



Development
of the new generation
Hitachi In-lens
Ultra High-Resolution SEM
S-5200

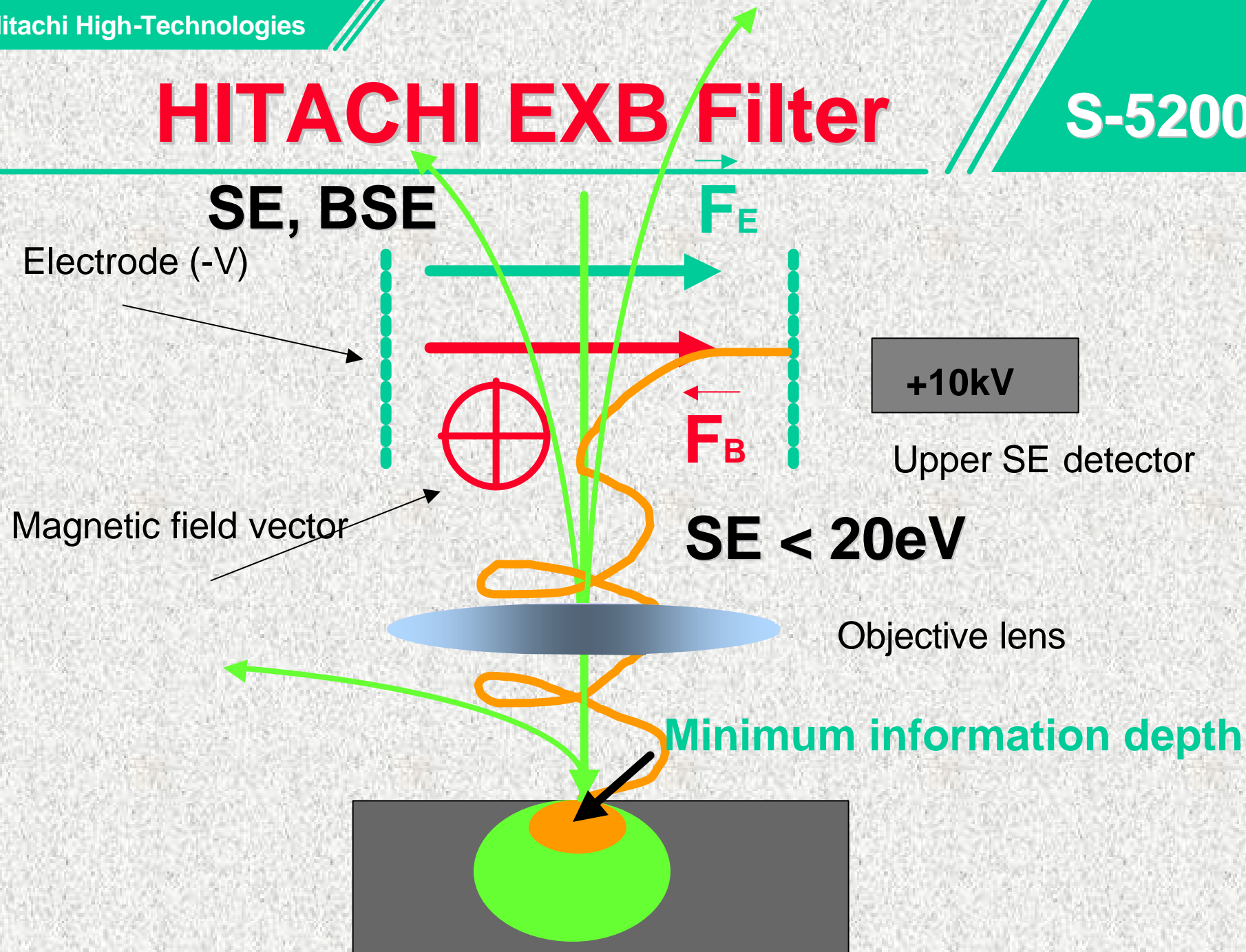
Contents

S-5200

- History of Hitachi Scanning Electron Microscopes
 - Standard SEM, FE-SEM, TTL detector, ExB Filter
- Keypoints of S-5200
 - Theory of the SEM resolution
 - Artefacts limiting the SEM resolution
 - S-5200 countermeasures
- Applications
- Summary

HITACHI EXB Filter

S-5200



History of Hitachi Dual Detector SEM's

S-5200

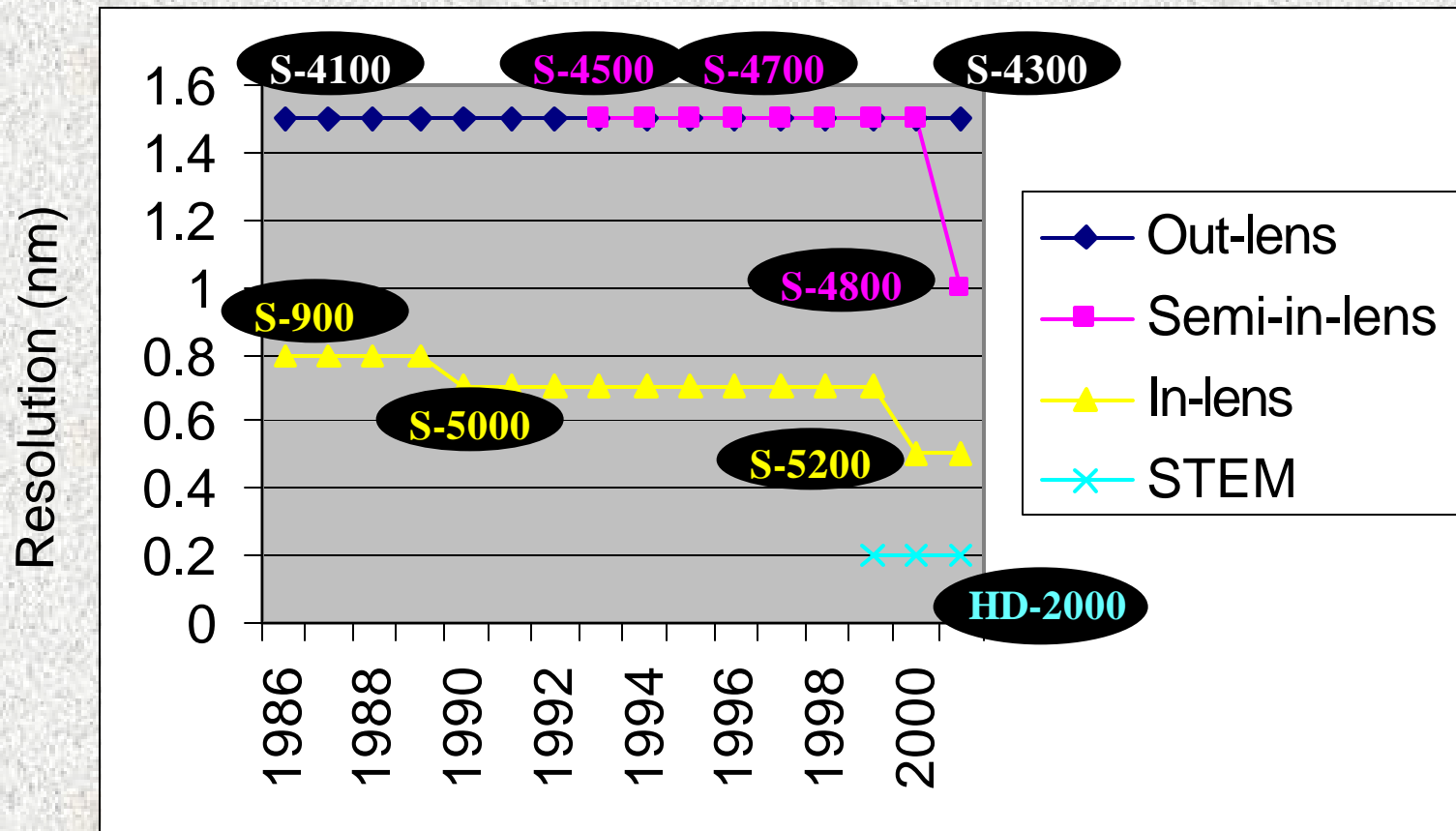
Model	S-570	S-4500	S-4700	S-4700 New	S-5200
Year	1985	1993	1997	2000	2001
Lower Detector	X	X	X	X	
Upper Detector	X	X	X	X	X
with ExB Filter		X	X	X	X
with Topo/Compo Mix				X	X
Second Upper detector					X
Resolution @ 1kV		4nm	2.5nm	2.1nm	1.8nm

Standard

Semi -in-lens

In-lens

Introduction

S-5200

„High kV“ resolution improvement of different Hitachi FE-SEM types

Comparison of in-lens FE-SEM

S-5200

S-5000
S-5000H
S-5200

	S-5000	S-5000H	S-5200
Resolution* high kV	0.6nm (30kV)	0.6nm (30kV)	0.5nm (30kV)
Resolution* 1kV	3nm	2.5nm	1.8nm
sample size	9.5x 5x 2.4mm (Std.) 9.5 x 5.5 x 2mm (CS)	9.5 x 5 x 2.4mm (Std.) 9.5 x 5.5 x 2mm (CS)	9.5 x 5 x 3.5mm (Std.) 12 x 6.5 x 2mm (CS)
tilt range	-40 - 40	-15	-40 - 40
EDX Signal	available	not available	available
YAG BSE Signal	available	not available	available
Auto memory alignment	not available	yes	yes
lens gap	standard	small	small
Topo/Compo Mix with TTL* SE detector	not available	not available	standard
2. TTL* detector	not available	not available	available

* guaranteed values

* TTL: Through-the lens (SE detector is above the objective lens)

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THEORY:**Key Points of S-5200****S-5200****Resolution ~ Final Probe size**

Effective spot diameter*: $d^2 = d_o^2 + d_s^2 + d_c^2 + d_D^2$

d_o^2 = geometrical spot diameter

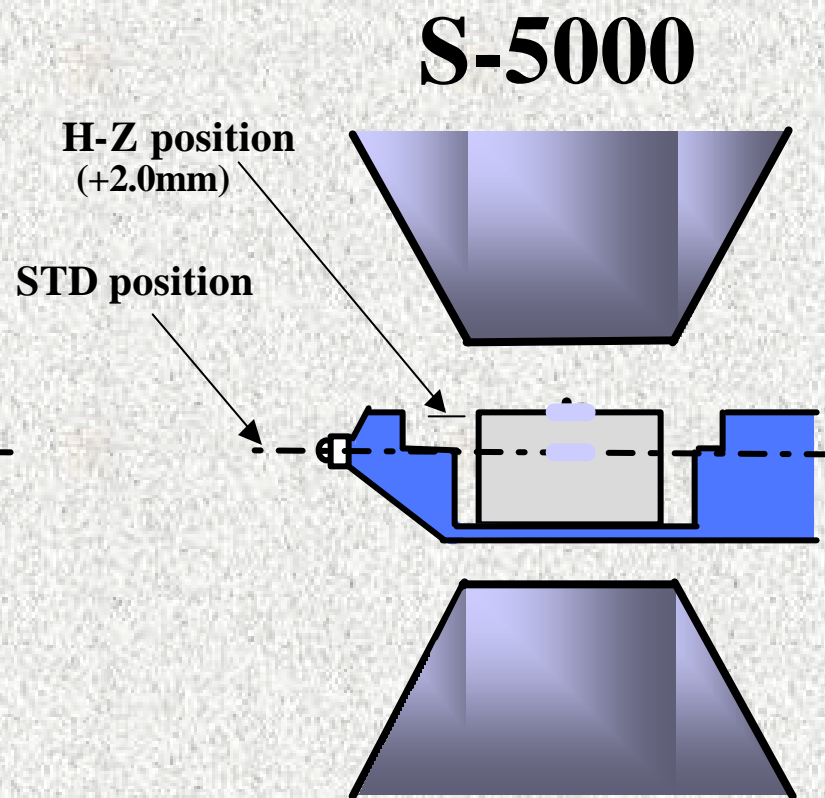
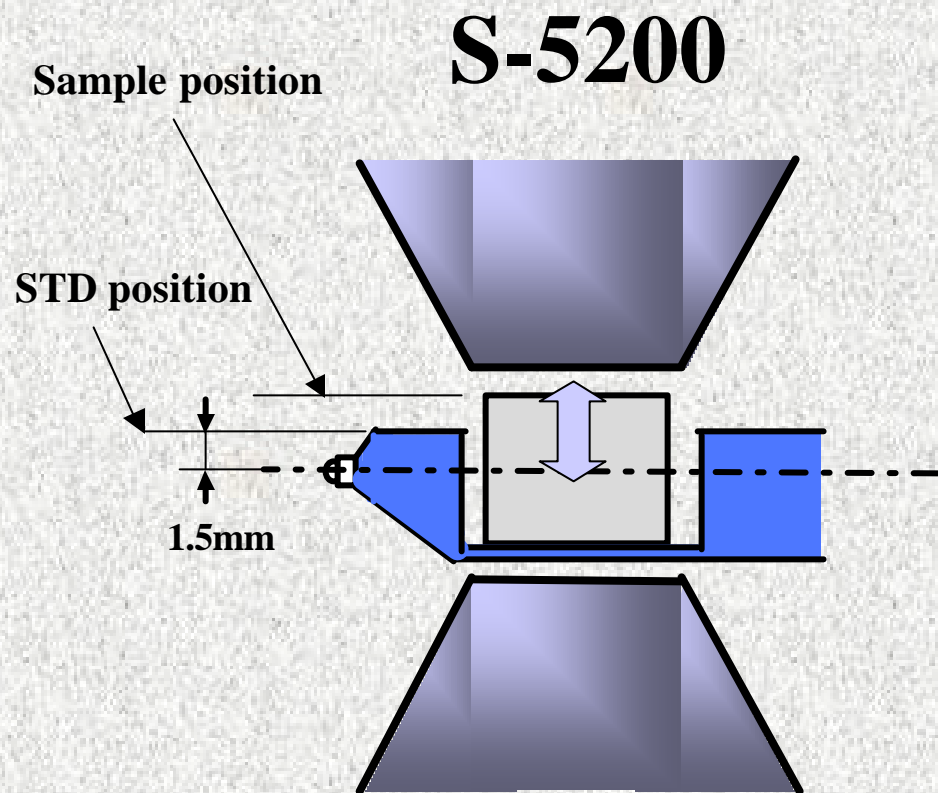
d_s^2 = spherical aberation ($d_s = 0.5 \cdot C_s \cdot \alpha^3$)




d_c^2 = chromatic aberation ($d_c = C_c \cdot \Delta E / E \cdot \alpha$)

d_D^2 = diffraction error ($d_D = 0.6 \cdot \lambda / \alpha$)

* Image Formation in LV-SEM, L. Reimer (1993)

New objective lens

S-5200

Sample position	(-1.5 - +2.0 mm)	0 mm, +2.0 mm
Focusing range	 H: -1.9 - +2.3 mm	 H-Z +/- 0.5 mm  STD +/- 0.6 mm

THEORY: Key Points of S-5200

Resolution ~ Final Probe size

Effective spot diameter*: $d^2 = d_o^2 + d_s^2 + d_c^2 + d_D^2$

d_o^2 = geometrical spot diameter

d_s^2 = spherical aberation ($d_s = 0.5 \cdot C_s \cdot \alpha^3$)

d_c^2 = chromatic aberation ($d_c = C_c \cdot \Delta E / E \cdot \alpha$)

d_D^2 = diffraction error ($d_D = 0.6 \cdot \lambda / \alpha$)

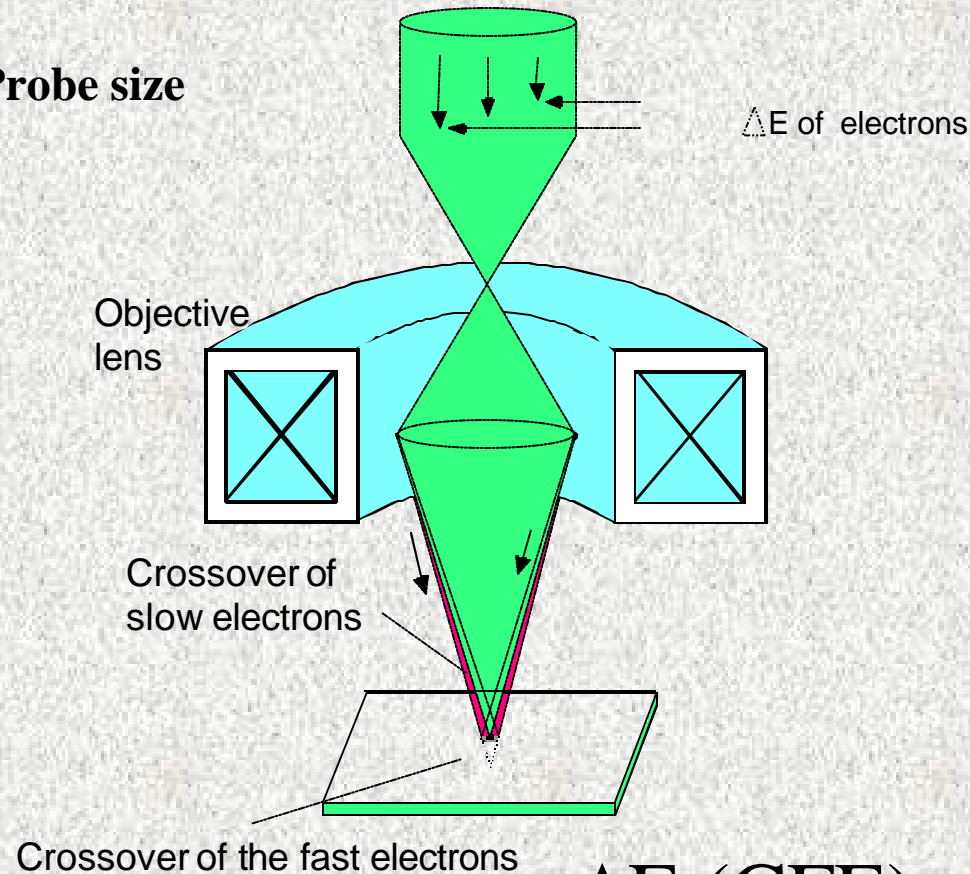
* Image Formation in LV-SEM, L. Reimer (1993)

Key Points of S-5200

S-5200

THEORY:

Resolution ~ Final Probe size



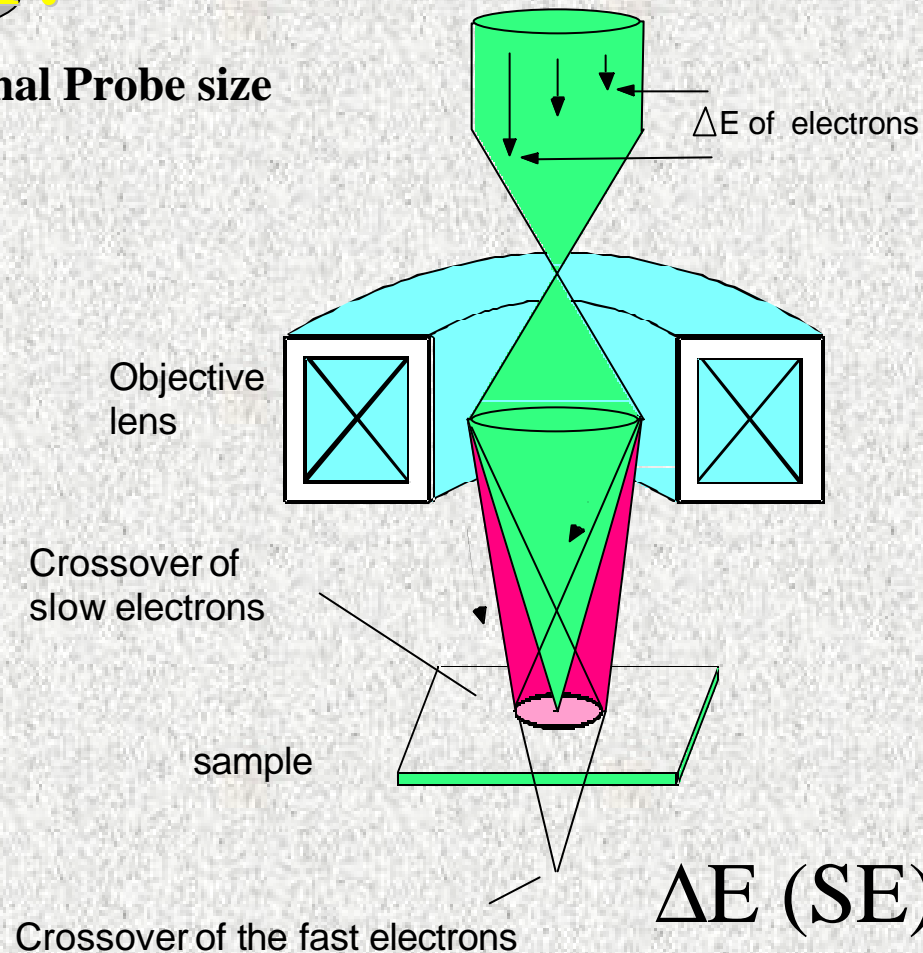
$$\Delta E \text{ (CFE)} \sim 0.2\text{-}0.3\text{eV}$$

Key Points of S-5200

S-5200

THEORY:

Resolution ~ Final Probe size



$$\Delta E \text{ (SE)} \sim 0.3-1.0 \text{ eV}$$

Key Points of S-5200

S-5200

THEORY:

Resolution ~ Final Probe size

Effective spot diameter*: $d^2 = d_o^2 + d_s^2 + d_c^2 + d_D^2$

d_o^2 = geometrical spot diameter

d_s^2 = spherical aberation ($d_s = 0.5 \cdot Cs \cdot \alpha^3$)

d_c^2 = chromatic aberation ($d_c = C_c \cdot \Delta E/E \cdot \alpha$)

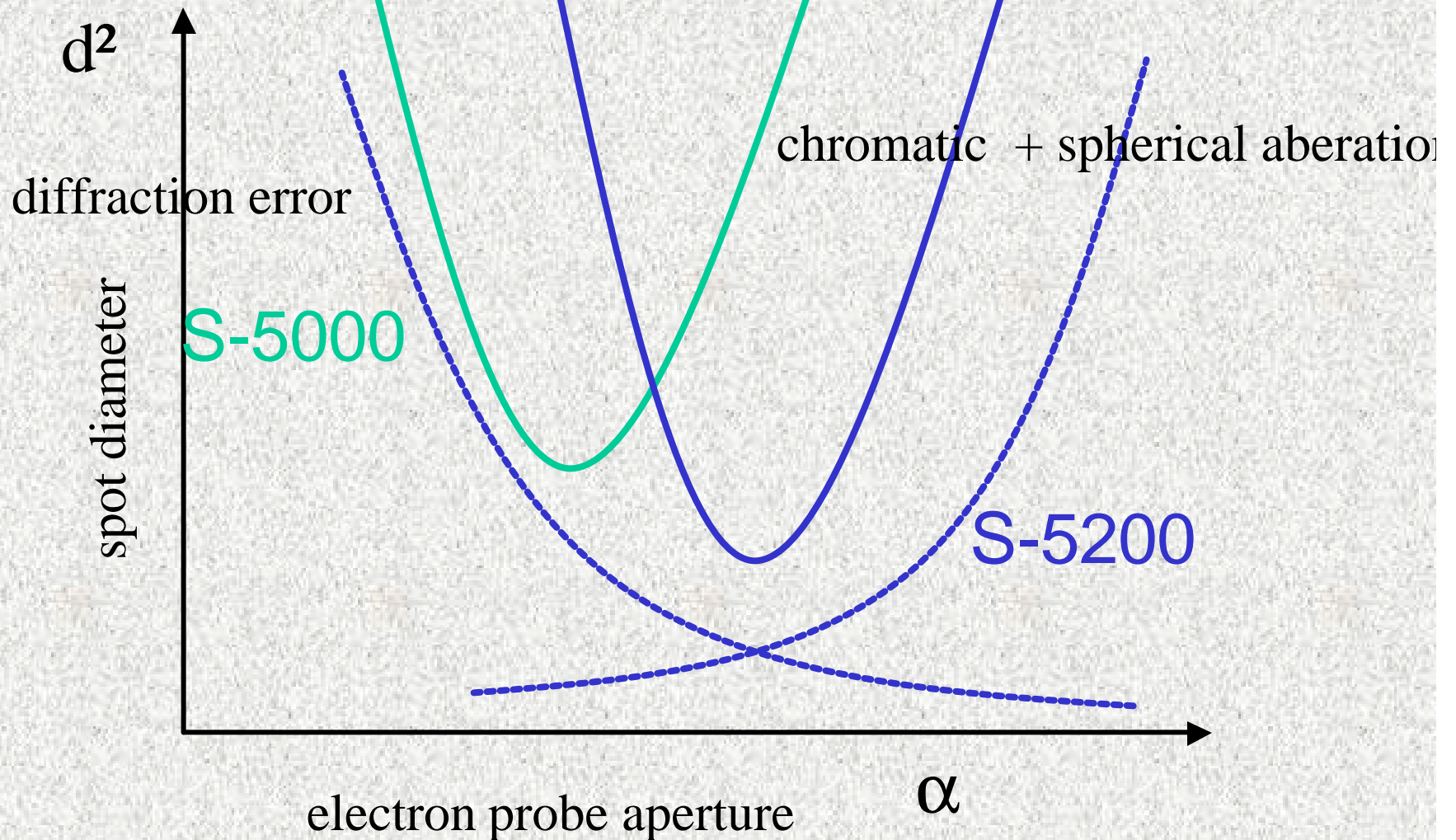
d_D^2 = diffraction error ($d_D = 0.6 \cdot \lambda / \alpha$)

* Image Formation in LV-SEM, L. Reimer (1993)

Key Points of S-5200

S-5200**THEORY:**

Resolution ~ Final Probe size

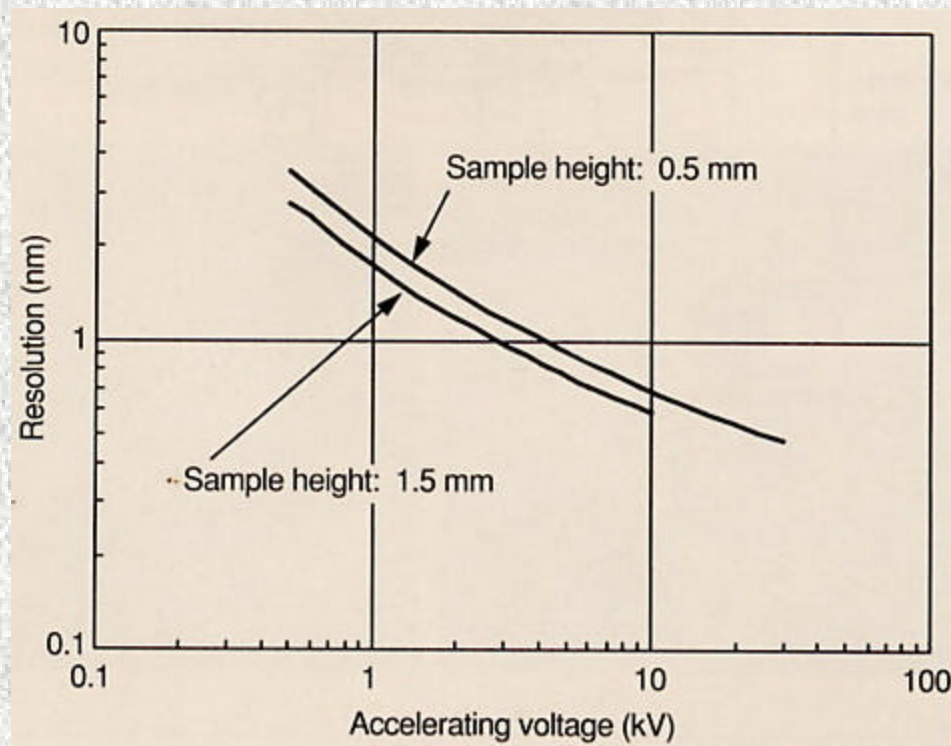


Key Points of S-5200

S-5200

THEORY:

Resolution ~ Final Probe size



Resolution of S-5200 as function of accelerating voltage

Key Points of S-5200

S-5200

THEORY:

Resolution ~ Final Probe size

“REAL LIFE”:

Resolution ~ Final Probe size

+ f_1 (vibration) + f_2 (stability) + f_3 (contamination) + f_4 (detection)

S-5200 COUNTERMEASURES:

- New column frame
- New dampers
- Sample in vibration center

- Side-entry hiper stage

- Electrostatic beam blanker
- optional 2nd TMP

Advanced ExB Filter with
optional 2. Upper SED for
low kV BSE imaging

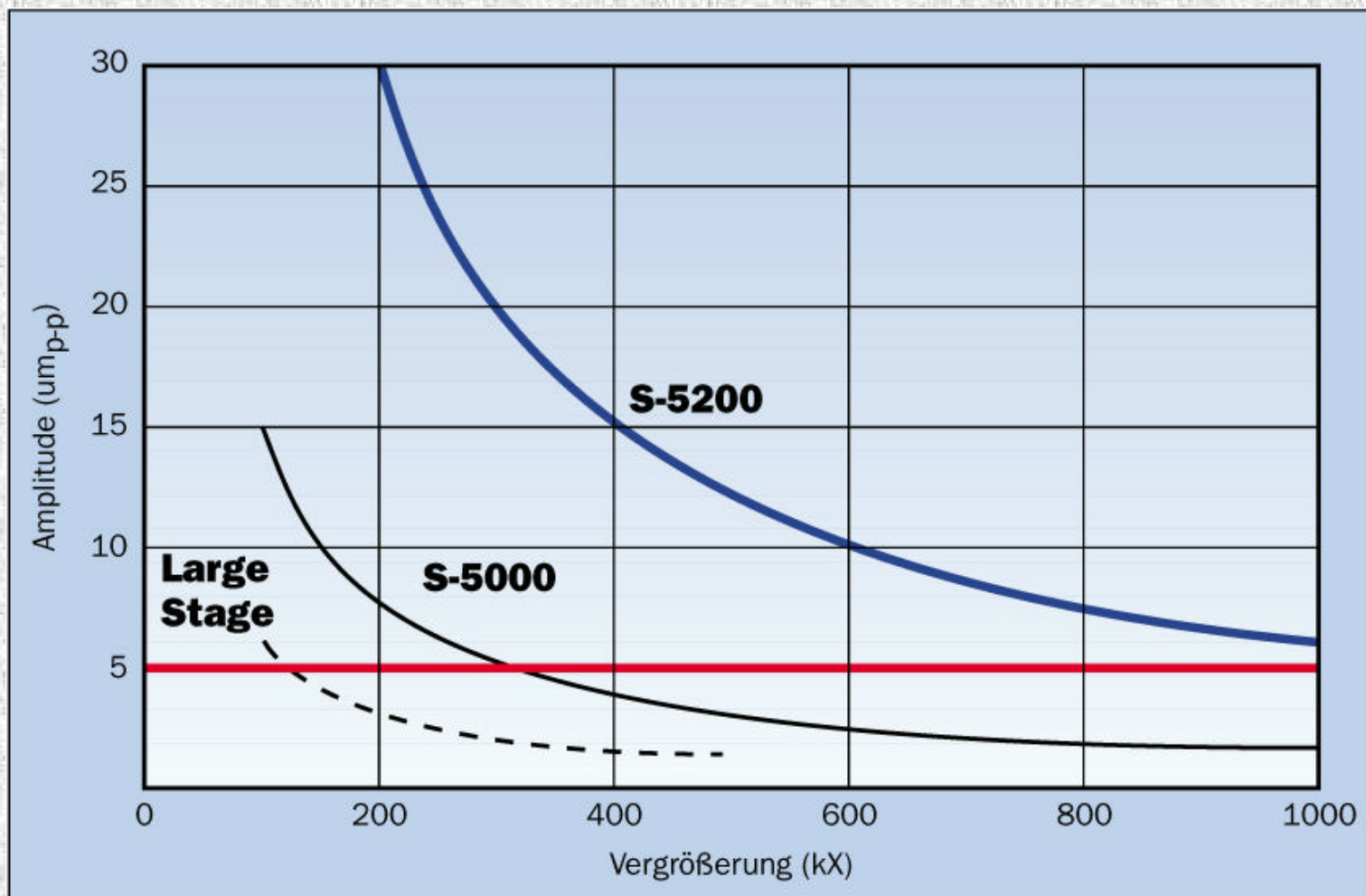
Allowable Vibration

S-5200

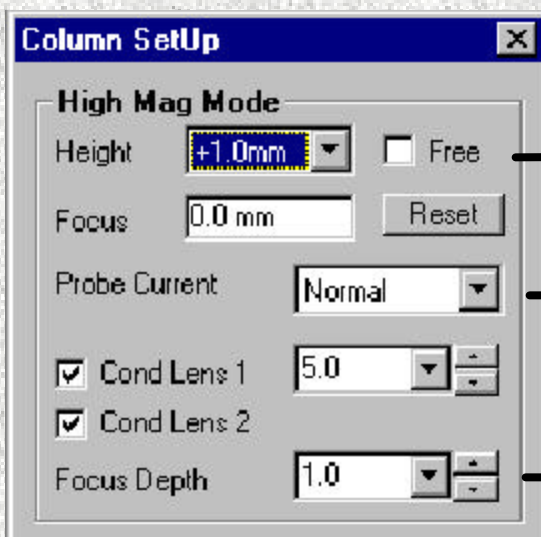
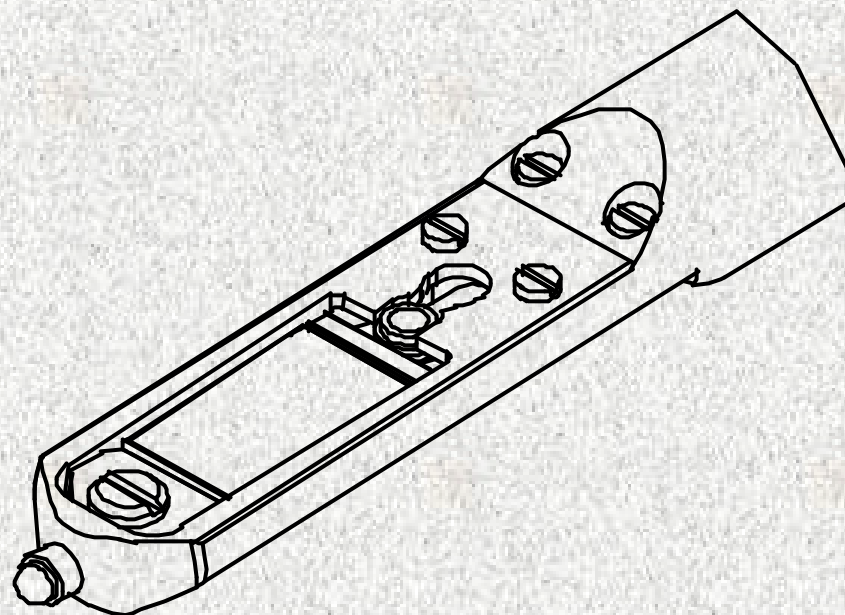
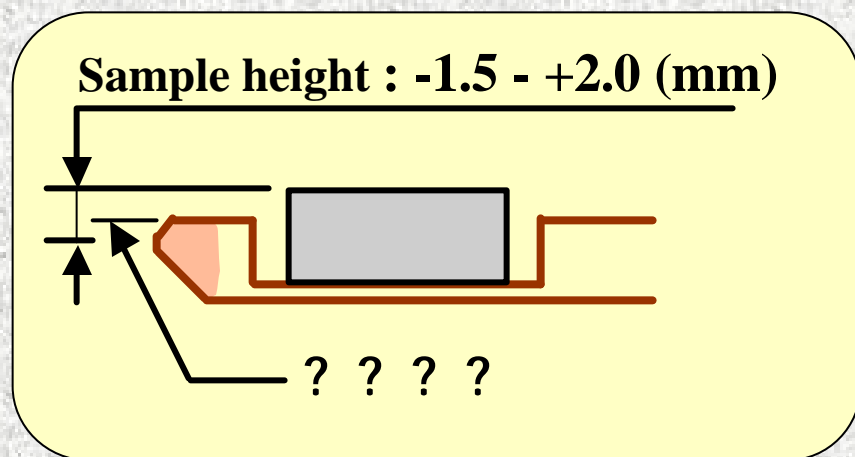
Frequency	S-5200
1 Hz	10 μm p-p
1.5 Hz	5 μm p-p
2 Hz	6 μm p-p
3 Hz	8 μm p-p
5 Hz	10 μm p-p
10 Hz	10 μm p-p



Allowable Vibration at 5Hz

S-5200

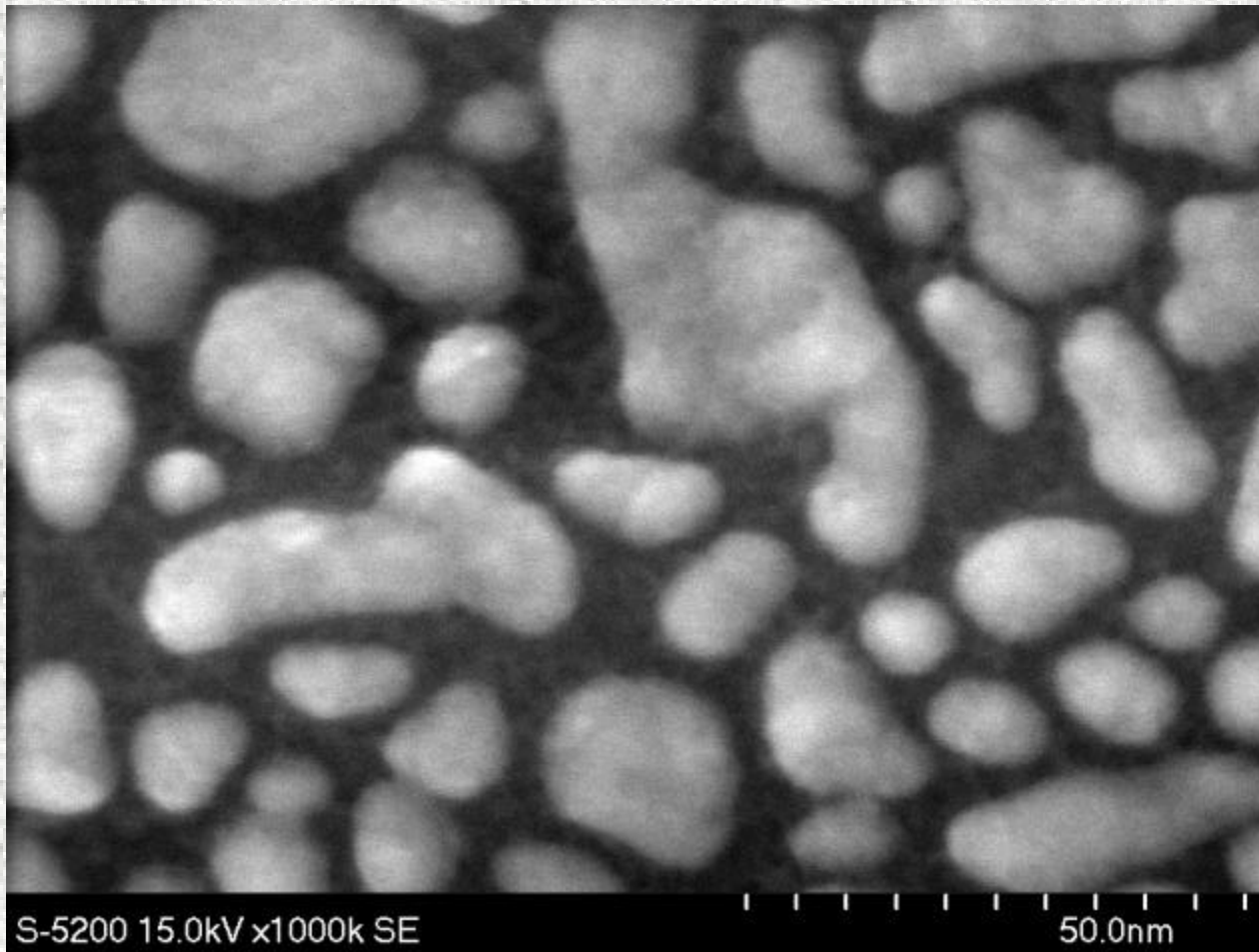
Shorter focal length

S-5200

Sample height setting

Normal/Analysis

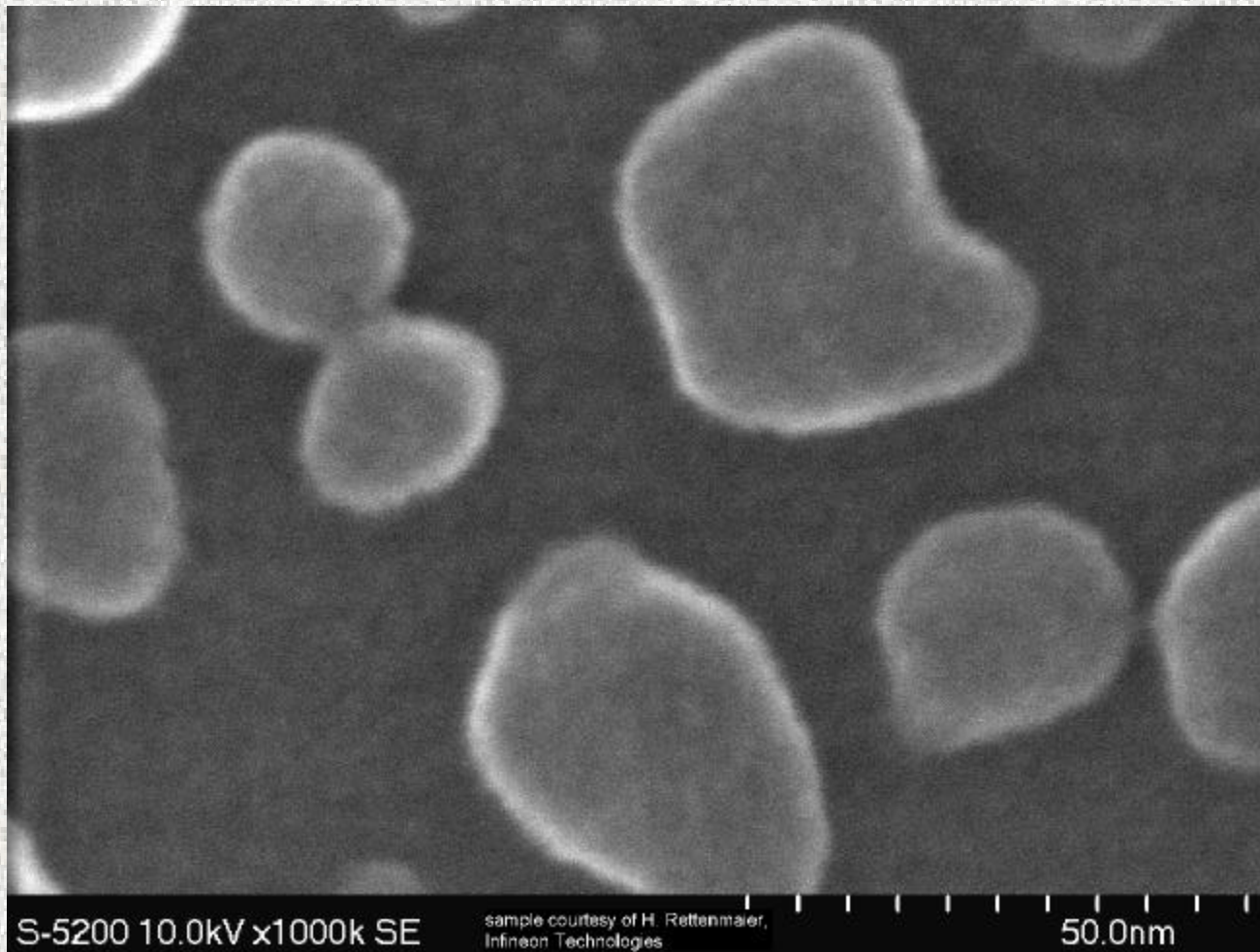
Focus depth parameter



U_{acc} : 15.0 kV
Mag : 1000 kx

Hemispherical Silicon Grains (HSG)

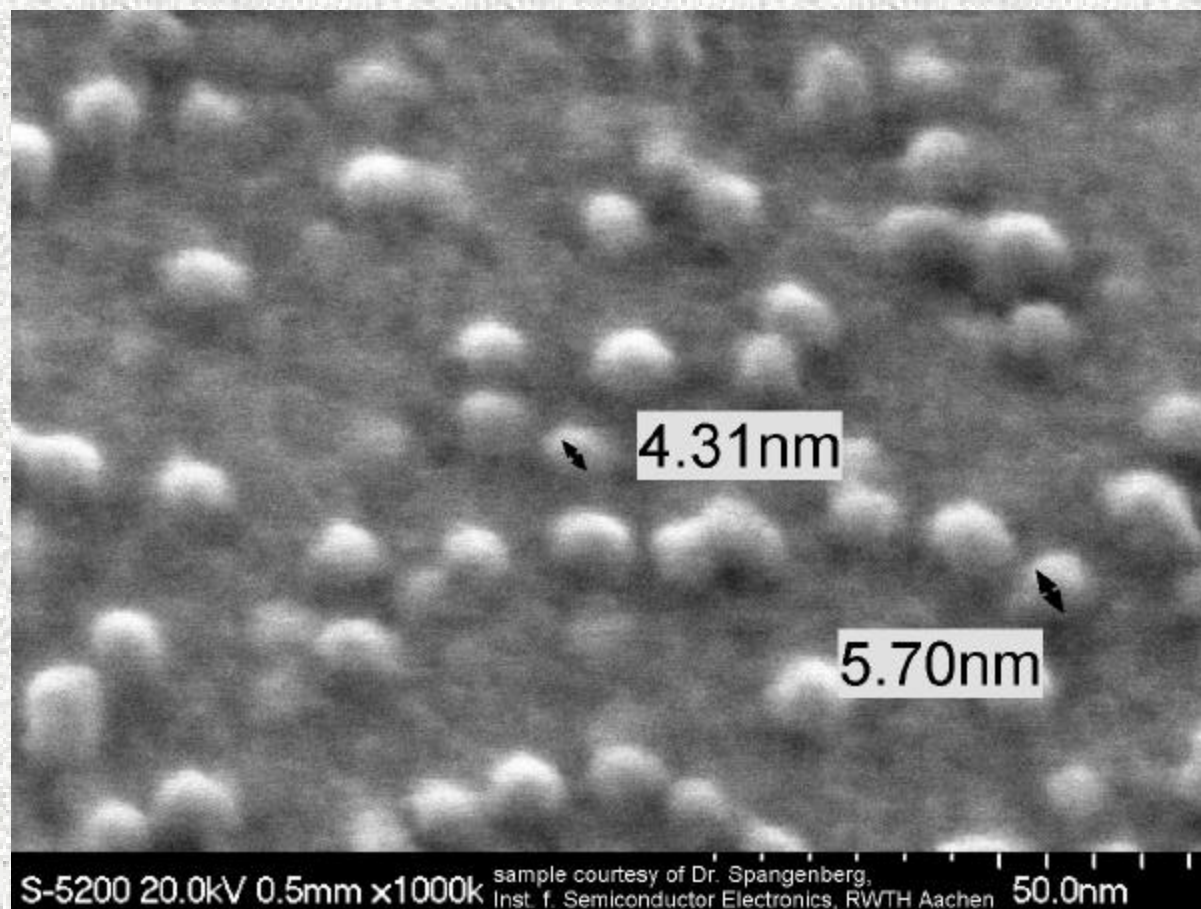
S-5200



U_{acc}: 10kV
Mag: 1000k

SiO₂ dots on Si

S-5200



U_{acc} : 20kV
Mag: 1000k

Key Points of S-5200

S-5200

THEORY:

Resolution ~ Final Probe size

“REAL LIFE”:

Resolution ~ Final Probe size

+ f_1 (vibration) + f_2 (stability) + f_3 (contamination) + f_4 (detection)

S-5200 COUNTERMEASURES:

- New column frame
- New dampers
- Sample in vibration center

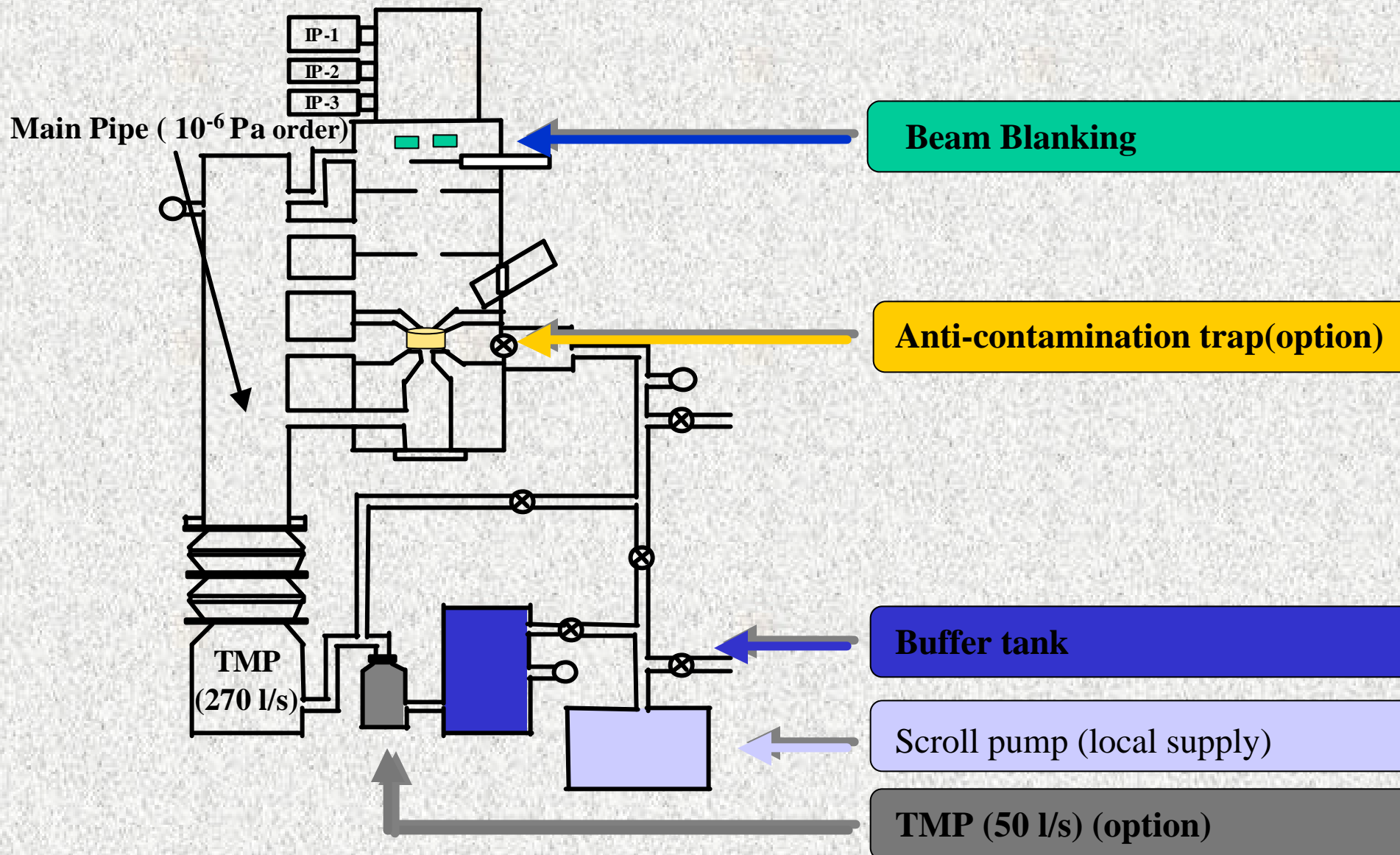
- Side-entry hiper stage

- Electrostatic beam blanker
- optional 2nd TMP

Advanced ExB Filter with
optional 2. Upper SED for
low kV BSE imaging

S-5200 Evacuation system

S-5200



Key Points of S-5200

S-5200

THEORY:

Resolution ~ Final Probe size

“REAL LIFE”:

Resolution ~ Final Probe size

+ f_1 (vibration) + f_2 (stability) + f_3 (contamination) + f_4 (detection)

S-5200 COUNTERMEASURES:

- New column frame
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- Sample in vibration center

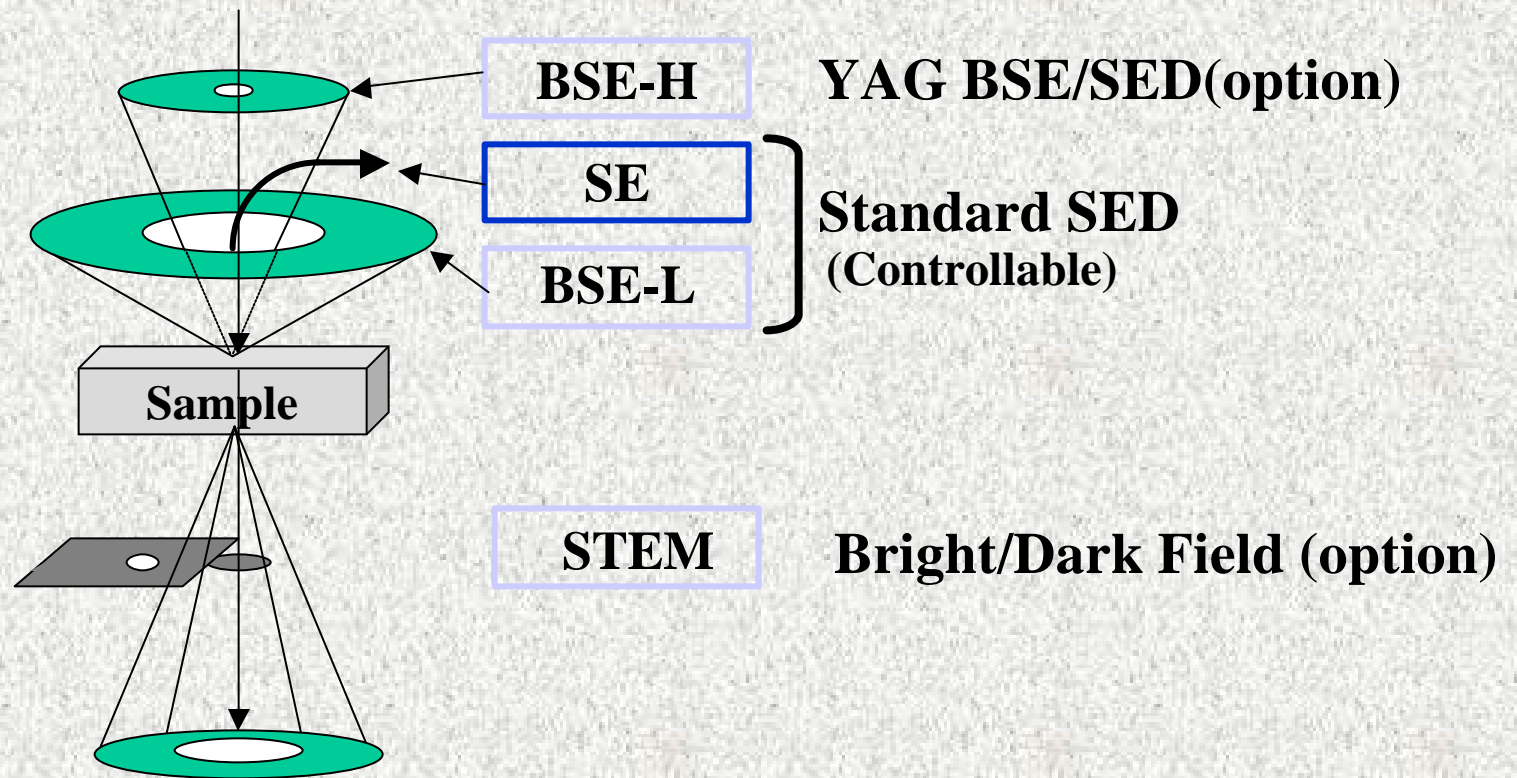
- Side-entry hiper stage

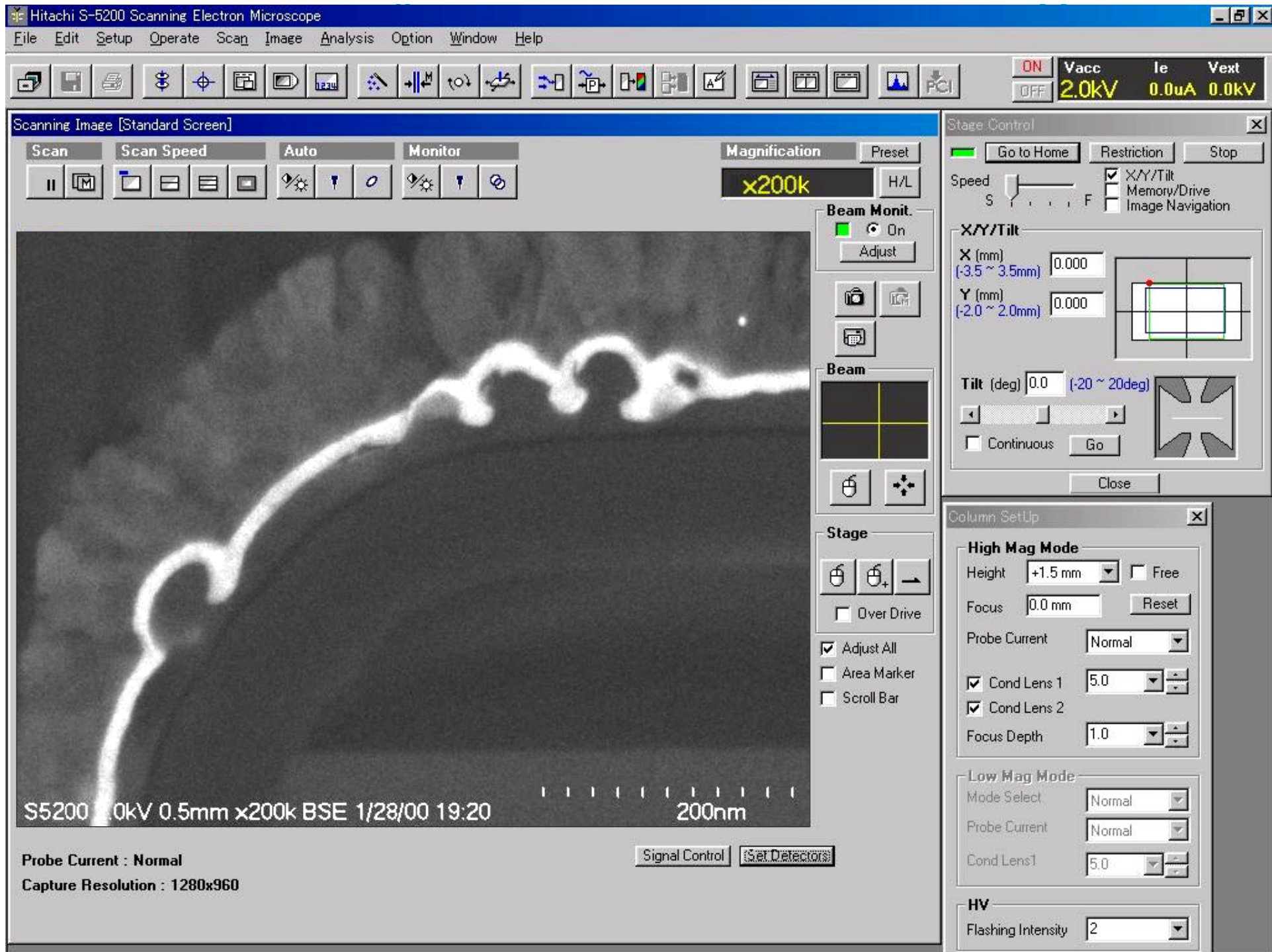
- Electrostatic beam blanker
- optional 2nd TMP

Advanced ExB Filter with
optional 2. Upper SED for
low kV BSE imaging

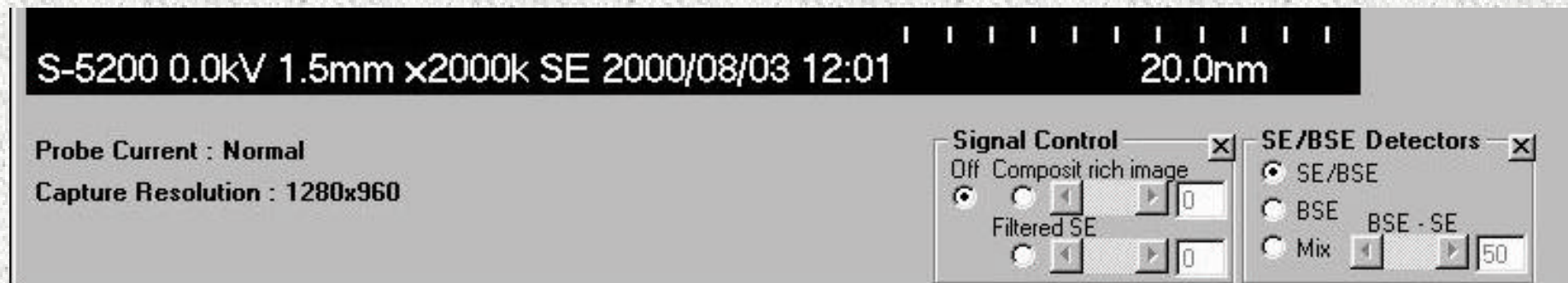
Flexible signal detection

S-5200

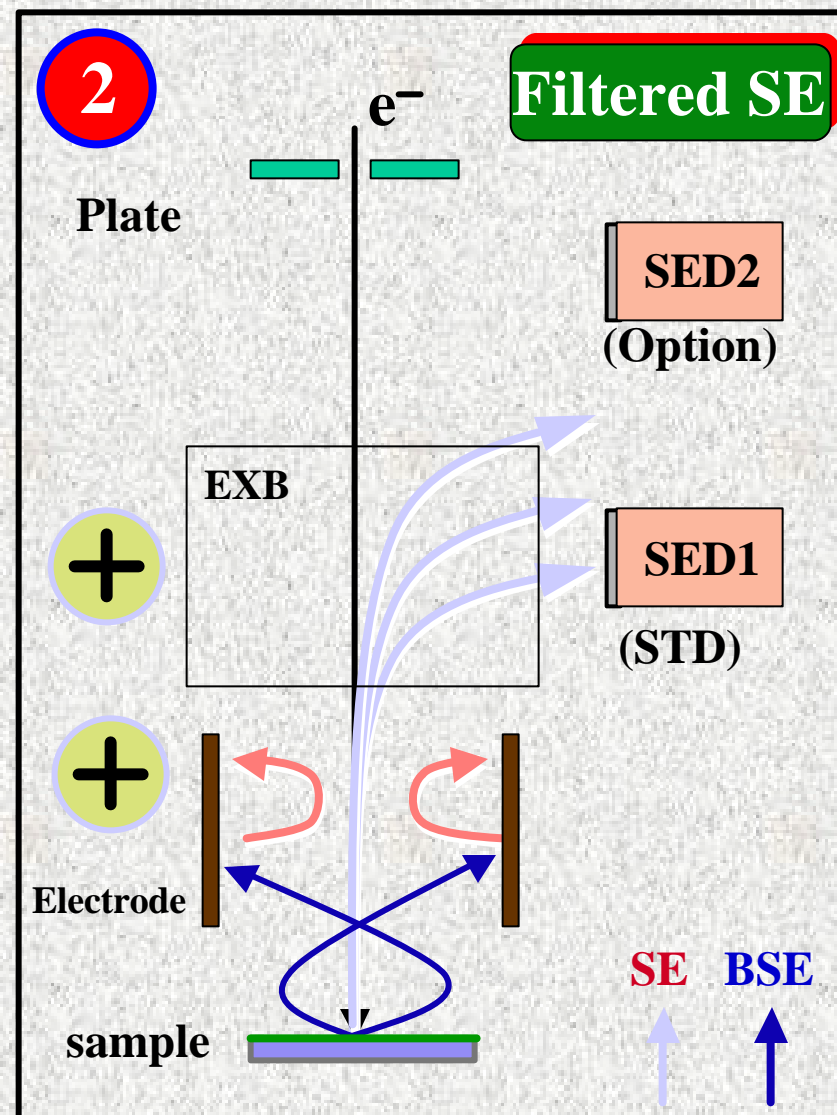
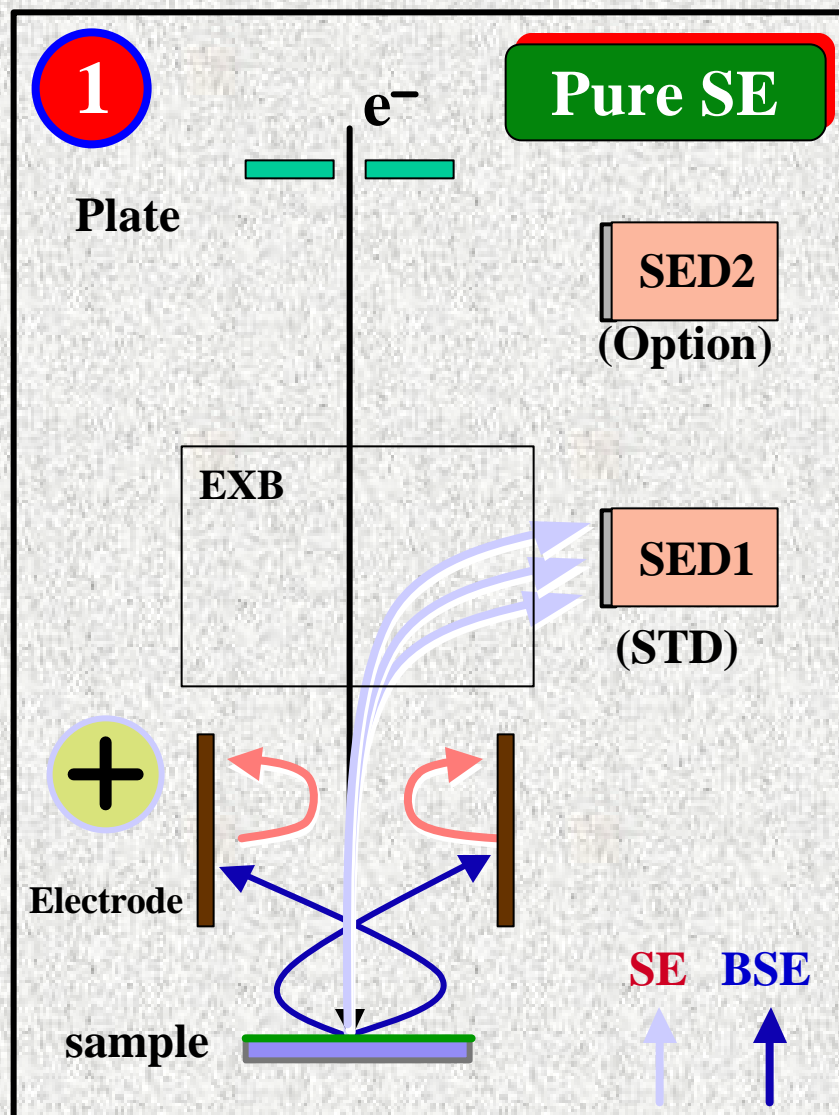




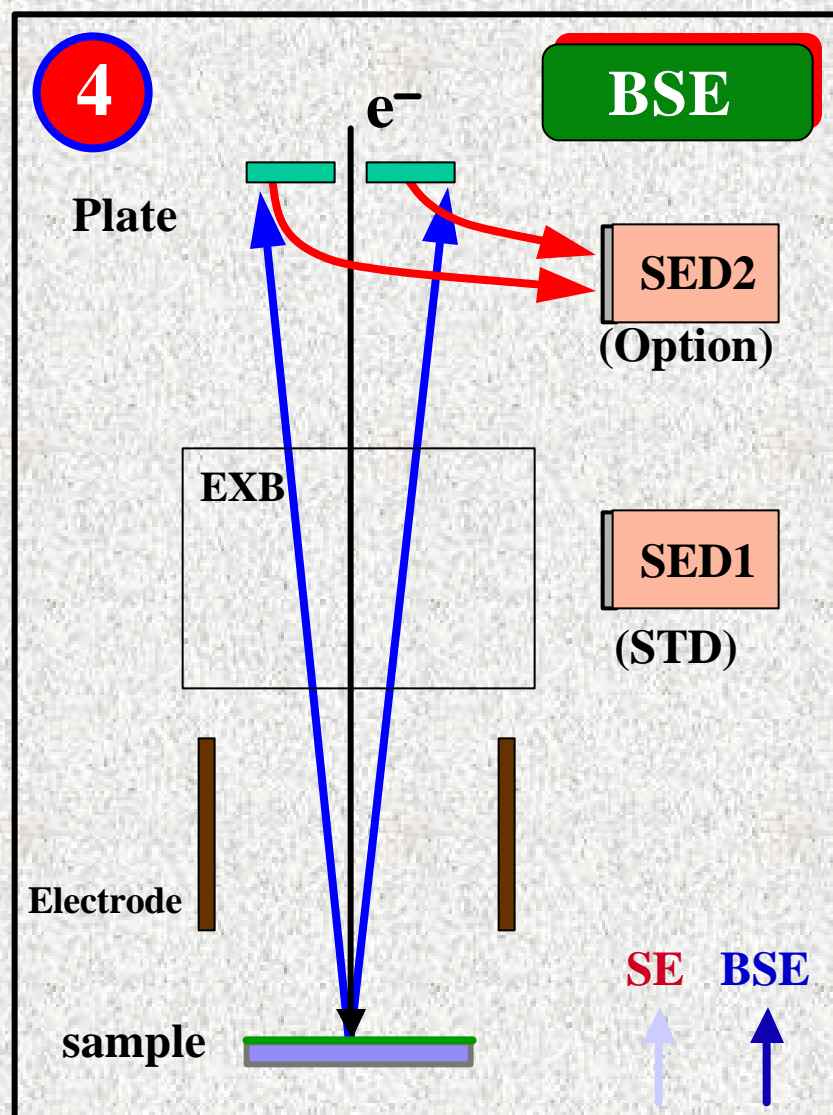
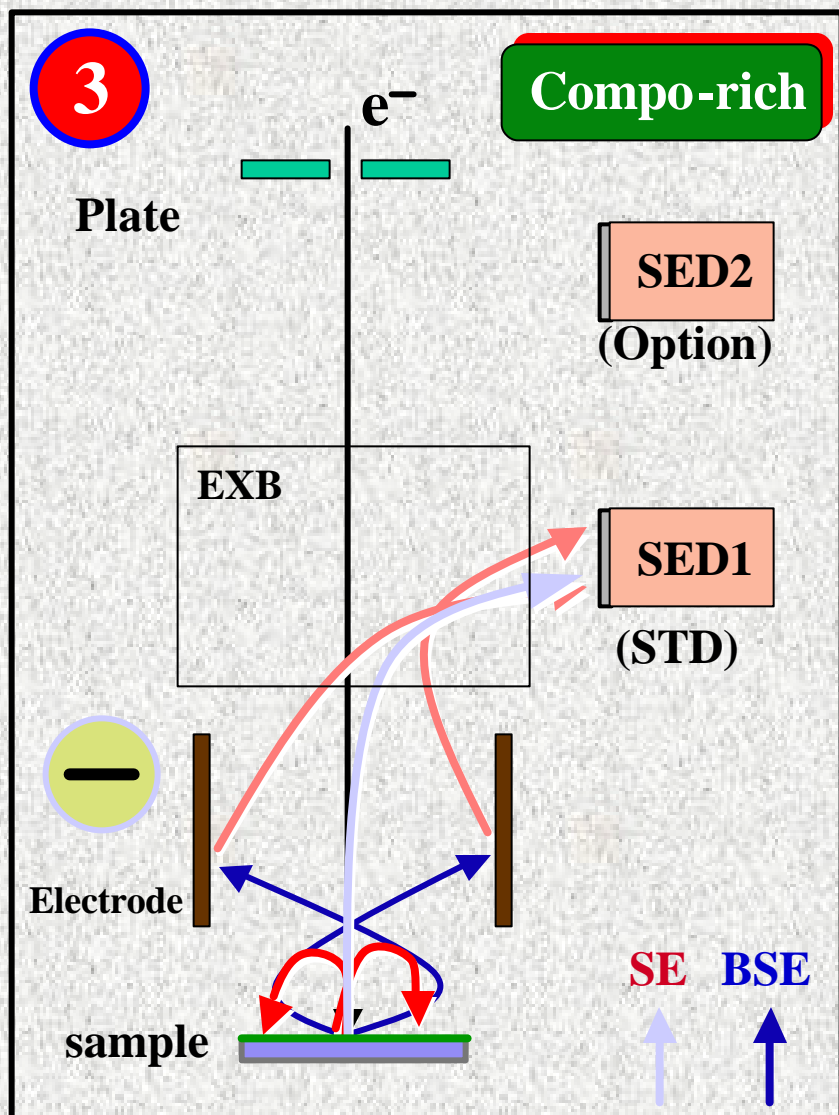
Signal Detector Selection

S-5200**Standard****BSE (option)****Mixing (option)**

Signal Detector Selection

S-5200

Signal Detector Selection

S-5200

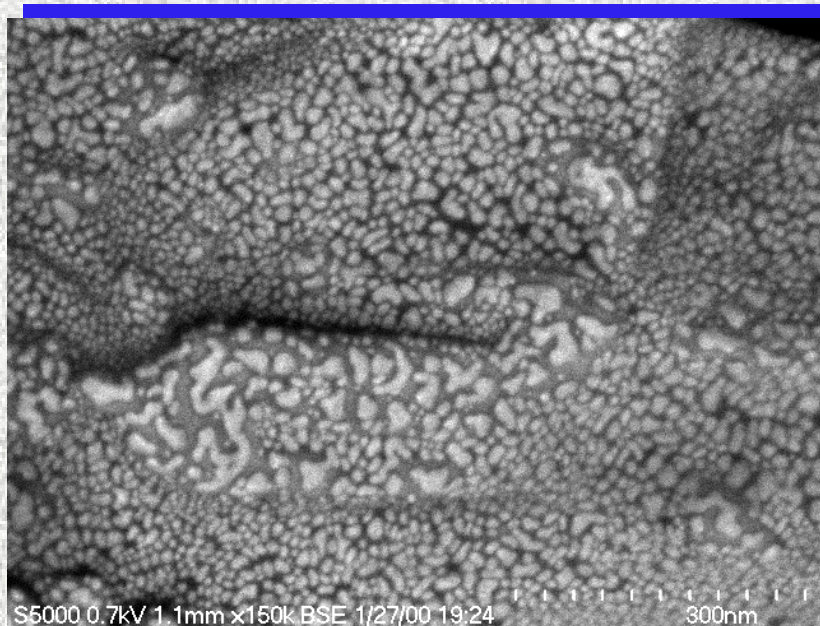
Contents

S-5200

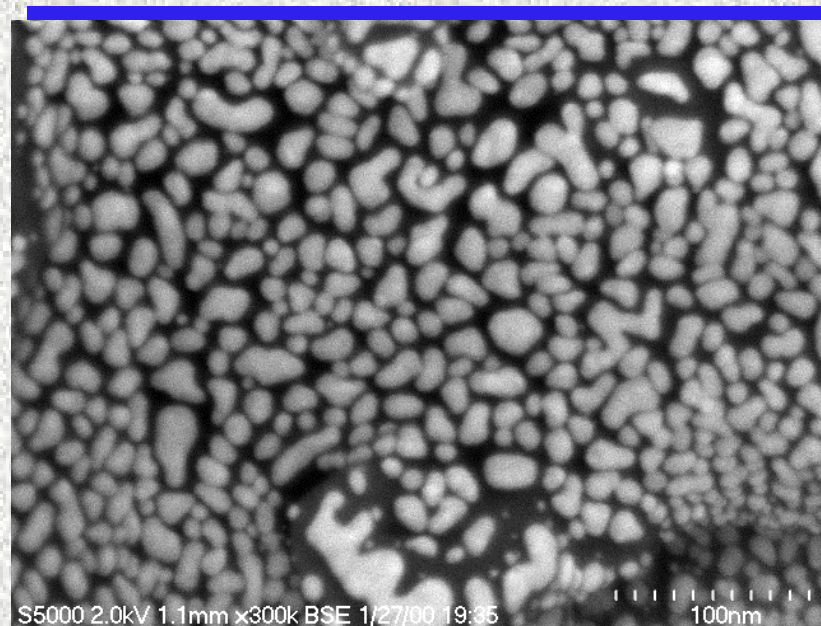
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Low Energy BSE Image

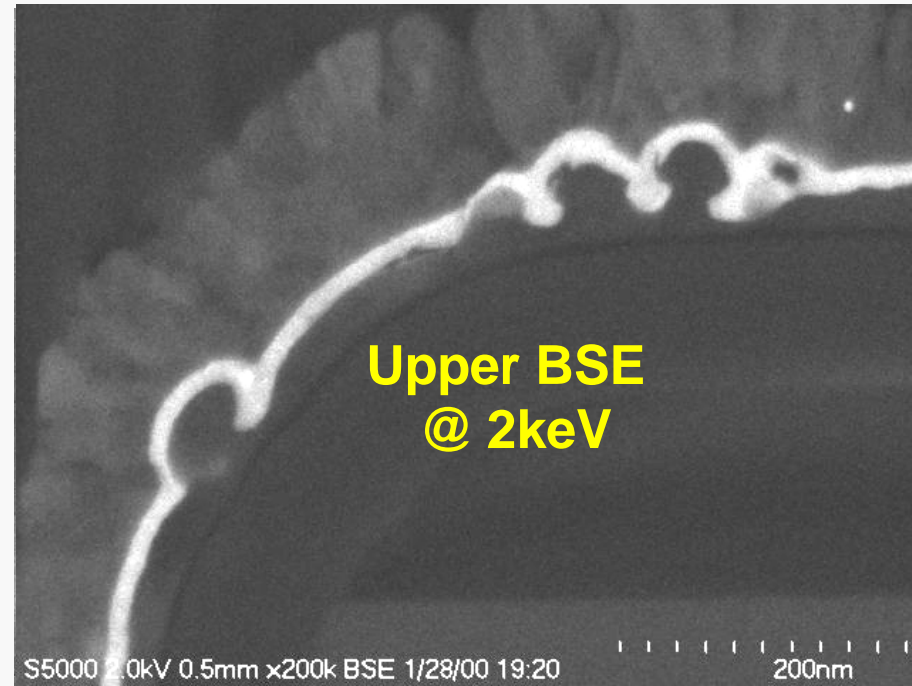
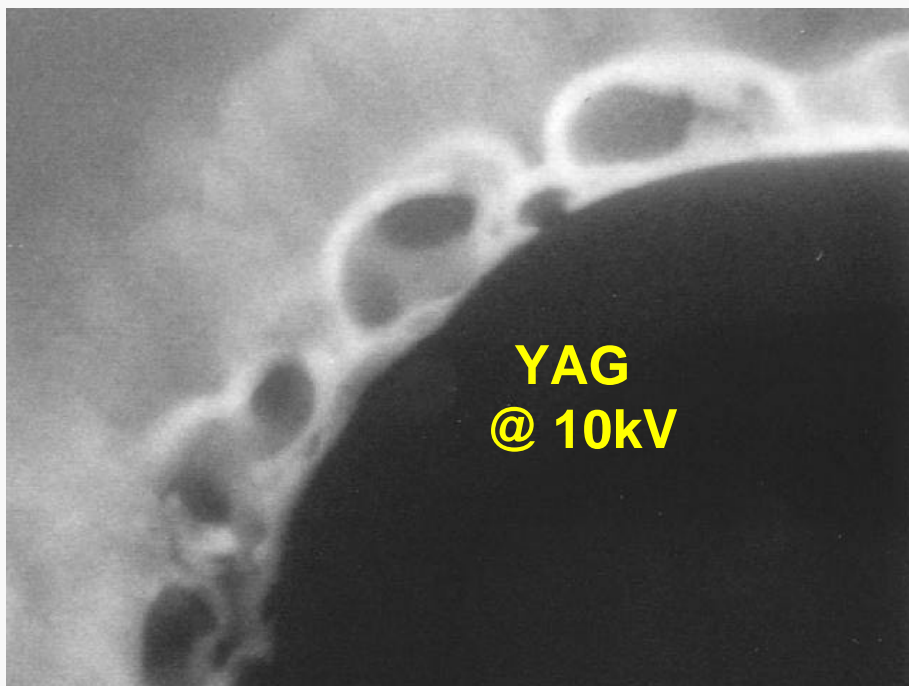
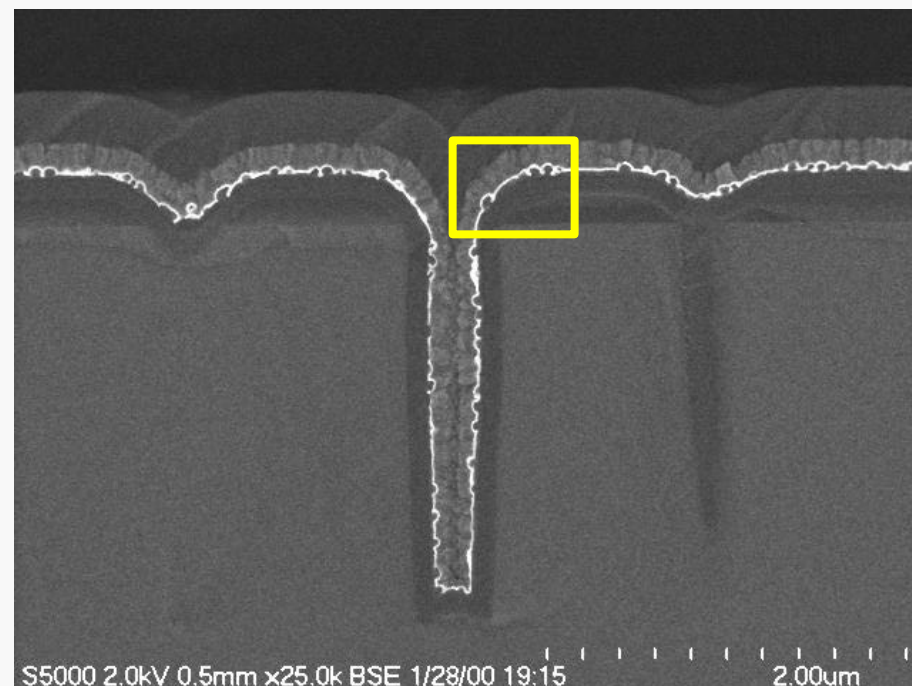
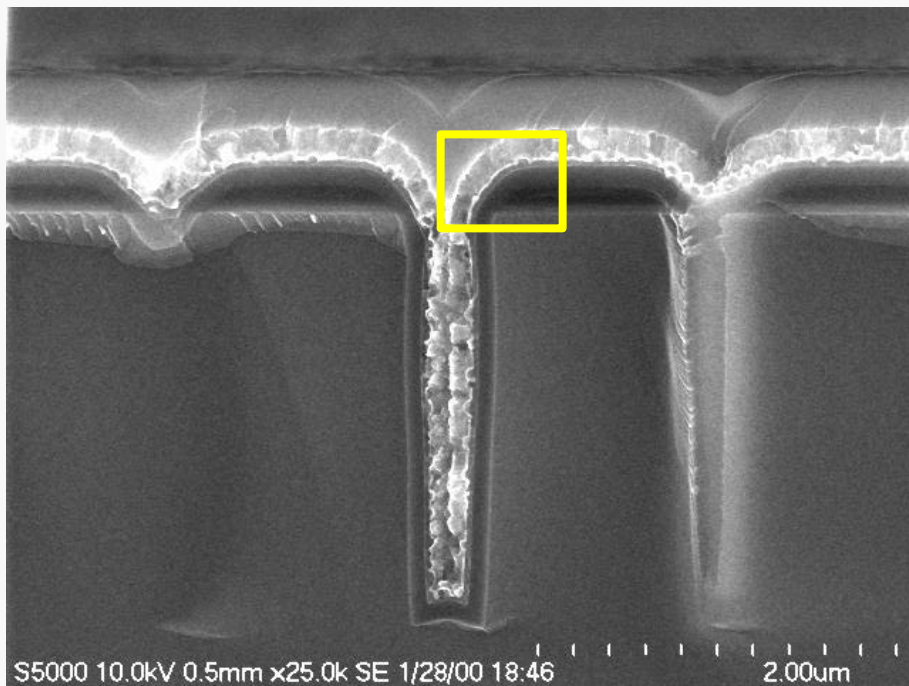
S-5200

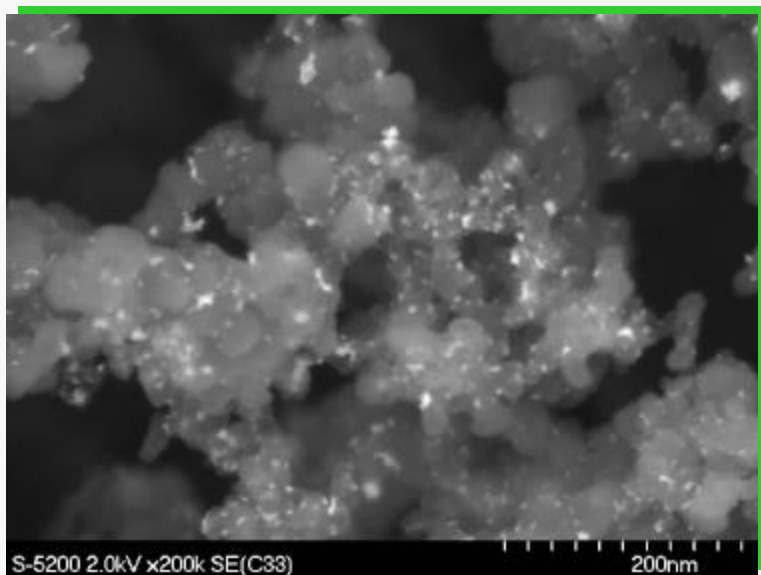
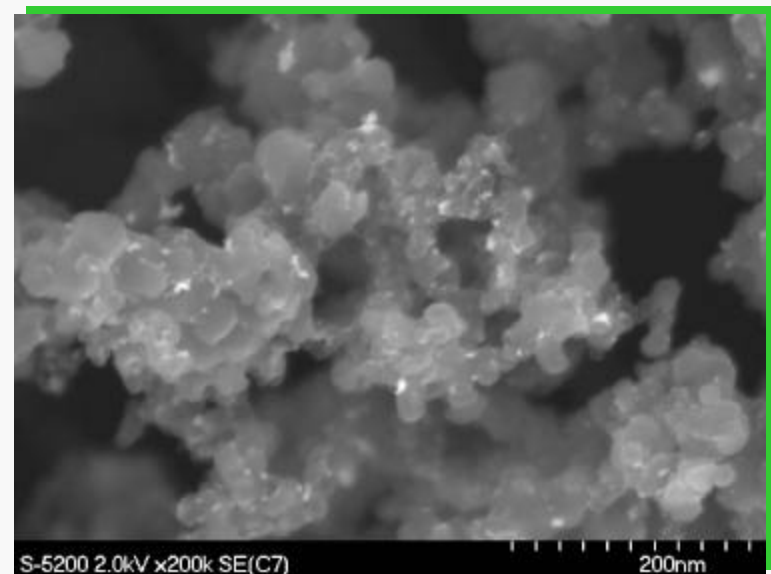
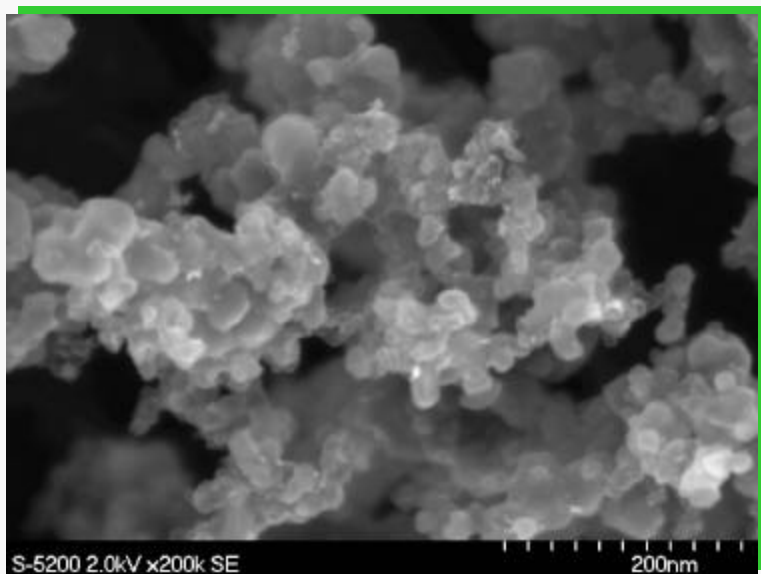


Sample : Au Particle
Vacc : 0.7 kV
Mag : 150 kX



Sample : Au Particle
Vacc : 2.0 kV
Mag : 300 kX

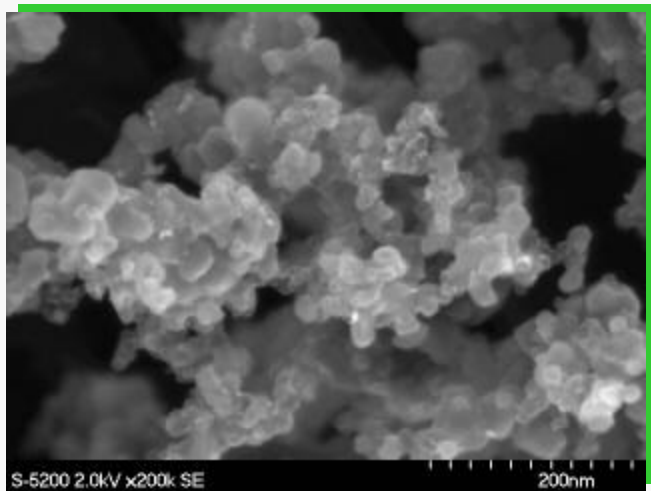




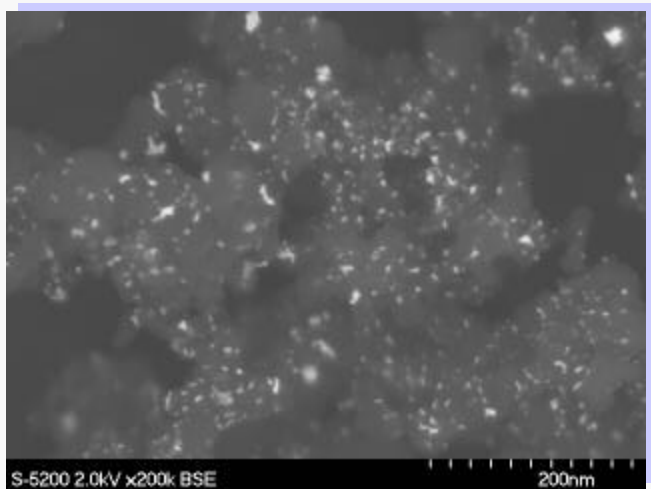
SE	-10V
-50V	

Sample : Catalysis
 U_{acc} : 2.0 kV
 Mag : 200 kX

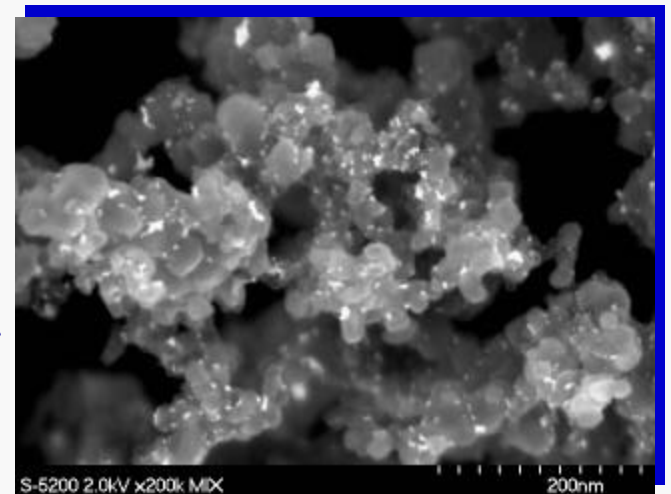
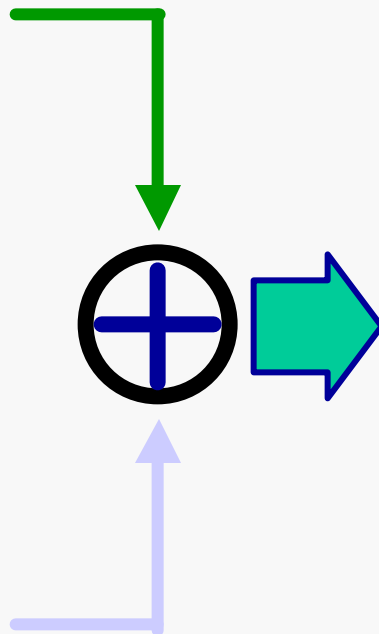
Compo-Rich Effect



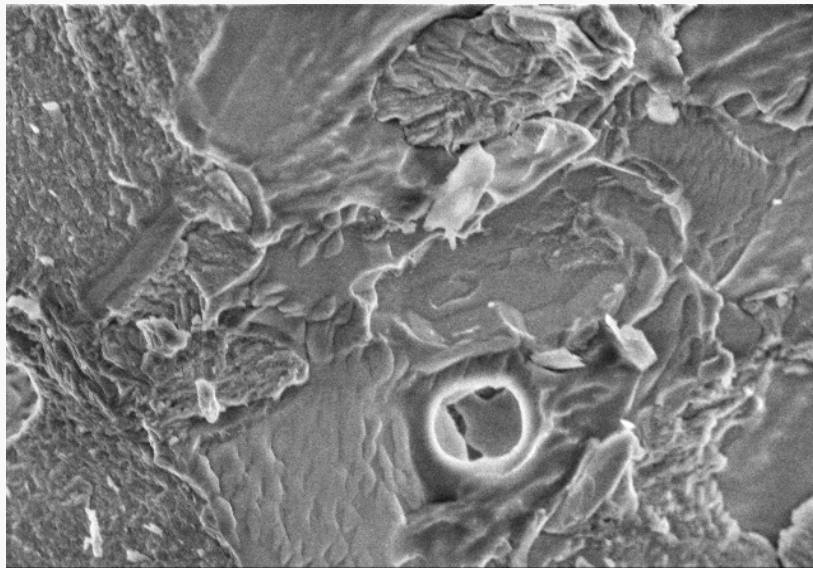
Pure SE Image



BSE Image

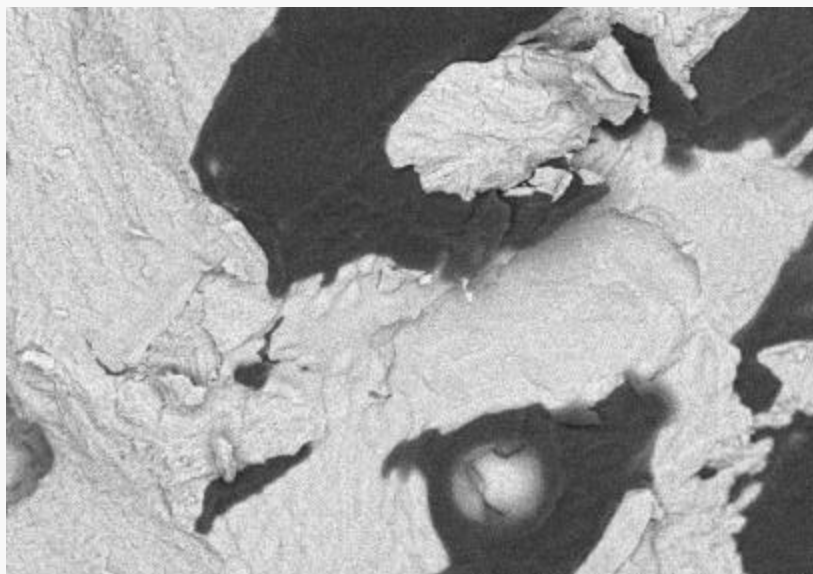


**Mixed Image
(SE+BSE)**



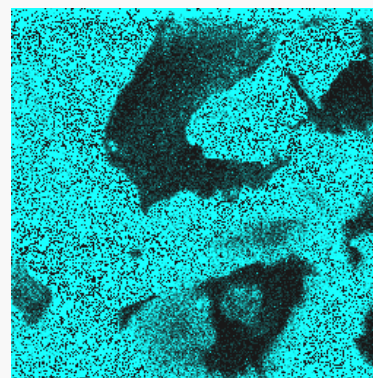
S-5200 5.0kV 0.2mm x10.0k SE 11/22/01

5.00um

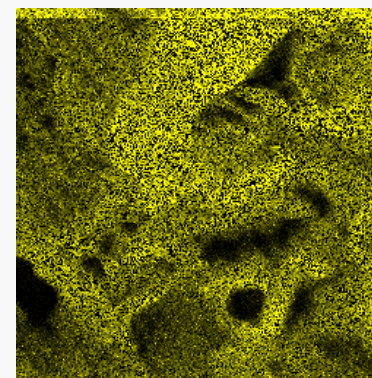


S-5200 5.0kV 0.2mm x10.0k YAGBSE 11/22/01

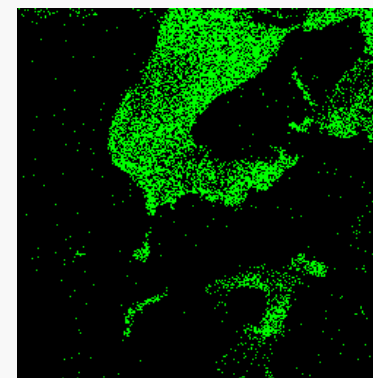
5.00um



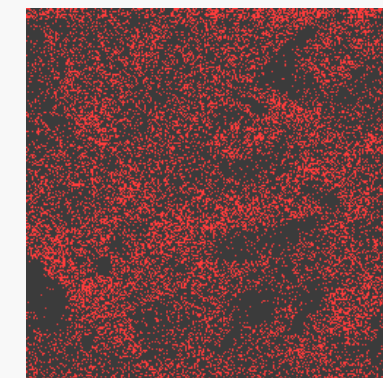
Zr-L



O-K



Mg-K

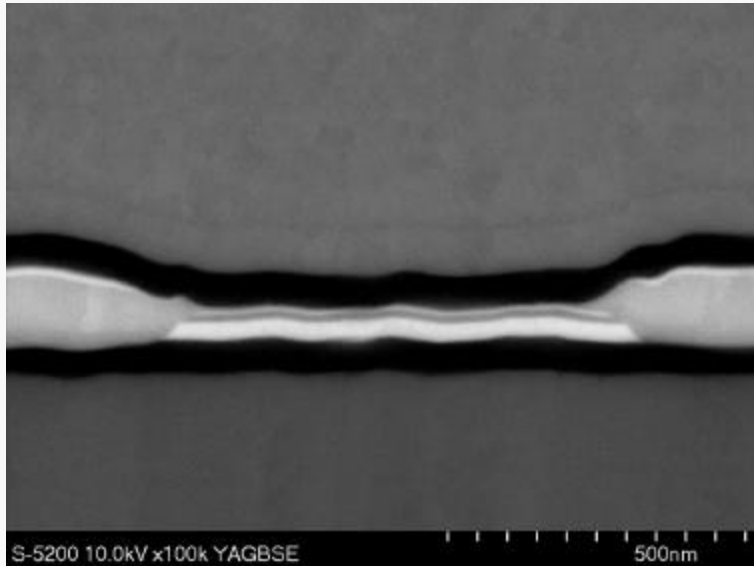


B-K

Mapping of ZrO at 5kV (15min.)

Materials science applications

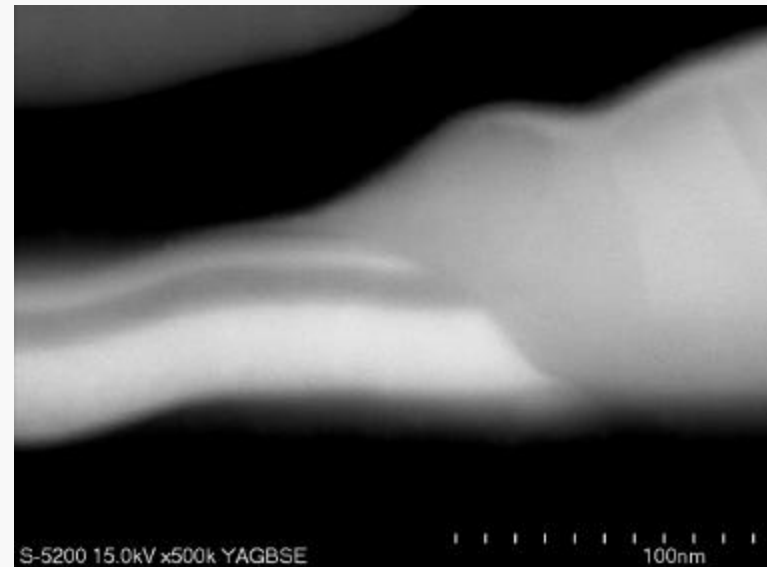
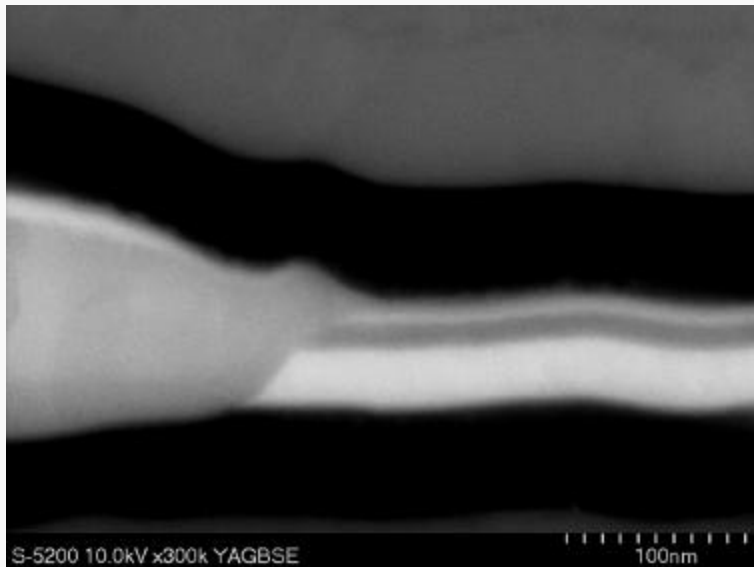
Sample: GMR Film



Mode : YAGBSE
(BSE-H)

Vacc. : 10kV

Mag. : x100k, 300k, 500k



Low kV Backscattered Electron Imaging

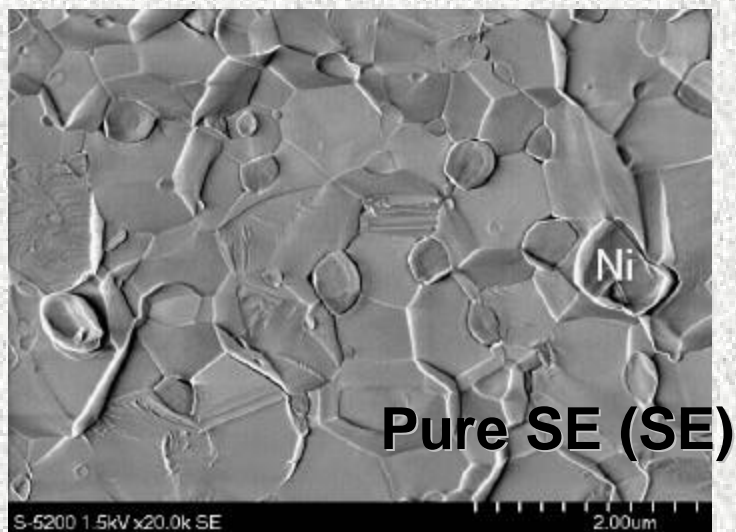
S-5200



Ta barrier under Cu Seed

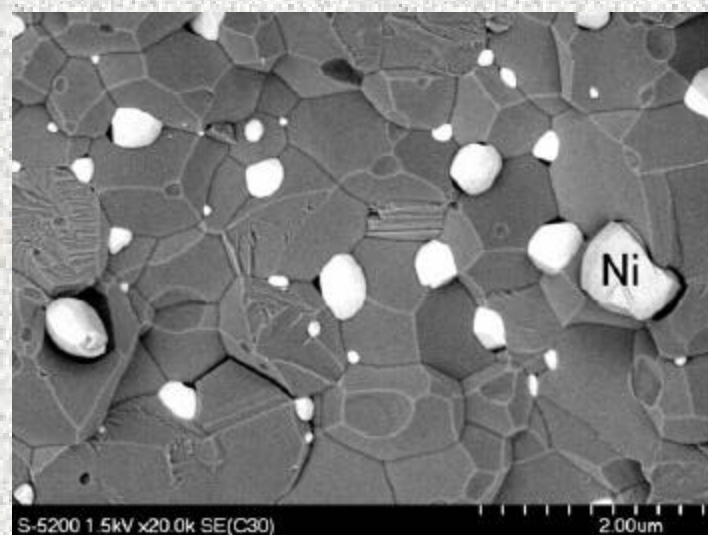
Signal Control (SE / BSE-L /BSE-H)

S-5200

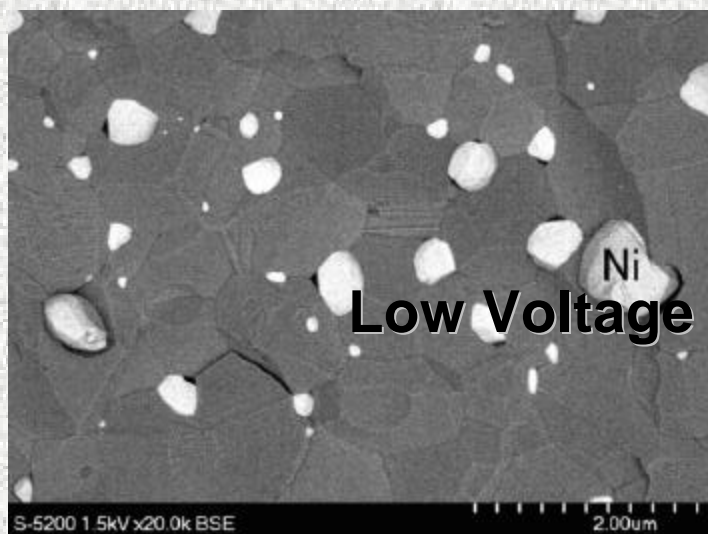


Pure SE (SE)

Alumina / Nickel Composite
Vacc. : 1.5kV Mag. : x20k



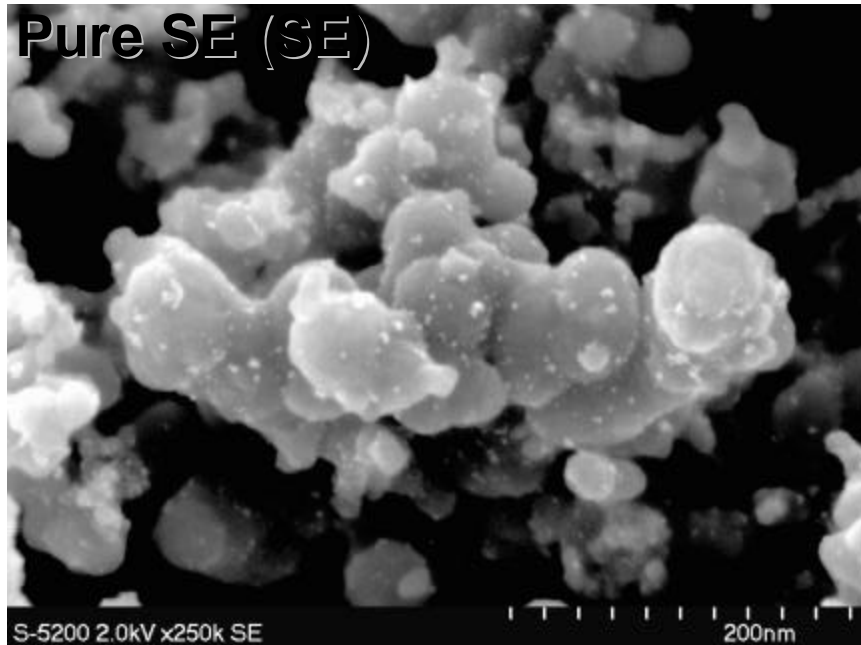
Composite Rich (SE+BSE-L)



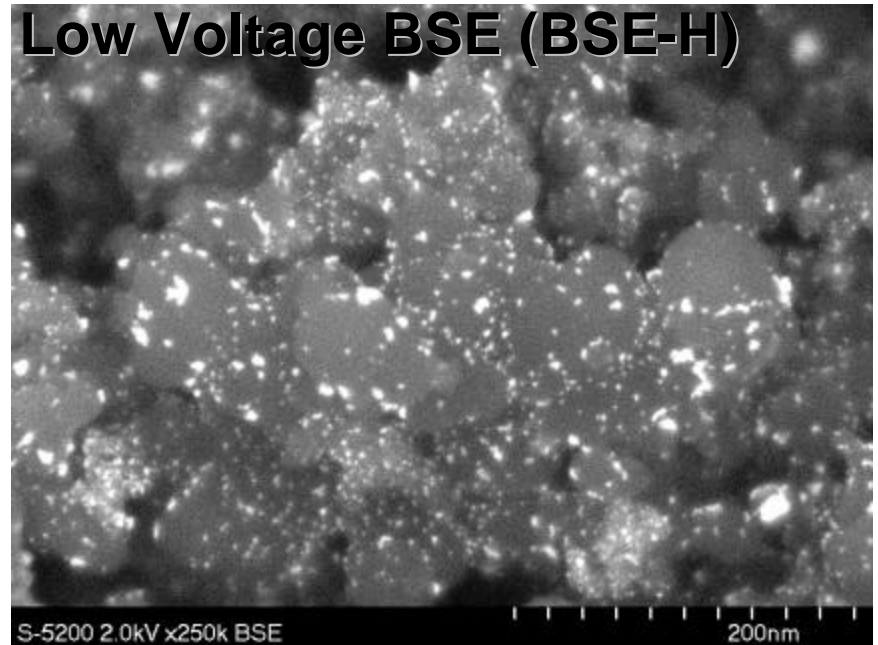
Low Voltage BSE (BSE-H)

Sample courtesy of Associate Prof.. T. Sekino,
ISIR, Osaka Univ.

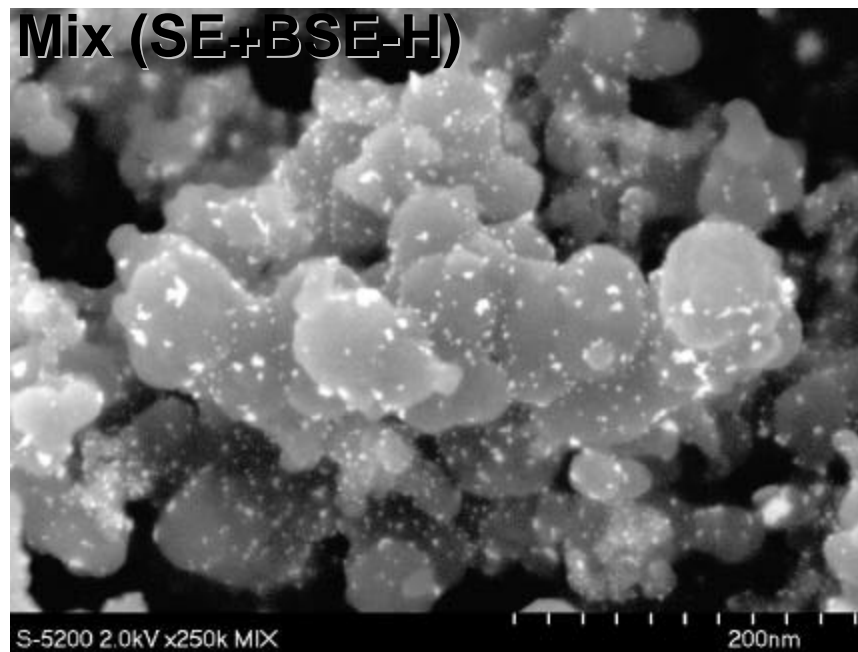
Pure SE (SE)



Low Voltage BSE (BSE-H)



Mix (SE+BSE-H)

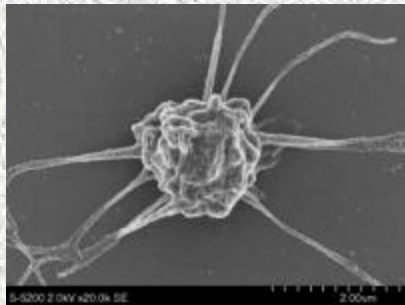


Catalyzer

**Vacc. : 2kV
Mag. : x250k**

Life Science Applications

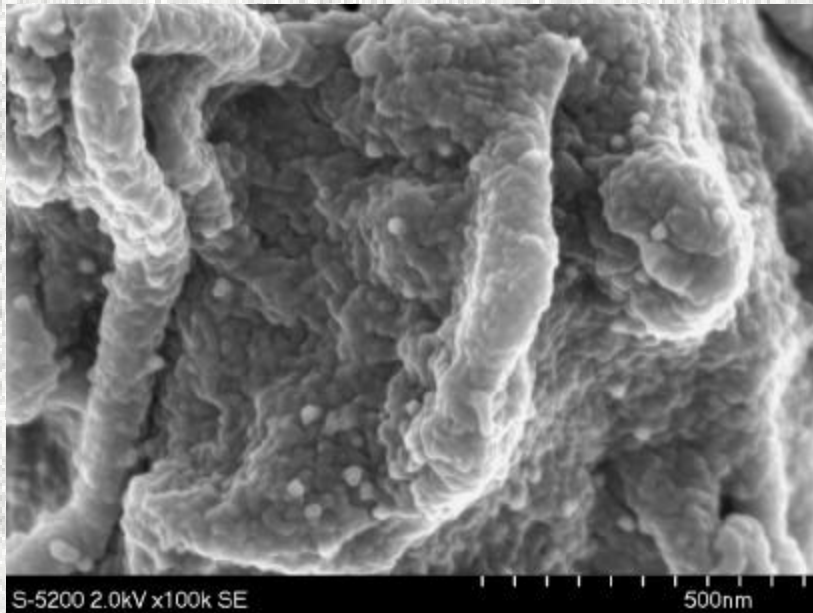
S-5200



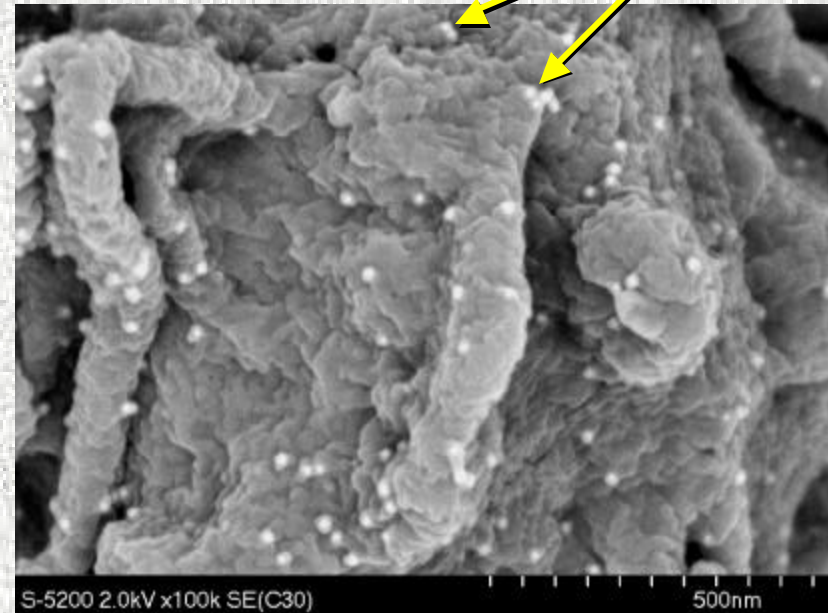
**Human Blood Platelet
(activated and labeled)**

**Vacc. : 2kV Mag. : x20k, 100k
10nm**

Colloidal Gold



Pure SE



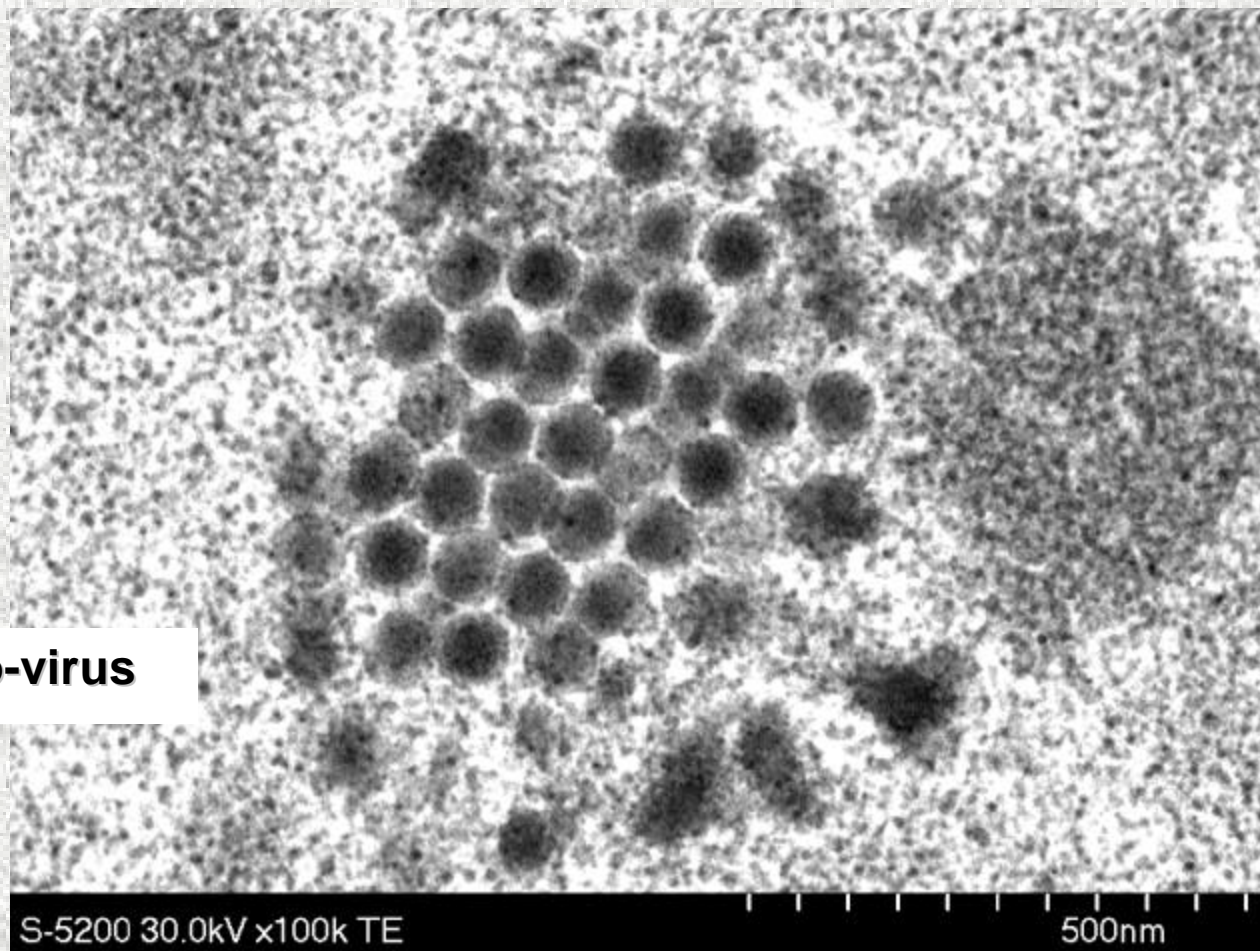
Composite Rich (SE+BSE-L)

Courtesy of Dr. H. Suzuki, Tokyo Met. Inst. Med. Sci.

Life Science Applications

S-5200

Adeno-virus



Mode : STEM(BF) Vacc. : 30kV Mag. : 100k

Courtesy of Dr. S. Fukuda, Faculty
of Medicine, Univ. of Tokyo

Hitachi S-5200 features:

S-5200

- **worldbest resolution performance**
 - 0.5nm @ 30kV and 1.8nm at 1kV
- **magnification up to 2.000.000x**
 - Due to the excellent mechanical stability, allowing 5Hz floor vibrations of 10μmp-p
- **Unique Through-The-Lens (TTL) detection system**
 - With ExB filter for SE and flexible control of Z-contrast
- **Chem. Analysis of nanostructures**
 - With EDX and 2nm @ 2kV resolution of TTL BSE detector
- **Complementary information of TEM samples**
 - With optional bright and dark field STEM detector