

# SEM/EDX

Group 3

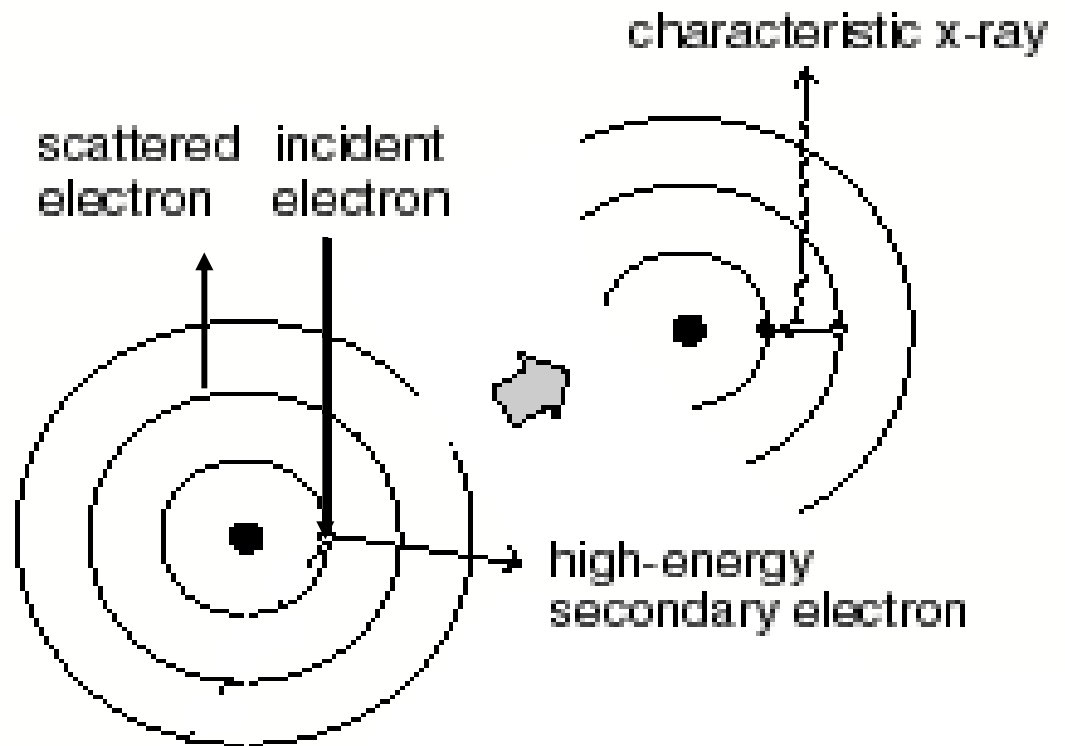
Oskar

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# Introduction

- Sample is bombarded with electrons from electron gun and signals are generated through detection of
  - backscattered electrons
  - secondary electrons
  - X-rays



# Introduction

- The topographic pictures is generated by analysis of the secondary electrons
- The backscatter is generating a picture based on the mass of the elements
- X-Ray is used for identifying the elemental composition and gives the spectrum

# Introduction

- Surface sample
  - Particle shape, size and surface structure (topography)
  - Particle/coating surface composition

Particles from the sample are placed on a sample holder and coated with conducting carbon layer.

# Introduction

- Cross-sectional sample
  - Particle/coating cross-sectional size, structure and composition

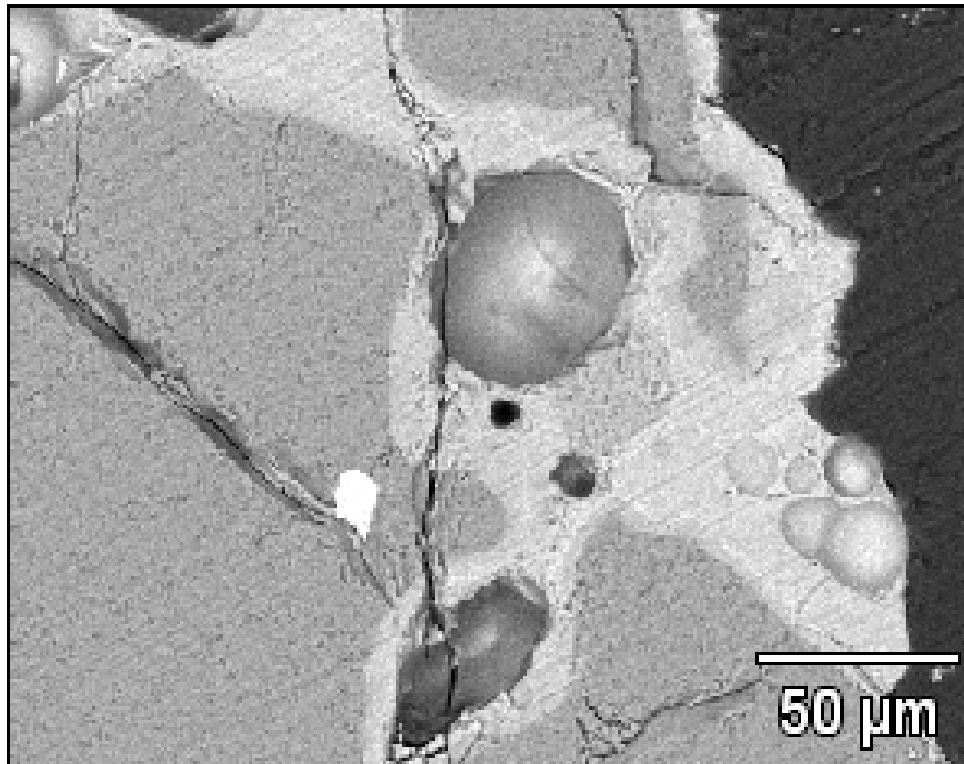
Particles are placed in a container and covered in epoxy resin. Once the resin is solid a cross sectional cut is made through the sample and the exposed surface is polished and coated with carbon.

# Examples of results

- Back-scatter picture of bed sample in epoxy

3BS 500x (1)

15 65535

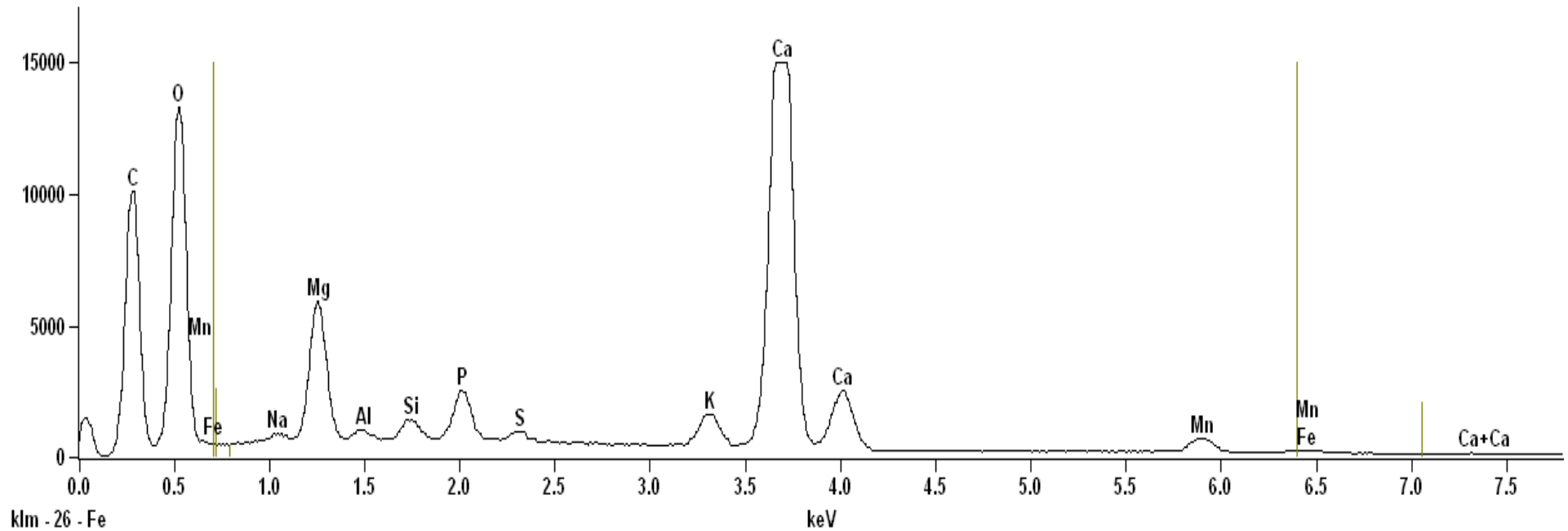


# Examples of results

- Spectrum

Full scale counts: 14967

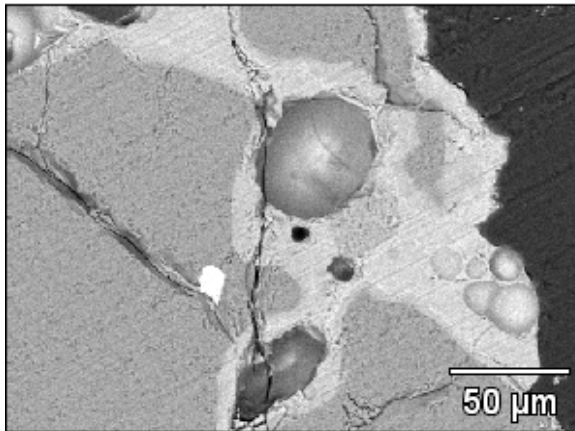
W9 50x area08



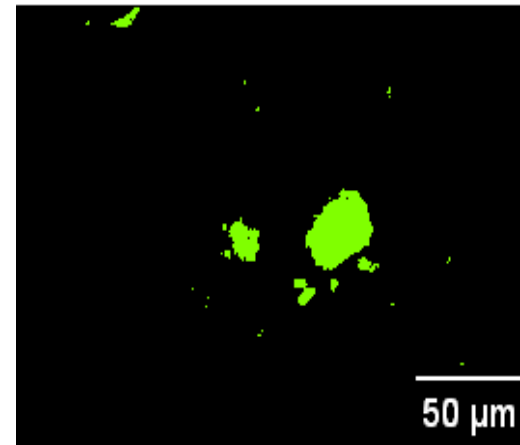
# Examples of results

3BS 500x (1)

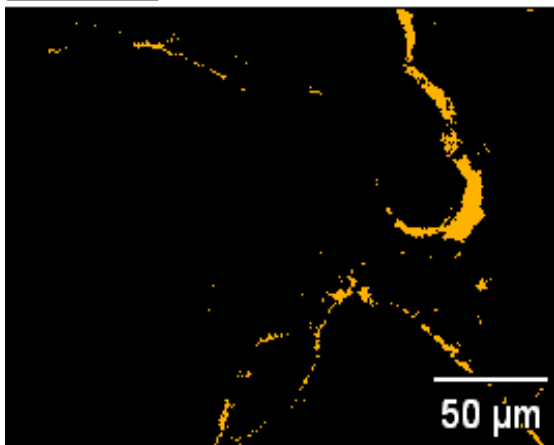
15 65635



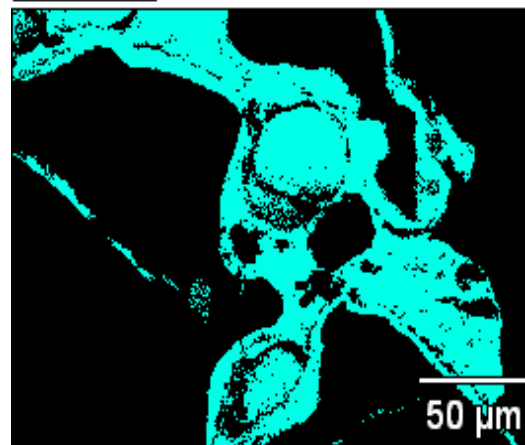
Phase4



Phase5



Phase6

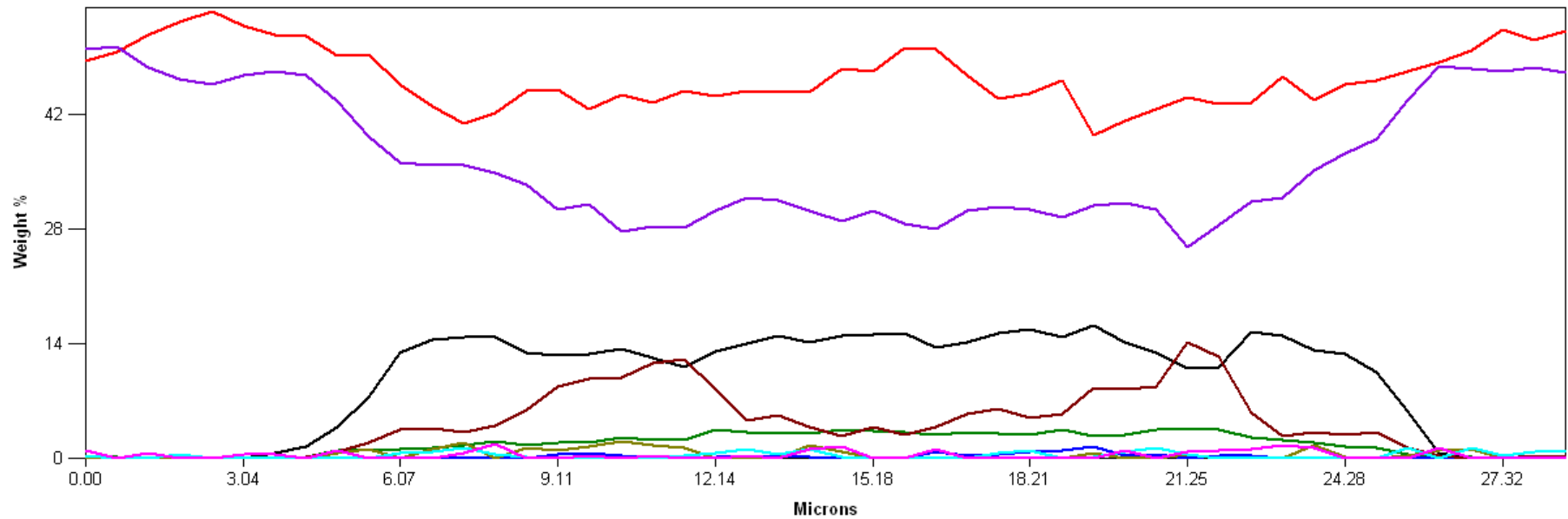
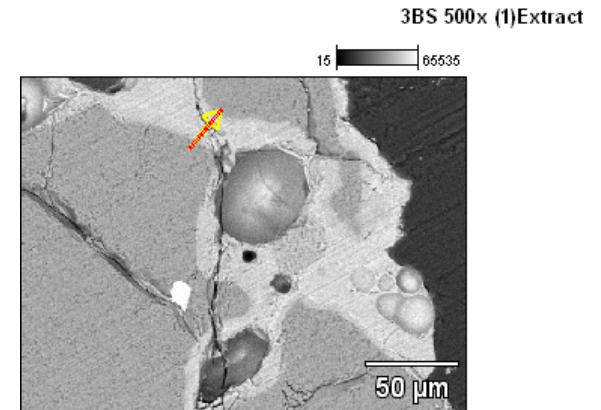




# Examples of results

- Line analysis

3BS 500x (1)Extract



# Conclusions

## Upside

- High resolution and magnification (nm)
- Surface sensitive
- Structure and composition dependent on location
- Small sample size
- Mechanical intact

## Downside

- Quantification of whole sample
- Surface sensitive
- No quantitative composition, only qualitative
- Sample not usable for other methods
- Sensitivity (species and concentration)
- Oxides/oxygen
- Overlapping peaks