

## Selective Growth of Polycrystalline Diamond Thin Films Using Bias-Enhanced MPCVD

Minyao Mao, Changjun Kang, Xikang Zhang<sup>1</sup>, Songsheng Tan,  
Weiyuan Wang, Zhicheng Zhuang<sup>2</sup> and Xiaofeng Jing<sup>3</sup>

State Key Laboratories of Transducer Technology,

<sup>1</sup>State Key Laboratory of Functional Materials for Informatics,  
Shanghai Institute of Metallurgy, Chinese Academy of Sciences,  
Shanghai 200050, P. R. China

<sup>2</sup>Center of Physics and Chemistry, Shanghai Jiao Tong University,  
Shanghai 200030, P. R. China

<sup>3</sup>Fudan T. D. Lee Physics Laboratory and Surface Physics Laboratory,  
Fudan University, Shanghai 200433, P. R. China

(Received October 25, 1993; accepted December 14, 1993)

**Key words:** selective growth, diamond thin film, nucleation density, bias-enhanced MPCVD

Polycrystalline diamond thin films have been selectively grown on mirror-polished silicon substrates using bias-enhanced microwave plasma chemical vapor deposition (MPCVD) to increase diamond nucleation density. Shallow etching of the SiO<sub>2</sub> mask was employed after the nucleation treatment to remove the diamond nuclei from the mask. Perfect diamond patterns with smooth surfaces (particle size < 0.5 μm) and sharp boundaries were obtained. Diamond film gears 400 μm in diameter and 5 μm in thickness were fabricated for the first time using the technique described above.

### 1. Introduction

Chemical-vapor-deposited diamond films have great potential for application in electronic, optical and micromechanical devices because of the unique properties of diamond. Film patterning is one of the basic processes for fabricating the devices. Diamond is highly resistant to chemical solutions, therefore, it is very difficult to pattern by chemical etching. Plasma and laser etching are alternative techniques, but both require sophisticated and expensive equipment. Selective growth may be the most viable technique to achieve