

Micro Mirror SLM

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Workshop

Spatial Light Modulators SLM

Technologies and Applications

27. October 2017



ÉCOLE POLYTECHNIQUE
FÉDÉRALE DE LAUSANNE

Outline

- Introduction
 - Fraunhofer Gesellschaft / Fraunhofer IPMS
- Micro Mirror Arrays
 - Overview
 - Device architecture
 - Operation characteristics
- Applications in Optical Pattern Generation
 - Laser mask writing for optical micro lithography
 - Laser Direct Imaging (LDI)
 - Laser Marking/Engraving
- Applications in Optical Imaging and Wavefront Control
 - Microscopy
 - Adaptive Optics
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Fraunhofer Gesellschaft Background

Fraunhofer in General

Public German R&D Institution
Application/industry oriented research
International cooperations
Approx. 24,500 employees
69 separate institutes
40 locations in Germany
Various offices outside Germany

Fraunhofer Institute for Photonic Microsystems (IPMS)

Located in Dresden, Germany
Research/development/pilot fabrication
of innovative photonic microsystems
5 business units
Approx. 350 employees
2 cleanrooms



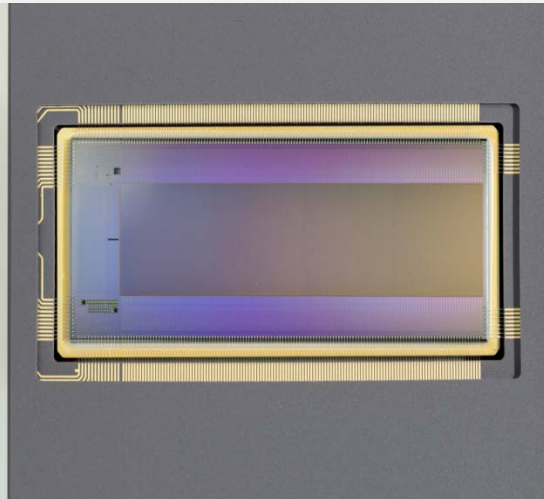
Fraunhofer IPMS cleanrooms

MEMS Technologies at Fraunhofer IPMS

MEMS/ MOEMS

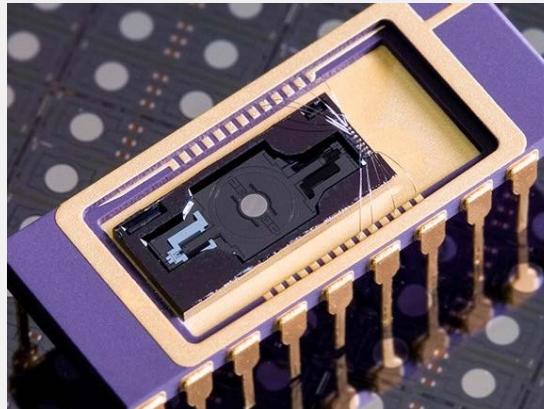
Surface MEMS Technology

- MEMS on CMOS- Backplanes
- Application:
 - Spatial Light Modulator



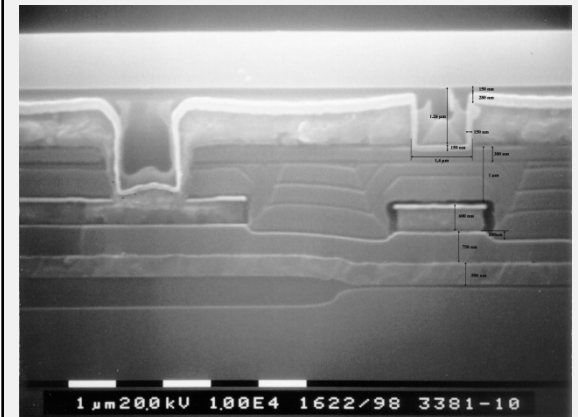
Bulk MEMS Technology

- 3- dimensional Structures in Silicon
- Applications:
 - MEMS Scanner
 - Pressure Sensor
 - Micro-optics



CMOS

- High-Voltage- CMOS- Process
- Application:
 - Backplane for Spatial Light Modulator



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Classification Parameters of MEMS SLM

Light Modulation in Reflection

- Mirror architecture: continuous membrane, segmented micro mirrors
- Number of actuating elements, 1D/2D pixel arrangement
- Electrical architecture: on-chip electronics, passive (no on-chip electronics)
- Size of actuating element (pixel pitch)
- Type of actuation:
 - one axis (tilt), piston
 - two axis (tip tilt), combinations of piston and tilt
 - digital deflection, analogue deflection
- Modulation depth (e.g. stroke of a piston micro mirror)
- Mirror switching speed (resonance frequency)
- Matrix frame rate
- Wavelength / wavelength range
- Illumination intensities
- ...

- There is a large variety of MEMS SLM design and technology options.
- Application requirements define SLM specifications.

Highly Integrated / High Resolution MEMS SLM (Micro Mirror Arrays, MMA)

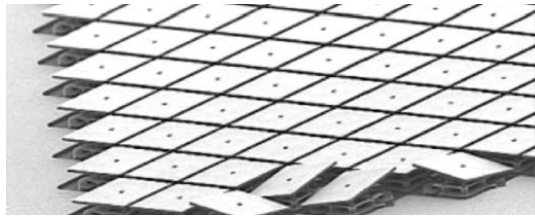


Digital 2D MMA DMD™

TEXAS INSTRUMENTS
www.TI.com

- 2D SLM, binary tilt
- ~20-30kHz framerate
- Wavelength range: >355nm

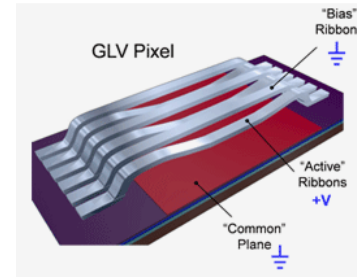
DMD™, var. versions: e.g. 2560x1600 Pixels



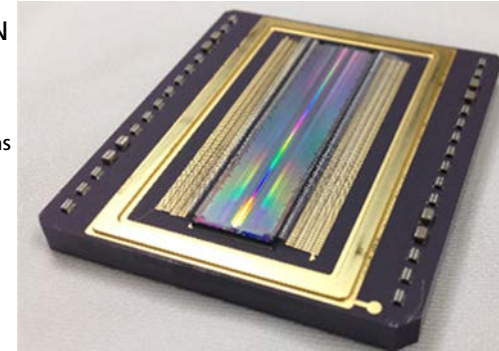
Analog 1D MMA GLV™

Silicon Light Machines / SCREEN
www.siliconlight.com,

- 1D SLM, 1088 or 8192 pixels
- up to 250kHz frame rate
- analog piston movement of ribbons



8192 x 1 Pixel GLV (G8192)

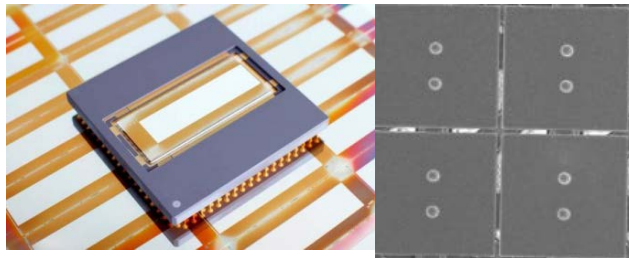


Analog 2D MMA ASLM1M

Fraunhofer IPMS

- 2048 x 512 pixels, analog tilt
- 2kHz framerate
- Optimized for 248nm,

ASLM1M
2048 x 512 Pixels

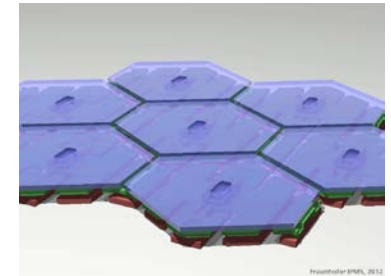


Analog 1D MMA ASLM8k

Fraunhofer IPMS

- 8192 pixels, analog tilt
- up to 1MHz framerate
- optimized for 355nm laser

ASLM8k, 8192 x 1 Pixels



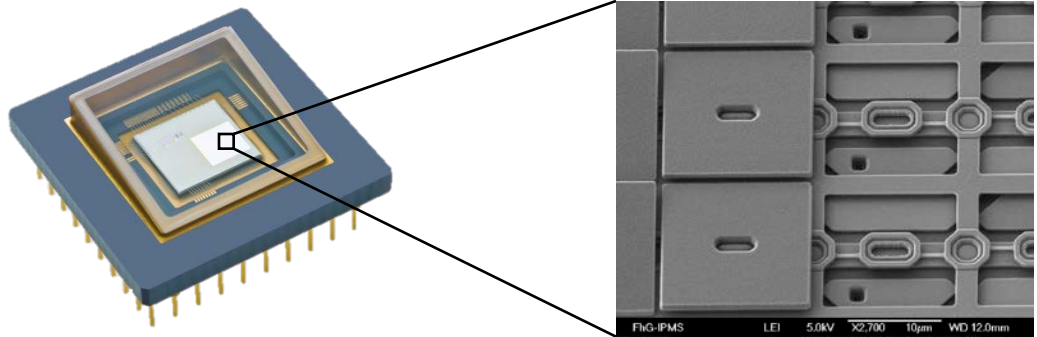
Fraunhofer IPMS Micro Mirror Arrays

Further device examples

- 256 x 256 tilt mirror array

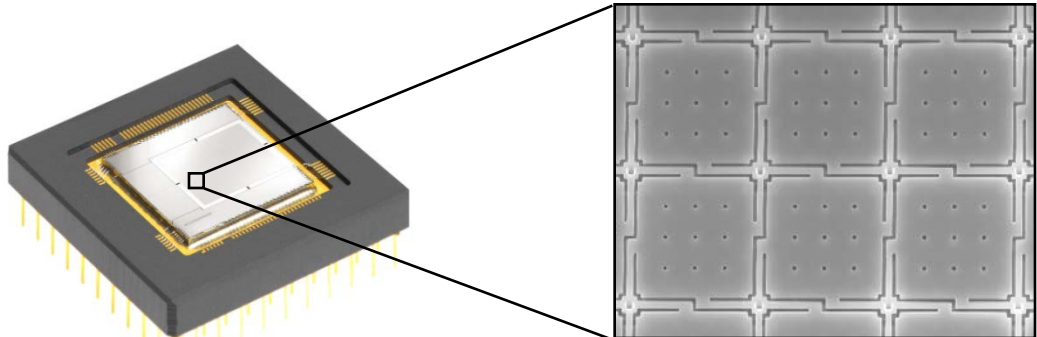
16 μm pixel size

1kHz frame rate



- piston mirror array

optical phase control

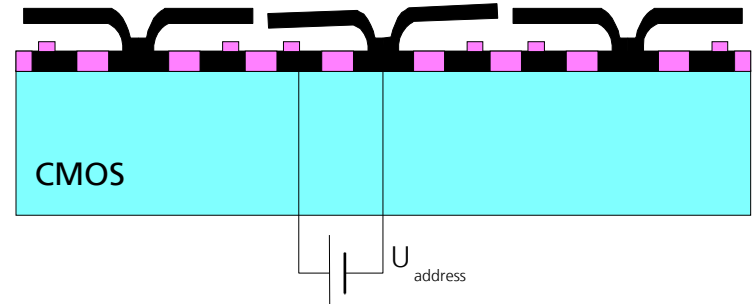
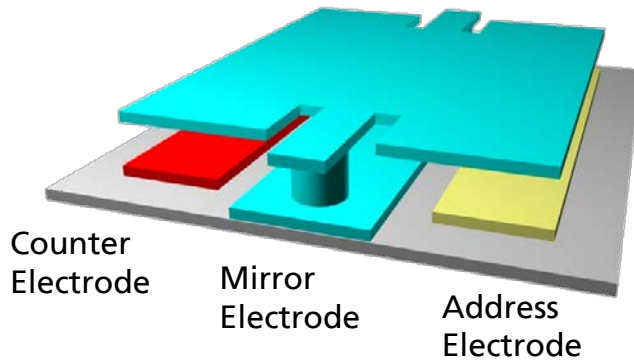


MEMS micro mirror array SLM

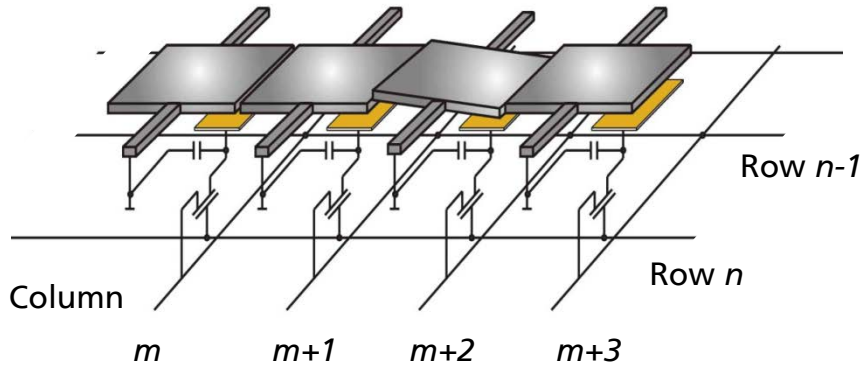
- High modulation speed
- DUV to NIR wavelengths
- Polarization independent

Large Scale Integration - Active CMOS Matrix Addressing

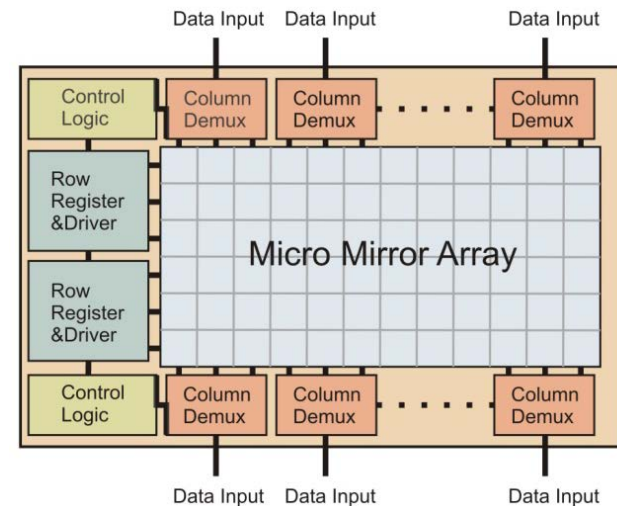
Micro mirror schematic



Schematic cross section



Pixel electronics with mirrors on top



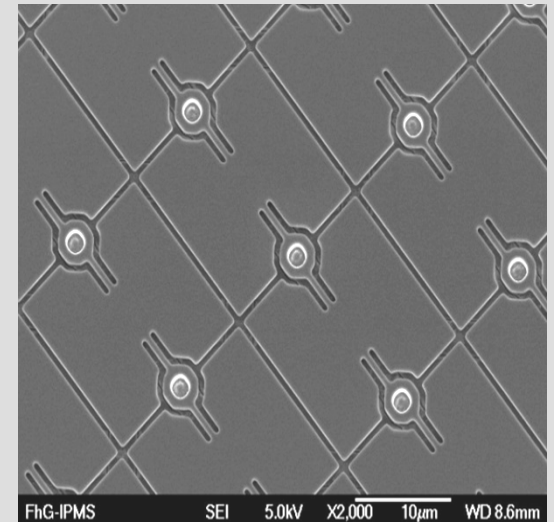
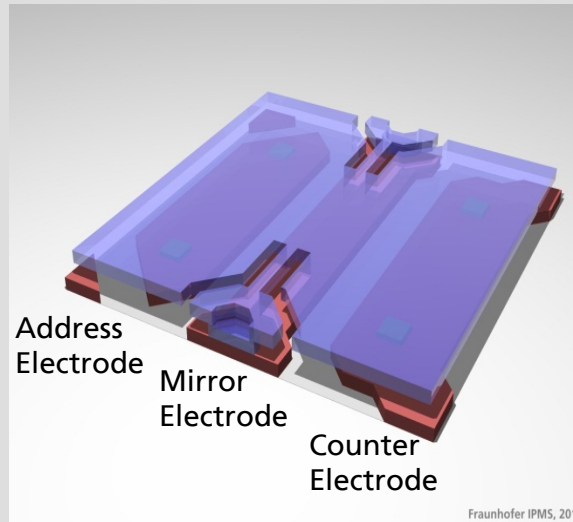
MEMS SLM block diagram

Mirror Architectures

1-Level-Actuator

Monolithic integration
of **Al-alloy** actuators
or

Heterogenous integration
of **mono-Si** actuators
(e.g. wafer bonding)



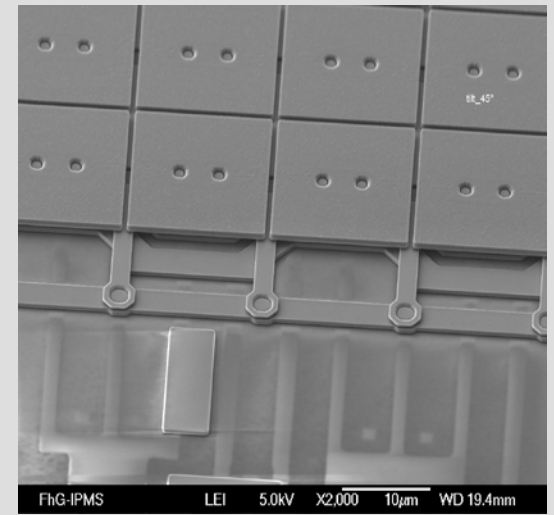
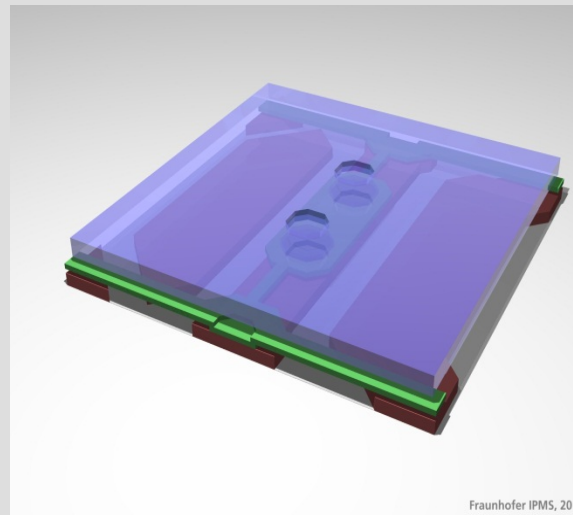
2-Level-Actuator

Separation of mirror & spring;
independent optimization
(layer thickness, material)

highly planar mirrors

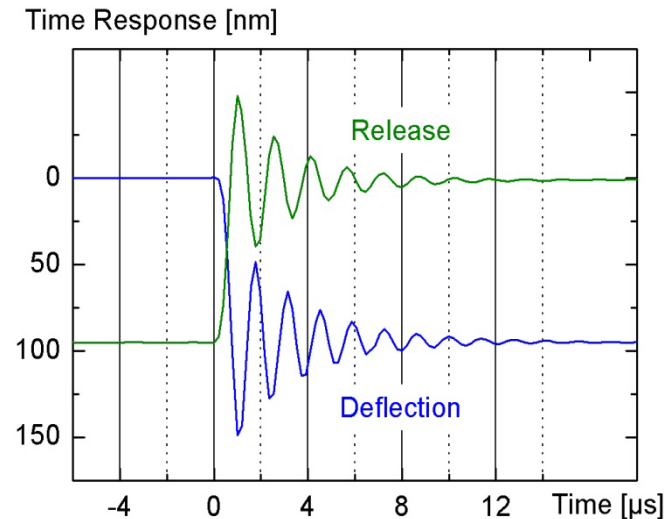
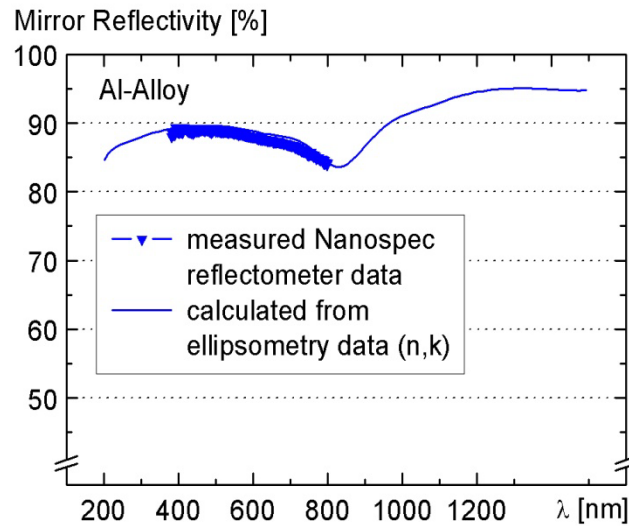
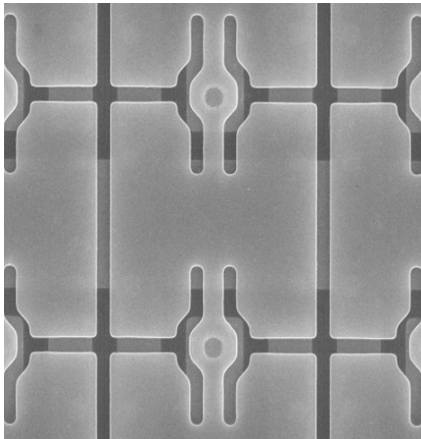
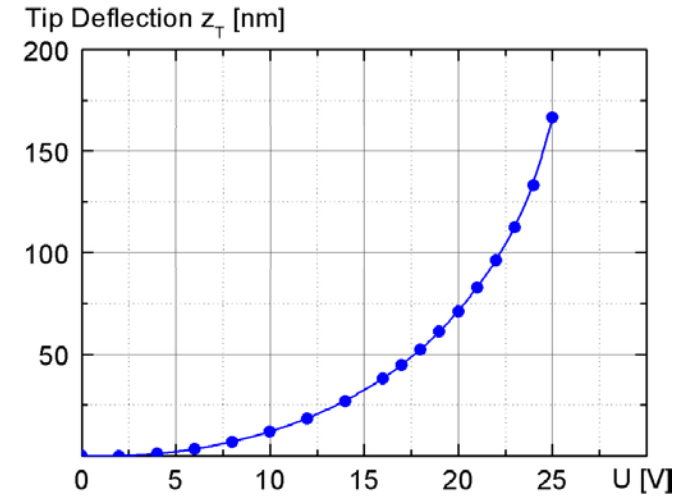
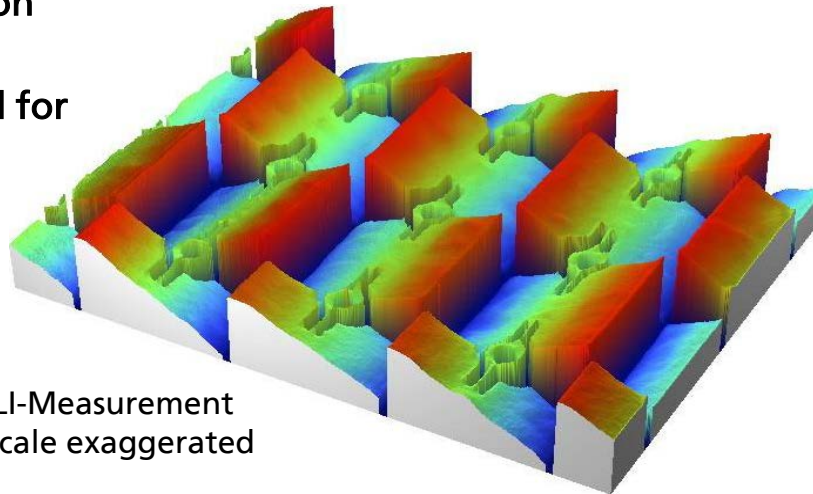
reflective coatings

high optical fill factor

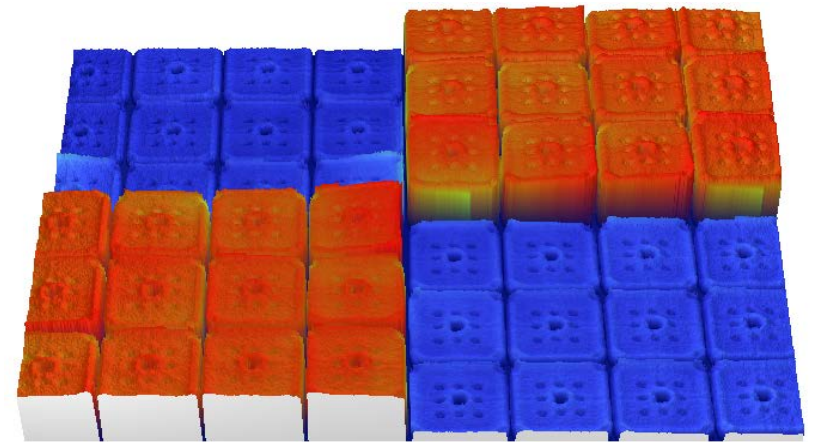
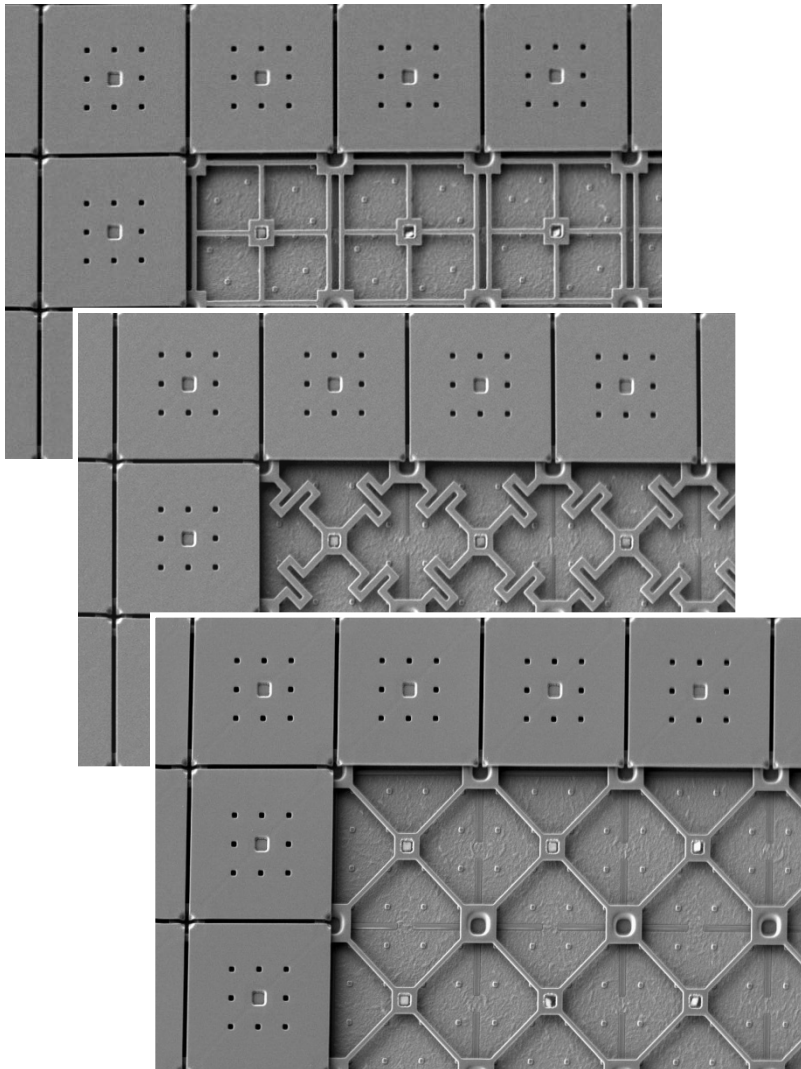


Characteristics of 16 μm Tilt-Mirrors

- Tip deflection > 150 nm
- $\lambda/4$ required for max. image contrast



Different 2-Level Piston Mirror Designs

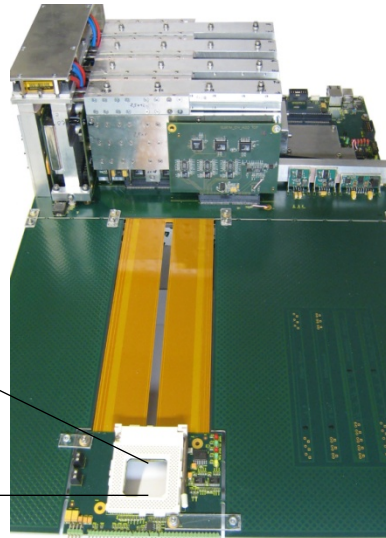
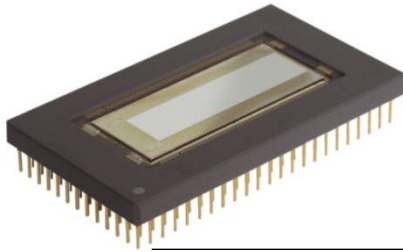


Surface topography of piston type micro mirrors (blockwise deflected & non-deflected)

SEM Pictures of piston type micro mirrors

Address Electronics + Control Interface

■ Drive Electronics for 1M Tilt Mirror SLM



■ Customer Evaluation Kit 256 x 256 tilting mirrors

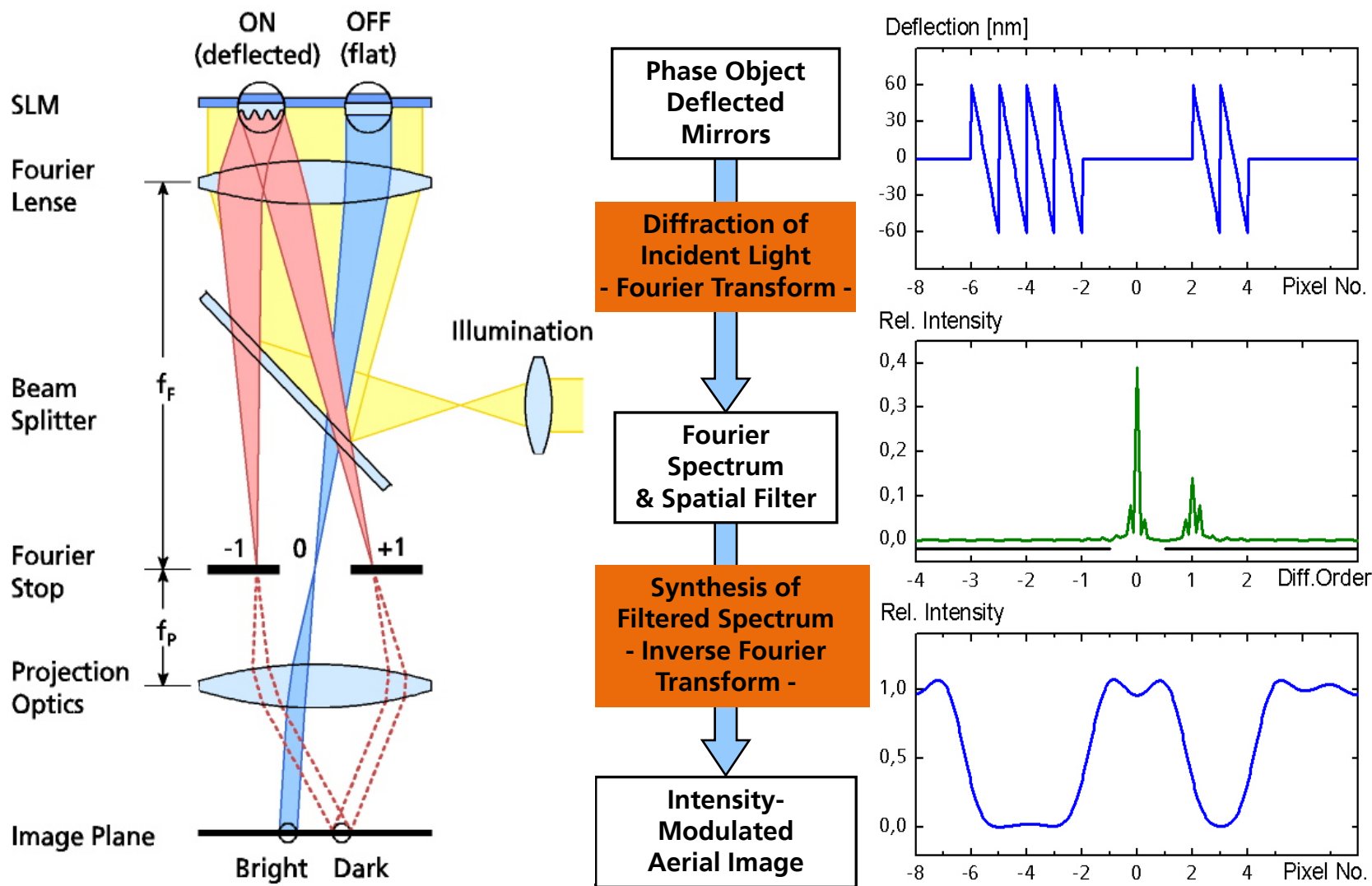


- ▶ Supports all necessary data transfer and control functionalities
- ▶ Signal processing
 - input data conversion to SLM address voltage levels
 - data preparation according to SLM programming scheme
- ▶ Ethernet data interface

- ▶ Complete SLM Tool-Kit
- ▶ Electronic driving board
- ▶ Software for PC
- ▶ Separate chip mount with flex extension

Principle of Optical Image Formation

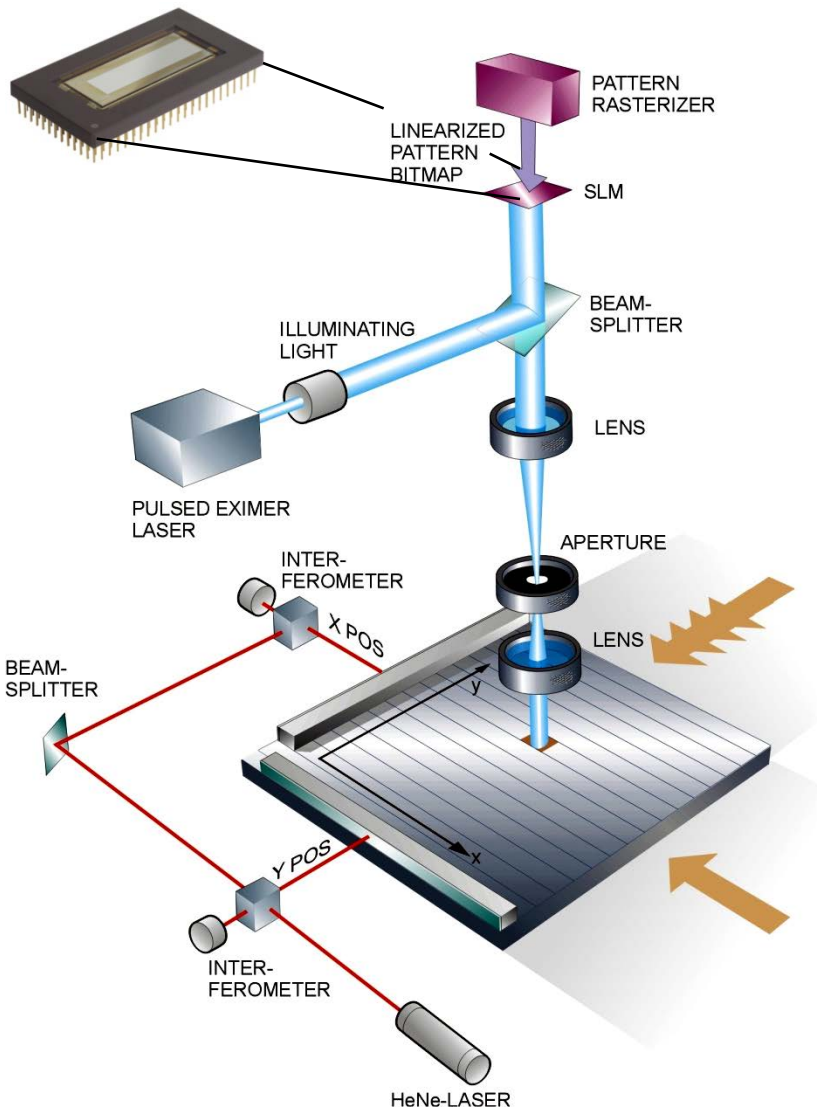
Tilt mirrors



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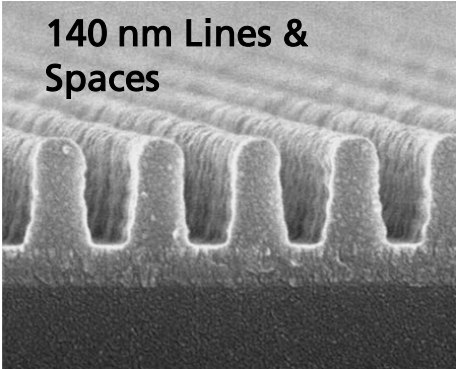
Laser Mask Writing: Operation Principle & Results



Sigma Series MYCRONIC
SLM-based semiconductor mask writer



Pattern in resist



Laser Direct Imaging (LDI)



1-Dimensional LDI SLM

- 8000 logical pixels
- about 2.2 Mio. high speed micro mirrors

Mycronic LDI-Tool

- Lithography for semiconductor backend and PCB manufacturing

(Annual Report Micronic Mydata 2010)

Fast Laser Marking/Engraving via Micro Mirror Arrays

Fraunhofer internal project, institutes IPMS and IWS (Dresden)

- First experiments using DUV-Laser



PVC substrate



Stainless steel substrate



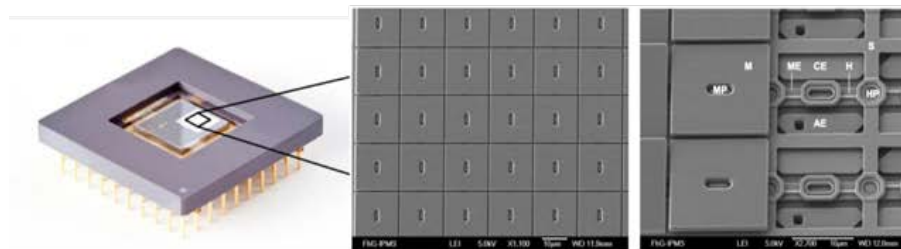
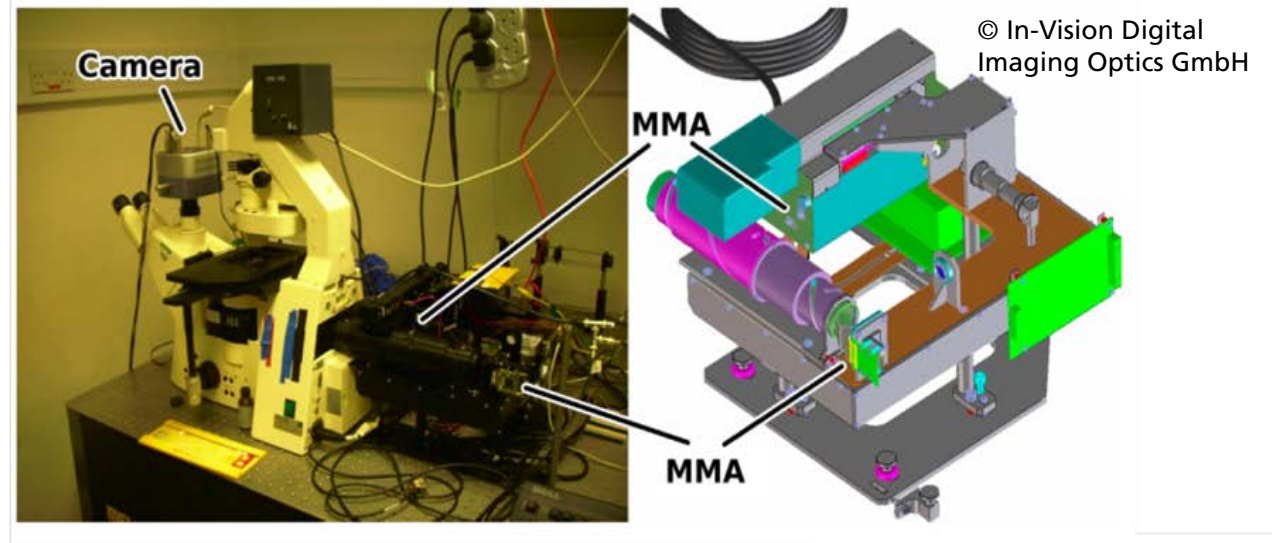
Flexible PCB substrate

Outline

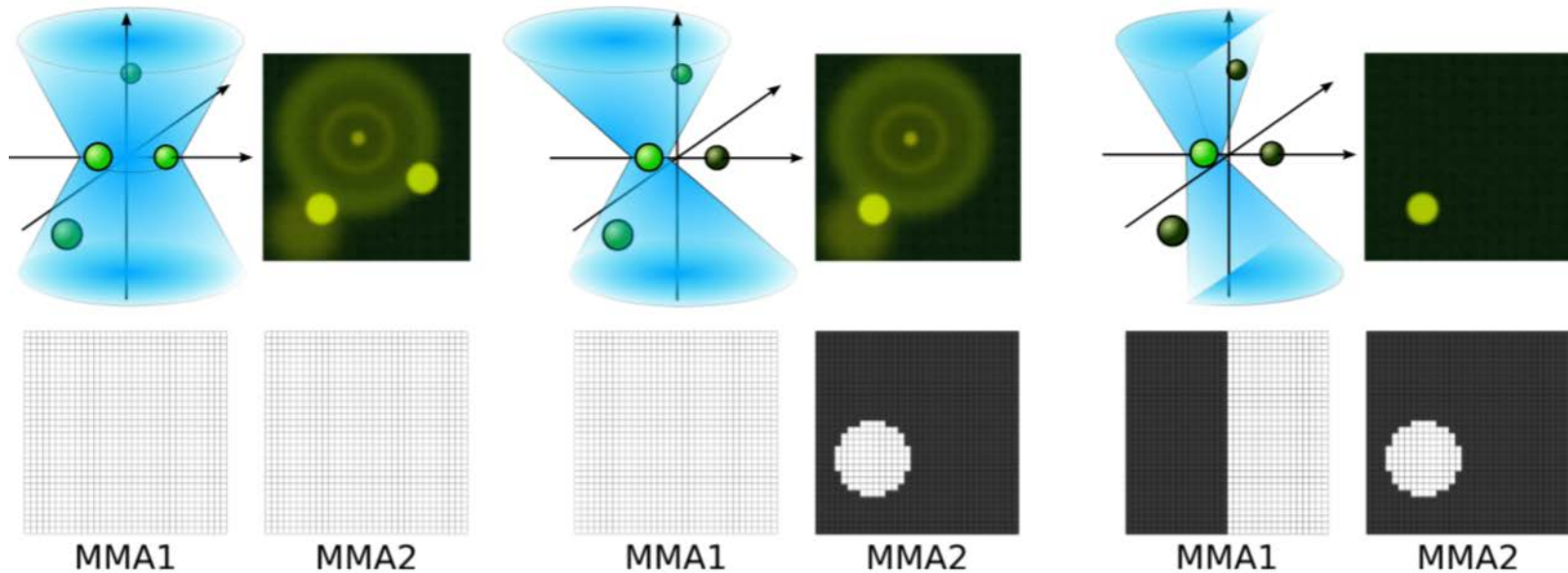
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Spatio-Angular Control of Microscopy Illumination

- Hardware setup: Variable microscope module
- Public funded project »MEMI-OP«
- Cooperation with Institut Pasteur (Paris)
- Potential spectrum 240-800nm (first time with deep-UV option)

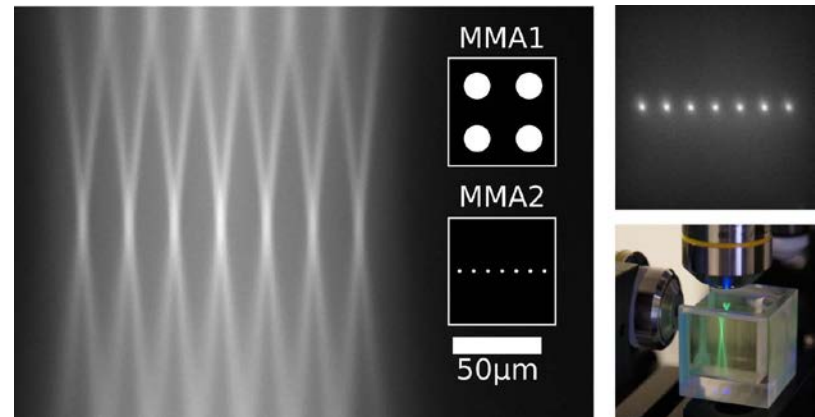


Spatio-Angular Control of Illumination

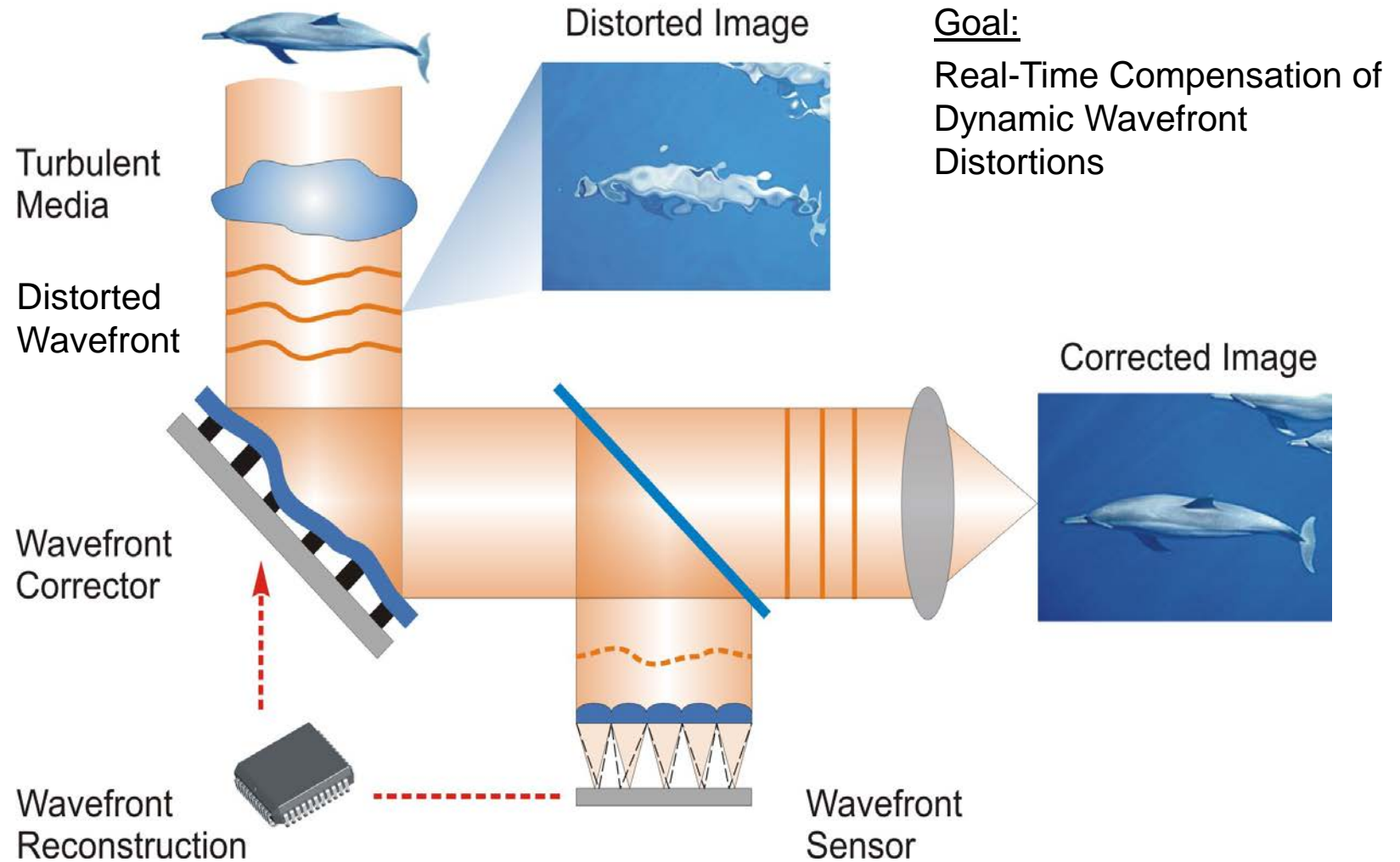


- MMA 2 defines region of illumination
- MMA1 restricts illumination angles
- Both are needed for effective light control

Experiment, POC
Institut Pasteur

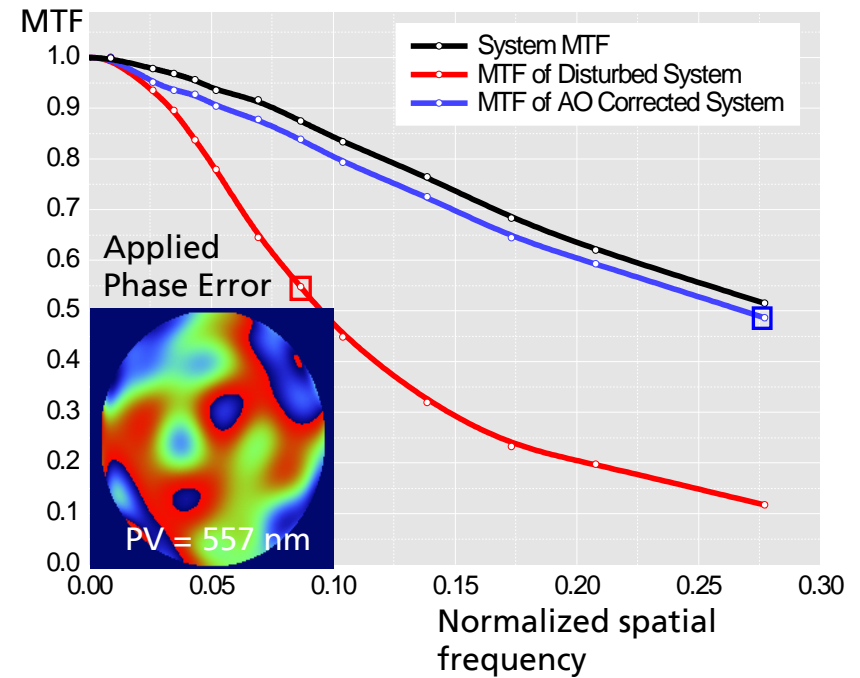
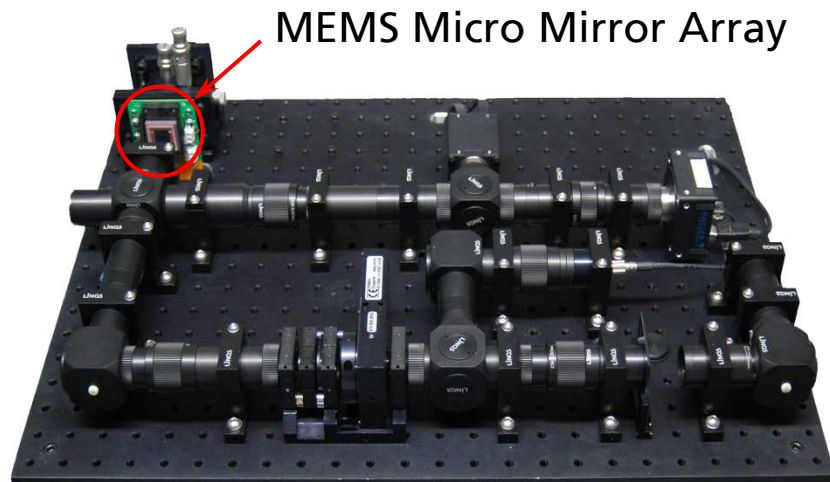
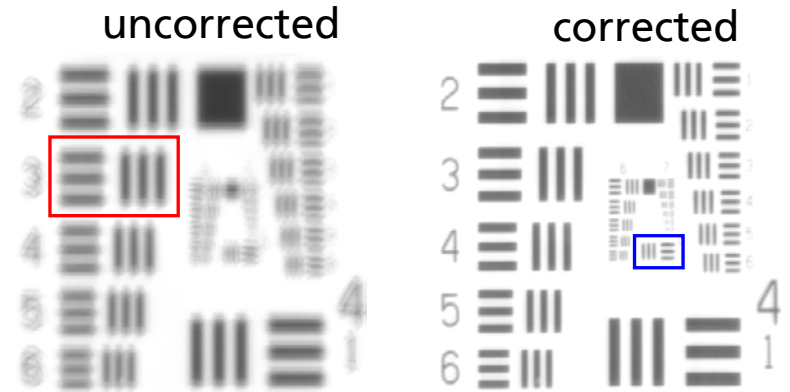


Principle of Adaptive Optical Image Correction



AO Demonstration System

- Demonstration of AO image correction
 - extended objects (USAF test chart)
 - incoherent illumination
- Quantitative performance analysis by MTF measurements
- Phase errors introduced by phase plates
- Compact, portable setup
footprint: 60 x 40 cm²



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Summary

- **Micro mirror arrays for advanced optical processing**
 - ▶ High spatial resolution & speed
 - ▶ High spectral bandwidth (DUV to IR), polarisation insensitivity
 - ▶ Facilitate new applications + significant device miniaturization

- **Device approach**
 - ▶ Large-scale integrated micro mirror arrays – amplitude or phase effective
 - ▶ True analogue modulation capability
 - ▶ Support of complete chain: MEMS mirrors, CMOS circuitry, control interface

- **Application examples**
 - ▶ Optical Patterning
 - ▶ Sub- μ mask lithography
 - ▶ Laser Direct Imaging (LDI)
 - ▶ Laser marking/engraving
 - ▶ Adaptive optical phase control
 - ▶ Microscopy

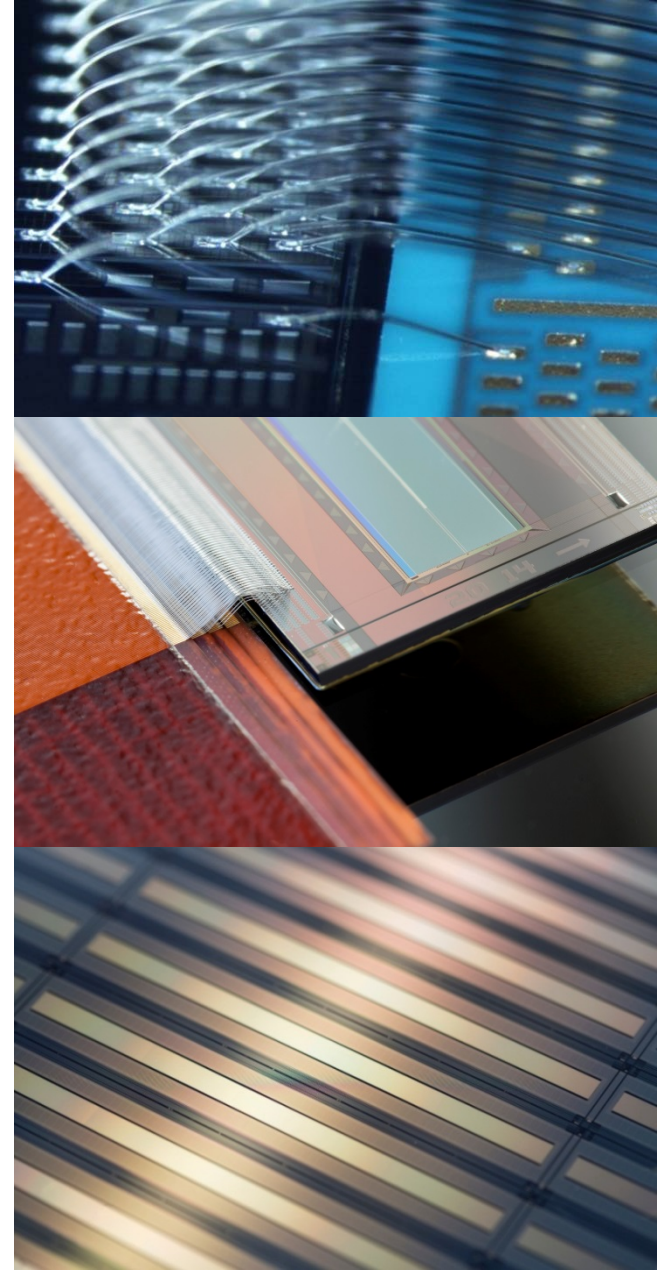
Acknowledgement

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IPMS engineering / fabrication teams

IPMS cooperation partners

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Thanks to

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Prof. Moser, Prof. Quack, EPFL & swissphotonics for workshop organization



...let's address your SLM application!