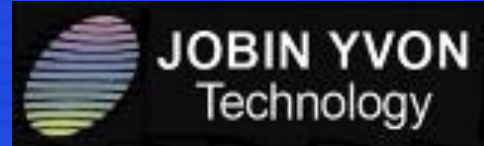
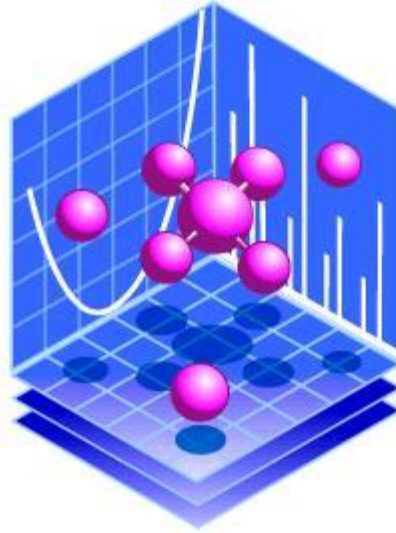




# HORIBA

Scientific



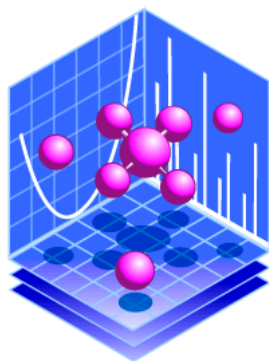


# Plasma Profiling Mass Spectrometry (PPMS) zur Analyse von Element- und Isotopenverteilungen in Oberflächen und Schichten

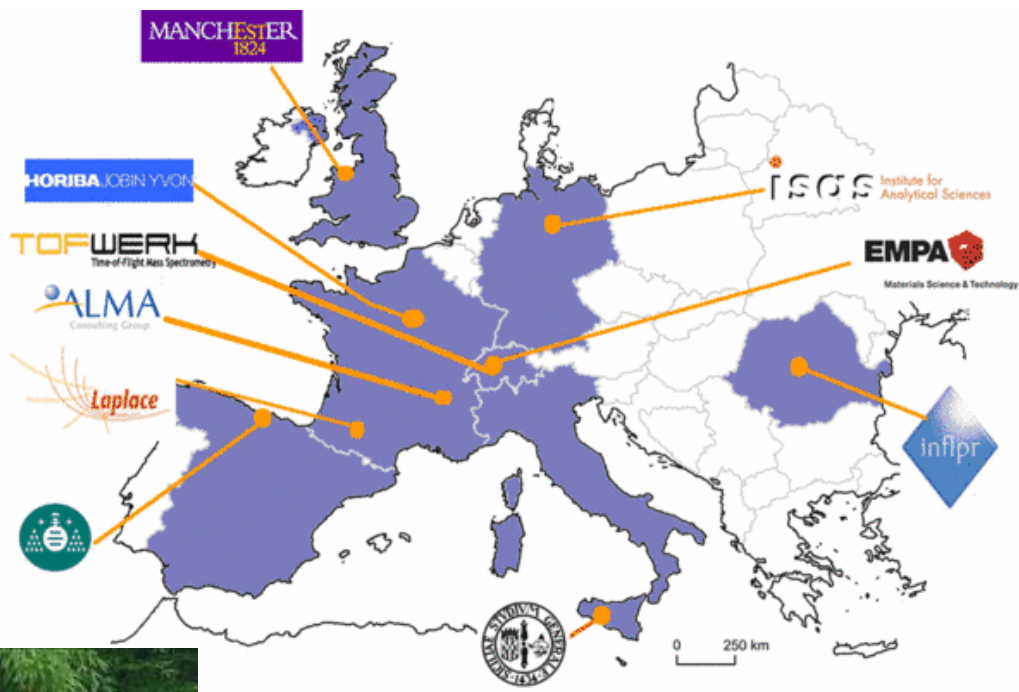
Rainer Nehm, HORIBA Jobin Yvon GmbH, 82008 Unterhaching

Anwendertreffen Analytische Glimmentladungsspektrometrie  
23. und 24. November 2013, Duisburg

# A European development

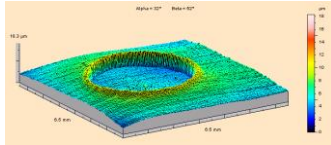


**emdpa**  
[www.emdpa.eu](http://www.emdpa.eu)

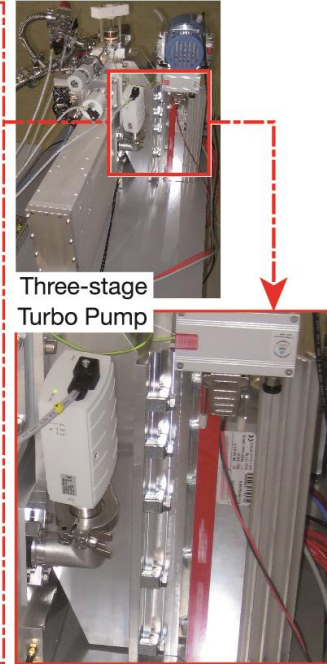
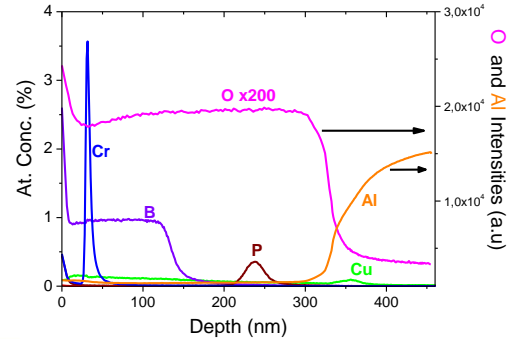
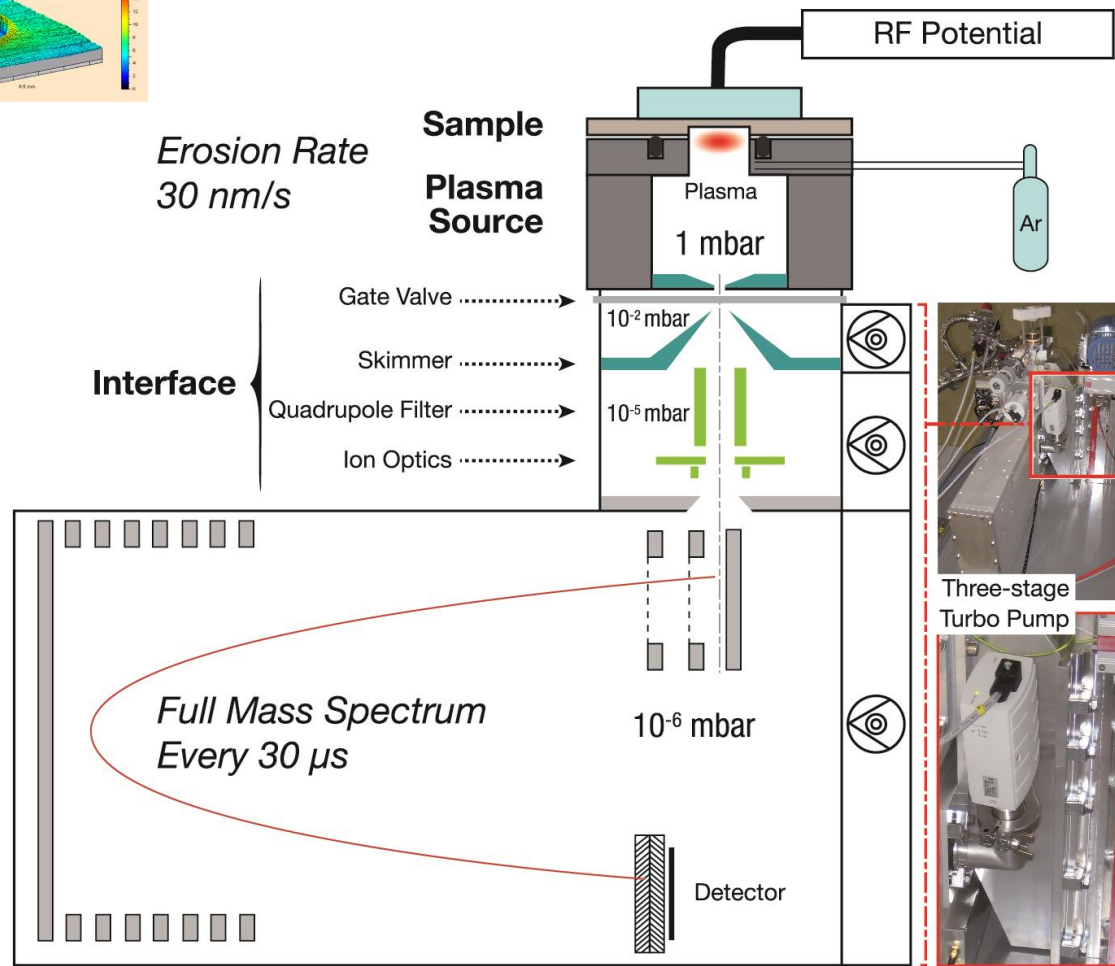


**New Elemental and Molecular  
Depth ProfilinAnalysis of  
Materials by Pulsed Radio  
Frequency Glow Discharge Time  
of Flight Mass Spectrometry  
(**EMDPA**). Start: 2006**

# PPMS Technique



Erosion Rate  
30 nm/s



**HORIBA**  
Scientific

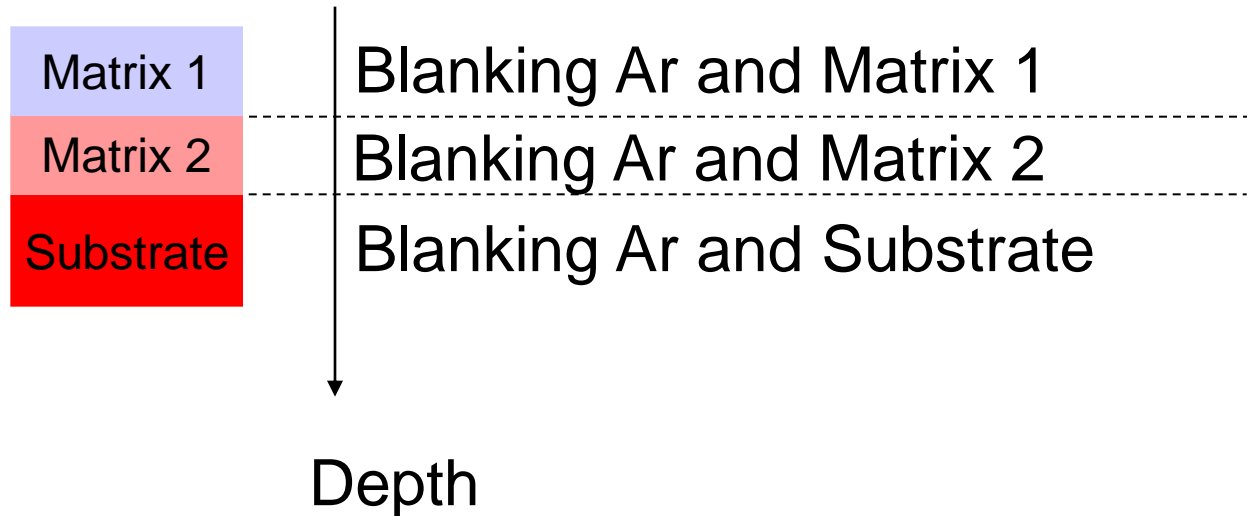
Explore the future

Automotive Test Systems | Process & Environmental | Medical | Semiconductor | Scientific

**HORIBA**

# Quadrupol Interface for Blanking (patented)

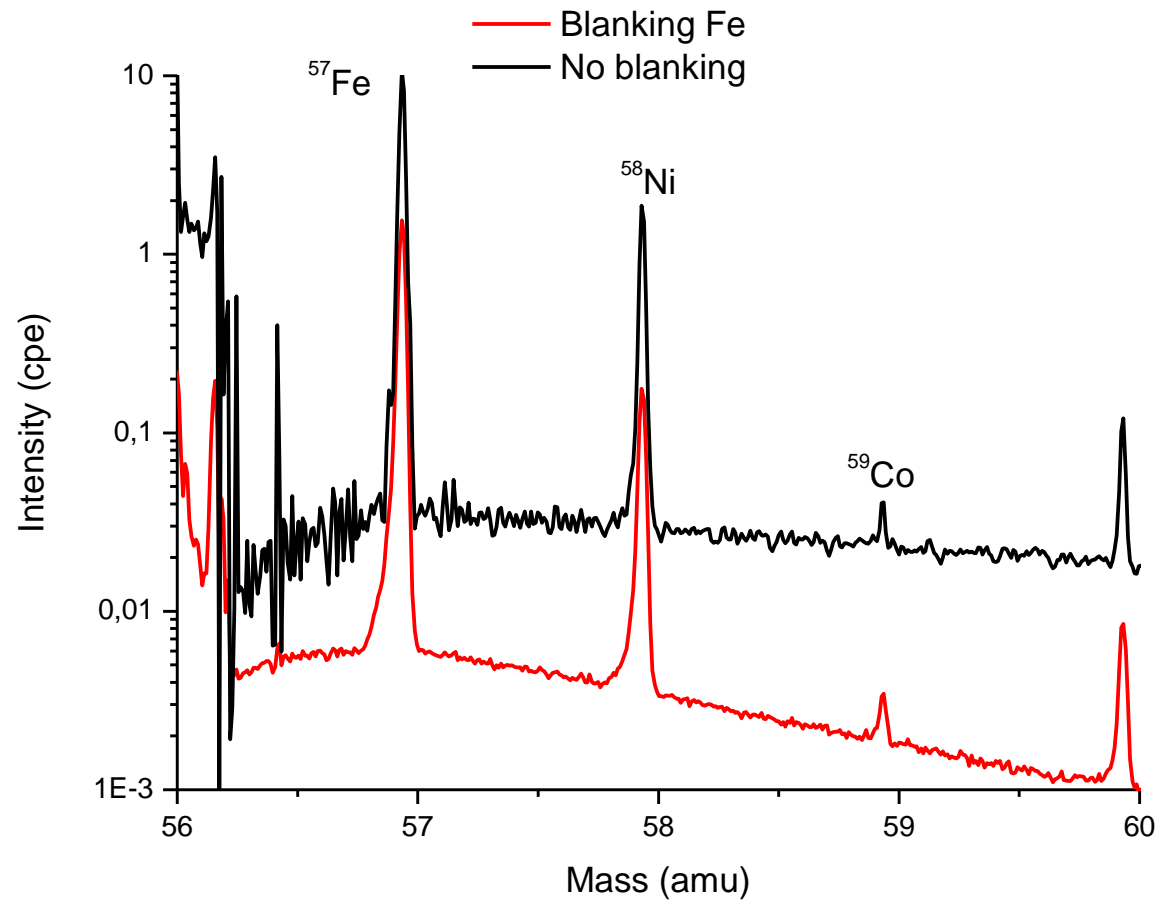
Blanking of 4 masses simultaneously: Ar related ions (Ar<sup>+</sup>, Ar dimer) and matrix ions; tuneable for different masses



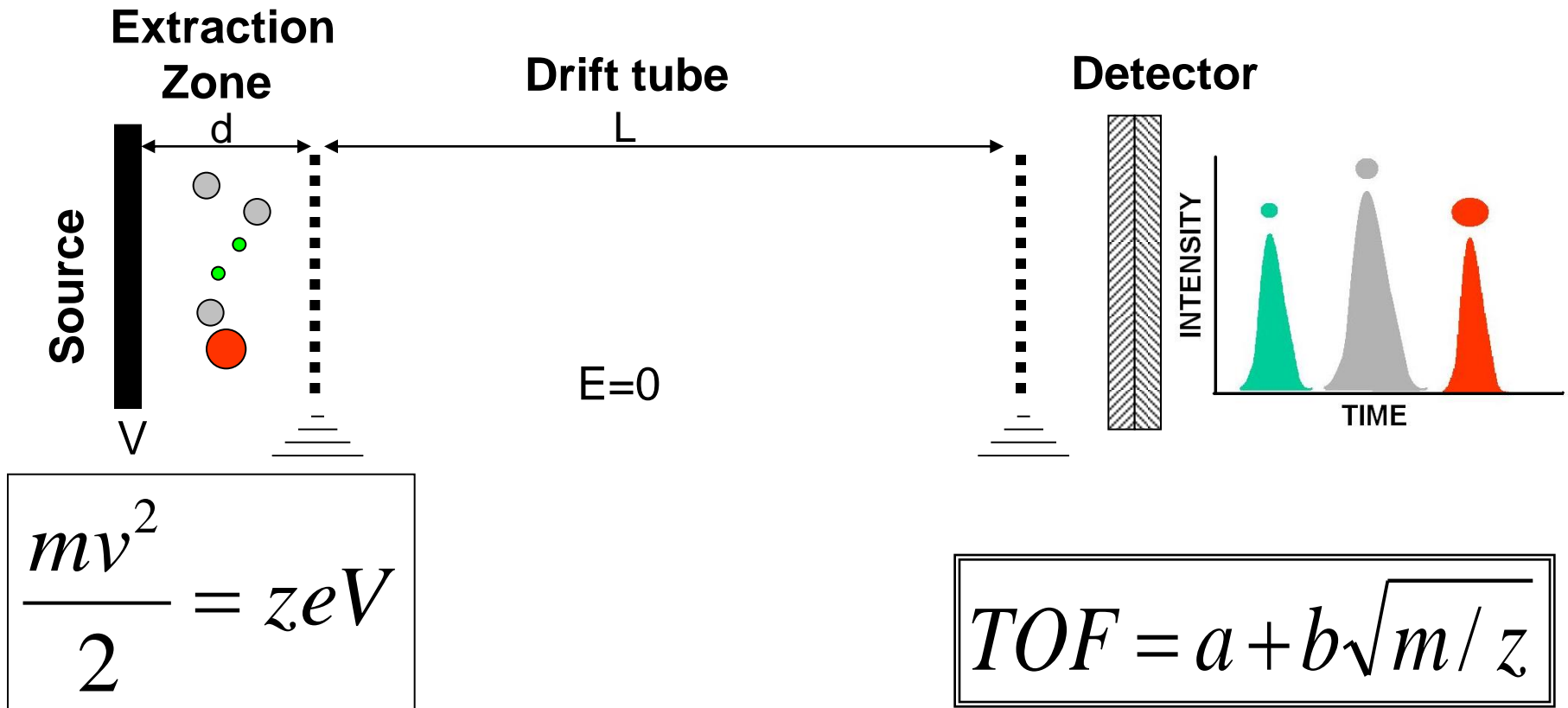
Advantages Blanking:

- Improved signal to noise on neighbouring ions
- Enhanced dynamic range
- Longer detector life time

# Blanking



# TOF - Time of Flight mass spectrometer

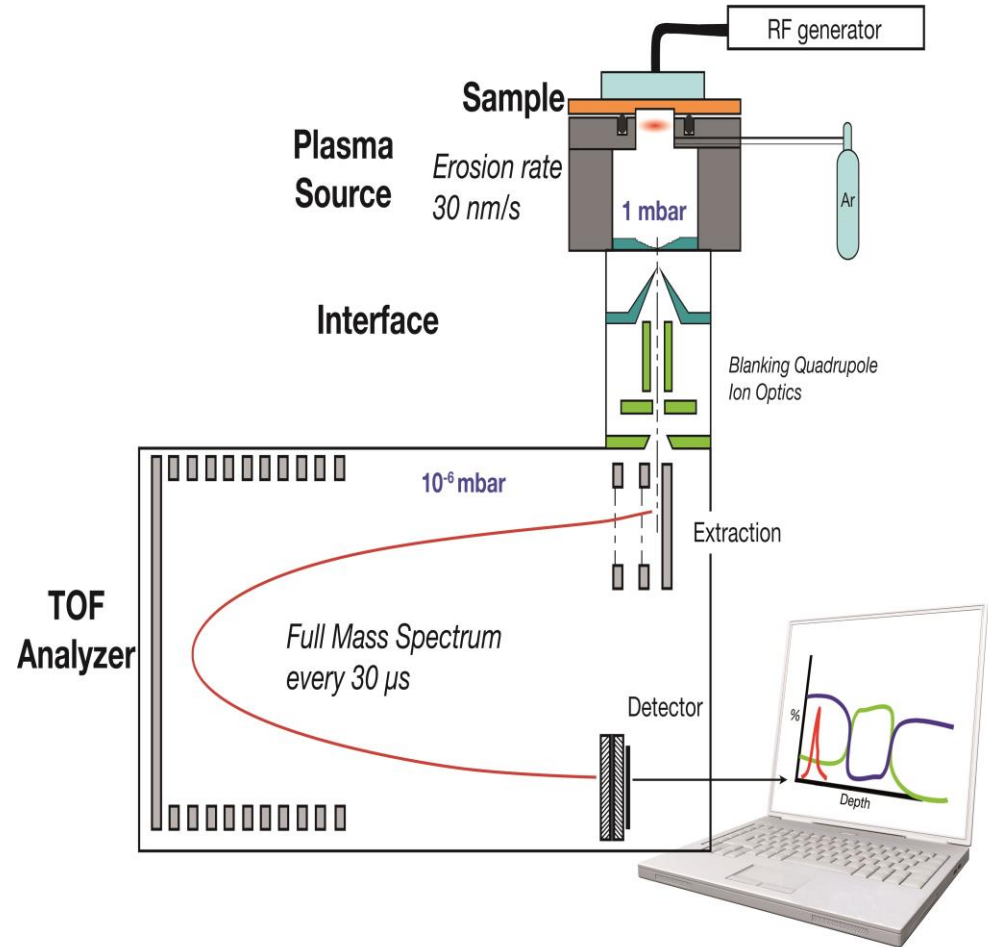


**All ions need to start at the same time. Source of ions needs to be pulsed or the extraction of ions needs to be pulsed**

# Specifications of the TOF MS

- Flight Tube : 0.7 m (V mode)
- Flight time : 5 - 100  $\mu$ s
- Peak width : few ns
- Acquisition speed adjustable

Typical 33 kHz allows measurement of a mass range covering all elements of periodic table





# PPMS

## *Compact Instrument*

Mass resolution: 3000  
at m/z 208

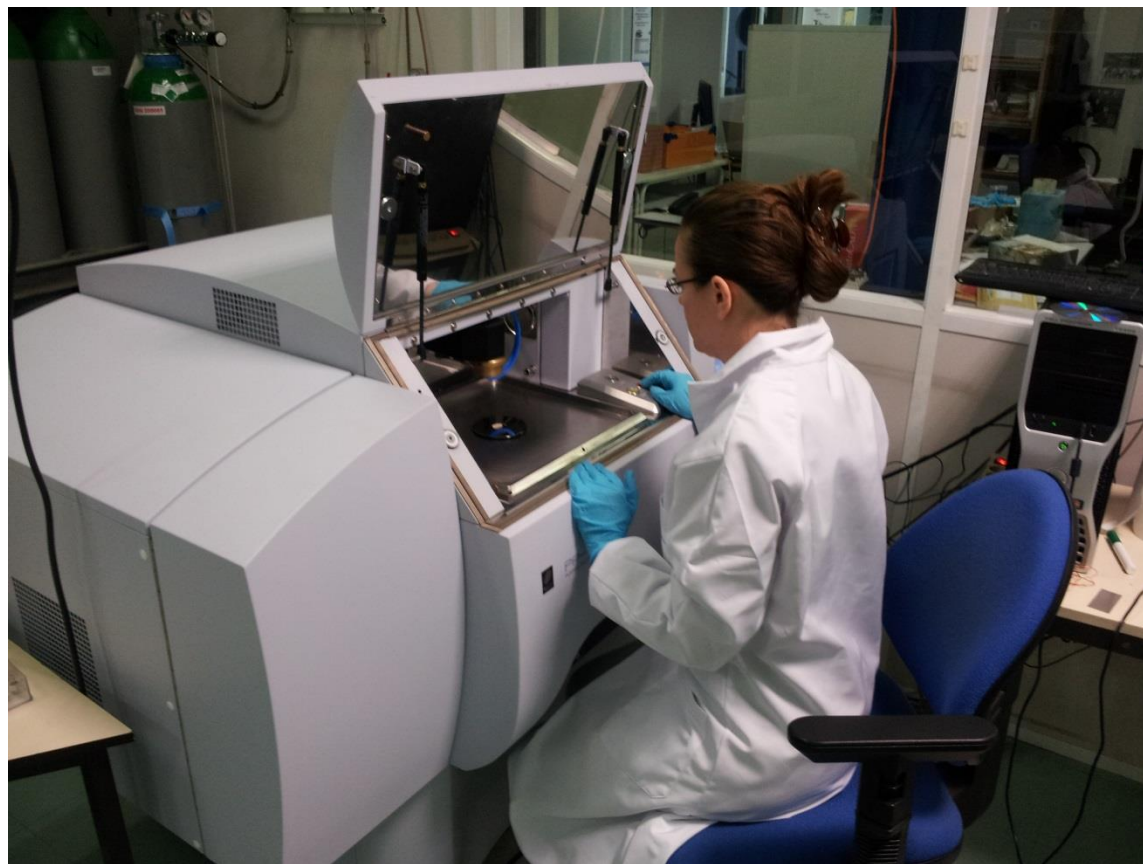
HR mode 5000

Dynamic Range:  $10^8$   
in several s

Mass Accuracy: 40  
ppm

Comfortable Sitting  
Position

Panel Display for  
Status Check



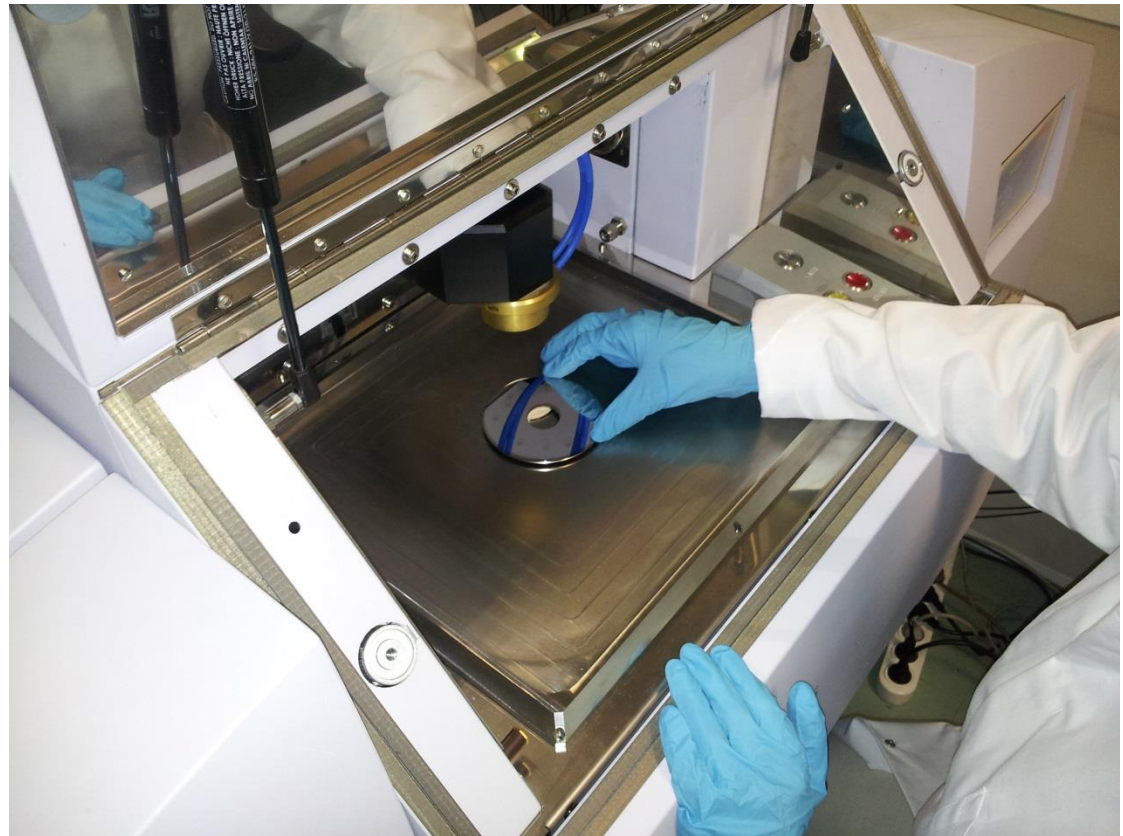
# PP-TOFMS

*Sample Stage*

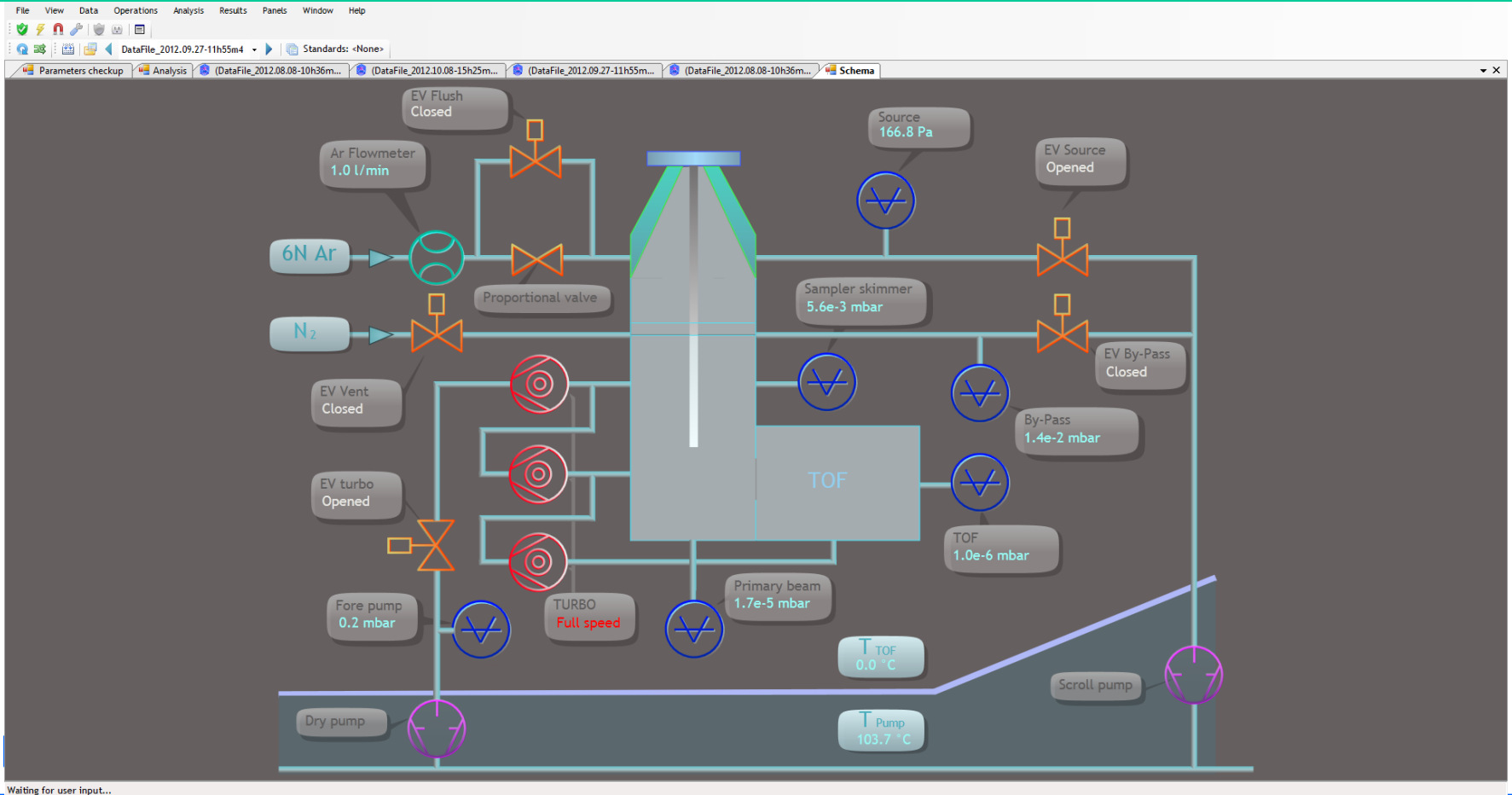
*Horizontal and Easy  
Sample Mounting*

*Laser positioning*

*Accepting wide range  
of sample size  
From 1 cm to 40 cm*



Global Real-Time Schematics Diagram of the full instrument  
At any time, expert user may check status of all pressure gauges, valves and pump status...

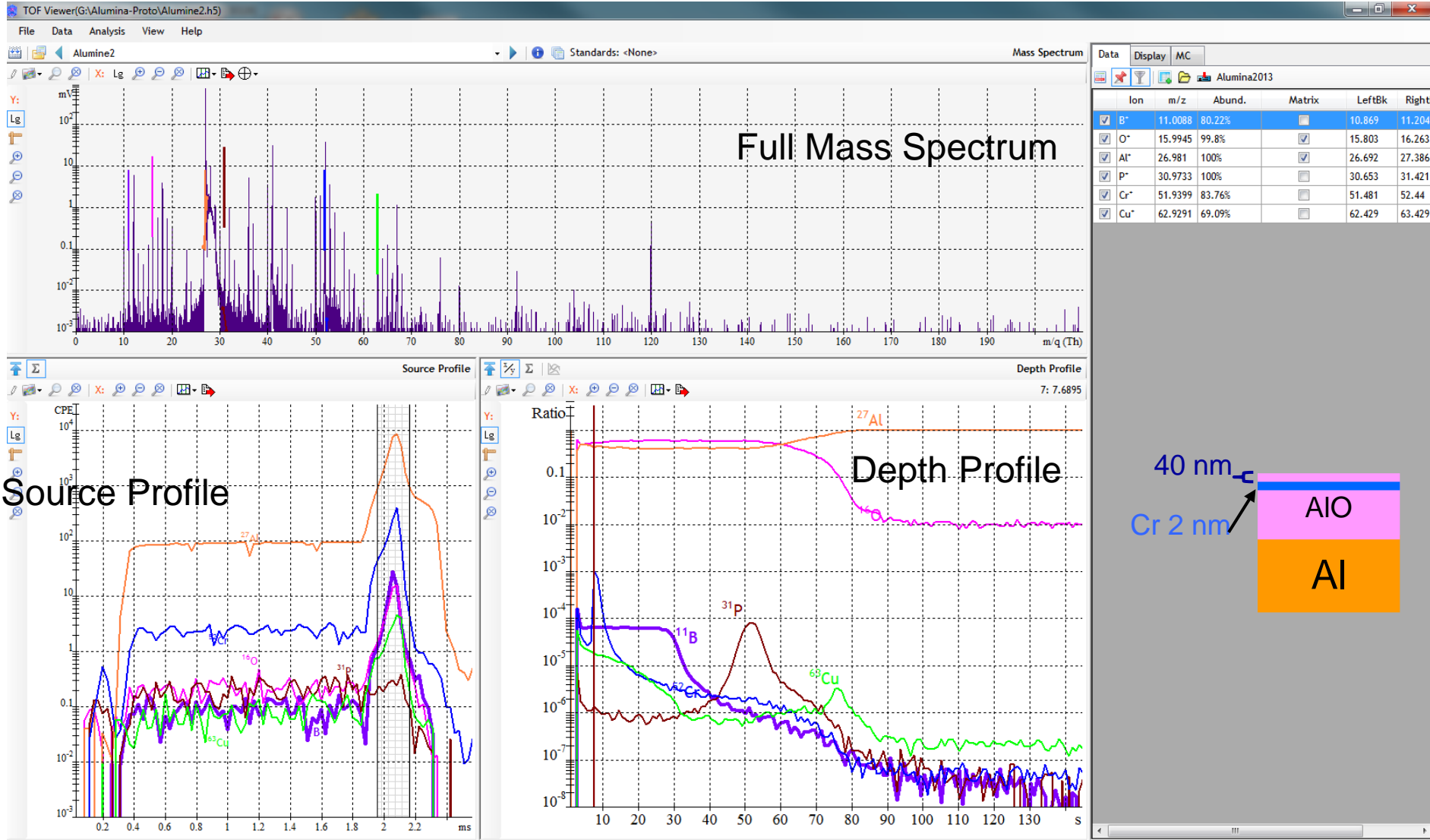


## First screen: Start of the instrument

The screenshot displays the TOFMS software interface, titled "TOFMS Voltages". The interface is divided into several sections:

- Hardware and Visual Checkup Lists:** Two columns of checklists on the left. The "Hardware checkup list" includes items like "Door is closed?", "Argon bottle valve is opened?", "TPS and DAQ initialization:", and "Voltage:". The "Visual checkup list" includes "Cooler is on?", "Rough pumping is on?", "Sample is on the stage?", and "Put applicator and push piston:". Blue circles highlight these lists, with handwritten text "Automatic" and "User" below them.
- TPS Controller:** A central panel with various control buttons (ON, OFF, Set values, Reset) and radio buttons for "Ion mode" (Positive, Negative).
- Drift, detection and skimmer:** A section with numerical values and "Set" buttons for MCP (V), Drift (V), Post. acc. (V), and Skimmer (V).
- Ion optics interface:** A section with numerical values and "Set" buttons for Lens 2 (V), Deflector (V), Defl. flange (V), Lens 1 (V), Ion extractor (V), and Elect. pusher (V).
- Blanking interface:** A section with numerical values and "Set" buttons for Mass 1 (Th), Attenuation 1 (V), Mass 2 (Th), Attenuation 2 (V), Mass 3 (Th), Attenuation 3 (V), Mass 4 (Th), Attenuation 4 (V), Calibration, and Freq. (MHz).
- Travel mode:** A section with numerical values and "Set" buttons for Lens (V), H. mirror, Reflectron RB (V), and R grid (V).
- Extraction:** A section with numerical values and "Set" buttons for U - low (V), U - high (V), U + low (V), and U + high (V).
- Generator values:** A panel on the right with various parameters like RF State, Frequency (kHz), Forward power (W), Reflected power (W), Load power (W), DC Bias (V), Matching state, C load position (%), C load min. position (%), C load max. position (%), C tune position (%), C tune min. position (%), C tune max. position (%), Pulse mode, Pulse period (ms), Duty cycle (%), Errors Detected, State and security, Pressure, State, Argon flow, Power, and Interlock.

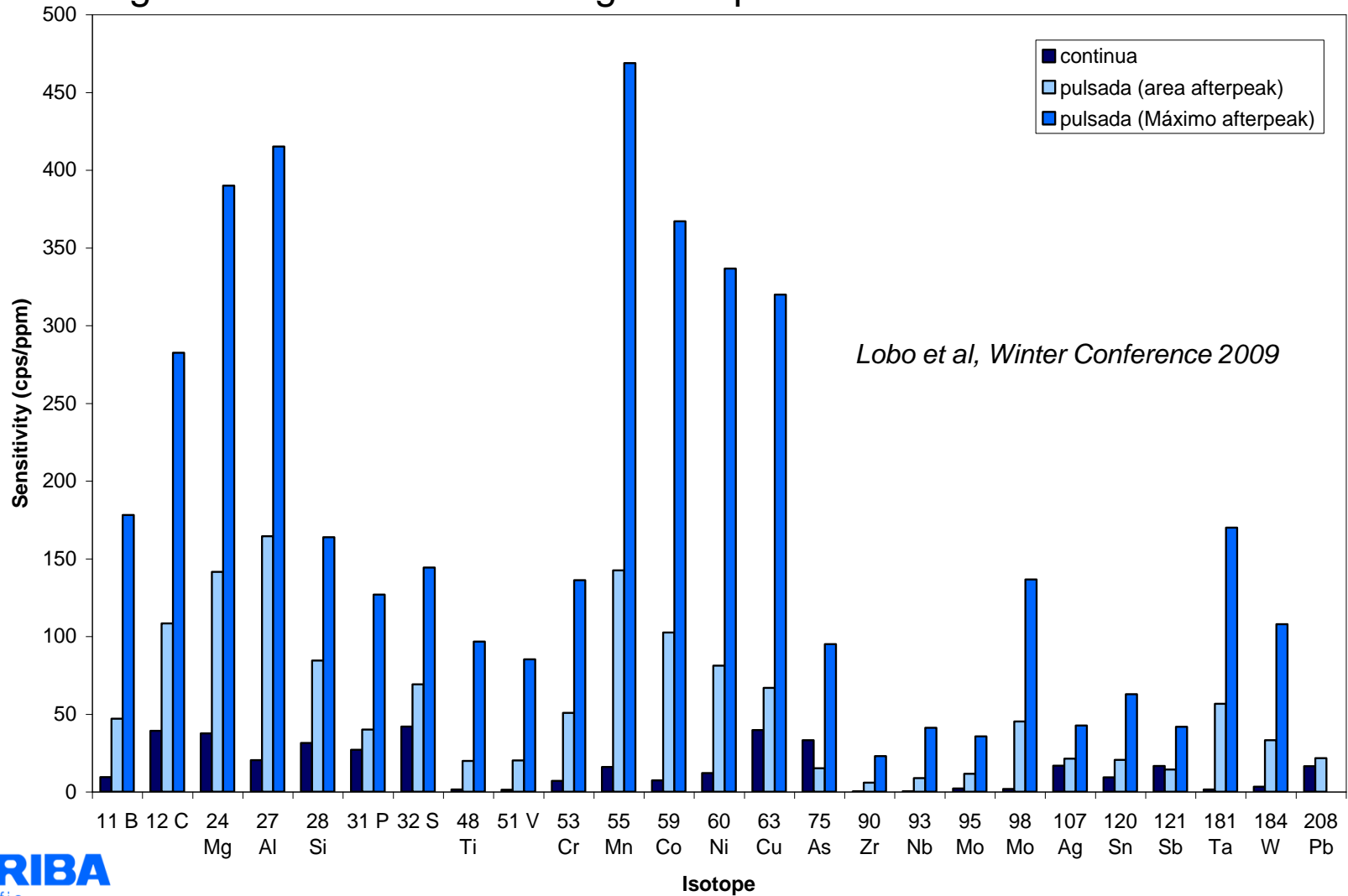
# Pulsed Mode + TOFMS



Waiting for user input...

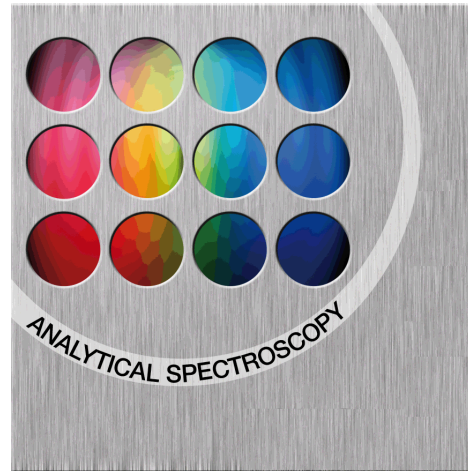
# Measurement in pulsed mode

Signal enhancement in afterglow –up to  $10^3$

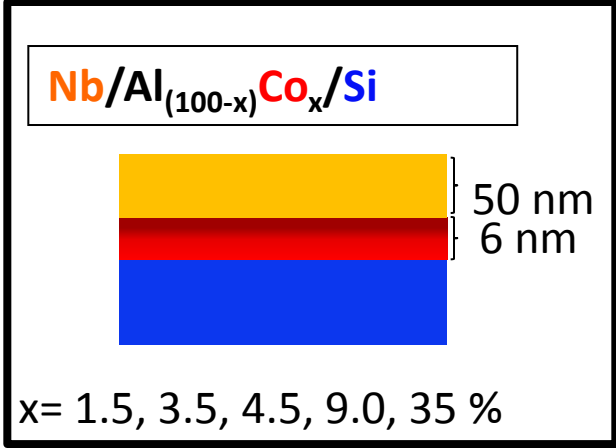


*Lobo et al, Winter Conference 2009*

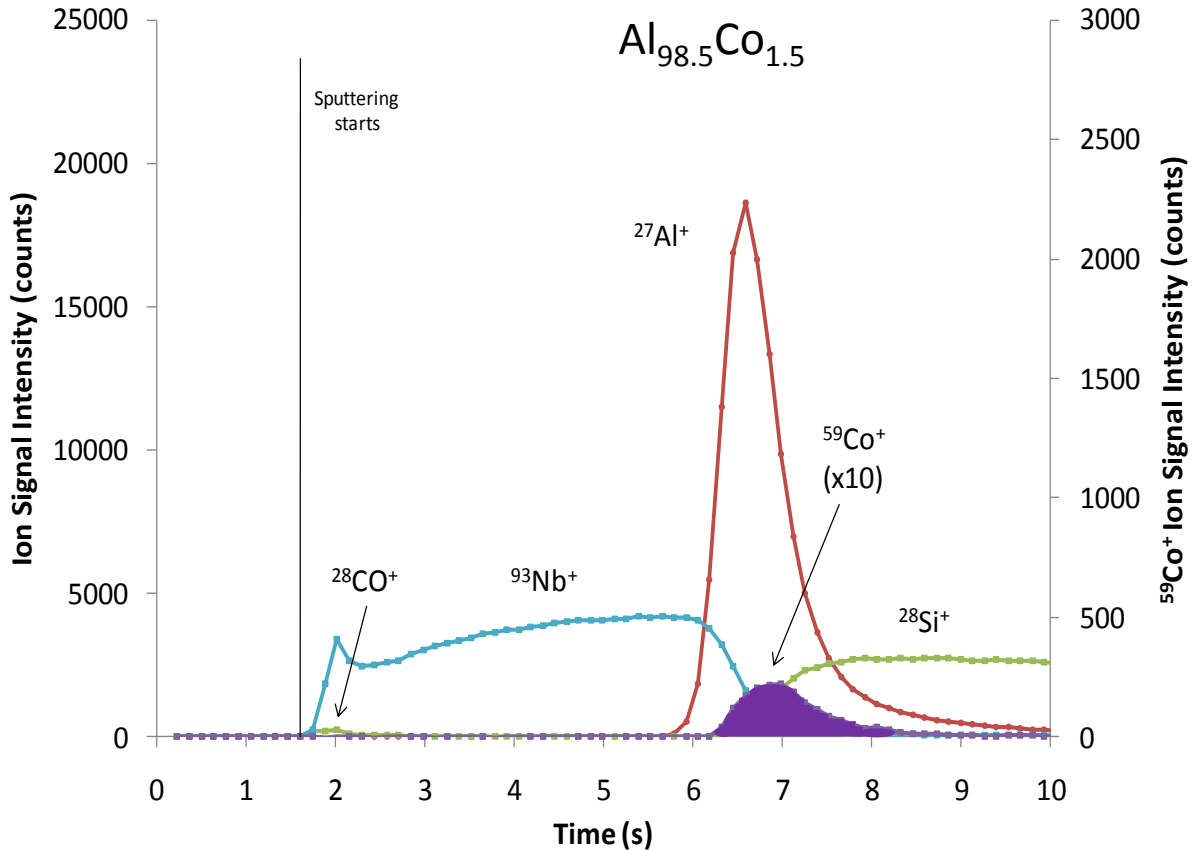
# Surface analysis with Plasma Profiling Mass Spectrometry – Examples for elemental and isotopic information



# Analysis of ultra-thin layers - minor elements



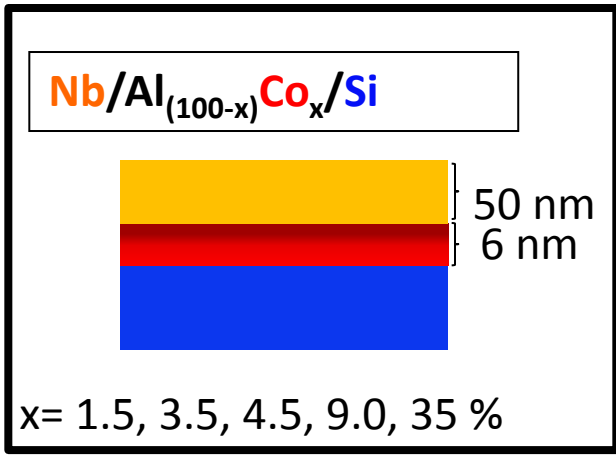
Constant thickness of internal layer, but variation of the Al-Co stoichiometry



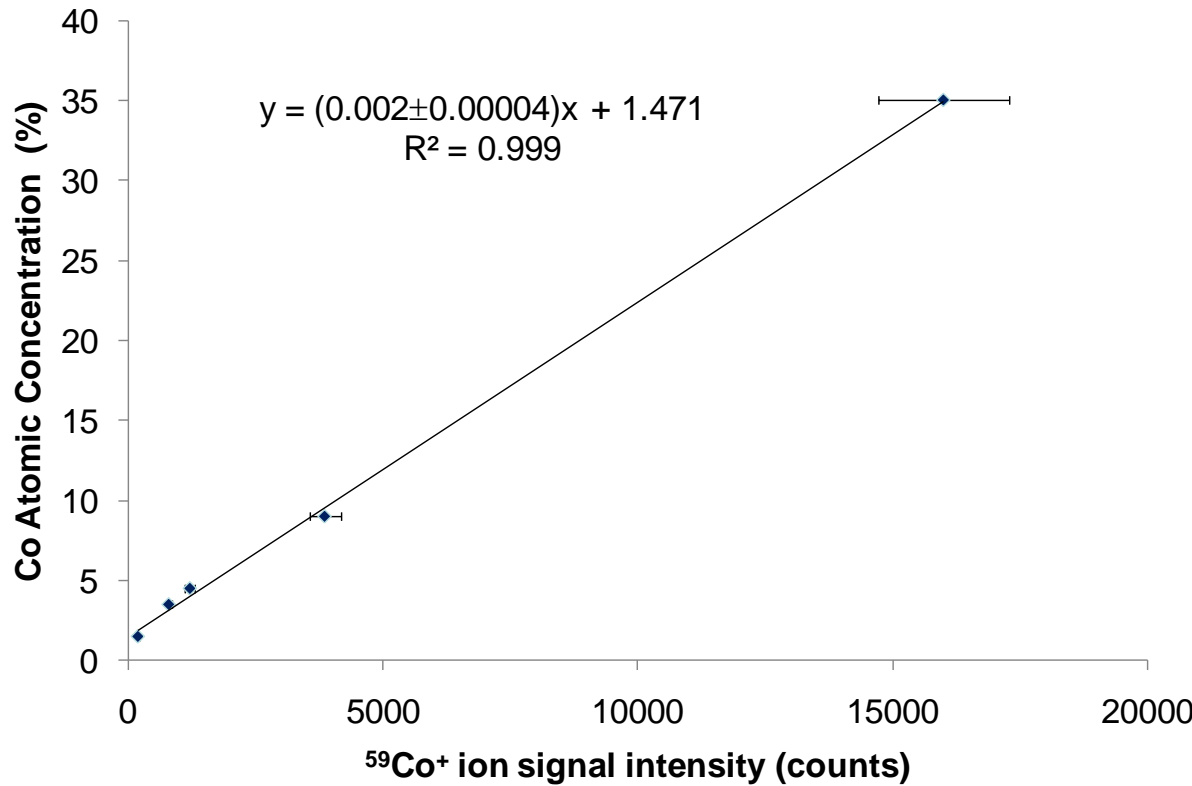
*Pisonero et al, Winter Plasma Conference 2011*



# Analysis of ultra-thin layers - minor elements



Constant thickness of internal layer, but variation of the Al-Co stoichiometry



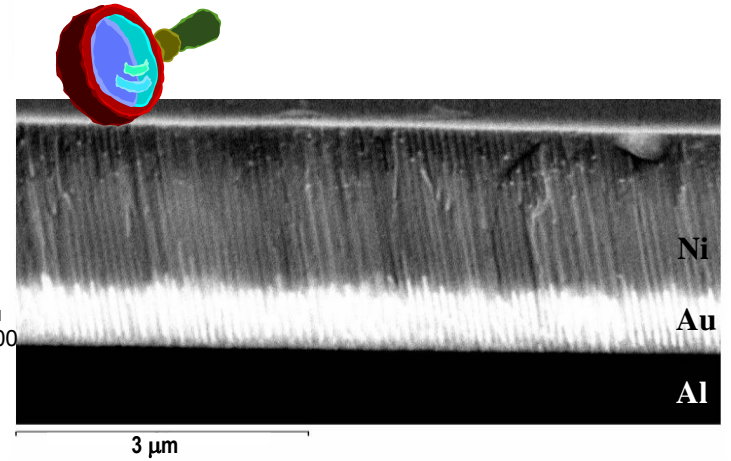
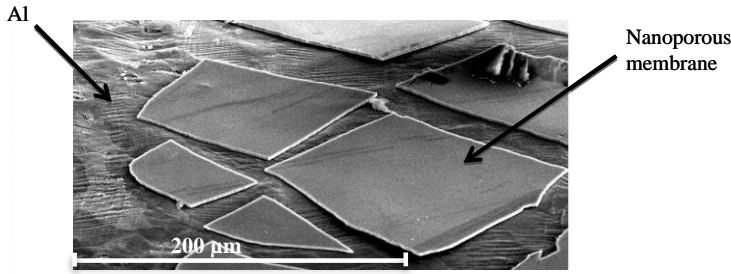
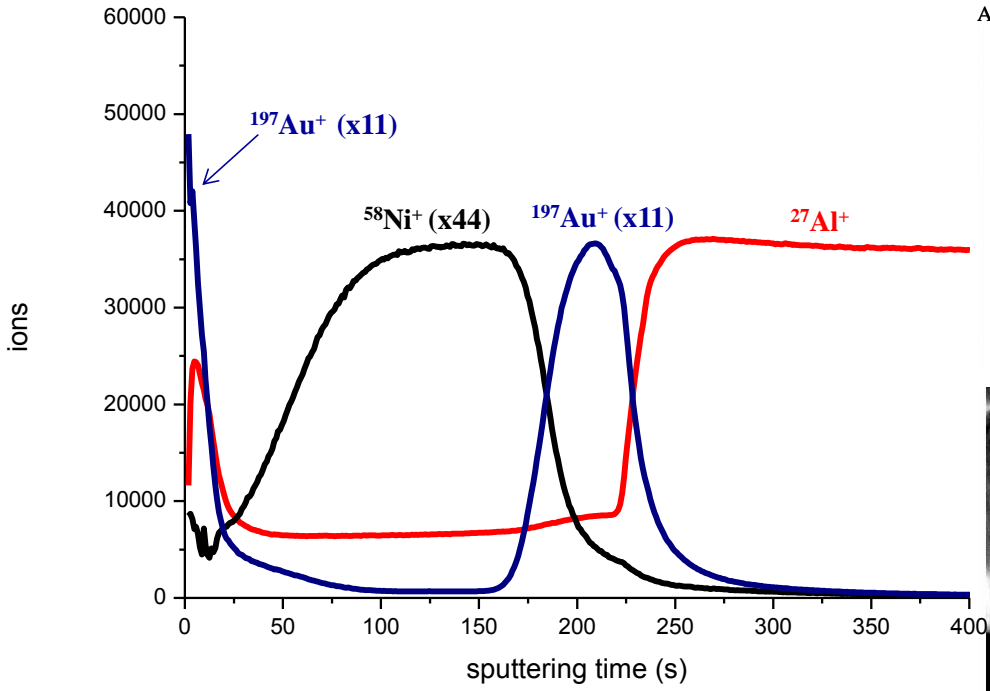
Calibration of Co atomic concentration in 6 nm AlCo layers

# Analysis of Multilayered Metal Nanowires

**Template filled with trilayer nanowires (3.5 μm nanopore length)**

**Pulsed rf-GD-ToFMS qualitative depth profile**

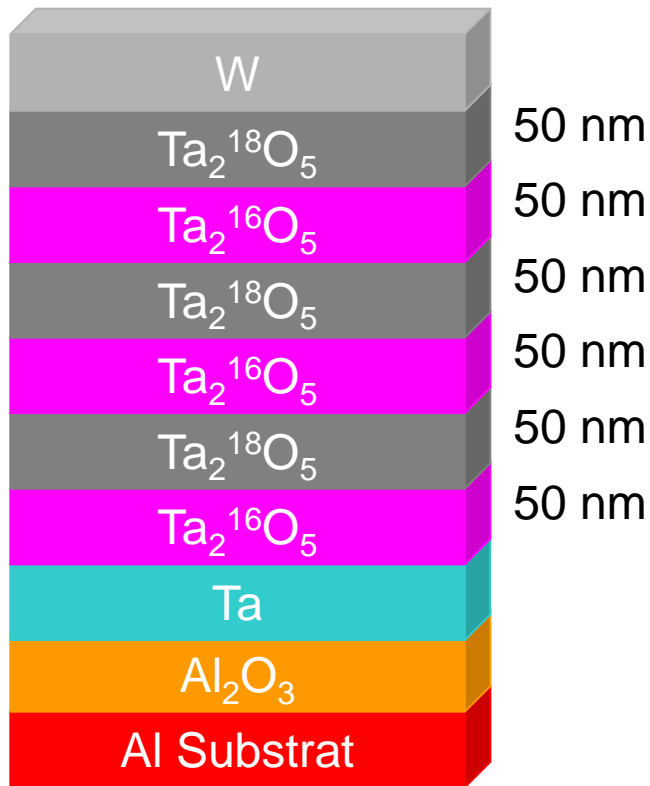
**SEM cross-sectional view**



**Au(--)/Ni(1.9 μm)/Au(0.9 μm)/Substrate**

- Pulsed rf-GD-ToFMS allows a fast and reliable depth characterization of nanopores quality, of critical importance to assist the optimization of electrodeposition procedures as well as to evaluate their routine manufacturing quality (e.g. evaluating the possible failure in electrodeposition process)

# Isotopic Analysis



6. Steps 4 & 5 repeated, on top W surface with 25 nm thickness

5. Ta<sub>2</sub><sup>18</sup>O<sub>5</sub> Anodisation in sodium tungstate prepared with <sup>18</sup>O enriched H<sub>2</sub>O

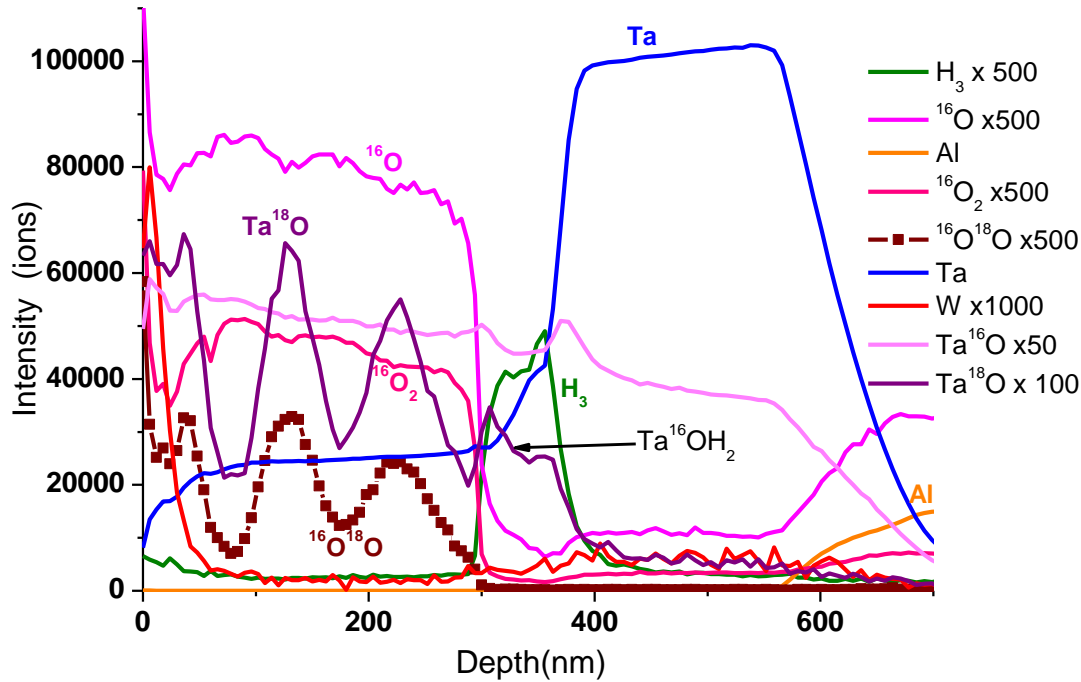
4. Ta<sub>2</sub><sup>16</sup>O<sub>5</sub> Anodisation in sodium tungstate (Na<sub>2</sub>WO<sub>4</sub>)

3. Ta Sputtering deposition

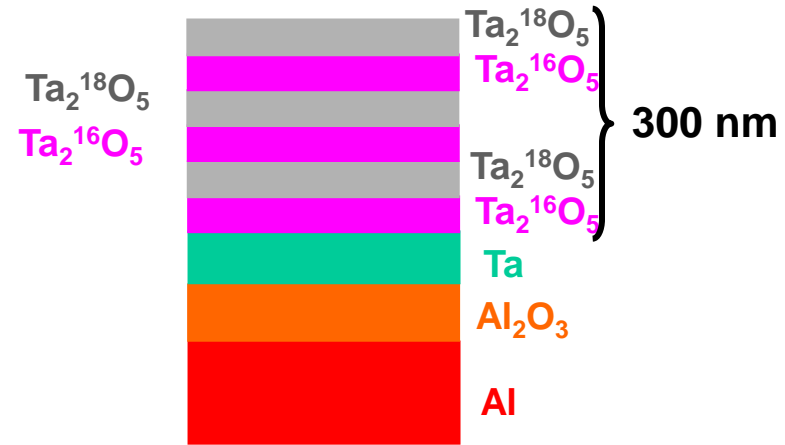
2. Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> Anodisation in ammonium pentaborate (NH<sub>4</sub>B<sub>5</sub>O<sub>8</sub>·4H<sub>2</sub>O)

1. Al Substrate: pure foil 0.3 mm thick

# Example 5: $^{18}\text{O}$ enriched thin tantalum oxide bilayers



Analysis Conditions  
 Plasma 600 Pa, 45 W  
 Puls mode 0.8 ms / 4 ms

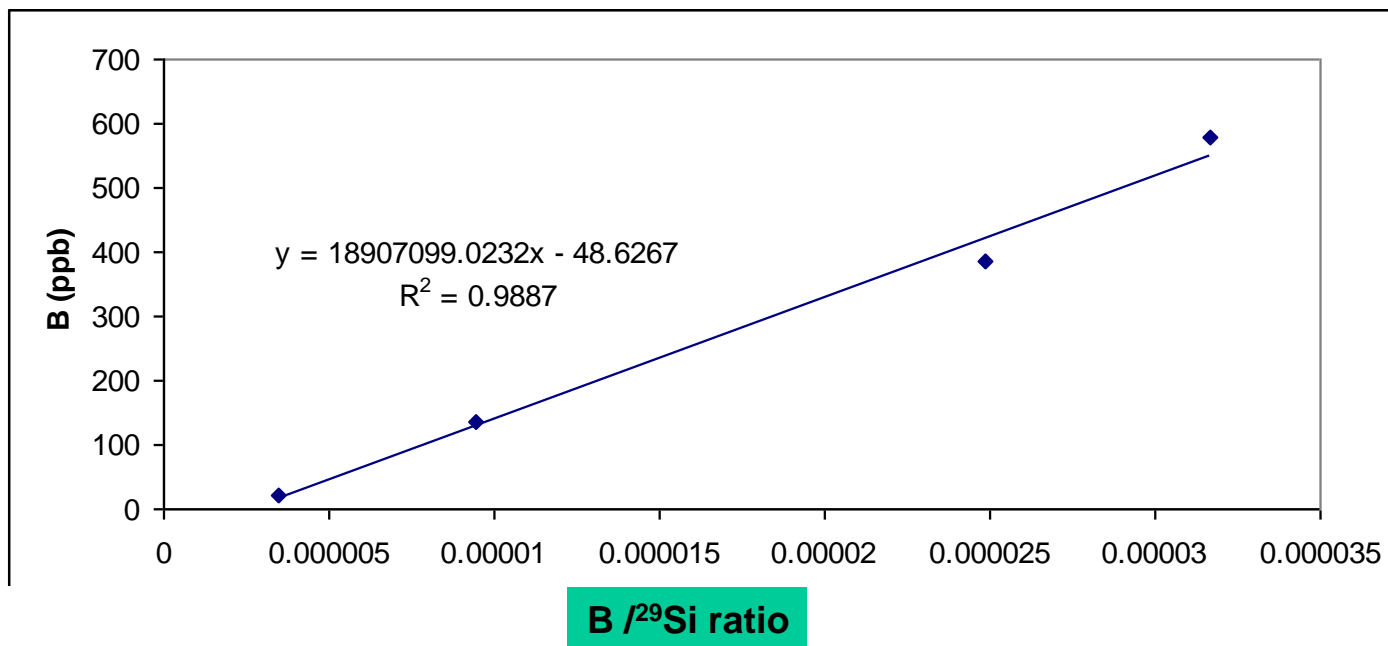


- Detection of marker W on top surface with expected thickness ~ 25 nm
- Resolution of labeled layers  $^{18}\text{O}$  (looking at  $^{16}\text{O}^{18}\text{O}$  and  $\text{Ta}^{18}\text{O}$ )
- Detection of H at the interface oxide/ metal

A. Tempez *et al*, Surface and Interface Analysis, 41, 966 (2009).

# Photovoltaics: Si

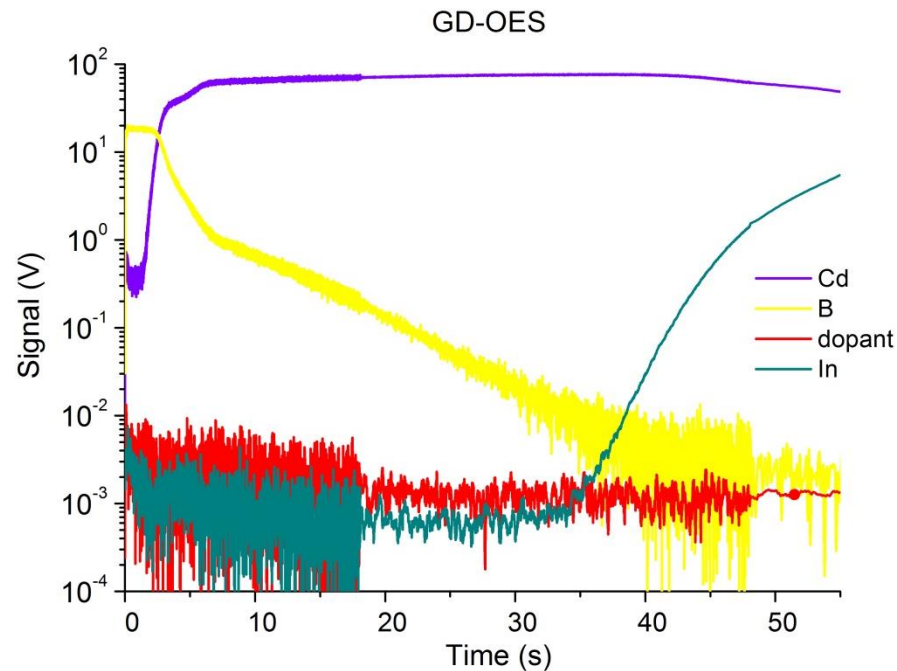
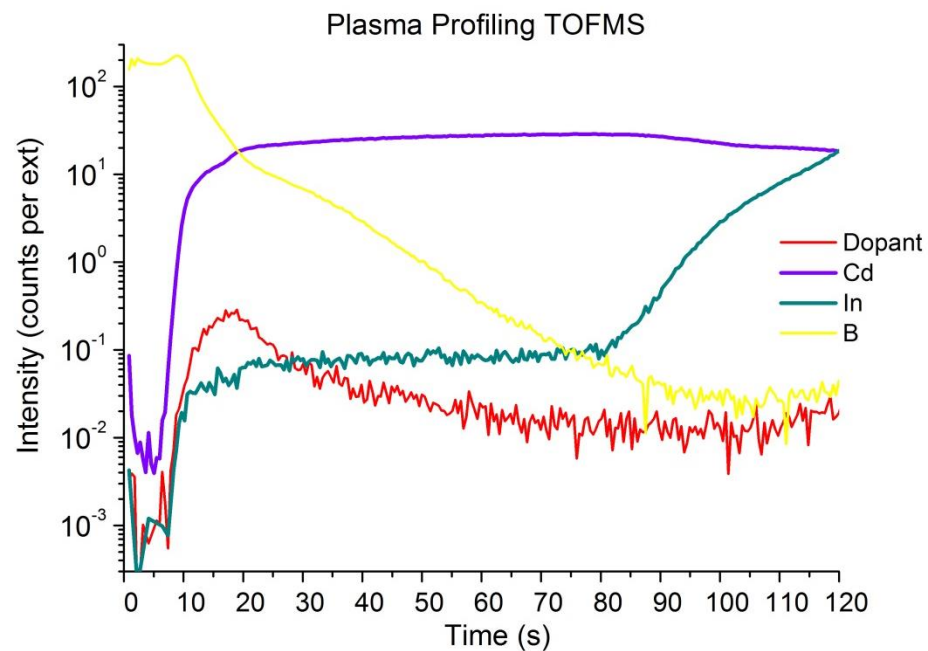
## Quantification of B in Solar Grade Silicon: PP-TOFMS



Sample	B (ppb)	Intensity (cps)	B (ppb) Estimated (b)
267 B	<b>1800</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>1842</b>

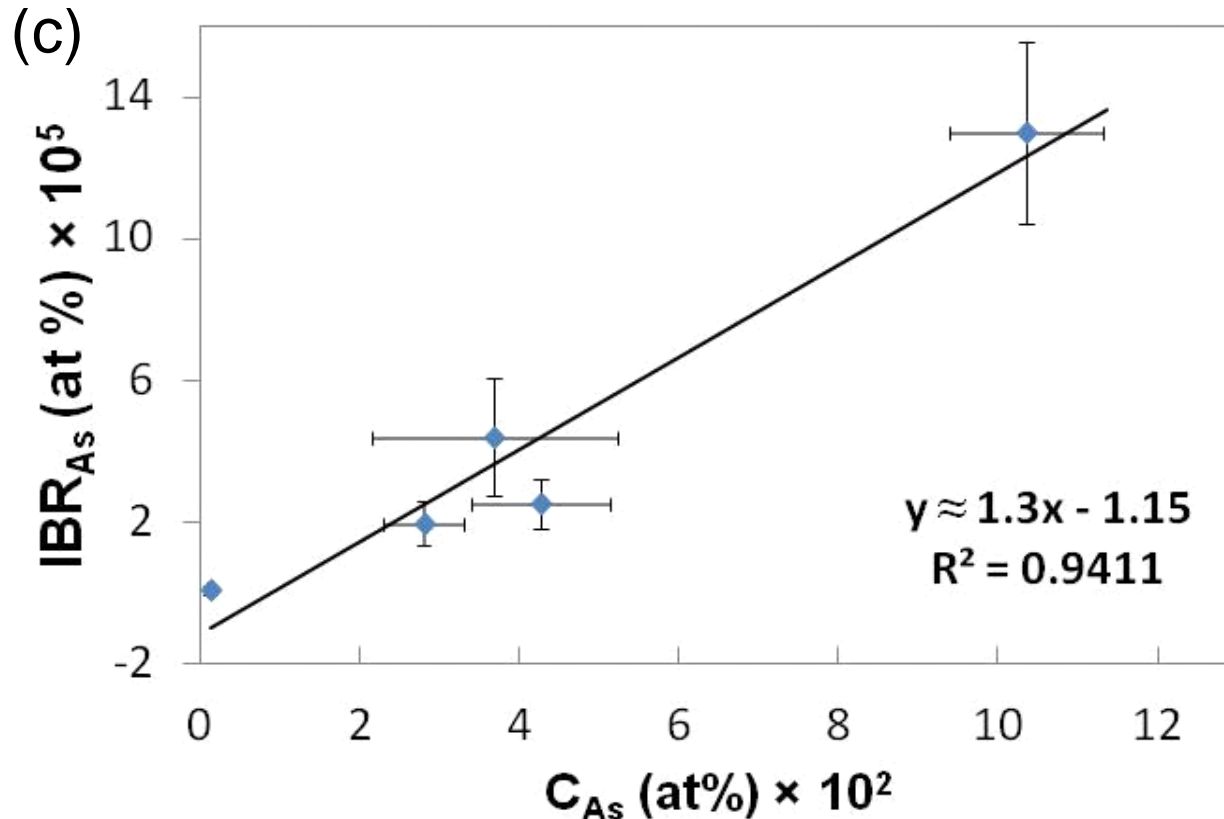
# Photovoltaics: CdTe

## CdTe thin films PV



Presented at PVsat13, collaboration with CSER, UK

## CdTe thin films PV- Quantification using SIMS



Presented at PVsat13, collaboration with CSER, UK

# Photonics: Rare Earth Doped ZnO

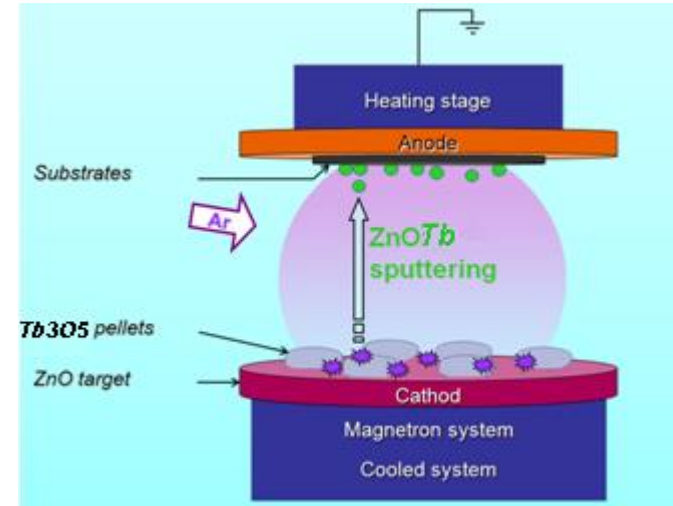
## Electroluminescent Devices - White LEDs

Optimization of structural and optical properties in terms of electrical properties and PL intensity with sputtering growth parameters.

### Growth parameters

- $T_s = RT - 400^\circ C$
- $P = 15 \mu\text{bar}$
- RF power: 75, 100, 125 and 150 W
- d: electrode distance (7 cm)
- Number of pellets: 10 (Tb3O5)
- Target surface: 77 cm<sup>2</sup>
- Substrates: (100)-oriented p-Si
- Deposition rate: 10 nm/min

## RF magnetron sputtering



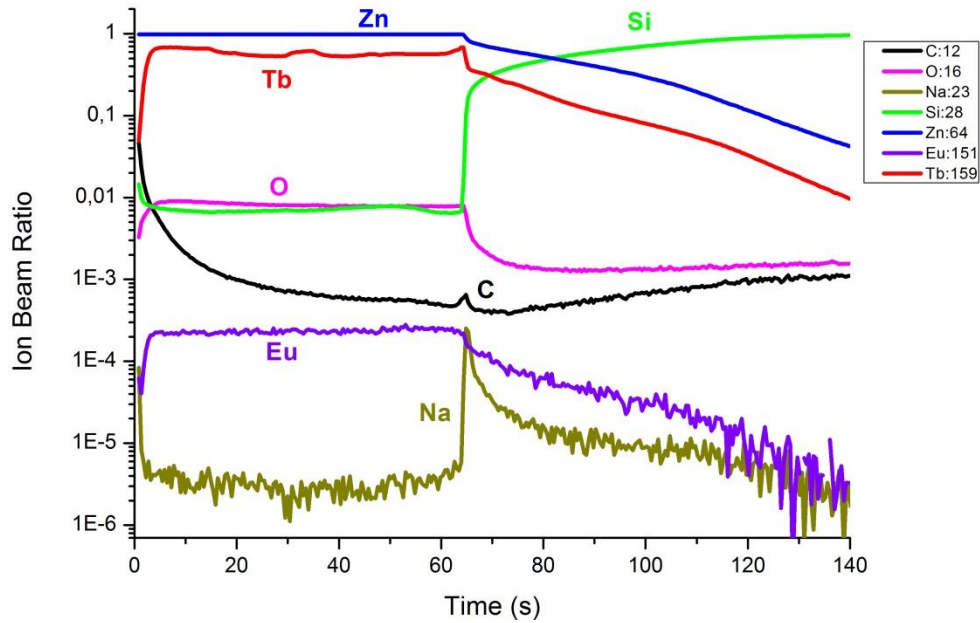
*CIMAP (Ions, Materials and Photonics Research Center), University of Caen.*



*SPIE Photonics West 2013*

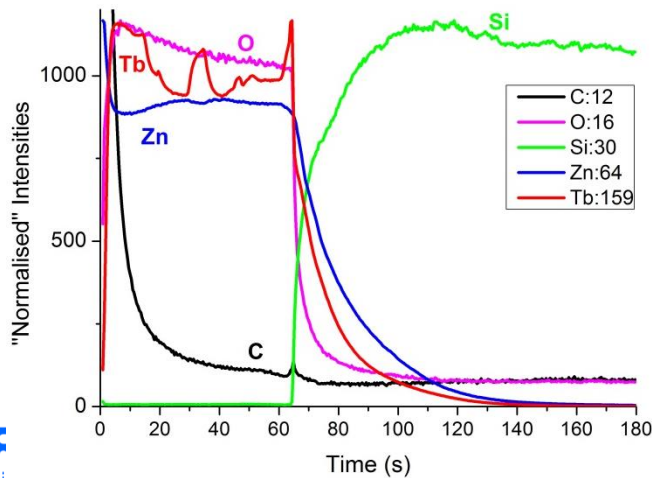


# Photonics: Rare Earth Doped ZnO



*Na, C at interfaces  
Tb high at % level*

*High sensitivity  
High dynamic range*



*Tb variations from Tb pellets position on target*

# Conclusion

## *Plasma Profiling Mass Spectrometry ...*

- allows the analysis of conductive and non-conductive samples
- easy to use, no sample preparation
- simultaneous analysis, retro perspective analysis always possible
- compared with other surface techniques like SIMS, XPS or Auger spectroscopy very fast technique (analysis time and time ready to analyse)
- higher sensitivity than classical GD-OES
- for layers from a few nm up to several  $\mu\text{m}$
- provides elemental, isotopic (molecular) information

# Thank you.

