



Introduction to SEM-CL

Applications to geology



Content

- Literatures
- Principle of Cathodoluminescence
- SEM-CL
- Application of SEM-CL



Literatures

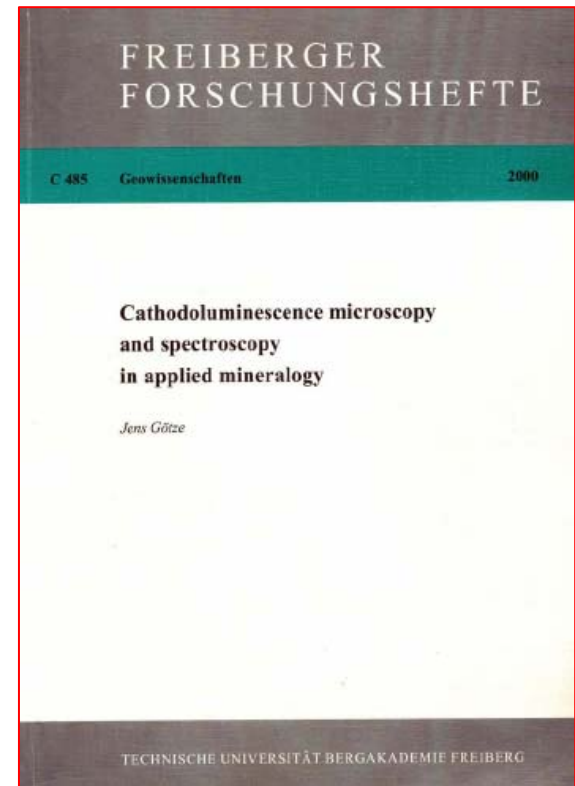
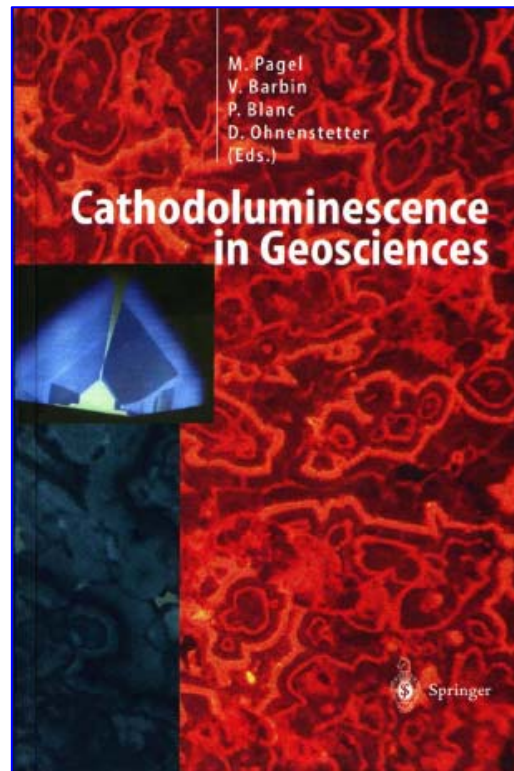
- Various Journal Papers
- CL books specialized in Geosciences



Cathodoluminescence of geological materials

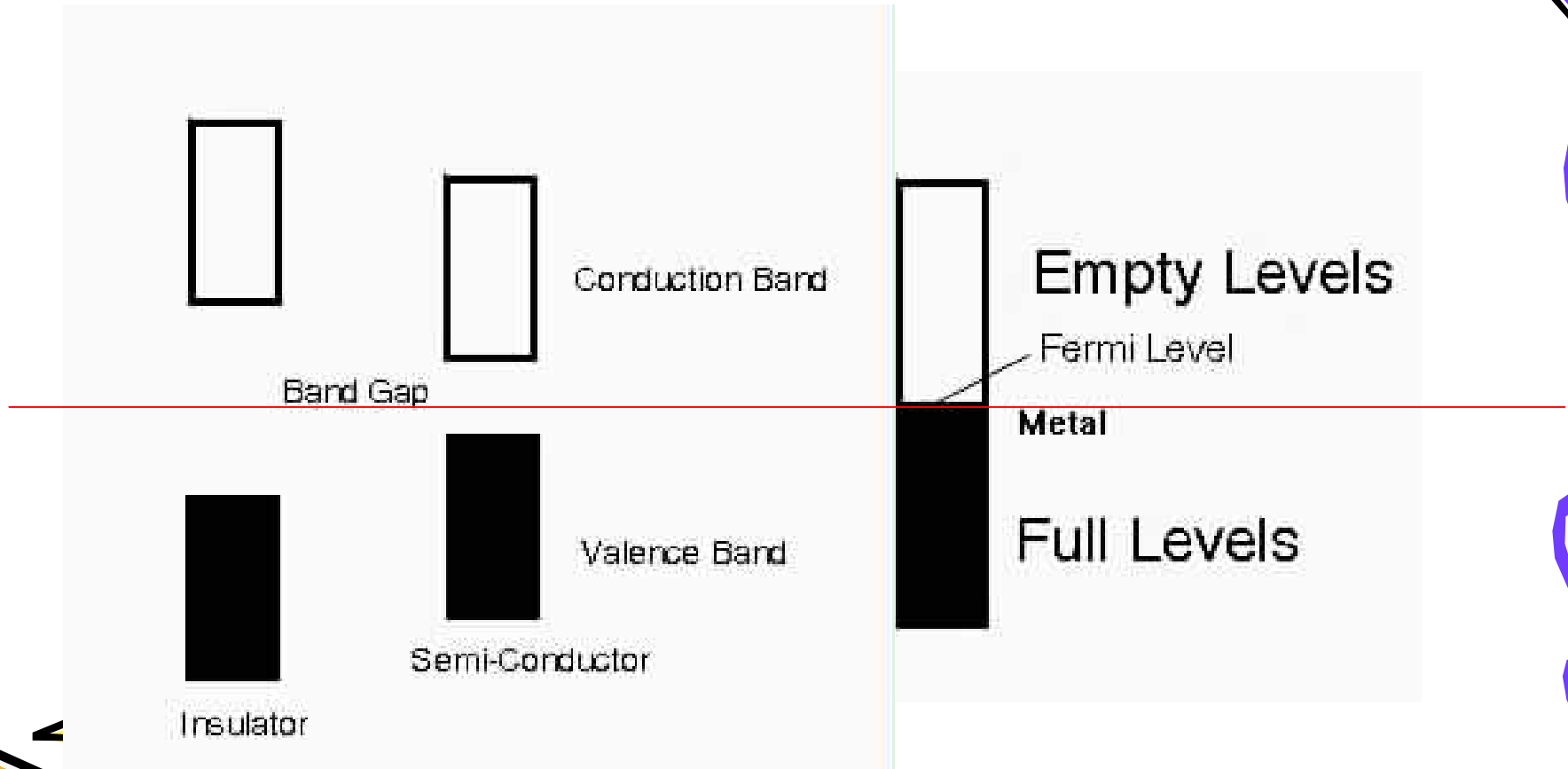
D.J. Marshall

Unwin-Hyman Ltd.

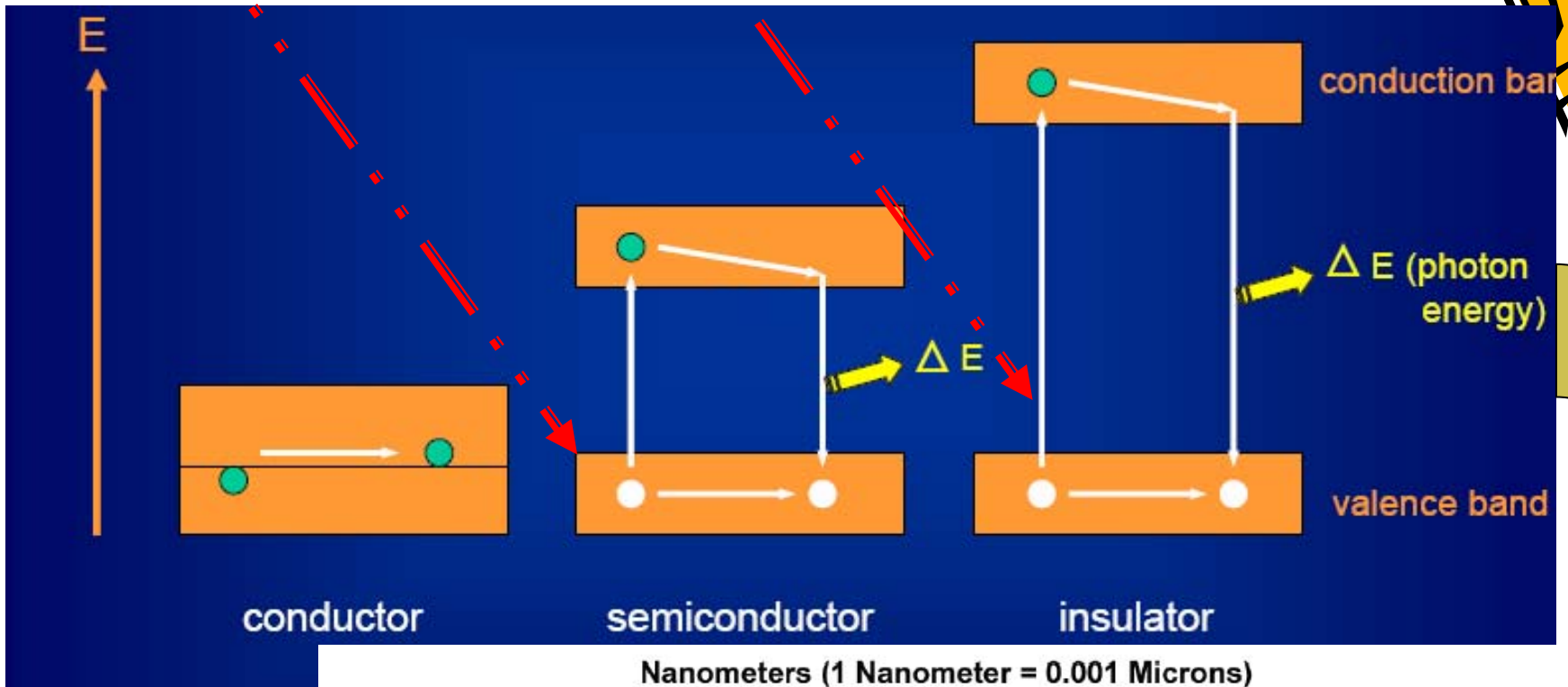


Basic Theory

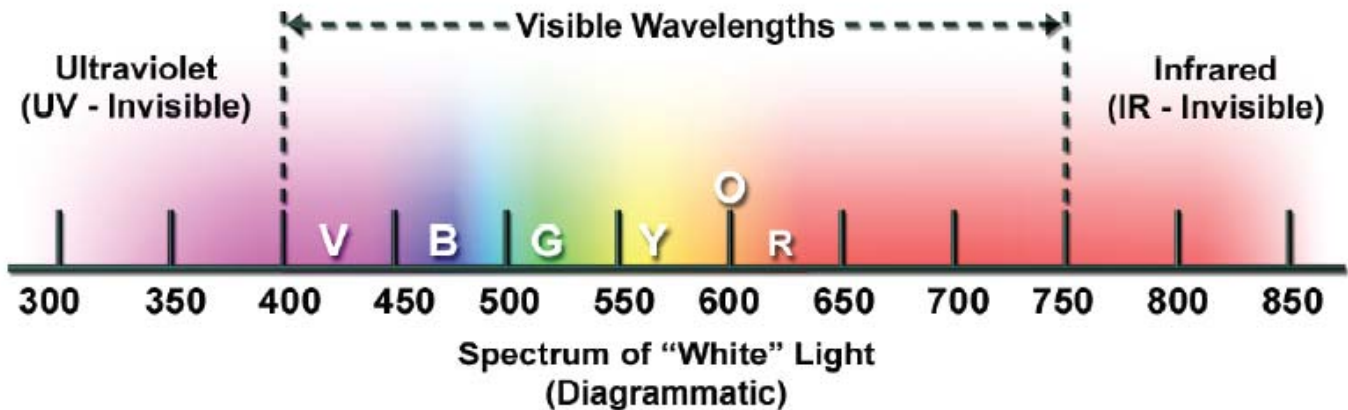
- energy bands



Electron Transitions



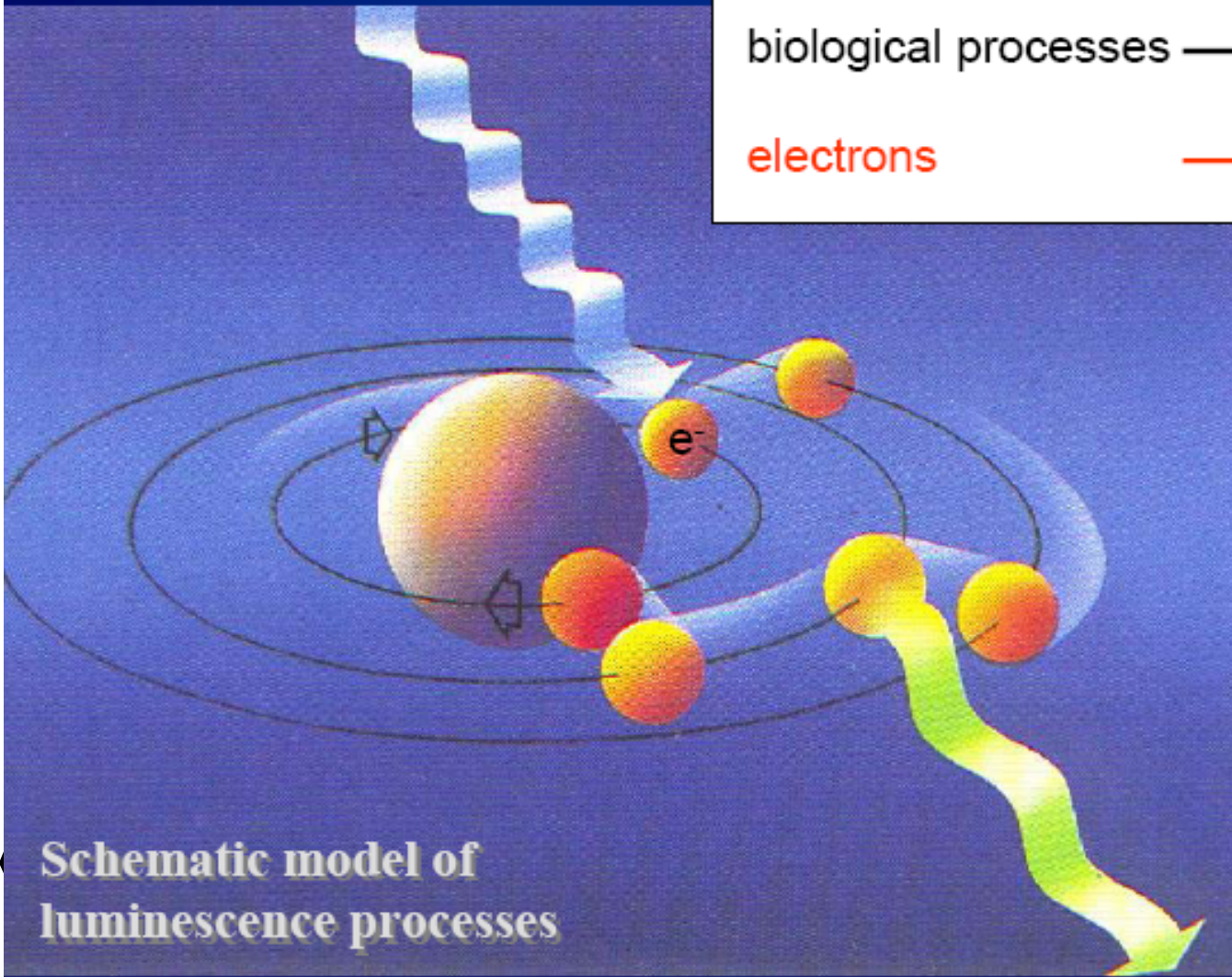
Nanometers (1 Nanometer = 0.001 Microns)





**Excitation
by energy**

UV	→	photoluminescence
thermal excitation	→	thermoluminescence
biological processes	→	bioluminescence
electrons	→	cathodoluminescence



**Schematic model of
luminescence processes**

**Emission
of light**

Summary

- Metal -- non luminescence
- Semiconductor - strong luminescence
- Insulator 1 - weak luminescence
compared to semiconductor
- Insulator 2 - non luminescence due to
large band gap



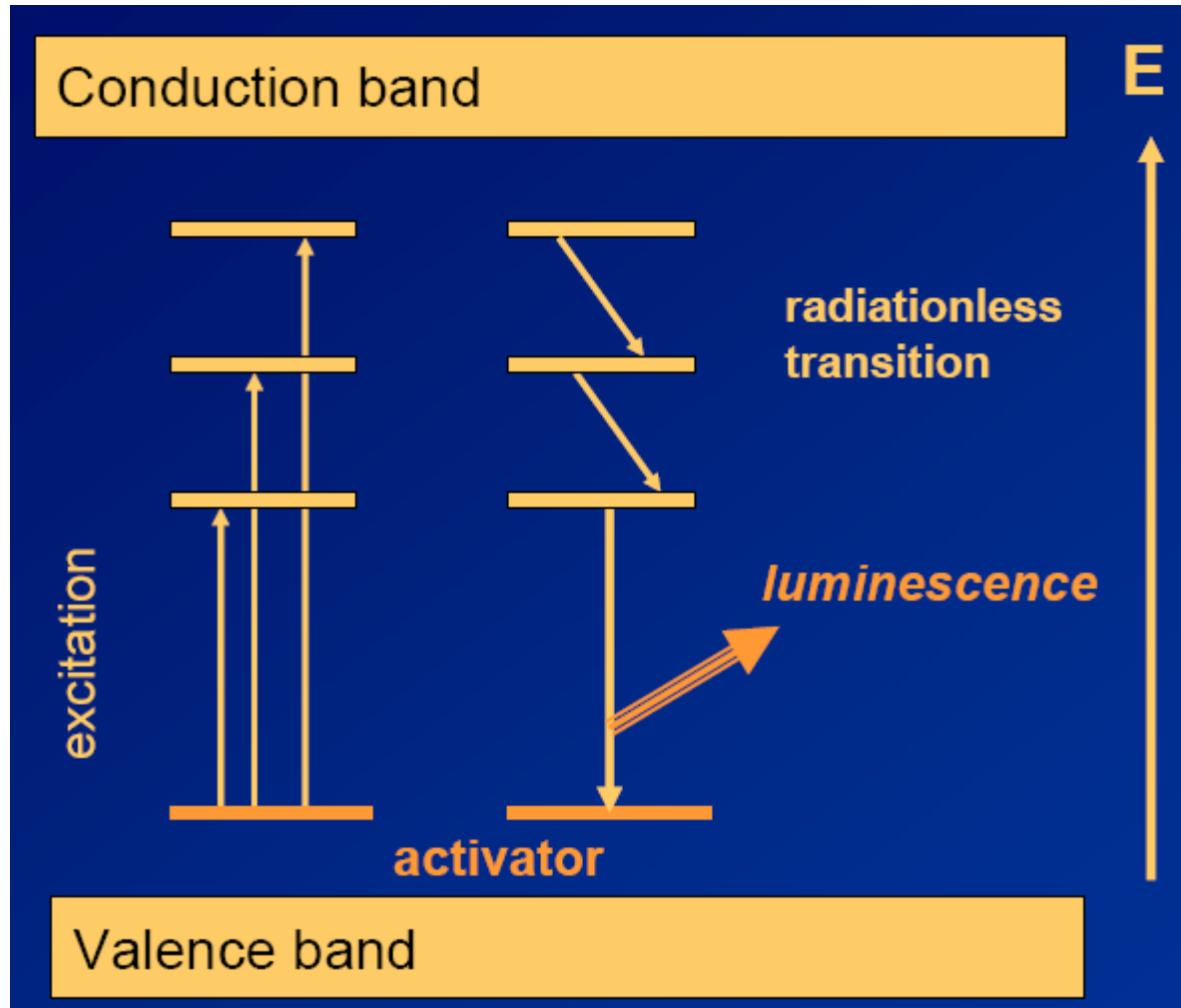
Defects and Impurities

- Structural Defects and impurities in the solid modify the electron properties of materials (band structure)



Activators

Luminescence Center



$$\lambda = \frac{hc}{E}$$

"the energy of a photon is proportional to its frequency"

Photon Energy (E)

Wavelength (λ)

Frequency (c/λ)

Planck's constant (h)

Speed of Light (c)

$$h = 6.626 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J-s} ; c = 3.0 \times 10^{17} \text{ nm/sec}$$



Defects and Impurities

Application - quartz

$$\lambda = \frac{hc}{E}$$

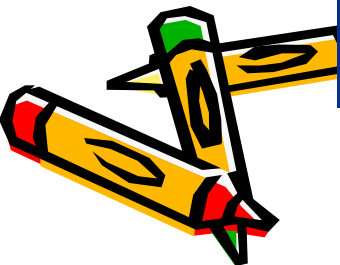
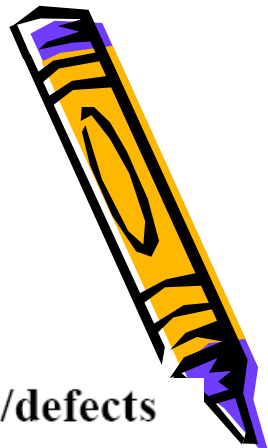
Table 1. Proposed origins of cause based on impurities/defects

Wavelength	Proposed origin of cause [2]
175 nm	Intrinsic emission of pure SiO ₂
290 nm	Oxygen deficient center
340 nm	[AlO ₄ /Li ⁺] center
380-390 nm	[AlO ₄ /M ⁺] center, M=Li ⁺ , Na ⁺ , H ⁺
420 nm	Intrinsic emission
450 nm	Intrinsic defect; self-trapped exciton
500 nm	[AlO ₄] ⁰ center; [AlO ₄ /M ⁺] center, M=Li ⁺ , Na ⁺ , H ⁺
580 nm	Self-trapped exciton; E' center
620-650 nm	Oxygen vacancy, NBOHC with several precursors (e.g. OH ⁻)
705 nm	Substitutional Fe ³⁺

Band Gap

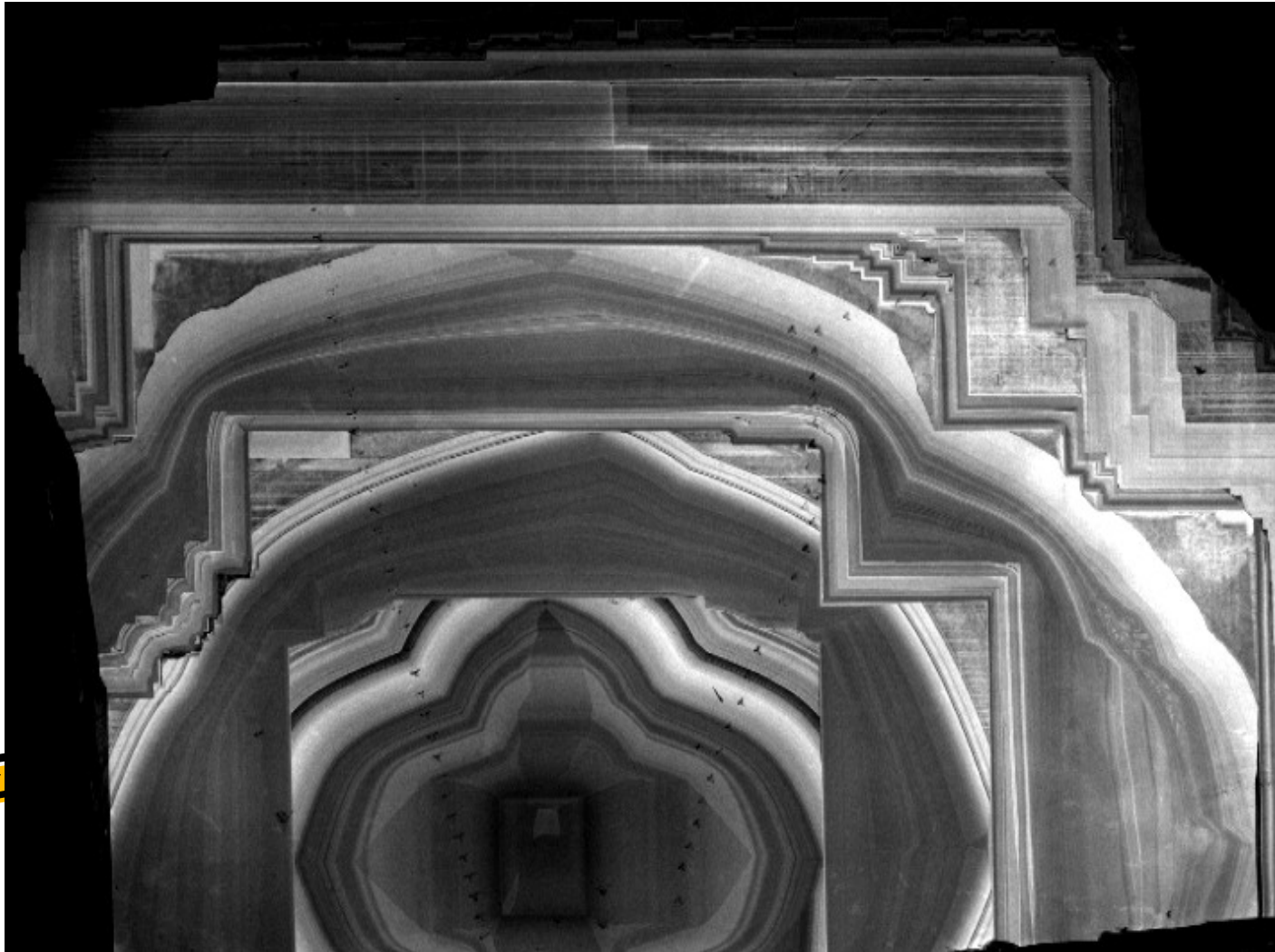


λ = wavelength



Example -- diamond

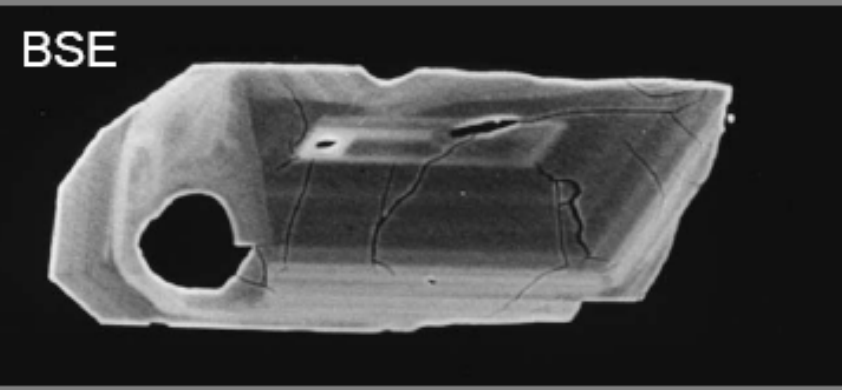
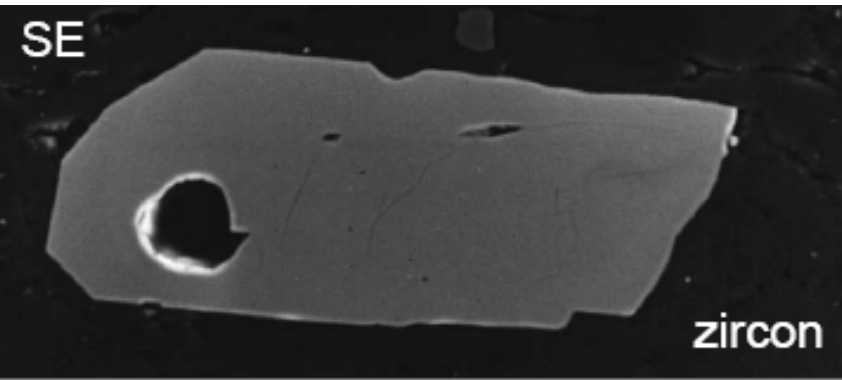
Nitrogen Impurities in Diamond Crystal



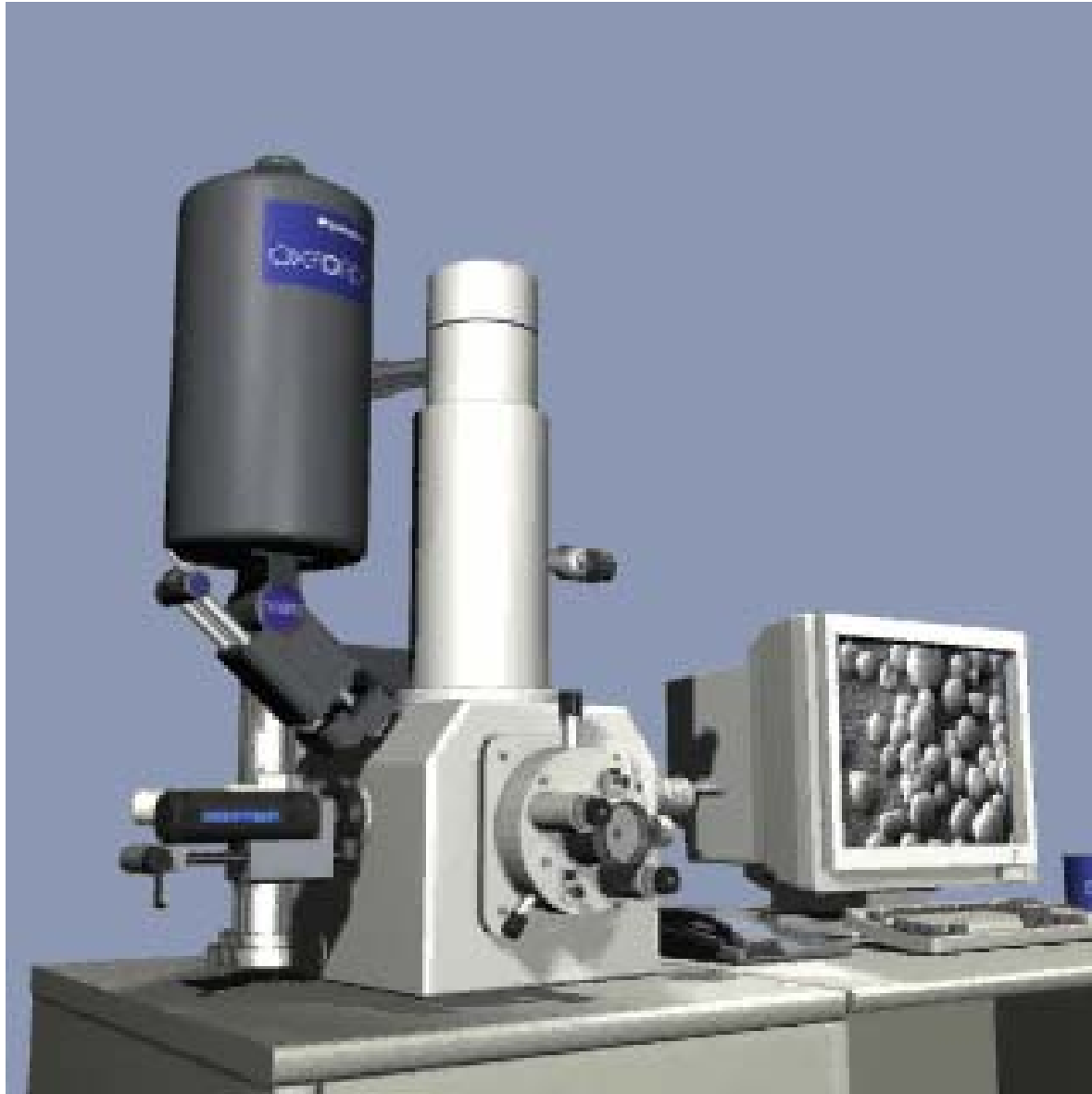
Advantage of CL



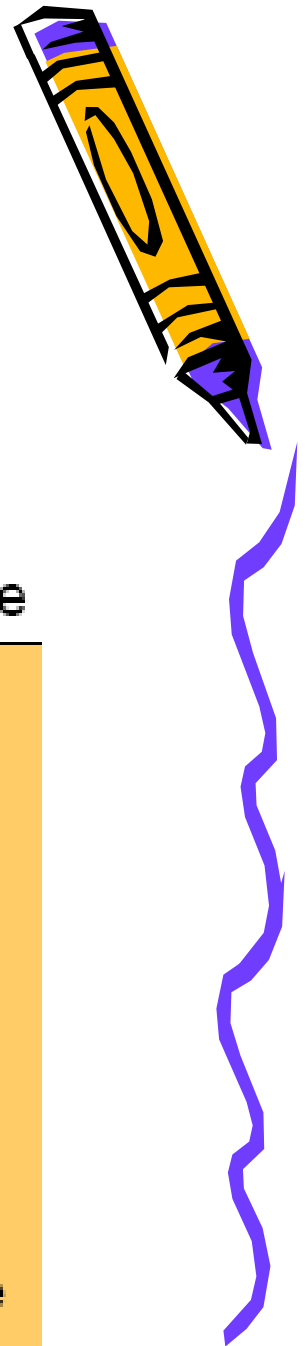
- Imaging structural and chemical variations in non-conductive materials, which are not able viewed by other techniques.



SEM and SEM-CL



SEM Signals



incident
electron beam



Sample surface

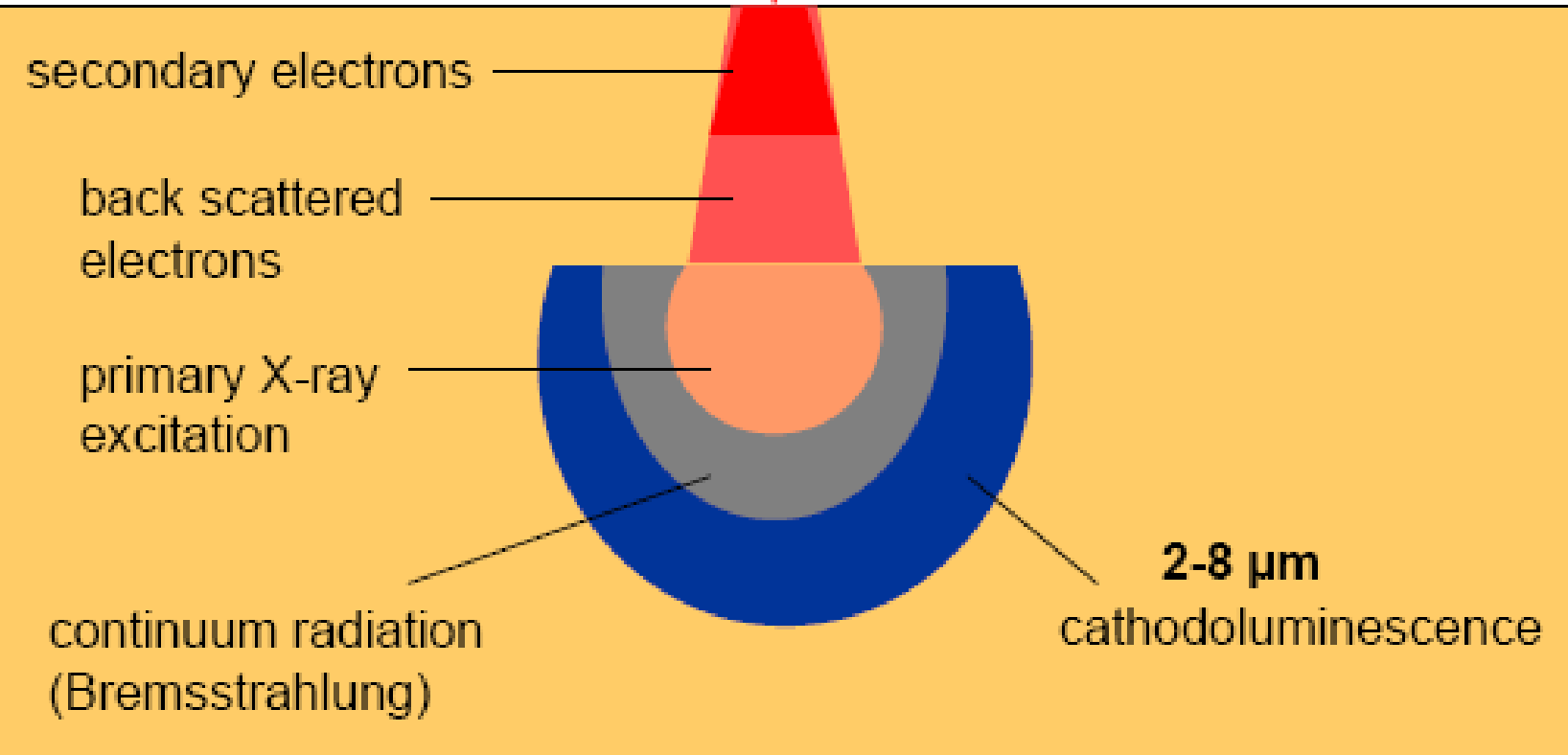
secondary electrons

back scattered
electrons

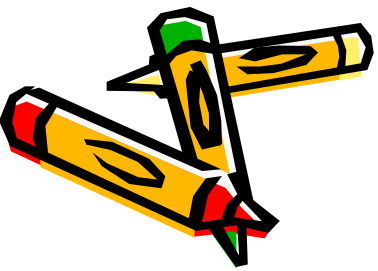
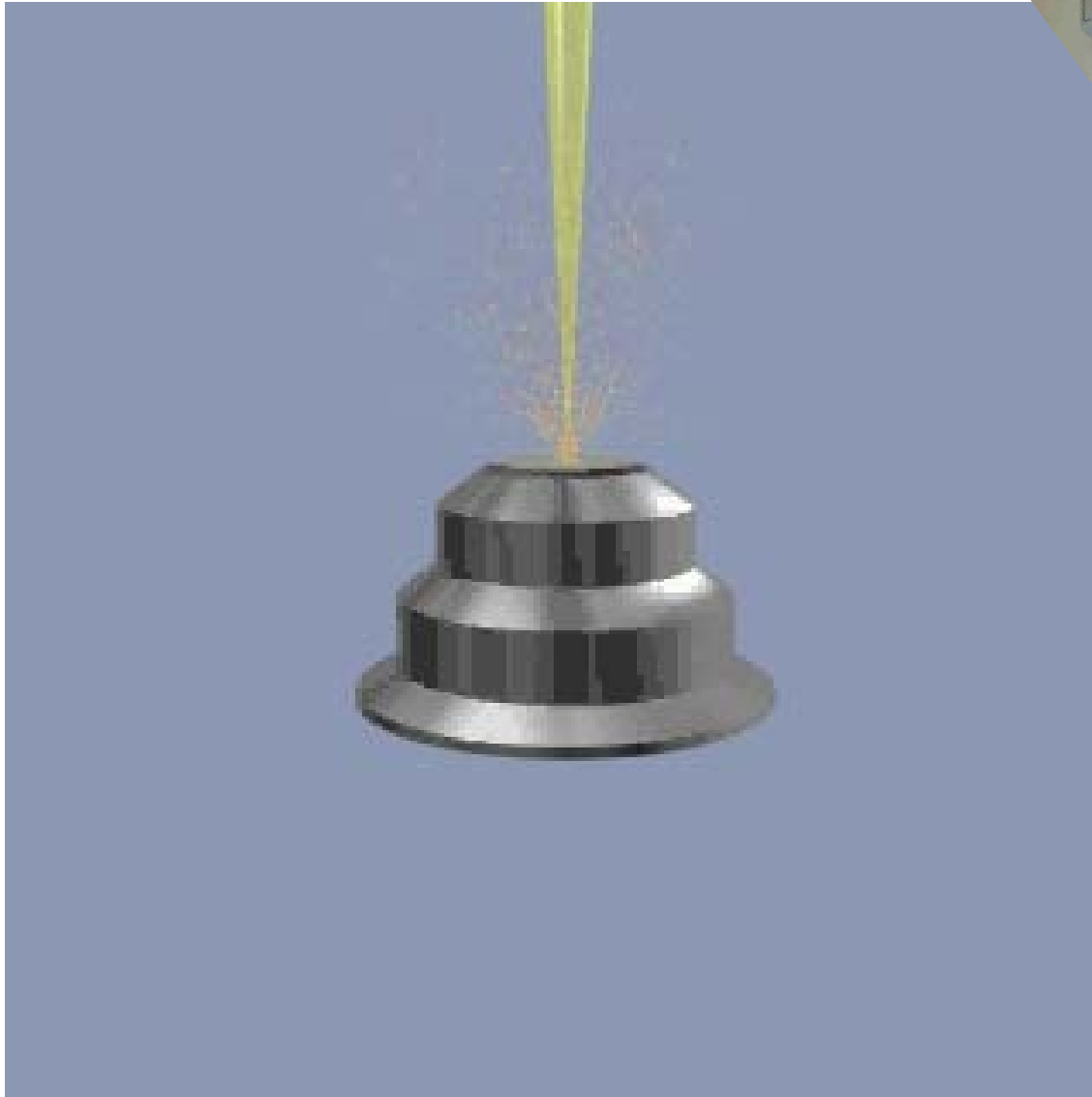
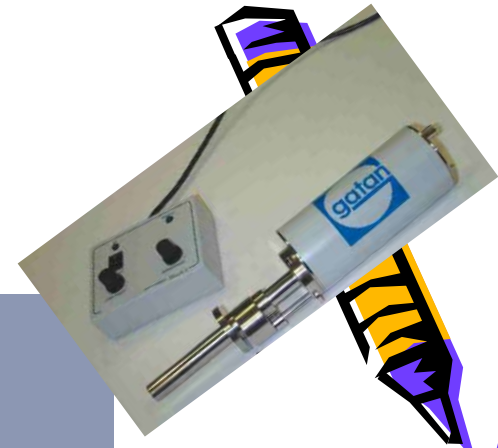
primary X-ray
excitation

continuum radiation
(Bremsstrahlung)

2-8 μm
cathodoluminescence



SEM Signals



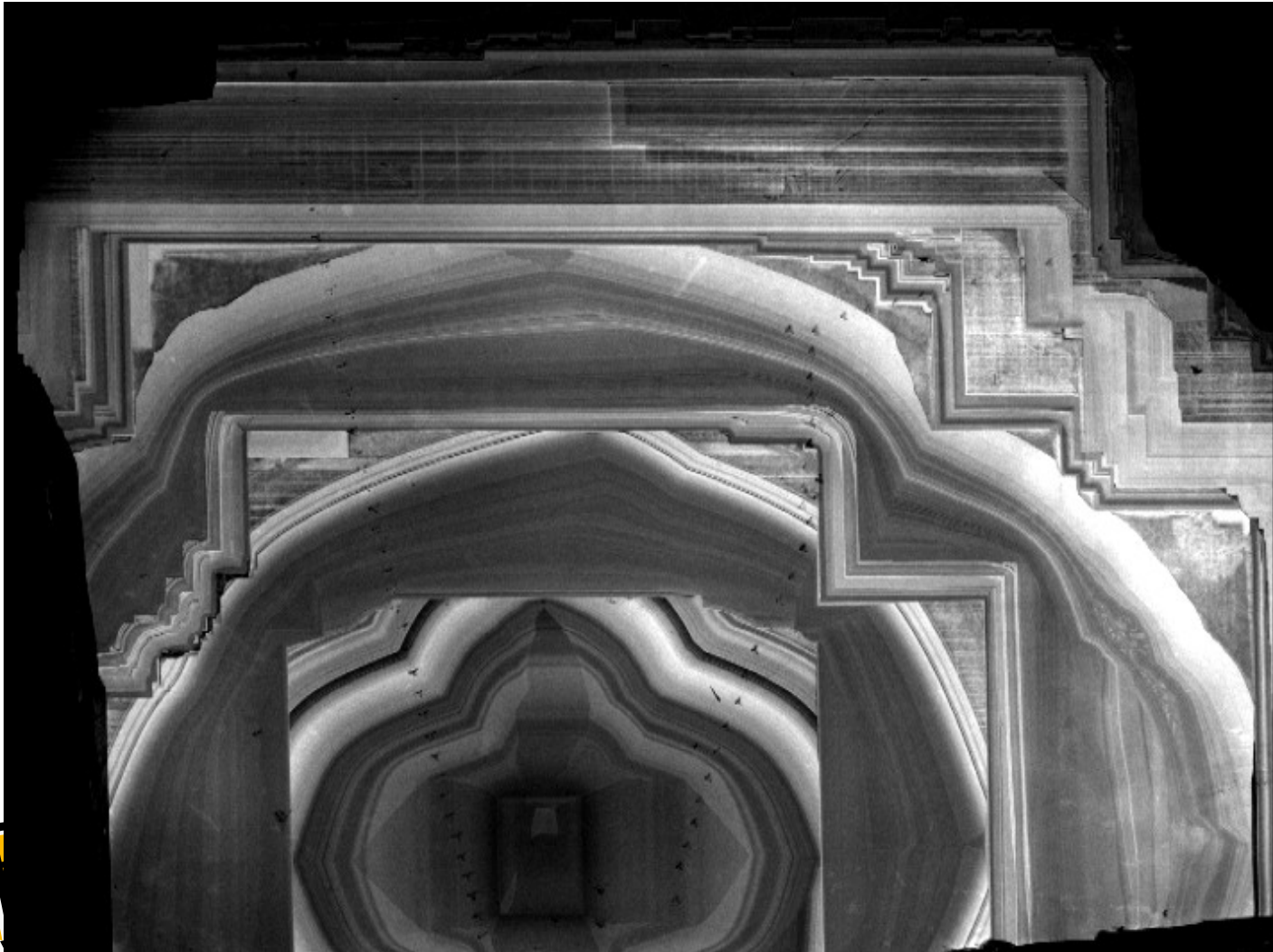
Applications

- Identification of minerals, mineral distribution
- Crystal chemistry
- Primary & secondary microstructure (growth zoning, deformation features, fluid flow, etc.)
- Reconstruction of geological process (mineral formation, alteration, diagenesis)



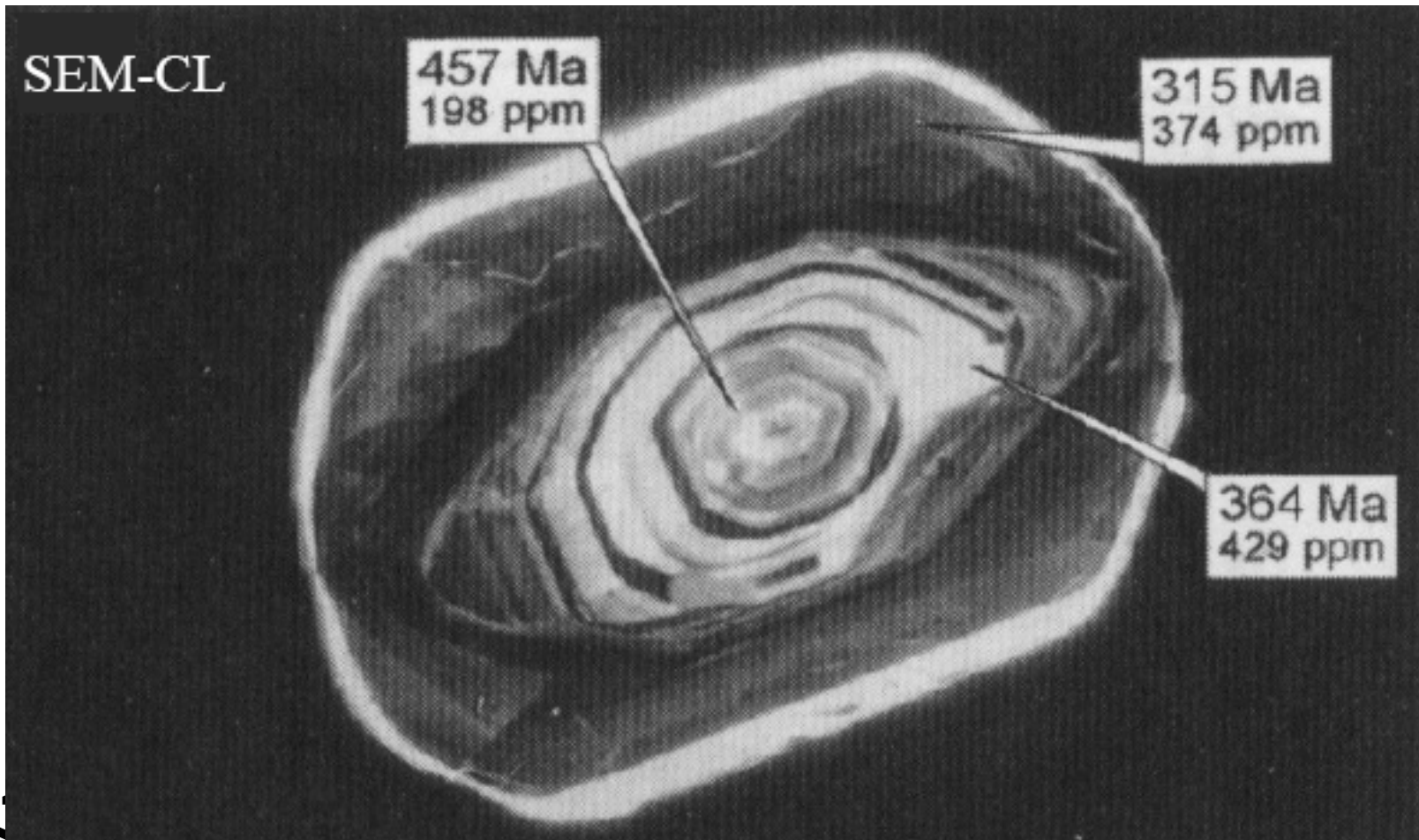
Crystal Chemistry

SEM-CL of Diamond



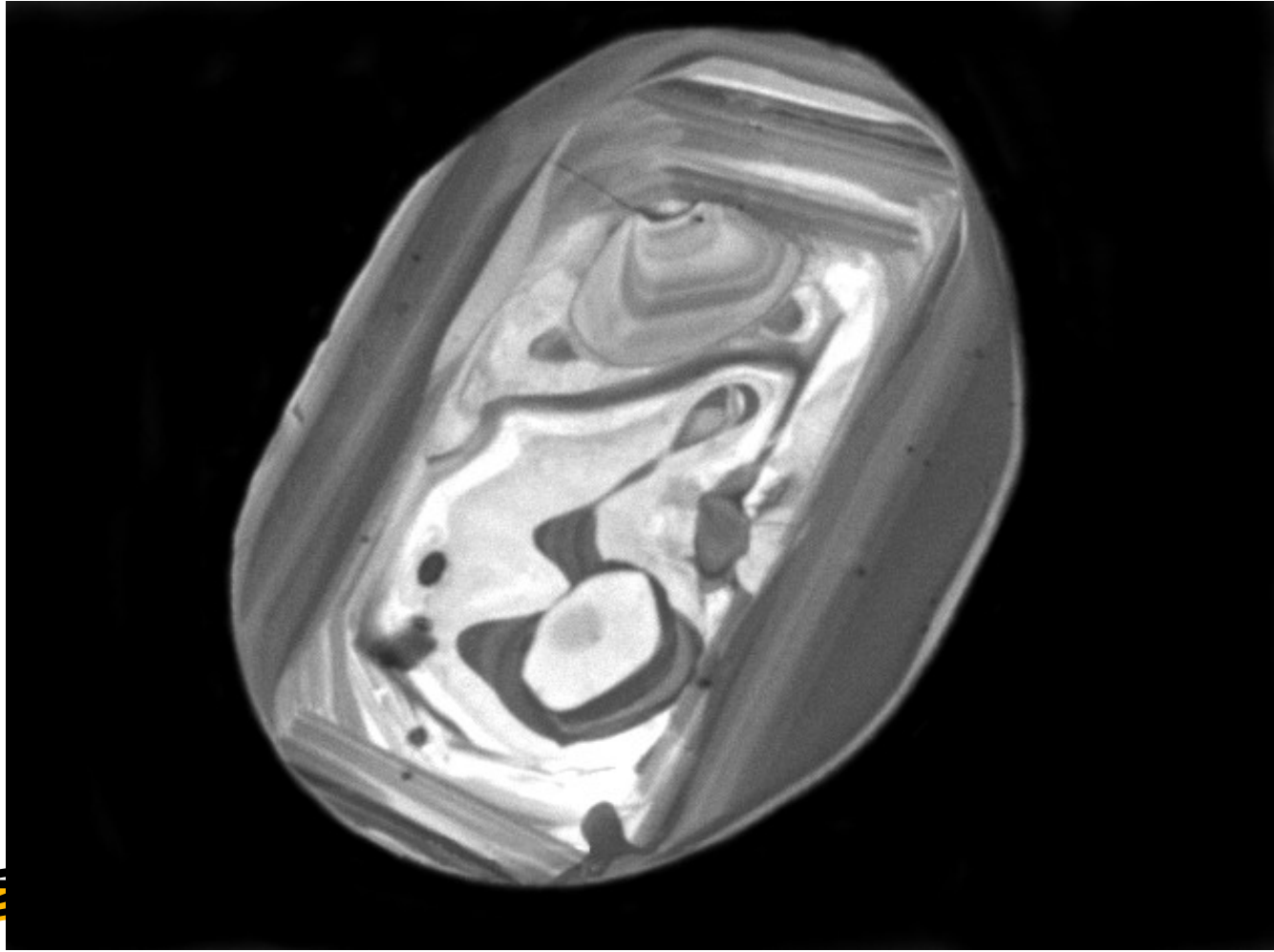
The growth zones reflect small variations in Nitrogen composition (0 to 1226 ppm).

Crystal Grow --zoning



oscillatory

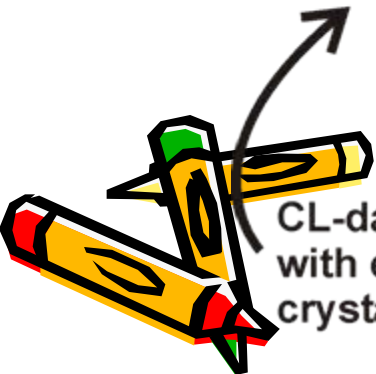
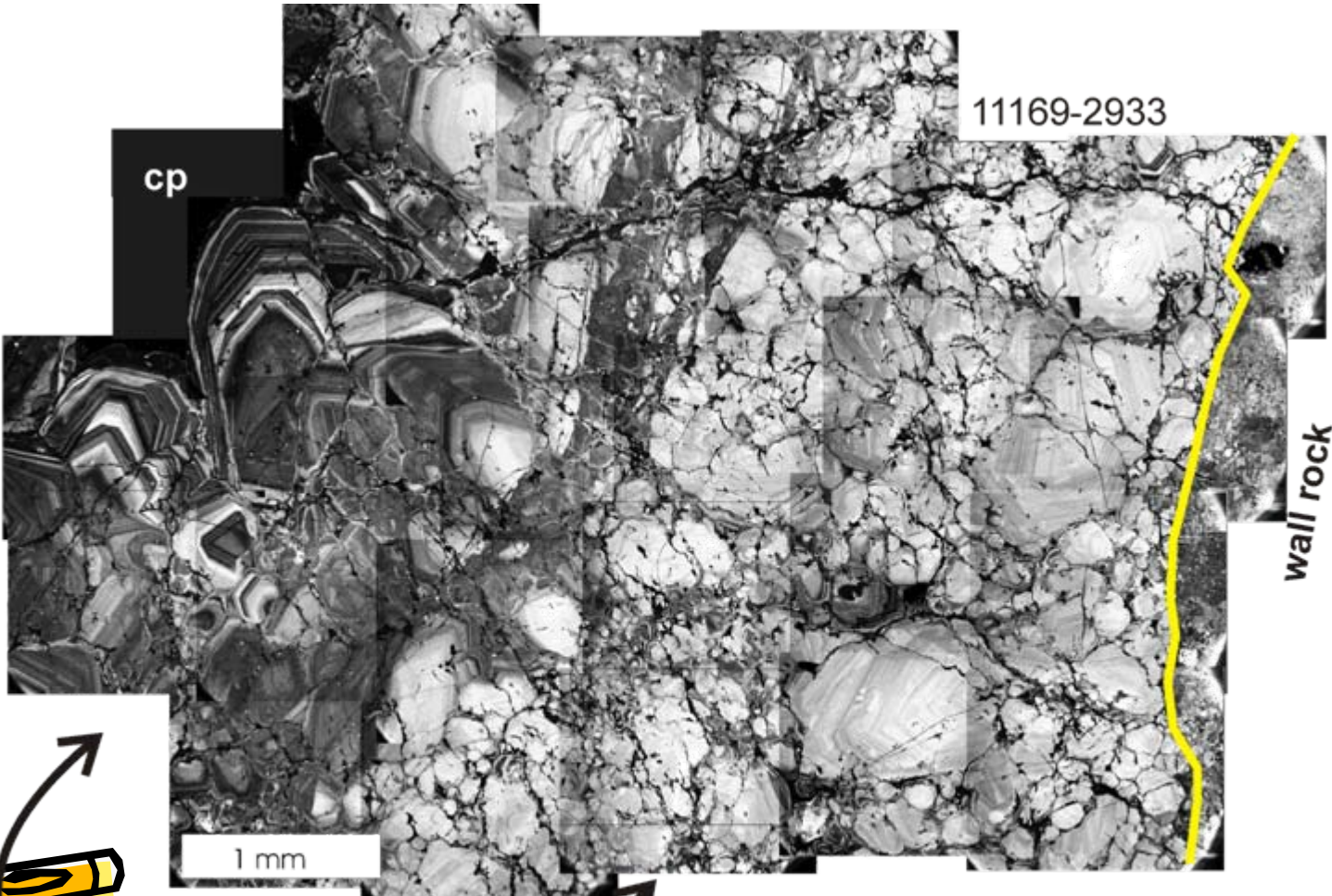
Crystal Grow --zoning



convolute



Crystal Grow --zoning

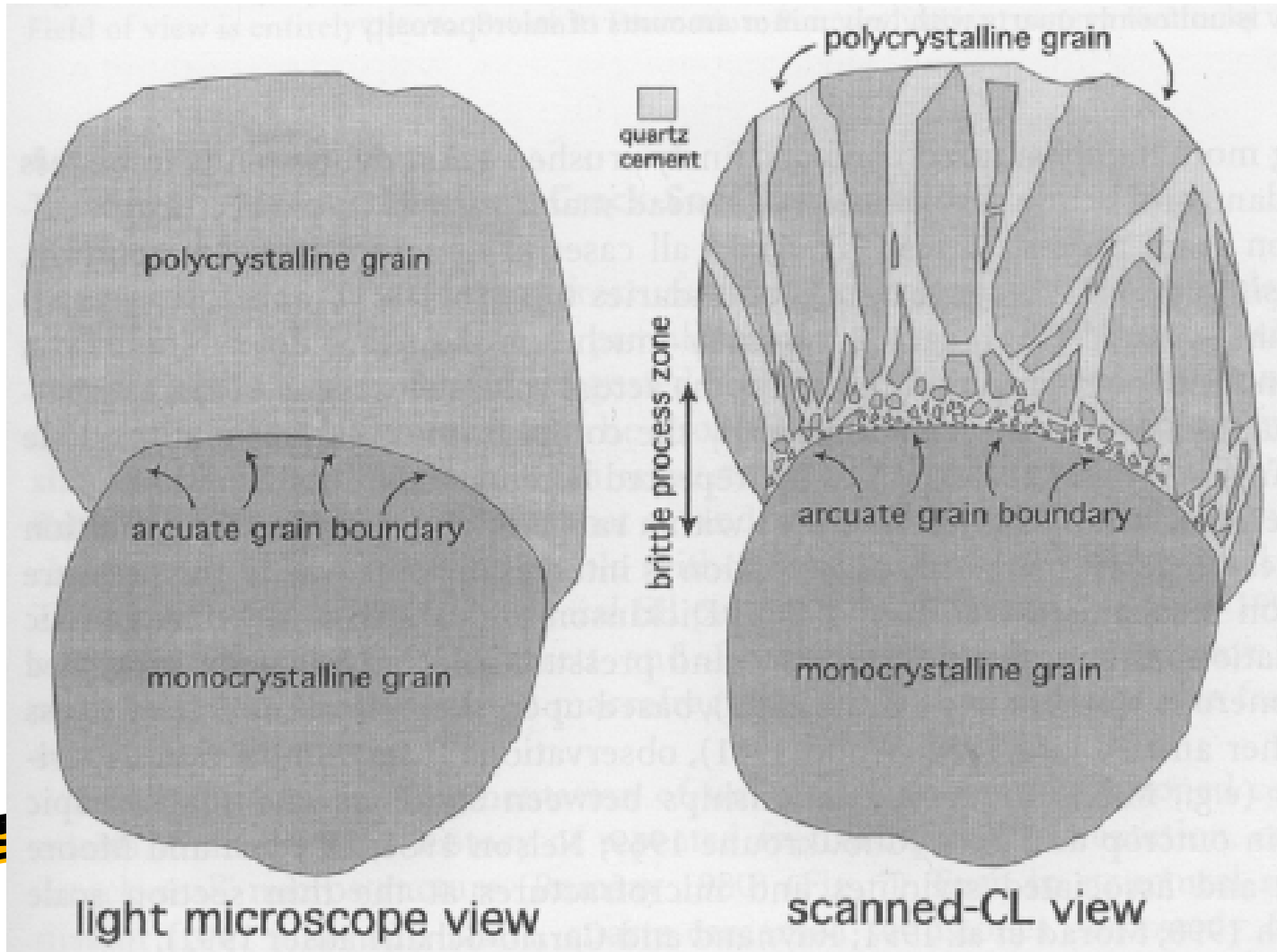


CL-dark overgrowth quartz with euhedral, oriented crystals

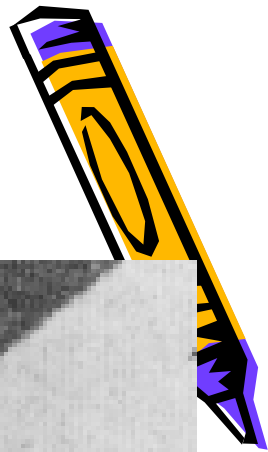
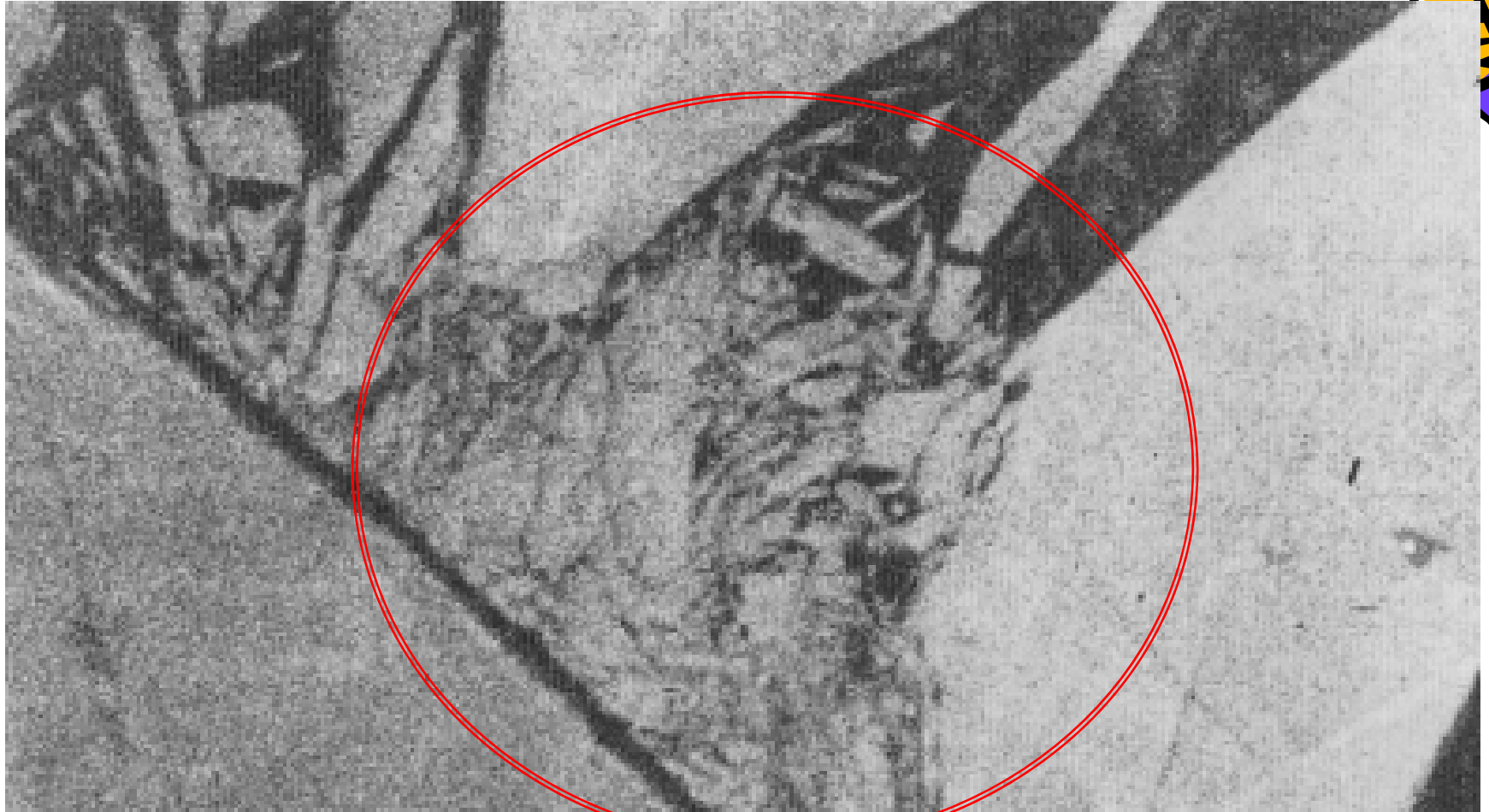
CL-bright mosaic of early qz: non-aligned grains with euhedral growth zones, cut by cobwebs & grain boundary dissolution-precipitation



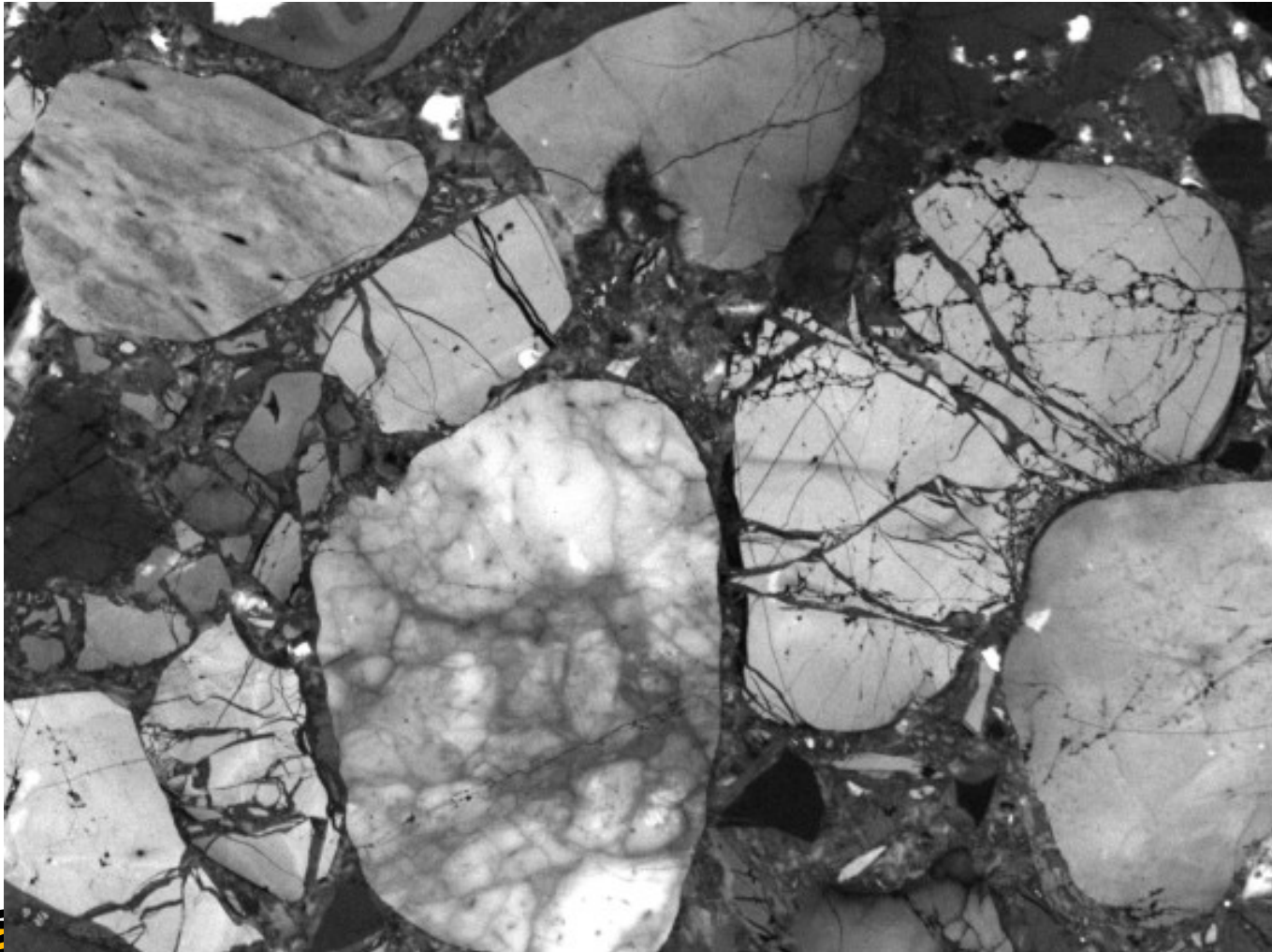
Brittle Deformation -1



Brittle Deformation -1

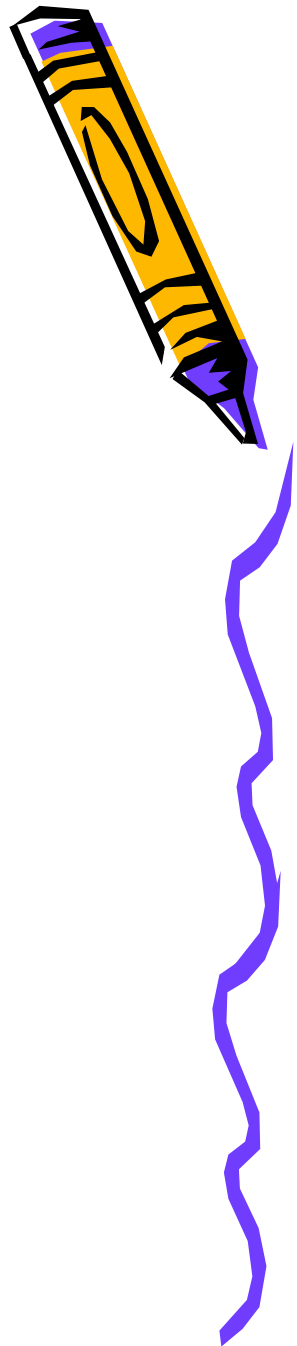


Micro fracturing --sandstone



- The image shows a series of quartz grains exhibiting typical pressure solution textures and shows graphically that pressure solution is associated with microfracturing.

Question?



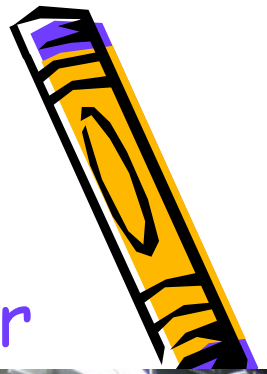
Safety Rules in the lab

- Construction in the basement, do not enter construction area.

- No practical joke in lab

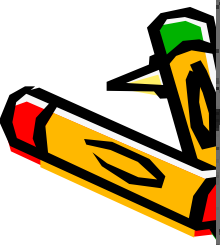
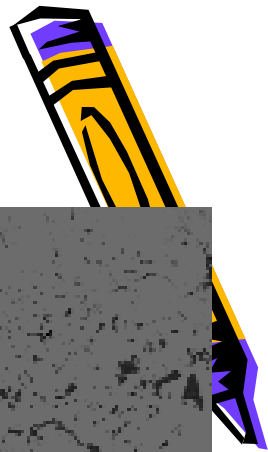
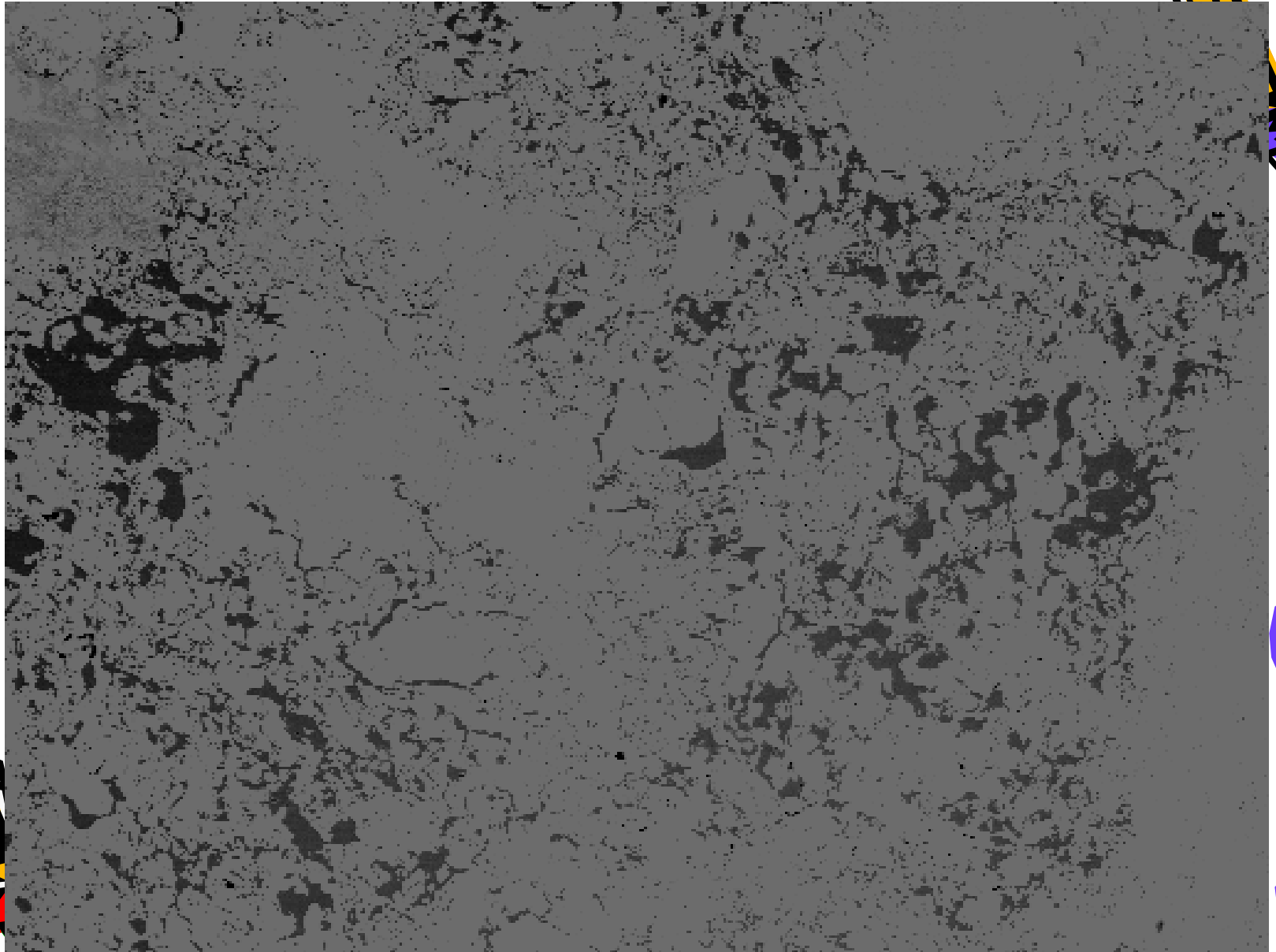
- No food and drink in the lab

- Do not try to operate any instruments in the lab

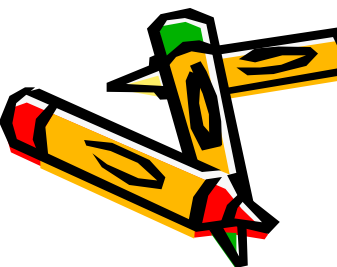
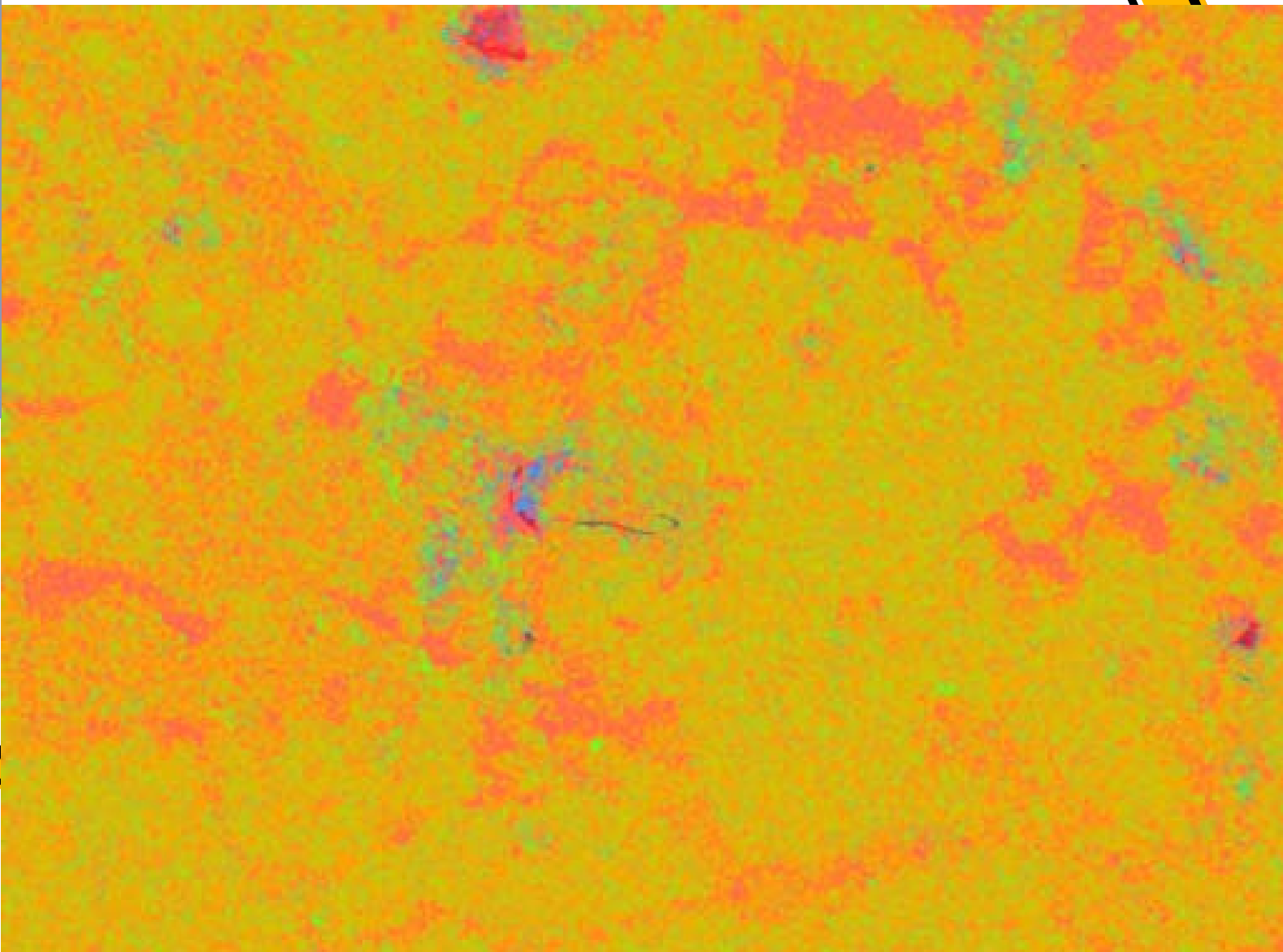


Lab tour-1

Searching For "K"

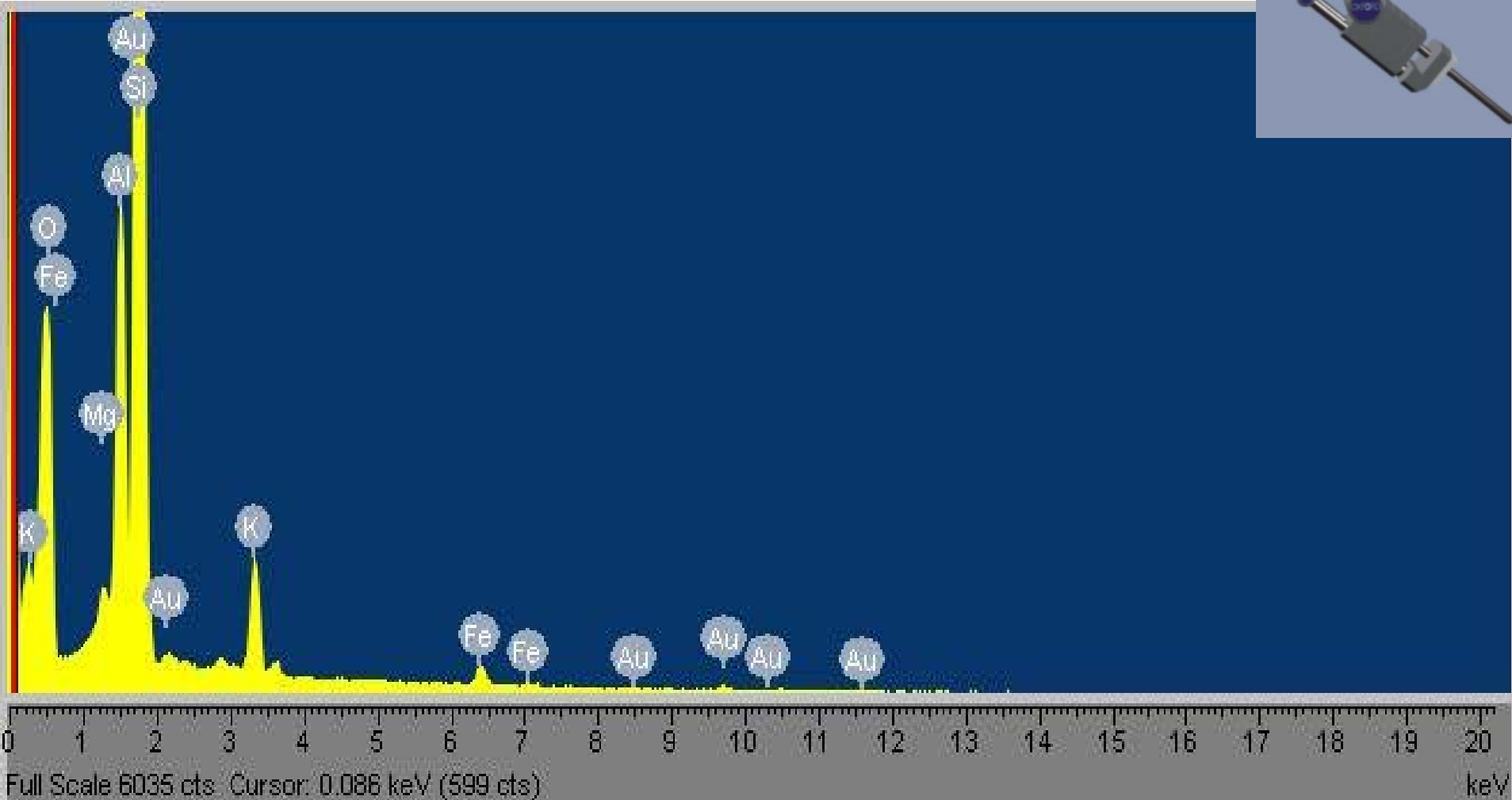


Lab tour-1 Energy Map-"cameo"



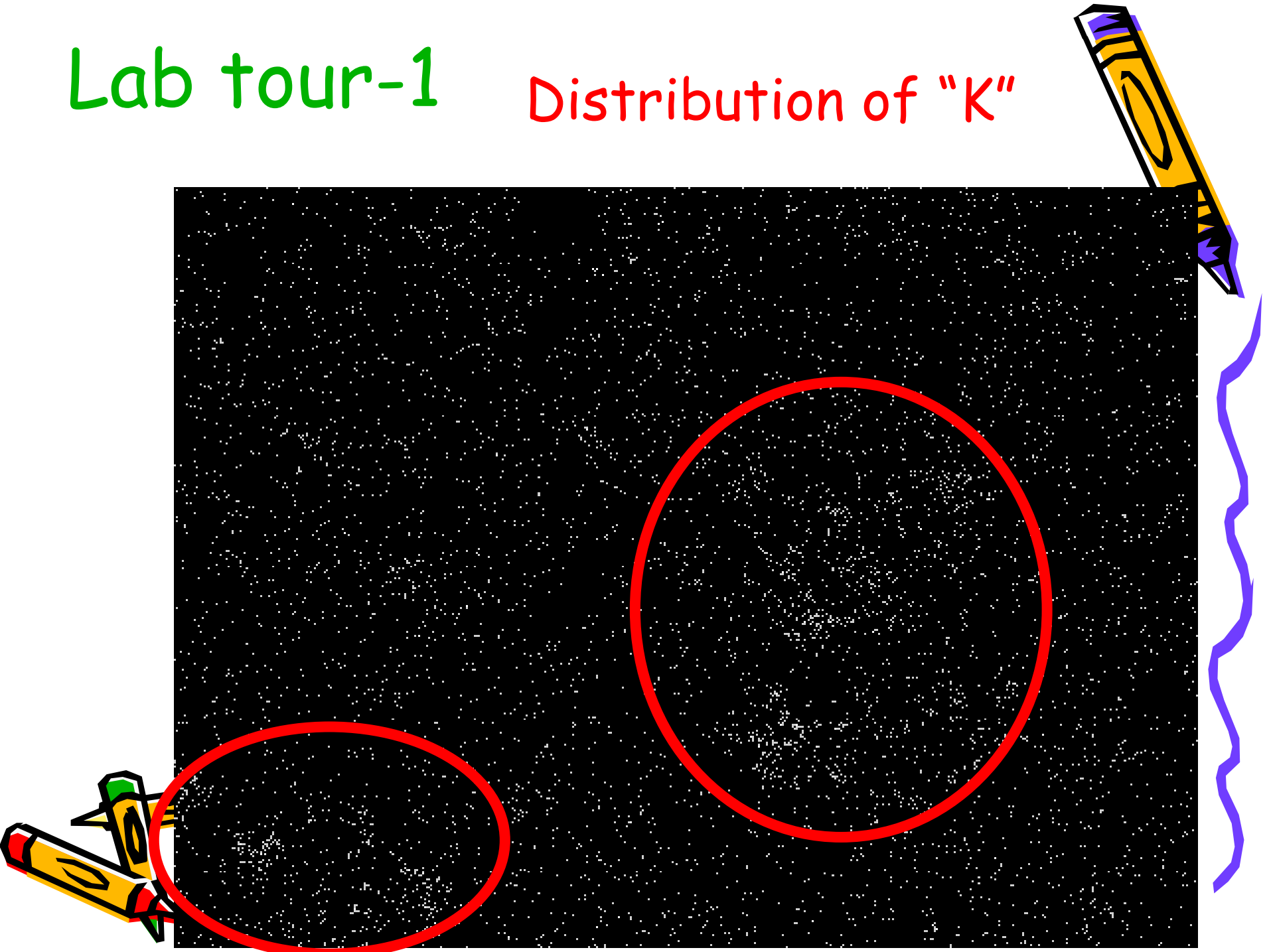
Lab tour-1

EDS Spectrum

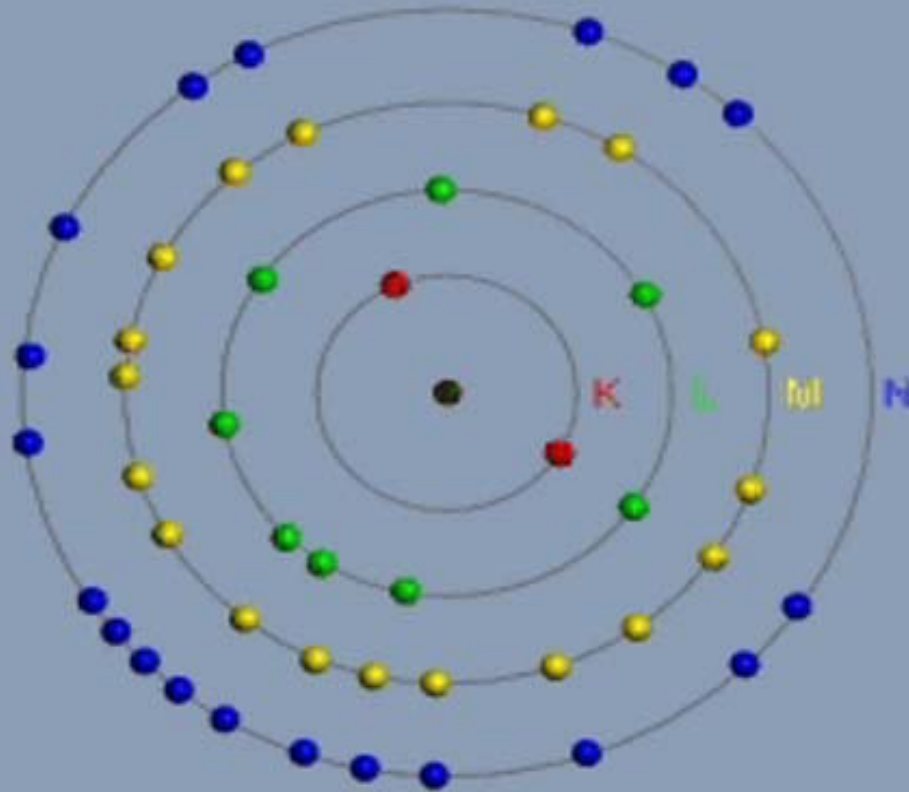


Lab tour-1

Distribution of "K"

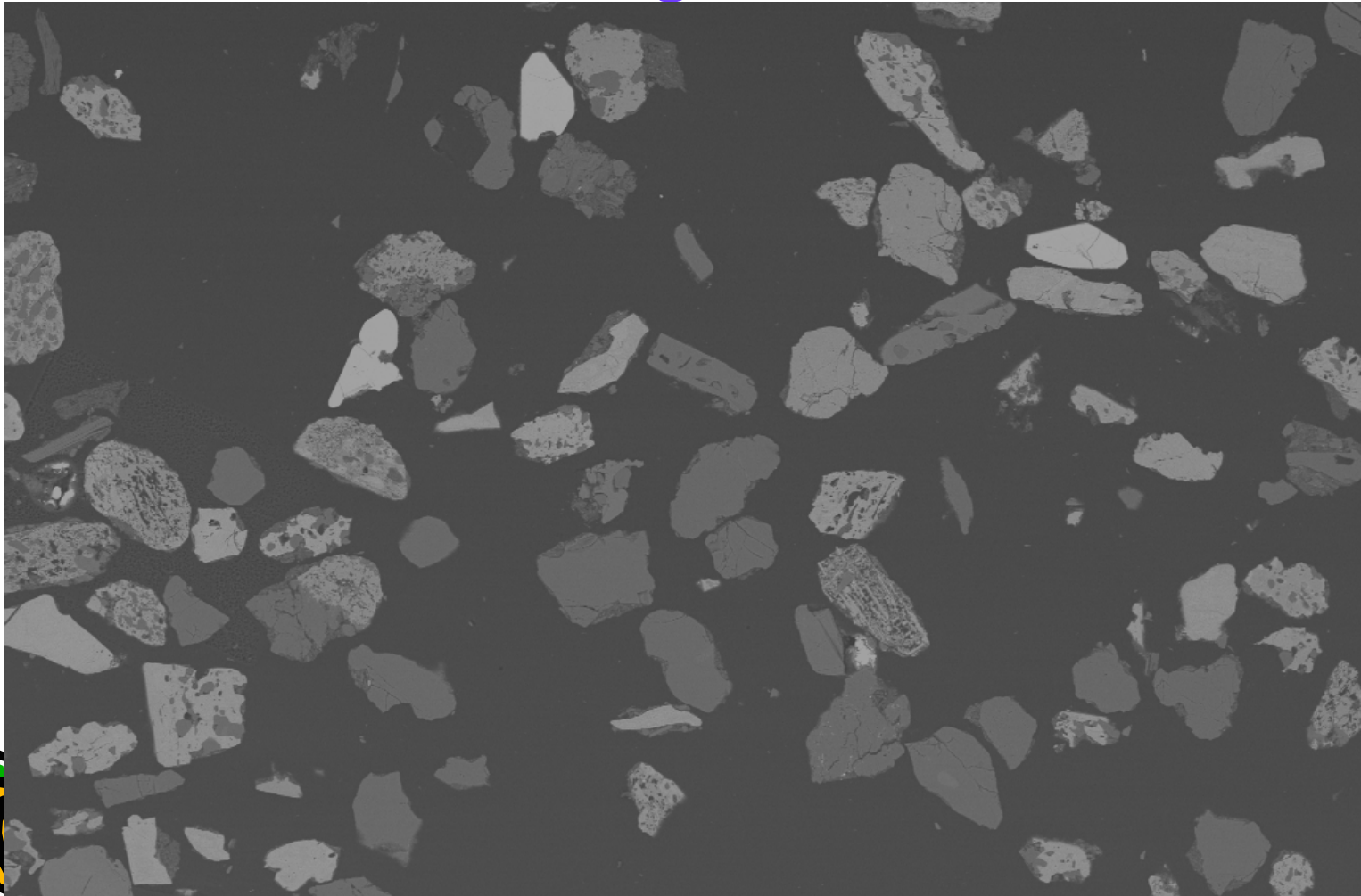


Basic of X-ray element analysis



Lab tour-2

Zircon and Zoning Information



100µm



Mag = 81 X
EHT = 20.00 kV

WD = 22 mm

Signal A = QBSD
Photo No. = 3137

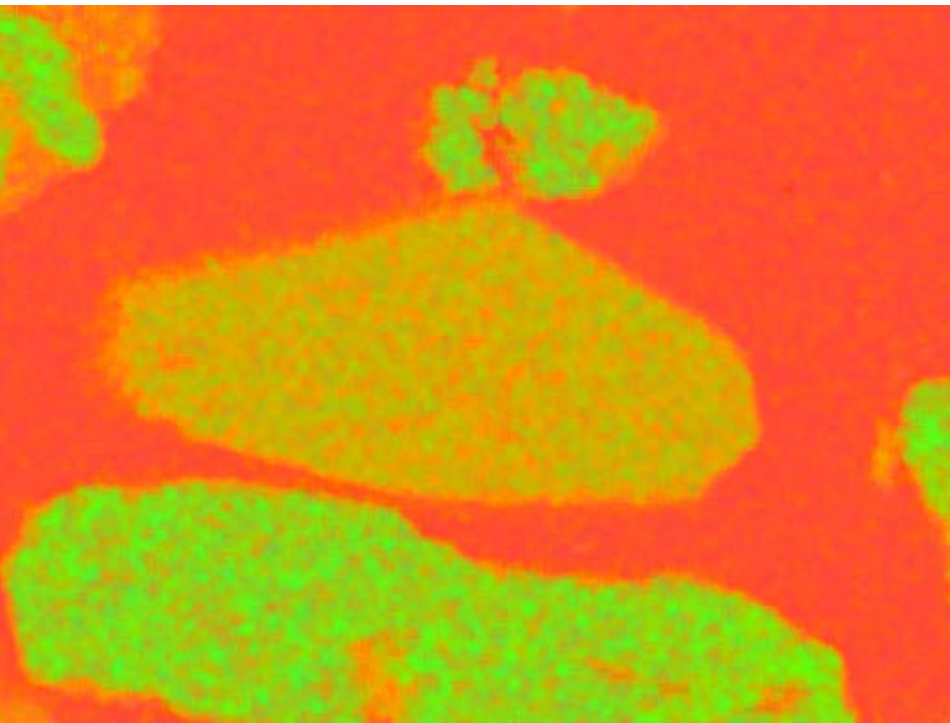
Date :15 Mar 2006
Time :10:56

Lab tour

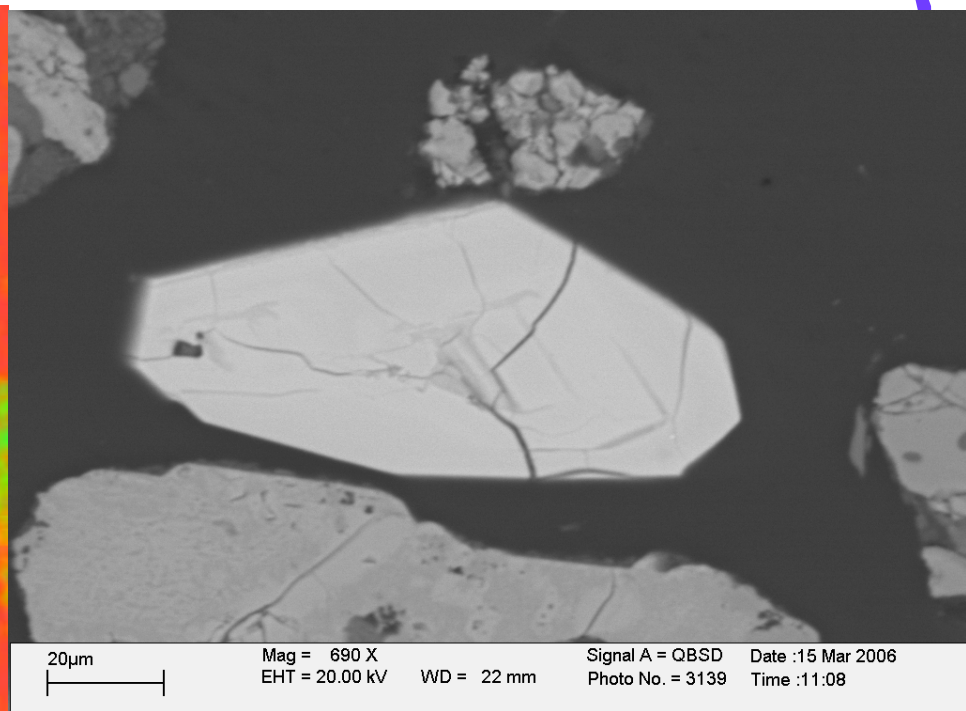
- Locate a zircon particle with combination of other techniques e.g. Energy Dispersive Spectrometry, Back Scattered Electron Detector



EDS Mapping

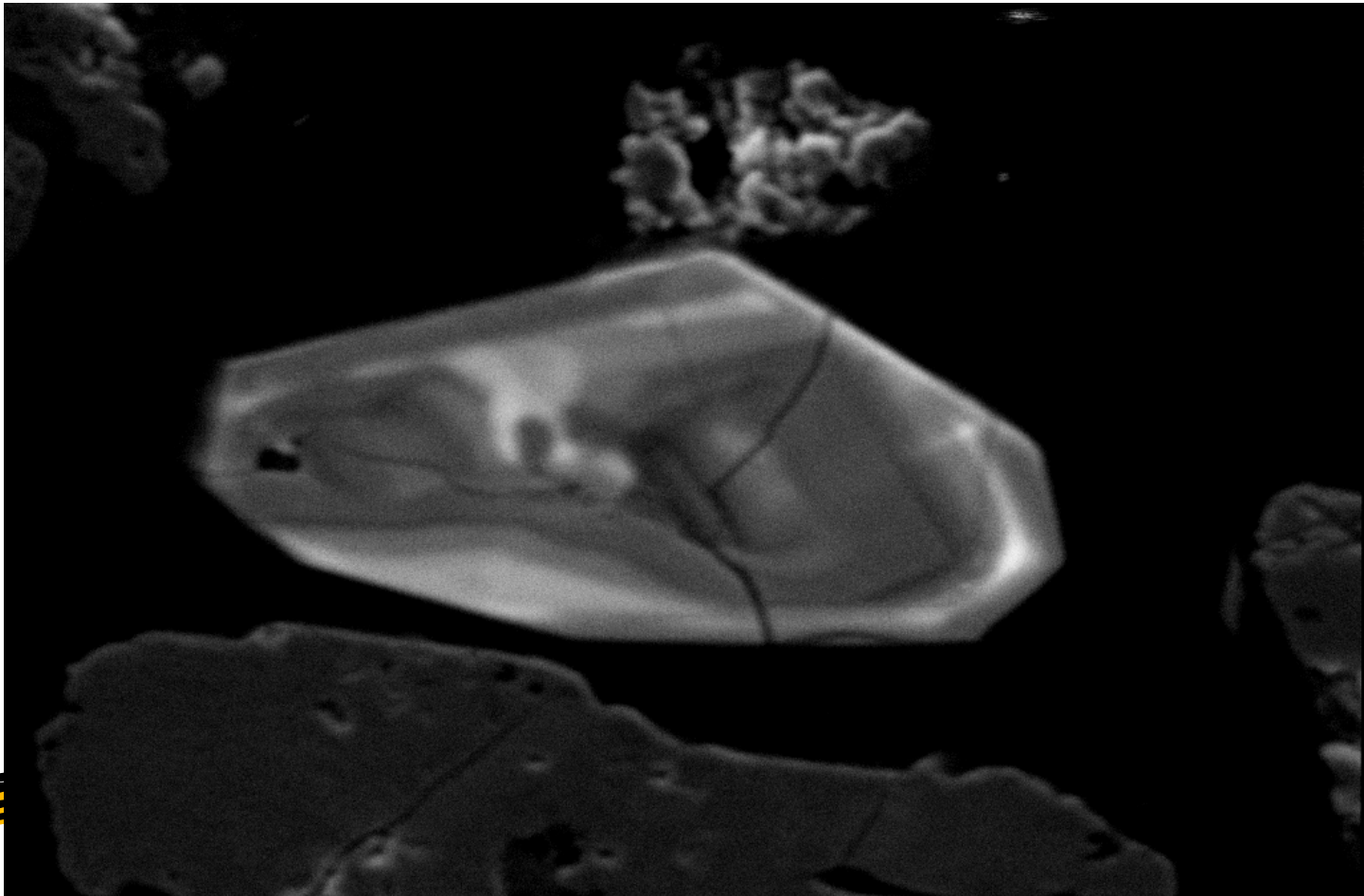


BSD Imaging

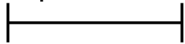


Lab tour

- Zircon CL image



20µm



Mag = 690 X
EHT = 20.00 kV

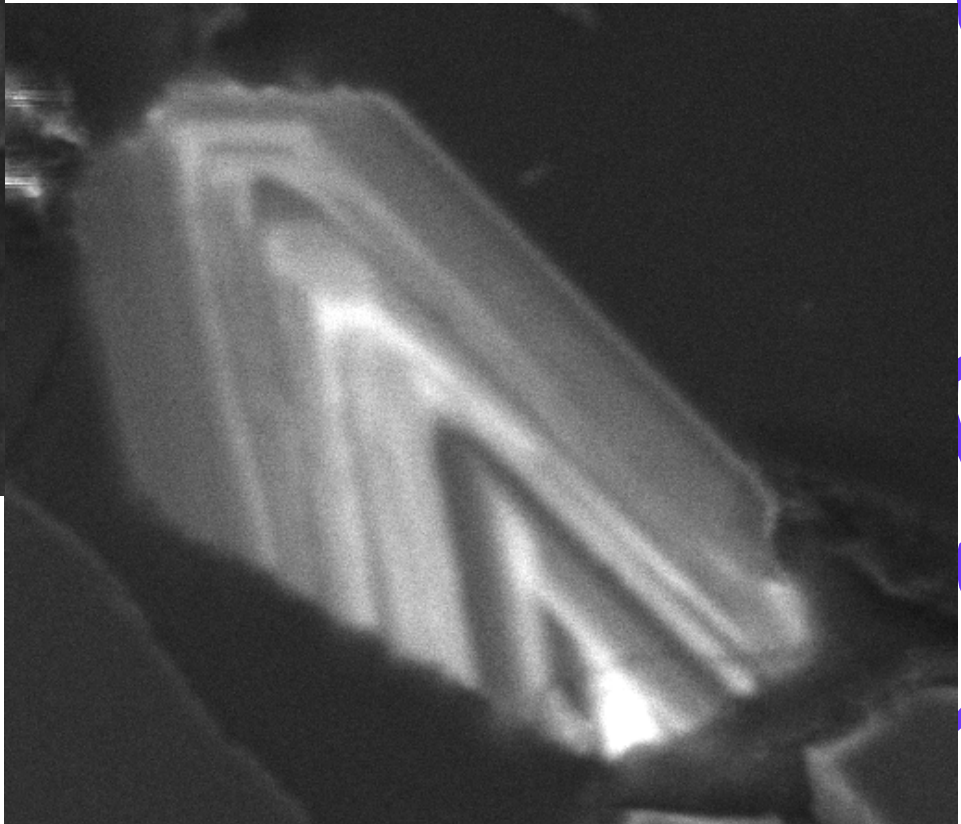
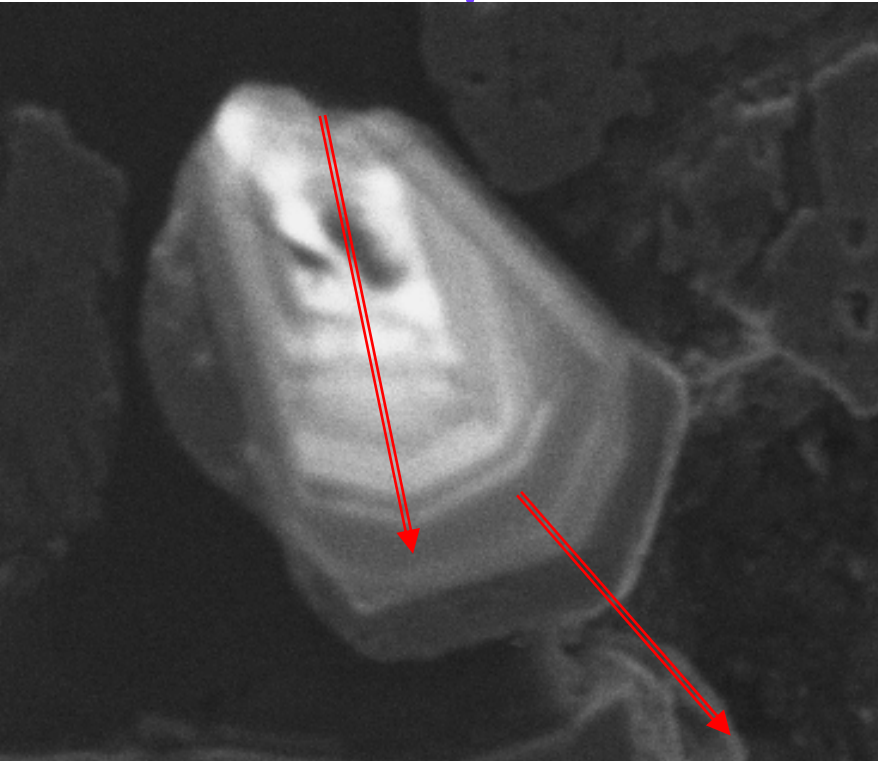
WD = 22 mm

Signal A = Cathodo Date :15 Mar 2006
Photo No. = 3140 Time :11:28



Lab tour

- 2 more (preset) zircon particles viewing



Be Patient

because

image acquisition takes time

