

SIMS Basics



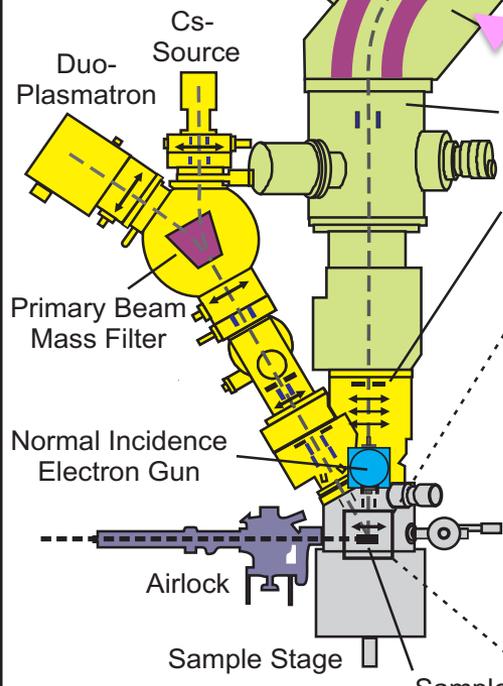
Noriko Kita
WiscSIMS, UW-Madison

Secondary Ion Mass Spectrometer: IMS-1280

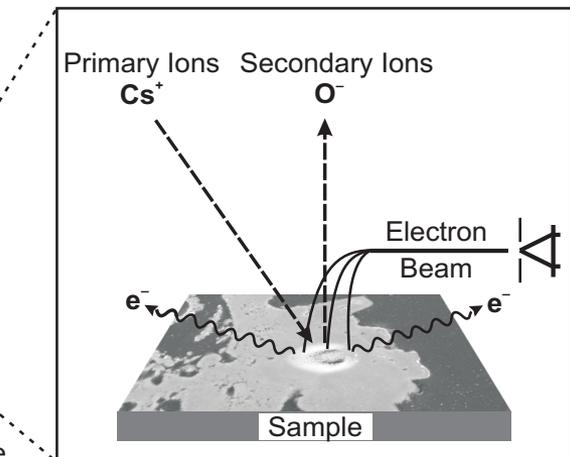


- ↑ Electrostatic Lens
- ↔ Electrostatic Deflector
- | Aperture or Slit

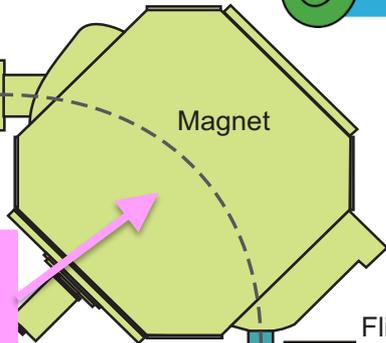
Primary Ion Sources



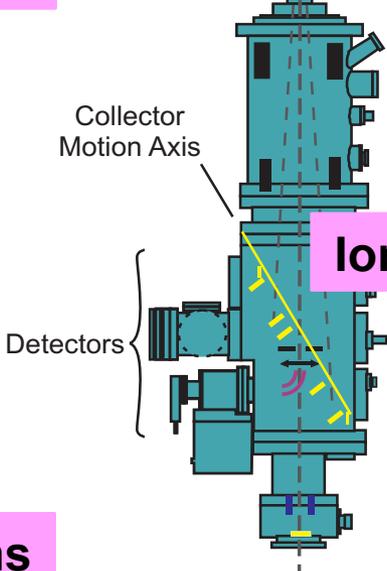
Double Focusing Mass Spectrometer



Sample & Secondary Ions Electron Gun



Ion Detection



Secondary Ion Mass Spectrometer

Double Focusing Sector Magnet

IMS1270/1280/1280HR: Large radius, high mass resolution

Stable isotope, Geochronology, Nuclear forensic

NanoSIMS: high spatial resolution (50nm beam), high mass resolution

Imaging, biological applications

SHRIMP: Large radius, high mass resolution

Geochronology

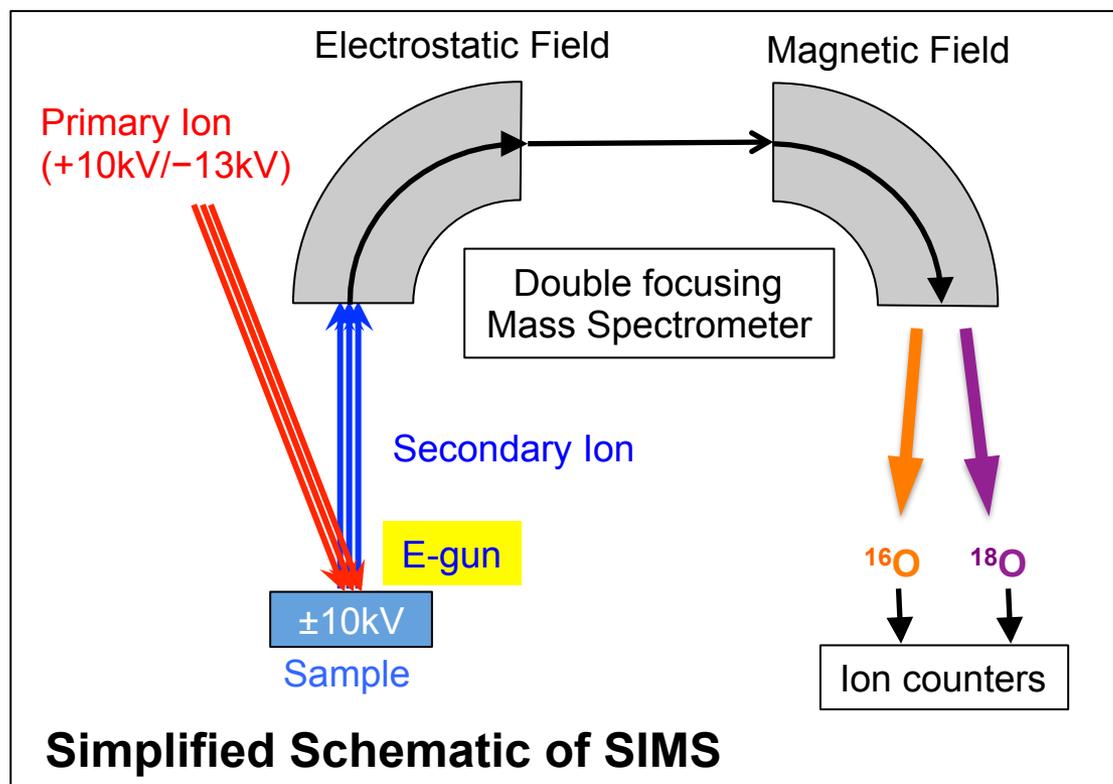
IMF 7f/7fGeo: Conventional SIMS

TOF (Time of flight)

Shallow depth analysis, thin film

Secondary Ion Mass Spectrometer

Secondary ions are produced by the sputtering of primary ions



Surface analysis

- trace element
- elemental mapping
- **isotope ratios**

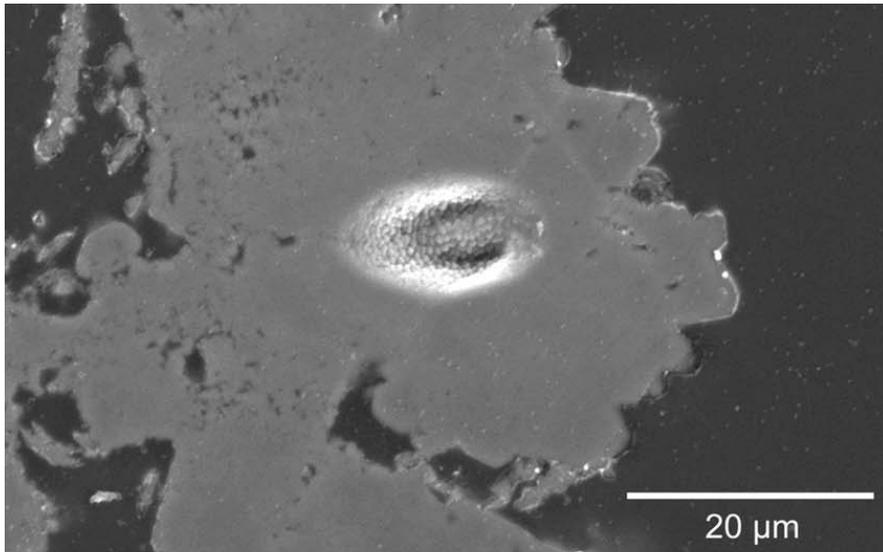
Analytical volume

10 μm diameter, 1 μm depth
1-2 μm

** 0.3 ng to a few pg

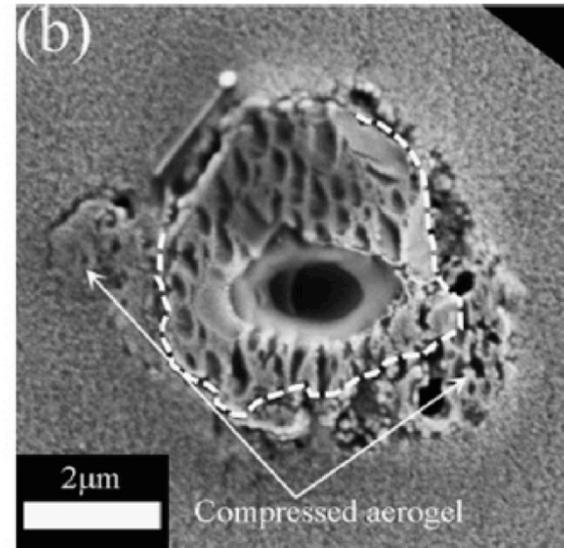
SIMS analysis spots

Cs+ primary beam 10-15 μm spots



Foraminifera; Kozdon et al. (2011)

Cs+ primary beam 1-2 μm spots



Comet sample return; Nakashima et al. (2012)

Primary Ion intensity $\sim 2 \text{ nA}$ -----> 3 pA
Precisions of oxygen isotope ratios $\sim 0.3\text{‰}$ -----> 1-2 ‰

Secondary Ion Mass Spectrometer: IMS-1280

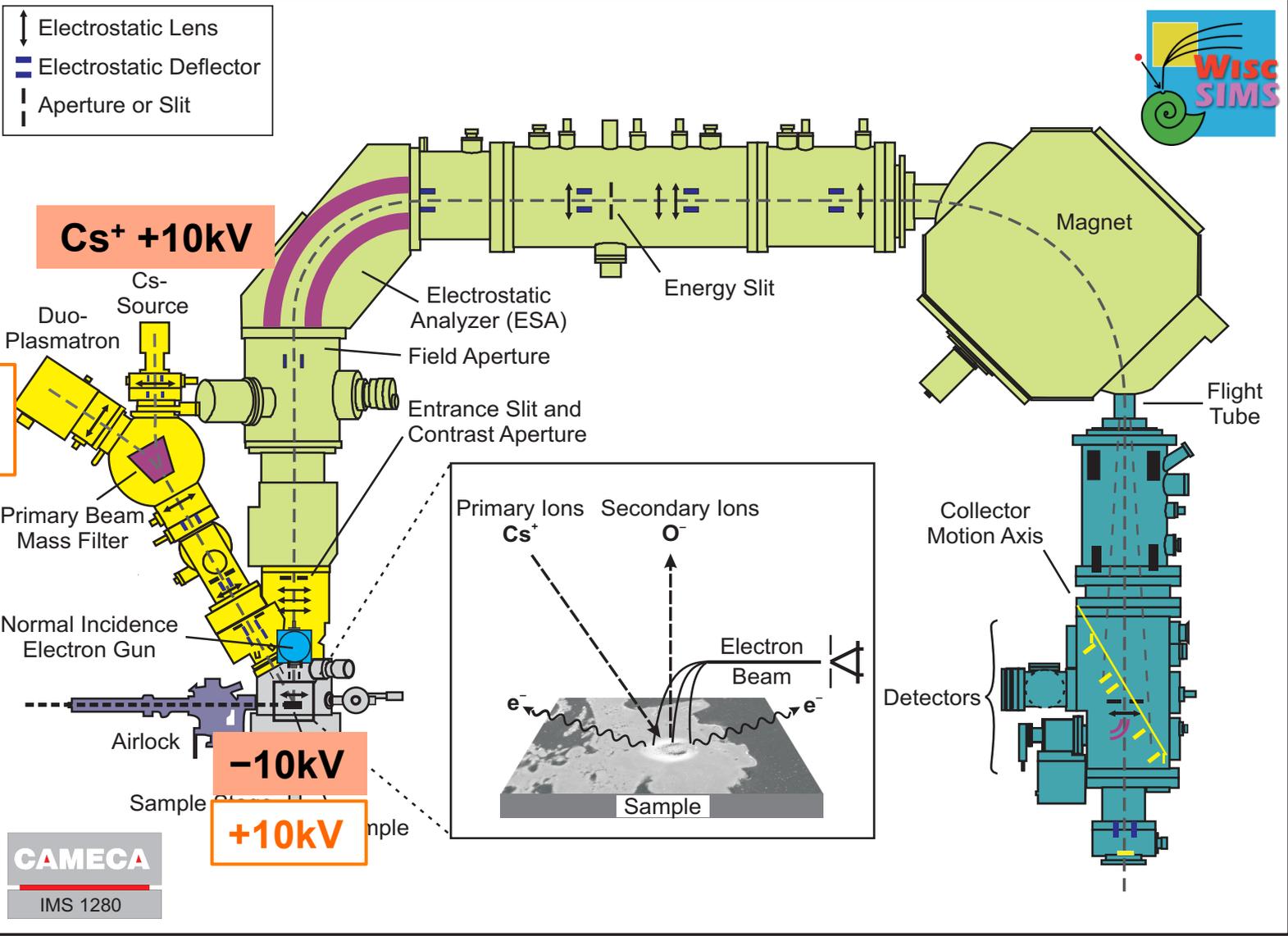
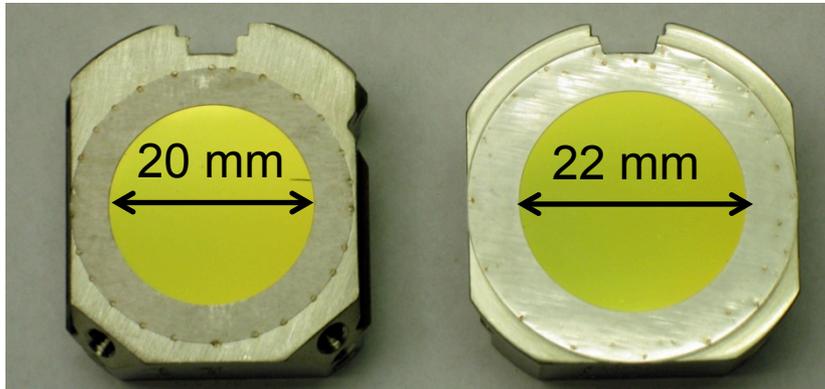
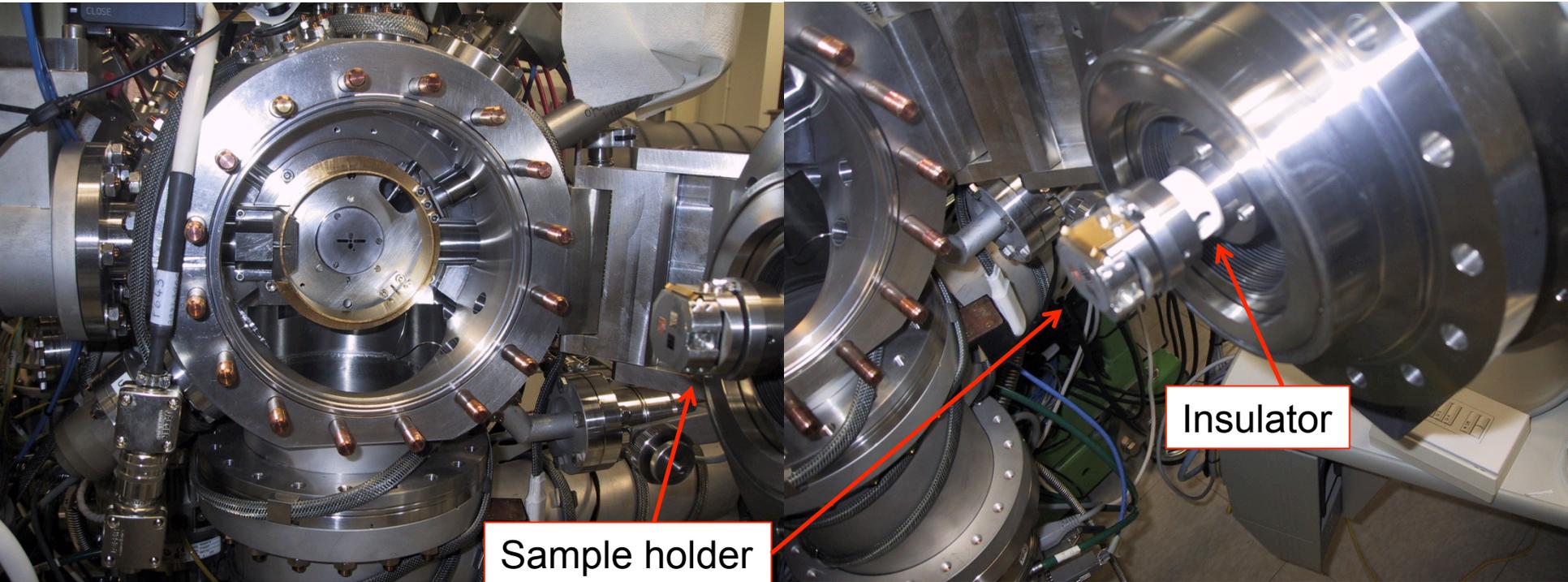


Image after Kozdon et al. 2011

Secondary Ion Mass Spectrometer: IMS-1280

Entrance of secondary optics (Main chamber door is opened)



Sample holder is held at $\pm 10\text{kV}$

Sample holders
(original 25mm and new 32 mm)

Secondary ionization efficiency

Ionization efficiencies = (numbers of secondary ions)/(numbers of atoms sputtered)

O⁻ in silicate, carbonates, oxide minerals ~10%

C⁻ in carbonates ≤ 0.3%

Si⁻ in quartz ~ 1%

Ex. 1) Comparison of secondary ion intensities of calcite (CaCO₃) using 10um SIMS spot (Cs⁺ ~2nA)

C⁻ = 2×10⁷ cps (=count per second)

O⁻ = 2×10⁹ cps

Ca⁻ ~0 (ionized as CaO⁻)

Ex. 2) Comparison of secondary ion intensities of quartz (SiO₂) using 10um SIMS spot (Cs⁺ ~2nA)

O⁻ = 2×10⁹ cps

Si⁻ = 1×10⁸ cps

Instrumental bias on isotope ratio = (¹⁸O⁻/¹⁶O⁻)_{SIMS} / (¹⁸O/¹⁶O)_{True}

oxygen isotope (¹⁸O/¹⁶O) in silicate, carbonates, oxide minerals: ±10‰

carbon isotope (¹³C/¹²C) in calcite: -40‰

silicon isotope (³⁰Si/²⁸Si) in quartz: -30‰

(These values are from WiscSIMS data)

Detail examination of Sputtering Process

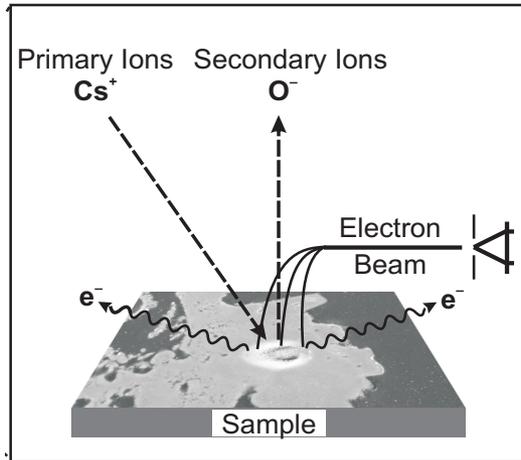
Ejection of electron from sample surface causes charging of sample
--- electron gun

Initial kinetic energy of secondary ions
--- double focusing mass spectrometer

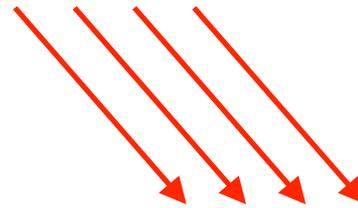
Formation of multiple atomic and molecular ions, divalent ions
--- high mass resolution power by large radius sector magnet

**These factors determined the performance of the instrument
for high precision stable isotope analyses**

Sputtering: Ejection of atoms



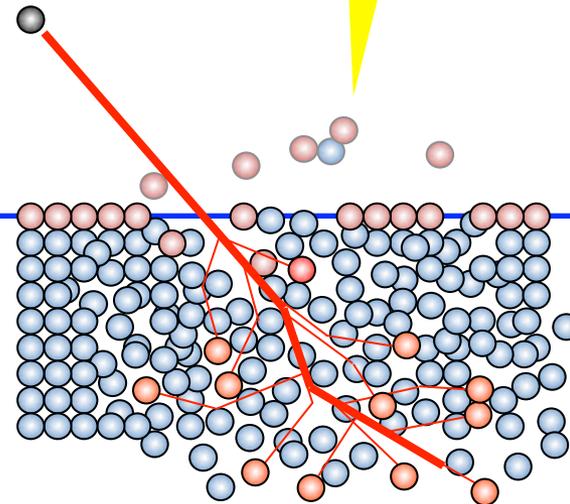
Primary Ion $^{133}\text{Cs}^+$
Impact energy 20 keV



Ejected atoms
"Sputtering"

0V

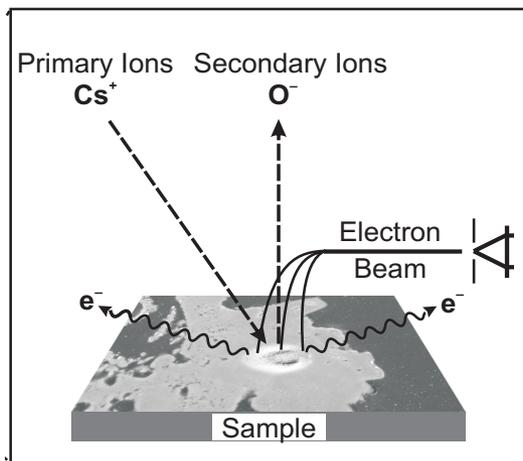
- Primary ions are implanted to the interior of sample.
- Atoms in the sample are displaced by collision cascade. Lattice structures are destroyed and amorphous layer (~30 nm) is formed. Some atoms are ejected from the surface = sputtering



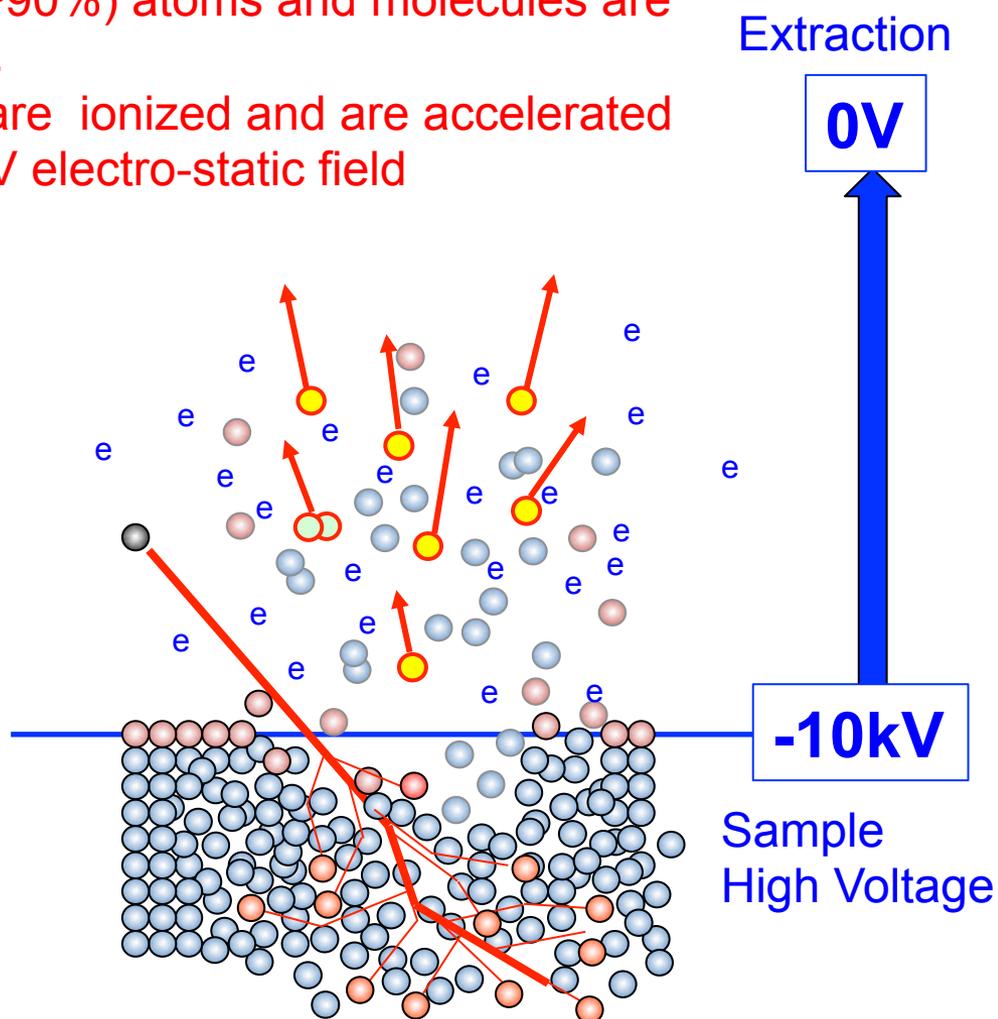
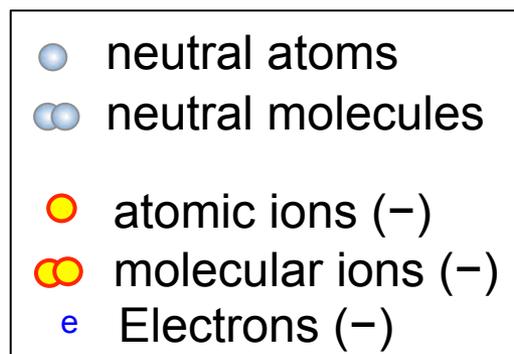
-10kV

amorphous layer

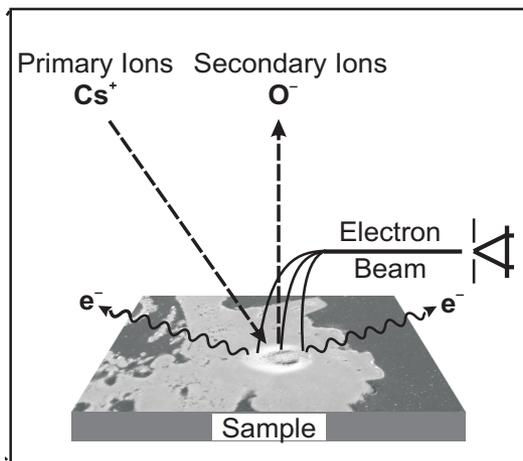
Secondary Ion Generation



Most (>90%) atoms and molecules are neutral.
Some are ionized and are accelerated by 10kV electro-static field

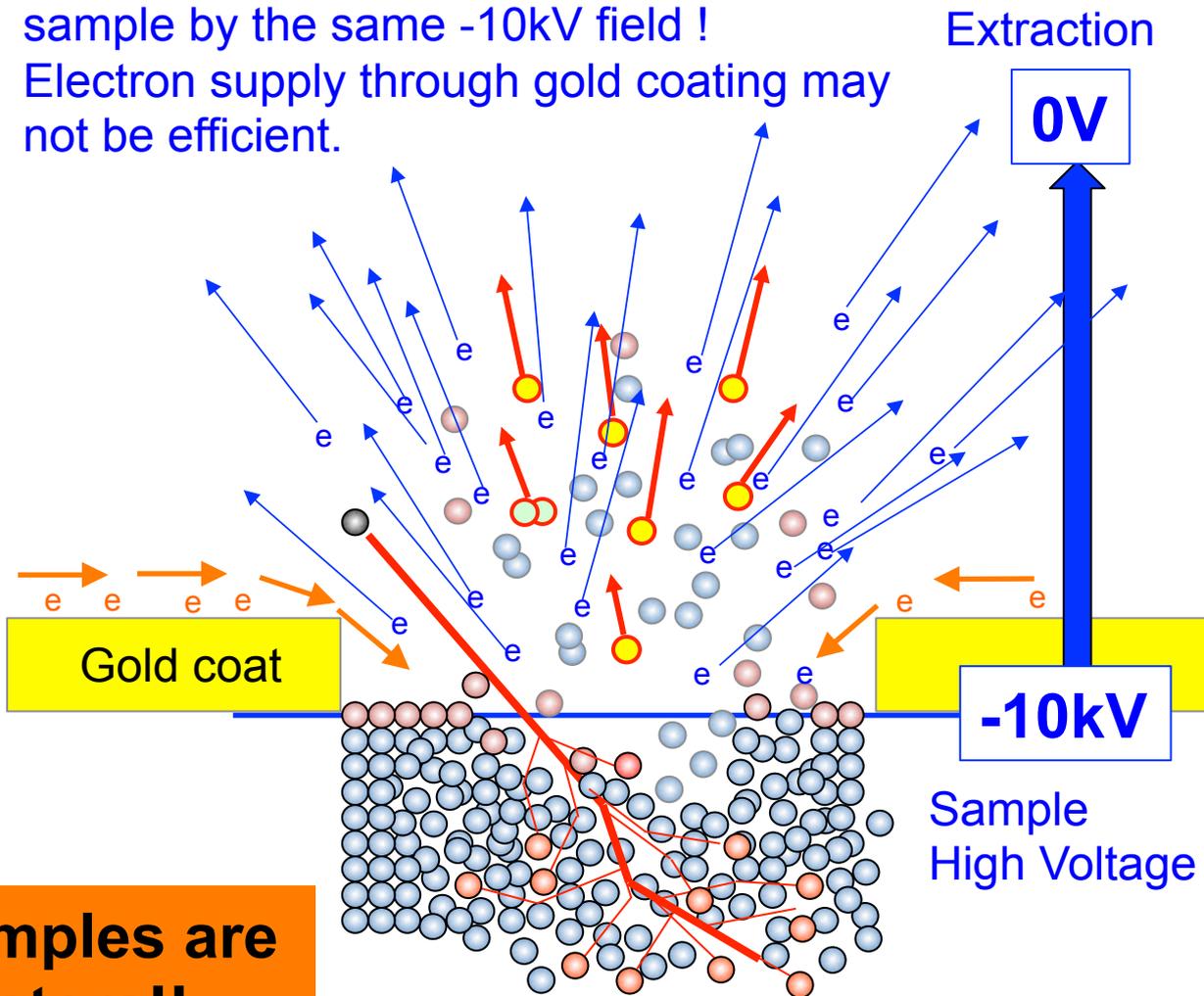


Sample charging by the loss of electron



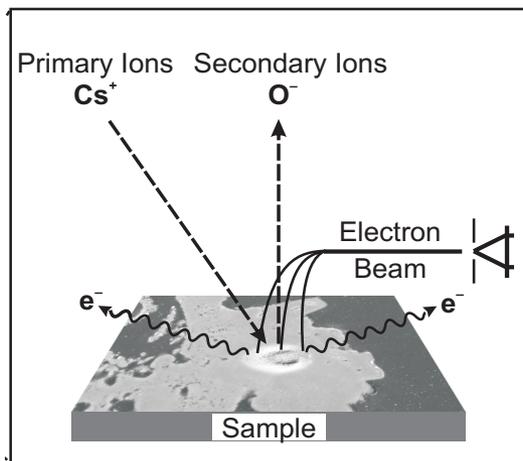
Electron is easily ejected out from the sample by the same -10kV field !
 Electron supply through gold coating may not be efficient.

- neutral atoms
- neutral molecules
- atomic ions (-)
- molecular ions (-)
- e Electrons (-)



Your samples are insulators!!

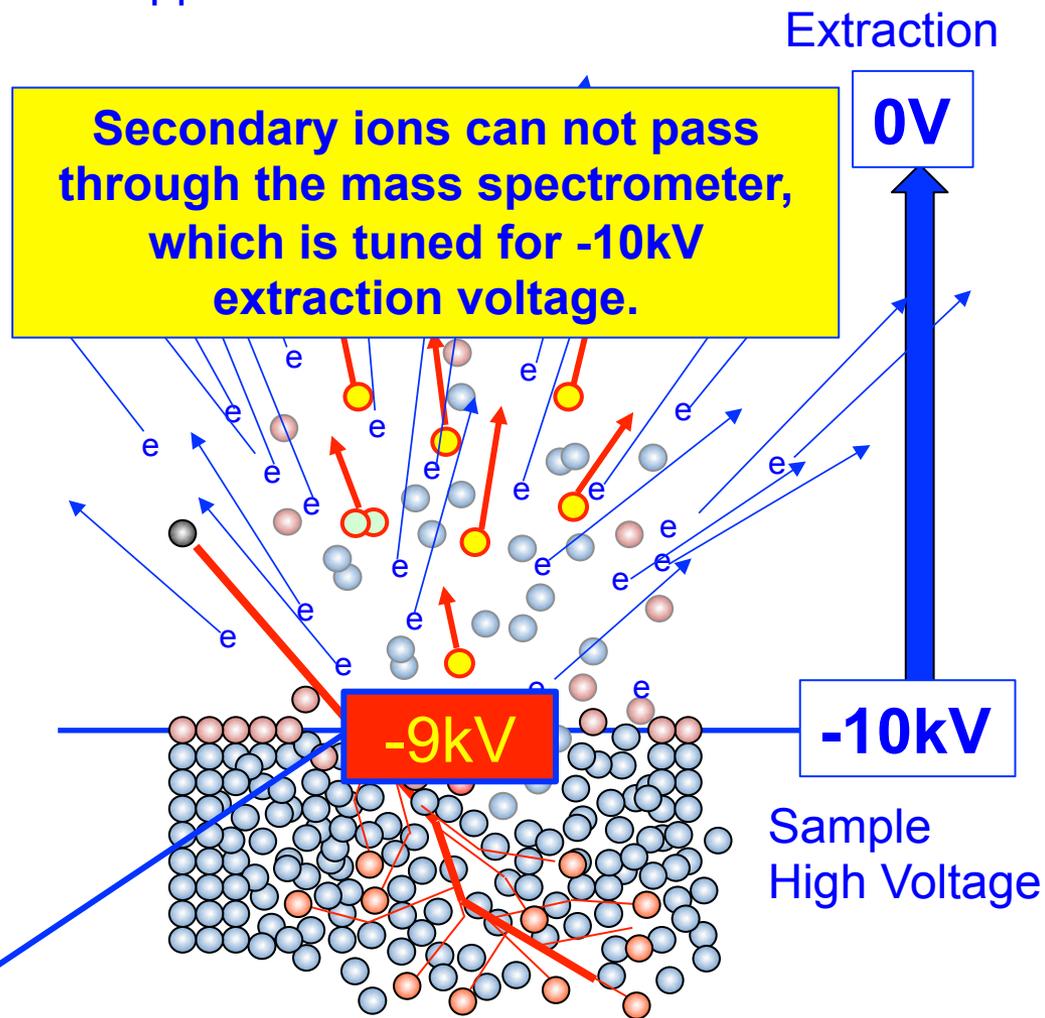
Sample charging by the loss of electron



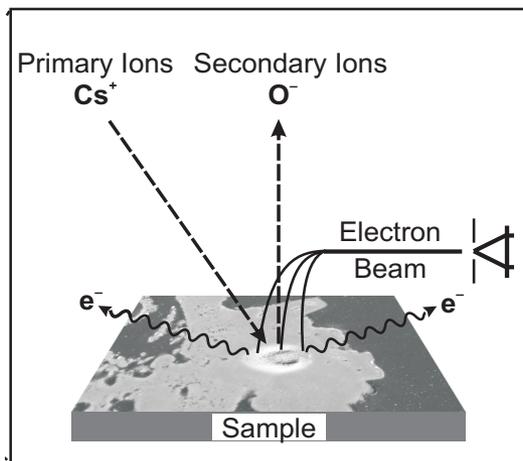
What will happen if electron is lost?

- neutral atoms
- neutral molecules
- atomic ions (-)
- molecular ions (-)
- e Electrons (-)

Surface voltage goes up ($> -10\text{kV}$) as it charges up

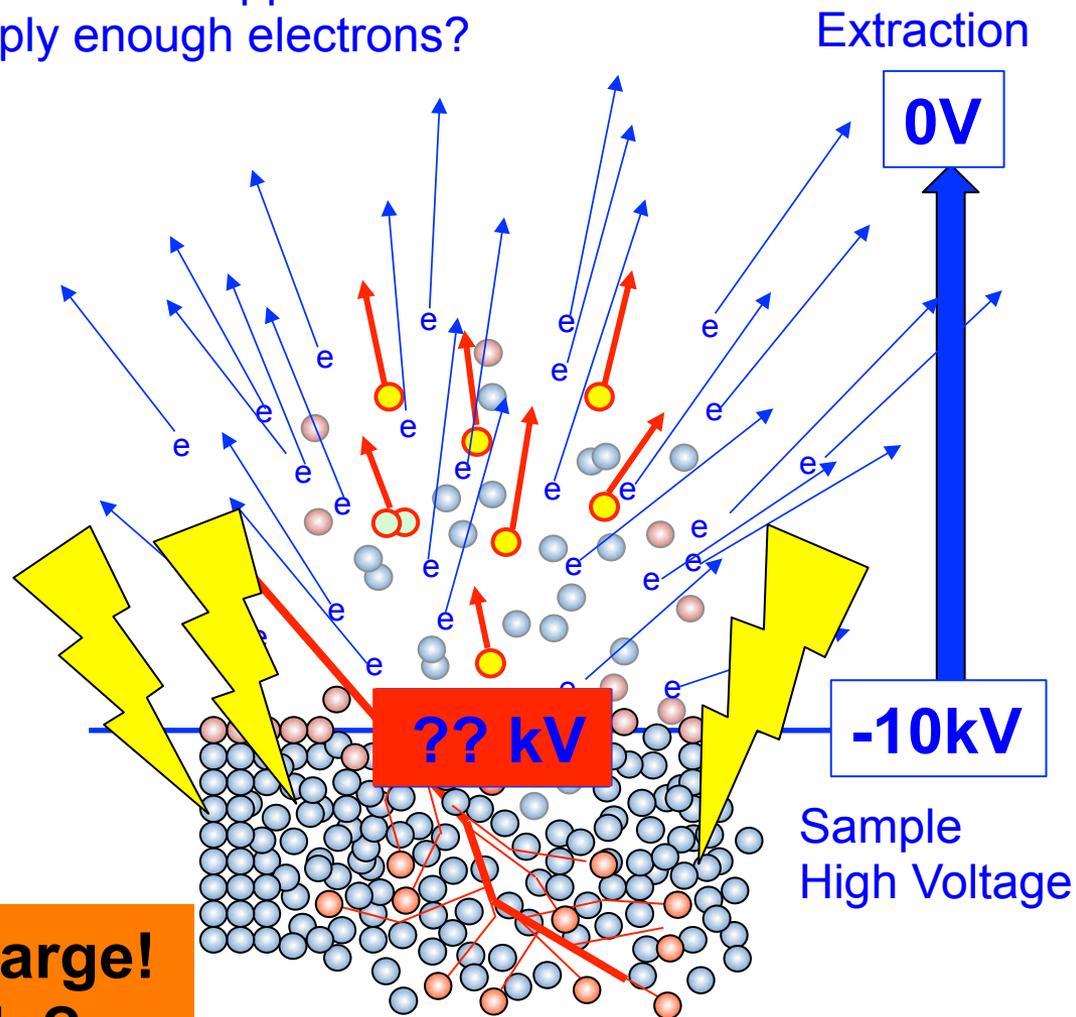


Sample charging by the loss of electron



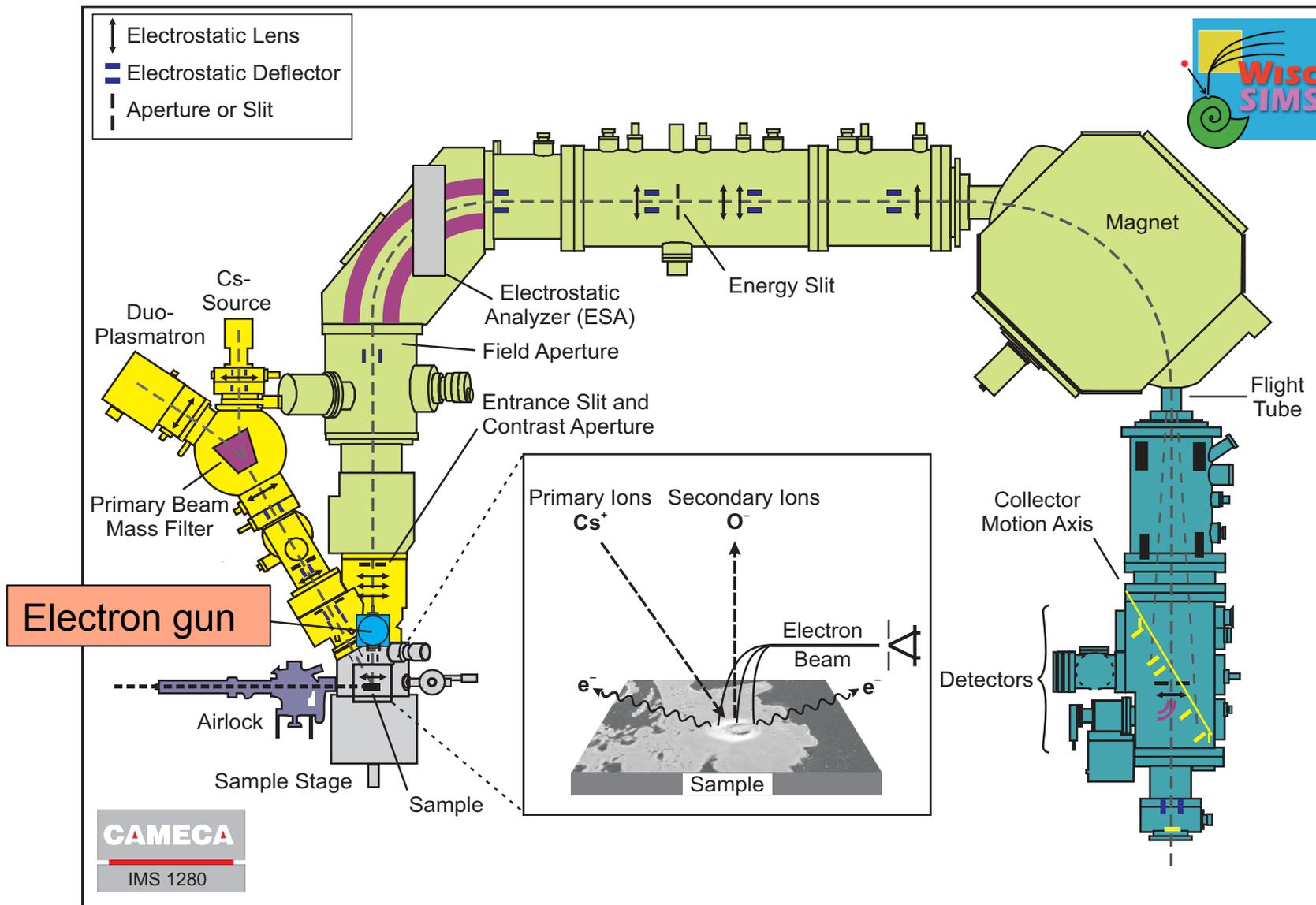
What would happen if we can not supply enough electrons?

- neutral atoms
- neutral molecules
- atomic ions (-)
- molecular ions (-)
- e Electrons (-)

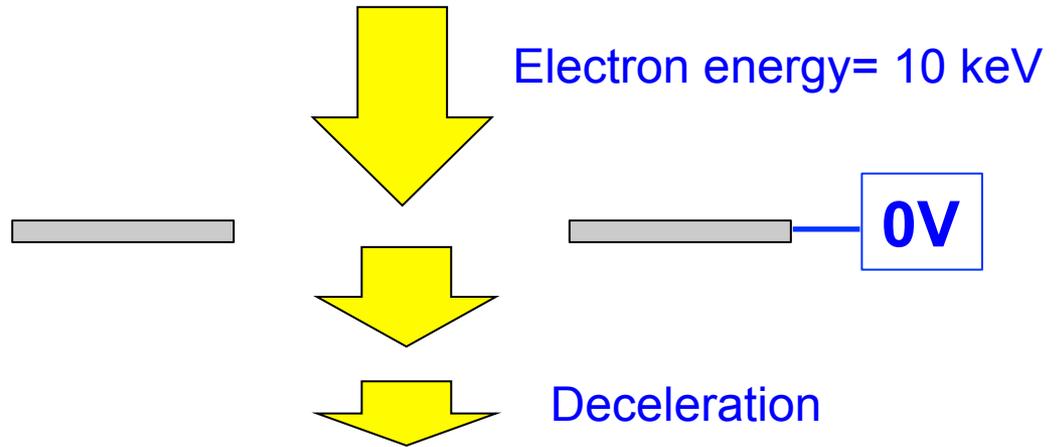
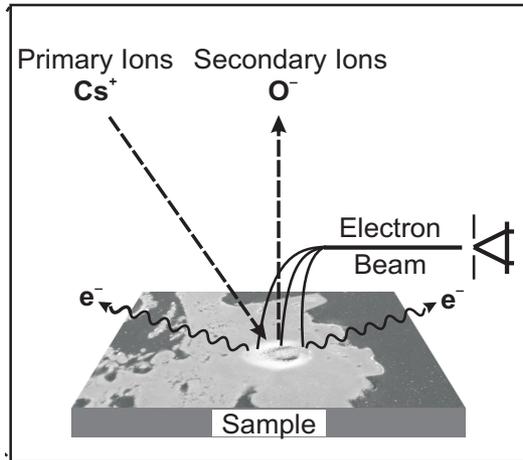


**Electrostatic discharge!
...on your sample?**

Electron Gun

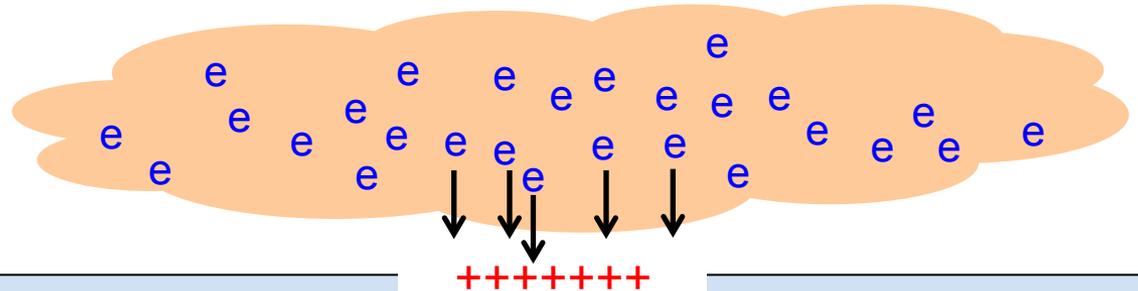


Electron Gun for Charge Compensation



Electron gun: -10 kV
Sample acceleration: -10 kV

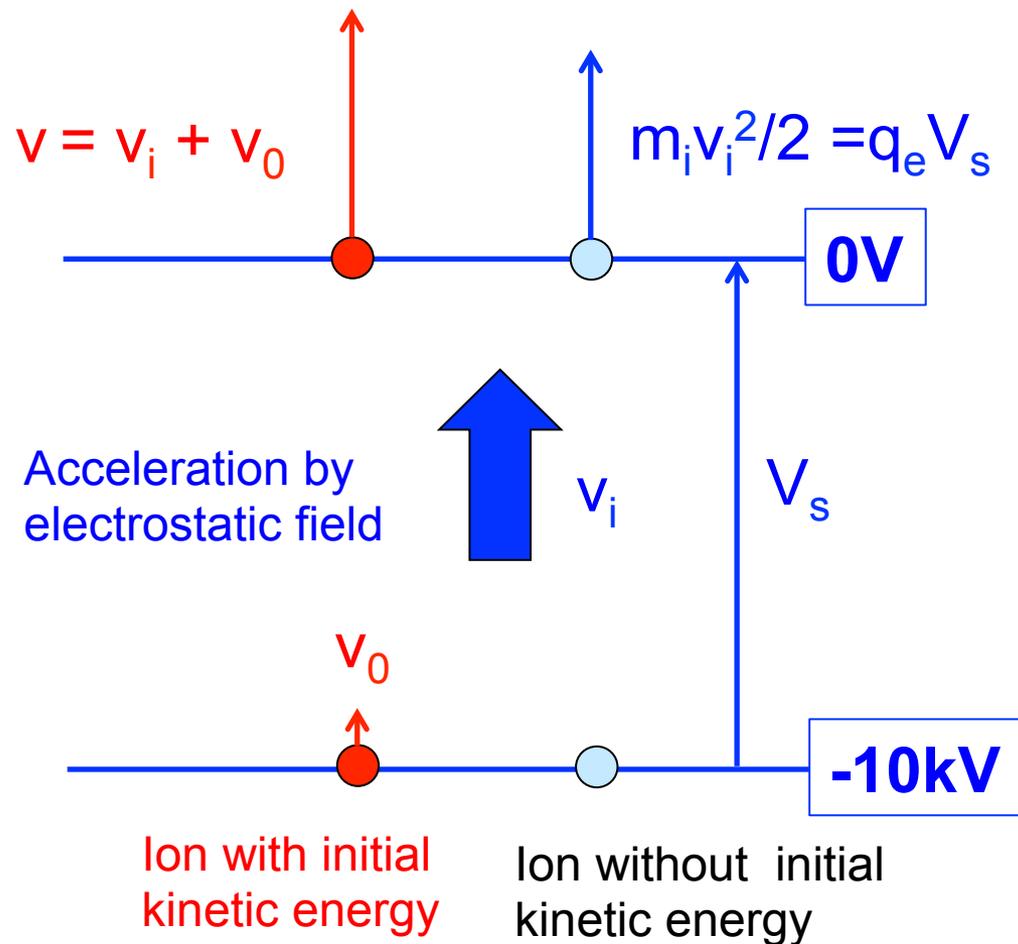
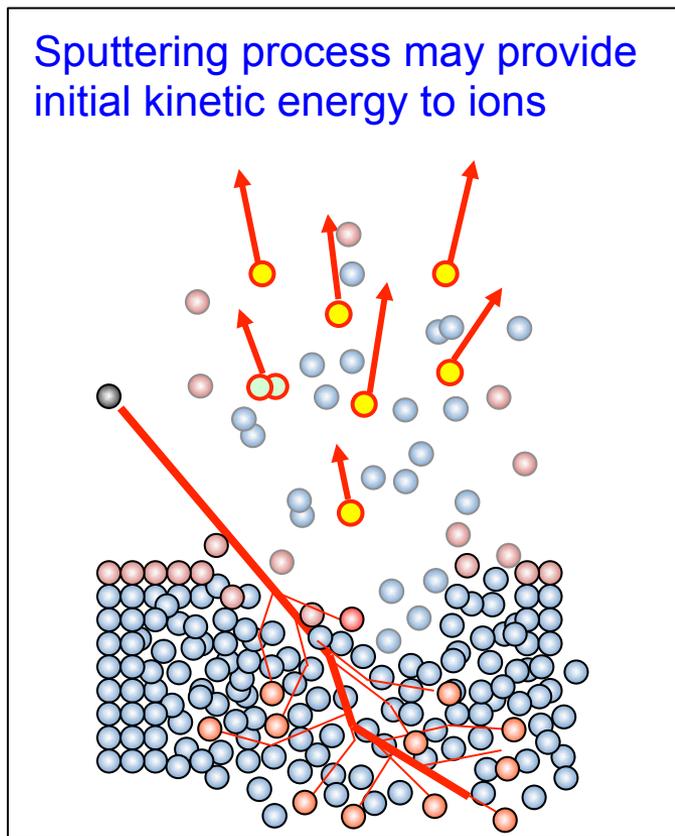
Electron Cloud (50 μ A, 100-150 μ m)
electron energy = 0 eV



-10kV

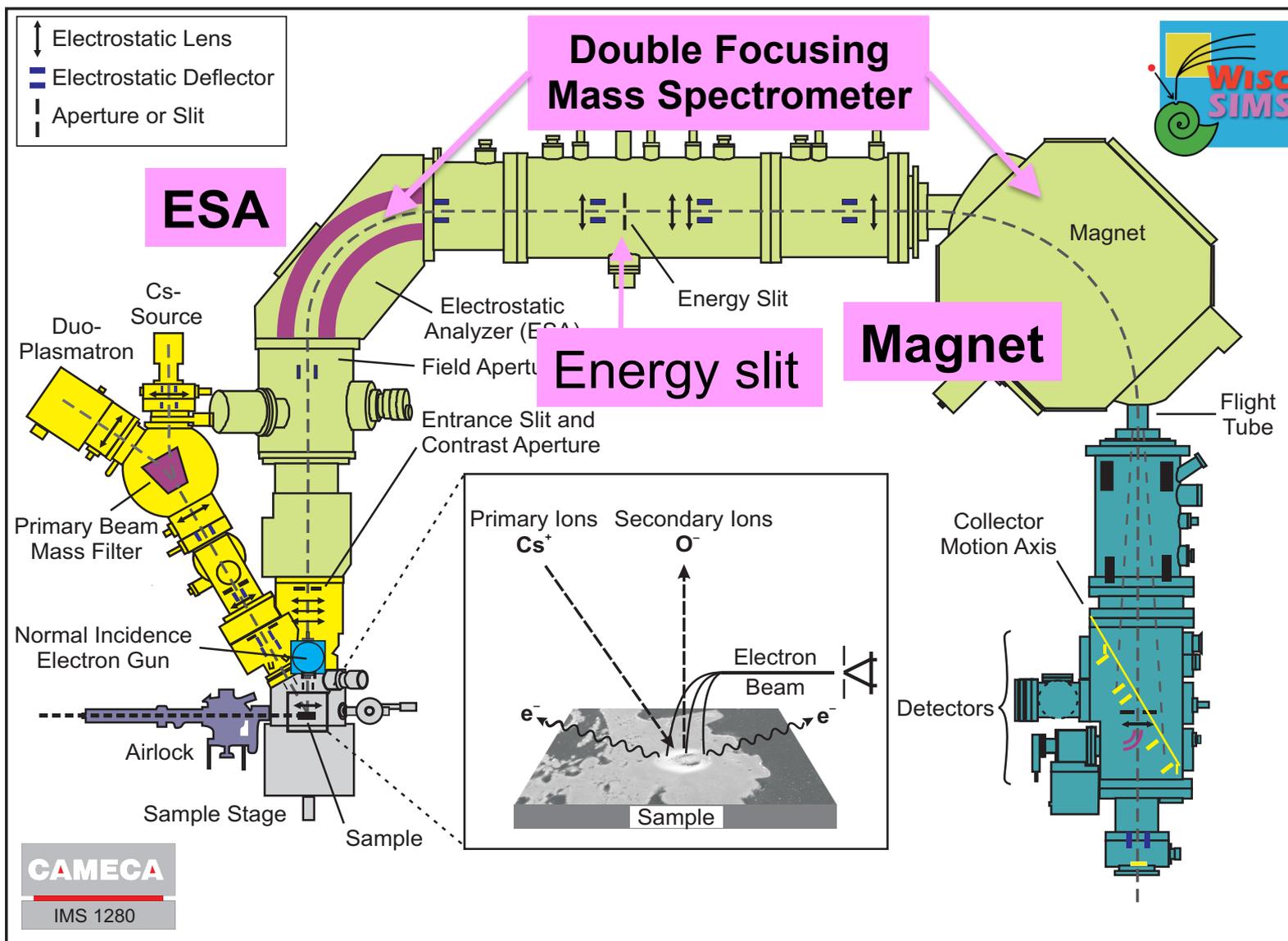
When charge build up by sputtering
electron is attracted to sample surface until
the charge is compensated.

Initial Kinetic Energy of Secondary Ions



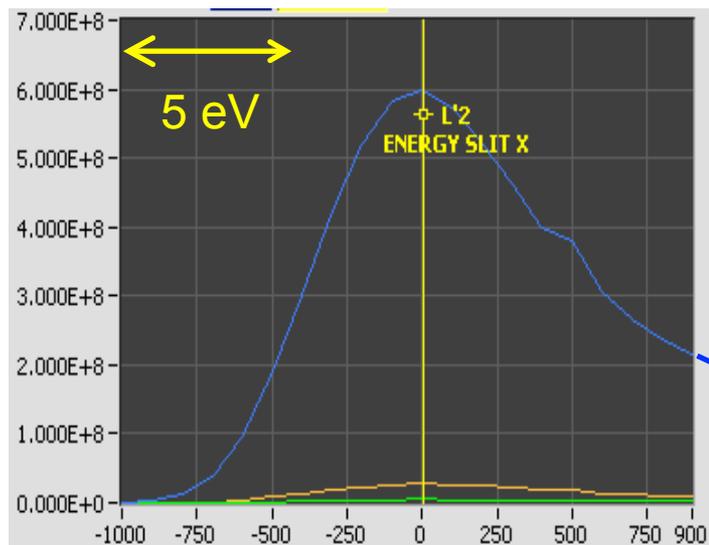
Trajectory of ions with different energies are different

Double Focusing Mass Spectrometer

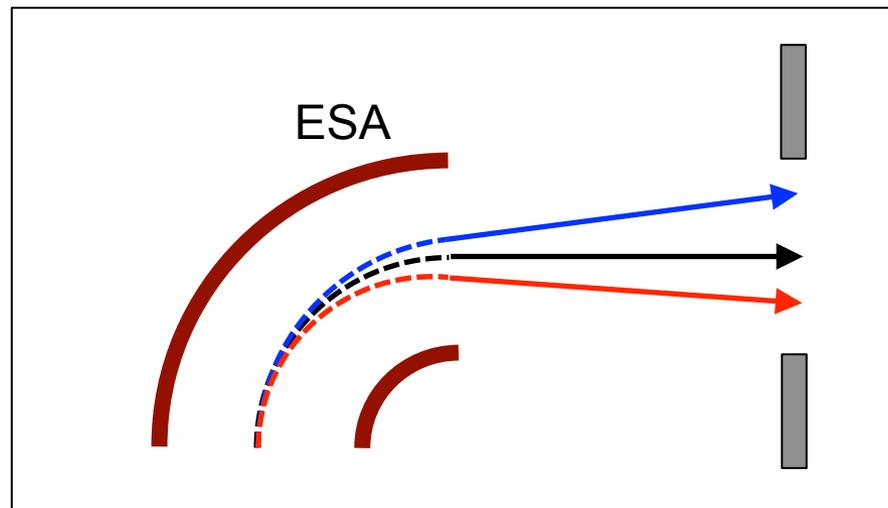


Initial Kinetic Energy of Secondary Ions

Energy slit scan of $^{16}\text{O}^-$ ions



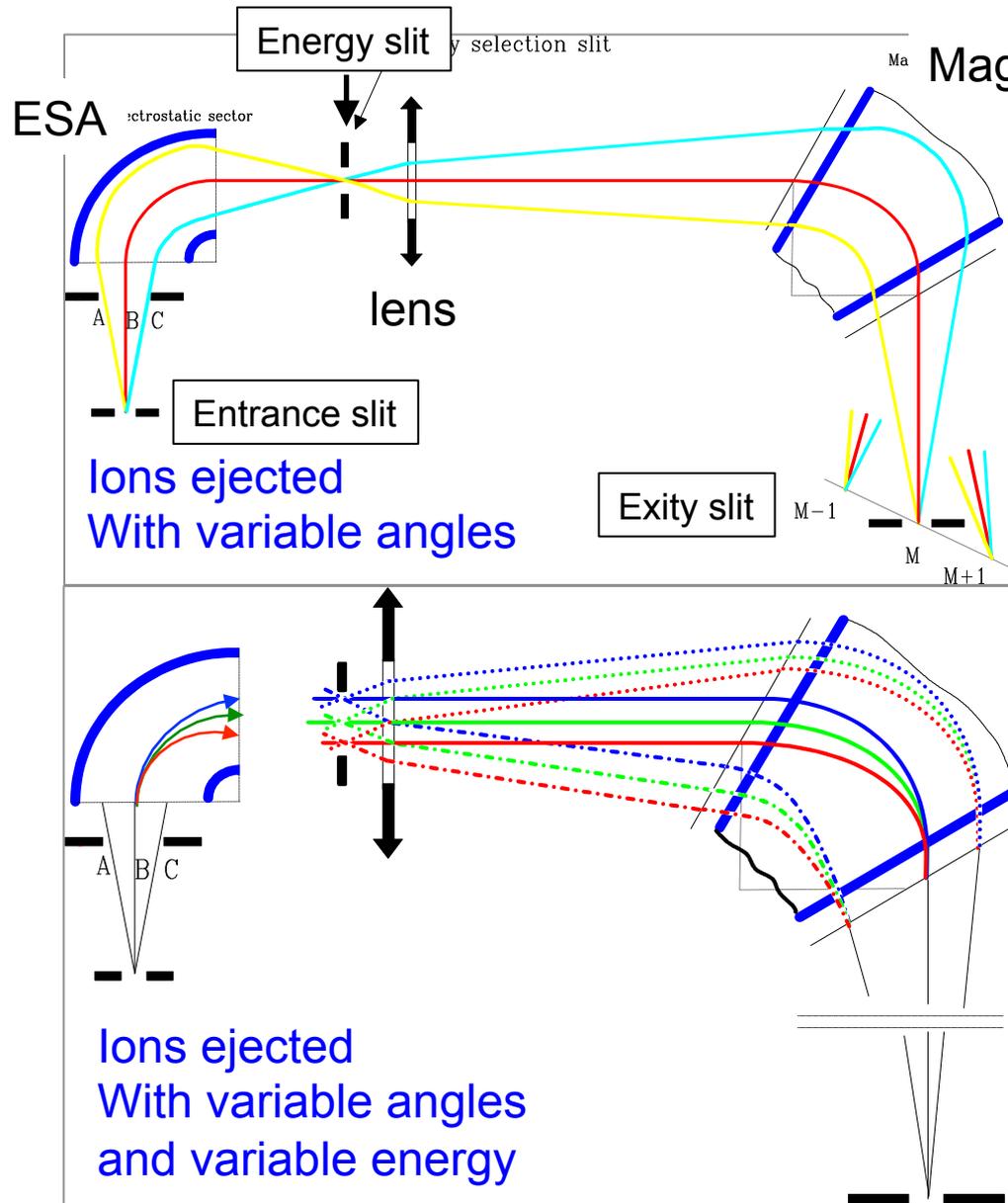
↑ position of slit (μm)
-10 keV (no initial energy)



Main peak is within ~ 30 eV
(0.3% of total energy)

Some ions show higher energy

Double Focusing Mass Spectrometer



From Cameca IMS manual

Ions without energy dispersion, but variable angles

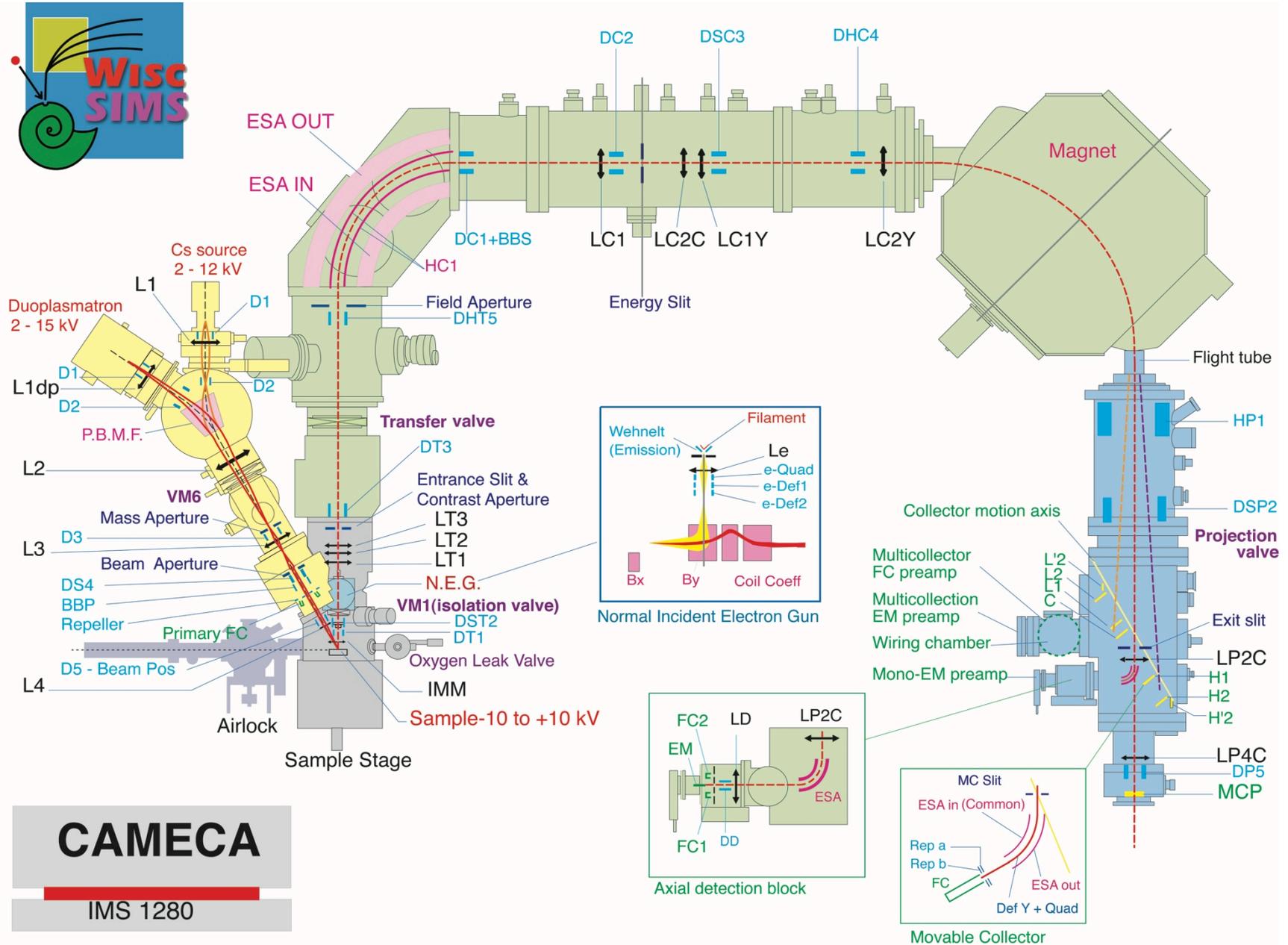
→ Ions with different angles **focus** by ESA and Magnet.

Ions with energy dispersion and variable angles

→ Ions with different energy **disperse** by ESA and Magnet

Dispersions made by ESA and Magnet are coupled to focus ions with variable energy.

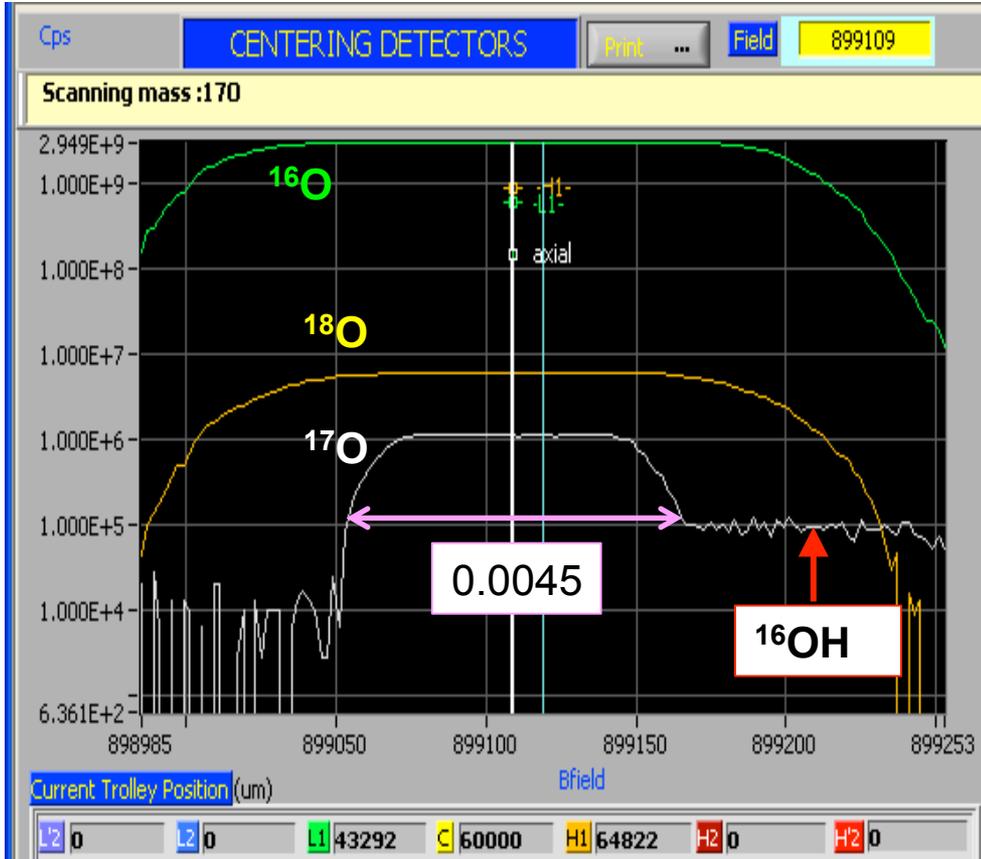
Detail schematics of IMS-1280



CAMECA
IMS 1280

Mass Spectrum (oxygen three isotope)

Mass Resolution Power (MRP) = (Mass of the peak)/(10% width)



^{17}O peak MRP
10% width: 0.0045 amu
 $\text{MRP} = 17/0.0045$
 $\sim 4,000$

^{16}O , ^{18}O : MRP $\sim 2,200$

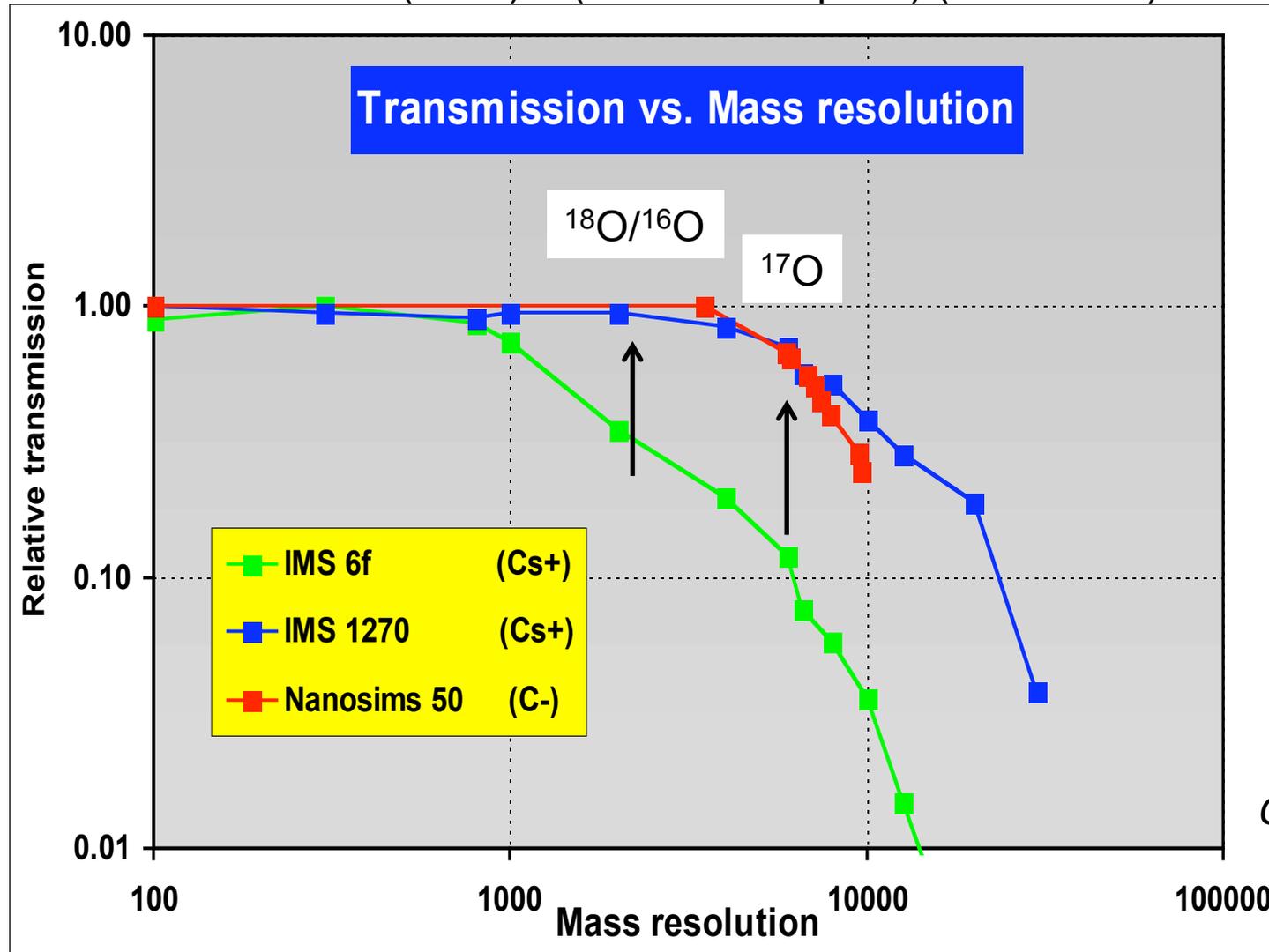
Magnetic field is regulated by NMR sensor.

Drift (ΔB) < 5 ppm for 12 hours

$\Delta M (\text{OH}-^{17}\text{O}) = -0.0036$ amu
($M/\Delta M$) $\sim 5,000$

Ion Transmission

Mass Resolution Power (MRP) = (Mass of the peak)/(10% width)



CAMECA

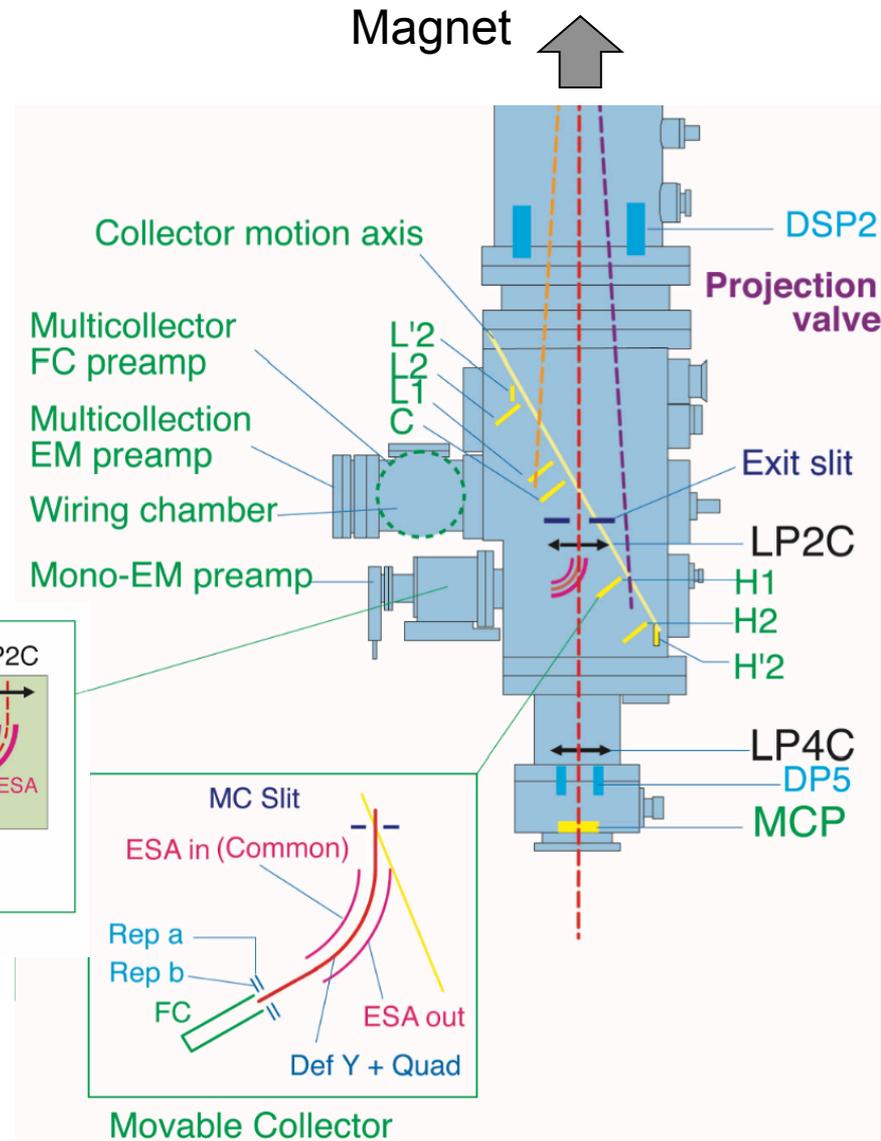
Detectors

Mono-collection: 2 Faraday Cup (FC)
Electron Multiplier (EM)

Multi-collection:
5 movable detectors (FC or EM)
2 additional FC detectors on L2 and H2

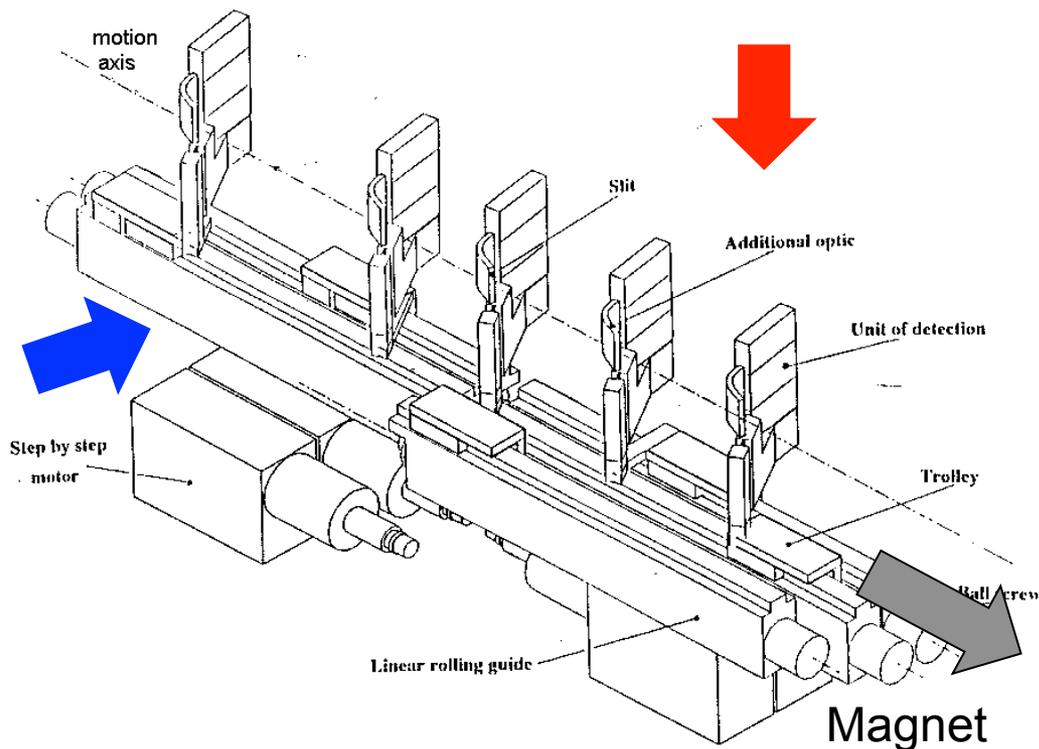
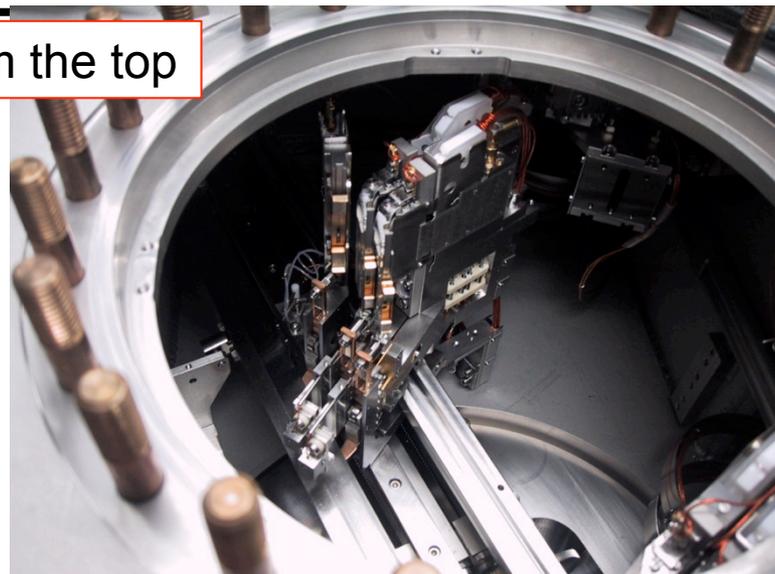
Direct image detection
Multi-channel Plate (MCP)

Multi-collection FC system is originally designed by Finnigan MAT. Very similar to modern ICP-MS and TIMS instruments.

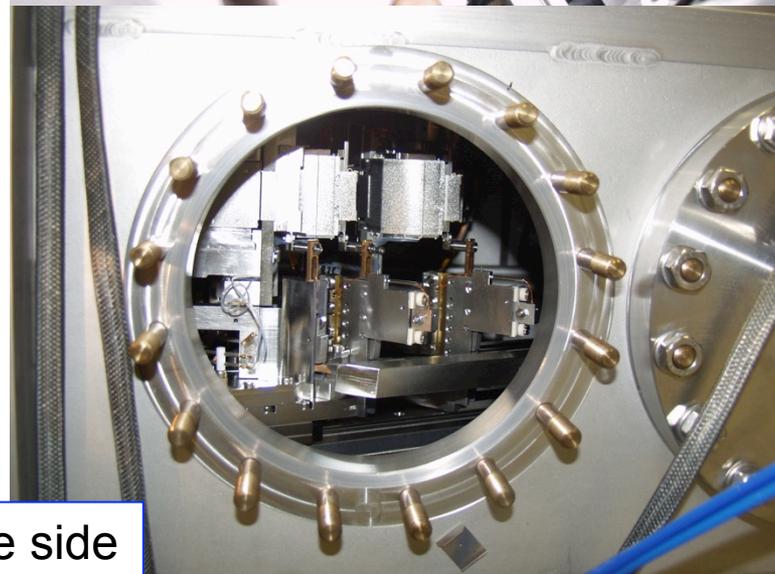


Multi-collection System

Looked from the top



Looked from the the side



Analysis Types

Spot analysis: High precision stable isotope analyses.
Trace element analyses.

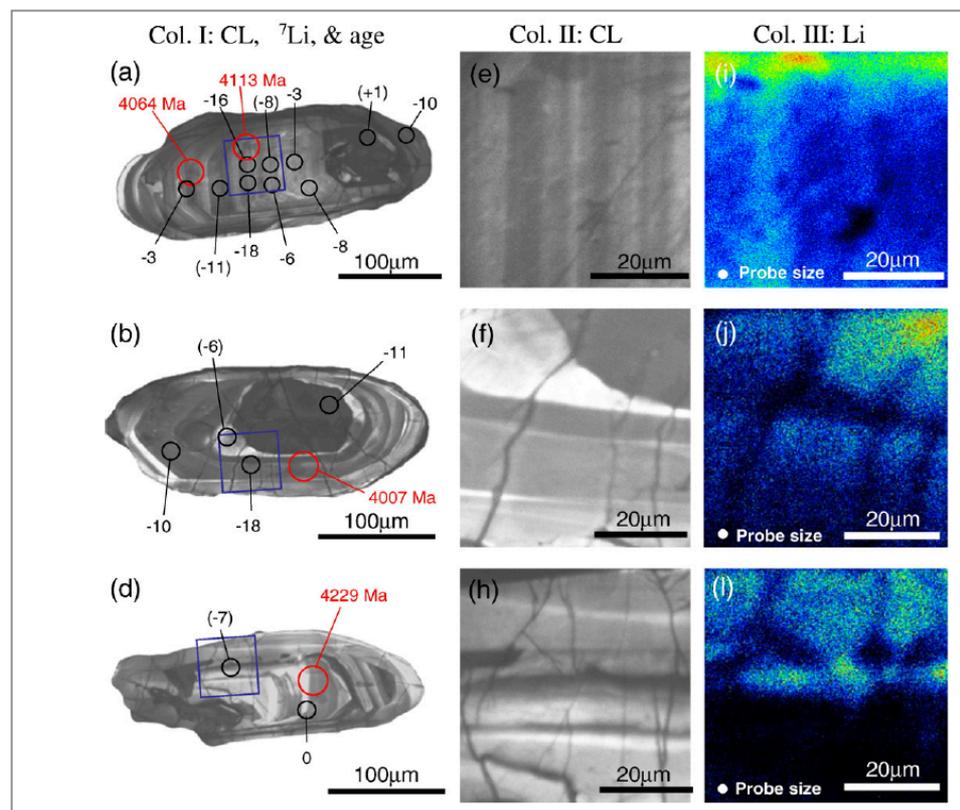
Scanning Ion Imaging (SII):

Raster primary ions and synchronize secondary ion detection. Secondary ions are detected by EM (not FC) due to fast response time (<10 ns)

Direct Ion Image:

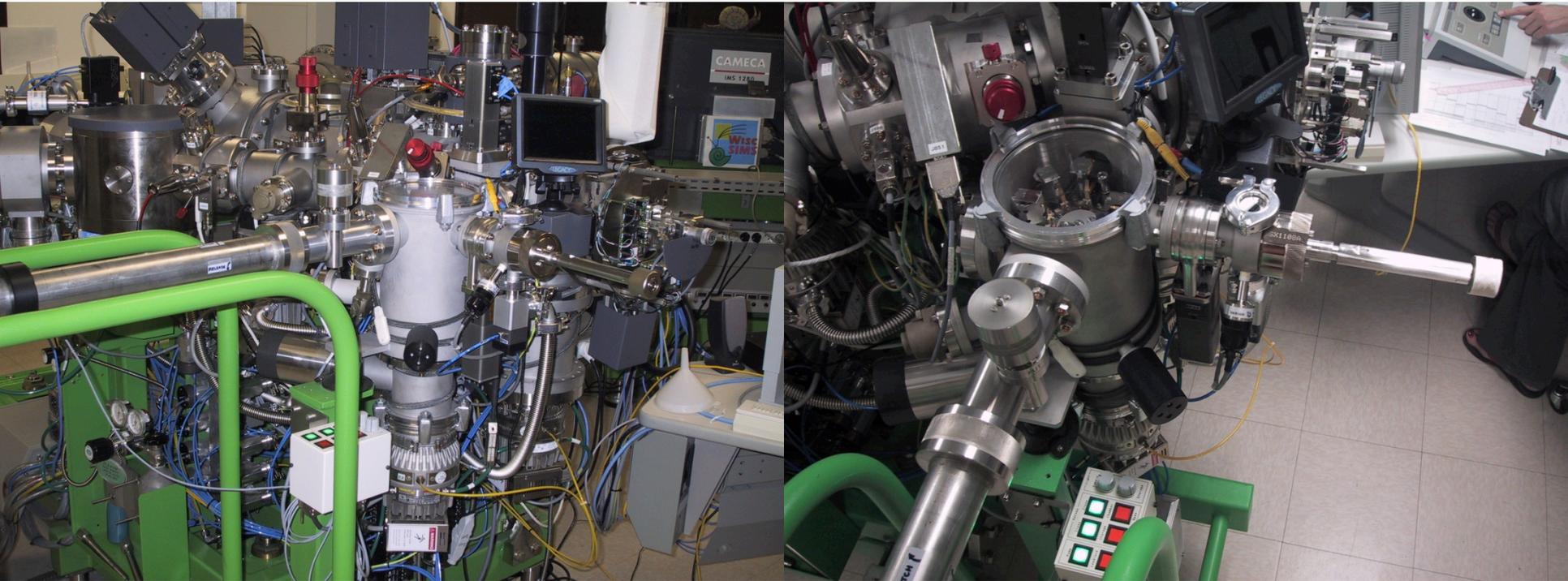
IMS 1280/7f series works as “ion microscope”. Positions of ions produced on the sample surface will be transferred to MCP. SCAPS detector is used in Hokkaido 1270 and Hawaii 1280.

Example of SII (Ushikubo et al. 2008)



Additional Improvement

6 holder airlock system (storage lock)

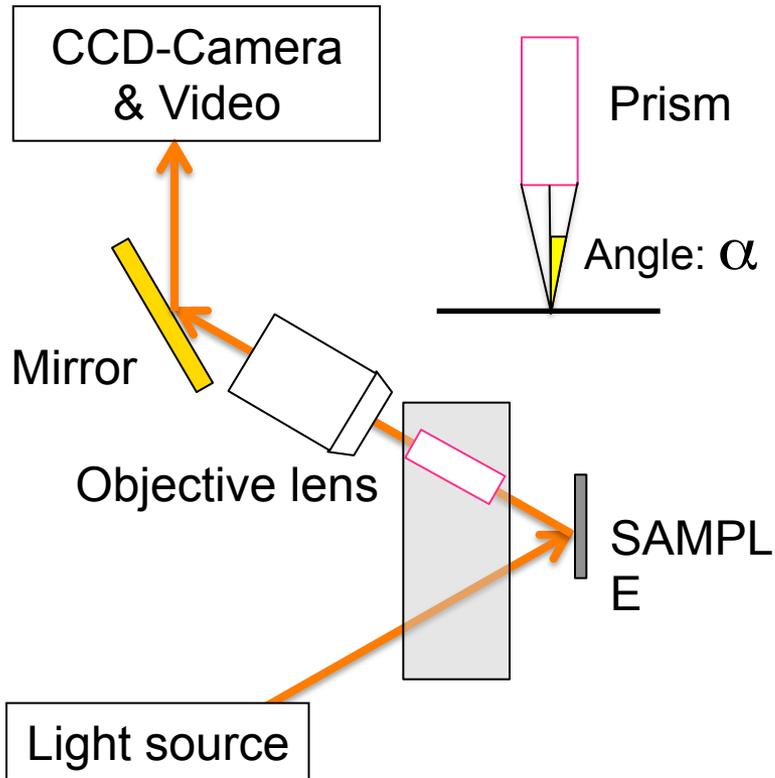


Option from Cameca: Original system only keeps one additional sample.

Reduced time for pumping individual samples

UV compatible optical microscope system

$$\text{Resolution } d = \lambda / (2 \sin(\alpha)) \\ = \lambda / 0.24$$



We could not see 1-2 μm spots

0. Halogen light (original)

$$\lambda \sim 0.7 \mu\text{m} \rightarrow d \sim 3 \mu\text{m}$$

Actual $d \sim 3.5 \mu\text{m}$ & chromatic effect

1. Blue LED

$$\lambda \sim 450 \text{ nm} \rightarrow d \sim 1.9 \mu\text{m}$$

Actual $\sim 2.5 \mu\text{m}$

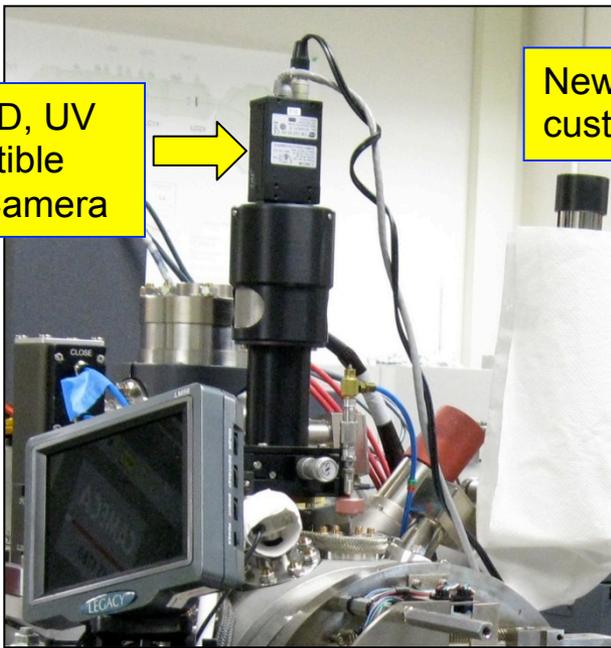
2. UV LED

$$\lambda \sim 370 \text{ nm} \rightarrow d \sim 1.5 \mu\text{m}$$

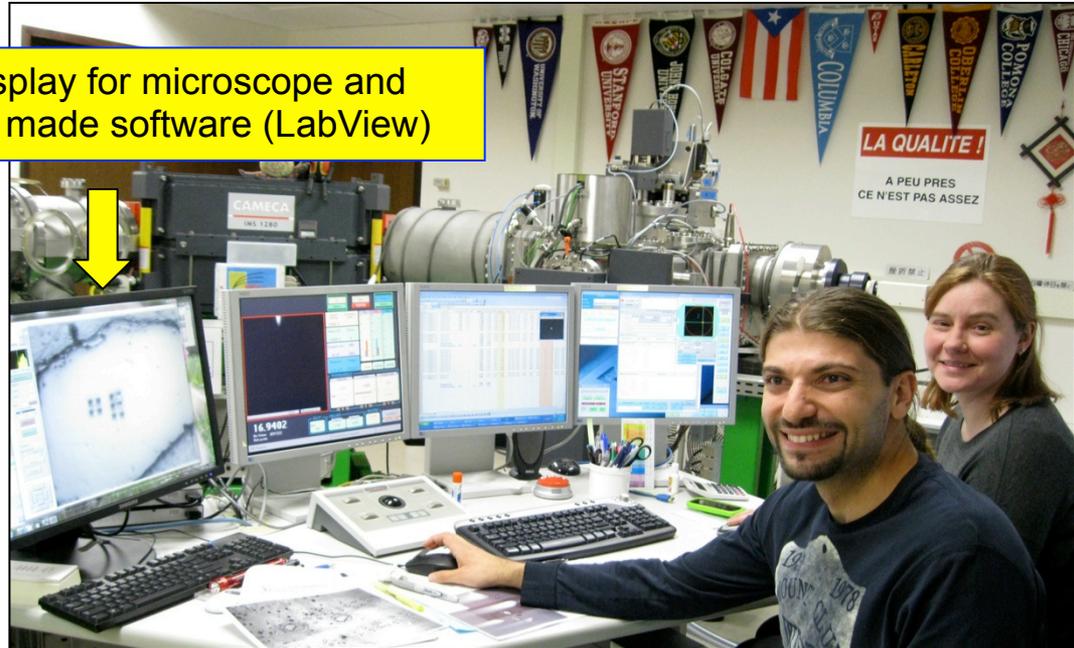
Actual $\sim 1.5 \mu\text{m}$

* Multiple optical components were replaced to UV compatible.

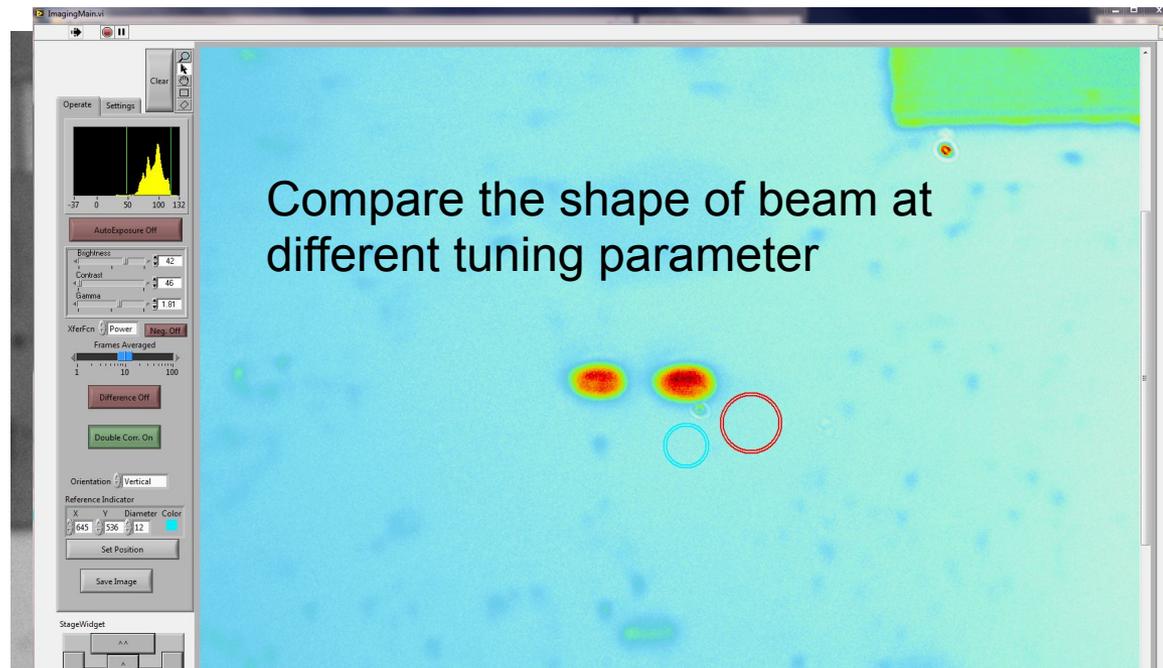
New HD, UV compatible CCD Camera



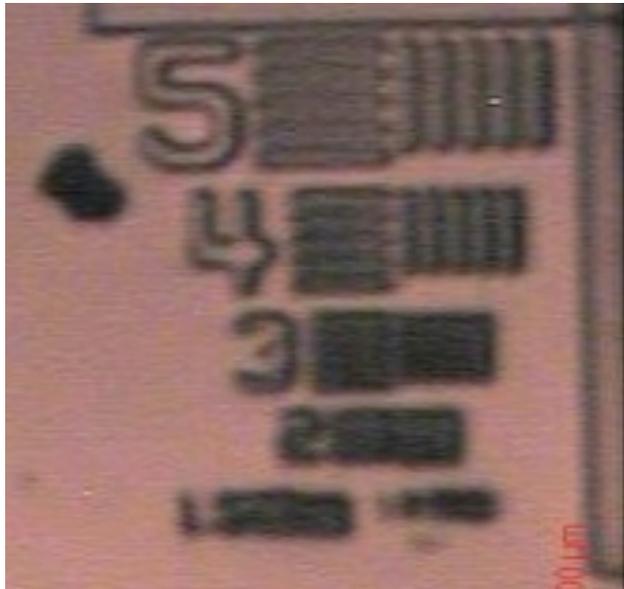
New display for microscope and custom made software (LabView)



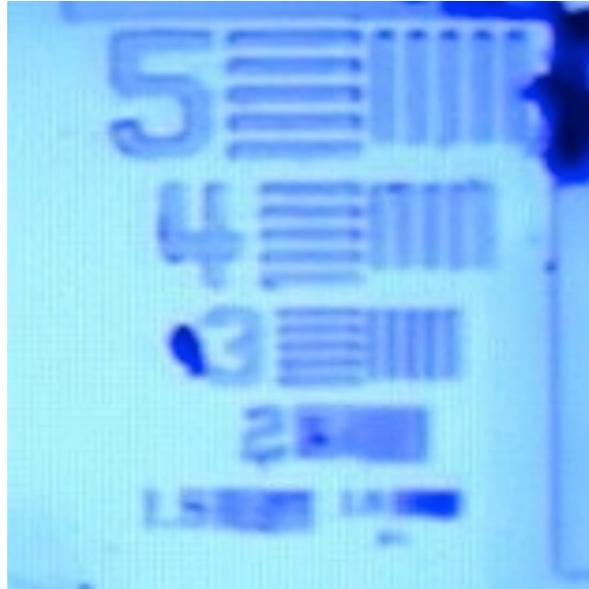
New Software
- zoom/unzoom
- pseudocolor



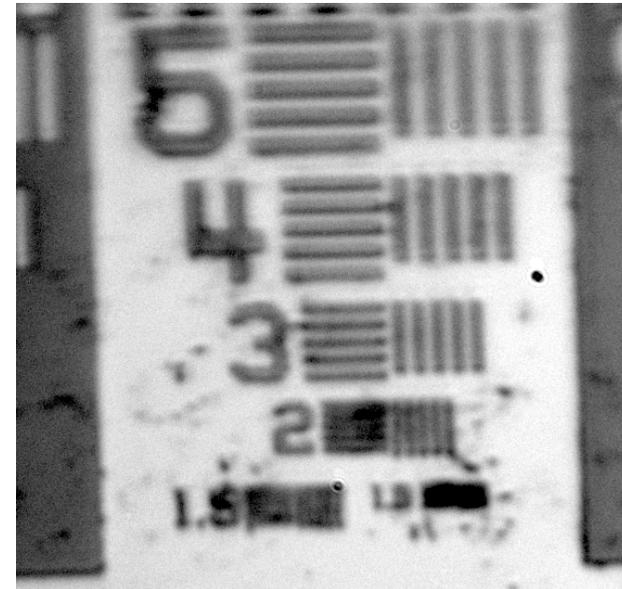
Improved optical resolution



Original
(halogen light)



Blue LED
(450 nm)



UV LED
(370 nm)

It is much easier to aim best position for the analysis

Other improvements that helped better stable isotope analysis

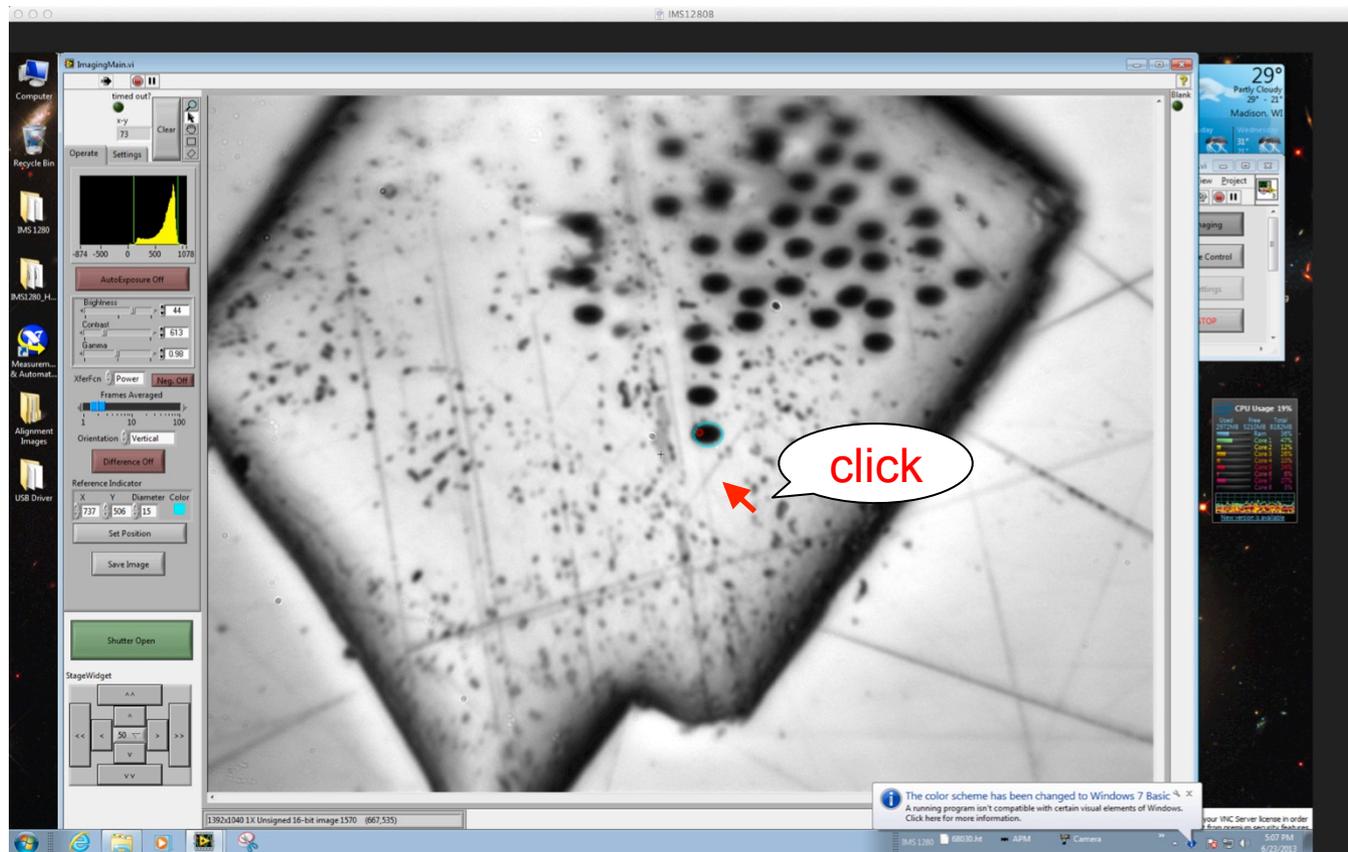
Add dumper to Turbo pumps → ~2 μm level vibration stopped.

Dedicated rough pumping for FC amplifier housing.
Keep constant pressure of ~0.3 torr.

Oxygen isotope analyses

Instrument is fully tuned including detector positions and magnetic field.

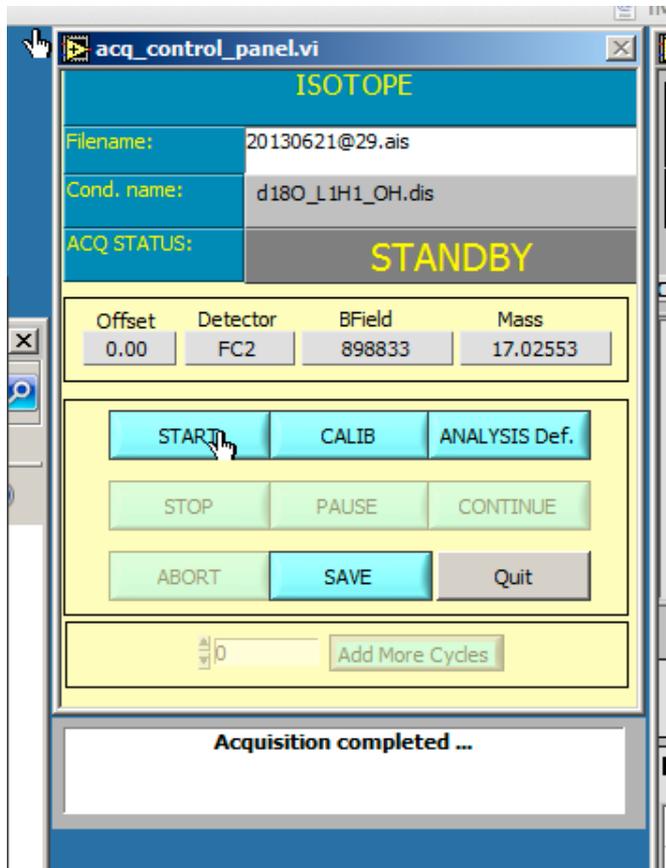
- Move to standard grain in your sample. Move to your analysis position.



Oxygen isotope analyses

Instrument is fully tuned including detector positions and magnetic field.

- Move to standard grain in your sample. Move to your analysis position.
- Press Start

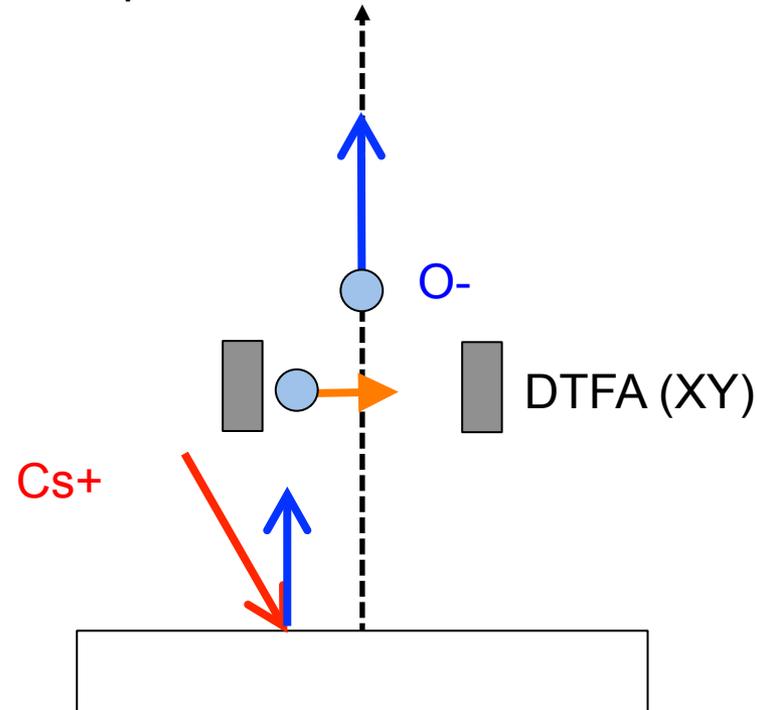


**Wait 3 min
until the analysis is done**

Oxygen isotope analyses

During first 1 min, there will be series of scanning.

This is called “**DTFA Scan**” that adjustment of primary beam misalignment against secondary ion optical axis.



ISOTOPE

Filename: 20130621@29.ais
 Cond. name: d18O_L1H1_OH.dls
 ACQ STATUS: **RUNNING**

Offset: 0.00 Detector: FC2 BField: 898833 Mass: 17.02553

START CALIB ANALYSIS Def.
 STOP PAUSE CONTINUE
 ABORT SAVE Quit

CENTERING BEAM

DT FA X

1.8E+9
1.6E+9
1.4E+9
1.2E+9
1.0E+9
6.0E+8
4.0E+8
2.0E+8
0.0E+0

-50 -40 -20 0 20 40 48

LIN 0.0 -1.68 1.7E+9

Centering
 % Level center Time(s)
 95 1.68 36.468

0.1007722 Tesla L

Polarity Negative Regulation -ON NMR- LOCKED

CAMECA UWC-3 6/23/2013 4:51 PM
 IMS1280

D:\Cameca IMS Datas\cips_data\data\20130621 - Paleoclimate conference\20130621@29.ais

CORRECTIONS:

yield EM yield 1.000000 Bkg (c/s) 0.000000E+0
 Background Dead time (ns) 23.0
 Dead Time Save Parameters Apply File Parameters

Ems Drift show data Rejection condition (#sigma): 0
 Linear Drift Modify Block Size: 10
 Ip Normalize

CURRENT DISPLAY: ACQUISITION

Block# 2 Cycle# 10 Total Cycles: 20 Cycles in a Block: 10

BLOCK RESULTS# BLOCK: 1

	R0	R1	R2
Mean value(cps)	1.986646E+9	2.018068E-3	9.822746E-4
Std dev. (STDE)	3.653313E+7	1.622460E-6	1.940798E-4
Std Err. mean(%)	5.815224E-1	2.542367E-2	6.248093E+0
Poisson (%)	3.553356E-4	7.953598E-3	1.360597E-2
Rejected #	0.000000E+0	0.000000E+0	0.000000E+0
Integrated mean	1.986646E+9	2.018047E-3	9.804307E-4
Delta Value(permil)		6.417121E+0	
OSA corrected Rati			

CUMULATED RESULTS: OVER DATA

	R0	R1	R2
Mean value(cps)	2.041192E+9	2.016430E-3	1.237606E-3
Std dev. (STDE)	6.466834E+7	2.219115E-6	7.017677E-4
Std Err. mean(%)	7.084232E-1	2.460829E-2	1.267932E+1
Poisson (%)	2.478760E-4	5.549786E-3	8.035495E-3
Rejected #	0.000000E+0	0.000000E+0	0.000000E+0
Integrated mean	2.041192E+9	2.016375E-3	1.239406E-3
Delta Value(permil)		5.600676E+0	
OSA corrected Rati			

DISPLAY Acquisition RATIOS DELTA QSA COMPUTATION SAVE COMMENTS
 Isotopes files SHOW CURVES PRINT...

print only cumulated results

Oxygen isotope analyses

Data is imported

Microsoft Excel - 20130621_d18O_Matt Huber.xls

File Edit View Insert Format Tools Data Window Help

100%

Draw AutoShapes

A40

1	File	Commen	d18_VSM	Er (2S)	IMF	d18O_m	d18O_2SE	16O/E9	ctIP(nA)	Yield(E9c	date	time	X	Y	DTFA-X	DTFA-Y	Mass	L1.bkg	H1.bkg	Sample N	16O1H/16O
2	20130621@1.asc	UWC-3				8.014	0.522	1.790	0.819	2.184	6/21/2013	15:47	461	1287	-10	-18	898858	-2559900	-49920	/	0.001221
3	20130621@2.asc	UWC-3				7.082	0.518	1.831	0.810	2.261	6/21/2013	15:50	463	1325	-10	-18	898858	-2559900	-49920	/	0.001228
4	20130621@3.asc	UWC-3				7.323	0.584	1.815	0.802	2.263	6/21/2013	16:01	469	1264	-11	-18	898858	-2559900	-49920	/	0.001208
5	20130621@4.asc	UWC-3				7.448	0.494	1.781	0.788	2.260	6/21/2013	16:17	453	1348	-11	-19	898858	-2559900	-49920	/	0.001327
6	Start test measurements on UWC-3, 6-23-2013																				
7	20130621@5.asc	UWC-3				5.648	0.475	2.085	0.904	2.306	6/23/2013	12:42	465	1299	-1	-3	898833	-2544940	-49463	/	0.001054
8	20130621@6.asc	UWC-3				5.404	0.510	2.086	0.917	2.273	6/23/2013	12:45	467	1281	-1	-3	898833	-2544940	-49463	/	0.000817
9	20130621@7.asc	UWC-3				5.553	0.510	2.088	0.920	2.271	6/23/2013	12:49	470	1254	0	-3	898833	-2544940	-49463	/	0.000768
10	20130621@8.asc	UWC-3				5.655	0.395	2.098	0.921	2.278	6/23/2013	12:52	469	1234	-1	-3	898833	-2544940	-49463	/	0.000791
11	average and 2 SD																				
12						5.565	0.234														
13	20130621@9.asc	UWC-3				5.594	0.441	2.105	0.914	2.303	6/23/2013	15:13	496	1265	-1	-2	898833	-2544940	-49463	/	0.000892
14	20130621@10.asc	UWC-3				5.293	0.392	2.103	0.925	2.272	6/23/2013	15:17	404	1260	0	-1	898833	-2544940	-49463	/	0.001041
15	20130621@11.asc	UWC-3				5.455	0.565	2.112	0.922	2.290	6/23/2013	15:21	494	1293	0	-2	898833	-2544940	-49463	/	0.000936
16	20130621@12.asc	UWC-3				5.382	0.432	2.106	0.922	2.285	6/23/2013	15:24	478	1328	0	-2	898833	-2544940	-49463	/	0.000936
17	average and 2 SD																				
18						5.431	0.255														
19	20130621@13.asc	UWC-3				5.290	0.504	2.110	0.920	2.293	6/23/2013	15:36	459	1342	-1	-3	898833	-2544940	-49463	/	0.001107
20	20130621@14.asc	UWC-3				5.292	0.433	2.106	0.921	2.287	6/23/2013	15:40	439	1308	-1	-2	898833	-2544940	-49463	/	0.001079
21	20130621@15.asc	UWC-3				5.499	0.489	2.089	0.916	2.280	6/23/2013	15:43	427	1329	-1	-3	898833	-2544940	-49463	/	0.001263
22	20130621@16.asc	UWC-3				5.394	0.526	2.102	1.077	1.952	6/23/2013	15:46	512	1273	-2	-3	898833	-2544940	-49463	/	0.00092
23	average and 2 SD																				
24						5.369	0.199														
25	20130621@17.asc	UWC-3				5.352	0.536	2.086	0.898	2.321	6/23/2013	16:07	489	1310	-2	-3	898833	-2544940	-49463	/	0.001145
26	20130621@18.asc	UWC-3				5.373	0.473	2.072	0.893	2.320	6/23/2013	16:11	421	1369	-1	-3	898833	-2544940	-49463	/	0.001041
27	20130621@19.asc	UWC-3				5.573	0.539	2.065	0.893	2.313	6/23/2013	16:14	361	1347	-1	-2	898833	-2544940	-49463	/	0.001032
28	20130621@20.asc	UWC-3				5.237	0.579	2.068	0.891	2.320	6/23/2013	16:18	449	1362	-1	-3	898833	-2544940	-49463	/	0.001175
29	average and 2 SD																				
30						5.384	0.279														
31	20130621@21.asc	UWC-3				5.691	0.609	2.063	0.893	2.310	6/23/2013	16:25	441	1248	-1	-3	898833	-2544940	-49463	/	0.001042
32	20130621@22.asc	UWC-3				5.607	0.467	2.072	0.891	2.325	6/23/2013	16:28	426	1291	-1	-4	898833	-2544940	-49463	/	0.001227
33	20130621@23.asc	UWC-3				5.805	0.474	2.060	0.890	2.314	6/23/2013	16:31	422	1267	-1	-4	898833	-2544940	-49463	/	0.001236
34	20130621@24.asc	UWC-3				5.568	0.574	2.048	0.890	2.300	6/23/2013	16:35	379	1291	-1	-4	898833	-2544940	-49463	/	0.001116
35	average and 2 SD																				
36						5.668	0.210														
37	20130621@25.asc	UWC-3				5.724	0.456	2.043	0.890	2.296	6/23/2013	16:39	404	1245	-1	-2	898833	-2544940	-49463	/	0.001242
38	20130621@26.asc	UWC-3				5.485	0.536	2.044	0.889	2.300	6/23/2013	16:43	385	1269	-1	-3	898833	-2544940	-49463	/	0.003097
39	20130621@27.asc	UWC-3				5.514	0.444	2.044	0.890	2.297	6/23/2013	16:46	381	1225	-2	-2	898833	-2544940	-49463	/	0.000959
40																					
41																					
42																					
43																					
44																					
45																					
46																					
47																					
48																					
49																					
50																					
51																					
52																					

Sum table Sheet2

Ready NUM

Oxygen isotope analyses

Move to next position
and
Enjoy your Analysis and Science

