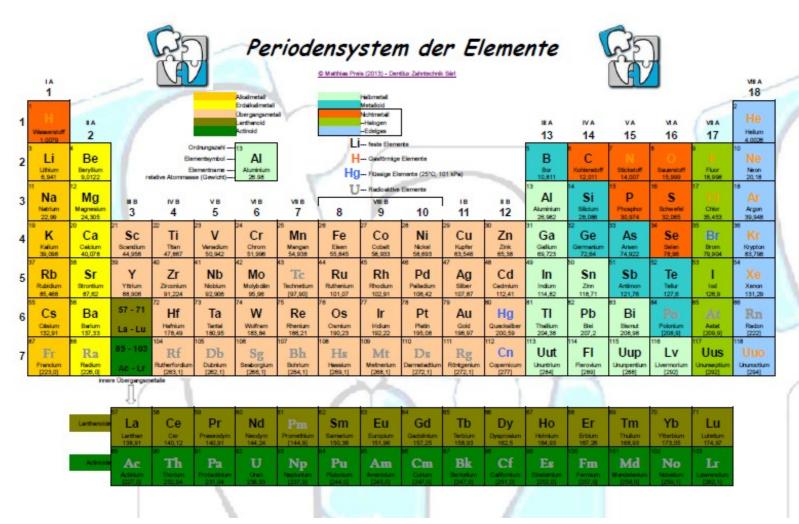
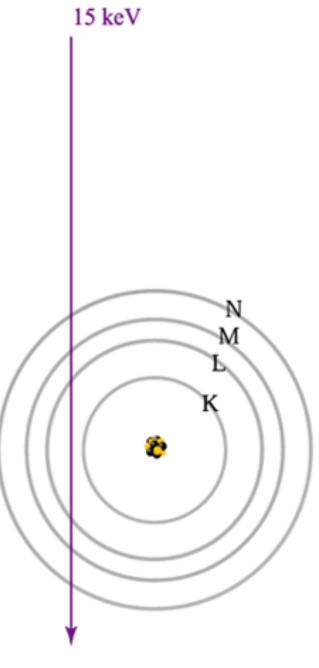
Theory: Interaction of electrons with matter



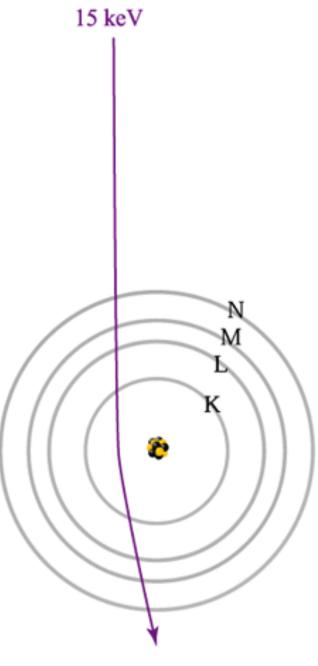
http://www.dentilux.com/services/services.htm

Primary beam



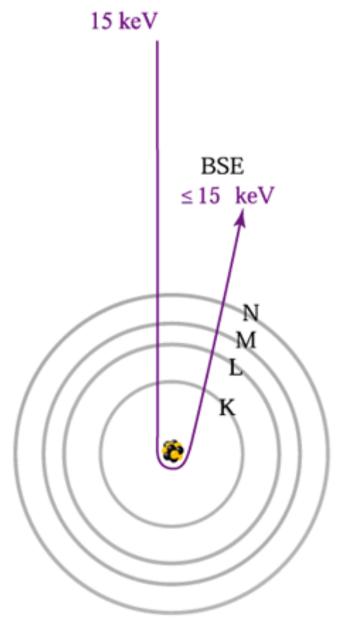


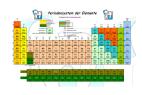
Primary beam



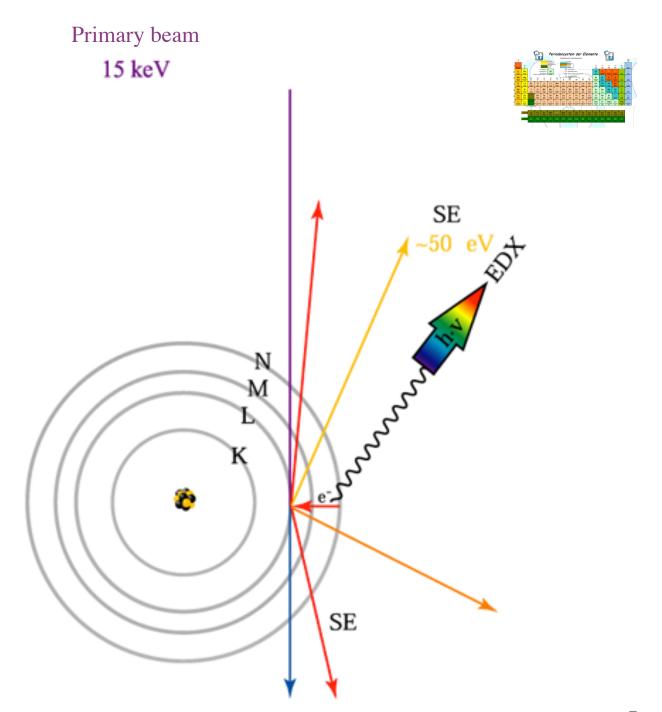


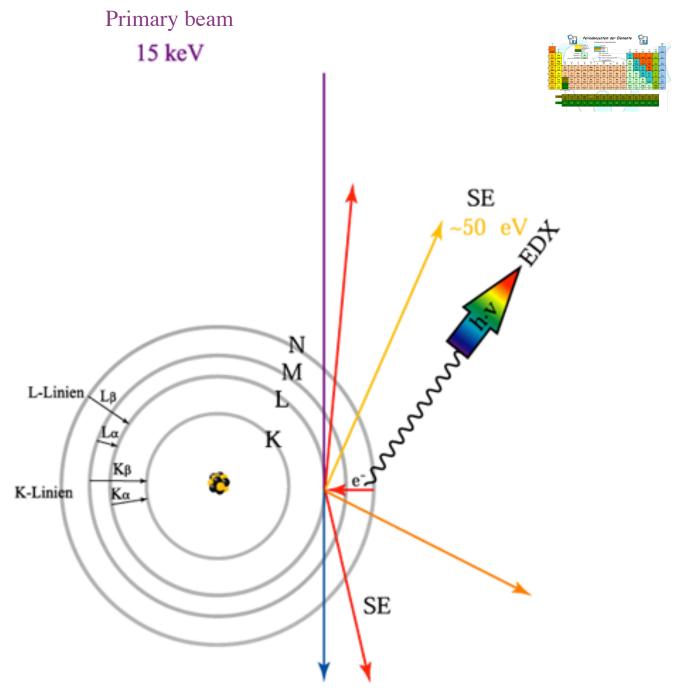
Primary beam





Primary beam 15 keV SE ~50 eV SE

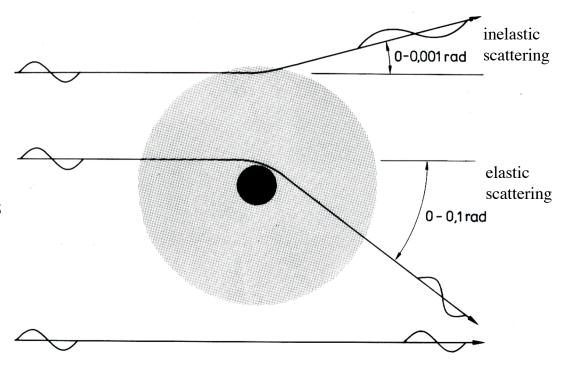


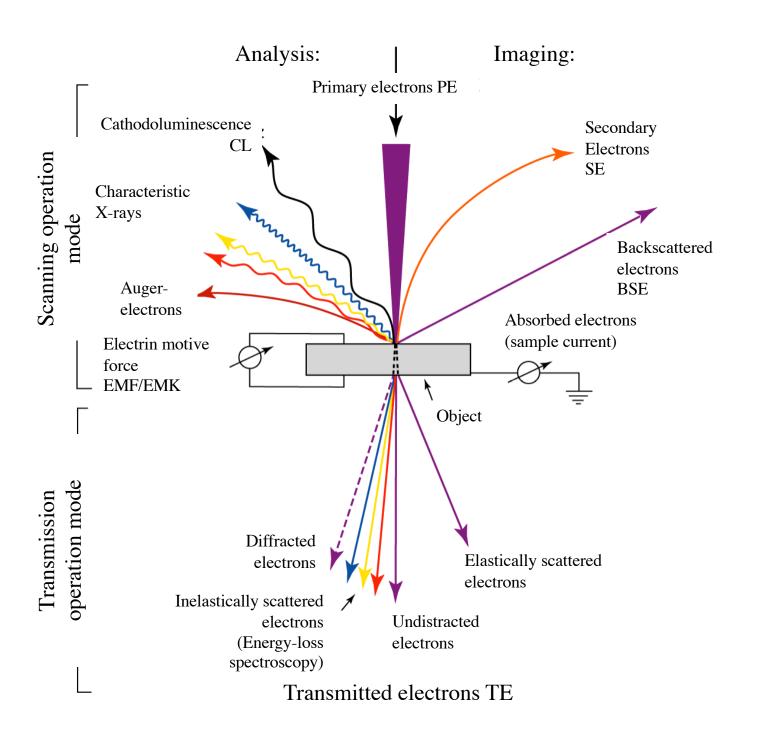


Scattering: With or without energy loss



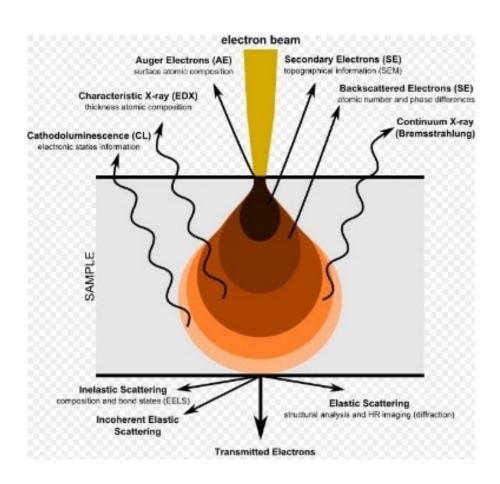
- Interaction of electrons with sample atoms
- elastic scattering (nucleus electron) no energy exchange scattering angle > 10⁻¹
- inelastic scattering (electron electron) energy loss scattering angle very small :10⁻³ 10⁻⁵





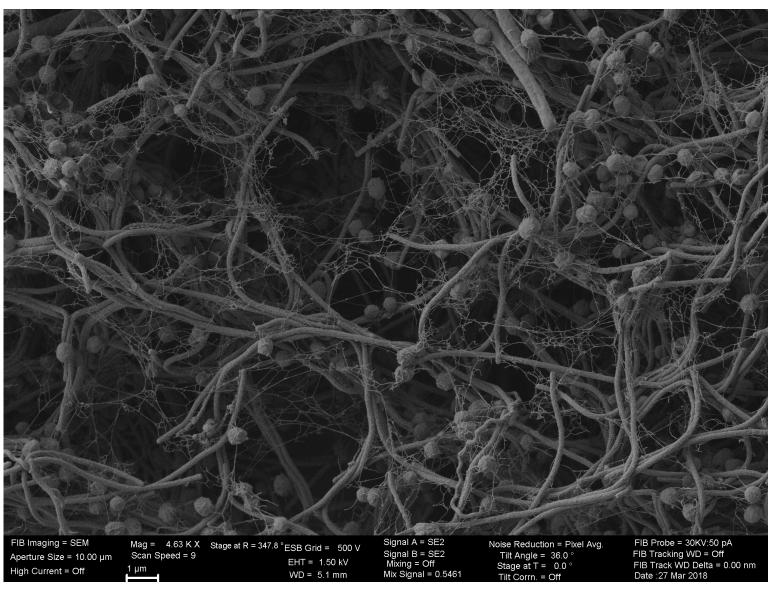
Origin of signals in the SEM

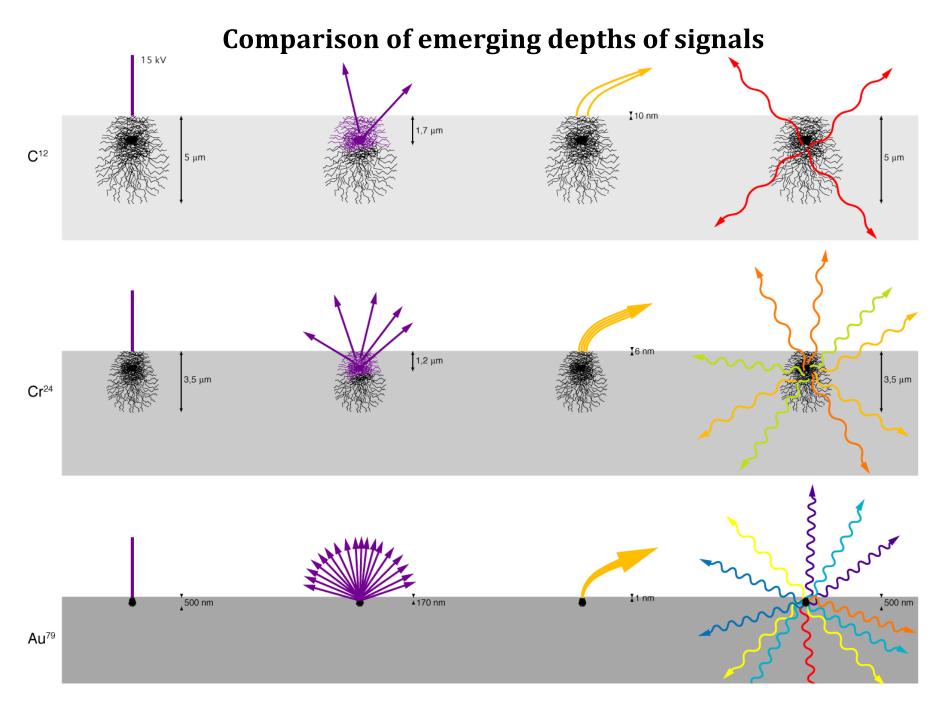




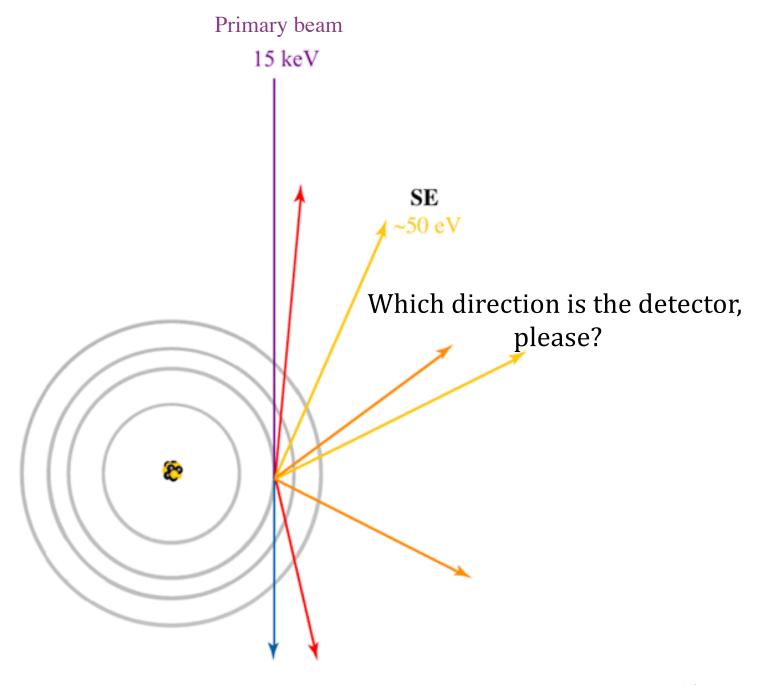
"Image formation" in the SEM



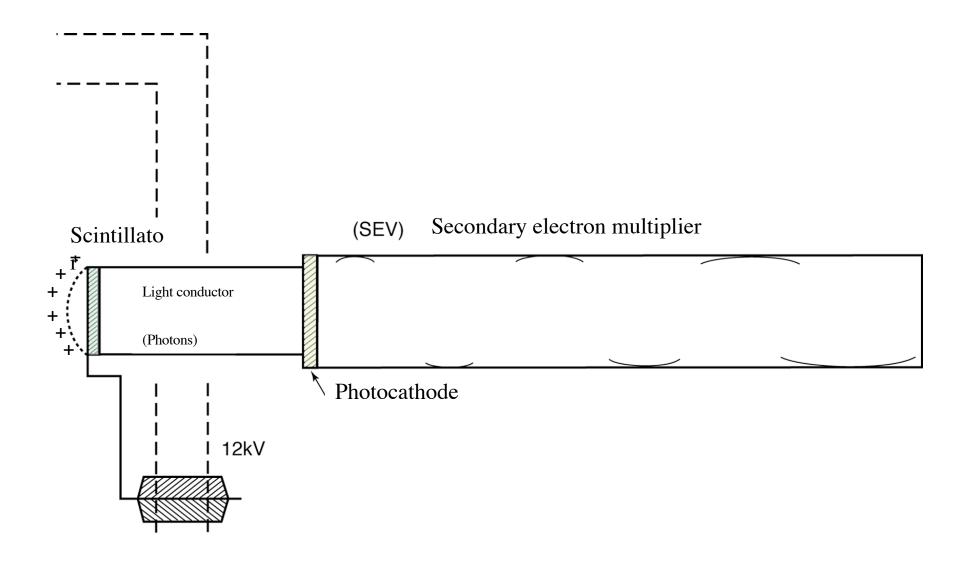


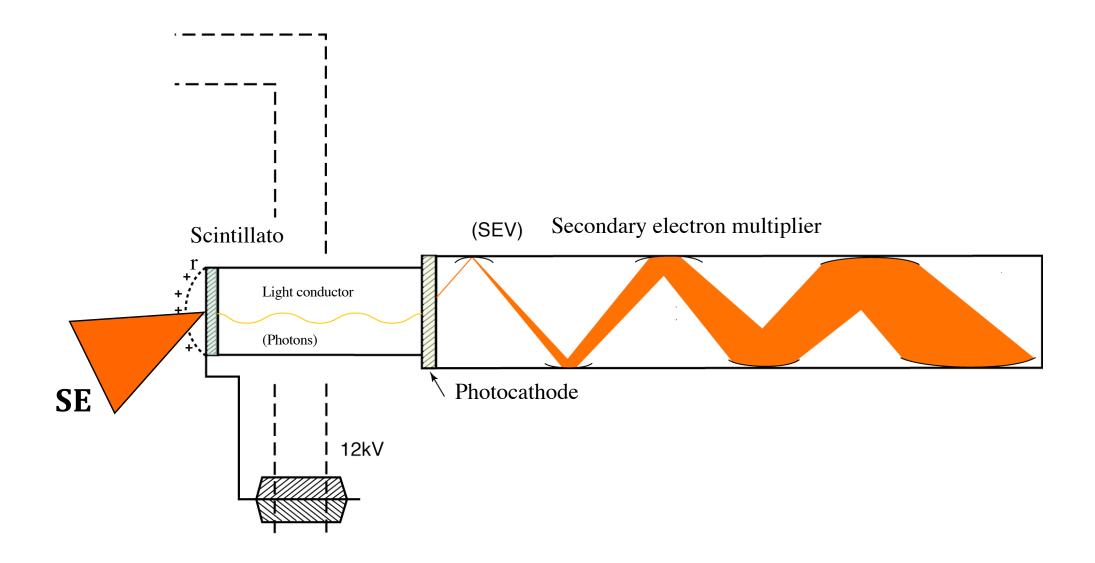


From the electron beam to the SE-image

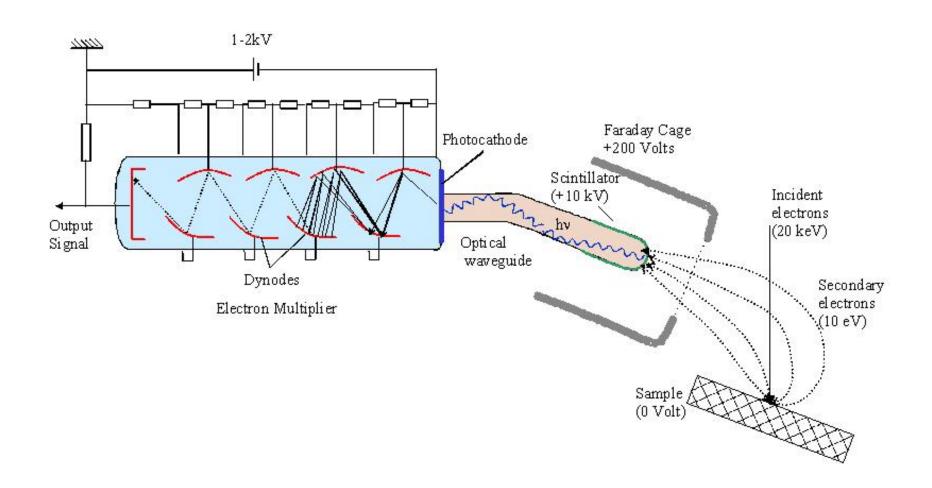


Secondary electron detector

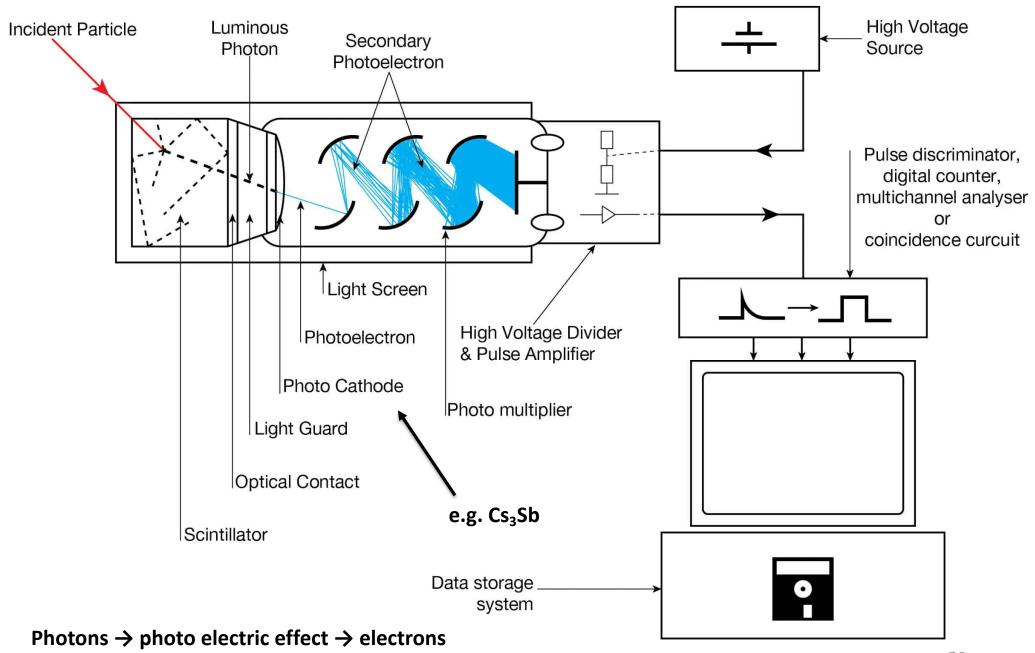




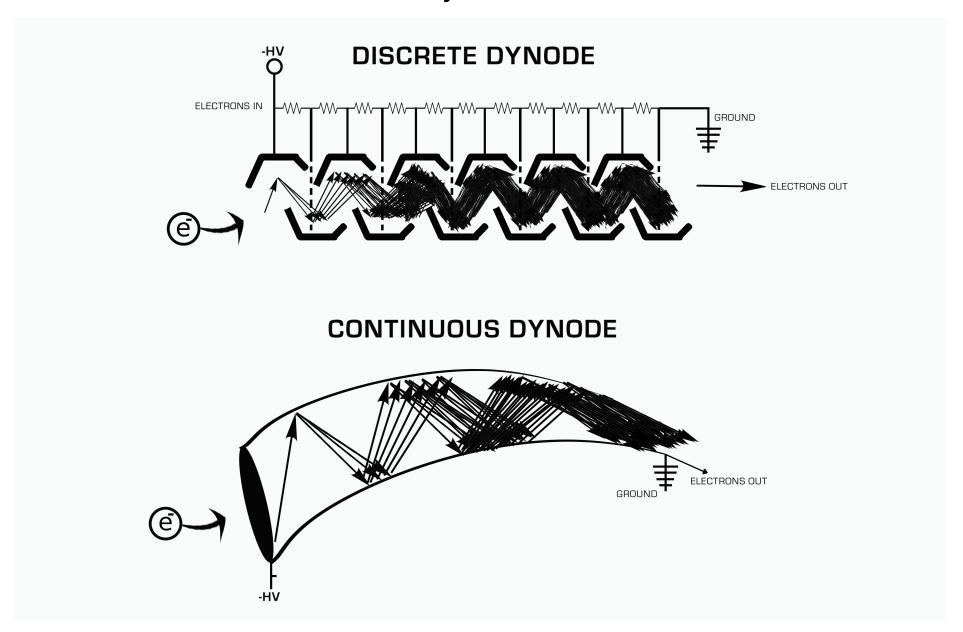
Everhart-Thornley-detector



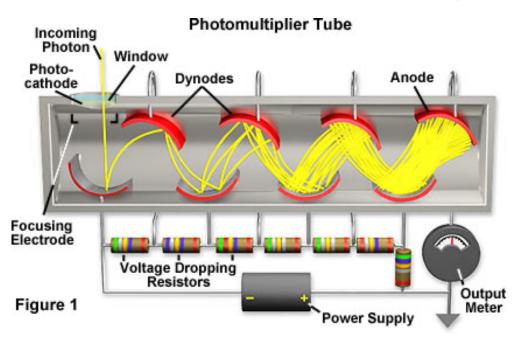
SE-detector: photo cathode



Dynodes



Dynodes

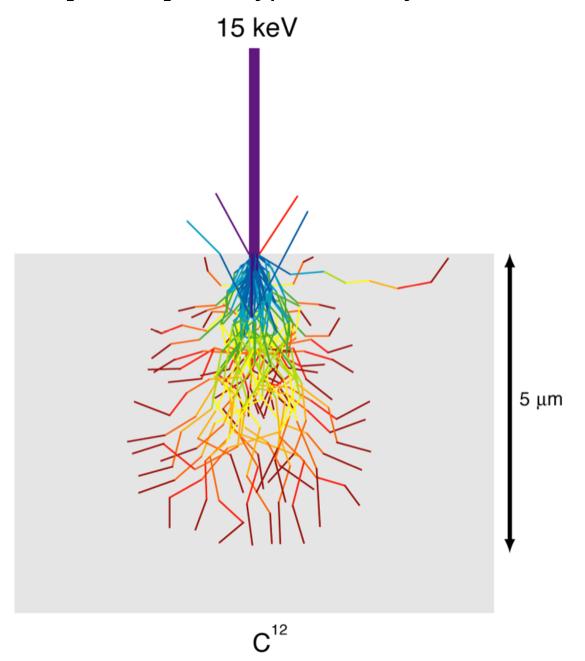


https://www.olympus-lifescience.com/de/microscope resource/primer/digitalimaging/concepts/photomultipliers/

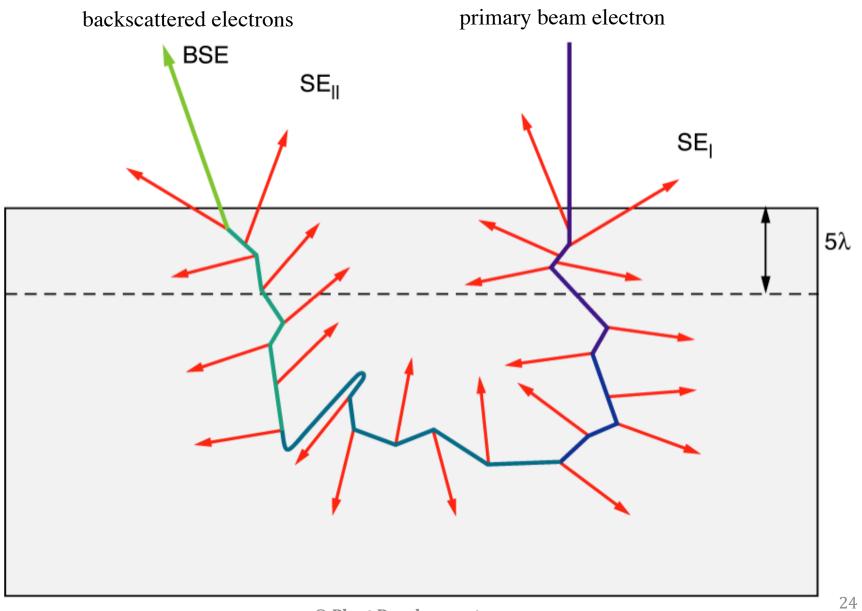


https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dynode

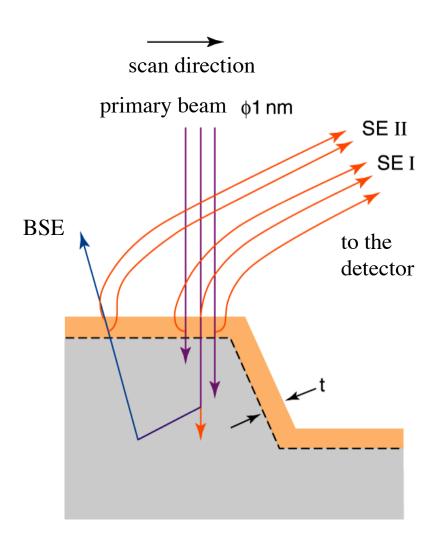
The path of primary/secondary electrons

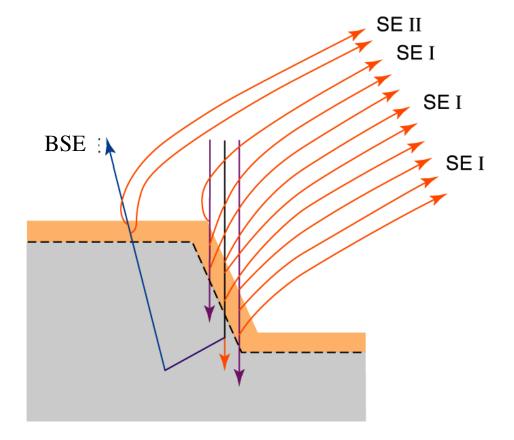


SE I – SE II – BSE

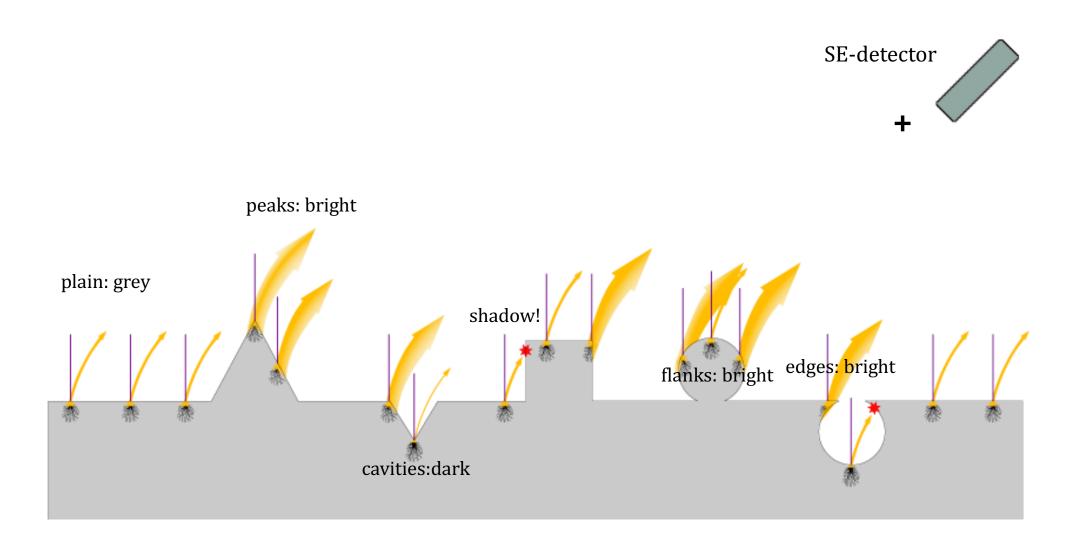


SE: "from plain to incline"

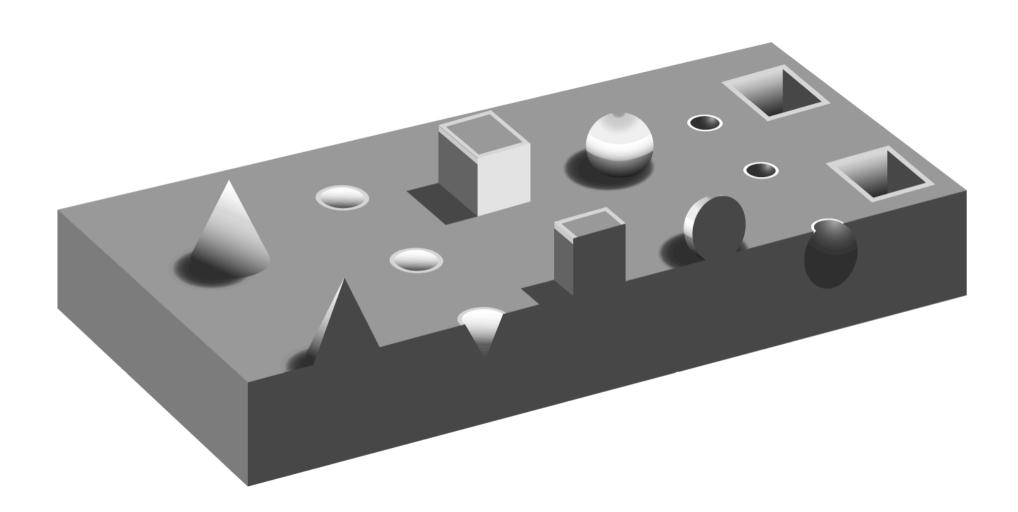




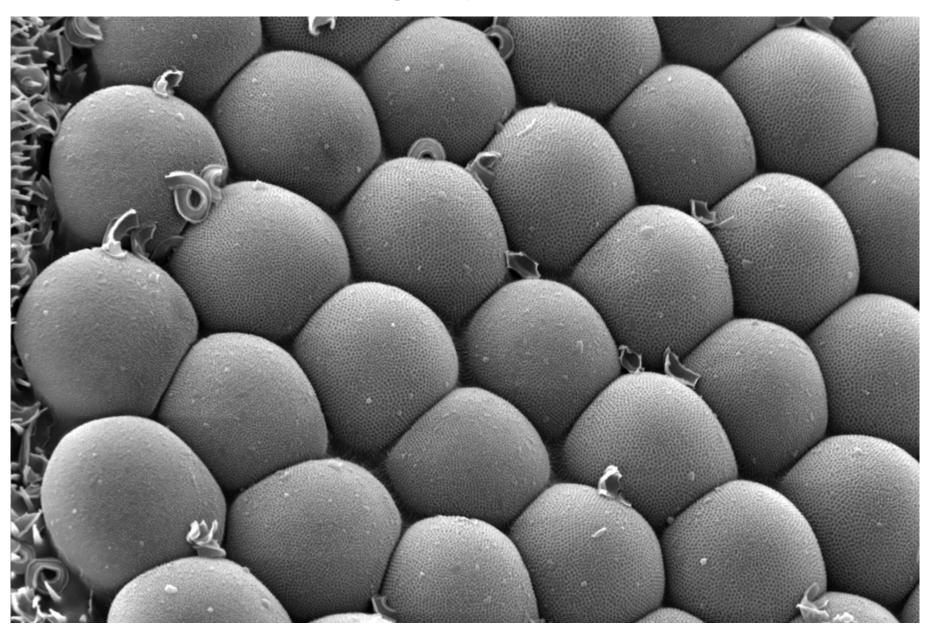
Getting into the 3rd dimension using the "topography contrast"



Topography contrast



Topography contrast



Resolution: why is the cathode type and beam diameter so important?



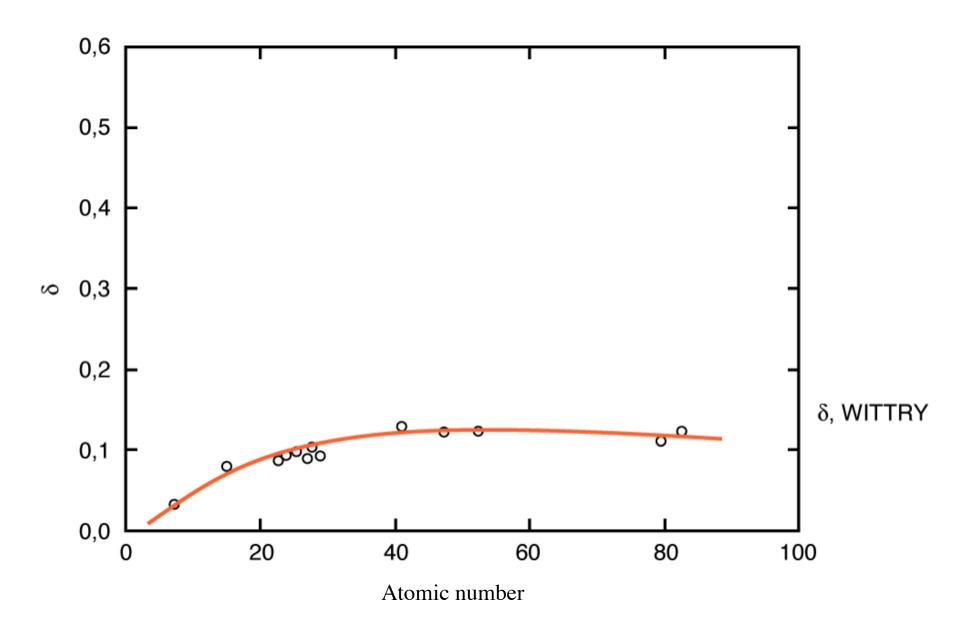
https://i.weltbild.de/p/nagelbild-pin-art-071465579.jpg?tr=tr%3An-maxsize&iv=26

Resolution: why is the cathode type and beam diameter so important?



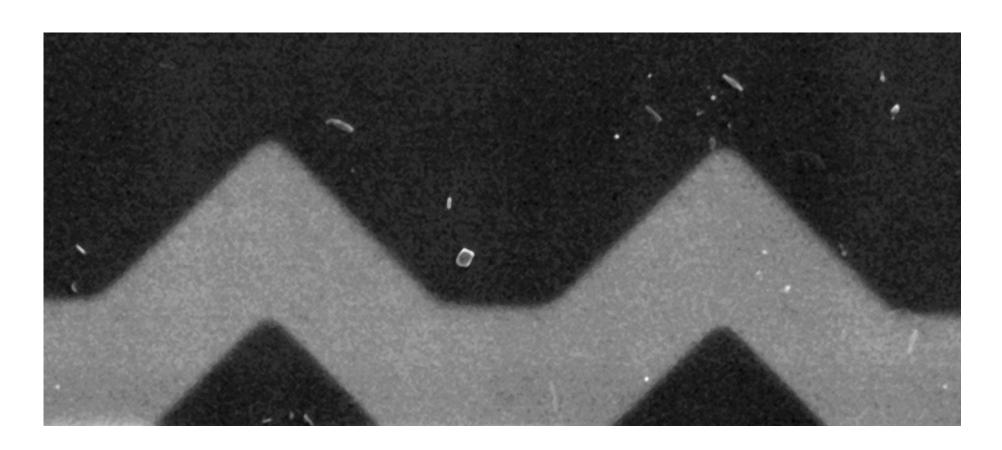
https://i.weltbild.de/p/nagelbild-pin-art-071799810.jpg?tr=tr%3An-maxsize&iv=26

Atomic number and SE-yield



Material contrast





SE-image (8 kV) smooth surface of a semiconductor

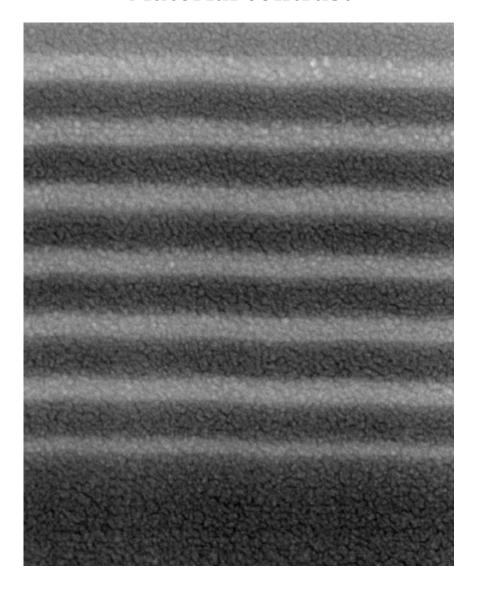
Material contrast Iron 26 Carbon 6

SE-image (10 kV) smooth surface of an old kitchen knife

Material contrast (60%)

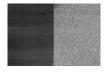
SE-image (8 kV) smooth surface of tin-solder/brazing solder

Material contrast



SE-image (20 kV) fracture surface from glass with blooming in a layer sequence

Material contrast or "micro roughness"



2 different materials?

