Materials deposited on the nanoparticles disappear after immersing the sample in a suitable solvent and sonication. This process is similar to a removal process. The advantages of this technique include wide patterns, simplicity, good clarity, and the ability to combine it with other lithography techniques. On the other hand, this technique creates problems due to the limited forms available for patterned functional materials, the array of nanopatterns, and the existence of point defects. Combined nanolithography has also been used to perform successive exposures of chemical resists enhanced by optical lithography and electron beam lithography. Block nanolithography Oriented copolymer is a combination of top-down lithography and the bottom-up self-organization of two polymers to produce high-resolution nanopatterns over large areas. Typically, the self-organization of the block copolymer is randomly oriented and lacks long-range order, but the previous top-down pattern of the substrate for lithography provides an oriented block copolymer. Combined nanolithography irradiation of a substrate causes the preferential growth of semiconductor material in the irradiated regions, which can be used to fabricate ordered arrays of semiconductor dots.

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