



## **WDS to the Rescue: Improving your SEM/EDS**

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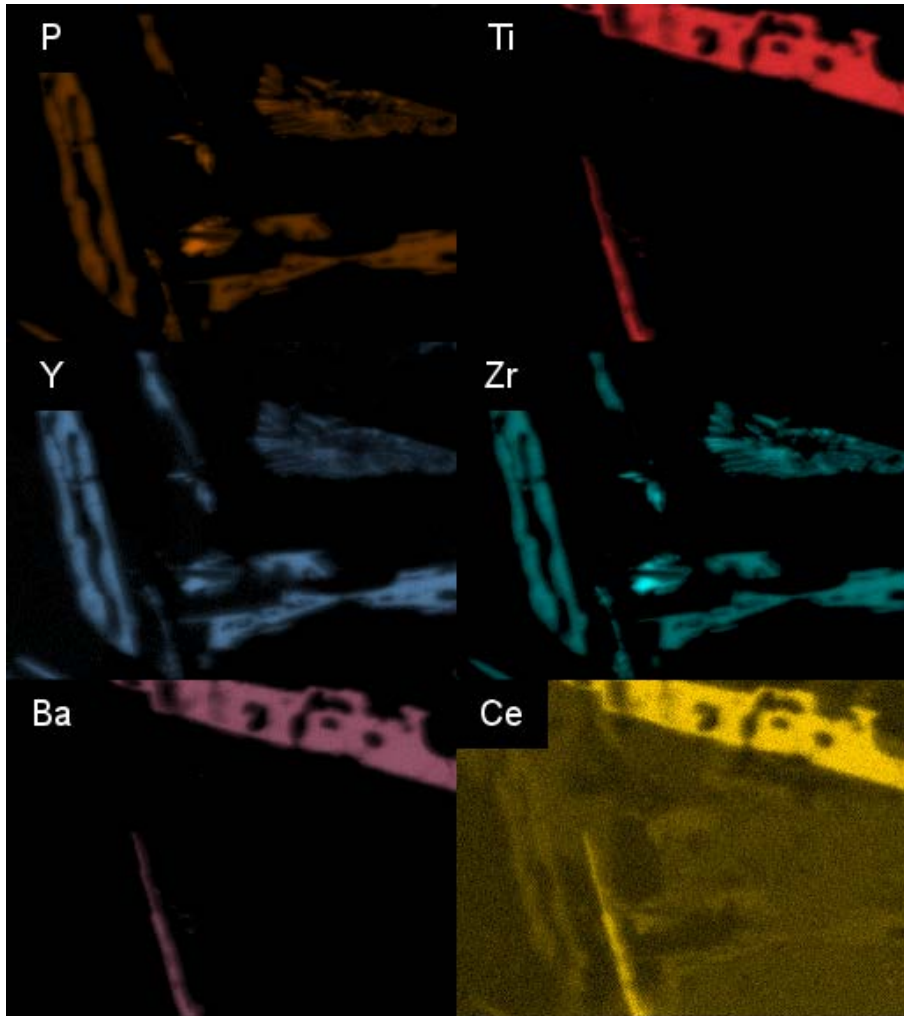
# Introduction

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- Everybody loves EDS
  - Super fast
  - Easy to use
  - Accurate results
- EDS has limitations
  - Energy resolution: the best is  $\sim 120$  eV @ Mn K $\alpha$ 
    - Results in many peak overlaps (i.e., X-ray interferences)
    - Requires faith in peak deconvolution algorithms
  - Relatively poor peak-to-background ratio
    - Difficult to detect trace elements

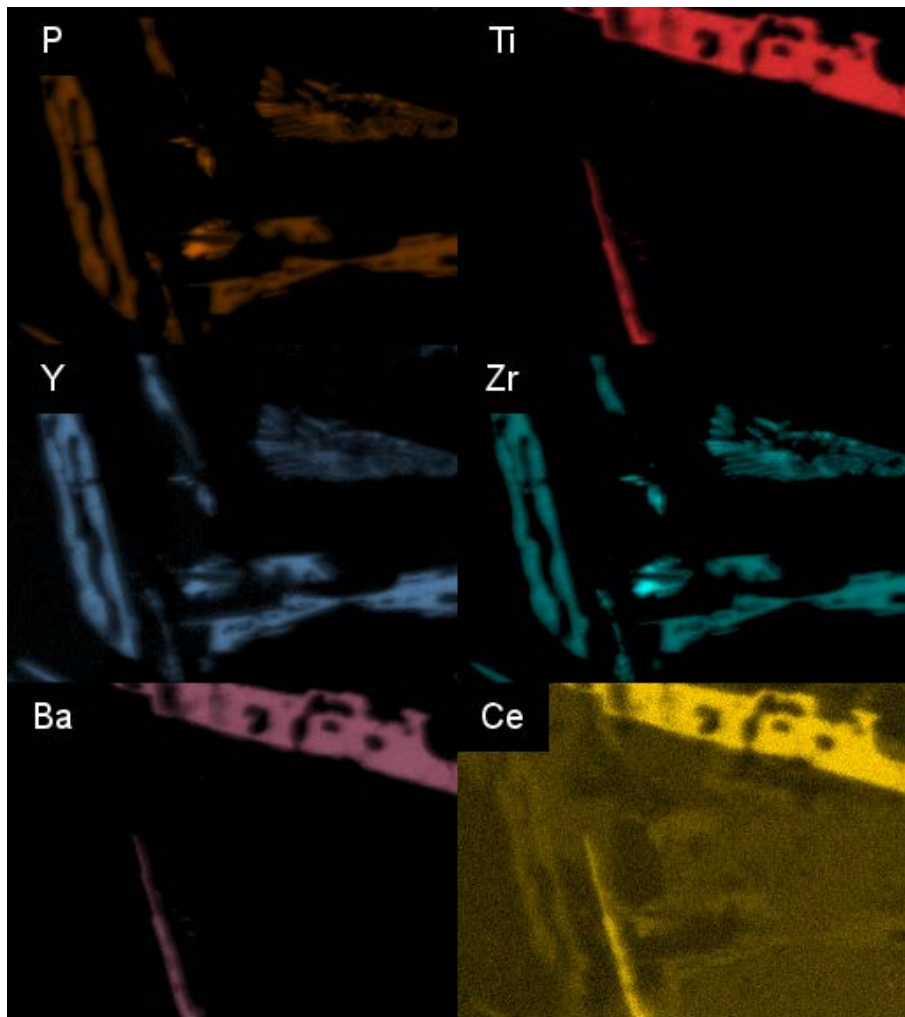
# Introduction

Elemental EDS Maps 20 μm



# Introduction

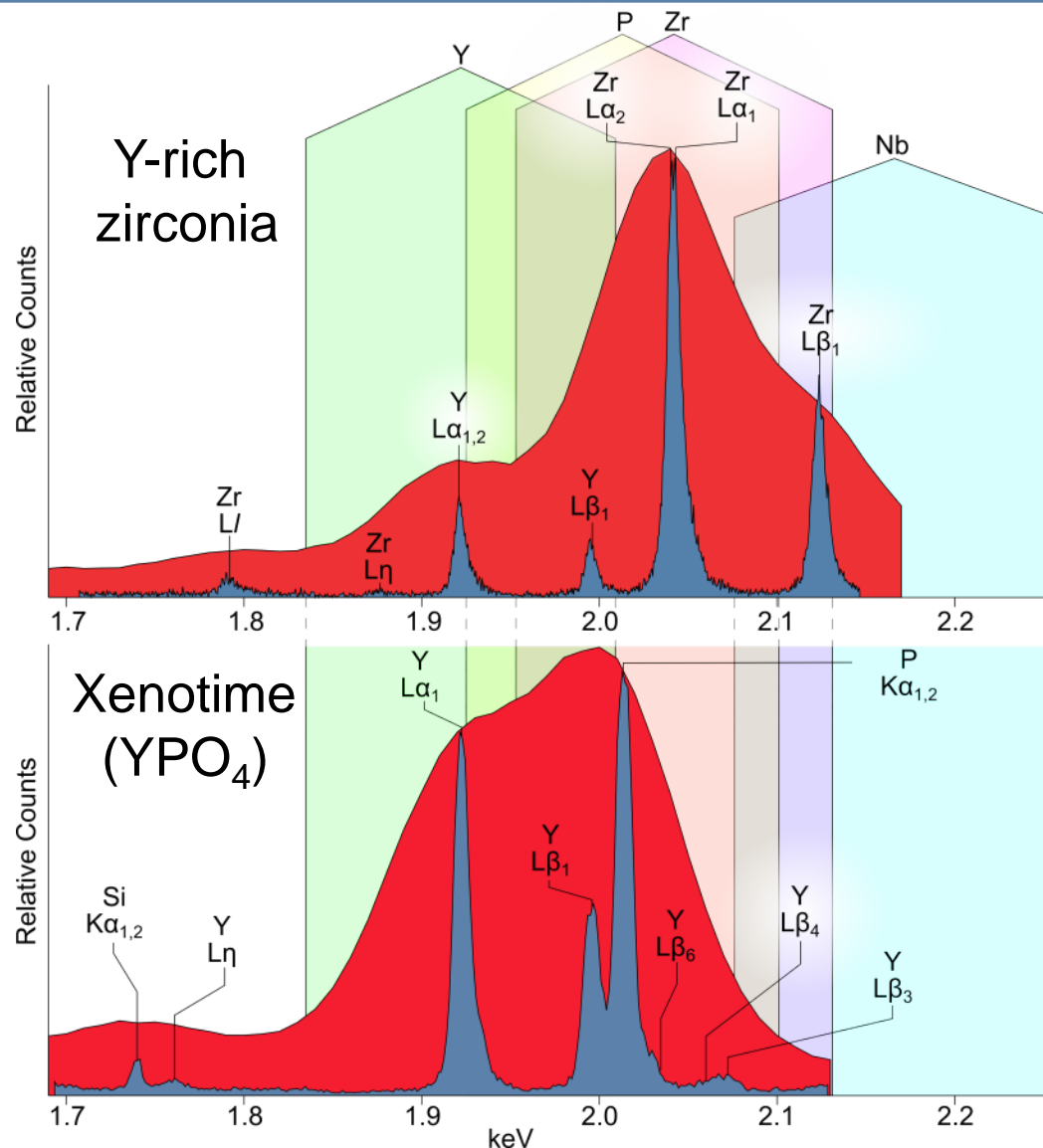
Elemental EDS Maps 20  $\mu$ m



- Where EDS fails, WDS excels!

- 10-20  $\times$  better energy resolution compared to EDS
- Cleanly resolves X-ray spectrum overlaps that EDS cannot
- Greatly improved peak-to-background compared to EDS

# The P-Y-Zr-Nb Interference



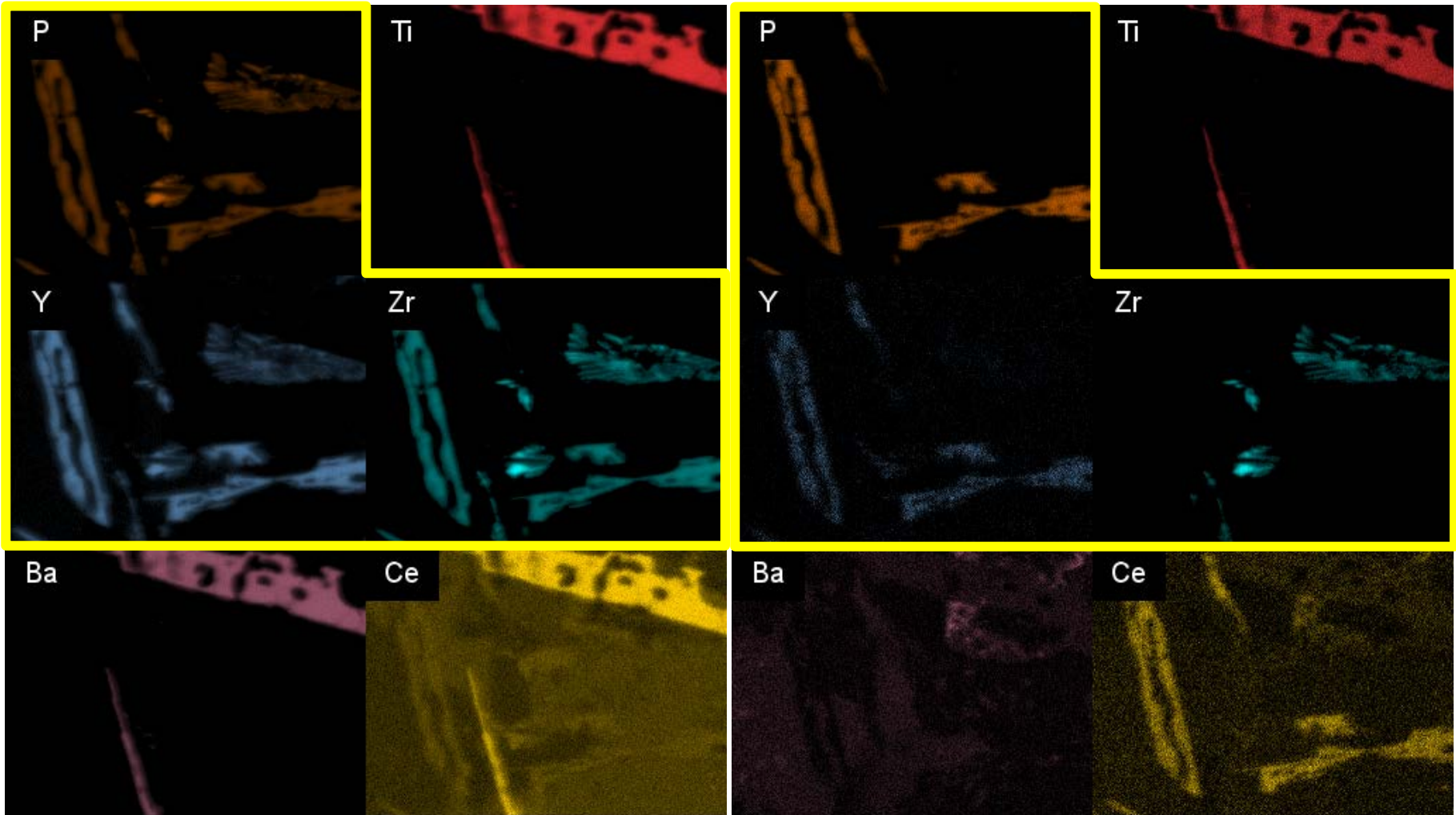
- P K $\alpha_{1,2}$  2.013 kV
- Y L $\alpha_{1,2}$  1.922 kV
- Y L $\beta_1$  1.995 kV
- Zr L $\alpha_{1,2}$  2.042 kV
- Zr L $\beta_1$  2.124 kV
- Nb L $\alpha_1$  2.166 kV
- Nb L $\alpha_2$  2.163 kV
- Nb L $\eta$  1.996 kV
- Nb L/ 1.902 kV

# The P-Y-Zr-Nb Interference

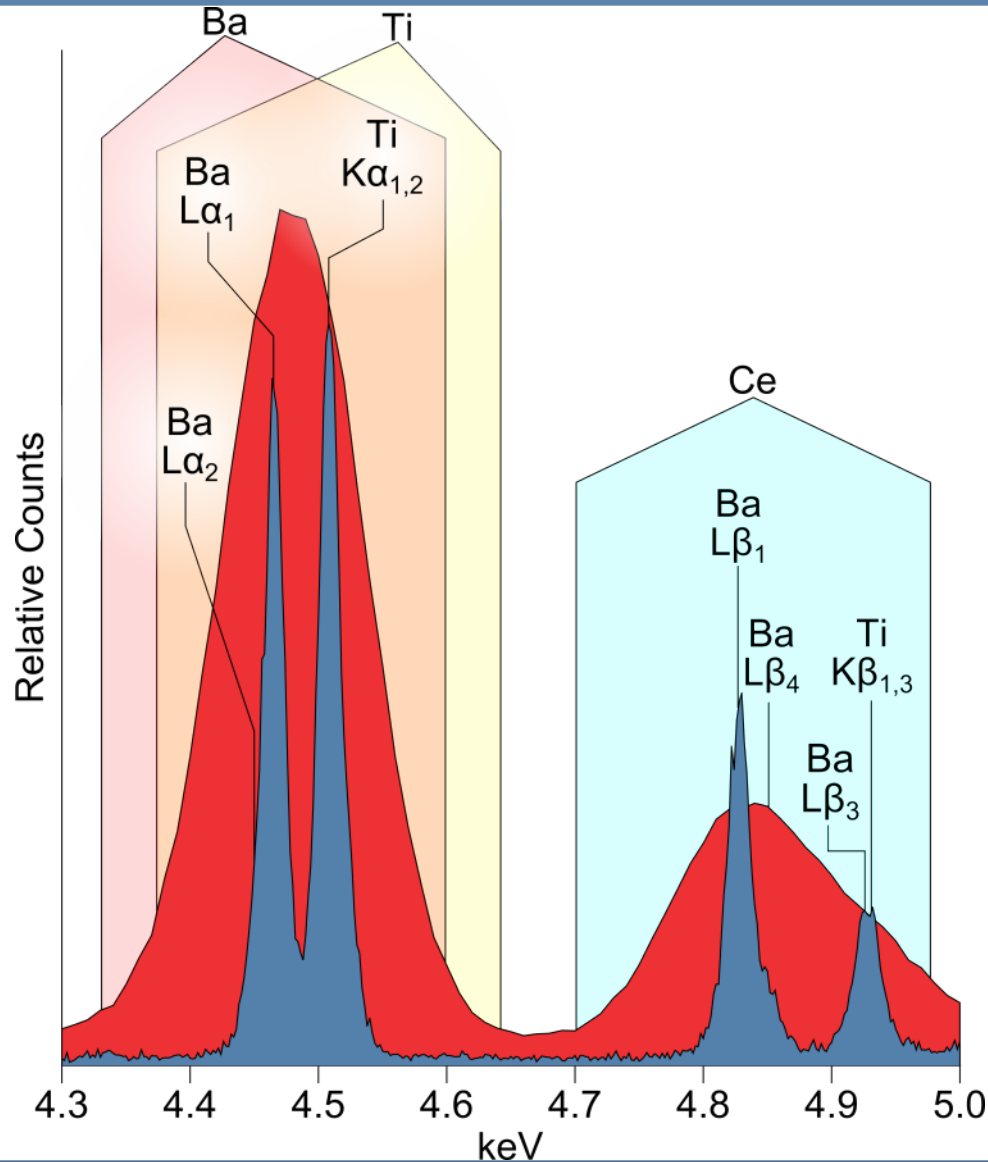
Elemental EDS Maps

20  $\mu$ m

Elemental WDS Maps



# The Ti-Ba Interference



- Ti Kα<sub>1,2</sub> 4.508 keV
- Ti Kβ<sub>1,3</sub> 4.931 keV
- Ba Lα<sub>1</sub> 4.465 keV
- Ba Lα<sub>2</sub> 4.450 keV
- Ba Lβ<sub>1</sub> 4.827 keV
- Ba Lβ<sub>3</sub> 4.926 keV
- Ba Lβ<sub>4</sub> 4.851 keV

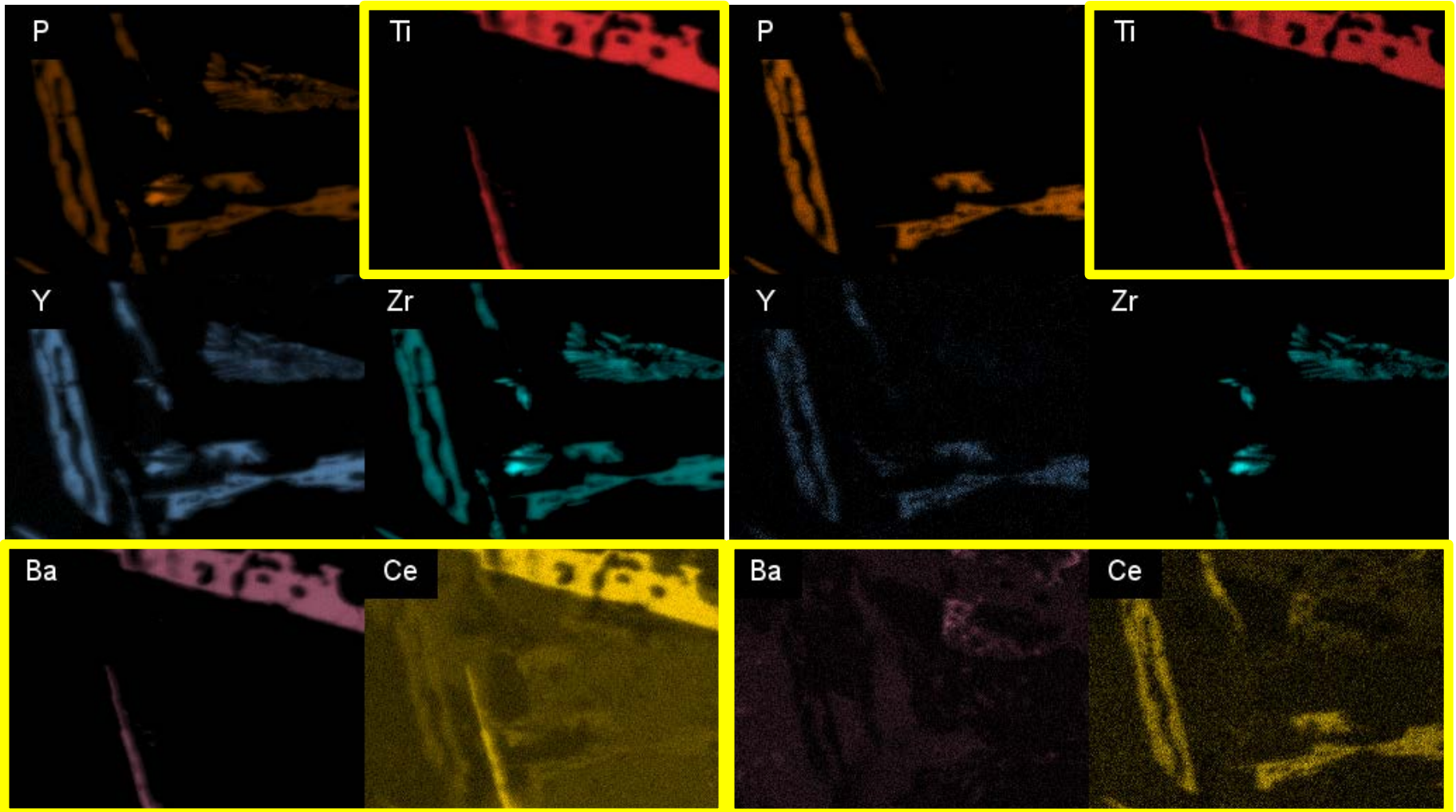


# The Ti-Ba-Ce-La Interference

Elemental EDS Maps

20  $\mu$ m

Elemental WDS Maps





# EDS and WDS: What's the difference?

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- Hypothetical sample in an SEM

  
Sample

# EDS and WDS: What's the difference?

- For microanalysis, sample is normal to the electron beam



# EDS and WDS: What's the difference?

- X-rays are emitted from the excitation volume in a 3-dimensional hemispherical wavefront



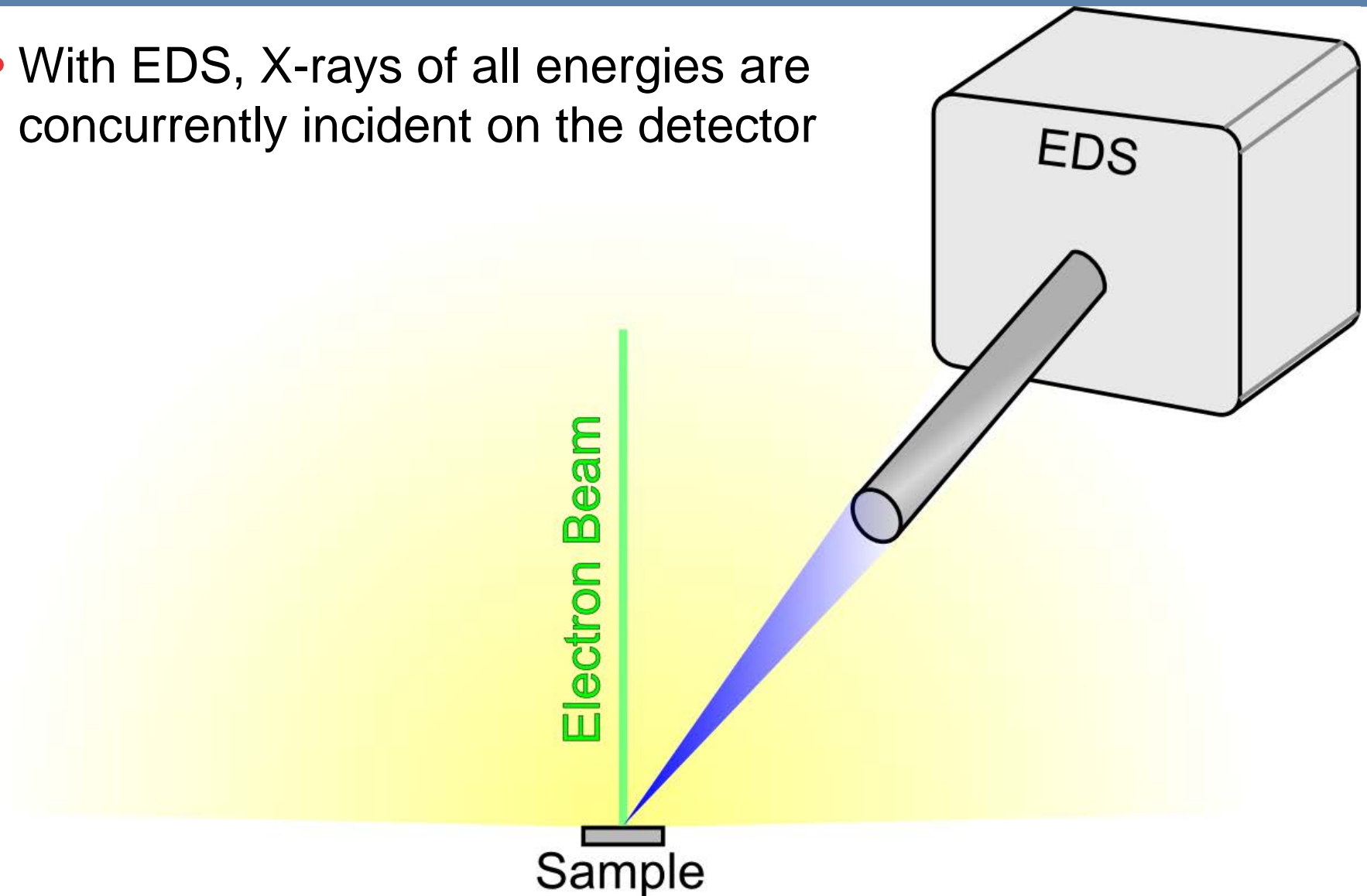
The diagram illustrates the process of X-ray emission in an electron spectroscopy technique. A vertical green line, labeled "Electron Beam", originates from a small grey rectangular "Sample" at the bottom center. As the beam travels upwards, it passes through a large, semi-transparent yellow hemispherical volume that expands from the sample. This volume represents the excitation region where X-rays are emitted. The label "Electron Beam" is oriented vertically along the green line.

Electron Beam

Sample

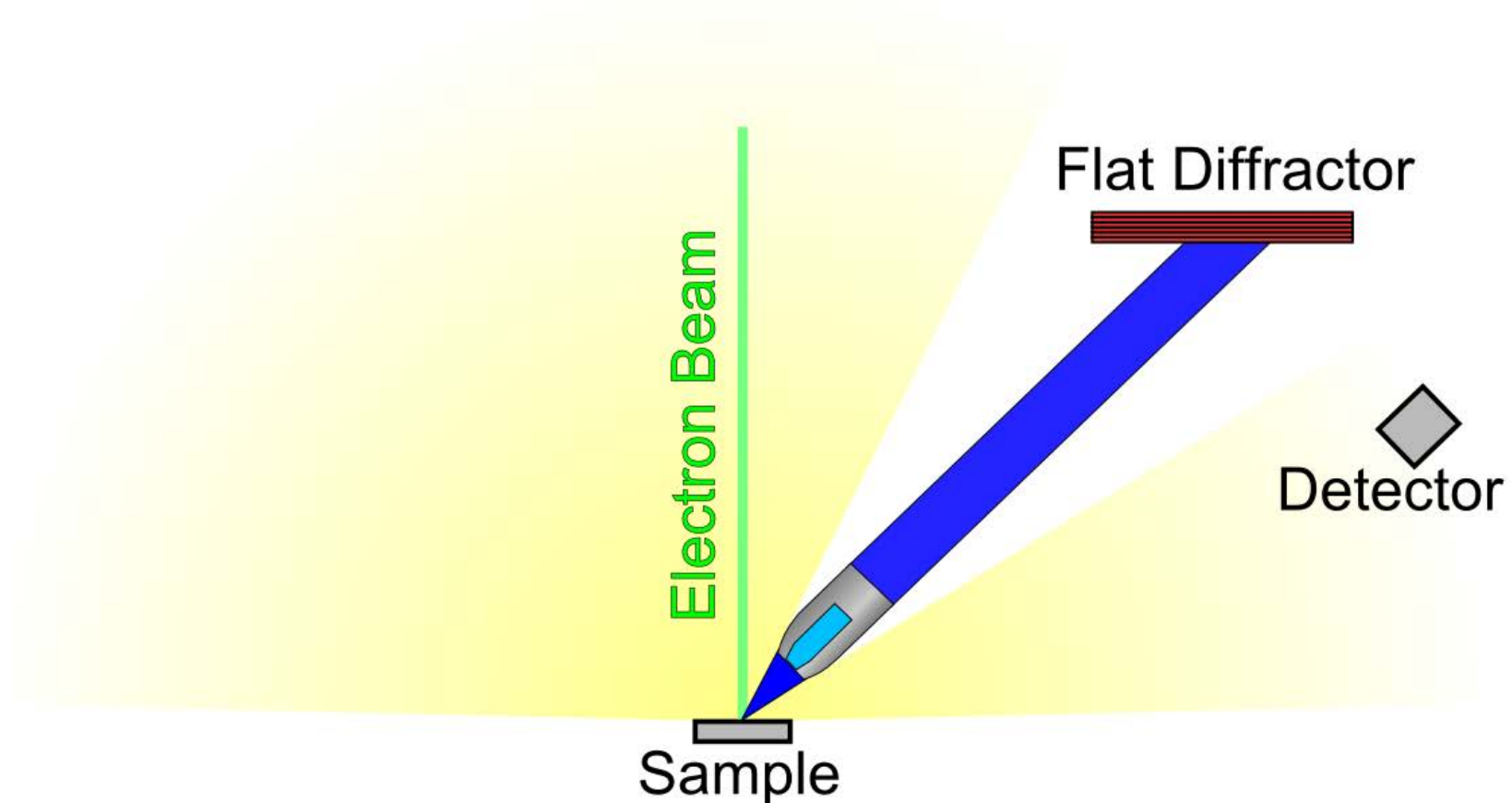
# EDS and WDS: What's the difference?

- With EDS, X-rays of all energies are concurrently incident on the detector



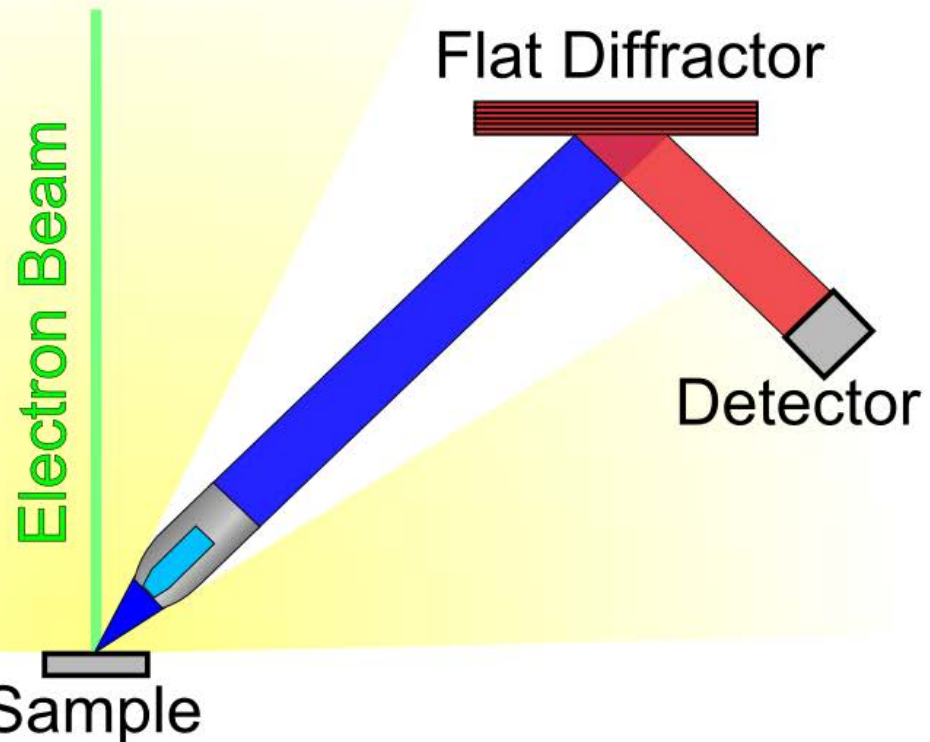
# EDS and WDS: What's the difference?

- With WDS, the full X-ray continuum is incident on a diffractor



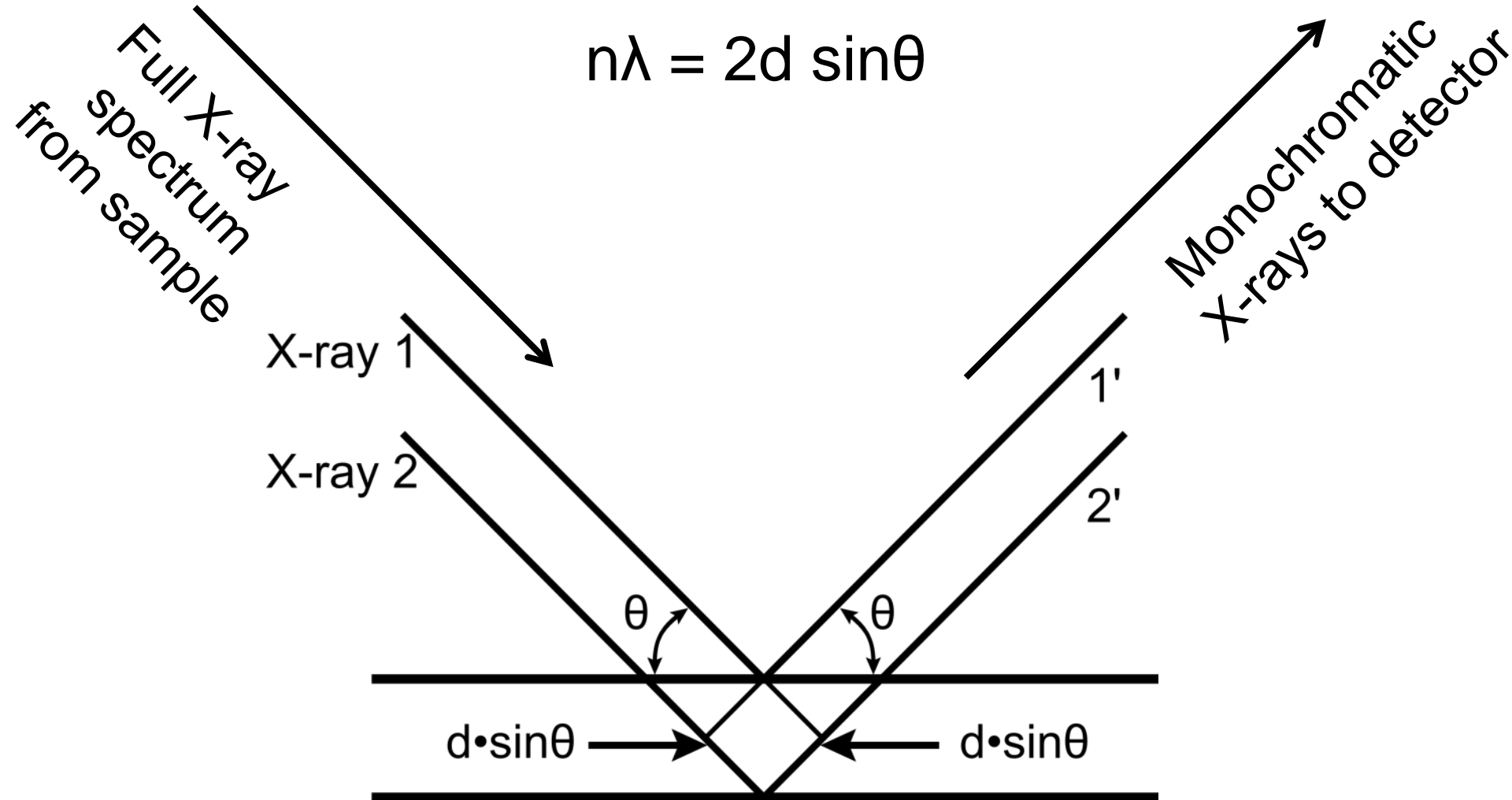
# EDS and WDS: What's the difference?

- Following Bragg's law, monochromatic X-rays are reflected to a detector

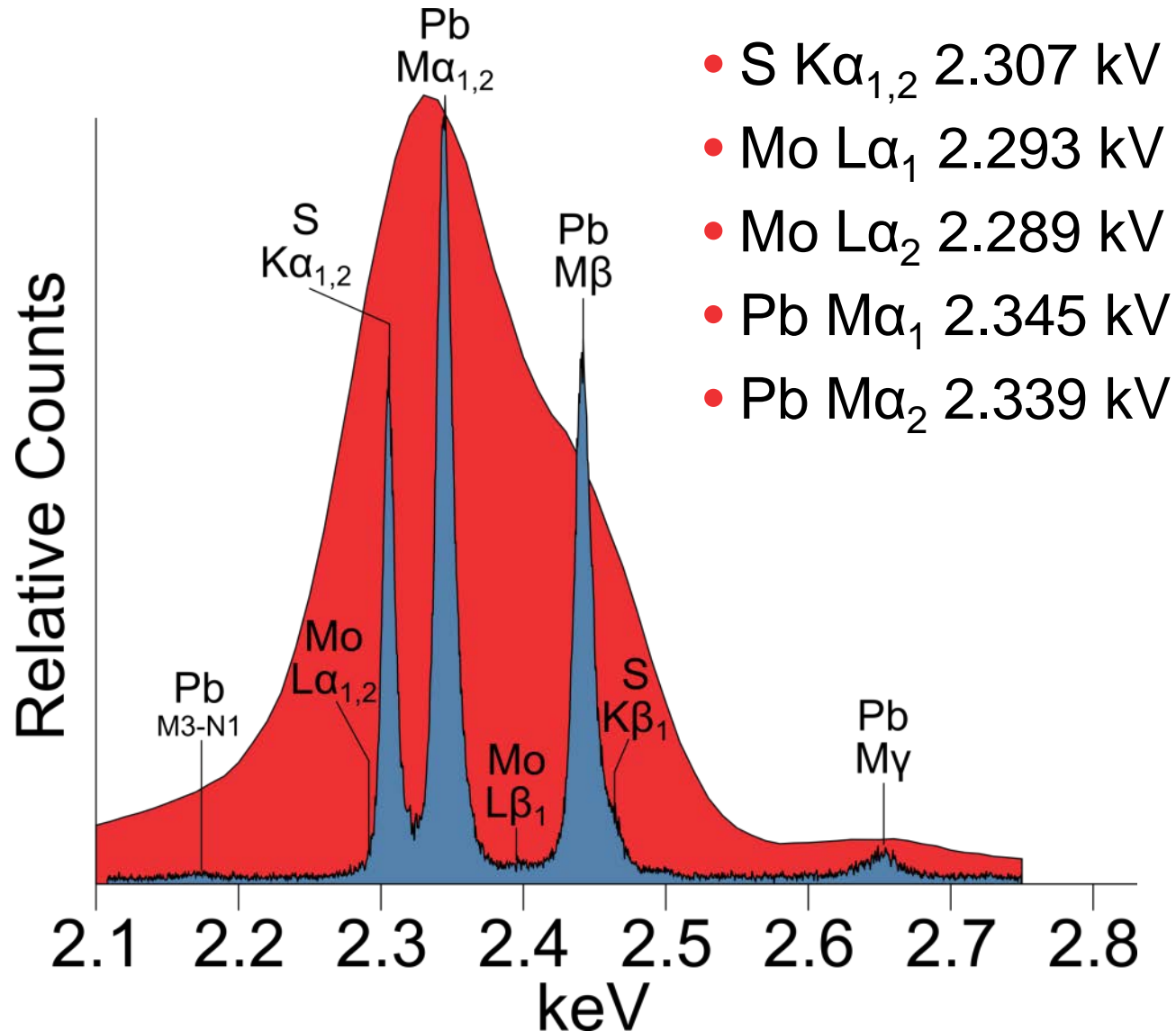




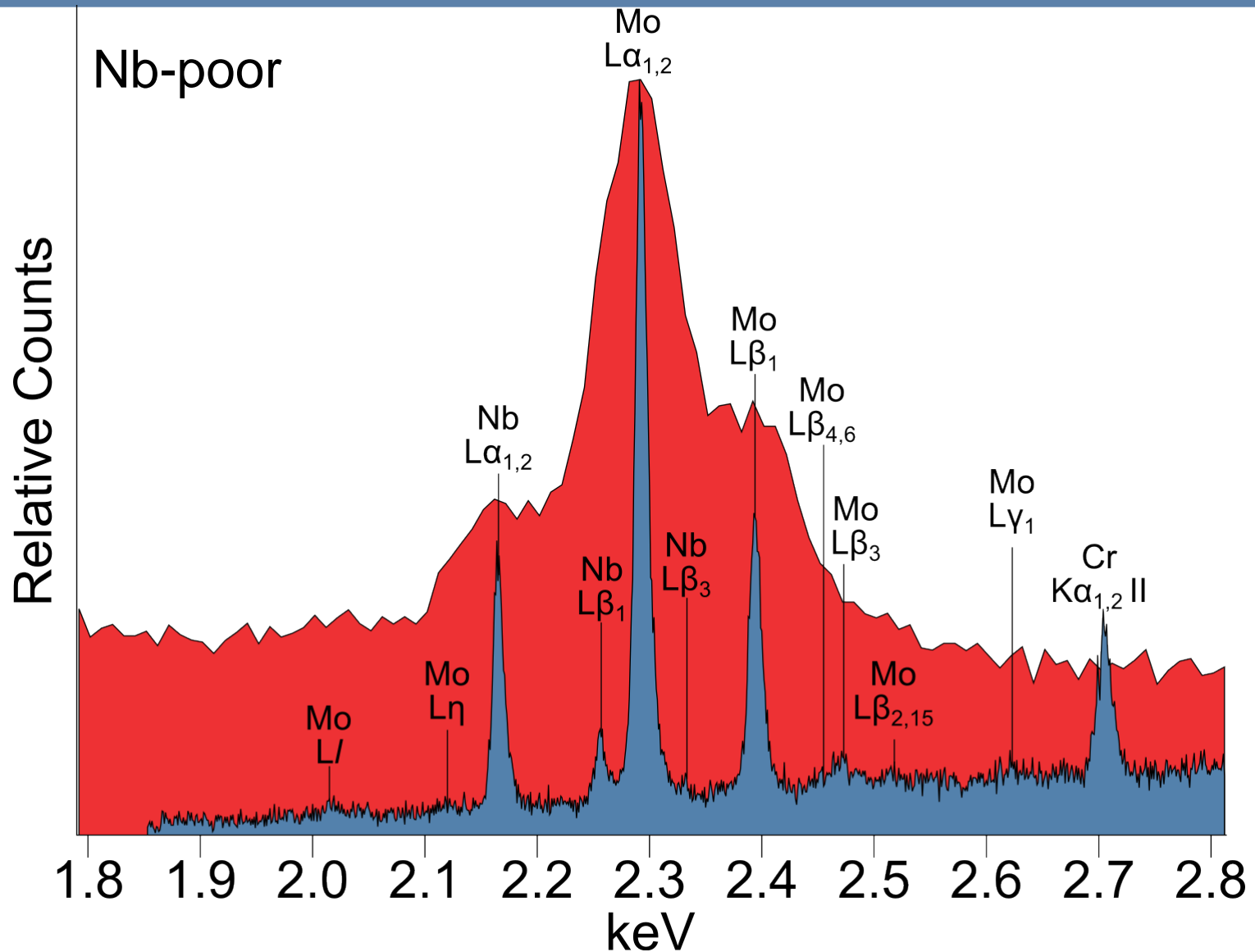
# Bragg's Law – at the core of WDS



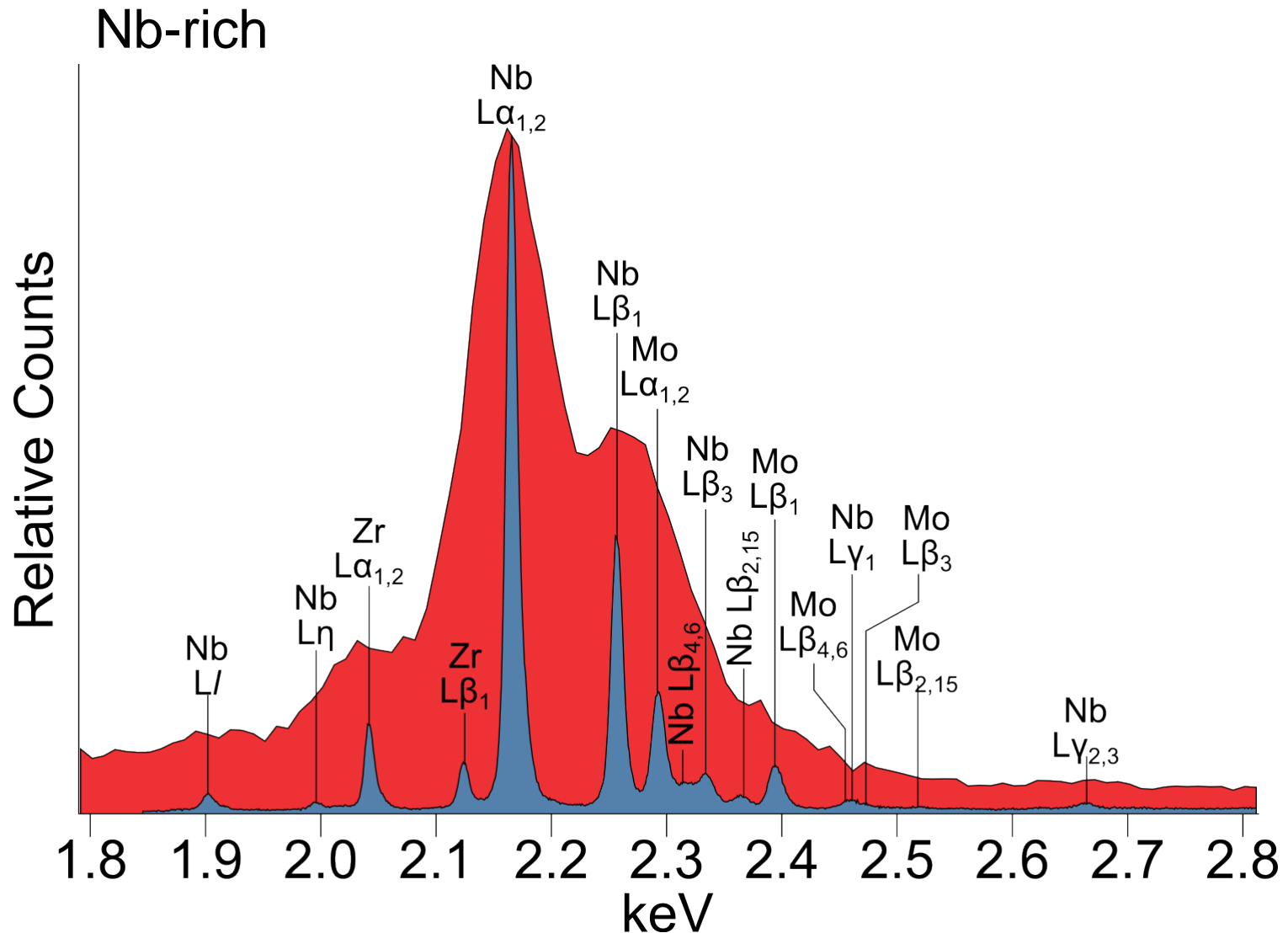
# The Pb-Mo-S Interference



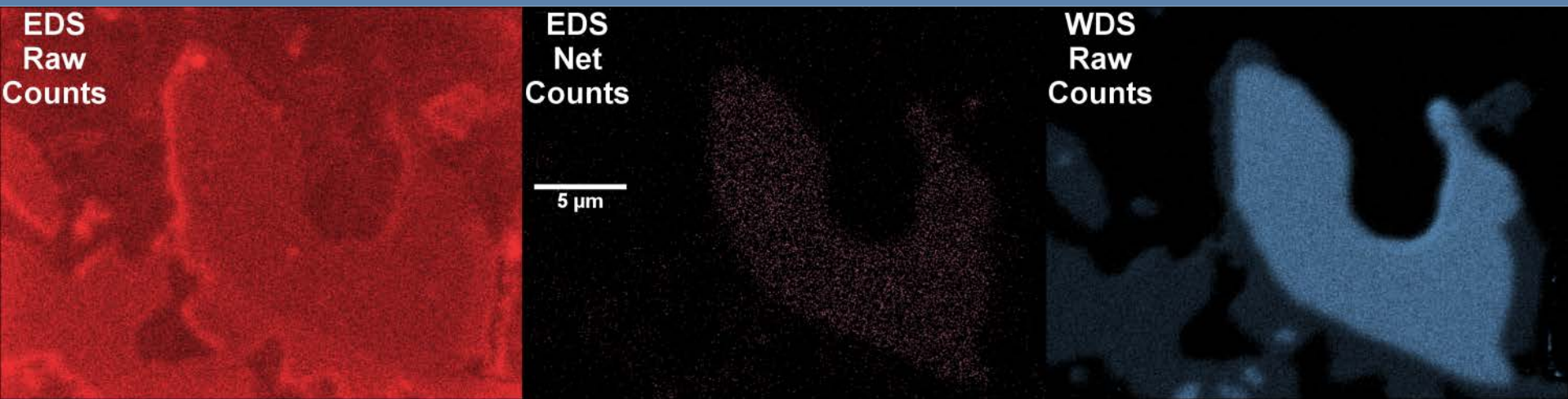
# Alloys with Nb and Mo



# Alloys with Nb and Mo

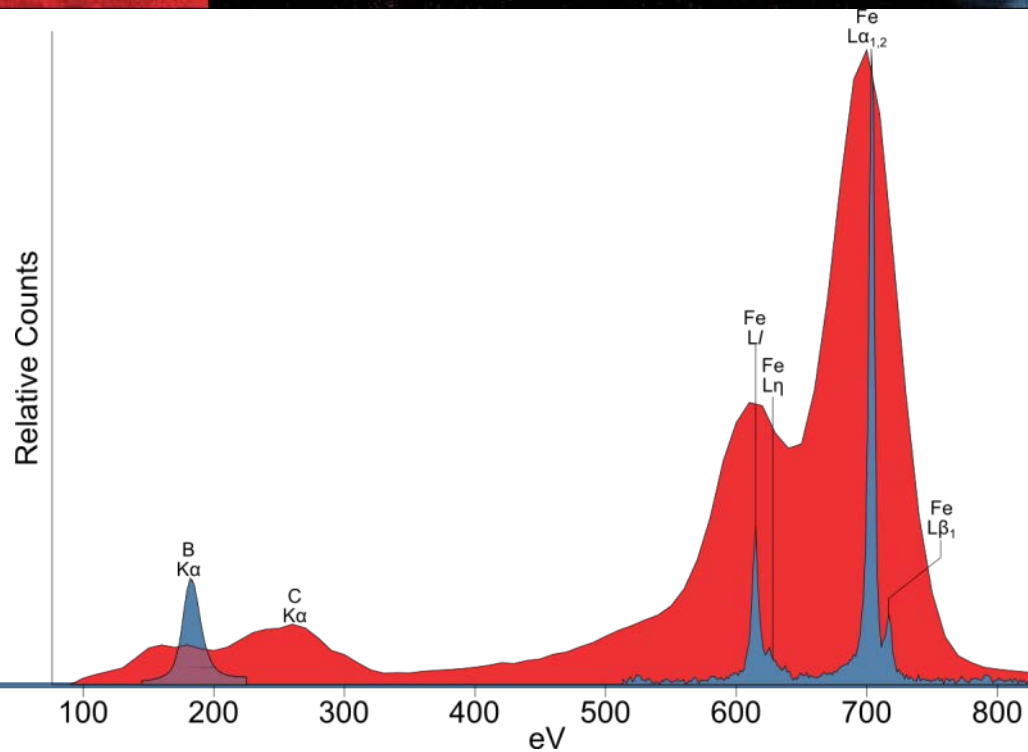
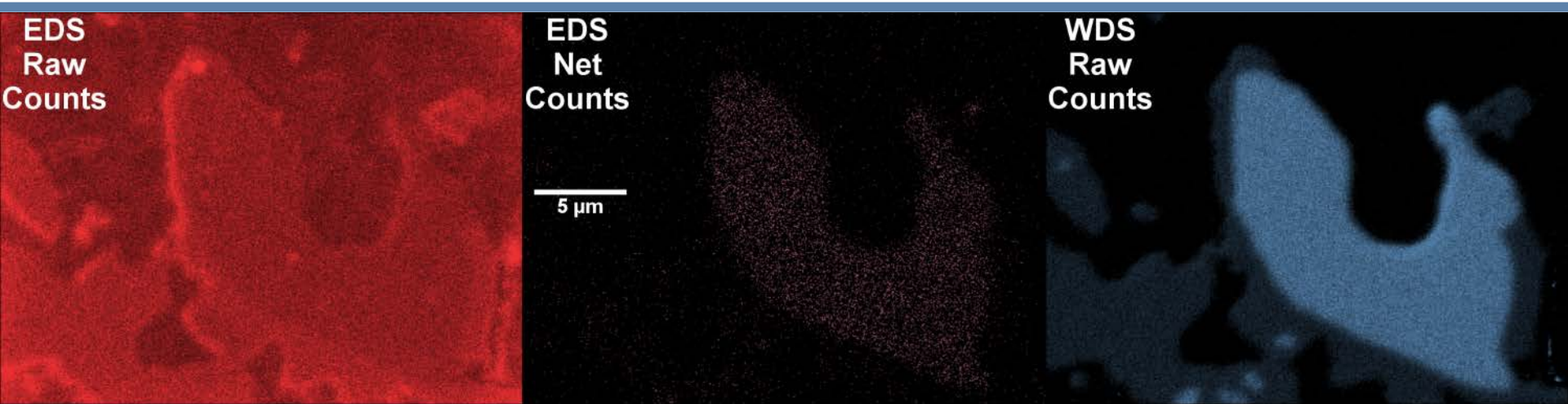


# Trace B in Steel



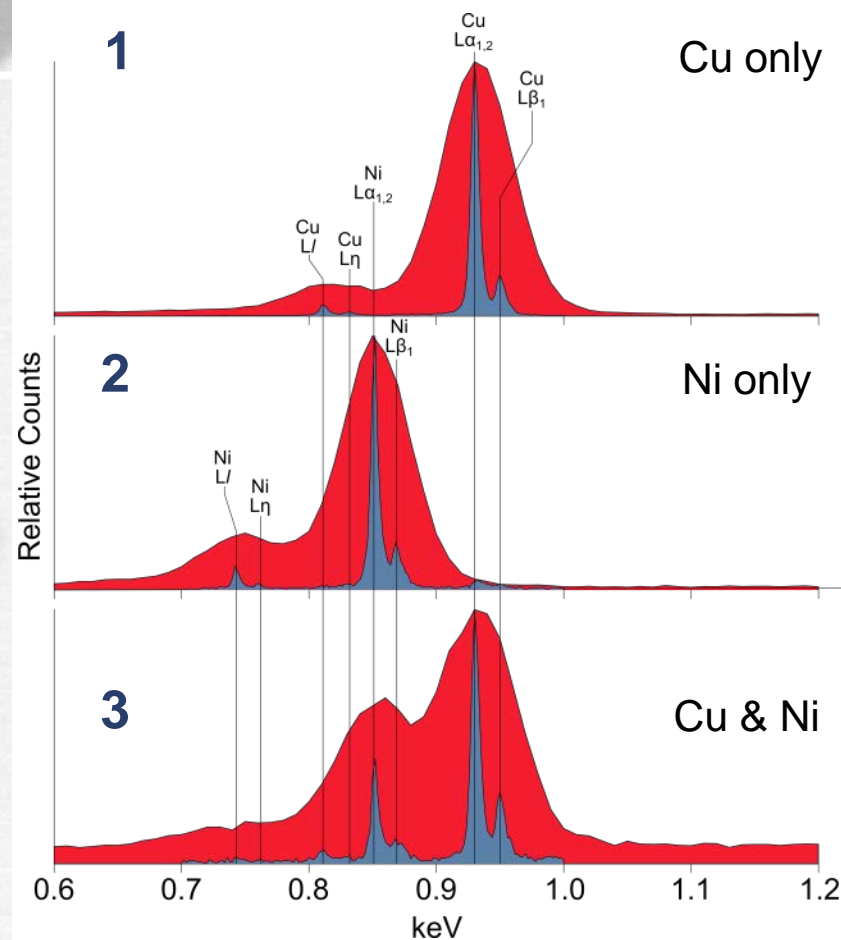
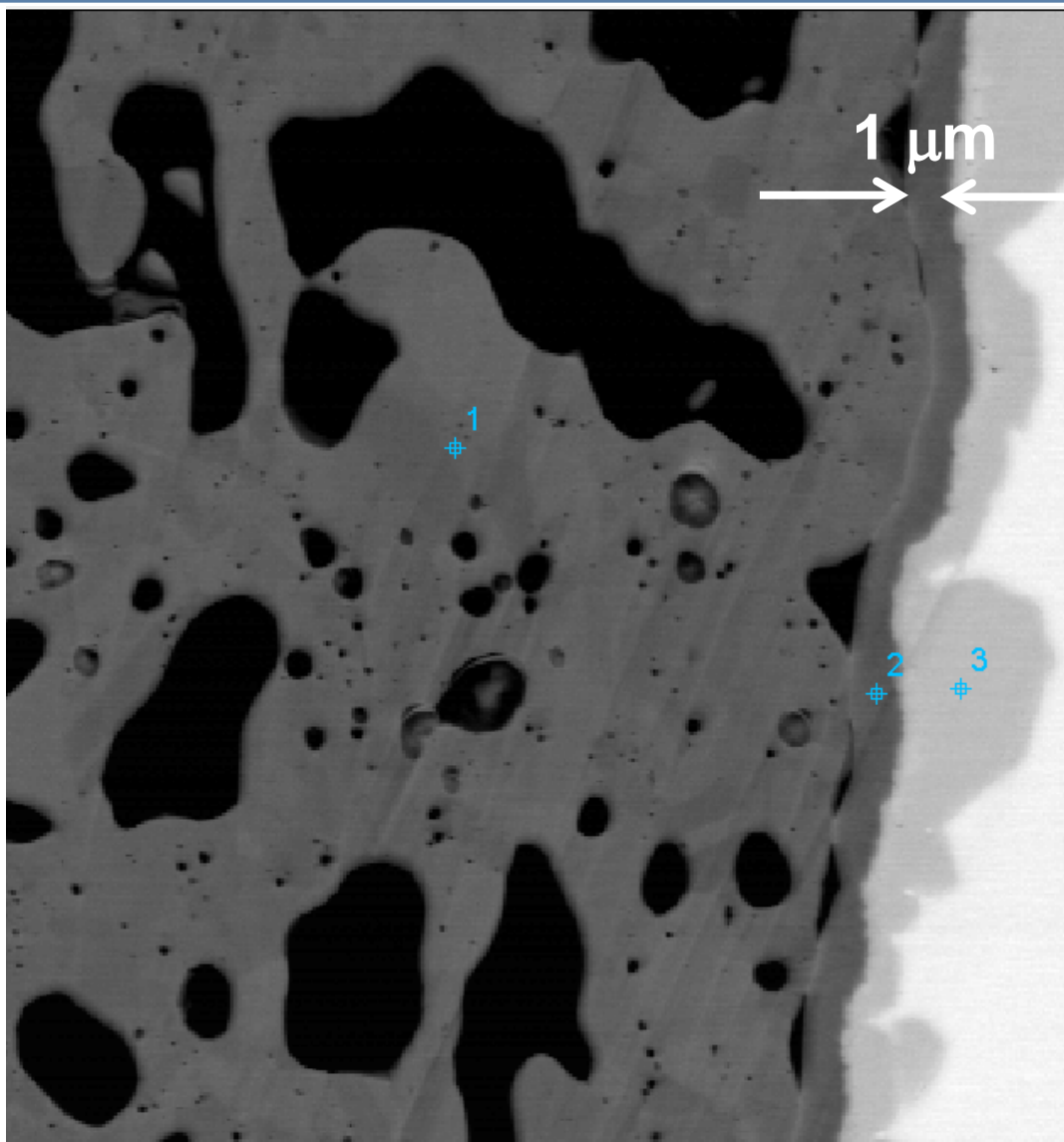
- EDS and WDS mapping of B in steel
- Only WDS can reveal 3 phases with different B concentrations

# Trace B in Steel

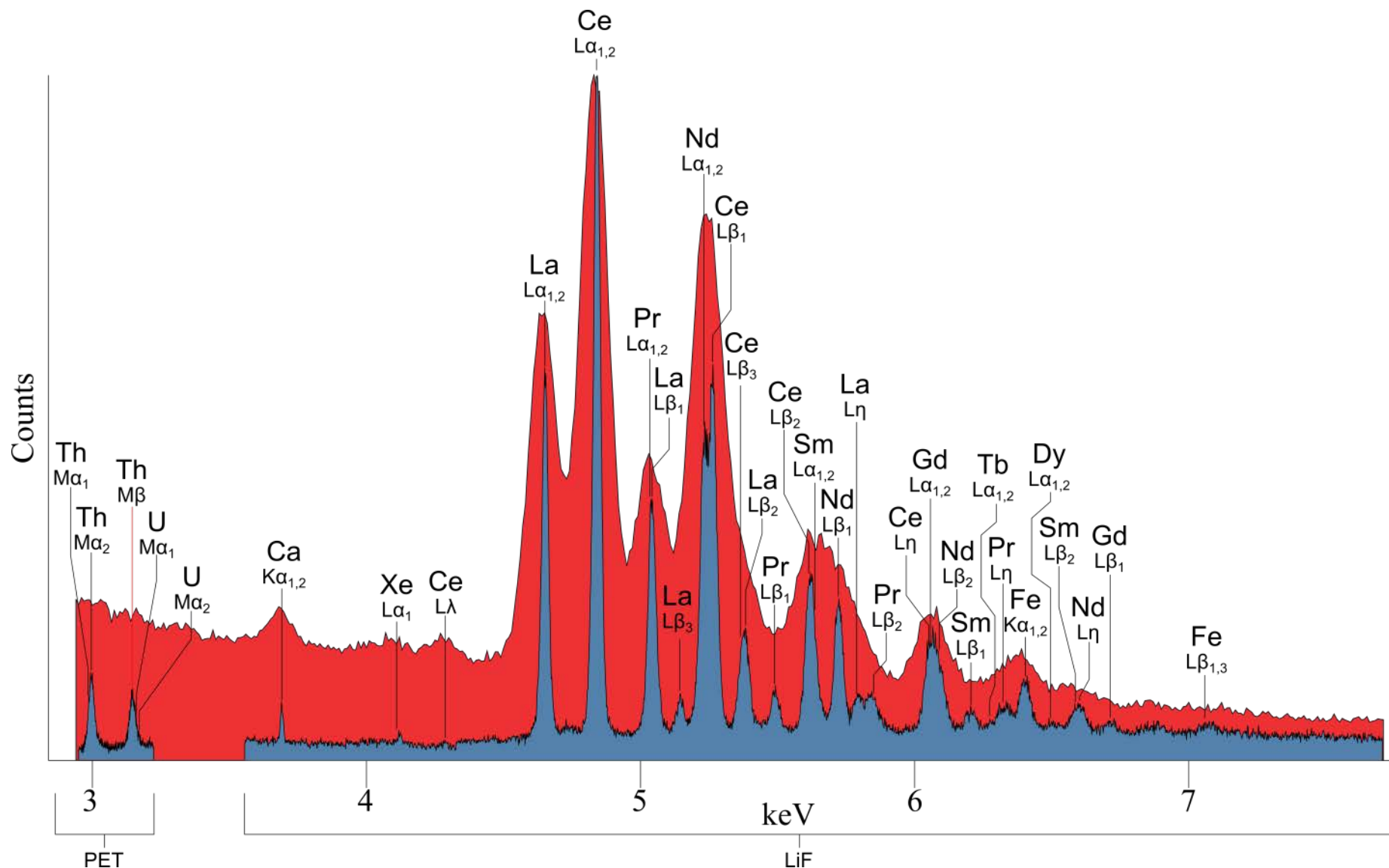




# Spectrum analysis: WDS vs. EDS Ni-Cu intermetallic



# Monazite: Rare earth elements, Th, and U



# Conclusions

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- WDS: for when you know that you need to know
- Resolves X-ray interferences that are not resolvable with EDS
  - For example:
    - P-Y-Zr-Nb
    - Ba-Ti-Ce
    - Pb-S-Mo
    - REEs
    - Nb-Mo
- Greatly improved intensity
  - Especially for low-energy X-rays