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SEMI-AUTOMATIC DETERMINATION OF ORIENTATIONS AND ELASTIC STRAIN FROM KOSSSEL MICRODIFFRACTION

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ABSTRACT

The technique of divergent beam X-ray (Kossel) diffraction is being used for determination of local lattice orientations and lattice distortions (elastic strains). The Kossel patterns are recorded in a scanning electron microscope using a digital camera. The advancement in automation of the system relies on computerized interpretation of the Kossel patterns. The paper reports on a package of computer programs facilitating computation of orientations and the strain tensors from the geometry of Kossel conics. The orientation and strain parameters are determined based on conics marked manually on experimental patterns; these marked conics are matched with simulated patterns. The program can simultaneously match multiple patterns originating from the same sample location. The software does not require special orientations, and it is not limited to any particular material. Tests on simulated patterns have been used to confirm the internal consistency of the program. These tests also indicate the achievable accuracy; with the current approach, it is estimated to be about 3×10^{-4} .

INTRODUCTION

There is a considerable interest in examination of polycrystalline materials at a local scale. In particular, there is a large demand for high resolution data on lattice orientations and lattice distortions (elastic strains). These characteristics are important in analysis of a vast range of crystalline materials, from simple metallic samples, through alloys and intermetallics, ceramics and composites, to sophisticated electronic devices. Most of such data are obtained by microdiffraction. In particular, large sets of local orientations are measured using the EBSD technique. There are also efforts to use EBSD for strain determination. However, more suitable

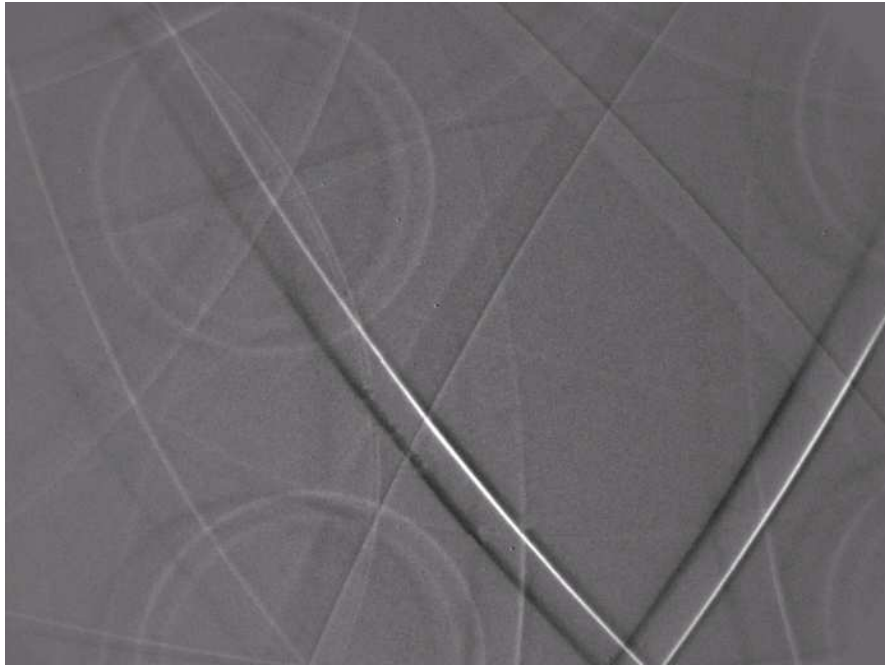


Figure 1. Kossel diffraction pattern of CuAlBe shape memory alloy.

for this purpose is the technique of divergent beam X-ray diffraction. Differently than EBSD – it can provide (absolute) lattice parameters.

There is a variety of experimental set-ups and pattern acquisition geometries utilizing divergent X-rays. In particular, in the conventional Kossel diffraction, divergent X-rays are excited by the presence of fluorescing atoms within the crystal [1]. With a planar detector, their diffraction leads to a (Kossel) pattern of intersecting conic sections or fragments of such conics. See Fig. 1. An external divergent source makes it possible to study non-fluorescing crystals [2]. A sample can be coated with a fluorescing metallic foil as the source of divergent X-rays. Kossel patterns are also acquired using synchrotron radiation [3-5] but this approach is restricted by limited access to particle accelerators.

The Kossel technique is suitable for orienting a crystal, refinement of lattice parameters and for estimation of structure factors. These applications were advanced in the sixties with the use of electron probe microanalyzers (see, e.g., [6,7]). Nowadays, with the progress in digital cameras and the possibility of direct computer analysis of diffraction patterns, the use of the Kossel technique for strain determination is being considered again. In particular, the combination of scanning electron microscopy equipped with CCD cameras and tensile loading devices seems to be an attractive tool for in situ investigation of deformation mechanisms [8,9].

Improvements in the Kossel technique are directed towards getting more reliable results faster and with less effort based on programmed interpretation of diffraction patterns by personal computers. In the case of orientations (which are necessary for the determination of strain), the key point is just the automation of measurements. The situation with strain is different: since the interest is in distortions of the magnitude < 0.001 , getting reliable values of strain tensor components is difficult even in the case of good quality patterns. Moreover, one faces the non-trivial problem of computing the tensor from the geometry of Kossel conics. Getting it by

“manual” matching of simulated and experimental patterns by trial-and-error is not possible because of the large number of free parameters.

To address these issues, dedicated software has been developed. We describe a package of computer programs facilitating the determination of orientations and strains based on the Kossel diffraction patterns. The strain or lattice parameters are semi-automatically determined by matching geometric features of experimental and simulated patterns. To ensure good reliability of results, the program is capable of simultaneous matching of multiple patterns originating from the same sample location. User-specified strain components, sample-to-detector distances and locations of pattern centers can be fitted. The software is not limited to any particular material or structure. Operation of the package is controlled via a Windows user interface.

COMPUTER BASED ANALYSIS OF KOSSEL PATTERNS

There are numerous programs for simulation of Kossel patterns (e.g., [10, 11]). They are usually based on the geometric diffraction theory [12] with kinematically calculated intensities used only to decide about the presence or absence of a given reflection. With λ denoting the radiation wavelength, the wave-vector k of a reflected beam satisfies $k \cdot k = 1/\lambda^2$ and the “K-line equation”

$$2g \cdot k = g \cdot g \quad , \quad (1)$$

where g is the reciprocal lattice vector corresponding to the line. Kossel conics are located at intersections of directions of the wave-vectors with a detector.

The (inverse) problem of orientation and strain determination from Kossel patterns is more involved. Numerous methods for solving these issues have been devised. (These older methods were reviewed by Gielen *et al.* [13] and Tixier and Wache [14].) However, most of these methods are not applicable for our purposes because they rely on particular orientations and/or on some specific features of Kossel patterns (e.g., presence of “lenses” or particular “lenses”). Modern approach is to consider the pattern as a whole, and to match all accessible features of experimental and simulated patterns.

Also computer programs for orientation and strain determination have been created in the past [15-18]. The older programs are not suitable in contemporary environment. They are numerical in nature, whereas nowadays, options allowing for analysis of digitally recorded patterns directly on a computer screen are indispensable [19,20].

KSL*Strain* SOFTWARE PACKAGE

We created a new package of computer programs for analysis of Kossel patterns. It is based on a software for refinement of lattice parameters from convergent beam electron diffraction (CBED) patterns [21]. The package (called KSL*Strain*) is capable of geometric simulation of patterns, orientation determination and lattice parameter refinement (or strain determination). Also the pattern center and sample-to-detector distance are fine-tuned.

Orientation determination and the refinement of lattice parameters, pattern center location and sample-to-detector distance are based on manually marked conics. The fitting of patterns for the refinement of lattice parameters can be simultaneously performed for multiple patterns. The software does not require special orientations of the sample, and it is not limited to any particular material.

As for limitations of *KSLStrain*, we do not make any use of the fine structure of the Kossel reflections. All dynamical effects of diffraction are ignored. The refraction (as the beam comes from a crystal into the vacuum) is disregarded. Moreover, it is assumed that there are no distortions of the recording medium (device).

Method of operation

The operation of *KSLStrain* starts with loading (up to ten) Kossel patterns of arbitrary dimensions. Then conics on the patterns must be marked using a computer mouse (by clicking at a number of points per one conic section); see Fig. 2. Based on the locations of the marking points, crystal orientations are calculated. They are determined with the help of suitably adapted KiKoCh - an engine for resolving K-line diffraction patterns (routinely used for orientation determination from Kikuchi electron diffraction patterns [22, 23]). The program calculates the orientation parameters by matching the reciprocal lattice vectors obtained from the marked points of the experimental diffraction pattern to the crystallographic reciprocal lattice to obtained from the crystallographic data for the investigated material. We refer to [24] for a detailed description of the program.

Crucial for the strain determination are values of the radiation wavelength, the sample-to-detector distance and the location of the pattern center. Since the wavelength is known with relatively high accuracy, the user provided data are assumed to be exact. As for the pattern center and the sample-to-detector distance, the situation is different. In normal experimental conditions, the estimated values of these parameters are not sufficiently accurate for reliable strain determination. Getting better estimates based on direct measurements requires much effort. Therefore, an additional procedure is used to fit these parameters (with fixed reference values of lattice parameters). The fitting is based on the geometry of the pattern; the sample-to-detector distance is linked directly to pattern magnification, and the pattern center is placed at the intersection of major axes of the conics.

Once the orientation is determined and specimen-to-detector distance and pattern center are tuned, one can proceed with the refinement of lattice parameters. Methods analogous to those used in the case of CBED patterns can be applied (e.g., fitting distances between intersections of conics or their ratios). The current version of *KSLStrain* uses the so-called “K-line equation based scheme” or KLEBS. [25]. Briefly, it is an optimization procedure matching Kossel conics in experimental patterns to corresponding conics in simulated patterns. The procedure uses an objective function based directly on the underlying algebraic equation (1) of the Kossel conics. Strain is determined by finding the location of a global minimum of the function (of strain tensor components)

$$\psi = \Sigma (2k \cdot g - g \cdot g)^2; \quad (2)$$

the summation is over all patterns and all points marking the conics. Also at this stage, together with the strain components, the crystal orientation parameters, pattern center coordinates and the specimen-to-detector distance are fitted. Visual example of a result of such procedure is shown in Fig. 3.

Numerical tests on simulated patterns

Tests on simulated patterns (for which the correct solutions are known) are the best way to check the internal consistency of the software. They also give the level of the best achievable accuracy of strain determination. We performed a number of such tests. The results depend on

the number of patterns used, the choice of the patterns, the number of free strain tensor components, the ratio of specimen-to-detector distance to detector diameter and other parameters. With the current approach, we roughly estimate the achievable accuracy to be about 300 μ strain. For example, a test for three simulated patterns of Cu with the ratio of specimen-to-detector distance to detector diameter of ~ 0.4 gave results for six free strain tensor components within 2×10^{-4} from their correct values.

CONCLUSION

There is a new interest in the Kossel technique used in combination of scanning electron microscopy with digital recording of patterns. The technique is suitable for local orientation and elastic strain determination (refinement of lattice parameters). The main challenge today is to limit human involvement and to endow the strain determination system with as much automation as possible.

We report on a new software for semi-automatic analysis of Kossel patterns for determination of orientations and strain. Based on manually marked points of Kossel conics, the program *KSLStrain* is capable of automatic tuning of pattern center coordinates and sample-to-detector distance. Moreover, it automatically determines the orientation the crystal. The same points are used for lattice parameter refinement. The fitting of lattice parameters can be carried out simultaneously for multiple patterns.

The package is a step towards even more sophisticated strain measurement schemes. With automatic analysis of diffraction patterns, one may envision setting-up a strain mapping system*. This can be already done in a manual mode. For fully computerized strain mapping, reliable routines for accurate detection of the Kossel conics would be needed.

FOOTNOTES

* It is worth reminding the reader that the first color orientation maps (analogous to now ubiquitous EBSD maps) have been created using the transmission Kossel technique [26, 27].

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