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Microbeam analysis — Electron probe microanalysis — Guidelines for qualitative point analysis by wavelength dispersive X-ray spectrometry

Analyse par microfaisceaux — Analyse par microsonde électronique (Microsonde de Castaing) — Lignes directrices pour l'analyse qualitative ponctuelle par spectroscopie de rayons X à dispersion de longueur d'onde



Reference number ISO 17470:2004(E)

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in Maison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

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The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 17470 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 202, *Microbeam analysis*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Electron probe microanalysis*.



Introduction

Electron probe microanalysis is used to qualitatively identify the elements present in a specimen on a micrometric scale. It is necessary to specify the measurement conditions and identification method in order to avoid reporting erroneous or inconsistent results.

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1 Scope

This International Standard gives guidance for the identification of elements and the investigation of the presence of specific elements within a specific volume (on a μm^3 scale) contained in a specimen, by analysing X-ray spectra obtained using wavelength dispersive X-ray spectrometers on an electron probe microanalyser or on a scanning electron microscope.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited application of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies

ISO 14594:2003, Microbeam analysis — Electropprobe microanalysis — Guidelines for the determination of experimental parameters for wavelength dispersive spectroscopy

3 Terms and definitions

For the purpose of this document, the following terms and demitions apply.

3.1

higher order reflections

peaks appearing at the diffracted angles corresponding to $n = 2, 3, \Psi$

NOTE In WDS, X-rays are dispersed according to Bragg's law, $n\lambda = 2d \sin\theta$, where λ is the X-ray wavelength, *d* is the interplanar spacing of the diffraction crystal, θ is the diffraction angle, and *n* is an integer. The higher order reflections are the peaks appearing at the diffracted angles corresponding to n = 2, 3, 4...

3.2

point analysis

analysis in which the primary beam is fixed, thus irradiating a selected region of a sample surface

NOTE The method where the primary beam rapidly scans over a very small region on the sample surface is also included. The maximum size of a static beam or a raster area should be chosen such that relative X-ray intensities do not change when enlarging the analysis area.

3.3

Rowland circle

(in a wavelength dispersive X-ray spectrometer) the circle of focus along which the X-ray source, diffractor and detector must all lie in order to satisfy the Bragg condition and obtain constructive interference