



# Production of carbonized micro-patterns by photolithography and pyrolysis<sup>☆</sup>

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## ABSTRACT

The preparation of carbon micro-patterns is reported in this paper. Different carbon micro-patterns were created using photolithography of the epoxy-based negative photoresist SU-8. Photoresist patterns were optimized in terms of resolution and aspect ratio and subsequently subjected to pyrolysis to obtain carbonized and conductive 3D structures. The latter step requires the optimization of the resist cross-linking time as well as the temperature and time of the resist post-bake. This step is crucial in order to avoid any severe modification of the geometry of the patterns produced during the actual pyrolysis. By observing optical and scanning electron microscope images, the morphology of the structures before and after pyrolysis was studied and the same patterns were also characterized by a laser probe profilometer. Finally, the thus obtained carbon patterns on Si wafers were used to carry out cell culture tests with Neural Stem Cells (NSC). The adhesion and the arrangement of the stem cells were analyzed to verify the ability of the patterned substrates to guide the orientation and, therefore, the differentiation of the cells.

## 1. Introduction

Patterned organic polymers are considered a promising material for many applications [1–3]. Polymer micro and nano-patterning techniques include molding, mechanical machining and lithography. Photolithography techniques offer a balance between the quality and the complexity of the final specified dimensions by patterning with light [4]. Typically, a photolithography mask is designed to enable the selective passage of UV light onto a photoresist layer, changing its chemical composition according to the desired final topography. The epoxy-based negative photoresist SU-8 has been used extensively to form large aspect ratio thick resist structures due to its low absorption in the UV spectrum [5]. If the UV absorption in a polymer is too high the patterning of thick coatings is rendered impossible as the light cannot penetrate deep enough even at high doses [6]. In the case of SU-8 the UV light can penetrate very deep and this coupled with a high degree of cross-linking allows for high aspect ratio straight sidewalls with good structural definition and high quality [7]. Moreover SU-8 exhibits excellent chemical and thermal stability. However, the properties of the SU-8 are very sensitive to even minor variations of the processing parameters [8,9]. The cross-linking of the photoresist depends on the combination of the exposure time and energy and the post

exposure baking conditions. Specifically, the reproduction of small features is enhanced by using a low exposure dose and a high post exposure bake [4]. In the production of carbon micro-electromechanical systems (CMEMS), pyrolysis follows the photolithography process to produce a carbon pattern from the polymer precursor. Carbonization takes place in a furnace with the photoresist subjected to a heat treatment in an inert atmosphere [10]. At temperatures above 900 °C the resulting carbon content of the residue is expected to exceed a mass fraction of > 90% in weight. TEM and X-ray analysis performed on the pyrolyzed photoresist reveal that in most cases the microstructure is similar to that of commercial glassy carbon with its high impermeability, high conductivity and excellent electrochemical characteristics [11]. By changing the deposition method of the precursor polymer (e.g. electrospinning instead of spin coating) the graphitic content of the resulting carbon can be modified which in turn changes the electrical and electrochemical properties of the material [12]. The SU-8 patterned structures shrink during carbonization [13] and the percentage of vertical shrinkage varies from 60% to 80% [10] and is found to be directly proportional to the pyrolysis temperature and inversely proportional to the height of the precursor layer [14]. Most of the SU-8 shrinkage occurs at low temperatures (i.e. 600 °C) due to the fact that the bulk of decomposition products escape at those lower

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temperatures. Resist shrinkage in the X-Y plane is substantially less than in the Z direction because the resist is anchored to a fixed substrate (Si in our case) [15]. The SU-8 properties combined with the opportunities offered by the photolithography and the pyrolysis processes make this production system suitable for a wide range of applications like CMEMS [16,17], micro optics, micro machining, analytical micro fluidic applications [18], electro analytical chemistry, electro synthetic chemistry, and energy conversion [19], biosensor, bio-analytical systems [20] and biomedical device applications [21].

The engineered scaffolds used in the biomedical industry are designed to promote cellular adhesion, proliferation and differentiation [22–24]. Such a substrate must have distinct properties to facilitate the interaction with a specific cellular phenotype [25]. Implanted structures must also have mechanical and morphological properties aimed at the success of the implant [26–28]. Other devices are used to guide a certain differentiation of stem cells by enabling cellular stimulation by their structure and material composition [29,30]. Such substrates can be used in in-vitro experiments as long as they allow the detachment of the cells after treatment. In neural tissue engineering, electrical stimuli together with a controlled topography (e.g., aligned nanofibers) have been identified as key parameters to promote nerve regeneration and neural stem cells differentiation; in particular, nerve guidance channels are indicated to induce a forced organization of the cells that can lead to a cytoskeletal modification according to the channels direction [31–33]. Photolithography has been used for the production of scaffolds and the manufacturing of biomaterials at small scales for tissue engineering applications [34–36]. On the other hand, the pyrolysis technique has been considered less frequently and specifically for neural tissue engineering [37,38]. In this paper, the production of different carbonized SU-8 patterns produced by photolithography is reported to highlight the possibility of using the combination of both the selected techniques for the fabrication of patterned and carbonized substrates. The patterns geometry was designed considering the typical configurations used in micro fluidic and biomedical applications [39–41]. The morphology of the patterns was evaluated by optical and electron microscope images. A laser probe profilometer has been used to investigate the shrinkage at different aspect ratios of the designed structures. Lastly, neural stem cells have been seeded on the patterned substrates to investigate the effect of the configurations of the patterns on the cells adhesion and orientation.

## 2. Production of the carbon patterns

Silicon wafers were used as the substrate for the SU-8 negative photoresist photolithography process. Different geometric configurations were designed for the selective cross-linking of the polymer and the production of patterned wafers. Following this process, the wafers were subjected to pyrolysis to obtain patterned glassy-carbon structures.

### 2.1. Pattern designs

Two main SU-8 patterns were designed as shown in Fig. 1. Configuration A and B are characterized by lines having two different widths ( $w_0$ ) equal to 25  $\mu\text{m}$  and 35  $\mu\text{m}$ , and two different pitches ( $d_0$ ) equal to 25  $\mu\text{m}$  and 35  $\mu\text{m}$  respectively (Fig. 1).

### 2.2. Photolithography and pyrolysis

The patterns A and B were printed in an optimized photolithography process, using SU-8 3050 on silicon wafers (Si wafers) and on silicon wafers with a silicon dioxide layer (SiO<sub>2</sub> wafers). The newer SU-8 3050 (Microchem<sup>®</sup>) resist is listed in the company material as having improved adhesion to the Si wafer, reduced coating stress and an enhanced resolution for high aspect ratio structures compared to previous SU-8 resist types [42]. The Si substrates were cleaned and

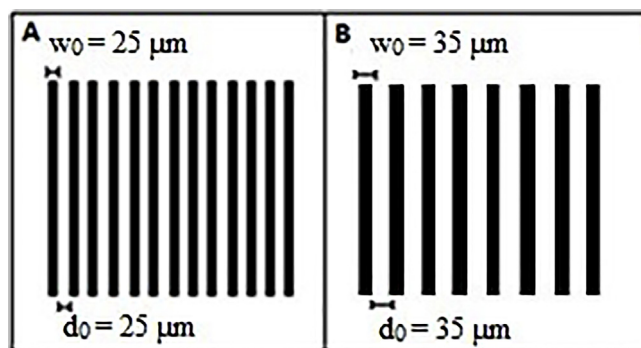


Fig. 1. Pattern configurations A and B.

dried prior spin-coating of the photoresist. A first thin film (2  $\mu\text{m}$ ) of SU-2002 was spin coated and fully exposed on the SiO<sub>2</sub> wafers to enhance adhesion between the subsequent SU-8 layer and the substrate, and to reduce the tensile stress on the structures. SU-8 3050 was spin-coated at 3000 rpm to a desired film thickness of 50  $\mu\text{m}$  on both Si wafers and SiO<sub>2</sub> wafers. The final height of the structures depends on the dispensed volume of the polymer solution, viscosity of the solution and the spin-coating process. The Microchem Corporation provides information about parameters such as viscosity, spin speed, recommended times and temperature for softbake, the post-exposure bake steps and the exposure time in the datasheets of the specific SU-8 resist. The most important parameters of the photolithography process are reported in Table 1. After the spin-coating process, the UV exposure was performed in hard contact mode to minimize air gaps throughout the exposure area and an exposure time (ET) less than the recommended one in the processing datasheet (22 s vs 25 s) were used to minimize the chance of starting a cross-linking reaction in the gaps between the resist lines. The exposure time could not be reduced too drastically in order to prevent under-exposure with line walls no longer straight and a shape that is no longer uniform along the height of the structures. The soft bake (SB) and the post-exposure bake (PEB) were carried out using a ramp of 2  $^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{min}$  to reach the final temperatures and the wafers were allowed to cool down to room temperature after both baking processes to ensure complete cross-linking and to avoid the collapse of the gaps between the lines due to stiction forces [43]. A commercially available SU-8 developer was employed for dissolving the uncross-linked SU-8 after the photolithography process.

The pyrolysis process of the SU-8 patterns was carried out in two steps. First, the patterns were pre-conditioned at 270  $^{\circ}\text{C}$  for three hours to thermally stabilize them. Next, the wafers were placed in a furnace for the pyrolysis at 950  $^{\circ}\text{C}$  with a 10  $^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{min}$  ramp rate in a Nitrogen atmosphere [44]. The two steps heating process, with its slow heating rate, helps releasing the tensile stress due to the cross-linking of the polymer that usually causes stress in the carbon features near the interface [21]. The entire fabrication procedure is explained step by step in Fig. 2a.

Most of the shrinkage during pyrolysis in SU-8 takes place at low temperatures suggesting that most of the gas evolution is over by a low temperature and there is not much of pyrolysis reactions at higher temperatures [45]. The shrinkage that normally occurs during pyrolysis

Table 1  
Designed photolithography process for a 50  $\mu\text{m}$  SU-8 3050 layer.

Parameter	Description	Set value
Spin speed	Spin coating speed	3000 rpm
SB	Soft baking	15 min at 95 $^{\circ}\text{C}$
ET	Exposure time	22 s
PEB	Post-exposure baking	1 min at 65 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ and 5 min at 95 $^{\circ}\text{C}$
DT	Development time	15 min

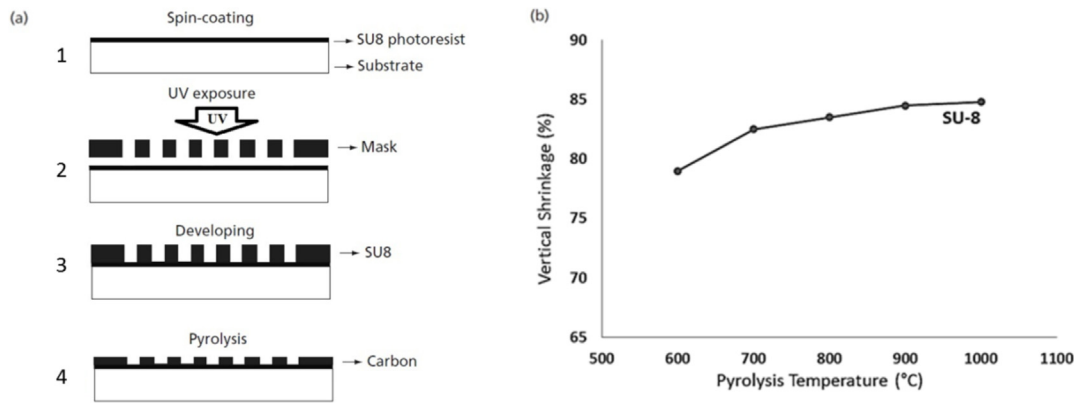


Fig. 2. Schematic illustration of the micro fabrication process of pyrolyzed photoresist patterns: a) 1. Spin coating on the cleaned silicon wafer; 2. Exposure of the 50  $\mu\text{m}$  SU-8 3050 base layer for generation of structures; 3. Polymer structures produced by photolithography; 4. Carbon structures obtained by pyrolysis. b) Vertical shrinkage in SU-8 upon pyrolysis in 5% H<sub>2</sub> and 95% N<sub>2</sub> at various temperatures [38].

is reported in Fig. 2b. This could be explained on the basis of the thermogravimetric analysis typical of the negative photoresist where a copious gas evolution is observed [45].

Since during the pyrolysis of SU-8 most of the copious gas evolution occurs in a relatively short temperature range, the adhesion of the film to the substrate is compromised. Therefore, when thick SU-8 films on silicon are pyrolyzed, the resulting carbon film peels off.

### 3. Pattern characterization

The patterns obtained on the Si wafers were characterized before and after pyrolysis with optical and electron microscopy. All patterns were also examined by a laser probe profilometer.

#### 3.1. Analysis of the morphology after photolithography

Fig. 3 displays the SEM images of the patterned (configuration A and B) SiO<sub>2</sub> coated Si wafers after the photolithography steps.

The cross-section images reveal the shape of the channels between the lines after photolithography. Both configurations show that the lines exhibit a slight V profile due possibly to under-exposure of the structure [46]. More straight sidewalls can be achieved with the proper optimization of the exposure time (ET) and the post-exposure baking time. The above images were properly processed with ImageJ software [47,48] to extract the pattern thicknesses for both configurations. The thickness after the photolithography was congruent with the nominal thickness (50  $\mu\text{m}$ ) of the spin coated SU-8 and in particular resulted in  $50.8 \pm 1.54 \mu\text{m}$  for configuration A and  $48.7 \pm 0.76 \mu\text{m}$  for configuration B based on three repetitions of the same measurements.

The bare Si patterned wafers were investigated only via optical microscopy. Fig. 4 shows the images of the configuration A and B. There is no reason to presume that both the sidewall and the thickness of the channels are different in this case compared to the oxide coated wafer case and for this reason the cross-section of these samples was not observed.

Table 2 reports the data of the dimensional analysis performed on

the SEM and optical microscope images. The data reveal the difference between the nominal ( $w_0, d_0$ ) and the actual obtained widths and pitches ( $w_{ph}, d_{ph}$ ). The difference is mostly due to the cross-linking of the photoresist.

The exposure and the post-exposure processes that enhanced the adhesion of the resist to the substrate resulted in an optimal replication of the nominal structures on the substrates by photolithography of the SU-8. The percentage of variation in the patterned geometry is typically within a range of  $\pm 1 \mu\text{m}$ . The higher ( $\geq 3 \mu\text{m}$ ) geometrical variation displayed by the patterns on the Si wafer with the B configuration might be caused by a less adequate contact between the mask and the substrate during the exposure.

#### 3.2. Analysis of the morphology after pyrolysis

Figs. 5 and 6 show the optical microscope images of the patterns on the SiO<sub>2</sub> and the Si wafers after the pyrolysis of configurations A and B.

The optical microscope images were processed with the same software ImageJ to analyze the pattern dimensions. Table 3 reports the data of the dimensional analysis performed on the images that results in more significant dimensional differences with respect to the configurations analyzed above after the photolithography process.

During pyrolysis, the uniform shrinkage of the photoresist network often results in a carbon network with increased openings [21]. The differences between the widths and pitches ( $w_{ph}, d_{ph}$ ) obtained after photolithography and the ones obtained after pyrolysis ( $w_{py}, d_{py}$ ) are resulting from the shrinkage occurring during pyrolysis and are more evident for the patterns on the SiO<sub>2</sub> wafers than on the Si wafers. In the author's opinion, the shrinkage effect that normally takes place during the heat treatment might be higher in presence of the dioxide film on the wafers. However, with respect to a typical percentage of shrinkage (Fig. 2) [45,49] occurring during pyrolysis, the changes in lateral dimensions were acceptable for the Si wafers (3–12%) while the changes of the patterns on the SiO<sub>2</sub> wafers were considerable larger (40%).

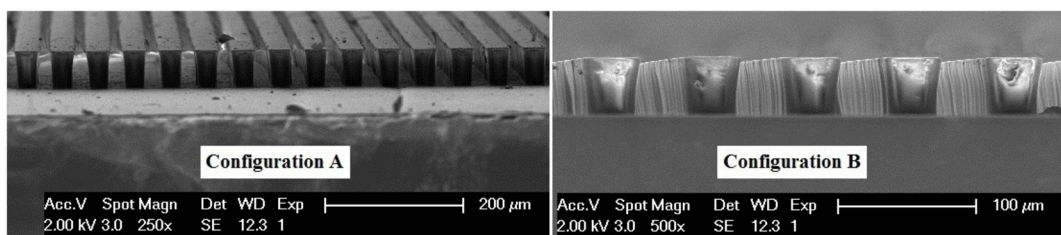


Fig. 3. SEM images of configuration A and B on the SiO<sub>2</sub> wafers after photolithography.

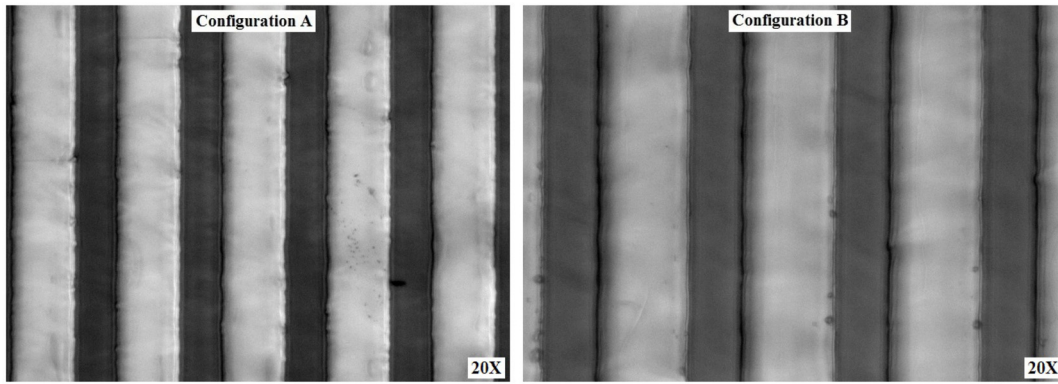


Fig. 4. Optical microscope images 20X of configuration A and B on the Si wafers after photolithography.

Table 2

Nominal pattern configurations and resulting dimensions of the pattern after photolithography. SEM and optical microscope measurements.

Nominal feature $w_0$ ( $\mu\text{m}$ )	Wafer feature $w_{ph}$ ( $\mu\text{m}$ )	Nominal feature $d_0$ ( $\mu\text{m}$ )	Wafer feature $d_{ph}$ ( $\mu\text{m}$ )
25 (A)	SiO <sub>2</sub> 25.1±1.4	25 (A)	SiO <sub>2</sub> 24.2±1.1
35 (B)	SiO <sub>2</sub> 33.9±1.2	35 (B)	SiO <sub>2</sub> 34.6±1.2
25 (A)	Si 25.3±1.2	25 (A)	Si 25.6±1.1
35 (B)	Si 38.2±0.6	35 (B)	Si 31.1±1.1

### 3.3. Laser probe profilometer after pyrolysis

The Mitaka<sup>®</sup> PF-60 [50] laser profilometer was used to investigate the cross sectional profile of the channels after pyrolysis. The non-pyrolyzed patterns were not clearly resolved by the profilometer and the resulting profile was not reliable. A length of 4 mm on the surface of the carbon patterned wafers with and without the dioxide film was analyzed (Fig. 8). The profile of configurations A and B was evaluated for the measurements of the width of the channels and the different pitches on the SiO<sub>2</sub> wafers (Fig. 7) and the Si wafers (Fig. 8):

As shown in the zoomed detail of Fig. 7, the interpolation of the profile carried out by means of the Mitaka Map<sup>®</sup> [51] software after the acquisition is probably causing an artifact that has to be neglected in the measuring process of the width and, therefore, the pitch value. The dimensional differences between the measurements taken by image processing and profile acquisition have been attributed to the different methods employed to collect the data. As explained above, the shrinkage during the pyrolysis is strongly affecting the geometry of the channels on the SiO<sub>2</sub> wafers (30–40% of variation). In general, this effect causes a reduction of the nominal width of high aspect ratio structures as shown in Table 4. The effect of the shrinkage (Fig. 2) is

reflected also on the value of the resulting pitch  $d_{py}$  in all configurations.

Another important effect of the shrinkage is the final thickness of the structures that is different from the thickness of the initial SU-8 layer. As reported in Table 5, the thickness of the pattern is modified by a vertical shrinkage that especially affects the height of the channels of configuration A on the Si wafers. In particular, the reduction of the thickness is under the typical shrinkage percentages reported for this type of process (86,57% in Nitrogen curing atmosphere [45,49,52]) in case of the configuration A on the SiO<sub>2</sub> wafers (33%). This relatively promising result can however directly depend on the high lateral shrinkage reported in the previous section. Moreover, the vertical shrinkage of the Si wafers patterned with configuration B is moderate (46%). Nevertheless, the shrinkage percentages reported for the other substrates are close to the typical values reported in the literature [45].

It has to be remembered that the thickness of thick layers of SU-8 can vary significantly [53] even after the spin-coating process with a variation of about ± 30 μm usually between the center and the edge of the wafer [20]. The shrinkage of the carbon patterns is also dependent on the overall height of the structure [21]. Moreover, it has been reported that Nitrogen atmosphere produces the highest shrinkage due to oxygen traces in the curing atmosphere.

## 4. Biological tests

169. The Si wafers patterned with configuration B were subjected to cell culture tests with Neural Stem Cells (NSC). The adhesion and the arrangement of the stem cells have been analyzed to verify the ability of the patterned substrates to guide the orientation and, therefore, the differentiation of the cells. In particular, the cellular morphology has been studied by immunofluorescent microscope images. The differences between the unpyrolyzed and pyrolyzed patterned substrates on the

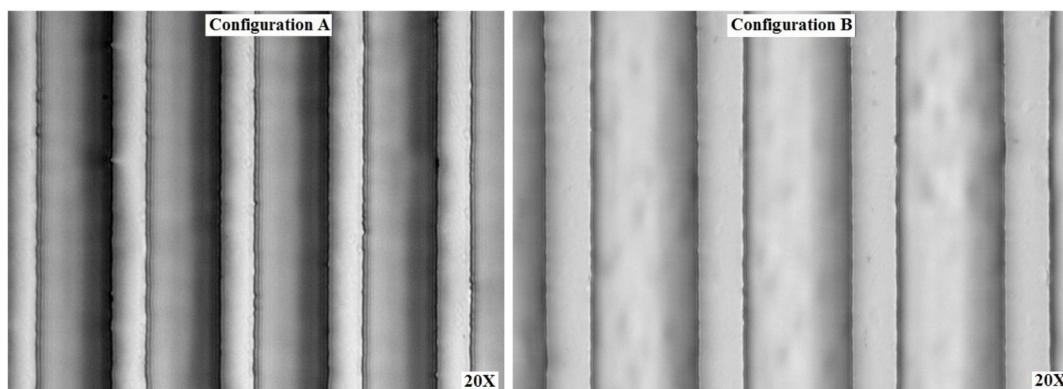


Fig. 5. Optical microscope images 20X of configuration A and B on the SiO<sub>2</sub> wafers after pyrolysis.



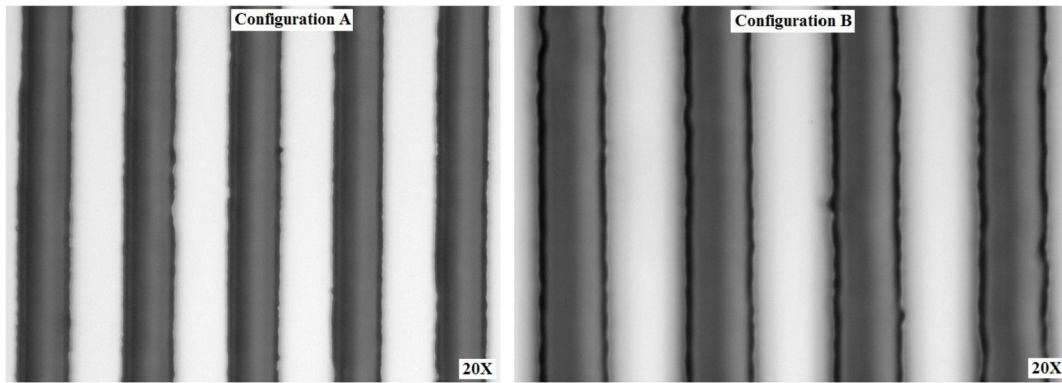


Fig. 6. Optical microscope images 20X of configuration A and B on the Si wafers after pyrolysis.

Table 3  
Pattern configurations by photolithography and resulting dimensions of the patterns after pyrolysis. Optical microscope measurements.

Wafer feature $w_{ph}$ ( $\mu\text{m}$ )	Wafer feature $w_{py}$ ( $\mu\text{m}$ )	Wafer feature $d_{ph}$ ( $\mu\text{m}$ )	Wafer feature $d_{py}$ ( $\mu\text{m}$ )				
SiO2 (A)	25.1±1.4	SiO2 (A)	15.7±0.5	SiO2 (A)	24.2±1.1	SiO2 (A)	34.9±1.2
SiO2 (B)	33.9±1.2	SiO2 (B)	21.6±0.6	SiO2 (B)	34.6±1.2	SiO2 (B)	50.7±1.5
Si (A)	25.3±1.2	Si (A)	24.6±0.7	Si (A)	25.6±1.1	Si (A)	26.3±0.5
Si (B)	38.2±0.6	Si (B)	33.7±1.2	Si (B)	31.1±1.1	Si (B)	37.8±1.3

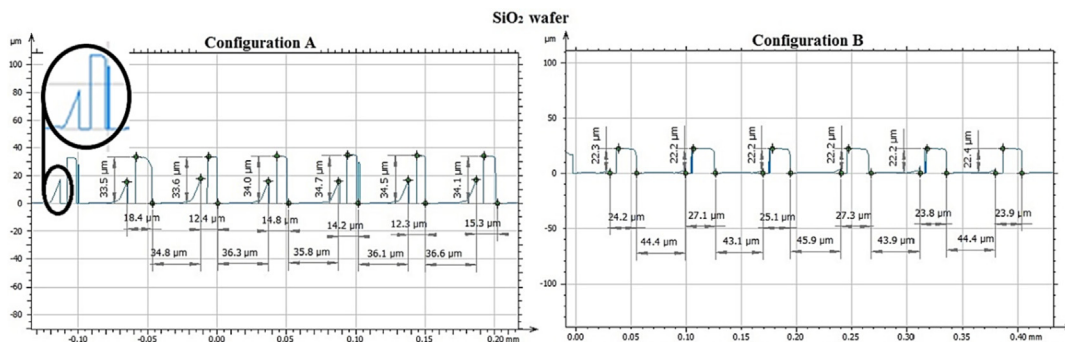


Fig. 7. Profile of the configuration A (on the right) and B (on the left) on the SiO<sub>2</sub> wafers. In the circled detail of configuration A: the detail of the artifact produced during the interpolation of the profile.

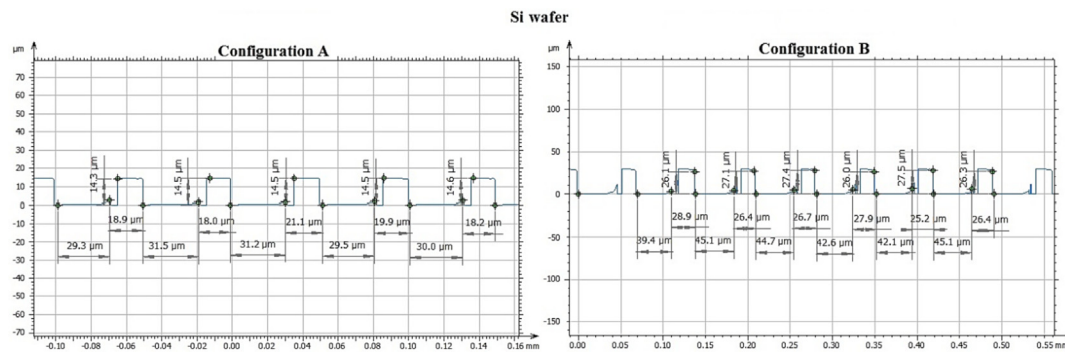


Fig. 8. Profile of the configuration A (on the right) and B (on the left) on the Si wafers.

Table 4  
Pattern configurations by photolithography and resulting dimensions of the patterns after pyrolysis. Profilometer measurements.

Wafer feature $w_{ph}$ ( $\mu\text{m}$ )	Wafer feature $w_{py}$ ( $\mu\text{m}$ )	Wafer feature $d_{ph}$ ( $\mu\text{m}$ )	Wafer feature $d_{py}$ ( $\mu\text{m}$ )				
SiO2 (A)	25.1±1.4	SiO2 (A)	14.4±1.2	SiO2 (A)	24.2±1.1	SiO2 (A)	35.9±0.6
SiO2 (B)	33.9±1.2	SiO2 (B)	25.5±1.5	SiO2 (B)	34.6±1.2	SiO2 (B)	44.3±1
Si (A)	25.3±1.2	Si (A)	19.2±1.2	Si (A)	25.6±1.1	Si (A)	30.3±0.9
Si (B)	38.2±0.6	Si (B)	27.3±1.1	Si (B)	31.1±1.1	Si (B)	43.9±1.4

**Table 5**

Nominal thickness of the SU-8 film and resulting dimensions of the thickness after pyrolysis. Profilometer measurements.

Nominal thickness ( $\mu\text{m}$ )	Wafer feature thickness ( $\mu\text{m}$ )	Shrinkage (%)	
50 (A)	SiO <sub>2</sub> (A)	33.3 $\pm$ 0.7	SiO <sub>2</sub> (A) 33
50 (B)	SiO <sub>2</sub> (B)	22.2 $\pm$ 0.05	SiO <sub>2</sub> (B) 55
50 (A)	Si (A)	14.5 $\pm$ 0.1	Si (A) 71
50 (B)	Si (B)	26.9 $\pm$ 0.6	Si (B) 46

cellular adhesion and orientation have also been highlighted.

#### 4.1. Cell culture

170. Before cell seeding, the substrates were sterilized with an EtOH 70% solution for 30 min and UV light for 20 min and then washed with phosphate buffered saline (PBS). The substrates were then coated with Corning™ Matrigel™ hESC-Qualified Matrix for 1 h. Human iPSC-derived neural stem cells were seeded on a 1 cm<sup>2</sup> area of the patterned substrates. Cultures were dissociated with StemPro® Accutase® and filtered to remove spheroids and floating sphere colonies, re-suspended as single cells, and seeded at a cellular density of 20,000 cells/cm<sup>2</sup>. Concentrated cell suspension was deposited onto each substrate and incubated for 30 min before filling the culture dish with a proper volume of culture medium. The cells were cultured using the Neural Expansion Medium. All cell culture reagents were purchased from Thermo Fisher Scientific®. Cells were maintained at 37 °C in a saturated humidity atmosphere containing 95% air and 5% CO<sub>2</sub>.

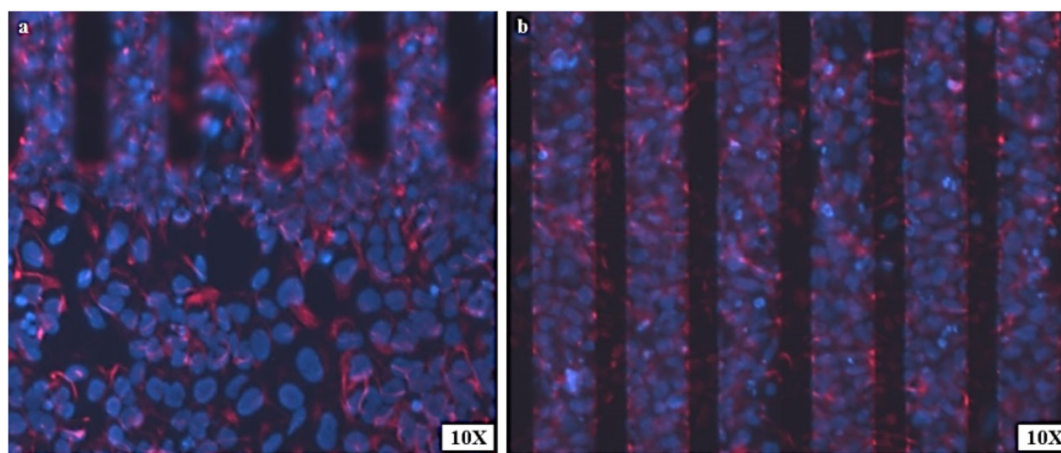
#### 4.2. Immunofluorescence (IF) staining

The samples were observed with an inverted fluorescent microscope and the organization of the cytoskeletal protein Nestin was evaluated to analyze the arrangement of the cells [54,55]. After 5 days the cells were treated using the Fix&Perm Sample Kit® (Nordic MUBio®) for 30 min (15 min fixation and 15 min permeabilization). For staining, the cells were incubated firstly with the blocking solution (iBind™ 5X Buffer) and then with the anti-Nestin antibody (Abcam®) for 3 h at room temperature. After washing with D-PBS, cells were stained with Alexa Fluor® 568 (ThermoFisher®) for 1 h in the dark. Cell nuclei were then counterstained with Hoechst 33342 in PBS for 5 min to highlight the cellular nuclei of the living neurons. The samples were mounted onto glass slides before imaging. The images of the nuclei (blue) and the Nestin (red) in our samples show that NSCs tend to spread in all directions in the absence of a pattern (Fig. 9).

The pattern can stimulate the cells to regulate their cytoskeletal orientation according to the design. In particular, neural stem cells seem to modify their original morphology (spherical) as a consequence of their arrangement along the channels (Fig. 9b).

### 5. Discussion and conclusions

In this paper, SU-8 3050 patterns are produced by photolithography on silicon wafers with (SiO<sub>2</sub>) and without (Si) the dioxide film. The wafers have been also subjected to pyrolysis after the photolithography process to obtain glassy-carbon patterns on the substrates. Two high aspect-ratio configurations have been designed in order to be applied during the two production processes. Narrower channels with respect to the configuration B characterize the configuration A. Channels with different widths and pitches characterize the patterns. The morphology of the patterns on the wafers has been evaluated. The dimensional differences between the nominal pattern geometry and the structures produced by photolithography are caused by the cross-linking of the polymer due to the exposure time and the post-baking time that are core parameters affecting the production of high aspect-ratio structures. The nominal widths and the pitches of the channels were well represented on the surface of all the wafers after the development of SU-8. On the other hand, the measurements of the geometry performed with both optical microscope images and profile acquisitions after pyrolysis highlighted that the dimensional differences were considerable. In particular, the widths and the pitches of the pyrolyzed channels on the SiO<sub>2</sub> wafers were varied by the heat treatment in a percentage around 40% while the carbon structures on the Si wafers were changed only in a percentage less than 12%. According to the literature [45,49], the curing atmosphere can affect the shrinkage during pyrolysis. In particular, in a Nitrogen atmosphere used here, the reported values are around the 86% at 900 °C. Here, the vertical shrinkage (thickness reduction) was 30% and 70% for the configuration A patterned on the SiO<sub>2</sub> and the Si wafers respectively. Although it seems a promising outcome for the SiO<sub>2</sub> the high lateral shrinkage reported for these samples could have affected the results. On the other hand, the shrinkage percentage for the configuration B was 65% and 46% on the SiO<sub>2</sub> and the Si wafers respectively. In the author's experience, the shrinkage on the SiO<sub>2</sub> wafers is higher than that of the Si wafers due to the presence of the dioxide film that can affect the adhesion of the structures on the wafers during the pyrolysis. Moreover, from these results, it seems that the narrower configuration can lead to a higher vertical shrinkage on the Si wafers. The influence of the patterns on cellular attachment and orientation was also evaluated. Neural stem cells were seeded on the wafers after pyrolysis. The results of the cell



**Fig. 9.** Fluorescent microscopy images 10X of NSCs seeded on Si wafers patterned with configuration B: a) the cells spread in all directions in absence of any pattern (bottom) and tends to arrange along the channels where the substrate is patterned (top), b) the cells are organized following the pattern configuration and the cells are communicating through the channels walls as highlighted by the protrusions of the cytoskeletal protein Nestin.

culture tests on the substrates confirm the strong influence of the pattern on cell orientations. According to the achieved results, the future researches will be focused on a more complete study of the quality of the patterns considering different process parameters. Furthermore, a statistical study of the orientation of the cells will be reported to evaluate the differences between the patterns configuration on the cellular arrangement with a quantitative description of what already evident in the fluorescent microscope images.

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