

HEMS 2015

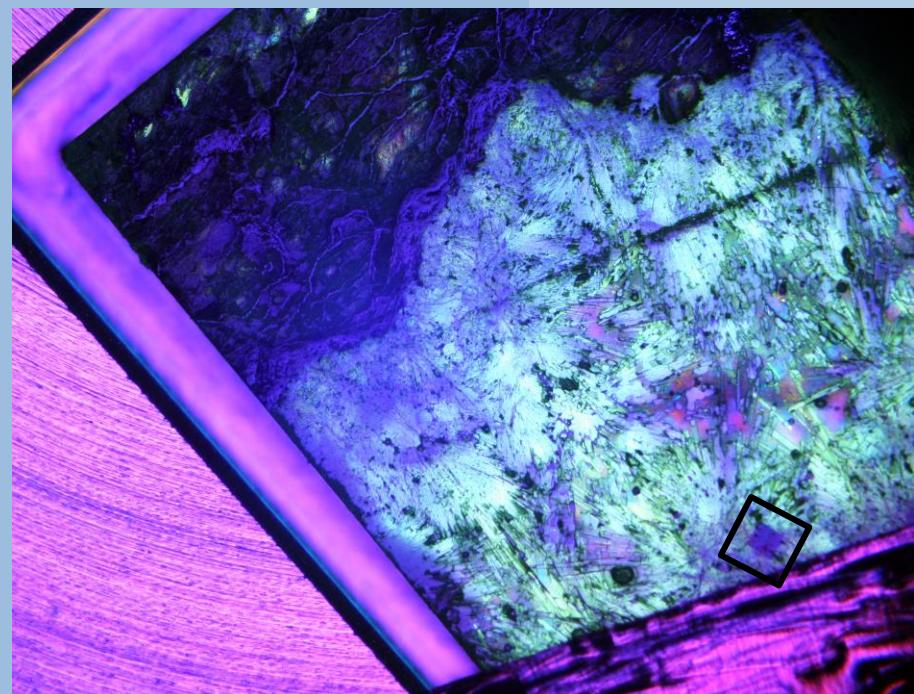
Towards detection of life in space exploration missions by using a miniature laser ablation ionization mass spectrometer

Andreas Riedo

P. Moreno-García, V. Grimaudo, M.B. Neuland, M. Tulej, P. Broekmann and P. Wurz

Physics Institute, Space Research and Planetary Sciences University of Bern, Switzerland

Department Chemistry and Biochemistry, Interfacial Electrochemistry Group, University of Bern, Switzerland



Introduction

Space research and Planetary Sciences

- » **In-situ measurements on extra terrestrial material**
(chemical composition on-site, isotope analysis, bio-signatures)

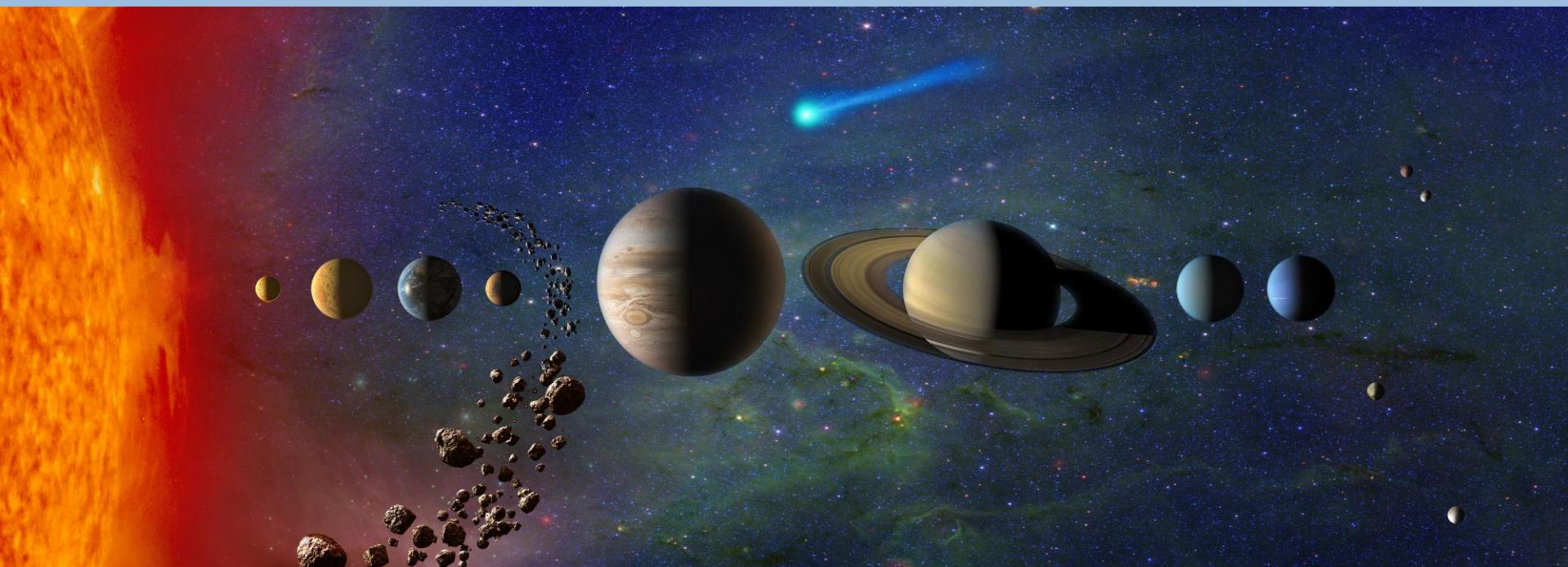


Image credit: NASA

Introduction

Bio-Signatures in Space Research

- » **Various bio-signatures exists**

(e.g. DNA, proteins, amino acids, lipids/hydrocarbons, fractionated elemental composition within solid material)

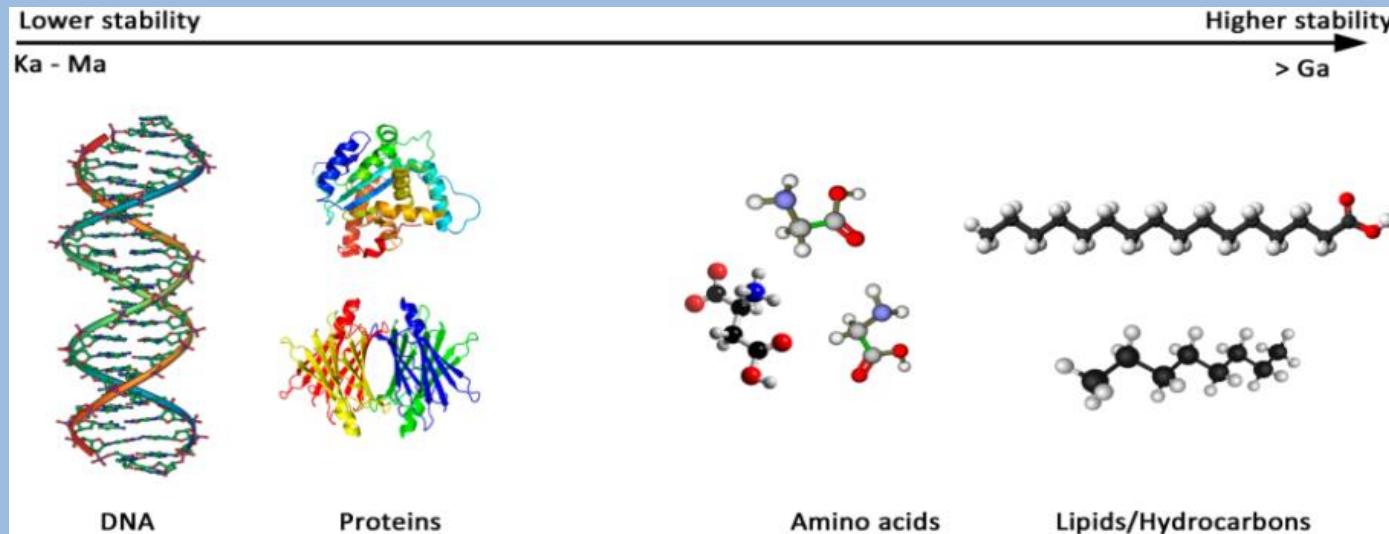


Image credit: NASA

Introduction

Bio-Signatures in Space Research

- » Life time of bio-markers depends on environment!
(temperature, UV and ionizing radiation, etc.)



J.W. Aerts, W.F.M Röling, A. Elsaesser and P. Ehrenfreund, *Life*, 4, 535 – 565, 2014

- » Sub-surface environment is of high interest!

Introduction

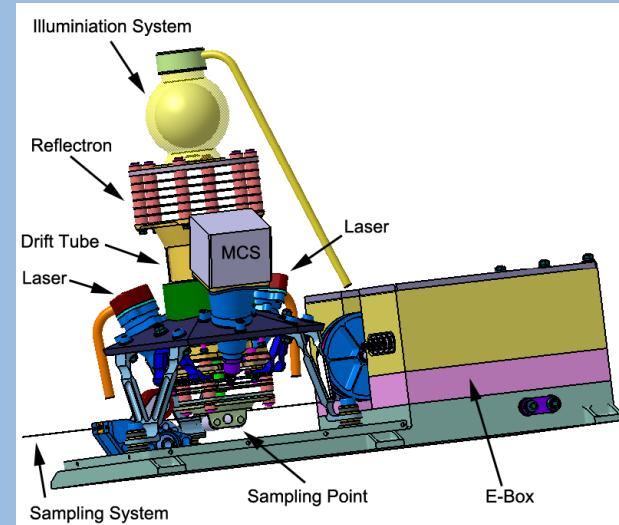
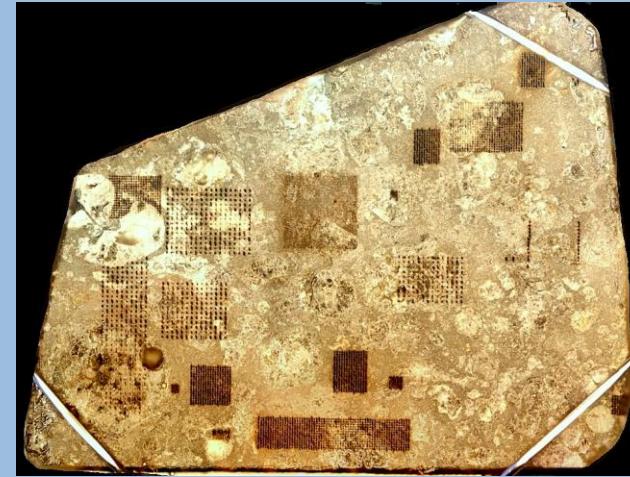
Current and Future Space Mission

- » Need for advanced instruments capable of the detection of bio-signatures at micrometre scale
- » Simple(er) sample preparation and measurement procedures
- » Searches for geochemical signature:
 - habitable environments
 - chemical composition indicative of biology or metabolic processes
- » Microorganism of interest: endoliths and epiliths
 - Well preserved, embedded in vein or vesicle filling mineral phases e.g., carbonates or quartz

Laser Mass Spectrometer – LMS

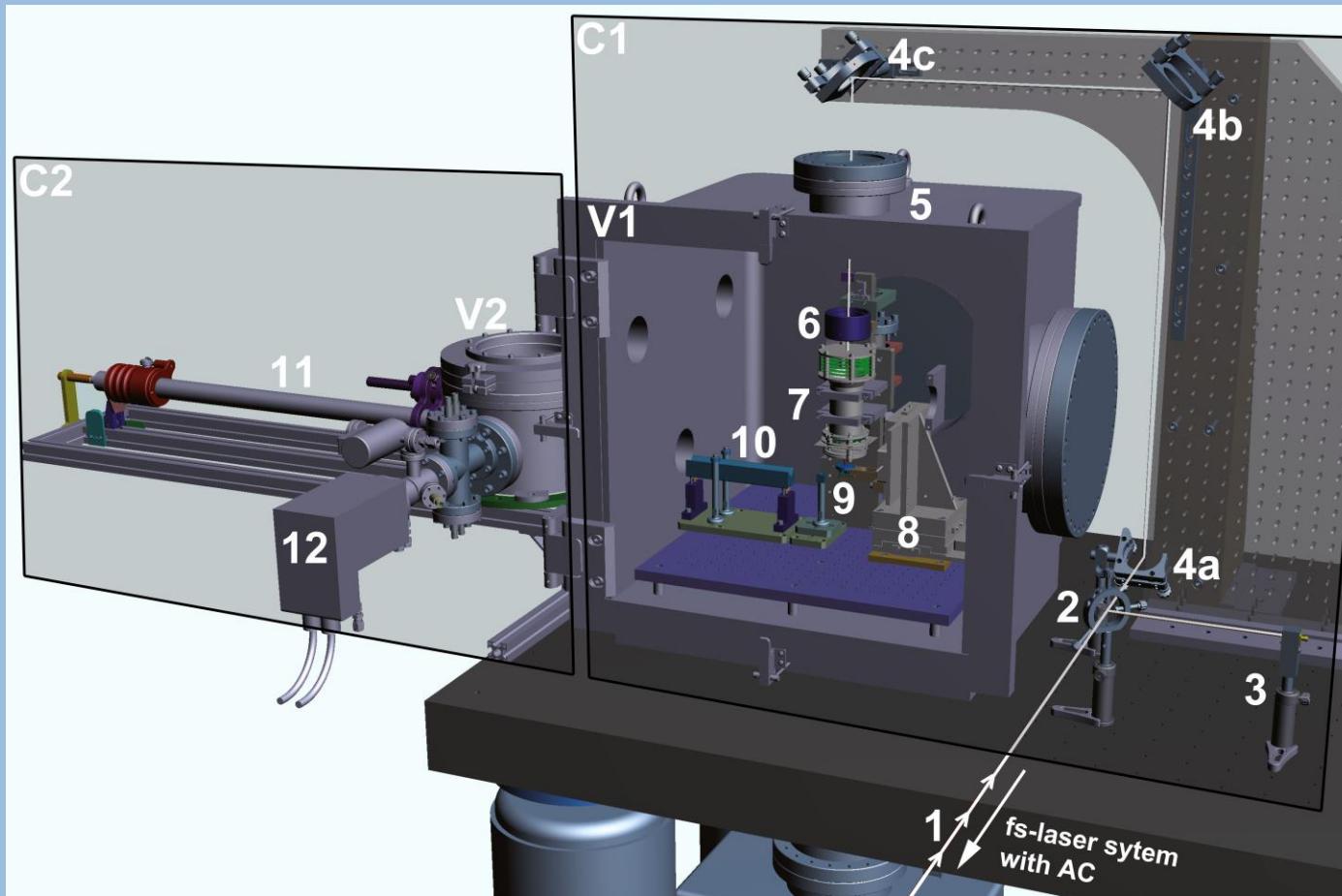
Capabilities (in respect of Astrobiology)

- > Quantitative elemental and isotope analysis (ablation mode)
 - Elements: host and fossil composition
 - Isotope: possible fractionation processes (*Riedo et al., J. Mass Spectrom., 2013, Riedo et al., J. Anal. At. Spectrom., 2013, Riedo et al., Planet Space. Sci., 2013*)
 - Chemical maps of heterogeneous material surfaces (*Neuland et al., Planet. Space Sci., 2014*)
 - Depth profiling: quantitative analysis of redistribution of elements across the surface thickness with nm-resolution (*Grimaudo et al., Anal. Chem., 2015*)
 - LMS combined with optical microscopy (CAMAM):surface and microstructure morphology, texture (*Tulej et al., Geostand. Geoanal. Res., 2014*)



Laser Mass Spectrometer – LMS

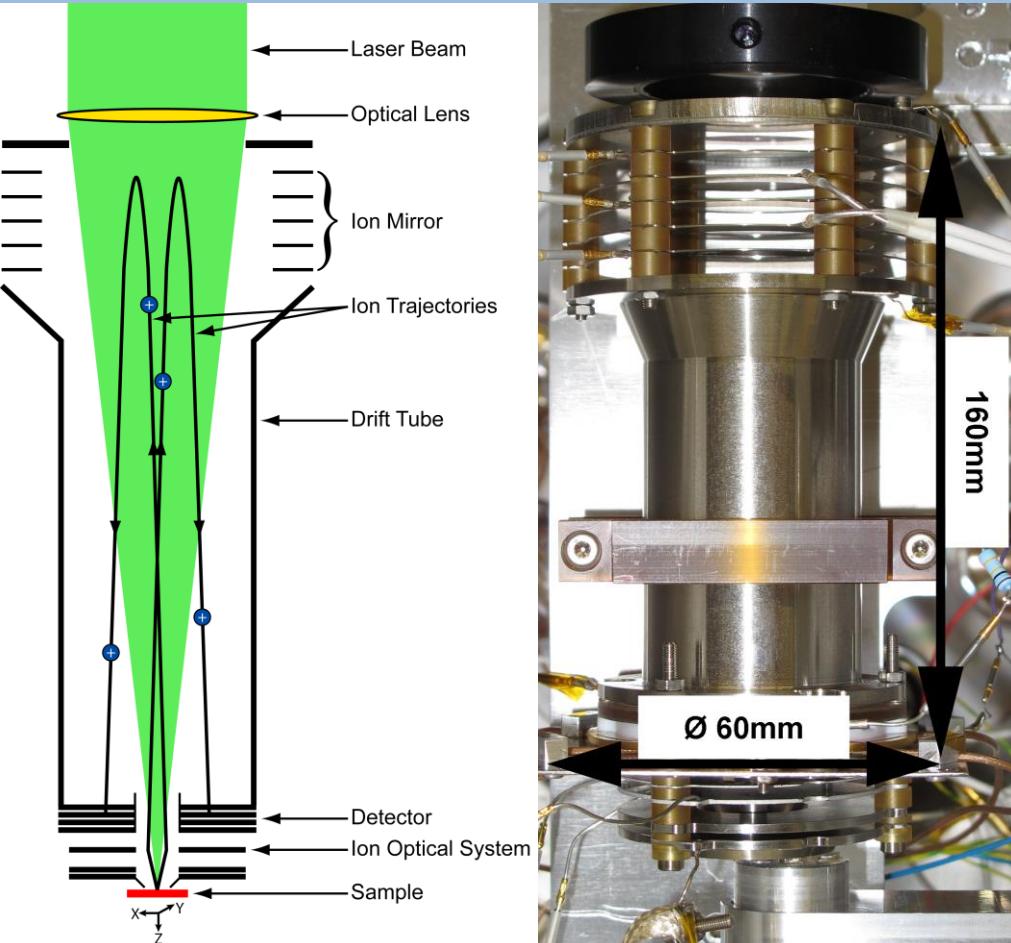
Instrumental Setup for R&D



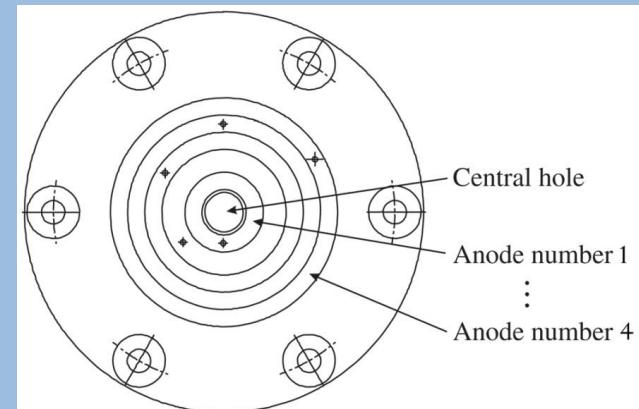
Riedo et al., J. Anal. At. Spectrom., 2013

Laser Mass Spectrometer – LMS

Instrument Design & Principle of Operation



- » Dimensions of 160mm x Ø 60mm, ~2kV, ~2kg, ~15W (flight design)
- » Ion Trajectory Simulations by SIMION
- » Ring anode detector
- » 2x 8-bit high speed digitizer with on-board processing ADC cards, each with 2 channels



Rohner et al., Meas. Sci. Technol., 2003; Riedo et al., J. Mass Spectrom., 2013

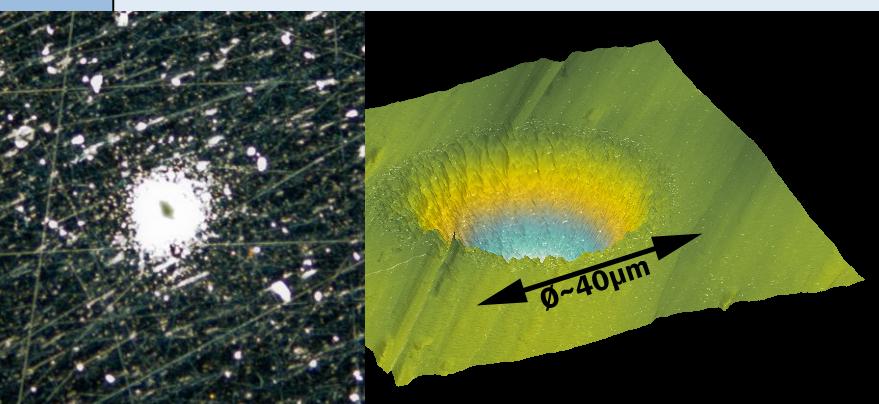
Laser Mass Spectrometer – LMS

Laser Ablation Ion Source & Mass Analyzer Characteristics

- » **Ion Source:** pulsed laser system

fs-laser system

- **IR (775nm)**
 - ~190fs pulse width
 - ≤ 1kHz repetition rate
 - ~5-40µm crater diameter
 - < 5TW/cm²



R-TOF characteristics

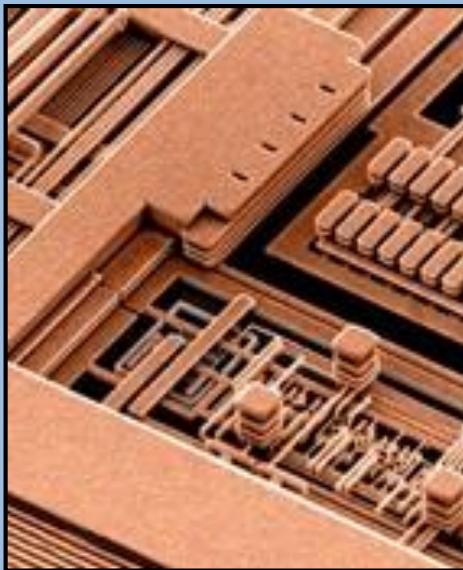
- » Mass calibration: $m(t) = k_0(t-t_0)^2$
- » Spectra collected within ~13 µs
- » Mass resolution: 500-1000 (desorption mode ~≤ 1500)
- » Dynamic range $\geq 10^8$
- » High detection sensitivity down the 10ppb

*Riedo et al., J. Mass Spectrom., 2013,
Riedo et al., J. Anal. At. Spectrom., 2013*

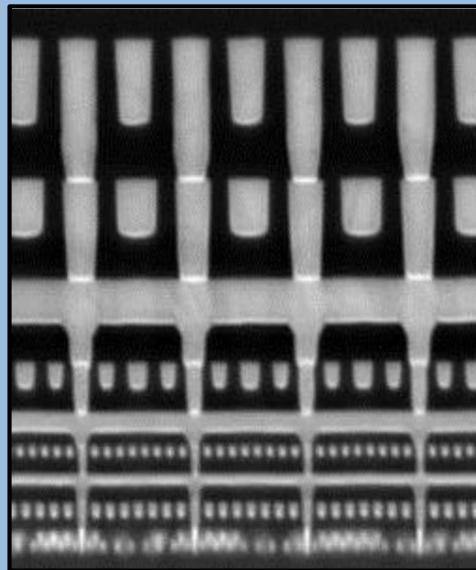
Research in Semiconductor Industry

Case Study for Depth Profiling using LMS

top view



side view



Why copper ?

- ✓ Lower resistance
- ✓ Higher allowed current density
- ✓ Increased scalability

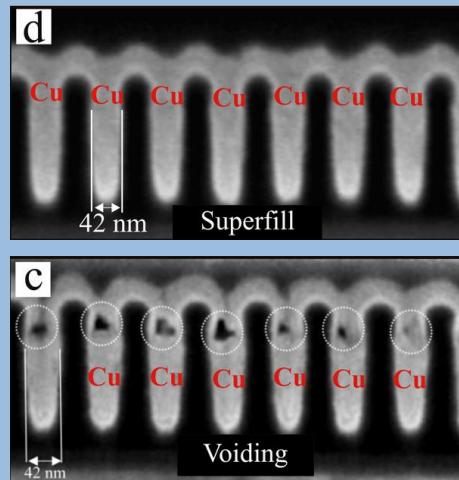
>1 billion interconnects on a chip

10 nm features

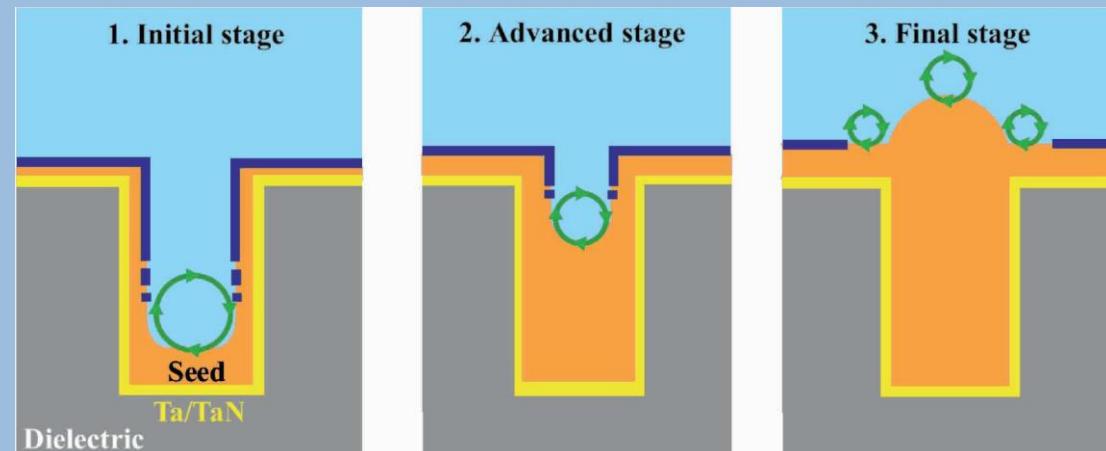
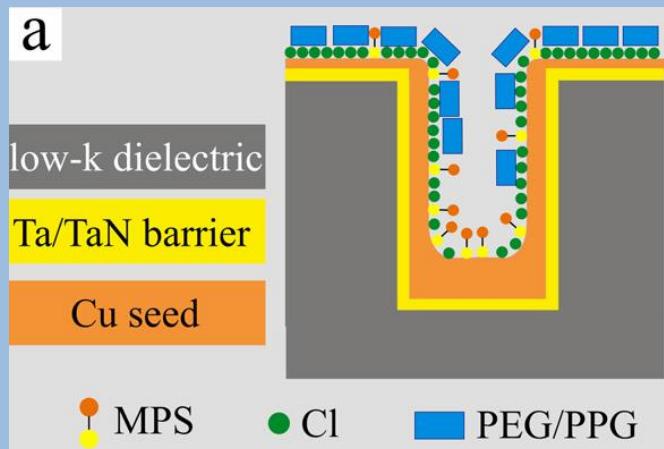
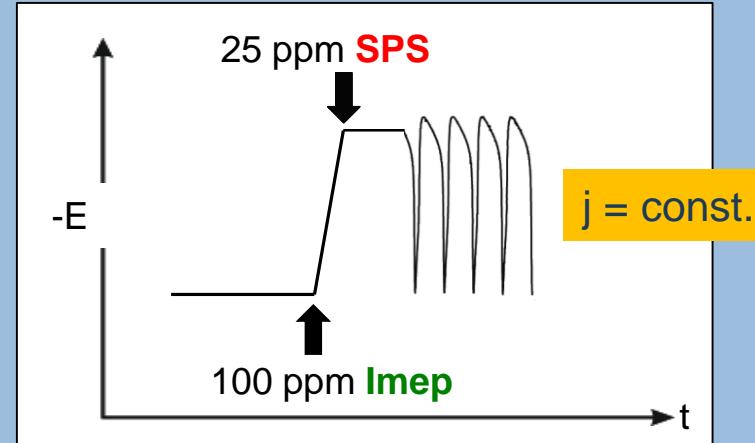


Research in Semiconductor Industry

Super conformal Fill



Galvanostatic copper deposition:

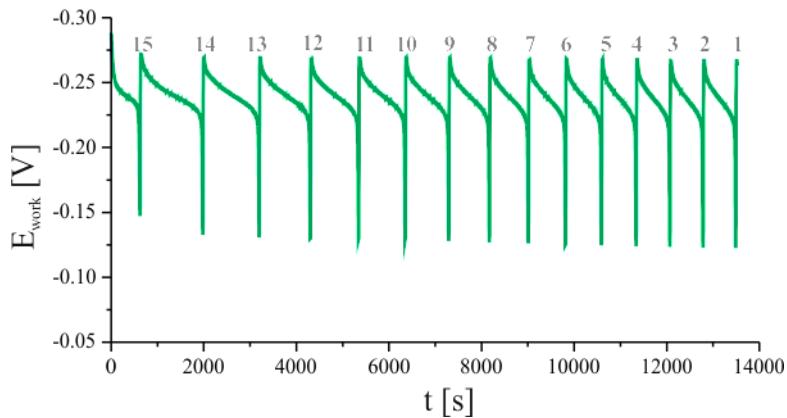


P. Broekmann et al., *Electrochim. Acta*, 2011; T. P. Moffat et al., *IBM J. Res. & Dev.* 2005;
 R. Akolkar et al., *J. Electrochem. Soc.* 2011

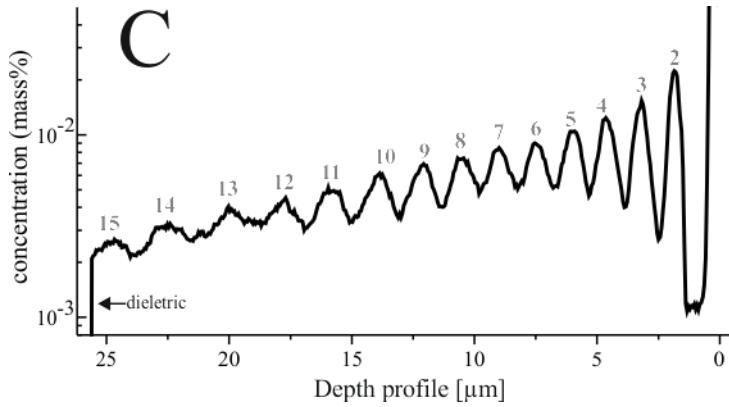
Research in Semiconductor Industry

Classical procedure

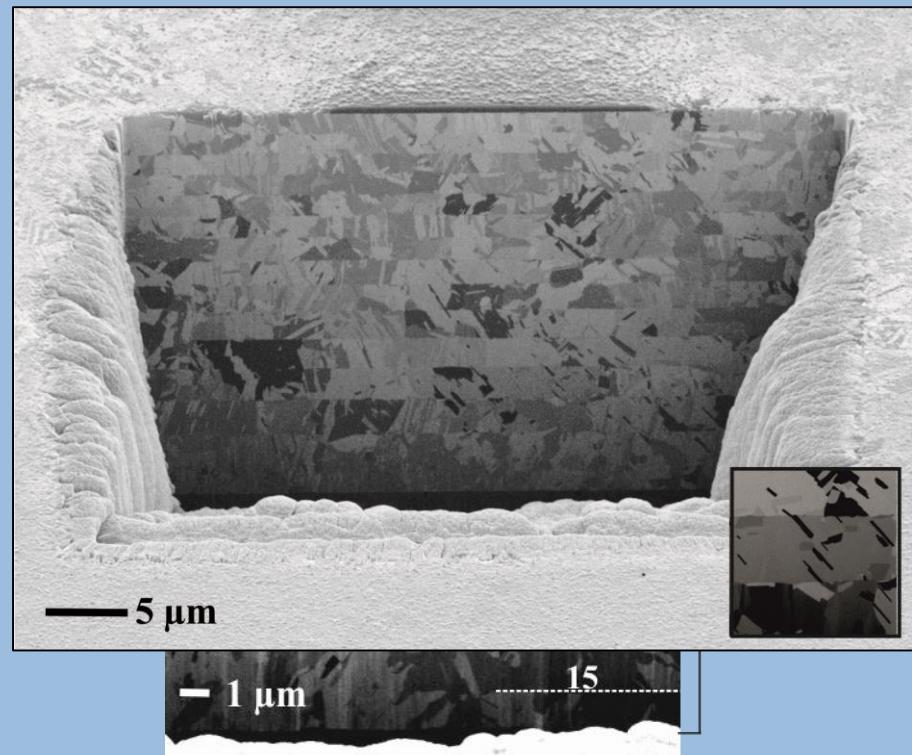
Potential transient



Secondary Ion Mass Spectrometry (SIMS)



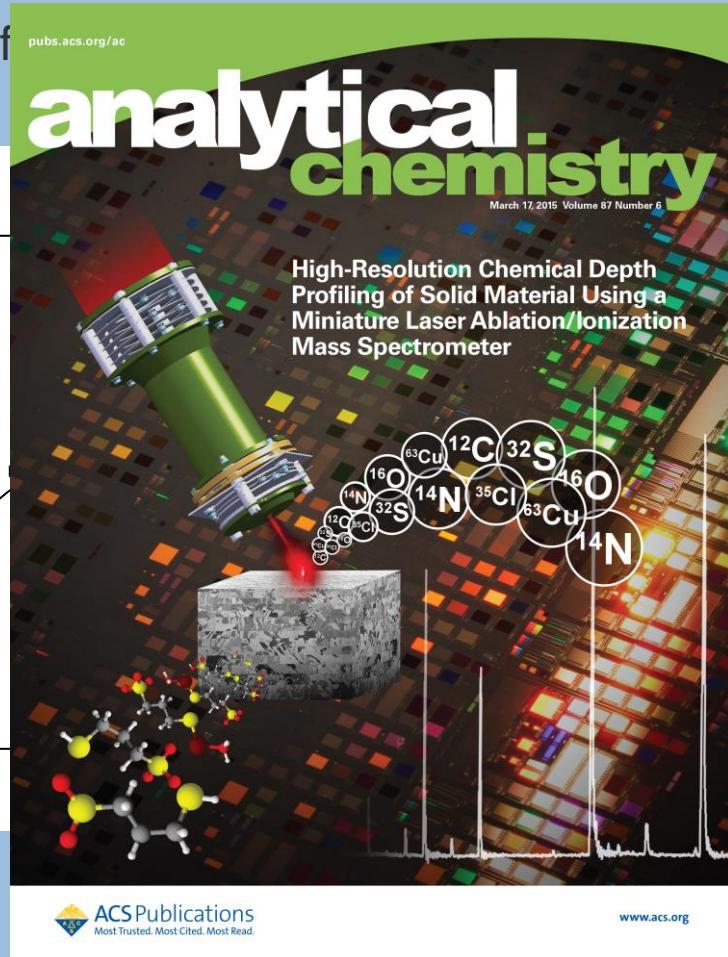
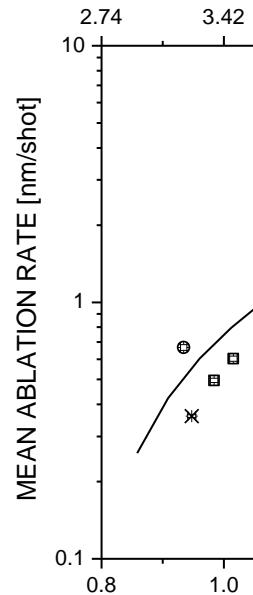
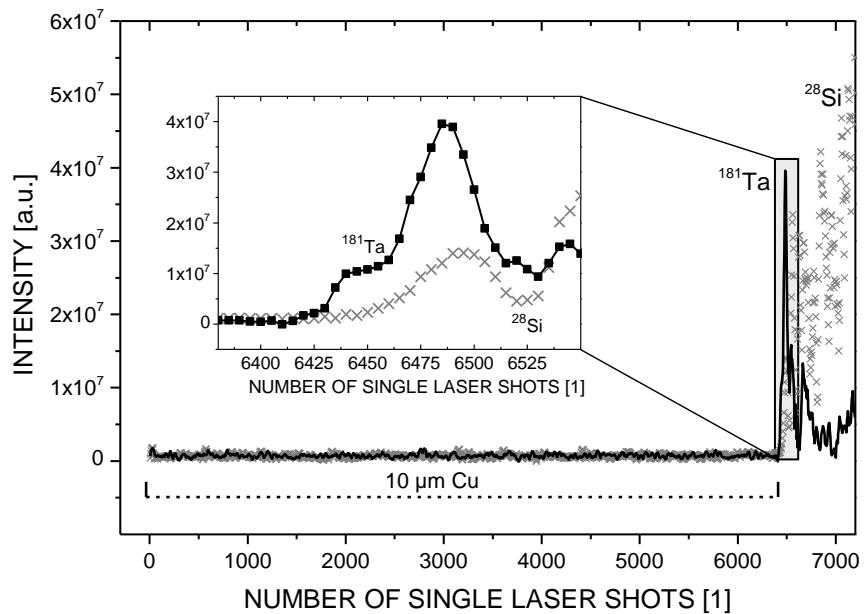
Focused Ion Beam (FIB) - cut



Depth Profiling using LMS

Depth Resolution – Mean Ablation Rate

- » Investigations on different Cu samples with def substrate

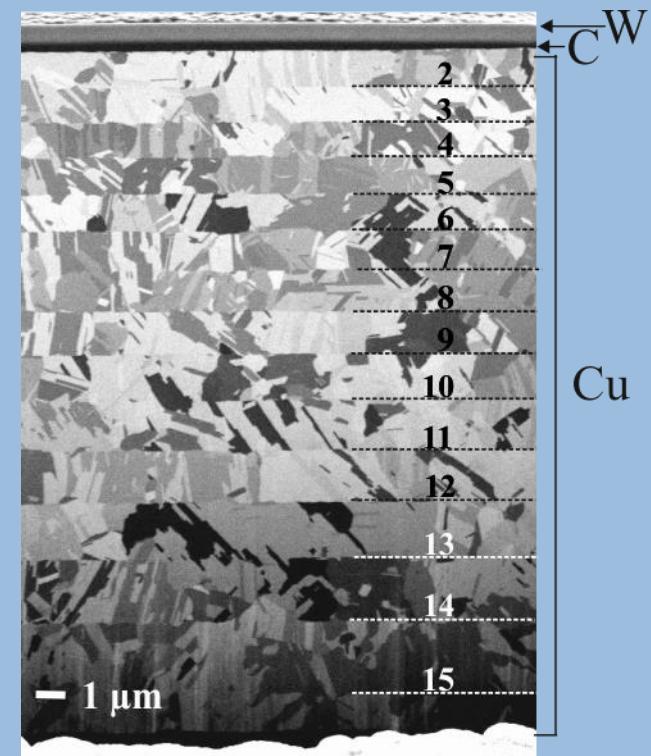
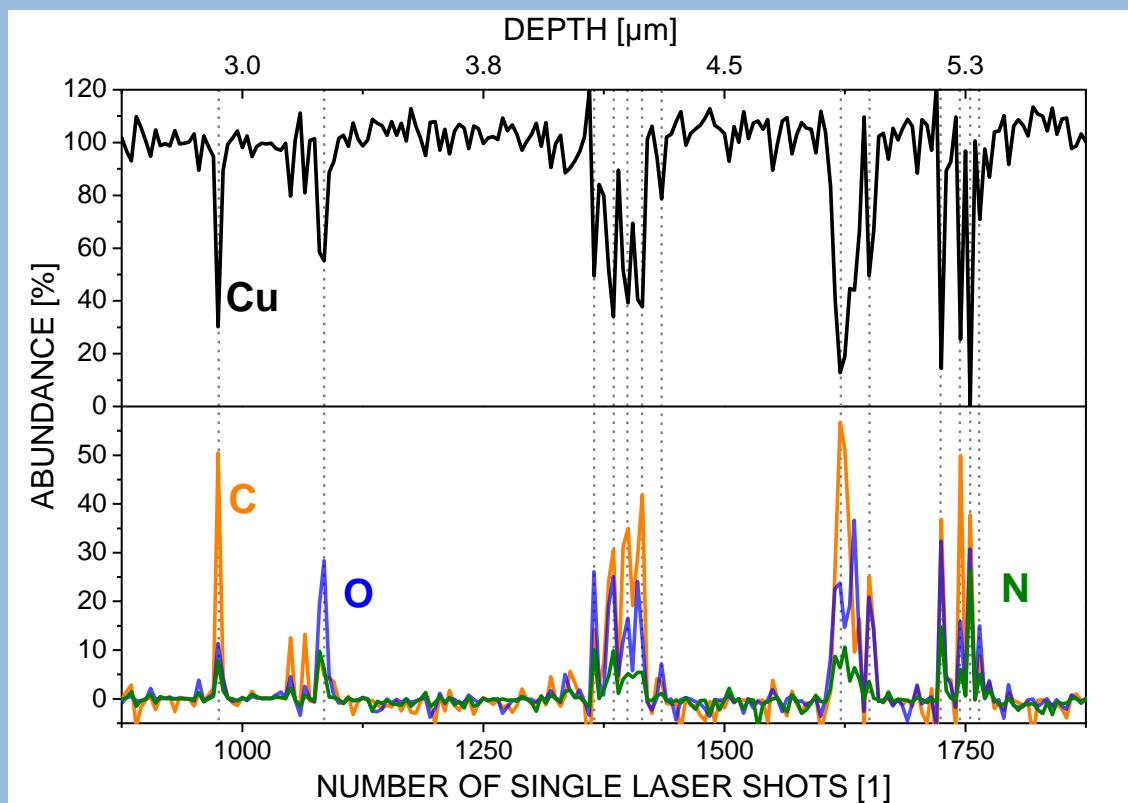


V. Grimaudo et al., Anal. Chem., 87, 2037–2041, 2015

Depth Profiling using LMS

Depth Resolution – Multi Layer Samples

Anti-correlation of Cu and contaminants

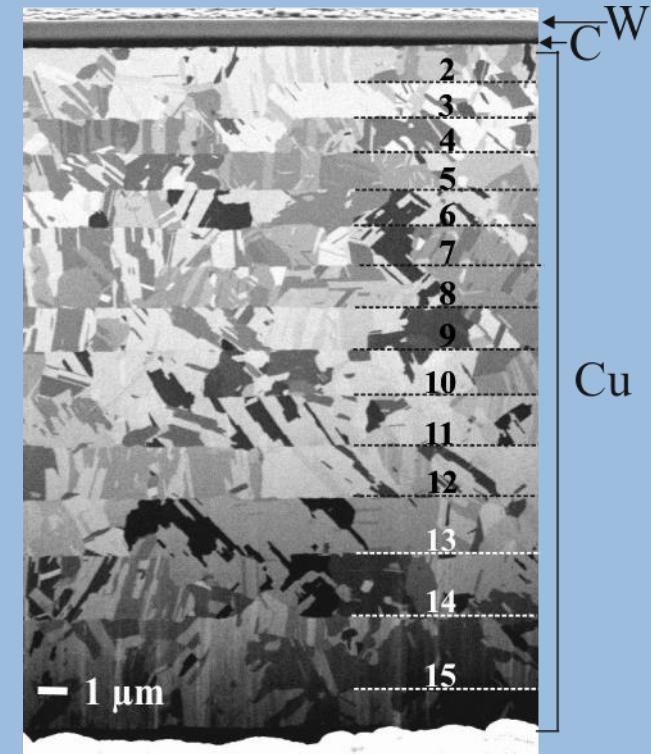
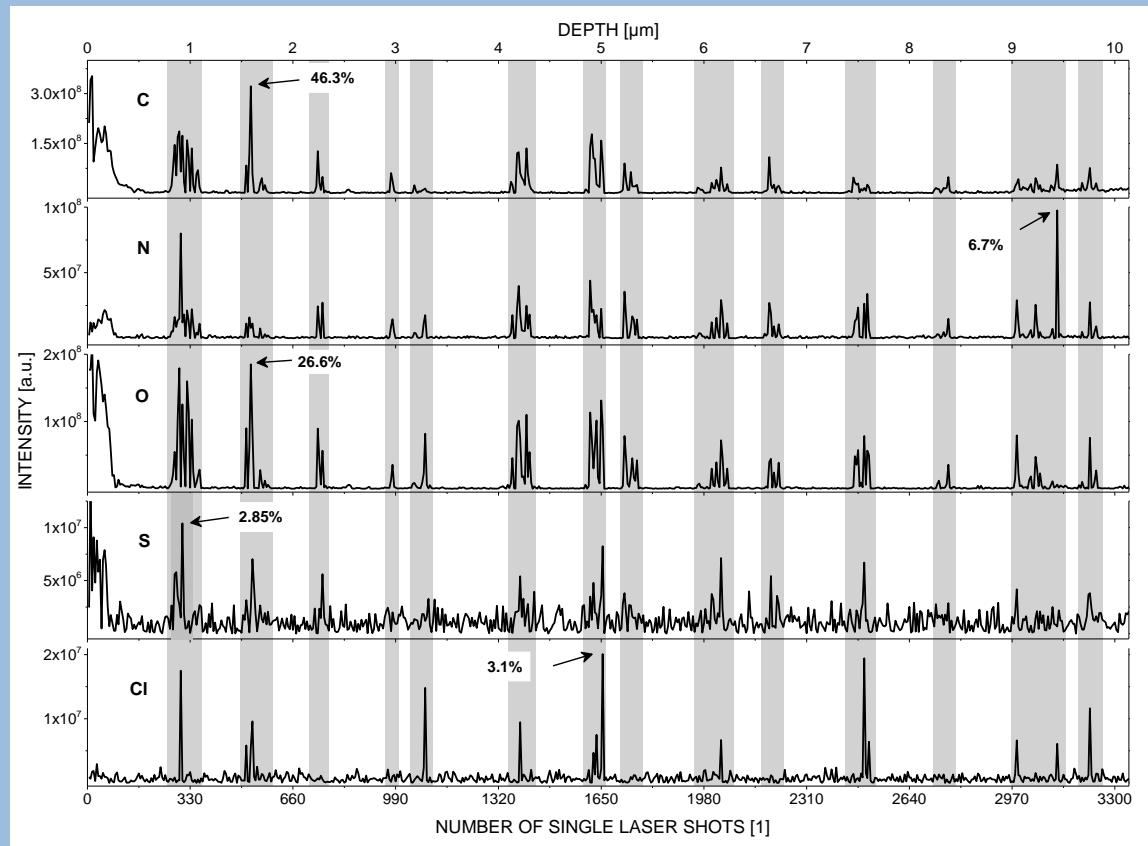


V. Grimaudo et al., Anal. Chem., 87, 2037–2041, 2015

Depth Profiling using LMS

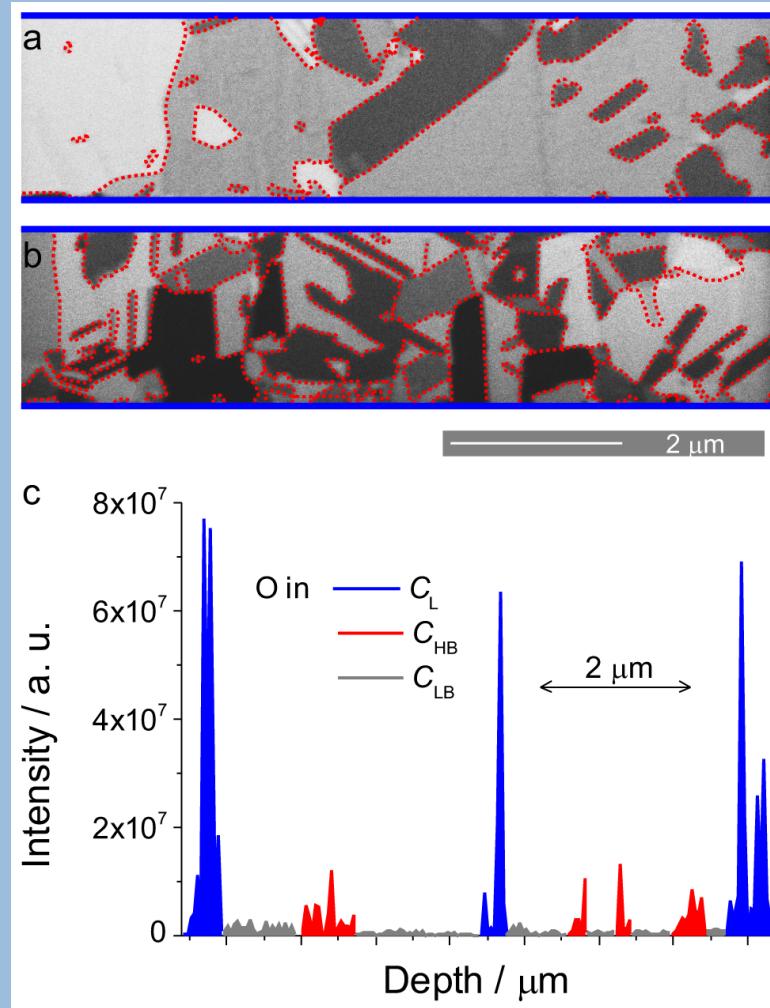
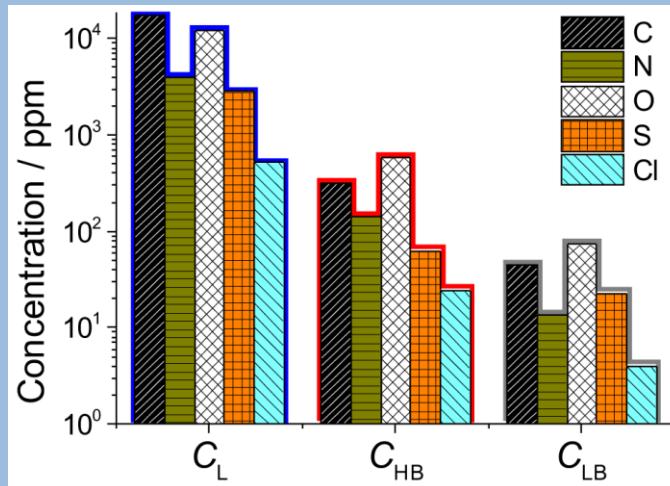
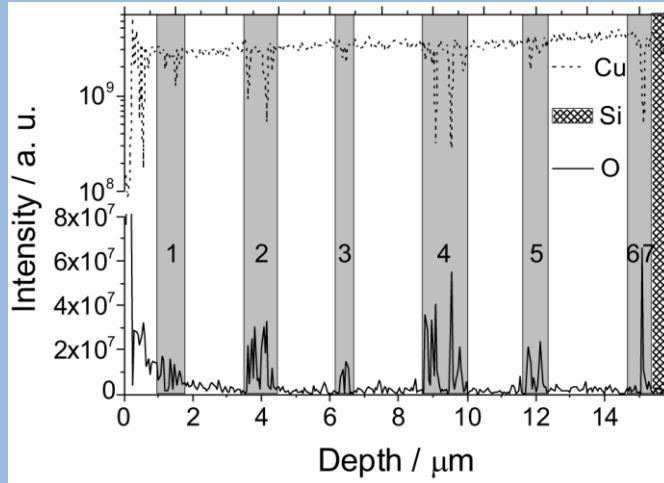
Depth Resolution – Multi Layer Samples

Oscillation of C, O, N in Phase



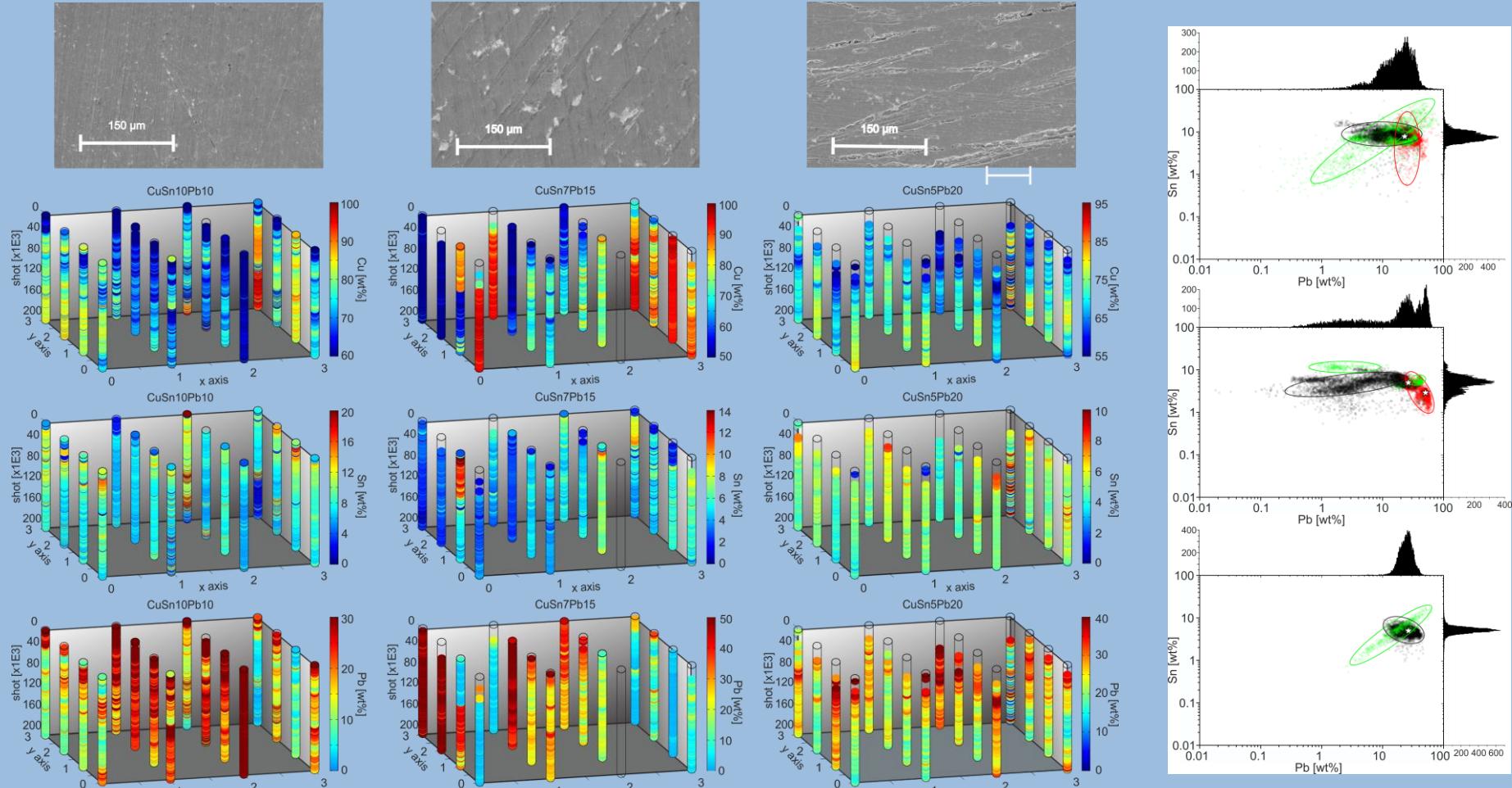
Current Studies - Semiconductor Industry

Incorporation studies between transition layers (Fundamental)



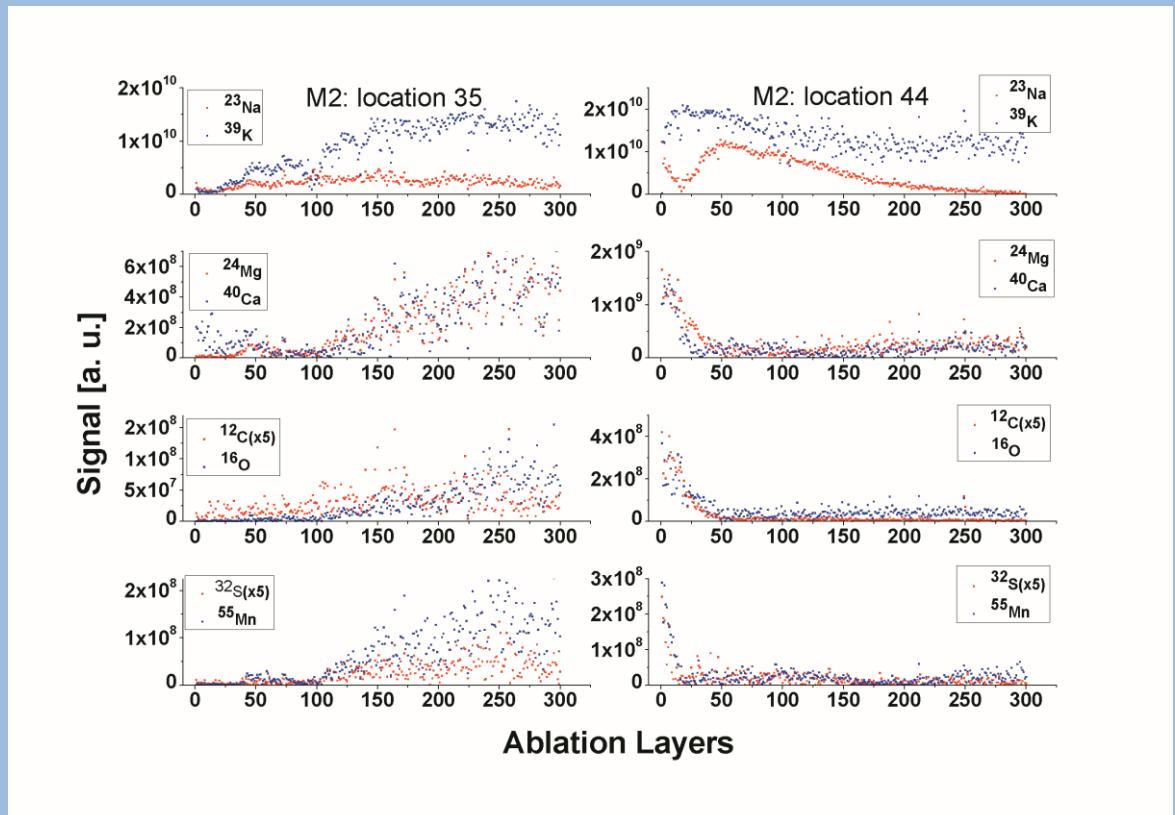
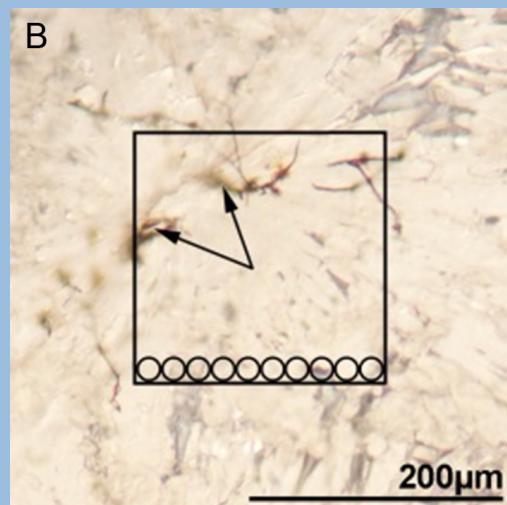
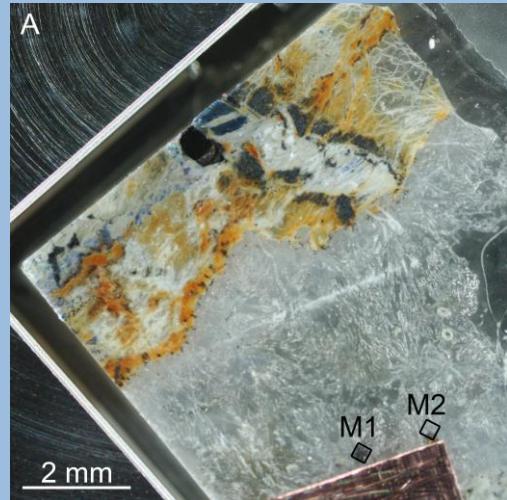
Current Studies - Pharmaceutical Industry

3D chemical analysis of alloy samples (Application)



Current Studies – Astrobiology

Chemical Analysis of micro-sized Fossil (HIGHLIGHT)



M. Tulej et al., Astrobiol., 15, 669–682, 2015

Conclusions and Outlook

» **Figure of merit of current LMS:**

- High dynamic range of at least eight orders of magnitude
- Detection sensitivity down to few ppb's
- Mass resolution ($m/\Delta m$) in the range of 500 – 1000
- Quantitative elemental and isotope analysis
- Quantitative depth profiling -> 3D elemental imaging

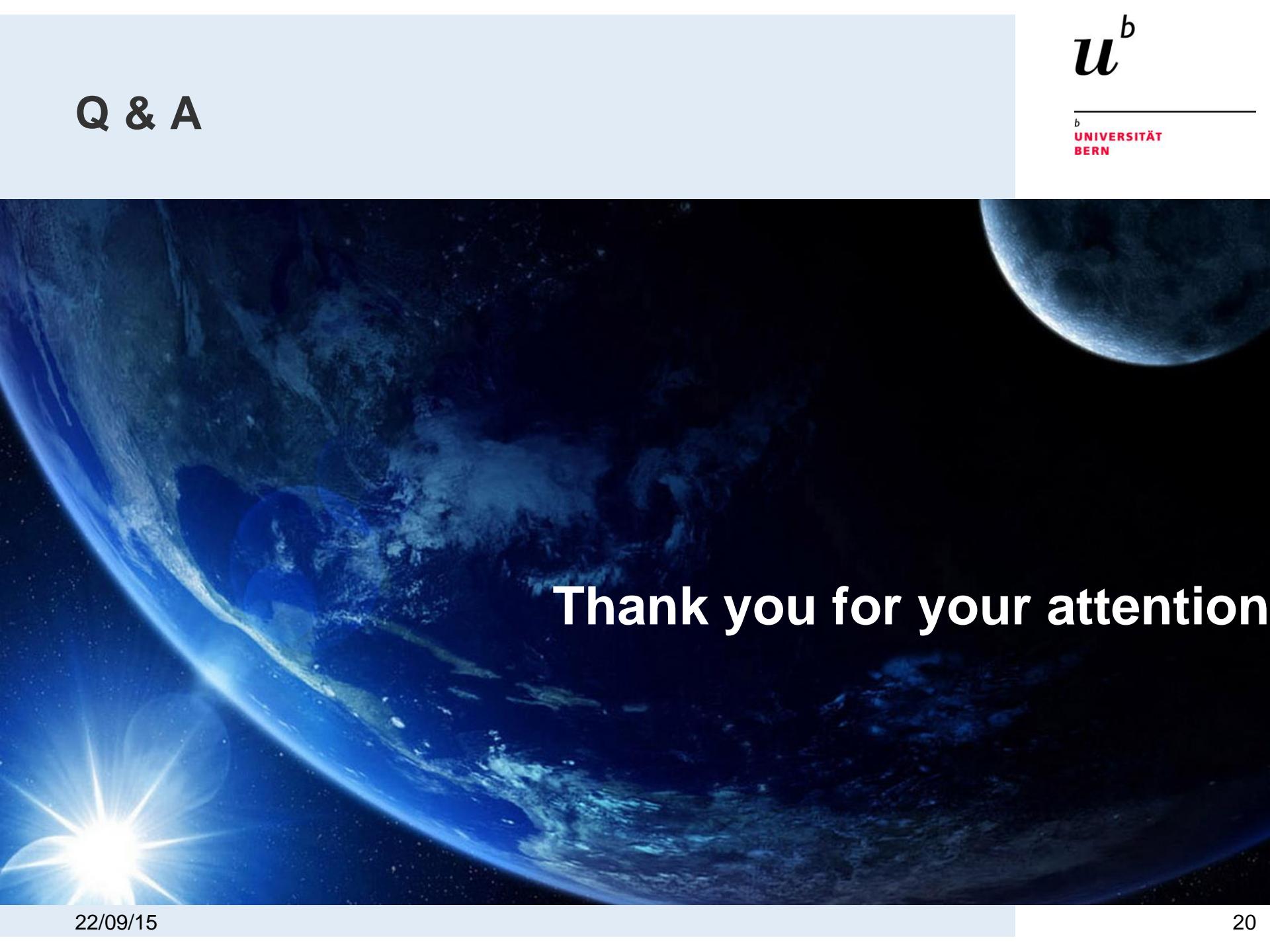
» **Applications:**

- Studies of heterogeneous materials with high spatial resolution
- Quantitative elemental analysis of microstructures down to the trace element level (sub-ppm)
- Element correlation studies (insight to host and sample mineralogy)

» **Outlook:**

- fs system operated at UV radiation
- Increase of lateral resolution by implementation of new optical system

Q & A

A dramatic image of Earth from space, showing the planet's curvature and a bright sun flare in the bottom left corner. The background is the dark void of space.

Thank you for your attention

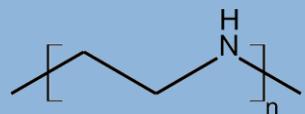
Additives

PEG



Polyethylene glycol

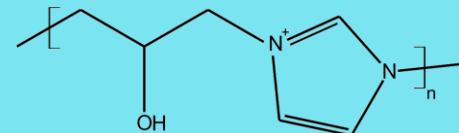
PEI



Polyethylenimine

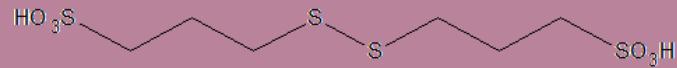
Additives

Imep



Polymerizes of imidazole
and epichlorohydrin

SPS



Bis-(sodium-sulfopropyl)-disulfide