

Latest Developments in 2D and 3D TOF-SIMS Analysis

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User Meeting
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IONTOF

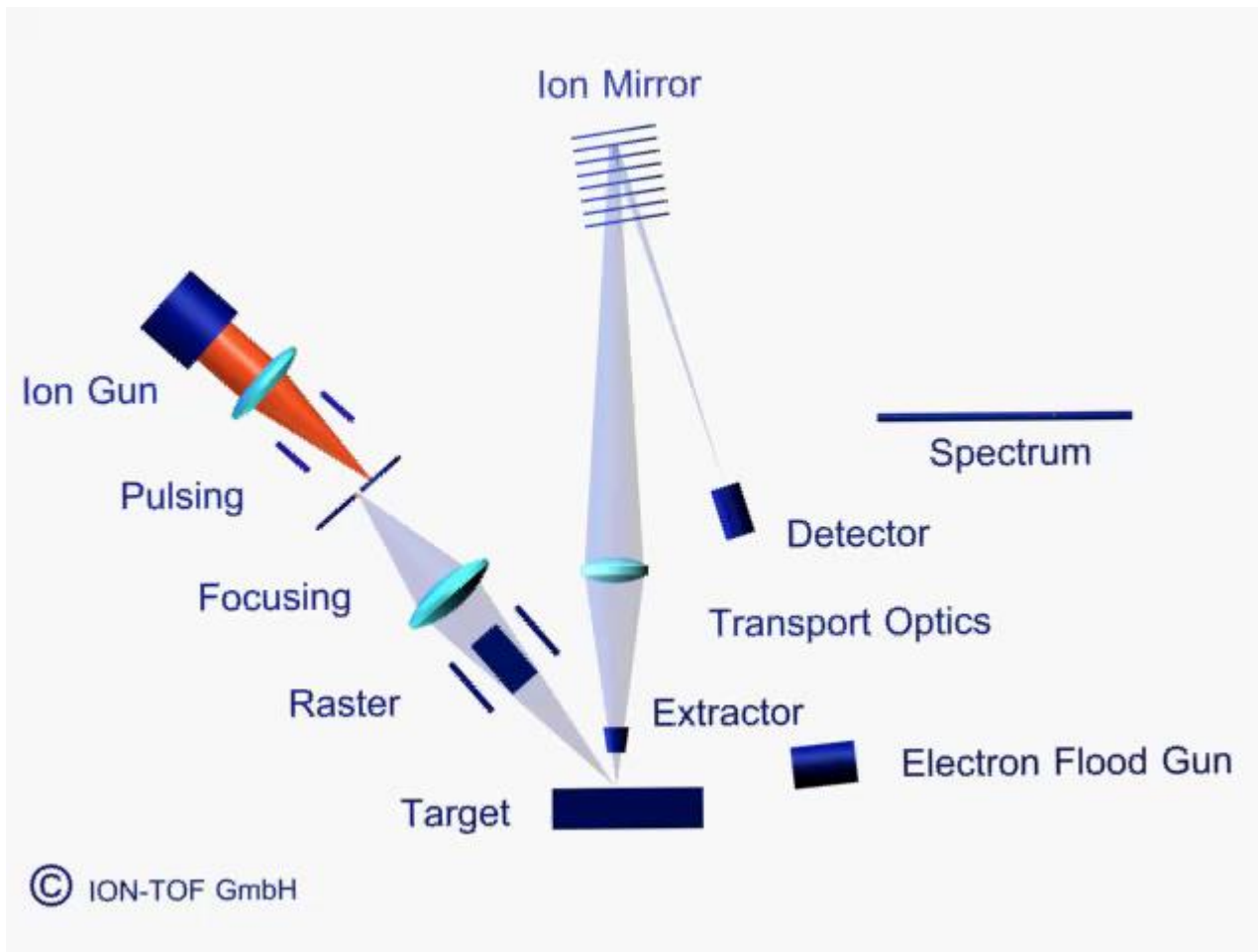
Superior Performance for all SIMS Applications

ionTOF

INNOVATIVE SURFACE ANALYSIS



Secondary Ion Mass Spectrometry



quasi non-destructive surface analysis of the outer monolayers
elemental and molecular information
ppm/ppb sensitivity

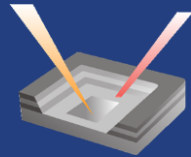


Surface Spectrometry

chemical mapping of the surface
lateral distribution of elements and molecules
lateral resolution down to 50 nm
parallel acquisition of all images

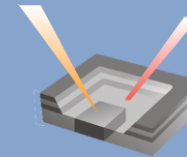


Surface Imaging



Depth Profiling

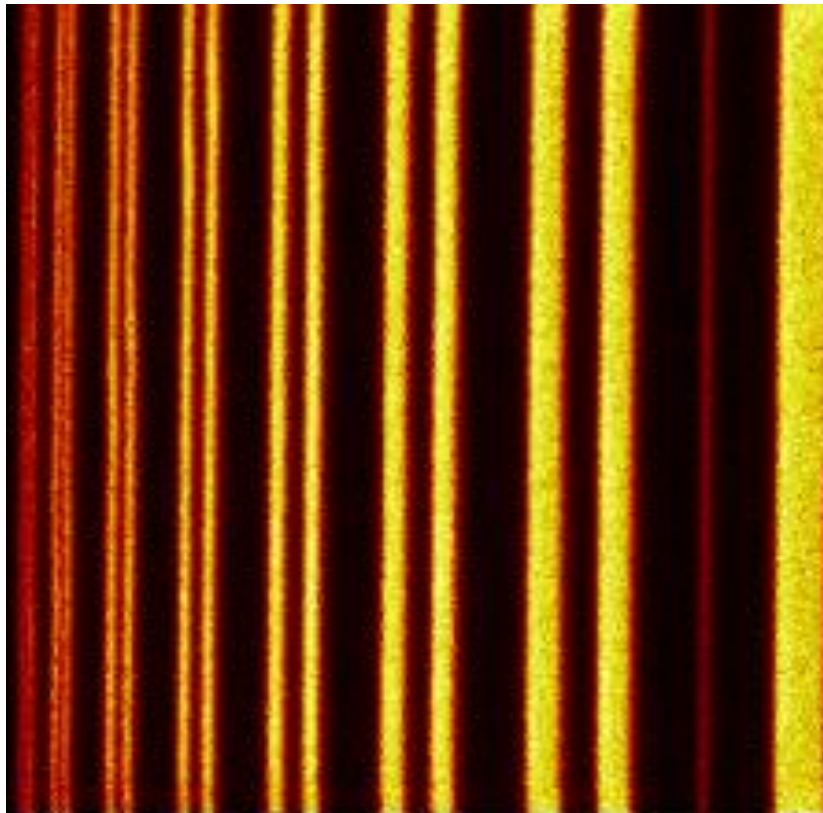
analysis of the in-depth distribution
elemental and molecular information
depth resolution < 1 nm
from a few nm to several μm



3D Analysis

combination of imaging and in-depth information
elemental and molecular information

Ultimate 2D Imaging Resolution

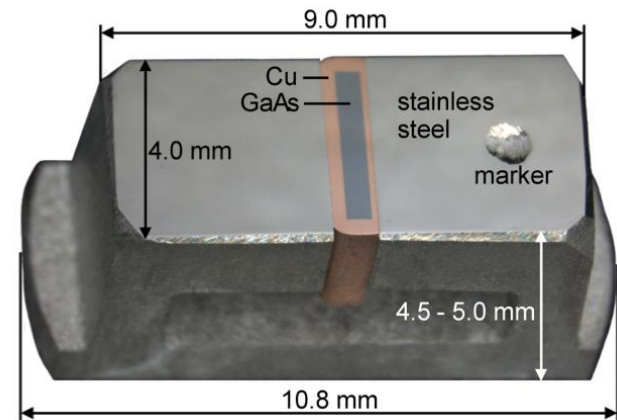


35 nm
50 nm
70 nm

20 nm

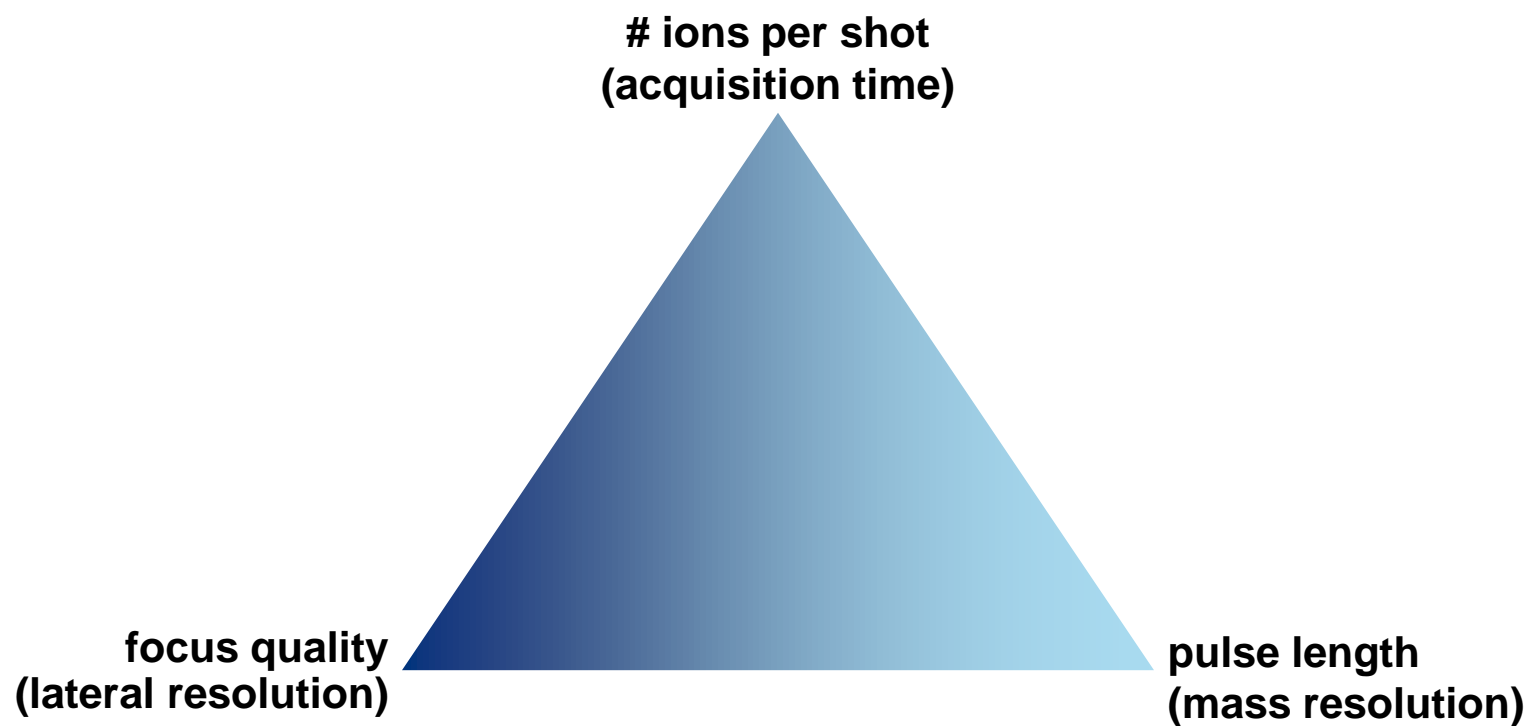
Primary ion: Bi_1^+
Field of view: $5 \times 5 \mu\text{m}^2$
Pixel resolution: 512×512 pixel

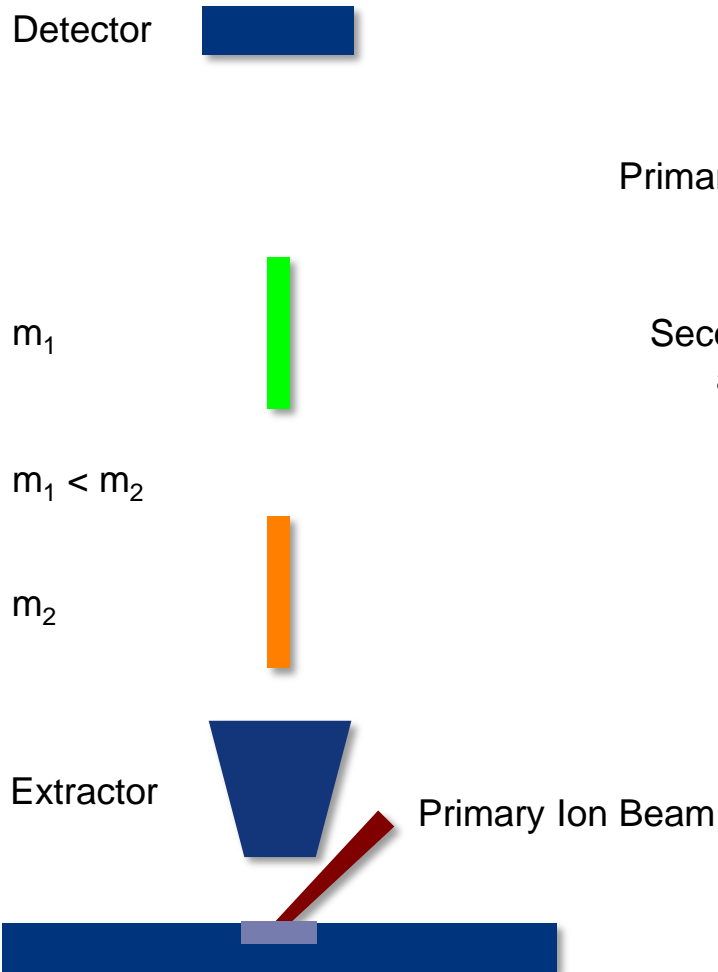
Resolution: < 50 nm



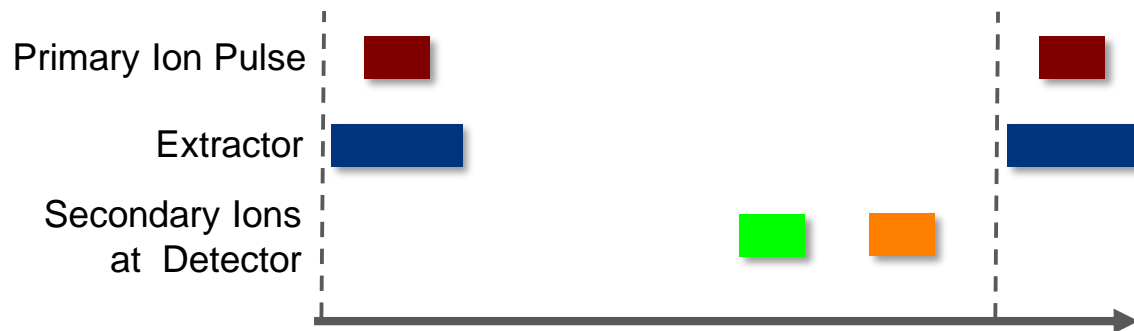
BAM test sample L-200

Mass Resolution vs. Lateral Resolution

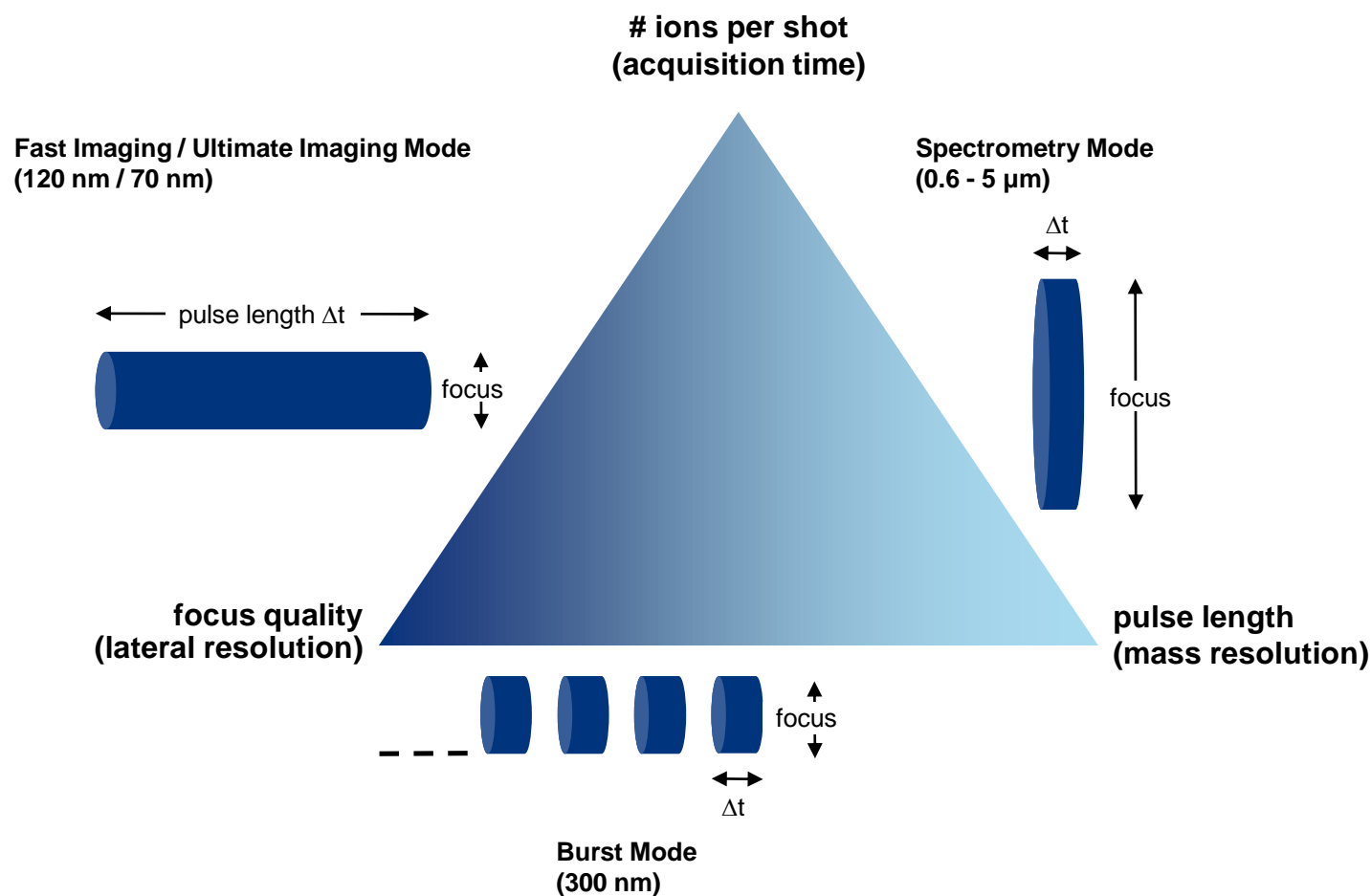




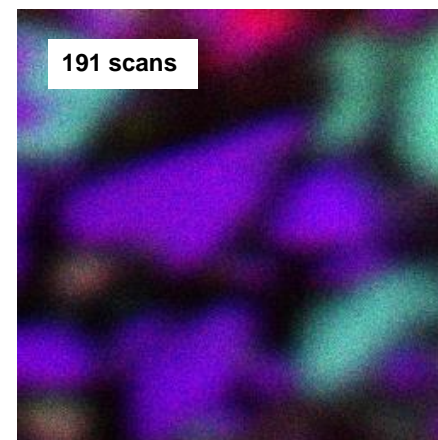
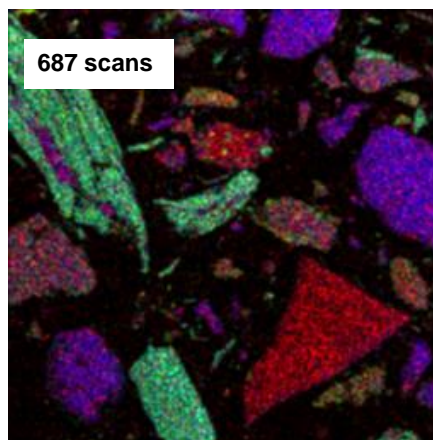
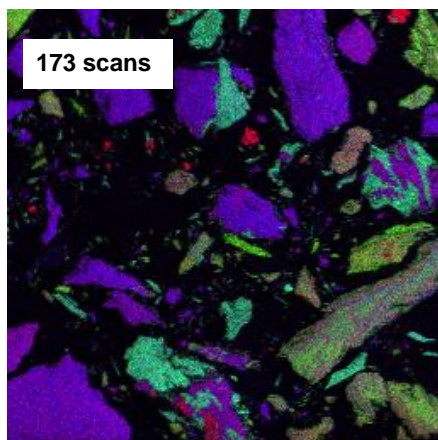
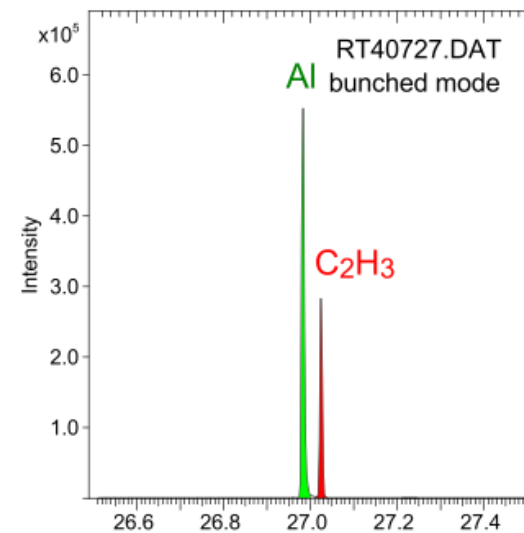
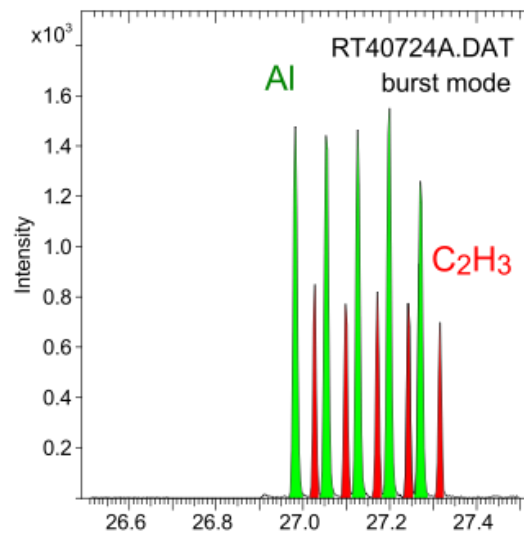
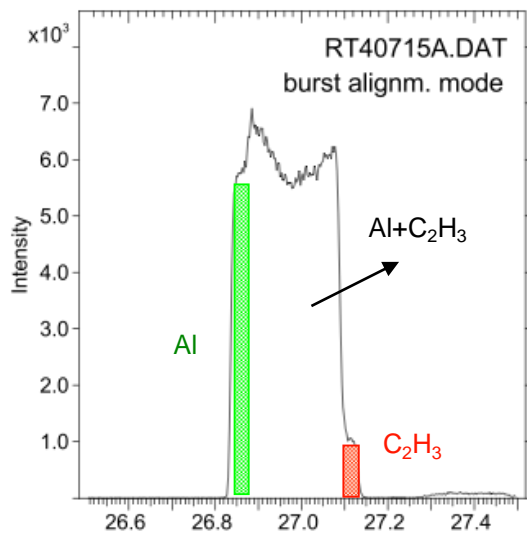
Static Extraction



- > High mass resolution requires short primary ion pulses

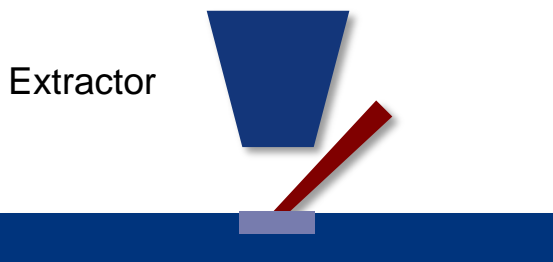
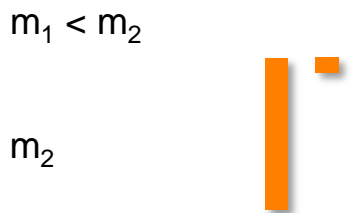


Mass Resolution vs. Lateral Resolution

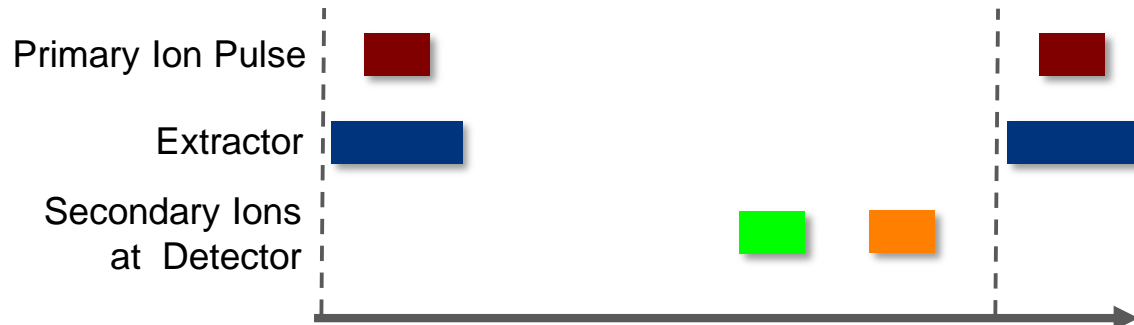


Separating Mass and Lateral Resolution

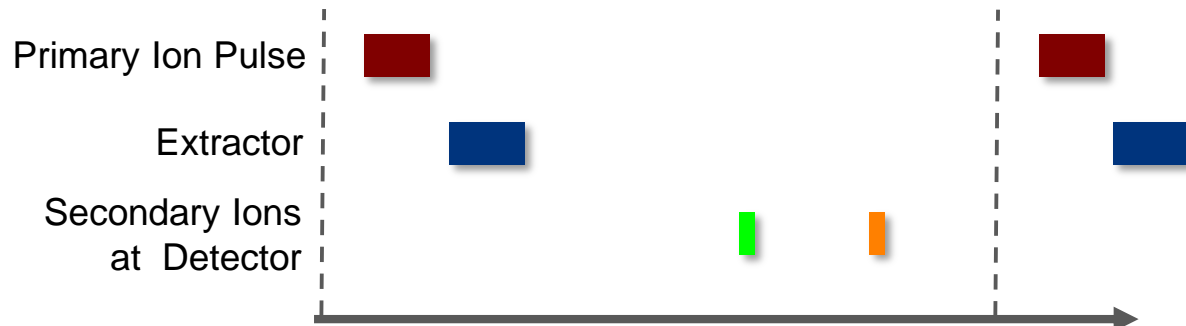
Detector 



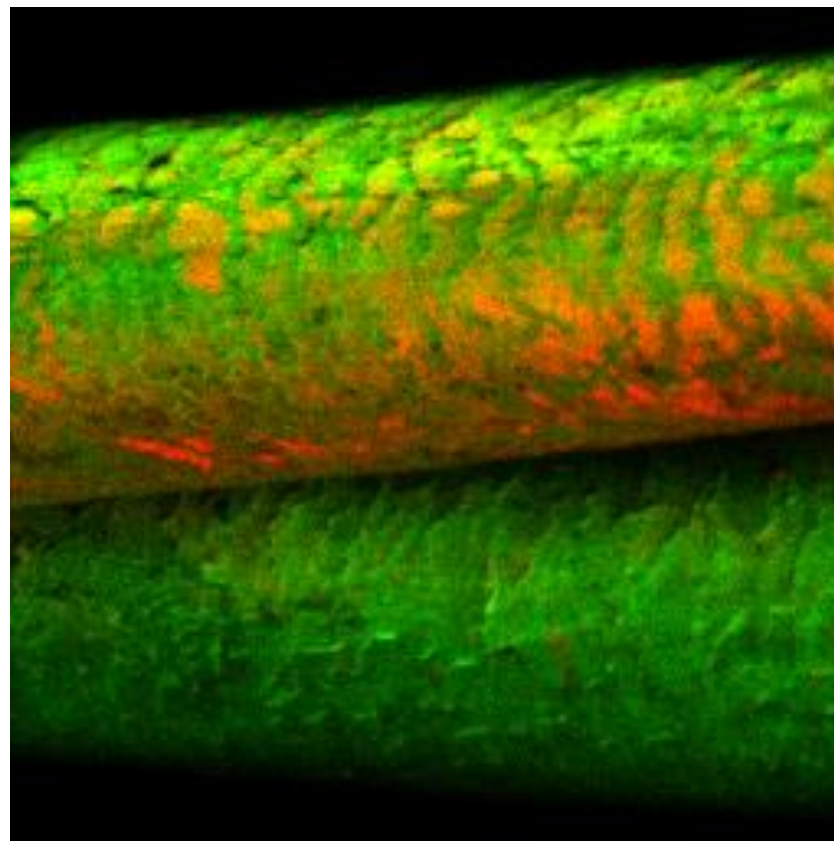
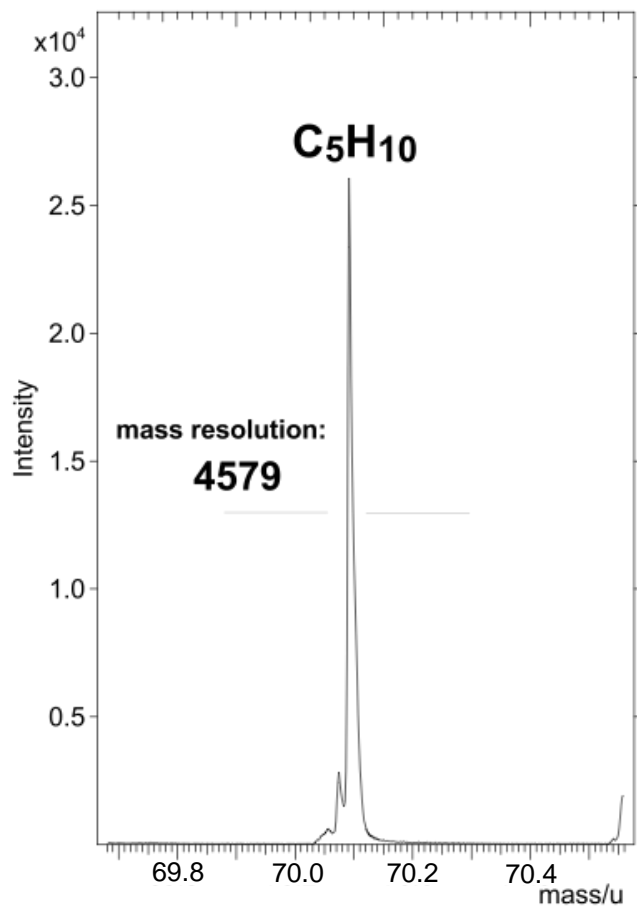
Static Extraction



Delayed Extraction



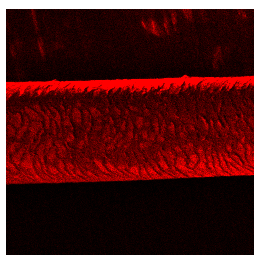
Hair Sample



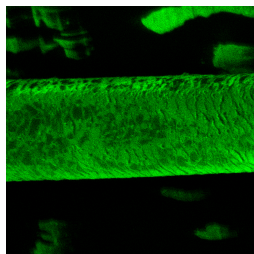
Human Hair Sample

238 x 238 μm^2

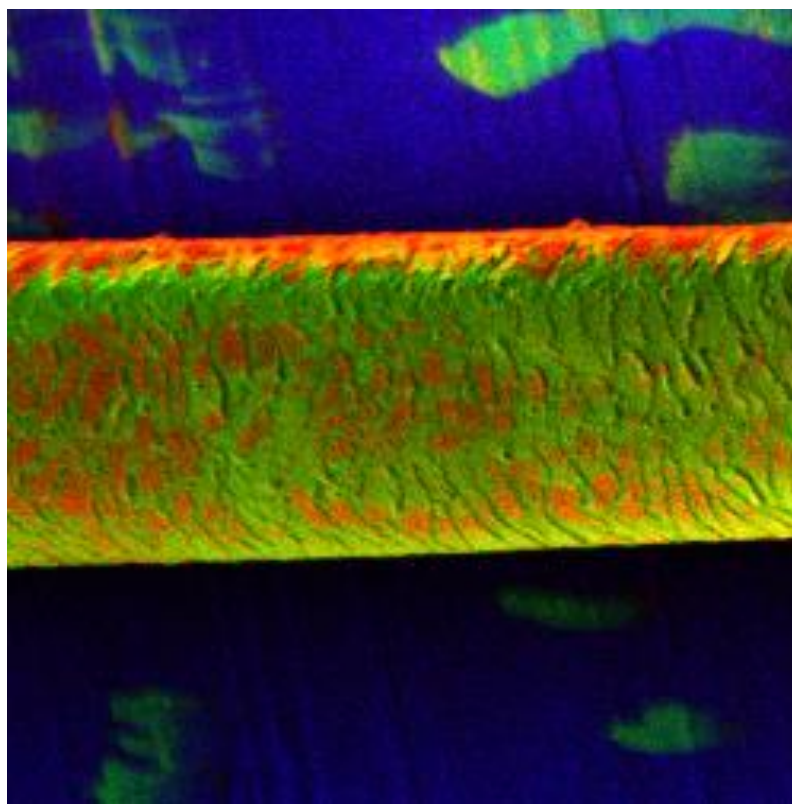
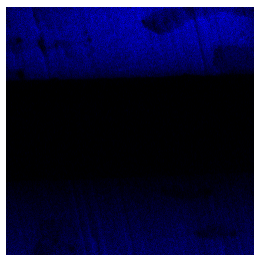
polysiloxans



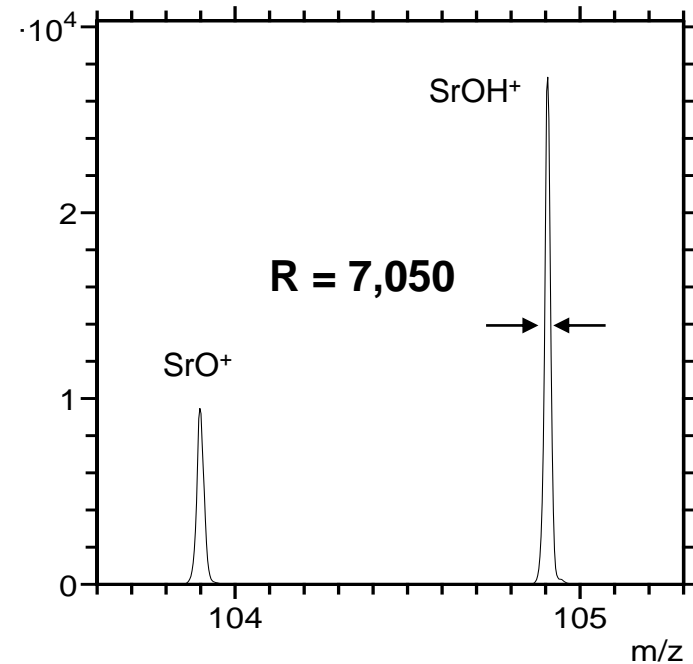
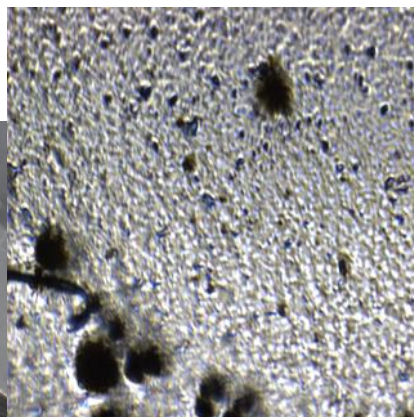
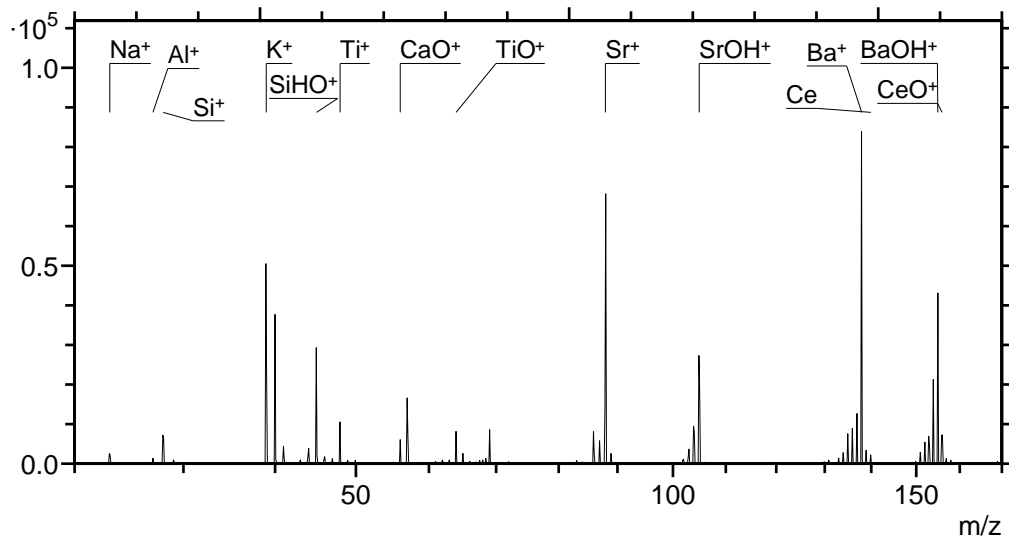
K⁺



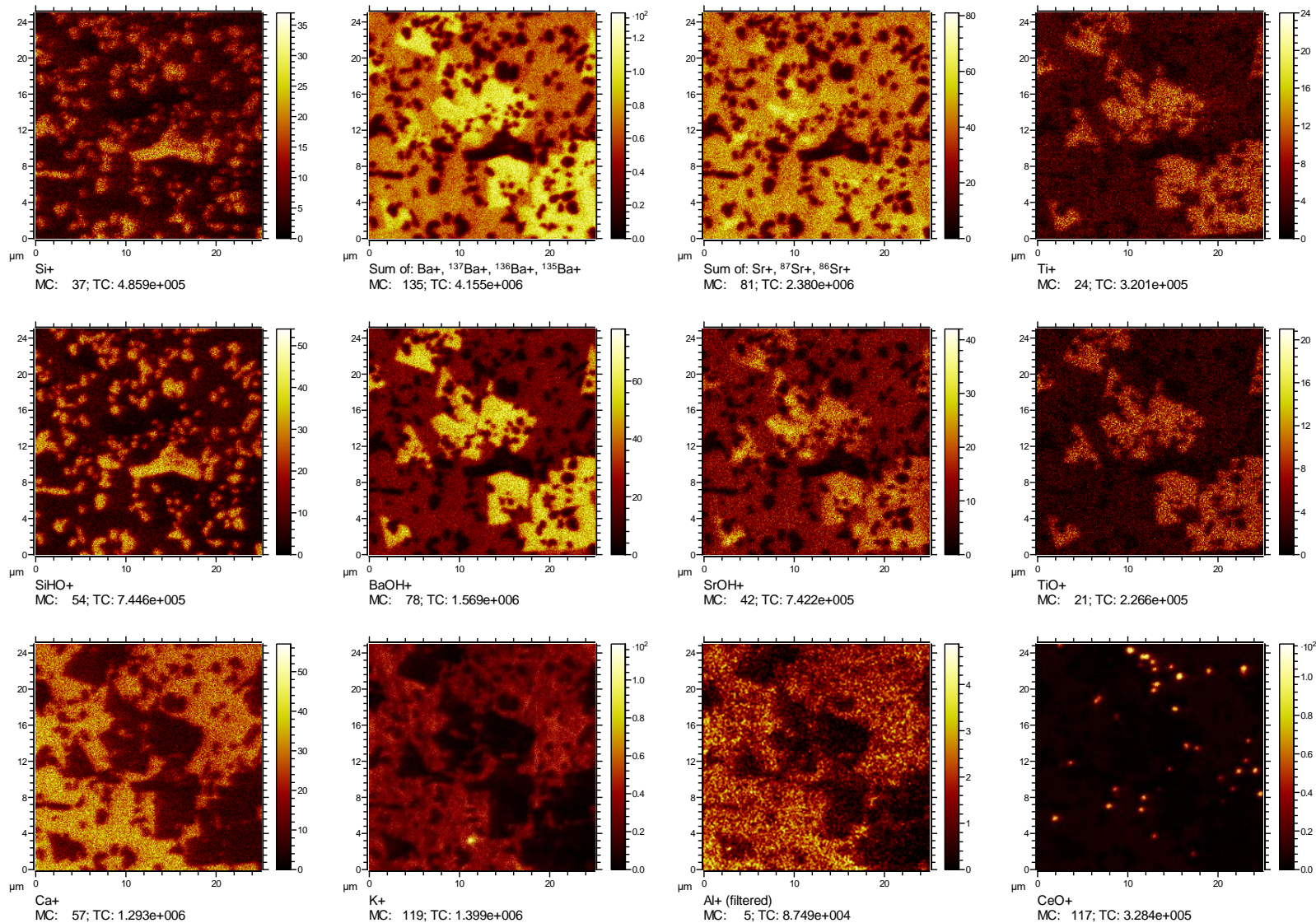
Al_xO_yH_z⁺



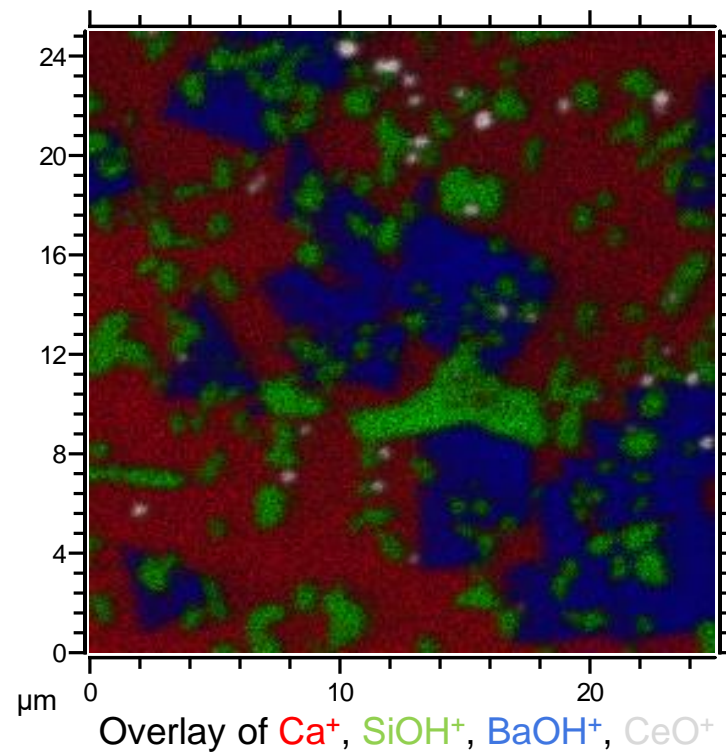
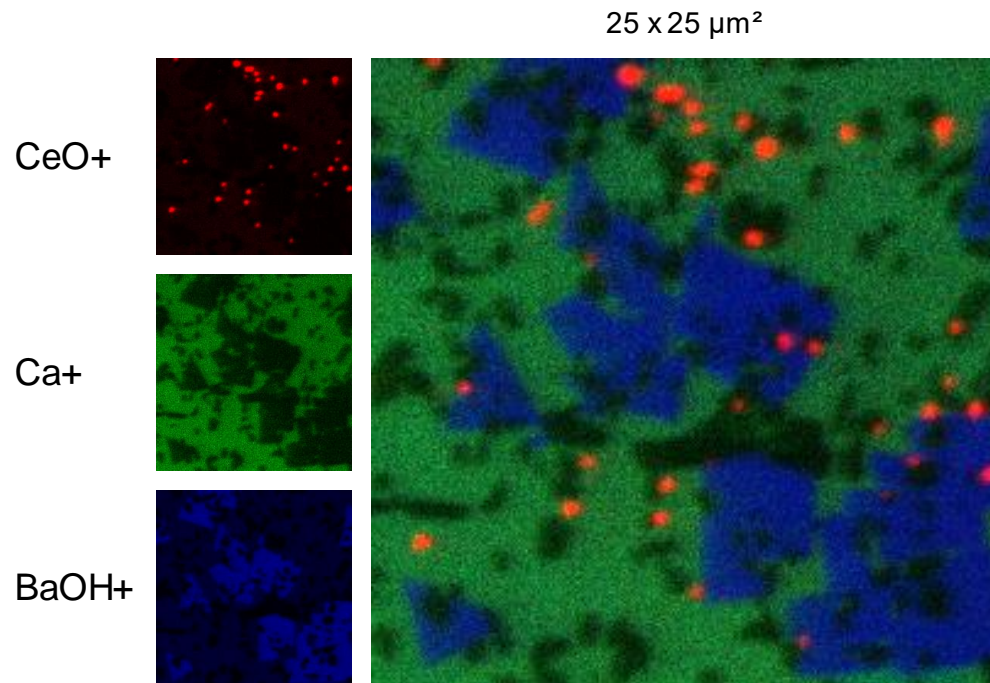
Glass Ceramic, FoV 25 x 25 μm^2



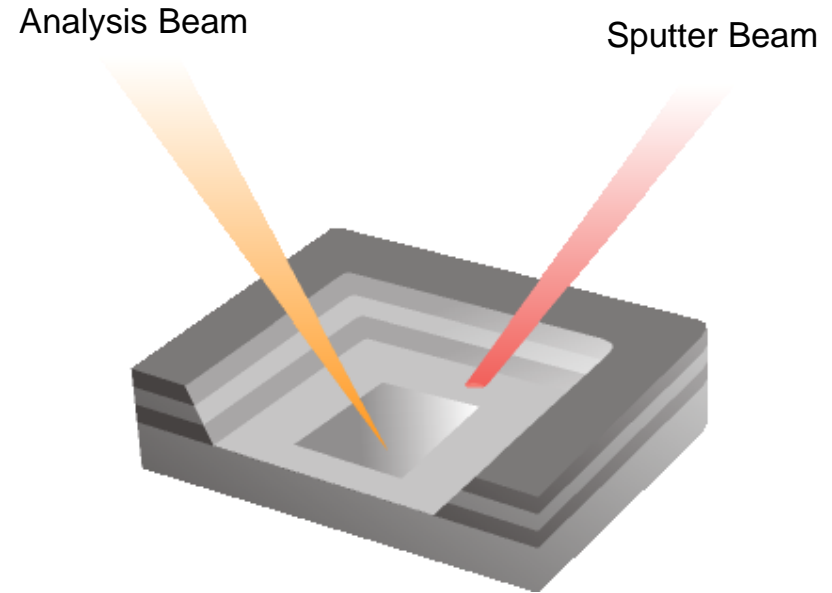
Glass Ceramic, FoV 25 x 25 μm^2



Glass Ceramic, FoV 25 x 25 μm^2



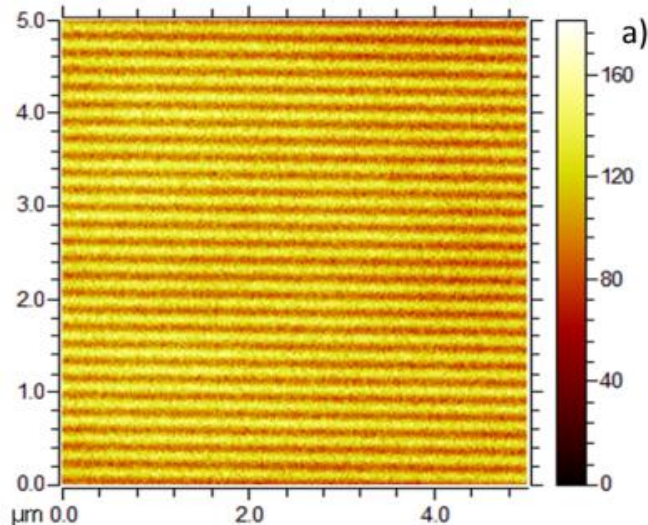
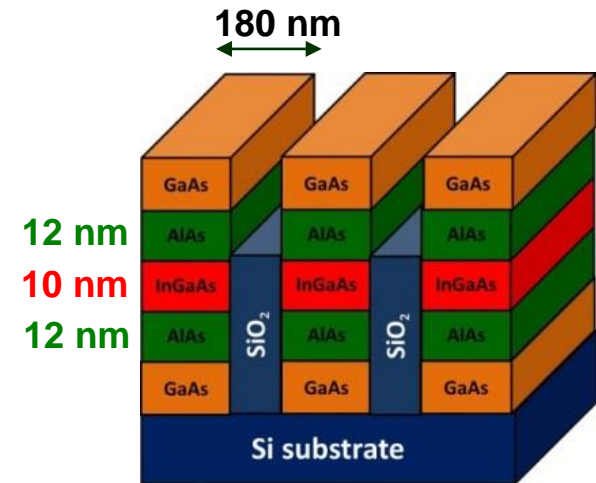
- > Sputter beam and analysis beam conditions are optimised independently
- > Analysis is performed by a short pulse length and small spot size ion beam for high mass and lateral resolution
- > Sputtering is achieved by a beam of reactive species (O_2 or Cs) or clusters (Ar_{1500}) at low energy for increased sensitivity, high depth resolution, and short transients



3D analysis of patterned InGaAs QWs

Example provided by CEA LETI: V. Gorbenko et al.,
presented at 9th SIMS Europe 2014

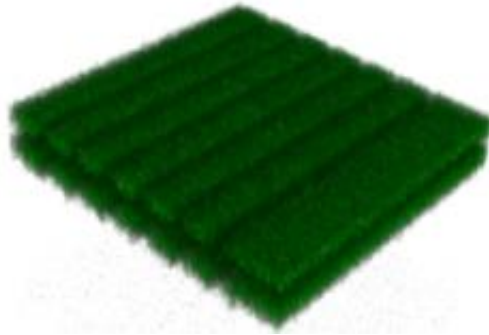
Analysis: Bi_3^{++} 60 keV energy, $5 \times 5 \mu\text{m}^2$
Sputtering: O_2^+ at 500eV, $200 \times 200 \mu\text{m}^2$.



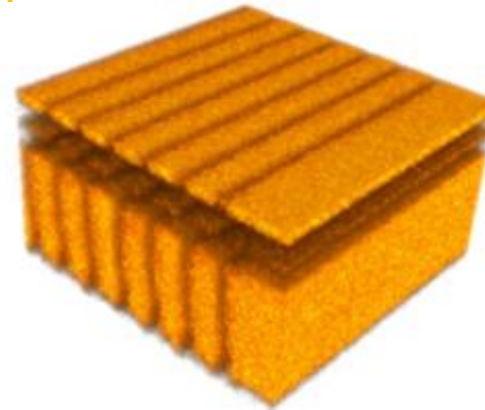
$^{28}\text{Si}^+$ ion image (top view)

Micro Area Profiling of III-V Trenches

Al⁺

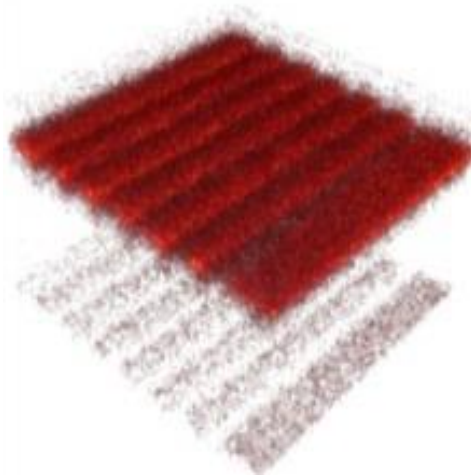


Ga⁺

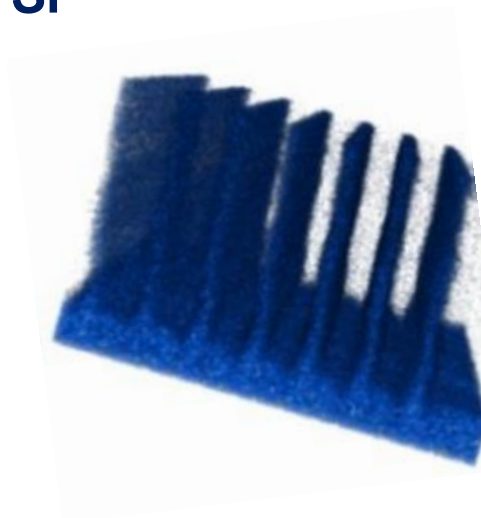


10 μm x 10 μm x 200 nm

In⁺

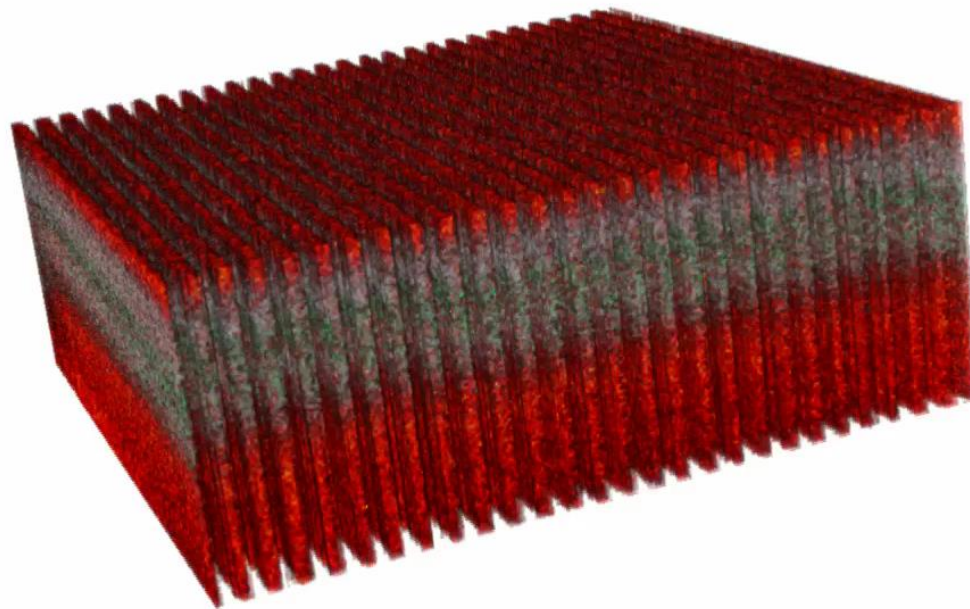


Si⁺

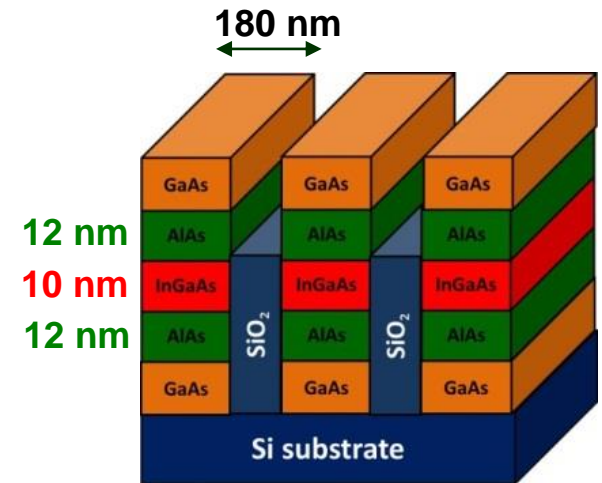
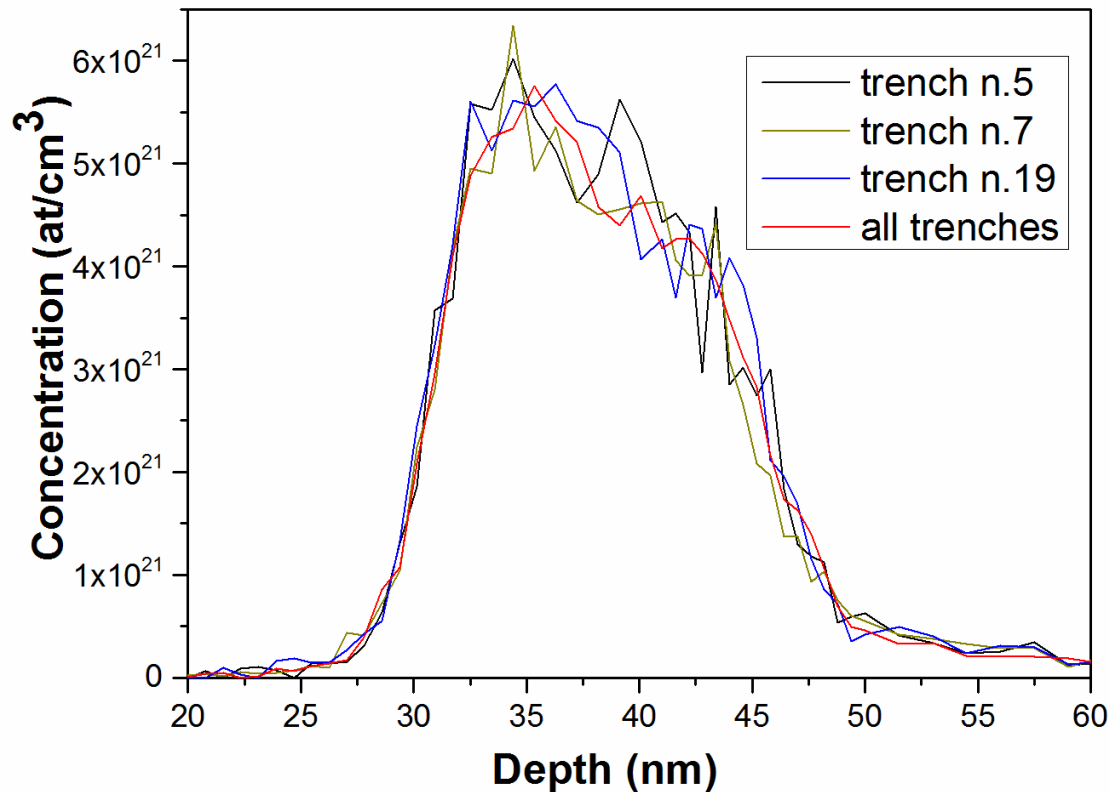


128 x 128 pixels (78,1 nm/pixel)

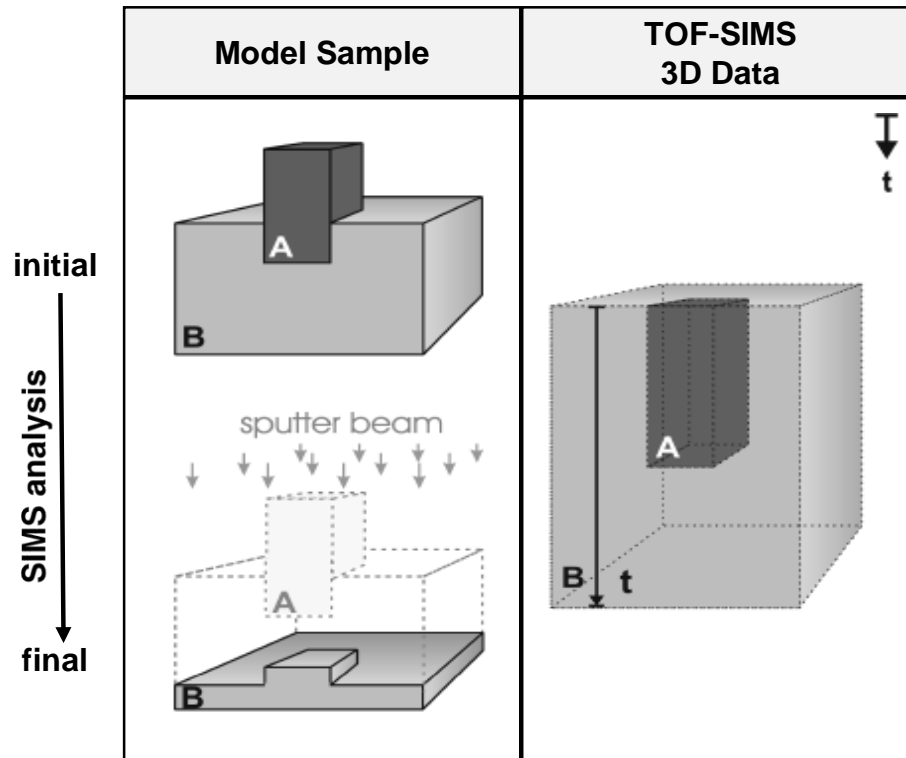
Micro Area Profiling of III-V Trenches



Quantification of individual QWs without contribution from SiO₂



Influence of Topography and Sputter Rates

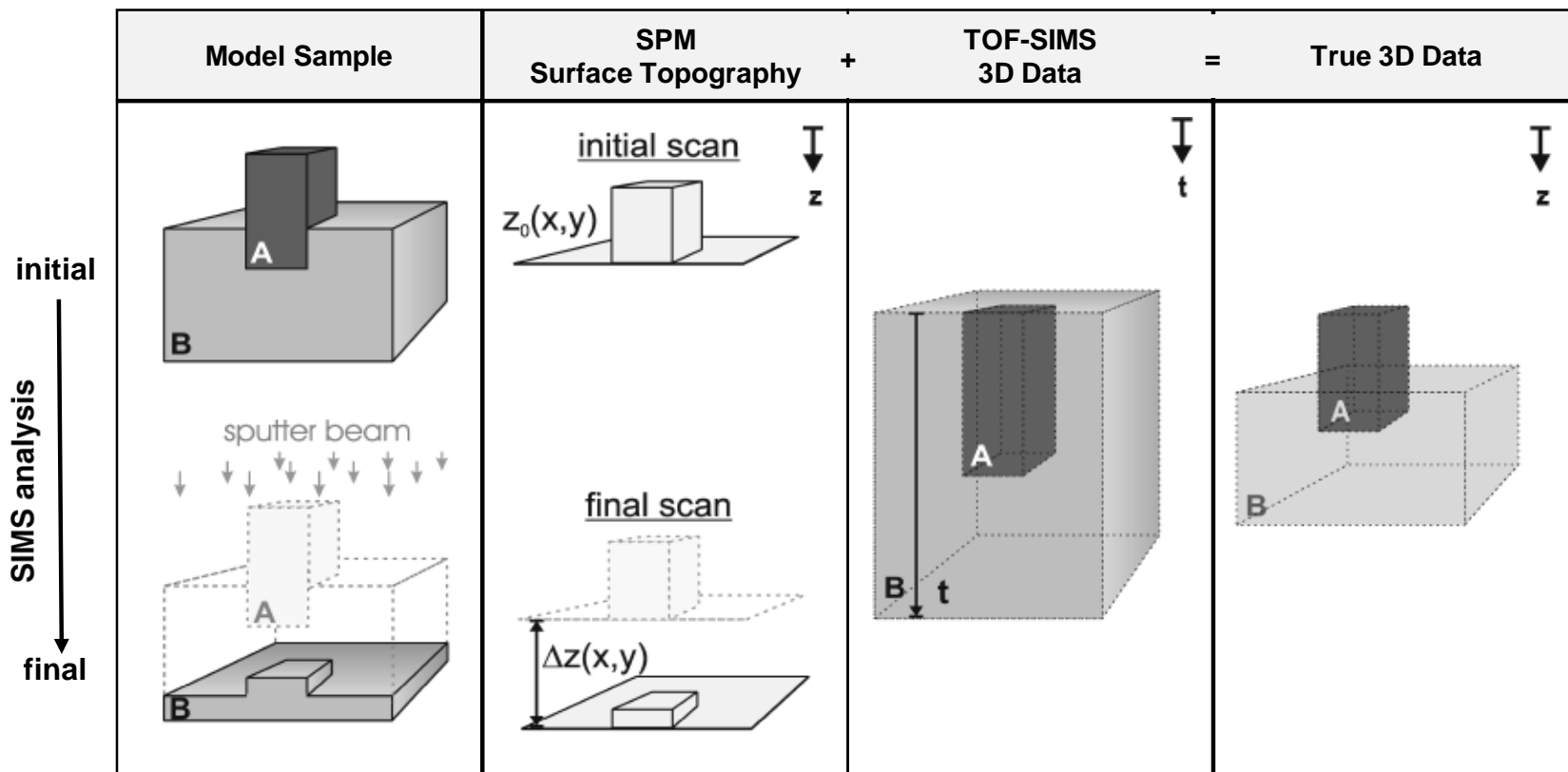


SIMS does not provide any information about ...

...the topography or...

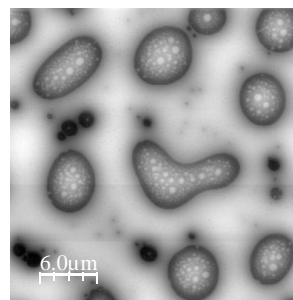
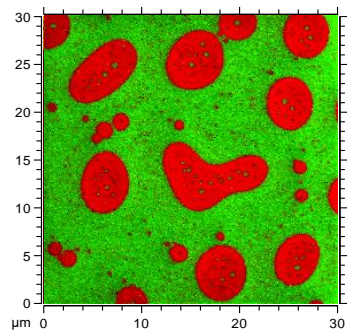
...the changes of the topography due to different sputter rates

Concept of the Combined Instrument



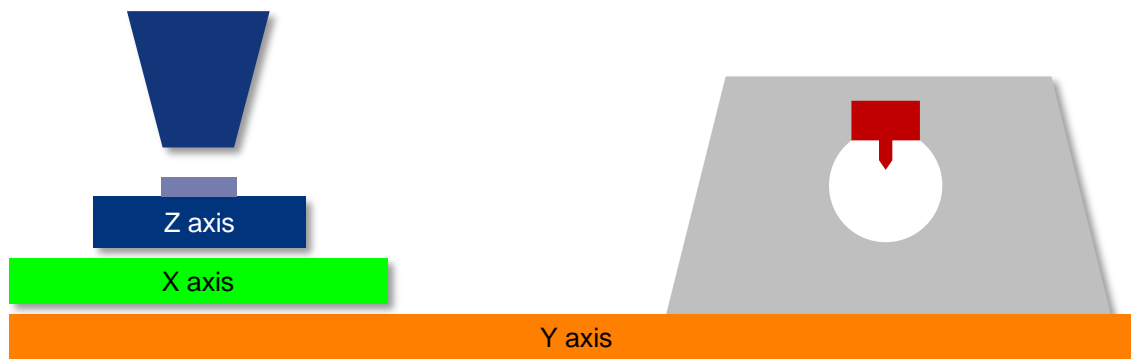


Space for SPM..?



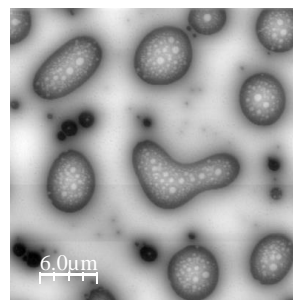
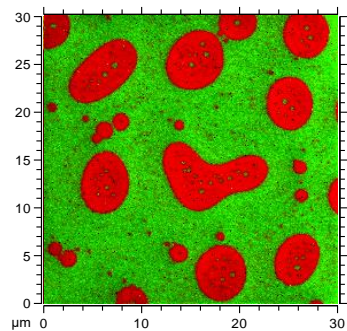
TOF-SIMS Module

SPM Module



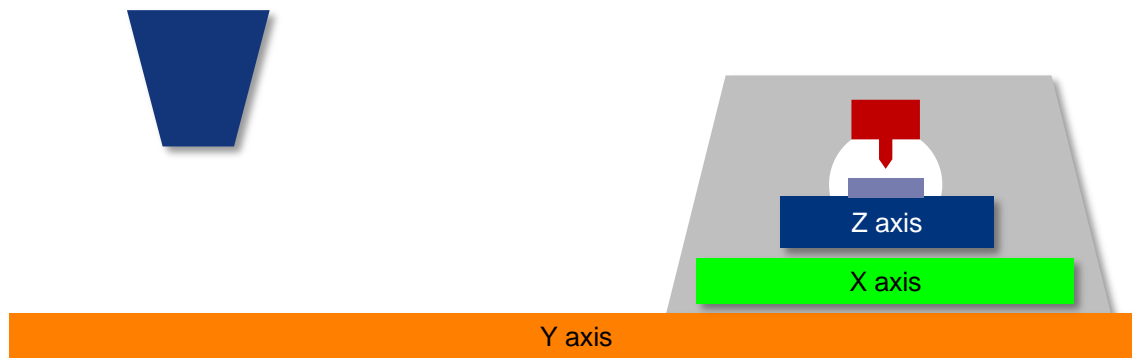
high precision sample transfer (accuracy < 1 μm)





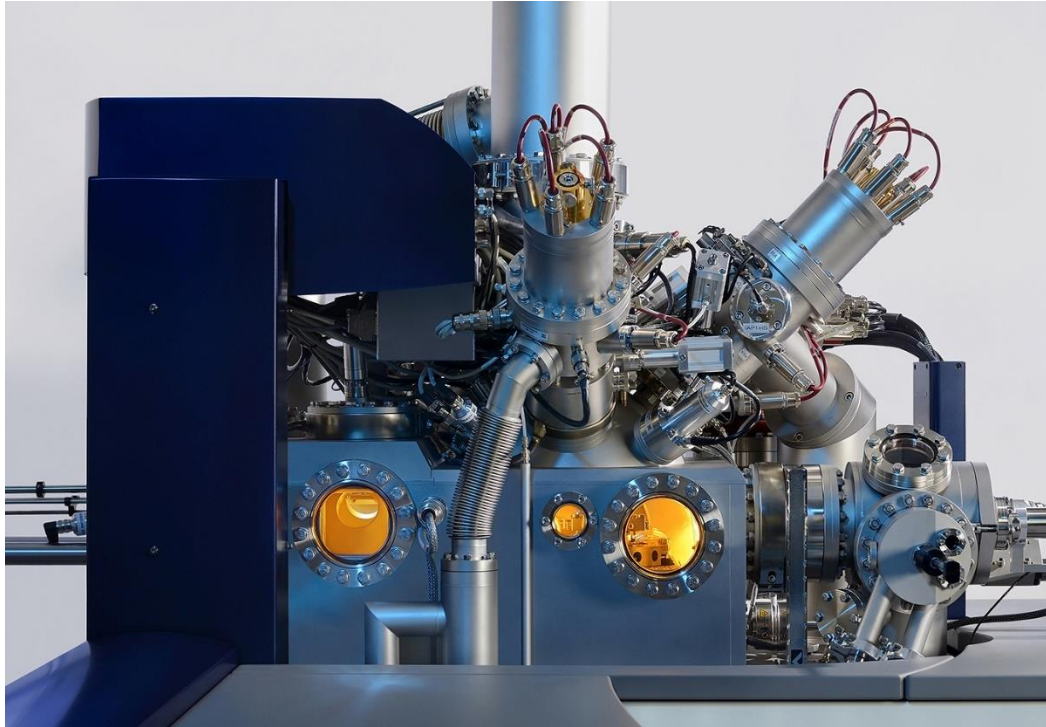
TOF-SIMS Module

SPM Module



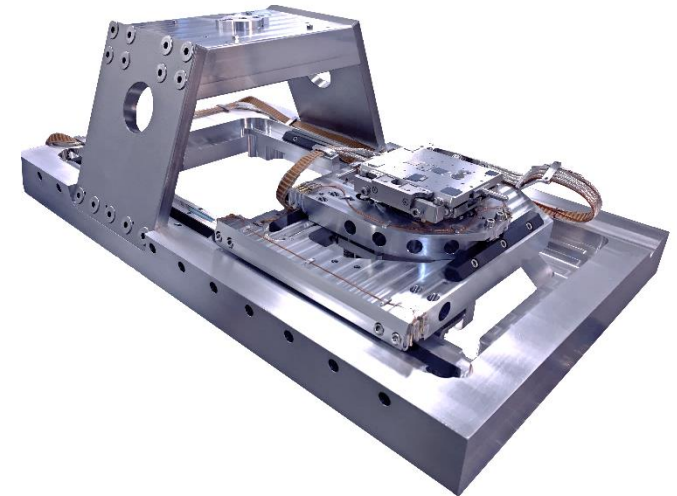
high precision sample transfer (accuracy < 1 μm)





NanoScan UHV SPM module

- > Flexure stage scanner with $80 \times 80 \times 10 \mu\text{m}^3$
- > 4-axes high precision piezo stage (XYZR)
- > Various static and dynamic SPM modes
- > Fast cantilever exchange (storage of 4)

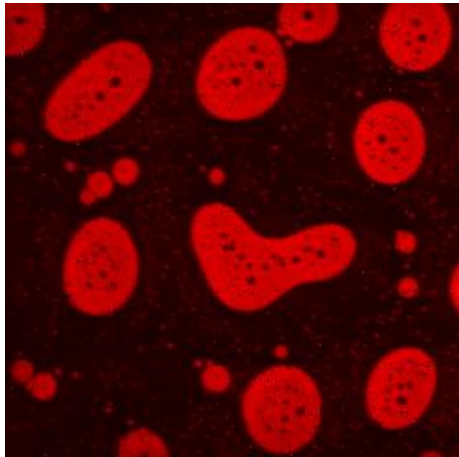


High precision piezo stage (XYZR)

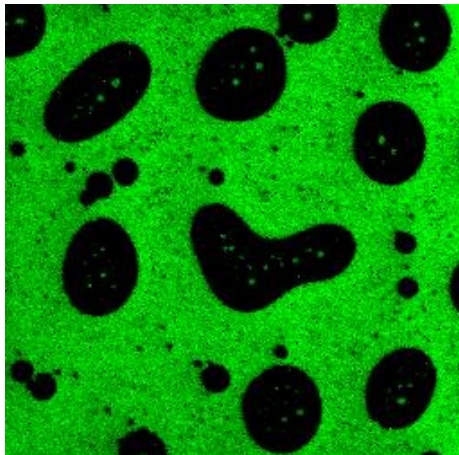
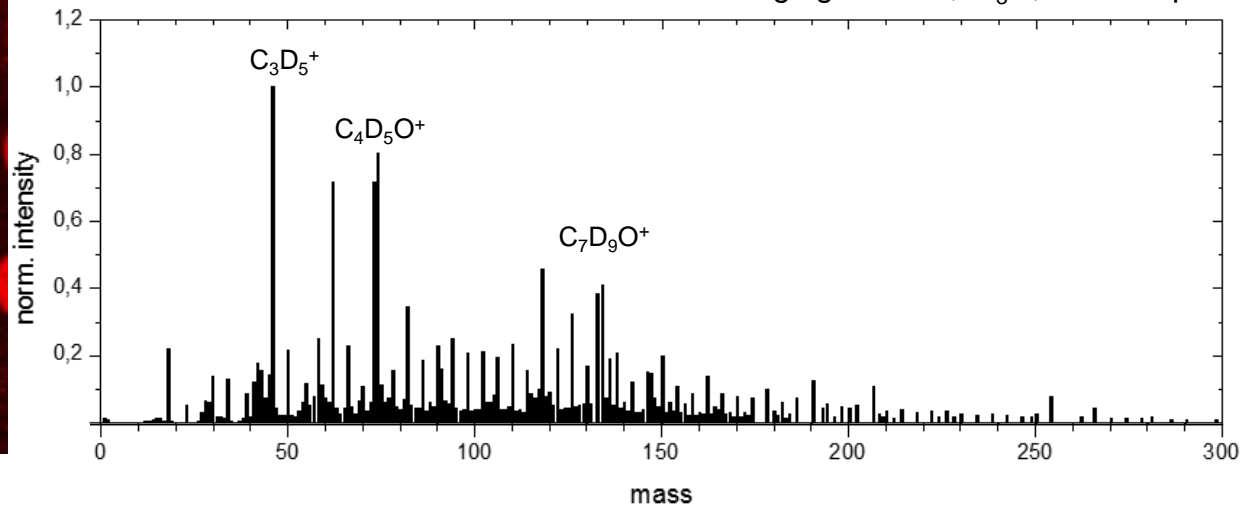
- > speed: 10 mm/s
- > encoder resolution: 10 nm
- > positioning accuracy: $< 1 \mu\text{m}$

PMMA / PS Polymer Blend

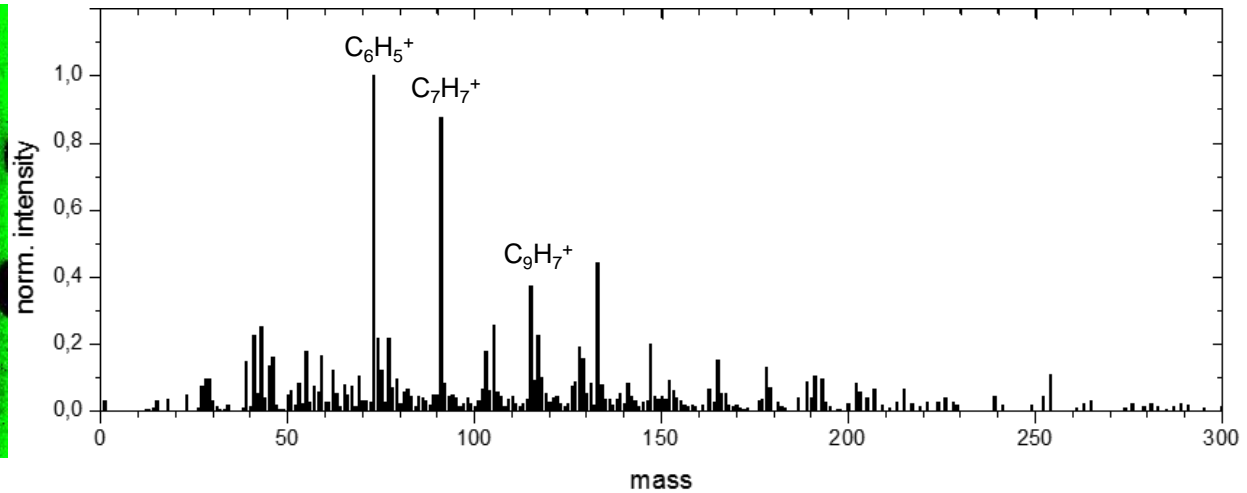
Surface Imaging: 60 keV, Bi₃⁺⁺, FoV: 30 μm²

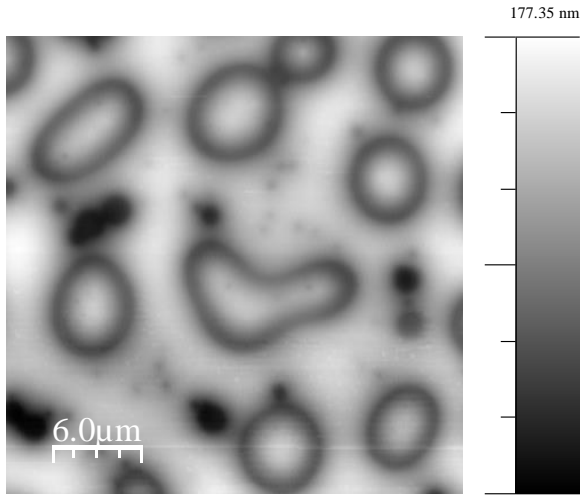


PMMA

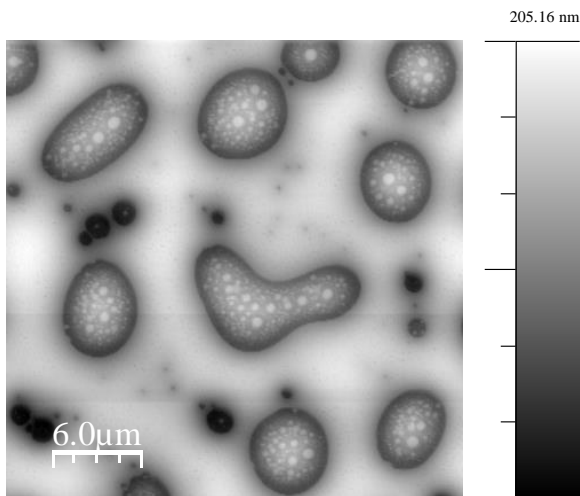


PS



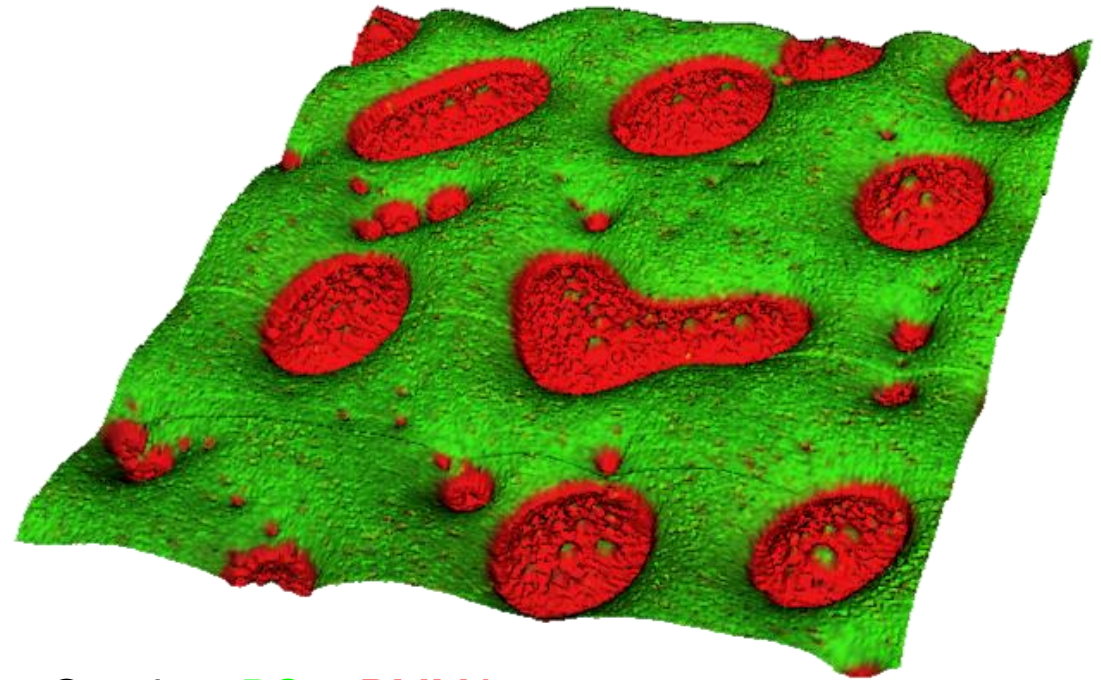


SPM: before TOF analysis



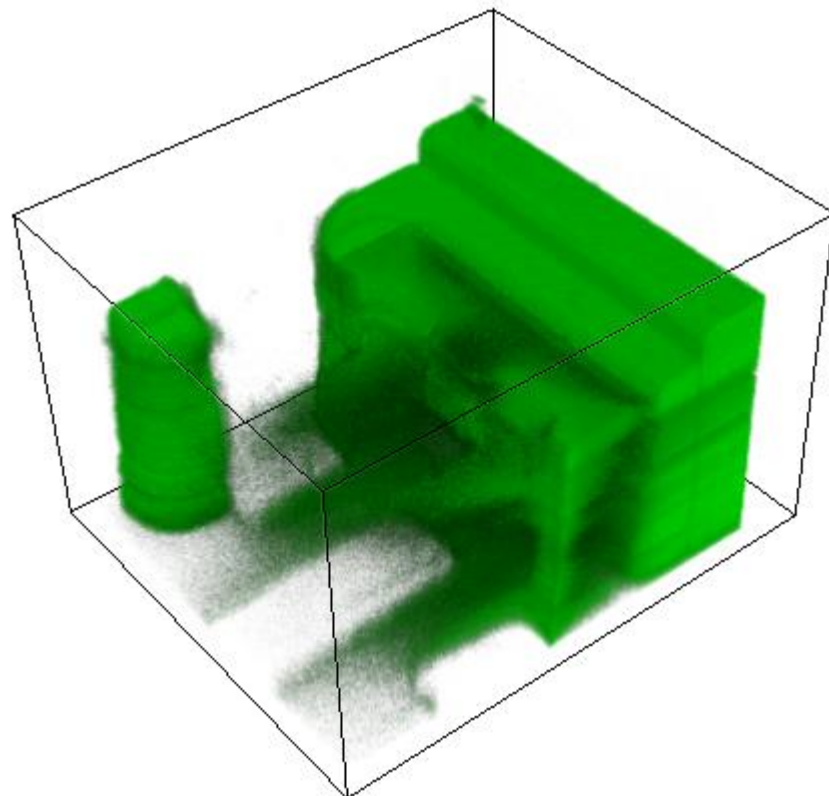
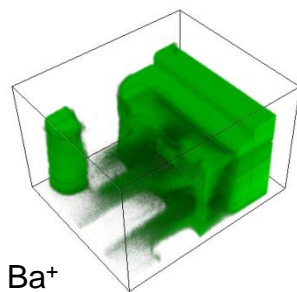
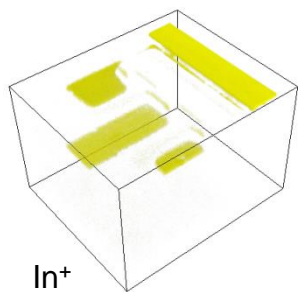
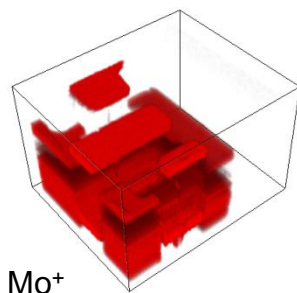
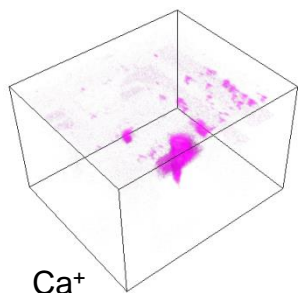
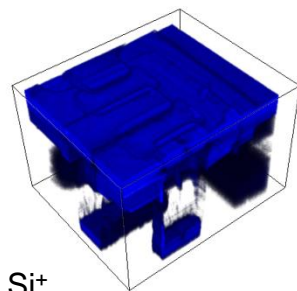
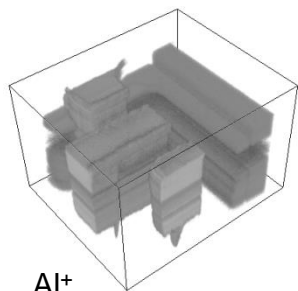
SPM: after TOF analysis

Combined TOF-SIMS / SFM 2D analysis: Topography and chemical information



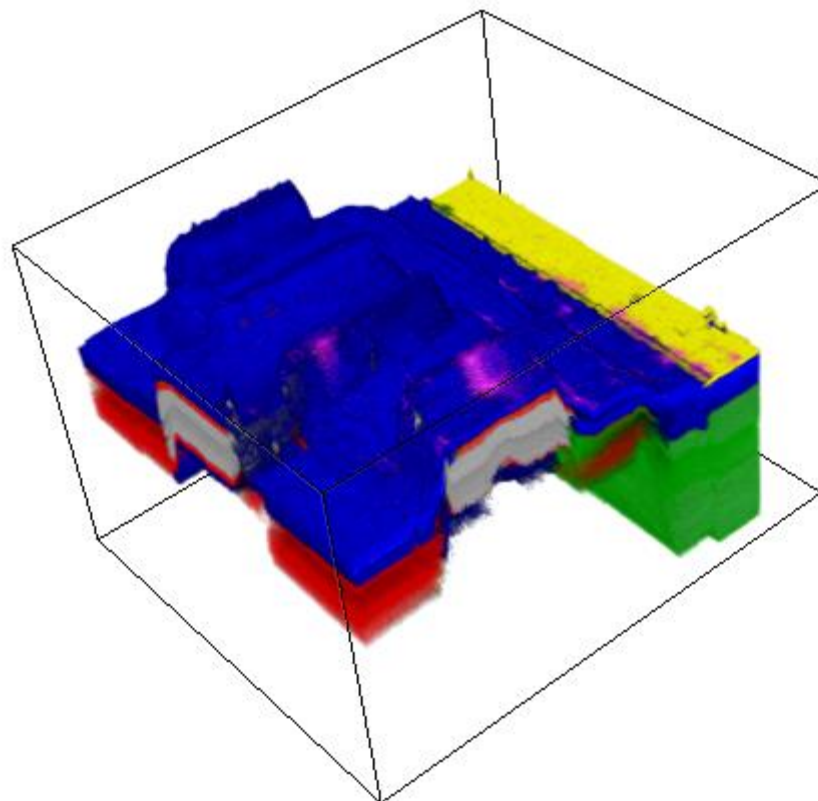
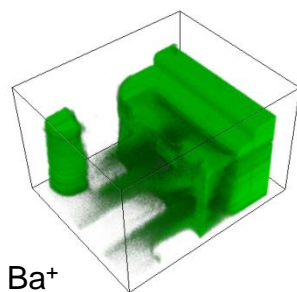
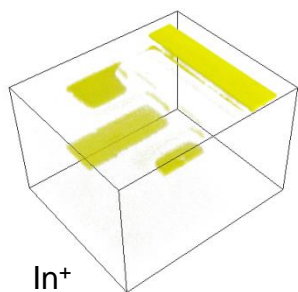
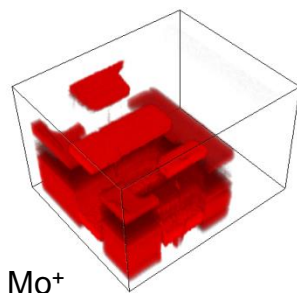
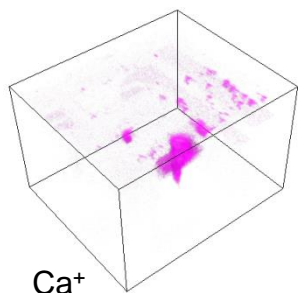
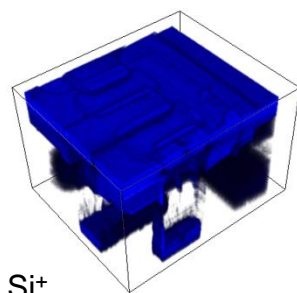
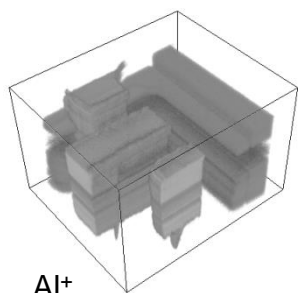
Overlay: PS + PMMA

3D Overlay - Volume Plot



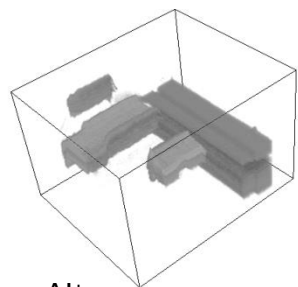
TOF-SIMS data only

3D Volume Plot vs. 3D Image

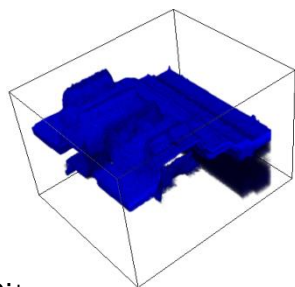


Combination of SIMS data and SPM data

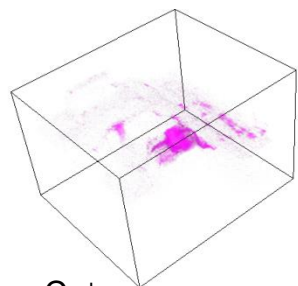
Cross Section through 3D Image



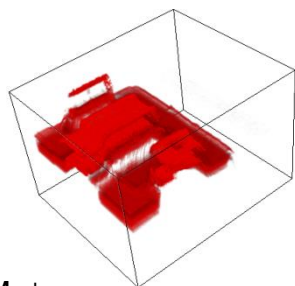
Al⁺



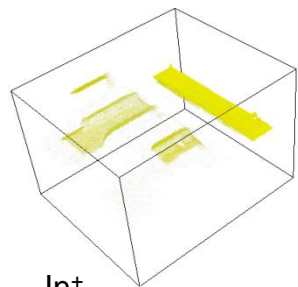
Si⁺



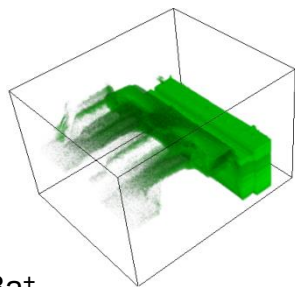
Ca⁺



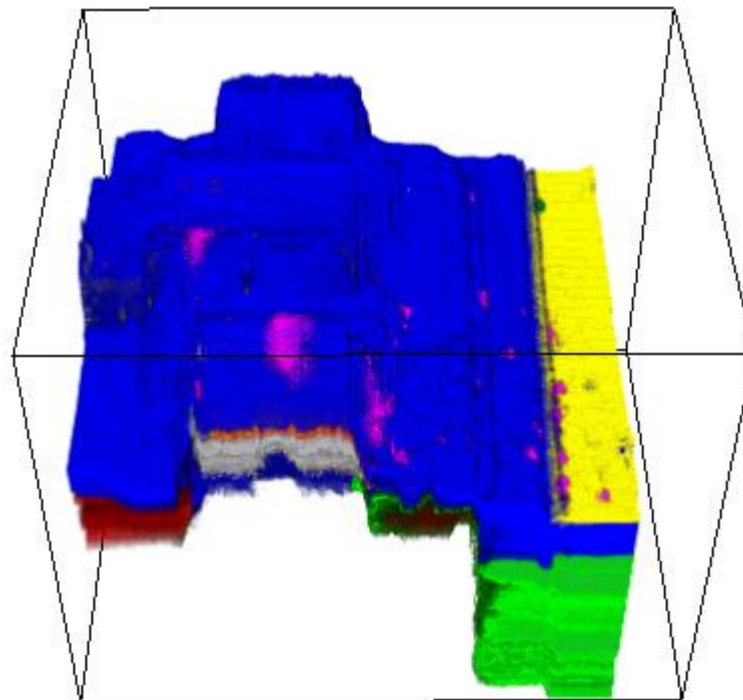
Mo⁺



In⁺

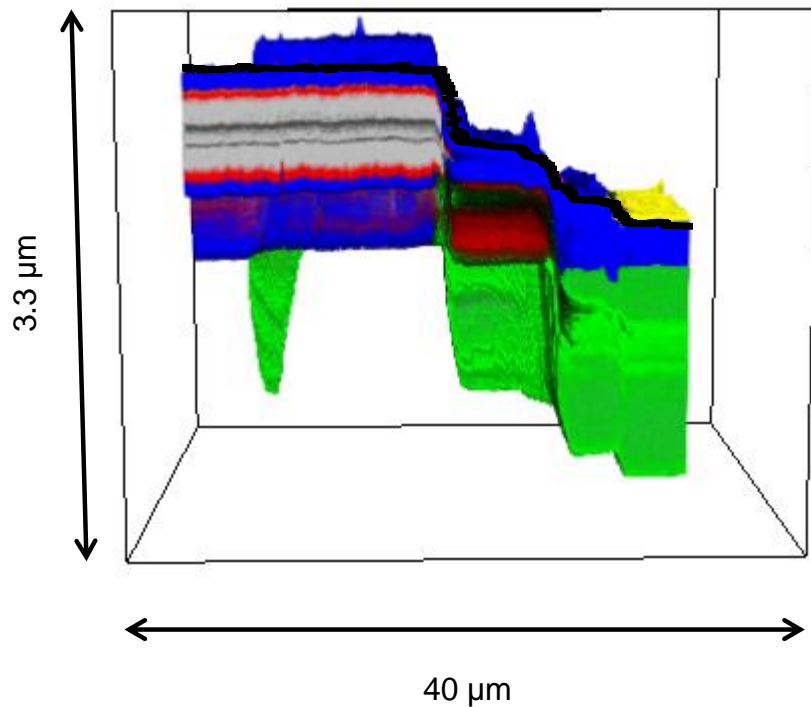


Ba⁺

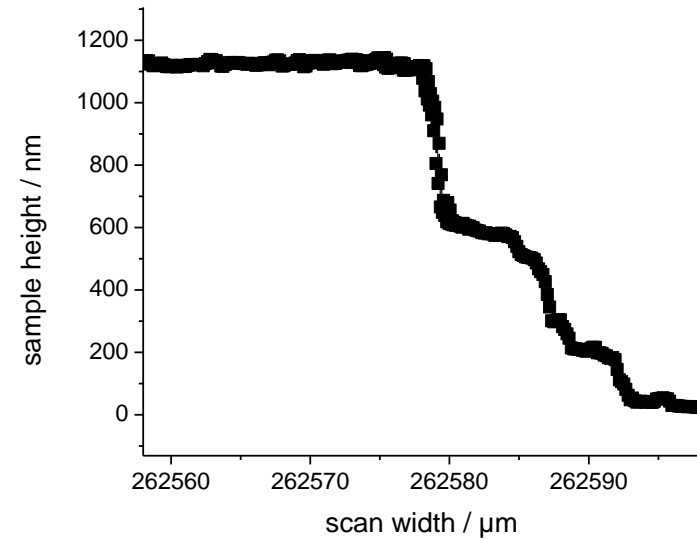


Combination of TOF-SIMS + SPM data

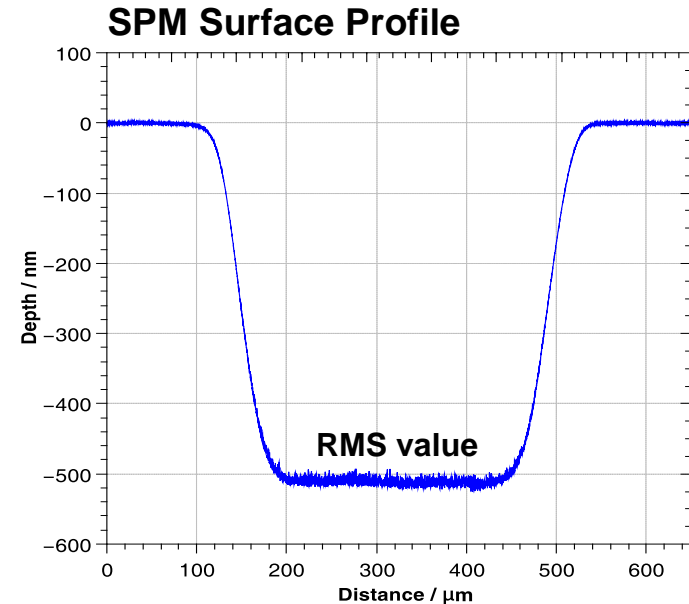
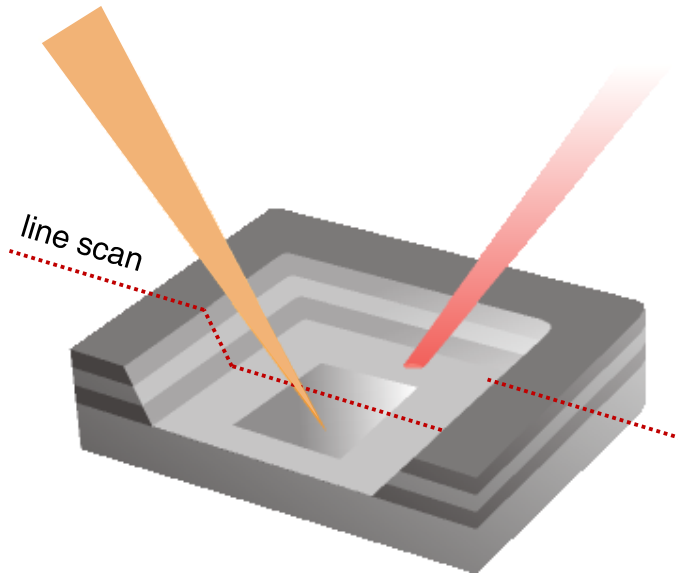
Cross section:



Height profile:



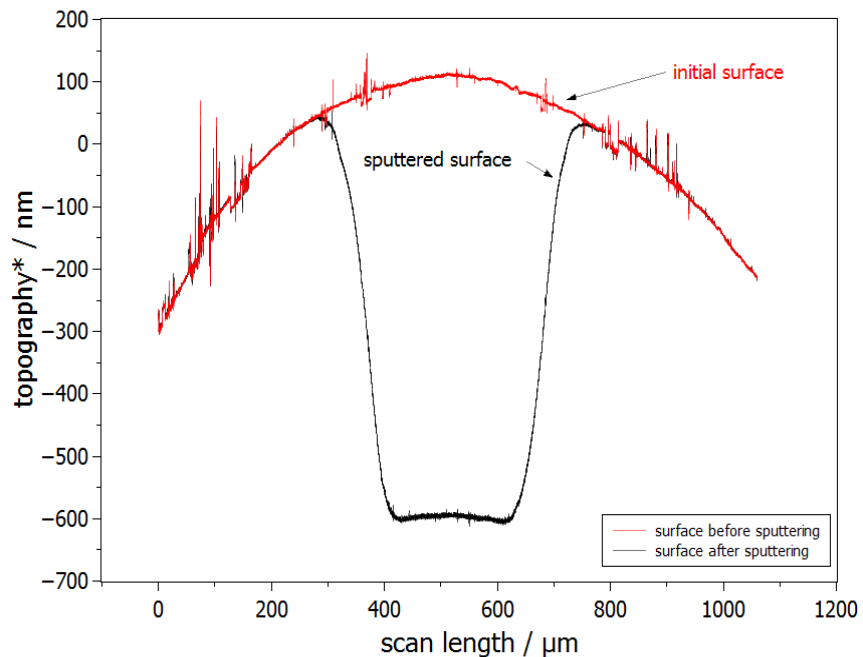
Combination of TOF-SIMS + SPM data



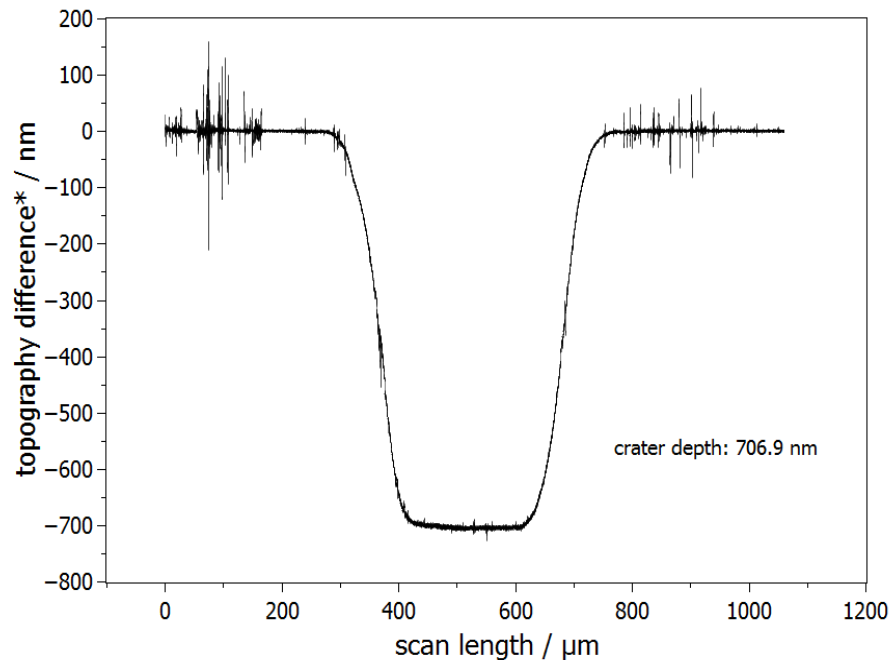
SPM Profiler Mode

- > Depth profiles and 3D data sets need depth calibration ($t \rightarrow z$)
- > Crater depth needs to be measured relative to the initial surface
- > Typical SIMS crater dimensions: 200 - 500 μm
- > Limited SPM scan range: 80 μm

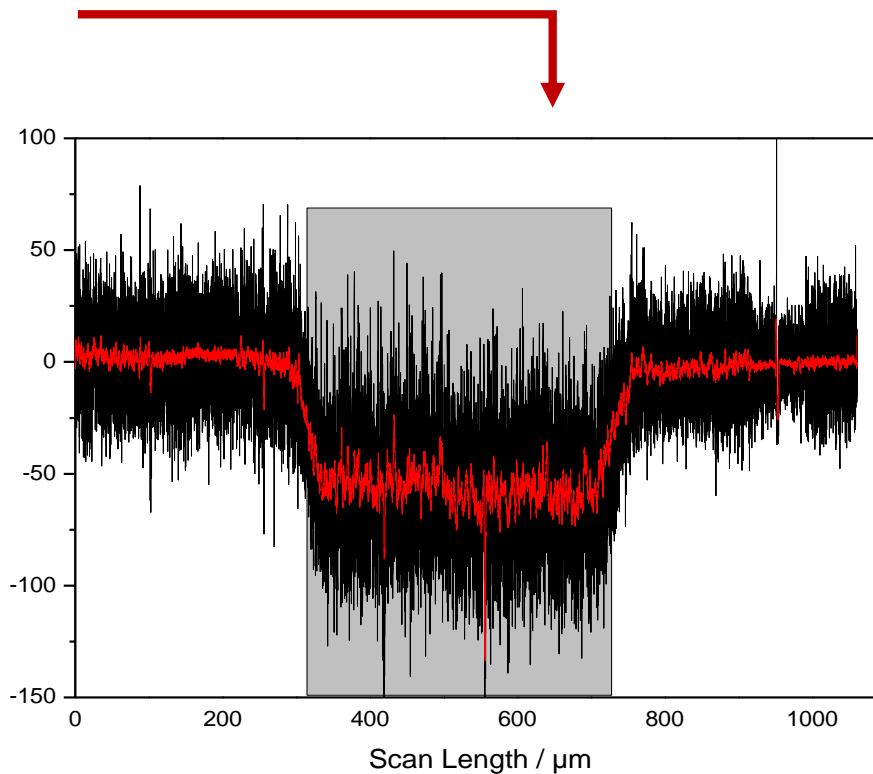
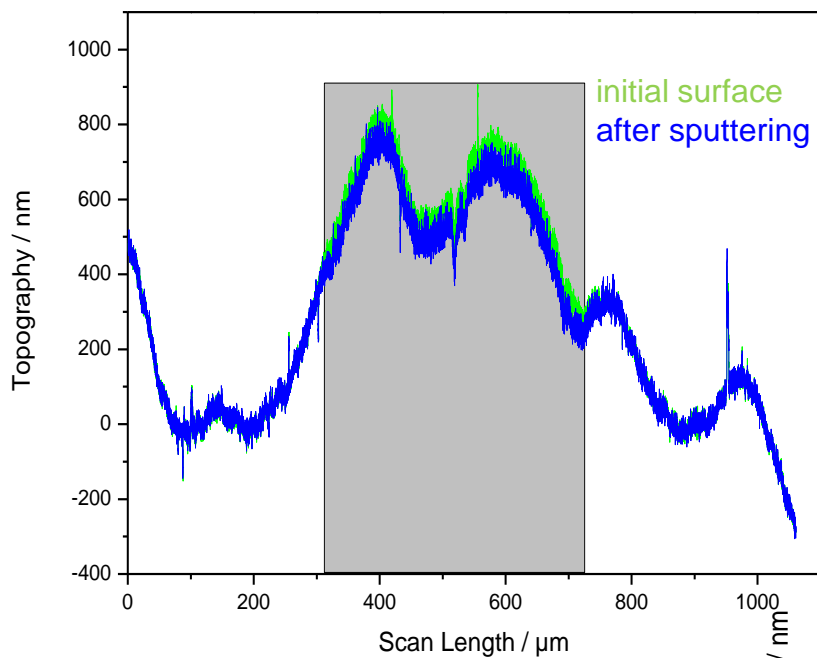
Curved Glass Surface with Polymer Coating



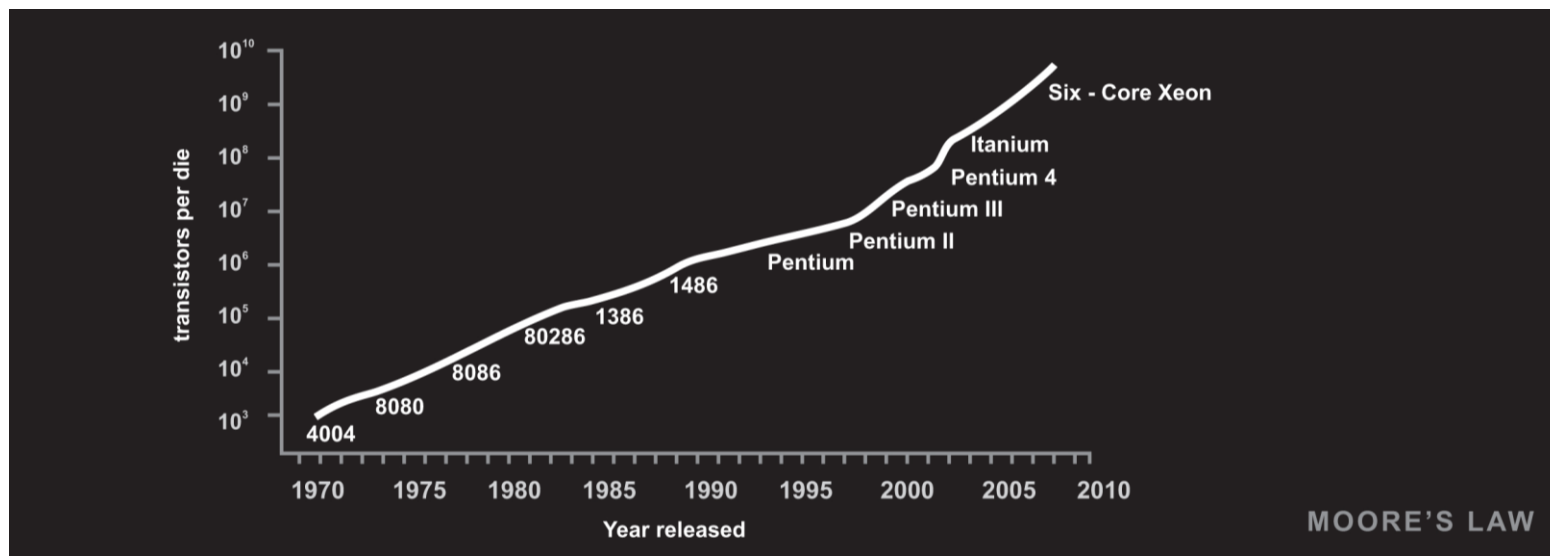
* arbitrary levelling



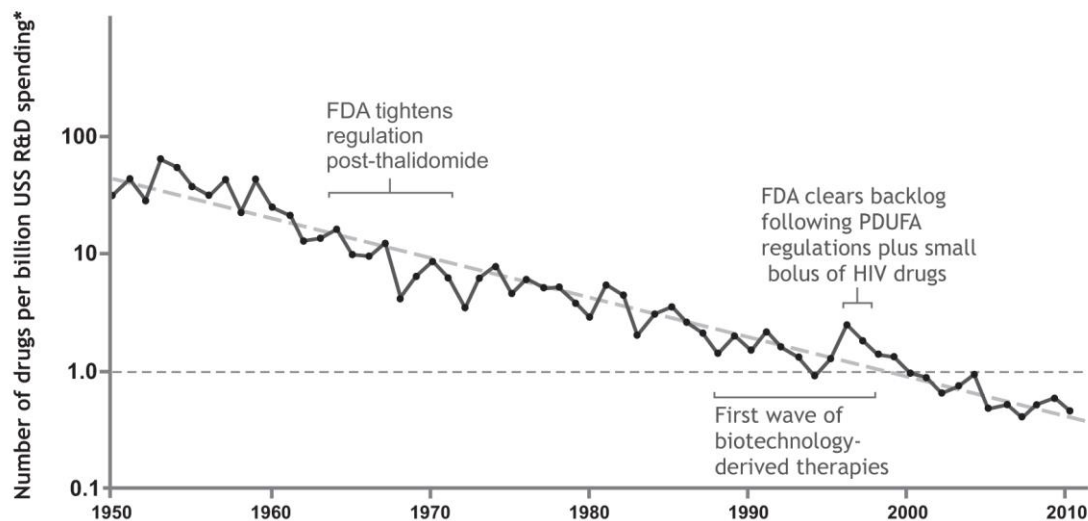
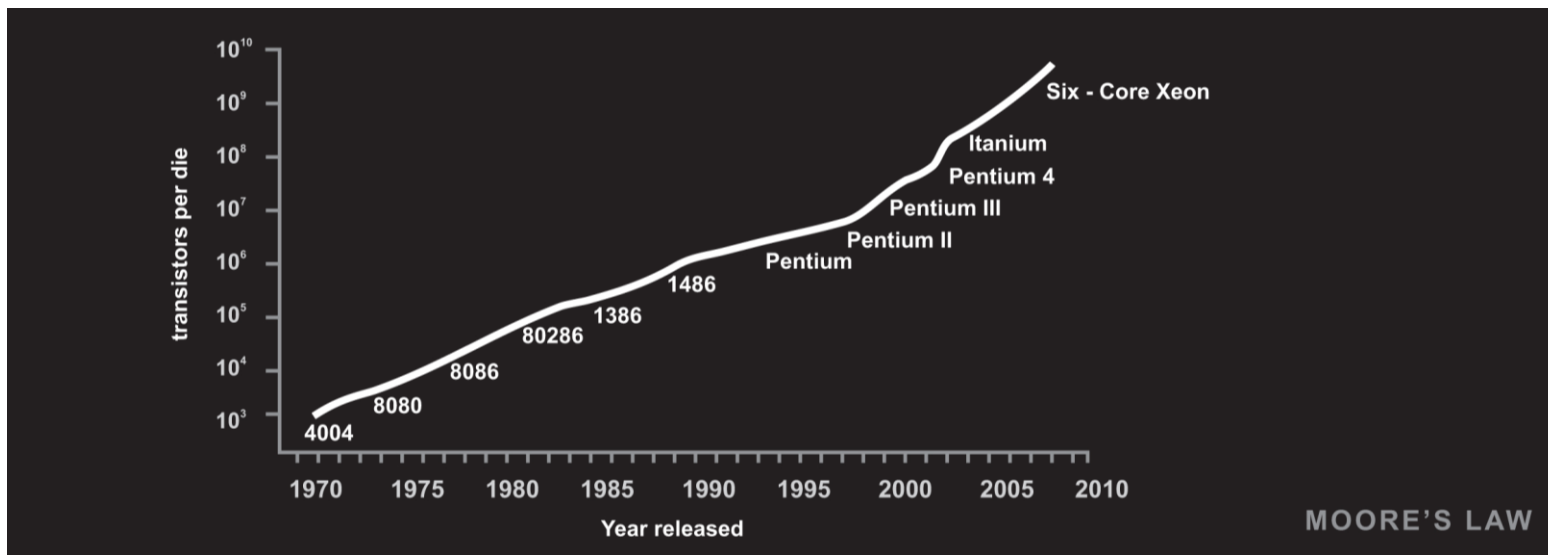
Crater on Glossy Photopaper

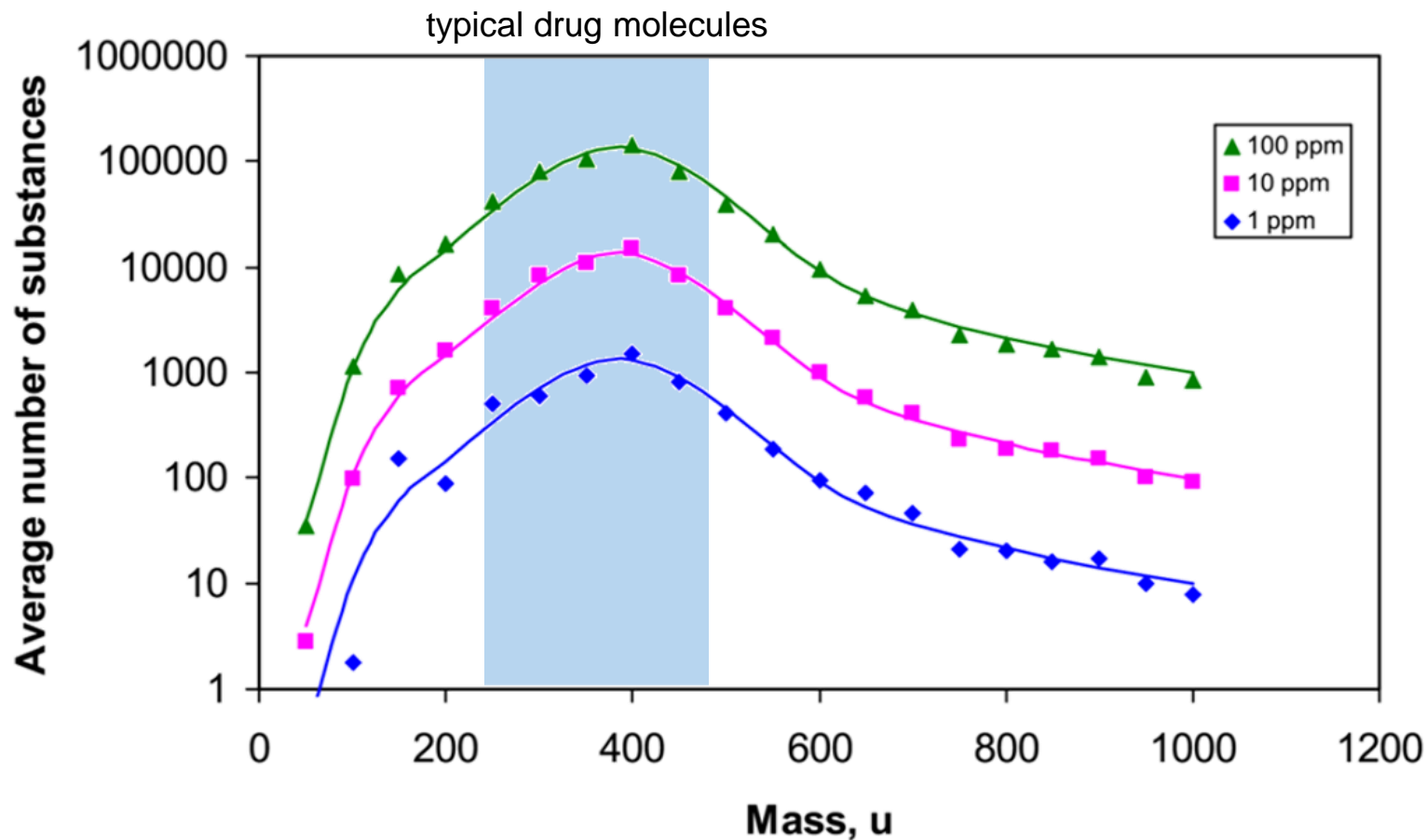


MOORE'S and EROOM'S LAW

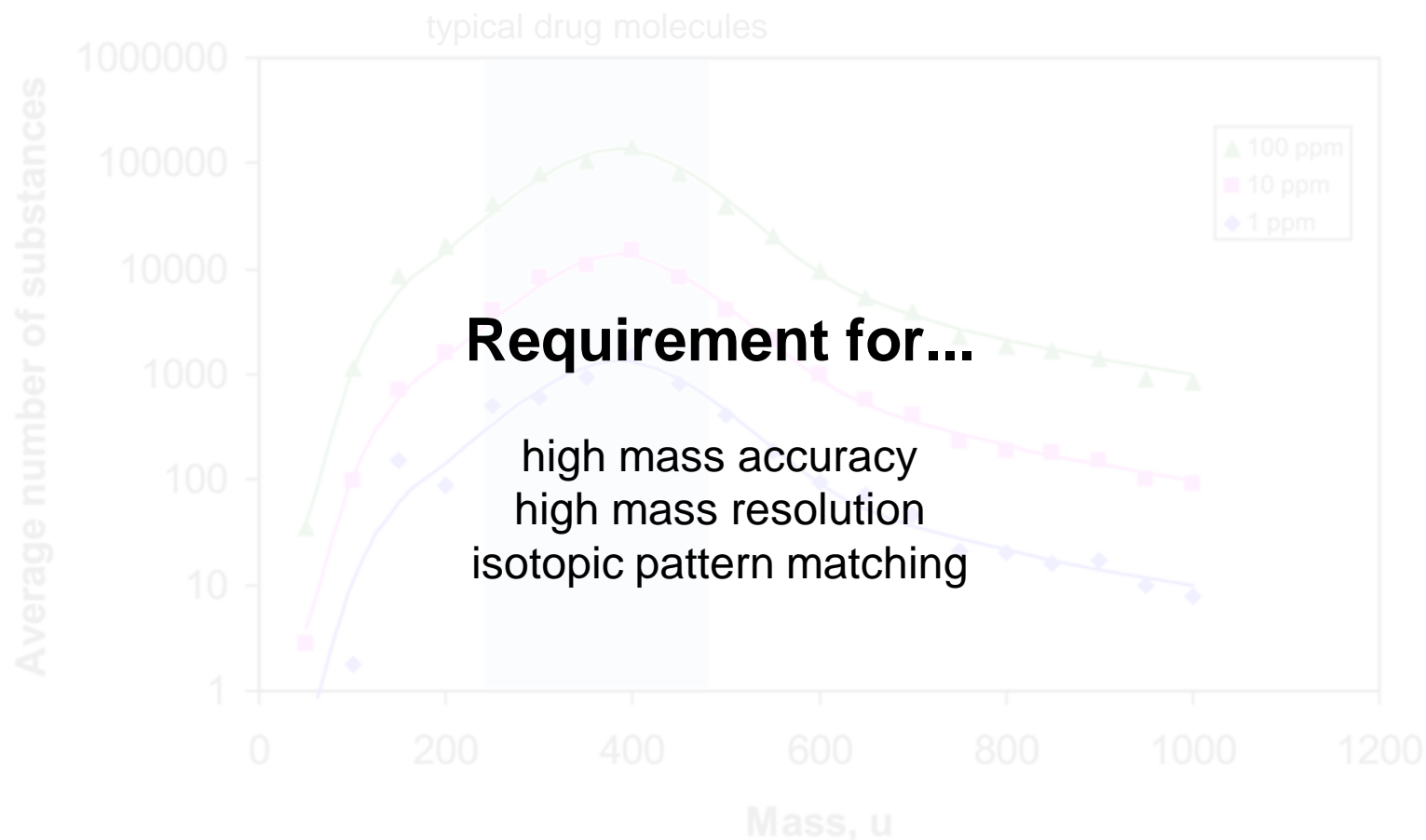


MOORE'S LAW and EROOM'S LAW





Ian S. Gilmore: "SIMS of organics—Advances in 2D and 3D imaging and future outlook",
Journal of Vacuum Science & Technology A **31**, 050819 (2013);



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Journal of Vacuum Science & Technology A **31**, 050819 (2013);

Hybrid SIMS Instrument

- > Dual analyser configuration with ToF and Orbitrap™
- > Pulsed and DC mode operation
- > Single and dual beam analysis modes

Thermo Scientific™ Q Exactive™ HF

- > Mass resolution 240,000 @ m/z 200
- > Scan rate up to 18 Hz
- > Mass accuracy < 1 ppm
- > MS/MS with precise precursor selection, full mass resolution and mass accuracy

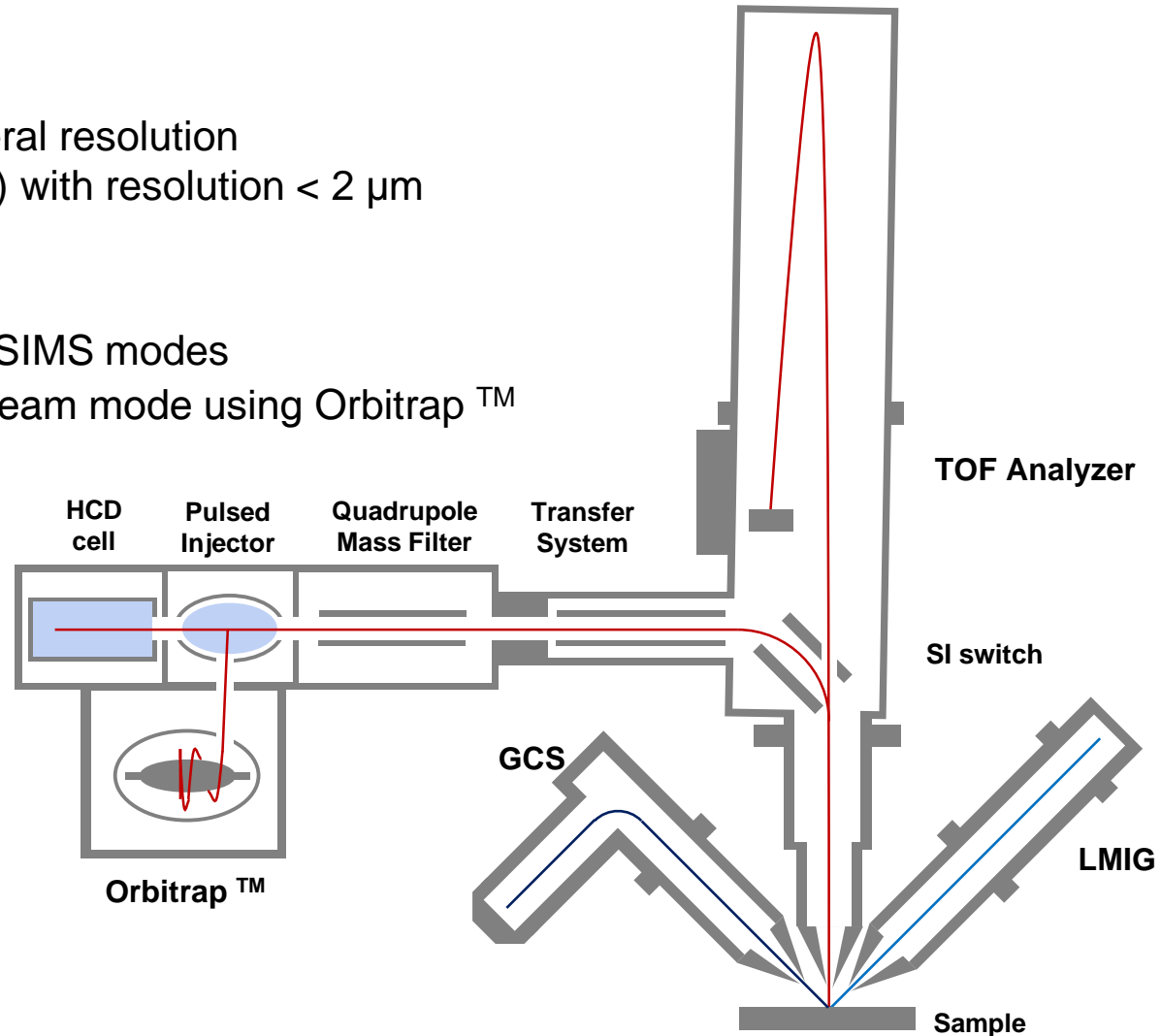


Hybrid SIMS Instrument

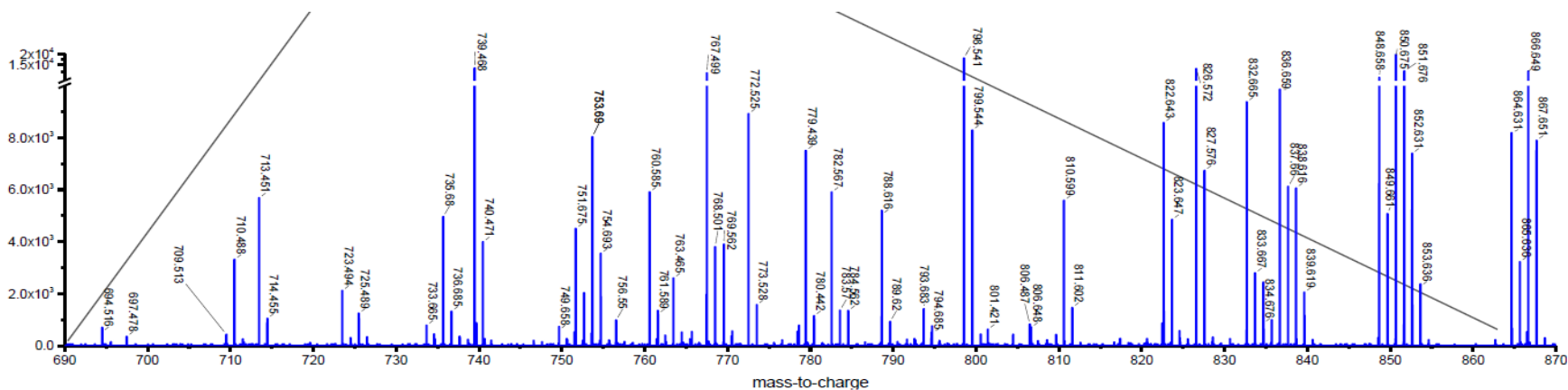
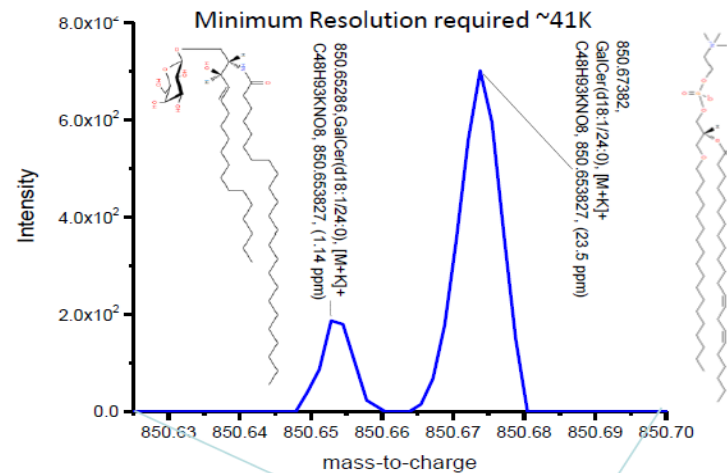
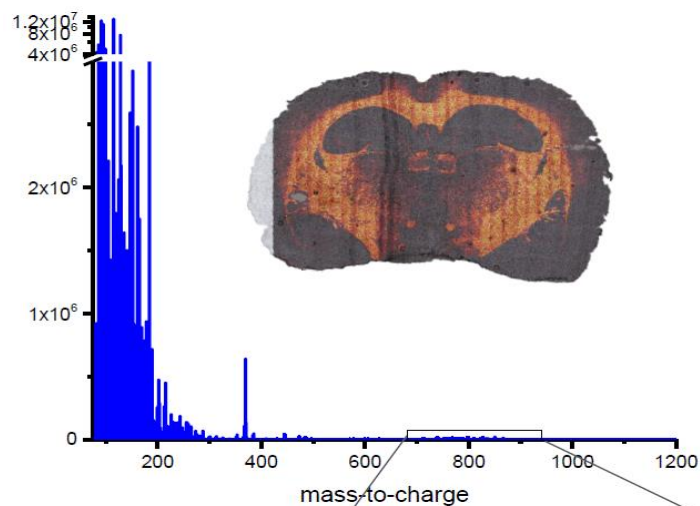
- > TOF.SIMS 5 platform
- > Bi Nanoprobe for highest lateral resolution
- > Ar Gas Cluster Source (GCS) with resolution < 2 μm

Operational modes

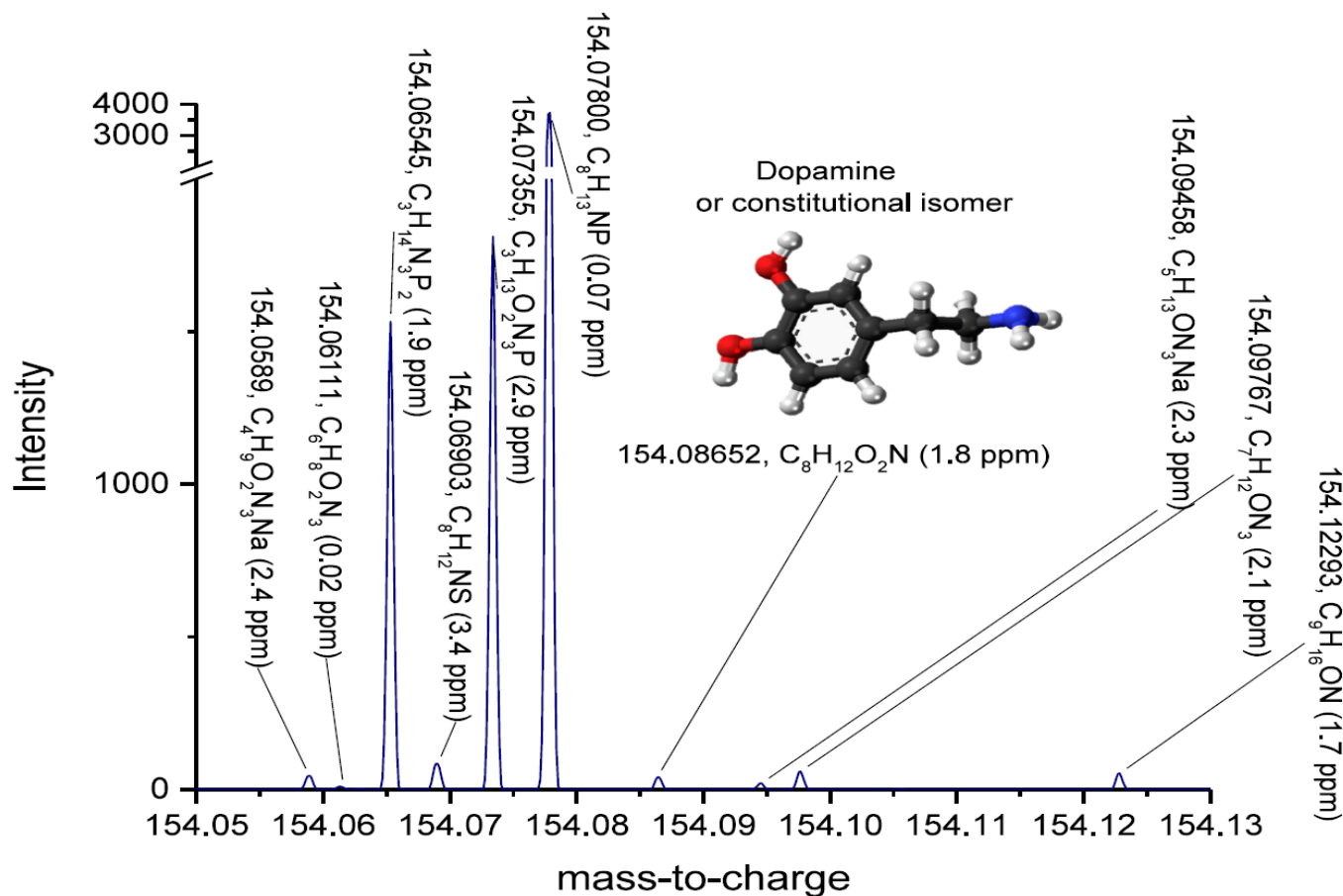
- > all conventional pulsed ToF-SIMS modes
- > “DC” operation with single beam mode using Orbitrap™



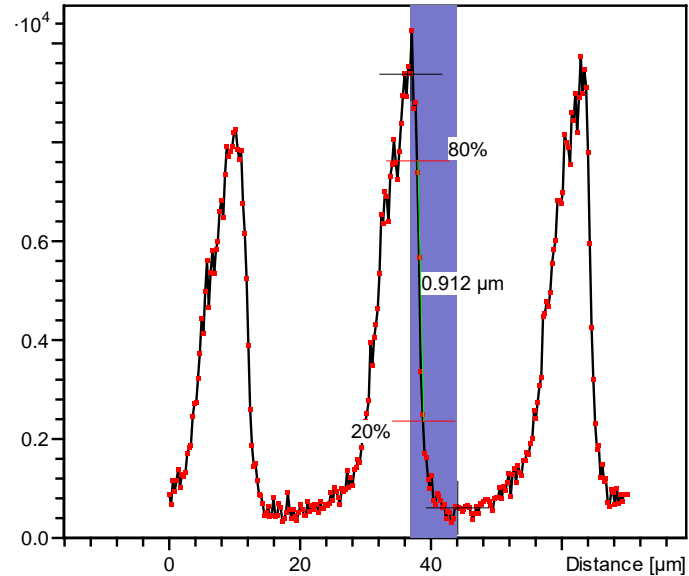
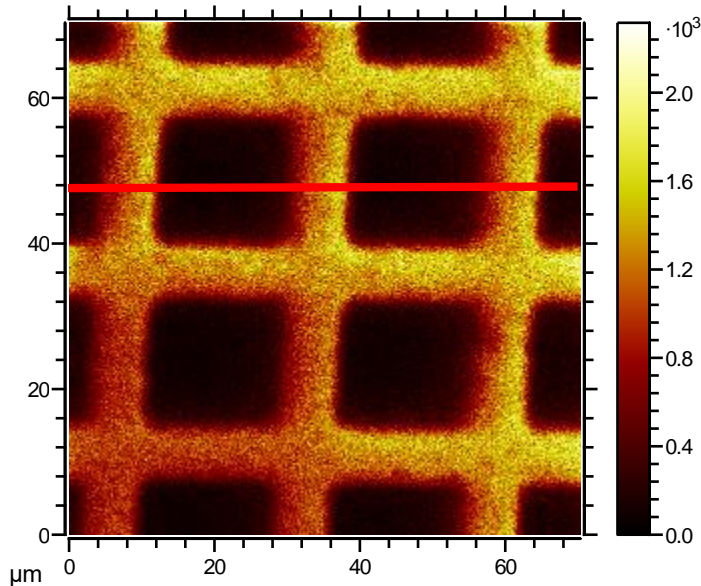
Ultra High Mass Resolution Lipidomics



Detection of Neurotransmitter Dopamine



Total ion image



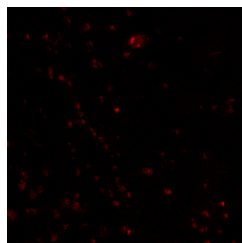
- > Ion source: Ar Gas cluster ion source
- > Beam energy: 20 keV
- > Pulsed target current: 6 pA

- > Lateral resolution: **< 1 μm**

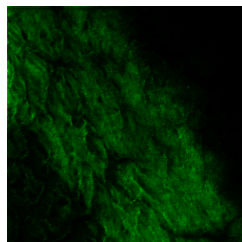
Submicron Argon Gas Cluster SIMS Imaging

250 x 250 μm^2

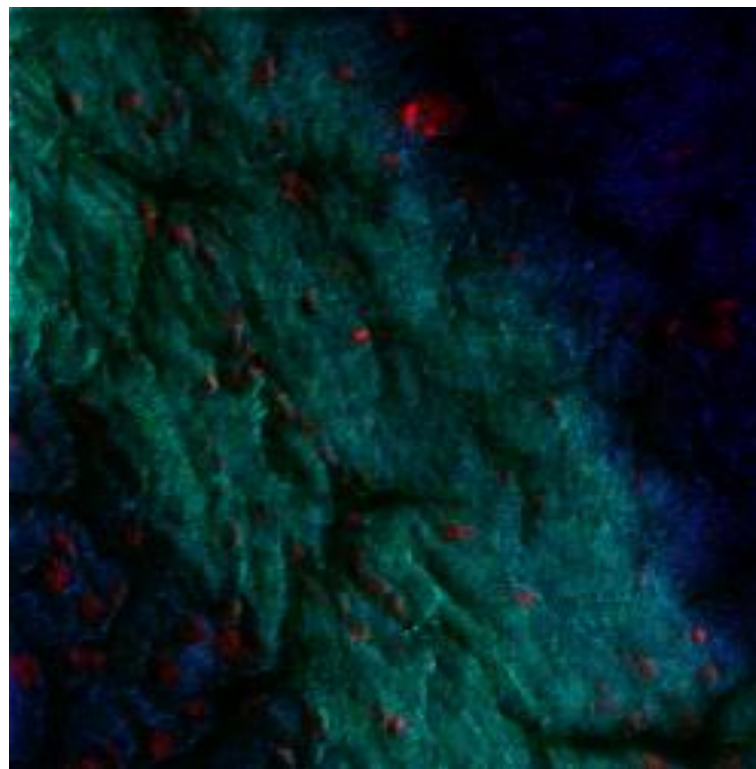
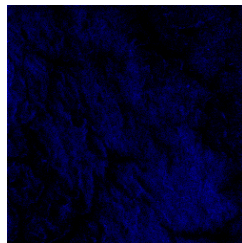
$\text{C}_5\text{H}_4\text{N}_5^-$
Adenine



$\text{C}_{48}\text{H}_{90}\text{NSO}_{11}^-$
C24:1 Sulfatide

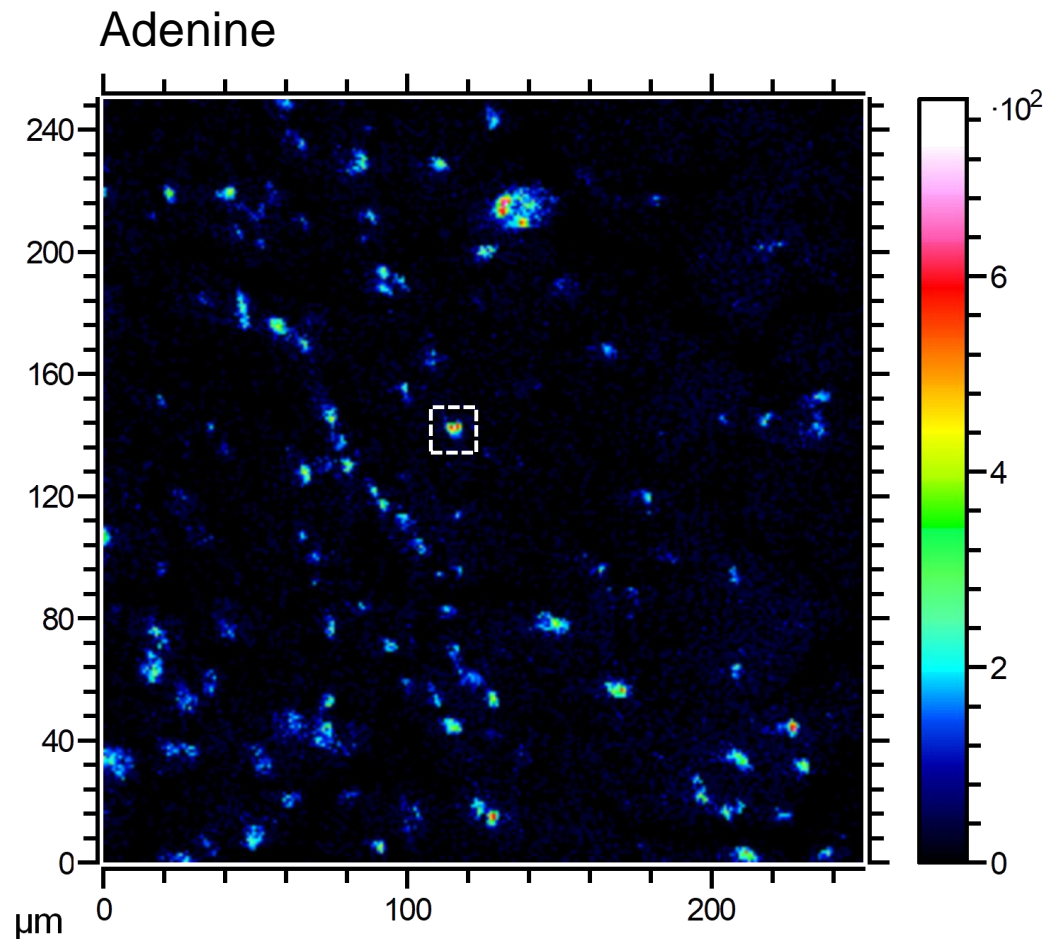
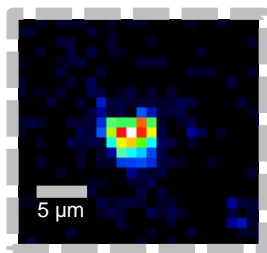


$\text{C}_6\text{H}_{10}\text{PO}_8^-$
PI headgroup
fragment

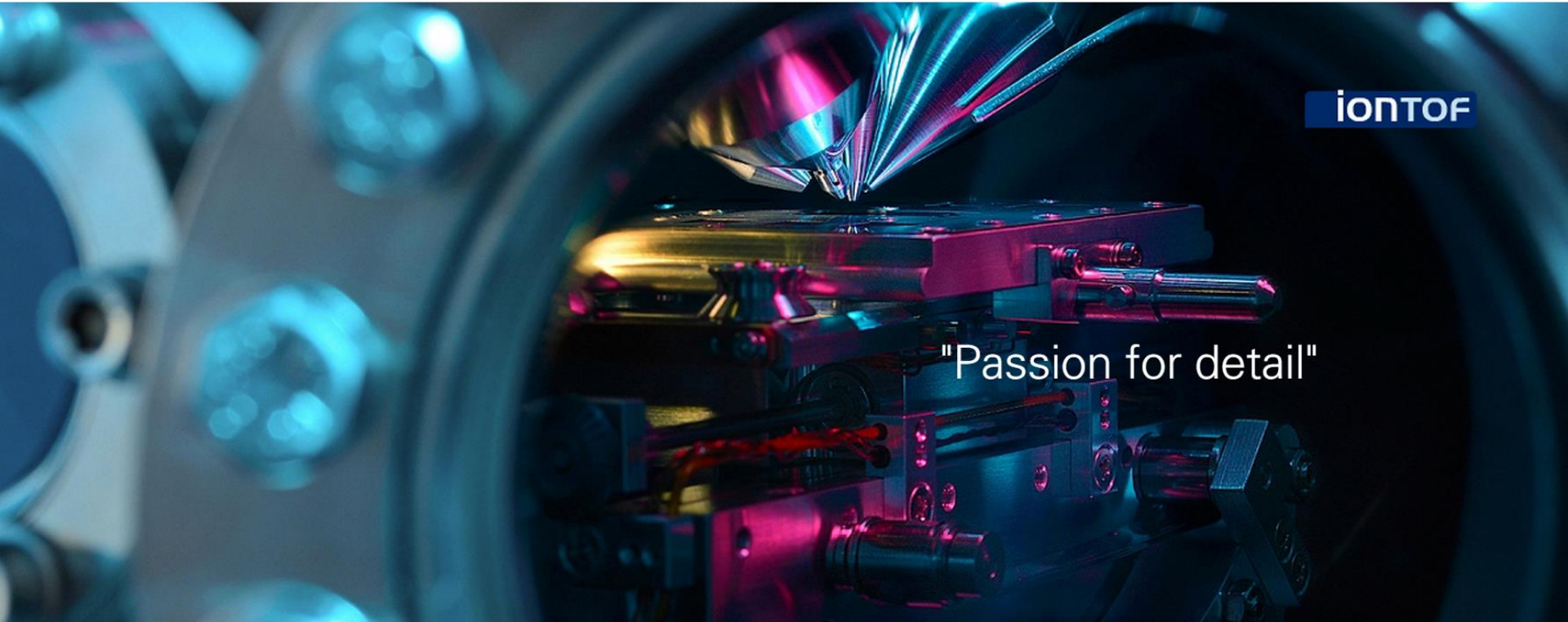


Submicron Ar Cluster SIMS Imaging

FOV: 250 μm
Raster size: 250x250
PI current: 3.67 pA
Dose density: $1.94\text{E}15$ PI/ cm^2



Thank you for your attention!



ionTOF

"Passion for detail"