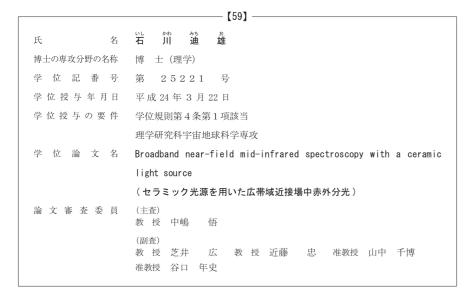


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## 論文内容の要旨

Nano-scale infrared (IR) spectroscopic analysis has long been needed in material, biological, geological and planetary sciences. Owing to intense electromagnetic fields confined at the keen tip of a probe, called near-field, nanometer-scale IR scattering intensity measurement can be conducted by a scattering type scanning near-field optical microscope (s-SNOM) combined with a background scattering reduction system. However, only a narrow bandwidth was achieved by this type of s-SNOM measurement due to a laser light source. Damages of the probe tip and target samples might also occur due to intense amplified IR electromagnetic fields which are 10-1000 times larger than the incident field. Another type of instrument keeping advantages of standard IR spectroscopy, such as a large wavenumber

range (broadband) and almost no sample damage, is needed for measurements of fragile microscopic materials such as nanometer-scale organic materials in meteorite.

In order to achieve non-destructive, broadband and nanometer-scale IR spectroscopy, a ceramic light source was used in my Ph. D. thesis research. The ceramic light source has advantages of a wide bandwidth, a high stability and a weakness of intensity enabling non-destructive analyses. On the other hand, its low intensity is a weak point in the near-field measurement. Consequently, an increase of the signal intensity is required.

A s-SNOM system using an conventional FTIR with a ceramic light source combined to a scattering type probe was developed by JASCO Corporation. This instrument did not have a background reduction system and detected signals were contaminated by scattering lights not from the probe tip. Therefore, it was difficult to treat obtained signals quantitatively and to compare them with near field scattering theories.

My thesis research was conducted to solve these problems, i.e. 1) effective background reduction, 2) increase of near-field signals, and 3) comparison with near-field theories.

For the reduction of background scattering, a piezoelectric stage was added to the JASCO s-SNOM instrument in order to modulate the probe-sample distance, and the second harmonic  $(2\Omega)$  component was extracted by a lock-in amplifier. The detected IR integral signal intensity decreased exponentially with the distance between the probe tip and an Au mirror, with a localization scale of approximately 100 nm. An area with Au islands formed by electron beam lithography was scanned with the modulation system. The obtained IR integral intensity image matches the topographic image, indicating sub-micron spatial resolution. These results indicate that the addition of the modulation system to the broadband near-field IR spectrometer was successful in obtaining localized near-field signals and sub-micron spatial resolution, even using a ceramic IR light source.

Then by eliminating the step structure of the Au coated probe tip, and by using the  $\Omega$  (=30 kHz) component extracted from the signal with a lock-in detection with a peak-to-peak modulation amplitude of 198 nm, broadband near-field IR spectra could be obtained in the 1200-2500 cm<sup>-1</sup> range.

By improving optical adjustments and by using a much lower frequency for the sample stage modulation  $\Omega$  (= 2.6 kHz), a much wider bandwidth (at least 3500 to 1000 cm<sup>-1</sup>) was achieved with a ceramic light source for the first time. With this improved instrument, quartz phonon bands in the 1400 - 800 cm<sup>-1</sup> range could be measured with a reasonable S/N ratio of 30 (for the peak at 1150 cm<sup>-1</sup>).

Two theoretical models: point dipole (PD) and finite dipole (FD) models for near-field electromagnetic wave scattering were used to simulate quartz phonon resonance spectra by using parameters of the present study. The quartz Si-O phonon resonance bands could be well reproduced by the FD model with the parameter  $g \sim 1$ , indicating the validity of the present broadband near-field IR spectroscopy.

The problems of background reduction, low intensity, narrow bandwidth and mismatch with theories were resolved. The obtained bandwidth of  $1000-4000~{\rm cm}^{-1}$  marked the world's best. Although this research thesis have not yet reached to the measurements of sensitive-to-damage samples such as organic materials in meteorites, the match with the theory of the quartz phonon resonance bands around  $1100~{\rm cm}^{-1}$  indicated the successful near-field IR spectral measurements by the present instrument.

## 論文審査の結果の要旨

物質科学、生物学、宇宙地球科学などの広い研究分野で、ナノスケールの空間分解能で物質の 赤外分光分析を行う技術が要求されている。S-SNOM(scattering type scanning near-field optical microscopy)は、金属針(プローブ)先端に局在・増強された電場(近接場)を用いて、光の回 折限界を超えたナノスケールの空間分解能でのイメージングを行う手法であるが、これまでは光 源としてレーザーを用いているためスペクトルのパンド幅が制限されていた。赤外分光分析には、 広帯域、非破壊かつ高安定のセラミック光源が普遍的に使われているが、レーザーに比べて光源 の強度は小さいという欠点がある。

そこで、石川迪雄氏は、セラミック光源を用いて近接場赤外光を計測する装置の開発を行い、 主に次の3つの方法により、セラミック光源による近接場測定を可能にした。

まず、(1) 測定試料と試料台の間にピエゾステージを導入し、試料とプローブとの距離を振動させ、ロックインアンプを用いて変調検出を行う事により、不要なバックグラウンド散乱を低減させた。電子線リソグラフィーを用いてナノスケールの物質コントラストを持つ標準試料 (シリコン基板中の微小な金部分)を作成し、変調検出による面分析を行ったところ、近接場赤外光積分強度像がサブミクロンの空間分解能を示した。

次に、(2) プローブ形状を Focused Ion Beam Milling によって加工して角を落とす事により、信号強度を 10 倍以上大きくした。また光学系の調整も行ったところ、 $1000 \cdot 4000 \, \mathrm{cm}^{-1}$  の範囲で近接場赤外スペクトルを測定することに成功した。このバンド幅は、中赤外領域の  $\mathrm{s}\text{-}\mathrm{SNOM}$  において、世界で最も広帯域である。

さらに、(3) 本装置で得られたスペクトルの妥当性を検証するため、理論との比較を行った。石 英のC軸に垂直に研磨した試料を作成し、1100cm<sup>-1</sup>周辺の Si-O 格子振動吸収帯領域の近接場スペクトルを測定し、finite dipole modelに基づく赤外光散乱の数値計算と比較したところ、良い一致を示し、得られた近接場スペクトルの妥当性が確認された。

石川連雄氏は、散乱型近接場顕微赤外分光法において、セラミック光源を用いて変調検出を行い、またプローブを改良すること等により、十分な空間分解能と信号雑音比を持つ広帯域近接場赤外スペクトルを測定できるシステムの開発に成功し、新しいナノスケールの普遍的な分析手法への道を切り拓いた。

よって、本論文は博士(理学)の学位論文として十分価値あるものと認める。