

### MeV-SIMS with the Capillary Heavy Ion MicroProbe

Klaus-Ulrich Miltenberger, M. Schulte-Borchers, A. M. Müller, M. George, M. Döbeli, H.-A. Synal Laboratory of Ion Beam Physics, ETH Zürich



# **MeV-SIMS**



Improve molecular yields /

reduce fragmentation:

- Higher energies (electronic stopping)
- Cluster ions (surface damage)



#### Molecular speciation for chemical

information possible ?

(applications in medicine, biology...)

# **MeV-SIMS** beamline at ETH Zurich



exclusively electrostatic ion optics i.e. E/q selection

(except LE magnet with m < 750 u)

heavy (cluster) beams available at low charge states

(from Au @ 75 MeV up to  $C_{60}$  @ 15 MeV)

beam pulsing (AMS beamline)

# **Microprobe for imaging**

glass capillary microprobe

beam exit diameter: 0.7 – 20 µm

independent of ion mass and energy



used for PIXE & STIM at ETH Zurich, developed by M. Simon [Diss. ETH No. 21019, 2012]

principle: collimation of parallel beam

divergence < 0.3 mrad

reduction of beam current by a factor of 10<sup>6</sup> - kHz particle rates (fA)



•

### **CHIMP** (Capillary Heavy Ion MicroProbe)

**Capillary** microbeam

collimation independent of ion mass & velocity, imaging

Almost exclusively electrostatic ion optical elements

heavy cluster ion beams available

Time-of-Flight spectrometer with fast signal digitizer

every event is recorded independently

• Several different **ToF start modes** implemented

secondary electron detector

gas ionization detector for transmitted ions (thin samples)

primary beam pulsing





# **ToF data aquisition**

#### 3 different ToF start signals & ToF stop signal

CAEN 4-channel digitizer records time stamps (1 ns resolution) into 4 separate files



➡ mass spectrum analysis online or offline by correlation of events

#### ToF start modes: electron start



#### ToF start modes: beam pulse start



### ToF start modes: transmission start



time resolution transmission detector 190 ns time resolution ToF detector < 8 ns

used for yield, efficiency measurements: efficiency ToF (sec. / inc. ion) 10 - 40 %

thin silicon nitride foil, 28 MeV Au primary ion beam



# **Electron start: field configuration**



field free region at beam impact point

initial kinetic energy needed for electrons and ions to escape

# **2D Imaging**



# 2D Imaging



imprint of strawberry on Si wafer





# Conclusion

#### • MeV-SIMS setup with capillary microprobe

enables use of heavy primary ion beams at high energies



ToF mass spectrometer with

#### infinite-stop electron start mode

no efficiency loss through primary beam pulsing

• **Imaging** by sample scanning

resolution in the 10  $\mu$ m range determined by capillary outlet diameter



# Outlook

#### Reduce electron background

test electron suppressor and beam tube screening on HV (already installed)

• **Imaging** with **higher resolution** 

capillary with smaller outlet diameter (already installed)

Advanced signal and peak correlation

(work in progress)

Analyse sputter yields and mechanisms

Quantify sputter yields for different primary ions / energies / sample materials, negative ions



ETH zürich

| | | Ion Beam Physics | | |

# Thank you for your attention!



### MeV-SIMS with the Capillary Heavy Ion MicroProbe

Klaus-Ulrich Miltenberger, M. Schulte-Borchers, A. M. Müller, M. George, M. Döbeli, H.-A. Synal Laboratory of Ion Beam Physics, ETH Zürich