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Electron channelling contrast imaging: influence of diffraction conditions on the dislocation contrast

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Abstract

Electron Channeling Contrast Imaging (ECCI) is a non-destructive diffraction-based SEM technique that allows direct observations and comprehensive characterization of crystalline defects in the near-surface region (≈ 150 nm) of bulk materials. This technique takes advantage from the strong dependence between the backscattered electrons yield and the crystal orientation relative to the incident electron beam.

Dislocations for example can be characterized by ECCI using the well-known transmission electron microscopy $\mathbf{g}\cdot\mathbf{b}=0$ and $\mathbf{g}\cdot\mathbf{b}\times\mathbf{u}=0$ extinction criteria where \mathbf{g} is the diffraction vector and \mathbf{b} the Burgers vector. In this study, fundamental and experimental aspects of electron diffraction for characterizing dislocation by ECCI in SEM are reported. The $(+\mathbf{g},-\mathbf{g})$ method is explored on several dislocation configurations in an Interstitial-Free steel sample. Moreover, a detailed characterization of a dislocation dipole by ECCI is presented.

Introduction

The electron-channelling phenomenon was discovered by Coates in 1967 [1], where the term “channelling” describes the electron propagation through the crystal to a higher depth before scattering. Because this phenomenon is highly sensitive to the orientation of the crystal to the incident electron beam, Booker et al. suggested to use it for imaging subsurface defects such as dislocations and stacking faults...on bulk sample [2]. Therefore, an attractive technique called Electron Channelling Contrast Imaging (ECCI) was developed [3,4]. Moreover, the well known transmission electron microscopy extinction criteria – $\mathbf{g}\cdot\mathbf{b}=0$ and $\mathbf{g}\cdot\mathbf{b}\times\mathbf{u}=0$ where \mathbf{g} is the diffraction vector, and \mathbf{u} is the dislocation line direction – are still applicable [5,6].

Generally, to obtain nice ECC images of defects, the channeling conditions for a given family of planes have to be strictly satisfied, which corresponds to the incident beam oriented near a Kikuchi band edge where the BackScattered Electron (BSE) intensity is minimal. Moreover, it is reported that the thinnest dislocation appearance is obtained when the deviation parameter s of the primary electron beam from the exact Bragg's position is slightly positive [7-9].

In this work, experimental aspects of electron diffraction for characterizing dislocations by ECCI in SEM are reported. Interstitial-Free steel (Fe – 1 % Si) is used as a model material for this study. Few articles [4,7,9] report the influence of the inversion of the diffraction vector \mathbf{g} sign on the dislocation contrast. So, the potential of the $\pm\mathbf{g}$

diffraction is explored to observe and fully characterize a dislocation dipole.

Experimental observations and characterization of individual dislocation

Single dislocations

Fig.1 (a-d) shows ECC micrographs of two single dislocations labeled 'a' and 'b'. Both dislocations are observed with the same diffracting vector $\mathbf{g}_1=(2-1-1)$, $\mathbf{g}_2=(11-2)$, $\mathbf{g}_3=(01-1)$, $\mathbf{g}_4=(1-10)$. The dislocation 'a' and 'b' are out of contrast for \mathbf{g}_3 and \mathbf{g}_4 respectively. These extinction conditions are used to determine the Burgers vector, here $\mathbf{b}_a=\pm\frac{1}{2}[-111]$ and $\mathbf{b}_b=\pm\frac{1}{2}[11-1]$. The crystallographic orientations of both dislocations are estimated from the trace lines drawn as dashed lines on the stereographic projection of the $\{111\}$ and $\{110\}$ poles (Fig.1.e). Therefore, 'a' and 'b' are mixed dislocations with $[011]$ and $[110]$ trace direction respectively.

Dislocations dipole

To get the thinnest dislocation appearance, ECC observations are carried out with s slightly positive ($s>0$). The region of interest is observed with different diffraction conditions \mathbf{g} : $\mathbf{g}_1=(1\bar{1}0)$, $\mathbf{g}_2=(01\bar{1})$, $\mathbf{g}_3=(2\bar{1}\bar{1})$, $\mathbf{g}_4=(12\bar{1})$, $\mathbf{g}_5=(10\bar{1})$ (Table1). Fig.2. presents a dislocation configuration observed with $\pm\mathbf{g}_1$ and $\pm\mathbf{g}_3$. The comparison of these images shows that two separated dislocations are clearly identified and they are labeled 1 and 2. Both dislocations are out of contrast with the same diffraction vectors $\mathbf{g}_2=(01\bar{1})$ and $\mathbf{g}_4=(12\bar{1})$ (not shown here). Therefore, extinction conditions $\mathbf{g}\cdot\mathbf{b}=0$ (Table 1) lead to Burgers vectors equal to $\mathbf{b}=\pm\frac{1}{2}[-111]$. Moreover, from ECC images obtained with $\pm\mathbf{g}_1$ and $\pm\mathbf{g}_3$, one can see that the apparent intersection between the both dislocations is shifted (red dots are positioned on schemes of Fig.2.a-d) leading to a substantial change of the distance between these two dislocations images similarly to TEM observations concerning a dipole [10-11]. Combining all these observations leads to the conclusion that dislocations 1 and 2 have Burgers vector $\mathbf{b}_1=\pm\frac{1}{2}[-111]$ and $-\mathbf{b}_1$ respectively consistent with a dislocation dipole (already observed by TEM in IF-steel). The crystallographic orientation of this dipole was also estimated from the trace line drawn on the stereographic projection (Fig.2.e). The

obtained dipole is then an edge dislocation dipole in the (10-1) plane with [101] direction line.

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Figures and tables

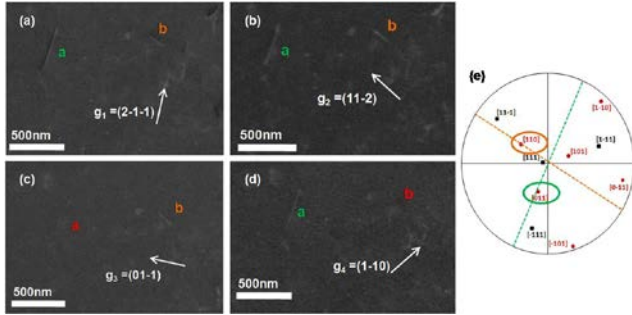


Figure1.(a-d) ECC images of singles dislocations labelled ‘a’ and ‘b’ obtained with different diffractions condition $\mathbf{g}_1=(2-1-1)$, $\mathbf{g}_2=(11-2)$, $\mathbf{g}_3=(01-1)$ and $\mathbf{g}_4=(1-10)$. (e) Stereographic projection showing the {111} and {110}-poles, the green and orange dashed lines correspond to the projection of the dislocation ‘a’ and ‘b’ direction line respectively.

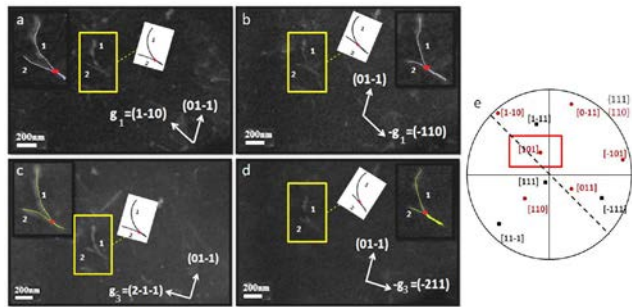


Figure 2. Micrographs of dislocations 1 and 2 observed with (a) $\mathbf{g}_1=(1-10)$, (b) $-\mathbf{g}_1=(-110)$, (c) $\mathbf{g}_3=(2-1-1)$ and (d) $-\mathbf{g}_3=(-211)$. (e) Stereographic projection showing the {111} and {110}-poles, the dashed line corresponds to the projection of the dipole direction line.

Table1: Contrast of dislocation dipole under different diffraction conditions

	\mathbf{g}_1 (1 $\bar{1}$ 0)	\mathbf{g}_2 (01 $\bar{1}$)	\mathbf{g}_3 (2 $\bar{1}$ $\bar{1}$)	\mathbf{g}_4 (12 $\bar{1}$)	\mathbf{g}_5 (10 $\bar{1}$)	\mathbf{b}	\mathbf{u}	α (°)
1	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	$[\bar{1}11]$	[101]	90
2	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	$[1\bar{1}\bar{1}]$	[101]	90

Note: 1 and 2: dislocations 1 and 2; ✓: visibility; ✗: invisibility; \mathbf{b} : Burgers vector, \mathbf{u} : dislocation line direction; α : angle between \mathbf{b} and \mathbf{u} .

Conclusion

To conclude, unlike TEM, ECCI is a nondestructive technique of SEM that allows comprehensive studies of dislocations on bulk samples. Moreover, the potential of $\pm\mathbf{g}$ diffraction leads to a detailed analysis of dislocation configuration such as dislocation dipole.