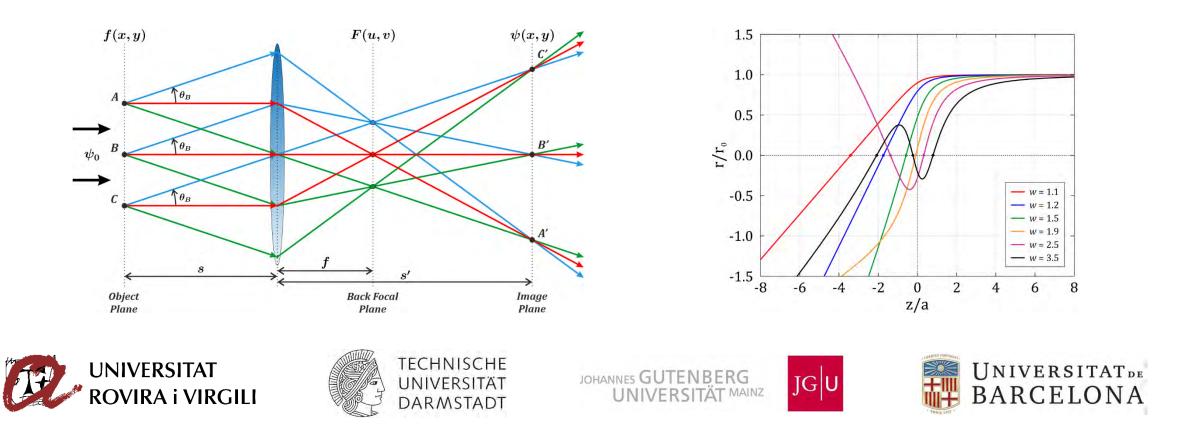
# Quasi-Parallel and Precession Electron Diffraction: an Electron Optics Perspective

Sergi Plana Ruiz

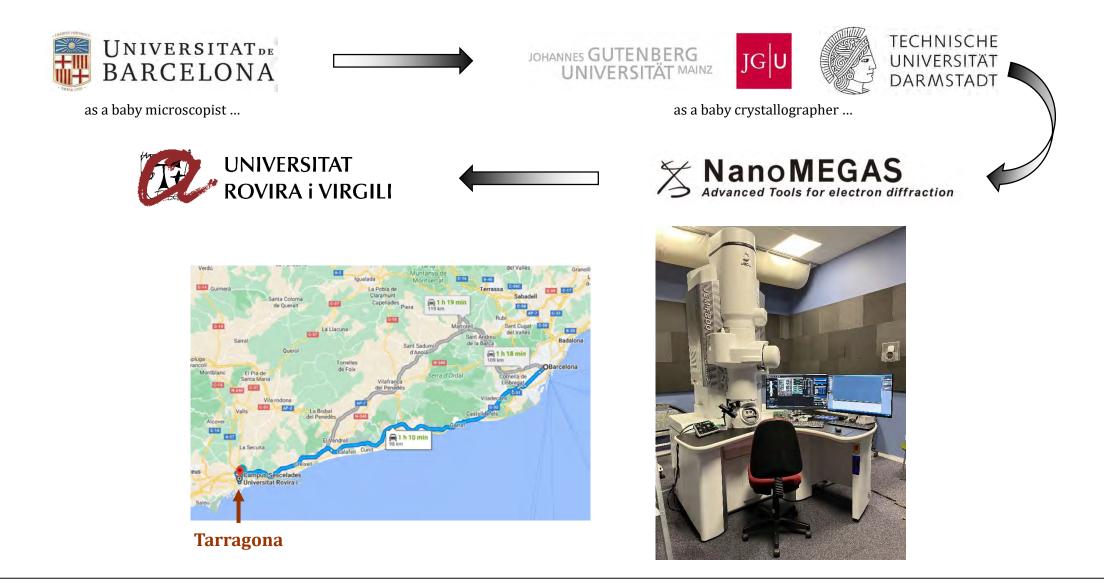
\*email contact: <u>sergi.plana@urv.cat</u>

NanED Workshop II, 7<sup>th</sup> of December 2022



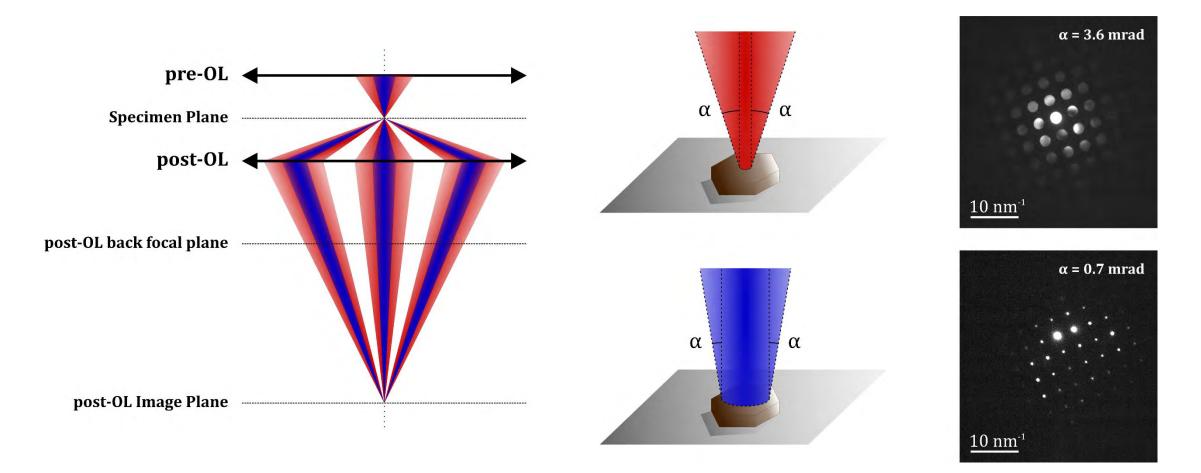
@SPlanaRui

#### \* About me ...



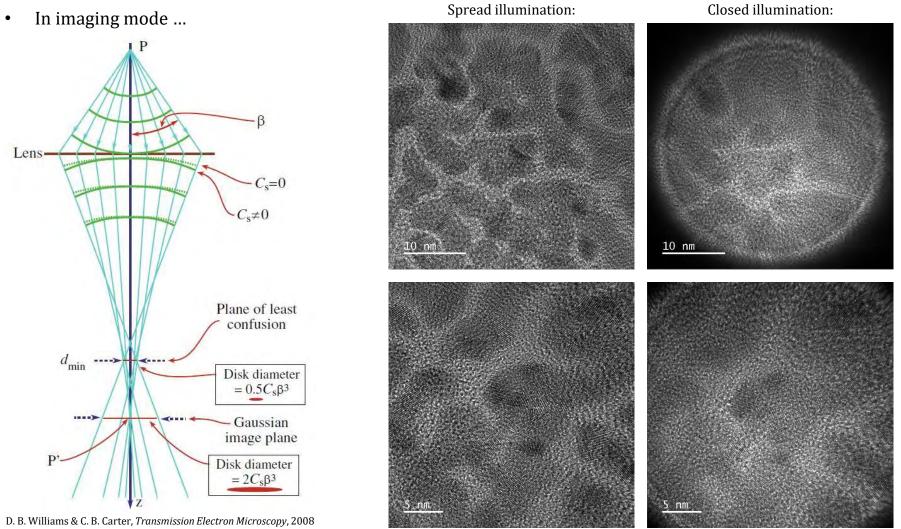


• Why do we need a quasi-parallel electron beam?

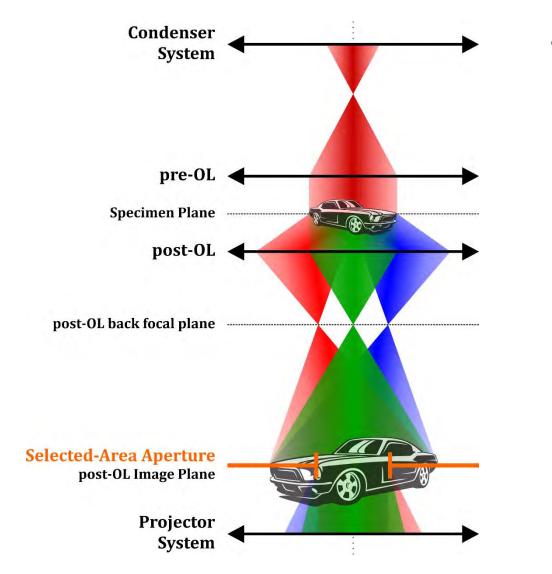




• Why do we need a quasi-parallel electron beam?

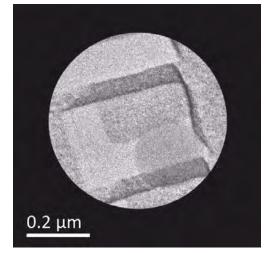






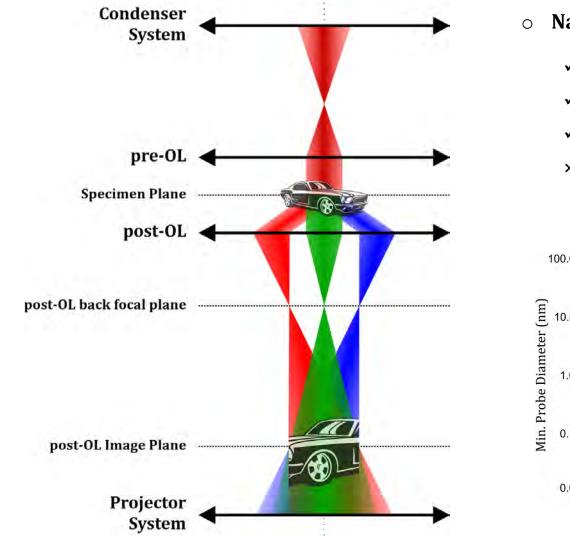
#### • Selected-Area Electron Diffraction

- ✓ Easy to set and get ED patterns
- ✓ Available in almost any TEM
- × Probing of nanometre-scaled domains not possible
- × Illumination of areas not used for ED pattern formation
- × Heavily relies on well tomography-aligned stages



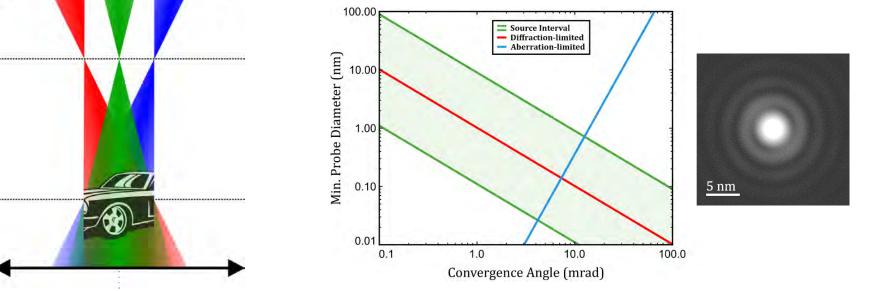
Continuous tilt between -50° to 50° at 1.68 °/s 50- $\mu m$  selected-area aperture





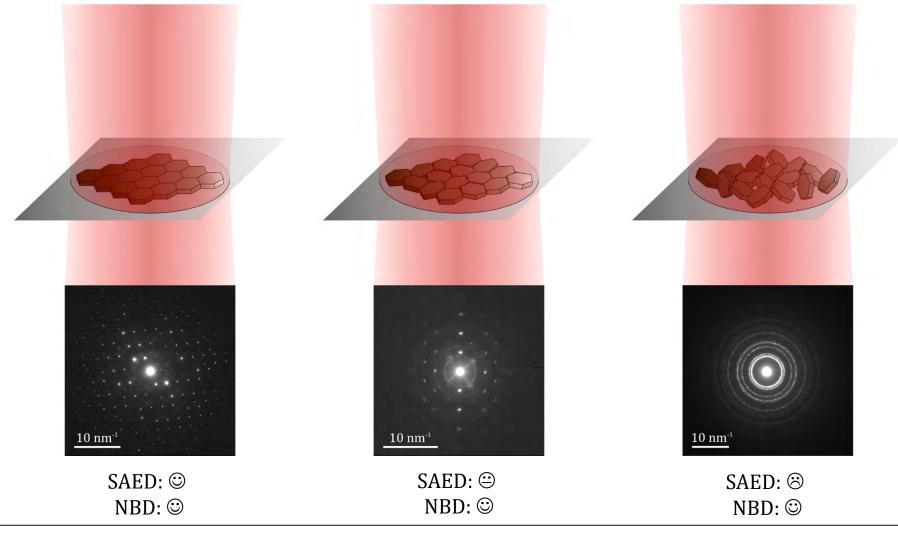
#### • Nano-beam Diffraction

- ✓ Probe the smallest single-crystal domains
- $\checkmark$  Only illuminates where you want to collect ED info
- ✓ Very accurate in STEM mode
- Not as easy to set for 3D ED acquisitions in an automated way

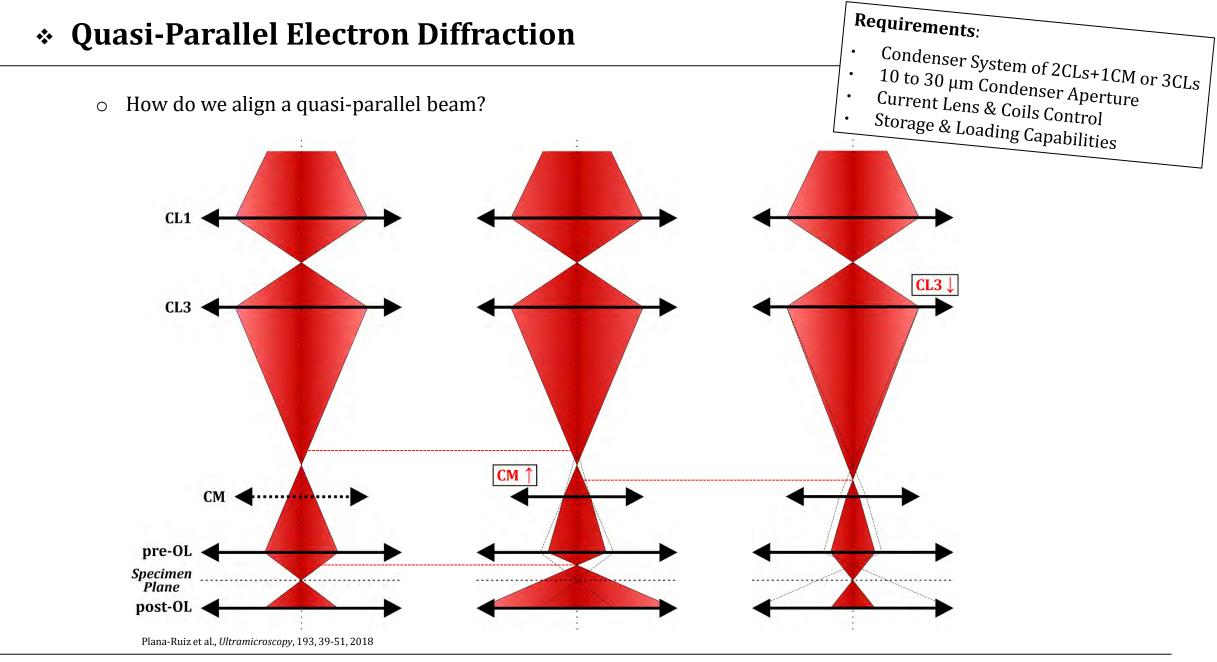




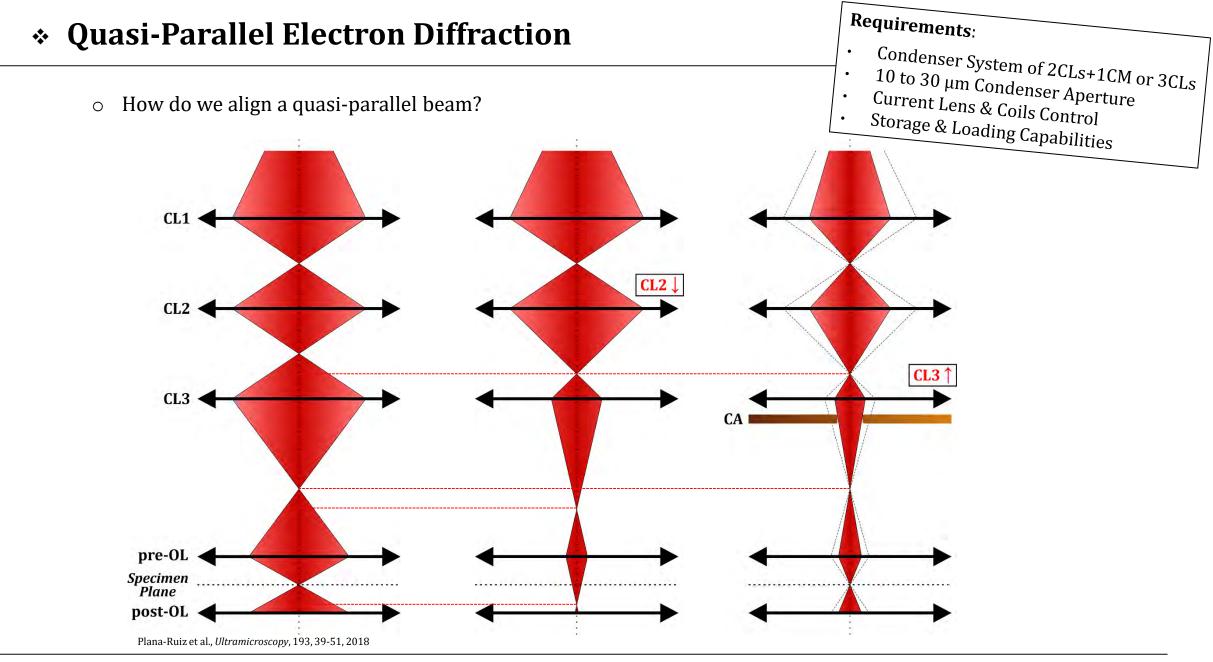
• So ... SAED or NBD for single-crystal investigations?



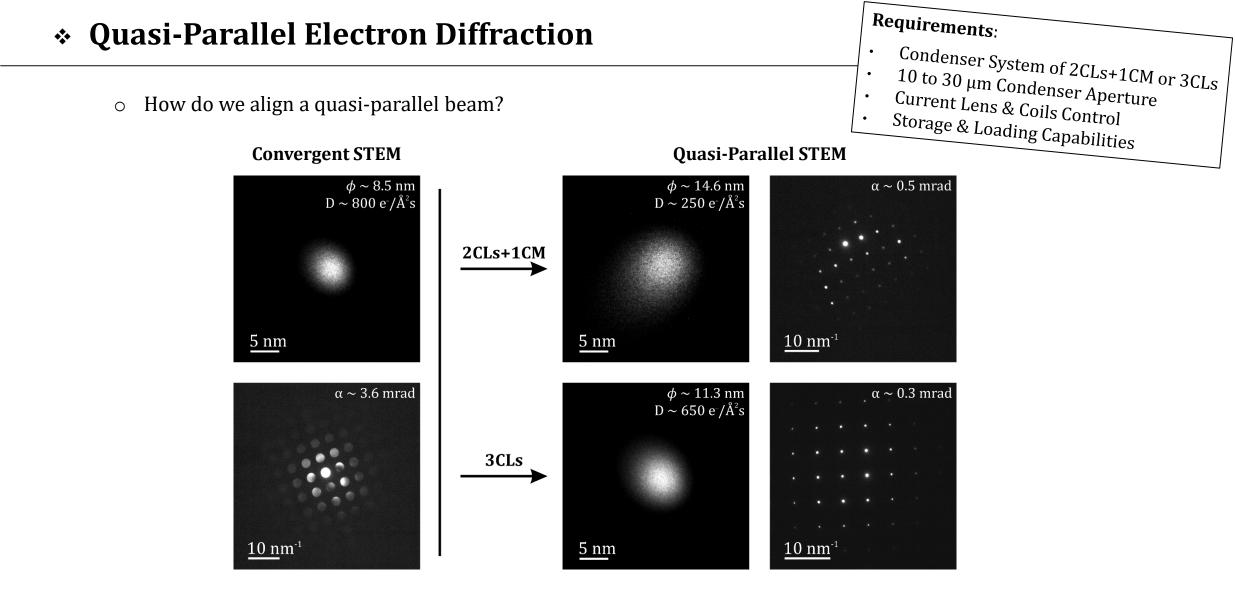








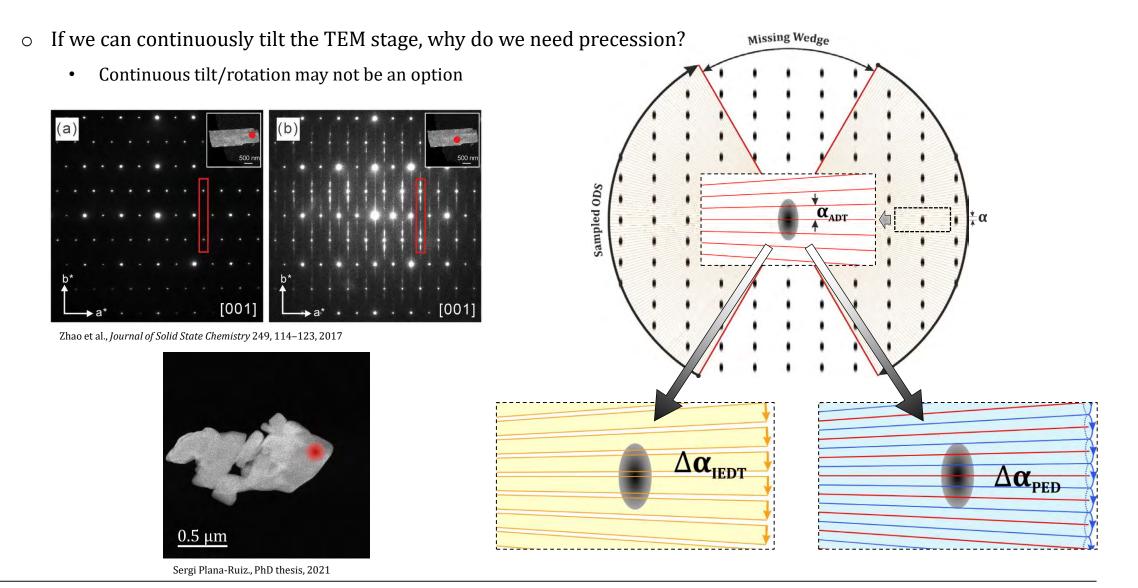




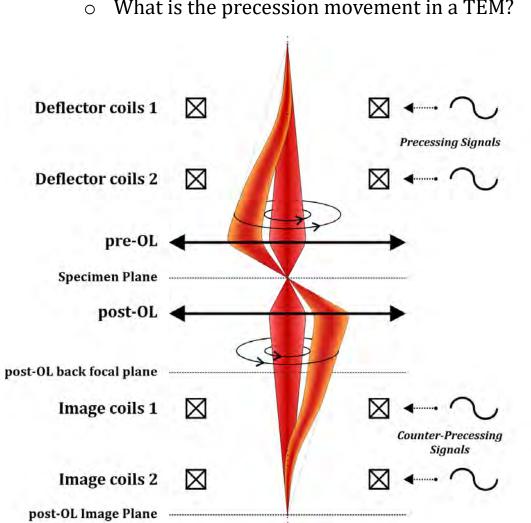
 $\rightarrow$  Measurements carried out in a JEOL 2100 LaB<sub>6</sub> at 200kV in Spot Size 3

Plana-Ruiz et al., Ultramicroscopy, 193, 39-51, 2018

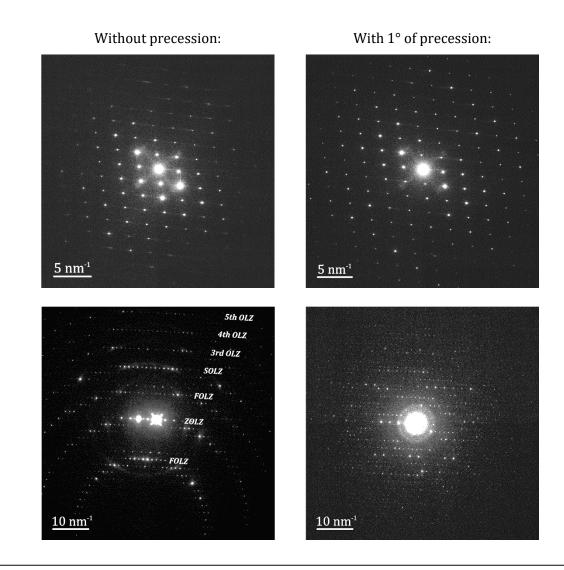




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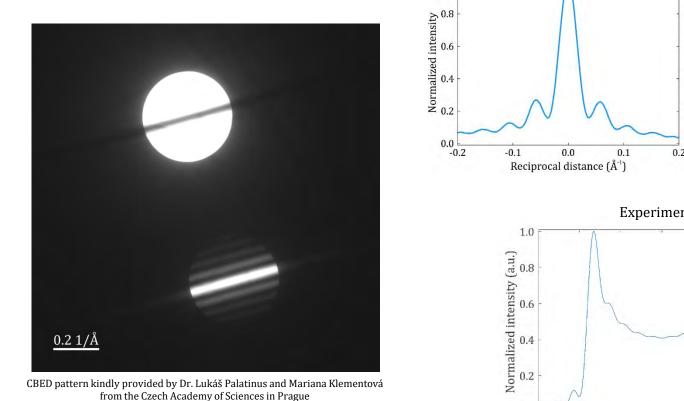
What is the precession movement in a TEM?

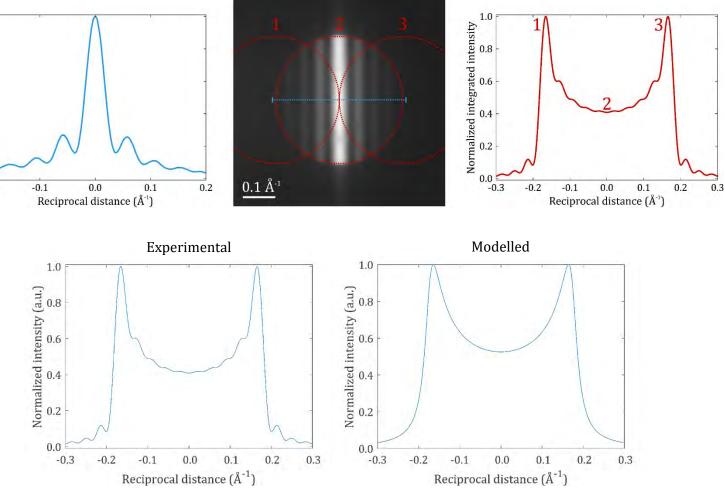




Rocking curves from precession-assisted 3DED data

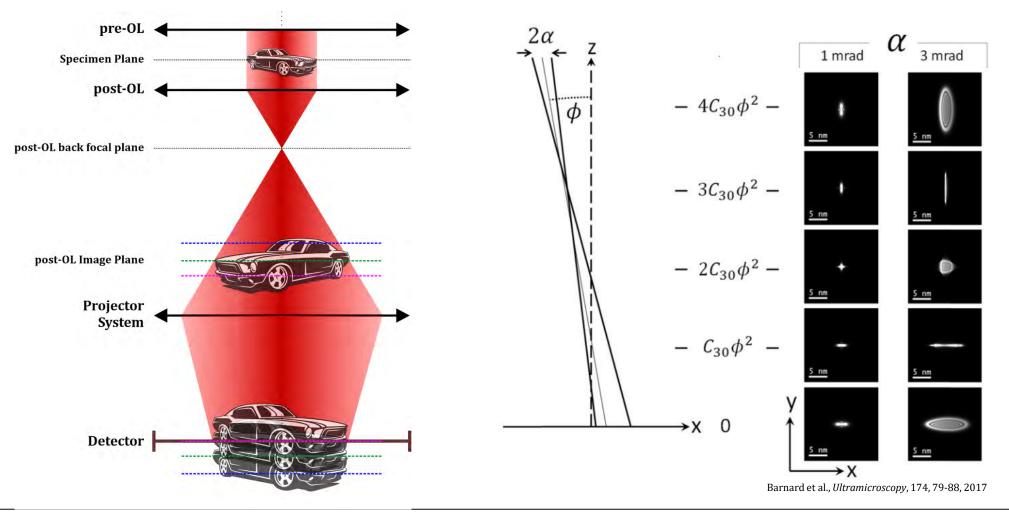
1.0





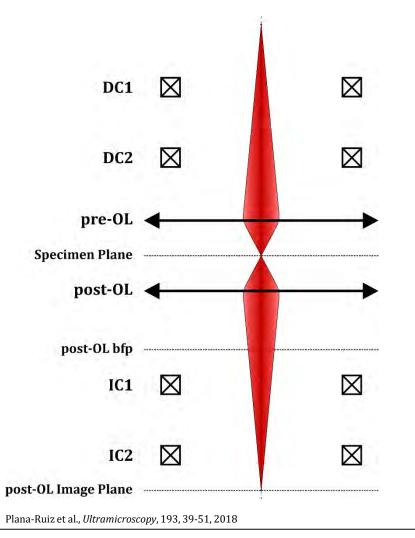


- How do we precisely align precession?
  - The image in the detector may not correspond exactly to the specimen plane STEM is preferred

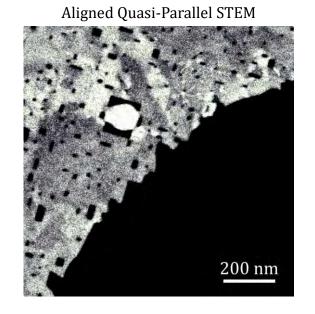




• Precession alignment in STEM mode

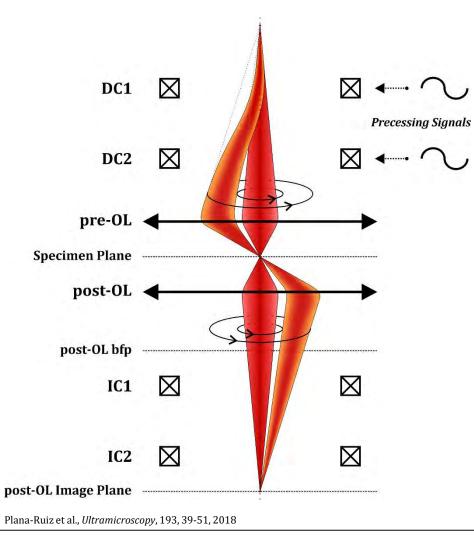


- Quasi-parallel beam is aligned in STEM mode following the usual steps (focus, HT centring, condenser stigmatism, beam tilt pivot points)
- Initial default strengths for precession and counterprecession signals are given but they are kept off.

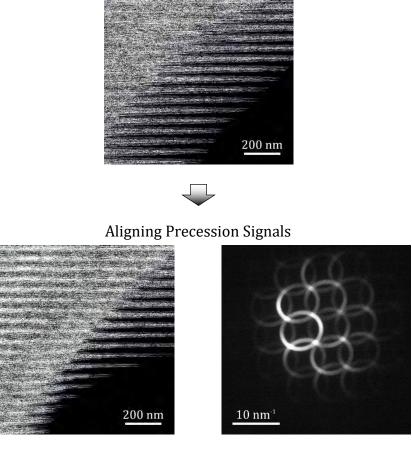




• Precession alignment in STEM mode

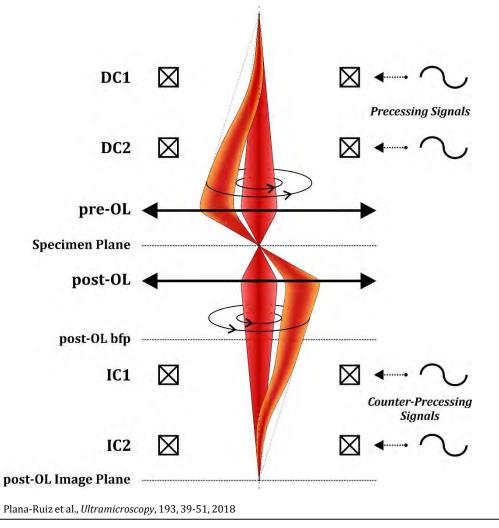


**Misaligned Precession Signals** 

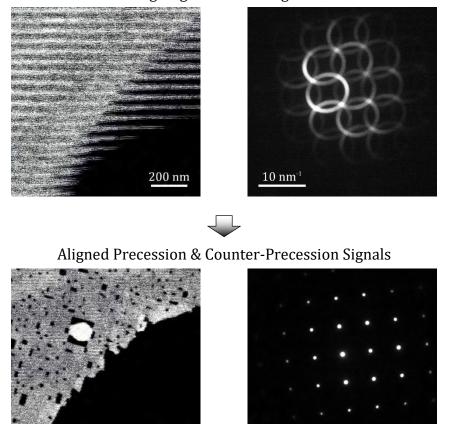




• Precession alignment in STEM mode



**Aligning Precession Signals** 



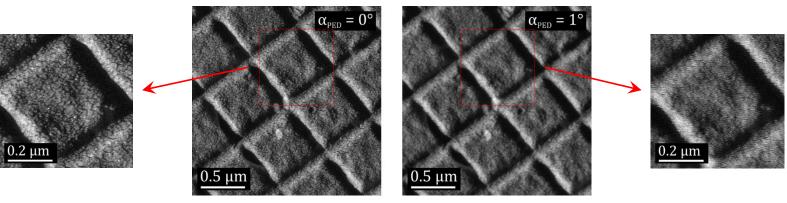
 $\rightarrow$  Results from a JEOL 2100 LaB<sub>6</sub> at 200kV

10 nm<sup>-1</sup>

200 nm



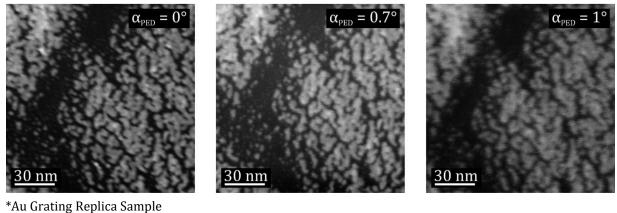
• Successful precession alignments



 $\rightarrow$  Results from FEI Tecnai F30 at 300 kV

\*Au Grating Replica Sample



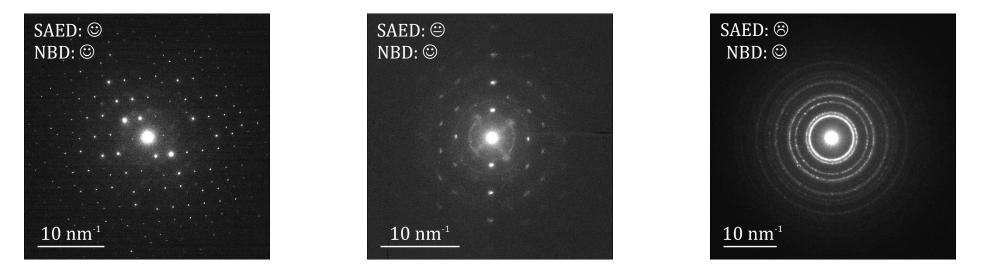


Plana-Ruiz et al., Ultramicroscopy, 193, 39-51, 2018



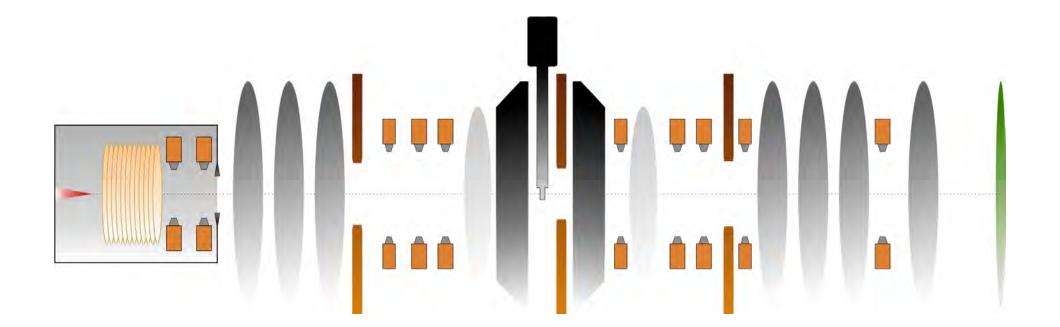
## \* Conclusions

- **SAED vs NBD**: all depends on the crystalline domains that you are interested in
- Quasi-parallel electron beam its alignment for probing the **smallest crystallites**
- Precession electron diffraction, an alternative to continuous tilt/rotation for the most challenging measurements
- **STEM preferred against TEM** to precisely image the sample plane
- $\circ~$  The alignment of a precessed electron beam to nicely pivot on the sample plane





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