

第一节 电子与固体的相互作用 第二节 X射线的测量谱 第三节 电子能量损失谱 第一节 电子与固体的相互作用

- 1、电子的散射
- 2、背散射电子
- 3、非弹性散射产生的信号







2、背散射电子

背散射电子来源于弹性散射,与二次电子

一起构成了扫描电镜成像的物质基础。

3、非弹性散射产生的信号

(1)二次电子:由高能入射电子与弱结合的导带电子相互作用而产生,能量转移在几个电子伏特。

(2) X射线:连续X射线和特征X射线。

(3) 俄歇电子。来源于X射线以及入射电子。
(4) 荧光辐射。来源于X射线。

(5) 阴极荧光:有些材料被高能电子轰击时,在紫外和可见区发射 长波长光子,这种现象称为阴极荧光。

第二节 X射线的测量谱

X射线测量谱的种类
 、波长分散谱(WDS)
 、能量分散谱(EDS)
 、WDS与EDS的比较
 2、应用



(1)、波长分散谱(**WDS**)

WDS的组成:波谱仪主要由分光晶体和X射线检测系统组成。

WDS原理:根据布拉格定律,从试样中发出的特征X射线,经过 一定晶面间距的晶体分光,波长不同的特征X射线将有不同的衍射 角。通过连续地改变 θ ,就可以在与X射线入射方向呈 2θ 的位置上 测到不同波长的特征X射线信号。根据莫塞莱定律可确定被测物质 所含有的元素。 $\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}$ =K (Z- σ) Moseley 公式









<u>c</u>	Comparison Between W	DS and EDS
	WDS	EDS
Efficiency	low (small collection solid angle), large beam current is required	high (large collection solid angle), smaller beam current can be used
Peak resolution	good (15 eV for Mo-k _α) good peak separation high P/B ratio	bad (150 eV for Mo-k _α) peak overlapping low P/B ratio
Spatial resolution	bulk specimen: $\ge 1-2 \ \mu m$	bulk specimen: $\geq 1-2 \ \mu m$ thin film: $\sim 10-20 \ nm$
Sensitivity	bulk specimen: ≥0.001% MDM: 10-11 g thin film: efficiency too low	bulk specimen: ≥0.01% MDM: 10-13 g thin film: MMF ≥0.1% MDM ≥10-20 g
Low Z element	possible, but difficult	Z ≥ 11 windowless: difficult, low P/B ratio, peak overlapping
Mechanical design	complicated	no movable parts
Spectrum	collection through "scanning" by the analyzing crystal, elements can only be analyzed one by one	whole spectrum display very fast analysis multi channel analysis possible
Quantitative analysis	very high accuracy "trace analysis" possible low Z element	good for medium element concentration "trace analysis": no good if peak overlapping exist











EELS 和 EDS的比较

EDS

散射的二次过程

散射方向不是入射束前进方向

EELS

散射的一次过程 散射方向主要为入射束前进 方向 <mark>效率高</mark>

 方向
 效率低

 效率高
 适于分析重元素

 适于分析轻元素

 提供空态态密度、氧化态、
 局域的相邻原子成分和距

 离、能带结构信息

缺点:峰形复杂、本底变化







As in light optics the resultant polychromatic illumination can be broken down based on the wavelength, which in tern, is determined by the energy of the beam.



谱仪的一些重要参数一 <mark>色散度</mark>
dispersion: d <i>x</i> /d <i>E</i> 色散度 <i>x:</i> 色散面上的空间坐标 <i>E:</i> 电子能量
色散度随(1)入射电子的能量变化而变化 (2)磁棱镜的磁场变化而变化
对PEELS, d <i>x</i> /d <i>E ≈ 1.5 μ m/eV</i>









considerations for the collection of EFL :	spectra under different modes of mic	roscope operation.
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TEM	TEM	
Diffraction Coupled	Image Coupled	STEM
Parallel	Parallel	Converged probe
Diffraction pattern	Image	Specimen
Spectrometer entrance	Selected area aperture	Electron beam
aperture and magnification	or electron beam	
Objective aperture	Spectrometer entrance	Collector aperture
	aperture and	
	camera length	
Error in area of analysis	Small	Small
Small for small a and B	Small	Incident beam only
	TEM TEM Diffraction Coupled Parallel Diffraction pattern Spectrometer entrance aperture and magnification Objective aperture Error in area of analysis	ensiderations for the collection of ED. spectra under different modes of mic TEM TEM TEM Image Coupled Image Coupled Parallel Diffraction pattern Image Spectrometer extrance Selected area aperture and magnification or deterion beam Objective aperture and magnification ender the state of the second sec





















(a) Morphology of the carbyne-like species appeared at the edge of expanded graphite;

(b) SAED pattern of this area;

(c) Enlargement from the area marked by white square in (a).





Diamond	sp ³ hybridization $\pi:\sigma=0:4$
Graphite	sp ² hybridization π : σ =1:3
Carbyne	sp ¹ hybridization $\pi:\sigma=2:2$









Zero-loss images are those created by only using the transmitted, and thus no energy loss, electrons. They have increased contrast due to the elimination of scattered electrons but retain high resolution because an objective lens aperture is not needed to eliminate scattered electrons.



Energy filtering can also be used to improve diffraction patterns eliminating scattered, but not diffracted, electrons from the image. Like transmitted electrons diffracted electrons have no energy loss.

作业:

- 1、简述WDS与EDS的区别。
- 2、简述EELS与EDS的各自特点。