



NATIONAL CENTER FOR
ELECTRON MICROSCOPY

HELIOS



Aberration-corrected Electron Microscopy for Nanoelectronics Applications

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Silicon Gate Oxides

Can nitrogen incorporation into SiO_2 extend the Si roadmap?



Materials Sciences Division



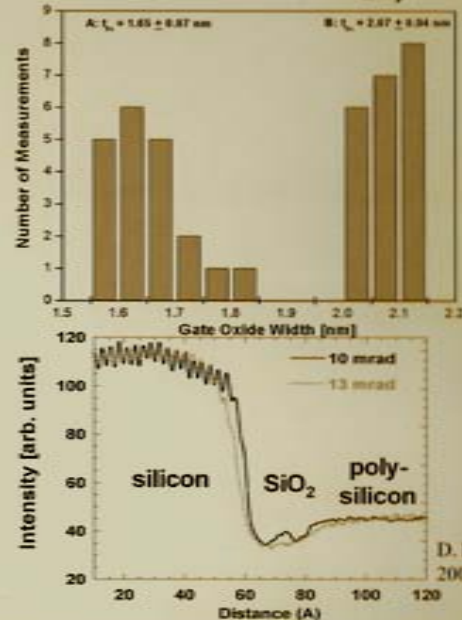
EWR

Gate thickness by EWR:
→
Unprecedented precision
Calibration standard
for industry

Gate thickness by HAADF:
→
Well reproducible SiO_2 /Poly-Si
interface
Width measurement depends
on probe shape

HAADF

0.54 nm



SiO_x **SiO_xN_y**

A: $\bar{x} = 1.65 \pm 0.07 \text{ nm}$ B: $\bar{x} = 2.07 \pm 0.04 \text{ nm}$

Number of Measurements

Gate Oxide Width (nm)

Intensity [arb. units]

Distance (Å)

D. Muller 2002

- Nitrogen presence decreases equivalent electrical width
Gate oxides are wider but act electrically as if they are thinner
- Absolute thickness measurements with $\sim 0.1 \text{ nm}$ precision
Industry seeks calibration standards
- Control of local chemistry with 0.2 nm resolution required
Control of diffusion processes on 0.2 nm scale necessary

Alain C. Diebold, B. Foran, C. Kisielowski
D. Muller, S. Pennycook, E. Principe, S. Stemmer
Microscopy & Microanalysis accepted 2002
&
E.L. Principe, D. G. Watson, C. Kisielowski, 2002

Why bother improving electron microscopy further?



Berkeley Lab was founded in 1931 by Ernest Orlando Lawrence, a UC Berkeley physicist who won the 1939 Nobel Prize in physics for his invention of the cyclotron.

THE LAB AT A GLANCE

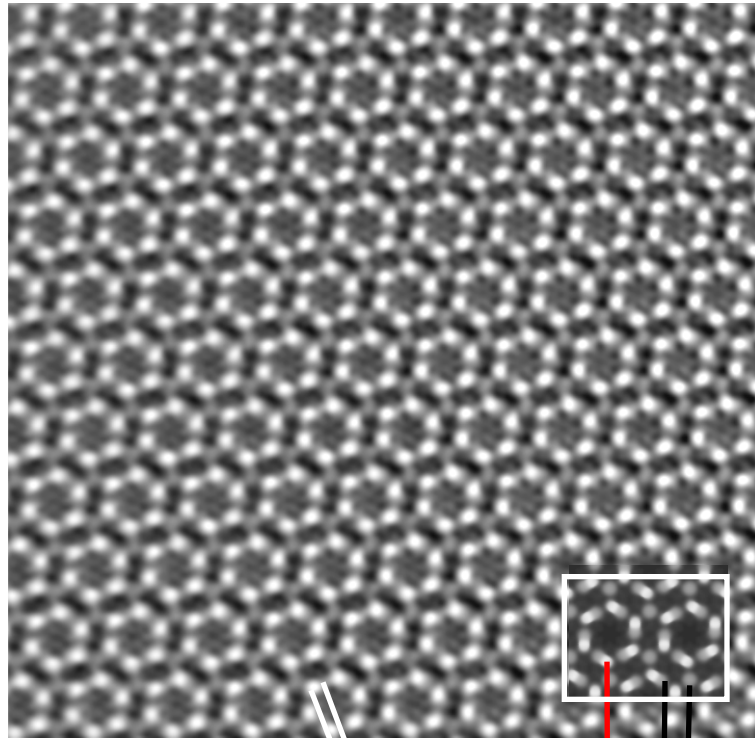
- 11 Nobel Laureates
- 13 National Medal of Science members
- 61 National Academy of Science members
- \$700 Million Contributed to the local economy
- 800 University students trained each year
- 4,000 Employees
- 200 Site acreage



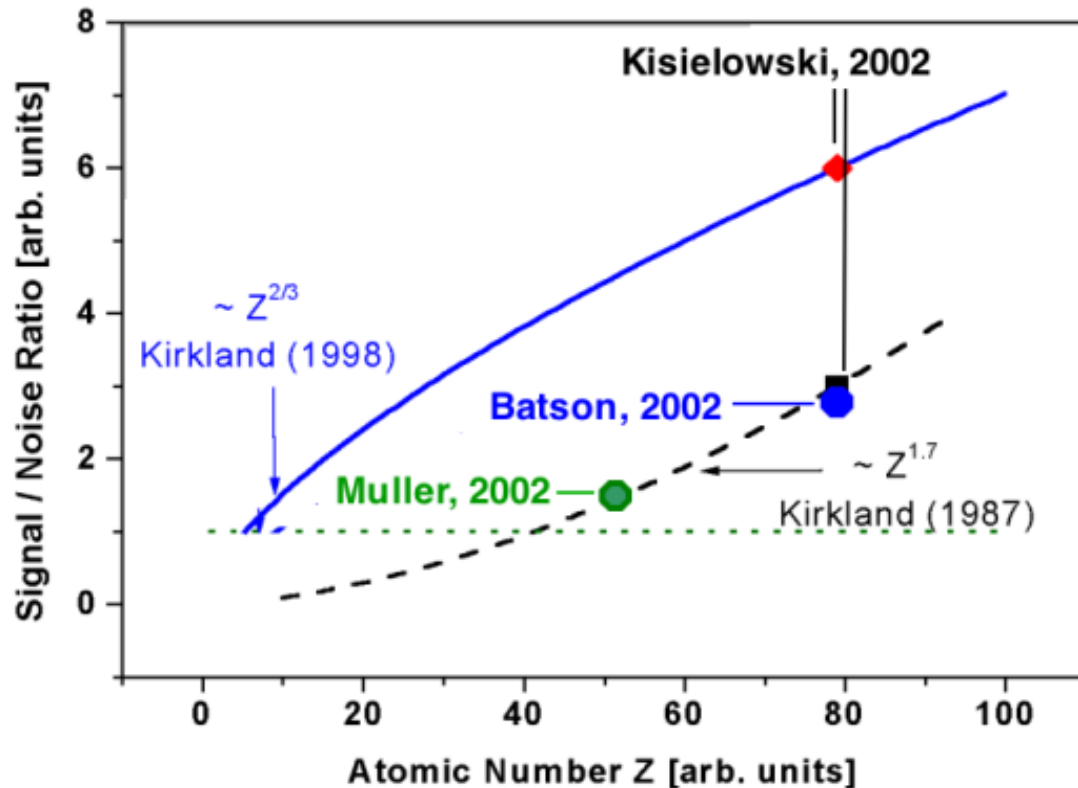
Obama Energy Secretary Steven Chu - The Ultimate Energy Technolog



Berkeley Lab Interim Director A. Paul Alivisatos

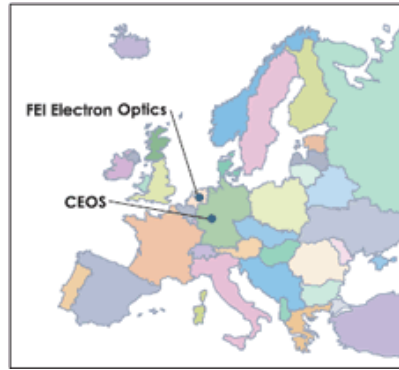
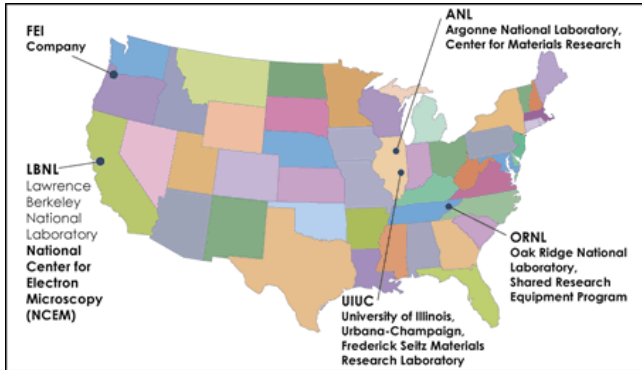


OAM, Berkeley, 2000



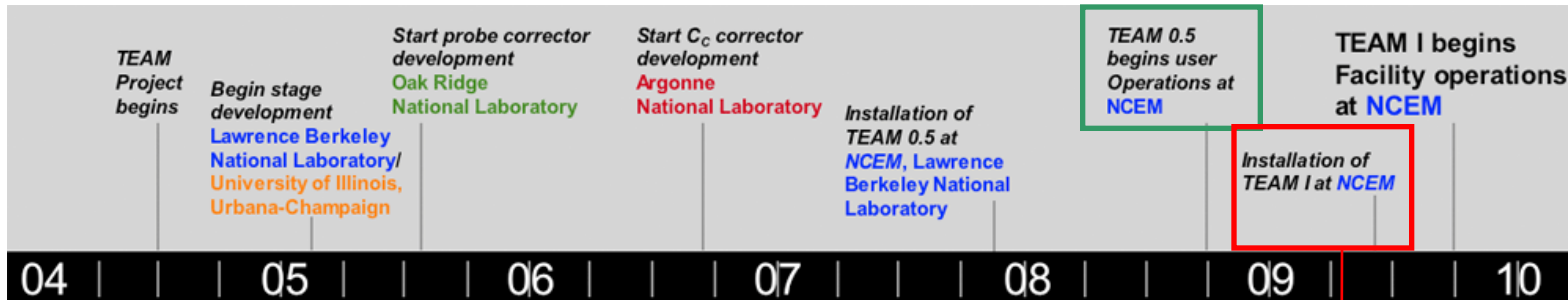
EM commonly images **atom columns**
Imaging of **single atoms** is an exception

3D EM with atomic resolution requires single atom sensitivity



The TEAM team

- FEI Company:** B. Freitag, M. Bischoff, H. van Lin, S. Lazar, G. Knippels, P. Tiemeijer, M. van der Stam, S. von Harrach, M. Stekelenburg,
- CEOS:** M. Haider, S. Uhlemann, H. Müller, P. Hart,
- ANL:** B. Kabius, D. Miller,
- UCUI:** I. Petrov, E. A. Olson T. Donchev,
- ORNL:** E.A. Kenik, A.R. Lupini, J. Bentley, S.J. Pennycook
- NCEM:** U. Dahmen, P. Denes, T. Duden, R. Erni C. Kisielowski, A.M. Minor, V. Radmilovic, Q.M. Ramasse, A.K. Schmid, M. Watanabe



TEAM0.5:

- 2 Cs correctors
- High brightness gun
- Monochromator
- Improved electrical/mechanical stability

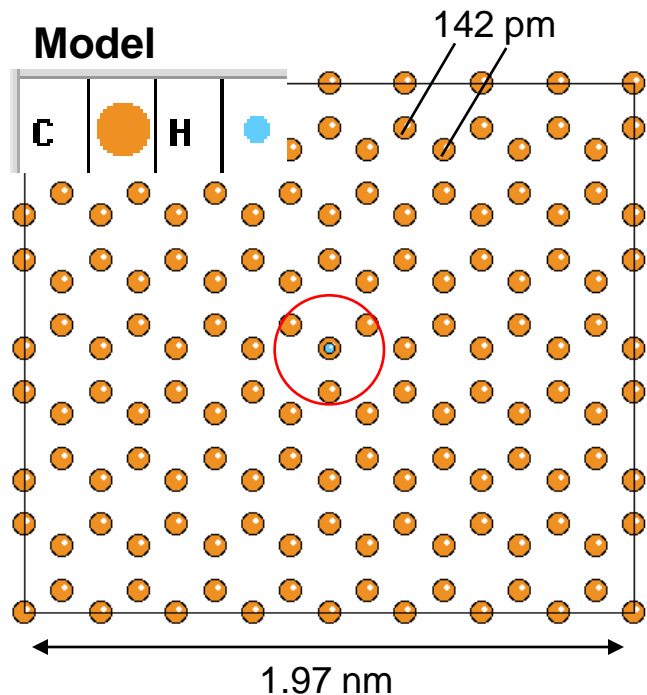
Spatial resolution: 0.5 Å
Energy resolution: 0.1 eV, 1 sec
User facility since 10/2008

Currently shipped to Berkeley

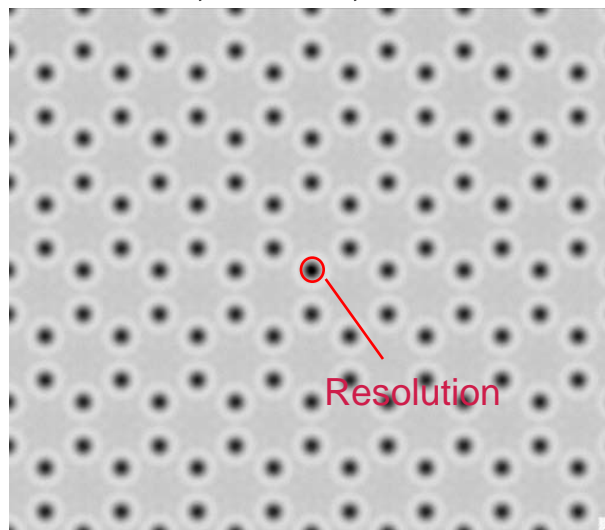


The Importance of Resolution

TEM Simulation: H adatom on graphene

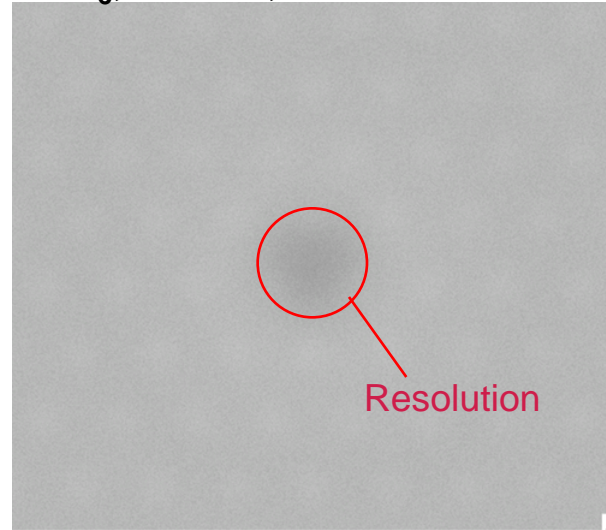


TEAM 0.5, 300 kV, Cs = 0 mm



Scherzer image, $\Delta f = -1.1$ nm

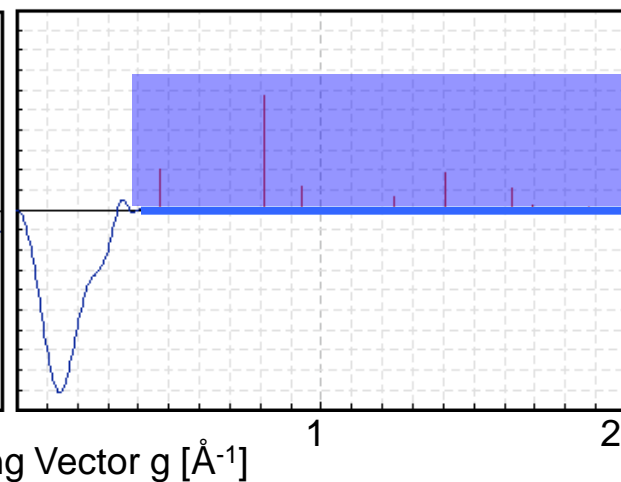
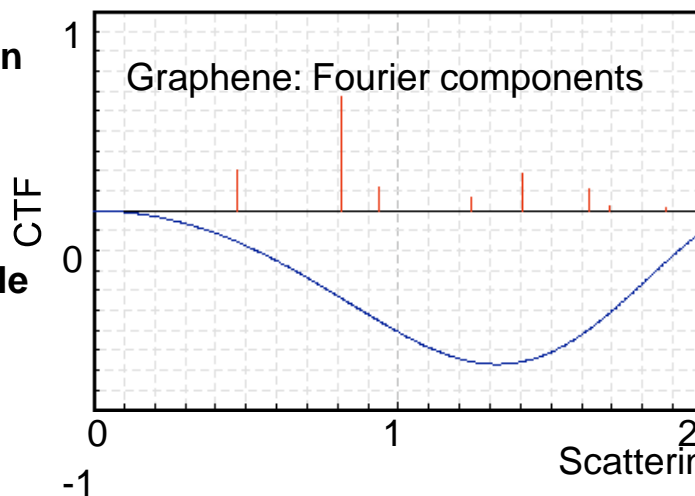
LaB₆, 100 kV, Cs = 1 mm



Scherzer image, $\Delta f = -75$ nm

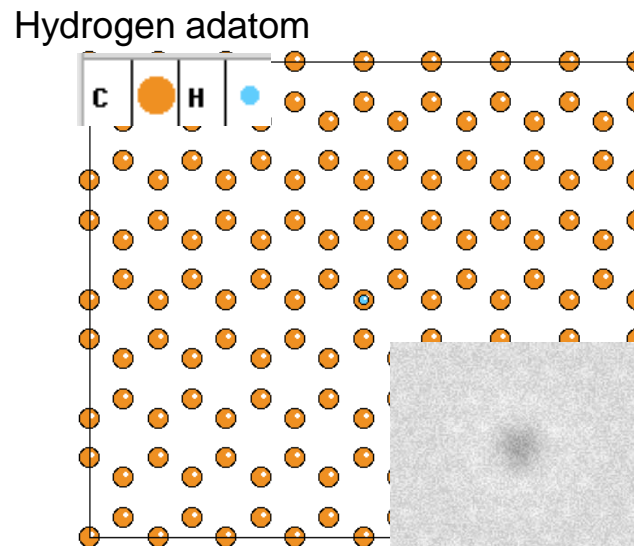
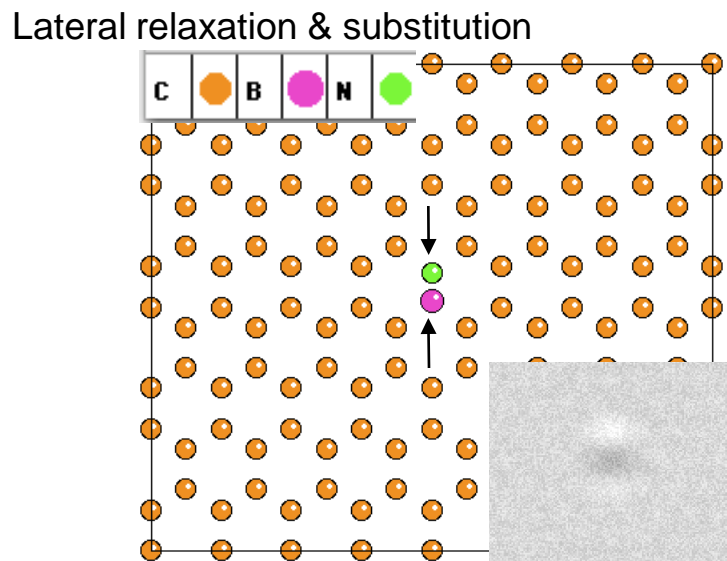
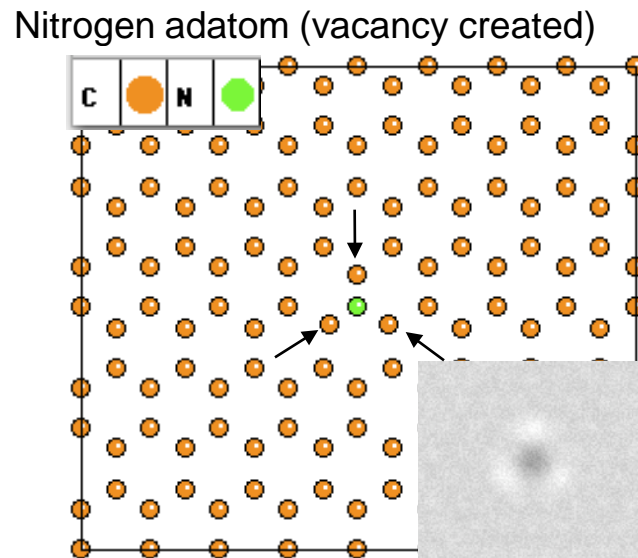
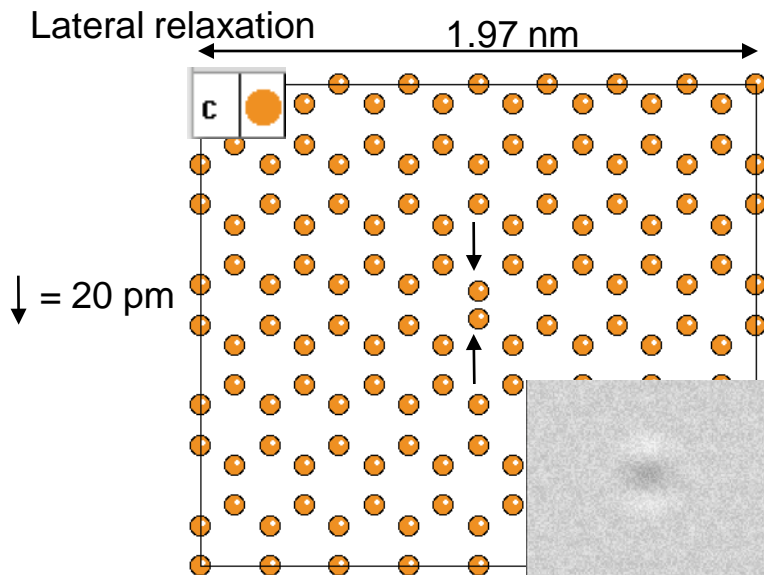
CTF describes frequency region of predictable phase shifts resulting in predictable atom positions

CTF = 0 describes unpredictable phase shifts resulting in unpredictable atom positions (resolution limit)



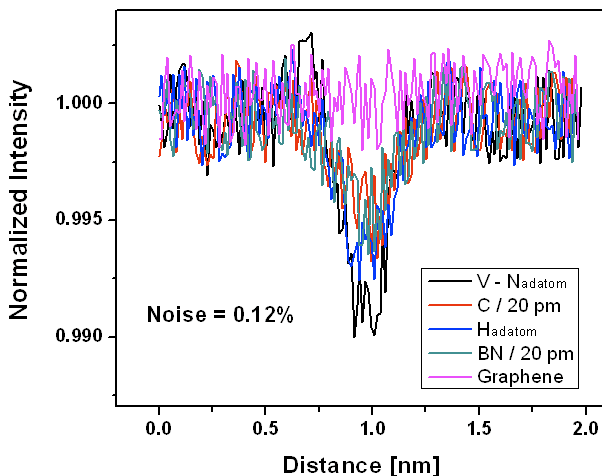
The Uniqueness Aspect

Defects in graphene

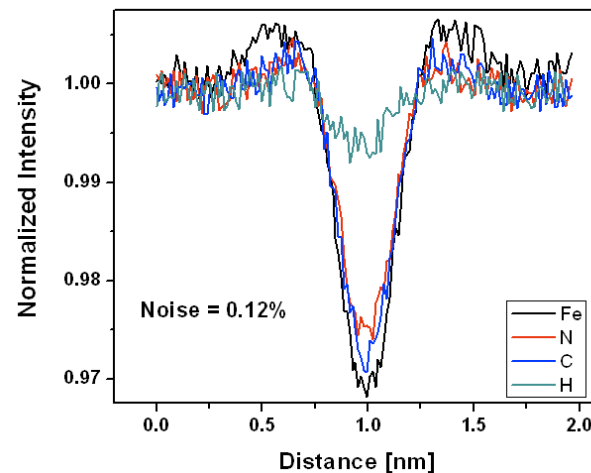




There is $4/3 \pi 150^3 \text{ pm}^3$ of space available to place atoms (set phases) @ 3 Å resolution



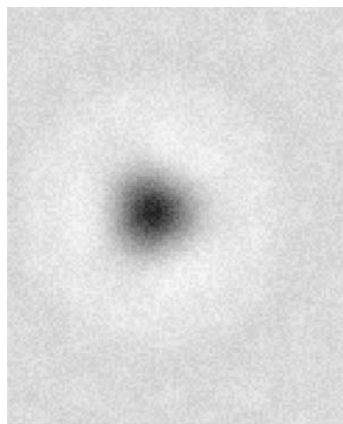
$V-N_{\text{adatom}}$, C_{relaxed} , BN , ...
can be confused with the “H contrast”



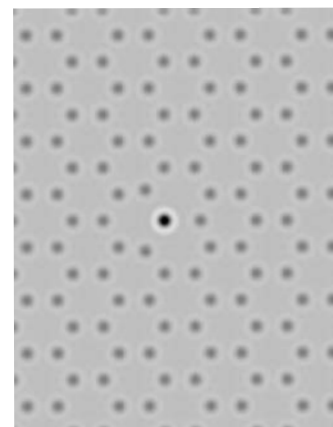
N_{adatom} , Fe_{relaxed} ($Z=26$), ...
can be confused with the “C contrast”

Resolution enhancement largely relaxes the uniqueness problem

LaB_6 ,
100 kV,
Cs = 1 mm
f = -75 nm



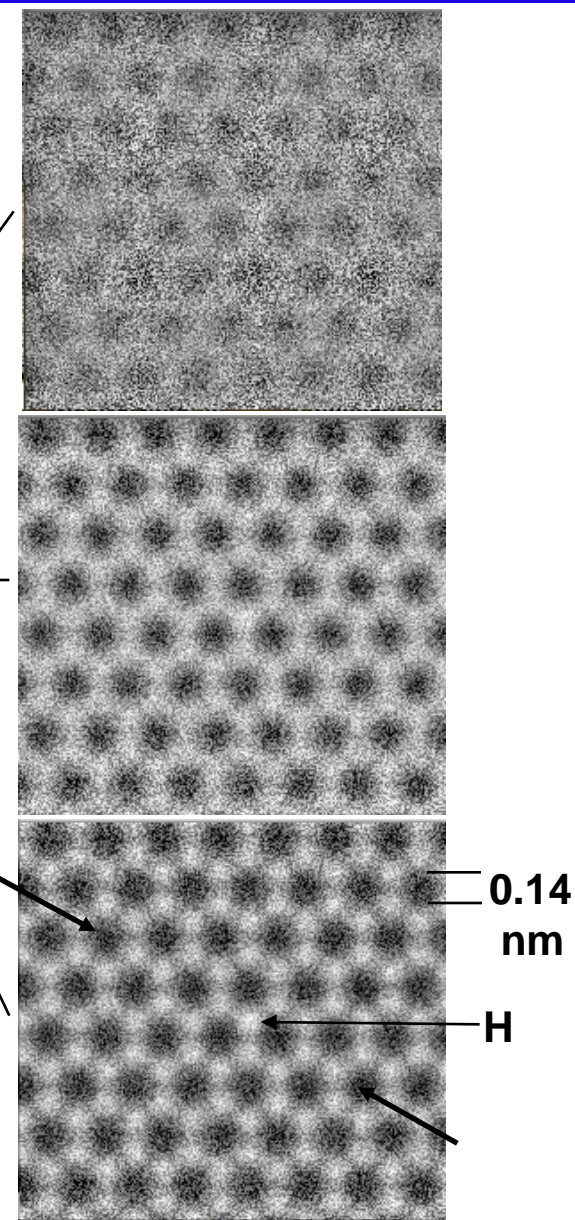
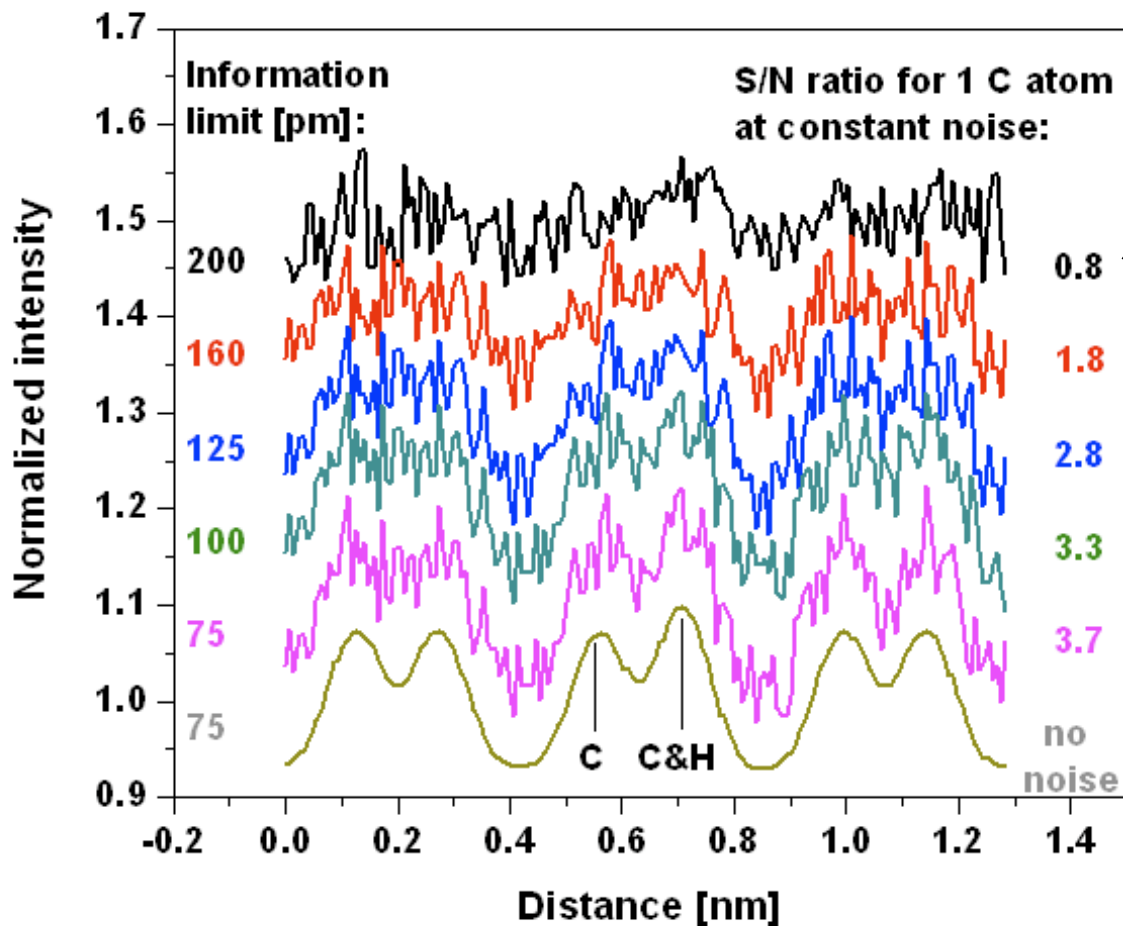
Fe_{relaxed}



TEAM 0.5,
300 kV,
Cs = 0 mm
f = -1.1 nm



Simulation example: graphene (C) & hydrogen, 80 kV



S/ N ratios are boosted by resolution improvement

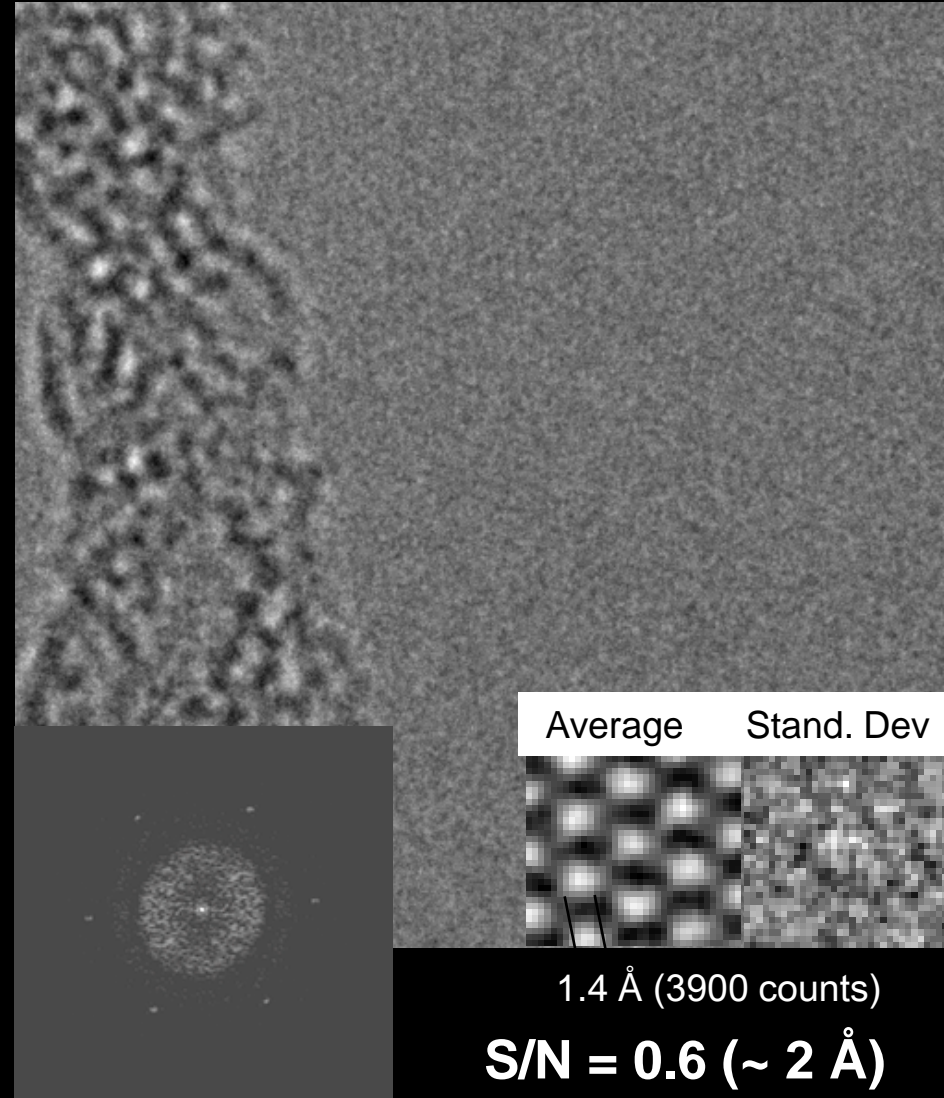
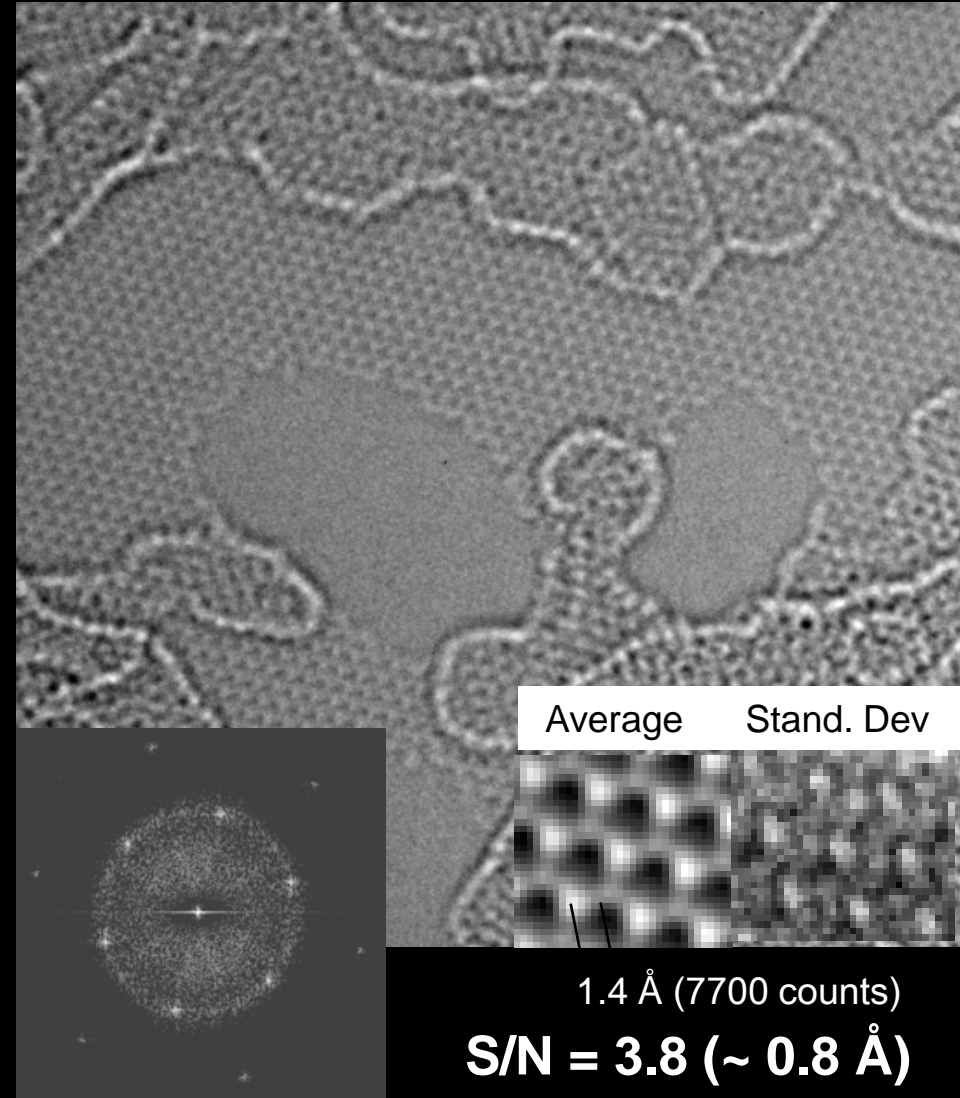
It may be possible to detect H (radiation damage)

TEAM0.5 ---- Titan

Comparison / graphene

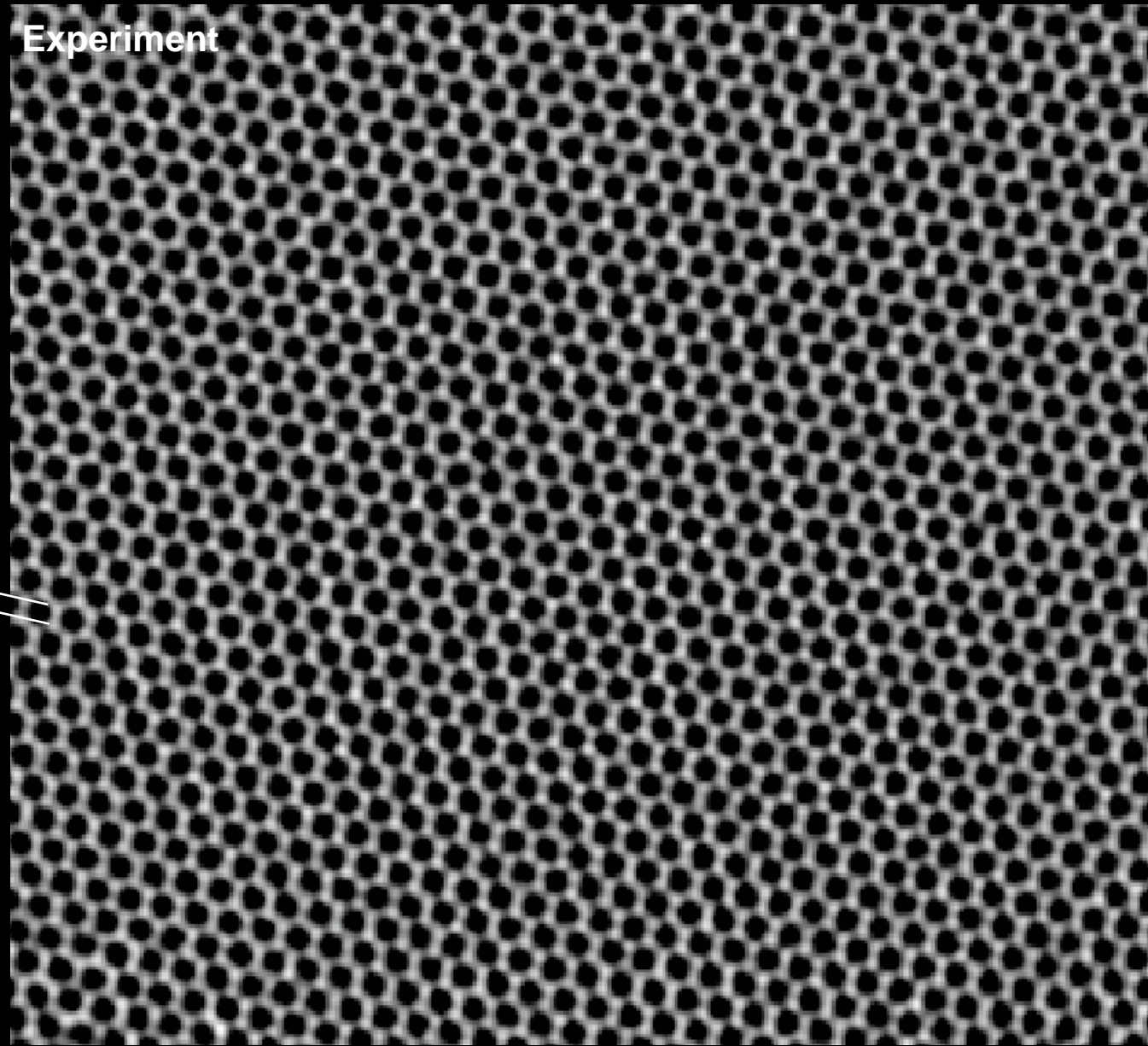
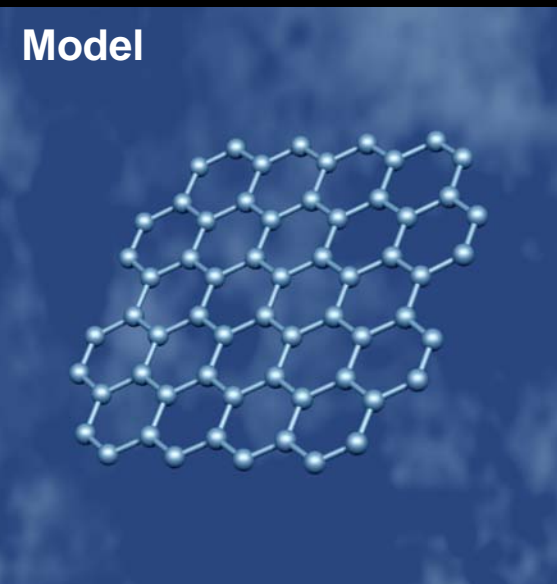
TEAM 0.5 (Cs-corrector / Monochromator)

Titan (Cs-corrector)



TEAM 0.5 - 80 kV

Graphene - ERW boosts sensitivity

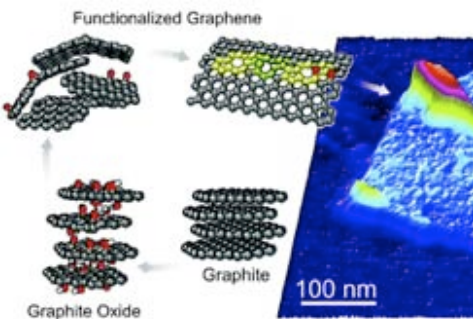


0.14 nm

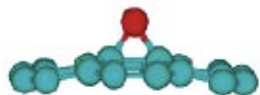
30 kV & Monochromator
 $C_s = -0.015$ mm, $C_5 = 5$ mm
Information Limit < 0.1 nm
Reconstructed phase image



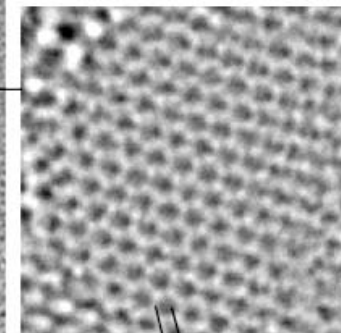
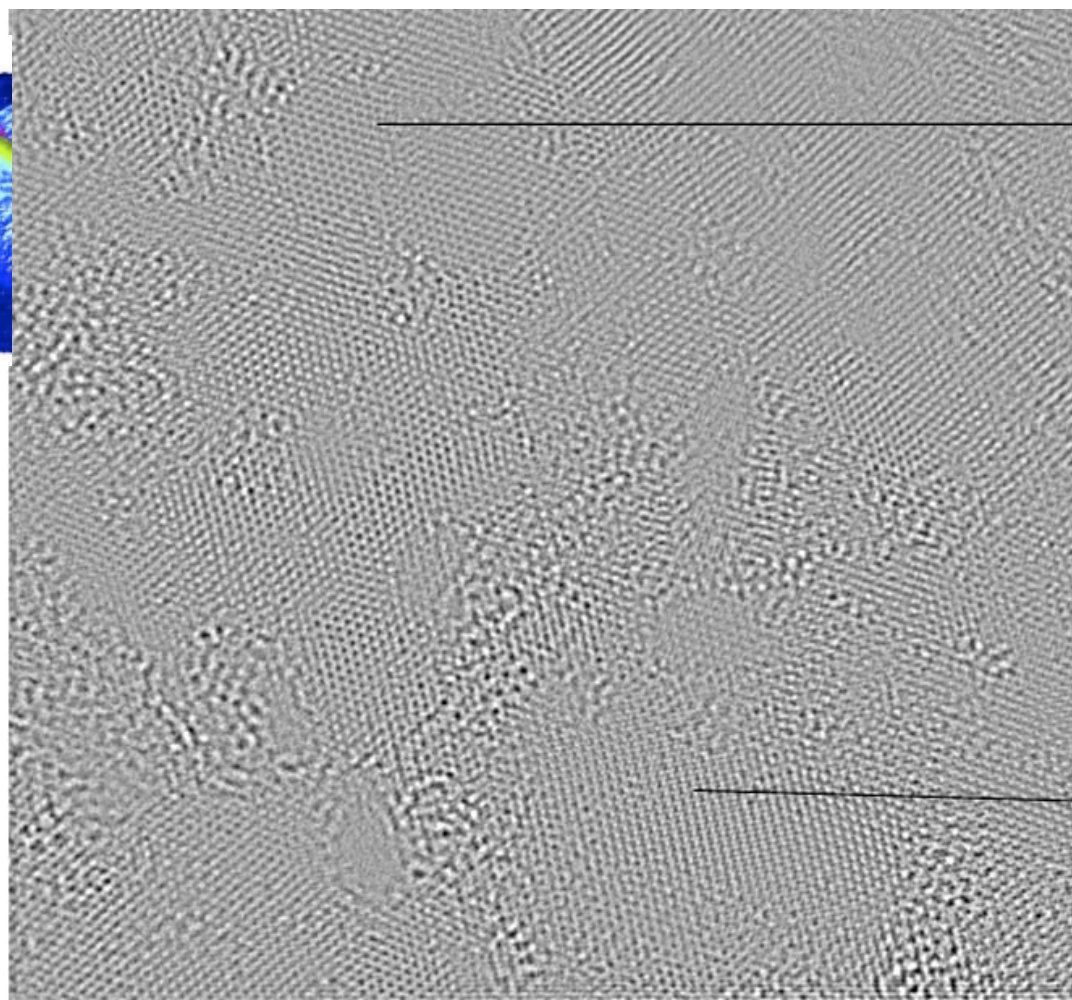
Graphene oxide (O:30 %)



Schniepp et al. 2006

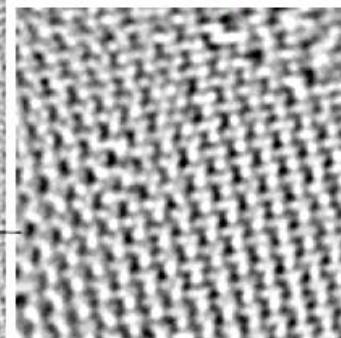


Defects in
semiconductors
Or
Epoxy, hydroxyl,
carboxyl groups



1.4Å

Double layer

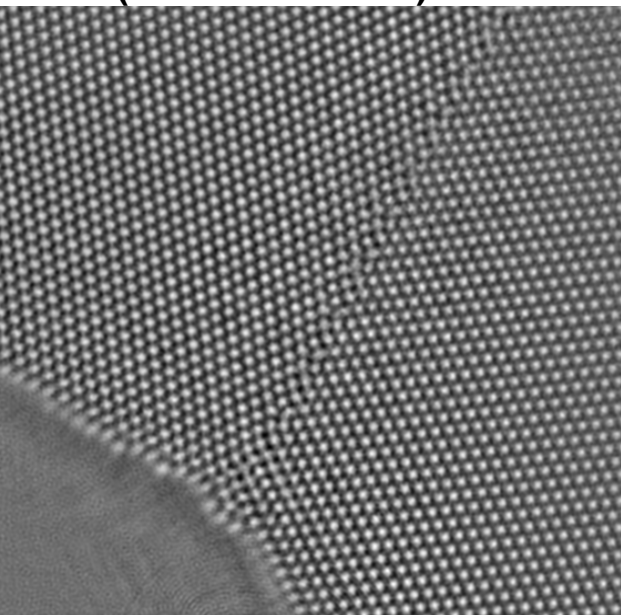


An Instrument Comparison

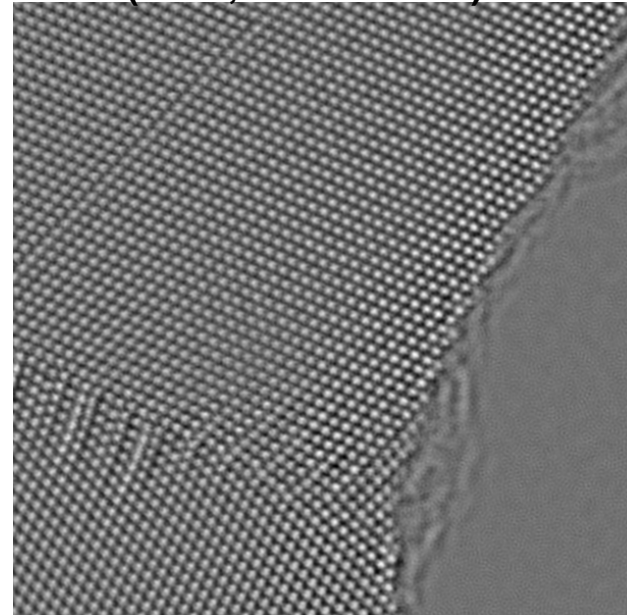
Reconstructed phase images of Au [110]



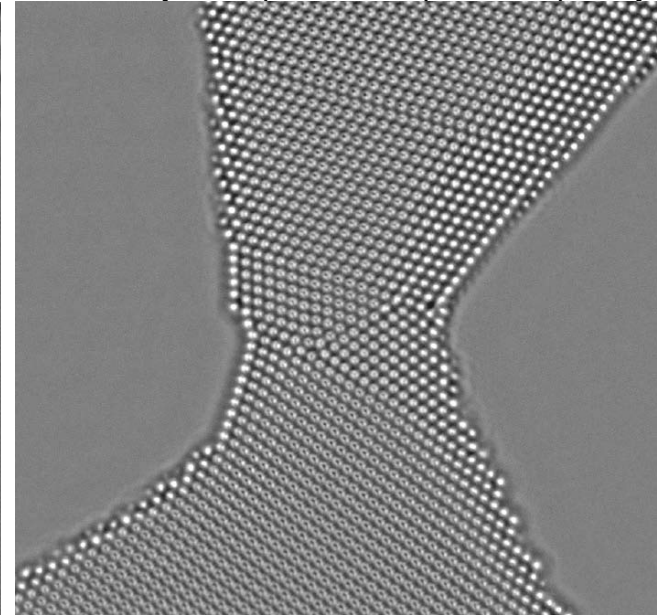
OAM (0.8 Å since 1999)



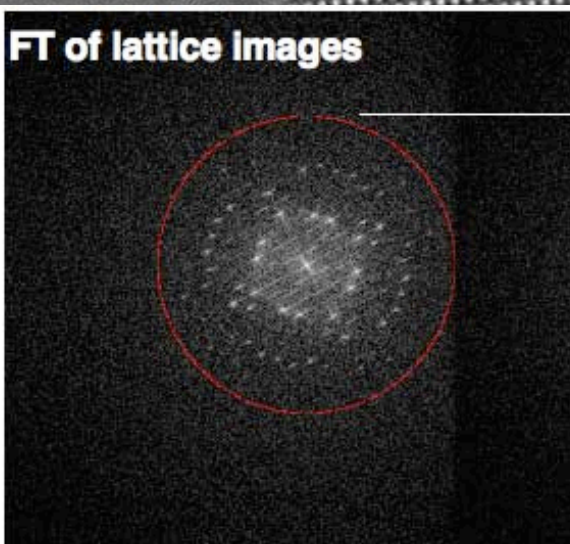
TITAN (0.8 Å, Cs corrector)



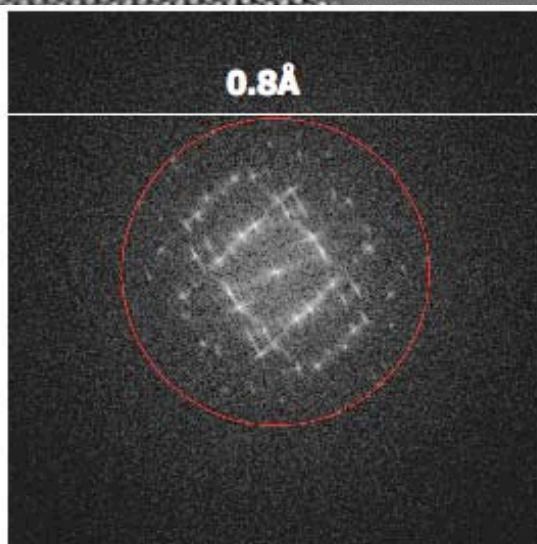
TEAM 0.5 (0.5 Å, Cs corr., X-FEG, MC)



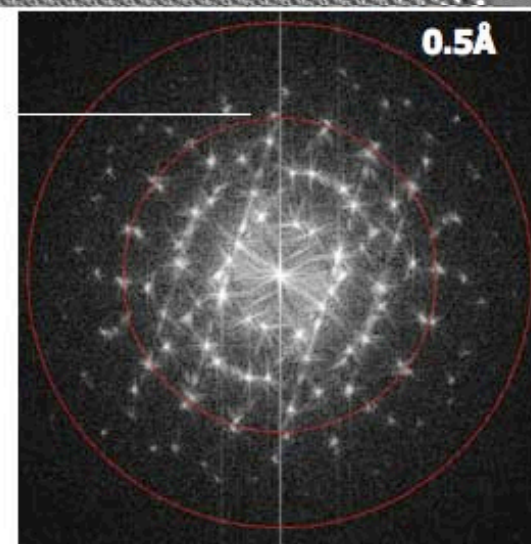
FT of lattice images



0.8Å



0.5Å

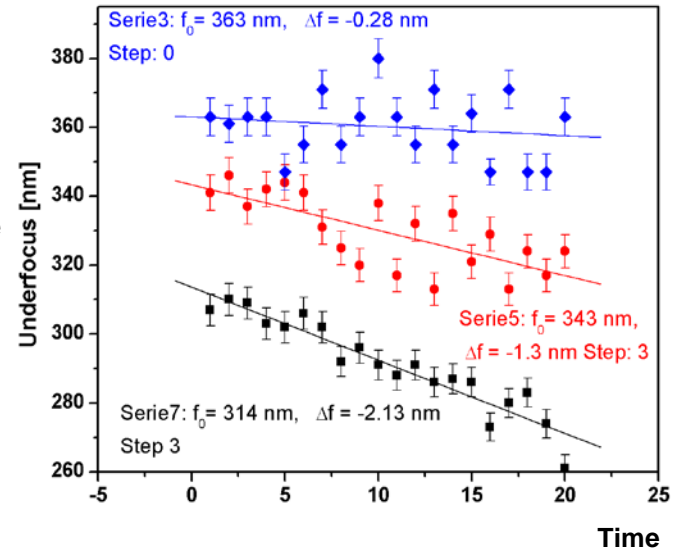




OAM

Resolution:
0.9 Å reliable
0.8 Å achievable

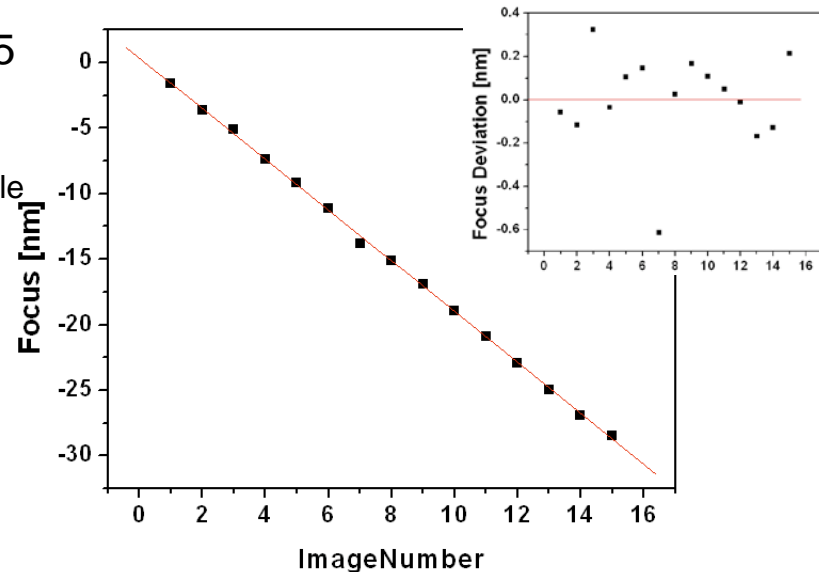
↕ 20 nm



TEAM0.5

Resolution:
0.5 Å reliable

↕ 20 nm



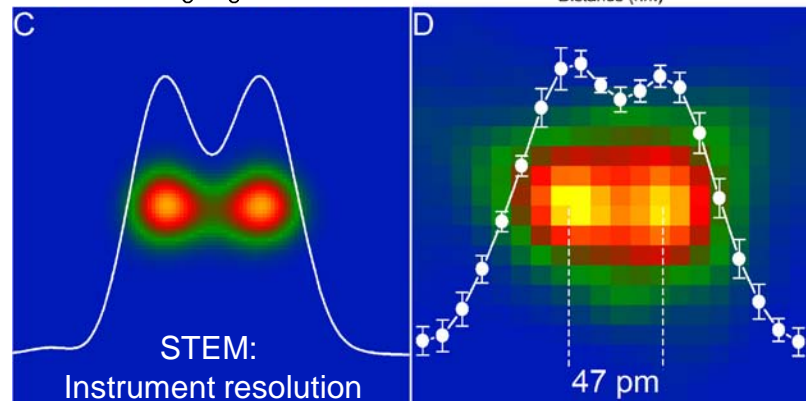
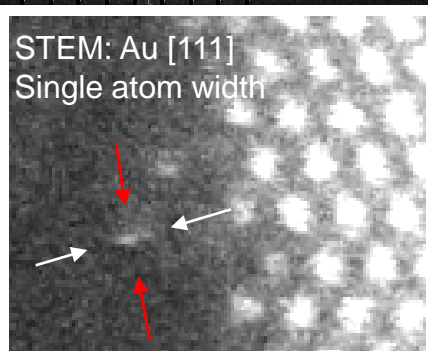
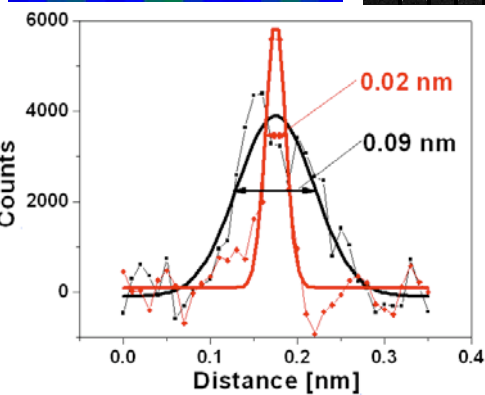
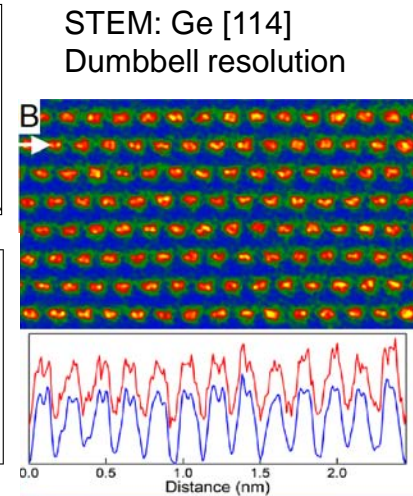
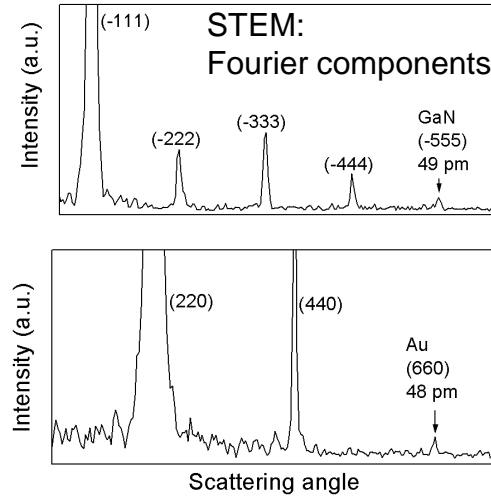
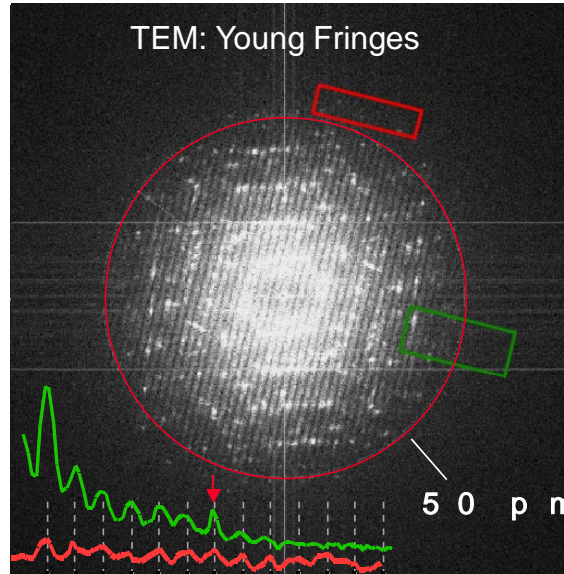
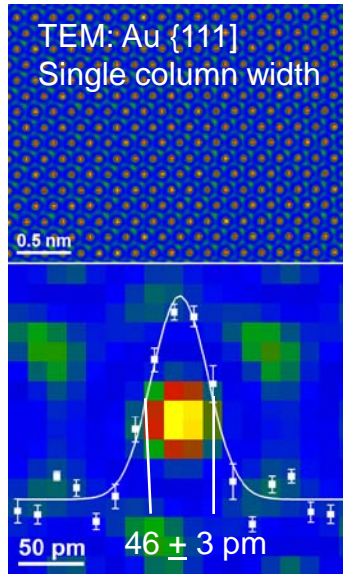
- **Focus stability reflects:**

- Electrical stability
- Mechanical stability
- Temperature
- Pressure
- Noise
- Sample stability
- Measurement precision
- Site

- **Next generation EM: Improvements are outstanding**

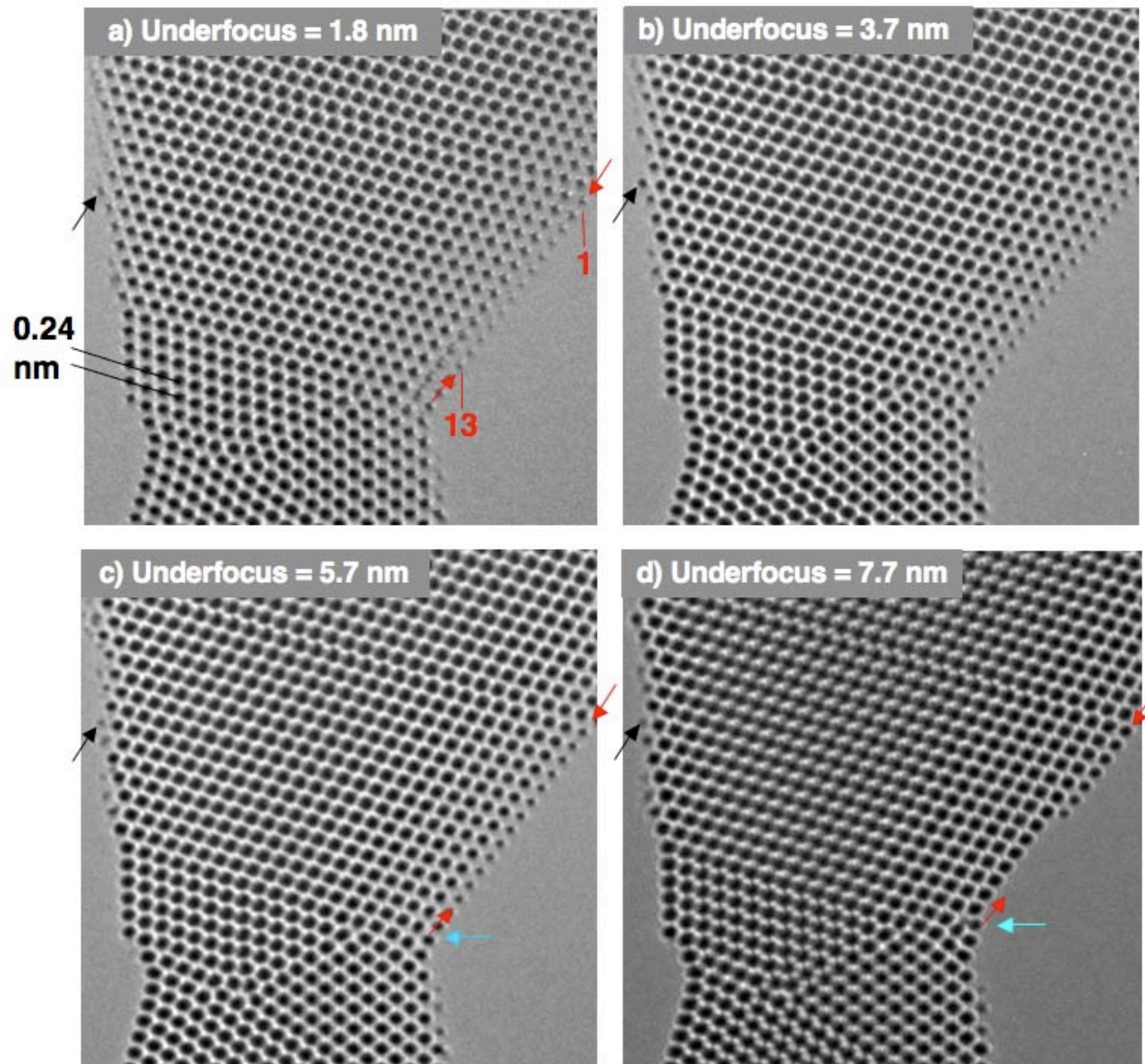
TEAM0.5: Next Generation EM

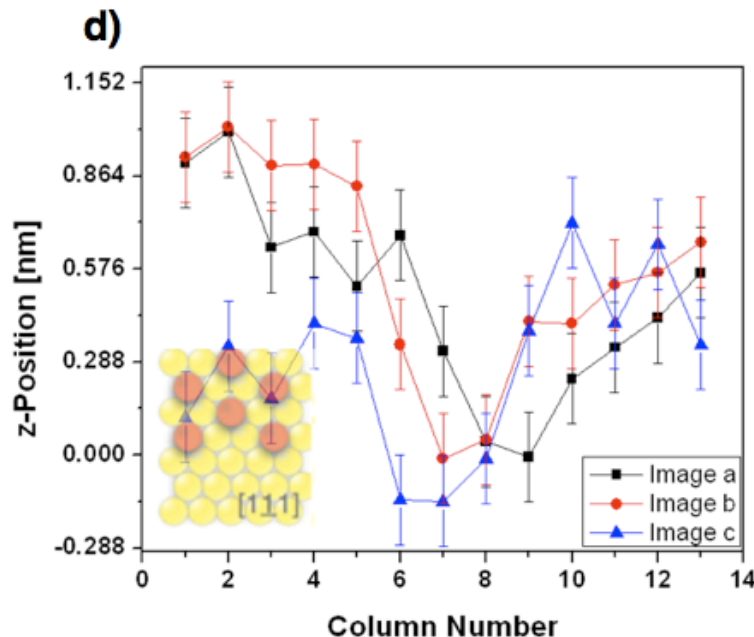
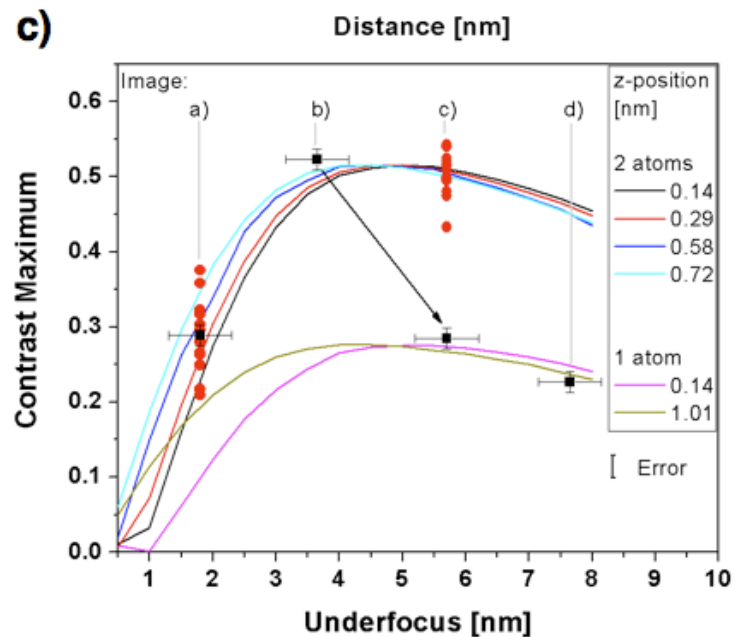
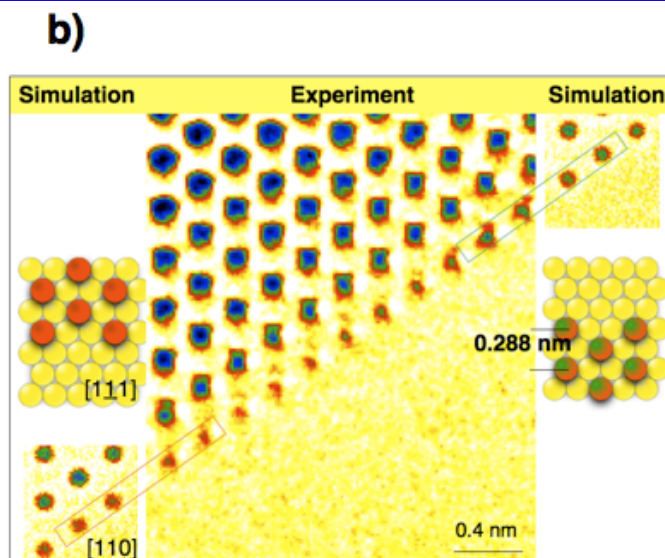
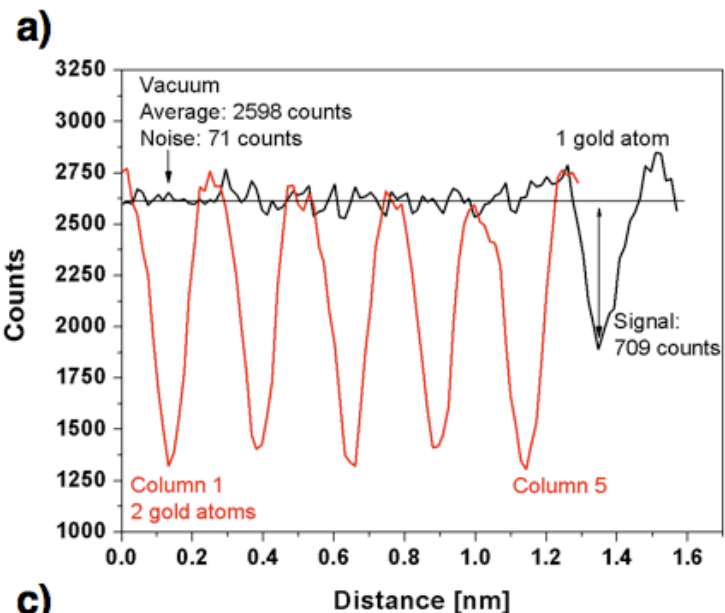
Resolution tests @ 300kV



R. Erni, M.D. Rossell, C. Kisielowski, U. Dahmen, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **102**, 096101 (2009)

- Results are consistent, information transfer & resolution < 50 pm
- Resolution definition by column width & noise most useful
- Natural column width (1s state) of ~ 0.5 Å is now a physical limit to resolution





a)
S/N ratio of one gold atom: 10

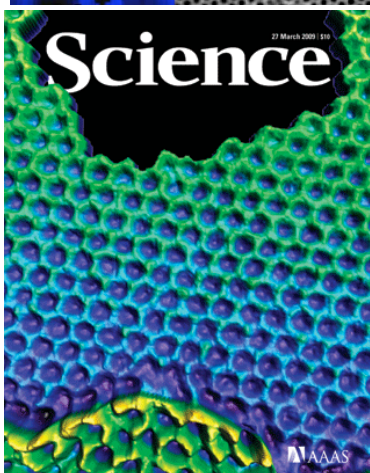
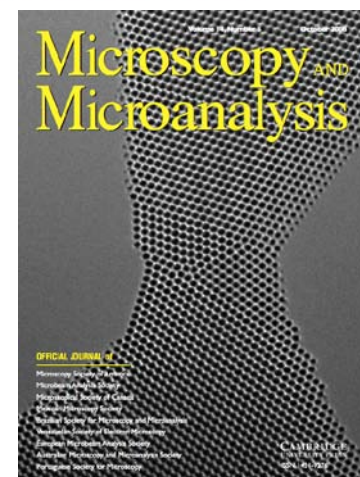
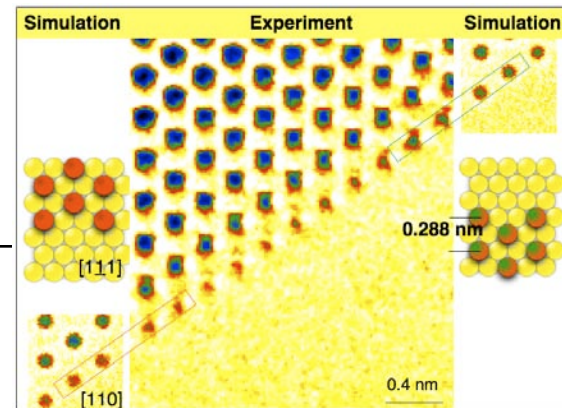
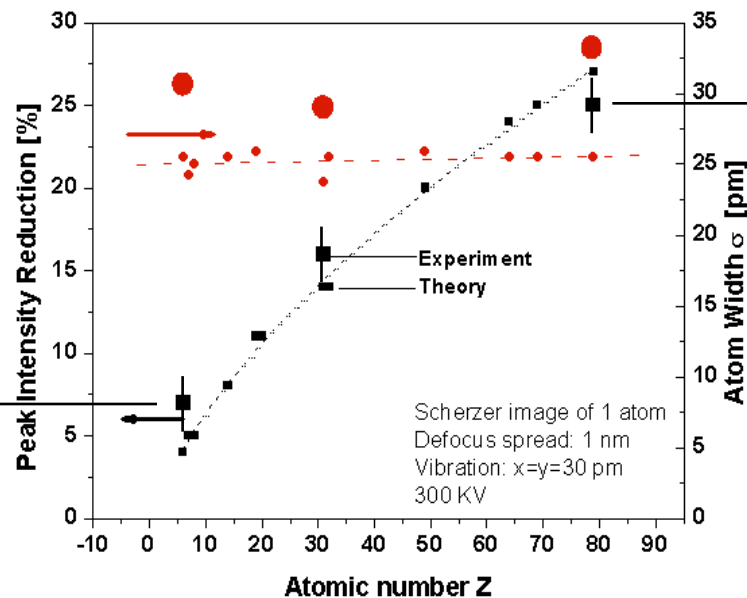
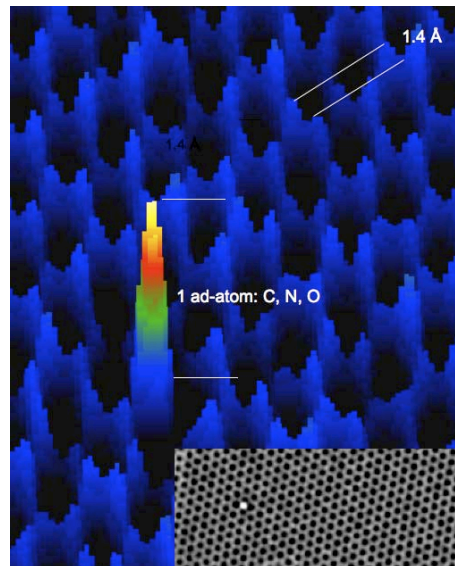
b)
Depth precision reaches 2.9 Å

c)
Atoms can be counted

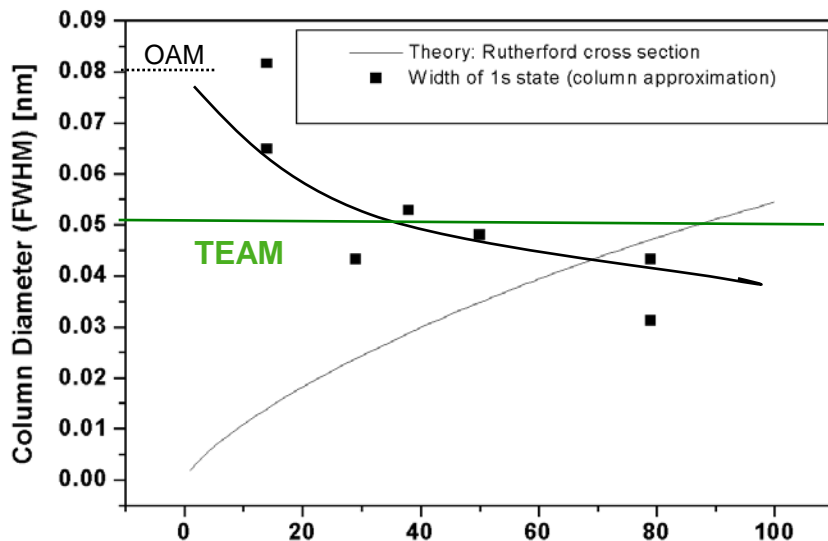
d)
3D information from 1 projection

New: unprecedented S/N ratios (graphene)

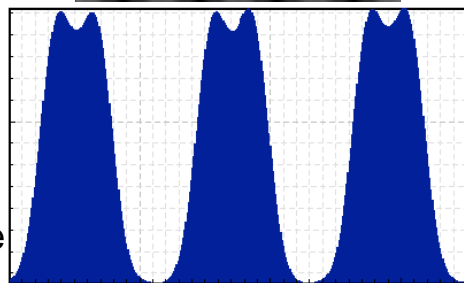
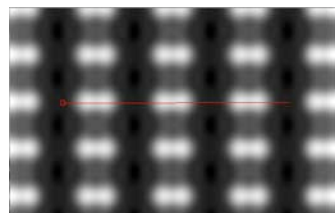
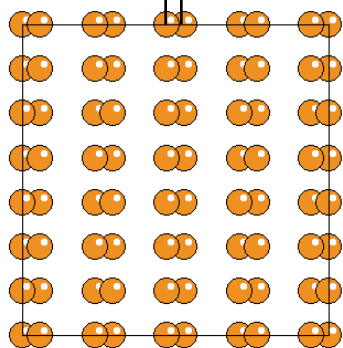
New: narrow focus spread <math>< 10 \text{ \AA}</math> (gold)



- Single atom sensitivity across the Periodic Table
- Element identification by contrast interpretation
- Depth precision reaches interatomic distances



51 pm

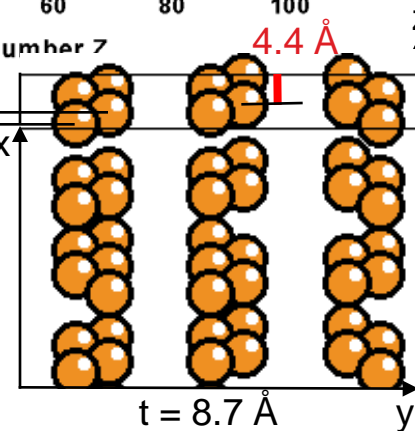


$t = 4 \text{ \AA}$

No depth-dependence included

Atomic Number 7

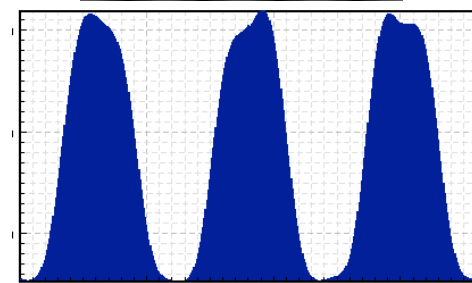
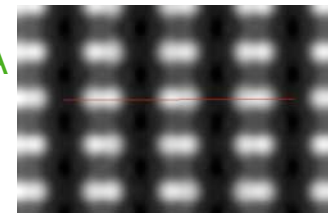
1.4 Å



$t = 8.7 \text{ \AA}$

Depth-dependence included

8.7 Å



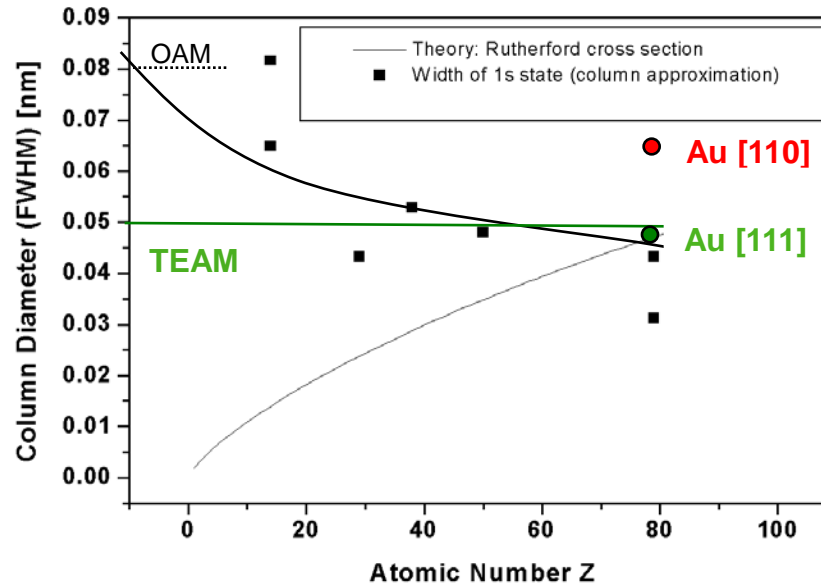
It is unreasonable to expect 0.51 Å “dumbbell” images from diamond [112]



Experiment
Au [110]

Experiment
Au [111]

are needed



QuickTime
decomp
are needed to s

picture.

Electron channeling

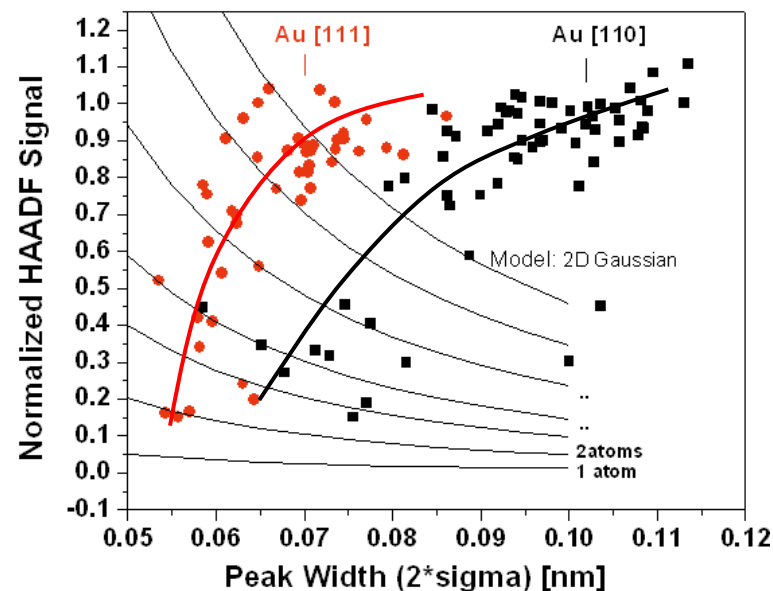
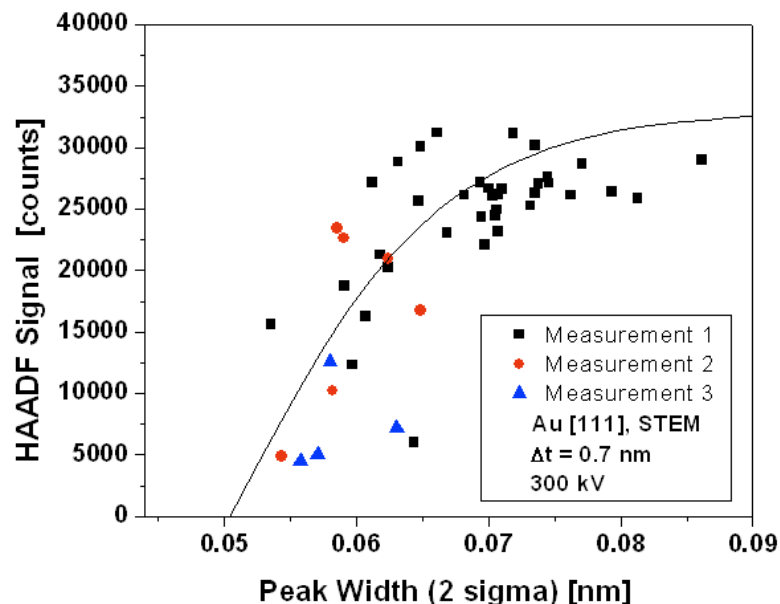
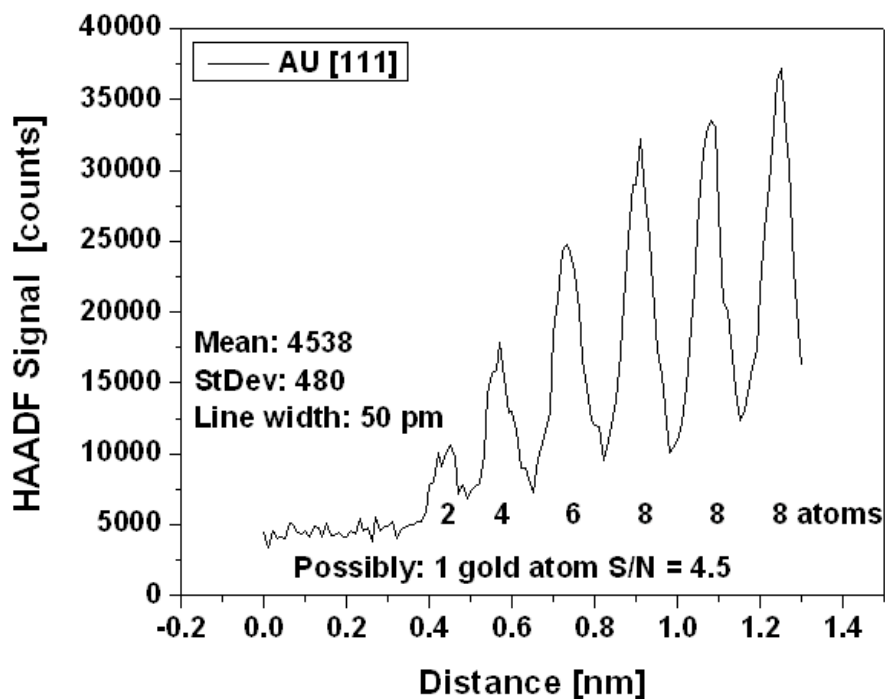
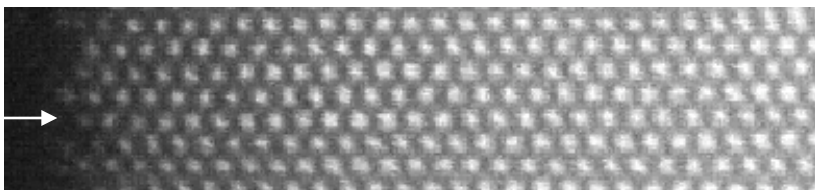
limits resolution to ~ 0.5 Å :

Au [110]: 0.5 Å not achievable

Au [111]: 0.5 Å achievable

Object-Limited Resolution

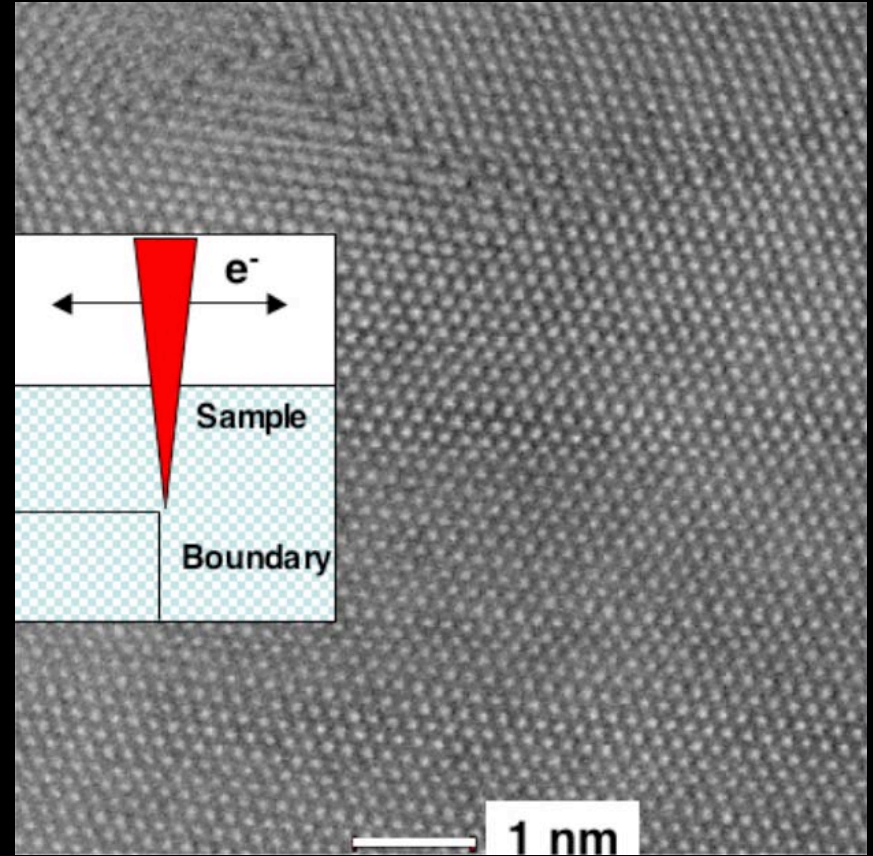
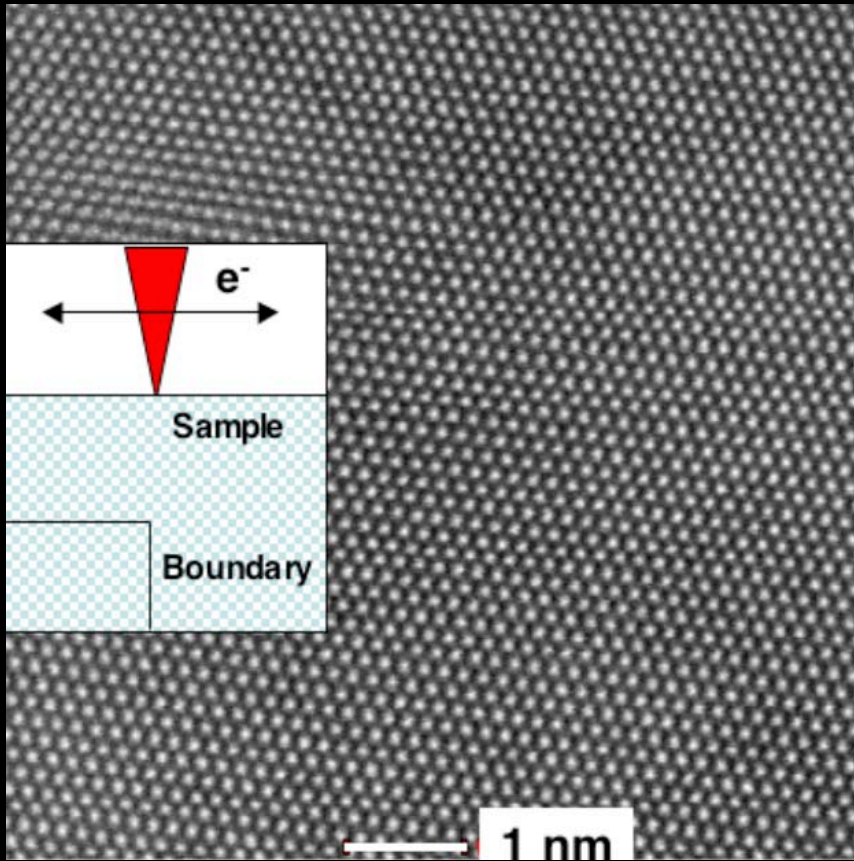
Heavy atoms: STEM experiments, gold

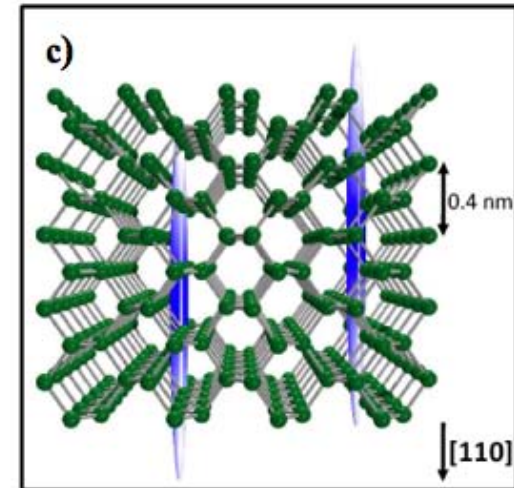
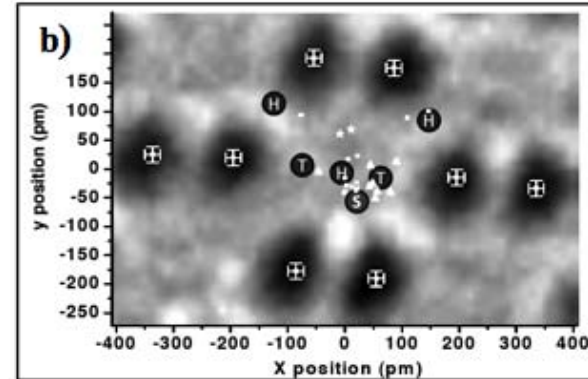
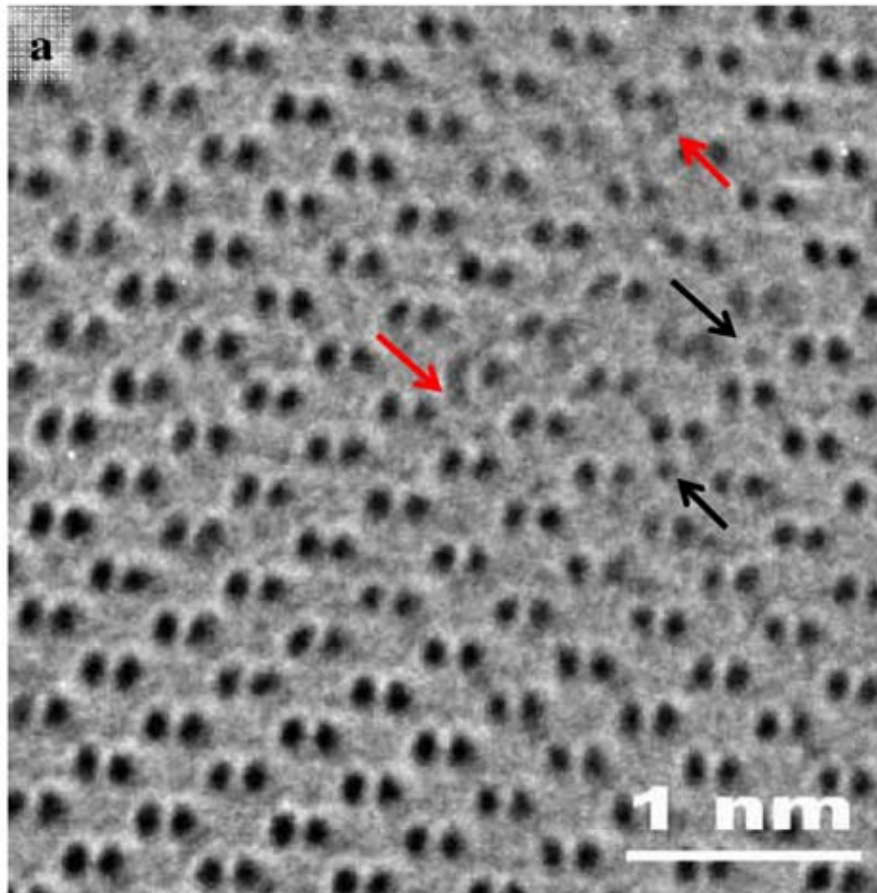


Electron channeling limits resolution in HAADF images, too

Towards 3D Electron Microscopy

STEM Depth sectioning (Au [110]): $df = 6 \text{ nm} - \text{nm}$ resolution





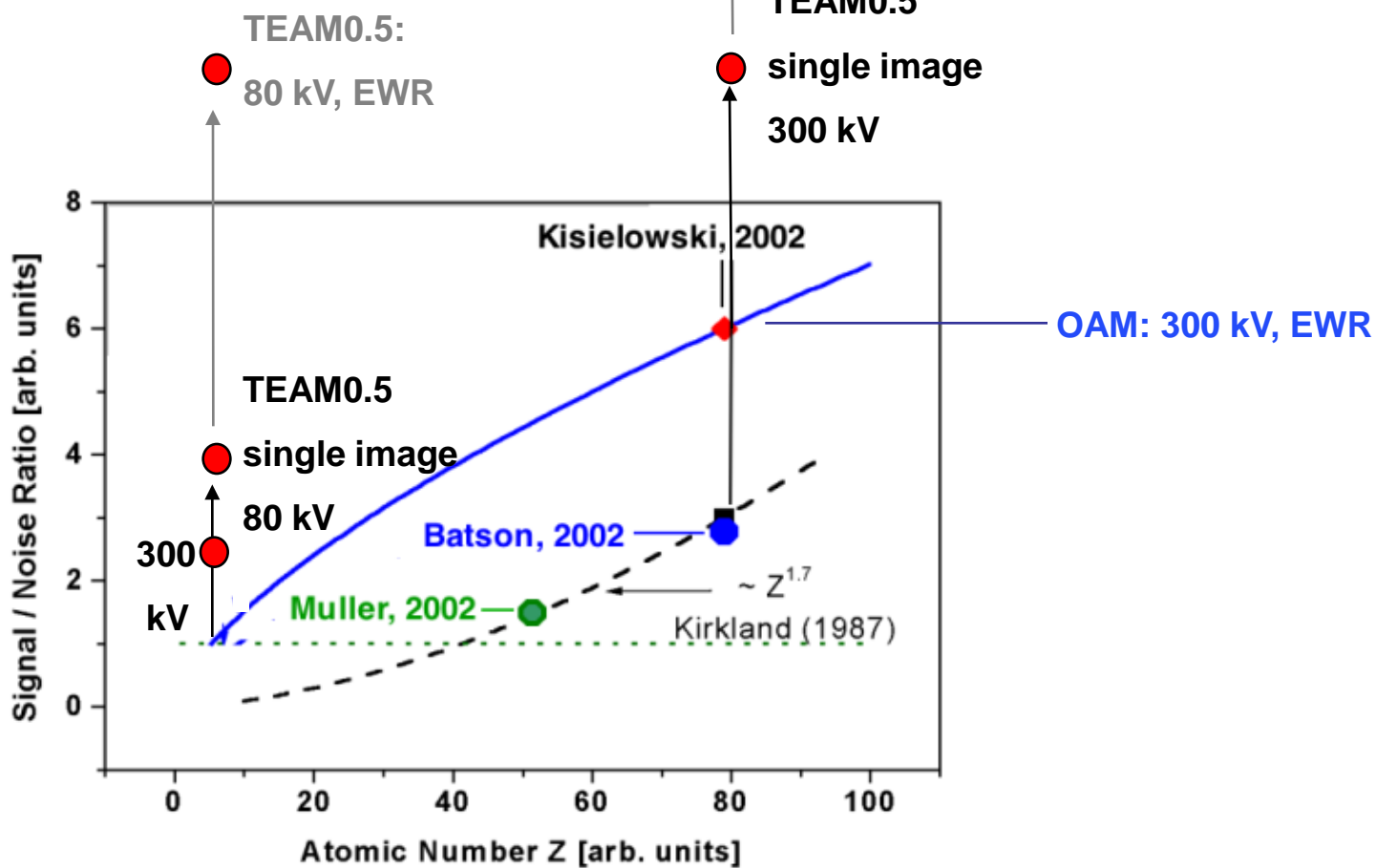
Ge[110], D. Alloyeau, B. Freitag, S. Dang, L.W. Wang, C.Kisielowski, Phys. Rev. B. 2009, in press

- **First detection of self interstitials & 3D reconstruction from single projection**
- **Dose limits now imaging of soft *and hard materials***



There is plenty of room for improvement (TEAM1)

S/N ratio of 20 for 1 gold atom is feasible



TEAM0.5:
300 kV, EWR

TEAM0.5
single image
300 kV

OAM: 300 kV, EWR



Opportunities

- **Single atom detection across the Periodic System is now possible**

Atomic resolution tomography, depth precision, catalysis,...

- **Resolution debate has reached physically meaningful limits**

Instead, contrast (S/N ratios) becomes the important measure

- **Electron tomography with atomic resolution becomes feasible**

Challenges

- **Radiation damage becomes a limiting factor even in hard materials**

- **Sample preparation is more demanding**

- **Image interpretation is increasingly demanding**

Seeing may be believing but understanding is still science



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