

PAPER • OPEN ACCESS

Step height standards based on self-assembly for 3D metrology of biological samples

To cite this article: V Heikkinen *et al* 2020 *Meas. Sci. Technol.* **31** 094008

View the [article online](#) for updates and enhancements.

Step height standards based on self-assembly for 3D metrology of biological samples

V Heikkinen¹ , I Kassamakov², T Viitala², M Järvinen², T Vainikka², A Nolvi², C Bermúdez³, R Artigas³, P Martinez³, V Korpelainen¹ , A Lassila¹  and E Hægström²

¹ VTT MIKES, Tekniikantie 1, 02150 Espoo, Finland

² University of Helsinki, Fabianinkatu 33, 00014 Helsinki, Finland

³ Sensofar Tech SL, Parc Audiovisual de Catalunya Ctra BV-1274 Km 1, 08225 Terrassa, Barcelona, Spain

E-mail: ville.heikkinen@vtt.fi

Received 25 November 2019, revised 12 April 2020

Accepted for publication 23 April 2020

Published 23 June 2020



CrossMark

Abstract

Modern microscopes and profilometers such as the coherence scanning interferometer (CSI) approach sub-nm precision in height measurements. Transfer standards at all measured size scales are needed to guarantee traceability at any scale and utilize the full potential of these instruments, but transfer standards with similar characteristics upon reflection to those of the measured samples are preferred. This is currently not the case for samples featuring dimensions of less than 10 nm and for biosamples with different optical characteristics to silicon, silica or metals. To address the need for 3D images of biosamples with traceable dimensions, we introduce a transfer standard with dimensions guaranteed by natural self-assembly and a material that is optically similar to that in typical biosamples. We test the functionality of these transfer standards by first calibrating them using an atomic force microscope (AFM) and then using them to calibrate a CSI. We investigate whether a good enough calibration accuracy can be reached to enable a useful calibration of the CSI system. The result is that the calibration uncertainty is only marginally increased due to the sample.

Keywords: nanometrology, transfer standard, calibration, CSI, SWLI, AFM, traceability

(Some figures may appear in colour only in the online journal)

1. Introduction

Modern microscopes and profilometers, such as the coherence scanning interferometer (CSI) which is often also called the scanning white light interferometer (SWLI), approach sub-nm precision in height measurements. As they offer a larger field of view (FOV) than, for example, the atomic force microscope (AFM), which has previously been used to calibrate low steps,

interferometric profilers open new measurement opportunities [1, 2]. With a large FOV, however, come limitations. The diffraction-limited horizontal resolution makes small features difficult to see clearly, and also the vertical precision for horizontally small features is degraded as their edges become blurred [3, 4].

For the CSI, accurate calibration of the vertical scale can be difficult, as this scale typically depends on the accuracy of the height encoder and the properties of translation. Depending on the kind of encoder and translator, there can be different types of non-linearities and other error sources, e.g. Abbe error. The interferometric Z-scale [4–6] such as is used in a metrological AFM (MAFM) [7], is one solution, but it is costly, adds complexity and also patent issues can prevent its use.



Original content from this work may be used under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 licence](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/). Any further distribution of this work must maintain attribution to the author(s) and the title of the work, journal citation and DOI.

Thus, physical transfer standards (TS) are usually favoured as a method to bring traceability into CSI measurements [8, 9], but also, for example, adjustable height standards have been tested [10, 11]. In addition to translator errors, it is necessary to test the surface localization algorithm of the CSI, as this algorithm can produce errors that are independent of the scanner but dependent, on the used light spectrum and surface properties. For larger, for example, step heights there are a variety of step height standards and gauge blocks to calibrate to this scale. However, for <10 nm steps it is difficult to find good TS. Thus, non-linearity in the Z-scale at nm scale could go unnoticed. This issue becomes important when the CSI is used to measure features that are only a few nm high. Non-contacting areal measurements such as those done with the CSI and typical error sources of such measurements are covered by the ISO 25178 standard especially parts 600 and –604 [12].

Typical silicon or metal calibration standards differ optically from biosamples. They create a phase change in the light upon transmission or reflection that differs from that present when measuring biological samples. This artifact can lead to uncontrolled and a hard-to-identify offset in measured heights [13]; however, for a step with two similar surfaces the phase errors cancel out each other.

To address the need for undistorted 3D images, we introduce a TS the dimensions of which are guaranteed by natural self-assembly. The traceability of the TS to the SI metre can be achieved by calibrating the TS with, for example, a metrological AFM [7] or traceable interference microscope in a suitable laboratory.

Here we test a self-organized structure of height 5 nm to calibrate a CSI at nm scale. The structure should allow calibration of the vertical scale of the CSI at a precision limited by the calibrated instrument. The sharp corner features within the structure could also be useful for studying the 3D transfer function of the CSI. We measure an 8-step staircase produced using the same technology. This structure could allow testing height magnification and linearity of the CSI on a scale of 5–40 nm.

2. Transfer standards

The TS are based on applying Langmuir–Blodgett films (LBF) of a certain material (e.g. stearic acid) onto a desired surface (e.g. mica or glass microscopy slide) to form a flight of steps. The nature of the LBF makes every single layer equally thick, only a few nm thick. Partly overlapping placement (horizontal offset) or overlapping the layer at a certain angle, these films produce a step structure suitable for both offline instrument calibration and for online and in-view calibration purposes (figure 1).

The TS were manufactured with the LBF technique in a KSV Minitrough (KSV Instruments, Helsinki, Finland). Briefly, a monolayer of stearic acid was first spread onto a subphase containing $50\ \mu\text{m}$ uranylacetate and compressed at $10\ \text{mm}\ \text{min}^{-1}$ to a surface pressure of $45\ \text{mN}\ \text{m}^{-1}$. Then, eight bilayers of the stearic acid monolayer were

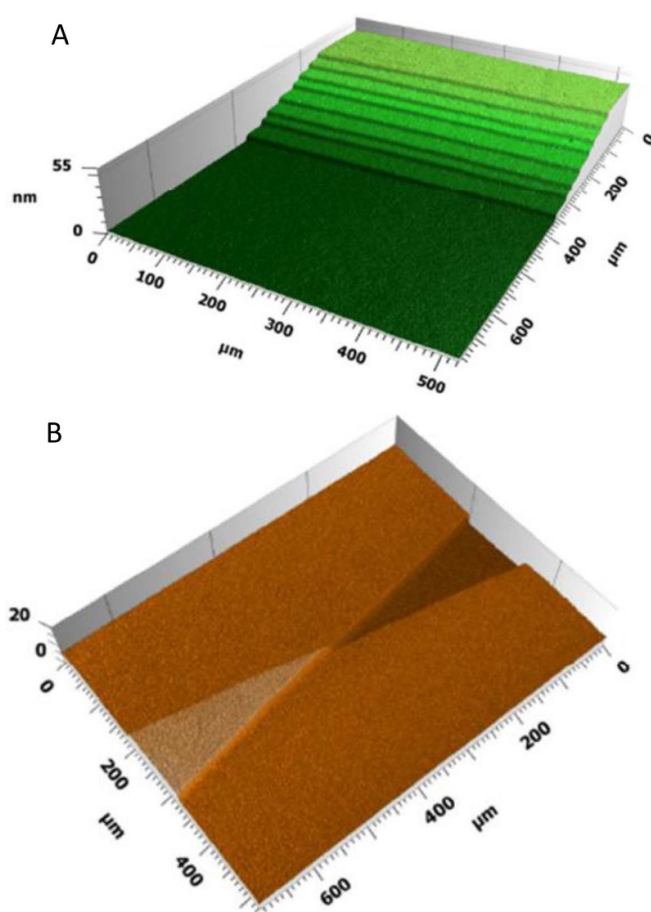


Figure 1. 3D image of Langmuir–Blodgett films-based transfer standards: (A) NanoRuler and (B) NanoStar (3D profiles were measured at University of Helsinki with their in house built CSI).

transferred onto a glass microscopy slide. This was achieved by intermittently immersing and withdrawing the slide into the subphase through the stearic acid monolayer 16 times at a speed of $2\ \text{mm}\ \text{min}^{-1}$, while keeping the surface pressure constant at $45\ \text{mN}\ \text{min}^{-1}$ during the entire deposition process. The flight of steps was formed during the deposition process at the three-point contact line between the microscope slide, air, and the monolayer covered subphase. The distance between the flights of steps in the case of NanoRuler was realized by immersing the slide to a different depth during each bilayer deposition cycle. For the NanoStar (figure 2), the angle between the flight of steps was realized by immersing the slide rotated to a different angle during the deposition process.

3. Instruments

3.1. Atomic force microscope

AFM measurements were done with a PSIA XE-100 using non-contact mode. Standard silicon tips (Nunano SCOUT 350R) were used in the measurements. The AFM is calibrated using step height standards calibrated against a VTT MIKES (Finnish national metrology institute) metrological AFM [7]. The measurement area was $50 \times 90\ \mu\text{m}^2$ and the resolution

512×512 pixels². Data analysis was done with SPIP software using the histogram method [14].

3.2. Coherence scanning interferometer

The CSI used in this work was a Bruker GT-K that provides $160 \times 120 \mu\text{m}^2$ images with $0.245 \mu\text{m}$ pixel size using a $20\times$ objective and a $2\times$ secondary lens. This setup was used for the CSI calibration with the NanoStar. For the NanoRuler measurements and to test the uniformity of NanoStar, a $0.55\times$ secondary lens was used to provide $560 \times 420 \mu\text{m}^2$ images with $0.881 \mu\text{m}$ pixel size. The lower magnification was chosen to have enough horizontal range for the staircase sample, whereas the higher magnification was chosen to allow precise alignment of the CSI data to the AFM data for the NanoStar sample. High spatial resolution is needed, as the calibration area is near the centre of the sample where the step is relatively narrow.

To avoid issues due to non-linearity of the Z-scale, all measurements were done in an area on the Z-scale with a relatively flat gain curve. The calibration measurements were done at four different heights with $2.5 \mu\text{m}$ vertical separation in order to average out the periodic error of the CSI height encoder. The encoder has $10 \mu\text{m}$ periodicity. The measurements of the staircase sample were done at the same height as for CSI calibration. The measurements were done with the 'VXI' mode that uses phase information in adjacent pixels to reduce the noise level in flat areas.

4. Results

4.1. NanoStar

First, we determined how precisely the CSI could be calibrated for such low heights. The negative step of a NanoStar sample was measured 20 times using the CSI with VXI measurement mode. The sample was not moved between measurements, and the height of the CSI Z-scale varied only due to drift of the equipment during the 5 min period between the first and last measurements. The drift in the Z direction was less than 200 nm but less than $1 \mu\text{m}$ in the X and Y directions. The repeatability of the CSI was 0.38 nm , defined by standard deviation of the measured negative step heights of the measurement datasets corresponding to a standard deviation of the mean of 0.19 nm for a calibration dataset consisting of four measurements.

It should be noted that in typical μm -scale step measurements, an uncertainty of a few nm occurs with the CSI. However, at nm scales we expect that smaller measurement uncertainty could be achieved if issues such as out-of-plane error are handled correctly. On the other hand, the reflectivity of the sample and the surface quality vary slightly, which reduces the signal-to-noise ratio of CSI measurements compared to, for example, metal-coated step height samples.

The groove depth in the NanoStar sample was calibrated using the AFM to be 5.4 nm high (figure 3). A histogram method was used to determine the step heights. The standard uncertainty for the calibration is 0.2 nm . The main

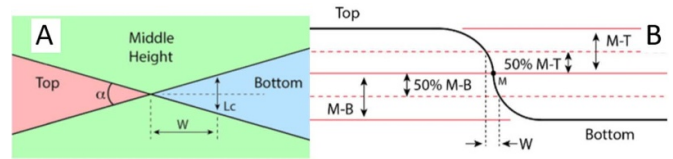


Figure 2. (A) Schematic of the NanoStar. (B) Profile crossing the 'V' angle bisector (black). Straight red lines depict the top and bottom areas of the profile and the mid-height between them.

uncertainty components in the AFM measurement were the calibration of the instrument, non-linearity of the scale, tilt correction, and sample uniformity. The surface roughness of the NanoStar sample is $Sa = (0.25 \pm 0.11) \text{ nm}$ and $Sq = (0.30 \pm 0.15) \text{ nm}$. The values measured at the different areas of the NanoStar agree within the stated uncertainties. The measured height using the CSI was 5.3 nm . The calibration was done over a $50 \times 45 \mu\text{m}^2$ area near the contact point of the positive and negative steps (figures 1–4). The difference in measured step height between the instruments was 0.1 nm , which corresponds to a scale error of -0.019 at the used part of the CSI height range. A small deviation from the value set using $10\text{--}1000 \mu\text{m}$ samples was expected, as there were visible non-linearities already at the μm scale. The uncertainty of the scale error was 0.056 ; thus the detected error is less than the measurement repeatability.

In a test of the structure uniformity, the tilt between the base and negative step was $0.00568 \text{ nm } \mu\text{m}^{-1}$ (figure 5). This was defined by taking histograms $5.5 \mu\text{m}$ apart at 10 positions across the negative step. The histograms were recorded over $5.5 \times 270 \mu\text{m}^2$ areas placed symmetrically across the step starting $17 \mu\text{m}$ from the centre. There were additional deviations of 0.21 nm RMS on top of the tilt in areas away from the edges of the step.

The tilt of the negative step ($0.00568 \text{ nm } \mu\text{m}^{-1}$) would cause an error of 0.056 nm for a typical alignment deviation of $10 \mu\text{m}$. The non-uniformity after subtracting the tilt would cause an additional uncertainty of 0.094 nm (standard error of the mean for the used measurement area) for all alignment errors of more than $5 \mu\text{m}$. These non-uniformities would only cause a measurement uncertainty of 0.11 nm with $10 \mu\text{m}$ alignment between calibration areas. This level of alignment can be reached when using the CSI at a magnification giving a pixel size of $\sim 1 \mu\text{m}$ and the AFM as the reference instrument. If a larger area can be used, the noise term (0.094 nm) would decrease. For a worse alignment, only the error from the tilt term (0.065 nm) would increase.

Assuming no other error sources than repeatability, sample calibration, and non-ideal sample shape, the total uncertainty of the calibration would consist of 0.2 nm due to AFM, 0.11 nm due to sample non-uniformity, and 0.19 nm due to CSI repeatability. Thus, the total uncertainty would be 0.30 nm . This is only a 0.02 nm increase compared to a perfectly flat sample. In a typical case, the increase in calibration uncertainty would be less, due to additional sample-independent error sources such as out-of-plane error.

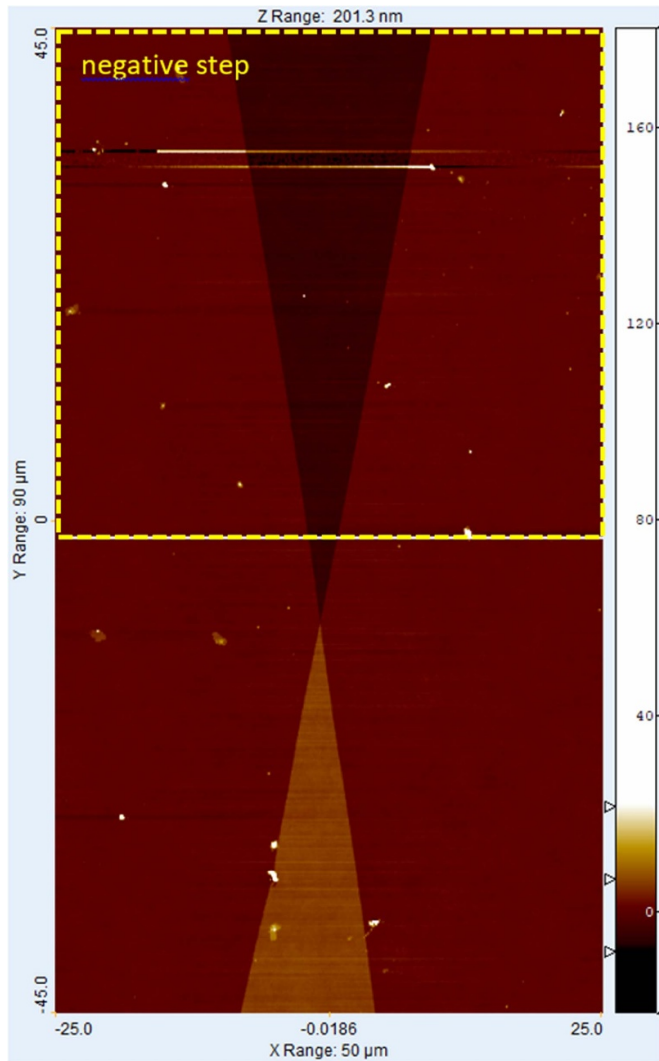


Figure 3. Height map of NanoStar sample measured using the AFM.

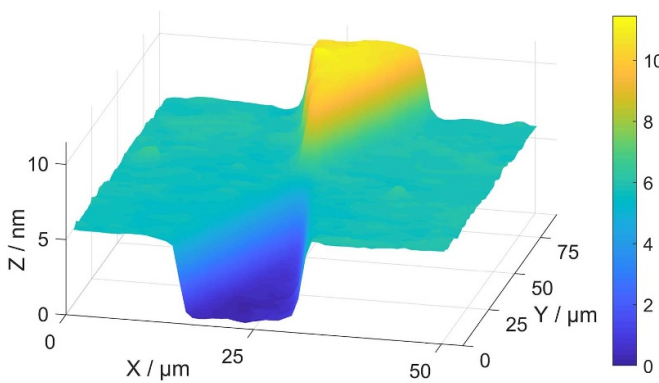


Figure 4. NanoStar measured using CSI; the plotted area is the same as the one measured using the AFM.

4.2. NanoRuler

The 8-step NanoRuler sample was measured using the CSI. A second-order polynomial was removed from the measurement data to remove flatness error from the measurement data. The

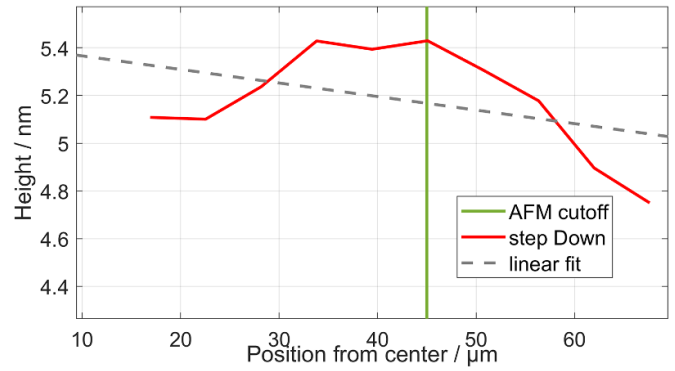


Figure 5. Height of the negative step of the NanoStar sample measured with CSI at different locations from the centre. The vertical line shows the edge of the area measured with the AFM.

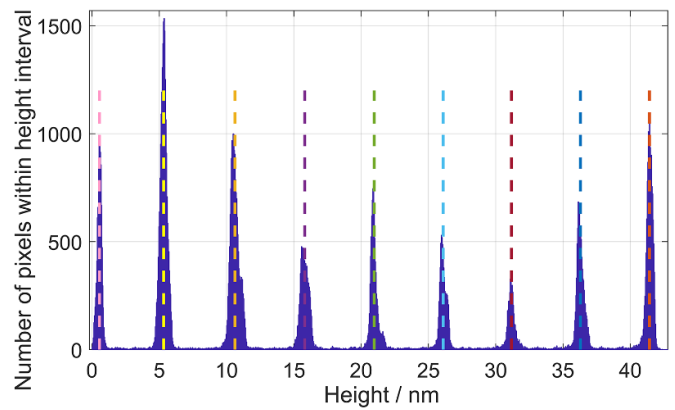


Figure 6. Histogram of heights measured from the NanoRuler using CSI, with the average height of each step indicated with dashed lines.

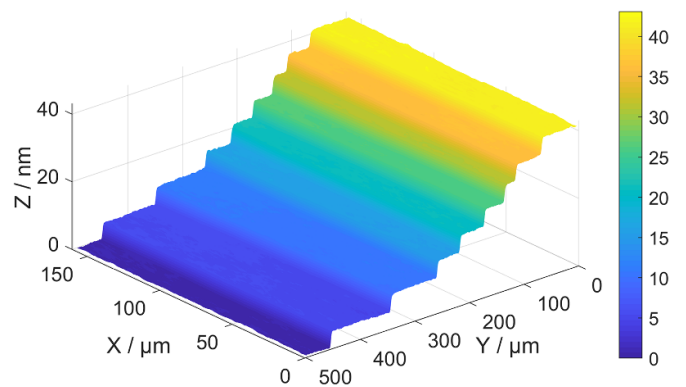


Figure 7. 3D profile of the NanoRuler measured using CSI. The plotted area is used in the analysis of step heights.

histogram method (figure 6) was used to determine the step heights from the measured profile (figure 7). The steps featured a uniformity in height within 0.52 nm and the height histogram widths of the steps varied from 0.18 nm to 0.35 nm (table 1).

Table 1. Step heights and flatness of the NanoRuler.

Step #	Histogram width (nm)	Step height (nm)	Step height from step $n - 1$ (nm)
0	0.18	0.00	0
1	0.27	4.77	4.77
2	0.35	10.06	5.29
3	0.32	15.25	5.19
4	0.31	20.41	5.16
5	0.27	25.54	5.12
6	0.34	30.61	5.08
7	0.29	35.74	5.12
8	0.25	40.87	5.13
Average	0.29	—	5.11
Standard deviation	0.03	—	0.15

5. Discussion

A 5.4 nm height standard was used to calibrate a CSI to an accuracy of 0.30 nm or 5.6%. The calibration uncertainty was limited by the repeatability of the CSI. At 5.6% the uncertainty looks high at first, but this is smaller than typical heights at which profilometers are calibrated. The absolute uncertainty in nm (0.30 nm) is better than that achieved with taller heights. The characterization using a low step height gives a better understanding of the CSI height precision at nm scale than calibration at larger scales, where a smaller relative uncertainty could be reached. It should be noted that the 5.6% accuracy is better than the scale errors of some nanoinstruments in recent comparisons [15].

The triangular shape of the step means that more care needs to be taken to remove tilt compared to step height standards with uniform step width. However, the tapering width also allows use of the standard with instruments featuring different horizontal scale, e.g. optical instruments with higher or lower magnification. The sharp edge at the end of the positive and negative steps could be used to determine the horizontal resolution of the CSI [16], since the edge is sharper than the horizontal resolution of the CSI.

As the sample properties do not limit the calibration uncertainty, it is sufficient for calibrating the CSI at this scale. Taller standards are needed to give a gain calibration at larger scale with better relative accuracy, but these measurements cannot reveal possible scale errors at the nm scale. This makes calibration at small scale important, even if a relative accuracy as good as that achieved at a taller scale cannot be reached.

On the NanoRuler, the heights within one step varied on average by 0.29 nm. This only slightly increases the calibration uncertainty of the CSI from the instrument-limited values. The variation of step heights (0.15 nm standard deviation) is sufficient to see non-linearity errors. However, since the steps are one sided, care needs to be taken so that out-of-plane errors of the instruments do not affect the step height measurements either when calibrating the TS or when using it for height calibration. With the NanoRuler we did not have a sufficiently long range AFM to calibrate the full sample. Tests on the single steps show that sample roughness and uniformity should allow similar calibration precision as for the NanoStar.

Later, we plan to test these samples with a long range MAFM to traceably calibrate the heights of all eight steps to sub-nm accuracy.

The self-assembled nature of the NanoStar and NanoRuler samples potentially allow creating a repeatable batch of standards which could be used to some accuracy by calibrating only some of the samples in the batch. Further research is required to confirm the long-term stability of the TS.

6. Conclusions

A biocompatible TS for nm class height measurements using optical profilometers was investigated. Based on the results, the standards were of sufficient quality for calibrating the CSI with an accuracy limited by the measurement resolution of the instrument instead of by the quality of the standard. The standards allow calibration of CSI for heights from 5 nm to 40 nm. The sharp edge of the NanoStar standard allows determining the lateral resolution of optical profilometers in a similar way to commonly used ‘Siemens star’ samples at larger scale [16].

Acknowledgments

This project has received funding from the EMPIR programme co-financed by the Participating States and from the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme (V K, V H, and A L).

ORCID iDs

V Heikkinen  <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9208-5501>

V Korpelainen  <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9123-8521>

A Lassila  <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6991-7082>

References

- [1] Schmit J, Reed J, Novak E and Gimzewski J K 2008 Performance advances in interferometric optical profilers for imaging and testing *J. Opt. A* **10** 064001
- [2] Harasaki A, Schmit J and Wyant J C 2000 Improved vertical-scanning interferometry *Appl. Opt.* **39** 13
- [3] Xie W, Lehmann P and Niehues J 2012 Lateral resolution and transfer characteristics of vertical scanning white-light interferometers *Appl. Opt.* **51** 11
- [4] Leach R K, Giusca C L, Haitjema H, Evans C and Jiang X 2015 Calibration and verification of areal surface texture measuring instruments *CIRP Ann.* **64** 797–813
- [5] Olszak A and Schmit J 2003 Scanning interferometry with reference signal *United States Patent* US 6,624,894 B2
- [6] Novak E and Schmit J 2003 White-light optical profiler with integrated primary standard *Proc. 17th IMEKO World Congress Metrology in the 3rd Millennium* vol TC2 pp 183–6
- [7] Korpelainen V, Seppä J and Lassila A 2010 Design and characterization of MIKES metrological atomic force microscope *Precis. Eng.* **34** 735–44
- [8] Giusca C, Leach R, Helery F and Gutauskas T 2011 Calibration of the geometrical characteristics of areal surface topography measuring instruments *J. Phys.: Conf. Ser.* **311** 012005

- [9] Haitjema H 1997 International comparison of depth-setting standards *Metrologia* **34** 161–7
- [10] Koops R 2001 Improved calibration of an interference microscope *Proc. SPIE* **4401** 298–304
- [11] Heikkinen V, Kassamakov I, Seppä J, Paulin T, Nolvi A, Lassila A and Hæggröm E 2015 Traceable methods for vertical scale characterization of dynamic stroboscopic scanning white light interferometer measurements *Appl. Opt.* **54** 10397
- [12] ISO 25178 2012 *Geometrical Product Specifications (GPS)—Surface Texture: Areal—Part 2: Terms, Definitions and Surface Texture Parameters* (International Organization for Standardization) (<https://www.iso.org/standard/42785.html>)
- [13] Harasaki A, Schmit J and Wyant J C 2001 Offset of coherent envelope position due to phase change on reflection *Appl. Opt.* **40** 13
- [14] ImageMET 2010 The Scanning Probe Image Processor (SPIP) version 5.1.3 (www.imagemet.com)
- [15] Seppä J, Korpelainen V, Bergstrand S, Karlsson H, Lillepea L and Lassila A 2014 Intercomparison of lateral scales of scanning electron microscopes and atomic force microscopes in research institutes in Northern Europe *Meas. Sci. Technol.* **25** 044013
- [16] Weckenmann A, Tan Ö, Hoffmann J and Sun Z 2009 Practice-oriented evaluation of lateral resolution for micro- and nanometre measurement techniques *Meas. Sci. Technol.* **20** 065103