

INSTITUT FUR MIKKUELEKIKUMIK 3... MECHATRONIK-SYSTEME GEMEINNÜTZIGE GMBH

GS10-08

Investigation of distance measurements reproducibility for a long-range nanopositioning machine combined with a laser focus sensor

Ilmenau, 26.10.2024 Davi Anders Brasil





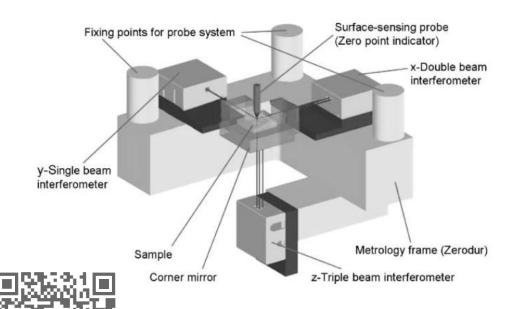
Background and Motivation

Nanopositioning machines

- Precise measurements in a 3D space
- Drive technology Voice coils motors

Targets

- 6D controlled movements
- Long range measurements and fabrication
 - More than 50 mm x 50 mm (planar)
- Multitool and versatile systems
- Sub-10 nm scale











NPS6D200 – Specifications

Parameter	Value
xy-operating range	Ø200 mm
z-operating range	25 mm
planar velocity ¹	50 mms ⁻¹
vertical velocity	2 mms ⁻¹
acceleration	250 mms ⁻²
moving mass	36 kg
payload	5 kg
overall dimensions (W × L × H)	1115 mm × 980 mm × 980 mm

Subnanometric RMS positioning errors





1—slider with reflectors, 2—magnets of the planar direct drive, 3—coils of the planar direct drive, 4—laser interferometer, 5—granite portal with probe mount interface, 6—laser interferometer, 7—lifting module LAU25, 8—granite base.

S Hesse et. al. (2024) https://doi.org/10.3390/app14166972

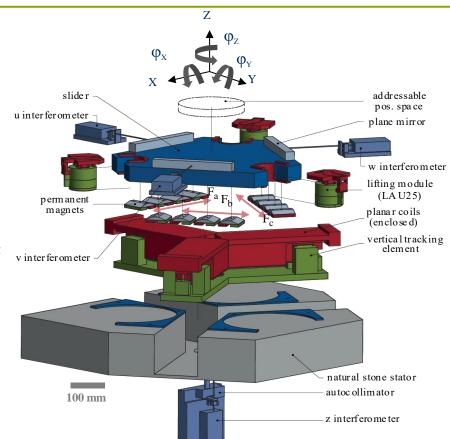






NPS6D200 - Specifications

- Nanopositioning platform for \$\psi\$200 mm × 25 mm operating range;
- Multiaxial direct drive system with contactless force application to the moving part;
- Pneumatic weight force compensation;
- Frictionless aerostatic guiding;
- High resolution 6D measurement of the slider position;
- 6D closed loop control;
- Abbe-error reduction;
- Open architecture to implement different applications and sensor tools.

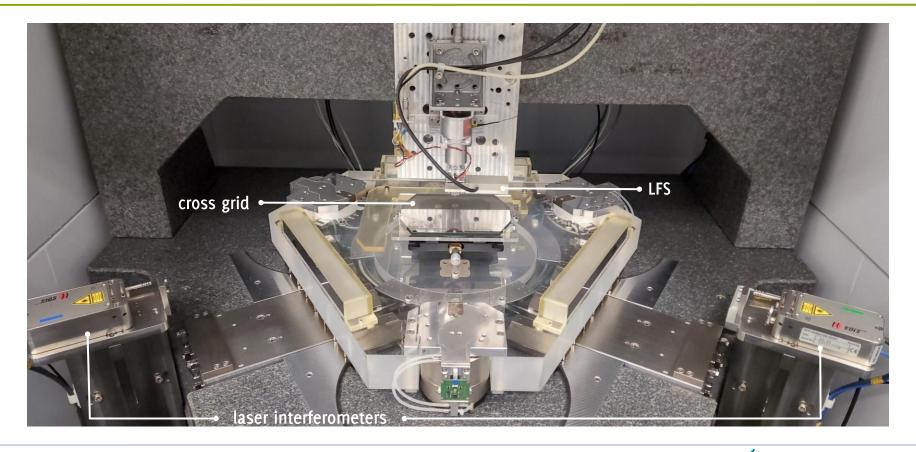








NPS6D200 + Laser Focus Sensor

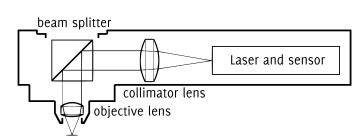


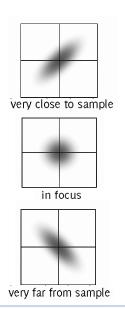


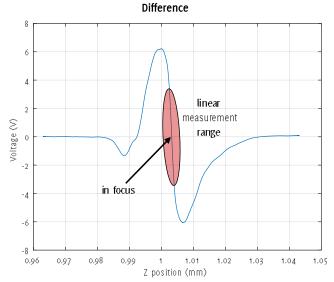


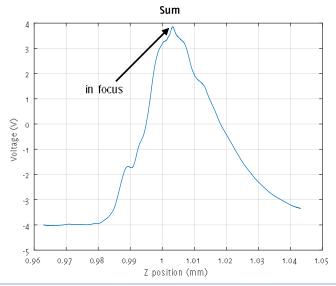
Laser Focus Sensor

- 1 nm resolution
- 3 µm measuring range
- Intensity dependence related to reflectivity





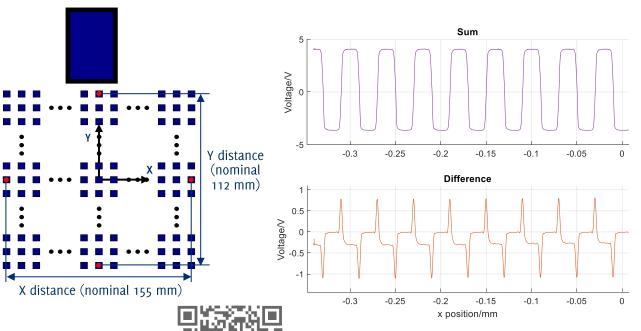


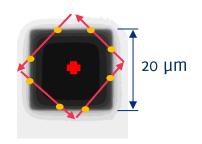






Laser Focus Sensor + Cross Grid - Measuring Distances





$$X_{cp} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{8} X_i}{8}$$

$$Y_{cp} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^8 Y_i}{8}$$

$$X_{distance} = X_{cp1} - X_{cp2}$$

$$Y_{distance} = Y_{cp1} - Y_{cp2}$$



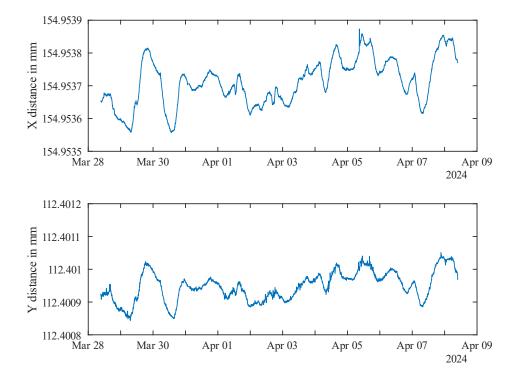
D A Brasil et. al. (2009) http://dx.doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.15730.68808







- Continuous measurements – 11 days with each targeted square measured every 5 minutes



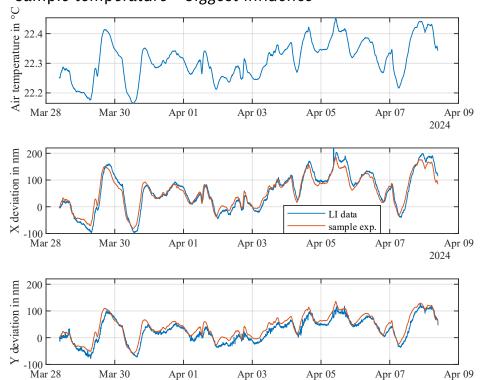
X standard deviation - 70.8nm

Y standard deviation - 44.3nm

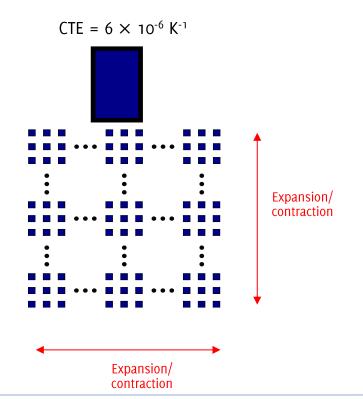




Sample temperature – biggest influence



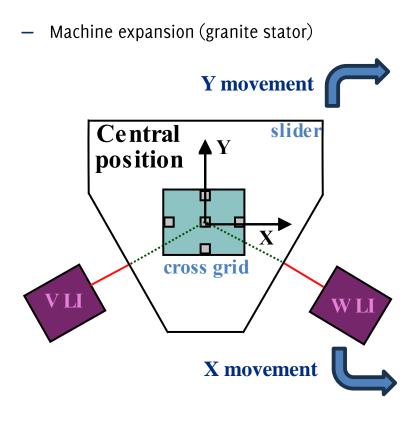
2024

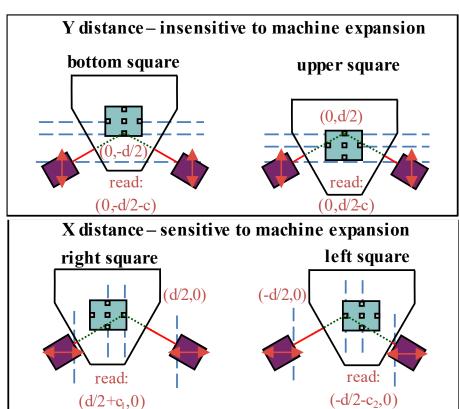








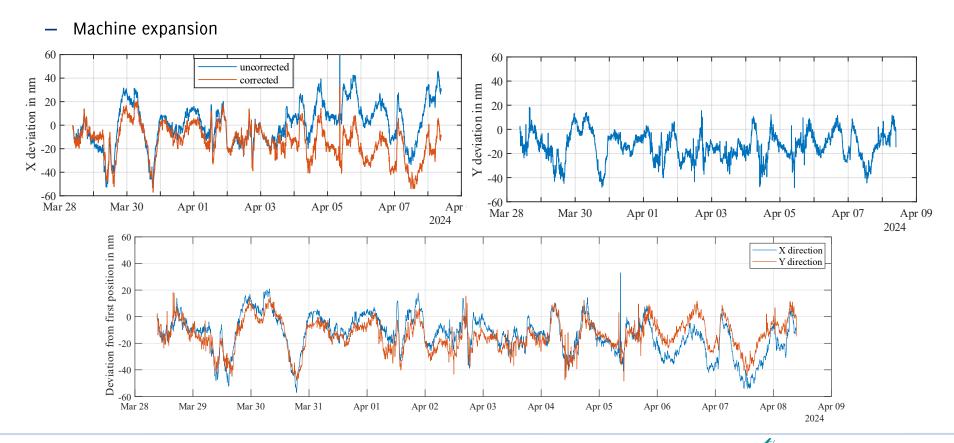








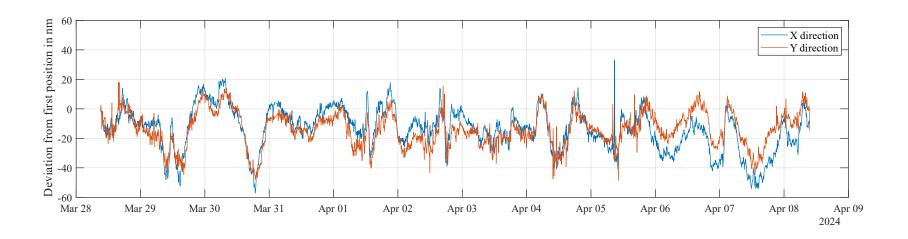








- Standard deviation 14.4 nm and 12 nm for X and Y distances respectively
- 1 day oscillation: from 20 nm to 70 nm







Conclusion

- NPS6D200 + LFS + Cross Grid
 - Potential capability to measurements and fabrication with nanometers precision
 - Good reproducibility for 11 days
 - Standard deviation of 14.4 and 12 nm for X and Y movements
 - Big oscillation in 1 day from 20 to 70 nm (deeper investigation needed)
 - Fast measurements performance
 - Alternative to avoid structural changes influence: Virtual Metrology Frame

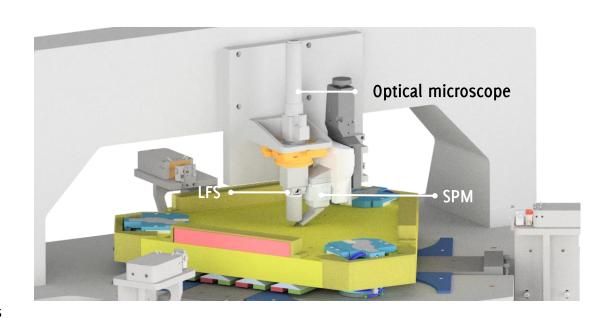




Future Work

Integrated multitool probing system

- Optical microscope
 - Large-area inspection
 - Visualization of ROI
- Laser focus sensor
 - Contactless probing
 - High-speed measurements
- Scanning probe microscope (SPM)
 - Long-range for SPM scan
 - High performance in measurements and fabrication







Acknowledgments







Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG) in the framework of the Research Training Group "Tipand Laser-Based 3D-Nanofabrication in Extended

Macroscopic Working Areas" (GRK 2182) - DFG

Project No. 274711337









We would like to work with you on the next ideas for the future!



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