

SEM

2ND CEMM WORKSHOP: SCANNING ELECTRON MICROSCOPE

MAJA KOBLAR, SC. ENG. PHYSICS

Scanning electron microscope

General considerations of SEM:

- magnification and resolution
- depth of focus (field,depth) - DOF
- preparation
 - conductive
 - vacuum compatible

SEM components we will discuss:

- vacuum system
- microscope column
- sample chamber
- graphic user interface (JSM-7600F)

Figure removed for copyright reasons.
Figure removed for copyright reasons.

(Images: ammrj)

Vacuum system

rough,
high,
ultra high and
extremely high

Figure removed for copyright reasons.

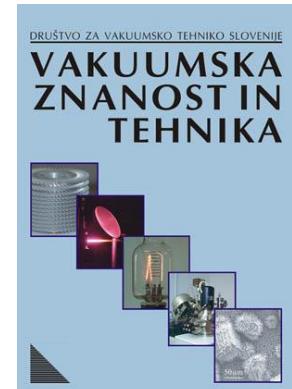
Vacuum

- to produce a mean free path for electrons greater than the length of the electron column
- to avoid collisions between electrons of the beam and molecules
- to prevent beam induced chemical reactions
- required for stable emission (arc and damaging the filament) and for some detectors and electrostatic lenses

The division of areas of low pressure:

abbreviation	Vacuum area	Pressure [mbar]	numerical density [particles/m ³]
LV (sl: GV)	low vacuum	1000 - 1	$10^{19} - 10^{16}$
MV (sl. SV)	medium vacuum	$1 - 10^{-3}$	$10^{16} - 10^{13}$
HV (sl. VV)	high vacuum	$10^{-3} - 10^{-7}$	$10^{13} - 10^9$
UHV (sl. UVV)	ultra high vacuum	$10^{-7} - 10^{-12}$	$10^9 - 10^4$
EXV (sl. EVV)	extremely high vacuum	under 10^{-12}	under 10^4

rough



Types of vacuum pumps in SEM

Gas transfer vacuum pumps:

- Rotary pump
- Diffusion pump
- Turbomolecular pump

Entrapment vacuum pumps:

- Ion pump
- Cold trap

Figure removed for copyright reasons.

(Image: electronica.ugr.es)

Rotary Pump

Pumps by rotation of an off-center cylinder.

Initial pump (to pump the chamber after sample change, in airlock exchange).

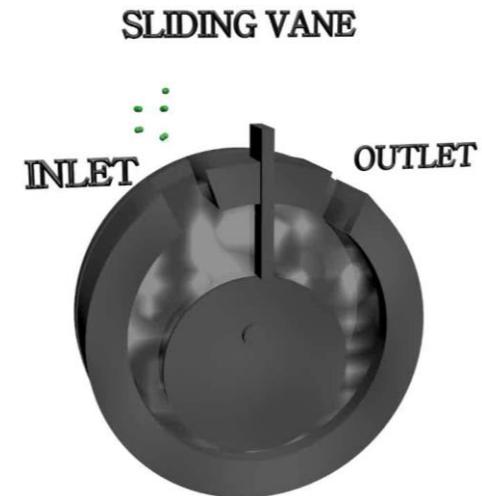
Good efficiency for high pressure – 100 L/min.

Disadvantages:

- vibrations
- oil vapour
- maintenance



JXA-840A



(Video: YouTube)



JSM-7600F

Diffusion Pump

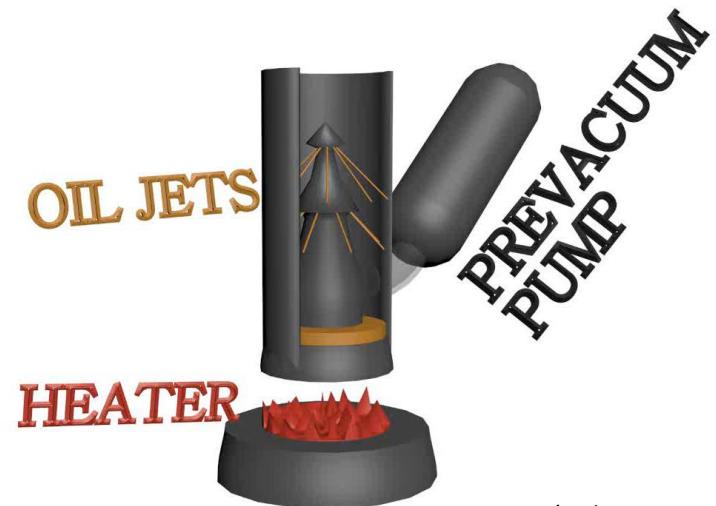
Molecules diffuse into the active part of the pump where they are trapped and removed.

Very high pumping speed, pumps also light gases.

Tolerant with particles.

Disadvantages:

- needs warm up and special oil, which is evaporated
- needs cooling too
- can only work vertically



(Video: YouTube)



(Image: pchemlabs.com)

Turbomolecular Pump

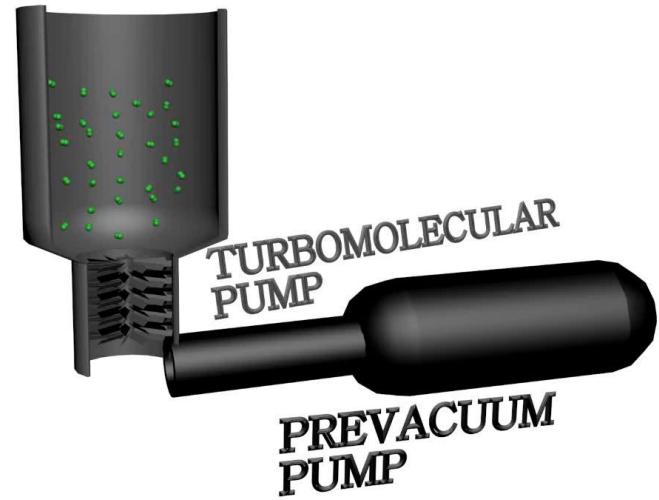
A jet turbine and works by momentum transfer (multiple stages of rotating blades (rotor) spaced between fixed blades (stator)).

High pumping speed but not for light gases.

Clean, no warm up, oil free.

Disadvantages:

- relatively expensive
- not tolerant to particles
- can fail catastrophically
- high vacuum is pure hydrogen



(Video: YouTube)



(Image: wikipedia)

Sputter Ion Pump

Air molecules are removed from the chamber by gettering them onto a surface by ionizing gas within a magnetically confined cold cathode discharge

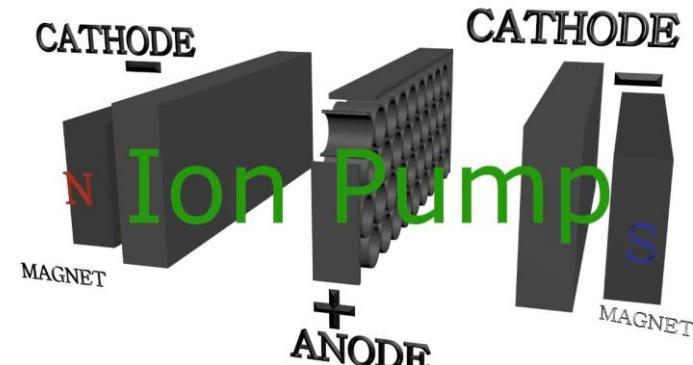
Can achieve ultrahigh vacuum.

No moving parts.

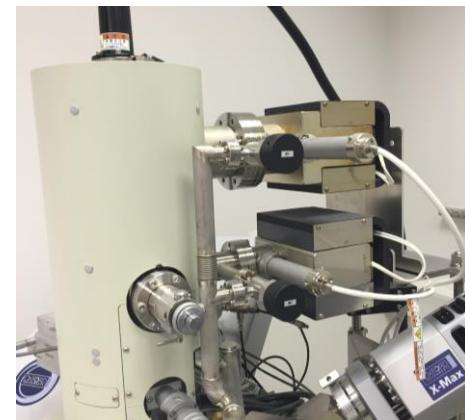
Ions sputter Ti, which reacts with residual gases and buries these under a film.

Disadvantages:

- not very efficient for water
- gasses not permanently removed



(Video: YouTube)



JSM-7600F

Liquid nitrogen trap

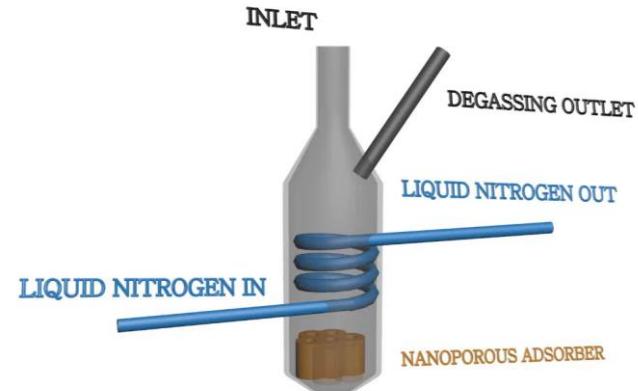
The gettering is accomplished by making the pump wall very cold (cryopump). Molecules are trapped on the surface (sorption).

No moving parts.

Good for water (water vapor desorbs slowly from the internal surfaces of the chamber).

Disadvantages:

- frequently degassed
- gasses not permanently removed



(Video: YouTube)



JSM-7600F



(Image: JEOL)

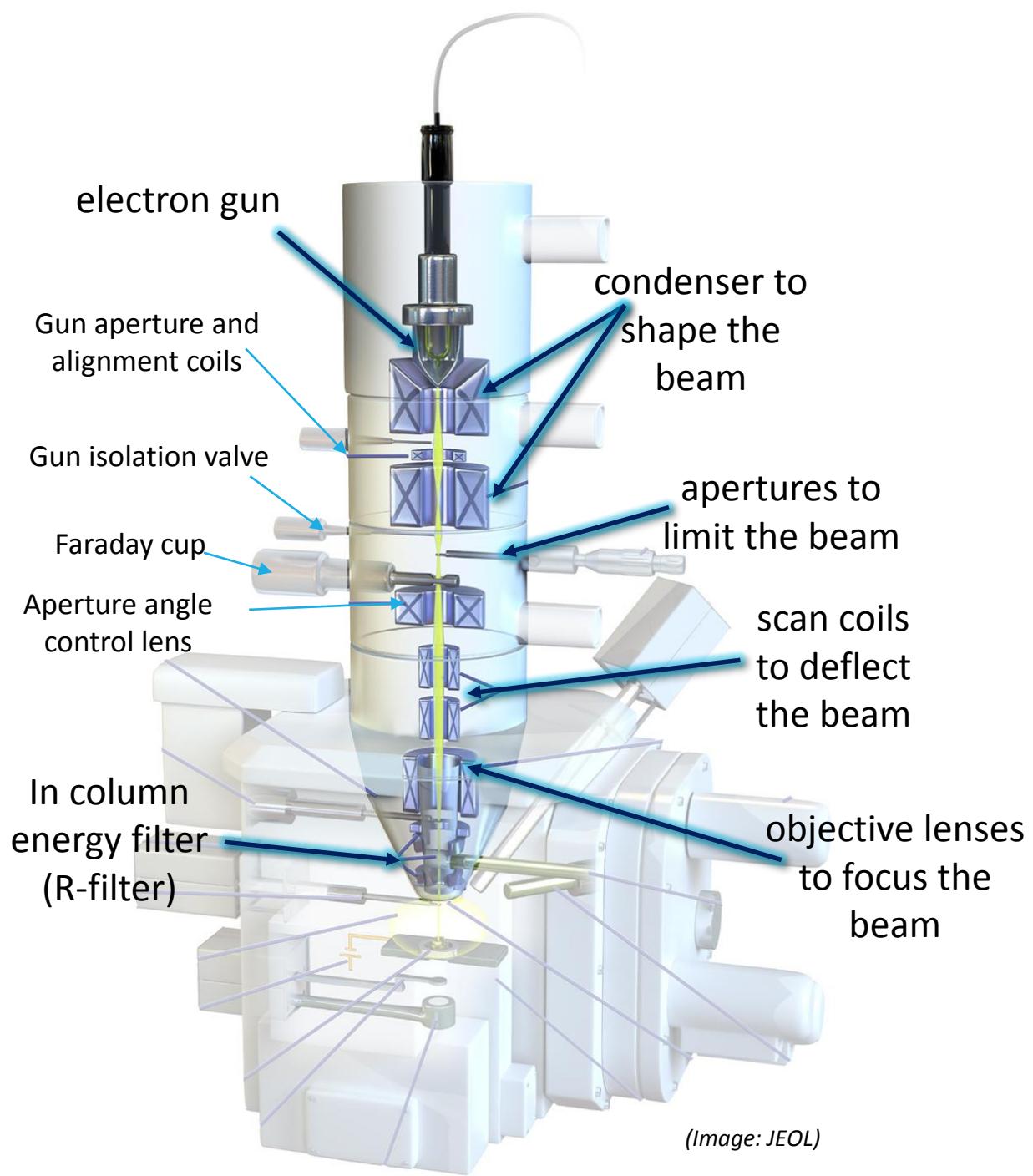
JSM-7600F, JSM-5800 and JXA-840A

Basic principle of SEM operation

Figure removed for copyright reasons.

(Image: ammr) 

Microscope column



(Image: JEOL)

Figure removed for copyright reasons.

Electron gun

Thermionic emission

To produce an electron beam:

- an **emitter** (electrode),
- a surrounding cathode
(Wehnelt cylinder/ grid cap)
- and
- an **anode** with a central hole.

(Image: ammrif)

Figure removed for copyright reasons.

(Image: nau.edu)

$$E = E_w + E_F$$

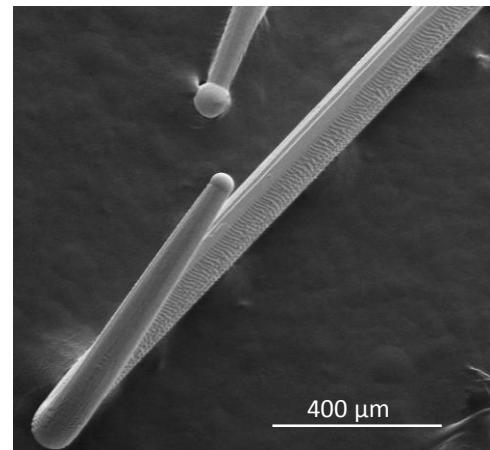
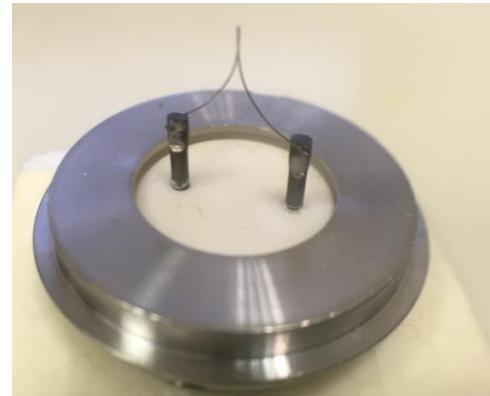
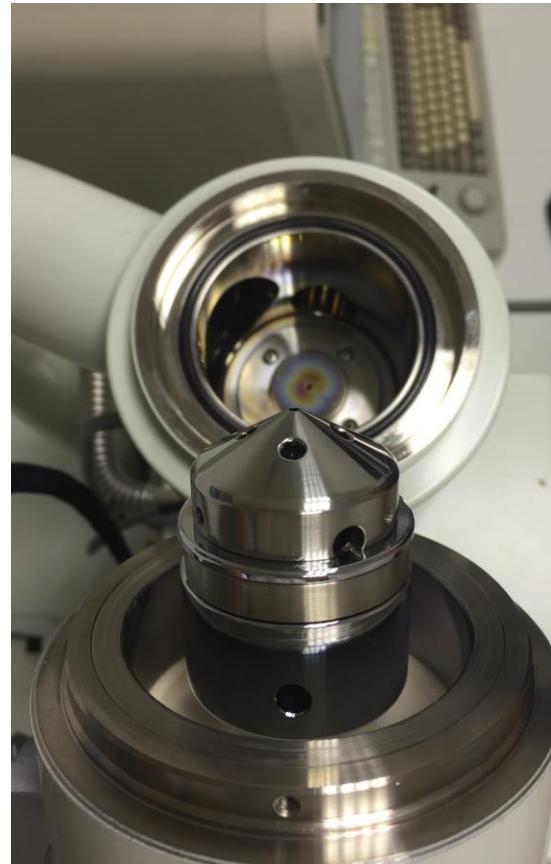
Richardson- Dushman equation: $J_{th} = -AT^2 \exp\left[-e E_w / kT\right]$

Tungsten: $T = 2700 \text{ K}$, $E_w = 4,5 \text{ eV} \rightarrow J_{th} = 3,4 \text{ A/cm}^2$

LaB_6 : $T = 1800 \text{ K}$, $E_w = 2,5 \text{ eV} \rightarrow J_{th} = 40 \text{ A/cm}^2$

J_{th} ... Thermionic current density (A/m^2)
A ... constant for thermionic emitters ($120 \text{ A/cm}^2 \text{K}^2$)
T ... metal temperature (K)
e ... electron charge (C)
 E_w ... metal work function (eV)
k ... Boltzmann's constant (J/kg)

W gun (JSM-5800, JXA-840A)



JSM-5800

Field emission

The cathode is a tungsten rod,
very sharp point (<100nm).

Make a very strong field at the tip
($>10^7$ V/cm), by applying potential
to the first anode (3-5kV).

Electrons can escape cathode
without applying any thermal
energy.

Very high vacuum ($<10^{-10}$ torr)

Use a second anode for
accelerating electrons.

Fowler – Nordheim tunneling

Figure removed for copyright reasons.

Schottky FEG

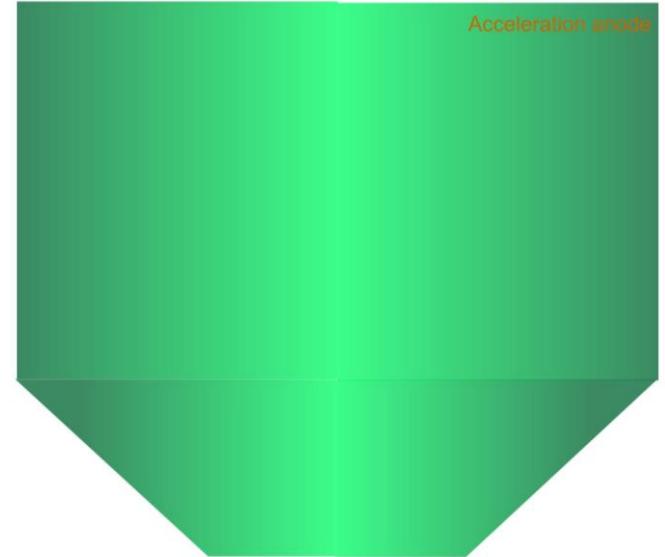
The thermal or Schottky field emission gun consists of:

- accelerating anode
- extraction anode
- suppresser anode
- emitter

The tip is W covered with Zirconium oxide. It lowers the work function so that large emission current can be obtained.

The suppresser cuts the thermionic electrons emitted from a large surface of emitter.

The surface is not covered by air molecules so that a stable emission current can be obtained.



(Image: JEOL)

Electron gun - FEG

Figure removed for copyright reasons.

(Image: tnw.tudelft)

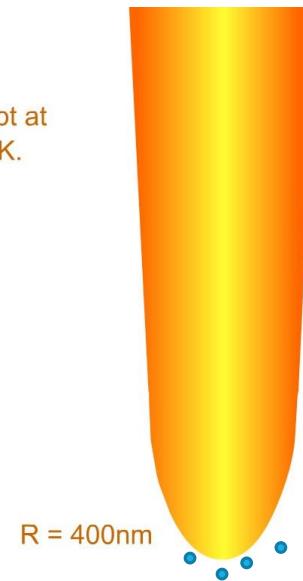
Some of the electrons emitted from the tip ionizes molecules of air.

The ionized oxygen and nitrogen are pulled towards the tip by the strong potential and sputter zirconium oxide off.

The thermal (SE) FEG works at the pressure of 10^{-9} Torr or 10^{-7} Pa.

(Image: JEOL)

Emitter is kept at around 1850K.



Comparison of electron guns

Emitter Type	Thermionic W	Thermionic LaB ₆	Schottky FEG ZrO/W (100)	cold FEG W(310)
Cathode material				
Operating temperature [K]	2,800	1,900	1,800	300
Cathode radius [nm]	60,000	10,000	< 1,000	< 100
Effective source radius [nm]	15,000	5,000	15	2.5
Emission current density [A/cm ²]	3	30	5,300	17,000
Total emission current [μ A]	200	80	200	5
Normalized brightness [A/cm ² .sr.kV]	1 x 10⁴	1×10^5	1 x 10⁷	2×10^7
Maximum probe current [nA]	1000	1000	10 - 100	0.2
Energy spread @ cathode [eV]	0.59	0.40	0.31	0.26
Energy spread @ gun exit [eV]	1.5 - 2.5	1.3 - 2.5	0.35 - 0.7	0.3 - 0.7
Beam noise [%]	1	1	1	5 - 10
Emission current drift [%/h]	0.1	0.2	< 0.5	5
Operating vacuum hPa/mbar ¹	< 1 x 10⁻⁵	$< 1 \times 10^{-6}$	< 1 x 10⁻⁹	$< 1 \times 10^{-10}$
Typical Cathode life [h]	100	> 1000	> 5000	> 2000
Cathode regeneration	not required	not required	not required	every 6 to 8 hours
Sensitivity to external influence	minimal	minimal	low	high

(Table: tedpella)



Figure removed for copyright reasons.

Condenser to shape the beam

Condenser lens

Similar to glass lenses in optical microscopes.

Main role of EM lenses is to demagnify the source of electrons to form a much smaller diameter probe.

Two main lenses used in SEM:

- Condenser lenses
- Objective lenses

Figure removed for copyright reasons.

(Images: ammrif)

The main role of the condenser lens is to control the size of the beam and determines the number of electrons in the beam which hit the sample.

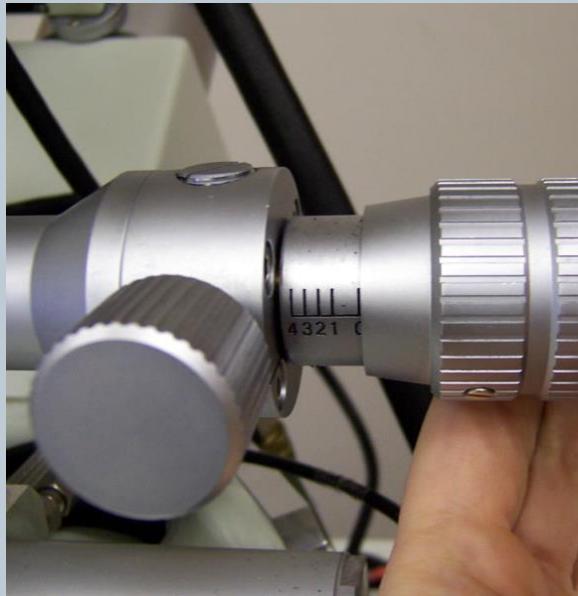


Figure removed for copyright reasons.

Apertures to limit the beam

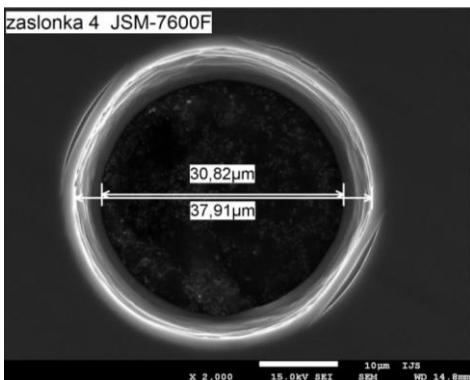
Apertures

Three (JSM-5800: 100 µm, 30 µm and 20 µm)

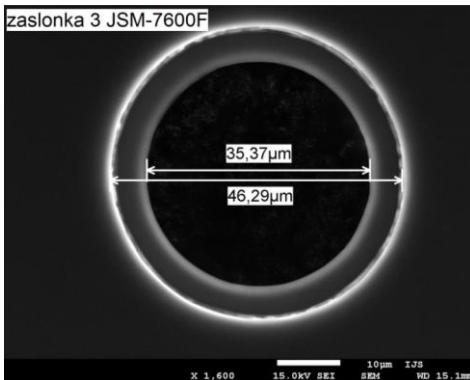
Four (JSM-7600F: 110 µm, 70 µm, 50 µm and 30 µm)

Reduces the beam current.

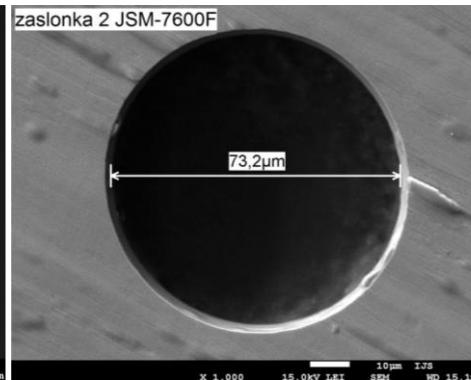
Lowers the angular spread and spherical aberration.



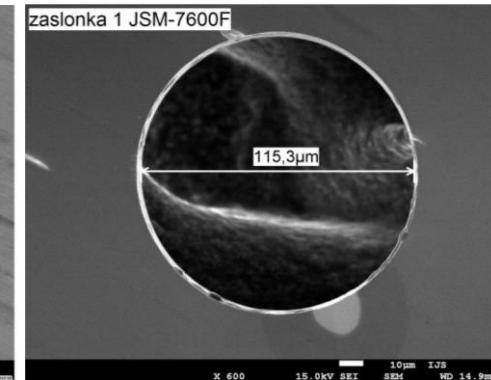
30 µm



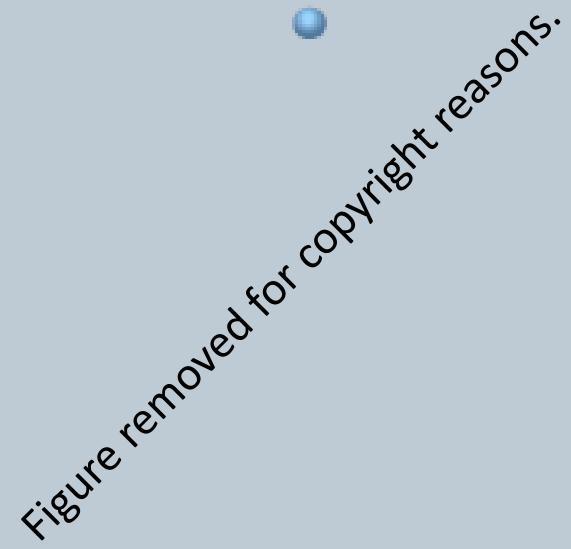
50 µm



70 µm



110 µm



A diagram showing the path of an electron beam. A small blue circle at the top represents the source of the beam. A curved arrow starts from this source and points downwards and to the right, representing the deflected path of the beam.

Figure removed for copyright reasons.

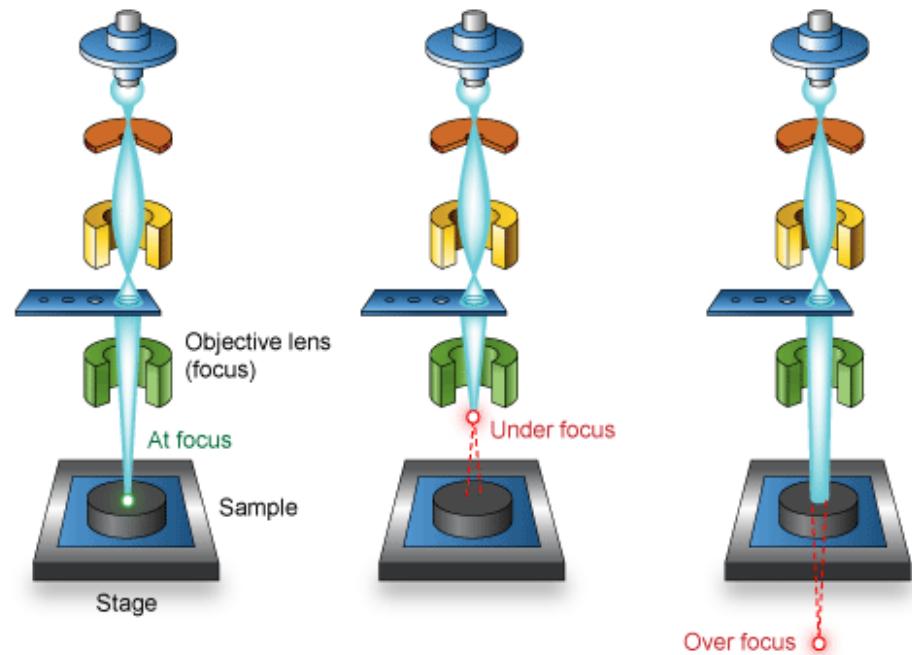
Electromagnetic lenses to focus the beam

Objective lens

Focuses electrons on the sample at the working distance.

Properties:

- large demagnification
- two sets of deflection coils are included – scan coils
- stigmator is built in it
- includes the beam shift coils
- the visible light microscope optics (EMPA)

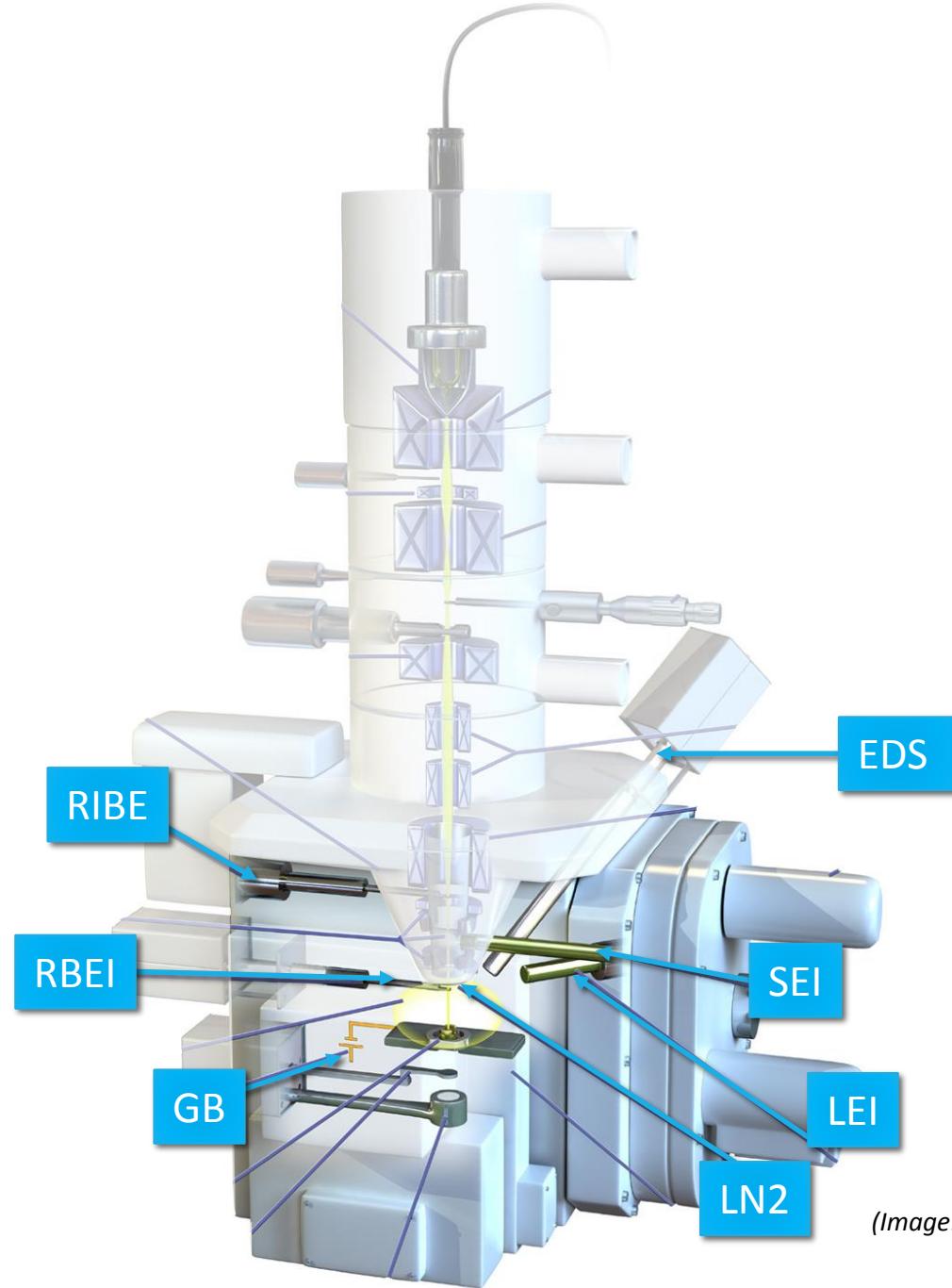


(Images: ammrf)

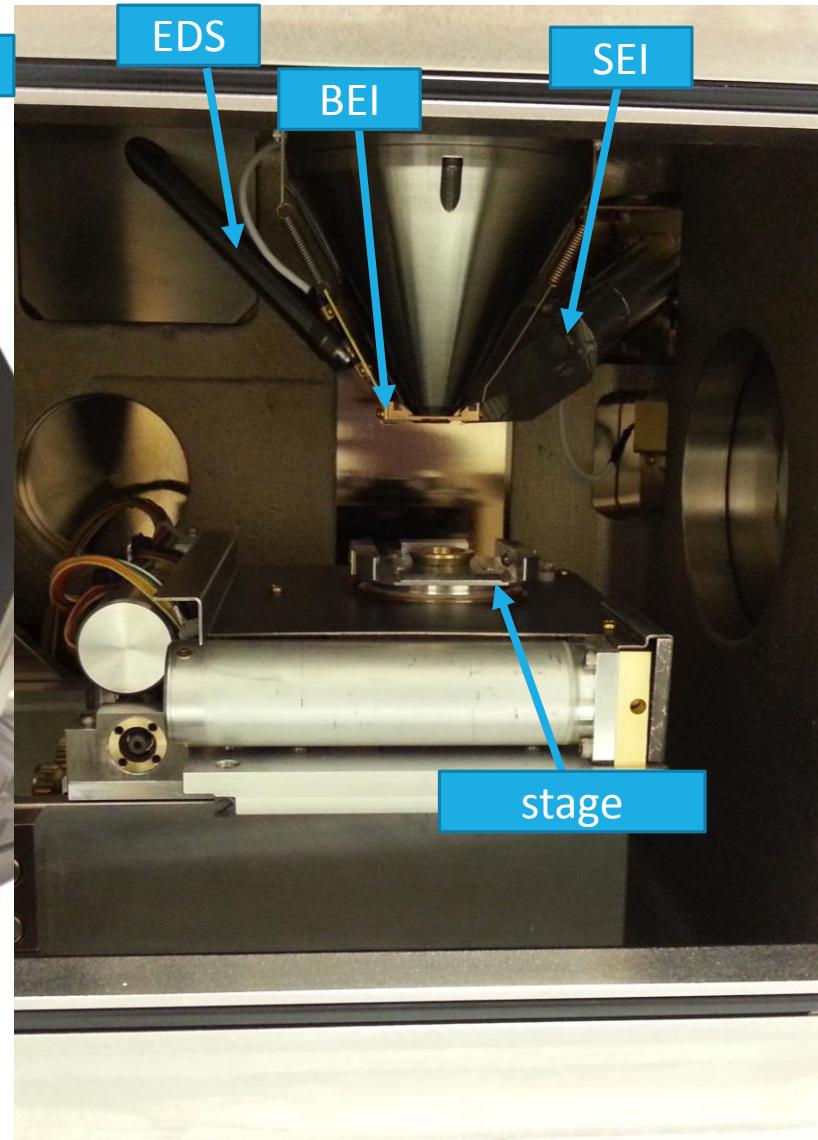
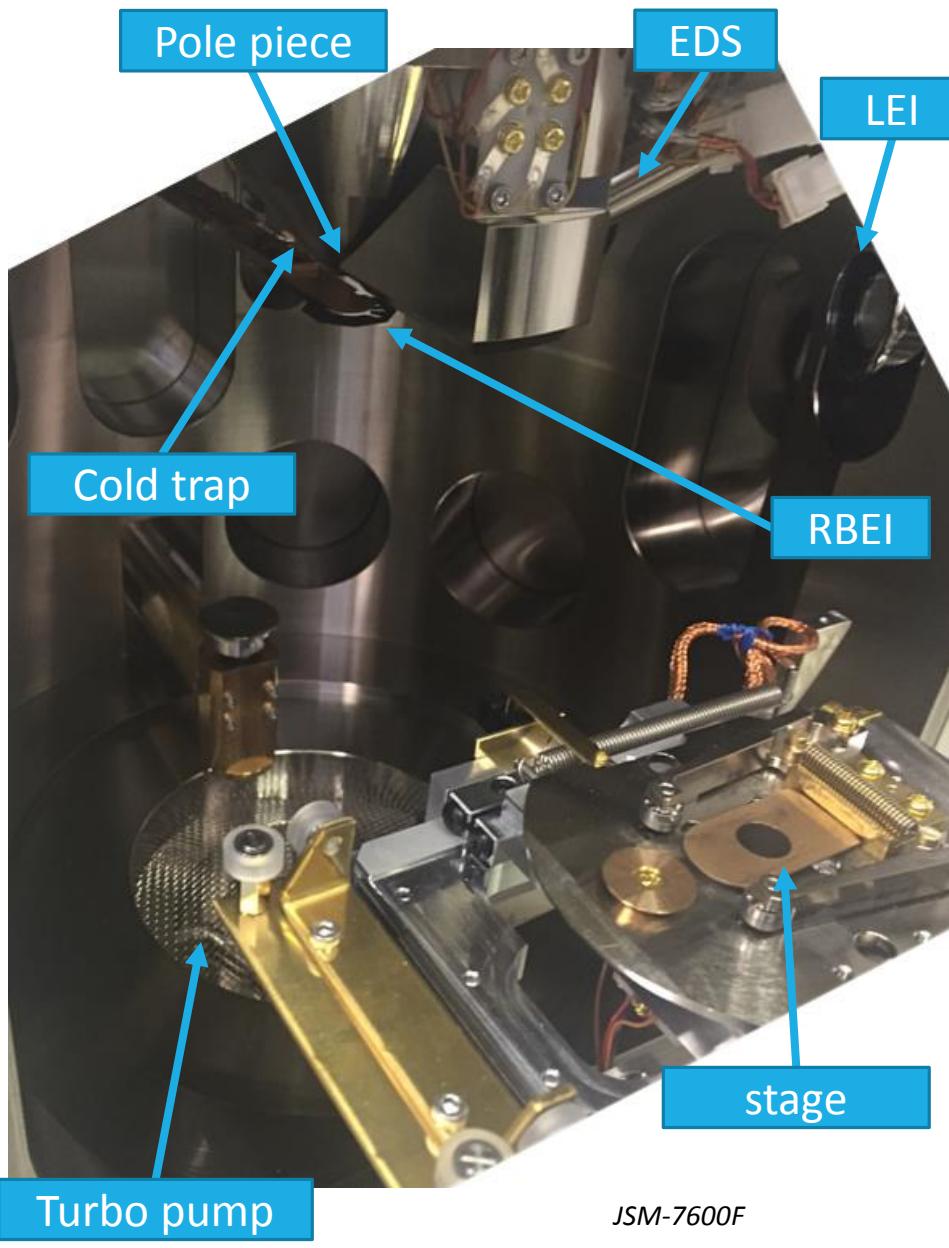
Sample chamber

motorized stage (x,y,z,t,r)

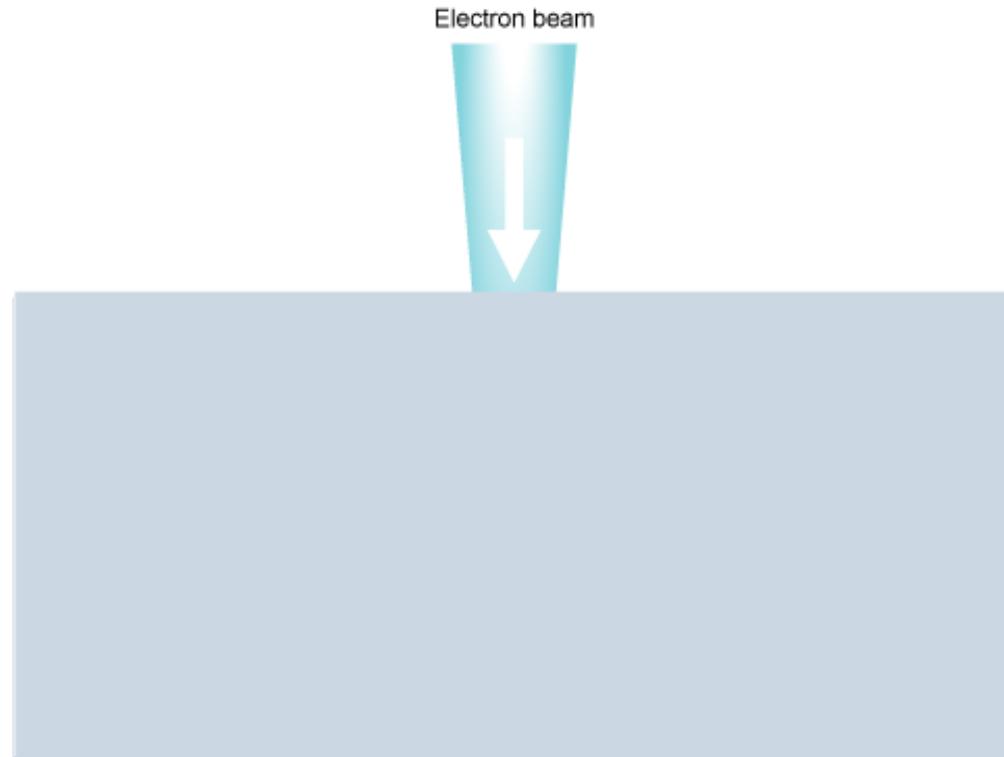
detectors



(Image: JEOL)



Signals and interactions



(Image: ammrf)

Signals and interactions

Figure removed for copyright reasons.

(Image: ualberta)

Figure removed for copyright reasons.

(Image: Low Voltage Electron Microscopy: Principles and Applications)

SE vs BSE

Secondary electrons

- High resolution
- Strongly topography sensitive
- Little element sensitive
- Sensitive to charging

Figure removed for copyright reasons.

(Video: YouTube)

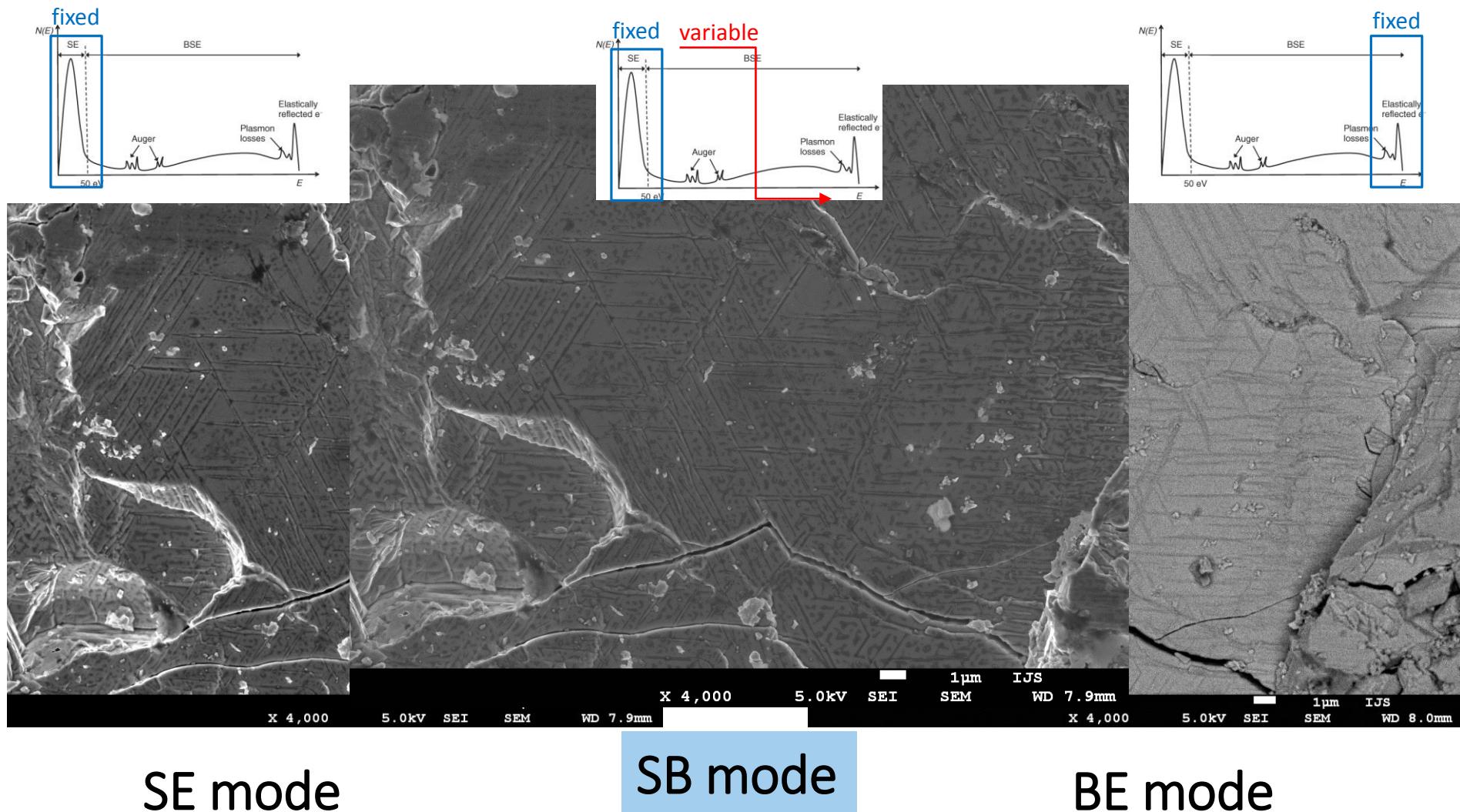
Backscattered electrons

- Lower resolution
- Atomic number contrast in particular strong signal to heavy atoms
- Less sensitive to charging

Figure removed for copyright reasons.

(Video: YouTube)

R filter – electrostatic lens

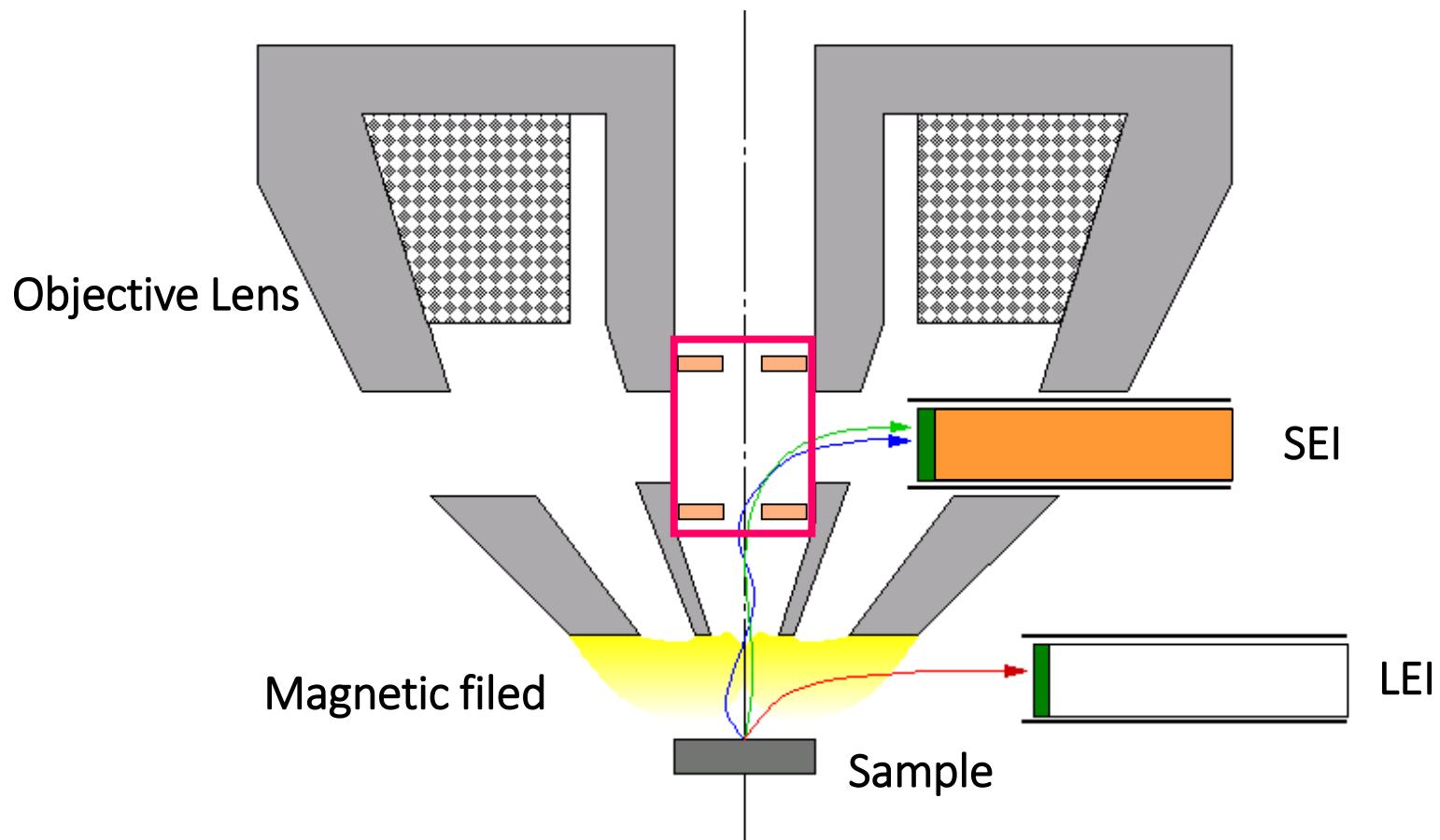


SE mode

SB mode

BE mode

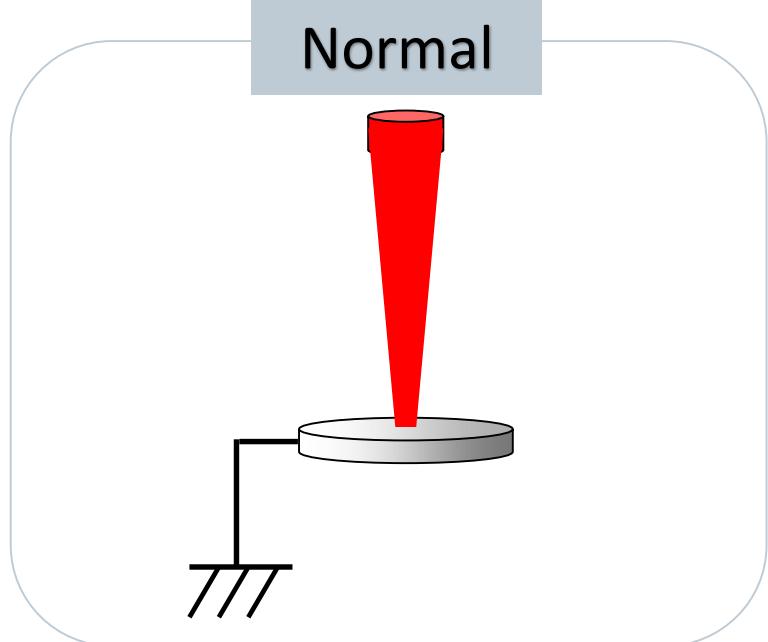
Electrostatic lens



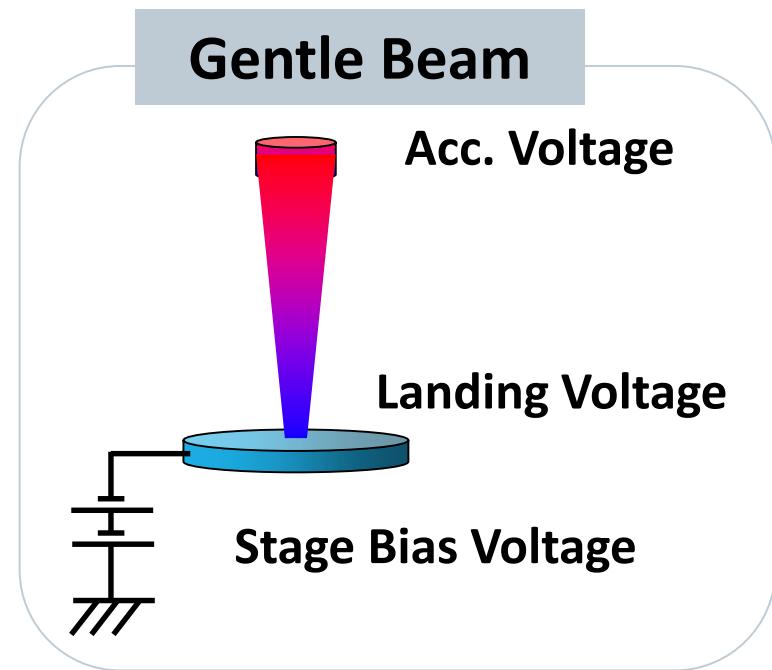
(Image: JEOL)

GENTLE BEAM

Obtain higher image resolution by decelerating primary electron beam just before landing at the specimen



Landing Voltage = Accelerating Voltage



Landing Voltage = Acc. Voltage - Bias Voltage

(Images: JEOL)

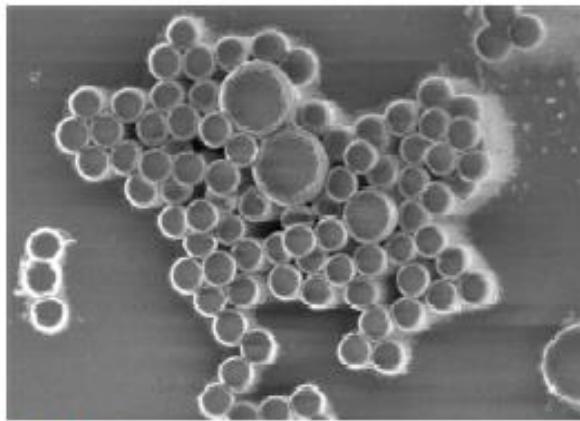
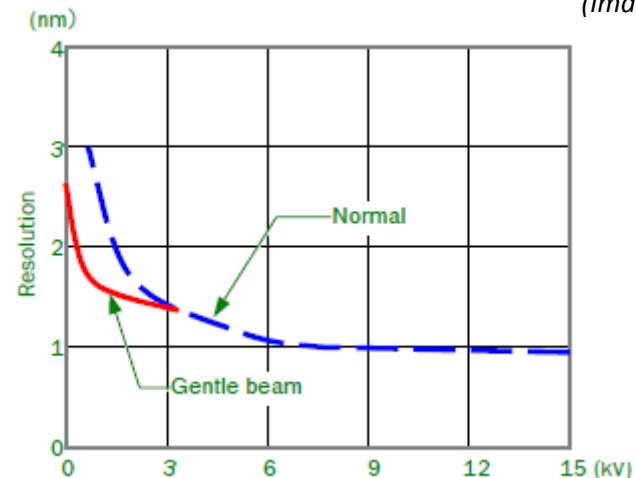
SEM vs GB mode

Improves image resolution

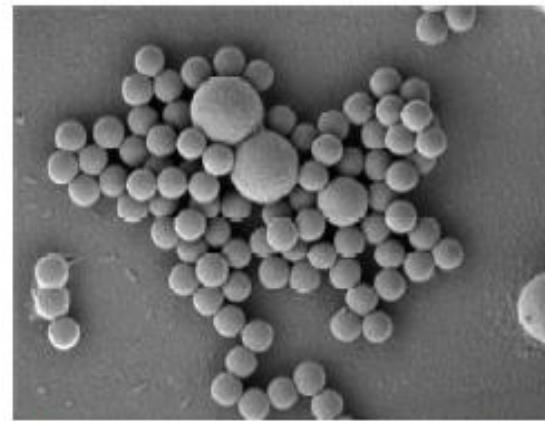
Reduces charging and beam damage

Shows pure surface topographic information

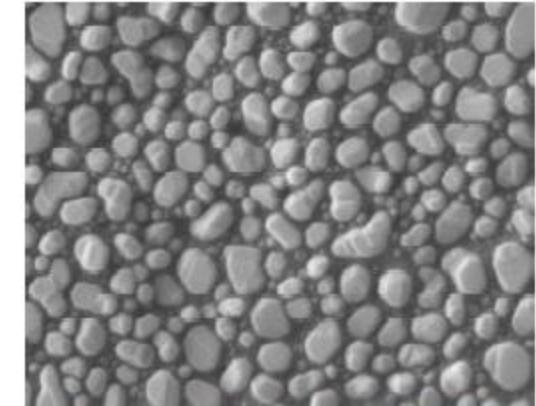
(Images: JEOL)



SEM 500V



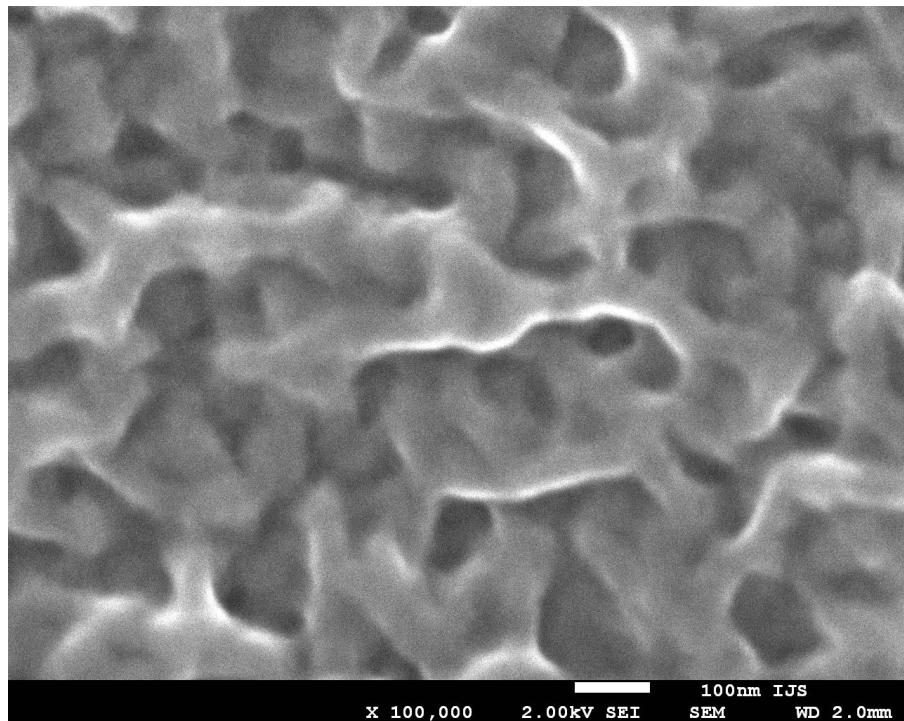
GB 500V



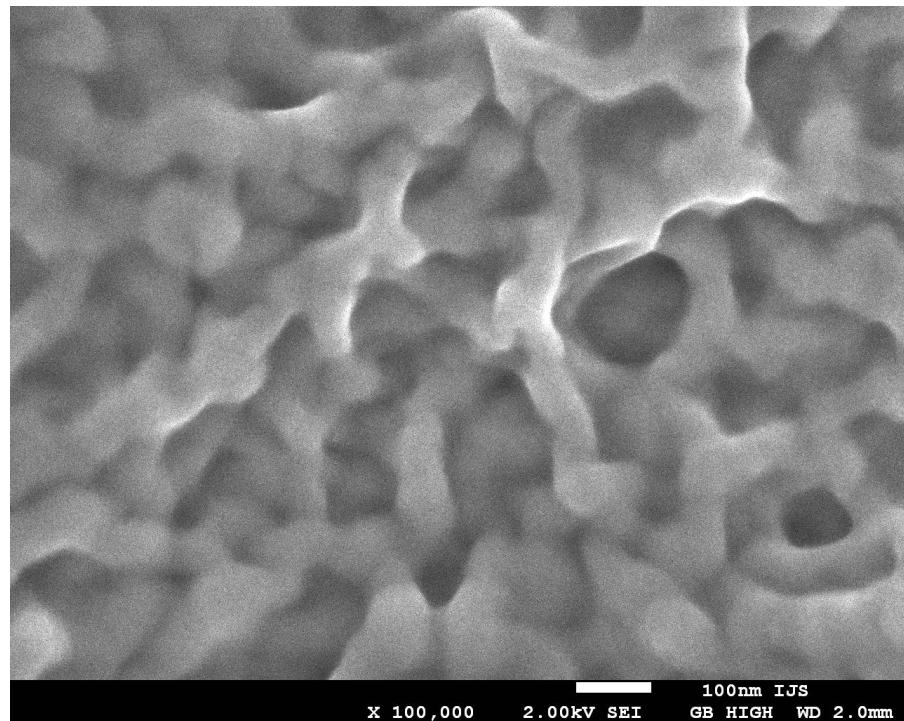
Vapor-deposited grains of gold GB 100 V

SEM vs GB mode

SEM



GB mode

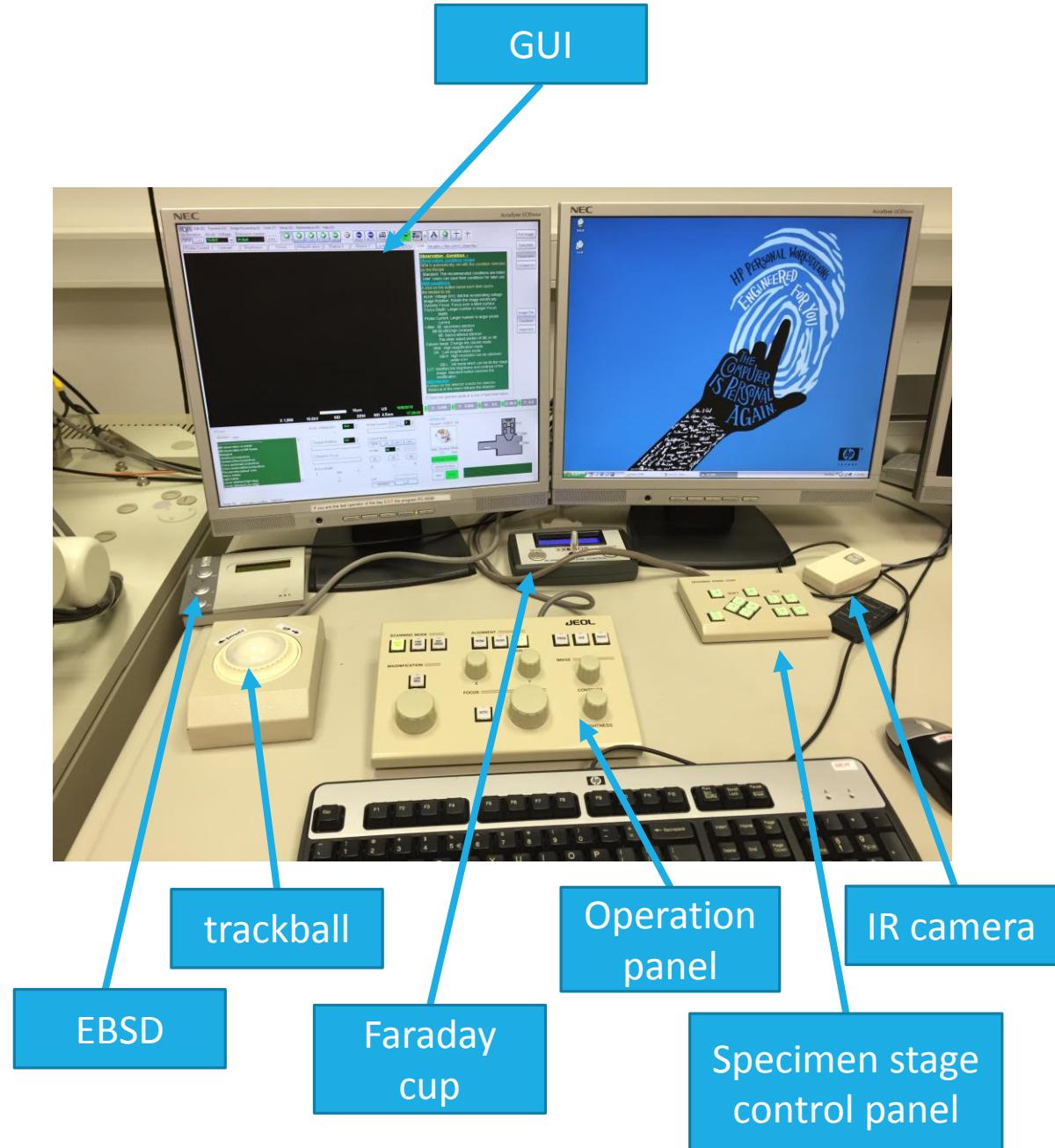


SEM

3RD CEMM WORKSHOP: **GRAPHIC USER INTERFACE ON JSM-7600F**

MAJA KOBLAR, SC. ENG. PHYSICS

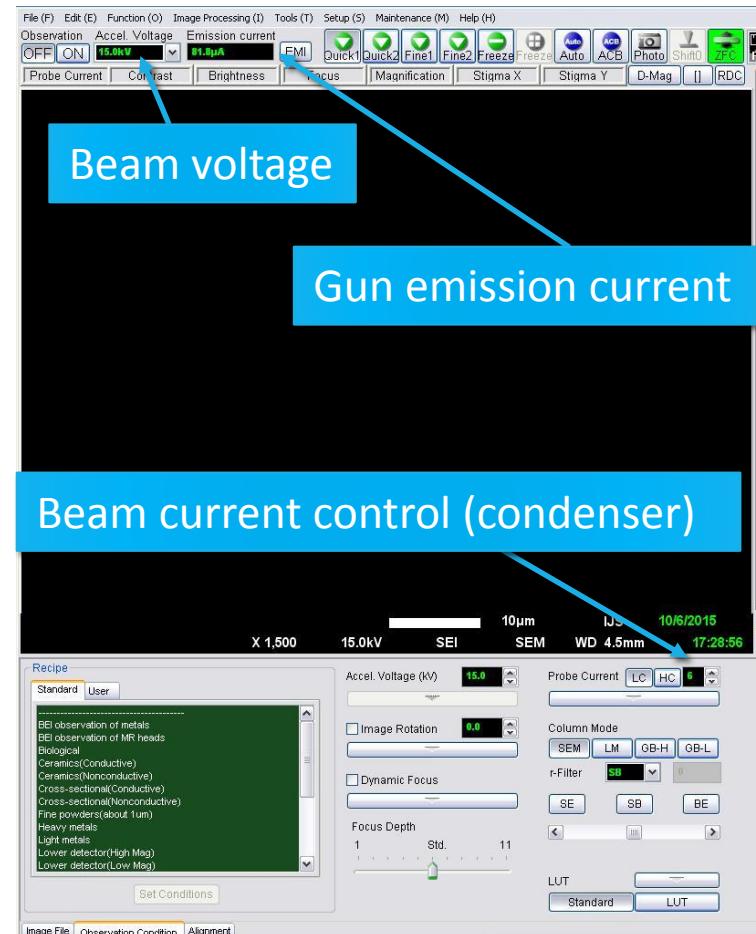
GRAFIC USER INTERFACE



Electron gun - basic

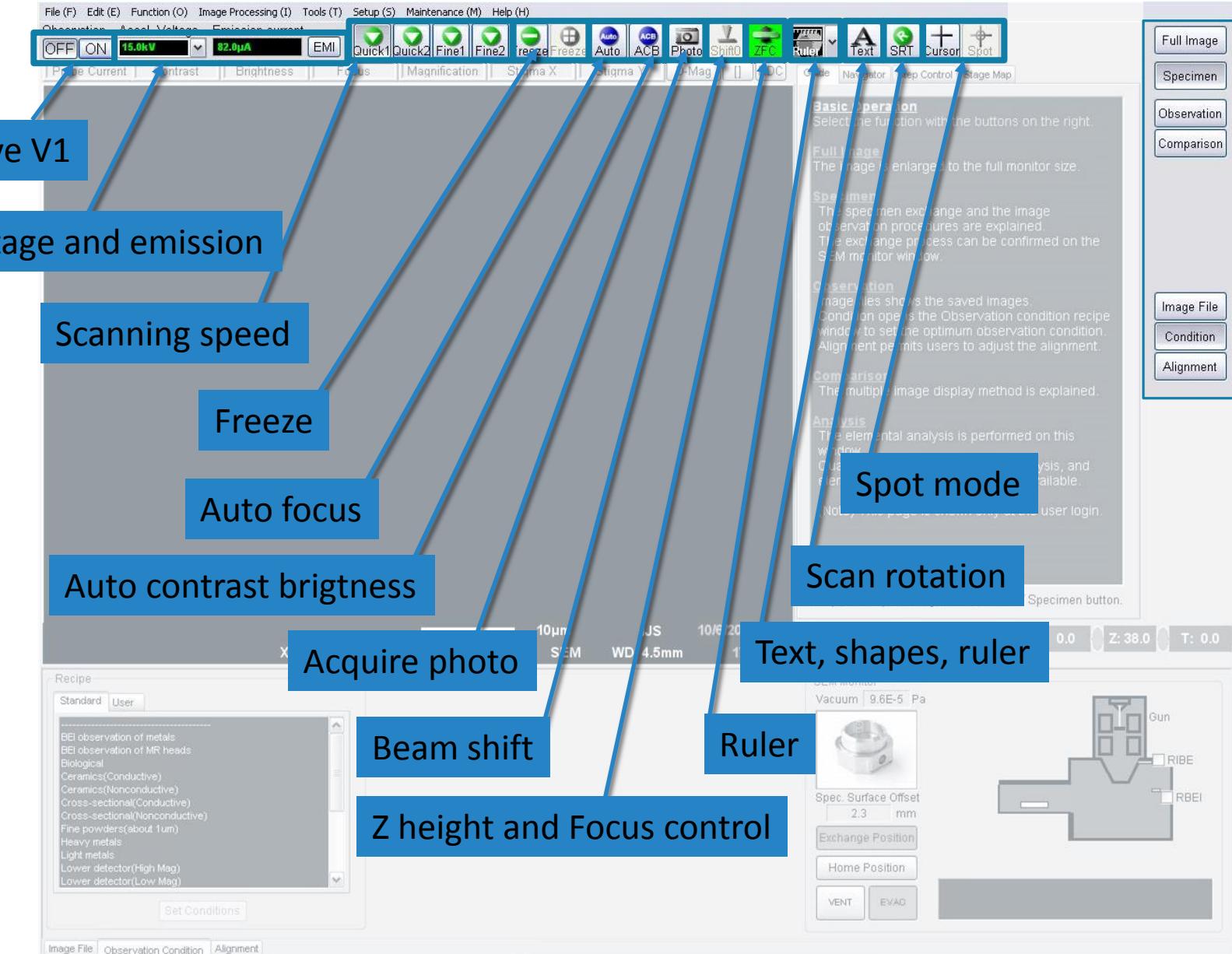
Voltage (electrical potential)

- Consider as the spread or energy of electrons
- Typically 1-30 kV or keV



Current (number of electrons/unit time (amps))

- 1 coulomb $\sim 6 \times 10^{18}$ electrons
 $1C = 1A \cdot 1s$
- Typically from $10^{-12} A$ to $10^{-9} A$
- So $1 \text{ nA} \sim 6 \times 10^9$ electrons/sec



Probe Current Contrast Brightness Focus Magnification Stigma X Stigma Y D-Mag [] [RDC]

Basic Operation

Select the function with the buttons on the right.

Full Image

The image is enlarged to the full monitor size.

Specimen

The specimen exchange and the image observation procedures are explained.
The exchange process can be confirmed on the SEM monitor window.

Observation

Image files shows the saved images.
Condition opens the Observation condition recipe window to set the optimum observation condition.
Alignment permits users to adjust the alignment.

Comparison

The multiple image display method is explained.

Analysis

The elemental analysis is performed on this window.
Qualitative analysis, quantitative analysis, and elemental distribution mapping are available.

(Note) This page is shown only at the user login.

 Open the operation guide at a click of Specimen button.

10μm

IJS

10/6/2015

X 1,500

15.0kV

SEI

SEM

WD 4.5mm

17:27:55

X: 0.000

Y: 0.000

R: 0.0

Z: 38.0

T: 0.0

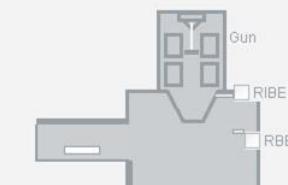
Recipe

Standard User

- BEI observation of metals
- BEI observation of MR heads
- Biological
- Ceramics(Conductive)
- Ceramics(Nonconductive)
- Cross-sectional(Conductive)
- Cross-sectional(Nonconductive)
- Fine powder(about 1μm)
- Heavy metals
- Light metals
- Lower detector(High Mag)
- Lower detector(Low Mag)

 Set Conditions Image File Observation Condition Alignment**SEM Monitor**

Vacuum | 9.6E-5 Pa

Spec. Surface Offset
2.3 mm Exchange Position Home Position VENT EVAQ

File (F) Edit (E) Function (O) Image Processing (I) Tools (T) Setup (S) Maintenance (M) Help (H)
Observation Accel. Voltage Emission current
OFF **ON** **15.0kV** **82.0μA** **EMI** **Quick1** **Quick2** **Fine1** **Fine2** **Freeze** **Auto** **ACB** **Photo** **ShiftU** **ZFC**
Probe Current Contrast Brightness Focus Magnification Stigma X Stigma Y D-Mag [] RDC

Read the GUIDE ☺

Guide Navigator Step Control Stage Map

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Open the operation guide at a click of Specimen button.

X: 0.000 Y: 0.000 R: 0.0 Z: 38.0 T: 0.0

10μm IJS 10/6/2015 17:27:55

1.500 15.0kV SEI SEM WD 4.5mm

Recipe

Standard User

- BSE observation of metals
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- Ceramics(Conductive)
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- Heavy metals
- Light metals
- Lower detector(High Mag)
- Lower detector(Low Mag)

SEM Monitor

Vacuum 9.6E-5 Pa

Gun

RIBE

RBEI

Spec. Surface Offset 2.3 mm

Exchange Position

Home Position

VENT EVAQ

Image File Observation Condition Alignment

Basic Operation

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(Note) This page is shown only at the user login.

 Open

button.

X: 0

Y: 0

Z: 38.0

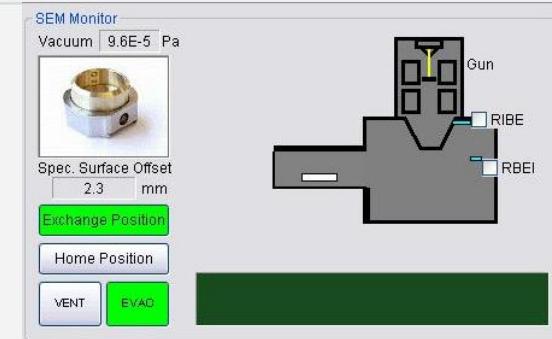
T: 0.0

Graphical ☺

Recipe

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- BSE observation of MR heads
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- Ceramics(Nonconductive)
- Cross-sectional(Conductive)
- Cross-sectional(Nonconductive)
- Fine powder(at about 1 μm)
- Heavy metals
- Light metals
- Lower detector(High Mag)
- Lower detector(Low Mag)



When you start the SEM session on JSM-7600F

CEMM manuals

<http://cemm.ijs.si>

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Scanning electron microscopy

In CEMM we have three scanning electron microscopes: JEOL JXA-840A, JEOL JSM-5800 and JEOL 7600F.

JEOL JSM-5800 (manual JSM-5800)

- SE, BE detectors
- Oxford Instruments ISIS 300 EDS
- digital imaging



Jeol JXA-840A (manual JXA-840A)

- SE, BE detectors
- Tracor TN 5600 EDS
- 2 WDS spectrometers
- digital imaging



Jeol JSM-7600F (manual JSM-7600F)

- In-Lens Thermal FEG
- SEI, LEI detectors
- BE detectors (RIBE, RBFI)
- INCA Oxford 350 EDS SDD (20mm²)
- INCA Wave 500 spectrometer
- XENOS XeDraw 2 e-lithograph
- EBSD, Channel 5, Oxford Instruments
- r-filter for contaminating SE in BE signals
- prechamber



Short instructions

Set the initial parameters

The screenshot shows the SEM control software interface with several key components:

- Top Bar:** File (F), Edit (E), Function (O), Image Processing (I), Tools (T), Setup (S), Maintenance (M), Help (H).
- Control Panel:** Observation current (OFF ON), Accel. Voltage (15.0kV), Emission current (81.8pA), EMI, Quick1, Quick2, Fine1, Fine2, Freeze, Auto, ACB, Photo, Shift0, ZFC, Ruler, Text, SRT, Cursor, Spot.
- Image Preview:** A small image of the SEM stage with a probe current probe.
- Observation - Condition - Observation condition recipe:** A detailed description of the observation conditions, including Accelerating Voltage (15.0kV), Image Rotation, Dynamic Focus, Focus Depth, Probe Current, r-filter, Column mode, SEM Monitor, and SEM Monitor settings.
- Parameter Groups:**
 - Accel. Voltage (kV):** Set to 15.0.
 - Probe Current:** Set to LC HC 6.
 - r-Filter:** Set to SB.
 - Column Mode:** Options include SEM, LM, GB-H, and GB-L.
 - Focus Depth:** Sliders for Focus Depth (1 to 11) and LUT (Standard, LUT).
- SEM Monitor:** Displays Vacuum level (9.6E-5 Pa), Spec. Surface Offset (2.3 mm), and controls for Exchange Position, Home Position, VENT, and EVAC.
- Right Sidebar:** Buttons for Full Image, Specimen, Observation, Comparison, Image File, Condition, and Alignment.
- Bottom Navigation:** Buttons for Image File, Observation Condition, Alignment, and a checkbox for "Open the operation guide at a click of Specimen button".

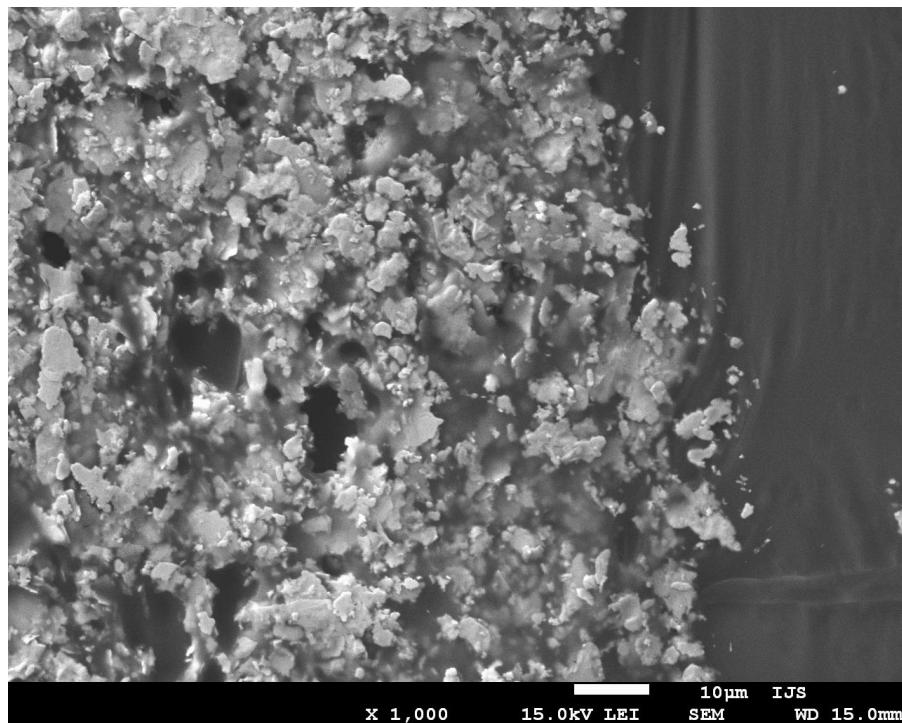
Voltage

Figure removed for copyright reasons.

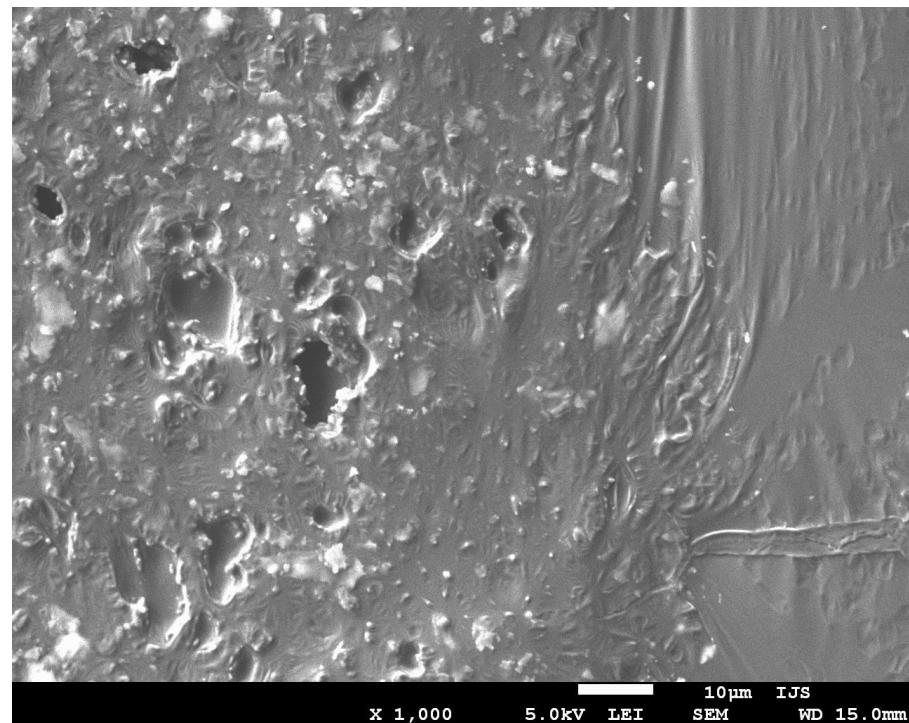
(Images: ammrf)

Voltage

15 kV



5 kV

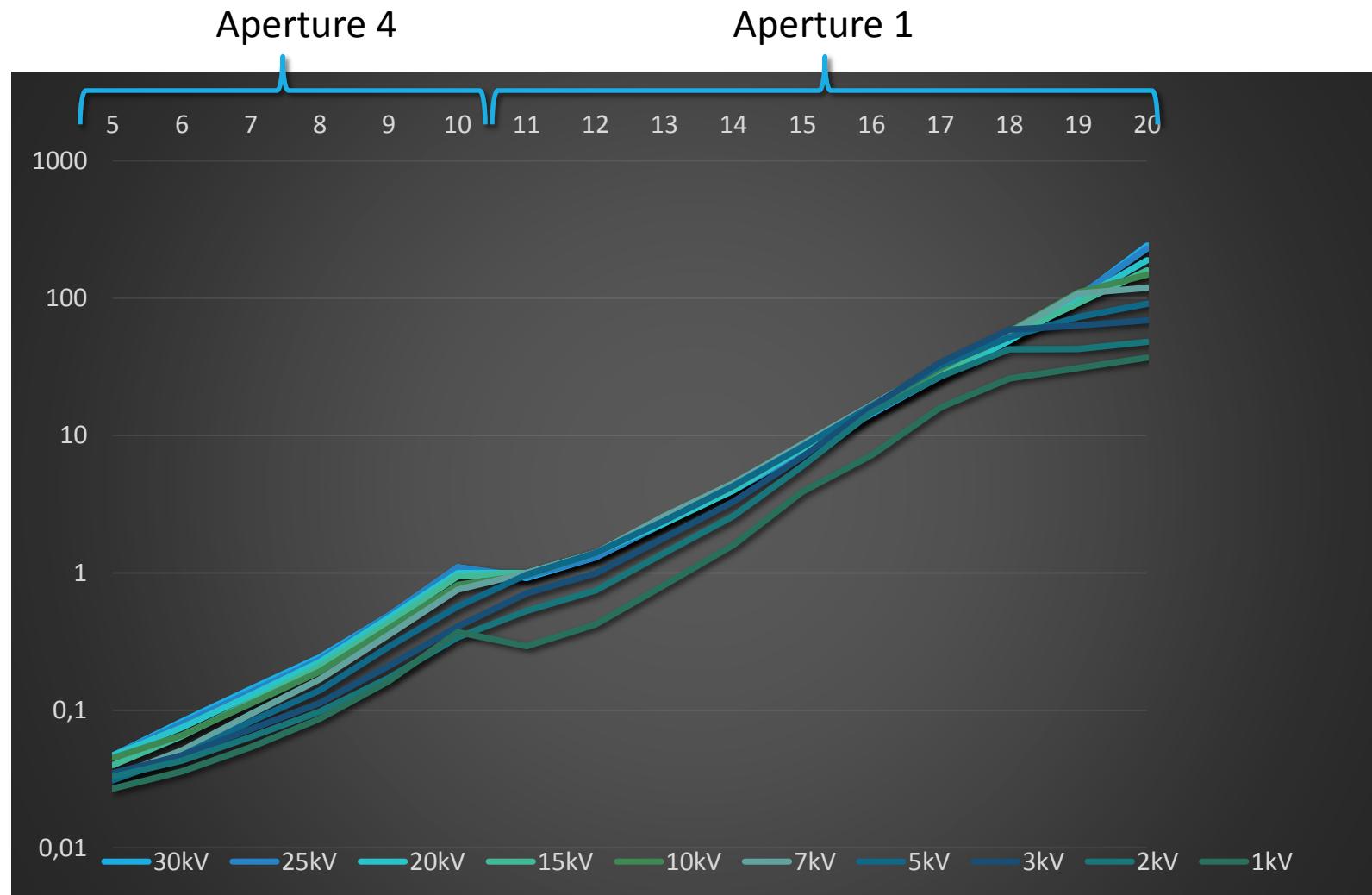


Probe current

Figure removed for copyright reasons.

(*Images: ammrf*)

Probe current vs PC Values



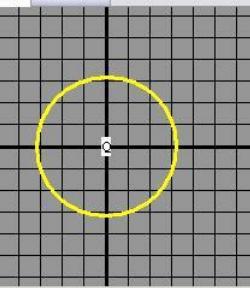
File (F) Edit (E) Function (O) Image Processing (I) Tools (T) Setup (S) Maintenance (M) Help (H)

Observation Accel. Voltage Emission current
OFF ON 15.0kV 82.0 μ A

EMI Quick1 Quick2 Fine1 Fine2 Freeze Auto ACB Photo Shift0 ZFC

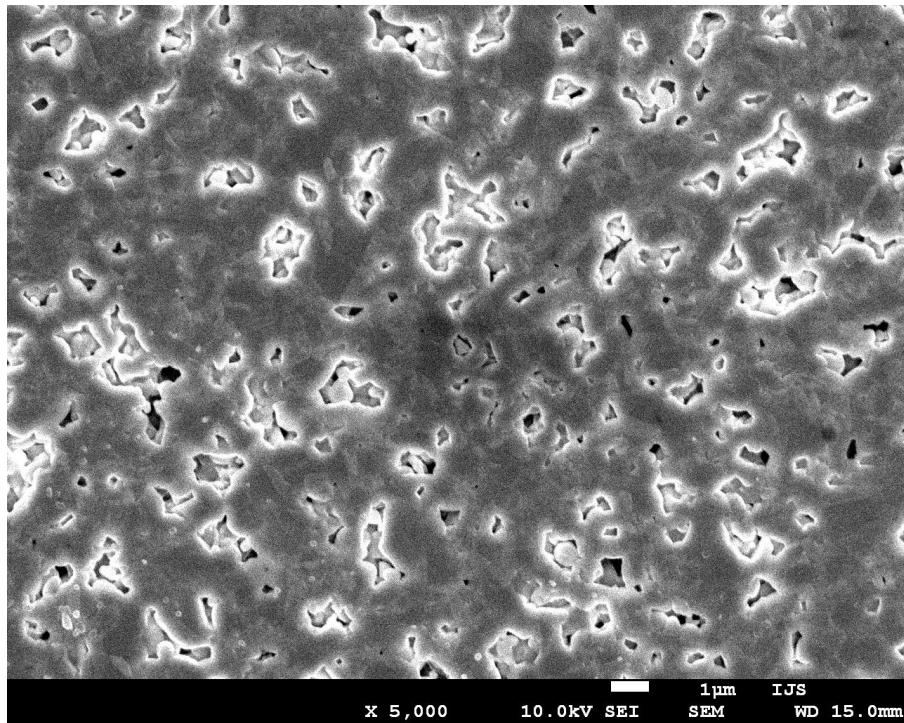
Probe Current Contrast Brightness Focus Magnification Stigma X Stigma Y D-Mag RDC

Guide Navigator Step Control Stage Map

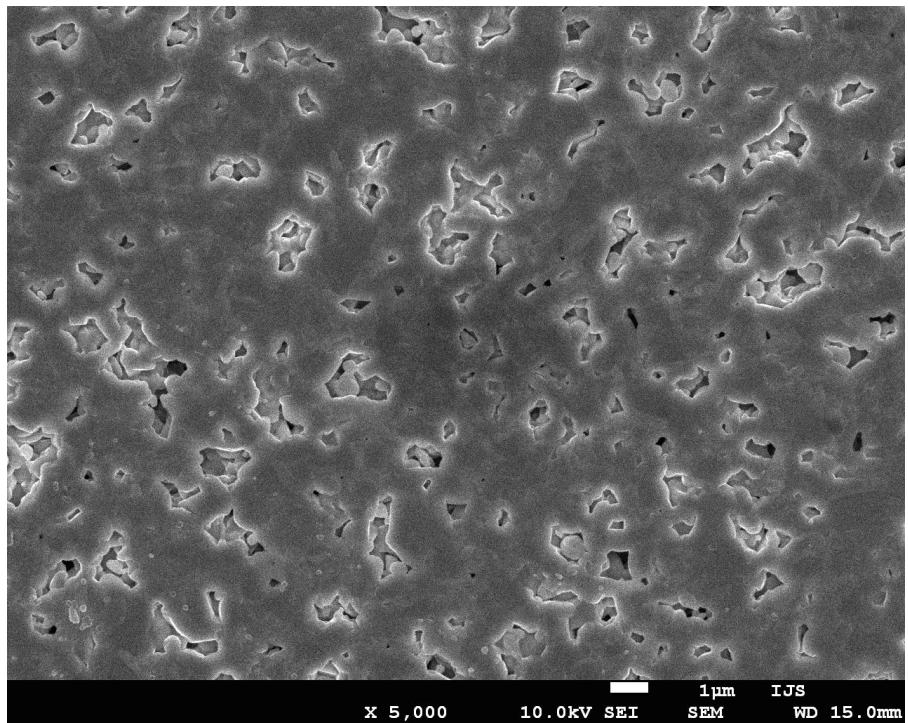
N..	memo	X	Y	R	Z	T
P		0.000	0.000	0.0	8.0	0.0
Q		0.000	0.000	0.0	8.0	0.0
Save Load New						
<input type="checkbox"/> Edit Mode PQ Align. PQ clear						
<input type="text"/> Top View Side View 						
Link the stage map display to magnification.						
X: 0.000 Y: 0.000 R: 0.0 Z: 38.0 T: 0.0						

Probe current

PC 8 → 0,35 nA



PC 6 → 0,08 nA



Observation Accel. Voltage Emission current

OFF

ON

15.0kV

82.0µA



Guide Navigator Step Control Stage Map

Full Image

Specimen

Observation

Comparison

Comparison

2 to 4 images are displayed together. All images can be live or some images can be frozen.
The layout is selected with the buttons on the right.

Add

Up to 3 images with a check on ADD can be added to the stack.

H-Dual

2 images are displayed side by side. The image mode is selected with the image mode on the bottom of each image.
Contrast and brightness can be adjusted by selecting the image, 2 magnifications can be displayed with one image frozen.

V-Dual

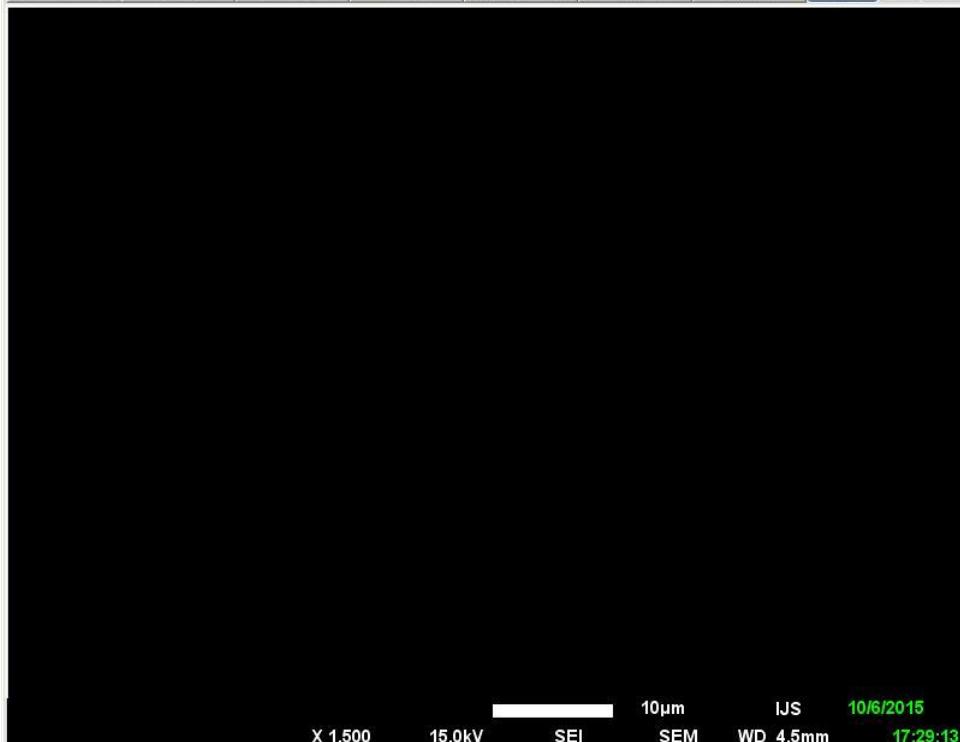
2 images are displayed top and bottom. The functions are same as the vertical dual display.

Quad

Up to 4 live images are displayed.
A selected image can be frozen with the Freeze icon (left).
All images can be frozen with the Freeze icon (right).

Open the operation guide at a click of Specimen button.

- Add
- H-Dual
- V-Dual
- Quad



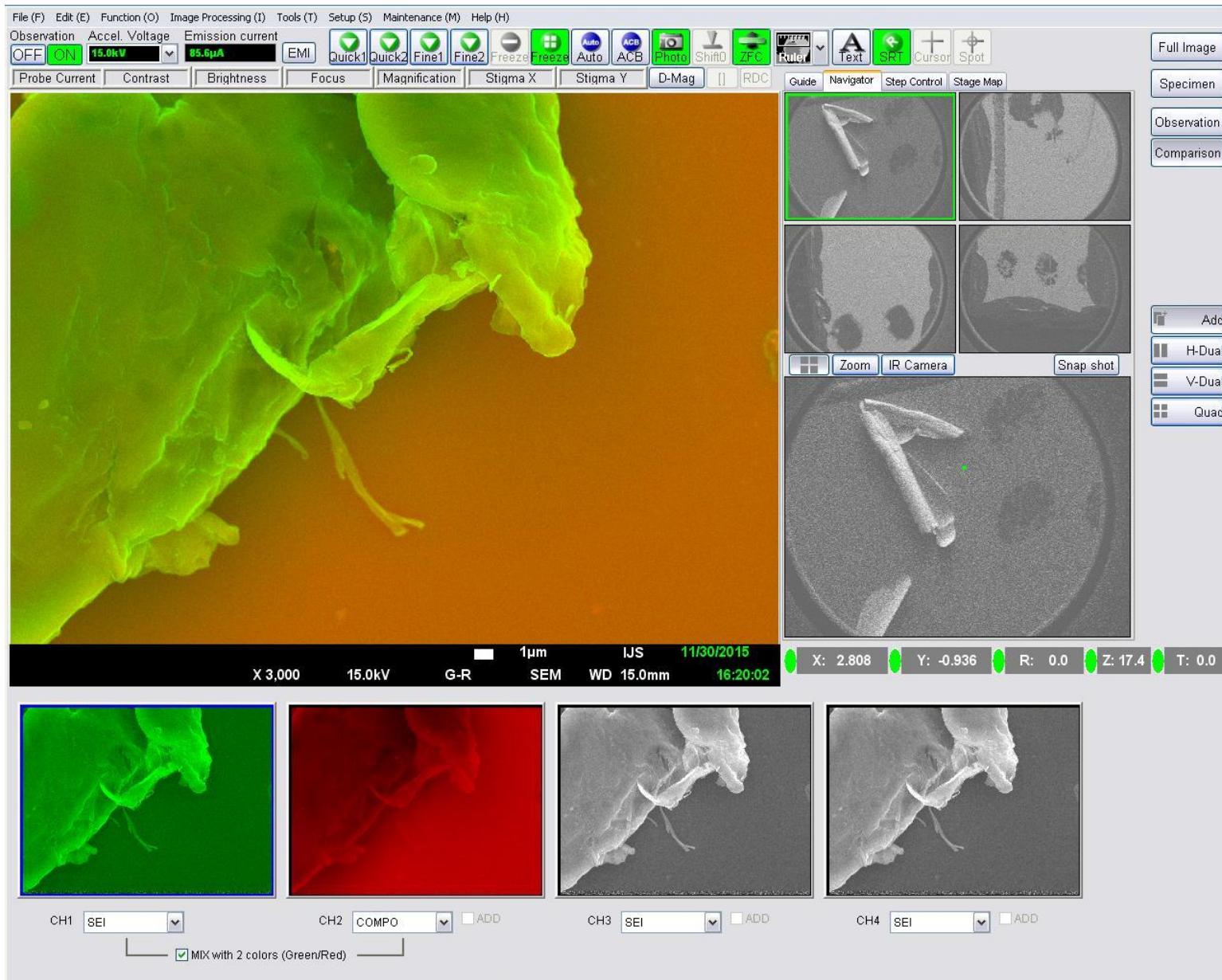
CH1 SEI

CH2 SEI

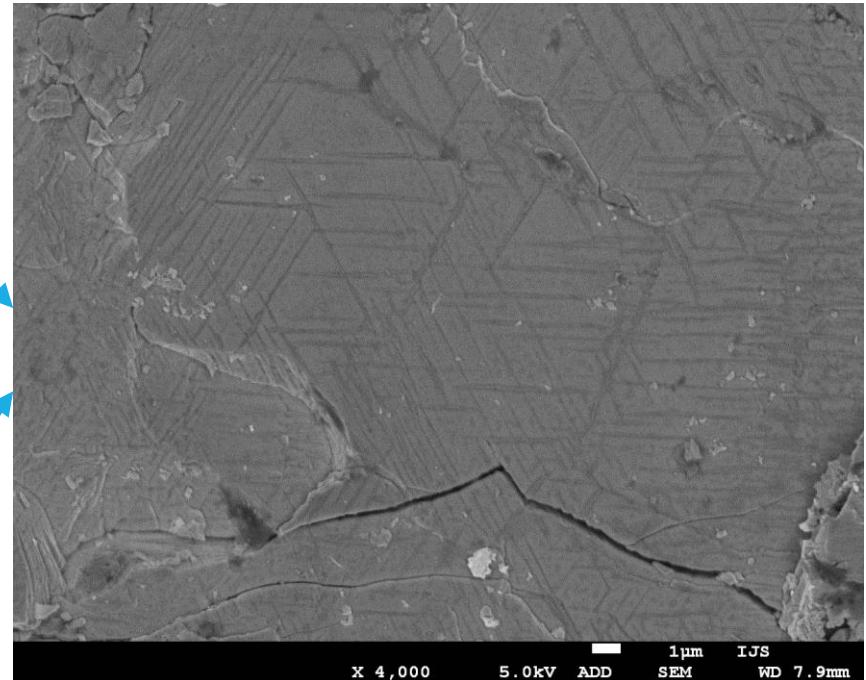
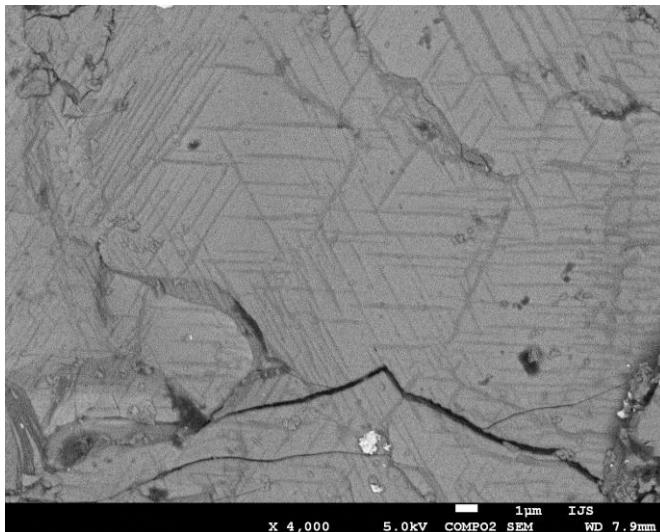
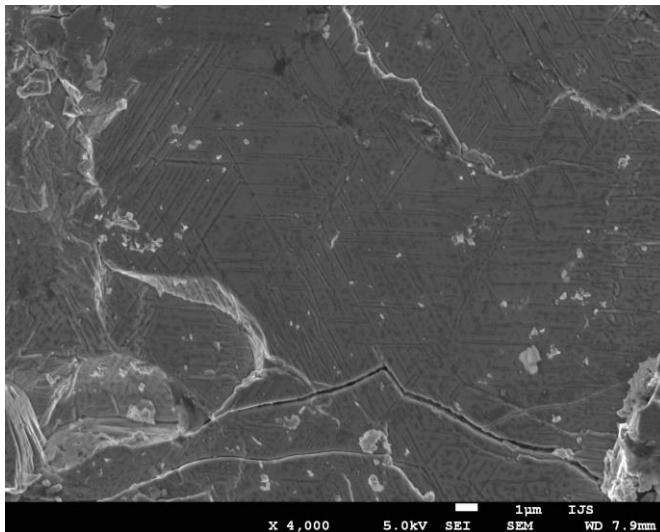
CH3 SEI

CH4 SEI





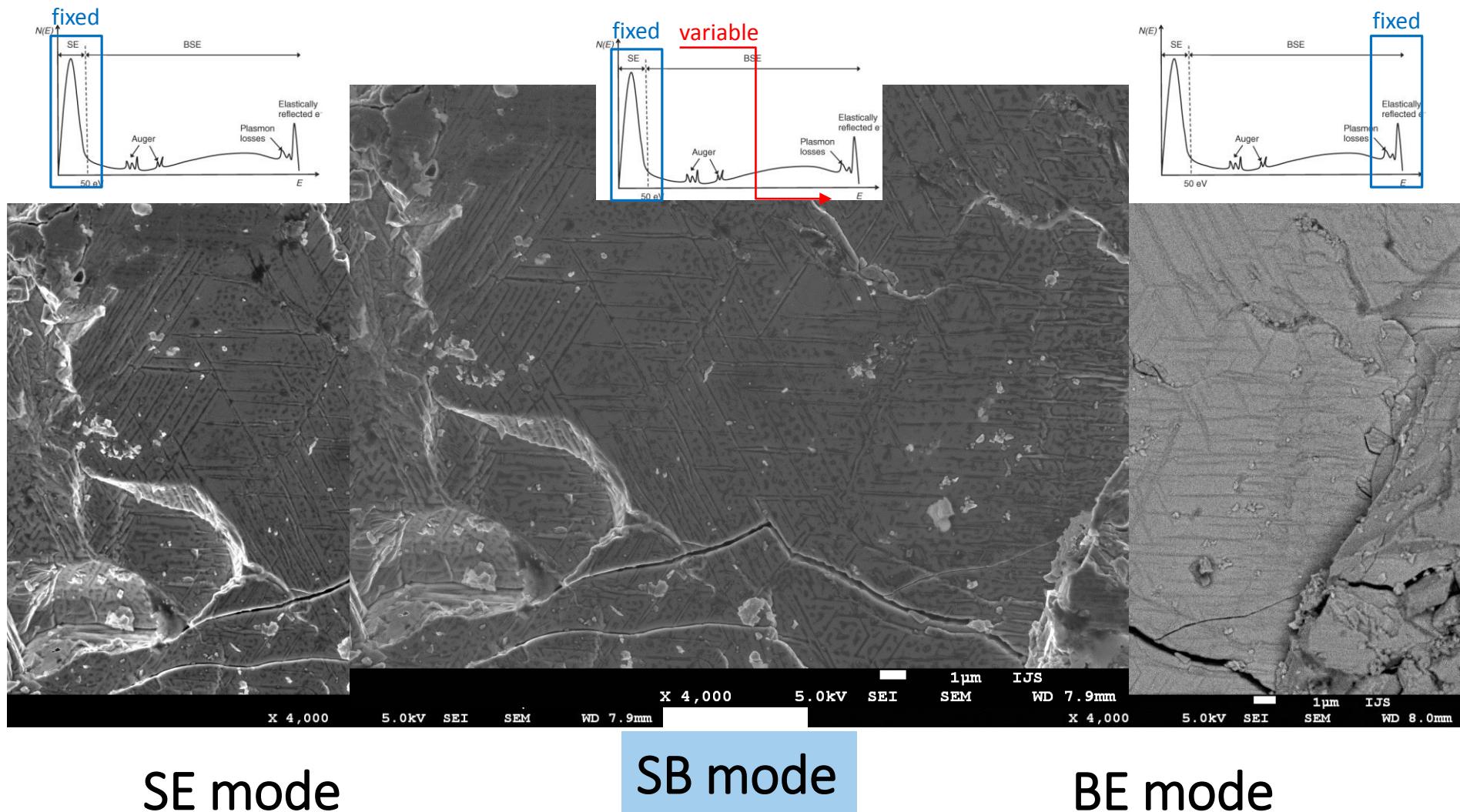
ADD (SEI + COMPO)



Remember R-filter?

The same image as SEI with active R-filter (SB mode).

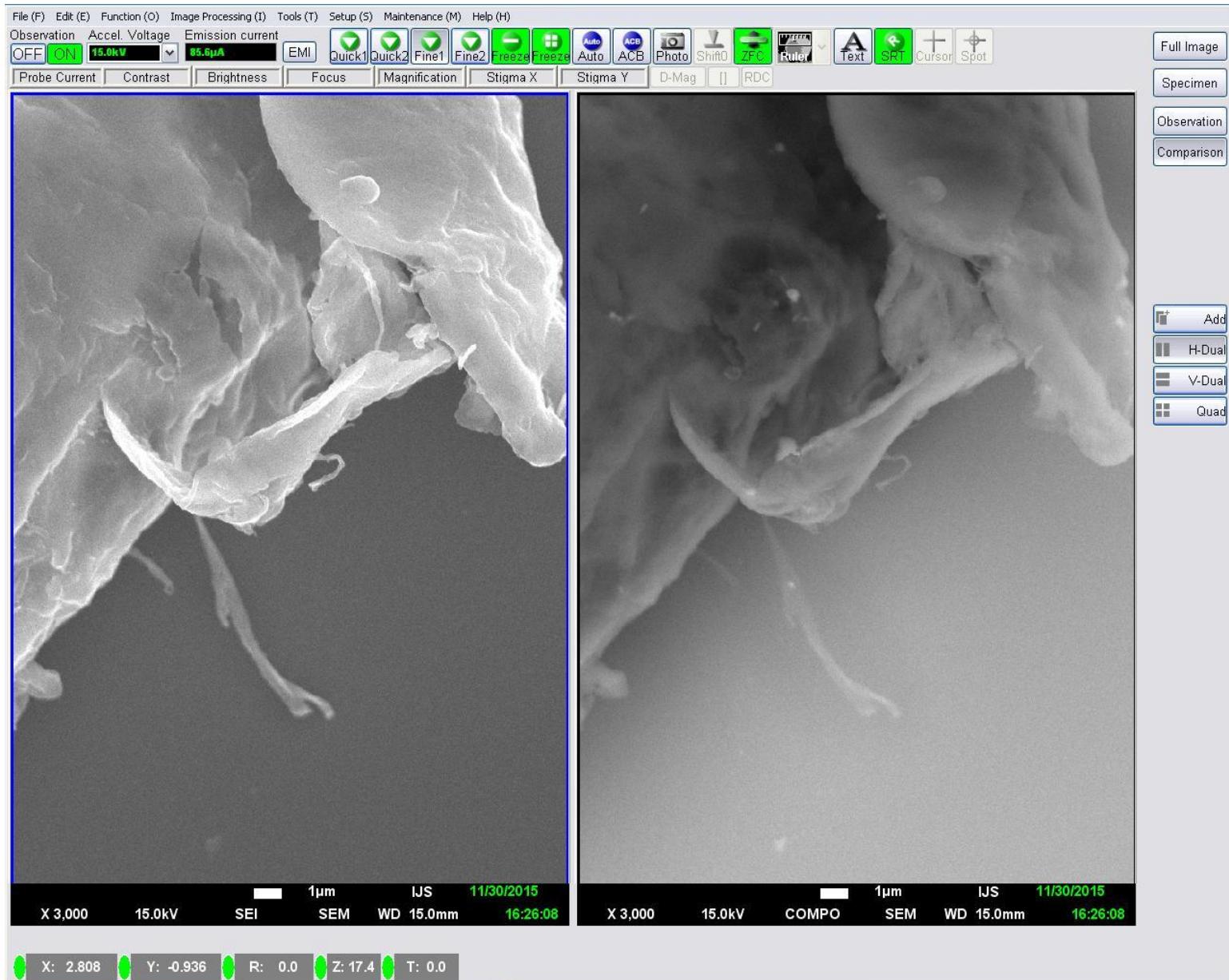
R filter – electrostatic lens

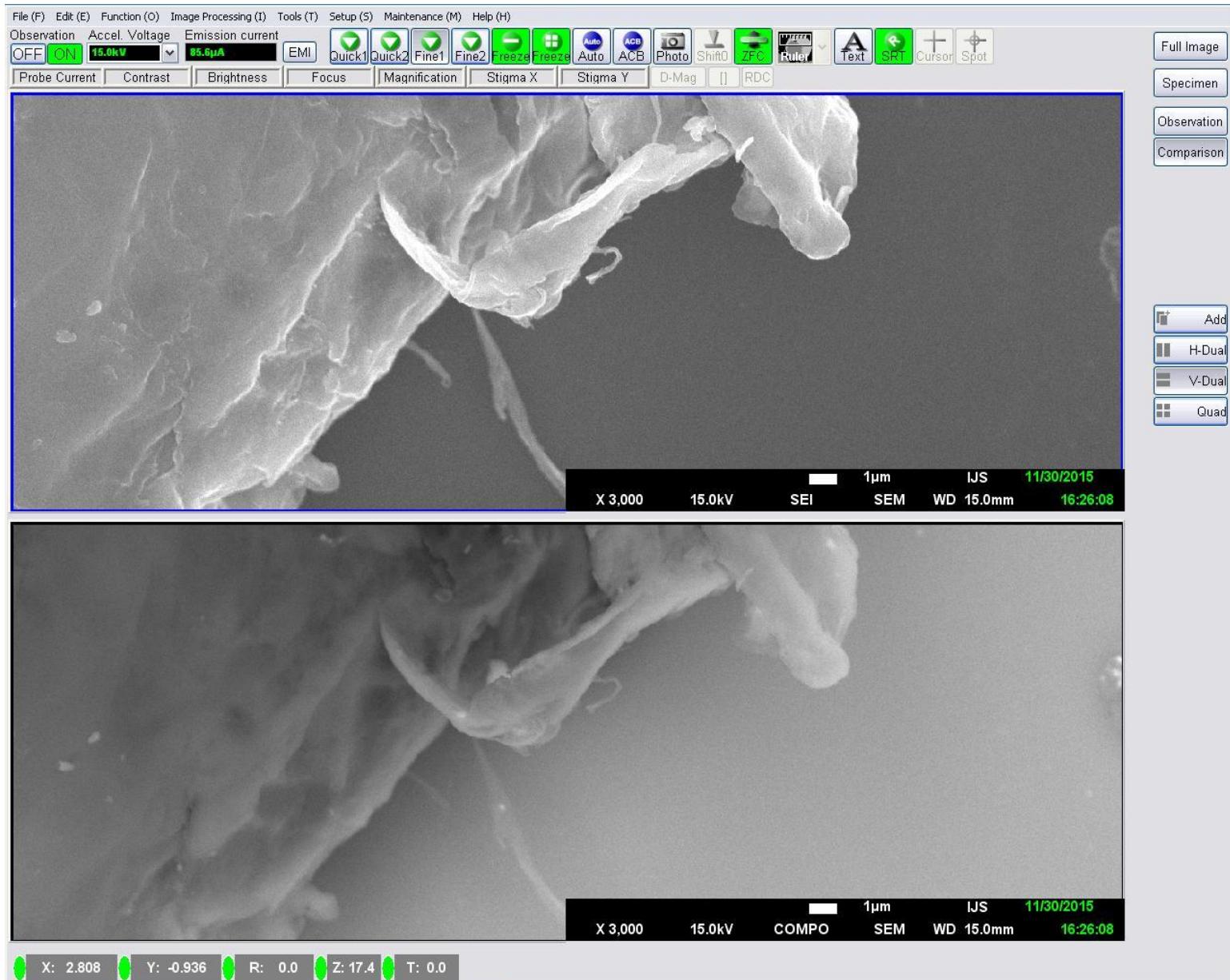


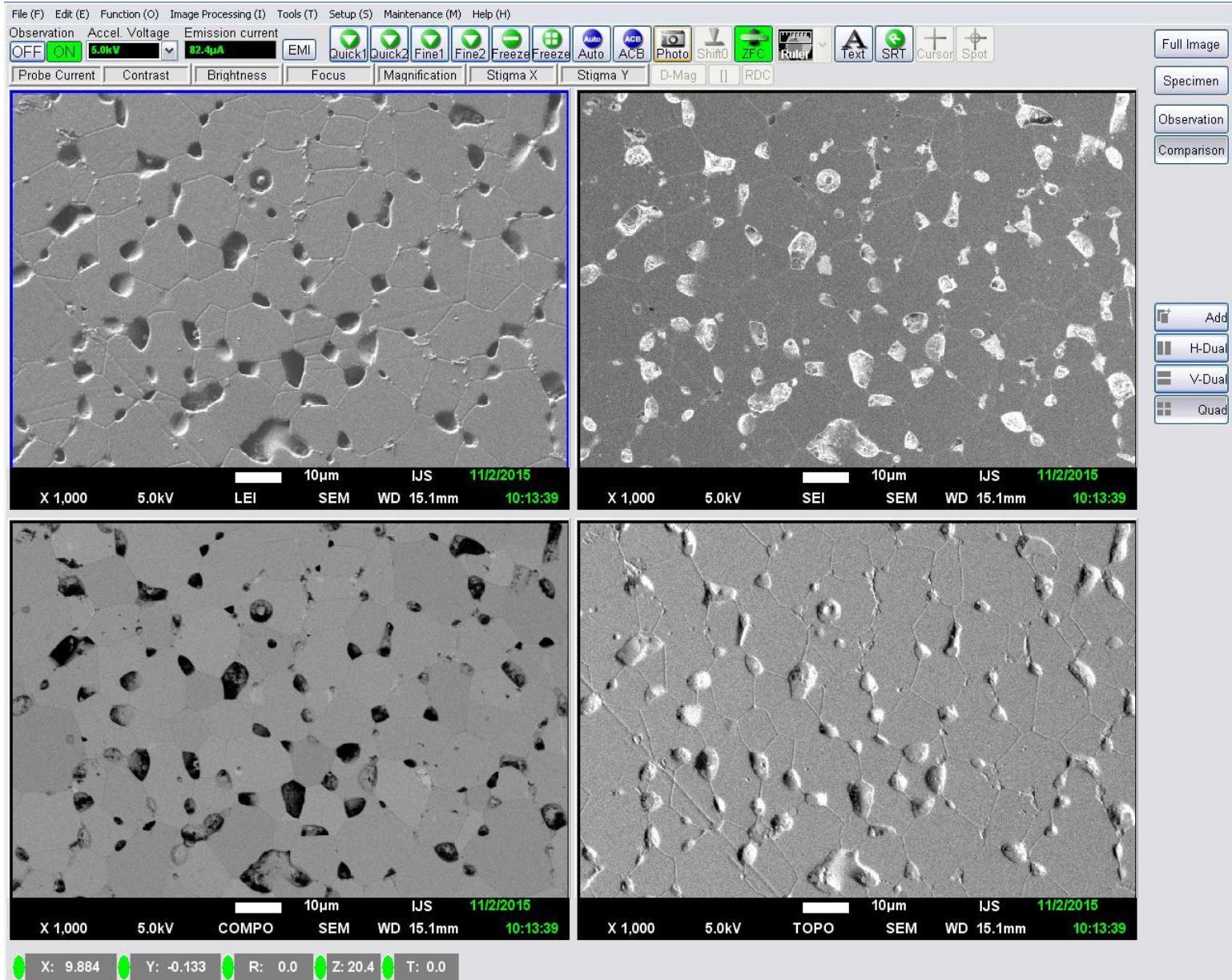
SE mode

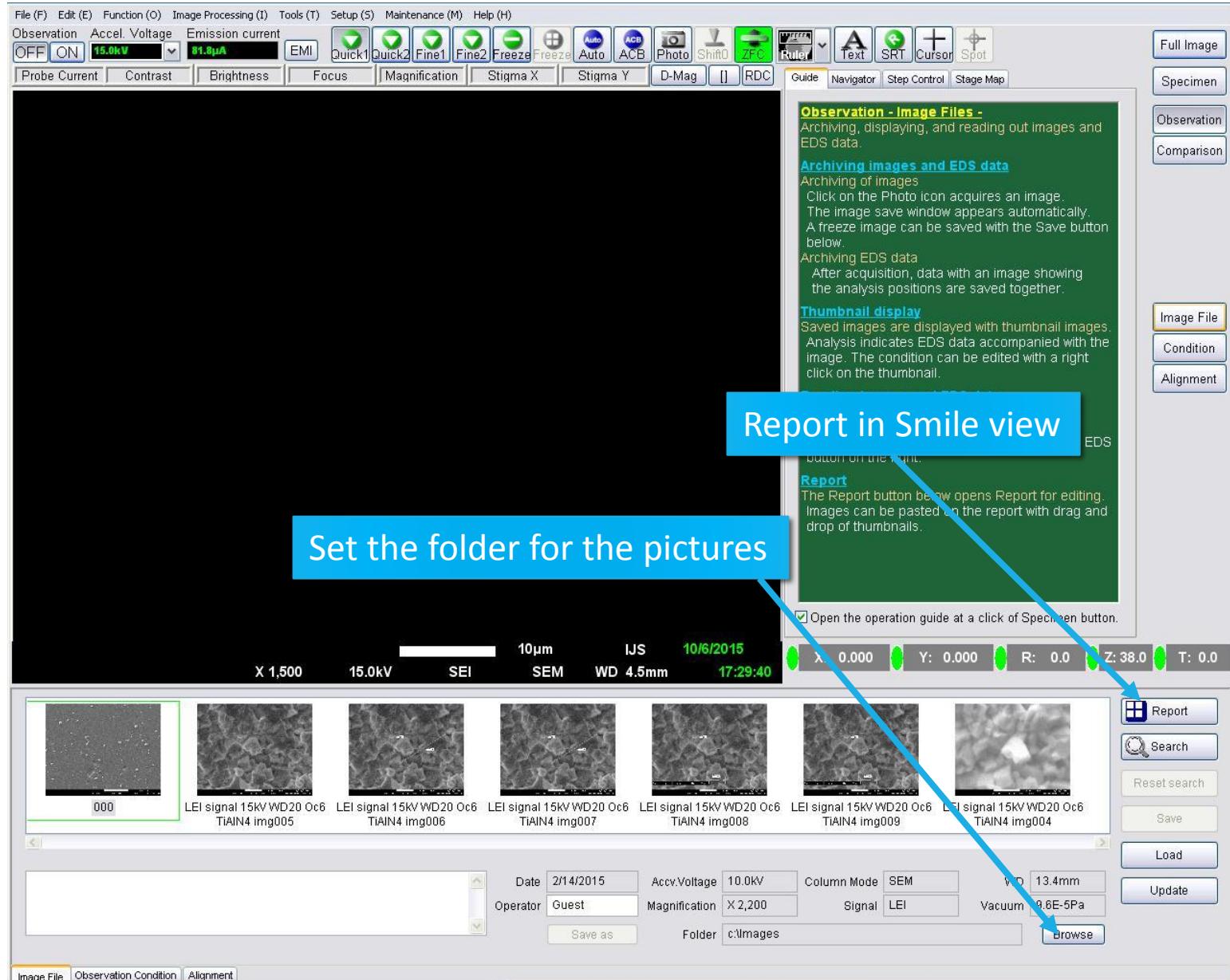
SB mode

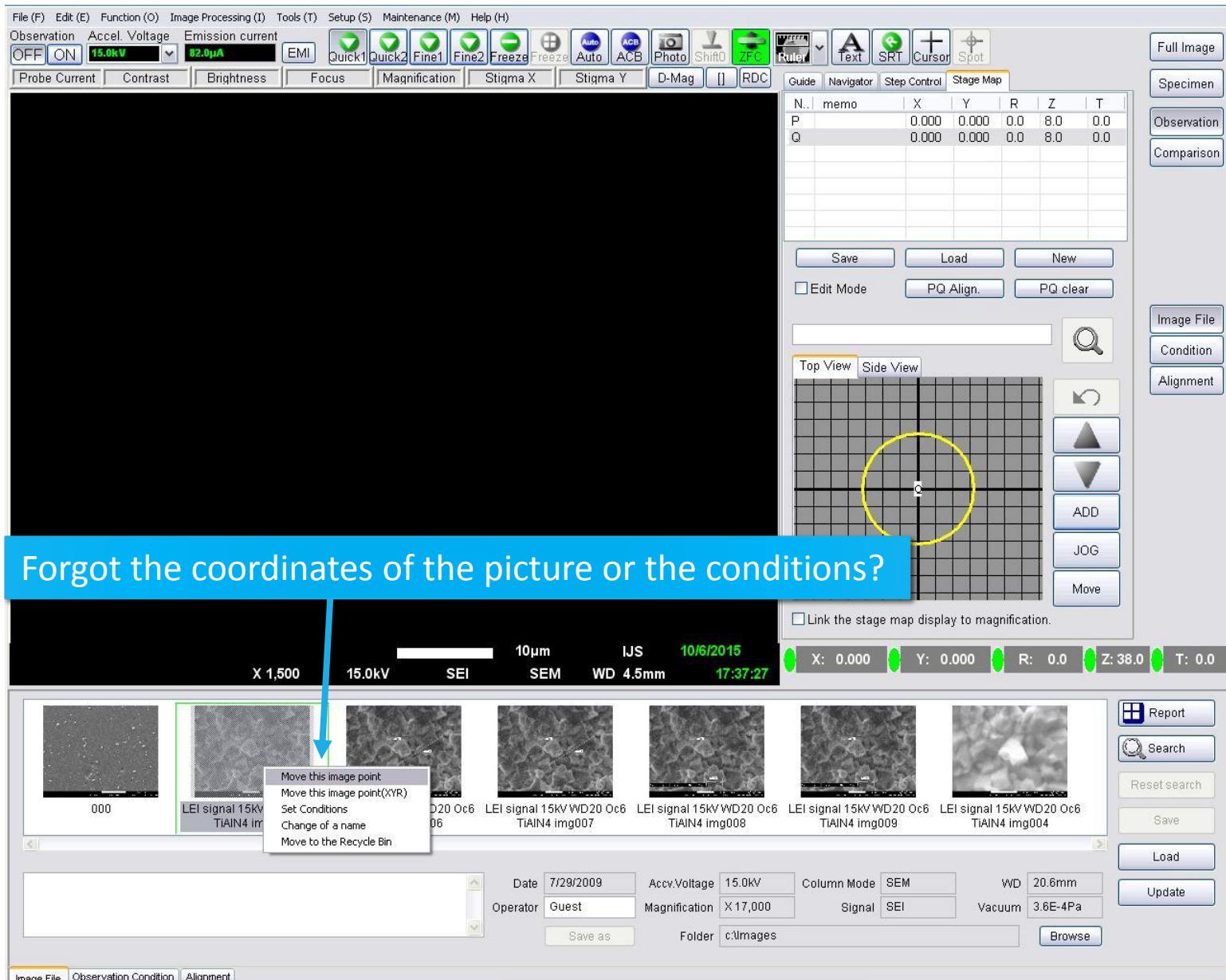
BE mode

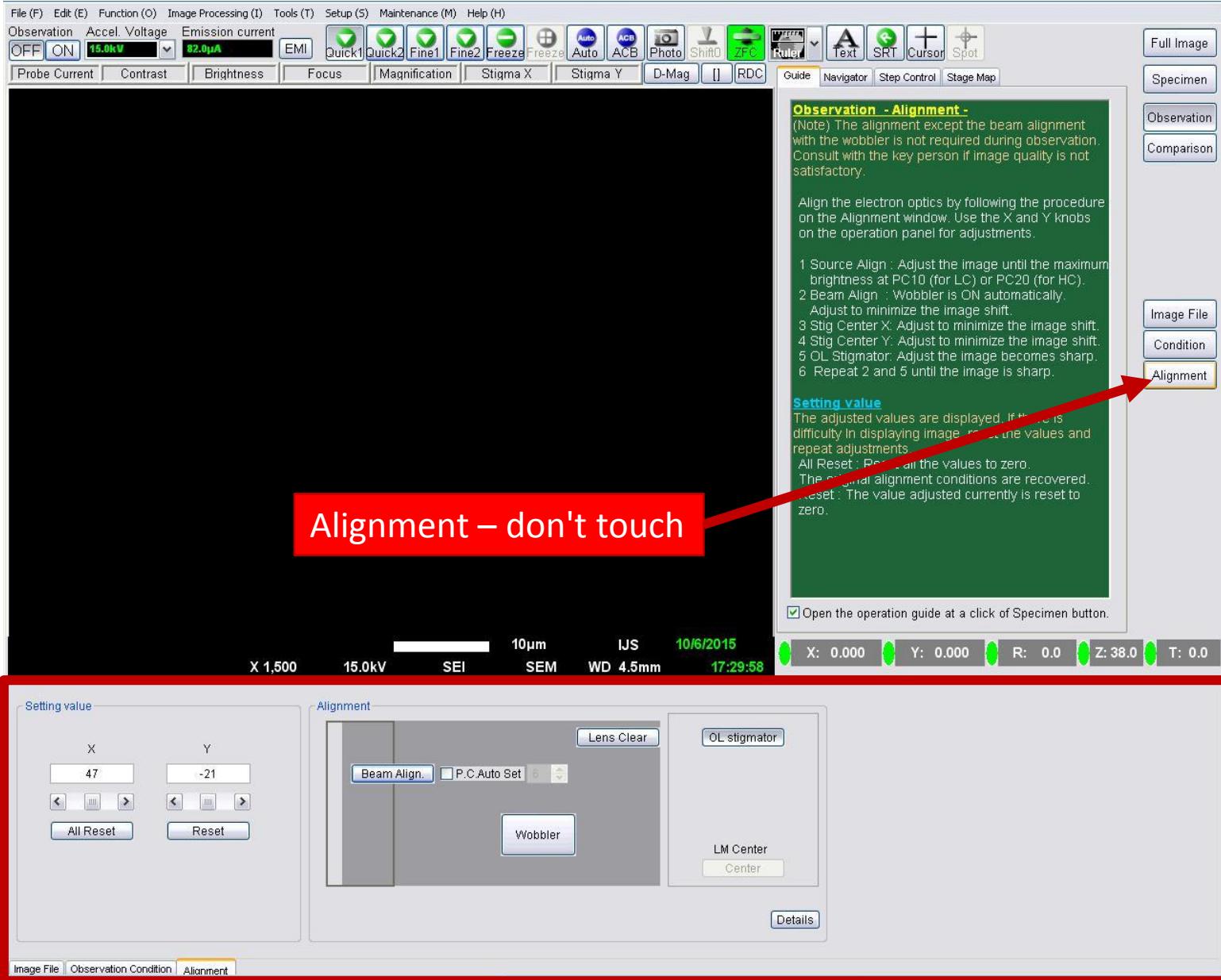


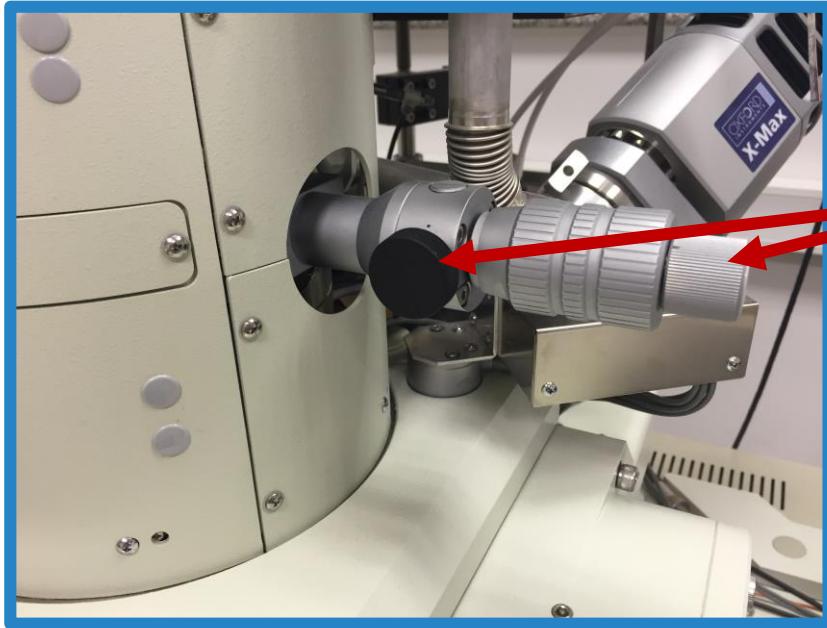












Used only for alignment procedure (don't touch)

Non magnetic sample!

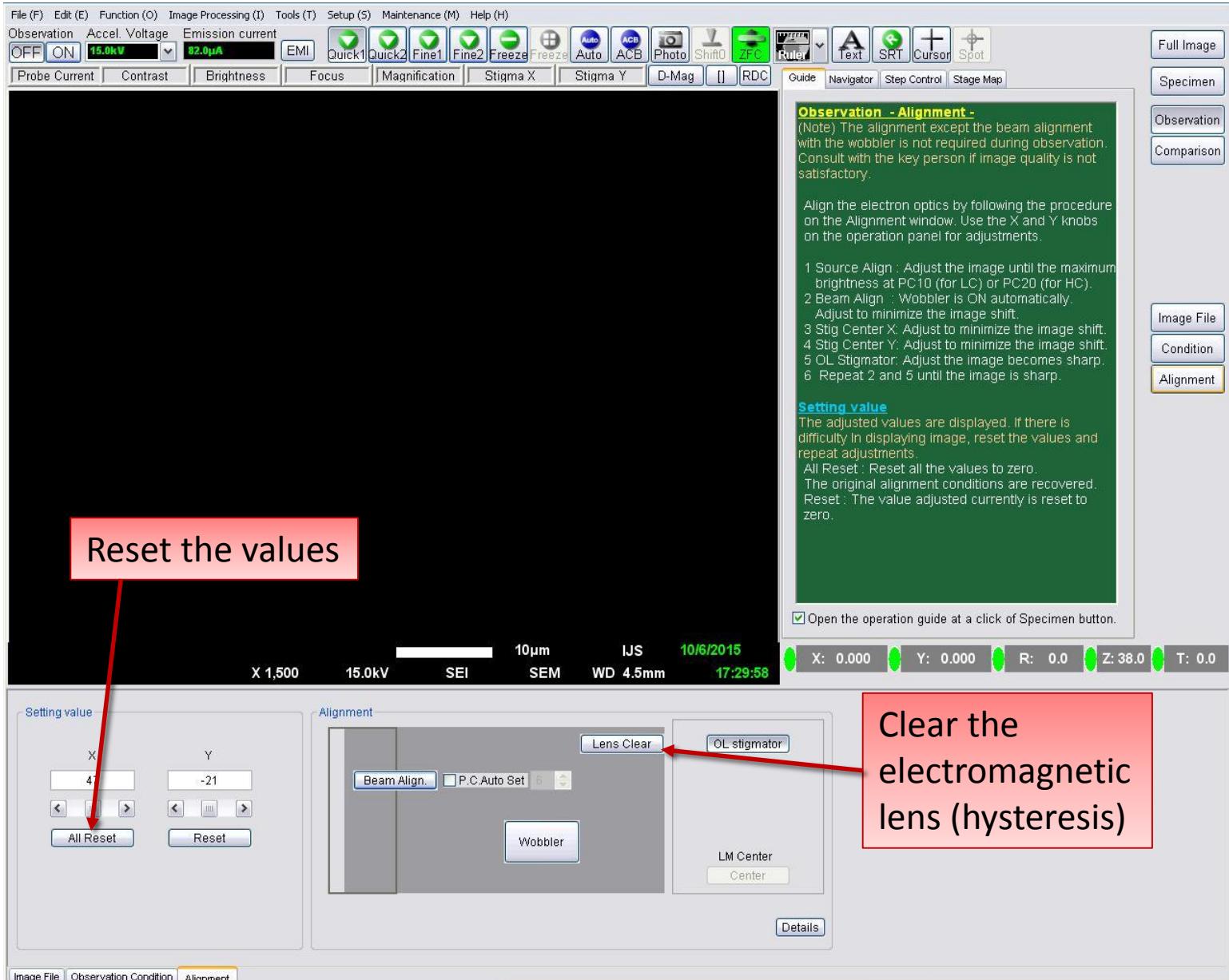
WD = 4.5 mm

PC = 6

Aperture 4

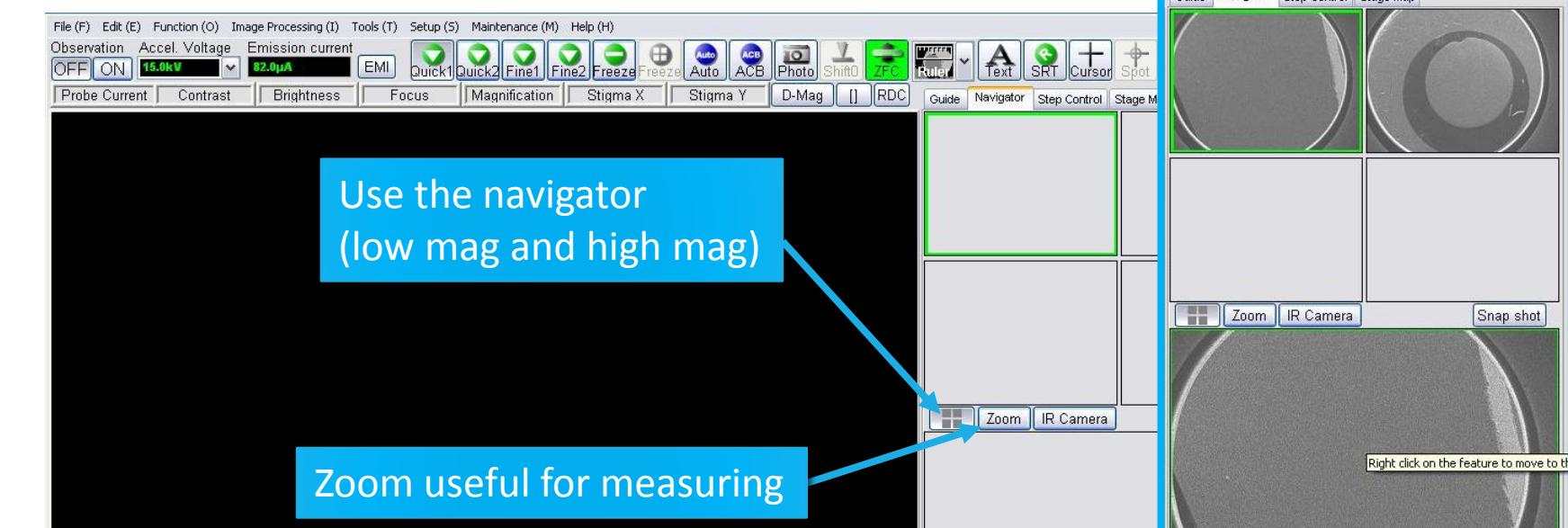
U = 15 kV

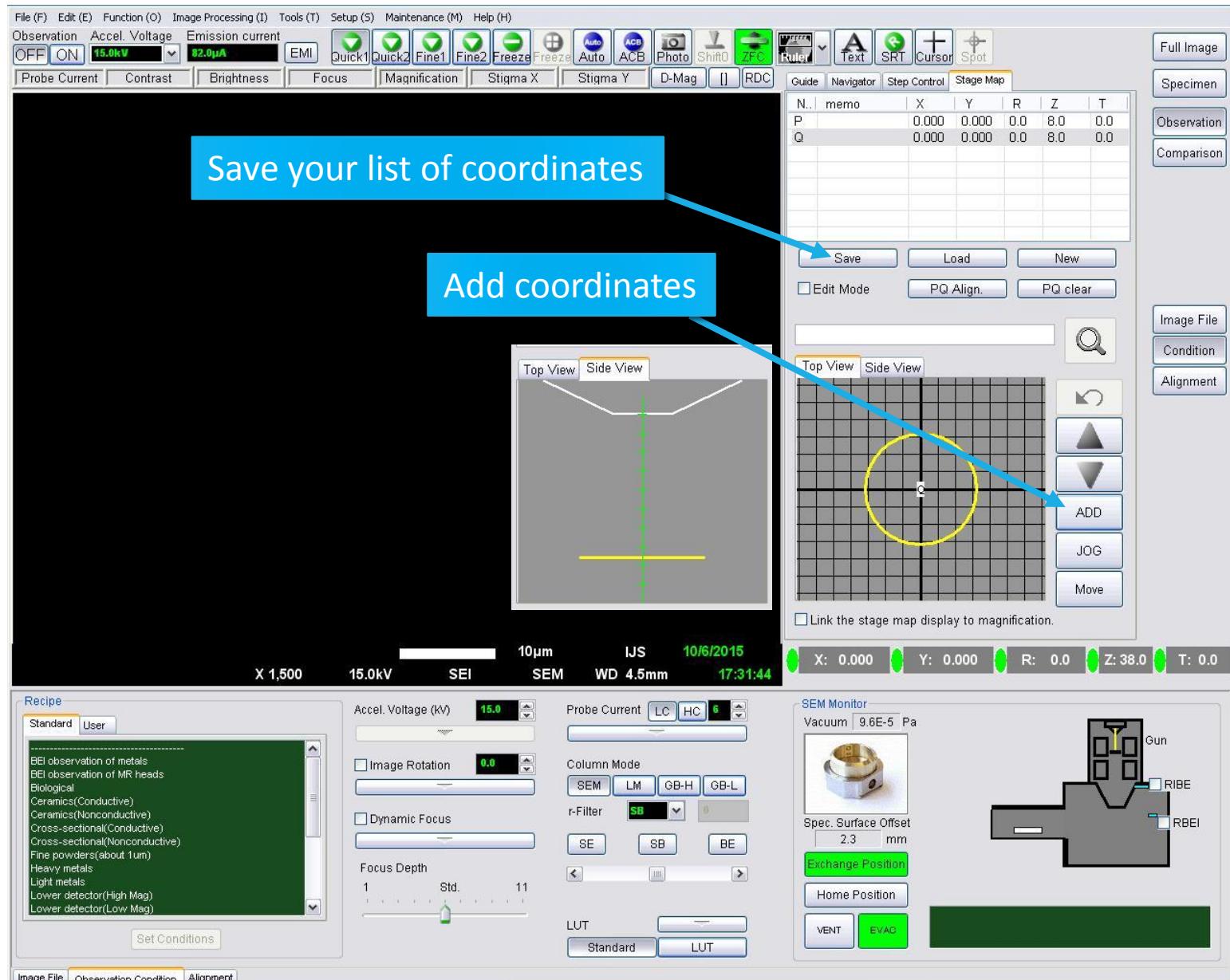


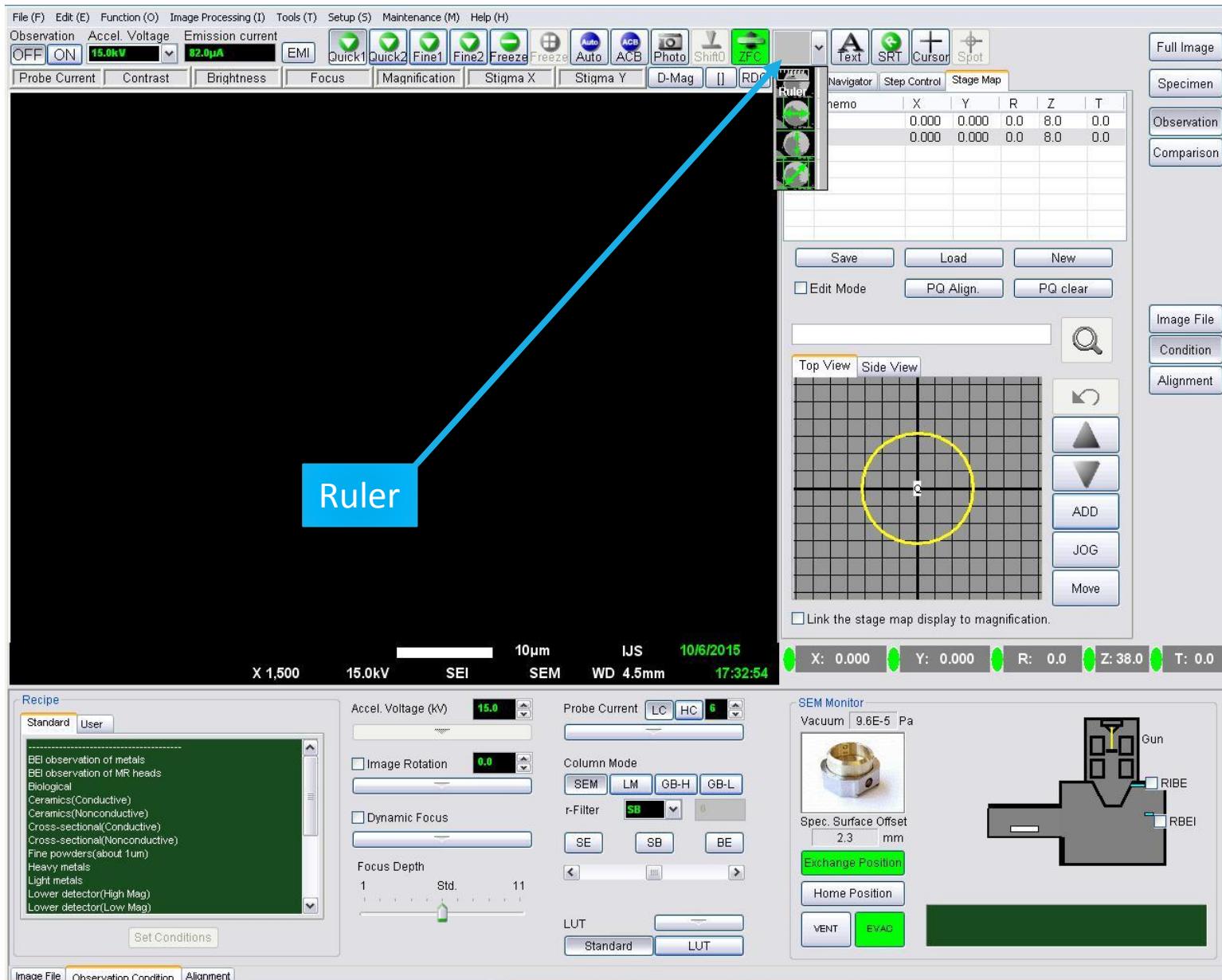


Reset the values

Clear the
electromagnetic
lens (hysteresis)







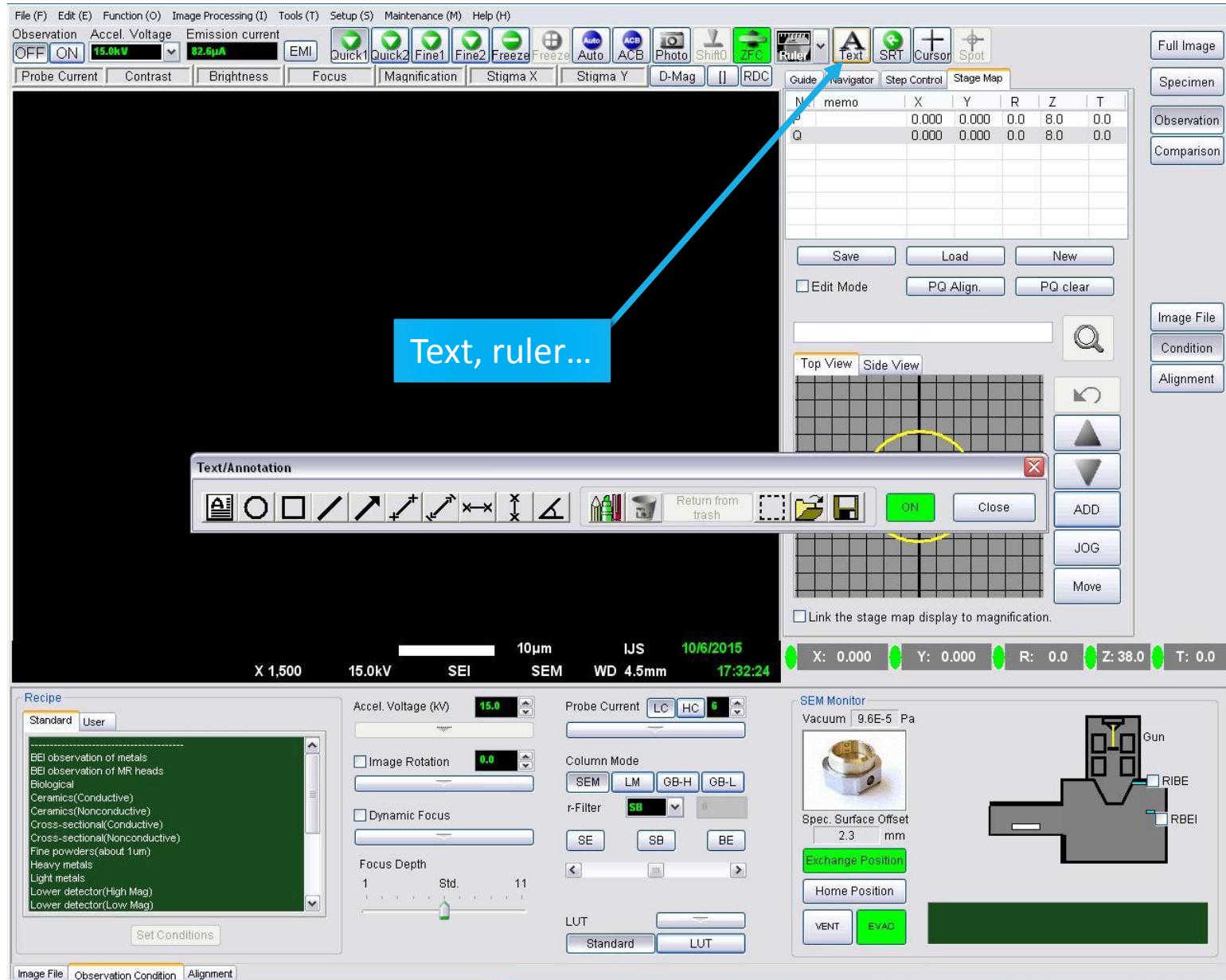


Image rotation

File (F) Edit (E) Function (O) Image Processing (I) Tools (T) Setup (S) Maintenance (M) Help (H)

Observation Accel. Voltage Emission current
OFF ON 15.0kV 82.0pA

EMI Quick1 Quick2 Fine1 Fine2 Freeze Auto ACB Photo Shift ZFO

Probe Current Contrast Brightness Focus Magnification Stigma X Stigma Y D-Mag RDC

Guide Navigator Step Control Stage Map

N.	memo	X	Y	R	Z	T
P		0.000	0.000	0.0	8.0	0.0
Q		0.000	0.000	0.0	8.0	0.0

Save Load New
 Edit Mode PQ Align. PQ clear

Top View Side View

X: 0.000 Y: 0.000 R: 0.0 Z: 38.0 T: 0.0

Link the stage map display to magnification.

Image File Condition Alignment

Recipe Standard User

BEI observation of metals
BEI observation of MR heads
Biological
Ceramics(Conductive)
Ceramics(Nonconductive)
Cross-sectional(Conductive)
Cross-sectional(Nonconductive)
Fine powders(about 1um)
Heavy metals
Light metals
Lower detector(High Mag)
Lower detector(Low Mag)

Set Conditions

Accel. Voltage (kV) 15.0
 Image Rotation 0.0

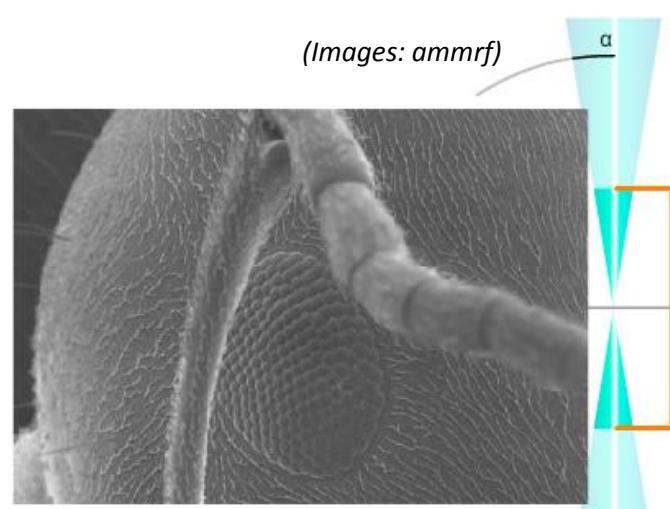
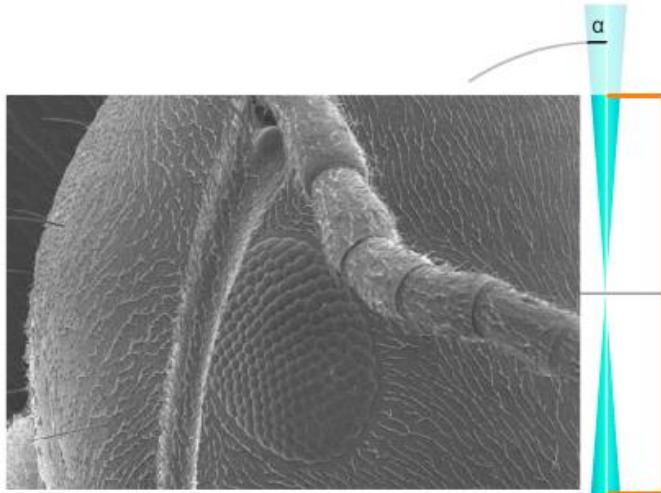
Probe Current LC HC 6
 Column Mode
 SEM LM GB-H GB-L
 r-Filter SB 0
 SE SB BE
 LUT Standard LUT

SEM Monitor Vacuum 9.6E-5 Pa

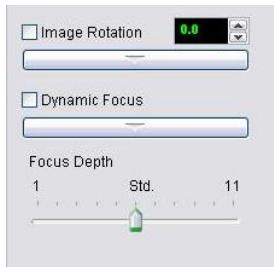
 Spec. Surface Offset 2.3 mm
 Exchange Position
 Home Position
 VENT EVAC

Diagram of the electron gun assembly showing the Gun, RIBE, and RBEI components.

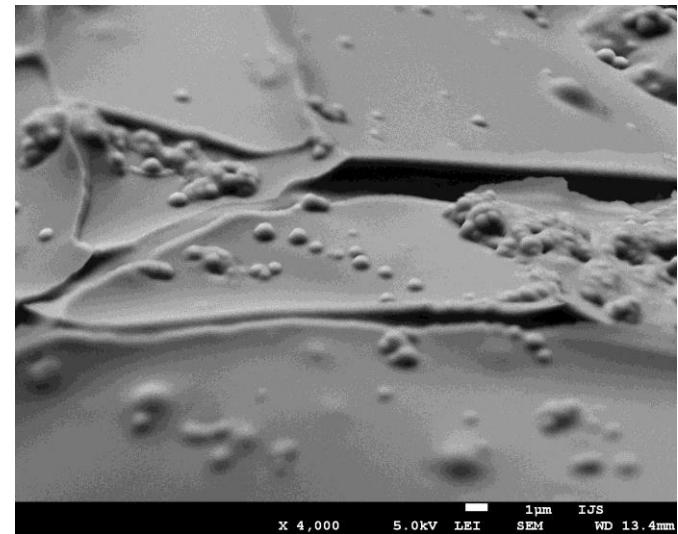
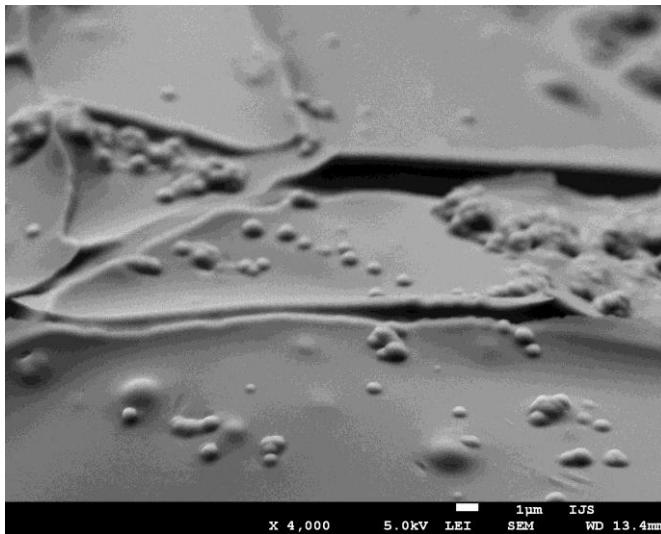
WD and DOF

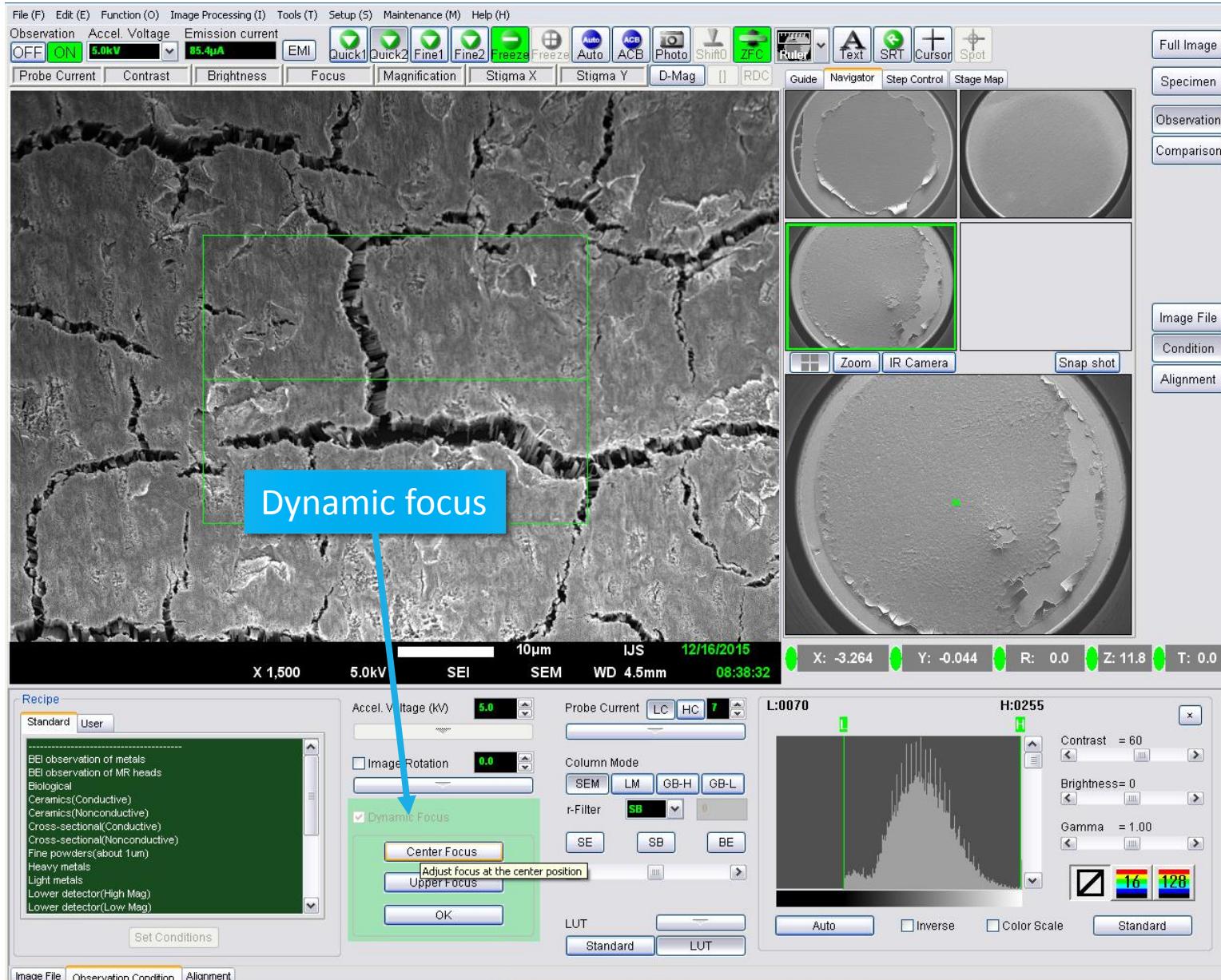


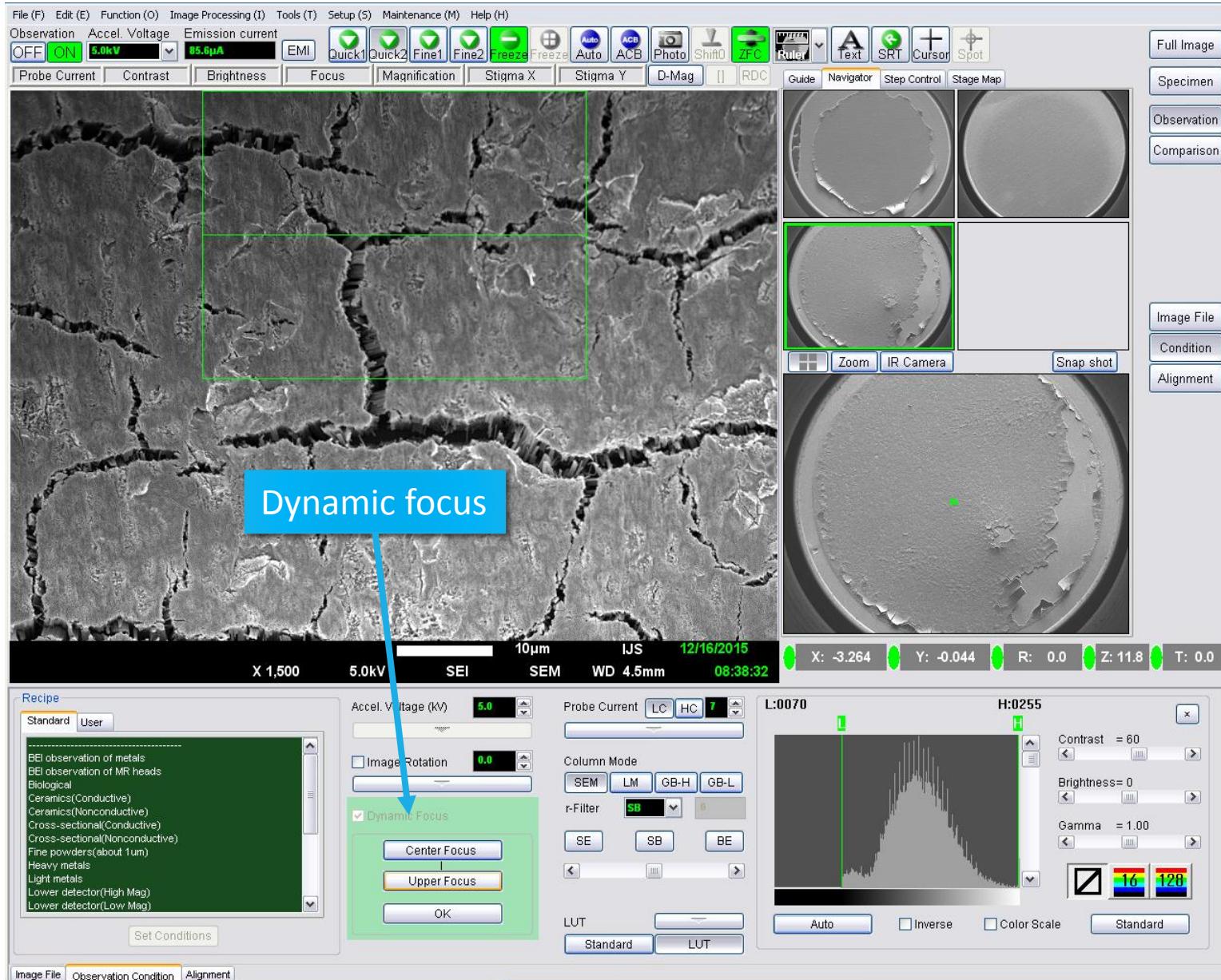
Dynamic focus

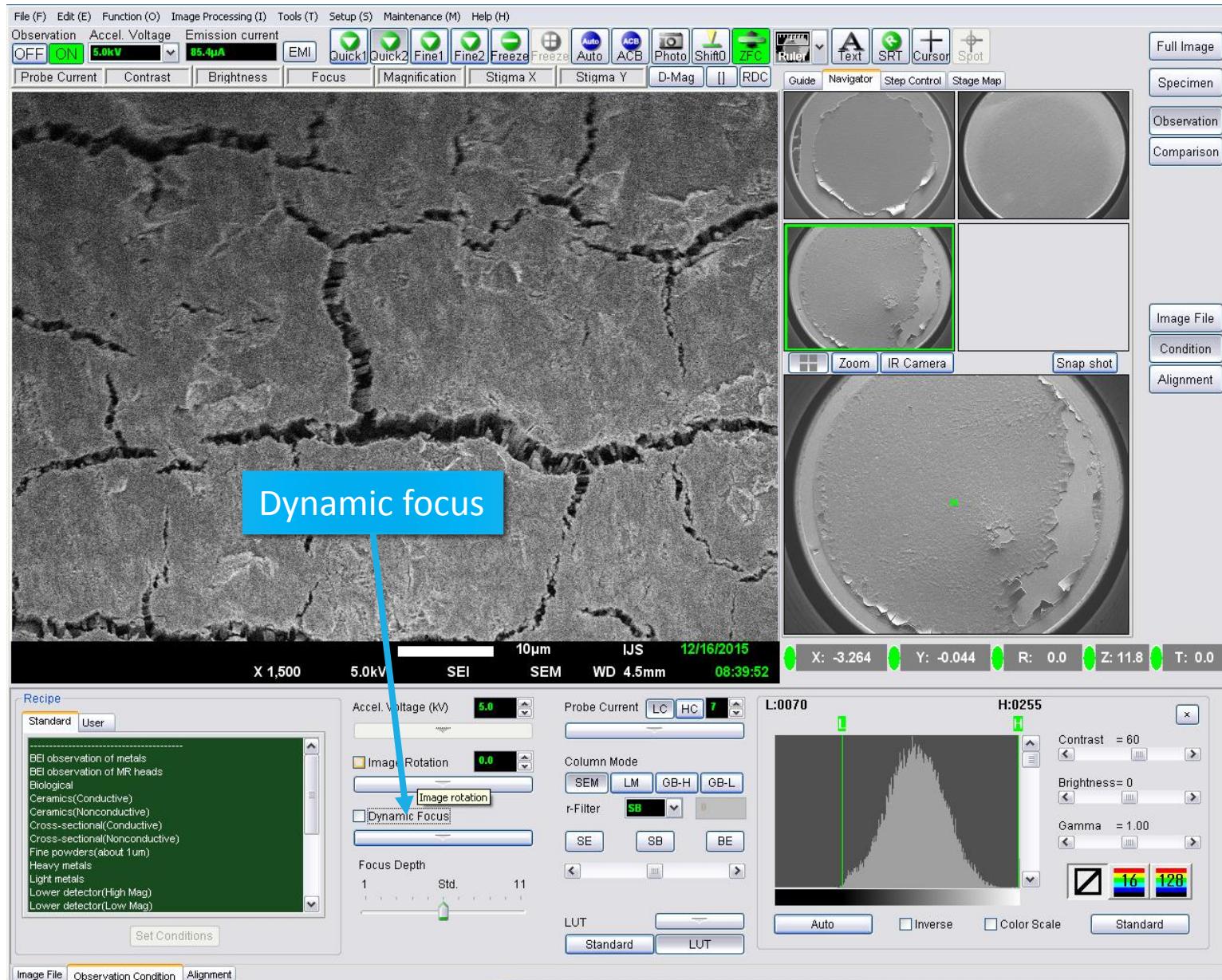


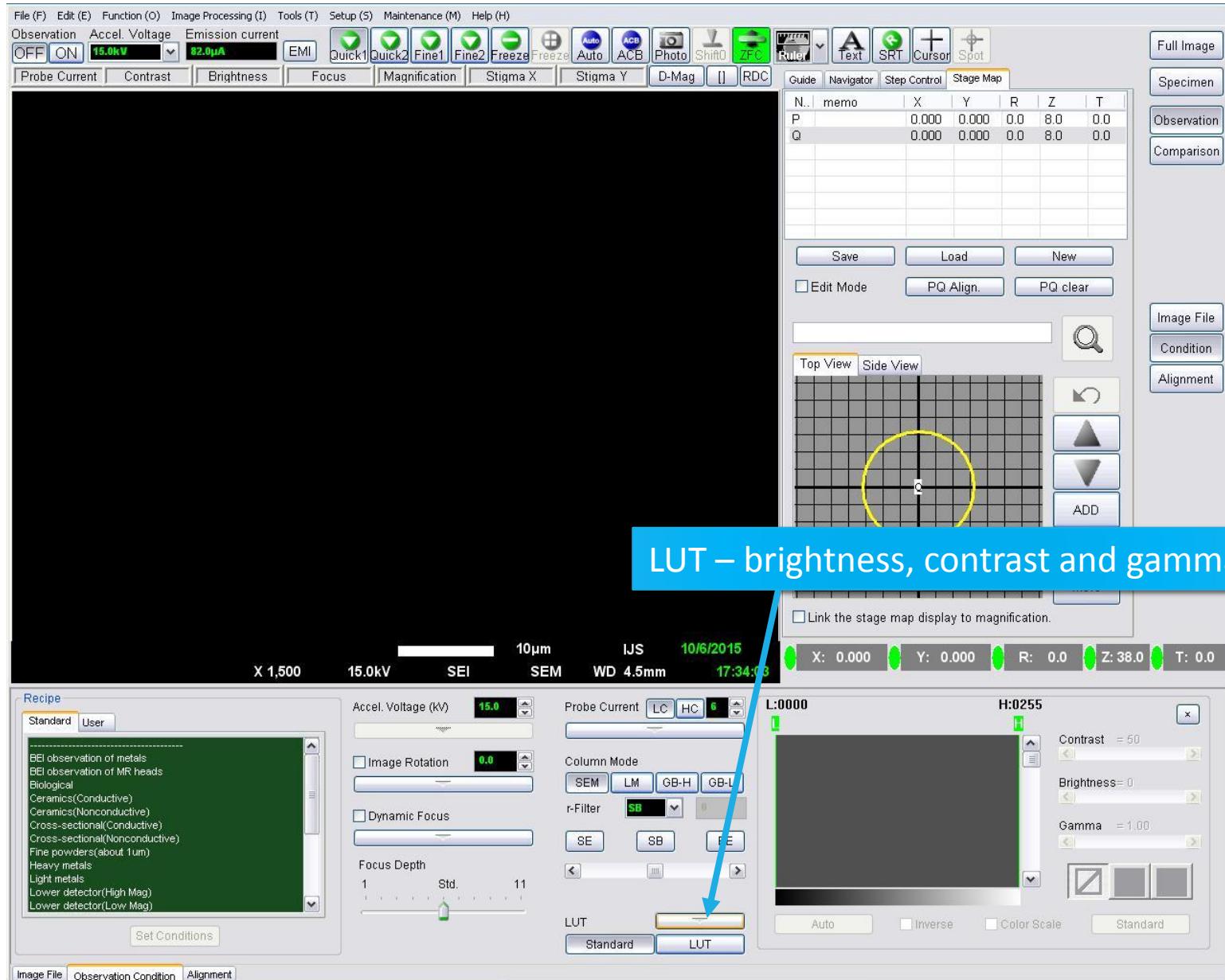
Problem?
Scale bar!

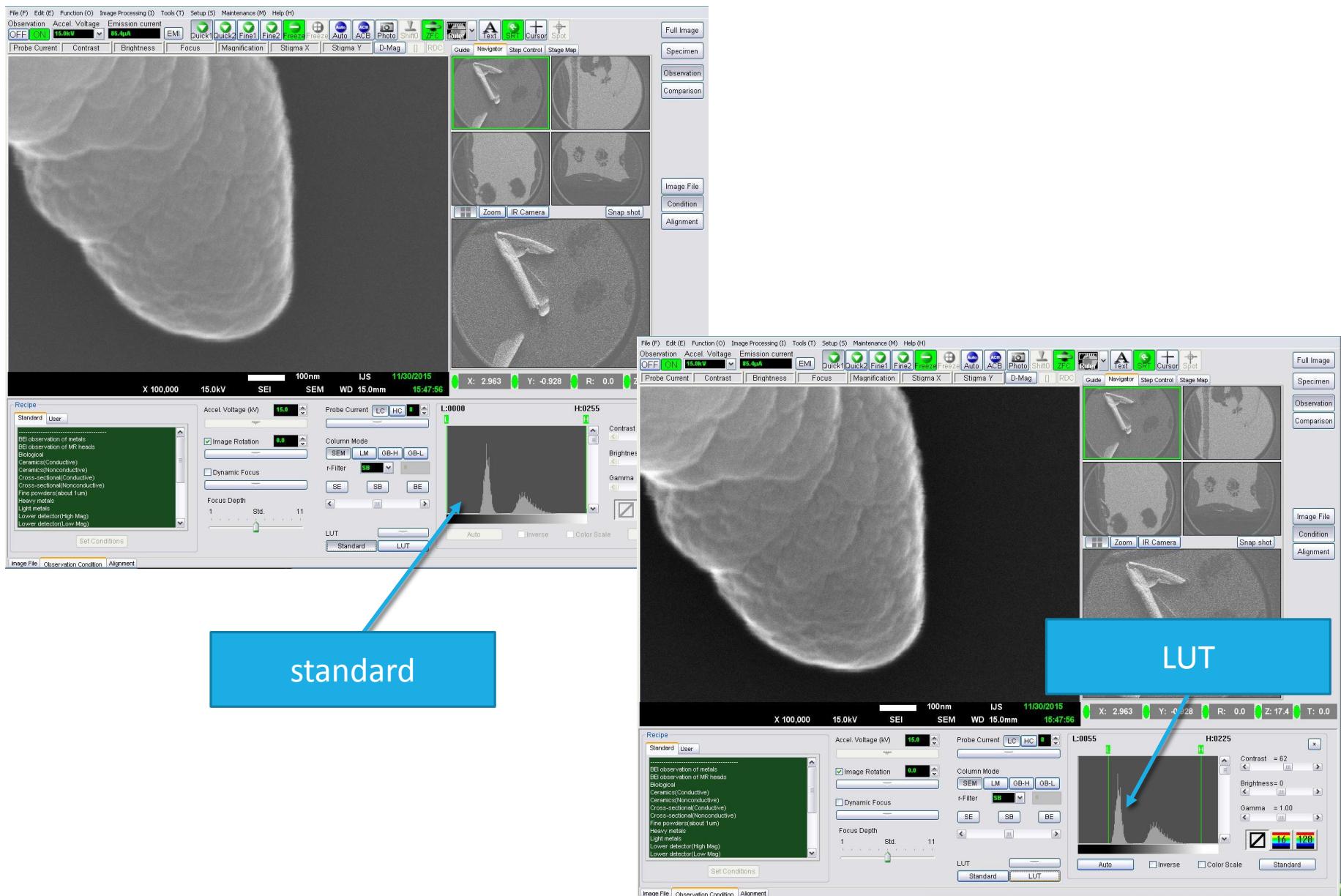


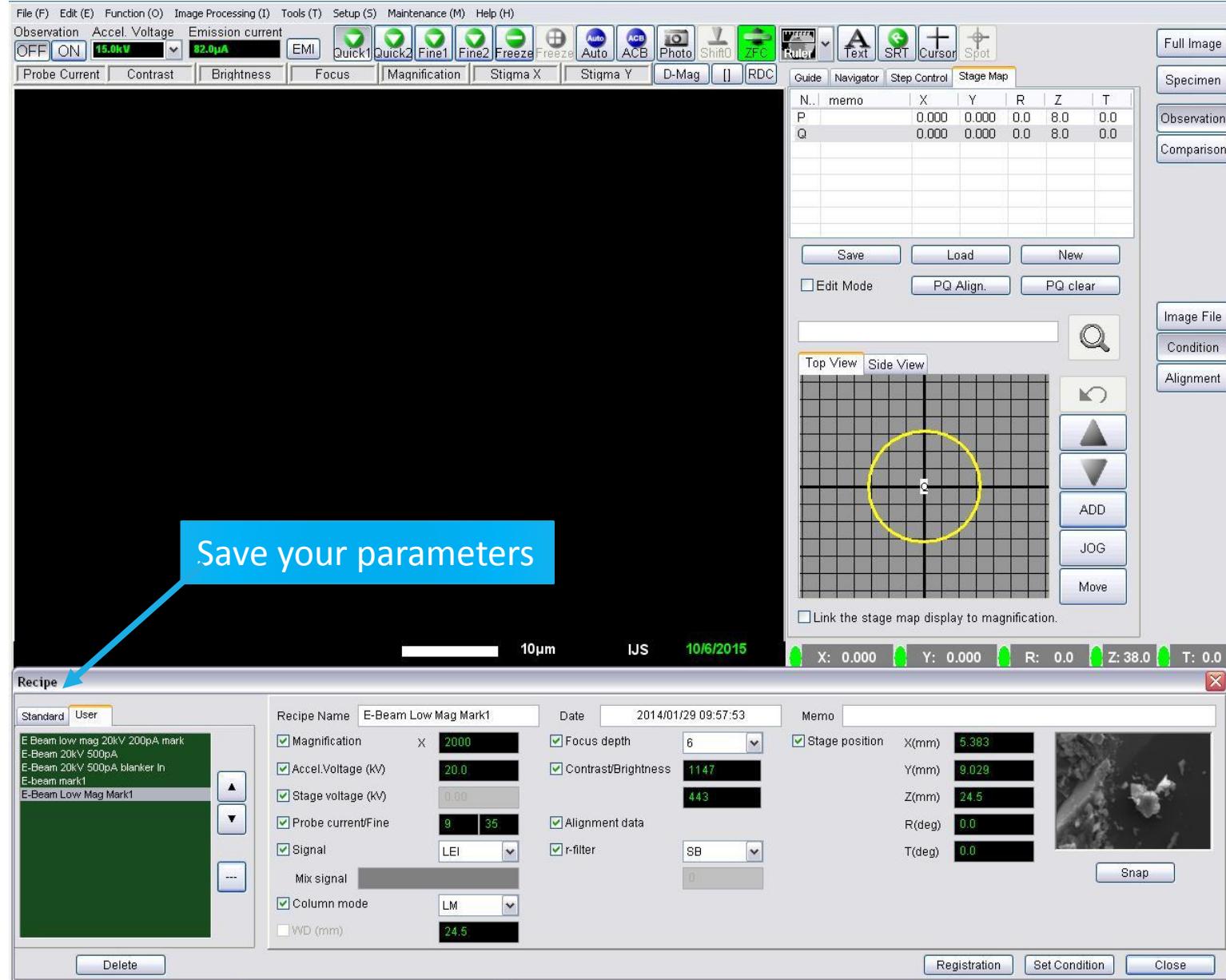












Imaging speed

Operation Settings

- Image/Scan**: Scan/AVE.
- Auto function**: Photo & Print Data
- Preset**: Stage settings
- Signal name**: Mouse control

Scan/AVE.

	Speed	Ave.
Quick1	1	16
Quick2	1	32
Fine1	5	1
Fine2	9	1

*Quick1 of the RDC mode is fixed at the scanning speed for adjustment.

Integration

- Freeze button set to Integration
- Number of Integrations

Quick	64	Fine	1
-------	----	------	---

Photo button

Speed: Photo2

Use Integration Function

Freeze Time: 38.4s

Image Size: 1280 x 960

Photo image save type: Save Print

Auto Save

Execute auto save

The file name for auto save: []

Image format for save image: BMP JPEG TIFF

Save as export images Black and White Color

Set **Close**

Recipe

Standard **User**

- BEI observation of metals
- BEI observation of MR heads
- Biological
- Ceramics(Conductive)
- Ceramics(Nonconductive)
- Cross-sectional(Conductive)
- Cross-sectional(Nonconductive)
- Fine powders(about 1um)
- Heavy metals
- Light metals
- Lower detector(High Mag)
- Lower detector(Low Mag)

SEM Monitor

Vacuum: 9.6E-5 Pa

Spec. Surface Offset: 2.3 mm

Exchange Position

Home Position

VENT EVAC

Observation -Condition - Observation condition recipe

SEM is automatically set with the condition selected on the Recipe.

Standard: The recommended conditions are listed. User: Users can save their conditions for later use.

SEM conditions

A click on the button below each item opens the window to set.

Accel. Voltage (KV): Set the accelerating voltage.

Image Rotation: Rotate the image electrically.

Dynamic Focus: Focus over a tilted surface.

Focus Depth: Larger number is larger Focus

Specimen button is larger probe

electron

portion of BE or SE column mode.

on mode

tion can be obtained

which can be tilt the stage

ss and contrast of the

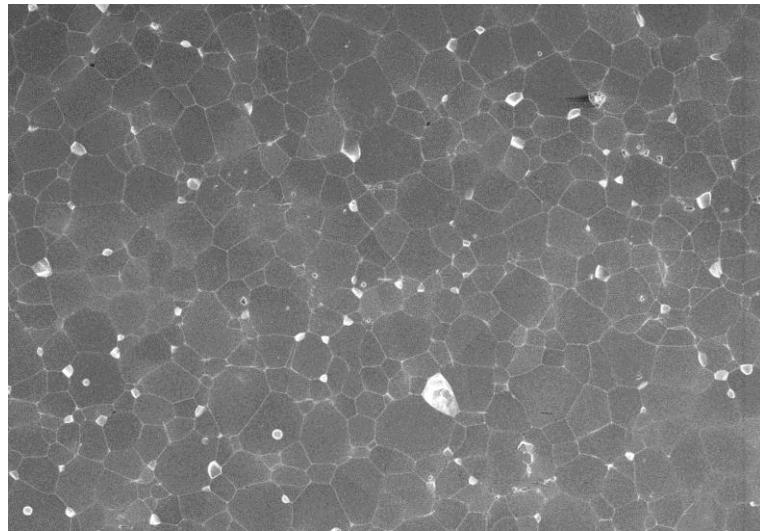
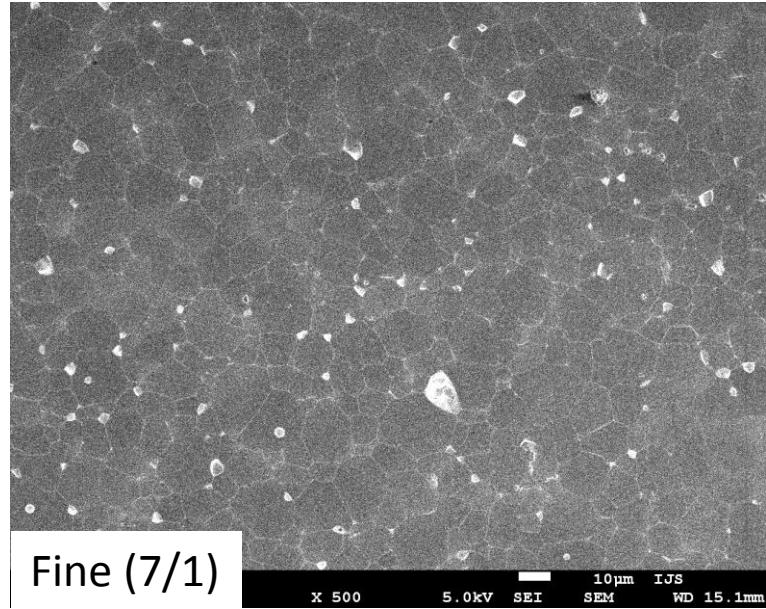
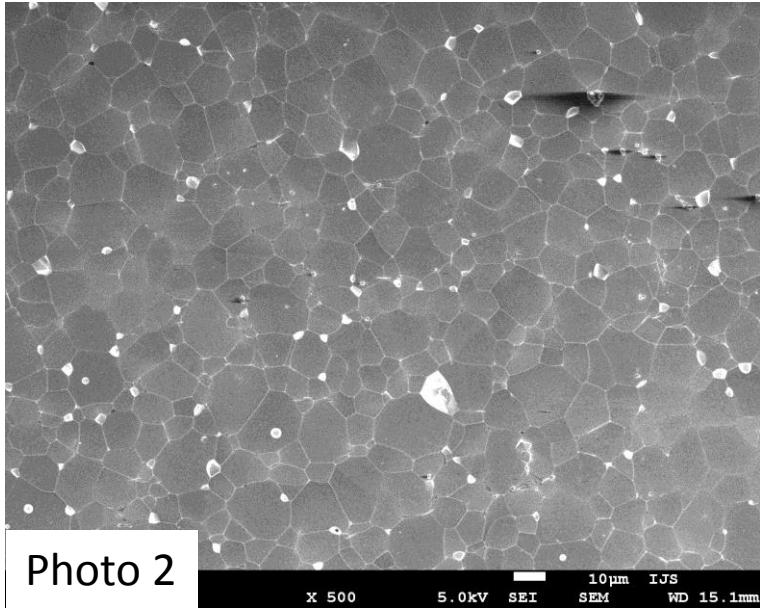
on removes the

erts the detector.

cts the detector.

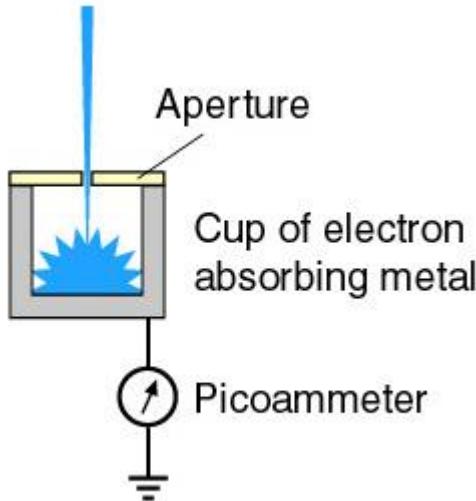
a click of Specimen button.

0 R: 0.0 Z: 38.0 T: 0.0



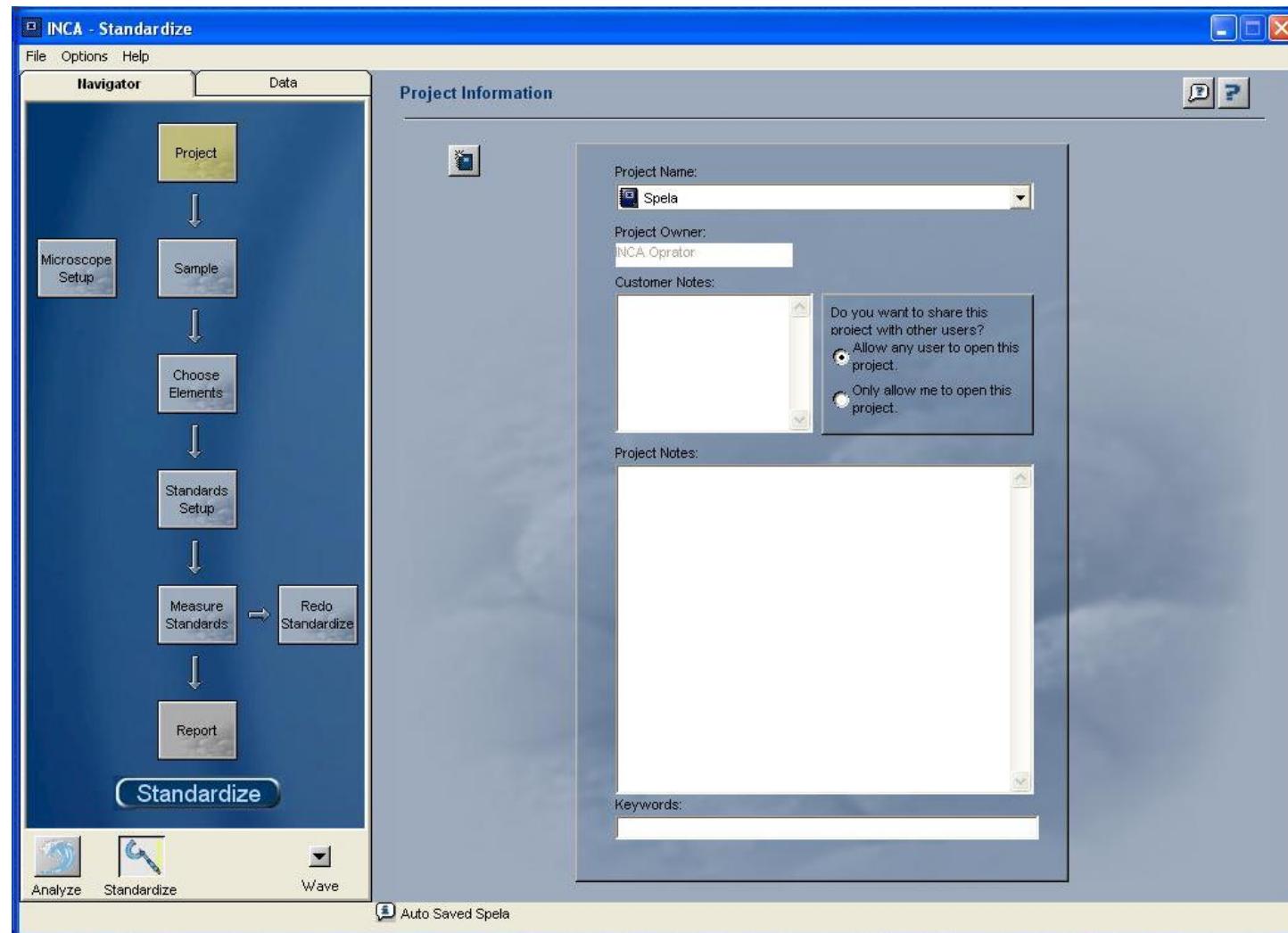
Faraday cup – measure the beam current

How to measure beam current?



STEPS:

1. Click twice to change to cup
2. Open INCA / Wave
3. Spectrometer direct control
4. Read the current
5. Click once to move out the faraday cup

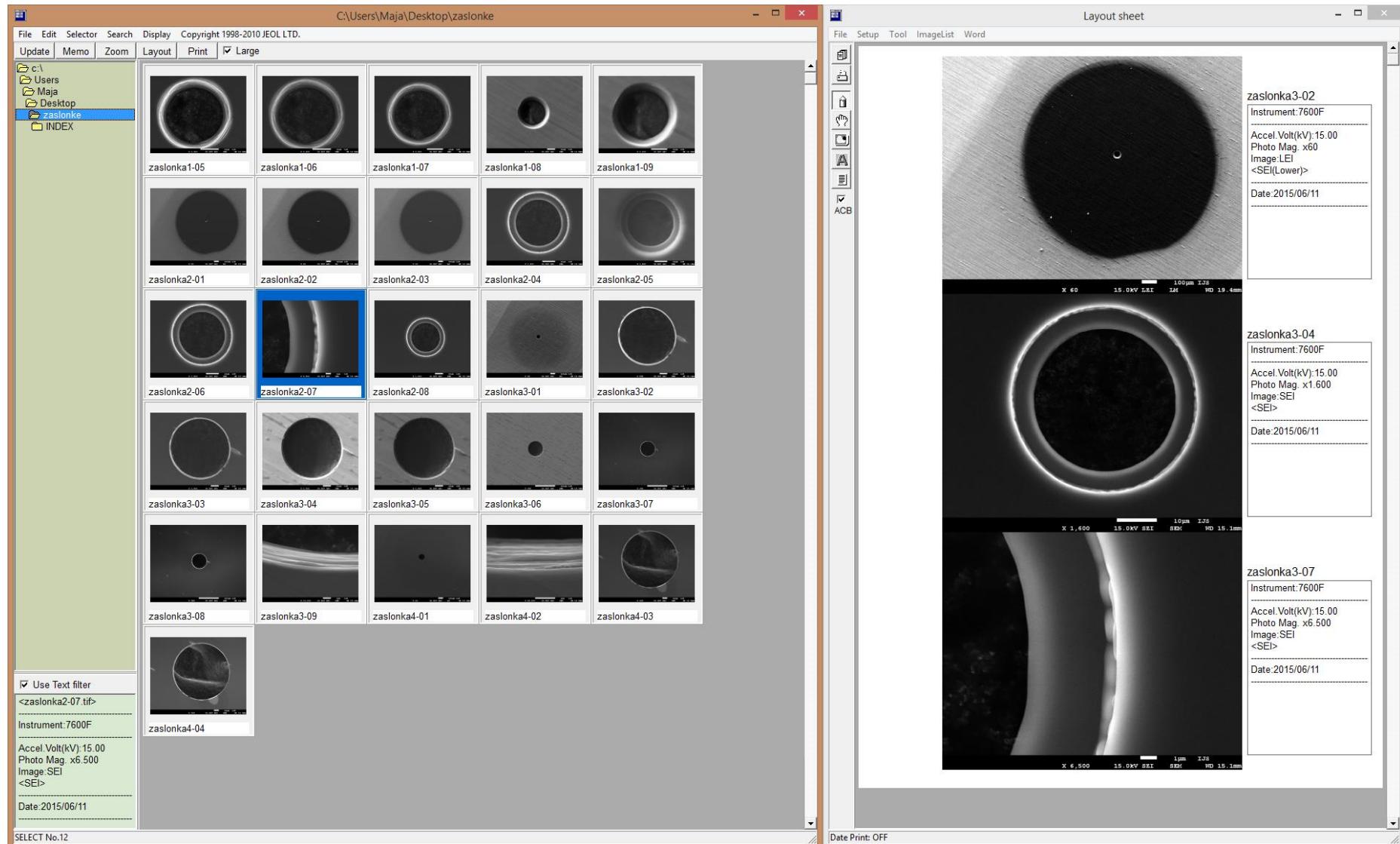


SMile View



The screenshot shows the SMile View software interface. On the left, there are three small grayscale SEM images. Below each image is its file name: "EI signal 15kV WD20 Oc6 TiAIN4 img008", "LEI signal 15kV WD20 Oc6 TiAIN4 img009", and "LEI signal 15kV WD20 Oc6 TiAIN4 img004". To the right of the images is a vertical column of buttons: "Report", "Search", "Reset search", "Save", "Load", and "Update". At the bottom, there are several input fields: "Accv.Voltage 10.0kV", "Column Mode SEM", "WD 13.4mm", "Magnification X 2,200", "Signal LEI", "Vacuum 9.6E-5Pa", "Folder c:\Images", and a "Browse" button. A scroll bar is visible on the far right.







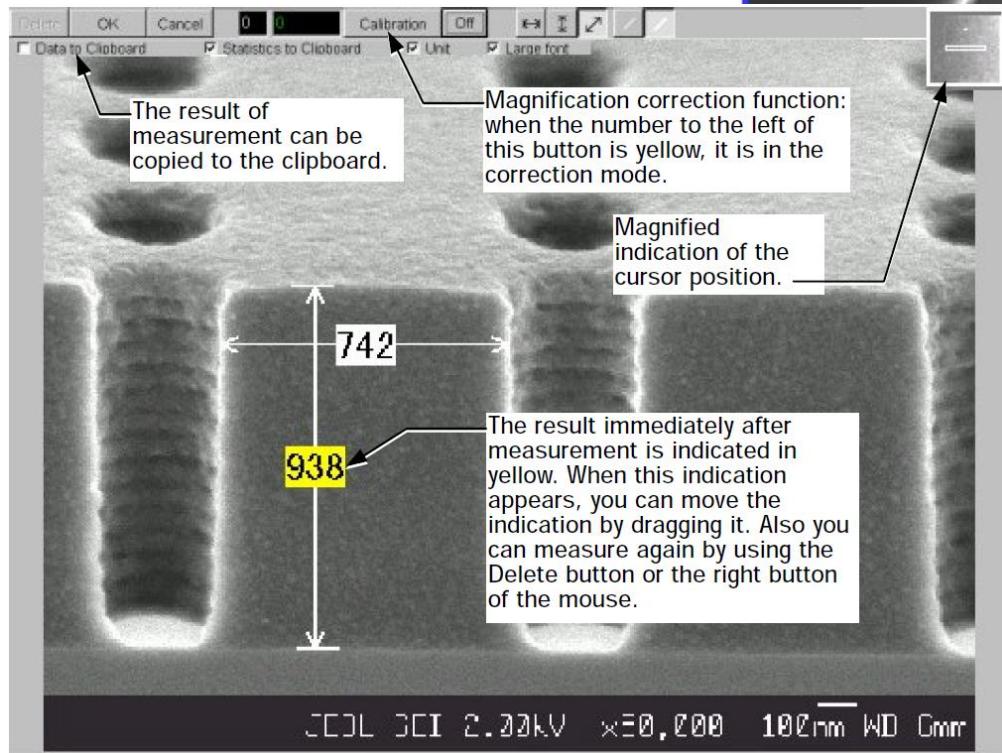
zaslonka3-04
Instrument:7600F

Accel.Volt(kV):1!
Photo Mag. x1.6
Image:SEI
<SEI>

Date:2015/06/11

zaslonka3-07
Instrument:7600F

Accel.Volt(kV):1!
Photo Mag. x6.5
Image:SEI
<SEI>



(Image: Jeol)

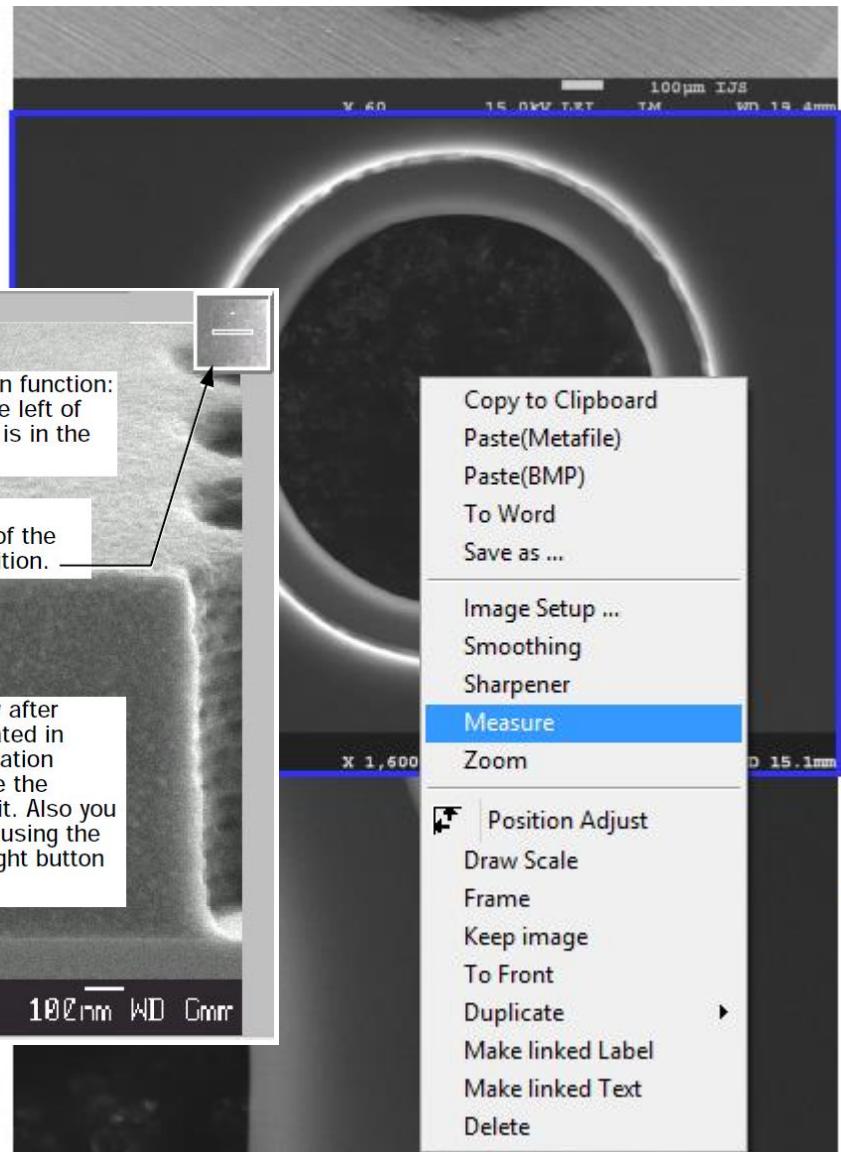


Figure removed for copyright reasons.

Typical mistakes

Sample preparation

The samples are prepared in the room for the preparation.

Dry and dust free!

Use gloves!

Finger thigh!

NO magnetic samples (or iron...)

A) minimal amount as possible!

B) fix it very good!

C) use slow movement (x, y and z)
under the objective lens!

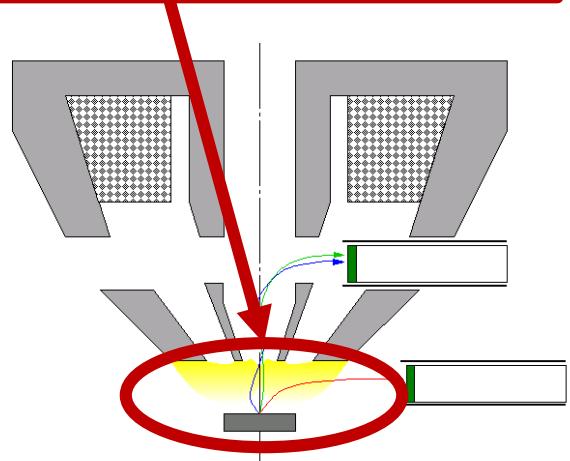
D) focus, stigmatizm ... very slowly!



JSM-7600F



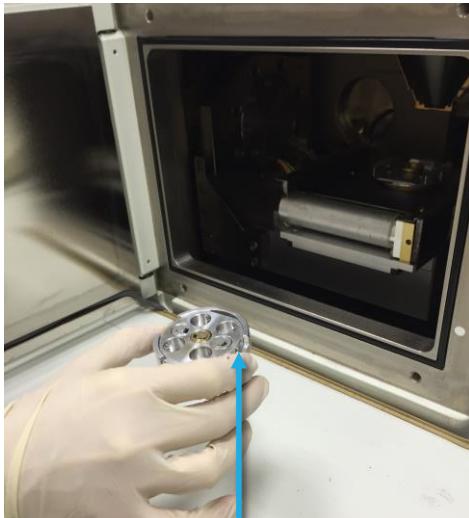
JSM-5800



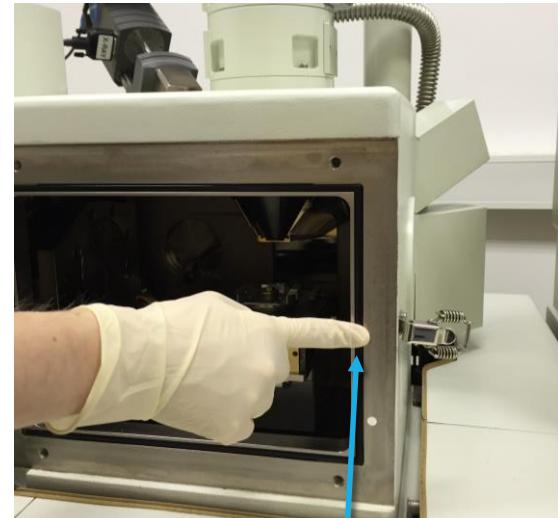
JSM-5800



ON/OFF and
SL1/SL2/SL3



DO NOT HIT THE DETECTOR



Clean the o-ring
(vacuum)

What is the working distance?

- A. The seated distance between the microscopist and the microscope
- B. The distance from the specimen to the secondary electron detector
- C. The distance from the specimen to the objective lens pole piece
- D. The distance from the specimen to X-ray detector

JSM-5800 and JSM-7600F

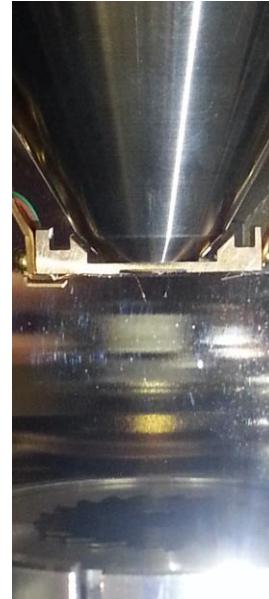
Different height of samples

BSE on 5800 damaged!!

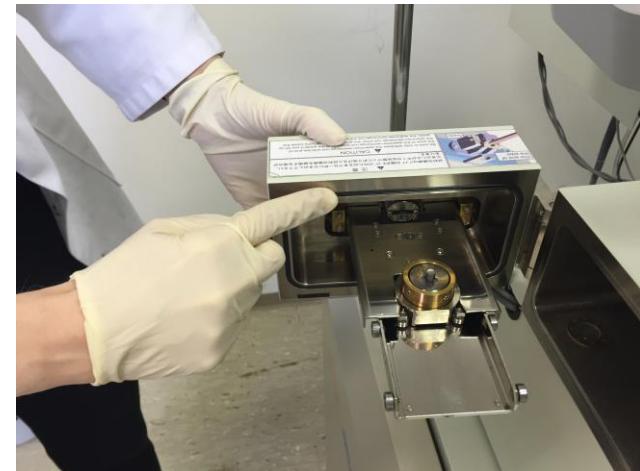
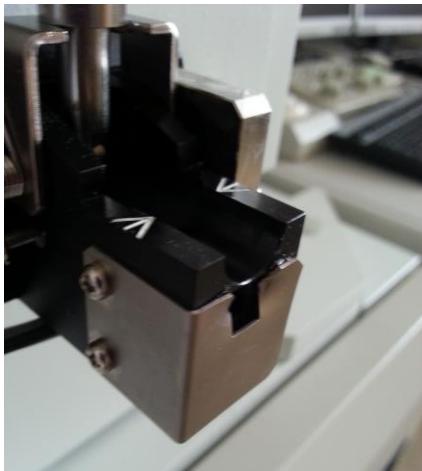
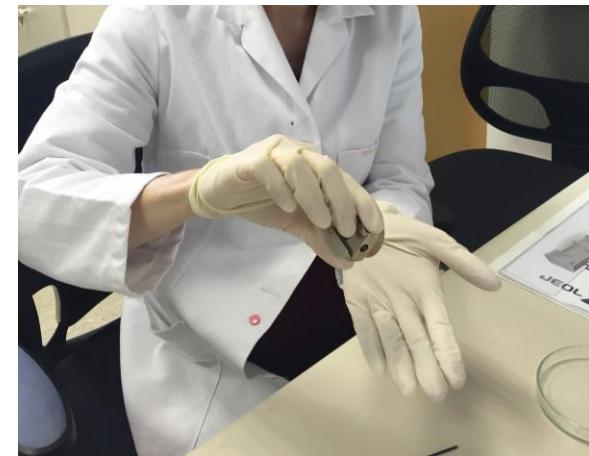
BSE on 7600F carbon tape on it!!

Figure removed for copyright reasons.

(Image: ammrif)



JSM-7600F



How to end a session

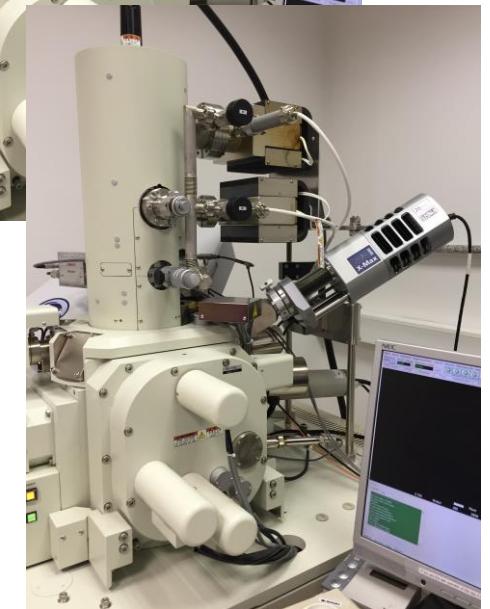
1. Set the initial settings (**apertures!**)

2. Write in the log book (**the emission current**)

3. SEM must be under vacuum

4. Log off INCA

5. For EBSD, WDS – **insert the EDS detector!**

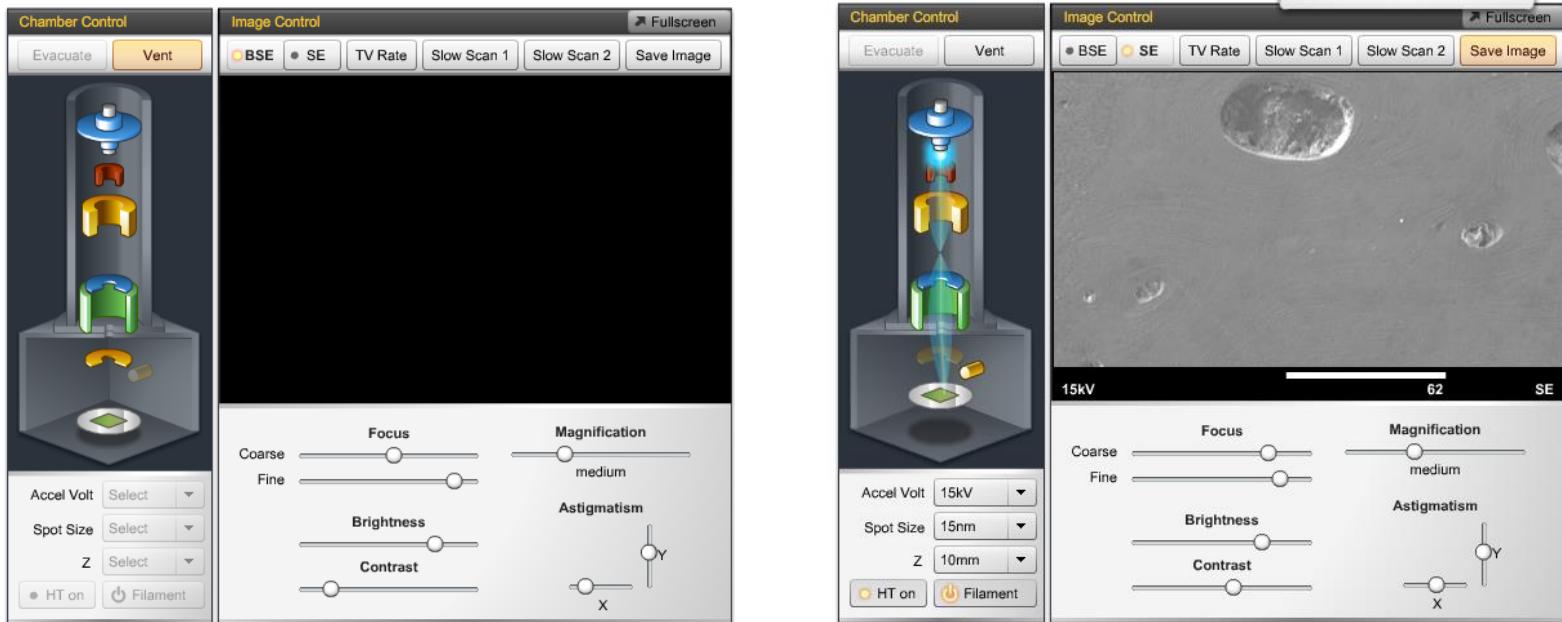


Usefull site

Figure removed for copyright reasons.

<http://www.ammrf.org.au/myscope/>

Virtual SEM



<http://www.ammrf.org.au/myscope/>

Figure removed for copyright reasons.



maja.koblar

Next workshops:

- EDS,
- *WDS,
- *EBSD,