

Communication

Nondestructive high-resolution solid-state NMR of rotating thin films at the magic-angle

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ABSTRACT

We present a new approach to nondestructive magic-angle spinning (MAS) nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) for thin films. In this scheme, the sample put on the top of a rotor is spun using the conventional MAS system, and the NMR signals are detected with an additional coil. Stable spinning of disk-shaped samples with diameters of 7 mm and 12 mm at 14.2 and 7 kHz are feasible. We present ^7Li MAS NMR experiments of a thin-film sample of LiCoO_2 with a thickness of 200 nm. Taking advantage of the nondestructive feature of the experiment, we also demonstrate ex situ experiments, by tracing conformation change upon annealing for various durations. This approach opens the door for in situ MAS NMR of thin-film devices as well.

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Thin-film devices show a wide variety of functions, depending on their conformation, thickness, and layer composition. For their characterization, various analytical methods have been used. Among them, solid-state nuclear magnetic resonance (SSNMR) has the following unique features. First, materials in an amorphous phase can be analyzed as well as in a crystalline phase, in contrast to the diffraction means. Second, the spectrum reflects the local magnetic environments, whence information as to the electron states can be extracted. Despite that SSNMR can complement characterization by the other methods, it has not been widely used in the studies of the thin-film devices so far.

One of the reasons is that the conventional SSNMR with magic angle spinning (MAS) [1,2], which is an essential technique providing high-resolution spectra for polycrystalline samples by mechanical sample rotation around an axis tilted at the magic angle (54.7°) to the external magnetic field, employs a rotor optimized for powder samples. A few MAS NMR works on the thin-film samples reported so far resorted to either scratching the sample off the substrate before being packed into the rotor [3–7], or stacking many small pieces of the films that fit in the rotor [8–10]. These approaches require tedious sample preparation. Furthermore, the experiments destroy the sample, hampering ex situ characterization of the thin-film devices. So far, nondestructive SSNMR analyses of the thin films have only been feasible in non-spinning samples [11], in which high-resolution measurement is limited to samples without anisotropic structure.

Here, we present a new approach to nondestructive MAS NMR of thin films, named as disk MAS. Fig. 1a illustrates the strategy, in which the film sample made on a disk-shaped substrate is put on the top of the rotor, and spun together with the rotor. As compared to MAS of a thin capillary tube put on the top of the rotor [12–14], spinning of a flat body requires even more careful adjustment of the mechanical balance, as the moment of inertia for the disk is much larger than that for the capillary. Using a jig, we glued a circular quartz substrate to an attachment at the exact coaxial position, which was then mounted on the top of a Varian 4 mm rotor, as shown in Fig. 1b. We verified stable spinning at 7 and 14.2 kHz for sample diameters of 12 and 7 mm respectively, whereas the nominal maximum spinning speed for the unmodified system was 15.0 kHz. Furthermore, we found that even a square quartz substrate with a length of 8 mm (Fig. 1c) was stably spun at 7 kHz, by positioning its center of mass on the spinning axis precisely.

In order to apply radiofrequency (RF) pulses to the thin-film sample and detect NMR signals, an additional probe was employed, as described in Fig. 1a. Fig. 2a shows a balanced resonant circuit composed of the coil, chip capacitors (American Technical Ceramics Corp.), and trimmer capacitors (Voltronics Corp.). The coil and the capacitors were assembled into a compact board and attached to the spinning module, as shown in Fig. 2b. The coil was wound with a silver wire. Its diameter, length, and number of turns were 14 mm, 5 mm, and 3, respectively. The circuit was tuned at 116.4 MHz, which corresponds to the ^7Li Larmor frequency in a magnetic field of 7 T. The quality factor was measured to be 150.

To calibrate the RF amplitude and RF inhomogeneity, we carried out ^7Li nutation experiments using 1 M LiCl aqueous solution. The liquid sample put in a cylindrical container with a diameter of

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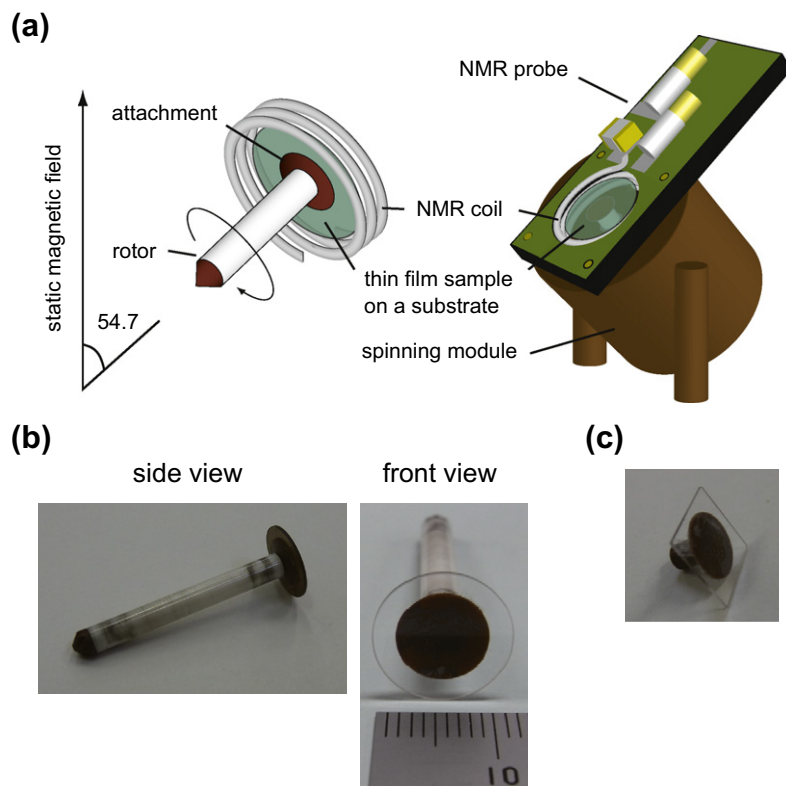


Fig. 1. (a) A schematic description of disk MAS. (b) A photograph of a 4 mm pencil type rotor (Agilent technology, Inc.) with an attachment and a quartz disk substrate with a diameter of 12 mm. (c) A photograph of a 8 × 8 mm square quartz substrate.

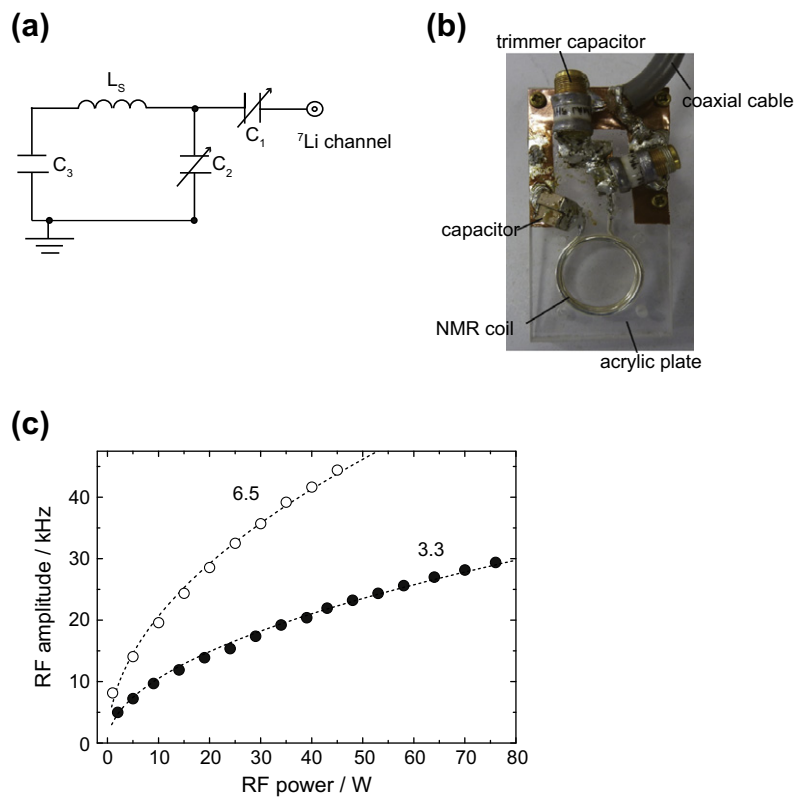


Fig. 2. (a) An electric circuit tuned at 116.4 MHz in a disk MAS probe. The inductance L_s of sample coil, capacitances C_1 , C_2 , and C_3 were 120 nH, 1–25 pF, 1–25 pF, 30 pF, respectively. C_3 serves for balancing. (b) The disk MAS probe. A solenoid coil, two variable capacitors, and a capacitor were assembled on an acrylic plate. (c) Power dependence of the RF amplitude in the disk MAS probe (filled cycles) and a home-built 4 mm MAS probe using a Varian spinning module (open circles). The RF amplitude was obtained from the ^7Li nutation experiment in LiCl aqueous solution. The data points were fitted by a square root function of the form $y = a\sqrt{x}$, and the coefficient a is depicted for each set of the data.

12 mm and a depth of 400 μm was placed at the position where the disk sample was to be located. The container was made with a cylindrical PTFE rod. Using a lathe, a pit with a depth of 400 μm was made on the rod. Then, the pit was sealed with a cover glass, and the liquid reference sample was injected. KBr powder was packed into the rotor, so as to adjust the magic angle through measurement of the rotational echoes of the ^{79}Br FID using the coil of the MAS probe. Even though the thin film was axially off the magnet center, magnetic field homogeneity of less than 1 ppm was attained by the conventional shimming.

Fig. 2(c) shows power dependence of the RF amplitude for the disk MAS probe. For comparison, the result obtained using a home-built 4 mm MAS probe, whose quality factor was measured to be 41, is also plotted. We verified that the RF efficiency of the disk MAS probe was lower than that of the MAS probe only by a factor of 2.0. This is ascribed to the higher quality factor of the disk MAS probe. From the decay of the nutation curve, the RF inhomogeneity was estimated to be ca. 16 percent over the sample volume.

For comparison of spectral resolution between the static and the disk MAS experiments, we carried out single-pulse ^7Li SSNMR measurements of a thin layer of LiCoO_2 , which is widely used for a cathode material of thin-film lithium ion batteries [15]. A LiCoO_2 thin film with a thickness of 200 nm was sputtered at room temperature on a quartz substrate with a diameter of 12 mm. The sample volume and the number of the ^7Li spins were estimated to be 22.6 nL and 1.1 μmol . Then, the sample was annealed in a furnace at 600 $^\circ\text{C}$ for 30 min. The ^7Li FID was accumulated over 300,000 times with relaxation delay of 100 ms in 7 T. The experimental time was 8.5 h. The pulse width was 8 μs with an input power of 54 W, and the RF amplitude was 25 kHz.

Fig. 3 shows ^7Li SSNMR spectra of the LiCoO_2 thin film under static condition (a) and disk MAS at 5 kHz (b). While no appreciable signals were observed without sample spinning, disk MAS revealed a center peak at 0 ppm and a number of spinning sidebands. Considering the similar profile of the spinning

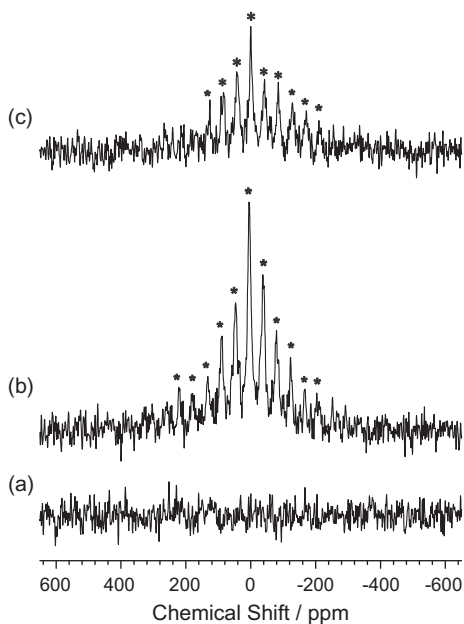


Fig. 3. ^7Li NMR spectra of a LiCoO_2 thin film with a thickness of 200 nm annealed at 600 $^\circ\text{C}$ for 30 min under static condition (a) and disk MAS at 5 kHz (b). For comparison of signal-to-noise ratio, a ^7Li NMR spectrum of the crushed LiCoO_2 thin film was also obtained with the home-built 4 mm MAS probe (c). The carrier frequency and the spinning speed were 116.4 MHz and 5 kHz. The peaks denoted with the asterisks are the spinning sidebands.

side-bands reported in ^7Li MAS NMR of LiCoO_2 in the paramagnetic state [16–18], a part of the diamagnetic Co^{3+} ions in the LiCoO_2 thin film have presumably changed into paramagnetic Co^{2+} ions. In the disk MAS spectrum, the dipolar couplings between the ^7Li spins and the Co^{2+} ions were partially averaged by sample spinning, while in the static spectrum the resonance line was broadened and obscured.

For comparison of signal-to-noise ratio (SNR), we also carried out ^7Li MAS NMR measurements using the 4 mm probe. After the disk MAS measurement shown in Fig. 3b, the thin film was crushed together with the quartz substrate. The amount of the powder that could be located in the coil was ca. 40% of that of the original sample. The ^7Li spectrum obtained under the same experimental conditions is shown in Fig. 3c. We found no discernible change in the spectrum. In disk MAS, the SNR (25) was higher compared to the case of the conventional MAS (16). Considering the sample volume put in the coil, the result is consistent with the RF efficiencies because the SNR of the 4 mm rotor should be multiplied by ca. 2.5.

An important feature of disk MAS is that a flat sample can be nondestructively put off the attachment. This enables us to characterize the identical thin-film device undergoing various processes like annealing, discharging/charging for crystallization and degradation, and so on. In order to demonstrate the possibility of such ex situ experiments of the thin films, disk MAS NMR measurement and sample annealing were repeated using a single thin-film sample of LiCoO_2 . First, a ^7Li disk MAS spectrum of a thin-film LiCoO_2 with a thickness of 200 nm was obtained in the above experimental condition. After the NMR measurement, the sample was removed from the attachment, annealed at 400 $^\circ\text{C}$ for 3 min in a pre-warmed furnace, and cooled in the atmosphere. Then the sample was mounted on the attachment again, and disk MAS NMR was performed in the same experimental condition. The above experimental steps were repeated until the total annealing time was 18 min.

Fig. 4 shows ex situ ^7Li disk MAS NMR spectra. The spectrum of non-annealed (as-deposited) sample showed relatively weak sig-

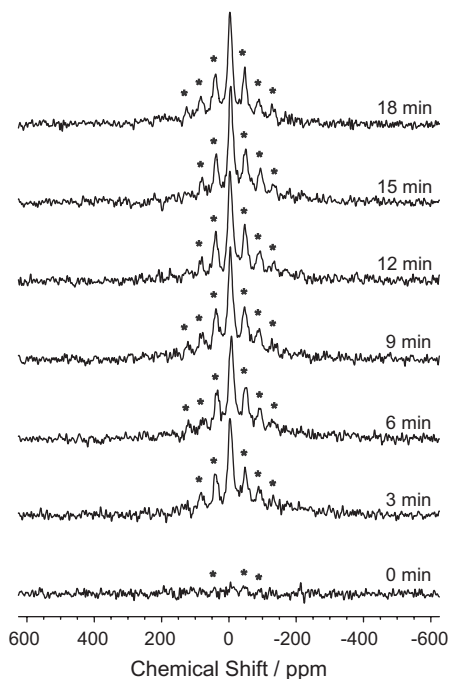


Fig. 4. Ex-situ ^7Li disk MAS NMR spectra of an identical LiCoO_2 thin film repeatedly annealed at 400 $^\circ\text{C}$ with an interval time of 3 min. The experimental conditions were the same as those in Fig. 3.

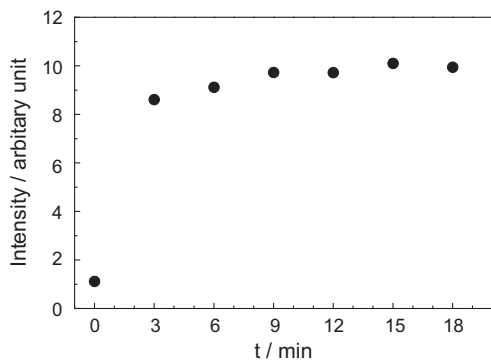


Fig. 5. Annealing time dependence of the intensities of the center peak of ^7Li disk MAS spectra in the LiCoO_2 thin-film sample.

nals. The intensity of the center peak after the first annealing time of 3 min increased by a factor 7.7. Then the intensity gradually grew as further annealing the sample for up to 18 min, as shown in Fig. 5. In a recent report, a LiCoO_2 thin film sputtered at room temperature was found to be mostly amorphous, and crystallizes after annealing for 9–15 min [19]. The change in the spectra observed in the present work suggests that the as-deposited LiCoO_2 thin film in the amorphous phase underwent transition into the crystalline phase within 3 min.

In summary, we have developed a new approach to nondestructive MAS NMR of thin films, and have demonstrated the ex situ MAS NMR experiments in sputtered LiCoO_2 . The annealing process of this sample has successfully been traced. Considering that most atomic elements possess NMR-active nuclei, disk MAS can be used for versatile NMR analysis of the thin-film samples. Toward its practical use, there is still room for improvement, such as optimization of coil geometry, development of doubly-tuned disk MAS probe, and further increase in spinning frequency. In addition, disk MAS potentially provides in situ MAS NMR experiments with operations from the exposed side. Examples of such include laser irradiation, laser heating, microwave irradiation, and gas blowing. When further progress is made, disk MAS could push the NMR studies of various thin-film devices forward.

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