



Macroscopic Arrays of Block Copolymers with Areal Densities of 10 Terbit/inch² and Beyond

Soojin Park, Dong Hyun Lee, Bokyung Kim, Sung Woo Hong*

Department of Polymer Science and Engineering, University of Massachusetts,
Amherst, MA

*Ulsan National Institute of Science and Technology

Shuaigang Xiao
Seagate Technologies

Ting Xu

Department of Materials Science and Engineering & Department of Chemistry,
University of California at Berkeley,
Berkeley, CA

**Supported by: DOE BES, NSF MRSEC & CHM,
Seagate Technologies**

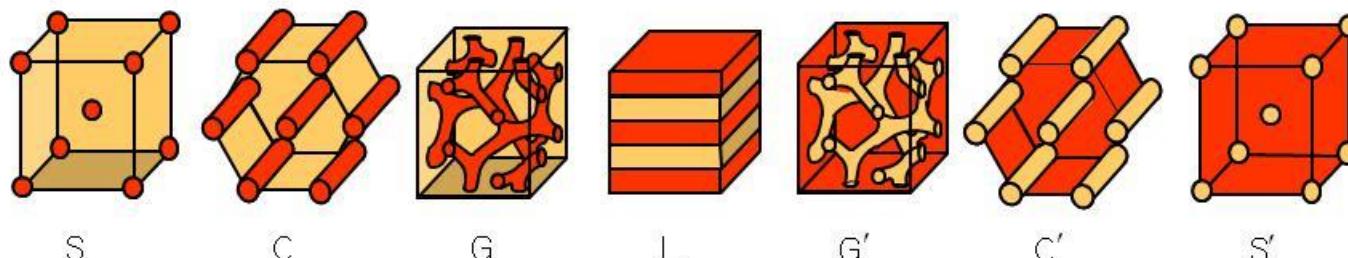
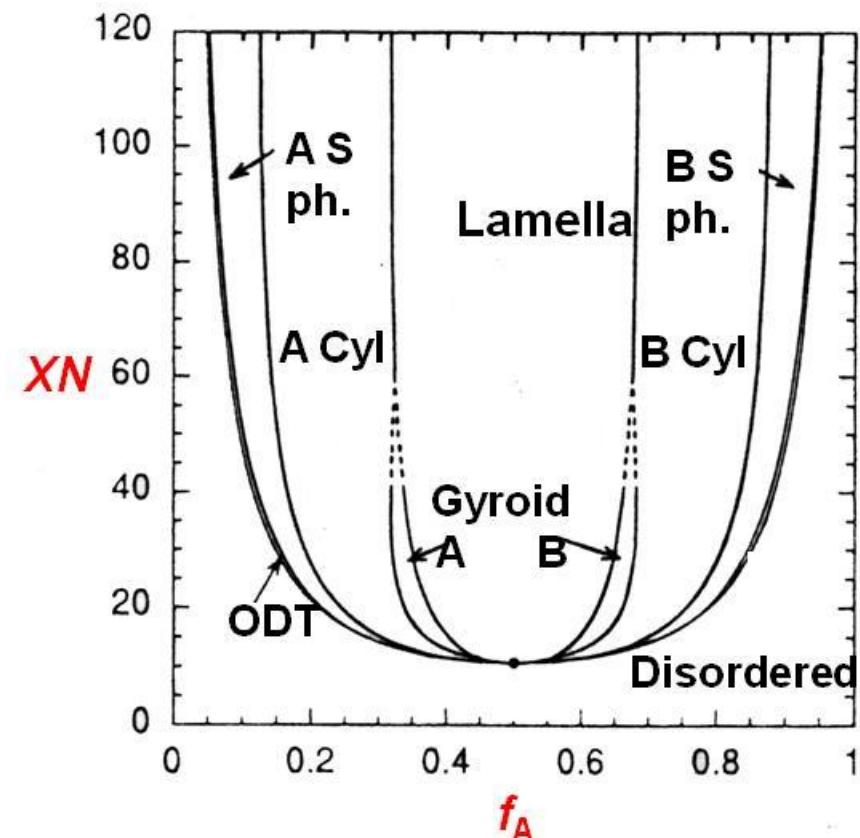
Block Copolymers (BCPs) Morphology Diagram



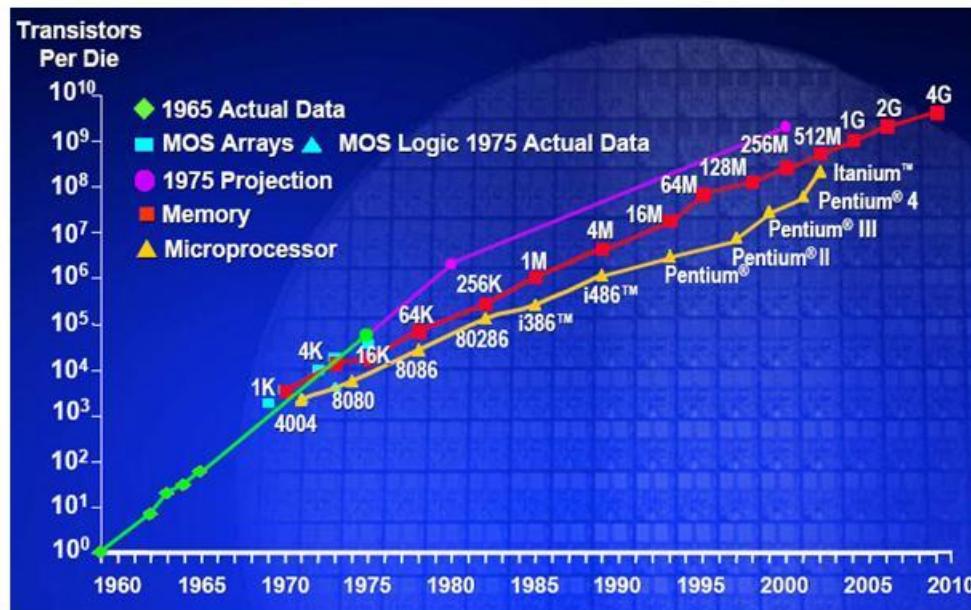
Block Volume Fraction, f
controls morphology

Flory Parameter, X
controls segregation

Degree of polymerization, N
controls domain size



Materials and processes for nanoscale devices



<http://www.intel.com/research/silicon/mooreslaw.htm>

Relentless Reduction in Feature Size!

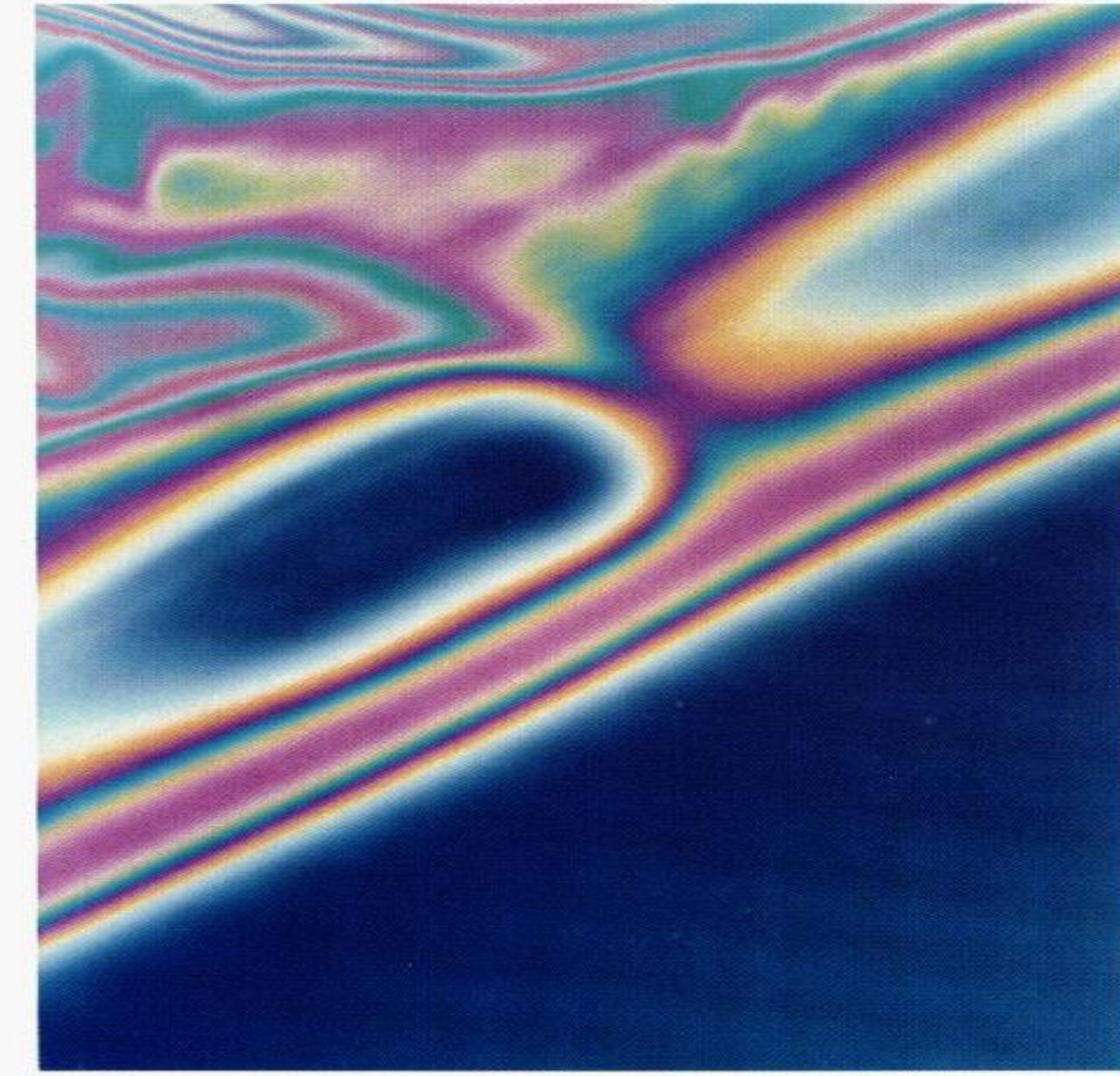
2004 = 90 nm 2007 = 65 nm 2010 = 45 nm

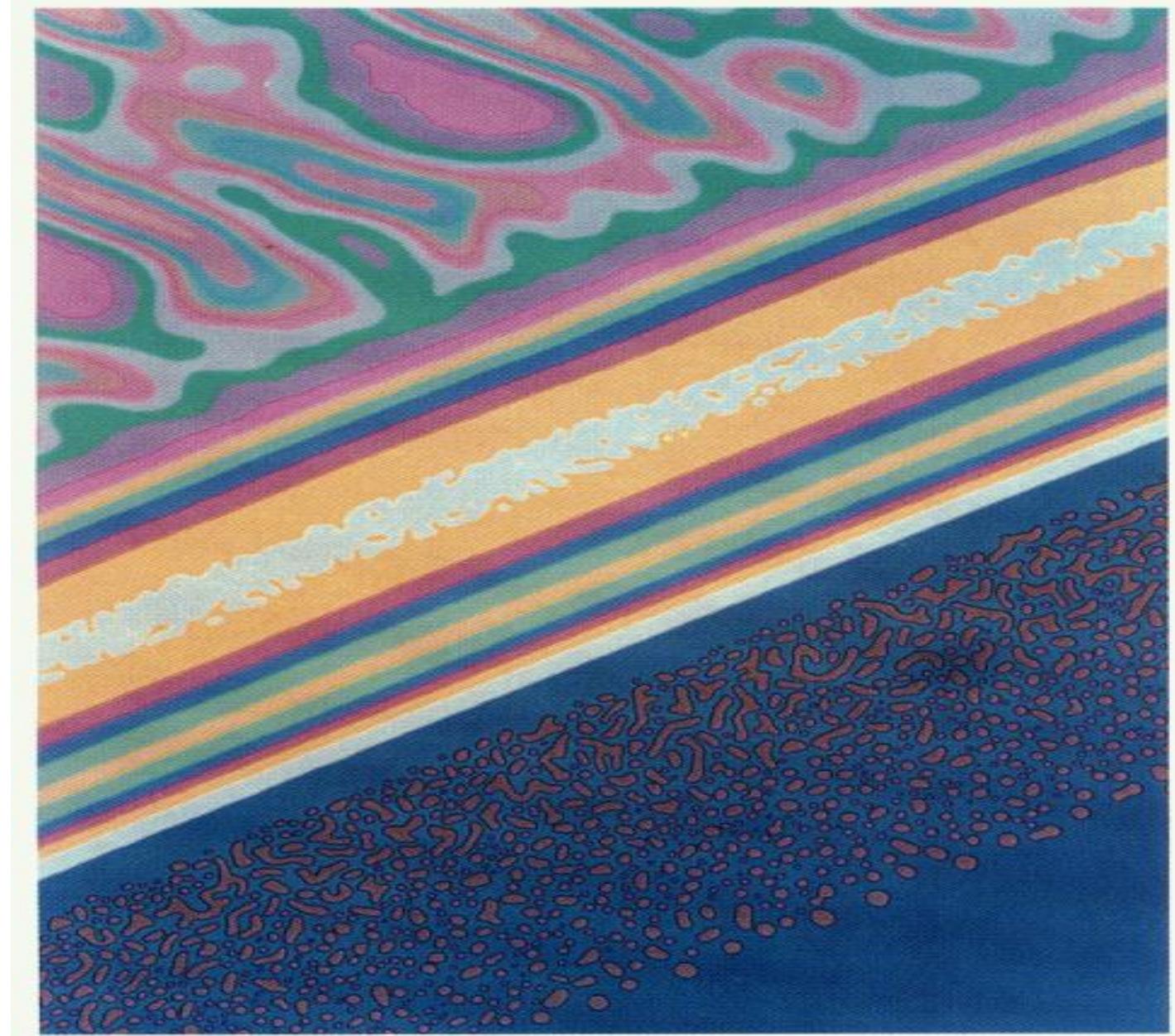
Current top-down techniques

limitation of optical diffraction and the wavelength of light sources

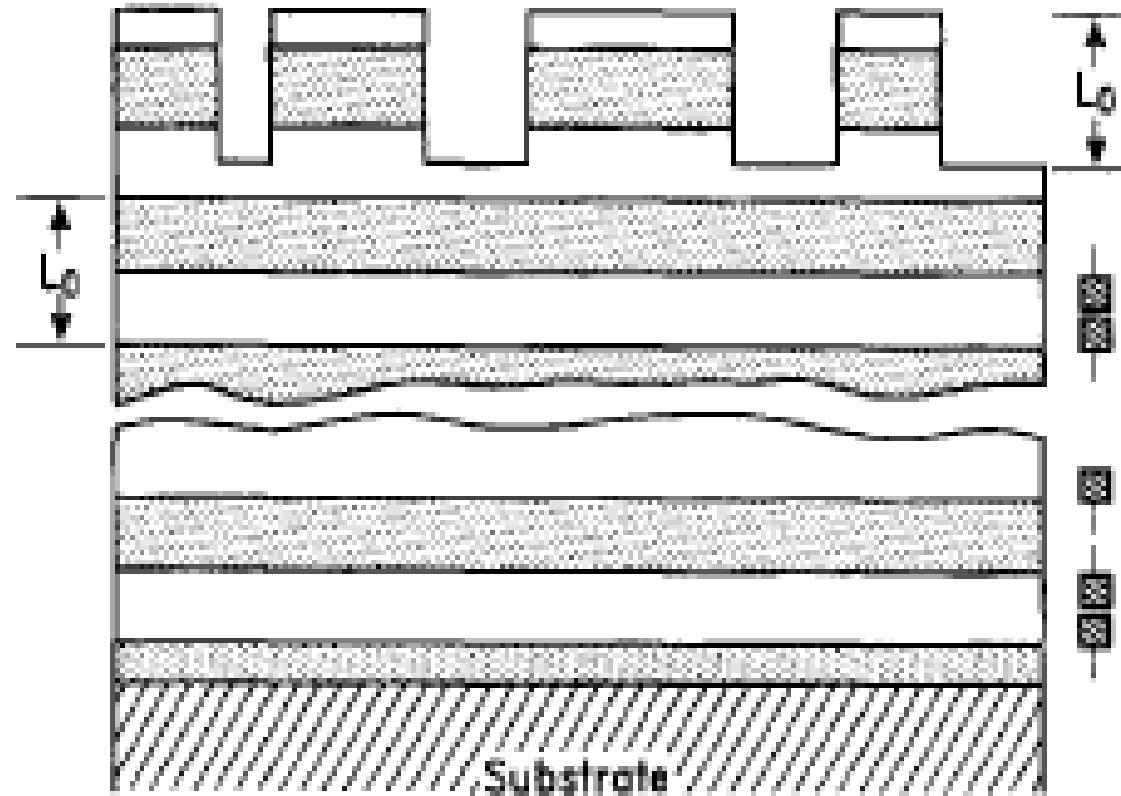
bottom-up approaches using self-assembly

at length scales of 25 nm and below (ultra-small nanofabrication)





Macromolecules 1989, 22, 2581–2589

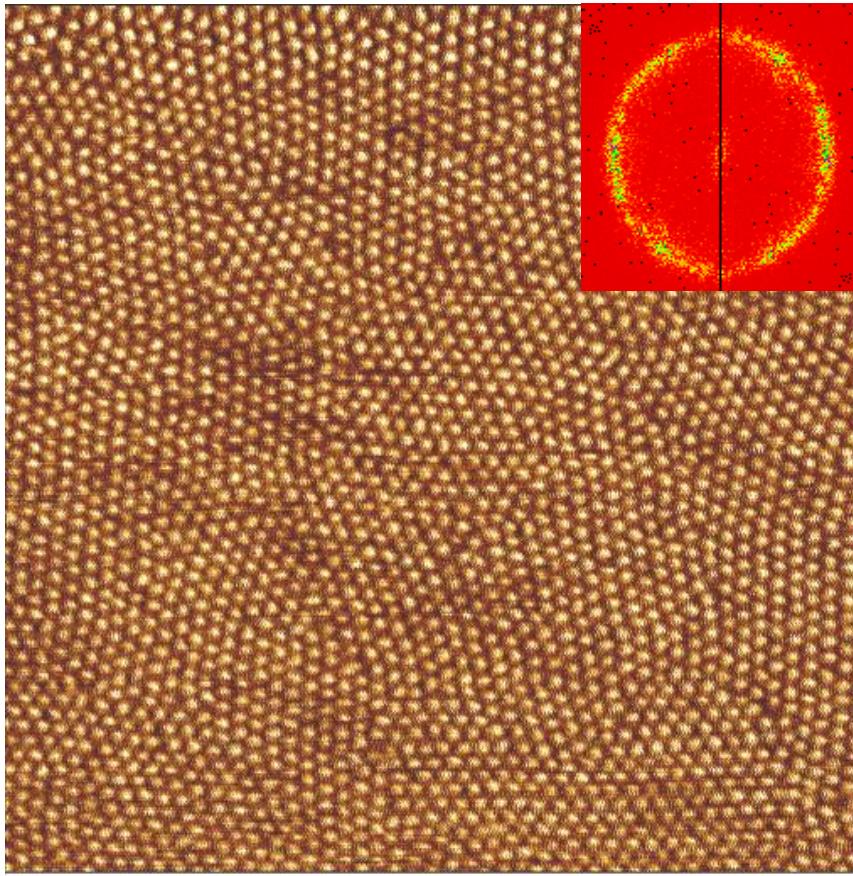


Russell, T.P., *Physica B*, 1995, 213&214, 22.

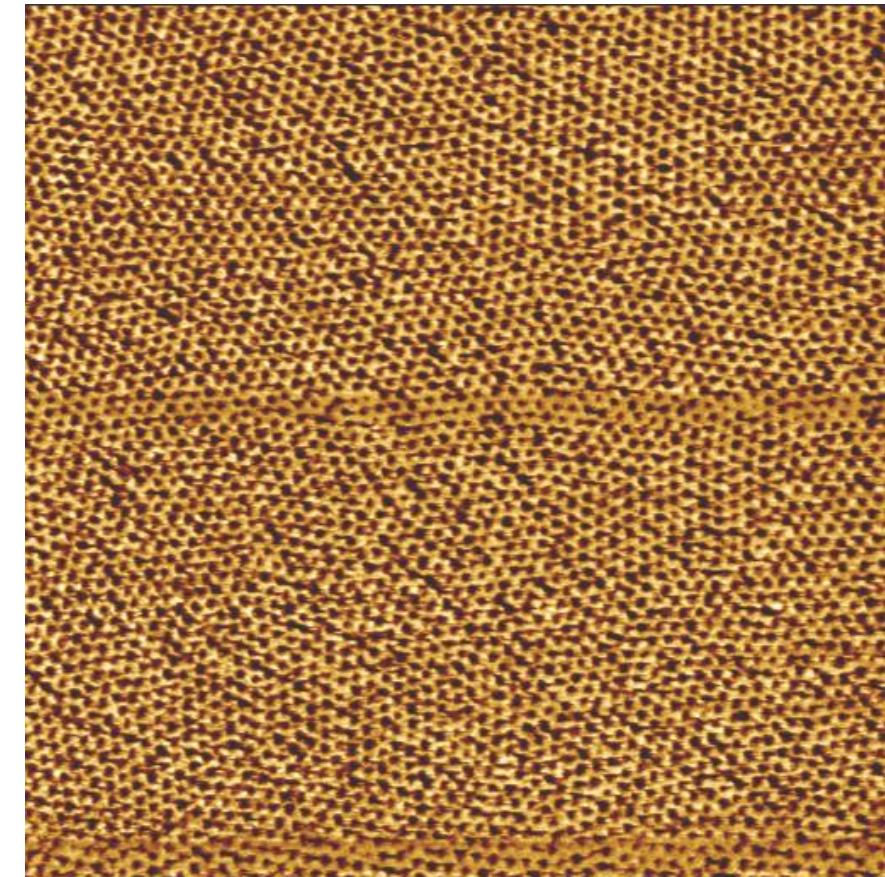


Balanced Interfacial Interactions

Thermal Annealing

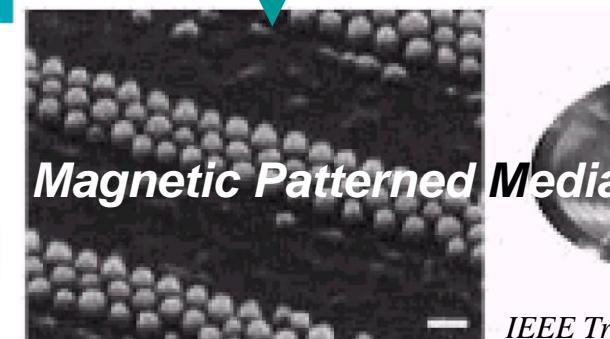
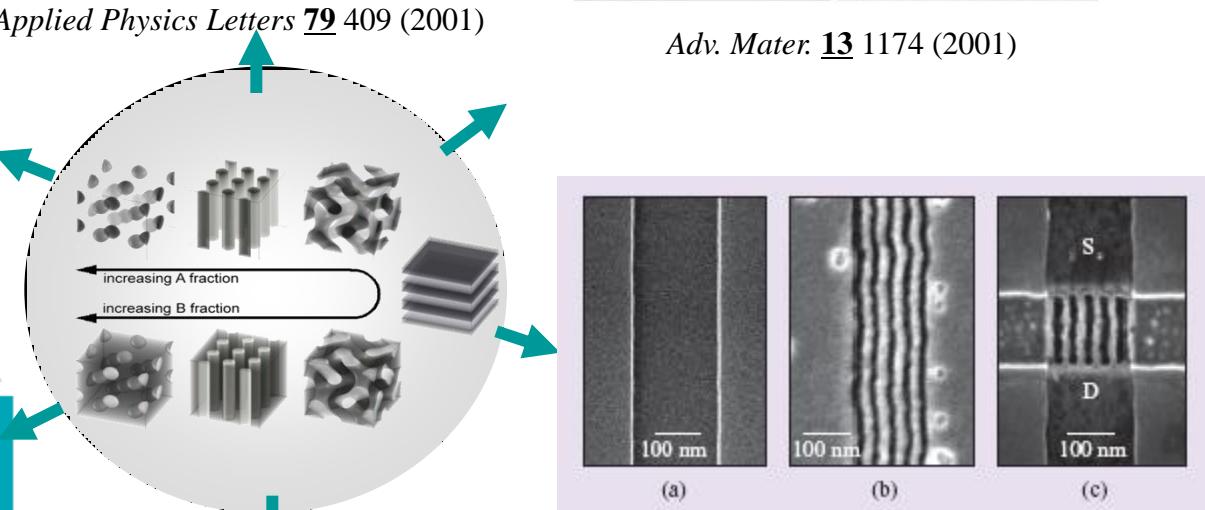
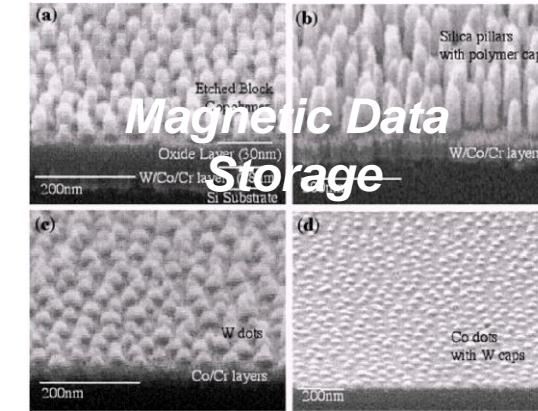
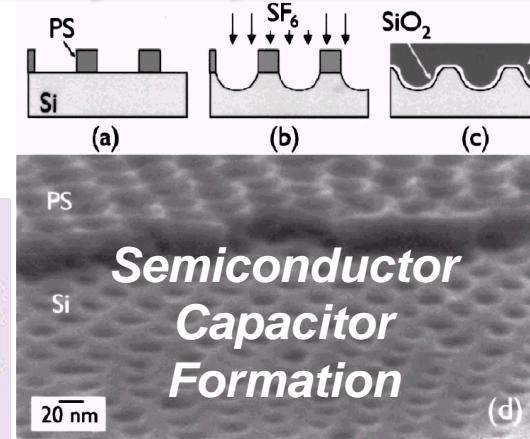
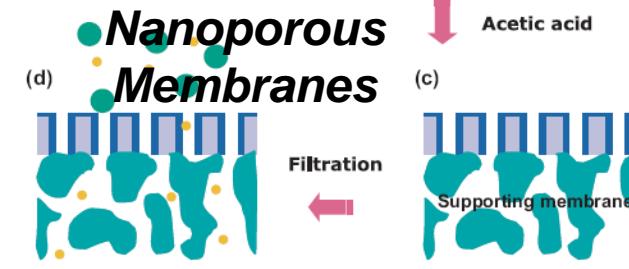
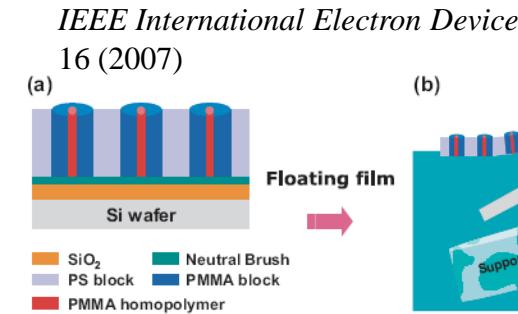
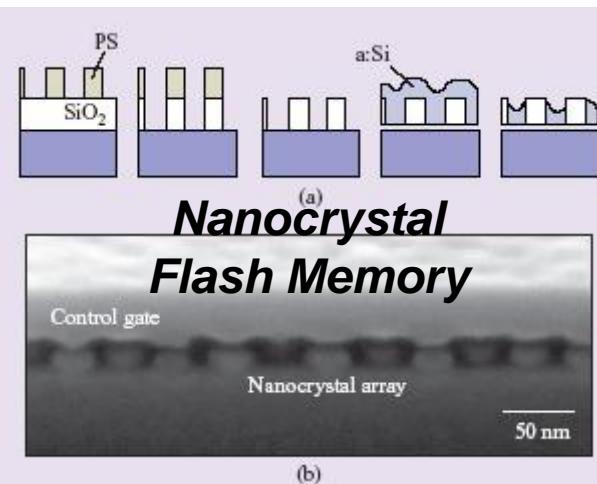


UV Exposed





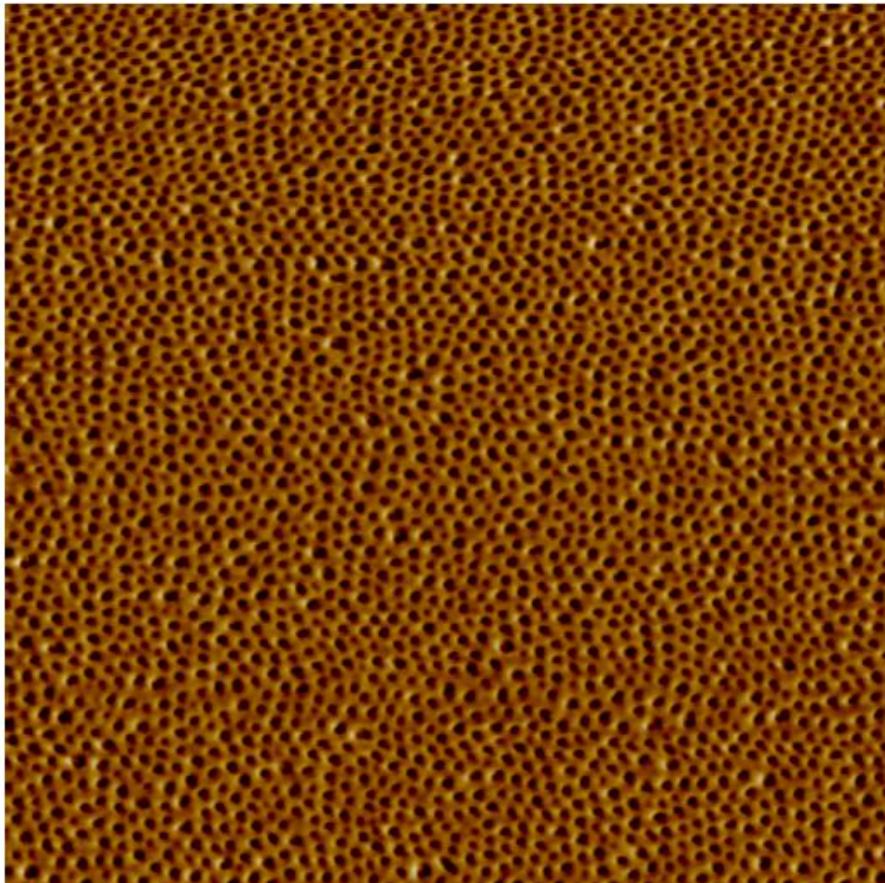
Application of Self-Assembled Block Copolymers



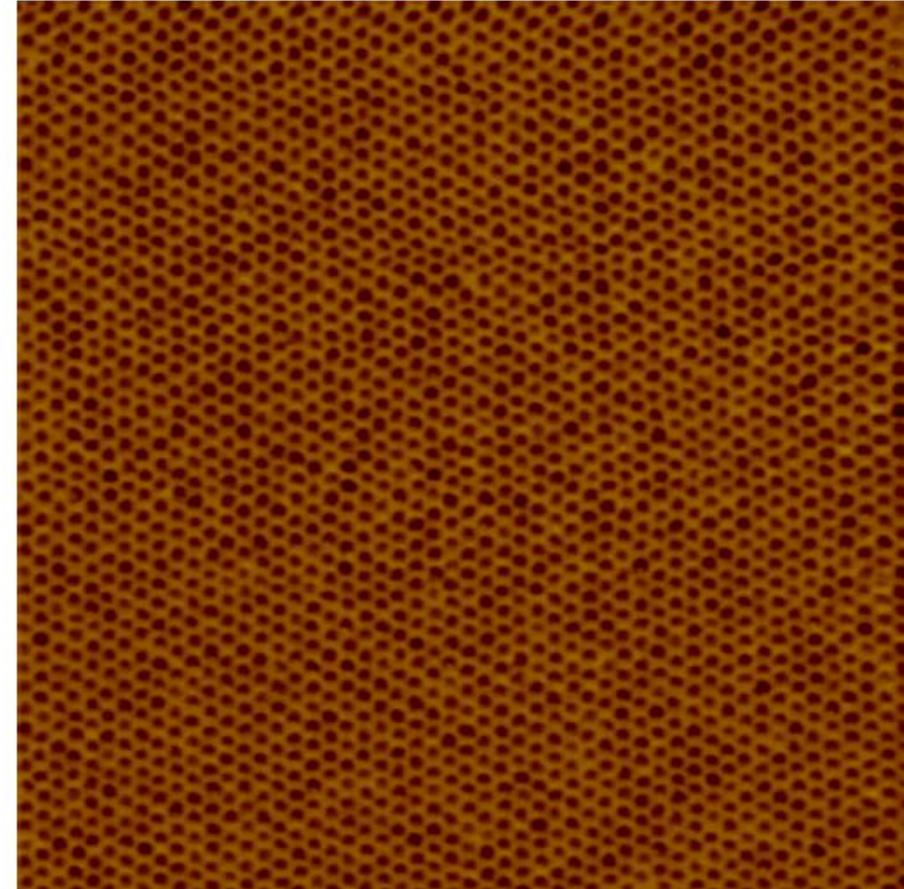


*PS-*b*-PEO (19.0k-6.3k)*

As-spun film ($\sim 120\text{ nm}$)



Solvent annealed film





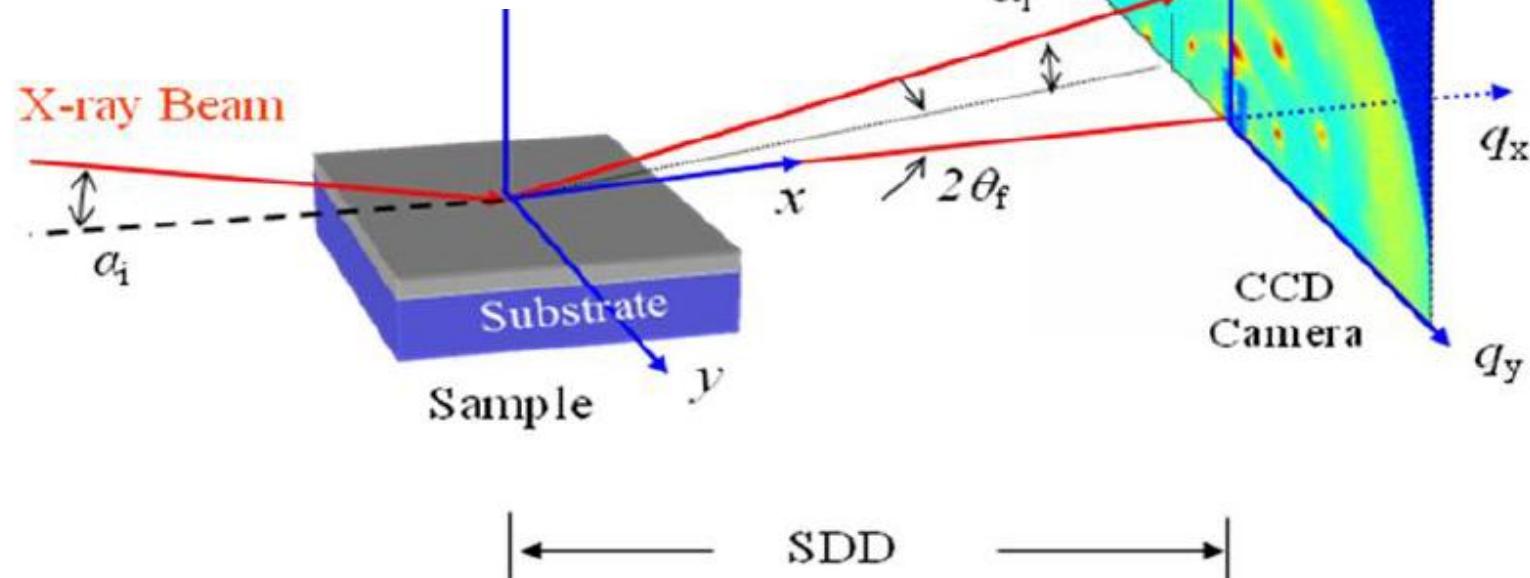
Grazing Incidence X-ray Scattering

$$I(q) \propto (\Delta\rho)^2 \times |E(\alpha)|^2 \times |E(\beta)|^2 \times |F_s(q)|^2 \times |S_s(q)| \times |F_c(q)|^2$$

Table 1

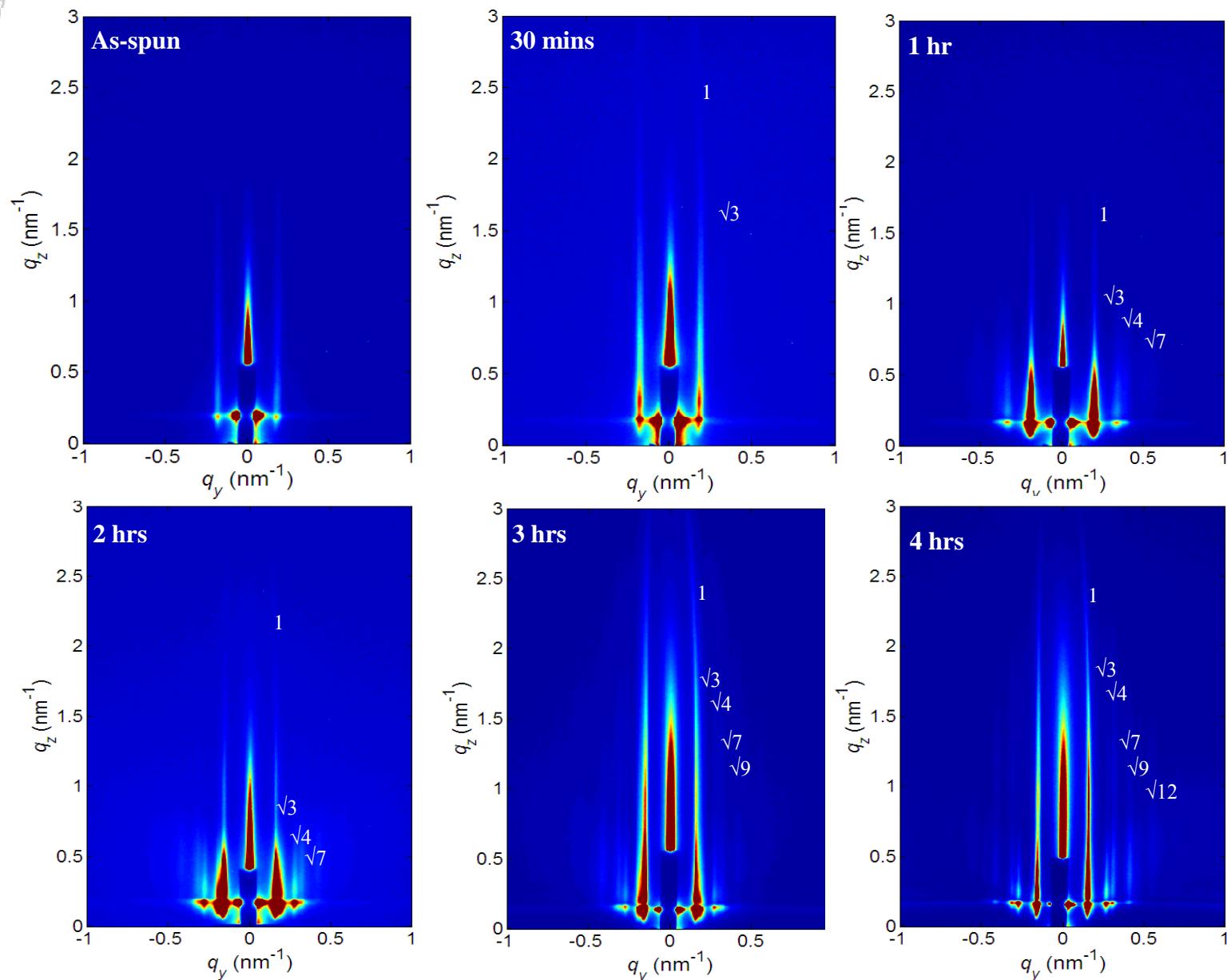
Peak positions (expressed as q/q^*) of Bragg reflections for various structures

Structure	Ratio q/q^*
Lam	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, ...
Hex ($p6mm$)	1, $\sqrt{3}$, $\sqrt{4}$, $\sqrt{7}$, $\sqrt{9}$, $\sqrt{12}$, ...
BCC ($I\bar{m}\bar{3}m$)	1, $\sqrt{2}$, $\sqrt{3}$, $\sqrt{4}$, $\sqrt{5}$, $\sqrt{6}$, ...
FCC ($Fm\bar{3}m$)	1, $\sqrt{4/3}$, $\sqrt{8/3}$, $\sqrt{11/3}$, $\sqrt{12/3}$, $\sqrt{16/3}$, ...
Gyr ($Ia\bar{3}d$)	1, $\sqrt{4/3}$, $\sqrt{7/3}$, $\sqrt{8/3}$, $\sqrt{10/3}$, $\sqrt{11/3}$, ...



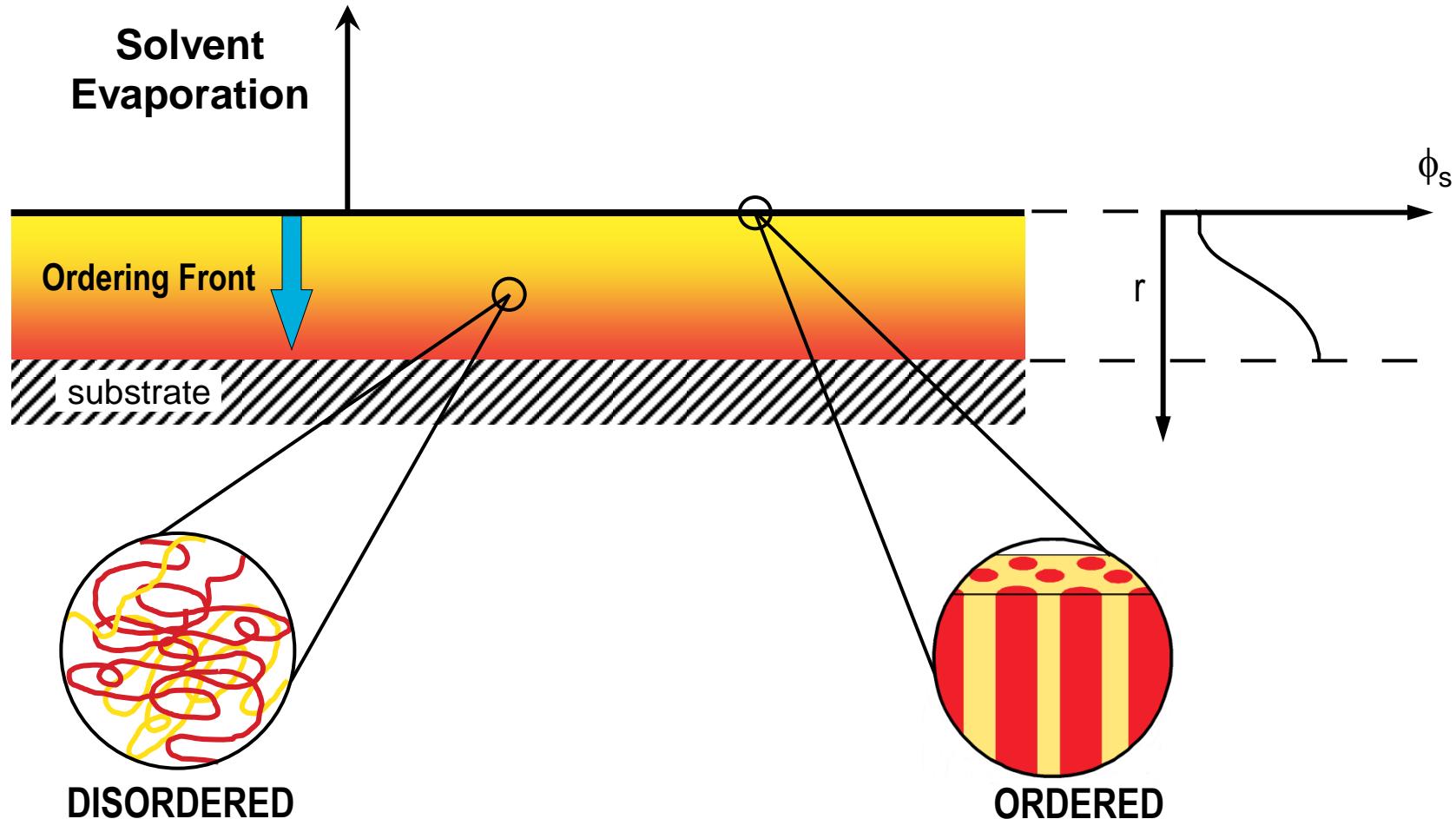


GISAXS Patterns of PS-*b*-P4VP Thin Films





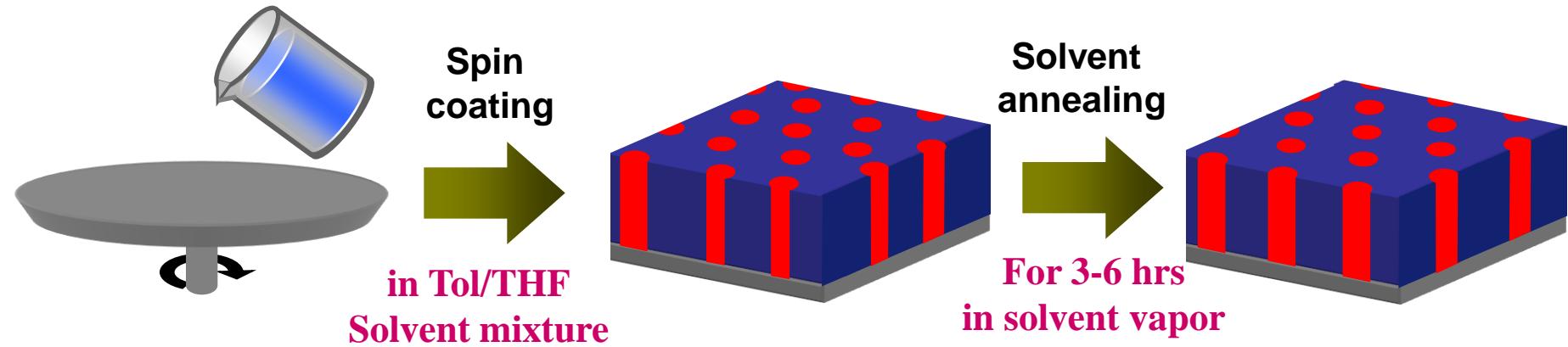
Schematic diagram of solvent evaporation



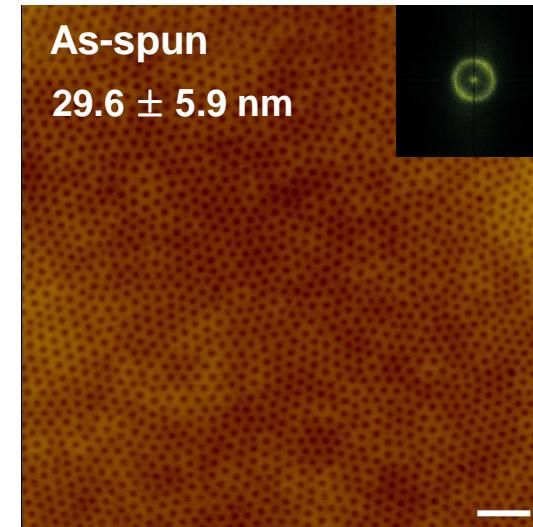


Schematic Diagram of Template Preparation

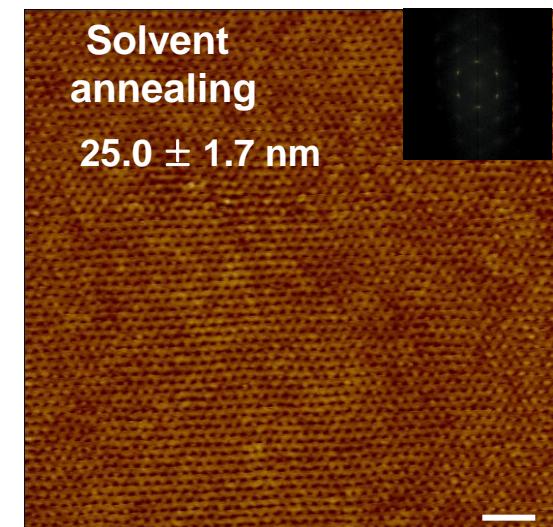
Polystyrene-b-poly(4-vinylpyridine) (PS-b-P4VP)



SFM
Images



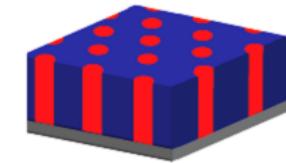
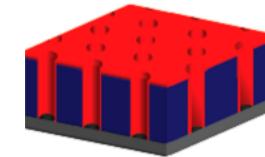
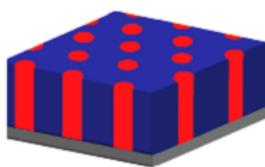
Scale bars: 200nm



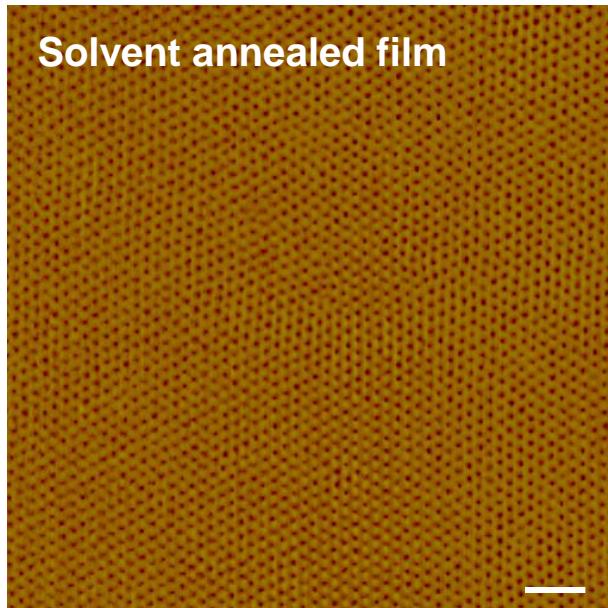
S. Park et al. ACS Nano 2008, 2, 766



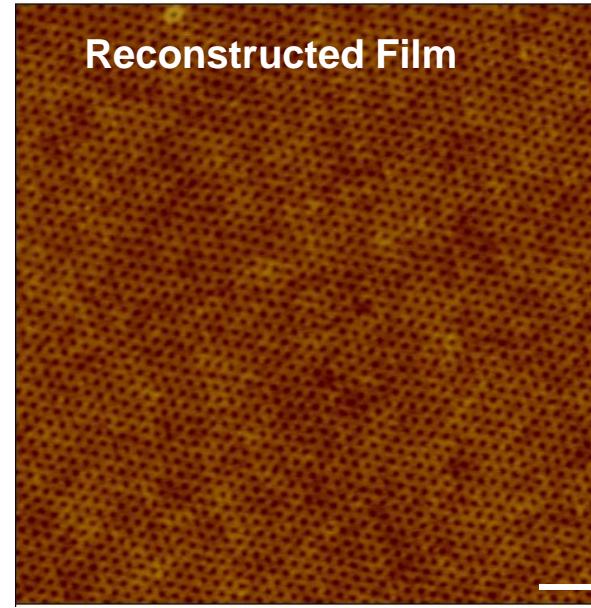
Reversible Reconstruction



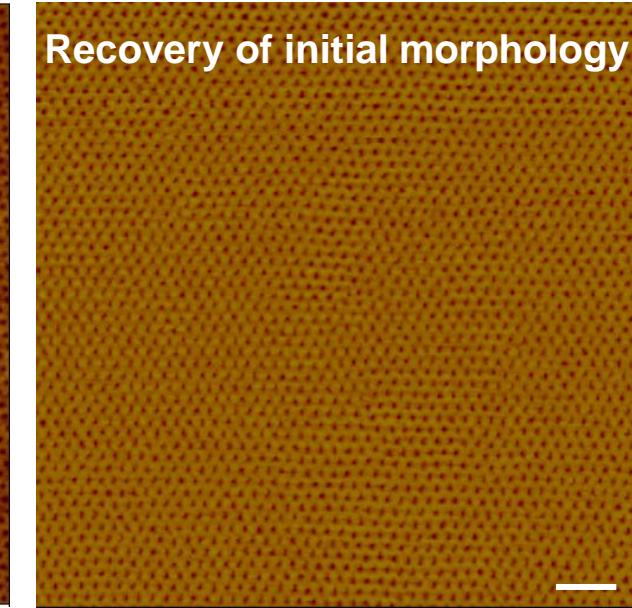
SFM image



Solvent annealed film



Reconstructed Film



Recovery of initial morphology

Solvent annealing
in Toluene/THF

Immersion in EtOH
for 20 min

Thermal annealing
at 115 °C for 10 min

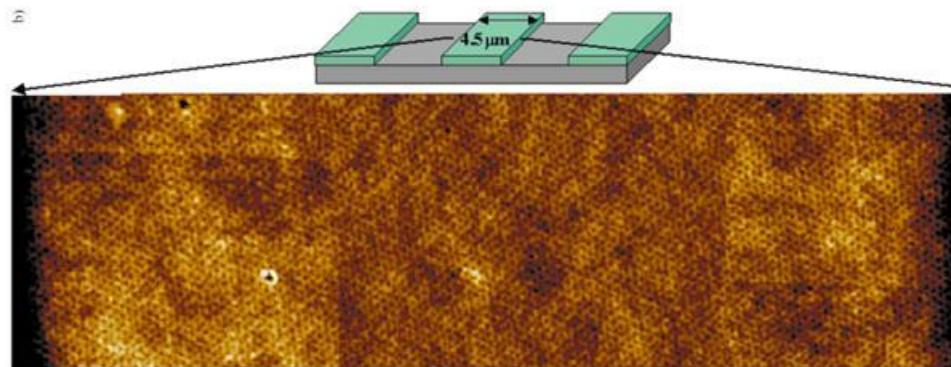
Scale Bars: 200 nm

Lithography to Guide The Self-assembly of BCPs

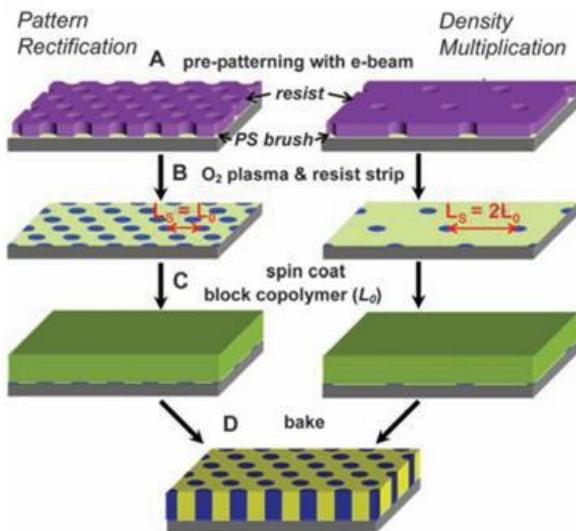


UMASS
AMHERST

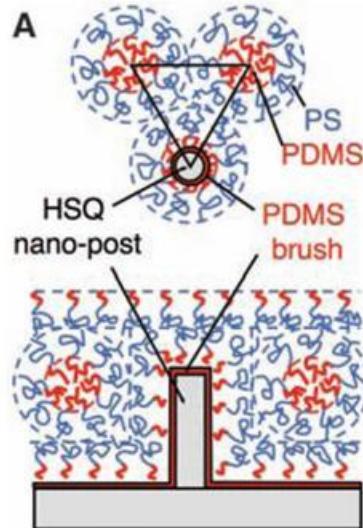
To overcome grain size limitation: Lithography Techniques



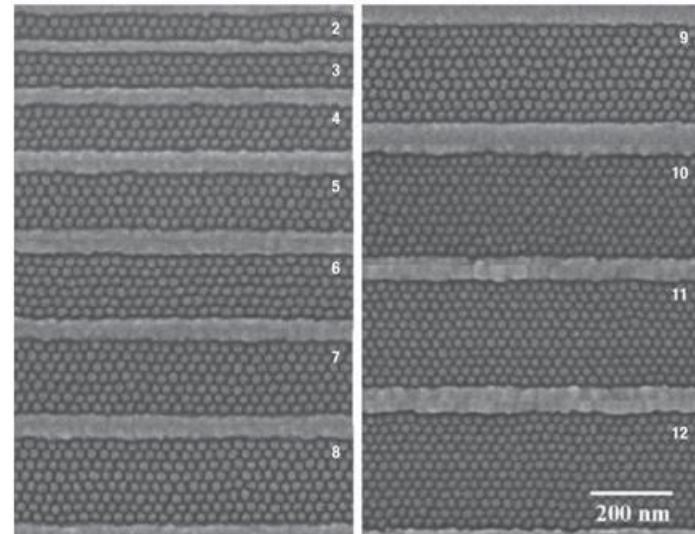
Kramer and Coworkers
Adv. Mater. **2001**, *13*, 1152



Nealey and Coworkers
Science **2008**, *321*, 936



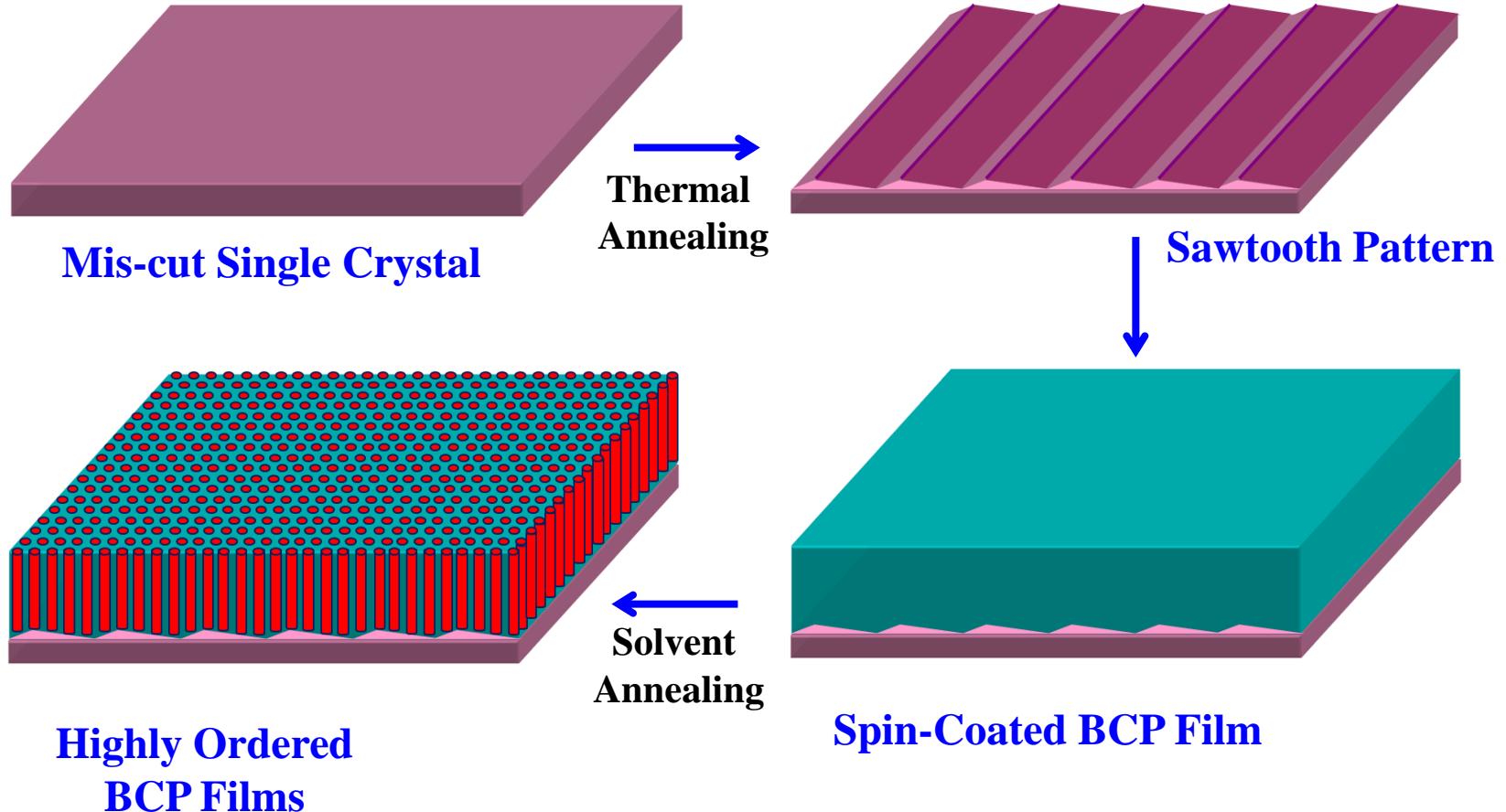
Berggren and Coworkers
Science **2008**, *321*, 939



Ross and Coworkers
Nat. Mater. **2004**, *3*, 823



Macroscopic Arrays of BCP Microdomains

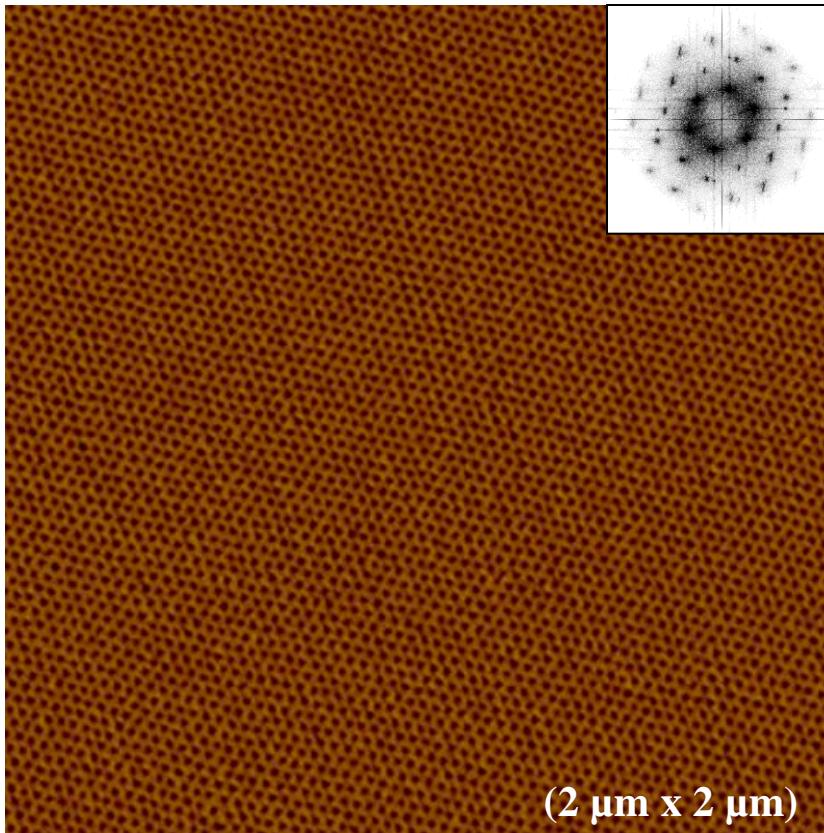




Highly Ordered PS-*b*-PEO Microdomains

PS-*b*-PEO (20k-6.5k)

Phase mode



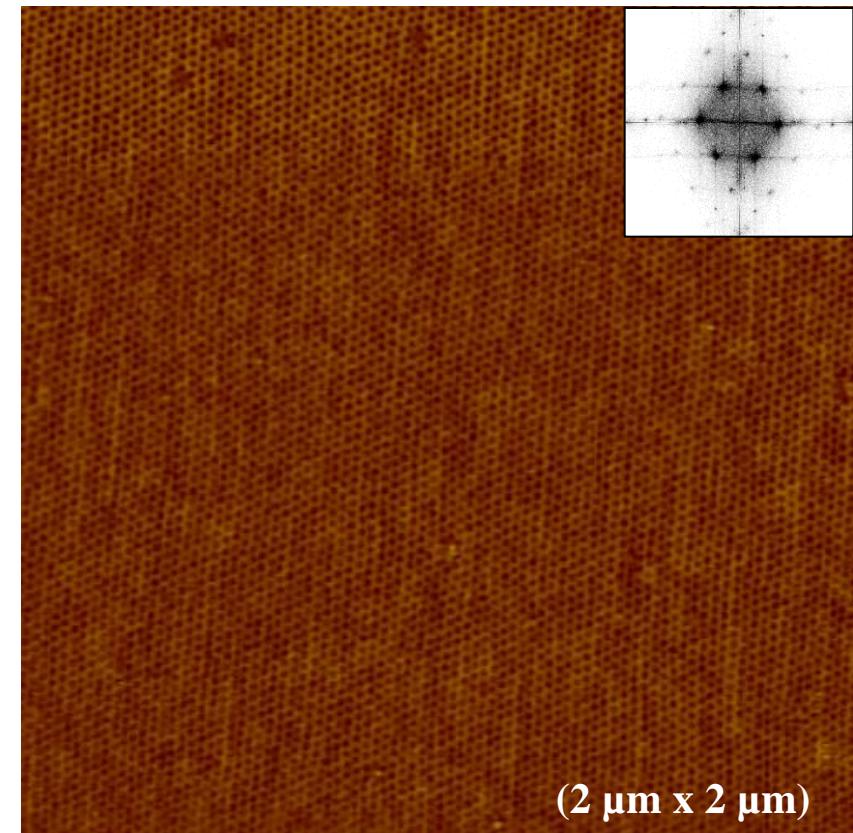
d-spacing: 30.2 nm

Feature size: ~13 nm

0.74 Terabit/inch²

PS-*b*-PEO (19k-6.4k)

Phase mode



d-spacing: 24.4 nm

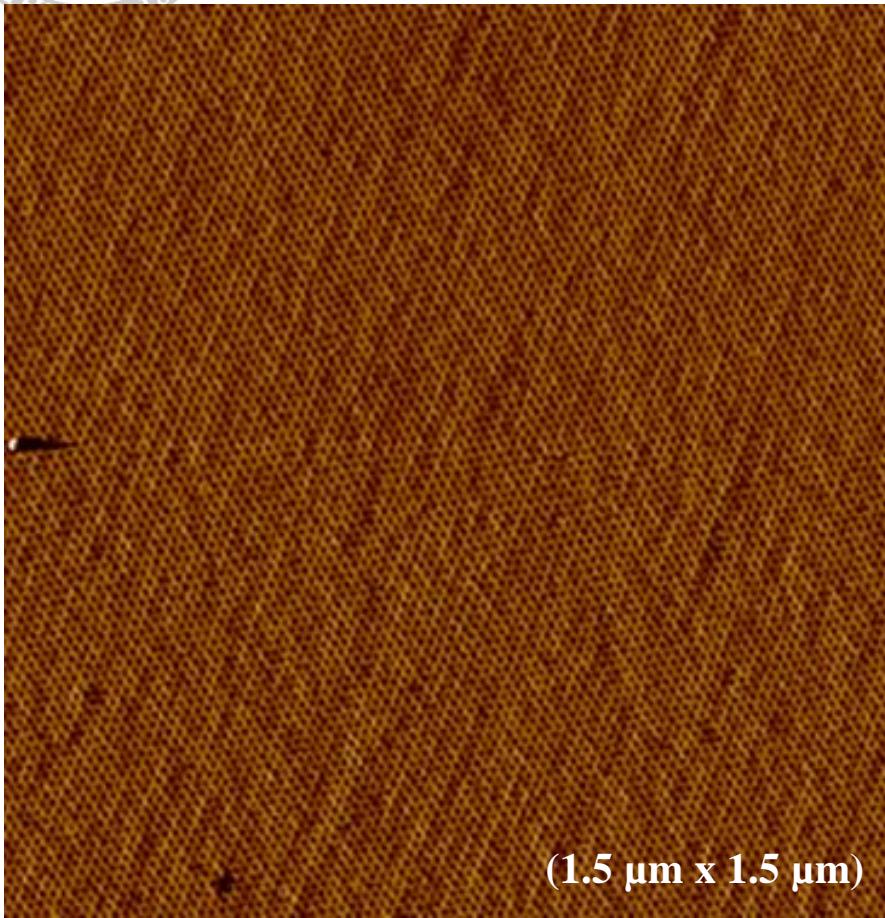
Feature size: 9.5 nm

1.21 Terabit/inch²



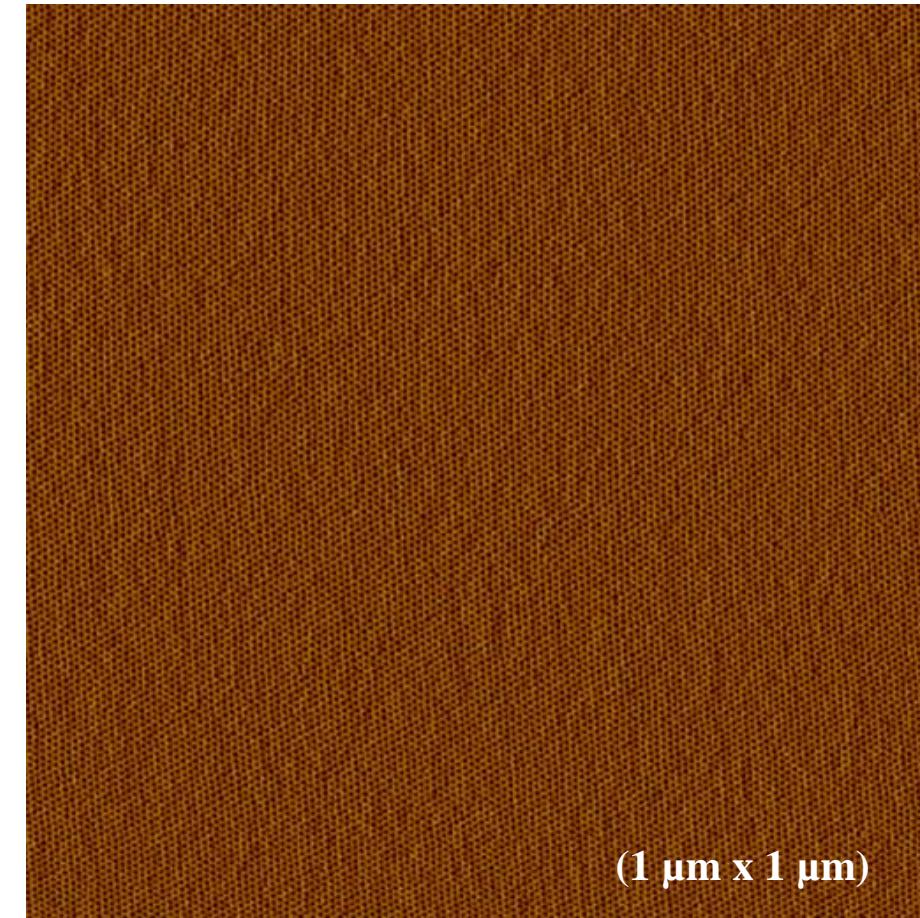
*Highly Ordered PS-*b*-PEO Microdomains*

PS-*b*-PEO (16k-5k)



(1.5 μm x 1.5 μm)

PS-*b*-PEO (5k-2k) (Au complex)



(1 μm x 1 μm)

d-spacing: ~18.1 nm

Feature size: ~ 7.8 nm

2.42 Terabit/inch²

d-spacing: 6.93 nm

Feature size: ~ 3.1 nm

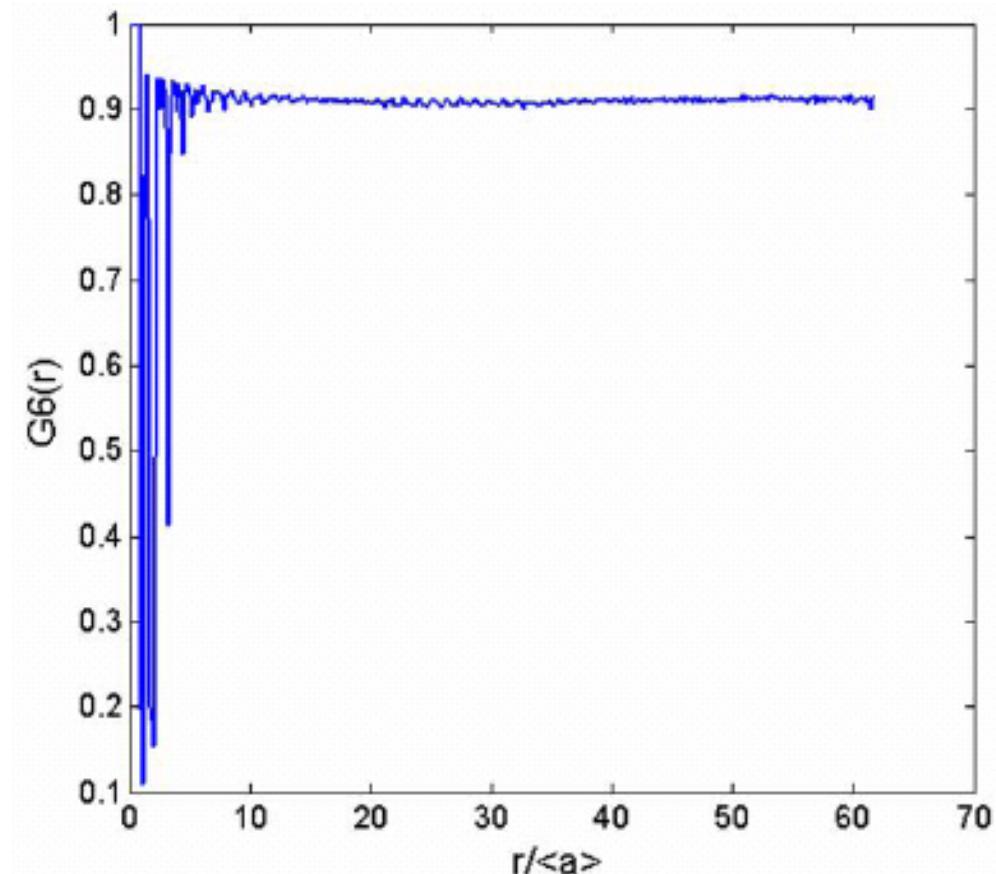
10.5 terabit/inch²



Orientational Ordering

$$G_6(r) = \langle \phi_6^*(0) \phi_6(r) \rangle$$

$$\phi_6(r_j) = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{NN} \exp(6i\theta(r_{ij}))}{NN}$$

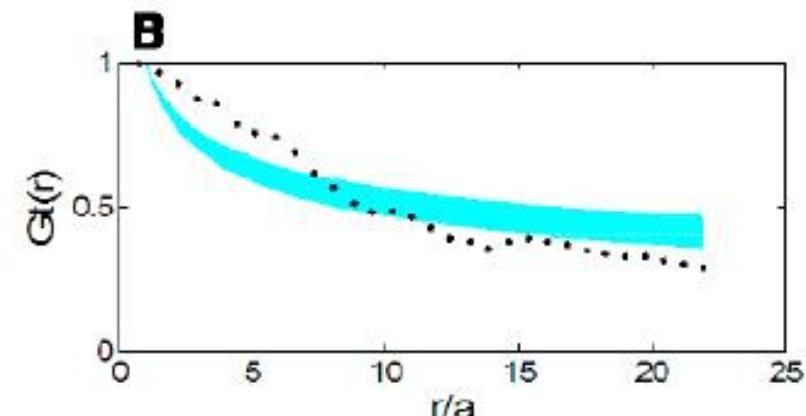
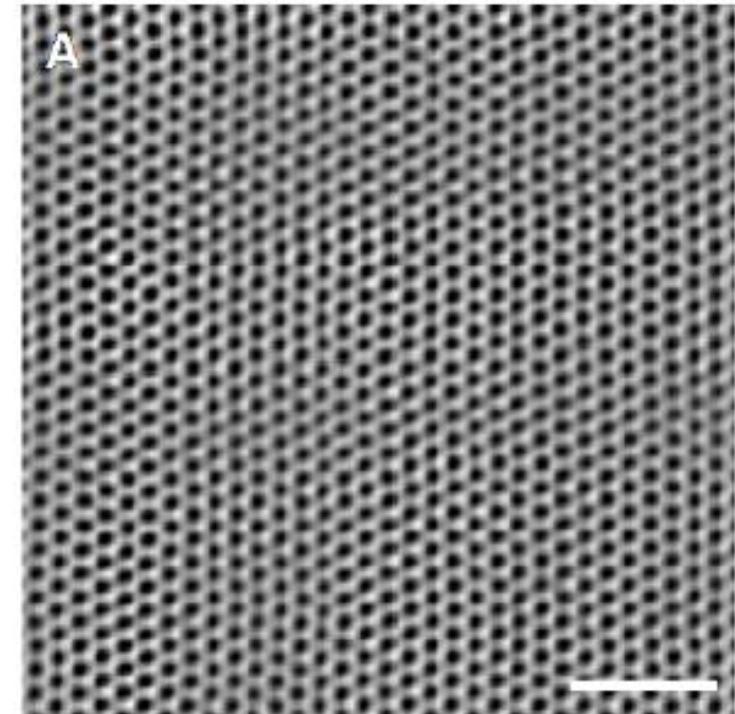




Translational Ordering

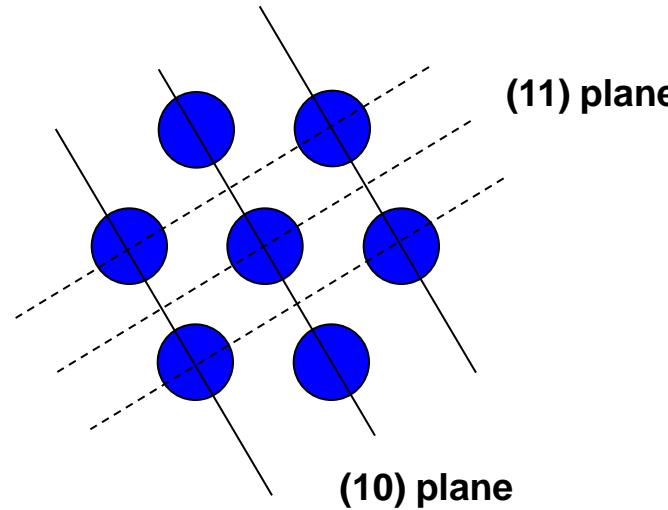
$$G_T(r) = \langle e^{i\vec{K} \cdot \vec{r}} e^{i\vec{K} \cdot (\vec{r}' - \vec{r})} \rangle$$

$$G_T(r) \propto \left(\frac{r}{a}\right)^{-\eta_T}$$





Two-Dimensional Hexagonal Lattice



Solid and dotted lines represent the symmetry planes perpendicular to the planes of paper

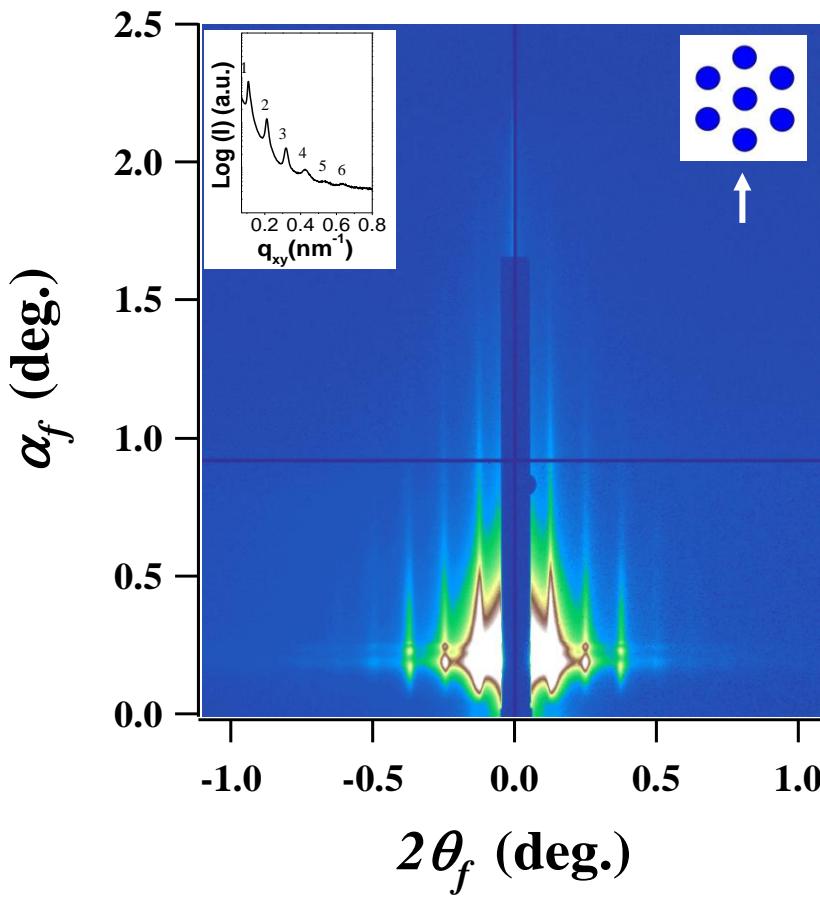
Hexagonal lattice: (10), (11), (20), (21), (30), (22), (31), etc.

Diffraction peaks: 1, $\sqrt{3}$, $\sqrt{4}$, $\sqrt{7}$, $\sqrt{9}$, $\sqrt{12}$, etc.

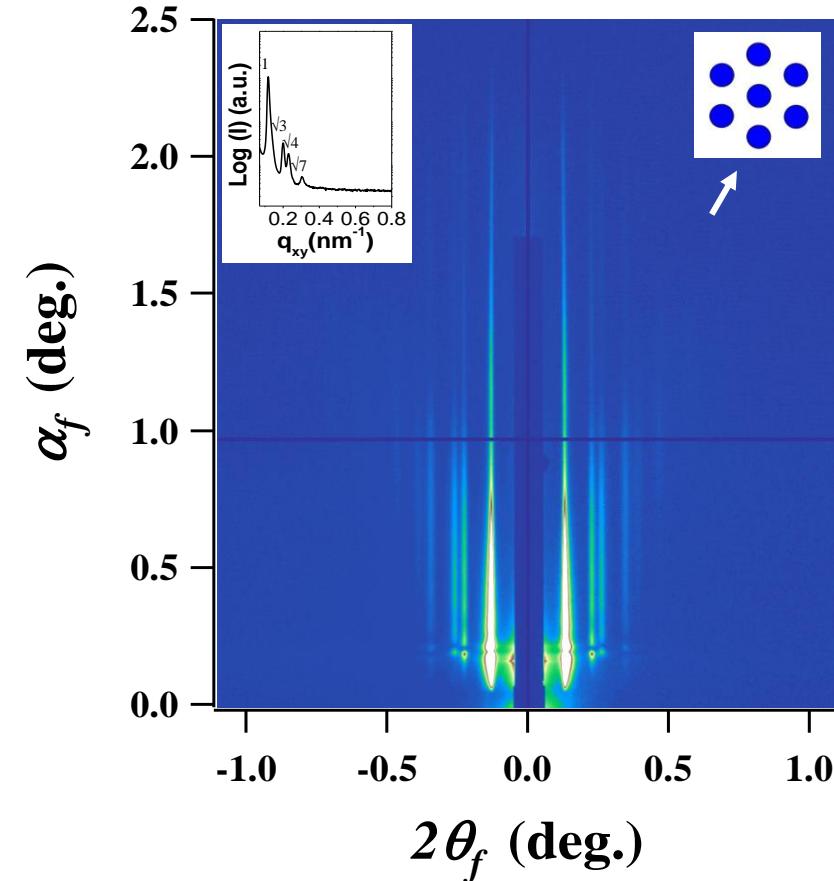


GISAXS Patterns of Highly Ordered BCPs

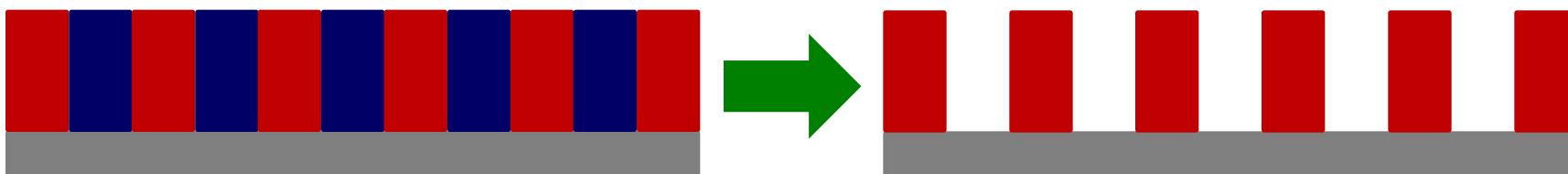
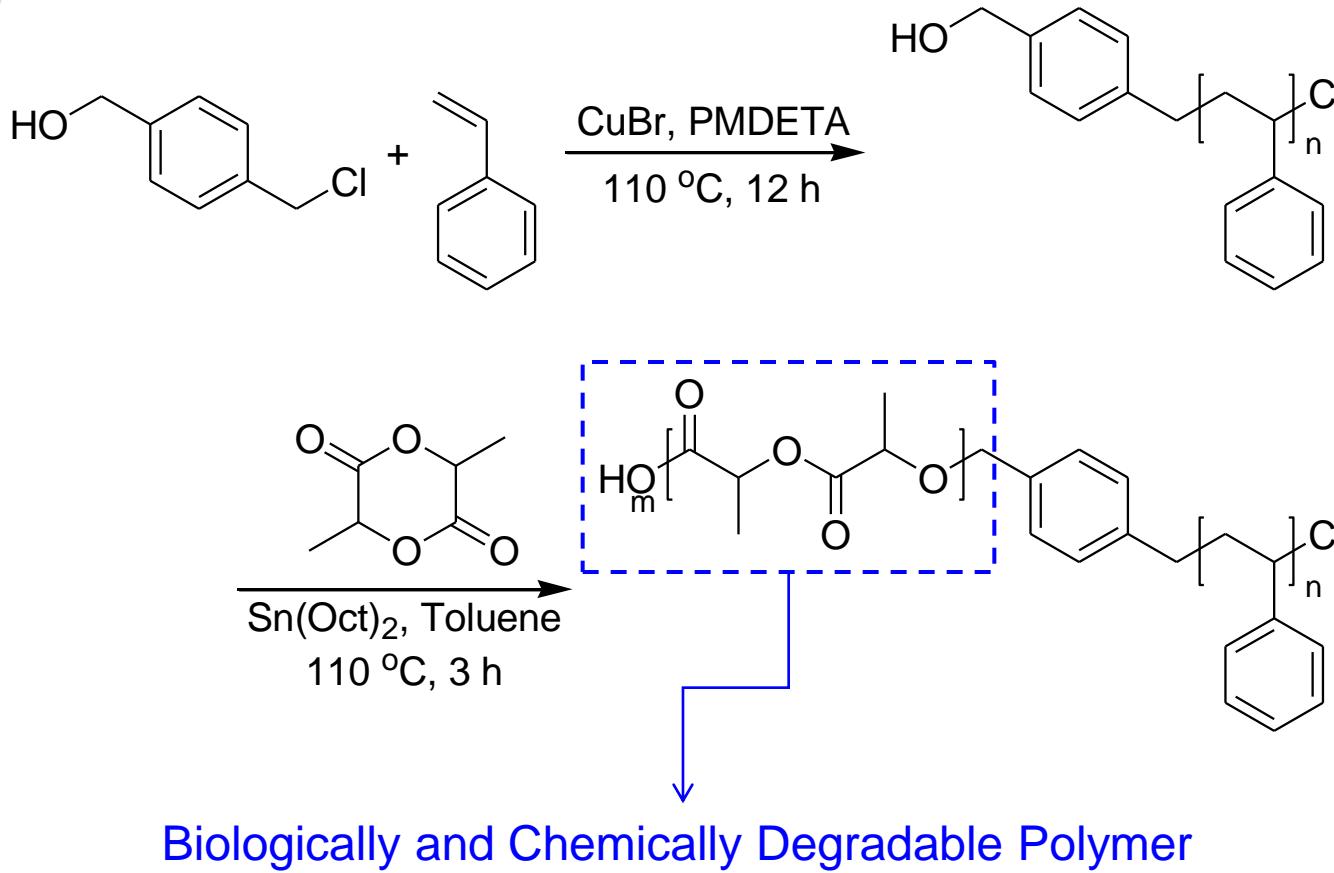
Sample stage: 0°



Sample stage: 30°

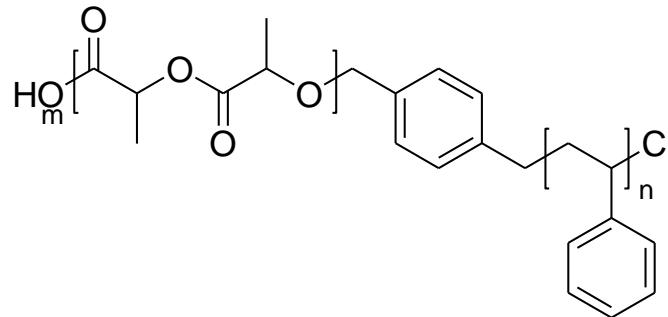


Nanoporous Materials from PS-*b*-PLA

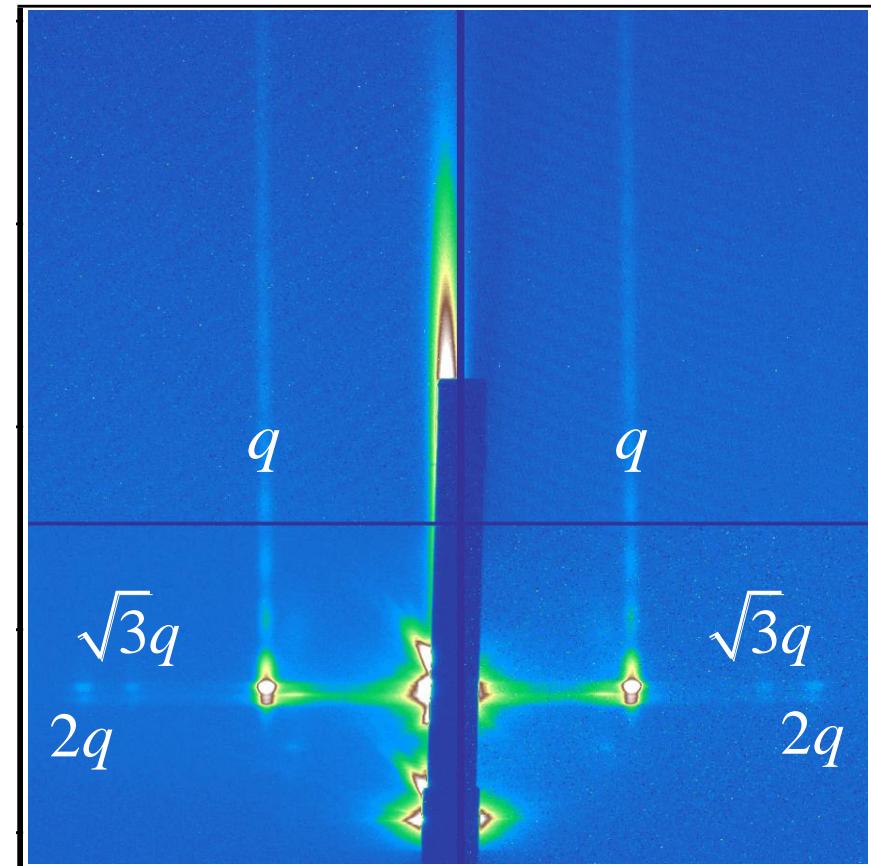
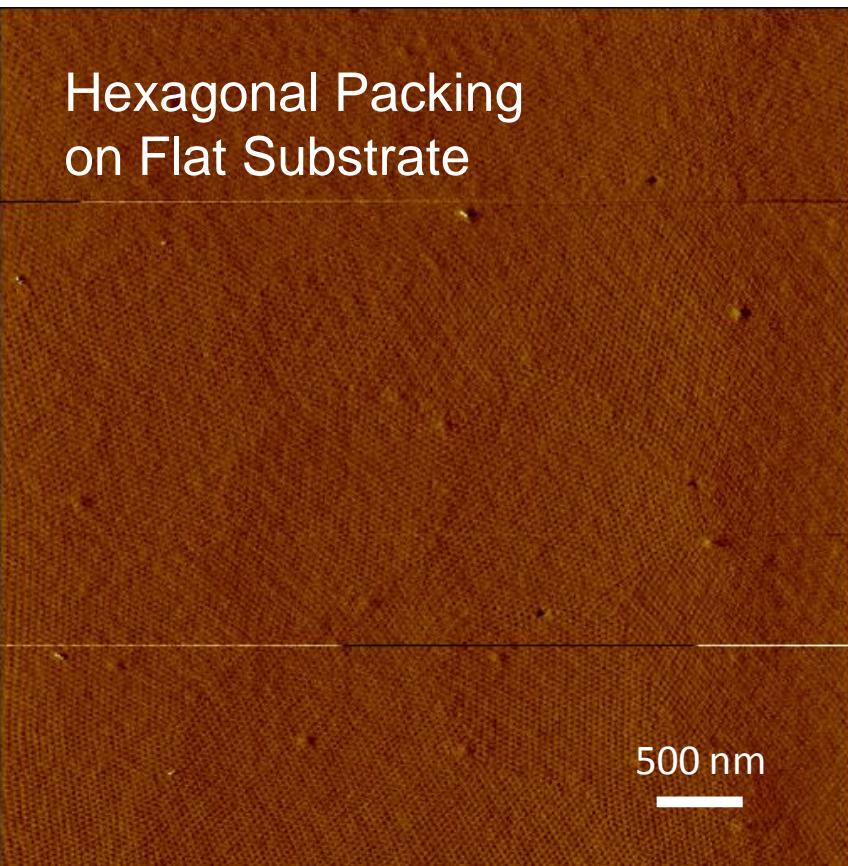


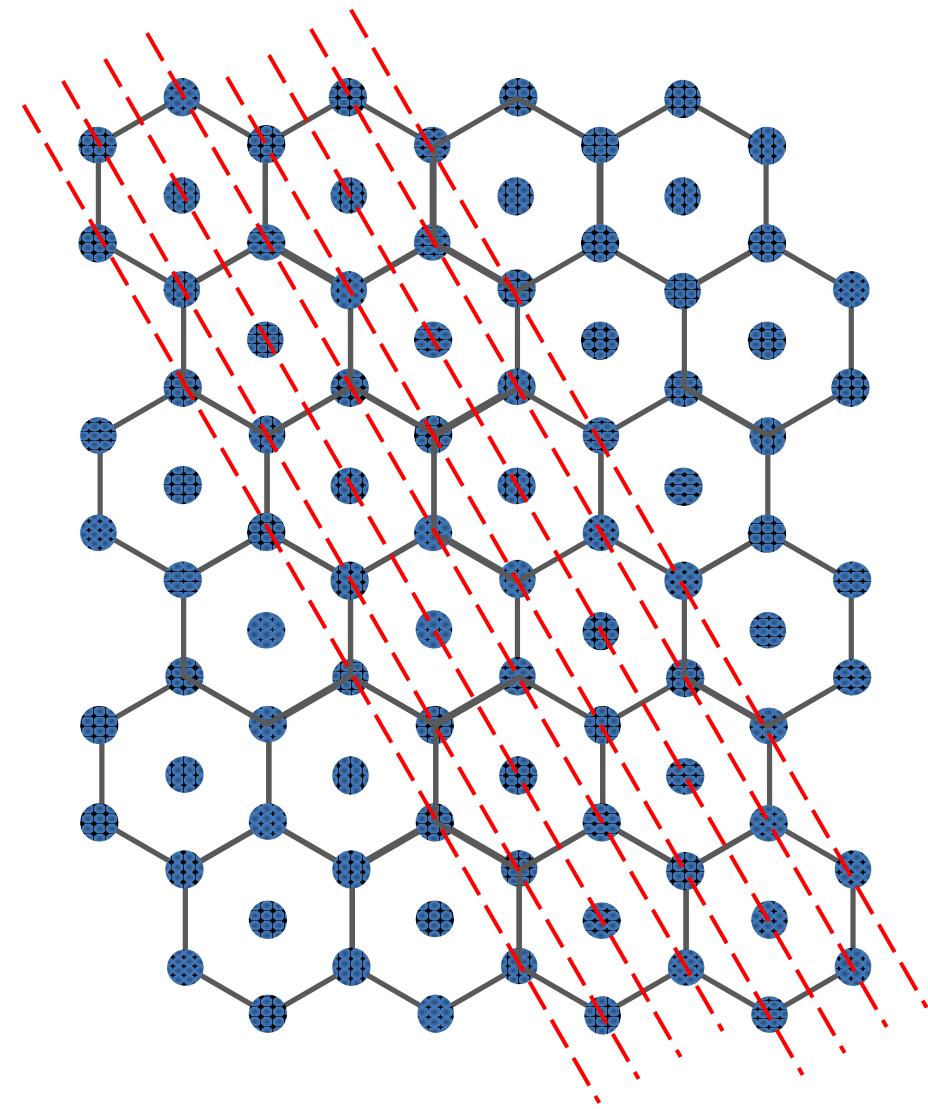
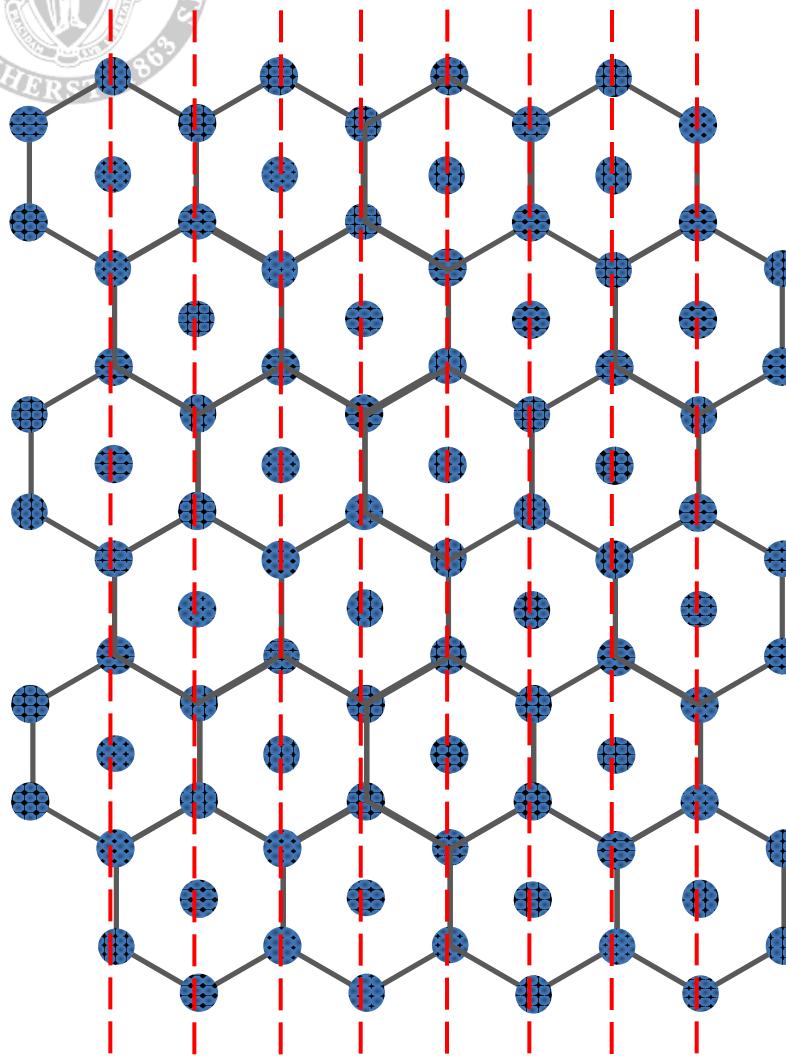


Nanoporous Materials from PS-*b*-PLA



Hexagonal Packing
on Flat Substrate

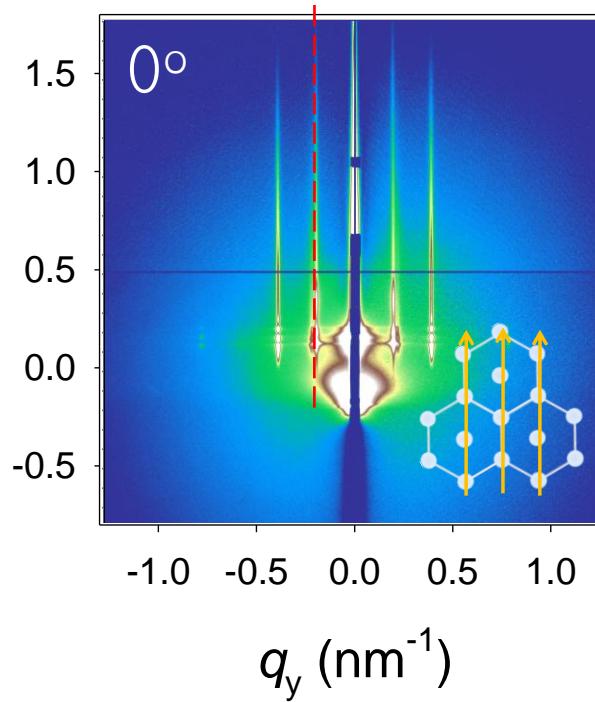
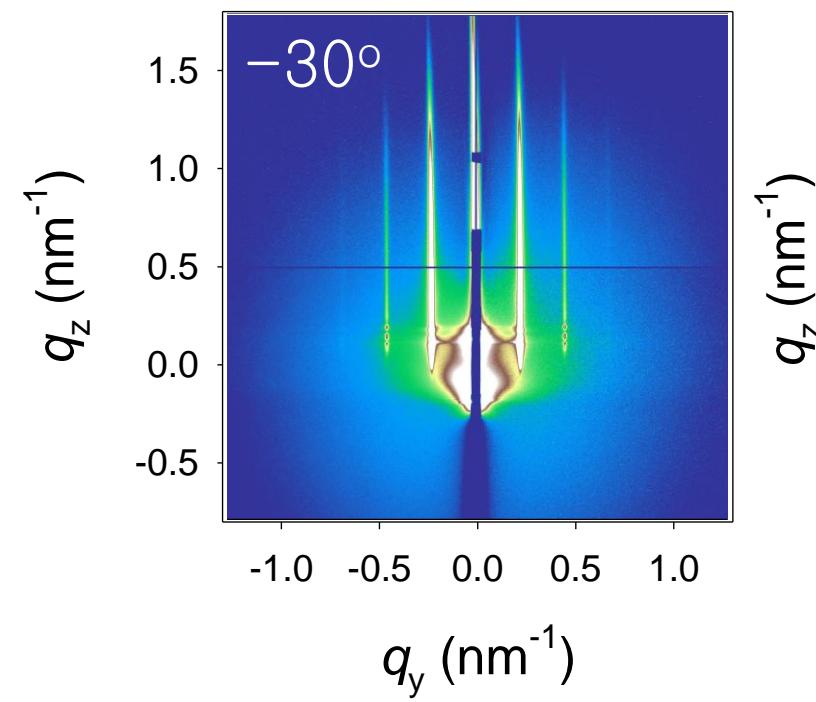
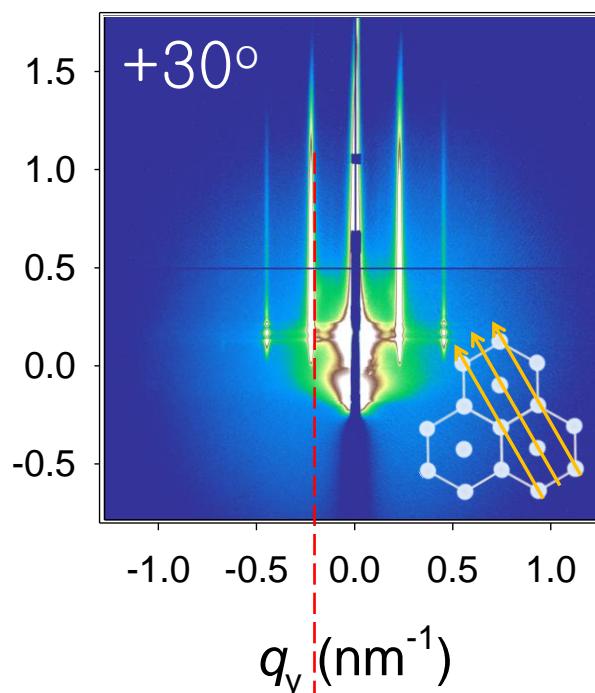
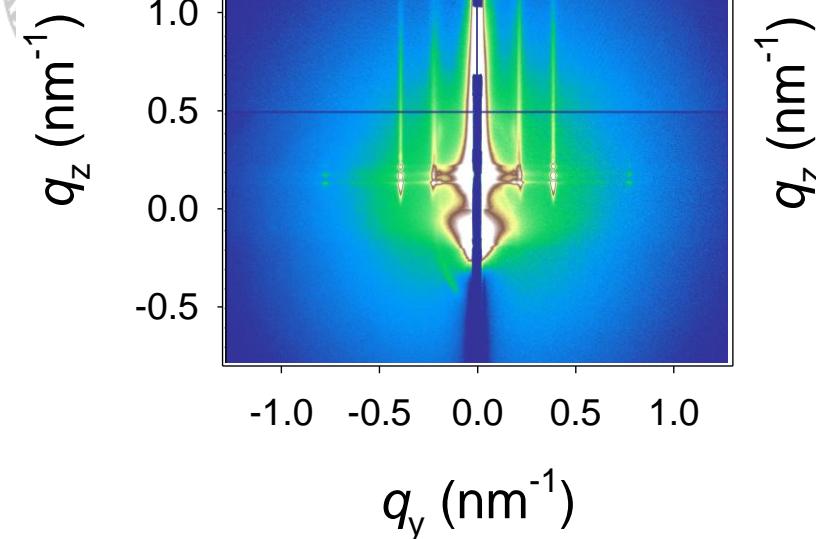






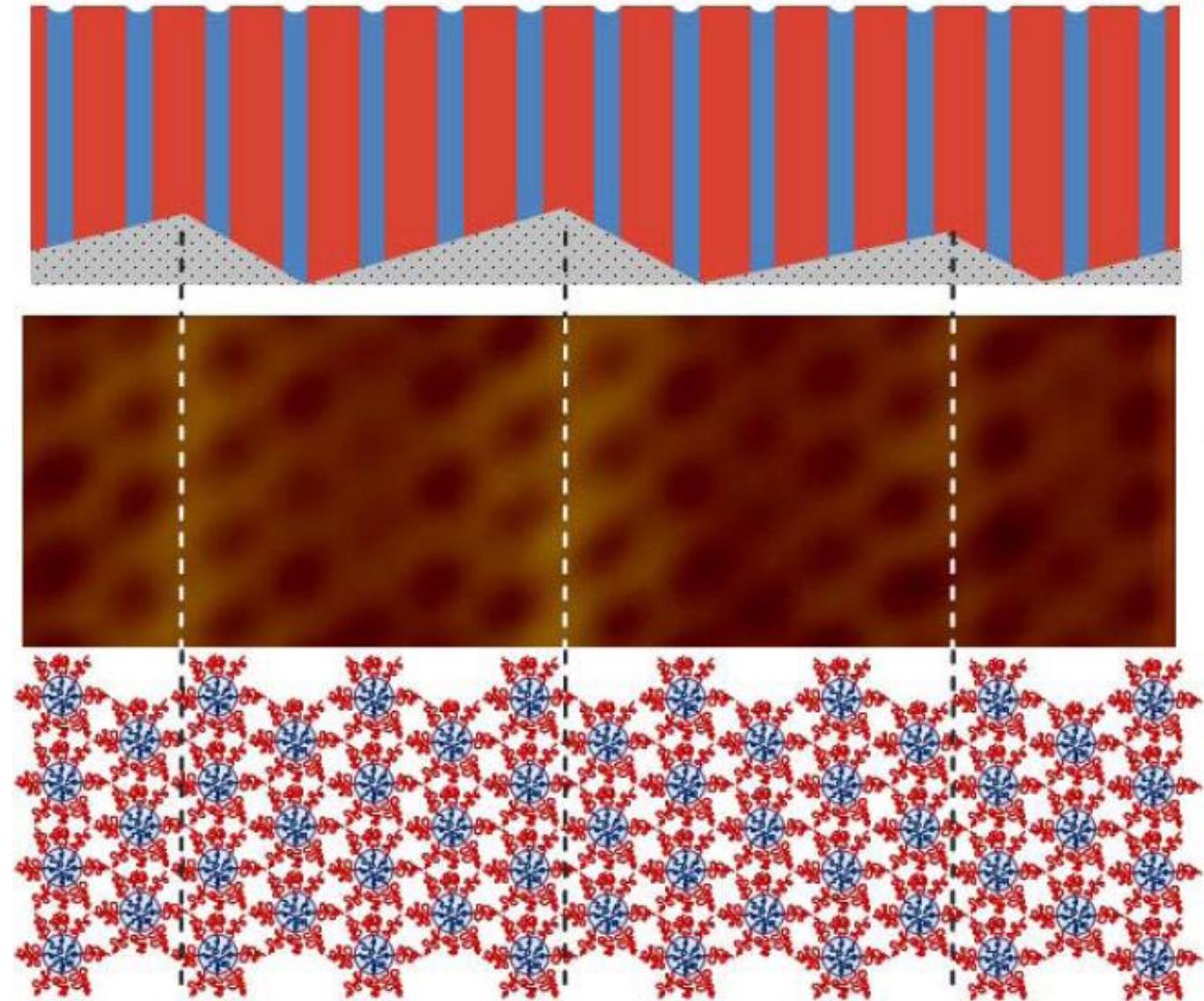
Hx Packing
of PS-*b*-PLA
on
Faceted Substrate

$$d_{+0^\circ} > d_{+30^\circ}$$



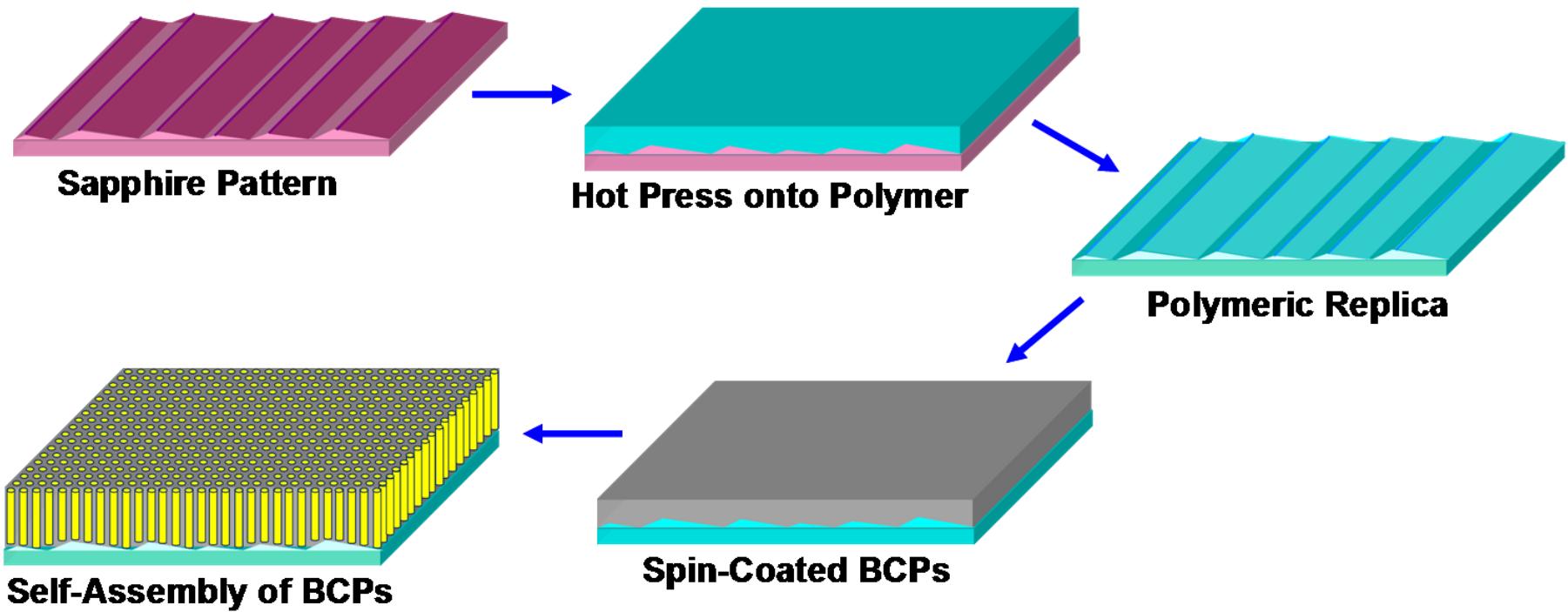


BCP Ordering Relative to Substrate



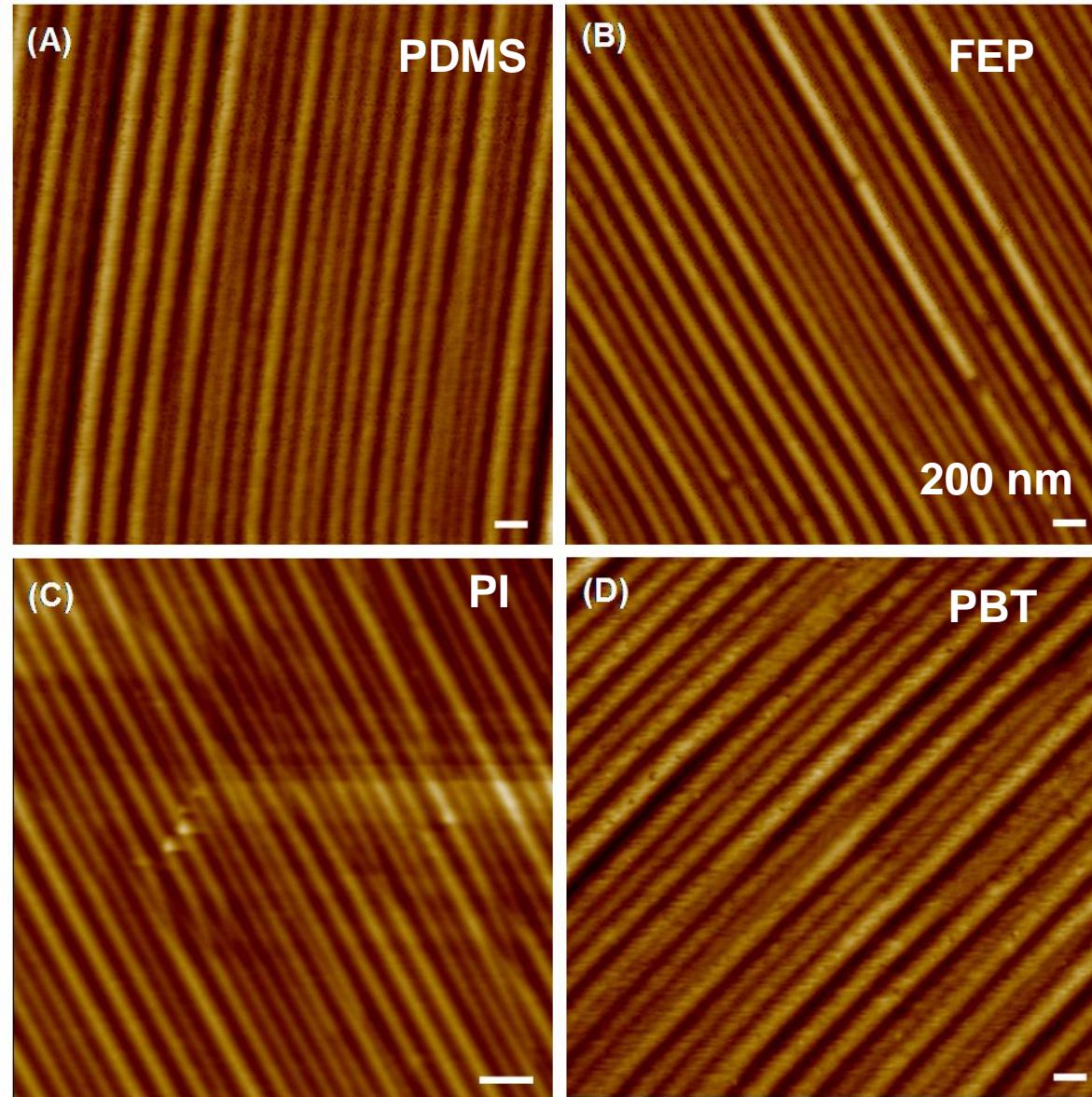


Pattern Transfer Process





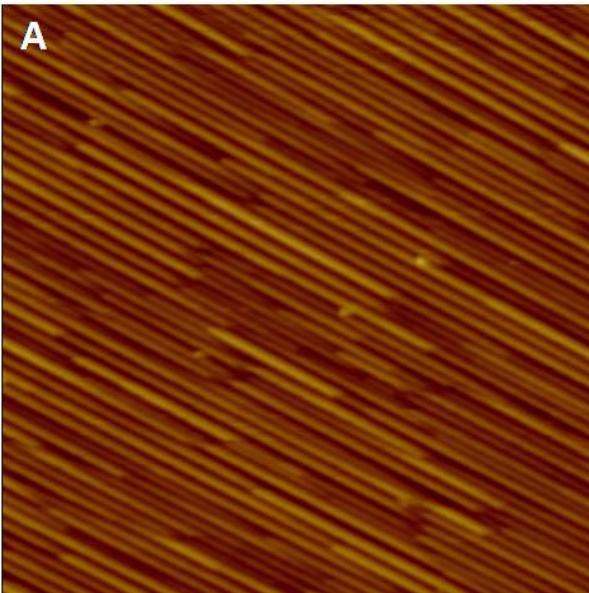
Topography Transfer



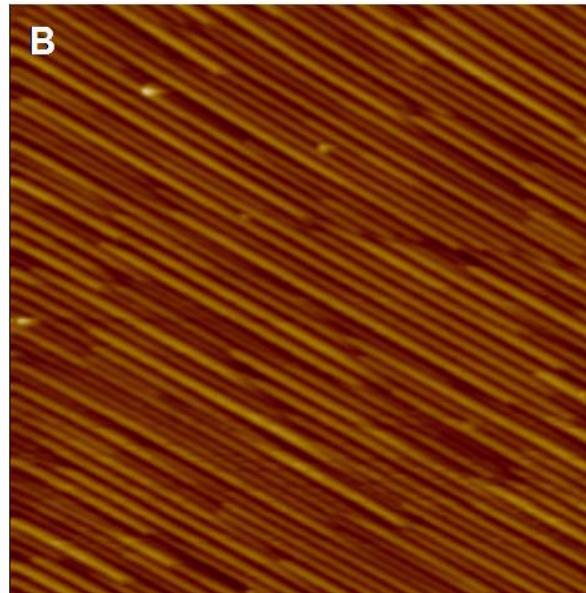


BCP Ordering on Soft, Flexible Substrate

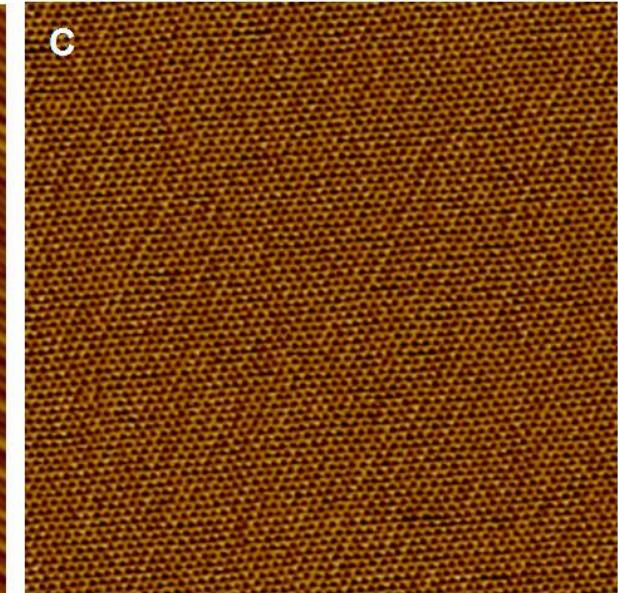
Reconstructed Sapphire



PBT Replica



PS-*b*-PEO
Annealed in σ -xylene vapor

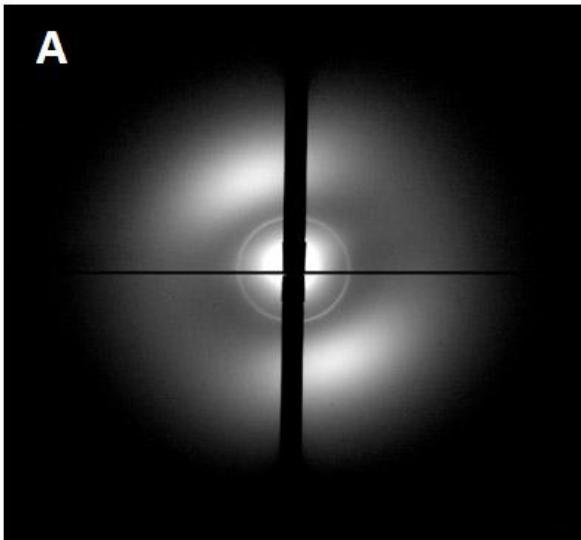


2 $\mu\text{m} \times 2 \mu\text{m}$

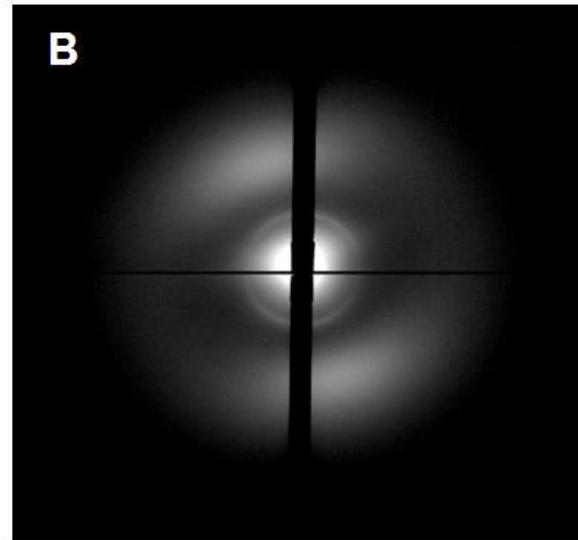


Transmission SAXS

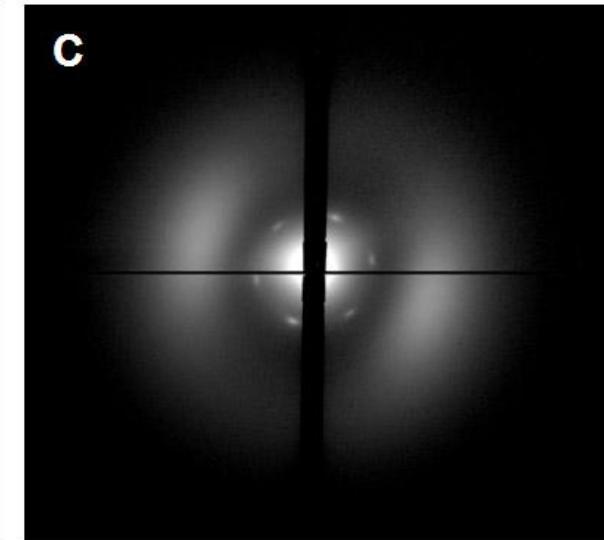
PS-b-PEO on PBT Replica



1 hr



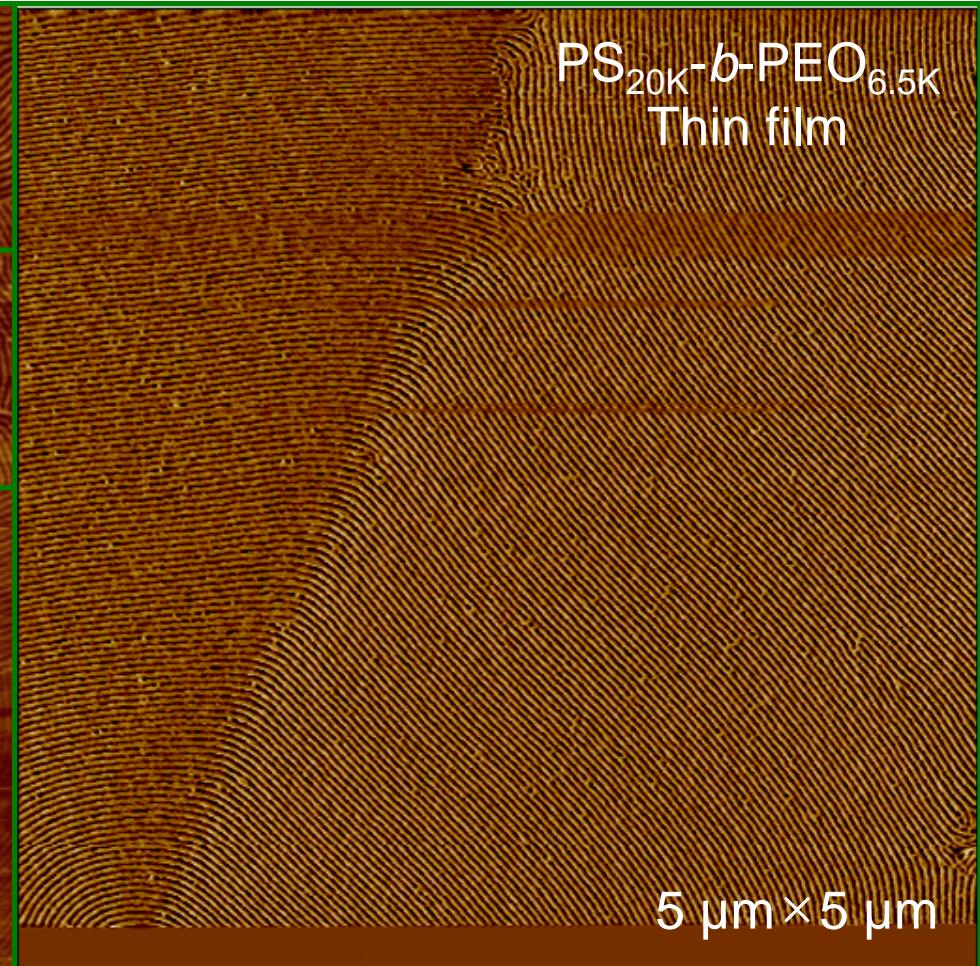
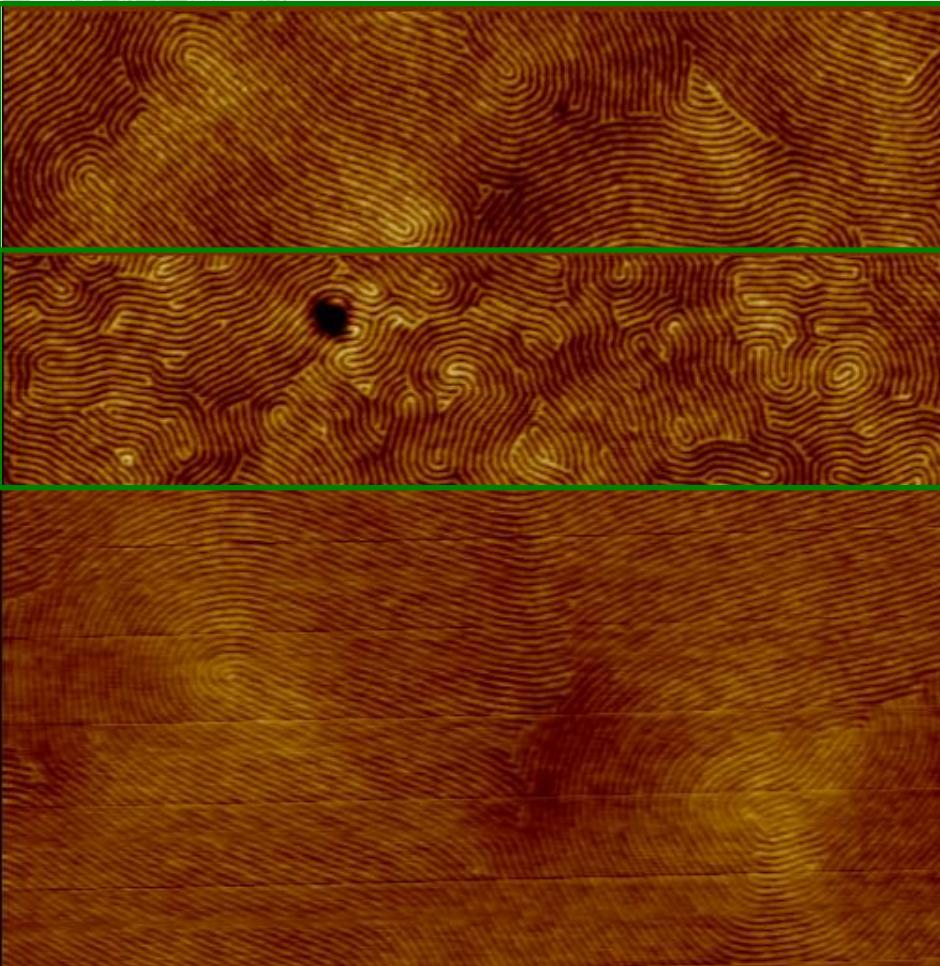
2 hr



3 hr



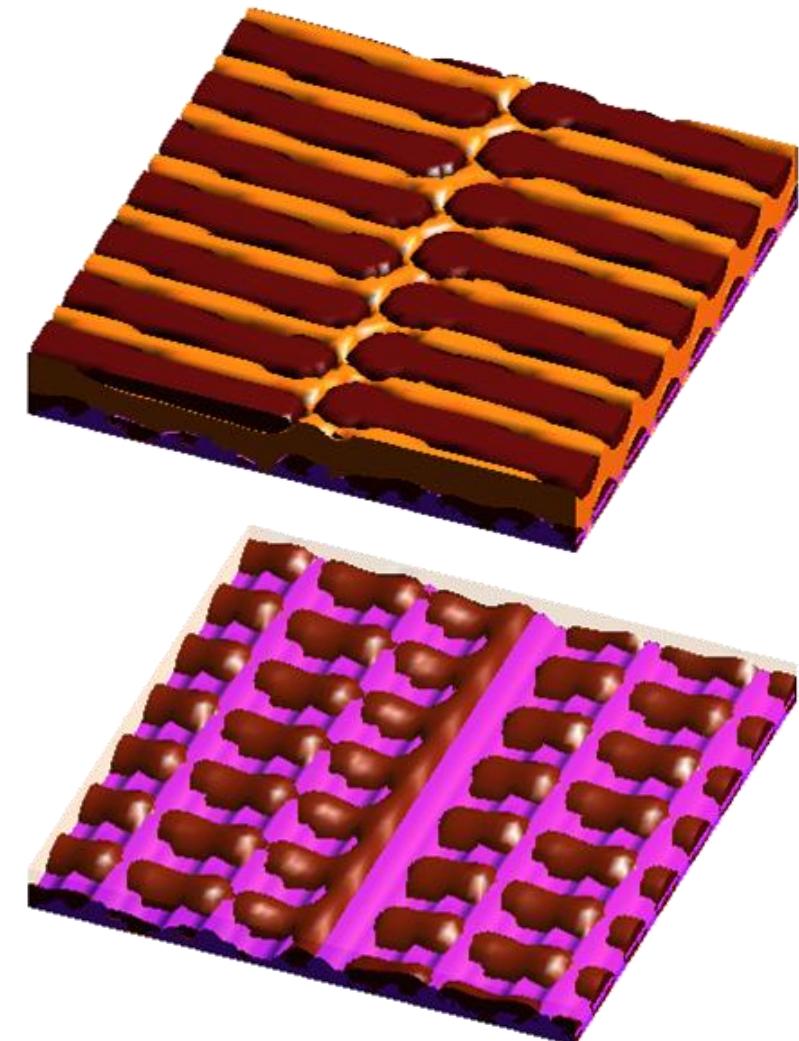
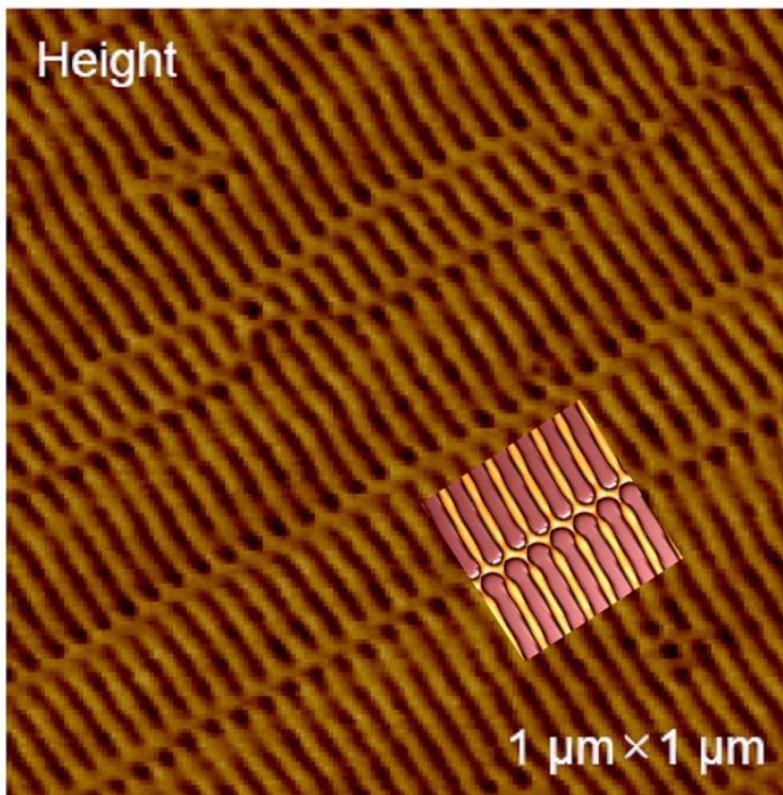
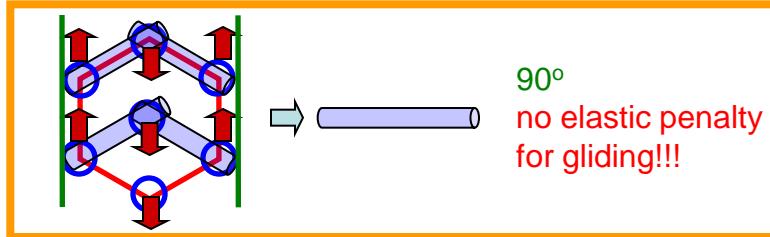
Imperfections: Parallel Alignment





Parallel Alignment Perpendicular to Sawtooth

Preliminary Results from Simulation
J.Hu Yonsei, W.H.Jo, SNU

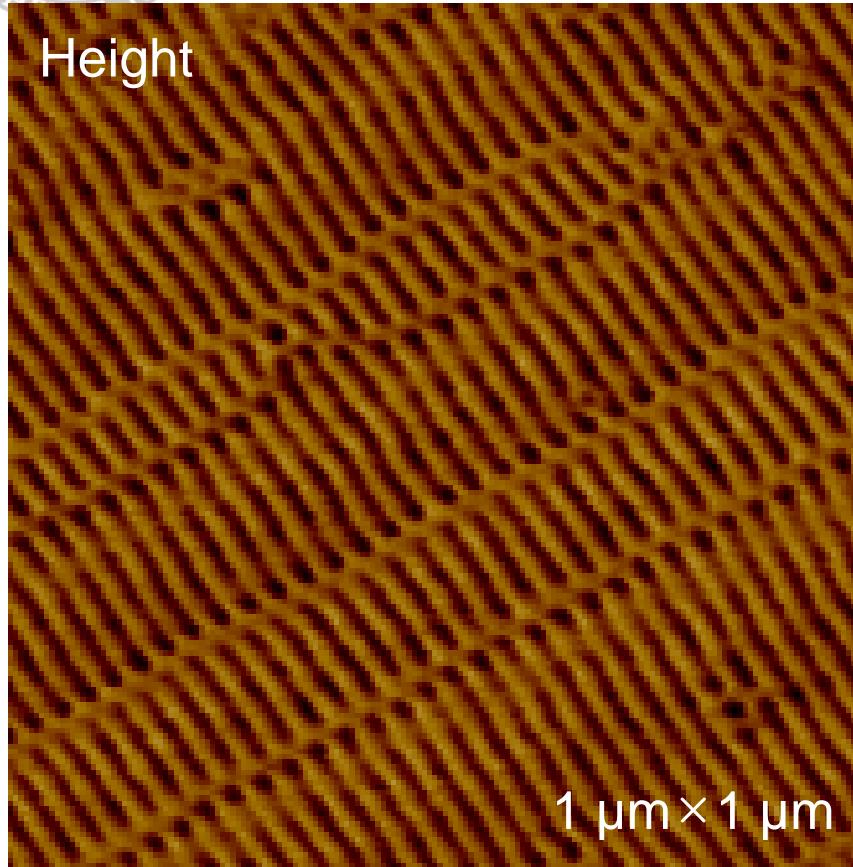


(after removing major block)

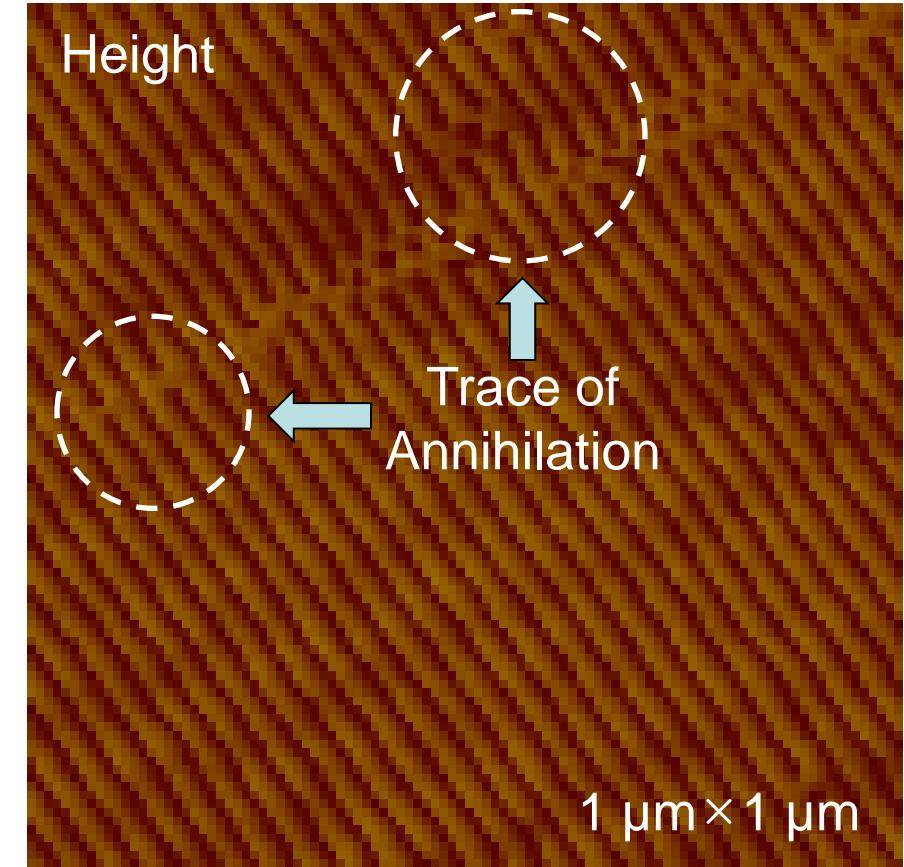


Annihilation of Defects

Thickness = 37 nm



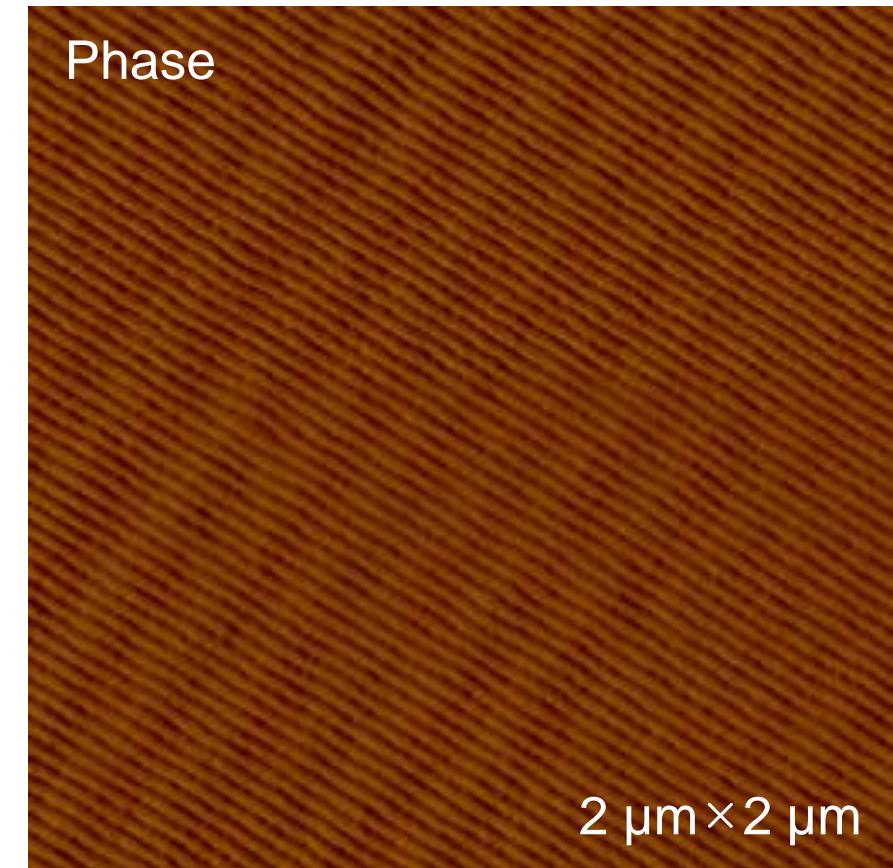
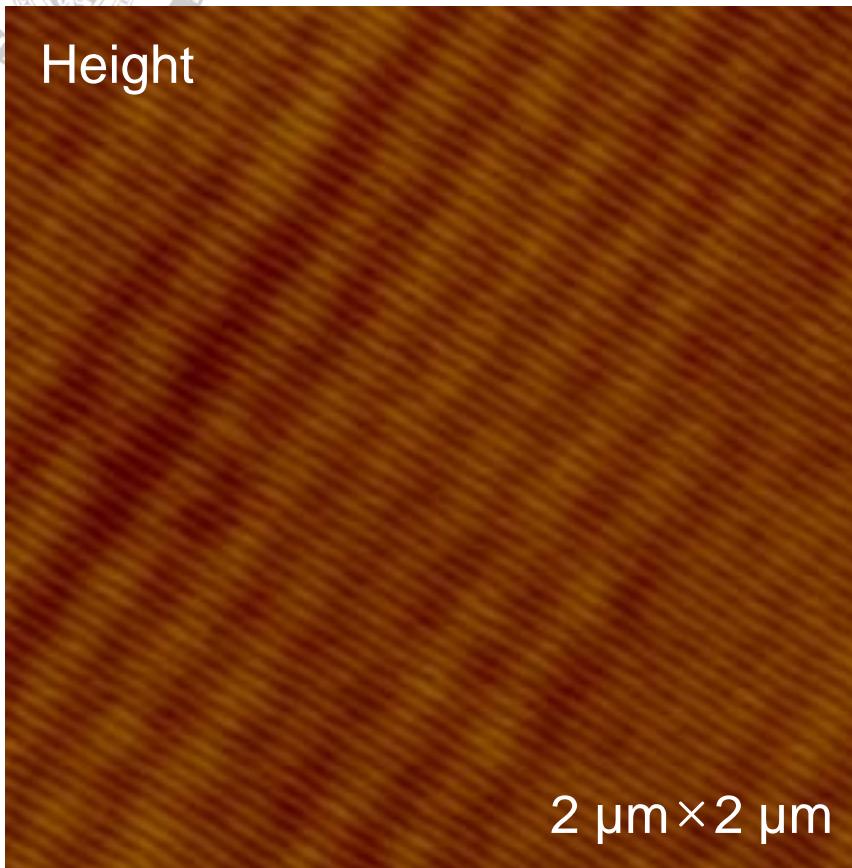
Thickness = 42 nm



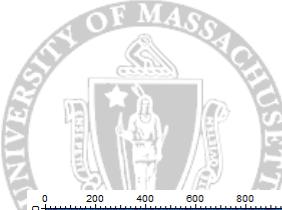
*The defects are effectively annihilated
upon increasing the thickness!*



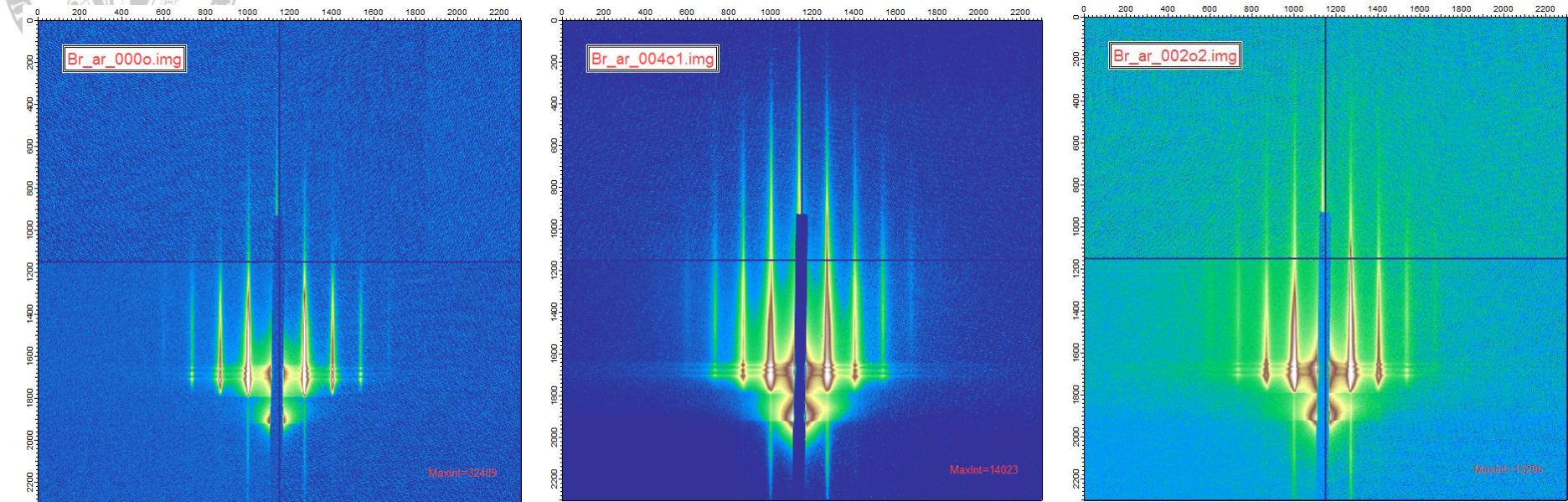
Line Pattern with High Degree of Straightness



*The defects are completely annihilated
at the optimum thickness and annealing condition!*



PERFECT or NOT?



0°

Only 3 sec, 32409 counts!!!

2°

12 sec, 13295 counts

4°

50 sec, 14023

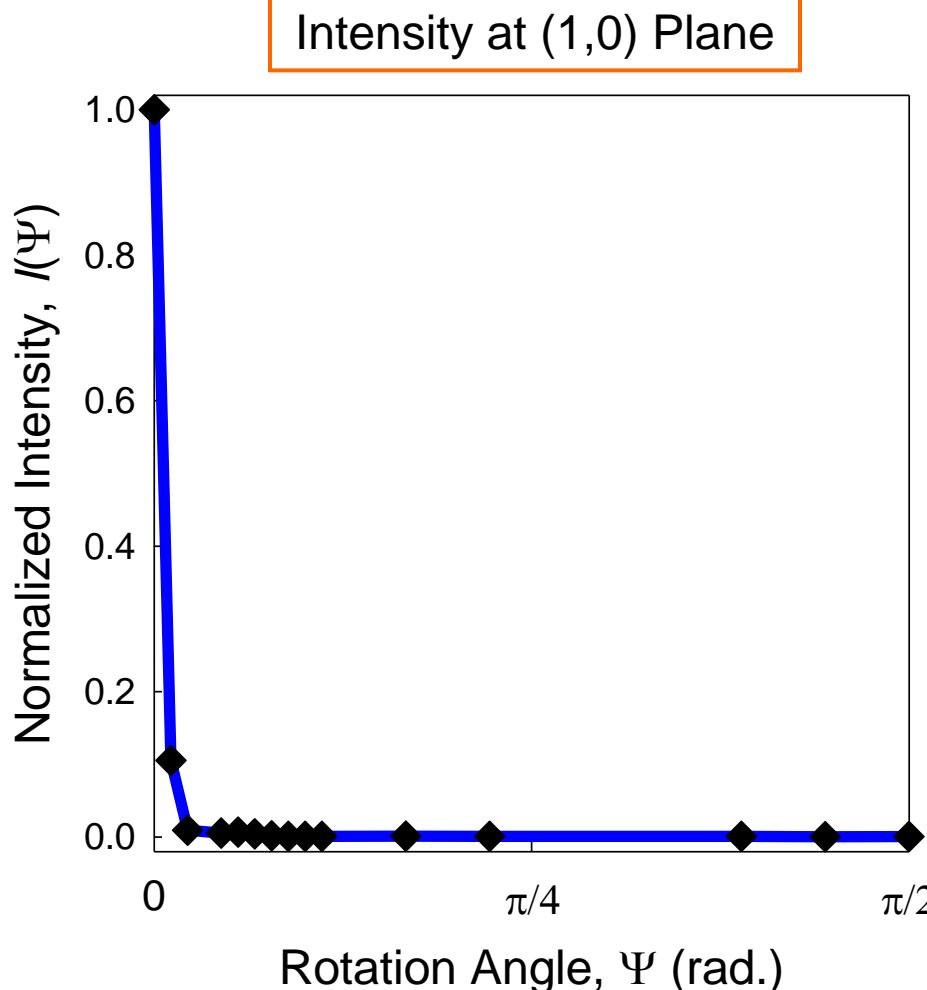


*There must be some defects by nature.
However, the probability is less than 2%.*

*The line pattern is **highly aligned and oriented** along one direction!*



Orientation Parameter (f)



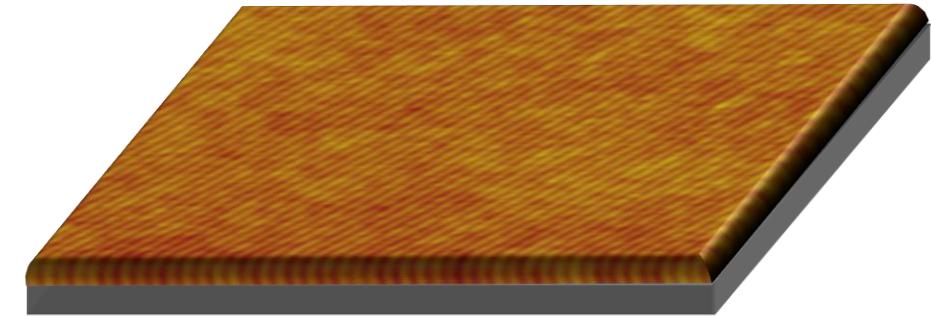
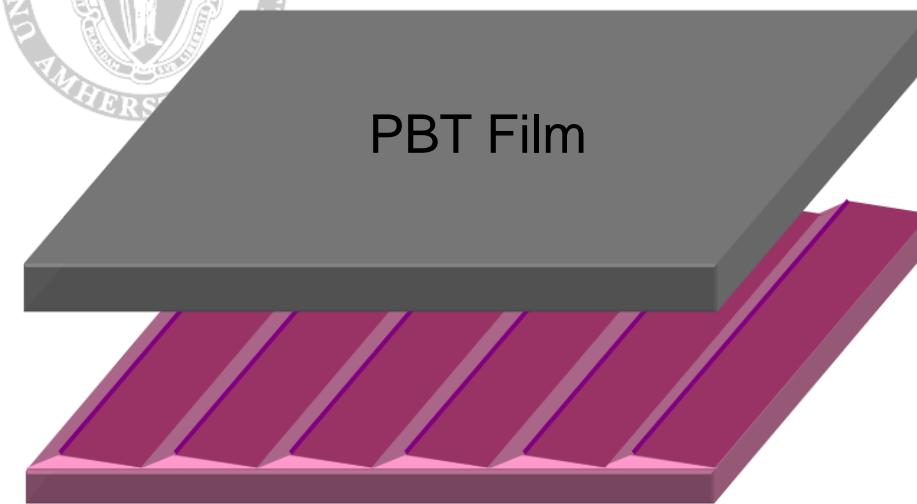
$$\langle \cos^2 \Psi \rangle = \frac{\int I(\Psi) \cos^2 \Psi \sin \Psi d\Psi}{\int I(\Psi) \sin \Psi d\Psi}$$
$$= \frac{\sum I(\Psi) \cos^2 \Psi \sin \Psi d\Psi}{\sum I(\Psi) \sin \Psi d\Psi}$$

$$f = \frac{3\langle \cos^2 \Psi \rangle - 1}{2} = 0.947$$

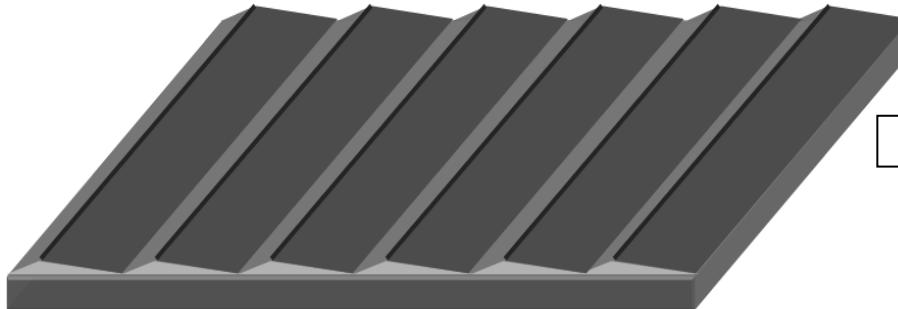
f	Orientation
1	Perfectly parallel
0	Random
-0.5	Perfectly perpendicular



Transmission-SAXS Study: Pattern Transfer

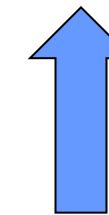


Pattern
Transferring

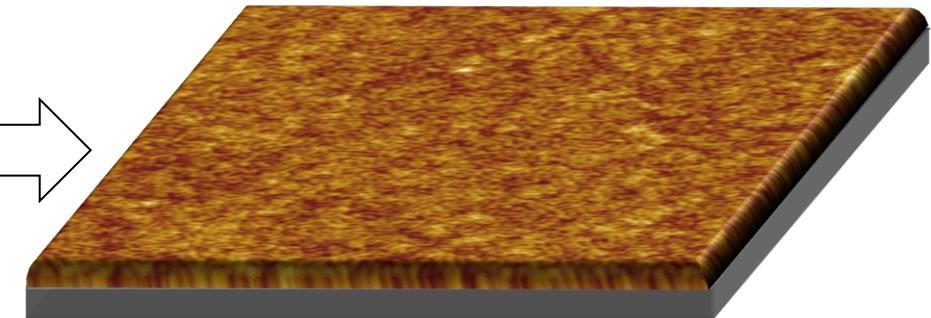


Polymeric Replica

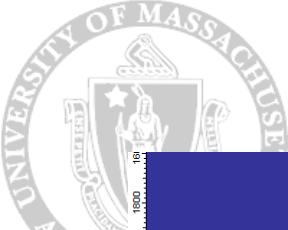
Line Patterns on Polymeric Replica



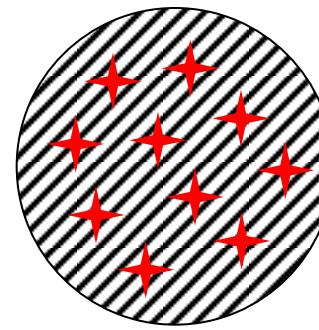
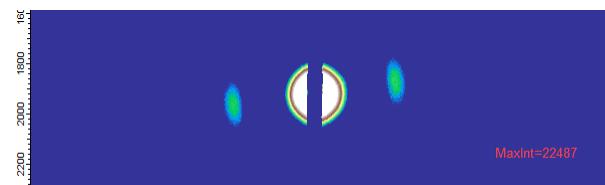
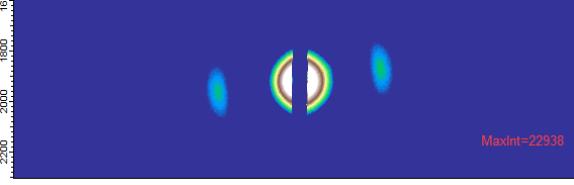
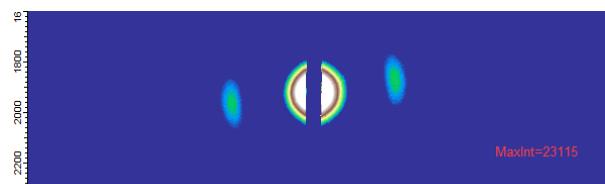
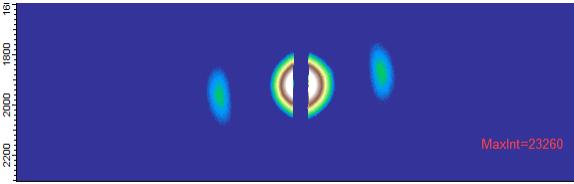
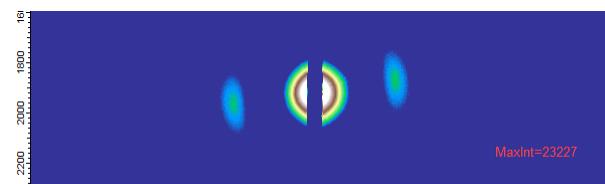
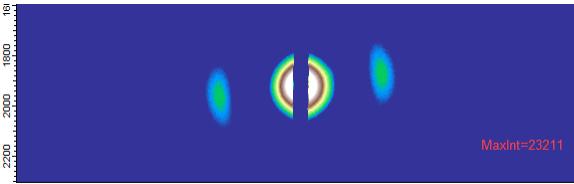
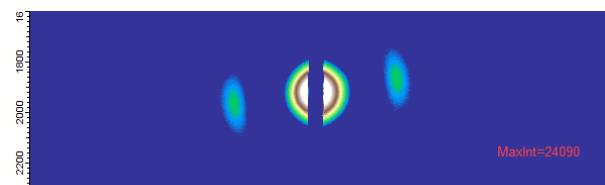
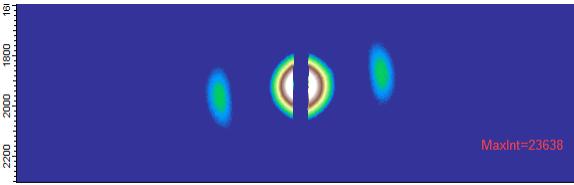
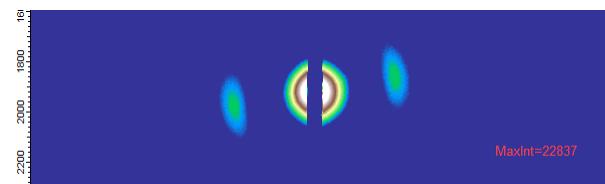
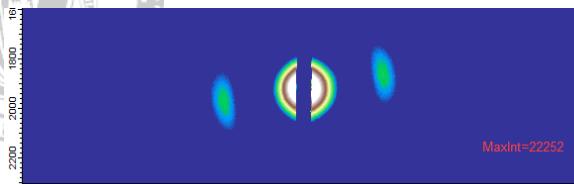
Solvent
Annealing



As-spun Film on Polymeric Replica



Transmission-SAXS Study: Pattern Transfer



Peak Positions
are same!

*The line pattern is **highly aligned and oriented** along one direction!*