CIRMM

BOSSEBOEUF LAB.

[Top-down fabricated Si nanowire strain gages] A. Bosseboeuf^{1,2}, P.E. Allain², F. Parrain², X. Leroux², S. David², A. Walther³

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Fundamental Microsystems Engineering

Objective

Owing to their small cross section and their potential giant piezoresitivity, Si nanowires are promising for mechanical strain integrated detection. Electro-thermo-mechanical properties of Si nanowires fabricated by surface micromachining of thinned SOI and MEMS motion detection with a nanowire strain gage were investigated for this application.

- Fabrication of Si nanowires with a width downto 25nm and a length to width aspect ratio L/W up to 150: Evidence of a high compressive stress related to wafer thinning leading to nanowire buckling for L/W>50
- Developpement of a 4 point die bending system compatible with a cryogenic probe station for nanowire piezoresistance measurement
- MEMS motion measurement with a a nanowire strain gage up to 180 nm with a resolution better than 0.2nm owing to a demultiplying spring
- Evaluation of effective thermal conductivity versus temperature by TCR and 3ω method measurements

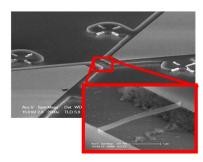


Fig.1 Si nanowire device fabricated by SOI wafer thinning, e-beam lithography and HF vapor release

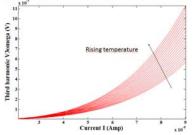


Fig.4 3th thermal conductivity measurement on a Si nanowire. LxWxh=2.5 µmx160 nmx140 nm

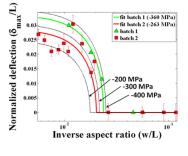


Fig.2 Post-buckling of Si nanowires evidencing a high compressive stress generated during SOI wafer thinning

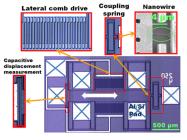
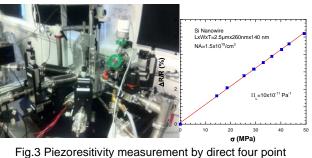


Fig.5 MEMS Tang resonator with Si nanowire and capacitive motion detection



die bending in a cryoprobe station. Measurement

system and example of measurement

Fig.6 Comparison of Si nanowire strain gage and capacitive MEMS measurement

