

# Transient Laser Heating Derived Mesoporous Materials Directed by Gyroidal Templates from Block Copolymer Self-Assembly

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*Primary CNF Tools Used: TFT N+/P+ polysilicon furnace – A4, Oxford 81 etcher*

## **Abstract:**

Gyroidal thin films were fabricated from co-assembly of poly(isoprene)-*block*-poly(styrene)-*block*-poly(ethylene oxide) (ISO) and resorcinol formaldehyde resols through solvent vapor annealing. Upon crosslinking the resols and carbonizing the thin films, mesoporous carbon templates were obtained. Low-pressure chemical vapor deposition (LPCVD) was utilized to deposit amorphous silicon into the templates, which melted and crystallized during pulsed excimer laser irradiation to achieve conformal backfilling of the templates. Finally, by removing the carbon template, we successfully prepared 3D continuous crystalline silicon with the inverse gyroidal nanostructure.

## **Summary of Research:**

Templates enable the manufacturing of materials with intricate and complicated structures. Templates at the nanoscale allow for bottom-up fabrication of nanomaterials, which could find applications in catalysis or electronics. Block copolymer self-assembly offers pathways to complex nanostructured templates, which can be combined with laser annealing for pattern transfer to produce porous ordered nanomaterials after template removal.

We first prepared such nanoscale organic templates derived from block copolymer self-assembly. To this end, poly(isoprene)-*block*-poly(styrene)-*block*-poly(ethylene oxide) (PI-*b*-PS-*b*-PEO, or ISO) was synthesized via sequential anionic polymerization as described elsewhere [1]. The resorcinol formaldehyde resols are hydrogen bonded to the PEO block of the amphiphilic ISO terpolymer, which underwent ISO-directed co-assembly in solvent vapor annealing and formed what is known as cubic co-continuous gyroidal structures in the appropriate swelling ratio window [2]. After the resols were crosslinked and carbonized at high temperatures, mesoporous carbon thin-film templates with gyroidal nanostructures were prepared (Figure 1).

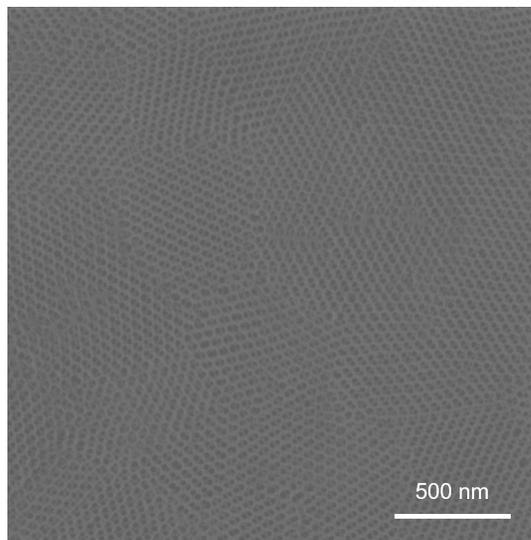


Figure 1: Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) plan view of the mesoporous gyroidal carbon template, derived from ISO-resols hybrid carbonized at 450°C.

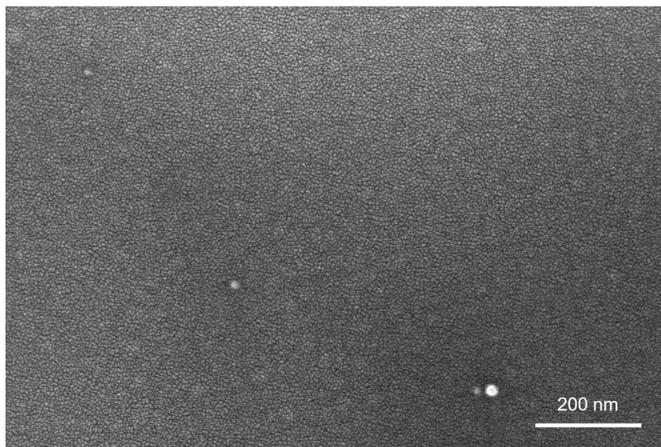


Figure 2: SEM plan view of the carbon template with silicon deposited through LPCVD. There is a silicon overlayer on top of the template, showing grains of silicon.

These thin films derived from organic precursors are stable and amenable to nanomaterials fabrication and processing techniques, a prerequisite for any structure-directing template. We used LPCVD in A4 polysilicon furnace at CNF to backfill the mesopores with undoped silicon (Figure 2). Following TFT MOS cleaning procedures, the native oxide layer between the carbon templates and silicon wafers was removed by dipping them in diluted 20:1 hydrofluoric acid (HF) without compromising the ordered mesostructure of the organic templates. The resulting thin films have small grains of silicon filling the pores with a silicon overlayer on top.

In order to achieve conformal backfilling with crystalline materials, carbon templates with amorphous silicon deposited were subject to pulsed laser annealing at ambient atmosphere. Previous research [3] has demonstrated that shorter heating times promote the thermal stability of organic materials. Transient excimer laser irradiation at nanosecond time scales delivered sufficient energy to melt the silicon (melting temperature around 1250°C). The resulting crystallized silicon displayed polycrystallinity, with the carbon template remaining intact after the heating process.

A combination of dry and wet etching was utilized to remove the carbon template from the carbon/silicon hybrid. Using the Oxford 81 etcher at CNF, reactive ion etching was carried out with  $CF_4$  and oxygen and brief dipping in HF exposed the carbon template to the outside. We subsequently immersed the samples in piranha solution at elevated temperatures to decompose the carbon template. The 3D continuity of gyroids ensures complete removal of the template. Periodically ordered crystalline silicon with the inverse nanostructure of the carbon template was finally obtained via brief dipping in HF to remove silicon oxide (Figure 3).

## References:

- [1] Bailey, T. S., et al. A Noncubic Triply Periodic Network Morphology in Poly (Isoprene-*b*-Styrene-*b*-Ethylene Oxide) Triblock Copolymers. *Macromolecules* 35, 7007-7017 (2002).
- [2] Zhang, Q., et al. Pathways to Mesoporous Resin/Carbon Thin Films with Alternating Gyroid Morphology. *ACS Nano* 12, 347-358 (2018).
- [3] Jung, B., et al. Kinetic Rates of Thermal Transformations and Diffusion in Polymer Systems Measured during Sub-millisecond Laser-Induced Heating. *ACS Nano* 6, 5830-5836 (2012).

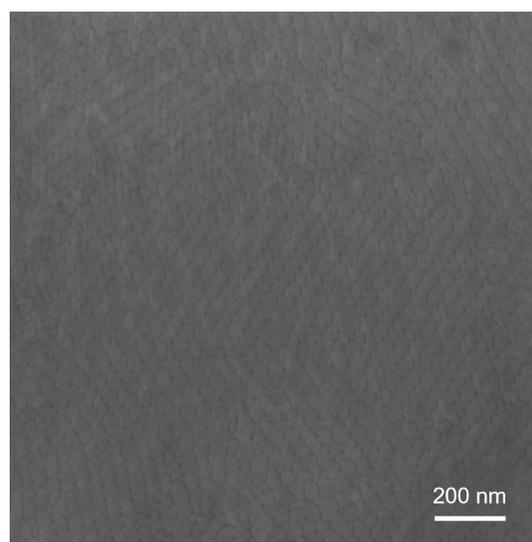


Figure 3: SEM plan view of crystalline silicon gyroid nanostructures after template removal, leaving behind interconnected trenches.