Enabling Research, Trial production and Manufacture of Micro devices

By Micro Stereolithography system JSR Micro Inc. How to do research, trial production and manufacturing of micro devices

> If size is big, there is stereolithography system or Ink jet print system may be applicable.

Conventional Stereolithography System (SLA) & Some Models

3D i-Pro8000 SLA Center General Use



355nm Solid State Laser 750 × 650 × 550mm







Process of conventional Stereolithography

Laser scane



Example: Micro Turbine Models

Built turbine models with ACCULAS (3 pieces × 6 lines=total 18 models





SEM photograph

Diameter:400µm Height:250µm Lamination pitch:5µm Building time for 18 models:about 1 hour

SEM photo of micro turbine blades



400 µm

Structure having undercut

Over sailing free form surface structure

Example Micro coil Model



Simulation model for corkscrew like flagella



Carnegie Mellon University / Associate Prof. Metin Sitti

100µm in deameter

Bacteria, only 0.5 μ m in diameter and 2 μ m long, are propelled by rotating their corkscrew like flagella at a rate of ~ 300 Hz. The flagella are only 20 nm in diameter and are about 10 μ m long.



By courtesy of Dr.Metin Sitti, Department of Mechanical Engineering and Robotics Institute in Carnegie Mellon University.

Comparison between ACCULAS and conventional stereolithography

Conventional stereolithography machines use galvanomirrors to facilitate precise and rapid control of the laser beam. The resolution of the laser beam is limited to 100-200 microns.
ACCULAS uses a DMD (digital micro-mirror device).
A DMD device is composed of approximately 1 million mirrors in a size 2 x 2cm. Each mirror can be controlled individually. Although the size of each mirror is about 14 x 14 microns, the resolution can be reached up to 1.7 x 1.7

microns because the projected image can be scaled down further.

What is ACCULAS ?

 ACCULAS is able to produce three-dimensional structures in micron-scale in one process through a photo-fabrication process with three-dimensional CAD data.

ACCULAS was developed jointly by <u>Laser Solutions</u> <u>CO., Ltd.</u> and <u>JSR Corporation</u>.

Laser Solutions is in charge of tool manufacturing. JSR is in charge of development of photo curable

resins, rapid prototyping service and follow-up.

Comparison of Micro 3D modeling methods

	Producible Shape	Resolution	Material used	Delivery/Cost
Micro photo- fabrication method ACCULAS	Complicated 3-D structures having free form surface, undercut can be produced.	Resolution is limited by the minimum pixel size, 1µm square.	Photo curable resin	Delivery in a short period with low cost because production a single process
Cutting method	Curved surface can be made by employing Multi-Axis Machining.	Limited by a size of cutting tool, and is approximately 10 µm.	Metal, resin, glass	Processing speed is limited for avoiding blade fracture.
Photolithography	A complicated 3-D structures are made by building up 2-D flat shaped layers.	A 32 nm L/S pattern can be produced.	Photo resist	Photo mask production process takes time and cost. Multiple exposure- development process is also time consuming.

Micro Stereo-Lithography SystemDMDACCULASImage: Constraint of the second sec





14µm

There are about one million mirrors in a small chip



Angel of each mirror can be changed independently



Curing Property (Working Curve) of The Resin (JL2129) for ACCULAS



Data sheet of Resin for Micro Model Fabrication by Stereolithography

			JL2129	JL2146	JL2143	KC1207
Main Ingredient		Acrylic			Epoxy / Acrylic	
Light Source		405 nm LD			365 nm LED	
Characteristic		Standard	Less Deformation	Alkali Developing Few Deformation	Tough Less Deformation	
Properties before curing		Viscosity (mPa∙s@25°C)	2,000	380	6,000	1,950
		Light Permeation (%T, 10 μ m)	8.0	8.0	8.0	37.3
		Ec (mJ/cm²)	4.6	4.0	5.0	38.0
		Dp (μm)	3.0	2.8	3.1	12.0
Properties after curing ¹⁾	Physical properties	Young's Modulus (MPa)	2,300	2,300	2,100	1,200
		Elongation at Break (%)	< 3	< 3	< 3	14
		Tg(°C, @3.5 Hz)	> 200	> 200	> 200	90
		Sheet curve (mm) ²⁾	26	15	5	5
	Swelling	in Alkaline aquarious ³⁾	none	none	none	none
	H2O resistance	Contact angle (° @Water) ⁴⁾	80	87	91	90
		Water absorption (%)	1.4	2.3	18.3	4.1
	Electrical performance	Surface resistance(Ω) ⁵⁾	3 × 10 ¹⁴	5×10 ¹⁴	3 × 10 ¹⁴	2 × 10 ¹⁴
		Dielectric constant (@100 kHz) ⁶⁾	3.7	3.5	3.2	3.6

1) Film thickness 40um 1J/cm2 photo cure in Air

2) Film thickness 40um 1J/cm2 photo cure in Air on PET sheet measure sheet curve by 8cm x 8cm square

3) In Alkaline solution at 60C

After 1 min.
 Agilent High

5) Agilent High resistance meter 4339B

6) Film thickness 1um 1J/cm2 photo cure in N2



Example Test pattern built with ACCULAS

Potential Applications of Micro Stereo-lithography (ACCLUS)

Research, trial production and manufacture of micro devices

Assumption fields used

♦ Biotechnology medical fields

- -Biochip: DNA chip for gene analysis, protein chip for protein functional analysis
- -Health care chip: biosensor chip for very-small-quantity inspection in living body
- MEMS for medical treatments: micro-actuator, micro catheter

◇Chemical reaction

•µTAS:micro reactor, chemical IC chip, micro passage system, micro analysis chip

Optics & electronics fields

 Photonic crystal, optical IC chip, micro magnetism device, super-high density memory, micro lens array

♦Micro machine (MEMS)

micro gear, optical drive nanomachine

Example: Micro Parts



Building time: 7hrs / 6parts





Example Micro Parts



Building time for six parts: 3.5 hrs





Example Jungle gym model built with ACCULAS



Example Wave Guide



Sample Size: 5mm square, thickness 0.25mm Processing Time: about 1 hour

This microstructure is used as a master of electroform plating mold for imprint or emboss processing.



SEM Photograph



Layer thickness 5µm, Hole depth 30µm

ACCULAS Application Example

Micro Channel Equipped with Inner Structures

Micro channel having branching and inner structure can be produced at the desired depth and width.

SEM photo of micro-channel equipped with inner structures



SEM photo of the branching point of micro-channel



ACCULAS Application Example

Production of Micro Three-Dimensional Structure

Multiple pore three-dimensional structure

It is suitable for producing cell culturing cells, photonic crystals, and fractal structures.

Pore shape : angular, circular, oval Material : Photo curable resin (Acrylic, Epoxy) * Dispersion of inorganic particles is available

Time required for production : 4 hours (9pieces)







Inner processing

The pipe structures having over-hang and horizontal cave inside is produced.

This element can be used as a joint of micro channel or a tool for a turbulence generation in micro channel.

Material : Photo curable resin (Acrylic, Epoxy) Time required for production : 2 hours (3 pieces)





ACCULAS Application Example

Production of Micro Three-Dimensional Structure

Micro fin with curved surface structure

Fin elements having free form surface and undercut structures are producible.

This elements can be inserted as a part such as a micro-static mixer in micro channel to investigate the occurrence of turbulence.

Material : Photo curable resins (Acrylic, Epoxy) Time required for production : 4 hours (9 pieces)

Microscopic photo





Cells for cell-fusion experiment

Mortar-like cells having desired taper angle and depth are produced upon request.

Cells or particles can be disposed in line by using this device.

Material : Poto curable resin (Acrylic, Epoxy) Time required for production : 2 hours (36 pieces)

Vicroscopic photo





Master for Electroplating Mold Production ~ Development toward Imprint **Structures build by ACCULAS** Photo curable resin Production of master model Base Surface treatment Electric conductive layer **Electroplating process** Electrode Anode Cathode Plated Layer $\Phi 50 \times h150 \mu m$ Plated Liquic Circular cylinder Plated Bath Diameter : 50µm Height: 150µm Electroplating Mold Circular cone **Resin master with Ni** Diameter at bottom : 150µm Removing master model Height : 150µm Masteru model is resolved to remove. Removing base **Electroforming mold** Completion of electroplating mold Inverted pattern of master mold is produced. An imprinting mold Is obtained by abrading and lining the mold.

Master for Electroplating Mold Production ~Development toward Imprint



A thermal imprinting is shown above. It is also available to utilize UV curable resin for the materials to be molded.







Usage Examples of ACCULAS

- ACCULAS is used for trial productions in research and test stages of MEMS.
 - ACCULAS is used for sacrifice film making process of semiconductor process.
 - ACCULAS is used for making objects as master production such as electro casting processing.
 - ACCULAS is used for making molds for injection molding, emboss processing, etc..
- ACCULAS is used as last product manufacture equipment.

Micro Stereo-Lithography System ACCULAS





JSR Corporation

