

Diffraction and Imaging

part II

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EPFL-IPHYS-LSME

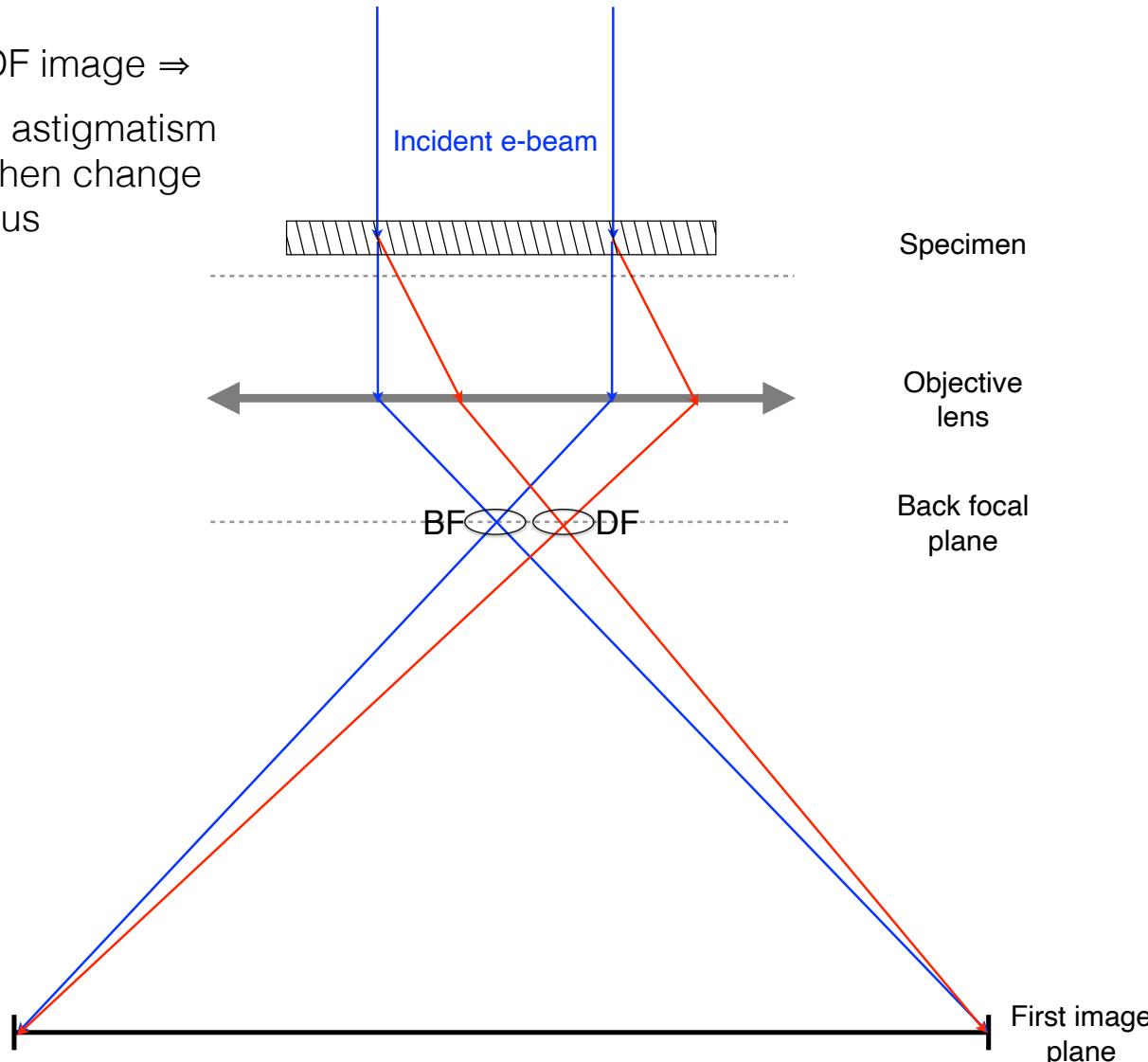
EPFL Diffraction and imaging I program

- Q and A from MOOC week 4 lectures and exercises
- Mini-lecture on:
 - Centred dark-field imaging in 2-beam condition
- Demo: 2-beam diffraction and imaging using centred dark-field

Centred aperture dark-field imaging

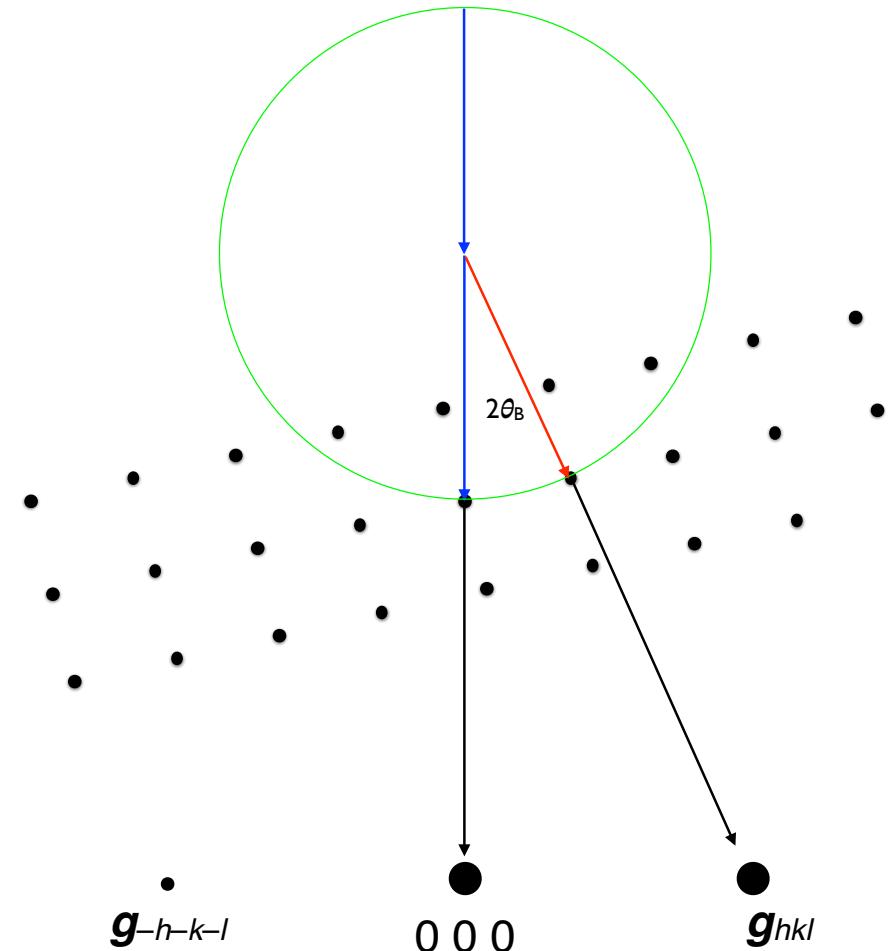
EPFL Displaced aperture dark-field

Off-axis rays for DF image \Rightarrow
– aberrations and astigmatism
– image moves when change
objective lens focus



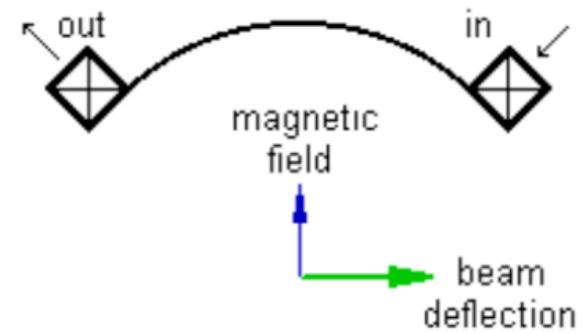
EPFL Displaced aperture dark-field

- Ewald sphere cuts reciprocal lattice node exactly
- Off-axis rays form DF image
⇒ aberrations and astigmatism
⇒ image moves when change objective lens focus



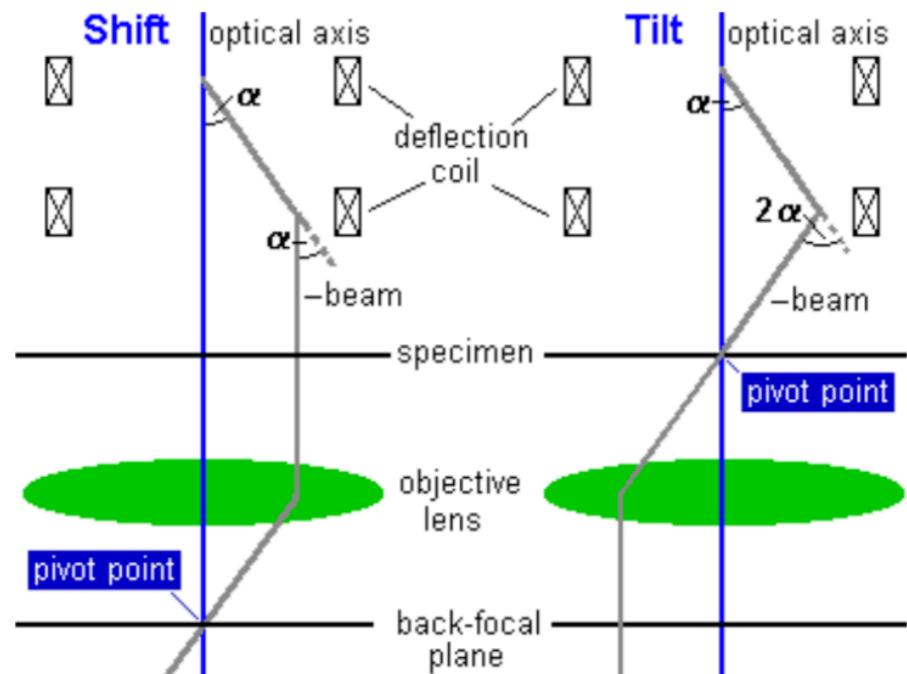
EPFL Beam deflection coils

- Deflection coils: set of coils either side of e^- beam
- Apply positive magnetic field to one, negative to the other
 \Rightarrow Deflection of e^- beam towards positive field
- Arcs used to generate homogeneous magnetic field
- Two perpendicular sets allow deflection in X and Y directions



EPFL Beam deflection coils

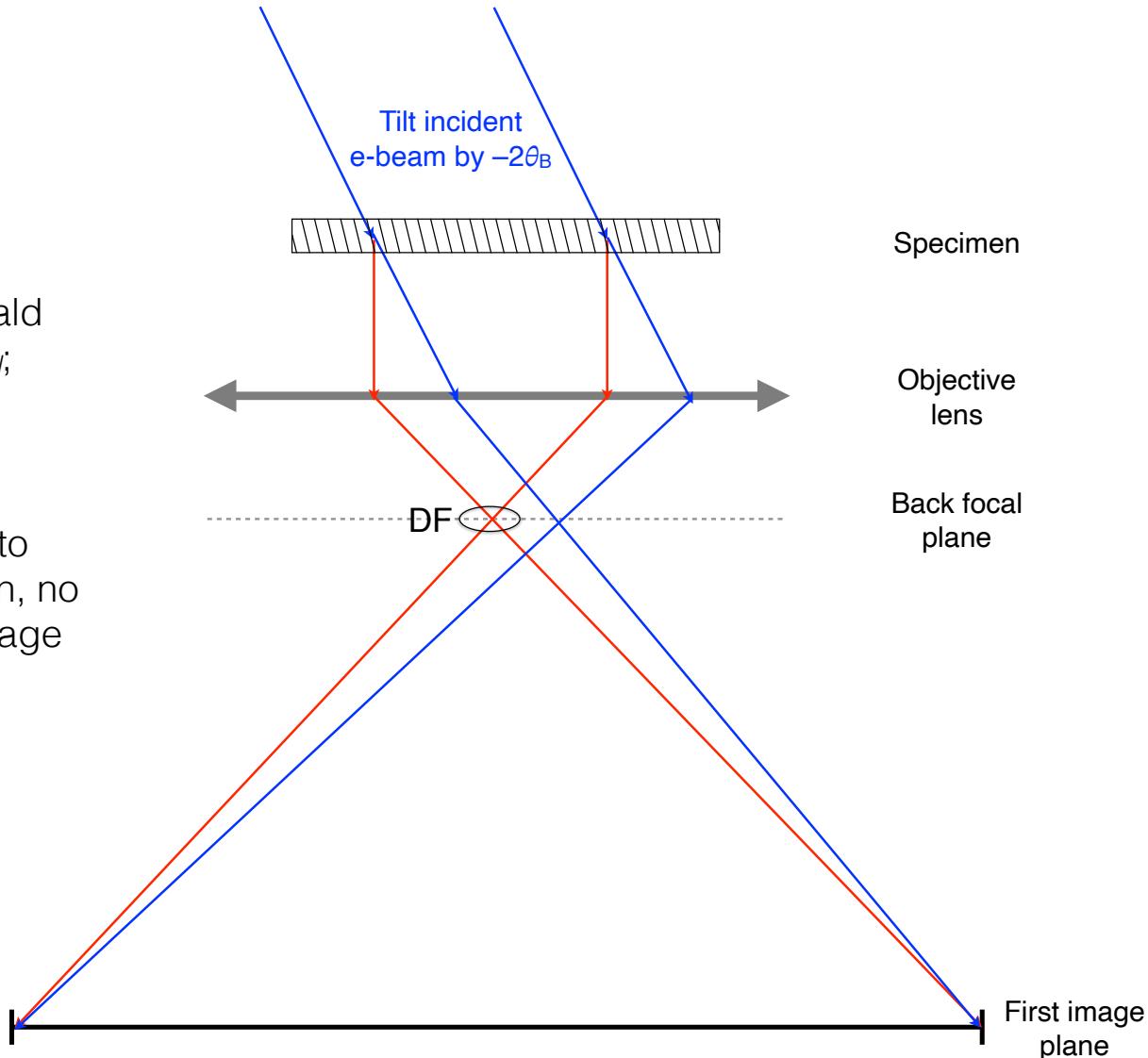
- Above objective lens have set of double deflection coils
- Can be used to:
 - Shift incident beam on sample
 - Tilt incident beam on sample



EPFL Centred aperture dark-field

Corresponds to tilting of Ewald sphere by $2\theta_B$, excite \mathbf{g}_{-h-k-l} ,
0 0 0 takes place of
 $\mathbf{g}_{h k l}$ in SADP

Can now go from BF image to
DF image by pressing button, no
off-axis aberrations in DF image



EPFL Centred aperture dark-field

- Corresponds to tilting of Ewald sphere by $2\theta_B$, excite \mathbf{g}_{-h-k-l} ; 0 0 0 takes place of \mathbf{g}_{hkl} in SADP
- Can now go from BF image to DF image by pressing button, no off-axis aberrations in DF image

