

# Anwendungspotential neuer Methoden der Mikroanalyse zur Bestimmung lokaler mechanischer Eigenschaften, der chemischen Zusammensetzung und der Mikrostruktur im Rasterelektronenmikroskop

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EMPA, Materials Science and Technology, Thun, Switzerland

Hanau, April 2012



Materials Science & Technology

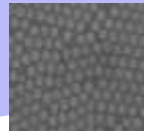


# Laboratory for Mechanics of Materials and Nanostructures

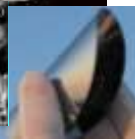
## synthesis

of metals and semiconductors

Ebeam & UV-, FIB Litho, natural litho  
Electroplating (LIGA),  
ALD, PVD  
Ion & ebeam deposition



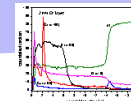
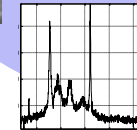
materials for the  
small world



## microstructure

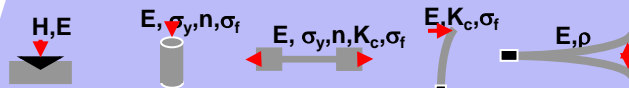
amorphous, nanocrystalline  
monocrystalline

SEM, TEM, AFM, EBSD, EDX  
Raman, GDOES, FIBSIMS

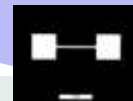
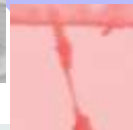


## properties

mechanical material properties



and system properties like  
residual stress/adhesion,  
load bearing capacity



# outline

Introduction to scanning electron microscopy

FIBSIMS

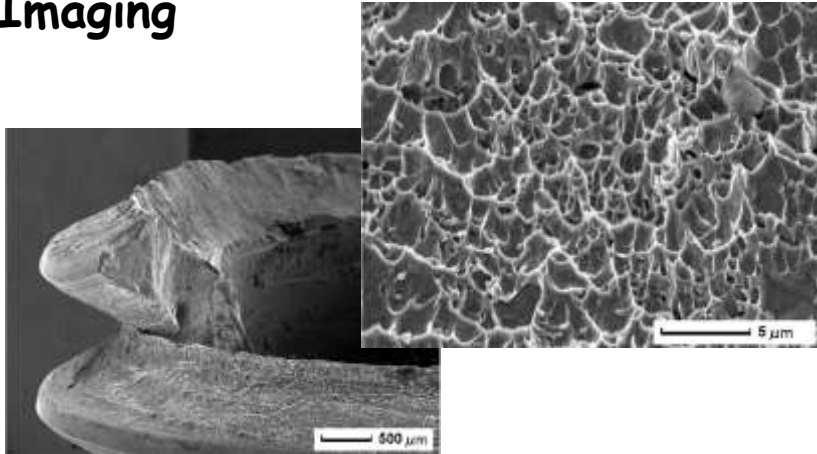
AFM in SEM

stress & strain from EBSD

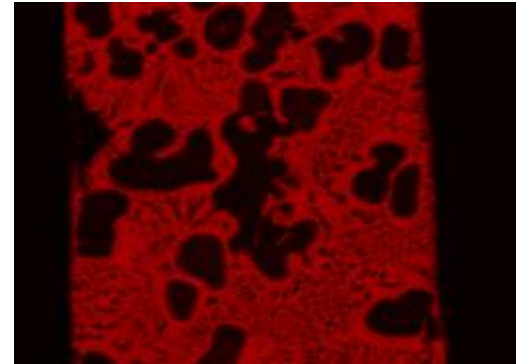
in-situ micromechanical testing

# Applications of Scanning Electron Microscopy

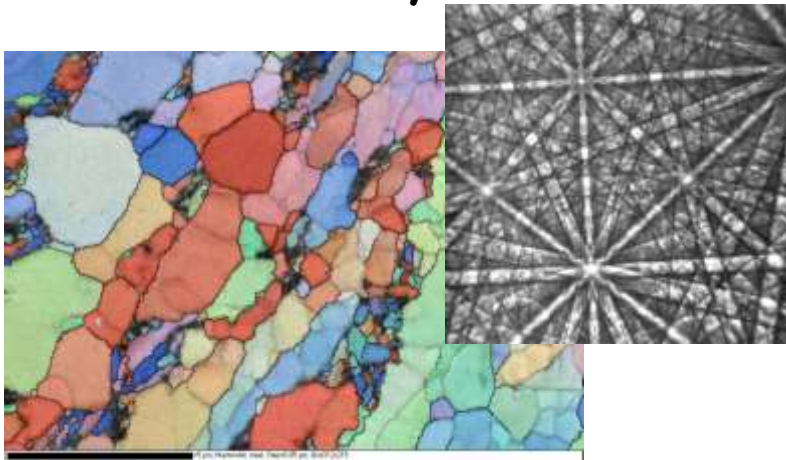
## Imaging



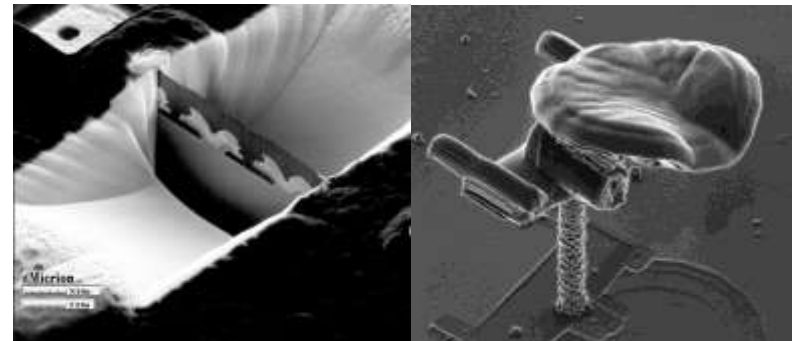
## Chemical composition



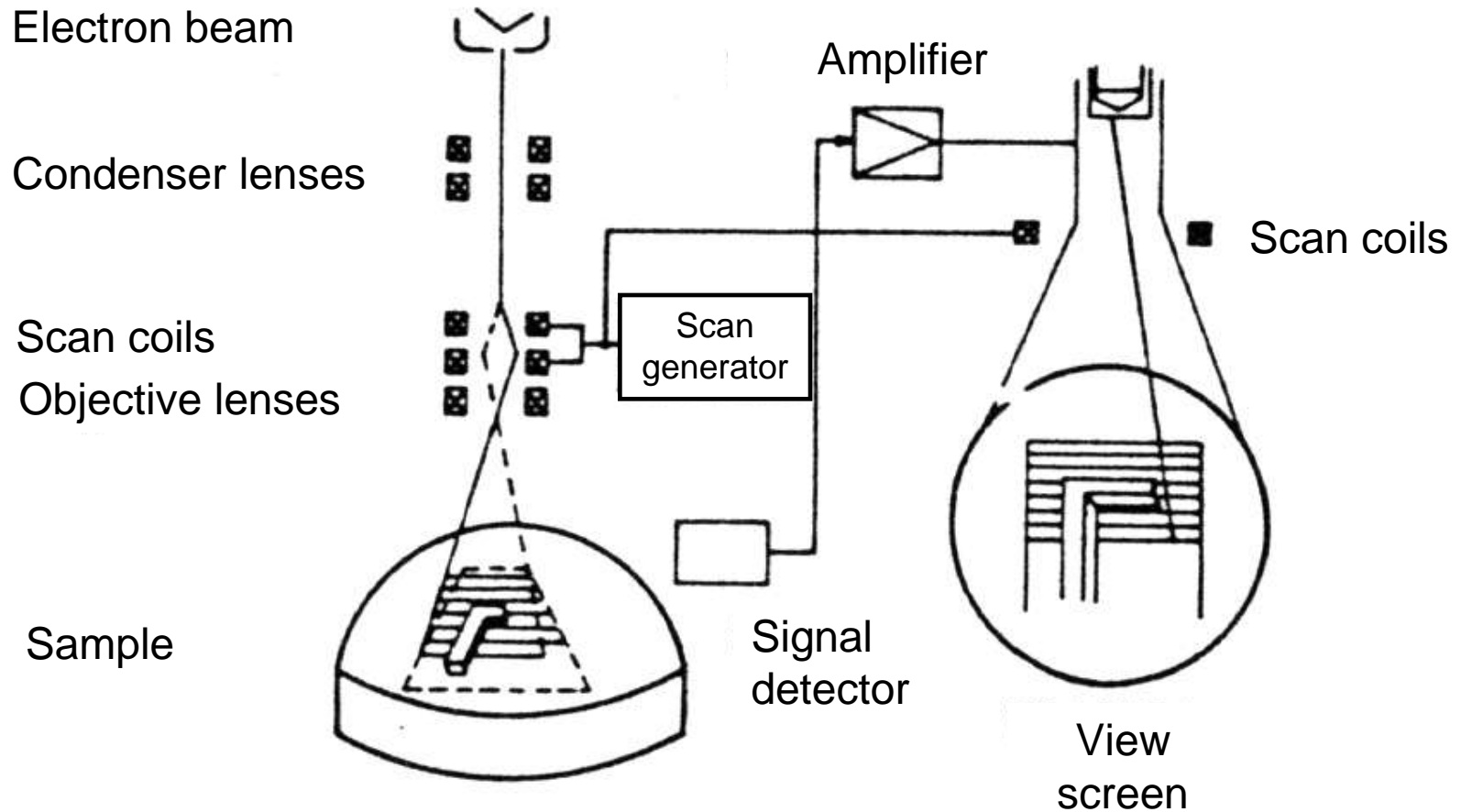
## Orientation and crystal structure



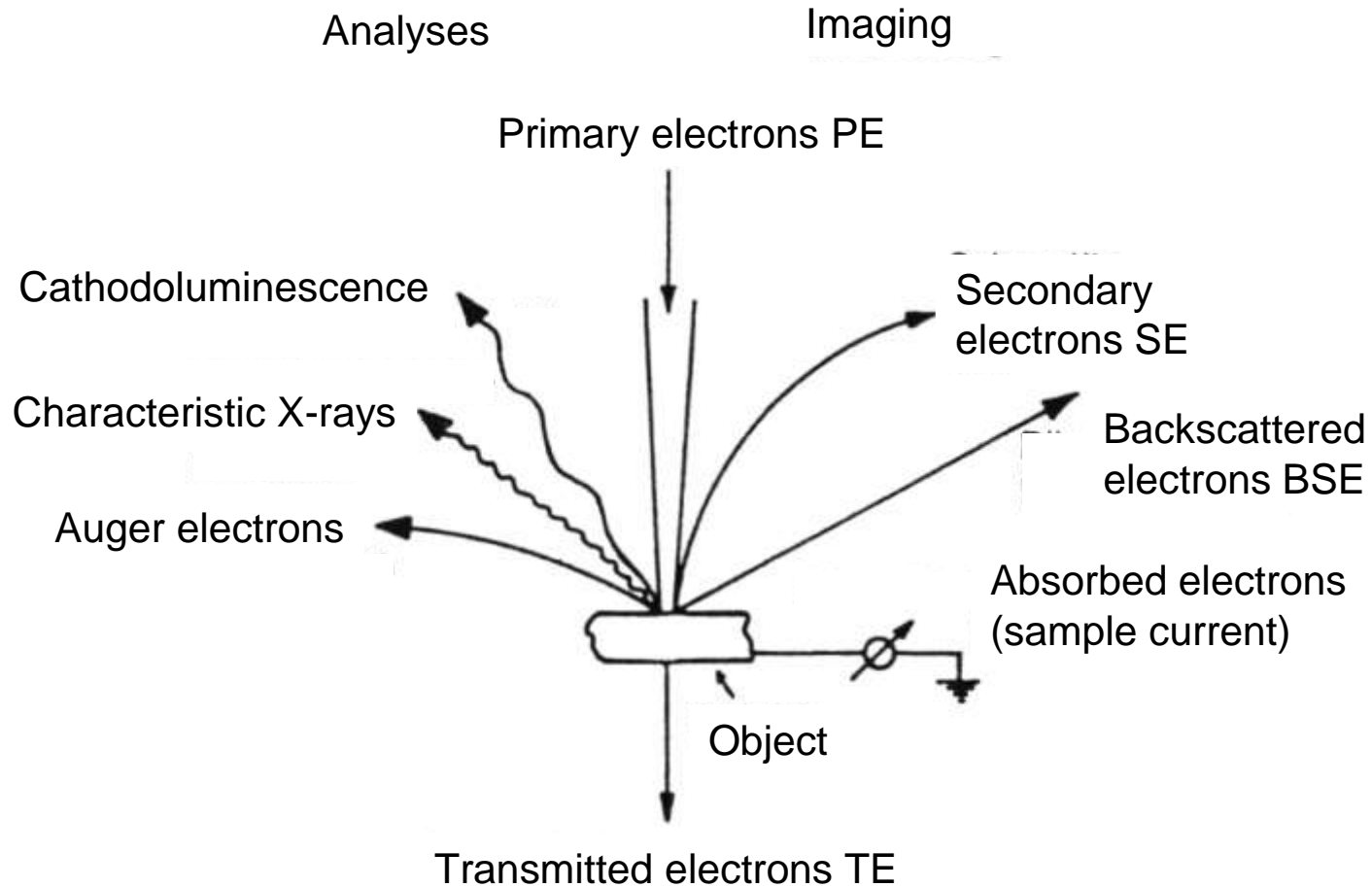
## Structuring



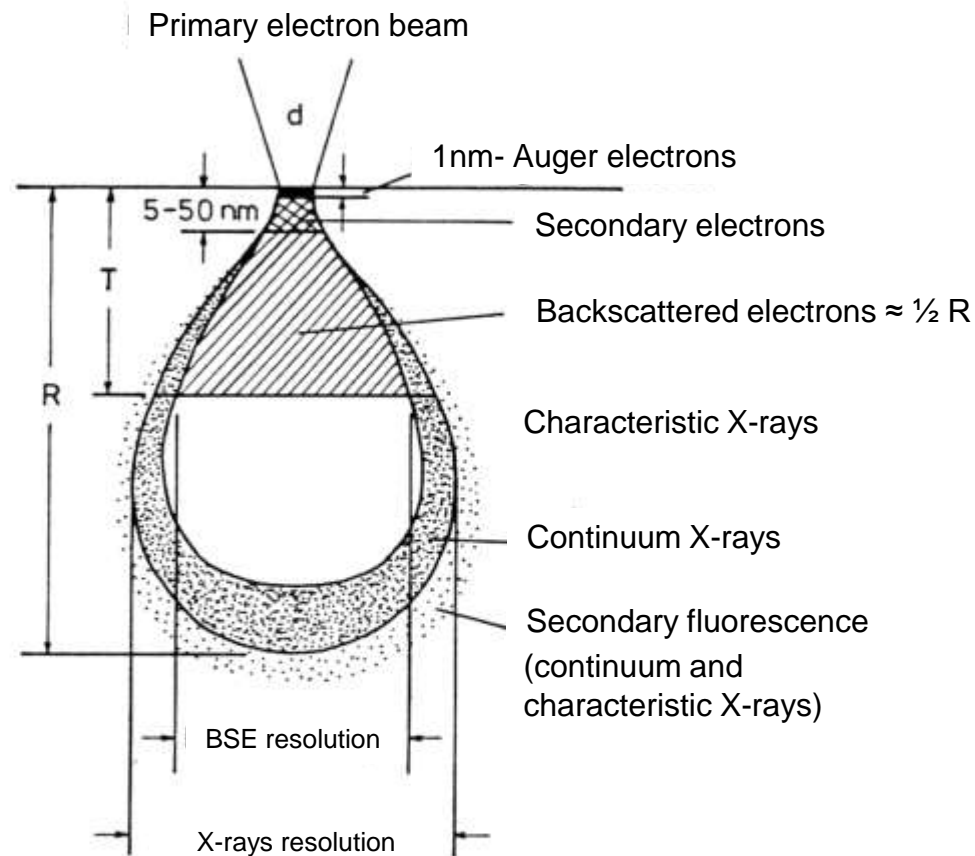
# Image Creation in SEM



# Which type of signal?



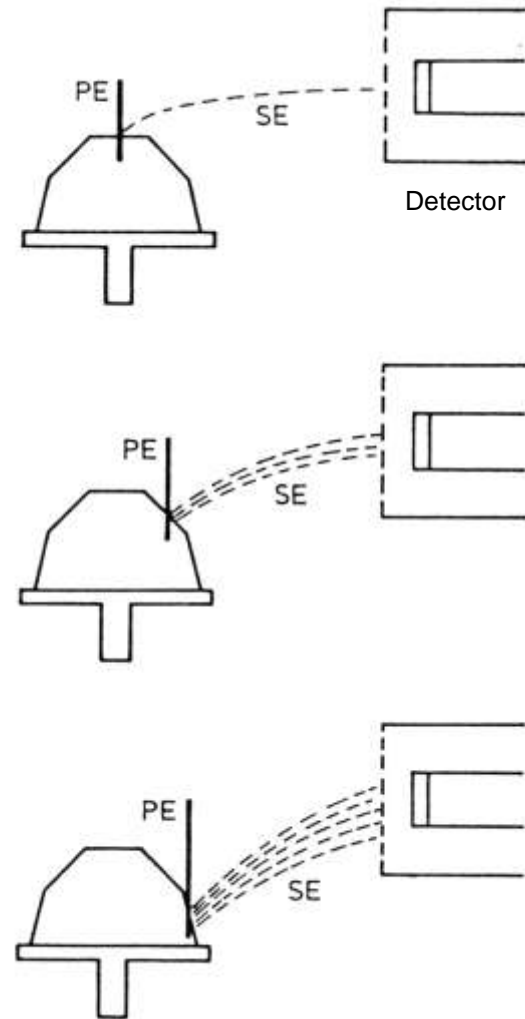
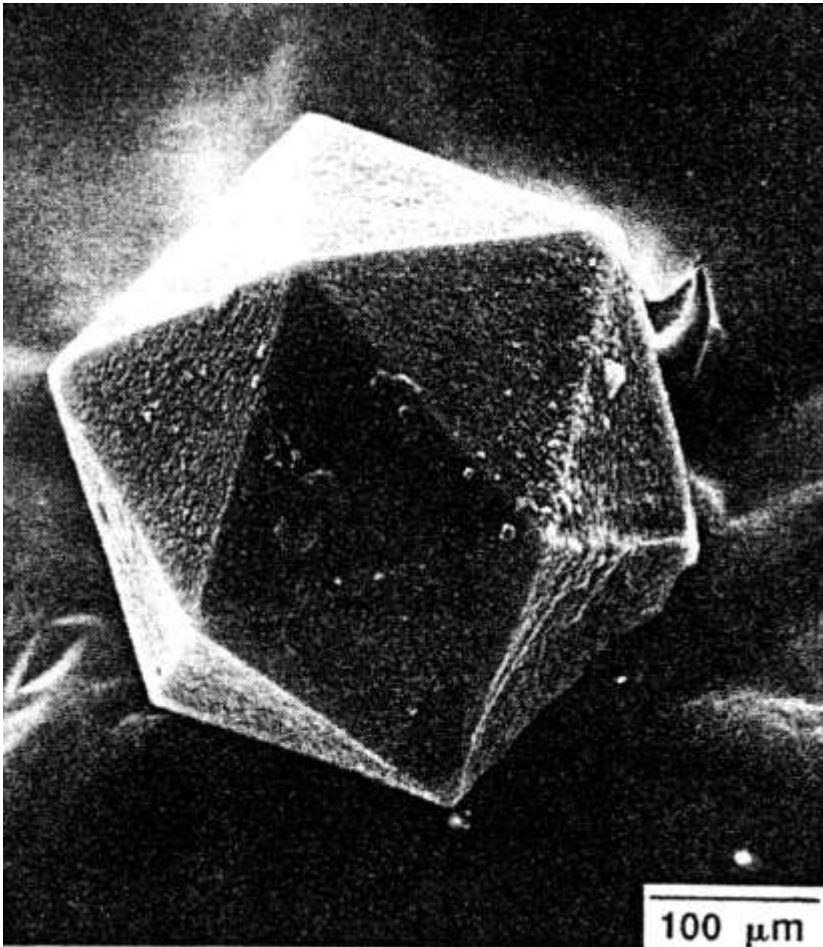
# From which volume does the signal come?



Coverage of the BSE and the PE and depth of the different signals in SEM:

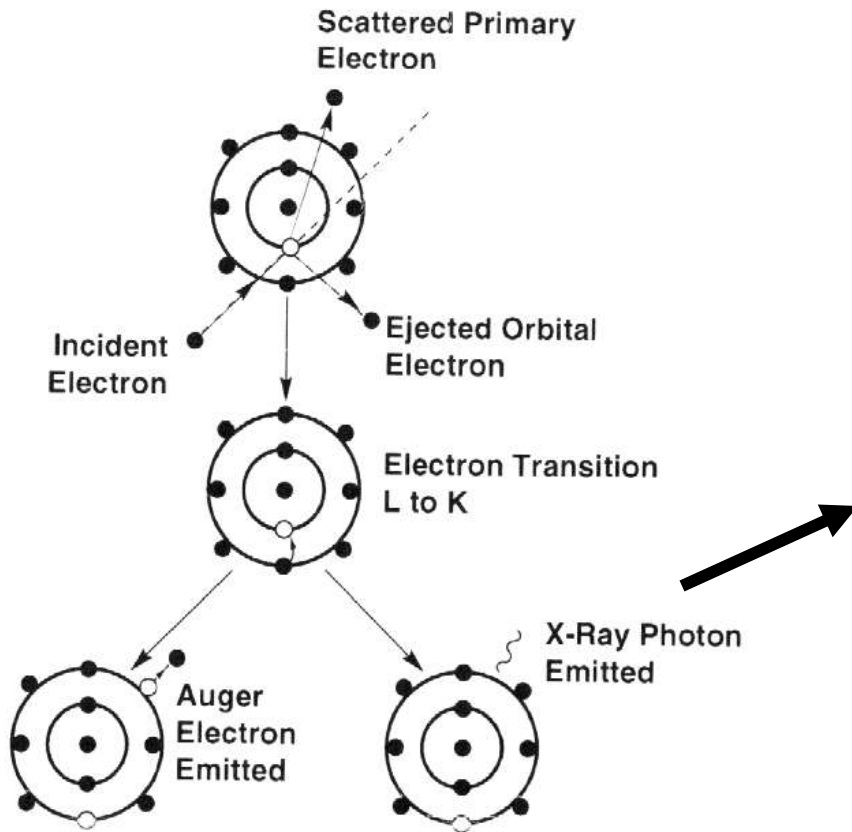
- R: Coverage of the PE
- T: Signal depth of the BSE

# Application: Topography contrast



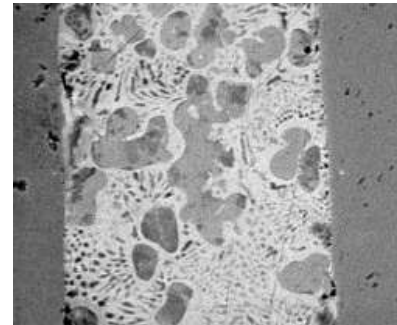


# Application: X-rays distribution image

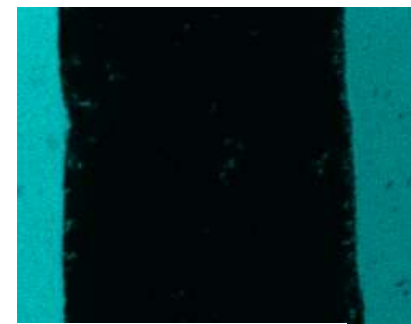
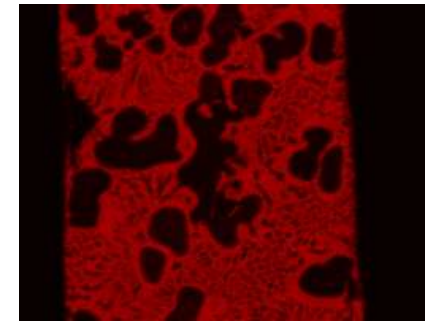


Example: soldering of stainless steel tube

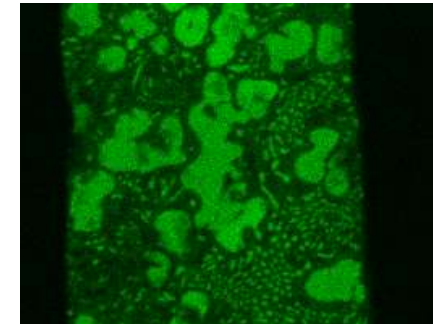
BSE image



Ag distribution



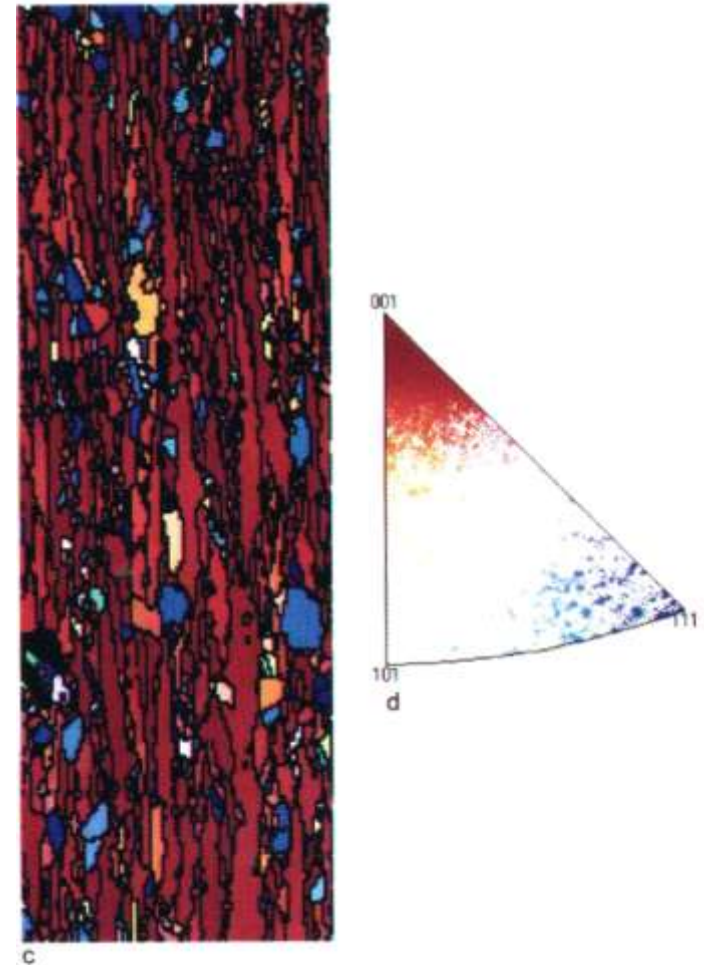
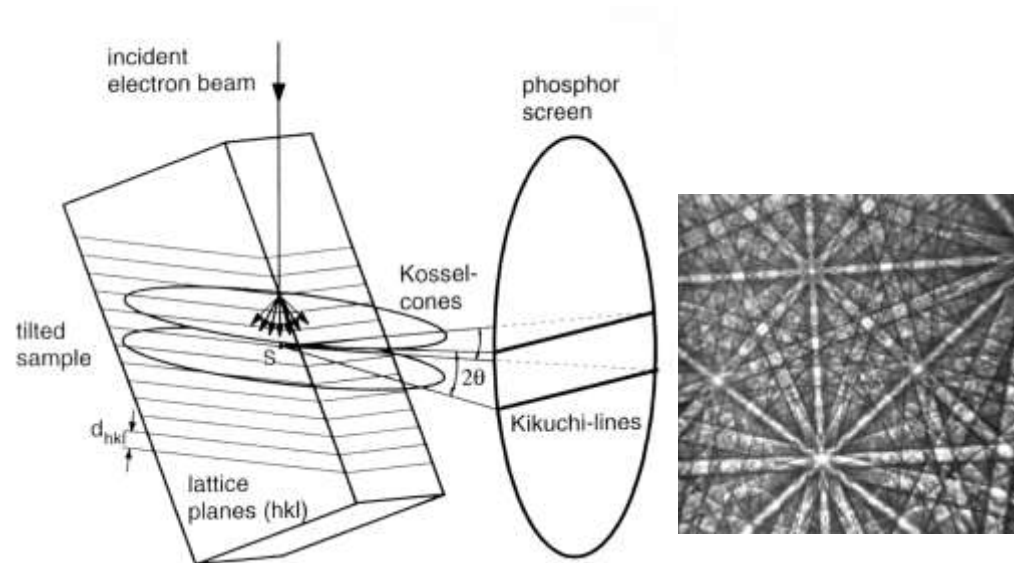
Fe distribution



Zn distribution

# Application: Orientation distribution image

Electron backscatter diffraction diagram (EBSD):



Orientation map of electrolytically separated nickel

# outline

Introduction to scanning electron microscopy

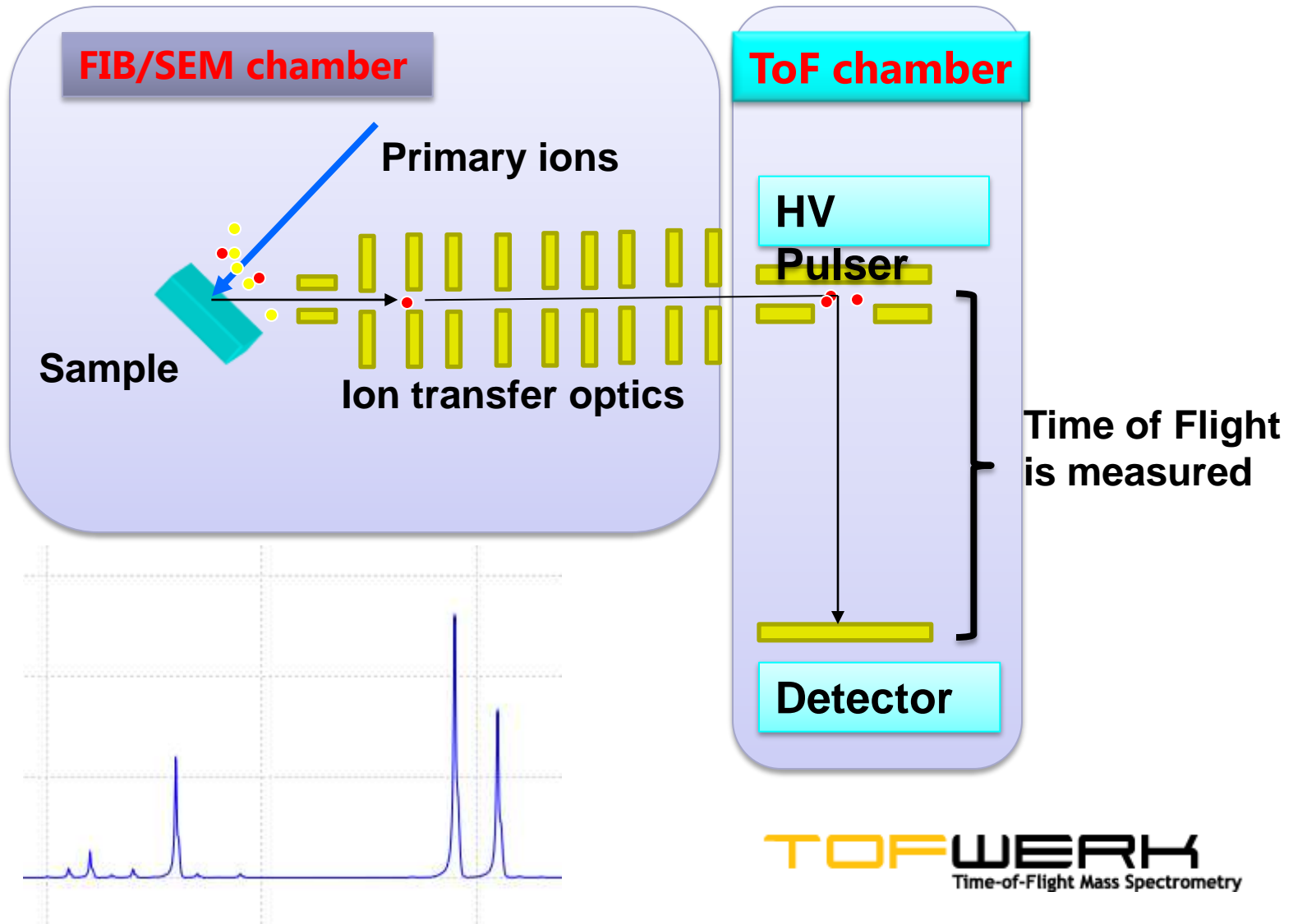
FIBSIMS

AFM in SEM

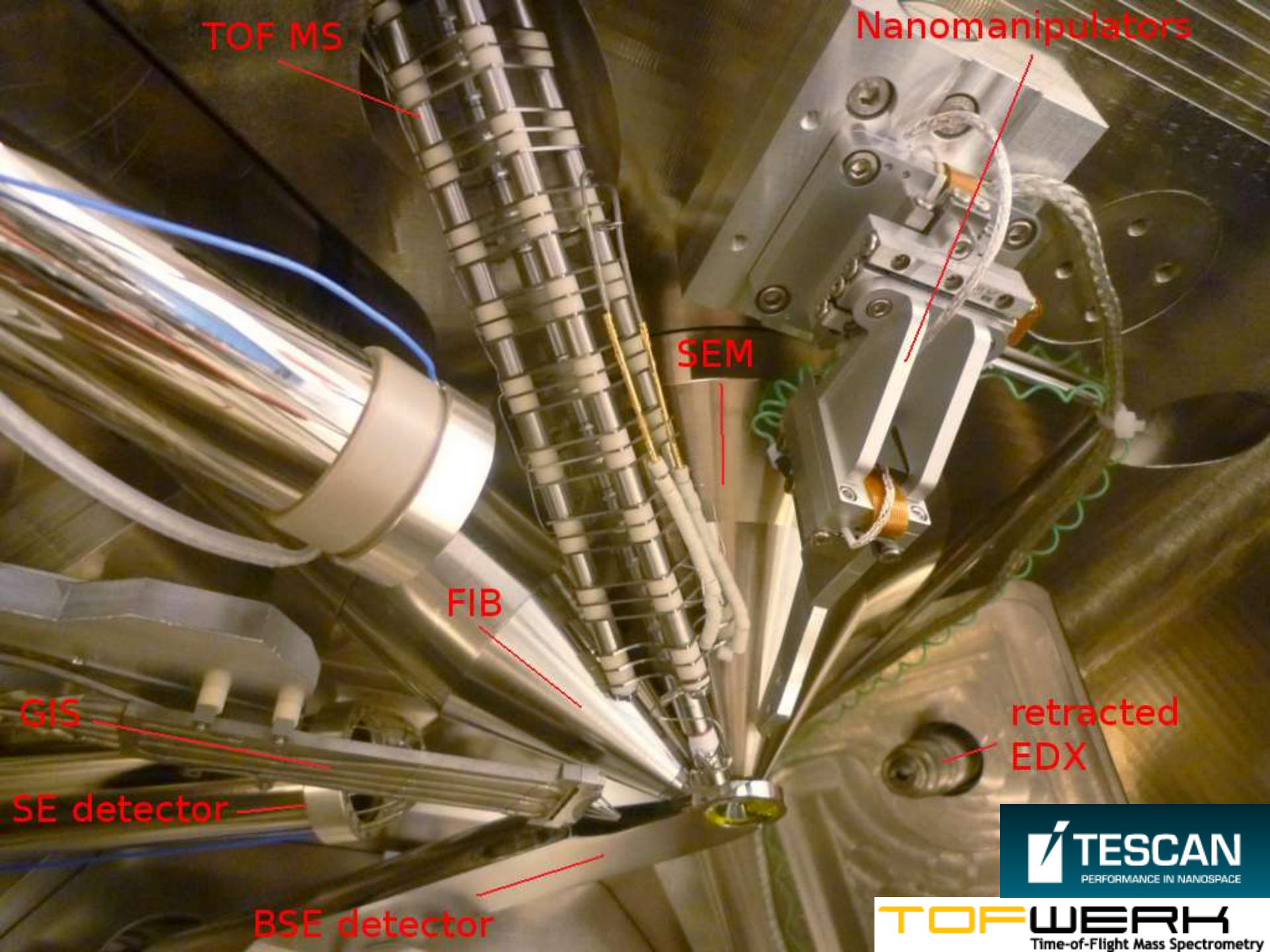
stress & strain from EBSD

in-situ micromechanical testing

# Orthogonal ToF-SIMS



**TOFWERK**  
Time-of-Flight Mass Spectrometry



TOF MS

Nanomanipulators

SEM

FIB

retracted  
EDX

GIS

SE detector

BSE detector

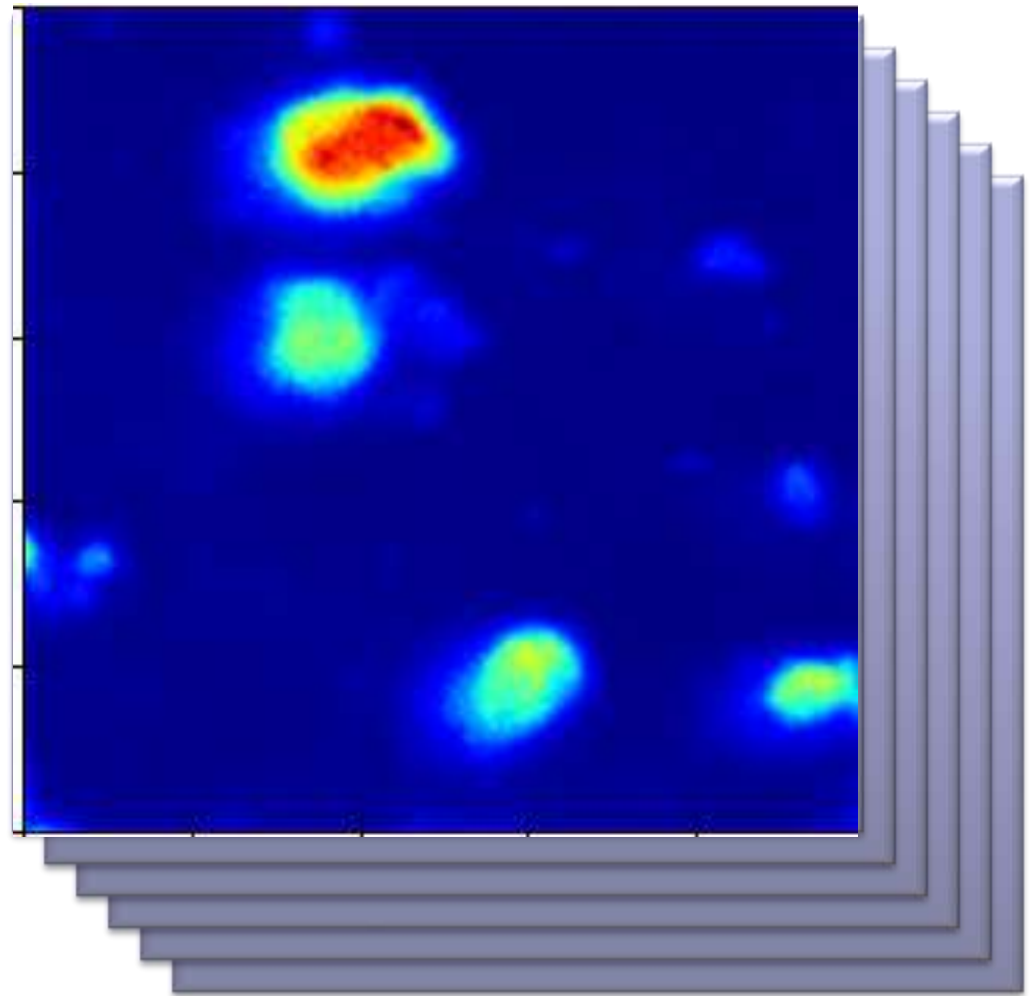
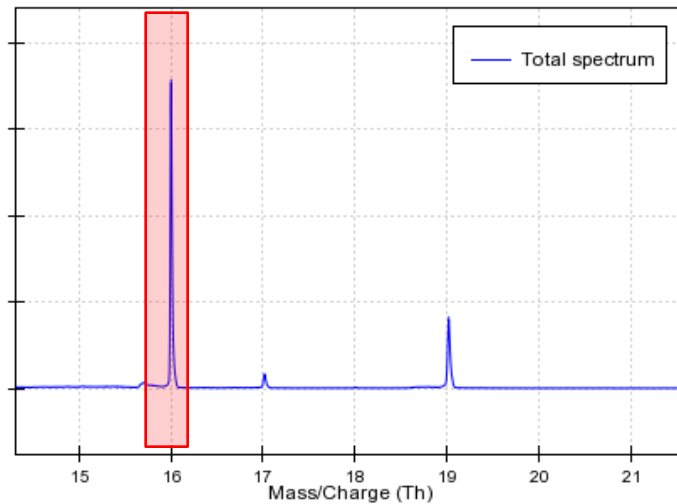
**TESCAN**  
PERFORMANCE IN NANOSPACE

**TOFWERK**  
Time-of-Flight Mass Spectrometry

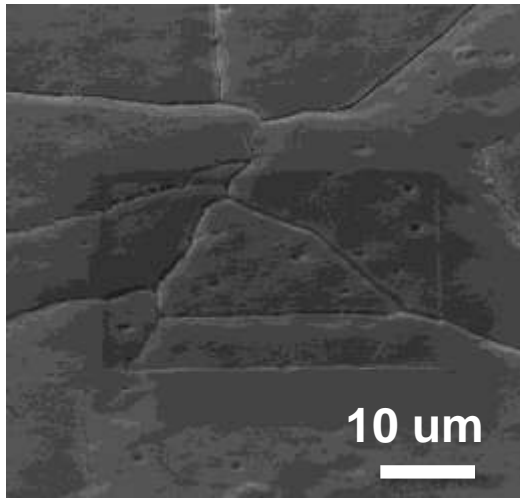
# Orthogonal ToF-SIMS

**Synchronization of the ToF pulser with the FIB beam raster:  
One spectrum per pixel**

**Averaging laterally and in depth**

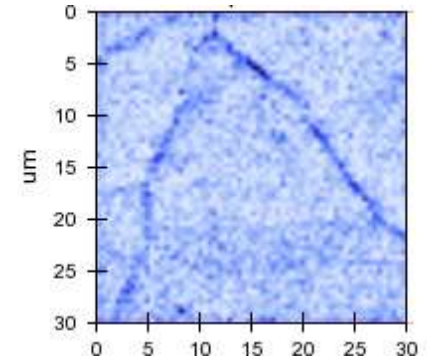


# Imaging and Depth Profiling

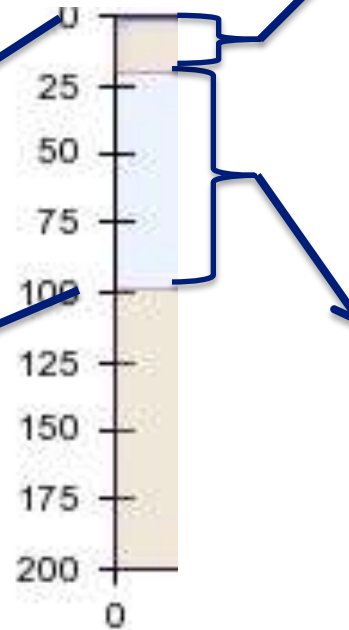


**SEM image  
after SIMS**

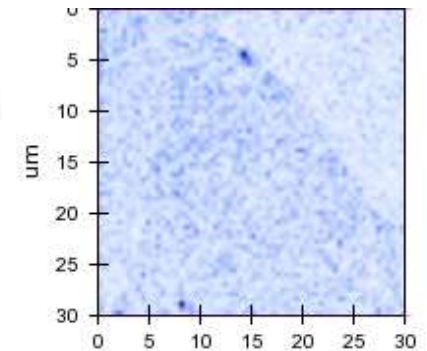
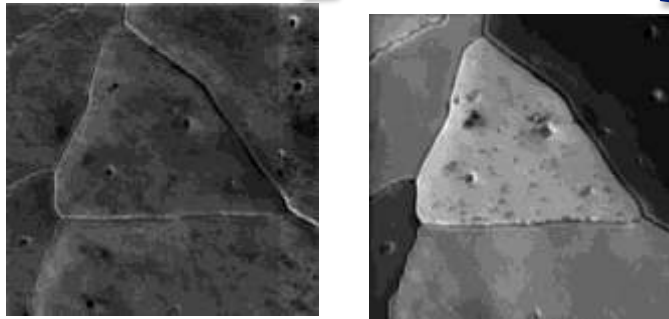
**Chlorine map**



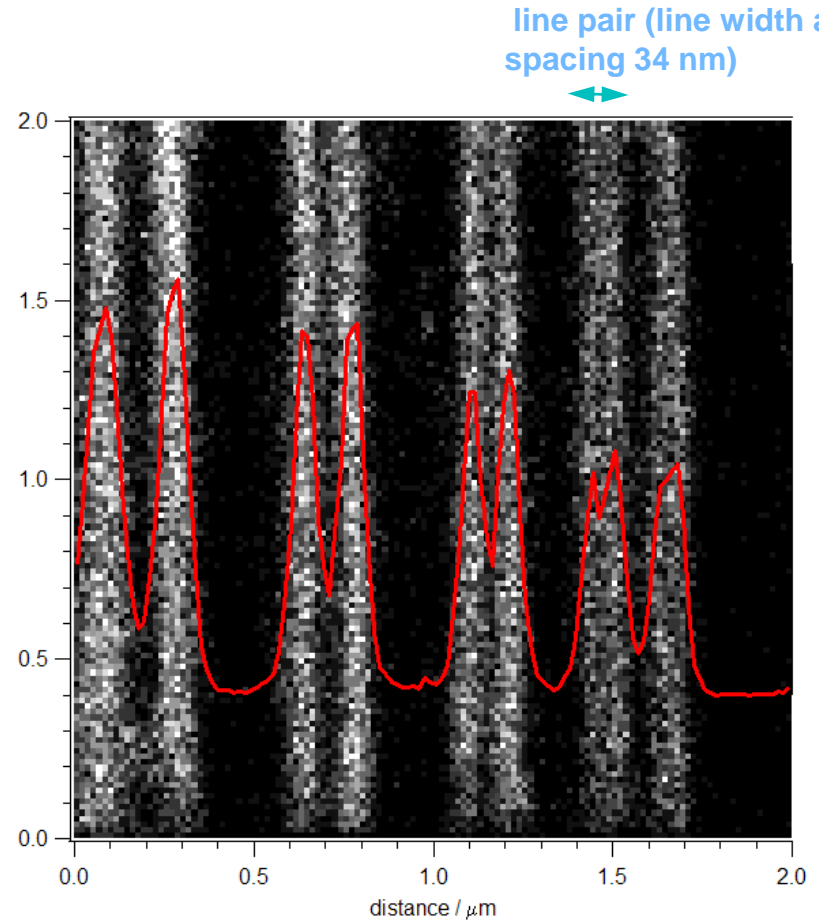
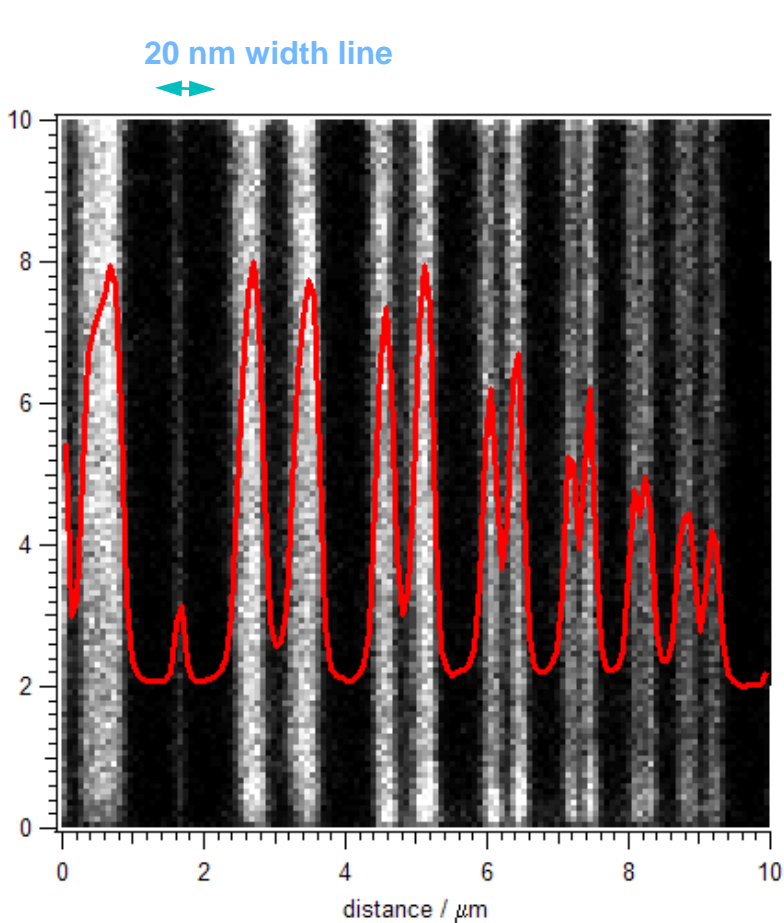
**Depth (frames)**



**FIB Images at different  
depth**



# Multilayer reference sample resolution



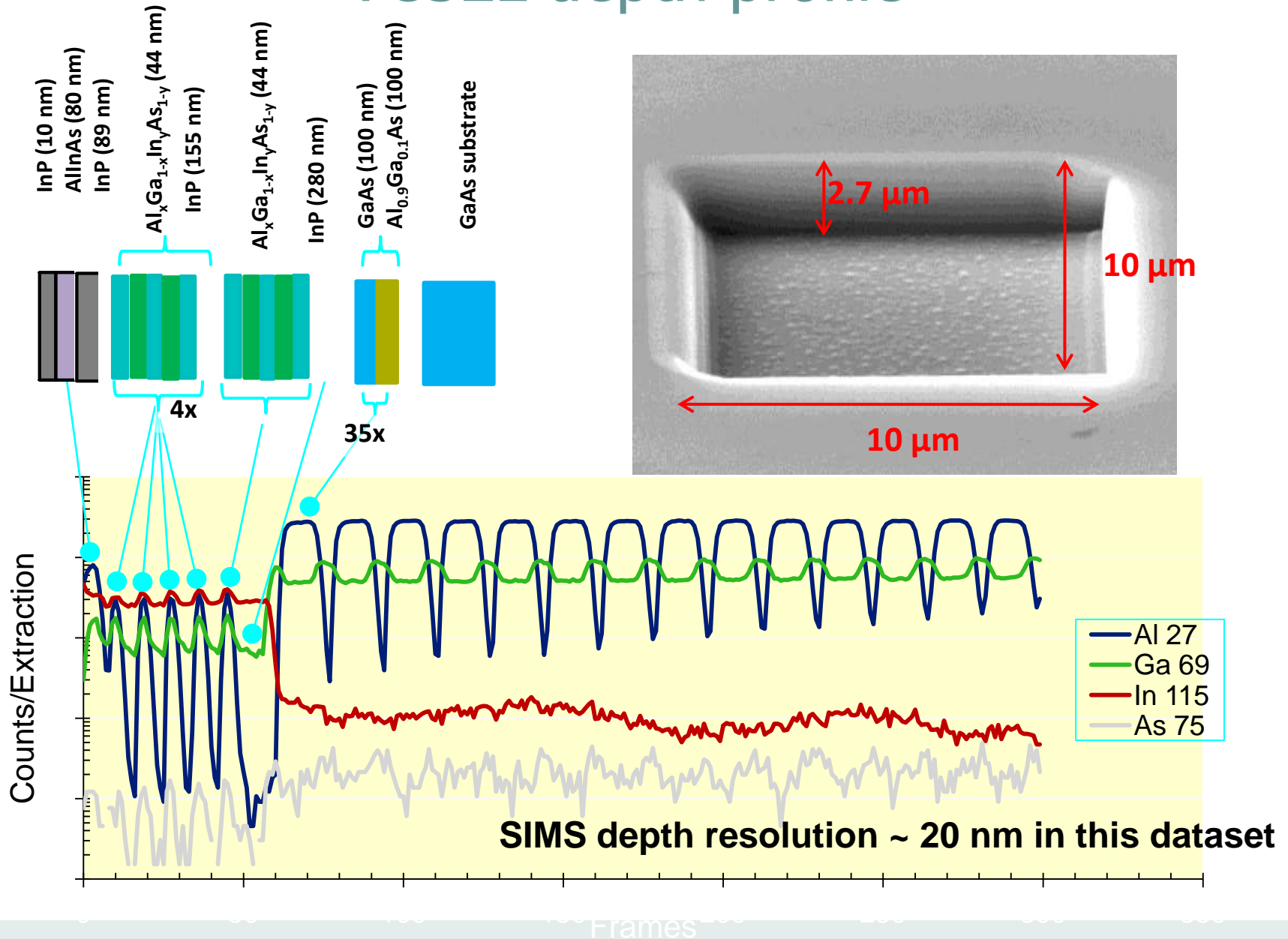
**Aluminium ion image of AlGaAs stripes in GaAs**

**Lateral resolution ~ 50 nm**

**Features 20 nm across easily detected (not resolved)**



# VCSEL depth profile



# Summary: Focussed Ion Beam Secondary Ion Mass Spectrometry (FIBSIMS)

Analytical technique exploiting sputtered ions

Use  $\text{Ga}^+$  Focused Ion Beam (FIB) as primary ion source

Much better spatial resolution and detection limits than SEM/EDX

<50 nm, < 1 ppm (instead of 1000 nm, 10000 ppm)

3D chemical images

Depth resolution <20 nm (comparable to glow discharge)

Retrospective analysis (e.g. depth profile) possible

Simultaneous secondary electron imaging

FIB-TOFSIMS much cheaper than dedicated TOFSIMS instrument

If you already have a FIB!

# outline

Introduction to scanning electron microscopy

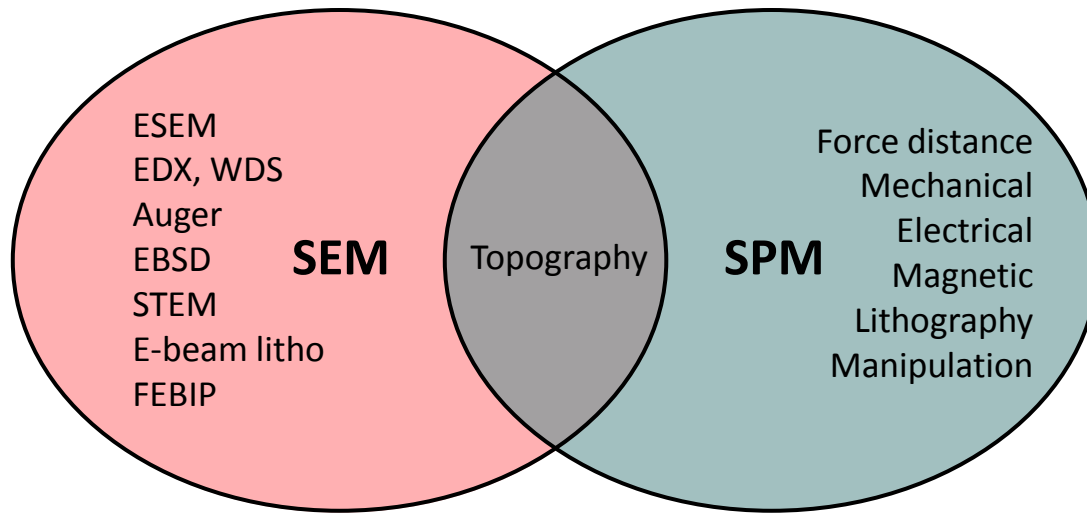
FIBSIMS

AFM in SEM

stress & strain from EBSD

in-situ micromechanical testing

# AFM in SEM



## Strength of SEM:

- Chemical composition

## Limitations of SEM:

- no depth resolution
- Insulating samples
- Metrology

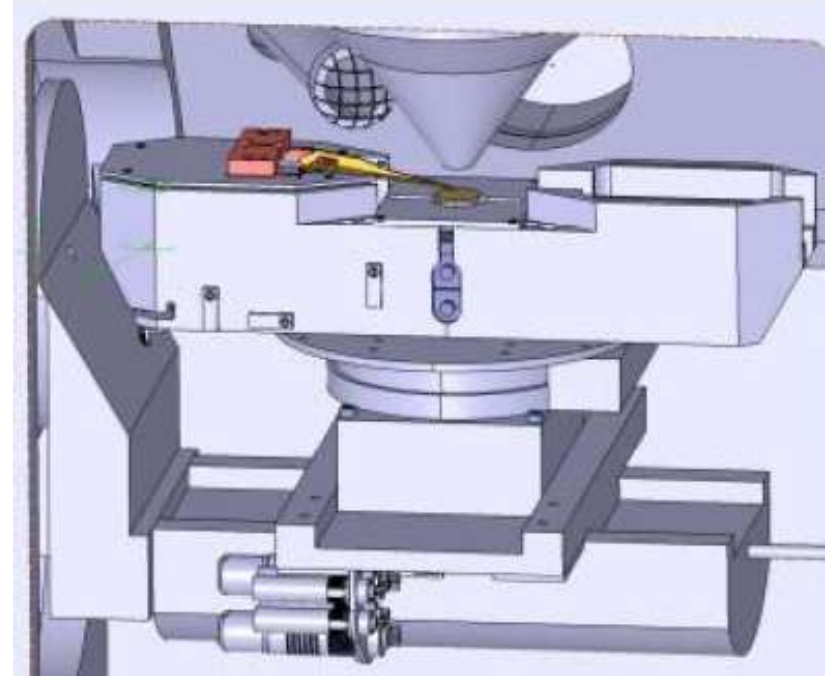
## Strength of SPM:

- Mechanical/Electrical properties of surfaces

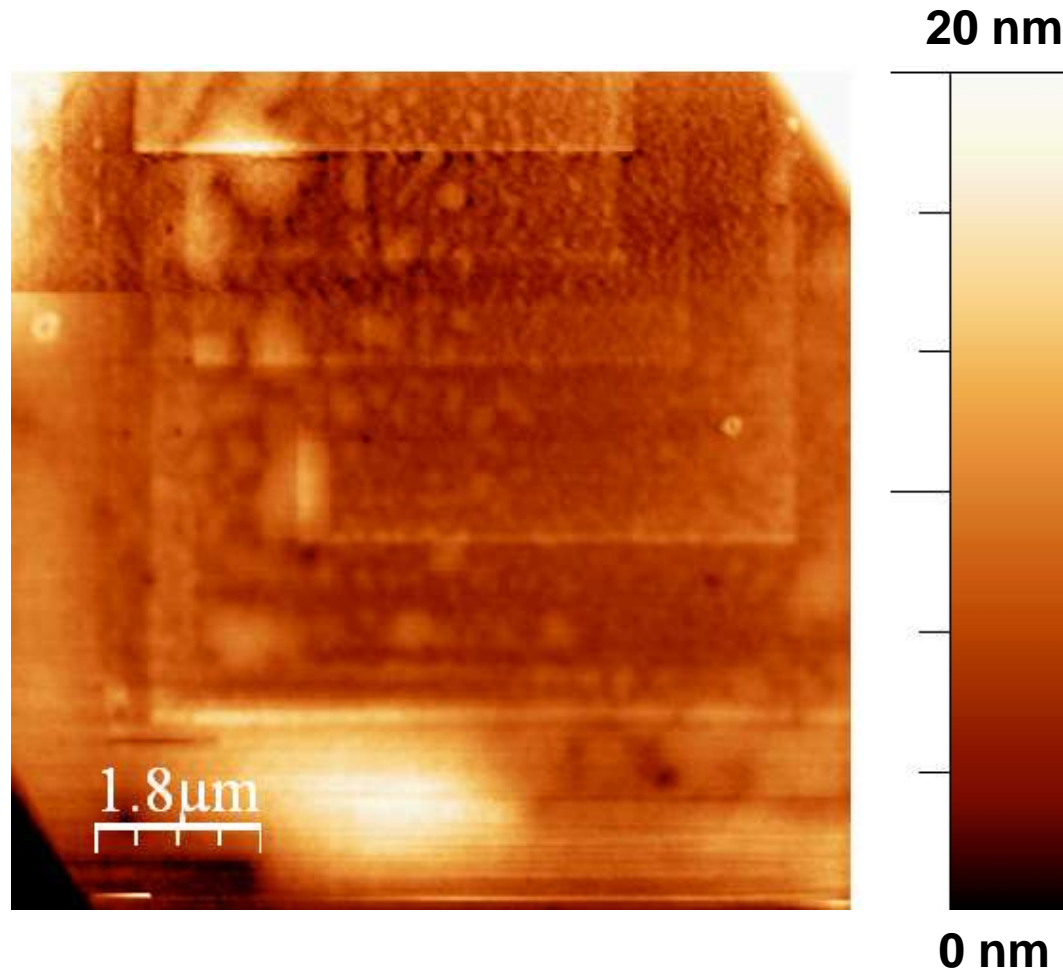
## Limitations of SPM:

- Slow acquisition
- Small field of view
- Small depth of field

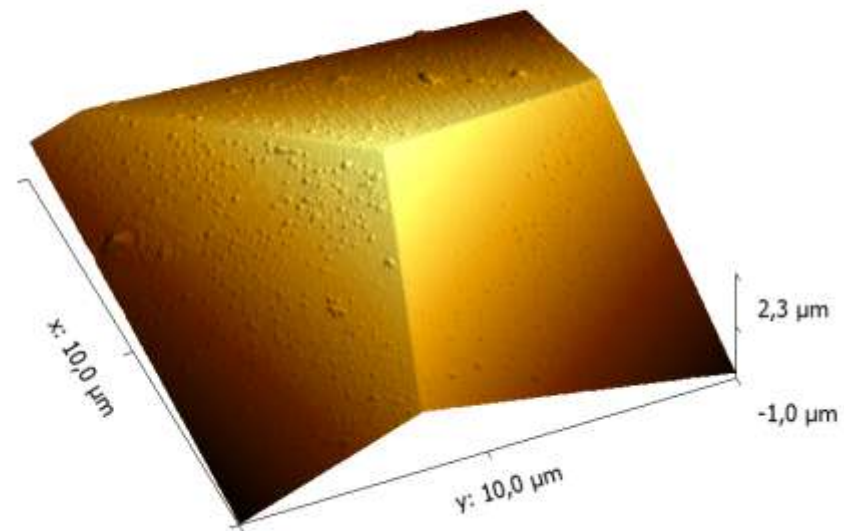
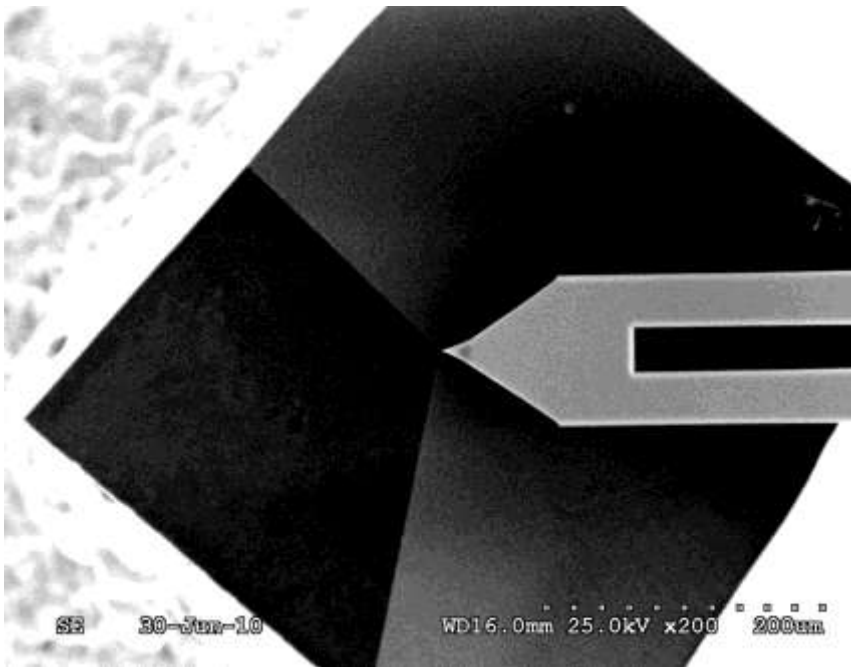
# AFM in SEM

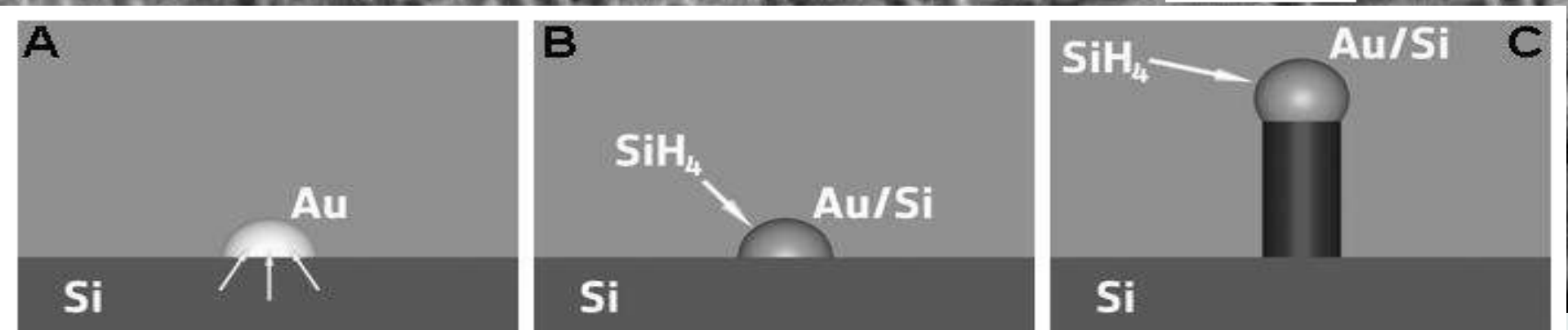
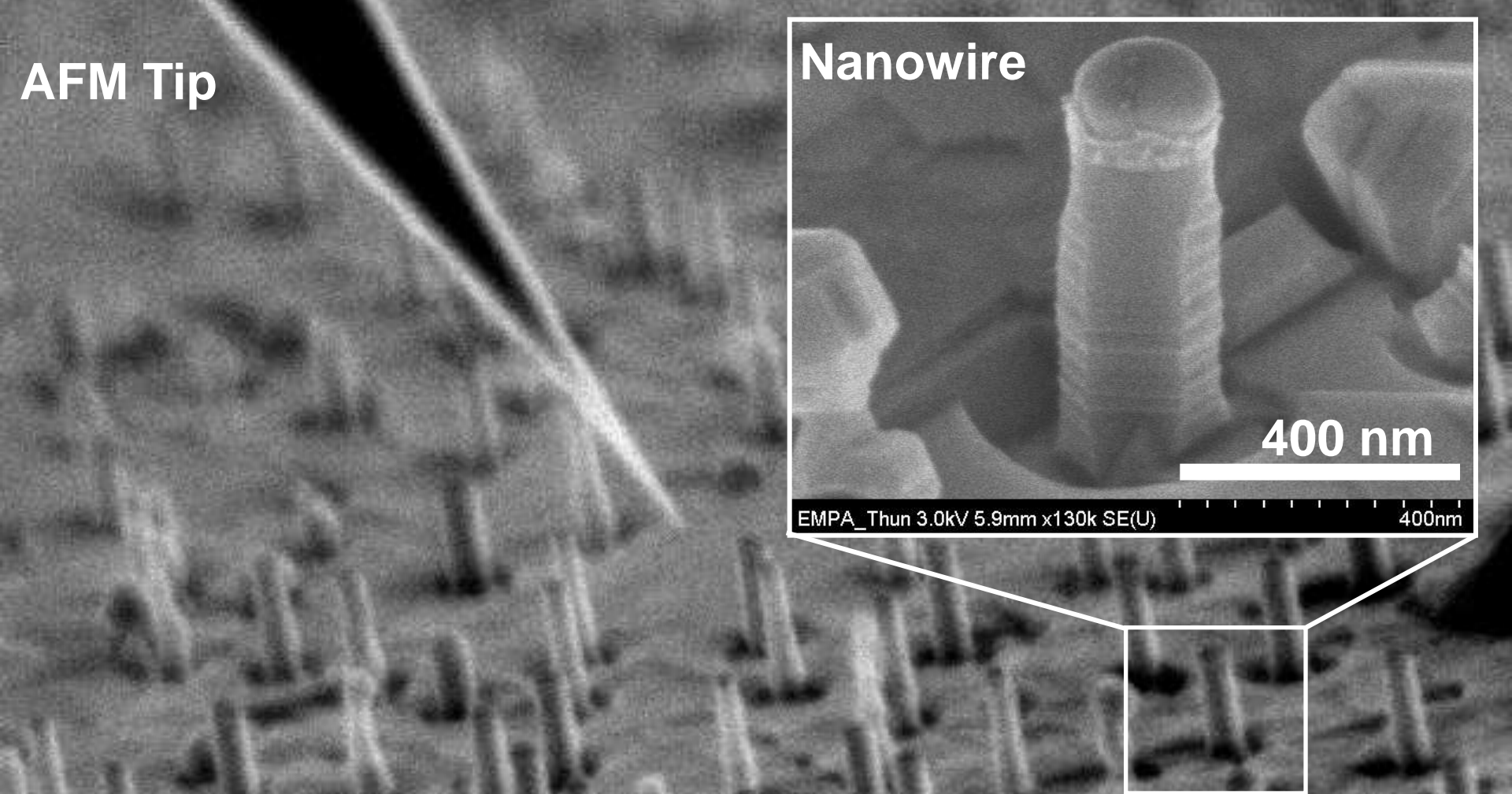


# applications: contamination boxes



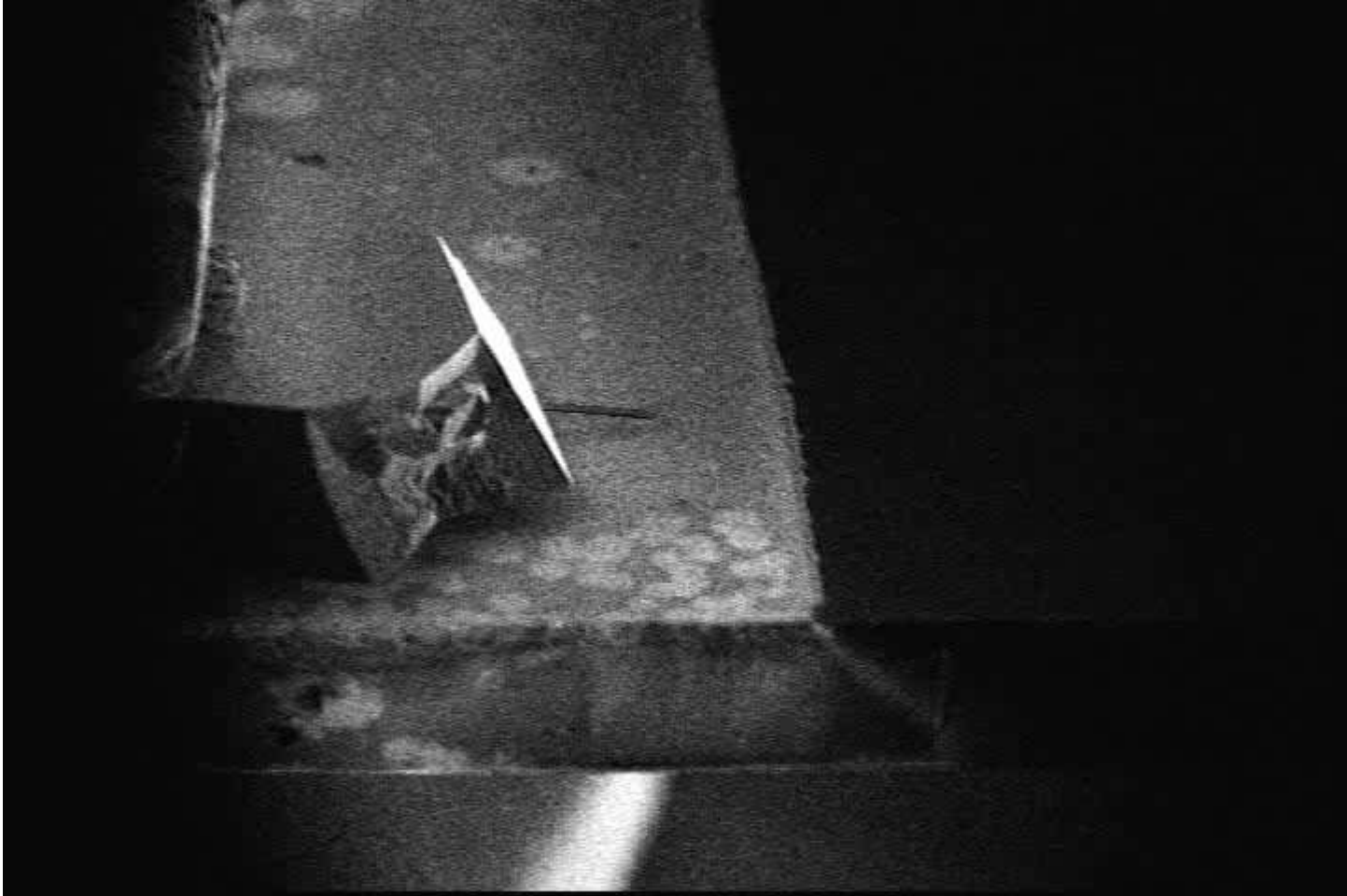
# applications: diamond tips for nanoindenters





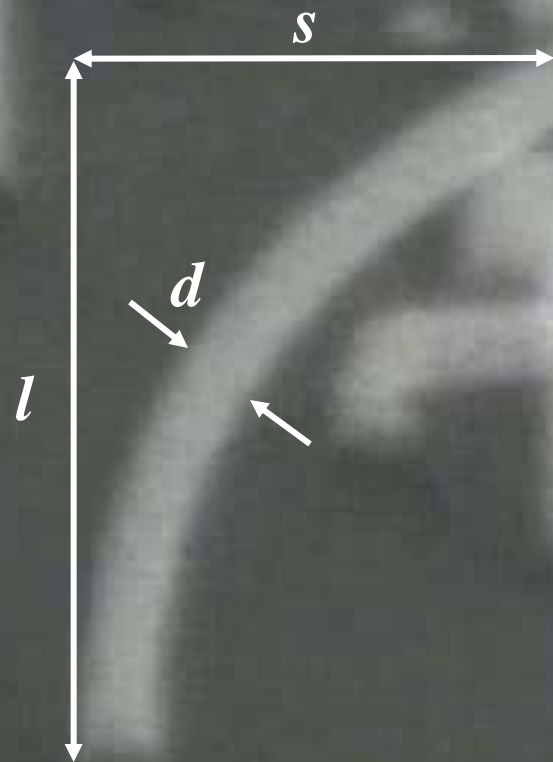


# AFM-in-SEM nanobending



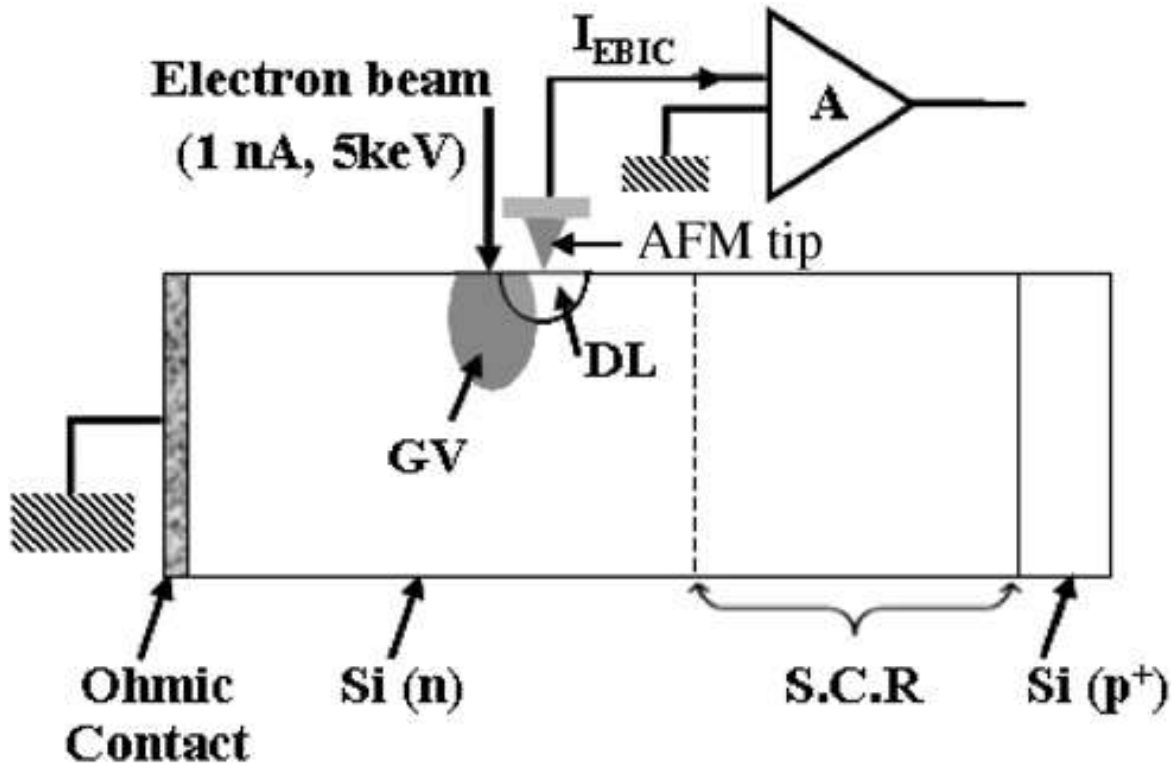
Hoffmann et al (2006) Nanoletters

AFM Tip



$$\mathcal{E}_{\max} = \frac{3d}{2l^2} s$$

# AFM-in-SEM: nanoebic



Troyon M. et al, Ultramicroscopy 108 (2008) 605–612

# Summary: AFM in SEM

SEM: sample topography overview, crystallography, chemistry

AFM: imaging (all modes)

Combined:

nanomanipulation, probing

hybrid operation (EBIC, SNOM)

# outline

Introduction to scanning electron microscopy

FIBSIMS

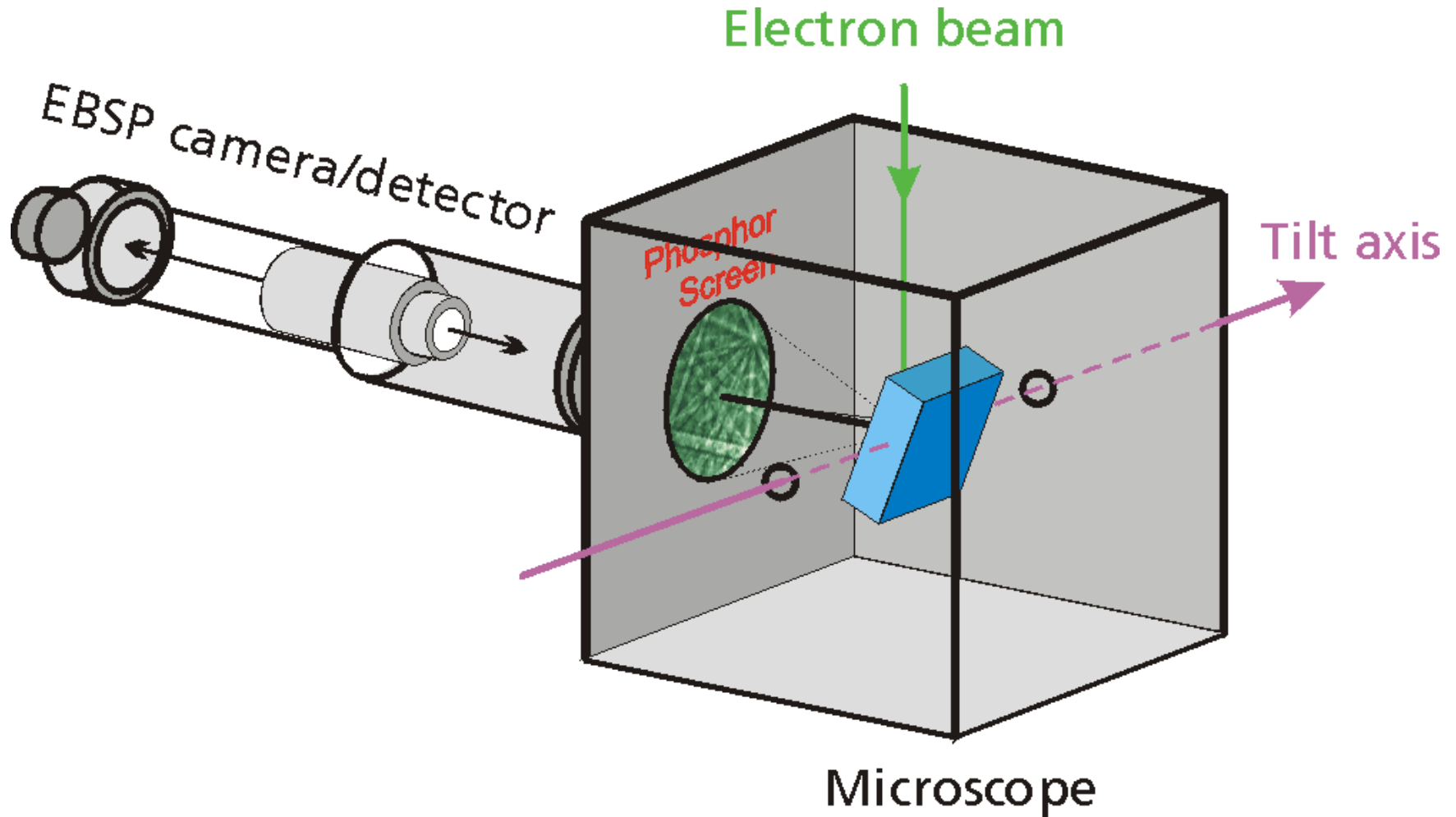
AFM in SEM

stress & strain from EBSD

in-situ micromechanical testing

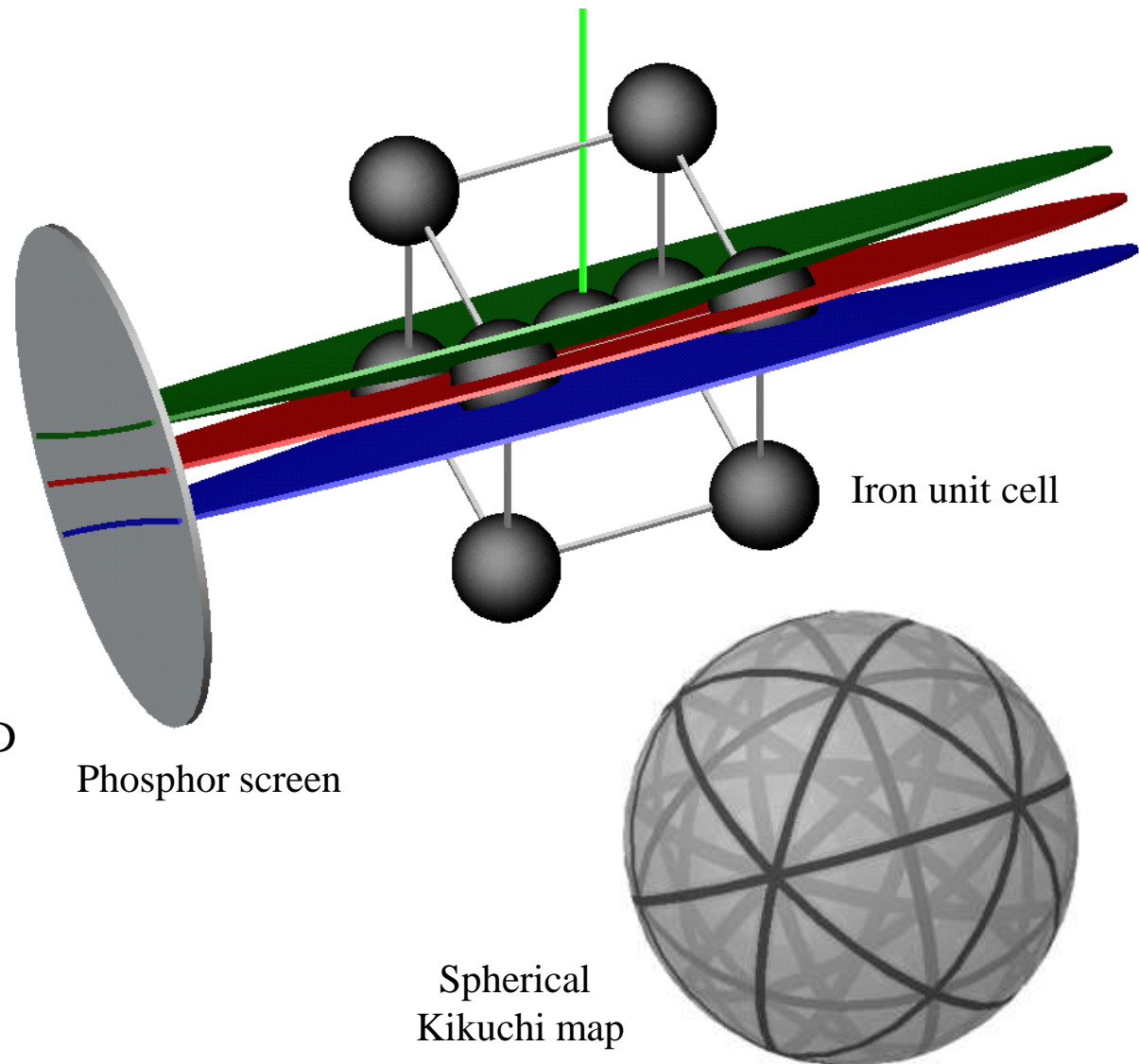
rapid prototyping

# Electron Backscatter Diffraction

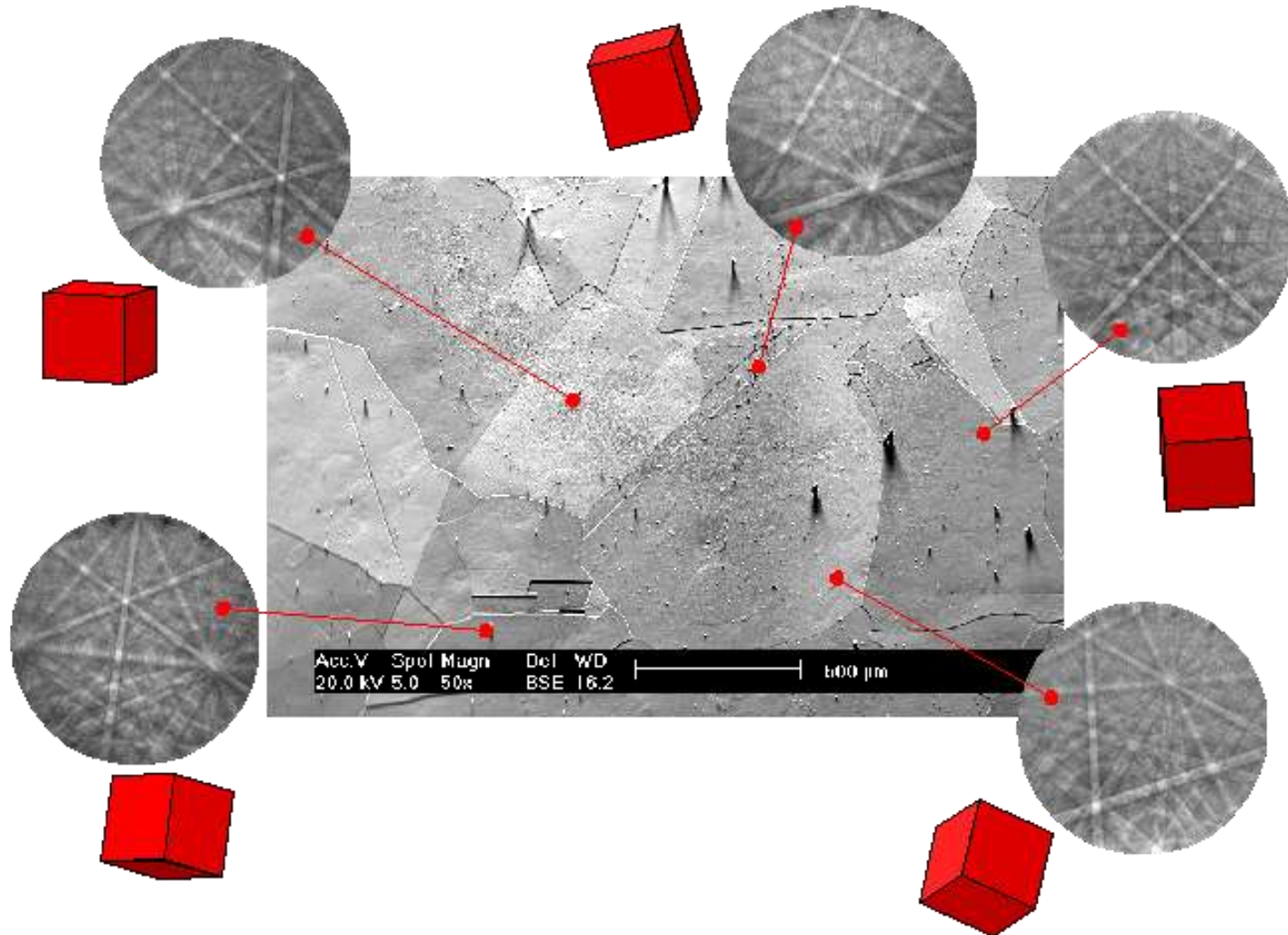


# Formation of EBSD patterns: Geometry

- Electron beam strikes specimen
- Scattering produces electrons travelling in all directions
- Electrons that satisfy the Bragg condition ( $n\lambda=2d\cdot\sin\theta$ ) for a plane ( $hkl$ ) are channeled  $\Rightarrow$  Kikuchi bands
- Electrons strike the phosphor and produce light
- Which is detected by a CCD camera and digitised
- The resulting EBSP is automatically analysed and indexed...



# Formation of EBSD patterns: image formation





# Large scale, multicrystalline thin film silicon

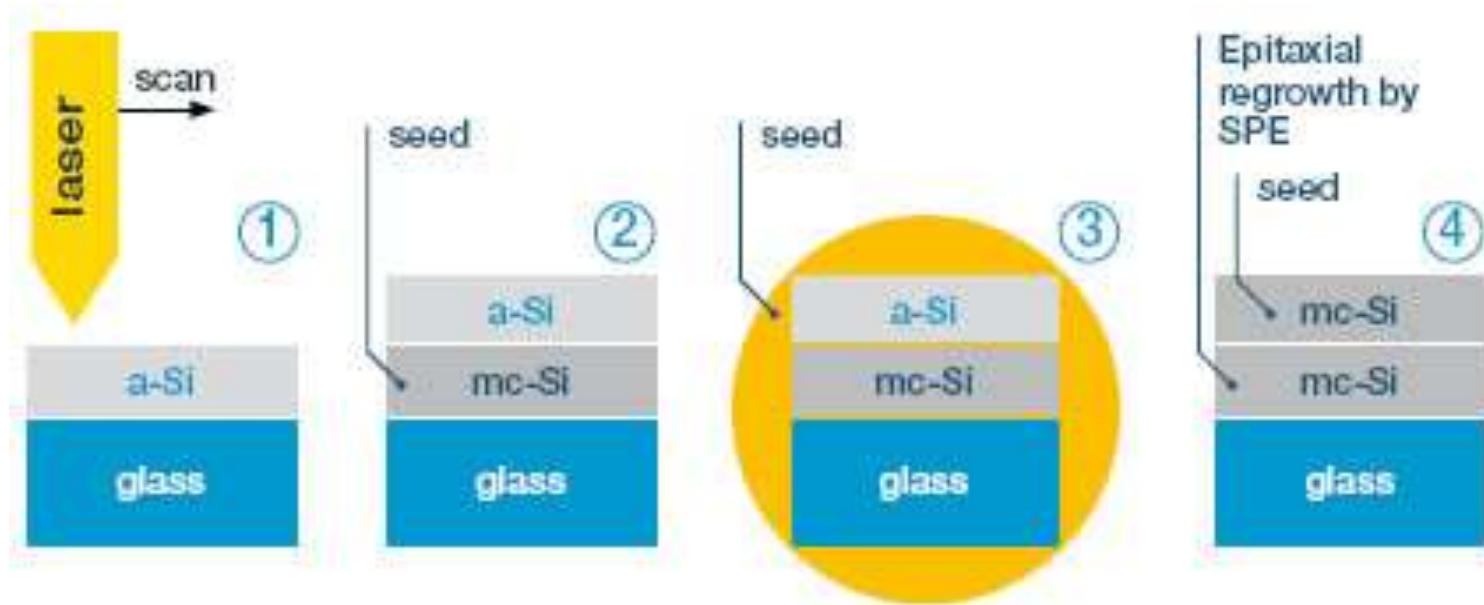
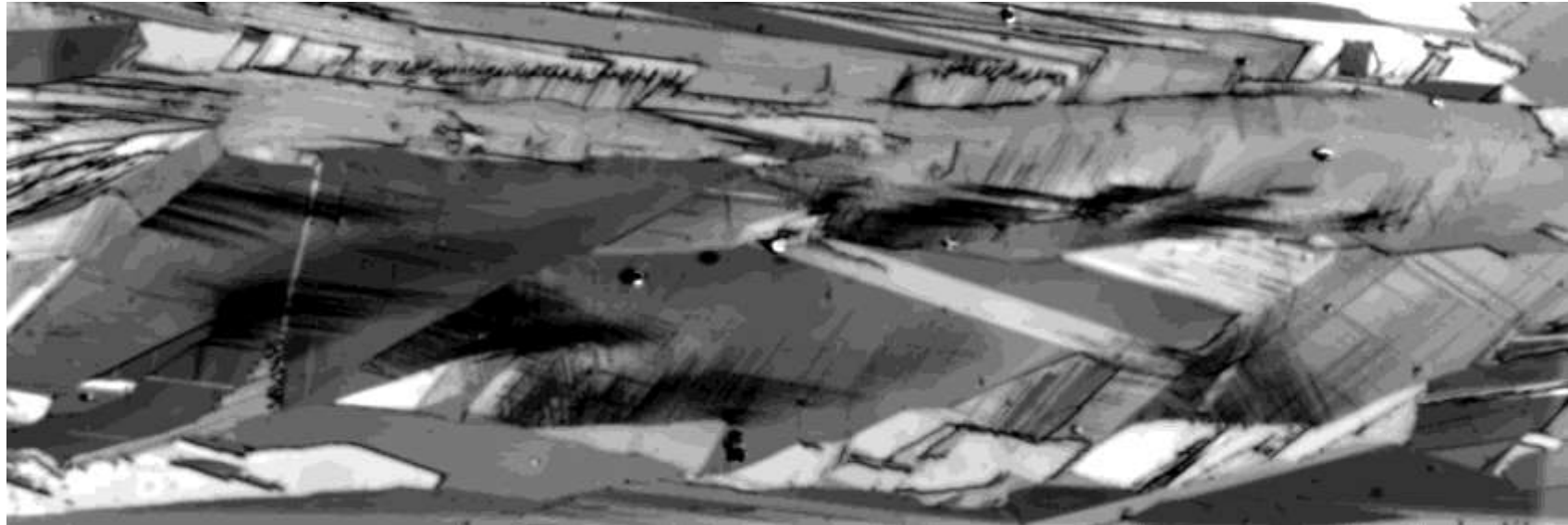


Figure 1:

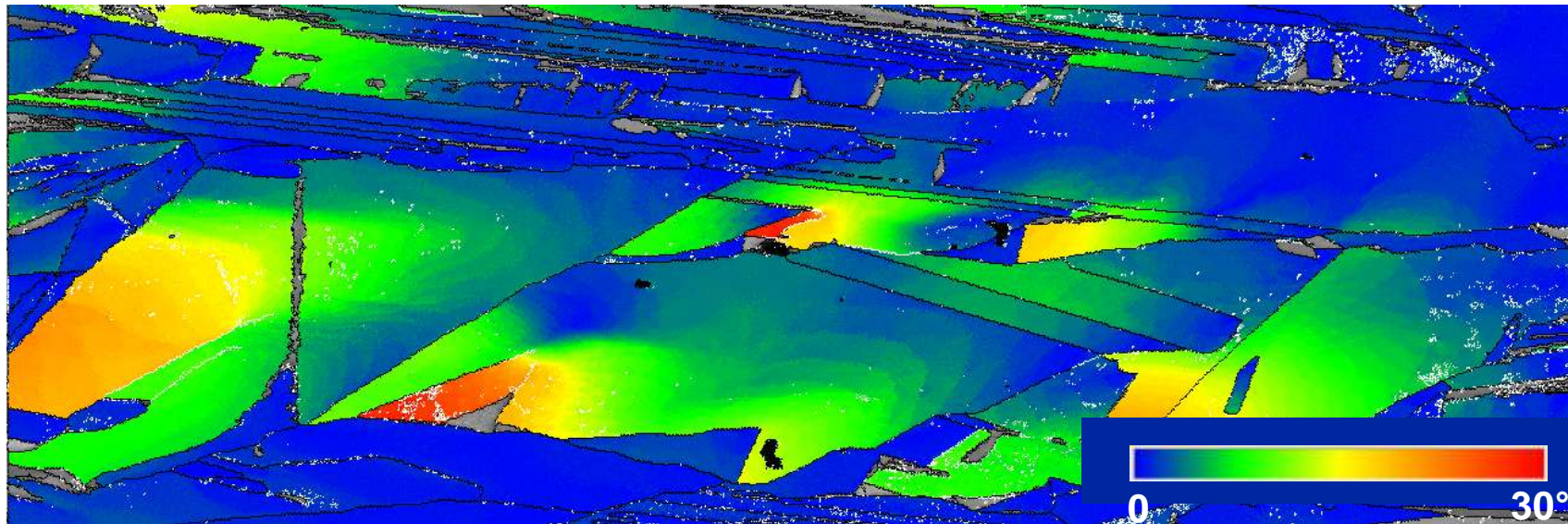
Schematic of the laser-SPE process which will be established to realize large grained, low defective silicon layers on glass that have the potential for >10% efficiencies.



# dislocation distribution: EBIC and OIM



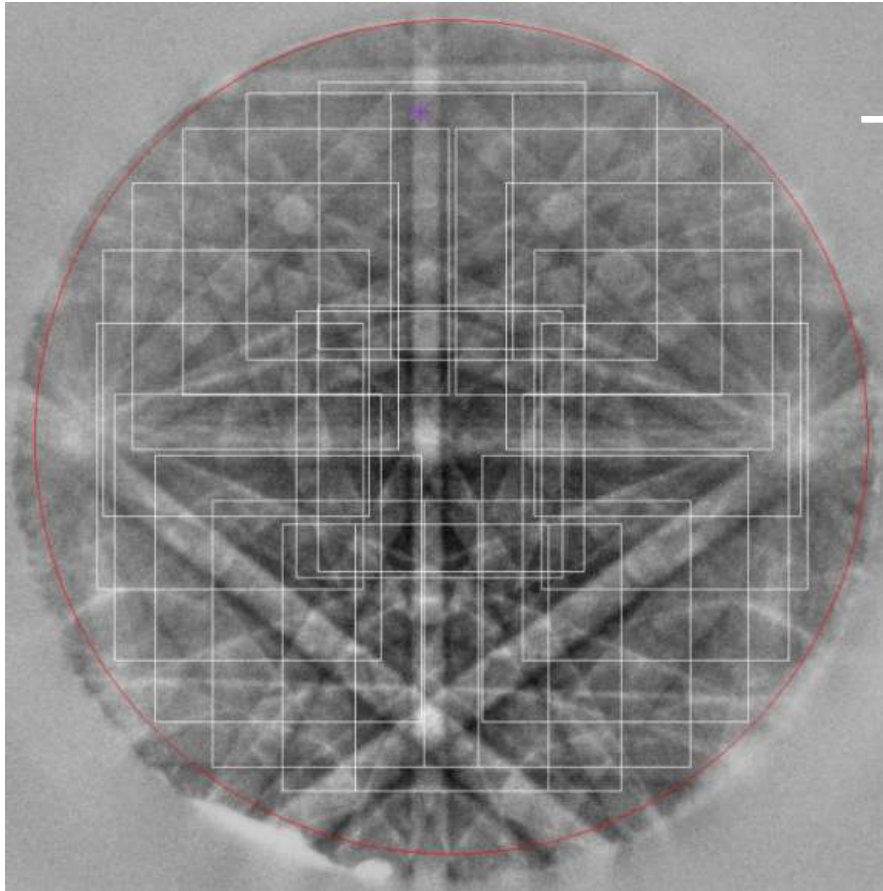
100  $\mu\text{m}$



EBSD

# Strain - stress analysis with EBSD: Cross Court

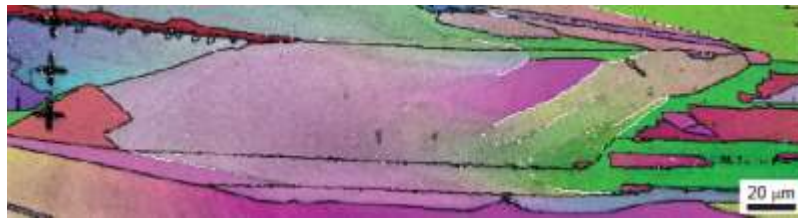
**Cross-correlation between a strain free reference pattern and the pattern at the point of interest**



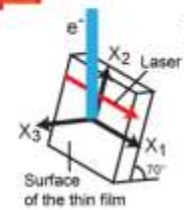
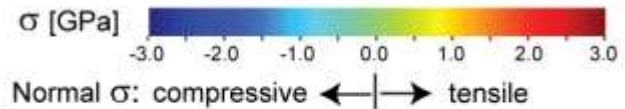
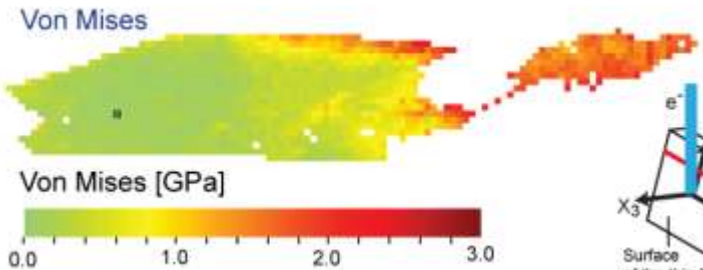
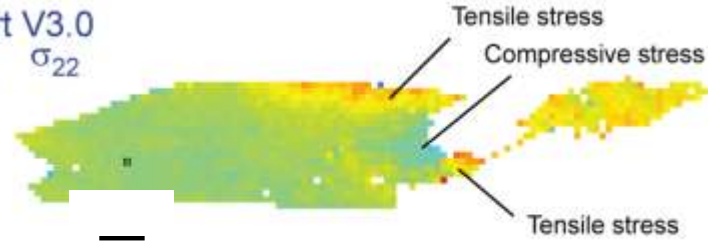
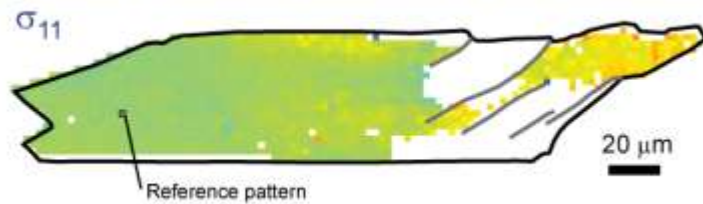
- Rotation precision:  $0.01^\circ$
- Strain resolution:  $10^{-4}$

*A.J. Wilkinson, G. Meaden and D.J. Dingley, Ultramicroscopy 106 (2006); Mater. Sci. & Tech. 22 (2006)*

# stress concentrations: EBSD



Residual stresses calculations with CrossCourt V3.0



# outline

Introduction to scanning electron microscopy

FIBSIMS

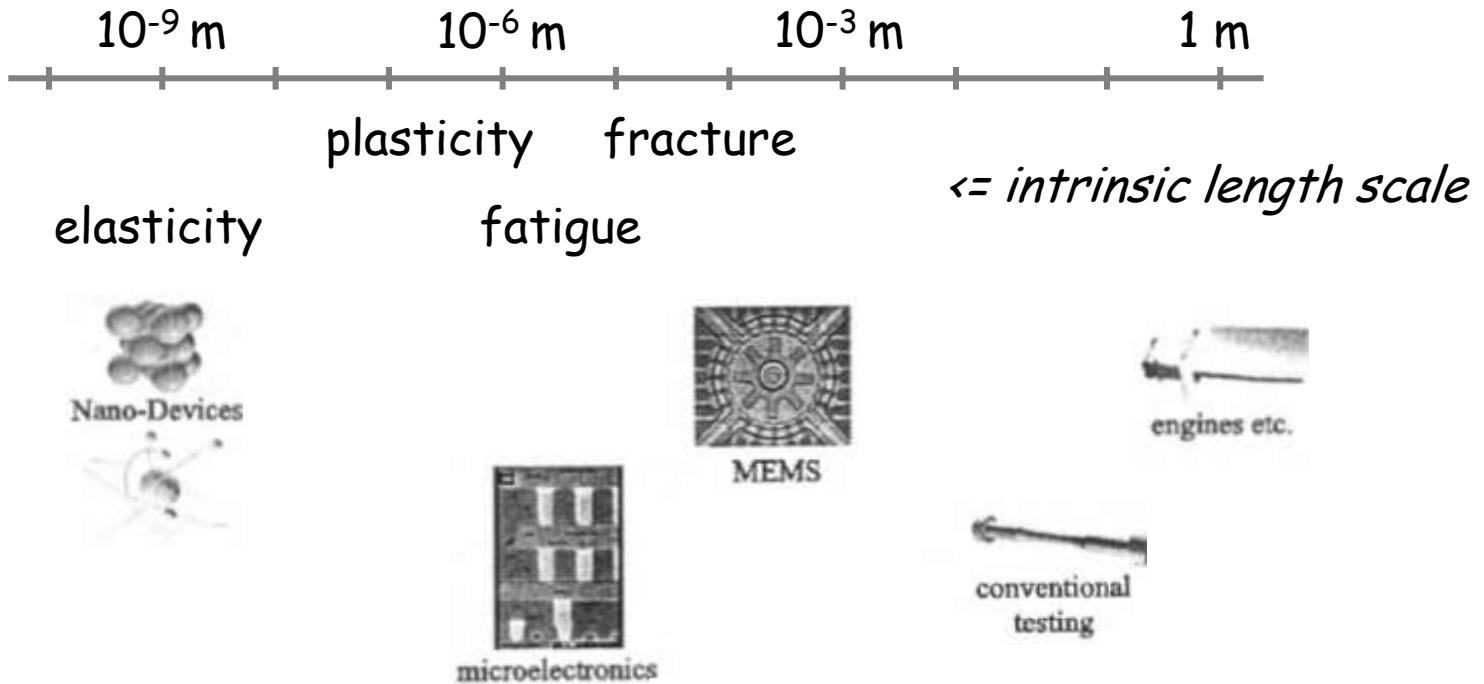
AFM in SEM

stress & strain from EBSD

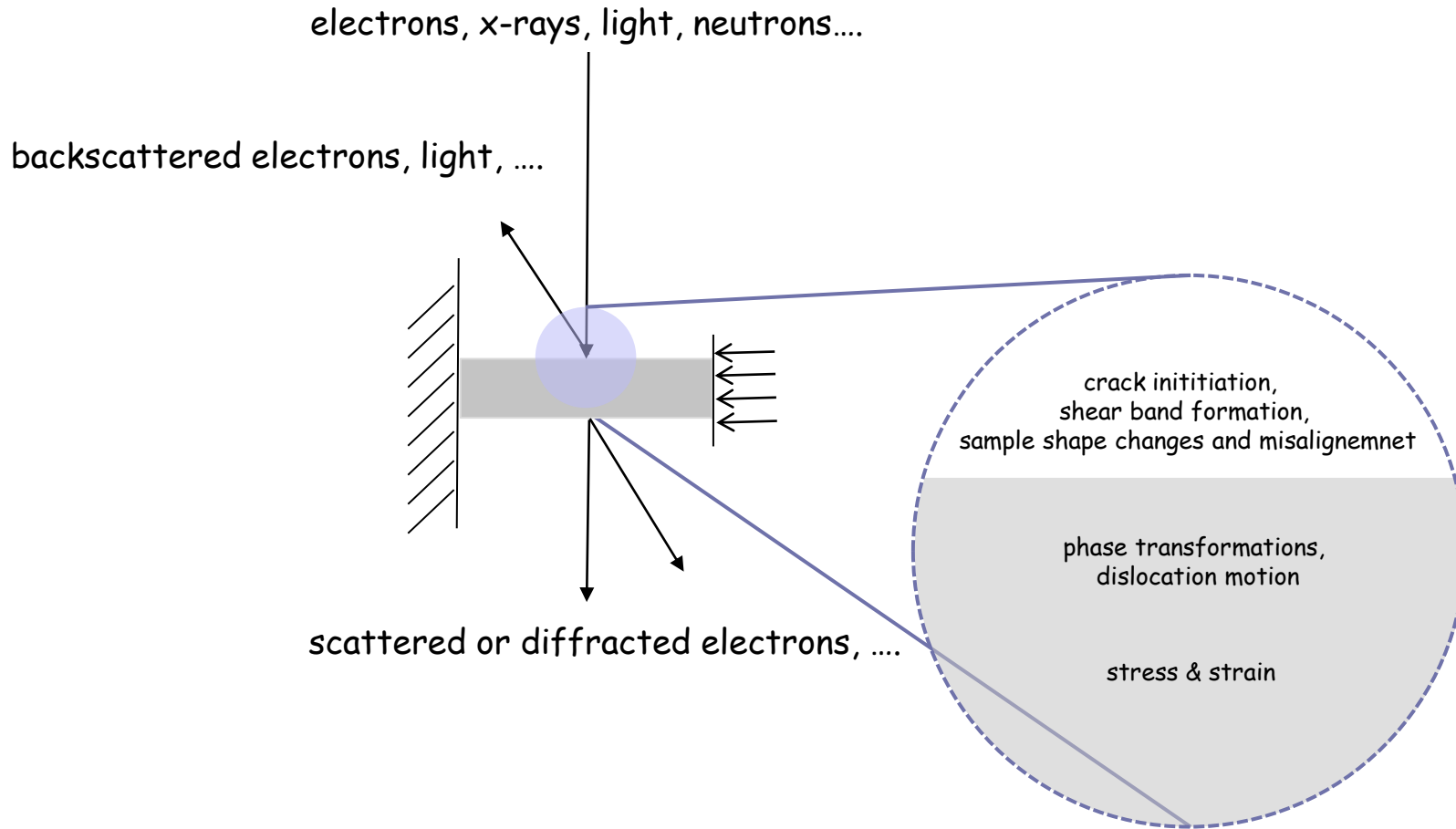
in-situ micromechanical testing

rapid prototyping

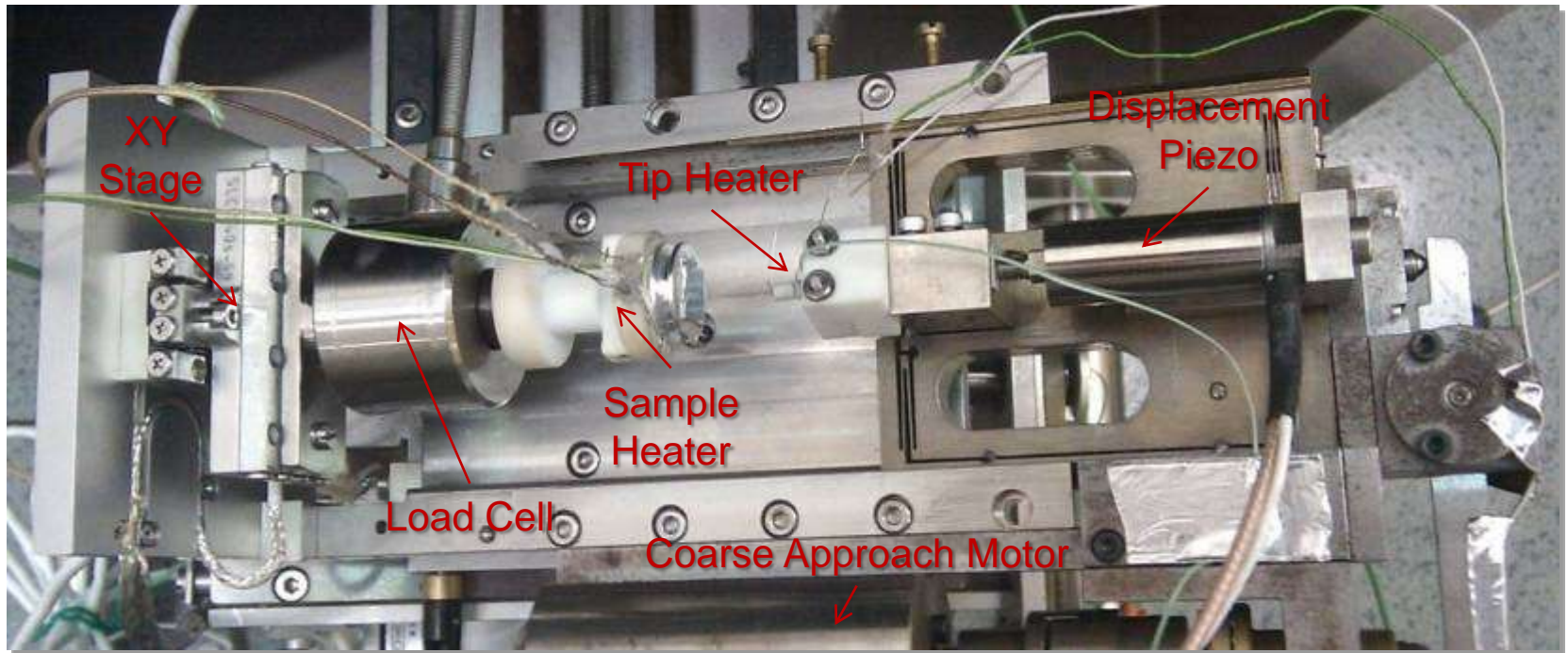
# size effects in materials



# in-situ experiments



# in-situ high temperature indentation system



Custom *In Situ* , Elevated Temperature SEM Indentation System

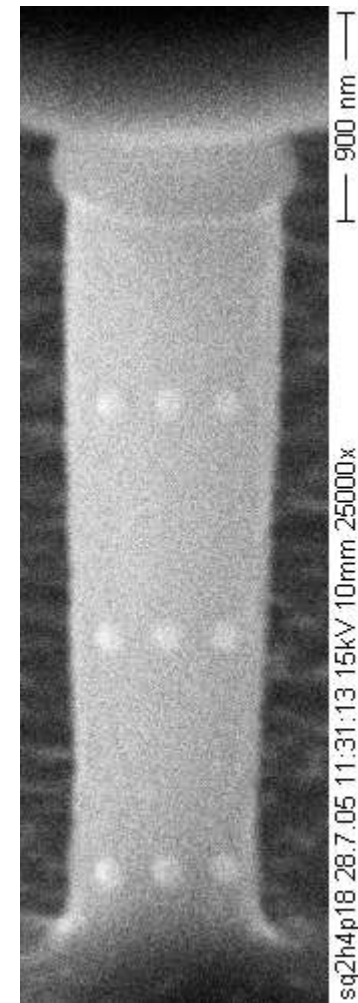
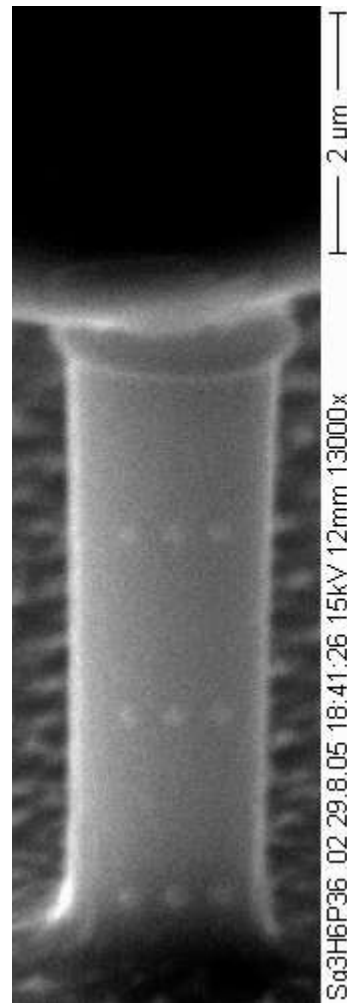
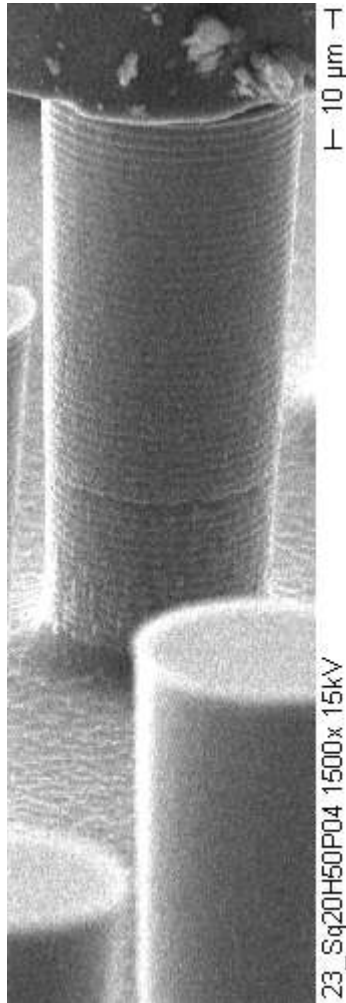
Current max temperature: 700°C

Independent Indenter Tip and Sample heating with feedback loop control thermocouples.

Contact drift tunable to < 0.1 nm/s



# fracture of silicon micropillars



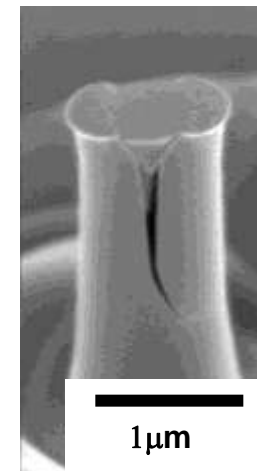
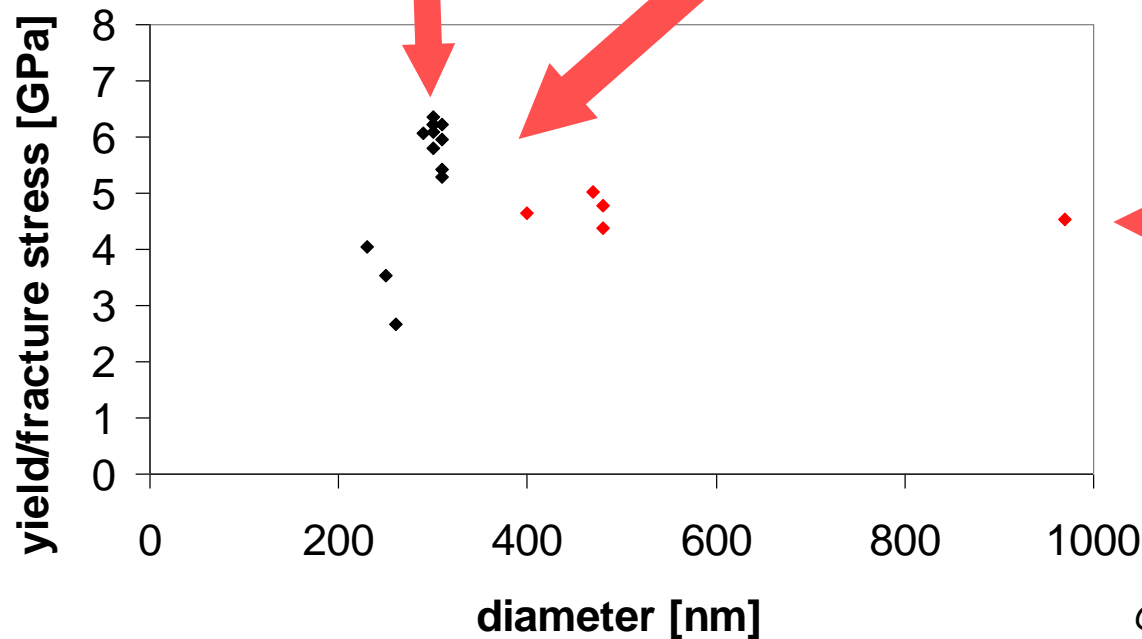
Moser B. et al (2007) J. Mater Res.

Si (001)

# plasticity of silicon in uniaxial compression



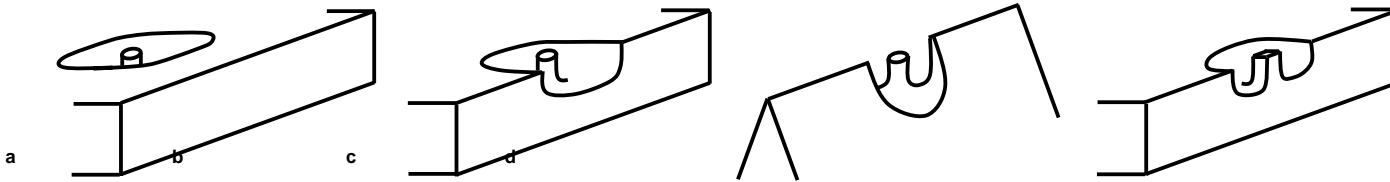
ductile – brittle transition



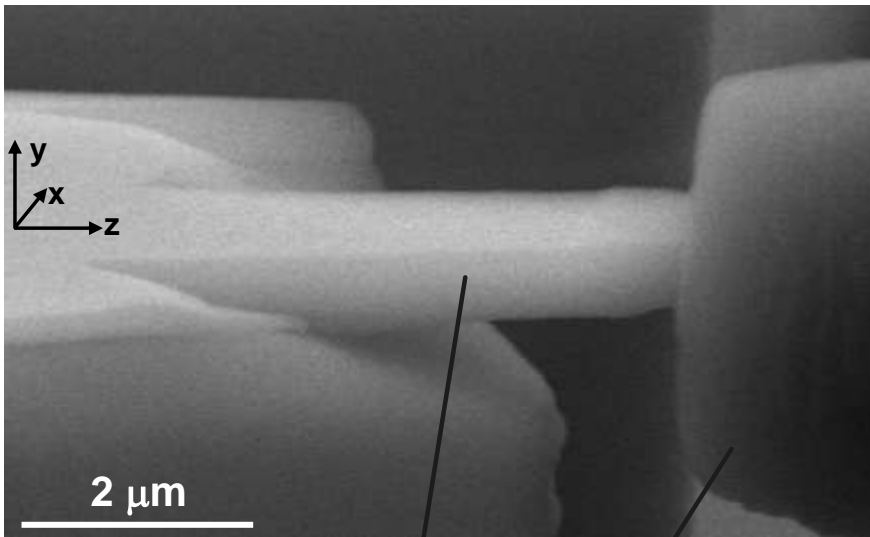
Oestlund (2009) Adv. Functional. Mater.,

# in-situ EBSD compression setup

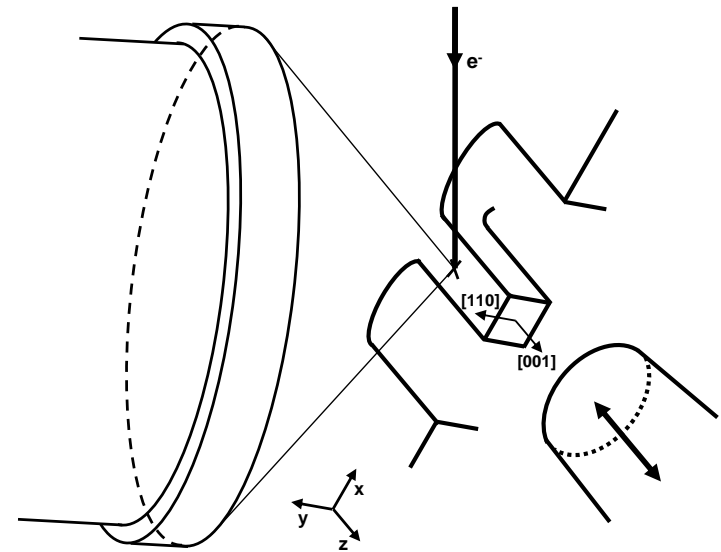
## sample preparation



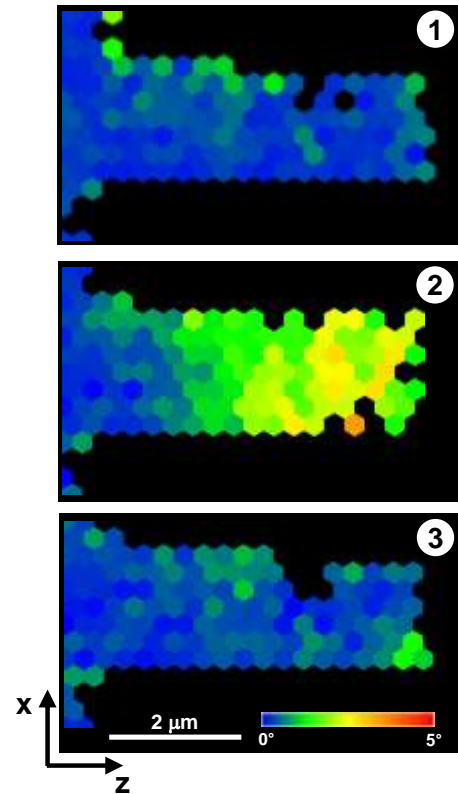
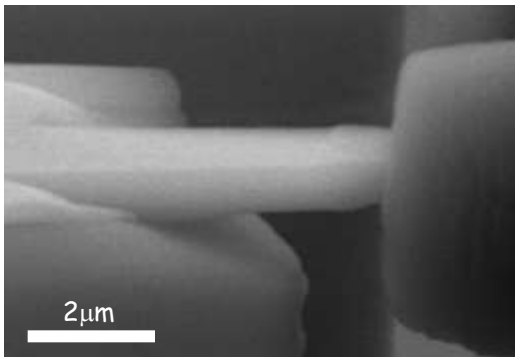
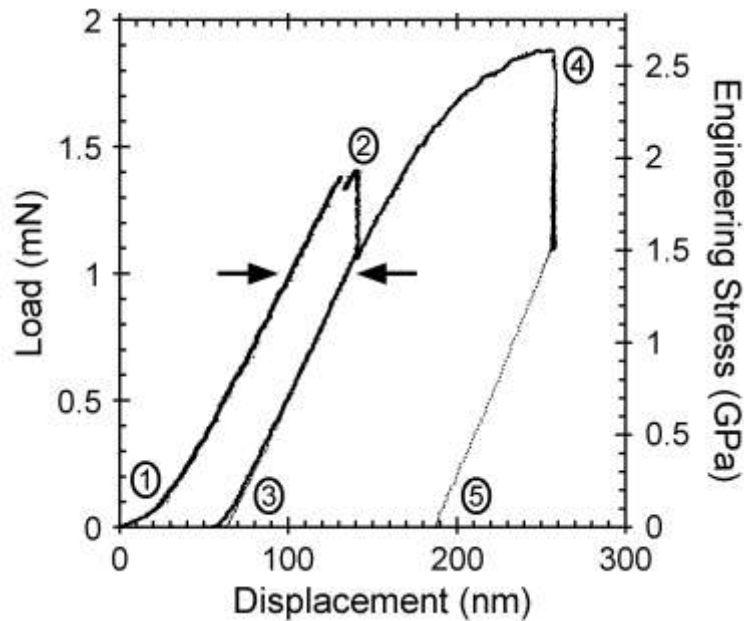
## EBSD geometry



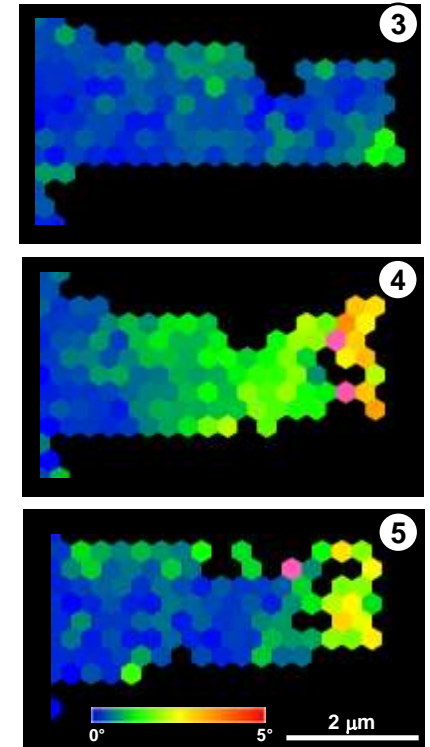
micropillar  
flat punch indenter



# in-situ EBSD compression of GaAs



reversal elastic bending

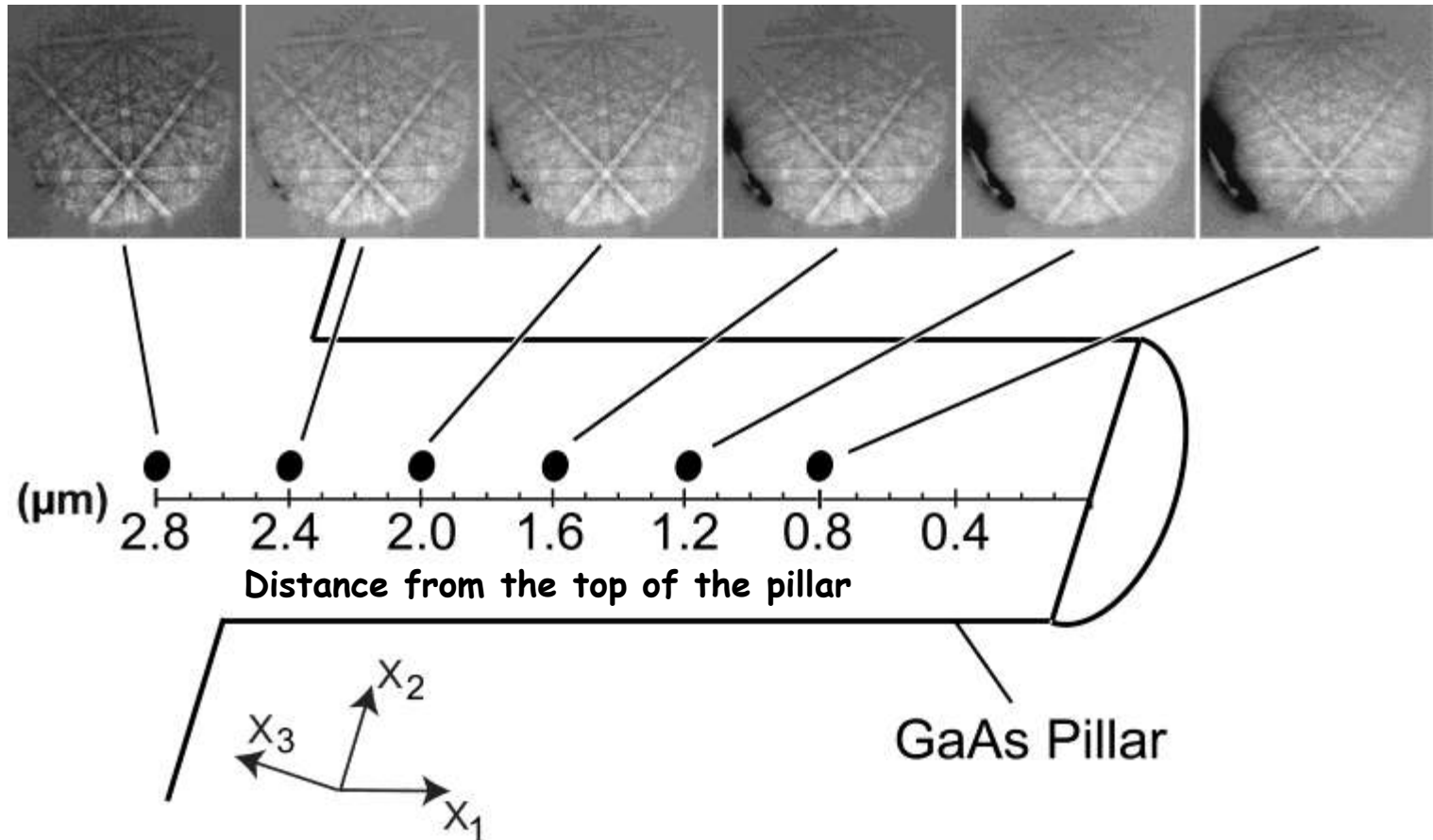


remaining orientation changes

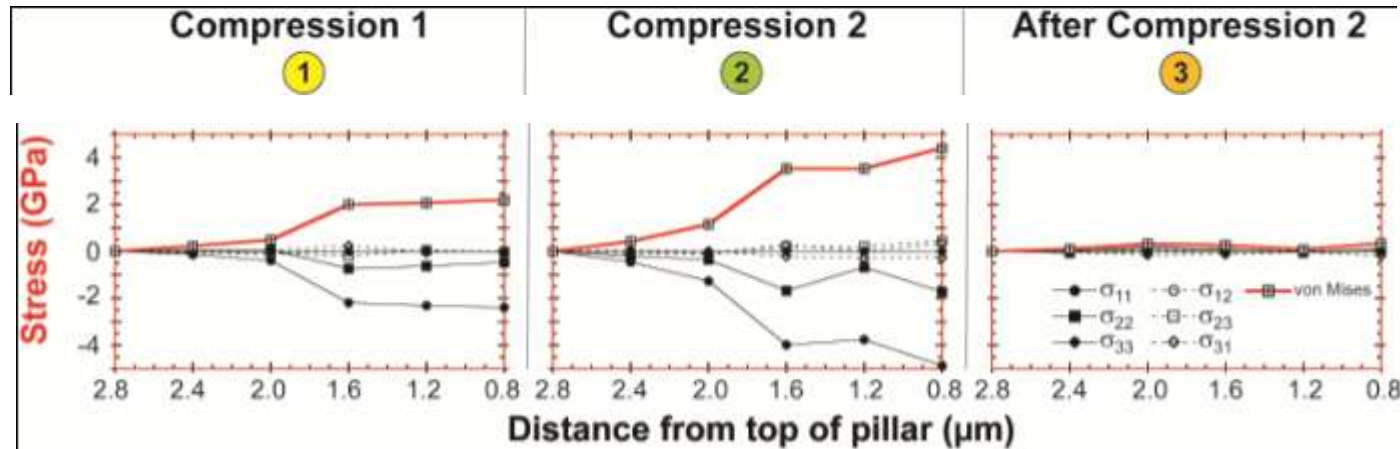
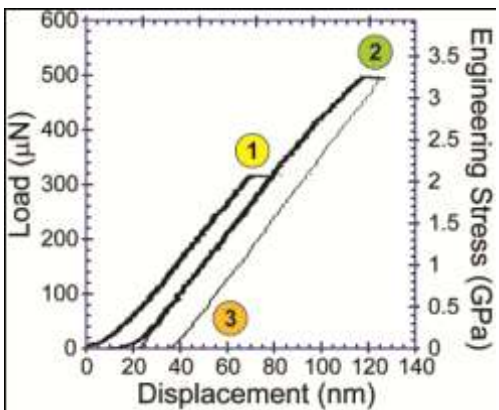
Niederberger et al.,(2010) J. Mat.Sci. Eng. A

# Strain / stress measurement during compression experiment

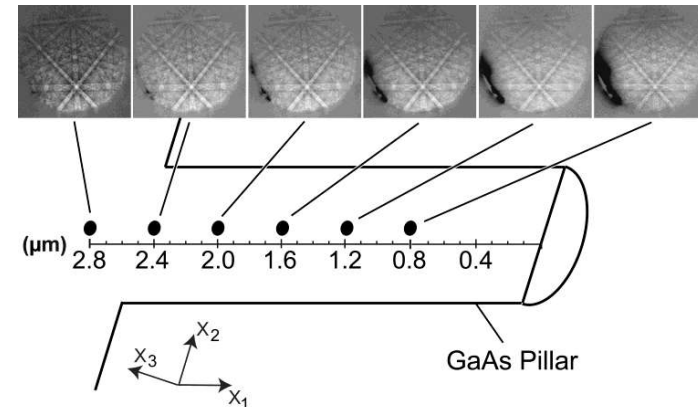
High resolution EBSD pattern recorded along the pillar



# strain / stress measurement during compression



Measures	EBSD cross-correlation		PicoIndenter® engineering stress [GPa]
	$\epsilon_{11}$ [%]	$\sigma_{11}$ [GPa]	
1	1.66	2.06	2.07
2	2.79	3.42	3.25
3	0.05	0.09	0

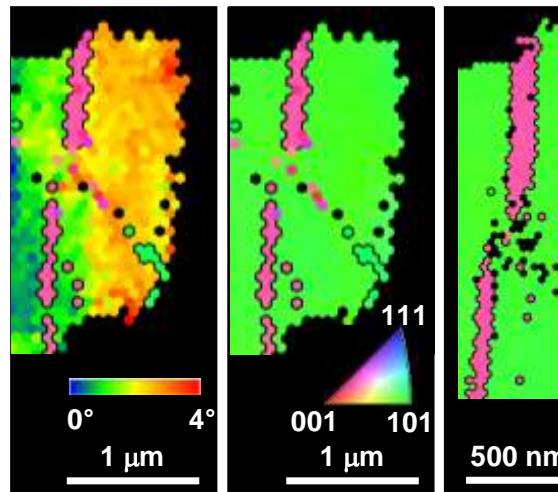
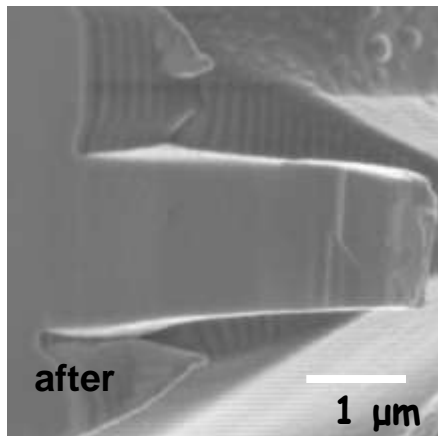
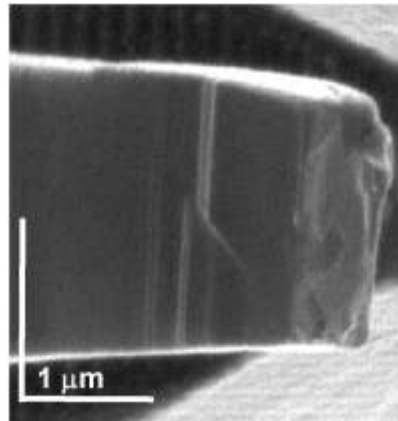
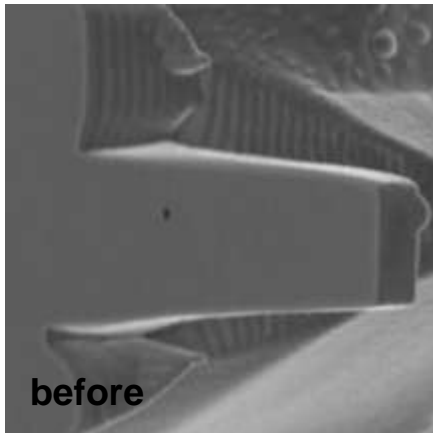


*Crosscourt from BLG Productions*

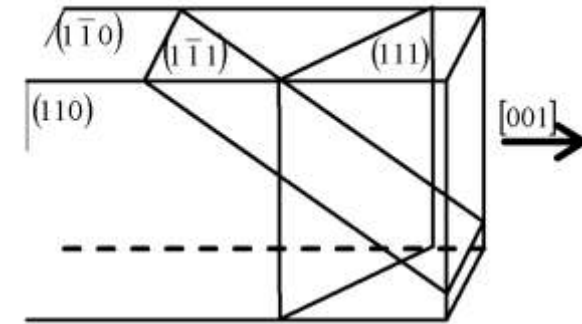
- EBSD stress values compare well with the engineering stress
- Off-axis strain/stress are small but not negligible (not completely uniaxial)
- In particular, at pillar root and flat punch indenter non-uniaxial stress components

# in-situ EBSD compression of GaAs

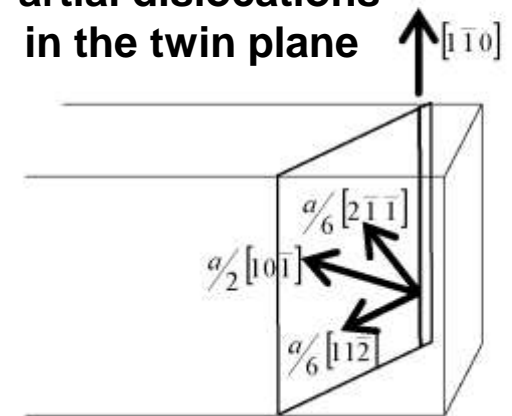
## Deformed microstructure



## Active Slip Planes



## Partial dislocations in the twin plane



X.J. Ning et al. *Phi. Mag. Lett.* 74 (1996) 241-245.

- Twinning indicates deformation via individual partial dislocations

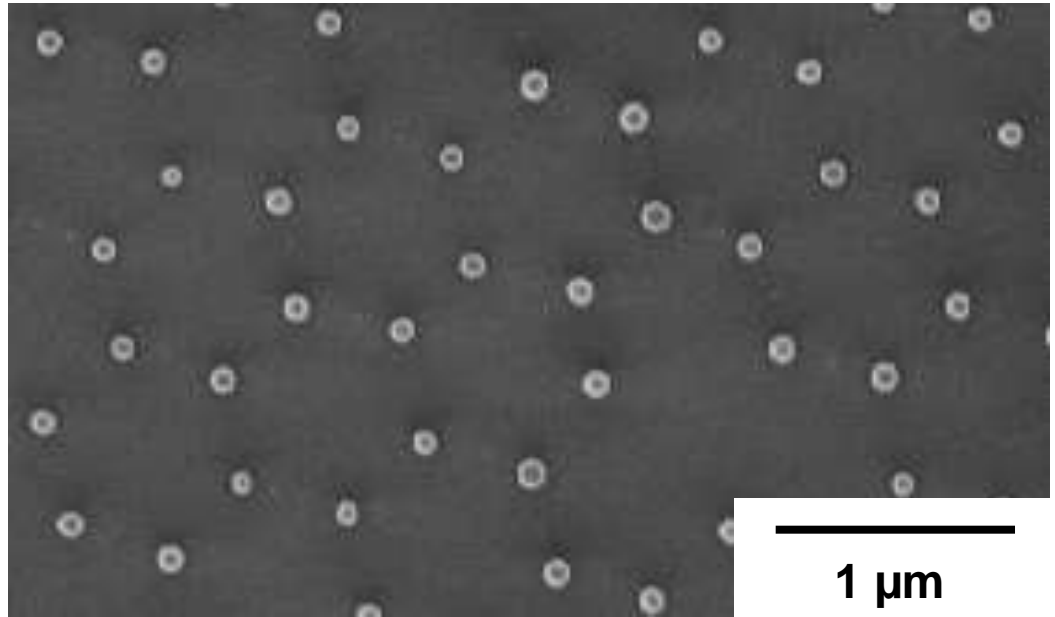
# ordered arrays of gold dots

Fabrication steps:

Colloidal templating

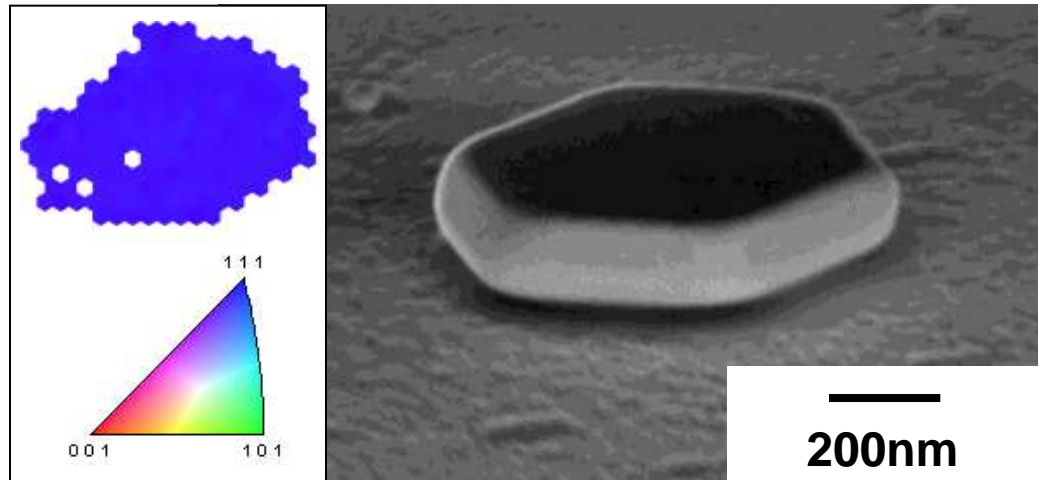
Au PVD

annealing at 1000°C/1h



EBSD:

single crystal  $\langle 111 \rangle$

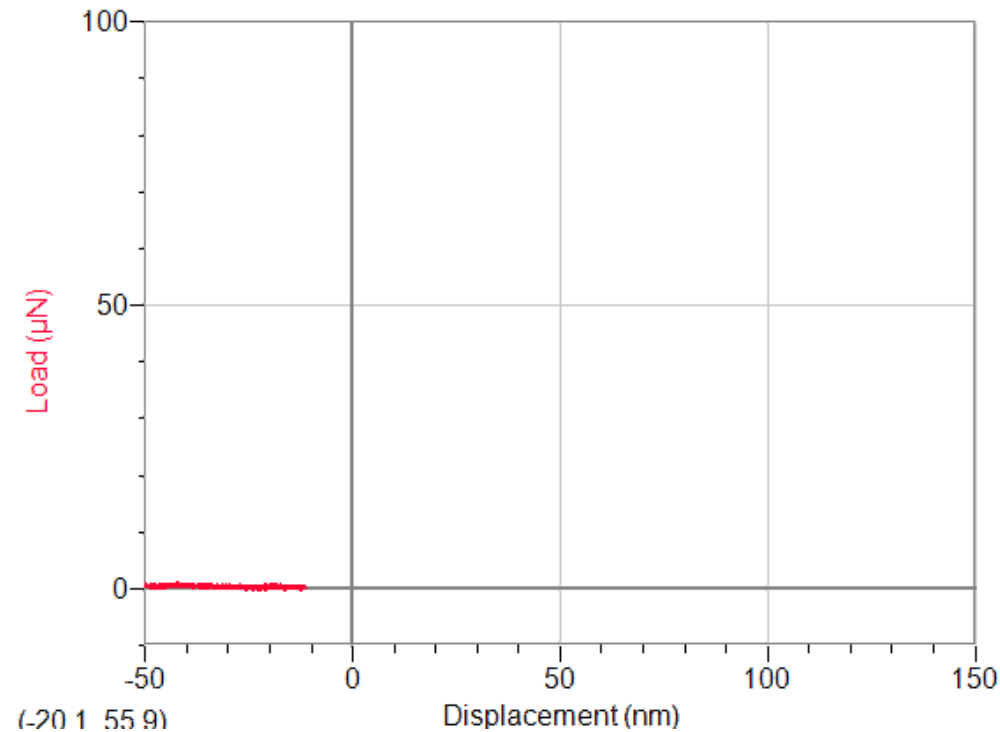
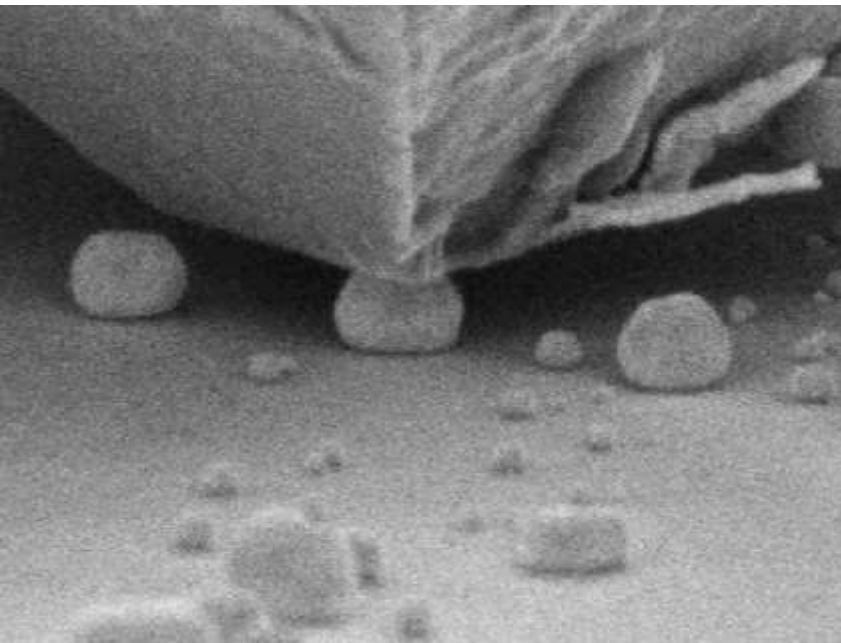
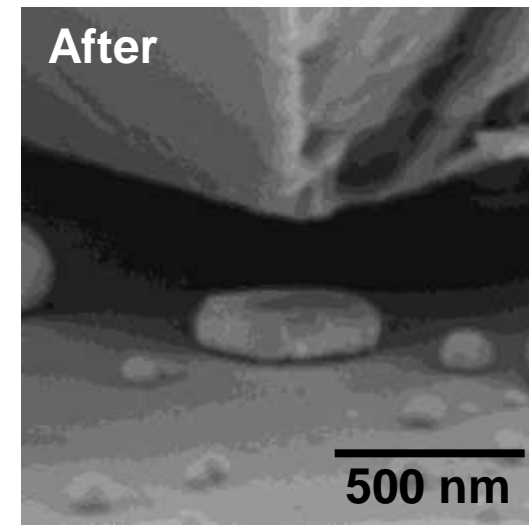
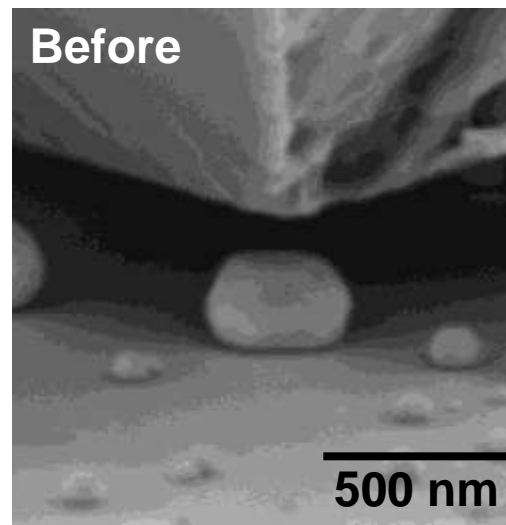




# displacement excursions & load drops

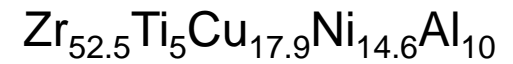
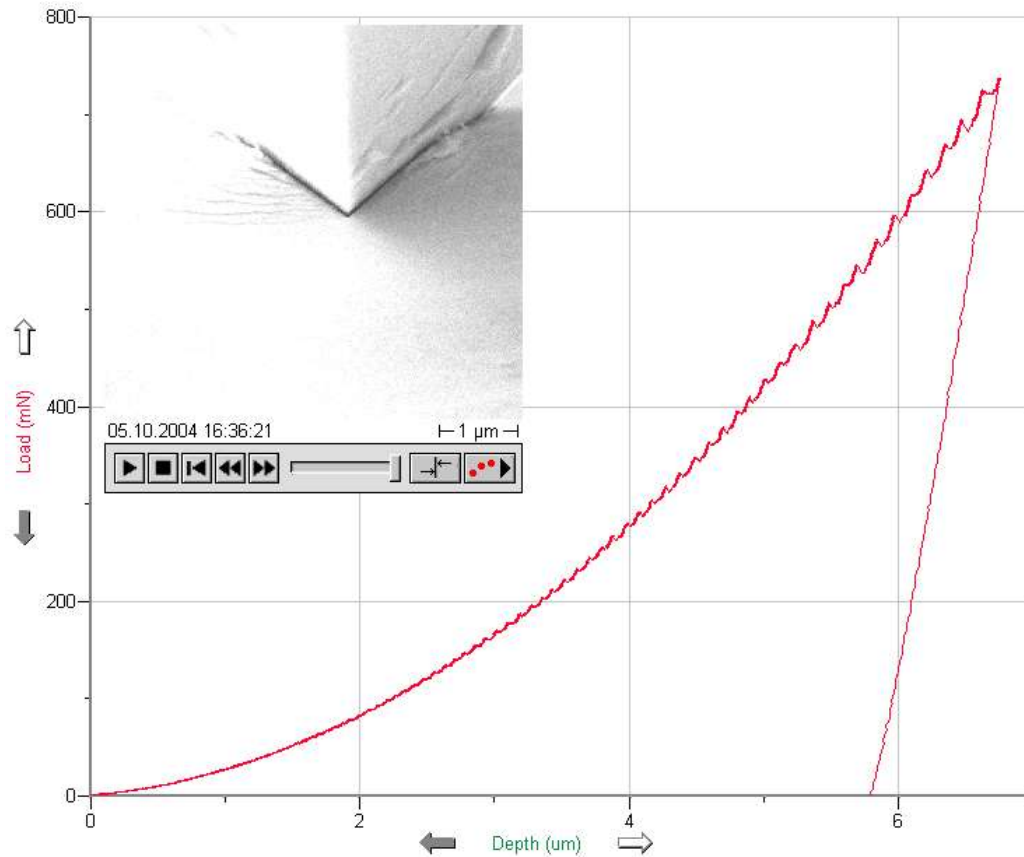
$$h_0 = 240 \text{ nm}$$

$$r_0 = 150 \text{ nm}$$



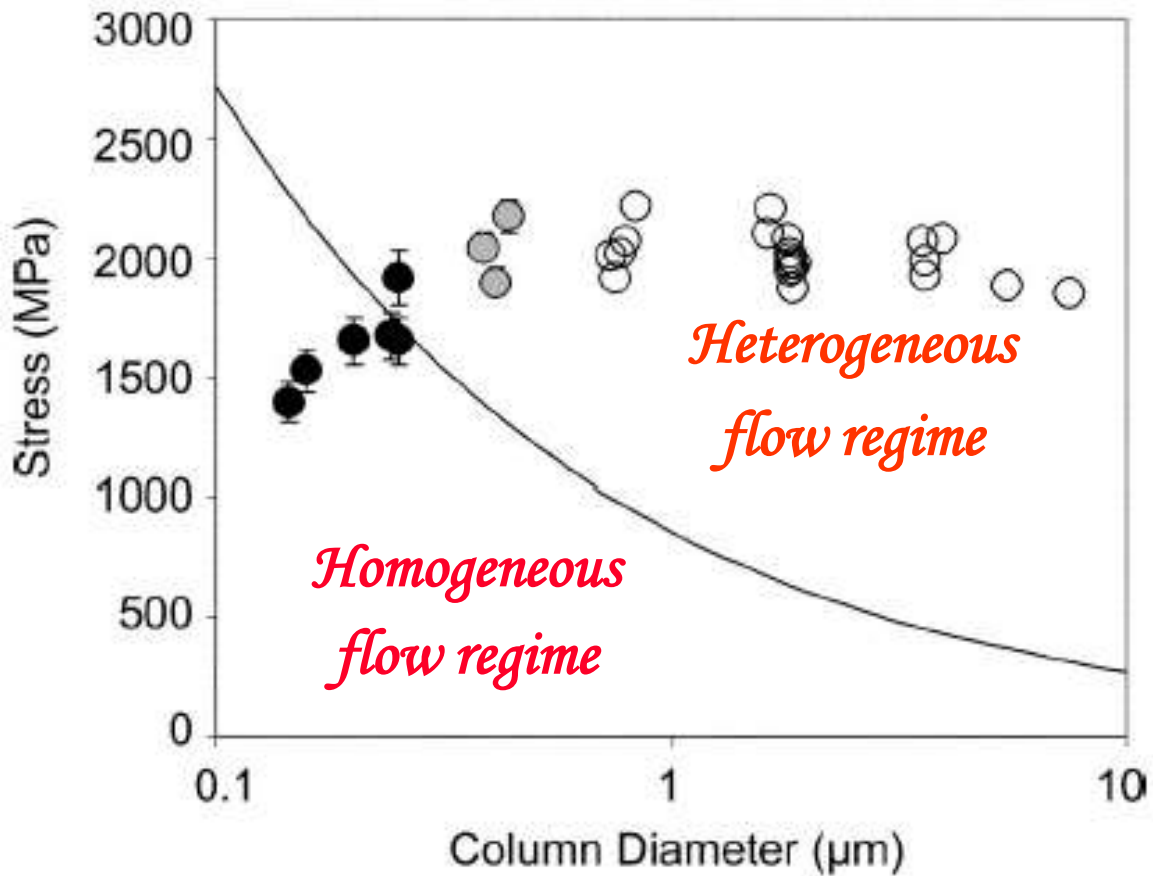
# High temperature plasticity of GaN microprisms and of $\alpha$ -Me

# in-situ SEM indentation in Vitreloy-105



B. Moser (2005) *Adv. Eng. Mater.* 7, 388-392

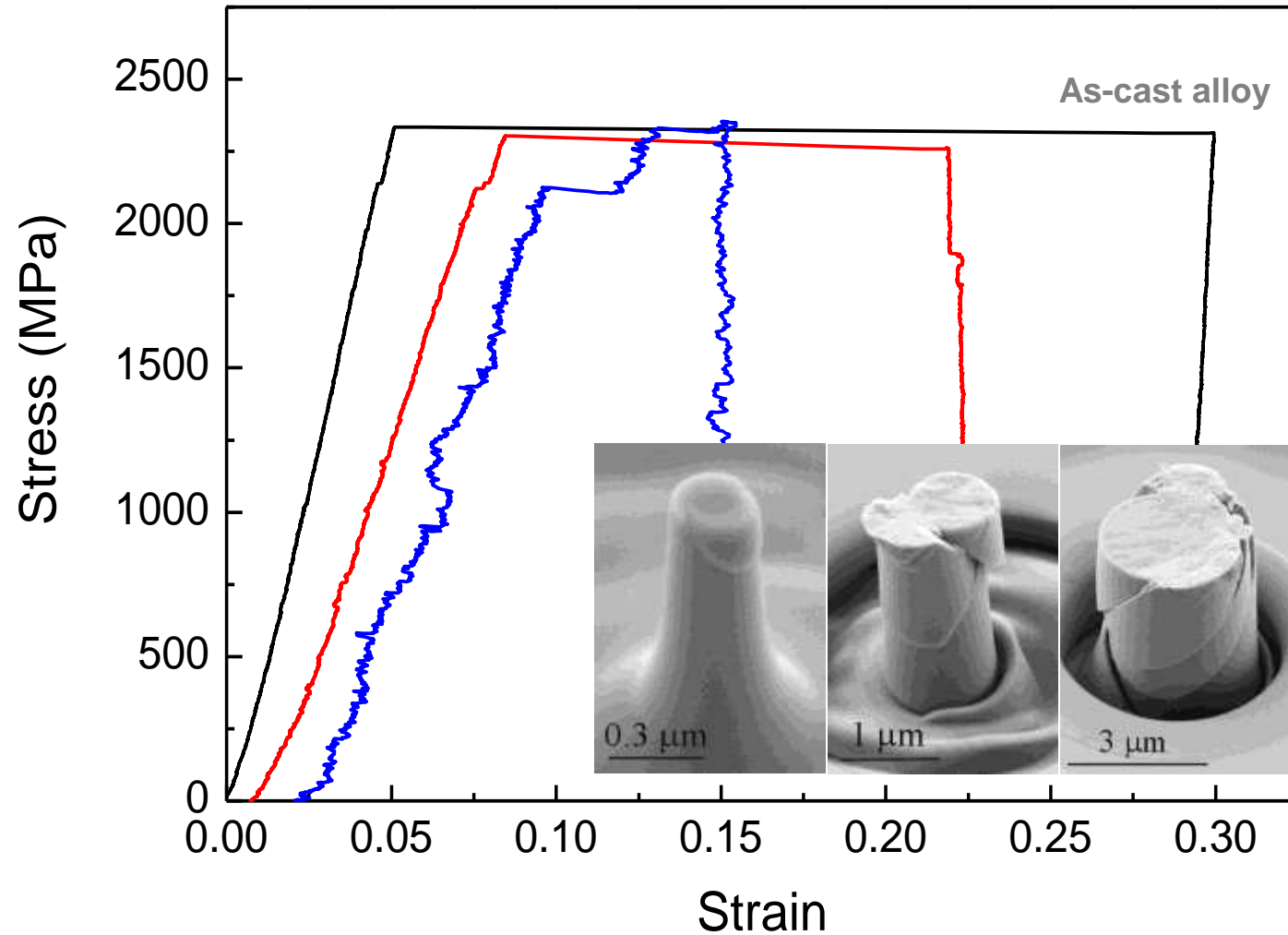
# effect of free volume?



C. Volkert, JAP, 2008

*How does free volume influence such transition?*

# load controlled compression of micropillars



Dubach et al. Scripta Mat. 60, 567 (2009)

# In-situ elevated temperature micro-compression

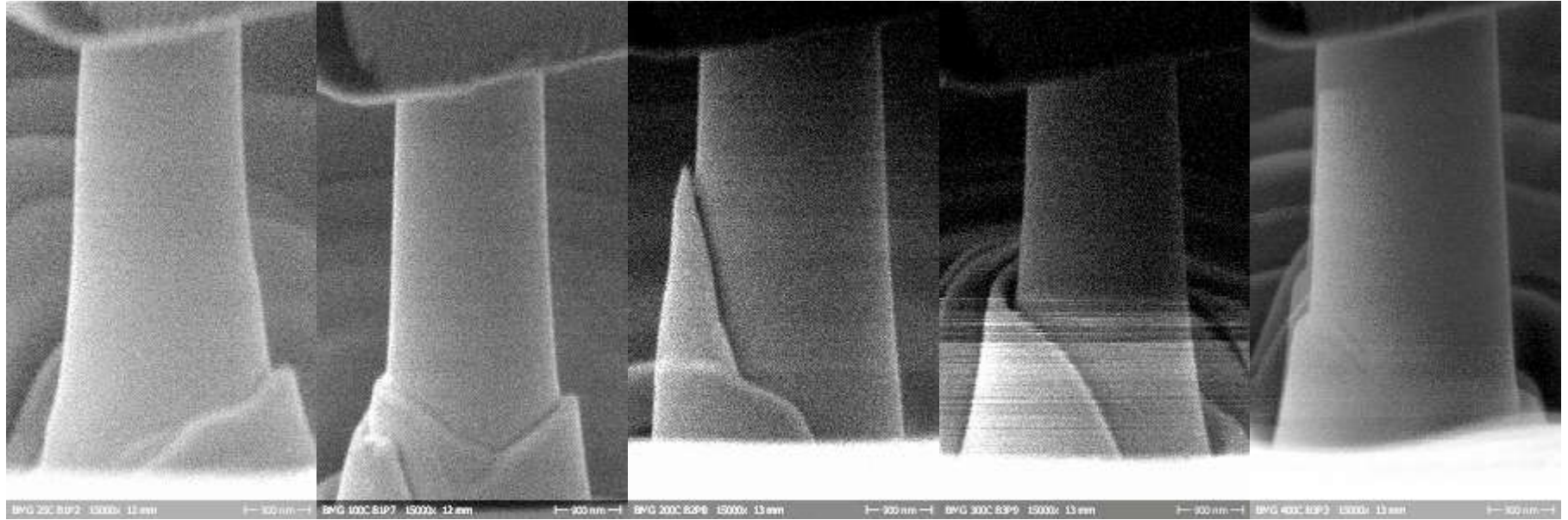
24°C

100°C

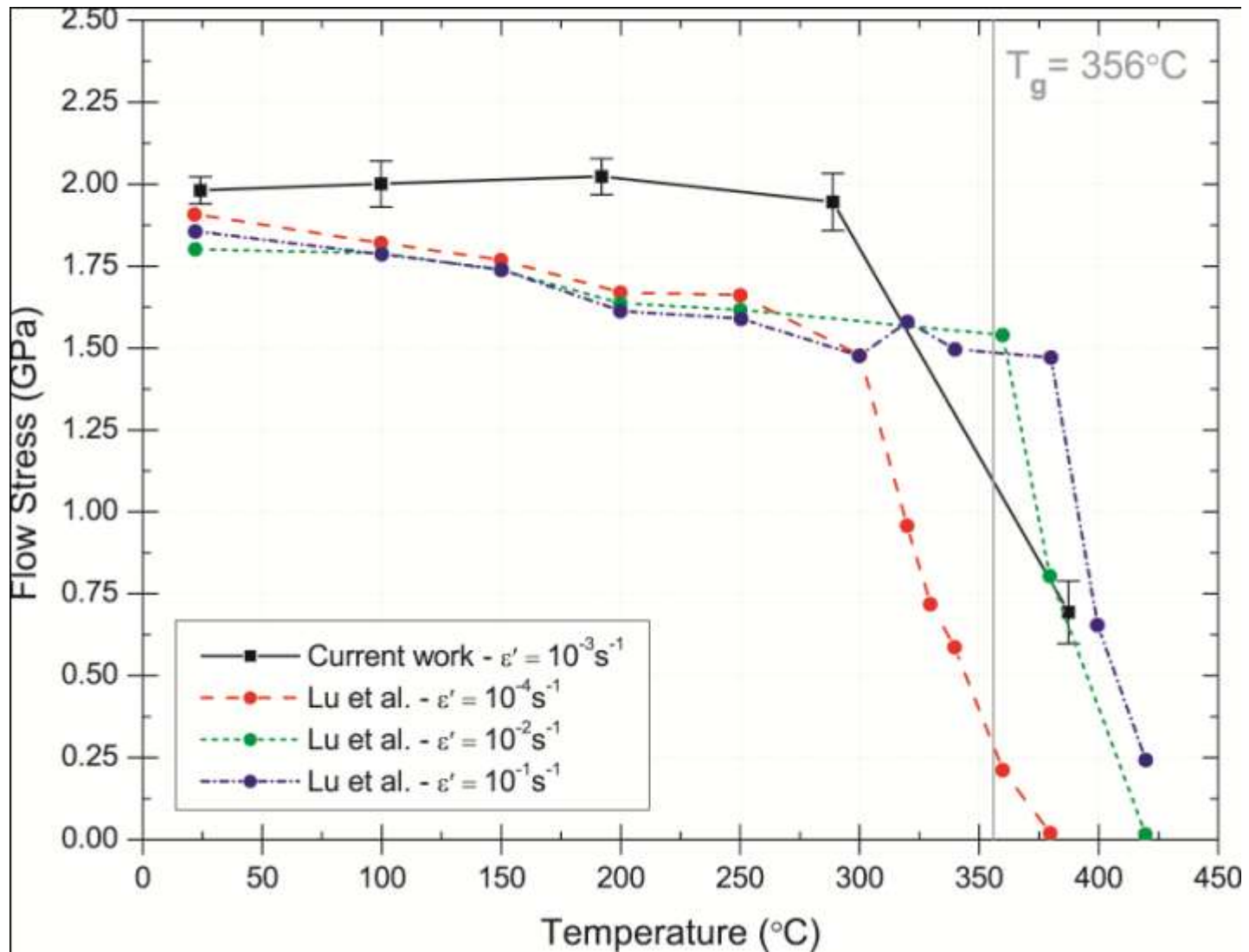
192°C

289°C

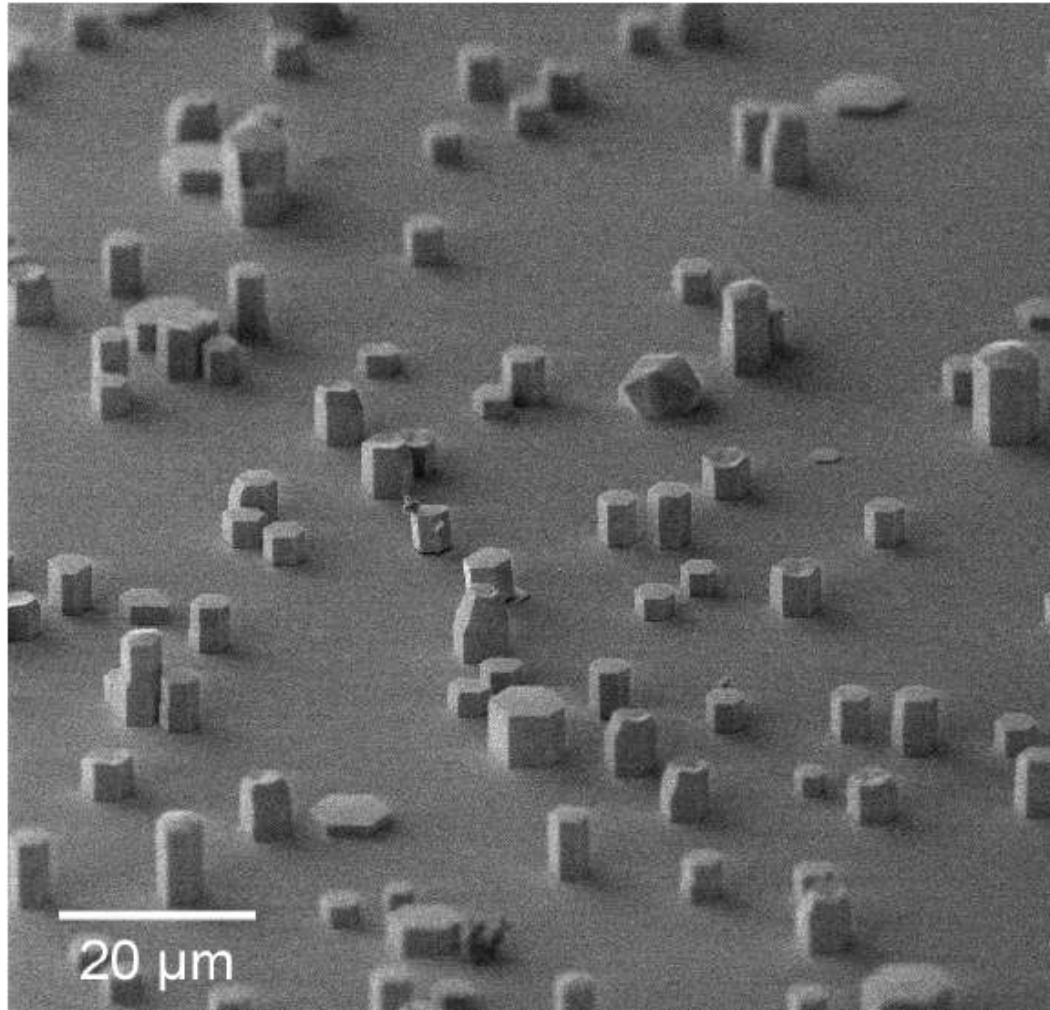
387°C



# Plasticity in a-Me at HT: flow stress



# plasticity of GaN

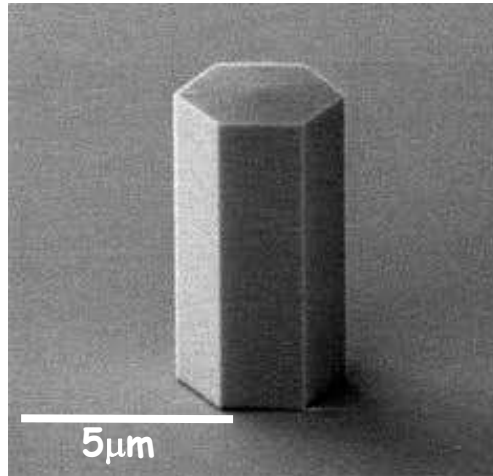


*GaN prisms grown by MOVPE on a sapphire substrate, collaboration with S. Christiansen, MPI Science of the Light, Erlangen, Germany.*

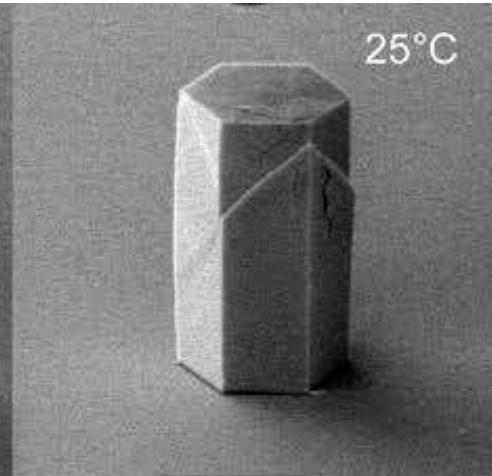


# plasticity of GaN - 2<sup>nd</sup> order pyramidal slip

before deformation

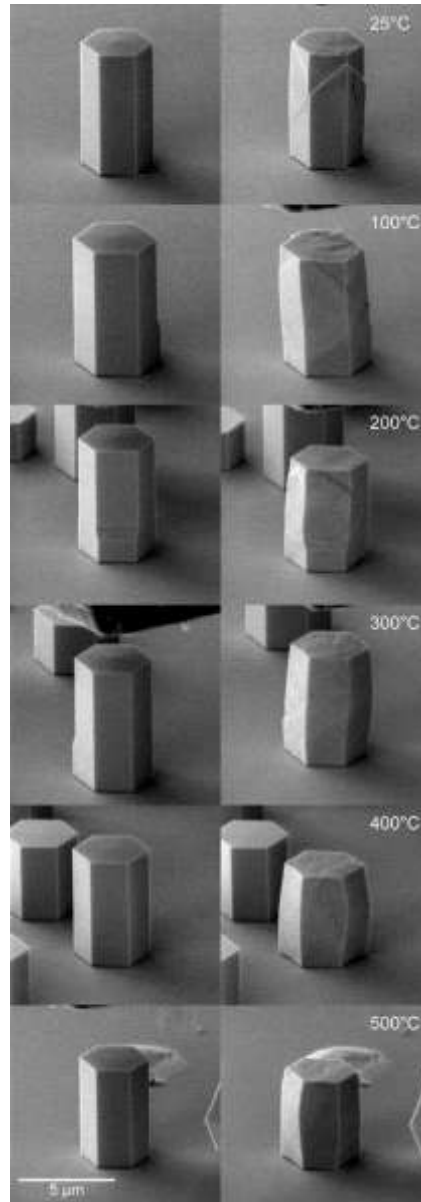


after deformation

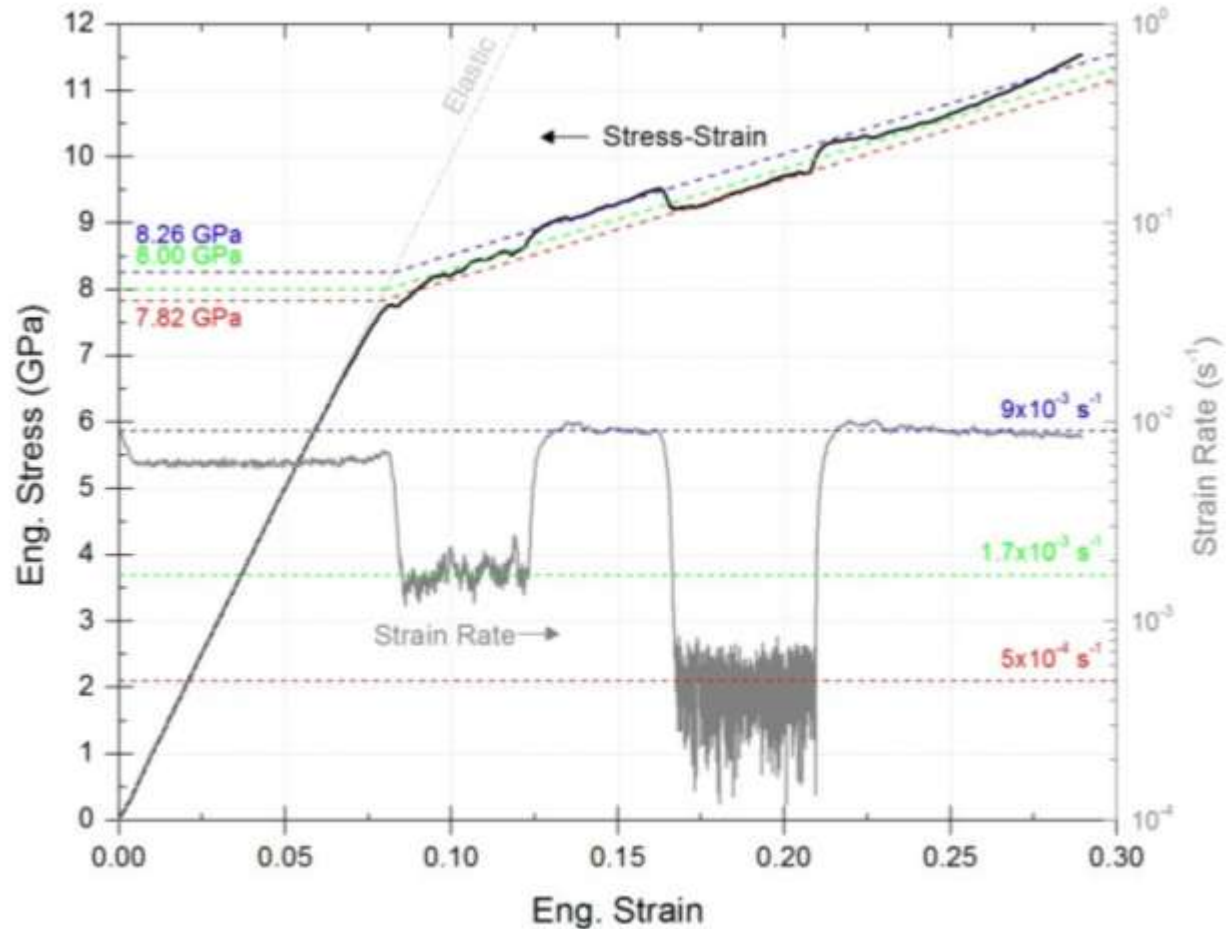


Slip system	Plane angle, $\vartheta$	Direction angle, $\gamma$	Schmid factor
$\{11\bar{2}2\}\langle 11\bar{2}3\rangle$	58.41°	47.31°	0.355
$\{1\bar{1}01\}\langle 11\bar{2}3\rangle$	61.96°	47.31°	0.319
$\{1\bar{1}02\}\langle 1\bar{1}01\rangle$	43.19°	61.96°	0.343

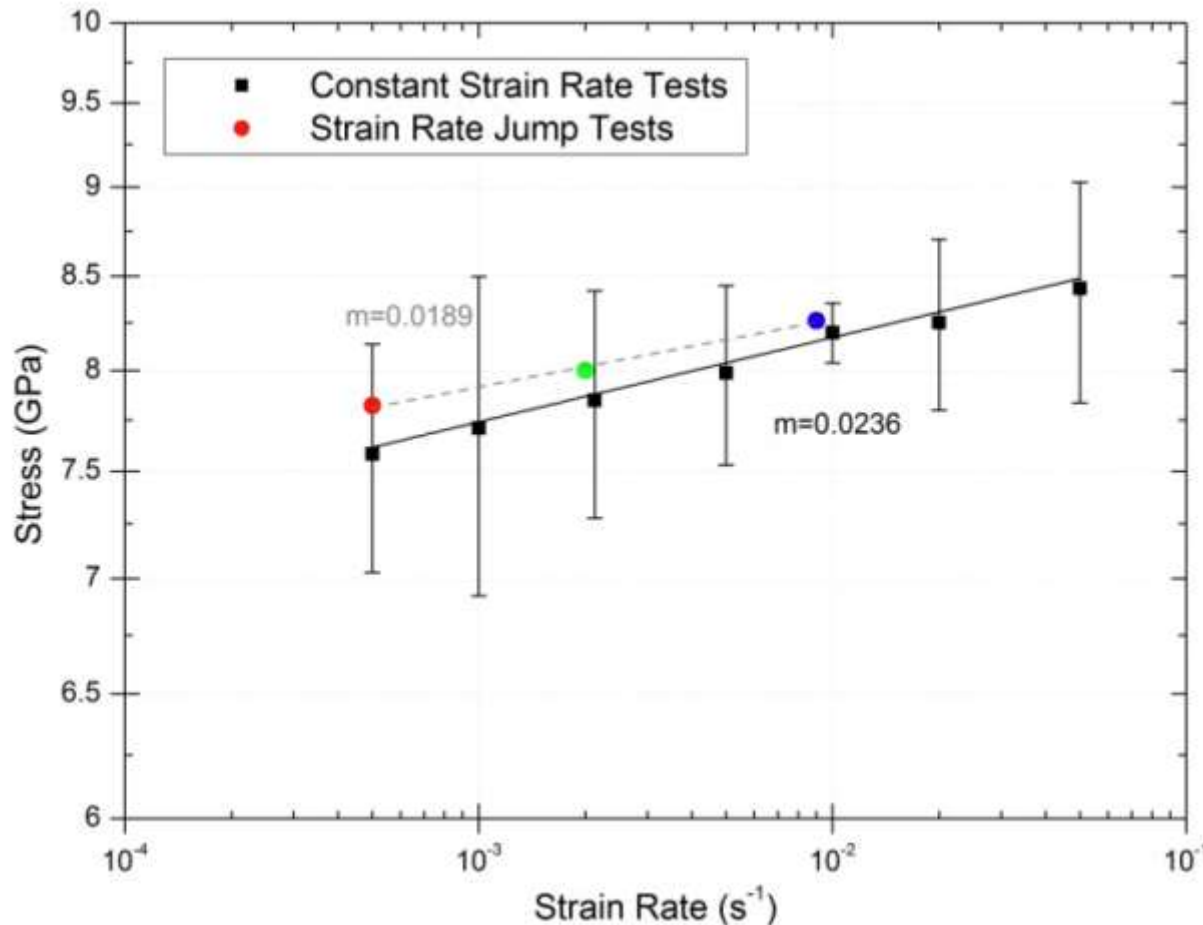
# plasticity of GaN



# plasticity of GaN - strain rate jump tests



# plasticity of GaN - activation volume



the strain rate sensitivity exponent

$$m = \frac{d(\ln \sigma_f)}{d(\ln \dot{\epsilon})}$$

the activation volume

$$V = \frac{\sqrt{3}k_B T}{m \cdot \sigma_f}$$

this yields an activation volume equal to

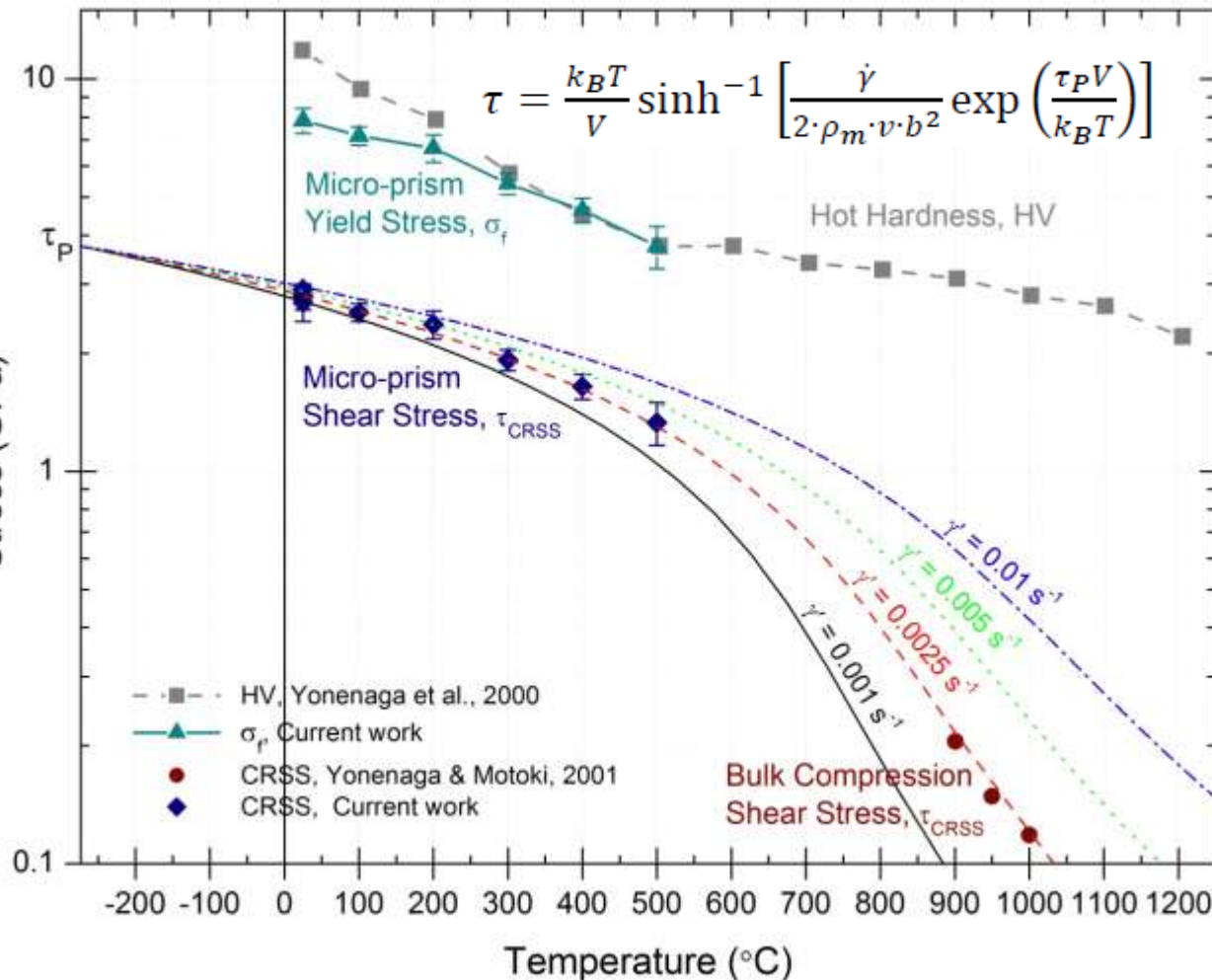
$$3.9 \times 10^{-29} \text{m}^3$$

or

$$1.2 \pm 0.5 b^3,$$

where  $b$  is the Burger's vector, 0.3186 nm

# plasticity of GaN - glide planes



The Peierl's stress was determined to be 3.75 GPa by linear extrapolation of the critical resolved shear to 0K

$Q = \tau_P V$ , the activation energy over this temperature range was determined to be  $0.91 \pm 0.2$  eV.

Problems in the analysis: size effects? Dislocation nucleation versus propagation of dislocations?  
Initial dislocation density?

# Schlussfolgerungen

TOFSIMS im FIB: höhere räumliche Auflösung, molekulare Information, bessere Nachweisgrenzen als EDX

AFM im REM: bequem, nicht blinde Manipulation, Hybridmethoden

EBSD: Neben Kristallorientierung und Kristallstruktur auch innere Spannungen

Nanomechanik: kleiner ist anders, Hochtemperaturversuche

Das REM ist das "Schweizer Messer" der Materialanalytik!

seeing is believing!

**Acknowledgement: Jeff Wheeler, Bill Mook, Rejin Raghavan, Rudy Ghisleni, Sid Pathak, Matthias Schamel, Christophe Niederberger ....**

2 $\mu$ m



**Open post-doc positions at EMPA!  
contact [johann.michler@empa.ch](mailto:johann.michler@empa.ch)**

GaAs (001)

2 $\mu$ m



GaAs (001)