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Introduction

Overview:

In many applications the combination of high resolution optical and analytical imaging of the same target at the same time is desirable.

Modern electron microscopes are often equipped with a primary focused ion beam (FIB) for nanoscale surface manipulation. During surface-processing, a small amount of secondary ions are produced, which can be use for spatially resolved mass spectrometry.

Due to small secondary ion beam currents, high energy distribution of the secondary ions, limited space and hard vacuum conditions new approaches for high efficient ion transfer optics are required.

Challenges for Ion Transfer **Optics:**

- Limited space
- Low secondary ion beam currents (typical 1 ... 5 pA)
- Broad kinetic energy distribution of the secondary ions (Thompson distribution)
- Difficult vacuum conditions

Simulation

• System design of the complete transfer chain using Simlon • Hard sphere model to simulate collisions and cooling efficiency



Principle of Operation (complete SIMS)

- mass analyzer.
- lons are analyzed [3], [4]



Highly efficient and compact Quadrupole Ion Transfer Guides in planar technology for space-limited applications

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Secondary ions are continuously generated by the FIB Secondary ions are accelerated into the SIMS orifice [1] lons are cooled and bunched in the lon Transfer Guide IV. Ions are accumulated and sequentially transferred/pulsed into the

Ion Transfer Guide in planar technology

Kinetic energy distribution at different pressures ------ 5 × 10⁻³ mbar ------ 1 × 10⁻² mbar Kinetic energy at Ion Transfer Guide outlet [eV]

Ion Transfer Guide in planar technology

Requirements:

- High transfer efficiency \Rightarrow Capable for low to medium mass range (10 – 200 amu)
- Largest possible cross section for ion trapping relative to given SIMS flange diameter
- Ion cooling to reduce energy distribution of the secondary ions
- \Rightarrow Collisions induced cooling by helium buffer gas
- \Rightarrow DC gradient along ion transfer axis for a forced ion transfer (avoiding ion plugging)
- ⇒ Quadrupole storage field for efficient ion bunching and
- storing
- Cost efficiency

Complete setup:

• Full assembled Ion Transfer Guide with 36 axial segments and an overall length of 342 mm, core diameter 16 mm





Measurement Measurement setup: All measurements were carried out with the following parameters: rf-voltage: MHz rf-frequency: -7.5V dc gradient: E_{Kin.Start.Ion}: Ion Transfer Guide secondary ion beam



Planar technology (PCB):

• Semi-flex printed circuit board with grooves for bending



printed circuit board

- Wiring and electronic components on PCB carrier discs



Advantages :

• Large ion trapping cross section

carrier discs



With half rods 1/3 of tube diameter can be used for ion trapping

- Easy and fast manufacturing and assembling
- High precision combined with low manufacturing costs due to standard high reliability PCB technology



Kinetic energy distribution:



ion beam current at Faraday Cup:

40 amu: 48 % 86 amu: 29 % (increases with larger rf-voltage)



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bended PCB



Quadrupole Ion Transfer Guide



With planar solution at least 2/3 of tube diameter can be used.

Conclusions

- A full functional Ion Transfer Guide in planar technology has been built and evaluated
- The Ion Transfer Guide enables to transfer, cool and bunch ions in an efficient manner
- The kinetic energy distribution of sputtered secondary ions can be minimized using helium damping gas
- The kinetic energy equilibrium depends on the dc gradient of the Ion Transfer Guide
- High transfer efficiency was demonstrated
- Planar technology enables to manufacture high efficient, inexpensive Ion Transfer Guides
- Ion Transfer Guides in planar technology maximize ion trapping cross section in space limited applications

Future work:

- Improved and extended low mass range
- Evaluation of different segment length for improved dc gradient characteristic

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