partnership in nanotechnology between IBM Research and ETH Zurich, one of Europe's leading technical universities.

**Taking 0.3 mm as the average size of a grain of salt, 1000 maps would span the diameter.*

***One nanometer in the vertical pattern corresponds to 57 altitude meters.*

****This method selectively exposes a surface to a beam of electrons, thereby creating patterns in a film, called a resist. The resist serves as a template for transferring the pattern to various materials, for example silicon, by means of etching. It is one of the most versatile and mature methods used today, but it is very costly and complex.*

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