
**Surface chemical analysis — Glow
discharge optical emission spectrometry
(GD-OES) — Introduction to use**

*Analyse chimique des surfaces — Spectrométrie d'émission optique à
décharge lumineuse — Introduction à son emploi*

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Foreword

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International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 3.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this International Standard may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard ISO 14707 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 201, *Surface chemical analysis*, Subcommittee SC 8, *Glow discharge spectroscopy*.

Annex A of this International Standard is for information only.

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Introduction

Glow discharge optical emission spectrometry (GD-OES) is used to determine the elemental composition of solid samples. GD-OES may be used for either bulk or depth profile analysis. In bulk analysis, changes in elemental composition with depth into the specimen are assumed to be negligible. In contrast, the main goal of depth profile analysis is usually to gain information concerning such changes of composition. Layer thicknesses amenable to GD-OES depth profiling range from a few nanometres to approximately one hundred micrometres.

As is true for any instrumental analysis method, the quality of a GD-OES analysis depends markedly on the correct optimization and operation of the instrumentation. This document provides guidelines of practice that should be followed to ensure that GD-OES analyses are of the highest possible quality.

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Surface chemical analysis — Glow discharge optical emission spectrometry (GD-OES) — Introduction to use

1 Scope

This International Standard provides guidelines that are applicable to bulk and depth profiling GD-OES analyses. The guidelines discussed herein are limited to the analysis of rigid solids, and do not cover the analysis of powders, gases or solutions. Combined with specific standard methods which will become available in the future, these guidelines should enable the regulation of instruments and the control of measuring conditions.

Although several types of glow discharge optical emission source have been developed over the years, the guidelines contained in this document use the Grimm type as an example. This is because the Grimm type device accounts for a very large majority of glow discharge optical emission devices currently in use. It should be clearly understood that the guidelines contained herein are equally applicable to other source designs, such as the Marcus type, and that the Grimm type device is used only as an example.

2 Normative references

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The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of ISO and IEC maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 3497:1990, *Metallic coatings — Measurement of coating thickness — X-ray spectrometric methods.*

ISO 5725-1:1994, *Accuracy (trueness and precision) of measurement methods and results — Part 1: General principles and definitions.*

ISO 5725-2:1994, *Accuracy (trueness and precision) of measurement methods and results — Part 2: Basic method for the determination of repeatability and reproducibility of a standard measurement method.*

ISO 5725-3:1994, *Accuracy (trueness and precision) of measurement methods and results — Part 3: Intermediate measures of the precision of a standard measurement method.*

ISO 5725-4:1994, *Accuracy (trueness and precision) of measurement methods and results — Part 4: Basic methods for the determination of the trueness of a standard measurement method.*

ISO 6955:1982, *Analytical spectroscopic methods — Flame emission, atomic absorption, and atomic fluorescence — Vocabulary.*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this International Standard, the terms and definitions given in ISO 3497, ISO 5725-1, ISO 5725-2, ISO 5725-3, ISO 5725-4 and ISO 6955 apply.

4 Principle

Analysis by GD-OES involves the following operations:

- a) preparation of the sample to be analysed, generally in the form of a flat plate or disc of dimensions appropriate to the instrument or analytical requirement (round or rectangular samples with a width of 10 mm to 100 mm are suitable);
- b) atomization and excitation of the analytes to be determined by means of ion sputtering and energy transfer processes occurring in the glow discharge;
- c) measurement of the emission intensities of characteristic spectral lines of the analytes (for depth profiling, emission intensities are recorded as a function of time);
- d) determination of the analyte concentrations contained in the sample by calibration with reference samples of known composition (for depth profiling, the sputtered depth as a function of time is also determined by calibration with reference samples of known composition and sputtering rates).

A diagram of a typical GD-OES system is presented in Figure 1. GD-OES is based on the use of a glow discharge device as an optical emission source. The glow discharge device consists of a vacuum chamber filled with an inert gas, usually argon. The glowing plasma, from which the discharge takes its name, is maintained by a controlled high voltage of 500 V to 1 000 V applied between the anode and cathode in the inert gas. The solid sample to be analysed serves as the cathode.

Atomization of sample material in the glow discharge is the result of ion sputtering. Inert gas ions formed in the plasma are accelerated toward the cathode surface by the electric field in the plasma. When an ion collides with the surface, its kinetic energy may be transferred to atoms on the surface, causing some of these surface atoms to be ejected into the plasma. Once in the plasma, these sputtered sample atoms may be excited through inelastic collisions with electrons or other species. The majority of these excited analyte atoms then emit characteristic optical emission upon relaxing into the lower electronic state. This optical emission is translated into an analytical signal by means of appropriate optical and electric components. A polychromator is commonly employed, so that many elements may be quantified simultaneously. Spectral lines that are not contained in the line set of the polychromator can be accessed by means of a scanning monochromator, if one is available. In practice almost all elements in the periodic table can be determined, including metals, metalloids and non-metals.

5 Apparatus

At a minimum, the apparatus consists of the following:

5.1 Glow discharge optical emission source

A diagram of a Grimm type glow discharge optical emission device is shown in Figure 2. Several modifications in the device have been introduced by instrument manufacturers, but the basic principle is not different from that shown in Figure 2. As noted in clause 4, the sample effectively serves as the cathode. The anode takes the form of a tube with an inner diameter of typically 2,5 mm to 8 mm. The distance between the front face of the anode and the surface of the cathode is usually between 0,1 mm and 0,3 mm. As a result, ion sputtering is confined to a circular region of the sample surface with a diameter approximately equal to the inner diameter of the anode.

The glow discharge device requires several peripheral pieces of equipment for its operation. These include an electric power supply, one or two vacuum pumps, a source of inert gas, a means of delivering that gas into the device in a controlled manner and a vacuum gauge. A cooling device, such as a metal block with circulating cooling liquid, is sometimes necessary for thin samples.

a) Source parameters

Glow discharge devices may be operated in either direct current (dc) or radio-frequency (rf) mode. Combinations of these two modes, such as the use of an rf voltage superposed onto a dc voltage, have also been reported.

- 1) For dc operation, the pertinent electrical parameters are discharge current (5 mA to 200 mA) and voltage (400 V to 2 000 V). In addition to the electrical parameters, other parameters are important for the character-

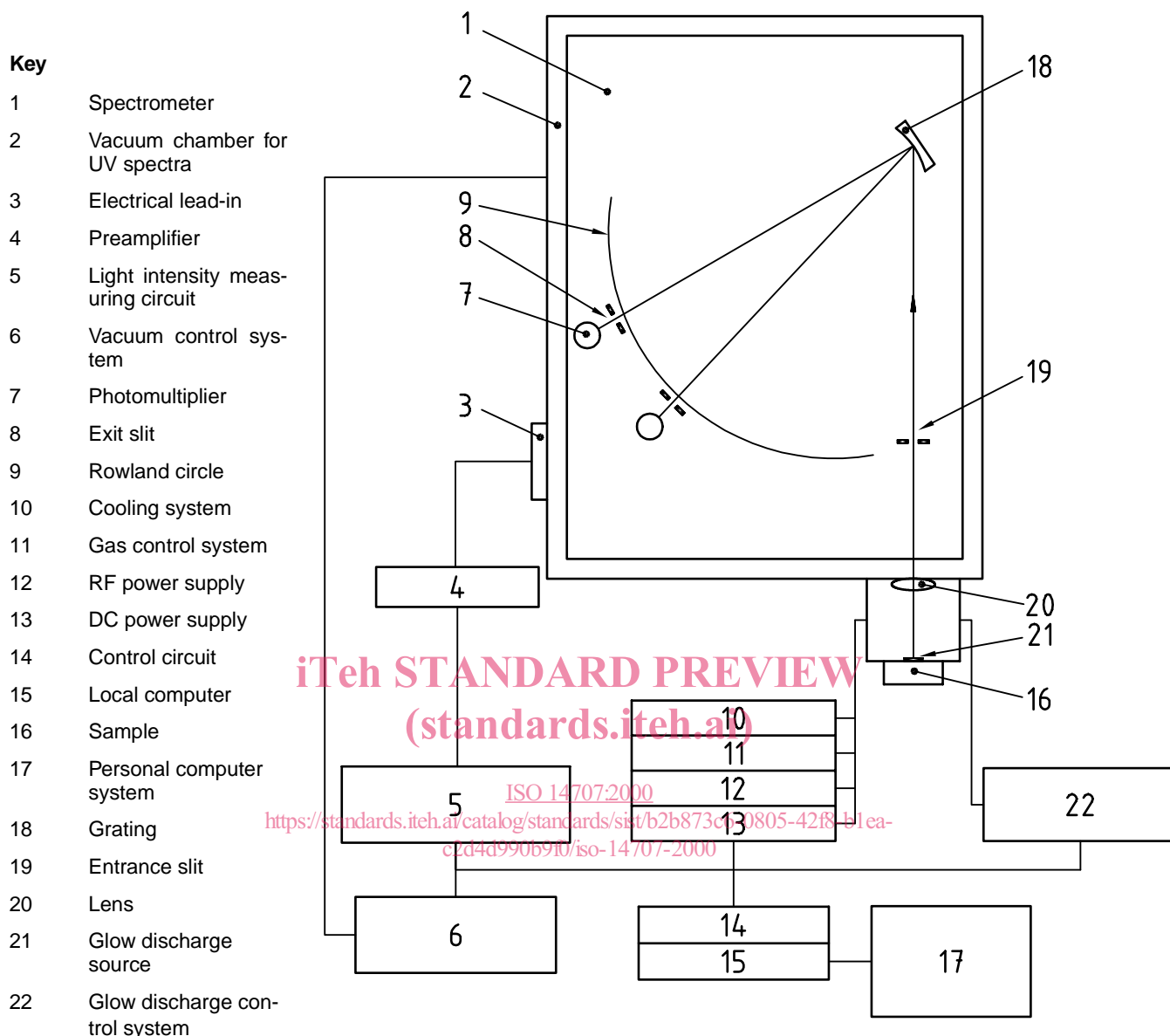


Figure 1 — Schematic diagram of a GD-OES system

istics of the device. These include the inner diameter of the anode (2,5 mm to 8 mm), gas type and purity (for example, argon, > 99,999 %), gas flow rate (0,2 l/min to 0,3 l/min, see note below) and physical characteristics of the sample material (for example, secondary electron emission yield and sputtering yield). The combined effects of all of these factors determine the spectrochemical character of the glow discharge. Generally, it is recommended that the gas flow rate be varied in real time, in order to achieve constant voltage and current. As an example, typical operating conditions for dc GD-OES bulk analysis of low-alloy steels are 0,25 l/min argon flow rate, 600 V to 1 000 V discharge voltage and 30 mA to 60 mA discharge current, for an anode of 4 mm inner diameter.

NOTE It should be understood that the discharge gas flow rate is the practical means of controlling the source operating pressure, and so suggested ranges are very much source specific, and are provided here only with reference to the Grimm lamp example.

- 2) Typical conditions for rf glow discharge include the same range of argon flow rate and similar discharge power and voltage as in dc operation. In terms of the electrical parameters, it is important to note that GD-OES instruments usually measure either the incident power or the applied RMS voltage. In the former case, it must be understood that the incident power is the power delivered to the glow discharge system by