

帕纳科粉末衍射仪培训汇报

2018年3月19日~3月23日

上海

冯 蕊 2018年6月7日



马尔文-帕纳科公司



上海帕纳科亚太区实验室培训中心

各位尊敬的用户:

首先非常欢迎各位来到上海帕纳科亚太区实验室参加培训。

为了方便各位在此的培训生活, 敬请注意以下信息:

- 一、若贵司人员在应用方面有什么问题,可趁此机会将仅器的 <u>user data</u> <u>(C:/Programefiles / Panalytical / SuperQ / User data)</u> 刻成光盘,便于应用专家根据贵方的数据讨论解决。
- 二、培训结束后会进行考核,并颁发培训证书。
- 三、此次培训食宿费自理,酒店入住信息和公司地址请看后所附文件。
- 四、请3月19日早上9点30准时到上海实验室参加培训。
- 五、此次培训为期5天,培训时间为:2018年3月19日至3月23日。

最后,祝愿大家在上海帕纳科培训中心学有所获,度过愉快的学习生活。

培训地址:

上海思百吉仪器系统有限公司

帕纳科业务部

PANalytical Division,

Spectris Instrumentation and Systems Shanghai Ltd.

上海市徐汇区田州路99号楼新安大楼

13号楼102室(近古美路), 200233

Unit 102, Xin An Plaza, Building 13, No. 99 Tianzhou Road, Xuhui

District, Shanghai, China (near Gu Mei Road) 200233







X`Pert 3 Powder

Empyrean

Basic XRD Course培训内容

- Introduction to Crystallography
- Additional Background Information
- Powder Diffractometers
- How are XRD Data Collected?
- X'Pert HighScore (Plus) 软件应用

Introduction to Crystallography



Outline (主要内容)

- Description of crystals(晶体的定义)
- Some simple crystal structures (晶体结构)
- Principles of diffraction (衍射原理)
- Calculation of diffraction pattern (衍射谱的计算)

Additional Background Information





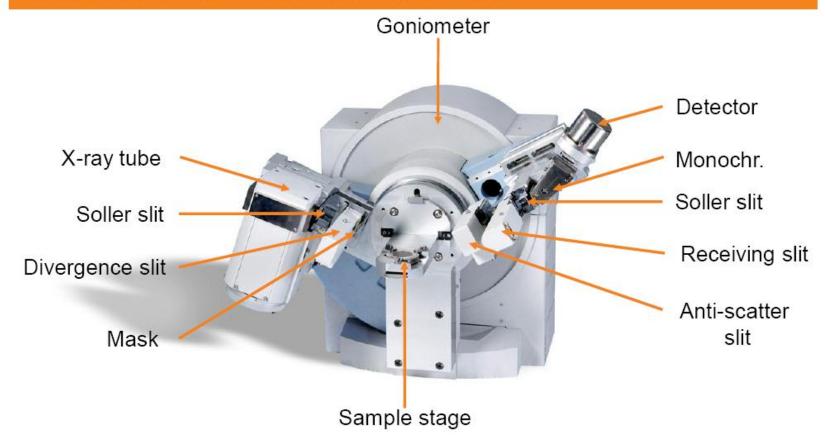
Origin and Characteristics of X-rays

- What are X-rays?
- Generation of X-rays
 - Characteristic radiation (特征辐射)
 - Continuous radiation (连续辐射)
- X-ray operation conditions
 - Tube efficiency
 - Anode material: choice of wavelength
 - Power rating: mA & kV
 - Focus type and orientation

Powder Diffractometers



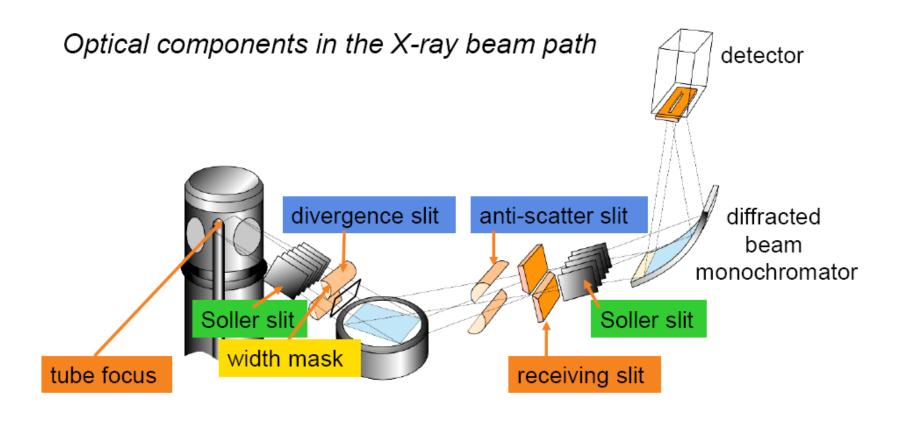
Classical Powder Diffractometer



Powder Diffractometers



Classical Powder Diffractometer



样品制备

粉末衍射仪要求样品晶粒数目足够多且表面平整

- 首先,需把样品研磨成十分细小的粉末颗粒(360目的粉末),使试样在受光照的体积中有足够多数目的晶粒,且晶粒是随机取向。这样,才能满足获得正确的粉末衍射图谱数据的条件,才能保证用衍射仪法获得的衍射强度值有很好的重现性。
- 然后,把样品粉末制成有一个十分平整平面的试片。最简单又常用的是"压片法"和"涂片法"。前者用量较大,后者用量少。

扫描方式



Definition: Gonio Scan

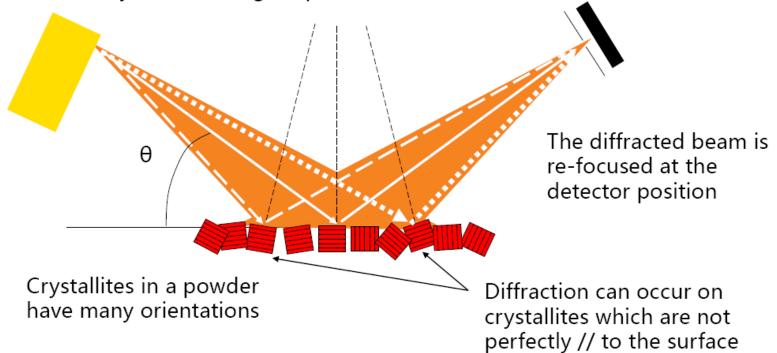
- Also known as 'Powder scan', '2θ-θ scan',
 'Symmetric scan', 'Bragg-Brentano geometry'
- θ is kept as half the value of 2θ
- Only diffraction from planes parallel to the sample surface is collected
- Applications:
 - Phase analysis (qualitative and quantitative)

扫描方式



Definitions: Para-focusing Geometry(准聚焦几何)

X-ray beam: divergent point source



扫描方式



Definition: 2θ-ω Scan

- The angle of incidence is defined as ω
 - It is kept as half the value of 2θ + an offset

$$ω = θ + θ_{offset}$$
 (只测量与平面有夹角的晶面,它的夹角是 $θ_{offset}$)

- While 2θ is scanned, ω follows with half the speed
- Applications:
 - Phase analysis
 - Analysis of polycrystalline thin film on single crystal
 - Stress analysis

扫描方式



2θ Scan

- The incidence angle ω is kept at a fixed value, while the detector moves to cover a 2θ range
- Applications:
 - Thin film measurement
 - Grazing Incidence scan (usually $\omega < 10^{\circ}$)

扫描方式



ω Scan

- 2θ is kept at a fixed value (usually equal to a Bragg angle of an expected reflection), while the incident beam (or the sample) moves to cover an ω range
 - Also called rocking curve
- Applications:
 - Polycrystalline samples with highly preferred orientation and/or low crystal statistics
 - Single crystals with epitaxial layer grown on it

扫描方式



Summary

- Different crystallites are observed depending of the type of scan used
 (观察不同的晶体用不同的扫描方式)
- Each type of scan has its specific application (每种类型的扫描都有其特定的应用)

X'Pert HighScore (Plus) 软件应用

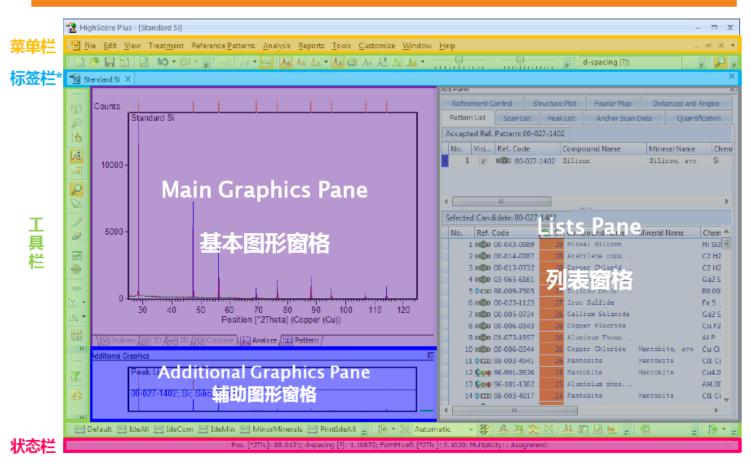
强大友好的分析软件





X'Pert HighScore (Plus) 软件应用

HighScore (Plus) 界面总览



X'Pert HighScore (Plus) 软件应用

- 物相定性和定量分析
- 晶粒大小和点阵畸变计算
- 结晶度计算
- 点阵参数精确计算
- 全谱拟合
- 解晶体结构



X-ray diffractometry certificate

This is to certify that

Ms. Rui Feng

has successfully completed the

XRD-basic

Held at MALVERNPANALYTICAL, APAC Application Laboratory, Shanghai, China









Signature of course leader:

P京·京一

蓝德军

Date: 23 March 2018

2018.3.19-2018.3.23



谢 谢!