International Journal of Recent Innovations in Academic Research
E-ISSN: 2635-3040; P-ISSN: 2659-1561
Homepage: https://www.ijriar.com/
Volume-9, Issue-3, July-September-2025: 187-190

Research Article

Utilizing an Innovative Approach: The Thin Lens Chip Layers (TLCL) Concept

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Received: July 23, 2025 **Accepted:** August 12, 2025 **Published:** August 18, 2025

Abstract
In our research study, we are pleased to present an innovative methodology for the fabrication of memory chips, utilizing our innovative approach Thin Lens Chip Layers (TLCL) concept. This innovative novel approach is engineered to enhance the overall performance metrics, energy efficiency, and reliability of memory devices. By leveraging advanced layer integration techniques and precise optical engineering principles, the TLCL framework aims to address current limitations in memory chip manufacturing, thereby promoting scalable and robust memory solutions suitable for next-generation electronic systems.
Keywords: Thin Lens, Chip, Memory Devices.

Introduction

Currently, semiconductor integrated circuits (ICs) are integral components that underpin a vast array of technological applications, from advanced aerospace systems such as satellites and space probes to consumer electronics, including smartphones and wearable devices. The pervasive adoption of semiconductor devices is driven by continuous advancements in process technologies, scaling laws (such as Moore's Law), and economic factors promoting cost reduction and performance enhancement. These semiconductors facilitate high-speed data processing, low power consumption, and miniaturization, which are critical in meeting the rigorous demands of modern electronics. As a fundamental enabler of information technology infrastructure, semiconductor chips are central to the proliferation of interconnected devices in the internet (IoT), future 6G networks, and emerging edge computing paradigms, reflecting their expansive role in enabling pervasive, intelligent, and autonomous systems [1, 2].

Discussion

In this research paper, we propose an advanced fabrication methodology for high-density non-volatile memory integrated circuits. We introduce an innovative novel concept called the Thin Lens Chip Layers (TLCL) paradigm, a new optical-electronic structural framework. This technique employs sophisticated multilayer thin-lens deposition methods combined with precision optical lithography to create sequential, optically coupled layers that enhance charge retention and data integrity. The TLCL structure incorporates engineered micro-and nano-scale lens arrays embedded within the layered architecture to optimize light-matter interactions, thereby improving the energy efficiency of write/read operations and increasing device reliability under operational stress. By integrating cutting-edge layer stacking techniques with detailed Thin Lens Layer optical and electrical simulations, this approach addresses key content in process scalability, device uniformity, and thermal stability, paving the way for scalable, reliable, and high-performance memory modules suitable for demanding next-generation electronic and optoelectronic systems.

This technique involves an innovative silicon fabrication process that utilizes a fully implemented Thin Lens layer chip with the Thin Lens Layer production line, designed to ensure high precision and scalability in semiconductor manufacturing. This advanced line integrates state-of-the-art photolithography, etching, and doping techniques, conforming to industry standards such as those outlined by IEEE and physics research. The process emphasizes meticulous control of parameters like thermal budgets, thin lens layer uniformity, and defect density to optimize device performance and yield.

Silicon wafers undergo a complex series of fabrication steps-including oxidation, doping, etching, and deposition-to create integrated electronic circuits [1, 2]. Among these processes, laser-lithography is essential because it enables precise pattern transfer onto the silicon substrate.

It employs ultraviolet (UV) light [1, 2] to selectively expose a layer that functions as a lens mask for removing or altering materials. The laser lithography stage is often called the 'laser lithography zone,' similar to laser-based lens image formation used in digital lens layer printing.

In advanced semiconductor manufacturing, this step requires sub-wavelength resolution and is optimized using excimer, phase-shifting masks, and deep ultraviolet (DUV) or extreme ultraviolet (EUV) lithography systems [1, 2], in optimized utilizing excimer lasers accordance with IEEE standards and modern physics on laser nanolithography, which this research article suggests.

During the laser lithography process, a lens-mask-containing the detailed integrated circuit (IC) layout-is meticulously aligned with a silicon wafer coated with a photosensitive resist layer, commonly known as photoresist. The exposure utilizes deep ultraviolet (DUV) or extreme ultraviolet (EUV) radiation, depending on the specific technology node and resolution requirements. The light source's radiation is precisely collimated and spatially filtered through sophisticated optical lens systems, ensuring diffraction-limited resolution, and is selectively patterned by the mask via a chromium or molybdenum silicide overlay, which acts as an opaque and reflective layer to define microscopic features with sub-100 nm dimensions. Then undergoes a chemical transformation, altering solubility profile in developers-positive resists become soluble in exposed regions, whereas negative resists polymerize and become insoluble upon irradiation. Subsequent development processes involve immersion or spray development in aqueous or organic alkaline solutions, revealing the patterned resist with high fidelity. This patterned resist then serves as a lens mask or doping guide in subsequent process steps, enabling anisotropic plasma etching, ion implantation, metallization, and dielectric deposition. These steps collectively facilitate the fabrication of multilayered ICs that include active devices such as MOSFETs, passive components like resistors and capacitors, and interconnect structures. Advances in process node technology-down to the scale of approximately 7 nm-have demonstrated that a silicon die roughly the size of a fingernail can integrate over six billion transistors, owing to breakthroughs in photolithography resolution, immersion and extreme ultraviolet lithography (EUVL) techniques, optical proximity correction (OPC), and novel device architectures rooted in quantum-mechanical principles and nanoscale physics.

In the development of the Thin Lens Chip Layers (TLCL) transistor architecture, this innovative technology leverages advanced multilayer thin-film optoelectronic integration techniques, enabling high-density, low-voltage operation suitable for dynamic random access memory (DRAM) applications. The TLCL approach employs precise lithographic patterning and nanoscale material engineering to enhance charge trapping efficiency, reduce parasitic capacitances, and improve switching speeds. Such advancements can significantly contribute to the progression of semiconductor fabrication processes, fostering scalability and energy efficiency. Our innovation holds considerable promise for catalyzing breakthroughs in the semiconductor industry, potentially elevating manufacturing capabilities to competitive international standards.

Innovative Suggestion

Our innovative methodology is termed the 'Thin Lens Layers' technique, drawing an analogy to the principles of laser refractive surgery. This approach employs high-precision laser ablation to selectively remove tissue from the anterior ocular layers, effectively decreasing the optical lens's thickness to correct refractive anomalies. By utilizing this conceptual framework into semiconductor and optoelectronic domains, we extend the analogy to multilayer chip (Thin Lens Layer concept) architectures. This enables enhanced electrostatic focusing of charge carriers, akin to electron beam manipulation, so that the electron may more easily enter the capsule. This innovative method can facilitates precise control over the electron trajectories onto the photoreceptive surface. Such refinement (Thin Lens concept) in electron focusing and beam bending capabilities significantly improves the efficiency of charge storage and retrieval processes, analogous to advancements in flash memory technologies. The methodology leverages principles rooted in geometrical optometry and quantum charge transport, integrating sophisticated laser ablation techniques with layered semiconductor structures for optimized electronic and optical performance.

In our innovative approach, we utilise the laser approach to the chip layer production. The purpose is to make the layers of the chips thinner, which allows more electrons to be captured in the space caps while using less electricity. This means we can store more memory electrons with lower energy consumption.

Thinner layers make it easier for electrons to reach the caps, and the lens design with a thin curvature helps guide electrons naturally into the caps. As a result, more electrons can be trapped inside, meaning smaller chips can hold more electrons. Additionally, reducing the pressure force from the top during operation makes it easier for electrons to enter the caps.

That means, in our innovative technique, we established concept of layered electronic structures to the domain of semiconductor chip fabrication. The primary objective is to engineer ultra-thin layers within the integrated circuits, which enhances electron confinement and capacitance density. By reducing the dielectric thickness (through lens), we enable a higher density of carriers-electrons-to be stored within the potential wells of the memory cells, while simultaneously decreasing the overall power consumption. The reduced layer thickness facilitates improved electron tunneling and transport efficiency, which is further optimized through an precision-engineered lens structure featuring a minimal radius of curvature. This optical design naturally directs and focuses electron trajectories into the charge storage sites via quantum confinement effects, reducing scattering and recombination losses. Consequently, this approach increases the electron trapping capacity per unit volume, enabling miniaturization of the chip without sacrificing storage density or performance. Additionally, modulating the electrode pressure during operation diminishes the mechanical barrier, thereby lowering the energy threshold for electron injection into the memory nodes and enhancing device throughput.

To illustrate the thin lens layers methodology, we'll try to use pictures to show you how it works. First of all, the concave lens refers to the received (extraction) face of the electron. The concave lens is like thin layers that easily capture the electron.

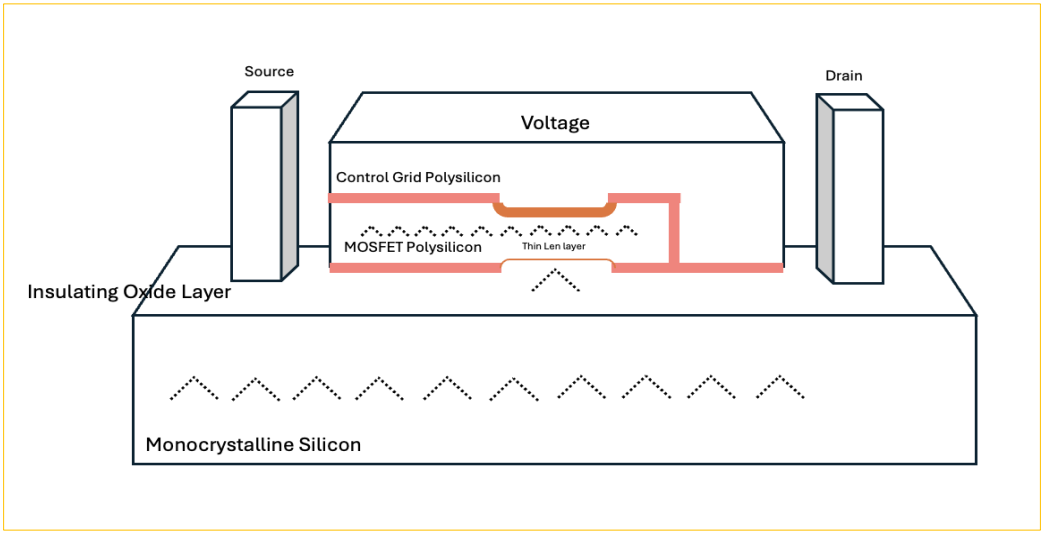

Figure 1. The innovative flash memory polysilicon chips concept (thin lens layer approach) (Author's view).

To elucidate the thin-layered lens methodology, illustrative diagrams Figure 1 employed to demonstrate operational principles. The concave lens is defined as the side of the electron interaction where charge accumulation or extraction occurs, analogous to a negative or focusing element. Conversely, the convex lens corresponds to the reflective interface of the electron, functioning as a surface that facilitates photon or electron reflection. The concave lens comprises ultrathin layers capable of efficiently capturing and directing incident electrons. Upon electron absorption by the concave lens, the opposing surface acts as a reflective interface, enhancing backscattering phenomena through multiple internal reflection units within the encapsulating cap structure. This layered configuration effectively manipulates electron trajectories and reflects incident particles, embodying a sophisticated multilayered optical-electronic system. This capture electron in the thin lens approach can capture more electrons, making the memory chips become more gigabytes and less energy consumption in this innovative approach.

Conclusion

Chips are vital for increasing investment in this sector, overcoming technological challenges, and fostering a robust industrial ecosystem through collaboration among industry, academia, and research organizations. The aim is to make significant advances in chip technology. As technology rapidly evolves, the integration of internet, big data, and artificial intelligence with industrial production accelerates, driving a major transformation in paradigm shift manufacturing processes. To modernize and upgrade the semiconductor

industry, it is crucial to generate innovative ideas and establish a vibrant, effective industrial ecosystem. Continuous innovation and wisdom will enhance the manufacturing, allowing it to shine across time and space. So, we are excited to introduce our innovative approach using Thin Lens Chip Layers (TLCL). This innovative approach is designed to boost the performance, energy efficiency, and reliability of memory devices. By incorporating advanced layer integration techniques and precise optical engineering principles, the TLCL concept framework is committed to overcoming existing challenges in memory chip processing and manufacturing. This paves the way for scalable and reliable chips memory solutions that are perfect for next-generation electronic systems.

Declarations

Acknowledgments: The author would like to acknowledge the independent nature of this research, which was conducted without institutional or external support.

Author Contribution: The author confirms sole responsibility for the following: study conception and design, data collection, analysis and interpretation of results, and manuscript preparation.

Conflict of Interest: The author declares no conflict of interest.

Consent to Publish: The author agrees to publish the paper in International Journal of Recent Innovations in Academic Research.

Data Availability Statement: All relevant data are included in the manuscript.

Funding: This research received no external funding.

Institutional Review Board Statement: Not applicable.

Informed Consent Statement: Not applicable.

Research Content: The research content of the manuscript is original and has not been published elsewhere.

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Citation: Lie Chun Pong. 2025. Utilizing an Innovative Approach: The Thin Lens Chip Layers (TLCL) Concept. International Journal of Recent Innovations in Academic Research, 9(3): 187-190.