

背散射电子衍射的原理

Electron Back-Scatter(ed) Diffraction
(EBSD)

背散射电子衍射原理

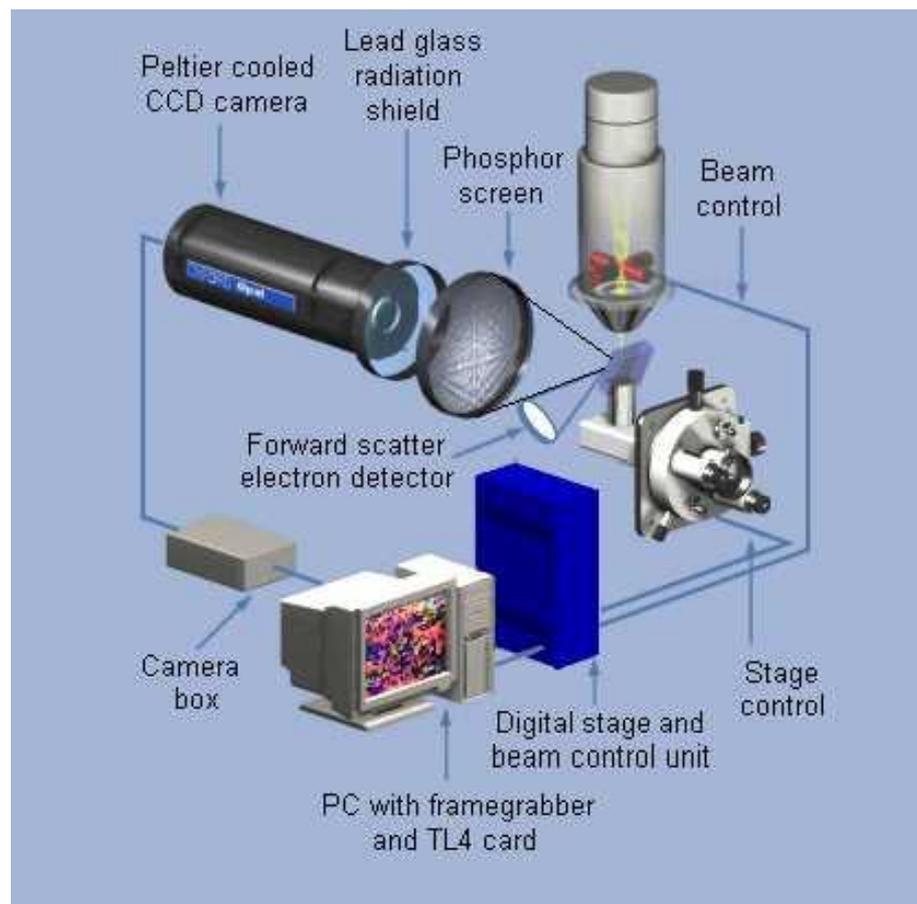
- 背散射电子衍射技术原理
- 背散射电子衍射分析对样品的要求及制备方法
- 背散射电子衍射花样的采集与标定
- 背散射电子衍射分析基本原理

➤ 背散射电子衍射技术原理

➤ 控制方式

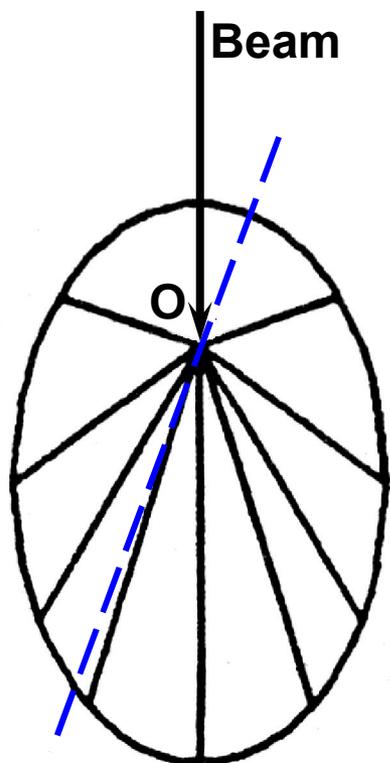
电子束控制

样品台控制

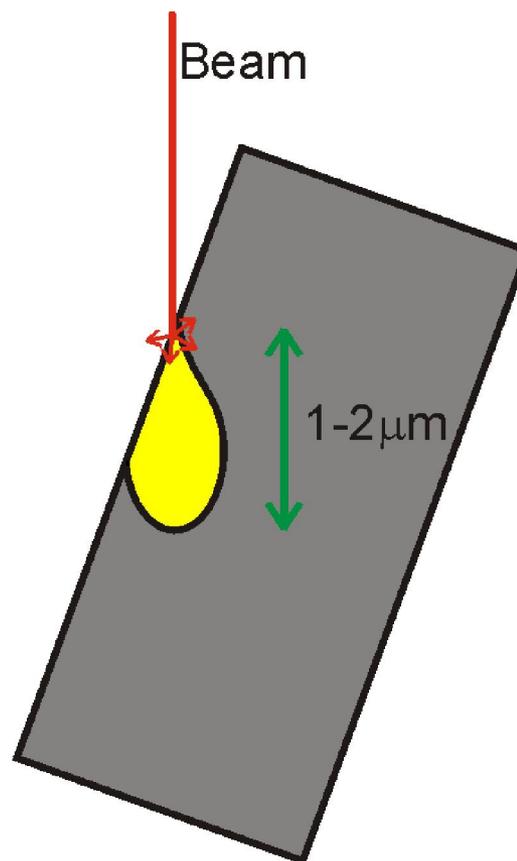


背散射电子衍射仪的工作原理图

➤背散射电子衍射技术原理

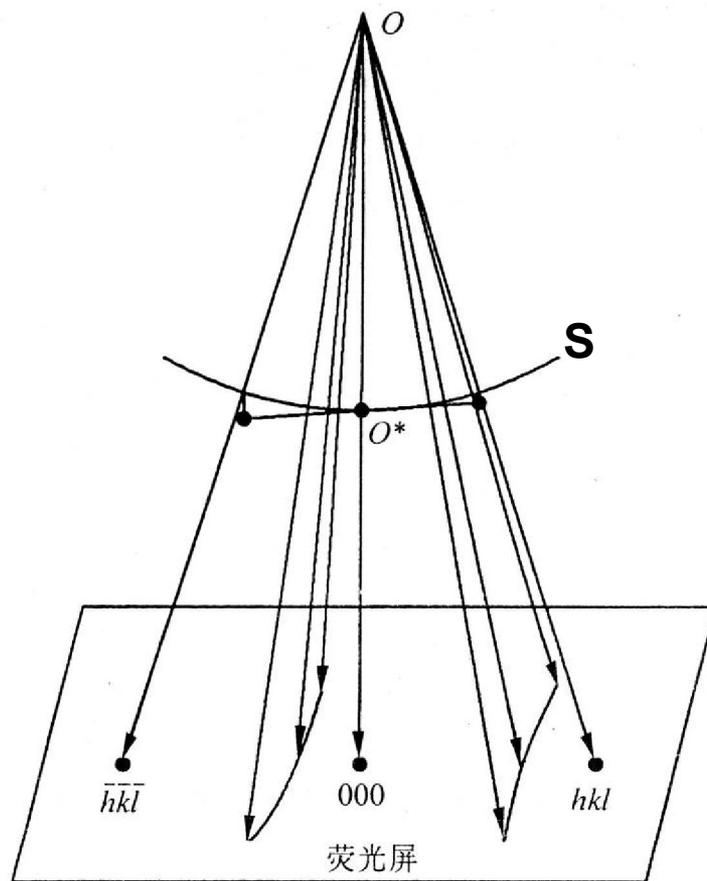
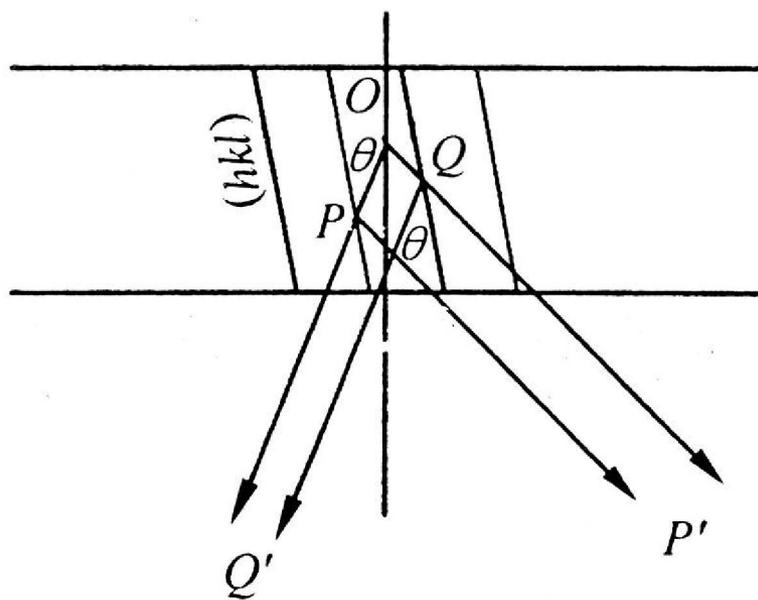


散射电子强度随散射角的变化



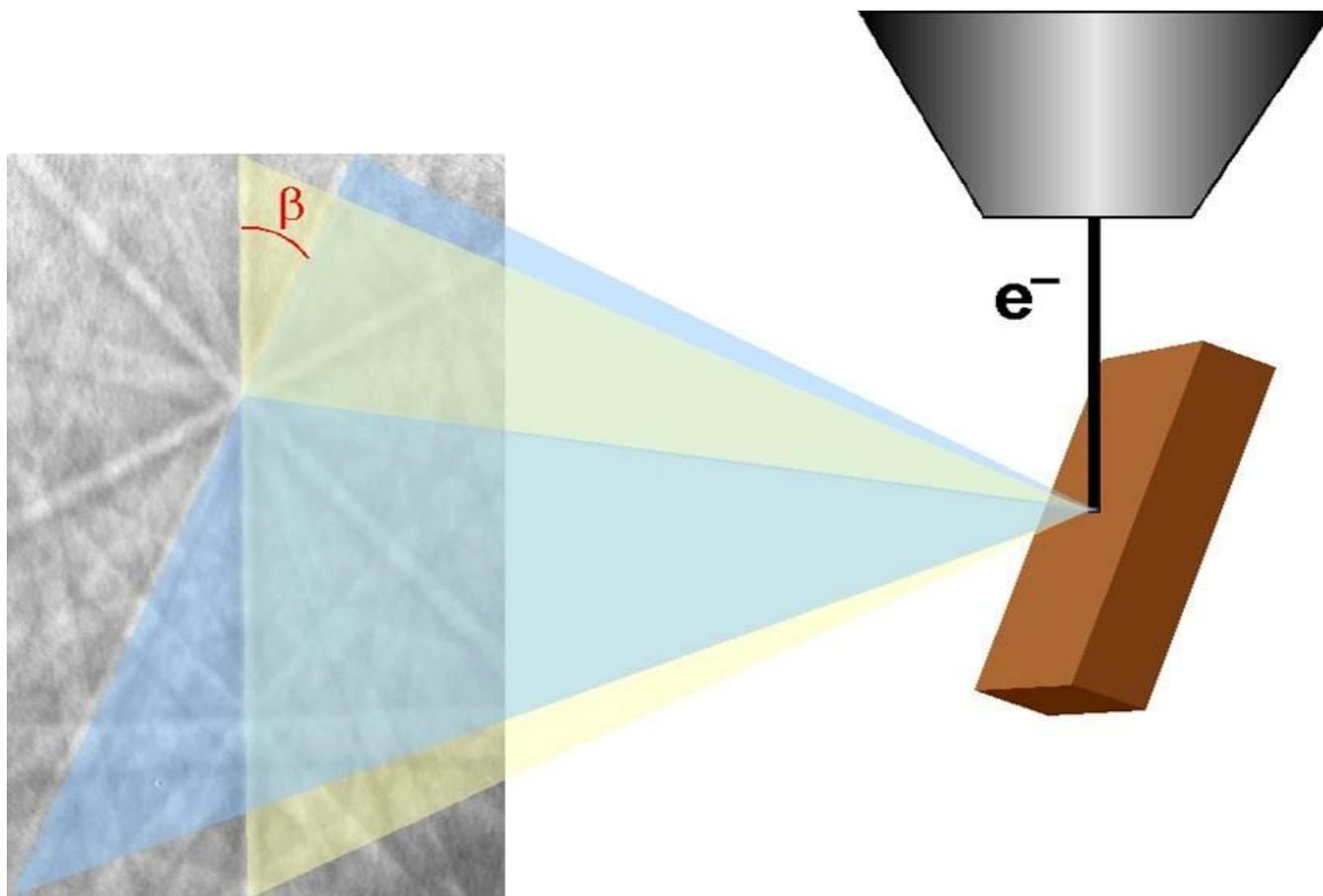
EBSD样品相对于入射束的放置

➤背散射电子衍射技术原理



菊池衍射花样的产生

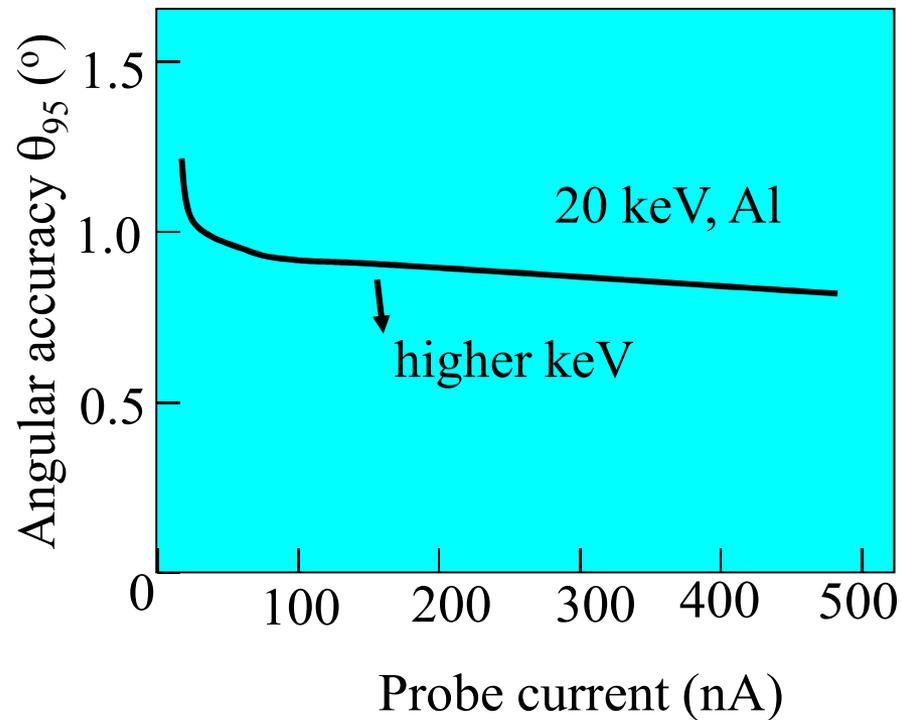
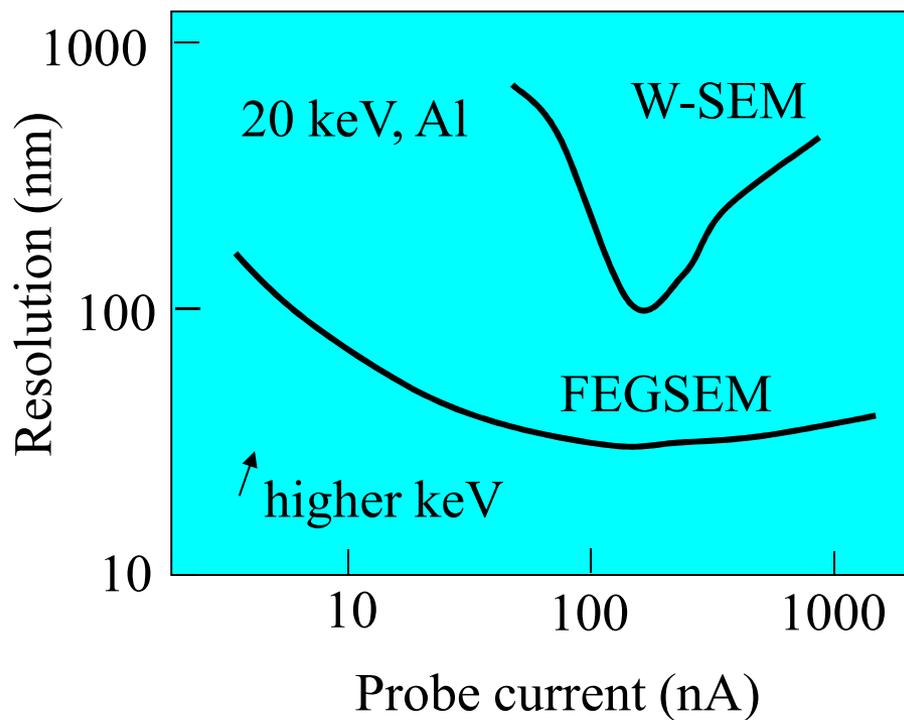
➤背散射电子衍射技术原理



菊池衍射花样的接收

➤ 背散射电子衍射技术原理

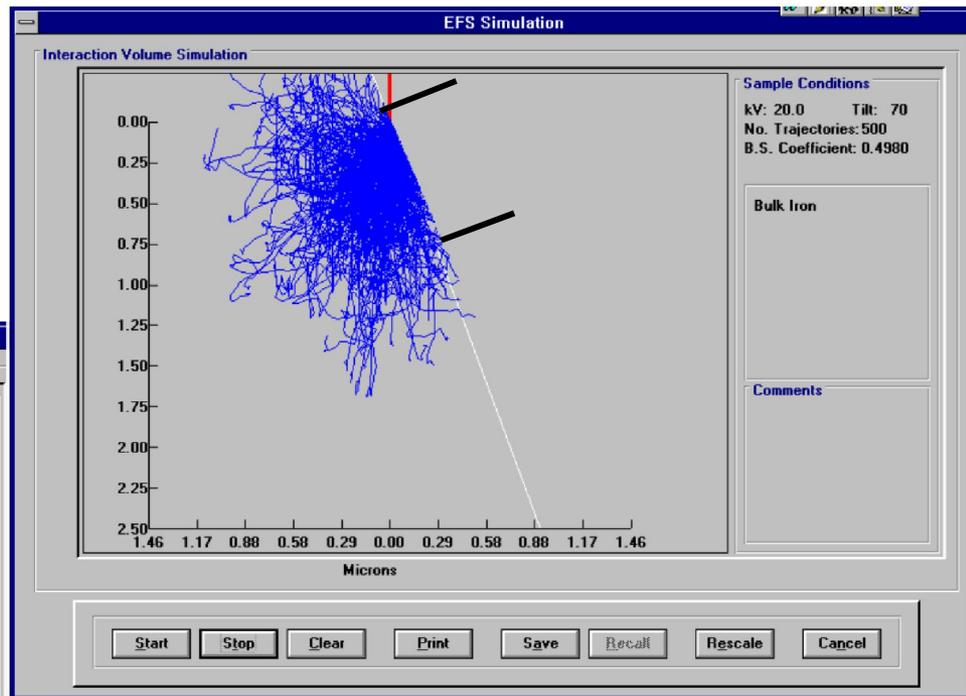
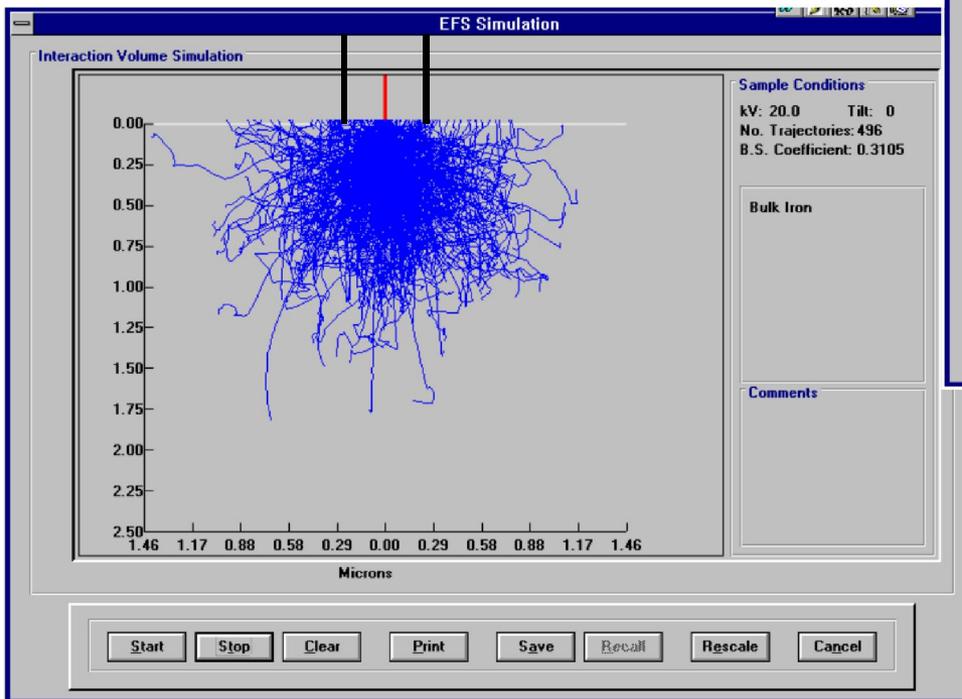
➤ 背散射电子衍射的空间分辨率



➤ 背散射电子衍射技术原理

➤ 背散射电子衍射的空间分辨率

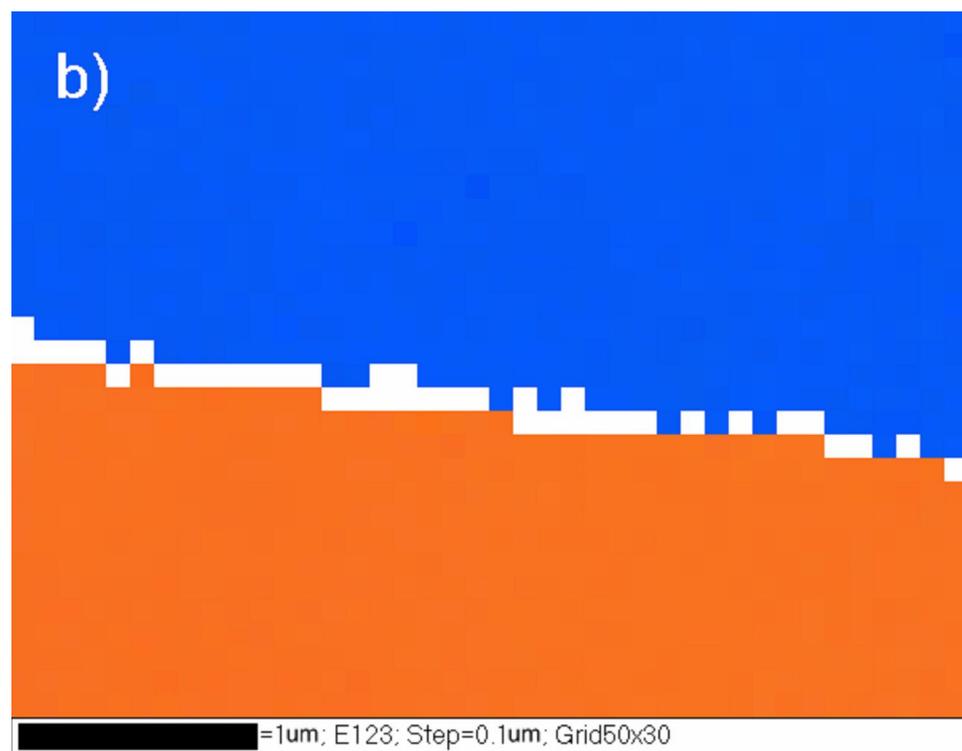
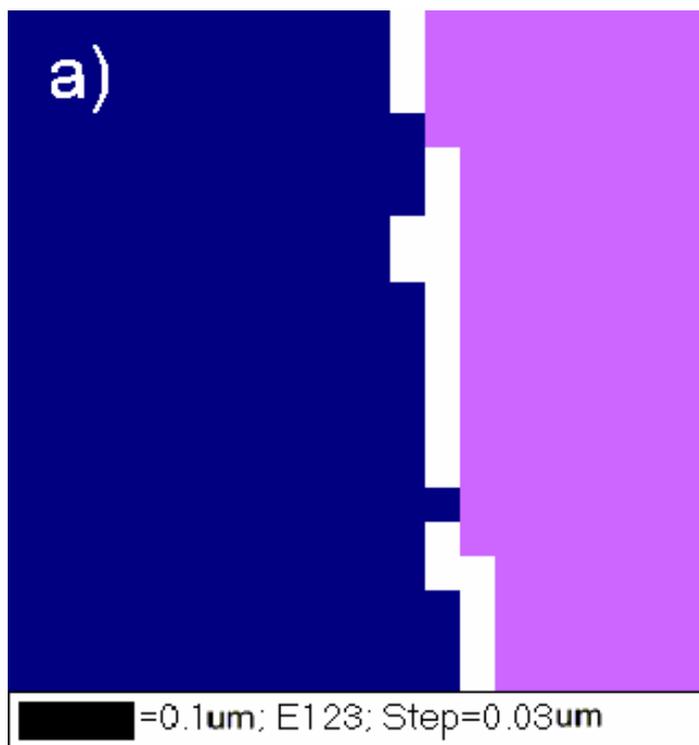
0° 无倾斜



70° 倾斜

➤背散射电子衍射技术原理

➤ EBSD空间分辨率的测定



(a) 平行于转轴， (b) 垂直于转轴

➤ 背散射电子衍射分析对样品的要求及制备方法

➤ 对样品的要求

样品能产生计算机可以识别且能正确标定的菊池衍射花样

要求样品表面平整，无较大的应变

➤ 样品的制备方法

金属样品：电解抛光

陶瓷样品：机械抛光

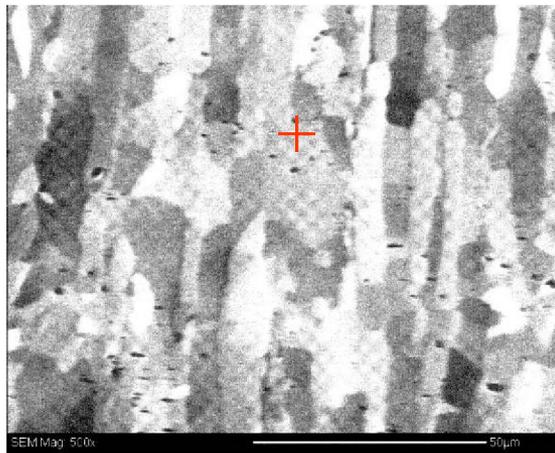
金属基复合材料：离子束刻蚀

➤ 实验需要的样品信息

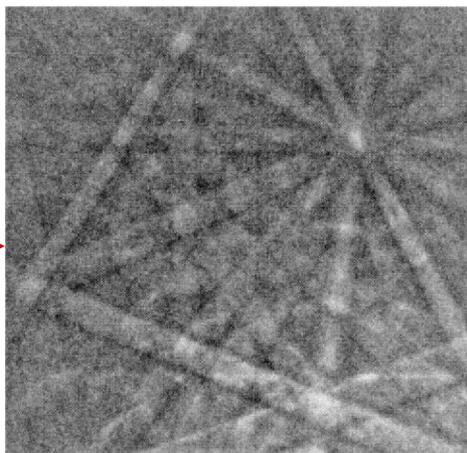
样品中各相的晶体结构，原子在单胞中的位置坐标

➤ 背散射电子衍射花样的采集与标定

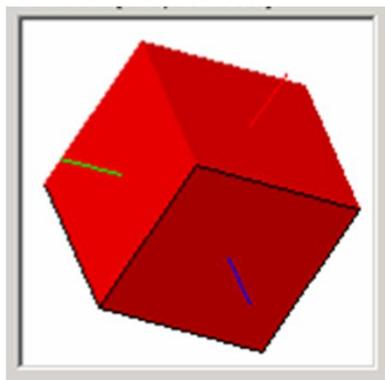
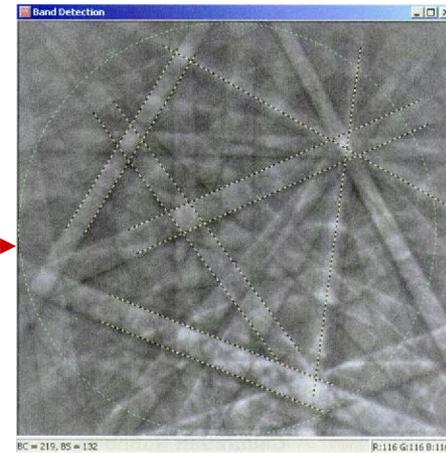
定点



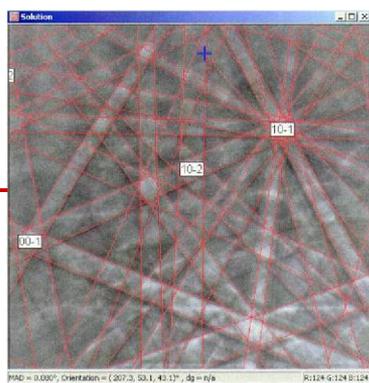
菊池花样



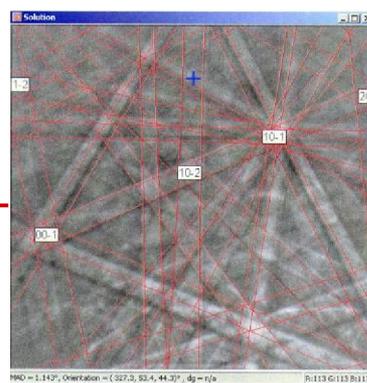
选择菊池线



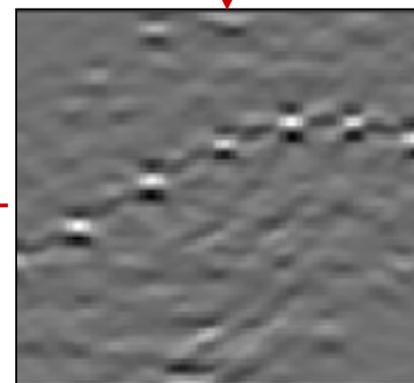
晶体取向



标定校正

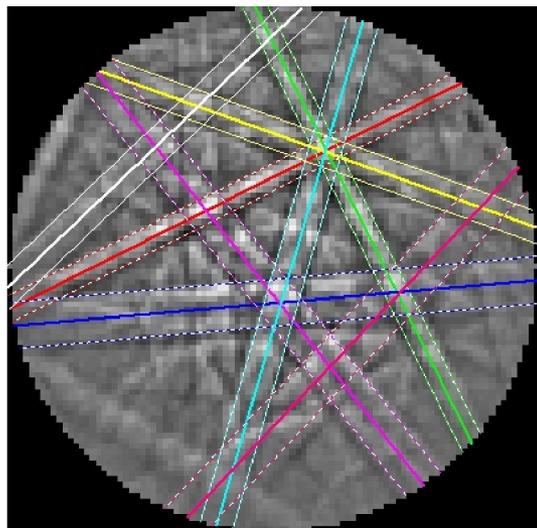


花样标定

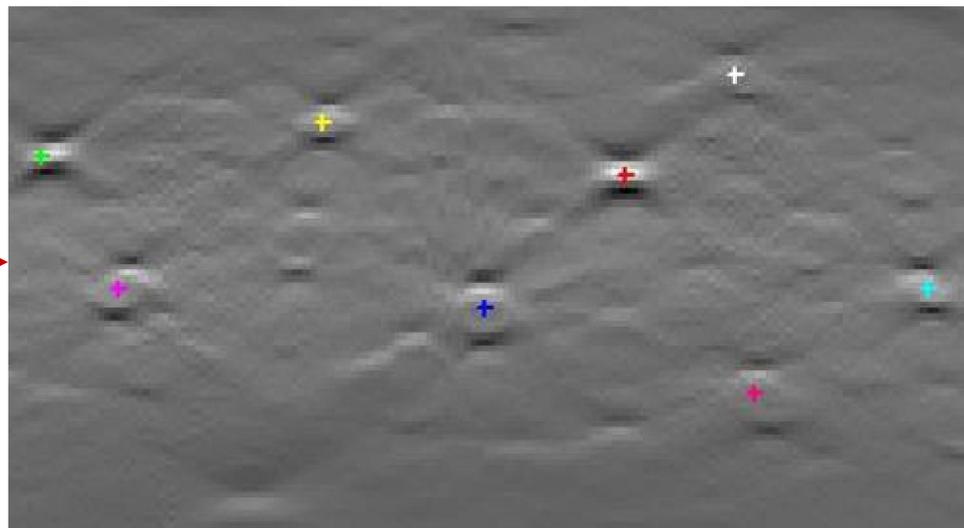


Hough空间

➤ 背散射电子衍射花样的采集与标定



hough
变换



利用hough变换，将菊池衍射
花样中的菊池线变换为hough
空间 (r, θ) 中的点

Color	Theta	Rho	Height	d-Spacing
+	117.0	63.1	133	1.54
+	26.0	66.1	118	1.41
+	70.0	71.3	103	1.17
+	95.0	41.9	92.9	1.09
+	38.0	45.0	85.4	0.935
+	164.0	45.1	79	1.1
+	134.0	78.9	64.3	0.986
+	137.0	28.4	56.2	1.14

➤ 取向分析基本原理

➤ 晶体取向的表示方法

➤ 米勒指数: $\{h \ k \ l\} \langle u \ v \ w \rangle$

➤ 欧拉角: $(\varphi_1 \ \Phi \ \varphi_2)$

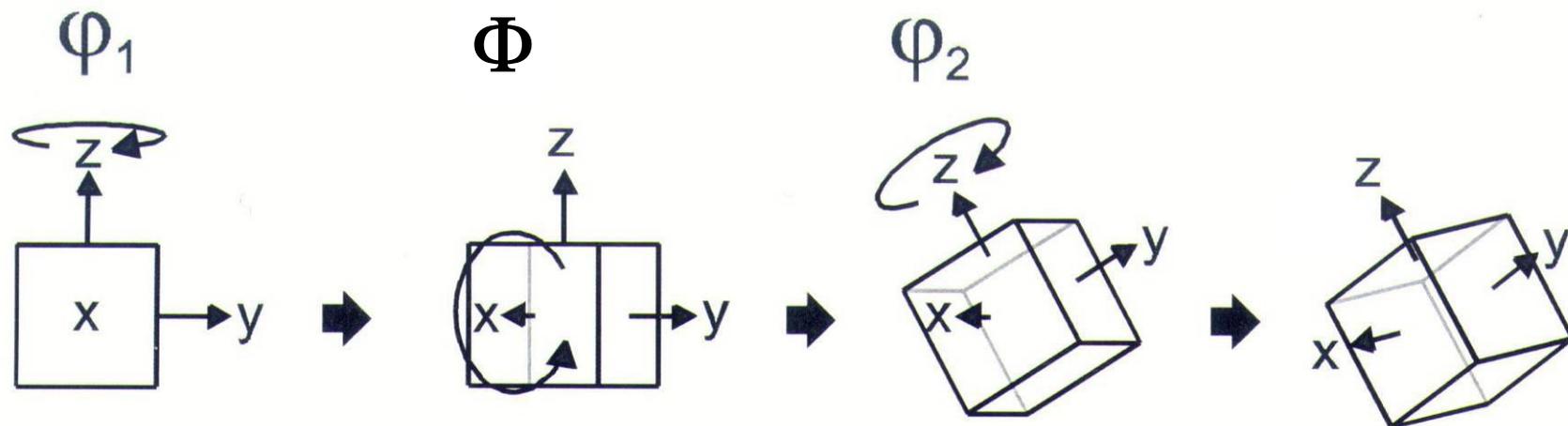
➤ 取向矩阵:
$$\begin{bmatrix} u & r & h \\ v & s & k \\ w & t & l \end{bmatrix}$$

➤ 轴角对: $(l_1 \ l_2 \ l_3)\theta$

➤ 四元数法: $(Q_0 \ Q_1 \ Q_2 \ Q_3)$

➤ 取向分析基本原理

➤ 晶体转动对应的欧拉角



$$M_1 = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \varphi_1 & \sin \varphi_1 & 0 \\ -\sin \varphi_1 & \cos \varphi_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$M_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos \Phi & \sin \Phi \\ 0 & -\sin \Phi & \cos \Phi \end{bmatrix}$$

$$M_3 = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \varphi_2 & \sin \varphi_2 & 0 \\ -\sin \varphi_2 & \cos \varphi_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$M = M_3 M_2 M_1$$

反映晶体转动过程中取向变化的取向矩阵

取向分析基本原理

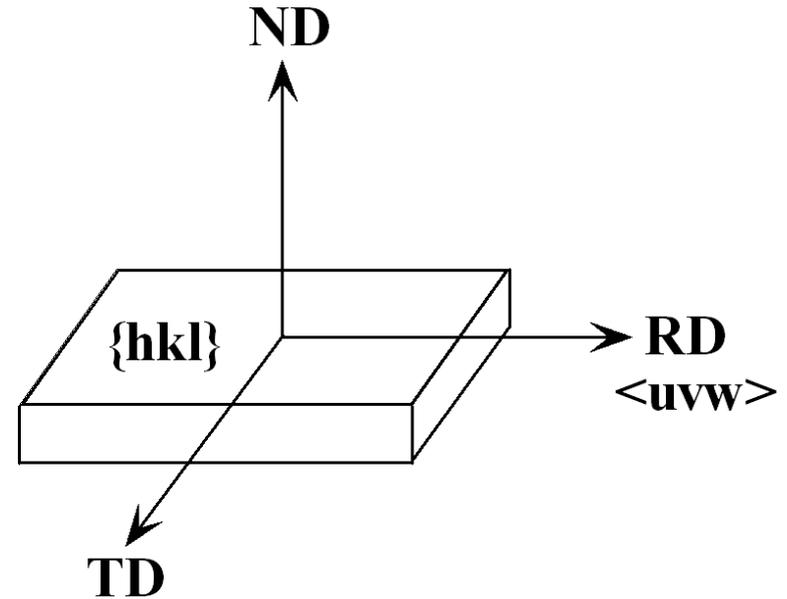
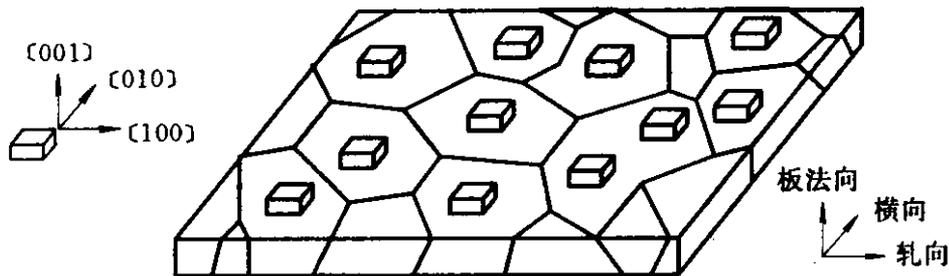
样品坐标系的选择

晶体坐标系

a_1, a_2, a_3

样品坐标系

RD, TD, ND



晶体坐标系

样品坐标系与晶体坐标系的相对关系

➤ 晶体取向分析基本原理

➤ 晶体坐标系和样品坐标系的变换

设 $[U \ V \ W]$ 和 $[X \ Y \ Z]$ 是同一方向分别用晶体坐标系和样品坐标系表示的指数，则它们可用下式变换

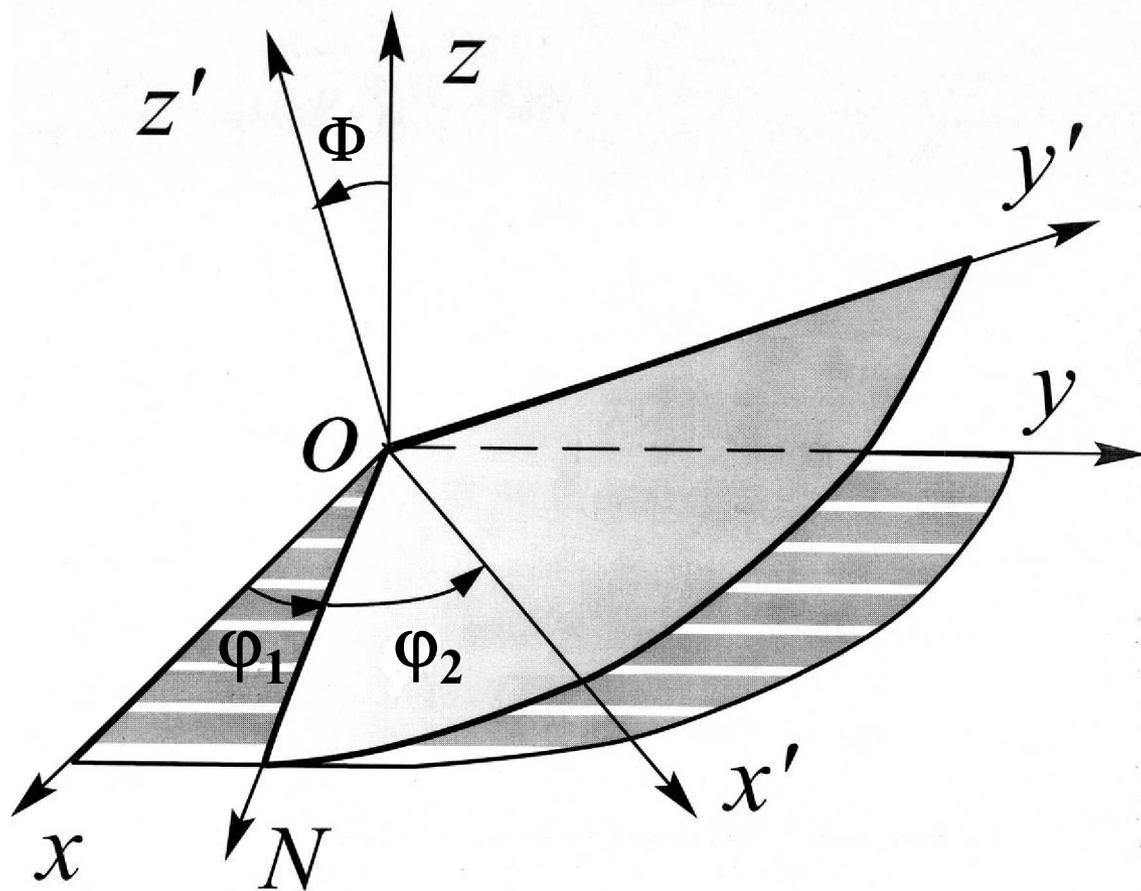
$$\begin{bmatrix} U \\ V \\ W \end{bmatrix} = M \begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \end{bmatrix}$$

其中 M 为取向变换矩阵，与欧拉角 φ_1 , Φ , φ_2 有关

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \varphi_1 \cos \varphi_2 - \sin \varphi_1 \cos \Phi \sin \varphi_2 & \sin \varphi_1 \cos \varphi_2 + \cos \varphi_1 \cos \Phi \sin \varphi_2 & \sin \Phi \sin \varphi_2 \\ -\cos \varphi_1 \sin \varphi_2 - \sin \varphi_1 \cos \Phi \cos \varphi_2 & -\sin \varphi_1 \sin \varphi_2 + \cos \varphi_1 \cos \Phi \cos \varphi_2 & \sin \Phi \cos \varphi_2 \\ \sin \varphi_1 \sin \Phi & -\cos \varphi_1 \sin \Phi & \cos \Phi \end{bmatrix}$$

➤ 取向分析基本原理

➤ 欧拉角

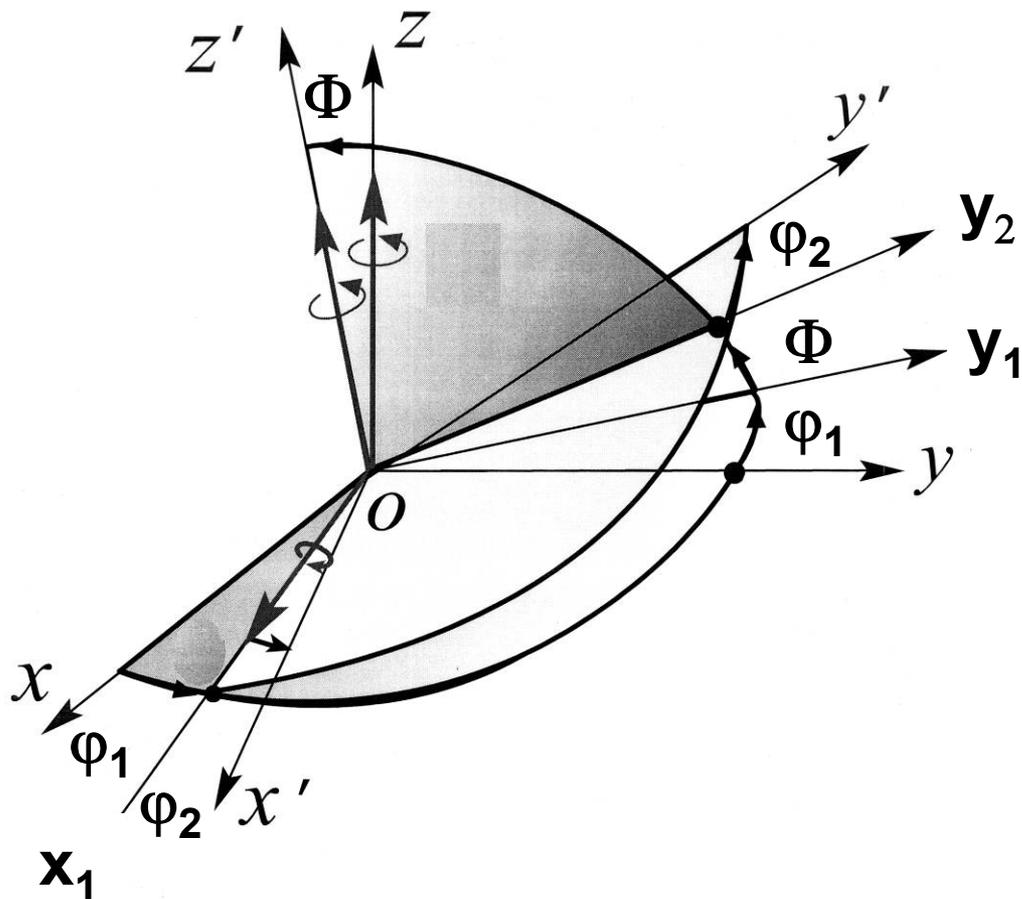


欧拉角

➤ 取向分析基本原理

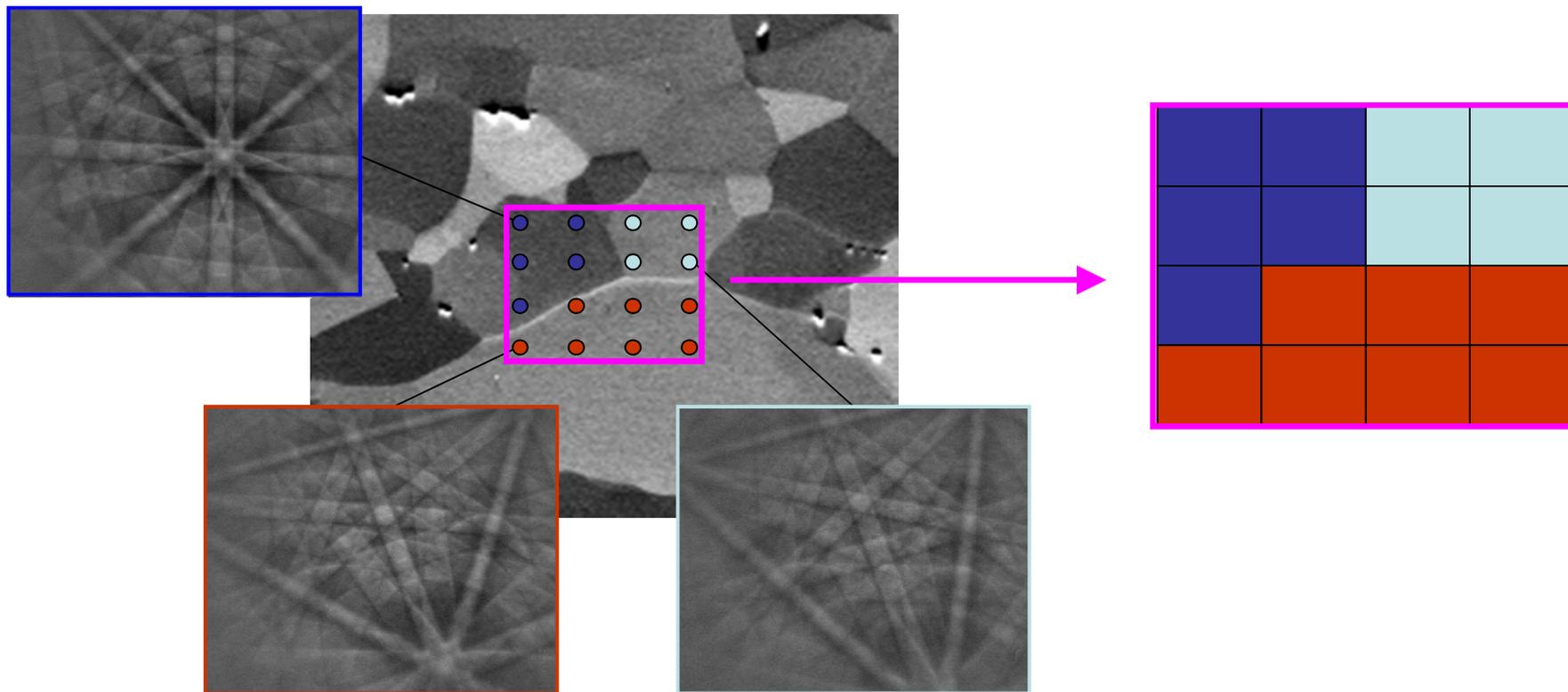
➤ 欧拉角的形成

1. 绕OZ轴旋转 φ_1 角；
2. 绕OX₁轴旋转 Φ 角，
OZ轴到达OZ'轴位置；
3. 绕OZ'轴旋转 φ_2 角，
(XYZ)坐标系与
(X'Y'Z')坐标系
重合

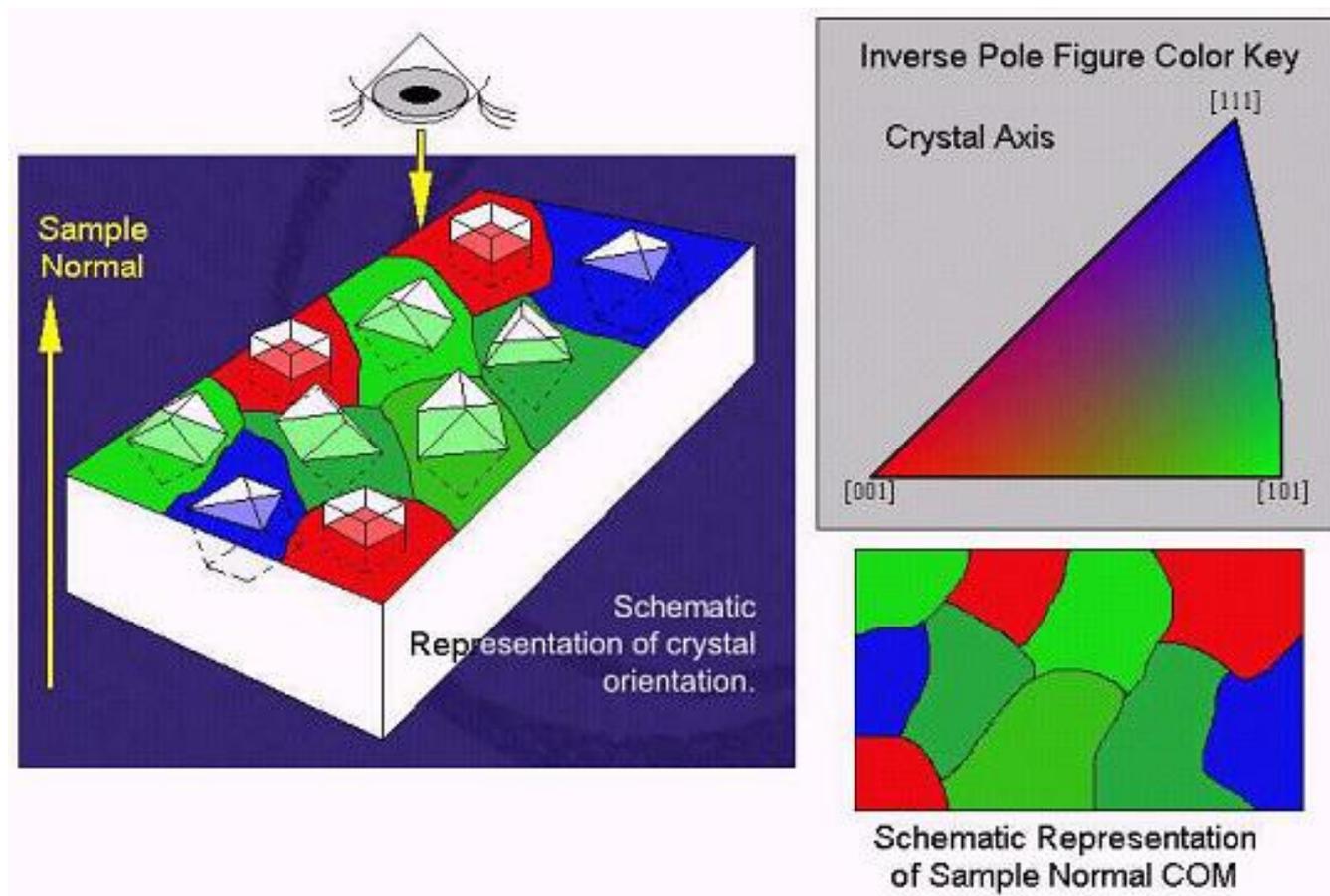


欧拉角 ($\varphi_1, \Phi, \varphi_2$)

➤ 背散射电子衍射取向成像（OIM）原理



➤ 背散射电子衍射取向成像（OIM）原理



取向成像（OIM）示意图

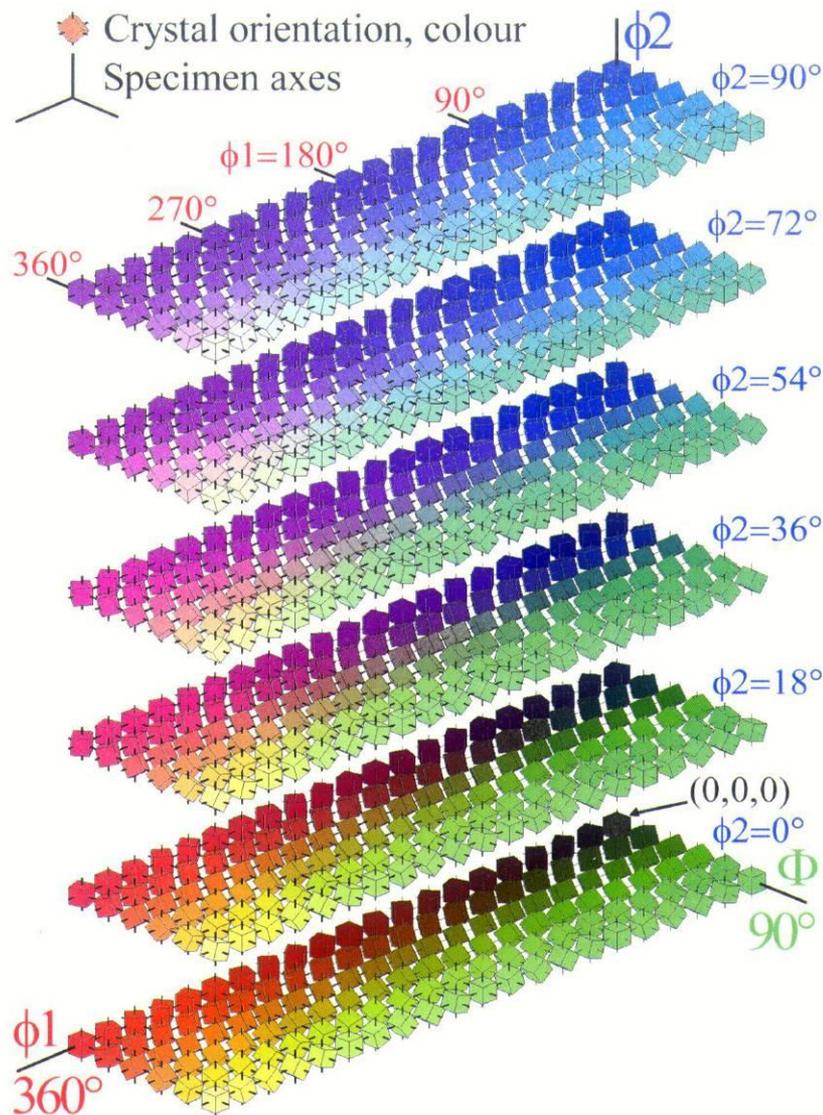
➤ 背散射电子衍射取向成像（OIM）原理

➤ 取向成像图配色

$$Rad = 255 \cdot \frac{\varphi_1}{360}$$

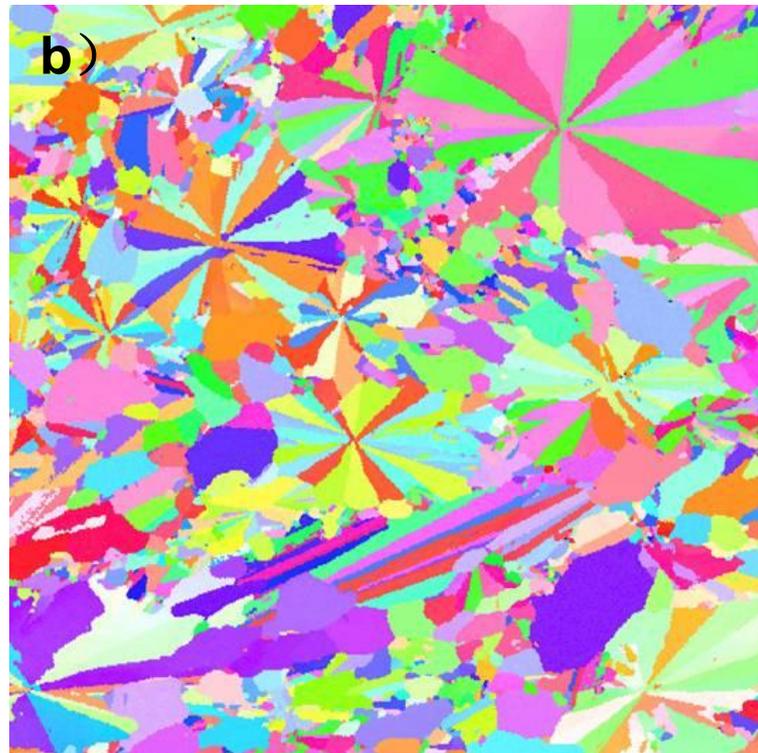
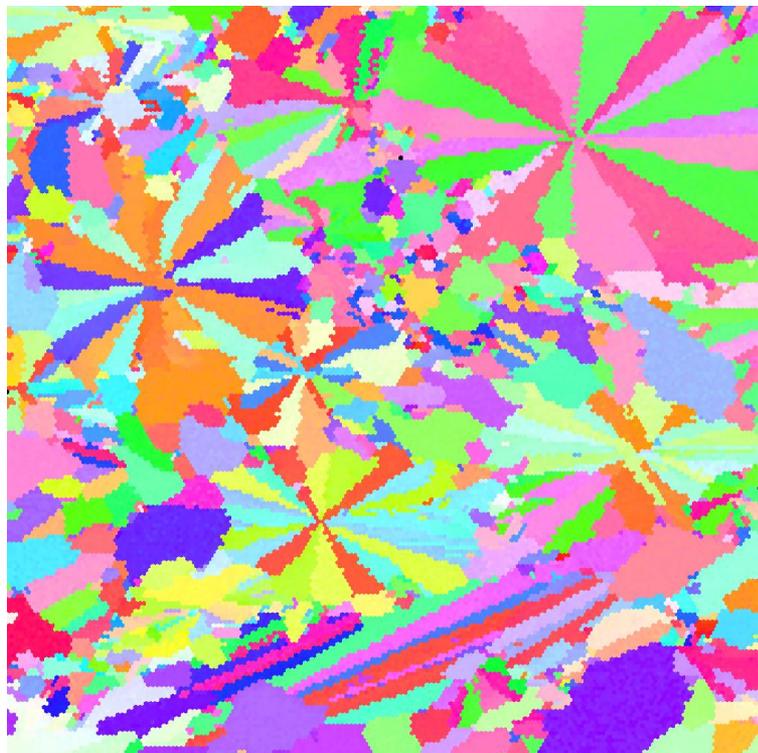
$$Green = 255 \cdot \frac{\Phi}{90}$$

$$Blue = \frac{\varphi_2}{90}$$



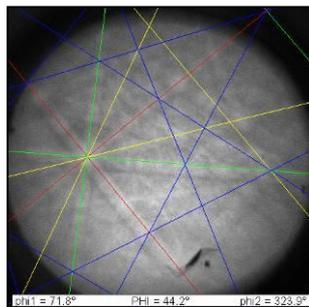
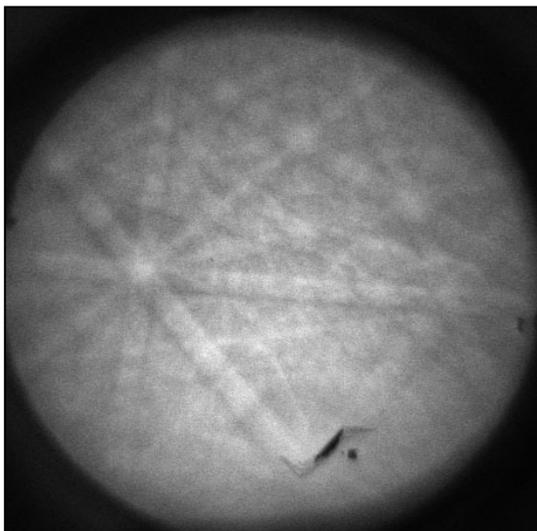
➤ 背散射电子衍射取向成像（OIM）原理

➤ 数据采集时间对取向成像图质量的影响

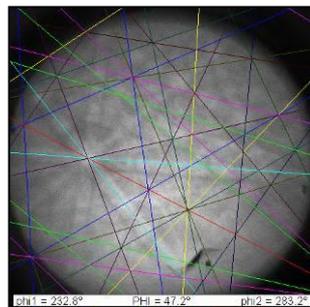


多晶硅的取向图（a）采集10min；（b）采集1h

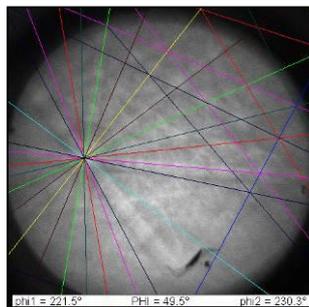
➤ 背散射电子衍射相分析原理



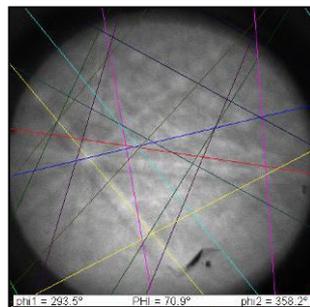
Ni_xS_y
立方



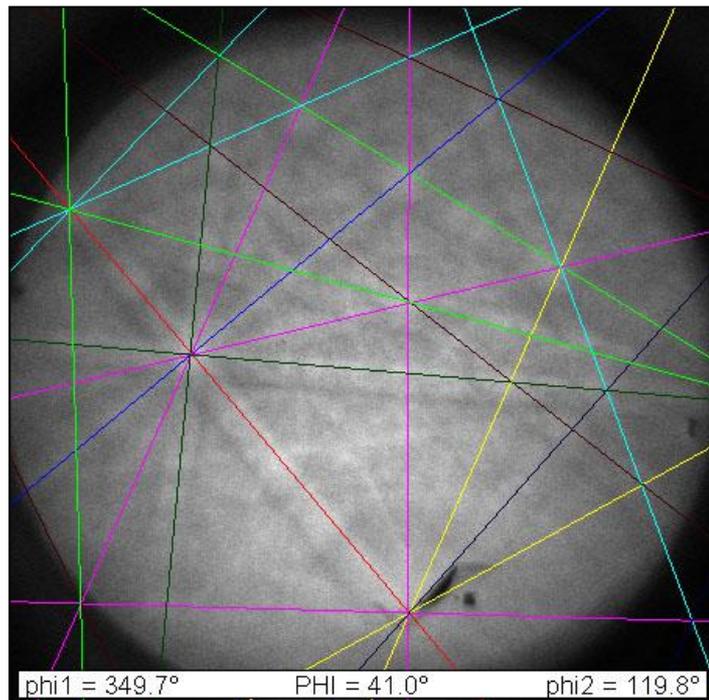
Ni_xS_y
正交



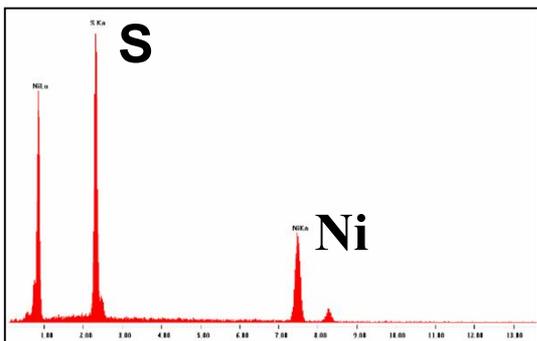
Ni_xS_y
六角



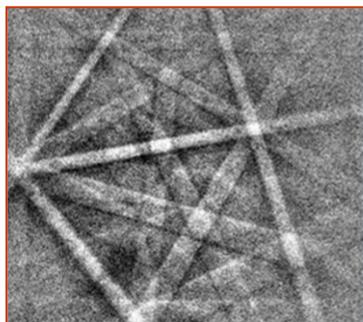
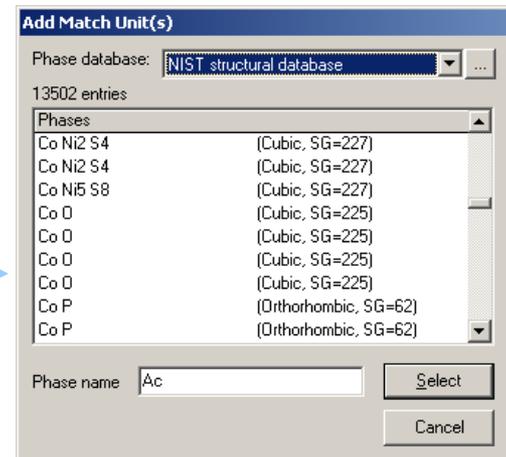
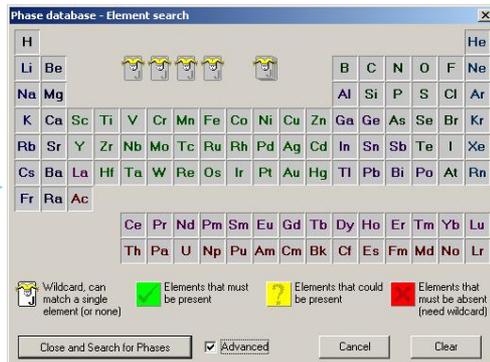
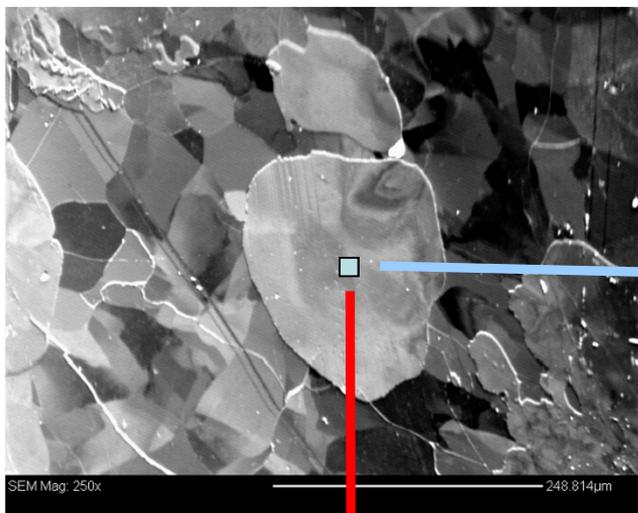
Ni_xS_y
单斜



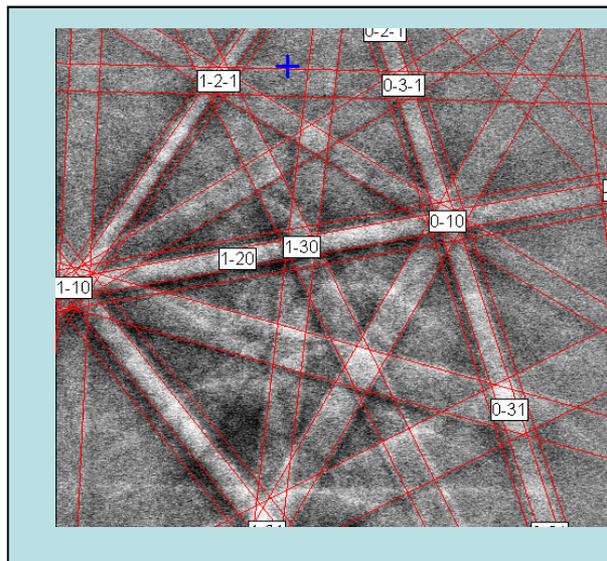
NiS
斜方



➤ 背散射电子衍射相分析原理



Acquire EBSP



Index...

Solutions:

Phase	MAD	Bands
Aluminium	0.0521	6
Al As ₂ Cs ₃	1.9693	6
Al As ₂ Cs ₃	1.9697	6
Al As ₂ Cs ₃	1.9829	6

Phase Identified!