

## Focused Ion Technology for Nanotechnology

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### Focused Ion Beams are:

- ▶ charged particle beam instruments
- ▶ flexible nanofabrication tools
- ▶ high resolution imaging tools
- ▶ important for Semiconductor debugging
- ▶ crucial for Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM)
- ▶ necessary for Atom Probe Tomography (APT)
- ▶ mostly based on Gallium ions
- ▶ using an energy range between 5 keV and 30 keV



### Focused Ion Beams can:

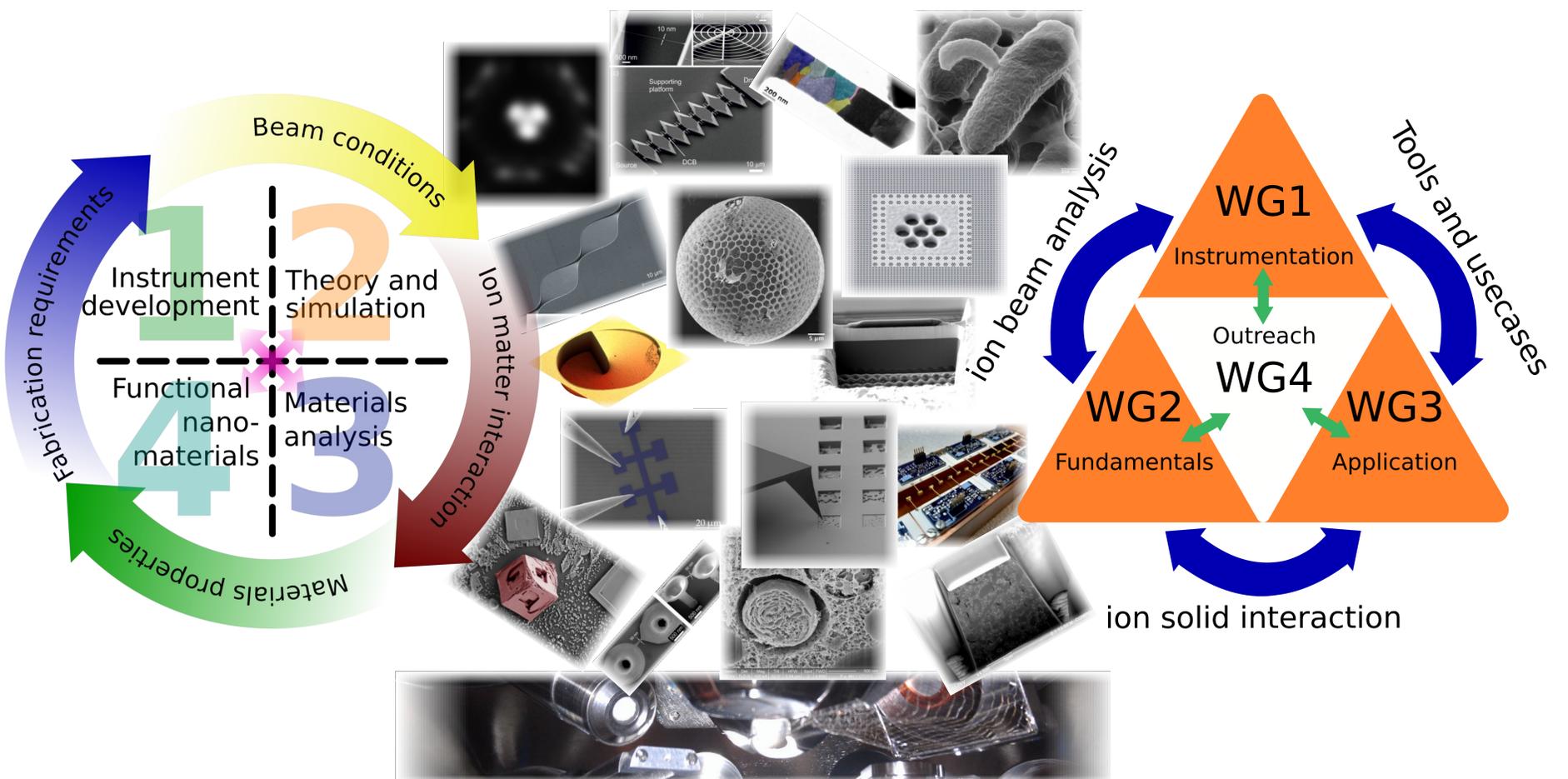
- ▶ create functional nanostructures
- ▶ image complex materials including metals, semiconductors and insulators
- ▶ image biological samples without coating
- ▶ locally modify the crystal structure
- ▶ prepare TEM samples
- ▶ create local x-sections profiles
- ▶ create tomographic datasets



### Aims of the Action are

- ▶ a coordinated effort in the field of focused ion beam based nanoengineering
- ▶ putting European researchers and businesses at the forefront of the field of functional nanostructured materials
- ▶ to unite developers and practitioners of focused ion beam technology
- ▶ to build the most efficient tool sets for the identification, fabrication and characterization of next generation functional nanomaterials
- ▶ the development of ion sources and instrumentation for the sub 10 nm fabrication and materials analysis.

- ▶ building a European network between researchers including theoretical and experimental groups
- ▶ to foster collaboration between theoretical groups working in FIB related fields.
- ▶ overcome increasing fragmentation of the FIB landscape
- ▶ create a roadmap based on input from all stake holders
- ▶ increase the number of advanced FIB systems
- ▶ provide training opportunities and material for early career investigators
- ▶ increase public awareness for nanotechnology via outreach projects



### Focused Ion Beams will

- ▶ implant single dopants for semiconductor applications
- ▶ implant single atoms for quantum technology applications
- ▶ perform spatially resolved materials modification
- ▶ provide a larger number of primary ion species
- ▶ create tomographic datasets including information on structure, composition and morphology
- ▶ achieve better lateral resolution

- ▶ be used in and made accessible to widening countries
- ▶ work at lower acceleration voltages
- ▶ deliver cluster ions
- ▶ analyze materials using secondary ions
- ▶ analyze materials using secondary electrons
- ▶ become a correlative imaging technique
- ▶ perform in-situ and in-operando experiments

