

Laboratory Scale Hard X-ray Photoelectron Spectroscopy in Comparison with SPring-8

Tappei Nishihara¹, Hiroki Kanai¹, Takefumi Kamioka¹, Okawa Toshiro²,

Ichiro Hirosawa³, Satoshi Yasuno³, and Atsushi Ogura¹

¹Meiji University, ²ScientaOmicron, ³JASRI

Tel/Fax: +81-44-934-7352 e-mail: ce181053@meiji.ac.jp

Poster No. G05-13-P02

Motivation

[1] S. Tanuma et al, Surf. Interface Anal., **43** 689 (2011).
[2] M. B. Trzhaskovskaya et al, At. Data Nucl. Data Tables, **77**, 97 (2001).

HAXPES Characteristics

Advantages

1. **Non-destructive evaluation**
2. **Deep detection depth**[1]
3. No surface preparation
4. Variable detection depth (TOA)
5. Core level evaluation

Disadvantages

1. **Synchrotron radiation facilities required**
2. Cross section reduction[2]
3. Development of high voltage analyzer

In recent years,

A laboratory HAXPES equipment with 9.25 keV X-ray source was developed.

Accessibility is greatly improved.

In this study...

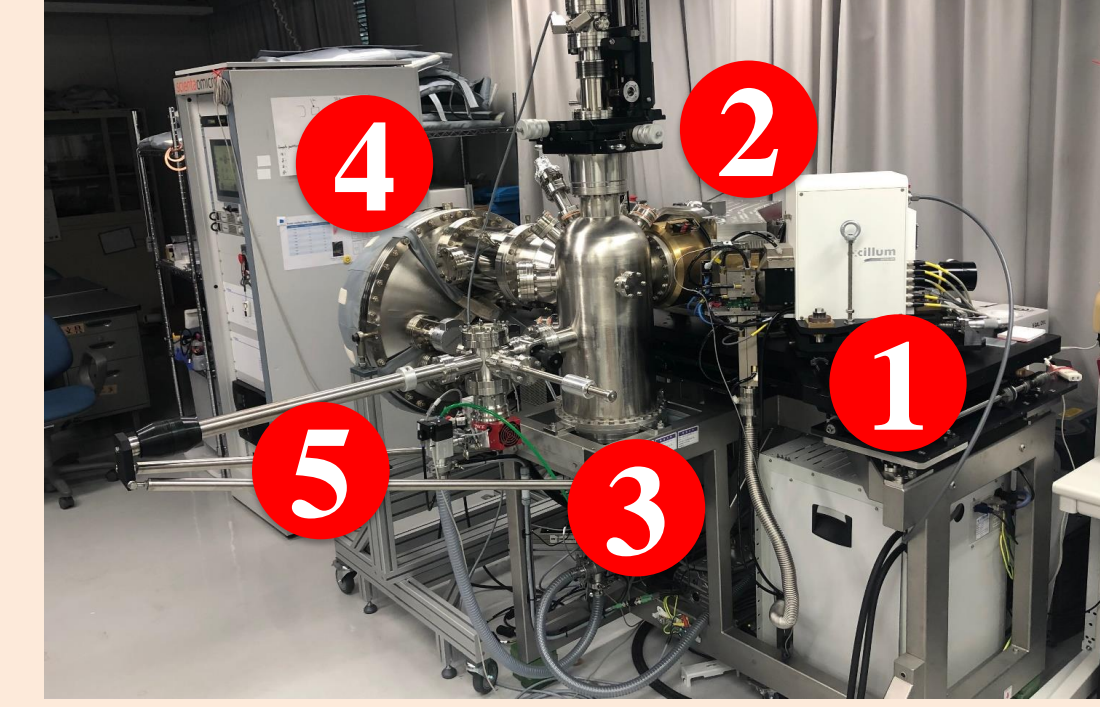
Present the feasibility of the laboratory HAXPES

- i. Clarify basic characteristics
- ii. Evaluate samples in various fields

Experiment

Laboratory HAXPES

Outlook

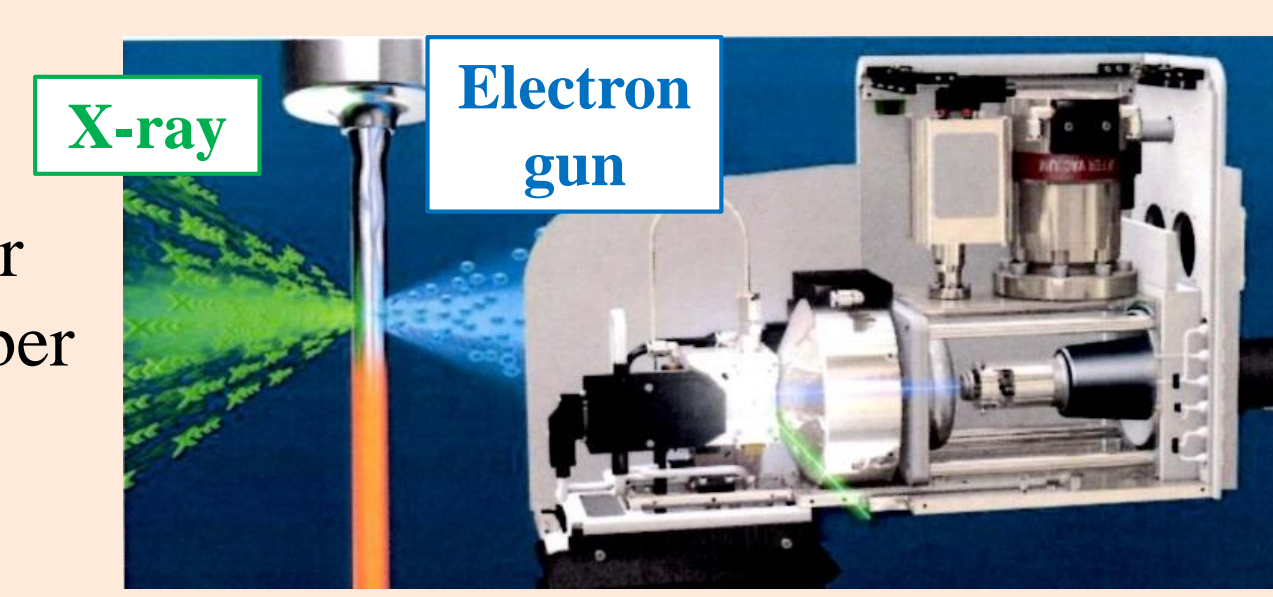


Vacuum Level

Analysis chamber: 1.0×10^{-10} mbar
Load Lock: 1.0×10^{-7} mbar

Components

1. X-ray Source
2. Monochromator
3. Analysis chamber
4. Detector
5. Load Lock



X-Ray Conditions [3]

- X-Ray Source : Liquid Gallium **9.25 keV**
- Photon Counts : 6.8×10^8 photon/s (at sample)
- X-ray Spot Size : 30(V) x 45(H) μm^2 (at sample)
- Electron Gun
Power : 20 – 250 W
Spot Size : 20 (V) x 80(H) μm^2 (at Liquid Ga)

SPring-8 BL46XU

- X-Ray Energy : **7939 eV**
- Photon Counts : 1.0×10^{13} photon/s (at sample)
- X-ray Spot Size : $\sim 30 \mu\text{m}^2$ (at sample)
- Take-off Angle (TOA) : 80

XPS (AlK α)

Thermo Scientific K-ALPHA

- X-Ray Energy : AlK α **1486.6 eV**
- X-ray Spot Size : 30–400 μm^2 (at sample)
- Take-off Angle (TOA) : 90

[3] A. Regoutz et al, Rev. Sci. Instrum., **89** 073105 (2018).

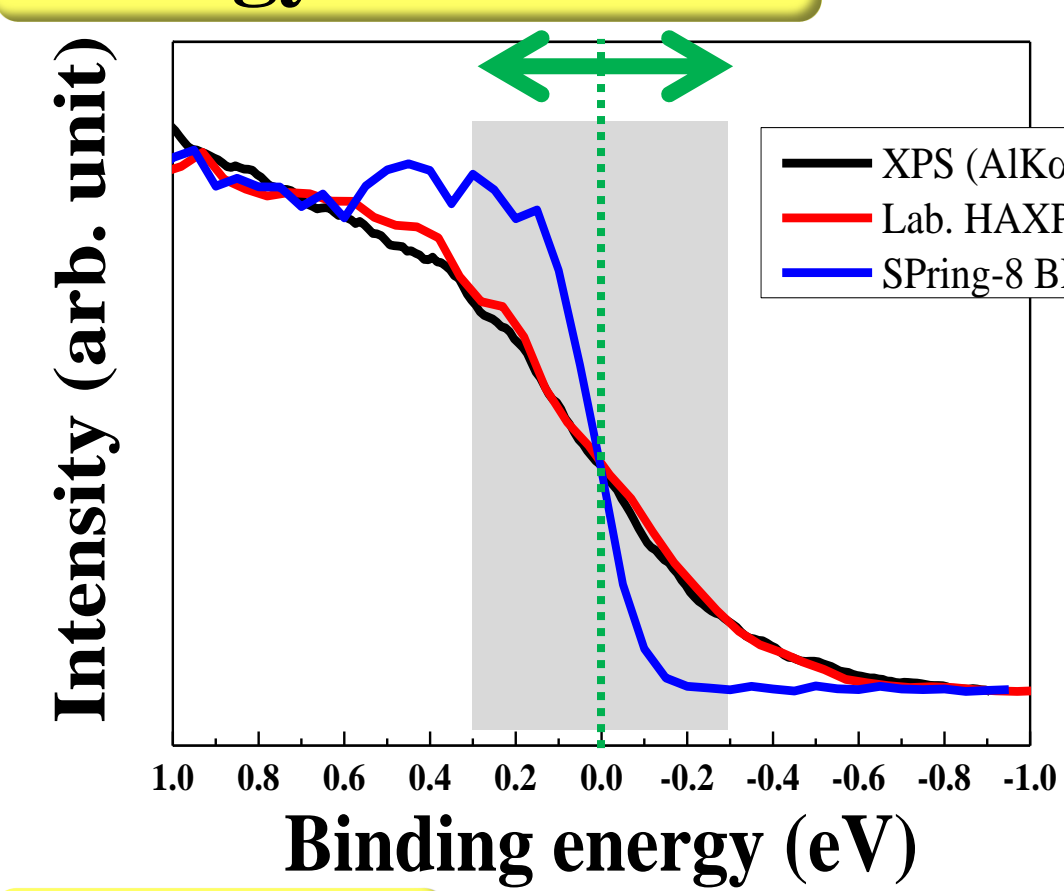
Results and Discussion

[4] M. P. Seah et al., Surf. Interface Anal. **35**,514 (2003).
[5] K. Usuda et al., IEEE 2nd EDTM Conf., 2018, p. 19.

[6] S. Dahle et al., Plasma Chem. Plasma Process., **32**, 1109 (2012).

Basic Characteristics

Energy Resolution



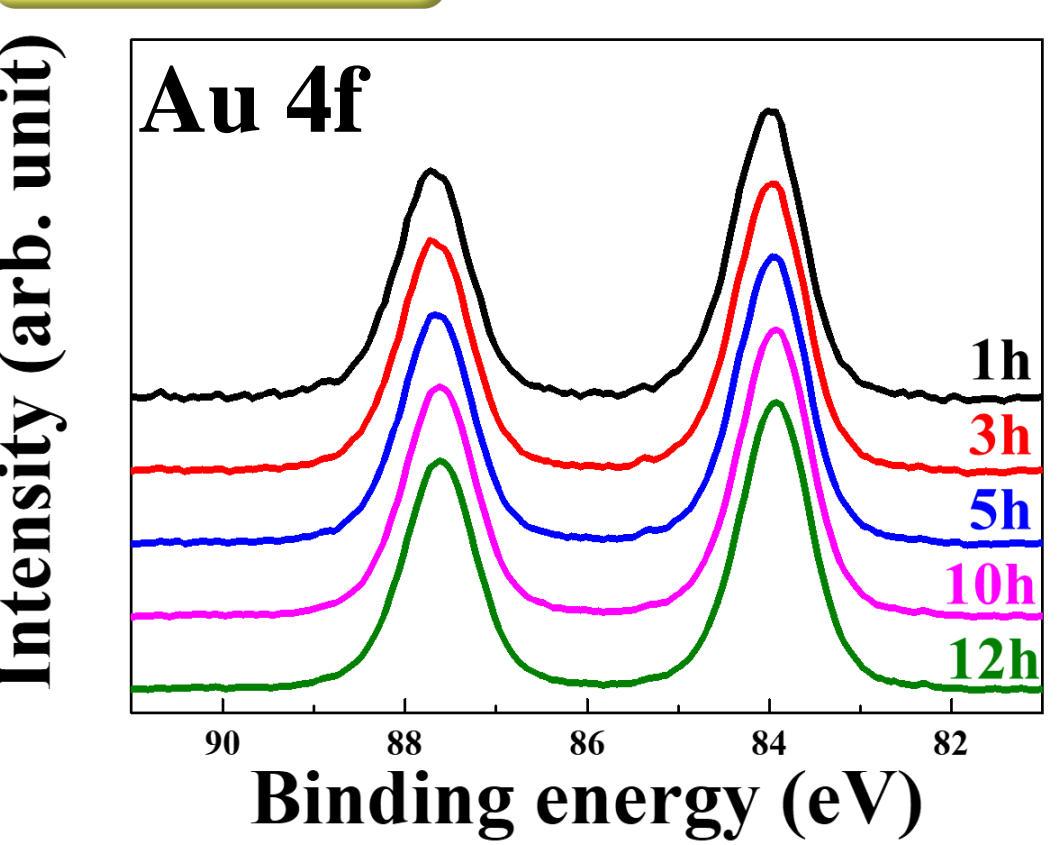
	Energy Resolution (eV)	Measurement Time (min)
XPS (AlK α)	0.63	50
Lab. HAXPES	0.62	130
SPring-8 BL46XU	0.24	10

Energy Resolutions

Lab. HAXPES = XPS (AlK α) > SPring-8 BL46XU

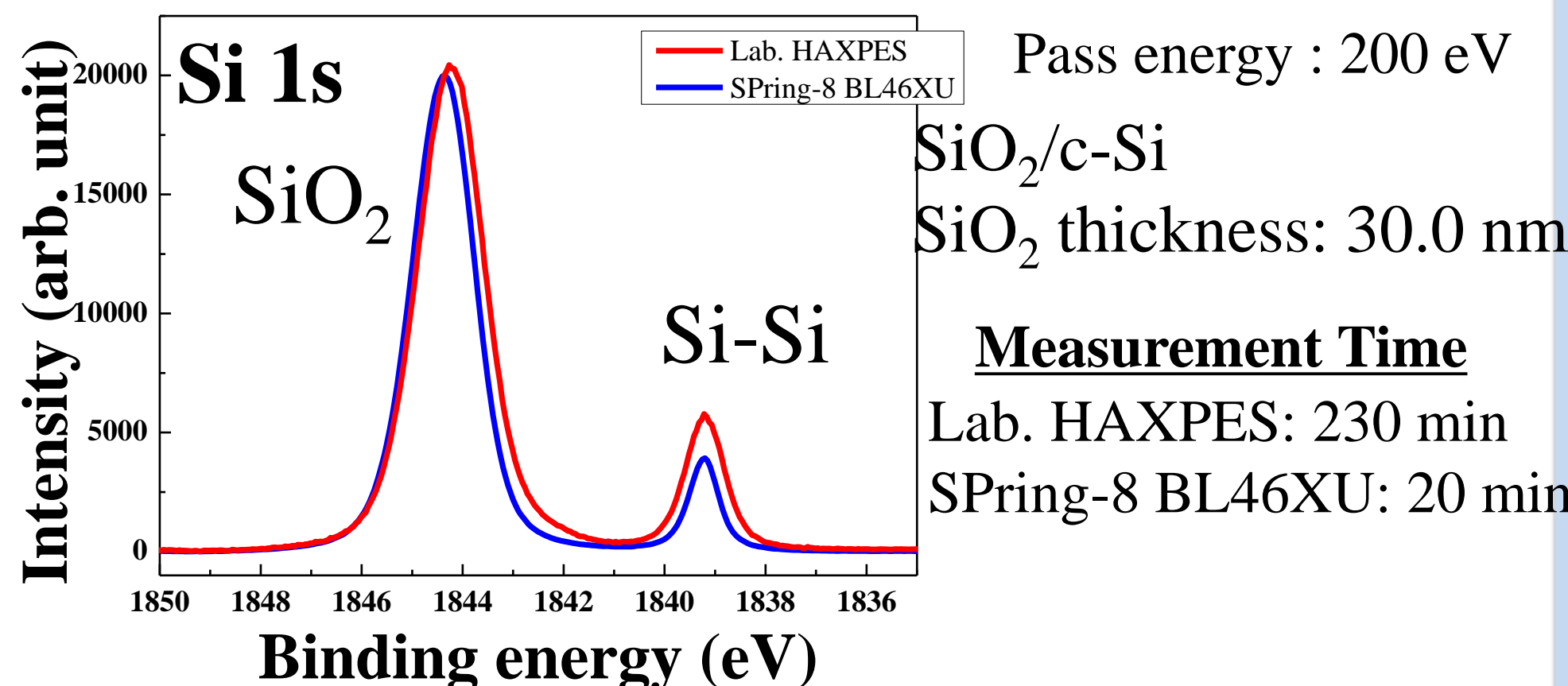
Pass energy XPS: 50 eV
HAXPES: 200 eV

Stability



- ✓ **High stability**
- ✓ **Maintenance free for more than six months**

Compare Measurement Time

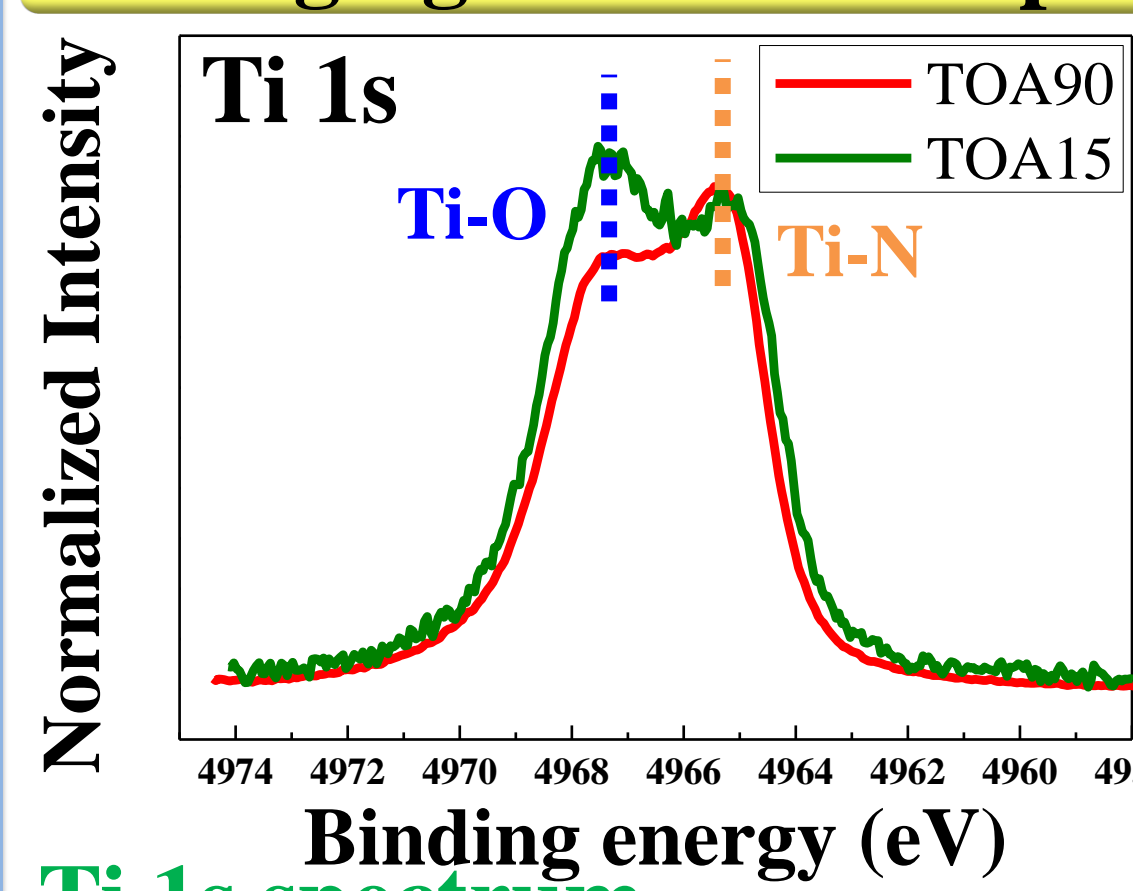


- ✓ **Comparable spectrum to synchrotron is obtained with reasonable time.**

TiN/Si Sample

Sample TiN/c-Si TOA90: ~ 39 nm, TOA15: ~ 10 nm
TiN film thickness: 30 nm deposited by sputter

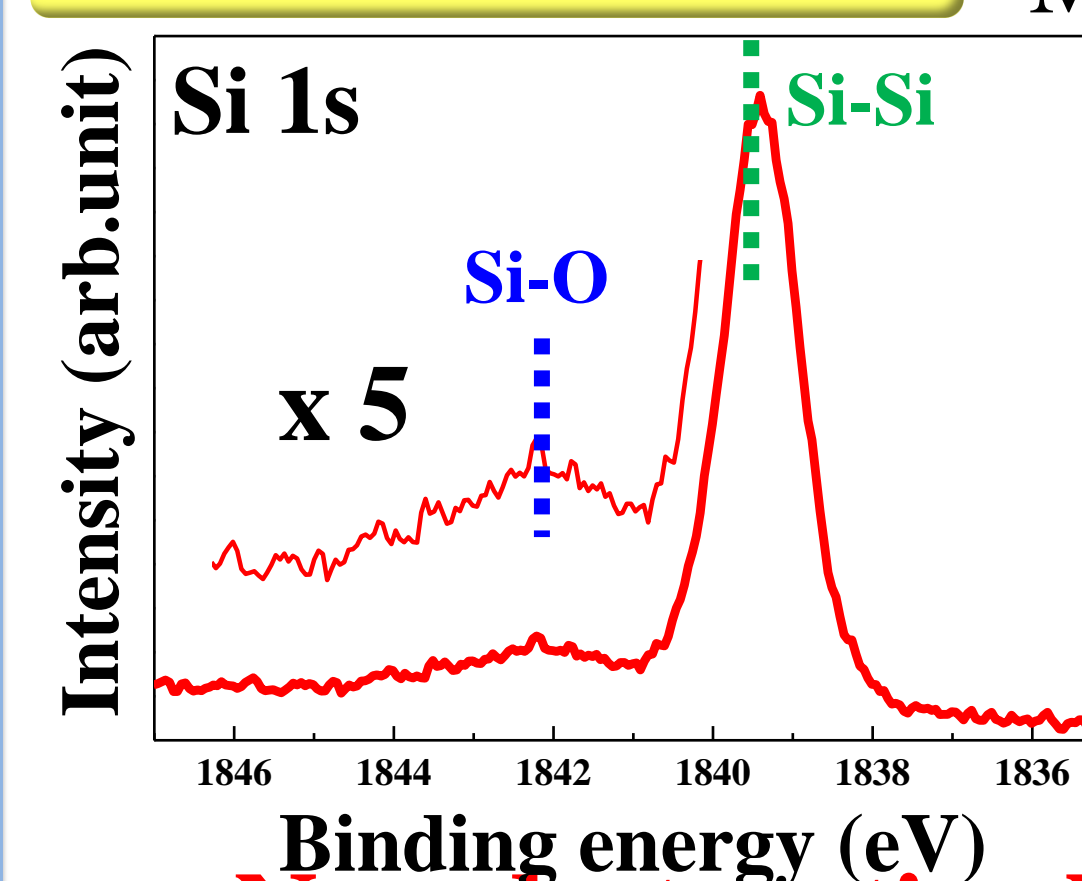
Changing Detection Depth



Ti 1s spectrum

- ✓ TiN film mainly consist of Ti-N and Ti-O bond.
- ✓ Ti-O bonds exist on the sample surface.

Interface Evaluation



Non-destructive buried interface and film evaluation

Measurement Time: 230 min

Si-Si bond (bulk component) + Si-O bond
Si-O bond is between TiN film and Si substrate.

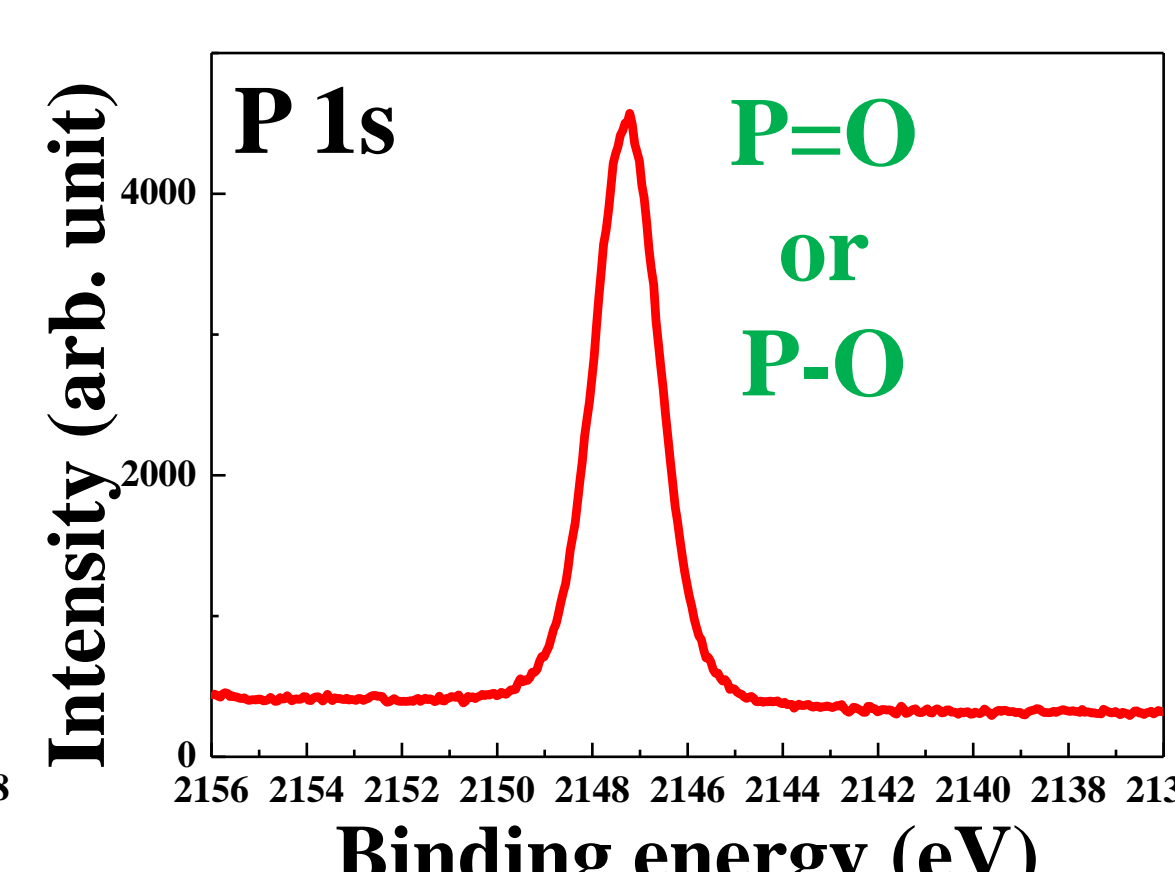
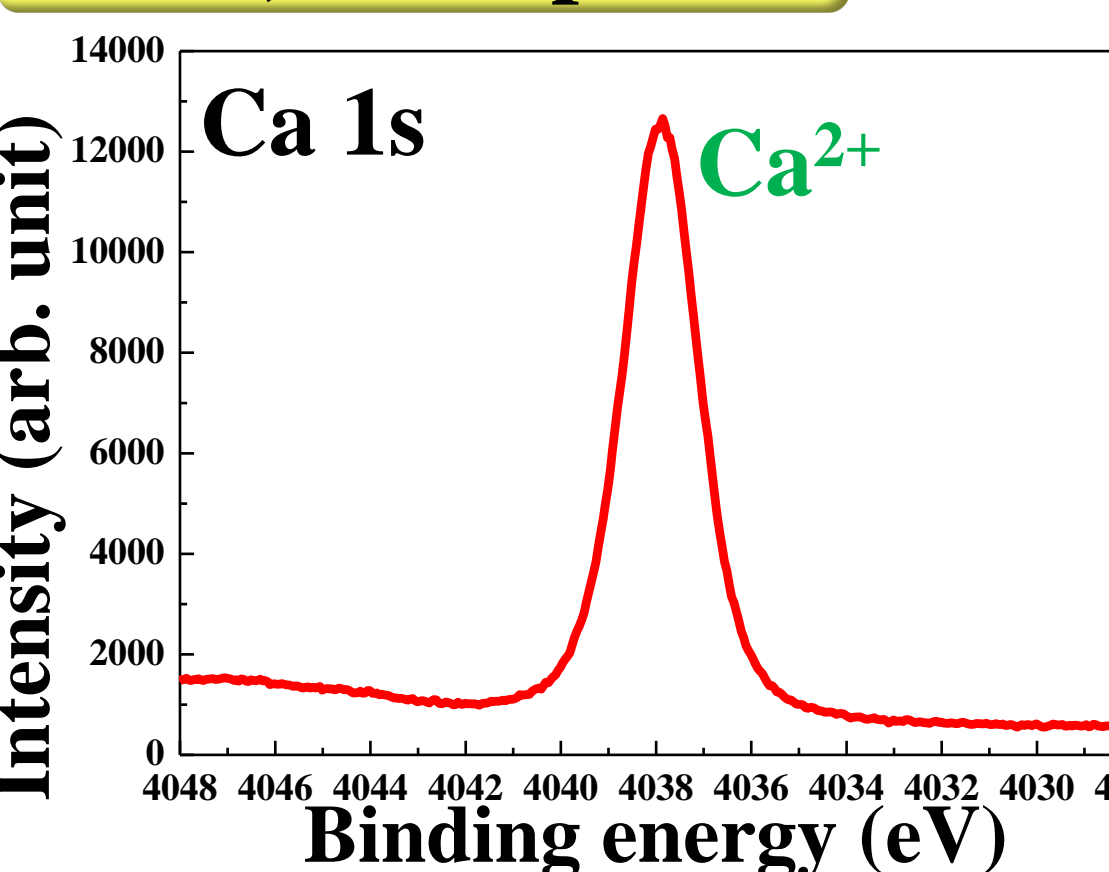
Measurement Time
TOA90: 20 min
TOA15: 140 min

Organic Material

Sample

Hydroxyapatite: $\text{Ca}_{10}(\text{PO}_4)_6(\text{OH})_2$
one of the main components of bone
Cu film deposition

Ca 1s, P 1s Spectra



Measurement Time
Ca 1s: 20 min
P 1s: 20 min

Spectra through thin Cu film to suppress charge-up effect

Future Plan

- ✓ Creation of a core level database for chemical bonding states evaluation.
- ✓ Examination of parameters such as relative sensitivity factor in GaK α X-ray source for quantitative evaluation.
- ✓ Evaluation on interface chemical bonding states by *in-situ* observation.

Conclusions

Present the feasibility of the laboratory HAXPES

- Sufficient resolution with reasonable measurement time.
- Non-destructive evaluation for buried interface and thin film in semiconductor material without synchrotron facility.
- Adoptable for insulator material with suppressing charge-up effect.

We can easily evaluate buried interface a wide variety of material

Quick feedback accelerate the research.

Acknowledgments

This study was supported by NEDO. The authors thank to Dr. M. Aizawa and Dr. K. Usuda for their sample preparation. The synchrotron radiation experiments were performed at the BL46XU of SPring-8 with the approval of the Japan Synchrotron Radiation Research Institute(JASRI) (Proposal No. 2019A1766, 2019A1767).