

Australian Standard[®]

**Surface chemical analysis—Auger
electron spectroscopy and X-ray
photoelectron spectroscopy—Guide to
the use of experimentally determined
relative sensitivity factors for the
quantitative analysis of homogeneous
materials**

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Australia



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PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Standards Australia Committee CH-016, Spectroscopy. This Standard is identical with, and has been reproduced from, ISO 18118:2004, *Surface chemical analysis—Auger electron spectroscopy and X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy—Guide to the use of experimentally determined relative sensitivity factors for the quantitative analysis of homogeneous materials*.

The objective of this Standard is to provide guidance on the measurement and use of experimentally determined relative sensitivity factors for the quantitative analysis of homogeneous materials by Auger electron spectroscopy and X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy.

As this Standard is reproduced from an International Standard, the following applies:

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- (b) In the source text ‘this International Standard’ should read ‘this Australian Standard’.
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References to International Standards should be replaced by references to Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standards, as follows:

<i>Reference to International Standard</i>	<i>Australian Standard</i>
ISO	AS ISO
18115 Surface chemical analysis— Vocabulary	18115 Surface chemical analysis— Vocabulary

The other ISO document listed as a normative reference in Clause 2 has not been adopted as Australian Standard.

The terms ‘normative’ and ‘informative’ have been used in this Standard to define the application of the annex to which they apply. A ‘normative’ annex is an integral part of a Standard, whereas an ‘informative’ annex is only for information and guidance.

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INTRODUCTION

Auger electron spectroscopy (AES) and X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) are surface-analytical techniques that are sensitive to the composition in the surface region of a material to depths of, typically, a few nanometres (nm). Both techniques yield a surface-weighted signal, averaged over the analysis volume. Most samples have compositional variations, both laterally and with depth, and quantification is often performed with approximate methods since it can be difficult to determine the magnitude of any compositional variations and the distance scale over which they may occur. The simplest sample for analysis is one that is homogeneous. Although this situation occurs infrequently, it is often assumed, for simplicity in the analysis, that the sample material of interest is homogeneous. This International Standard provides guidance on the measurement and use of experimentally determined relative sensitivity factors for the quantitative analysis of homogeneous materials by AES and XPS.

AUSTRALIAN STANDARD

Surface chemical analysis — Auger electron spectroscopy and X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy — Guide to the use of experimentally determined relative sensitivity factors for the quantitative analysis of homogeneous materials

1 Scope

This International Standard gives guidance on the measurement and use of experimentally determined relative sensitivity factors for the quantitative analysis of homogeneous materials by Auger electron spectroscopy and X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 18115, *Surface chemical analysis — Vocabulary*

ISO 21270, *Surface chemical analysis — X-ray photoelectron and Auger electron spectrometers — Linearity of intensity scale*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 18115 apply. The definitions of absolute elemental sensitivity factor and relative elemental sensitivity factor from ISO 18115 are given for convenience in 3.1 and 3.2. Definitions of average matrix relative sensitivity factor and pure-element relative sensitivity factor from a future amendment to ISO 18115 are given in 3.3 and 3.4.

3.1

absolute elemental sensitivity factor

coefficient for an element with which the measured intensity for that element is divided to yield the atomic concentration or atomic fraction of the element present in the sample

NOTE 1 The choice of use of atomic concentration or atomic fraction should be made clear.

NOTE 2 The type of sensitivity factor used should be appropriate for the equations used in the quantification process and for the type of sample analysed, for example, of homogeneous samples or segregated layers.

NOTE 3 The source of the sensitivity factors should be given in order that the correct matrix factors or other parameters have been used.

NOTE 4 Sensitivity factors depend on parameters of the excitation source, the spectrometer and the orientation of the sample to these parts of the instrument. Sensitivity factors also depend on the matrix being analysed, and in SIMS this has a dominating influence.