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Fast IR laser mapping ellipsometry for the study of functional organic thin films

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Fast infrared mapping with sub-millimeter lateral resolution as well as time-resolved infrared studies of kinetic processes of functional organic thin films require a new generation of infrared ellipsometers. We present a novel laboratory-based infrared (IR) laser mapping ellipsometer, in which a laser is coupled to a variable-angle rotating analyzer ellipsometer. Compared to conventional Fourier-transform infrared (FT-IR) ellipsometers, the IR laser ellipsometer provides ten- to hundredfold shorter measurement times down to 80 ms per measured spot, as well as about tenfold increased lateral resolution of 120 μm , thus enabling mapping of small sample areas with thin-film sensitivity. The ellipsometer, equipped with a HeNe laser emitting at about 2949 cm^{-1} , was applied for the optical characterization of inhomogeneous poly(3-hexylthiophene) [P3HT] and poly(*N*-isopropylacrylamide) [PNIPAAm] organic thin films used for opto-electronics and bio-applications. With the constant development of tunable IR laser sources, laser-based infrared ellipsometry is a promising technique for fast in-depth mapping characterization of thin films and blends.

scopy, and ellipsometry in the ultraviolet-visible (UV-Vis) and IR range.^{7–11} Among these methods, IR-spectroscopic ellipsometry is a well-established non-contact and non-destructive method that allows for quantification of the optical film properties, which are related to thickness, chemistry, and structure.^{12–15}

In our thin-film (*i.e.*, monolayer) sensitive laboratory-based far-field IR ellipsometers, the size of the probed spot on the sample surface is typically a few ten mm^2 at 65° incidence angle. The need to characterize sample areas with a higher lateral resolution calls for improving the optical set-up, without compromising the sensitivity. Possible technical solutions for better lateral resolution are employing a brilliant light source, such as a laser or synchrotron, or using an IR microscope.^{16–18} At the IRIS beamline at BESSY, for instance, a lateral resolution of $245 \times 175 \mu\text{m}^2$ was reached at 65° incidence angle.¹⁹ IR microscopy with thin-film sensitivity¹⁸ was shown to be possible with spot sizes as small as $40 \times 40 \mu\text{m}^2$ at a mean incidence angle of 16° defined by the microscope's Cassegrain objective. Beyond far-field spectroscopic techniques, near-field infrared microscopy^{20,21} might be used for studying chemical composition and molecular interactions at lateral resolutions in the nm range. Recently, synchrotron IR nanoscopy was demonstrated.²²

For conventional FT-IR ellipsometry,^{12,23} the minimum measurement time per spot of a map is limited mainly by the time needed for moving internal mirrors in the interferometer, the time for moving external optical devices, such as polarizers, as well as the brilliance of the global radiation. At 4 cm^{-1} resolution, thin-film sensitive single-spot ellipsometric measurements of organic films take at least 20 s,²⁴ which is much too slow for mapping a larger number of spots.

In this work, an IR laser mapping ellipsometer was designed and developed, making use of a HeNe laser as a brilliant single-wavelength light source. The HeNe laser line at 2949 cm^{-1} was chosen because of its overlap with vibrational CH_3 and CH_2 bands of the studied thin-film polymer materials. Depending on the chemical composition of the films, other lasers might be considered that excite, for instance, characteristic C=O- or C≡N-stretching modes. This

1 Introduction

Thin organic films or hybrid films and related interfaces are playing important roles in optical devices, solar cells, as well as biomedical and sensor applications.^{1–6} In order to characterize thin films, film properties like inhomogeneity, chemical composition, crystallinity, surface morphology, and optical properties must be analyzed, the knowledge of which is required for the successful design and improvement of the respective device or surface.

Various characterization techniques exist for organic films and surfaces, such as X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy, atomic force microscopy, X-ray diffraction, FT-IR, Raman spectro-

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increases the sensitivity of the ellipsometer, but can also provide deeper insights into film structure, anisotropy, and interactions.

We applied the IR laser ellipsometer for the optical characterization of spin-coated polymer films, namely P3HT, a conducting polymer in opto-electronic devices,³ and PNIPAAm, a temperature-sensitive polymer with potential applications in the fields of biosensors⁶ and biomedicine.^{5,25,26} For materials with known refractive indices, our results show that the single-wavelength IR laser mapping ellipsometer is able to characterize inhomogeneities in thickness and/or chemical composition in small spatial domains with diameters as small as 120 μm in very short time scales.

2 Experimental set-up

Ellipsometry^{9,12,15,23} measures the change in polarization state of (linearly polarized) light upon interaction with a sample. For isotropic samples, this is expressed by the ratio of the complex reflection coefficients

$$\rho = \frac{r_p}{r_s} = \tan \Psi \cdot e^{i\Delta} \quad (1)$$

parallel (p) and perpendicular (s) to the plane of incidence. $\tan \Psi$ and Δ respectively constitute the measured amplitude ratio and phase difference, both of which are related to the actual film properties. These properties, including film thickness and chemistry, are then determined by fitting simulated Ψ and Δ to the measured ones based on an optical model of the sample.

Fig. 1 shows a schematic set-up of the developed multiple-angle rotating analyzer IR mapping ellipsometer. The ellipsometer is equipped with a HeNe laser (Multi IR Optoelectronics CO., Ltd) as light source, emitting at a wavelength of 3.39 μm (2949 cm^{-1}), and an InAs detector with a detector area of 1 mm^2 . Samples can be measured under incidence angles between $\varphi_0 = 40^\circ$ and 90° . Optional CaF_2 micro focus lenses (acceptance angle = 2°) inserted in the optical train enable measurements with increased lateral resolution. A MgF_2 zero-order retarder is used for accurate phase measurements Δ .

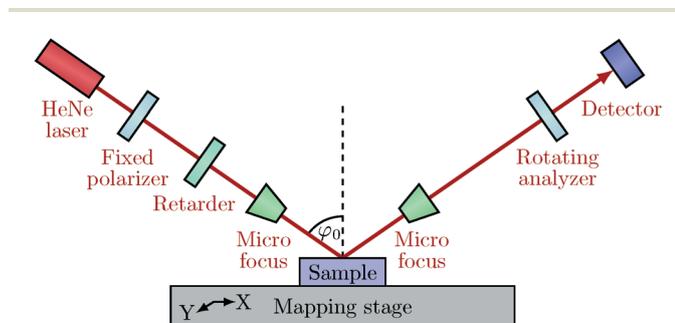


Fig. 1 Schematic of the IR laser mapping rotating analyzer ellipsometer with variable incidence angle and optional micro focus lenses for increased lateral resolution.

An XY table is employed for mapping over a maximum sample area of 25 \times 25 mm^2 .

The measurement time of a single spot without averaging is 0.08 s without retarder. Positioning of and measuring with retarder requires additional 0.37 s + 0.08 s = 0.45 s. When averaging 10 repeated measurements with retarder, a total measurement time of 1.97 s per spot is required. In this case, the error in Δ is $\Delta_{\text{err}} = \pm 0.4^\circ$, leading to a film-thickness sensitivity of about $d_{\text{err}} = \pm 1$ nm for typical organic films with refractive indices around $n = 1.5$. The error in Ψ is $\Psi_{\text{err}} = \pm 0.04^\circ$.

Measurement times are also affected by the movement of the XY mapping table, which lasts 80 ms/100 μm . As a numerical example, mapping Ψ and Δ of 50 \times 50 = 2500 spots in 100 μm steps takes approximately 85 min with retarder. However, full Δ maps are only necessary if $\cos \Delta \approx \pm 1$ or if the phase is to be determined unambiguously between 0° and 360° . Otherwise, it is sufficient to map only Ψ and $\cos \Delta$ without retarder, which is possible in about 7 min for 2500 spots.

We used the IR laser ellipsometer for mapping P3HT and PNIPAAm films prepared by spin-coating onto silicon (100) wafers with native oxide layer or onto gold substrates, respectively. Pre-characterization of the films was performed with UV-Vis ellipsometry (SE850, Sentech GmbH) to obtain average thicknesses at 5 \times 2 mm^2 spot size and with atomic force microscopy (XE100, Park Systems) to measure the film homogeneity on a sub-micrometer scale. With $d_{\text{P3HT}} = 57$ nm and a surface roughness of $R_{\text{rms}} = 3.7$ nm, the P3HT film is microscopically more inhomogeneous than the PNIPAAm film with $d_{\text{PNIPAAm}} = 98$ nm and $R_{\text{rms}} = 1.1$ nm. Compared to the probing wavelength in the mid-infrared, the surface roughnesses are small enough, though, that IR-ellipsometric data can be modeled with a single layer.

Standard IR-spectroscopic ellipsometry^{13,27} was employed to determine the macroscopic optical properties of the films. The refractive index n and the absorption coefficient k were fitted by minimizing the reduced χ^2 of measured and simulated Ψ and Δ spectra⁸ at multiple incidence angles based on the optical layer model^{8,9} "Substrate/Film/Air", in which the film dielectric functions $\epsilon = (n + ik)^2$ were modeled as sums of Lorentzian oscillators corresponding to the vibrational modes of the polymers.²⁷

Ellipsometric IR laser mapping of the films was then carried out under an incidence angle of 65° without and with micro focus lenses. We mapped in XY steps of 0.5 mm, resulting in laterally non-overlapping, *i.e.*, separated, measurement spots when using the micro focus. Film thicknesses for each spot of the maps were determined from Ψ and Δ using the same optical layer model "Substrate/Film/Air", based on the previously determined film optical constants n and k .

3 Results and discussion

3.1 Lateral resolution

In order to determine the lateral resolution of the IR laser ellipsometer, we performed linescans without and with micro



focus at 65° incidence angle over the edge between a 400 nm thick silicon-oxide film and silicon with native oxide layer (Fig. 2). Without micro focus lenses, the spot size is $X \times Y = 6.0 \times 2.6 \text{ mm}^2$. With micro focus, we achieve a lateral resolution of $250 \times 120 \mu\text{m}^2$.

Inserting the micro focus lenses causes small incidence-angle deviations of up to $\pm 2^\circ$. Those deviations are accounted for by a calibration measurement of φ_0 using a known sample.

The high lateral resolution, combined with the fact that the laser excites vibrational resonances in the $\nu(\text{CH}_x)$ region, renders the IR laser mapping ellipsometer extremely sensitive towards measuring organic thin films or CH_x contaminations on the sample surface.

3.2 Optical constants

Fig. 3 shows the optical constants n and k of spin-coated P3HT and PNIPAAm films in the characteristic spectral range for stretching vibrations $\nu(\text{CH}_3)$ and $\nu(\text{CH}_2)$, as determined with standard IR-spectroscopic ellipsometry. With regard to the mapping ellipsometer, the P3HT optical constants at the HeNe laser wavelength of 2949 cm^{-1} are $n = 1.586 \pm 0.005$ and $k = 0.077 \pm 0.005$, and those of PNIPAAm are $n = 1.4881 \pm 0.0005$ and $k = 0.0321 \pm 0.0005$. The uncertainties reflect the errors of the film oscillator parameters due to variations of layer thick-

ness and incidence angle within the probed spot. The different uncertainties in the measurements of P3HT and PNIPAAm hint at differences in film homogeneity at a sub-millimeter scale, as previously indicated by surface-roughness measurements.

Ellipsometric measurements are very sensitive to film-thickness inhomogeneities *via* the phase Δ . Moreover, the infrared range is sensitive towards film chemistry *via* the vibrational modes of the polymer films, the corresponding signatures of which are predominantly observed in the ellipsometric angle Ψ and can be used to study material- and structure-dependent film properties.

3.3 Homogeneous and inhomogeneous PNIPAAm films

The maps in Fig. 4 show a partly homogeneous spin-coated PNIPAAm film that was modified by pipetting three drops of water onto different parts of the film. Since the film was not covalently bonded to the substrate, three inhomogeneous “polymer islands” formed upon evaporation of the water drops. Because the orientation of PNIPAAm’s isopropyl groups is expected to be randomly distributed, film thicknesses were fitted from Ψ and Δ maps using fixed n and k values from Fig. 3.

Due to the insufficient lateral resolution of a few mm without micro focus lenses, artifacts in thickness, Ψ , and Δ are

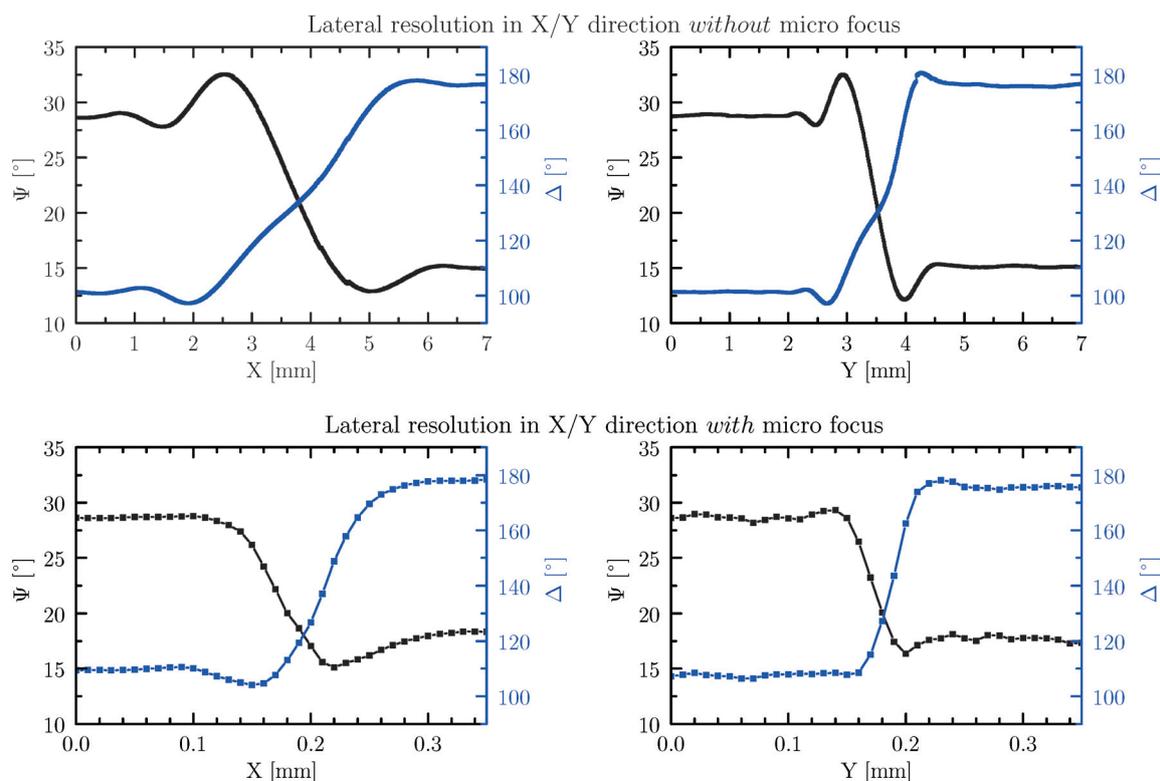


Fig. 2 Lateral resolution of the IR laser mapping ellipsometer in X and Y direction. Ψ and Δ linescans without (top) and with (bottom) CaF_2 micro focus lenses were obtained at 65° incidence angle on a Si wafer across the edge between a 400 nm thick SiO_2 layer and the native 2 nm thick oxide layer. The film thickness calculated far off the edge is $d_{\text{IR}} = (398.0 \pm 2.0) \text{ nm}$, which compares well to $d_{\text{VIS}} = (399.80 \pm 0.02) \text{ nm}$ measured with VIS ellipsometry.



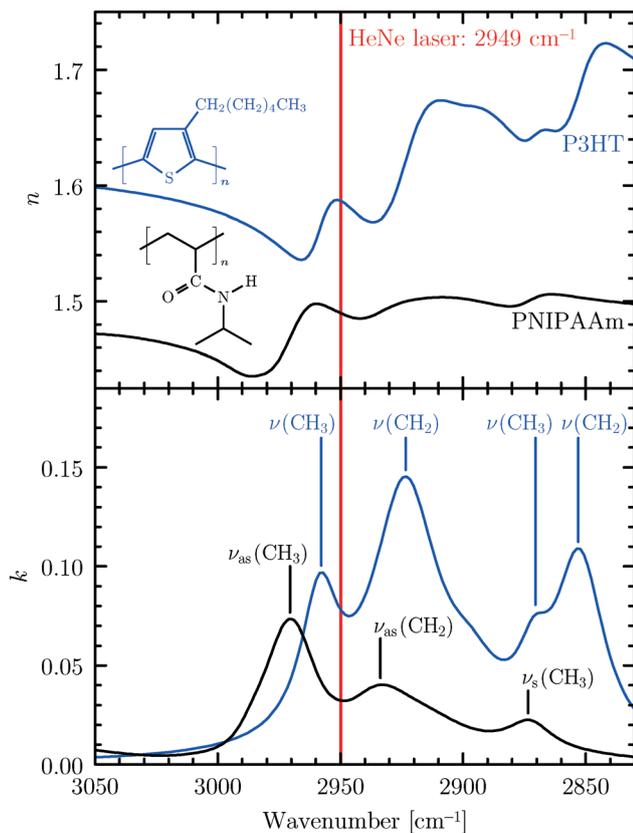


Fig. 3 Optical constants n and k of spin-coated P3HT and PNIPAAm films in the vicinity of the HeNe laser wavelength at 2949 cm^{-1} , determined with IR-spectroscopic ellipsometry.

observed at the film edge of the homogeneously covered areas, similar to the linescans in Fig. 2. Such artifacts are also present in standard FT-IR ellipsometry. When using the micro focus with a lateral resolution of $250\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ ($120\text{ }\mu\text{m}$), on the other hand, a clear correlation is found in Fig. 4 between thickness, Ψ , and Δ . The maps reveal film inhomogeneities within the polymer islands ranging between 0 and 416 nm . The homogeneously covered part in the upper-left corner of the sample shows thickness variations between 92 and 98 nm .

We emphasize that the $44 \times 44 = 1936$ measured spots were mapped in 6 min for Ψ and $\cos\Delta$ plus additional 59 min with retarder for the absolute phase Δ . If the measurements of Ψ and $\cos\Delta$ are restricted to a single spot on the sample, the IR laser ellipsometer is fast enough for studying kinetic processes with millisecond time resolution. This is particularly interesting for PNIPAAm and other stimuli-responsive polymers. PNIPAAm, for example, contains C=O and N-H groups that are intrinsically involved in a temperature-dependent coil-to-globule phase transition of the polymer in water.²⁸ IR laser ellipsometry in the $\nu(\text{C}=\text{O})$ or $\delta(\text{N}-\text{H})$ range would then be capable of providing direct insights into the nature of the polymer's switching behavior.

3.4 Inhomogeneous P3HT films

P3HT is a conducting polymer widely used in opto-electronic devices.³ For these it is of high interest to know the variation in film thickness, since pinholes or very thin parts of the layer^{29,30} lead to shunts or create shunts due to local inhomogeneous current transport and local heating. Such defects also have a potential impact on the films' local complex refractive index, which can be resolved by spectral ellipsometric measurements. In the following single-wavelength maps, a fit was performed with fixed optical constants from Fig. 3. Therefore, only pseudo-thicknesses can be determined. The resulting maps, however, are a good quantitative indicator for the overall film homogeneity.

Fig. 5 shows ellipsometric maps of a spin-coated P3HT film on silicon (100). Film inhomogeneities in different domains can be identified clearly. Close to the substrate edges, the spin-coating process results in thicknesses larger than 110 nm , marked in grey in the maps. Within the center of the film, smaller thicknesses with variations between 50 and 80 nm are observed, the average value of which is in agreement with IR-spectroscopic ellipsometry and UV-Vis ellipsometry ($d_{\text{average}} = 57\text{ nm}$). Macroscopic ellipsometry with a spot size of a few mm^2 averages over the inhomogeneous areas. This causes phase decorrelations in Δ and explains why the previously stated uncertainties in n and k of P3HT are one order of magnitude larger compared to those of the more homogeneous PNIPAAm film.

Note that the $27 \times 27 = 729$ spots were mapped in 2 min for Ψ and $\cos\Delta$ plus additional 23 min with retarder for the absolute phase Δ . Being able to map organic thin films on this short time scale is highly relevant for process control applications.

A more detailed film analysis will depend on the type of laser. Choosing a specific laser line allows one to analyze characteristic vibrational bands or—if a tunable laser is used—certain spectral ranges that either depend only on the optical thickness⁹ $n_{\infty} \cdot d$ or on amplitude and shape of a specific vibrational band. The correlation between Ψ and Δ spectra would then enable one to identify and distinguish film-thickness and structural inhomogeneities. Optical simulations of multiple-angle measurements and maps would allow one to simultaneously quantify layer thicknesses, optical constants n and k , as well as average molecular orientations.

4 Conclusions

In this work, a new laboratory-based IR laser ellipsometer was applied for thin-film sensitive measurements with unprecedented lateral resolutions of $120\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ and time resolutions down to 80 ms . Before, such lateral resolutions were only possible by making use of non-laboratory-based light sources, such as a synchrotron, or with laboratory-based FT-IR microscopy. With these techniques, however, measurement times with monolayer sensitivity were about 100 times longer.



PNIPAAm film and islands on Au

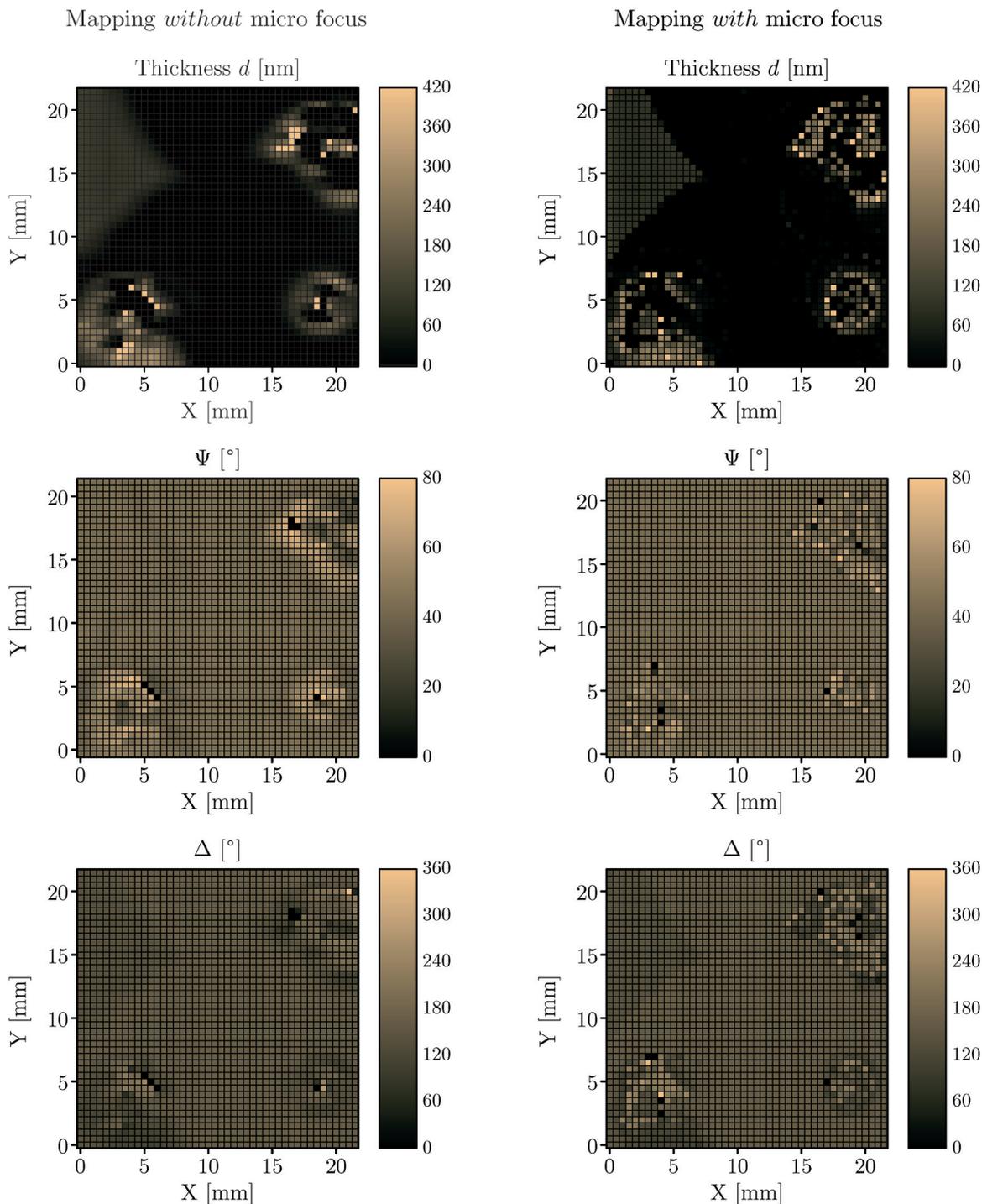


Fig. 4 Thickness, Ψ , and Δ maps of a partly homogeneously and partly inhomogeneously PNIPAAm-covered gold substrate, measured at 65° incidence angle. Homogeneously covered parts (upper-left areas) and three inhomogeneously covered “polymer islands” are well distinguishable in the micro-focus maps. Ψ and Δ were mapped in 6 min and 59 min, respectively.

We used the IR laser mapping set-up to study the homogeneity of spin-coated PNIPAAm and P3HT thin films, which showed thickness variations in the 10-nanometer range. For the first time, fast and laterally resolved ellipsometric inhomogeneity characterizations of such organic functional thin

films are now possible in the infrared with a laboratory set-up. We suppose this novel technique can be used to characterize the IR optical properties of inhomogeneous organic bulk and



P3HT film on Si

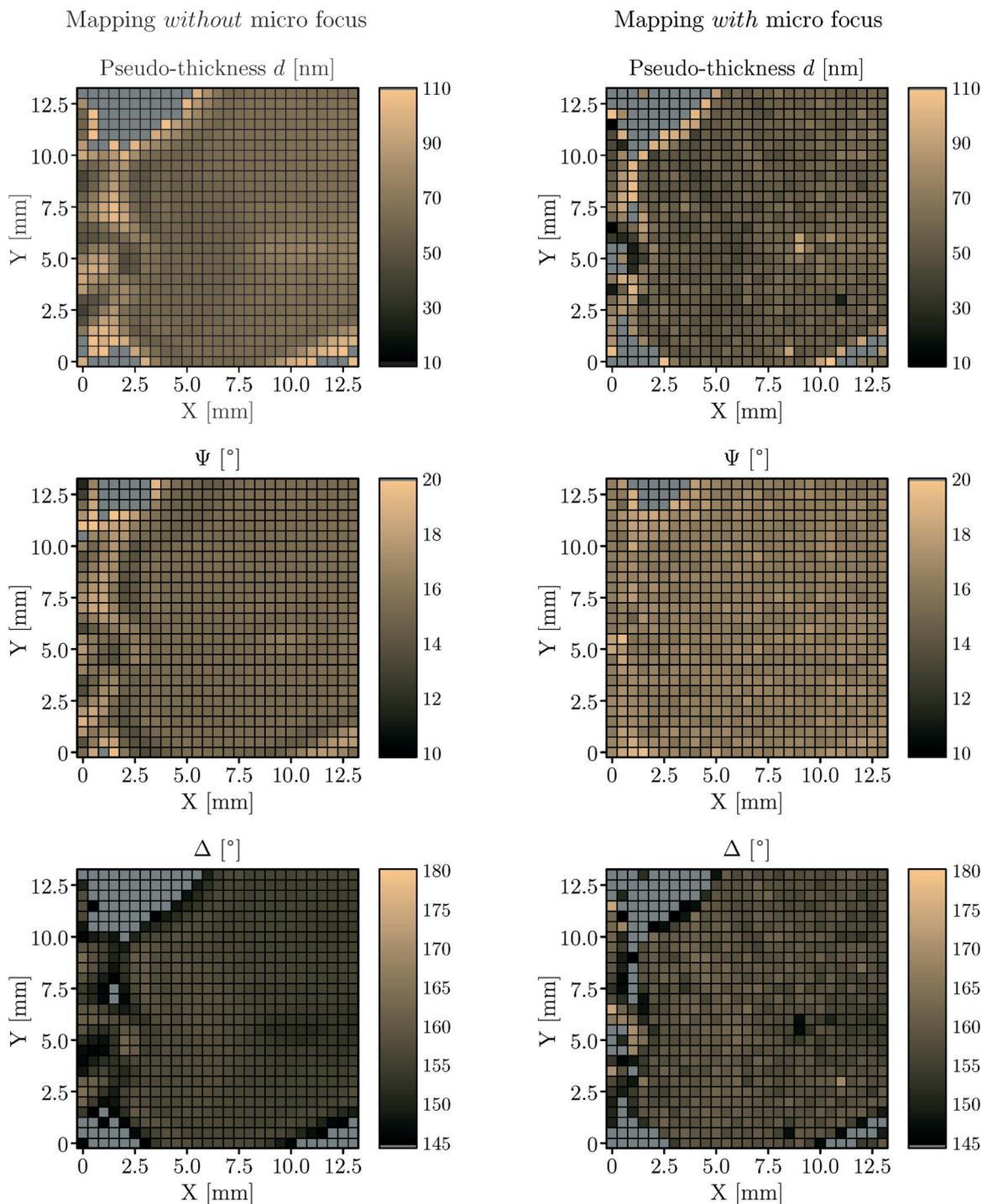


Fig. 5 Thickness, Ψ , and Δ maps of a spin-coated P3HT film, measured at 65° incidence angle. The 729 points were mapped in approximately 50 min. Areas with film thicknesses > 110 nm, $\Psi > 20^\circ$, and $\Delta < 145^\circ$ are marked in grey, in order to better visualize the clear correlation between Δ and thickness. Ψ and Δ were mapped in 2 min and 23 min, respectively.

thin-film materials highly relevant, for instance, as energy-related materials, functional thin films, and biomaterials.

The fast measurement times at a single wavelength are vitally important for mapping studies. They also open up new

possibilities in monolayer-sensitive time-resolved studies of growth, adsorption, and other kinetic processes. Extension to tunable light sources, such as quantum cascade lasers, will even enable one to perform spectral studies or to extend the



analysis to other distinctive vibrational bands in the mid-IR range. Multi-wavelength mapping will allow the study of anisotropy effects and interactions.

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