



# Low energy channeling and x-ray diffraction for crystals characterization

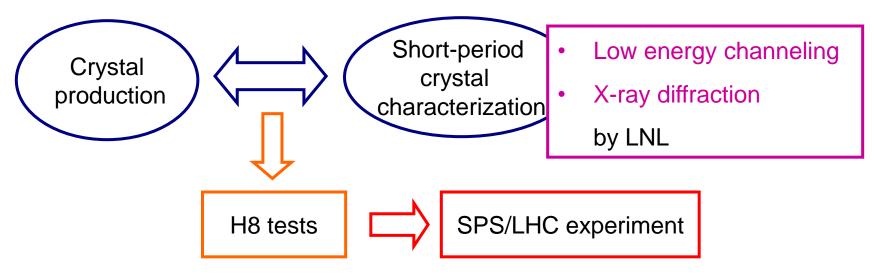
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#### Introduction



- Different kinds of crystals for collimation applications have been produced by Ferrara group.
- The fundamental tests on such crystals have been performed in H8 experimental area.
- Crystal production optimization need a short period feedback basically provided by LNL group.



AIM: to describe the use of the two techniques for the UA9 crystal characterization

UA9 workshop 2010

D. De Salvador 2



## Low energy channeling apparatus

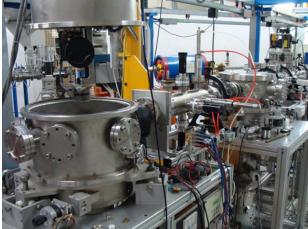


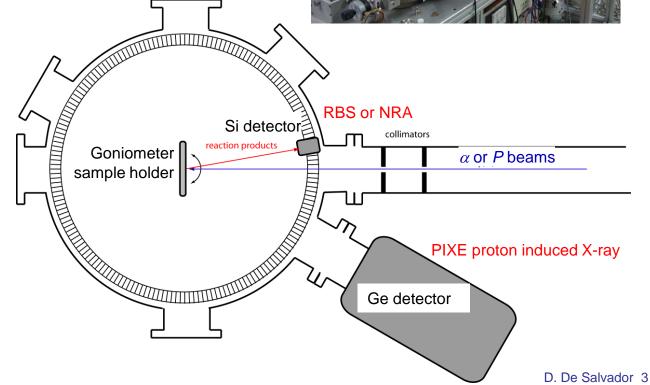
LNL open facility - about monthly available by application

• α or P beams

Energies: 2 to 7 MeV

Investigated depth in Si: 0.5 to 60 μm







# The goniometer for low energy channeling studies

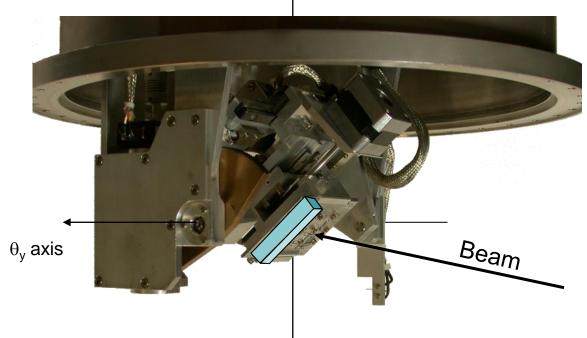




Ang. Resolution = 0.2 mrad Beam divergence < 0.3 mrad

#### but

Typical critical angle 2 mrad



Translation resolution 0.01 mm Beam size down to 0.2 mm

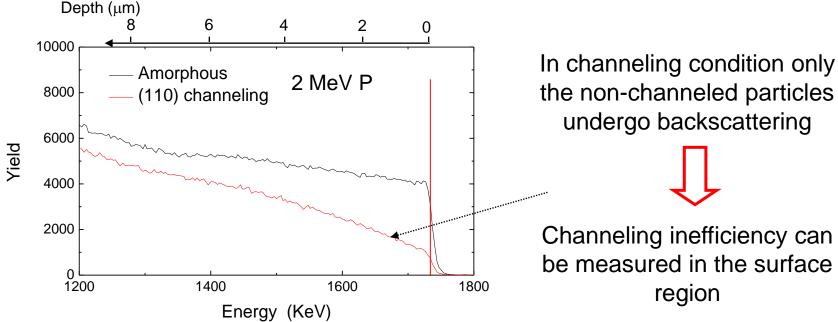
#### suited

for analysis on the strip border where channelling beam impinges



#### What can we learn?





Low energy efficiency is related to nuclear and electronic dechanneling and, if present, by defect-related dechanneling.



good test for sample preparation quality

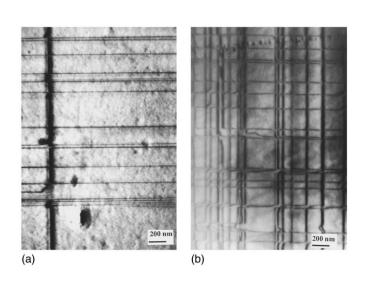


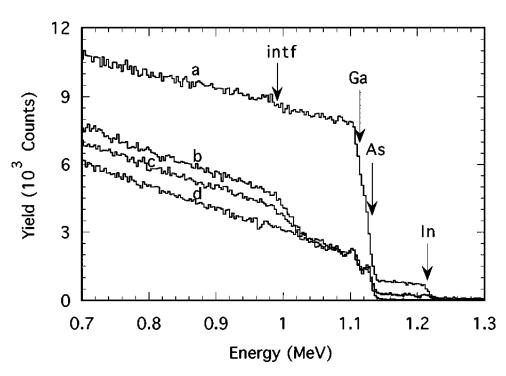
## Dechanneling by dislocations



### Single layer InxGa<sub>1-x</sub>As/GaAs strained structure TEM images

Single layer InxGa<sub>1-x</sub>As/GaAs strained structure (110) and (1-10) planar channeling





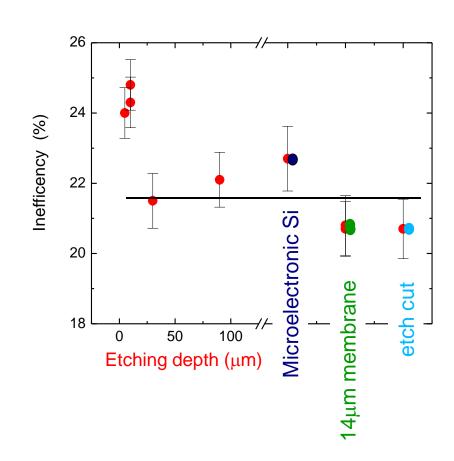
Mazzer, Drigo, Romanato, Salviati and Lazzarini PRB 56, 6895,1997



## (110) 2 MeV P in-efficency

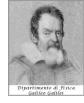


- Strips crystal mechanical dicing + isotropic etching (as ST21, ST38A & ST40A); etching depth was optimized
- Anisotropic etch cut strips
   (as ST45A)
- Thin membrane for H8 focusing experiment

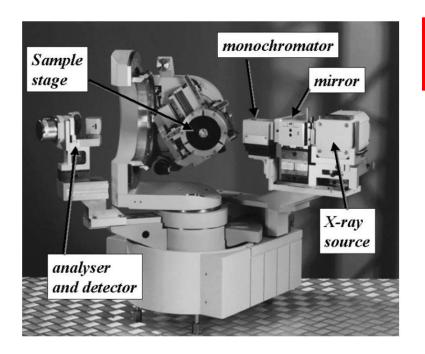




## High Resolution X-ray Diffraction



Internal facilities @ University of Padova physics department (about weekly available)



Accurate analysis of Bragg reflection from crystalline planes:

- 5 angular axis (4 for the sample 1 for detector)
- Finest movement resolution: 2 μrad
- 3 translations (1 to 10 μm resolution)
- 8 KeV X-rays with 30 μrad divergence and 30 μrad acceptance.
- Investigated depth in Si about 50 μm

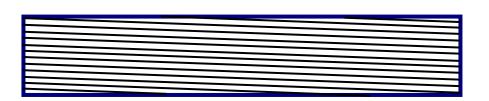


#### What can we learn from HRXRD?



- Orientation of lattice planes
- Deformation of lattice planes

The sign and the amount of the miscut are important for channeling performances.





### Off-axis measurement - 1

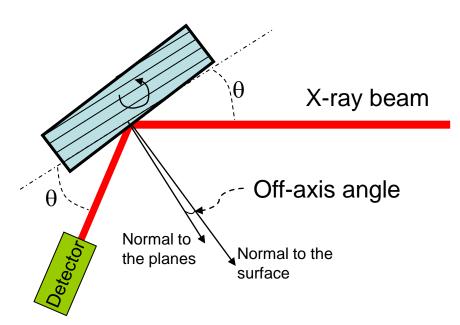


**Direct beam:** characterization of the surface orientation



Maximum signal when the surface is parallel to the beam (zero correction)

Bragg reflection: Signal from a bragg plane reflection occurs only when the sample is rotated by the miscut angle

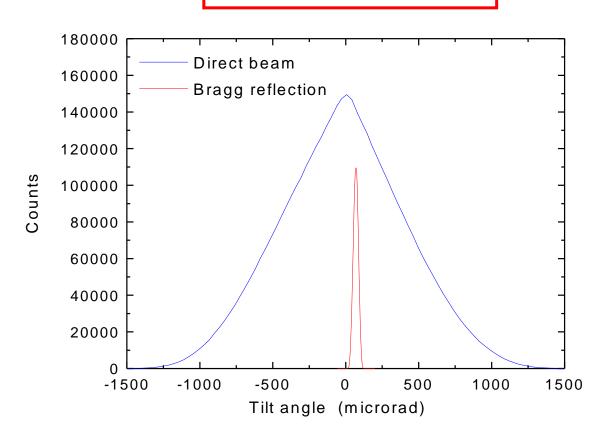




## Off-axis measurement example



Off-axis :  $70 \pm 30 \mu rad$ 

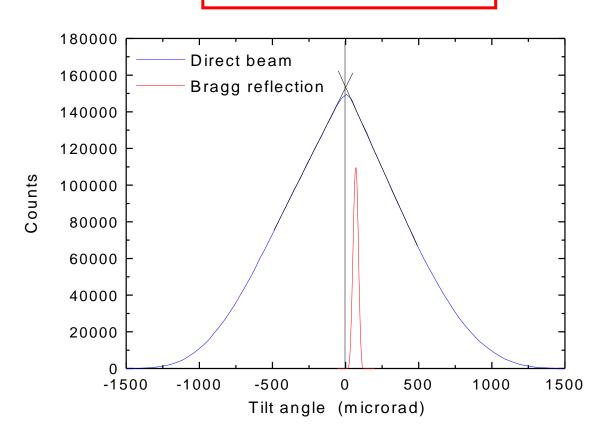




## Off-axis measurement example



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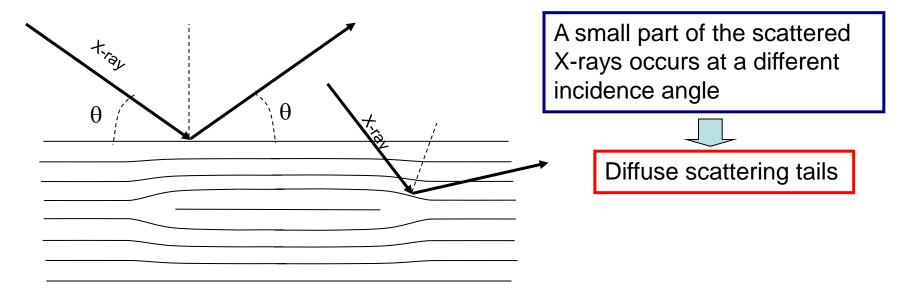


#### What can we learn from HRXRD?



- Orientation of lattice planes
- Deformation of lattice planes

Crystal defects (dislocations, cracks etc.) cause strong lattice deformation in a confined zone of the crystal



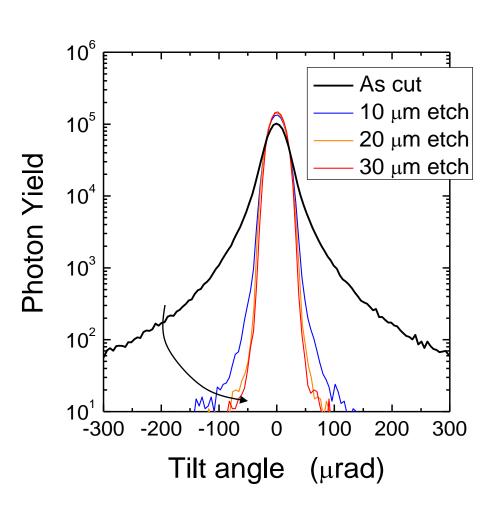


## Dicing & isotropic etching



Crystals with mechanical dicing + isotropic etching

Diffuse scattering reduces of order of magnitudes with etching

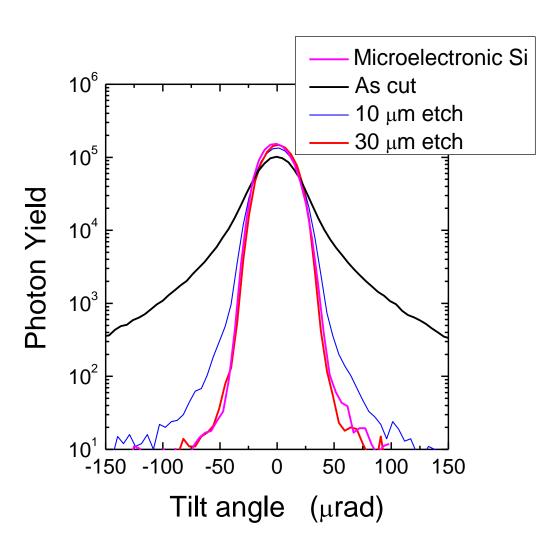




## Measurements on recent process



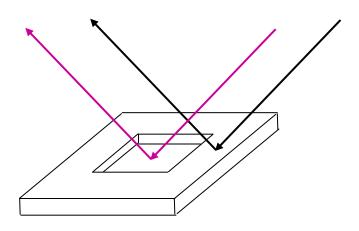
Scattering fingerprint is the same as for a microelectronic grade Si.



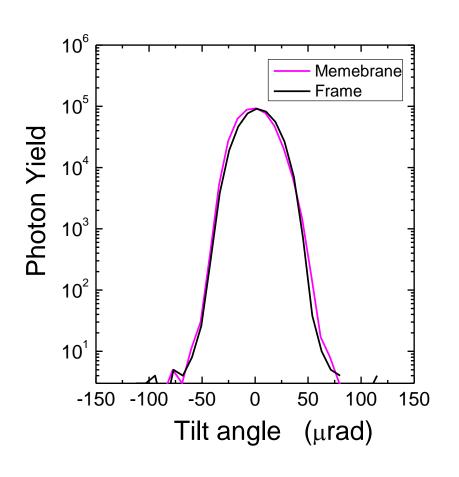


## Membrane sample





The frame (that is a microelectronic grade Si surface) and the membrane have the same crystalline quality





#### Conclusions



- Low energy channeling is an effective test frame for optimizing sample preparation
- High resolution X-ray diffraction gives access to off-axis evaluation and confirms in more detail the crystalline quality
- Very high standard of preparation for the recent samples is demonstrated



## Channeling comparison



