

ESPRIT DynamicS

• High Resolution EBSD Pattern Simulation

High Speed Realistic Pattern Simulation



ESPRIT DynamicS is a powerful and hardwareindependent dynamical EBSD pattern simulation software. Using a revolutionary software engine it makes full use of available computing power to provide realistic pattern simulations within shortest times. The wealth of detail compared to common kinematic pattern simulations in combination with advanced software tools supports highest demands in EBSD pattern analysis.

Electron Backscatter Diffraction (EBSD) relies on the analysis of electron Kikuchi patterns which are obtained from microscopic regions of a sample in a scanning electron microscope. The EBSD pattern simulations provided by the ESPRIT DynamicS software greatly facilitate highly accurate analysis of crystal orientations and phases.

Main features

ESPRIT DynamicS incorporates all common simulation approaches for EBSD patterns, from simple kinematic simulations to sophisticated dynamical simulations which provide the highest level of realism.

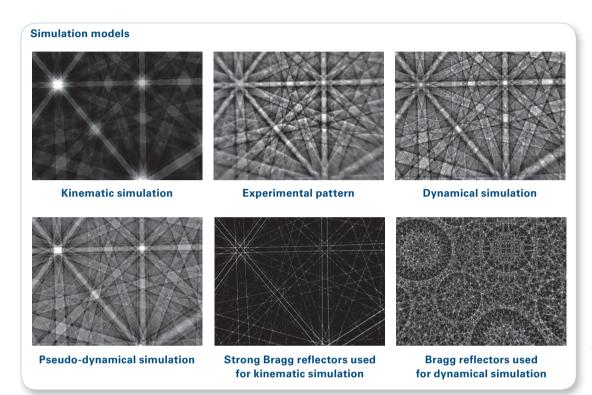
ESPRIT DynamicS can be used for vendor-independent simulation of experimental data irrespective of the specific EBSD hardware. The software includes an automatic single-pattern calibration, with optional manual and cross-correlation-based fine-tuning.

Applications at a Glance

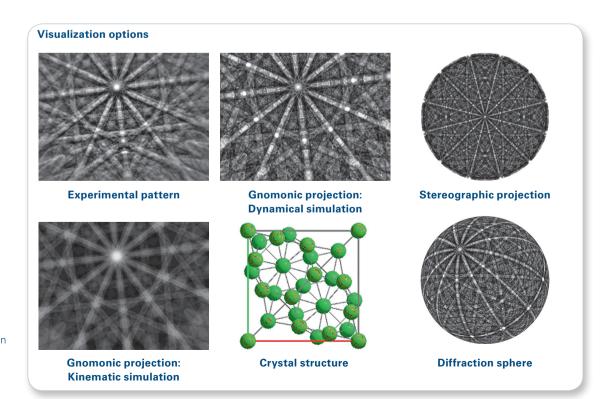
ESPRIT DynamicS is designed to support

- Simulation of EBSD pattern fine structure:
 - HOLZ (Higher-Order Laue Zone) rings
 - Patterns of non-centrosysmmetric crystals (e.g. GaP)
 - Energy-dependent EBSD, i.e. changes to patterns in dependence on electron beam energy
- Highly accurate phase identification, including small particles using TKD (Transmission Kikuchi Diffraction)
- Exact orientation analysis
- System calibration (pattern center PC, sample-to-screen distance SSD)

Simulation Models and Visualization



Available simulation models demonstrated using Austenite (Fe fcc) as an example



Different visualization options using the sigma-phase as an example

Application Example: Iron Oxides

Iron oxides are important compounds which are widespread in materials science (e.g. steel corrosion) and geology (e.g. ore deposits).

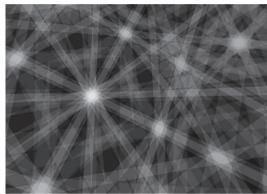
The crystal structures of iron oxides show many similarities, which can make them difficult to distinguish reliably, also by EDS.

Identifying correct iron oxide phases Wuestite Magnetite Fd3m Fm3m FeO (No. 225) Fe₃O₄ (No. 227) cubic cubic Crystal structures and symmetry groups Kinematic simulations show very similar patterns Experimental low pixel resolution patterns (160x120) acquired at high speed (7ms), obtained with the Bruker *e Flash* EBSD detector Dynamical simulations reliably capture the slight differences between the two oxide phases The pairwise cross-correlation r_{Wuestite} = 0.62 $r_{\text{Wuestite}} = 0.41$ coefficient \mathbf{r} indicates the correct $r_{\text{Magnetite}} = 0.53$ r_{Magnetite} = 0.64 phase for each of the two experimental patterns

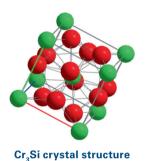
Application Example: Chromium Silicide

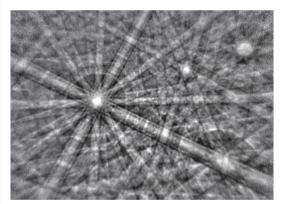
Ring-like features around zone axes can be very distinctive for certain phases in experimental EBSD patterns. Only the dynamical electron diffraction theory is able to provide a realistic simulation of Higher-Order Laue Zone (HOLZ) rings and other pattern fine structure. This can be useful for ultra-accurate phase verification in addition to other methods.

Accurate reproduction of Cr₃Si HOLZ rings



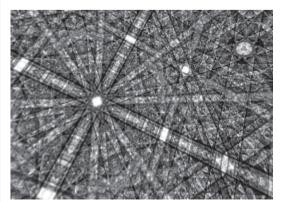
Kinematic simulation





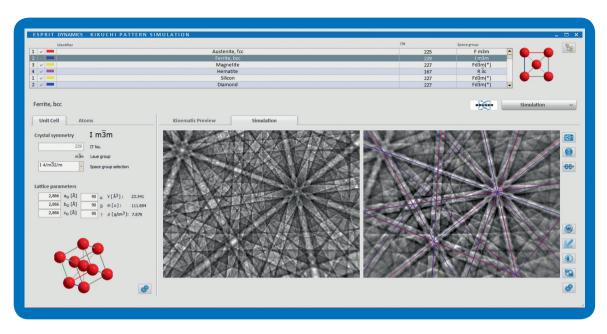
High resolution experimental Kikuchi pattern acquired using the Bruker *e-Flash* EBSD detector

Experimental pattern



Dynamical simulation

The detailed fine structure in the patterns is accurately reproduced: Characteristic HOLZ rings are found around the prominent zone axes



| ESPRIT DynamicS key features | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Parameter | Details |
| Simulation models | Dynamical, pseudo-dynamical (two-beam), kinematic box profiles, Bragg geometry |
| Visualization options | Projections: gnomonic, stereographic, spherical Other: experimental pattern, crystal structure, Bragg reflectors |
| Import file formats | Import crystallographic phase definitions in various formats, e.g. ESPRIT XML phase list files, CIF (Crystallographic Information File) CEL (PowderCell) Import single EBSD patterns in common graphics formats |
| Results storage and reuse | Simulate once and save master data (complete diffraction sphere) of simulation results of a specific phase for later reuse and real-time recalculation / rotation |
| Correlation coefficient calculation | Quantify and optimize the agreement between experimental and simulated patterns via normalized cross-correlation coefficient \mathbf{r} (r=01; r=1 for a perfect fit; r=0 for a purely random correlation) |
| Crystal structure view | View crystal unit cell and change lattice parameters in a configurable display e.g. to check the influence of variation of lattice parameters on the diffraction pattern |
| Reflector editor | Specify which reflectors are used for the kinematical preview and for the dynamical simulations, create and modify reflector lists and parameters, select kinematically "forbidden" reflectors for dynamical simulations |
| Additional simulation options | Configure the (dynamical) simulation using basic (e.g. acceleration voltage, image resolution) and extended expert options |







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