

# بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ





# شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم



# جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

## قسم

نقسم بالله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها  
علي هذه الأقراص المدمجة قد أعدت دون أية تغييرات



## يجب أن

تحفظ هذه الأقراص المدمجة بعيدا عن الغبار





**Ain Shams University**  
**Faculty of Engineering**

Electronics and Electrical Communications Engineering Department

**Modelling and Enhancement of Vertical  
Mirrors in MEMS Spectrometers**

A Thesis

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements of a Master of Science  
degree in Electrical Engineering

Submitted by:

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Cairo, 2021







## Statement

This dissertation is submitted to Ain Shams University for the degree of Master of Science in Electrical Engineering (Electronics and Communications Engineering).

The work included in this thesis was carried out by the author at the Electronics and Communications Engineering Department, Faculty of Engineering, Ain Shams University, Cairo, Egypt.

No part of this thesis was submitted for a degree or a qualification at any other university or institution.

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# Curriculum Vitae

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***Moez ElMassry***

***Cairo, Egypt***

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## ABSTRACT

Optical MEMS applications such as on-chip spectrometers, optical switches, and optical scanners require high reflectance vertical metallized micromirrors. The quality of the metal film sputtered on vertical micromirrors behaves differently than horizontal surface, and thus, affecting the optical reflectivity. In this thesis, vertical micromirrors fabricated using deep etching of silicon followed by metal sputtering are studied. Physical parameter extraction methodology, image processing, machine learning and discrete element analysis are used to extend the easy-to-take scanning electron microscope images into 3-D topographical information, that are usually obtained using atomic force microscope and transmission electron microscope. The experimental results show that vertical micromirrors surface quality has a granular nature showing degraded performance and a different optical response with respect to the bulk metal. A physical model is developed and validated by comparing the measured reflectivity of the fabricated micromirrors with a multi-layer reflectivity optical model based on the effective medium theory fed by the extracted physical parameters. In agreement with the experimental results, the model predicts a reflectivity of about 60 % for a sputtered aluminum thickness of 50 nm, compared to 97.5% reflectivity predicted by the bulk metal model.

**Keywords:** Vertical micromirrors, aluminum reflectivity, transfer matrix method, metal thin film grains, Micro-Electro-Mechanical-System, Silicon, Deep-Reactive-Ion-Etching.

