

Figure 1: View of the UHV deposition system with in situ ellipsometry

Figure 2: Reflectance of Silicon film versus thickness of SiO<sub>2</sub> layer

Figure 3: Achieving UHV

Figure 4: Conflat flange- sealing

Figure 5: Setup of a possible leak detection

Figure 6: Geometry of an ellipsometric experiment, showing the p- and s-directions

Figure 7: In situ ellipsometer operation principle

Figure 8: Electromagnetic plane wave

Figure 9: M-44<sup>TM</sup> in situ ellipsometer- Input unit on tilt stage

Figure 10: M-44<sup>TM</sup> in situ ellipsometer- Output unit on tilt stage

Figure 11: Sorption pumps

Figure 12: Cross section of an adsorption pump

Figure 13: Cryopump

Figure 14: Cryopump components

Figure 15: Design of a refrigerator cryopump

Figure 16: Cryopump compressor unit- front

Figure 17: Cross sectional view of Cryo-Torr 8

Figure 18: Top view of the chamber

Figure 19: Left, side view of the chamber

Figure 20: Right, side view of the chamber

Figure 21: Bottom view of the chamber

Figure 22: Gate valve

Figure 23: Gate valve components

Figure 24: Gate valve sealing flange

Figure 25: Gauges- thermocouple and ion gauges

Figure 26: SenTorr<sup>TM</sup> gauge controller

Figure 27: Rotatable CF flange

Figure 28: Non-rotatable CF flange

Figure 29: QF fitting on the cryopump roughing line

Figure 30: ASA type o-ring flange

Figure 31: Various sizes of o-rings

Figure 32: Bake out system

Figure 33: Cryopump heating tape

Figure 34: Variac voltage controllers for bake out

Figure 35: Sputter gun - Mighty Mak 4, by US Inc.

Figure 36: Sputter gun mechanism in vacuum chamber

Figure 37: Applied fields of planar magnetron sputtering

Figure 38: Target of the sputter gun

Figure 39: Evaporator with shields and support- Side view

Figure 40: Evaporator with shields and support- Front view

Figure 41: Sample stage

Figure 42: Sample stage inside the chamber

Figure 43: Installing the sample stage

Figure 44: Shutter

Figure 45: Crystal monitor- crystal, oscillator, and feedthrough

Figure 46: Oxygen and argon gas lines

Figure 47: Power supply racks

Figure 48: Water cooling lines

Figure 49: Water cooling source- pipes in the Physics Underground Laboratory

Figure 50: Water cooling lines- control valves

Figure 51: View of the sputtered ruthenium thin film (Taken out of the chamber on May 31, 2001)

Figure 52: Sputtered ruthenium film during first 30 minutes of argon back-filling of the chamber- Ru thickness fit ( $\text{\AA}$ )

Figure 53: Sputtered ruthenium film during first 30 minutes of argon back-filling of the chamber- RuO<sub>2</sub> thickness fit (Å)

Figure 54: Sputtered ruthenium film during first 20-30 minutes of exposure to atmospheric air- Ellipsometric measurements and fit of Psi

Figure 55: Sputtered ruthenium film during first 20-30 minutes of exposure to atmospheric air- Ru thickness fit ( $\text{\AA}$ )

Figure 56: Sputtered ruthenium film during first 20-30 minutes of exposure to atmospheric air-  $\text{RuO}_2$  thickness fit ( $\text{\AA}$ )

Figure 57: Sputtered ruthenium film during first 24 hours of exposure to atmospheric air- Ellipsometric measurements of Psi

Figure 58: Sputtered ruthenium film during first 24 hours of exposure to atmospheric air- Ru thickness fit ( $\text{\AA}$ )

Figure 59: Sputtered ruthenium film during first 24 hours of exposure to atmospheric air- RuO<sub>2</sub> thickness fit (Å)