

A Proprietary Proton-Assisted Plasma Platform for Damage-Free and Sub-Micron Precision Etching in Next-Gen Electronics



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Technology Transfer Brief

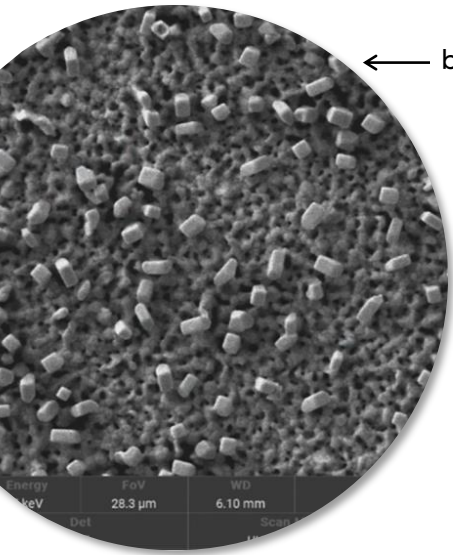
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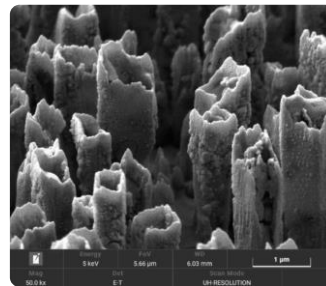
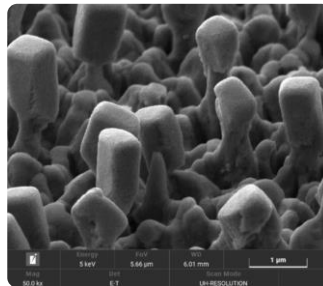
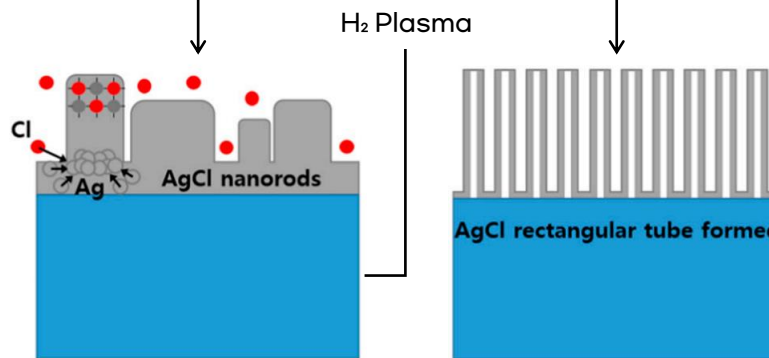
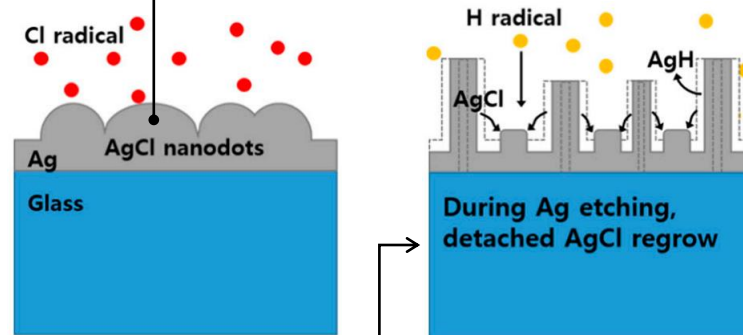
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01 Chemical Origin of Metal Dry Etching Failure



byproducts



- In halogen-based plasma etching, metals react with halogens to form **non-volatile metal halides** (e.g., AgCl, CuCl₂).
- Under low-temperature and low-pressure conditions, these byproducts cannot volatilize and **instead redeposit** or **grow on the surface**, preventing clean etching.

- ✓ Non-volatile metal halides dominate over metal removal in halogen-based dry etching.
- ✓ Preventing metal halide formation is key to clean metal dry etching.

Key Requirements for Industrial Metal Dry Etching



Clean etching

- Clean etching is required to avoid residue and redeposition.
- Conventional processes generate non-volatile metal byproducts.



Vertical & damage-free profile

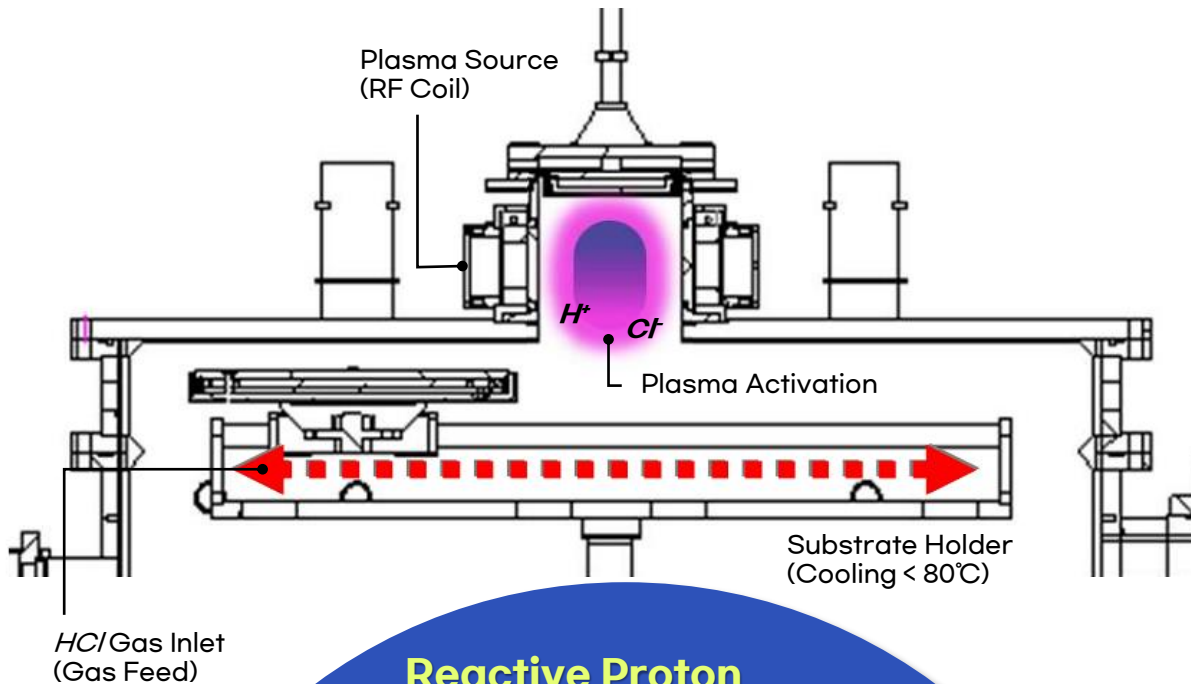
- Vertical, damage-free profiles ensure pattern accuracy.
- Unstable etch balance causes residue or undercut.



Wide & robust process window

- A wide process window enables stable manufacturing.
- Existing methods rely on narrow critical conditions.

02 Technology Overview



Reactive Proton Assisted Etching (RPE)

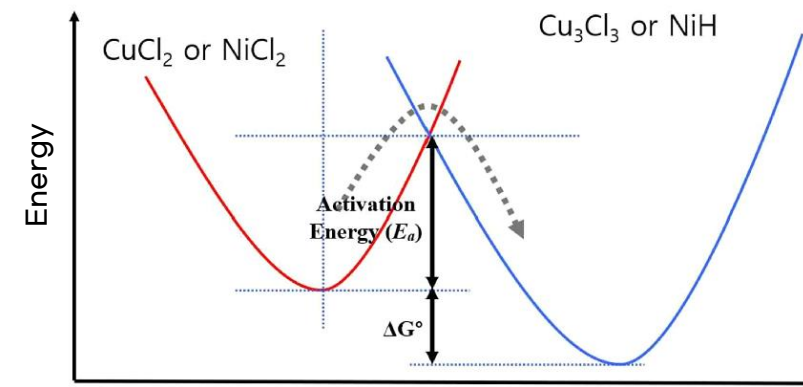
① Active Proton Supply

- Active Proton Supply : Generates high-density H^+ via dissociative ionization of HCl gas.
- High-electron-temperature ICP or ECR sources to maximize proton yield.

② Low-Temp Etching (Stability)

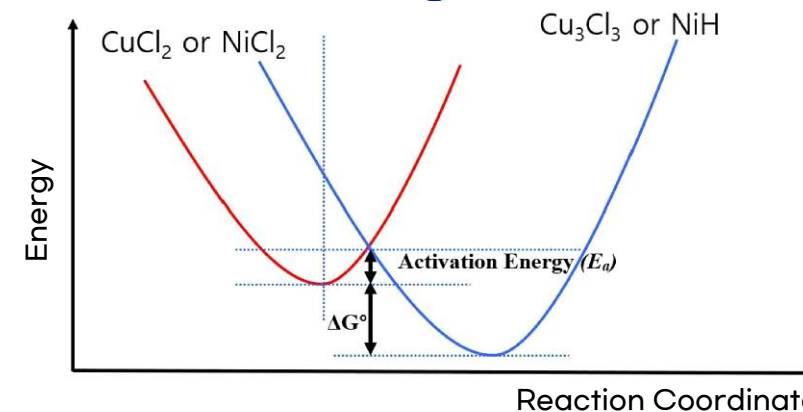
- Thermal Management : Maintains substrate $< 80^\circ\text{C}$ through Helium backside cooling.
- Chemical Conversion : H^+ assists in converting non-volatile by-products into volatile gases.

- ✓ **Clean Dry Etching** : Enables residue-free, vertical etching even at low temperatures ($< 50^\circ\text{C}$ in practice).
- ✓ Proton assistance **breaks the halide formation bottleneck** in metal dry etching.



Conventional Halogen Etching

- Halogen plasma forms non-volatile metal halides.
- Metal volatilization has a high activation barrier.
- Halide formation dominates metal removal.



Proton-Assisted Etching

- Reactive protons alter the metal reaction pathway.
- Protons lower the effective activation barrier.
- Metal removal becomes favorable.

03 Key Features & Advantages

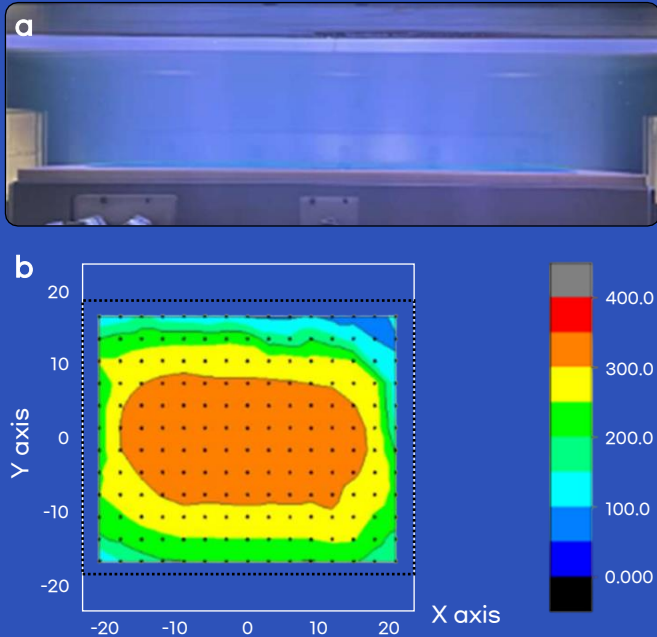
Large-area Scalability

- **Performance** : ~10% uniformity on Gen 2 (370 x 470mm) substrates.
- **Mass-productibility** : Verified Gen 2 reproducibility; scalable to Gen 6 (1600mm).

Cost & Time Efficiency

- **Performance** : Process temperature <50~80°C with PR selectivity >5.
- ① Hard-mask step cost reduction, ② Prevents PR burning/hardening & substrate thermal damage.

- ✓ **Sub-1 μ m fine patterning with zero residue.**
- ✓ **Advantages : Material Versatility, High Resolution.**



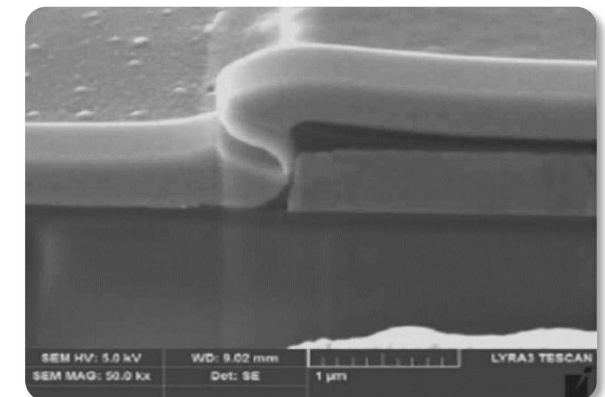
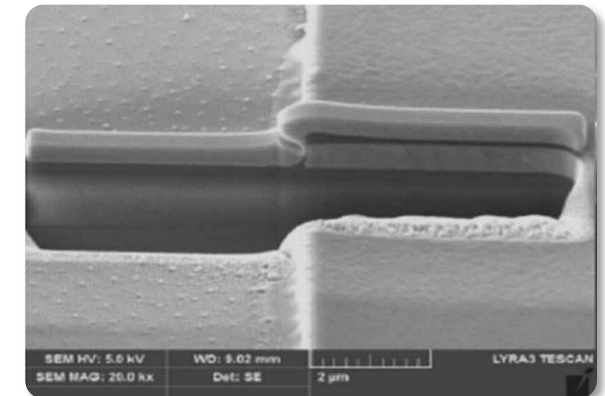
Optimized plasma uniformity(a) and dry etching uniformity profile(b) via β -Equipment for Gen.2 glass process.



PR masked Cu thin film before dry etching.

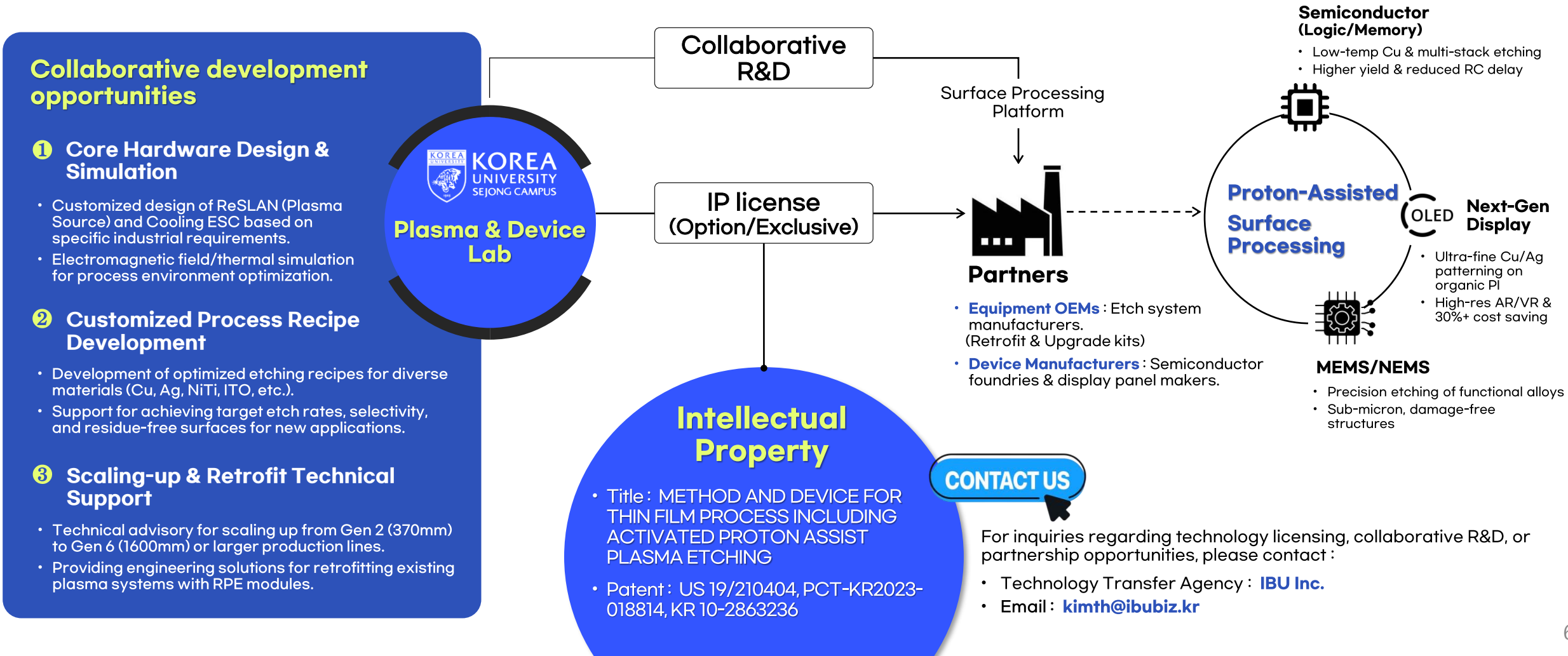
PR masked Cu thin film after dry etching. (<50°C)

No PR burning or hardening due to ultra-low process temperature.



04 Strategic Business Opportunities

- ✓ **Business Vision** : Proprietary proton-assisted plasma platform for damage-free, sub-micron precision etching.
- ✓ **Engagement Model** : IP licensing, collaborative R&D, and technical support for industrial scaling-up and retrofitting.



Partnering to **unlock new business opportunities** through innovation.

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