

Sample preparation for Transmission Electron Microscopy

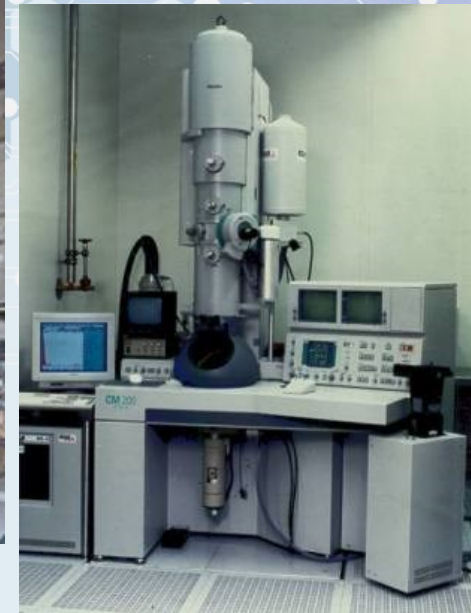
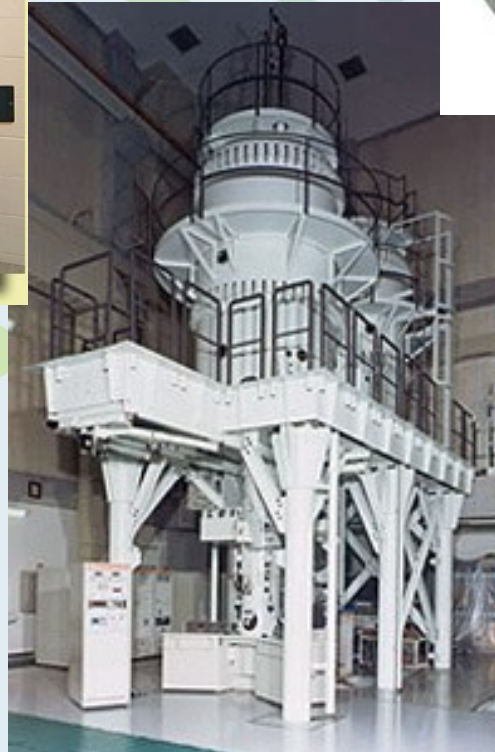
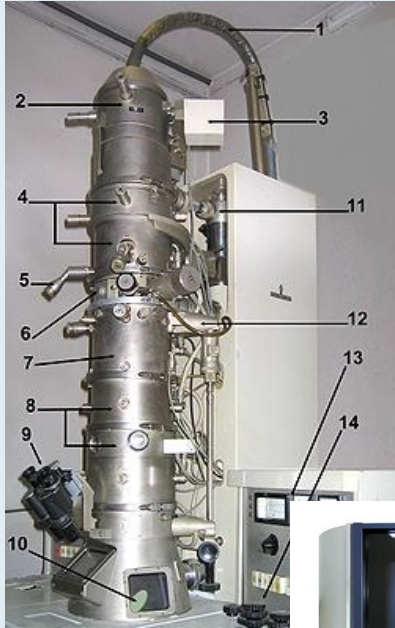
Corrado Bongiorno: *IMM-CNR, Catania*

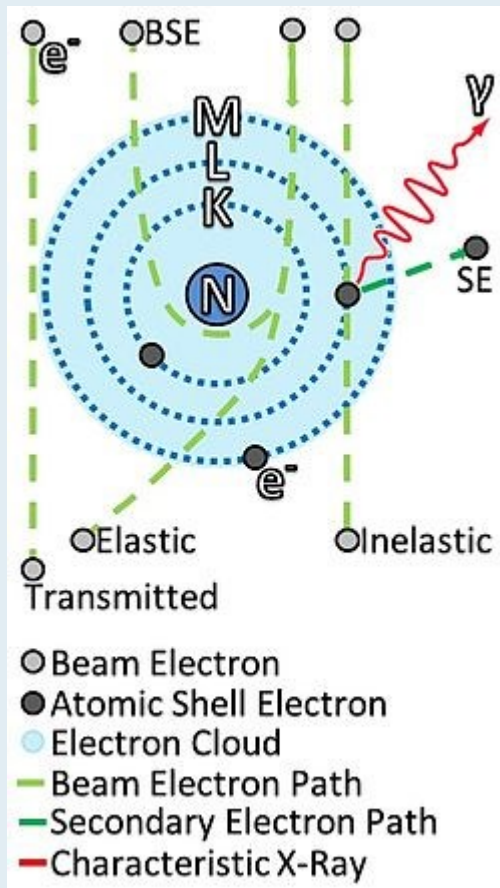
- .Electrons and matter
- .The right thickness
- .How to obtain a good sample
- .Mechanical preparation
- .Drop casting
- .Ultramicrotome
- .New developments

Transmission Electron Microscopy

Very powerfull technique

Main drowback is the sample preparation

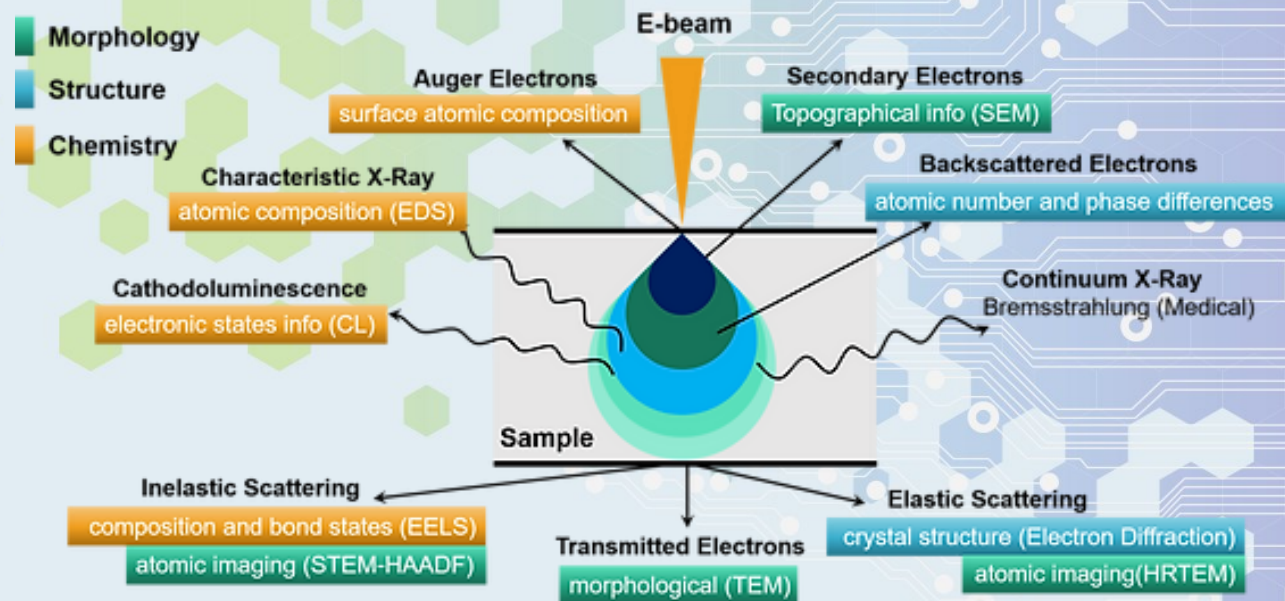




Electron/matter interaction

Every interaction has different cross-section.

Cross-section change with incident energy and materials



Electrons are strongly absorbed

The right thickness

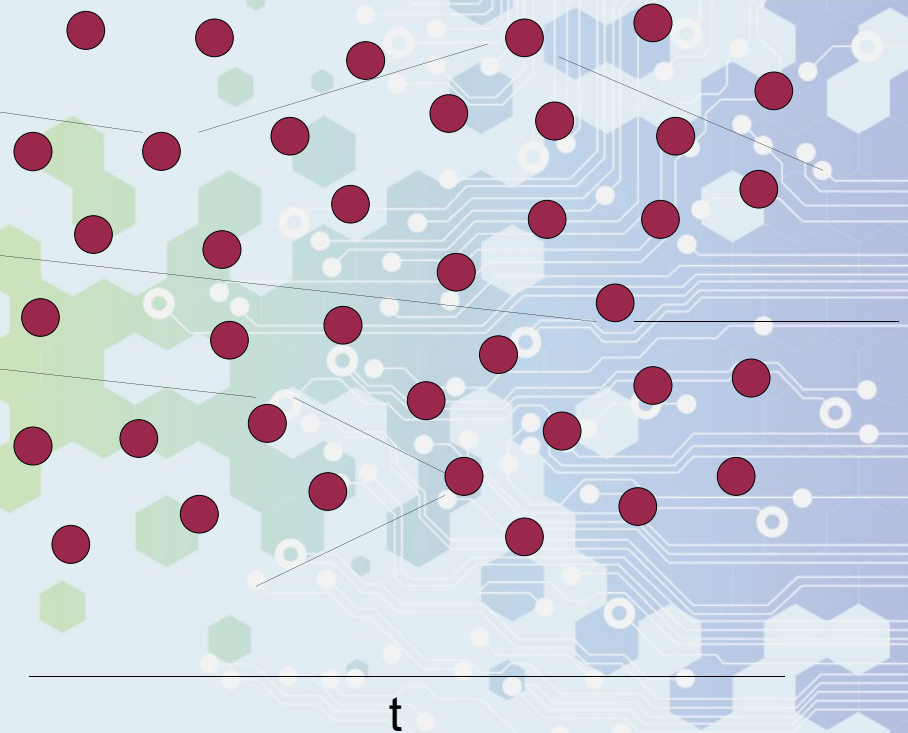
Increasing thickness
increase noise/signal ratio

In TEM $I(t)$ should be very
similar to I_0

$$t \sim \lambda$$

Average distance between two
scattering events

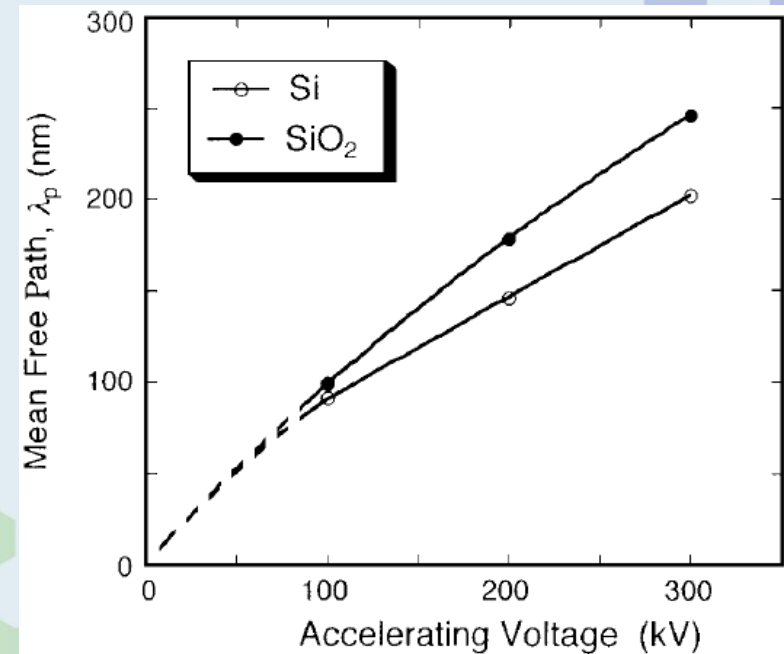
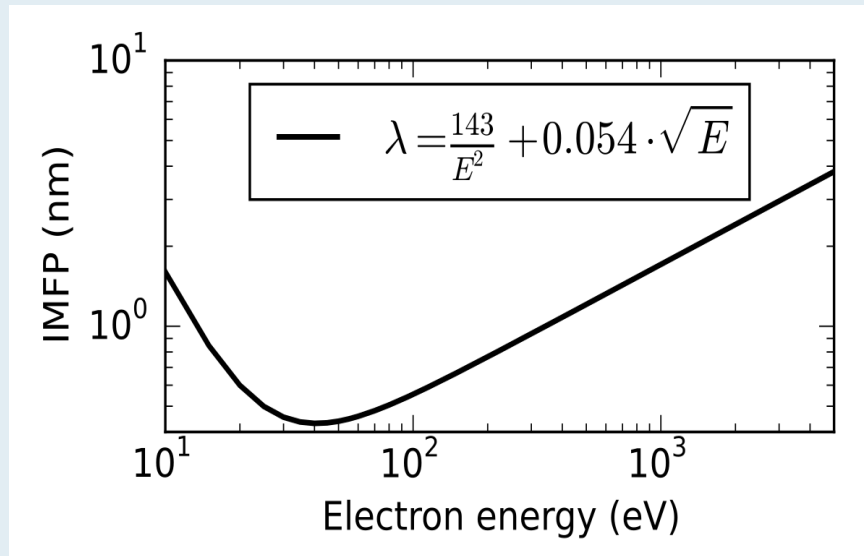
λ = mean free path



$$I(t) = I_0 \exp(-t / \lambda(E))$$

λ change with incident electron energy
Change with materials

Larger is λ more «transparent» is the material.
The right tickness is λ dependent



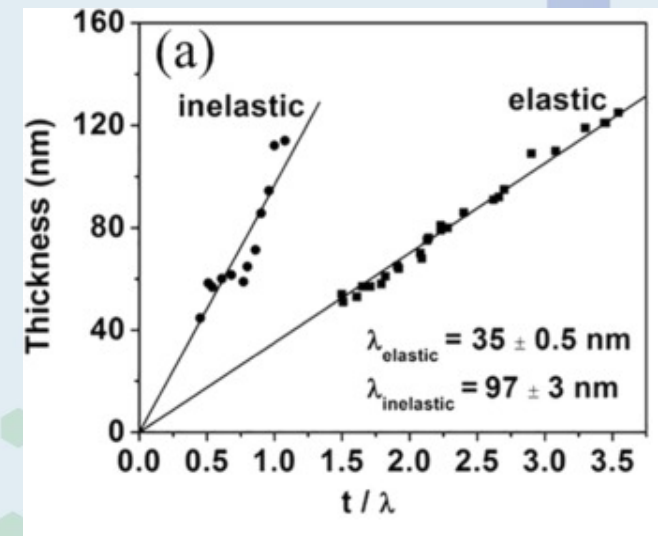
t/λ is the parameter used for different materials comparison.

$t/\lambda=1$ is usually a good sample.

$t/\lambda=1$ in silicon at 200keV means $t=150\text{nm}$

$t/\lambda=1$ in gold at 200keV means $t=40\text{nm}$

- HR-TEM Image: Multiscattered elastic electrons
($t/\lambda = 0.3 - 1.5$)
- HR-STEM image: High angles scattered electrons
($t/\lambda = 0.3 - 2$)
- EDX: secondary emissions due to inelastic events
($t/\lambda = 1 - 3$)
- EELS: Inelastic transmitted single scattered electrons
($t/\lambda = 0.3 - 1$)



Sample thickness

Generally log-ratio method
used to assess the sample
thickness of sample

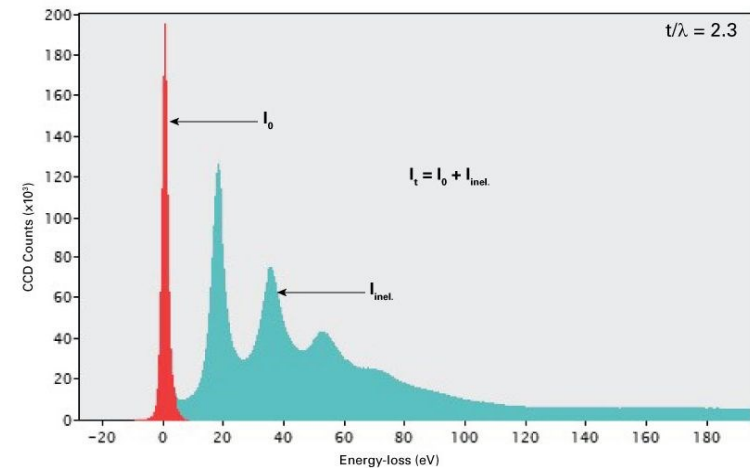
$$t/\lambda = -\ln(I_0/I_t)$$

Where,

I_0 is zero loss intensity

I_t is total transmitted
intensity

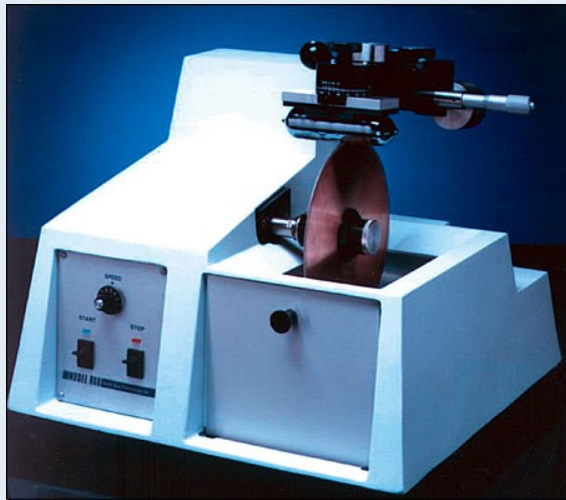
t/λ is the mean
number of scattering
events per incident
electron



<http://www.eels.info/how/quantification/assess-sample-thickness>

t/λ EELS calculation

How to obtain a good sample



Polishing/grinding
Systems





Focused Ion Beam



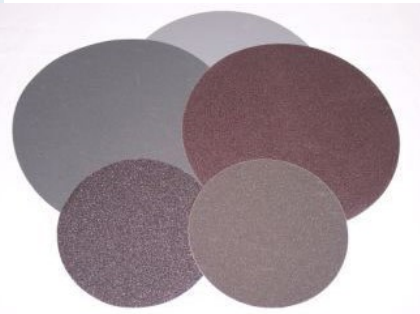
Ultramicrotome



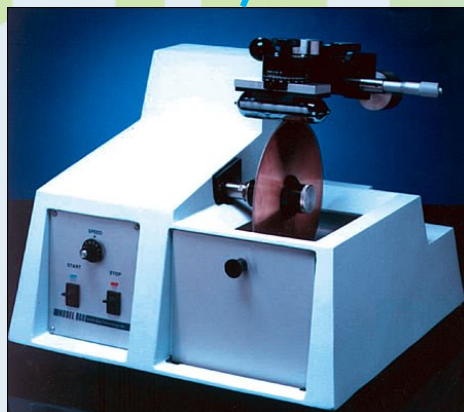
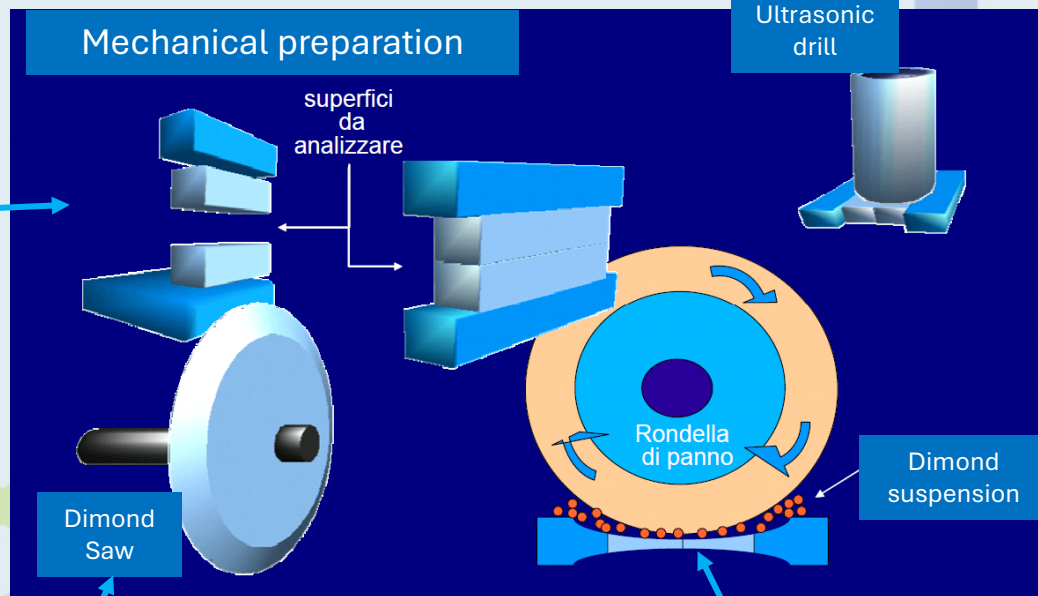
Cryo-EM



MODEL 910



Grinder



Dimond saw



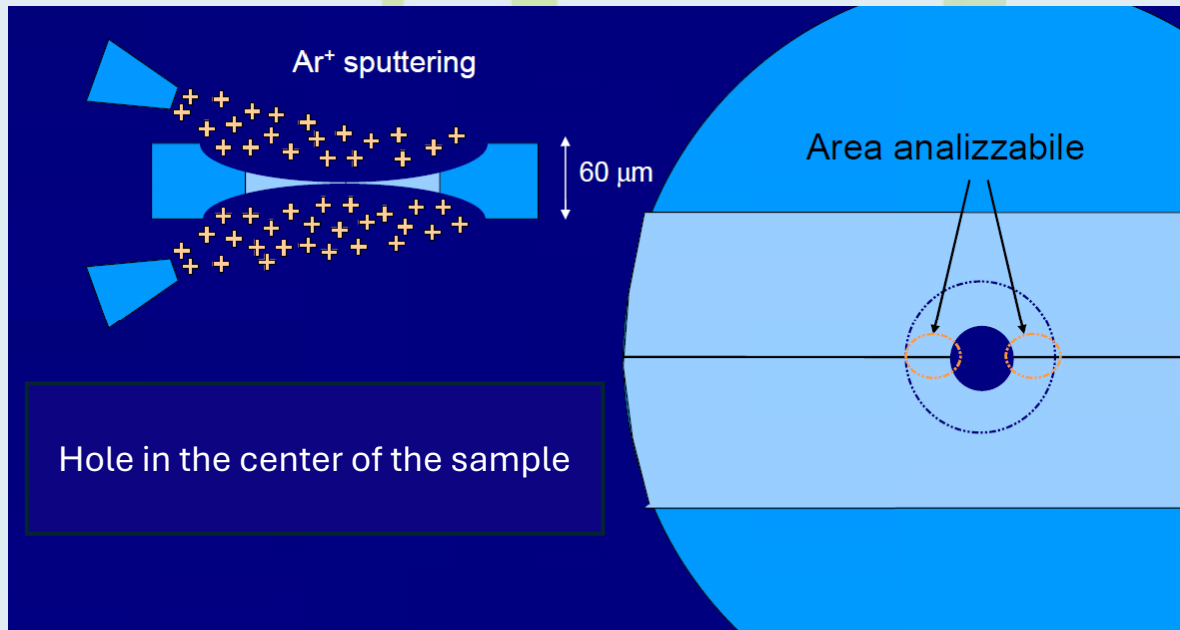
Dimple grinder

Final Ion milling process

From 5 to 0.1 keV Ar^+ ion beam

Less than 1mm wide beam

Local high temperature (300°C)



Precision Ion Polishing System

Preparation time:

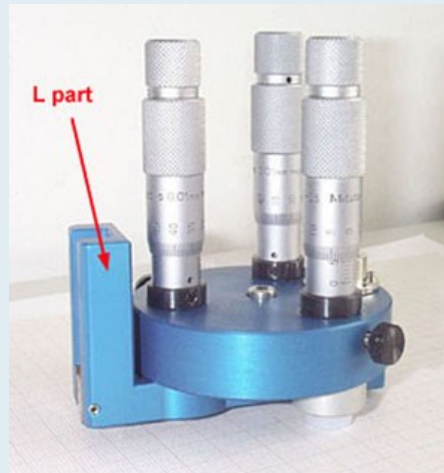
3h – 2 days

Suitable Area:

20-60μm, high depth

Only for planar and large
area distribution sample

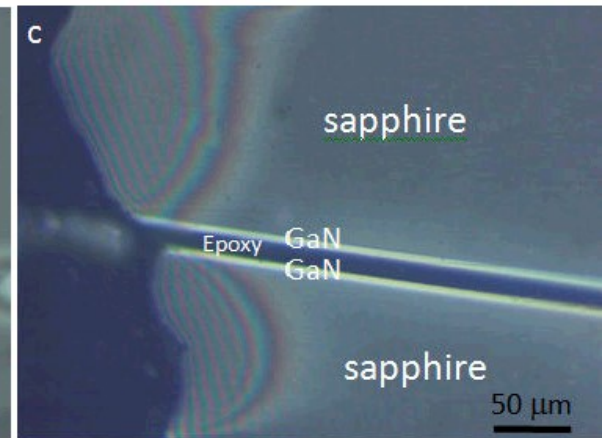
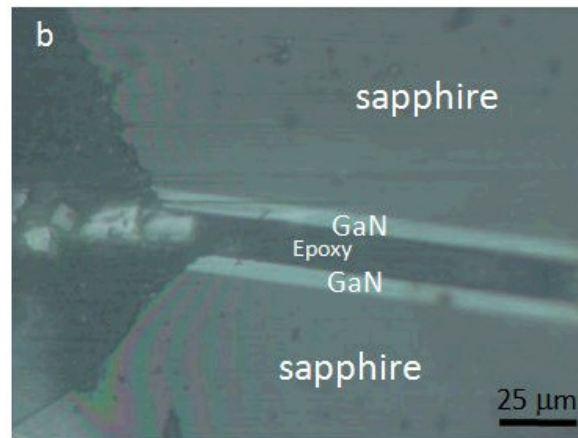
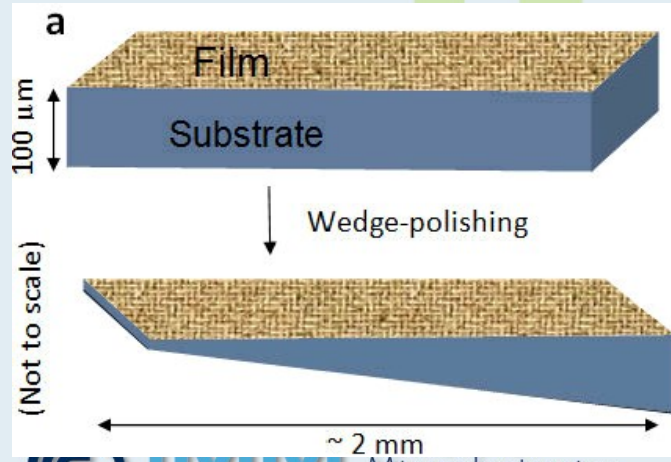
Wedge mechanical preparation



Tripod



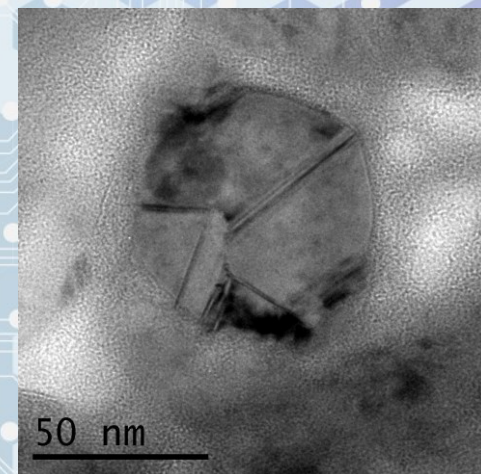
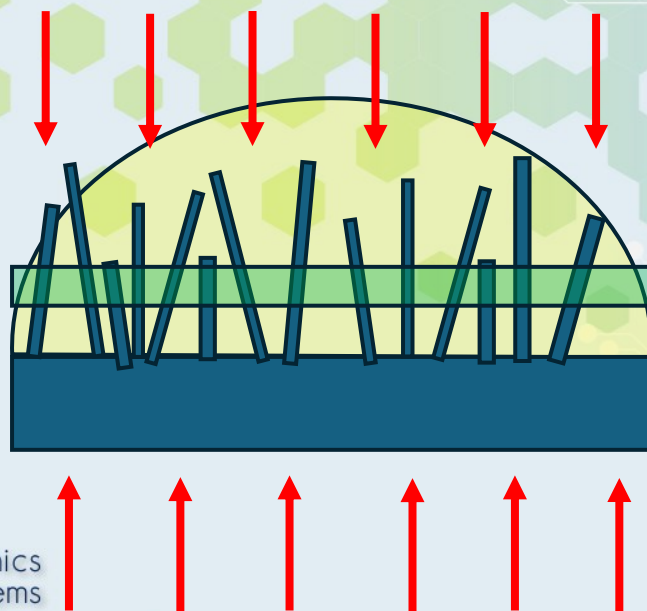
Dimond films

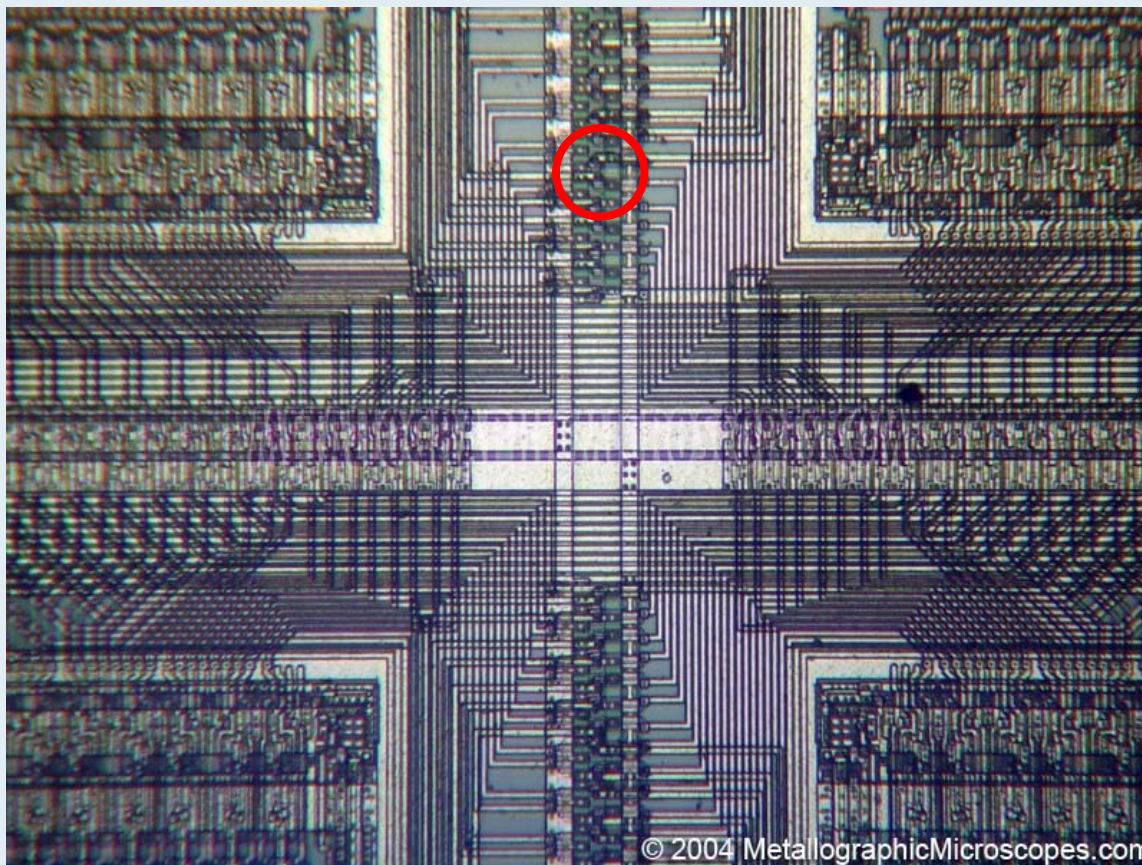




Metallic cilinder
for wax embedding

- Wax envelope of large particles
- Ion milling surface remover.
- Chemical etching for junction delineation
- Deposition on pre-prepared samples



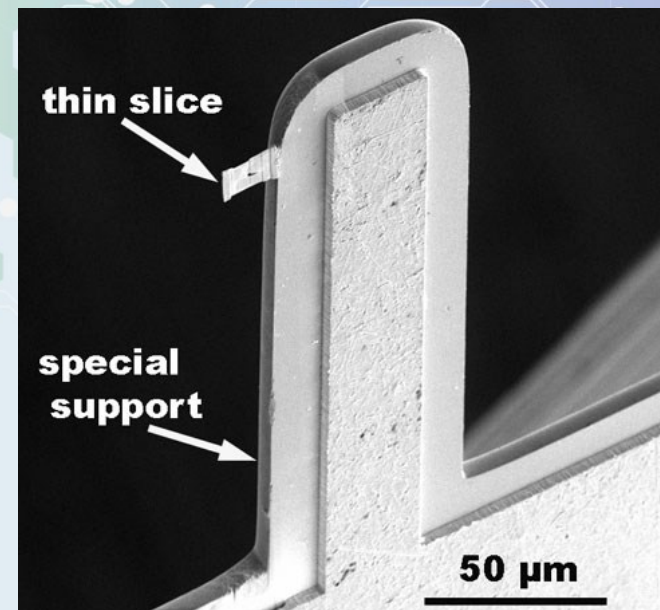
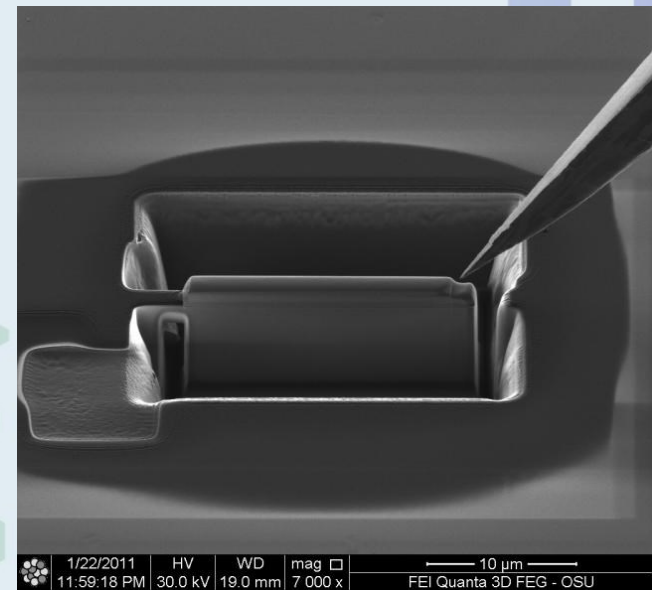


If I want to look there?

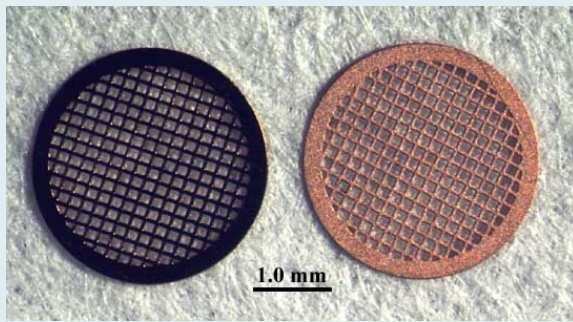


Focused Ion Beam

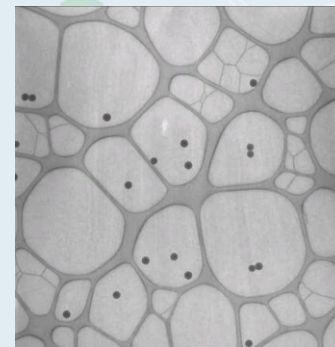
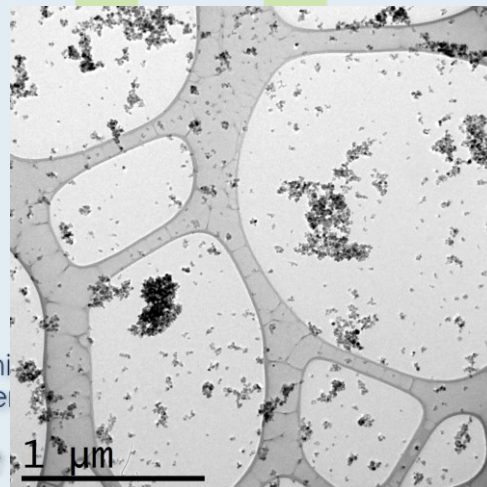
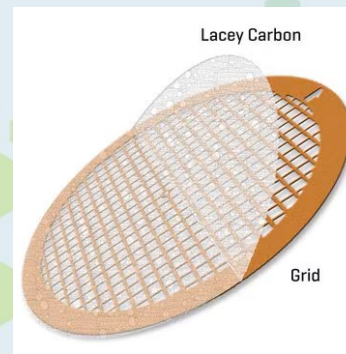
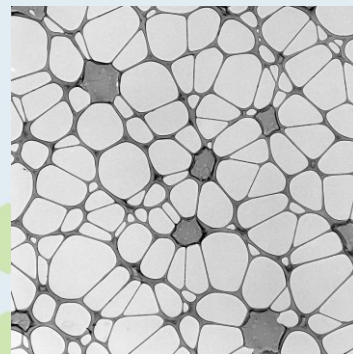
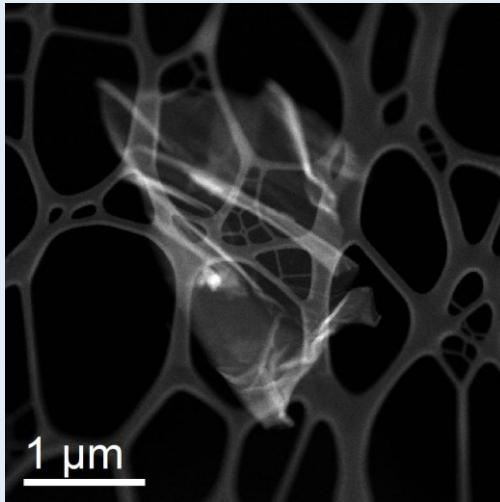
- Precise position
- Uniform thickness
- 10x10 μ m wide area



Drop Casting



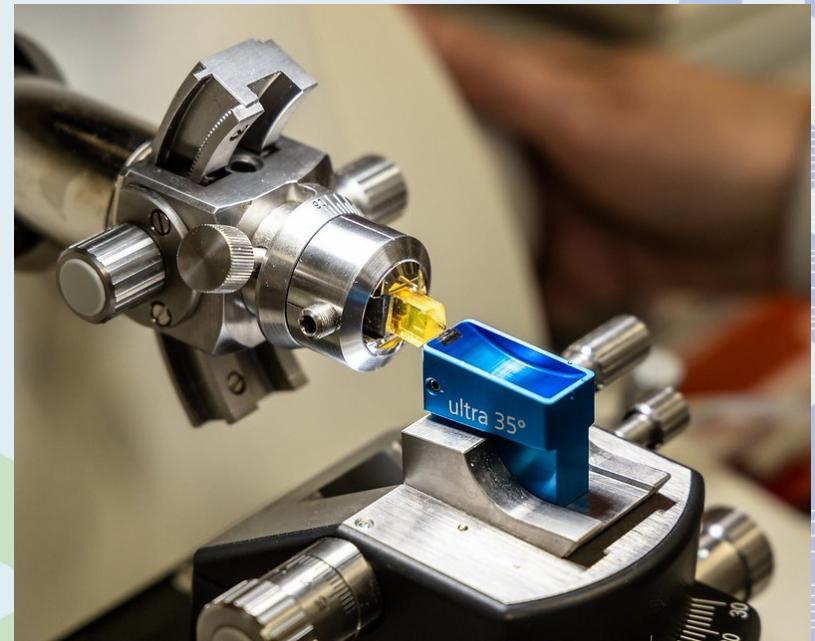
- Continuous carbon layer (50nm)
- Lacey carbon film
- Ultra-thin carbon layer on lacey.



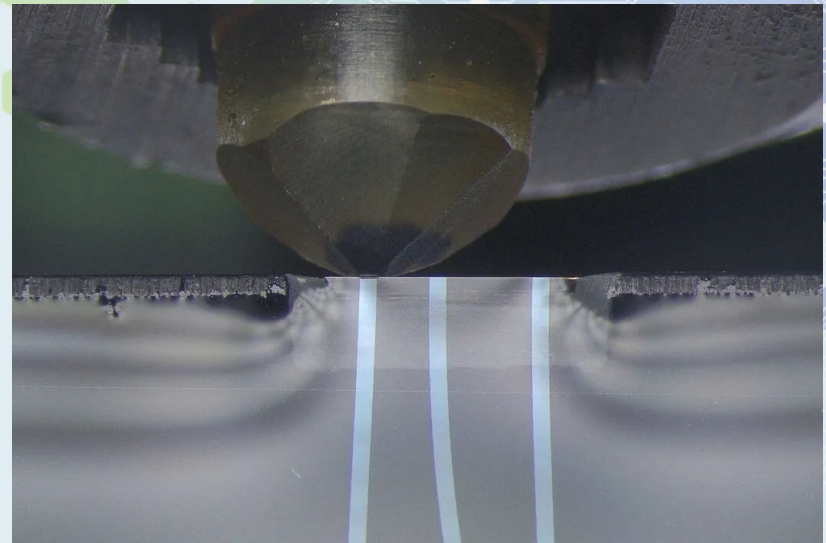
Ultramicrotome



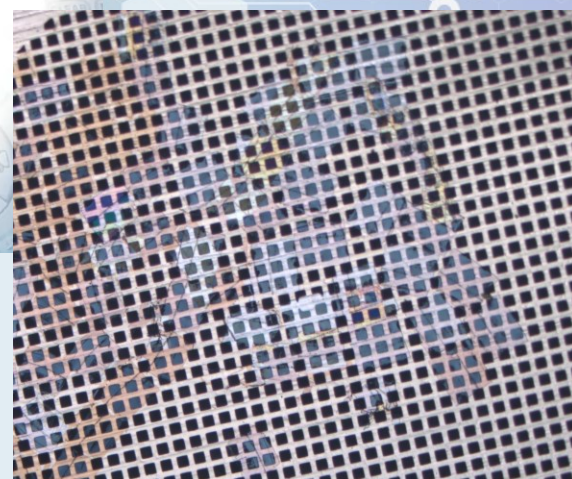
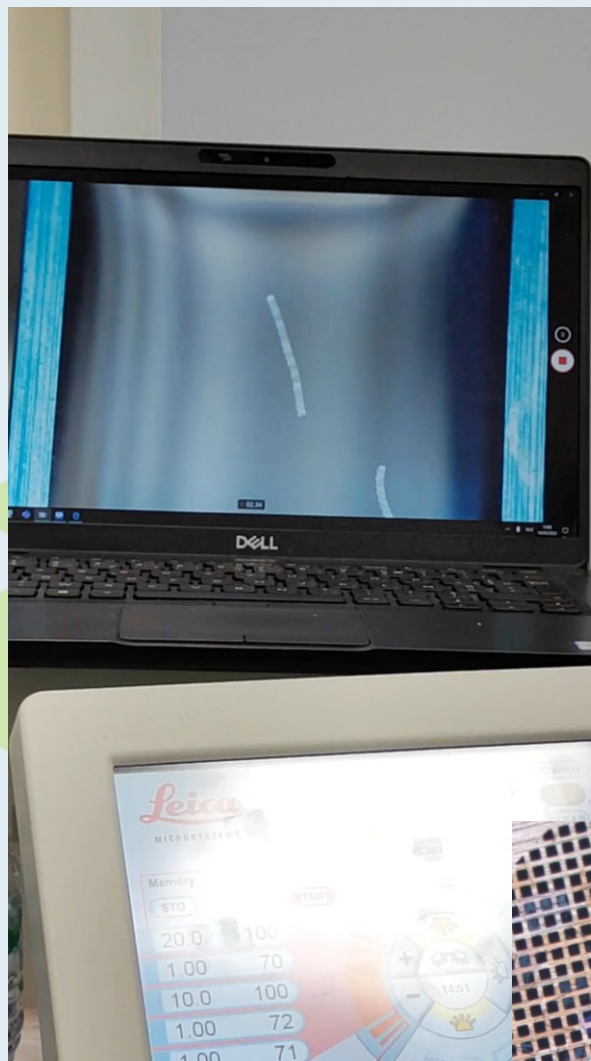
Ultramicrotome



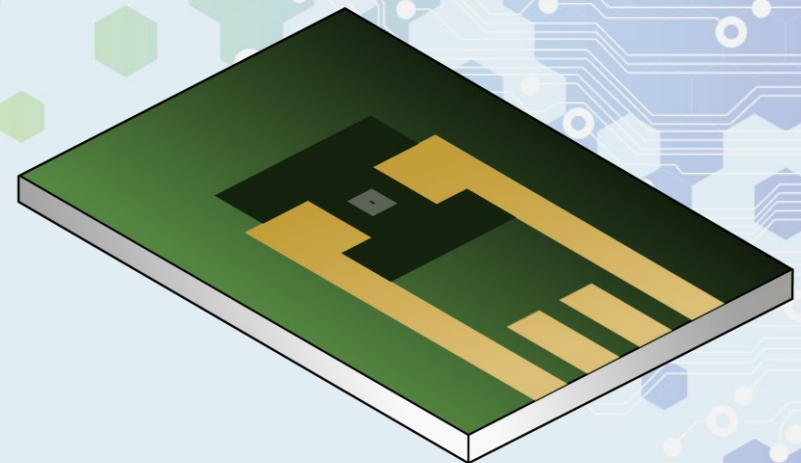
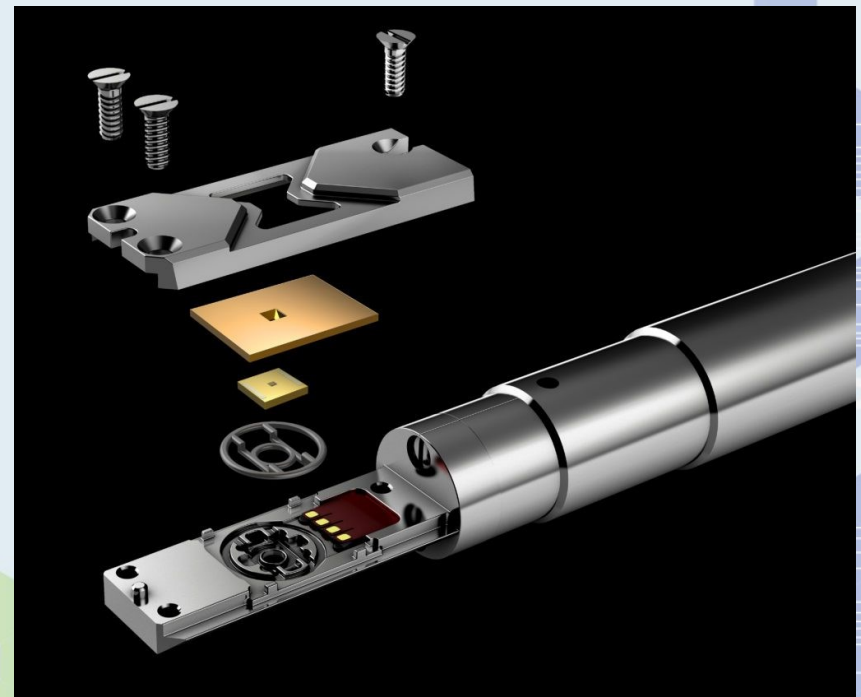
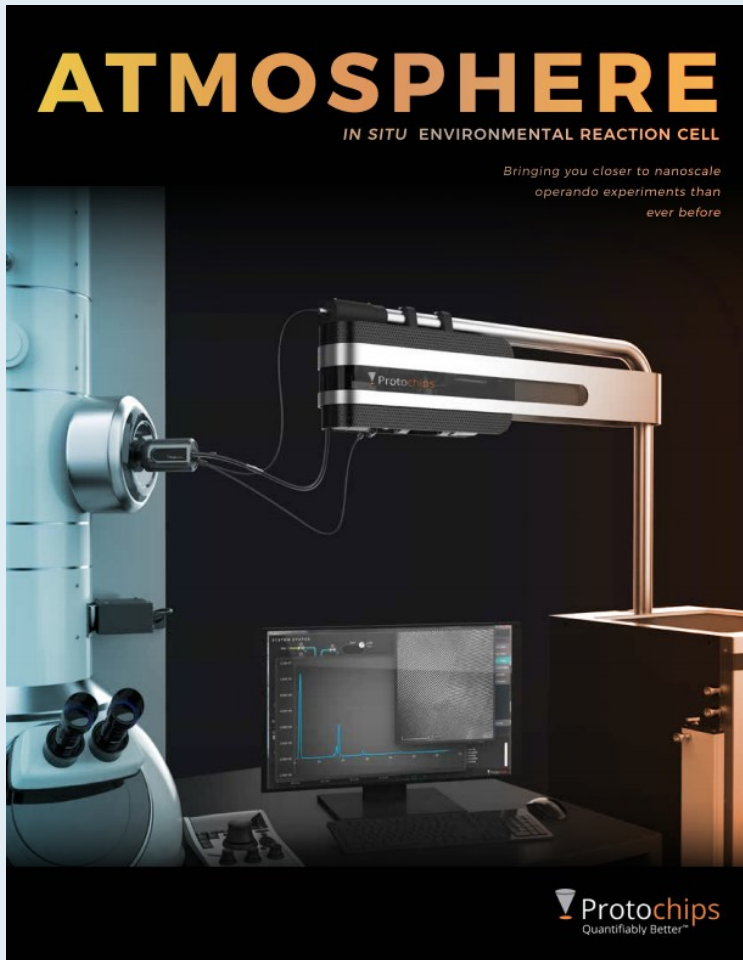
Diamond blade

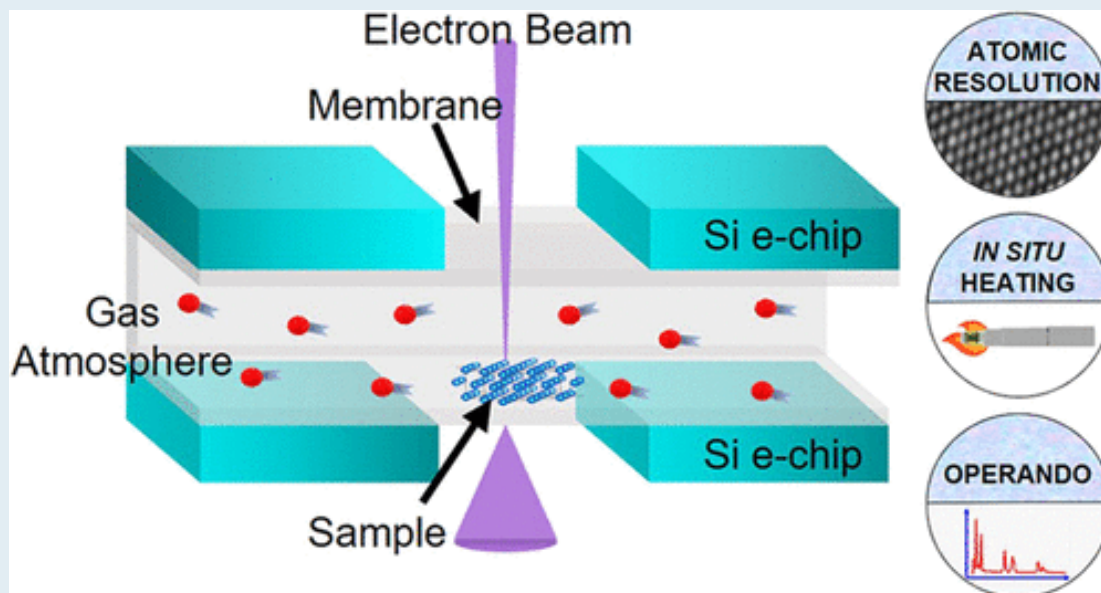


Trains of lamellae



In-situ gas and liquid sample holder

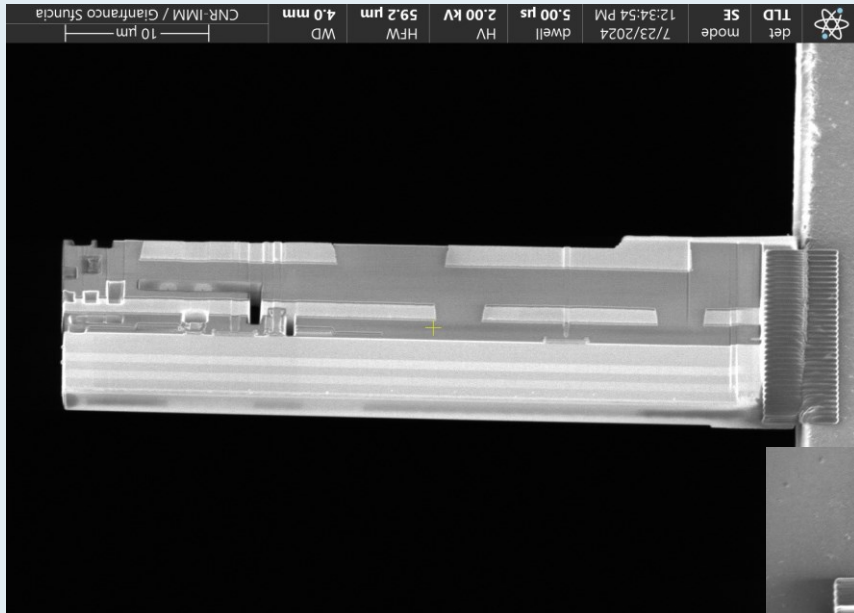




- Precise deposition
- Thin particle size
- Right reactions



In situ electrical measurements



FIB lamella bonded in a four
contact TEM sample holder

