Dynamical effects in diffraction patterns

Lecture 7

Outline

Dynamic diffraction - the idea

Origin of Kikuchi maps

Examples of Kikuchi maps

Using Kikuchi maps:

- Precise orientation determination
- Setting the value of s

Double diffraction

Forbidden reflections

Dynamical diffraction

Radiation	Elastic Mean Free Path (Å)	Absorption Length (Å)
Neutrons	10 ⁸	10 ⁹
X-rays	104	10 ⁶
Electrons	10 ²	10 ³

Electrons interact strongly with matter

Mean free path before interaction is ≈ 100Å

We have been considering only 'kinematical' diffraction to date

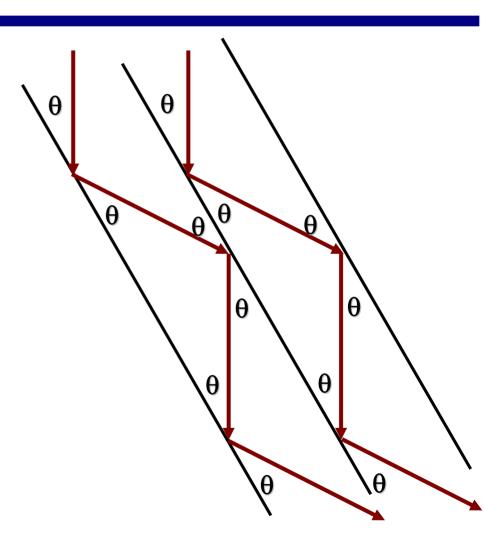
- Single diffraction events
- 'First Born approximation"

Dynamical diffraction

In reality, have dynamical diffraction conditions in nearly all cases

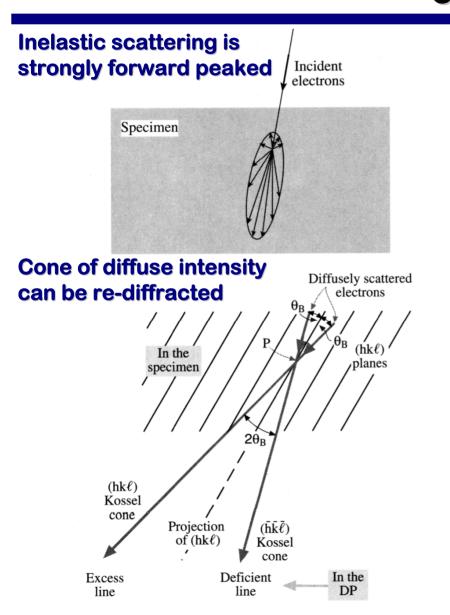
Has important effects on:

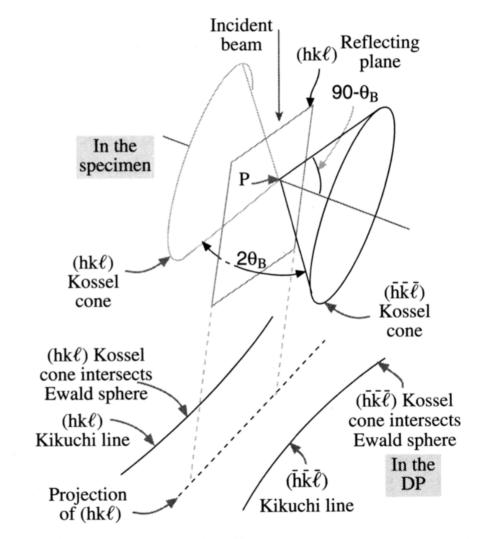
- Diffraction intensities
- Image contrast
- Features in diffraction patterns



Simplified schematic of dynamical scattering

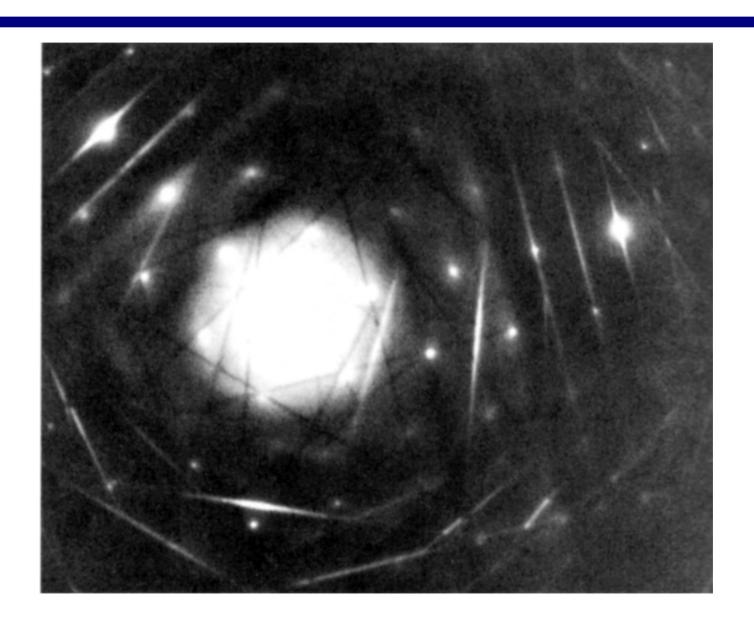
Kikuchi lines origin





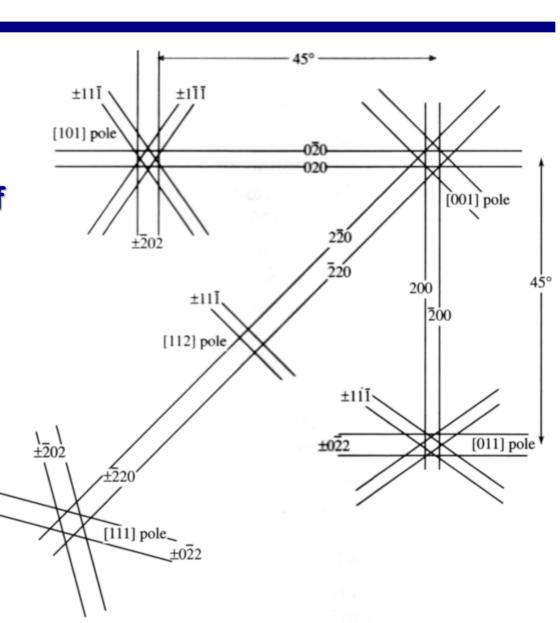
Results in a cone of diffracted intensity, which intersects Ewald sphere as hyperbolae

Example Kikuchi pattern

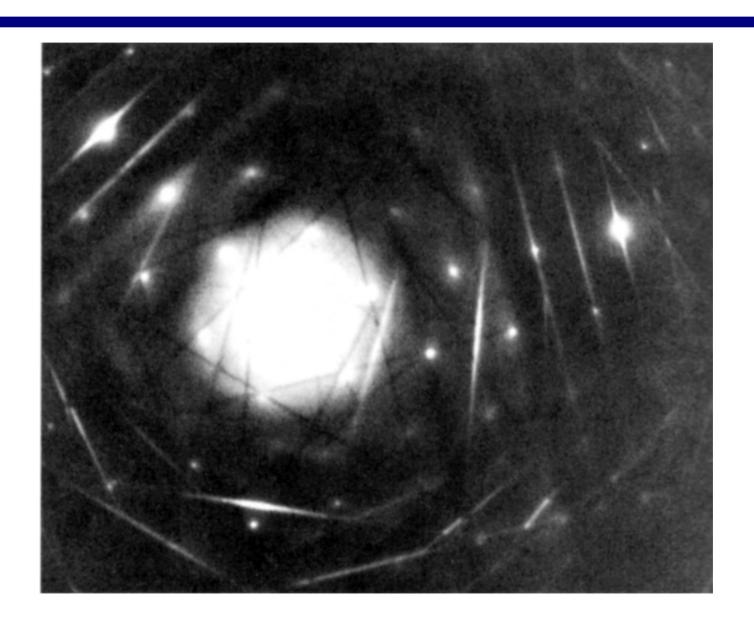


Kikuchi lines connect zone axes that share a family of planes

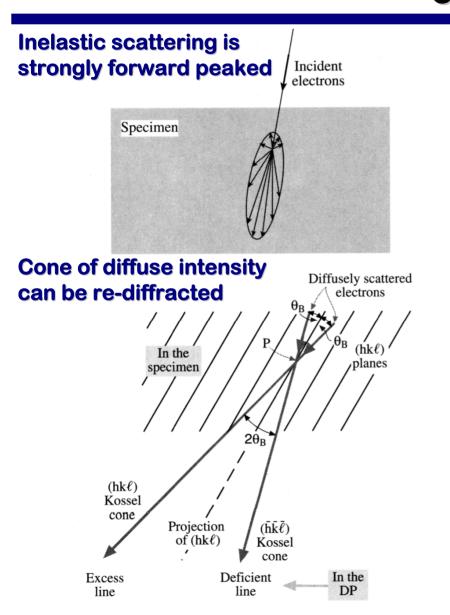
Provide a "road map" of reciprocal space

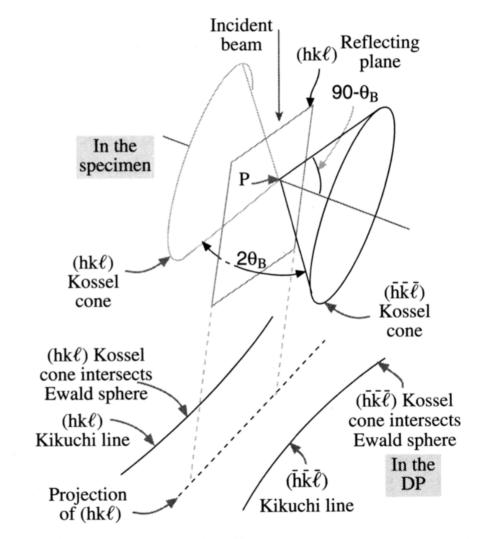


Example Kikuchi pattern



Kikuchi lines origin

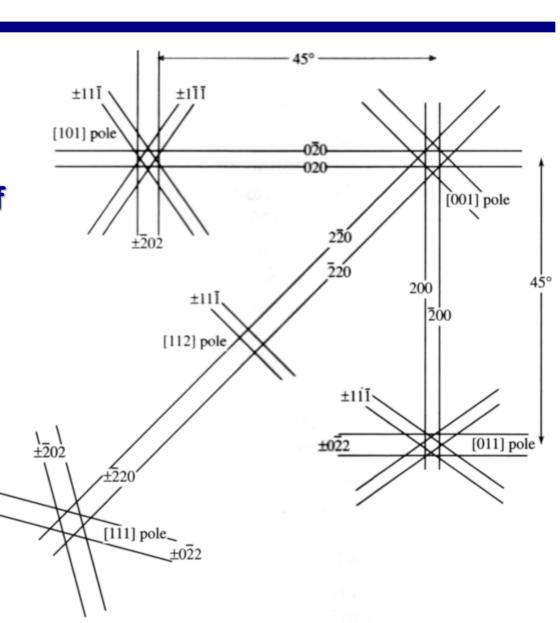




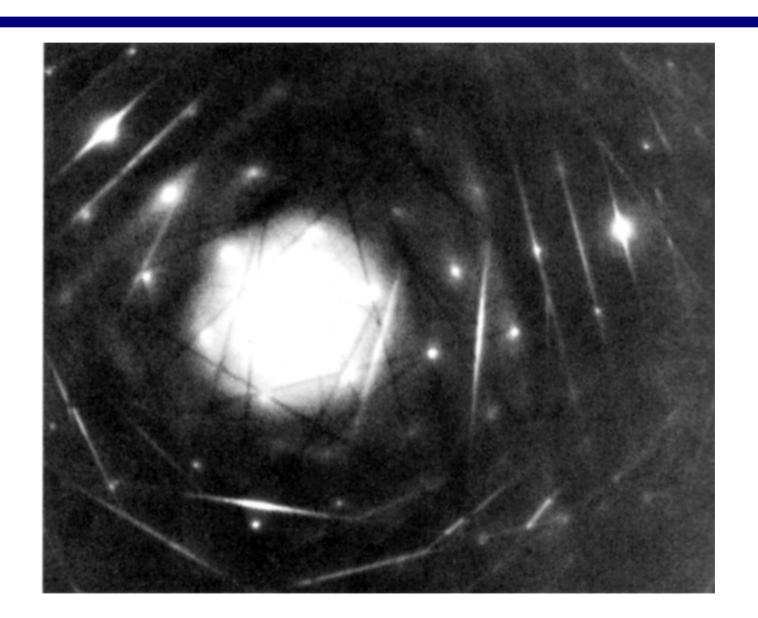
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Kikuchi lines connect zone axes that share a family of planes

Provide a "road map" of reciprocal space

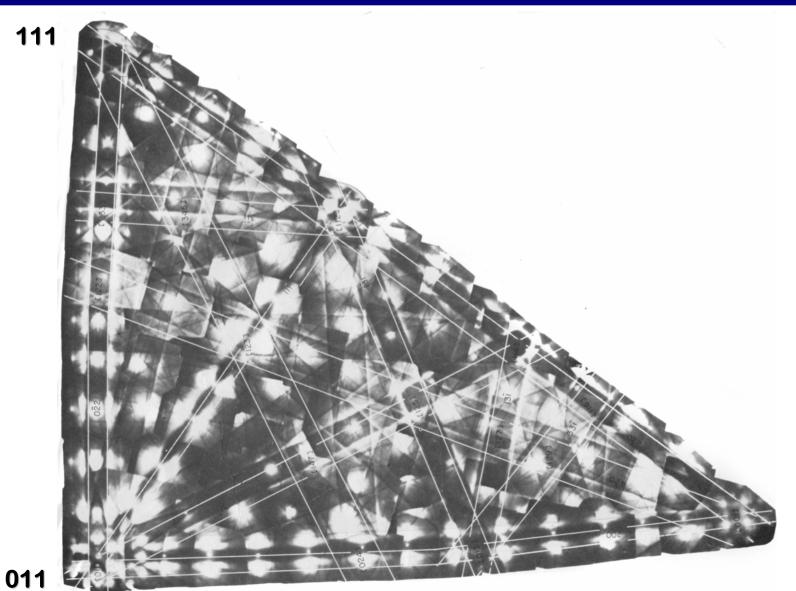


Example Kikuchi pattern



Kikuchi lines & maps

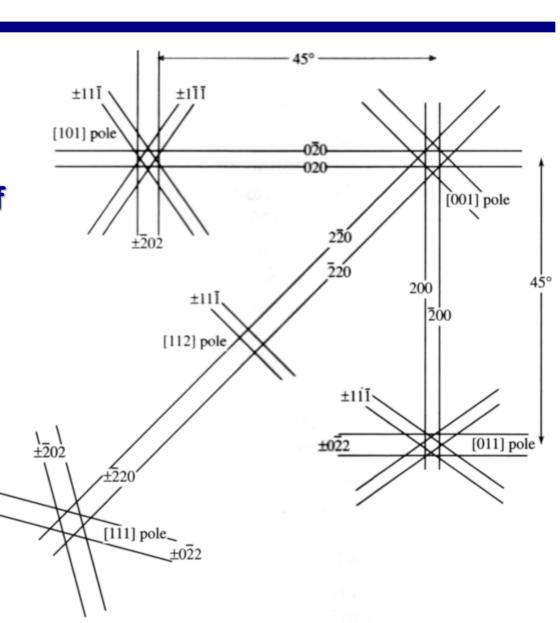
example: fcc



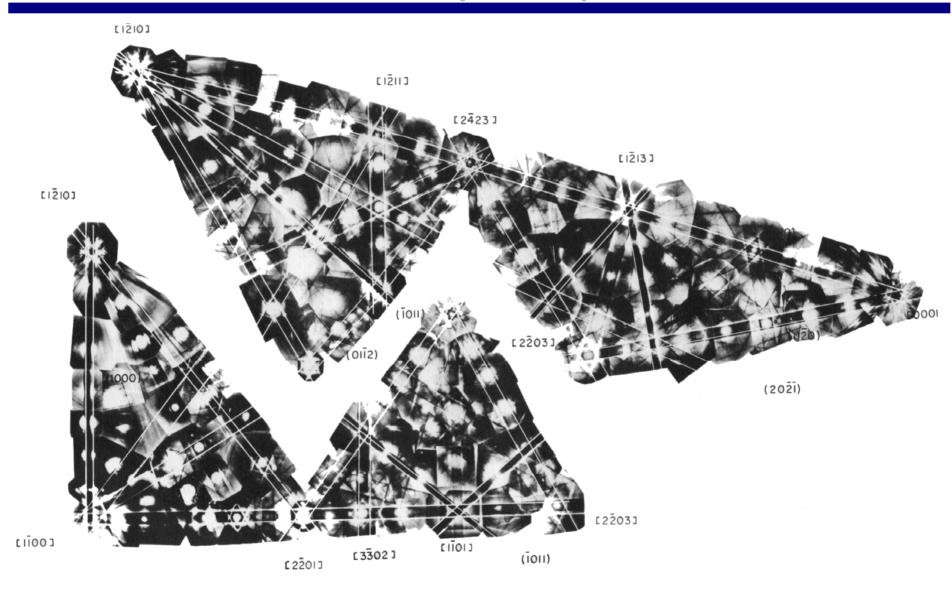
001

Kikuchi lines connect zone axes that share a family of planes

Provide a "road map" of reciprocal space



example: hcp

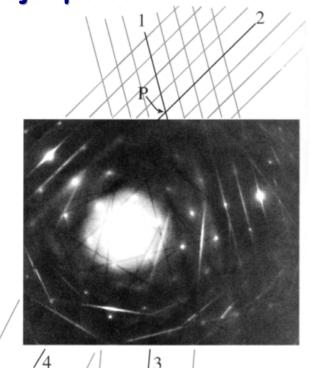


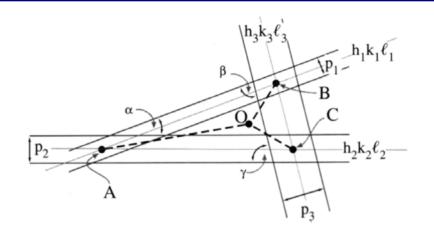
precise orientation determination

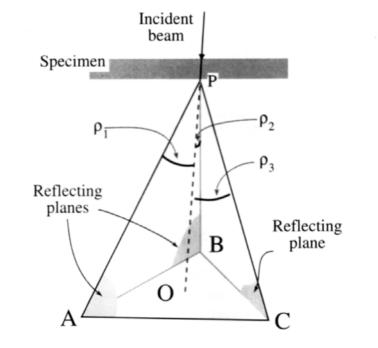
Can determine orientation to 0.1°

Simple exercise in geometry

Generally, not needed, as you use Kikuchi lines to help you tilt to major poles







precise orientation determination

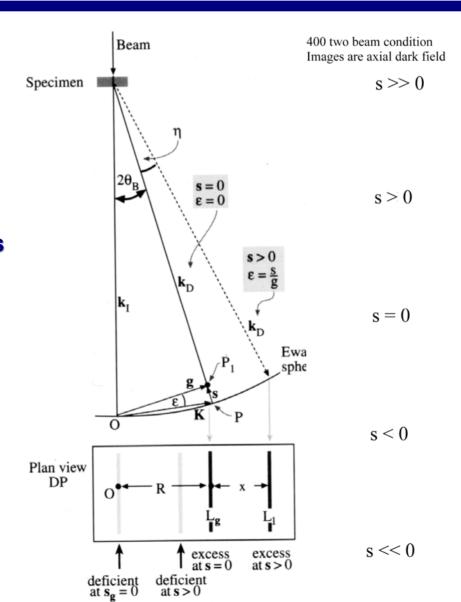
Magnitude & sign of s important in image

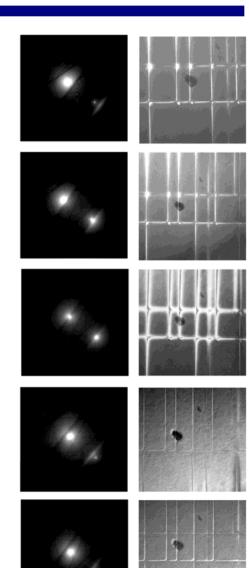
Kikuchi lines used to 'set' s

If excess line between g & 0, s is negative

If excess line on opposite side of g, s is positive

$$s = \frac{x}{R} \lambda \left| \stackrel{r}{g} \right|^2$$





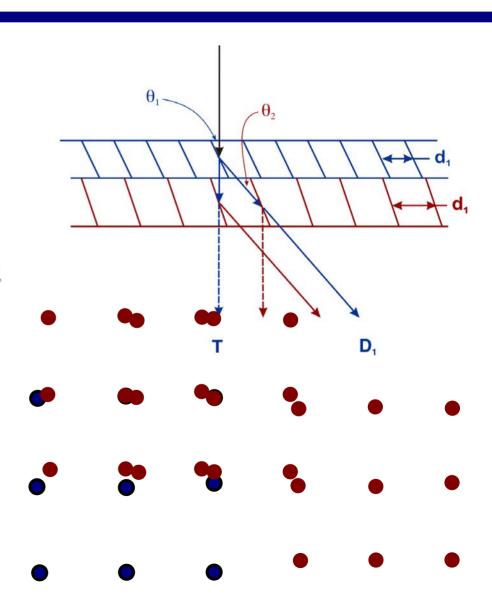
250 nm

Double diffraction

Frequent cause of extra spots, esp in thin films on substrates

Each diffraction spot from top crystal becomes direct beam for second diffraction event

Note a great way to check for this / eliminate it, is to turn the sample upside down!

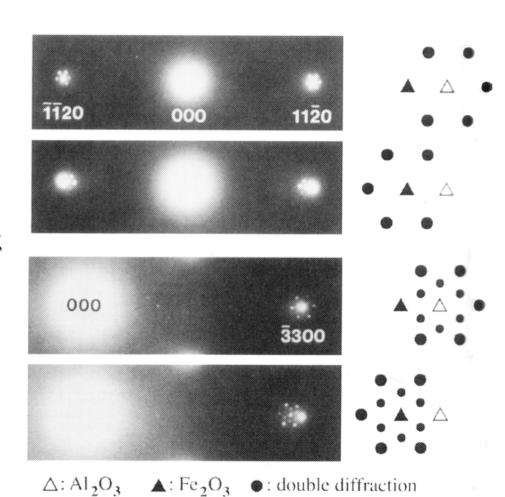


Double diffraction

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Forbidden Reflections

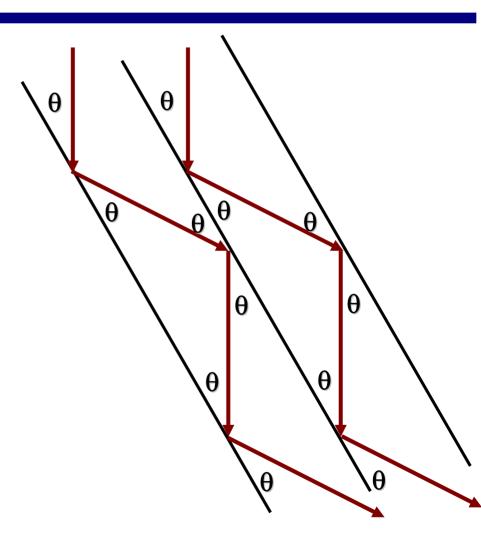
Can have 'forbidden reflections' in a diffraction pattern if dynamical scattering occurs.

Must have a vector addition to get the beam. Example

Can see 200 in silicon 110 zone axis

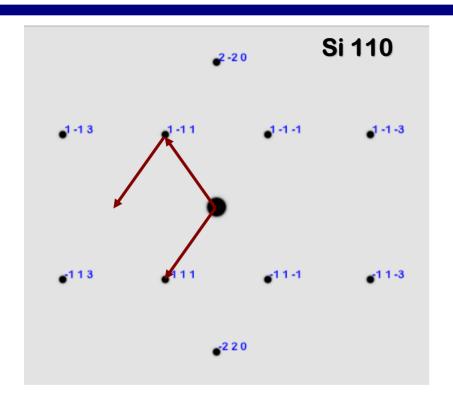
$$11\overline{1} + 1\overline{1}1 = 200$$

 Cannot see 200 in 100 zone axis - 111's not present



Simplified schematic of dynamical scattering

Forbidden Reflections



$$11\overline{1}+1\overline{1}1=200$$

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