



Vacuum-Assisted *ex situ* Lift Out for Plan View FIB Specimen Preparation

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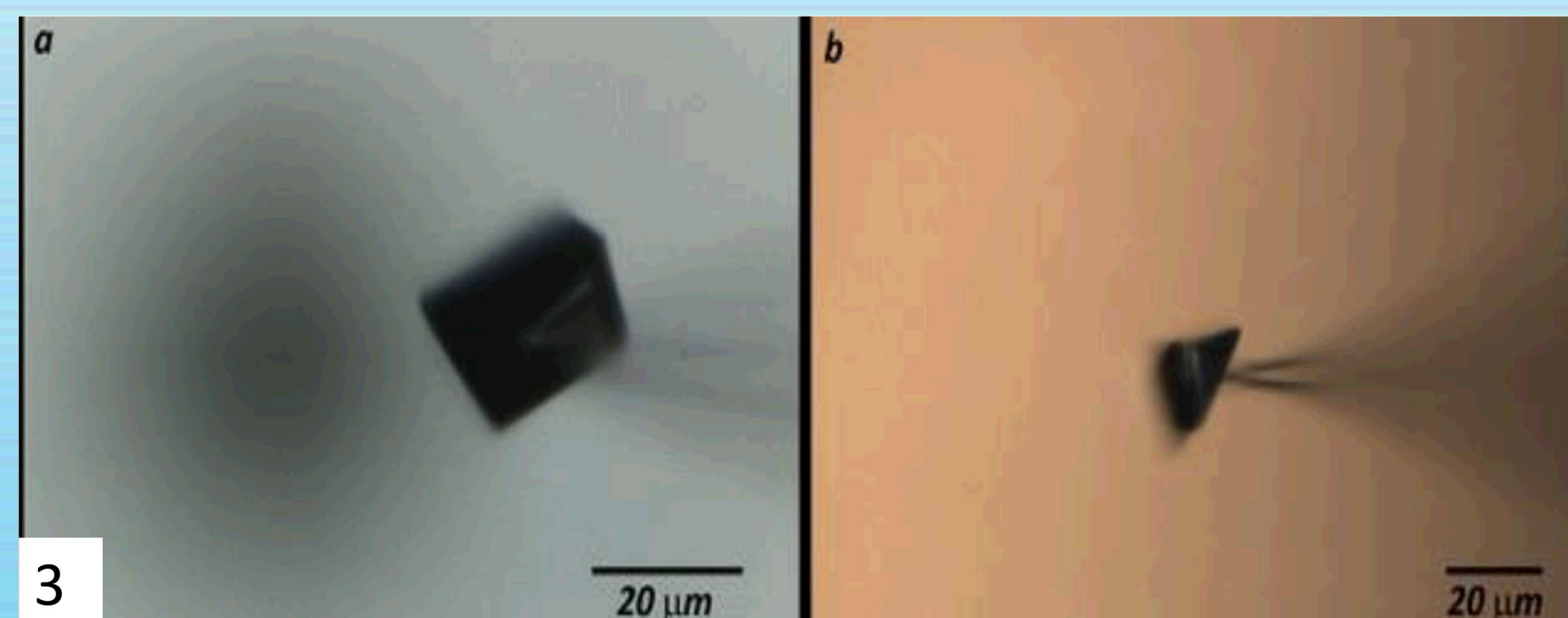
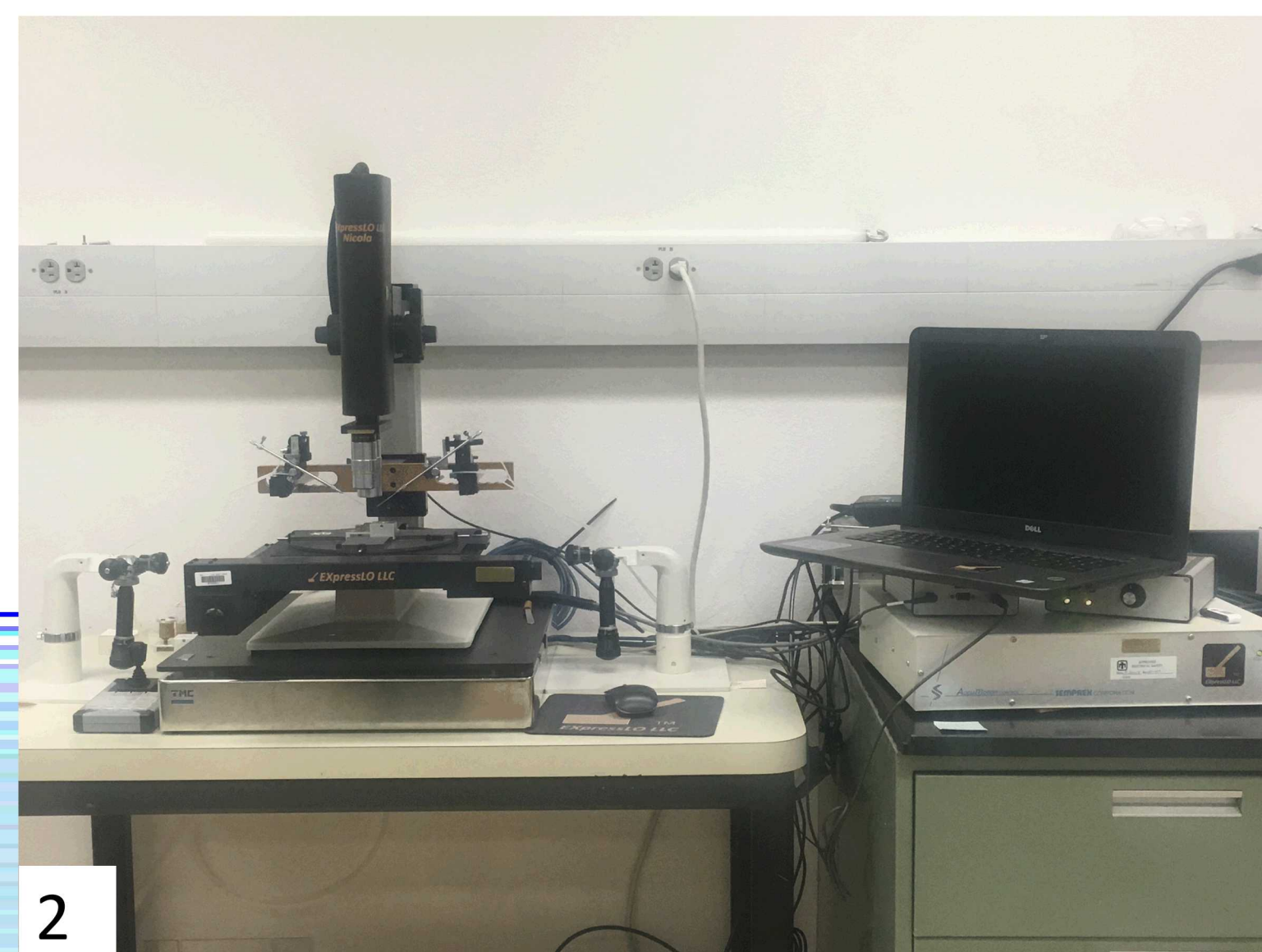
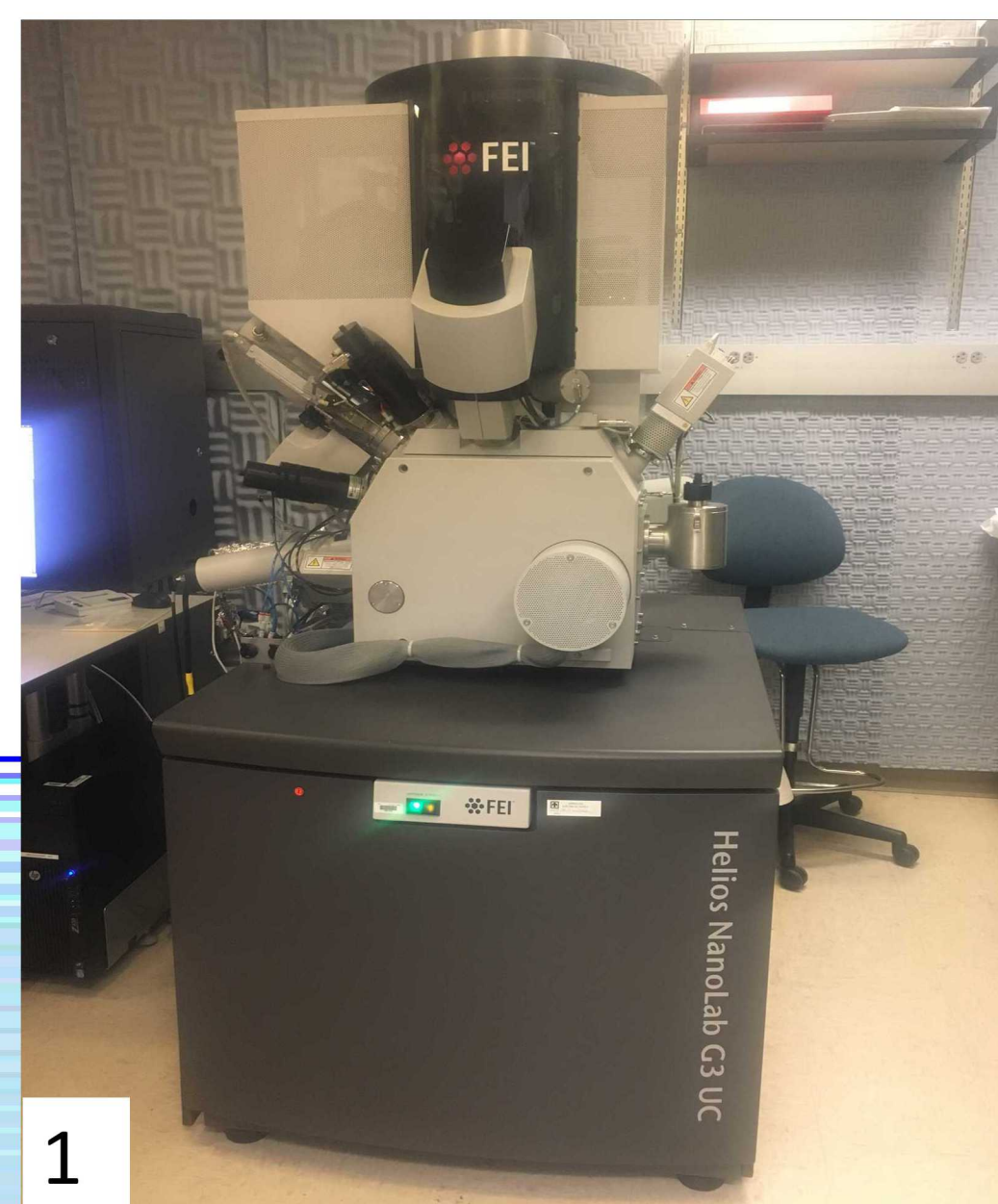
2. EXpressLO LLC, Lehigh Acres, FL USA.

INTRODUCTION

Plan view focused ion beam (FIB) specimen preparation for scanning/transmission electron microscopy S/TEM is possible but rarely performed due to complex and time-consuming processing manipulation steps. Plan view specimens have been FIB prepared from pre-thinned or “H-bar” samples, via *in situ* lift out methods or via *ex situ* lift out methods. These traditional techniques require either initial sample thinning, or multiple sample and/or grid rotations or manipulations to correctly orient the region of interest. This paper describes a novel and efficient vacuum-assisted *ex situ* lift out technique for plan view FIB specimen preparation.

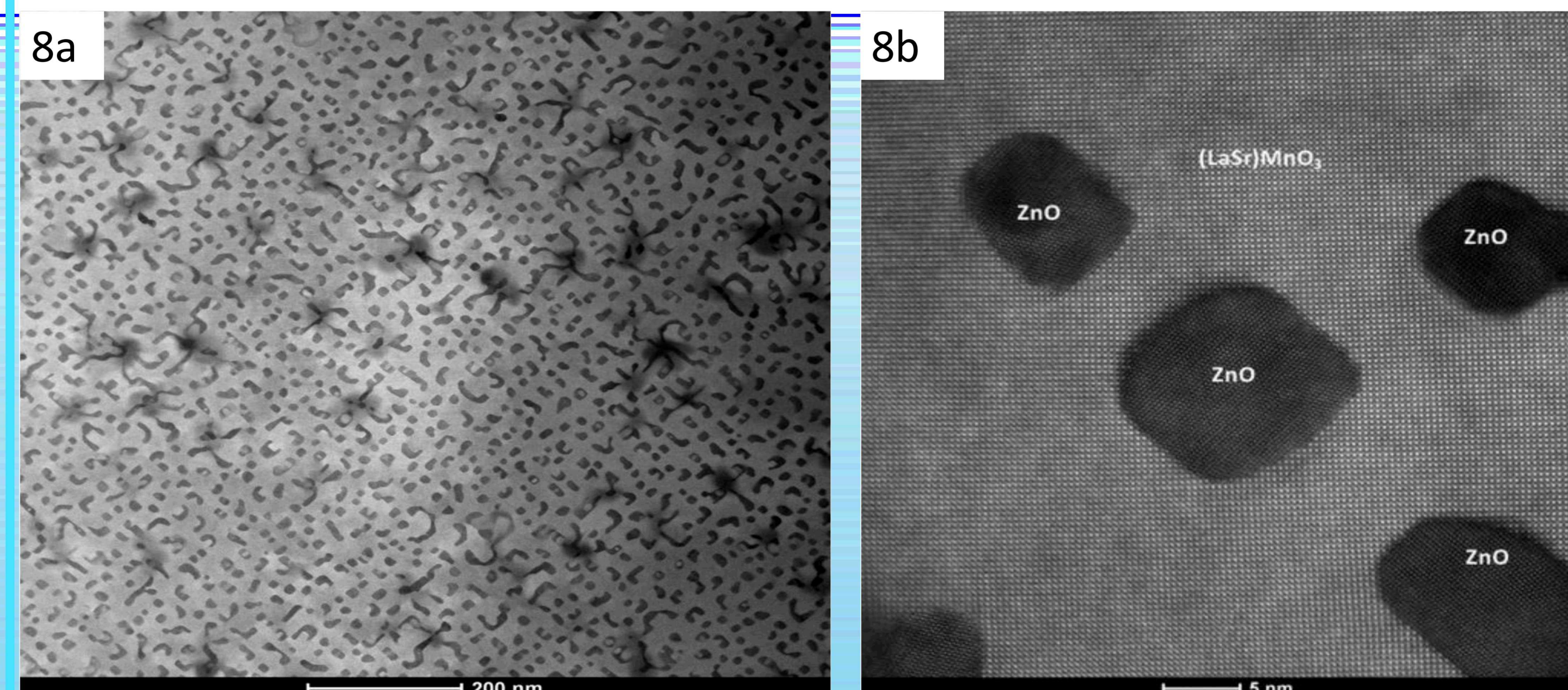
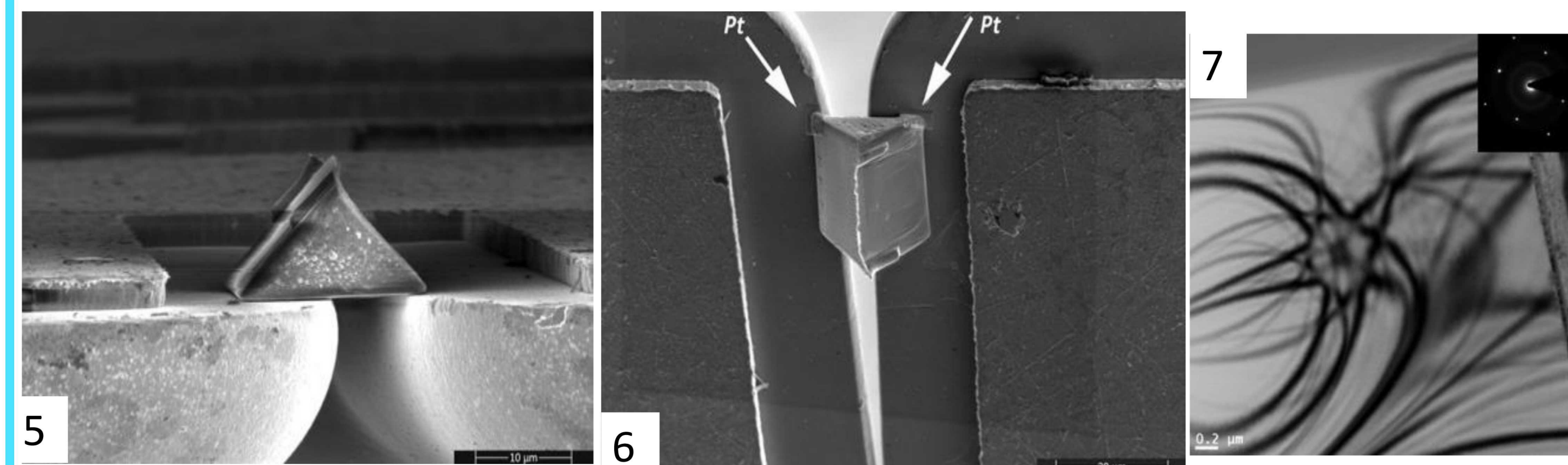
SPECIMEN PREPARATION

A 20 x 20 μm region was defined and protected via electron beam deposited Pt prior to FIB deposited Pt. A pattern in the shape of a “U” was FIB milled in parallel mode at 45° on each side (i.e., 7° stage tilt on an FEI Helios 660/G3 UC DualBeam(Fig.1)) using a 180° stage rotation to create an unsupported and free-standing wedge-shaped sample. The bulk sample was moved to an EXpressLO Nicola 800 *ex situ* lift out station equipped with an Aspirato vacuum module (Fig.2) where a 30° beveled hollow probe was used for the lift out to slotted EXpressLO grids [7]. The lift out process took only minutes to perform.

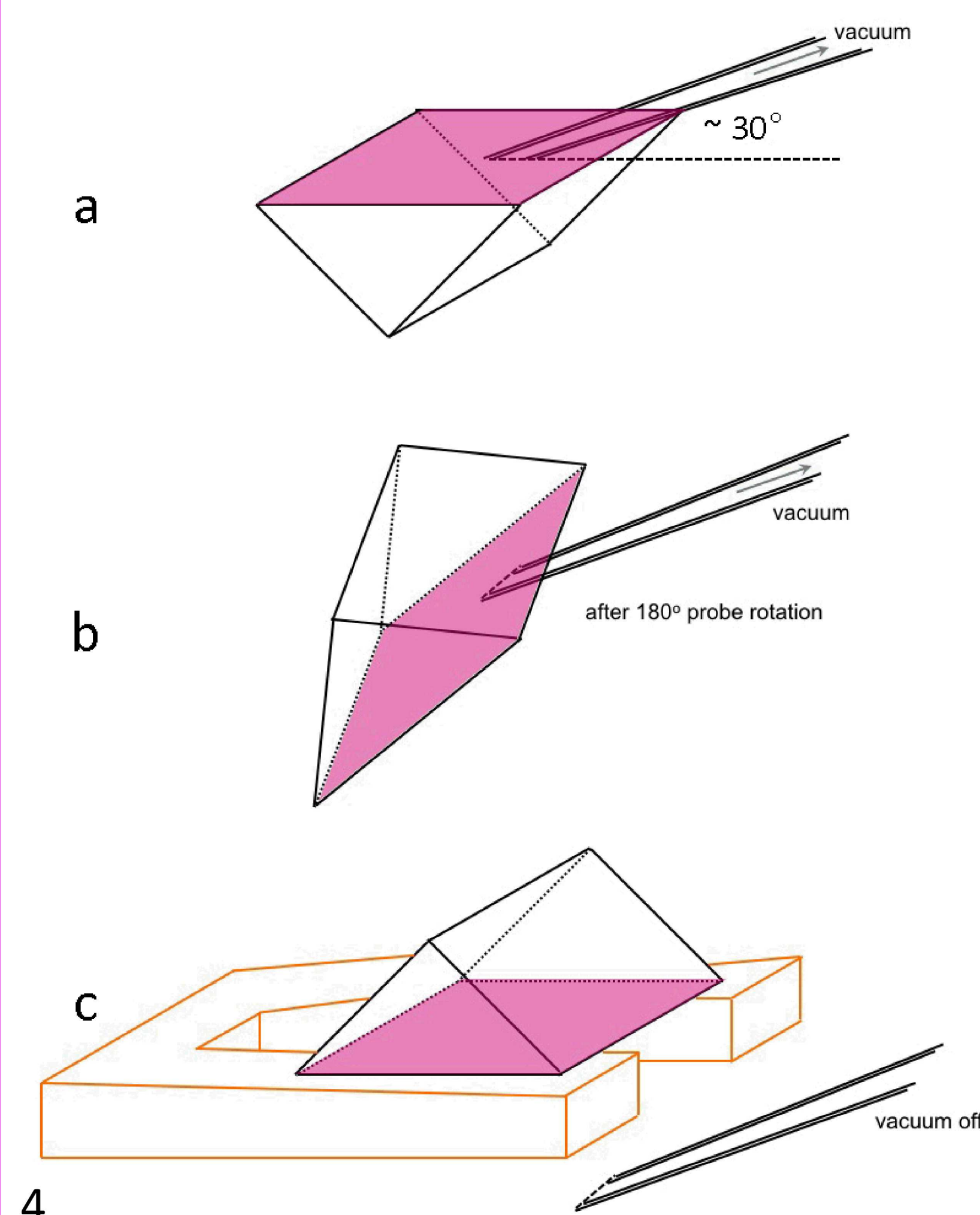


ex situ LIFT OUT PROCESS AND TEM RESULTS

Figures 3-8 shows the lift out process and TEM results. A probe attack angle of 30° (from the horizontal) with vacuum applied was used to lift out the sample wedge (see Figures 3a, 4a). The probe was raised up and manually rotated 180° (Figures 3b, 4b) and then lowered through the grid slot with the plan view orientation parallel to the grid surface as shown in the schematic diagram in figure 4c and the SEM image in Figure 5, so as to place the plan view plane of interest against the slotted grid. FIB deposited Pt was added to secure the sample to the grid as per the SEM image in Figure 6. A plan view FIB specimen then was milled following standard thinning procedures. Figure 7 shows a low magnification bright field (BF) TEM image of a (100) plan view Si specimen. Note the bend contour intersections indicating the real zone pattern. A [100] selected area diffraction pattern (SADP) is inset in the image. Figure 8 shows STEM high angle annular dark field (HAADF) plan view images at (a) low magnification and (b) high resolution, of a ZnO:LaSrMnO₃ composite thin film grown epitaxially on SrTiO₃ substrate by pulsed laser deposition prepared via the plan view specimen preparation method described above. The TEM work was performed on an FEI TF30 operating at 300 kV and the STEM work was performed on a probe aberration-corrected FEI Titan G2 80-200 operating at 200 kV.



PROCESS SCHEMATIC



CONCLUSION

This vacuum assisted *ex situ* lift out plan view method is fast and easy and eliminates expensive FIB time required for *in situ* lift out and complicated sample and/or grid manipulation. The slotted EXpressLO grids provide precise sample placement and stability, and allows for standard FIB processing necessary to create conventional TEM or high resolution STEM quality specimens.