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(54) **Manufacturing method of a deposition mask**

Verfahren zu der Herstellung eines Abscheidungsmaske

Méthode de fabrication d'un masque de dépôt

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- **PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 1998, no. 13, 30 November 1998 (1998-11-30) & JP 10 207044 A (TOPPAN PRINTING CO LTD), 7 August 1998 (1998-08-07)**

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Description

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

5 1. Field of the Invention

[0001] The present invention relates to deposition masks used for forming hole-transport layers, light-emitting layers and the like for devices such as electroluminescent display units and, more particularly, relates to a method for manufacturing such deposition masks.

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2. Description of the Related Arts

[0002] Known organic EL display units are usually manufactured by vacuum deposition of organic compounds using a vacuum deposition apparatus in a resistance-heating evaporation system. In particular, for full-color organic EL display units, fine light emitting elements for emitting RGB (red, green, and blue) light must be precisely fabricated. Therefore, such units are manufactured by a mask evaporation process in which organic compounds that are different from each other depending on RGB pixels are selectively deposited on desired regions using metal masks and the like. In order to manufacture full-color organic EL display units with high definition, fine deposition masks must be used. Since such deposition masks must be thin and fine, the masks are conventionally prepared by an electroforming process.

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[0003] As the definition of the organic EL display units has been enhanced, misalignment due to heat has become serious because known metal masks have a thermal expansion coefficient that is greatly different from that of a deposition substrate treated by a vapor deposition process, made of glass or the like. Especially in the case of using a large-sized deposition substrate treated by a vapor deposition process in order to increase the number of elements obtained from the deposition substrate, the misalignment due to heat is outstandingly caused.

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[0004] In order to solve that problem, a deposition mask is prepared using a silicon wafer having a thermal expansion coefficient smaller than that of glass.

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[0005] In order to manufacture a plurality of organic EL display units from a single large-sized deposition substrate, there is a known deposition mask having a configuration that a plurality of second substrates (mask chips), each of which is used for manufacturing one organic EL display unit and formed of a silicon substrate, are joined to a first substrate (a mask support) made of borosilicate glass having apertures. The reason to employ such a configuration is as follows: since an available silicon wafer is disk-shaped having a diameter of about 300 mm at the most, a deposition mask fit for a large-sized deposition substrate cannot be manufactured using such a wafer. Since the first substrate is made of borosilicate glass having a thermal expansion coefficient close to that of silicon, the flexure of the deposition mask is reduced.

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[0006] In the known deposition mask, when the second substrates consisting of silicon substrates are joined to the first substrate made of borosilicate glass, each of the second substrates must be aligned with the first substrate one by one after one second substrate is joined to the first substrate, and high processing accuracy is necessary; hence, there is a problem in that an increase in the time taken for the process causes an increase in cost.

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[0007] Since the second substrates have openings according to a pixel pattern, there is a problem in that incorrect pixel pattern is formed if the second substrates are misaligned with the first substrate when they are joined to each other.

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[0008] A method according to the pre-characterizing portion of claim 1 is known from US 2003/0059690 A1. In this prior art mask chips including a plurality of holes are joined to a mask support made of borosilicate glass.

[0009] US 5,199,055 A discloses a method of manufacturing an X-ray lithographic mask blank composed of a mask support frame carrying an X-ray permeable film. The mask support comprises a relatively thick reinforcing member made from single crystal silicon to which is bonded, via a silicon oxide layer, a single crystal silicon wafer that carries the X-ray permeable film. The reinforcing member and the silicon wafer are said to have preferably the same crystallographic orientation. The known method bonds the silicon wafer to the frame-shaped reinforcing member, then forms the X-ray permeable film on the surface side of the silicon wafer that is opposite to the reinforcing member, and finally etches the silicon wafer from the reinforcing member side to expose the X-ray permeable film to the opening of reinforcing member.

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[0010] The result of this known method is a mask blank, not yet a mask.

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SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0010] It is an object of the present invention to provide a method of manufacturing a deposition mask at low cost that allows obtaining a high-precision deposition mask useful in treating a large-sized deposition substrate

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[0011] This object is achieved by a method as claimed in claim 1. Preferred embodiments of the invention are subject-matter of the dependent claims.

[0012] Since the single crystal silicon substrates of the mask chips are joined to the mask support made of borosilicate

glass and the openings according to a pixel pattern are then formed in the resulting single crystal silicon substrates, the positional accuracy need not be high when each of the single crystal silicon substrates is joined to the mask support; hence, the deposition mask can be easily manufactured. Furthermore, since the openings are formed after the single crystal silicon substrates are joined to the mask support, the openings are fit for a fine pixel pattern. If a plurality of the single crystal silicon substrates are joined to the mask support, a large-sized deposition substrate can be treated by a vapor deposition process; hence, a large number of electroluminescent display units can be manufactured at a time.

[0013] Since the etching mask is formed on the single crystal silicon substrate before the substrates of the mask chips are joined to the respective predetermined sections of the mask support, flexure due to heat oxidation or the like can be prevented from occurring in the mask support made of borosilicate glass or the like.

[0014] Since the single crystal silicon substrates are joined to the mask support made of borosilicate glass by anodic coupling, an adhesive is not necessary and flexure due to such an adhesive can be prevented.

[0015] If the surfaces of the mask chips have thin films consisting of carbon and fluorine, the deposition mask can be readily detached from a deposition substrate in a deposition step.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0016]

FIG. 1(A) is a top view showing a deposition mask according to a first embodiment of the present invention, and Fig. 1(B) is a cross sectional view of the deposition mask.

FIG. 2 is an illustration showing a mask support included in the deposition mask shown in FIG. 1.

FIG. 3 is an illustration showing one of mask chips of the deposition mask shown in FIG. 1.

FIG. 4 is an illustration showing a step of preparing single crystal silicon substrates by a cutting process.

FIG. 5 is a top view showing a step of joining the single crystal silicon substrates to the mask support.

FIG. 6 is an enlarged sectional view showing a step of preparing the deposition mask.

FIG. 7 is an enlarged sectional view showing steps of manufacturing a deposition mask according to a second embodiment.

FIG. 8 is a vertical sectional view showing one of pixels included in an electroluminescent display unit.

FIG. 9 is a fragmentary sectional view showing steps of forming electroluminescent layers.

FIG. 10(A) and (B) are illustrations showing examples of an electronic apparatus according to a fourth embodiment of the present invention.

Description of the Preferred Embodiments

FIRST EMBODIMENT

[0017] FIG. 1 is an illustration showing a deposition mask according to a first embodiment of the present invention. FIG. 1(A) is a top view showing the deposition mask and FIG. 1(B) is a transverse sectional view showing the deposition mask. The deposition mask of the first embodiment has a configuration in which a plurality of mask chips 2 each including a single crystal silicon substrate are arranged on the upper face of a mask support 1 made of borosilicate glass, the number of the mask chips 2 being six in FIG. 1(a). The mask support 1 has a plurality of apertures 3 and the mask chips 2 are joined to the mask support 1 in such a manner that the mask chips 2 respectively cover the corresponding apertures 3. Each of the mask chip 2 has a large number of openings 4 corresponding to pixels. The openings 4 have a size of several ten- μm square and all single-color pixels are formed in one step when a deposition substrate is treated by a vapor deposition process. A method for forming electroluminescent layers by the vapor deposition process is described later in detail. The mask support 1 has convex alignment marks 5 used for aligning the mask support 1 with the deposition substrate (of positions and directions). The alignment marks 5 may be recessions or perforations.

[0018] In the first embodiment, the mask support 1 is made of borosilicate glass; however, the mask support 1 may be formed of a silicon substrate. Furthermore, a single mask chip may be joined to mask support 1 instead of a plurality

of the mask chips 2.

[0019] FIG. 2 is an illustration showing the mask support 1 of the deposition mask shown in FIG. 1, and FIG. 3 is an illustration showing one of the mask chips 2 of the deposition mask shown in FIG. 1. With reference to FIG. 2, the mask support 1 has a plurality of the apertures 3 and the alignment marks 5 are placed on the upper face thereof. The apertures 3 are formed, for example, by directing a jet of fine abrasive grains toward a borosilicate glass substrate. The alignment marks 5 may be formed according to the following procedure: a gold or chromium layer is formed on the borosilicate glass substrate by a sputtering process and the resulting substrate is patterned by a photolithographic process and then etched. With reference to FIG. 3, the mask chips 2 each have a large number of the openings 4. The mask chips 2 are joined to the mask support 1 such that the openings 4 are positioned above the apertures 3.

[0020] The mask support 1 is preferably prepared using a material having a thermal expansion coefficient close or equal to that of silicon. This is because heat strain can be prevented from being applied to joints between the mask support 1 and the mask chips 2 when an electroluminescent layer is formed by the vapor deposition process. For example, borosilicate glass Pyrex™ #7744 (manufactured by Corning Inc.) has a thermal expansion coefficient of $3.25 \times 10^{-6}/^{\circ}\text{C}$ and silicon has a thermal expansion coefficient of $3.5 \times 10^{-6}/^{\circ}\text{C}$, that is, the thermal expansion coefficient of the glass is very close to that of silicon; hence, the glass is fit to prepare the mask support 1.

[0021] FIG. 4 is an illustration showing a step of dividing a single crystal silicon wafer into single crystal silicon substrates for preparing the mask chips 2. The following wafer is prepared: a single crystal silicon wafer 10 having a surface of, for example, a $\langle 100 \rangle$ crystal orientation and having two orientation flats 11 (hereinafter referred to as ori-flas). The single crystal silicon wafer 10 has the $\langle 100 \rangle$ crystal orientation and the ori-flas 11 perpendicularly crossing each other in a $\langle 100 \rangle$ crystal plane. The single crystal silicon wafer 10 is covered with a silicon dioxide layer, formed by thermal oxidation in advance, for forming an etching mask. The single crystal silicon wafer 10 is cut along lines parallel to the ori-flas 11 with a dicing saw, whereby the single crystal silicon substrates 2a having a rectangular shape are obtained. Alternatively, the single crystal silicon wafer 10 may be cloven into the single crystal silicon substrates 2a without using the dicing saw. In order to cleave the single crystal silicon wafer 10, narrow grooves are preferably formed along dividing lines in advance. The single crystal silicon substrates 2a need not be rectangular if the single crystal silicon substrates 2a each have at least one straight side. Silicon dioxide layers may be formed on the respective single crystal silicon substrates 2a after cutting the wafer, or silicon nitride layers or the like may be formed thereon with a CVD (Chemical Vapor Deposition) system.

[0022] FIG. 5 is a top view showing a step of joining the single crystal silicon substrates 2a made by the process shown in FIG. 4 to the mask support 1. In the step of joining the single crystal silicon substrates 2a, the single crystal silicon substrates 2a do not yet have the openings 4 corresponding to pixels. In the step shown in FIG. 5, the mask chips 2 are joined to the upper face of the mask support 1 provided with the apertures 3 and the alignment marks 5. In this step, the crystal orientations of the single crystal silicon substrates 2a are aligned with each other using a reference member 12 having at least one straight side. In order to align the crystal orientations, the directions of the alignment marks 5 and the reference member 12 are relatively aligned and sides of the single crystal silicon substrates 2a obtained by the process shown in FIG. 4 are aligned by placing them along the reference member (see FIG. 5). According to this operation, the single crystal silicon substrates 2a arranged in a line as shown in FIG. 5 can be joined to the mask support 1 in one step using the reference member 12. The alignment is herein performed for each line using the reference member 12. In the first embodiment, the single crystal silicon substrates 2a are joined to the mask support 1 with a UV-curable adhesive. Since the openings 4 corresponding to pixels are formed after the single crystal silicon substrates 2a are joined to the mask support 1 as described below, the accuracy of the positions of the single crystal silicon substrates 2a need not be so high.

[0023] FIG. 6 is an enlarged sectional view showing a step of processing the mask support 1 having the single crystal silicon substrates 2a preliminarily joined in the step shown in FIG. 5, to prepare the deposition mask. FIG. 6 shows one of the single crystal silicon substrates 2a and regions of the mask support 1 surrounding the substrate. First of all, the mask support 1 having the single crystal silicon substrates 2a joined in the step shown in FIG. 5 is prepared (FIG. 6(a)). Here, silicon dioxide layers 15 are placed on both surfaces of each single crystal silicon substrate 2a, and the single crystal silicon substrate 2a is joined to the mask support 1 with the UV-curable adhesive 14. Subsequently, a silicon dioxide layer 20 placed on the lower face of the single crystal silicon substrate 2a is removed, and the silicon dioxide layer 15 placed on the upper face of the single crystal silicon substrate 2a is patterned by a photolithographic process, whereby a pattern corresponding to a pixel pattern (the openings 4) is formed. The resulting silicon dioxide layer 15 is then half-etched using hydrofluoric acid, whereby patterned portions 21 are formed (FIG. 6(b)). Here, the silicon dioxide layer 20 placed on the lower face of the single crystal silicon substrate 2a is photolithographically processed and then dry-etched using CF_3 gas, whereby the silicon dioxide layer 20 is selectively removed.

[0024] The mask support 1 having each single crystal silicon substrate 2a is immersed in an aqueous TMAH (tetramethyl hydroxide) solution, whereby the lower faces of the single crystal silicon substrate 2a is isotropically etched, thereby forming a recessed section 22. The resulting mask support 1 having the single crystal silicon substrate 2a is then immersed in an aqueous hydrofluoric acid solution, whereby the silicon dioxide layer 15 placed on the upper face of the

single crystal silicon substrate 2a is etched until portions of the silicon dioxide layers 15 under the patterned portions 21 are entirely removed (FIG. 6(c)).

[0025] Regions under the patterned portions 21 are then irradiated with YAG laser light, whereby the openings 4 are formed (FIG. 6(d)). Here, the silicon dioxide layer 15 functions as a deposition mask; hence, only silicon portions are etched, whereby the openings 4 are formed in the single crystal silicon substrate 2a.

[0026] The mask support 1 having the single crystal silicon substrates 2a is then immersed in an aqueous potassium hydroxide solution, whereby the single crystal silicon substrates 2a are anisotropically etched (FIG. 6(e)). According to this operation, silicon regions surrounding the openings 4 of the single crystal silicon substrate 2a are etched and therefore tapered off. This is because an evaporated material is allowed to pass through the openings 4 in various directions in a deposition step.

[0027] Finally, the silicon dioxide layer 15 placed on the upper face of the single crystal silicon substrate 2a is removed by a dry etching process using the CF_3 gas, whereby the deposition mask is completed (FIG. 6(f)).

[0028] Incidentally, the silicon dioxide layers 15 may be removed using a diluted aqueous hydrofluoric acid solution, in the step shown in FIG. 6(f).

[0029] The deposition mask is completed in the step shown in FIG. 6(f). A thin film consisting of carbon and fluorine may be formed on the upper face of the obtained deposition mask. This film is referred to as a so-called Teflon™ film. The deposition mask having the film can be readily detached from the deposition substrate in the vapor deposition step. In order to form the thin film consisting of carbon and fluorine, the deposition mask is treated in a plasma atmosphere containing a mixture of carbon and fluorine, thereby forming the thin film to cover the deposition mask.

[0030] In the first embodiment, since the single crystal silicon substrates 2a are joined to the mask support 1 made of borosilicate glass and the openings 4 corresponding to a pixel pattern are then formed, the accuracy of the positions of the single crystal silicon substrates 2a joined to the mask support 1 need not be high; hence, the deposition mask can be easily prepared. Furthermore, since the openings 4 are formed after the single crystal silicon substrates 2a are joined to the mask support 1, the openings are fit to form the fine pixel pattern. Since a plurality of the single crystal silicon substrates are joined to the mask support, a large-sized deposition substrate can be treated by a vapor deposition process; hence, a large number of electroluminescent display units can be manufactured at a time.

[0031] In the step of joining the single crystal silicon substrates 2a to the mask support 1, the crystal orientations of the single crystal silicon substrates 2a are aligned with each other using the reference member 12 having at least one straight side; hence, the single crystal silicon substrates 2a arranged in a line can be joined to the mask support 1 in one step. Furthermore, the crystal orientations of the single crystal silicon substrates 2a can be precisely aligned with each other by the use of the reference member 12.

SECOND EMBODIMENT

[0032] FIG. 7 is an enlarged sectional view showing steps of manufacturing a deposition mask according to a second embodiment of the present invention. FIG. 7 shows one of single crystal silicon substrates 2b and regions of a mask support surrounding the substrate. The deposition mask of the second embodiment has substantially the same configuration as that of the deposition mask of the first embodiment shown in FIG. 1 unless otherwise specified, and the same components as those of the deposition mask of the first embodiment shall have the same reference numerals.

[0033] A gold-chromium layer 15a is formed by a sputtering process on the upper face of a single crystal silicon wafer 10, as shown in FIG. 4, having a <100> crystal orientation. In this operation, a chromium sub-layer having affinity for silicon is preferably formed primarily and a gold sub-layer having high chemical resistance is then formed thereon. The resulting single crystal silicon wafer 10 is cut into single crystal silicon substrates 2b and the single crystal silicon substrates 2b are then joined to the mask support 1 made of borosilicate glass by anodic coupling in the same manner as that described in the first embodiment (FIG. 7(a)). In the anodic coupling, the single crystal silicon substrates 2b and the mask support 1 are first arranged so that the surfaces of the substrates meet the surface of the mask support 1, the crystal orientations of the substrates are subsequently aligned with each other in the same manner as that described in the first embodiment, the resulting single crystal silicon substrates 2b and mask support 1 are heated to 300°C to 500°C, and a voltage of about 500 V is then applied to them.

[0034] The gold-chromium layer 15a of each substrate is then patterned, whereby a pattern corresponding to a pixel pattern (openings 4) is formed. The resulting layer is half-etched using an etching solution for gold and chromium, whereby patterned portions 21a are formed (FIG. 7(b)).

[0035] The lower face of each single crystal silicon substrates 2b is anisotropically etched using an aqueous TMAH solution, whereby recessed sections 22a are formed. The resulting mask support 1 having the single crystal silicon substrate 2b is then immersed in the etching solution for gold and chromium, whereby the gold-chromium layer 15a is etched until the patterned portions 21a of the gold-chromium layer are entirely removed (FIG. 7(c)).

[0036] The openings 4 are formed in the single crystal silicon substrate 2b by the application of YAG laser light in the same manner as that described in the first embodiment (FIG. 7(d)). Finally, the mask support 1 having the single crystal

silicon substrate 2b is etched using an aqueous potassium hydroxide solution, whereby silicon regions surrounding the openings 4 of the single crystal silicon substrate 2b are tapered off, thereby obtaining the deposition mask (FIG. 7(e)).

[0037] The gold-chromium layer 15a remaining in the step shown in FIG. 7(e) may be removed by an etching process.

[0038] In the second embodiment, since the single crystal silicon substrates 2b are joined to the mask support 1 made of borosilicate glass by anodic coupling, an adhesive is not necessary and flexure due to such an adhesive can be prevented from occurring. Furthermore, since no adhesive is used, no gases are formed in a vapor deposition step; hence, the deposition mask fit for high-vacuum deposition can be manufactured.

THIRD EMBODIMENT

[0039] FIG. 8 is a vertical sectional view showing one of pixels included in an electroluminescent display unit according to a third embodiment of the present invention. In the third embodiment, an organic EL display unit is described as an example of the electroluminescent display unit.

[0040] The organic EL display unit shown in FIG. 8 includes a glass substrate 30 made of alkali-free glass, TFT wiring lines 31, a planarizing insulating layer 32, and an ITO layer 33 disposed in that order. ITO (Indium Tin Oxide) functions as an anode for applying currents to the pixel. Silicon dioxide layer 34 is placed at regions, emitting no light, surrounding the pixel. A hole-transport layer 35, a light-emitting layer 36, and an electron-injection layer 37, which constitute an electroluminescent layer, are made of organic EL materials and formed by a vapor deposition process or the like. ITO layers 38 functioning as cathodes and a transparent sealing film 39 are disposed on these layers. The deposition mask described in the first or second embodiment is principally used for forming the electroluminescent layer, but it may be used as a sputter mask for forming the ITO layer 33 by a sputtering process. Incidentally, the electroluminescent layer may include a hole-injection layer or the like if it is provided in addition to the hole-transport layer 35, the light-emitting layer 36, and the electron-injection layer 37. Alternatively, an electron-transport layer, a light-emitting layer, and hole-injection layer functioning as an electroluminescent layer may be formed instead of the hole-transport layer 35, the light-emitting layer 36, and the electron-injection layer 37.

[0041] FIG. 9 is a fragmentary sectional view showing steps of forming the electroluminescent layer using the deposition mask described in the first or second embodiment. Openings 4 of a deposition mask 40 (FIG. 9 shows periphery of the openings 4 only) are arranged to meet portions for red pixels on a glass substrate 30 having an ITO layer 33 and the like, and a red electroluminescent layer 51 for the red pixels are formed by a vapor deposition process (FIG. 9(a)). The deposition mask 40 is then moved so that the openings 4 are arranged to meet portions for green pixels on the glass substrate 30, and a green electroluminescent layer 52 for the green pixels are then formed by the vapor deposition process (FIG. 9(b)). According to the same procedure as the above, a blue electroluminescent layer 53 for blue pixels are formed by the vapor deposition process (FIG. 9(c)).

[0042] In the third embodiment, since the electroluminescent layer is formed using the deposition mask described in the first or second embodiment, a high-definition electroluminescent display unit including the fine electroluminescent layer can be manufactured.

FOURTH EMBODIMENT

[0043] FIG. 10 is an illustration showing an example of an electronic apparatus according to a fourth embodiment of the present invention. FIG. 10(A) shows a mobile phone including a display panel, which is an example of an electroluminescent display unit of the present invention. FIG. 10(B) shows a personal computer including the electroluminescent display unit of the present invention. The electroluminescent display unit of the present invention can be used for a display panel for a game machine or a digital camera.

Claims

1. A method for manufacturing a deposition mask comprising a configuration in which a plurality of mask chips (2) each consisting of a single crystal silicon substrate (2a) are joined to a mask support (1) made of borosilicate glass, comprising:

a step of joining the plurality of mask chips to predetermined sections of the mask support (1) in such a manner that the crystal orientation of each of the mask chips (2) is aligned in a predetermined direction, and a step of forming openings (4) in the mask chips (2) joined to the mask support,

characterized in that the forming step is performed after the joining step.

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2. The method according to Claim 1, wherein the step of joining the plurality of mask chips to the predetermined sections of the mask support (1) includes a sub-step of aligning the crystal orientation of the mask chips in the predetermined direction using a reference member (12) having at least one straight side.
- 5 3. The method according to Claim 1 or 2, further comprising a step of forming an etching mask on the mask chips, the etching mask-forming step being performed before performing the step of joining the mask chips (2) to the predetermined sections of the mask support (1).
- 10 4. The method according to any one of Claims 1 to 3, wherein the mask chips (2) are joined to the mask support (1) by anodic coupling.
5. The method according to any one of Claims 1 to 4, wherein the single crystal silicon substrates (2a) of the mask chips are prepared by dividing a single crystal silicon wafer (10) using cleavage.
- 15 6. The method according to any one of Claims 1 to 5, wherein thin films consisting of carbon and fluorine are formed on surfaces of the mask chips (2), in a plasma atmosphere of a mixture of carbon and fluorine.

Patentansprüche

- 20 1. Verfahren zur Herstellung einer Aufdampfmaske mit einer Konfiguration, bei der eine Mehrzahl Masken-Chips (2), die jeweils aus einem Einkristall-Siliziumsubstrat (2a) bestehen, mit einem Maskenträger (1) aus Borosilikatglas verbunden werden, mit:
 - 25 einem Schritt des Verbindens der Mehrzahl Masken-Chips mit vorgegebenen Abschnitten des Maskenträgers (1) auf eine solche Weise, dass die Kristallorientierung jedes der Masken-Chips (2) in einer vorgegebenen Richtung ausgerichtet ist, und einem Schritt des Ausbildens von Öffnungen (4) in den mit dem Maskenträger verbundenen Masken-Chips (2),
- 30 **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** der Ausbildungsschritt nach dem Verbindungsschritt erfolgt.
2. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, bei dem der Schritt des Verbindens der Mehrzahl Masken-Chips mit den vorgegebenen Abschnitten des Maskenträgers (1) einen Unterschritt des Ausrichtens der Kristallorientierung der Masken-Chips in einer vorgegebenen Richtung unter Verwendung eines Referenzelements (12) mit mindestens einer geraden
- 35 Seite enthält.
3. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, ferner einen Schritt des Ausbildens einer Ätzmaske auf den Masken-Chips aufweisend, wobei der Schritt des Ausbildens der Ätzmaske vor dem Schritt des Verbindens der Masken-Chips (2) mit den vorgegebenen Abschnitten des Maskenträgers (1) ausgeführt wird.
- 40 4. Verfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 3, bei dem die Masken-Chips (2) durch anodische Kopplung mit dem Maskenträger (1) verbunden werden.
5. Verfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 4, bei dem die Einkristall-Siliziumsubstrate (2a) der Masken-Chips durch
- 45 Teilen eines Einkristall-Siliziumwafers (10) mittels Spaltens hergestellt werden.
6. Verfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 5, bei dem Dünnschichten aus Kohlenstoff und Fluor auf den Oberflächen der Masken-Chips (2) in einer Plasmaatmosphäre ausgebildet werden, die ein Gemisch aus Kohlenstoff und Fluor
- 50 enthält.

Revendications

- 55 1. Procédé de fabrication d'un masque de dépôt comprenant une configuration dans laquelle une pluralité de puces de masque (2) chacune consistant en un substrat de silicium cristallin unique (2a) sont fixées par fusion à un support de masque (1) fait de verre de borosilicate, comprenant :

une étape consistant à fixer par fusion la pluralité de puces de masque aux sections prédéterminées du support

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de masque (1) de sorte que l'orientation cristalline de chacune des puces de masque (2) soit alignée dans une direction prédéterminée, et une étape consistant à former des ouvertures (4) dans les puces de masque (2) fixées par fusion sur le support de masque,

5 **caractérisé en ce que** l'étape de formation est réalisée après l'étape de fixation par fusion.

2. Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel l'étape de fixation par fusion de la pluralité de puces de masque aux sections prédéterminées au support de masque (1) comprend une sous-étape consistant à aligner l'orientation cristalline des puces de masque dans la direction prédéterminée en utilisant un organe de référence (12) ayant au moins un côté droit.

10 3. Procédé selon la revendication 1 ou 2, comprenant en outre une étape consistant à former un masque de gravure sur les puces de masque, l'étape de formation du masque de gravure étant réalisée avant la réalisation de l'étape consistant à fixer par fusion les puces de masque (2) aux sections prédéterminées du support de masque (1).

15 4. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 3, dans lequel les puces de masque (2) sont fixées par fusion au support de masque (1) par un couplage anodique.

20 5. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 4, dans lequel les substrats de silicium cristallin uniques (2a) des puces de masque sont préparés en divisant une tranche de silicium cristallin unique (10) en utilisant le clivage.

25 6. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 5, dans lequel les films fins consistant en du carbone et du fluor sont formés sur les surfaces des puces de masque (2), dans une atmosphère de plasma de mélange de carbone et fluor.

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FIG. 1A

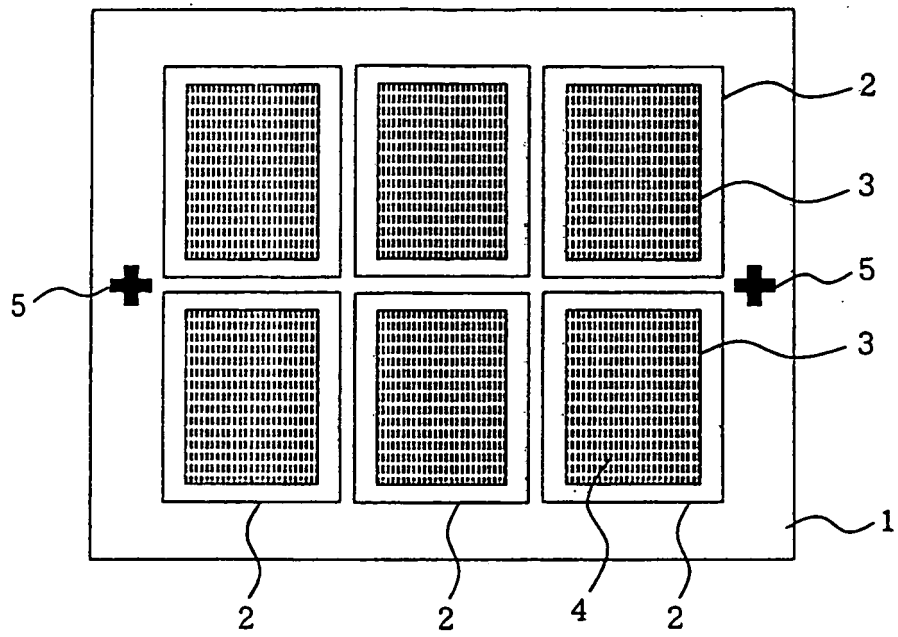


FIG. 1B

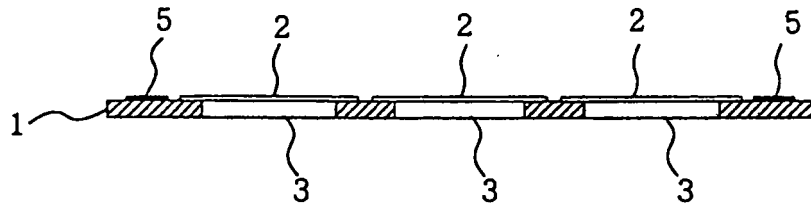


FIG. 2

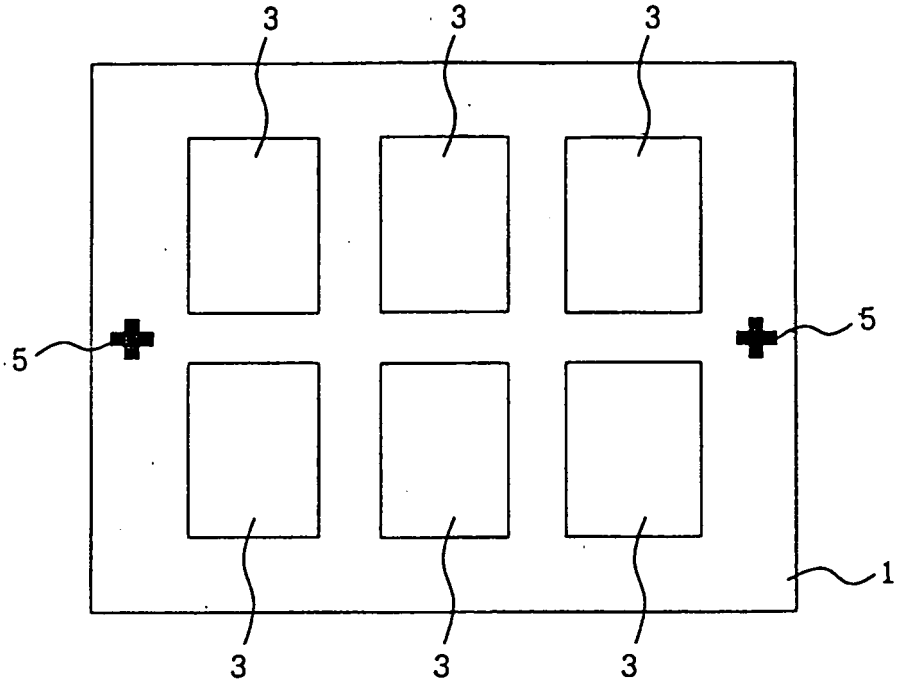


FIG. 3

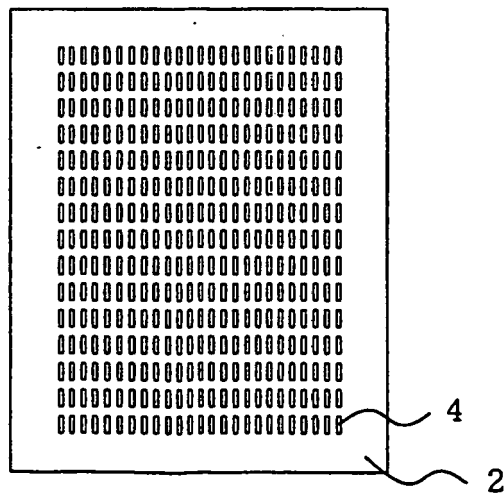


FIG. 4

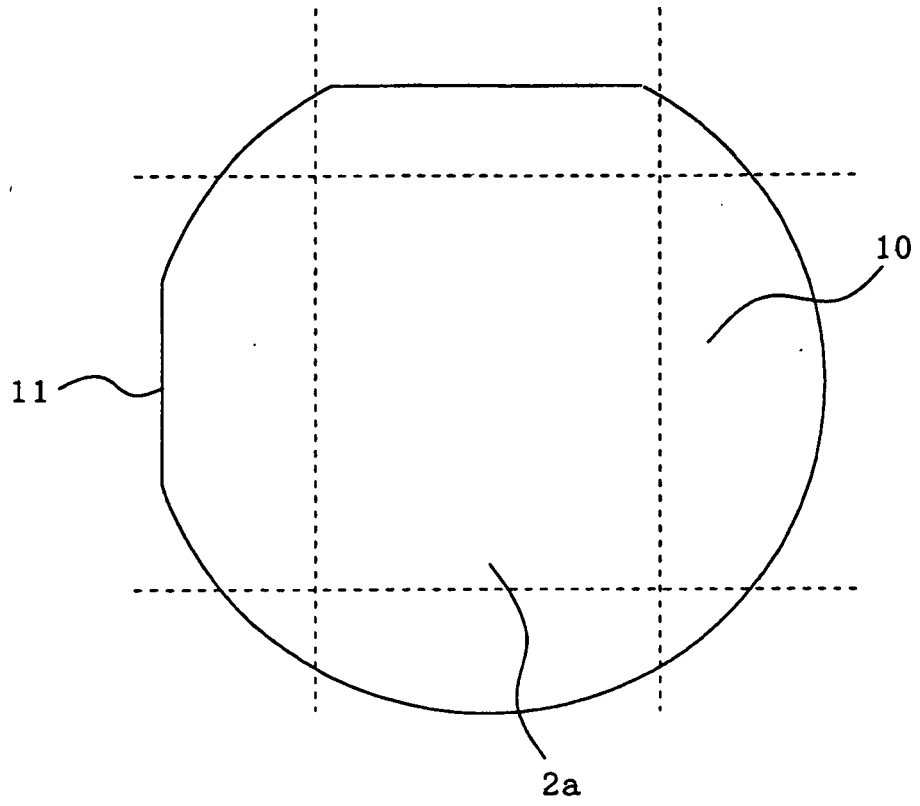
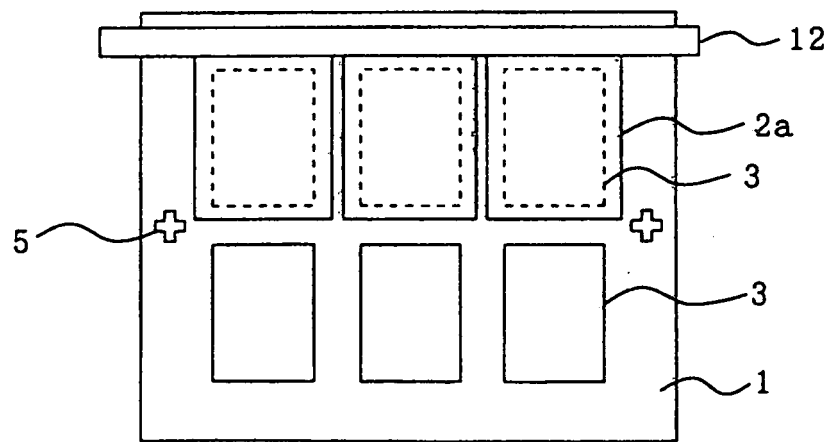


FIG. 5



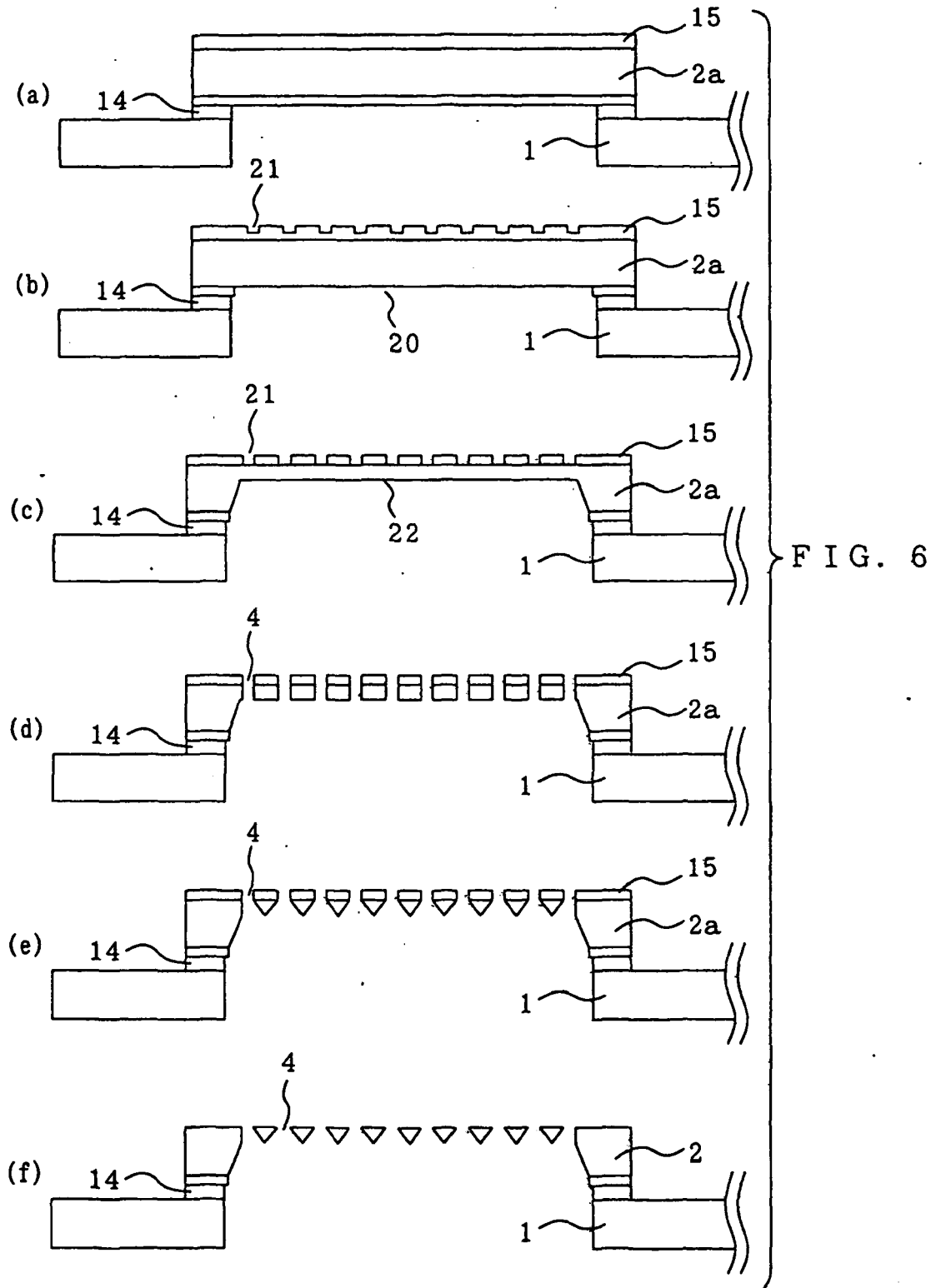


FIG. 7

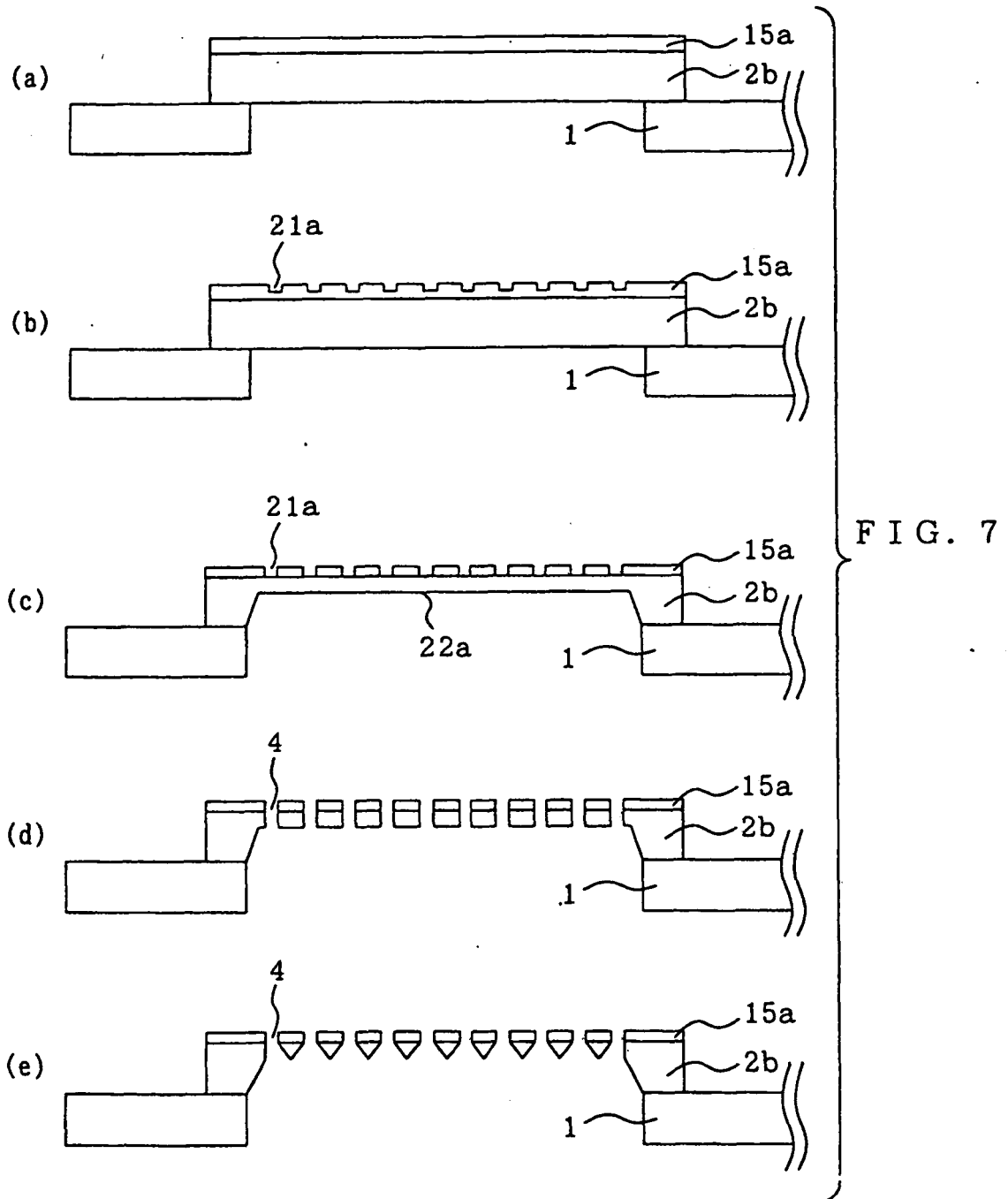


FIG. 8

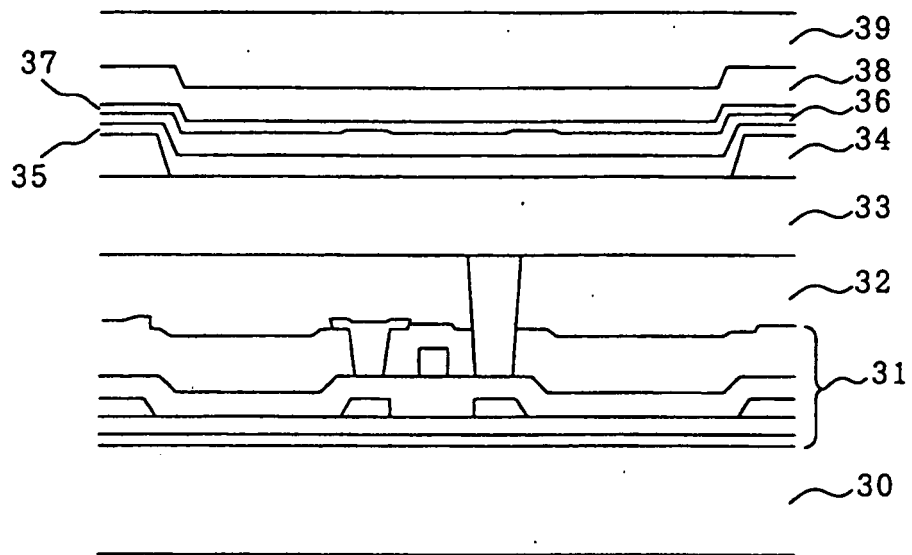


FIG. 9

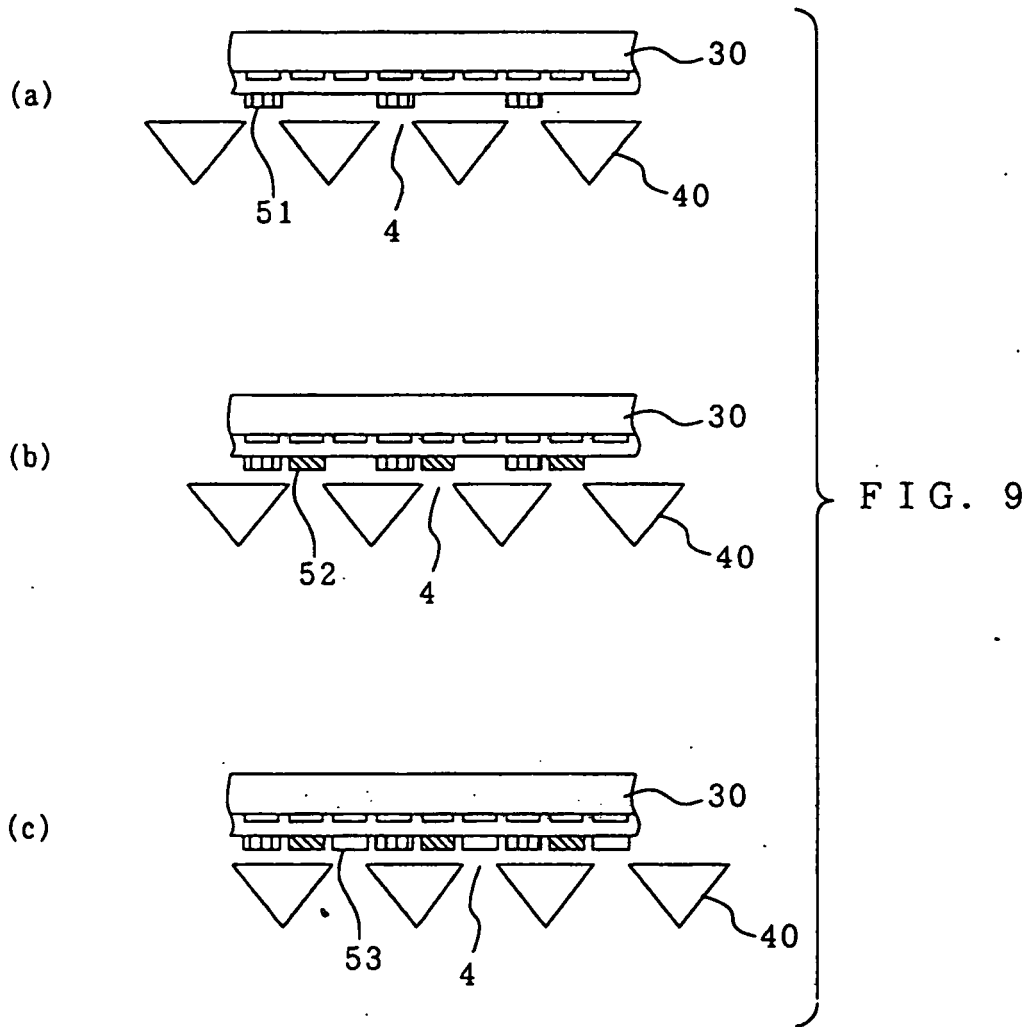
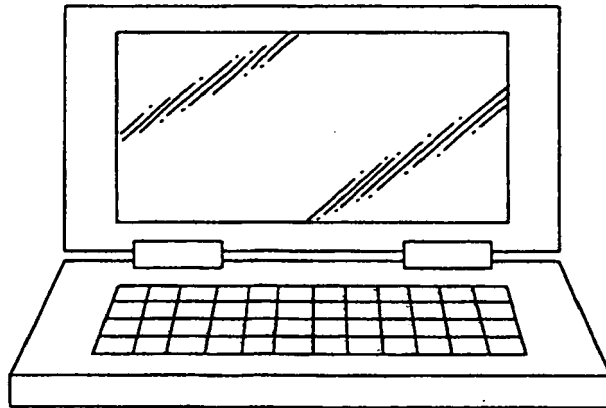


FIG. 10 A



FIG. 10 B



REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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