

# A New Reflectometer for At-Wavelength Characterisation of XUV-Reflection Gratings

Reflectometry and more

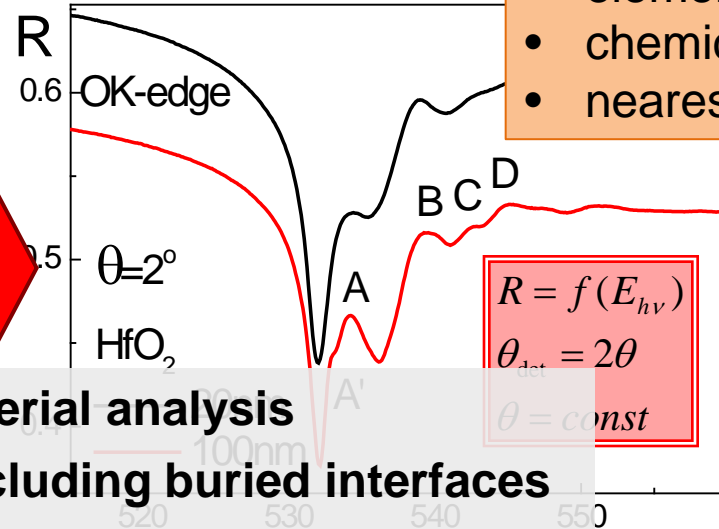
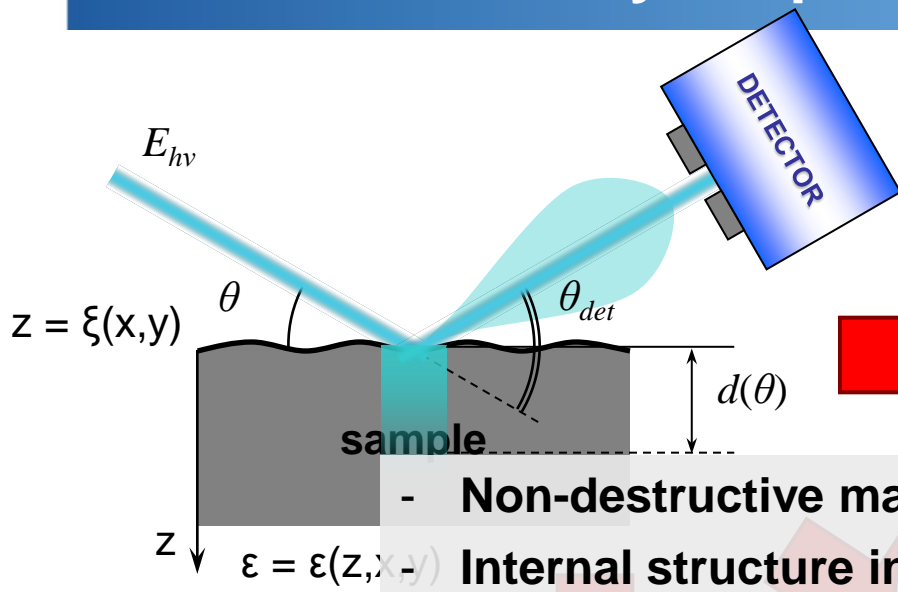
Franz Schäfers

**HZB** Helmholtz  
Zentrum Berlin

Institute for Nanometre Optics  
and Technology, BESSY-II



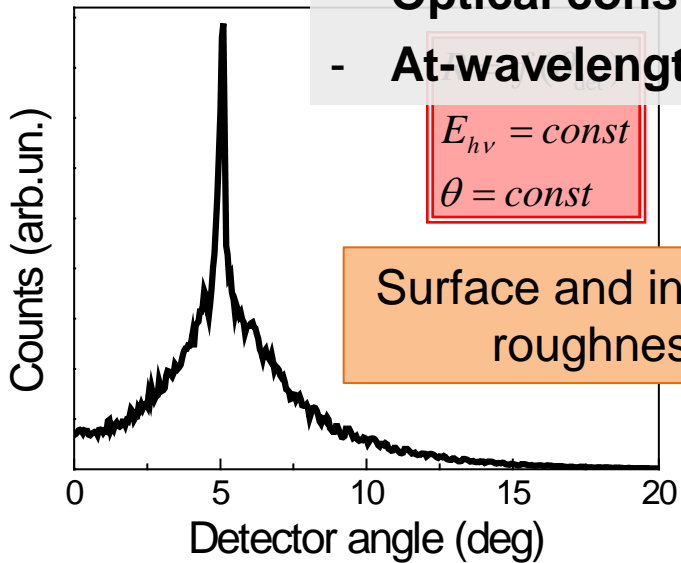
# Reflectometry – a powerful technique



- element specific
- chemical state
- nearest neighbours

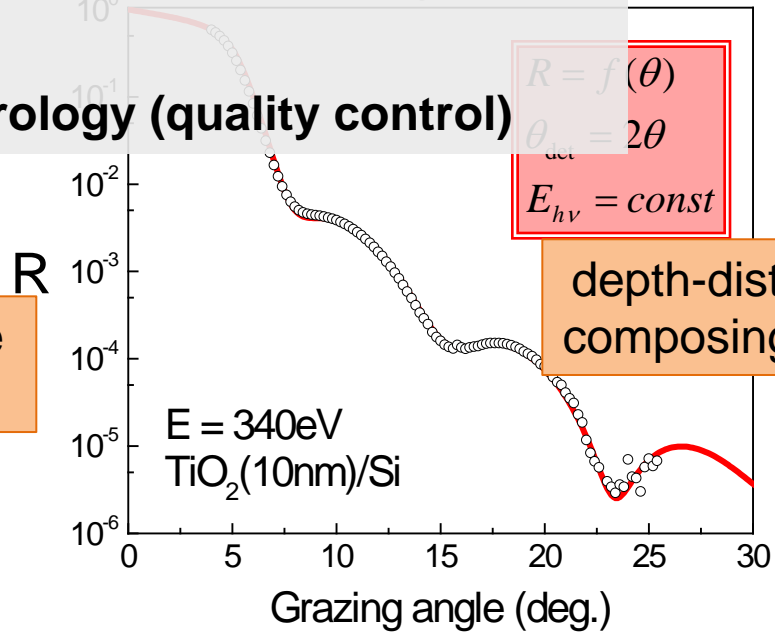
- Non-destructive material analysis
- Internal structure including buried interfaces
- Interface quality (compound and roughness)
- Optical constants
- At-wavelength metrology (quality control)

$\Phi(\theta, \varphi) \rightarrow \xi(x,y)$



$E_{hv} = const$   
 $\theta = const$

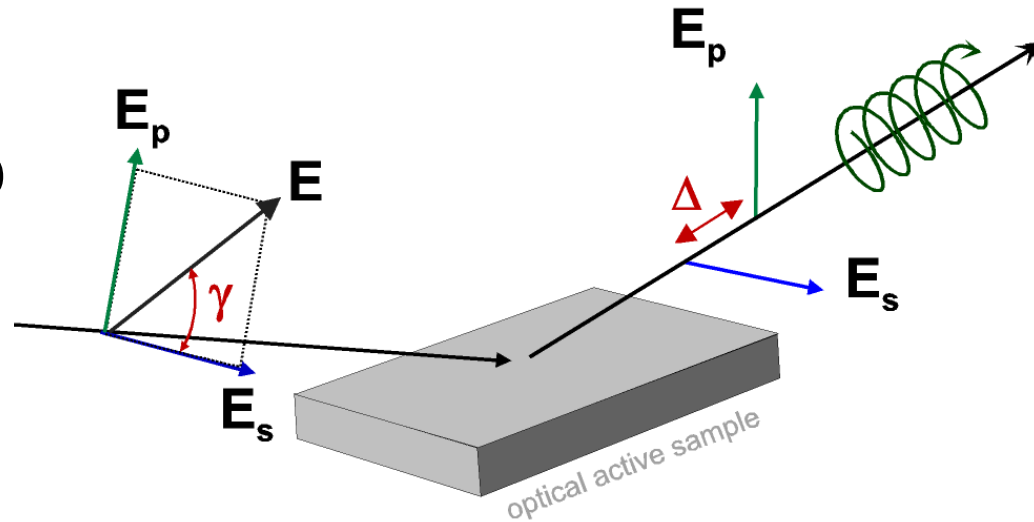
Surface and interface roughness



depth-distribution of composing elements

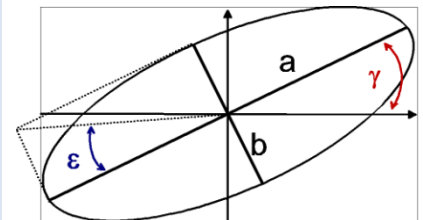
# Polarimetry = Ellipsometry = complex Reflectometry

## POLARIZED LIGHT

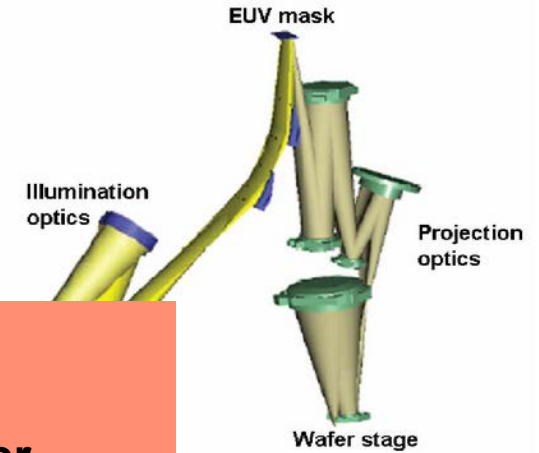
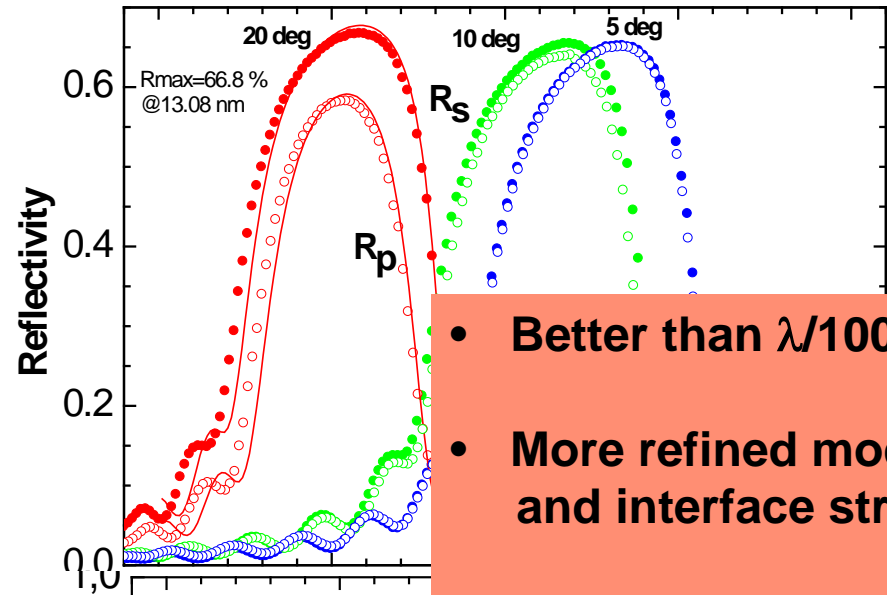


### Stokes Parameter:

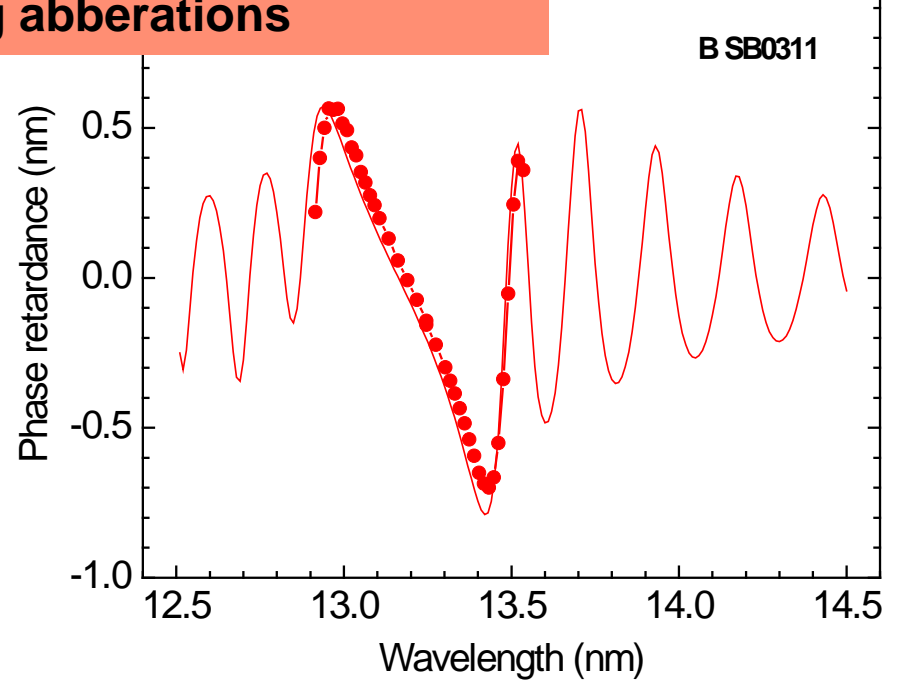
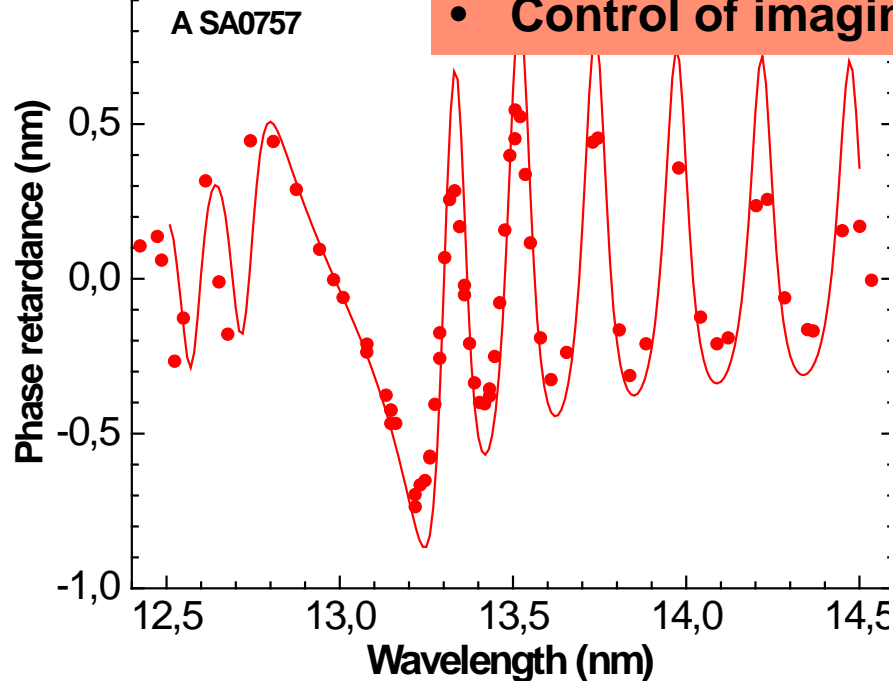
|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| Intensity              | $S_0 = [(E_p)^2 + (E_s)^2]$                |
| Linear polarization    | $S_1 = [(E_p)^2 - (E_s)^2] / S_0$          |
|                        | $S_2 = 2E_p E_s \cos(\Delta) / S_0$        |
| Circular polarization  | $S_3 = -2E_p E_s \sin(\Delta) / S_0$       |
| Degree of polarization | $P = [S_1^2 + S_2^2 + S_3^2]^{1/2} \leq 1$ |
| Ellipticity            | $\sin 2\varepsilon = S_3$                  |
| Polarisation ellipse   | $\tan 2\gamma = S_2 / S_1$                 |



# Ellipsometry on EUV optics...

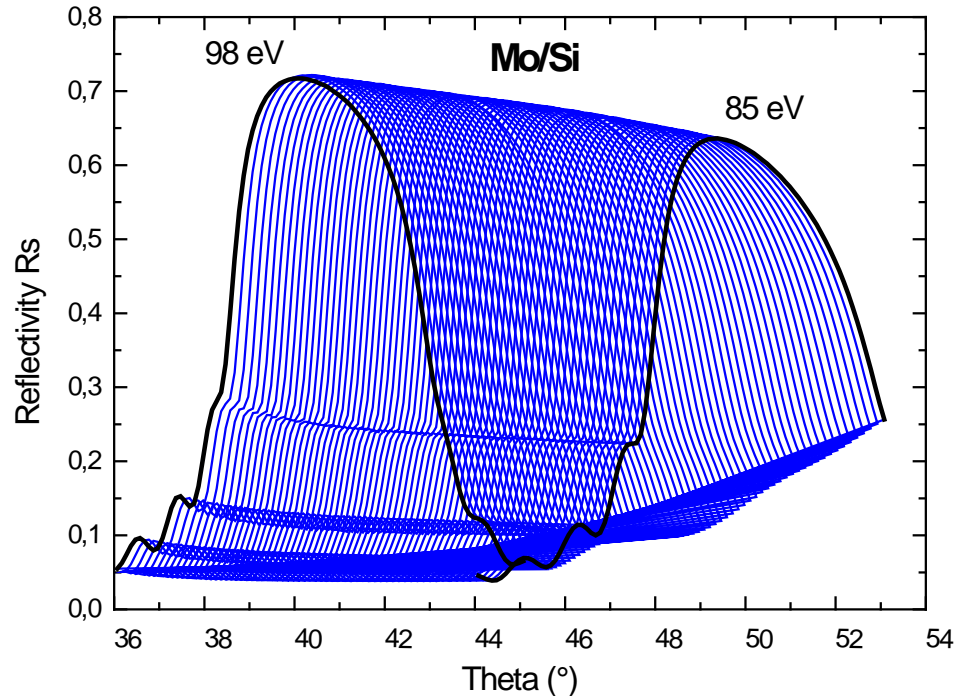


- Better than  $\lambda/100$  phase accuracy
- More refined modelling of multilayer and interface structures
- Control of imaging aberrations

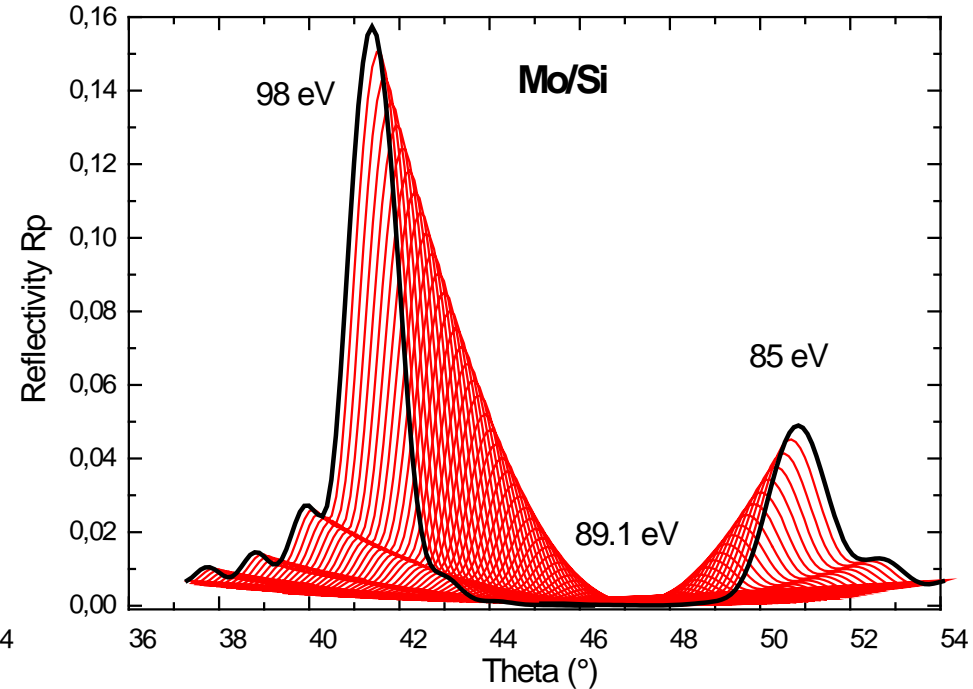


# Bragg reflection around Brewster angle

## Reflectivity s-pol

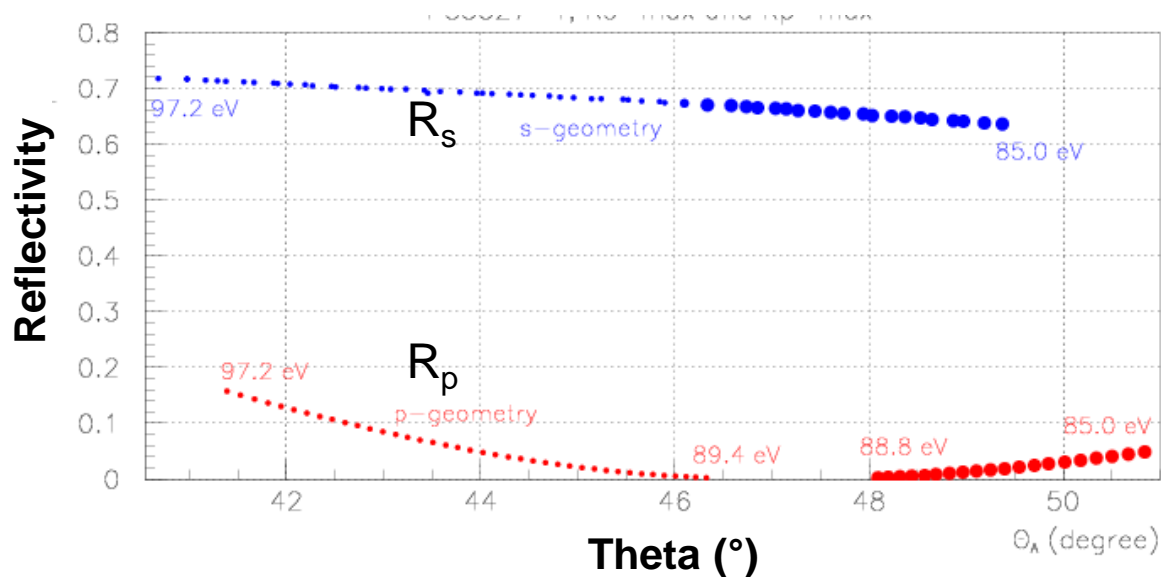


## Reflectivity p-pol



- Linear polarisation:  $S1=0.999\pm 0.001$
- Bragg-peaks 4-times wider for s-pol
- Polarisance  $R_s/R_p$  @89.1 eV = 781

# Polarisation dependent layer thickness?

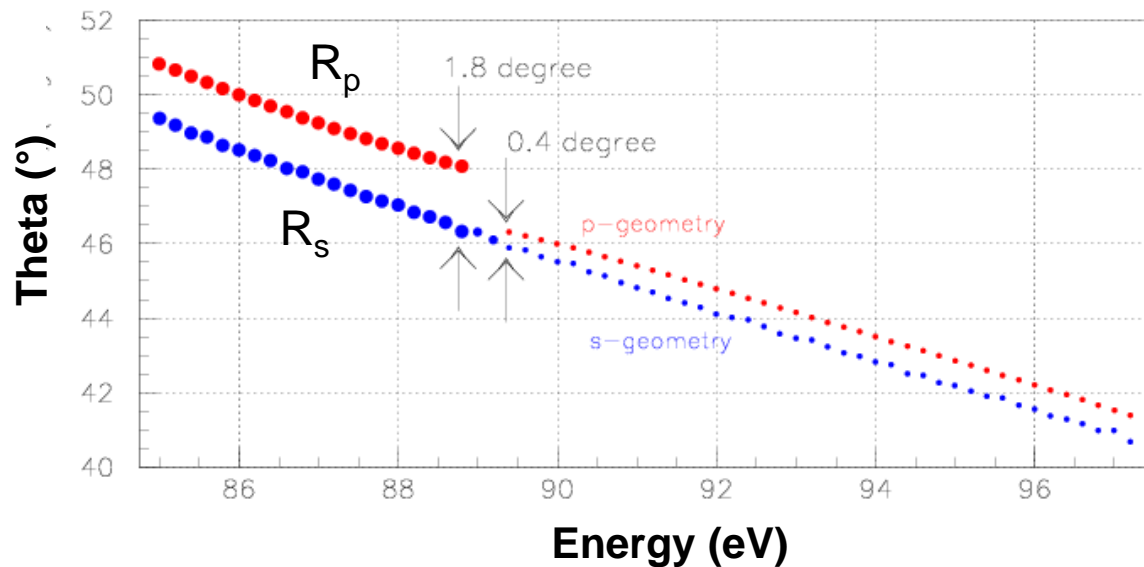


Bragg equation

$$\lambda = 2 n_{\text{eff}} d \sin\theta$$

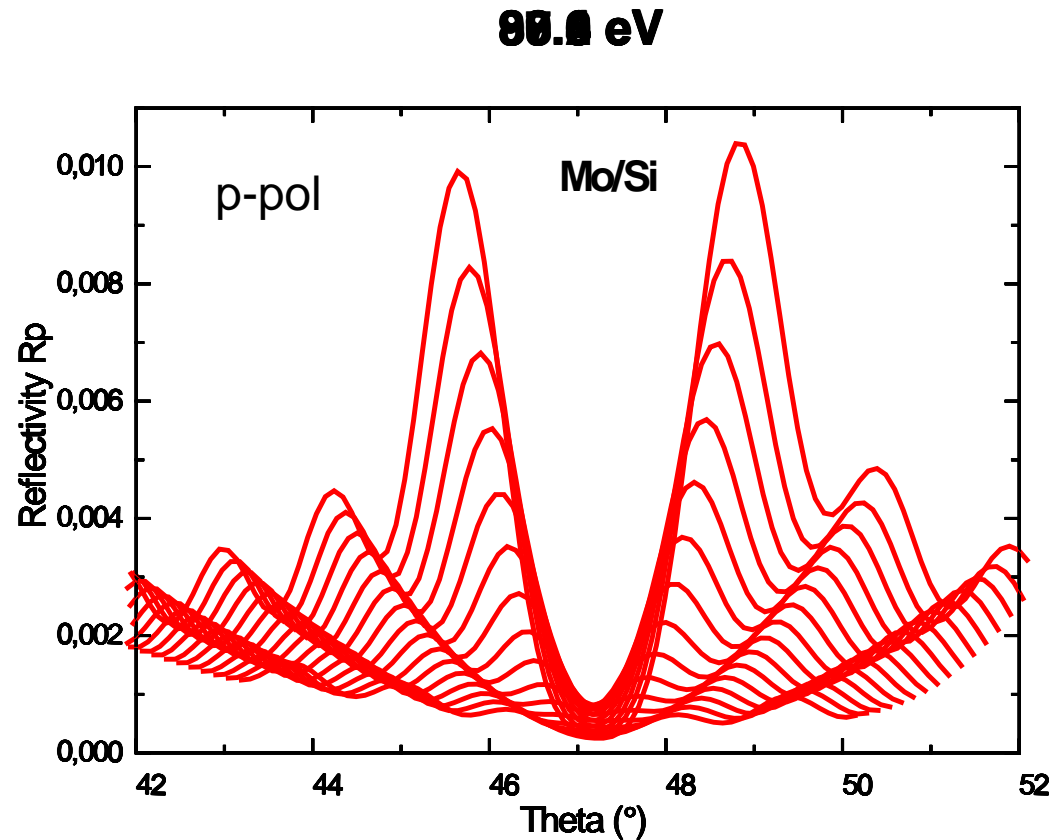
Brewster condition:

$$\tan\theta = 1/n_{\text{eff}}$$



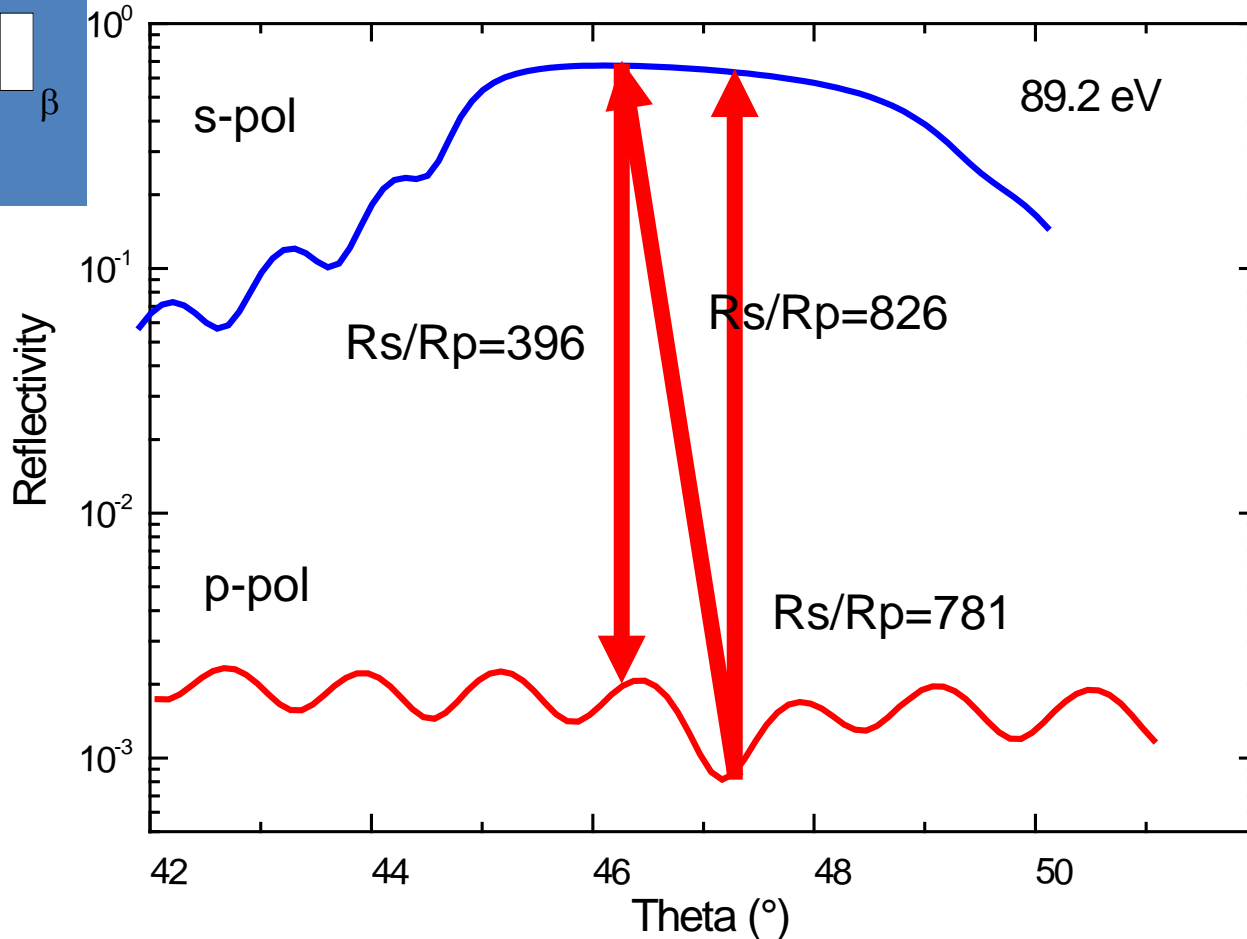
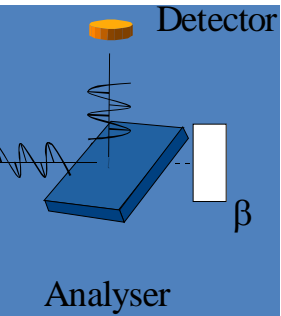
- effective layer thickness: larger for s-pol
- Birefringence?
- Phase jump @ Brewster

# Bragg reflection around Brewster angle



- **Jump of Bragg-peak by 1 Kiessig fringe**
- **Jump dependent on number of layers**
- **Included in Fresnel equations (absorption needed)**

# Brewster analyser – Rabinovitch type



Consequences for:

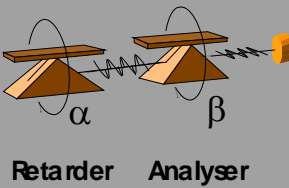
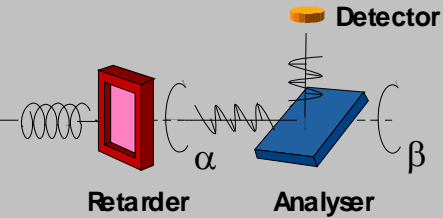
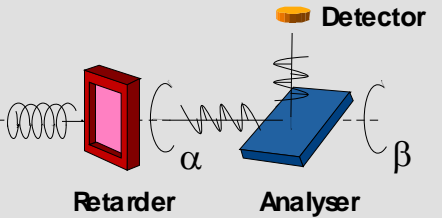
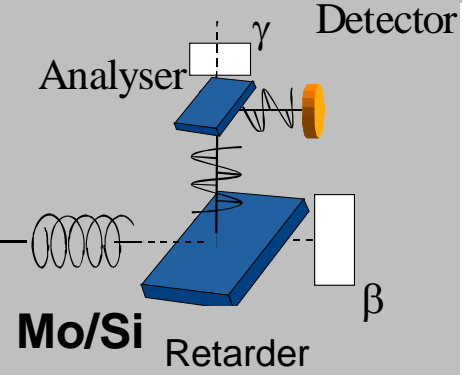
- polarisation detectors
- x-ray scattering
- x-ray diffraction
- intensity correction
- position correction

- **Polarisation strongly dependent on angle, energy, alignment...**

**10 keV:  $\sigma/\pi = 2.4 \times 10^{-10}$**   
Marx et al. PRL 110, 254801 (2013)



# Polarisation Analysis at BESSY

| Multiple Reflection Mirrors  | Transmission + Reflection Multilayers ((non-)resonant)  | Transmission + Reflection Multilayers (non-resonant)  | Reflection + Reflection Multilayers   |
|--|---|---|---|
|  <p><b>Au</b></p> |  <p><b>Mo/Si</b>      <b>Cr/Sc</b></p> |  <p><b>W/B<sub>4</sub>C</b></p> |  <p><b>Mo/Si</b></p> |
| Triple - Reflection Polarimeter  | Quarter-wave Phase plates (dual-band)   | Broad-band Phase plates   |   |
| <b>Energy 10</b>   | <b>100</b> <b>280</b> <b>400</b> <b>570</b>   | <b>700</b>  | <b>1000 (eV)</b>  |
| <b>Year 1985</b>   | <b>1993</b> <b>1997</b> <b>1998</b>   | <b>2007</b>   | <b>2009</b>   |

- ML-optics for Polarisation Steering and Control
- Full control of Stokes vector in XUV-range (<1000 eV)
- Complete at-wavelength characterisation of multilayer optics
- Measure complex reflection or transmission coefficients
- Polarisation Spectroscopy - Magneto-optics - XMCD...

**Polarimetry, Ellipsometry, Reflectometry** ✓

**New Reflectometer**

# The new Optics Beamline at BESSY II

Metrology of in-house produced gratings and more

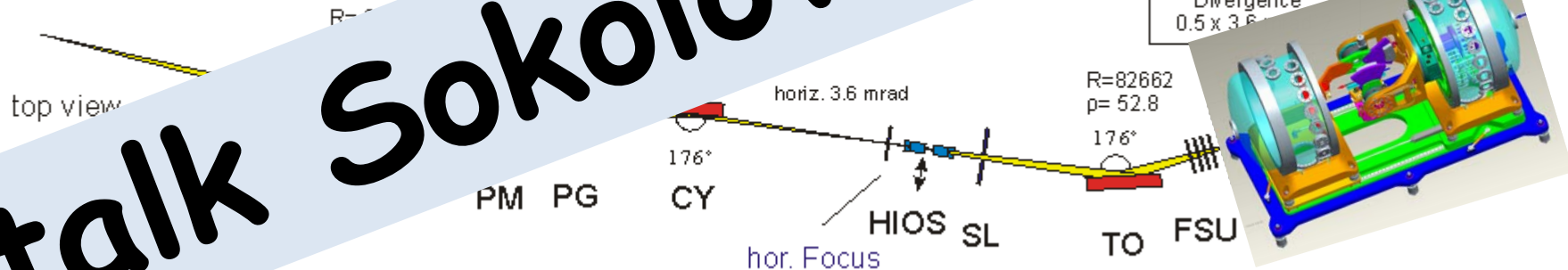
## Collimated PGM

- 10 - 2000 eV
- moderate resolution 10.000 (@500 eV)
- polarization linear/elliptical
- higher order light suppression
- low divergence, small

## Reflectometry

- „at-wavelength“ metrology
- access

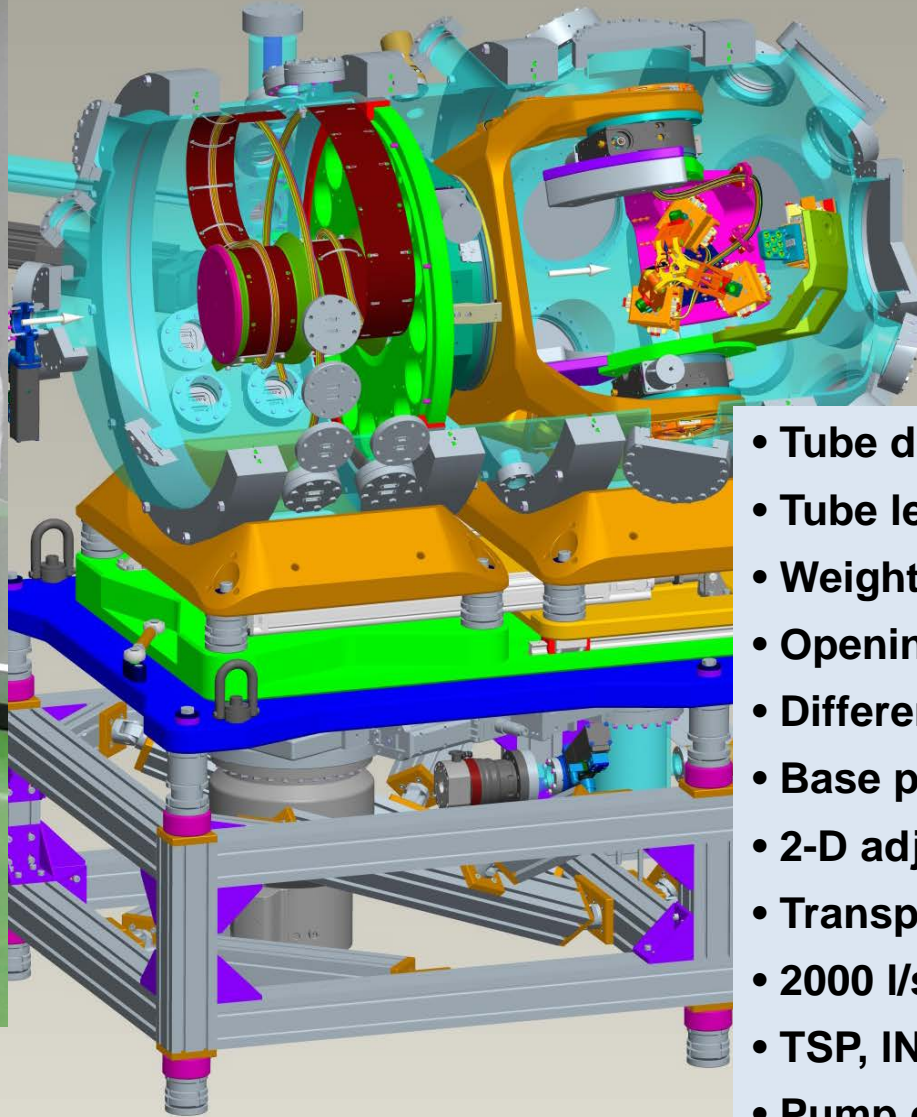
talk Sokolov 5:00 pm



# The clean-room hutch for reflectometer

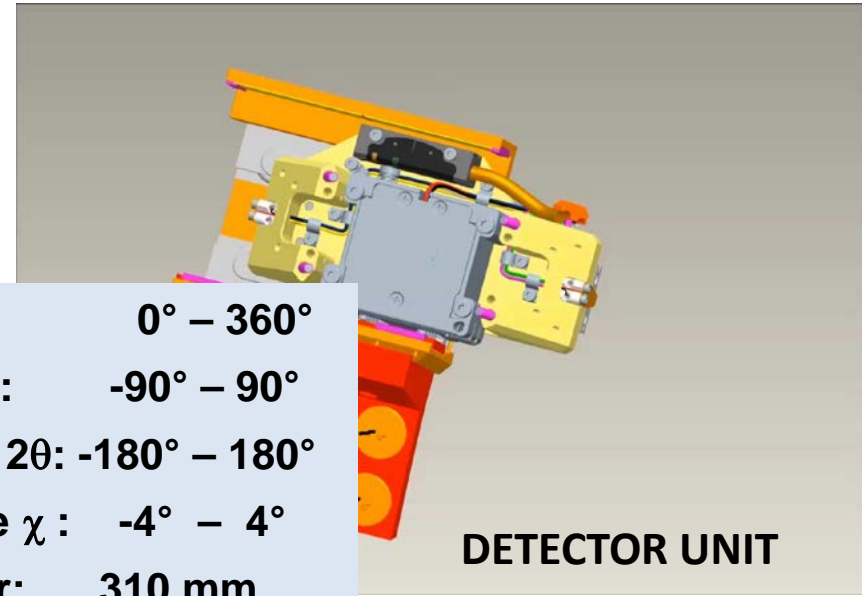
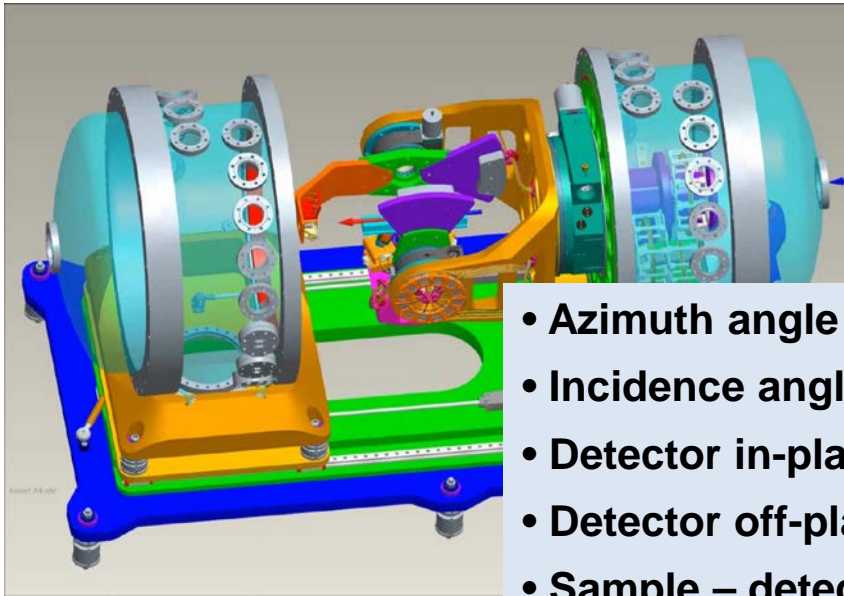


# Reflectometer vacuum chamber



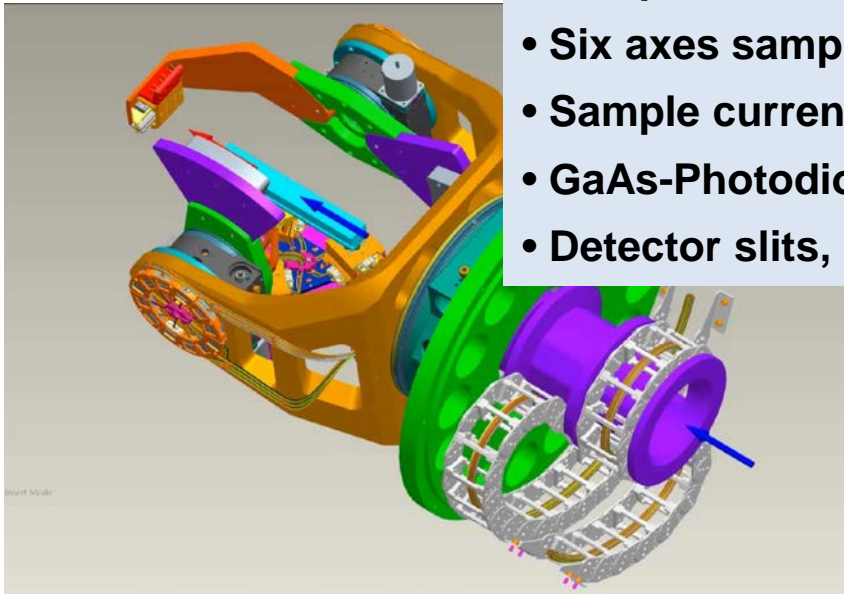
- Tube diameter: 0.8 m
- Tube length: 1.5 m
- Weight: 2.1 tons
- Opening by pneumatic guides
- Differentially pumped double O-ring
- Base pressure:  $1 \times 10^{-9}$  mbar
- 2-D adjustment on C-coated Al-plate
- Transport on air cushion
- 2000 l/s turbo pump
- TSP,  $\text{IN}_2$  cold trap
- Pump down time: 3 h ( $1 \times 10^{-7}$  mbar)
- Load-lock in preparation

# Reflectometer design - four circles – six axes

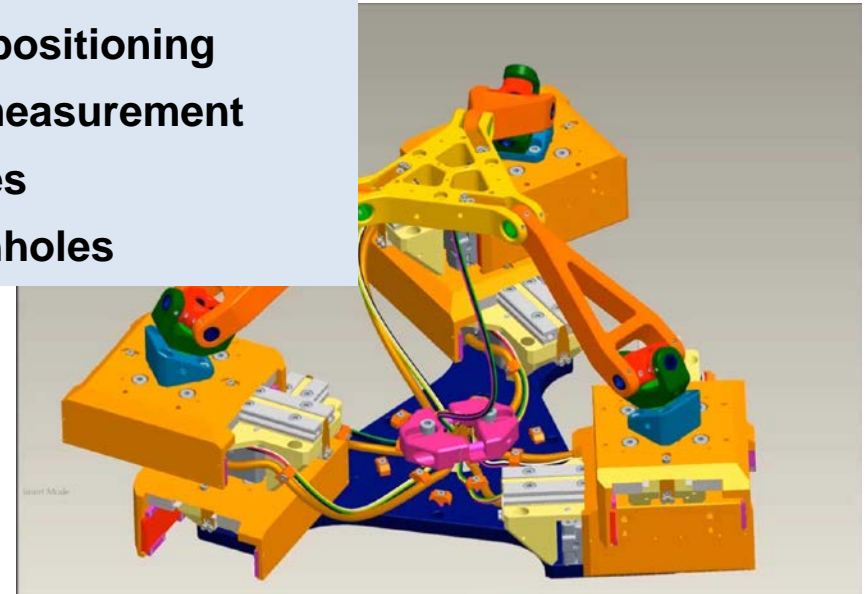


**DETECTOR UNIT**

- Azimuth angle  $\beta$ :  $0^\circ - 360^\circ$
- Incidence angle  $\theta$ :  $-90^\circ - 90^\circ$
- Detector in-plane  $2\theta$ :  $-180^\circ - 180^\circ$
- Detector off-plane  $\chi$ :  $-4^\circ - 4^\circ$
- Sample – detector: 310 mm
- Six axes sample positioning
- Sample current measurement
- GaAs-Photodiodes
- Detector slits, pinholes



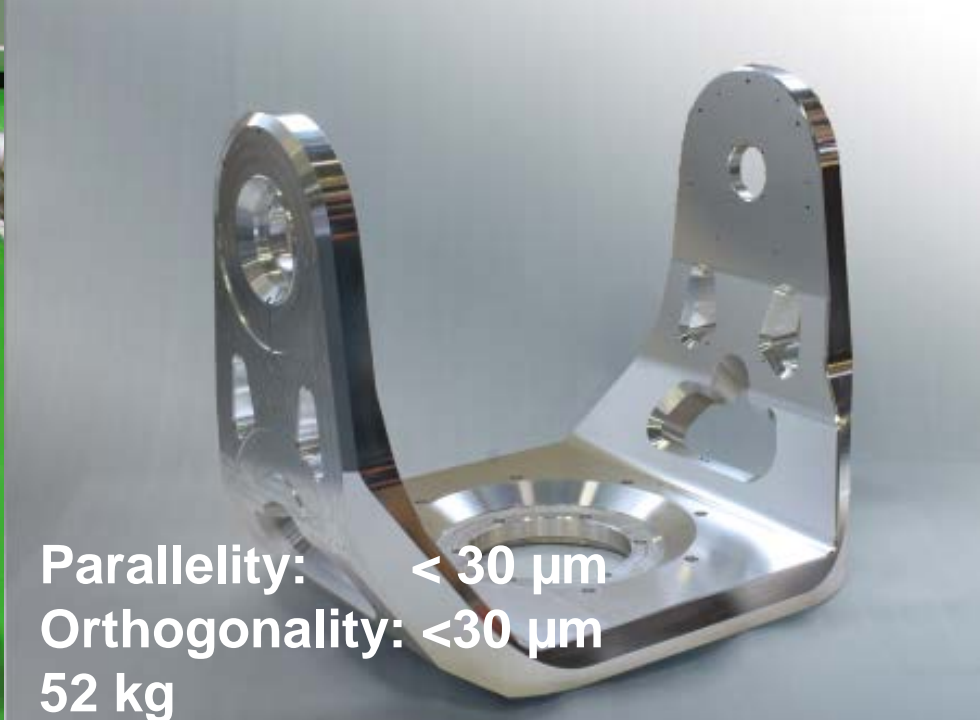
**UHV-MECHANIC**



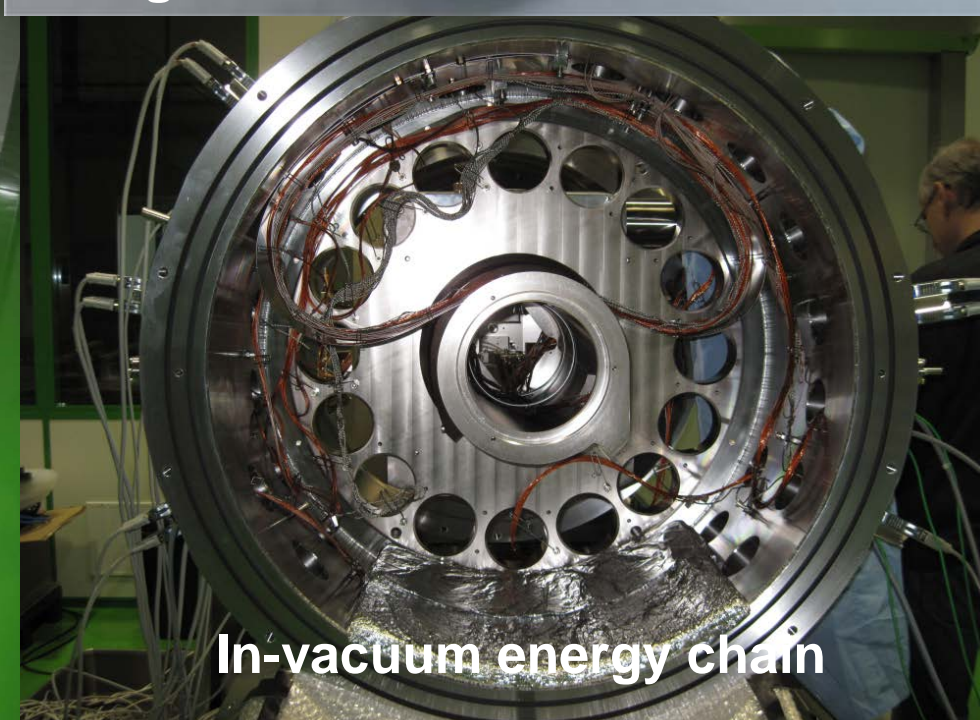
**TRIPOD for sample positioning**



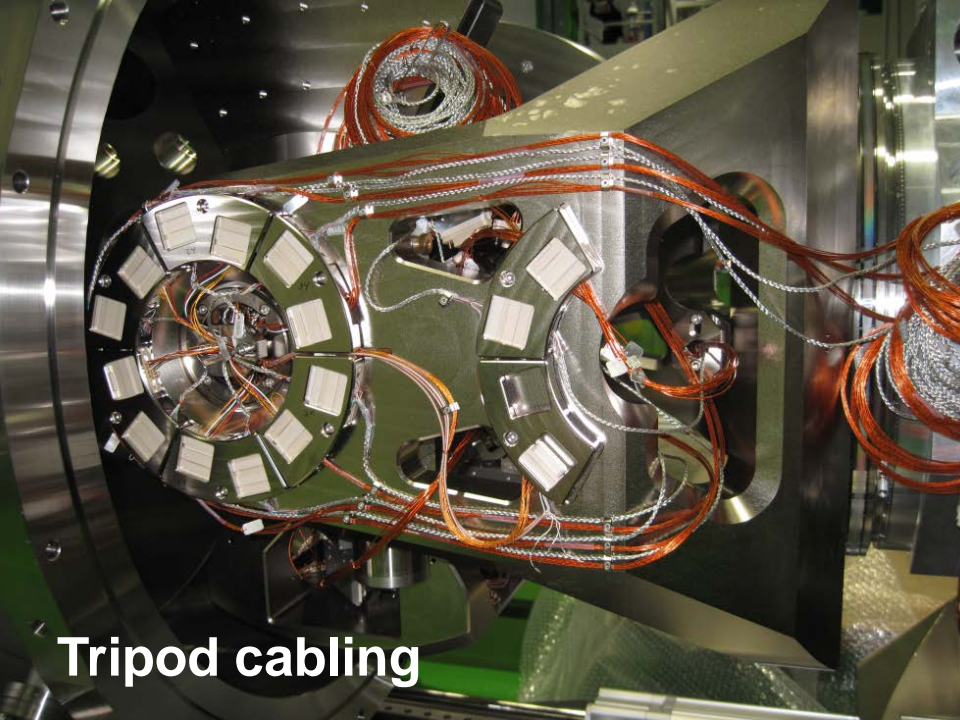
Adjustable chamber stand



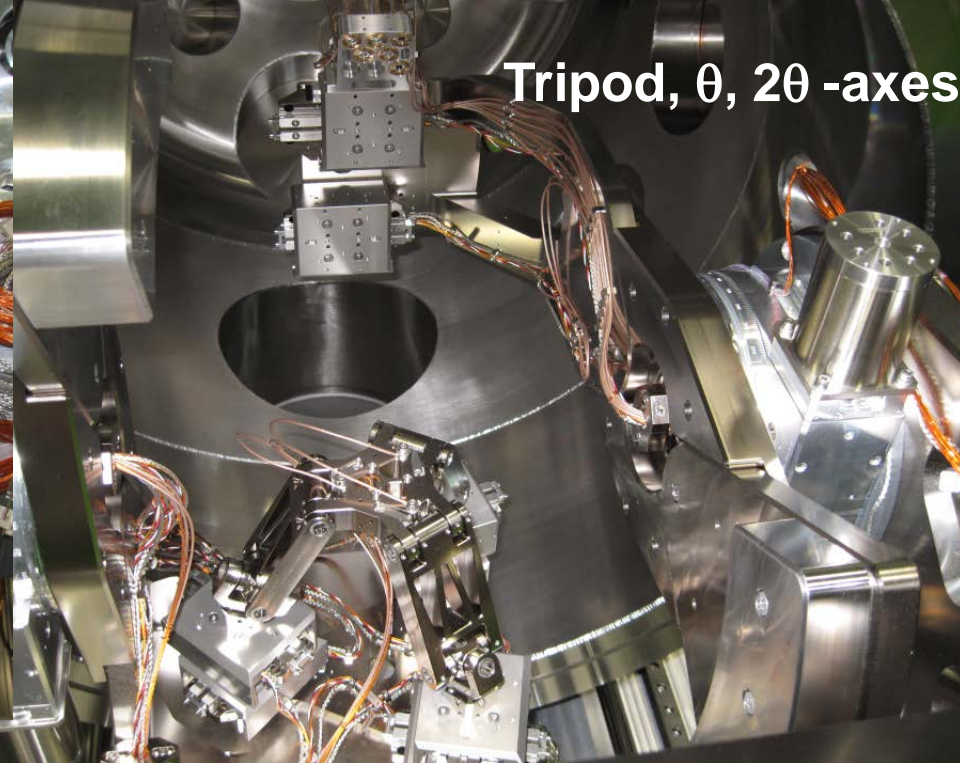
Parallelity:  $< 30 \mu\text{m}$   
Orthogonality:  $< 30 \mu\text{m}$   
52 kg



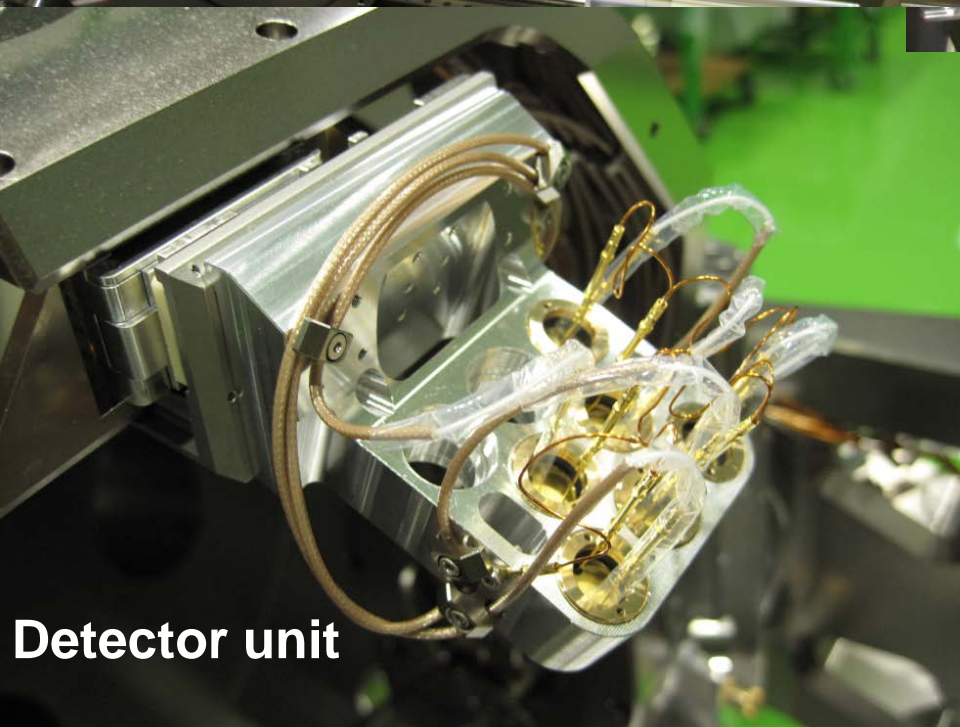
In-vacuum energy chain



**Tripod cabling**



**Tripod,  $\theta$ ,  $2\theta$  -axes**



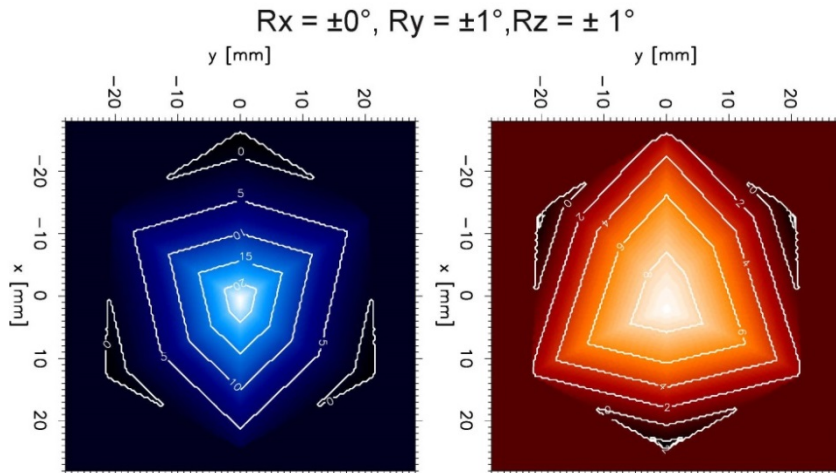
**Detector unit**



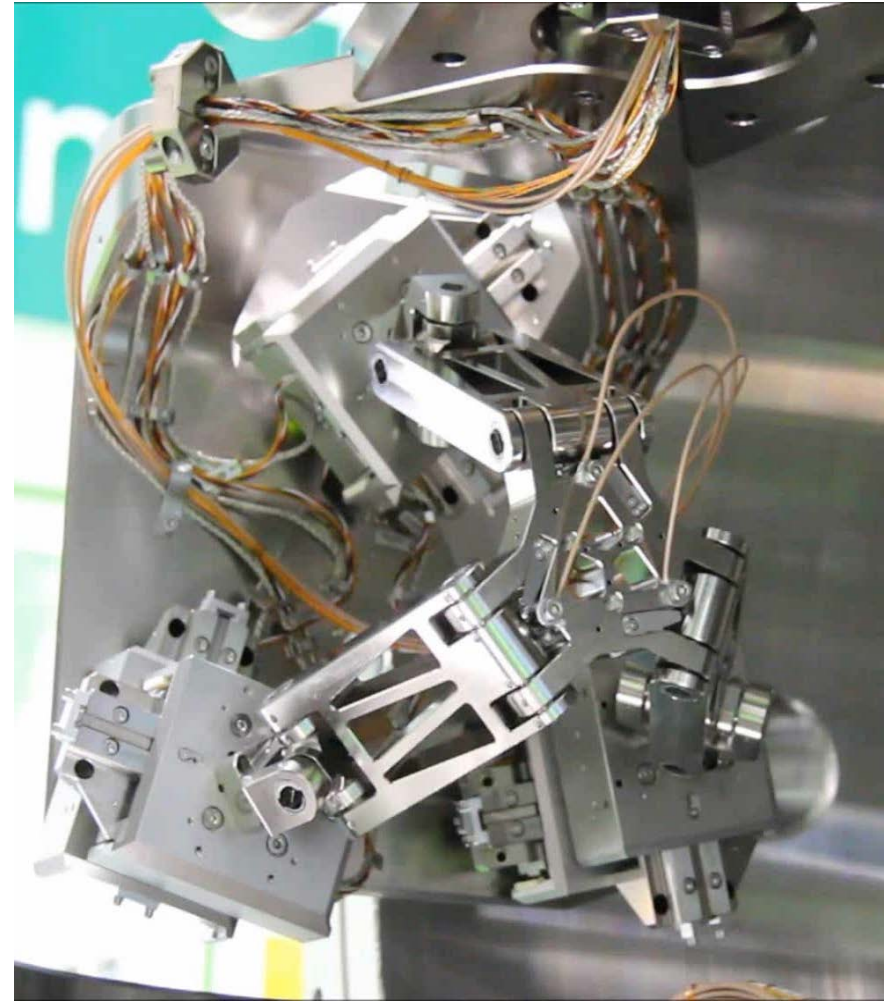
**Detector unit**



# UHV-Tripod for heavy load



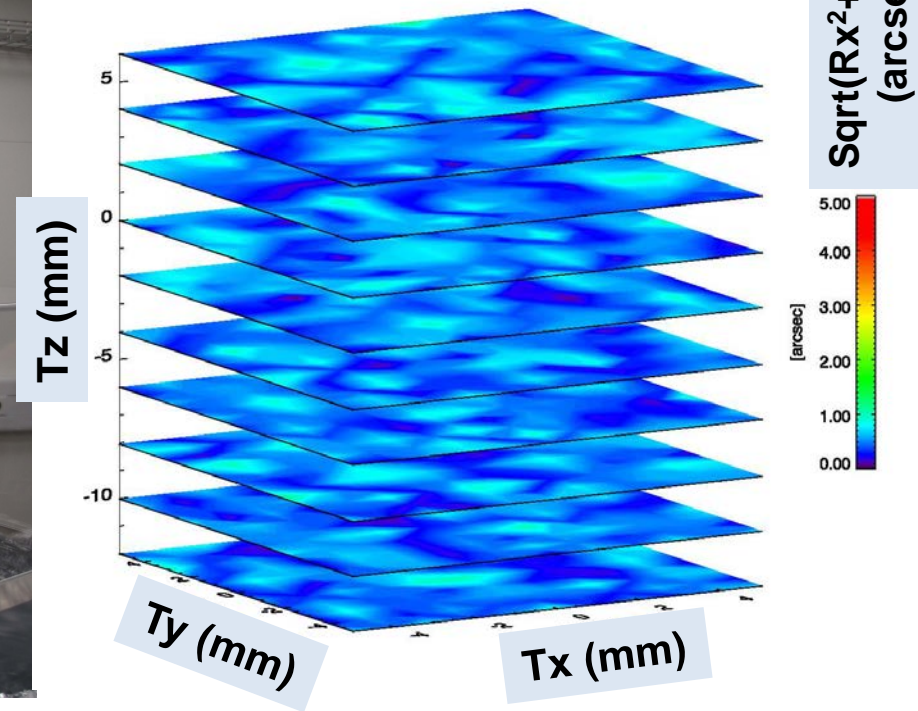
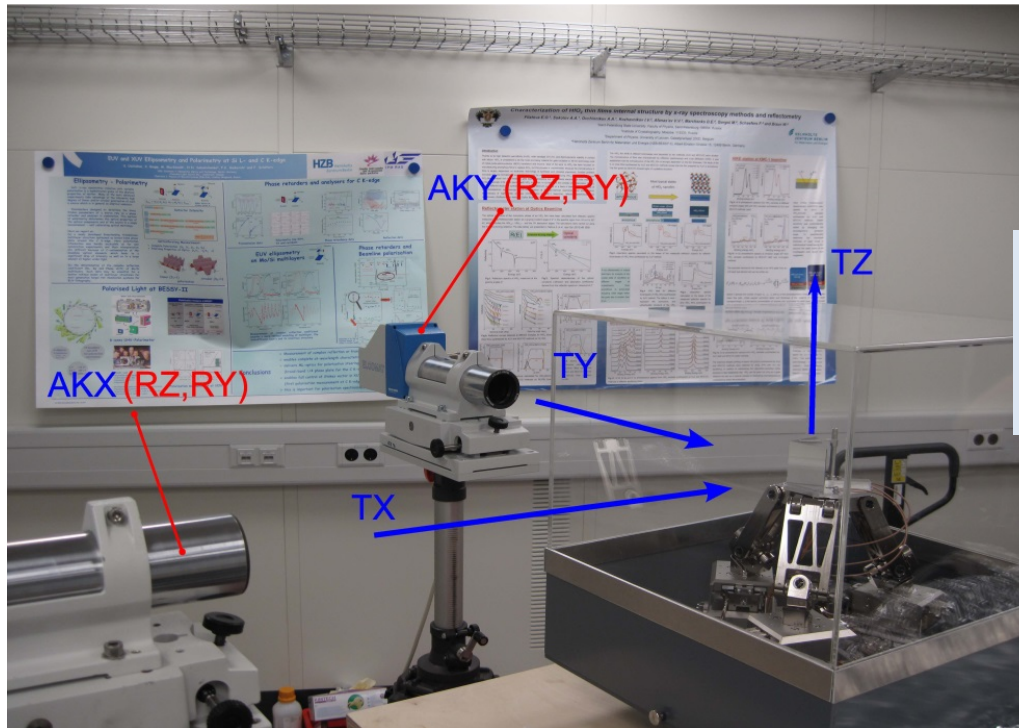
- Six degrees of freedom
- Sample weight: 4 kg
- Sample size: 300 x 60 x 60 mm<sup>3</sup>
- Max. scan range: +/- 15 mm
- Ceramic motors (Nanomotion)
- Linear encoders (Renishaw)
- Closed loop operation
- 10<sup>-9</sup> mbar
- Motor resolution: 100 nm / 0.001°



**Pointing stability: 10  $\mu$ m / 0.01°**



# Tripod characterisation – cross-talk



Open loop deviation                      Rx, Ry, Rz: 500 arcsec

Open loop deviation corrected                      10 arcsec

Closed loop deviation (feedback)                      <0.5 arcsec

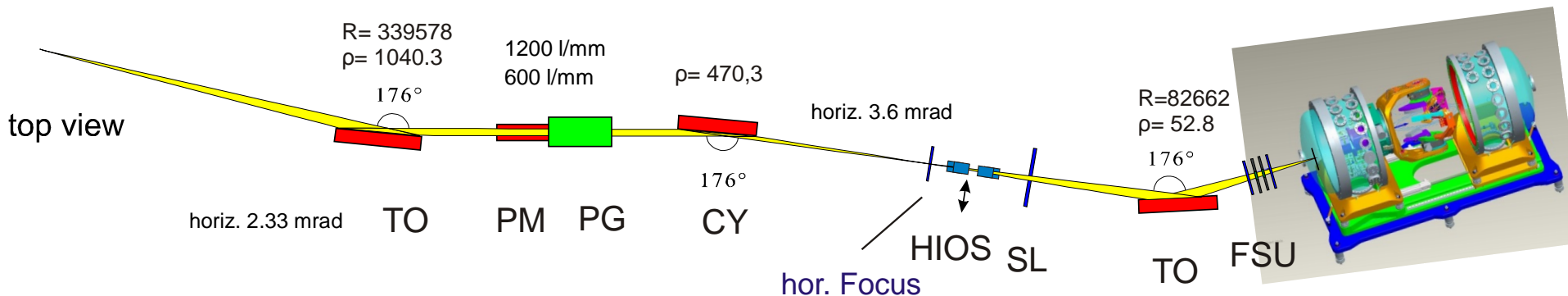
Limited by stop criterion for feedback loop

- Potential for further improvement

# Conclusion

- HZB-grating production facility is successfully operating
- New UV / XUV Optics Beamline for at-wavelength metrology & more
- Versatile Reflectometer in 'clean-room' exp. hutch for large scale samples
- 4-circles and 6 axes allow for measurement flexibility
- High precision polarimetry essential to discover / control / compensate beamline contamination/depolarisation effects
- High-precision ellipsometry determines  $\lambda/100$  phase-shift variation
- Pol. dependent Bragg-position and intensity around Brewster-angle

**The setup will be open for user operation end of 2014**



# Acknowledgements

Happy Birthday Frank



Beamline talk A. Sokolov 5:00 pm

Polarimetry, Ellipsometry

Reflectometer, Optics Beamline

Andreas Gaupp  
Sergej Uschakow  
Mike MacDonald



Frank Eggenstein  
Peter Bischoff  
Alexei Erko

Matthias Mast  
Jan Schmidt  
Fred Senf

Frank Siewert  
Andrey Sokolov  
Thomas Zeschke

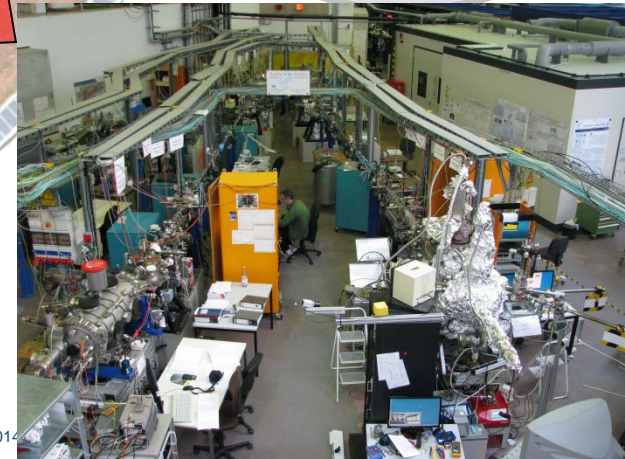
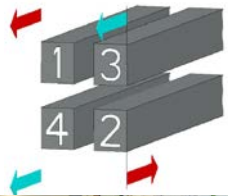
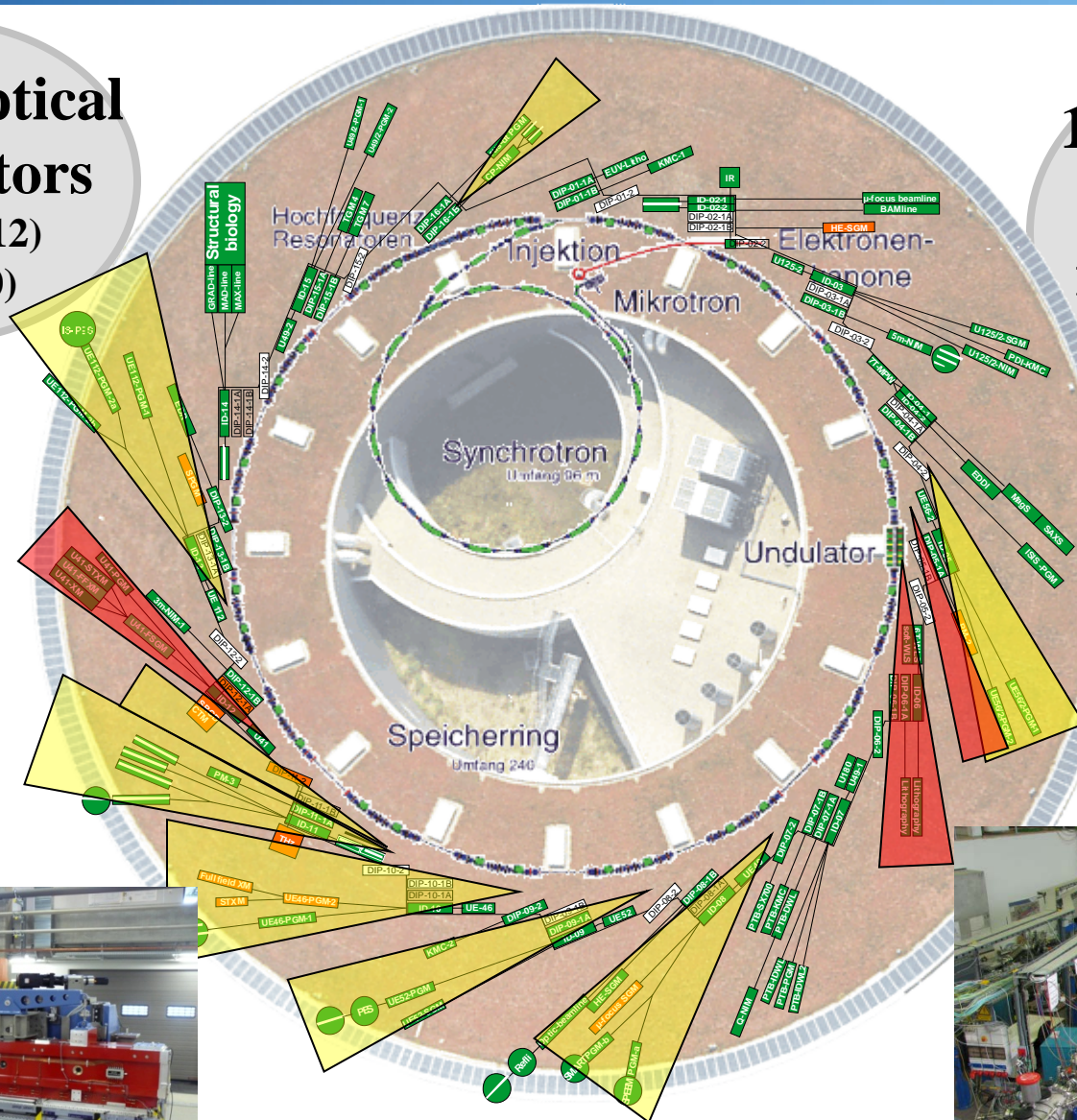


# BESSY-II: Polarised Light - our product

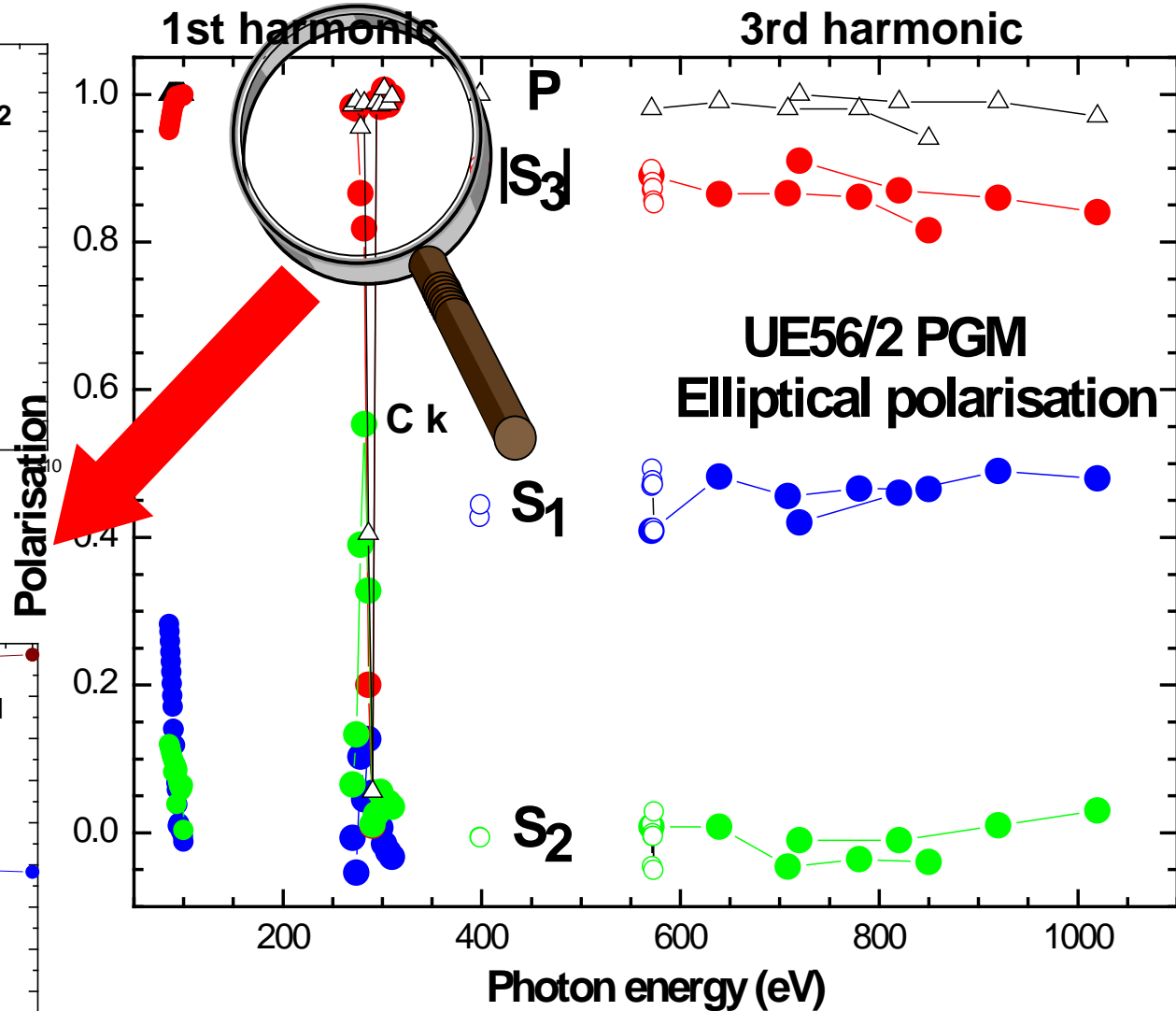
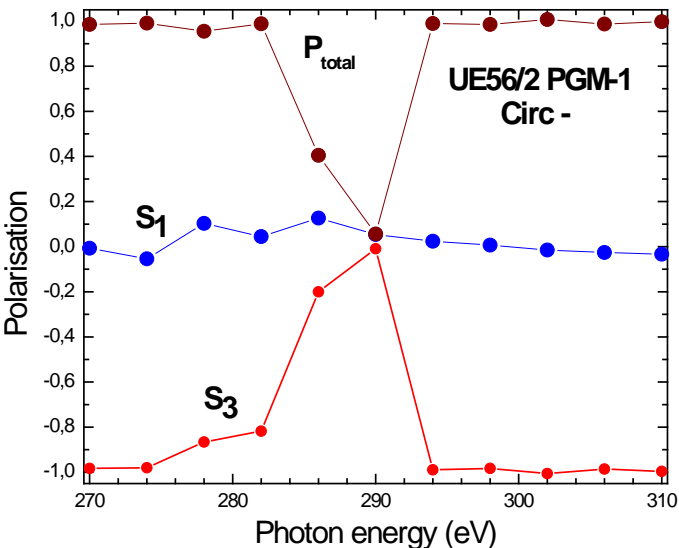
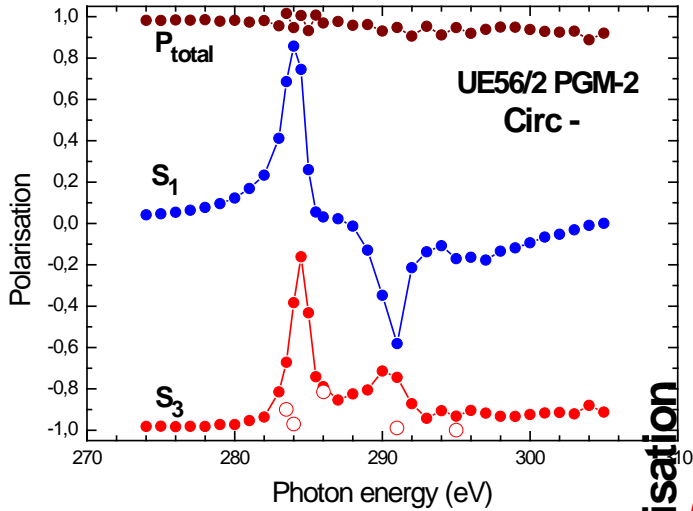
6 (8) elliptical  
Undulators  
(UE46...112)  
(out of 10)

18 (22) beamlines  
out of 50  
for polarisation  
experiments

UV >10 eV  
EUV 100 eV  
XUV <2000 eV



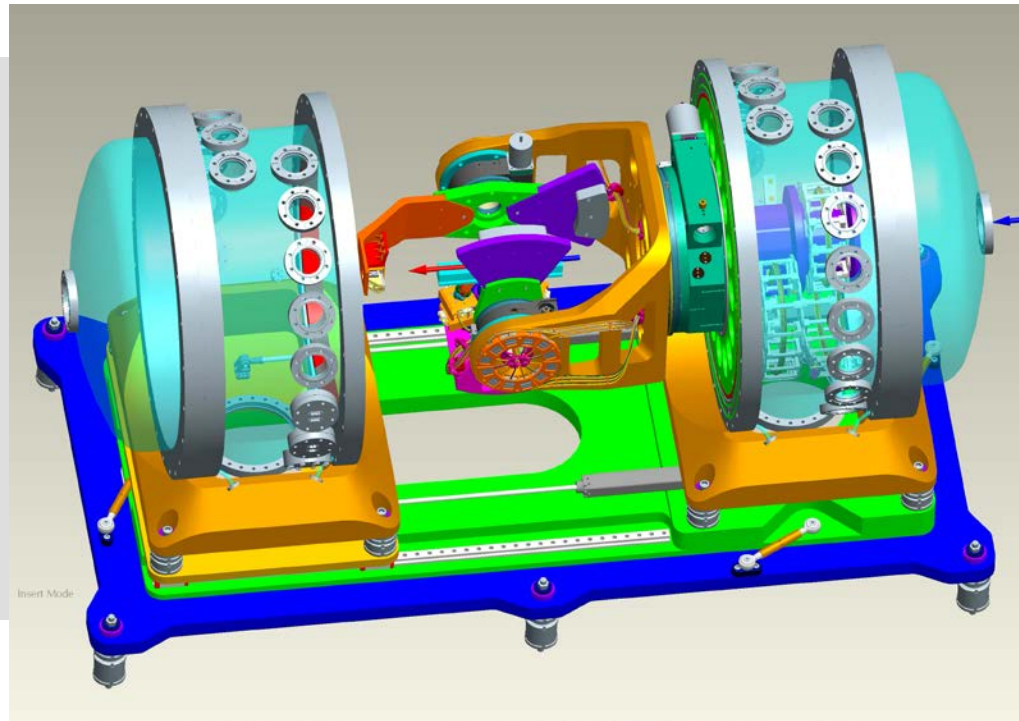
# Beamline polarisation



- $S_3$  as expected for 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> Undulator harmonic
- high degree of linear polarisation  $S_1$  in 3<sup>rd</sup> harmonic
- C-edge: depolarisation by contamination

# Reflectometer workpackages and management

- **Optical bench**
- **Vacuum vessel**
- **Load-lock (small samples only)**
- **Control (Labview, SPEC)**



- **Specs, design and technical drawings made in house**  
(Frank Eggenstein)
- **Order, construction of individual packages separately (F.E.)**
- **Mount and setup all parts at contractors site (F.E.)**
- **Develop control software in-house**



# Ellipsometry spin-off: Beamline polarisation

